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THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BEING A CORRECTED RE-ISSUE

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION, SUPPLEMENT, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society

VOLUME VI

L–M

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KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z *have their usual values.*

g as in *go* (gō^{u}).
h ... *ho!* (hō^{u}).
r ... *run* (rʌn), *terrier* (teˑriəɹ).
ɹ .. her (həɹ), farther (fäˑɹðəɹ).
s ... *see* (sī), *cess* (ses).
w ... *wen* (wen).
hw ... *when* (hwen).
y ... *yes* (yes).

þ as in *thin* (þin), *bath* (baþ).
ð .. *then* (ðen), *bathe* (bēˑɪð).
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɐp), *dish* (dɪʃ).
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɐp), *ditch* (dɪtʃ).
ʒ ... *vision* (viˑʒən), *déjeuner* (deʒönē).
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ).
ŋ ... *singing* (siˑŋɪŋ), *think* (þiŋk).
ŋg ... *finger* (fiŋgəɹ).

(FOREIGN.)
n as in *French nasal*, *environ* (anviˑroñ).
lʸ . It. *seraglio* (*se*rälʸo).
nʸ It. *signore* (*si*nʸōˑ*re*).
χ Ger. *ach* (aχ), Sc. *loch* (loχ, loχʷ).
χʸ Ger. *ich* (ɪχʸ), Sc. *nicht* (nɛχʸt).
γ . Ger. *sagen* (zäˑγĕn).
γʸ Ger. *legen*, *regnen* (lēˑγʸĕn, rēˑγʸnĕn)

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à la* mode (a la mɔdʼ).
ai .. aye = *yes* (ai), Isaiah (əizai ă).
æ ... *man* (mæn).
ɑ . *pass* (pɑs), *chant* (tʃɑnt).
ɑu ... *loud* (lɑud), *now* (nɑu).
ʌ ... *cut* (kʌt), *son* (sʌn).
e yet (yet), ten (ten).
ɐ survey *sb* (sɐ̄ rve), Fr. attaché (ataʃɐ).
‖ɐ . . Fr chef (ʃɐf).
ə ever (evəɹ), nation (nēˑʃən).
əɪ *I*, *eye*, (əɪ), bind (bəɪnd).
‖ɔ Fr eau de vie (ō dɔ vī).
ɪ sit (sɪt), mystic (mistɪk).
ɨ Psyche (səɪ kɨ), react (rɨˌæˑkt).
o achor (ēˑlˑkoɹ), morality (moræ lĭtɪ).
oɪ *oil* (oɪl), *boy* (boi).
ȯ hero (hīᵒˑrȯ), zoology (zȯˌɪplŏdʒɪ).
ǫ what (hwǫt), watch (wǫtʃ).
ɒ, ɒ̄* .. got (gɒt), soft (sɒ̄ft).
‖o Ger. Koln (koln).
‖ȯ ... Fr. peu (pȱ).
u . full (ful), book (buk).
ɪu duration (diurēˑʃən).
ʉ .. unto (ʉ ntʉ), frugality (frʉ-).
ɪʉ . . Matthew (mæˑþɪʉ), virtue (vɜ̄ˑɹtɪʉ)
‖u Ger. Muller (muˑlĕr).
‖ʉ . . Fr. dune (dʉn).
ᵒ (see Iᵒ, ēᵒ, ōᵒ, ūᵒ) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
ᴵ, ᵘ (see ɛᴵ, ʊᵘ) }
ʼ as in able (ēˑlʼb'l), eaten (ītʼn) = voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *a*lms (āmz), b*a*r (bāɹ).
ɜ̄ ... *cur*l (kɜ̄ɹl), *fur* (fɜ̄ɹ).
ē (ēᵒ) . there (ðēᵒɹ), pear, pare (pēᵒɹ).
ɛ̄ (ɛ̄ᴵ) rein, rain (rɛ̄ᴵn), they (ðɛ̄ᴵ).
ɛ̄ . Fr. *faire* (fɛ̄rʼ).
ɔ̄ fir (fɔ̄ɹ), fern (fɔ̄ɹn), earth (ɔ̄ɹþ).
ī (īᵒ) .. b*ie*r (bīᵒɹ), cl*ea*r (klīᵒɹ).
ī thief (þīf), see (sī)
ō (ōᵒ) .. boar, bore (bōᵒɹ), glory (glōᵒˑri)
ō̆ (ōᵘ) so, sow (sōᵘ), soul (sōᵘl).
ǭ . walk (wǭk), wart (wǭɹt).
ō̄ . short (ʃō̄ɹt), thorn (þō̄ɹn).
‖ō̆ ... Fr. *coeur* (kō̆r).
‖ō̆ ... Ger. Gothe (gō̆tĕ), Fr. *jeune* (ʒō̆n).
ū (ūᵒ) .. poor (pūᵒɹ), moorish (mūᵒ rɪʃ).
ɪū, ᴵū .. pure (pɪūᵒɹ), lure (lᴵūᵒɹ).
ū̆ .. two moons (tū̆ mū̆nz).
ɪū̆, ᴵū̆ . few (fɪū̆), lute (lᴵū̆t).
‖ʉ̄ ... Ger. grün (grʉ̄n), Fr. jus (ʒʉ̄).

OBSCURE.

ă as in *a*mœb*a* (ămīˑbă).
æ̆ ... accept (æ̆kseˑpt), maniac (meᴵˑnɪæ̆k).
ŏ . . datum (dɛᴵˑtŏm).
ĕ .. moment (mōᵘ mĕnt), several (seˑvĕrăl).
ĭ ... separate (*adj.*) (seˑpărĭt)
e . . added (æˑdĕd), estate (estɛᴵˑt).
ĭ . vanity (væˑnĭti).
ɨ̆ . remain (rɨmɛᴵˑn), believe (bɨlīˑv)
ŏ theory (þīˑŏri).
ȯ̆ violet (vəɪˑȯ̆lĕt), parody (pæ rȯ̆dɪ)
ǫ̆ . authority (ǫ̆þo rĭti).
ɐ̆ ... connect (kɐ̆neˑkt), amazon (æ măzɐ̆n)
ʉ̆, ᴵʉ̆ verdure (vɜ̄ˑɹdɪʉ̆), measure (meˑʒᴵʉ̆).
ʉ̆ . altogether (ǫ̆ltʉ̆ge ðəɹ).
ɪʉ̆ .. circular (sɜ̄ˑɹkɪtʉ̆lăɹ).

* ɒ̄ the *o* in *soft*, of medial or doubtful length. ‖ Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e*, *o*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as ɐ, ɒ (having the phonetic value of ɐ and ɒ, or ǫ, above); as in *ende* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andeis*), *menn* from *mann*, *on* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as *a* 1300) ..... = *ante*, before.
a., *adj.*, adj..... ... = adjective.
absol., absol. .. ... = absolutely.
abst. .... = abstract.
acc. .... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.]... = adaptation of.
adv., adv. ... . = adverb.
advb. .. . . = adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr . ... = Anglo-French.
Anat. .. .. = in Anatomy.
Antiq .... = in Antiquities.
aphet. . .. . = aphetic, aphetized.
app. ... . = apparently.
Arab. . . . . = Arabic
Arch. .... = in Architecture
arch. .... = archaic.
Archæol. ... .. . = in Archæology.
asso.. .. .. = association
Astr. .. .. = in Astronomy.
Astrol. .. .. = in Astrology
attrib. .. . . = attributive, -ly.
bef. .... = before
Biol. .... = in Biology.
Boh. .... = Bohemian.
Bot. .... = in Botany
Build. ..... = in Building.
c (as *c* 1300) = *circa*, about.
c. (as 13th c). = century
Cat. ..... . = Catalan.
catachr. ..... . = catachrestically.
Cf., cf... .. . . . = *confer*, compare.
Chem. . . . . . = in Chemistry.
cl. L. .... . . = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ... .. = cognate with.
collect. . .. . = collective, -ly.
colloq. .. .. = colloquially.
comb. ... . = combined, -ing.
Comb . . = Combinations.
Comm ..... . = in commercial usage.
comp. .. = compound, composition.
compl .. . = complement.
Conch ..... . = in Conchology
concr. .... = concretely.
conj. .... = conjunction.
cons. . .. . = consonant
Const., *Const.* .. = Construction, construed with
Cryst. .... = in Crystallography.
(D.) .... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. .... = Danish.
dat. .. .. = dative
def .. .. = definite.
deriv. . ... . = derivative, -ation.
dial , *dial.* .. . = dialect, -al
Dict. . . . .. = Dictionary
dim. ... .. . = diminutive.
Du ... . = Dutch
Eccl. .. .. = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. .... = elliptical, -ly
e midl. .. . ... = east midland (dialect).
Eng ..... . = English.
Ent. ... = in Entomology.
erron. . . . . = erroneous, -ly.
esp , esp... . . = especially.
etym. .. .. .. = etymology.
euphem. . .. = euphemistically.
exc. ..... = except
f. [in Etymol] = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) . = form of
fem. (*rarely* f) . = feminine.
fig. .... = figurative, -ly.
F., Fr..... ... = French
freq. .... = frequently.
Fris. .... = Frisian.
G., Ger. .... = German.
Gael. ..... . = Gaelic.
gen. ..... = genitive.
gen . ... = general, -ly.
gen. sign. .. .. .. = general signification.
Geol. .. .. = in Geology.
Geom .... = in Geometry.
Goth. . ... = Gothic (= Mœso-Gothic).
Gr. .... = Greek.
Gram... .. .. = in Grammar.
Heb. .... = Hebrew.
Her. .. .. = in Heraldry.
Herb .. .. = with herbalists.
Hort. .. .. = in Horticulture.
imp. . ... = Imperative.
impers. . .. .. = impersonal.
impf. .. .. = imperfect.
ind. .. . . = Indicative
indef. . .. = indefinite.
inf. . . = Infinitive.
infl . . . = influenced.
int. .. . . . = interjection.
intr. . .. . .. = intransitive.
It. .... = Italian
J , (J.) . . ... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam) . . . . = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.) .. . = Jodrell (quoted from).
L. . . = Latin.
(L.)(in quotations) = Latham's edn of Todd's
lang. .. . = language. [Johnson.
LG.. . .. .. = Low German.
lit. ..... = literal, -ly.
Lith. .. . . = Lithuanian.
LXX. .. = Septuagint.
Mal. . . . = Malay
masc (*rarely* m) = masculine
Math. .. .. . = in Mathematics.
ME = Middle English.
Med. . . . = in Medicine.
med L. . = mediæval Latin.
Mech. . . = in Mechanics.
Metaph .. = in Metaphysics.
MHG .. . . . = Middle High German.
midl. . .. . = midland (dialect).
Mil. .. .. = in military usage
Min. .. . . = in Mineralogy.
mod. .. ... = modern
Mus . .. = in Music.
(N) .. . = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action . . = noun of action.
n of agent . . = noun of agent
Nat. Hist. . .. ... = in Natural History.
Naut. . . . = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely* n) = neuter.
NF., NFr.. = Northern French.
N. O. ... . = Natural Order.
nom. . . .. = nominative.
north.. .. . . = northern (dialect).
N. T. . .... = New Testament.
Numism. .. .. = in Numismatics.
obj. . . . .. = object.
Obs., *obs.*, obs. ... = obsolete.
occas. . .. . = occasional, -ly.
OE.. .. .. = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr. . .... = Old French.
OFris. .. .. = Old Frisian.
OHG. ... . = Old High German.
OIr... .... = Old Irish.
ON. .. .. = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. .. . ... = Old Northern French.
Opt. . . = in Optics.
Ornith. .. .. = in Ornithology.
OS. . .. . .. = Old Saxon.
OSl. .. .. = Old Slavonic.
O. T. . ... = Old Testament.
OTeut. .. .. = Original Teutonic.
orig. .. .. = original, -ly.
Palæont. .... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. ... . = passive or past participle.
pass. ..... = passive, -ly.
pa. t. ..... = past tense.
Path. .... = in Pathology.
perh. .... = perhaps.
Pers. .. .. = Persian.
pers. .... = person, -al.
pf. ... . = perfect.
Pg. . . . . = Portuguese.
Philol. .... = in Philology.
phonet. .. . . = phonetic, -ally.
phr... .. . . .. = phrase.
Phren. .. .. = in Phrenology.
Phys. . ... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.* . ... .. = plural.
poet. . ... = poetic.
pop. . ... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj.... = participial adjective.
pple. .... = participle.
Pr. .. .. = Provençal.
prec. .. .. = preceding (word or article).
pref. .. . . = prefix.
prep. .. ... . = preposition.
pres. . . . . = present.
Prim. sign = Primary signification.
priv. .. . ... = privative.
prob. . . .. = probably.
pron. = pronoun.
pronunc. = pronunciation.
prop. . . = properly.
Pros. . = in Prosody.
pr. pple. . = present participle
Psych.. .. . = in Psychology.
q.v. .... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.) .. = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch .. = Roman Catholic Church.
refash. . .. . = refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl. ... = reflexive.
reg.. .. .. = regular.
repr. ... .. = representative, representing.
Rhet. .. . = in Rhetoric.
Rom. . = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sb.* = substantive.
Sc. .. = Scotch.
sc. ... = *scilicet*, understand or supply.
sing. . .. . = singular.
Skr... .. .. = Sanskrit.
Slav. . . ... = Slavonic.
Sp. .. .. = Spanish.
sp. . . . . = spelling.
spec. .. . .. = specifically.
subj. .. = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. . . = subordinate clause.
subseq. . . = subsequently.
subst. .. . . = substantively.
suff..... = suffix.
superl. . = superlative.
Surg. .. = in Surgery.
Sw. .. .. . = Swedish.
s.w. . . . = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) .. .. .. = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. .. .. .. = technical, -ly.
Theol. . . = in Theology.
tr. ..... = translation of.
trans. . . . = transitive.
transf . = transferred sense
Trig .. = in Trigonometry.
Typog .. .. = in Typography.
ult. ..... . = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. .. . = unknown.
U.S. .. .. = United States.
v , vb .. . = verb.
v. str , or *w* . = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb. .. . . = verbal substantive.
var. .. .. = variant of.
wd. .... = word.
WGer. . .. . = West Germanic.
w.midl. . . . = west midland (dialect).
WS. .. . . = West Saxon.
(Y.).. . .. . = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ..... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.
† = obsolete.
‖ = not naturalized.

In the quotations.
* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.
1 = before 1100.
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.
* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
:— = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

L.

L (el), the twelfth letter of the modern and the eleventh of the ancient Roman alphabet, represents historically the Gr. *lambda* and ultimately the Semitic *lamed*. The earliest known Semitic forms of the character are 𐤋 and 𐡋; both these occur in early Greek inscriptions; the latter was adopted from the Greek into the Latin alphabet, and is the ancestor of the modern Roman forms, but in Greece itself was superseded by the inverted form Γ, which eventually became Λ.

The sound normally expressed by the letter is the 'point-side' consonant, i.e. a sound produced by the emission of breath at the sides, or one side, of the oral passage when it is partially closed by contact of the 'point' of the tongue with the gums or palate

In phonetic treatises *l* is used as a general name for consonants produced by lateral emission of breath, whether the stoppage is produced (as above) by the 'point', or by some other part of the tongue; thus we speak of a 'guttural *l*' and a 'palatal *l*' as occurring in various foreign languages

The 'point side' consonant admits of considerable diversity in mode of articulation and consequently in acoustic quality The Eng *l* differs from that of Fr. and Ger in being uttered with the 'front' of the tongue more concave; hence its sound is 'duller' or 'thicker' Its precise place of articulation varies according to the nature of the adjacent sounds. In Eng it is normally voiced; an unvoiced *l* occurring only as a 'glide' connecting the voiced *l* with a preceding or following unvoiced consonant Like *r* and the nasals, *l* may be used as a sonant or vowel (in the phonetic notation of this Dictionary indicated by 'l); but this occurs only in unstressed syllables, as in *little* (li t'l), *buckle* (bʊ k'ld)

The mod. Eng. *l* represents not only the OE *l*, but the OE *hl* (early ME *lh*) and *wl*.

In certain combinations an original *l* has regularly become silent, after having modified the sound of the preceding vowel. In most of these cases the *l* is still written, and serves to indicate the pronunciation of the preceding vowel. The following combinations of letters (when occurring in the same syllable, or in derivatives of words in which they were tautosyllabic) may be regarded as compound phonetic symbols of almost unvarying value *alf* (ɑf), *alve* (ɑv), *alm* (ɑm), *alk*, *aulk* (ɔk), *aulm* (ɔm), *olk* (oʊk) In many dialects, esp. in Sc, the instances in which an original *l* regularly disappears are much more numerous than in standard Eng; cf Sc. *awfu'*, *fou*, *ca'*, etc.; in Sc. the regular representative of *old* is *ou*, as in *fowk*, *pow*.

I. 1. Illustrations of the literary use of the letter.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* iii (Z) 6 *Semivocales* syndon seofan; *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *x* 1530 Palsgr. 32 The soundyng of this consonant *L*. *Ibid.* 46 So often as *l* cometh before *h* havyng his aspiracion..it is the errour of the printers whiche knowe nat their owne tonge. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 60 If Sore be sore, then ell to Sore, makes fiftie sores O sorell: Of one sore I an hundred make by adding but one more L. 1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 24/1 Wordes in the which manye R. R R. and L. L. come. 15.. *Gude & Godl. B.* Calendar (S. T. S.), Where ye shal finde a Capital L there begine for the finding of Lent 1727-52 Chambers *Cycl* s. v. *L*, The French louis d'ors have a cross on them consisting of eight L's interwoven, and disposed in form of a cross. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Sept 5/2 There are pedantic persons who would bid us pronounce the 'l' in 'salmon'. 1897 *Spectator* 2 Jan. 13/1 For the sake of Learning, with a capital 'L'.

2. An object shaped like the letter L. (Also written *ell*.) **a.** An extension of a building at right angles to the main block, giving the whole the shape of the letter L.

1879 Webster, Suppl. *s. v.*, L (of a house) 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 358/2 An L of the house where she was born is still standing.

b. A pipe-joint connecting two pipes at right angles; an elbow-joint (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *L-shaped* adj.; **L desk**, a reading-desk of which the ground-plan is of the form of the letter L.

1874 Micklethwaite *Mod Par Ch* ix. 57 That glorious compromise called an L desk 1882 *Macm Mag* XLVI. 332/2 It is an L-shaped room. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* IV. 347 An L shaped pad.

II. Symbolical uses.

4. Used like the other letters of the alphabet to denote serial order; applied e g to the twelfth (or more usually the eleventh, either I or J being often omitted) group or section in classification, the eleventh sheet of a book or quire of a MS, etc.

1850 Forshall & Madden *Wyclif's Bible* Pref xxxi, [Manuscripts] E, L, and P frequently agree together in differing from the other copies 1899 *N B Daily Mail* 16 Feb. 5, Companies L, D, and H of the Californian Volunteers. 1899 Sir A West *Recoll* I iv 104 He had carefully put it [an umbrella] away under the letter L

5. In *Cryst*, *h*, *k*, *l* are used to denote the quantities which determine the position of a plane.

1858 Dana *Min.* Introd. 28 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr* ii. 19.

6. The Roman numeral symbol for Fifty.

As in the case of the other Roman numeral symbols, this was originally not the letter, but was identified with it owing to coincidence of form In the ancient Roman notation Ⅼ (with a stroke above) represented 50,000

1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* iv, xl or l crownes.

III. 7. Abbreviations.

L. = various proper names as Lionel, Lucy, etc L. = † Lord, Lordship (pl LL.); † lawful (money); in *Bot*, Linnæus, Latin; in Stage directions, left; in abbreviations of degrees, Licentiate, as L. D. S = Licentiate of Dental Surgery, (*Chem*) Lithium L or l [L. *libra*] = pound of money († formerly also in weight, now lb.), now often repr. by the conventional sign £, e g 100*l* or £100, see also l s d *The three L's* (see quot. 1867). l = in ship's log book, lightning; in references, line, as bk 4, l 8, in solmization, la. l b w (*Cricket*), leg before wicket; *lc.* (*Printing*), lower case. L. C. M. (*Arith*), least common multiple L. M. (*Prosody*), long metre See also LI, LXX

1527 *Extracts Aberd Reg* (1844) I 117 My lord, we your seruandis hes ressaut your l guid mynd touching your l. brig of Dee 1554 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec Oxford* 218 It was ordered by the L. L. 1577 *Ibid* 389 Appointed by order from their LLs 1601 R Johnson *Kingd & Commw* (1603) A b, If your L. vouchsafe to receive it 1637 Heylyn *Anstv Burton* 61 Your dealing with my LL the Bishops. 1684 *Acts Tonnage & Poundage* 86 Alabaster the Load 02*l* 00*s*. 00*d* 1684 R. Waller *Fss. Nat Exper* 103 A mass of 500*l* of Ice. 1701 Dr. Wallis in *Collect* (O. H S) I 329 An allowance of 20 £ a year *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I 591 An 100000 *l.* was given 1774 *Connect Col. Rec.* (1887) XIV 299 To pay said sum of £54 14 0, L. money. 1795 in Lillywhite *Cricket Scores* (1862) I. 190 Hon J. Tufton, lbw, b Wells . . . 3 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *L A C*, an abbreviation used by the dispensing surgeon or chemist, implying that he is a 'licentiate of the Apothecaries Company' 1865 *Derby Mercury* 26 Apr., A dividend of 1*s* in the £. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *L.* The three L's were formerly vaunted by seamen who despised the use of nautical astronomy; viz lead, latitude, and look out Dr. or Captain Halley added the fourth l — the greatly-desired longitude 1870 Hooker *Stud Flora* 127 Crataegus, *L.* Hawthorn, Whitethorn 1885 *Law Jrnl.* 17 Jan 38/2 A salary of 4*l.* a week 1891 W G Grace *Cricket* i in *Out door Games* 17 You should all know how difficult it is to get any one l b w. when [etc]

La (lā), *sb. Mus.* [Orig. the first syllable of L. *labsi*: see Gamut] The name given by Guido d'Arezzo to the sixth note in his hexachords, and since retained in solmization as the sixth note of the octave; also (now *rarely*) used as in Fr. and It as a name of the note A, the sixth note of the 'natural' scale of C major.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant* I. 292 Sol and ut and la. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* (1771) 4 There be in Musicke but vi Notes, which are called vt, re, mi, fa, sol, la 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. ii. 149 O these Eclipses do portend these divisions Fa, Sol, La, Me. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett* (1650) II lv 77 The other.. will drink often musically a health to every one of these 6 notes, Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La; which, with his reason, are all comprehended in this exameter, *Ut Relevet Miserum Fatum Solitosque Labores*. 1811 Busby *Dict Mus* (ed. 3) s. v. *Solmization*, Of the seven notes in the French scale, only four were for a while used by us, as *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*.

La (lā, la), *int.* [Cf. Lo (OE. *lā* and early ME. *la*).] An exclamation formerly used to introduce or accompany a conventional phrase or an address, or to call attention to an emphatic statement, † also *la you*. In recent use, a mere expression of surprise. Now only *dial.*, *vulgar*, and *arch*

1598 Shaks *Merry W* I i 86, I thank you alwaies with my heart, la. with my heart *Ibid.* 324 You doe your selfe wrong indeede—la. 1601 — *Twel. N* III iv 111 La you, and you speake ill of the diuell, how he takes it at heart 1694 Congreve *Double Dealer* iv ii, O la now! I swear and declare, it shan't be so 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* iv xii, La, ma'am, what doth your la'yship think. 1839 Dickens *Nich Nick.* x, La, Miss La Creevy, how very smirking. 1844 Willis *Lady Jane* II 311 He'd a caressing way—but, la! you know it's A sort of manner natural to poets! 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl Fleet* III 239 'La, sir,' she asked, 'Is it the voice of your sweetheart?'

† **b.** Repeated (*a*) as a refrain; (*b*) as an expression of derision. *Obs* (Hence La-la *adj*, = 'so-so', poor)

1578 *Gude & Godl B* (S T S) 138 Christ .. Quhilk meikle for mankynde, Tholit to be pynde, On Croce Cruellie La la *Ibid* 83 La Lay La. 1607 Shaks *Timon* III. i 22 [He] hath sent to your Lorship to furnish him nothing doubting your present assistance therein *Luc.* La, la, la, la Nothing doubting sayes hee?

La, obs. form of Law, Lay *v*, Lo *int.*

Laace, obs form of Lace.

Laache, obs f. Latch *v*; var Lashe *Obs*, lax.

Laad, Laade, obs. forms of Load, Lade.

‖ **Laager** (lā·gəɹ), *sb.* Also lager. [S. African Du *lager* = G. *lager*, Du *leger* (see Leaguer).] A camp, encampment, among the S African Boers, a temporary lodgement in the open marked out by an encircling line of wagons.

1850 R G Cumming *Hunter's Life S Afr.* (ed 2) I 202 Their tents and waggons were drawn up on every side of the farm house The Boers informed me that all their countrymen, and also the Griquas, were thus packed together in 'lagers', or encampments 1883 *Standard* 7 Sept 5 Captain Mansell, with the native police force, has been obliged to go into laager at Ekowe for safety 1891 R W Murray *S. Africa* 177 Laager was formed that same evening about five o'clock 1899 *Times* 25 Oct 5/2 Our men dashed forward to carry the laager with bayonets.

‖ **Laager** (lā gəɹ), *v.* [† Laager *sb*] *trans.* To form (wagons) into a laager; to encamp (persons) in a laager; also with *up* Also *absol* or *intr.* Hence **Laagered** *ppl a*, **Laagering** *vbl. sb.*

1879 *Daily News* 1 Mar, The waggons were not 'laagered' or drawn up so close as to make it difficult to force the camp 1881 *Contemp Rev* Feb 222 The laagered waggon their sole protection. 1883 *Standard* 17 May 5/4 Four hundred Boers, laagered in Stilleland, have threatened to attack Mankoroane 1894 *Daily News* 14 Sept 5/2 The Army Service Corps were drilled in laagering 1896 *Tablet* 22 Feb 290 We stopped firing at about seven o'clock, and laagered up for the night

Laak, obs. form of Lack, Lake.

Laan, Laar, obs. forms of Lawn, Lore.

Laard, Laas, obs. forms of Lard, Lace.

Laat, Laaʒ, obs. forms of Late, Loath.

Lab (læb), *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4-5 **labbe**, 8 labb. [Belongs to Lab *v.*] A blab, tell-tale.

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 323, I nam no labbe Ne though I seye I am not lief to gabbe. *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Jereslaus's Wife* 542, I neuere was yit of my tonge a labbe *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 282/2 Labbe, or he that can kepe no counsel, *annubicus*. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D S.) 25 Hes dedent thenk tha had'st a be zich a Labb o' tha 'longue 1847 Halliwell, *Lab*, a tittle-tattle; a blab. Also called a lab-o-the-tongue. *West.*

†Lab (læb), *v. Obs.* [? Onomatopœic; cf. Du. *labben* = *klappen* 'garrire, blaterare, fabulari' (Kilian).] *trans.* and *intr.* To blab. Hence **La·bbing** *ppl. a.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 102 No þinge þat is pryue publice þow it neuere, Neyther for loue laude [*MS. B.* lab] it nouȝt ne lakke it for enuye 1393 *Ibid.* C. XIII. 39 Noþer for loue labbe hit out ne lacke hit for non enuye *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Epil. Merch. T.* 10 Of hir tonge a labbyng shrewe is she. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3751 By your labbyng tonges iongling

Labadist (læ bădist). *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. F. *Labadiste*, f. *Labadie*: see -IST.] A follower of Jean de Labadie (1610-74), who seceded from the Roman Church and founded a sect holding Quietist views. So **La·badism**, the doctrines or practice of Labadists.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Labadists.* 1882-3 SCHAFF in *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1604

†La·bant, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *labant-em*, pr. pple. of *labāre*.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Labant*, sliding, falling down, wavering.

Labarde, obs. form of LEOPARD.

Labarinth, obs. form of LABYRINTH.

‖ Labarum (læ bărŏm). [L.; = Gr. λάβαρον, of unknown origin.] The imperial standard adopted by Constantine the Great (306-337 A.D.), being the Roman military standard of the late Empire modified by the addition of Christian symbols; hence *gen.*, a symbolical standard or banner.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Labarum*, a military streamer, or flag, also a Church Banner, or Ensign. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 189 On the South-side is the Labarum; which is a Knot, consisting of the first Letters of Χριστὸς, which the Christian Emperours, from Constantine, placed in their Banners. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* 54 A labarum was not deem'd Too much for the old founder of these walls 1850 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ess. Eccl. Biog.* (ed. 2) I. 347 The Labarum of Luther was a banner inscribed with the legend, 'Justification by Faith' 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 213. 206 Constantine wears the labarum and the phœnix. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Sp.* (1873) III. 106 That body of sacred truth ..should now be inscribed upon the common labarum.

†Laba·scate, *v. Obs.*—° [erron. f. L. *labascĕre*, inceptive f. *labāre* to totter.] *intr.* 'To begin to fall or slide' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

†Labascency. *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. **labascentia*, noun of state f. *labascĕre* to totter: see -ENCY.] Tottering state or condition.

a 1657 R. LOVELDAY *Lett.* (1663) 174 He that can take commission from his own sloth, to let fall the thred of a friendly intercourse, betrayes a labascency and a languor in his amicable resentments

‖ Labba (læ bă). [? Native name.] One of the cavies, *Cœlogenys paca*, native to Guiana.

1825 WATERTON *Wanderings* I. (1879) 92 The Tapir, the Labba, and Deer, afford excellent food 1876 C. B. BROWN *Brit. Guiana* II. 25 [He] went ..to procure some game for us, and returned with three fine labba (*Cœlogenis paca*).

Labbe, obs. form of *let be*: see LET *v.*

Labdacism: see LAMBDACISM

‖ Labdanum (læ bdănŏm). Also 6, 8 **lapdanum.** [med. L.; form of L. *lādanum*] = LADANUM.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 11 334 Lapdanum] 1502 *Arnold's Chron.* (1811) 234 [In list of spices] Lapdanum 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 11 a, Thinges good for a colde head. Cububes. Galingale. Labdanum 1611 COTGR., *Labdane*, Labdanum; a fat, clammie, transparent, and sweet-smelling Gumme 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 93 Lapdanum per 100 Weight 02 6*a*. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 307 Hills green with flowering shrubs, and in particular with labdanum. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 152 The resinous balsamic substance called Labdanum 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* 101 Heap cassia, sandal-buds, and stripes Of labdanum

La-bee, obs. form of *let be*: see LET *v.*

Labefact (læ·bfækt), *ppl. a. rare* [ad. L. *labefact-us*, pa. pple. of *labefacĕre*: see LABEFY. Cf. It. *labefatto* (Florio).] Shaken, tottering.

1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiveness & Law* i. 86 The integrity of the heathen world in general is just so far labefact, prostitute, and morally rotted away, as it has religiously abounded in expiations.

†La·befact, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *labefacĕre*: see LABEFY.] *trans.* To shake, weaken.

c 1540 ABP. PARKER *Corresp.* (1853) 11 Not with covert inventions to labefact the credence of the people

†Labefa·ctate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *labefactāt-*, ppl. stem of *labefactāre*, freq. of *labefacĕre*: see LABEFY.] *trans.* To cause to totter or fall.

1657 TOMLINSON tr. *Renou's Disp.* 428 It labefactates houses by its weight

Labefactation (læ bfæktē·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *labefactātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *labefactāre* (see prec.).] = next.

1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, There is in it (the 'Beggars' Opera') such a labefactation of all principles as may be injurious to morality.

Labefaction (læbfæ·kʃən). [n. of action corresp. to LABEFY: see -FACTION.] A shaking, weakening; overthrow, downfall

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 41 A suddaine labefaction of the liuer *Ibid.* vii. 123 It resisteth the corruption of humors, and labefaction of the vitall and naturall parts. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 36 (1794) II. 41 We should ..join them in promoting the labefaction of all human government. 1834 GLADSTONE in Liddon *Life Pusey* (1893) I. xiii. 309 Until the whole body of Churchmen is in such a state that all will be secure against labefaction. 1878 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. v. 321 To private difficulties and causes of labefaction such as these, must be added several notable measures of confiscation which took place within the same limits of time

†La·befy, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *labefacĕre* (f. root of *labāre* to fall, totter + *facĕre* to make): see -FY.] *trans.* To weaken, impair.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 178 Not ..to oppresse and labefie the digestiue faculty. with too great variety of meats

Label (lē·ibĕl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **lable,** 4-6 **labelle,** 5-7 **labell,** 6 **labil,** 4- **label.** [a. OF. *label* (also *lablel*) ribbon, fillet, file (in *Her.*); of obscure etymology; by some scholars thought to be of Teut. origin (cf. OHG. *lappa*: see LAP *sb.*[1]) The synonymous OF. *lambel*, *lembel* is app. a variant: see LAMBEAU.]

1. A narrow band or strip of linen, cloth, etc.; a fillet, ribbon, tassel, the infula of a mitre.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 974 King Ermin ȝaf him a scheld gode & sur Wiþ þre eglen of asur, þe champe of gold ful wel i-dist Wiþ fif lables [*MS. S.* labelles, *MS. N.* lambels] of seluer brist 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 129, I wyll recompense the with a labell, *reponam appendice quadam* 1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Labell, *houppe* 1552 HULOET, A labell hanging on each side of a miter, *infula* Labelles hanging down on garlands, or crownes, *lemnisci.* 1564 tr. *Jewel's Apol. Ch. Eng.* P. v. b, Peter sytting in his Chaire, with his triple Crowne full of labelles. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 335 Broade beneath and sharpe aboue, in fashion somewhat like to the label of a bishops Miter 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 24 A knit night cap With two long labels button'd to his chin. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xv. 79 Persons whose outside seemed to have appropriated religion to the labels of their frontlets 1878 SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 199 s.v. *Fillet*, The labels of a bishop's mitre

†2. A small strip of paper or parchment attached to a document by way of supplement to the matter contained therein; hence, a supplementary note, comment, or clause, a codicil. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 331 Certis if þise popis bulles shulen be undurstonden wiþ sich a label, þen-ne þei weren not profitable to þe purchasour ne to þe churche — *Sel. Wks.* II. 399 And so such cursing of popis is tokene of blessing of God And if þe Churche were wel enformed of þis sentence, wiþ hise labellis, men shulden not drede feyned cursingis, ne lette for hem to sue Cristis lawe 1562 *Apol. Priv. Masse* (1850) 39 It is but a very fond dalliance to brawl upon the labels before you agree upon the original verity. The true sense of this little sentence, *This is my body that shall be deliverd for you*, is the root and the original of all such labels as we teach 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 57 Ere this hand by thee to Romeo seal'd, Shall be the Labell to another Deede this shall slay them both 1611 — *Cymb.* V. v. 430 When I wak'd, I found This Labell on my bosome 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. 75 Make us read our duty in the pages of revelation, not in the labels of accidentall effects. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 80 It was presented to the King without any such saving label 1658-1706 PHILLIPS, *Labels*.. little pieces of parchment cut out long-wayes, and hanging upon Indentures, or other kinde of writings

†3. *Astron.* and *Surveying.* In an astrolabe or a circumferentor, a narrow thin brass rule used chiefly in taking altitudes. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 22 Thanne hastow a label, that is schapen lik a rewle, save that it is streit & hath no plates on either ende with holes 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VI. Introd. (1636) 607 This Labell is divided into 90 degrees twice set doune therein with Arithmeticall figures 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) II. xiii. 50 The Astrolabe is a round Instrument flat on either side. Upon the Center is a moveable Label or Ruler whereupon is placed two Sights *Ibid.* 51 The degree and part of degree that the Label lies on is the height of the Sun above the Horizon.

†4. *gen.* A slip or strip of anything; a narrow piece (of land); a clamp (of iron); etc. *Obs*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 282/2 Labelle, *labellum* 1577-87 HARRISON *England* I. x. in *Holinshed* I. 34 By north of the Brier, lieth the Rusco, which hath a Labell or Byland, stretching out towards the southwest. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* xv. 39 They, 'sealed the grave, and rolled a great stone at the mouth of it' and as an ancient tradition says, bound it about with labels of iron. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. i. 25 Where Balak met Balaam, standing as it were on his tiptoes on the very last labell of his land, to reach forth welcome to that false prophet 1679 *Hist. of Jetser* 5 The flesh and skin hung down in long Collops and Labels 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 249 Its Lungs, consisting of a thin, skinny Substance divided into two Labels, placed on each side, and filled with Air; which being let out, those Labels shrink together 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 335 Nine fryingpan-plates, clasp't together by turning up 4 Labells which are ordinarily fixt to the lower plate.

5. *Her.* A mark of cadency distinguishing the eldest son of a family and consisting in a band drawn across the upper part of the shield having (usually three) dependent points (*label of three points*); cf. FILE *sb.*[2] 5. †Also, one of the dependent points (or *lambeaux*).

[1394 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) VII. 763 Habeat justum Titulum hæreditarium ad portandum, pro Cresta sua, unum Leopardum de Auro, cum uno Labello Albo.] †*a* 1412 LYDG. *Two Merchants* 858 For now of trowthe no man can contryve A verray seel or thenpreent i-grave Without a label his armes hool to save. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 35 My best herte of gold with aungellys and a ruby with iiij. labellys of white innamyl. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* f. vii b, Off armys barrit and of labellis borne in armys. *c* 1500 *Sc. poem on Heraldry* 44 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.*, etc. 95 Nobillis bere merkis, to mak be knawin, ther douchtynes..The fader the hole, the eldas son deffer[e]nt, quhiche a labelle; a creasent the secound. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 107 [see FILE *sb.*[2] 5]. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. vi. (1660) 33 The Labell of the Heire apparent (saith Wyrley) is seldom transferred unto the second brother. 1611 COTGR., *Lambel*, a File with three Labells pendant. *Ibid.*, *Pendante*, a labell pendant. *c* 1640, 1727 [see FILE *sb.*[2] 5]. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *State Gt. Brit.* I. II. v. (1743) 58 The Arms of the Prince of Wales at this Day differ from those of the King only by addition of a Label of three points 1863 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* ix. 46 A Label is sometimes borne as a sole Charge. *Ibid.* xiv. 153 A silver label of five points.

6. A narrow strip of material attached to a document to carry the seal.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 344 An instrument or wrytynge, at ye which hynge many labellys with sealys. 1679-88 *Sec. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camd.) 64 For writing, flourishing, and embellishing and guilding the subscripc'on and labells of a l're sent to the Czars of Russia. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Licentious Age Chas. II* 142 Until the subtlest of their conjurers Seal'd up the labels to his soul, his ears. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 131 On this Label of Lead, the Heads of the two Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul are impressed from the Papal Seal 1738 BIRCH *App. to Life Milton* M.'s Wks. I. 88 He did stitch the silk Cord or Label of that Seal with silk of the Colours of the said Label, and so fixed the Label and Seal to the said Commission

7. A slip of paper, cardboard, metal, etc. attached or intended to be attached to an object and bearing its name, description, or destination. (The chief current sense.) Also *fig.*

1679 *Rowb. Ball* (1883) IV. 549 Let several Labels from their mouths proceed, To note the different Tribes o' the Holy Seed Here, 'Root and Branch'; there, 'Down with Babel, down!' 1680 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* I. i, About his Neck There hung a Wench, the Label of his Function 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Christi* III. iii. (1852) 556 A poor Indian having a label going from his mouth, with a *come over and help us.* 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 261 The hamper was directed by a lable on the cording 1765 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 155 Sometimes a short label [in or on Hogarth's figures] is an epigram, and is never introduced without improving the subject 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 Labels for bottles. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. xv. 129 A collection of books is viewed through glass doors, their outsides and labels are visible to the child, but the key is carefully kept 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II, With a brass label and number round his neck 1841 FORBES *Eleven Yrs. Ceylon* I. 231 'Fine cold-drawn castor-oil' was found printed on the label 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 To the critic of the schools, ever ready with the compendious label, he is the revolutionary destructive 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* VII, Poison that is bought at a drug-store usually has a label on the bottle.

b. An adhesive postage-stamp, bill-stamp, or the like. (Now only in official language.)

1840 in Philbrick & Westoby *Postage Stamps Gt. Brit.* (1881) 46, I beg to enclose you two specimens of the Penny and Twopenny stamped Covers and Envelopes, and two of the Penny adhesive Labels. *Ibid.* 47 Sheets of 1*d.* Labels containing 240 Stamps 1861 *Brit. Postal Guide* Jan. 14 Postage Stamps. Every Postmaster is required to have on hand a sufficient stock of postage labels and embossed penny envelopes

8. *Arch.* A moulding over a door, window, or other opening; a dripstone.

1823 in NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 587 1850 *Parker's Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) s.v. *Dripstone*, The term *Label* is borrowed from heraldry, and therefore in strictness is only applicable to the straight form which is used in Perpendicular work, which resembles the heraldic label. 1851 *Turner's Dom. Archit.* II. 11. 30 The arches have no projecting label 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Med. Archit.* I. vi. 225 As the junction of the arch with the wall above was but slightly marked a small projecting moulding was introduced which we call the drip-stone or label.

9 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 7) *label-licking*, *-paster*; **label-cloth,** cloth used for the making of labels for books; **label-ink,** ink used in the marking of labels; **†label-lolling** *a.*, projecting like a label (sense 7); **label-mould, -moulding** = sense 8; **†label-seal,** a seal attached to a document by a 'label'; **label-stop** *Arch.*, a boss or corbel supporting the end of a label or dripstone.

1891 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 2/3 The manufacture of book cloth, tracing cloth, *label cloth, and grey cloth. 1863 *Fownes' Man. Elem. Chem.* (ed. 9) III. 683 [It] forms a most excellent *label-ink for the laboratory, as it is unaffected by acid vapours. 1889 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 3/4 *Label-licking, which is practised largely in thread mills and aerated water factories. 1625 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* v. 237 These mushrumps (grounded vpon a lesse motiue) may not ben questioned, though nothing so eudent as a blareing *label-lolling tongue, which without the helpe of a Muffler, could not be so well concealed. 1878 M^c^VITTIE *Ch. Ch. Cath.* 67 Over the large pointed arch is a *label-mould. 1890 MRS. BRAY *Fits of Fits-ford* IV. (1884) 33 A well-turned archway, ornamented with the oak-branch and the *label-moulding. 1869 PASK *Eyes Thames* 172 They have been book binders, boot-closers, *label-pasters, and such like. 1679 WILLOUGHBY in *Mansell's Narr. Pop. Plot* 21 A Commission, with thirteen *Label-seals, and as many Names thereto. 1894 C. G. HARPER *Marches of Wales* 132 A carefully rendered little head .. carved on the *label-stop of the canopy.

Label (lē·ibĕl), *sb.*[2] *Bot.* [ad. L. LABELLUM.] †**a.** ? A segment of a leaf (*obs.*). **b.** The lip of a ringent corolla.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. § 16 If the Leaves be much indented or jagg'd, now we have the Duplicature; wherein there are divers plaits in one Leaf, or Labels of a Leaf. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 162 The flower stands on a three inches long foot-stalk, is made like the flowers of the Aristolochia the label being covered with a yellowish farina. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Label*, same as *Labellum.*

Label (lē·ibĕl), *v.* Also 9 **lable.** [f. LABEL *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To affix a label to, mark with a label.

1621 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 265, I will giue out diuers schedules of my beautie. It shalbe Inuentoried and euery particle and vtensile labell'd to my will As, Item two lippes indifferent redde [etc.]. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Aug., The Queen . employed the Princess Royal to label them [books]. 1790 W. HASTINGS *Let* 2 Dec. in Boswell *Johnson* (1793) III. 315 A parcel containing other select papers, and labelled with the titles appertaining to them. 1832 CARLYLE *Misc.* II. 309 Common ashes are solemnly labelled as fell poison. *c* 1865 J. WILDE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 313/2 This may be labled 'oxygen mixture'. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 385/2 The due diligence of the consignors in labelling and delivering the goods to the carriers. 1893 MATHESON *About Holland* 22 A carriage labelled *Niet roken*.

b. *fig.* To describe or designate as with a label; to set down in a category (*as* so and so).

a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect* ii. (1858) 59 This foolish and wicked system of labelling men with names. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1872) 277 We cannot label Voltaire either spiritualist or materialist 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 293 He despatches the bad to Tartarus, labelled either as curable or incurable 1881 M. ARNOLD *Byron* in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 376 It would be most unjust to label Byron as a rhetorician only.

Hence **La·belling** *vbl. sb.* Also **La·beller.**

1871 *Echo* 8 Feb., The public .. condemn us for labelling the Poison. . By inserting this in your next issue you will greatly oblige one of the labellers 1895 *Athenæum* 17 Aug. 219/3 A labelling of Welsh names. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 2/1 Bottle fillers, washers, and labellers.

Labellate (lăbe·lĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. L. LABELLUM + -ATE 3.] (See quot.)

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 432 *Labellate* .. Long-lipped, or in shape nearly like the blade of a shovel .. It passes into the dimidiate form.

Labelled (lē·bĕld), *a.* [f. LABEL *sb.*1 and *v.* + -ED.] a. *Her.* Of a mitre: Having labels or infulæ (of a particular tincture). *Labelled line* (see quot 1753). b. *Arch.* Having a label or drip-stone. c. Marked with a ticket bearing the name, description of contents, etc of the article.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 49/37 Labelled, *infulatus* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Labelled line*, in heraldry, a term used by some to express the line in certain old arms, called more usually urdee or champagne Others apply the same word to express the patee or dovetail line, called also the inclave line by Morgan. 1841 R. P. WARD *De Clifford* II x 115 A castle with . its towers, and labelled windows 1863 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist & Pop.* xxi. 358 Arg., on a cross sa., a mitre labelled or 1895 *Bookseller's Catal.*, Leech himself in a nightcap sitting by the fire with a labelled bottle on the mantelshelf

Labelloid (lăbe·loid), *a Bot.* [f. next + -OID.] Lip-like, lip-shaped.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot* 275 Perianthium minute, either a single labelloid lobe, or an urceolate 6-toothed body

‖ **Labellum** (lăbe·lŏm). [L. 'little lip', dim of *labrum* lip.]

1 *Bot.* The lower division or 'lip' of an orchidaceous corolla, often enlarged or curiously shaped.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot* 263 Sometimes it [*sc.* the anther] stands erect, the line of dehiscence of its lobes being turned towards the labellum. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi (1873) 154 This orchid has part of its labellum or lower lip hollowed out into a great bucket. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 882 The labellum of *Megaclinium falcatum*

2. *Ent.* One of a pair of tumid lobes terminating the proboscis of certain insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* III. 361.

†**La·bent,** *a Obs.*—0 [ad. L. *lābent-*, pr. pple. of *lābī* to fall.] 'Falling, sliding, fleeting, running, or passing away' (Bailey 1727 vol. II).

†**Labeon, labion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *labeōn-em, labiōn-em*, augmentative, f. *labium* lip.] One who has large lips.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* (1653) 175 The same or worse must befall these artificiall Labions, for their Lips must need hang in their light, and their words stick in the birth. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Labeons*, blaber-lipped persons.

Laberinth, -ynth, obs. forms of LABYRINTH.

Labey (læ·bi). *Sc.* Also 9 **laby, lebbie.** [Of obscure origin; cf. Gael. *leòbag* 'little shred or fragment' (McL. & D.); also LAP *sb.*1] A loose garment or wrap; the lappet or skirt of a coat.

a 1599 *Satyr. Poems Reform.* xliii. 190 The hindis and hinde men in their labeis lay. 1811 A SCOTT *Poems, Country Smiddy* 68 (Jam.) His new coat labey. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Lebbie*, the lap or fore-skirt of a man's coat 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* iv. 20 The labies o' his Sark

Labia: see LABIUM

Labial (lē·biăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *labiāl-is*, f. *labi-um* lip. Cf. F. *labial* (1690 in Furetière).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the lips.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xi. 107 Lip-Gallantry, or certain labial Fashions invented by diverse Nations. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* xix, The olfactory examination was favourable, so he put his mouth to it—the labial essay still more so. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* ii 157 The labial muscles that swelled with Vehement evolution of yesterday Marseillaises. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Lily & Lute* ii. 108 More than I can make you view, With my paintings labial. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I iii § 3. 161 The volume of the mouth is divided into two best tubes of which the first may be termed the *lingual* passage as its front extremity is formed by the tongue, and the second, the *labial* passage.

b. *spec.* in *Anat.*, *Zool.*, etc. Pertaining to a lip, lip-like part, or LABIUM; having the character or functions of a lip.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein, Labial veins*, the lip veines, whereof there are two on each inner side, both of the upper and under lip. 1728 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 227 Labial Glands. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 356 *Palpi Labiales* (the Labial Feelers). 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 211 The lips and labial tentacles of the ordinary bivalves. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 230 Labial cysts are very common, and are usually met with on the inner side of the labia. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 27 The membrane lining the mouth abounds in small glands, those within the cheeks and lips being termed buccal and labial respectively.

c. *Labial pipe*: an organ-pipe furnished with lips, a flue-pipe.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 21 An organ .. which contained the following labial or languet registers. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* viii. App. 280 The flame is also affected by various D's of an adjustable labial pipe. 1876 HILES *Catech Organ* iv. (1878) 23 Flue-pipes are also called *Labial*, or lip-pipes.

2. *Phonetics.* The distinctive epithet of those sounds which require complete or partial closure of the lips for their formation, as the consonants p, b, m, f, v, w, and the 'rounded' vowels.

1594 T. B *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* II. 87 The Hebrewes name their letters, some gutturall . ; others dentall . ; & so they call others, labiall, that is letters of the lips *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit Tongue* I. vii, I beginning to lay my grundes of labial, dental, and guttural soundes and symboles *Ibid.* A labial letter can not symboliz a guttural syllab. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* III xiv. 379 The Vowels, as they are distinguished into *Labial*; being framed by an emission of the Breath through the Lips [etc.] 1865 TYLOR *Hist. Man.* iv. 73 Words containing labial and dental letters.

B. *sb.*

1. A labial sound.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char* III. xiv 380 The Labials are represented by two curve Figures for the Lips. *a* 1709 W. BAXTER *Let* in *Gloss Antiq Rom.* (1731) 409 The third Sort are Labials formed by the Lips alone 1849-50 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlvi, You have but the same four letters to describe the salute which . you bestow on the sacred cheek of your mistress—but the same four letters and not one of them a labial 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci Lang* Ser II. iv 162 It is a fact that the Mohawks..have no p, b, m, f, v, w—no labials of any kind

2. A labial part or organ, e g. one of the plates or scales which border the mouth of a fish or reptile, one of the labial palpi of insects.

1885 W. K. PARKER *Mammalian Des.* II. 46 The finished labials (lip-cartilages) of the types just referred to.

Hence **La·bially** *adv.*, with a labial sound or utterance.

1798 H. T COLEBROOKE tr *Dig Hindu Law* (1801) I xxvii, Sometimes pronounced gutturally, sometimes labially.

Labialism (lē·biăliz'm). *Phonetics.* [f. LABIAL + -ISM.] Tendency to labialize sounds; labial pronunciation.

1881 *Encycl Brit* XIII. 810/2 In one set [of cognate words] we see the phenomenon of labialism, in the other assibilation, but no touch of labialism.

Labialize (lē·biălaiz), *v. Phonetics.* [f. LABIAL + -IZE] *trans.* To render (a sound) labial in character; to 'round' (a vowel). Also *absol.* Hence **La·bialized** *ppl a.*

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc* I iii. § 3. 160 Round or Labialised Vowels *Ibid.* 162 That (u) is almost (ə) labialized or rounded *Ibid* 163 By merely neglecting to labialise, (u, ʉ) are converted into (œ, ʉ). 1874 SWEET *Hist Eng. Sounds* 74 The *i* has been gutturalized and labialized into *ü* by *l* 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's Law* § 57 140 The labialized *K*'s

Hence **Labialisation,** the action of labializing or the condition of being labialized; 'rounding' (of a vowel)

1867 A J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I iii 74 The vowels differ by the important distinction of labialisation. 1877 SWEET *Primer Phonetics* § 36 13 Rounding, a contraction of the mouth cavity by lateral compression of the cheek passage and narrowing of the lip aperture, whence the older name labialization.

Labiate (lē·biĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad mod.L. *labiāt-us*, f. LABI-UM: see -ATE 3] A. *adj.*

1. *Bot* a. Lipped: applied to flowers which have the corolla or calyx divided into two parts opposed in such a way as to suggest lips; bilabiate. b. Belonging to the N.O. *Labiatæ*, consisting of herbaceous plants and under-shrubs, characterized by flowers of the form above described, opposite leaves, and usually square stalks, e g. the mints, ground-ivy, the dead nettles, etc

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Labiate Flowers* (among Herbalists) are those that have one or two Lips; some of which represent a kind of Helmet, or Monk's Hood 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iv. 46 The white Dead-nettle bears a monopetalous labiate flower. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* (1848) I. 334 When the two lips are separated from each other by a wide regular orifice, .. the corolla is said to be labiate or ringent. 1862 BELLEW *Miss Afghanistan* 451 The greensward .. was covered with a variety of labiate herbs, amongst which the wild thyme, mint, basil, sage, and lavender were recognized. 1881 *Sci. Gossip* 254 The black horehound and other labiate plants.

2. a. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Formed like or resembling in shape, function, etc. a lip or labium. b. *Ent.* Of an orifice: Having thickened, fleshy margins. In recent Dicts.

B. *sb. Bot.* A labiate plant.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi (1862) 95 Order XLIV. Lamiaceæ —Labiates. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Flowers* iii (ed. 4) 196 The common bugle, . one of the labiates. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 19 Generally in the Labiates, the corolla has the lower lip adapted as an alighting board for insects.

Labiated (lē·biĕtĕd), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* ? *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -ED.] Lipped, labiate

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 173 Small stalks, having many white labiated flowers 1776 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (1796) III. 26 The labiated shape of the calyx. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xii. 333 In some [Annelidans] it [the mouth] is simple, orbicular or labiated.

Labiatiflorous (lē·biĕtiflō·rəs), *a. Bot* [f mod.L *labiātus* LABIATE + *-flōr-us* (f. *flōr-*, *flōs* FLOWER) + -OUS.] Having a labiate corolla. Also **La·biatifloral** *a.* (in recent Dicts.).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Labiatiflorus* .. labiatiflorous 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 417 Labiatiflorous. Said of certain Compositæ with bilabiate corollas.

Labidometer (læbidǫ·mĭtəɹ). *Surg* [f Gr. λαβίδο-, λαβίς forceps + *μέτρον* -METER. Cf F. *labidomètre*] An instrument consisting of a pair of obstetric forceps with a graduated scale attached for measuring the size of the fœtal head.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed 9).

†**Labies,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [Plural of **labie*, **laby*, ad. LABI-UM. Cf. obs F. *labie* (Cotgr.).] Lips.

1541 R COPLAND *Galyen's Therap* 2 Civ, Yf a shepeherde sawe the labies of a sore harde, flynty, wan, and blacke. he wold haue no dowbte for to cut it.

Labile (lē· bil, læ bil), *a.* Also 5 **labyl,** 7 **labil.** [ad. L. *lābil-is*, f. *lābī* to slip, fall, LAPSE. see -ILE. Cf. F. *labile*]

1. Liable or prone to lapse. †a Prone to fall into error or sin; *Theol.* liable to fall from innocence (*obs.*). b. Of a fund, etc · Lapsable.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 147 My labyl mynde and the dulnesse Of my wyt. 1678 GALE *Crt Gentiles* III 199 The supralapsarian Divines, who make man as labile the object of reprobation. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* iv. 140 All Creatures being finite and free, must necessarily, by their Nature, be labile, fallible and peccable. 1894 *Forum* June 449 These funds are no more labile than any other form of trust or mortmain

†2. Apt to slip away, slippery. *lit* and *fig. Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Labile*, slipperie, unstable 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres* 14 Now a man would think we had him sure, but his nature is labile and slippery

3. Prone to undergo displacement in position or change in nature, form, chemical composition, etc., unstable. Now only in *Physics* and *Chemistry.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii (1632) 340 Pithagoras [said] that each thing or matter was ever gliding and labile. 1654 JER TAYLOR *Real Pres* § 1 Wood can .. be made thin, labile and inconsistent 1878 FOSTER *Physiol* II. v 363 More labile than tissue proteid and yet more stable than the circulating proteid 1889 BURDON-SANDERSON in *Nature* Sept 26 Protoplasm comes to consist of two things of acting part which lives and is stable, and of acted-on part which has never lived and is labile, that is, in a state of metabolism 1894 LD. SALISBURY in *Pop Sci Monthly* Nov 40 The genius of Lord Kelvin has recently discovered what he terms a labile state of equilibrium.

4. *Electr.* Said of the application of a current by moving an electrode over an affected region instead of holding it firmly at one part.

1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex* 1893 A. S ECCLES *Sciatica* vi. 65 With the anode labile over the foot, leg, and thigh 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med* I 369 The battery current labile over the affected muscles.

Hence **Labi·lity,** proneness to lapse, instability of form or nature.

1646 GAULE *Cases Consc* 34 Vanity of Science, error of Conscience, lability of innocence. 1654 JER TAYLOR *Real Pres* xi. § 32 247 Consistence or lability, are not essential to wood and water. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* v. (1790) 218 But Sensibility and Intelligence, being by their Nature and Essence free must be labile, and by their Lability may actually lapse, degenerat [etc.].

Labi·meter. *Surg.* [ad F. *labimètre*, incorrectly f Gr. λαβίς (nom.) see LABIDOMETER.] = LABIDOMETER.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med Lex* (ed 9).

Labio- (lē· biǫ), taken as comb. form of L. *labium* lip, (*a*) in *Phonetics*, with the sense 'formed with lips and (some other organ)', as *labio-dental* adj. and sb., *labio-guttural*, *-lingual*, *-nasal*, *-palatal* (hence *labio-palatalize* vb.), *-velar* adjs., (nonce-wd.) *labio-palato-nasal* adj.; (*b*) *Path.*, 'affecting or having to do with the lips and (some other part)', as *labio-alveolar*, *labio-glosso-laryngeal*, *-pharyngeal*, *labio-mental* [L. *mentum* chin], etc. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). Also **la·biomancy** [Gr. *μαντεία* divination], lip-reading.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 71 P. and B. are Labial Ph. and Bh. are *Labio-dental. *Ibid* 138 The Labiodentals 1748 *Phil Trans* XLV. 405 The labial and labio-dental Consonants. 1887 COOK tr *Sievers' O E Gram.* 100 A sonant spirant, either labial or labio-dental 1874 A J ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* IV. xi. § 2 No. 7. 1353 Labials Labio-dentals. *Labio-linguals. 1896 *Clin. Soc. Trans* IX 82 Progressive *labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* IV. 862 In labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis anæsthesia of the larynx has been observed. 1879 H NICOL in *Encycl. Brit* IX 632/1 French and Northern Provençal also agree in changing *Latin s* from a *labio-guttural to a *labio-palatal vowel. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 288 So . skill'd was she in this Art (which we may call *Labiomancy), that . when in bed, if she might lay but her hand on their lipps so as to feel the motion of them, she could perfectly understand what her bedfellows said. 1812 *Europ. Mag.* LXII 287 [Title of article.] Labiomancy. 1874 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* IV xi. § 2 No 7. 1350 Granting that consonants may be labialised, or palatalised, or *labio-palatalised. 1887

O. W. Holmes *Guardian Angel* ii. (1891) 16 A sort of half-suppressed *labio-palato-nasal utterance. 1894 Lindsay *Latin Lang.* Index, *Labiovelar Gutt[urals].

Labion, variant of Labeon.

Labiose (lē·biōs), *a. Bot.* [f. Labi-ate, with substitution of suffix.] (See quot.)

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* i. ii. § 7 119 If the [polypetalous] corolla resembles what is called labiate in gamopetalous corollas, it is termed *labiose*.

Labirinth, -ynth, obs. forms of Labyrinth.

‖ **Labium** (lē·biŏm). [L. = 'lip'.] A lip or lip-like part. (Cf. Labrum.)

1. *Anat.* †**a.** One of the sides of the aperture of a vein. *Obs.*

1597 A. M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 28/4 When we bende the elbowe, both the labia or lippes of the vayn do separate themselves.

b Chiefly in pl. **labia,** in full *labia pudendi*: The lips of the female pudendum; the folds of integument on either side of the vulva.

1722 Quincy *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 174 The *Labia*, or Lips of the great Chink. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV 21 When the uterus remains within the labia. 1872 Thomas *Dis. Women* 101 An ichorous, fetid, nauseating fluid bathes the labia majora. 1879 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* II. 229 In women, the labium may be the seat of an inguinal hernia.

2. In insects, crustaceans, etc., the organ which constitutes the lower covering or 'floor' of the mouth and serves as an under lip (Cf. Labrum.)

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 209 They [Myriapoda] have .. a labium or lip without palpi, formed of united portions. 1862 in *Goldsmith's Nat. Hist.* II. 575 The mouth has usually two mandibles, a labium, or lip below, and from three to five pairs of jaws. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 243 When those gnathites are fused in the middle line the so-called labium is formed.

b *Conch.* The inner lip of a univalve shell.

1839 Sowerby *Conch. Man.* 54 *Labium*, or inner lip. Is used to express that side of the aperture which is nearest the axis, and generally contiguous to the body whorl, the lower part of this, when sufficiently distinct from the part which overwraps the body whorl, is called the Columella. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 240 The *labium*, or columellar lip.

3. *Bot.* The lip, esp. the lower or anterior lip, of a labiate corolla. (Cf. Galea.)

1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Labium*, the Lip, the exterior part of a labiate or ringent corolla. It is distinguished into upper and lower; but sometimes the upper lip is called the *labium*, and the lower *galea*. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 419 A bilabiate corolla or calyx is cleft into an upper (superior or posterior) and a lower (inferior or anterior) portion or lip (labium).

4. The lip of an organ pipe (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*).

‖ **Lablab** (læ·blæb). [Arab. لبلاب *lablāb*.] The Egyptian or black bean, a native of India, but naturalized in most warm countries.

1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Lablab*, the *Dolichos Lablab* of Linnæus. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lablab*, a genus of tropical pulse formerly included in *Dolichos*. The two recognised species are natives of India, but . they are now found naturalised in most tropical countries. 1886 A. H. Church *Food Grains India* 161 Of the numerous forms of Lablab the majority are eaten as a green vegetable.

Labor: see Labour.

†**Laborant.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *labōrant-em*, pr. pple. of *labōrāre* to Labour.] A laboratory workman; chemist's assistant; a working chemist.

1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* ii. iii. (1848) 105 As I am wont to reverence vulgar Chymists, I then envy'd their Laborants, whose employment requires them to attend the Fire. 1680 — *Exper. Chem. Princ.* 139 We caused the Laborant with an iron rod dexterously to stirr the kindled part of the Nitre. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 203 Glauber . a very Chymist or Laborant, and nothing at all of a clear Philosopher.

†**Labo·rate,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 **labourate.** [f. ppl. stem of L. *labōrāre* to Labour.] *trans.* To elaborate.

1668 J. Chandler tr *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 298 The transpiring or breathing thorow of Spirits labourated in the heart.

†**Laboration.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. Also 5 **-acion.** [ad. L *labōrātiōn-em*, n of action f. *labōrāre* to Labour.] Working, work, labour.

c 1460 Ashby *Poems* 77 Wisdam must haue grete applicacion In medye redyng and other laboracion. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Laboration*, a labouring

Laboratorial (læ bŏrătō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. Laboratory + -al.] Pertaining to the laboratory.

1858 H. Marryat *Yr. in Sweden* II. 368 A large glass bowl, with a laboratorial spout. 1881 *Nature* XXIII 509 Their courses of instruction whether lectures or laboratorial.

Laborato·rian, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Laboratory + -an.] **A.** *adj* = prec. **B.** *sb.* A chemist who works in a laboratory.

1860 Pierse *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 155 Young laboratorians at home . will not be slow to show their dexterity. *Ibid.* 173 The laboratorian chemists can liquify this metal.

Laboratory (læ·bŏrătəri). Also 7 **laboritary, labratory.** [ad. med.L. *labōrātōri um*, f. L *labōrāre* to Labour: see -ory. Cf. F. *laboratoire*, It., Sp., Pg. *laboratorio*; also Elaboratory.]

1. A building set apart for conducting practical investigations in natural science, orig. and esp. in chemistry, and for the elaboration or manufacture of chemical, medicinal, and like products.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* iii. 191 Wee commonly prouide that they bee prepared in our laboratorie. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Mercury Vind.* Induction, A Laboratory or Alchemist's workhouse. 1683 Wilding in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 258 For seeing ye Labratory . oo oo o6. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 392 He had a Laboratory to prepare all Medicines that he used on his Patients. 1765 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 248 His best pieces were representations of chymists and their laboratories. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 87 To establish in London a laboratory, or manufacture of artificial mineral waters. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* Introd. 9 The greater number of the experiments were made in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. 1881 Sir W. Thomson in *Nature* 435 The electro-magnetic machine has been brought from the physical laboratory into the province of engineering.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1664 Power *Exper. Philos.* i. 65 The Soul (like an excellent Chymist) in this internal Laboratory of Man, by a fermentation of our nourishment in the Stomach [etc.]. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I 461 Fissures and caverns of rocks are the laboratories, where such operations are carried on. 1814 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* 15 The soil is the laboratory in which the food is prepared. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xviii § 740 Like the atmosphere it [the sea] is a laboratory in which wonders by processes the most exquisite are continually going on. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* ii. viii 260 A notion neatly turned out of the laboratory of the mind.

2. *Mil.* 'A department of an arsenal for the manufacture and examination of ammunition and combustible stores' (Voyle *Milit. Dict.* 1876)

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5439/3 The Ammunition Laboratory . was set on Fire. 1804 Wellington *Let.* in Gurw *Desp.* (1837) III 528 The arsenal, the laboratory [etc.] are under his immediate superintendence. 1846 Greener *Gunnery* 85 A fuse, invented.. by. a person employed in the laboratory at Woolwich

3. *Metallurgy.* 'The space between the fire and flue-bridges of a reverberatory furnace in which the work is performed; also called the *kitchen* and the *hearth*' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts*, etc. 822 The flame and the smoke which escape from the sole or laboratory pass into condensing chambers 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 393 The laboratory is 9 feet long, 6 feet 9 inches wide, and connects with the chimney, 2 feet 6 inches square, by a flue

4. *attrib*, as *laboratory apparatus, chemist, experiment, fire, forge, furnace, machinery, man,* (sense 2) *stores, work*; **laboratory-chest,** a chest containing ammunition and explosive stores.

1860 Pierse *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 145 As the botanist does with plants so does the *laboratory-chemist with the salts. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) D d, A *laboratory-chest is to be on board each bomb-vessel, in the captain's cabin, in which all the small stores are to be kept. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 5/2 Most of this evidence has had to be tested by *laboratory experiments. 1870 Tyndall *Heat* v. § 185. 148 My assistant dissolved the substance in a pan over our *laboratory fire. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* iv. 78 Whether the chemist may not effect in his *laboratory-machinery a similar intercombination of deoxidised carbonic acid and water 1882-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 449 Coal heavers, dustmen, *laboratory-men, and others who work among dry powdery substances 1808 Sprarman *Brit. Gunner* 8 Ammunition and *Laboratory Stores. 1881 Lockyer in *Nature* 318 Whether we passed from low to high temperatures in *laboratory work.

†**Laborí·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰ [f. L. *labōrifer* (f. *labōr(i)*- Labour + *-fer* bearing) + -ous; see -ferous.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Laboriferous*, that takes pains, that endures labour, painfull, difficult

Laborinth, -ynth, obs forms of Labyrinth.

†**Laboriose,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *labōriōs-us* (see Laborious).] 'Laborious, pains-taking' (1727 Bailey vol II).

Laboriosity (lăbō·rĭ,ɒ·sĭti). *rare* [f. L. *labōriōs-us* (see next) + -ity. Cf. F. *laboriosité*.] Laboriousness.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Laboriosity*, painfulness, laboriousness, or laborosity. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 132 Numberless folio and quarto dissertations . attest their invincible laboriosity. 1842 Blackie in *Tait's Mag.* IX. 749 The lumbering laboriosity of dead grammars and dictionaries.

Laborious (lăbō·rĭəs), *a.* Also 6 **-yous(e.** [ad. F. *laborieux* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. L. *labōriōs-us*, f. *labor* Labour. see -ious.]

1 Given to labour or toil; doing much work; assiduous in work, hard-working.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 90 If thou wolt here Of hem that whilom vertuous Were and therto laborious. *c* 1407 Scogan *Moral Balade* 69 Therefore laborious Ought ye to be, beseeching god .. To yeve you might for to be vertuous. 1555 Eden *Decades* 318 Thinhabitauntes are men of good corporature and laborious. 1634 Rainbow *Labour* (1635) 5 The limbs of your industry are so strong and laborious. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Autobiog.* Life (1886) 192 He . was observed seldom or never .. to sweat much, though he were very laborious. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 242 All .. combine to drive The lazy Drones from the laborious Hive. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 21 ₱ 5 Laborious Ben's Works will bear this Sort of Inquisition 1752 Hume *Pol. Disc.* i. 17 Their own steel and iron, in such laborious hands, become equal to the gold and rubies of the Indies. 1857 Ld. Dufferin *Lett. fr. High Latitudes* (1867) 78 Those calm laborious minds .. pursuing day by day with single-minded energy some special object. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 9 He was always serious in meaning and laborious in matter.

b. = Labouring *ppl. a.* 1.

1777 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* I. 280 By this means .. a greater number of laborious men are maintained, who may be diverted to the public service. 1795 Burke *Th. Scarcity* Wks. VII. 378 The moral or philosophical happiness of the laborious classes.

2. Of actions, conditions, etc.: Characterized by or involving labour or much work; toilsome. †Of wages: Hardly earned. *Obs.*

14 *Chaucer's Friar's T.* 130 (Corpus MS.) My office [is] ful laborious. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 83 Nothynge is more . laboryous to kepe, than is virginite. 1549 Leland (*title*) The laboryouse Journey and Serche of Johan Leylande for Englandes Antiquitees. 1607 Topsell *Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (658) Pref., I have not any accesse of maintenance, but by voluntary benevolence for personal pains, receiving no more but a laborious wages. 1621 Bible *Eccles.* vii. 15 Hate not laborious worke, neither husbandrie. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 72 To scorn delights, and live laborious dayes. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* iii. 227 Shall I the long laborious scene review, And open all the wounds of Greece anew? 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 204 ₱ 11 Forced jests, and laborious laughter. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 202 The subject of minute and laborious disquisition. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 7 In a laborious anxiety to be correct, they have evaporated away all the spirit of their book 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. iv. 33 These days were laborious and instructive. 1878 Jevons *Primer Pol. Econ.* 43 The great advantage of capital is that it enables us to do work in the least laborious way.

b. Of concrete objects: Entailing labour in construction or execution, involving much elaboration. †Also (*rare*⁻¹), Causing wearisome toil.

1555 Eden *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 The laborious Tabernacle whiche Moises buylded. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 14 July, Up betimes to the office to write fair a laborious letter. 1705 Addison *Italy* (1733) 205 The long laborious Pavement here he treads. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xlvii, A most laborious and long-winded letter. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* Prol 20 Laborious orient ivory sphere in sphere. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. iii. 45 We have a large and laborious outfit to arrange.

3. *Midwifery.* Attended with severe labour.

1637 T. Morton *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 148 Very apt are they to be with childe, and very laborious when they beare children. 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 23 Labours in such Circumstances are generally laborious. 1754-64 Smellie *Midwifery* I. 242 Laborious births. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Labour, Laborious*, or *Instrumental*. that requiring the use of extracting instruments for its completion. also called *Difficult Labour.*

†**4.** Pertaining to labour. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* ii. lxxvi. (1660) 89 Me thinks that they should change their trade [*sc.* that of the theatre] for shame Or honour't with a more laborious name

Laboriously (lăbō·rĭəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a laborious manner; with labour or assiduous toil.

c 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 16 Thei, that in the space of this temporall death laboriously purchase themself eternall death. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* viii. 65 The Experiment was laboriously try'd. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xi 597, I chuse laboriously to bear A weight of woes 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I* (1830) III. i. 12 Never was there a Monarch who employed his pen so laboriously. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl* II. xvii 180 The laboriously-earned results of the expedition 1883 J. Hawthorne in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 934/2 The .. beams of the .. ceiling. were laboriously carved.

Laboriousness (lăbō·rĭəsnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] Laborious character or condition; assiduity in work; toilsomeness.

1634 W. Tirwhyt tr *Balzac's Lett* (vol. I) 89 That great laboriousnesse they so much frame to themselves 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* 38 To strenuous minds there is an inquietude in overquietness, and no laboriousness in labour. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* i. 135 The exceeding Laboriousness of my Work. 1818 Hallam *Middle Ages* (1853) II. 62 Maadeu, in learning and laboriousness, the first Spanish antiquary. 1861 Lytton & Fane *Tannhäuser* 32 Leaf and stem disintertwined itself With infinite laboriousness.

†**Laboro·sity.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰, [f. L. **labōrōs-us* (see next) + -ity.] Laboriousness.

1656 [see Laboriosity].

†**La·borous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4–7 **laborous,** 5 **-ose,** 5–8 **labourous,** 6 **-orouse, -orus,** 5–6 **-erous,** *Sc.* **laubo(u)r(o)us.** [a. OF. *laboros, -us, laboureux*:—L. **labōrōs-us*, f. *labor* Labour (cf. *dolōrōsus*, f. *dolor*): see -ous.] = Laborious.

c 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 130 Myn office is ful laborous [*Corpus MS.* laborious]. *a* 1450 *Fyftyknyge w. angle* (1883) 4 Huntyng haukyng and fowlyng be so laborous & greuous þat [etc.]. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. lii. 125 Whoper all laborose þinges be not to be suffrid for euerlasting lif? *c* 1460 Ashby *Poems* 87 Be ye therin right laberous. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* xi. 958 His laubourous mynd on othir materis wrocht. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iii. vi. 199 Quhow thow may all laubourus pane sustene. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst* ii. 72 We nede not a longer or more laborous proffe. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 266 For husbands life is labourous and hard. 1593 T. Hyll *Gardening* 3 Then must you dig a pit (although ye same wil be very labourous). 1656 Earl Monm. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 153 Why should we undertake the laborous business of dividing the world into equal partitions? 1704 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4057/3 After a labourous..March. 1788 T. Vaughan *Fash. Follies* I. 67 Reading and writing .. were too laborous [ed. 2 (1810) laborious] for the nerves of a man of fashion.

Hence †**La·borously** *adv.*, †**La·borousness.**

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* iii. v. 69 Opir, þat .. desiren laborously þinges euerlasting. *Ibid* iii. xxxvi. 106 þat þat is laborosly goten by mannys witte. 1530 Palsgr. 237/1 Labourousnesse, *laborioisité*. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* iii. x. (1880) II. 273 He laborously and studiously discussed controuersies.

Labour, labor (lē'·bəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 labore, 4–6 -ur, -oure, 5–6 *Sc.* laubour, 4– labour, 5– labor. [a. OF. *labor, labour* (mod.F. *labeur*), ad. L. *labōrem* labour, toil, distress, trouble. Cf. Pr. *labor, laor*, Sp. *labor*, Pg. *lavor*, It. *labore*.

As in *favour*, etc., the spelling with *-our* is preferred in the British Isles, while in the U.S. *-or* is more common.]

1. Exertion of the faculties of the body or mind, esp. when painful or compulsory; bodily or mental toil. *Hard labour*: see HARD *a.* 18 b. † *To do one's labour*: to exert oneself, make efforts (*to* do something).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23699 Þan sal it [þe erth] blisced be and quit o labur, and o soru, and sit. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 633 Why schulde he not her [i.e. innocents'] labour alow? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 11 To telle a storie I wol do my labour. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10770 Hit were labur to long hir lotis to tell. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Avian* (1889) 2 He that wylle haue .. worship and glorye may not haue hit withoute grete laboure. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 93 O heuinlie fader giff vss alsua necessar thingis to our corporal sustentatione be our aune richtus laubour. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* ii 18, I was weery of all my laboure, Which I had taken vnder the Sonne. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* civ. 23 Man goeth forth vnto his worke· and to his labour, vntill the euening. 1619 DRAYTON *Idea* lix, Labour is light where Loue . doth pay. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II 1021 So he with difficulty and labour hard Mov'd on, with difficulty and labour hee. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* I. 12 Everything in the world is purchas'd by labour, and our passions are the only causes of labour. 1782 COWPER *Hope* 20 Pleasure is labour too, and tires as much 1827 LYTTON *Falkland* 15 Nothing seemed to me worth the labour of success. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 87 Ah, why Should life all labour be?

personified. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4994 With hir Labour and Travaile Logged been. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 82 Nature . Still grants her bliss at Labour's earnest call. 1804 GRAHAME *Sabbath* 2 Mute is the voice of rural labour.

transf. 1842 COMBE *Digest.* 267 The stomach, having less labour imposed upon it, will require less blood.

b. Phr. *Labour in vain, lost labour.*

[1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. Prol 181 [They] helden hem vnhardy and here conseille feble, And leten here labowre lost & alle here longe studye. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 293 Whan he sigh . that his labour was in veine.] 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi 13 The leill labour lost, and leill seruice. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxvii. 2 It is but lost labour that ye ryse vp early 1615 T. ADAMS *England's Sickn* 10 Let Nature doe her best, we dwelt at the Signe of the *Labour-in-vaine* Onely Christ hath washed vs. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 67 That Commission ended at *Labour in vain*; not, as the old Emblem is, to go about to make a Black-moor white, but to make him that was White to appear like a Black-moor 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii, The sign-post for the *labour in vain.* 1747 WESLEY *Prim Physick* (1762) p. xviii, Add to the rest (for it is not labour lost) that old unfashionable medicine, Prayer.

† c. Bodily exercise. (Cf. Gr. πόνος.)

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* i. (1612) 1 Labour then, or exercise is a vehement mooving, the end whereof is alteration of the breath or winde of man. 1666 HARVEY *Morb Angl* x. (1672) 28 Moderate labour of the body is universally experienced to conduce to the preservation of health

† d. An alleged term for a 'company' of moles.

1486 *Bk St Albans* f v b, A Labor of Mollis

2. *spec.* in modern use: Physical exertion directed to the supply of the material wants of the community; the specific service rendered to production by the labourer and artisan.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N* I Introd. 1 The annual labour of every nation is the fund which originally supplies it with all the necessaries and conveniencies of life, which it annually consumes *Ibid* I. i. v. 35 Labour, therefore, is the real measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* iv. iv. (1806) II. 348 If the population of this country were better proportioned to its food, the nominal price of labour might be lower than it is now. 1845 *Edin. Rev.* XLIII. 14 The . remedy is to diminish the supply of labour 1848–59 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Labour*, a term in masonry employed to denote the value of a piece of work in consideration of the time bestowed upon it 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. iii § 1 (1876 28 Labour is indispensable to production, but has not always production for its effect. 1853 BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 45 The difficulty of organising labour, particularly in masses, is well known. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict* c. 56 Preamble, Doubts have arisen as to whether or not it be lawful for an employer of labour to permit electors in his regular employ to absent themselves.

b. The general body of labourers and operatives, viewed in its relation to the body of capitalists, or with regard to its political interests and claims. Chiefly *attrib.* (see 8).

1880 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 228 Labour .. was gradually discovering the truth of the old saying, that God helps those who help themselves. *Mod.* The parliamentary representation of labour.

3. An instance of bodily or mental exertion; a work or task performed or to be performed. *A labour of Hercules, a Herculean labour*: a task requiring enormous strength. *Labour of love* (see LOVE *sb.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2229, I rede we bigin a laboure..and make a toure 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 If that a pigmei scholde make him redy to conflicte after the labores of Hercules .. plenerly finischede. 1535 COVERDALE *Rev.* xiv 13 Yee the sprete sayeth, that they rest from their laboures. 1539 TAVERNER *Prov.* 34 Laboures ones done, be swete. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 257. 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 380. 1604 E. G[IMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vii. 226 They are two insupportable labours in searching of the mettall; first to digge and breake the rockes, and then to drawe out the water all together. 1617, 1732 [see HERCULEAN *a.* 3]. 1708 ROWE *Tamerl.* Ded., When they shall reckon up his Labours from the Battle of Seneff. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* III (ed. 2) 32 Whose lives have been a careful labour to exercise these virtues. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i 4 My labours of the body, at least, have been light enough. 1871 DAVIES *Metric Syst.* II. 29 The rich treasures of their labors.

4. The outcome, product, or result of toil. Also *pl. Obs.* exc. *arch.* [Cf. L. *hominumque boumque labores*, Virgil.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1986 3eildes til your creatur þe tend part o your labour. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 7 Y intende to compile a tretys excerpte of diuerse labores of auctores. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* civ. 44 They toke the labours of the people in possession. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 307 To worke what they can, and lyue on theyr laboures. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 12 Others haue laboured, and you may enter into their labours. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 688 The waxen Labour of the Bees. 1709 SWIFT *Vind. Bickerstaff* Wks. 1755 II. i. 174, I saw my labours, which cost me so much thought and watching, bawled about by common hawkers 1720 POPE *Iliad* XVIII 556 Five ample plates the broad expanse [of the shield] compose, And godlike labours on the surface rose 1736 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV 176 The Thing they want is the peaceable Possession of their Labours.

† 5. Trouble or pains taken. (Occas *pl.*) *Obs.*

14.. *Sir Beues* (MS O.) 928 'Haue this', he sayde, 'for thy labour!' 1520 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec Oxford* 27 The auditors .. be diligent and take labors herapon. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 139 If it please you, take it for your labour; And so good-morrow Seruant. 1611 BIBLE *Transl Pref.* 2 The Emperour got for his labour the name Pupillus. *a* 1656 USSHER *Power of Princes* II. (1683) 141 He caused the Fellow to be soundly whipped for his labour.

† b. *esp.* The exertion of influence in furthering a matter or obtaining a favour. *To make labour.* = LABOUR *v.* 13. *Obs.*

1454 T. DENYES in *Paston Lett.* No 199 (1897) I. 274 Afterward my wif was sum dele easid bi the labour of the Wardeyn of Flete, for the cursid Cardenale had sent hir to Newgate. 1461 J. PASTON *ibid.* No. 408 II. 35. I undirstand ther shall be labour for a coroner that day, for ther is labour made to me for my good wyll here. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXLVIII. 315 By labour of lordes that wente bytwene ther was a poyntement taken that ther was no harme done. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 22 Preamble, I pray you make laboure unto my Lady Warwyk to write to the King of Fraunce. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 2 Without any further sute or labour to be made to kyngs highnes for the same. 1542 UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camd.) 2 Your labour for my restitution to the roume of Scholemaister in Eton 1565 STOW in *Three 15th c. Chron.* (Camd.) 136 Y^e^ pary she of S. Marie Magdalyn in Mylkestret, makynge labour to ye byshope, had by hym a mynister apoyntyd to serve them with communion that day.

6. The pains and efforts of childbirth; travail. Phr. *in labour.*

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 383 Sith of wemens labours thou hast charge, And generation goodly dost enlarge. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxv. 16 Rachel trauelled, and she had hard labour [COVERDALE: the byrth came harde vpon hir] 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 18 The Queens in Labor They say in great Extremity, and fear'd Shee'l with the Labour, end. 1799 *Med. Jrnl* II. 477 [She] had then been in labour about two hours. .. Interrogating her afterwards respecting her former labours [etc.] 1819 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1887) II 308 She has brought me a fine little boy, after a labour of the very, very mildest character. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis Women* vi. (ed. 4) 34 In the first labour the woman's power and especially the labour, including the uterine, power is the greatest.

b. *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 81 With Newes the times with Labour, And throwes forth each minute, some 1618 BACON *Ess., Beauty* (Arb.) 208 As if nature were rather busie not to erre, then in labour to produce excellency. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maydenhd well lost* I. B 3 b, My brain's in labour, and must be deliuered Of some new mischeife. 1665 MANLEY tr. *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 121 And now that sentence is brought forth, wherewith . the Warre had now been in labour for the space of nine years. 1797 F. HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lxvi 29 We beheld..the mountain incessantly in labour.

† 7. Eclipse. [A Latinism.] *Obs.*[1]

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 679 Teach me the various Labours of the Moon, And whence proceed th' Eclipses of the Sun [L. *defectus solis varios, lunæque labores*].

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* simple attrib., as *labour-sphere*; (sense 2 b) *labour bank, leader, member, party, question*; objective and objective gen., as *labour-easing, -saving, worthy* adjs.; instrumental, as *labour-bent, coarsened, dimmed* adjs.; also **labour book**, a book containing accounts of labour employed; † **labour-fellow**, fellow-labourer; † **labour-house**, a laboratory; **labour-market**, the supply of unemployed labour considered with reference to the demand for it; **labour-pains**, pains of childbirth; **labour show** *Obstetrics*, the mucous discharge streaked with blood which immediately precedes the occurrence of labour; **labour-starve** *v. trans.*, to impoverish (land) by expending too little labour upon it; **labour-time** (see quot.); **labour-yard**, a yard in a workhouse or prison, where enforced labour is done by the inmates.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 135/3 The Chartists are raising subscriptions to establish a bank, to be called the '*Labour Bank'. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov. 609 The .. *labour-bent back of the labourer. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 665 Taking notes from farmers' *labour books 1866 HOWELL *Venet. Life* xx. 345 Her *labour coarsened hands. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Heine's Grave* 89 The weary Titan! with deaf Ears, and *labour-dimm'd eyes. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristoph.* I. 196 The fertile vine, whose tendrils bear The *labour-easing grape. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par., Phil.* 9 My *labourfelowes in y gospell. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) 1 *Thess.* iii. 2 Timotheus . our labour felowe in the Gospel of Christe. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creat* 169 Did chymic chance the furnaces prepare, Raise all the *labour-houses of the air? 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Myst* viii. 113 A hand was laid upon the *labour leader's shoulder. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Spectacles* ix. (Grosart) II 298 Th' idle Lubber, *labour loathing. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. 149 The expenditure consequent on this, is thrown into what people call the *labour-market. 1876 H. FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. iv. 146 The home labour-market is relieved by emigration. 1895 *Whitaker's Almanack* 134 The House of Commons . Liberals, 267 (including 4 *Labour Members) 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* I. 197 If it is delivered without any other assistance than that of the *labour pains the birth ought to be called natural. 1799 ADOLPHUS *Mem. Fr. Rev.* I. 2 The dauphiness..was unexpectedly seized with labour-pains, and delivered. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 3/1 The position attained by the new *Labour party 1888 E. BELLAMY *Looking Backward* v, What solution, if any, have you found for the *labour question? 1777. ADAM SMITH (Worcester), A *labor-saving machine 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 110 Only too thankful for any labor-saving contrivance whatsoever. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 60 *Leucorrhœa Nabothi*, *Labour-Show. 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses Var. Occasions* 140 Severed From thy loved *labour sphere. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 2/6 The land of Lincolnshire . was *labour-starved. 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* viii 183 Hundreds and hundreds of labour-starved acres. 1887 KIRKUP in *Encycl. Brit* XXII. 212/1 The *labour-time which we take as the measure of value is the time required to produce a commodity under the normal social conditions of production with the average degree of skill and intensity of labour. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* II (1867) 116 It will be a *labour-worthy discourse. 1856 READE *Never too late* x, He went into the *labor-yard, looked at the cranks [etc.].

Labour, labor (lē'·bəɹ), *v.* Forms: 4 laborie, -y, labre, 4–5 labore, -er, 4–6 laboure, 5 -owre, *Sc.* lauber, 5–6 labur, *Sc.* laubour, 6 -or, -ur, -yr, 4– labor, 5– labour. [a. F. *labourer* (early *laborer*, 10th c.), ad. L. *labōrāre*, f. *labōr-*, *labor* (see prec.). Cf. It. *lavorare*, Sp. *labrar*, Pg. *lavrar.*

In mod. Fr., Sp., and Pg the word is chiefly restricted to the specific sense 'to plough', the wider sense having passed to the vb. represented in Eng. by TRAVAIL.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To spend labour upon (the ground, † vegetable growths, etc.); to till, cultivate. Now *poet.* or *arch.* Also, in recent use, to work (a mine).

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 503 To labor vyne watz dere þe date *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1607 The abill ground gert laubour thryftely 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* VIII. (1893) 99 They laboured no londe by eryng 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxxviii 223 The landes were voyde and nat laboured. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 123 The grond that i laubyr. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III 197 He gaue her landes and steddings, with seruandes to labour thame. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 82 a, To labor the Lords vineyard. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII 18 Labouring the soile, and reaping plenteous crop. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s.v., To Labour the Ground, is to manure the Ground by removing the Earth. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 P 5 The Earth must be laboured before it gives its Increase 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 411 The English labourer . hazards much when he labours land for himself 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxviii. The garden was weeded, and the glebe was regularly laboured. 1833 [see LABOURED *ppl. a.*]. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* II 140 Fair then was the son of Sigmund as he toiled and laboured the ground. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 2/1 A claim must be properly laboured by the owner or by someone paid by him.

2. *gen.* To spend labour upon; to work upon; to produce or execute with labour. (Also with cogn. obj.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lx (1869) 99 Litel rouht hire of spinnynge, or to laboure ooþer labour. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 67 In eny other welle whiche hathe be laborede by diuerse kynges of Egipte. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 4 Now haue I ymagyd and cast all myn hool werk of þis welle; which I schal laboure to 3ou lxxxix dayes and v, ere it be performyd 1523 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 328 All manere goods and marchandis as shalbe labored, tracted, and adventured by ony of the inhabitants of this citie 15 WITHALS *Dict* (1568) 11/1 Claye labored to make pottes. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* VII 24 With this Rabbinicall rubbish .. haue you laboured a lomie and sandie building. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 Whether it be by deuising any thing our selues, or reuising that which hath bene laboured by others. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 82 The other are to labour the fish at land, (of which sixteene) seuen are to be skilfull headders, and splitters of fish 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 82 They labour Honey to sustain their Lives. — *Æneid* VI 859 Anvils, labour'd by the Cyclops Hands 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 317 A wondrous net he labours. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 111 Love laboured honey busily. I was the hive and Love the bee 1832 STANDISH *Maid of Jaen* 8 The diamond labour'd from the mine.

† b. *To labour one's needs*: to work for one's livelihood. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6688 A man . That . wol but only bidde his bedis, And never with honde laboure his nedis.

† 3. To use labour upon in rubbing, pounding, or the like; *hence*, to rub, pound, beat, etc. (Cf. *work* vb.) *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St Albans* a v b, Take ye white of an egge, & labur thessame in a sponge 1544 PHAER *Regim.* (1560) S iij b, Laboure the sope and the rose water wel together. *Ibid* S vi b, Red coral hanged about the neck, wherupon the childe should oftentymes labour his gummes. 1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. III. 25 Boyle them,

laboring them with the spatter. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 79 As he trotteth, labour his contrarie side with the calfe of your leg *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 486 Take to every six gallons of water one gallon of the finest honey, and put into the boorn, and labour it together half an hour.

4. To belabour, ply with blows *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 211 The Asse if he be laboured with a cudgell, he setteth not by it. 1645 SYMONDS *Diary* (1836) 177 Our horse did so fast labour y^m wth their longe tucks y^t they could not endure it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 639 Take a Plant of stubborn Oak; And labour him with many a sturdy Streak.

mod Sc. He took a stick an' laubor'd [*or* labber'd] the beast terrible wi'd

5. To work at or treat laboriously; to take great pains with (a matter); to work out in detail, to elaborate. Now almost exclusively in *to labour a point, a question*, and similar expressions.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 91 So precious and vnlackeable occupacion to be had and laborid among hem. 1548 UDALL *Erasmus Par.* Pref. 13 b, Verai fewe studentes dooe vse to reade and laboure any one autour in any one particuler facultee or disciplyne. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 5. 220 Science of government, which we see is laboured and in some part reduced. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheomastix* II. xi. § 4 (1622) 317 Which point, hee hath laboured exactly, with much finenesse and subtility. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. iii, The Invention of the New River-Water was much labour'd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 92 P. 12 These lines, laboured with great attention. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Solicitude* 29 How the nightingales labour the strain. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 787 Th'accomplished plan That he has touch'd, retouch'd, many a long day Labor'd, and many a night pursued in dreams. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. 1842 II. 357 Though he labours this point, yet he confesses a fact. which renders all his labours utterly fruitless. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marbles* II. 225 In a single figure, parts are often highly laboured. 1863 C. CLARKE *Shakesp. Char.* x. 254 The reason why the poet has so laboured the character of his hero. 1892 A. J. BALFOUR *Sp.* in *Standard* 11 Apr. 3/5, I do not desire on the present occasion to labour this proposition.

† **b** = ELABORATE *v.* 2 *Obs.*

1625 CROOKE *Body of Man* 373 In the cauity of the ventricle the vitall spirits are laboured. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 96 The Heart . . is the fountain of Life and labors the vital Spirits.

6. To endeavour to bring about (a state of things); to work for or with a view to (a result); to work hard for (a cause or the like). (Cf. 12.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

In early legal use often associated with *sue.*

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 118 The mater so to be laboryd and sewyd that he be constrayned ther to do hit. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 40 If ony wil laboure the contrarye. 1484 *Certificate* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 42 Pe foresaid forged and untrue testimonyall, shewed [*read* sewed] & labord by pe said Richard Davis. 1523 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 328 If ony such parson shall sue or laboure ony such writte. 1612 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. i, Two things I must labour, That neither they upbraid, nor you repent you. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 28 The Mother of Echebar laboured a peace, but not preuailing, fell sicke. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xviii. (1647) 199 [She] laboured his cause day and night. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) III. 2 When Shat-over woods were likely to be cut down, the university by letters labored their preservation. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* IV. i. Dram. Wks. 1725 IV. 303 Is this a Song to be sung at such a time when I am labouring your Reconcilement? 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* 52 And labour that first palm of noble minds, A manly scorn of terror from the tomb. 1793 BURKE *Observ. Cond. Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 612 How much I wished for, and how earnestly I laboured, that re-union. 1837 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 621 In labouring the ruin of Nujeeb ad Dowlah.

† **7.** To endeavour to influence or persuade; to urge or entreat (Cf. 13.) *Obs.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 404 II. 31 Fudynham, Stapylton, and Heydon, with theyr affenyte labur the Kyng and Lords unto my hurt. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lv. title, The butterflie . . fleeth into the tree . laboring the flies to haue the ant heerd speake ere he die. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1225/2 He was laboured and solicited dailie by wise and learned fathers, to recant his diuelish & erronious opinions. 1598 SPENSER *tr. Wks.* (ed. Grosart) I. 539 The landlords began . . to labour the Erle of Tireone vnto theire parte. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 604 Hee began cunningly to labour divers of the noblemen one by one. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 119 Yet would not the French King deliver him up to King Henry (as hee was laboured to doe). 1633 CAMPION *Hist. Iret.* II. iii. 75 [He] laboured the King . . earnestly for their pardons and obtained it.

† **b.** To advocate strenuously, urge (a matter).

1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 785 III. 172 That ye schuld labur the mater to my maister. 1626 F. COTTINGTON in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 183 Much it is laboured there that he should come as ordinary, and not for a small time.

† **8.** (with *compl.*) To bring into a specified condition or position by strenuous exertion. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1823 Per is a woman . . pat hether hath laberyd me owt of mercyll. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 171 Loke if thou haue not laboured him oute of his house or ground. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* V. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 134, I have beene labouring generall favour firme. 1611 *Second Maiden's Trag.* v. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 465 Our arms and lips Shall labour life into her. Wake, sweet mistress! 1615 T. ADAMS *Spirit. Nazigator* 34 Whiles he labours them to Hell, winde and Tide are on his side. *a* 1617 P. BAYNE *Ephes.* (1658) 17 Men must labour their hearts to a sense of the worth of the benefits. 1633 EARL MANCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 16 To labour the eye to see darknesse. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 151 Drink a good Draught of your strongest Beer . . and then labour it out, as Plowmen do. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 65 Sisyphus that labours up the Hill The rowling Rock in vain.

† **9.** To impose labour upon; to work (an animal); to use (the body or its parts, *occas.* the mind) in some work. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xvii, The hors was passynge lusty and fresshe by cause he was not laboured a moneth afore. *c* 1500 *Ing. Children's Bk.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 19 A byrde hath wenges forto fle, So man hath Armes laboryd to be. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 b, Thou were so ferre ouer laboured & faynt for payne. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxi. 3 A yonge cowe which hath not bene laboured, ner hath drawen in the yocke. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 46 A pastyme . . where euery parte of the bodye must be laboured. 1638 *Tarlton's Test.* C j b, My fore-horse . . being let bloud and drencht yesterday, I durst not labour him. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1298 This Idols day . . Labouring thy mind More then the working day thy hands.

† **b.** To cause to undergo fatigue. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 1298, I trowe . . that our gode man Hath yow laboured sith the night bigan. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13490 A tempest hym toke . . pat myche labure the lede er he lond caght. 1496 *Bk. St Albans, Fishing* (1810) h v, Yf it fortune you to smyte a grete fysshe wyth a smalle harnays . thenne ye must lede hym in the water and labour him there tyll he be drownyd and ouercome. 1632 J. FEATLY *Hon. Chast.* 25, I will not labour your eares with the many and vulgar arguments to prove a God.

† **10.** To burden, overwhelm, oppress, distress.

1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 240 The drede of god, by whiche she was ful sore laboured & troubeled. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 19 Sore labourid with gret febulnes and wekenes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1632) 908 Nature being sore laboured, sore wearied and weakned.

II Intransitive senses

11. To use labour, to exert one's powers of body or mind; in early use chiefly said of physical work, *esp.* performed with the object of gaining a livelihood; to exert oneself, toil; to work, *esp.* to work hard or against difficulties.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 26, I wol helpe hee to labore whil my lyf lasteth. *Ibid.* 117 We haue no lymes to labore [C IX. 135 laborie] with. *Ibid.* 259 pat Fisyk schal. beo fayn his fisyk to lete, And leosne to labre wipe lond leste lyflode faile. *Ibid.* B XV. 182 Panne wil be some tyme Labory in a lauendrye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 387 He. preyde hem to labouren in this nede, And shapen that he faille nat to spede. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 267 Not to laboure on pe lawe as lewde men on plowes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) VI. 64 Thei tylen not the Lond, ne thei laboure noughte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5862 He. Hade labure so longe, hym list for to rest. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* XIV. (1885) 142 This serche hath be a digression from the mater in wich we labour. 1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* XVI. (1874) 40 He that laboryth not, let him not eate. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlix. 4, I have laboured in vain, I have spent my strength for nought. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXX. 181 It is not enough, for a man to labour for the maintenance of his life. 1698 FRYER *East India & P.* III. Who Run . . or else Dance so many hours to a Tune when they labour as much as a Lancashire man does at Roger of Coverly. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 239 Those who laboured at the oars. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 16/2 [He] labours hard over his proofs of the book.

indirect pass. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i (1841) I. 22 You must be instructed and laboured with to be a good child.

† **b.** *refl.* in same sense *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 981 (1009), I mene as though I laboured me in this, To enqueren which thing cause of which thing be. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* C viij b/1 Grete in contemplacion of heuenly thynges and a tylyar in labouryng hymself. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 171 b, The more y^u enforcest & labourest thy selfe in ye begynnynge.

12. To exert oneself, strive (*for* some end); to endeavour strenuously (*to* accomplish or bring about something).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxvii. (1495) 836 They . . labouren to helpe eche other wyth all theyr myghte. *c* 1430 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 847 Laboryng the Seruyce of God to Multyply. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi. 10 Is nane of ws . . Bot laubouris ay for wthiris distructioun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, They laboured to knowe the natures of thynges in this worlde. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxx. 7, I laboured for peace. — 2 *Macc.* IV. 7 Iason the brother of Onias laboured to be hye prest. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. IV. 131 They which saile from West to East, labour alwaies to be out of the burning Zone. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXII. 4, I will weepe bitterly, labour not to comfort me. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 191 For your highness' good I ever labour'd More than mine own. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* 157 When false flowers of rhetoric thou would'st cull, Trust nature, do not labour to be dull. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 95 P. 4 True Affliction labours to be invisible. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXV, I laboured to become cheerful. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* VII, Most earnestly did she labour to prove the probability of error. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 387 Water is constantly labouring to reduce all the inequalities of the earth to a single level. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 3 (1882) 371 Parker was labouring for a uniformity of faith and worship amongst the clergy.

† **13.** To exert one's influence in urging a suit or to obtain something desired. Const. *to* (a person).

? 1475 *Plumpton Corr.* 32, I have receaved from you diverse letters . . that I shold labour to Sir John Pilkinton, to labor to my lord of Glocester or to the king. *Ibid.* 51 This day com Wylliam Plompton to labor for Haveray Parke. 1533 MORE *Apol.* VIII. Wks. 860/2 If I desired a manne to geue me a thynge, and laboured muche to hym therefore. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 236 He laboured to the Pope to have a dispensation. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 188/1 His coosen. who was about to labour to the king for his pardon.

14. To move or travel, *esp.* with implication of painful exertion or impeded progress. *lit.* and *fig.* Now *rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4814 pai labourde vp a-gayn pe lift an elleuen dais. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XIII. 82 Nasciens that In the se was Abrod, Vpp and down labowred. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. XXIV. 34 The kynge . returned agayne into Englande, and laboured so longe that he came to Wyndesor. 1530 PALSGR. 600/2 This horse is nat very fayre, but he laboureth well on the waye, *il chemine bien.* 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* VII. 3 Let about two or three thousand men goe vp, and make not all the people to labour thither. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XII. 458 He poised, and swung it round; then, toss'd on high, It flew with force and labour'd up the sky. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic of Hades* I. 3 The stream Which laboured in the distance to the sea.

b. quasi-trans. *To labour one's way*: to pursue it laboriously.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiii. 231 Laboring our way with great difficulty upon the ice-belt.

† **c.** To make little progress, suffer impediments.

1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 360 The job was labouring for three years space. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. iii. 360 A petition of Capt. Hutchinson and others labored, although their title was originally derived from the Indian sachems and proprietors, and the lands had been long possessed.

16. To be burdened, troubled, or distressed, as by disease, want, etc.; to be trammelled by or suffer from some disadvantage or defect. Const. *under* (also † *of, with, on, in*).

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 345 Lawberand [*v.r.* laubourit] in mynd thai had beyne all that day. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 16 No marualle . . if the eye in dolour labouring, this Muscle somety me be affected also. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 106 Whereby vnprofitable marishes were drained . and such places relieued as laboured with the penury of waters. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 69 This our shaken Monarchy, that now lies labouring under her throwes. 1644 BULWER *Chiron* 15 Speech labours of a blinde crampe, when it is too concise, confused or obscure. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writings* Pref. general xi, Men of very excellent spirits may labour with prejudice against so worthy an Authour. *a* 1677 BARROW *Euclid* (1714) Pref. 3 Seems . to labour under a double Defect. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 746 The wheasing Swine With Coughs is choak'd, and labours from the Chine. 1709 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 83 The visive faculty . . may be found to labour of two defects. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 267 P. 3 Aristotle himself allows, that Homer has nothing to boast of as to the Unity of his Fable. Some have been of opinion, that the Æneid also labours in this Particular. 1769 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 434, I was then labouring on my old rheumatic disorder. I have not yet got rid of it. 1784 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 123 From time to time he laboured with profound sighs. 1839 in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 273 Some timid conservatives . . labour in the same mistake. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* (1877) 416 You are labouring under an entire misapprehension. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. IV. 110 If he laboured under a perpetual toothache.

† **16.** Of women: To suffer the pains of childbirth; to travail. Also *fig. Obs.*

1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 274 After she was arestid she laboured of hir child, that she is with all. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* K IV, Yf a woman dronke it, the chylde sholde dye, and she sholde laboure before her tyght tyme. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, All women labouryng of chylde. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 521 When great things labouring perish in their birth. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 128 But my Muse labours, and thus she is deliuer'd. 1653 *Parish Reg. Finghall, Yks* (MS.), Baptised Elizabeth the daughter of John Parke of Wensley, whose wife laboured at Burton in her journey homeward. 1711 POPE *Temple of Fame* 212 Here, like some furious prophet, Pindar rode, And seem'd to labour with th' inspiring God.

17. Of a ship. To roll or pitch heavily at sea.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* IX. 40 We say a ship doth Labour much when she doth rowle much any way. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 104 The ship laboured very much in a hollow sea. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xii, The ship labour'd so, they scarce could hope To weather out much longer. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXV. 82 The ship was labouring hard under her top-gallant sails.

Labour-: see LABOR-.

† **La·bourable,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *labourable* (1409 in Hatz.-Darm.) arable, f. *labourer* to LABOUR.] Capable of being laboured or worked.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* lxvii. (1893) 112 A londe . ful of . . good feldes labourable. 1545 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* XCIX. 23, I am Sonday moste honorable: That day all thynges laborable Ought for to rest. 1611 COTGR., *Laourable*, labourable, workable, fit to be wrought on; also, nauigable. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 21 Three Foot of good Mould, very soft or labourable on the Top. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Leg.* II. 274 To drain the swampy Marshes of this vast extended Level: and to render the whole Labourable.

Labourage (lē'·bŏrĕdʒ). Also 5 **labourrage,** 9 **laborage.** [a. F. *labourage* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *labourer* to LABOUR. In sense 3, f. LABOUR *sb.* + -AGE.]

† **1.** Ploughing; *concr.* ploughed or cultivated land. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 65 Labouragis and approwementis of londes and pastures. *Ibid.* 70 In tilieng, ering, and labourage of hus londis to bere corne and frute. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 286 Whiche by huntynges endomageth gretely cornes, grasse, or other labourages.

† **2.** Labouring, labour, work. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* VI. x. (1889) 205 They retorned to theyr labourrage. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Arbeydinge*, labourage, labouring, or taking paines.

3. Payment for labour.

1826 *MS. Bill of John Earle, Hull*, Laborage, Shipping, and Wharfage 4*s.* 1890 *East. Morn. News* 14 Feb. 3/3, I allude specially to the question of labourage, which shows a very great increase.

Laboured, labored (lē·bəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. LABOUR *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. †Cultivated, tilled, ploughed (*obs.*); also, of a mine, worked.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Oct. 58 Whereon he earst had taught his flocks to feede, And laboured lands to yield the timely eare 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* II 414 Root up wild Olives from thy labour'd Lands. 1833 TENNYSON *Œnone* 113 Or laboured mine undrainable of ore

†2. Employed in labour; hard worked; oppressed with labour or toil. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. 1 232 Your King, whose labour'd spirits Fore-wearied in this action of swift speede. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 291 What time the labour'd Oxe In his loose traces from the furrow came. 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. Guise* I. 1, Turn'd out, like labour'd Oxen, after Harvest.

† b. Worn with use *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam* xiii 21 The edges of the plow-shares, and mattockes, & forckes, and axes were laboured, and the poyntes blont.

3. Wrought, produced, or accomplished with labour; highly elaborated; hence in depreciatory sense, performed or accomplished only by the expenditure of excessive toil or tedious elaboration, and consequently showing indications of heaviness or want of spontaneity. Also, of physical action: Heavy, performed with great effort.

1608 SHAKS *Per* II iii 17 In framing an Artist, art hath thus decreed, To make some good, but others to exceed, And you are her labourd scholler *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Elegy B Jonson* 65 The marbled Glory of thy labour'd Rhyme. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 202 Labour'd columns in long order plac'd 1740 PITT *Æneid* X 759 High in my Dome, are Silver Talents roll'd With Piles of Labour'd and Unlabour'd Gold 1756 BURKE *Sublt & B.* V v, There is not perhaps in the whole Eneid a more grand and laboured passage than the description of Vulcan's cavern in Etna. 1826 J FOSTER in *Life & Corr* (1846) II. 84 Other writing of a laboured and tedious kind. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 215 A labored investigation of evidence 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 15 The dialogue is generally weak and laboured. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* 156 The laboured beat of the engines 1898 G MEREDITH *Odes Fr Hist* 72 Laboured mounds, that a foot or a wanton stick may subvert

Labourer, laborer (lē·bərəɹ) [f. LABOUR *v* + -ER 1.] One who labours.

1. One who performs physical labour as a service or for a livelihood; *spec.* one who does work requiring chiefly bodily strength or aptitude and little skill or training, as distinguished, e g, from an artisan (often with defining word prefixed, as *agricultural, bricklayer's, dock, farm, mason's labourer*, etc.).

Statute of Labourers the mod designation of the statute *De Servientibus* (23 Edw III), regulating the rate of wages

c 1325 *Poem temp Edw II* (Percy) lxv, A wrecched laborer That lyveth by hys hond 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 6 It maketh me drawe out of the way In solein place by my selve, As doth a laborer to delve 1442-3 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 275 Will'o Harpur laborere laboranti infra Infirmariam, *7s 7d* 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* III xi 113 As Kynge Pellinore rode in that valey he met with a poure man a labourer 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xi. 91 With fire and swerd to persew and doun thring The laboraris [L. *colonos*] descend from Dardanus. 1543 tr. *Act* 23 *Edw III* heading, Here begynnethe the Statute of Labourers 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c 15 § 4 No Person shall let or disturb any Brickmaker, Tilemaker, Plummer or Labourer 1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 119 The labourer to the fields his plough-swaynes guides 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) F ff 4, *Travailleurs*, the ordinary, or labourers, &c employed to assist in fitting out shipping for the sea. 1799 J ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 342 Common labourers earn between one shilling and one shilling and three pence a-day 1847 JAMES *Convict* xx, I am a labourer by trade. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol Econ.* 72 Bricklayers' labourers refuse to raise bricks to the upper parts of a building by a rope and winch. 1892 *Daily News* 1 Sept 3/1 An intelligent villager—not a labourer, but a man of the working-class

† b *Mil.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen V* 56 b, The pyoners cast trenches and the laborers brought tymber *Ibid., Hen VIII* 114 Of bill men five. M. of pioners and laborers II. M. . vi C.

c. *Labourer-in-trust*: one of a number of officers (ranking next below the 'clerks of works') who formed part of the staff employed for the repairs of the royal palaces. The office ceased to exist in 1824.

1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. 52 He became what is called a labourer-in-trust on the establishment which has the charge of the Royal palaces 1884 *Trans Lond. & Middlesex Archæol Soc.* VI 486 Mr Adam Lee, the Labourer-in-Trust of the Houses of Parliament.

2. *gen.* One who does work of any kind, a worker.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 1348 Swych laborer þe kythe heere in þys lyf, þat god þi soule, Reioise may. *c* 1521 *1st Eng Bk. Amer.* (Arb) 33/1 They be great labourers. 1562 *Child Marriages* (1897) 97 The said Ellin was taken for an honest wenche and a good laborer 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 55 Which Kine are of the smallest body, and yet the greatest labourers. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* x 7 The labourer is worthy of his hire 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* Wks. 1825 IV 25 To the labourer, every interruption is a refreshment. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* ix. (1877) 176 In the kingdom of heaven it is God who seeks his labourers, and not they who seek Him.

3. One of the class among colonial insects that performs the work of the community; a 'worker'.

1601 SHAKS *All's Well* I. iii. 67 Since I nor wax nor honie can bring home, I quickly were dissolued from my hiue To giue some Labourers roome 1781 SMEATHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 145 The working insects, which, for brevity, I shall generally call labourers. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 430 The neuters or labourers . as to size, are intermediate between the males and females.

Hence † **Labouress**, a female labourer.

1570 in Gutch *Coll Cur.* II. 10 For Clementes paynes in the kychen a daye, laberess. 1809 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1810) XIII 164 Two other fellow-labouresses

Labourhood (lē·bəɹhud) *rare*—1. [See -HOOD.] Laborious condition, laboriousness.

1858 BAILEY *Age* 21 A life of most melodious labourhood.

Labouring, laboring (lē·bəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LABOUR *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb LABOUR; performance of labour or work; cultivation (of land), †travail of child-bearing; laboured or heavy motion, etc.

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 6593 That he ne shal With propre hondis and body also, Gete his fode in laboryng. 1486 *Nav Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 23 Marriners reteyned for the . laboryng in castyng out of the ballast 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I. cxci. 228 There was no labouryage of the yerth 1524 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. V 329 The acte .made against the laboring of writts 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II 1 57 Thou variest no more from picking of Purses, then giuing direction, doth from labouring 1597 A. M tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 35 b/2 Some woemen ar as yet not vsed unto the labouringe of childe. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc* II 31 To vse breuitie, and auoyde much labouring of the worke 1619 VISCT. DONCASTER *Let.* in *Eng & Germ.* (Camden) 134 There had beene some . underhand labouring to promote the Duke of Bavaria 1644-5 CHAS I *Let* Wks. (1662) 332 There were great labourings to that purpose 1748 *Anson's Voy* I v. 56 To render the ships stiffer, and prevent their labouring in hard gales of wind 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan, The heavy labouring of the brig 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* XXIV 158 He pressed one hand hard at his breast to quiet the labouring of his heart. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Apr 2/1 Doing a bit of dock-side labouring.

attrib 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I i 4 Vpon a labouring day. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 356 By labouring time is understood, that time, in which that tenant is ploughing. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 55 A slave woman is commonly esteemed least for her laboring qualities.

b. *concr.* A farm. *Sc.*

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot Diet.* 181 A labouring, a farm. *a* 1814 J RAMSAY *Scotl. & Scotsm in 18th c.* (1888) II. IX 180 My noble hostess took me then (1792) to see her labouring or farm

Labouring, laboring (lē·bəɹiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LABOUR *v* + -ING 2.]

1. That labours or toils; *esp* (of persons) performing or engaged in unskilled labour, as in *labouring man, population*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* IX. xxiv (1495) 361 In the euentyde labourynge men ben rewarded and payed and goo to reste 1504 ATKYNSON tr *De Imitatione* I II 154 A pore homely laborynge man. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* V. 12 A labouringe man slepeth swetely, whether it be litle or moch that he eateth. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* XI I. 121 Labouring Art can neuer ransome nature From her inaydible estate. 1649 BLITHE *Eng Improv. Impr* (1653) 8 Labouring Countrie people for the most part brew their own Beer 1671 MILTON *P R* III 330 Of labouring Pioners A multitude with Spades and Axes arm'd 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV 808 The waxen Work of labouring Bees 1725 POPE *Odyss* XII 526, I oar'd with labouring arms along the flood 1797 BURKE *Reg. Peace* III (C P. S) 219 We have heard many plans for the relief of the 'Labouring Poor' 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* XX. IV 421 Other writers did their best to raise riots among the labouring people 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life Southern C* 194 The labouring lads often amuse themselves searching for these creatures [bats]

b. Of cattle: Engaged in or used for labour.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* XXV. 49 Laborynge horses and mares. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I. 57 Stables for labouring Cattle, such as Oxen and Horses 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol Græca* III XIX 312 The custom of killing laboring oxen.

†2. Of a woman: Suffering the pangs of childbirth, travailing. Also *transf. Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (?1564) 61 The midwife shall sit before the labouryng woman *a* 1700 DRYDEN (Worc.), The laboring mountain must bring forth a mouse. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat Quack* Wks. 1730 I 64 Cure hogs of measles, visit labouring swine

3. Striving or struggling against pressure or some obstacle; that is in trouble or distress; (of the heart, etc.) struggling under emotion or suppressed feeling; also in physical sense, heaving, palpitating; (of a ship) rolling or pitching heavily. (Often with more or less direct reference to 2.)

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E E. T. S) 51 [They] besowght the Apostle that with his woonnte pyte to [? *read* he] wolde succur this laborynge virgyne. 1586 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I II, I'de passe away my life in penitence, . To make attonement for my labouring soule 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen. VI*, III II. 163 [The blood] Being all descended to the labouring heart. 1604 — *Oth* II I. 189 Let the labouring Barke climbe hills of Seas Olympus high 1693 in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 88 When Falern Wines the labouring Lungs did fire. 1706 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. I, Her labouring Heart is rent with Anguish. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 268 Her labouring bosom blotted with her tears. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* V. XXX, The vest Drawn tightly o'er his labouring breast. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. XXX. 389 The labouring vessel of the state was guided into port by his policy 1878 WHITE *Life in Christ* III XVII 202 The thought of it weighs more and more heavily on the labouring mind.

† b. Of the moon: Eclipsed. (A Latinism)

1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 9 She was able to make noise enough to deliver the labouring Moon. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci* XIX 122 Nor do the eager clamors of contending Disputants yield any more relief to eclipsed Truth; then did the sounding Brass of old to the labouring Moon. [1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 665 While the labouring Moon Eclipses at thir charms.]

4 *Labouring oar*: the oar which requires the most labour to work it; hence *fig.* esp. in phr. *To pull, tug, ply the labouring oar*: to take a great or arduous share of the work.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* V 157 Three Trojans tug at ev'ry lab'ring Oar. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 141 P 1, I shall still let the labouring Oar be managed by my Correspondents 1779 HUME *Dial. conc Nat Rel* XI. (ad fin.) II 443 Tug the labouring oar 1894 W. B. CARPENTER *Son of Man among Sons of Men* IV 106 They vainly ply the labouring oar. 1900 G C BRODRICK *Mem & Impressions* 386 Having found it difficult to pull a labouring oar on the City Council, without neglecting other duties

Hence **La·bouringly** *adv*, laboriously.

1862 LYTTON *Strange Story* II 276 Reason is coming back to her—slowly, labouringly

Labourless, laborless (lē·bəɹlés), *a.* [f. LABOUR *sb.* + -LESS.] Without, devoid of, or unaccompanied by labour, requiring no labour; doing no labour.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. III *Schisme* 694 There (labour-less) mounts the victorious Palm. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss* (1677) 225, I doubt thou ne'r wilt labour any more, But rather feed thy carcass labourless 1854 *Fraser's Mag* L. 70 This labourless Hercules 1880 TENNYSON *Voyage of Maeldune* VIII, Bread enough for his need till the labourless day dipt under the West 1888 RHYS *Hibbert Lect.* 643 A fabled age of labourless plenty and social equality

† b. Not requiring fatiguing toil *Obs.*

1630 BREREWOOD *Sabaoth* 48 In forbidding of worke, they intend not your precise abstinence from any light and labourlesse worke. 1631 R BYFIELD *Doctr Sabb* 109 Such light and labourlesse workes were no transgressions.

Laboursome, laborsome (lē·bəɹsŏm), *a.* [f. LABOUR *sb.* + -SOME.]

†1. Given to labour, hard-working; = LABORIOUS 1. *Obs.*

1551 EDW VI *Pol Lss* Lit Rem (1857) II. 481 So ought ther no part of the commenwealth to be but laborsom in his vocation 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm* III. 46 The vineyard that shall fructifie must fall into the hands of a skilful and laboursome husbandman 1607 MARKHAM *Caval* I. (1617) 79 The braine of a man being a busie and laborsome workmaister 1620 — *Farew Husb* II XVII (1668) 75 Although it [the ant] be but a little creature, yet it is so laboursome, that [etc.]

2 Requiring, entailing, or accompanied by labour; = LABORIOUS 2. Now *rare* or *dial.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* II 28/1 The painefull diligence, and the laboursome industrie of a famous lettered man M Peter White. 1594 T B. *La Primaud Fr Acad.* II 33 Those studies, which seeme laborsome in youthfull yeares, are made right pleasant rest vnto old age 1602 SHAKS *Ham* I II 59 (Qo 1604), Hath wroung from me my slow leaue, By laboursome petition 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 350 A way very laboursome and painfull to trauell 1656 EARL MONM *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 150 The laborsom journey which leads towards the obtaining of Supreme Honors and Dignities 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss* s.v, We have a lang laboursome hill to climm. 1898 TRASK *Norton-sub-Hamdon* 33 Life was laboursome, but not without hope.

†b. Of land: Difficult of cultivation. *Obs.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV II 208 The like hath God done for this land so rough and laboursome, giving it great riches in mines

3. Of a ship. 'Subject to labour or to pitch and roll violently in a heavy sea' (1850 *Rudim. Nav.* 128).

1691 T H[ALE] *Acc New Invent* 127 What makes a Ship Roll and laboursome in the Sea? 1764 *Chron* in *Ann Reg.* 80/1 Most. died in the passage, it being so very long, and the ship so very laboursome 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 336 The .. topsail should be the last. sail taken in, in a laboursome ship

Hence **La·boursomely** *adv*, laboriously; **La·boursomeness**, laboriousness.

1552 EDW VI *Jrnl* Lit Rem. (1857) II 420 They had.. passed many a strait very painfully and laborsomly 1561 DAUS tr *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 68 b, 'And they have no rest, &c.', signifie not any laboursomnes or paynefulnes, but a continual holdyng on and tunable agreement in praysing God 1592 R. D *Hypnerot.* 6 b, Which immence forme mounting up laboursomly foote by foote, conteyned 1410 degrees or steppes. 1880 RHODA BROUGHTON *Second Life* I I IX 152 It seems as if to each breath a heavy stone were tied, so laboursomely does he drag it up

Labrador (læ·brădō·ɹ), the name of a large peninsula in British North America, used *attrib.* in the following specific collocations: **Labrador blue**, the tint of blue reflected from labradorite; **Labrador duck**, a sea-duck of the north-east coast of North America, *Camptolæmus labradorius*; **Labrador falcon**, a very dark variety of gerfalcon found in Labrador, *Falco labradorius*; **Labrador feldspar, spar, stone** (also simply *labrador*) = LABRADORITE; **Labrador hornblende** = ENSTATITE (so called because it comes from Labrador and resembles hornblende); **Labrador tea**, either of the two shrubs of the genus *Ledum* (N.O. *Ericaceæ*) of North America, viz. *L. latifolium* and *L. palustre*, which have evergreen leathery leaves that have been used for tea.

1881 A. LESLIE *Nordenskiöld's Voy Vega* II. xi 55 If .. one walks along the beach on the snow which at ebb is dry there rises at every step one takes an exceedingly

intense, beautiful, bluish-white flash of light, which in the spectroscope gives a one-coloured *labrador blue spectrum. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist* (1888) IV. 151 The *Labrador duck is now extinct, or at least very nearly so. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 324 *Labradore Felspar of Werner. 1807 AIKIN *Dict.* I. 428 Labradore Felspar .. is smoak-grey. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 291 *Labradore Hornblende. 1819 BAKEWELL *Min.* 315 Hypensthene, Labrador Hornblende. 1799 W. TOOKE *View of Russ. Emp.* I. 121 If we except window-mica, and a little *labrador spar 1778 WOULFE in *Phil Trans.* LXIX. 23 The *Labrador stone is also a Feld spar. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 324. I conclude Labradore to be specifically different from common felspars. 1834 ALLAN *Min* 134 A grey felspar totally distinct from the species Labrador. 1764 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 103 Large beds of what is called the *Labrador tea, of a very aromatic taste and smell. 1882 *Garden* 29 Apr. 286/2 Labrador Tea..is really a good and distinct hardy bush.

Labradorite (læbrădɔ·rəit). *Min.* [f. prec. + -ITE. (Named *Labradorstein* by Werner in 1780, because it came from Labrador.)] A kind of feldspar, which shows a brilliant variety of colour when turned in the light.

1814 ALLAN *Min.* 18 Opalescent [felspar], Labradore stone ..Labradorite. 1850 DAUBENY *Atomic Theory* XII (ed 2) 417 Recent lavas .. are made up principally, of labradorite, a silicate with 1 atom only of acid, and of hornblende or augite.

Hence **Labradori·tic** *a.* In mod. Dicts.

Labral (lē·ibrăl), *a.* [f. LABR-UM + -AL.] Pertaining to a labrum or lip-like part.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* VI 259 A suture connected with the labral suture by one or two sutures.

† **Labras.** *Obs. rare*—¹. Pistol's blunder for L. *labra*, pl. of *labrum* lip.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 166, I combat challenge of this Latine Bilboe: word of denial in thy labras there.

Labratory, rare obs. form of LABORATORY.

‖ **Labrax** (lē·ibræks). [mod.L., a. Gr. λάβραξ.] 'A ravenous sea-fish, perh. the *loup de mer*, bass' (Liddell and Scott); *Ichthyol*, a genus of fishes of the perch family, including the sea-bass.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut* II 19 Oppian . strongly recommends as bait a living labrax, if you can get one.

Labret (lē·ibrĕt). [f. LABR-UM + -ET.] An ornament consisting of a piece of stone, bone, shell, etc. inserted in the lip.

1857 A. ARMSTRONG *N W Passage* vii. 193 In the Esquimaux we observed the lower lip perforated in the males, for the admission of labrets or lip ornaments. 1872 R. F. BURTON *Zanzibar* I IV 113 As a rule, the South American 'Indians' pierce for their labrets the lower lip. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance of Moquis* XXII 243 They do not tattoo, do not use nose-rings or labrets.

Labrinth, obs form of LABYRINTH.

Labroid (lē·ibroid), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Labroidea*, f. *Labrus*, generic name, f. *labrum* lip: see -OID.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the family *Labridæ* or superfamily *Labroidea* of acanthopterygian fishes of which the typical genus is *Labrus*.

1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII. 262/1 Those Labroid fishes which approach the genus *Labrus* in having the lips thick and fleshy. 1864 *Reader* No. 86. 239/3 A new Labroid genus allied to Trochocopus. 1892 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 407/2 The labroid fishes of America and Europe.

B *sb.* A labroid fish.

1854 OWEN in *Circ Sci.* (*c*1865) II 96/2 Sparoids, labroids. 1865 *Reader* No 110. 143/2 Fishes which .. pass to the type of Labroïds and Lophioïds.

Labrose (lē·ibrō·s), *a.* [ad L. *labrōs-us*, f. *labrum* lip] Having (large) lips; see also quot.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Labrose*, that has a Brim, Border, or Bank. Also in recent Dicts.

† **La·brous,** *a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. LABRUM + -OUS, after L. *labrōsus*] = prec.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Labrous*, that hath a brim, bank or border. Also that hath great lips.

‖ **Labrum** (lē·ibrŏm). Pl. **labra.** [L., cogn. w. LABIUM.] A lip or lip-like part. (Cf. LABIUM.) **a.** In insects, crustaceans, etc.: A part forming the upper border or covering of the mouth. **b.** *Conch.* The outer lip of a univalve shell.

1816 T. BROWN *Elem Conchol* 154 *Labra*, the lip. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV 381 In the *Ephemerina* the parts of the mouth except the labrum and palpi appear to be mere rudiments. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* 301 A mouth composed of a labrum, two mandibles, a ligula, and one or two pairs of jaws, and branchiæ 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. (1867) 237 [*Pterygotus*] The mouth . protected by a large heart-shaped labrum. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol* VIII 240 The *labrum*, or outer lip. is the expansion, or continuation of the body of the shell, on the right margin of the aperture 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* II 51 In front, the mouth is overlapped by a wide shield-shaped plate termed the upper lip or *labrum*

† **Labru·scose,** *a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. L. *lābrusca*, *-um* wild vine and its fruit.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Labruscose*, full of or abounding with wild Vine or Briony.

Laburnum (lăbɔ̄·rnŏm). Also 8 **liburnum.** [L. (Pliny).] A small leguminous tree, *Cytisus Laburnum*, a native of the Alps, much cultivated on account of its profuse racemes of bright yellow flowers. Applied also to other species, as *C. alpinus* (Scotch laburnum), and similar plants of other genera (see quot. 1898).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxvi. 741 Of Anagyris, Laburnum, and Arbor Iuda. Laburnum .. The flowers do grow very thicke togither hanging by a very slender stemme. 1688 WHELER *Journ. Greece* IV. 290 The Flowers [of *Anagyris fatida*] also grow out in little bunches, like the other Laburnum but larger. 1754 DODSLEY *Agriculture* ii. 387 And pale laburnum's pendent flowers display Their different beauties. 1764 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 11 June, We have a tree.., the wood of which is of full as fine a red as mahogany, namely, the Liburnum. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 149 Laburnum, rich In streaming gold. *a* 1821 KEATS *Ep.* 271 The dark-leaved laburnum's drooping clusters 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiii, Laburnums, dropping-wells of fire. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, Laburnum, Native, the Tasmanian Clover-tree, *Goodenia latifolia* . Laburnum, Sea-coast, also called Golden Chain, *Sophora tomentosa*

b. *attrib.*, as *laburnum chain, gold, yellow.*

1893 N. GALE *Country Muse* Ser. II. 2 The glory of laburnum-gold. 1899 *Daily News* 23 May 2/3 The laburnum chains are dwarfed. *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 6/6 Rose-pinks, laburnum-yellows, leaf greens.

Labyrinth (læ bĭrinp), *sb.* Forms: 6 **laborynth, lab(e)rinth,** -**irinth,** 6–7 -**arinth,** 7 -**erinth,** -**irynth,** -**orynth,** 7–8 *poet.* **lab'rinth,** 6– **labyrinth.** [ad. L. *labyrinth-us*, a. Gr. λαβύρινθ-ος, of unknown (prob. non-Hellenic) origin. Cf. F. *labyrinthe* (1418 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A structure consisting of a number of intercommunicating passages arranged in bewildering complexity, through which it is difficult or impossible to find one's way without guidance; a maze.

a. With references to the structures so named in classical antiquity.

[1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 9 Þis matir, as laborintus, Dedalus hous, hab many halkes and hurnes .. wyndynges and wrynkelynges. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXVIII 277 This house, after some wryters, was named, *labor intus* or Deladus (*v r* Labyrinthus or Dedalus) werke] 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 64 Dedalus maid the laborynth to keip the monstir minotaurus. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen VI*, V III. 188 Thou mayest not wander in that Labyrinth, There Minotaurs and vgly Treasons lurke. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 22 Crete will boast the Labyrinth 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 99 The Labyrinth built vp in the lake of Mœris without any iot of timber to it. *Ibid.* II. 578 This Labyrinth in Crete is counted the second to that of Ægypt the third is in the Isle Lemnos . the fourth in Italy 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 112 Theodorus, .. the builder of the Lemnian labyrinth.

b. In mod. landscape gardening, a maze formed by paths bordered by high hedges

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 298, I sawe a fine Labyrinthe made of boxe. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 25 June, Here were also great variety of other exotique plants, and several labyrinths. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp.* s v, Labyrinths are only proper for large gardens, and the finest in the world is said to be that of Versailles 1792 A YOUNG *Trav. France* 7 The labyrinth [at Chantilly] is the only complete one I have seen, and I have no inclination to see another: it is in gardening what a rebus is in poetry.

2. *transf* An intricate, complicated, or tortuous arrangement (of physical features, buildings etc.).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 465 A mazey laberynth of small veines and arteries. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 277 *Co* What chance good Lady hath bereft you thus? *La.* Dim darknes, and this leafy Labyrinth 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 415 The scented dew Betrays her [*sc* a hare's] early labyrinth. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. XIII 133 Leyden lies in the midst of a labyrinth of rivulets and canals 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer.* I. II 122 He was entangled in a labyrinth, formed by an incredible number of small islands. 1843 LYTTON *Last of Barons* I. iv. 56 He suddenly halted. to find himself entangled in a labyrinth of scattered suburbs. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 400 The labyrinth of peristyles and pediments in which her children dwell.

† **b.** *Rushy labyrinth* = Gr. ἐκ σχοίνων λαβύρινθος (Theocritus), applied to a bow-net of rushes. *Obs* —¹

1658 SIR T BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II 42 The rushy labyrinths of Theocritus.

c. (*a*) *Metallurgy.* A contrivance of winding channels used for distributing and separating the ores in the order of the coarseness of grain. (*b*) A chamber of many turnings for the condensation of fumes arising from dry distillation, etc. (Knight *Dict. Mech* 1875).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc, *Labyrinth*, in metallurgy, means a series of canals distributed in the sequel of a stamping mill; through which canals a stream of water is transmitted for suspending, carrying off, and depositing, at different distances, the ground ores.

3. *Anat.* A complex cavity hollowed out of the temporal bone consisting of a bony capsule (*osseous labyrinth*) and a delicate membranous apparatus (*membranous labyrinth*) contained by it; the internal ear. In birds, 'the membranous capsule which encloses the end-organs of the auditory nerve' (Newton *Dict. Birds* 1893, 180).

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Labyrinth*..In Anatomy, the Third Cavity in the innermost part of the Ear, resembling the Shell of a Snail. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 125, I search'd for the Labyrinth, or *Linææ Semilunares*, but could find none 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med* (ed 2) 126/2 The Labyrinth is made of three Semicircular Pipes, above half a Line wide, excavated in the *Os Petrosum*. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 290 There is..a fluid..contained in the osseous labyrinth, and in it the membranous labyrinth floats. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 393 A labyrinth composed of three semicircular canals is also almost universal.

b. Applied to other organs of complex or intricate structure (see quots.).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist, Birds* I. i. (1824) II. 214 It is sometimes also seen that the wind-pipe makes many convolutions within the body of the bird, and it is then called the labyrinth. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Labyrinth*, a name given to the cells in the lateral masses of the ethmoid bone. ..*L., ethmoïdal*, the irregularly divided space formed by the anterior, middle and posterior cells of the ethmoid bone. .. *L., olfactory*, the contorted structure formed by the upper end of the middle turbinate bones.

4. *fig.* A tortuous, entangled, or inextricable condition of things, events, ideas, etc.; an entanglement, maze.

1548 HALL *Chron*, *Rich. III* 47 When the Earle was thus ..escaped all ye daungerous labirinthes and snares that were set for him. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* I. XXX. K b, The Geometer .. without practise . shall fall into manyfoulde errours, or inextricable Laberinthes. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II iii. 2 How now Thersites? what lost in the Labyrinth of thy furie? 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 211 All will run into a Laborinth and confusion. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 74 We shall run our selves into a.. Labyrinth of words, and lose the matter. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 17 The more deeply we penetrate into the labyrinth of art, the further we find ourselves from those ends for which we entered it. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* v, Unravelling the labyrinth of mind. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* i, He found himself .. involved in the labyrinth of mercantile concerns without the clew of knowledge necessary for his extraction. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *South-Sea Ho.*, She traced her descent, by some labyrinth of relationship .. to the illustrious, but unfortunate, house of Derwentwater. 1848 MACAULAY *Ess, Hallam* (1851) I. 53 In this labyrinth of falsehood and sophistry the guidance of Mr. Hallam is peculiarly valuable. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 92 Even in the dark labyrinth of evil there are unexpected outlets. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 130/1 To thread the labyrinth of the statutes under which London is governed.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *labyrinth cave, thread*; *labyrinth-like, -stemmed* adjs.; **labyrinth fret** *Arch.* (see quot.); **labyrinth vesicle** *Anat.*, a cavity or furrow in the labyrinth of the ear.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VIII XI, From slavery and religion's *labyrinth caves Guide us. 1842–59 GWILT *Archit* Gloss, *Labyrinth *Fret*, a fret, with many turnings, in the form of a labyrinth. 1851 PENROSE *Athen. Arch.* 56 The labyrinth fret beneath the mutules. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XXII. 22 In *Labrinth-like turnes, and twinings intricate 1855 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 302 The labyrinth-like arrangement of the dentine, from which Professor Owen derived the name Labyrinthodon. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod Paint.* V. IX. IV 240 Its forests are sombre-leaved, *labyrinth-stemmed 1823 in Joanna Baillie *Collect. Poems* 210 Life's *labyrinth-thread deceives, and seems but sand 1878 BELL tr *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 44 The *labyrinth-vesicles of the Vertebrata.

La·byrinth, *v.* [f. LABYRINTH *sb.*] *trans.* To enclose in or as in a labyrinth; to arrange in the form of a labyrinth.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb* IX 201 Close labyrinth'd here the feign'd Omniscient dwells. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 53 How to entangle Your soul in mine and labyrinth you there. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) II III § i. v, The purple clefts of the hill side are labyrinthed in the darkness.

Labyrinthal (læbĭri·nθăl), *a. rare.* [f. LABYRINTH *sb.* + -AL] Labyrinthine. Hence **Labyri·nthally** *adv.*

1669 *Addr Hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng.* 42 The soul is . more labyrinthally and securely imprisoned 1797 *The College* 42 Each lymphatic fills From myriad springs its labyrinthal rills 1881 *Arctic Cruise of the Corwin* 30 (Cent) The labyrinthal ice mazes of the Arctic.

† **La·byrinthed,** *a. Obs rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + -ED ²] Full of labyrinths or complications

1650 tr. *Caussin's Ang Peace* 57 Thorow the labyrinthed Successions of so many Ages.

† **Labyri·nthial,** *a. Obs.* Also **-all.** [f. as prec. + -IAL] Labyrinthine.

a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* II. 310 In *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II 426 By lawes absynthyall And labirynthyall *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet Wks. 1721 II. 34 He o'er the Universe presides, And Labyrinthial Casualties guides.

Labyrinthian (læbĭri·nþiăn), *a* Also 7 **-æan,** 7, 9 **-æan.** [f. LABYRINTH *sb.* + -IAN.] = LABYRINTHINE, in various senses.

1588 J. HARVEY *Discourtsive Probleme* 42 This intricate Labyrynthian monument. 1597–8 BP HALL *Sat.* (1753) 48 His linnen collar labyrinthian set. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XIII, iii. 332 To guide me through the laborinthean maze In which my brain's intangled 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v vi § 7. 647 The Labirynthian head of Martius could not allow of such plaine reason. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 15 The Labyrinthæan Mazes and web of the small arteries. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1029 The labyrinthian turns they take The circles intricate, and mystic maze. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI 71 The labyrinthean mazes of a female heart 1854 BAKEWELL *Geol.* 43 This peculiar labyrinthian structure of the teeth 1864 HAWTHORNE *Grimshawe* XXI. (1891) 286 It is a labyrinthian house for its size. 1900 H. W. SMYTH *Grk. Melic Poets* p. XCII, Clews to guide us through the labyrinthian mazes of the theme.

Labyrinthibranch (læbĭri·nþibræŋk). *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Labyrinthibranchii* (see below), f. Gr. λαβύρινθ-ος LABYRINTH + βρ-αγχια gills] One of the *Labyrinthibranchii*, a family or division of acanthopterygian fishes. So **Labyrinthibra·nchiate** *a.*, pertaining to the *Labyrinthibranchii*, which have labyrinthine gills.

Labyrinthic (læbĭri·nþik), *a.* [ad. late L. *labyrinthic-us*, a. Gr. λαβυρινθικ-ός, f. λαβύρινθος LABYRINTH.] = LABYRINTHINE, in various senses. *Labyrinthic cavity*: the labyrinth of the ear. *L. teeth* (see quot. 1888).

1642 VICARS *God in Mount* 20 Its craft and labyrinthick intricacie [*sc.* of an oath]. 1798 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII 529 The labyrinthic paths of hypothesis and fiction. 1821 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* x, Thence was I led into a train of labyrinthic meditations. 1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 20 In that labyrinthic combination, each Part overlaps, and indents, and indeed runs quite through the other. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 536/2 In many fishes the labyrinthic cavity forms one with that of the cranium. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 76a/2 The complicated or labyrinthic structure exhibited by transverse sections of the teeth of typical Labyrinthodonta. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Labyrinthic teeth*, teeth which have numerous radiating, sinuous, vertical grooves, which penetrate their substance and interdigitate with similarly shaped processes of the pulp-cavity; as in the Labyrinthodon.

Labyrinthical (læbĭri·nþikăl), *a. rare.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1628 DONNE *Serm.* xlviii. 486 Poor intricated Soule! Riddling perplexed labyrinthical Soule. 1670 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* 449 The ears be like certain doors, with Labyrinthical entries, and crooked windings. 1681 H MORE *Expos. Dan.* Pref. 19, I preferred it before what was more operose, intricate and labyrinthical. 1879 [LINGHAM] *Sci. of Taste* v 141 Our laws are a labyrinthical fabric of artificial and incomprehensible complexity.

Hence **Labyri·nthically** *adv.*

1849 CARLYLE *Irish Journ.* 115 The muddy meanders of Cork harbour labyrinthically indenting it.

Labyrinthiform (læbĭri nþifɒim), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *labyrinthiform-is*, f. *labyrinth-us* LABYRINTH: see -FORM.] Having the form of a labyrinth; characterized by sinuous and intricate conformations, markings, etc.; *Ichthyol.* having labyrinthine gills.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xix. 295 Her next labour is to spin a spiral or labyrinthiform line 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 657 The pharyngeal apparatus being labyrinthiform. 1870 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* 253 The anabas..fills with water a labyrinthiform cavity which is also situated above its branchiæ. 1883 F. DAY *Ind. Fish* 30 The labyrinthiform climb ng-perch and its allies.

Labyrinthine (læbĭri nþain, -in), *a.* [f. LABYRINTH *sb.* + -INE.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature or form of, a labyrinth; having or consisting of many intricate turnings or windings

1747 SPENCE *Polymetis* (L.), She [Ariadne] preserved him in the labyrinthine mazes of Crete. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* I. 53 The long and labyrinthine aisles. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II vi (1862) 163 The midges are celebrating their airy and labyrinthine dances with an amazing adroitness. 1863 N. HAWTHORNE *Our old Home* 240 The lanes, alleys and strange labyrinthine courts 1863 H. W. BATES *Naturalist on Amazon* IV. 132 A large flat Helix with a labyrinthine mouth. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 351 The parietes of the teeth are deeply plaited and folded, so as to give rise to a complicated 'labyrinthine' pattern in the transverse section of the tooth. 1876 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I 172 Your labyrinthine magnificence at Burlington House.

2. *fig.* Intricate, complicated, involved, inextricable.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* I. Wks. 1890 X. 158 To follow the discussion through endless and labyrinthine sentences. 1853 F W. ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser III IV. (1872) 45 An entangled, labyrinthine enigma. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 16/1 [Browning] is apt to entangle the reader in labyrinthine thoughts.

3. Pertaining to the labyrinth of the ear.

1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans* IX. 101 Labyrinthine disease

Labyrinthodon (læbĭri·nþŏdɒn). *Palæont.* [mod.L. (R. Owen), f. Gr. λαβύρινθος LABYRINTH + ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς tooth: cf note s. v. GLYPTODON.] Any of the large fossil amphibians of the genus *Labyrinthodon*, characterized by teeth of labyrinthine structure having the enamel folded and sunk inward.

1847 ANSTED *Anc World* VII 132 The numerous and gigantic labyrinthodons as large as a rhinoceros. 1854 R OWEN in *Circ. Sci* (*c* 1865) II. 97/2 The extinct gigantic lizard-like toad, called *Labyrinthodon*. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvi. 294 The batrachian or frog-like labyrinthodon.

Labyrinthodont (læbĭri·nþŏdɒnt), *sb* and *a. Palæont.* [Formed as prec.]

A. *sb.* = prec.

1849-52 OWEN in Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 867/2 A singular family of gigantic extinct Batrachians which I have called 'Labyrinthodonts'. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* VIII. 201 The crocodilian newts or labyrinthodonts of the Carboniferous.

B. *adj.* Having labyrinthic teeth; *spec.* pertaining to the genus *Labyrinthodon* of fossil amphibians.

1867 SMYTH *Coal* 39 Amphibian Labyrinthodont reptiles. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 254 Those labyrinthodont reptiles that come boldly into force in the Permian and Triassic eras.

Lac[1] (læk). Forms: α. (6 **lacha**, **lacta**), 6-9 **lacca**, (7 **lacka**, 8 **laca**, **lakka**). β. 6-8 **lack**(**e**, (7 **lache**, 7-8 **laccque**, 8 **lacc**, 8-9 **laque**), 7- **lac**. [ad. Hindustani *lākh*.—Prakrit *lakkha*:—Skr. *lākshā*, also *rākshā*. Cf. F. *laque*, Pr., Sp. *laca*, It. *lacca*.]

1. (Also *gum-lac*.) The dark-red resinous incrustation produced on certain trees by the puncture of an insect (*Coccus* or *Carteria lacca*). It is used in the East as a scarlet dye. The incrusted twigs are called *stick-lac*; the resin broken off the twigs and triturated with water to remove the colour is called *seed-lac*; melted, strained, and formed into irregular thin plates, it is known as *shell-lac* or SHELLAC.

α. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 21 *marg.* *Lacha*, *Lacca*, or *Lacta*, is ye gumme of a tree wherewith silke is colored. 1562a-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr* III. (1682) 217 Lacca (a gum there made by Ants, as here Bees make Wax). 1693 *Phil Trans.* XVII. 934 Manna and Gum Lacca he clearly shews to be Spontaneous Exudations. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lacca*, A tincture of gum lacc may be thus prepared. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 223 Lacca is found incrustated on sticks or branches of trees. 1809 WILFORD in *Asiat. Researches* IX. 65 This Amber of Ctesias is obviously the Indian Lacca, which has many properties of the Amber.

β. 1618 T. BARKER in *St. Papers Col., E. Indies* 1617-21 (1870) 159 Saffron, gumlac, indigo, copper. 1662a J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* II. (1669) 122 At Bantam . they sell store of Lacque, whereof they make Spanish wax. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 273 Gum Lack is the House of a large sort of Ants, which they make on the Boughs of Trees 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s v *Gum*, Powder of Oister shells, or Gum Lacque in Powder. 1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 385 White lac, in its dry state, has a saltish and bitterish taste. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem Org. Bodies* 550 Lac .. is deposited in different species of trees in the East Indies, namely, the *ficus indica*, *ficus religiosa*, and *rhamnus jujuba*. 1877 C W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I 115 The different varnishes and lacs remain soft and sticky.

†2. The colour of lac; crimson. Also, a pigment prepared from lac. *Obs* (Cf LAKE *sb* 6)

1677 GREW *Colours Plants* iii § 13 Spirit of Sulphur on a Tincture of Violets turns it from Blew to a true Lacke, or midle Crimson. 1689 MARVELL *Instr. to Painter* 636 Scarce can burnt ivory feign a hair so black, Or face so red, thine ocher and thy lack 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 659 There are three sorts of lacque: the fine Venice lacque, the Columbine lacque, and the Liquid lacque.

† b An extractive pigment; = LAKE *sb.*6 3.

1682 *Weekly Memorials* 27 Mar 74 He also teaches us a way of preparing a sort of *Lacca*, or Paint, out of every Flower, by which it may be drawn or pictur'd in its own .. Native Colour.

†3. The varnish made from lac; also applied to various resinous varnishes used for coating wood, etc.; = LACQUER 2 a, 2 b.

1598 W PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* I. lxviii 117 Desks, Targets, Tables [etc.]. that are all couered and wrought with Lac of all colours and fashions. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 985 No Arts are to be met amongst them, that are not known in Europe, except that of making Lacca 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) II I. 24 The Lack with which Cabinets and other fine Things are overlaid 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* I ii. 126 The Lack is clear enough, but always clammy.

4. Ware coated with lac or lacquer.

1662a J. DAVIES tr *Mandelslo's Trav.* I (1669) 24 Boxes of Lacque or Silver. 1861 C. P HODGSON *Resid. in Japan* 28 By degrees, the eye becomes accustomed to old laque Old laque is, like old lace, inimitable. 1888 *Pall Mall G* 11 Feb 3/1 The gems of Mr S 's unrivalled collection are here to show the supreme masterpieces in 'lac'.

5 *attrib.*, as *lac-panel*, *-resin*, *-tree*, *-varnish*; **lac-cochineal**, the insect that produces lac (*Coccus lacca*); **lac-dye**, a scarlet dye prepared in India from lac; **lac-lake**, the purple or scarlet pigment obtained from lac

1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog* III. 191 The *lac cochineal. 1846 *Pope's Jrnl. Trade* p xxxi, Cochineal, Indigo, *Lac-dye. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 683/1 Comparatively few people know how the lac-dye they read of in commerce is produced. 1895 *Daily News* 24 May 6/6 A gold box with old *lac panels. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 296 The *gum lac resin is employed to consolidate the carbon-peroxide of manganese mixture 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 331 The species, called by Mr Miller the true *lac tree, was found to contain, in its bark a somewhat milky juice. 1688 G PARKER & J. STALKER *Japaning* 1 The other [strainer] for your *Lacc-varnish 1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* I. 178 Make a paste of chalk and lack varnish.

Hence † **Lac** *v. trans.*, to cover or varnish with 'lac'; to lacquer.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX 275 And then with a Brush [they] lay it smooth on any thing they design to Lack 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc E. Indies* I. xi 125 They make fine Cabinets both lack'd and inlaid with Ivory. *Ibid.* 126 They lack wooden Dishes and Tables, but not so well as in China.

Lac[2], **lakh** (læk). *Anglo-Indian.* Forms: 7 **laches**, **le(o)k**, **leake**, **laoque**, **laquesaa** (? from Skr.), 7-9 **lak**, **lack**, 9 **lac**. [ad. Hindustani *lākh* :—Skr. *laksha* masc. and neut., *lakshā* fem.] One hundred thousand: **a** of things in general. *occas.* used for an indefinite number; **b.** *spec.* of coins, esp. in *a lac of rupees*.

a. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. vi (1614) 478 Euery Laches containeth an hundred thousand yeares. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi 225 There was slain..sixteen Laquesaas of men, each of which an hundred thousand. 1698 J. FRYER *E. India & P.* 104 With Lamps to the Number of two or three Lacques, which is so many Hundred thousand on our Account. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 62/2 The troops of that country [China] were upwards of three lacks of horsemen. 1804 MRQ. WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 454 Calamities would fall on lacs of human beings. 1880 T. MAURICE *Hist. Hindostan* I I. IV. 126 Four Yugs, or forty-three lacks and twenty thousand years 1882 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618 407 The Laccadives meaning literally the 'lac of islands'.

b. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvii (1614) 544 Euery Crou is a hundred Leckes, and euery Lecke a hundred thousand thousand [*sic*] Rupias. 1615 CORYAT *Lett. fr. India* in *Crudities* (1776) III. L 6, The whole Present was worth ten of their Leakes, as they call them; a Leak being ten thousand pound sterling. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. I. ix. 18 Great sums of money are reckoned by Leks, Crouls. 1698 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old Time* (1861) I. 262 A lak of Pagodas. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 145 Whilst Patriots of presented lacks complain, And Courtiers brib'ry to excess arraign. 1808 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Great Cry & Little Wool* Wks. 1812 V. 173 The lacks are not easily got Nor honestly made in a hurry. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xliii, Making rather too free with jaghires, lakhs, gold mohurs. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 72 The annual revenue of the Travancore State amounts .. to about forty lacs of rupees.

Lac, obs. form of LACK *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Laca, **laco**, **lacca**: see LAC[1].

Laccage: see LACKAGE.

Laccar, obs. form of LACQUER.

La·ccate, *sb. Chem.* [See -ATE[1].] A salt of laccic acid.

1794 PEARSON *Table Chem. Nomencl.* § 31.

Laccate (læ kēt), *a. Bot* [f mod.L. *lacca* LAC[1] + -ATE[2].] Of leaves: Having the appearance of being lacquered In some mod Dicts

Lacce, **Laech**(**e**, obs. forms of LACK *v.*[1], LATCH *v.*

Lacchesse, obs. variant of LACHES.

Laccic (læ·ksik), *a. Chem.* [f. mod L. *lacc-a* LAC[1] + -IC. Cf F. *laccique.*] Only in *laccic acid*, the acid procured from lac.

1794 PEARSON *Table Chem Nomencl.* § 31 Laccic Acid. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 277 Laccic acid is obtained from stick-lac.

Laccin (læ·ksin). [f. as prec. + -IN. Cf. F. *laccine*] The colouring principle in lac.

1838 THOMSON *Organic Bodies* 552 A colouring matter, a peculiar body to which he [Dr. John] gave the name of laccin.

Laccolite (læ kŏləit). *Geol.* [f. Gr. λάκκο-ς a reservoir + -LITE. So named by Gilbert in 1877.] A mass of igneous rock thrust up through the sedimentary beds, and giving a dome-like form to the overlying strata.

1877 GILBERT *Rep. Geol. Henry Mts.* ii 19 For this body the name *laccolite* will be used 1896 *Pop. Sci Jrnl.* L. 241 These are connected with Plutonic plugs, laccolites.

Hence **Laccoli·tic** *a*, pertaining to a laccolite.

1877 DUTTON in Gilbert *Rep. Geol Henry Mts* 69 Laccolitic nuclei. 1879 *Nature* XXI 179 It is not likely that the Henry Mountains are the only ones constructed on the laccolitic type.

Laccolith (læ·kŏliþ). *Geol.* [f. as prec. + λίθ-ος stone] = LACCOLITE.

1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 840 The laccolith, as is seen, rests on horizontal strata.

Lace (lēˑs), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 **las**, 4-5 **laas**, (4 **lasse**, *Sc.* **laise**, 5 **lasce**), 5-7 **lase**, (5 *Sc.* **les**, 6 **lase**, *Sc.* **lais**), 4- **lace**. [ad. OF. *laz*, *las* (mod.F. *lacs*, with etymologizing spelling), f. popular L. **lacium* (L. *laqueum*) a noose. Cf. It *laccio*, Sp., Pg *lazo*]

†1. A net, noose, snare Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

13 . *K. Alis* 7698 Woman the haveth bycought · Woman the haveth in hire las! *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2389 Vulcanus had caught thee in his las. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas, Dance Machabree* (1554) 222 Sithens that death me holdeth in his lase 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W de W. 1495) I 1 6 b, How they myghte eschewe the laces and temptacyons of the deuyll 1590 GREENE *Never too late* II 1600) O 3 b, Thus folded in a hard and mournfull laze Distrest sate hee. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II xx, The king had snared been in loues strong lace 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 973 And yet if the polype can get and entangle him once within his long laces, hee [the lobster] dies for it.

†2. A cord, line, string, thread, or tie. *Obs.* exc. *spec.* as in 3 a.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 15880 (Gött.) Þar he [Iudas] hiuerd his mai-tir up Þai bunden had wid las [*Cott.* laȝas] *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 22967 (Fairf.), I salle . breke þaire bandis & þair laces 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 237 They taughten him a lace to braide. 1405-6 *Acc Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 400 Cum .. lacez et anulis pro ridellis. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III xxii, And hym to treyne [they] layde out hoke & lase *a* 1425 WYNTOUN *Orig Cron.* IV x 1231 Off gold thrawyn all lyk a les. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 42 A stoon and a reed lace with a knoppe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xviii. (1889) 27 The ratte beganne to byte the lace or cord 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles* xii 6 Or euer the syluer lace be taken awaye. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III viii (1647) 123 Pitie it was that Rahab's red lace was not tied at his window

† b *transf* and *fig. Obs.*

a 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb) 4 To seke the place where I my selfe had lost, That day that I was tangled in the lace. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 200 Abowte whose leaues there growe and creepe certeyne cordes or laces. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I xx 30 The roote hath many smal strings or threddy laces hanging thereby. 1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T.* II. 143 The red scarlet lace of Christs blood, must be entortled and interwoven into a bracelet, with a white silken thred of holinesse and regeneration 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II IV. 103 Some fancy a small Lace of land (or rather a thread for the narrowness thereof) whereby Naphtali is tyed unto Judah

3. *spec.* **a** A string or cord serving to draw together opposite edges (chiefly of articles of clothing, as bodices, stays, boots and shoes) by being passed in and out through eyelet-holes (or over hooks, studs, etc) and pulled tight. Cf. *boot-*, *shoe-*, *stay-lace.*

† *Under lace*: under the bodice; in ME. poetry = 'under gore'.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1830, I schal gif yow my girdel, þat gaynes yow lasse. Ho laȝt a lace lyȝtly, þat leke vmbe hir sydez. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 843 And shod he was with greet maistrye, With shoon decoped, & with laas. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 1208 To quham I ame nocht worthi loute na of his schone þe laise tak oute. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 79 To wenen þat þe lace of oure ladie smok liȝteþ hem of children. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 326 (Kölbing) He.. drew a lace of sylke full clere, Adowne than felle hys mantylle by. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1817 They betoke hur to the marynere, That lovely undur lace. 1534 MORE *Picus* Wks. 30 Ne none so small a trifle or conceyte, Lase, girdle, point, or proper gloue straite. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 49 She was indeed a Pedler's daughter, and sold many Laces. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxviii. 28 They shall bind the brestplate.. vnto the rings of the Ephod with a lace of blewe. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. x. 28 Sprinkling water in her face, and cutting her laces, they made her fit abate. 1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* i. § 3 As Teeming Women, gradually slaken their Laces. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 96 Like so many Thongs or Laces whereinto a piece of Leather had been cut. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 193 The Flowers bear a resemblance to tags at the End of long Laces. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xvi. 106 When I recovered, [I] found my laces cut, my linen scented with hartshorn. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 133 He taught himself the make Of laces, tagged and tough. 1885 *Law Rep.*, *Q. B. D.* XV. 360 The two ends were rivetted or laced together with metal rivets or leathern laces.

¶ Formerly sometimes used to render L. *fibula* 'brooch'.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* x. 88 He sente to hym a golden lace [L. *fibulam*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 283/1 Lace, *fibula*, *laqueum*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 6/35 A lace, *fibula*.

† **b.** A cord used to support something hanging, e.g. a sword; a baldrick, belt. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* 21 His hat heng at his bak doun by a laas. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 63 Eneas.. had a bystorye.. hangynge at a silken lase by his side. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxii. 66 He hade about hys necke a ryche horne hangyng by two lases of golde. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 115 His quauer by his naked thyis Hang in ane siluer lace.

† **4.** ? *transf.* from 3 a. In building: A tie beam; a brace. Also, a panelled ceiling (= L. *laquear*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1728 Noe.. self festnid bath band and lace. *Ibid.* 8778 Quen al was purueid on þe place, And bunden samen balk and lace. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 283/1 Lace of an howserofe, *laquearea*. 1592 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 235 Settinge in a lace to Posterne Bridge rayle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 581 A man may.. bestow them [beams] againe fast enough without laces to bind them.

5. Ornamental braid used for trimming men's coats, etc.; † a trimming of this. Now only in *gold lace*, *silver lace*, a braid formerly made of gold or silver wire, now of silk or thread with a thin wrapping of gold or silver.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 239 Flatte golde of Dammaske with small lace myxed betwene of the same golde, and other laces of the same so goyng traverse wyse, that the grounde lytle appered. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* III. 36 The Tayler had.. so much gold lace, beside spangles, as valued thirteene pound. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Peace* ii, Surely, thought I, This [a rainbow] is the lace of Peaces coat. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 135 Garters deepe fringed with gold lace. 1681 DRYDEN *Prol. to Univ. of Oxford* 16 Tack but a copper lace to drugget suit. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3793/4 Mary Presbury.. Gold and Silver Lace-seller. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* § 2. 67 So without more ado they got the largest Gold Lace in the Parish, and walkt about as fine as Lords. 1787 O'KEEFE *Farmer* II. iii, But now a saucy Footman, I strut in worsted Lace. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1740, In a scarlet waistcoat, with rich gold lace, and a gold-lace hat. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lace*, the trimmings of uniforms.

† **b** *transf.* A streak or band of colour. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (Cf. LACE *v.* 6.) 1613 [see GUARD *sb.* 11 c].

6. A slender open-work fabric of linen, cotton, silk, woollen, or metal threads, usually ornamented with inwrought or applied patterns. Often called after the place where it is manufactured, e.g. *Brussels lace*. For *bobbin-*, *chain-*, *pillow-*, *point-*, etc. *lace*, see the first member. Also BONE-LACE, BRIDE-LACE.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 50 The men satte at home spinnyng, and woorkyng of Lace. 1613 (*title*) The King's Edict prohibiting all his Subjects from using any Gold or Silver, either fine or counterfeit, all Embroiderie, and all Lace of Millan, or of Millan Fashion. 1715 GAY *Epist. Earl Burlington* 118 The busy town.. Where finest lace industrious lasses weave. 1837 GORING *Microg.* 208 Manufactured fabrics, such as lace, blond, muslin, [etc.]. *transf.* 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 211 In the shadows lay fine webs and laces of ice.

7. A 'dash' of spirits mixed with some beverage, esp. coffee. (Cf. LACE *v.*[1] 9 and LACED *ppl. a.*[1] 6.)

In quot. *c* 1704 the meaning may be 'sugar', as Johnson supposes. (Cf. quot. *a* 1700 s.v. LACED *ppl. a.*[1] 6.)

c 1704 PRIOR *Chameleon* 26 He drinks his coffee without lace. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 448 ᴘ 1 He is forced every Morning to drink his Dish of Coffee by itself, without the Addition of the *Spectator*, that used to be better than Lace to it. 1755 JOHNSON, *Lace*, sugar.. A cant word. [With quot. *c* 1704.]

8. General comb.: **a.** simple attributive, as (sense 3 a) *lace-hole*, (sense 6) *lace-curtain*, *-tracery*, *-trade*, *-work*, *-worker*; *lace-like* adj. **b** objective, as *lace-buyer*, *-designer*, *-dresser*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-mender*, *-seller*, *-weaver*. **c.** instrumental and parasynthetic, as *lace-covered*, *-curtained*, *-edged*, *-loaded*, *-trimmed* adjs.

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1391/4 Taken.. from two *Lace-buyers.. two Geldings. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ii, A dainty *lace covered parasol fell over the edge. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 128 Dainty, *lace-curtained windows. 1890 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 2/4 Thomas Argyll,.. *lace-designer. 1879 E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Man.* 31 *Lace-edged antimacassars. 1871 *Figure Training* 34 At the age of fourteen or thereabouts, the front rows of *lace holes may be omitted. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 45 All the species of dragon-fly, with the exception of one or two, being characterised by very clear, *lace like, pellucid wings. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 125 Lacelike curves of ever-gaining, ever-receding foam. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 86 The strapping, state fed, *lace loaded lacqueys of the Mansion-House. 1589 RIDER *Eng. Lat. Dict.*, A *Lace-maker, *fibularius*. 1611 COTGR., *Passementier*, a Lace-maker. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. v. § 9. 100 Weavers and lacemakers. 1835–37 SOUTHEY in *Cowper's Wks.* I. 202 *Lace making was the business of the place. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 227 *Lace-menders examine every piece, and mend, with needle and thread, every defect. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3793/4 Gold and Silver *Laceseller. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xliv. 185/1 A faint *lace tracery of mist. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Lace*, The *lace trade of Nottingham. 1894 *Daily News* 5 June 8/4 Scarves of crêpon with *lace-trimmed ends. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5327/2 The Company of *Lace-Weavers at Augsburg. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Locle*, Famous for watchmakers, laceweavers, goldsmiths. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Legacy* xxiv. 242 A white cravat the ends of which were in open *lace-work. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ix. 173 Numbers of stones with very pretty lacework of various patterns. 1896 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 2/2 His sister, another *laceworker, is in charge of the family during their sojourn in London.

9. Special comb.: **lace-bark (tree)**, (*a*) a West Indian shrub (*Lagetta lintearia*), so called from the lace-like layers of its inner bark; (*b*) in New Zealand, *Plagianthus betulinus*, ribbon-wood; **lace-border**, a geometrid moth (*Acidalia ornata*) with a broad lace-like border to the wings; **lace-coral**, a fossil polyzoan of the family *Fenestellidæ*; **lace-fern**, (*a*) a small elegant fern (*Cheilanthes gracillima*) having the under side of the frond covered with matted wool; (*b*) any of the several species of the genus *Hymenophyllum*; **lace-frame** (see FRAME *sb.* 13 b); **lace-glass**, Venetian glass with lace-like designs; † **lace head**, a head-dress of lace; **lace-leaf (plant)**, *Ouvirandra fenestralis*, of Madagascar; **lace-lizard**, an Australian lizard (*Hydrosaurus varius*); **lace-man**, a man who manufactures or deals in lace; **lace-paper**, paper cut or stamped in imitation of lace; **lace-pigeon** (see quots.); **lace-pillow**, the pillow or cushion which is laid on the lap of a woman engaged in making pillow-lace; **lace-plant**, ? = *lace-leaf plant*; **lace-runner** (see quot.); † **lace-shade**, a lace veil; **lace-tree**, ? = *lace-bark tree*; **lace-wing (fly)**, a fly with delicate lace-like wings, esp. one of the genus *Chrysopa*; also *lace-winged fly*; **lace-woman**, a woman who works or deals in lace.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 371 The Lagetto or *Lace-bark Tree.. The bark is of a fine texture, very tough, and divides into a number of laminæ. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 76 In Jamaica a species is found which is called the Lace Bark Tree. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 79 The *Lace Border (*Acidalia ornata*). 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 239 The *lace- or fringe-fern.. grew in wild profusion. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 6/1 Selling a couple of old *lace frames to some Frenchmen for 200*l.* apiece. 1883 MOLLETT *Dict. Art* 156 There are six kinds of Venetian glass.. (6) Reticulated, filigree, or *lace glass. 1884 *Mag. of Art* Feb. 155/2 Briati.. was especially celebrated for his beautiful work in lace glass. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 35 Shou'd a.. Flanders *lace head.. Gar thee grow forgetfu'. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 78 He will hear of lace-heads and ruffles. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* (1870), *Lace-leaf plant, *Ouvirandra*. 1880 J. SIBREE Jr. *Gt. Afrikan Isl.* iv. 100 This is the Lace leaf plant, or water-yam; in scientific phraseology, *Ouvirandra fenestralis*. 1881 F. MCCOY *Prodromus Nat. Hist. of Victoria* 4 Dec. (Morris), The present *Lace Lizard is generally arboreal. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Apr., Calling at the *lace-man's for some lace for my new suit. 1737 FIELDING *Miser* v. vii, The laceman will be here immediately. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 3/1 A laceman of a good many years' standing. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 143 The *Lace Pigeon. They are valued on account of the peculiarity of their feathers; the fibres, or web of which, appear disunited from each other throughout their whole plumage. 1859 BRENT *Pigeon Bk.* 54 The Lace or Silky Pigeon.. The fibres of the feathers are all disunited,.. which gives them a lacy or silky appearance. 1793 COWPER *Let.* 9 Jan. in T. Wright *Life* (1892) 260 The *lace pillow is the only thing they dandle. 1865 C. KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* III. x. 205 The jingling rhymes sung by young girls while engaged at their lace pillows. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 426 A plant.. called the '*lace-plant', from the extreme delicacy and beauty of its foliage. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 225 The term *embroidery* does not seem to be much used in.. the Nottingham lace-trade, most of those who work on net with the needle being termed '*lace-runners'. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1831) 275 Her *lace-shade.. half veiled and half revealed her graceful figure. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 460 The public may.. see in our stoves the rare *Lace tree of Jamaica. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 491 The beautiful *Lace-wing Flies, or Hemerobiidæ.. Several species of the Lace-wings are also called.. Golden Eyes. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 94 The beautiful *lace-winged flies (*Hemerobins*). 1609 B. JONSON *Silent Wom.* II. iii, Tailors, lineners, *lace-women, embroiderers. 1896 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 2/2 She is a lacewoman in the Exhibition.

Lace (lēⁱs), *v.* Forms: 4 **lacye**, 5 **lacyn**, (**lyce**), 5–6 **lase**, 6 *Sc.* **laise**, 7 ? **leese** (sense 2 d), 4– **lace**. *Pa. pple.* 3 **i-laced**. [ad. OF. *lacier* (F. *lacer*):— popular L. **laciāre* to ensnare, f. **lacium*: see LACE *sb.* Cf. Pr. *lassar*, Sp. *lazar*, Pg. *laçar*, It. *lacciare*.]

† **1.** *trans.* To catch in, or as in, a noose or snare; to entangle, ensnare. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3178, I trowe never man wiste of peyne, But he were laced in Loves cheyne. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* (E. E. T. S.) 13,076 Folkys vnder my demeyne, Swych as be lacyd in my cheyne. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 580 Fortune in worldes worshepe me doth lace.

2. To fasten or tighten with, or as with, a lace or string; to tie on; to fasten the lace of. In mod. use *spec.* to fasten or tighten (boots, stays, etc.) with a lace or laces passed alternately through two rows of eyelets. Also with *down*, *on*, *together*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 Sum wummon wereð.. þe strapeles adun to hire uet i-laced ful ueste. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 870 Horn his brunie gan on caste, And laced hit wel faste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 81 Hir shoes were laced on hir legges hye. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 121 Þai er.. laced togyder with lacez of silke. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3933 He kist þe clathes as þai hade bene lasyd And on the saint body brasyd. 1530 PALSGR. 600/2, I wyll lace my doublet first for takyng of colde. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 46 A paire of bootes that haue been candle-cases, one buckled, another lac'd. 1672 WISEMAN *Treat. Wounds* I. iv. 43, I caused a straight stocking to be laced on both legs. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 75 ᴘ 8 To see me often with my Spectacles on lacing her Stays. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 129 Lacing the Mizon. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 380 The galeon was.. provided against boarding.. by a strong net-work.. which was laced over her waist. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 286, I lace and unlace ladies stays of the first fashion, every day of my life. 1789–96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 35 They fix the rein deer to a kind of sledge.. in which the traveller, well secured from cold, is laced down. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii. 259 Ofttimes he laced and ofttimes he unlaced his mantle. 1885 *Law Rep.*, *Q. B. D.* XV. 360 The two ends were.. laced together with.. leathern laces.

b *transf.* and *fig.*

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxiii. 466 Heil beo whom þe godhed In vr flesch was laced. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xviii, Hir glitterand hair that wes full gowdin, Sa hard in lufe him laist. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 35 When he sawe the perill of us all, lincked and laced to the daunger of hym selfe. 1578 N. BAXTER tr. *Calvin on Jonah* 64 Jonas.. stood harde lased [L. *quasi constrictus*], because [etc.]. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 298 Each series of facts is laced together by a series of assumptions.

c. *intr.* (quasi-*pass.*) To admit of being fastened or tightened with laces.

1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 37 She wailing, in most piteous case, Of stubborn stays—that would not lace. 1888 P. FURNIVALL *Phys. Training* 6 Shoes.. should lace from the toe, as high up the foot as is possible.

d. *Naut.* 'To apply (a bonnet) by lacing it to a sail' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Also with *on*. (Cf. F. *lacer*.)

1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 169 You may take off the main bonnet and top bonnet,.. and in a short time you may lace them on again. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 Leese in [ed. 1684 Lace on] your Boonets.

3. To compress the waist of (a person) by drawing the laces tight. With qualifying adv. (*straitly*, *tight*, etc.). Also *fig.* *To lace in*: to compress the waist of (a person) by lacing. Similarly, *to lace down*.

a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) B iv, Whiche bothe are in vertue so narrowly laced, That [etc.]. 1509 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 107, I do not love to bee last in, when I goe to lase a rascall. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandm. Call.* x. (1672) 262 They grow crooked by being lac'd too strait. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. x, Like Mrs. Primly's great Belly; she may lace it down before, but it burnishes on her Hips. 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Let.* 23 Jan. (1894) II. 230 Rather straitly laced in her Presbyterian stays. 1882 *World* 21 June 18/1 The bodice.. laced in a waist of twenty inches.

b. *refl.*, and *intr.* for *refl.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 195 Better advised are the Venetian Dames, who never Lace themselves. 1871 *Figure Training* 9 To lace or not to lace. *Ibid.* 99, I can, if disposed, lace in to sixteen inches.

4. *trans.* To thread or interlace (a fabric of any kind) *with* a lace, string, or the like; to embroider. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in *Antiq. Repert.* (1807) I. 30 The foresaide canapies sowed with oon unce of silk, and lyced with 1 lb. xj unces of grene threde. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 21 You shall haue a net made of strong thread laced with a thong. 1630 R. N. *Camden's Eliz.* II. 68 Silkes, glittering with gold and siluer, eyther imbroydered or laced. 1774 WEST *Antiq. Furness* p. xxii, Marle and soil, laced with fibres of vegetables. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* VII. v. (1881) 253 We.. lace the air with telegraph wires. 1880 *Paper & Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 32. 38 Oblong vellum binding laced with cat-gut.

b. To pass (a cord, etc.) in and out *through* a fabric by way of ornament, *through* holes, etc. † Also with *in*. Also *fig.*

1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 108 To lace in a prayer, a blessing, a thanksgiving. 1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Art Bookbinding* (1890) xiv. 57 The boards having been squared, they are to be attached to the book by lacing the ends of the cord through holes made in the board.

c. To intertwine, to place together as if interwoven.

893 HALL CAINE *Cobwa of Crit.* vi. 176 The poet.. lacing d interlacing his combinations of thought and measure. 89 F. M. PEARD *Paul's Sister* I viii. 218 Lucy .. laced r white fingers across her forehead.

†d. ? *nonce-use.* To pierce repeatedly with shots. 622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* x. 21 Wherevpon the Gunner the next shott, lact the Admirall through and through.

5. To ornament or trim with lace.

599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iv 20 Cloth a gold, and cuts, d lac'd with siluer. 1670 LADY M BERTIE in *12th Rep. ist. MSS Comm* App. v. 21 The under pettycoatt very hly laced with two or three sorts of lace. 1727 SWIFT *rther Acc. E Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 161 Have not I thed you in double royal, .laced your backs with gold. 50 tr *Keysler's Trav.* II. 354 A chair covered with velvet, d laced with gold. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxvi, The king s habited . in black velvet richly embroidered and laced th gold.

5. To mark as with (gold or silver) lace or embroidery; to diversify with streaks of colour.

592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III v 8 Looke Loue what uious streakes Do lace the seuering Cloudes in yonder ast c 1600 — *Sonn.* lxvii, That sinne by him aduange should atchiue, And lace it selfe with his societie 1605 *Macb.* II. iii 118 Here lay Duncan, His Siluer skinne, lac'd th his Golden Blood 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* I iii ks 1856 I. 81 The verge of heaven Was ringd with flames, d all the upper vault Thick lac't with flakes of fire 1648 GE *West Ind* xvii (1655) 113 A pleasant and goodly lley, laced with a River. 1850 WHIPPLE *Ess & Rev* (ed. 3) 280 The gloom of his meditations is laced with light in all ections 1850 *Beck's Florist* 200 Very smooth, stout petal ed with rosy purple 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc* II 259 A aterfall of foam, lacing the black rocks with a thousand owy streams. 1861 L L. NOBLE *After Icebergs* 67 Boats reighted with the browner cod, laced occasionally with a mon. *Ibid.* 139 The ocean with its waves of Tyrian dye ed with silver

†b. *Painting. absol.* To insert streaks of any lour, e.g. white. *Obs*

634 PEACHAM *Gentl Exerc.* 74 It is the best white of all ers to lace or garnish, being ground with a weak gumme ter

c. *intr* Of a flower: To acquire the streaks of lour prized by fanciers. (Cf LACED *ppl a* 4.)

852 *Beck's Florist* 210 The varieties [of pinks] generally ed very well.

7. To lash, beat, thrash

599 [see 3] 1615 *Band, Ruffe & Cuffe* (Halliw) 10 If I meet e, I will lace thee roundly 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj* v. He was whipt like a top, I never saw a whore so lac'd 92 R L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life of Æsop* 11 Go your ways or I'll lace your coat for you 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat ct.* (Morell) I, To lace, ..*cædo, verbero* 1847 C. BRONTE *J re* xxi (1857) 234 A switch waiting to leap out imp-like d lace my quivering palm. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-*, *Lace*, to beat or punish with a rattan or rope's end

†8. *Cookery.* To make a number of incisions in he breast of a bird). *Obs.*

658 T MAYERNE *Archimag Anglo-Gall* No. 36 33 ke a Wigeon .. or Mallard and with your knife lace em down the brest a 1704 *Compleat Servant-Maid* (7) 33 Lace down the Breast on both sides 1796 MRS ASSE *Cookery* xxvi 382 Cut off the legs, lace the breast wn each side

9. To put a 'lace' of spirits (or † of sugar) into beverage); to mingle or 'dash' (*with* spirits).

1677: see LACED *ppl. a.*[1] 6] 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. .. To lace Coffee, *mettre un peu de Sucre dans une tasse Caphé.* 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* xi, He had his pipe and his -cup, the latter being laced with a little spirits 1852 HACKERAY *Esmond* I. ix. (1878) 84 Polly loves a mug of ale, , and laced with brandy. 1881 *Blackw. Mag* CXXIX 5 Abraham began by lacing his cups for him 1898 STEVEN- N *St Ives* 53 A jug of milk, which she had handsomely ed with whiskey after the Scottish manner.

10 *Comb*, as *lace-boots*, also *lace-up* adj. and sb.

827 *Sporting Mag* XX 272 Strong lace-boots coming t over the ancle 1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz* (1850) 45/2 To a pair of lace-up half-boots on an ideal personage. 1841 T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I 22 A stout pair of lace-ups 51–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III 410 He wore the heavy gh lace-up boots, so characteristic of the tribe

Hence **La·cing** *ppl a nonce-use* = INTERLACING. Also **La·cer**, one who laces, in comb. *tight-lacer.*

871 *Figure Training* 48 So far as I have observed, tight- ers are, as a rule, active, brisk, healthy young people. 73 G C DAVIES *Mount & Mere* xiii 99 We catch glimpses it sometimes through the lacing branches.

Laced (lēⁱst), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. LACE *v.* + -ED[1].]

†1. Of a plant: Entwined with a climbing plant.

533 ELYOT *Cast Helth* III v (1541) 63 b, Lased sauerie 51 TURNER *Herbal* 90 We call in england sauery that th doder growinge on it, laced sauery: and tyme that th the same, laced tyme. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 200 The rbe which we caule lased sauery. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat.* t 1740.

3. Of shoes, etc.: Made to be fastened or tight- ed with laces.

676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* I xxiii. 124 A pair of laced ockings. 1697 *Lond Gas.* No. 3275/4 One pair of new ced Shooes. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflamm.* 447 The ced stocking was much used, and is particularly recom- ended by Wiseman 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr Madding owd* viii, He wore breeches and the laced-up shoes called kle-jacks

3. Ornamented or trimmed with lace: a. with gings, trimmings, or lappets of lace. b. with aids or cords of gold or silver lace

1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* II. i. Wks 1874 V , I left your lac'd linen drying on a line 1673 E. BROWN *av. Germ*, etc (1677) 112 Two Feather-Beds, with a at laced sheet spread over. 1720 *Lond Gas* No. 5881/3 fine Valencia grounded laced Suit of Night Clothes. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) III 221 They are commonly distinguished by the fashion of that time, laced cravats. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 82 Mother bends her laced and feathered head in distant signal from the table top

b 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. v. (1848) 314 A Lac'd, or an Imbroider'd suit would, now. make a Man look .like . a player. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 12 Aug, We met such superfine men in laced liveries, that we attempted not to question them. 1841 CATLIN *N Amer. Indians* (1844) II. lv. 198 His coat. was a laced frock.

4. Diversified with streaks of colour. Of birds: Having on the edge of the feathers a colour different from that of the general surface. Of a flower: Marked with streaks of colour.

1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* I 74 The principal ones [fancy pigeons] are..the Jacobine, the Laced [etc]. 1867 TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* xxiii. 177 Examples of very good laced Fantails 1882 *Garden* 7 Oct 312/2 The edged, tipped, or laced Dahlias require a good deal of shading 1888 *Poultry* 27 July 377 Hen nicely laced on breast.

†5 *Laced mutton* (slang) a strumpet. *Obs.*

Mutton was used alone in the same sense The adj may mean 'wearing a bodice', possibly with a pun on the culinary sense LACE *v* 8, though the latter is not recorded so early

1578 WHETSTONE *Prom & Cass* I iii B iij, And I smealt, he lou'd lase mutton well 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 102 1599 N. BRETON *Phisition's Let*, You may eat of a little warm mutton, but take heede it be not Laced, for that is ill for a sicke body 1607 R. C tr. *H Stephen's World of Wonders* 167 The diuell take all those maried villains who are permitted to eate laced mutton their bellies full. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv Prol (1737) p lxxxiii, With several coated Quails, and lac'd Mutton

6. Of a beverage: Mixed with a small quantity of spirits (But see quot a 1700; also 1687 in LACE *v* 9.)

1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl Dealer* III i, Prithee, captain, let's go drink a dish of laced coffee, and talk of the times a 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Lac'd Coffee*, Sugar'd. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 317 ¶ 39 Mr. Nisby of opinion that laced Coffee is bad for the Head. 1819 *Anderson's Cumberld. Ball* 108 Set on kettle, Let aw teake six cups o' leac'd tea. 1886 *Illustr Lond News* Summer No 14/2 He took a sip at his laced coffee

7. Of the spokes of a bicycle: Set so as to cross one another near the hub

1885 *Cyclist* 19 Aug 1107/2, 52in. Rudge bicycle No. 1, laced spokes.

†8. *Laced stool.* ? one made with a cane or rush seat, or one with a cloth seat stretched by cords

1649 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 212, I give vnto my daughter Anna a greene chaire and foure laced stooles.

9. *Comb.*, as *laced-jacketed*, *-waistcoated* adjs.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 495 A couple of brocaded or laced-waistcoated toupets 1848 THACKERAY *Van F.* xlviii, The laced-jacketed band of the Life Guards

†**Laced**, *ppl. a.*[2] *Her. Obs.* Also 5 **lassed**, 6 **lased**. [more correctly *lassed*, for *lessed*, pa. pple. of LESS *v*] Lessened, diminished.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* b ij b, A lassed cotarmure is on the moderis parte. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 98 A gentlewoman borne, wedded to one, hauing no cote Armour, they hauing issue a sonne, . The same sonne may beare her cote armour, during his life, with a difference Cynquefoyle, by the curtesie of armes, and this is called a lased cote armour 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 66 She must be an heire to her auncestour, or els her issue can not beare the Laced coat

Lacedæmonian (læsĭdīmōᵘ·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Lacedæmoni-us*, Gr Λακεδαιμόνιος (f. *Lacedæmōn*, Gr. Λακεδαίμων) + -AN] **A.** *adj.* **a.** Of or pertaining to Lacedæmon (Sparta) or its inhabitants. **b.** Of speech or correspondence = LACONIC. **B.** *sb.* A native of Lacedæmon.

1780 COWPER *Let.* 16 Mar, Wks 1837 XV 50 Till your letters become truly Lacedæmonian, and are reduced to a single syllable. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* II xv 168 Their clothing was so thin that 'a Lacedæmonian vest' became proverbial 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit.* iv. 87 If any one wishes to converse with the meanest of the Lacedæmonians. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 6/3 The 46th owed their name of 'The Lacedemonians' to their colonel's stirring speech on the ancient Spartans.

La·ce-piece. *Shipbuilding* [? f. LACE *sb.* 4 + PIECE] The part of the prow of a wooden vessel above the cut-water and behind the figure-head Also called *lacing* (see LACING *vbl. sb* 3 d).

1874 THEARLE *Nav Archit* 64 The main rails extended generally from the catheads to the lace piece.

Lacerability (læsĕrăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The condition of being lacerable.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat* IV 713/1 Simple lacerability is frequently set down to softening.

Lacerable (læ·sĕrăb'l), *a.* [ad late L *lacerābilis*, f. *lacerāre* to LACERATE. Cf. F. *lacérable.*] That may be lacerated, susceptible of laceration.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1666 HARVEY *Morb Angl.* xxii 51 The Lungs must necessarily lye open to great damages because of their thin, and lacerable composure. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I 346/2 The bronchi are easily lacerable tubes. 1879–89 J M DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* vii (ed 4) 40 The uterus .. may be extremely thinned and easily lacerable

Lacerant (læ·sĕrănt), *a. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *lacerant-em*, pres. pple. of *lacerāre* to LACERATE.] Of a sound: Tearing, harrowing.

1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* xxv, The bell. called the members with the same plangent, lacerant note that summoned them to worship on Sundays.

Lacerate (læ·sĕrĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *lacerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *lacerāre* to LACERATE.]

1. Mangled, torn, lacerated. Also *fig* Distracted.

1542 HEN VIII *Declar* 205 Our realme hathe ben for a season lacerate and torne by diuersitie of titles 1660 F BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 281 That this town [Alexandria] should now be brought to so lacerate a condition, that was for many ages one of the most ample. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. viii, His hands transfix'd, And lacerate with the body's pendent weight. 1878 SYMONDS *Sonn. Campanella* xxviii, Now stays with limbs dispersed and lacerate.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having the edge or point irregularly cut or cleft as if torn; jagged.

1776 J. LEE *Introd Bot* Expl. Terms 384 *Lacerum*, lacerate, where the Margin is variously divided, as if torn 1794 MARTYN tr. *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 380 Many varieties with lacerate leaves and simple ones. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 324 Folia thin, sometimes lacerate

b In combining form **lacerato-**; as *lacerato-dentate*, *-subdivided*

1846 DANA *Zooph* (1848) 225 Lamellæ thin, lacerato-dentate *Ibid.* 706 Small; sometimes lacerato subdivided.

Hence **La·cerately** *adv*, in a lacerated manner, with laceration. In recent Dicts

Lacerate (læ·sĕrēⁱt), *v* [f L *lacerāt-*, ppl. stem of *lacerāre*, f *lacer* mangled, torn.]

1. *trans* To rend, tear, mangle; to tear to pieces, tear up. Also, †to separate by violence.

1592 WILMOT, etc *Tancred & Gism* v. i. G 3, The dead corps Which rauenous beasts forbeare to lacerate. 1633 BROME *Antipodes* IV. ix, In signe whereof we lacerate these papers 1713 DERHAM *Phys Theol.* II v 48 If the Heat breaks through the Water with such fury, as to lacerate, and lift up great quantities or bubbles of Water, it causeth what we call Boyling 1791 COWPER *Iliad* v. 354 He crush'd the socket, lacerated wide Both tendons. 1798 MARSHALL *Garden* xviii. (ed 2) 283 So . the fibres will not be lacerated 1808 J BARLOW *Columb.* vii 232 Shells and langrage lacerate the ground. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* vi (1875) 107 If they could show you how their feet have been lacerated by the thorns 1880 *Times* 18 Sept 9/4 Jagged rocks. will rend and lacerate the helpless being.

2. With immaterial objects and *fig.*, esp., to afflict, distress, harrow (the heart).

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III 6 The Wars that have lacerated poor Europe 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs Thrale* 17 Mar, Necessity of attention to the present preserves us .. from being lacerated by sorrow for the past. 1780 — *Let to Lawrence* 20 Jan in *Boswell*, The continuity of being is lacerated 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict* I ii 33 How cruelly the old heart was lacerated by that bitter letter 1871 R W DALE *Ten Commandm* ii 54 The writers of the New Testament make no attempt to lacerate the heart by insisting on the details of our Lord's sufferings

Hence **La·cerating** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*

1816 BYRON *Parisina* xx, Scars of the lacerating mind Which the Soul's war doth leave behind. 1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxxi, Will Ladislaw's lacerating words. 1877 BLACK *Green Past* vii (1878) 54 The lacerating of a mother's heart 1893 *Athenæum* 19 Aug 263/3 The lacerating pangs of neuralgia.

Lacerated (læ·sĕrēⁱtĕd), *ppl a.* [f LACERATE *v.* + -ED[1]] In senses of the vb *lit* and *fig*

1606 WARNER *Alb Eng* XIV. lxxxvii 358 The lacerated Empire of the Romaines, though with griefe, Disclaim'd the Brutaines 1622 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks. (1653) 304 Observe in great lacerated wounds, as followeth, &c 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ* (1778) II 183 (*Bourbonnois*) He finds the lacerated lamb of another's flock. 1809 *Med. Jrnl* XXI. 209 The following Case of lacerated Urethra. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg* XXXIII. 238–9 To seize hold of.. parcels . of the lacerated country 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v I 536 Under the soothing influence of female friendship, his lacerated mind healed fast. 1879 *St George's Hosp Rep.* IX. 364 Large lacerated wound 3 inches long.

b. *Bot.* = LACERATE *a* 2.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s v *Leaf, Lacerated leaf.* 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 101 Stigmas . either 2 and lacerated, or discoid and 4-lobed

Laceration (læsĕrēⁱ·ʃən). [ad. L. *lacerātiōn-em*, n of action f. *lacerāre* to LACERATE. Cf. F. *lacération.*] The action or process of lacerating, an instance of this.

1597 A M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 5/2 Throughe laceratione of some vayne or arterye 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 344 The orifice doth .. inlarge it selfe without feare of laceration or tearing a 1631 DONNE in *Select* (1840) 38 Forbearing all lacerations and woundings of one another. 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II. v 88 The nitrous . exhalations force out their way, not only with the breaking of the cloud, but the laceration of the ayre about it 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 167 The Effects are, Extension of the great Vessels, Compression of the lesser, and Lacerations upon small Causes 1783 P POTT *Chirurg Wks.* II. 26 The difference between dilatation and laceration of the peritoneum 1846 LANDOR *Imag Convers* Wks II. 236/1 The scars and lacerations on your arms. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ* I v. § 32 (1875) 115 No mental revolution can be accomplished without more or less of laceration.

Lacerative (læ·sĕrătiv), *a. rare* [f L. type **lacerātīvus*, f *lacerāre* to LACERATE.] Tending to produce laceration.

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiii 32 The continual afflux of lacerative humours. 1879–89 J M DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xviii. (ed. 4) 140 This arises from lacerative injury

†**Lacert**[1]. *Obs. rare* Also 6 **laserte**. [ad. L. *lacerta* or *lacertus*, in the same sense.] A lizard.

1382 WYCLIF *Levit* xi 30 A lacert, that is a serpent that is clepid a liserd 1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* IV. 44 A muscle . of the likenes of the little beast called a Laserte. 1585 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* B ij, Sprynkle it ouer with the Ashes of a grene Lacerte burnt. 1610 J. DENTON *Acc.*

Estates in Cumberld. (1887) 128 His seal was a griphon eating a lacert. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Lacert*, .. a Lizard.

†Lacert[2], *Obs.* [a. OF. *lacerte*, ad. L. *lacert-us* the fleshy part of the arm (? similative use of *lacertus* lizard; cf. *musculus* muscle, lit. 'little mouse').] A muscle.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1895 Every lacerte in his brest adoun Is schent with venym and corrupcioun. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 292 If þe hole of þe festre touche þe place of þe lacertis of þe ers. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg* C iij b, Lyke as those two beestes [the lizard and mouse] are byg in the middle and sclender towarde the tayle so is the muscle or lacerte. 1586 VIGO *Wks.* 287 b, There is a great lacert which hath two heads and keepeth the bone of the adjutorie that it be not displaced on that side. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Lacert*, .. the Brawny part of the Arm.

Lacertian (lăsə·ɹtiăn, -ʃăn), *a.* and *sb* [f. L. *lacert-a* lizard + -IAN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the lizards or *Lacertilia*; lizard-like, saurian.

1843 in HUMBLE *Dict Geol* 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* viii. 155 The lacertian type—that exhibited in the lizards of the present day. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xv. 338 The lacertian reptiles.

B. *sb* A lacertilian; a lizard.

1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII 265/2 Under the family name of Lacertians Cuvier arranged—1st. The Monitors. 2nd The Lizards properly so called.

Lacertid (lăsə·ɹtid). [ad. mod.L. *Lacertid-æ*: see -ID[3].] A lizard of the family *Lacertidæ*.

In some mod Dicts.

Lacertiform (lăsə·ɹtifɔ̄ɹm), *a.* [f. L *lacerta* lizard + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a lizard; lacertilian. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos Lex.*

Lacertilian (læːsəɹtɪ liăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod. L. *Lacertili-a* pl. the lizard tribe + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the *Lacertilia*. **B.** *sb* An animal of the order *Lacertilia*.

1854 OWEN in *Circ Sci.* (*c* 1865) II 63/2 Lacertilian order. 1881 *Nature* XXIII 551 Its lacertilian affinities are well shown in its long and rat-like tail.

So **Lacerti·lioid** *a* = prec. A. In mod Dicts

Lacertine (lăsə·ɹtəin), *a.* [f. L. *lacert-a* lizard + -INE[1].]

1. = LACERTIAN.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat* III 910/2 The Lacertine Sauria are possessed of an inverted intromittent organ 1863 *Reader* 31 Oct. 502 The lacertine tail curves round again to the level of the forehead. 1882 *Academy* No 509 75 The ornament consists chiefly of serpentine and lacertine creatures interlaced.

2. Of ornament: Consisting of intertwined lizard-like figures.

1863 *Sat Rev.* 448 A lacertine open-work ornament, terminating in a monster's head. 1886 *Quaritch's Catal. MSS.* 3498 Painted in interlacing or lacertine patterns.

Lacertoid (lăsə·ɹtoid), *a* [f as prec. + -OID.] Lizard-like; pertaining to the super-family *Lacertoidea* of lizards. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

†Lacertose, lacertous, *a. Obs* Also 5 **lacertos, 6 lazartus** [ad. L. *lacertōsus* (OF *lacertos*), f *lacertus* LACERT[2]: see -OUS.] Consisting of muscles; having large muscles; muscular.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 107 (*Ashm. MS.*) Þe skyn þat is aboue þe brayn panne is lacertose [*Add. MS.* lacertos] and ful of þicke fleisch 1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chururg* C iij, The other is fleshe musculous or lacertous yᵗ is harde as bawme styffe or knotty. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* iii. (1888) 25 The Skinne of the head is more lazartus, thicker, and more porrus than any other Skinne of any other member of the body. 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Lacertose*, having great Brawns, brawny, musculous, sinewy 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lacertosus*, having or full of muscle, lacertous

Lacery (lē·ləri). [f. LACE *sb* + -ERY] Lace-like work.

1893 LADY BURTON *Life Burton* II 66 The flutings of the open-work are delicate in the extreme, and the general effect is a lacery of stone.

Lacet (lă·se t). [f LACE *sb.* + -ET.] (See quots.)

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Lacet stitch*, another term for Half Stitch. *Lacet work*, this work is made with a braid known as Lacet Braid, which is either of silk or cotton, and woven of various widths and descriptions 1883 *Standard* 26 June 3/3 'Lacet' in principle is braid or tape shaped into a design, the 'brides' and pattern supplemented with lace stitches. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* July 500/2 The lacet point is a needle made lace

Lacey, variant of LACY.

Lach, obs. variant of LASH, LATCH, LAUGH, LAW.

Lacha, obs form of LAC[1].

†La·chanize, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. Gr. λαχανίζ-εσθαι to gather vegetables.] 1623 in COCKERAM

†Lachanopolist. *Obs. rare*—°. [f. Gr. λαχανοπώλ-ης a seller of vegetables (f. λάχανον a vegetable + -πώλης a dealer) + -IST.] A greengrocer. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

†Lachanopoll. *Obs rare*—°. [ad. Gr. λαχανοπώλης (see prec.).] = prec. 1623 in COCKERAM.

†Lache, *v. Sc.* and *north. Obs. rare.* Also 6 latche. [ad. OF. *lascher* (F *lâcher*):—popular L. **lascāre* = class.L. *laxāre* f *laxus* loose, LAX.] **a.** *trans.* To be careless about, to neglect, slight. **b.** *intr* To be negligent, to lag, loiter.

a 1400 *Relig Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 13 To lache any gude dedis þat we sall do þat may turne vs till helpe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. x. 146 And mony tymys hym selvyn hes accusyt, That he sa lang had lachit and reffusyt To ressaue gladly the Troiane Ene. 1530 PALSGR. 604/1, I latche, I lagge, I tary behynde my company, *je tarde*. .. You ever latche whan you be sente upon an erande. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* (1617) iii. 4 If either of the match horses shall latch or linger behind

Lache, early form of LASH *a. Obs.*, slack.

Lache, obs. form of LAC[1], LATCH *v.*

Lache, var. LETCH *dial.*, wet ditch, bog.

†La·chedness. *Obs.* In 5 **lachednesse, latchednes, -nesse.** [f. **lached*, pa. pple. of LACHE *v.* + -NESS. Cf *lacheness*, LASHNESS.] Laxness or slackness (of mind); remissness.

1484 CAXTON *Royall Bk* d vj, After [forgetfulness] cometh latchednes, that maketh a man latchous and appayreth fro day to day so moche that he is al recreant and defayllyng. — *Ordre of Chyualry* 72 Latchednesse and cowardyse. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxvi. 36 aa, Feere of dethe folowyth; Desyre of shrewdnes. Lachednesse of vertue, and wekenesse of courage.

Lacheness, var. LASHNESS *Obs.*, slackness.

Laches (læ tʃez), *sb.* Also 4 **laochesse,** 5 **latches(se,** 7 **lasches, lachess,** 4-7 **lachesse.** [a. OF. *laschesse*, AF. *lachesse, laches*, f OF. *lasche*: see LASH *a* and -ESS[2]. For the form cf. *riches*.]

†**1.** Slackness, remissness negligence; also, an act or habit of neglect. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 32 Ther weore the monnes lyf i-lost thorw lachesse [1377 lacchesse] of himselue 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 1 The firste point of slouth I calle Lachesse *c* 1420 *Govt Lordships* (E. E. T. S.) 82 Some .. engendryn sleuthe and lachesse. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 284 Latchesse (*v. rr.* lahches, lahchesse), or tarryynge, *mora, tarditas*. 1494 *Will Mongomery* (Somerset Ho.), To pardone me of the laches of my prevy tythes

2. *Law.* Negligence in the performance of any legal duty; delay in asserting a right, claiming a privilege, or making application for redress.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 87 a, No laches may be adjudged by the lawe in him yᵗ hath no discrecion. *a* 1626 BACON *Maxims & Uses Com. Law* IV (1630) 23 The reason of these cases is the default and laches of the grantor. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem. Asserted* IV. (1682) 24 No laches, folly, infancy, or corruption of blood can be judged in him. 1741 ROBINSON *Gaveikind* II ii 172 The Laches of the Husband in gaining an actual Seisin by Entry 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 261 Though there be no default or laches on the part of the devisee himself, the devise fails. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) IV. 493 The right of renewal may be forfeited by the laches of the tenant, in not applying for a renewal within the time mentioned in the lease. 1845 STEPHEN *Blackstone* II 304 It is indeed laid down generally as a maxim, that no laches or negligence shall be imputed to an infant. 1894 *Times* 5 Feb 3/3 To decide whether the party applying has not, by *laches* or misconduct, lost his right to the writ.

b. *transf* Culpable negligence in general.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i. 58 We may visit on the laches of this ministry the introduction of that new principle and power Agitation 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lii. (1873) 153 His conduct had shown laches which others .. were free from 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* I. 146 If he became temporarily abstracted while musing . the dog .. would be sent round to .. warn him of his laches.

†La·ches, *a. Obs* Also 5 **laches, latches.** [alteration of *lache*, LASH *a.*, influenced by LACHES *sb.* or LACHOUS.] **a.** Loose, lewd, wanton. **b.** Lax, careless, remiss. Hence **†La·chesness.**

c 1425 *St Mary of Oignies* I. x in *Anglia* VIII. 145/41 Fonned wymmen . þat wiþ hir vntoune and laches songes kyndelip þe fyre of lecchery *Ibid* 146/41 Woo to 3ow þat are laches, slepynge in softe shetys. ?1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 428 II. 72 For cause ye wer to laches, and cam not in tyme, the mater yede a mys. 1481-4 *Ibid* No 859 III. 279 Her mynde hathe ben other weys ocupyed than as to huswyfery, whyche semyth welle by the latchesnes of the tylthe of her landes. 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen VIII*, c 11 § 1 Some of the said shirriffes .. haue ben negligent and laches.

†La ches, lache·sse, *v. Obs* [f. LACHES *sb.*] **a.** *intr.* To be idle, careless. **b.** *trans.* To neglect, slight. Also with *inf.* as object.

1413 *Pilgr Soule* I xxiv. (1859) 29 He, as a fool, hath lachessed, and lost his tyme in veray vanyte. *c* 1425 *Found. St Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 6 Tymorosely he dred to laches the preceptis of the Apostle *Ibid.* 52 Youre Patrone by specyal priuylege grawntid of God to yow 3e laccheș to calle. 1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 811 III. 216 Let it not be lachesyd, but with effect aplyed now.

Laches, obs form of LAC[2].

‖ **Lachesis** (læ kèsis). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. Λάχεσις the name of one of the Fates.] A genus of venomous American snakes of the rattlesnake family (*Crotalidæ*).

1872 DARWIN *Emotions* iv 109 In the Lachesis .. the tail ends in a single, large, lancet-shaped point or scale 1887 *Homeopathic World* 1 Nov 492 The writer speaks of a firm using 250 'Lachesis'. tails per annum.

Lachet(t(e, obs form of LATCHET.

†La·chous, *a Obs.* In 5 **lacheous, latchous.** [f. *lache*, LASH *a.* + -OUS] Negligent. Hence **†La chousness,** remissness, neglect.

1484 CAXTON *Royall Bk* d v, Whan he is slawe, latchous and slowful to do wel — *Ordre of Chyualry* 45 In the a squyer whyche arte latchous and slowe to be a knyght. 1496 *Will Huse* (Somerset Ho.), Lacheousnes & slownes of my labours. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. vii. 102 Unclennes is a slouth and lachousnes to accomplyashe yᵉ commaundementes of god.

†Lachrymable, lacrymable, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *lacrimābilis*, f. *lacrimā re* to shed tears.]

1. Meet for tears or weeping; lamentable.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 32 To make hir to ouerthrowe & to bryngе hir in-to exyle lacrymable. 1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* I. 228 The hevy and lacrymable succese of Rome. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I 359 To vthers lufe is richt Lacrymabill. 1594 *and Rep. Dr. Faustus* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 373 The most lachrimable sight. 1648 J. QUARLES *Fons Lachrym.* A 7 Never were. Lamentations more requisite than in these Lachrymable Times.

2. Expressive of mourning; tearful.

1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Holy Roode* (Grosart) 28/1 In Grones, and Sighes, and Lachrimable Noise. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchie* III. (1655) 158 Musicke can shew us which are the lacrymable notes.

†Lachrymabund, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *lacrimābundus*, f. *lacrimā-re*: see prec.] 'Weeping ripe, big with tears' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

‖ **Lachryma Christi** (læ krimă krī·stəi). Also 7 **lachrymæ Christi,** and *simply* 9 **lacrima,** 8 *pl.* **lacrimæ.** [L. = It. *lagrima* (or *lagrime*) *di Cristo* Christ's tear (or tears).] A strong and sweet red wine of southern Italy.

[1611 CORYAT *Crudities* (1776) II 72 Their *Lagryme di Christo*. so toothsome and delectable to the taste.] 1670-81 BLOUNT, *Glossogr., Lachryma Christi.* 1732 FIELDING *Author's Farce* II. i, Tokay I have drank, and Lacrimæ I have drank. 1820 *Blackw Mag.* VIII 44 The Parsons should grow misty On good *Lac Virginis*, or *Lachryma Christi.* 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* I. iii, The old lacrima, a present from the good Cardinal. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* XLI. 237 The 'red fat sweet and gratefully poignant wine' .. called Lachryma Christi.

Lachrymal (læ·krimăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **lachrimall,** 6-7 **lachrymall,** 8 **lacrimal,** 8-9 **lacrymal.** [ad. med.L. *lacrimālis, lachrymālis* (Lanfranc), f. L. *lacrima, lacruma*, OL. *dacruma*, cognate with Gr. δάκρυ a tear. Cf. OF. *lacrimel, lachrymal* (F. *lacrimal*).

The *ch* of the prevailing spelling of this and the related words is due to the med L. practice of writing *ch* for *c* before Latin *r*; cf. *anchor, pulchritude, sepulchre*. The *y*, in med L. a mere graphic variant of *i*, has been retained in mod. Eng. orthography from the erroneous notion that *lacrima* is an adoption of Gr δακρῦμα The theoretically correct spelling *lacrim-* has at present no currency, but some writers have adopted the half-correction *lacrym-*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to tears; *occas.* characterized by, or indicative of, weeping. Of a vase. Intended to contain tears.

1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1809) III. iii. 70 A lachrymal scene 1809 W IRVING *Knickb* (1861) 149 Collecting the drops of public sorrow into his volume, as into a lachrymal vase. 1809 SYD SMITH *Methodism* Wks. 1854 I 299 The lachrymal and suspirious clergy. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* ix, Small-bones made up a lachrymal face. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell* II. iv. § 22 (1864) 297 The lachrymal effusion is an accompaniment of grief.

2. *Anat.* and *Phys* Applied to the organs concerned in the secretion of tears, as *lachrymal canal, duct, gland, sac*, etc., and to structures forming part of these organs, as *lachrymal bone, sinus*, etc. *Lachrymal fistula*, one situated between the skin of the cheek and the interior of the lachrymal sac.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 252 Fistula lacrimalis] 1597 A. M tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 40/1 Archigenes hath cauterised the lachrimall fistles with liquefacted leade. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 367 The fistulaes which are between the lachrymall corners of the eies and the nose 1696 PHILLIPS, *Lachrymal-Point* [= L. *punctum lachrymale*], a Hole in the Bone of the Nose, by which the matter that makes Tears passes to the Nostrils. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict.* I. s.v. *Eye*, It . readily closes up all lacrimal Fistulas 1780 BLIZARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 239 The internal surface of the lachrymal sac. 1787 HUNTER *Ibid.* LXXVII. 438 The lachrymal gland is small 1800 *Med. Jrnl* III 78 From these lachrymal ducts . the tears flow through the ducts of the nasal bones. 1855 HOLDEN *Human Osteol* (1878) 101 The lachrymal bone is situated .. on the inner wall of the orbit. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 803 Many antelopes possess lachrymal or sub-orbital sinuses. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* IX. 235 The secretion of the lachrymal canal is carried away as fast as it forms. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 27 The lachrymal apparatus consists of the gland for secreting tears and the passages for draining them off.

3. *nonce-uses.* Resembling a tear or tears.

1607 BREWER *Lingua* IV. i. H, A great quantity of drop shot both round and lachrimall. 1809 GALT in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 143 The milk was pale and lachrymal.

B *sb.*

1. *pl.* The lachrymal organs.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.* P j b, Lykewyse they [cauteres] be applyed to yᵉ lachrymalles to consume the superflue flesshe. 1844 [see LACHRYMATORY B 2].

b. *Anat.* A lachrymal bone.

1872 MIVART *Anat.* 85 The lachrymals are small bones, one of which is placed at the anterior part of the inner wall of each orbit.

2. *pl.* Lachrymal performances; fits of weeping.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xlv. 291 Something .. that made her laugh in the midst of her *lacrymals*. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) IV. 28 Do have done with these perpetual lachrymals.

3. = LACHRYMATORY *sb.* 1.

1769-R. GRIFFITH *Gordian Knot* II. 16 Certain urns, stiled Lachrymals. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 94 His rooms were decorated with .. old vases, lachrymals, and sepulchral lamps. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 31, I would but turn these lachrymals to use, Fill them with fresh oil.

Lachrymary (læ·krimări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *lacrim-a* tear + -ARY[1] and [2].] = LACHRYMATORY.

1703 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 188 What a Variety of Shapes in the Ancient Urns, Lamps, Lachrymary Vessels [etc.]. 1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* I. II. IV. 242 The aforesaid capacious handkerchief .. might have served as the general lachrymary of a joint stock widows' company.

†Lachrymate, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *lacrimāre* to weep: see -ATE³.] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Lachrymate*, to lament, to bewaile. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lachrymate*, to weep, to drop with moisture.

Lachrymation (lækrimē·ʃən). [ad. L. *lacrimātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lacrimāre*, f. *lacrima* tear.] The excretion or shedding of tears; weeping.

1578 *Scholeh. Wom.* 767 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 134 Mighty Sampson two wiues had, .. The first him caused by lacrimacion His probleme to hear. 1652 BIGGS *New Dispens.* 181 There doth weep forth the lachrymations of an ichorous substance. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abeokuta* I. 204 The priest will squirt capsicum .. into the eyes of the accused, and lacrymation proves guilt. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vi. 171 A strong light acting on the retina, when in a normal condition, has very little tendency to cause lacrymation.

Lachrymatory (læ·krimătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type **lacrimātōrius*, f. *lacrimāre*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to tears; tending to cause a flow of tears. Of a vase: Intended to contain tears.

a 1849 POE *Loss of Breath* Wks. 1864 IV. 303 A thousand vague and lachrymatory fancies took possession of my soul. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-t. Tales* II. xiii. 210 Drinking out of a lachrymatory vase, or sepulchral urn. 1873 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect.* VII. § 3. 328 The presence in the lacrymatory secretion of extremely minute globular particles of equal size.

B. *sb.*

1. A vase intended to hold tears; applied by archæologists, with doubtful correctness, to those small phials of glass, alabaster, etc, which are found in ancient Roman tombs.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 23 No. Lachrymatories, or Tear-Bottles attended these rural Urnes. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnoth.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 72 Magdalen's Tears, her Lachrymatory daily fill'd. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. iv. 147 There have been dug up here a Roman lachrymatory, and also a pig of lead. 1842 CARLYLE in *Mem. Ld. Tennyson* (1897) I. 214 There is in me what would fill whole Lachrymatories, as I read.

2. *humorously.* A pocket-handkerchief.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 208 Women will be stationed in the pit with white cambric lachrymatories, to exchange for those which have become saturated with the tender tears of sympathy. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 331/1 Our lachrymals were unhumected, our lachrymatories never called into requisition

†Lachryme. *Obs rare*—¹. In 5 **lacryme.** [ad. OF. *lacrimer*, ad. L. *lacrimāre*.] *intr.* To weep.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVII. 104 Thenne she began somwhat for to lacryme & syghe vpon the bed

†Lachryme·ntal, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. In 7 **-all.** [f. L. *lacrima*, after the analogy of adjs. ending in *-mental.*] Mournful, tearful.

1625 A. HOLLAND in J. Davies *Scourge of Folly* (Grosart) 81 Diuers deadly elegies, compil'd .. In Lamentable Lachrymentall rimes.

Lachrymiform (læ·krimifɔ̄m), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* Also 9 *incorrectly* **lachrymæform.** [f. L. *lacrim-a* tear + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a tear; tear-shaped.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 654/1 *Lachrymæform*, tear-shaped; the same as Pear-shaped, except that the sides of the inverted cone are not contracted

Lachrymist (læ·krimist). [f. L. *lacrima* tear + -IST.] One addicted to tears; a weeper.

1620 J. MELTON *Astrolog* 18 These Gold-engendring Chymists, are Archymists, rather Lachymists, and make all those that follow them, Lachrymists 1660 tr *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. X 135 The Lacrymists, that gape on Gold. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 229 Yet the man who could move an audience to tears .was any thing but a lachrymist by temperament.

La·chrymo-na·sal, *a.* [f. *lachrymo-*, used as comb. form of L. *lacrima* tear + NASAL.] Pertaining both to the lachrymal and the nasal bone.

1883 MARTIN & MOORE *Vertеb Dist* 105 Anterior to the orbito-temporal fossa the triangular lachrymo-nasal opening.

Lachrymose (læ·krimōs), *a.* [ad. L. *lacrimōs-us*, f. *lacrima* tear.]

†1. Having the nature of tears; liable to exude in drops. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min* 264 As for wax, its begotten of the lachrymose and gummose parts of plants.

b *Bot.* Bearing tear-like bodies.

1871 M. C. COOKE *Handbk Brit. Fungi* I. 113 *Agaricus (Hebeloma) fastibilis*, gills broad, edges often lachrymose.

2. Given or ready to shed tears. Of the eyes: Suffused with tears.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lacrymose*, full of Tears, sorrowful. 1818 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 737/1 What [is there] in my Lord Eldon but a lachrymose impotence? 1815 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abb.* (1817) 94 A very lachrymose and morbid gentleman of some note in the literary world. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxix. (1878) 565 The eyes that were looking so gentle and lachrymose but now, flame with sudden wrath. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 383 Disease of this nature is sometimes attended with lachrymose depression

b. Of a tearful character; calculated to provoke tears; mournful.

1820 M. A. KELTY *Osmond* I. 89, I want something now in the way of sentiment; tender, lachrymose. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 331/2 Lachrymose doggrel. 1864 *Manch. Examiner* 1 Nov. 5/1 Mr. Maciver dealt with the subject in a lachrymose and declamatory fashion.

Hence **La·chrymosely** *adv.*; **Lachrymo·sity,** the quality or condition of being lachrymose.

1834 CAMPBELL *Mrs. Siddons* II. xiii. 391 As I cannot bear to think of her gloomily, I have not written her life lachrymosely. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Chevuley* (ed. 2) I. i. 3 Those gentlemen who write the most liberally and lachrymosely about the errors of female education. 1880 VERN. LEE *16th C. in Italy* VI. 270 The dullness, the vulgarity, the falseness, the lachrymosity of the *Sposa Persiana*.

Lachrymous (læ·krimәs), *a rare.* [f. L. *lacrima* tear + -OUS. Cf. OF. *lacrimeus*.] †**a.** Of an ulcer: Exuding drops like tears (*obs.*). **b.** = LACHRYMOSE 2.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 216 An excellent remedy against any lacrimous or weeping ulcers. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* II. 399 Bidding performed by servants lachrymous.

Lacht, Sc. f. LAW, LOW *a.*; pa. t. of LATCH.

La·chter. *Sc.* [? cogn. w. ON. *lagð-r* of the same meaning.] **a.** A flock of wool. **b.** A lock of hair.

1776 *Bothwell* in *Herd's Collect* I. 84 He gied me .. Three lauchters of his yellow hair. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. VIII. 402/2 Keeking aye in the maiden's face ilka lauchter he lays down.

Lachter, Sc. form of LAUGHTER².

Lacing (lē·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LACE *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. LACE, in various senses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1646 Gigginge of sheeldes, with layneres lacinge. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Ep.* 13 To breake your fast standing and whilest your armour is in lacing. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsworth *Eccl. Biog* (1853) II. 114 What paines she took .. with lacinge in of her bodie. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks* II. 248/2 For cutting, edging, stiffning, and for lacing. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. lxxxvi. (MS.), To help the ladies in their dress and lacing 1871 *Figure Training* 75 The lace at the first lacing was moderately tight. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Lacing*, the union by means of laces of the ends of leather belting used in driving machines. 1893 H. VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. II. 41 The sound lacing which the young rascal should inevitably receive.

2 *concr.* or quasi-*concr.* **a.** That which laces or fastens; a fastening, tie; a shoe-string. **b** Ornamental braiding for men's clothes (cf. LACE *sb.* 5). **c.** The coloured border on the petal of a flower; also, a similar marking on the feathers of birds. **d.** A small quantity of spirits mingled with some beverage.

a. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 744 He ne couthe never fynd righte The lacynge of his wede. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollards* 34 Neþer is no man worþi to opun þe lasing of His scho. 1591 R. PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict., Abrochadura*, lacing of a coate, *strictura*. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech* 48 Studding sails are generally brought to with a lacing. 1881 *Confess. Frivolous Girl* 120 Canvas shoes with colored lacings.

b. 1593 *Rob'erham Feoffee's Acc.* 24 Paid for fowertene yeardes of lacing, . [etc.] 2*s* 10*d*. 1611 COTGR., *Passement*, . a lace, or lacing 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1808) I. 27 He began to cut, and rip, and rend away the lacings of his suit, without sparing cloth or seam. 1897 *Westm Gaz.* 9 Nov. 3/2 The half-state uniforms are made of royal blue cloth, with gold lacings

c. 1850 *Beck's Florist* 144 Pinks whose delicate lacings are spangled with the early dew. 1888 *Garden* 25 Mar. 202/1 [The] colour and lacing [of a Gold-laced Polyanthus]

d. 1862 *Athenæum* 27 Sept. 396 So long as it [water] be .. united with a proper 'lacing' of wine or brandy.

3. In various technical uses: **a.** *Bridge-building.* (See quot. 1885.) **b.** *Mining.* (See quot. 1883.) **c.** *Math.* A complex of three or more endless cords so arranged that they cannot be separated, though no two are interlinked. **d.** *Naut.* and *Ship-building.* (See quots. *c* 1850 and 1867.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig* (Weale) 128 *Lacing*, one of the principal pieces that compose the knee of the head, which runs up to the top of the hair bracket, and to which the figure and rails of the head are secured 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Lacing*, rope or cord used to lace a sail to a gaff, or a bonnet to a sail. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal Mining*, *Lacing*, 1. timbers placed across the tops of bars or caps to secure the roof between the gears. 2. Strips or light bars of wrought iron bent over at the ends and wedged in tight between the bars and the roof. 1885 WADDELL *Syst Iron Railr Bridges Japan* 246 *Lacing*, a system of bars, not intersecting each other at the middle, used to connect the two channels of a strut in order to make them act as one member.

4. *attrib.*, as *lacing-bar*, *-stik*; **lacing-cutter, lacing-hook** (see quots.).

1558 *Richmond Wills & Invent.* (Surtees) 127, iij ounce of lasing silke. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Lacing Cutter* (Leather), a knife with a gage, to preserve the width of the strip. *Lacing Hook* (Boot), hooks on the margins of the upper, over which a lace is caught side by side alternately to close the opening of the shoe. 1885 WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr Bridges Japan* 246 *Lacing Bar*, a bar belonging to a system of lacing.

‖ **Lacinia** (lăsi·niă). Pl. **laciniæ.** [L. = lappet.]

1. *Bot.* A slash in a leaf, petal, etc.; the slender lobe thus produced.

1699 *Phil Trans.* XXI. 65 Their .. Leaves are .. divided into narrower and deeper Laciniae or Jags. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xii. (1765) 27 The Variations of the Corolla in respect to Number concern either Petals, or Laciniæ, Segments. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 190 Five nerves . continued through the axes of the laciniæ. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 191 Flowers .. white, with rose-coloured laciniæ.

2. *Ent.* The apex of the maxilla, esp. when slender.

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* III. 446 Slender *laciniæ* or lappets fringed with hairs 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 161 Proboscis short, with .. sulcated laciniæ. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 402 The galea and lacinia of the maxilla.

Laciniate (lăsi·niĕt), *a. Bot* and *Zool.* Also 9 *erron.* **lacinate.** [f. prec. + -ATE².] Cut into deep and narrow irregular segments; jagged, slashed.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 179 *Laciniate*, jagged; when they are variously divided into Parts, and those Parts in like manner indeterminately subdivided. 1794 MARTYN tr *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv 337 Five or six lobes, laciniate on their edges. 1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 154 Lacinate 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1202/1 Having the branches . finely laciniate 1856 8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 800 Phasianella .. Body margined by a laciniate membrane 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 16 *Chelidonium majus*. A variety occurs in cultivation with laciniate petals.

b. (*comb.*, as *laciniate-leaved*, also in pseudo-L. combining form, *laciniato-denticulate*, *palmate*.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 322 Lamellæ crowded . laciniato-denticulate. *Ibid.* 543 Fronds stout, multifid, laciniato-palmate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 174 The 'Cut leaved Elder', a laciniate-leaved variety.

Laciniated (lăsi·niĕtĕd), *ppl a.* Also 8 **lacinated** [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] = prec.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char* II. iv. 118 That [*sc.* Aspin] whose leaves are laciniated. 1734 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 465 A Bank of Vapours, not curved at Top, but lacinated, or broken. 1748 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 124 The subulated, echinated and laciniated Cochlea. 1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 16 With many-cleft laciniated pencil form lobes. 1850 *Beck's Florist* 189 The pinnules deeply laciniated and tufted.

Laciniation. [f. LACINIA: see -ATION.] A cutting into laciniæ or fringes.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 196 The slender laciniations of the upper margin of the crest-like folia are half or three-quarters of an inch long.

Laciniform (lăsi·nifɔ̄m), *a. Ent.* [f. LACIN-IA + -(I FORM.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* IV. 332 Laciniform . when they [the base-covers] are long, of an irregular shape, and appear like lappets on each side of the trunk.

Laciniolate (lăsi·niŏlĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. **laciniola*, dim. of LACINIA + -ATE².] Delicately fringed; having minute laciniæ. In mod. Dicts

Laciniose (lăsi·niōs), *a.* [ad. L. *laciniōsus*: see next.] = LACINIOUS 1. In some recent Dicts.

†Laci·nious, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *laciniōsus* (sense 2), f. *lacinia* see LACINIA and -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Having many laciniæ.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 317 The first [Mugwort] is latifolious, lacinious and marginally dissected.

2. *fig.* Full of folds or windings; hence, overloaded, prolix, redundant.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 113 The sweet Labyrinth and mellifluent aufractuosities of a Lacinious delectation. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. of Annot.* 132 Mr. Swan returns a long lacinious answer, winding and turning to and fro.

‖ **Lacinula** (lăsi·niŭlă). *Bot.* [mod.L., dim. of LACINIA.] A diminutive lacinia; the inflexed point of the petals of the *Umbelliferæ*.

1856 in HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms.*

Hence **Laci·nulate** *a.* [-ATE²], furnished with laciniulæ. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lack (læk), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3–5 **lac,** 4–6 **lak(e,** (5 **laak),** 5–6 **lakke,** 5–7 **lacke,** 6–8 *Sc* **laik,** 4– **lack.** [Early ME. *lac* corresponds to MLG. *lak*, MDu. *lac* deficiency, fault, blame (mod.Du. *lak* masc. calumny). Cf. LACK *a*.]

†1. A defect; failing; a moral delinquency, fault, offence, crime; *rarely*, a natural blemish. *To give the lack of*: to impute the fault of. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 258 Fader & sune & holi gost on god in þrimnesse inne þe nis lac ne lest auȝ alle holinesse. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 29 Constantyn .. Brak his feaute sone, of treson it is lak. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints, Egipciane* 657 And for my lake be put away *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch T.* 955 If I do that lakke .. in the nexte ryuer do me drenche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 99 She hath no lith without a lack. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1394 And all maner of hors he knew, Bothe the lake and the vertu *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 369 For in hys talkyng no man cowde fynde lak. 1443 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 213 Esaw wolde have founde a laak, Cause that Jacob was put out of prees. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2744 That man . to the ordeignaunce of godde of his synne gyves the lakke 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 507/1 Yet haue I before at large opened you yᵉ lackes therof. 1535 LATIMER *Serm* (1584) 294 The lacke is not in the law, but in vs. 1598 Q. ELIZ. *Plutarch* II. 123 The Curius more profit yeldz his foes than good vnto himself; that telleth them ther Lacks.

†b. *Without lack*: without defect, flaw, or fault, whether physical or moral; also, without fail. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 191 He garte the erl suere, That he sholde yemen hire wel, Withuten lac. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 95 Fair scho was .. & gode withouten lak. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 4 Þou alowed it as wiþouten lake [*v.r.* lacke]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1589 A tok a spere wiþoute lak. *c* 1400 *Soudone Bab.* 1185 The botelles of bawme withoute lake. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 109, I am thy lorde, with-outyn lak. *c* 1460 *Urbanitatis* 86 in *Babees Bk.*, Lette þy Ryȝth sholdur folow his bakke, For nurtur þat ys, with-owten lakke.

†2. *Sc.* A fault that brings disgrace; disgrace, reproach, shame. (Often coupled with *shame*.) *Obs.*

c 1385 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 644 For thru it haldine wes þar name in gret lak and in schame *c* 1420 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 820 Off us be found no lak eftir to reid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. x. 46 Schamfull hir to sla, Na victory, bot lak following alswa. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* I 455 To schame & lak thir twa thair seruand drawis. 1603 *Philotus* lvii, To slay ane taine man, war bot lack afface

† b. Blame, censure for a fault. *Obs.*

14 *How Good Wife taught Dau* 230 in *Barbour's Bruce*, The cumpany quhar thai tak Sall neuir chap for-outen lak 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 174 He dyd not stayne ne putte to lacke or rebuke hys royall autoritie in geuynge sentence of iudgement.

3. Deficiency, want, need (*of* something desirable or necessary); also, an instance of this. In early use often *pl.*

c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 5 But natheles, the lak of hir favour Ne may nat don me singen [etc.]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 158 Lak of discrecioun causeth gret blyndenesse. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 108 Manye vnhelpis and manye lackis of helpis. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxi 13 Lak of spending dois him spur 1534 MORE *Comf agst. Trib* III xxii (1847) 285 That affection happeth in very few, but that either the cause is lack of faith, or lack of hope, or finally lack of wit 1549 J. CHEKE in *Lett. Let Men* (Camden) 8 Among other lacks I lack painted bucrum. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 3 The lacke [of barley] is more commonly supplied with oates. 1588 *Exhort Subjects* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 105 Remember the remedies, supply the lakes, remove the impediments. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 68 Many that are not mad Haue sure more lacke of reason. 1632 BROME *Mad Couple* III. Wks 1873 I. 48 The ablest [servant] that any Lady of your lacks and longings ever bestow'd a favour on. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 441 We shall not need to say what lack Of Leather was upon his Back. 1753 *Life J. Frith* (1829) 75 He being driven to necessity and lack of money, was forced [etc.]. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev Lamps* I § 11. 21 It is less the mere loss of labour that offends us, than the lack of judgment implied by such loss. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 64 No genius and no talent can compensate for the lack of obedience.

b. *No lack (of)*: Enough, plenty (of).

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 29 Per n'is lac of met no clop. 1621 BIBLE *Exod* XVI 18 He that gathered litle, had no lacke. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Tale Tyne* VI. 109 There was no lack of loyalty among our people. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* x, There seems to be no lack in this great mansion 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 101 There is no lack of materials for the student of the Science of Religion

c. *For* (occas. *by, from, through*) *lack of*: for want (*rarely* loss) of.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 48 On the Manciple he gan nodde faste For lakke of speche. — *Sqr.'s T* 422 She swowneth now and now for lakke of blood *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 827 For lak off blud he mycht no forthir gang 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 147 b, Y⁰ many for lacke of mortifyenge tasteth not of this feest. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) XIII. 16 Throw laik of speich I thoill ryt grit distress 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 61 He slew some of them with his fist for lack of another weapon. 1775 BURKE *Sp Conc. Amer* Wks III 88 By lack whereof they have been oftentimes touched and grieved by subsidies given. 1781 BURNS '*Tibbie, I hae seen the day*', For lack o' gear ye lightly me 1816 SCOTT *Tales My Landlord* Ser. I. Introd., Those who came to my Landlord for liquor, and went thirsty away for lack of present coin. 1884 BOSANQUET *Lotze's Metaph.* 226 A fourth dimension, now unknown to us from lack of incitement to construct it.

d. *Proverb.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 8 In loue is no lacke. 1619 DRAYTON *Idea* lix, In Love there is no lack, thus I begin

4. The state of being in want; indigence, straitened circumstances. Also, the condition of wanting food; famine, starvation.

1595 L. DIGGES (*title*) A prognostication of right good effect .. containinge .. rules to iudge the wether, .. with a breefe iudgement for euer of Plentie, Lacke, Sickenes [etc.]. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst Gluttony* (1859) 306 Pinched by lacke and poverty. 1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 156 Where one wee see to be preferde, three liue for lacke as starued *c* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 737 Woodtyk, hoodpyk, ay like to liue in lacke! 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 797 Lack or want, *indigentia.*

† **5.** The fact that a person or thing is not present; absence. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par. Matt.* XVIII. 92 So greued with the lack of one lost shepe. 1575 *Laneham's Let* (1871) 53 Not so goodly as Paradis, yet better a great deel by the lak of so vnhappy a tree. 1596 LADY PEMBROKE *Lay Clorinda* 89 in Spenser's Wks. (Globe) 563/1 Whilest we here, wretches, waste his private lack 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec Intell.* IV. (1628) 98 Shewing the lacke of the matter or substance which it hath lost.

6. quasi-*concr.* a. The thing wanted. *rare*

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 28 That men needing divers things, may in litle roome know where to finde their lack. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II. II 65 Knowing that out of his countrey the Realme of England might be better serued with lackes, then hee in comparison from vs. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* VI (1879) 138 One great lack here and elsewhere is the green sod.

† b. The weight deficient in a specified quantity; short weight. *Obs.*

1780 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII 135 The average of weight hath been only 2 grains 153 decimals lack per lb which was paid by the moneyers at the scale.

† **Lack**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [See ALACK *int.* and GOOD *a.* 6 b.] Only in the exclamation *Good lack!*

1638 [see GOOD *a.* 6 b]. 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 134 Good lack! 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patrick's Day* II. iii, Good lack, good lack, to think of the instability of human affairs. 1777 — *Sch. Scandal* III. ii, Good lack, you surprise me! 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg* III. 822 'Good-lack', quoth James, 'thy sorrows pierce my breast'.

† **Lack**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *lacs*, a special use of *lacs* noose.] An instrument formerly in use for extracting a fœtus; = FILLET 2 c.

1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 290 Different practitioners had recourse to different kinds of fillets or lacks.

† **Lack**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 **lak**, 6 **lacke**. [ad. or cogn. with ON. *lak-r*:—OTeut. **lako-*, cogn. with LACK *sb.*[1] The mod.Du. *lak* insipid, luxurious, may possibly be connected.]

1. Of a quantity in measurement: Short, wanting.

1479 *Swetes Misc.* (1890) 20, vj yerdes, ane yeche lakk 1589 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 79 A yeard lacke nale tuffe taffete, vjs *vjd.* 1644 NYE *Gunnery* and Alphab (1670) 16 Your degree of Random is four and three quarters, or five lack one quarter.

b. *Little lack of*: not far short of (a specified condition).

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 264 Sicke, sicke, alas, and little lack of dead.

2. Missing.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl Fur* XVII XXVIII, When he found his wife and men were lack

3. *Sc.* Deficient in quality, inferior, poor.

14 . *How Good Wife taught Dau* 56 in *Barbour's Bruce*, And hear honour, bettir thing, And lawar stat, takar clething. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 98 The lakest ship, that is his flot within, May sayll us doun on to a dulfull ded 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I 534 Diuers vthers Quhais lakkest weed was silkis our broudenit 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 245 As to the laik money printed at his awin comand before he was Regent.

Lack (læk), *v.*[1] Forms: 2 **laoen**, 3 **laken**, 4 **lac**, 4–6 **lakyn**, **lake**, **lakke**(n, -in, -yn, 4–7 **lak**, **lacke**, (6 **lacoe**), 6–7 *Sc.* **laik**, 4 **lacky** (*s.w. dial.* 8 **lackee**, 9 **-y**); *pa pple.* 4 **i-lakked**. [f. LACK *sb.*[1] or *a* Cf. MDu. *laken* to be wanting, to blame (mod Du. to blame, despise, condemn).]

† **1.** *intr.* To be wanting or missing; to be deficient in quantity or degree. In early use const with dative or *to*. *Obs.* (But *to be lacking* is current; see LACKING *ppl. a.*)

a 1175 *Cott Hom* 233 Wat lacede ȝeu an alle mire rice þat ȝie [etc.]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1231 Iid-like hem gan ðat water laken 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A v. 238 And thauh my lyflode lakke letten I nulle That vche mon schal habben his *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec Nun's T* 498 Ther lakketh no thyng to thyne outter eyen I hat thou nart blynd *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. IX. (1869) 181 A crooked staf me lakketh for to cholle with *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon.* XI (1885) 137 A subsidie as shall accomplishe that with shall lakke hym off such livelod 1515 MORE in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II. 758 His drift coverily conveyed, lacked not in helpyng forth his brother Duke of Clarence to his death. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 154 b, In him lacked neither good will nor courage 1588 A. KING tr *Canisius' Catech.* 85 Ye. effectual grace of sa gret a sacrament can na wayis lak bearin. 1612 BIBLE *Gen* XVIII. 28 Peraduenture there shall lacke fiue of the fifte righteous. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* IV. 36 A man in whom awe, imagination and tenderness lack.

† b. To be a defaulter, to be absent. *Obs*

c 1465 *Pol Rel. & L Poems* 5 Many yeeris hast þou lakkyd owte of this londe 1467 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 386 Yf eny of the xlvnj lakke or dissease

† c. To be faulty or defective; to offend; (with *dative*) to offend against. *Obs*

13 *E. E. Allit P.* B 723 Fyfty .. þat neuer lakked þy laue, bot loued ay trauþe *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 994 Bot gif I lak in my leid, that nocht till allow is.

¶ d. = LAG *v.* (Cf. also LACHE *v* b.)

1775 S. TRAYER *Jrnl* (1867) 14 The people are very weak and begin to lack in the rear, being so much reduced with hunger and cold.

2. *trans.* To be without, not to have; to have too little of; to be destitute of or deficient in.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 883 Ful feyn þey wulde Ihesu down taken But strengþe and ynstrumentys bothe þey lakkyn. 1470–84 MALORY *Arthur* IV. X, For though I lacke wepen, I shall lacke no worship. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* IV, Thow rendrest not to me al my gold. For of hit I lack four hondred pyeces. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) I b, Aacrybe at to my insuffycyency and ignoraunce, whiche lacke both lernynge and eloquence. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform* XXXIX. 76 Not lacking na thing that belangit to weir. 1588 UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 20 Rather than hee [Judas] wouide lacke money he would sell Iesus Christ himselfe. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* VIII. 6 It withered away, because it lacked moisture. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 183 What can they lack who live with him? 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 73 Learning we lack, not books 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. XII, I could have laughed—but lacked the time. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Wks. 1850 I 140, I lack your daring 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I XII. 88 Though not viscous, the ice did not lack the quality of 'adhesiveness'. 1870 MRS. RIDDELL *Austin Friars* IV, Luke Ross felt his life lacked something. 1880 MRS BRAMSTON *Just as I am* VII, Dorothy's face lacked colour and brightness.

† b. with *cannot*: To do or go without. *Obs*

1551 ASCHAM *Let. to E. Raven* 20 Jan., Wks. 1865 I II 256, I was afraid when I came out of England to miss beer; but I am afraid when I shall come into England, that I cannot lack this wine 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I VI. 22 The forlorne mayd did with loves longing burne, And could not lacke her lovers company. 1590 BARRINGTON *Notes on Gen* VII. (1639) 29 The raine from aboue and the fountaines beneath are things wee cannot lacke.

† c. To perceive the absence of; to miss. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 318 Poore Lady, shee'l run mad When she shall lacke it. 1605 — *Macb.* III. iv. 84 My worthy Lord Your Noble Friends do lacke you. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. i. 15, I shall be low'd when I am lack'd.

3. To need, stand in need of. † Frequent in the salesman's cry *What d'ye lack?* (*obs.*)

1530 PALSGR. 601/2, I lacke, I want a thynge 1535 COVERDALE *James* I. 5 Yf eny of you lacke wysedome let him axe of God 1547–8 *Ordre of Communion* 7 Lackyng comfort or counsaill. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. 1 What do you lacke? what is't you buy? what do you lack? rattles, drums, halberts, [etc.]. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* V. I. Wks (1885) III. 363 To draw us in, with a what-do-you-lack, as we passed by.

4. *intr.* To be short *of* something. Now *rare.* † Also *simply*, to be in want.

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CXVIII. 241, I shall go abrode and gette vytayle for within a whyle we shall lacke. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 33, I alone of sic curage did laik. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. V. Wks. 194 I nu'd he now, he should lack, Spight of his farming Oxe-rawles. 1621 BIBLE *Prov.* XXVIII 27 He that giueth vnto the poore, shall not lacke. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* III. 144 Though individuals may lack of breeches. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 87/1 Coffee..we were compelled to crush, lacking of a coffee mill.

† **5.** *trans.* To find 'lacks' or faults in; to find fault with, abuse, blame, reproach, vituperate. Also *absol. Obs.* (*Sc.* and *north. dial.*)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 797 He loves men þat in ald tyme has bene, He lakes þa men þat now are sene. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XI 2 Thanne Scripture scorned me And lakked me in Latyne 1393 *Ibid.* C. XVI. 78 Me is loþ to lacky eny secte 1425 WYNTOUN *Orig Cron.* IX. XIII. 1475 Yhe wene to lak, bot yhe commend *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 87 First to lofe, and syne to lak, Peter! it is schame 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) V. IV. 200/1 The flaterer lacketh and bacbyteth al tho that he hateth. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* (1858) II. 102 In euerie land with all leid we are lakkit 1558 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 98 Love or lack, prayse or condempne. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* XLIII 17 Thy leiving no man laks.

† b. *To lack* (gerundial inf. passing into an adj. phrase): to blame, blameworthy. *Obs.*

Scott seems to have taken the phrase to mean 'wanting', on the analogy of *to seek.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 9037 Quilk er to lac, quilk er to luue, þair aun werckes will þam proue. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 194 He sais behind þi bak. Wordes þat er to lak *c* 1480 *Lytylle Childr. Bk* 76 in *Babees Bk*, Ne drynk behynde no mannes bakke, For yf þou do, thow art to lakke. [1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* II. XXVII, If Bruce shall e'er find friends again Old Torquil will not be to lack With twice a thousand at his back 1828 — *F. M. Perth* XIII, Your house has been seldom to lack, when the crown of Scotland desired wise counsel.]

† **6.** In weaker sense: To depreciate, disparage, 'run down'. *Obs.* (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B XV. 198 As a lyoun he loketh there men lakketh his werkes *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 276 Felaw he seyde why lakkest thou his ware *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII 906 Thocht he wes best, no nothir lak we nocht 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I Pref 275 Na man wil I lakkin or despyse 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 17 Thay that lichtlis and lakkis their nichburs guidis to oders. 1691 in RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 104 17 RAMSAY *The Cordial* st 1 Is that the thing ye're laking? *Proverb.* 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 10 Better leaue then lacke. 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* VI 1 224

7. *Comb.* in various adjs and sbs indicating the absence or want of what is signified by the second member, as *lack-beard, -brain, -grace, -mind, -sense, -wit* sbs.; *lack-laughter, -life, -linen, -pity, -spittle, -thought* adjs.; *lack-learning, -love* adjs. and sbs.; **lack-all**, one who is in want of everything, hence *lack-allism* (nonce-wd.); † **lack-looks**, a woman who is wanting in good looks; **lack-stock** (*nonce-wd.*), one who has no money in stocks. Also LACK-LAND, LACK-LATIN, LACK LUSTRE.

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph* I 46 Vagrant *Lackalls, foolish most of you, criminal many of you, miserable all 1886 W. GRAHAM *Social Problem* 7 Both the labourers and the lack-alls who do not labour. *Ibid* 8 The great intermediate and most anxious class, whose condition shades into *lack-allism. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. i. 196 For my Lord *Lacke-beard there, he and I shall meete 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, II. III 17 What a *lacke-brame is this? 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit* 277 We should,. consider it as a *lack-grace returned from transportation 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 48 Many force *Lack-laughter faces to relax Into the soft lines traced by joy. 1590 DAVIDSON *Reply to Bancroft* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* 516 So is there no shaft that oftner flieth out of their bag against others, than the boult of *lack learning. 1600 T. CAMPION *Art Eng. Poesie* in *Ascham's Scholem* (1863) 261 In those lack-learning times .began that kind of Poesie which we abusively call Rime and Meeter 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 176 The name of *parliamentum indoctum*, or the lack learning parliament. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* I (1844) 16 Our common nomenclature still bears testimony to the lack learning of ancient times. 1889 J. HIRST in *Archæol. Institt. Jrnl.* No 181. 32 The dreamy, *lack-life, symbolic and ideal creations of the Assyrians. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II IV 134 You poore, base, rascally, cheating, *lacke-Linnen-Mate. 1861 K. H. DIGBY *Ch. St John* (1863) 325 The fustian rascal and his poor lack-linen mate. 1618 *Ordre Alm*, Our *lack-lookes and barren-beauties. 1590 SHAKS *Mids. N.* II. II 77 Pretty soule, she durst not ly so Neere this *lacke-loue, this kill-curtesie. 1872 R. ELLIS tr *Catullus* LXXXI. 3 Only the lack-love signor, a wretch from sickly Pisaurum. 1867 H. KNOLLYS *Life Japan* 17 *Lack-minds, whose stagnant curiosity is satisfied by staring over the ship's side. 1881 CHR. ROSSETTI *Pageant*, etc. 112 Self stabbing self with keen *lack-pity knife. 1881 J. M. BROWN *Stud. Life* 9 Many a *lacksense it has led to waste his patrimony. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* CXXXI. (1882) 123/2, I have not words to express the chopped straw, *lack-spittle, dry-chewing feel I experience in reading them. 1820 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 212 We poor lacklands and *lackstocks who have to earn our livelihood. 1829 — *Epist. Anniversary* 17 Samey and sentimental, with an air So *lack-thought and so lack-a-daisycal. 1669 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* IV. i. Wks. (1883) III. 53 A conceited *lack-

wit, a designing ass. 1809 E. S. Barrett *Setting Sun* l. 40 Alexander, the Lackwit

Lack (læk), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 **lacky**. *trans.* To beat.

? *c* 1495 *Hunt. Hare* 141 Thei leyd at her with mallus strong As fast as they might lacke. 1847 Halliwell, *Lacky*, to beat severely. *Devon.*

[**Lack**, *v.*, a spurious word explained in some Dicts. 'to pierce the hull of (a vessel) with shot', is evolved from *lact* = 'laced' (in quot. for Lace *v.* 4 d), misunderstood as 'lacked' by Kingsley (*Westward Ho!* xx and xxviii).]

Lack, Lacka, obs forms of Lac[1] and 2.

Lackadaisical (lækkădē·zikăl), *a* Also 8 **-daysical**, 9 **-daisycal**. [f. Lackadaisy + -ic + -al.] Resembling one who is given to crying 'Lackaday!'; full of vapid feeling or sentiment; affectedly languishing. Said of persons, their behaviour, manners, and utterances.

1768 Sterne *Sent Journ.* (1775) I. 61 (*Pulse*), Sitting in my black coat, and in my lack-adaysical manner, counting the throbs of it 1807 Anna Porter *Hungar Bro.* vi (1832) 77 What do you cast up your lack-a daisical eyes at, Forshiem? 1818 Hazlitt *Eng. Poets* vi. (1870) 146 No man has written so many lack-a-daisical..verses as he. 1834 Beckford *Italy* I 357 Lackadaisical loitering on the banks of the Arve 1852 R. S Surtees *Sponge's Sp Tour* lxviii 384 The lackadaisical misses whom he could love or not, according to circumstances. 1870 L'Estrange *Miss Mitford* I. v 149 They [Miss Seward's Letters] are affected, sentimental, and lackadaisical to the highest degree.

Hence **La·ckadaisica·lity, Lackadai·sicalness**, the quality of being lackadaisical; **La·ckadai·sically** *adv.*, in a lackadaisical manner.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII 169 They conceive the eternal . lackadaisicalities touching the matter of Walter Scott's 'more last dying words'. 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser III. (1863) 59 Her father's odd ways . and her mother's odd speeches, and her sister's lack-a-daisicalness. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* II iv, 'I think I am', reiterated the dead man, very lackadaisically 1851 D Jerrold *St Giles* xii 121 He stands with one leg drawn up, and his ten fingers interlaced lackadaisically 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept 13/2 If Ministers refuse replies Don't charge them with.. lackadaisicality

Lackadaisy (læ·kădēi zi), *int* (*sb.*, *a.*) [Extended form of Lackaday.] = Lack-a-day, hence as *sb* the utterance of the interjection, an instance of this, as *adj.* = Lackadaisical

1792 Wolcot (P Pindar) Wks III 38 The Swain, in Lack a daisy sort, Held down his head as sorry for't 1825 R P. Ward *Tremaine* II. xii 121 She, with many lack-a-daisies, begged her to come in and dry herself 1847 Halliwell, *Lackadaisy*, alack, alas!

La·ck-a-day, *int* *Obs* or *arch.* [Aphetized form of Alack a-day.] = Alack-a-day.

1695 Congreve *Love for L* II ii, Good lack-a-day, ha, ha, ha 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I vi. 189 Lack a-Day, Sir, everything will be dwindled away to just nothing 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* X. ix, Good-lack a-day! why there now, who would have thought it! 1779 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* Nov, I wish all the cloth were like him, but, lacka-day! 'tis no such thing 1820 W Tooke tr *Lucian* I 455 Lackaday; they are gone every mother's son 1849 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* xvi. (1875) 127 Ah, lack-a-day! it's a troublesome world!

Lackage (læ·kedʒ). In 9 **laccage**. [f Lack *v* + -age. (Cf. Anglo-Latin *lacta* in Du Cange.)] Deficiency of coins below standard weight.

1840 Ruding *Annals Coinage* I 283 In his (Edw IV's) fifth year it was enacted [in the Irish parliament] that the noble of due weight should be of the value of ten shillings and that for laccage of weight in such pieces of gold they should be refused *Ibid* 284 It was enacted, in his seventh year, that the laccage in weight should not be a cause for refusing the money, but that the value of such laccage should be paid in current silver

Lacke, obs form of Lac[1], Lack.

Lacked (lækt), *ppl. a. rare.* [f Lack *v.*[1] + -ed[1].] That one has been (long) without.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iii. 27 My long lacked Lord.

†**La·cken,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f Lack *sb* + -en[5].] *trans.* To depreciate, disparage

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., If I give out I set highly by it, I should lacken it as much by making such a Fondling the Penman of it.

†**La·cker.** *Obs.* [f. Lack *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who lacks. a. One who blames or disparages. b. One who is missing or wanting.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. iv 200/2 Comonly grete prayseres be grete lackers. *a* 1618 J. Davies (Heref) *Wits Pilgr*, etc. (Grosart) 24/1 The lack of one may cause the wrack of al Although the lackers were terrestrial gods Yet wil theyr ruling reel, or reeling fall.

Lacker, variant of Lacquer *sb.* and *v.*

†**Lacket.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. OF. *laquet*, obs. f. *laquais.*] A lackey.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I xviii. 26 [They sent back] theyr lackettis, and pagis . in ii shippes

Lackey, lacquey (læ·ki), *sb.* Forms: α. 6 **lakay**, **-ey**, **-ye**, **lackeie**, **lacquie**, 6–7 **lackie**, 6–8 **lacky**, 7 **lacquay**, **-aie**, **la(ck)quay**, **lacquy**, **laquey**, 6– **lackey**, **lacquey**; *pl.* 6– **lackeys**, **lacqueys**, etc.; also 6 **lackels**, **-yes**, 7 **lack(e)yes**, 7–8 **laquies**, 6–9 **lackies**. β. *Sc.* 6 **alakay**, **allacay**, 7 **allakey**. [ad. F. *laquais*, in OF. pl. *laquais*, *laquets*, also *alacays*, (*h*)*alaques* (whence the β forms), in 15th c. a kind of foot-soldier, subsequently a footman, servant. The etymology is obscure; cf. Sp., Pg. *lacayo*; It. *lacchè* is from Fr.]

1. A footman, *esp.* a running footman; a valet.

α. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E E T. S) 52 His wiffe, her gentle woman or mayde, two yowmen, and one lackey. 1596 Munday *Silvayn's Orator* 354 How manie Noble men doe burst their lacquise legs with running 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III 1067 Lackies before her chariot must run 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 159 The lackey rides, and the Prince goes on foote 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 44 P 1 The Coachman with a new Cockade, and the Lacqueys with Insolence in their Countenances 1816 Byron *Ch Har* II. *Notes* Wks I. 160 He was wronged by his lacquey, and overcharged by his washerwoman 1849 Cobden *Speeches* 10 Popes and potentates have run away in the disguises of lacqueys. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep* II. ii (1866) 146 He was not her lackey, and. she might send some one else with her errands.

β. 1538 *Sc Ld Treasurer's Acc* in Pitcairn *Crimin Trials* I 292, IX Pagis, iiij Allacayis, ij Mulitaris. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II 1035 At ilk bridle ane proper Alakay 1600 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1816) IV 212/2 Ane allakey put ane steil bonnet on his heid

b. *fig.* †A constant follower (*obs*); one who is servilely obsequious, a toady.

1588 *Marpred. Epist* (Arb.) 19, I thinke Simonie be the bishops lacky 1631 Bigge *New Disp.* § 72 37 There are some flowers that are the Laquies of the sun. 1698 Washington *Milton's Def. Pop.* III (1851) 100 In Politicks no Man more a Lackey and Slave to Tyrants than he 1880 Spurgeon *Ploughm. Pict* 25 It is right to be obliging, but we are not obliged to be every man's lackey.

2. A hanger-on, a camp follower. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1556 *Acc* in Sharpe *Cov Myst* (1825) 193 Payd to xiij gonners and a lakye lixs 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 427 Slaues, Lackies, and other Stragglers that followed the camp. 1600 Holland *Livy* v. viii 185 Like to lawlesse lackies that follow the campe 1843 Lytton *Last Bar* II i. 122 The lackeys and dross of the camp—false alike to Henry and to Edward.

3 = *lackey-moth* (see 4).

1857 Stainton *Brit Butterflies & Moths* I. 156 *Clisiocampa castrensis* (Ground Lackey). *C. neustria* (Lackey). 1869 E Newman *Brit. Moths* 42 The Lackey (*Bombyx neustria*)

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lackey-boy*, *-brat*, *-slave*; also *lackey-like* adj. and adv.; **lackey-caterpillar**, the caterpillar from which the lackey-moth is developed, **lackey-moth**, a bombycid moth of the genus *Clisiocampa* (for the origin of the name see quot. 1868)

1575 Turbervile *Faulconrie* 371 By misfortune or neghgence of your *lackey boyes 1677 *Lovers Quarrel* 73 in Hazl. *E. P. P* II 256 Away this lacky boy he ran 1599 Marston *Sco Villanie* I iii Wks. 180 Shall thy Dads *lacky brat Weare thy Sires halfe-rot finger in his hat? 1603 J Davies (Heref) *Microcosm* (Grosart) 37/1 Sweat before Vertue *lacky-like doth rin To ope the gate of Glory sempiterne 1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II 19 The Sieur Longchamp's most lackey-like Narrative 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xxx. 577 The *Lackey moths are so called on account of the bright colours of the caterpillars, which are striped and decorated like modern footmen. 1890 Eleanor Ormerod *Injur Insects* (ed. 2) 292 The caterpillars of the Lackey Moth are injurious to the leafage of apples. *a* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* v 207 Like a *lackey slave

Hence various nonce-words. †**La·ckeyan** *a*, of or pertaining to a lackey; **La·ckeyed** *ppl. a*, attended by lackeys; **La·ckeyism**, the service or attendance of lackeys, **La·ckeyship**, the condition or position of lackeys; lackeys collectively.

1620 Shelton *Quix.* IV. xv. 120 The little blind Boy, Love, would not lose the occasion offered to triumph upon a Lackyan Soul. 1768 Goldsm *Cit W* lxi (lxiv) P 5 For our pleasure the lacquied train moves in review. 1830 *Examiner* 706/2 Creating a hereditary lackyship in the servant's hall. 1843 Le Fevre *Life Trav Phys* III ii. xiv. 64 As he is awkward in all his operations he cannot enter the ranks of lackeyship. 1843 Carlyle in Froude *Life Lond.* (1884) I. 312 Sound sleep for a few hours, and a lackey to awaken you at half past six. It is over now, all that lackeyism, thank God!

Lackey, lacquey (læ·ki), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [f. Lackey, Lacquey *sb*]

†**1.** *intr.* To do service as a lackey, esp. as a running footman, to run on errands, dance attendance, do menial service. Frequently *fig.* of persons and immaterial things. Const. *after*, *by*, *to*, *upon*; also, *to lackey it. Obs*

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* II. iii. C iv, I must lackey and come lugging greyhound and hound. 1592 Lyly *Galathea* IV. ii, Cupid,..you shall lackie after Diana all day 1593 Marlowe *Lust's Dom.* I. iv (1657) B xj b, *Alv.* Shall they thus tread thee down, which once were glad To Lacquey by thy conquering Chariot wheeles? 1604 Dekker *King's Entertainm.* 323 The Minutes (that lackey at the heeles of Time) run not faster away then do our joyes. 1613 Heywood *Brazen Age* I 178 I'le lackey by the wheresoe're thou goest. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* v. 131 Who would willingly Lackey along so vast a lake of brine? 1633 Stafford *Pac. Hib* II iii. (1821) 243 Making him lackie it by his horse side on foote like a common Horseboy. 1640 N. Fiennes in Rushw. *Hist Coll.* III. (1692) I. 181 Let the high and great Censure of the Church no longer lacquy after Fees. 1642 Hales *Tract on Schism* 13 This abuse of Christianity to make it Lacquey to Ambition, is a vice for which [etc.]. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 18 The whole of this is eternity,. that share of it that lackies it by the worlds side is time. 1676–7 Hale *Contempl. II.* 73 Intellect, that in the Throne should sit, Must lacker after Lust. *a* 1677 Manton *Christ's Temptn.* Iv. Wks. 1870 I 295 That his power and goodness should lacquey upon, and be at the beck of, our idle and wanton humours. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 864/1 It being Indecorous that this Divine Power should constantly lacquey by and attend upon natural generations. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* Ded 23, He is a Foot-Poet, he Lacquies by the side of Virgil at the best, but never mounts behind him.

2. *trans.* To wait upon as a lackey; to attend closely upon; to dance attendance upon. Chiefly *trans.* and *fig.*

1599 Marston *Sco Villanie* II. vii. Wks. 303 Note no more, Vnlesse thou spy his faire appendant whore That lackies him 1612–15 Bp Hall *Contempl O T* xix. ii, Elijah . had lacquated his coach, and tooke a peaceable leaue at this Townes end 1629 Ford *Lover's Mel* I ii, [He] Lackeys his letters, does what service else He would employ his man in. 1646 Boyle in *Life* Wks. (1772) I. 29, I saw one poor rogue, lacqueyed by his wife. 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Tam Ep* Wks. (1711) 144 So many dangers and miseries lackeying them 1764 Churchill *Independence* Poems II 2, I see Men lacquey the heels of those Whom Genius ranks amongst her greatest foes. 1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag* II. 505 The syllable *ty* came over in the suite of the Norman families of words, and lacqueys only its early connexions 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V 671 Why should it lacquey unlearned opinion, and..submit to become the mere registry of popular judgment? 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 402 The artificial method proceeds from a principle the reverse of this, making the spirit lackey the form 1881 *Q Rev.* Apr 319 He had lacqueyed and flattered Walpole.

Hence **La·ckeying** *ppl. a.*

1819 Keats *King Stephen* I. iv 42 The generous Earl with a sort of lackeying friendliness, Takes off the mighty frowning from his brow.

Lacking (læ·kiŋ), *vbl sb* [f Lack *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. The condition of being without or in want of (something); deficiency.

1377 Langl. *P Pl* B. xiii. 26 And as low as a lombe for lakkyng of that hym nedeth. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* xix xiii (1495) 872 The body is pale for scarsytee and lackynge of blood *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. liii, This nought is no thinge elles but derkenes of conscyence, a lackynge of loue and of lyghte 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* xxi (Percy Soc) 100 Where that is mesure there is no lacking. 1543 tr *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 13 The sellar shall allow or rebate at the same pryce to the Byar asmoche money as suche lackyng [F *defaute*] after the rate shall amount to *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw IV* 233 At every table were apoynted v or vi gentelmen to se them served without lacking. *a* 1851 Moir *Birth Flowers* iv Poet. Wks (1852) I. 133 The Dreamer wist not what might be The thing a-lacking

†**2.** The action of blaming, the condition of being blamed; blame, censure *Obs.*

1387–8 T. Usk *Test Love* III ii 112 Nothing by reason of that, turneth in to thy praisinge ne lacking *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf* (W. de W 1494) II. xxii, To suffre at that may falle, ease or unease: prayseyng or lackyng

Lacking (læ·kiŋ), *ppl. a* [f. Lack *v.*[1] + -ing[2].]

1. Of things. Not at hand; missing, also, short in quantity.

1480 *Wardr. Acc Edw IV* (1830) 145 Except 13 yerdes lakking in alle 1566 *Eng Ch Furniture* (1866) 82 The Rood with a paire of Clappers Lackinge 1611 Bible *Lev* II 13 Neither shalt thou suffer the salt of the Couenant of thy God to bee lacking from thy meat offering 1879 Tyndall *Fragm Sci* (ed 6) II ii 11 Flour was lacking to make the sacramental bread 1881 Evans in *Speaker's Comm N T* III 241 Historical materials are lacking

2. Of persons, etc: Deficient, falling short, in want, also, defaulting. †Of a limb: Crippled. Of a district Destitute.

1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 18 Clisophus the Sycophant of Philip feigned himself laine, because his Master had through a wound a laking legge 1805 W Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III 310 The Iean and lacking corners of the empire produce the most hardy and robust people 1838 Chalmers *Wks* XIII 186 He may regard God in the light of a jealous exactor and himself in the light of a lacking tributary. 1868 Nettleship *Browning* i 44 The tree must give me its leaf or I must go lacking 1868 Freeman *Norm Conq.* (1876) II. vii 23 In all kingly qualities he was utterly lacking 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 61 Grant..This same law found lacking now

Lackland (læ·klænd), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Lack *v.*[1] + Land *sb*] **A.** *sb.* One who has no landed possessions; one who rules over no territory. **B.** *adj.* Of persons: Having no land.

Used by mod historians as a rendering of L *Sine Terra* (*c* 1196 Will. Novoburg *Hist* II. xviii.), AF. *Sanz tere* (*c* 1367 *Eulog. Hist.* V cxii), the designation of King John. Trevisa tr. *Higden's Polychron* VII. xxxii calls him 'Iohn wip oute londes'; Grafton and Stowe 'Without land'.

1594 Greene *Looking Glass* Wks. (Grosart) XIV 40 How cheere you, gentleman? you crie 'no lands' too; the Judge hath made you a knight for a gentleman, hath dubd you sir John Lack-land. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* 955 John surnamed Sine terra, that is, Without Land (*marg.* Or nicknamed Iohn Lack-land). 1622 Rowlands *Good Newes & Bad* 12 What remedy gainst Fortunes raging fits, But liue like other lackelands, by my wits? 1646 Buck *Rich III*, 16 Sobriquets Sansterre, Lackland 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. ix. 330 John who inherited no territory . was thence commonly denominated Lackland. 1820 [see *lack stock*, Lack *v.*[1] 7]. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII. 126 John, King of England, surnamed Sansterre or Lackland, a common appellation of younger sons, whose age prevented them from holding fiefs. 1881 *Spectator* 22 Jan. 120 Whatever the lacklands of the League may say to the contrary. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 3/2 If they voted for the lackland lawyer they would in the winter starve. 1899 Cardl. Vaughan in *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug 3/3 The transference of the great commons of England to the rich created a lackland and beggared poor.

Lack-Latin (stress even or variable), *sb* and *a.* [f. Lack *v.*[1] + Latin *sb.*] †**A.** *sb* One who knows little or no Latin; chiefly in *Sir John Lack latin*,

a name for an ignorant priest. *Obs.* **B.** *adj.* Ignorant of Latin; unlearned.

c 1534 Sir F. Bygod *Treat. conc. impropriations* C vj, Is it nat great pitye to se a man to haue thre or foure benefyces .. whiche he neuer cometh at, but setteth in euery one of them a syr John lacke laten, that can scarce rede his porteus. 1552 Latimer *Serm. St. Andrew's Day* (1584) 236 [The patron] will .. hyer a Syr Iohn Lacke Latin, whiche shall say seruice 1608 J. Day *Law Trickes* I. i. (1881) 12 Your selfe and such lacke-Latin Aduocates Infect the heart. 1614 Jackson *Creed* III iii. § 5 We are bound to believe the Church's decisions read or explicated unto us (by the pope's messenger though a Sir John Lack-latin). 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich II* 343 'Tis but in Ayre, as on the Earth, one Cause; Wee haue our Lack-Latins, and They, their Dawes. 1832 J. Hodgson in J Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 257 That sad lack-Latin prelate Lewis Beaumont.

†**Lackless** (læ·klés), *a. Obs.* [f. Lack *sb.*1 + -less.] Without fault or blame; faultless, blameless. Const. *of.*

1377 Langl *P. Pl.* B. xi. 382 If a man myȝte make hym-self goed to be poeple, Vch a lif wold be lakles. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 544 He said to me sleeping, that shee lackles was of sinne.

Lack-lustre (stress even or variable), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Lack *v*.1 + Lustre.]

A. *adj.* Wanting in lustre or brightness: orig. of the eyes, countenance, etc., after Shakspere.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II vii 21 He drew a diall from his poake: And looking on it, with lacke lustre eye, Sayes [etc.]. 1768 V. Knox *Ess* (1819) III clxxii. 257 With hollow and lack-lustre eye 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II vi, Through each lack-lustre, eyeless hole 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* iii, From a gaudy blue to a faint lack-lustre shade of grey. 1883 Black *Shandon Bells* xxxi, Existence in these foul-smelling lanes .. seemed a lack-lustre kind of thing.

B. *sb.* The absence of lustre or brightness. *rare*−1.

a 1768 Pott *Chirurg. Wks* II 92 The eyes have now a languor and a glassiness, a lack-lustre not easy to be described. 1847 in Craig; and in mod Dicts.

Hence **Lackluˈstrous** *a*, wanting in lustre, dull.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 80 The most lacklustrous of all games.

Lackquaie, -ay, obs. forms of Lackey.

Lacky, dial. f. Lack *v.*; obs f. Lackey.

Lacmoid (læ·kmoid). [f. Lacm-us + -oid.] A coal-tar colour used in dyeing In some mod Dicts

Lacmus (læ·kmŭs). [ad. Du. *lakmoes*, f. *lak* Lac *sb.*1 + *moes* pulp.] = Litmus.

1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I 258 The tincture of lacmus 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 150 Litmus, or Lacmus, in the Arts, is a blue pigment, formed from Archil.

Laconian (lăkō·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Lacōni a* (f Gr. Λάκων Laconian) + -an.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants; Lacedæmonian, Spartan. **B.** *sb.* An inhabitant of Laconia.

1602 *Metamorph. Tobacco* 41 The rude Laconians, whom Lycurgus care Barr'd from the traffick of exotick ware 1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist Man* 201 The Laconians differ in manners and address from their neighbours the Arcadians. *Comb.* 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 44 Some had reason which said heretofore, to speak Laconian-like, was to be Philosopher-like.

Laconic (lăkɒ·nik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **-ike**, 7 **-ique**, 7–8 **-ick** [ad. Gr. Λακωνικ-ός (L *Lacōnicus*), f. Λάκων Laconian. Cf F. *laconique.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants, made or written in Laconia; Lacedæmonian, Spartan. Now *rare*

1583 *Exec. for Treason* Pref (1675) A iij, Plutarch often quotes the Delphick and Laconick Commentaries. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 613 There be many other Emerauds .. taken forth of the mountain Taygetus in Laconia, and those therefore be named Laconick. *a* 1683 Sidney *Disc. Govt.* III. vi (1704) 251 This was not peculiar to the severe Laconic Discipline. 1807 Robinson *Archæol Græca* II i 131 The River Eurotas, which runs into the Laconic Gulf 1850 Chubb *Locks & Keys* 5 The Laconic keys consisted of three single teeth, in the figure of the letter E. [Cf. *clavem laconicam*, Plaut. *Most.*]

b. Characteristic of the Laconians; Spartan-like.

1787 J. Adams *Def Constit Govt.* Pref, Wks 1851 IV. 287 The latest revolution that we read of, was conducted .. in the Grecian style, with laconic energy

2. Following the Laconian manner, esp. in speech and writing; brief, concise, sententious Of persons: Affecting a brief style of speech.

1589 Jas. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I III 28 To excuis me for this my laconike writting I ame in suche haist *a* 1625 Beaum & Fl. *Little Fr. Lawyer* v i, If thou wilt needs know . I will discover it with laconic brevity 1667 E Chamberlayne *St Gt. Brit.* I. Introd. (1684) 6 Brevity and a Laconick stile is aimed at all along. 1668 Davenant *Man's Master* II i. Wks. 1874 V. 32 This laconic fool makes brevity ridiculous 1736 Pope *Let Swift* 17 Aug., Wks 1871 VII 345, I grow laconic even beyond laconicism. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam* I 149 This cold laconic note . let down all Emma's hopes 1833 Ht Martineau *Berkeley Banker* I ii. 29 'None but friends, I see', said the laconic Mr Williams. 1850 Kingsley *Alt Locke* xxix. (1879) 312 That laconic dignity, which is the good side of the English peasants' character. 1888 Anna Green *Behind Closed Doors* iii, 'Trust me' was his laconic rejoinder.

B. *sb.* (The adj. used absolutely.)

†**1** A laconic speaker *Obs.*

1628 J. Gaule *Pract. Theor. Paneg.* 22 The most compendious Laconicke with a reinserted Parenthesis of (*vt tribus dicam verbis*) amongst many words, will promise to dispatch in Three. 1692 L'Estrange *Fables* ccccxcii. 467 It was the Ill hap of a Learned Laconique, to make use of Three Words, when two would have done. his business hardly.

2. Laconic or concise speech. *pl.* Brief or concise sentences.

1728 Addison *Let. to Swift* in *Swift's Lett.* II. 540 Shall we never again talk together in laconic? 1872 E. F. Burn *Ad Fidem* xvi. 341 A man's hand writes startling laconics on the wall.

†**3.** = Laconicum *Obs.*

1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit* (1742) II. 55 Laconic, the Sweating Room in the Palestræ.

†**Laco·nical**, *a. Obs.* [f. Laconic *a.* + -al.] = Laconic *a.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 236 The Epistles of Nucillus were so Laconicall and shorte. 1586 T. B *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* I. (1594) 121 Laconicall sayings, that is, short and sententious. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 338 Proposing forsooth a streight and laconicall manner of life. 1627 Bp. Hall *Epist.* I. v. 282 All that Laconicall discipline pleased him well *a* 1658 Cleveland *Poems* (1677) 134 The Spartans studying their Laconical Brevity. 1698 Fryer *E. India & P.* 362 Distinctions and Laconical Evasions.

Laconically (lăkɒ·nikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] After the manner of the Laconians or Spartans, *esp.* in brevity of speech.

1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 572 He .writ thus to the Abbot Laconically .Who answered as briefly. 1631 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 298 Farre bee it from me to be so .. Laconically severe. 1742 Pope *Let. to Warburton* 28 Dec. Wks. 1751 IX 254, I write, you know, very laconically 1883 Lingard *Hist. Eng.* VI 32 The king laconically replied, that he should wait for the English till Friday 1851 Alford in *Life* (1873) 206 The 'Christian Remembrancer' has taken notice of my answer very laconically. 1873 G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* xiv. 109 'Donkeys' he answered laconically.

Laco·nicalness. *rare*−1 Laconical quality.

1830–1 Bentham *Wks.* (1843) XI 104/2 The laconicalness of the observation.

Laconicism (lăkɒ·nisiz'm). [f. Laconic *a.* + -ism.] = Laconism 2 and 2 b.

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Laconicism*, a short speech, containing much matter. 1694 tr *Gracian's Courtier's Oracle* Pref A 11b, This made the learned Author affect a certain vigorous Laconicism in all his writings. 1736 [see Laconic 2]. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I 374 Graceful without diffusion, and terse without laconicism. 1801 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 207 *note*, Highly as the laconicism of Buonaparte has been admired we [etc.] 1865 R F. Burton (*title*) Wit and Wisdom from West Africa, a book of .. Idioms, Enigmas, and Laconicisms

†**Laco·nicly**, *adv. Obs. rare* = Laconically.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II No 53. 3/2 When he Laconicly Harangu'd.

‖ **Laconicum** (lăkɒ·nikŭm). [L., neuter of *Lacōnicus* Laconic, sc *balneum* bath.] The sweating-room in the bath, so called from having been first used by the Spartans.

1696 in Phillips (ed. 5). 1832 Gell *Pompeiana* I. v 86 The hot air of the laconicum 1857 Birch *Anc Pottery* (1858) II 226 The upper floor bricks, or tiles . formed the floor of the laconicum.

Laconism (læ·kɒniz'm). [ad. Gr. λακωνισμός, f. λακωνίζειν to Laconize. Cf. F. *laconisme.*]

1. Partiality for the Lacedæmonians; the practice of favouring the Lacedæmonian interest *rare*

1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III (1701) 118/2 Xenophon was banished for Laconism, upon his going to Agesilaus 1869 A. W. Ward tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II iii ii. 375 'Laconism' was with increasing plain-spokenness designated as treason against the national interests of Athens.

2. The habit or practice of imitating the Lacedæmonian manners, esp. in brevity of speech.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 146 Laconisme, *laconismus.* 1607 Walkington *Opt Glass* 31, I doe here passe the limits of laconisme. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III x 109 Is not Laconisme, or a short stile, provided it be ful and evident, best? 1697 J. Collier *Ess.* II. 120 And as the Language of the Face is universal, so 'tis very comprehensive. No Laconism can reach it. 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit* (1866) 205/1 This spiritual laconism invigorated the arm of men. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 484 There is a good tone of laconism hit off in that dialogue. 1858 Julia Kavanagh *Adèle* I. i. 6 His will was brief to laconism

b. A laconic speech; a short and pithy sentence.

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr Mor* (1756) 35 The hand of Providence writes often by abbreviatures . which like the Laconism on the wall, are not to be made out but by a hint or key. 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur Lit.* (1866) 393/1 The 'laconisms' of the Lacedæmonians evidently partook of the proverbial style. 1838 D Jerrold *Men Charac, Chr. Snub* iii. Wks 1864 III. 426 The highway laconism of 'your money or your life'.

†**La·conist**. *Obs. rare*−0. [ad. Gr. λακωνιστής, agent-n. f. λακωνίζειν to Laconize.] One who imitates or takes part with the Lacedæmonians.

1570 in Levins *Manip.* 147.

Laconize (læ kɒnəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. λακωνίζειν, f. Λακων Laconian: see -ize.]

1. *intr.* To favour the Lacedæmonians; to imitate their customs or mode of speech; to side with them in politics.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 205 If he be disposed to laconize a little .. he would say: He is not. 1792–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 392/1 The philosopher assures those who in other cities imagined they laconised .. that they were grossly deceived.

2 *trans.* To bring under the Lacedæmonian dominion or form of government.

a 1873 Lytton *Pausanias* II. iii. (1878) 400 We will Laconise all Hellas.

Hence **Laˈconising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1792–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 393/1 The very instances which Plato supplies of this 'laconising' are two most venerable proverbs. 1869 A. W. Ward tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. iii. ii. 372 The dangerous consequences of his Laconizing tendency. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 118 The mistake of the Laconizing set in supposing [etc.].

Lacque, obs. form of Lac1.

Lacquer, lacker (læ·kəɹ), *sb.* Also 6 **leckar**, 6–7 **laker**, 7 **laccar, laquer**, 7 **lacre**. [ad. obs. F. *lacre* (17th c.) a kind of sealing wax = Sp., Pg. *lacre*, 16th c. It. *lacra*, Pg. *alacre*, *laquar* (Yule); an unexplained variant or derivative of Pg. *lacca* Lac. *Lacquer* is the later form, influenced app. by F. *laque* Lac *sb.*1]

†**1.** = Lac *sb.*1 1. *Obs.*

1579 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 432 Enquire of the price of leckar, and all other things belonging to dying. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Indies* 33 *marg.*, Laker is a kinde of gum that procedeth of the Ant 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvii. (1663) 58 Oxen. laden with . Ivory, Wax, Lacre, Benjamin, Camphire and Gold in Powder. *Ibid.* lii. 207 They caused .. a great deal of Lacre, which is like unto hard Wax, to be dropped scalding hot upon me. 1714 *Fr Bk. of Rates* 45 Lacker for Paint or Dying.

2 a. A gold-coloured varnish, consisting chiefly of a solution of pale shellac in alcohol, tinged with saffron, anatta, or other colouring matters; used chiefly as a coating for brass.

1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. Wks. II. 243 His soul seemed to have set up a gilt vehicle of the new lacker. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* vi. 215 A sort of fine Varnish or harder Laccar. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* I. No. 2. 3/1 Lacquer [is perform'd] with Leaf Silver, ting'd to a Gold Colour, by a Varnish compos'd of Rectify'd Spirits and Gums. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII 326 The best apartments . have usually a broad cornish of lacker, or false gold, round their coved ceilings. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 731 To make Lacquer of various Tints 1855 Browning *Old Pictures Florence* xxxii, No civic guards, all plumes and lacquer *fig.* 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclt. Ridens* (1713) I. No 37 241 They have got such a trick of gilding this Pill of Damnation with the spiritual Lacker of a safe Conscience and Protestant. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Ch.* ii. 30 The thin superficial lacker with which Miss Phoebe was coated

b. Applied to various kinds of resinous varnish, capable of taking a hard polish, used in Japan, China, Burmah, and India for coating articles of wood or other materials; chiefly the 'Japanese lacquer', obtained from the *Rhus vernicifera.*

1697 Dampier *Voy.* I (1729) 400 Laquer which is used in Japanning of Cabinets. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 2/1 Lacquer is the sap of the lacquer-tree, *Rhus vernicifera*, drawn off by making incisions in the bark during the rainy season 1889 *Nature* 31 Oct. 655 Japanese lacquer is the product of a tree, the *Rhus vernicifera.*

3. The class of decorative articles made of wood coated with lacquer (sense 2 b), and often inlaid with ornaments of ivory, mother-of-pearl, or metal; chiefly made in Japan, China, and India. Also *pl.* works of art of this kind.

1895 *Daily News* 17 May 6/2 Rare specimens of the finest old lacquers by great masters. *Mod.* Really good Japanese lacquer is not easy to procure.

4. *Comb.*: †**lacquer-hat** (see quot.); **lacquer-tree**, the tree (*Rhus vernicifera*) that yields Japan lacquer; also, a similar tree in S. America; **lacquer-ware** = sense 3; **lacquer-work**, the making of lacquer-ware; also = *lacquer-ware*; **lacquer-wort**, ? = *lacquer-tree.*

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), **Lacker-Hat*, a Hat made without stiffening. [1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* vii (1864) 175 Its borders were composed in great part of *Lacre-trees, whose berries exude globules of wax resembling gamboge.] 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 2/2 The cultivation of the lacquer tree has rapidly declined. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. (1729) 409 They make very fine *Lacquer-ware. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4166/3 Laden with raw Silks, China Lacker-Ware, and Salt-Petre. 1861 C P. Hodgson *Resid. Japan* 28 It is . disgraceful for a Japanese to part with old lacquer ware. 1669 Pepys *Diary* 23 Apr., Sir Philip Howard and Watson the inventors, as they pretend, of the business of varnishing and *lacker worke) 1878 J. J. Young *Ceram. Art* (1879) 165 In Japan Princes are said to have engaged in lacquer-work. 1659 Torriano, *Silphione*, *laker-wort, some say it is an heath yielding the gum Beniamin.

Lacquer, lacker (læ kəɹ), *v.* Also 8 **laccar**. [f. Lacquer *sb.*] *trans.* To cover or coat with lacquer; hence *gen.* to varnish; occas. of the material: To serve as a varnish for. Also with *over.*

1688 G Parker & J. Stalker *Japaning* xviii 56 To lacquer in Oyl, such things as are to be exposed to the Weather. 1692 *Lond Gaz.* No. 2813/4 The places appointed for receiving Guns, and Pistols , or other Ironwork to be Lacquer'd .. are [etc.] 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xviii (1840) 315 Her stern . was now all lackered. 1745 J. Mason *Self-Knowl.* iii. viii. (1853) 210 A smooth and shining varnish, which may lacker over the basest Metal. 1822 Imison *Sci & Art* II. 14 The best material for the lamp furnace is brass lackered. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot* 129 The Black Lac of the Burmah country, with which the natives lacker various kinds of ware. 1859 L. Oliphant *China & Japan* II. x 227 A very handsome china bowl, curiously lacquered inside.

transf. and *fig.* 1705 T. Bradbury *Serm.* 5 Nov. 102 They may have Names that are laccar'd over with a false Divinity. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) II. 22 From patches Justly plac'd they borrow graces And with vermilion lacker

o'er their faces. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 65 P 2 A pretty fellow lacquers his pale face with as many varnishes as a fine lady. 1807 OPIE in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 336 The knowledge of his principle .. served only to lacquer over poverty of thought and feebleness of design. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIII. 223 Lackered over with an outer coating of fair-seeming.

Lacquered, lackered (læ·kəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. LACQUER *v.* + -ED[1].] Covered or coated with lacquer; varnished.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2273/7 Lackered Ware Trunks 1731 SWIFT *Answ. Simile* 115 Apollo stirs not out of door Without his lacker'd coach and four 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer* (1783) III. 379 They are composed of lacquered copper plates. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* vi, With spears in their hands like lackered area railings. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 240 The other passed into the club in his lacquered boots. 1859 L. OLIPHANT *China & Japan* II. x. 227 A lacquered cabinet, very highly finished.

transf. and *fig.* 1805 SIR M. A. SHEE *Rhymes on Art* (1806) 42 Life a listless, lacker'd gloom 1851 D JERROLD *St. Giles* xxiii. 241 The thief's face .. wore the smug, lackered look of a fortunate scoundrel 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 74 His lacquered moustache 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah's Fancies* (1885) 94 Knowledge, the golden?—lacquered ignorance!

Lacquerer, lackerer (læ·kərəɹ). [f. LACQUER *v* + -ER[1].] One who coats with lacquer; one who lacquers. *lit.* and *fig*

1845 MIALL in *Nonconf.* V. 265 Mr Macaulay, the best lacquerer of historic ware which modern times have furnished 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/4 Lacquerer Wanted, used to Brass Bedstead Work. 1899 C J. HOLMES *Hokusai* 43 The lacquerer Korin alone seems to have stiffened the sweetness of his country with a proportionate measure of strength

Lacquering, lackering (læ·kəriŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. LACQUER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action or process of coating with lacquer; varnishing. Also quasi-*concr*, the coat of lacquer laid on.

1688 G PARKER & J STALKER *Japaning* xxi 64 To make Lackering shew like Burnisht Gold. 1822 IMISON *Sci & Art* II 314 This is in fact rather lacquering than staining. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 301 Lacquering, which is the usual method of finishing brass-work 1877 SIR R ALCOCK in *Art Jrnl* June 162/2 In some cases the lacquering is in relief

b. *attrib*, as **lacquering-stone** (see quot.)

1854 TOMLINSON *Cycl Useful Arts* II 104 In brasswork factories, a lackering stone, with a broad flat top, is used for holding the articles which are to be heated preparatory to lackering

Lacquey, lacquie, -y · see LACKEY.

Lacre, variant of LACQUER.

Lacrim-: see LACHRYM.

Lacrosse (lakrɔ̇·s). [F. *la* the + *crosse* a hooked stick.] A North American game at ball, introduced into England from Canada. In the general arrangements it resembles hockey or football, but the ball is a small one, driven and caught with a CROSSE.

[1763 A HENRY *Trav.*, The Indians call the game baggatiway . By the French in Canada it is named 'le jeu de la crosse' 1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 18 Passed a prairie called Le Cross, from a game of ball played frequently on it by the Sioux Indians.] 1867 (*title*) Laws of La Crosse. 1884 S E. DAWSON *Handbk Canada* 225 Lacrosse is the national game of Canada, practised by the Indians long previous to the arrival of Europeans

b. *attrib.*, as *lacrosse-man*, **lacrosse-stick** = CROSSE.

1882 *Sun* 14 May 6/5 The lacrosse men greeted this with hisses and groans

Hence **Lacro·sser**, one who plays at lacrosse

1884 *Sporting Times* 9 June 3/5 The lacrossers of the South [of England]

Lacrym-: see LACHRYM-.

Lacta: see LAC[1].

†**Lacta·ceous**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *lact-, lac* milk + -ACEOUS.] Milk-like, milky.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 18 The cause is a watery, sharp, salt, lactaceous humour.

†**Lac·tage.** *Obs.* [f. L. *lact-, lac* milk + -AGE. Cf. OF. *laictage(s*, F *laitage*.] Milk produce.

1753 SHUCKFORD *Creation & Fall Man* Pref. 98 Abel did not sacrifice a Lamb; but perhaps only some Wool and Cream, of the Lactage, and Growth of the Firstlings of his Flock.

Lactagogue (læ·ktăgɒg), *a* [f L. *lact-, lac* milk + Gr. ἀγωγός leading.] Adapted to produce a flow of milk

1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr* 389 Tonic, alterative, aphrodisiac, demulcent, and lactagogue

Lactamide (læ·ktămaid). *Chem.* [f L *lact-, lac* milk + AMIDE.] The amide of lactic acid.

1848 FOWNES *Chem* (ed 2) 389 Lactide .. combines with ammonia, forming lactamide

Lactant (læ·ktănt), *a. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *lactant-em*, pr pple. of *lactāre* to suckle.] Suckling.

1727 in BAILEY (vol. II).

Lactarene, lactarine (læ·ktărin). [f. as next + -ENE, -INE.] A preparation of casein from milk, used in printing calico.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1860 O'NEILL *Chem. Calico Print'ing* 166 Lactarine and other preparations of milk are ..employed for fixing ultramarine and similar colours.

Lactarious (læktē·riəs), *a. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *lactārius* LACTARY + -OUS.] = LACTARY *a*; 'applied to some of the agarics which yield a milky juice' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). Hence **Lacta·riously** *adv.* (*jocular nonce-wd.*) on milk diet.

1775 C. STURGES in *J. Granger's Lett.* (1805) 167 Her little boy goes on lactariously well

‖ **Lactarium** (læktē·riŏm). [L. neut. of *lactārius* pertaining to milk, f. *lact-, lac* milk.] An establishment for the sale of milk; a dairy.

1809 *European Mag.* LX. 22 Our milk houses are called lactariums. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 103 He [S Crisp, d 1784] was the institutor of the Lactarium in St. George's Fields.

Lactary (læ·ktări), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *lactāri-us*, f. *lact-, lac* milk.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to milk; concerned with milk. †Of a plant: Yielding a milky juice.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* VI x. 323 Why also from Lactary or milky plants which have a white and lacteous juice dispersed through every part, there arise flowers blue and yellow? 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 263 A Lactary and a ferulaceous Herb. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v. *Column, Lactary Column*, at Rome [= L. *lactaria columna*]. 1892 LD LYTTON *King Poppy* I. 381 The Titular Head Of the State's Lactary Department, she

B *sb.* †**a.** (See quot. 1623.) *Obs*[−0]. b. A dairy.

1623 COCKERAM, *I aclarie*, She that selleth milke. 1669-81 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric., Dict Rust., Lactary*, a Dairy-house. 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Lactate (læ·ktēt). *Chem.* [f. LACT-IC + -ATE[4].] A salt of lactic acid.

1794 PEARSON *Table Chem. Nomencl.* § 24 *Lactates*, compounds of Acid of Milk with different Bases. 1819 J G CHILDREN *Chem Anal.* 317 Lactate of lead; lactate of iron..; lactate of copper. 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn* vi. (ed 4) 234 Crystals of lactate of lime occur in the discharges of children.

Lactation (lækte·ɪ̯ən). [n. of action f. L. *lactāre* to suckle. Cf. F. *lactation*.]

1. The action or process of giving suck to an infant: suckling.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char* II ix § 2 233 Lactation, giving suck 1806 *Med Jrnl* XV 215 The remote causes of nervous diseases, &c. viz. in . Lactation 1836-7 SIR W HAMILTON *Metaph.* I. App 410 By the end of the full period of lactation, it has reached the full proportion of the adult 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* II 48 During the periods of lactation and pregnancy. 1879 KHORY *Princ Med* 18 Prolonged lactation also causes giddiness.

2. The process of secreting milk from the mammary glands

1857 J H WALSH *Dom Econ* 559 The establishment of lactation is the turning point of the lying in-room.

Lacteal (læ·ktɪ̯ăl), *a* and *sb.* Also 7 **lacteall.** [f. L. *lacte-us* (t. *lact-, lac* milk) + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1 Of or pertaining to milk; consisting of milk. *Lacteal fever*, milk fever.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Lacteal*, or *Lacteous*, milky, milk white, or made of milk 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp*, Lacteal fevers, a term used by medical writers to express what the women call milk fevers 1802 *Med Jrnl* VIII 443 Restoring a certain degree of order in the process of lacteal secretion 1854 OWEN *Skel & Teeth* (1855) 70 The lacteal organs of the dugong are placed on the breast

jocularly 1868 *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr, She proceeded very quietly to give him [her infant] a lacteal lunch 1882 SALA *Amer Revis* (1885) 246 The animals [cows] are driven home, there to yield their lacteal tribute

b. Resembling milk; milk-white. *rare*[−1].

1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* II. xii, Like the lacteal stones which heaven pave 1658 [see 1].

2. Of a vessel, etc. in the animal body Conveying a milky fluid, *sc* chyle.

1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I. 66 The Stomach and guts, and their appendent Vessels, the lacteal Veins 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 66 There should have been some lacteal Veins formed. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect Inflam* 357 Substances which the lacteal absorbents refuse to take up 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim Kingd* I. v. 144 They have lacteal vessels, or lymphatics.

Hence **La·cteally** *adv.* (Webster, 1864).

B. *sb. pl.*

1. *Phys.* The lymphatic vessels of the mesentery, originating in the small intestine, and conveying the chyle from thence to the thoracic duct; chyliferous vessels.

1680 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 290 How it should pass the Lacteals, or with the blood through the other small capillaries. 1692 RAY *Creation* II (1692) 63 Driving by their Peristaltick Motion the Chyle into the Lacteals 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 17 P 8 [Against vivisection.] He surely buys knowledge dear, who learns the use of the lacteals at the expence of his humanity. 1809 *Med Jrnl* XXI 296 Air will be absorbed from it by the lacteals as well as chyle. 1822-34 *Good's Bk. Nat* I 275 The vessels are called lacteals, from the usual milky appearance of the liquid they absorb and contain. 1885-8 FAGGE & PYE SMITH *Princ Med* (ed. 2) 169 The absorption by the lacteals of matters from the affected parts of the intestine.

†2. *Bot.* The lactiferous ducts.

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. iii. § 25 (1682) 68 The Lacteals of Dandelion

Lactean (læ·ktĭăn). *a* [f. as prec. + -AN.] †**a.** = LACTEAL *a.* I b (*obs.*). b. = LACTEAL *a.* 2. (In mod. Dicts.)

1699 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* I. 25 Blaeu saith, This Lactean whiteness and clearness ariseth from a great number of little stars, constipated in that part of Heaven.

Lactein (læ·ktĭin). Also -ine. [ad. mod L. *lacteīna* (F. *lactéine*), f. L. *lacte-us*: see LACTEAL and -IN, -INE.] Solidified milk obtained by evaporation.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Lactein.* 1888 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Lacteine*

Lacteous (læ·ktĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *lacte-us* (see LACTEAL) + -OUS.]

1. Of the nature of milk; milky.

1646 [see LACTARY *a*]. 1666 J SMITH *Old Age* (ed 2) 174 There is a lacteous, and a caseous part therein. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Existence God* II 101 Others reckon it to be a lacteous excrement

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. I. (1873) 188 Professors who were forever assiduously browsing in vales of Enna .. slowly secreting lacteous facts

2. Resembling milk; of the colour of milk. †*Lacteous circle*: the Milky Way. †*Lacteous star*: one belonging to the Milky Way.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* IV. XII 211 Though we leave out the Lacteous circle yet [etc.] 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym* 278 The lacteous cremor or milky juyce 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 48 Two small and very weak springs, of a lacteous colour but no such tast. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr Mor.* III § 24 Numerous numbers must be content to stand like lacteous or nebulous Stars. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 278 Lacteous (*lacteus*), white with a slight tint of blue.

†3. = LACTEAL *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* III 8 The Lungs are suitable for Respiration, the Lacteous Vessels for the Reception of the Chyle.

Hence **La·cteously** *adv*, in a lacteous manner (Webster, 1864).

†**Lactesce**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 **lactess.** [ad. L. *lactēsc-ĕre* · see LACTESCENT.] *intr.* To become milky

1696 W COWPER in *Phil Trans.* XIX 305 By evaporating such Urine by heat, as in a Spoon over a Candle it will lactess and become thick

Lactescence (lækte·sĕns). [f LACTESCENT: see -ENCE.]

1. A milky appearance; milkiness.

1684-5 BOYLE *Hist. Min Waters* 57 We perceiv'd a light lactescence to be produc'd, and a whitish Precipitate very slowly to subside 1756 C LUCAS *Ess Waters* I. 139 The solution of soap mixes smoothly and causes a slight lactescence. In mod. Dicts

2. *Bot* An abundant flow of sap from certain plants when wounded, commonly white, but sometimes red

1760 LEE *Introd Bot* III. xx (1765) 216 Lactescence, Milkiness, is when a copious Juice flows out on any injury done to the Plant. In mod. Dicts.

†**Lacte·scency.** [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = LACTESCENCE 1

1757 WALKER in *Phil Trans* L. 124 A solution of saccharum Saturni .le t the upper parts of the water clear and colourless, but formed a lactescency towards the bottom

Lactescent (lækte·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *lactēscent-em*, pres. pple. f. *lactēscĕre*, inchoative vb. f *lactēre* to be milky, f *lact-, lac* milk.]

1. Becoming milky; having a milky appearance

1668 *Phil Trans* III 752 Concerning lactescent Bloud in a man whose Bloud always turn'd into Milk. 1757 WALKER in *Phil Trans* L. 135 Saccharum Saturni being added to the solution, precipitated a thick lactescent cloud 1815 *Sporting Mag* XLVI 63 The lactescent juice of the former [lettuce] is powerfully narcotic 1876 GROSS *Dis Bladder* 196 The urine assumes a turbid, purulent, or lactescent aspect.

2. Of plants: Yielding a milky juice.

1673 *Phil Trans* VIII. 6006 Cheggio, a lactescent plant, found in Cambaja. 1784 SWITZER *Pract. Gard* VII lviii (1727) 308 Common ladies thistle on account of its lactescent quality 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* II Limnocharis, a genus belonging to Butomeæ, is lactescent. 1880 in GRAY *Struct Bot.* (ed 6) 417/2.

¶3. Used for: Producing or secreting milk.

1796 DUNCAN *Ann. Med* I 236 Tension of the nipples of lactescent women at the sight of a child. 1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst. Anim* II xxiv 478 The entire skin of the abdomen forms a pocket, inclosing the lactescent organs.

Lactic (læ·ktik), *a. Chem.* [f L. *lact-, lac* milk + -IC] Of or pertaining to milk. *Lactic acid* ($C_3H_6O_3$). the acid formed in sour milk. *Lactic fermentation*, the souring of milk, induced by certain bacteria, which decompose the milk sugar.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem Chem* 121 Lactic acid 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 139 The lactic acid is found in sour whey 1874 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem* xxxiv 367 Lactic acid is contained in sour milk, and is formed from sugar by a peculiar change called the lactic fermentation. 1879 *St. George's Hosp Rep.* IX 163 Treatment was by port wine, salicylate of soda, and lactic acid spray

Lactide (læ·ktīd). *Chem* [f. as prec. + -IDE] A substance, $C_6H_8O_4$, formed by the decomposition of lactic acid.

1848 FOWNES *Chem* (ed 2) 389. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 368 Lactic acid .. when heated, forms lactide, and dilactic acid.

†**La·ctifer.** *Obs rare*[−1]. [a. late L. *lactifer* milk-bearing, f. *lact(i)-, lac* milk + *-fer* bearing.] A lactiferous vessel.

1673-4 GREW *Anat. Plants* III i ii § 16 (1682) 109 The outmost which make the other Rings [of the Bark] in Arched Parcels, are the Lactifers.

Lactiferous (læktĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f L *lactifer* (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. Of animals and their organs: Producing, secreting, or conveying milk.

1691 RAY *Creation* I (1692) 144 He makes the Breasts to be Glandules . made up of an infinite number of little Knots or Kernels, each whereof hath its excretory Vessel or lactiferous Duct 1794-6 E DARWIN *Zoon.* I 171 The females of lactiferous animals have another natural inlet of pleasure or pain from the suckling of their offspring. 1808 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog* (1813) I 15 The class of animals denominated Mammalia, comprehends all those which nourish their offspring by means of lactiferous glands or teats. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) IV. 193 Perfect milk in every separate lactiferous tube.

2. Of plants and their organs: Conveying or yielding a milky fluid.

1673-4 GREW *Anat Plants* III. II iv § 10 (1682) 133 The Lactiferous and Resiniferous Vessels of Plants. 1675 *Phil Trans* X 487 He finds sap vessels to be . Lymphæducts and Lactiferous 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp* 1801 *Trans Soc. Arts* XIX 198 Lettuces running to seed are known to be more particularly lactiferous. 1854 J HOGG *Microsc.* II iv 409 Plants are likewise furnished with lactiferous ducts or tissue

Hence **Lacti ferousness,** the quality of yielding milk in abundance.

1879 *Punch* 1 Nov. 195/2 The natural lactiferousness of the Alderney

† **Lacti·fic,** *a. Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. L *lact* (*i*)-, *lac* milk + -FIC. Cf F. *lactifique*] Milk-producing

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xciv, The lactific vertues which do reside in this herb

So † **Lacti fical** *a*, in the same sense

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Lactifical*, milk-breeding, milk-making, milk yeelding 1676 in COLES, 1721 in BAILEY, and in mod Dicts

† **Lactifica·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [See prec. and -FICATION] The making or secreting of milk.

1666 J SMITH *Old Age* (ed 2) 106, I shall only mention five; .Chylification, Sanguification, Assimilation, Lactification, and Spermification.

Lactiflorous (læktiflō·rəs), *a. rare.* [f L. *lacti-*, *lac* milk + *flōr-em* flower + -OUS] Having flowers white like milk 1855 in MAYNE *Expos Lex*

Lactifluous (læktɪ·fluəs), *a* [as if f. L **lacti-flu-us* (after the analogy of *mellifluus*, f *lact*(*i*)-, *lac* milk + *flu-*, stem of *fluĕre* to flow) + -OUS] Flowing or abounding with milk.

1774 CURTIS *Flora Lond* (1777) I XXXV, Most plants of this Genus [*Euphorbia*] contain in them this milky and gummy substance and this lactifluous property. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 82 And that, lactifluous, from whose flower-tipped stem the Caraccan Indian drains, At day dawn, creamy draughts.

† **Lactiform,** *a Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *lacti-*, *lac* milk + -FORM.] In the form of milk, like milk.

1681 in tr *Willis' Rem Med Wks* Vocab

Lactifugal (lækti·fĭgăl), *a Med* [f. next + -AL] Acting as a lactifuge. In mod Dicts.

Lactifuge (læ·ktifiudʒ). *Med.* [f L *lacti-*, *lac* milk + -FUGE] A medicine which retards the secretion of milk 1855 in MAYNE *Expos Lex*

Lactin (læ·ktin) *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + -IN.] = LACTOSE.

1844 FOWNES *Chem* 364 Sugar of milk, lactine 1858 *Ibid* (ed 7) 410 Lactin

Lactivorous (læktɪ·vŏrəs), *a. rare* [f L. *lacti-*, *lac* milk + *-vor-us* devouring + -OUS] Milk-devouring.

1824 *New Monthly Mag* XI 314 Babies—Noisy lactivorous animalculæ 1855 in MAYNE *Expos Lex*

Lacto- (læ·kto), used as combining form of L *lact-*, *lac* milk. as in **La ctobutyro meter,** an instrument for estimating the amount of butter in a given quantity of milk **La ctocele** = GALACTOCELE. **La cto-pho·sphate,** a salt of lactic and phosphoric acids in combination. **La cto-pro tein,** a normal albuminous constituent of milk **La ctoscope** [see -SCOPE], an instrument for ascertaining the purity of milk from the amount of resistance it offers to the passage of light. **La cto-thermo meter,** an instrument for ascertaining the temperature of milk.

1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 25/1 Graduated Cream Glasses, *Lactobutyrometer 1855 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, **Lactocele* 1878 A HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis* 335 The syrup of the *lacto-phosphate of lime 1864 *Reader* No 86 239/2 A new albuminoidal substance found in milk . *lacto-proteine 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **Lactoscope*, an instrument invented by M Donne, of Paris, for ascertaining the opacity of milk, and thus estimating the richness of the fluid in cream. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 25/1 Milk Thermometers *Lacto-Thermometer.

Lactometer (lækto·mĭtəɹ). [f. LACTO- + -METER] An instrument for gauging the purity of milk.

1817 *Blackw Mag* II 219 A Lactometer, for ascertaining the comparative value of each cow's milk in a dairy 1872 *Echo* 6 Oct 5 Milk which was proved by the lactometer to be more than half water.

Lactone (læ·ktōn). *Chem.* [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + -ONE] (See quot)

1848 FOWNES *Chem* (ed. 2) 389 Another product of the action of heat on lactic acid, is lactone, a colourless volatile liquid.

Hence **Lacto nic** *a.*, of or pertaining to lactone.

Lactory, an erroneous form of LACTARY]

Lactose (læ·ktōs). [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* + -OSE 2. Cf. F. *lactose*] A saccharine substance present in milk, commonly called sugar of milk.

1838 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 7) 410 Sugar of milk; lactin; lactose. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 306 Lactose, or milk sugar, occurs only in the milk of mammalia.

‖ **Lactosuria** (læktosiū·riă). *Path.* [quasi-Latin, f. prec. + Gr. *οὖρ-ον* urine + -IA.] (See quot.)

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 73 Milk-sugar is present in the urine of females during lactation. This condition is lactosuria.

‖ **Lactucarium** (læktiukē·riŏm). [mod.L., f. L. *lactūca* lettuce.] The inspissated juice of various kinds of lettuce, used as a drug.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul* (ed. 2) 165 Dr. Duncan has described the different modes of obtaining lettuce juice, by him called lactucarium. 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med* (ed. 6) 541 French lactucarium is formed into circular cakes 1½ inch in diameter

Lactucic (lækti·ŭ sik), *a Chem.* [f. as next + -IC. Cf. F. *lactucique*] *Lactucic acid*: a crystalline acid found in the juice of the *Lactuca virosa.*

1838 T THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 159 Lactucic acid was discovered by Pfaff. 1865-72 in WATTS *Dict Chem* III 465.

Lactucin (læ ktiŭsin). *Chem.* [f. L *lactūc-a* lettuce + -IN. Cf F. *lactucine*] A crystalline bitter substance contained in lactucarium.

1875 H C WOOD *Therap* (1879) 206

Lactyl (læ ktil). *Chem* [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + -YL.] An organic radical derived from lactic acid. Also *attrib*

1868 *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 10) 764 Lactyl Chloride is a colourless liquid

Lacuna (lăkiū nă). Pl. **lacunæ, lacunas.** [a. L *lacūna* a hole, pit, f. *lacus* LAKE *sb*⁴ Cf. LACUNE.]

1. In a manuscript, an inscription, the text of an author A hiatus, blank, missing portion. Also *transf.*

1663 SIR R MORAY in *Lauderd Papers* (Camden) I. 181 You do well to leave no Lacunas in your letters 1694 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit Men* (Camden) 228 The lacuna of his behaviour in Holland, Dr Gregory perhaps may be able to make up 1851 D WILSON *Preh Ann.* IV. v (1863) II 326 The context which fills up the numerous lacunæ of the time worn inscription 1875 MAINE *Hist Inst* IX 256 The description given is followed by a lacuna in the manuscript 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Myst* 147 There were various lacunæ and hypotheses in the case for the defence

2. Chiefly in physical science A gap, an empty space, spot, or cavity **a** *gen.*

1872 PROCTOR *Ess Tetron* XXIV 303 The gaps and lacunæ are left relatively clear of lucid stars 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x 107 Fluid lacunæ are of frequent occurrence in nepheline 1880 *Sat Rev* 15 May 637 The curious lacuna in the field of vision, known as the blind spot

b *Anat* 'A mucous follicle, also, a space in the connective tissue giving origin to a lymphatic' (*Syd Soc Lex* 1888).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Lacunæ* are certain small Pores or Passages in the Neck of the Womb 1722 QUINCY *Lex Physico-Med* (ed 2) 175 Between this Muscle [Sphincter] and the inner membrane of the Vagina, there are several little Glands, whose excretory Ducts are called Lacunæ. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis Genit Org* 77 Inflammation seals the orifice of the follicle and the lacuna is converted into a cyst containing pus

c *Anat.* One of the small cavities in the bone substance which contain the bone corpuscles or osteoblasts (*Syd. Soc. Lex* 1888)

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys Anat.* I 109 They [pores] soon arrange themselves in sets, each of which discharges itself into a small cavity or lacuna 1859 [see LACUNAL *a*] 1867 J HOGG *Microsc* I ii 57 The observation of the Haversian canals and the lacunæ of bones

d *Zool* One of the spaces left among the tissues of the lower animals, which serve in place of vessels for the circulation of the body fluids.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc* II III. 566 Minute capillary ramifications [in flukes] terminating in small oval shaped sacs or lacunæ.

e *Bot* An air-space in the cellular tissue of plants, an air-cell. Also, a small pit or depression on the upper surface of the thallus of lichens.

1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 948 [Lichens] *Lacunæ* are small hollows or pits on the upper surface of the frond. 1856 in HENSLOW *Dict Bot Terms* 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 41 In Tuburcinia, the minute cells are compacted into a hollow sphere, having lacunæ communicating with the interior.

Lacunal (lăkiū·năl), *a.* [f. LACUNA + -AL] Of or pertaining to a lacuna, resembling a lacuna.

1846 DANA *Zooph* IV (1848) 58 The intermediate lateral pores or lacunal spaces 1859 J TOMES *Dental Surg* 86 A bone lacuna, situated within a semi-circular indentation in the dentine, gives the appearance of a lacunal cell 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis Genit Org* 77 Another form of lacunal inflammation is where the lacuna magna in the roof of the urethra continues inflamed

Lacunar (lăkiū năɹ), *sb. Arch.* Pl. **lacunars, lacunaria** (lækiunē·riă). [a. L. *lacūnar*, f *lacūna*. see LACUNA.] **a.** The ceiling or under surface of any part, when it consists of sunk or hollowed compartments. **b.** *pl.* The sunken panels in such a ceiling

1696 PHILLIPS, *Lacunar* (in Architect), the flooring or planking above the Porticoes, a cieled roof arched or fretted. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl* 1727-1800 in BAILEY 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 *Lacunaria*, or *Lacunars*, panels or coffers formed on the ceilings of apartments, and sometimes on the soffits of coronae in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders 1845 *Athenæum* 11 Jan 48 On the grounds of the coffers forming the lacunaria of the ceilings.

Lacunar (lăkiū·năɹ), *a.* [f. LACUNA + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a lacuna or lacunæ; consisting of or characterized by lacunæ.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* p. CV, The circulation is always more or less extensively lacunar, even arteries may be wanting 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i (1877) 57 The venous system remains more or less lacunar. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 430 The zone of lacunar parenchyma. surrounds the vascular bundles 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* IV 743 The only affection that can be confused with this mycosis is chronic lacunar tonsillitis.

Lacunary (lăkiū năɹi), *a.* [f. LACUNA + -ARY²; after F. *lacunaire.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a lacuna; consisting of or resembling lacunæ.

1857 E C. OTTÉ *Quatrefages' Rambles Nat* II 289 Lacunary passages connected these two cavities together 1868 P M DUNCAN *Insect World* Introd 14 On reaching the interior of the head it opens in the lacunary inter-organic system

2. *Math. Lacunary function* (see quots.). *Lacunary space.* an area in a plane, every point of which is the affix of a value of the variable for which a given function has no determinate values.

1893 CAYLEY in *Q Jrnl Math.* May 281 A function such as this, existing only for points within a certain region and not for the whole of the infinite plane, is said to be a lacunary function 1893 A R FORSYTH *Theory Functions* § 87. 141 Weierstrass was the first to draw attention to lacunary functions as they may be called *Ibid* 143 The first step in the construction of a function which shall have any assigned lacunary space

† **Lacunate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L *lacūnāt-*, ppl. stem of *lacūnāre*, f *lacūna*]

1623 COCKERAM, *Lacunate*, to make ditches or holes

Hence † **Lacuna tion, a** making of holes.

1658 in PHILLIPS 1676 in COLES.

Lacune (lăkiū·n). [Anglicized form of LACUNA. Cf. F. *lacune*]

1. = LACUNA 1. Now *rare*

1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc Quest* 43 Which I look upon as a very Great Lacune in his Scheme 1784 HENLEY in *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 189 *note*, There being a lacune in his transcript of the original 1814 W. TAYLOR in Robberd *Mem* II 450 He could trust to his extempore eloquence for supplying the lacunes of his text. 1887 *Dublin Rev* July 213 In the episcopal succession there are some few lacunes which there are no data to fill

2. = LACUNA 2.

1846 DANA *Zooph* IV (1848) 35 The various cavities, lacunes, or pores in the tissues of the animal.

Lacune, obs. form of I AGOON

Lacunose (lăkiū·nōus), *a.* [ad. L. *lacūnōs-us*, f *lacūna* LACUNA.] Abounding in lacunæ. **a** Having many cavities or depressions, furrowed, pitted, *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.*

1816 T BROWN *Elem Conchol* 155 *Lacunose*, having the surface covered with small pits 1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* IV 270 Lacunose (*lacunosa*), having a few scattered, irregular, broadish but shallow excavations. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 56 These latter have either a smooth, warted, spinulose, or lacunose epispore

b. Of a manuscript: Full of gaps or hiatuses.

1894 R ELLIS *Fables of Phaedrus* 9 The lacunose condition of both MSS at this part of Book IV

¶ In combining form *lacunoso-*: **lacuno so-fi·stulose** *a Bot*, having lacunæ and fistulæ; **lacuno so-ru·gose** *a Bot*, wrinkled with irregular furrows

1866 *Treas Bot* 655/2 *Lacunoso-rugose*, marked by deep broad irregular wrinkles, as the shell of the walnut, or stone of the peach 1887 W PHILLIPS *Brit Discomycetes* 13 Ribs slender, solid, not lacunoso fistulose, as in the preceding

Hence **Lacuno·sity,** lacunose quality.

1895 *Athenæum* 31 Aug 290/2 The vocabulary conveys a general impression of lacunosity and inconsistency

† **Lacu·nous,** *a. Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. LACUNA + -OUS] Resembling a hollow or lacuna.

1653 R SANDERS *Physiogn* 272 This lacunous hollow of the upper lip, between the nostrils and the upper lip

Lacunulose (lăkiū·nŭlōus), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L *lacūnula* (dim. of LACUNA) + -OSE] Minutely lacunose

1882 TUCKERMAN *N. Amer Lichens* I 61 *P*[*armelia*] *lophyrea* Ach., lobes flattish lacunulose, flexuous

Lacuscular (lăkv skiŭlaɹ), *a* [f L. *lacuscul-us* (dim. of *lacus* LAKE *sb* 4) + -AR] Of or pertaining to a small pool; frequenting small pools.

1878 J. COLQUHOUN *Moor & Loch* (1880) I 266 Perhaps the most lacuscular is the tuft

Lacustral (lăkv·străl), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. as next + -AL] = LACUSTRINE.

1843 in HUMBLE *Dict Geol* 1865 in PAGE *Handbk Geol* 7

Lacustrian (lăkv striăn), *a* and *sb rare.* [f as next + -IAN.] **A.** *adj* = LACUSTRINE 1 b. **B.** *sb.* An inhabitant of a lacustrine dwelling.

1865 *Reader* 8 July 30 The waters of the Lake of Constance have been so low this winter as to allow important researches to be made concerning the lacustrian habitations 1884 W WESTALL in *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI 70 There is ample evidence that the Lacustrians of the Bronze Period had reached a high degree of civilization

Lacustrine (lăkv strin), *a.* [f. as if L. **lacustri-* (f. *lacus* LAKE *sb.*⁴, after the analogy of *palūstri-*, *palūster*, f. *palūd-*, *palūs* marsh) + -INE.] Of or pertaining to a lake or lakes. Said *esp.* of plants and animals inhabiting lakes, and *Geol.* of strata, etc., which originated by deposition at the

bottom of lakes; also with reference to 'lake-dwellings' such as those of prehistoric Europe. *Lacustrine age, period*: the period when lake-dwellings were common.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. iii 49 The lacustrine and alluvial deposits of Italy. 1833 *Ibid* III 220, I collected six species of lacustrine shells. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 165 The clays and sands on Lough Neagh were of lacustrine origin. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr Creat.* i (1874) 9 Lacustrine plants. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh Ann.* (1863) I. i. 38 The lacustrine habitations of Switzerland. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* III 30 The stream we design to cultivate must possess no lacustrine head. 1869 LUBBOCK *Preh Times* IX (ed. 2) 291 The bones generally occur in the lacustrine shell marl. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc Aims, Prog Cult.* Wks (Bohn) III 225 Who would live in the stone age . or the lacustrine? 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 143 *Lacustrine Delta* The alluvial tract formed by a river at its embouchure into a lake 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* III. 15 Identified with a marine or a lacustrine fauna 1880 HARTING *Brit. Anim. Extinct* 3 Wild boars wallowing in lacustrine mire.

‖ **Lac Virginis.** [L., *lit.* milk of the Virgin.]

†1. Some cosmetic. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ordin.* v in Ashmole *Theat Chem* (1652) 77 As Water of Litharge which would not misse With Water of Azot to make *lac virginis* 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* C 2, She should haue noynted your face ouer night with *Lac virginis* 1641 FRENCH *Distill* (1651) v 142 This salt is as good as any *Lac virginis* to clear, and smooth the face 1698 SIR R. SOUTHWELL in *Phil Trans* XX. 88 This maketh the *Lac Virginis* for the common Wash

2. A kind of wine; ? = G *Liebfraumilch*

1820 *Blackw Mag* VIII 44 The Parsons should grow misty On good *Lac Virginis*, or *Lachryma Christi*.

Lacy (lē'sɪ), *a.* Also **lacey**. [f. LACE *sb.* + -Y 1] Consisting of, or having the appearance of, lace.

1804 in *Charlotte Smith's Convers* I 57 Eluding him, on lacey plume The silver moth enjoys the gloom 1823 GALT *Entail* I xv 112 A thin mist, partaking more of the lacy character of a haze than the texture of a vapour 1848 SARA COLERIDGE in *Q. Rev.* Mar 439 To display the lacy vein-work of a leaf apart from the cellular tissue 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* I. i ix 157 Clad in one of those lawny, lacy gowns

Lacye, -yn, obs. forms of LACE *v.*

Lad (læd), *sb.*[1] Forms 4-6 **ladde**, 6-8 *Sc* **lawd**, 7 **ladd**, 5- **lad**. [ME. *ladde*, of obscure origin

Possibly a use of the definite form of the pa. pple of LEAD *v.*, in ME. *lad* is a dialectal variant of *led* pa. pple. The use might have originated in the application of the plural *ladde* elliptically to the followers of a lord. Actual evidence, however, is wanting. It is noteworthy that a 'Godric *Ladda*' attests a document written 1088–1123 (Earle *Land Charters* 270). If this cognomen be (as is possible) identical with ME. *ladde*, its evidence is unfavourable to the derivation suggested above.

Quite inadmissible, both on the ground of phonology and meaning, is the current statement that the word is cognate with the last syllable of the Goth. *juggalauþs* young man; the ending *lauþs* (stem *-lauda-* adj., *lauði-* sb.), which does not occur as an independent word, has in compounds the sense 'having (a certain) growth or size', as in *hveðlauþs* how great, *swalauþs* so great, *samalauþs* equally great. The Celtic derivations commonly alleged are also worthless: the Welsh *llawd* is a dictionary figment invented to explain the feminine *llodes* (in Dictionaries *llodes*), which Prof. Rhys has shown to be shortened from *herlodes*, fem. of *herlawd*, a. MF. *herlot* HARLOT, and the Irish *lath* does not exist in either the earlier or the later sense of 'lad', but means 'hero' or 'champion'.]

†1. A serving-man, attendant, a man of low birth and position; a varlet. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 1786 'Hwat haue ye seid', quoth a ladde 13 *E. E. Allit P.* C 154 Mony ladde þer forth lep to laue & to kest 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B XIX. 32 To make lordes of laddes Of lond that he wynneth *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 4451 And weþen art þou, þov ladde prout? *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (ROXB.) 8280 Whan Serenides the Ring had, Glad she was, and called a lad *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXIX 390 Þis ladde [Jesus] with his leysyngis has oure lawes lorne *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III 43 Lord and lad, to my law doth lowte 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I 1015 A lad to wedde a lady is an inconuenyent *c* 1530 L. COX *Rhet* (1899) 77 He had with hym syngyng laddes and women seruantes. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 391 Pandaris, pykthankis, custronis, and clatteraris, Loupis vp frome laddis, sine lychtis amang lardis 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam* II. 15 Or euer they burned the fatt, the prestes lad [Vulg *puer*] came and sayde [etc.] 1549–50 in Swayne *Churchw Acc. Sarum* (1896) 277 Smythe the carpenter for 3 dayes Labor for his servaunte Clerke and his ladde for takyng downe of the tymbre 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 240 Lay up like a Laird, and seek like a Lad.

2 A boy, youth, a young man, young fellow. Also, in the diction of pastoral poetry, used to denote 'a young shepherd'. In wider sense applied familiarly or endearingly (sometimes ironically) to a male person of any age, esp. in the form of address *my lad*. *Lad of wax* a shoemaker.

[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 283/1 Ladde, or knave, *garcio* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 206/1 A Ladde, *vbi* a knaffe] 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* XXII 15 Foolishnes sticketh in the herte of yᵉ lad, but yᵉ rod of correccion drieueth it awaye 1552 LATIMER *Serm* (1584) 323 First he is a childe, afterward he becommeth a ladde; then a yong man, and after that a perfect man. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) I. 53 Lymmer lawdis and litle lassis 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I ii. 112 *Prin.* Where shall we take a purse to morrow, Iacke? *Fal.* Where thou wilt Lad. 1600 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* II. Dram. Wks. II. 115 How now old Lad, what doest cry? 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 78 Why, well said, my ladds of mettall 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod* 787 Our blessed Sauiour said to his disciples, children, or lads, haue ye any meate? *a* 1650 *Captain Carr* 30 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 81 'Ile not giue over my house', shee said, 'neither for Ladds nor man'. 1709 BYROM *Lit. Rem* (1854) I. i. 6 The other two sizers, one sophister, the other a Lancashire lad of our year. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 1 Apr., The young lads .. divert themselves with making garlands for their favourite lambs. 1724 DE FOE *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 269 The old lad was not to be caught. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 201 Requesting you as a brother lad of wax to make me some of your tight shoes. 1809 HOOD *Eug. Aram* VIII, My gentle lad, what is't you read? 1856 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Snowflakes & Sunbeams* XXVIII. 390 What did you say struck you, Harry, my lad? 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* LXXVIII. 4 Lovely the lady, the lad lovely, a company sweet. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I v. 140 All handsome lads and pretty lasses

†b A man of spirit and vigour.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D* IV VII (Arb.) 71, I trowe they shall finde and feele that I am a lad.

3 *Sc.* A sweetheart.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v ii, And am I then a match for my am lad? 1781 J. MAYNE *Logan Braes* in *Chambers' Cycl Eng. Lit* II. 493 While my dear lad maun face his foes Far, far frae me. 1786 BURNS *Dream* XIV, Ye royal Lasses dainty, Heav'n gie you lads a-plenty.

4. *attrib.*, as *lad-porter*; †**lad-age**, the age of boyhood; **lad-bairn, -wean** *Sc.*, a male child.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III 1 *Vocation* 170 Here have I past my *Lad age fair and good 17 *Herd's Collect. Sc Songs* (1776) II 149 This maiden had a braw *lad-bairn. 1821 GALT *Ann Parish* XIX 180 There was a greater christening of lad bairns than had ever been in any year during my incumbency 1894 *Daily News* 11 Sept 5/3 A *lad porter on the Railway 1821 HOGG *Jacobite Relics* II. 175 Bonny orphan lad-weans twa.

Hence the *nonce-wds.* **La ddess**, a girl, lass; **La ddism**, the condition or character of a lad, **La dhood**, the state of being a lad.

1768 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. 407, I know that he is a very amiable lad and I do not know that she is not as amiable a laddess 1843 *Blackw Mag* LIII 80 They emerge into the full and perfect imago of little lords without any of those intermediate conditions of laddism, hobble-de-hoyism [etc.] 1883 *Spectator* 28 Apr. 543 Youth or ladhood was now protracted further into life 1891 *Century Mag* Nov 61 In this region I grew to ladhood.

†**Lad,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* A thong. Hence †**La dded** *a.*, thonged.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 283/1 Ladde, thwonge (*K* thounge, *S* thang), *ligula* Laddyd, *ligulatus* 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lad*, a thong of leather, a shoe latchet

Lad, obs. pa. t. and pple. of LEAD *v.*

‖ **Ladanum** (lædănŏm) Also 6 (*anglicized*) **ladane**. [L. *lādanum, lēdanum*, a. Gr. λάδανον, λήδανον, f. λῆδον mastic. Cf. LABDANUM and LAUDANUM.]

1 A gum resin which exudes from plants of the genus CISTUS, esp. *C. ladaniferus* and *C. Creticus*, much used in perfumery and for fumigation.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 179 Ꝛ ladani ʒ j, & resolue it in ʒ iij of oile of myrtilles *Ibid* 188 Oliun ladani] 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I K vj, Ladanum hath the propertie to bind to gether to warme, to make softe and to open the mouthes of the veynes 1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 31 Eikand thairtill sa meikill of ladane as salbe thocht expedient 1611 COTGR., *Ladane*, the sweet Gumme Ladanum 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl Exerc* I XII 40 Sistis (that beareth that excellent gumme Ladanum) 1648 HERRICK *Hesper* (1869) 194 How can I chuse but kisse her, whence do's come The storax, spikenard, myrrhe and ladanum 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl* I 161 The balsam called Ladanum is produced by the *Cistus Creticus*.

†2. = LAUDANUM. *Obs.*

1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 29 The compound Opiates are Treacle, Methridate, Ladanum, &c.

Ladde-borde: see LARBOARD

Ladden, rare obs. pa. pple. of LADE *v.*

Ladder (læ dəɹ), *sb.* Forms 1 **hlǽdder, hlǽdder**, 2–4 **leddre**, 4 *Kent* **lheddre**, 3–5 (6 *Sc.*) **ledder**, 4–5 **leddr(e, leddyr**, 3–4 **laddre**, 4 **laddir**, 6– **ladar**, 6–7 **lather**, 4– **ladder** [OE. *hlæd(d)er* str. fem., corresp. to OFris. *hleder, hladder-*, MDu. *lēdere* (Du *leer*, also *ladder* from Fris.), OHG. *leitara* (MHG., mod.G *leiter*):—OTeut. **hlaidrjô*, f. Teut. root **hlī- · hlai-* (whence LEAN *v.*)—Aryan **klī-* cf. Gr. κλῖμαξ ladder]

1. An appliance made of wood, metal, or rope, usually portable, consisting of a series of bars ('rungs') or steps fixed between two supports, by means of which one may ascend to or descend from a height.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 Þær wæs ꝿewuna þæm folce þæt hie æfter hlæddrum up to ðæm glæsenum fæte astiron *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* XXVIII 12 Þa ꝿeseah he on swefne standan ane hlædre fram eorðan to heofenan *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX 263 Hlædre, horscamb and sceara *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1607 He..saȝ, fro ðe eorðe up til heuene bem, A leddre stonden 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3103 His cables vette ynowe & laddren & leuours *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3779 (Fairf.) In slepe a ladder him þoȝt he seyghe fra þe firmament riȝt to his eyghe 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 642 Thai set thair ledder to the wall. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 4761 Þai wonyn on the walls lightly with ladders 1560 J. DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Chron our Time* 150 The Emperour goynge forth as farre as the ladder of the shippe to mete him, receaued him in. 1587 FLEMING *Contin Holinshed* III. 356/1 A lather of fourteene staves would but reach to the top 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met* XIV (1626) 298 [He] oft a lather tooke To gather fruit. 1726–7 SWIFT *Gulliver* I I 25 That several ladders should be applied to my sides, on which the inhabitants mounted. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XI, Kit mounted half way up a short ladder.

†b. *esp.* The steps to a gallows. Chiefly in phr. *to bring to the ladder. Groom of the ladder* (jocular): a hangman. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix 204 [Iuoryn] commaundyd a xxx men to lede hym to yᵉ galows & . they causyd the mynstrell to mount vp on yᵉ ladder. 1594 NASHE *Unfort Trav* Wks. 1883–4 V 138, I .. should haue been hanged, was brought to the ladder, . and yet for all that scap'd dancing in a hempen circle. *Ibid.* 151 Casting mee off the ladder *Ibid* 185 A fidler cannot turne his pin so soone, as he [an executioner] would turn a man of the ladder. 1602 DENT *Path-w Heaven* 311 Many haue beene brought to the gallowes, and haue confessed vpon the ladder, that [etc.]. *a* 1640 DAY *Peregr Schol.* (1881) 72 A kinsman of myne that is grome of the ladder and yeoman of the corde 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm* XIX (1669) 233/2 The offer of a pardon comes too late to him that has turn'd himself off the Ladder.

c. *fig.* Also in phr. † *To draw up the ladder after itself* [cf. F. *après lui il faut tirer l'échelle*], to be unapproachable. *To see through a ladder*: to see what is obvious. *To kick down the ladder*: said of persons who repudiate or ignore the friendships or associations by means of which they have risen in the world.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 129 Þis is sunfulla monna leddre *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 354 And forði þet Dauid hefde þeos two stalen of þisse leddre, þauh he kig were, he clomb upward 1340 *Ayenb* 246 Þis is þe laste stape of þe lheddre of perfeccion. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B XVI 44 The Fende leith a laddre there to, of lesynges aren the ronges 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 77 Men sette moche store by the foresayde science and was their opynion that it was the laddre to go vp into alle other sciences 1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, V I. 55 Northumberland, thou Ladder wherewithall The mounting Bullingbroke ascends my Throne. *a* 1625 COPE in Gutch *Coll Cur* I 123 It is not the true way for men to raise themselves by ladders of detraction. 1670 LASSELS *Voy Italy* I 87 After the Domo, I saw the Church of the Annunciata, which draweth up the Ladder after it for neatness 1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp* (ed. 2) I. 449 Duncan is, I think, a little altered; there is nothing like kicking down the ladder a man rises by. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav Phys* I I IV 74 With these two houses alone I have worked up the medical ladder of my life 1848 THACKERAY *Book of Snobs* VII (1872) 27 She has struggled so gallantly for polite reputation that she has won it pitilessly kicking down the ladder as she advanced degree by degree. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* VI 37 Can't ye see through a ladder, ye black nigger? 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) II VII 73 He now began to climb the ladder of preferment afresh.

2. With qualifying words indicating its use, construction, position, etc., as *fire-, extension-, rope-, scaling-, step-ladder*, etc. Also *Naut.*, as *accommodation, bowsprit, entering, gallery, quarter, stern ladder*. Also JACOB'S LADDER.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid Yng. Seamen* 13 An entring ladder or cleats. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v. *Ladders*, the Bolt-sprit-ladder, at the Beak-head, made fast over the Bolt-sprit, to get upon it. 1758 SHARP in *Naval Chron* VIII 154 He got into a boat from the stern ladder 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780) s. v. *Ladder, Accommodation Ladder*, is a sort of light stair-case, occasionally fixed on the gangway of the admiral, or commander in chief, of a fleet. *Ibid*, *Quarter-Ladders*, two ladders of rope, depending from the right and left side of a ship's stern.

3 Applied to things more or less resembling a ladder. Often with qualifying words, as *cheese, cooper's, paring ladder* (see quots.); *fish ladder* (see FISH *sb.*[1] 7)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 318/2 The paring Ladder, or Coopers Ladder. By the help of this all Barrel Staves or Boards are held fast and sure while the Work-man is paring or shaving them. *Ibid* 335/1 A Cheese Ladder serveth to lay over the Cheese Tub for the Cheese Fat to rest upon, while the Dairy Woman presseth the Whay out of the Cruds. *Ibid* 339/2 The Cart Lathers are the Crooked peeces set over the Cart wheels to keepe Hay and Straw loaden off them 1851 *Catal Gt Exhib* 376 Scotch cart .. with ladders complete, so as to be used as a dung or harvest cart 1875 *Plain Needlework* 10 A crochet needle (to pick up the ladders in stockings). 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech., Ladder*, a notched cleat or stick in a bookcase, for supporting shelves 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* (ed. 4) 90 Two Salmon Ladders, One Jumping Ladder, One Swimming Ladder 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Ladder*, a series of mud buckets which are carried up and down in an oblique direction, for emptying and refilling in dredging operations 1890 *Wesleyan Methodist's Mag* Mar. 162 A woven ladder tape for Venetian blinds, in lieu of hand-made ladders. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 3/3 The flowers are formed into ruches, which trim the skirt and are carried up the sides, with a ladder of ribbons between the lines.

4 In names of plants, as *Christ's ladder* (see CHRIST 5). *Ladder to Heaven* see quots.). Also JACOB'S LADDER.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat Bot* 600 Wee in English [call it] Salomons Seale most usually, but in some countries the people call it Ladder to Heaven, from the forme of the stalke of leaves, one being set above another 1760 LEE *Introd Bot* App. (1765) 316 Ladder to Heaven, *Convallaria* 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Ladder to Heaven (1) *Polemonium cæruleum*, L. (2) *Polygonatum multiflorum*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *ladder foot, rung,* † *stale, stave*; **b.** objective, as *ladder-climber* (in quot. *fig.*), **c** instrumental, as *ladder-travelling, ladder bridged* adj.; **d.** similative, as *ladder-path, road*; *ladderwise* adv.

1898 *Westm Gaz* 26 Aug. 8/2 The *ladder-bridged crevasse. 1870 *Even. Standard* 17 Sept., The *ladder-climbers, who now direct the affairs of Paris *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl Beasts*) xlii, Syne furth him led, and to the gallowis gais, And at the *ledder-fute his leif he

tais. 1814 S ROGERS *Jacquel* Poems (1839) 26 Up many a *ladder-path he guided 1828 J R BEST *Italy as it is* 30 We had descended many steps of the *ladder-road 1620 in Swayne *Churchw Acc Sarum* (1896) 171 For a peece of Timber to make *Ladder Rungs, 12*d* a 1225 *Ancr R.* 354 þeos two [þinges] scheome and pine beoð þe two *leddre stalen þet beoð upriht to þe heouene. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 293/1 *Leddyr stafe, *scalarium* 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 606 As ladder staues they were equally distant one from another. 1855 *Cornwall* 156 The *ladder-travelling is rendered less fatiguing, by being varied and broken up into short journeys. 1593 Q ELIZ. *Boethius* i. pr 1 7 Betwine bothe lettars, *ladarwise, certain steps wer marked

6. Special comb.: **ladder-braid**, a kind of braid made on the lace-pillow; **ladder-carriage**, one for conveying fire-ladders (Knight *Dict Mech.* 1875); **ladder company, detachment** *Mil.* (see quot) **ladder-dance** (see quot); hence *ladder-dancer*, **ladder-dredge**, a dredge having buckets carried round on a ladder-like chain (*Cent. Dict*); **ladder-like** *a*, resembling a ladder, gradational; also *adv.*; **ladder-man**, 'in a fire-brigade, a member of a hook-and-ladder company' (*Cent. Dict.*); **ladder party** = *ladder detachment*; **ladder point**, a form of ladder stitch; **ladder shell**, a marine shell of the genus *Scalaria*, a staircase-shell, wentletrap; **ladder stitch**, a cross bar stitch in embroidery, **ladder-truck**, a vehicle for carrying fire-ladders and hooks; **ladder-walker** = *ladder-dancer*, **ladder way**, a 'way' by which one descends or ascends by means of a ladder, (*a*) in the deck of a ship, (*b*) in the shaft of a mine, **ladder-work**, work done with the help of a ladder, e.g. house-painting, etc. (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlework* 43 **Ladder braid* 1884 *Mil Engineering* I ii 87 The men told off to one ladder (4 files or more, according to length of ladder) form a '*ladder detachment' and the detachments for one line of ladders form a '*ladder company', or 'ladder double company' 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* III v 173 The *Ladder dance, so called, because the performer stands upon a ladder, which he shifts from place to place, and ascends or descends without losing the equilibrium, or permitting it to fall. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 12 ¶ 18 *Ladder-dancers, Rope-dancers, Jugglers 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I 21 A *ladder like flight of steps. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 303 Parallel bundles, connected in a ladder-like manner by transverse branches 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 565 The great parallel terraces over which, ladderlike, the neighbouring Congo has cut its bed 1898 P MANSON *Trop. Diseases* x 181 A gradual ladder-like rise [of temperature] 1884 *Mil Engineering* I ii 98 It is always advisable to have officers and non commissioned officers with *ladder parties 1891 A H CRAWFURD *Gen Crawfurd & Light Div* 230 Fleming fell leading the ladder party at Badajoz. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 186 **Ladder stitch*, there are two kinds of this stitch, the open, called Ladder Point, or Point d'Echelle, in which the bars forming the stitch are taken across an open space, and the closed, known as Jacob, and Ship Ladder, in which the bars are worked on to the material itself 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 258 ¶ 3 Why should not . *Ladder-walkers, and Posture makers appear again on our Stage? c 1850 *Rudim Navig* (Weale) 128 **Ladder-ways*, the openings in the decks wherein the ladders are placed 1875 J H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 77 A shaft large enough to allow of ample pumping space, a good ladder way [etc].

Hence *nonce-wds.* **Ladderless** *a*, having no ladder; **Laddery** *a.* resembling a ladder.

1852 *Fraser's Mag* XLVI 455 Short flights of abrupt laddery st ps 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 78 They were separated from the surface by sixty feet of ladderless shaft

Ladder (læ dəɹ), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. LADDER *sb*] *trans.* To scale with a ladder; to furnish with a ladder or with ladders Also *absol*

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot.* (1728) 191 His friends came rushing forward to ladder the walls. 1582–8 *Hist Jas VI* 1804) 173 The men of Leith looking for na uther thing bot to haue laddérit and winn the hous 1643 *Session Rec.* in *Hist Brechin* (1867) 232 To Alexan er Talbert for laddering the church 3*s* 4*d* 1665 J WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 138 They came from their Stations by Planks laid from His unto their Stones, and otherwise they could not, without laddring up and down.

Ladder, obs. form of LATHER.

Laddered (læ'dəɹd), *a* [f. LADDER *sb.* + -ED[2].] Furnished with a ladder; † of a rope, made into a ladder.

1603 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* I ii. Attempt not to ascend My chamber-window by a ladder'd rope 187 . STEVENSON *Child's Gard Verses* (1895) 81 He [the sun] Into the laddered hayloft smiles 1892 LD LYTTON *King Poppy* iv. 83 Their ladder'd scaffolds swarm'd, as high in heaven

Laddie (læ di). Chiefly *Sc.* [f LAD *sb.* + -IE.] A young lad, a lad. (A term of endearment.)

1546 BALE *Eng Votaries* I. (1550) 16 b, He had a laddy waytynge on hym called Benignus 1721 RAMSAY (*title*) Yellow Hair d Laddie 1728 — Soger Laddie. 1789 BURNS *Ep to Dr Blacklock* vi, I hae a wife and twa wee laddies. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 51, I ken naething agen the laddie 1884 ANNIE SWAN *Dorothea Kirke* xvii 155 'Aunt Janet?' 'Ay, laddie'.

† **Lade**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 1 **hlæd**, 3 **ladd.** [f. LADE *v* (OE. *hlæd* is commonly compared with ON. *hlað* stack, pile, and interpreted 'mound', because it renders L. *agger*; but the sense of 'burden' is possible.)] **a.** Draught. **b.** Load, burden, lading.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 160 Besittað hie utan & berað hiere hlæd to [L. *comportabis aggerem*]. c 1200 ORMIN 19313 We lodenn alle twinne ladd Off hiss godnessess welle. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1663 With hym faught a yong knyght Ech on other laid good lade. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 1811) 229 That they may be in our sayde landis and lordshippys for too bye and gader lade and freith and cary awaye, or doo to bee caryed awey and conueied into the sayde kyngdom of England.

Lade (lēid), *sb.*[2] [app. a variant of LEAD *sb*[2] (which occurs much earlier in the same sense); perh confused with *lade*, the regular Sc. and northern form of LODE, OE *lád*. The synonymous LEAT is not etymologically related.]

1 A channel constructed for leading water to a mill wheel; a mill-race. (Often in comb *mill-lade*) Chiefly *Sc*

1808-80 JAMIESON. *Lade, lead* 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict.* c 97 § 6 The construction or alteration of mill dams, or lades, or water wheels so as to afford a reasonable means for the passage of salmon 1854 A M KAY *Hist Kilmarnock* (1880) 106 A corn mill, which was driven by a lade that flowed through the same spot. 1868 *Perthsh. Jrnl.* 18 June, Some fine sport was enjoyed; but the salmon on two or three occasions made a rush into the lade and escaped

¶ **2.** A sb. *lade*, with a sense 'channel, water-course, mouth of a river', has been evolved by etymologists from place names in which the last element is -*lade* (OE *gelád* channel, as in *Crecca-gelád* Cricklade); the interpretation has been suggested by LADE *v.* The word was admitted into Bailey's and Johnson's Dicts., and has occasionally been used in literature.

[1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N Test* To Rdr 34 How many learned men haue mistaken the name of a place neere Oxford called Creklade? as if it sauored of Greeke, when it is but old English, and signifies *Ostium riuuli*, a place where some Creeke or little brooke doth lade or empty it selfe into a greater water] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Lada* (in old Records), a Lade, Lading, or Course of Water. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Lade*, a Passage of Water, the Mouth of a River 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* II xi 180 Cotinglade seemingly a lade, leat, or canal through Cottenham Fen to the Westwater 1873 H KINGSLEY *Oakshott* xxvi 184 Every trickling tiny lade, every foaming brook, told its own story

Lade (lēid), *sb*[3] *local* [? f. LADE *v*] A board or rail fixed to the side of a cart or waggon to give greater width.

1686 *Lond Gaz* No 2188/4 Lost a short turn Waggon, with two pair of Harness and a Cart Saddle, with Wheel Lades 1847 in HALLIWELL 1875 BLACKMORE *A Lorraine* III v 72 The vice-president's cart was in the shed close by, and on the front lade sat Bonny

Lade (lēid), *v.* Forms: 1 **hladan**, (**ladan**), 3 (*Orm*) **ladenn**, (4 **lhade**, 6 **laade**, 7 **laid**), ? 3, 4– **lade.** *Pa t.* 1 **hlód**, (*once* **ȝehléod**), 3–4 **lode**; *weak* 5– **laded** *Pa pple.* 1 (**ȝe**)**hladen**, 4 **i lade**, 4–6 (8 *Sc poet*) **lade**, (6 **ladden**, *Sc* **ladin**), 4–**laden**, *weak* 5 **ladyd**, 6– **laded.** [Com Teut str. vb.: OE. *hladan* (*hlód*, *gehladen*), corresp. to OFris *hlada*, OS. *hladan* (Du *laden*), ON *hlaða* (Sw. *ladda*); with consonant-ablaut the word appears in OHG. *hladan* (G *laden*), Goth. (*af*)*hlaþan*:—OTeut. **hlaþ-*, *hlað-*:—pre-Teut. **klat-*, parallel with **klad-* in OSl *klasti* to place. The general Teut senses are those represented by branch I; branch II is peculiar to Eng. but OS. has the sense 'to put (liquor) into a vessel', as a particular application of a sense similar to 2 below. Another derivative of the root is MHG. *luot* burden, mass, multitude:—OTeut **hlôþâ*; in the OE *hlóð* booty, multitude, OLG *hlôtha* booty, this type seems to have coalesced with OTeut. **hlanþâ*.

The pa t has from 15th c. been conjugated weak The pa pple is still usually strong when used in the senses of branch I; in those of branch II it is now always weak]

I. To load

1. *trans.* To put the cargo on board (a ship). Also (now only in *passive*) to load (a vehicle, a beast of burden).

Beowulf (Z) 896 Sæbat ȝehleod *Ibid.* 1897 Þa wæs on sande sæȝeap naca hladen herewædum. 13 *Coer de L* 1384 Thrittene schyppys i lade with hyvys Of bees *Ibid* 1388 Another schyp was laden With an engyne hyghte Robynet 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls IV. 197 A boot þat was so hevy lade wiþ men þat folowede hym þat it sanke doun a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 983 To lade a cart or fill a barwe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III vi 211 Our kervalis howis ladis and prymys he With huge charge of siluir. 1535 COVERDALE *Esek* xii 12 The chefest that is amonge you, shall lade his shoulders in the darcke, and get him awaye 1611 BIBLE *Gen* xlii. 26 They laded their asses with the corne 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 69 ¶ 5 Our Ships are laden with the Harvest of every Climate 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix, A foreign ship richly laded with wines. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* xxxvi. (1856) 325 A sledge kept laden to meet emergencies. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 817 He.. help'd At lading and unlading the tall barks.

b. To load (a person *with* gifts, etc, (a tree, branch) *with* fruit; to charge or fill abundantly. Now only in pa. pple. *laden*, loaded, fraught, heavily charged *with* † Also *to lade up.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* iv 22 Whan he myght fynde the messagers of Charlemayn, he charged and laded them alle with richesses of thoryent. 1484 — *Chivalry* 4 A tree wel laden and charged of fruyte. 1629 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 9 With every man a bundle of sedge and bavins still throwne before them, so laded up the Lake, as [etc.] 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Husb.* 130 Corn.. the earlier it is sown, *cæteris paribus*, the better laden it is. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xiii. *Acis* 72 Than apples fairer, when the boughs they lade. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* III. 112 A northern whirlwind. Shook the boughs thus laden. 1847 WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 231 Shores laden with all kinds of beauty. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv 67 These .sandstones are laden with a profusion of fossils. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxiii. 279 Her eyes were laden with tears. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 47 [The air] must have become laden with moisture

c. To burden, load oppressively; chiefly in immaterial sense. Now only (somewhat *arch.*) in pa. pple, burdened *with* sin, sorrow, etc.

1538 STARKEY *England* I ii. 28 Yf we be thys lade wyth ignorance. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 41 Doth not loue lade you? 1555 EDEN *Decades* 159 It is not lawful for any to lade his neighbours waules with raiters. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* II iii. 93 Lade him with irons 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* V ii. 123, I. do confesse I haue Bene laden with like frailties a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 54 To lade no one man with too much preferment. 1655 CULPEPPER & COLE *Riverius* XV. vi. 420 Miserable Woman-Kind is commonly laded with manifold Diseases. a 1656 BP HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* 168 Saviour, thy sinner is sufficiently laden, with the burden of his iniquities. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 143 Phimos, who by his livid colour shews Him lade with vile diseases. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts* I. 90 Laden with the sin which they had committed.

2. To put or place as a burden, freight, or cargo; now only, to ship (goods) as cargo.

Beowulf (Z.) 2775 Him on bearm hlodon bunan and discas sylfes dome a 1000 *Riddles* iv 65 (Gr) Ic. me [on] hrycȝ hlade, þæt ic habban sceal. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 2901 (Gr.) Ongan ba ad hladan a 1300 *K Horn* 1409 Ston he dude lade, And lym therto he made 1472 *Waterford Arch* in 10th *Rep. Hist MSS Comm.* App v 309 From the porte that the saide marchandise is lade unto the porte of the said citie c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii 580 Thenne fet he stones & morter in grete plente and I promyse you that reynawd laded more stones than xv. other dyde 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen VIII*, c 9 § 3 No person shall enbote or lade anie wheate in anie picard 1665 *Lond. Gaz* No 16/2 A Legorn ship bound to Tunis with moneys to lade Corn 1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) III 347 He had his Vessel seized by the Genoese, when lading wine for our Fleet. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* viii 261 It is impossible to lade or deliver Cargoes. 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* III. vi. cxiv. 641 The surplus products.. must be laden on board the vessels.

b. *absol* or *intr.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX 704 Quhen thai off hay was ladand most bysse. 1611 BIBLE *Neh* iv. 17 They that bare burdens, with those that laded 1667 *Lond. Gaz* No 202/1 As many light ships come in the last evening Tyde to lade. 1712 E COOKE *Voy S. Sea* 179 At this High land of Ariquipa, is good anchoring, where Vessels use to lade. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 450 A pier .at which vessels .. lade and unlade.

† **3.** To lay a burden of (guilt) *upon* Also *absol*

1535 COVERDALE *Deut* xxii. 8 Make a battlement aboute thy rofe, that thou lade not bloude vpon thine house yf eny man fall therof a 1541 WYATT *Poet Wks* (1861) 196 Him seemeth that the shade Of his offence again his force assays By violent despair on him to lade.

† **4.** To load or charge (a gun); also, to load (cartridges) in a gun. *Obs*

1633 T STAFFORD *Pac. Hib* III viii. (1810) 569 Going to lade her againe, their Gunner was slaine at his Peece 1635 LD LINDSEY in Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 335/1 To command the Gunners to laid Cartrages. 1690 *Mor Ess Present Times* vii 129 Cannon like, will discharge but once till they are new Laden.

II To draw water.

5. *trans* To draw (water); to take up or remove (water or other fluids) from a river, a vessel, etc., with a ladle, scoop, or by similar means; to bale. † *occas.* with cogn obj. (Now chiefly *techn.* and *dial.*)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* John iv. 7 Cuom uif of ðær byriȝ to ladanne [*Rushw* hladanne] uæter. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John ii 9 Þa þenas soðlice wiston þe þæt wæter hlodon c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* II 180 Ænne ealdne munuc wæter hladen e. c 1200 ORMIN 14044 Gaþ and ladeþþ upp & bereþþ itt Till þallderrmann onn hæfedd *Ibid* 19313 We lodenn alle twinne ladd Off hiss godnessess welle. c 1330 *Arth & Merl* 1475 Kölbing) Þai þe water vp loden þo, Al way bi to & to 1340 *Ayenb.* 178 Alsuo ase hit behoueþ ofte þet ssip lhade out þet weter þet alneway ge) in. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 283/2 Ladyn or lay water *vatilo.* c 1450 *Merlin* 37 Thei hadde a-wey the erthe, and fonde the water, and dede it to laden oute. 1530 PALSGR 600/1, I laade water with a scoup or any other thyng out of a dytche or pytte. a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open* (1677) 8 Then lade forth your liquor and set it a cooling 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Smelting Silver* 114 It is laded out and cast into long square bars. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *brewery*, The first Wort must be pumped or laded off into one or more Coolers 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 47 To lade off the Whey clear from Curd 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 585 By lading the glass out of one pot into another with copper ladles. 1842 J AITON *Domest. Econ* 332 Out of this underbuck you must lade the ale-wort into the tun-tub.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1612–15 BP HALL *Contempl., N. T.* II v, She did not think best to lade at the shallow channel, but runs rather to the well head. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit Past* I v. (1772) I. 142 Or with their hats lade [for fish] in a brooke. 1741 *Compl. Fam -Piece* I vi. 279 You must gradually lade out of the second Copper.

† **6.** To empty by 'lading'. *Obs.*

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr* in *Palsgr.* 1020 Whan a man doth come to the great see for to lade [F. *espuisér*] it.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 139 Like one that . chides the S.a Saying hee'le lade it dry 1628 BP HALL *Old Relig.* (1686) 73 We are not they who think to lade the sea with an egg-shell.

†7. *trans.* Of a ship: To let in (water). *Obs.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii, The shyp . was so staunche it myht no water lade. 1530 PALSGR. 601/1, I lade, I take in water, as a shyp or bote that is nat staunched ..This bote ladeth in water a pace.

8. *Comb.* The verb stem used in comb. with names of vessels used in lading, as *lade-*†*bowl*, *-bucket*, *-gallon* (dial. *gawn*, *gorn*), †*-mele* [? ME. MELE, bowl], *-pail*.

1420 *Inv.* in *Linc. Chapter Acc. Bk.* A. 2 30 lf. 69, 1 *ladebolle 6d. 1891 *Hartland Gloss.*, **Lade bucket*, a small dipping bucket, used in brewing, &c *c*1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 234 The air sall haue the best brewing leid, the mask fat, with tub, barrells, and *laid-gallon. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, **Lade-gawn*, any vessel for lading out liquid 1847 HALLIWELL, **Lade-gorn*, a pail with a long handle to lade water out with. *D.rb.* Also called a *lade-pail*. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 401 Bruers measures, as barrells, kilderkins, firkins, runletts, *lademeales, gallons 1558 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 87 Paid for a vesselle and a *lad payle to putt in lyme 1835 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word bk*, *Late pail*. A late-pail or lade pail) is commonly used for dipping hot water from a copper, or for making cider.

Lade, Sc. and north. form of LOAD *sb.*

Ladeborde: see LARBOARD.

†**La'ded**, *ppl. a.* [f. LADE *v.* + -ED¹.] = LADEN

1630 DRAYTON *Descr. Elysium* 3 Pomegranates Their laded branches bow 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II 752 The laded Boughs their Fruits in Autumn bear 1708 *Rhode Island Col. Rec* (1859) IV. 58 Very few of the enemy's privateers .will outsail one of our laded vessels.

†**La'del.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *lade* LODE *sb.* + -EL¹.] ? A little path, by-path.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. iii (Skeat) I. 42 By smale pathes, that swyne and hogges hadden made, as lanes with ladels their maste to seche.

Laden (lē'dn), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **ladin, ladne, laiden**, 7 **laidin**. [f. LADE *v.* + -EN; but perh. partly a Sc. var. of LOADEN *v.*] *trans* = LADE *v.*

1514 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I 83 The gudis that happinnis to be input and ladnyt in the samyn schippis. 1531 *Ibid* 142 The losing and laidnyng of schippis. 1579 MUNDAY in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 151 Euery prisoner being most graciously ladened with yrons on their legges. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* x. 356 To ladne him with deceitful leisingis, criminable crymes, and tailes vntrue 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 147 Trees ladened with fruits 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 303 They used him with all curteste, and ladened him with gifts. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. No. 63. 94 Let each Mule carry his own Burthen, and not laden him further. 1808–18 JAMIESON, *Ladenin time*, the time of laying in winter provisions 1885 MRS C. L. PIRKIS *Lady Lovelace* I. i 19 He lade ed himself obe liently with Edie's belongings 1890 CUSHING *Bull i' th' Thorn* II. xiii 243 The air was ladened with the fragrance of jasmine

Laden (lē'dn) *ppl. a.* [str. pa. pple. of LADE *v.*] Burdened, loaded, weighed down (*lit* and *fig*). Often in comb. with sbs., as *sorrow-laden*; also HEAVY-LADEN.

1595 MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy* (Hakl Soc) 3 A man entering into matters with so laden a foote, that the other's meat would be eaten before his spit could come to the fire 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met* XIII. *Acis* 118 The laden boughs for you alone shall bear *a*1790 I. WARTON *Eclog* III. 94 Where . clust'ring nuts their laden branches bend. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser III. v. 70 The better impulses of a laden spirit 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Laden*, the state of a ship when charged with materials equal to her capacity 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* CIXII. II, Now mount the laden clouds, Now flames the darkening sky. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Sept 7/1 The laden trains start hence.

Laden, obs. form of LATTEN, brass.

Lader (lē'dəɹ). ? *Obs.* [f. LADE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who lades; *esp.* one who freights a ship.

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 3 The said owner or lader of the said picard bote or other vessel. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 14 § 7 The Buying of any Corn , by any such Badger, Lader, Kidder or Carrier 1626 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm* (Camden) 42 The name of the lader of the foresaid hides. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 9 A Lader of Corn or Grain. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 494 The Goods appear to have been restored to the Masters of the Ships in which they were laden; and, by the Customs of the Sea, the Master is in the Place of the Lader, and answerable to him.

Lade sterne, obs. form of LODESTAR.

La-di-da (lādidā'). *slang.* [Onomatopœic, in ridicule of 'swell' modes of utterance. Cf. HAW-HAW.] A derisive term for one who affects gentility; a 'swell'. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* = LARDY-DARDY.

*c*1883 in Atkin *House Scraps* (1887) 166 The young 'un goes to music-halls And does the la-di-da. 1893 GUNTER *Baron Montes* III. viii 77 That French brother of his, Frank, the Parisian la-de-da. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 3/2, I may tell you we are all homely girls. We don't want any la di-da members.

†**La'died**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LADY *sb.* + -ED.] Lady-like; soft, gentle.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [1] viii 20 Sores are not to bee anguish't with a rusticke pressure; but gently stroaked with a Ladyed hand.

Ladify: see LADYFY.

Ladin, obs. Sc. f. LADEN *v.*; obs. Sc. pa. pple. of LADE *v.*

Lading (lē'diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LADE *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb LADE; the loading of a ship with its cargo; the bailing or ladling out of water, etc. *Bill of lading* (see BILL *sb.*³ 10)

1500 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 391 In lading and discharding of his goodes. into foreyn realmis. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves, Lusoria* XXXV. (1677) 32 Must we haue fire still glowing under us. Only that we with constant Lading may Keep our selues cool? 1743 *Loud. & Country Brew* II (ed. 2) 121 Where the Water is put over by the Hand-bowl, or what is called Lading over. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 589 The transfer of the glass into the cuvettes, is called lading

2. *concr.* That with which a ship is laded; freight, cargo. †Also *transf.* (see quots. 1611, 1621).

1526 TINDALE *Acts* XXVII. 10 Syrs, I perceaue that thys vyage wilbe with hurte and domage, not off the ladynge and shippe only: but also off oure lyues. 1611 COTGR., *Prendre son sel*, to swill, quaffe, carouse; to take in his lading, or his liquor, to the full. 1622 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. xiii. 369 Drunkards when they haue their lading of wine. 1669 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1691) 7 With much ado I got off a boats lading of Water. 1670 *Ibid* (1711) 91, I was bound for China, and . had rich Lading for that Country. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4598/4 Two Ships lading of Russia Rhine Hemp 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxi. (1857) 303 A small sloop entered the frith, to take in a lading of meal 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 169 The crews were saved, but much of the lading was lost or damaged 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 184 A lading of great rarities.

fig. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XXV, When mighty Love would cleave in twain The lading of a single pain.

†3. A place where cargoes are laded. *Obs.*

1594 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Essex* (Camden) 10 It is inuironed with creekes, which leade to certayne ladinges, as to Landymer lading wher they take in wood

4. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *lading-can* (*dial.*), †*gin*, *hole*, *utensil*, *well*.

1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, **Lading can*, a small tin can, containing two or three quarts, used for taking hot water out of a boiler. [Common in the north midlands and Yorkshire.] 1497 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 103 *Lading gynne ij. *Ibid.* 104 Lading gynnes . iij. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 589 *Glass-making*, In this operation ['lading'] ladles of wrought iron are employed, which are plunged into the pots through the upper openings or *lading holes. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 189 The only *ladin; or baling utensil employed by the miserable sinner should be a limpet shell 1769 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs Thrale* 14 Aug., The *lading-well in this ill fated George Lane lies shamefully neglected.

Ladiship, variant of LADYSHIP.

Ladisman, variant of LODESMAN.

La'dkin. [f. LAD *sb.* + -KIN.] A young lad.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. iii. xxxi, Tharrhon that young ladkin hight.

Ladle (lē'd'l), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 **hlædel**, 3 **ladele**, 4–5 **ladel**, 5 **laddil, ladill, ladyl, ladyll(e**, 5–7 **ladell(e**, 6 **ladil**, 7 **ladul**, 5– **ladle**. [OE. *hlædel*, f. *hladan* LADE *v.*: see -EL.]

1. A large spoon with a long handle and cup-shaped bowl, used chiefly for lading liquids.

a 1000 *OE. Gloss* in Haupt's *Zeitschrift* IX. 418 *Antlia*, mid hlædele. *a* 1100 *Cerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 Cytel, hlædel, pannan. *c*1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/94 Sethþe salt heo nome And Mid ladeles on is wondene it casten 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 274 A ladel bugge with a longe stele, That cast for to kepe a crokke to saue the fatte abouen. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1162 The cook yscalded, for al his longe ladel *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 283/2 Ladylle, pot spone, *cocus* 1468–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 92, 2 laddils et 1 scomer de cupro pro coquina, 23d. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 36 Some stird the molten owre with ladles great. 1602 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* Recipe liv, You must haue a fine brason ladle to let run the sugar vppon the seedes 1680 BOYLE *Exper. Produc. Chym. Princ.* I. iv. 48 The materials of Glass having been kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the work men take off with Ladles *c*1718 PRIOR *Ladle* 135 A ladle for our silver dish Is what I want 1744 BERKELEY *Let. Tar Water* § 2 Wks. 1871 III. 462 Stir with a wooden ladle, or flat stick. 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 Punch ladles 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 54 Jaffa contains some fine marble fountains, to which ladles are attached by chains, for the convenience of the stranger who is athirst. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Paying-ladle*, an iron ladle with a long channelled spout opposite to the handle; it is used to pour melted pitch into the seams. 1895 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/5 An egg-and ladle race

2. In various technical applications.

a. *Gunnery.* 'An instrument for charging with loose powder; formed of a cylindrical sheet of copper-tube fitted to the end of a long staff' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk* 1867). Also a similar instrument for removing the shot from a cannon.

1497 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 85 Charging ladells ij, Rammers..ij 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 185 We could not avoyd the danger, to charge and discharge with the ladell, especially in so hotte a fight. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 34 The Master Gunner hath the charge of the ordnance, and shot, powder, match, ladles [etc.]. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) I. 4 b, Cannon are charged with an instrument termed a ladle. 1851 DOUGLAS *Nav. Gunnery* (ed. 3) 518 To practise with the Eprouvette, charge it with a small quantity of loose powder, by means of a ladle.

b. *Founding.* A pan with a handle, to hold molten metal for pouring. Also in *Glass-making*, a similar instrument used to convey molten glass from the pot to the cuvette

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 206/2 A Ladylle for yettynge, *fusorium*. 1495 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 195 Ladylles of iron to melt lede. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 404 Ladles are of three or four different sizes, and are used for melting the solder. 1839 [see LADING *vbl. sb.* 4]. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Ladle*, a vessel into which molten metal is conveyed from the furnace or crucible, and from which it is poured into the moulds.

†3. Applied to the cup of an acorn *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 172/1 Take of the best Aquavitæ a quarte . and Akorne dishes or Ladles.

4. One of the float-boards of a water-wheel.

1611 COTGR., *Aubes*, the short boordes which are set into th' outside of a water mills wheele; we call them, ladles, or aue-b ords. 1673–4 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. vii. § 6 (1682) 148 The Ladles and soles of a Mill-wheel are always made of Elm. 1731 BRIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 11 The Ladles or Paddles 14 Foot long 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

†5. *Sc.* 'A burghal duty charged on grain, meal, and flour, brought to market for sale; also, the proceeds or income obtained from that duty'. Also, 'The dish or vessel used as the measure in exacting this duty' (Jam. *Suppl.*) *Obs.*

1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 14 The casualiteis of the mercat callit the Ladill is sett to Robert Millare, meleman, quhill Whitsone tysday nixtocum

6. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *ladle-staff*, *-washer*; *ladle-shaped* adj.; **ladle-board** = LADLE 4; **ladle-dues** *Sc.* (see sense 5); **ladle-furnace**, a gas furnace in which the metal to be melted is contained in a ladle; **ladle-man**, †(*a*) (see quot. 1750); (*b*) a workman who uses a ladle (sense 2 b); **ladle-shell** (*local U. S.*), a name for certain large shells (*Fulgur*, *Sycotypus*, etc.), which are or may be used as ladles in baling out boats, etc. (*Cent. Dict.*); **ladle-wood** *Bot.*, the wood of a S. African tree (*Cassine Colpoon*), used for carving (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1744 DESAGULIERS *Exper. Philos.* II. 92 Therefore the *Ladle-Board is struck by twice the Matter. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 197 To knock off the Floats or Ladle-boards from the wheels 1853 GLYNN *Power Water* App. 148 The floats or ladle-boards 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. II. 120 *note*, Farmer of *ladle dues. 1880 *Cooley's Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 6) I. 772 *Ladle furnace. This takes ladles up to 6½ inches diameter, and will melt 6 to 8 lbs. of zinc in about 15 minutes 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. i. 184 An Insect seldom, or never, misses attacking our green Cherries with so much Diligence and Fury, as to spoil great Numbers of them, by eating into their very Stone, and, because of this hollow Operation, we call them **Ladlemen*, or the Green Fly, or Bug. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 June 11/1 Thomas Green, a ladleman .. was fearfully scalded all over the body 1885 *Census Instructions* 93 *Bessemer Steel Manufacture* Ladle Man. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 384 [The clay] is beaten in with a *ladle-shaped instrument attached to a long handle 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 68 Put the Ladle home to the Chamber stedily holding your Thumb upon the upper part of the *Ladle-staff 1470–85 MALORY *Ar. hur* VII. v. 219 What arte thou but a luske and a torner of broches and a *ladyl wessher

Ladle (lē'd'l), *v.* [f. LADLE *sb.*] *trans.* a. To fit up (a water mill) with ladle-boards. b. To lift out with a ladle. Also with *out*.

1525 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 55 Ladillyng of mylle, makyng of the flodde yates. *c*1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 945 To ladle, *espuiser*. 1858 LYTTON *What Will He do?* IV, Vance ladled out the toddy

transf. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount & Mere* XIII. 102 Insinuate your fingers softly under him and ladle him out.

Ladleful (lē'd'lful). [f. LADLE *sb.* + -FUL 2.] As much as fills a ladle

*c*1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 8 Pan caste a ladel-ful, or more or lasse, of boter per to 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* A ij b, The first ladlefull had a smacke as soft as pap 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 900 The Cook cast a Ladle full of Boiling Water in his Face 1727 SWIFT *Wonder of all W.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 56 He takes a pot of scalding oyl and throws it by great ladlesfull directly at the ladies. 1872 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* VI, He raised the ladleful of the liquid and allowed its contents to drip into the glass.

Ladler (lē'dləɹ). [f. LADLE *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who ladles.

1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Katerfelto* I. (1876) 4 'A fine!' objected the punch ladler, judicially 1885 *Census Instructions* 89 *Rolled Plate Glass Making* Ladler.

2. *Sc.* 'The customer of the ladle in the grain market' (Jam. *Suppl.*).

1643 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1881) II. 57 It is to be remembred that the ladlearis hes receavit seavine ladils. 1644 *Ibid.* 71 The ladillars hes gottin seavin ladils.

La'dlike, *a.* [f. LAD¹ + -LIKE.] Resembling a lad; in quots. †churlish, unknightly (cf. LAD¹ 1)

1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 95 Yhit ar thi latis vnlufsum and ladlike. *Ibid.* 160 He was ladlike of laitis

Ladne, obs. Sc. form of LADEN *v.*

Ladner, var. LARDINER *Obs.*

Ladrone. Also 8 *Sc.* **ladren, laydron, latherin**, 7, 9 **ladron**, 9 **lath(e)ron** [a. early OF. *ladron* (see LARON): —L. *latrōn-em* robber. In mod. use ad. Sp. *ladron*: —L. *latrōn-em*]

1. *Sc.* (Stressed *la'dron.*) Used as a vague term of reproach: Rogue, blackguard.

a 1557 LYNDESAY in *Pinkerton's Sc. Poems* (1792) II. 8 Quhair hes thow bene, fals ladrone lown? 1706 *J. Watson's Collect. Poems* I. 11 But when Indemnity came down, The Laydron caught me by the Thraple. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xv, Whisht, ladren 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 90 Maggy wha fu' well did ken, The lurking Latherin's meaning. 1887 SERVICE *Dr. Duguid*, Thou impiddent latheron!

attrib 1811 GALT *Ann. Parish* xxiv. 159 She would not let me mess or mell with the lathron lasses of the clachan.

2. (lădrōu·n.) Used *occas.* in books on Spain or Spanish America for: A highwayman. Also *attrib.* (see quot. 1867).

[1626 SHIRLEY *Brothers* V. iii. (1652) 62 *Ped.* I am become the talk Of every *Picaro* and *Ladron*.] 1832 W IRVING *Alhambra* I. 17 With the protection of our redoubtable Squire, Sancho, we were not afraid of all the ladrones of Andalusia 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* ix 74 There are other ladrones besides the Indians 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.*, *Ladrone ship*, literally a pirate, but it is the usual epithet applied by the Chinese to a man-of-war 1883 LD. SALTOUN *Scraps* I ii. 189 They would have been bold ladrones that molested any travellers conducted by him.

† **La·dry.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. F. *ladrerie*, lit leprosy, f. *ladre* (see LAZAR).] Impure discourse.

14.. *How Good Wife taught Dau* 86 in *Barbour's Bruce*, Thoill thaim nocht rage with rybaldry, Na mengill thame with neuir vith ladry *a* 1492 *Priests of Peblis* 17 Thay lufit nocht with ladry, nor with lown, Nor with trumpours to travel throw the town *a* 1500 *Katis Raving* iii. 184 Luf nocht raginge na rebaldry, Na our loud lauchtyr na ladry, For maner makis man of valour

La·d's love. *dial* [Cf. BOY'S LOVE.] The Southern-wood (*Artemisia Abrotanum*).

a 1825 FORBY *Voc E Anglia*, *Lad's-love*, the herb southernwood 1827 CLARE *Sheph Cal* 58 Sprigs of lad's-love. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* I 137 Southernwood (called 'lad's love' or 'old man' by some) 1884 J HATTON in *Harper's Mag* July 234/2 Roses, and 'lad's love', or 'old-man'.

Lady (lē·di), *sb.* Forms: 1 **hlǽfdíȝe, hlǽfdí, hlǽf-, hléfdíȝe,** *Northumb* **hláfdía,** *Mercian* **hláfdíe, 2–4 lefdi, 3 læfdi, lævedi, laf(e)di(e, lafvedi, leafdi, leivedi, leofdi, levede,** *Orm.* **laffdiȝ, 3–4 lavedi, levedi, -y, 4 laidi, -y, lavede, laydy, ledy, lefdye, levdi, -y, levedie, levidi, lhevedi, -y, livedi, 4–5 lavedy, lefdy, lade, 4–7 ladi(e, -ye,** (*pl.* **ladise**), 6, 9 *Sc.* **leddy,** 9 *arch* **ladye, 4– lady** [OE. *hlǽfdige* wk. fem., f *hláf* bread, LOAF + root *dig-* to knead. see DOUGH.

Like the corresponding masc designation *hláford*, LORD, the word is not found outside Eng (the Icel *lafði* is adopted from ME) The etym above stated is not very plausible with regard to sense; but the attempts to explain *hlǽfdige* as a deriv of *hláford* are unsatisfactory the fem suffix in OE is *-icge*, not *-ige*, and the umlaut in the first syllable is difficult to explain on this supposition

The OE. *ǽ*, being regularly shortened in ME before two consonants, yielded regularly *ă* and *ĕ* according to dialect. The ME *lĕfdi*, *lĕvdi*, is represented by Sc *leddy* The other form *lăfdi* (= **lavdi*) became *lăvedi* (3 syllables), and by regular development *lāvedi*, afterwards the *e* became silent and the *v* was dropped; hence the mod. Eng form

The genitive sing (OE. *hlǽfdigan*) became by regular phonetic change in ME coincident in form with the nom.; hence certain syntactical combs. have the appearance of proper compounds, as *lady-bird*, *Lady-day*, *Lady-chapel.*]

I. As a designation for a woman.

†**1** A mistress in relation to servants or slaves; the female head of a household. *Obs.*

The 18th c instances in brackets seem to represent a re-development of this sense from sense 6 a.

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* cxxii[i]. 2 Swe swe eȝan menenes hondum hlafdian hire *a* 1000 *Laws of Penitents* ii. § 4 in Thorpe *Anc Laws* II 184 ȝif hwylc wif hire wifman swingð & heo þurh þa swingle wyrð dead fæste seo hlæfdiȝe vii. ȝear *a* 1100 *Ags Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 310/26 *Materfamilias*, hiredes moder oððe hlæfdiȝe *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 4 Ant þeos riwle nis bute vorto serui þe oðer. Þe oðer is ase lefdi þeos is ase þuften *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 967 Forð siðen ȝhe bi abram slep Of hire leuedi nam ȝhe no kep 1382 WYCLIF *Ps* cxxii[i] 2 As the eȝen of the hondmaide, in the hondis of hir ladi. — *Prov* xxx. 23 Bi an hand womman, whan she were eir of hir ladi. [1718 *Freethinker* No 17. 116 Her Maid lisps out to me that her Lady is gone to Bed. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct Servants* iii (1745) 50 When you are sent on a Message, deliver it in your own Words not in the Words of your Master or Lady]

2. A woman who rules over subjects, or to whom obedience or feudal homage is due; the feminine designation corresponding to *lord* Now *poet.* or *rhetorical*, exc in *lady of the manor*. † In OE used *spec.* (instead of *cwén*, QUEEN) as the title of the consort of the king of Wessex (afterwards of England)

a 1000 *O. E Chron* an 918 Her Æðelflæd forðferde Myrcena hlæfdiȝe 1038–44 *Charter of Ælfwine* in Kemble *Cod Dipl.* IV 76 Eadweard cinge and Ælfȝyfu seo hlefdiȝe, and Eadsiȝe arcebisceop *c* 1205 LAY 6310 Bruttes nemnede þa laȝen æfter þar lafuedi 1382 WYCLIF *Isa* xlvii 7 Thou agreggedist the ȝoc greth, and seidest, In to euermor I shal ben a ladi. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 129 Þe laste lady of Cartage hadde riȝt suche a manere ende as Dydo þe firste lady hadde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 362 'And also', quod she, 'I am lady of the reame cleped the londe susteyne' 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii ii 65 Asia the grete taketh the name of a quene that somtyme was lady of this regyon and was callid Asia. 1562 WINȜET *Cert. Tractates* i Wks. 1888 I 10 We suspect nocht zoure gentle humanitie, to be offendit with vs zour pure anis, bot our Souerane Ladyis fre liegis 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* i Introd 4 Great Ladie of the greatest Isle *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 43 (1810) 50 Beatrix de Vallibus was lady of this land 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 105 Bring your Flocks, and live with us, Here ye shall have greater grace, To serve the Lady of this place. 1711 *Act 9 Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No 4870/1 Any Lord or Lady of a Manor might appoint several Game keepers 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 97 No marvel, sovereign lady: in fair field Myself for such a face had boldly died.

†**b.** *transf* and *fig.* *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 176 Þet fleschs wolde awiligen & bicomen to ful itowen touward hire lefdi, ȝif hit nere ibeaten 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlvii. 5 Thou shalt no more be clepid the ladi of reumes [1611 the Ladie of kingdomes]. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Auspex*, *Musa auspice* . the ladie of learnyng beyng our guide. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. 265 This Spirit of ours . was free of it selfe, and Ladie of the bodie, and therefore could not receyue her first corruption from the bodie 1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* B 2 b, By the influence of the Sunne she [the Eagle] hath a marueilous property, which is, to be Lady of all other birdes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 107 Rome, once the Lady of the world. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus* (1636) 79 Beware that thou hurt not thy minde, the Lady of thy workes, and thine actions governesse.

c. A woman who is the object of chivalrous devotion; a mistress, 'lady-love'.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* i 811 Many a man hath love ful dere y-bought, Twenty winter that his lady wiste, That never yet his lady mouth he kiste. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* xviii (Percy Soc.) 83 You are my lady, you are my masteres, Whome I shall serve with all my gentylnes *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb) 20 A praise of his loue wherein he reproueth them that compare their Ladies with his. 1588 SHAKS *L. L L* v. ii 436 1633 T. JAMES *Voy* 71 This euening being May euen, we chose Ladies, and did ceremoniously weare their names in our Caps. 1867 TENNYSON *Window* 120 Never a line from my lady yet! Is it ay or no? *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* viii, My lady only loves the heart of Love

3. *spec.* The Virgin Mary. (Usually *Our Lady* = L. *Domina Nostra*, and equivalents in all mod. European langs.) † *Our Lady's bands*: pregnancy.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 284 Cristes þeȝnas cweþað ond singað þæt þu sie hlæfdiȝe halȝum meahtum wuldorweorudes. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 17 He wes iboren of ure lefdi Zeinte Marie. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 161 Maidene maide and heuene quen and englene lafdi. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2127 Ure deore laffdiȝ wass þurrh Drihhten nemmnedd Marȝe *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 160 Ilke day deuotely Herd scho messe of our Lefdye *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr* ii. 28 (Gibbs MS) Þan come þei forþermore to þe house of oure lady cosyn Elizabeth 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II 761 By Gods blessed Ladie (that was euer his othe) 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 233* Ye shall also praye for the women that bene in our Ladyes bandes and with childe. *a* 1555 *Articles imputed to Latimer* in Foxe *A & M* (1563) 1309/2 No doubt our lady was, through the goodnes of God, a good & a gratious creature. 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* ii v 63 O Gods Lady deare, Are yow so hot? marrie come vp I trow 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, On the morning of our high festival, our Lady's day, it is usual for such as devote themselves to heaven to receive the veil 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana* iii, Low on her knees herself she cast, Before Our Lady murmur'd she.

†**b.** *Our, the Lady in March*, or *Lent* the Annunciation, Mar 25. *Our Lady in Harvest*. the Assumption, Aug. 15. *Our Lady in December*. the Conception, Dec 8 (See LADY-DAY)

c 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 9080 Vr leuedy [*v rr* leuedi dai, lefdi day] in decembre. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* (E E T S) 28/21 Our ladye in marche *Ibid* 28/23 Our lady in heruest 1608 *Acc Bk W Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII 213 A great frost from Martinmas till almost yᵉ Lady in lent

†**c** An image of the Virgin Mary. *Obs*

1563 *Homilies* ii *Agst Idolatry* iii (1859) 225 Christophers, Ladies, and Mary Magdalenes, and other Saints 1606 *Arraignm late Traitors* D i b, Their [Papists'] kissing of babies, their kneeling to wodden Ladies.

4. A woman of superior position in society, or to whom such a position is conventionally or by courtesy attributed Originally, the word connoted a degree equal to that expressed by *lord*; but it was (like its synonyms in all European langs) early widened in application, while the corresponding masc. term retained its restricted comprehension In mod use *lady* is the recognized fem. analogue of *gentleman*, and is applied to all women above a loosely-defined and variable, but usually not very elevated standard of social position. Often used (*esp.* in 'this lady') as a more courteous synonym for 'woman', without reference to the status of the person spoken of. See also FINE LADY, YOUNG LADY.

As the traditional association of *lady* with *lord* still survives, the former is a title of ostensibly higher dignity than *gentleman* Hence, and not directly as the result of the sentiment of gallantry, the customary order of words in 'ladies and gentlemen'

c 1205 LAY 24715 Alle þa lafdies leoneden ȝeond walles to bihalden þa duȝoðen. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 9 Aske þes cwenes, þes riche cuntasses, þes modie lafdis 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 3280 Mony was þe vayre leuedi þat icome was þer to 1340 *Ayenb.* 215 Þe greate lhordes and þe greate lheuedyes *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 2968 Whan þat loveli ladi hade listened his wordes for ioye sche wept 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B xviii 335 Ylyke a lusarde with a lady visage. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 898 A companye of ladies . clad in clothes blake. 1486 *Bk St. Albans* F vj, A Beuy of Ladies. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 268 Labouryng & seruyng for these two ladyes, Lya & Rachel. *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S) vi. 27 A lord to lufe a silly lass, A leddy als, for luf, to tak Ane propir page. 1588 SHAKS. *L L L* ii i 192 What Lady is that same? 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* iii. xxiv. (Arb) 296 For Ladies and women to weepe it is nothing vncomely. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt Burn. Pestle* iii. iv, To punish all the sad enormities Thou hast committed against ladies gent. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort* in *Sylva*, etc (1729) 190 Keep your Wall and Palisade-Trees..sharp'd like a Lady's Fan 1674 DRYDEN *Epil* Misc. (1685) 289 A Country Lip may have the Velvet touch, Tho' She's no Lady, you may think her such. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. Wks. 1721 I. 438 We find too on Medals the representations of Ladies that have given occasion to whole volumes on the account only of a face. 1768 74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) I. 246 This is giving the ladies' reason, 'It is so because it is'. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 38 Linen .. such as merchants introduce From India, for the ladies' use. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xviii. (1860) 414 It appears to be an established maxim .. that a lady loses her dignity when she condescends to be useful 1886 MISS MULOCK *K Arthur* i. 11 Poor lady! But if she were a real lady she would never be an opera-singer 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 960/1 She was born, in our familiar phrase, a lady, and .throughout a long life, she was surrounded with perfect ease of circumstance.

b. *vocatively.* (*a*) In the *singular*, now confined to poetic or rhetorical use. (*b*) In the *plural*, the ordinary term of oral address to a number of women, without reference to their rank; corresponding to 'Madam' in the singular.

The uneducated, esp. in London, still often use 'Lady' in the sing as a term of address for 'Madam' or 'Ma'am'

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii 519 Lady, graunte us now good fame *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 1889 Noe, certes, lady, it is not I. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* ii. i 285 *Pedr* Come Lady, come, you haue lost the heart of Signior Benedicke. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 277 What chance, good Lady, hath bereft you thus? *Ibid.* 319, I can conduct you, Lady, to a low But loyal cottage. 1808 [see GENTLEMAN 4 b]. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii 172 Know you this paper, Lady?

†**c.** *Lady errant*. a humorous feminine analogue of 'knight errant'.

a 1643 CARTWRIGHT (*title*) The Lady Errant 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist.* vi. vii 364 Conscientious Catholicks conceived these Lady Errants so much to deviate from feminine .. modesty that they zealously decried their practice.

d Applied to fairies.

1628 MILTON *Vacation Exerc.* 60 At thy birth The Faiery Ladies daunc't upon the hearth. *a* 1650 *K. Arthur's Death* 235 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 506 He see a barge from the land goe, & hearde Ladyes houle & cry

e. Phraseological expressions. *Lady of the lake*, (*a*) the designation of a personage in the Arthurian legends, Nimue or Vivien; † (*b*) a nymph, † (*c*) a kept mistress. *Lady of pleasure*, a courtesan, whore *Lady of easy virtue*, a woman whose chastity is easily assailable. *Lady of the frying-pan*, a jocular term for a cook. *Lady of Babylon, of Rome,* abusive terms for the Roman Catholic Church, with reference to the 'scarlet woman' of the Apocalypse. † *Lady of honour*, † *lady of presence*, a lady who holds the position of attendant to a queen or princess (cf *maid of honour*); similarly *lady of the bedchamber, lady-in-waiting.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xxv 73 What damoysel is that? said Arthur That is the lady of the lake, said Merlyn. 1530 PALSGR 237/1 Lady of presence, *damoiselle dhonneur* 1536 HEN VIII *Let* 10 Jan in Halliwell *Lett Eng Kings* (1846) I. 352 At the interment [of Katharine of Arragon] it is requisite to have the presence of a good many ladies of honour. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Apr 120 They bene all Ladyes of the lake behight [E K *Gloss*, Ladyes of the lake be Nymphes]. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* ii. i, Thou shalt dine With me, and with a lady *Marrall* Lady? What lady? With the Lady of the Lake, or Queen of Fairies? 1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 187 The Lady Willoughby now one of the Ladyes of Honour attendant upon the Queene 1637 SHIRLEY (*title*) The Lady of Pleasure. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) I 447 He hath no such cloisters or houses for ladies of pleasure 1678 BUTLER *Hud* iii i. 869 The difference Marriage makes 'Twixt Wives, and Ladies of the Lakes 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V 217 Kept-Wenches, Kind-hearted-Things, Ladies of Pleasure, by what Names soever dignified 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg Tongue*, *Lady of easy virtue*, a woman of the town, a prostitute 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iii x ¶ 4 The lady of the frying-pan was assisted in her cookery by the coachman 1809 [see EASY *a* 12]. 1858 TROLLOPE *Barchester T* xx. 150 The ordeal through which he had gone, in resisting the blandishments of the lady of Rome. 1860 — *Castle Richmond* I. v 83 The pope, with his lady of Babylon, his college of cardinals [etc.]. 1862 MRS. H WOOD *Mrs Hallib* ii xii 205 Making the avowal as freely as though he had proclaimed that his mother was lady in-waiting to the Queen

5. A woman whose manners, habits, and sentiments have the refinement characteristic of the higher ranks of society.

1861 GEO ELIOT *Silas M.* i xi 185 She had the essential attributes of a lady—high veracity, delicate honour in her dealings, deference to others, and refined personal habits. 1880 C. E NORTON *Ch-building Mid. Ages* ii 40 Her [Venice's] gentlemen were the first in Europe, and the first modern ladies were Venetian.

6. As an honorific title.

a. A prefix forming part of the customary designation of a woman of rank. Also in *My lady*, an appellation used (chiefly by inferiors) in speaking to or of those who are designated by this prefix.

In the 15–16th c, *The* (or *My*) *Lady* was prefixed to the Christian name of a female member of the royal family, as 'Princess' is now With regard to the use of the prefix in the titles of the nobility of the British Isles, usage has varied greatly at different times, but the following rules are now established: (1) In speaking of a marchioness, countess, viscountess, or baroness (whether she be such in her own right, by marriage, or by courtesy), the prefix *Lady* is a less formal substitute for the specific designation of rank, which is not used in conversational address: thus 'the Marchioness (of) A.' is spoken to, and informally spoken of, as 'Lady A.' (2) The daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls have *Lady* (more formally, e. g. on a superscription, *The Lady*) prefixed to their Christian names (3) The wife of the holder of a courtesy title in which *Lord* is prefixed to a Christian name is known as '(The) Lady John B.' (4) The wife of a baronet or other knight ('Sir John C') is commonly spoken of as 'Lady C.', the strictly correct appellation 'Dame Mary C.' being confined to legal documents, sepulchral monuments, and the like.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* Ded. 1 Unto the right noble puyssant & excellent pryncesse, my redoubted lady, my lady Margarete, duchesse of Somercete. 1509 in *Fisher's Wks.* (1876) 288 The moost excellent pryncesse my lady the kynges graundame. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 238 b, The Ladye Marques Dorset. 1555 GRIMALD in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 113 An Epitaph of the ladye Margaret Lee. 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, I ii. *Stage direct*, Enter the Coarse of Henrie the sixt .. Lady Anne being the Mourner 1599 *Broughton's Lett* vii 21 Who selected him to bee the Lady Margarets Reader. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* xi § 235 The general's wife, the lady Fayrefax 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* Dram. Pers., Lord Touchwood, Sir Paul Plyant.. Knight..Lady Touchwood..Lady Plyant. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1724) I. 19 Lady Margaret Dowglas was the child so provided for *Ibid.* III. 353 The Lady Bellasis, the widow of the Lord Bellasis's son. 1719 PRIOR (*title*) Verses spoken to Lady Henrietta Cavendish-Holles Harley, Countess of Oxford. 1766 *Gentl Mag.* XXXVI 103/1 Lady North,—of a son. *Ibid*, Lady Anne Conway, eldest daughter to the Earl of Hertford 1833 TENNYSON (*title*) Lady Clara Vere de Vere. 1864 — *Aylmer's F.* 190 My lady's Indian kinsman 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* II. xiv. 148 Lothair danced with Lady Flora Falkirk, and her sister, Lady Grizell, was in the same quadrille.

b Prefixed to the names of goddesses, allegorical personages, personifications, etc *Obs* or *arch*

c 1205 LAY 1198 Leafdi Diana: leoue Diana heʒe Diana, help me to neode. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 239 My lady Diane, the goddesse 1508 DUNBAR *Gold Targe* 74 Thare saw I . The fresch Aurora, and lady Flora schene *Ibid* 210 A wofull prisonnere To lady Beautee 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utop* II (Arb) 160 If that same worthye princesse lady money did not alone stop up the waye betwene vs and our lyuing 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* I. iii. B vj, Thus graunte you must, that feare of wronge set ladye lawe in forte 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch* 20 [Those] that make so small accowmpt of religion and good lyfe, otherwyse then of there belly God and ladie pleasure *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks* (1629) 487 Ladie Venus dwels at the signe of the Iuie bush

c. Prefixed to titles of honour or designations of dignified office, as an added mark of respect. *Obs.* or *arch.* *Lady Mayoress*: see MAYORESS.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' Prol.* 13 My lady Prioresse 1530 PALSGR 237/1 Lady maystres, *dame dhonneur*, *gouvernante* 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, v iii 169 You shall haue two noble Partners with you the old Duchesse of Norfolke, and Lady Marquess Dorset 1638 FORD *Fancies* IV ii, Are you not enthroned The lady-regent? 1710 SHAFTESB *Adv Author* III ii 167 The Method of expostulating with his Lady-Governess 1721 STRYPE *Eccl Mem* II I 3 The Lady Mary, the Kings daughter, appointed for the lady godmother 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl* 8 Aug, The lady directress of the ball had her conveyed to another room 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xii, 'They call me Lady Abbess, or Mother at the least, who address me', said Dame Bridget.

d Prefixed to designations of relationship, by way of respectful address or reference. (Cf. F. *Madame votre mère*, etc) *arch*

15.. *Roberte the Deuyll* 522 in Hazlitt *E P.P* I 239 And when he sawe hys mother goynge, He sayde, alas, Lady mother, speake with me 1528 MORE *Dial* III xii Wks. 227/2 But were I Pope By my soule quod he, I would ye wer, & my lady your wife Popesse too 1602 *2nd Pt Return fr Parnass* II vi 983 A Turkey Pye, or a piece of Venison, which my Lady Grand-mother sent me 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* IV ii, Your business with my lady-daughter toss-pot? 1655 DRYDEN (*title*) Lines in a Letter to his Lady Cousin Honor Driden 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV v, Answer for yourself, lady cousin 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr* VI xxiii, But that my ladye-mother there Sits lonely in her castle-hall 1820 W TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I 730 As to your lady-bride, I envy not her beauty 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I IV. 15, I bow'd to his lady-sister as she rode by.

7 Wife, consort. Now, as in the original use, chiefly restricted to instances in which the formal title of 'Lady' is involved in the relationship. In the 18th and the former half of the 19th c. the wider use was prevalent in polite society, but is now regarded as vulgar, esp. in the phrase *your good lady*.

c 1205 LAY 2864 Swa þe king haihte, to wrðscipe his læfdi. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 517 Sire þere sall borne be a barne of þi blithe lady. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxxxv M v b, A grete lady, whiche was lady to a baron 1613 *Organ Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, Sr Jo Packinton & his Lady. 1686 S SEWALL *Diary* 23 Sept, Gov Bradstreet is gone with his lady to Salem. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II (1724) I 338 About the end of May, Duke Lauderdale came down with his Lady in great pomp. 1756-7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) IV 7 The lady of a noble Venetian . is indulged with greater freedom in this respect 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ* (1775) II 98 (*Sword*) The Marquis supported his lady. *c* 1796 T TWINING *Trav Amer* (1894) 87 She was granddaughter of Mrs. Washington, the President's lady 1796 LAMB *Let to Coleridge* Corr & Wks. 1868 I 11 It has endeared us more than any thing to your good lady 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1833) I 'My dear Mr Bennet', said his lady to him one day, 'have you heard' [etc] — *Sense & Sens* (1879) I By a former marriage, Mr. Dashwood had one son, by his present lady, three daughters. 1825 WATERTON *Wand S Amer* IV ii. 313 The unfortunate governor and his lady lost their lives 1841 *L'pool Mercury* 11 June 195/4 On Thursday, the 3d instant, the lady of Thomas William Phillips, Esq of a daughter On Monday last, at Everton, the lady of Thomas Shaw, Esq., of a daughter. 1841 C. ANDERSON *Anc. Models* 101 An organ was lately given by the estimable lady of the Rev. J. B. Stonehouse . to the church of Owston. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 608 As where it [i.e. a peerage] is limited to a man and the heirs male of his body by Elizabeth, his present lady. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V* vii. (1861) 71 'How's your health, Colonel Sprowle' 'Very well, much obleeged to you. Hope you and your good lady are well'.

II. In transferred applications.

†8. A queen at chess. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sons of Aymon* xxii. 478 The duk rycharde . helde in his hande a lady of yvery, wherwyth he wolde have gyven a mate to yonnet

9. A kind of butterfly; now *painted lady*.

1611 FLORIO, *Papiglione*, any kind of Ladie or butter-flie. 1846 EMBLETON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 171 Not a single specimen has been observed of the Peacock, Wood Lady, Wall Brown, or the Dark Green Aglaia. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 197 This 'painted lady' was the name by which a certain gaudy butterfly was known.

10. The calcareous structure in the stomach of a lobster, serving for the trituration of its food; fancifully supposed to resemble the outline of a seated female figure.

1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks* Misc (1711) 253 Like the Lady in a Lobster. 1796 J ADAMS *Diary* 28 July Wks. 1851 III. 421 To-day, at dinner, seeing lobsters at table, I inquired after the Lady, and Mrs B rose and went into the kitchen to her husband, who sent in the little lady herself, in the cradle in which she resides. 1804 FARLEY *Lond Art Cookery* (ed. 10) 47 Take out their bodies, and what is called the lady.

11. The smallest size of Welsh (and Cornish) roofing slates. (Cf. COUNTESS, DUCHESS.)

1803 *Sporting Mag* XX 109 He had delivered to the defendant eight thousand Countesses and eleven thousand Ladies. 1859 GWILT *Archit* II ii (ed 4) 501 Ladies are generally about 15 in. long, and about 8 in. wide 1893 BROWN *Opening Rly to Delabole* xxiii, We've countess, duchess . doubles, ladies, slabs, and flags.

12. A female hound. (Cf. 14 b, and *lady pack* in 16.)

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt Harb* x 80 Nineteen couple are they of ladies, with the cleanest of heads and necks.

13. *Naut* (See quots.)

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild Assist* 43 A Lady's Hole, or Place for the Gunner's small stores, which Stores are looked after by one they call a Lady, who is put in by turns to keep the Gun-room clean 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Lady of the Gun-room*, a gunner's mate, who takes charge of the after-scuttle, where gunners' stores are kept.

III In Combination

14. appositively (quasi-*adj*). **a.** Prefixed, with the sense 'female', to designations of employment, office, function, etc., which are ordinarily applied to men, as in *lady actor*, *citizen*, *clerk*, *critic*, *doctor*, *farmer*, *friend*, *guest*, *page*, *president*, *reader*, *singer*, *superintendent*, *tyrant*, etc

1684 OTWAY *Atheist* II. I Wks 1728 II 29 The Lady-Tyrant of your Enchanted Castle *a* 1687 WALLER *Wks.* (1729) 222 Prologue for the Lady-Actors. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* Epil, The Lady Criticks who are better Read, Enquire if Characters are nicely bred 1775 MAD D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II 109 She has a fine voice, and has great merit, for a lady singer 1784 R BAGE *Barham Downs* I 9 Instead of hunting for a wealthy widow, or a rich lady citizen, he retired to his country seat. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 91 Bring home with you That sweet strange lady-friend 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser II (1863) 428 A good sort of lady-farmer 1827 G DARLEY *Sylvia* 110 Or any lady-page that soothes A steed whose neck she hardly smoothes 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* xxx, If our observant lady readers can deduce any satisfactory inferences from these facts, we beg them by all means to do so 1848 *Blackw. Mag* Aug. 186 Miss Martineau is lady-president of the gossip school 1860 G H K in *Vac Tour* 137 These hinds. are the lady-superintendents of an educational institution for young stags 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 333 The first lady guest ever seen at Rainbar 1891 *Argus* (Melbourne) 7 Nov 9/2 The 'lady doctor' has become an institution in Victoria 1894 *Daily News* 28 Mar 3/2 To the lady clerks is allotted half the ledger keeping

b. Used jocularly for 'female' with names of animals

1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* II i 157 Gentlemen swine, and gentle lady pigs 1832 IRVING *Alhambra* II 33 The very beetle woos its lady-beetle in the dust. 1887 G R SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem* 37 The dog had five beautiful puppies afterwards, it being a lady-dog 1894 G R. O'REILLY in *Pop. Sci Monthly* Nov 77 One night an old lady cobra surprised me by depositing a number of living young ones.

c. Prefixed to designations of employment usually associated with inferiority of social rank, to denote that the person is or claims to be regarded as a lady. Cf. *lady-help* (see 16 below).

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 94 Some lady-nurses .. forego not an hour's amusement. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag* II. 233 He, a dignified ecclesiastic butler, with a perfect palate for port, to be levelled with a pert little chit of a 'lady housekeeper'. 1898 *Advt.* in *Westm Gaz* 11 July 2/3 Lady-Cook, also Lady-Parlourmaid wanted lady nurse and man kept

15. Obvious combinations: **a** attributive (pertaining to a lady or ladies), as *lady-bower*, *-chamber*; (characteristic of or befitting a lady), as *lady-air*, *-fingers*, *-look*, *-slang*, *-trifle*; (consisting of ladies), as *lady portion*, *train*, *world*. **b.** similative, as *lady-clad*, *-faced*, *-handed*, *-looking*, *-soft* adjs. **c** instrumental, as *lady-laden* adj.

a 1637 B JONSON *Underwoods*, *Eupheme* IX, She had a mind as calm as she was fair, Not lost or troubled with light *lady-air 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I xv 253 What, I say, had I to do, to take upon me lady airs, and resent? 1832 J BREE *St Herbert's Isle* 19 The burly thane oft in *lady-bower would long remain 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* XL. (1867) 323 This tender nursling of a patrician *lady-chamber was climbing mountains on foot. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol 119 But while they talk'd, above their heads I saw The feudal warrior *lady-clad *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (Bannatyne) 120 He wes very lusty, berdles, and *lady facit. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 317 Rose-wood desks, where *lady-fingers pen lady-lays. 1728 RAMSAY *Archers diverting themselves* 28 The *lady-handed lad. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed) 24 June 4/4 Every balcony was '*lady-laden'. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I (1863) 4, I have never seen any one in her station who possessed so thoroughly that undefinable charm, the *lady-look. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xx. (1857) 291 So *lady-looking a person, and an heiress to boot. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Jrnl.* Prose Wks 1889 I 11 His daughter, Rebecca, is just about my age, very tall and lady-looking 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 165 The *lady portion of the guests. 1821 'P. ATALL' (*title*) The Hermit in Philadelphia, Second Series, containing some Account of Young Belles and Coquettes Dandy-Slang and *Lady-Slang 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 15 This Cauezan I haue seen very good hors-men vse, but with such a temperate and *Lady soft a hand, that [etc] 1717 E FENTON *Poems* 111 The *Lady-Train dispers'd, the pensive Form Of Agamemnon came. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl.* V ii 165, I some *Lady trifles haue reseru'd Immoment toyes. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 21 Nov, Being herself a performer of reputation in the *lady world, she [etc.].

16. Special comb (in many cases orig syntactical uses of *lady* genitive, in sense 3). **Lady-altar**, an altar in a Lady-chapel; **lady-apple**, a kind of small apple, with a red waxy-looking skin; valued chiefly for its ornamental appearance; also *attrib*; **Lady-bell** (also *Our Lady bell*), a bell for ringing the Angelus; **lady-bug** *dial* and *U.S.* = LADY-BIRD; **lady-chair**, a seat formed by the hands of two persons standing facing each other: each person grasping his own left wrist with his right hand, and the right wrist of the opposite person with his left hand, or *vice versa*; **lady-clock** = LADY-BIRD; **lady-court**, the court of a lady of a manor (in mod. Dicts.); **lady-crab**, a name given variously to certain species of crabs remarkable for elegance of colouring or form; (Our) **Lady eve, even**, the day before a Lady-day; **lady-fluke** (see quot); **lady-fly** = LADY-BIRD; **lady-fowl**, a name for the smew or the widgeon; **lady-help**, a woman engaged to perform domestic service on the understanding that she is to be considered and treated by her employers as a lady; **lady-killer** *humorous*, a man who is credited with dangerous power of fascination over women; so *lady-killing* sb. and adj.; **Lady-meat** (also *Lady's meat*), alms given in Our Lady's honour *arch.*; **lady-monger** *contemptuous*, a 'lady's man'; **lady-pack**, a pack of female hounds; **† lady-pear**, some variety of pear; (Our) **Lady-psalter**, the 'PSALTER of the Blessed Virgin Mary'; **Lady-quarter**, the quarter in which Lady-day occurs; **Lady-tide**, the time of the year about Lady-day; **† lady-wit**, an effeminate pretender to culture; **Lady-worshipper**, one who worships the Virgin Mary. Also LADY-BIRD, LADY-COW, etc.

1898 *Weekly Reg* 16 July 68 Mrs Franks . presented a carved oak *lady-altar in memory of her late father 1860 O W. HOLMES *Prof Breakf.-t.* iii (Paterson) 50 Joe, with his cheeks like *lady-apples. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 24 The girl with the lady-apple cheeks. 1541 *Ludlow Churchw Acc.* (Camden) 8 For mendynge of the whele of our *Lady belle. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* viii. in *Ch Bells Devon* 395 Six other bells from the rood tower, called the Lady Bells. 1787 GROSE *Pop Superstit* in *Provinc. Gloss*, etc. 64 It is held extremely unlucky to kill a cricket, a *lady-bug, a swallow [etc]. 1869 MRS STOWE *Oldtown Folks* xxvi 298 Tina insisted upon it that we should occasionally carry her in a *lady-chair over to this island 1848 C BRONTË *J Eyre* (1857) 255 That was only a *lady-clock, child, 'flying away home'. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 113 A lady-clock settled on her wrist. 1882 *Cassell's Nat Hist* VI 200 The Velvet Fiddler Crab in the Channel Islands is known as the *Lady Crab, from its velvet coat. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) II 63 *Platyonichus ocellatus*, lady crab 1885 C. F HOLDER *Marvels Anim Life* 171 Their motions resembling those of our common lady-crab 1306 *Pol Songs* (Camden) 219 This wes on oure *Levedy even *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII* 255 The Quene his wife was delivered of a daughter, on our lady Even before Christmas. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh* (1891) 191 At vsuall feastes that ys the one on our ladie Eve in March, the other at Maye Eve. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II 323 *Lady fluke The Holibut, *Hippoglossus vulgaris* 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Thursday 83 This *lady-fly I take from off the grass 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr* I. 209 Lady-fly with freckled wings, Watch her up the tall bent climb. 1772 RUTTY *Nat. Hist. Dublin* I 335 The *Lady Fowl is much esteemed in the London market the Male being distinguished by the name of Easterling, and the female strictly called the Lady-fowl *Ibid* 336 The cock Lady-fowl is entirely distinct from the cock Widgeon. 1893 NEWTON *Dict Birds*, *Lady-fowl*, said to be a name of the Wigeon 1875 *Punch* 11 Sept 98/1 In poor genteel families, *lady-helps could hardly expect any wages 1881 MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful* ix, I suppose we must call this paragon of yours a lady-help 1811 *Ora & Juliet* II. 197 Upwards of twenty sat down at table, amongst whom was the *lady killer, or Colonel Sackville 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 362/1 He had been a lady-killer in his day, and was by no means out of the hunt yet. 1825 C. M WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I 192 *Ladykilling coterie 1837 MARRYAT *Dog fiend* ii, 'Pretty lady killing', muttered the sergeant 1858 R S SURTEES *Ask Mamma* i. 2 Nature had favoured Billy's pretensions in the lady-killing way 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 284 Many an alms was given for Mary's sake, and the food, so set aside, went by the name of '*Lady-meat'. 1879 E. WATERTON *Pietas Mariana* 115 Bread and meat given in our Ladye's love were called Saint Marye's loaf, and Ladymeat.

1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. i. 1236 This haberdasher of lyes, this bracchidochio, this *ladyemunger. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i 378 He serv'd two Prentiships and longer I' th' Myst'ry of a Lady-Monger 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb* 10 He did not quite fancy making one of that crowd of irregular-horse who appear on a Wednesday at Crick or Misterton, to the unspeakable dismay of the Pytchley *lady pack. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec. 4/1 Crossing the Swift brook the lady pack made play across the meadows beyond at a rare pace. 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort.* in *Sylva* etc (1729) 223 Sugar-Pear, *Lady-Pear, Amadot, Ambret. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 113 I'e seie eche day our Ladi sauter. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Good Wks.* III (1859) 61 Papistical superstitions and abuses. Lady Psalters and Rosaries. 1803 in *Naval Chron.* XV 217 The men working in *Lady Quarter, 1802. 1888 *Bill-heading at Maidstone*, *Ladytide. 1894 *Athenæum* 17 Mar 341/1 The practice of sending sheep to be kept in the Weald districts from Michaelmas to Ladytide is not wholly abandoned. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 6/1 Some *Lady-wits that can like nothing that is not as compos'd as their own hair, or as smooth as their Mistresses Looking-glasse. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim.* 893/2 If God do make men that haue some deuotion, whiche are *Ladie worshippers [etc].

b. In names of plants: **lady-bracken**, the brake, *Pteris aquilina*; **lady-fern**, an elegant fern, *Athyrium Filix femina*; **lady-key(s**, (*a*) the primrose, *Primula veris* (Britten and Holland *Plant-n.* 1879); (*b*) (see quot.); **lady-lords** (see quot).

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* June 278/1 Having removed the heather and decayed leafs of *lady-bracken which covered the inscription. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Lady-bracken*, the female fern 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I 73 Groves o' the *ladyfern embowering the sleeping roe. 1859 CAPERN *Ball & Songs* 137 A crown of lady-fern she wore 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab* 14 The great tuft of lady ferns. 1887 *Kent. Gloss*, **Lady-keys*, same as *Lady lords*. **Lady-lords*, lords and ladies; the name given by children to the wild arum.

17. Specialized collocations with the genitive *lady's* (occas. *ladies'*): **lady's companion**, a small case or bag arranged to hold implements for needle-work, etc.; **ladies' fair** ? *nonce wd.*, a bazaar; **ladies' gallery** a gallery in the House of Commons reserved for ladies; **lady's gown** 'a gift made by a purchaser to the vendor's wife on her renouncing her life-rent in her husband's estate' (Cassell); **lady's hole**, (*a*) *Naut* (see quot.); (*b*) a card game (also *my lady's hole*); **lady's hood** *Sc*, the omentum of a pig; **lady's ladder**, 'shrouds rattled too closely' (Smyth *Sailor's Word bk* 1867); **lady's loaf** = *lady meat* (sense 16); **lady's maid**, a woman servant whose special duty it is to attend to the toilet of a lady; **lady's or ladies' man**, a man who is devoted to the society of women and is assiduous in paying them small attentions; **ladies' school**, a school for the education of 'young ladies'; **lady's wind** *Naut.* (see quot.); † **lady's woman**, (*a*) ?one who professes devotion to Our Lady. (*b*) a lady's maid.

1844 MARG FULLER *Wom 19th C.* (1862) 35 Governors of *ladies' fairs are no less engrossed by such a charge, than the governor of a state by his 1897 OUIDA *Massarenes* xvii, The speaker's box is much more comfortable than the *Lady's Gallery 1711 W SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist* 43 A *Lady's Hole, or Place for the Gunner's small Stores, which Stores are looked after by one they call a Lady 1732 MRS PENDARVES *Let. to Mrs. A Granville* in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr* 385 We got early into our inn, played at my lady's hole, supped, and went early to bed 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII 273 From whist, that charms the noble's soul, To kitchen putt and lady's hole 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 133 What black puddins!—and oh what tripe! Only think o' the *leddy's hood and monyplies!—Then the marrowbanes. 1875 T. E. BRIDGETT *Our Lady's Dowry* 242 Alms, which naturally accompanied fasting, were also given in our Lady's honour. Indeed this was so constant a practice, that it acquired a peculiar name as Lady's meat or *Lady's loaf 1808 *Ann. Reg* 71 Elizabeth Daniels, *lady's maid, said Sir A. Paget always visited at the house 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxix, The man who sang the song with the lady's-maid. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict* (1878) I. iii 23 The German governess and the Parisian lady's-maid still attended upon Vane's daughters 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 423 A slave at court, elsewhere a *lady's man 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. vii. (Rtldg) 23 I should have chosen the youngest, and the most of a lady's man. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle Pap* Pref. (1887) 10, I am not .. a ladies' man. 1891 N GOULD *Double Event* 149 They told me you were not a ladies' man, Mr Smirke 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* I. iv, He had an order for another *Ladies' School door-plate. 1886 *Century Mag* XXXII 700/2 A gentle breeze blew from the Shore. a '*lady's wind', sailors would call it 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 885/2 Hee [St Paul] saith not women but simple women, as if he said, these little *Ladies women [orig *ces petites bigotes*], that woulde eat the crucifix (as we say) which make a shewe of great devotion. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Rand.* xi, The deplorable vanity and secondhand airs of a lady's woman.

b. In names of plants.

Lady's here is in origin a shortening of *Our Lady's*, and became familiar through the 16th c. herbalists; in more recent times *ladies'* has in some cases been substituted, the change being perhaps assisted by the old spelling *ladies* of the possessive singular The designation is usually given to plants of a more than usual beauty or delicacy. (Cf G *Marien-*, *frauen-*, and F. *de notre Dame*)

Lady's bedstraw (see BEDSTRAW); **lady's bower**, clematis; **lady's comb**, the Shepherd's Needle, *Scandix Pecten*; **lady's delight**, the violet; **lady's foxglove**, the Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; **lady's glass**, **looking-glass**, *Campanula Speculum*; (**Our**) **Lady's hair**, (*a*) the grass *Briza media*; (*b*) *Adiantum Capillus-veneris*, also called Venus' hair; † **lady's linen**, ? = LADY-SMOCK; † (**Our**) **Lady's milkwort**, a name for Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; † (**Our**) **Lady's mint**, *Mentha viridis*; **lady's navel** [adaptation of L. *umbilicus Veneris*], a name for Navelwort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*; † (**Our**) **Lady's signet** = LADY'S SEAL; **lady's thimble**, (*a*) the Heath Bell, *Campanula rotundifolia*; (*b*) the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1888); **lady's thumb** *U.S.*, *Polygonum Persicaria*; † (**Our**) **Lady's tree** (see quot.). See also LADY'S FINGER, LADY'S GLOVE, LADY'S LACES, etc.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxvi. (1633) 887 *Ladies Bower is called in Latine *Ambuxum*. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Ladies Bower*, (*Clematis*), a Plant, which .. is fit to make Bowers and Arbors, even for Ladies. 1760 J LEE *Introd. Bot.* App, Lady's Bower, *Clematis* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II cccc. 884 The Latines call it *Scandix* .. of others *Acus Veneris*, and *Acus Pastoris*, or Shepheards Needle, wil e Cheruill, and *Ladies Combe. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict* (Morell) I. s.v. *Comb*, Lady's comb, *Pecten Veneris*. 1860 O W HOLMES *Elsie V.* v. (1861) 46 Flower-de-luces, and *lady's-delights. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II 248 Great White Mullein *Ladies Foxglove 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. civ. § 4 356 It is called .. Venus looking glasse, *Speculum Veneris*, or *Ladies glasse. 1551 *Ladyes heyre [see HAIR *sb.* 4 b] 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccclvii 983 In English black Maiden haire and Venus haire, and may be called our Ladies haire 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* xiii 135 Briza or ladies' hair. 1761 W. STUKELEY *Palæogr Sacra* (1763) 25 Botanists..show a very particular regard to the fair sex .. as we may well conclude from so many names they give to plants; ladys fingers, ladys traces, *ladys linen, ladys slipper, etc. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1740 *Ladies, or Venus looking glasse. 1677 GREW *Anat Plants, Colours Plants* i. § 15 (1682) 271 The youngest Buds of Ladys-Lookinglass 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant n*, *Lady's (Our) Milkwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxv 553 In English Speare Mint, common Garden Mint, *our Ladies Mint [etc]. *Ibid* cxliii § 3. 424 Nauelwoort is called in English Pennywoort, Wall Pennywoort, *Ladies nauell, and Hipwoort. 1611 COTGR, *Escueller*, Hipwort, Wall-penniewort, Ladies-nauell (an hearbe) 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cxci 299 The black Bryony is called Sigillum Sanctæ Mariæ, our *Ladies Signet. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat Hist. E. Bord.* I 134 *Campanula rotundiflora* Blue-Bells *Ladies' Thimbles. *Ibid* 158 Our little girls glove their fingers with them [*Digitalis purpurea*] and call them Ladies' thimbles 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 601 In ancient time, the ignorant multitude, seeing a Birch tree with green leaves in the Winter, did call it our *Ladies Tree, or a holy tree, attributing that greenness to miracle

Hence **La·dydom**, the realm of ladies. **La·dyish** *a.*, resembling a lady, having the objectionable characteristics of a 'fine lady'. **La·dyism**, the manners or behaviour of a lady (cf. *young-ladyism*). **La·dyness**, (*a*) cf. quot 1538; (*b*) effeminacy.

1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 403 By reason of their lady [a wooden image of Our Lady] they have been given to much idleness, but now that she is gone, they be turned to laboriousness, and so from ladyness to godliness. 1785 [E PERRONET] *Occas. Verses, Who & What is a Man?* 135 Powder'd fops of ladyness 1830 *Examiner* 773/1 The whining of an artificial and lady-ish City Miss. 1843 *Fraser's Mag* XXVIII 568 Accustomed to the atmosphere and language of Ladydom. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* xxi, Miss Molasses, the pink of propriety and 'what-would-mamma-say' ladyism.

Lady (lēⁱ di), *v.* [f. LADY *sb.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To make a lady of; to raise to the rank of a lady; to address as 'lady'. *Obs.*

1607 MARSTON *What you will* I. i Wks. 1887 II 337 *Iaco* Nay, sir, her estimation's mounted up. She shall be ladied and sweet madam'd now. *Ran.* Be ladied? Ha! ha! 1614 W B *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) A iij b, Widowes with their heapes of hourded gold, That would be Ladied though a month to hold.

† **b.** To render lady-like or feminine. *Obs.*

1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accompl Wom* 121 It is to be feared that Ladies too Chevaliere, are beyond modesty. Men too much Ladyed, are short of Manhood.

2. *intr.* *To lady it*: to play the lady or mistress (Cf. *to lord it*, *queen it*.) *rare.*

1600 BRETON *Pasquil's Mad-cappe* 27 A Iacke will be a Gentleman And mistris Needens Lady it at least *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks* I. (1672) 140 That great seven hilled City still Ladies it over the Nations of the Earth 1868 W. CORY *Lett & Jrnls.* (1897) 252 My lawn with a single harebell ladying it over the grass.

Lady-bird (lēⁱ·di,bɜ̄ɹd). [In sense 1, f. LADY *sb.* 3 (genitive, as in LADY-DAY). Cf G. *Marienhuhn*, *Marienkäfer*, *Marienwurmchen*.]

1. The common name for the coleopterous insects belonging to the genus *Coccinella*.

1704 A VAN LEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans* XXV. 1615 Flies, in likeness to Cow-ladies or Lady-birds, as some call 'em. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* II. 9 Many years ago, those [*sc.* the banks] of the Humber were so thickly strewed with the common Lady-bird (*C. Septempunctata*, L) that [etc.] 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 169 Encourage lady-birds . which eat or rather suck the aphides.

2. A sweetheart. (Often used as a term of endearment.)

1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* I iii. 3 What Lamb: what Lady-bird Where's this Girle? 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, Is that your new ruffe, sweet lady-bird? 1656 R. FLETCHER *Poems* 176 A cast of Lacquyes, and a Lady-bird. *a* 1700 B. E *Dict Cant Crew*, *Lady-birds*, Light or Lewd Women. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I xiv, Let us come into the town, lady bird, and choose a doll.

Lady chapel. Orig. **Our Lady** (or **Lady's**) **chapel.** A chapel dedicated to the Virgin, attached to large churches, generally situated eastward of the high altar.

1439 in *E. Eng. Wills* 114 A C lb wex to mynystere and to serue to the vse of the Salue of oure lady chapell yn the said chirch of seynt Austyns. 1553 T. ROSE in Foxe *A. & M* (1583) II. 2084/2, I was called agayne into Christes church within their Ladies chapell (as they termed it). *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 78 And there .. in our Lady Chappell he sayd his servyce & masse. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H S.) II. 339 Queen Katherin . was buried at Westminster, in our Ladies Chapell. 1718 B. WILLIS *Mitred Abbeys* I Index 2 The Lady Chapel [*in text* our Ladys Chapel] adorn'd and other parts of the Church improved. 1880 *Times* 8 June 4/1 There was a chancel at the east end, and at the side a 'Lady chapel'—each with its altar.

Lady-cow (lēⁱ di,kau). [f LADY *sb.* 3 (genitive, as in next). Cf G. *Marienkuh.*]

1. = LADY-BIRD. (Cf. COW-LADY.)

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. I. *Trophies* 274 [Goliath says to David] O Lady-cow [Fr. *Ha petit Dameiseau!*], Thou shalt no more be-star thy wanton brow With thine eyes rayes. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elis.* viii. 70 The Lady-Cow. The dainty shell vpon her backe Of Crimson strew'd with spots of blacke. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 8 *note*, Wasps, Bees, ..and Lady-Cows 1868 *Daily News* 15 Aug, The earth for several miles adjoining the river Severn was thickly covered with insects commonly called 'lady cows'.

2 *nonce-use.* A term of mock dignity for a cow.

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 63 A rev'rend lady-cow drawes neere

Lady day (lēⁱ di,dēⁱ). Orig. **Our Lady day.** [f. LADY *sb* 3 (genitive: see the etymological note on the word).] A day kept in celebration of some event in the life of the Virgin Mary. Now only March 25th, the Feast of the Annunciation; formerly also Dec. 8th, the Conception of the Virgin, Sep. 8th, the Nativity, and Aug. 15th, the Assumption.

1297 [see LADY *sb* 3 b]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 65 On our laidy day al-soo, þe syn was first wroght. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 37 It happed that oure lady day felle on the sonday. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 120 This was on oure lady day in Septembre. 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 2 Then was a grete wynter of frost and colde that lastyd from newyeres daye unto our lady day the Annunciacion. 1578 *Scotter Manor Roll* (N W Linc Gloss), Euery one shall take vppe ther tuppes or rammes before the first ladie daye. 1611 COTGR s v. *Dame*, *L'assumption notre Dame*, Our Ladie day in Haruest. 1665 WOOD *Life* 15 May, Rent which was due the last Our Lady day 1888 M ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* Jan 27 On Lady Day he [Shelley] was summoned before the authorities of his College

Lady-fish (lēⁱ di,fiʃ). A name applied in various parts of the world to many different species of fish, as *Albula vulpes*, *Harpe rufa*, *Scomberesox saurus*, *Sillago domina.*

1712 E. COOKE *Voy S Sea* 341 The Lady Fish, being a very small Sort taken off Cape St. Lucas. 1884–5 *Stand Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 137 A single species (*Albula vulpes*) the bone-fish or lady-fish of our Atlantic coasts. 1885 *Daily Tel* 25 Sept. 2/2 The dainty, long-jawed beings which in the Soudan were called 'lady-fish'.

Ladyfy, ladify (lēⁱ difai), *v.* [f. LADY *sb.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make a lady of; to give the title of 'Lady' to. Hence **La·dyfied** *ppl. a.* (*colloq.*), having the airs of a fine lady.

1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks 1873 I 221 Ile enter into bond to be dub'd by what day thou wilt, when the next action is layde upon me thou shalt be Ladified 1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes & B.* 7 She would be Madam'd, Worship'd, Ladifide 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. iv, He made a knight, And your sweet mistress-ship ladyfied. 1682 MRS. BEHN *City-Heiress* 61 How, Mrs Dy Ladyfi'd! This is an excellent way of disposing an old cast-off Mistriss. 1881 *Oxfordsh Gloss.*, *Ladyfied*, lady like [1883 D. C MURRAY *Hearts* III xxxiii. 229 Azubah had certainly grown wonderfully fine ladyfied in the last year or two.] 1885 T MOZLEY *Remin Towns*, etc II. 222 They could hardly be restrained from ladifying every plain Mrs. who came near them.

† **La·dyhead.** *Obs. rare*—¹. In 4 **ladyhede.** [f. LADY *sb.* + -HEAD] = LADYSHIP.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 40 Whan she goth to here masse That time shall nought overpasse, That I napproche her ladyhede

Ladyhood (lēⁱ·di,hud). [f. LADY *sb.* + -HOOD.]

1. The state or condition of being a lady; the qualities pertaining to a lady.

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett*, *Convers*, etc. I. 42 She often represents to my mind the best parts of the Spanish Santa Teresa ladyhood by nature. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xli, A lady about five-and-forty..with delicate features and an air of perfect ladyhood.

2. Ladies collectively; the realm of ladies.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 63 The gallantry of ladyhood is abroad. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks* (1886) 46 That wonderful storehouse. preserves for us an inimitable picture of the knighthood, ladyhood, and yeomanry of the Middle Ages.

Ladykin (lēⁱ·dikin). [f. LADY *sb.* + -KIN.] A little lady; *occas.* used as a term of endearment.

1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* I. 321, I had missed it in my room—that baby of mine, that doll, that ladykin. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 315 The young ladykin whom the solemn vowing concerned had lingered round the choir screen. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah*, *Camel-driver* 46 'Ha, Ladykin, Still at thy frolics, girl of gold?' laughed he.

La·dykind. *rare.* [f. LADY *sb.* + KIND, after *womankind.*] The lady or female portion of a party; also *loosely*, a woman.

1809 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 24 Mar., This morning our sportsmen took leave, and their ladykind .. followed after breakfast. 1878 E. J. TRELAWNY *Shelley, etc.* (1887) 107 An ordinary lady-kind would have screamed.

Ladyless (lē'dilĕs), *a.* [f. LADY *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no lady; unaccompanied by a lady.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxvi, Sythen I am lady les I wil wyn thy lady. 1858 MORRIS *K. Arthur's Tomb* 37 Perchance, indeed, quite ladyless were best 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. VI cv. 518 At hotels their [women's] sitting-room is sometimes the only available public room, ladyless guests being driven to the bar or the hall.

Ladylike (lē'dilaik), *a* and *adv.* [f. LADY *sb.* + -LIKE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of a woman: Having the distinctive appearance or manner of a lady. Also (in early use chiefly) said *sarcastically* of men: Effeminately delicate or solicitous about elegance or propriety. †In a personification: Comparable to a lady; queenly.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 30 And Madra, famous for the Wines which grow therin, and the ladylike Iland of all the Atlantique sea. 1656 *Artif. Handsom* 179 Some of these so rigid yet very spruce and Ladylike preachers, think fit to gratifie as their own persons, so their kind hearers and spectators. 1756 COWPER *Let to Town* Wks. (1837) XV. 262 Those lady-like gentlemen, whom we may distinguish by the title of their mother's own sons. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Mar 156/2 Miss Smith is a very lady like actress. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* VIII (1870) 196 He is a very lady-like poet. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXXI, Tell me now, how look I, thus disposed on the couch—languishing and ladylike, ha? 1832 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 199 A pretty, ladylike, rather silly young woman.

2. Befitting a lady; resembling what pertains to a lady; sometimes with depreciatory sense, effeminately delicate or graceful.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. IX. (1592) 37 With fingers Ladie-like 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 686 The dew-drops on her silken hide Her tender constitution did declare Too lady-like a long fatigue to bear. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* I. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 358 A manly daring soul lurks deep, Under this gentle lady-like outside. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 31 After a few days of these coy lady-like compliances on his side, we grew into a more convenable temper. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. XVII. 137 Perhaps you mean no more than to give a little specimen of Lady-like pride in those words. 1816 SCOTT *Ant. iq.* XI, The controversy began in smooth, oily, lady-like terms, but is now waxing more sour and eager as we get on. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 216 Her lady like spirit would have scorned the idea of selling them. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 53 You have not a very lady-like way of expressing yourself. 1890 L. FALCONER *Mlle. Ixe* I. (1891) 20, 'I hope you will teach Evelyn some of these pretty things', said Mrs. Merrington. 'There is something so ladylike about them.' 1900 SKEAT *Chaucer Canon* 139 Both [poems] are wholly lacking in interesting touches of personal character. Whatever opinions they express are of a highly gentle and ladylike order.

Hence **La'dylikeness.**

1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl* (1882) 305 He remembered the charm of her perfect ladylikeness.

†**B.** *adv* As a lady does; in the guise of a lady. *Obs.*

a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 126 Nor didst thou two years after talk of force, Or, lady-like, make suit for a divorce. *c* 1650 *Roxburgh Ballads* (1883) VI. 544 Achilles he was in disguise, When first he heard of this enterprize, He Lady-like with a Lady lay.

Ladyling (lē'di ĭŋ). *rare* [f. LADY *sb.* + -LING.] A little lady.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 137 Ladylings and lordlings dancing, piping, harping. 1895 F. THOMPSON *Sister Songs* 5, I bid them dance, I bid them sing, For the limpid glance Of my ladyling.

La'dy-love. Also pseudo-*arch.* **ladye love.** [f. LADY *sb.* (in sense 1 *appositive*, in sense 2 *attrib.*).]

1. A lady who is loved; a sweetheart.

A supposed example quoted from R. Wilson's *Coblers Prophesie* (1594) is not to the point; Venus is called 'Lady Love' by more than one of the dramatis personæ.

1733 *Theobald's Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 102 Your Ladylove [1623 Ladies loue]. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xix, With favour in his crest, or glove, Memorial of his ladye-love. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* II, What man is there without a lady love. 1871 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. XXXII. 331 She begged the King to consent to his..marriage with his lady-love.

2. Love for ladies.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xl, The minstrel who .. Sang ladye-love and war.

La'dyly, *a. Obs* exc. as *nonce-wd.* Also 5 **ladily.** [f. LADY *sb.* + -LY 1.] Befitting or characteristic of a lady, ladylike.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 773 Ouer alle oþer so hyȝ þou clambe, To lede with hym so ladyly lyf. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3254 In a surcott of sylke with ladily lappes the lenghe of a yerde. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 12 b, He brought to his mynde her fair and fresshe colour—her ladyly maytiene and her noble facoun and corpulence. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 385 We do not refer to the fashionable annuals, those very ineffable bulletins of lordly and ladyly inanity.

†**La'dyly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a manner befitting a lady; as a lady.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXVI. 129 This duchesse .. nolde therto assente..and excused here ful ladyly.

Lady's cushion. Also 6 **Our Lady's cushion.** †**a.** The plant Thrift, *Armeria maritima. Obs.* **b.** The Mossy Saxifrage, *Saxifraga hypnoides.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. I. 509 That kinde of grasse whiche groweth by the sea syde, is called..in Englishe our Ladies quishion. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CLXXVII. 483 In English Thrift, Sea grasse, and our Ladies Cushion. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XIX. 271 From the manner of its growth in a thick tuft, it [mossy Saxifrage] has acquired the English name of Ladies Cushion. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 201 The Lady's cushion—mossy saxifrage.

Lady's finger, lady-finger. *Fl. occas.* **ladies' fingers.**

1. *sing.* and *pl.* The plant *Anthyllis vulneraria*, the Kidney Vetch.

Also applied dial. to various other plants, as *Lotus corniculatus* formerly called *lady-finger grass*): see Britten and Holland *Plant-n.*

1670 RAY *Catal. Plant. Angl.* 24 *Anthyllis leguminosa.* . Kidney-vetch, Ladies finger. 1743 in W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* (1750) II. I. XV. 148 Your Lady-finger-grass (or Birds-foot Trefoil which is the Botanical Name). 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 842 Kidney Vetch, or Ladies Finger. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 306 *Anthyllis vulneraria*, variety *Dillenii*, Lady's fingers, occurs all along the coast.

2. Applied to various objects of long and slender form. **a.** A kind of cake (cf. *finger biscuit*) ? *Obs.*

1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* XLVIII, Steep Some lady's-fingers nice in Candy wine. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 196 Honey and ladies' fingers for tea.

b. *Austral.* A kind of grape. Also, a banana.

1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 90 The very finest ladies'-fingers, sweet waters, and muscatels. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 91 They were sitting in the banana grove, whither Elsie had gone on pretext of finding some still ungathered 'Lady's fingers'.

c. *U.S.* (*a*) A variety of the potato; (*b*) One of the branchiæ of the lobster; (*c*) A variety of apple. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Lady's glove. Also 6–7 **Our Ladies,** 7–8 **ladies' gloves,** 9 **lady glove.** [Orig. LADY *sb.* 3.] The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.* The name has been applied to several other plants, e.g. †Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; Fleawort, *Inula Conyza*; the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (dial.).

1538 ELYOT *Dict.* Addit., *Bacchar.* an herbe..some do call it our ladies gloues. 1611 COTGR., *Gantelée*, the hearbe called Fox gloues, our Ladies gloues. 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Pilgrim* V. VI, Full of pincks, and Ladies gloves [*mod. edd.* lady-gloves], Of hartes ease too. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. IV. § 3. 80 Sage of Jerusalem, Ladies-glove [marg. *Pulmonaria*]. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 369 *Ladies Gloves* The vertues of this plant [fleawort] are to warm and dry; but it is also an opener. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Lady glove, *Digitalis purpurea Ibid.*, Lady's glove, *Lotus corniculatus.*

Ladyship (lē'dĭʃip), *sb.* Forms: see LADY and -SHIP. Also 7–8 *colloq.* **la'ship.**

1. The condition of being a lady; rank as a lady.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 Sif þu hauest uorȝiten nu þi wurðfule lefdischipe,—go & folewe þeos geat. *c* 1230 *Halt Meid* 7 And trukie for a mon of lam þe heuenliche lauerd & lutlin her lafdischipe. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 577 More haf I of ioye & blysse here-inne, Of ladyschyp & lyuez blom. 1623 MASSINGER *Boudman* III. iii, How did st thou like Thy ladyship, Zanthia? 1771 *Contempl. Man* II. 152 This Lady did not enjoy her title long—she died in the fifth Year of her Ladyship. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks. 1874 II. 134 What facility and plenteousness of knighthood, lordship, ladyship, royalty, loyalty! 1874 TROLLOPE *Lady Anna* IV. 26 He hated the countess-ship of the countess, and the ladyship of the Lady Anna.

2. The personality of a lady. In *her, your ladyship*, a respectful substitute for *she, you*, referring to a lady; in mod. use only to one whose rank is designated by the titular prefix 'Lady'. Also used *sarcastically.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc* 191 She drof hym forthe, vnnethe list her knowe That he was servaunt vn to hir ladishippe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3352 Ne trawes not, tru lady, I at I take wolde Thy ladyship to losse, ne in lust holde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3715, I leue it to ȝour ladyschip þis lange no,t vnknawen. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* lxxi, Yet I would pray Your ladiship That I might knowe What that these knightes be in rich armour. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas & Pain* Ded., I thought it my duty to dedicate the same vnto ȝoure La ishyppes name. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 120 If it please your Ladiships, you may see the end. 1650 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 174 Lord Jermyn in a jeering manner, as her ladyshipp conceaved, told her he hoped now shortly Sir Edward Herbert would returne to Paris. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. v, O Mem, your Laship staid to peruse a Pecquet of Letters. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 P. 1, I waited upon her Ladyship pretty early in the morning. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 34 Her ladyship is in a huff. *fig.* 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 119 Thou Fortunes Champion, that do'st neuer fight But when her humorous Ladiship is by To teach thee safety.

†**b.** *concr.* = LADY. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 301 My sone, of that unkindship, The which toward thy ladiship, Thou pleignest, for she woll the nought, Thou art to blamen of thy thought.

c *nonce-use.* One who is called 'her ladyship'.

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 386 Constant at routs, familiar with a round Of ladyships, a stranger to the poor.

†**3** Kindness or beneficence befitting a mistress.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 128 This maide..To whom this lady hath behote Of ladiship all that she can To vengen her upon this man. *Ibid.* III. 66 Tho quod the quene .I wol do the such ladiship, Wherof thou shalt for evermo Be riche.

4. A district governed by a lady. *nonce-use.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 46 P. 3 All that long Course of Building is under particular Districts or Ladiships, after the Manner of Lordships in other Parts.

Hence **La'dyship** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to give the title of 'Your Ladyship' to. Also *to ladyship it.*

1813 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* (1815) III. 9 'Ladyship! Oh, her ladyship!' and away he cantered, ladyshipping it, till he was out of hearing. 1820 *Hermit in London* IV. 165 He so ladyshiped Lady —— what's her ugly name, that it was quite disgusting.

†**Lady-silver.** *Obs.* Also 5 **ladesilver.** [? f. LADY: possibly because payable at Lady-day.]

1425–6 *Durh. MS. Burs. Roll*, viz. viijd rec. pro ladesilver ejusdem ville per annum. 1536–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 672 Et de 6s. 8d. rec. de eodem Coll. pro ladysiluer debit. tenentibus ibidem.

Lady's laces. †Also **lady-laces.** The striped garden variety of *Phalaris arundinacea.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. IV. 5 The grasse called in Latine *Gramen sulcatum*, or *Pictum* and by our English women, Ladies Laces, bicause it is striped or furrowed with white and greene strakes, like silke laces. 1611 COTGR., *Argueillettes d'armes*, the hearbe, or grasse, called Ladies laces, white Cameleon grasse, painted, or furrowed grasse. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lady-laces*, a sort of striped Grass. 1753 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 179 Painted Grass, or Ladies Laces. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 97, I Tried through the pales to get the tempting flowers, As lady's laces, everlasting peas.

†**Lady's longing.** *Obs.* In 7 **ladies longing**, also 6 **lady longing.** A variety of apple.

1591 LYLY *Endym.* III. iii. 38 For fruit these, fritters, medlers, hartichokes and ladylongings. 1664 EVELYN *Acct. Hort. in Sylva*, etc. (1729) 213 Apples The Ladies Longing, the Kirkham Apple, John Apple [etc.]. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 211 There is a curious apple newly propagated, called Pome appease. I suppose this is that which is called the Ladies Longing.

Lady's mantle. Also 6 **Our Ladies,** 6–8 **ladies.** [LADY *sb.* 3; cf. G. *Frauen-, Marienmantel.*] A common name for the rosaceous herb *Alchemilla vulgaris.* Also applied, with qualification, to other species (see quot. 1864).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 82 *Alchimilla* is called in english our Ladies Mantel or syndow. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. XCVIII. 140 Great Sanicle or Ladies Mantell, groweth in some places of this countrey. 1611 COTGR., *Alchimille*, Lions foot, Ladies mantle, great Sanicle. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XV. 167 Ladies mantle has a calyx of one permanent leaf divided into eight segments. 1864 SOWERBY *Brit. Bot.* (ed. 3) III. 140 Silvery Lady's-Mantle. *Ibid.* 141 Alpine Lady's Mantle. 1882 *Gd. Words* 673 Silken Alpine lady's mantle rare.

Lady-smock. Also **lady's, ladies' smock.** A common name for the Cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis.* (Applied locally also to *Convolvulus sepium.*)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 905 Ladie-smockes all siluer white. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. XVIII. 203 They are commonly called in Latine, *Flos Cuculi*, in English Cuckowe flowers at the Namptwich in Cheshire Ladie smockes. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper* (1869) 121 Dis-pose I hat lady smock, that pansie, and that rose Neatly apart. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXIII. 325 Ladies Smock, (forgive the vulgar name) has the calyx gaping a little. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud Nat.* (1799) I. 83 Some of the convolvuluses, vulgarly called lady's smock. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* I. 239 Clear white ladies' smocks. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 96 Chains of lady's-smock.

Lady's seal. ? *Obs.* Also 6 **Our Ladies seale.**

1 The plant Solomon's Seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*

? 1516 *Grete Herball* Ziij, Sigillum sancte marye or sigillum Salamonis is al one herbe that is called Salomons seale or our ladies seale. 1870 *Treas. Bot.*, Lady's seal, *Convallaria Polygonatum.*

2. The Black Bryony, *Tamus communis.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. XLVII. 383 Our Ladies Seale hath long branches, flexible, of a woodishe substance. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CCCVII. 722 Called in English blacke Bryonie, wilde Vine, and our Ladies Seale. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 30 The Black Vine, which some have given the name of our Lady's Seal.

Lady's slipper. Also 6 **Our Ladies slipper,** 8–9 **ladies', lady slipper.**

1. A common book name for the orchidaceous plant *Cypripedium Calceolus.* Also applied occas. to the cultivated calceolaria, and the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CVII. 359 Our Ladies Shooe or Slipper, hath a thicke knobbed roote. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVII. 422 The Ladies Slipper its singular, large hollow inflated nectary. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 116 *Lotus corniculatus* commonly called Lady's Slipper. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 266 One extremely rare British species, the Lady's Slipper (*Cypripedium Calceolus*). 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green bay tree* II. 161 The boxes of geranium and lady-slipper in the window.

2. ? *U.S.* The garden-balsam, *Impatiens balsamina* (*Cent. Dict.*).

Lady's thistle. Also 6 **Our ladies,** 6–7 **lady,** 8–9 **ladies' thistle.** [Cf. G. *Frauendistel*, Du. *Vrouwendistel.*] The thistle *Carduus Marianus.*

1552 ELYOT *Dict.* s.v. *Spina*, *Spina alba*, Our ladies Thistle. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxii. 525 Our Ladyes Thistel groweth in rough untoyled places. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 634 Lady Thistles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 63/2 The Lady-Thistle is our common Thistle. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 190 Milk Thistle. Ladies Thistle. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 436 Ladies' thistle *Carduus marianus.*

Lady's traces, tresses. Also 6–9 **lady, ladies' traces, lady's traces.** Name for the plants of the genus *Spiranthes* (N.O. *Orchidaceæ*); also locally applied to grasses of the genus *Briza.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 70 Satyrion .. bryngeth

furth whyte floures in the ende of harueste, and it is called Lady traces. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II lvi 222 The sweete Orchis, or Ladie traces are moste commonly to be found in high, untilled, and dry places. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. cii. 168 Friezland Ladie traces hath two small round stones or bulbes. 1611 Cotgr., *Satyrion à trois couillons*, Triple Orchis, or triple Ladies traces. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 419 The spiral Ophrys commonly called Triple Ladies' Traces. 1842 C W Johnson *Farmer's Encycl., Briza media*, common quaking grass; ladies' tresses. 1848 C A. Johns *Week at Lizard* 310 *Neottia spiralis*, Lady's tresses, an orchideous plant about six inches high

‖ **Læn** (lēn). *O.E. Law.* [OE. *lén*: see Loan.] An estate held as a benefice.

a 988 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* III 329 Þa gewat Eadric ær Ælfheh cwideleas & Ælfeh feng to his læne *a* 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 115/36 *Precarium*, landeslæn 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch* (1858) I App. K 371 National property at the disposal of the king, to be distributed by him as laens (loans) or benefices 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* i. i. § 2 17 The person having the 'laen' possessing only the usufructuary enjoyment to a greater or less extent

b. *Comb.* **læn-land**, land held as 'læn'; **læn-right**, beneficiary right.

985 in Kemble *Codex Dipl* III. 217 Fif hida ðe Oswald bocaþ Eadrice . swa swa he hit ær hæfde to lænlande. 1372 E W Robertson *Hist Ess* 117 Laenlands, or benefices. *Ibid.* 153 In property held by Læn-right possessions, privileges and obligations devolved upon the eldest born 1874-5 Stubbs *Const. Hist* I. v. 77 Either bookland or folkland could be, under the name of *lænland*, held by free cultivators

Læotropic (lī,ǫtrǫ·pik), *a.* Also *erron* leio-. [f Gr. λαιό-ς left + τροπικ-ός turning, f. τροπή a turn.] Turned or turning to the left' said of the whorls of a shell; opposed to *dexiotropic*.

1883 [see Dexiotropic].

Læsed, Læsion, variants of Lesed, Lesion.

‖ **Læt** (lēt). *Hist* [OE. *lét* (found only once) = OHG. *lâz* (? descendant of a freedman; glossed *libertinus*) :—O Teut. **lēto-z*, app. related to OE. *lætan* Let *v.*[1] The Old English designation for a person of status intermediate between that of a freeman and a slave.

a 1000 *Laws Æthelb* (Liebermann) § 26 Gif læt of slæhð, bone selestan xxx scill. forgelde, gif þane oþerne of slæhð, lx scillingum forgelde, ðam þriddan xl scillingum forgelden. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist* I iv 64 The three ranks of men, the noble, the freeman, and the læt

† **Læ·table**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *lætābilis*, f. *lætārī* to rejoice, f *lætus* joyful.] 'Worthy to bee reioyced at' (Cockeram, 1623)

† **Læta·tion.** *Obs* Also 7 letation. [ad L *lætātiōn-em*, f. late L *lætāre* to render fertile, f *læt-us* fertile, joyful.] A manuring; also quasi-*concr* manure.

(Frequent in Evelyn, in the Advertisement prefixed to ed. 3 of *Sylva*, 1679 he says that 'the meaner capacities' among his readers may 'read for letation, dung')

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* I II (1670) 11 Meliorating barren-ground with sweet and comminuted lætations.

Lætic (lī·tik), *a. Hist.* [ad. late L. *lætic-us*, f *lætus* (see below); the word is usually viewed as adopted from Teut. **lēto-z* (see Læt).] Of or pertaining to the *læti*, a class of non-Roman cultivators under the later Roman empire, who occupied lands for which they paid tribute.

1839 Kightley *Hist Eng* I 129 At a subsequent period [in Roman history] lands denominated Lætic were given in the interior of the provinces to larger bodies of the Barbarians on similar condition. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist* I. vi 161 As the freemen were mingled more or less with lætic or native races. 1892 C M Andrews *Old Eng Manor* Introd 39 Portions of the Teutonic laetic organization may have lingered in Kent

Lætificant, *a rare*—[1] [ad. L. *lætificant-em*, pres. pple of *lætificāre* to make glad, f. *lætificus* gladdening, f. *læt-us* joyful.] Of a medicine Cheering, stimulating.

1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 28 Vapours work powerfully upon the Spirits by lætificant Medecines, &c. 1855 Mayne *Expos Lex*, *Lætificans*, letificant

† **Lætificate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *lætificāt-*, ppl. stem of *lætificā re* (see prec.).] *trans* To make joyful, cheer, revive. 1623 in Cockeram.

Hence † **Lætifica·tion,** rejoicing, also, a making joyful. † **Læti ficative** *a.*, adapted to cheer.

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) I 26 The shepherdes of Cristes birthe made letificacion 1623 Cockeram II, *Reioycing*, Lætification. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 386* Storax is a good ingredient for cordial and lætificative antidotes

Lævigate, obs. form of Levigate.

Lævo-, levo- (lī·vo), used as combining form of L. *lævus*, in the sense '(turning or turned) to the left', in physical and chemical terms, chiefly having reference to the property possessed by certain substances of causing the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the left (cf. Dextro-). Among these are · **a. Lævogy rate, Lævogy rous** *adjs*, characterized by turning the plane of polarization to the left. **Lævo-rota·tion,** rotation to the left. **Lævo-ro·tatory** *a.*, = Lævogyrate. **b. Lævo-co·mpound,** a chemical compound which causes lævo-rotation. **Lævo-glu·cose** = Lævulose. **Lævo-race·mic, Lævo-tarta·ric acid,** the modifications of racemic and tartaric acid which are lævo-rotatory. Hence **Lævo-ra·cemate, -ta·rtrate,** the salts of these.

a 1856 Haydn (Cent s v. *Levogyrate*), If the analyser has to be turned from right to left to obtain the natural order of colours, the quartz is called left-handed or *levogyrate. 1853 *Levoracemic acid [see Dextro- b]. 1882 *Nature* XXV 283 With each electrode, diverging currents produce dextro- and converging ones *lævo-rotation 1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 11) 779 Both are *levorotatory. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* III 216 When the urine is lævo-rotatory after trituration with Fehling. 1876 tr *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 6 Paratartaric acid easily splits up .. into dextrotartaric and *lævo-tartaric acid.

Lævulin, levulin (lī·vi‖lin). *Chem.* [f. Lævul-ose + -in.] A substance resembling dextrin, obtained from the roots of certain composite plants. Hence **Lævulinic,** only in *l. acid* (see quot 1888).

1888 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Lævulin*, $C_6H_{10}O_5$ *Lævulinic acid* .. $C_5H_8O_3$ 1897 *Naturalist* 44 The root contains .. also sugar, levulin, while its juice exposed to the air ferments.

Lævulose, levulose (lī·vi‖lōus). *Chem.* [f. L *lævus* left + -ule + -ose] The form of Glucose which is lævo-rotatory to polarized light; fruit-sugar. (Cf. Dextrose.)

1871 Roscoe *Elem. Chem* 396 In manna and honey mixed with levulose, or left-handed glucose. 1878 Kingzett *Anim. Chem* 404 Cane sugar is first resolved into dextrose and lævulose before it ferments. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* III. 386 Cane sugar is partly left unchanged, partly converted into glucose and lævulose

Hence **Lævulosane** [+ -ane] (see quot).

1876 Harley *Mat. Med* (ed. 6) 792 Heated to 338° lævulose loses water and is converted into lævulosane.

Lafayette (lafeye·t). *U.S.* [f. the name of the French general Lafayette]

1. A sciænoid fish of the Northern United States (*Leiostomus xanthurus*).

1859 Bartlett *Dict Amer*, Lafayette fish (*Leiostomus obliquus*), a delicious sea fish, which appears in the summer in great abundance at Cape Island on the Jersey coast The name Lafayette was given it on account of its appearance one summer coinciding with the last visit of General Lafayette to America.

2 A stromateoid fish (*Stromateus triacanthus*).

1884-5 *Stand Nat Hist* (1888) III. 215 A much smaller species . otherwise known as 'Lafayette' or 'Cape May goodie'

Laf(e, obs f. Lave *sb.*; obs. Sc. f. Loaf *sb.*

Lafer k, obs Sc. form of Lark.

Laff, Laffe, obs. forms of Laugh, Lave *sb.*

Lafful, obs. form of Lawful.

Laft, Sc. form of Loft.

Laft(e, obs. pa t. and pa. pple. of Leave.

Lafter, dial. form of Laughter[2].

Lafully, obs form of Lawfully.

Lag (læg), *sb.*[1] and *a* [Belongs to Lag *v.*[2]; the origin and mutual relation of the words are obscure.

In some parts of England *fog, seg, lag*, or *foggie, saggie, laggie*, are used in children's games as substitutes for 'first, second, last' (see *Eng Dial Dict* s.v *Fog*). This suggests the possibility that *lag* may have originated in the language of sports as an arbitrary distortion of *last*, but even in that case the word may have coalesced with a homophone of independent origin The current hypothesis that the adj is a Welsh *llag* (earlier *llac*), Ir and Gael *lag*, slack, weak, is highly improbable There is some affinity of sense between *lag* and Lack *a* and *v* (cf *to come lag* and *to come lack*), the former might conceivably be an alteration of the latter under the influence of words like Flag *v.*[1], Fag *sb.*[4] Cf. further MDa. *lakke* to go slowly (Kalkar)]

A *sb* **I.** The last or hindmost person (in a race, game, sequence of any kind). Now *rare* exc in schoolboy use.

1514 Barclay *1st Eclogue* in *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p xii, In the tavern remayne they last for lag 1567 Drant *Horace's Ep* B vj, Since euche man bragges, the lagge of vs A shendefull shame hun take 1611 Cotgr. s v *Dernier*, *Le dernier le loup le mange*, lags come to the lash 1641 M. Frank *Serm* vii. (1672) 212 The *nouissimus virorum*, the lag and fag of all a very scum of men. 1687 Miege *Gt Fr Dict.* II, *Lag*, a School Word that signifies the last, *le dernier*. As the Lag of a Form, *le dernier d'une Classe*. 1700 Dryden *Iliad* I 337 In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight. 1776 Jefferson *Writ.* (ed. Ford) II 39 The omission of H— and B— and my being next to the lag [in the nomination of delegates] give me some alarm. 1777 Johnson *Let to Mrs Thrale* 25 Oct , How long do you stay at Brighthelmstone? Now the company is gone, why should you be the lag? 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI 310 Ward first mounted the stage and Cannon was no lag 1859 Farrar *F Home* iv 38, I say, Julian, I vote we both try for lag next trials It'd save lots of grind 1890 A Lang *Str S Northcote* I 1 15 Stafford Northcote occupied the undistinguished place of 'lag' in his form.

b. *Comb.* **lag-out** (='last out'), the name of a boys' game.

1845 in *Brasenose Ale* 76 No marble in circles on the hall-step rolls, We cannot play lag out, nor yet three holes

† **2** *pl* What remains in a vessel after the liquor is drawn off; dregs, lees. *Obs.*

15 . *Regul. Househ. East Northumb.* (1770) 57 That Vinaure be made of the brokyn Wynes And that the Laggs be provide by the Clerks of the Hous and markid after thei be past drawing that thei can be set no more of broche 1594 Plat *Jewell ho.* III 65 Transmutations of old lags of Sacks or Malmesies .. into Muskadels 1615 Markham *Eng Housew.* II. iv. (1668) 116 Laggs of Claret and Sack. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 21 Muskadel is sophisticated with the Lags of Sack.

† **3.** The lowest class. (Cf. *lag-end.*) *Obs.*—[1]

1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. vi. 90 The Senators of Athens, together with the common legge [*Rowe* (1709) *and later editors* lag] of People.

4. [from the vb.] The condition of lagging.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 114 When Spaniard meets Spaniard, then comes, not the tug, but the lag, of war.

b. *Physics.* The retardation in a current or movement of any kind; the amount of this retardation. *Lag of the tide*: the interval by which the tide-wave falls behind the mean time in the first and third quarters of the moon.

1855 Ogilvie Suppl. s.v , The lag of the tide . The lag of the steam-valve of a steam engine. 1881 Chambers in *Nature* XXIII 399 The remarkable lag which takes place in the occurrence of the critical barometric epochs at the more easterly stations 1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 287/1 It is obvious that at the point where B cuts the axis the induction is a maximum , hence if there were no 'magnetic lag' and no currents in the iron, this point should occur at the same time as that at which the current is a maximum.

B. *adj*

1. † Last, hindmost (*obs.*); belated, lingering behind, lagging, tardy (now *rare*). (In early instances only *absol.* or *predicative*, and hence hardly distinguishable from the sb.) † (*To come*) *lag of*: short of, too late for, or in arrear of

1552 Huloet, Lagge and last 1568 *Hist Jacob & Esau* v v F iv b, Haue not we well hunted, of blessing to come lagge? 1589 R Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 22 Beshrow him that comes lagge in so good a course 1594 Shaks *Rich III*, II i. 90 Some tardie Cripple That came too lagge to see him buried 1605 — *Lear* I ii 6, I am some twelue, or fourteene Moonshines Lag of a Brother. 1612 *Two Noble K* v iv 8 Beguile The gout and rheum, that in lag hours attend For grey approachers. 1624 Sir C. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 260 Your neighbour will struggle so long for place as he will be cast lagg. *a* 1639 T Carew *To Mistresse in Absence* 31 There seated in those heavenly bowers, Wee le cheat the lag and lingring hours 1678-9 Dryden & Lee *Œdipus* III i, Then hell has been among ye, And some lag fiend yet lingers in the grove. 1691 Wood *Ath Oxon* I 594 A fourth person, who comes lagg, as having lately appeared in print tells us , he died. 1742 R Blair *Grave* 731 Even the lag flesh Rests 1785 Burns *Address Deil* iii, An' faith ' thou 's neither lag nor lame 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot Songs) Ser II. 100 Lauchie had looms, but was lag at the weaving.

b. as an exclamation at play (see quot. 1869).

1609 Armin *Maids of More-Cl* C 3 *Boy.* Now Iohn, i'le cry first. *Ioh* And i'le cry lagge I was in hobbies hole. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Lag* or *Lag last* is said by boys when playing at pitch and toss, or other games, in order that they may bespeak the last pitch

2. Special collocations (sometimes hyphened): **lag-end**, the hinder or latter part, the fag end (now *rare*); † **lag-man**, the last man, the one who brings up the rear; † **lag-tooth**, a wisdom tooth (from its late appearance). Also *Comb.* **lag-bellied** *a*, ? slow-paced, tardy.

1596 Shaks 1 *Hen IV*, v i 24, I could be well content To entertaine the Lagge-end of my life With quiet hours 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 37 The Essex calfe or lagman, who had lost the calues of his legs by gnawing on the horslegs. 1611 Florio, *Sophronisteri*, the two teeth which grow last when a man is about twentie yeares ould, lag-teeth 1624 Heywood *Gunaik* I. 17 In the lagge end of the same troope were driven a certaine number of fare and goodlie oxen 1822 Hood *Lycus the Centaur* 62 From the lag bellied toad To the mammoth 1857 Mrs Mathews *Tea-Table I.* I 204 A shelter . where they may wear away the lag-end of their madness.

Lag (læg), *sb.*[2] Also 7 **lagg.** [app a ON. *lǫgg*, recorded only in the sense 'rim of a barrel' (cf. II b); but the Sw *lagg* means also 'stave', whence *laggkarl* vessel composed of staves, cask.]

1 A stave of a barrel. Now *dial.*

1672 Hoole *Comenius' Vis. World* 165 The Cooper maketh Hoops of Hassel-rods .and Lags of Timber 1676 *Burgery of Sheffield* 209 For mendyng the church yatis and barrell laggs and nayles 4*s* 4*d* 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

† b (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—°.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III 108/1 *Lag*, is a piece put into the top of a Barrel staff that is broken off at the Grooping.

2 One of the staves or laths forming the covering of a band-drum or a steam boiler or cylinder, or the upper casing of a carding machine.

1847 *Specif Sykes' & Ogden's Patent* No. 11798 On these bands [in a carding engine] we fix a continued series of lags or small blocks of wood 1875 in Knight *Dict Mech.*

3. *Comb.*: **lag-link**, a link for holding a lag or bar (*Cent. Dict.*), **lag-machine**, a machine for shaping wooden lags (see sense 2); **lag-screw**, (*a*) a flat-headed screw used to secure lags to cylinders or drums; (*b*) U. S. = *coach-screw.*

1873 J. Richards *Wood-working Factories* 26 Almost any kind of shafting can be hung with safety on wood screws, or lag screws. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech*, *Lag-machine.*

† **Lag,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [Of unknown origin; cf. G. *lache* cleft or mark in a tree. Cf. Lag *v.*[5]] A cleft or rift in timber. Also *Comb.*, as *lag-clift* (unless *lagge* in quot. 1579 be the adj.).

1579 Hyll *Ord. Bees* (1608) 24 The stocke thus cut asunder at both the ends, couer with a faire sheete, lest any lagge clifts appeare after the cutting. 1790 W. Marshall *Midl. Counties* II. 333 The 'lag' . is a cleft, or rift, reaching sometimes from the top to the bottom of the stem, and, perhaps, to near its center.

†Lag, *sb.*[4] *Cant. Obs.* Also 6 **lagge.** [Possibly f. *lag*, LAGE *v.* to wash.] *Lag of duds*: a 'buck' or 'wash' of clothes.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 86 We wyll fylche some duddes of the Ruffemans, or myll the ken for a lagge of dudes. 1622 BEAUM & FL. *Beggar's Bush* v. i, If it be mulling of a lag of duds. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lag-a duddz*, a Buck of Cloths. *As we cloy the Lag of Dudds*, come let us Steal that Buck of Cloths. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Lag (læg), *sb.*[5] *Cant.* [f. LAG *v.*[3]]

1. A convict who has been transported or sentenced to penal servitude.

1812 J. H. VAUX, *Flash Dict.*, *Lag*, a convict under sentence of transportation. 1828 'JON BEE' *Living Pict. Lond.* 39 A few are 'returned lags'. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 383 It was no uncommon thing to see an old 'lag' enlarged for good conduct. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Grubs Rom.* 232 As Wildrake was walking along the beach, he met a lag who had got his ticket-of-leave

2 A term of transportation or penal servitude.

1821 HAGGART *Life* 84 Another prisoner under sentence of lag for fourteen stretch 1896 *Daily News* 13 May 9/5, I have had a look round with another man who did a lag with me

3. *Comb.*: **lag-fever, -ship** (see quots.).

1821 *Lex Balatron*, *Lag fever*, a term of ridicule applied to men who being under sentence of transportation, pretend illness, to avoid being sent from gaol to the hulks. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lag ship*, a transport chartered by government for the conveyance of convicts to New South Wales, also a hulk or floating prison

†Lag, *sb.*[6] *Obs. rare.* ? A flock (of geese).

1624 MOUNTAGUE *New Gagg*, To Rdr., Hee hath stopped the mouths of all Protestants for euer, the proudest of them dare not *hisscere* hereafter against Himselfe, or any one of his Lagg. *Ibid* 180 This Goose the Gagger may put his Gag into the Bils of many of his owne Gaggle, as well as into others Lagges. [1896 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *A-lag*, Cum., the sporting term for a flock of geese]

†Lag, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; cf. DAG *v.*[1], CLAG *v.*]

1. *trans.* To daggle, render wet or muddy.

[*a* 1300 ? Implied in BELAG *v.*] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 283 Laggyd, or bedrabelyd, *labefactus*, *paludosus*. Laggyn, or drablyn, *palustro*

2. *intr.* To daggle, become wet or muddy

1688 BUNYAN *Holy War* 230 Let them [your new garments] not lag with dust and dirt

Lag (læg), *v.*[2] Also 6–7 **lagg**, 6–8 **lagge.** [See LAG *sb.*[1] and *a.*]

1 *intr.* To fail to maintain the desired speed of progress; to slacken one's pace, as from weakness or sloth; to fail to keep pace with others; to hang back, fall behind, remain in the rear Often with *behind* adv. or const. *after*, *behind* preps; also with *on.*

1530 PALSGR. 601/1, I lagge behynde my felowes, *je trayne*. Why lagge you ever behynde on this facion? 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 10/23 To Lag, *fatigare*, *fatiscere* 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II Erb, To prison with the Villaine Death shall not long lag after him 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 173 The admirall began to lagge a sterne, and with him other two shippes 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* III III. xxvi, And lagg'd like Baggage Treasure in the Wars 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x 266, I shall not lag behinde, nor erre The way, thou leading. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 379 He lags and labours in his flight 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 137 ¶ 4 His Master wondered what made the lazy young Dog lag behind. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 313 Superfluous 'lags' the vet'ran on the stage. 1800 WORDSW. *Brothers* 363 He, at length Through weariness, lagged behind 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Knapsack* (1832) 298 My poor fellows, how they lag! 1824 W. IRVING *Trav.* II. 107 Suffering them [his mules] to lag on at a snail's pace. 1837 — *Capt. Bonneville* II. 46 He grew silent and gloomy, and lagged behind the rest 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. (1871) 260 When they had crossed three or four fields without a check, Arthur began to lag 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 492 If the sign is present, the upper eyelids lag, not closely following the movements of the eyeballs.

b. of immaterial things and *fig.*

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. iii. 34 Fortune, in fauor makes him lagge behinde. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 498 And this our Gildas [the Fourth]; who laggeth last in the team of his name sakes. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* vi. 40 We lagg in the care of Things of no kin to us. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 355 Ideas came into her mind So fast, his lessons lagg'd behind. 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* III. Wks. 1799 I. 322 Think how the tedious time has lagg'd along 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 44 When we speak of the commerce with our colonies, fiction lags after truth. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 94 The vocal parts generally lagging a little behind the instrumental 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* vi. 84 Business lagged in every department of the administration. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. ii. (1872) VII. 14 Military preparation does lag at a shameful rate 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VI. § 6. 332 The work lagged for five years in the hands of the bishops. 1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 287/2 The maximum induction lags behind the maximum magnetising force.

2. *trans* To cause to lag; to retard, to tire. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1570 [see 1]. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* V. Wks. 1874 III. 338 The weight would lagge thee that art wont to flye. 1638 R. BRATHWAIT *Psalm* ch. 298 Thine Armours load, but laggs faint heart, for flight the more unfit. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lagg'd*, tired as with carrying a load.

†3. *trans.* To drag after one.

1530 PALSGR. 601/1 He laggeth the dogge at his horse tayle · *il trayne le chien a la queue de son cheual.*

Hence **†Lagged** *ppl. a.*, delayed, tardy

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. i. Wks. 1856 I. 75 O, I could eate Thy fumbling throat, for thy lagd censure.

Lag (læg), *v.*[3]

†1. *trans* To carry off, steal. *Obs.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xx. (1878) 54 Some corne away lag in bottle and bag Some steales, for a iest, egges out of the nest *Ibid* xxxvi. 86 Poore cunnie, so bagged, is soone ouer lagged.

2 a. To transport or send to penal servitude.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lag*, to transport for seven years or upwards. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xvi, They'll ask no questions after him, fear they should be obliged to prosecute, and so get him lagged 1870 READE *Put Yourself in His Place* II. 288 Let Little alone, or the trade will make it their job to lag you.

b. To catch, apprehend.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Schlosser's Lit. Hist.* Wks. 1858 VIII. 58 Aladdin himself only escaped being lagged for a rogue and a conjurer by a flying jump after his palace 1858 A. MAYHEW *Paved w. Gold* III. i. 252 They tell him adventures of how they were nearly 'lagged by the constables' 1891 NAT GOULD *Double Event* XXXIV, I'm a dead un. You'll never lag me alive, you cur!

Lag (læg), *v.*[4] [f. LAG *sb.*[2]] *trans* To cover (a boiler, etc.) with wooden 'lags', strips of felt, etc.

1887 EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 488/1 The loss of efficiency due to this cause will therefore be greater in an unprotected cylinder than in one which is well lagged or covered with non-conducting material 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.* 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Lagging a boiler*, covering a boiler in a steamship with some material to keep in the heat 1898 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 423 Lagged outside with layers of felt two centimetres thick.

Lag, *v.*[5] *dial.* [Cf. LAG *sb.*[3]] (See quot.)

[1570 LEVINS renders *lag* v. by *fatiscere*, which it is barely possible may be meant to express the sense of this vb. along with that of LAG *v.*[1]] 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Lag*, to crack or split from the centre like wood from heat or hasty drying 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

Lag: see LAGE *Cant* (*sb.* and *v.*).

Lagan (læ·găn). *Law* Also 6 **lagen**, 7, 8 **lagon**, **ligan**, 9 **lagend.** [a OF. *lagan*, *laguen*, *lagand* (whence med.L *laganum*); perh. of Scandinavian origin, from the root of LIE, LAY *vbs.* Cf. ON. *lögn*, pl. *lagnir*, 'a net laid in the sea' (Vigf.). The spelling *ligan* seems to be due to pseudo-etymology.] Goods or wreckage lying on the bed of the sea. Cf. FLOTSAM and JETSAM.

[1200 *Carta de Dunewic* in Stubbs *Sel. Charters* (1895) 311 De ewagio de wrec et lagan.] 1531 *Charterparty* in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) 37 Yff the sayd shype take any pryse purchase any flotson or lagen. 1533 *Ibid.*, Flotezon or lagason 1591 *Articles conc. Admiralty* 21 July § 6 Any ship, yron, leade, or other goods floating or lying under the water or in the depth, of which there is no possessor or owner, which commonly are called Flotzon, Jetson, and Lagan 1605 COKE *Rep.* v. (1624) 106 b Lagan (vel potius *ligan*) est quand [etc.; translated in quot. 1641] 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 18 [citing Coke] Flotsan, Jetsan and Lagan are goods on or in the Sea, and they belong to the King 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 193 Lagan is such a parcell of goods as the Mariners in a dauger of shipwracke cast out .. and fasten to them a boigh or corke, that so they may finde them These goods are called Lagan or Ligan *à ligando* 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. x. 143 To the Lord High Admiral belongs a Share of all lawful Prizes, Lagon. that is, goods lying in the Sea, on Ground 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. vi. 171 Prowling about the shore after the waifs of the storm, deserted jetsom and lagend 1894 *Act* 57–8 *Vict.* c. 60 § 510 In this Part of this Act 'wreck' includes jetsam, flotsam, lagan, and derelict found in or on the shores of the sea or any tidal water.

Hence **†La·gander,** an officer (at Calais) who takes charge of lagan or wreckage

1526 in Dillon *Customs of Pale* (1892) 86 If ther be anie manner of Wracke found by the sea coste, it muste be presented to the Lagander or to the Sergeante broughte to the foresaide Lagander's hous

‖Laga·rto. *Obs.* [Sp. *lagarto*. see ALLIGATOR] An alligator

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* II. 73 b, Pimple stones. whiche are founde in greate quantitie in the mawes of Caimanes, yᵗ are called Lagartos 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 48 We saw in it [the Orenoque] diuers sorts of strange fishes, & of maruellous bignes, but for Lagartos it exceeded, for there were thousands of those vglie serpents. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 489 In this riuer we killed a monstrous Lagarto or Crocodile

†Lage, lag, *sb. Cant. Obs.* Also 7 **lagge.** [Origin and phonetic form uncertain.] Water; urine.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 83 *Lage*, water. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* E 3, *Lagge*, water or pisse. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 391, I bowse no Lage, but a whole Gage Of this I'll bowse to you. 1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. v. (1680) 46 *Lage*, water 1676–1708 COLES *Lage*. 1859 MATSELL *Voc.* (Farmer), *Lag*

Hence **†Lag(e** *v.* **a.** *intr.* To make water.

b. *trans.* To water (spirits). Also, to wash *off*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 85, I will lage it of with a gage of benebouse.. I wull washe it of with a quart of good drynke 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lag*, to make water. To *lag* spirits, wine, &c., is to adulterate them with water.

La·gen. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 **lagon**, 7, 9 **lagan.** [ad. L. *lagēna*, *lagēna*, flagon, ad. Gr. λάγυνος.] A liquid measure (see quots.).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 163/44 A Laggon, *lagena*. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Clerk of the market* is an officer whose dutie is to take charge of the kings measures . : as of elns, yards, lagens. 1676 COLES, *Lagen* a measure of six Sextaries. 1841 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1879) I. 237 With an obligation to sell their ale to the abbott at the rate of a lagen and a half for a penny. 1891 J. TAIT *Two Cents Border Ch. Life* II. 218 The lagan was equal to 7 quarts.

Lagen, variant of LAGGIN.

†Lagena·rious, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *lagēna* a flagon + -ARIOUS.] Flagon-shaped

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 241 Four sorts of Cucurbites, the greater, the lesser, or the lagenarious

Lagend, Lagene, obs. ff. LAGAN, LAGGIN

Lagenian (lădʒī·niăn), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *lagēna* + -IAN.] Like or pertaining to the genus *Lagena* of *Foraminifera*, having a straight chambered shell.

1890 in WEBSTER.

Lageniform (lădʒī·nifɔm), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FORM.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 268 Lageniform bellying out and then ending in a narrow neck, something like a bottle 1862 M. C. COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms*, *Lageniform*, shaped like a Florence flask 1868 W. B. CARPENTER *Microscope* (ed. 4) § 382. 500 The shell of *Nodosaria* is obviously made up of a succession of Lageniform chambers.

Lager beer (lā·gəɹ,bīəɹ). Also simply **lager.** [ad. G. *lager-bier* beer brewed for keeping, f. *lager* a store + *bier* beer.] A light beer, consumed largely in Germany and America, and to some extent in England.

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 153 Beers at present brewed in Germany 11 Wheat *Lager*-beer (slowly fermented) 1858 *N. Y. Express* June (Bartlett), The German drinks his lager, and drinks it apparently in indefinite quantities 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 80 Neither for love nor money could a stranger obtain a drink more intoxicating than lager beer. *attrib.* 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 401 Tinware shops, butchers', bakers' and lager beer Saloons.

‖Lage·tta, lage·tto. [West Indian.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the W. Indies (N.O. *Thymelæaceæ*); also called *lace-bark*

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 371 The Lagetto or Lace-Bark tree 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 492 Specimen of the Lagetta Tree, and its lace-like Bark, from Jamaica.

Laggard (læ·găɹd), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 **laggart.** [f. LAG *v.*[1] + -ARD.]

A *adj.* Lagging, hanging back, loitering, slow. Chiefly of living things, their actions, and attributes. Occas. of days, time, etc.

1702 ROWE *Tamerlane* IV. 1, Tho' Laggard in the Race I will pursue the shining Path thou tread'st. 1706 [WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 31 [The press-gang lieutenant] beats up all Quarters, and drives the laggard Dog along the Streets, with as much noise and Bustle as Butchers do Swine to Smithfield. 1713 J. HUGHES *Ode to Creator World* 4 Decrepit Winter, laggard in the Dance .. A heavy Season does maintain 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 112 Than all which charms this laggard age 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* IV. xviii, And Lennox cheer'd the laggard hounds 1842 MANNING *Serm.* xvi. (1848) I. 235 Ours is a laggard obedience at the best 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 91 My heart outruns these laggard limbs 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* IV. 183 The Angel of Death moves at no laggard pace

B *sb.* One who lags behind; a lingerer, loiterer.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. xii, A laggard in love, and a dastard in war. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 89 He meant to let the laggards off for a long pull and a hearty fright 1860 RAWLINSON *Herodotus* IV. IX. lxxvii. 449 They declared themselves to deserve a fine, as laggarts 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* x. (ed. 2) 259 Formed of the laggards, as it were, which have been thrown out of the race.

Hence **La·ggard** *v.*, to play the laggard Also **La ggardism, La·ggardly** *adv.*, **La·ggardness.**

1835 PUSEY *Let. to Newman* in Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* (1893) II. i. 8 [It] hardly seems to come heartily, because it has not come before, but comes laggardly 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. VIII. (1872) VI. 40 Austrians mainly are gone laggarding with D'Ahremberg up the Rhine. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* XIX. 756/1 The insolent contempt of labour on the one hand, and the petty aping of laggardism and polite inanity on the other 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* I. 10 That laggardness of will

Laggen, variant of LAGGIN.

Lagger (læ·gəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. LAG *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. One who lags or hangs back; a lingerer, loiterer.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvii. 18 They hole host are all a horsebacke without it be the traundals and laggers of the oost, who folow after a foote 1682 DRYDEN *Duke of Guise* IV. ii, The guard is mine, to lash the laggers from the sight of day 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 286 The mob lash the laggers along with great indignation 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. IV. 235 Himself always keeping with the laggers, that none might strain their strength by trying to be in front with him. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* li. 291 The laggers were stealing quietly up the lanes and by-roads 1878 FR. A. KEMBLE *Record Girlhood* II. iv. 131 The laggers who would fain have fallen a few paces out of the sound of the dreary parrotry of her inventory

2 *slang.* A sailor. [? A distinct word: cf. LAGE.]

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lagger*, a sailor

Lagger (læ·gəɹ), *sb.*[2] *Cant.* [f. LAG *v.*[3] or *sb.*[5]] A convict undergoing or having undergone penal servitude.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* III. 230/2 The laggers had an interest as to the result. 1880 S. LAKEMAN *Kaffir-Land* 19 Many of them were what they termed at the Cape, laggers men who, having got away from Norfolk Island, or other penfolds for black sheep, lag behind, under the guardianship of Dutch laws.

†La·gger, *v. Obs.* [? f. LAG *v.*[2] + -ER[2]; but cf. Icel. *lakra* to loiter.] *intr.* To lag, linger, loiter.

c 1600 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* Ded. (1865) 2 Heere my harte laggared on the hope of your Majestie's iudgement. 1622 R. PRESTON *Godly Man's Ingnis* II. 49 They shall neuer come to the Lord, that lagger by the way.

Laggin (læ·gin). *Sc.* and *north.* Also 6 **laggyne, lagene**, 8 **lagen**, 8–9 **laggen**, 9 **lagen**. [f. ON. *lǫgg* of the same meaning: see LAG *sb.*[2] The identification of the suffix is uncertain; it may be -ING[2] (cf. LAGGING *vbl sb.*3).]

1. The projecting part of the staves at the bottom part of a cask or other hooped vessel

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1814) III. 522/1 That þe edge of þe bottom, entring within the laggyne be pairit outwith, toward þe nethir syde. 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss.*

b. = LAG *sb.*[4] 1. ? *Obs.*

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Laggins*, staves.

2. The inner angle of a wooden dish, between the sides and the bottom.

1786 BURNS *Dream* xv, But or the day was done, I trow, The laggen they hae clautet Fu' clean that day. 1802 R ANDERSON *Cumberld Ball* 24 When on the teable furst they set The butter'd sops, sec greasy chops, 'I ween lug and laggen! oh what fun, To see them girn and eat!

transf. 1842 *Chr. Jrnl.* 309 The 'laggin' of the Sowen-pot.

3. *Comb.*: **laggen-gird**, a hoop securing the bottom of a tub or wooden vessel. Phr. *To cast a laggen-gird*: to have an illegitimate child.

1718 RAMSAY *Christis Kirke Gr.* III IX, I .coost a Legen-girth my sell, Lang or I married Jammie. 1821 *Blackw. Mag* Jan. 406 2 Ye'll souk the laggin-gird off the quaigh, and mar yere minstrelsy and our mirth.

Lagging (læ·gɪŋ), *vbl sb*[1] [f LAG *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action or condition of LAG *v.*[2]

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. VII. 221 What meanes this strange and unwonted lagging behind? 1862 DANA *Man. Geol* 41 The westward tropical flow is due simply to a slight lagging of the waters. 1867 DENISON *Astron without Math.* 123 This is called the priming and lagging of the tides 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* II. 915 Cardiac irregularity is a frequent con equence of tobacco-smoking, lagging and intermission being the earlier forms of it.

Lagging (læ·gɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. LAG *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] A sentence or term of imprisonment or penal servitude. Also *attrib.* (see quot. 1812).

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Lagging matter*, any species of crime for which a person is liable on conviction to be transported Speaking of a person likely to be transported they say lagging dues will be concerned 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* xlii, If they do [get fresh evidence], it's a case of lagging 1844 *Port Phillip Patriot* 22 July 2/6, I remained with him five years after I served my 'lagging'.

Lagging (læ·gɪŋ), *vbl. sb* 3 [f. LAG *v.*[4] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. LAG[4].

1. The action of covering a boiler, an arch, a wall, etc, with strips of wood or felt.

1870 *Eng Mech.* 11 Feb 516/1 This may be prevented by careful 'lagging' with non-conductors of heat 1895 HATCH & CHALMERS *Gold Mines of Rand* vi 121 Side lagging is seldom necessary after the first 50 or 100 feet

attrib 1884 *Leisure Hour* Sept 531/2 The old engine house was exchanged for part of the old lagging shop

2. *pl* and *collect. sing* The material with which this is done. Also *attrib.*

1851 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl* III 242 The boiler is covered with lagging and Russia sheet iron 1867 'BEN BRIERLEY' *Mas'locks Merriton* 68 The fence (his own making) was but a rickety fabric of 'laggins', worn-out treadles [etc] 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Laggins*, the part of the wooden frame work upon which the stones are laid when building an arch 1870 *Spon's Dict Engineering* II. 479 The term bolster has also been applied to the pieces of timber placed across the ribs of the cente ing of an arch to support the voussoirs; but these are more generally known by the name of laggings 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Lagging*, planks, slabs, or small timber placed over the caps or behind the posts of the timbering

Lagging (læ·gɪŋ), *ppl a.* [f LAG *v* 2 + -ING[2].] That lags, behindhand, lingering, loitering tardy.

1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, I III 214 Foure lagging Winters, and foure wanton springs End in a word 1635 FULLER *Ch. Hist* v. 1 § 4 The lagging money which was last sent thither. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII 25 Come, Lucifer, drive on the lagging Day. 1735 SOMERVILE *Chase* I 280 A lagging Line Of babling Curs [shall] disgrace thy broken Pack. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. XXVIII, A lofty lay Seem'd thus to chide his lagging way 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* I. 6 The slaves came with a lagging step. 1859 G MEREDITH *R. Feverel* XXXIII, The eager woman hastened his lagging mouth.

Hence **La·ggingly** *adv.*

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk* III 50 Moves heavily and laggingly along. 1872 LEVER *Ld Kilgobbin* XXXVI (1875) 210 Thoughts that came laggingly

Laggon, variant of LAGEN.

Laggoose (læ·gigūs). a. (See GREY LAG GOOSE.)

† b. *Gill Laggoose*: a personification of sloth

1573 TUSSER *Husb* lxxxv. (1878) 174 Beware of Gill lag goose, disordring thy house

Lagh(e, laghe, obs. forms of LAUGH, LAW, LOW.

Laght, laȝt, obs pa. t. of LATCH *v.*[1]

Laghter, -ir, etc, obs forms of LAUGHTER.

Laghtnes, obs. form of LOWNESS.

La·g-la·st. [f. LAG *v* 2 + LAST *adv.*] One who lags or lingers to the very last. Also *attrib.*

1830 JAMES *Darnley* ix. 41 He'll be lag last. 1851 *Fraser's Mag* XLIII. 634 The laglasts, springing simultaneously out of bed, turned the late quiet dormitory into a very noisy assembly-room. 1862 CHR. ROSSETTI *Goblin Market*, etc. (1884) 84 One day in the country Is worth a day and a year Of the dusty, musty, lag-last fashion That days drone elsewhere. 1869 [see LAG *a.* 1 b].

† **La·gly**, *adv. Obs rare*—[o]. [f. LAG *a* + -LY[2].] 1611 FLORIO, 149 *Dirrlanamente*, lastly, lagly, behind all.

Lagomorph (læ·gŏmɔɪf). *Zool.* [f. Gr. λαγώ-ς hare + μορφή form.] One of the *Lagomorpha*, a group of rodents of which the hares form one family. Hence **Lagomo·rphic** *a.*, having the form and structure of a hare

1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 423 The lagomorphs (hares), almost exclusively of the northern hemisphere.

‖ **Lagomys** (læ·gŏmɪs). *Zool* [mod.L., f Gr. λαγώ-ς hare + μῦς mouse.] The tailless hare, the typical genus of the group *Lagomyidæ* of rodents.

1869 UNDOCK *Preh. Times* ix. 297 The lagomys, or tailless hare, has been identified by Prof. Owen among the bones from Kents Cavern.

Lagon, obs. form of LAGAN.

Lagonite (læ·gŏnəit). *Min.* [f. It. *lagone* LAGOON[4]; named by Huot, 1841: see -ITE] A hydrous borate of iron from the Tuscan lagoons

1850 DANA *Min* 446 Lagonite. An earthy mineral of an ochreous yellow color. 1868 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 600 Lagonite .. occurs as an incrustation.

Lagoon[1] (lăgū·n). Also 7–9 **lagune**, and 7–9 in It. form **laguna**, pl. **lagune**. [ad. F. *lagune*, ad. It. and Sp. *laguna*:—L. *lacūna* pool]

1. An area of salt or brackish water separated from the sea by low sand-banks, *esp.* one of those in the neighbourhood of Venice.

1612 in *Cr. & Times Jas I* (1848) I. 184 He was observed that day to row to and fro in the laguna towards Murano, to see what show his house made. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C* 8 The *Lagune* or Flats about Venice. 1697 DAMPIER *Voyages* I 241 They went into a Lagune, or Lake of Salt water [on the Mexican coast]. The mouth of this Lagune is not Pistol-shot wide 1716 *Lond. Gaz* No. 5407/2 People have come over the Lagune on the Ice 1763 W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist Florida* 8 This river, forms a lagune at the mouth. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ France* I 187 Covering the lagoons with gaiety and splendour 1803 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* I. 32 The ornithorhynchus, an animal peculiar to the lagoons in New South Wales 1818 SHELLEY *Lett* Pr Wks 1888 II 237 He took me in his gondola across the laguna to a long sandy island. 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* VII. 715 God alone above each, as the sun O'er level lagunes. 1874 LYELL *Elem Geol.* i 4 'Lagoons' nearly separated by sand bars from the ocean. 1883 F M. PEARD *Contrad.* I 1 Behind them and beyond the lagoons lay the tossing and flying waves of the Adriatic

2. The lake-like stretch of water enclosed in an atoll.

1769 COOK *Jrnl* 4 Apr. (1893) 55 Found it to be an Island of an Oval form, with a Lagoon in the Middle, for which I named it Lagoon Island 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 326 Reefs of coral rock, generally disposed in a circular form, and enclosing a lagoon 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* XV (ed 2) 254 Inside the rim of land, there is a shallow lake, or lagoon, of clear green water.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *lagoon-channel*; **lagoon-island**, an atoll; **lagoon-whaling**, the occupation of hunting the grey-whale in the Californian lagoons (*Cent Dict*)

1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat.* XX. (1852) 452 This is one of the lagoon-islands (or atolls) of coral formation *Ibid.* 469 The depth within the Lagoon channel varies much

Hence **Lagoo·nish** *a*, characterized by the presence of lagoons; **Lagoo·nless** *a*, having no lagoon

1841 *Tait's Mag* VIII 348 The numerous creeks, islands, and inlets in this lagoonish coast are minutely described 1877 LE CONTE *Elem Geol* II. (1879) 142 Sometimes the lagoon closes up, and a lagoonless island is the result.

Lagoon[2] (lăgū·n). *rare* [Anglicized form (after LAGOON[1]) of It. *lagone*, augmentative of *lago*:—L. *lacus* LAKE *sb*[4]] In Tuscany, the basin of a hot spring from which borax is obtained.

1868 DANA *Min* (ed 5) 882 Larderellite Occurs at the Tuscan lagoons 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk Geol* III I i § 2 (ed 2) 218 The lagoons of Tuscany.

‖ **Lagophthalmus** (læ gŏfθæ lmŏs). *Path.* [mod L, ad. Gr. λαγώφθαλμος adj. 'hare-eyed' (i.e unable to close the eyes, as the hare was supposed to be), f. λαγώς hare + ὀφθαλμός eye. The disease is called by Galen τὸ λαγώφθαλμον] A morbid condition, in which the eye remains wide open. Also called ‖ **Lagophtha·lmia**, and in anglicized form † **Lagophtha·lmy**. Hence **Lagophtha·lmic** *a*, pertaining to, or affected with, lagophthalmus

1657 *Physical Dict*, *Lagophthalmus*. 1656 BLOUNT, *Lagophthalmy*. 1676 COLES, *Lagophthalmia* 1888 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Lagophthalmia, Lagophthalmic, Lagophthalmus.*

Lagopode (læ gŏpōud). [ad. Gr. λαγώποδ-, λαγώπους, f. λαγώ-ς hare + ποδ-, πούς foot] A ptarmigan (Cf. LAGOPUS) In some mod Dicts.

Lagopodous (lăgo pŏdəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS] Having feet like those of a hare; having the foot thickly covered with feathers or fur.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex*

Lagopous (lăgo·pəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *lagōp-us* (see LAGOPUS) + -OUS.] Of certain plants: Having rhizomes resembling a hare's foot.

In some mod Dicts.

† **Lago·pus**. *Obs.* [a. L. *lagōpūs*, Gr. λαγώπους, f. λαγώς hare + πούς foot.] A bird with a foot resembling that of a hare; the ptarmigan.

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 385 Some Birds live upon the highest tops of the Alps, and that all the winter too as the Lagopus among birds. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 224 The Lagopus, of which M. de Buffon gives an engraving, is in its winter plumage.

Lagotic (lăgo·tɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. λαγώ-ς hare + ὠτ-, οὖς ear + -IC.] Having ears like a hare's.

In some mod. Dicts.

‖ **Lagre** (lāgr). [Fr] In sheet-glass making: A sheet of perfectly smooth glass, placed between the flattening stone and the cylinder to be flattened.

1883 H. CHANCE *Princ. Glassmaking* 129 The flattening-stone, from the slight irregularities of whose surface it is protected by a lagre or sheet of glass laid upon the stone. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 148 In his furnace is a stone with a piece of glass on it; upon this so-called 'lagre' the cylinder lies with its split side uppermost.

Lagune, variant of LAGOON[1].

Lagwort (læ gwɜ·t). [f. LAG *v.*[2] + WORT.] The plant *Petasites Vulgaris* (Britten & Holland).

1708 in J. K. *Dict* 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Syrup*, The Roots of Lagwort, Elicampane, Smallage and Fennel.

Lahe(n, lahȝenn, obs. forms of LAUGH *v.*

Laht, pa. t. and pa. pple of LATCH *v.*[1]

† **Lahter**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **leahter**, 2 **lehter**, 3 **leihter**. [OE. *leahter*, f. OTeut. **lahan* (OE. *lēan*) to blame] A vice, sin, crime.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III XI [XIII] (1890) 190 Ic ma synnum & leahtrum þeowde, þonne Godes bebodum 971 *Blickl. Hom* 163 Ne hie nænig leahter ne dreſde *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 In þes deofles heriscole fihteð agen us his iferred gewerged gastes, and unþeawes and unwraste lahtres. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 79 Ðe fule lehtres him holden bunden on here þralshipe *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 156 Non empti stude iðe heorte to underuongen flesliche leihtren.

Lahter, obs. form of LAUGHTER.

Lai, obs f LAY *sb* and *v*, and of *lay*, pa. t. LIE.

Laic (lē·ɪk), *a.* and *sb.* Forms. 6–7 **laik(e**, (7 **laycke**), 7–8 **layick(e**, 7–9 **laick(e**, 6– **laic.** [ad. late L. *laïcus*, Gr. λαϊκός, f. λαός the people. Cf. OF *laic, laique.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a layman or the laity, non-clerical, secular, temporal; = LAY *a*

1562 WINJET (*title*) The last Blast of the Trompet of Godis worde.. Put furth..At the desyre of ye inferiour ordoure of Clergie, and laic men. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* I. 105 *marg.*, Thrie ordouris of the Realme, Ecclesiastik, Nobilitie, and the laik sorte 1626 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser I III. 220 It understands the King not to be merely laic, but a mixed person 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 86 A well voiced boy from the . top of their Churches sings Eulogies to Mahomet . and then each Laycke Pagan fals to devotion 1662 J. BINGRAVE *Pope Alex VII* (1867) 38 To avoid the appearance at a laic King's court 1736 CHANDLER *Hist Persec* 10 The prosecution [of Socrates] was truly laick 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I *Imperf Sympathies*, A kind of secondary or laic-truth is tolerated, where clergy truth—oath-truth, by the nature of the circumstances, is not required 1861 TULLOCH *Lng Purit.* II 291 The common life, clerical and laic, is of a very coarse kind

B. *sb.* One of the laity; a layman or lay person, one who is not an ecclesiastic

1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* X. 297 He sendis messingeris with the fyre crose in thair handes, sulde shaw it out to al man baith laikis and kirkmen. 1609 BP. HALL *Disswas fr Poperie* Wks (1627) 642 How wretchedly and fearefully must their poore laycks needs die! 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj* 167 If he be a Laick, he shall be excommunicated from every Christian thing 1739 J. TRAPP *Right. overmuch* 10 For unletter'd Laics to take upon them to expound or interpret the Scriptures 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 261 The clergyman was now become an amphibious being, that is to say, both an ecclesiastic and a laic 1823 LINGARD *Hist Eng* VI 245 A committee of thirty-two members, half laics and half clergymen 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr Nurt* IV. (1861) 114 No person, whether laic or priest 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. i, Laics and barons, thro' The random gifts of careless kings, have grasp Her livings.

Laic, variant of LAKE *sb.*[2] *Obs.*, play.

Laical (lē·ɪkăl), *a.* Also 6 **lai-**, **laycall**. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec Also *occas.*, non-professional.

[1290 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 60/a Exactionibus. per quas plus extorquent de populo quam omnes Cur' laycales.] 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M* (1596) 1050/1 The distinction used to be made betweene the priestes communion and the laicall communion. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III x. 408 The faithful laycall people. 1636 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* x. (1739) 603 The Canon Law..declares that every Laical Person who..shall take a Bribe for a Presentation, shall be excommunicated. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog* (1859) 106 This religious house is almost laical. 1882–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 557 No complaint is so common as fever; none in which mankind, whether professional or laical, are so little likely to be mistaken. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 175 A phrase commonly indicated in laical literature by the same sign which serves for Doctorate in Divinity. 1886 *Athenæum* 17 July 79/2 The special circumstances of Dulwich make its headmastership one more laical than that of other leading schools.

absol 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Wise Sp* 180 In all ages the Clericall will flatter, as well [as] the Laicall.

Hence **Laica·lity**, the state or condition of a layman; **La·ically** *adv.*, in a laical manner; after the manner of a layman. In mod Dicts.

Laicization (lē·ɪsəizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION. Cf. F. *laïcisation.*] The action or process of rendering lay or subjecting to lay control.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 37/2 The example of England was frequently quoted in support of this process of 'laicization'. 1884 *Ch. Times* 13 June 445/3 There is one reform which we desire to see carried out .. that is what we may call the laicisation of the parish churches. 1889 *Times* 5 Jan. 5/3 The laicization of the hospitals has provoked, and still

provokes, extreme irritation. 1896 *Speaker* 25 July 102/2 The laicisation of elementary education may easily be exaggerated.

Laicize (lēˈi·saiz), *v.* Also -ise [f. LAIC *a* + -IZE. Cf. F. *laiciser.*] *trans.* To make lay; to deprive of a clerical character; to secularize, *esp.* to commit (a school, etc.) to the direction of laymen; to make (an office) tenable by laymen.

1870 *Nonconformist* 30 Nov. 1133 A measure tending .. to laicise .. the constitution and government of the Universities. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 491 Clerical fellowships have been extinguished, and the Headships of Houses laicised. 1885 *Pall Mall G* 16 June 3/2 The proposal to laicize the names of the Paris streets, and banish therefrom the word 'Sainte'. 1896 *Edin. Rev* July 211 It is competent for the authority to laicise a public school.

Hence **La·icizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **La·icizer,** one who laicizes. **La·icism** (see quot. 1796).

1796 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 185 This occasional exercise of the priestly function was denominated laicism, and represented as sacrilegious usurpation of the sacerdotal rights 1884 *Athenæum* 19 July 79/3 The laicizing of the staff of masters. 1890 *Ch. Rev.* 22 Aug, First we had the laicizing of the dons, then the marrying of the fellows. 1891 *Tablet* 2 May 691 In five years the laicisers have squandered 15 millions of francs. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y) 24 Aug. 133/3 Certain laicizing Catholics. 1897 DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* 73 Whether it had its origin in a laicising of the irreverent celebration of the Feast of Fools.

Laid (lēˈid), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of LAY *v.*] In various senses of the vb. †Of a design: Deliberately framed. **Laid drain** (see quot. 1811); **laid paper** (see quot. 1839); **laid wool,** tarry wool; **laid-work** (see COUCHING *vbl. sb.* 2, quot. 1884). (Cf. *best-laid,* NEW-LAID.)

a 1547 SURREY *Æn* II. 954 My shoulders broad, and laied neck [L. *subjectaque colla*] with garments gan I spread. 1697 in Perry *Hist. Coll Amer Col Ch.* I 46 A laid designe to obstruct .. the business .. of the College 1720 OZELL tr. *Vertot's Rom Rep* I III 169 There seemed to be a laid Design of making away with all the Senators. 1733 BERKELEY *Vind Theory Vision* § 5 Wks 1871 I 374, I think one may observe a laid design gradually to undermine the belief of the Divine Attributes and Natural Religion 1790 GROSE *Prov Gloss* (ed 2), *Laid,* just frozen. When water is slightly frozen, it is said to be *laid.* Norf. 1805 SOUTHEY *Ballads,* etc Poet Wks. VI 266 The Old Dragon's own laid egg was this 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl* II 127, 25½ lib of what is called *laid* wool to the stone 1811 G. S KEITH *Agric Surv Aberd.* 426 It is generally found advisable to use a *laid drain* i e a row of stones laid on each side, .. and a course of flat stones laid above these. 1818 J HASSELL *Rides & Walks* II 106 Mr. Staines manufactures wove drawing papers and laid writing ones 1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 373 Observing that the laid wires should be parallel with the axis. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 927 A strong raised wire is laid along each of the cross bars [of the mould] to which the other wires are fastened, this gives the laid paper its ribbed appearance 1880 *Paper & Printing Trades Jrnl* XXX. 8 The thick cream laid paper on which this work is printed 1886 *Pall Mall G* 28 July 6/1 There are many good standing pieces [of wheat] A laid crop being quite a rarity, except in some of the fens 1900 *Westm Gaz* 10 July 10/1 Harvest labour is .. much greater for laid fields than for good standing crops

b. of rope, with some defining word prefixed, as *cable-, hawser-, short-, slack-, soft-, twice-laid,* for which see the first member.

c. with adverbs, as *down, out, up*; †*laid in* = 'inlaid'.

1598 *Inv* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III 325 A .. bedsteade of walnuttree varnished vpon layd in woorke. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Laid up,* the situation of a ship when she is either moored in a harbour during the winter season, or laid by, for want of employment, or when by age and craziness she is rendered incapable of further service. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G* (1828) 390 An ill laid out place .. is, generally speaking, the work of the owner. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb & Durh.* 34 A laid out tub of coals is a tub of coals containing stones or foul coal beyond a certain specified quantity, usually one quart. 1852 C. W H[OSKINS] *Talpa* 60 However good in their way broad principles, and laid down courses of cropping or of treatment may be 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 22 In the midst of beautifully laid-out gardens, is the .. Palace of the Raja

Laide, Sc and north form of LOAD *sb*

Laidly (lēˈi·dli), *a.* Now *Sc* and *arch.* (with allusion to ballad use). Also 4 **laithly,** 5 **lathely,** 6 **laithlie,** 7, 9 **laidlie,** 8 **laily.** [Northern var. of LOATHLY.] Offensive, hideous, repulsive.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 2406 (Gött) Sore i me drede, þar we wend bi þis laithly lede *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 491 He .. Lete sa lathely a lite 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 100 Wynis gude Anon returnit into laithlie flude. 1567 *Gude & Godly Ball.* (S T S) 40 Lickand the fylth furth of his laithlie flesche. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w Montgomerie* 132 With laidlie language, loud and large. *a* 1800 *Laily Worm & Machrel* ii. in Child *Ballads* (1884) I. 316/1 She has made me the laily worm, That lies at the fit o the Tree 1843 *Blackw Mag.* LIII. 177 When first the destrier eyed The laidly thing, it swerved aside 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* VI lxvi, The laidliest widows find consoling mates. 1878 *19th Cent.* 992 Her laidly wooer, whose income was better than his looks. 1884 *Q Rev.* Apr 326 Long black boats, outriggered, and manned, as one might think, by a lot of overgrown black spiders, so long, so lank, so 'laidlie' are the crew.

Laid-sterne, obs. form of LOADSTAR

†**Laidure.** *Obs.* [a. F. *laideur,* f. *laid* ugly.] Ugliness, deformity.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1, I wold fayne susteyn on my lyppes suche laydure or shame as long as I shal lyue soo that alle the euyl vyce of sweryng were lefte and caste out from alle our royame.

Laier, Laiety, obs. ff. LAIR *sb.*, LAYER, LAITY.

Laife(e, obs. form of LAY FEE.

Laigh (lēχ), *a., adv.,* and *sb. Sc.* Also 4–9 **laich(e,** 5 **layoh,** 4 **lawch,** 5 **lauch.** [See LOW *a.*]

A. *adj.* = LOW *a.* in various senses Near the ground, not elevated; †inferior in rank or quality; not loud.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII 651 And it, that wondir lawch wer ere, Mon lowp on loft in the contrere. *c* 1375 *Sc Troy-bk.* II. 1713 Now as hillis hie yt schauris Now set laich with ane no'ir skift *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 622 The lauch way till Enrawyn thai ryd 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliv. 119 Go hence then, lounis! the laich vay in Abyssis. 1582–8 *Hist Jas. VI* (1804) 75 Finding the lentell stane of the bak zet to be sumquhat laiche. 1693 *Scot. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 124 Christ .. rode upon an Ass, which is a Laigh Beast. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* xxv, Sic are but very laigh concerns, Compar'd with thee. 1753 *Scots Mag* Apr 162/2 The commissioners .. shall meet in the laigh council-house, Edinburgh 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i, A sharp-looking old dame .. who inhabited a 'laigh shop', *anglicé,* a cellar. 1881 STEVENSON *Thrawn Janet* Wks. 1895 III. 253 It's a lang, laigh, mirk chalmer *Ibid.* 257 When a' of a sudden he heard a laigh, uncanny steer upstairs. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 74 One of the farms at the 'laigh' end of the parish

B. *adv.* In a low position; to a low point; in a low tone.

1583 *Satir. Poems Reform* xlv. 349 Laich in a lymbus, whair they lay 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* VII. 2 Quhen he saw the vertues of the Bruse. and how laich [he] was brocht 1792 BURNS *Bessy & Spinnin Wheel* i, I'll set me down and sing and spin, While laigh descends the simmer sun 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I 18 Speyk laicher, man; she'll maybe hear ye 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 20 But—laigh in your ear, man—I'm maybe no very keen on the other side.

C *sb.* **a.** A hollow. **b.** A low-lying ground.

1. . *Chart Aberbrothok* (Advoc Libr MS) 79 Passand eist downwart to the greyn laigh to Gemylis myr. 1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 47 A burn ran in the laigh, ayont there lay As many feeding on the other brae 1798 *Statist Acc. Scot.* XX 232 The whole laigh of Moray had been covered with the sea in the year 1010 1811 G S KEITH *Agric. Surv. Aberd.* 172 Low wet lands, called *laighs.*

Laik, Sc form of LACK; variant of LAKE.

-laik, *suffix,* in the Ormulum written -leȝȝc, in northern and north-midland texts usually **-laik, -layk(e,** in the Ancren Riwle (MS Nero) and a few other 13th c texts **-leic, -lec, -leik,** appended in ME. to adjs. to form sbs. of quality, none of which have survived into mod. Eng. Etymologically it represents the ON. *-leik r* str. masc. which (with a parallel form *-leike* wk masc.) is the ordinary suffix in ON. corresponding functionally to the Eng *-ness*; its use in Eng. must have originated in words adopted from Scandinavian, as *godleȝȝc* (Orm) from ON. *góðleikr*; but already in the Ormulum (*c* 1200) it is added freely to native English adjs, as in *clænleȝȝc* cleanness, *grediȝleȝȝc* greediness. Ormin has in all 28 words of this formation; in some instances he originally wrote *-nesse,* but *-leȝȝc* has been substituted 'in a ruder but apparently contemporary hand' (editorial note in *Orm.* II. 349); the reason was perh. metrical, as *-leȝȝc* and *-nesse* were in Ormin's prosody equivalent only before a vowel. Except in the Ormulum the suffix is somewhat rare, and no instance is known of its being appended to an adj of Romanic origin.

The ON. *-leik r* corresponds in form with the OE suffix *-lác* (usually neut, rarely masc), now -LOCK (q v for the etymology); but in function the two are distinct, the ON suffix being appended only to adjs, and the OE. suffix only to sbs or verb stems to form sbs expressive of action Occasionally the suffix representing OE *lác* was in northern or north midland texts written *-laik,* so that it became coincident in form with the Scandinavian suffix, e g. in *dwimerlaik* (Alex.), *wedlaik* (R. Brunne).

Laike, variant of LAKE *v.*[1], *sb.*[2], *sb.*[3]

Laill, variant of LEAL.

Laily, variant of LAIDLY *a.*

†**Lain,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5–6 **layn(e,** 6 **lane.** [f. LAIN *v*; cf. ON. *leyni* neut., hiding-place, *í leyni* in secret.] Concealment; chiefly in *without* (or *but*) *lain,* without concealment or disguise.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13066 (Cott), I sal spek of his sisters tua, þat was martha, wit-vten lain, and als sua mari magdalain *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XVI. 146, I kepe not layn, truly Syn thay cam by you fist, An o here way in hy thay soght 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I 306 To say the suith but lane 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* III. 760 The fourt I can find ȝit withoutin lane 1575 *Wyfe Lapped in Morrelles Skin* 83 in Hazl *E P P* IV 184 Her mother doth teach her, without layne To be mayster of her husband another day.

†**Lain,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **laine,** 6–7 **lane.** [? f. *lain* pa pple. of LIE *v*[1]] A layer, a stratum.

1577 HARRISON *England* II xii (1877) I. 235 In plastering .. of our fairest houses ouer our heads, we vse to laie first a laine or two of white morter tempered with haire, vpon laths. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. xxx 279 The bottome being no deeper than as it may conteine one lane of corne or pepper glewed thereupon. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 260 After every six inches thickness of Corn, a stratum of Pebbles, .. then Corn again to the same thickness, and so SSS [i e. *stratum super stratum*] to ten lains apiece. *c* 1682 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt in Engl.* 121 The Meat .. is pack'd .. with Salt betwixt every Lane or Lay. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Laines* (in Masonry), Courses or Ranks laid in the building of Stone or Brick-walls.

Lain, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *Sc* Forms: 4, 6 **leyn(e,** (6–7 **lean(e,** 7 **lene),** 4–5 (9 *Sc.*) **layn(e,** 4–6 **lane lain(e.** [a. ON. *leyna* to conceal, corresponding to OE. *(ge)lȳgnan* to deny, OS. *lôgnian* (Du *loochenen*), OHG. *loug(i)nen* (MHG. *lougenen,* G. *laugnen, leugnen*), Goth (and OTeut.) *laugnjan,* f. OTeut **laugnâ* str. fem. represented by OHG. *lougna* denial. ON. *laun* (Sw, Da. *lön*) secrecy, concealment; f. Teut. root **laug-* (: *leug-*; *lug-*): see LIE *sb*[1], *v.*[2]

Phonologically some of the forms might descend from OE. (Anglian) **légnan*; but the examples seem to show the specially ON. development of sense]

trans. To conceal, hide; to be silent about, disguise (a fact). Also *absol.* *Not to* (or *at*) *lain*: not to be concealed. Hence **Laining.** *vbl sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1549 (Cott) In sua lang time, es noght to lain, þe planetes all ar went again *Ibid* 2738 (Gött.) Abraham .. fra þe wil i noght leyne mi priuite *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 906, I wol it nouȝt layne. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints Symon & Iudas* 162 Of our kine gyf þou wil frane, we are hebreis, nocht to layne ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 419 Gret wele Lucius, thi lorde, and layne noghte þise wordes. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 703 Thou mon be ded, es noght at laine, For my lord that thou has slayne. *c* 1400 tr *Secreta Secret, Gov. Lordsh.* 100 But þai layned it to his fader. *c* 1420 *Avow Arth* xxxIII, Hit is atte the quene wille Qwi schuld I layne? *c* 1440 *York Myst* xxv 101 This tydyngis schall haue no laynyng 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* (1858) II 648 Makdufe .. in nothing wald lane. How Makcobey bayth wyfe and barnis had slane 1598 R BERNARD tr. *Terence, Adelphi* III iii, He lained nothing [L. *nihil reticuit*]. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Bessie Bell* IV, 'Las, maidens must faine it; I love though I laine it *a* 1650 *Earle Westmorld* 120 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I 305 Duke Iohn of Austria is my Masters name, he will neuer Lene it vpon the sea *a* 1802 *Jamie Telfer* xxx in Child *Ballads* (1890) IV. 7/1, I winna layne my name for thee 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 212 Women and bairns layne what they ken na.

Lain, pa. pple of LIE.

Laine (lēˈin) *local.* A name given to certain tracts of arable land at the foot of the Sussex Downs.

1794 *Ann Agric* XXII 219 Rent of the arable, including the laines, is 15s per acre *Ibid* 230 The laines or bottoms Laine land or arable 1797 *Ibid* XXVIII 124 His course is what is called in Sussex three laines, that is, wheat once in three years 1881 SAWYER *Land Tenure Brighton* in *Proc. Incorp Land Soc* 95 [Outside the boundaries of Brighton] were five large tracts of land, known as the Tenantry Laines, and called the East Laine, Little Laine, Hilly Laine, North Laine, and West Laine These Laines were again divided into furlongs. The 'Tenantry flock' was .. when taken from the Down, invariably kept in the fallow lands or grattens in the 'Tenantry Laines'. 18 *Spectator* No. 2137. 574 (Cent; reference erroneous) Light falls the rain on link and laine.

Lainer (lēˈ·nəɹ) *Obs* in literary use. Also 4–7 **layner,** 5–7 **laner,** 5 **lanyr** [a. F. *lanière*; afterwards re-adopted as *lanyer,* corrupted into LANYARD.] A lace, strap, thong, lash

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1646 Gigginge of sheeldes, with layneres [*Camb MS.* lanyerys] lacinge. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 369 Hire hosen .. i-teyed wiþ layners al aboute. 14 *Sir Beues* 2753+85 (MS E.) Hese layerys [*printed* layuerys] he took anon And fastenyd hys hawberk hym vpon. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 286/1 Lanere, *ligula.* *c* 1450 *Merlin* 697 A-noon brake the layners that he had bounden vp his hosen of stiell. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 338/1 Layners or lachettes of theyre skynne were cutte oute of theyr back. — *G. de la Tour* C j b. Yf I shold sytte lowe I myght breke my poyntes or layners. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 37 Layners for the truss perell .. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 542 An oxe hide cut out into very smal laners, that we call Thongs. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Layners* [*printed* Layuers] thongs of lether. *Mod* (Essex) This whip wants a new lainer.

Laing, Sc. form of LONG.

Laip, obs. Sc. form of LAP *v.*[1]

Lair (lēˈəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **leȝer,** 3–6 **leir,** 5 **layere,** 5–7 **lare, layre,** 5–7 **leyre,** 6–7 **lear(e, laire, laier,** (**lieare**), 6–9 **layer,** 9 *Sc.* **layre,** *dial* **lear,** 4– **lair.** See also LAYER. [OE. *leȝer* str neut., corresponding to OFris *legor* lying, situation, OS. *legar* neut., bed, bed of sickness (Du. *leger* bed, camp), OHG. *leger* masc., bed, camp (mod G. *lager,* influenced by *lage,* lying. situation), ON. *legr* neut., seduction Goth. *ligr-s* masc., bed :—OTeut. **legro-,* f. root **leg-* see LIE *v.*[1]]

†1 The action or fact of lying *Obs.*

Beowulf (Gr) 3043 Se [*sc* se draca] wæs fiftiȝes fotgemearces lang on leȝere *c* 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* I 1. § 23 Mid þan langan leȝere þæs deadan mannes inne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. IV. 70 All the beistis war Repaterit weyll eftyr thair nychtis lair 1631 MARKHAM *Way to Get Wealth* V II XVIII (1668) 87 Touching the keeping of Corn after it is thrasht and drest, it is divers wayes to be done, as by stowage or place of lear.

†b. A lying with a person; fornication. *Obs.*

1296 *Durham Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 1 Eda filia Pater Noster pro leyr, 6*d.* 1332–3 *Ibid* 13 De Ivetta Horner pro leyr in adulterio, 2*s.* 1361 *Ibid.* 27 De Christiana ancilla Willelmi capellani pro leyr cum capellano, 2*s.*

†c. Of land: The state of lying fallow. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 20 a, The Tiller .. is driuen to giue it at least seuen or eight yeres leyre.

2. The resting place of a corpse; a grave, tomb. Now only *Sc.*, a plot in a graveyard.

c 1000 *Laws Northumbr. Priests* § 62 in Schmid *Gesetze* 370

polize he clænes lezeres. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 288 Unsac he wæs on life beo on lezere swa swa he mote. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2293 Sir Arthure ledde hyme to the layere thare the kyng lygges. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. x 3843 He chesyd his layre in till Kelsew *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXXIV. iii, The mynstre churche . Of Glastonbury, where nowe he hath his leyre. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I 118 Ane feild full fair, Quhair that him self befoir chesit his lair. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 154 Sanct Salvatouris colledge quhairin he maid his lair verri cureouslie and costlie 1882 MCQUEEN in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 162 Some of the inhabitants had their family 'lair' or burying-place in the graveyard of a village. 1890 [Notice in Stromness Ch.-yard] The Committee appointed by the Heritors to take charge of the new Burial Ground have had before them alternative plans for placing of lairs.

3. That whereon one lies down to sleep; a bed, couch. † *At* or *to lair*: in or to bed. † *To take one's lair*: to take to one's bed. Now chiefly with some reference to sense 5 b.

a 1000 *Wife's Compl.* 34 Frynd lezer weardiaþ þonne ic on uhtan ana gonge *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 103 He beð neðer þanne he er was, alse fro sete to leue *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29091 In askes and in hare, and weping and vneses lair *c* 1425 *Dispute Mary & Cross* 96 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) App. 200 My love I lulled vppe in hys leir 1494 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1739) 372/2 His wiff wes liand in cheld bed lare. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 35 Robin has for tobaccho sold his chaire, Reserving nothing but a stoole for 's lare 1633 T. ADAMS *Comm. 2 Pet.* i 9 (1865) 107 The physician coming to his patient inquires the time when he took his layre 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II 24 The shepherd . on the sloping pond-head lies at lair. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* (1838) 13 Wretchedness . shivers hunger-stricken into its lair of straw 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* XX 139 There were 'lairs' among the underwood, constructed of branches 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of a Sea-waif* 160 The villainous den beneath the top gallant-forecastle, far in the fore-part of the ship, which is the lair of seamen in most English ships

transf. and *fig.* 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV iv, Till stretch'd upon the bloody lair Each rebel corpse was laid! 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 687 We make there our liquid lair.

4 A place for animals to lie down in. **a.** for domestic animals. † Also, a haunt or range. Now *spec.* an enclosure or large shed for cattle on the way to market.

By Spenser, if the reading be correct, used pseudo-*arch.* for 'pasture'.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I 52 Take heede ek if the dwellers in that leir Her wombis sidis, reynys swelle or ake 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII Prol. 44 All stoyr and catall seysit in thar lair 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* CXIII. (1878) 206 Borne I was In Essex laier, in village faier, that Riuenhall hight. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. VIII 29 More hard for hungry steed t' abstaine from pleasant lare. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Mindes Mel.*, Ps. XXIII. 5 He makes my leare In feelds so fare. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 110 The Warmest parts of many Pastures, which Sheep and Cattell chuse alway for their Liеare. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III 233 Nature shall provide Mossy Caverns for their Evening lare 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cow*, You must fill up the Holes carefully that are in the Cow-house-yard or Layer. 1810 in *Kesdon's Surv. Devon* 406 Each flock of sheep has its particular range, These places are called leairs 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II 105 Low of distant cattle dropping down to lair 1865 *Daily Tel.* 22 Aug. 5/5 These lairs . are tolerably comfortable places, and the cattle have food and water while staying there. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/4 Hay, straw, and forage for use in the lairs

b for beasts of chase or of prey. Phr. *At lair*. in his or their lair.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 115 1592 NASHE *P. Pennilesse* (ed. 2) 31 b, All the nimble Citizens of the wood betooke them to their Laire 1626 BRETON *Fantasticks, Summer* (1837) 324 The stately Hart is at Layre in the high wood 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII 457 Out of the ground up rose, As from his laire the wilde Beast. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III 294 Fierce from his Lair springs forth the speckled Pard 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII IV 96 They were hunted like wild beasts into their lairs 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I II. 535 In that forest was the lair Of a great boar

transf. and *fig.* 1814 BYRON *Lara* II IX, He had hoped quiet in his sullen lair. 1850 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* III VIII 383, I had stirred in its lair the serpent-hatred of years 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. XXXII 6 Before the great devouring floods leap forth from their lairs.

c. of other animals.

1841 BROWNING *Pippa* 167 That mossy lair of lizards 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II 324 Every creature,—wren or dragon,—shall make its own lair 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* V. (1880) 182 A fish feeding in his lair

5 *Agric.* Nature or kind of soil, with reference to its effect on the quality of crops, or of the animals pastured upon it.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 178 The tyllar wyll .. shone it as poysonde leyre 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Layre of a grounde, *terroy(r)*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 141 What luier much better then there, or cheaper (thereon to doo well?) 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. VIII 15 Virgill infers the best layer for Tillage to be an Earth which is blackish and darke. 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* 117 Sheepe bred either of a fruitfull ground, and rich leare, or vpon barren ground, and poore leare 1623 MARKHAM *Cheape & Good Husb.* (ed. 3) 104 Leare, which is the earth on which a Sheepe lyeth, and giueth him his colour, is much to be respected; the red Leare is held the best 1655 MOFFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 158 Chuse the Female before the Male [rabbit], and both from out a chalky Ground and a sweet Layer 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 135/2 Sheep at their Lear Some say, Feeding or Grasing 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Lincs.* 211 Where the soil is so good as to run well to grass good layers are easily formed 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I 64 Manure is used heavily on clover-layers.

fig. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 355 Lacke of Deuotion both in the people and in the Priest, is a good leare to breed Masses. 1602 BRETON *Wonders worth hearing* (Grosart) 8/1 His Bride and hee were both Rabbets of one Laier.

6. *Comb.*: **lair-holder** *Sc.*, the owner of a grave; † **lair-stall**, † **-stead**, a grave within a church; † **lair-stone**, a gravestone; † **lair-stow**, a burial-place.

1864 *N. & B. Mail* 2 Nov., The subcommittee of the *lair-holders thought it would [etc.] 1541 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 195 Pro denariis debitis pro le *layrestall infra ecclesiam. 1672 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 338 For laying downe layerstalls, 5*s.* 1559 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees 1853) 130, I gyue for my *lare stede in the churche iij*. iiij*d.* 1538 *Invent. in Archæologia* LI 71 Itm the laton on the *larestones, *viz.* 1565 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 247 For his lairstone in ye church iij*s.* iiij*d.* *c* 1632 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I 370 *note*, One swea tree with two rolles for taking and laying down lairstones. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (1th.) I. 430 Ypolitus ða bebyrigde ðone halgan lichaman on ðære wudewan *leger-stowe. *c* 1205 LAY. 22874 Me nom alle þa dede & to leirstowe heom ladden

Lair (lēə1), *sb.*2 Now *dial.* Also 4, 8 **lare**, 4–5 **layre**, 4–5, 9 **laire**, 8 **laier** [a ON *leir* (Sw. *ler*, Da. *leer*) —OTeut. type **laizo-n*, ? cogn. w. *laimo-* LOAM.] Clay, mire, mud † *Under lair*. under the ground.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 519 O watur his blod, his flesс o lair, His hete o fir, his and of air *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxviii 18 Out take me of the lare that .i be not infestid *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4445 All sall leue 3ow at þe laste and in to laire worth *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXI. 213 One Lazar .. Lay loken vndir layre fro lyinme and fro light. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 276 My short legs could not step ouer this lair or sinking mire. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Laier*, soil, dung. Ess. and Suff. *Lari*, a quagmire. N. 1803 W. S. ROSE *Amadis* 76 He sees two damsels o'er the laire advance 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Lair*, mire, dirt. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Lair*, mud, 'sleck', quicksand, or any soft yielding surface. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 31 He was covered with the lair of the moss-hags.

† **Lair,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* Also 5–6 **layer**, 6 **leyar**, **leire**, **laire**. A ewer.

1491 *Will of Vaughan* (Somerset Ho.), A layer of siluer ouer gilt 1508 *Sponselles L. Marye* 25 in *Camden Misc.* (1895), No salte, cuppe, or layer set on the borde 1565 in *Leland's Collect.* (1770) I. II. 691 The Communion Table was richly furnished with Plate viz. Two great Leires, garnished with stones 1576 in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 287 A fair bason and lair guilt.

Lair (lēə1), *v.*1 Also 2 **leire**. [f. LAIR *sb.*1]

† **1.** *trans.* To prostrate, lay on the ground.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Þe rihte bileue and þe soðe luue ben leirede and slaine on his heorte

2 a. *intr.* To lie, repose (*on* a bed) **b.** Of cattle: To go to their lair. **c** *trans.* To place in a lair. Also *refl.* To find one's lair. **d.** To serve as a lair for; in quot. 1870 *fig.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 766 Vnder this herb a Snake full cold doth lear [= L. *latet anguis sub herba*] 1662 G. SWINNOCK *Life of Christ* Pref., O how sad is it that so many precious souls should be laring on their beds of security and idleness 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II 74 The berries of the brambly wood . Which, when his cattle lair, he runs to get 1851 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* I 13 The jaguar is not far distant, 'laired' in the secret depths of the impenetrable jungle 1853 ALEX. SMITH *Life Drama* X 183 I'd rather lair me with a fiend in fire Than look on such a face as hers to-night 1870 LOWELL *Cathedral* Poet. Wks. (1879) 453 As a mountain seems To dwellers round its bases but a heap Of barren obstacle that lairs the storm 1890 *Daily Tel.* 22 May 5/6 At this moment there are over 7,000 beasts laired in Deptford Market

Lair (lēə1), *v.*2 Also 6 **lare.** [f. LAIR *sb.*2]

1. *intr.* To stick or sink in mire or bog.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 86 Some Scottismen .. not knowing the ground lared, and lost thair horse *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 252 In the quhilk passage ane of thair greit peices of ordinance larit 1785 BURNS *Winter Nt.* III, Silly sheep, wha thro' the drift, deep lairing, sprattle. 1805 *State, Leslie of Powis* 74 (Jam.) His cattle sometimes laired in the waggle 1880 in *Antrim & Down Gloss.* 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* XXIX 290, I feared o' lairin' in the moss mysel'.

fig. 1859 CAIRNS in *Life* (1895) 438 The subject [origin of Evil] is the deepest bog in which the human mind can lair

2. *trans.* To cause or allow to sink in mire or a morass. Also *refl.*

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) XX 46 Thow wald not rest but rak, And lair thee in þe myre. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I 405 They come to ane place callit the Solloun mose and thair in lairit and mischeiffit thair horse 1788 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* IV 76 But past relief lar'd in a midding, He's now oblig'd to do her bidding 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol* (1875) II III. xliv 510 In Scotland Cattle venturing on a 'quaking moss', are often mired or 'laired' 1875 W. M'ILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 76 Watery flows, in which sheep and cattle sometimes lair themselves 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 213 They say that King Robert laired and bogged a hale army o' the English there.

fig. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 83 Some .. polemic wight Wha lairs himself in controversy

Lair, obs. f. LAYER; Sc. f. LORE, learning.

Lairage (lēə rēdʒ) [f. LAIR *sb.*1 or *v.*1 + -AGE.]

1. The placing of cattle in a lair or lairs

1881 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 2/6 The lands and buildings at Birkenhead approved by the Privy Council for the landing or lairage of foreign animals. 1881 *Cork Constitution* 12 Apr., The housing and lairage of stall-fed cattle

2. a. *collect* Space where cattle may lie down and rest. **b.** An establishment where cattle are placed in lairs.

1883 *Summary* 26 July 6/4 Cattle lairage will be provided. 1887 *L'pool Daily Post* 14 Feb. 3/7 He visited the lairages and found several oxen suffering from suppurating wounds on the head. 1893 *Standard* 15 Aug. 5/1 The butchers .. prefer to attend the lairages at Birkenhead.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*

1871 *Daily News* 16 Sept., His duty being to collect the outdoor lairage accounts. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 7/2 Increasing the lairage accommodation at Deptford Cattle Market 1883 ROSHER *Princ. Rating* 25 Lairage dues, levied on the consignees of foreign cattle. 1896 *Times* (weekly ed.) 599/2 Lairage-slaughtered beef and mutton

Lairbar: see LARBAR.

Laird (lēəɹd). *Sc.* Also 5–7 **lard(e.** [The regular Sc. form of LORD (repr. northern ME. *laverd*), surviving only in a special sense.

The southern form *lord* was as early as the 14th c. introduced into Scottish use in the English senses of the word. The native form *lard* appears occasionally in the 15th c. instead of *lord*: for examples see LORD *sb.*]

A landed proprietor. In ancient times limited to those who held immediately from the king.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 193 Pure freris..'That, with the leif of the lard, Will cum to the corne 3ard At ewyn and at morn 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 515, I sall ger bake the to the lard of Hillhouse. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 65 Quir all the land lord or laird wes nane, Bot he tuke part at that tyme with the tane 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX 177 The laird of Cesfurde. meites him 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II § 19 A petition drawn up in the names of the nobility, lairds, clergy and burgesses, to the King 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5424/2 Our Detachment burnt the Laird's House 1721 RAMSAY *Whin-Bush Club* 1, 'I ho', to my loss, I am nae laird, By birth, my title's fair. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 51 Our Laird gets in his racked rents. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II 205 By the lesser barons were meant the proprietors of the smaller class of estates, provincially called lairds 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 138 *note*, In Scotland every tenant in capite, holding in Ward and Blench, continued to be reckoned as a Baron and was known as the Laird.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Lairdess**, a laird's wife; **Lai·rdie**, a petty laird; **Lai·rdly** *a.*, having the rank or quality of lairds; **Lairdocracy** [after *aristocracy*], lairds as forming a ruling class.

17 in Hogg *Jacob Relics* (1819) I 83 Wha the deil hae we gotten for a king But a wee wee German lairdie? 1819 *Metropolis* III 83 The Highland and Border Lairdies 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV 123 The Scotch lairdocracy may take it into their heads 1857 AITON *Domest. Econ.* 51 The Court of Teinds, by their cruel bias to the lairdocracy, starve the ministers of the kirk. 1863 BURTON *Book Hunter* 10 Her sister lairdesses were enriching the teatable conversation with broad descriptions of the abominable vices of their several spouses 1877 *Linsley's Mag.* XXI. 46 He yet was descended from an ancient lairdly stock in that northern county.

Lairdship (lēəɹdˌʃip). [f. LAIRD + -SHIP.]

1. The condition or dignity of a laird. Also quasi-*concr.* Lairds as a whole

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 395 The august shadow of lairdship lay heavy on society 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 18) p. XXVIII, The annals of 'Forfarshire Lairdship'

2 The estate of a laird.

1649 DE GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 91 Mr. A. M. having been preferr'd to the Lairdship of Balvaird. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III II 26 He wasted the Revenue of his Lairdship 1725 DE FOE *Journey thro' Scotl.* (1729) 4 (Jam.) A lairdship is a tract of land with a mansion house upon it, where a gentleman hath his residence 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XI, When ye tak up the lairdship, ye maun tak the auld name and designation again. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. II. 182 An estate held directly of the crown was a laird ship.

fig. 1794 BURNS *Contented wi' Little* II, My Freedom's my lairdship nae monarch dare touch

Lairg(e, obs. Sc. form of LARGE.

Lairock, obs. form of LARK.

† **Lairwite.** *Old Law* Also 1 **legerwite**, 3 **learwite**, 4 **leyrewite.** [OE. *legerwite*, f. *leger* lying, LAIR *sb.*1 + *wite* fine.] A fine for fornication or adultery, esp. with a bondwoman.

[*a* 1135 *Laws of Hen. I*, XXIII § 23 in Schmid *Gesetze* 447 Si quis blodwitam, fightwitam, legerwitam et hujusmodi forisfaciat] *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 47 Þu waldes warpe me as wrecche ibi learwite 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 97 I eyrewite, amendes for liggynge by a bond womman 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s. v. *Adultery*, The penalty of this sin was called Lairwite by our Saxons

† **Lairy**, *sb. Obs. rare*—0. In 6 **layrie**, 7 **lairie**

1598 FLORIO, *Couata*, .. any birds hatching or sitting, a nestfull, a layrie [1611 lairie], an eyas

Lairy (lēəɹri), *a.* Also 4 **lay(e)ry.** [f. LAIR *sb.*2 + -Y1.] † **a.** Earthly, filthy (*obs.*). **b.** Boggy, miry, swampy.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii[i]. 36 [32], I lepe ouer all þe thorny and þe lairy beynes of þis warld. *c* 1340 — *Prose Tr.* (1866) 13 All þat it duellis in it lyftes abowne layery lustes and vile couaytes. 17 *Donald & Flora* 19 (Jam.) Did ony [ewes] Come near the lairy springs. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 724 *Lairy* (Scot.) wet, swampy 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* XXIX. 290 Wallowing mid-thigh in the lairy depths of the Muckle Flowe.

Laiq, obs. Sc. form of LACK.

Laisar, -er, obs. forms of LEISURE.

Laise: see LEESE *v.*

‖ **Laissez-aller** (lɛˈsse æ·le; Fr. *lɛse ale*). Also **laisser-aller.** [Fr.; as next + *aller* to go, i.e. let (persons or things) go] Absence of restraint; unconstrained ease and freedom.

1842 THACKERAY *Miss Löwe* Misc. Ess. (1885) 310 As Wilder said with some justice, though with a good deal too much *laisser-aller* of tongue. 1862 — *Philip* II. xxi, Sir John .. was constrained to confess that this young man's conduct showed a great deal too much *laisses aller*.

attrib. 1818 LADY S. MORGAN *Flor. Macarthy* II. iii. 178 He .. found or fancied in her what he called the 'delicious *laisses aller* ease of a charming French woman'. 1832 LD. LYTTON *Godolphin* xx, Those well-chosen *laisses aller* feasts. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* Pref., A magnificent high-handed *laisses-aller* neglect.

‖ **Laissez-faire** (lē¹·se fē·ɪ; Fr. lese fɛr). Also **laisser-faire**. [Fr; *laissez* imp. of *laisser* to let + *faire* to do, i.e. let (people) do (as they think best).

Laissez faire et laissez passer was the maxim of the French free-trade economists of the 18th c.; it is usually attributed to Gournay (Littré s. v *laisser*).]

A phrase expressive of the principle that government should not interfere with the action of individuals, esp. in industrial affairs and in trade. Also *attrib.* Hence **Laissez-faireism**.

1825 [MARQ NORMANBY] *Eng. in Italy* I. 296 The *laissez faire* system of apathy 1848 *Simmonds's Colon. Mag.* Aug. 338 Mammonism, laissez-faireism, Chartism, currency-restriction [etc] 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud Sociol.* xiv 352 Shall we not call that also a *laissez-faire* that is almost wicked in its indifference. 1887 *Contemp. Rev* May 696 The 'orthodox' *laissez-faire* political economy. 1891 S C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 168 *Laissez-faire* is the motto, the gospel, of the person who lives upon the work of another

Laist, Sc. form of *Laced* pa. pple of LACE *v.*

Laistoff, -stowe, variants of LAYSTOW.

† **Lait**, *sb.*¹ *Obs* Forms: 1 **lézet(u, ligzet(u, -yt, lézeð**, 2–4 **leit**, 2, 4 **leyt**, 3 **liȝt**, 4 **laite, layt(e, leyȝt**, 4–5 **leate, late**, 6 **layth**. [OE. *lézet, lígzet* masc. and neut, *lígetu* fem, f. *lég, líeg* flame. Cf. LAIT *v*¹] Lightning; *occas.* flash of fire

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* iv iii (1890) 268 Drihten leȝetas sceotað of heofonum 971 *Blickl Hom* 91 Æfter þæm wolcne cymeþ leȝetu c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt xxviii 3 Hys ansyn wæs swylce ligyt [c 1160 *Hatton*, leyt] c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 43 Heore eþein scean swa deð þe leit a-monge þunre. c 1205 LAY 25599 Me þuhte þat þa sæ gon to berne of leite & of fure 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 6283 Ech dunt þoȝte liȝt [*MS B* leyȝt] as it were and þondring 13 *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 199 He loked as layt so lyȝt 1340 *Ayenb* 66 Lhapþ þet smeþ efter þe layt 1382 WYCLIF *Exod* ix 23 The Lord ȝaf dyversly rennynge leytis upon the erthe c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 482 Leit gooth out of the eest and apperith into the west. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii xi, Ther felle a sodeyne tempest and thonder layte and rayne ? a 1500 *Chester Pl* II 85 Leate, thounder, and eirth beganne to quake, Therof I am adreade 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* ii 121 Thondryng and layth, erth-quake moost terrible.

† **Lait**, *sb.*² *Obs.* [f LAIT *v*²] In 5 **laytt**. Searching, search.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv 238 Lefe syrs, let be youre laytt and loke that ye layn.

† **Lait**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* Forms 3–4 **leite(n**, 5 **layt**, *pa t.* 3 **leited**, 5 **layt, laytid** [? OE **légettan*, f. *lég, líeg* (:—**laugi-z*) flame; cognate and parallel formations are Goth. *lauhatjan*, OHG. *lohazzan, lohezên, ôn, lougazzan*] *intr* To flash, gleam, lighten. Hence † **Leitende** (= **laiting*) *ppl a.*

c 1205 LAY. 18539 Ofte he hire lokede on & leitede mid eȝene a 1225 *Leg Kath* 1370 Iþe leitende fur, het warpen euch fot a 1225 *St Marher* 13 Ich loki ne mei, swa þæt liht leomeð ant leiteð a 1225 *Ancr. R* 356 Ne kumeð non into Parais bute þuruh þisse leitende sweorde 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 95 The thunder-stroke smit, er it leite. c 1425 *Seven Sag* (P) 2228 Hyt laytyd, thondred, and reynned among *Ibid* 2234 Hyt raynyd ne thondryd ne layt nout Sythen thou wentyst out of thys toune

Lait (lē¹t), *v*² *Obs* exc. *dial* Forms: 4 **latt**, 4–5 **layte, lait(e**, 5–9 **late**, 9 **lait**. [a. ON. *leita*, corresponding to OE. *wlátian* to behold, Goth *wlaitôn* (περιβλέπεσθαι), related by ablaut to ON. *lít-r*, OE. *wlite* aspect, appearance, OS. *wliti* face, form, Goth. *wlit s* face, and ON. *líta*, OE. *wlítan* to look.]

1. *trans.* To look or search for; to seek, try to find Also with *inf* or *clause* as object

a 1300 *Cursor M* 7323 Omang þir puple sal þou latt A stalworth man þat saul haitt 13 *E E Allit. P.* C 277 He lurkkes & laytes where watz le best a 1350 *St James* 305 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1881) 101 Graithly up he laites and lukes All his bagges and all his bokes a 1400 *Sir Perc* 255 The grete Godd for to layte Fynde hyme whenne he may c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 237 Aventures for to layt in land a 1400–1450 *Alexander* 2341 (Dubl) Lates ane oþer lodesman, alosed more of strenth c 1440 *York Myst* xvii. 111 Vn-witty men ȝe werre To lepe ouere lande to late a ladde 1674–91 RAY *N C Words*, To *Late*, Cumb. to seek. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss*, *Lait*, to seek any thing hidden N. 1864 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 122 Now, all you can do is to late her poor little body. 1891 — *Moorland Par.* 136 Are you laiting goud?

† **b.** To search or look through, to examine.

13 *St. Erkenwolde* 155 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1881) 269 We haue oure librarie laitid þes longe seuene dayes.

2 *absol.* or *intr.* To look, search Also *dial.* To look for a word; to hesitate in speech.

c 1300 *Cursor M* 5075 Quar-to suld yee ferrer lait. 13 *E. E. Allit P* B 97 Sayde þe lorde to þo ledez, laytez ȝet ferre. c 1400 *Destr Troy* 7669 All. laited aftur þe lede with a light wille. c 1460 *Towneley Myst* x 137 And this is, who wyll late, The sext moneth of hyr conceytate, That geld is cald *Ibid.* xviii. 180 Thise ar the commaundmentys ten, who so will lely layt. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 87 He ne'er lies a teale widout laitin.

Lait, Sc. and north. form of LATE.

Laiter, obs. variant of LAUGHTER².

Laith, Laith-: see LOATH, LOATH-.

Laithly, obs. form of LAIDLY *a. dial.*

† **Lai·ting.** *Obs.* Also 4 **leityng(e**. [f LAIT *v*¹ + -ING¹.] Lightning.

c 1340 *Cursor M* 533 (Trin) Þonder & leitynge [*Cott.* leuening]. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus* xxxii 14 Leityng schal go bifore hail. 1422 tr *Secreta Secret*, *Priv Priv* 141 Of the Reyne also comyth. many harmes, As thondyr, laitynge

Laity (lē¹ ĭti). Forms: 6 **layetie**, 6–7 **lai-, laytie**, 6–8 **laiety**, 7 **lay(e)ty**, 7– **laity**. [f. *lai*, LAY *a* + -(I)TY. An AF. *laité* occurs, with the sense of 'lay property' (cf. *realty, spiritualty*), in *Year-bk* 33 *Ed. I* (1864) 411.]

1. The condition or state of a layman; the not being in orders.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Laitie*, the estate or degree of a lay man. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 208 The more usual Causes of this Deprivation are such as these, viz. a mere Laity, or want of Holy Orders [etc] 1831 MANNING *Let* in *Life* (1895) I x 72 The objection against my laity has been strongly urged

2 The body of the people not in orders as opposed to the clergy; laymen collectively (The older term for 'the laity' was LAY FEE. In 1548 a synonymous *lealty* occurs app as a nonce-wd)

? 1541 *Constitutio T Cranmeri et aliorum* in Wilkins *Concilia* (1737) III. 862/2 In the yere of our Lord MDXLI it was agreed that if any of the inferiour degree dyd receave at their table any Arch-bishop, Bishop, or any of the laitie of lyke degree, as Duke, Marquess [etc] 1546 LANGLEY tr *Pol Verg De Invent* iv iii 85 In the Christen common welthe there bee two sortes of menne one called the laytie 1579 FENTON *Guicciard* iii (1599) 143 The diuision being no lesse amongst the spiritualtie then the layetie 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj* 82 Both of them have power to consecrate the Sacrament of our Lord's Supper, and give it to the laity 1710 PRIDLAUX *Orig Tithes* iii 162 The Alienations . of Tithes which gave unto the Laiety in France a civil Right to them 1780 W COLE in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III 68 Most of the Clerical Subscribers, and possibly many of the Layity 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* I i iii § 42 The clergy were now retrograding, while the laity were advancing 1870 DICKENS *E Drood* ii, You may offer bad grammar to the laity, or the humbler clergy, but not to the Dean

3. Unprofessional people, as opposed to those who follow some learned profession, to artists, etc.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* xxxviii, The laity (or non-lawyer part of the community) are competent to conceive the more general rules 1875 HELPS *Ess*, *Organiz Daily Life* 107 Artists are wont to think the criticisms of the laity rather weak and superfluous 1880 H QUILTER in *Macm Mag* Sept 393 Most of the laity still connect the word pre-Raphaelitism with visions of gaunt melancholy women 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med* V 281 The disease being one of the existence of which the laity may be said to be ignorant

Hence **Laityship** *nonce-wd.*, the position or personality of one of the laity; in quot. a jocular title.

1670 EACHARD *Cont Clergy* 128 Should I make thy laityship heir of such an estate thou wouldest count me the wisest man that ever was since the creation

Laizer, obs. form of LAZAR

Lak, obs form of LACK, var LAC²

Lakay, Laka(y)n, obs. ff. LACKEY, LAKIN¹.

† **Lake**, *sb.*¹ *Obs* Forms. 1 **lác**, 2–3 **lac**, (**lak-**), 3 **loc**, (**lok-**), **loac**. [OE. *lác* (:—prehistoric **laikom*, **laikā*) neut and fem.; not found with the same meaning in any other Teut lang, but usually identified with the Com. Teut. **laiko-* 'play', LAKE *sb.*² With regard to the sense, it may be compared with OE. *lícian* to please, LIKE *v.*, from another grade of the same root] An offering, sacrifice; also, a gift. Only OE. and early ME. *To lake* (dat), as a gift.

Beowulf (Z) 1584 He oðer swylc ut of-ferede lað-licu lac c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt viii 4 Ac gang æt-eowe þe þam sacerde and bring hym þa lac þe moyses bebead on hyra ȝecyðnesse. c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 39 Ne con him crist na mare þong þene þah he sloȝe þin child and bere þe his heaued to lake c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 45 Þe þre loc þe ich er nemde þat is gold, and recheles and mirre. a 1225 *Leg Kath* 63 Ðe riche reoðeren, brohten to lake. a 1225 *Ancr R* 152 Þe þreo kinges. offren Jesu Crist þeo deorewurðe þreo lokes c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1798 And iacob sente fer bi-foren him riche loac, and sundri boren

† **Lake**, *sb.*² *Obs* Forms· 2 *Orm.* **leȝȝk**, 3 **leyk**, 4 **laic**, 4–6 **laik(e, layk(e**, 5 **lak(e**. [a. ON *leik-r* play, corresp. to OE. *lác* neut. or masc. warlike activity (once only; but see LAKE *sb*¹), OHG. *leich* masc. and neut. song, melody, Goth. *laik-s* dance :-OTeut. **laiko-*, a verbal sb. from **laikan* to play, LAKE *v.*¹]

1. Play, sport, fun, glee. In *pl.* games, tricks, goings on.

c 1200 ORMIN 2166 Inn ægæde and in leȝȝkess c 1300 *Havelok* 1021 For it ne was non horse-knaue That he ne kam thider, the leyk to se 13.. *E E Allit P* B 274 Þat for her lodlych laykez alosed þay were 1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 465 We ne louen in our land no laik nor no mirthe a 1400 *Sir Perc* 1704 The childe hadd no powste His laykes to lett. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4685 Þe cursed laike o couatis ware clene with it drenchid c 1460 *Towneley Myst* xvi. 66 Welcom hym worshipfully laghyng with lake. 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 198/15 A layke, play, *ludus*.

b. A stake at play.

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1109, I pledge, or all the play be playd That sum sall lose a laike

2. A fight, contest.

[a 1000 *Guthlac* 1007 Wiȝa nealæceð unlæt laces.] c 1400 *Destr Troy* 10408 Þe lyght wex lasse, and þe laik endit c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 538 (Douce MS.) Lordes and ladies of þat laike likes. c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 832 Thus may ye lippin on the lake, throu lair that I leir. 1515 *Scot. Field* 569 in *Chetham Misc* (1856) II, This layke lasted on the lande, the lengthe of fower howers.

Lake (lē¹k), *sb.*³ *Obs* exc. *dial.* [OE. *lacu* str. fem.; the sense shows that it is not ad. L. *lacus* (see next) but a native word, from a Teut. root **lak-* denoting moisture, cf. OE *leccan* to moisten, LETCH *v*, also LEAK *sb.* and *v.*

The OHG. *lahha* (G *lache*) pond, bog, is formally coincident, but is perh of Latin origin]

A small stream of running water; also, a channel for water. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

955 *Charter of Edred* in Earle *Charters* 382 Ðæt to Mæȝðe forda andlang lace ut on Temese 1235–52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec Soc) 35 Pro decem acris inter Lak. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 19 This riche Revir dovn ran Throwe ane forest And for to lende by that laike thocht me levar 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym* 346 The matter must be by and by tied and pressed in a little presse of wood, with a little lake or gutter of wood c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 341 (1810) 351 Lyn, a pretty lake, streameth out of the Exmoor hills 1630 T WESTCOTE *Devon* (1845) 265 We shall find him [Taw] a very small lake at his birth in Dartmoor. 1842–71 PULMAN *Rustic Sk* 6 Vrem rise to mouth there's lots o' lakes,—An rivers zum—that into 'n fall 1880 *E. Cornw Gloss*, *Lake*, a small stream of running water 1885 *Pall Mall G* 11 June 4/1 Each tiny drain, called locally a 'lake', was edged broadly by a band of great saffron hued king cups.

b. *Comb.*, † **lake-frith**, the close-time for fishing in a stream; † **lake-rift**, a gully made by a stream.

1235–52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec Soc) 141 Et debet servare Lakefrithe 13 *E. E Allit P* B. 536 And lyounez and lebardez to þe lake ryftes.

Lake (lē¹k), *sb*⁴ Forms: 3, 5 **lac**, 3, 4 **lak**, 4–5 **laake, leke**, 4–6 **lacke**, 5–7 *Sc.* **laik(e**, 6 *Sc* **layk**, 7 **laque**, 3– **lake**. [Early ME *lac*, a OF. *lac*, ad L. *lacus* basin, tub, tank, lake, pond, the popular form of the word in OF was *lai*. The present Eng form *lake* (recorded from the 14th c.) may be due to confusion with prec, or perh. rather to independent adoption of L *lacus*]

1. A large body of water entirely surrounded by land; *properly*, one sufficiently large to form a geographical feature, but in recent use often applied to an ornamental water in a park, etc

c 1205 LAY 1279–80 Ouer þen lac of Siluius & ouer þen lac [c 1275 lake] of Philisteus a 1300 *Cursor M* 2863 A stinkand see, þat semes als a lake of hell 13 *E E Allit P* B 438 Þenne lasned þe llak þat large watz are c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xx (*Blasius*) 226 Quhy thole ȝe þame oure godis tak, & þis to kast þame in þe lak? c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xxi. 98 In þe grund of þat lac er funden faire precious stanes c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 799 Þar is a grete lake nere hand 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii xii 150 Of thair bruyt resoundis the river And all the layk of Asia fer and neyr 1520 *Caxton's Chron Eng*, *Descr Irel* 5/1 The ryver Ban renneth out of the leke into the north ocean 1657 HOWELL *Londinop* 382 Being built on the South side of a large Laque 1696 WHISTON *Theory Earth* iv (1722) 362 There were only smaller Lakes and Seas, but no great Ocean before the Deluge 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) I 84 Nothing can exceed the beauty of the landscape which this lake affords 1813 BYRON *Let.* 5 Sept, in Moore *Lett & Jrnls* (1830) I. 426 Rogers wants me to go with him on a crusade to the Lakes 1835 WORDSWORTH (*title*) A Guide through the District of the Lakes 1836 W IRVING *Astoria* I 210 The navigation of the lakes is carried on by steamboats 1853 M ARNOLD *Sohrab & Rustum* Poems 1877 I 108 Never more Shall the lake glass her, flying over it

b. *transf* and *fig.* (perh. in some instances from sense 2)

a 1225 *St Marher* 14 Ich leade ham iþe ladliche lake of the suti sunne 1526 TINDALE *Rev* xx 14 Deth and hell were cast into the lake of fyre 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* Verses a 4 Over the Ocean's Universal Lake. 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb* ii (1878) 21 Close by the vestry door, there was this little billowy lake of grass. 1890 W J. GORDON *Foundry* 109 We can see the wide lake of liquid metal simmering and spurting like porridge

c. *The Great Lake* (a phrase borrowed from the North American Indians). the Atlantic ocean. *The Great Lakes*· the five lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, which form the boundary between Canada and the U. S.

1727 C COLDEN *Hist Five Indian Nations* 64 We have put ourselves under the great Sachem Charles, that lives on the other side of the great Lake 1857 G LAWRENCE *Guy Liv* xxxi. 308 The most terrible tempest that ever desolated the shores of the Great Lake

† **2.** A pond, a pool. *Obs*

a 1000 *O. E Chron.* an. 656 (Laud MS) Þurh ælle þa meres and feonnes þa liggen toward Huntendune porte and þas meres and laces. a 1300 *Cursor M* 11934 Þarbi satt iesus on his plai, And lakes seuen he made o clai. c 1325 *Song Mercy* 162 in *E E. P* (1862) 123 We slepe a[s] swolle swyn in lake. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 269 Ne noon so grey goos gooth in the lake. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 229 He lyft vp þe lach and leop ouer þe lake, þat ȝouthe. ? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E E. T S) vii 291 Lye there, lydder, in the lake 1609 *Sc Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 432/1 All vtheris, garthis, pullis, haldis, Laikis and nettis.

†**3.** [after Vulg. *lacus*.] A pit; a den (of lions); *occas.* a grave. *Obs.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 347 For þey to my soule deluyn a lake. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 16 Þe lake he oppynd and vp grofe it. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxviii. 18 Thei shul not abyden thi treuthe, that gon doun in to the lake. a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 350 Whan he dede ryse out of his lake Than was ther suche an erthe quake That [etc.]. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 35 And set hym in yᵉ lake of lyons where Danyell the prophete was.

fig. a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 83 He ladde me out of þe laake of wrecchednesse.

†**b.** An underground dungeon; a prison. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxviii. 6 Thei putte doun Jeremye in cordis and in to the lake. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 73 Cristyn thus entryd was In to that horribyl and lothful lake.

†**4.** Used after L. *lacus* = a wine-vat. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xiv. 20 And the lake is defoulid with oute the citee, and the blood wente out of the lake vn to the brijdels of horsis. 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 48 Daphnis cast them [sc. grapes] into the presse, and trod them there, and then anon, out of the Lake, tunn'd the Wine into the Butts.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attrib., as *lake-fishery*, *-fowl*, *level*, *-shore* (in quot. *attrib.*), *-side*, *-system*; also *lakeward* adj. and adv. Also in the names of fishes, as *lake herring*, *-shad*, *-sturgeon*, *-trout*, *-whiting*, for which see the second member.

1883 F. A. SMITH *Swedish Fisheries* 13 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) It is scarcely possible to find the approximate value of the *lake fisheries of Sweden by the official returns. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake*, *Nt. Second* Wks. (1876) 26 The *lake-fowl's wake was heard no more. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xii. § 538 A lowering of the *lake-level. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 7 In that cold *lake-shore country the people dwelt in wooden structures. 1560 J. DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 323 After they couche them selues in a pece of grounde, by the *lake side. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 31 He attended me to the lake side. 1871 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 258 A swan rose trumpeting from the lakeside. 1861 *Times* 22 Oct., Canada and the *lake system cut into the States on the north. 1871 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 270 The slope on the *lakeward side.

b. instrumental, as *lake-moated*, *-reflected*, *-surrounded* adjs. **c.** locative, as *lake-diver*; *lake-resounding* adj. Also *lake like* adj.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 23 What art thou? Adam's Ulcer, .. the *lake-diver, the furnace brand, the brimstone-match of that cursed man. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. III. iv. 251 White and *lake like fields [of mist]. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxviii, The locked, guarded and *lake-moated Castle of Lochleven. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 744 He will watch .. the *lake-reflected sun illume the yellow bees. 1717 PARNELL *Homer's Batt. Frogs & Mice* 5 The *Lake-resounding Frogs selected Fare. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. ii. 38 Like many a *lake-surrounded flute, Sounds overflow the listener's brain.

6. Special comb.: **lake-basin**, a depression which contains, or has contained, a lake; **lake-country** = LAKE-LAND; **lake-crater**, a crater which contains or has contained a lake; **lake-fever** *U.S. local*, malaria; **lake-fly** *U.S.*, an ephemerid (*Ephemera simulans*), which swarms in the Great Lakes late in July (*Cent. Dict.*); **lake-lawyer** *U.S.*, a jocular name given to two different fishes, the bow-fin and the burbot, in allusion to their voracity; **lake-lodge**, **-ore** (see quots.); **lake-weed**, water-pepper (*Polygonum hydropiper*). Also LAKE-LAND.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 9 The whole assemblage must terminate somewhere .. where they reach the boundary of the original lake basin. 1875 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) IV. 363 The greater part of Wordsworth's vacations was spent in his native *Lake country. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 197 If we pass from the Upper to the Lower Eifel we find the celebrated *lake crater of Laach. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, **Lake lawyer*, the Western Mud-fish .. Dr. Kirtland says it is .. called the lake lawyer, from its 'ferocious looks and voracious habits'. 1884 *Evangelical Mag.* May 212 [Beavers'] Lodges are built sometimes on the shores of lakes .. These are called '*lake lodges'. 1864 T. L. PHIPSON *Utilis. Minute Life* x. 256 In the lakes of Sweden there are vast layers of iron oxide almost exclusively built up by animalcules. This kind of ironstone is called *lake ore. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 876 'Tis branched and seeded something like Spinage or Mercury, but leaved rather like *Lakeweed. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 316 Lakeweed, *Polygonum*.

b. **Lake poets**, **school**, terms casually applied to the three poets Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, who resided in the region of the English Lakes; **lake poetry**, the poetry written by them.

1817 *Edin. Rev.* Aug. 509 When we have occasion to consider any new publication from the Lake school. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 313/2 The appellation of Lake poets, given to these three individuals after the publication of the 'Lyrical Ballads'. 1843 H. N. COLERIDGE in Stanley *Life Arnold* (1844) I. i. 16 What has been somewhat unreasonably called the Lake Poetry. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* II. 307 To the whole Lake school his [Hazlitt's] attitude is always the same—justice done grudgingly.

c. **Lake-dweller**, one who in pre-historic times lived in a **lake-dwelling** or **lake-habitation**, i.e. one built upon piles driven into the bed of a lake; **lake-hamlet**, **-settlement**, **-village**, a collection of such dwellings; **lake-man** = *lake-dweller*.

1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 21 In the stone period the *lake-dwellers cultivated all these cereals. *Ibid.* 18 The Swiss *lake-dwellings seem first to have attracted attention during the dry winter of 1853–4. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 12 Researches into the lake-dwellings of West Scotland. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 69 The piles used in the Swiss Stone age *Lake-habitations were evidently .. prepared with the help of stone axes. *Ibid.* (1878) 54 A .. piece of pottery apparently intended to represent a *Lake hamlet. 1884 W. WESTALL *Contemp. Rev.* July 70 The brain of the *lake-man was equal to that of the men of our own time. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 23 The reindeer is missing in the Swiss *lake-settlements. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 126 The *Lake-villages of the Bronze age were contemporaneous.

†**Lake**, *sb.*⁵ *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **laik**, 7 **layke**. [First found in Chaucer; prob. a. Du. *laken*, corresp. to OE. *lachen* 'clamidem' (Wr.-Wülcker 377/22), OFris. *leken*, OS. *lakan* mantle (*chlamys*), veil of the temple, OHG. *lahhan* (MHG. *lachen*), mod.G. *laken* from LG.] Fine linen.

c1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 147 He dide next his white leere Of clooth of lake fyn and cleere. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 73 Bryngyng hir brede als whyt as lake. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lii, Thir fair ladyis in silk and claith of laik. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 234 Quhilk causit hes to lurk vnder the laik Richt mony cowart durst nocht cum to straik. 1603 *Philotus* lx, The quhytest layke bot with the blackest asse.

Lake (lēik), *sb.*⁶ [Orig. a variant of LAC.¹] **1.** A pigment of a reddish hue, originally obtained from lac (cf. LAC¹ 2), and now from cochineal treated as in 3.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Lake*, a faire red colour vsed by painters. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 130 Lay your colours upon your Pallet thus .. first your white lead, then Lake. 1674 *Beale's Pocket Bk.* in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 131 Several parcells of Lake of my own makeing. 1728 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 628 Instead of Vermilion the red Paper may be painted with Carmine or Lake. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 751 Deep Prussian blue and lake .. form a purple of the next degree of excellence. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 224 The common lake is prepared from Brazil wood.

2. *transf.* as the name of a colour.

1660 *Albert Durer Revived* 11 Lake .. is an excellent Crimson-colour. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* i. 23 In imploying of fine Colours, as fine lacks Ultra Marine Green, &c. 1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 312/3 Of new flowers there are Constancy, yellow, deeply edged with lake.

3. In extended sense: A pigment obtained by the combination of animal, vegetable, or coal-tar colouring matter with some metallic oxide or earth. Often preceded by some qualifying word, as *crimson*, *Florence*, *green*, *madder*, *yellow*, etc. *lake*. *Indian lake*: a crimson pigment prepared from stick lac treated with alum and alkali.

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 137 How to take the Lake of any Flower. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. ii. 37 If a solution of a colouring substance be mixed with a solution of alum .. [and] if .. we add an alkali .. the colouring particles are then precipitated, combined with the alumine .. this compound has got the name of Lake. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 430 The red juices of fruits were fixed by it [tungsten] so as to make permanent and beautiful lakes. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 410 The lakes chiefly used are red colours, and these are of different qualities. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 204 Carmine is a lake of cochineal. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xx. 180 Alumina .. has the power of forming insoluble compounds called lakes with vegetable colouring matter. 1877 O'NEILL in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 573/1 The precipitate is usually called the 'lake' of the particular metal and colouring matter.

4. *Comb.*, as *lake-red*, *vermilion* sbs. and adjs.; *lake-coloured* adj.

1764 *Mus. Rust.* I. 166 *note*, The lake red used by the painters in enamel is compo[s]ed of fine gold dissolved in aqua regia, with sal armoniac. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 214 Pileus fine lake red, changing with age to a rich orange and buff. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 196/2 A leafy cluster of blossoms .. of a brilliant lake-vermilion hue. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 25 The black pigment shews up very distinctly in the homogeneous lake-coloured sheet of free hæmoglobin.

Lake (lēk), *v.*¹ Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: 1 *lácan*, 4 **leyke**, **laiky**, 4–6 **laike**, **layke**, 6, 9 **laak**, 8, 9 **laik**, 4– **lake**. [A Com. Teut. reduplicative str. vb., OE. *lácan*, pa. t. *léolc*, *léc* = ON. *leika*, pa. t. *lék* (Sw. *leka*, Da. *lege*), Goth. *laikan*, pa. t. *lailaik*, MHG. *leichen*, pa. t. *leichte*, pa. pple. *geleichen*. The word seems in ME. to have been re-adopted in the Scandinavian form. Its currency is almost entirely northern, no forms with *o* being known. The inflexion has been weak since the 13th c.]

†**1.** *intr.* To exert oneself, move quickly, leap, spring; hence, to fight. *Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 2848 Ða ne dorston ær dareðum lacan on hyra man-dryhtnes miclan þearfe. a 1000 *Juliana* 674 Heliseus .. leolc ofer laȝuflod long .. hwile on swonrade. c 1205 LAY. 21270 Arður him læc to swa hit a liun weoren. *Ibid.* 28522 Hit læc toward hirede folc vnimete. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9997 Thus pai laiket o þe laund the long day ouer.

†**b.** *trans.* To move quickly.

c 1205 LAY. 29662 Up he læc þene staf þat water þer after leop.

2. *intr.* To play, sport; *occas.* in amorous or obscene sense; *dial.* to take a holiday from work; to be out of work. Also with *about*, *away*.

c 1300 *Havelok* 950 The children .. with him leykeden here fille. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 872 Laykez wyth hem as yow lyst & letez my gestes one. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 187 And ȝf hym luste for to layke þanne loke we mowe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12734 This Clunestra .. For lacke of hir lord laiked besyde. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 238 How þis losell laykis with his lorde. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 198/15. 1599 T. CUTWODE *Caltha Poet.* Pref. (1815) A v, Let the lasses giue over laaking in the greene. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 28 To Lake: to Play, a word common to all the North Country. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 62 The peat-stack we us'd to lake roun 'll be brunt ere this! a 1804 J. MATHER *Songs* (1862) 91 (Sheffield Gloss.) Why don't these play-acting foak lake away? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxiii, Any tidy lass .. that .. would not go laiking about to wakes and fairs. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* II. 101 The men [in Westmoreland] occasionally going off laking .. that is, drinking, for days together. 1892 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 529/1 The Yorkshire word to signify playing, as generally understood, is 'laking'.

†**b.** quasi-*trans.* To sport with, mock. *Obs.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1212 A! hou wimmen conne hit make Wi an thai wil ani man lake!

†**3.** *refl.* To amuse oneself, play. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 31 [He] layked him long while to lesten þat merþe. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3356 Þai hadden .. burdes briȝte & bolde .. to layky hem wan þay wolde. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1770 Se quat I send to þe, son þi-selfe with to laike. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. xiv. 1271 As this Queyne apon a day Hyr laykand in a medow lay.

†**Lake**, *v.*² *Obs.* [f. LAKE *sb.*¹] *trans.* To present an offering or sacrifice to.

c 1200 ORMIN 1172 Þa lakesst tu Drihhtin wiþþ shep Gastlike i þine þeewess. *Ibid.* 7430 Þa þre kingess lakedenn Crist Wiþþ þrinne kinne lakess.

Lake (lēik), *v.*³ [f. LAKE *sb.*⁶] *trans.* To make lake-coloured.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 446 This difficulty [number of chromocytes obscuring leucocytes] may be overcome by using Thomas' 0·3 acetic acid solution for diluting the blood, this having the effect of 'laking' the chromocytes.

Lake, obs. form of LAC *sb.*¹, LACK.

Lakeism: see LAKISM.

La·ke-land, la·keland. [f. LAKE *sb.*⁴ + LAND.] The land of lakes; *spec.* the region of the English lakes, consisting of parts of Cumberland, Lancashire, and Westmoreland. Also *attrib.*

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 150 Those contests were carried on at a distance from our Lake-land. 1883 *Spectator* 21 July 928/1 Lovers of English lakeland. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Nov. 491 Will you enlighten us lakeland folk? 1895 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 3/1 How delicious are these lakeland gardens.

Hence **La·kelander**, a dweller in lakeland.

1895 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 3/1 As to the rain, Lakelanders seemed to think their district is greatly maligned.

Lakeless (lēⁱ·klės), *a.* [f. LAKE *sb.*⁴ + -LESS.] Having no lakes.

1882 G. ALLEN *Colin Clout's Cal.* (1883) 216 Relatively hilly and lakeless Europe. 1893 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/4 In respect of equability of flow .. the Thames is probably superior to all other lakeless rivers in this country.

Lakelet (lēⁱ·klėt). [f. LAKE *sb.*⁴ + -LET.] A small lake. Also *transf.*

1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 13 Dosmary Pool, a small lakelet .. lies among the mountains. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 393 The fine fish which abound in the lakelet. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 81 A little white lakelet of fog would be seen far down in Napa Valley.

Laken, obs. f. LACK *v.*¹; variant of LAKIN.

Laker (lēⁱ·kəɹ)¹. [f. LAKE *sb.*³ + -ER¹.]

†**1.** A visitor to the English lakes. [A pun: see quot. 1805.] *Obs.*

1798 [J. PLUMPTRE] (*title*) The Lakers; a Comic Opera in Three Acts. 1805 BP. WATSON in R. Watson *Life* (1818) II. 269 *Lakers* (such is the denomination by which we distinguish those who come to see our country, intimating thereby not only that they are persons of taste who wish to view our lakes, but idle persons who love *laking* .. the old Saxon word to lake, or play, being of common use among schoolboys in these parts). 1806 SOUTHEY in C. C. Southey *Life* III. 41 You would come as a mere laker and pay a guide for telling you what to admire. 1829 — *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 42 A stepping-stile has been placed to accommodate Lakers with an easier access.

2. One of the 'Lake poets'.

1819 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 73 Apropos to Mr. Jeffrey and Mr. Wordsworth, I want you to read one fair specimen of the great Laker. 1876 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 381 The Lakers all .. first despised, and then patronised 'Walter Scott'.

3. (*U.S. local.*) A fish living in or taken from a lake, *spec.* the lake-trout of N. America.

1846 J. WILSON *Let.* in Hamilton *Mem.* vii. (1859) 234 Fresh-water ones [trout] found in the river, but more like lakers. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 368/2 He pulls like a laker, and you'll think you've got a whale.

4. A boat constructed for sailing on the great lakes of America.

1887 *Century Mag.* Aug. 484/2 A twenty-foot laker can slip through any lock without scratching her paint.

La·ker². [f. LAKE *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who 'lakes'.

1805 [see LAKER¹ 1]. 1876 in *Whitby Gloss.*, s.v. *Lake*.

Lake-wake, erroneous form of LIKE-WAKE.

Lakey, obs. form of LACKEY; var. LAKY *a.*²

Lakh: see LAC².

Lakie (lēⁱ·ki). *Sc.* Also 8 **leaky**. An irregularity in the tides observed in the Firth of Forth (see quot. 1795). Also *lakie tide*.

1710 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* (1803) 87 There are lakies in the river of Forth, which are in no other river in Scotland. 1795 SINCLAIR *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 612 The tides in the river Forth .. exhibit a phenomenon not to be found (it is said) in any other part of the globe. This is what the sailors call a leaky tide .. When the water has flowed for 3 hours, it then runs back for about an hour and a half; .. it returns immediately, and flows during another

hour and a half to the same height it was at before, and this change takes place both in the flood and ebb tides. **1885** D. BEVERIDGE *Culross & Tulliallan* I. i. 35 The lakie tide never recedes much more than two feet before returning on its regular course. . . When the lakie has run its course, the tide flows or recedes, as the case may be, to the proper limit of high or low water.

Lakin[1] (lē^{i}·kin). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **lakan, lakayn,** 5–6 **laykin, -yn,** 8 **laken, laking,** 9 (in glossaries) **lairkin.** [app. connected with LAKE *v*[1]; cf. ON. *leika* plaything.] A plaything, toy; in quots 1440, 1460 said of a baby.

Bp. Kennet (*c* 1700), quoted in *Promp. Parv.*, gives 'Leikin, a sweetheart. *Northumb.*'

c **1440** *Gesta Rom.* xxxii. 123 (Harl. MS.) He putt vp in his bosom þes iij. lakayns. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 242 Ilk yere that cominys to man She bryngys furth a lakan. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 134/5 A Laykin, babie, *crepundia.* **1790** GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl., *Lakings*, playthings for children. North. **1790** MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 87, I brout her a Lunnon laken, a conny bab. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lairkins*, children's toys; trinkets in general.

† **Lakin**[2]. *Obs.* Also 5, 7 **laken,** 6 **lakens.** See also BYRLAKIN. [Contracted f. LADY + -KIN; cf. *bodikins, pittikins.*] Only in *By* (*our*) *lakin*, a trivial form of *By Our Lady.*

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. xii. 121/2 Some [swere] by laken, some by our lady. **1533** MORE *Apol.* iv. Wks. 849/2 By our lakens brother husband . . yet woulde I rather abyde the perill of breding wormes in my bely. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 1 By'r lakin, I can goe no further, Sir, My old bones akes. **1616** [W. HAUGHTON] *English-men for my Money* C 4, Bir laken sirs, I thinks tis one a clocke. *a* **1625** [see BYRLAKIN].

Laking (lē^{i}·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Now *dial.* [f. LAKE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] Playing, amusement. Also *attrib.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 594 When he es yhung and luffes laykyng. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxv. 5188 Than he Sayd . . God mot at yhoure laykyng be! *a* **1816** [see LAKER]. **1857** E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* 216 They were used to call this pastime . . 'laking wi't' Boggart'; that is, playing with the Boggart. **1834** H. SEEBOHM *Brit. Birds* II. 436 These 'laking'-places, as they are locally termed, are frequented by a great number of males, who fight for possession of the females.

Laking (lē^{i}·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. LAKE *sb.*[4] + -ING[1].] **a.** Visiting the English lakes. **b.** Writing poetry in the style of the Lake school.

1822 J. WILSON *Lakes* Note, Wks. 1856 VI. 105 We should suppose that Spring was a season by no means amiss for Laking. **1837** *Foreign Q. Rev.* XIX. 301 German romanticism and English laking are one.

Lakish (lē^{i}·kiʃ), *a.* [f. LAKE *sb.*[4] + -ISH.]

† **1. a.** Abounding in lakes or pools. **b.** Inhabiting a lake. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) F 3, I know he knowes that watrie lakish hill. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Fishes which are . . lakish, as the Umbla, trout, carp [etc.]. **1681** CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xi. § 1 (1689) 110 All Fishes, whether Marine, Fluviatile, or Lakish.

2. Of or pertaining to the Lake poets; resembling the productions of those poets.

1819 *Abelard & Heloisa* 222 Oh! that we had the Lakish pow'r To dwell on owls!—for half an hour. **1822** *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 478 The Edinburgh Reviewers would say it was a Lakish rant. **1831** *Ibid.* XXIX. 218 This couplet . . was pronounced 'lakish'.

Hence **La·kishness.**

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 218 Talking of lakishness—the Southrons . . have a strange idea of the Lakes.

Lakist (lē^{i}·kist). [f. LAKE *sb.*[4] + -IST. Adopted in Fr. as *lakiste.*] A member or adherent of the 'Lake School' of poetry; a Lake poet.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 546 Voted at last a rhymer and a pedant by the lakists and cockneys. *a* **1849** POE *Cockton* Wks. 1864 III. 462 The cant of the Lakists would establish the exact converse. **1883** *B'ham Daily Post* 2 Apr. 5/1 The last surviving son of another 'Lakist' has followed him.

So **La·kism,** affectation of the style of the Lake poets.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 462 The third canto of Childe Harold . . which from beginning to end is Lakeism—rank Lakeism.

Lakka, Lakke, obs. forms of LAC[1], LACK.

Laky (lē^{i}·ki), *a.*[1] [f. LAKE *sb.*[4] + -Y[1].] Of or pertaining to a lake; lake-like.

1611 COTGR., *Lacustre*, lakie, belonging to a lake. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* v. Introd., By . . flanking towers, and laky flood, Guarded and garrison'd she stood. **1826** W. ELLIOTT *Nun* 43 And all the Italian glory of the day, seems sweetly sleeping in each laky ray.

Laky (lē^{i}·ki), *a.*[2] Also 9 **lakey.** [f. LAKE *sb.*[6] + -Y[1].] Of or pertaining to lake; of the colour of lake; *spec.* of the blood, when the red corpuscles are acted upon by some solvent.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 420 The gray stones . . are of a delicate hue, blue intermingling with pale greenish and lakey tints. **1898** P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxi. 457 *note*, The hæmoglobin has become diffused and the blood lakey.

Lakye, obs. form of LACKEY.

La-la (lā·lā·), *a.* [adj. use of *la la* interj.: see LA *int.* b.] 'So-so', not so good as it might be, poor.

1800 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1801) IV. 253 Finding my appetite very la, la, took two glasses of bitters. **1806** SURR *Winter in London* I. 240 As to his singing, it is but la la. *a* **1849** HARTLEY COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 94 A species of composition so la-la and lackadaisacal.

† **Lale,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Cf. Da. *lalle* to prattle.] *intr.* To speak.

13. . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 153 Þen þe lorde wonder loude laled & cryed. *Ibid.* B. 913 Þen laled Loth, 'lorde what is best?' [1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Lall*, to cry out.]

Lall (læl), *v.* [Echoic, after L. *lallāre.*] *intr.* To say 'lal, lal'; to speak childishly. Hence **La·lling** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. xxxv. 844 When stammering attains such a grade that the speech is thereby rendered very indistinct or entirely unintelligible, it is called lalling (*lallatio*). *Ibid.*, When the attendants are silly enough to imitate this lalling, . . the speech may retain a childish, lalling character.

Lallan (læ·lăn), *a.* and *sb.* *Sc.* [variant of LOWLAND.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the Lowlands of Scotland. **B.** *sb.* (Also *Lallans.*) The Lowland Scotch dialect.

1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* xix, But a' your doings to rehearse . . Wad ding a' Lallan tongue, or Erse, In prose or rhyme. — *To W. Simpson*, Postscr. ii, They . . spak their thoughts in plain, braid Lallans. **1791** A. WILSON *Laurel Disputed* Poems (1816) 40 (Jam.) Far all our gentles for their poets flew, And scorn'd to own that Lallan songs they knew. **1887** R. L. STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits*, *Pastoral* 99, I translate John's Lallan, for I cannot do it justice, being born *Britannis in montibus.*

† **La·llate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *lallāre*: see next.] 'To speake baby-like' (Cockeram, 1623).

Lallation (lælē^{i}·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *lallāre* to 'sing lalla or lullaby' (Lewis & Sh.). Cf. F. *lallation.*] † **a.** Childish utterance (*obs.*). **b.** An imperfect pronunciation of *r*, by which the sound of that letter is confused with that of *l*; lambdacism.

1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* A ij b, This makes me hope that you will dispence with the Lallation and Low dialect of this babe [*sc.* a book], whose tone is rude. **1864** R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 158 The Popos and Dahomans have the same lallation as the Chinese, who call rum 'lum'.

Lam (læm), *sb.*[1] [? f. LAM *v.* (sense 2 b).] A kind of fishing net. Also *lam-net.* (Cf. LAMMET.)

1626 SPELMAN *Gloss.* s.v. *Lama*, Sed nos hodie retis genus quo vtuntur piscatores, *a lam* vocamus. **1895** *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Lam net*, a net into which fish are driven by beating the water.

Lam (læm), *sb.*[2] *Weaving.* [ad. F. *lame* (lit. 'blade') in the same sense.] (See quot. 1883.)

1801 J. BUTTERWORTH in A. Barlow *Weaving* (1878) 317 The generality of weavers couple the first and third healds or shafts, and so are enabled to weave it with only two lams. **1883** *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Lams*, pieces of wood in a loom, connected with the treadles by strings, which are connected also with the jacks (above) in a similar way, and work the yelds.

Lam (læm), *v.* Forms: 6–8 **lamme, lamb,** 7 **lambe,** 8 **lamm,** 6– **lam.** [Cf. ON. *lęmja* (pa. t. *lamđa*), lit. 'to lame' (= OE. *lęmian*, f. *lama* LAME), but chiefly used with reference to beating.]

1. *trans.* To beat soundly; to thrash; to 'whack'. Now *colloq.* or *vulgar.*

1595 [implied in BELAM]. **1596** THOMAS *Dict.* (1606), *Defusto*, to lamme or bumbast with strokes. **1631** *Celestina* IX. 111 They will not sticke to strip them and lamme them soundly. **1719** OZELL tr. *Misson's Mem.* 306 A Fellow, whom he lamb'd most horribly. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, Lammed, *Verberatus.* **1812** H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, *G. Barnwell*, Quoth he, I would pummel and lam her well. **1869** F. H. LUDLOW *Little Bro.* 16, I wish I'd been there; I'd ha' lammed him, I would!

transf. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 7/2 The Lancashire amateur . . woke up in astonishing fashion and lammed the ball in every direction to the delight of all beholders.

2. *intr.* Chiefly school-boy slang, as *to lam* (*it*) *into one, to lam out.*

1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 179 'I had six cuts and Vialls did lam into me'. **1882** 'F. ANSTEY' *Vice Versâ* (ed. 19) 84 'Let him undress now, and we can lam it into him afterwards with slippers.' **1894** CONAN DOYLE *Round Red Lamp* 276 'Lam out with your whip as hard as you can lick.'

b. *dial.* (See quot.) Cf. LAM *sb.*[1]

1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Lamming for eels*, thrashing the water to make the eels go into a net.

Hence **La·mming** *vbl. sb.*, a beating, a thrashing.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no K.* v. iii, One whose dull body will require a lamming. **1611** COTGR., *Gaulée*, a cudgelling, basting, thwacking, lamming. **1883** *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Lammin*, i.e. lamming, a beating.

Lam, obs. form of LAMB, LAME, LOAM.

Lama[1] (lā·mă). Also 9 *erron.* **llama.** [Thibetan *blama*, the *b* being silent.] The title given to the Buddhist priests of Mongolia and Thibet. The chief Lamas of Thibet and Mongolia are called respectively *Dalai* (*dalae* or *delli*)-*lama*, or simply *Dalai*, and *Tesho-* or *Teshu-lama*; the former is the higher in dignity, and is known to Europeans as the 'Grand Lama'.

The Dalai Lama lives in the strictest seclusion, and is worshipped with almost divine honours. When he dies, the lamas profess to search for a child who gives evidence that the soul of the deceased pontiff has entered into him; when found, the child succeeds to the office.

1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 13 This Letter . . he sent by one of their Indian Priests (whom they call Lama). **1698** J. CRULL *Muscovy* 64 A certain High Priest, whom they call Dalae-Lama, or Lamalamalow. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvi. 68 Their supreme deity is the delli lama. **1807** W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 199 When surrounded like the grand Lama . . by a crowd of humble adorers. **1876** *Times* 15 May 5/2 The greater in this last respect . . is the Dalai (or 'Ocean') Lama of Lhasa, the other is the Panchen Rinboché ('Jewel Doctor'), or Teshu Lama of Tashi-lunpo. **1881** *Ch. Bells* 10 Dec. 24/1 In spite of the determined antagonism of the preaching of the Shamans and Lamas from Mongolia. **1895** WADDELL *Buddhism of Tibet* 1 Tibet, the mystic Land of the Grand Lama, joint God and King of many millions.

attrib. **1799** W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 119 We find in the russian empire . . the lama, and the schamane religions. **1861** SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 366 The majority of the llama temples were situated outside the wall.

Hence **La·maic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the lamas; believed or taught by the lamas. **La·maism** (also **lamism**), the system of doctrine and observances inculcated and maintained by the lamas. **La·maist,** one who professes lamaism, also *attrib.* **Lamai·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the lamaists. **La·maite** = LAMAIST. **Lamai·tic** *a.* = LAMAISTIC.

1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 115 This is the greatest festival of the Lamaites. **1817** *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 313 Prayer is one of the principal duties enjoined by Lamaism. **1827** H. E. LLOYD tr. *Timbowski's Trav.* II. 207 Before the introduction of the Lamaic religion among them [the Mongols]. **1834** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 108 The cruel and senseless penances and punishments sustained in many of the convents and nunneries of Lamism. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 188, I find Grand Lamaism itself to have a kind of truth in it. **1852** *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 347 The Lamaitic worship. **1883** *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 242/1 The Lamaistic deviations from the simplicity of Gautama's teaching. **1889** *Century Mag.* Mar. 657/2 The great annual festival of the lamaists in July. **1895** WADDELL *Buddhism of Tibet* 287 The Lamaist temple is called 'God's house'. *Ibid.* 298 The Lamaist sceptre or *Dorje.*

‖ **Lama**[2] (lā·mă). [Sp.; lit. 'plate'.] Gold or silver cloth, originally made in Spain.

1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 133/2 A gold embroidered lama drapery . . Borders of silver lama on crimson satin. **1821** in Mrs. Armytage *Old Crt. Customs* (1883) 36 A dress of silver lama over French lilac.

Lama, erroneous form of LLAMA.

† **La·manism.** *Obs.* [After F. *lamanisme* (Huc).] = LAMAISM. So **Lama·nical** *a.* = LAMAIC.

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 339 The Tibetan portion is inhabited by a rough race, . . retaining many primitive superstitions beneath the engrafted Lamanism. **1867** M. JONES *Huc's Tartary* 243 The foundation of the lamanical hierarchy, framed in imitation of the pontifical court. *Ibid.* 252 It is with this view [of enfeebling the strength of the Mongol princes] that the Emperors patronise lamanism.

Lamantin (lămæ·ntin). Also 8–9 **lamentine, lamentin,** 9 **lamantine.** [a. F. *lamantin, lamentin.*] The manatee.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lamentine.* **1762** *Gentl. Mag.* 208 Tortoises also and lamantins are found here in great plenty [in Granada]. **1797** *Naval Chron.* VII. 333 The lamentin (sea-cow or manattee). **1827** G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 138 The bones of mammiferous sea animals namely, of the Lamentin and of seals. **1865** LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* viii. (1869) 250 The Manatee or Lamantin.

Lamar, variant of LAMBER[1], amber.

Lamarckian (lămā·ɹkiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Lamarck*, the name of a French botanist and zoologist (1744–1829) + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Lamarck or to his theory respecting the cause of organic evolution, which he ascribed to inheritable modifications produced in the individual by habit, appetency, and the direct action of the environment. **B.** *sb.* One who holds Lamarckian views.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* vii. § 106 (1848) 107 These remarks are intended to support no monad or Lamarckian theory. **1858** DARWIN *Life & Lett.* II. 121 To talk of climate or Lamarckian habit producing such adaptations to other organic beings, is futile. **1893** *Athenæum* 12 Aug. 220/2 Hegel was a keen enough scientific critic to see the defects of the Lamarckian theory.

So **Lama·rckianism, Lama·rckism,** the doctrine of the origin of species as laid down by Lamarck. **Lama·rckite** = LAMARCKIAN *sb.*

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. p. lvi, These views essentially agree with what is known as Lamarckianism. **1884** RAY LANKESTER in *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 412/2 Lamarckism looks very well on paper, but . . when put to the test of observation and experiment it collapses absolutely. **1890** *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Jan. 7/3 There are [in biology] pure Darwinists, Wallaceists, Weissmannists, Lamarckites, and Romanesists.

Lamasery (lamā·səri). Also **lamasary, lamaserai, lamassery, lamastery, lamestery.** [a. F. *lamaserie*, app. formed irreg. by Huc from *lama*: see LAMA[1].

The spelling *lamaserai* indicates that the word has been supposed to be a compound of Pers. *sarāī* inn (see SERAI).]

A Thibetan or Mongolian monastery of lamas.

1867 M. JONES *Huc's Tartary* 36 During our stay at Tolon Noor, we had frequent occasion to visit the Lamaseries, or Lama Monasteries. **1870** *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 11, I was for seven years steward of the grand lamasary of Ga-den. **1882** BABER in *R. Geog. Soc. Suppl. Papers* I. i. 96 It contains many lamaserais of 200 or 300 monks, some indeed of 2000 or 3000.

Lamasse, obs. form of LAMMAS.

Lamb (læm), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 **lam(b, lamp, lęmb,** 2, 4–6 **lam,** 4–6 **lame,** 4–7 **lambe,** 5–6 **lamme,** 7 **lamm,** 2– **lamb.** *Pl.* 1 **lamb,** 3 **lambre,** *Orm.* **lammbre,** 3–5 **lambren,** 4 **lam-**

berne, 4–5 lambryn, 5 lamber, lamborn, lambres, lambron, 6 lambes, (lames, *Sc.* lammis), 6– lambs. *β.* **1–5 lomb, lombor, 2–5 lombe, 3 lombbe, 4 lome, loombe, (lowmpe), 4–5 loomb, 5 loom** *Pl.* **1 lomber, lombern, lombor, lombro, lombur, 3 lombren.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *lamb, lambor* (*lomb, lombor*), *lemb* str. neut, corresponds to OS. *lamb* (Du., MLG. *lam*), OHG. *lamb* (MHG. *lamb, lamp,* mod.G. *lamm*), ON. *lamb* (Sw *lamm*, Da. *lam*), Goth. *lamb*:—OTeut. **lambos-*, **lambis-*; no certain extra-Teut. affinities have been found.

The regular pl. form in OE. was *lomberu* (**lamberu*) — OTeut. **lambosâ*, there were disyllabic forms produced by omission of the final or syncopation of the middle vowel, the occasional form *lamb* is due to the analogy of animal names of the *o* declension In ME the plural was assimilated to that of the *-n* declension (cf. *children, calveren, brethren*)]

1. The young of the sheep.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) E 216 *Enixa est genuit agnam idest* ceolbor lomb *c* 825 *Vesp Psalter* cxiii 6 Muntas for hwon uphofun ʒe swe swe rommas & hyllas swe swe lomberu scepa 858 *Charter of Æthelberh.* in *O. E Texts* 438, xx lamba & xx fehta. *a* 900 *Kent. Glosses* in Wr-Wülcker 61/29 *Et quasi agnus lasciniens*, and swa pleʒende lamp. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Luke x 3 Ic sendo iuih sua lombro bi-tuih ulfum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod* xii 5 Witodlice þæt lamb sceal beon anwintre pur lamb clæne and unwemme *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 87 Þet i-offrede lomb et þe engel het offrian bitacneð cristes deðe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 66 Monie cumeð to ou ischrud mid lombes fleose, & beoð wode wulues. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 7609 Wolues dede hii nimeþ vorþ, þat er dude as lombe *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11302 Wit hir child suld offer þare, A lamb if sco sua riche ware 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 229. Iabel departide kydes from lambren *c* 1425 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 801 Humylyte was the furst a lambe he bestrode *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 38 Þe tythe owyth to be payed of lambryn. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij b, Take pressure made of a lombe that was borne in vntyme 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxviii 18 He for our saik that sufferit to be slan, And lyk a lamb in sacrifice wes dicht, Is lyk a lyone rissin vp agane 1535 COVERDALE *Is.* lxv 25 The wolff and the lambe shal fede together *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr* xx, Bludy berkit wes thair baird, As thay had worriet lammis. 1586 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 21 Item receaved of Nicolas Newbye for twoe lames ijs vjd 1621 MIDDLETON *Sun in Aries* Wks. (Bullen) VII 348 Illustrated by proper emblems as .. Sincerity by a Lamb 1667 MILTON *P. L* xi. 645 Ewes and thir bleating Lambs 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii 26 The poor defenceless Lamb, . Supplies a rich Repast. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi 111 Sheepwalks populous with bleating lambs. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* viii. 128 His teeth are harmless, custom's force has made His nature as the nature of a lamb. 1884 RUSKIN *Pleas Eng.* (1885) 133 A Lamb means an Apostle, a Lion an Evangelist.

transf. and *fig* 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 87 Yf we be hys trew shepe, fruytfull in wolle of vertewes and in lambren of good dedes. 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* iv iv. 97 Alas poor Proteus, thou hast entertain'd A Foxe, to be the Shepheard of thy Lambs

b. Proverbs.

1620 SHELTON *Quix* ii. vii 40 As soone goes the yong lambe to the rost e, as the olde sheepe. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I x 60 In for the lamb, as the saying is, in for the sheep 1768 [see GOD 5 b] *Mod* As well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb.

2. *fig.* Applied to persons. **a.** A young member of a flock, esp. of the church

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xxi. 15 He cwæð to him heald mine lamb [*c* 950 *Lindisf*, *c* 1160 *Hatton* lombor]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13329 To stanndenn gæn þe laþe gast, To werenn hise lammbre *a* 1225 *St Marher* 12 Icham ini lauerdes lomb, ant he is min hirde. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Pars. T* ¶ 718 Therfore sbul they neuere han part of the pasture of lambes, that is the blisse of heuene 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 To shewe the waye of vertue to his yonge pilgrymes & tender lambes. 1761 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 21 Jan (1827) III 38, I spent a hour with one who was as hot as any of the lambs at the tabernacle; but she is now a calm, reasonable woman 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F* 361 Leolin, I almost sin in envying you: The very whitest lamb in all my fold Loves you.

b. One who is as meek, gentle, innocent, or weak as a lamb.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I. 390 He ʒefullode ðone wulf and ʒeworhte to lambe 13 *Cursor M* 20010+671 (B M. Add. MS) Iesu crist, godes sone, of a wilde hounde hab ma e a lomb. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 391 *Maria* Alas, my lam so mylde, whi wille thou fare me fro Emang thise wulfes wylde. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lii. 4 He is na Dog; he is a Lam. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* iii xxiv. (Arb.) 297 It is comely for a man to be a lambe in the house, and a Lyon in the field. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* ii. i 136 Innocent lambs! They thought not any ill. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* i xiv, The Baron was a lamb compared to a fine lady

c. used as a term of endearment

a 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* i. iv. (Arb) 27 Ah sir, be good to hir, she is but as gristle, Ah sweete lambe and coney 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Cit* 165 But Lamb [*sc* his wife], you mistake the matter quite 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* i. iii. (1841) I. 59 To hear the dear lamb ask me, Father, will not God be angry with me 1820 SHELLEY *Fiordispina* 76 And say, sweet lamb, would you not learn [etc]?

d. A simpleton; one who is cheated; esp. one who speculates and loses his money.

1668 *Leathermore's Adv. conc. Gaming* (ed. 2) 5 When a young Gentleman or Prentice comes into this School of Vertue unskil'd in the quibbles and devices there practiced, they call him a Lamb 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* ed. 2) 5 And then the Rooks . laugh and grin, saying the Lamb is bitten. 1881 J. MILLS *Too fast to last* III. x. 127 'In order—That we may not be among the skinned lambs', interrupted William Bottles. 1884 *Chicago Tribune* Feb, 'Lamb' is an outsider who goes into the market and leaves his money. 1886 GLADDEN *Applied Chr.* 204 A recent estimate puts the amount of which the 'lambs' are shorn in this New York stock market alone at eight hundred million dollars a year.

3. *The Lamb,* † *God's Lamb, the Lamb of God.* (After John i. 29, Rev. xvii 14, etc)

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1015 Gr) Ic siððan mot .. godes lomber in sindreamum siððan awo forð folgian. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* John i 29 Her is godes lamb her is se þe deð aweʒ middaneardes synnæ *c* 1200 ORMIN 1 649 Crist Wass Godess Lamb ʒehatten 13 *E. E. Allit P* A. 413 My lorde þe lombe, þurʒ hys god hede, He toke my self to hys maryage 1340 *Ayenb.* 232 Volʒe) þet lamb of mildenesse þet is Iesu crist. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891 68 Loomb of god . haue mercy on us *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg* 53 Þis lomb,) spak of him þat al þe worldis synne a batys 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball* (S. T S 43 That Lamb for sober summe was sauld. 1611 BIBLE *Rev* xxii 1 A pure riuer of water of life proceeding out of the throne of God, and of the Lambe 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 792 One song employs all nations, and all cry, 'Worthy the Lamb, for He was slain for us!' 1842 TENNYSON *St Agnes' Eve* 17 So shows my soul before the Lamb, My spirit before Thee.

b. *Her.* **Holy Lamb** = AGNUS DEI b.

1823 in CRABB *Technol Dict* 1843 FOSBROKE *Cycl. Antiq* 815 *Holy-Lamb.* This was anciently a lamb with St John pointing to him, and was ordered to be changed into the human form by the Trullan canons made in 653. 1882 CUSSANS *Her* vi. (ed 3) 100 The Paschal or Holy Lamb is a Lamb passant supporting with its dexter fore-leg a staff, usually in bend sinister, from which depends a Banner, charged with a Cross of St. George

4 *pl* **a** The name given to the proverbially cruel and rapacious soldiers of Col. Kirke's regiment in 1684–6, in ironical allusion to the device of the Paschal Lamb on their flag. **b.** The name given to bodies of 'roughs' hired to commit acts of violence at elections. (The 'Nottingham Lambs' were notorious about 1860–1870)

1744 RALPH *Hist Eng* I 888 So infamous was the Behaviour of his own particular Corps, that he [Kirke] himself, by way of Irony, call'd them his Lambs, an appellation which was adopted by the whole West of England 1757 HUME *Hist* II 387 1844 *Times* 4 Nov 5/2 Upwards of 200 'lambs' were employed by the same political party to carry off voters. *Note* 'Lambs' means ruffians employed at elections to impress upon the persons and property of the peaceable inhabitants the 'physical force' doctrine 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* iii I 334 As they had been levied for the purpose of waging war on an infidel nation, they bore on their flag a Christian emblem, the Paschal Lamb .. These men, the rudest and most ferocious in the English army, were called Kirke's Lambs 1869 *Latest News* 17 Oct, Samuel Dawson was examined at some length in reference to the employment of a number of 'lambs', or roughs, in Stracey's interest at the last election.

5. In various applications. **a.** The flesh of the lamb used as food

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 50 Lambe of two or three moneths old is the best 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 92 There is no flesh either more healthy or grateful than Lamb 1841 LANE *Arab Nts* I 123 Lamb or Mutton cut into small pieces.

fig 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x xii (Rtldg) 384 The happy man seemed to be very little less happy than his partner ..; and one would have sworn . that he liked mutton better than lamb. [Said of a bridegroom and his elderly bride.]

b. short for LAMBSKIN.

1527 *Lanc Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 6 My gowne furrett wt whyte lambe. 1567 R MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg* (1672) 123 b, The Serjeants Cape is ever Furred with white Lambe 1889 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/7 Allow me to state what means are employed to procure the Persian lamb or Astrakhan.

c *Vegetable lamb* = BAROMETZ

1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 125, I am not very apt to give credit to the Relations of the vulgar sort in Muscovy, among which, that of the Vegetable Lamm is a general received Fable.

6 *attrib.* and *Comb* · **a.** simple attributive, as *lamb-cote,* † *-fell, -flesh, -fold, -glove, hurdle. -meadow, -shepherd, -trade.* **b.** objective, as *lamb-hymning. -shearing* **c.** instrumental (sense 5 b) as *lamb lined*

1459–60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 320 Pro tectura apud le *lambecote *c* 1500 in Arnold *Chron* (1811) 75 *Lambefelle for the C...i d. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 78 Meene metys engendrys noght bolnynges ne superfluytes as *lombe flessh, motoun and Capouns. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 91 Most of the west side [of the tent] was taken up by a *lamb-fold 1811 *Self Instructor* 121, 3 pair of fine *lamb gloves. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric* (1807) I. 160 Fig. 7 represents a *lamb-hurdle. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 366 As we wander o're the blissful Plains, You daily shall compose *Lamb-hymning strains 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 706 A payr of *Lamb-lyn'd buskins on her feet 1459–60 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 320 Pro falcacione de le *Lammedowe. 1774 *Lamb-shearing [see *lamb-ale* in 7 below] 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 139 Lamb-shearing has long been an established practice in East Cornwall and other parts. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 331 May I, like you, sing the *Lamb-Shepherd's Love. 1895 *Daily News* 31 May 8/7 *Lamb trade firm.

7. Special Comb: **lamb-ale** (see quot.); **lambs'-cage** (see quot); **lamb-creep,** a hole in a hedge or hurdle just large enough for lambs to get in and out of the fold (see CREEP *sb.* 4); **lamb-emptied** *a.*, emptied of lambs; **l mb-fashion,** after the fashion of a lamb; used in prov. phr. ***mutton dressed lamb-fashion***, applied to an old woman dressed in youthful style; **lamb-florin** *Hist*, a florin stamped with the 'Agnus Dei'; **lamb's fry** (see quot.); **lamb-hog,** a lamb of the second year; **lamb-house** (see quot.); † **lamb's-lease,** a meadow in which lambs are reared; † **lamb's leather,** lambskin; **lamb-ram,** a ram under two years old; **lamb-stones,** the testicles of a lamb; **lamb-suckler, lamb-suckling** (see quots).

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng Poetry* (1840) III 119 *Lamb-ale is still used at the village of Kirtlington in Oxfordshire, for an annual feast or celebrity at lamb shearing. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 503 The 'Ales' were numerous. Brand mentions .. Lamb Ales, Leet Ales, [etc.] 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric Wilts* 264 **Lambs'-Cages*, cribs for foddering sheep in fold, they are usually made semi-cylindrical. with cleft Ash-rods about six to seven feet long and about one foot diameter 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 167 If the ewes and lambs are folded, *lamb creeps can be brought into use 1898 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Rom. Canvass Town* 96 The ewes of the *lamb emptied small yard are then carefully counted out 1810 *Splendid Follies* I 131 Ewe mutton without garnish is a tough bite, to be sure; but methinks she's dished herself off to day, *lamb-fashion 1885 R. SHARPE *Cal City Letters* 107 The 170 *lamb-florins in their keeping 1888 ELWORTHY *W Somerset Word-bk.* s v., The product of lambs' castration are called *lamb's-fries. 1891 HARDY *Tess* (1900) 8/2, I should like for supper,—well, lamb's fry 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658 495 As, the first year, we call it in English a Lamb, so, the second year, a Hog, *Lam-hog, or Teg if it be a female. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept 4/1 Lamb-hogs, 18*s* to 28*s* per head. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XX, **Lamb-house*, . the place where lambs are fattened. 1609 BP W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath* 58 Wherein, if the Reader obserue (as if he had beene brought vp in *Lambs-lease he seemes for the most part very tenderly affected 1607 T COCKS *Acc.* 27 Apr. (*Canterb Cath. Libr* MS E. 31) *Lambes lether gloves 6*d* 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 74 A good strong *lamb ram will serve as many as twenty-five ewes without hurt *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charac, Ordinarie Fencer* Wks (1856) 112 For an inward bruise, *lamb-stones and sweet-breads are his onely sperma ceti which he eats at night. 1677 *Compleat Servant-Maid* 87 Put in Lamb-stones and sweetbreads. 1819 REES *Cycl* XX, **Lamb-suckler*, a person who carries on the business of fattening house-lamb. *Ibid*, **Lamb-suckling*, the art of fattening house-lamb

b. In various plant names, as **lamb's cress,** *Cardamine hirsuta*; **lambkill,** (*a*) *Andromeda mariana* (*Syd Soc Lex.* 1888); (*b*) *U.S* the sheep-laurel, *Kalmia angustifolia*; **lamb's lettuce** = CORN-SALAD (*Valerianella olitoria*); **lamb's quarter(s,** (*a*) *Atriplex hastata* or *patula*, (*b*) *Chenopodium album*; **lamb's tails,** the catkins of the hazel, *Corylus Avellana*, **lamb's toe s,** a name for *Lotus corniculatus, Anthyllis Vulneraria*, and *Medicago lupulina*. Also LAMB'S TONGUE.

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 24 Cersan sædes, sume men hatað *lambes cersan *a* 1100 *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 300/14 *Thlaspis*, lambescerse 1882 in FRIEND *Devonshire Plant-n* 1851 S JUDD *Margaret* xiv. (1871) 90 Cymes of viburnums, rose-blooming *lambkill 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii xxxv. § 1 242 *Lambes Lettuce 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst. Bot* 197 The young leaves of the species of Valerianella are eaten as salad, under the French name of Mâche, or the English one of Lamb's Lettuce. 1872 OLIVER *Elem Bot.* ii 192 Corn-salad, or Lamb's lettuce . is eaten as a salad. 1773 HAWKESWORTH *Voy* III 442 We also once or twice met with a plant like what the country people in England call *Lamb's quarters, or Fat-hen 1869 E. A PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed. 3) 233 A salad made of the 'lamb's quarter' (*Chenopodium album*, was found very useful. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb 77/1 That modest kind of beauty which these catkins, 'pussies', and '*lambs' tails', as the country people call them, suggest 1896 *Warwicksh Gloss., Lambs'-tails*, the male catkins of hazel and filbert trees 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr* II 94 Handfuls of rose and *lambtoe sweet.

Lamb (læm), *v.* [f LAMB *sb*]

1. *trans* (*passive only.*) To bear or bring forth; to 'drop' (a lamb).

1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 5 It inableth the lambe to seeke after a livinge soe soone as it is lambed 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s v. *Lamb,* If he be like to dye when first Lambed, it is usual to open his Mouth and blow therein. 1793 *Hollym Inclos Act* 13 A modus of one shilling a score of all lambs lambed and living at Midsummer *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk* IV 199 The .shepherd. found her with a new-yeaned lamb on the very gair of the Crawmel Craig, where she was lambed herself. 1829 *Glover's Hist Derby* I 214 Not one of these [rams] was lambed before Feb. 6, 1828.

2. *intr.* To bri g forth a lamb; to yean.

1611 COTGR, *Agneler*, to lambe. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 5 An ewe putt into a goode pasture three weekes afore shee lambe, is as goode as to lett her goe in a goode pasture three weekes after. 1701 J BRAND *Zetland* (1703) 75 As for the sheep, they Lamb not so soon as with us. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. p. xxii, Each ewe. lambing at two, three, and four years old.

3 Of a shepherd: To tend (ewes) at lambing-time. Also, *to lamb down.*

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. i. 76 The flocks are usually lambed down about the latter end of March. 1851 *Ibid.* XII. ii. 574 Every shepherd considers himself an adept at lambing his ewes. *Mod. Advt.*, Wanted, a Cowman, one used to lamb-down a few Ewes preferred.

4. Lamb down. *Austral.* [? a transferred use of sense 3.] *trans.* **a.** To part with, pay down (money), *esp.* recklessly. Also *absol.*

1890 *Melbourne Argus* 7 June 4/2 The paying off of drovers, the selling off of horses, the 'lambing down' of cheques. *Ibid.* 9 Aug. 4/5 The old woman, of course,

thought that we were on gold, and would lamb down at the finish in her shanty.

b. To induce (a person) to get rid of his money; to 'clean out'. Also *absol.*

1873 M. Clarke *Holiday Peak*, etc. 21 Trowbridge's did not 'lamb down' so well as the Three Posts. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 16 Aug. 4/7 One used to serve drinks in the bar, the other kept the billiard table Between them they lambed down more shearers and drovers than all the rest on the river.

Hence **Lambed** *ppl. a.*, **Lambing** (*down*) *vbl. sb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Agnelé*, lambed 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 599 Of the lambing of ewes *Ibid.* 601 I think also what sort of care is bestowed on a newly lambed flock. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. i. 76, I have kept 500 ewes in lamb this way and had them in very high condition on their lambing down. 1867 *Gainsborough News* 23 Mar., 200 lambed and in-lamb ewes and gimmers. 1873 J. B. Stephens *Black Gin* 51 It is the Bushman come to town Come to do his 'lambing down'. 1880 G. Walch *Victoria in 1880*. 130 The operation - combining equal parts of hocussing, overcharging, and direct robbery - and facetiously christened by bush landlords 'lambing down'.

Lamb, obs. form of Lam *v.*

Lamba (læ mbă). [Malagasy.] A large cloak worn by the natives of Madagascar.

1880 J. Sibree *Gt. Afr. Island* xvi. 326 The specially national article of dress is the lamba, a piece of cloth about three yards long and two wide 1895 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/3 The natives in their white lambas

† Lamback, *v. Obs.* Also 6 lambacke, **lambeak**(e. [? f. Lam *v.* + Back *sb.*] *trans.* To beat, thrash. Also *fig*

1589 *Rare Triumphs Love & Fort.* iv. in *Five Old Plays* (Roxb.) 122 You are no devill; mas, and I wist you were, I would lambeak the devill out of you. 1591 Nashe *Prognostication* 17 Sundrie tall fellowes armed with good cudgels, shall so lambeake these stubborne hus-wiues. 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* iii. 21 That brauely threatned to coniure-vpp one, which should massacre Martins witt, or should bee lambacked himself with ten yeares prouision 1601 Munday *Death Earl Huntington* v. i. R 1 a, With this dagger lustilie lambackt.

Hence † **Lamback** *sb.*, a whack, a heavy blow. Also † **Lambacker,** one who beats or drubs.

1591 Greene *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 25 Fiue or sixe wiues gaue him a score of sound lambeakes with their cudgels. 1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 131 Out upon thee for a cowardly Lambacker.

Lambaste (læmbē·st), *v. slang* and *dial.* Also 9 **lambust.** [? f. Lam *v.* + Baste *v.*] *trans.* To beat, thrash. Hence **Lamba·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1637 J. Jones & Davenant *Brit. Irs* 18 Stand off a while and see how He lambaste him 1678 J. Phillips *Tarvernier's Trav.* i. viii. 52 Otherwise they would be fin'd, and lambasted with a good Cudgel 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* iv. xii. 48 If they were long without a tight Lambasting. 1837 Haliburton *Clockm.* i. xxiii, I am six foot six in my stockin feet, by gum, and can lambaste any two of you in no time. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lambasting*, a starting with a rope's end. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Lambaste*, to beat

Lambative, variant of Lambitive *Obs.*

Lambda (læ mdă). Also 7 **lamda.** [Gr. λάμβδα (or λάβδα).]

1. The 11th letter of the Greek alphabet, Λ, λ.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) iii. 20 Thei clepen hem ..α Alpha ..κ Kappa, λ Lambda. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1324 Whether in the Future tense it [the verb βαλλω] should lose one of the two Lamdaes? 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 285 The calcareous mountains of Savoy are often arched like a lambda.

2. *Anat.* 'The point of junction of the sagittal and lambdoidal sutures' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 109 A boon þe which is clepid alauda (The Latin has 'ad modum literæ laudæ grecæ.)]

3. *Lambda moth*, a moth so called from a mark on its wings, resembling the letter (Webster 1890).

1798 Nemnich *Polyglot Lex. Nat. Hist., Eng.*, Lambda moth, *Phalaena gamma.*

Lambdacism (læ·mdăsiz'm), **labdacism** (læ·bd-). [ad. L. *lambdacismus, labdacismus*, a. Gr. λα(μ)βδακισμός, f. λά(μ)βδα Lambda.]

1. A too frequent repetition of the letter *l* in speaking or writing.

1658 Phillips, *Lab'lacisme, Lambdacisme* 1676 Coles, *Lambdacism.* 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Labdacism*, Λαβδακισμος, in rhetoric, the too frequent repetition of the letter L.

2. A faulty pronunciation of the letter *r*, making it sound like *l*; lallation.

1864 R. F. Burton *Dahome* I. 158 Allada is called by older authors Ardrah, another instance of lambdacism, confusing the L and the R.

† Lambdal, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Lambda + -al.] = Lambdoidal.

1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* x. viii (1678) 234 If that part of one of the bones of the Bregma, which is next to the Lambdal suture [orig. *sutura lambdoidis*] be smitten.

Lambdoid (læ·mdoid), *a.* [a. F. *lambdoïde*, ad. mod. L. *lambdoïdes*, ad. Gr. λαμβδοειδ-ής: see Lambda and -oid.] = Lambdoidal 1.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 42/2 In the end of the suture lamdoid, behind vnder the eare. 1741 Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 70 The old Anatomists reckoned the proper Lambdoid Suture to terminate at the Squamous Sutures. 1866 Huxley *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 88 There is a large Wormian bone in the right crus of the lambdoid suture.

Lambdoidal (læmdoi·dăl), *a.* Also 7–9 **lamdoidal.** [f. prec. + -al.] Resembling the Greek letter lambda (Λ) in form.

1. *Anat. Lambdoidal suture* († *commissure*), the suture connecting the two parietal bones with the occipital Also *lambdoidal ridge* (see quot. 1888).

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* i. xxvii, If any thought by flight to escape, he made his head to flie in pieces by the Lamdoidal commissure, which is a seame in the hinder part of the scull. 1698 Tyson in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 148 The Lambdoidal Suture 1741 Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 70 The Lambdoidal Suture, begins some way below, and farther back than the Vertex or Crown of the Head, where its two Legs are stretched obliquely down and to each Side, in Form of the Greek Letter Λ. 1866 Huxley *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 86 The coronal suture is traceable throughout; the sagittal and the middle part of the lambdoidal are almost completely obliterated 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lambdoidal ridge*, the edge of the occipital bone forming the lambdoid suture, which in some animals, as the cat, forms a salient ridge for the attachment of muscles

2. *nonce-use* Resembling the shape of the small Greek letter lambda λ

1818 J. Brown *Psyche* 189 Bid her forbear when males are by, To stand like an inverted Y. Since modesty and sense avoid all Postures and attitudes lamdoidal.

Lambe, obs. form of Lam *v.*

Lambeak(e, variant of Lamback *v. Obs.*

‖ **Lambeau.** *Obs* Also 6 **lambewe** Pl. **lambeaux** (also erroneously used as sing.) [Fr. see Label.] A strip or fillet hanging from a head-dress or garment In *Her.*, one of the dependent points of a label (see Label 5); *occas.* the label itself.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 107 He beareth Argent, a file with iij. lambeaux Azure, for a difference Some will call them a Labell of three pointes. The field Argent, a File, and one Lambewe Vert. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 81 At his cappe hang certaine Lambeaux much like vnto a Bishops Miter 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* i. vi. (1611) 22 Some other authors call them files, and others Lambeaux or lalels 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* i. 108/2 Lambeaux, Plaits of a Garment 1828 40 Berry *Encycl. Heraldi.* I, Cross lambeaux is the bearing of a cross upon a lambeaux or label

Hence † **Lambeauxed** *a.*, 'dovetailed' (*Gloss. Her.* 1847).

‖ **Lambel** (læ·mbel). *Her.* [Fr., older form of Lambeau (see prec.).] In Fr. Heraldry, a file used as a mark of cadency

1847 *Gloss. Her.*, *Lambel*, see *Label* 1896 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 5/4 Before the death of the Comte de Chambord, the Comte de Paris had a horizontal bar or lambel on his shield. This showed that he belonged to a younger branch of the Royal family.

Lambency (læ·mbĕnsi). [f. next + -ency.]

1. The state or quality of being lambent or shining with a clear soft light like a flame. Also (with *pl.*) an instance or occurrence of such shining

1817 L. Hunt *Day by the Fire* in *Hazlitt's Round Table* II. 146 Sometimes a little flame appears at the corner of the grate like a quivering spangle, sometimes it swells out at top into a restless and brief lambency. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 305 The morning star, melting into the east with its transcendent lambency and whiteness 1845 De Quincey *Suspiria de Profundis* i. in *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 279 The fitful gloom and sudden lambencies of the room by fire-light suited our evening state of feelings 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. viii. § 9 The soft lambency of the streamlet

fig. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) I. 86 But there were sacred lambencies, tongues of authentic flame from heaven which kindled what was best in one. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* viii. 250 So that his [Aristophanes'] splendour is like that of northern streamers in its lambency, though swift and piercing as forked lightnings in its intensity.

b. *transf.* Brilliance and delicate play of wit or fancy

1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 153 Thought, flowing out in lambencies of beautiful spontaneous wit and fancy 1871 Morley *Vauvenargues in Crit. Misc.* i. (1878) 14 The presence of a certain lambency and play even in the exposition of truths of perfect assurance 1886 Stevenson *Pr. Otto* i. iv. 51 A man of great erudition and some lambencies of wit

¶ **2.** In etymological sense · The action of licking.

1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 176 The mother's tongue . with assiduous lambency has licked the unsightly cubs into shape.

Lambent (læ·mbĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *lambent-em*, pr. pple. of *lambĕre* to lick.]

1. Of a flame (fire, light: Playing lightly upon or gliding over a surface without burning it, like a 'tongue of fire'; shining with a soft clear light and without fierce heat.

1647 Cowley *Mistress, Answ. Platonicks*, As useless to despairing Lovers grown, As Lambent flames, to men i' th' Frigid Zone. 1656 — *Pindar Odes, Destinie* iv, The Star that did my Being frame, Was but a Lambent Flame, And some small Light it did dispence, But neither Heat nor Influence. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* vii. 114 Lambent Glories dane'd about her Head 1781 Cavallo in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 330 Because its light was stationary and not lambent. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxviii. (1849) 323 Those lambent, diffuse flashes of lightning without thunder, so frequent in warm summer evenings. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 284 The lambent lights of the starry host of heaven. 1872 Rosc. *Elem. Chem.* 13 Sulphur, which in the air burns with a pale lambent flame.

b *transf* and *fig*

1682 Dryden *Mac Flecknoe* 111 His brows thick fogs instead of glories grace, And lambent dulness played around his face. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxi. 187 My next point will be to make her acknowledge a lambent flame, a preference of me to all other men at least. 1843 Myers *Cath. Th.* iv. xxxiii. 340 A mild and lambent light of Prophecy may be considered as encircling their [the Jews'] whole constitution 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii (1878) 235 His intellect was rather a lambent flame than a genial warmth.

c. By extension, of eyes, the sky, etc.: Emitting, or suffused with, a soft clear light; softly radiant.

1717 Pope *Eloisa* 64 Those smiling eyes, attemp'ring ev'ry ray, Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* v. 304 A general jubilee, o'er earth and heaven, Leads the gay morn and lights the lambent even. 1867 Lydia M. Child *Rom. Repub.* i. 3 Her large brown eyes were lambent with interior light 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* vi. 94 The strange lambent darkness of those northern twilights 1877 — *Green Past.* iv. (1878) 29 The great acacia spread its feathery branches into a cloudless and lambent sky 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 159 The Rhone flows like one lambent jewel

α *fig* Of wit, style, etc. Playing lightly and brilliantly over its subjects; gracefully sportive.

1871 Morley *J. de Maistre* in *Crit. Misc.* i. (1878) 112 A humour now and then a little sardonic, but more often genial and lambent 1879 O. W. Holmes *Motley* viii. 59 Lambent phrases in stately articles. 1880 Disraeli *Endymn.* lxxvii, The style so picturesque and lambent!

2. In etymological sense: Licking, that licks. † Also = Lambitive *a. rare.*

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) *Lambent*, licking with the Tongue, as, *Lambent Medicines*, i.e. such as are taken by licking off from the end of a Stick of Licorish, &c. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 782 To dally with the crested worm or to receive the lambent homage of his arrowy tongue. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* (1828) IV. 492 The Hymenoptera generally lap their food with their tongue and may be called ambent insects.

Lambently (læ·mbĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly-] In a lambent manner

1819 Shelley *P. Bell 3rd* vi. xxvi, In the death hues of agony Lambently flashing from a fish 1883 F. M. Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* xiii. 289 The blazing eyes flamed, lambently under the black brows 1889 *Universal Rev.* III. 143 Its wit played lambently over the doings of Society.

† Lamber[1]. *Obs.* Chiefly *north. dial.* Also 4–6 lambre, 5 laumb(e)re, **lambur, lawmer,** 6, 9 **lammer,** 9 **lamar, -er, -our.** [a. F. *l'ambre*, applied esp. to *ambre jaune* 'yellow amber', i.e. amber as distinguished from *ambre gris* or Ambergris.] Amber Also *attrib.*, as *lamber beads, colour*

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 26 *Kacabre*, i. lambre. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxi. 97 Bedes of laumbre. 1429 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 417 A paire of lambre bedes *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 26 Take Saffron, þat it haue a fayre Laumbere co'oure *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 480 in *Babees Bk.*, Bedys of coralle and lambur 1550 Lyndesay *Sqr. Meldrum* 1008 Thair scho passit vnto hir Chalmer, And fand hir madinis, swet as Lammer, Sleipand full sound 1552 Hulot, Ambre called lambre or yelow Ambre 1603 E. Fairfax *Eclog.* iv. in Eliz. Cooper *Muses Libr.* (1737) I. 368 Crown thy Lamber Horns with Corall Roses. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* I. xiv. 38 If the vrine be high-coloured, bright and cleare like lamber and not like amber 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 107 Her locks that shin'd like lammer 1806 R. Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* I. 181 It is your lady's heart's blood, 'Tis as clear as the lamer. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, Dinna ye think poor Jeanie's een wi' the tears in them glanced like lamour beads, Mr. Saddletree? — *Br. Lamm.* xii, A grogram gown, lammer beads, and a clean cockernony.

Lamber[2] (læ·mər). [f. Lamb *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who tends ewes when lambing.

1809 D. Price in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxviii. 71 Many lambs may be lost without its being possible to charge the lamber with neglect or ignorance *Ibid.* in H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* 1849 I. 591/1 Lambing presents a scene of confusion which it is the lamber's business to rectify

2. A lambing ewe.

1886 C. Scott *Sheep Farming* 80 At the end of the first week the second lot of lambers may be brought in.

Lamber·ne, obs. pl. form of Lamb.

Lambetive, variant of Lambitive *Obs.*

Lambewe variant of Lambeau *Obs.*

Lambhood (læ·mhud). [f. Lamb *sb.* + -hood.] The state of being a lamb; the youth of a sheep.

1853 J. D. Cockburn *Circuit Journeys* (1888) 397 It was a leg which told how it had strayed among mountains from its lambhood to its death. 1891 E. & D. Gerard *Sensit. Plan* I. ii. vii. 279 They themselves will have left their lambhood behind them for ever

Lambie (læ·mi). *Sc.* Also **lammie, lammy.** [See -ie, -y.] A term of endearment for a lamb and hence for a child or young person.

1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* iii. xx, She her man like a lammy led Hame. 1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 14 For tweesh twa hillocks the poor lambie lies 1785 Burns *Holy Fair* iii, The third cam up, hap step-an' lowp, As light as ony lambie. 1801 Macneill *Poems* II. 84, I held her to my beating heart, My young, my smiling Lammie!

Lambiness (læ·minĕs). *nonce-wd.* [f. Lamb *sb.* + -y (adj. suffix) + -ness] Lamb-like quality.

1886 Stevenson *Pr. Otto* II. iv. 105, I have always abominated the lamb, and nourished a romantic feeling for the wolf. O, be done with lambiness!

Lambing (læ·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 **lamming.** [f. Lamb *v.* + -ing.] The parturition or yeaning of lambs; (of a lamb) birth, time of birth. Also *attrib.* as *lambing fold season, time*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* xxxv. (1878) 80 Now therefore thine ewe, vpon lamming so neere, desireth in pasture that all may be cleere. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Agneler*, At lambing time we find what Ewes were full. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 111 When the Ewe is in Lambing.

1797 *Monthly Mag* III 486 A premium of five guineas to the owner of the best South down wether, to be two years old last lambing-time. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 279/2 The lambing has been successful 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 141 The tithes were due three times a year,—at the lambing season, at harvest-time, and at Martinmas 1881 A C GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* xxxii (1882) 328 Stone had also done very well, his lambings had been good 1886 C SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 79 Admirable lambing folds can be constructed very readily . with no other materials than wattled hurdles and straw.

La·mbing, *ppl a.* [f. LAMB *v.* + -ING [2].] Of a ewe: Breeding, with young.

1861 *Times* 24 Sept, The roots are carted to lambing ewes on the pastures 1883 *Pall Mall G* 17 Mar 4/1 They smash the farmer's gates, level his fences .. frighten the lambing ewes

Lambish (læ·miʃ), *a. rare.* [f LAMB *sb* + -ISH. Cf *sheepish.*] Lamb-like, meek as a lamb

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 50 The lambisshe pepyl voyd of all vice, Hadden noo fantasye to debate *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron* LXII ii, He had also a lambish patience To here all pleyntes mekely with sobernes

† **La·mbitate,** *v. Obs rare*—⁰ [f L. *lambitāt-*, ppl stem of *lambitāre*, frequentative of *lambĕre* to lick.] 'To lick or lap' (Cockeram, 1623).

† **Lambi·tion.** *Obs. rare*—⁰. [n. of action f L *lambĕre* to lick.] (See quots)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Lambition*, a licking, or lapping with the tongue, also a going over a thing with a soft touch 1676 in COLES. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Lambition*, a Licking

† **La·mbitive,** *a* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7–8 **lambative, lambetive.** [ad mod L. *lambitīv um* (= B below), f *lambĕre* to lick . see -IVE]

A. *adj.* Of medicines. Taken by licking up with the tongue. **B** *sb* A medicine so taken.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* IV VIII 198 In affections both of Lungs and weazon, Physitians make use of syrupes, and lambitive medicines. 1656 W D tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl* § 818 255 Lambatives, or medicines to be lickt in 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astrol Physic* 87 These lambetives are usually taken with a liquorish stick. 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV 479 Some Physicians do ill in prescribing Lambitives at the first visit 1696 J EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* II 44 Lohocs and the like lambitive medicines for distempers in the lungs. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 ¶ 3 Upon the Mantle Tree stood a Pot of Lambetive Electuary 1710 T FULLER *Pharm Extemp* 273, I have utterly denied the immediate descent of Lambatives into the Lungs.

Lambkin (læ·mkin). [f. LAMB *sb* + -KIN.]

1. A little lamb, young lamb.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Dec 8 O soveraigne Pan! . Which of our tender Lambkins takest keepe. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit Past* I. III, Doridon.. Goes sadly forth To ope his fold and let his Lambkins out. 1693 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Met.* XIII *Acis* 129 In their warm folds their tender lambkins lie 1725 POPE *Odyss* IX. 160 The kid distinguish'd from the lambkin lies 1870 J H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. v. 108 The new-dropped lamb recognizes each of his fellow-lambkins as a whole

2. *transf.* A young tender person; chiefly used as a term of endearment.

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, v III 121 Sir John, thy tender Lamb-kinne now is King 1599 — *Hen V*, II I 133 Let vs condole the knight, for (Lambekins) we will liue 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* III I Wks 1728 I 370 Poor Fool! poor Birdsnies! poor Lambkin! 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I 162 Well, well, Lambkin (which the Foolish often calls me) 1812 SHELLEY *Devil's Walk* VII 3 One would think that the innocents fair, Poor lambkins! were just doing nothing at all 1860 READE *Cloister & H* lxxviii, We will pray for her, won't we, my lambkin, when we are old enough? 1889 H F. WOOD *Eng Rue Cain* II, It staggered me, and I'm no lambkin

Lamb-like, lamblike (læ·mləik), *a.* Like a lamb, or that of a lamb; gentle, meek.

1599 ? KYD *Soliman & Perseda* I. A 4 Put Lambe like mildenes to your Lyons strength. 1616 R SHELDON *Surv Miracles Ch. Rome* 161 What else doth the beast portend by his lambe-like hornes but Anti-christ? 1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1638) 105 Thy Lamb-like Countenance so faire, so meeke. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet Wks. 1721 IV 334 With nerves of Lambs, Soul, string your Lute, They'll best with Lamb-like Agnes sute 1840 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* I 119, I am very lamb-like to-day 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* I. III (1845) 19 What a lamblike Insurrection!

Lambling (læ·mliŋ). *rare.* [See -LING.] A young or little lamb, a lambkin

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I II 181 The Lambling tender. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1840) 77 Like lambling strayed from some gold-fleecy flock. 1857 THACKERAY *Virgin* (1858) I v. 36 It was over the black sheep [negroes] of the Castlewood flock that Mr Ward somehow had the most influence. These woolly lamblings were immensely affected by his exhortations.

Lambly (læ·mli), *a nonce wd* [See -LY [1].] Resembling (that of) a lamb, lamb-like.

1868 BUSHNELL *Serm Living Subj.* 437 Yet in Christ there is a godly or rather lambly sorrow

Lambmass, -mes(se, obs ff. LAMMAS.

Lamborn, obs pl. form of LAMB

Lamboys (læ·mboiz). *Antiq.* [In quot. *a* 1548 (the source from which the word is derived) the meaning is obscure, and it has been suspected that *lamboys* is a mistake for some form of JAMBERS or JAMBEAUX.] The name given by mod. antiquaries to: An imitation in steel of the 'bases' or skirt, reaching from the waist to the knee; occasionally found in armour of the Tudor period. If the word meant what Meyrick supposes, there is an anachronism in Hall's use of it

a 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. IV* 12 The tasses, the lamboys, the backpece. 1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* II. 220 The large puckered plates of steel, which cover each thigh to the knee, and continue behind, except where hollowed out for the saddle. These plates are in imitation of cloth, and called lamboys 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit Costume* 225 The lamboys, a sort of petticoat of steel in imitation of the puckered skirts or petticoat of cloth or velvet worn at this time 1841 J. HEWITT *Tower* 66 On the edge of the lamboys or skirts are the initials of the royal pair. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* I 132 The spreading lamboys or steel skirts of the period.

Lamb-pie.

1 *lit.* A pie made of lamb, † *fig* applied to a young woman.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom Country* I. I, A Surgeon, I must confesse an excellent desector, One that has cut up more young tender Lamb pies—

2 *punningly* (Cf. LAM *v*, LAMBSKIN)

1607 MARKHAM *Caval* VIII. (1617) 6 This beating of horses thus amongst Horse coursers is called giuing them Lambepye, from a knauish iest of a horse-coursers Boy 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle-light* x Wks (Grosart) III 280 How a Horse-courser makes a Iade that has no stomach to eate Lamb-pye *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant Crew*, *Lamb-pye*, Beating or Drubbing 1791 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser II 109 *Lam*, to beat; hence *Lamb-pye*, a drubbing *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia.*

Lambre(n, obs pl. forms of LAMB.

Lambrequin (læ·mbrekin). Also 8 ? **lamequin,** 9 **lamorikin** [a. F. *lambrequin.*]

1 A scarf or piece of stuff worn over the helmet as a covering In *Her* represented with one end (which is cut or jagged) pendant or floating. (In 18th c works explained as = LABEL or LAMBEAU.)

1725 J COATS *Dict Heraldry*, *Lambrequin*, the Point of a Label, or Label of a File. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss, *Lambrequin*, or *Lamequin* *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk* (1851) IV 202 Lambrequins, ribbands embroidered with silver and gold, which hung from the aimets of the knights 1869 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 190 The Mantling, Lambrequin or Cointise is the ornamental accessory which generally appears behind and around the Escutcheon It was probably devised to protect the Helmet from the rain and sun, in the same manner that the Su coat protected the armour 1891 *Cornh. Mag* May 456, I might bear it as a token or lambrequin upon my helm

2. *U.S* A cornice with a valance of pendent labels or pointed pieces, placed over a door or window, a short curtain or piece of drapery (with the lower edge either scalloped or straight) suspended for ornament from a mantel-shelf. Also *transf.* and *attrib*

1883 F M CRAWFORD *Dr Claudius* iii, Mr Barker smiled under the lambrikin of his moustache 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) II 55 Heavy curtains hung from gilt lambrequin frames at the window 1885 *Century Mag* Aug 581 At dull times it is usual to renovate an entire floor [of a Hotel] with carpets curtains and lambrequins 1888 T W HIGGINSON *Women & Men* 162 The carved marble mantle-piece was concealed by a lambrequin

3 *Ceramics* Ornamentation consisting of solid colour with a lower edge of jagged or scalloped outline Also *attrib*

1873 MRS PALLISER tr *Jacquemart's Ceram. Art* 362 Let us explain what we understand by lambrequins, dentelles and style rayonnant 1878 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* (1879) 127 On others are. lace or lambrequin patterns.

Lambres, -ron, -ryn, obs pl forms of LAMB.

Lambskin (læ·mskin), *sb.* Also **lamb's skin.**

1. a. The skin or hide of a lamb with the wool on. Proverbial phr *a wolf* (or *fox*) *in a lamb's skin.* **b.** The same dressed and used for clothing, for ornamentation of dress, for mats, etc. Often in *collect sing.*, denoting the material or fur so prepared.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 229 A burnet cote . Furred with no menivere, But with a furre rough of here, Of lambeskinnes hevy and blake *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xxv (*Julian*) 506 For he resemblyt fore to be worthy and gud, bot ȝet he wykyt wolfe wes withine, & heylyt in a lameskine *Ibid* xxxi (*Eugenia*) 378 He is wolf in lamskine hyd, & ful verray ypocrite 1492 *Ld Treas Acc, Scotl* I 202 Item, for quhyte smal cotton lamskynnis to lyne this gowne 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XIII 37 Sum in ane lamb skin is ane tod 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz* c 22 § 1 Yt shall not bee lawful to pull, sheare, clippe, or take away the wool of anie sheepe skinne or lambe skinne. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform* XXIX 45 Schawing quhow, wolfis in lam skynis [] be puire scheip ȝe misgyde *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1622) 115 Like rich Tissew furd with Lambe-skins. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M.* III II 9 A fur'd gowne to keepe him warme; and furd with Foxe and Lamb-skins too. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* I I. Wks. 1727 II 276 A Rogue that uses Beauty like a Lamb-skin, Barely to keep him warm 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 139 A kind of cloak. furred with lamb-skin

2 Leather prepared from the skin of lambs.

1745 *De Foe's Eng Tradesman* xxvi (1841) I 266 Her gloves, lambskin, from Berwick and Northumberland, or Scotland. 1899 *Westm Gaz.* 1 June 3/2 The volumes are bound in limp lambskin, gilt lettered

3 Woollen cloth made to resemble lambskin (Ogilvie).

† **4.** *punningly.* A heavy blow. *Obs.* (Cf. LAMBSKIN *v.*, LAM *v.*)

[1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 62 She must obey those lambs, or els a lambs skyn, Ye will prouyde for hir, to lap her in.] 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 14 Les if you get ous within the half swurd you chaunc to give us the lamskin 1600 S FORMAN *Autobiog.* (1849) 7, I did give her three or four lambskines with the yeird. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xli 97, I discovered their slynesse, and with a truncheon, which I had in mine hand, gaue the Indians three or foure good lamskinnes.

5. *Mining.* Anthracite slack, culm.

1873 *Weale's Dict. Terms* (ed. 4), *Lamb-skin*, a name given to a variety of anthracite coal sold at Swansea.

6 *attrib.*: † **lamb-skin-man** (see quot.).

a 1700 B E. *Dict Cant. Crew*, *Lamb-skin-men*, the Judges of the several Courts.

† **Lambskin,** *v. Obs.* [f. LAMBSKIN *sb*] *trans.* To beat, to thrash.

1589 *Marprel. Epit* B, He hath giuen the cause sicken a wipe in his bricke, and so lambskinned the same, that the cause will be the warmer for it 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 131 To lamback him with ten yeares preparation, that can lamskin thee with a dayes warning 1635 BROME *Sparagus Gard* IV v Wks 1873 III 185 Or if I baste you not well a fine, and I ambe-skinne your jackets till your bones rattle i' your hides.

Lambskin-it: see LANSQUENET.

Lamb's tongue.

1. A name given to species of plantain (tr. med. L *arnoglossa*, Gr. ἀρνόγλωσσον) and other plants.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxiii 92 Plantayne is called in Greeke ἀρνόγλωσσος that is *Lingua Agnina*, Lammes tungue. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II xcii § 6. 340 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II 64 2 A bunch of Plantan Leaves some call it Lambs Tongue 1803 *Trans Soc Arts* XXI. 171 A sort of weed provincially termed Lamb's Tongue (somewhat resembling the *sweet gale* in appearance, but not in smell).

2. A sort of plane (see quot.); also the moulding shaped by this plane

1858 *Skyring's Builder's Prices* (ed. 48) 36 If astragal and hollow, lamb's tongue or other modern bar, add 1½d 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lamb's-tongue*, a plane with a deep, narrow bit for making quirks.

Lamb's-wool (læ·mzwul).

1. The wool of lambs; soft fine wool used for hosiery and other clothing; clothing-material made of this wool.

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw VI*, c. 6 § 1 Some by myngelinge Fell Wooll and Lambes Wool withe Fleese Wooll 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 13 They changed the markes of the sheepe, and deteyned the lambes wooll, and when it was demanded it was denyed as if it were upon the sheepes backes. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV (1863) 163 The poor little creatures, shivering tho' wrapt in lamb's-wool and swan's-down. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc Aims*, *Resources* Wks (Bohn) III 199 The invalid sits shivering in lambs wool and furs

fig 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* IV (1878) 19 Wrapping himself up for life in the scanty lambswool of a fellowship

b. *attrib.*

1836 E HOWARD *R Reefer* xxiii, White lamb's-wool stockings. 1837 J F. PALMER *Devonsh. Gloss.*, *Lambswool sky*, a collection of white orbicular masses of cloud (cirrostratus) 1886 *Forth Rev* Feb 179 The sponges are sorted into glove, reef, lamb's wool, grass, &c

2 A drink consisting of hot ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples, and sugared and spiced.

1592 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 33 Drinking a Cupp of Lammeswool. 1595 PEELE *Old Wives T.* Wks (Rtldg) 446/1 Lay a crab in the fire to roast for lamb's wool 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II v III I. (1651) 399, I finde those that commend use of Apples in Splenatick and this kinde of Melancholy (Lambswooll some call it) 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Nov, We to cards till two in the morning, and drinking lamb's-wool 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II 147 They roast a ripe plantain and mix it with a pint and half of water, and it is like Lamb's Wool. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic W.* xi, The lamb's wool, even in the opinion of my wife, who was a connoisseur, was excellent. 1839 MRS. PALMER *Devon. Dial* IV 59 'There is two special stubberd trees, vor making squab pies and lambs wool'

Lambur, variant of LAMBER [1] *Obs.*, amber.

Lamda, Lamdoidal: see LAMBDA, -DOIDAL.

Lame (lēⁱm), *sb* [1] ? *Obs.* Also 6–7 **lamm,** 7– **lame** [a. F. *lame*:—L *lām(m)ina*, *lāmna* thin piece or plate] A thin plate esp. of metal; a thin piece of any substance, a lamina; *spec.* applied to the small overlapping steel plates used in old armour.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 288 He strake Phalantus iust vpon the gorget, so as he battred the lamms thereof. 1611 FLORIO, *Ali*, wings. Also among armorers called lamms 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 47 Thinke not it was couered with Plates or Lames of Gold superficially but was made all of solide, massie, pure and fine Gold. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict.* s v *Nose*, It has a great Extent in a small Space, because it wraps up all the bony Lames that stick to the cribrous Bone. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 223 The helmet assumes the form of the head, having moveable lames or plates at the back to guard the neck. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 147 To the lower part of this demi-cuirass there was attached a system of articulated lames, or narrow plates, in their contour adapted to cover the figure. 1894 *Antiquary* Jan. 26 The most curious part of the present suit is the tonlet, a system of lames or half-hoops of steel, which, supported by leather straps inside, descend nearly to the knees in form of a short petticoat.

† **Lame,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. LAME *a.*] Lameness; infirmity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22323 Cott.) A mikel man. Luued wel wit vten lame, wit-vten last al his licam. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 5153 (Trin.), I may not rise he seide for lame. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXV. 5243 He sayd, that he wald [ayl] na-thyng. Thus hapnyd till hym off this lame. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 34 Off God grit kyndness may ȝe clame, That helpis his peple fra cruke and lame.

Lame (lēᵗm), *a.* Forms: 1 **lama, (lame), loma**, 3 **lomme**, 3-4 **lome**, 4 **lam**, 2- **lame**. [OE. *lama*, *lǫma* (the wk. declension is, from some unexplained cause, used in indefinite as well as definite context, the form in *-a* being, moreover, commonly used for all genders), corresponding to OFris *lam*, *lom*, OS. *lamo* (Du. *lam*), OHG. *lam* (MHG. *lam*, mod.G. *lahm*), ON. *lame* (wk):—OTeut. **lamo-*; an ablaut-variant is **lômjo-* in OHG. *luomi*, MHG. *lueme* dull, slack, gentle, early mod.G. *lumm*, whence *lummel* blockhead. From the same root is OSl. *lomiti* to break.]

1. Of a person or animal: **a** Crippled or impaired in any way; weak, infirm; paralysed; unable to move. Const. *on of* (cf. 1 c) *Obs* exc *arch*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 815 *Conclamatus*, *commotus* loma. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. v. (1890) 396 He wæs loma & ealra his lioma þegnunga benumen *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt ix. 2 Ða brohton hig hym ænne laman [L. *paralyticum*] on bedde licgende. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr-Wülcker 112/2 *Pleuriticus*, on sidan lama, *uel* sidadl. *Ibid* 162/1 *Debilis*, *uel eneruatus*, lame *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 763 Ȝet þu me seist on oþer schome þat ich am on mine eȝen lome. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5153 (Gött.), I may noght rise, i am sua lame 1530 PALSGR 317/1 Lame of all ones lymmes, *perclus*. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxii. (1887) 94 They did thinke the childe lame of the one side 1624 E GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 63 A Germaine who was lame of halfe his body, and simple 1878 B TAYLOR *Deukalion* I iv. 37 One gets old and lame, And then the Gods themselves forget their words

b. Crippled through injury to, or defect in, a limb, *spec.* disabled in the foot or leg, so as to walk haltingly or be unable to walk.

Proverb *To help a lame dog over a stile* see DOG *sb* 15 f *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (1885) I 220 Þa læg þær sum creopare lama fram cild nade. *c* 1205 LAY. 19479 Uder þe lome [*c* 1275 lame] mon *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8136 An heremite þar þai fand at ham, In þat montan, was halt and lam 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam* v 8 A blynde man and lame schulen not entre in to the temple *a* 1529 SKELTON *E Rummyng* 512 Up she stert, halfe lame, And skantly could go For payne and for wo 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam* xix 26 Thy seruant sayd, I will saddle me an asse that I may ride thereon, . because thy seruant is lame 1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) III 76 He hurt his hip at the fire of London and went lame for the rest of his life 1871 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II xxx 314 He kicked her downstairs, so that she broke her leg, and went lame ever after 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 364 In the use of the hands we are in a manner lame 1880 *Times* 18 Sept 9/5 Lame men might be illustrious warriors like Agesilaus, bold horsemen like Scott, extraordinary swimmers like Byron

c Const. *of*, *in*, †*on* †*with* the crippled part.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 12260 Þat þe poueral get sum bote, And ganging þat ar lame o fote *c* 1460 *Play Sacram* 763 Jonathas on thyn hand thow art but lame. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist* iv lxxxi (1591) 232 Another lame of a hand: [L. *manum æger*] *c* 1645 T TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 36 Hinks, . being lame in that hand he was shot in 1645 SIR J TEMPLE *Irish Rebell* (1746) 206 Her hand grew black and blew, rankled, and she was extreme lame with it 1673 HOBBES *Iliad* II 193 Lame of one Leg he was 1685 *Lond Gaz.* No 2072/4 A Man, ruddy Countenance, and lame of one of his little fingers 1766 ENTICK *London* IV 285 It they were lame in their arms 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v 132 Poor Marmion is lame in one of his hind legs.

d *absol.*

a 1000 *Elene* 1214 (Gr) Oft him feorran to Laman, limseoce, lefe cwomon *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 19096 Þe oncall of his hali nam, has lent us hele nu to his lame 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B xix 120 He made lame to lepe 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* vii (1889) 272 Of euery lame scabbed and of alle suche that had ony counterfaytour on theyr bodyes he tooke a peny 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 53 Throughe streittis nane may mak progres, For cry of cruikit, blind, and lame 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxix. 15, I was an eye unto the blynde, and a fote to the lame *a* 1619 DANIEL (J), Who reproves the lame, must go upright 1715 GAY *Trivia* II. 51 But above all, the groping blind direct, And from the pressing throng, the lame protect

e. said of the limb; also of footsteps, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 17950 His lymmes ȝit are lame. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* XXX xiii (1714) 93 Most Legs can nimbly run, tho' some be lame *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Soliloq* 26 What have I got by it but a lame shoulder and a galled back? 1675 W. HARBORD *Let to Earl Essex* in *Essex Papers* (Camden) I 318 Had not my lame foote compelled me to make use of my Coache 1710 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4781/4 The Thumb on his Right Hand is Lame 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs Thrale* 17 June, Her present qualifications for the niceties of needlework being dim eyes and lame fingers 1840 R. H DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix 99 Tossing from eight to ten thousand hides, until my wrists became so lame that I gave in 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 628 Myself would work eye dim, and finger lame 1883 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche*, *Apr* 24 With footsteps slow and lame They gather'd up their lagging company

†**f.** *transf.* of trees. *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III xlvii 522 Trees become lame when they be planted in too drie a place. *Ibid.* (*margin*) Lame trees.

2. *fig.* Maimed, halting; imperfect or defective, unsatisfactory as wanting a part or parts. Said esp. of an argument, excuse, account, narrative, or the like †Phr. *lame to the ground* (cf. *Antrim & Down Gloss* s. v. *Lame* 'A stab of a bayonet which has lamed me to the ground').

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II Prol. 17 Disblameth me yf ony word be lame. For as myn auctor seyde so sey I 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 218 The gold hath made his wittes lame. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxv, That the knowlege and contemplation of Natures operations were lame and .. imperfecte, if there followed none actuall experience. 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 164 b, Let us yet helpe his lame Logicke as well as we may. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 162 Oh most lame and impotent conclusion 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separation* (1849) 287, I will not contend much with him about the proposition, which is lame to the ground. 1668 HALE *Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm* 9 Tables, or other Repertories are oftentimes short, and give a lame account of the Subject sought for. 1670 TEMPLE *Let to Sir J Temple* Wks 1731 II 245, I found the Business of admitting the Emperor into the Guarantee, went downright lame. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks 1686 III 208 Nothing of worth or weight can be atchieved. with a faint heart, with a lame endeavour 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 259 Our Argument from the Date of Phrynichus's *Phœnissæ* will be very lame and precarious. 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* 253 Alterations, or Tearing and pulling the Building to pieces after it is begun makes the Building lame and Deficient. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii. 197 The theory of comets, which at present is very lame and defective. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam* II 104 Her account was so lame and imperfect, that Mrs. Mourtray lost all patience. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng Poets* iv (1870) 100 His grammatical construction is often lame and imperfect 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) I iv 218 This certainly seems a very lame story

b. Const. *of*, *in* (the defective part): cf. 1 c. Also with *to* and *inf.*

c 1366 CHAUCER *A B C* 76 And who so goth to you þe rihte wey Him thar not drede in soule to be lame *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 2797 Swich vnbuxumnesse Suffred, vs make wol of seuerte lame. 1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* viii. 99 Idiotes and foolish bodyes, who hauyng defect in this [reason], are lame in all the rest *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* ciii. 1, What gratious he hath done for thee, Be quick to mind, to utter be not lame. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth* I iii 63 Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense *a* 1656 BP HALL *Soliloq* 35 Alas, we cannot be but lame in all our obediences 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* VI xxi 4 His thoughts grew weak, drowsy, and lame Of their intelligence. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 77 This course seemed to be lame in many parts.

c. Said of metrical 'feet' or the verses composed of them Halting, metrically defective

1600 SHAKS *A Y L* III ii 178 *Cel* That's no matter: the feet might beare ye verses *Ros* I, but the feet were lame and could not beare themselues without the verse. 1608 — *Per* IV Prol 48 The lame feete of my rime 1693 DRYDEN *Persius*, *Sat* I (1697) 406 The Prose is Fustian, and the Numbers lame. 1751 CHATHAM *Lett Nephew* I I Your translation is very close to the sense of the original . the numbers not lame, or rough.

3 Phr. *Lame duck*. see DUCK *sb*¹ 9. †*To come by the lame post*. (of news, etc) to be behind time

1658 OSBORN *Jas I* in Wks (1673) 469 Till by a lamer Post he was advertised of his being joyfully Proclaimed in London by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen 1701 MOTT in Sir J Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II 240 Yours of the 24th of May I received, but it had the misfortune to come by the Lame Post, or else you had sooner received an Answer

4. *Comb*, as *lame born*, *-footed*, *-horsed*, *-legged*, †*-limb* adjs.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 306 The *lame born cripple 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* III (1634) 67 Seldome the villaine though much haste he make *Lame footed Vengeance failes to overtake. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xl, Labouring along with the *lame-horsed guns. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 515 Being skornfully rejected by Judith the mother for that he was *lame legged 1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* xcviii Poems (Arb) 134 Loue is. A *Lamelimme Lust

Lame (lēᵗm), *v* [f LAME *a*; OE had *lęmian* of equivalent formation (= ON. *lęmja*) which did not survive into ME.] *trans.* To make lame; to cripple.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2755 Hwan he hauede him so shamed, His hand of plat, and yuele lamed *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 1836 Þen was Coryneus a schamed þat he was for þe geaunt lamed 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV 284 The kyng, throu his cheuelry, Wes laid at erd and lamyt bath *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 286/1 Lamyn, or make lame, *acclaudico* (MS K. *claudico*). 1460 *Lybeaus Disc* 1917 Hys stede was lamed 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* IV vii 7, I cannot helpe it now, Vnlesse by vsing meanes I lame the foote Of our designe 1650 W BROUGH *Sacr Princ* (1659) 219 Covetousness lames the hand to good works 1700 DRYDEN *Fables*, *Cock & Fox* 644 The son and heir Affronted once a cock of noble kind, And either lam'd his legs, or struck him blind 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 338 They killed eleven or twelve and lamed as many 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 487 A spear Down-glancing lamed the charger

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To cripple, maim, disable.

1568 *Satir Poems Reform* xlvii 51 Now ȝe ar lamit fra labour, I lament it. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint T* v ii 62, I neuer heard of such another Encounter; which lames Report to follow it — *Cymb.* v v 163 For Feature, laming The shrine of Venus, or straight-pight Minerva 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II II 129 We kept firing at her, in hopes to have lamed either Mast or Yard. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* IV x (1872) II. 37 The Spanish Navy got well lamed in the business 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 123 My mind Stumbles, and all my faculties are lamed 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 45 Lamed by the reticence imposed on him as a condition of his office, he had made a halting explanation.

Hence **Lamed** (lēᵗmd) *ppl. a.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 293 b, His minde was el ill wayted on by his lamed force, so as he receyued still more and more woundes. 1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 4 One-eyed or lamed Fencers. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iii. (1858) 15 That was a broken reed to lean on and did but run into his lamed right-hand.

absol. 1567 *Gude & Godly Ball.* (S. T. S.) 67 He haillit the seik, sair, lamit, and blinde.

Lame, obs. f. LAMB; Sc. and north. dial. f. LOAM

Lamel (læ·mĕl). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *lāmella* (see next).] = LAMELLA.

1676 COLES, *Lamel*, a little thin plate. 1677 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV III I § 8 (1682) 180 From this utmost Parenchyma Nine or Ten Insertions or Lamells are produced 1681 H. MORE *Postscr to Glanvill's Sadducismus* 39 By vertue of any Lamels or Plates of Metal 1848 in CRAIG 1871 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II xiv 159 Every mottoed lamel, so tersely and correctly sculptured, associated also so closely with his historical and English recollections.

‖ **Lamella** (lăme·lă) Pl **lamellæ** (lăme·lī). [L *lāmella*, dim of LAMINA] A thin plate, scale, layer, or film, esp. of bone or tissue; e.g. one of the thin scales or plates which compose some shells, one of the gills forming the hymenium of a mushroom, one of the erect scales appended to the corollas of some flowers.

1678 *Phil Trans* XII 977 These Lamellæ, wherewith the said Tunick is roll'd up in so many more folds. 1741 MONRO *Anat Bones* (ed 3) 87 The nasal Lamella of the ethmoid Bone. 1777 G FORSTER *Voy round World* I 502 A talcous stone, which when exposed to the sun and air dissolves into lamellæ 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 244 Corolla monopetalous 5-lobed, with 2 lamellæ at the base of each lobe. 1841–71 T R JONES *Anim Kingd* (ed 4) 428 The ventral surface of the central lamella of the terminal fin 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x 87 More than fifty lamellae have been noted, under the microscope, in a single crystal

Lamellar (lăme·lăɹ), *a* Chiefly *scientific* [f prec. + -AR. Cf F. *lamellaire*] Consisting of, characterized by, or arranged in, lamellæ or thin plates or scales.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* I 439 Its texture, lamellar or scaly 1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed 2) I 244 Lamellar, by some called foliated, or sparry quartz 1849 DANA *Geol.* iii (1850) 274 The lava is lamellar in structure. 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 244 Convolvulaceæ Stigmas capitate linear or lamellar. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn* II 34 If a magnet can be divided into simple magnetic shells, either closed or having their edges on the surface of the magnet, the distribution of magnetism is called Lamellar.

Hence **Lame·llarly** *adv*, in thin plates or scales (Webster, 1828).

Lamellate (læ·melēᵗ), *a* [ad. mod.L. *lāmellātus*: see LAMELLA and -ATE ²] Furnished with or arranged in lamellæ; lamellar.

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* IV 311 Lamellate (*Lamellati*), when the last joint is divided into transverse lamellæ 1846 DANA *Zooph* (1848) 359 Cones acervate and proceeding from lamellate cells

Hence **Lame·llately** *adv.*

1846 DANA *Zooph* IV § 48 (1848) 54 The lamellæ of the stars in an Astræa . extend throughout the interstitial spaces between the cells, striating lamellately the surface

Lamellated (læ·melēᵗted), *a* [formed as LAMELLATE + -ED ²] = LAMELLATE

1713 DERHAM *Phys-Theol* VIII IV 402 The lamellated Antennæ of some, the Clavellated of others 1780 J T. DILLON *Trav Spain* (1781) 211 This lamellated metal is composed of various plates 1831 R KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 413 A true lamellated lobule, composed of a great number of parallel transverse laminæ 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 24 The lamellated tentacles of the nudibranchs.

Lamellibranch (lăme·libræŋk), *sb* (*a.*) *Zool.* [ad mod L *lāmellibranchia* pl, f. L LAMELLA + Gr βραγχια gills.] A lamellibranchiate or bivalve mollusc. one of the *Lamellibranchiata*

1855 H SPENCER *Princ Psychol* (1872) I I II 15 In the Lamellibranchs several such ganglia are distributed in different parts of the body 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont* 188 No Lamellibranch is destitute of a shell.

b *attrib* or *adj* = LAMELLIBRANCHIATE *a.*

1867 J HOGG *Microsc* II II. 377 The contents of the stomachs of most Lamellibranch molluscs . exhibit a considerable admixture of the minute calcareous Foraminifera.

Lamellibranchiate (lămelibræ·ŋkiˌēᵗ), *a.* (*sb*) *Zool.* [ad. mod L *lāmellibranchiātus* (implied in *-āta* sb. pl): see prec + -ATE ²] Belonging to the group *Lamellibranchiata* of molluscs (so called as having lamellate gills of which the ordinary bivalves (oysters, mussels, etc) are typical.

1855 OGILVIE, Suppl, *Lamellibranchiate*, relating to the lamellibranchiata 1863 LYELL *Antiq Man* xx 404 The existing lamellibranchiate bivalves 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 356 The little lamellibranchiate mollusk, *Cyclas fontinalis.*

b. *sb* A lamellibranch, a bivalve mollusc.

1842 BRANDE *Dict Sci* etc, *Lamellibranchiates*, *Lamellibranchiata*, an order of Acephalous Mollusks.

Lamellicorn (lăme·likǭɹn), *a.* and *sb* *Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *lāmellicornis* f L *lāmella* thin plate + *cornū* horn] **A** *adj* Belonging to the *Lamellicornes* of Latreille's system or the modern group *Lamellicornia* of beetles, having antennæ characterized by a lamelliform club. **B** *sb* A lamellicorn beetle, as the dung beetle, cockchafer, etc.

1842 BRANDE *Dict Sci* etc *Lamellicorns* 1843 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* II. 314 The dung chafers. and others of the lamellicorn beetles 1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* I. xi 399 We know that ants and certain lamellicorn beetles are capable of feeling an attachment for each other.

So **Lamellico·rnate, -co·rnous** *adjs.* = prec. *adj.*

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vii. 257 The Indians assured us that the guachara does not pursue the lamellicornous insects 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Lamellicornis* lamellicornate.

Lamelliferous (læmĕli·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. LAMELLA + -(I)FEROUS.] Having a lamellate structure.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol* II 111 The madrepores, or lamelliferous polyparia. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk Geol.* xiv. 245 Lamelliferous corals.

Lamelliform (lăme·lifɔ̄m), *a.* [f. LAMELLA + -(I)FORM.] Having the form or structure of a lamella or thin plate

1819 G SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 233 Antennæ lamelliform, small, [etc.] 1869 GILLMORE tr *Figuier's Repr. & Birds* II 253 The Scoters have the bill broad, with dilated margins, and coarse lamell form teeth. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 338 The hymenium covers the surface of the lamell form, peg-shaped, or tubular projections of the underside of the pileus

Lamelliped (lăme·liped), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod L. *lāmellipedia* (pl.), f. L. *lāmella* thin plate + *-ped-*, *pēs*, foot.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Lamellipedia*, a division of conchiferous molluscs, having a flattened lamelliform foot. **B.** *sb.* One of the *Lamellipedia*

1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Lamellipeds*, a section of conchifers containing bivalves with the foot broad and thin, as in Cardiaceæ, &c. 1888 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Lamellipede*, having flattened and lamelliform feet.

Lamellirostral (lămelirɒ·stĭăl), *a.* and *sb. Ornith* [f. mod.L *lāmellirostris*, f. LAMELLA + L. *rostr-um* beak + -AL.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Lamellirostres*, the fourth family of Cuvier's sixth order (*Palmipedes*) of birds, so called as having lamellose bills. **B.** *sb.* A lamellirostral bird

1835-6 TODD *Cycl Anat* I 277/2 The lamellirostral Palmipedes 1839-47 *Ibid* III 387/1 The flat and sensitive bill of a lamellirostral bird 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Lamellirostres*, a tribe of swimming birds comprehending those in which the margin of the beaks are furnished with numerous lamellæ or dental plates, arranged in a regular series, as in the swan, goose, and duck

Also **Lamelliro strate** *a.* = prec. *adj.* (Mayne *Expos Lex* 1855), **Lamellirostor** = prec *sb.* (*Cent. Dict*).

Lamellose (lăme lōus), *a. scientific.* [f LAMELLA + -OSE.] Arranged in or composed of lamellæ.

1752 SIR J HILL *Hist Anim* 418 The beak of the Anas is convex the whole verge is furnished with transverse, lamellose teeth 1846 DANA *Zooph* (1848) 571 Glomerate or lamellose 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II 237 Upper valve limpet-like, smooth or concentrically lamellose 1875 BLAKE *Zool* 266 The branchiæ are at the sides of the body, . mostly lamellose

b. *Comb.* **lamellose-** (also quasi-L **lamelloso-**) **dentate** *a.*, having lamelliform teeth, as the bill of a duck; **lamellose-stellate** *a.*, having lamellæ arranged in star-shaped groups.

1855 MAYNE *Expos Lex.*, *Lamelloso dentatus* lamellosodentate 1856 8 W CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool* I 88 Polypary conical, with base acuminate, cell single, terminal, lamellose-stellate *Ibid* II 383 Bill with margins lamellosedentate internally.

Lamellous (lăme ləs), *a rare.* [f. LAMELLA + -OUS.] = LAMELLOSE

1803 *Med. Jrnl* X 43 A lamellous or fibrous matter

Lamellule (lăme lĭul). [f. LAMELLA + -ULE] A small lamella. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lamely (lē·lmli), *adv* [f. LAME *a.* + -LY 2.] In a lame manner; with halting steps or limbs; haltingly, imperfectly, defectively, inefficiently.

1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* II i. 97 *I al.* She enjoin'd me, To write some lines to one she loves *Speed* Are they not lamely writt? 1594 — *Rich III*, I i 22 Deform'd, unfinish'd scarse halfe made vp, And that so lamely and vnfashionable, That dogges barke at me, as I halt by them 1599 *Life More* in Wordsw *Eccl Biog* (1853) II 94 This booke is translated into English absurdly and lamely 1614 T ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* lxxi. 18 A comedy that goes lamely off in the last act, finds no applause 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr* Pref., So lamely is it left to us, that it is not divided into Acts. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 66 P 1 They who speak gracefully, are very lamely represented in having their Speeches read or repeated by unskilful People 1739 HUME *Hum Nature* (1874) I Introd 305 Principles taken upon trust, consequences lamely deduced from them. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I iv iv, Halting lamely along, thou not contrary Bishop Talleyrand Perigord. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist Ch. Eng* III 201 Cardwell lamely tries to screen Ridley

Lamen, variant of LAMIN.

Lameness (lē·lmnes) [f LAME *a.* + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being lame; unsoundness of a limb causing halting movement; *fig.* imperfectness, defectivene s.

1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Lamenesse, *mehaygneté* 1597 A. M. tr. *Guidemean's Fr Chirurg* 31/1 The patient is wholye cured, without retaynynge any lamnes in his arm 1658 A Fox *Wurts' Surg* II ix 78 On the Temple is a sinew, which if that be cut, it causeth lameness in the jaw bone 1658 9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III 18, I love not to hear it, that there is a lameness in this House 1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq Granada* 163 The lameness of their plots. 1723 S. MORLAND *Spec Lat Dict* 9 As for the Law, care has been taken to help the Lameness of their Latin 1782 WILSON in *Phil Trans* LXXIII 161 The lameness of the views may proceed .. from our imperfect knowledge. 1841 CATLIN *N Amer Ind* (1844) II. xl 50 Complaining of the lameness of our bones from the chase on the former day 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II vii 189 Respecting the lameness of Tyrtæus, we can say nothing

Lamenrie, -y, variants of LEMANRY.

Lament (lăme nt), *sb.* [ad. L. *lāment-um* wailing, weeping, lamentation.]

1. An act of lamenting, a passionate or demonstrative expression of grief. Also *poet.* the action of lamenting, lamentation.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i 103 To adde to your laments .. I must informe you of a dismall fight, Betwixt the stout Lord Talbot, and the French. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I ii, Why stand you thus, unmoved with my laments? 1609 MILTON *Chris's Nativity* 183 A voice of weeping heard, and loud lament. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* IV 606 All her fellow Nymphs the Mountains tear With loud Laments 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XXIII 17 The troops thrice in order led their coursers round the dead, And thrice their sorrows and laments renew. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr* I xxxiv, When the long-sounding curfew from afar Loaded with loud lament the lonely gale 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 868 Voices Of strange lament soothe my supreme repose 1869 J MARTINEAU *Ess* II 28, What is this but the morbid lament of scepticism? 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 136 On his knees With sad lament he fell.

2. A set or conventional form of mourning; a song of grief, an elegy, *esp* a dirge performed at a death or burial; also, the air to which such a lamentation is sung or played.

1698 M MARTIN *Voy St Kilda* (1749) 57 Upon those Occasions [they] make doleful Songs, which they call Laments. 1791 BURNS (*title*) Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* V xxvii, Soon as the dire lament was play'd 1822 D. STEWART *Sk Highlanders* I 81 Solemn and melancholy airs or Laments (as they call them) for their deceased friends. 1882 OUIDA *In Maremma* I 154 It was rarely that she chose other themes than the passionate laments of the provincial *canzoni*.

Lament (lăme nt), *v.* [ad. L *lāment-āri*, f. *lāment um* LAMENT *sb.* Cf. F. *lamenter.*]

1. *trans* To express profound sorrow for or concerning, also, in mod. use, to feel sorrow for; to mourn for the loss of (a person); to bewail (an occurrence, etc · with *simple obj.* or *clause*).

1535 COVERDALE *Luke* XXIII. 37 There folowed him a greate multitude of people and of wemen, which bewayled and lamented him 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk Com Prayer* Collect Ash-Wednesday, Wee worthely lamentyng oure synnes. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam* XXV 1 Samuel died, and all the Israelites lamented him 1667 MILTON *P L.* I 448 Thammuz came next behind, Whose annual wound in Lebanon allur'd The Syrian Damsels to lament his fate In amorous dittyes all a Summers day 1712 HEARNE *Collec* (O H S) III 453 He died in the 32d Year of his Age, and is much lamented. 1756-7 tr *Krysler's Trav* 1760) IV 94 This stone laments the death of Andrea Pisano 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* XXV, For your own sake I lament this 1801 *Med Jrnl* V 559 As she was thus lamenting her situation, she was seized by a very violent convulsive fit 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) II vi 12 The parliament had lamented that the duties of the religious houses were left unfulfilled

2. *intr.* To express (also, simply, to feel) profound grief; to mourn passionately. Const *for*, rarely *after*; also with indirect pass.

1530 PALSGR 603/2, I lamente, I make mone for a losse, *je lamente* *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 256 It wolde haue made a hard herte to lament 1595 *Locrine* III. i 160 He loves not most that doth lament the most 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1638) 106 Greatly lamented for by all the Christians in Syria 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam* VII 2 All the house of Israel lamented after the Lord 1667 MILTON *P L* XI. 671 Adam was all in tears, and to his guide Lamenting turnd full sad 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV 743 Her Children gone, The Mother Nightingale laments alone. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I 245 Forget not her, who now for thee laments 1830 TENNYSON *Dying Swan* 7 With an inner voice the river ran, Adown it floated a dying swan, And loudly did lament.

b. *refl.* in the same sense *arch.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II vii, Because he does not cry out and lament himself, like those of a childish or effeminate temper 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ* (1775) 124 (*Fragment*) The poor notary lamented himself as he walk'd along in this manner 1788 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Emmeline* (1816) IV 178 She bursts into tears, and laments herself over him 1850 MRS JAMESON *Leg Monast Ord* (1863) 99 When Hugolin returned, he began to lament himself because of the robbery.

†3 *causative.* To cause grief to, distress. *Obs*

1580 LUPTON *Siquila* I 131 What paines he hath put me to euer since, bothe nighte and day, it would lament you if you knewe it 1583 STOCKER tr. *Civ Warres Lowe C* I 113 a, It greatly lamenteth, and maruellously amazeth vs 1704 in Ashton *Social Life Q. Anne* (1882) I 124 He lay much Lamented and wonderfully affrighted with the Old Woman coming to afflict him.

Lamentable (læ mĕntăb'l) *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *lamentable* or ad. L. *lāmentābil is*, f. *lāmentā-rī* to LAMENT: see -ABLE.]

1. Of persons, their appearance, actions, voice, song, etc.: Full of or expressing sorrow or grief; mournful, doleful. Now *rare* or *arch*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 317 In whiche place lamentable voices be herde ofte tymes 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV lxxv 53 The lamentable request made vnto hym by the sayde Ambassade 1502 *Will of Auncell* (Somerset Ho), An Image of o' blessid lady of grace as lamentable as can be devised 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II vi [v] 38, I see stand me befor, .maist lamentable [L *mæstissimus*] Hector, With large fluide of teris 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen VIII*, c. 16 § 11 Our true and faithful Subjects exhibited unto us a lamentable Bill of Complaint. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen IV* 9 With a lamentable voyce and a sorowfull countenance. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III 380 Dancing and singing in a lamentable tune 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Elegiographer*, a writer of Elegies, or lamentable verses. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X 611 Where Cocytus' lamentable waters spread. 1739 D. CASTLEDURROW in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 261 A lamentable Hymn to Death, from a lover, ascribed to his mistress. 1848 C BRONTE *Jane Eyre* (1873) 2 With ceaseless rain sweeping away wildly before a long and lamentable blast. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image*, *Old Acts* (1879) 154 The lamentable friends, trailing their long black garments. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* XI. 370 With this wail the thin lamentable voice of the desiccated rhetorician ceases.

2. That is to be lamented; such as to call for lamentation, sorrow, or grief; pitiable, deplorable.

c 1430 LYDG *Minor P.* 145 That owgly careyn lamentable. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* II 16 It is a greuous thyng to me to passe ouer so lyghtly the lamentable circumstaunces in soo fewe wordes. *a* 1500 *Assembly of Ladies* 686 The case itself is inly lamentable 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl* xxiii. (1874) 58 What a lamentable thing is this, that men shuld be dryuyn from the Gospel of Christ 1587 COLLINGWOOD in *Border Papers* (1894) I. 259 The .. lamentable estayt of this ruinose and waysted cuntre 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III. iv. 42 They strowe with flowres the lamentable beare. 1639 WOODALL *Wks.* Pref. (1653) 18 The most lamentable diseases of poor men require the most care of the Surgeon 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 617 Thir lamentable lot 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 509 P 2 A lamentable change from that simplicity of manners 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xiii III. 331 Another Macdonald, destined to a lamentable and horrible end.

b In jocular or trivial use: 'Pitiful, despicable' (J.), wretchedly bad Cf. *deplorable.*

a 1699 STILLINGFL (J), This bishop, to make out the disparity between the heathens and them, flies to this lamentable refuge 1876 STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* in 65 But when he [Landor] .. attempted to regulate the orthography of our language the result was something lamentable.

†B *sb pl.* Laments, complainings. *Obs*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII 5 Come, come, good Norton, you are up again with your lamentables!

Hence **La·mentableness.**

1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict*, Lamentablenes, *elegia* 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Lamentableness*, wofulness, pitiableness

Lamentably (læ mĕntăbli), *adv.* Also 6 **lamentaolely.** [f. LAMENTABLE + -LY 2]

1 With lamentation or passionate expression of sorrow; mournfully, dolefully. Now *rare*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* V v, They lefte her shryking and cryenge lamentably. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. vii 5 She . lamentably recounted to hym all the felonyes and iniuries done to her by Syr Hewe Spencer. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst Trib* II Wks. 1201/2 Lette him lamentablye beseche God of hys gracyous ayde and helpe, to strength hys infyrmitie 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm* xv. 260 Of this his great miserie he complaineth him lamentably in diuerse of his Psalmes 1611 SHAKS *Wint I* iv iv 190, I loue a ballad but euen too well, if it be dolefule matter merrily set downe or a very pleasant thing indeede, and sung lamentably 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* a 2/1 She complains Lamentably of the affront done her. 1783 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes to A A's* VI Wks 1812 I 64 Pity it is! 'tis true 'tis pity. As Shakspeare lamentably says 1847 JAMES *J Marston Hall* XII, He spoke learnedly and lamentably upon the evils and inconveniences of his own profession.

2. So as to call for lamentation or mourning; pitiably, deplorably; hence (with weakened meaning), woefully, grievously.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 355/2 A hundred and twentie temporall men with diuerse preests and manie women were drowned and lamentablie perished 1585 J. NORDEN *Sinf Man's Solace* I 13b, Lazarus, who lamentablely oppressed with hunger begged at his gate. 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* III x 26 Our Fortune on the Sea is out of breath, And sinkes most lamentably 1671 GLANVILL *Disc M Stubbe* 23 What you add is lamentably impertinent 1678 WANLEY *Wond Lit. World* V II § 78 472/1 The miserable Emperour being lamentably trod to death in the Throng 1816 T L PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* II, It will grow small by degrees and lamentably less 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II I 212 He had a strong though a lamentably perverted sense of duty and honor 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 24 June 4/4 The new Government will be so lamentably weak in debating power

†**Lamenta·do.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [quasi-Sp. f. LAMENT.] Lament, lamentation.

1618 LITHGOW (*title*) The Pilgrimes Farewell to his native Country with his Lamentado in his second Travels, his Passionado on the Rhyne, &c

Lamentation (læmĕntē·lʃən). [a. F. *lamentation* or ad. L *lāmentātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lāmentārī* to LAMENT.] The action of lamenting; the passionate or demonstrative expression of grief, mourning, in weakened sense, regret.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX 282 The lamentacioune .. That that folk for thair lord maid 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* VII. 32 We han maad lamentacioun, and ȝe han not wept. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 7156 Myche weping & wo, And lamentacioun full long for loue of hym one *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* XXXV 110 They all made gret lamentasyon for his departyng 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxvii 64 Their prestes were slayne..and there were no wyddowes to make lamentacion 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I i 64 Moderate lamentation is the right of the dead, excessiue greefe the enemie to the liuing 1667 MILTON *P L.* II 579 Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud Heard on the rufol stream 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i. 185 There shall be lamentation heard in Heaven As o'er an angel fallen 1850 MCCOSH *Div Govt.* III iii (1874) 435 Another subject of general lamentation is the evil produced by party spirit.

attrib 1817 COBBETT *Pol. Reg* XXXII 122 The Morning Chronicle treated the town with some neat lamentation puffs.

b. An instance of this; a lament. *The Lamentations of Jeremiah*, or, shortly, *Lamentations* [Vulg. *Lamentationes*, LXX. Θρῆνοι]: the title of one of the poetical books of the Old Testament, traditionally ascribed to the prophet Jeremiah, and having for its subject the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* XXXV. 25 As lawe it is hadde in Israel, Loo! it is told writen in the Lamentacyouns. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* IV 189 He caused his Nephew to be buryed with sore wepynges and lamentacyons. 1535 COVER-

DALE *Jer.* xlviii. 5 At the goinge vp vnto Luhith there shall arise a lamentacion **1611** BIBLE *Ezek* XIX 1 Take thou vp a lamentation for the princes of Israel **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 87 A sad lamentation and howling **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* II 45 The lamentations of women who had lost some relative in the foray. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I 110, I will call it the House of Lamentations. **1855** KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* II 237 A great lamentation arose throughout the city.

c. *Eccl.* One of the lessons (taken from *Lamentations*) in the office of Tenebræ.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 185 The latter having made a genuflection to the Altar, and a reverence to the choir, sings the Lamentation, without asking the Benediction.

Hence **Lamenta·tional** *a*

1827 BENTHAM *Wks* (1838-43) X 61 Half lamentational, half congratulational, rhythmical commonplaces.

†Lamenta·tious, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 4 **lamentacious.** [f. LAMENTATION: see -OUS] Marked by lamentation.

1387-8 T USK *Test Love* I i (Skeat) I 128 The soune of my lamentacious wepyng

†Lamentatory, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *lāmentārī* to LAMENT: see -ORY.] = prec.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* To Rdr P 5 b *note*, Nunciatorie, Lamentatorie, Mandatorie, Laudatorie.

Lamented (lāmē·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f LAMENT *v.* + -ED¹.] Mourned for, bewailed; regretted.

1611 COTGR., *Regretté*, bewayled, lamented **1667** FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 73 Involuntary and lamented distractions. **1709** POPE *Ess Crit* 733 His humble praise, lamented shade! receive. **1784** COWPER *Task* IV 576 Lamented change! **1859** M THOMSON *Cawnpore* 83 We thought it a more savoury meal than any of the *recherché* culinary curiosities of the lamented Soyer. **1864** LE FANU *Uncle Silas* I. xxiv 207 Your late lamented father.

Hence **†Lame·ntedly** *adv.*

1645 MILTON *Colast.* 24 Somtimes they are not both actors, but the one of them most lamentedly passive.

Lamenter (lāme·ntəɹ) [f LAMENT *v* + -ER¹] One who laments or mourns.

1589 RIDER *Eng Lat Dict*, A Lamentour, *lamentator* **1607** HIERON *Wks* I 362 The rennied spirit for sinnes past and committed is an vnfained lamenter *c* **1610** *Women Saints* 206 I'his spake I with as highe a voice as I coulde, to the end that I might drowne the sounde of the lamenters **1748** RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV 405, I might have continu'd on in the Words of the Royal Lamenter. **1748** — *Clarissa* (1811) IV 7 What a cruelty in my fate! said the sweet lamenter. **1861** TULLOCH *Eng Puritt* III 366 He was a great lamenter of the extremities of the times

Lamentful (lāme·ntfŭl), *a rare*⁻¹. [f. LAMENT *sb.* + -FUL] Charged with lament; mournful

1876 DOWDEN *Poems* 82 But thou art terrible, with the unrevealed Burden of dim lamentful prophecies

Lamentin(e, variant of LAMANTIN.

Lamenting (lāme·ntiŋ), *vbl sb* [-ING¹.] The action of the verb LAMENT, lamentation

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI II 7 To be present at the lamentyng Of his fadir, to confort his murnyng **1530** PALSGR 237/1 Lamentyng, *regret* **1605** SHAKS *Macb* II III 61 Our Chimneys were blowne downe, And (as they say) lamentings heard i' th' Ayre **1680** OTWAY *Orphan* IV. VI. 1562 Should'st thou know the cause of my lamenting **1819** SHELLEY *Julian & Maddalo* 216 Fierce yells, and howlings, and lamentings keen

Lamenting (lāme·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That laments or mourns.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 28 The lamenting looke of Lucretia *Ibid* 44 The lamenting Elegiack **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1079 By this, lamenting Philomel had ended The well-tuned warble of her nightly sorrow. **1674** R. GODFREY *Inq & Ab Physic* 122 He domineering through deficiency in Medicine, causeth the lamenting Patient to cry out Give me a Medicine or else I die *a* **1822** SHELLEY *Dante's Convito* 10 How the lamenting spirit moans in it **1857** RUSKIN *Pol Econ Art* I (1868) 4 They saw kings and rich men coming down to the shore of Acheron, in lamenting and lamentable crowds

Hence **Lame ntingly** *adv.*

c **1610** SIR J. MELVIL *Mem* (1735 10 Then said the Treasurer lamentingly, 'My Life or Warding is a small Matter'. **1655** SIMEON ASHE *Funeral Serm R. Robinson* 18 June 7 Laying lamentingly to heart the death of righteous and mercifull ones **1804** J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 25/2 When sad the voice of Cona, in the gale, Lamentingly the song of Selma sang **1831** *Fraser's Mag* III 435 He informs [them], very lamentingly, that they must grow old.

Lamer, variant of LAMBER¹, amber.

Lamesse, obs. form of LAMMAS.

Lamester (lē·mstəɹ). [See -STER.] = next.

1639 W. SCLATER *Worthy Communicant Rewarded* 19 As those Lamesters at the poole of Bethesda **1850** JAMES *Old Oak Chest* III 12 A rude man who would not even ask an old lamester like mysel' to sit down

Lameter, lamiter (lē·mitəɹ) *Sc* and *dial.* Also 9 **lametar, laimeter.** [f. LAME *a* ; the formation is obscure] A lame person; a cripple.

1804 J. STRUTHERS *Poor Man's Sabbath* Wks. 1850 I. 43 A lisping lamiter, of feeble frame *c* **1817** HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 358 He proved a lametar to the day of his death. **1848** C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* XXXVI (1857) 448 You have friends who will .. not suffer you to devote yourself to a blind lameter like me **1884** J. PAYNE *1001 Nts.* VIII 119 The king sent after her that one-eyed lameter, for that he was his chief vizier. **1896** CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xliii. 307 A foot came into the passage, dunt-duntin' like a lameter hirplin' on two staves

attrib **1822** GALT *Entail* I. xiii. 95 Jenny Hirple, a lameter woman, who went round among the houses of the heritors of the parish with a stilt.

‖Lametta (lame·tă). [It., dim. of *lama* = LAME *sb*¹] Brass, silver, or gold foil or wire.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*

‖Lamia (lē·miă). Forms: 4 **lamya,** 4- **lamia** *Pl.* 4 **lamie,** 7, 9 **lamiæ,** 9 **lamias.** Also (*anglicized*) 4 **lamȝe,** 4, 6 **lamye,** 8 **lamie.** [L. *lamia* a witch who was supposed to suck children's blood, a sorceress, also, a kind of flatfish, a species of owl, a. Gr. Λάμια a fabulous monster, also, a fish of prey. Cf. F. *lamie*]

1. A fabulous monster supposed to have the body of a woman, and to prey upon human beings and suck the blood of children. Also, a witch, she-demon.

The word is used in early translations of the Bible in *Isa* XXXIV. 15 and *Lam* IV 3, where the A V. has respectively 'shrichowle', marg 'Or, night-monster', and 'sea monsters', marg 'Or, sea calues'.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa* XXXIV. 15 There shal lyn lamya and he fyndeth to himself reste —*Lam.* IV 3 The cruel beestis clepid lamyi, nake en ther tetes, seeuen ther whelpus souken. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVIII xlvii (1495) 809 In Sicia ben beestys wyth shape of men and fete of horses and suche wonderfull beestys ben callyd Lamie amonge many men **1621** BURTON *Anat Mel* III II I (1660) 438 Apollonius by some probable conjectures, fou id her out to be a Serpent, a Lamia [Hence **1820** KEATS (*title*) Lamia.] **1622** MASSINGER *Virg Mart.* IV i, Where's the lamia That tears my entrails? **1674** COTTON *Compl Gamester* (1680) 13 For here you shall be quickly destroy'd under pretence of kindness, as Men were by the Lamiæ of old **1757** F. PERRONET *Mitre* I xi, As plump as Lamies fed with fawn **1865** BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* XV 255 Troops of lamias, female evil spirits **1871** B TAYLOR *Faus* (1875) II. II III 113 They are the Lamiæ, wenches vile, With brazen brows and lips that smile

†2 *Ichth* In Willoughby's and some later classifications, a genus of sharks. *Obs*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v. *Fish*, The *canis carcharias*, or *lamia*, the white shark **1776** J NEIL *Serm* 214 Whatever kind of fish it was, whether it was a whale or a lamia where is the occasion for condemning this passage of Holy Writ as fabulous?

3. *Ent.* A genus of longicorn beetles (J. C. Fabricius, 1775).

In recent Dicts

Lamiger (læ midʒəɹ). *dial.* Also **lammiger.** [Cf. LAMETER] A lame person, a cripple.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Lameter*, a cripple *North* In the West of England a *lamiger* **1886** T HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr* II 220 What can we two poor lammigers do against such a multitude'

Lamin (læ·min). Forms: 5-6 **lamyn(e,** 6-7 **lamine,** 6- **lamin,** 7- **lamen.** [Anglicized form of next. Cf F. *lamine.*] A lamina; a thin plate or layer (of metal, etc.); a plate of metal used as an astrological instrument or as a charm.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* II XXXV 147 Thys engyn is called Iowre. It behoueth hym to be couered that may with lamynes of yron lest fyre sholde be caste or sette therin **1576** BAKER *Jewell of Health* 42 b, Spreade that sediment on a Lamyne of Iron polyshed and burning, or redde hote **1647** LILLY *Chr Astrol.* XCVII 485 Without exact knowledge of the Astrologicall planetary hour, no worthy work can be done, with it wonders, either in collecting Hearbs, framing Sigils, Images, Lamens, &c **1678** *Phil Trans* XII 976 The cavities hereof [the Nose] are fill'd with many Cartilaginous Lamines distinct one from another **1682** *Phil Collect* XII No 5 159 The increase of the Oyster shell is caused by the addition of a new lamen or plate in the shell **1783** W F MARTYN *Geog Mag* II 508 An exfoliated circular lamen of the green part of the tree **1816** SCOTT *Antiq* XXIII, You have used neither charm, lamen, sigil, talisman, spell, crystal, pentacle nor geomantic figure **1875** BLACKMORE *A Lorraine* III XXVII 340 Its lustre and versatile radiance flow from innumerable lamins, united by fusion in the endless flux of years.

‖Lamina (læ minā) Pl. **laminæ** (læ·minī) Chiefly *scientific.* [L. *lām(m)ina* Cf LAME *sb*¹] A thin plate, scale, layer, or flake (of metal, etc.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Lamina*, a thin plate of any mettal, most commonly such as Sculptors use to engrave upon. **1670** J BEALE in *Phil Trans* V 1159 'Tis full of very small and thin Laminæ, seeming to be Metalline, and bright like the purest Silver **1674** PETTY *Disc Dupl Proportion* 122, I think it easiest to consider Elastic, Springing, or Resilient Bodies, as Laminæ, Laths, or Lines **1709** F HAUKSBEE *Phys Mech Exper* Suppl (1719) 329 Pieces of Brass Laminæ, whose Thickness when laid one upon another, made a Distance between the Planes equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch **1792** BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh* III 98 This bark is composed of several laminæ **1797** M BAILLIE *Morb Anat.* (1807) 51 Many small broken laminæ of the coagulable lymph **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem* II. 63 Lead may be reduced into laminæ and plates thinner than paper **1832** GELL *Pompeiana* II. XIII 22 The chamber was covered with laminæ of rare marbles **1860** TYNDALL *Glac* I XXI. 148 At some places the ice had been weathered into laminæ not more than a line in thickness.

b. *Anat* etc. A thin layer of bone, membrane, or other structure

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) s.v, In Anatomy, *Laminæ* are the Plates or Tables of the Scull, two in number **1815** W. PHILLIPS *Outl Min & Geol.* (1818) 105 These shells are extremely brittle, and readily separate into laminæ. **1843** YOUATT *Horse* 375 The Horny Laminæ [of the foot] **1859** DARWIN *Orig Spec* vii. (1872) 183 The middle and longest lamina in the Greenland whale is ten, twelve, or even 15 feet in length. **1864** MAYHEW *Illustr Horse Management.* 95 The laminæ, or the highly-sensitive covering of the internal foot, secrete the inward layer of horn. **1882** MIVART *Cat* 35 A superior broad and flat portion called the neural lamina.

c. *Geol.* The thinnest separable layer in stratified rock deposits.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 421 In caverns and fissures laminæ of spar crystallize in various forms. **1849** MURCHISON *Siluria* VII 129 The laminæ of deposit being marked by layers of shells and corals **1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont* 6 The finer beds of clay or sand will all be arranged in thicker or thinner layers or laminæ.

d. *Bot.* (*a*) A thin 'plate' of tissue, as in the 'gill' of a mushroom. (*b*) The blade, 'limb', or expanded portion of a leaf. (*c*) The (usually widened) upper part or 'limb' of a petal. (*d*) The expanded part of the thallus or frond in algæ, etc.

1760 J LEE *Introd Bot* I III (1765) 7 Lamina, a thin Plate, which is the upper Part, and usually spreading. **1776-96** WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) I 393 The 2 lamina [*sic*] or plates which constitute each gill **1830** LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot.* 153 Leaves radical, with a hollow urn shaped petiole, at the apex of which is articulated the lamina **1861** COOKE *Man Struct Bot* (1893) 63 The upper or free portion [of a petal] is called the lamina or limb **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot* 296 A cellular lamina or a mass of tissue which fixes itself by root hairs and produces the thallus by growth at its apex.

e *Kinematics.*

1837 WHEWELL *Hist Induct Sci.* VIII. VI II 331 Any combination of rods, strings, and laminæ. **1878** WOLSTENHOLME *Math Probl* (ed 2) 416 A lamina moves in its own plane so that two fixed points of it describe straight lines with accelerations f, f' **1882** MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat* 39 The locus traced out in the body is a circle concentric with the lamina.

Laminable (læ minăb'l) *a.* [f. L. **lāminare* (see LAMINATE *v.*) + -ABLE.] Capable of being formed into thin plates or layers.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed 2) II 103 Laminable as Gold **1856** *Leisure Hour* V 268/1 Beautiful white metal, . ductile, laminable, fusible, and tough.

Hence **Laminabi lity,** laminable quality

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* s v *Laminable*, A table of the relative laminability of metals. **1881** *Nature* No. 627. 14 Iron. combines the qualities of tenacity and laminability, with a greater sensitiveness in its electric resistance to temperature changes than either gold, platinum, or silver.

Laminal (læ·minăl), *a.* [f LAMINA + -AL.] Formed into laminæ, laminar

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 727 Until the whole be precipitated upon the zinc, which will assume the form of a tree or bush, whose leaves and branches are laminal, or plates of a metallic lustre

Laminar (læ minăɹ), *a* [f LAMINA + -AR.] Cf. F. *laminaire.*] Consisting of or arranged in laminæ, thin plates, or layers

1811 PINKERTON *Petral* I 220 Laminar pitch-stone, in thin horizontal layers **1845** PETRIE *Round Towers Irel* II III 210 Bracteati-by which is understood, thin laminar pieces, usually of silver **1854** WOODWARD *Mollusca* II 214 Discina and Lingula consist almost entirely of a horny animal substance, which is laminar **1875** BLAKE *Zool* 202 Gills laminar, with a small proportion of the border free. **1876** HARLEY *Mat Med* (ed 6) 75 Soft laminar crystals

Laminarian (læminē·riăn, *a.* [f. mod.L. *Laminaria* name of a genus of seaweeds (see quot. 1883), f L *lāmina* thin plate] *Laminarian zone* the zone of the sea, extending from low-water mark to a depth of ninety feet, in which seaweeds of the genus *Laminaria* are found

1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 149 The key-hole limpets . chiefly inhabit the laminarian zone **1883** *Good Words* Aug 530/1 Below the littoral we come upon the great laminarian zone, the region of waving laminaria or sea-tangle

Laminarite (læ·minărəit). *Geol.* [i. as prec. + -ITE.] A broad-leaved fossil seaweed supposed to be allied to the genus *Laminaria*

1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII 283/2 *Laminarites* Brongniart, classing fossil fuci according to the analogy they offer to recent tribes, uses this term for one species found in the secondary strata of Aix, near La Rochelle

Laminary (læ·minări), *a.* [f LAMINA + -ARY. Cf F *laminaire*] Laminar.

1830 MAUNDER *Treas Knowl* I., *Laminary*, composed of layers. **1853** H ROSS *Humboldt's Trav* III xxxii. 381 Pegmatite, composed of laminary felspar.

Laminate (læ·minĕt), *a.* [ad. mod L. *lāminātus*, see next and -ATE²] Having the form of or consisting of a lamina or thin plate; furnished with a lamina or laminæ.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II v §6 128 Exanguious animals having a broad head with two short, broad, laminate prominencies from it. **1826** KIRBY & SP *Entomol* IV 300 Laminate Horn (*Cornu laminatum*), a horn dilated at its base into a flat plate *Ibid* 346 Laminate (*laminatæ*), when the posterior coxæ form a broad thin plate which covers the trochanter and the base of the thighs **1852** DANA *Crust* I. 3.6 Upper finger laminate

Laminate (læ·minĕt), *v.* [f. L. **lāmināt-*, ppl. stem of **lāminārе*, f. LAMINA: see -ATE³. Cf. F. *laminer*, It *laminare*]

1 *trans.* To beat or roll (metal) into thin plates.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual* 370 We take then the finest Gold we can procure, and having either Granulated it, or Laminated it, we dissolve it. **1684** — *Porosity. Anim & Solid Bod* VII 108 We took good Copper laminated to the thickness of a shilling or thereabouts **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 633 Milled lead is laminated by means of a roller or flatting-mill **1831** J HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 122 The art of laminating ductile metal by passing it between a pair of rollers

2. To separate or split into layers or leaves. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 783 Very many *vasa lacrymalia* of Glass, which by length of time were become laminated into divers leaves. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 373 When dried by exposure, it laminates like thin slate. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 19 Where stone was easily laminated, a rude drain was formed by laying large stones in the course.

3. To cover or overlay with plates (of metal).

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vi. 213 Laminated only with a thin Foil of Metal. 1869 *Latest News* 3 Oct. 15 Gold richly laminated with flowers or texts from the Alcoran.

4. To manufacture by placing layer upon layer of material.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 224 My method of laminating steel. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 180/2 'Laminating the armature core', that is, making it up out of a great number of thin sheets of iron.

Hence **La·minating** *vbl. sb.* (in comb.).

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 406 In the operation of making it [milled lead], a laminating roller is used. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Laminating-machine*, a gold-beater's rolling mill for reducing the ingot of gold to such a thickness that a square inch will weigh 6¼ grains.

Laminated (læ·mineɪted), *ppl. a.* [f. LAMINATE *v.* + -ED [1].] Consisting of, arranged in, or furnished with laminæ, formed or manufactured in a succession of layers of material, as some metallic objects, etc. In armour (see quot. 1869).

Laminated tubercle: the nodule of the cerebellum (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iii. § 2. 61 [Stones] of a laminated figure, either natural, or factitious. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 71 Those [lumps of pyrites] from Clifton aforesaid seem to be laminated. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. Pref. 4 The laminated lead ore of Lord Hoptoun's mines. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 332 Crystals and gems .. are all found to be of a foliated or laminated structure. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 78 Volcanic tuff thinly laminated. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 311 Section of rail and laminated beam. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 230 They respire by laminated branchiæ. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 222 A laminated steel barrel has never been known to burst. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iii. 51 Laminated corslets .. of iron or steel—corslets, that is, formed of rows of metal scales sewn upon garments of leather or linen, in such a manner that the scales in each row would overlap those in the row below them. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. 262 Overhanging the fourth ventricle is a great laminated mass, the cerebellum. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Laminated Arch*, a timber arch made of successive thicknesses of planking bent on to a centreing and secured together by tree-nails.

Lamination (læminēɪ·ʃən). [f. LAMINATE *v.*: see -ATION.]

1. The action of laminating or beating metal into thin plates. *rare*⁻⁰ **b** 'In Midwifery, applied to the method of reducing the size of the skull in embryotomy by cutting it into slices' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1676 COLES, *Lamination*, a beating into a *Lamina*.

2. The condition of being laminated; arrangement in laminæ, laminated structure. Also *concr.* in pl. laminæ.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 205 The lamination of some of the concentric masses of San Filippo is so minute, that sixty may be counted in the thickness of an inch. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 120 The lamination of bone. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xi. 226 A few thin laminations of coal. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 148 Near to the moraine .. a magnificent lamination was developed. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 53 Its grey matter however is considerable in quantity, owing to its transverse lamination.

La·ming, *sb. dial.* ? *Obs.* [? f. LAME *sb.*[1] + -ING [1]; or var. LAMIN.] (See quots.)

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 131 The partings or lamings which the coal has in it self, .. all coale-Mines .. haveing divers partitions in the body of the coal it self, made by thin substances called partings or lamings. *Ibid.* 141 The Laming (that lyes between the measures of the coal). 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lamings*, the partings of coal. *Staff.*

Laming (lēɪ·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAME *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb LAME; rendering lame, halting, or defective.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* vi. (1637) 49 Hurting and laming of our brethren in fight. 1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 118 To the laming and blemishing of a most notable sentence. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxi. (1862) 311 The laming of their horses on the hard and stony soil. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* III. 181, I have given myself a bad headache in addition to my other lamings.

Lamini- (læ·mini), comb. form of LAMINA, as in **Lamini·ferous** *a.*, 'having a structure consisting of laminæ or layers' (Ogilvie 1851). **Lami·niform** *a.*, laminar in form or structure. **Laminipla·ntar** *a. Ornith.* [L. *planta* sole], having laminate tarsi; pertaining to the *Laminiplantares* of Sundevall's classification. **Laminiplanta·tion**, the quality or condition of being laminiplantar.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 345 The four last [feet] are compressed, ciliated, or laminiform. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 126 This results from the laminiplantation .. and is equally well exhibited by most passerine birds, whether they have booted or anteriorly scutellate tarsi. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Laminiplantar*, applied to the metatarsus of birds when the integument forms a continuous horny sheath along its anterior and lateral surfaces, as in thrushes.

‖**Laminitis** (læminəɪ·tis). [f. LAMINA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the sensitive laminæ of a horse's hoof.

1843 YOUATT *Horse* 382 Chronic laminitis..is a species of founder.

Laminose (læ·minōus), *a.* [f. LAMINA + -OSE.] Consisting of or having the form of laminæ.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xxxviii. 57 Laminose or foliaceous respiratory appendages distinguish the sides of the larvae..of the Ephemeræ. 1871 COOKE *Brit. Fungi* I. 314 *Thelephora fastidiosa*. Effused, soft, amorphous, incrusting, white, passing into laminose branches.

Laminous (læ·minəs), *a.* [f. LAMINA + -OUS.] = prec.

1798 LANDOR *Gebir* II. 9 Wks. 1846 II. 490/1 Some raise the painted pavement, some on wheels Draw slow its laminous length. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 276/1 Leaves opposite, ..fruit laminous. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 11 The whole of this rock is of a laminous character.

Lamish (lēɪ·miʃ), *a.* [f. LAME *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat lame.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 68, I could no refraine but bequeath it to the Priuie, leafe by leafe as I read it, it was so vgly, dorbellicall, and lamish. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2448/4 One Grey Gelding about 14 hands and a halfe high, goes lamish behind. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4895/4 Trots lamish with his off Leg behind. 1881 CARLYLE in *Remin.* I. 164 Something lamish about one of the knees or ankles. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* II. 41 He was lamish and walked with a stick.

Lamism: see under LAMA.

Lamkin, obs. form of LAMBKIN.

Lamm, obs. form of LAM *v.*, LAMB, LAME *sb.*[1]

Lammas (læ·măs), *sb.* Forms: 1 **Hláf-, Hlámmæsse, -messe,** 2–7 **Lammasse,** 3 **Lanmasse,** 3–4 **Lamasse,** 3–5 **Lam(m)es(s)e,** 6–7 **Lambmes(se, Lammes,** 7 **Lamas,** 8 **Lambmass,** 5– **Lammas.** [OE. *hláfmæsse*, f. *hláf* bread, LOAF + *mæsse* MASS; afterwards popularly apprehended as if f. LAMB + MASS.]

1. The 1st of August (Festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula in the Roman calendar; see also GULE), in the early English church observed as a harvest festival, at which loaves of bread were consecrated, made from the first ripe corn. (In Scotland, one of the usual quarter-days.) Also, the part of the year marked by this festival.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* V. xiii. § 2 Þæt (wæs) on þære tide calendas Agustus, & on þæm dæge þe we hatað 'hlafmæsse'. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1125 (Laud MS.) On þis gære for se king ouer sæ æt te Lammasse. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 37/124 Bi-fore lamasse seueniȝht. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 421, I salle at Lammese take leue. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 286/1 Lammesse, *festum agnorum, vel Festum ad Vincula Sancti Petri*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. (1482) 296 To mete at southampton by lammasse next sewyng without ony delay. 1570 *Reg. Ministers* in *Lauder's Tractate* (1864) Pref. 10 William Lauder, Minister of Forgondynye (in 1567), [his stipend] iiijxx*li*. [£80], and xx*li*. mair sen Lambmes, 1569. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 393 Adam, called Bishop of Orkney, was delated for not visiting the kirks of his countrie, from Lambmesse to Allhallowmesse. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* V. i, Six years old last Lammas. 1833 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) I. 112 A voice ran round the hills When corny Lammas bound the sheaves.

†**2.** Short for *Lammas-wheat*. *Obs.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 151 The white Lammas has both ears and grain white, and the red Lammas both red.

3. *Latter Lammas* (†*day*), a day that will never come. *At latter Lammas*: humorously for 'Never'.

1567 GASCOIGNE *Instruct. Making Verse* Posies (1575) U ij, Many writers .. draw their sentences in length, & make an ende at latter Lammas. 1576 — *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 55 This is the cause (beleue me now my Lorde) That courtiers thriue, at latter Lammas day. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xv. 316 This your will .. At latter lammas wee'l fulfill. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 4 The very expectation of them puts me in mind of latter Lammas. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 244 This convocation was somewhat unbecomingly postponed to latter Lammas. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* vii, A treatise .. which will be published probably .. in the season of Latter Lammas, and the Greek Kalends.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: chiefly with the sense of 'occurring' or (of fruits) 'ripening at Lammas,' as *Lammas apple, -assize, -eve, -feast, -month, -night, -tide, -time*, **Lammas-day,** August 1; **Lammas-land** (see quot. 1870); similarly *Lammas-field, -mead, -meadow ground, -rights*; **Lammas-tower** (see quot. 1792); **Lammas-wheat** = *winter wheat*.

1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Lammas-apple. *c* 1605 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 213 This yeare (1604) was *lammasse syssies holden at Rippo'. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 290 Nim of ðam ȝehalȝedan hlafe þe man halȝe on *hlafmæsse dæȝ. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8669 In a þoresdai it was & þe morwe al so After lammasse day þat þis dede was ydo. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 239 Of hem is þe feste [of] Lammesse day, þey Peter were brouȝt out of prisoun aboute Ester tyme. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 9 Wpoun the Lambes day, the king desyrit fra all his officiaris renunciatioun of thair offices. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. viii. 122 On the first of August (Lammas Day; that the Reader may not forget it). 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 17 Of all daies in the yeare come *Lammas Eue at night shall she be fourteene. 1820 COMBE *Consol.* I. 132 I'm sure he'll grieve From Midsummer to Lammas Eve. 1721 RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy* 40 We'll meikle miss his blyth and witty jest, At spaining time, or at our *Lambmass feast. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 246 The Roman tribesman .. would probably have followed the early custom retained in the regulations of the '*Lammas fields' in England, his arable resuming the character of common pasturage as soon as the crops were off the ground. 1787 MRS. TRIMMER *Œconomy Charity* 113 The privilege of the people to turn in on the *Lammas lands is insensibly sliding away. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* x. (1875) 445 Thus our 'Lammas Lands' were so called, because they were private property until Lammas Day (Aug. 1) after which period they were subject to common rights of pasturage till the spring. 1886 *Sunday Times* 27 Aug. 3/3 To enquire to whom the right of hiring, mowing or feeding-off the crops on King's or *Lammas Meads vested. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2989/4 [It] has the benefit of a good Common, and several Acres of *Lammas Meadow-Ground. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 369 Claudius bygan to regne in *Lammesse monþe [L. mense Augusto]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11650 In a *lammasse niȝt .. Out of Wurcetre he wende. 1892 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 165/1 Lands which were subject to *lammas rights had been acquired by the Ealing Local Board. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 221 Þe fift day it was after *Lammesse tide, & writen is in þat pas, at Euesham gan þei ride. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 15 How long is it now to Lammas tide? 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 314 Bi this lyflode we mot lyue till *Lammasse tyme. 1792 *Archæol. Scot.* I. [194] Each of these communities agreed to build a tower in some conspicuous place .. which was to serve as the place of their rendezvous on Lammas day. *Ibid.* 198 The name of *Lammas towers will remain.. after the celebration of the festival has ceased. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 6 Some bring a plentifull encrease of good *Lammas Wheat. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 31 Winter, or Lammas Wheat—*Triticum hybernum*.

Lammbre, obs. pl. form of LAMB.

Lamme, obs. form of LAM *v.*, LAMB.

Lammer, variant of LAMBER [1] *Obs.*, amber.

Lammergeyer (læ·məɹgəiəɹ). Also **lammergeier.** [a. G. *lämmergeier*, f. *lämmer*, pl. of *lamm* lamb + *geier* vulture, GEIR, hence lit. 'lamb-vulture'.] The Bearded Vulture, *Gypaetus barbatus*; it is the largest European bird of prey, and inhabits lofty mountains in Southern Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa.

1817 L. SIMOND *Switzerland* (1822) I. 239 An inaccessible shelf of rock, upon which a lammergeyer .. once alighted with an infant it had carried away. 18.. MRS. HEMANS *Cavern Three Tells* Poems (1875) 341 They start not at the Lammer-geyer's cry. 1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand. Nat. India* 78 The Lammergeyer is easily distinguished from the other vultures by its pointed wings and wedge-shaped tail.

†**Lammet.** *Obs.*⁻¹ [Cf. LAM *sb.*[1]] A kind of fishing-net.

1558 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 17 § 1 No Person .. with .. Weblister, Seur, Lammet, or with any Device or Engine .. shall take Spawn or Fry of Eels, Salmon, Pike or Pikerel.

Lammie, lammy (læ·mi). [Perh. a particular use of *lammie*, LAMBIE.] A thick quilted woollen over-garment worn by sailors in cold weather. In quot. *attrib.*

1886 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 390 The look-out, who, wrapped in his lammy suit, was stationed in the bows.

Lammie, -y, variants of LAMBIE.

Lamnoid (læ·mnoid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Lamna* (a genus of sharks; a. Gr. λάμνα some kind of fish of prey) + -OID.] **A.** *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Lamnidæ*, a family of sharks. **B.** *sb.* One of the *Lamnidæ*.

In some recent Dicts.

Lamour, variant of LAMBER [1] *Obs.*, amber.

Lamp (læmp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 2–7 **lampe,** 3–6 **laumpe,** (4 **lompe,** 5 **lawmp(e),** 4– **lamp.** [ad. F. *lampe* (recorded from 12th c.) = Pr. and It. *lampa*, ad. L. *lampas*, Gr. λαμπάς, f. λάμπειν to shine.]

1. A vessel containing oil, which is burnt at a wick, for the purpose of illumination. Now also a vessel of glass or some similar material, enclosing the source of illumination, whether a candle, oil, gas-jet, or incandescent wire. Often preceded by some defining word, as *arc, Argand, Davy, electric, gas, spirit, sun, Vesta lamp*.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 33 Hit wile on lampe bernen brihte. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 45 As is wiðute lihte oile in a laumpe. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5253 Tofore the kyng honge .. two thousande laumpes of gold. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 186 Hit is as lewede as a lamp þat no lyght ys ynne. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xviii. 258 A laumpe hangith bifore Seint Kateryn. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 70, I haue putte more oille in my lampe to studie by. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 128 b, Appeiynge to hym .. in yᵉ similitude of the good aungell, with great lyghtes and lampes. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. i. (1886) 295 Also their lamps, .. alembicks, viols, croslets, cucurbits, [etc.]. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iv. 7 Darke Night strangles the trauailing Lampe. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2092/4 A Patent .. for enlightening the Streets, by a new sort of Lantern with Lamps. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 186 Seven golden lamps are continually burning before the image. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 13 Lamps, having two candles in each. 1829 *Nat. Philos.*, *Heat* ix. 47 (U. K. S.) A quantity of the liquid..was .. rapidly distilled into the globe, by the heat of an Argand lamp. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* III. 251 Their [actors'] only one object in life is to keep themselves, as they phrase it, 'before the lamps'; that is to say, in the eyes of the audience, and in the receipt of personal applause. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sci.* I. 113/1 Among the disadvantages of the Vesta lamp, are its liability to smoke, and its disagreeable smell. 1890 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 283/1 Forked terminals fixed on the ends of the connecting wires serve to complete the circuit between lamp and battery.

b. (Said of a literary composition). *To smell of* (or † *taste*) *the lamp*: to be the manifest product of nocturnal or laborious study.

1579 NORTH *Plutarch, Demosthenes* (1595) 889 Pytheas . taunting him on a time, tolde him, his reasons smelled of the lampe. Yea, replied Demosthenes sharply againe so is there great difference, Pytheas, betwixt thy labor and myne by lampelight. 1615 in *Breton's Charac. Essaies* (Grosart) 4/1 He that shall read thy characters . must say they are well written They taste the lampe 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* v. § 20 That dry pedantic style, which smells of the lamp and college. 1768 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 268 But they [Familiar Letters] should seem easy and natural, and not smell of the lamp. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Elizabethan Lit.* iv 91 Hardly any poet smells of the lamp less disagreeably than Spenser.

c. Used for *torch*; (in quots. 1722 and 1848–9 with allusion, after Plato *Legg.* 776 B and Lucret. II. 79, to the Grecian torch-race: see LAMPADEDROMY)

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol* viii. 6 The laumpis of it the laumpes of fir, and of flaumes. 1610 SHAKS *Temp* IV i. 23 Therefore take heede, As Hymens Lamps shall light you 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat* vi 136 Or death extinguishes him and his title together, and he delivers the lamp to his next man. 1848–9 KINGSLEY *Poems, World's Age* II, Still the race of Hero spirits Pass the lamp from hand to hand.

d. = *safety-lamp*.

1839 URE *Dict Arts, Lamp of Davy*. 1883 in GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*

2. *transf* a. *sing* One of the heavenly bodies, the sun, moon, a star or meteor; also, a flash (of lightning). *pl* The stars or heavenly bodies in general. Also *lamps of the night, the world*.

1423 JAS I, *Kingis Q.* lxvii, Esperus his lampis gan to light 15 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 329 The Sterne of glory is rissyn ws to gyd, ..Abone Phebus, the radius lamp divrn. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl Fur* IX lxix, Straight like a lampe of lightning out it flies 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 17 Those lampes or torches make long traines. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 1614) 13 It is high time for me to descend from these measures of time, the lampes of the world 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 5 When they see Sun, we see the Lamps of night 1792 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Wks* III. 198 Mild and placid as the light Shed by the Worm, the lamp of dewy night 1813 SCOTT *Trierm* III ii, Thus as he lay the lamp of night Was quivering on his armour bright. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb* I i. 362 Yon clear lamps that measure and divide the weary years. 1830 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag* XXVII. 767 Lamps of glory begeinn'd the sky

b *pl.* The eyes (formerly *poet*., now *slang*).

1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* v i 315 My wasting lampes some fading glimmer left. 1647 FANSHAWE *Faithf Sheph* (1676) 77 Behold that proud one on me turn Her sparkling lamps 1812 J H VAUX *Flash Dict*, *Lamps*, the eyes; to have *queer lamps*, is to have sore or weak eyes.

3 *fig.* A source or centre of light, spiritual or intellectual. Also, *lamp of beauty, joy, life*, etc

'Seven lamps' are freq mentioned in Biblical passages either as part of the Temple furniture or in symbolic references (e g Ex xxv. 37, Zech iv 2, Rev iv 5, hence allusive uses as in quots. 1582, 1849

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii 2 Blyth Aberdein, The lamp of bewtie, bountie and blythnes. *Ibid* lxxxvi. 13 O lamp lemand befor the trone devyne! O mater Jhesu, salue Maria! 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball* (S T S) 162 Go, hart, vnto the lampe of lycht, Go, hart, vnto thy Sa nour 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Ep* 434 *note*, Cambridge and Oxenford the twoe lampes of England, for learning knowledge, etc 1582 BENTLEY (*title*) The Monument of Matrons; conteining seven severall Lamps of Virginity *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 33 We have Three that take care to Direct New Experiments, of a Higher Light. These we call Lamps 1633 BP HALL *Medit & Vows* (1851) 78 Blessed be God, that hath set up so many clear lamps in his Church. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf Affl Consc* xviii (ed 2) 331 Hold out a lamp of goodly profession to the eye of the world 1717 L HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed 3) 86 This Lamp is called by the Name of Good Conscience 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I xiv (1840) 24) The great lamp of instruction, the Spirit of God. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* III. 2 Reason, that heav'nlighted lamp in man. 1782 COWPER *Table T* 536 Ages elapsed ere Homer's lamp appeared 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV xi, Quench'd is his lamp of varied lore. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I 218 Quesnay's lamp kindled the lamp of Adam Smith 1849 RUSKIN (*title*) The Seven Lamps of Architecture. 1878 J P HOPPS *Jesus* II 11 Whoever despaired of the world, he, at least, kept the lamp of hope burning brightly in his soul

4 *attrib* and *Comb* · a simple attributive, as *lamp accident*, † *basin, -bracket, -burner, -chimney, -cotton, -fête, fire, -glass, -globe, -house*, † *-micrometer, -room, scissors, -sconce, -shade, -soot, -stand, -stead, -stove, -student*.

1895 *Daily News* 17 Oct 6/6 Switzerland appears to share with Germany practical immunity from *lamp accidents 1531 *MS Acc. St John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid for mendyng of the *lamp basyn vijd 1552 *Inv* in *Archæol Cant* VIII 101 Item an old lampe-basen of laten. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, **Lamp-bracket* 1851 *Illustr Catal Gt. Exhib.* 1106 *Lamp-burners in different numbers. 1782 HERSCHEL in *Phil Trans* LXXII. 167 The wick of the flame consists only of a single very thin *lamp-cotton thread. 1899 WATTS-DUNTON *Ardwin* (1900) 82/2 It is one of the great *lamp-fêtes of Sais 1707 *Curios.* in *Husb. & Gard.* 344 Make a *Lamp Fire under it 1582 *MS Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paied for a *lampe glasse jd 1876 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw* 655 The driver now takes his lamps to the *lamphouse to be cleaned and trimmed by the lamp men 1782 HERSCHEL in *Phil Trans* LXXII. 165 The instrument I am going to describe, which I call a *Lamp-Micrometer, is free from all these defects. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 7/2 The boatswain was in charge of the *lamp room, but did not trim the lamp. 1766 AMORY *J Buncle* (1825) II 82 The golden *lamp-sconce of seven golden candlesticks 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxix. (1856) 355 Our clothing .. was black with *lamp-soot. 1897 MICKLETHWAITE *Ornaments Rubric* 30 We find a *lamp-stead in a wall in the form of a niche 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, **Lamp-stove*. 1681 W ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen* (1693) 798 *Lamp students, that study by the lamp, or candle.

b. objective, as *lamp bearer, -bearing -cleaner, -maker, -trimmer*, † *-waster*; *lamp-lighting* adj and sb.

1849 JAMES *Woodman* xiv, You must be my *lamp-bearer 1824 J. SYMMONS *Æschylus' Agam* 31 Such is the course of the *lamp bearing games. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/4 He gossiped with the *lamp-cleaner and the porter. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. xxvi, The French were not yet a *lamp-lighting nation. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 82 We went out to a restaurant, just after lamp-lighting. 1598 FLORIO, *Lamparo*, a *lampe-maker. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 100 A disc of talc, to be had of any lampmaker, will answer even better than tin 1882 *Navy List* July 466 *Lamptrimmer in 1st Class Ships. 1641 MARMION *Antiquary* III. i. F 3 b, Head-scratchers, thumb-biters, *lamp-wasters.

c instrumental, as *lamp decked, -heated, -lighted*, † *-lined, -lit, -warmed* adjs Also *lamp-like* adj.

1826 MILMAN *A. Boleyn* (1827) 23 Around the *lamp-deck'd altar high and dim. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 95 We will now describe a better class of *lamp heated case. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* v, The now *lamp-lighted streets. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl Proportion* 95 Let there be a *Lamplike Vessel of common Aquavitæ. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 615 Fire will burn his lamp-like eyes. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. viii. 174 Gedeons men by order from him brake their *lamp lined pitchers. 1835 *Court Mag* VI 82 In *lamplit vistas cold and grey, The streets deserted stretch away 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV 8 No bigger than a glow-worm shone the tent Lamp lit from the inner. 1852 R S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 286 Sundry *lamp-warmed dishes of savoury grills.

5. Special comb. † **lamp-beam**, ? a chandelier; **lamp-fish** (see quot.); **lamp-fly**, ? a glow-worm, **lamp-furnace**, a furnace in which a lamp was used as the means of heating, **lamp-hole**, a hole or opening to receive a lamp; in sewers, a hole to admit of the passage of a lamp; † **lamp-iron**, a projecting iron rod from which a lamp was suspended; in the French Revolution sometimes used as a gallows; **lamp-jack** *U.S* (see quot.), **lamp-man**, (*a*) a manufacturer of or dealer in lamps; (*b*) one who has charge of or tends lamps; **lamp-moss**, moss used as material for lamp-wicks, **lamp-shell**, a brachiopod, esp. one of the genus *Terebratula* or family *Terebratulidæ*; **lamp wick**, (*a*) the wick of a lamp; (*b*) the labiate plant *Phlomis Lychnites*.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XII (1567) 151 b, He ran And pulled downe a *Lampbeame [L *fumale*] full of lyghte- 1883 C. F HOLDER in *Harper's Mag* Jan 186/1 The *Scopelus resplendens* is called the brilliant *lamp-fish from the fact that it has upon its head at night a glowing light. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III 105 Thorn-rows Alive with *lamp flies. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 153 There is another sort of *Lamp furnaces with three candles 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric.* (1681) 195 Therefore may you with much facility hatch three or four douzen of Eggs in a Lamp-furnace made of a few Boards, only by the heat of a Candle or Lamp. 1770 HEWSON in *Phil Trans* LX 385, I therefore prepared a lamp-furnace with a small vessel of water upon it 1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 55/2 Ventilator with Dirt Boxes and *Lamphole Cover combined. 1890 W J. GORDON *Foundry* 151 The second-class passengers drenched by the rain pouring through the lamp-hole! 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* Wks V 171 Though the latter should act with the libel and the *lamp-iron 1831 *Soc. Life Eng & Fr.* 411 The lamp-iron yet remains at the corner of the Place de Greve, to which Foulon was suspended in July 1790. 1849 MISS WARNER *Wide wide World* i, As he hooked his ladder on the lamp-irons, ran up and lit the lamp. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* Suppl, **Lamp jack* (Railway), a hood over a lamp chimney on the roof of a car 1704 *Lond Gaz* No 4060/6 *Lamp men, Ironmongers, Brasiers 1797 MRS A M BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V 240 Fiddlers, tailors, lampmen, and all sorts of trades. 1875 [see *lamp-house* in 4]. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Mar 5/6 The lamp man inside hands out the check and a lamp to collier No. 46 1855 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 401 The women have lamps and stone kettles, *lamp moss [etc.] 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II 209 The Brachiopoda are bivalve shell fish Their forms are symmetrical, and so commonly resemble antique lamps that they were called *lampades* or "lamp-shells" by the old naturalists 1876 HUXLEY *Amer Addresses* II (1877) 36 One of the cretaceous lamp shells (*Terebratula*) 1863 BERKELEY *Brit Mosses* IX 39 One species [of moss] affords a substitute for *lampwicks to the Esquimaux.

† **Lamp**, *sb*.[2] *Obs rare*—[1]. [? for **lampne*, ad. L. *lāmina* (cf LAME *sb*.[1])] ? A plate.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can Yeom Prol. & T.* 211 And in an erthen potte how put is al And wel y-covered with a lampe [*v.r.* lamp, laumpe] of glas.

Lamp (læmp), *v*.[1] [f. LAMP *sb*.[1]]

1 *intr.* To shine. Also *fig*

1609 DANIEL *Civ Wars* VIII. lxiv, A cheerfulness did with her hopes arise That lamped clearer then it did before 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 22 (1822) I 175 An evil fire out of their eyes came lamping. 1827–35 WILLIS *Scholar of Thebet Ben Khorat* 37 White-brow'd Vesta, lamping on her path Lonely and planet-calm. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph Apol.* 5345 Fire—with smoke—All night went lamping on!

2. *trans* To supply with lamps.

?*c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* i i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III 172 To play with Luna or newe lampe the starres. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* III. i. Wks 1856 I. 105 Set tapers to the toumbe, and lampe the church. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 128 Men engaged at out stations in cleaning, lamping, and examining carriages.

3. *transf.* To light as with a lamp.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IX. 5 Like one surrounding sky Lamp'd with reverberant fires. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxi. (1852 515 Falling stars Lamping the red horizon fitfully. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* VI. 1173 Scattered lights Lamping the rush and roll of the abyss.

fig. 1890 E. GOSSE in *Athenæum* 10 May 6 3/2 A star to lamp Man's heart to heaven.

Hence **Lamped** *ppl a.*

1822 B W PROCTER *Let. of Boccaccio* IV, Some lampéd feast.

Lamp (læmp), *v*.[2] *Sc* [? An onomatopœic formation suggested by LIMP *v*. Cf. LAMPER *v*.] *intr* 'To go quickly by taking long steps' (Jam.).

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xli. 39 The stoned steed stampis throu curage and crampis, Syn on the land lampis. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 3 Lampin' afang in joyous glee Frae jaw to jaw athort the sea. 1820 SCOTT *Monastery* xxxiii, It was all her father's own fault, that let her run lamping about the country, riding on bare-backed nags. 1884 T STEEDY *Sport* xvi. 278 Those who shoot down the hares as they come unsuspectingly 'lamping' forward.

Lampad (læ·mpæd). *poet. rare* [ad Gr. λαμπάδ-, λαμπάς, LAMP *sb*.[1]] In *pl*, the seven 'lamps of fire' burning before the throne of God (Rev iv 5).

1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year* v. 76 Till wheeling round the throne the Lampads seven (The mystic Words of Heaven) Permissive signal make 1862 TRENCH *Poems* 132 Now I know to what was likened the large utterance sent By Him who mid the golden lampads went

Lampadary (læ mpădări) [ad L. *lampadārius*, Byzantine Gr. λαμπαδάριος, f λαμπάς (see LAMP *sb*.[1]), in sense 2 as if ad. L. **lampadārium*. Cf F. *lampadaire*]

1. *Hist* An officer in the church of Constantinople, whose duty it was to provide for the lighting of the church, and to bear a taper before the emperor and the patriarch in processions.

1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl* 1731 in BAILEY vol II.

2 A cluster of lamps, a candelabrum *rare*

1885 *Pall Mall G* 1 June 7/1 At nightfall thirty two lampadaries were lighted, the lamps in the Champs Elysées and the streets being covered with crape.

Lampadedromy (læ mpade drŏmi). *Gr. Antiq* [ad. Gr λαμπαδηδρομία, f. λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς torch + -δρομία running.] A torch-race; a race (on foot or horseback) in which a lighted torch was passed from hand to hand.

1848 CRAIG has the incorrect form *Lampadrome* So in many later Dicts 1889 *Century Dict*, *Lampadedromy*

Lampadephore (læ mpădifōr) *Gr Antiq.* [ad Gr λαμπαδηφόρος, f λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς torch + φορ-, φερ-, stem of φέρειν to bear] A torch-bearer; *spec* a competitor in a torch-race

‖ **Lampadephoria, lampadophoria** (læ mpădĭ-, læ mpădōfōrĭă). *Gr Antiq* [a Gr. λαμπαδηφορία, λαμπαδοφορία, f. as prec.] = LAMPADEDROMY

1848 CRAIG, *Lampadephoria* 1850 LEITCH tr *C O Müller's Anc Art* § 423 (ed .) 608 On a vase found at Kertsch the beginning of a lampadophoria

Lampadist (læ mpădist *Gr Antiq.* [ad. Gr. λαμπαδιστής, agent-n f λαμπαδίζειν to run a torch-race, λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς torch, LAMP.] A competitor in a torch-race

1838 *Fraser's Mag* XVIII 512 As amid the race of torches one Succeeds another Lampadist in the course. 1848 in CRAIG, and in later Dicts.

Lampadite (læ mpădəit) *Min.* [Named by Huot in 1841, after Prof W. A *Lampadius*, who first described it · see -ITE] A cupriferous variety of wad

1850 DANA *Min* 461 Wad, Earthy cobalt. Lampadite. 1892 *Ibid* 258 Lampadite is found at Schlackenwald

Lampadomancy (læ mpădŏmænsi). [ad. med L **lampadomantia*, f. Gr. λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς LAMP *sb*.[1] + μαντεία divination.] (See quots)

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* XIX 166 Lampadomancy, [divining] by candles and lamps 1888 *Sid. Soc Lex*, *Lampadomancy*, a mode of divination by the observation of substances burned in a lamp

Lampas (læ·mpăs), *sb*.[1] Forms · 6 **lampysse**, 6–7 **lampasse**, 7 *vulg* **lamprey** (e's, 8 **lampars, lampra(y)s, lampus**, 8–9 **lampere**, 6– **lampas**. [a F *lampas* (in 16th c. also *lampast*, in 12–15th c. *gen.*, a disease producing intense thirst (e g attributed to 'Dives' in hell), later only a disease of horses

The origin is obscure The primary sense may be 'inside of the mouth', this is not proved by the existence of the phrase *humecter le lampas* 'to wet one's whistle', but cf *lampassé* (Her) 'langued' (see LAMPASSING), some Fr. dialect glossaries, also, have the word with the sense 'uvula' Florio has It *lampasco* as the name of the disease, and Littré cites a Fr dial form *empas*, which is due to mistake of the initial *l* for the article]

A disease incident to horses, consisting in a swelling of the fleshy lining of the roof of the mouth behind the front teeth.

1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 81 In the mouthe is the lampas, & is a thycke skyn full of bloude, hangynge ouer his tethe aboue, that he may not eate 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict Mintag*, Lampysse 1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr.* III. ii 52 His horse troubled with the Lampasse. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf*

Beasts (1658) 282 The Lampass, called of the Italians, *Lampascus*, proceedeth of the abundance of bloud 1702 *Lond. Gaz* No 3868/4 A Strawberry Gelding with a bald Face, newly burnt of the Lampus 1741 *Compl. Farrier* III. 446 Let a Smith burn it down with a hot Iron; this is a compleat Cure for the Lampars 1772 NUGENT tr *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II 418 My girl thy cuzzen Isidora first of all had the lamprays or soare mouth, then she had the small-pox 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 127 The Lampas is a swelling of some of the lowermost ridges or bars of the palate 1884 *Bradford Observer* 15 May, He mentioned that the horse did not eat well, and said it was suffering from 'lampas'.

Lampas (læ·mpăs), *sb.*[2] Also 4 **lawmpas**, 6 **lampors** [The combination *lampas douck* (Du *doek* cloth in the second quot. suggests that the word may be adopted from Du.; the recorded form in MDu. and early mod.Du. is *lampers* (cf. the Eng form *lampors*); mod.Du has *lamfer* (the MDu *lamfeter*, denoting some appurtenance of a hawk, is identified with this by Verwijs and Verdam, but with doubtful correctness) The etymology is quite obscure, derivation from Gr. λαμπρός, shining was suggested in the 16th c In sense 2 the Eng word is a. F *lampas*, recorded only from the 18th c, and possibly a different word.]

†**1.** A kind of glossy crape. *Obs.*

1390 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) I 130 Half a pes of lawmpas. A volet of lawmpas neu. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1809) 519 Ye orrelettes were of rolles wrethed on Lampas douck holow so that the Golde shewed thorow the Lampas douck 1559 *Letter* (N.), Before the stoole of estate sitt another mayde, all clothyd in white, and her face coveryd with white lampors.

2 A kind of flowered silk, originally imported from China

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1262 Piece of figured lampas, in Algerian silk, crop of 1850, manufactured at Lyons. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Apr. 2/1 The new-made Countess, who is in white lampas, with spotless ermine and yellow for relief. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 3/1 The over-dress is in rich lampas of the same period

†**La·mpas,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. LAMPAS *sb*.[1]] *trans.* To cure a horse of the lampas.

1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for lampasyng off owre mare *jd.*

†**La·mpassing,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. *Her.* [f. F. *lampassé* langued, f. *lampas*. see LAMPAS *sb*.[1]] The manner in which an animal is langued.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 306 The difference of the cullors, in their attyring arming lampassing or membring, will so differ and make diuers the sayde armes.

†**La·mpate.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. LAMP-IC + -ATE.] A salt of 'lampic' acid, an aldehydate

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 282 Lampate of magnesia. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* s. v.

†**Lampatram.** *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1589 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 506 Quake, quake, sayd the duck In that lampatrams lap

Lamp-black (læ·mpblæ·k, læ·mpblæ·k). Also 7–8 (and 9 *dial.*) **lam-black** A pigment consisting of almost pure carbon in a state of fine division, made by collecting the soot produced by burning oil or (now usually) gas Also *attrib.*, as in *lamp-black ink*; **lamp-black furnace,** an apparatus for making lamp-black.

1598 HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* III. iv. 99 The shels of almondes burnt, ball blacke, Lampe-blacke 1618 PEACHAM *Gent. Exerc.* I. 76 The making of ordinary lamp blacke Take a torch or linke, and hold it vnder the bottome of a latten basen, and as it groweth to be furd and blacke within, strike it with a feather into some shell or other, and grind it with gumme water 1723 J. SMITH *Art Paint in Oyl* (ed. 5) 29 *Lam-black*, a Colour of so greasy a nature 1772 VAN HAAKP in *Abridg. Specif. Ship Building* (1862) 23 [To the deposit on the interior of a vessel held over the cylinder in which the mineral is heated so as to receive the smoke] I give the name of lamp black 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 37 Draw with the lamp-black ink lines from one side to the other 1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 38 The best substance for these disks is lamp-black, such as is produced by the burning of any of the lighter hydrocarbons

Lamp-black (læmpblæ·k). *v. trans.* To paint, smear, or coat with lampblack.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. 1, The Clerks Ink is scarce off of your fingers, you that newly come from Lamblacking the Judges shooes, and are not fit to wipe mine! *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 98 A scoundrel who knows no pleasure beyond lampblacking signs

Hence **Lamp bla·cked** *ppl. a.*

1864 *Morning Star* 25 May 4 The lamp-blacked nigger melodists. 1889 *Lond. & Edinb. Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVII. 2 A thickly lampblacked thermometric apparatus. 1899 WATTS DUNTON *Aylwin* (1900) 132/2 Piles of lamp-blacked coffins

Lamper (læ·mpəɹ), *sb. U. S. colloq.* [f. LAMP *sb*.[1] + -ER[1].] (See quot.)

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 12/1 In Philadelphia, women make a good living as professional 'lampers'. They contract to call each day, and trim and keep in perfect order the lamps of the household.

Lamper (læ·mpəɹ), *v. dial.* [? freq. of LAMP *v.*[2]; see -ER[5].] *intr.* (See quot. 1895.)

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hart*, Now there are three ways to know when a Hart is spent. 1. He will run stiff, high and lampering 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *To lamper along*, to take big strides.

Lamper-eel. [? f. *lampre*, var. of LAMPREY + EEL. But cf. LAMPREL.]

1. = LAMPREY.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Lamper eels*, common in spring wells during summer. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lamper-eel*, the lamprey. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 653/1 Lamper eels ascended the river. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 440/1 The lamprey, or lamper-eel, may once have been considered a delicacy

2 *U. S.* The mutton-fish or eel-pout (*Zoarces anguillaris*) of N. America.

1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 259 Mutton-fish, eel-pout, and lamper eel are names bestowed on the *Zoarces anguillaris*

Lampern (læ·mpəɹn). Forms: 4–5 **lamprun, lamproun,** 4–8 **lampron** 5 **lampren, lamprone, lamprun(e,** 5–6 **laumpron, lawmpron, lawmperowne,** 5–7 **lampurne,** 7 **lamperne, lampron,** 7– **lampern** [a. OF. *lamproyon, lampron, lampreon*, dim. of *lamprete* LAMPREY.] The river lamprey (*Petromyzon fluviatilis*).

1324–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 14, 60 Lamprouns. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* Prol. 671 As if thou woldest an eel or a lamprun holde with streite londis *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 88 Elis & lampurnes rosted. 1589 COGAN *Haven of Health* (1636) clxxx. 165 Lampraves or Lampurnes bee partly of the nature of Eels 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 277 The little ones called Lamprons are best broil'd, but the great ones called Lampreys are best baked 1730 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 265 Many thanks for the lamperns 1838 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 6. 176 The Lampern or River Lamprey 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 125 Weels used on the Apron of Weirs for taking Lampreys

attrib. 1565 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees 1853) 178 Fyve long spets, j lampron spet 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 325 2 A Lampron-Grigg, then a Lampret, then a Lamprell, then a Lamprey 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 57 Eel Wheels or Traps Lampern Spurts as used in Thames Fishery

Lampers, variant of LAMPAS *sb*.[1]

Lampert obs. form of LIMPET

Lampful (læ·mpfŭl), *a. poet.* [f. LAMP *sb*.[1] + -FUL.] Of the sky Full of 'lamps', starry.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1 *Arke* 500 A temporal beauty of the lampfull skies 1866 W. STOKES *Goidelica* (1872) 125 Let lampful heaven's Sovran spare us from our misery

†**La·mpic,** *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. LAMP *sb.* + -IC. (The name was proposed by Daniell, the substance was first prepared by burning ether in a lamp with a platinum wire twisted round the wick)]

In *lampic acid* an earlier name of aldehyde

1819 J. F. DANIELL in *Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* VI. 320 After much consideration, it is but with diffidence that I venture to propose for it the appellation of *Lampic acid* 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 282 *Lampic acid* formed from ether is a colourless fluid, with an intensely sour taste, and pungent odour 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 738

Lamping (læ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAMP *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] A sudden blaze of light

1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XXV. 80 A lamping [It. *lampo*], as of quick and vollied lightning, Within the bosom of that mighty sheen, Play'd tremulous

Lamping (læ·mpiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LAMP *v.*[1] + -ING[2]. Perh. suggested by It. *lampante*.] Flashing, beaming, resplendent

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 1 Most sacred fyre, ykindled first above Emongst th' eternall spheres and lamping sky. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. x, Her eye with heav'ns, so, and more brightly shin'd Her lamping sight 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 688 His bright forehead and his large lamping eyes 1859 LD. LYTTON *Wanderer* 8 Hot oleanders in a rosy vale Scorched by the lamping fly 1885 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* V. 353 She flew off, like the wafts of the wind or the lamping leven

Lampion (læ·mpiən). [a. F. *lampion*, ad. It. *lampione* carriage or street lamp, augmentative of *lampa* LAMP *sb.*] A pot or cup, often of coloured glass, containing oil or grease with a wick, used in illuminations

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiii, At the French Chancellerie they had six more lampions in their illumination than ours had 1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom., Respectability* iii, Eh? down in the Court three lampions flare— Put forward your best foot! 1889 G. W. CABLE *Stories of Louisiana* 110 Hidden among the leaves were millions of fantastically colored lampions seeming like so many glow-worms

Lampist (læ·mpist). [ad. F. *lampiste*, f. *lampe*. see LAMP *sb*.[1] and -IST.]

1. One skilled in, or employed in, the construction or management of lamps

1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc. 735 The operations of the lampist belong to a treatise upon handicraft trades 1855 SILLIMAN in Cone & Johns *Petroleum* iv. (1870) 64, I have submitted the lamp burning Petroleum to the inspection of the most experienced lampists who were accessible. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 124 One of the difficulties with which lampists have had to struggle was, to [etc.].

2. *nonce-use.* (See quot.)

1887 RIBTON-TURNER *Vagrants & Vagrancy* xxvii. 559 *Allampadati*, or Lampists, who during Passion Week and at the great festivals begged oil for the lamps which are lighted in front of the host, or the images of the virgin.

Lampistry (læ·mpistri). *rare* [ad. F. *lampisterie*, f. *lampiste*: see prec. and -ERY.] The kind of plastic art appropriate to the decoration of lamps.

1874 *Edin. Rev.* July 199 We may observe the difference between lampistry and sculpture.

Lampit, Sc. form of LIMPET.

Lampless (læ·mplĕs), *a.* [f. LAMP *sb*.[1] + -LESS.] Destitute of lamps.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* II. i, Your Ladies eyes are lamplesse to that vertue. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iv. 59 The wide, grey, lampless, deep, unpeopled world! 1849 J. STERLING in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 411 A lampless archway. 1884 A. J. BUTLER *Anc. Coptic Ch.* I. i. 36 More often in the present day they are uncoloured and lampless.

Lamplet (læ·mplĕt). [f. LAMP *sb*.[1] + -LET.] A small lamp.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 97 Enter you Lamplets of Terrestrial fire 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 141 Emerald lamplets ranked around it, tempered this with cooler ray. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 11 Dec. 119/3 Electricians will probably have invented a lamplet which will last for months.

Lamplight (læ·mplə.it). [f. LAMP *sb*.[1] + LIGHT.] The light afforded by a lamp or lamps.

1579 [see LAMP *sb*.[1] 1b] 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 53 Juglers play their Tricks by Candle light, or dim Lamp-light 1822 BYRON *Werner* III. iii. 23 A distant lamplight is an incident 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 397 We descended by lamp-light to a considerable depth. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* iii in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 457/1 Lamp light and fire-light revealed a group

Lamplighter (læ·mplə.itəɹ). [f. LAMP *sb*.[1] + LIGHTER.]

1 One who lights lamps; one whose business it is to light the street lamps

Like a lamplighter: said with allusion to the rapidity with which the lamplighter ran on his rounds, or climbed the ladders formerly used to reach the street lamps

1750 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 601 A Lamp-lighter was giving an Account, that [etc.] 1776 *Court & City Reg.* 167/2 John Bird, master lamp lighter *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Hogmenae* Poet. Wks. (1846) 293 So Demipster, and Brodie, in Co, Like lamplighters ran to the baker's. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxxiii, Skim up the rigging like a lamplighter 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 68 That's Lucifer, flying about like a lamplighter 1874 BURNAND *My time* II. 12 The arrival of the lamplighter in the winter-time was quite the event of the day

2 *U. S.* A contrivance for lighting lamps; e. g. a spill of paper, a torch, or an electric appliance.

1859 EMILY DICKINSON *Lett.* (1894) I. 194 Please, now I write so often, make lamplighter of me.

3 *local U. S.* The cat-fish or bass.

In recent (American) Dicts.

Lamp oil. Oil used for burning in a lamp, also *fig.* nocturnal labour or study.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poe rie* (1595) H. b, Some of my Maisters the Philosophers, spent a good deale of theyr Lamp oyle, in setting foorth the excellencie of it. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 135 Common lampe oyle 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* Ch. 231 The Countrey-man that had eaten Fish fryed with Lamp Oyl 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* III, Andy returned with a can of lamp-oil to Dick 1895 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/7 The question of the safety of the lamp oils that are now finding their way into the English market

attrib. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lamp-oil seeds*, the seeds of *Ricinus viridis.*

Lampoon (læmpū·n), *sb.* [a. F. *lampon*, recorded from 17th c.; the vb. †*lamponner*, to ridicule, is cited from Brantôme (died 1614).

The Fr. etymologists regard the sb. as f. *lampons* 'let us drink', imperative of *lamper* (slang) to booze, guzzle]

A virulent or scurrilous satire upon an individual.

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 174 Here they still paste up their drolling lampoons and scurrilous papers 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. i, I pepper'd the Court with libels and Lampoons *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Pindar. Petit. Lds. Council* Wks. 1730 I. 61 Should you order Tho. Brown, To be whipp'd thro' the town, For scurvy lampoon. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 3 On his master at Twyford he had already exercised his poetry in a lampoon. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vii. 153 This circumstance only appeared by two bitter lampoons in the works of Jonson. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Oracles* Wks. 1858 VIII. 172 The ranc'rous lampoons of Gregory Nazianzen against his sovereign. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* I. ii. 145 Taking the lampoons of the time as documents of literal fidelity.

Comb. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. vii. 54 Among the rest [of the ballads] there was published a very unlucky one, lampoon-wise pretending to take the part of the papists against the preachers

Lampoon (læmpū·n), *v.* [f. LAMPOON *sb.*] *trans.* To make the subject of a lampoon; to abuse or satirize virulently in writing.

a 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 233 The noblest matrons of the isle lampoon. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* I. i. Wks. 1892 II. 131 Suppose we lampooned all the pretty women in town, and left her out? 1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1814) II. 362 I thwarted in the cabinet, baited in parliament, and lampooned in public. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. vi. 125 He lampooned the French Revolution when it was hailed as the dawn of liberty by millions. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* vii. 115 The bards did not scruple to defame or lampoon any who annoyed them.

Lampooner (læmpū·nəɹ). [f. LAMPOON *v.* + -ER[1].] One who lampoons.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) p. lix, How few Lampooners are there now living, who are capable of this Duty. 1779 & 81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 77 A lampooner, who scattered his ink without fear or decency. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiii. 103 Augustus had the good sense to bear with temper the virulence of clandestine lampooners. 1879 SALA *Paris herself again* (1880) II. xxv. 359 The stern Republican, the unsparing lampooner of Louis Philippe.

Lampoonery (læmpū·nəɹi). [f. LAMPOON *sb.* + -ERY.] The practice of writing lampoons; lampooning quality or spirit.

1715 *Key to Lock* (1718) 21 A very artful Pun to conceal his wicked Lampoonery. 1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 12 Dec., We do

not complain of the lampoonery and ferocity of the expressions.

Lampoonist (læmpū·nist). [f. LAMPOON *sb.* + -IST.] A writer of lampoons.

1880 *Standard* 12 July 4/8 The shafts of that lively lampoonist [M. Rochefort] will now be directed against the Republic.

Lampors, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*[2]

Lamp-post (læ·mpᵢpō^u st). [f. LAMP *sb.* + POST.] A post, usually of iron, used to support a street-lamp. Sometimes with allusion to its use during the French Revolution for hanging a victim of popular fury.

1790 Roy in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 164 The same socket that fitted the top of the flag-staff, or lamp-post, could be applied to the tripod. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 109 This sort of discourse does well enough with the lamp post for its second. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, He contrived a back to his wooden stool by placing it against the lamp-post. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 295 A platform garnished by some lamp posts.

Lampras, -ays, obs. forms of LAMPAS *sb.*[1]

†**Lamprel.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **lawmprel, lamprile,** 6–7 **lamprel(l,** 7 **lamprel, -pril(l.** [? f. *lampre* LAMPREY + -EL[1]. Cf. F. *lamprillon*.] Some fish resembling the lamprey, according to R. Holme the lamprey at a certain stage of growth.

1526 *Househ. Exp. Sir T. Le Strange* (B. M. Add. MS. 27448. lf. 30 b), Item ij lawmprells and a counger, iijd. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 38 b, Such diseased must beware of smooth fishes, as Iles, Lamprilcs, Barbels, Tenches. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 246 The table is serued with a kinde of Lamprels or Elepouts like to sea Lampreis. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xiii. 165 Fish, whose shape and nature are much like the Eel, namely, the Lamprel, the Lamprey, and the Lamperne. 1688 [see LAMPRET].

Lampren, obs. form of LAMPERN.

†**Lampret.** *Obs.* Also 7 **lamprete, -prid.** [Orig. a mere var. of LAMPREY; but the ending was apprehended as the dim. suffix -ET.] A lamprey at a certain stage of growth.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 153. 45 Others are smooth, slippery, long, as the Eel, the Conger, the Lamprey, the Lamprete. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 325/2 How several sorts of Fish are named according to their Age, or Growth. A *Lamprey*, first a *Lampron*—Grigg, then a *Lampret*, then a *Lamprell*, then a *Lamprey*. A *Lampron*, first a Barle, then a Barling, then a *Lamprell*, and then a *Lamprey* or *Lampron*.

Lamprey (læ·mpri). Forms: 3, 6–7 **lamprai(e, -ye,** 4–7 **lampray(e, laumpray, -ee, -ey,** 5 **laumperey, lawmpery,** 5–7 **lampre,** 6–7 **lampry, lamprie,** 4– **lamprey.** [a. OF. **lampreie* (OF. and mod. F. *lamproie*) = Pr. *lampreza*, *lamprea*, *lamprada*, It. *lampreda* (the Sp., Pg. *lamprea* seem to be from Fr.).—med. L. *lamprēda* (glossed *muræna* c 1050 in Wr.-Wülcker 180/28); the word was adopted into the Teut. langs.: OE. *lamprede* (also *lęmpedu* LIMPET), OHG. *lampreta* (mod. G. *lamprete*, whence Sw. Da. *lampret*), MDu. *lampreide*. The ulterior etymology is uncertain.

The med. L. *lamprēda* is usually believed to be an alteration of the synonymous *lampetra* (recorded earlier, viz. in the Glossary of Philoxenus, ? 4–5th c.), which is explained as f. L. *lambĕre* to lick + *petra* stone, in allusion to the fact that the lamprey attaches itself by a sucker to stones. The use of med. L. *lamprēda* for the LIMPET as well as the lamprey gives some plausibility to this; but possibly *lampetra* may be merely an etymologizing perversion.]

A fish of the genus *Petromyzon* resembling an eel in shape and in having no scales. It has a mouth like a sucker, pouch-like gills, seven spiracles or apertures on each side of the head, and a fistula or opening on the top of the head.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9114–17 Þo he com he willede of an lampreye to ete ... & et as in lupercas, vor bulke lampreie him slou. 1333–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 21 In xij Laumprays. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7038 They defende hem with lamprey, With luce, with elis, with samons. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5473 Lamprays of weȝt Twa hundreth pond ay a pece. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 218 Withoute avys make no comparysoun Atween a laumperey and a shynyng snake. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* Prol., Wks. (1573) 388/2 The boy ... would fayne haue eaten of the pastie of lamprese. 1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 88 Although Lampreyes be a little wholesommer then Eeles and lesse jeopardous. 1672–3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* Wks. 1776 II. 61 He hath been fed all his life with vipers insteed of lampres, and scorpions for cray fish. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 122 Why then send lampreys? fy, for shame 'Twill set a virgins blood on flame. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 201 The Lamprey, like the eel ... is remarkably tenacious of life. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 324 Lampreys reach this country packed in jars with vinegar ... and bay leaves.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lamprey-pie*, *weel*; **lamprey bake** = *lamprey-pie*; **lamprey-eel,** the Sea-lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); **lamprey-stock** (see quot.).

c 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 lf. 31 b, *Lampray bake. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 630 Fresche lamprey bake ... us it must be dight. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 102/1 Very similar in its habit of erecting a nest is the *lamprey-eel (*Petromyzon marinus*). 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M j, Many in England have surfetted of *Lampry pies, as our Chronicles will tell us. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. i. (1656) 22 Backe Snakes for Lamprie Pies, and Cats for Cunnies. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 365 *Lamprey 'Stock'—A wooden Cylinder for catching Lampreys. *Ibid.* 366 *Lamprey-Weel.

Lamprey(e)s, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*[1]

Lampro- (læ·mpro), repr. Gr. λαμπρο-, combining form of Gr. λαμπρός bright, shining, as in: **Lamprophane** [Gr. φαν-, φαίνειν to show] *Min.*, a mineral occurring in long, thin, cleavable folia at Longban, Wermland, Sweden (Cassell, 1885); **Lamprophoner** [Gr. φωνή + -ER], an instrument for increasing the intensity of sound; so **Lamprophony,** a term for a clear and sonorous state of the voice (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855); **Lamprophyre** [Gr. (πορ)φυρεος purple: see PORPHYRY], the name given by Gumbel to rocks, considerably varied in lithological character, occurring in dikes in strata of palæozoic age; hence **Lamprophyric** *a.*, of or pertaining to lamprophyre (*Cent. Dict.*); **Lamprotype** [Gr. τύπος type] *Photogr.*, a paper print glazed with collodion and gelatine (*Cent. Dict.*).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lamprotype* (Photography), a polished collodion picture. 1897 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* June 265 In the Indiana Institution experiments are in progress with the 'lamprophoner', an instrument which .. increases the intensity of sound.

Lampron, -roon, etc., obs. ff. of LAMPERN.

Lampus, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*[1]

Lampyrine (læ·mpĭrin), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *lampyris* glowworm (adopted in mod. Latin as the name of the glowworm genus), a. Gr. λαμπυρίς, f. λάμπειν to shine. See -INE.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Lampyrinæ* or fire-flies. **B.** *sb.* One of the *Lampyrinæ*.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s.v. *Lampyrinæ*, The females of some of the Lampyrine tribe are apterous ... and are luminous. All the Lampyrines, when seized, press their feet and antennæ against their body, and remain as motionless as if they were dead.

Lampysse, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*[1]

Lamyn(e, variant of LAMIN.

Lan, variant of LOAN *sb.*[1], reward, recompense.

Lan, pa. t. of LINNE *Obs.*, to cease.

‖ **Lana** (lē·nă). [S. American.] (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Lana*, a close grained wood obtained in Demerara from *Genipa Americana*. The fruit yields the pigment known as Lana dye, with which the Indians stain their faces and persons.

Lanar, obs. form of LANNER.

†**Lanarious,** *a.* *Obs. rare*[—0]. [f. L. *lānāri-us* (f. *lāna* wool) + -OUS.] 'Of or belonging to wool' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656–81).

Lanarkite (læ·nāɹkəit). *Min.* [Named by Beudant, 1832, from Lanarkshire, where it was first found. See -ITE.] Sulphocarbonate of lead, found in greenish-white, grey, or yellowish crystals.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* II. I. 300 *Lanarkite*. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 628 Lanarkite, Sulphato-Carbonate of Lead.

†**Lanary.** *Obs. rare*[—0]. [ad. L. *lānāria* (? sc. *fabrica*) fem. of *lānārius*: see LANARIOUS.] 'A wool-house, a warehouse or storehouse for wool' (1727 Bailey vol. II).

Lanate (lē^i·nĕt), *a.* *Bot.* and *Ent.* [ad. L. *lānātus*, f. *lāna* wool: see -ATE[2].] Having a woolly covering or surface.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 182 *Lanate*, woolly, when they are covered as it were with a spider's web. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 275 Lanate (*Lanata*), covered with fine, very long, flexible and rather curling hairs like wool.

So **Lanated** *a.*, in the same sense.

1828–32 in WEBSTER.

Lancashire (læ·ŋkăʃəɹ). [f. *Lancaster* the name of the county town + SHIRE, with contraction.] The name of one of the northern counties of England, used *attrib.* in *Lancashire boiler* (see quot. 1888), also (in quots. *ellipt.* as *sb.*) as the designation of a breed of cattle, also, of a breed of canary.

1834 YOUATT *Cattle* vi. 203 The dairy-farmers ... if they permit any admixture of short-horn blood ... are anxious that that of the old Lancashire's shall decidedly prevail. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Lancashire Boiler*, a horizontal, cylindrical, internally fired boiler, having two flues. 1898 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 3/3 Slim and sprightly Yorkshires ... contrast strongly with the equally esteemed Lancashires of pale yellow plumage.

Lancaster (læ·ŋkǽstəɹ). [f. the name of the inventor, C. W. *Lancaster* (died 1878).] In full *Lancaster gun*, *rifle*, the name of a cannon and rifle (respectively) having a slightly oval bore.

1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* iv. 49 Guy's great Lancaster rang out with the roar of a small field-piece. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 121 Wrought iron shells have already been thoroughly tried in the Lancaster oval gun. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 73. 545 As for the Lancaster guns, how they burst!

Lancasterian (læŋkǽstīə·riăn), *a.* Also (early in 9) **Lancastrian.** [f. the proper name *Lancaster* + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Joseph Lancaster (1778–1838) and the monitorial form of instruction which he established in schools.

1807 G. W. MARRIOT in Southey *Life A. Bell* (1844) II. 200 He praises Lancaster as the founder of the Lancasterian System. 1812 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 255 The Lancastrian scheme must needs operate to undermine the Church Establishment. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 17 May 305/2 The Church is against the Lancasterian system. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 465 He has founded a Lancasterian School for boys. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. vii. 95 He established several Greek Lancasterian schools, with the New Testament for a class-book.

Lancastrian (læŋkæ·striăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Lancaster* + -IAN. Cf. YORKIST.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the English royal family which based its title on its descent from John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster (died 1399), or to the party (whose emblem was the Red Rose) that supported this family in the Wars of the Roses.

1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 145 For his good service in the destruction of the Lancastrian faction. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 643 The deaths of the Lancastrian Princes did not ... open to him a near prospect of the crown.

B. *sb.*

1. An adherent of the house of Lancaster; one of the Lancastrian faction in the Wars of the Roses.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 129/1 Henry VI was after his death revered as a martyr by the Lancastrians.

2. A native of Lancashire.

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. vi. cxiii. 627 The difference between a Yorkshireman and a Lancastrian.

Also † **Lanca·strist** = prec. B. 1.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* iv. 66 Yorkists and Lancastrists on English land Darraind twelv cruel conflicts.

Lance (lans), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–8 **launce,** (4 **lancie**), 5 **lans, launse, lance,** 6 **lanse,** (**launch**), **lawnce,** 8 *Sc.* **lanss.** 4– **lance.** See also LAUNCE. [a. F. *lance* = Pr. *lansa*, Catal. *llansa*, Sp. *lanza*, Pg. *lança*, It. *lancia* :—L. *lancea*. The F. word has been adopted in all the Teut. langs.: MDu. *lanse*, *lancie* (Du. *lans*), MHG., mod.G. *lanze*, Da. *landse*, Sw. *lans*.

According to Varro the L. word was from a Spanish (? Iberian) source. Connexion with the synonymous Gr. λόγχη is phonologically improbable.]

1. A weapon, consisting of a long wooden shaft and an iron or steel head, held by a horseman in charging at full speed, and sustained formerly by a rest, now by a strap, through which the arm is passed. *To break a lance* (see BREAK *v.* 3). *Lance in rest* (see REST).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 281/118 Þreo launcene he heold in is hond. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 303 Alle that bereth baslarde, brode swerde or launce ... Shal be demed to the deth. c 1473 G. ASHBY *Active Policy Prince* 541 Youre Comyns shude nat bere dagger, ne Lance, Ne noon other wepins defensife. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXV. i, O Lord .. take thy launce, and stoppe the way of those That seeke my bane. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. 303 The Indians kil them with launces and crossebowes. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 234 The combatants being mounted on horseback with Launces in their hands, run one at another a full gallop. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 43 The count's lance broke on Henry's corslet. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lviii. III. 434 The lance was the peculiar weapon of the knight. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 193 Their arms are a long and heavy lance and a shield.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 351 And in his hond with many a firy launce He [Cupid] woundeth ofte. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. iv. (1494) b ij b/1 Tyme ... all consumith with his sherpe launce. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* I. 128 And death might shake his threat'ning launce in vain. 1825 LONGF. *Sunrise on Hills* 10 Many a pinnacle Through the gray mist thrust up its shattered lance. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 79 Their [the leaves] laminæ were ... pressed against each other, forming a lance or wedge by which means they had broken through the ground. 1887 MRS. BURNETT *Little Ld. Fauntleroy* v. 86 He liked the big broad-branched trees, with the late afternoon sunlight striking golden lances through them.

†**c.** *fig.* Career as a soldier. *Obs. rare*[—1].

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 29 Hitherto I have only touch'd him in his Courtship. I conclude him in his Lance.

†**d.** As a unit of measurement. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxvii. 311 It riseth many elles, yea, many launces in height.

2. A similar weapon, used for various purposes, e.g. for spearing fish; also in the whale-fishery, with modifying prefixes, as *bomb-*, *gun-*, *hand-lance*, an instrument for killing the whale, after he has been harpooned and wearied out.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Fishery*, (Whale-Fishery) Thrusting a long steeled lance under his gills into his breast. 1790 *Asiatic Res.* II. 342 When a man dies, all his live stock, cloth, hatchets, fishing lances, and in short every moveable thing he possessed is buried with him. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 199 Earliest types of the hand-lances, formerly ... used for killing whales ... the old-fashioned, non-explosive gun-lance, and the bomb-lance.

3. = LANCER. Now *rare*.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 346 If the pin open not of it selfe, slit it and open it with a little sharp launce of steele made whot. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* I. x. 83 The veynes ... swell out ... offering themselues to the Launce, by incision hansomly to be cut. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 181 [He] took a Launce and launc't one of her hands. 1769 R. GRIFFITH *Gordian Knot* II. 122 By the surgeon's lance I was dragged back to life and wretchedness again. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 180 If the lance is sharp, it generally does not hurt at all.

4. A horse-soldier armed with a lance; a lancer.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* IV. xiv. 224 Esquires ... able at the Musters to present a Launce or light horse, for the Prince's seruice. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxvi. (1810) 467 There is now in readinesse 150 Launces, which shall be presently embarqued. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 227 The e

lances .. were brave fellows. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* ii, A lance, in other words, a belted knight, commands this party.

b *Hist.* A man at-arms with his attendant archers, foot-soldiers, etc. Cf F. *lance fournie.*

1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* (1872) I. 468 A lance in the technical language of those ages included the lighter cavalry attached to the man at arms, as well as himself. 1864 KIRK *Chas Bold* II. iv. iii. 413 The 'lance' was simply the feudal family—the baron, or knight, with his wonted retinue of kinsmen and dependents.

†**5.** A branch of a tree, a shoot *Obs.*

13.. *E. E Allit. P.* A 977 Lurked by launcez so lufly leued. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 138 Thou muste get thy graffes of the fayrest lanses, that thou canste fynde on the tree. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1681) 132 Those [Grafts] you find to shoot up in one Lance, pinch off their tender tops.

6. In technical uses: **a.** *Carpentry.* 'A pointed blade, usually employed to sever the grain on each side of the intended path of a chipping-bit or router' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

b. *Mil.* (*a*) 'An iron rod which is fixed across the earthen mould of a shell, and which keeps it suspended in the air when it is cast'. (*b*) 'An instrument which conveys the charge of a piece of ordnance and forces it home into the bore' (James *Milit Dict* 1802).

c *Pyrotechny* (See quots.) [F. *lance à feu.*]

1878 KENTISH *Pyrotechn Treas* 112 Lances. These are little cases charged with white or coloured star composition. 1879 W H. BROWNE *Pyrotechny* vii. 81 Lances are .small, thin cases, containing compositions which burn with a white or coloured flame

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attributive, as *lance-blade, -bucket, -butt, -game, -head, -rest, -shaft, -throw, -thrust*; **b** objective, as *lance-breaking*; **c.** instrumental, as *lance pierced, -worn* adjs.; **d.** similative, as *lance-acuminated, -leaved, -like, -shaped* adjs.

1800 *Asiatic Ann Reg*, *Misc Tracts* 271/1 Ovate, *lance-acuminated, entire towards the base. 1849 STOVEL *Canne's Necess.* Introd 9 Truths in his hand were like *lance blades in a cupping instrument, they entered the whole length of their steel. 1829 SCOTT *Ho of Aspen* I i, Neither hunting, nor feasting, nor *lance-breaking for me! 1876 JAS. GRANT *One of the '600'* i 5 Captains of troops will report to Lieutenant on the state of the saddlery, holsters, and *lance-buckets 1855 KINGSLEY *Herew* i (1877) 36 When he came to the abbey-gate, he smote thereon with his *lance-butt. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* III. i 108 The Just or *lance-game differed materially from the tournament. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I vi. 173 The arrow and *lance heads, constructed from the amorphous masses of native flint. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond Disp* (1818) 609 Take of *lance-leaved cinchona bark bruised, an ounce 1579 J JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xl 87 Blasing Starres as berdelike, *launcelike, swordlike [etc]. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* CLXIII. ii, The lance-like rain, the darting hail 1897 *Dublin Rev* Apr 373 The *lance-pierced side of Christ. 1835 OGILVIE, Suppl, **Lance-rest* 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm* x 206 At this period [c 1450–1500] a lance-rest was fixed to the upper part of the breast-plate on the right side 1858 G STEPHENS *Runic Mon* I 314 It is not likely that all the long and round and straight poles found in the Danish Mosses have always been *Lance-shafts 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot* Explan Terms 389 *Lanceolata*, *lance-shaped. 1854 T. MOORE *Brit Ferns* 26 The leafy part of the frond is lance-shaped. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II xxviii. 282 On two occasions we came upon the walrus sleeping,—once within actual *lance thrust 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake* 269 Like bruised embossing on a *lance worn shield

8. Special comb.: **lance-corporal** [after LANCE-PESADE] (see quot. 1802); †**lance-egged** *a. Bot.* = *lance ovate*; **lance-famed** *a*, famed for prowess with the lance; **lance-fish** LAUNCE, **lance-head** = *lance-snake*; **lance-knife**, ? = LANCET; **lance-linear** *a. Bot*, narrowly lanceolate, almost linear; **lance-man**, † (*a*) a highwayman; (*b*) a warrior armed with a lance; **lance-oblong** *a. Bot*, narrowly oblong; **lance-oval** *a. Bot.*, narrowly oval; **lance-ovate** *a.* = prec.; **lance-sergeant** [on analogy of *lance-corporal*] a corporal acting as sergeant; **lance-snake**, a venomous snake of the American genus *Bothrops* (or *Craspedocephalus*), esp. *B. lanceolatus*, of the W. Indies, = FER-DE-LANCE 2

1786 GROSE *Milit. Antiq.* I 311 The lancepesata, anspesade, or as the present term is, lance corporal 1802 C JAMES *Milit. Dict* s v *Corporal*, Lance-Corporal, one who acts as corporal, receiving pay as a private 1844 *Regul & Ord Army* 133 Corporals may be appointed to act as Lance-Serjeants and the most approved Private Soldiers as Lance-Corporals. 1787 *Fam. Plants* I 242 Divisions of the Border *lance-egg'd 1718 POPE *Iliad* xiii. 278 The *Lance-fam'd [δουρικλυτος] Idomen of Crete. 1859–62 SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc *Museum Nat Hist* (1868) II 40/2 Amongst the former, or spine-tailed species [of Crotalidæ], are the *Lance-heads (*Craspedocephalina*) of the New World *Ibid* 41/1 The Lance head is the most abundant of all serpents in the islands of Martinique and St Lucia 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cxi 396 Others take a sharpe *launce-knife, and [etc] 1787 *Fam. Plants* I 32 Petals..*lance-linear. 1589 RIDER *Eng-Lat. Dict*, A *launce man, *hastiger.* 1592 GREENE *Conny Catching* II A 3 b, The Priggar is he that steales the horse The Priggar if he be a Launce man, that is, one that is already horst, then [etc] 1598 FLORIO, *Lanciatore* a lance-man, a pike-man. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ* III App (1810) 11 The lancemen are always mounted 1787 *Fam Plants* I 285 Germ *lance oblong, compress'd *a* 1794 SIR W JONES in *Asiatic Res* (1795) IV. 262 Leaves opposite, *lance-oval, pointed at both ends. 1889 in *Lancet* 27 Apr I. 866/2 The cocci, as found in the blood of an inoculated animal, are, as a rule, oval or lance-oval in form 1799 *Asiatic Res.* VI. 349 Leaflets.. *lance-ovate, entire, smooth. 1815 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XII 617, I now beg leave to recommend to you *Lance Sergeant Graham of the Coldstream regiment of Guards. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV 319 The last group of the American Pit Vipers is that of the *Lance Snakes. One of these is the Yellow Viper, of Martinique, called Fer-de lance there.

†**Lance**, *sb*.⁴ *Obs.* In 4 (5) **launce, lanss.** [f. LANCE *v.*]

1. A leap, bound, dash. (Cf. LAUNCH *sb*)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 414 And he that was in iuperdy Till de, a lanss [*MS E.* launce] till him he maid.

2 A cut, incision, slit.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric* vii § 10 (1681) 132 It [Pinching] gives not that wound to Trees that Incisions or Lances usually do Giving the Lance close behind a Bud, a thing to be especially observed in Pruning *Ibid* 133 When you cut any Pithy Tree make your Lance under, or on one side.

Lance (lans), *v.* Forms: 4–8 **launce**, 4 *Sc.* **launss**, 4–6 chiefly *Sc.* **lans(s**, 5 **lawnce**, 5–6 **launse**, 4– **lance.** [a. OF. *lancier* (F. *lancer*):— L *lanceāre*, f. *lancea* LANCE *sb*¹; the ONF. form *lanchier* was adopted as LAUNCH *v.* In branch II f. LANCE *sb*¹]

I. 1. *trans.* To fling, hurl, launch, throw (a dart, also fire, lightning, smoke); to shoot out (the tongue); to put forth (blossoms) Also with *forth, out, up.* Now *rare* (chiefly *poet.*).

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2394 To him þai launced boþe spere and swerd. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. xix 10 The tree hihte trewe loue launceþ vp blossemes. *c* 1394 *P. Pl Crede* 551 Þei [friars] launceþ heiȝe her hemmes wiþ babelyng in streetes. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd Fr* in Palsgr 949 To lance, *lancer* 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* III i 32 A Iauelin they did lance or dart at the enemie 1663 SIR G MACKENZIE *Relig Stoic* III (1685) 28 As beams are lanced out from the body of the Sun. 1710 *Lond Gaz* No 4653/1 A spread Eagle, representing his Majesty's Arms, lanced a Rocket 1795–7 SOUTHEY *Juvenile & Minor Poems* Poet. Wks. II 210 The lightning is lanced at our sires 1801 — *Thalaba* v xi, The adder in her haunts disturbed Lanced at the intruding staff her arrowy tongue 1827 I TAYLOR *Transm Anc Bks* xvii 279 He affirms [Xerxes] to have lanced darts at the sun 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 488 Rolling in smoaky wreaths and lancing out ragged shreds from their lower edges 1898 M P SHIEL *Yellow Danger* 136 The torpedo boat lances one of her horrid needles of steel.

b. with immaterial obj., *e g.* a look, †also with *forth*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P* C 350 Lo! my lore is in þe loke, lance hit þerinne 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I 15 The Stars, and these celestiall bodies doe lance forth their power upon the Earth also. 1752 CARTE *Hist Eng* III. 9 The pope was to lance his censures against the common enemy 1765 H WALPOLE *Otranto* iv (1798) 76 Here I lance her anathema at thy head 1832 *Examiner* 436/1 He lances one of his droll looks 1855 M. ARNOLD *The Voice* 3 As the kindling glances Which the bright moon lances From her tranquil sphere. 1898 M. P. SHIEL *Yellow Danger* 157 Suddenly he lanced a horrid shriek

†**c.** *refl.* To hurl oneself, to spring, shoot. *Obs.*

c 1530 LD BERNERS *Arth Lyt Bryt* (1814) 183 He launced hymselfe [from the ship] & lepte into the myddes of the prease wyth his good swerde in his hande 1658 R WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd Symp* (1660) 20 The light lancing herself by a marvellous celerity on all sides by streight lines.

2. *int.* for *refl.* To bound, spring, move quickly, rush. Also with *forth, out* Const. *on.* *Obs* exc. *dial.*

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 With a herde þei mette, a herte þerof gan lance. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 122 He .. strak with spurs the stede in hy, And he lansyt furth delyvirly. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 901 He lansit out our ane land, and drew noght ane lyte *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor Fab* v. (*Parl Beasts*) vii, Ane vnicorne come lansand ouer ane law. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xliii 82 The conestables launced on this partye of thoost whiche was not yet passed 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ix 74 Turnus, lanssand lychtly our the landis 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 353 ȝe, that now bene lansyng vpe the ledder, Tak tent in tyme 1840 *Evidence Hull Docks Comm* 74 When there is no wind, we lance along with poles 1883 *Hampsh Gloss*, *Lance*, to leap, bound, the deer are said 'to lance over the turf'

†**b.** *transf* and *fig.* Of leaves, fire: To spring, spring forth, shoot up. Of pain: To shoot. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw & Gr Knt* 526 Þe leuez lancen fro þe lynde, & lyȝten on þe grounde 13.. *E E. Allit P* B 966 As lance leuez of þe boke þat lepes in twynne 1393 LANGL *P Pl.* C. xiii 185 Of greyn ded in erthe Atte laste launceth vp wher-by we lyuen alle *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 109 Þe Lilye, þe louache, launsyng wiþ leue. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* vii. 429 The lemand low sone lanssyt apon hycht 1756 MOUNSEY in *Phil Trans* L 21 The pain on the stomach re-turned, which lanced to the left side, with dartings inwardly.

†**3** *trans* To launch (a boat).

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 Some yᵉ longe bote dyde launce, some mende yᵉ corse.

b *intr.* To launch forth, push *out*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 141 b, Now hath yᵉ patriarke Noe all his chyldren in his shyp, & is launced from the lande. 1581 STUDLEY tr *Seneca's Agamem* I. Chorus 61 Nor launcing to the depe where bottom none is found. 1595 MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl Soc.) 7 Had wee lanced under the forte at our first comminge to anchor, we had [etc]

†**4.** To throw out (a tale, words, etc): to utter.

13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1212 Al la-ande þe lady lanced þo bourdez. *Ibid* 2124 Þat I schal lelly yow layne, & lance neuer tale

†**5.** *intr* To make a dash or stroke with a pen.

1588 J MELLIS *Briefe Instruct* E iij, When yee haue thus entered it into Journall, then presently after in the memoriall yee shall launce or make a stroke.

II. 6. To pierce with or as with a lance or a lancet; to cut, gash, slit. Also, to slit open; to open. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1428 [He] comaundes hym cofly coferes to lance. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 290 Lawncyn [*v. r.* lawnchyn], or stynge wythe a spere, or blode yryne, *lanceo.* 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, We will lift our swords, And lance his greedy thirsting throat. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 12 In the Summer they lanced the rine with a stone. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 155 Baals Priests, lancing themselves to procure audience. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr* I. 167 Then they Lanced his flesh with Knives. 1713 TICKELL *Guardian* No. 125 ⁋ 9 Bold Nimrod first lanc'd the bristling boar 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II iii 253 They lanced the Ravisher, and every one of the Turks. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII 241 On the brain being lanced, the..whale died immediately.

fig 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 431 Many with great honours I dyd whylom auaunce, That nowe with dyshonoure doon me stynge and launce 1828 *Blackw. Mag* XXIV 716 The jagged lightning lanced the forest-gulfs with its swift and perilous beauty.

b. *intr.* To pierce.

a 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 142 Þe swerd of loue þorw hire gan launce

c. *trans.* To wound or kill with a lance.

1898 *Westm. Gaz* 6 Apr 6/3 The troopers lancing and sabring, and the officers pistolling the Dervishes.

7. *Surg.* To make an incision in (the gums, a sore, a tumour) with a lancet; to cut open. Occas. with a person as object. Also, to fetch *out* or let out by lancing.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III v. h j b, The surgyens. ought not to be hasty to launce and cutte aposthumes & soores 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W 1531) 278 O blessed lorde, here in this lyfe, cutte me, burne me, launce me, that fynally thou mayst haue mercy on me. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 257 The way to cure it, is to give the humor a vent by launsing it 1578 T WILCOCKS *Serm. Pawles* 93 Thrust diligently your sword of iustice in, to launce out all corruption and bagage which is gathered in the bowels 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 132 You must haue care to launce it long wayes as the sinews do run 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* v 18 He is both a Father and a physitian, hee lanceth us not unlesse need be. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 268 To lance and dress the Tumours 1725 POPE *Odyss* XIV. 87 Of two [porkers] his cutlass lanced the spouting blood 1878 L P MEREDITH *Teeth* 36 The dentist sees the immediate beneficial results of lancing hot, congested gums

fig 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 38 We are many tymes launced and cut with the word of God, to our great profit and discipline 1621 QUARLES *Esther* xii. I 2 b, When Haman then had lanc'd his rip'ned griefe, In bloody tearmes, they thus appli'd reliefe 1665 BOYLE *Occas Refl.* III vi, The Orator is more sollicitous to tickle their Ears, than to launce their Consciences. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest cr* II viii 90 Some Inconveniencies in Church-Government, are better palliated, then lanced to the bottom.

b. *absol* or *intr* To make an incision.

1646 J. HALL *Horae Vac.* 48 They doe better Launce into secret humours

Hence **Lanced** *ppl a.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 516 To spread them vpon the aforesaid eaten or launced woundes

Lanced (lanst), *a* [f LANCE *sb*¹ + -ED²] Having a lance or point; pointed or shaped like a lance.

1787 *Fam Plants* I 32 The leaflets lanced. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* I 391 The bloodthirsty gnat has five [suckers], some acutely lanced at the extremity 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 23 The delicate bells of sky-blue flax quivering on lanced foliage.

Lancegay (la nsɪgeɪ). *Obs.* exc *Hist* Also 4–8 **launcegay(e**, 5 **lawncegay**, 6 **launcezagaye, launsgay**, 7 *erron* **lance de gay.** [a. OF *lance-gaye*, f (with contraction) *lance*, LANCE *sb*¹ + *zagaye* (see ZAGAIE, ASSAGAI).] A kind of lance.

[1383 *Act 7 Rich II*, c 13 § 1 Le Roi defende que desoremes null homme chivache deinz le Roialme armez, ovesque lancegay] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 41 In his hand a launcegay A long swerd by his side 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 369 A firy lancegay, Which whilom through my hert he cast 1467 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 388 That no man go armed, to bere launcegayes, Gleyves, Speres, and other wepyn. *c* 1500 *Robin Hood* (Ritson) 18 He bare a launsgay in his honde. 1591 SIR J SMYTH *Instruct. Milit* 199, I would wish them to have Launces commonly called Launcezagayas of good, tite, and stiffe ash. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 209 To speak of lesser weapons, both defensive and offensive of our nation, as their granad, baselard, launcegay, &c. would be endless. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v iii § 1. 359 These carrying a kinde of Lance de gay, sharpe at both ends, which they held in the middest of the staffe 1799 SCOTT *Sheph. Tale*, A launcegay strong, full twelve ells long, By every warrior hung

attrib. 1436 *Nottingham Rec* II 158 Duorum garmentorum, unius clocher, et unius launcegaysshaft.

La·nce-knight. *Hist.* Forms: see LANCE *sb* and KNIGHT. Also 6 **lance-kneyght**, 9 **lance-knecht**; and see LANSQUENET. [ad. G. *lanzknecht* (*lanz* = LANCE *sb.*¹), an etymologizing perversion of *landsknecht*, f. *lands*, genitive of *land* LAND *sb* + *knecht* servant.

Originally the G. word denoted the mercenary foot-soldiers belonging to the imperial territory, in contradistinction to the Swiss; but it was very early applied in a wider sense; afterwards the etymological association with *lance* caused it to be restricted to men armed with a lance or similar weapon]

A mercenary foot-soldier, esp. one armed with a lance or pike.

1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Lansknyght, *lancequenet.* 1550 W. LYNNE *Carion's Cron.* 248 Many Launceknyghtes of the Germayne nation sawe with their eyes that [etc.]. 1552 HULOET,

Men bearyng shyldes of siluer, called launce knyghtes, *argyraspidæ*. 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 120 The Lance Kneyghts also encamp always in the fielde very stronglye. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 463 b, Although λογχαιος be nothing els then a greeke word, signifiyng a launceknight. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, Well, now must I practise to get the true garbe of one of these Launce-knights. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 145 The Lansknight and the Switzer vse also the fife at this day with the drum. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* vi, Give him a flagon of Rhenish to drink with his besmirched baaren-hauters and lance-knechts.

attrib. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxxv, Tripet would have traiterously cleft his head with his horsemans sword, or lanse-knight fauchion

transf c 1626 *Dick of Devon* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl* II 63 The needle lance knights put so many hookes and eyes to every hose and dubblet.

Lancelet (la·nslėt). Also 6 **lancelette, launcelet, -lot,** 9 **lancelot.** [f. LANCE *sb.*[1] + -LET.]

†**1.** A lancet. *Obs.*

1573 BARET *Alv.* L 77 A Lancelette or like instrument, *scalprum chirurgicum.* 1589 RIDER *Eng. Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Launce*, A Launcelot to cut wounds, *similium.* 1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter* 12 Pierces Supererogation . is lest beholding to the penknife: Nashes S Fame hath somewhat more of the launcelet. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Launcelot*, or *Lancelot*.

2. *Zool* A small fish-like animal; = AMPHIOXUS.

1836 YARRELL *Brit Fishes* II. 468 The Lancelet, *Amphioxus lanceolatus.* 1846 CARPENTER *Physiol.* 382 The Amphioxus or Lancelot. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV 450/2 In the lancelet the only vestige of a distinct hepatic organ is a large cœcum. 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec* iv. (1873) 9) Members of the shark family would not tend to supplant the lancelet

†**Lancell.** *Obs.* Also 4 **launsele.** [a. OF. *lancele*, dim. of *lance* LANCE *sb.*[1]] A herb (*Plantago lanceolata*).

a 1400 *Med. MS.* in *Archæologia* XXX. 356 Take jws of launsele I seye W[t] y whyte of tweyne eyre. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Lancell, *Plantago*

†**La·ncely,** *a* *Obs.* In 6 **launcely.** [f. LANCE *sb.*[1] -LY[1]] Proper to a lance; lance-like

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1622) 179 His Lances .. strong to giue a launcely blow indeede.

†**La·ncement.** *Obs rare*[−1]. [f. LANCE *v* + -MENT. Cf. F. *lancement.*] The action of lancing or cutting; an incision.

1658 SIR T MAYERNE *Archimag Anglo-Gall* xix 15 You must make some Lancements or inlets [in the fowl] that your said spices may the better hold or fasten

†**La·ncent,** *a.* and *sb.* *Obs* Also 5 **lanceaunt, lawncent.** [a F *lançant*, pres pple. of *lancer* LANCE *v*] **A** *adj* That lances, adapted for lancing. **B** *sb.* = LANCET (if not a scribal error).

c 1400 tr *Secreta Secret*, *Gov. Lordsh* III Oþer Instrumentȝ perceaunt & lanceaunt c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 290 Lawncent [*v. r.* lawnset], or blode yryne, *lanceola.* 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II 142 It is now a great while agoe since I finger'd my fleame or lancent

Lanceolar (la nsiŏlăı), *a.* [f. L. *lanceola* (see next) + -AR] = next.

1810 *Asiatic Res.* XI 165 Leaves broad, lanceolar, subsessile on their sheath.

Lanceolate (la·nsiŏlĕt), *a.* Chiefly in scientific use. [ad L *lanceolātus*, f. *lanceola* small lance; in med L. *lancet*, dim. of *lancea* LANCE *sb.*[1]] Resembling a spear-head in shape; narrow and tapering to each end.

1760 J LEE *Introd. Bot* III v. (1765) 176 *Lanceolate*, *Spear-shaped*; when the Figure is oblong, narrowing gradually at each End towards the Extremity 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii 313 Toadflax has linear leaves inclining to lanceolate 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot* iv. (1858) 26 *Wood Anemone* Leaflets lanceolate, lobed, and cut. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 69 *Loligo vulgaris*: Pen lanceolate, with the shaft produced in front 1869 GILLMORE tr *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* ii 46 The broad, flat, and lanceolate form of head is exemplified in certain Tree Snakes.

¶ **b.** Used for 'lancet shaped'.

1883 *Century Mag.* Apr. 821/1 The long, shapeless splits in the walls became the delicate lanceolate windows.

c. *Comb.*, signifying 'lanceolate and . . .', 'between lanceolate and . . .', as *lanceolate-acute*, *-linear*, *-subulate* adjs.; also in quasi-Lat. form **lanceolato-**, as *lanceolato-hastate*, *-subulate* adjs.

1806 GALPINE *Brit Bot.* 184 L[eaves] lanceolato hastate. 1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 897 *Sphagnum cuspidatum*.. Leaves lanceolato-subulate lax. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch Bot* vi. (1858) 82 Leaves green, smooth, lanceolate linear 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 73 Sep[als] lanceolate-acute. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 240 Sepals slender lanceolate subulate.

Hence **La·nceolately** *adv*, in a lanceolate shape. Also **Lanceola·tion,** the property of being lanceolate (in recent Dicts.).

1872 H. C WOOD *Fresh-Water Algæ* 109 [*Closterium*] Narrowly lanceolately-fusiform

Lanceolated (la·nsiŏleɪtėd), *a.* [formed as LANCEOLATE + -ED] = LANCEOLATE.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 78 The sharp-horned Phalæna .. with white lanceolated wings. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, Lanceolated Leaf. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 62 The tail is lanceolated and sharp at the end. 1782 MARSHALL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 220 A delicate point or sting..which on a cursory view appears to be a simple lanceolated instrument. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxv, The votary dropped his offering .. through the mullions of a lanceolated window.

Lancepesade, lanceprisado (lɑnsˌpėzā·d, lɑ·nsˌprizā·do). *Hist.* Forms: α. 6 **lancepessade,** 7 **lance-, lans(e)pesade, -ado, lanspasata,** 8 **lancepesata, lanspessade.** Cf. ANSPESSADE. β. 7 **lancepers-, -pres-, -prez-, -pris, -prizade, -ado, lans-, launcepres-, -prisade, -ado,** 9 **lanceprisade.** [a. F. *lancepessade* (now *anspessade*) 'lancepesado, the meanest officer in a foot-company' (Cotgr), ad. It *lancia spezzata*, lit. 'broken lance' (*spezzare* to break in pieces, 'dispiece', f *s-* = *dis-* + *pezza* piece). For the quasi-Sp. ending of some forms see -ADO; the forms with *r* are due to association with Sp. *presa* grip, clutch

The It. word is recorded only in the senses 'one of a prince's bodyguard' and (in *pl*) 'soldiers of a superior class not included in the ordinary companies', Florio (s v *Spezzato*) renders it 'a demi-lance, light horseman'; Italian etymologists suggest that the primary sense was 'one whose lance h is often been shivered in warfare, one who has seen much service' (Tommaseo s v. *Spezzato*). The peculiar Fr. and Eng sense (= lance-corporal) can be accounted for only conjecturally, but it may have arisen from the practice of appointing specially experienced privates, in emergencies, to act as officers of the lowest rank]

a. (See quot. 1578.) **b.** A non-commissioned officer of the lowest grade; a lance-corporal.

1578 FENTON *Guicciard* II. 104 The Marquis being followed with a valiant companye of younge gentlemen and Lancepezzades (these are braue and proued souldiers interteyned aboue the ordinary companies). 1605 *Tryall Chev* III i in Bullen *O. Pl* III. 305 The tother Launcepresado. [Applied derisively by a soldier to an officer of high rank] 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II 350 Serjeant Piemeat, Corporall Conny, Lanceprizado Larke 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* IV iv, I will learne to roare, and still maintain the name of captaine over these Launcepresadoes. 1625 MARKHAM *Soldier's Accid.* 7 The Lanspresado in the Corporalls absence, as vpon a guard or otherwise, doth all the Corporalls duties. 1708 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4420 7, 10 Serjeants, 10 Corporals, 10 Lanspessades. 1758 J WATSON *Milit Dict.* (ed 5) *Lancepesade*, an inferior Officer, subordinate to the Corporal, to assist him in his Duty, and supply his Place in his Absence. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxiv, Thou, Zerubbabel Robins, I know wilt be their lance-prisade.

c. *transf*

a 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 795 Beld bisset! marmisted! lansprezed to the lownes! 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart* II i, This Bacchus, who is lanceprezade to red noses a 1700 B. E *Dict Cant Crew*, *Lanspresado*, he that comes into Company with but Two pence in his Pocket.

¶ In the Italian sense (see above) with corrupt It form

1687 *Lond Gaz.* No. 2250/3 His Eminencies own Equipage consisted of ..12 Pages, as many Lanspasatas or Gentlemen, walking on foot by him, 12 more on Horse back [etc]

Lancequenet, obs. variant of LANSQUENET.

†**La·ncer**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **lanceour,** 6–7 **launcer,** 7 **lancer.** [ad. OF. *lanceor*, *lanceur*, f. *lancer* to lance, throw, or f LANCE *v* + -ER[1].] One who, or that which lances, in senses of the vb.

1. One who lances or throws (a dart)

1422 tr *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 215 Archeris, abblastres, and Lanceouris of Dartes brandynge

2. = LANCET.

1537 *Matthew's Bible*, 1 *Kings* xviii. 28 They . cut them selues as their maner was with knyues and launcers [1611 lancers]. 1587 MASCALL *Gov. Cattle* (1627) 177 Raze him with a crooked launcer, from the heele to the toe. 1611 FLORIO, *Lanciatore*, a launcer 1614 T. WHITE *Martyrd St George* C b, The Pincers, Lancers, Hunger, Thirst did tyre His holy bodie. a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629–30) 39 They see him whetting his lancer to cut the throat of the disease 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 Another [Farriers Instrument] with a sharp point, called a Lancer.

La·ncer[2] (lɑ nsəɪ) Forms: 6 **lancere,** 6–7 **launcier,** 6–8 **lancier,** 7 **lanceer(e, launceer, launcer,** 7– **lancer.** [a or ad. F. *lancier*, f *lance* LANCE *sb.*[1] Cf. late L. *lanceārius* or *lanciārius*]

1. A (cavalry) soldier armed with a lance; now only, a soldier belonging to one of certain regiments officially called Lancers.

In the British army there are now six regiments of Lancers, the 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 17th, and 21st. They are armed with carbine (formerly sword) and pistol as well as lance.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt Tamburl.* I. ii F 5 b, Backt by stout Lanceres of Germany. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit* IX xiii. § 107 740 In his Company were not aboue fifteene Lanciers. 1611 FLORIO, *Lanciere*, a launcier 1648 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 263 Collonal Thornhaugh was slaine, being ran into the body, and thigh, and head, by the enemies Launcers. 1712 *Perquisite Monger* 14 Invested with the Command of a Regiment of Horse and a Troop of Lanciers. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I 159 The lancer is to have his lance near the right foot. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 362 The lancer has sword and pistol besides his lance.

transf. a 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 177 The heron mounted doth appear On his own Peg'sus a lanceer.

2. *pl.* The name of a species of quadrille. Also the music proper to this dance.

1862 *Athenæum* 25 Jan. 111 The 'Lancers', now so fashionable, was introduced by Laborde in 1836. 1868 B. HARTE *Arctic Vision*, Trip it all ye merry dancers In the airiest of lancers. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* i, As she whirls by in the Valse, or glides in front of them in the Lancers.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *lancer-braiding*, *-cap*, *-regiment*; also *lancer-like* adj.

1897 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 6/4 Bolero white cloth is arranged under the *lancer braiding 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* iii. (1855) 45 The *lancer cap and green habit of the Honourable Juliana Beningfield! 1892 E REEVES *Homeward Bound* 248 Making . quadrille and *lancer like figures with sudden turns on the toes. 1868 *Regul & Ord. Army* ¶ 1146 In a *lancer Regiment, the Men who collected the lances, are to be marched to the baggage waggons.

Lancet (lɑ·nsėt). Forms: 5 **lan-, lawncette, lawnset,** 6 **launcette,** 6–8 **launcet,** 6– **lancet.** [ad OF. F. *lancette*, dim. of *lance* LANCE *sb.*[1] Cf. It. *lancetta.*]

†**1. a.** ? A small lance, a dart. **b.** In whale-fishery = LANCE *sb*[1] 2. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Siege Rouen* in *Archæologia* XXI. 52 And also lawnsetys were leyde on hey, For to schete both ferre an ney 1752 BOND in *Phil Trans* XLVII 430 Which the fishers observing, row up and dispatch the whale with long lancets.

2 A surgical instrument of various forms usually with two edges and a point like a lance, used for bleeding, opening abscesses, etc.

c 1440 [see LANCENT] 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 86 He dyd his vysage to be kutte wyth a knyf and lancettis endlong and overthwart. 1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Lancet, an instrument, *lancette* 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg* (1586) 64 Cut the Scrophule with a sharpe instrument, as with a launcet. 1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 18 Without question each Surgeons Mate knoweth a Launcet as well as myself. 1665 BOYLE *Occas Refl.* II iv, And calls for a Lancet, rather than a Julep 1775 SHERIDAN *St Patr Day* I. i, Such an arm for a bandage, veins that seemed to invite the Lancet 1837 W IRVING *Capt Bonneville* III 146 When they underwent the operation of the lancet, the doctor's wife and another lady were present. 1856 DRUITT *Surgeon's Vade mecum* 631 The operator pushes the lancet obliquely into the vein.

b. *Ent* (See quot)

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* III 362 *Scalpella* (the Lancets), a pair of instruments usually more slender than the Cultelli, which probably enter the veins or sap vessels, and together with them form a tube for suction

3. Short for *lancet-arch*, *-light*, *-window*.

1848 B WEBB *Continent Ecclesiol* 45 Two stages of tall Pointed arches, and a huge lancet within each. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F* 622 Greenish glimmerings through the lancets. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I 296 Some gable-end with its lofty lancets shows the noble scale of the ancient church.

4. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *lancet edge*, †*-ichthyodont*, *lancet shaped* adj; **lancet-fish,** the doctor-fish (*Acanthurus*), †**lancet-loupe,** a loophole for throwing darts (cf. 1 a).

1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 52 A side filister having a second point or *lancet edge to cut the fibres across as the work proceeds. 1840 MUDIE *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* (1849) 303 *Acanthurus*, *Lancet-fishes, have a strong spine on each side of the tail, as sharp as a lancet, with which they inflict severe wounds 1708 *Phil. Trans* XXVI 78 The *Lancet or Mucronated Ichthyodont 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX Cc j, The Troyans through their *laun cet loupes their whirling darts do thick bestowe. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi (ed. 4) 232 Certain *lancet-shaped bodies

b. *Arch*, as **lancet arch,** one with an acutely-pointed head resembling the blade of a lancet; **lancet window,** a high and narrow window terminating in a lancet arch; similarly, *lancet Gothic*, *lancet light*, *lancet style*.

1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract Build.* 587 *Lancet-arch. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit* 50 Lancet arches have a radius longer than the breadth of the arch 1836 *Gentl Mag.* Feb. 164/2 A chapel .. The style is the *lancet Gothic. 1874 PARKER *Goth Archit* I. iv. 131 In the transept of Salisbury Cathedral is a good example of a window of four *lancet-lights 1849 FREEMAN *Archit* 352 The details lose the great distinctness of the *Lancet style. 1781 J WARTON *Kiddington* (1783) 17 Mouldings of *lancet windows 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann. Q Neighb* II. (1878) 20 The dusky light that came through a small lancet window.

Hence **Lanceteer,** one who uses a lancet; a surgeon. **Lanceted** *a*, (of a window) having a lancet arch; (of a church) having lancet-windows.

1824 *Examiner* 8/2 A person named Mort–r, a lanceteer, residing in the same place 1855 WHEWELL in Mrs S. Douglas *Life* (1881) 562 Where, rich-glowing, the light streams through the lanceted window 1864 CROWDY *Ch. Choirmaster* 27 A little lancetted church.

Lancewood (lɑ·nsˌwud). [f. LANCE *sb.*[1] + WOOD *sb*] **a.** A tough elastic wood imported chiefly from the West Indies, used for carriage-shafts, fishing-rods, cabinet-work, etc Also, a fishing-rod made of this wood. **b** A tree yielding this wood; the best known are *Duguetia quitarensis* from Cuba and Guiana and *Oxandra virgata* from Jamaica.

'The name in Australia is given to *Backhousia myrtifolia* and in New Zealand to *Panax crassifolium*' (Morris *Austral Eng* 1898).

1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I 118 The Lancewood grows strait like our young Ashes; it is very hard, tough and heavy. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 177 The aculeated *Lycium* or Lance-wood. This shrub is common in most parts of the island. 1858 O. W HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* (1883) 221 He sent for lancewood to make the thills. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 160/2 The very best ash. is greatly inferior to lance-wood both in strength and elasticity. 1895 *Outing* (U S) XXVI 376/1 We put the little lancewoods together and started out

Lanch, obs. form of LAUNCH *sb* and *v.*

†**Lanchara.** *Obs.* Also 7 **lanchare,** 9 LANTCHA. [a. Pg. *lanchara*, ad. Malay *lancharan* (Kinkert), f. *lanchār* quick, nimble.] 'A kind of small vessel often mentioned in the Portuguese histories of the 16th and 17th centuries' (Yule).

1633 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 27 These things being laden aboard a Lanchara with oars. *Ibid.* vii. 18 Five Lanchares.

Lanchet: see Landshard.

† **Lanciferous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—°. [f. med.L. *lancifer* (f. *lancea* lance + -(*i*)*fer* bearing) + -ous.] Bearing a lance.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1676 in Coles.

Lanciform (la·nsifǭɹm), *a.* [f. Lance *sb.* + -(i)form.] Lance or lancet-shaped.

1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 27 July 102 These humble buildings have sometimes no east window at all: at other times only a single narrow lanciform light.

Lancinate (la·nsinēɪt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *lancināt-*, ppl. stem of *lancināre* to rend, tear to pieces (rendered 'to strike, thrust through' in Cooper *Thesaurus* 1565).] *trans.* To pierce, tear.

1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 91 Blacke hel-mettal..to excoriat and lancinate a deuil. 1623 Cockeram, *Lancinate*, to thrust through. 1876 *Overmatched* I. vii. 117 How had she lancinated the wound, already, as she could see, quick and bleeding!

Lancinating (la·nsinēɪtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ing².] Chiefly of pain: Acute, darting, piercing.

1762 R. Guy *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 77 She complained of frequent lancinating Pains. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 39 The pain is lancinating. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 473 A burning and lancinating sensation. 1861 F. H. Ramadge *Curabil. Consumption* 71 Lancinating pains shooting in the direction of the ear.

fig. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 147 He inflicts, without mercy, the most ingenious, home directed and most lancinating cuts. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 3/2 Simplicity in recounting his own exploits excuses lancinating criticisms about other people.

Lancination (lansinēɪ·ʃən). [as if ad. L. **lancinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lancināre* to Lancinate.] The action of lancinating; cutting, lancing.

1630 Donne *Serm.* xiii. 132 Every Sin is an Incision of the Soule, a Lancination, a Phlebotomy. *a*1670 Hacket *Cent. Serm.* 241 He took upon him to cure us..by cutting and lancination.

b. *transf.* A cutting *into*, an indentation.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. v. xii. 164 Undoubtedly Judah his portion made many incisures and lancinations into the Tribe of Simeon, hindering the entireness thereof.

c. *fig.* Piercing pain, acute agony.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Exhortation § 15 With what affections and lancinations of spirit, with what effusions of love, Jesus prayed. 1669 *Addr. Hopeful Young Gentry* 62 [Love] breaks in upon you withal the noise, tumult and lancination of distracted passions.

Lancing (la·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Lance *v.* + -ing¹.]

1. The action of the vb. Lance in various senses; e.g. †**a.** Launching (of boats). †**b.** Piercing, pricking. **c.** Cutting with a lancet.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xxi. ii, Thenne there was launcynge of grete botes and smal. 1592 Davies *Immort. Soul* II. vii. (1714) 28 The cruel Lancing of the knotty Gout. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 202 You make with it [syllogisme] a wholesome and delightful lancing. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Introd., Wks. 1851 IV. 140 The launcing of that old apostemated error. 1655 Wood *Life* 17 Dec., Which caused a swelling in his cheek..and that a lancing thereof, which made him unfit to appeare in public. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 105 God forbids his people this funeral rite of cutting and lancing because abused to Demon-idolatrie.

attrib. 1530 Palsgr. 604/2, I launce a sore, as a cyrurgien dothe with a launsyng yron. 1859 Sala *Gas-light & D.* x. 119 He has curiously a dominant passion for leaping, darting the lancing pole..and other feats of strength and agility.

2. Acting as a lancer.

1838–9 Thackeray *Major Gahagan* iii, A ball..put a stop to his lancing.

Lancing (la·nsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Lance *v.* + -ing².] That lances: **a.** Darting forward; *fig.* ? bold, dashing. **b.** Of a ship: Launching, putting forth. **c.** Cutting, piercing.

1573 L. Lloid *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 6 b, Hercules..hearde the offers of these two launcing Ladies. 1635 Person *Varieties* I. 12 The Comets, and these lancing Dragons, and falling Stars, &c...we visibly see. 1647 Stanley *Preti's Oronta* (1650) 5 Along the shore the wretched mothers stray ..The lancing ships beholding from on high. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 695 When the launcing knife requires his hands. 1756 Mounsey in *Phil. Trans.* L. 20 But the scene soon began again with lancing pain in the left eye.

Land (lænd), *sb.* Forms: 1– land; also 1, 3–5, 7 lond, 4–6 londe, 4–7 lande, (3 loande, 4 loond, lont, 5 lonnde, lannde), 8–9 *Sc.* lan, lan'. [Com. Teut.: OE. *land*, *lond* str. neut. = OFris. *land*, *lond*, OS. (Du., LG.) *land*, OHG. *lant* (MHG. *lant*, *land-*, mod.G. *land*), ON. (Sw., Da.) and Goth. *land*:—OTeut. **lando^m*, cogn. w. OCeltic **landā* fem. (Irish *land*, *lann* enclosure, Welsh *llan* enclosure, church, Cornish *lan*, Breton *lann* heath), whence the F. *lande*, heath, moor. The pre-Teut. **londh-* is not evidenced in the other Aryan langs., but an ablaut-variant **lendh-* appears in OSl. *lędina* heath, desert (Russian ляда, лядина), and in MSw., mod.Sw. *linda* waste or fallow land.]

I. The simple word.

1. The solid portion of the earth's surface, as opposed to *sea*, *water*. Cf. *firm land* (see Firm *a.* 8), Dry land. †*Occas.* classed as one of the 'elements' = Earth *sb.*¹ 14. Often in phr. *to land*, *on land* (cf. Aland), *by land* (in quot. 1841 *transf.*): also † *at land* = on land, ashore.

Beowulf 1623 Com þa to lande lidmanna helm swiðmod swymman. *c*900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. iii. (1890) 104 Seo is monigra folca ceapstow of londe & of sæ cumendra. *c*1205 Lay. 117 On Italige he com on lond. *c*1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 103 It hiled al ðis werldes drof, And fier, and walkne, and water, and lond. *c*1300 *Havelok* 721 Fro londe woren he bote a mile. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 322 Þe barres of vche a bonk ful bigly me haldes, Þat I may lachche no lont. *c*1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 266 Nouþer suld werri bi lond, no in water bi schip. *c*1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's Prol.* 29 Ye seken lond and see for yowre wynnynges. *c*1400 Maundev. (1839) i. 6 He may go by many Weyes, bothe on See and Londe. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 13 It is most pleasaunte rowynge nere the land, and walkynge nere the sea. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ii. 7 To hunt out perilles..By sea by land, where so they may be mett. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. xi. 107 We feele greater heat at land then at sea. *Ibid.* III. ii. 118 It behooves vs now to treate of the three elements, aire, water and land. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 122, I not doubt He came aliue to Land. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 337 His Omnipresence fills Land, Sea, and Aire. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xii. (1883) 82 They began to enterprise at land. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. viii, I fairly descry'd Land, whether an Island or a Continent, I could not tell. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* vii. xiii, And now, all in my own countree, I stood on the firm land! 1841 Fr. A. Kemble *Rec. Later Life* (1882) II. 142 At the beginning of railroad travelling, persons who preferred posting on the high road were said to go by land. 1849–50 Alison *Hist. Europe* VIII. 628 All the great defeats of France at land have come from England. 1855 Kingsley *Herew.* i. (1877) 44, I was never afraid..to speak my mind to them, by sea or land.

b. Nautical phrases. † *To take land*: to come to land; to land, go ashore. *Land to*: just within sight of land, when at sea. † *To raise land*: to sail with the land just within sight. *To lay the land*: to lose sight of land. † *To set (the) land*: to take the bearings of land. *Land ho!* a cry of sailors when first sighting land. *Land shut in* (see quot. 1753).

*c*1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 59 Whan þe kyng wist, þat þei had taken land. *c*1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi. 551 Quhill that..On vest half, toward Dunfermlyne, Tuk land. *a*1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xlii. 528 They..aryuyd at the porte of Marseyle there they toke londe. 1611 Cotgr., *Surgir*, to arriue, take land, goe ashore. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 One to the top to looke out for land, the man cries out Land to; which is iust so farre as a kenning, or a man may see the land. And to lay a land is to saile from it iust so farre as you can see it. 1633 T. James *Voy.* 28 We hull'd off, North North-East, but still raised land. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 21 When we set Land, some this, some that do guess. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Land shut in*, at sea..When another point of land hinders the sight of that which a ship came from, then they say the land is shut in..*Setting the Land*, at sea, is observing by the compass how it bears. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Terre qui fuit*, double-land, or land shut in behind a cape or promontory. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* iv. 8 A man on the forecastle called out 'Land ho!'

c. Phr. *How the land lies*: primarily *Naut.* (see quot. *a*1700); now chiefly *fig.* = what is the state of affairs.

*a*1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *How lies the Land?* How stands the Reckoning? 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. vii. (Rtldg.) 14 Several gentlemen..had a mind to feel how the land lay. 1870 Miss Bridgman *Ro. Lynne* I. vii. 99 Uncle Charles's eyes had discovered how the land lay as regarded Rose and himself.

†**d.** A tract of land. Also *transf.* of ice. *Obs.*

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. x. 153 There is a straight and a long and stretched out land on eyther side. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* To Rdr., A large Bay or inlet of the Sea,..entering in betwixt two lands. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 139 Captain Luke Fox in his North-West Discoveries..complained fearfully of the fast Lands of Ice upon those Coasts.

2. Ground or soil, esp. as having a particular use or particular properties. Often with defining word, as *arable land*, *corn-land*, *plough land*, *stubble land*.

*c*825 *Vesp. Psalter* cvii. 37 And seowun lond & plantadon wingeardas. *a*1050 *Liber Scintill.* x. (1889) 51 Færlic & swiðlic storm on hryre landu [L. *arva*] forhwyrfð. *c*1050 *Supp. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 177/11 *Seges*, gesawen æcer *vel* land. *c*1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 3, Lond weleerid and weldungid. *c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 8 Tilynge is vs to write of euery londe. *c*1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 796 *Hec bovata*, a hoxgangyn lond..*Hec virgata*, a eryd lond. *Hic selis*, a ryggyd lond. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 64 While the Plowman neer at hand, Whistles ore the Furrow'd Land. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 605 And from the marshy Land Salt Herbage for the fodd'ring Rack provide. 1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Mushroom*, They are never found but on burnt lands. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 283 In England, the land is rich, but coarse. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* v. 8 Loading with loathsome rottenness the land. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 593 The land to a great extent round his pleasure grounds was in his own hands. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 616 The conversation was almost exclusively confined to the topics of steam-boats,..black-land, red-land, bottom-land, timber-land (etc.).

†**b.** *poet.* Ground in various senses. *Obs.*

*a*1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 203 (Gr.) Inc is..wilde deor on geweald gesealde & lifigende, ða ðe land tredað. 14.. *Fencing w. Two Handed Sword* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 309 Fresly smyte thy strokis by dene. And hold wel thy lond that hyt may be sene. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. vii. 7 Her selfe uppon the land She did prostrate. 1716 Pope *Iliad* VII. 18 He..roll'd, with Limbs relax'd, along the Land.

3. A part of the earth's surface marked off by natural or political boundaries or considered as an integral section of the globe; a country, territory. Also put for the people of a country.

(Sometimes defined by a phrase containing the name of the country or stating one of its prominent characteristics or products, as *the land of Egypt*, *the land of the midnight sun*, *the land of the chrysanthemum*, etc. Cf. b and c.)

*c*725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1995 *Territorium*, lond. *a*900 *O.E. Chron.* an. 787 (Parker MS.) Þæt wæron þa ærestan scipu Deniscra monna þe Angel cynnes lond gesohton. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 197 Þonne is seo cirice on Campania þæs landes gemæro. 1154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1132 (Laud MS.) Ðis gear com Henri king to þis land. *c*1205 Lay. 1244 Albion hatte þat lond. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 10154 He sende to alle þe bissopes of [þ]is lond is sonde. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 3766 Þis esau.. Oute o þe land did iacob chace. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 936 In Iudy londe. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxi. 33 Abymalech..and Phicol..turneden agen into the loond of Palestynes. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 13932, I haue faryn out of fere lannd my fader to seche. 14.. *Sir Beues* 2327 (MS. M.) All the lond after hem drowge Armyd with good harnes inouge. 14.. *Tyal Gent & Husb.* in *Reliq. Ant.*, etc. (Arb.) 148 God left neuer lande yet vnpunished which agaynst his worde made resistence. *c*1450 *Merlin* 26 Vortiger..often tyme faught so with them that he drof hem oute of hys londe. 1535 Coverdale *Exod.* iii. 8 To carye them out of that londe, in to a good and wyde londe, euen in to a londe that floweth with mylke and hony. 1611 Bible *Josh.* ii. 1 Go, view the land, euen Iericho. — *Isa.* ix. 1 When at the first he lightly afflicted the land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali. 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativity* 221 He feels from Juda's Land The dredded Infants hand. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* VII. 148 These Answers in the silent Night receiv'd The King himself divulg'd, the Land believ'd. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 51 Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates, and men decay. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell* v. xv, He made songs for all the land Sweet both to feel and understand. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 279 In our own land, the national wealth has, during at least six centuries, been almost uninterruptedly increasing.

fig. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 439 Her bare brest, the heart of all her land. 1595 — *John* iv. ii. 245 In the body of this fleshly Land, This kingdome, this Confine of blood, and breathe.

b. Phrases. *Law of the land* († *land's law*: see Land-law 1): see Law *sb.*¹ *Land of promise* († *promission*, † *repromission*, † *behest*), *promised land*: see Promise *sb.*, etc. *Land of cakes* (Sc.): see Cake *sb.* 1 b. See also Holy Land.

*c*1300 [see Behest *sb.* 1]. *c*1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 Þe land of repromission, þat men callez þe Haly Land. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 1612 Duke Iosue..Ledynge the Isrehelytes to the lande of promyssyon. *c*1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xxiv. 271 The Lowlanders call their part of the Country the Land of Cakes. *a*1846 J. Imlah *Song*, *Land o' Cakes*, An' fill ye up and toast the cup, The land o' cakes for ever.

c. *fig.* Realm, domain. *Land of the leal* (Sc.): the realm of the blessed departed, heaven. *Land of the living*: the present life. *In the land of the living* (a Hebraism): alive. *Land of Nod*: see Nod.

*c*825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxiv. 9 In londe lifgendra. *c*1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Þis world þat is icleopet lond of unlicnesse. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 637/22 Ye shal not with outen Strif fro this world passe to þe lond of lyf. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xi. 19 Let vs cut him off from the land of the liuing. 1671 Milton *Samson* 99 As in the land of darkness yet in light, To live a life half dead, a living death. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 313 In the Land of Nature we are often out of our Knowledge. 1798 Lady Nairne *Song*, *The Land of the Leal*, I'm wearin' awa', John,..To the land o' the leal. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. Introd. 116 You'd better have sent out Jedidiah Buxton if he is still in the land of the living. 1819 J. Hodgson in Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 223, I was frequently travelling in the Land of Nod. 1836 Irving *Astoria* I. 129 They dug a grave..in which they deposited the corpse, with a biscuit..and a small quantity of tobacco, as provisions for its journey in the land of spirits. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 10 There are unseen lands of knowledge and truth beyond the present.

†**d.** In ME. poetry used vaguely in certain expletive phrases: *on* or *in land*, *to come to land*. Cf. similar uses of Town. *Obs.*

*c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 To eni monne þet is on londe. *c*1300 *Harrow. Hell* 46 Þritti winter and þridde half ger, Haui woned in londe her. *c*1320 *Cast. Love* 551 Maken I chulle Pees to londe come, And sauen al þe folk in londe. *c*1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2793 Welawo to longe y lyue in londe. *c*1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 176 His steede..gooth an Ambil in the way Ful softely and rounde In londe.

¶ **e.** *U.S.* Substituted euphemistically for Lord, in phrases *the land knows*, *Good land!*

1849 Miss Warner *Wide wide World* xiv, 'But what are they called turnpikes for?' 'The land knows—I don't'. 1889 'Mark Twain' *Yankee Crt. K. Arthur* xi. 110 Good land! a man can't keep his functions regular on spring chickens thirteen hundred years old.

4. Ground or territory as owned by a person or viewed as public or private property; landed property. (*Common*, *concealed*, *copyhold*, *debatable*, *demesne*, *fabric*, *fiscal land* or *lands*: see the defining words. Also Bond-land, Crown-land 1.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Þa teoþan sceattas..ge on lande, ge on oþrum þingum. *c*1205 Lay. 3914 His lond he huld half ger. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 4033 To dele þair landes þam betuix þat aiþer might þam ald wit his. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 295 Laborers that haue no lond to liuen on bote heore honden. *c*1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 579 Worthy to been stywardes of rente and lond Of any lord that is in Engelond. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvii. (Percy Soc.) 72 Borne to great land, treasure, and substaunce. 1587 Lady Stafford in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 209 They have recovered their land, with the Arrerages. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 113 This fellow might be in's time a great buyer of Land. 1611 Bible *2 Kings* viii. 3 She went foorth to crie vnto the king for her house, and for her land. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 1 A convenient house with a hundred acres of land adjoining to it. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 142 He had no intention of depriving the English colonists of their land. 1898 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 12 Some one will say that he is beyond question rich, who owns a great deal of land.

b. *pl.* Territorial possessions. † Also *rarely* in sing., a piece of landed property, an estate in land.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 192 Feower land he forȝeaf forð In mid him sel·reodigum to andfencge and to ælmes-dædum. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1843 Ðor him wolde an lond kinge emor. c1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 163 Þouh man haue muche katel As londes, rentes, and oþer god. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 86 [He] became .. riche . and purchased londes and possessiones. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 423 b *note*, John Frederick demaundeth his landes and dignities. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 9 All the Temporall Lands which men deuout By Testament haue giuen to the Church. a1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 143 Who should have your Lands but your heirs? 1787 BURNS *Poems* (1809) II. 101 *note*, The Earl gave him a four merk land near the castle. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 135 All his messuages, lands, and tenements. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 84 Considering this grievance more tolerable than .. the loss of the public lands. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 130 Their lands had been divided by Cromwell among his followers.

c *Law.* (See quots.)

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 4 Land in the legall signification comprehendeth any ground, soile or earth whatsoeuer, as meadowes, pastures, woods, moores, waters marishes, furses and heath, .. It legally includeth also all castles, houses, and other buildings. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 18 Land hath also, in its legal signification, an indefinite extent, upwards as well as downwards. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 300/1 Land in its most restricted legal signification is confined to arable ground. .. In its more wide legal signification land extends also to meadow, pasture, woods, moors, waters, &c.

† **5.** The country, as opposed to *the town*. *On* (*in*, † *Sc. to*) *land*: in the country; also, into the country; hence, to distant parts. *Obs.*

c900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xx [xxviii.] (1890) 246 Byriȝ & lond & ceastre & tunas & hus. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 234 *Ruri*, on lande. c1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 702 A poure person dwellynge vpon lond. — *Nun's Pr. T.* 4069 Swich a ioye was it to here hem synge, . In sweete accord, My lief is faren in londe. ?a1400 *Plowman's T.* 1138 Thou livest in londe, as a lorell. 1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 11/2 Ande at þis be done als wele in borowis as to lande throu al þe realme. c1470 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 123 [He] dytis all the pure men up-on-land. 1491 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 226/2 The aulde statutis and ordinances maid of before baith to burghe and to lande. 1513–75–1818 [see BURGH b]. a1800 *Jock the Leg* in Child *Ballads* (1894) V. 128 In brough or land.

6. Expanse of country of undefined extent; = COUNTRY 1 b. *rare* exc. with qualifying word, as *down-land*, HIGHLAND, LOWLAND, *mountain-land*, etc.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 130 Leaue your crispe channels, and on this greene Land Answere your summons. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 323 The Ouse, dividing the well-watered land, Now glitters in the sun, and now retires. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* III. 7 And sweet is all the land about, and all the flowers that blow.

7. One of the strips into which a corn-field, or a pasture-field that has been ploughed, is divided by water-furrows. Often taken as a measure of land-area and of length, of value varying according to local custom.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 58 Feith had first siȝte of hym .. And nolde nouȝt neighen hym by nyne londes lengthe. 1522 *Will* in *Market Harboro' Rec.* (1890) 211 A lond of barly next the whet lond. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 2 In Kente they haue other maner of plowes, .. some wyll tourne the sheldbredth at euery landes ende, and plowe all one waye. — *Surv.* 38 b, A furlong called Dale furlong ye whiche furlong conteyneth xxx landes and two heed landes. a1550 *Merry Jest Mylner Abyngton* 77 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 103 The mylners house is nere, Not the length of a lande. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Arepennem*, a measure of ground as much as our lande or halfe aker. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 To putt ewes into the Carre three weekes before Lady-day, allowing five ewes for a lande. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 21 To cut down one Land of Corn. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 137/1 Land, or Lond, or Launde, in some places called a Loone, it is as much as two large Buts. 1767 *Cries of Blood* 7 He went down Campden field . about a land's length. 1786 *The Har'st Rig* xxv. (1801) 12 O' Gath'rers next, unruly bands Do spread themsel's athwart the Lands. 1791 COWPER *Retirement* 421 Green balks and furrowed lands. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 83 The produce of one land or ridge of each crop. 1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 114, I made a sort of land with the plough, and made it pretty level at top. 1861 *Times* 4 Oct. 7/4 Fields laid out in six-yard lands with deep water furrows for the sake of drainage.

8. *Sc.* A building divided into flats or tenements for different households, each tenement being called a 'house'.

1456 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 111 A land liand of this side the Hau. 1457 *Ibid.* 116 A land was his fadeiris liand in the burgh Peblis. 1466 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 26 He conquest a lande within your saide burgh. 1482 *Act. Audit.* (1839) 107/2 Diuerss housis .. lying in the brugh of Edinburgh, on þe north side of þe strete .. betuix þe land of Johne patonsone & þe land of Nicol spedy on þe est & west partes. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 490/2 The annuellar hauand the grownd annuell vpone ony brint land quhilk is or beis reparellit. 1753 W. MAITLAND *Hist. Edin.* II. 140 The Buildings here, elsewhere called Houses, are denominated Lands. 1776 E. TOPHAM *Lett. Edin.* 27 These buildings are divided by extremely thick partition walls, into large houses, which are called lands, and each story of a land is called a house. Every land has a common staircase. 1780 ARNOT *Hist. Edin.* II. i. (1816) 183 The houses were piled to an enormous height, some of them amounting to twelve stories. These were called lands. c1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 68, I showed him down stairs; and just as he turned the corner of the next land, a man came rushing violently by him. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* I. 308 The 'land', or block of buildings in which it was placed, formed one side of a little street. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 117, I remember an old 'land' in the High Street of Edinburgh. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 238 A certain frail old gentlewoman .. who dwelt in the top of a tall land on a strait close.

9. Technical uses. **a.** [*transf.* from 7.] The space between the grooves of a rifle bore; also, the space between the furrows of a mill-stone. **b** In a steam-engine, 'the unperforated portion of the face-plate of a slide-valve' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). **c.** 'The lap of the strakes in a clincher-built boat. Also called *landing*' (*Ibid.*).

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 202 These furrows and belts [in the bore of a cannon], technically called *lands*. 1857 SIR P. DE COLQUHOUN *Compan. Oarsman's Guide* 28 The *lans* are where one straik overlaps another. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 15 June, Some of the 'lands' being slightly injured, as might .. have been expected with so delicate a system of rifling. 1881 *Metal World* No. 9. 131 The circular or angular lands and furrows [of a mill stone].

II. Attributive uses and Combinations.

10. General relations. **a.** simple attrib., as *land-belt*, *boom*, † *-cape*, *-crescent*, *-development*, *-estate*, † *-ground*, *-labour*, *mass*, † *-people*, *price*, *-rent*, *-revenue*, *-sculpture*, *-security*, *-spit*, *-strip*, *-tenant*, *-tenure*, *-wave*, *-wealth*.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 78, I am obliged to follow the tortuous *land-belt. 1891 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* (1892) 288 There was some rumour of a Napa *land-boom. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Landcape, an end of land that stretcheth further into the Sea then other parts of the Continent thereabouts. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 48 The land crescent that forms the bay. 1895 *Law Times* 13 July 254 If the Company is a *Land-development one. 1690 *Mor. Ess. relat. Pres. Times* III. 41 The Enjoyment of *Land Estates. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 4 *Longground by pool or riuer. 1770 BURKE *Let.* 14 Aug., Condemned to *Land Labour at the last Assizes for this County. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. i. 16 The probable extension of the *land masses of Greenland to the Far North. 1881 JUDD *Volcanoes* 287 The land-masses of the globe. c1440 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* xxxvii. 91 The londe-pepill that crystyn shold be. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 498/2 Immigrants were pouring into the state, and land-prices were rising. 1706 in *Arbuthnot's Misc. Wks.* (1751) II. 192 Paying high Interest for Money, which *Land-rents cannot discharge. 1733 SWIFT *Reasons agst. Settling Tithe of Hemp*, etc. Wks. 1761 III. 313 The land rents of Ireland are computed to about two millions. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2472/4 The Office of Receiver of the *Land-Revenues for the Counties of Suffolk and Cambridge. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Proc. Parl.* 15/2 Land revenues to the amount of 191,042*l.* 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VII. 922 A chief element in the progress of *land-sculpture, is geological structure. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 17 The *Land Security was so uncertain and bad, and it was so troublesome and chargeable getting their Moneys again when they had occasion to use it. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 182 Two *landspits and three bays are ignored by Van de Velde. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 10 To that *land-strip waters wash. 1543 tr. *Act 14 Edw. III*, stat. 1 c. 3 The heyres executours, and *lande tenauntes of suche ministers and receyuours. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, Land tenent. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* I. i. § 1. 2 The main features of *land tenure. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* 35 Gentle ridges .. not unlike the wrinkles or *land waves behind S. Paul de Loanda. 1845 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 343 *note*, So as to lessen the difference in *land-wealth.

b. objective and objective genitive, as *land-buyer*, *-catcher*, *-ditching*, *-hirer*, *-hunter*, *-monger*, *-monopolist*, *-nationalization*, *-nationalizer*, *-occupier*, *-proprietor*, *-rolle*, † *-tilie*, *-tiller*, *-tilling*, *land devouring*, *-eating*, *-scourging*, *tilling*, *visiting* adjs.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 209 A ledere of louedayes and a *lond biggere. 1598 R. BERNARD *Terence*, *Heayt.* III. v, They .. are no great land-biers. a1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* V. ii, Thou most reverent *land-catcher. 1641 VICARS *God in Mount* 12 These and such like *Land devouring enormities. 1806–7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 116 *Land-ditching is done at different prices. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xl. (1884) 315 Walberswick is a decayed port, a victim of the *land-eating sea. 1552 HULOET, *Lande hyrer, *redemptor*. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) June 172 Four or five rough-looking men—evidently *land-hunters. 1647 HARVEY *Schola Cordis* VII. 7 The greedy landmunger. 1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 21 The persecutions of the settlers were carried on by the Governor and his .. land monopolists. 1882 A. R. WALLACE (*title*) *Land Nationalization. Its necessity and its aims. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 3/1 One point .. will .. be seized upon by the *land nationalizers. 1576 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 10 § 10 All the Inhabitants and *Land-occupiers within the whole Isle. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 135 The relation between land-owner and land-occupier has undergone an unkindly alteration. 1815 L. SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 172 The *land proprietor does not get more than three per cent. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Land-roller*, one for leveling ground and mashing clods in getting land into tilth for crops. 1641 VICARS *God in Mount* 48 Such a *Land-scourging rod. c1205 LAY. 14847 We scullen .. wurðen mid hõe wið þa *lond tilien. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. iii. (Skeat) l. 32 Than good *lond tillers ginne shape for the erthe .. to bringe forth more corn. c1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 804/34 *Hic cultor*, a londtyllere. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 555 The interests of the landowner and the land-tiller became antagonistic. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 528 Donge of fowlis is ful necessary To *londtiling. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 140 Ȝe ben wastours .. that deuouren That leel *land-tylynge men leelliche byswynken. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107/2 Jumping and *land-visiting fishes.

c. instrumental, as *land-penned*, *sheltered*, *surrounded* adjs.: similative, as *land-like* adj.

1804 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 470 This [the green on the water], though occasioned by the impurity of the nigh shore, .. forms a home scene; it is warm and *landlike. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ciii. 56 We steer'd her toward a crimson cloud That landlike slept along the deep. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 453/1 *Land-penned rivers. 1883 MOLONEY *W. African Fisheries* (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 27 Grassy banks of *land-sheltered waters. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 479 *Land-surrounded waves.

11. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.*, with the sense: Belonging or attached to, or characteristic of, the land; living, situated, taking place, or performed upon land (as opposed to *water* or *sea*); terrestrial: as in *land-admiral*, *-army*, *-battery*, *-battle*, *-communication*, *-company*, *-engine*, *-fight*, *-form*, *-gods*, *-gunner*, † *-herd*, *-journey*, *-life*, *-monster*, *-passage*, *pilot*, *-plant*, *-prospect*, *-siren*, *-soldier*, *-spout*, *-trade*, *-travel*, *-wages*, *-war*, *warfare*, etc.

1490 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 1 § 1 If any Capitain .. give them not their full Wages .. except for Jackets for them that receive Landwages. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 278 The fields In which dame Cynthia her landheards fed. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. vi. (1636) 191 Impatient of land-life, they launcht againe into the water. 1625 *Querries agst. Dk. Buckhm.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 217 Admiral and General in the Fleet of the Sea, and Land-Army. 1625 PURCHAS (*title*) Purchas his Pilgrimes contayning a History of the World in Sea Voyages and Lande Trauells. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vi. 51, I intreated him for a commission and patent for a land company in Flanders. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 307 To find out that .. Would overtask the best Land-Pilots art. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 488 Their Land-voyage from Pekin to Goa. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Apr., I made Sir G. Carteret merry with telling him how many Land admirals we are to have this year. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* To Rdr., A most useful Instrument for all Land and Sea Gunners. 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Bro.* III. Wks. 1721 I. 44 Curse on these land syrens! 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3023/3 They are to be provided for in their way as Land-Soldiers are in their march. 1695 PRIOR *Taking Namur* 86 The water-nymphs are too unkind To Villeroy; are the land-nymphs so? 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 289 Anchoring at sea, remote from all land-prospect. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 395 The nature .. of these land spouts. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* p. vi, Roads for land-communication and carriage. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 316 Of the lords of the Admiralty, three of the sea officers, and one of the land lords, were efficient officers. 1822 *Specif. Brunel's Patent* No. 4683. 3 The common governor usually applied to land engines cannot act regularly at sea. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 335 Being exposed to the fire of the land-batteries as well as of the shipping. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxii. X. 665 If the preparations for land-warfare were thus stupendous, those for sea-warfare were fully equal if not superior. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 300 The foliage of land-plants. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* I. 169 All the Water-plants that are here dealt with are undoubtedly descended from land forms.

b. Prefixed to names of animals to indicate that they are terrestrial in their habits, and esp. to distinguish them from aquatic animals of the same name, as *land-animal*, *-beast*, *-bird*, † *-cormorant*, *-dog*, † *-dove*, *-dragon*, † *-eft*, *-fowl*, *-mammifera*, *-mouse*, *-mollusca* (hence *land-molluscan* adj.), † *-pullen*, *-reptile*, *-scorpion*, *-spaniel* (also fig.), *-toad*; **land-beetle**, a terrestrial predatory beetle, one of the group *Geadephaga*; **land-bug**, a bug of the group *Geocores*; **land chelonian**, a tortoise; **land-cod**, a kind of catfish, the mathemeg, *Amiurus borealis* (Cent. Dict.); **land crocodile**, † (*a*) ?meant to designate the CAYMAN; (*b*) the sand-monitor, *Psammosaurus arenarius* (Cent. Dict.); **land-leech**, a leech of the genus *Hæmodipsa*, abounding in Ceylon; **land-lobster**, † **-martin** (see quots.), **land-otter**, 'any ordinary otter of the subfamily *Lutrinæ*, inhabiting rivers and lakes, as distinguished from the sea-otter, *Enhydris marina*' (Cent. Dict.); **land-pike**, = HELL-BENDER 1; **land shell**, a terrestrial mollusk or its shell; **land-slater**, a terrestrial isopod crustacean, a wood-louse; **land-snail**, a snail of the family *Helicidæ*; **land-sole**, the common red slug, *Arion rufus*; **land-tortoise**, **-turtle**, any tortoise or turtle of terrestrial habits; † **land-urchin**, the hedgehog; † **land-winkle**, a snail.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1692) 62 So necessary is it [air] for us and other *Land-Animals. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 217 Besides these mischievous land-animals, the sea .. is infested with great numbers of alligators. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 191 Let vs returne now to discourse of other liuing creatures, and first of *land-beasts. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 888/1 This division into lobes occurs in most of the *land-beetles. 1570 *Order for Swans* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 959 The .. custome of this Realme .. dothe allow to every Owner of such ground .. to take one *Land-bird. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vii. 343 The sea-birds sang as they streamed out into the ocean, and the land-birds as they built among the boughs. c1865 *Circ. Sci.* (ed. Wylde) II. 184/1 The Geocores or *Land-bugs. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 249 The *Land Chelonians. a1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* IV. 4 *Land-Cormorants may Challeng them for food. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 159/2 He beareth Azure, the Bresilian *Land Crocodile, proper. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* IV. (1715) 69 Curs, Spaniels, Water-dogs, Bandogs, and *Land-dogs. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 319 Saw some Widgeons, and many *Land-Doves. 1894 MIVART in *Cosmopolitan* XVI. 344 The enormous .. land-dragons that lived by rapine. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvii. 49 The water-eft or newt is only the larva of the *land-eft. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 304 If *Land-Fowl gather towards the Water. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 302 Of all the plagues which beset the traveller in the rising grounds of Ceylon, the most detested are the *land leeches. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Aug. 2/1

Huge ; *land lobsters'—the 'robber crab' of the Pacific Islands. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol* I 96 The annihilation of certain genera of *land-mammifera. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Eng. Birds* 86 The *Land martin or Shore-bird: *Hirundo riparia*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 403 A certain wel, wherein there keep ordinarily *land mice. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 84 The *land molluscan fauna of Socotra. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Land-Pike*, a Creature in America, like the Fish of the same Name, but having Legs instead of Fins. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 507 Hens, and other *land pullen. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxviii 315, I narrowly escaped being bitten by a *land scorpion: this insect is of the size of a small cray-fish. 1853 *Zoologist* XI. 4127 In *land shells the locality would not be easily surpassed. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* v. 76 The air breathing mollusca, commonly called land shells. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 632 The *Land-slater (*Oniscus asellus*). 1789 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I 151 A *Land-Snail, incrusted over with fine Stoney Matter. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 168 The *land soles occasionally devour animal substances. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Eng. Dogs* § 2 (end) *Land spaniels. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 55 b, He would proue a good land-spaniel or setter for a hungry Courtier, to smell him out a thousand pound sute, for a hundred pound profit. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl* IV, Proceed seagull. Thus land spaniell, no man can say this is my fishe till he finde it in his nett. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 105 It is only the Rubeth, the *land toad, which has the property of sucking *Ibid.* VI 380 The *land tortoise will live in the water, and the sea turtle can be fed upon land. 1850 LYELL *and Visit U. S.* II. 293 In Mr Clark's garden were several land-tortoises *Testudo clausa*, Say). 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 109 We refresht our selves very well, both with *Land and Sea Turtles 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxiii. 163 The land-turtle of Surinam is not more than eighteen or twenty inches in length. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 973 The hedghoge, or *land urchin. 1601 — *Pliny* I. 218 Of the Viper, *Land-winkles or Snailes, and Lizards.

12. Special combinations. **land abutment**, the terminal pier at the landward end of a bridge; **land-agency**, the occupation or profession of a land-agent; **land-agent**, a steward or manager of landed property, also, an agent for the sale of land, an estate agent; **land-arch**, an arch or bridge which spans dry land; †**land-bat**, a measure of land of varying length; **land-berg** ? *nonce-wd.* (after *iceberg*), an 'ice-mountain' on land; **land-blink**, an atmospheric glow seen from a distance over snow-covered land in the arctic regions; †**land-board** ? *nonce-wd.* (after *seaboard*), the borders of a country; †**land-born** *a.*, native; **land-breast**, the whole frontage formed by the abutment and wing-walls or retaining walls of a bridge; **land-bred** *a*, brought up on land (as distinguished from on sea); also, native, indigenous; †**land-carrack**, (*a*) ? a coasting vessel; (*b*) = *land frigate*; **land-cast**, an orientation; **land-chain**, a surveyor's chain (Simmonds), †**land-coal**, coal transported by land **land-community**, joint or common ownership of land; **land-company**, a commercial company formed for the exploitation of land; **land-cook** *U. S*, one who 'cooks' land for the market, **land-dummier** *Austral.* (see DUMMY *v*); so **land-dummying**; †**land-evil**, (*a*) an epidemic; (*b*) ? the falling sickness, epilepsy; †**landfang**, holding-ground for an anchor, †**land-fast**, an attachment on the land for a vessel; †**land-feather**, a bay or inlet; †**land-fish**, (*a*) ? fresh-water fish, (*b*) a fish that lives on land; hence, an unnatural creature; †**land-frigate**, a harlot, strumpet; **land-fyrd** *OE.* and *Hist*, the land force; †**land-good** [ad. Du. *landgoed*], a landed estate; **land-honour** (see HONOUR *sb.* 7); **land-horse**, the horse on the land-side of a plough; **land-hunger**, keen desire for the acquisition of land; hence **land-hungry** *a*; **land-ice**, ice attached to the shore, as distinguished from floe; †**land-ill**, an epidemic (cf. *land-evil*), **land-jobber**, one who makes a business of buying and selling land on speculation; so **land-jobbing**; **land-lead**, a navigable opening in the ice along the shore; †**land-leak**, ? a leak produced in a vessel before starting on a voyage; **land-looker** *U. S.* (see quot); †**land-lurch** *v*, to rob of land (see LURCH *v*); †**land-male**, 'a reserved rent charged upon a piece of land by the chief lord of the fee, or a subsequent mesne owner' (Wright *Provinc Dict* 1857); also attrib *land-male-book*, †**land-march**, territory bordering on another country; **land-marker**, 'a machine for laying out rows for planting' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); †**land-mate** (see quot.); †**land-mead**, a tract of meadow land; **land-mistress** = LANDLADY 1; †**land-neck**, an isthmus; †**land oath** (see quot.); **land-office** *U. S.* and *Colonial* (see quot. 1855); **land-packet** *U. S* (see quot.); **land-passage**, †(*a*) an isthmus; (*b*) passage by land; †**land-peerage** (see quot.); **land-pirate**, one who robs on land, a highwayman; †also, a literary pirate; **land-plaster**, 'rock-gypsum ground to a powder for use as a fertilizer' (*Cent. Dict.*); †**land-pole**, the pole or perch; **land-presser**, an apparatus for pressing down the soil; **land-province**, 'a province of the land distinct from others in the assemblage of plants or animals which it contains, or in their distribution' (Cassell, 1884); †**land-raker** (see *foot-land-raker*, s.v. FOOT *sb.* 35); **land-reeve**, -roll (see quots.); †**land-rush**, a landslip; **land sale**, (*a*) a sale of land; (*b*) applied *attrib.* to collieries which are worked on a small scale and from which coal is supplied only to the country round; *pl.* the coal so disposed of; **land-score**, *Hist*, a division of land [repr. OE. *landscoru*]; †**land-soot**, a tax on land formerly levied in some parishes for the maintenance of the church; **land-scrip** *U. S*, a negotiable certificate, issued by the U. S government or by corporate bodies holding donations of land therefrom, entitling the holder to the possession of certain portions of public land (Webster, 1864); **land-scurvy**, scurvy occurring on land, as amongst inmates of workhouses, armies, etc.; **land-sergeant** (see quot. 1893), also, the steward of an estate; **land-shark**, (*a*) one who makes a livelihood by preying upon seamen when ashore; (*b*) *rarely*, a land-grabber; **land-sick** *a*. (*a*) sick for the sight of land; (*b*) *Naut*, (of a ship) impeded in its movements by being close to land; **land-slide** *U.S* = LANDSLIP; also *fig* (cf. *avalanche*), †**land-speech**, a language, tongue, †**land-stall**, a staith or landing-place, †**land-stead** *a. Colonial*, provided with landed property, **land-steward**, one who manages a landed estate for the owner; **land-stone**, a stone turned up in digging; **land-stool**, ? *Sc.* = *landstall*, †**land-strait**, an isthmus; **land-stream**, a current in the sea due to river waters; †**land-strife**, strife with respect to land, agrarian contention; **land-swarmer**, app. a kind of rocket; **land-swell**, the roll of the water near the shore, **land-thief**, (*a*) one who robs on land or ashore; (*b*) a robber of land; **land-tide** *Sc.*, 'the undulating motion of the air, as perceived on a droughty day' (Jam.), **land-trash**, broken ice near the shore; †**land-turn**, a land-breeze; **land-valuer**, one whose profession is to examine and declare the value of land or landed estates; **land-waiter** = *landing-waiter* (see LANDING *vbl sb*); **land-war**, (*a*) a war waged on land, opposed to a *naval war*; (*b*) a 'war' or contention with respect to land or landed property; **land-warrant** *U.S.* (see quot 1858); **land-wash**, the wash of the tide near the shore; †**land-water** *a*, amphibious, nondescript, †**land-wine** [cf. Du *landwijn*, G. *landwein*], wine of native or home growth; **landworthiness** *nonce-wd*, fitness to travel over land, **land-yard** *local* (see quot. 1828).

1776 G SEMPLE *Building in Water* 7 It was composed of twenty Arches, nineteen Piers, and two *Land Abutments 1868 M PATTISON *Academ Org* iv 110 The requirement that he should be experienced in *land-agency, may seem in itself not unreasonable. 1846 COBDEN *Sp.* (1870) I 354 We know right well that their [landlords'] *land agents are their electioneering agents. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl* IV 274 The bridge consists of ten arches, one of which is a *land arch. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* xvii (1891) 135 The *lande latte or pole of Penbrokshire is in Kemes xij foote. Penbrokshire xj foote 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 420 When first the mass separates from the *land berg or glacier. 1835 SIR J ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* III. 41 The *landblink was now very perceptible, and in the evening we discerned the land itself. 1790 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) V. 229 If Great Britain establishes herself on our whole land-board [*i. e.* along the Mississippi]. 1796 — in Pickering *Vocab U S* (1816) 170 The position and circumstances of the United States leave them nothing to fear on their land-board. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III xix. (Arb) 215 The *land-borne hues safe, the forreine at his ease. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 70 Each of the *Land Breasts are to spread about 25 Feet on each Side of the Bridge. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I iv 160 We resemble *Land-bred Novices New brought aboord to venture on the Seas. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks (Globe) 627/2 Whatsoever relickes there were left of the land-bredd people. 1887 F M CRAWFORD *Paul Patoff* I viii. 273 Till one day the land bred boaster puts to sea in a Channel steamer. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I ii. 50 Faith, he to night hath boarded a *Land Carract. 1629 DAVENANT *Albovine* III. i, *Grim.* I must be furnish'd too. *Cuny* With a Mistresse? *Grim.* Yes, inquire me out some old Land-Carack. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* I, He turned upon his track..and making a correct *landcast this time, found his way to the fountains of the Law. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Shropsh* (1662) II 1 One may observe a threefold difference in our English Coale. 1 Sea-coale. 2 *Land-coale, at Mendip, Bedworth, &c. and carted into other Counties. 3 What one may call River or Fresh water Coale. 1874 STUBBS *Const Hist.* I. v. 85 The historical township is the body of alodial owners who have advanced beyond the stage of *land-community. 1854 LOWELL *Frnl in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 172 Nothing else but an American *land company ever managed to induce settlers upon territory of such uninhabitable quality. 1807 *Edin. Rev* X 112 How comes it to pass that the American *landcook is cunning enough to carry on his trick. 1880 *Gentl. Mag* CCXLVI 77 The successes and failures of Australian *land-dummiers. *Ibid.* 76 The fraudulent transaction known as *land dummying. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 360 Pet *lond vuel þat alle londes leien on, & ligge3 3et monie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 Lond ivyl, sekenesse (*P.* londe enyll), *epilencia*. 1557 BURROUGH in *Hakluyt* (1886) III. 153 Where a ship may ride ..in 4 fadome..of water, and haue *Landfange for a North and by West winde. 1703 W. DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 36 There is not clean Ground enough for above 3 Ships. One even of these must lie close to the Shore, with a *Land fast there. *c* 1582 DIGGES in *Archæologia* XI. 236 The south baye or *landfether of the great sluce. 1419 *Liber Albus* 221 (Rolls) I. 376 Qui ducit *landfishe post prandium, bene licet ei hospitari piscem suum, et in crastino ponere piscem suum in foro Domini Regis. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr* III. iii 264 Hee's growne a very land-fish, languagelesse, a monster. 1611 L. WHITAKER in Coryat *Crudities* In rod. Verses, Here to this *Land-Friggat he's ferried by Charon, He bords her; a seruice a hot and a rare one. 11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1001 (Laud MS.), Ne him to ne dorste scip here on sæ, ne *landfyrd. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* ii. § 4. 75 The Land-Fyrd, or general levy of fighting men. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 246 Purchasing howses and *landgoods upon which they did inhabite. 1671 MADOX (*title*) Baronia Anglica, a History of *Land-Honours and Baronies, and of Feudal Tenure in capite. *a* 1848 FINLAYSON in *Chambers's Inform.* I. 486/2 The .. most forward horse, should be put in the furrow, and only bound back to the right or off sheet of the *land-horse. 1862 J. M. LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* vi. 221 The *land hunger of the South now outstripped even the ambition of conquest of Mr. Polk. 1889 *Century Mag* Jan. 369/2 When the *land-hungry band of Welsh and Norman barons entered Ireland. 1830 SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg.* II. 1324 *Land ice consists of drift-ice attached to the shore, or drift-ice, which, by being covered with mud or gravel, appears to have recently been in contact with the shore; or the flat-ice, resting on the land, not having the appearance or elevation of ice-bergs. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* I xxxii 281 Crossing the land-ices by portage. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt Ice Age* (1894) 547 These boulders could not have been carried by land-ice. *c* 1500 *Addic. Scot. Cron* (1819) 4 The *land Ill., was so violent þt þar deit ma þt yere than euir þar deit ouder in pestilens [etc.]. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants* vii 74 Let him be at Home to none but a *Land-Jobber, or his Inventor of new Funds. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S* IV xv. 419 A physician, land jobber, and subservient political intriguer. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II xxv ii. 278 Here the *land-leads ceased, with the exception of some small and scarcely practicable openings near the shore. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. I*, xcii, What horror stops my Quill? ere yet aboard Wee see the Royall Fraught, a *Land Leake Springs. 1892 R. A. ALGER in *Voice* (N. Y.) 15 Oct., What woodsmen call a "land looker", i. e. a timber expert whose business it is to locate pine timber land in Michigan. 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng* IX. xlvi. 217 Hence countrie Loutes *land lurch their Lords. 1390–91 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 392 Pro *landmale, 9*d*. 1416–17 *Ibid* 614 Pro ligatura cujusdam libri vocati le landmalebok, 16*d*. 1429 *Ibid* 60 In laynd-mayle solut. sacristæ Dunelm, 9 *s. d.* 1577 in Balfour *Oppressions in Orkn & Shet. I.* (1859) 18 Ane dewitie that pay to the Kingis Maiestie for thair scat and landmales zeirlie. 1665 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 218, 15 August, Paid for Land Male, 12 *s.* 9*d*. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 212 Many of the Imperial Marquisats, had their names from being *Land marches of the State, and not from their maritime situation. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, **Land-mate*, in Herefordshire he that in Harvest-time reaps on the same ridge of ground, or Land, with another, they call Landmates, that is fellow Labourers on the same land. 1577–87 HARRISON *England* I. xviii (1877) III. 132 Our meadowes, are either bottomes .. or else such as we call *land meads, and borrowed from the best and fattest pasturages. 1800 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Aude Alt.* III cxxxiv. 102 If our Welsh *landmistress said, 'Here are Martin and John making me fair offers for the farm' [etc.]. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xvi. (1636) 140 At the very entrance of the Isthmus or *Land-neck. 1672 PETTY *Pol Anat* xii. Tracts (1769) 364 Of all oaths they [the Irish] think themselves at much liberty to take a *land-oath, as they call it. Which is an oath to prove a forged deed, a possession, livery or seisin, payment of rent, &c in order to recover for their countrymen the lands which they forfeited. 1790 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII 48 It seems requisite that the general *land-office should be established at the seat of government. 1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Land-office*, in most colonies there are land-offices, in which the sales of new land are registered, and warrants issued for the location of land, and other business respecting unsettled land is transacted. 1882 *Rep. to Ho Repr Prec. Met U S* 153 It is owned by the Union Mill and Mining Company, which once did a land office business in ore crushing. 1847 W. T. PORTER *Quarter Race* 115 Known as the Captain of a *land packet'—in plain terms, the driver of an ox team. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 78 Another *land passage or Isthmus there is of like streightness, and of equall breadth with that of Corinth. 1642 *Declar. Chas. I to Parlt* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll* III (1692) I 602 He hath cut the Banks, and let in the Waters to drown the Land-passages, and to make the Town inaccessable by that way. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii 190 There is no Land passage from this Elder World unto that of America. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II viii. 273 A Custom ..set up at present in most Manors of the World under the Name of *Landpeerage; whe eby the Owners of the Lands, on each side the Highways, claim to exclude the Lord from the Property of the Soil of the Way, and of the Trees growing thereon. 1609 DEKKER *Lanth & Candle-l.* viii. Wks (Grosart) III 262 The Cabbines where these *Landpyrates lodge in the night, are the Out-barnes of Farmers. *c* 1670 in T. Brooks *Wks* (1867) VI. 388 Some dishonest booksellers, called land-pirates, who make it their practice to steal impressions of other men's copies. *a* 1700 B. E *Dict. Cant. Crew, Land-pirates*, Highwaymen or any other Robbers. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 148/1 A bloody murdering land pirate that ought to be hung at the yard arm. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* xvi. (1892) 133 The vsuall measure of land vsed in this shire much differeth from the statute acre, for yt differeth all together in summinge vp, as also in the *land pole. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 224/2 In such soils an artificial pan may be formed by the *land-presser or press-d ill. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., **Land-reeve*, a subordinate officer on an extensive estate, who acts as an assistant to the land steward. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Land-roll*, a clod-crusher and seam-presser. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 Mony hurlis of sannirs & stanis that tumlit doune vith the *land rusche. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 47 *Land-Sale Collieries. 1848 *Simmonds's Colon. Mag.* May 63 The whole sum realised by land sales. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss., New-*

castle Terms, *Landsale*, coals sold to the country in the neighbourhood of the pit. 1886 J. Boyd *Berwick Gleanings* 2 His father and grandfather before him, had .. held a small 'landsale' colliery near their home at Cherryburn. 1888 N. Carlisle *Acc. Charities* 295 Anciently the greatest part of the Country lay in common, only some parcels about the villages being inclosed, and a small quantity in *Land-Scores allotted out for tillage. 1617 in G. W. Hill & W. H. Frere *Mem. Stepney Parish* (1891) 77 There shalbe a generall *Landskot and assessem^t made of all the inhabitants of the parish .. toward the necessarie repayre of the Church. 1875 Parish *Sussex Gloss.*, *Lanscot* or *Landscote*. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 397 Harrowgate-water is certainly an excellent medicine in the *land scurvy. 1891 C Creighton *Hist. Epidemics* 605 *note*, At one time land-scurvy was detected (under the influence of theory) in many forms. *a* 1775 *Hobie Noble* ix. in Child *Ballads* (1890) IV. 2/2, I dare not with you into England ride, The *land-sergeant has me at feid. 1893 *Northumbld Gloss.*, *Land-serjeant*, one of the officers of the Border watch, under the Warden of the March. 1894 R. S. Ferguson *Hist. Westmorland* 197 The steward or land-sergeant of their barony or manor 1769 Wesley *Jrnl.* 30 Mar., Let all beware of these *land-sharks. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxiv, Lieutenant Brown .. told him some goose's gazette about his being taken in a skirmish with the landsharks. 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* iv, Can't trust these landsharks; they'll plunder even the rings off a corpse's fingers They think every wreck a godsend 1846 H Melville *Typee* i. *heading*, A *land-sick ship. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* iv. 65 Slain by a *land-slide, like the agricultural King Onund. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind* 240 The Roman road, which linked them with the only past they knew, had been buried under the great barbarian land-slide 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd* II. xxxiv 308 A terrible landslide occurred, an eruption of mud, earth, and rocks 1895 *Century Mag* Mar 734 There was then a great landslide of votes for McClellan. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 669 Sexti *lond-speches and .xii. mo, weren delt ðane in werlde ðo 1739 *N Riding Rec.* VIII. 227 Money laid out in repairing the *land stall leading to Burn and Masham Bridges. 1688 *New Jersey Archives* (1881) II 31 There is a gu^shet of about 2000 acres. which I design to take vp for you, being good land, so I think by farr you will be the best *land-stead of any concerned in the province. *c* 1701 *Ibid* II. 34 He says I was in 1688, the best Land stead of any concern'd in the Province. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot* II. 679 His *land-stewart in the tyme he maid Our all Scotland. 1701 Steele *Funeral* v. i. (1702) 72 He is not now with his Land-steward 1899 Crockett *Kit Kennedy* xiv 100 'My lord', answered the land steward, meekly, 'were it a thing' [etc.] 1796 Capt. Haig *Diary* in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) 482 Many *land stones, some white ones, but mostly all fine quarried stones. 1813 R Kerr *Agric. Berw.* 35 In all free soils, numerous stones, provincially termed *land stones*, are found. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Land stones*, the name given to the pebbles and boulders turned up in digging and draining. 1873 W McDowell *Hist. Dumfries* l. 584 The pier or *landstool was commenced 1602 R Johnson *Kingd. & Commw* (1603) 11 Peruana is enuironed on al sides with the sea, saue wheras the forsaid *Land streight doth ioyn the same to Mexicana 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* II v 158 In a Foreland or Landstreight where two Seas meet 1868 Swinburne *Poems & Ballads* (ed 3) 73 The *land-stream and the tide-stream in the sea 1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* II (1558) 109 Did not *land striues bring them to distruction? 1799 G Smith *Laboratory* I 10 Charge for *land swarmers, or small rockets 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* iv 552 As her gilded prow is dancing Through the *landswell. 1596 Shak. *Merch. V.* I iii 24 There be land rats, and water rats, water theeues, and *land theeues 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* I x 229, I am Hereward the Berserker, the land-thief, the sea-thief. 1894 H Spencer in *Westm Gaz.* 29 Aug 8/2 The stronger peoples have been land thieves from the beginning, and have remained land-thieves down to the present hour 1818 *Edin. Mag* Oct 328/2 What the dew neer scanc't, nor the *landtide danc't Nor rain had ever fawn. 1856 Kane *Arct Expl.* I xxvi. 341 The *land-trash is cemented by young ice 1676 Coles, *Land-turn*, the same from off the land by night, as a Brieze is off the Sea by day 1844 Cobden *Sp.* (1870) I 127 They are all auctioneers and *land-valuers 1711 Swift *Examiner* No. 28 P 4 Give a Guinea to a Knavish *Land-Waiter, and he shall connive at the Merchant for cheating the Queen of an Hundred 1809 R Langford *Introd. Trade* 132 *Land waiter* or *searcher*, a Custom-House officer who enters goods imported 1714 Q Anne in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5204/2 They are Delivered from a Consuming *Land-War. 1870 Emerson *Soc & Solit.* x. 204 Who, sitting in his closet, can lay out the plans of a campaign,—sea war and land-war 1873 J Godkin (*title*) The Land-War in Ireland 1787 Jefferson *Writ* (1859) II. 334 Sharpers had duped so many with their unlocated *land-warrants. 1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade*, *Land-warrant*, a title to a lot of public land; an American security or official document for entering or settling upon government land, much dealt in among jobbers. 1557 W Towrson in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 114 The *land wash went so sore, that it ouerthrew his boate, and one of the men was drowned. 1891 *Blizzard of* 1891 ii. 26 Breakers fell with great force close to the landwash and over the promenade 1721 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (ed. 3) 58 This amphibious Creature, this *Land-water-thing, call'd, a Gentleman-Tradesman 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 47 Lautre barell continente xxix stopas de *lande-wyn. 1573 Baret *Alv.* L 80 Land wine, or of our owne countrie growing, *vinum indigena*. 1788 Pownall *Antiq.* 140 The .. state of the *land-worker. 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 192 When the borders of Europe began to be settled and cultivated by the land-workers. 1794-1812 Ld. Ellenborough in Espinasse *Rep.* III. 259 He would expect a clear *landworthiness in the carriage itself to be established. 1888 N. Carlisle *Acc. Charities* 295 Two staves or 18 feet, in .. Cornwall, are a *Land Yard, and 160 Land Yards are an English acre. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xii, I could smell supper, when hungry, through a hundred landyards of bog.

Land (lænd), *v.* [f. Land *sb.* (OE. had *landan* of similar formation: see Lend *v.*)]

I. Transitive senses.

1. **a.** To bring to land; to set on shore; to disembark.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 779 A gode schup he hurede, þat him scholde londe In Westene londe 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 461 The skippar bad ger land the at the Bas. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* iv. xii. (1848) 246, I see the Water-man prepare to Land us. 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 79 472/1 He Landed an Army in Apulia. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II. xiv 286 Our ships, when we should land our men, would keep at..a distance. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* III. xx. 149 The troops, having been landed in Cephallenia. 1842 Campbell *Napoleon & Brit. Sailor* 64 He should be shipped to England Old And safely landed. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* v. iii. 288 Four hundred boats were coming. to land their cargoes.

b. To bring to the surface (from a mine). ? *Obs.*

1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* xi (1891) 91 These persons will Lande about hundred barells of coale in a daye.

2. To bring into a specified place, e. g. as a stage in or termination of a journey; to bring into a certain position: usually with advb. phr. Also *fig.* to bring into a certain position or to a particular point in a course or process. (Cf 8.)

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt Exemp.* Ep Ded a 3 b, It is onely a holy life that lands us there [*sc.* in heaven]. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 57 This drain to be continued to that place where you have most conveniencie to land your water. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* II. II. (1874) 212 The pantheist, when compelled to explain himself, is landed in Atheism. 1856 Whyte Melville *Kate Cov.* xix, Now then, give us your hand; one foot on the box, one on the roller-bolt, and now you're landed 1859 Thackeray *Virgin* II i 4 Poor Harry's fine folks have been too fine for him, and have ended by landing him here. 1874 Burnand *My time* xxviii 271 A jerk that nearly landed me on his [the horse's] back 1878 Bosw Smith *Carthage* 200 The pass over the Cottian Alps would have landed Hannibal in the territory of the Taurini 1882 Besant *Revolt of Man* vi (1883) 126 Such a sermon would infallibly land its composer .. in a prison 1892 *Bookman* Oct 29/2 His wife, his temperament, his philanthropy contrive to land him in fraudulent bankruptcy

b To set down from a vehicle. (Cf. 8 b.)

1851 Thackeray *Eng Hum* iii. (1853) 108 The Exeter Fly having landed its passengers for supper and sleep, 1859 — *Virgin* I xxvii. 213 One chair after another landed ladies at the Baroness's door. 1894 Mrs. H Ward *Marcella* II 267 His hansom landed him at the door of a great mansion

c *slang.* To set (a person) 'on his feet'

1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* II vi, Lord Ticehurst, having done his duty in landing Gilbert [viz by giving him an introduction], had strolled away 1876 Hindley *Adv Cheap Jack* 33, I bought a big covered cart and a good strong horse. And I was landed! 1879 '*Autobiog of a Thief*' in *Macm. Mag* XL 502, I was landed (was all right) this time without them getting me up a lead (a collection).

d. *Naut.* To lower on to the deck or elsewhere by a rope or tackle.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk*, *To land on deck* A nautical anomaly, meaning to lower casks or weighty goods on deck from the tackles. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 61 Land them on the taffrail.

e *slang.* To get (a blow) home

1888 Runciman *Chequers* 93 Their object is to land one cunning blow. 1891 *Gentl Mag.* Aug 110 That's right, Captain Kitty! Land him [*sc* the Devil] one in the eye.

f. *Sporting colloq.* (with and without compl.) To bring (a horse) 'home', i. e to the winning post, to place first in a race. Also *into* to get in first, win

1853 Whyte Melville *Digby Grand* I vi 151 St Agatha after one of the finest races on record, is landed a winner by a neck. 1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Col Reformer* 1891) 291 A shower of flukes at the latter end landed him the winner 1891 *Licensed Victualler's Gaz* 20 Mar (Farmer), Had the French filly landed, what a shout would have arisen from the ring! 1898 *Daily News* 28 May 8/3 The Prince's colours were landed amid enthusiastic cheering

3. *Angling.* To bring (a fish) to land, esp. by means of a gaff, hook, or net. Also, *to land the net.*

1613 J Dennys *Secrets Angling* II. xxi, Then with a net, see how at last he lands A mighty carp 1653 Walton *Compl Angler* iv 105 Help me to land this as you did the other. 1787 [see Landing-net] 1867 F Francis *Angling* viii (1880) 297 When you have hooked a grayling your next job is to land him. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict* c lxxi § 14 Any person who shall work any seine or draft net for salmon within one hundred yards from any other seine or draft net before such last-mentioned net is fully drawn in and landed, shall be liable [etc.] 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct 8/4, I will not trouble you with an account of the trout and grayling we landed during the first two or three days of our visit 1884 Pae *Eustace* 62 They were pretty constantly engaged in shooting and landing the net.

b. *fig.* To catch or 'get hold of' (a person); to secure or win (a sum of money, esp in betting or horse-racing).

1854 Whyte Melville *Gen. Bounce* II xx. 114, I landed a hundred gold mohrs by backing his new lot for the Governor-General's Cup. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. vii, You must be gentle with me if you want to land me. 1876 Ouida *Winter City* vi. 143 So that they land their bets, what do they care? 1884 Black in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 24/1, I can't say I've landed a fortune over its tips.

†4. To throw (a bridge) across a river. *Obs.*

1637 *Petit. to Chas. I* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 91 They may be suffered at their owne chardge to land a bridge over ye river. 1638 Chas. I *Let. to King's College*, *ibid.*, To permitt them at their owne charge to land a bridge from the middest of y^e of Colledge.

†5. To bestow land upon. *Obs.* *nonce-use.*

1624 Heywood *Captives* I i. in Bullen *O. Pl* IV, "I hou hast monied me in this, Nay landed me .. And putt mee in a large possession.

6. **a.** *To land up*: to fill or block up (a watercourse, pond, etc.) partially or wholly with earth; to silt up.

1605 Willet *Hexapla Gen.* 30 Gobaris caused the naturall current, landed vp, to be opened and enlarged 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 307 Diabolus sought to land up Mouthgate with dirt. 1793 R. Mylne *Rep. Thames & Isis* 16 These lands have a very imperfect drainage at present, by the water-courses and ditches being landed up. 1815 W. Marratt *Hist. Lincolnsh.* III. 243 A serpentine fish pond..partly landed up. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II 300 The river became landed up by the sediment of the tides.

b. To earth up (celery). Also with *up.*

a 1806 Abercrombie in Loudon *Gardening* III. I. (1822) 723 Repeat this till by degrees they are landed up from twelve inches to two feet. 1856 [see Landing *vbl. sb.* 2].

II. Intransitive senses.

7. To come to land; to go ashore from a ship or boat; to disembark. Of a ship, etc.: To touch at a place in order to set down passengers.

In early use occas. conjugated with the verb *to be.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc* iii 42 The oost appliede, or londide, at the coostis of hem 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II 151 Irisch Scottes londede at Argoyl *c* 1400 *Sir Beues* p 24 (MS S) With her ship þere gon þey lond. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 3054 He wende to haue landyd . At Dower 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* I xvii, The Sarasyns ar londed in their countreyes mo than xl M. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen VIII* 259 b, He had knowledge that the Frenche army entended to land in the Isle of Wight. 1611 Bible *Acts* xxi. 3 We sailed into Syria, and landed at Tyre. 1661 Dryden *To his Sacred Majesty* 9 Thus, royal Sir, to see you landed here Was cause enough of triumph for a year. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xiii 156 Behold him landed, careless and asleep, From all th' eluded dangers of the deep! 1748 *Anson's Voy* II. xiii. 276 No place where it was possible for a boat to land. 1837 Marryat *Dog-fiend* xxii, The dog landed at the same stairs where the boats land. 1882 Mrs. B M. Croker *Proper Pride* I. ii 11 Among the passengers who landed at Southampton from the Peninsular and Oriental *Rosetta.*

8. *lit* and *fig* To arrive at a place, a stage in a journey, or the like; to come to a stage in a progression; to end *in* something (Cf. 2)

1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc* 153 Landing by the first pair of Stairs with your Face towards the East. 1721 Ramsay *Elegy Patie Birnie* iii, When strangers landed. 1726 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 243 Thus this matter is entered on, where it will land, the Lord himself direct. 1727 *Ibid* 304 If any subordination and dependence [of the Persons of the Trinity] were asserted, he could not but think it would land in a dependent and independent God.

b. To alight upon the ground, *e g* from a vehicle, after a leap, etc. (Cf 2 b)

1693 Southerne *Maid's Last Prayer* iii ii, *Lady Susan.* There's a Coach stopt, I hope 'tis hers. *Jane.* 'Tis my Lady Trickit's, she's just Landed 1708 *Lond Gaz* No 4427/4 To receive them as they Landed out of their Coaches. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII 287 The spot where the horse took off to where he landed is above eighteen feet. 1837 Marryat *Dog fiend* xxxvii, It landed among some cabbage-leaves.

†c *fig.* To fall, light (*upon*) *Obs.*

a 1670 Hacket *2nd Serm on Incarnat.* (1675) II Each parcel of comfort landed jump in the same model of Ground 1727 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 304 We inquired into the reports, found them all land on Mr Simson

Land, obs f. Lant *sb.*[1], urine; var. Laund *Obs.*

Landabrides, erron f. Lindabrides *Obs.*

†**La·ndage.** *Obs* In 5 **londage.** [f. Land *v.* + -age.] Landing, coming ashore.

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* xxi ii, There was syr Mordred redy awaytynge vpon his londage to lette his owne fader to lande vp the lande that he was kyng ouer.

‖ **Landamman(n** (la ndaman) [Swiss Ger.; f. *land* Land *sb.* + *amman*(*n* = G. *amtmann*, f *amt* office, magistracy + *mann* man] In Switzerland, the title applied to the chief magistrate in certain cantons, and formerly also to the chief officer in certain smaller administrative districts.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog* II 308 The village of Gersaw has its land amman, its council of regency. 1822 L. Simond *Switzerland* I 438 All the landammanns and statthalters. 1868 Kirk *Chas Bold* III v. iii 435 The old landamman of Schwytz, Ulrich Kätzy, gave wiser counsel

Landar, obs. variant of Launder.

Landart, Sc. form of Landward.

Landau (læ ndǫ). Also 8 **landeau, lando.** [f *Landau*, the name of a town in Germany, where the vehicle was first made. The Ger. name is *landauer*, short for *landauer wagen.*] A four-wheeled carriage, the top of which, being made in two parts, may be closed or thrown open. When open, the rear part is folded back, and the front part entirely removed Also *landau carriage.*

1743 in J. Strang *Glasgow* (1856) 17 The coach or lando to contain six passengers. 1748 *St. James's Even Post* No 5982 Three Landaus with six Horses each waited his coming. 1753 Shenstone *Wks & Lett* III. 218 There were near 200 people gathered round Lady Luxborough's landeau at Birmingham. 1786 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XI. 322 The Pope was in an open landau. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 22 The body of a landau carriage differs nothing in shape from a Coach The landau is the Coach form, the landaulet the Chariot form. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV. 306/1 The landau .. combines more than the advantages of three distinct vehicles—a close carriage, a barouche or half-headed carriage, and one entirely open.

Landaulet (læ ndǫle·t). Also **-ette.** [f. prec. + -et.] A small landau; a coupé with a folding top like a landau. Also called *demi-landau.*

1794 [see LANDAU]. 1799 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 449 A vehicle with a bow-window, that is not a coach, or landau, or chariot, or landaulet, or sociable. c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) II. xii. 438 The mistress of a very pretty landaulette. 1880 TENNYSON *Sisters* 84 An open landaulet Whirled by.

La·nd-ba·nk. A banking institution which issues notes on the security of landed property.

1696 (*title*) Remarks on the proceedings of the Commissioners for putting in Execution the Act past last Session for establishing a Land-Bank. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III 45 In Egypt, the generation or tribe, being once set apart as sacred, wou'd be able to establish themselves a plentiful and growing fund, or religious land-bank. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 416 To establish a current circulating credit upon any Land-bank .. has hitherto proved difficult 1900 *Pilot* 19 May 351/1 A gentleman energetic in promoting the spread of landbanks (perhaps the best of several good things which Mr. Plunkett has introduced in Ireland).

La·nd-boc (-bōuk). *Hist* [OE. *landbóc*, f *land* LAND *sb* + *bóc* BOOK *sb.*] A charter or deed by which land is granted.

961 in Earle *Land Charters* (1888) 199 Þis is þæra feower hyda land boc æt wiþiȝlea þe eadgar cing hæfð ȝebocod cenulfe on ece yrfe a 1000 *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 225/2 *Donatio*, landbec a 1207 GERVASE (of Canterbury) *Gesta Regum* Wks (Rolls) II 59 Has scedulas tunc temporis 'land bokes', id est libros terrarum, Angli vocabant 1676 COLES, *Landboc*, a Deed whereby lands are holden 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist Eng* I 78 Landbocs or grants and charters were there [*i.e.* in the Hundred mote] read out and published.

La·nd-breeze. A breeze blowing from the land seawards.

1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil Trans* II 499 There is little of Land-brise, because the Mountain is remote from thence 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 55 The Land-Breezes brought a poysonous Smell on board Ship 1783 COWPER *Loss R George* 9 A land-breeze shook the shrouds, And she was overset. 1846 GROTE *Greece* ii. xlix (1862) IV. 316 The strong land-breeze out of the Gulf of Corinth

† **Land-brist.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **byrst, birst.** [Cf. ON *brest r* outburst, crash.] Surf.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 444 Bot the vynde wes thame agayn, That it gert sa the land brist [*v r* byrst] ryss, That thai mycht weld the se na viss. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii Prol. 21 Landbrist rumland rudely *Ibid* x vi 11 Na land brist [*ed* 1553 birst] lyppering on the wallis.

La·nd-ca·rriage. [See LAND *sb.* 11.] Carriage, conveyance, or transport by land; also, the cost of such carriage.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1864) 63 Spices are deere in Persia by reason of the long land-carriage from Masulapatan this way 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 4/2 The easy bringing in .. of Necessaries, both by Land Carriage and Water Carriage 1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 526 The expense of quarrying, land-carriage to the place where it is to be used [etc] c 1850 *Arab Nts* (Rtldg) 120, I..sent it by land-carriage to the nearest seaport

La·nd-cheap. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [OE *landcēap*, f. *land* LAND *sb* + *cēap* CHEAP *sb.* Cf. ON. *landkaup.*] A customary fine paid to the lord upon the alienation of land.

c 848 in Birch *Cartul Sax* (1887) II. 35 Ego Berchtwulf cyning sile Forðrede minum ðeȝne niȝen hiȝida lond .. he salde to lond ceape xxx mancessan & niȝen hund scillinga wið ðæm londe. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict*, *Land cheap*, a certain ancient customary Fine, paid either in Mony or Cattel, at every alienation of land lying within some Mannor, or within the liberty of some Borough

Landchet, variant of LANDSHARD.

La·nd-crab. [See LAND *sb.* 11.] Any of the various species of crabs that live mostly on land but resort to the sea for breeding.

1638 T. VERNEY *To Sir E. Verney* in *Verney Papers* (1853) 195 Thees land-crabs are innumerable, they are very like our sea-crabs, but nothing att all soe good, becaus most of them are poysonous 1779 FORREST *Voy. N Guinea* 74 Some Papua people brought me land crabs, shaped like lobsters. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 92 Landcrabs burrow in the rice fields, and are used as food by the slave castes.

transf. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 178 The little Mite-worm, which I call a Land-crab.

†**Land-damn,** *v Obs rare*$^{-1}$. *trans.* ? To make a hell on earth for (a person).

The sense is uncertain; the text may be corrupt The alleged survival of the word in dialects, with the sense 'to abuse with rancour' (E. D. D.), appears to be imperfectly authenticated.

1611 SHAKS *Wint T.* ii. i 143 You are abus'd, and by some putter on, That will be damn'd for't; would I knew the Villaine, I would Land-damne him

‖ **Landdrost** (læ nd,drōust). Also *erron.* **landro(o)st.** [S. African Du.; f. *land* LAND *sb* *drost* (see DROSSARD)] A kind of magistrate in South Africa.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G Hope* II 10 He gave this Land-Drost the powers of a Fiscal to seize and prosecute all criminals, vagabonds, and disorderly persons. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed) 25 May 7/3 President Kruger appointed as landroost an Austrian gentleman 1895 C S. HORNE *Story of the L. M. S.* 64 The local magistrate, or landdrost

‖ **Lande** (lãnd). [Fr. See LAUND, LAWN.] A tract of wild land, a moor. Used by Eng. writers chiefly with reference to S. W. France.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 43 These *landes* are sandy tracts covered with pine trees. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* II 19 Out on the *landes* some cows were driven through the heather and broom.

Lande, Landeau, obs. ff. LAUND, LANDAU.

Landed (læ·nded), *a.* [f. LAND *sb.* + -ED 2. The OE. *ȝelandod* (= MHG. *gelandet*), which occurs once in the sense 1 below, is of different formation, the pple of a vb. **landian* (cf. *gódian* to endow with goods). It is possible that the mod. word may partly represent this.]

1. Possessed of land, having an estate in land.

Formerly often qualified by advs., as *most*, *well*, *best landed*; also in parasynthetic comb, as *great-landed*. The collocation *landed man* was not uncommonly written with a hyphen and occas. as a single word.

c 1000 *Laws of Æthelstan* § 11 in Schmid *Gesetze* 26 Ælc minra þegna þe ȝelandod sy. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 Londyd, or indwyd wythe lond, *terradotatus* c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ix. 1810 Na landyt man chapyt with him bot ane 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii 76 How suld I leif that is not landit? 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D iij, Noble men and other great landed ones. 1595 SHAKS. *John* i i 177 A landlesse Knight, makes thee a landed Squire. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* (1637) 212 Descended from an Ancestor well landed in Kent 1647 N BACON *Disc. Govt Eng* i xxii. (1739) 40 In such case a Country Gentleman should be fined one hundred and twenty shillings if he were landed a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II 454 Sir Oliver Hingham was born, richly landed, and buried in Hingham. 1691 LOCKE *Consid. Lower. Interest* (1692) 16 The Landed man who thinks perhaps by the fall of Interest to raise the Value of his Land. 1714 SWIFT *Pres State Affairs* Wks 1755 II. i 202 The majority of landed-men. 1778 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) IV. 104 That a landed gentleman is not under any obligation to reside upon his estate. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* XIV. xcv § 96. 190 The gradual extinction of the old landed aristocracy.

b. *transf* (*humorous*). Characteristic of, or giving the impression of, a landed man.

1826 SYD SMITH *Wks* (1859) II 88/2 A large man, with a large head, and very landed manner

2. *Landed interest*: interest or concern in land as a possession, the class having such interest.

1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 126 ¶ 8 The first of them inclined to the landed and the other to the monied Interest 1719 W. WOOD *Surv Trade* 76, I have shewn, how much it concerns the Landed and Trading Interests to be Friends to each other 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf* II 265 It became evident that the landed interest were mistaken in the views they entertained a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xxiv. (1861) V 126 The old landed interest, the old Cavalier interest, had now no share in the favours of the Crown. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym* I i. 7 There are other interests old landed besides the landed interest now.

3. Consisting of land; consisting in the possession of land; (of revenue) derived from land.

1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 69 ¶ 7 It has multiplied the Number of the Rich, made our Landed Estates infinitely more Valuable than they were formerly 1796 LD SHEFFIELD in *Ld Auckland's Corr* III 357 Not because they had talents, but because they have landed property 1800 STUART in Owen *Wellesley's Desp* 575 The landed revenues of Guzerat are also very considerable. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 126 Those tribes which possess individual landed property 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F* i, A landed estate in Yorkshire of considerable extent and value 1896 *Law Times* CII 124/2 Could the coroner himself be removed for want of the landed qualification?

Landed (læ ndéd), *ppl. a.* [f LAND *v.* + -ED 1.] That has landed or gone ashore: in comb as *new-*, *newly-landed*.

1835 *Court Mag* VI 235/2 The new-landed throng Find no lodging at hand 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 76/1 For a newly-landed official, I don't recollect seeing your equal

Land-end. Now *dial.* A piece of ground at the end of a 'land' in a ploughed field. (See also quots. 1877, 1893)

1555 *Stanford Churchw Acc*, *Antiquary* XVII 119/2 For Reping doune ye corne yt growyde at mens landds endds yᵉ wich was sooyd to farre upon the comon viijᵈ 1610 *Quarter Sess Rec* in *N. R Record Soc* I 202 (N. W Linc Gloss.) Tho Skelton . tooke vj a daie and a land end of grass besides, of Geo. Osborne of the same. 1624 *Rental* in *Sheffield Gloss*, Rich. Shirtclyffe had 8 land ends at will vijs. 1870 in E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl* III xv 240 An' the eller tree blossoms like snaw was besprent On the land ends 'at ligs by the side o' the Trent. 1877 *N W. Linc Gloss*, *Land-ends*, (1) small portions of cultivated land between the Trent bank and the road, at the ends of the lands in the open fields, more commonly called groves. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss*, *Landin*, *Land-end*, the end of a ridge or of a furrow in ploughing, or of a drill in drilling where it meets the heedrig. 1899 DICKINSON & PREVOST *Cumberld Gloss*, *Heedlin'* . *Land end*, head rig or headland, or those butts in a ploughed field which lie at right angles to the general direction of the others

Lander (læ·ndəɹ). [f. LAND *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who lands or goes ashore.

1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 330 The sweet voice of a bird, Heard by the lander in a lonely isle. 1890 C MARTYN *W. Phillips* 16 The famous landers on Plymouth Rock

2. *Mining.* The man who 'lands' the kibble at the mouth of the shaft

1847 in HALLIWELL. 1865 J T F TURNER *Slate Quarries* 8 Wagons . are filled by a party of men called 'fillers', while a similar number of 'landers' and 'emptiers', at the surface, receive and dispose of their freight.

Lander, -erer, variants of LAUNDER, -ERER.

Landert, Sc. form of LANDWARD.

Landfall (læ·ndfǫl).

1. *Naut.* An approach to or sighting of land, esp for the first time on a sea-voyage. *To make a good* (or *bad*) *landfall*: to meet with land in accordance with (or contrary to) one's reckoning.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 A good Land fall is when we fall iust with our reckoning, if otherwise a bad Land fall 1670 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 79 The best Land-fall in my Opinion, is to make the face of Cape Desseada for to come out of the South Sea to go into the Streight of Magellan. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World* (1708) 89 If his Reckoning in a long Voyage, jump with his Land-fall, he's as exalted [etc]. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* xviii. (1859) 281 It is not until a captain has made three or four good landfalls .. just according to his calculations that the living by faith in .. the results upon his slate begin[s] to come easy. 1891 WINSOR *Columbus* ix. 214 Las Casas reports the journal of Columbus unabridged for a period after the landfall.

b. *concr.* The first land 'made' on a sea-voyage.

1883 T. W. HIGGINSON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 218/2 His 'Prima Vista', or point first seen—what sailors call landfall —was .. Cape Breton. 1884 SIR T. BRASSEY in *19th Cent.* May 833 The Bahamas will be for ever memorable as the landfall of Columbus.

2. 'A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man' (J.).

1876 *Whitby Gloss* s.v., 'They've got a bonny land-fall', a large amount of property bequeathed.

3. A landslip. (Ogilvie, 1882)

† **Landfall,** *v. Naut. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. prec.] *intr.* To make a 'landfall'.

1727 BOYER *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, To land fall (a Sea-term), *atterrer*.

La·nd-flood. Overflowing of land by water from a swollen river or other inland water.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 126 Februar, which . with londflodes in his rage At fordes letteth the passage. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 54 Grasse, that the lande-floudde renneth ouer, is verye ylle for shepe, bycause of the sande and fylthe that stycketh vppon it. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 303 Like a land-flood, quickly come, quickly gone. 1720 DE FOE *Capt Singleton* ix (1840) 166 The rivers were .. swelled with the landfloods. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 181 The land-floods which accompany earthquakes

attrib 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 69 Any .. rush of tidal or land-flood waters against the bank.

b. *fig.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* vii. (1599) 296 The furie of Almaines entring Italie as a landflood. a 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1630) 83 It is but a Pond, it is but a land-floud, the spring of comfort belongs only to the Saints 1830 SCOTT *Demonol* viii 242 Some of the country clergy were carried away by the landflood of superstition

Landfolk (læ·ndfōuk). ? *Obs.* Also 9 **landsfolk.** [OE. *landfolc*, f. *land* LAND *sb* + *folc* FOLK. Cf. MHG. *lantvolc*, G. *landvolk*] The people of a land or country

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (E E T S) II 324 Þa com þæt land folc to þe hær to lafe wæs þa c 1205 LAY. 30930 Þat lond-folc wes bliðe for heore leod-kinge a 1250 *Owl & Night* 1156 That lond-folc wurth i-dorve a 1300 *Cursor M* 9752, I sal saue þi land folk al fra wa c 1425 *Eng. Conq Irel.* xxxvii 90 (Dubl. MS) Þe lond folke, that crysten shold be 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* I xvii. 304 Tosti .. went off to the Isle of Wight and forced the landsfolk to give him money.

La·nd-force. A force serving on land; a military as opposed to a naval force. Also *pl.* the troops or soldiers composing such a force.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* iii (1634) 73 The Navie of Athens over-threw the fleet of Xerxes, whose Land-forces were soone after discomfited by them 1790 BEATSON *Nav & Mil. Mem* II 191 Having on board near 3,000 land-forces. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii xxxviii V 38 He surveyed . his masses of land-force covering the shore.

† **Land-gate.** *Obs.* [See GATE *sb.*1]

1. *Sc.* Way or passage over land; also used *advb.* = by land. Also † **Landgates** *adv.*, ? landward, away from the sea.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot.* (1821) I 143 He began to come landgait our the riveir of Levin. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1862) I. 456 If ye . wᵈ have only summer weather and a land-gate not a sea-way, to heaven 1765 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 95 Land gates unto the hills she took the gate.

2 (See quot)

1726 KERSEY, *Landgate*, a long and narrow Piece of Land.

Land-gavel (læ ndgæ vĕl). *Hist.* Forms: 1 **land gafol,** 3 **lond-gavel, lon-ȝavel,** 4 **londgov(e)l,** 5 **langable,** 7 **languable,** 7, 9 **landgable,** 9 **-gavel.** [OE. *landgafol*, f. *land* LAND *sb.* + *gafol* GAVEL *sb.*1] Land-tribute, land-tax; rent for land, ground-rent Also *attrib*

c 1000 *Rect. Sing Pers.* c. 2 in Schmid *Gesetze* 372 He sceal land gafol syllan c 1205 LAY 7465 Fehten he wold wið Cezar þe axede lon-ȝauel her. *Ibid.* 7789 Ȝeond al he sette reuwen Þo fengen þa lond gauel. 1308 *Cal. Close Rolls* (1892) 59 [There are delivered to him 2*s.* 11*d* of rent called] Londgovl [to be received in New Bukenham from the following tenants] 1478 R. RICART *Mayor of Bristol's Cal.* (Camden) 9 This Toune of Bristowe is holde of oure souueraigne Lorde the Kinge in frank burgage and without meane by reason of his langable of the same c 1640 J SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 338 Out of his landgable rents of Bristoll, he gave yearly 3ˡⁱ. 6ˢ. 8 . to a preist 1670 in BLOUNT *Law Dict.* 1676 *Wood's Life*, etc (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 340 The townsmen would have the college pay for it as a languable 1882 BRAMSTON & LEROY *Historic Winchester* 69 The King's lands in Winton rendering Landgable and Burgage. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 182, 310 tenements paying landgavel to the king's farmers.

La·nd-gra·bber. One who grabs or seizes upon land (landed property or territory), esp. in an unfair or underhand manner; *spec.* in reference to Irish agrarian agitation, a man who takes a farm from which a tenant has been evicted.

1872 GOLDW. SMITH in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 254 The great Elizabethan mansions .. are the graceful monuments of the Tudor land-grabbers. 1880 *Times* 24 Nov. 6/1 The holding had been taken by a land-grabber. 1883 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 28 Dec 1176/2 Filibustering operations of 'land-grabbers' in New Guinea.

So **La·nd-gra·bbing** *vbl. sb.*, the action or practice of a land-grabber; **La·nd-gra·bbing** *ppl. a.*

1880 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct., To protest against land grabbing. 1884 MARY HICKSON *Ireland in 17th C.* I. Introd. 6 That selfish, land grabbing spirit 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1169 'Land grabbing' as it is called,—i.e., the taking of land from which another has been evicted

Landgravate (læ·ndgrĕ̆vĕ̆t). [f. next + -ATE [1].] = LANDGRAVIATE.

1761 *Brit Mag.* II. 162 By accounts from Turingia, we learn that his Prussian Majesty has already entered that landgravate 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed 12), *Leuchtenberg*, a town of Bavaria, in a landgravate of the same name 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug 221 Hesse-Homburg is a Landgravate and its capital is Homburg

Landgrave (læ·ndgrēⁱv). Also 6 **langrave**, 6–7 **lantgrave**, 7 **landtgrave**. *β.* 6 **lan(t)z-**, **landisgrave**, 7 **lants-**, **landsgrave** [a. MHG. *lantgrâve* (G. *landgraf*) = MLG. *landgrave* (Du. *landgraaf*): see LAND *sb.* and GRAVE *sb.*[4]] In Germany, a count having jurisdiction over a territory, and having under him several inferior counts; later, the title of certain German princes

1516 *Fabyan's Chron* (1811) II. vii 328 After the deth of hir husbonde, Langraue, duke of Thorynge in Almayne. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 57 b, Then was he led to Duke George of Saxonie, and to the Lantzgrave 1616 J WHELER in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm) I 179 A daughter of the Lantsgrave of Hessen. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Landgrave*, or *Landsgrave*. 1673 RAY *Journ Low C* 78 The Lantgrave of Darmstadt. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II 421 Hanau had formerly counts of its own, but the last of them dying in 1736 without issue, it devolved to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XI 192/1 The Temporal princes were:—the archduke of Austria the landgraves of Hessen-Cassel and Hessen-Darmstadt. the landgrave of Leuchtenburg [etc].

†**b.** In the colony of Carolina (see quots.). *Obs.*

1702 *S. Carolina Stat.* (1836) I 42 The upper house, consisting of the Landgraves and Casiques .are a middle state between Lords and Commons. 1707 J ARCHDALE *Carolina* 13 They are there by Patent, under the Great Seal of the Provinces, call'd Landgraves and Cassocks, in lieu of Earls and Lords.

Hence **La·ndgraveship** = LANDGRAVIATE. **La·ndgravess** = LANDGRAVINE.

1669 LOCKE *Dft. Constit Carolina* xii in *33rd D. K. R.* 259 Upon yᵉ devolution of any landgraveship or cassiqueship. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* III. *Crit Hist* 107 At Jena in the Landgraveship of Thuring 1762 tr *Busching's Syst Geog.* IV 429 Caroline Christina, who had been espoused Landgravess of Hesse Philipsthal. *Ibid* V 504 Christina Magdalena, Landgravess-dowager to Hesse-Homburg 1809 SOUTHEY *Q Rev* II. 329 The Landgraveship with which Locke had been requited for his legislative labours

Landgraviate (lændgrēⁱvi,ĕ̆t) [ad. med L *landgrāviāt-us*, f. LANDGRAVE (med L. *-grāvio*): see -ATE [1]. Cf. F. *landgraviat*] The office, jurisdiction, or province of a landgrave.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1709 *Lond Gaz* No. 4542/1 His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to grant him the Landgraviate of Leuchtenberg, an immediate Fee of the Empire. 1836 *Penny Cycl* V. 290 Charles managed to acquire the landgraviate of Alsace

Landgravine (læ·ndgrăvīn). Also 7 **-inne**. [ad. G *landgrafin*, Du *landgravin.*] The wife of a landgrave; a female ruler of a landgraviate

1682 *Lond. Gaz* No 1744/2 The Landgravinne of Hesse 1779 J MOORE *View Soc Fr* II liii 33 The Landgravine plays at Quadrille, and chooses her own party every night 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II 1261 The widowed landgravine Elizabeth.

La·ndho:lder. A holder, proprietor, or occupier of land; in mod use sometimes (opposed to *land-owner*), a tenant holding land from a proprietor.

1414 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 58 They have cleymed the Kynges trew lieges, that ben his fre tenentz annexed to his Coroune, as for her bonde bore men, and her bonde lond holderes. 1662 DUGDALE *Imbanking* 51 The Land-holders in the said Marsh. 1691 LOCKE *Consid Lower Interest* (1692) 88 Here is one fourth part of his yearly Income goes immediately out of the Landlords and Landholders Pocket 1741 TAILFER (*title*) A Narrative of the Colony of Georgia in America By Pat. Tailfer, M.D...and others, Land-holders in Georgia. 1800 *As at Ann Reg*, *Chron* 28 1 The great body of the land-holders appear fully impressed with a sense of the superior comforts they enjoy 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i § 1. 3 In the very earliest glimpse we get of the German race we see them a race of land-holders and land tillers 1880 MᶜCARTHY in *19th Cent* Aug 310 A combination of all the great interests concerned, the landowner as well as the landholder; the peer as well as the peasant.

So **La·ndho·lding** *a.*

1876 DIGBY *Real. Prop* 1. i § 1. 8 The assembly of landholding inhabitants considered as tenants of a lord.

†**Landier.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **laundier.** [a. F. *landier*: see ANDIRON, LANDIRON.] An andiron.

1457 *Extracts Burgh Recs Peebles* (1872) 119 A spet and lantter, a peudar chader, a dis [etc.]. 1612 *Sc Bk Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 292 Brassin wark sic as landiers, chandlers, baissones [etc]. *Ibid* 317 Laundiers, of latten. of irne.

Landimere (læ·ndimiᵊɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 9 **landimar**, **lanimer.** [OE. *landgemǽre*, f. *land* LAND *sb* + *ge mǽre* boundary, MERE.] Boundary of land. **Landimere's** or **Lanimer day**, the day on which the annual perambulation of the boundaries is made in Lanarkshire and Aberdeen.

944 in Earle *Land Charters* (1888) 178 Ðis sint þa land ȝemæra & se embegang þara landa to baddan byriȝ & to doddan forda & to efer dune. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Landimar*, . 2. A march or boundary of landed property, Aberd. *To ride the Landimeres*, to examine the marches, ibid., Lanarks. The day in which the procession is made is called Landimere's day 1864 *Edin Daily Rev* 11 June, Lanimer Day at Lanark. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 16 May 5 Lanark Landimeres.

¶ 'A land-measurer This word is here [*viz.* in Skene] used improperly' (Jam.).

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Particata*, The measurers of land, called Landimers, in Latine, *Agrimensores.* 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Landimers*, measurers of Land, anciently so called. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Lanimor*, a person employed by conterminous proprietors to adjust marches between their lands, Ayrsh.

Landing (læ·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAND *v.* + -ING [1]] **I.** The action of the verb LAND.

1. The action of coming to land or putting ashore; disembarkation

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 Londynge fro schyppe and watur, *applicacio.* 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* I 9/2 They take landing within the dominion of king Goffarus 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 308 Att his landing att Towre wharfe. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I 264 There is Water enough for Boats and Canoes to enter, and smooth landing after you are in 1748 *Anson's Voy* III vii. 355 The Commodore was saluted at his landing by eleven guns. 1798 DK CLARENCE in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) III. 10 *note*, The French cannot effect a landing in Ireland. 1855 STANLEY *Mem Canterb* i. (1857) 3 There are five great landings in English history, each of vast importance

b. Arrival at a stage or place of landing, e g. on a staircase.

1705 ADDISON *Trav. Italy* 433 A Stair Case where the Disposition of the Lights, and the convenient Landing are admirably well contriv d.

c. Coming to ground at the end of a leap

1881 *Times* 14 Feb 4/2 The taking off at the jumps was awkward, and the landing more ugly still

2. a. *Landing up*: blocking up of a watercourse by earth or mud. **b** Earthing up of plants

1692 RAY *Dissol World* III v (1732) 352 This Landing up and Atterration of the Skirts of the Sea. *a* 1806 ABERCROMBIE in Loudon *Gardening* III. 1 (1822 723 Give them [celery-plants] a final landing up near the tops 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro'M* 4 Celery, that wanted landing.

3. *Angling.* (See LAND *v.* 3.)

1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept 302/1 His attention is fixed upon the skilful 'landing' of his fish.

4. *Mining.* (See quot. 1860 and LAND *v* 1 b.)

1860 *Eng & For. Mining Gloss*, *S Staffs Terms*, *Landing*, the banksman receiving the loaded skip at surface.

II. Concrete senses.

5 A place for disembarking passengers or unlading goods; a landing-place.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. xxxvi, Defend all landings, barre all passages 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 100 Amending the landing at the Edystone. *Ibid*, As my proposed materials would not swim, a safe landing became a still more important object

b 'The platform of a railway station' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858). ? *Obs.*

6. A platform in which a flight of stairs terminates; a resting-place between two flights of stairs.

1789 P SMYTH tr *Aldrich's Archit* (1818) 122 A resting-place, or landing, should be contrived after 9, 11, or at the utmost 13 steps. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk Boz* ii, He took to pieces the eight day clock on the front Landing. 1869 E A. PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 308 The ablution rooms must be placed on the landings 1882 *Macm Mag* XLVI. 441 The five bedrooms all opened on a square landing

b Stone used in or suitable for the construction of staircase landings.

1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 190, 6-in rubbed York landing. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed 48) 84, 3 inch Portland balcony bottoms, or landings. 1886 *Mod Newspaper Advt*, All kinds of flags, steps, landings,. &c

7. Various technical senses (chiefly *U.S.*) **a.** (See quot. 1844) **b.** *Lumbering.* A place where logs are landed and stored. **c.** 'A platform of a furnace at the charging height' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). **d.** *Boat-building.* = LAND *sb* 9 c (q.v). **e.** *Mining.* A place at the mouth of a shaft for the landing of kibbles or other receptacles (*Cent. Dict.*). **f.** *Fortif* 'The horizontal space at the entrance of a gallery or return' (*Ibid*).

1844 GOSSE in *Zoologist* II. 706 Every extensive planter, whose estate borders on the river [Alabama], has what is called a landing, that is a large building to contain bales of cotton 1868 *Harper's Mag* XXXVI. 420 We emerged from the thick timber into an opening through which ran Tibbett's Brook. Here was what is called the landing we could see thousands of logs that had been hauled. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Landing*, a level stage for loading or unloading coals upon.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *landing pier*, *-quay*, *-stairs*, *-steps*, (sense 3) *landing-gaff*, *-hook*, *-ring*; **landing charges**, **rates** (Ogilvie), 'charges or fees paid on goods unloaded from a vessel' (Webster, 1864); **landing floor** = sense 6; **landing-stage**, a platform, often a floating one, for the landing of passengers and goods from sea-vessels; **landing-strake** *Boat-building*, 'the upper strake but one' (Weale's *Rudim Nav.* 128); **landing-surveyor**, a customs officer who appoints and superintends the landing waiters; **landing-waiter**, a customs officer whose duty is to superintend the landing of goods and to examine them. Also LANDING-NET, -PLACE.

1856 CAPERN *Poems* (ed 2) 143 A cautious footfall stealing Gently o'er the *landing-floor 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 330 A young Angler should be furnished..with .*Landing-Hook, . Shot and Floats of divers Sorts. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Landing-pier*, *Landing stage.* 1861 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I. 45 Broad *landing quays covered with cranes lined the river bank. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal* 51 *Landing Rings, Gaffs, Nets, &c. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* liv, An old *landing-stage. 1868 *Less. Mid. Age* 269 On Monday morning, in a thick white fog, I entered a little steamer at the landing-stage at Liverpool. 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* viii, The steps form a *landing-stairs from the river 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 692/1 Jack is going to sea, and his friends are on the landing-stairs to take leave of him 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxii. 239 He advanced foremost on the *landing steps. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies Polc.* 28 A little natural pier, in which landing steps had been cut. 1812 J SMYTH *Pract of Customs* (1821) 144 Sail-cloth and Sails are required to be stamped in the presence of a *Landing Surveyor and Landing-waiter, on the common quay 1797 *Monthly Mag* III 480 Mr. J. Brook, *landing waiter of the custom-house.

La·nding, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2]] That lands; in *Mil.* phr. *landing force*, *party*.

1884 *Pall Mall G* 8 Sept 8/1 This was due to the French having no landing force. 1894 LD WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II 175 Sending three armed boats ashore, a landing party took the battery

La·nding-net. A net for landing large fish.

1653 WALTON *Angler* ii 60 Reach me that Landing net. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 15 *A landing net*, to land large fish with, and which are made with joints to fold up in a small compass 1848 THACKERAY *Bk Snobs* xxvi, Fishing-rods, and landing nets. 1885 *Athenæum* 1 Aug 136/3 Mr. Webster does not appear to use any landing-net, which increases the difficulty of capturing fish.

b. *transf* 'A pair of forceps with a small net attached to the blade, devised by A Buchanan, for the removal of the calculus from the bladder in lithotomy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

La·nding-place.

1. A place where passengers and goods are or can be landed or disembarked.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 1 The Frenchemen knowe aswell every haven and creke within the sayde Countie as every landyng place 1620–55 I JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 13 They were imbarked, dis-imbarked, and brought from their Landing Place to Salisbury Plain. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2221/8 Lost , between Richmond and Putney Landing-place, a Point Crevat and Cuffs 1748 *Anson's Voy* II. vi. 191 Pilots were ordered to . conduct him to the most convenient landing-place 1840 R H DANA *Bef. Mast* vii 15 Waiting at the landing place for our boat to come ashore

b A platform at a railway station.

1882 in OGILVIE

2. = LANDING *vbl. sb.* 6 (now the usual word).

1611 COTGR, *Aire*, the halfe pace, or landing place of a half-pace staire. 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Building* (Arb) 550 The Staires likewise let them bee vpon a Faire open Newell, and finely raild in. And a very Faire Landing Place at the Top 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* 1 Wks. 1799 II 7 Simon flew up stairs, fell over the landing-place, and quite barr'd up the way 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* ix, His stealthy footsteps on the landing place outside. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III I 352 The staircases and landing places are not wanting in grandeur

attrib 1852 R S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp Tour* xxxiv (1893) 193 The dinner and ball invitations gradually dwindled away, till he became a mere stop gap at the one, and a landing-place appendage at the other

3. *transf* and *fig.* (in prec. senses). A place at which one arrives; a stopping- or resting-place.

1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc Coins*, etc vii 151 What the Romans called Vestibulum was no part of the House, but the Court or Landing-place between it and the Street. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlvii, He seeks at least Upon the last and sharpest height..Some landing place, to clasp and say, 'Farewell! We lose ourselves in light'. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* I Introd 2 Tom was. beginning to feel that it was high time for him to be getting to regular work again A landing place is a famous thing, but it is only enjoyable for a time by any mortal who deserves one at all 1884 J TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 245 When the conscience troubles lead to scepticism, the ultimate landing place is superstition

†**Landiron** [1]. *Obs.* Also 5 **laundyren**, 6 **lawndyrne**, **laund(e iron**, 6–7 **landyron**, 7 **-iyron.** [An alteration (influenced by IRON, as in ANDIRON) of LANDIER *a.*, F. *landier* = def. article *l'* + OF. *andier* andiron] An andiron, fire-dog.

1459–60 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 89 It. ij cobertez alias laundyrens, ij rostyngyrens. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* No. 1384. 42 Unum lawndyrne, pretii xviijd 1541 in *Lanc. Wills & Invent* I. 128, ij old great laund irons, vs 1590 *Inv Linc.* in *Midl Co. Hist Coll* II 31 Item .ij landyrons, one fire shovell. 1640 BRATHWAIT *Boulster Lect.* 304 Her Pots, Pipkings, Kettles, Land irons with all her other Utensiles 1685 *Inv Ch. Wetherill of Keadby* 15 May (N. W Linc Gloss), One iyron potte and one land iyron with spitts and racks and crookes.

†**Landiron** [2]. *Obs.* [? f. LAND *sb.* + IRON *sb*] A kind of iron.

1428 in *Surtees Misc* (1888) 2 Sent hym with hys awen cariage iijᵉ & di of landyren. *Ibid.* 3 He had mykyll with in him of dross and landiren.

†**La·ndish,** *a. Obs.* Also 3 **londisse**, 5 **landysshe.** [f LAND *sb.* + -ISH.] **a.** Belonging to the land or country; native. **b.** Of the commons or common people.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 634 Al wib sarazines kyn, And none londisse Men [*Ritson* Mid unlondisshe menne, Of Sarasynes kenne]. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. x. 26 They putte no dyfference betwene them [*sc.* the noblemen] & the landishmen. *Ibid.* xxiv. 76 The..alarme that the landysshe peple or commons maken.

‖ **Land-junker** (-yuŋkəɹ). Also *anglicized* **-younker.** [Ger.] A country squire

1840 Thackeray *Catherine* ii, I eased a great fat-headed Warwickshire land-junker of forty pieces. 1860 Motley *Netherlands* II. 548 Land-younkers..paid their black-mail.

Landlady (læ ndlēˑidi). [f. Land *sb.* + Lady *sb.* Cf. *landlord.*]

1. 'A woman who has tenants holding from her' (J.); †*fig* a mistress. *rare.*

a 1536 Tindale *Expos. Matt.* v. Wks. (1573) 210/1 Let thy wife visit thy Landladye three or four tymes in a yeare, wyth spised cakes .and such like. 1600 Dekker *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 84 Great landlady of hearts pardon me. 1687 Mirge *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, s.v *Landlady*, I am the Tenant, and she is my Landlady. *Mod.* Our landlady lives next door.

2 The hostess of an inn; the mistress of a lodging- or boarding-house

1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 56 She called for the Landlord and Landlady of the Lodging. 1657 Pepys *Diary* 7 Oct., There was so much tearing company in the house that we could not see the landlady 1734 Berkeley *Let. to T Prior* 30 Apr, Wks. 1871 IV. 227 The landlady of the lodging must be obliged to furnish linen. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. xii, We soon reached the Shepherd's Bush, where the old landlady was sitting up waiting for us 1857 Dickens *Lett.* 1880 II. 30 We have a very obliging and comfortable landlady 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I vii 209 The early widowed landlady of the King's Head Inn.

3. *Sc.* One's hostess, the wife of one's host or entertainer ? *Obs*

1815 Scott *Guy M* iii, The circumstances of the landlady [Mrs. Bertram, wife of the laird] were pleaded to Mannering . as an apology for her not appearing to welcome her guest.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **La·ndladydom,** the realm of landladies. **La·ndladyhood, -ship,** the position or dignity of a landlady. **La·ndladyish** *a*, resembling or characteristic of a landlady.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI 349 The end of my landladyship is drawing nigh. 1868 J Skinner *Let.* 12 July in *Life* xi. (1884) 209 Maggie was in all the dignity of landladyhood. 1864 *Realm* 30 Mar 8 Mrs. Falconer as Dame Quickly displayed a proper amount of landladyish indignation at her corpulent customer's misdeeds. 1890 Baring Gould *Pennycomequicks* 194 When I come to landladydom

Land-law. [In sense 1 repr. OE. *landlagu*, f. *land* Land *sb.* + *lagu* Law *sb.*[1]; otherwise a modern formation. Cf ON *lands lǫg.*]

1. (Also †*land's law.*) The law of a land or country; the 'law of the land'.

c 1000 *Rect Sing Pers* c 4 in Schmid *Gesetze* 376 Deos landlaga stænt on suman lande. *Ibid.* c. 21 *ibid* 382 Landlaga syn mistlice, swa ic ær .sæde *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12095 þat he yu ne luue mare þan lands lau. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 132 To stryue and plede for worldly possessions by londis lawe 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl.* xxviii, 'It's the fashion here for decent bodies, and ilka land has its ain land-law'.

2. Law, or a law, relating to land considered as property.

1878 *N. Amer Rev.* CXXVII. 253 The land laws of that country 1894 *Daily News* 20 Apr 4/7 Mr John Stuart Mill pointed out that the English land law system was peculiar, and even was alone, among the land law systems of Europe. 1894 F. N. Thorpe *Govt. U S* 9 Land-laws originate in the use of the land for grazing

Land league. An association of Irish tenant farmers and others, organized in 1879 by Charles Stewart Parnell under the name of 'The Irish National Land League' (and suppressed by the Government in 1881), having for its object primarily the reduction of rent, and ultimately the carrying out of radical changes in the Irish land-laws, e. g by the substitution of peasant proprietors for landlords. Hence **La·nd-league** *v. trans.*, to treat according to the principles of the Land League. **La·nd-leaguer,** a member of or sympathizer with the Land League **La·nd-leaguism,** the principles or practice of the Land League.

1880 *Libr. Univ Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 136 The incendiary speeches of the Land Leaguers 1881 *Times* 17 Jan 12/2 The Land League strikes at the root of Irish misery. 1881 C. Gibbon *Heart's Problem* iv. (1884) 56 He could quite believe that the old tailor and his family had gone to America on some Land League commission 1881 Sullivan in *Macm. Mag* XLIV. 343 The Land League and Land Leaguism have kept the peace in Ulster on this occasion 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 315/2 A Welsh Parliament, in which they might disestablish the hated Church, land-league the landlords.

† **La·nd-leaper.** *Obs* Also 4-6 **-leper(e,** 5 **-lepar,** 7 *Sc.* **-leiper.** [f. Land *sb.* + Leap *v* (in the sense 'to run') + -er[1].] = Land loper.

[1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v 258 þat Penitencia is pike he schulde polissche newe, And lepe with him ouerlond al his lyf tyme] 1377 *Ibid.* B. xv. 207 He ne is nouȝte in lolleres, ne in lande-leperes (*v r.* land-lepynge] hermytes 14 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 565/46 *Arrianbulus*, a londlepar *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 166 Gett I those land lepars I breke ilka bone. 1560–77 *Misogonus* iv. ii. 11 (Brandl) Thou landleper, thou runagat roge. 1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat Crosse* 51 b, Then eyther was your author a lyer, or a leude byshop to forsake hys charge and be such a land-leaper. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. xv (1676) 83/2 Let Marriners learn Astronomy. Landleapers Geography. *Ibid.* II. iii. iv. 212/2 Alexander, Cæsar, Trajan, Adrian, were as so many land-leapers, now in the East, now in the West, little at home. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 111 As Budæus says proverbially of a Land-leaper, that makes himself a Cripple and cries out for help, *Tolle eum qui non novit.* 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Land-leaper's-spurge*, a kind of Herb.

Hence † **Landleapt** *a.*, ? vagabond, runaway; **Land-leaping** *sb.* (*arch.*), ? vagabond style of living; †*a.*, vagabond.

1377 Land-lepynge [see above]. 1600 Warner *Alb. Eng.* x. lv. (1612) 245 With her, Mendoza, Papists here, forren, and Land-leapt Foes. 1886 M. K. Macmillan *Dagonet the Jester* iii. 135 In good sooth your learning and land-leaping is nought but a kind of fooling.

† **Land-leave.** *Obs* ? A fee paid for permission to convey goods over certain land.

?*c* 1357 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 560 Pro 3 par. Molarum lucrand .. præter Landleve et cariag. eorundem, xiijs. iiijd. 1664 in Hargreave *Coll. Tracts* (1787) I. 57 The defendants pretended title to it as parcell of the town of Plymouth, and shewed usage to have had certain customs called land-leave, terrage, &c. 1669 in *4th Rep. Hist MSS Comm.* (1874) 405/2 Penrose said that he had always received a 15th part of all goods cast on shore upon his ground for Landleave.

Landless (læ·ndlės), *a.* [f. Land) *sb* + -less.]

1. Not possessing land, having no landed property.

c 1000 *Laws of Æthelstan* II c. 8 in Schmid *Gesetze* 136 Be landleasum mannum ȝif hwylc landleas man folgode on oðre scire. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 115 We shall neither haue usurour dwell in this cuntee, nor gentilmen landlesse. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. i 98 Young Fortinbras .. Hath Shark'd vp a List of Landlesse Resolutes. 1638 Brome *Antipodes* I. i Wks. 1873 III. 234 As mad as landlesse Squire could bee 1814 Scott *Ld of Isles* III. xxxi, A landless prince, whose wandering life Is but one scene of blood and strife. 1865 *Edin Rev* CXXI. 36 Turned adrift landless and homeless. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 102 The negro, poor, landless, and deserted by the North.

2. Without land, void of land.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii III. *Law* 1197 A Fruitless, Flood-less, yea a Land-less Land. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par* (1870) I 16 Risk dying in an unknown landless sea. *Ibid*, Within the landless waters of the west.

Hence **La·ndlessness.**

1851 H Melville *Whale* xxiii. 118 In landlessness alone resides the highest truth.

La·nd-line.

1. The outline of the land against sky and sea.

1875 W. M'Ilwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 50 Ross Isle terminates the land-line of the view

2. A telegraphic line running overland, as opposed to a cable.

1884 S E. Dawson *Handbk. Canada* 21 The [telegraphic] cables and the land lines in British Columbia. 1887 *Pall Mall G* 9 Dec. 8/1 The Western Union now controls the land line system of the United States.

3. *Fishing.* Line passing from the end of the seine to the shore (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

Land-lock (læ·ndlɒk), *sb. rare.* [? Back-formation from next.]

† 1. The condition of being landlocked.

1627 Capt Smith *Seaman's Gram* ix 45 Land locked. Land locke, is when the land is round about you.

attrib *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Shropsh.* iii. (1662) 1, I behold it [*sc.* Shropshire] really (though not so Reputed) the biggest Land-lock shire in England

2. Landlocked country.

1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 239/2 From Prospect Hill is had a delightful view of the Devonshire Valley, one of those many deceptive land locks, which [etc.]

Landlocked (læ·ndlɒkt), *pa pple* and *ppl. a.* [See Lock *v.*] Shut in or enclosed by land; almost entirely surrounded by land, as a harbour, etc. Also *transf.* of fish. Living in land locked waters so as to be shut off from the sea.

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 92 In the lesser of these Ilands, is a cave for a small ship to ryde in, land-lockt 1697 Dryden *Virg., Georg.* Ded (1721) I. 194 A good Conscience is a Port which is Land-lock'd on every side. 1740 Woodroofe in *Hanway's Trav* (1672) I. iv liv. 275 Twelve or fifteen sail of ships might lie land-locked, with the utmost security. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 253 Went farther round into a land locked bay, and moored the vessel 1840 R. H Dana *Bef. Mast* xiv 36 Decidedly the best harbour on the coast, being completely land locked. 1868 *Rep. U S. Commissioner Agric* 324 The taking of land-locked salmon by any other means than by hook and hand-line is prohibited 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 44 The shores of the land-locked Baltic

b. Hemmed in, limited, or hindered from movement by surrounding land.

1770 Baretti *Journ. Lond. to Genoa* I xiv. 88 Our land-lock'd Ladies on the other side the Alps. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* iii. vii, The little caravan was apparently land-locked. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 62 Along a pleasant road, with land-locked glimpses of the bay.

Land-loper, -louper (læ·ndlōˑpəɹ, -lauˑpəɹ). Now chiefly *Sc.* Also 7 **-lowper,** 8 **-looper.** [ad. Du. *landlooper* (= MHG. *lantlouſære*, G. *landläufer*), f. *land* Land *sb.* + *loopen* to run: see Leap *v.* Cf. Landleaper]

1. One who runs up and down the land; a vagabond; *fig* † a renegade; an adventurer.

15.. tr *Bull Pope Martin* (*c* 1417) in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 648/2 Certaine Archhereticks haue risen and sprong vp.. being landlopers, schismatikes, and seditious persons. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn villotier*, a lande loper, a runnagate. *a* 1605 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 757 Land lowper, light skowper, ragged rowper like a raven. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 114 Hee [Perkin Warbeck] had beene from his Child-hood such a Wanderer, or (as the King called him) such a Land-loper. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 57 Such Travellers as these may bee termed Land-lopers, as the Dutchman saith, rather than Travellers. 1682 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 799 A Land-loper, *prædo.* 1702 C. Wolley *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 19 The materials of this Journal have laid by me several years expecting that some Landlooper or other in those parts would have done it more methodically. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xiii, This High-German land-louper, Dousterswivel. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep* iv. iii. (1866) 596 Bands of land-loupers had been employed..to set fire to villages and towns in every direction.

Comb. 1787 Burns *Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, My land-lowper-like stravaguin.

† 2 = Land-lubber. *Obs.*

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xviii, We lay by and run adrift, that is in a Landlopers phrase, we temporis'd it. *a* 1700 B E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Land-lopers* or *Land lubbers*, Fresh-water Seamen so called by the true Tarrs. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

La·nd-lo·ping, -lou·ping, *ppl. a.* Now *Sc.* [Back-formation from prec. + -ing[1].] Wandering, roving, vagabond. Also *fig.*

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* (1807–8) II. 401 These his landloping legats and Nuncios have their manifold collusions to cousen christian kingdoms of their revenues. 1694 S. Johnson *Notes Past Let Bp Burnet* I. 32 It is a Londloping Argument. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxvi, I canna think it an unlawfu' thing to pit a bit trick on sic a land-louping scoundrel, that just lives by tricking honester folk. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* iv, These land-louping Highland scoundrels.

Landlord (læ ndlɒɹd), *sb.* Also 6 **land(i)s-lord.** [f. Land *sb.* + Lord *sb.* OE. had *landhlāford*, but the mod. word is a new formation.]

1. Originally, a lord or owner of land; in recorded use applied only *spec.* to the person who lets land to a tenant. Hence (perh. already in 16th c.) in widened sense (as the correlative of *tenant*): A person of whom another person holds any tenement, whether a piece of land, a building or part of a building.

a 1000 in Earle *Land Charters* (1888) 376 Æt ælcum were ðe binnan ðam xxx hidan is gebyreð æfre se oðer fisc ðam landhlaforde. *c* 1000 *Laws of Edgar* Suppl c 11 in Schmid *Gesetze* 196 Healde se land-hlaford þæt forstolene orf, oð þæt se agenfrigea þæt geæcsige. 1419 *Liber Albus* 192 b (Rolls) I. 221 Le lessour, appelle 'landlorde'. 1455–6 Gregory *Chron.* (Camden) 199 The Lombardys toke grete old mancyons in Wynchester and causyd the londe lordys to do grete coste in reparacyons 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. III ii. 152 Suche rate as thei paye in yerely rent to the landelordes therof 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet* 15 Would servauntes obey their masters the tenaunt his landlorde 1557 F. Seager *Sch Virtue* 1071 in *Babees Bk*, Ye that be landlordes and haue housen to let. 1587 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1814) III 462/1 Þe landislordes and baillies vpoun quhais landis and in quhais Jurisdictioun þai duell *c* 1590 Greene *Fr Bacon* x 11, I am the lands-lord keeper of thy holds. 1593 Shaks *Rich. II*, II i 113 Landlord of England art thou, and not King. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig Sacr.* III. iii § 1 His Landlord may dispossess him of all he hath upon displeasure. 1702 De Foe *Orig Power People* Misc. (1703) 157 If the King was universal Landlord, he ought to be universal Governor of Right. 1809 Lamb *Let. to Coleridge* 7 June, I have been turned out of my chambers in the Temple by a landlord who wanted them for himself 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) I 282 Six months notice to quit must be given by a landlord to his tenant at will 1876 Freeman *Norm Conq* V xxiv 381 The doctrine was established that the King was the supreme landlord 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ* 92 The laws concerning landlord and tenant have been made by landlords.

b *fig* (said of God)

a 1635 Corbet *Poems* (1807) 6 It wounded me the Landlord of all times Should let long lives and leases to their crimes 1676 W. Hubbard *Happiness of People* 59 It is no wonder if God our great Land-lord, layes his arrest upon our tillage.

2. a. In extended sense: The person in whose house one lodges or boards for payment; one's 'host'. b. The master of an inn, an innkeeper.

a 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xiii. § 86 He new dressed himself, changing clothes with his landlord 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 411 His landlords daughter testified that [etc.] 1784 Swift *Diaries Let.* I Wks. 1761 III. 21 Suppose you go to an alehouse with that base money and the landlord gives you a quart for four of those halfpence 1774 Goldsm. *Retal.* 3 If our landlord supplies us with beef and with fish. 1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb.* I. i, I suppose, sir, I must charge the landlord to be very particular where he stows this? 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr, The word landlord is never used here [*sc.* New England] in its primary or English signification, and is applied only to the keeper of a tavern or boarding house.

3. A host or entertainer (in private). Chiefly *Sc.*

1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 65 Which their new landlords took very kindly. 1858 Ramsay *Reminn.* Ser. I. (1860) 256 Persons still persist among us in calling the head of the family, or the host, the landlord. 1864 Burton *Scot. Abr.* I. i. 26 Not so satisfactory . as the confiding landlord expects it to be.

Landlordism (læ·ndlɒɹdiz'm). [f. prec. sb. + -ism.] The principles or practice of landlords; the system according to which land is owned by landlords to whom tenants pay a fixed rent (chiefly used with reference to Ireland); advocacy or practice of such a system.

1844 Mary Hennell *Soc. Systems* 82 The Mail, the recognized organ of Irish landlordism. 1849 Cobden *Speeches* 87 If it is the spirit of landlordism that stands in the way of improvement in Ireland. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times*

IV. 282 The landlordism of Ireland was, compared with most European institutions, a thing of the day before yesterday.

La·ndlordly, *a.* [-LY¹.] Belonging to or characteristic of a landlord or landlords.

1843 LOWELL *Moorehead Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 18 He waits upon it himself in the good old landlordly fashion. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 8 Jan. 4/6 Landlordly coercion. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 199 As far as landlordly rights are concerned.

†**La·ndlordry.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [-RY.] Landlords as a class.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* v. i. 98 Such pilfring slips of Pety land-lordrye.

La·ndlordship. [-SHIP.] The position or condition of a landlord; the tenure of such a position. Also, with poss. pron., used as a title.

[1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 15 The evil system of middle-landlordship.] 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. 44 [He] did not intend to retire yet awhile to the landlordship of the Bell. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* IV. 199 Neither British constitution nor British law... can keep your landlordships safe. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 172 Lordship in becoming landlordship begins to lose its most dangerous element.

Land-lubber (læ·ndlʌ·bəɹ). [LUBBER occurs in the 16th c. in this sense.] A sailor's term of contempt for a landsman.

a 1700 [see LAND-LOPER 2] 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 198 P 11 My Uncle..bid me prepare myself against next year for no land lubber should touch his money. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1849) 417 There was many a land-lubber looked on that might much better have swung in his stead. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 15 The philosophic landlubber often wonders at the eternal restlessness of his naval brotherman. 1884 PAR. *Eustace* 130 The service is not intended to pamper landlubbers, but to make smart seamen.

Hence **La·ndlubberish, La·ndlubberly** *adjs.*

1829 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 912 Landlubberish terms. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* 4 Sept. (1880) II. 119 The costermongers in the street outside have an earthy, and, as I may say, a landlubberly aspect. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. VIII. 166 My land-lubberly intelligence failed to grasp the proper meaning.

Landman (læ·ndmæn). [OE. *landmann*, f. *land* LAND *sb.* + *mann* MAN *sb.* Cf. MHG *lantman* native, mod.G. *landmann*, Du. *landman* countryman, peasant, farmer. Cf. LANDSMAN.]

†**1.** A man of a (specified or indicated) country. = COUNTRYMAN 1. *Obs. rare.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 179 (Gr.) Feond onsęon laðum eaxan landmanna cyme. *c* 1000 *Ordin. Dunsæte* c. 6 in Schmid *Gesetze* 360. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vii. 29 The Englishman of many other nations is least atheisticall, but he may fall not unlikely sometimes as any other land man into an uncouth opinion.

2. A countryman, peasant.

(In Carlyle, after G. *landmann*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28072 Nu sal i tell þe..Hu þu sal sceu þi scrift to preist,...þat landmen mai sumquat lere, To scape hair scrift wit þis samplere. *Ibid.* 29411 Quen he [a clerk] chaunges crun or wede, And funden [es] in land mans dede. 1497 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 60 That euere burges sal inbring certaine landmen, out duellaris to remane within the tone. 1543 *Ibid.* 191 The toune is hauely murmurit be the landmen. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* III. (1845) 215 They are no philosophers or tribunes, but frank, stalwart landmen.

3. = LANDSMAN 2. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1480 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 9, iij M. men, lande men and maryners, arrayed for the werre. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. III. 11 If tomorrow Our Nauie thriue, I haue an absolute hope Our Landmen will stand vp. 1664 J. KEYMOR *Dutch Fish.* 6 Thus they make their Landmen Seamen, their Seamen Fishermen, their Fishermen Mariners. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* III. iv, What inspires a landman with the highest apprehension of danger gives not the least concern to a sailor. 1769 *De Foe's Tour G. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 129 The Distinction between Landmen and Seamen on board, which used to create Animosity, and subject the Landmen to some Hardships. 1808 G. EDWARDS *Tract Plan* i. 7 The facility with which these convert landmen into sailors. 1846 WHATELY *Addit. Elem. Rhet.* 3 Nautical terms ..it is little loss to a landman to be ignorant of.

†**4.** A man having landed property. *Obs.*

1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 156 But kirkmennis cursit substance semis sweit Till landmen, wt þat leud burd lyme are lyttit. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* (1691), *Landman*, the Terre-tenant. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. G. Brit.* II. III. iii. (1737) 405 A Gentleman of three Generations claims Precedency from any ordinary Land-man, who has but newly acquired his Lands.

Landmark (læ·ndmɑ̄ɹk). [OE. *landmearc* fem.: see LAND *sb.* and MARK *sb.* (Cf. G. *landmark* boundary, *landmarke* sailor's landmark.)]

1. The boundary of a country, estate, etc.; an object set up to mark a boundary line.

982 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 189 Seo landmearce liđ of Terstan upp be Hohtuninga mearce. *a* 1000 *Juliana* 635 Đa wæs xelæded lond-mearce neah. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxiv. 2 Some men there be, that remoue other mens londe markes. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxvii. 17 Cursed be he that remoueth his neighbours land marke (COVERDALE mark). 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 211 When he returned to the possession of his estates,..he found none of the ancient landmarks removed. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 235 The landmarks of Platæa... were carried forward to the Asopus. *Ibid.* IV. xxxvi. 416 The landmarks which separated the two states had been removed.

fig. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 126 May we not too hastily displace the ancient termini, and remove the land marks of virtue and vice? 1771 *Junius' Lett.* lxi. 319 He has introduced new law, and removed the landmarks established by former decisions. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp., Reforms* 27 Oct. (1876) 284, I do not wish to endanger or remove any of the ancient landmarks of our Constitution.

†**b.** ? A district. *Obs.* [So formerly G. *landmark.*]

1550 W. LYNNE *Carion's Chron.* 255 He wrought much wo to the citie of Brunswike, roauing and burnyng in her suburbes, villages, landmarkes, and iurisdictions.

2. An object in the landscape, which, by its conspicuousness, serves as a guide in the direction of one's course (*orig.* and *esp.* as a guide to sailors in navigation); hence, any conspicuous object which characterizes a neighbourhood or district.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 18 Hydrographie, requireth a particular Register of certaine Landmarkes, from the sea. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* IX. 43 A Land marke, is any Mountaine, Rocke, Church, Wind mill or the like, that the Pilot can know by comparing one by another how they beare by the compasse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 432 Ith' midst an Altar as the Land-mark stood. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii. (1840) 34 Having no chart for the coast, nor any land mark. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. VII. 183 Like unskilful sailors who have lost the landmarks of their course. 1859 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 91 The house altogether is the great landmark of the whole neighbourhood.

fig. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 3.6 P 2 Now one Face of Indolence overspreads the whole, and I have no I and mark to direct my self by. 1880 *Times* 18 Sept. 9/3 Two or three land-marks, however, in the dreary waste [of evidence] attract attention.

3. (In mod. use.) An object which marks or is associated with some event or stage in a process; *esp.* a characteristic, a modification, etc., or an event, which marks a period or turning-point in the history of a thing.

1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* II. 46 This important landmark in our social history. 1862 MILL *Utilit.* 5 This man, whose system of thought will long remain one of the landmarks in the history of philosophical speculation. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 127 The black pigment-specks which are seen in this variety [of leech] seem to point in the same direction as those more constant land marks just specified. 1884 W. K. PARKER *Mammal. Descent* VII. (1885) 177 In these skulls the landmarks are all gone, except the holes for the vessels and nerves [etc.].

La·nd-marshal. [ad. Sw. *landtmarskalk*, G. *landmarschall.*] **a.** In Sweden, the speaker or president of the assembly of the first estate. **b.** In Prussia, Austria, etc., the marshal of a province.

1682 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1767/1 His Majesty has named Baron Fabian Wrede, to be Land-Marshal, that is, Speaker, or President, in the Assembly of the Nobility and Gentry. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4808/1 His Majesty has..conferr'd the Employment of Land-Marshal of Prussia upon his Chamberlain. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 408 No member was allowed to leave the chamber during the transaction of business without permission of the landmarshal. 1898 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 7/3 The Moravian Diet at Brünn... The Landmarshal, who was presiding, asked them to leave the Diet.

La·nd-measure. †**a.** Measurement of land (*obs.*). **b.** Any of the denominations of measurement used in stating the area of land (e.g. the acre, the rood, etc.); also applied as a name for the system of such denominations in current use.

1611 COTGR., *Latte* a Land-measure in some places longer then in other. 1662 ATWELL *Faithf. Surveyor* I. 1 Of errours in Land-measure. 1857 BOUCHER *Mensuration* 5 Land Measure by Gunter's Chain. 100 linear links = 1 linear chain. 1900 ADDY in *N. & Q.* 20 Oct. 303/1 (heading) English and Roman Land Measures.

So **La·nd-measuring, -measurement,** the art or process of determining by measurement the area of lands, fields, farms, etc.: properly a subordinate branch of land-surveying, but the terms are often used synonymously.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 14 Other Philosophers, writing Rules for land measuring. 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 624/1 The principle of throwing the area of any given field or set of fields into triangular spaces, is that pursued in all processes of land-measurement. *Ibid.* 624/2 In land-measuring, the scale of operations is ordinarily too limited to require any such allowance for difference of levels.

La·nd-measurer.

1. One whose occupation is land-measuring.

1632 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Layd out on our selues and the landmeasurer when we went to laye out our land. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. 232 A staid, thick, sober, silent, middle aged personage, who united the offices of schoolmaster and land-measurer.

2 [tr. mod.L. *geometra*] A geometer moth.

1888 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 66 The Geometræ (or Land Measurers).

La·nd-mere. ? *Obs.* In 7 **-meare,** 9 **-meer.** [f. LAND *sb.* + MERE *sb.* (OE. *mære*). Cf. LANDIMERE.] A boundary of land.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 5 And then by landmeares from Kilhredyn to Cronmere Water. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scott.* II. xiv. 333 Land Meer Processions, or Riding of the Marches.

†**La·nd-meter.** *Obs.* In 6-7 **-meater,** 7 **-meeter.** [f. LAND *sb.* + METER, agent-n. f. METE *v.*, to measure.] A land-measurer or surveyor.

1582 E. WORSOP (*title*) A Discoverie of Sundrie errours and faults dailie committed by Landemeaters to the damage of her Maiesties subiects. 1608 NORTON *Stevin's Disme* D 2 The greater number of Land-meaters vse not the Pole, but a chayne line of 3, 4 or 5 Perch long. *c* 1613 *Soc. Cond. People Anglesey* (1860) 32 The English yard is used by... masons, carpenters, land-meeters and others. 1636 BEDWELL (*title*) The Way to Geometry, being necessary... for Astronomers, Geographers, Land-meaters [etc.], by Peter Ramus.

So †**Land-mete,** a measurement of land; †**Land-meting,** land-measuring.

1608 NORTON *Stevin's Disme* D 1 b, Of the Computations of Land meating. *Ibid.* D 4 b, The like is sufficiently manifest amongst Land-meats in surfaces.

La·nd-metster. *Sc.* [See METSTER (f. METE *v.* + -STER).] = LAND-METER.

1726 *Minutes Presbytery* in Sage *Memorab. Domestica* (1889) I. 7 Cite masons, wrights, and land metters [*read* -metsters]. The said land-melsters [*read* metsters] being duly sworn. 1822 *Law Case, Rev. D. Macarthur* (Jam.), John Currie, land-metster.

Lando, obs. form of LANDAU.

Landocracy (lændǫ krăsi). *jocular.* [f. LAND *sb.* : see -CRACY.] The class of people which owes its controlling position in the country to its possession of landed property. So **La·ndocrat,** a member of this class.

1848 *Simmonds's Colon. Mag.* Aug. 343 The Landocracy—in which term we comprehend all landowners great and small. *a* 1865 COBDEN in *Daily News* (1869) 16 Jan., The aristocracy and landocracy and moneyocracy who govern our elections. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* II. XCVIII. 173 [I felt] a deep grievance with the British landocracy. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 23 Sept. 484/1 The wail of the landocrat is heard in the land.

Landowner (læ·ndōunəɹ). [f. LAND *sb.* + OWNER.] An owner or proprietor of land. Hence **La·ndownership.**

a 1733 NORTH *Ld. Kpr. North* (1742) 137 Any Land Owner may make that which they call a Key, next to the River. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XII. (1879) 255 Each landowner in the valley possesses a certain portion of hill country. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 141 Landowners hastened to sell their estates for whatever could be got. 1867 MUSGRAVE *Nooks Old France* II. 334 England's landownership will never be without the representatives and reflected honours of her ancient Aristocracy. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 91 Many large land-owners in England refuse to let their land for long periods.

So **La·ndowning** *sb.* and *a.*

1845 MIALL in *Nonconf.* V. 149 The landowning majority contemplate no concessions. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 127 Landowning and farming are as much businesses as cotton-spinning. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 280, I. have no landowning relations.

Landrail (læ·ndrēil) [See RAIL *sb.*; cf. *water-rail.* So G. *landralle*.] The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis.*

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 387 The land rail lays from twelve to twenty eggs, of a dull white color, marked with a few yellow spots. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 302 The Land-Rail is a migratory species, appearing in Britain about the latter end of April, and departing about the middle or close of September. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 3 Through the dew The landrail brushed.

La·nd-rat. [Cf. G. *landratte, -ratze* land-rat, land-lubber.] A rat that lives on land. †Also used as a term of abuse.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. III. 24 There be land rats, and water rats, water theeues, and land theeues—I mean, pirates. 1609 DEKKER *Gul's Horne-bk.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 233 The Duke's Tomb is a Sanctuary, and will keepe you alive from wormes and land rattes, that long to be feeding on your carkas. 1632 SHIRLEY *Ball* IV. ii, *Lo.* Will you not draw? *Bo.* Not against your honour, but you shall see. *Lo.* And vex my eyes to look on such a Land rat. 1860 WYNTER *Curios. Civilisat.* 129 There are in England two kinds of land rats,—the old English black rat, and the Norwegian or brown rat.

Landress, Landrie, obs. ff. LAUNDRESS, -RY.

La·nd-right. *OE. and Hist.* [OE. *landriht* (see LAND *sb.* and RIGHT *sb.*): cf. OS. *landreht*, OFris. *landriucht*, OHG. *lantreht*, G. *landrecht.*] 'Law of the land; legal rights of natives of the country; legal obligation connected with land or estate' (Sweet *Angs. Dict.*).

Beowulf (Gr.) 2886 Londrihtes mot þære mæġburge monna æġhwylc idel hweorfan. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1911 (Gr.) Unc modige ymb mearce sittað ne willað rumor unc landriht heora. — *Exod.* 354 Landriht ġeþah. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 236 *note*, In later days it was a principle of Land-right that no freeman should be amerced 'above his wer'. 1892 STOPFORD A. BROOKE *E. E. Lit.* I. 6 He received money and landright from the King.

Landscape (læ·ndskēip). Forms: *a.* 7 **lan(d)-, landtschap, lantschape, landt-shape, landscap, -skap, (lantskop, land-scopt),** 7-8 **landskape, -schape, -shape, -chape,** 7- **lands ape.** *β.* 6-8 (9 *arch.*) **landskip**; also 6 **launce-skippe,** 7 **lan(d)tskip, lantso(h)ip, lanscippe, land-, lantskipp.** [a. Du. *landschap* (= OE. *landscipe* masc., OS. *landscepi* neut., OHG. *lantscaf*, mod.G. *landschaft* fem., ON. *landskap-r* masc.), f. *land* LAND *sb.* + *-schap* (see -SHIP). The word was introduced as a technical term of painters; the corrupt form in *-skip* was according to our quots. a few years earlier than the more correct form.]

1. A picture representing natural inland scenery, as distinguished from a sea picture, a portrait, etc.

a. 1603 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. VII. 13 The cunning Painter. Limning a Land-scape, various, rich, and rare. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness* Wks. (1616) 893 First, for the Scene, was drawne a *Landtschap*, consisting of small woods. 16.. A. GIBSON *L'Envoy* in *Guillim's Heraldry* (1660), As in a curious Lant-schape, oft we see Nature, so follow'd, as we think it's she. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* Ded. 18 Let this part of the landschape be

cast into shadows that the heightnings of the other may appear more beautiful. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* v. 271 If you paint your landscapes in oil-colours. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess., Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 145 In landscapes, the painter should give the suggestion of a fairer creation than we know. 1899 L. Cust in *Nat Gallery Brit. Art* 8 The landscapes exhibited on this occasion by Constable.

β. 1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* III. i. 94 In a table donne by Cæsar Sestius where hee had painted Landskipes. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 154 Vallies such as are figured in the most beautifull land-skips. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 216, I give alsoe vnto her Lapp, the landskipp inamuled vpon gold which is in the Dutch cabinett in my closett. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 83 Such a Troop as went to apprehend our Saviour, dressed after the same manner we find them on old Landskips. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 116 The perfections of a fine Landskip decrease, when you behold it at a close view. 1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos* (1730) III. xxv. § 29 A noble Landskip of Men, Trees, Flowers and such like. 1725 Watts *Logic* II. iv, As a Painter who professes to draw a fair and distinct Landskip in the Twilight, when he can hardly distinguish a House from a Tree

†b. *spec.* The background of scenery in a portrait or figure-painting. *Obs.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Landskip*, Parergon, Paisage or By-work, which is an expressing of the Land, by Hills, Woods, Castles, Valleys, Rivers, Cities, &c. as far as may be shewed in our Horizon. All that which in a Picture is not of the body or argument thereof is Landskip, Parergon, or by work. 1676 Beale *Pocket-bk* in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 134, I gave Mr. Manby two ounces of very good lake in consideration of the landskip he did in the Countess of Clare's picture

2. A view or prospect of natural inland scenery, such as can be taken in at a glance from one point of view; a piece of country scenery.

a. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* III. 630 O'er the shaded landscape rush'd the night. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VI 773 Sumptuous Cities .. gild our Landschape with their glitt'ring Spires. 1750 Gray *Elegy* 5 Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* v 99 There are no two more different landscapes than the same under altered skies. 1877 Black *Green Past* II (1878) 11 What could be a fitter surrounding for this young English girl than this English looking landscape?

β. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 70 Streit mine eye hath caught new pleasures Whilst the Lantskip round it measures 1635 A. Stafford *Fem Glory* (1869) 86 As terrible to them as a Lanscippe with a May pole in it. 1697 Addison *Ess. Georg.* in Dryden's *Virg.* sig P 4 It raises in our Minds a pleasing variety of Scenes and Landskips 1712 — *Spect.* No. 411 P 2 Scenes and Landskips more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole Compass of Nature. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II i. 111 Thus we coasted the shore, fully employed in the contemplation of this diversified landskip. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 107 Where bright Herat, city of roses, lights With dome and minaret the landskip green 1894 Crockett *Raiders* (ed. 3) 29 The hues of the landskip and the sea.

3. In generalized sense (from 1 and 2) · Inland natural scenery, or its representation in painting.

a. 1606 Dekker *Sev Sinnes* Ded., A Drollerie (or Dutch peece of *Lantskap*) 1747 Hoare in *Phil Trans.* XLIV. 570 These Pictures shew, that the Antients understood Perspective and Landschape 1795 Coleridge *Lines on Climbing Brockley Coomb*, What a luxury of landscape meets My gaze! 1844 Ruskin *Mod Paint.* (1851) I. Pref to ed 2. 25 The true ideal of landscape is precisely the same as that of the human form. 1873 Pater *Renaissance* 142 The feeling for landscape is often described as a modern one.

β. 1620 Dekker *Satiromastix* C 2, Good peeces of lantskip, shew best a far off. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* 104 Like imagin'd Landskip in the Aire. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 142 The Sun Discovering in wide Lantskip all the East Of Paradise and Edens happie Plains. 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* I v. 855 Landskip in Picture.

4. In various obsolete transf. and fig. uses.

†a. A view, prospect *of* something.

1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine-Dr* (1876) 22 In my mentall and priuate Peregrinations, taking a view and land-scape of all the famous Courts and Cities of the world 1658 R. Franck *North Mem.* (1821) 195 Come, then, let us break the heart of these hills, and bless our eyes with a landskip of the Lowlands. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 3 Too great a distance to take a perfect Landschap, it being only discernible to be Land *a* 1711 Ken *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 155 The Love of God presented Daniel with a clearer landscape of the Gospel than any other prophet ever had.

†b. A distant prospect; a vista. (Cf 2 b)

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuff* Wks (Grosart) V. 204, I care not, if in a dimme farre of launce skippe, I take the paines to describe this Metropolis of the redde Fish *a* 1613 Overbury *Charac., Whore* (1616), The sins of other women shew in Landscip, far off and full of shadow; hers in Statue, neere hand, and bigger in the life. 1643 T. Fuller *Serm. Reform.* (1875) 6 The Jewes saw Christ presented in a land-scept, and beheld him through the perspective of faith. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 62 These storms appeared as Land-skaps and aloof. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 221 Nothing which this visible World can set before us is worthy our regard, especially when at the End of the Landskip the Invisible Glories of Heaven Solicit and Court our Love.

†c. The object of one's gaze.

1639 *Lady Alimony* II. v C 4, There is a Caranto man with all my heart! must Beauty be his Land-skip on the seat of Justice? 1664 Ld. Falkland *Marriage Nt.* I. i. 4 At distances she is a Goodly Landskip.

†d. A sketch, adumbration, outline; *occas.* a faint or shadowy representation.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 168 Imaginary and fantastical councils, landskips of commonwealths. 1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* 69 Every single entity containes an adumbration or landskip of the whole Vniverse. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1682) 420 This is but a small Landskip of some of his Works of Power, the outsides or extremities of it. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* x. (1715) 366 This short but true Sketch and faithful Landskip of Popery.

1709 Mrs. Manley *New Atal.* (ed. 2) II. 57 A Feint, a distant Landshape of immortal joys.

†e. A compendium, epitome.

1656 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XV. § 113 That Landskip [*MS.* lantskipp] of iniquity, that Sink of Sin, and that Compendium of baseness, who now calls himself our Protector. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 59 London is our England of England, and our Landskip and Representation of the whole Island. 1679 C. Nesse *Antid. agst. Popery* 104 To give but a scantling and landskip of some of them. *Ibid.* 197 This scantling landskip or compendium. [1826 Scott *Woodst.* XXV, That landscape of iniquity, that sink of sin, · Oliver Cromwell.]

†f. A bird's-eye view; a plan, sketch, map.

1642 Howell *For. Trav* (Arb) 21 Some have used to get on the top of the highest Steeple, where one may view all the Countrey circumjacent and so take a Landskip of it. *c* 1645 — *Lett.* (1726) 87 If you saw the Landskip of it [*viz* a house] you would be mightily taken with it. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 2 The weather clearing up, the Master and Mates drew out several plots and Landscapes, which they had formerly taken upon the Coast of France and England. ?*a* 1700 *Frost of* 1683-4 (Percy Soc.) p xiv, There was first a map, or landskip, cut in copper, representing all the manner of the camp. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* I 306 It rather resembles a Landskip of many Boroughs than a City.

†g. The depiction or description of something in words.

1681-6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 119 Precepts and Discourses of Virtue are only the dead Pictures and artificial Landskips and Descriptions of it 1689 Burnet *Tracts* I 5, I will not describe the Valley of Dauphine, all to Chambery, nor entertain you with a Landskip of the Country, which deserves a better Pencil than mine 1704 Addison *Italy* Pref (1733) 12 To compare the Natural Face of the Country with the Landskips that the Poets have given us of it 1712 — *Spect* No 416 P 5 In this case the Poet seems to get the better of Nature, he takes indeed the Landskip after her, but gives it more vigorous Touches

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **landscape art**, **book-plate**, **draughtsman**, **-lover**, **-work**; **landscape-gardening**, the art of laying out grounds so as to produce the effect of natural scenery; so *landscape-garden*, *-gardener*; **landscape lens**, a lens used in photographing landscape; **landscape marble**, a variety of marble which shows dendritic markings resembling shrubbery or trees, **landscape mirror**, = Claude Lorraine glass (*Cent. Dict.*); **landscape-painter**, one who paints landscapes, a landscapist; so *landscape-painting*; †**landscape-worker**, a landscapist.

1874 R. Tyrwhitt *Sketch Club* p. vii, A series of papers on *Landscape Art—that is to say on all works of art in which landscape is concerned 1880 Warren *Book-plates* VI. 52 The *landscape book-plate was rather the lineal descendant of the Chippendale than of the Jacobean style 1861 Thornbury *Turner* I 50 Dayes, the *landscape-draftsman and geographical artist. 1806 J. Dallaway *Observ Eng Archit.* 245 Detached pieces of architecture are essential in creating a *landscape garden 1827 Stuart *Planter's G* (1828) 386 Useful to the General Planter, as well as to the *Landscape Gardener 1870 Lowell *Study Wind* (1886) 333 The landscape gardeners of literature give to a paltry half-acre the air of a park 1805 H. Repton (*title*) Observations on the Theory and Practice of *Landscape Gardening 1861 Delamer *Fl Gard* 5 A park in the Brownean style of landscape-gardening 1890 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* III 179 A fairly good camera and a single *landscape lens 1888 Tennyson *To Virgil* II, *Landscape-lover, lord of language 1816 R. Jameson *Min* II 196 It resembles in many respects the *landscape marble 1883 *Encycl Brit* XV 529 The well known landscape marble or Cotham stone 1793 A. Murphy *Tacitus* (1811) I p lxii, What *landskip painter can equal the description [etc] 1842 Tennyson *Ld of Burleigh* 7 He is but a landscape painter, And a village maiden she 1861 Thornbury *Turner* I 22 Most true, yet most poetic of landscape-painters 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 406 He understood *landskip-painting and perform'd in it to perfection 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 402 Landscape-painting may be said to have owed its origin to Titian. 1632 Sherwood, **Landskip worke* (in painting), *paisage*, *grotesques* 1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* III i 94 Barnazano, an excellent *Landskip-worker.

Hence **La'ndscape** *v. trans.*, to represent as a landscape; to picture, depict.

1661 Holyday *Surv World* To Rdr., As weary travelour oft . Landskippes the Vale, with pencil; placing here Medow, there Arable [etc]. 1868 Browning *King & Bk* I. 1352 Putting solely that On panel somewhere in the House of Fame, Landscaping what I saved, not what I saw.

Landscapist (lændskēipist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A painter of landscape, landscape-painter.

1843 Ruskin *Mod Paint.* II i vii. § 16 (1851) I 90 The professed landscapists of the Dutch school. 1869 — *Q of Art* 199 If you are a landscapist, Turner must be your only guide 1880 *Athenæum* 29 May 700/2 For the greater number of our landscapists Girtin and Turner have lived in vain. 1882 Grant White *Eng Without & Within* 455 Like the ideal composition of an imaginative landscapist.

Land's end.

†1. = Land-end. *Obs.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 437 And at þe londes ende laye a litell croin-bolle. 15 . *Wife of Auchtermuchty* (Bann. MS.) 9 He lowsit the pluche at the landis end, And draif his oxin hame at evin. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr* (1867) 68 Thou gossepst at home, to meete me at landis ende.

2. The extremity or furthest projecting point of a country. Now only as the proper name of the most westerly point of Great Britain.

14 *Sailing Directions Circumnavig. Eng.* (Hakluyt Soc. 1889) 17 A newe cours and tide betwene Englonde and Irlonde and the Londis end *Ibid.* 18 The Londes end of Irlonde. 1604 E. G[imstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xi. 156 They passed on no further, neyther could they discover the lands end (which some holde to be there). 1793 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 190 We .. were barely able to lay a course through the passage between those Islands and the Land's End.

La'nd-service. Service performed on land; military, as opposed to naval, service.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 123 Seeing wherein the Sea-discipline differed from Land service. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, I ii. 154 As I was then aduised by my learned Councel, in the lawes of this Land-seruice, I did not come. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* Ded f 3, I Writ not always in the proper terms of Navigation, Land-Service, or in the Cant of any Profession. 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 57 A good army for land-service. 1801 T. S. Surr *Splendid Misery* II 194 Salano, a Neapolitan pirate originally took to the land service afterwards, and committed murders out of number 1819 Byron *Juan* I iv, The prince is all for the land-service, Forgetting Duncan, Nelson, Howe, and Jervis

Landsfolk: see Landfolk.

Landsgrave: see Landgrave.

Landshard (læ·n(d)ʃārd). *dial.* Also **landsherd**, **landshet**, **lanchet**, **lanshet**, **langet**. [f. Land *sb.* + Shard *sb.* The forms show contamination with the synonymous *linchet*.] = Linchet.

1813 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts* App 259 *Linch*, *Linchet*, or *Landshard*, the mere green-sward dividing two pieces of arable in a common-field called in Hants, a lay bank 1847 Halliwell, *Langet*, a strip of ground. *West* 1886 *W. Somerset Gloss*, *Landsherd*, a ridge or strip of land left unploughed or untilled 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* (1900) 104/2 A stretch of a hundred odd acres rising above stony lanchets or lynchets 1893 H. J. Moule *Old Dorset* 81 The terraces called landchets or linchets.

La'nd-side.

†1. The shore. *Obs.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* CXXIII 443 He caste his ancre nere to the land syde *Ibid* CLXI 623 And then the waues brought me to the lond syde

2. The side towards the land or on which there is land (not water).

1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII 343 To assault the city on the land-side 1852 C. W. Hoskyns *Talpa* 181 Playing upon the edge, or land-side of the trench as it advances. 1875 W. M'Ilwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 51 On the accessible land side a double line of protection was thus formed

3. The flat side of a plough which is turned towards the unploughed land.

1765 A. Dickson *Treat Agric* (ed. 2) 239 The plough being confined on the land side, and at liberty on the furside, which naturally gives it less land. 1875 in Knight *Dict Mech*

Landsknecht · see Lansquenet

Landslip (læ·ndslip) The sliding down of a mass of land on a mountain or cliff side, land which has so fallen Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

1679 *Roxb Ballads* IV 549 Paint dismal Ruin stalking in the rear, Than Landslip Desolation far and near 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 158 Those disruptions of hills, which are known by the name of land slips 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol* I 276 There was an immense land-slip from this cliff, by which Dover was shaken as if by an earthquake. 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut* IV 62 The valley was a succession of landslips and watercourses. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 281 Landslip lakes have been noticed by Lyell, and Gilbert records the formation of small lakes behind landslip terraces

Hence **La'ndslipped, La'ndslippy** *adjs.*, characterized by landslips.

1885 H. O Forbes *Nat Wand E Archip* 474 An eerie and dangerous path, dilapidated and often landslipped 1893 G. Allen *Scallywag* I. 49 Where the rocks towards the slope were loosest and most landslippy.

Landsman (læ·ndzmæn). Pl **landsmen**. [f. gen. of Land *sb.* + Man *sb.* Cf. Landman.]

†1. A native of a particular country. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 26 Twegen landes menn and an æþeodig 11 *O E Chron* an. 1068 (Laud MS.) Ða comon ða landes menn togeanes him & hine ofslogon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 197 Oðer kinnes neddre is ut in oðer londe and te londes men hire bigaleð oðer wile and swo lacheð and doð of hiue. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 33 It were a wrecched schame þat a newe comynge schulde putte olde londesmen [L. *veteres incolas*] out of here place.

b. One's fellow-countryman. *rare.*

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 806 If (brave Lands men) your war-thirst be such [orig *Que si tant, ô François, vous cerches les batailles*]. What holds you here? 1823 Scott *Quentin D* vi, I am innocent—I am your own native landsman. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl* I 319/2 [He] boldly dissuaded his landsmen from idolatry

2. a. One who lives or has his business on land: opposed to *seaman*. b. *Naut.* 'The rating formerly of those on board a ship who had never been to sea, and who were usually stationed among the waisters or after-guard' (Adm. Smyth).

1666-7 Pepys *Diary* 2 Jan, The French, have certainly shipped landsmen, great numbers, at Brest. 1788 Burns *1st Ep. to R. Graham* 50 Weak, timid landsmen on life's stormy main. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* i, Employed, as a landsman usually is, in the afterguard, or waist, of the ship 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat* x. (1879) 208 Sailors can make out a distant object much better than a landsman. 1883 Stevenson *Treas Isl.* IV. xviii, Thomas Redruth .. landsman, shot by the mutineers.

So **La'ndswoman.**

1891 H. S. Merriman *Prisoners & Capt.* III. viii. 144 The strangeness of a landswoman to all things maritime.

La·nd-spring. 'A spring which comes into action only after heavy rains' (Webster). Also *fig.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., All he hath is drawn from a land-spring of naturall parts and gifts. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 15 Such are only Land-springs, and in no sort to be called perpetual Springs. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* 14 Feb., Landsprings, which we call levants 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 37 Our land-springs were dried up, our wells were exhausted. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* (1900) 109/1 Enormous masses of the cliff newly disintegrated by the landsprings.

Hence **La·nd-spri·ngy** *a*, full of land-springs.

1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 80 In very moist, land springy grounds.

Landsquenet, obs. form of LANSQUENET.

‖ **Landsturm** (la·ntʃtuəm). [Ger = lit. 'land-storm'.] In Germany, Switzerland, etc., a general levy in time of war; the forces so called out; the militia force consisting of those men not serving in the army or navy or in the *landwehr.*

1814 *Alpine Sk.* I. 20 Some skirmishing between about sixty Cossacks .. and a strong party of the *landsturm [sic]* 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov 553 The 'Landsturm' .. should only be employed in the home districts. 1874 MISS R. H. BUSK *Tirol* IX 288 The *Landsturm* was out

La·nd-survey·ing. The process, art, or profession of measuring, and making plans of, landed property.

1771 BREAKS (*title*) A complete system of Land-Surveying. 1849 *Chambers' Inform* II. 623/1 Trigonometry is of great importance..in land-surveying. *Ibid.* 624/1 A principle of measuring by triangles, which is common alike to land-surveying and the trigonometrical surveys of engineers 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Land-surveying Chain-maker,* a manufacturer of the chain-links used by surveyors.

La·nd-survey·or.

†1. = *landing-surveyor* (see LANDING *vbl. sb* 8).

1755 CHAMBERLAYNE *State Gt Brit.* II III 58 Port of Leith William Towrie Land-Surveyor. 1776 *Addit. to Pope* I. 2 *note,* When George I made him [Rowe] one of the land surveyors of the port of London.

2 One whose professional occupation is to measure land, draw up plans of estates, and the like.

1702 B. MARSTON in *N E Hist & Gen Register* (1873) XXVII 399. I am engaged to go out with a large Company who are going to make a Settlement on the Iland Bulam as their Land Surveyor General *a* 1815 G ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II 443 Mr Wakefield, the land-surveyor, was at Cuffnells. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop Lect Sci* II VII (1873) 54 The triangle in question is always what a land surveyor would call a favourable one for calculation

‖ **Land-tag** (la·ntˌtāg). Also 6 **landtaye, 7 landt-tag**; (*anglicized*) **land-day.** [Ger (MHG. *lanttac*) = lit 'land-day'.] In Germany, the diet or legislative body of a state, formerly, the Diet of Empire or of the German Confederation.

1591 WOTTON *Let.* 27 Feb in *Reliq. W* (1685) 628 Of our Landtaye we hear nothing yet, but the necessity is such as it must be shortly 1665 *Lond Gaz* No 11/1 It's now determined *in Concilio Senatorum,* at Warsaw, that the Parliament shall begin the 17th of March, and the Landt-tag the third of February 1668 *Ibid.* No 225/2 The Land-day for Prussia is to begin the third day of the next month at Marienburgh, in Order to the General Diet 1684 *Scanderbeg Redivv* II 22 They have a Convention held in each County, call'd The Landt-Tag, six weeks before the Session of the Diet.

La·nd-tax. A tax assessed upon landed property

1689 BP. G. HOOPER (*title*) The Parsons Case under the Present Land-Tax. 1690 *Consid. Raising Money* 34 There will be nothing so much for the good of the Nation, as a Land-Tax. 1709 *Royal Proclam* in *Lond Gaz.* No 4510/1 Receivers or Collectors of the Land-Taxes for the years 1708 and 1709. 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist.* (1876) III. XV. 135 The first land-tax was imposed in 1690, at the rate of three shillings in the pound on the rental. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 82 Pitt's scheme of the year 1798 for the redemption of the land-tax 1882 *Macm Mag* XLVI 366 The old military tenures were abolished and the land-tax was imposed by way of compensation to the Crown for the dues which it thereby lost.

attrib and *Comb* 1740 LADY HARTFORD *Corr* (1805) II. 92 The land-tax gatherers. 1765-93 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed 12) 174 The land tax and malt-tax acts are passed for one year only 1858 LD ST LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* IX 62 The Clerk of the Land-tax Commissioners

Land-tie (læ·ndtəi). A rod, beam, piece of masonry, etc. imbedded in the earth at one end, and connected at the other end with a wall or other building in order to secure it in position, or to relieve it from the pressure of a bank, etc.

1725 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 82 The Banks are exposed to be wash'd away by the Waters, whence the Bridge in such a case would become destitute of Land-tyes, and remain an Island. *Ibid.* II. 27 Another Wall with Stone Land-ties, that enter'd into the Hill. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 9 In the Royal dockyards, where the ground of the building slip is paved with hewn stone, it is customary to alternate with the latter transverse baulks of timber, termed 'land ties'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Land-tie,* a rod securing a face-wall to a bank.

Landward (læ·ndwŏɹd), *adv.* and *a.* Also 6 **landewarde,** *Sc.* 5–8 **landwart,** 8 **landart,** 9 **-ert.** [f. LAND *sb.*: see -WARD.]

A. *adv.*

1. In phrases with preps.

†a. *To landward, in (the) landward*: in the country, as opposed to the town. *Sc.*

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I,* c. 21 (1814) II. 8/1 Þai sall haue a certane takyn to landwart of þe schireff & in burowis of þe aldermen & þe baileis. 1457 *Ibid.* 49/1 Within burowis and commonys to landwart 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* XII v. (1821) II. 264 Ane vailyeant and lusty man, of greter curage and spreit than ony man that was nurist in landwart, as he was *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref.* Wks. 1846 I 276 Alsweall within townes as to landwarte. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 203/1 No part of the parish is to landward.

b. *To (the) landward*: towards or in the direction of the land; on or to the land side (*of*).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 631 Whils þai wer þus to landward boune. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIX. 17 In burghis, to landwart and to sie. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 352 Vppon the innermoste necke to the landewarde is a tufte of trees 1625 K LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II I. 68 Where the mountaine looks to landward of the ile. *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist Mosc.* Wks. 1738 II 129 To the Land-ward [stand] Mezen and Slobotca To Seaward lies the Cape of Candinos 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 65 As for fortifications to the landward, they had none. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 86 Except to landward, there is nothing to arrest the eye. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 26 On the broad moor to landward of the town.

2. Towards the land; = 1 b.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I. 318 Couched betweene a high cliffe sea-ward and as high an hill land-ward 1816 WORDSW. *Ode, 'Imagination—ne'er before content'* 13 A sudden shower That land-ward stretches from the sea. 1868–70 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I 237 Landward she saw the low green meadows lie 1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* VI 90 Deep and narrow valleys that ran landward

3 *Sc* In the country; = 1 a. *rare*

1827 SCOTT *Surg Dau.* i, Within burgh, and not landward.

B. *adj*

1. *Sc.* Belonging to, inhabiting the country; country-, rustic.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I (1822) 5 It wes callit eftir Pagus, that is to say, ane landwart towne 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 63 Gif zour purpose be of landwart effairis, To vse corruptit and vplandis wordis 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* x. 344 The burgessis, and landwart men 1637–50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 24 The communion to be celebrated within burghs four times in the yeare, in landwart twise 1649 BP GUTHRIE *Mem* (1702) 54 A Landward Kirk in Galloway 1676 W. ROW *Contn Blair's Autobiog.* x (1848) 168 The common people in the landward round about the town 17 RAMSAY *Birth of Drumlaurig* II, Some landart lass. 1725 — *Gent. Sheph.* IV II, I've shook off my landwart cast In foreign cities 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* VIII, The door was locked, as is usual in landward towns in this country. *Note,* A landward town is a dwelling situated in the country 1854 H MILLER *Sch & Schm.* (1858) 362 The landward contemporaries of my grandfather 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch Scot* II II 127 The town councils generally took more interest in the welfare of a school than the landward heritors.

2 Lying or situated towards the land (as opposed to the sea); *occas* belonging to the land

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk Brit India* (1854) 129 The Upper and Lower Circular Roads, which nearly encompass the city on its eastern or landward side 1859 R. F BURTON *Centr. Afr* in *Jrnl Geogr Soc.* XXIX. 436 The tree ceases to be found at any distance beyond the landward counterslope, and it is unknown in the interior. 1865 *Reader* 2 Sept 253/2 This barbarian innocency on the part of our landward population as to the teeming plenty of the deep 1881 J GRANT *Cameronians* I 1 16 On the landward side the view was different

3. *Comb* **landward-bred** *a* (*Sc.*), country-bred

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* XIV, I am landward-bred 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 7 If you are landward bred it will be different.

Hence **La·ndwardness** (*landertness*) *Sc*, rusticity

1882 STEVENSON *Fam Stud.* 61 He [*sc.* Burns] affected a rusticity or landertness

Landwards (læ·ndwŏɹdz), *adv.* [f. LAND *sb* see -WARDS] = prec A 2. †Also *to the landwards*

1574 W BOURNE *Regt for Sea* XIV (1577) 41 a, If you come directly to the landwarde.. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* V 82 Not only was there this treacherous Cut to beguile them landwards but there was a labyrinth at sea 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 317/2 The soil as far landwards as where the ordinary high-water mark was before the construction of the pier.

La·nd-wa·ter. a. Water that flows through or over land, as opposed to sea water. b. A landflood c. Water free from ice along a frozen shore.

1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII* c 5 P, Lande waters, and other outragious springes in and upon medowes, pastures, and other lowe groundes. 1598 W PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 192 The land waters that by the continuall raine falleth from the Hills. 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vi 91 Land-waters, as rivers, fountaines, brookes, springs, floods, and lakes. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm* li. 520 Sudden riches come like a Landwater and bring much foulnesse with them 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 335 Which river they supposed to be swelled with a land-water. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 297 No springs or land waters are to be found here. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl.* II XXVI 264 We found ourselves in a stretch of the land-water wide enough to give us rowing-room.

La·nd-way.

†1. A way or path over land. Also *advb.* = by land. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2681 Bi a lond weiȝe he wente riȝt. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXVIII. XV, Ther tooke none hede of shippes home again But landeway ride for all the Scottes dain.

†2. *local.* A path by which coal is landed. *Obs.*

1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* xi. (1891) 89 The people carried the coales vppon their backes alonge stayres which they calléd lande wayes.

3. *U. S.* A road giving access to land.

1899 D. P. COREY *Hist. Malden* 90 The land-way and drift-way along the five acre lots ended at the head of the North River.

So **La·ndways** *adv.*, by land, overland.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 14 He has them landways to London, and from thence transported them by sea over into France 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 63 It is remarkable that Newcastle coal should be cheaper than coal carried landways.

‖ **Landwehr** (la·ndvēr). [Ger. = 'land-defence'.] In Germany and some other countries, that part of the organized land forces (corresponding to the militia of Great Britain) of which continuous service is required only in time of war. Also *transf.* (quot. 1855).

1815 HEL. M WILLIAMS *Pres St France* xiv 313 A great part of these troops were of the landwehr, or Prussian levy in mass. 1855 GROTE *Greece* II XCII. (1856) XII. 77 The poor and hardy Landwehr of Macedonia, constantly on the defensive against predatory neighbours 1866 *Cornh. Mag* Nov 552 To every district was assigned a detachment of the Landwehr proportionate to its population. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II 130 The Prussian Landwehr dates..from 1813.

b. *attrib.*, as *landwehr man.*

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov 553 The Landwehrmen were to provide their own uniforms.

La·nd-wind. A wind blowing from the land seawards Also *attrib.* (Cf LAND-BREEZE.)

1598 W PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 192 The East windes beginne to blowe from off the Land into the Seas, whereby they are called Terreinhos, that is to say, the Land windes. 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* III. viii. 142 There be foraine or land windes which come from the land 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 12 Being a Land-wind, it must blow hard before it raises any considerable sea at the rock. 1804 *Med Jrnl* XII 538 It is not uncommon, during the land-wind, for the thermometer to stand at upwards of 100° in the shade 1848 LONGF *Sir H. Gilbert* V, Alas! the land wind failed 1862 MRS SPEID *Last Years Ind.* 44 In the land-wind season

†**La·nd-wrack, -wreck.** *Obs.* A wreck on land; the destruction of some object on land; the object so destroyed.

1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen IV,* XXIII, Thus Land-wraks Cædars lye, Or Cockle Shells vpon the Shores are drye 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond* 32 What they took being in a kind of Land-wreck, wherein no body owned goods *a* 1707 BP PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1839) 12 Mr Fuller was mistaken in saying this College was like a landwrack, in which there was one left to keep possession.

Lane (lēⁱn), *sb.* Also 5 **laane,** 6 **laine, layne.** See also LOAN *sb*[2] [OE *lane, lone* wk. fem = OFris. *lana, lona, laen* (North Friis. *lana, lona*), Du *laan* (16th c. *laen*).]

I. 1 A narrow way between hedges or banks; a narrow road or street between houses or walls; a bye-way. *Blind lane,* †*turn-again lane*: a cul-de-sac (see also quot. 1725).

971 *Blickl Hom.* 237 Forþon þe . þinne lichoman ȝeond þisse ceastre lanan hie tostenceað 13 *Sir Bruce* (A) 4430 Þe cri aros be ech a side Bope of lane and of strete. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom Prol & T* 105 In the suburbes of a toun .. Lurkynge in hernes and in lanes blynde. 1478 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 177 A laane goyng yn the south syde of Seynt Stevyn church. 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* CCXLII (1482) 278 Euery strete and lane in london and in the subarbes. 1511 *Nottingham Rec* III. 338 Clensyng of the lanys at the comyng in off the towne. 1531 TINDALE *Expos* 1 *John* Prol *Wks* (1573) 388/1 It is becomme a turnagaine lane vnto them, which they can not goe thorough 1611 BIBLE *Luke* XIV 21 Goe into the streetes and lanes of the city, and bring in hither the poore 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* V. III 13 *Lo* Where was this Lane? *Post* Close by the battell, ditch'd, and wall'd with turph. 1698 J FRYER *Acc E India & P* 105 The Hedges and Lanes are chiefly set with two sorts of Bushes 1725 *New Cant Dict., Blind Lane,* a Lane fit to run down to avoid Pursuers, after a Villainy committed 1794 *Act Inclos. S. Kelsey* 12 Any of the Roads or Ways within the Manor, which shall be made into Lanes, or fenced on both Sides 1808 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser III 148 Their way leading through cross country lanes 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 130 The lanes were white with May 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* VII, Their walk lay through shady lanes.

fig *a* 1625 BEAUM & FL. *Laws of Candy* I II, The man That had a heart to think he could but follow. through the lanes Of danger and amazement

b. *Proverb.* Also *allusively.*

1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* II. Wks 1799 II 355 It is a long lane that has no turning. 1890 W E NORRIS *Misadventure* XVII, The longest lane, however, has a turning 1893 MISS HARRADEN *Ships that pass,* etc 158 The lane had come to an ending at last, and Mr. Reffold was dead.

II. Transferred senses.

2. A narrow or comparatively narrow passage or way, or something resembling this; *esp.* a channel of water in an ice-field (also called a *vein*); the course prescribed for ocean steamers.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* IX. 170 And yf hit happe an hil thi water mete, Let make a lane & thorgh thi licour hale. 1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 25 Forth issuing from steep lanes, the colliers' steeds Drag the black load. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr 2nd Voy* Explan Terms 15 *A lane or vein,* a narrow channel between two floes or fields, or between the ice and the shore. 1842 TENNYSON *Gold. Year* 50 And like a lane of beams athwart the sea. 1847 — *Princess* V. 6 By glimmering lanes and walls of canvas led Threading the soldier-city. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXVIII. (1856) 228 A black lane of open water stopped our progress 1862 SIR H HOLLAND *Ess., Atlantic Ocean* 223 It is proposed to mark off lanes, 20 or 25 miles in width .. as the routes .. to be followed and adhered to, by all steam vessels.

b. A passage between two lines of persons; a way to pass through a crowd.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxvii. [ccxiii.] 672 The people .. made a lane for hym to passe thorough. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1996/1 A double canon .. shooting off, made a lane among the Frenchmen 1677 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1206/1 The Magistrates did pass through a Lane of their own guards. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 395 The People made a Lane for him and the Chariot to pass. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 141 The 7th Royal Veteran battalion formed a lane two deep 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof Breakf.-t.* v. (Paterson) 109 The fire buckets passed along a 'lane' at a fire. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* ii 287 Then moved the princes Between a lane of men. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I i, Stand back, keep a clear lane! 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 145 Every charge [of grape-shot] .. leaving a lane of dead from four to five yards wide

fig. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vii. (1851) 132 Passe on to establish the truth though it were through a lane of sects and heresies on each side.

3. *Austral.* A long narrow yard leading into the final yard in a kangaroo drive.

1866 *Cornh. Mag* Dec. 741 Longer enclosures, called 'lanes', led in circuitous fashion to this *oubliette* 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* xviii 226 About fifty head have been run into the drafting lane. The 'lane' is a long narrow yard about three panels wide and eight in length—a panel of fencing is not quite nine feet in length—immediately connected with the pound or final yard.

4. *slang* The throat; chiefly in *the lane, the narrow, red lane*, etc.

1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 119 Whole mainour places thei make no bones ne sticke not, quite and clene to swallowe down the narrowe lane, and the same to spue vp again *a* 1553 — *Royster D.* I iii (Arb) 20 Good ale for the nones, Whiche will slide downe the lane without any bones 1812 G. COLMAN *Poet Vagaries* (1818) 75 O butter'd egg! I bid your yelk glide down my throat's red lane 1865 *Lond Soc.* Jan. 13, I eat the macaroon You see it's all gone down Red Lion Lane

b. *The lane*: short for various 'lanes' in the City or for buildings situated there, *e g. Drury Lane* (*Theatre*), *Petticoat Lane*, etc.: see quots

1856 MAYHEW *Gt. World Lond* 82 *note*, Horsemonger Lane Jail—The lane 1879 '*Autobiog. of a thief*' in *Macm. Mag* XL. 500 We used to . sell it . to a fence down the Lane (Petticoat Lane) 1880 G R SIMS *Ballads Babylon, Forgotten* 9 Whenever the Lane tried Shakespeare, I was one of the leading men 1899 *Westm. Gaz* 24 Apr 2/3 When people who know that district [Drury-lane] hear it said that there has been 'another murder in the lane', they have no need to ask what particular lane is referred to.

5. *Sc.* A sluggish stream of water; also the smooth part of a stream (Perh. a different word)

1825-80 in JAMIESON 1891 *Daily News* 2 July 4/8 Vast pastoral expanses, with here a loch, and there a 'lane' or sullen deep stream threading the wilderness. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* xxv 253 The still, black pools of the lazy, sluggish, peaty 'lane'.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *lane end, -side, -way*; *lane filling* adj; **lane-born** *a*, country-born, rustic, **lane-galloper** *hunting*, one who keeps to the lanes in preference to riding across country; **lane-route**, a route laid out for ocean steamers.

1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks* Wks 1846 II 279/2 *Lane born boys .embezzling hazel nuts in a woollen cap 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar. 2/1 A proclamation was posted at every *lane-end throughout his dominions. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 13 Deep, *lane-filling, hedge burying snows 1826 *Sporting Mag* XVII. 361 That when the select few have got well away with the hounds they should be stopped, to enable tailers, *lane-gallopers, and all the οι πολλοι of the field to come up. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 Ye doore be the *lane syde. 1882 *Standard* 8 Dec. 3/4 There was a border, or *laneway, near the house of the Prisoner

† **Lane**, *v. dial. Obs. rare.* [f LANE *sb*] *trans To lane off* To mark the course of (intended roads); to mark the roads on (land).

1772 *Welton Inclos Act* 13 After the same [roads] shall be laned off. 1773 *Harpham Inclos Act* 15 At all times after the same [lands] shall be laned off.

Lane, Sc. form of LOAN *sb.* and *v.*, LONE *a.*

Lane, var. LAIN *sb*, concealment; *v.*, to conceal.

Lane, variant of LAIN *sb.*[2], stratum.

Lane, obs. form of LAWN, linen.

Laneing, var. LOANING *Sc.* and *north*, a lane.

† **Laneous**, *a Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *lāne-us* (f. *lāna* wool) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to wool.

1676 in COLES 1727 in BAILEY vol II

Laner(e, variant of LAINER, lash, thong.

Laner, Laneret(te: see LANNER, -ET, falcon.

Lanesome, Sc. form of LONESOME.

Laney (lēⁱ ni), *a nonce-wd.* [f LANE *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Of or pertaining to a lane.

1876 W. MARSTON *Dram & Poet. Wks* II. 345 Whether they rise by grey-walled Towns. Or bend from laney nooks that skirt the bay

Lang, Lang-: see LANGUE 1, LONG, LONG-.

Langaon, variant of LONGANON *Obs.*, rectum.

Langage, -ed, obs forms of LANGUAGE, -ED.

Langald, Langate: see LANGLE *sb.*, LANGUET.

Langbanite (læ·ŋbănəit) *Min.* [Named by Flink, 1887, from *Langban*, Sweden, where it was first found · see -ITE] Silicate of manganese with antimonate of iron in black hexagonal crystals.

1887 *Amer Jrnl. Sci* Ser. III. XXXIV. 72

Langdebeef, -befe, etc.: see LANGUE DE BŒUF.

Lange, obs. variant of LANGUE, LAUNCH *v.*

† **Langel**(l. *dial. Obs.* Also **laungell.** [? a. OF. *langeul*:—popular L. **lāneolum*, dim. of *lāneum* something woollen, f. *lāna* wool.] A woollen rug or blanket.

1324-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 165, vxx iiijor uln. panni pro lanugells [*read* laungells] et pro coopertuns, 105*s.* 9*d.* 1366-7 in *Charters*, etc. *Priory Finchale* (Surtees) lxxii, xxviij ulnis pro saccis, et blanketts pro langells. 1383-4 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 390 In 14 uln. de blanket empt pro langels. 4*s.* 4*d.*

Langel(l, variant of LANGLE.

† **Langer**, *adv. north.* and *Sc Obs.* Also **langare, -ayr, -eir.** [f. *lang* LONG *adv.* + ERE *adv*] Long ere, long since.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10660 But, langer þat y sykerde þe, Shalt þou haue no skaþe for me. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* App iv. 338 Two wyues sat ȝonder, langare. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. Prol. 35 Langer in murning, now in melody. *Ibid* XII xi. 40, I knew full weill at it was thou, langere, That [etc].

† **La·ngern**, *v Obs. rare*—1. [? f. LANGUOR + -EN[5].] *intr.* To languish, lie sick.

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W. de W 1494) II xvii, He shall langern [1533 linger] a grete whyle or that he be fully hole.

Langet, variant of LANDSHARD, LANGUET.

† **Langfad**. *Sc. Obs*, original form (a. Gaelic *langfhada*, f. *lang* ship + *fhada* long) of LYMPHAD, q v.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot.* (1821) I 43 With mony galyouns and lang faddis 1641 in Rushw *Hist Coll* III. (1692) I [407] The numbre of Bottis or Lime Faddis

Langhalde, -hold: see LANGLE *sb.*

Langing, obs. form of LONGING.

Langite (læ ŋgəit). *Min* [Named by Maskelyne, 1864, after V. von Lang. see -ITE] A hydrous oxy-sulphate of copper, resembling brochantite.

1865 *Reader* No 114 259/1 Langite and gypsum 1867 READWIN *Index Min* 21. 1868 DANA *Min* (ed. 5) 665.

Lang-kail. *Sc.* [f. *lang* LONG *a.* + *kail* KALE] A variety of borecole; sometimes called 'Scotch kale'. Also *attrib.*

1724 RAMSAY *Tea t. Misc* (1733) I. 89 And there will be lang-kail and pottage And bannocks of barley-meal. 1789 BURNS *Capt Grose's Peregrin* viii, The knife that nicket Abel's craig .. was a faulding jocteleg, Or lang-kail gullie 1820 SCOTT *Monast* i, The ill cultivated garden afforded 'lang-cale', and the river gave salmon.

Langle (læ·ŋg'l), *sb. Obs.* exc *dial.* Forms: 4 **langald, langhalde**, 6 **langhold**, 8 **langel**(l, 8, 9 *dial.* **langle.** [Of obscure origin; both form and sense appear to point to an OF. **langle*, **lengle*:—L. *lingula* thong, strap, dim. of *lingua* tongue; but the word is app. not recorded in French. Cf. LINGELL.] A thong, rope, or other contrivance used to confine the legs of an animal in order to prevent its straying; a hobble. Also *fig.*

1394-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 599 In 3 Tethirs cum paribus de langalds 22*d* 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XVIII xiv (1495) 774 An oxe herde fedeth and nouryssheth oxen · and byndeth their fete with a langhaldes 1609 J. PORY tr *Leo's Africa* III. 137 Certaine langols or withs, which the Africans put upon their horses feete. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc Prov.* (1797) 95 Ye ha'e ay a foot out o' the langle. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss* s v, A 'sheep's langle' is a short piece of any kind of rope, with a slip knot at each end The loops are passed over the fore and hind leg of a sheep.

Langle (læ ŋg'l), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 5, 8 **langel** 7 **langol.** [f. prec sb.] *trans* To fasten with a thong, to confine (the legs of an animal) with a thong, rope, or the like. Hence **Langled** *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 286/2 Langelyd, or teyyn to-gedyr, *colligatus Ibid.*, Langelyn or byynd to geder, *colligo* (*P compedio*). 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom* vii 24 This carcase of sin to which I am tied and lungold [*sic*] 1650 — *Comm. Gen.* iv. 12 He was langold to it, and must abide by it. 1755 FORBES *Ajax' Sp.* 25 This your sma banes wou'd langel sair. *Ibid*, Key, *Langel*, entangle. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Langled*, having the legs coupled together at a small distance, North. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss*, *Langle*, to tie the hind foot and the fore foot of an animal together, to prevent it straying far.

Langobardic (læŋgǒbā ɹdɪk), *a.* [ad. late L. *Langobardic-us*, f. *Langobardī* the Lombards] = LOMBARDIC.

1724 WATERLAND *Athan Creed* 50 The character of the manuscript is Langobardick *Ibid.* vi. 86 The manuscript of Bobio, in Langobardick character.

† **Langoo·n.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *Langon*, name of a town on the Garonne.] A kind of white wine.

1674 *Gallantry à la Mode* 15 Suspition then I washt away With old Langoon and cleansing Whey. 1680 SHADWELL *Wom Captain* I 5 He us'd to let him have very good Langoon and Burdeaux. 1693 *Content. Liquors* 7 (Stanf) The White Wines .. And Trusty Langoon. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 116 The best langoon white wine

‖ **Langooty, lungooty** (lɒŋgū·ti). Also **langotee, -ty.** [Hindī *langoṭī.*] (See quots)

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* II. 43 *note*, The hamauls, or bearers of India, are literally naked, with the exception of an article of dress called a langooty . which I cannot describe better to my female readers, than substituting a pocket-handkerchief for Eve's fig-leaf. 1826 J. LEYDEN & W. ERSKINE tr. *Mem. Baber* 333 A langoti. is a piece of clout that hangs down two spans from the navel. 1889 *Blackw. Mag* Aug. 242 He ordered the natives to muffle the cubs in their turbans or langooties.

Langorius, obs. Sc. form of LANGUOROUS.

Langot, obs. form of LANGUET.

Langrage (læ·ŋgrėdʒ). *Naut.* and *Mil.* Also **langridge.** [Of unknown origin.] Case-shot loaded with pieces of iron of irregular shape, formerly used in naval warfare to damage the rigging and sails of the enemy.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Langrel*, or *langrage*, a particular kind of shot, formed of bolts, nails, bars, or other pieces of iron tied together, and forming a sort of cylinder, which corresponds with the bore of the cannon. 1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 146 It is well known that English ships of war are furnished with no such ammunition as langrage. 1839 W. O. MANNING *Law Nations* iv vi (1875) 203 Except the use of langridge (*mitraille*) 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. iii xl. 637 A twenty-four pounder, double loaded with langrage.

attrib. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV*, III. 385 The gunners .. could not stand the langrage-shot. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* v. (Rtldg.) 128 Nelson received a severe wound on the head from a piece of langridge shot.

† **Langrel**, *sb. Naut. Obs.* Also 7 **-rill.** = prec.

1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv 67 *Langrill shot.* Langrell shot runnes loose with a shackell, to be shortened when you put it into the Peece 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* I. 19 Be sure to load our Guns with Cross-bar and Langrel 1769 [see LANGRAGE]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Langrel*, or *Langrage.*

Langrel, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? f. *lang* LONG *a*; cf. *gangrel.*] Tall, 'lanky'.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 810 The wary Bird soared so high above his reach, that the langrel Serpent could not catch him. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Langrel*, very tall lanky.

† **La·ngret.** *Obs.* A kind of false die.

c 1550 *Dice-Play* A j b, A bale of Langretes contrary to the vantage. *Ibid* C j, A well fauored die that semeth good & square yet is the forhed longer on the cater and tray, then any other way, and therfore holdeth the name of a langret. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1859) 11 The Chetor with a langret, cut contrarie to the vantage, wil cros bite a bard cater tray 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* iii. 59 His Langrets, with his Hie men, and his low, Are ready what his pleasure is to throw.

Langridge, variant of LANGRAGE.

Langsettle (læ·ŋset'l). *north. dial.* Forms: 4 **langsedil**, 5 **-sedylle, -cetel, longsetylle**, 6 **langsaddil, -saild, -settell**, 7 **long settle**, (9 *dial.* **lang-, long-saddle**), 8-9 **lang-settle.** [f. *lang* LONG *a* + SETTLE *sb*] A long bench or 'settle', usually with arms and a high back.

1352-3 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 208, 1 langsedil. *c* 1425 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 657/9 *Hoc sedile*, langsedylle. 14.. *Nom.* ibid 723/37 *Hoc sedile*, a longsetylle. 1571 *Wills & Inv N. C* (Surtees 1835) 366 A langsettell, a round dyssenge table 1622 *N Riding Rec.* IV. 156 Conveyance of a cottage house and heirloomes (one long settle onelie excepted). 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss* (ed. 2), *Langsettle*, a bench like a settee. North 1841 C. ANDERSON *Anc. Models* 128 What is vulgarly called the long saddle in an ale-house 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lang settle*, a long seat or form with a back-rail and arms; in some cases, however, the back, &c, is an entire boarded surface.

b. *attrib*, as *langsettle-bed, -end, -form*

1566 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 173 Item, ane langsaddil-bed 15.. *Aberd Reg* XVI. (Jam), Ane langsaild bed *Ibid*, XVII (*ibid*), Ane langsadill form of fyr worcht iiij *sh.* 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* 137 (E. D. S) Bibles and testaments were formerly seen on the sconce or lang-settle end.

Langshan (læ·ŋʃæn). [Name of a locality about fifty miles from Shanghai; in Chinese = 'wolf hill'.] A breed of domestic fowl, introduced from China (see quots.).

1871 in A C C & C. W. G. *Langshan Fowls* ii 11, I send you some fowls by S S Achilles. they are black, and are called Langshans. 1884-5 L. WRIGHT *Poultry* 227 About the year 1872 a fresh importation of black Chinese fowls was shown At first shown as Cochins, they were very soon shown by their admirers as 'Langshans', which was alleged to be their native name in North China

Langspiel (læ ŋspīl). [a. Norw. *langspil*, f. *lang* long + *spil* play] A kind of harp formerly used in Shetland.

1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xv, The sound of the Gue, and the Langspiel

Langsyne (læ ŋsəi·n), *adv.* (*sb*) *Sc.* [Properly two words: see LONG *adv.* and SYNE *adv.*] Long since, long ago. Also *sb.* esp. in *auld lang syne.* (Somewhat common in English use with allusion to Burns's song)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiv. 34, I had bene deid langsyne, dowtless. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii 3 In eirth lang syne yair had been nothing than, Saif only vice. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1807) 309 Hame-o'er langsyne you hae been blithe to pack. 1788 BURNS *Auld Lang Syne*, For auld lang syne, my dear, For auld lang syne, We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet, For auld lang syne. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iv, Like what I hae seen langsyne, when we dwelt at Avenel. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* II. vii, A friend . of the happy lang syne. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* ii, In days lang syne.

Langteraloo, -trilloo, var. ff. LANTERLOO *Obs.*

† **Langtra.** *dial. Obs.* ? = LANTERLOO.

1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 245 Langtra, as they pronounce it, is a game at cards much played in Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

Languable, obs. form of LAND-GAVEL.

Language (læ·ŋgwėdʒ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3-6 **langage**, (3 **langag**, 4 **longage, langwag**, 5 **langwache, langegage**), 3, 5- **language.** [a. F. *lan-*

gage (recorded from 12th c.) = Pr. *leng(u)atge, lengage*, Sp. *lenguaje*, Pg. *linguage(m*, It. *linguaggio* :—pop. L. type **linguāticum*, f. *lingua* tongue, language (F. *langue*: see LANGUE).

The form with *u*, due to assimilation with the F *langue*, occurs in AF. writings of the 12th c., and in Eng. from about 1300.]

1. The whole body of words and of methods of combination of words used by a nation, people, or race; a 'tongue'. *Dead language*: a language no longer in vernacular use.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 108/55 With men þat onder-stoden hire langage. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1569 Vor in þe langage of rome rane a frogge is *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 247 (Gött.) Seldom was for ani chance Englis tong preched in france, Gif we þaim ilkan þair language [*MS. Cott.* langage], And þan do we na vtetrage. *Ibid.*, 6384 (Gött.) Þis mete þai called it in þair langag man 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II 157 Walsche men and Scottes, þat beeþ nouȝt i-medled wiþ oþer nacions, holdeþ wel nyh hir firste longage and speche. *c* 1400 *Apol Lolt* 32 In a langwag vnknowun ilk man and womman mai rede. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* 1. xii. 66 Thei han vsid the hool Bible in her modris langage. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3630 Wymmen spak these diuerse langegages. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 40 They haue beene at a great feast of Languages, and stolne the scraps. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. iv. (Arb.) 156 After a speach is fully fashioned to the common vnderstanding, and accepted by consent of a whole countrey and nation, it is called a language 1699 Bentley *Phal* xiii 392 Every living Language .. is in perpetual motion and alteration. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 303 It is called in the Irish Language, I-colm-kill; some call it Iona 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Addison* Wks III. 44 A dead language, in which nothing is mean because nothing is familiar. 1823 De Quincey *Lett Yng. Man* Wks. 1860 XIV. 37 On this Babel of an earth..there are said to be about three thousand languages and jargons. 1845 M Pattison *Ess* (1889) I 13 In fact, Bede is writing in a dead language, Gregory in a living. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II 414 The use of the English language in the Courts of law was ordered in 1362 *fig.* 1720 Gay *Prol Dione* 4 Love, devoid of art, Spoke the consenting language of the heart. 1872 W C. Bryant *Thanatopsis* 3 To him who in the love of Nature holds Communion with her visible forms, she speaks A various language.

b *transf.* Applied to methods of expressing the thoughts, feelings, wants, etc., otherwise than by words. *Finger language* = Dactylology. *Language of flowers*· a method of expressing sentiments by means of flowers.

1606 Shaks. *Tr & Cr.* IV v 55 Ther's a language in her eye, her cheeke, her lip 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor Subj* II 120 As the language of the Face is universal so 'tis very comprehensive 1711 Steele *Spect.* No 66 P 2 She is utterly a Foreigner to the Language of Looks and Glances. 1827 Whately *Logic* (1850) Introd § 6 A Deaf-mute, before he has been taught a Language, either the Finger language, or Reading, cannot carry on a train of Reasoning 1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII 281/2 Dactylology must not be confounded with the natural language of the deaf and dumb, which is purely a language of mimic signs 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* vi 134 All action is besides being action, language. 1880 *Times* 23 June 9/5 Teaching the deaf by signs and by finger language 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 212 A sign Language is of no use when one savage is at one end of a wood and his wife at the other.

c. *transf* Applied to the inarticulate sounds used by the lower animals, birds, etc.

1602 Shaks. *All's Well* IV i. 22 Choughs language, gabb'le enough, and good enough. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII 373 Is not the Earth With various living creatures, and the Aire Replenisht, know'st thou not Thir language and thir wayes? 1797 Bewick *Brit Birds* (1847) I. p. xxvii, The notes, or as it may with more propriety be called, the language of birds.

2. In generalized sense: Words and the methods of combining them for the expression of thought.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. i 98 There is not chastitie enough in language, Without offence to vtter them 1644 Milton *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/2 Language is but the instrument conveying to us things useful to be known 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 15 So language in the mouths of the adult, Too often proves an implement of play 1841 Trench *Parables* ii. (1877) 25 Language is ever needing to be recalled, minted and issued anew. 1862 J Martineau *Ess* (1891) IV. 104 Language, that wonderful crystallization of the very flow and spray of thought. 1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 186 Language must be to the last inadequate to express the results of perfect observation.

b. Power or faculty of speech; ability to speak a foreign tongue. Now *rare.*

1526 Wolsey *Let. to Tayler* in Strype *Eccl Mem* I v 66 A gentleman who had knowledge of the country and good language to pass 1601 Shaks *All's Well* IV i 77, I shall loose my life for want of language If there be heere German or Dane, Low Dutch, Italian, or French, let him speake to me. 1610 — *Temp* II ii 86 Here is that which will giue language to you Cat; open your mouth. 1790 Cowper *Receipt Mother's Pict.* 1 Oh that those lips had language!

3. The form of words in which a person expresses himself; manner or style of expression. *Bad language*: coarse or vulgar expressions. *Strong language*: expressions indicative of violent or excited feeling.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3743 Iacob. þat es to sai wit right langage, Supplanter als of heritage. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 353 With outen any subtilite Of speche For harde langage and hard matere Is encombrouse for to here Attones. *c* 1425 Lydg. *Assembly Gods* 368 In eloquence of langage he passyd all the pak. 1430–40 — *Bochas* II. xiii. (1554) 53 a, Though some folke wer large of their langage Amisse to expoune by report. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* I. 14 For it is sayde in comyn langage, that the goode byrde affeyteth hirself. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxix. 236 Come to yᵉ poynt, and vse no more such langage nor suche serymonyes. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ix. 45 Be not to rough in termes, For he is fierce, and cannot brooke hard Language. 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* vi. 5 Sweet language will multiply friends. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 5 By his sentence I stand excommunicated: Heretick is the best language he affords me. 1694 Penn *Pref to G. Fox's Jrnl.* (1827) I. 15 They also used the plain language of Thou and Thee. 1770 *Junius Lett.* 187 They suggest to him a language full of severity and reproach 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 135 These pretended constitutionalists recurred to the language of insult. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* vi II 118 He lived and died, in the significant language of one of his countrymen, a bad Christian, but a good Protestant. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep* II. ii (1856) 155 In all these interviews he had uniformly used one language: his future wife was to 'live as a Catholic'. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V 348 The language used to a servant ought always to be that of a command.

b. The phraseology or terms of a science, art, profession, etc., or of a class of persons.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prol. 4 The swete and fayre langage of theyr phylosophy. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II iv. 21, I can drinke with any Tinker in his owne Language. 1611 — *Cymb* III. iii. 74 This is not Hunters Language. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III xxxiv 207 The words Body, and Spirit, which in the language of the Schools are termed Substances, Corporeall and Incorporeall. 1747 Spence *Polymetis* VIII. xv. 243 Those attributes of the Sword, Victory, and Globe, say very plainly (in the language of the statuaries) that [etc] 1841 J R Young *Math Dissert* I 10 Thus can be expressed in the language of algebra, not only distance but position. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/1 In it metaphysics have again condescended to speak the language of polite letters.

c. The style (of a literary composition); also, the wording (of a document, statute, etc.)

1712 Addison *Spect* No 285 P 6 It is not therefore sufficient that the Language of an Epic Poem be Perspicuous, unless it be also Sublime. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 236 A tale should be judicious, clear, succinct, The language plain 1886 Sir J. Stirling in *Law Times Rep* LV 283/2 There are two remarks which I desire to make on the language of the Act.

d *Long language* · † (*a*) verbosity (tr. Gr. *μακρολογία*; (*b*) language composed of words written in full, as opposed to cipher

1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* III xxii (Arb) 264 *Macrologia*, or long language, when we vse large clauses or sentences more than is requisite to the matter 1823 J Badcock *Dom Amusem* 34 Those Greeks did not use cypher, but the long language of the country

e *vulgar.* Short for *bad language* (see above).

1886 Besant *Childr Gibeon* II xxv, That rude eloquence which is known in Ivy Lane as 'language'. 1893 Selous *Trav S E Africa* 3 The sailor had never ceased to pour out a continuous flood of 'language' all the time.

†**4.** The act of speaking or talking; the use of speech. *By language*: so to speak. *In language with*: in conversation with. *Without language*: not to make many words. *Obs*

a 1400 *Cov Myst* iv. *Noah's Flood* ii, Affiyr Adam withoutyn langage, The secunde fadyr am I [Noe] in fay. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 18 M. fader sette me in langage with her 1461 *Paston Lett.* No 393 II 17, I said I dwelled uppon the cost of the see here, and be langage hit were more necessare to with hold men here than take from hit 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 57 One was surer in keping his tunge, than in moche speking, for in moche langage one may lightly erre 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxviii 107 Wythout eny more langage dydo seased thenne the swerde. 1514 Barclay *Cyt & Up londyshm.* (Percy Soc) p. xviii, To morowe of court we may have more language.

†**b.** That which is said, words, talk, report; *esp.* words expressive of censure or opprobrium. Also *pl.* reports, sayings. *To say language against*: to talk against, speak opprobriously of *Obs*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 2 And so thei dede bothe deseiue ladies and gentilwomen, and here forthe diuerse langages on hem. 1465 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett* No 502 II. 188, I hyre moch langage of the demenyng I etwene you and herre 1467 *Mann & Househ Exp* (Roxb.) 172 Ȝe haue mekel on setenge langwache aȝenste me, were of I mervel gretely for I have ȝeffen ȝowe no schwsche kawse. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II xl, Euery daye syre Palomydes brauled and sayd langage ageynst syr Tristram. 1485 Caxton *Chas Gt* 225 Feragus said in this manere. The valyaunt Rolland was contente ryght wel, & accepted hys langage. 1636 Sir H. Blunt *Voy Levant* 33 A Turke gaue such a Language of our Nation, and threatning to all whom they should light upon, as made me upon all demands profe-se my selfe a Scotchman.

5 A community of people having the same form of speech, a nation. *arch.* [A literalism of translation.]

1388 Wyclif *Dan* v. 19 Alle puplis, lynagis, and langagis [1382 tungis]. 1611 Bible *Ibid.* 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I x, All people, and all languages and nations.

b. A national division or branch of a religious and military Order, *e.g.* of the Hospitallers.

1727–52 Chambers *Cycl*, *Language* is also used, in the order of Malta, for *nation* 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I v. 314 Don Raimond Perellos de Roccapoul, of the Language of Aragon,. was elected Grand Master. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 413/2 The order [of Hospitallers]..was divided into eight 'languages', Provence, Auvergne, France, Aragon, Castile, England, Germany, and Italy.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *language-capacity, -family, -history, -turn*; b. objective, as *language maker, -teacher*; **language-master**, a teacher of language or languages.

1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* xiv 281 Every division of the human race has been long enough in existence for its *language-capacities to work themselves out. 1892 *Tablet* 29 Aug. 331 The rank it holds among the *language-families of the world. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* Pref. 5 Scholars .. versed in the facts of *language-history. 1607 Brewer *Lingua* III. v. F 2, These same *language makers haue the very quality of colde in their wit, that freezeth all Heterogeneall languages together. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 305 P 11 The Third is a sort of *Language-Master, who is to instruct them in the Style proper for a Foreign Minister in his ordinary Discourse. 1831 T. Moore *Mem.* (1854) VI. 190 It turned out that what his friend, the language-master, had. been teaching him was Bas-Breton! 1886 Pusey *Let. to Lloyd* in *Life* (1893) I. v 97 A *language-teacher gives me lectures. five times a week. 1803 Southey *Let to C. W. W. Wynn* 9 June, In all these modern ballads there is a modernism of thought and *language turns to me very perceptible.

Language (læ ŋgwēdʒ), *v.* [f. Language *sb.*] *trans.* To express in language, put into words.

1636 Abp Williams *Holy Table* (1637) 95 Learn, Doctour, learn to language this Sacrament from a Prelate of this Church. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel Disc* VI xiii. (1821) 294 The style and manner of languaging all pieces of prophecy. 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist.* VI v. False Miracles § 11 Predictions were languaged in such doubtfull Expressions, that they bare a double sense. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 185 Seneca has languaged this appositely to us.

b. *transf.* To express (by gesture).

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 196 'Twas languaged by the tell-tale eye.

Hence **Languaging** *vbl. sb.* In quot. *attrib.*

1875 Lowell in *N. Amer Rev* CXX 395 It is very likely that Daniel had only the thinking and languaging parts of a poet's outfit

Languagᵉ, variant of Languid *sb* (sense 2).

Languaged (læ ŋgwēdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. Language *sb.* + -ed².]

1. Skilled *in* a language or languages. Also *well languaged.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 8095 Þoghe he were wyser þan Salamon And bettyr langagede þan was Mercyon. 1513 Earl Worcester, etc *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Strype *Eccl. Mem* (1721) I 6 If any Doctors of Civil Law and Languaged might be found in England. 1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* III xxiii (Arb) 278, I maruell your Noblemen of England doe not desire to be better languaged in forraine languages. 1593 T. Mathews *Let to Burghley* 2 Aug. in Tytler *Hist Scot* (1864) IV. 200 Well languaged in the French and Italian 1605 B Jonson *Volpone* II ii, Great generall schollers, . The onely languag'd men, of all the world! 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I lxxxvii. 135 Well uersed in the World, languaged and well read in men. 1628 Earl of *Microcosm*, *Meere Dull Phisitian* (Arb) 25 He is indeed only languag'd in diseases, and speakes Greeke many times when he knows not. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 222 The six Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber should be well languaged.

b. Provided with or having a language. Chiefly with qualifying word prefixed. Characterized by the use of or expressed in (such or such) a language, or (many, etc.) languages.

1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell* i (1628) 5 This towre by these new languaged Masons thus left vnfinished. 1628 Bp Hall *Old Relig* xii § 2. 121 How doth hee tell vs that in a strange languaged prayer the vnderstanding is vnfruitfull 1725 Pope *Odyss* III 408 He many languag'd nations has survey'd 1798 Canning *New Morality* 46 in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July, The stream of verse and many-languaged prose 1865 D'A. W. Thompson *Wayside Th. of Asophophilos* I 5 The many languaged harbour. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I 151 That tree which Father Huc saw in Tartary, whose leaves were languaged 1871 G. Macdonald *Sonnets concerning Jesus* v, How had we read, as in new-languaged books, Clear love of God.

2. With qualifying word prefixed. Having (good, etc) speech, (well or fair) -spoken. ? *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xxxvi, This syr Gareth was a noble knyghte and a wel rulyd and fayr langaged. 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss.* I ccxxxi. 316 These two sage and well languaged knightes. 1561 T Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* Yy iv, To be well spoken and faire languaged. 1613–16 W Browne *Brit. Past.* II. 303 Well-languag'd Daniel. 1633 Heywood *Eng Trav* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 43 Pray be more open languag'd 1652 Kirkman *Clerio & Lozia* 44 Her gently languag'd mouth opened it self to disclose the dream to Vintia.

3. Expressed in language, worded. Also with qualifying word, as *well*

1646 S Bolton *Arraignm Err* 236 Because an opinion comes languaged under the most receptible termes. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon* II. 169 His .. well-languag'd Sermons speak him eminent in his generation.

Languageless (læŋgwēdʒlės), *a.* [f. Language *sb.* + -less.] Without language.

1606 Shaks *Tr & Cr.* III iii 264 Hee's growne a very land-fish, languageless, a monster. 1848 Lytton *Harold* VII v, They understand me not, poor languageless savages. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 37 Tool-less, houseless, languageless, except for a few guttural sounds.

†**Languager.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **langageur.** [a. OF. *langageur* 'a prater . . . babler' (Cotgr.), f. *langagier* to talk abundantly, f. *langage* Language.] **a.** A verbose person. **b.** One versed in languages.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* B viij b, We ought not to stryue ayenst them that ben langageurs and full of wordes. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 30 Travayled he had, and was a languager.

‖ **Langue** (lāŋ). In 4 **lange**, 7 **lang.** [Fr.]

†**1.** A tongue or language. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 125 And þerfore for þe comonalte þat blythely wild listen to me, On lighte

langs I it began. 1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xl. 1 The lond was of o langage [2 *MSS.* lange]. — *Esther* i. 22 In dyuerse langagis [*MS. C.* langis] and lettris. *c* 1665 R Carpenter *Pragm. Jesuit* Epil. 66 If your lang be scanty, Th' Italian Tongue welcoms you *tuttae quants.*

2. = Language *sb.* 5 b.

1799 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 313 If it is in my power, you shall be elected a Chevalier of the Order I find the Russian Langue has the privilege of admitting married men. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII 124 There shall be no English nor French Langues. 1888 *Ch. Times* 13 July 613 There is no reason why each nation or langue should not maintain at Rome a sort of embassy, with its chapel at St. Peter's.

Langued (læŋgd), *a. Her.* [f. F. *langue* tongue + -ED[2]: cf. F. *langué.*] Of a charge: Represented with a tongue of a specified tincture.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 37 One Lyon Saliant d'Azure, armed, langued, and crowned Gules. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* VI. vii. (1611) 276 A lion Rampand Pearle, armed and langued saphire. 1663 Butler *Hud* I. ii 259 Armed, as Heraulds cant, and langued Or, as the Vulgar say, sharp-fanged. 1792 *Statist. Acc Scot* V 497 On a branch in the sinister side a bell langued or 1870 Rock *Text Fabr.* I. 49 A hound, green, collared, armed, and langued white.

†Langue de bœuf. *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 **lang(e)debefe, -beefe, -boef, -beafe, -biefe,** 5 **landebeffe, long debefe, long debeof,** 6 **langue-debiefe, -beuf, lang du beaffe, landebeuf,** 7 **langdebeef, -beuf, landebeef,** (8 **Langley beef**). [Fr.; lit. 'ox tongue'.]

1. A name variously applied to certain borageaceous and other plants with rough leaves, as *Echium vulgare, Helminthia echioides, Borrago officinalis*, etc., for most of which the etymologically synonymous name Bugloss has been applied.

c 1400 *Secreta Secret., Gov Lordsh.* 84 Of water of lange de boef, a Rote. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 426 Take cole, and borage, and lang de beeff, and parsell [*c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd Oxon) 24 *Buglossa* .. (gall. langue de beof), anglice oxtunge] 1551 Turner *Herbal* I Giv b, Dioscorides saythe that Cirsion (whyche I take to be oure langdebefe) hath longer leues than buglossum 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xxxix. (1878) 93 Seedes and herbes for the Kitchen.. Langdebiefe 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II cclxx. § 2 654 Lang de Beefe is a kinde heereof, altogither lesser *Ibid* cclxxi 656 Landebeuf 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 279 The leaves [of Cirsion] in forme resemble an ox tongue or the hearbe Langue-de-bœufe. 1615 Markham *Eng Housew.* II. i (1668) 14 To quicken a mans wits, spirit and memory, let him take Langdebeef, which is gathered in June or July 1620 Venner *Via Recta* VII 146 Lang de beuf is..of like operation with Borage and Buglosse. 1732 Ellis *Pract. Farmer* (ed. 2) 47 That called here Langley-Beef

2. A kind of spike or halbert, with a head shaped like an ox tongue

1450 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 212 Arraied in fourme of werre, with Jakkes Salettez, longe Swerdes, long Debeofs, Boresperes, and all other unmerciable forbodon wepons 1453 *Nottingham Rec.* II 216 Cum uno langdebefe et dagario 1487 *Will of J. Cooke* (Somerset Ho.), A jak, a salett & a long debefe. 1488 *Will of Shamebourne* (ibid.), viij saletty & iiij landebeffe & pollax 1885 Fairholt *Costume* II 271

‖ **Languedoc** (lāngdǒk). Wine produced in the old province of Languedoc, in the south of France.

1709 Addison *Tatler* No 131 ₱ 7 Two more [drops] . heightened it into a perfect Languedoc. 1755 *Gentl Mag.* XXV. 326 Much lov'd Languedoc that guggles forth From mouth of long-neck'd bottle.

†La·nguefy, *v. Obs. rare* Also **-ify.** [Formed to represent L. *languefacĕre*, f. *languēre*: see Languish *v.* and -fy.]

1. *trans.* To make faint or languid.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II vi 59 By the clamour whereof how many. were couched and languefied?

2 *intr.* To become weak or languid.

a 1734 North *Exam.* I. iii § 110 (1740) 197 The Plot .. began to languify, and must haue gone out, like a Snuff, if this Murder had not happened.

Hence **†La·nguefying** *ppl. a.*

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* ₱ 207 Physitians may deservedly suffer the lash and feel compunction for their inhumane languifying practises.

Languell, variant of Langel *Obs.*

†La·nguent, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *languent-em*, pr. pple. of *languēre*: see Languish *v.*] That is sick; in quot. *absol.*

c 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd Manners* (1570) F ij, Geue nowe to poore languent spirituall medicine

Languescent (læŋgwe·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *languēscent-em*, pr pple. of *languēscĕre* to become faint, f *languēre*: see Languish *v.*] Growing faint or languid.

1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* II I. xi, Scarcely have the languescent mercenary Fifteen Thousand laid down their tools. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 13 In massive ease and power Languescent.

Languet (læŋgwet), *sb.* Also 5-7 **langett(e,** 5-8 **langet,** 6, 9 **languette,** 7 **langate, langot.** [a. F. *languette*, dim. of *langue* tongue.] Anything shaped like a little tongue.

†1. The tongue of a balance. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I xiv. (1859) 11 Pledours in worldly courtes hauen tonges lyke to the languet of the balaunce that draweth hym..to the more peysaunt party.

†2 A tongue-shaped ornament; *esp.* a 'drop' of amber, jet, etc. *Obs.*

1430 *Will of Grymston* (Somerset Ho.), I par precum de jete langettes. 1452 *Will of Halle* (ibid.), Par precum de Aumbre voc. langetes. 1538 Elyot *Dict., Languriun*, langettes of aumbre, lyke to longe beadestones. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1809) 791 A clothe of estate of the same worke, valanced with frettes knotted and langettes tassaled with Venice golde and siluer.

†3. The thong used for tying a shoe, a latchet.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 224 Take the ther a langett To tye vp thi hose. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 28 The Langot of the Shooe, The latchet of the shooe. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III 291/2 The Punching Lead is for the Punching of Holes in the instep and Langetts of a Shooe for the ties to go through. 1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss., Langot.*

4. Applied to tongue-shaped parts of various implements; e. g. a narrow blade projecting at the edge of a spade.

1611 Florio, *Lingula* Also that parte of the barre which is put vnder the weight, and sticketh in the roller, the point, end or languet. 1649 Blithe *Eng Improv Impr.* (1653) 68 Which Spade shoo must be made with two sides, or Langets, up from the end of the bit, like as if you would plant two broad Knife Blades to look upwards with their points upon a common Spade 1659 Torriano, *Stile*, a languet or pin of a pair of writing-tables. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric* (1681) 231 For the cutting Trenches in Watery, Clayie, or Morish Lands, they usually use a Spade, with a Langet or Fin like a knife, turned up by the side of the Spade, and sometimes on both sides 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh* 238 [A pipe] terminated in a very small Cistern of water behind a stone of the rock, and having a mouth and Languet just above its surface. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict* s v. *Chimney*, If the Funnel is loose, you must have Languets or Tenons at the Sides 1875 Knight *Dict Mech*, *Languet, Languette*.. 2. A thin tongue of metal placed between the blades of a comb-cutter's saw, to preserve their distance 3 A small piece of metal on a sword-hilt which overhangs the scabbard.

5. *Organ building* In a flue-pipe: A flat plate or tongue fastened by its edge to the top of the foot, and opposite the mouth. Also Languid *sb.*

1852 Seidel *Organ* 21 An organ . which contained the following labial or languet registers. 1875 Knight *Dict Mech* s v. *Mouth pipe*, At a point opposite the mouth . a languette, or plate, is placed, nearly closing the interior area of the pipe.

†6 a. A spatula. **b.** (See quot. 1656) *Obs.*

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr Tong, Magdaleons*, a langate, or roller, little round stones like a roller. 1611 Cotgr. s v. *Magdaleon.* 1611 Florio, *Lingua* .. Also a little spatle or languet to take salues out of a boxe 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Magdaleon*, a Langate or long plaister like a Rowler Dr. Br[owne] 1883 Crabb *Technol. Dict*, *Langate*, a linen roller for a wound

7 A 'tongue' or narrow projecting piece of land.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* I 606 From the Citie, Northwestward, there Shooteth out a languet of land or promontorie of the maine-land into the Sea. 1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr* IV. (1682) 40 At the point of a long Languet, or tongue of Rock. 1670 Blount *Glossogr*, *Langate* or *Languet*, a long and narrow peece of land or other thing 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C* (1738) I 239 The haven of Messina is .. compassed almost round with the city on one side, and a narrow languet or neck of land on the other.

†8. *gen* A tongue-shaped piece of anything *Obs.*

1686 Plot *Staffordsh* 266 A true Hippomanes, or Languet of flesh of a dark purple colour near four inches long, that dropt from the forehead of a Colt newly foled

9. *Zool.* One of the row of little tongue-like or tentacular processes along the dorsal edge of the branchial sac of an ascidian.

1849-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat* IV. 1219/2 The branchial sac of the *Botryllidæ* is very similar to that of the *Clavellinidæ* . The crest or fold corresponding to the anterior border of the branchial sinus has no membraneous languet 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 67 Along the opposite side of the branchial sac there runs the 'oral lamina' which in other species, such as *Ascidia Intestinalis*, may be represented by a row of 'languettes'. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 401 The tongue like appendages ('languets') found in Ascidians form a long row along the dorsal surface

†Languet, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a OF *languet-er* to wag the tongue, chatter.] *intr.* To chatter, talk idly. Hence **†Languеting** *vbl. sb*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxxii (1869) 153 So michel haue I gabbed and forsworn, and so falsliche languetted, that I shal neuere be bileeued. *Ibid*, And for the brennynge that she hath, to assemble ootheres goodes bi false languetinges and vntrewe sweringes.

Languid (læ ŋgwid), *sb.* Also (in sense 2) **language.** [Corruption of Languet.]

†1. = Languet 3. *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III 14/2 Close Shooes, are such as have no open in the sides of the Latchets or Languides

2. = Languet 5. (Also *attrib.*)

1852 Seidel *Organ* 78 The language, just above the foot to which it is soldered on 1855 Hopkins *Organ* 360 The language or languid is the flat plate of metal that lies horizontally over the top of the foot, just inside the mouth *Ibid* 375 Languid Wood Pipes are sometimes made. 1876 Hilfs *Catech Organ* iv (1878) 24 A flat piece of metal called the language, or languid

Languid (læ·ŋgwid), *a.* [a. F *languide* or ad. L *languid-us*, f. *languēre* to Languish.]

1. Of persons or animals, the body, etc.: Faint, weak; inert from fatigue or weakness; wanting in vigour or vitality.

1597 A M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 50 b/2 The natural caliditye being in these partes feeble and languide. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 338 The first births in the beginning of the seauenth moneth are .. verie languid and weake. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 33 A languid Pulse depends on languid Spirits. 1744 Armstrong *Preserv. Health* III 381 Happy he whose toil Has o'er his languid powerless limbs diffus'd A pleasing lassitude. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 168 (*Serpents*) Their lungs are long and large, and doubtless are necessary to promote their languid circulation. 1816 J. Wilson *City Plague* II. ii, How pale you look! Wearied, and pale, and languid. 1837 Mrs. Gatty *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. II. (1868) 144 Languid, indeed, was the voice, and languid were the movements of the grub. 1876 J. Saunders *Lion in Path* xi, This recent illness had still left him languid.

transf. 1764 Goldsm *Trav.* 218 Unknown to them when sensual pleasures cloy, To fill the languid pause with finer joy. 1832 Tennyson *Lotos-eaters* 5 All round the coast the languid air did swoon. 1871 Miss Yonge *Cameos* II. xxxii. 333 No doubt he had longed for her in the weary languid hours before Meaux.

b. Of persons and their deportment: Slow in movement; showing an indisposition (natural or affected) to physical exertion.

1728 Young *Love Fame* v, The languid lady next appears in state, Who was not born to carry her own weight 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 67 They are languid in their deportment.

2. Of persons, their character, feelings, actions, etc.: Not easily roused to emotion, exhibiting only faint interest or concern; spiritless, apathetic. Of interest, impressions: Faint, weak.

1713 Addison *Cato* I. v, I'll hasten to my troops, And fire their languid souls with Cato's virtue. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No 18 ₱ 1 [Death] which, by reason of its seeming distance makes but languid impressions upon the mind 1742 Pope *Dunc* IV 46 With mincing step, small voice, and languid eye 1751 Butler *Charge Clergy Durham* Wks 1874 II 331 Without somewhat of this nature, piety will grow languid even among the better sort of men 1774 Burke *Amer. Tax* Wks. 1842 I. 169, I never heard a more languid debate in this house. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* I, Madame gazed with concern upon her languid countenance. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* 12 He was too lazy or too languid where only his own interests were at stake 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* II I 177 In him dislike was a languid feeling *Ibid.* V 570 A war of which the theatre was so distant excited only a languid interest in London *Ibid* XVII IV 90 An appeal which might have moved the most languid and effeminate natures to heroic exertion 1870 Howson *Metaph St Paul* IV 153 What a contrast this is to our dull and languid Christianity!

b. Of ideas, style, language: Wanting in force, vividness, or interest. Said also of a writer.

a 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xxxvi. 404 Methinks the highest expressions that language can afford, are very languid and faint in comparison of what they strain to represent, when [etc.]. *a* 1704 T Brown *Sat. Antients* Wks 1730 I 24 To hear Homer call'd dull and heavy, and Horace an Author unpolished languid and without force 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* II. II 179 They sent me two inscriptions but they were long and languid. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* XX VI (1872) IX. 108 He had written certain thin Books, all of a thin languid nature. 1865 Seeley *Ecce Homo* iii. (ed 8) 25 The languid dreams of commentators.

3 Of business, trade, or other activity viewed externally to persons: Sluggish, dull, not brisk or lively.

1832 Dibdin (*title*) Bibliophobia. Remarks on the present languid and depressed state of Literature and the Book Trade 1833 Hr Martineau *Vanderput & S* IV 64 The business has been very languid 1866 Crump *Banking* VIII 169 On account of the circulation of their currencies being more languid 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii 406 The market for exports was exceedingly languid 1887 *Daily News* 20 June 2/5 A languid tone has been observed in many quarters.

4 Of inanimate things, physical motion, etc: Weak, wanting in force; slow of movement.

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep.* III xxv 176 A languid and dumbe allision upon the parts 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect* 190 No motion so swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. 1715-20 Pope *Iliad* IX 279 When the languid flames at length subside 1748 Shenstone *Odes, Verses to W. Lyttleton* iv, When languid suns are taking leave Of every drooping tree 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol* I 199 That the same power .. should even in it's more languid state be capable of raising to the surface considerable quantities of water from the interior 1834 Macaulay *Pitt* Ess (1854) 302 Two rivers met, the one gentle, languid, and though languid, yet of no depth.

b. Of colour: Faint, not vivid.

1747 Gould *Eng. Ants* 3 The first are of a languid Red; the second extremely black and shining 1764 Reid *Inquiry* VI ₱ 22 The colours of objects, according as they are more distant, become more faint and languid.

Languidly (læ·ŋgwidli), *adv.* [f. Languid *a.* + -LY[2].] In a languid manner.

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys Mech.* xlii. 386 The Menstruum also working as languidly upon the coral, as it did before they were put into the Receiver. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 99 Peevishness languidly discharges itself upon every thing which comes in its way 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 86 When the Nerves perform their Office too languidly. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1817) I. 247 With a population nearly stationary, or at most increasing very languidly. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 548 They either neglected it altogether, or executed it languidly and tardily.

Languidness (læ·ŋgwidnĕs). [f. Languid *a.* + -ness.] The quality or condition of being languid; languor.

1665 Boyle *Exp Hist. Cold* xiii. (1683) 132 This languidness of operation may perhaps proceed in great part from the smallness of the Pieces of Ice that were imploy'd. 1678 Wood *Life* 8 Jan., Colds without coffing or running at the nose, onlie a languedness and faintness. 1744 Wall in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 224 The Operation of Musk much resembles that of Opium; but .. it leaves not behind it any Stupor or Languidness. 1760 R. Guy *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 32 The seeming Languidness and Inactivity of the contained Humour.

† **Langui·fic**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. late L. *languific-us*, f. *languēre*: see LANGUISH *v.* and -FIC.] = next. (Bailey vol. II. 1727.)

† **Langui·fical**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. as prec. + -AL.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Languifical*, that makes faint or weak. 1676 COLES, *Languifical*, causing languor.

Languish (læ·ŋgwiʃ), *sb.* [f. the verb.]

1. The action or state of languishing.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 198 Crist was occupied in heeling of syke men and men þat were in languishe. 1382 — *Luke* iv. 40 Sike men with dyuerse langwischingis [*v.r.* languyschis, languisches]. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 233 Of the languysshe that was comynge to Charles, he wyste not, how sone it was comyng. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. B b iij b, The purple floure that .. In languish withering dies. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 49 One desparate greefe cures with anothers languish. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. i. 11 Faire Nymph, surcease this death-alluring languish. 1682 T. A. *Carolina* 19 It .. being admirable in the languishes of the Spirit Faintings. 1718 *Entertainer* xix. 129 Religion is upon the Languish, and only the Ghost of Godliness remains. 1833 HARTLEY COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 118 A long record of perishable languish.

2. A tender look or glance.

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 50 The blue languish of soft Alia's eye. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 949 Then forth he walks, Beneath the trembling languish of her beam. 1802 W. IRVING *Lett. J. Oldstyle* (1824) 19 An arch glance in one box was rivalled by a smile in another; .. and in a fourth a most bewitching languish carried all before it.

† **La·nguish**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [? f. the vb.] Languishing, sickly.

1552 HULOET, Languyshe to be, *langueo*. 1660 HEXHAM, *een Vlockaert*, a Pyning or a Languish man.

Languish (læ·ŋgwiʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 **languis, -uysc**, 4–5 **-uess(e, -uysh(e, -uysch(e, -wiss(e, -wys(se, -wisch(e, -wis(s)h(e, -usch(e, -ussh(e,** 4–6 **-uiss(e, -uissh(e,** (6 **language**), 4– **languish.** [a. F. *languiss-*, *languir*, = Pr., Sp., Pg. *languir*, It. *languire*:—popular L. **languīre* for class. L. *languē-re* (inchoative *languēscĕre*); perh. cogn. w. L. *lax-us* (see LAX *a.*) and Teut. **slako-* SLACK *a.*]

1. *intr.* Of living beings (also of plants or vegetation): To grow weak, faint, or feeble; to lose health, have one's vitality impaired; to continue in a state of feebleness and suffering. † In early use often: To be sick (const. *of*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14138 In his sekenes he languist sua, þat he na fote had might to ga. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9550 Bedrede doun ful longe he lay, & languissed so forþ fro day to day. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* viii. 27 And Y, Danyel, languyshide, and was seeke by ful manye days. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 651 He lastly fell in a greuouse sykenesse. And so languysshynge by the space of thre yeres more before he dyed. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 37 What is it .. the King languishes of? *Laf.* A Fistula, my Lord. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Consc.* v. (ed. 2) 202 Some for the losse of an over-loved child have languished, fallen into a consumption and lost their owne lives. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 77 Those who had been cured by evacuations often languished long. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. i. (1762) 123 Observing one day a tuft of wheat which languished. 1783 CRABBE *Village* I. 141 Health, Labour's fair child, that languishes with wealth. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 24 He wrote for the recreation of persons languishing in sickness. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 197 It was said of him that he did not live, but languished through life. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiv. 180 He lies languishing of wounds.

fig. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 26 It began to languish, and was at last reduced to nothing but a few scattered Houses. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xviii. 134 The *Morning Chronicle* .. languished and died.

b. To live under conditions which lower the vitality or depress the spirits.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xxiii. 223 To .. make hys prysonners to langwysshe in pryson. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* ix. 4 The miserable world languishing in so great calamities. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 181 ¶ 2, I .. have ever since languished under the Displeasure of an inexorable Father. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, The unfortunate captive is left to languish in chains and darkness. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 195 The street where he languished in poverty is called by his name. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 329 Peoples languishing under the withering atrophy of Turkish rule.

2. Of appetites or activities: To grow slack, lose vigour or intensity. † Of light, colour, sound, etc.: To become faint.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 255 Visibles and Audibles .. doe languish and lessen by degrees, according to the Distance of the Obiects from the Sensories. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Consc.* xii. (ed. 2) 509 The brightness of lamps languish in the light. 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, '*Come holy Spirit, heavenly Dove*' iii, Hosannas languish on our Tongues, And our Devotion dies. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 516 Along the eastern frontier of France the war during this year seemed to languish. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. i. 414 The appetite languishes.

† b. Of health: To fall *off*.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* V. 670 Late months, that made the vernal season gay, Saw my health languish off in pale decay.

3. To droop in spirits; to pine with love, grief, or the like.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24646, I languis al for þe. 1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* v. 8, I languysshe for looue. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 222 He dorste nat his sorwe telle But langwissheth as a furye dooth in helle. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9154 Made hym langwys in Loue & Longynges grete. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G ij b, Whan the courage languyssheth & .. is abandonned to slouthfulnesse. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. (Percy Soc.) 72 Languysshe no more, but plucke up thyne herte. 1562 EDEN *Let. to Sir W. Cecil* 1 Aug. in *1st 3 Eng. Bks. Amer.* (Arb.) p. xliij, My spirites heretofore no lesse languysshed for lacke of suche a Patrone. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 29 Loue and languish for his sake. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 43 A man that languishes in your displeasure. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 334 With two fair Eyes his Mistress burns his Breast; He looks, and languishes, and leaves his Rest. 1791 BURNS *Bonie Wee Thing*, Wishfully I look and languish In that bonie face o' thine. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxii. 134 The spirit languished as the body decayed. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxxii. 11 A lover Here I languish alone.

b. To waste away with desire or longing *for*, to pine *for*. Also const. with *infinitive*.

[1611: see 4 a.] 1699 *Relat. Sir T. Morgan's Progr.* in Somers *Tracts* Ser. IV. (1751) III. 160 Major-general Morgan desired the Marshal not to let him languish for Orders. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. v. 282 The People languished for the Restoration of their Tribunes. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* VI. iv, Yet still with never-ceasing Moans I languish for Relief. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 430 What soldier languishes and sighs To leave us? 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* i, The poor nuns, who .. were languishing for some amusement. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 49 All give way to grief And languish to return.

c. To assume a languid look or expression, as an indication of sorrowful or tender emotion. Also quasi-*trans.*

1714 MRS. MANLEY *Adv. Rivella* 71, I saw his Eyes always fix'd on her with unspeakable Delight, whilst hers languish'd him some returns. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lx, When a visitor comes in, she smiles and languishes, you'd think that butter wouldn't melt in her mouth.

4. a. quasi-*trans.* (usually with *out*): To pass (a period of time) in languishing.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 72 To think that man .. will's free houres languish For assured bondage. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 449 He languish'd out the rest of the Summer, and died. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. v, But whilst I live I must not hold my tongue, And languish out old age in his displeasure. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* XVI. ii. § 8. VII. 302 Those who chose rather to destroy one another, than languish out their lives in that miserable manner.

† b. *causal.* To make to languish. *Obs. rare.*

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 222 The displeasures passing in our house pearce deeper, and as a martyr languishe the heart euen vnto death. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. 529 Least by that jouissance he might or quench, or satisfie, or languish [F. *allanguir*] that burning flame .. wherewith he gloryed.

† **Languishant**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [partial anglicizing of F. *languissant*, pres. pple. of *languir* to LANGUISH.] Languishing, suffering from languor.

[1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i. 37 *Mel.* That glance, how sutes it with my face? *Phil.* 'Tis so *languissant*! *Mel.* *Languissant*! that word shall be mine too.] 1674 T. TURNOR *Case Bankers & Creditors* Introd. 4 The whole body in fine becomes Feavourish and Languishant.

Languished (læ·ŋgwiʃt), *ppl. a. Poet.* [f. LANGUISH *v.* + -ED^{1}.] Reduced to languor, that is made or has become languid.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. (1632) 16 Cyllenius spyes How leaden sleep had seal'd vp all his eyes; Then, silent, with his Magick rod he strokes Their languisht lights, which sounder sleep prouokes. 1634 MILTON *Epit. March. Winchester* 33 And the languisht Mothers Womb Was not long a living Tomb. 1667 — *P. L.* VI. 497. 1671 — *Samson* 119 With languish't head unpropt. 1693 WATTS *Death Mrs. M. W.* Wks. 1813 IX. 298 'Twas Groaning and panting on the bed, With ghastly air, and languish'd head. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* X. 1013 The Troops .. Their Darts with Clamour at a distance drive, And only keep the languish'd War alive.

Languisher (læ·ŋgwiʃəɹ). [f. LANGUISH *v.* + -ER^{1}.] One who languishes or pines; also, one who assumes languid looks, or casts glances expressive of amorous languor.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 37 Our moderne phisitions, that to any sicke languishers if they be able to waggle their chaps, propound veale for one of the highest nourishers. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 87 ¶ 1 The very servants are bent upon delights, and commence oglers and languishers. 1751 MRS. E. CARTER in *Rambler* No. 100 ¶ 2 These unhappy languishers in obscurity. 1759 MASON *Caractacus* 77 Mingle the potion so, that it may kill me Just at the instant, this poor languisher Heaves his last sigh.

Languishing (læ·ŋgwiʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LANGUISH *v.* + -ING^{1}.] The action of the verb LANGUISH; languor. With *a* and *pl.*: An attack of languor or faintness, esp. such as proceeds from disease.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 529 Then were I quyt of langwysshyng yn drede. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* iv. 40 Sike men with dyuerse langwischingis. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 8 b, Feling also the languisshing and smarting of their woundes. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 23 Bricht sygn, gladyng our languissing. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 235 A remedie .. To cure the desperate languishings whereof The King is render'd lost. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xli. 3 The Lord will strengthen him vpon the bed of languishing. a 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 161 If this Harmonical Temperature of the whole Body be disturbed .. Weakness and Languishing will immediately seize upon it. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 140 ¶ 2 He .. speaks of Flames, Tortures, Languishings and Ecstasies. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 301 He fell into a languishing, which, after some months carried him off. 1816 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1851) II. 53 To sustain you under all the sickenings, and faintings, and languishings of your earthly disease.

Languishing (læ·ŋgwiʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LANGUISH *v.* + -ING^{2}.] That languishes.

1. Declining in health, pining away, drooping. Now *rare.* † In early use: Suffering from sickness or disease.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 2 Shewe þe to þis languessande, be þou leche vn-to þis woundyde! 1382 WYCLIF *John* v. 3 A greet multitude of langwischinge men. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* vi. (1697) 100 The gasping parched Earth and languishing Nature. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 585 He was now in so languishing a state, .. that .. his death .. seemed to be very near. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 112 The weaker and more languishing a Tree is, the sooner it ought to be prun'd. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 27 Aug., The poor languishing Lady is glad to see me. 1858 BRYANT *Rain-dream* ii, A thousand languishing fields, A thousand fainting gardens, are refreshed.

b. Said of a sickness, a death: Lingering. ? *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 9 These most poysonous Compounds, Which are the moouers of a languishing death. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 185 A Flux drawing to a languishing dropsie is mortal. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 424 Consumptions, and other languishing Diseases. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 78 ¶ 8, I am just recovered out of a languishing Sickness. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 129 His wife, who died of a languishing distemper.

c. *fig.* of immaterial things.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xvii. 8 Fro the languysshende soule. 1661 (*title*) An Humble Representation of the Sad Condition Of many of the Kings Party, Who since His Majesties Happy Restauration have no Relief, and but Languishing Hopes. 1697 JOS. WOODWARD *Rel. Soc. London* Ded. (1701) 6 Do all that you regularly can, toward .. the revival of languishing religion. a 1711 KEN *Divine Love* Wks. (1838) 327 My weak and languishing soul.

2. a. Pining with love or grief. b. With reference to looks or behaviour: Expressive of sentimental emotion (now used in ridicule).

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4339 Ladys languessande and lowrande to schewe. 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 61 They [lovers] are languishing and carelesse to other things. 1683 D'URFEY *New Collect. Songs* 9 Possess the pleasing toil of languishing Embraces! 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 428 Whether they look Soberly, or Merry, Languishing, or with Wide Mouths. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lxii. (1804) 445 Looking at me with a languishing eye, he said [etc.].

3. Suffering from, or exhibiting, weariness or ennui; acting in a slow or tardy fashion. Of a narrative, etc.: Failing to excite interest.

1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 1 With so languishing and careless a pace. a 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 7 Mr. Smith, and Mr. Johnson .. were two such languishing Gentlemen in their Conversation. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 255 ¶ 1 The soul .. is .. slow in its resolves, and languishing in its executions. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xxiii. 162 Our Poets deprive themselves of a great Advantage, by rejecting almost all Narratives as languishing, and putting the most simple and most cruel Things equally into Dialogue and Action.

Languishingly (læ·ŋgwiʃiŋli), *adv.* [-LY^{2}.] In a languishing manner. Now chiefly, in a manner expressive of sentimental tenderness.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. xlix. 225 a, *Sorowe.* My chylde is dead of a fal from an hygh. *Reason.* Vnto them that dye languishingly, death often times seemeth the sharper. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 291 Howsoeuer the dulnesse of Melancholy would haue languishingly yeelded therunto. 1657 R. MOSSOM in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxx. 7 The soul becomes languishingly afflicted, even with all variety of disquietments. 1668 DRYDEN *All for Love* III. i. (1678) 35 She .. cast a look so languishingly sweet, As if, secure of all beholders hearts, Neglecting she could take 'em. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. xi. § 13 (1734) 107 The Digestions and Secretions must be weaker and more languishingly perform'd than they ought to be. 1761 J. HAWKESWORTH *Edgar & Emm.* II. i. 21 Edgar, being fir'd with the charms of Emmeline, first gaz'd languishingly upon her. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* xviii, Her eye's dark charm 'twere vain to tell, But gaze on that of the Gazelle, It will assist thy fancy well; As large, as languishingly dark. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxvi. (1879) 380 Their long arms and golden tresses waved languishingly downward in the breeze. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* V. 157 A fat, fair .. creature, shutting one eye languishingly.

Languishment (læ·ŋgwiʃmĕnt). [f. LANGUISH *v.* + -MENT.]

1. Sickness, illness; physical weakness, faintness, pining, or suffering. ? *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xii. 23 Who now was falne into new languishment Of his old hurt, which was not throughly cured. 1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Holy Roode* F 3 b, That in the Lab'rinth of his Languishment [*sc.* Christ's passion] We may, though lost therein, find solagement. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* V. viii. 73 The languishment of a certain friend .. hath taught me of late, that we are best men when we are sickly. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiii. 364 He dyed at Chalcis of a naturall death and languishment of stomack. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 496 When by the bed of Languishment we sit. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. lii. 211 Pulmonary consumption .. This disease, which, after the country-people among the whites, they call a languishment, is equally fatal to the Indians. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 289 A hue foreboding languishment and decay. 1845 WORDSW. *Love Lies Bleeding* 8 Thus leans .. Earthward in uncomplaining languishment, The dying Gladiator.

b. *pl.* Sufferings, fits of weakness or illness.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. iii. (1848) 107 If it [a Disease] tire out the Patient with tedious Languishments. 1674 T. TURNOR *Case Bankers & Creditors* Concl. 33 The Law acquits the person that steals viands to pacify the present Languishments of nature. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 150 Thus ended this incomparable Lady: .. leaving .. a disconsolate Husband, whose vnexpressible griefe .. would hardly

suffer him to be spectator of her languishments. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. III. (1852) 577 He fell into some languishments attended with a fever.

c. Weariness, lassitude, languor; listlessness, inertness.

c 1600 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 388 Parte of her time in idle languishement shee spent *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 23 God can produce more worlds than the sun doth plants every year, without weariness, without languishment. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. 39 Each sound, too, here to languishment inclined, Lulled the weak bosom, and induced ease.

d. *fig.* Of things: Decline, decay, loss of activity.

1617 HIERON *Wks* (1619–20) II. 252 The graces of regeneration and sanctification, when they are abused and brought to a kinde of languishment. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Causin's Holy Crt.* 117 The first is a certaine languishment, and debility of Fayth. 1821 *Examiner* 546/2 There is a languishment here for want of persecution.

2. Mental pain, distress or pining; sorrow, trouble, grief; depression or affliction of spirits, sadness.

1591 SPENSER *Ruins Time* 159 Yet it is comfort in great languishment, To be bemoned with compassion kinde 1592 *Tronb. Raigne K. John* (1611) 38 Madame good cheere, these drouping languishments Add no redress to salue our awkward haps. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Causin's Holy Crt* 427 Mariamne resisted the dull languishments of this captiuity with a generous constancy. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 206 He would put him in a course to rid his Wife of this languishment and trouble 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 P 11 Who can wonder that the mind . quickly sinks into languishment and despondency.

3. *esp* Sorrow caused by love or by longing of any kind; amorous grief or pain.

a 1542 WYATT *Compl Love* in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb.) 48 Thence came the tears, and thence the bitter torment, The sighs, the words, and eke the languishment 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lx, The spheare of Cupid fourty yeares containes Which I have wasted in long languishment. 1596 *Edw III*, II. i. 14 How heart-sick and how full of languishment Her beauty makes me. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks. 1721 III. 237 As a chast Dove For her dead Mate a lively Love retains, And in continued Languishment remains 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 423 P 5 The Comparison of Strephon's Gayety to Damon's Languishment 1819 KEATS *Sonn.*, '*Happy is England*', Yet do I sometimes feel a languishment For skies Italian. 1822 B W PROCTER *Scenes Julian Apostate* ii, That inward languishment of mind, which dreams Of some remote and high accomplishment 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor* I 21 Love-agonies and languishments beyond the reach of words.

b. Expression of longing or tenderness.

1709 W KING *Art of Love* IV. 19 Whilst sinking eyes with l. ng'ishment profess Follies his tongue refuses to confess. 1717 LADY M W. MONTAGU *Let to C'tess Mar* 18 Apr., Her eyes!—large and black, with all the soft languishment of the blue. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Rand* (1812) I. 361 A look full of languishment 1814 SCOTT *Wav* II, The sighs and languishments of the fair tell-tale 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der.* V XXXV, Adorers who might hover around her with languishment

† La·nguishness. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LANGUISH *a.* + -NESS.] Languor, languid condition.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr Chr. Wom* (1592) R j, That languishnes should be avoided and put from the body

Languister, obs var LINGUISTER.

Languor (læ ŋgəɹ, læ·ŋgwɚ), *sb* Forms: 4-5 **langur(e, languore,** 4-6 **langor(e,** 4. 6, 8 **languour,** (6 *Sc.* **langre**), 4-7 (8-9) **langour,** 4- **languor.** [a. OF. *languor, lango(u)r* (mod.F. *langueur*), ad. L. *languôr em*, f. *langu ēre* · see LANGUISH *v.* Cf. Pr. *languor·s*, Sp., Pg. *langor*, It. *languore* of the same meaning; Roumanian *lângoare* 'nervous fever'.]

† 1. Disease, sickness, illness. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3596 Sua has eild now bis ysaac ledd þat he in langur lijs in bedd *Ibid.* 14179 To ded sal noght his langur turn. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16675 In langour lay he many a day, & deyde þe twelfte kalende of May 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 142 He lechede hem of here langoure lazars and blynde bothe *c* 1425 LYDG., *Assembly of Gods* 1853 In hele and in langoure 1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) K iv b, [He] curethe all theyre gryeuous soores, langouores and dyseases 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III xii 16 From thenceforth a wretched life they ladd, In wilfull languor and consuming smart 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 86 a, Hee will heale euery disease and languor amongst you. 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj.* 9 Gif they verifies in the court, the infirmitie to be ane langour (or ane vehement seiknes of bodie or of minde) [*a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 136 Over the curse of blindness she prevails, And heals sick languors in the public squares.]

† 2. Distressed condition, sad case, woeful plight. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 4499 Bot ioseph in þat prisun lai, Wit langor lengand and with care 1377 LANGL *P Pl.* B XIV. 117 Beggeres That al her lyf han lyued in langour and in defaute. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 417 Off the Erl Hugelyn of Pyze the langour Ther may no tonge telle for pitee. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXXVII. 606 3if it so be that I from 30w go, Neuere geten 3e helpe ne Socour 30w to bryngen owt of th s langour. 1462 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls II. 267 In whos tyme ther was habundaunce with plentee of welthe and erthely joye, without langoure. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 68 And how this lyfe is of no suerte Now in great languor now in prosperyte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III iii 35 Whiles thus thy Britons doe in languour pine.

† 3. Mental suffering or distress, pining, sorrow, affliction of spirit. *To make languor*: to mourn, make lament. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24603 Mi sorful scurs þat þai sagh ledd wit sli langurs. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 986 His liif nel nouȝt for langour last til to-morwe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 649 [He] hath swich langour in soule, that he may neither rede ne singe in hooly chirche. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3769 In whas absence alwaye sho brent in swilk langoure. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I 270 For dreid thar of in gret languor he grew. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. viii, There he made grete langour and dole. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 58 b/1, I shal not brynge none of the langours no sorowes upon the. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit A.* III. i. 13 My harts deepe languor, and my soules sad teares. 1593 T. WATSON *Teares Fancie* iii. Poems (Arb.) 180 That she would worke my dollor, And by her meanes procure my endles langor. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xxii. § 5 (1634) 465 The text. saith, they exercised upon Joas ignominious judgements and that departing from him, they dismissed him in great languor.

b. *Sc.* [? associated with *lang*, LONG *a.* and *v.*] †(*a*) Longing for some object (*obs*). (*b*) Ennui. *To hold out of langer*: to amuse.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* X. 457 To recreat the quene and hald her out of Langre 1616 ROLLOCK *On the Passion* 383 If thou hast not a desire, but art afraid to fit, it is a token that thou hast no langour of God.

4. Faintness, weariness, lassitude, fatigue (of the body or faculties).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Languor*, faintness, feebleness, want of spirit 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 34 Great Evacuations produces Languor of Spirits. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 90 P 2 That can hardly fail to relieve the languors of attention. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit W.* xliv, All the senses seem so combined, as to be soon tired into languor by the gratification of any one of them. 1789 W BUCHAN *Dom Med.* (1790) 141 When the fever comes on gradually, the patient generally complains first of languor or listlessness. 1818 MRS SHELLEY *Frankenst* IV. (1865) 68, I nearly sank to the ground through languor and extreme weakness. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 50 The feverishness and the languor that are the necessary consequences of prolonged artificial wakefulness 1878 C STANFORD *Symb. Christ* I. 31 In the midst of the languor or pains of death.

b. Expression or indication of lassitude, in the voice, features, etc

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I 122 Here their pronunciation has a faintness and languor. 1783 POTT *Chirurg Wks.* II. 92 The eyes have now a languor and glassiness.

c. Habitual lassitude and inertia in one's movements and behaviour, want of energy and alertness (whether as a natural quality or an affectation).

1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 30 There was spread over his countenance an expression of mingled energy and languor 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* XVI, She now opened her eyes, and seemed quite to forget her languor. 1863 MRS OLIPHANT *Salem Ch* X 171 That stick over which his tall person swayed with fashionable languor.

d. Tenderness or softness (of mood, feeling, etc.); lassitude of spirit caused by sorrow, amorous longing, or the like. Said also of a melody.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 94 P 2 The same languor of melody will suit an absent lover. 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* I, The languor of sorrow threw a melancholy grace upon her features 1792 S ROGERS *Pleas Mem* II 170 A softer tone of light pervades the whole And steals a pensive languor o'er the soul 1819 BYRON *Juan* I CXIV, The silver light Breathes also to the heart, and o'er it throws A loving languor, which is not repose 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 77 Whene'er The languors of thy love deep eyes float on to me. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Dolores* 67 The lilies and languors of virtue.

5 Of immaterial things: Depressed or drooping condition, want of activity or interest, slackness, dullness

a 1748 WATTS *Improv Mind* I xiii (1868) 114 Academical disputation . relieves the languor of private study and meditation 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 153 P 18, I had formerly been celebrated as a wit, and not perceiving any languor in my imagination, I essayed to revive that gaiety 1752 HUME *Ess & Treat* (1777) I. 348 The arts must fall into a state of languor, and lose emulation and novelty 1769 BURKE *Late St Nat* Wks 1842 I 89 Possibly some parts of the kingdom may have felt something like a languor in business 1786 W. THOMSON *Philip III*, V 329 A place where she would be freed from the languor of her present solitude *Ibid.* 353 Since that time, it [that monarchy] had exhibited a striking token of improvidence and langour *Ibid* 402 A manifest langour and irresolution appeared in her [Spain's] counsels 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III XXII 218 Athens discovered none of the langour of recent convalescence 1895 *Daily News* 18 June 2/6 Extreme languor now characterizes the trade for field seeds

b. Of the air, sky, etc.: Heaviness, absence of life and motion, oppressive stillness.

1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 442 When the sun Shakes from his noonday throne the scattering clouds, Even shooting listless langour thro' the deeps 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV 304 Lily-silver'd vales, Diffusing languor in the panting gales 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 332 A sullen languour still the skies oppress, And held th' unwilling ship in strong arrest. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV 1245 The sky became serene; but with a haziness and languor, as if the current of air, like water upon an equipoise, moved only by its own impulse. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 220 The languor of Rome,—its weary pavements, its little life.

† La·nguor, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **langur(e,** **langur(e,** 5 **languowr(e, -uyre, -wyre, langer,** 5-6 **langour,** 6 **languer.** [a OF. *langorer*, also *langorir*, f. *langor* sb. : see prec.] = LANGUISH *v.* (in various senses).

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 983 He has langured for 3our loue a ful long while *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 623 (Corpus MS.) Now wol I speke of woful dauyan þat langureþ [*v. r.* langwissheth] for loue as 3e schullen heere. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 73 Þei ben so feble þat þei dien, or ellis þei languren [*v.r.* langoren] longe tyme. 14.. *Circumcision* in *Tyndale's Vis.* (1843) 95 Salue unto hem that langor in sekenes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xxiv. 342 (Add. MS.) The lady for love be-gan to langour. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. XX, He came to the herd men wandryng and langeryng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 255 b, Our blessed sauyour so thyrsted and langoured for the saluacyon of mankynd, that [etc.].

Hence **† La·nguouring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9565 Our kyng þat lay in langoryng. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II xiv. (Skeat) I. 59 Thus as an oxe to thy langoryng deth wer thou drawen. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 111 To vysyte the languiynge poure. 1552 HULOET, Languerynge in care, sorowe or thought, *languidus.*

† Languorment. *Obs.* [f. LANGOUR *v* + -MENT.] A state of languishing.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 With a hoarse sound, (such as fitteth farre-spent languorment).

Languorous (læ ŋgwŏrəs), *a.* Also 5 **langorous,** 6 *Sc.* **langorius.** [ad. OF. *langu(o)reux*, f. *langor* LANGUOR *sb*]

† 1 Distressful, sorrowful, mournful. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 20 Durynge the langorous tyme that polidorus tolde this vysion myserable. 1549 *Compl. Scot* Epist. 1 Ane medicyne. to cure al the langorius desolat & affligit pepil. *Ibid.* vii. 70 Quhen this lady persauit hyr thre sonnis in that langorius stait. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i 9 Deare lady I how shall I declare thy care, Whom late I left in languorous constraynt? 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 295 Then succeeded some languorous tirannas.

2. Full of, characterized by, or suggestive of, languor (see LANGUOR *sb.* 4–5).

a 1821 KEATS *Sonn., The day is gone*, Bright eyes, accomplish'd shape, and lang'rous waist 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VII 48 A medicine in themselves To wile the length from languorous hours, and draw The sting from pain. 1879 MRS PATTISON *Renaissance Art Fr* VIII, The languorous sentiment of the Italian model was dispelled by the liveliness native to the French character. 1882 J. PAYNE *1001 Nts* I. 155 Slender and sleepy-eyed, and languorous of gait 1883 LADY VIOLET GREVILLE *Keith's Wife* II. 95 She threw killing glances from her languorous black eyes. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. XII 200 The devotion of the cloister was becoming languorous and soft 1887 *Old Man's Favour* II 286 The atmosphere was languorous and heavy with the rich scent of flowers.

Hence **La·nguorously** *adv.*

1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 25 The air.. was here almost languorously warm 1879 *Athenæum* 24 May 671 A portrait of a young mother languorously reposing in a crimson chair.

‖ **Langur** (lʊ·ŋgūəɹ) Also **lungoor, lungar, langour.** [Hindi *langūr*, cogn. w. Skr. *lāṅgūlin*, having a tail.] The name applied in India to certain species of monkeys of the genus *Semnopithecus*, esp. *S. entellus* (see ENTELLUS) and *S. schistaceus.*

a 1826 HEBER *Journ Upper Prov. Ind* (1844) II 85 Why do you challenge the lungoor? he cannot answer you! 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXI 223 Lungar 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I 249 The trees affording cover to innumerable langours. 1880 V. BALL *Jungle Life India* i. 3 Troops of long tailed monkeys called Langurs

† Languste. *Obs. rare* [a OF. *languste* (cf. F *langouste* crayfish), repr L *locusta.*] = LOCUST.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Weste was his wunienge and stark haire of oluente his wede, wilde hunie and languste his mete and water was his drinke.

† Lanhure, *adv Obs.* [A comb. of the synonymous HUBE *adv.*; the prefixed element seems connected with OE. *lá* Lo *int*] At least

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 557 Ich mihte wel, habben awealt hire, 3if ha nalde wið luue, wið luðer eie, lanhure. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Swic nuthe lanhure swikele swarte deouel. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 þat he greiðede ham lanhure þa ha walden of meidenes hehscipe.

Laniard, variant of LANYARD.

Laniariform (læniē·rifɪm) *a* [f.L. *laniāri-us* LANIARY *a.* + -FORM.] Shaped like laniary teeth.

1847–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat* IV. 881/2 The office of the two laniariform teeth is to pierce and retain the prey. 1881 OWEN in *Nature* XXIII. 523 The molars probably .. all more or less laniariform.

† Lania·rious, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Butcher-like.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 226 They have a trick of paring away, (palpably laniarious) and wounding the membrane.

† Laniary, *sb.*¹ *Obs.*⁻° In 7 **laniarie.** [ad. L. *laniārium*, f. *lanius* butcher.] A shambles (Cockeram, 1623).

Laniary (læ·niări), *a.* and *sb.*² [ad. L *laniārius* pertaining to a butcher, f. *lanius* butcher, f. *laniāre* to tear.] **A.** *adj.* Of teeth: Adapted for tearing; canine. **B.** *sb.* A laniary or canine tooth.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 445 These are principally their claws or laniary teeth. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 242/1 The laniaries [of Insectivora] small. 1854 R. OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sci., Organ Nat.* I. 270 The laniary or canine teeth of carnivorous quadrupeds. *Ibid.* 271 Some [teeth] present the laniary type. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Laniary teeth.*

Laniate (læ·niēt), *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *laniāt-*, ppl. stem of *laniāre* to tear.] *trans.* To tear to pieces So **La·niated** *ppl. a.* (Cockeram, 1623).

1721 BAILEY, *Laniate*, to butcher, to cut up, to quarter, to tear in Pieces. (Hence in JOHNSON 1755; and in later Dicts.) 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 115 Bedded on new made scones and cakes in piles to laniate.

† **Lania·tion.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *laniātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *laniāre* to tear.] 'A tearing like a butcher' (Cockeram, 1623).

Lanier, obs. form of LANNER.

Laniferous (lǟni·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *lānifer* (f. *lāna* wool + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Wool-bearing.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1676 in COLES. 1794 MRS PIOZZI *Synon.* I. 353 Care and cultivation..in laniferous animals is of apparent use. 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 28 The laniferous animals were very early diffused over the western parts of Asia.

Lanific (lǟni fik), *a.* *rare.* [ad. L. *lānific-us*, f. *lāna* wool + *-ficus* making: see -FIC.] **a.** Wool-bearing. **b.** Busied in spinning wool.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. li. (1737) 353 All the Lanific Trees of *Seres*. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev* IV. 772 The distinct offices of the lanific sisters, as Catullus calls them, were afterwards transferred to the distaff and the rock

So † **Lani·fical,** *a.* (1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*), † **Lani·ficous,** *a.* (1721 in Bailey).

† **La·nifice.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *lanifice*, ad. L. *lānificium*, f *lānificus* · see prec.] A spinning or weaving of wool; also *concr.* wool-work.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 696 The Moath breedeth vpon Cloth, and other Lanifices 1633 PRYNNE *Histriom.* 21 Or use any spelles or ceremonies in their lanifices.

Laniflorous (lǟ:niflō· rəs), *a* [f. L *lāna* wool + *flōr-*, *flōs* flower + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Laniflorus*, having woolly flowers, as the incisions or divisions of the limb of the corol of *Asclepias laniflora* · laniflorous.

Lanigerous (lǟni dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *lāniger* (f. *lāna* wool + *ger-* carrying) + -OUS] Wool-bearing; woolly.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 784 Whether there be within them [spiders] a certain lanigerous fertility as in silk-worms. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) *Lanigerous Trees*, those sort of Trees that bear a woolly, downy Substance; as . Poplars, Willows, and Osiers. 1786–7 tr. *Savary's Lett fr. Egypt* I 316 This triangular rush [the papyrus] bears a lanigerous tuft. 1839 G RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag* LVII 408 He had a bushy, lanigerous head 1841 T SOUTHEY (*title*) A Treatise on Sheep .. suggesting ideas for the Introduction of other Lanigerous Animals suited to the Climate. 1881 *Academy* No 491 252 To him the republic is a lanigerous and pelliferous region.

Lanimer: see LANDIMER.

† **La·ning.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. LANE *sb.* + -ING [1].] = LOANING.

c 1648–50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl* III. P 4 Singing along down Sautry laning, I saw a Tombe one had beene laine in.

† **Lanio·nious,** *a.* *Obs rare*⁻⁰ [f. L. *laniōni-us* (f. *laniōn-em* = *lanius* butcher) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to a butcher. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Lanipen·dious,** *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f L. *lānipendi-us* (f. *lāna* wool + *pend ĕre* to weigh) + -OUS] Engaged in weighing or spinning wool.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1676 in COLES.

‖ **Lanista** (lăni·stă). *Rom. Antiq* [L.] A trainer of gladiators.

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* II. i, Our lanista would tell a different story *Comb.* 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 432, I did not tell thee that I am lanista-taught. Defend thyself!

Lank (læŋk), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 **lanck(e, lanke.** [OE. *hlanc*; not found in other Teut. langs.; a primary sense 'flexible' may be inferred from the factitive vb. (OTeut **hlankjan*) which appears in Ger. *lenken* to bend, turn aside Other cognates are ME. LONKE = OHG. *lancha* (whence Rom. **flanco* FLANK); see also LINK *sb*]

A. *adj.*

1. Loose from emptiness; not filled out or plump; shrunken, spare; flabby, hollow.

a. of the animal body or its parts.

a 1000 *Judith* 205 (Gr) Þæs se hlanca ȝefeah wulf in walde. 1556 WITHALS *Dict* (1568) 80 b/1 Lanke or thinne in the bodie, as they that be leane, *strigosus, macilentus* 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 362 And that oftentimes is the foulest and worst favourd by cause he is overwearied and lankest 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 With lanck wan visadge 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc) 10 In the lean arms of lank necessity. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* XII. xxxii, Long sootie hair Fill'd up his lank cheeks. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 21 They must looke to goe out as lank and lean as they came in 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V*, cci, A Tiger, (whom lanke Ravin fires To sett vpon the Herds). 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat* I. xiv. 37 Because any Artery being tied, is full, and swells towards the Heart, but is empty, and lank towards the Veins. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 28 ₱ 6 The Men of the Service look like Spectres, with long Sides, and lank Cheeks. 1713 — *Englishm.* No. 40. 261 A lank Monsieur with a huge Friz Wigg, .. is France in little. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. xxiii 20 Cats, who lank with hunger mew'd. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 15 Mar. an. 1779, The bard was a lank bony figure, with short black hair. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 354 He was a huge feeder, and though lank, had the dilating powers of an Anaconda. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 45 This lank, formal angel is from the Greco-Italian school of the eleventh century.

b. of vegetable growth. Of grass: Long and flaccid. † Of a harvest: Meagre, scanty.

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 36 Here is barren dry sandy land as in Sherwood Forest, like Bowden Downs, save longer lank grass. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* xi. 75 Cast not lank grain upon too lean a ground. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvii. § 11 If by the sparingness of our alms, we make ourselves a lank harvest hereafter. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 342 Lest the lank Ears in length of Stem be lost. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zero* ii, These lank, sickly gum-trees make me feel quite sentimental.

c. of inanimate things, esp. of a bag, bladder or purse. ? *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Gr.) cxviii 83 Ic eom nu ȝeworden werum anlicast, swa þu on hrime setest hlance cylle. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. x. (1633) 138 If your bagges bee full where theirs were lancke. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, I. iii. 132 The Commons hast thou rackt, the Clergies Bags Are lanke and leane with thy Extortions. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. iii 1934 Drinking a long lank watching candles smoake. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech.* xiii. 84 A great Bladder well tyed at the Neck, but very lank. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I 272 My Purse . is but lank. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II x (1849) 73 A day at this time was precious to my light and lank purse.

† **d.** of immaterial things. Also *fig* *Obs.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 27 His conceit is as lancke as a shotten Herrin. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 26 That subtle winnower wᵈ keep the soule. lanke with ignorance. 1622 in *Reliq. Wott.* (1685) 248 The Empire grew lank and the Popedom tumorous. 1638 BP REYNOLDS *Serm. July 12th* 43 Men of greene heads, of crude and lanke abilities *a* 1650 *Scot. Field* 269 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I 226 Now lanke is their losse · our lord itt amend! 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 111 Tempted to blow out with their quills a lean and lank occurrence. 1664 H MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 360 It is but a lank business to take notice of one single Statue for Idolatry. 1729 YOUNG *Imperium Pelagi* Pref., Lank writing is what I think ought most to be declined. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 532 From him who rears a poem lank and long

2. Of hair: Without curl or wave, straight and flat

1690 SHADWELL *Am Bigot* III. i, Thick lips and lank flaxen hair 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hair*, To make that which curls too much, lanker, anoint it thoroughly . with Oil of Lillies. 1776 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 5 Apr., Two of her curls came quite unpinned, and fell lank on one of her shoulders. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xxiv 168 High cheek bones, lank hair, and heavy shoulders. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* I I. 82 The extreme Puritan was at once known by his lank hair.

† **3.** Drooping, languid. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 835 Nereus, . piteous of her woes, rear'd her lank head

4 *Comb*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *lank-bellied*, *-cheeked*, *-eared*, *-haired*, *-jawed*, *-sided*, *-winged* adjs.; also *lank-blown*, *-lean* adjs.

1691 *Lond Gaz.* No 2559/4 Stoln , a black Gelding .. *lank Belly'd, and a switch Tail 1785 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 507 A *lank blown bladder laid before a fire will soon swell, grow tight, and burst. 1838 JAS GRANT *Sk Lond* 184 A little, *lank-cheeked, sharp-eyed man. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 230 O *lank-ear'd Phantoms of black-weeded pools! 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2207/4 T L. and C L, middle sized men *lank-hair'd 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* III. I 370 Puritan coffee houses where lankhaired men discussed election and reprobation through their noses 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1787) III xxi. 233 Is he as *lank-jawed as ever? 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar* II i, Our red-faced yeomen, alas, are fast sinking into lank-jawed mechanics. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. Prol. 26 Their gesture sad Inuesting *lanke-leane Cheekes 1743 R BLAIR *Grave* 337 The *lank-sided Miser meanly stole From Back and Belly too, their proper Cheer. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch*, *Hen. V*, lxviii, Where *lanke-wing'd Puttocks hope to catch their Prey.

B. *sb*

† **1.** Leanness, scarcity, thinness. *Obs.*

Only in proverbial phrase. (See quots)

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb* iii § 16. 47 *margin*, A Bank and a Lank of Charitie. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, Shropsh.* III. (1662) 10 This Ioseph collected from the present plenty, that a future famine would follow, as in this kind, a Lank constantly attendeth a Bank 1727 BOYER *Eng-Fr. Dict* s.v, A Lank makes a Bank. *Ce Proverbe s'applique aux Femmes qui déchéent dès le moment qu'elles sont enceintes jusqu'à ce que leur ventre commence à lever.*

2. A lanky or lean person.

1881 MRS LYNN LINTON *My Love* III. 212 You are not such a peaky lank as you were

Hence † **La·nkish** *a.*, somewhat lank; † **La·nkly** *adv.*, in a lank manner; **La·nkness,** the condition of being lank.

1611 COTGR, *Maigrement*, Meagerly, .. lankly, slenderly *Ibid*, *Maigreté*, Meagarnesse, leannesse, thinnesse, lankenesse 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxiv. 209 She, like the humble one, falls flat, and lankly lies upon the earth *a* 1643 W CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III v, Hungry Notes are fit for Knels: May lankenes be No Quest to me. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open* (1677) 160 They [the guts] are to be cleansed in the ordinary manner and filled very lankly. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2483/4 A Tall fresh coloured Fellow, with lankish white Hair. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) I 317 Being thus compelled to open its jaws, it [a viper] once more resumed its former lankness 1824 *Examiner* 23/2 There was a haggardness and lankness about his cheeks 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxv, A certain lankness of cheek added nearly ten years to his age.

† **Lank,** *v.* *Obs.* [f. LANK *a*]

1. *trans.* To make lank.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 39 b, As soone as thou arte vp lanke thy bely [L. *levato alvum*] and spett out rotten fleme. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 44 b, The Lion (if he be in daunger to bee chased) .. vomiteth at his will, and lanketh himselfe. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 7, I rack the vaines and Sinewes, lancke the lungs. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xiii, Greefes companie. lankes the cheekes

2. *intr.* To become lank or shrunken.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 71 And all this . Was borne so like a Soldiour, that thy cheeke So much as lank'd not.

Lanket (læ·ŋkėt), *v.* *dial.* [f. *lanket*, dial. form of LANGET.] *trans.* In the Isle of Man: To tie the legs of an ox, a horse, etc. together, as a restriction on its movements; to hobble.

1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* V x. 313 There were a few oxen also, tethered and lanketted.

Lanktraloo, variant of LANTERLOO *Obs.*

Lanky (læ·ŋki), *a.* [f. LANK *a.* + -Y [1].] Awkwardly or ungracefully lean and long. † Also (of hair) somewhat lank (*obs.*).

1670 *Lond Gaz.* No. 437/4 He is of a tall Stature, with fair lanky hair. 1818 TODD, *Lanky* adj., a vulgar expression to denote a tall thin person 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* v 82 Their worn and lanky frames. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* i. (1861) 3 A tall lanky Northumbrian. 1860 *All Year Round* No 72. 509. I pass by many a church, with their tall hulking fronts and lanky pillars. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 12 July, A sharp-looking Creole, on a lanky pony, . superintended their labours. 1874 BURNAND *My time* ii. 21 The lanky Charles..did something with a chorus to it. 1892 BARING-GOULD *Str. Survivals* v. 112 The spiral coil would prevent the lanky rushlight from falling over.

b. *Comb*, as *lanky-eared*, *-limbed* adjs.

1815 W H IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 82 The station of groom to a lanky-ear d Neddy. 1896 MARY BEAUMONT *Joan Seton* 170 A schoolboy, bright-eyed and lanky limbed.

† **La·nnard.** *Obs* Also 6–7 **lanard(e.** [variant of LANNER, ? after *haggard* sb.] = next.

1530 PALSGR 237/2 Lanarde a hauke, *lanier.* 1598 FLORIO, *Lainero*, a kind of hauke called a lanard or a lanaret. 1607 BREWER *Lingua* II. vi E 2 A wondrous flight Of Falcons, Haggards, Hobbies, Terselets, Lanards and Goshaukes. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp Gipsy* IV iii, That young lannard if you can whistle her To come to fist, make trial.

Lanner (læ nəɹ). Forms: 5–7 **laner(e, -yer(e,** (5 **lanare,** 6 **lanor**), 6–7 **lanier,** 6 **lanar,** 7 **lannar,** 6– **lanner.** [ad. F. *lanier*, app. a subst. use of the OF. *lanier* cowardly

Cf the med L. synonym *tardarius*, and the description 'le lannier est mol et sans courage', quoted by Godef s.v.]

A species of falcon, found in countries bordering on the Mediterranean, *Falco lanarius* or *F. feldeggi*. In *Falconry*, the female of this species.

c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xxv 117 Gentill fawcouns, laneres, sagres, sperhawkes 1486 [see LANNERET]. 1575 TURBERV *Faulconrie* 114 You muste haue a gentle Lanner 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v 720 The Marlin, Lanar, and the gentle Tercell 1637 T MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 198 The use whereof in other parts makes the Lannars there more bussardly then they be in New England. 1676 *Lond Gaz* No 1127/4 Lost Aug 27 at night, a young Lanner Nyes Hawk without Bells or Jesses. 1766 PENNANT *Zool* (1768) I 134 Except the Lanner none seem to have been noted among the British birds by any of our countrymen. 1834 R MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 87 The Lanner (*Falco Lanarius*) bears some resemblance to the peregrine, but it is smaller 1852 R. F BURTON *Falconry Indus* ii. 18 The female was called a Lanner, the male a Lanneret. 1860 LONGF *Wayside Inn*, *Crew Long Serpent* i, Downward fluttered sail and banner as alights the screaming lanner *attrib* 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav. Persia* I. 82 Lanner-Hawks, Gos-Hawks, Hobbies. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ii 32 A pair of lanner falcons

Lanneret (læ nĕrėt). Forms: 5 **lanret(t,** 5–6 **lanerette,** 6 **lanaret,** 6–9 **laneret,** (6 **-att**), 7 **lannaret,** 7– **lanneret.** [ad OF and F *laneret* in same sense] The male of the lanner.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 339 Hawkes that be called lanerettes [*printed* lauerettes] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 286/2 Lanret, hauke, *tardarius* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iv, Ther is a Lanare and a Lanrell [? *read* Lanrett] And theys belong to a Squyer 1495 *Act 11 Hen VII* c 17 Laner lanerette or fawcon 1575 TURBERV *Faulconrie* 125 The myllane and the lanerette 1637 T MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 196 At my first arrivall in those parts [I] practised to take a Lannaret, which I reclaimed. 1838 J. P. KENNEDY *Rob of Bowl* xiv 151 The falcone [was] bent to fly the cast of lanerets.

Lanolin (læ nŏlin) *Chem.* Also **lanoline.** [f. L. *lāna* wool + *ol eum* oil + -IN [1]. Named by O. Liebreich] The cholesterin-fatty matter extracted from sheep's wool, used as a basis for ointments.

1885 *Brit. Med Jrnl* 5 Dec II 1075/1 Dr. Oscar Liebreich read a paper on Lanolin before the Berlin Medical Society, on October 28th 1894 *Brit. Jrnl Photogr.* XLI. 16 First grease their hands with lanoline or vaseline

Lanose (lǟ nōᵘs), *a* *scientific.* [ad. L *lānōs us*, f *lāna* wool.] Of the nature of wool; woolly. Hence **Lano·sity,** woolliness (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1852 DANA *Crust* I. 335 Hand naked and smooth without, within over a spot lanose 1871 COOKE *Fungi* 786 Mycelium forming white lanose patches

Lanret(t, obs. form of LANNERET.

Lansfordite (læ·nsfǭɹdəit). *Min.* [Named by Genth, 1888, from *Lansford* in Pennsylvania, where it was found: see -ITE] Hydrous carbonate of magnesium, resembling paraffin when first found.

1888 in *Amer Jrnl Sci* Ser. III. XXXVI. 156. 1892 in DANA *Min* 305.

Lanshet, variant of LANDSHARD.

† **La·nsket.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II vi, How knowst thou? *Jaq.* I peep't in At a loose lansket.

Lansquenet (la·nskénet). Forms: 7 **lance-quene(n)t, lansquenight,** 7–8 **lanskenet,** 8 **landsqusnet,** (sense 2 only, **lamb-skin-it**), 7, 9 **lansquenett(e,** 9 (sense 2) **lansquinnet,** 7– **lansquenet.** *β.* (sense 1 only) 9 **landsknecht, lansknecht.** See also LANCE-KNIGHT. [a. F. *lansquenet*,

ad. G. *landsknecht* lit. servant of the country, f. *lands* (gen.) country + *knecht* servant. The Ger. word was at an early date miswritten *lanzknecht*, as if f. *lanz* lance.]

1. *Hist.* One of a class of mercenary soldiers in the German and other continental armies in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Originally applied to the serfs brought into the field by the nobles within the territories of the Empire, in contradistinction to the Swiss mercenaries Subsequently this distinction became obsolete, and the designation seems to have connoted a particular kind of equipment, of which a lance was part

1607 DEKKER *Knight's Conjuring* (Percy) 59 Our lansquenight of Lowo-Germanie. 1608 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* (1611) 662 Christopher . brought ten thousand Lansquenets to passe the Alpes. 1622 A. COURT *Constancie* I 8 Certaine Women..cryed out, That the Lanskenets had eaten vp Children 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist Eng* XVII (1743) II. 138 Ten thousand Switzers, two thousand Landsquenets. 1824 BYRON *Deformed Transf* I ii, From some Stray bullet of our lansquenets. 1845 S. AUSTIN tr *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 235 In the year 1513, the authorities hesitated to punish some deserters from the Landsknechts. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. II (1866) 163 Some were disguised as hussars, some as miners, some as lansquenettes. 1884 *Contemp Rev.* June 818 He gave up entire communes to be pillaged by the lansquenets.

β. In the incorrect Ger. form *lanzknecht*.

1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* I 240 If. his German lanzknechts had stormed the Holy City.

2. A game at cards, of German origin.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2263/3 Strictly forbidding all Persons . to use or allow any Gaming in their Houses, more particularly the Games of Hoca, Bassett, or Lansquenett. 1707 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks* (1709) 204 We play'd at Lanskenet. 1735 BAILEY, *Lamb Skin-t'*, a certain Game at Cards. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* IX. (1804) 72 And to play I bid adieu, Hazard, lansquenet, and loo, Fairest nymph, to dance with you 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* XII, He dines at White's ordinary, and sits down to Macco and lansquenet afterwards. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* VI, Each day she dreaded to hear that he had lost everything at lansquenet.

Lanss, obs. Sc. form of LANCE.

Lant (lænt), *sb.*[1] Now *rare*. Forms: 1 **hland, hlond,** 7-8 **land,** 7- **lant.** [OE *hland, hlond* = ON. *hland*. (The form *lant* seems to belong to n.w. dialects; cf. Lancashire *bant* for *band*.)] Urine, *esp.* stale urine used for various industrial purposes, chamber-ye.

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* I. 362 Wearras & weartan on wex to donne mm wulle & wæt mid biccean hlonde. *Ibid.* II. 40 Wiδ earena deafe genim hryberes geallan wiþ geeten hland gemenged 1611 COTGR., *Vrine*, vrine, lant, stale, chamber-lye 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 106 The linen do so strongly taste and smell of lant and other noisome savours, as that [etc.]. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constable* II. Wks 1874 I 191 Your nose by its complexion does betray Your frequent drinking country Ale with lant in't. 1787 GROSE *Prov Gloss., Land*, or *Lant*, urine 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar boy* 105 I wice a week I had to collect stale lant (urine), from a number of places where it was preserved for me.

attrib. 1870 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Blockade Phalsburg* 139 A lane .full of dungheaps and lant-holes.

Lant (lænt), *sb.*[2] A fish = LAUNCE.

1620 J. MASON *Newfound-land* (1887) 151 May hath cods and lants in good quantity 1880-4 DAY *Brit Fishes* I 332 *Ammodytes tobianus* Lesser launce lant, Cornwall.

Lant, *sb.*[3] *dial.* Short for LANTERLOO.

1706 *Acc. Bk. Sir J. Foulis* (1894) 422 Lost at lant with L. Col. his lady &c £0 10. 2. 1899 PREVOST *Cumberld Gloss., Lant, Lanter*, the game of Loo A distinction is made between *Lant*, and *Lanter*, five cards being required for the latter. The proper designation may be three-card and five-card loo.

†Lant, *v Obs.* Also 7-8 **leint.** [f. LANT *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To mingle with 'lant'.

1630 *Fiuker of Turtey* Ded Ep 5, I have drunke double-lanted Ale, and single-lanted, but never gulped downe such Hypocreman liquor in all my life. 1662 M. W. *Marriage Broker* v. 1 73 My Hostess takings will be very small, Although her lanted ale be nere so strong 1674 J WRIGHT *Mock-Thyestes* 134 Dead drunk with double lanted Ale. 1674-91 RAY *N C Words* 42 To Leint Ale, to put Urine into it to make it strong 1787 in GROSE *Prov. Gloss* s v *Land. transf.* 1656 [S HOLLAND] *Wit & Fancy in a Maze* I. VI 58 They found their eares unguented with warm water, well lanted with a viscuous Ingredient.

Lant, obs. pa t of LEND.

Lanta'do, lante'do. Short for ADELANTADO.

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* IV iii. G1 b, Your Lantedoes nor your Lanteeroes cannot serue your turne 1633 T STAFFORD *Pac. Hib* II III. (1810) 255 They reported that the Lantado wished rather his person then the Ship

‖ Lantana (læntē'nă). [mod L.; the name is found in Gesner] A genus of gamopetalous plants of N.O. *Verbenaceæ*, remarkable for their bright flowers

1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 103 There grows on this island, many curious shrubs, particularly a beautiful species of Lantana. 1882 *Cornh Mag* Jan 24 Fritz Müller noticed a lantana in South America which changes colour as its flowering advances. 1893 *Daily News* 26 July 7/4 That showy flower, the Lantana.

Lantane, obs form of LANTERN.

Lantanium, variant of LANTHANIUM.

Lantanuric (læntăniū'rik), *a. Chem.* [f. LANTANA + URIC.] *Lantanuric acid* (see quot.).

1866 ODLING *Anim Chem.* 133 Lantanuric acid is probably identical with the allanturic acid of Pelouze.

Lantarne, lanter(e, obs. ff. LANTERN.

‖ Lantcha (læntʃă). [Shortened from LANCHARA.] = LANCHARA. In some recent Dicts.

†Lanterloo. *Obs.* Forms: 7 **lanter(e)loo, (langtrilloo, lanktraloo),** 8 **lan(g)teraloo, lantrelooe, lantreloo.** [ad. F. *lantur(e)lu*, orig. the unmeaning refrain of a song popular in the 17th c (cf. the earlier *laturelure*). Cf. Du. *lanterlu*.] The older form of the game now called Loo. (The knave of clubs, called 'Pam', was the highest card.)

1668 ETHEREDGE *She Would if She Could* v. i Wks. (1888) 213 They are playing at lanterloo with my old Lady Loveyouth and her daughter. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* IV. 49 Let's send for some Cards, and play at Lang-trilloo in the Box. 1685 CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* III. 22 Thou art.. the very Pam at Lantereloo, the knave that picks up all. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 245 P 2 An old Ninepence bent both Ways by Lilly, the Almanack-maker for Luck at Langteraloo. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* § 123. 23 Guess then the numbers of frauds there are at Lantreloo.

Lantern (læ ntəin), *sb* Forms: 3-4 **lanter(e,** 4-6 **lauuntern(e,** 4 7 **lanterne,** (4 **-tirne,** 4-5 **-tyrne,** 5 **-tarne, laterne**), 5 **lantane, lawnterne, -tryn,** 5-6 **lantron,** 6 **lantren, -trin, -turne,** 6-7 **lanthorne,** 8-9 **lanthern,** 6-9 **lanthorn,** 4- **lantern.** [ad. F. *lanterne*, ad. L. *lanterna*, also *läterna*, believed to be ad. Gr. λαμπτήρ (f λάμπ-ειν to shine, cf. LAMP *sb.*), with ending after L *lūcerna*.

The form *lanthorn* is prob due to popular etymology, lanterns having formerly been almost always made of horn]

1. A transparent case, e. g. of glass, horn, talc, containing and protecting a light. For *blind, bull's eye, Chinese, Friar's lantern*, see those words. Also DARK LANTERN, MAGIC LANTERN.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 12910 He þe chess als his lanter Be-for his face be light to bere [*Gött* lantern . bern] *Ibid* 15847 Quar-for haf yee taken me, And als a theif vm-soght Wit lantern. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 926 *Dido*, I shal as I can fiolwe thyn lanterne as thow gost byforn *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5398 Ligt lemand eȝen as lanterns he had *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1255 Lyk till lawntryns it illumin[y]t so cler 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 376/2 The said lanthorne to be maintened by those two widowes that shall haue the hanging of them out 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 460 It is like a shuer of the Muscouy glasse whereof we vse to make Lanthorns. 1635 QUARLES *Embl* V XII 289 Alas, what serves our reason, But, like dark lanthornes, to accomplish Treason With greater closenesse? 1755 JOHNSON, *Lantern* it is by mistake often written lanthorn. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II 238 The streets are well furnished with lanthorns for the winter nights. 1816 C WOLFE *Burial of Sir J. Moore* 8 By the struggling moon-beam's misty light And the lantern dimly burning 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* XIII, Our poop lanterns were so large that the men used to get inside them to clean them 1873 G C DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* XVI 140 Fishing up a lanthorn he turned the light on her face

b. †*Lantern and candle-light*: the old cry of the London bellman at night. Hence †*lantern and candle man*: a bellman.

1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* C 2, It is said, Lawrence Lucifer, that you went vp and downe London crying then like a lanterne and candle man 1600 HEYWOOD *Edw IV*, I (1613) C, No more calling of lanthorne and candle light. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* I 2 b, Dost roare, bulcmin, dost roare? th'ast a good rounciuall voice to cry Lanthorne & Candle-light.

c. Proverbs † *To bear the lantern*: to show the way as a leader.

a 1483 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 283 Of alle the remes in the worlde this beryth the lanterne 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 205 A Lanthorne and a light mayde manerly sayde. 1683 BURNET *More's Utopia* 2 They need not my Commendations, unless I would, according to the Proverb, Shew the Sun with a Lanthorn. 1827 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) I 374 To prove the existence of God, as Paley has attempted to do, is like lighting a lantern to seek for the sun

d. *spec* = MAGIC LANTERN. Chiefly *attrib.* (see 8).

2. a. *transf* Now *rare*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V 543 O lanterne, of which queint is þi light 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVI XII. (Tollem. MS) In a temple of Venus is made a candelstik, on þe which was a lantarne so brennynge bat [etc.] 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* III. IX 91 Lyk o nto the lantrin of the mone 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot.* (1821) I. 52 Utheris belevit. that the . lanternis of the hevin, war verray Goddis 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I 25 Others [Nero] staked through, rosined and waxened over their bodies, and so set them lighted up, as torches and lanthornes to passengers. 1664 POWER *Exp Philos.* I 24 The Gloworm. This is that Night Animal with its Lanthorn in its tail. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 92 And now the Moon her lanthorn had withdrawn.

b. *fig.* Applied to things metaphorically giving light. † Formerly often of persons.

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1046 þe lombe her lantyrne without drede. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps* CXVIII[I]. 105 Lanterne to my feet thi woord, and ligt to myn pathis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 171 Two lanternes of þe world . Lanfranc, and Anselme. ?*a* 1412 LYDG. *Two Merch* 454 His lives lanterne, staff of his crokyd age. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* lxxi, And [Muses] with ȝour brycht lanternis conuoye My pen, to write my turment and my loye. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* XIV (Arb 66 O geme of gentylnes and lanterne of plasure. 1548 VICARY *Anat.* To Brethren (1888) 11 Galen, the Lanterne of all Chirurgions. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb) 31 Those that shuld haue bene the lanterns to others. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 42 The cathedrell church of Murrey, the lantren and ornament of all the north part of Scotland. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins Time* 169 Camden! lanterne unto late succeeding age. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xviii. 31 Extreme poverty one calls a Lanthorn, that lights us to all miseries. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 99 This great lanthorn of medicine is become very rich. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* I. 38 The lantern of science has guided us on the track of time.

3. †**a.** A lighthouse. **b.** The chamber at the top of a lighthouse, in which the light is placed. †**c.** Some part of a ship.

a. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 110 In truth it [a watch tower] serueth in right good stead as a Lanthorne. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 40 Vpon the shore there is an high Lanterne, large enough at the top to containe about threescore persons, which by night d recteth the sailer into the entrance of the Bosphorus. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 258 Caprea, where the Lanthorn fix'd on high, Shines like a Moon through the benighted Sky, While by its Beams the wary Sailor steers.

b. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* I. 440 Within that stands the lanthorn. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. XXXV 9 The height measured from its base to the top of the lanthorn, is sixty-nine feet. 1851 *Illustr Catal Gt. Exhib.* 320 The bird . was carried against the lantern in a gale 1882 *Standard* 23 May, The height of the new tower above high water to the middle of the lanthorne is 130 feet.

c. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Jan, The 'Soveraine' .. is a most noble ship: . all went into the lanthorne together.

4. *Arch.* An erection, either square, circular, elliptical, or polygonal, on the top either of a dome or of an apartment, having the sides pierced, and the apertures glazed, to admit light; a similar structure serving as a means of ventilation, or for any other purpose. In quots. 1600 used to translate L. *culmen* and *fastigium*.

c 1406 *Scriptores tres* (Surtees) 144 Hic etiam magnam partem campanilis, vulgo lantern, minsterii Eboracensis construxit. 1547 BOORDE *Introd Knowl* X (1870) 151 The spyre of the churche is a curyous and a right goodly lantren. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* X XXIII 368 The image of Iupiter himselfe in the lanterne or frontispice of the Capitoll. *Ibid* XXXVII III 946 Both the lanterne, yea and the leaved dores thereof, were foully disfigured. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav* (Chetham Soc) 174 A tower-like building, almost like your lanthorns in college halls. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV 291 Upon which tower a short spire rises, with its base fixed on a broad lanthern. *a* 1817 T DWIGHT *Trav New Eng.* (1821) I 521 The prospect of this town, and its environs, is taken completely from the lantern of the State-House. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* IX, Lady Erpingham was in the lantern of the House of Commons

5. A name of certain fishes (cf. *lantern fish* in 9).

a. The whiff, *Arnoglossus megastomus*. **b.** ? *U. S.* A species of gurnard, *Trigla obscura*.

1674 RAY *Collect Words, Sea Fishes* 100 *Lanterns* Lug aleth Cornubiensibus 1686 — *Willughby's Ichthyogr* IV. 102 Arnoglossus. species illa quam piscatores nostri Cornubienses à pelluciditate sua *a Lantern* vocant. 1880-4 F DAY *Brit. Fishes* II 22 *Arnoglossus megastoma*, Names, *lantern*, referring to its semi-transparency when held up against the light.

6 a The luminous appendage of the lantern-fly

1750 G EDWARDS *Birds* III. 120 The Fly, I take to be a Kind of Fire-Fly, and that part on his Head, the Lant horn. 1810 A. v. SACK *Voy Surinam* 279 From the head rises a large proboscis of an oval form, but tapering most towards the head, and making one third of the whole size of the insect, which is vulgarly called the lantern, emitting a bright light.

b. *Lantern of Aristotle* (see quots.).

[This is derived from Arist. *Hist Anim* IV. v (Bekker p. 531) where the body of the echinus is said to be shaped like the frame of a lantern (λαμπτῆρ)]

1841-71 T R. JONES *Anim. Kingd* (ed 4) 216 Dental system of Echinus I Represents three of the pyramidal pieces forming the 'lantern of Aristotle' *in situ* 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* XVII (1880) 198 In *Echinus* this [masticating apparatus] consists of five long calcareous rod-like teeth, which perforate five triangular pyramids, the whole forming a singular structure known as 'Aristotle's Lantern'

7. Technical uses. **a.** *Calico-printing*, etc A steam chamber in which the colours of printed fabrics are fixed 1839 in URE *Dict. Arts* 233.

b. *Electricity.* The part of the case of the quadrant electrometer which surrounds the mirror and suspension-fibres.

1872 SIR W. THOMSON *Electrostatics & Magn.* 263 Plate I fig 1 represents the front elevation of the instrument, of which the chief bulk consists of a jar of white glass supported on three legs by a brass mounting, cemented round the outside of its mouth, which is closed by a plate of stout sheet-brass, with a lantern-shaped cover standing over a wide aperture in its centre. For brevity, in what follows these three parts will be called the jar, the main cover, and the lantern. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

c. *Founding.* 'A perforated barrel to form a core upon' (W.).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 519 The lantern is a cylinder or a truncated hollow cone of cast iron, about half an inch thick, and differently shaped for every different core.

d. *Mech.* A form of cog-wheel (see quot. 1812-16). Also *lantern-wheel*.

1659 LEAK *Waterworks.* 18 Near the end, there is . a Lanthorn or Pinion of 12. Staves. 1709 F. HAUKSBEE *Phys.-Mech. Exp.* I The Winch is fasten'd to a Spindle, that passes thro' a Lanthorn, whose Pins perform the Office of Cogs. 1809 BREWSTER in J. Ferguson *Lect.* I. 82 *note*, A lantern. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil* (1819) I. 79 Sometimes the smaller wheel is a cylinder, in which the top and bottom are formed by circular plates or boards, connected by staves inserted at equal distances along their circumferences, serving as teeth; this is called a lantern. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Mech.* II. vii. 30 (U. K. S.), The teeth of the wheel, instead of working in the leaves of a pinion, are made to act upon a form of wheel called a lantern. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 208 The screw is slipped into a hole in a narrow-faced 'lantern'.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attributive, as *lantern-glass, -horn, -post*; also (sense 1 d) *lantern entertainment, -photograph, -plate, -size*; (sense 4) *lantern roof, tower, turret.* **b.** objective, as *lantern-bearer, -maker.* **c.** instrumental, as *lantern-led, -lit* adjs.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Laternarius*, a *lanterne bearer. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* I. v, A rush was made upon the 'Admiral Benbow', the lantern-bearer following 1611 COTGR., *Lanternier*, a *Lanterne-carrier 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III 37 *Lantern entertainments. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 590, I see he has smashed the *lantern glass again. 1543 tr. *Act* 1 *Rich III*, c. 12 No merchaunt Straungier [shall] brynge into this Realme of Englond to be sold any maner .*lantern hornes. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 486 It is semi transparent, almost like lantern-horns 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV I, Better we had through mire and bush Been *lanthorn-led by Friar Rush [cf Milton *L'Allegro* 104]. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 218 We enjoyed our coffee *al fresco* in the cool *lantern-lit garden 1598 FLORIO, *Lanternaro*, a *lanterne maker. 1668 H MORE *Div. Dial* II. 193 To prevent the Art of the Lantern-maker. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 3 Nov 7/3 Three of the members will demonstrate the processes of photography, by *lantern-photographs taken during the conversazione 1889 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* II 291 Placing the negative in a printing frame, the *lantern plate was laid upon it, film to film 1871 MORLEY *Condorcet* in *Crit Misc* Ser 1 (1878 53 Summary hangings at the nearest *lantern-post 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I ii. 46 Its wide shallow staircase, curiously carved balustrades, and *lantern roof 1889 *Anthony's Photogr Bull.* II 66 Carriers, to carry quarter plates or *lantern-size plates 1896 *Westm Gaz* 8 Sept 3/3 Amateur photographers are learning to make *lantern slides from their own negatives. 1615 G SANDYS *Trav* 40 *fig*, F. the foote of the *Lanterne Tower. 1762 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1765) I 121 *note*, The Lantern-tower in the same cathedral [Ely]. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect Archit* II 262 The dome [of the Baptistery at Florence] had formerly an eye, like the Pantheon, but has now a *lantern turret.

9. Special combs.: **lantern-bellows**, a kind of bellows resembling in structure a Chinese lantern; **lantern-braces** (see quot.); **lantern-carrier** (also *-bearer*) = *lantern-fly*; **lantern-face**, ? = LANTERN-JAWS; **lantern-fish**, the smooth sole; **lantern-fly**, one of several species of insects of the family *Fulgoridæ* (see quots); †**lantern-leaves**, thin sheets of horn for lanterns, †**lantern-lerry**, 'some trick of producing artificial light' (Nares); **lantern-light**, (*a*) the light from a lantern; (*b*) a 'light' (i.e. a glazed frame or sash) in the side of a lantern (sense 4); (*c*) an arrangement for giving light through the roof of an apartment; **lantern-man**, one who carries a lantern, †*spec.* one who empties privies by lantern-light, a nightman; **lantern-pier**, ? a pier supporting a lantern (sense 4); **lantern-pinion** = *lantern-wheel*, **lantern-pump** (see quot.); **lantern-service**, a religious service during which magic-lantern slides are employed to furnish illustrations; **lantern-shell**, the bivalve genus *Anatina*, with a translucent shell; **lantern-spar** (see quot); **lantern-sprat**, a sprat infested by a Lernæan parasite (see quot.); †**lantern-stairs** (see quot.); **lantern-wheel** = sense 7 d. Also LANTERN-JAWS.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Lantern-bellows*, so called from its resemblance to a paper lantern 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, **Lantern braces*, iron bars to secure the lanterns 1810 A V SACK *Voy Surinam* 279 The *Lantern Carrier The *Lantern Bearer. 1795 J WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Royal Tour* 10 Lo, Pitt arrives! alas with *lantern face! 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Lantern fish*. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III 191 It [the smooth sole] is a scarce species, but is found in Cornwall, where from its transparency, it is called the Lantern Fish. 1822 COUCH in *Linnæan Trans* XIV. 78 Carter or Lanternfish, *Pleuronectes megastoma* .. It is also called Marysole 1880 *W Cornwall Gloss*, *Lanthorn fish*, a smooth sole 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp*, **Lantern fly*. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 474 Those harmless insects called lanthorn flies. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim Biog.* (1813) III. 172 The Great Lantern Fly 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 191/1 The Chinese have the curious lantern-fly (*Fulgora candelaria*), with its long cylindrical proboscis, from the transparent sides of which a brilliant light appears. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 44 *Lanthorn-Leaves, as mercery, per 100 Weight, 03 00 1721 C KING *Brit. Merch.* I 294 Lanthorn Leaves *c* 1630 B JONSON *Expost. Inigo Jones* 72 Smiling at his feat Of *lantern-lerry. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xii. 50 If men caste in to it a *lanterne-light, it fleter abouen. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXI. 139 Why 'twas in quest of such a man as this That the old Grecian searched by lanthorn light. 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract. Build* 188 With regard to the lighting of a grand stair-case, a lantern-light is the most appropriate. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* x, There was a refreshment-room with its lantern lights pulled open. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 57 Wee will make him .tell what *Lanterneman or groome of Hecates close stoole hee is. 1823 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 4 The lanthorn-man should be silent, nor show the light till at the place of sport. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 89 Now he felt sure a lantern-man was approaching him. 1848 B. WEBB *Continent. Ecclesiol.* 98 The four evangelists are in niches over the *lantern-piers. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 140 *Lantern pinions answer admirably as followers, but are not suited for driving. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, **Lantern-pump*, one having a pair of disks at the end of a flexible cylinder, like a Chinese lantern 1897 *Ch. Times* 20 Aug 187/1 The *lantern services, especially that on the 'Life of Christ', proved most helpful to the people. 1851-6 S P WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 321 *Anatina*, Lamarck. *Lantern-shell. 1777 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII 867 A piece of rhomboidal, otherwise called refracting or *lantern spar, was broken into four smaller pieces. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 233 This Lernea is luminous at night-time, and fishermen assert that shoals of sprats are often preceded by several of these fishes infested by parasites and which have occasioned their being termed '*lanthorn sprats'. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I liii, Between every tower, in the midst of the said body of building, there was a paire of winding (such as we now call *lantern) staires. 1798 YOUNG *Trav. France* (1889) 17 The stone drawn up by *lanthorn-wheels of a great diameter. 1831 G R PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 199 These parallel spokes are then connected together by bands of string, thus forming a kind of lantern-wheel.

Hence † **La nterner**, a maker of lanterns.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B* 10 Lanterners, stryngers, grynders

Lantern (læ·ntəɹn), *v.* Also 8–9 **lanthorn.** [f. the sb.]

1. a. *trans.* To enclose as in a lantern. **b.** To furnish with a lantern; to light with a lantern.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II (1791) 112 Prometheus.. lantern'd in his breast, Bore the bright treasure to his Man of Clay 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* iii 24 Were it midnight, I should walk Self lanthorn'd, saturate with sunbeams. 1832 LAMB *Let to Cary* in Talfourd *Final Mem* xviii 174, I dreaded that Argus Portitor who doubtless lanterned me out, on that prodigious night 1846 C MAITLAND *Ch Catacombs* 227 If a Christian woman marries a Pagan .she must go in and out of a gate laurelled and lanterned.

2. To put to death by hanging upon a lamp-post. (= F. *lanterner*.)

1855 in WRIGHT. 1860 in WORCESTER, and in later Dicts.

Hence **La nterned** *ppl. a*, furnished with a lantern.

1800–24 CAMPBELL *Grave of Suicide* 6 Nor will the lantern'd fisherman at eve Launch on that water

Lantern, variant of LENTREN *Sc*, Lent.

Lanternist (læ·ntəɹnist). [f. LANTERN *sb.* + -IST] One who uses a magic lantern.

1880 *Ch Times* 12 Nov. 744 Photographs of the persecuted clergy, with their churches, &c, would be of great use to 'lanternists' this winter. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr Bull.* IV 336 A bad lot of slides or a bungling lanternist

Lantern-jaws. Long thin jaws, giving a hollow appearance to the cheek. Hence **Lantern-jawed** *a*, having lantern-jaws.

[1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A. VII. 163 Hongur .. buffetede the Brutiner aboute bothe his chekes, He lokede lyk a lanterne al his lyf after] *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Lantern jaw'd*, a very lean, thin faced Fellow. 1707 J STEVENS *Quevedo's Com Wks.* (1709) 372 A Lanthorn-Jaw'd Woman, with a Hatchet-Face. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 173 ₱ 5 A Ploughman being very lucky in a Pair of long Lanthorn-Jaws, wrung his face into a hideous Grimace. 1778 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Poetic Ep Reviewers* Wks 1812 I 3 The censure dire my lantern jaws will rue 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* VI, His lantern jaws and long chin assumed the appearance of a pair of nut-crackers 1848 THACKERAY *Van Jair* XXIX, Drink yourself, and light up your lantern jaws, old boy. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 30 To give himself a lantern-jawed look.

Lantgrave, obs. form of LANDGRAVE.

Lanthanite (læ·nθănəit). *Min.* [f. next + -ITE. Named by Haidinger, 1845.] Hydrous carbonate of lanthanum, found in white tabular crystals.

1849 J NICOL *Min* 344 Lanthanite is found in the emerald mines of the Musso Valley 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed 5) 709 Lanthanite Effervesces in the acids.

Lanthanum (læ nθănŏm). *Chem.* Also 9 **lant(h)anium.** [f. Gr. λανθαν-ειν to escape notice (see quot. 1841).] A rare element belonging to the group of earth metals, found in certain rare minerals, e.g. cerite; it was discovered by Mosander 1839–41. Symbol La Also *attrib*

1841 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 5) 877 Another metallic oxide, which, as it has hitherto lain concealed in oxide of cerium, he [Mosander] designates Lantanum (λανθανειν, to lurk) 1842 PARNELL *Chem Anal.* (1845) 338 Oxide of lantanium 1849 D CAMPBELL *Inorg Chem* 167 Lanthanum 1863 *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 9) 320 Metallic lanthanium is prepared like cerium. *Ibid.*, A tolerably pure lanthanium salt may be obtained by [etc] 1873 *Ibid* (ed 11) 381 Lanthanum Sulphate forms small prismatic crystals.

Lanthern, variant of LANTERN.

Lanthopine (læ·nθŏpin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. λανθανειν (see prec.) + OP-IUM + -INE; see -INE.] An alkaloid found in opium.

1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lanthopin*, $C_{23}H_{25}NO_4$.

Lanthorn, variant of LANTERN.

†**La·ntify,** *v Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LANT *sb.*1 + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To wet with urine.

a 1652 A. WILSON *Inconst Lady* II ii (1814) 37 A goodly peece of puff pac't, A little lantified, to hold the gilding.

Lantirne, obs. form of LANTERN.

†**Lantone.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Anglicized form of LANTANA.] The wayfaring tree, *Viburnum Lantana*

1733–7 MILLER *Gard Dict.* (ed 3) s v. *Viscum*, The Bark of our Lantone or Way-faring Shrub.

Lantreloo, variant of LANTERLOO *Obs.*

Lantren, -in, -on, obs. forms of LANTERN.

Lants-, lantsgrave, obs. forms of LANDGRAVE.

La·ntum (læ·ntŏm). [prob. merely echoic.] A kind of accordion or concertina, shaped and played like a hurdy-gurdy.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus. Terms.*

Lanturne, -yrne, obs. forms of LANTERN.

†**Lanu·ge.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *lānūgo*, f. *lāna* wool.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Lanuge*, Downe, or the beard when it first appeares to grow.

Lanuginic (lænĭŭdʒi·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *lanūgin-* (see next) + -IC.] *L. acid* (see quot.).

1868 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Lanuginic acid*, an acid obtained by boiling wool in potash.

Lanuginose (lănĭū·dʒinōs), *a. scientific.* [ad. L. *lānūginōs us*, f. *lānūgin-* (*lānūgo*) down, f. *lāna* wool. see -OSE.] = next.

1693 *Phil Trans* XVII. 684 The Stone is oblong flattish, and lanuginose. 1732 MASSEY *ibid* XXXVII 218 These .. soon became covered with an exceeding white fine lanuginose Substance 1826 in KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* IV. 275.

Lanuginous (lănĭū dʒinəs), *a.* Chiefly *scientific.* [ad. L. *lānuginōs-us*: see prec. and -OUS.] Covered with down or fine soft hair; having a surface resembling down; of the nature of down; downy.

1575 LANEHAM *Let* (1871) 56 Lanuginoous az a lad of eyghteen yee[r]z. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 670 Hairy or lanuginous Caterpillers. 1671 *Phil Trans* VI 2167 That Lanuginous Stone, called *Amianthus* 1684 *Ibid* XIV 823 A lanuginous matter exactly resembling that of pappous Plants 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II 236 The Mouth and Tongue .by reason of its downy and lanuginous Membrane 1762 *Nat. Hist* in *Ann Reg* 76/1 Clothed with a lanuginous skin 1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min.* (ed 2) II 28 Found in Lanuginous Crystals on the walls of an old cellar 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N Amer Rod* 46 Lanuginous tufts of hair

Hence **Lanu ginousness.** (Bailey, vol. II. 1727.)

‖ **Lanugo** (lănĭū·go) *scientific.* [L. f. *lāna* wool.] Fine soft hair or down, or a surface resembling this; *spec* that covering the human fœtus.

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII 904 The lanugo seen upon a Peach, Quince, or the like 1766 *Misc Ess.* in *Ann Reg.* 192/1 A Monchinel-apple falling into the sea and lying in the water will contract a lanugo of salt-petre 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. 1 25 The so-called lanugo, with which the human fœtus during the sixth month is thickly covered. 1876 DUHRING *Dis Skin* 33 Very fine, soft hair, called lanugo, found upon the face, trunk, and other regions

attrib. and *Comb* 1891 W. A. JAMIESON *Dis. Skin* i. (ed. 3) 4 The small lanugo hairs seem as if dependents of the sebaceous glands. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 686 A tuft of delicate lanugo-like hairs

‖ **Lanx** (lænks). *Antiq.* [L.] A large dish.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II 317 The *catinus* was large enough to hold the tail of a tunny, the *lanx* could hold a crab. 1864 *Q Rev.* July 235 The magnificent silver 'lanx' or dish, weighing 150 ounces, which was found in 1734 at Corstopitum.

Lanyard (læ·nyăɹd). Forms: *α.* 5 **lanʒer,** 5–6, 9 *dial.* **lanyer,** 7 **lannier,** 9 *dial.* **lanner.** *β.* 7 **lanyeard, lennerd,** 7–9 **lan(n)iard,** 8 *erron.* **land yard,** 8– **lanyard.** [A re-adoption of F. *lanière* (see LAINER).]

†**1.** = LAINER. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl* 208/1 A lanʒer, *ligula*. 1530 PALSGR 237/2 Lanyer of lether, *lasniere*. 1787 MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 *Lanniard*, the thong of a whip *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E Anglia, Lanner, Lanyer*, the lash of a whip.

2. *Naut* 'A short piece of rope or line made fast to anything to secure it, or as a handle' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

a. Used to secure the shrouds and stays.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 15 They haue all of them pullies, .Lanyeards, caskets, and crowes feete. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram* v. 19 Those Lanniers are many small Ropes reeued into the dead mens eyes of all shrouds. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4543/1 Having cut all the Land yards of the Falmouth's Fore and Mizen-shrowds. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I x 104 We exerted ourselves the best we could to reeve new lanyards 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1862) 347 A hammock, slung by two lanyards fastened to rings. 1840 R H DANA *Bef. Mast* Gloss, *Lanyards*, ropes rove through the dead-eyes, for setting up rigging 1881 SIR T. MARTIN *Horace* I XIV, Dost thou not..hear thy lanyards moan and shriek?

b Used for firing a gun.

1825 H. B GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 95 Captains of the guns their Lanyards bear 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXX, The captains of the guns had dropped their lanyards in disappointment 1851 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, The gunner pulled the lanyard hard, but the tube did not explode. 1876 *Daily News* 30 Sept 2/2 The artillerymen would have no objection to firing the gun themselves with a lanyard.

c Used for various other purposes.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* I 17 Stand by to hawl off above the Lennerd of the Whipstaff. 1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) II. 417 Four ladders, (each of which to have a lanyard four fathoms long). 1864 *Reader* 8 Oct. 454 A small knife lashed with a lanyard to the wrist. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas Isl* II. x, He carried his crutch by a lanyard round his neck. 1897 R KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 76 The lanyard of a bell that hung just behind the windlass.

d. The material of which lanyards are made.

1862 *Times* 7 Mar, A packing of lanyard [was] put between the armour plates and screw nuts. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 24 Tarred Russian Hemp Laniard.

†**La·nyer,** *v. Obs.* [f. *lanyer* (see prec.).] *trans.* To bind with a thong.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 208/1 To lanʒere, *ligulare*

Lanzknecht (Ger.): see LANSQUENET.

Laodicean (lē·ŏdisĭ ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Laodicē a* (a Gr. Λαοδίκεια) a city in Asia Minor + -AN.]

A. *adj.* **a.** Of or pertaining to Laodicea. **b.** Having the fault for which the Church of Laodicea is reproached in Rev. iii. 15, 16; hence, 'lukewarm, neither cold nor hot', indifferent in religion, politics, etc.

1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 127 Worse..is profane Newtralitie, or Laodicean coldnesse. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 24 Lazy, Laodicean temper of a fulsome, carelesse, surfeted spirit. 1877 L. Tollemache in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 857 Laodicean liberals sometimes boast that [etc.]. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* 165 You will loathe all this Laodicean cant of tolerance as I do. 1889 *Times* 12 Sept. 7/1 A force of which Englishmen in these somewhat Laodicean days may easily fail to take proper account.

B. *sb.* **a.** An inhabitant of Laodicea. **b.** One who is lukewarm or indifferent in religion, politics, etc.

1611 Bible *Rev* iii. 14 And vnto the Angel of the Church of the Laodiceans, write. 1646 P. Bulkeley *Gospel Covt* iii. 239 These are .. Laodiceans, who are poore, and blind and naked 1772 Fletcher *Appeal* Wks. 1795 I. 230 Antinomian Laodiceans, and Antichristian Pharisees, are equally blameable. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* vii. II. 233 Two years earlier he would have been pronounced by numerous bigots on both sides a mere Laodicean. 1881 T. Hardy (*title*) A Laodicean.

Hence **Laodice·anism**, lukewarmness, indifference.

1774 J Adams *Lett* Wks 1850 II 340 There is, in this town and county, a Laodiceanism that I have not found in any other place. 1856 Spurgeon *New Park St. Pulpit* I. 204 Let not Laodiceanism get into Southwark

Lap (læp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **læppa**, 3–7 **lappe**, 6 **lapp**, 4– **lap**. [OE. *lappa*, *læppa* wk masc. = OFris *lappa*, OS. *lappo* (Essen gloss), MDu. *lappe* (Du. *lap*), OHG. (with unexplained *pp* instead of *pf*) *lappa* fem. (MHG. *lappe* masc and fem., mod.G. *lappen* masc), cf. ON. *lepp-r* clout, rag, lock of hair.

App. the OTeut. type would be **lappon-* with *pp* for earlier *pn*; the pre-Teut root might be either **lop-*, **lob* , or **lobh-*. Scholars have variously suggested connexion with Gr λοβός Lobe (see sense 2 a below), with Skr. *ramb-*, *lamb-*, to hang loose, or with Lith *lópas* patch]

1. A part (of a garment or the like) either hanging down or projecting so as to admit of being folded over; a flap, lappet In later use chiefly, a piece that hangs down at the bottom of a garment, one of the skirts of a coat, a portion of the skirt of a robe. Hence *pl.* (*colloq.*) a tail-coat.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past* xxviii 197 [Dauid] forcearf his mentles ænne læppan [L *oram chlamydis*] c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 101/29 And cam ant touchede þe lappe of ore louerdes cloþes ene 13.. *E. E Allit P* A. 201 Wyth lappez large. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 1356 Bi þe byȝt al of þe þyȝes, Þe lappez þay lance bi hynde. c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* ii. 399 (448) She hym a-gayn by þe lappe caughte a 1400 *Sir Beues* 2456 (MS S) Þe Lyoun with his teeþ kitte a pece of his lappe. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3255 And with ladily lappes the lenghe of a ȝerde. c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* ii. li. (1869) 200 And hadde trussed hire lappes in hire girdel, redy . for to wrastle c 1460 *Emare* 654 Her vysage she gan hyde, With the hynther lappes [of her surkote] 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* ii. v. (W de W 1506) 95 Pryde is shewed in gownes, in furres, with sleues with syde lappes or plyted. 1530 Palsgr. 237/2 Lappe or skyrt, *gyron* 1535 Coverdale *Ezek* v 3 Take a little off the same & bynde it in thy cote lappe. 1555 W Watreman *Fardle Facions* ii. xi 258 Their women . vpon their heades do vse a certeine attire, wherof the one lappe so rangeth vpon whiche side semeth her good. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv 870 Who tuke him by the lap and lewch. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 638 The Ephod . had foure laps or wings. 1620 in Gutch *Coll Cur* I. 172 They were never able to cut so much as the lap of her coat. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I 200 Let me beseech your Lordship to draw by the lap of time's curtain and to look in thro' the window to great and endless eternity a 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 262 When David had cut off the lap of Saul's Garment. 17.. *Mary Myle* xii in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 386 The lap cam aff her shoe c 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* III. 259 Wiped his eyes with the lap of his plaid 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* xi, With the lap of my cloak cast over my face. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* viii, The .. horseman's feet did not by any means come beneath the laps of the saddle 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Laps*, the skirts of a coat 1878 *Mozley's Ess.* I Introd. 16 A little fellow in a jacket, which had to be exchanged for 'laps' before the examination

fig. 1651 *Coronat Chas II at Scoone* 7 That we may be far from cutting of a lap of that just power..which God hath allowed to the King

† **b.** *transf.* The outlying part (of an army). Cf. the use of 'skirt'. *Obs.*

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S) I. 314 The laird of Cesfurde sett on fercelie wpoun the lape and winge of the laird of Balclucheis feild.

2. Applied to certain parts of the body ·

a. of the ear, liver, lungs: = Lobe. *Obs.* exc. in *ear-lap*. [A Com. Teut sense]

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 198 Sio [lifer] hib on þa swiþran sidan aþened oþ þone neweseoþan sio hafð fif læppan. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 631 8 Lap of þe ere. 1538 Elyot *Dict*, *Fibræ*, are the extreme partes of the liuer, the hart, or the lunges, or of other thinges wherin is any diuysyon, they maye be called lappes, brymmes. 1573 Baret *Alv* L 86 The lappes of the lights or lunges, *fibræ pulmonis* 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 402 The laps or fillets of the liver of a Mouse 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng* I lix (1739) 117 The Synod . decreed that men should cut their Hair so as their Eyes and laps of their Ears might be seen. 1658 Rowlands *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 912 The convulsion of the laps of the lungs (which useth to be a deadly disease). 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 799 The lap of the ear, *lobus*. 1722 Ramsay *Three Bonnets* ii. 52 Require a thing I'll part wi' never! She's get as soon a lap o' my liver.

† **b.** A fold of flesh or skin; *occas.* the female pudendum. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xiii. (*MS. Bodl.* 3738) In Siria beþ oxen þat haue no dewe lappis nother fresche lappes vnder þrote [L. *palearia sub gutture*]. c 1420 [see Dewlap]. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 The two great tuskes.. hauinge on euerye syde lappes hanging downe of the bignes of two hand brea[d]th. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. xiii. 60 By reason of his soliditie and hardness inconcocted .it doth fret and teare the laps of the stomach 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 74 The female [is gelded] by searing her privy parts within the brim and laps thereof with a hot iron. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 250 The *Clitoris* is a small body, not continuated at all with the bladder, but placed in the height of the lap.

† **3.** A piece of cloth, a cloth, clout. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 529 That he pryuely Sholde this child . winde and wrappe And carie it in a cofre or in a lappe. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth* 3286 Nowe es lefte me no lappe my lygham to hele. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 265 A lap .ffor-tatyrd and torne. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 227 For ich nabbe clout ne lappe.

4. The 'lap' (sense 1) of a garment used as a receptacle. † **a.** The fold of a robe (e.g. the toga) over the breast, which served as a pocket or pouch; hence, the bosom

In figurative use this sense is sometimes hardly to be distinguished from sense 5

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 284/229 In heore lappen huy brouȝten mete. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xix. 273 In hus bosom he bar a thyng and that he blessede ofte. And ich loked in hus lappe, a lazar lay ther ynne c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1800 Thai smyten of here hedes alle, Eche man toke one in his lappe. c 1440 *Gesta Rom* lxix 321 (Harl. MS) Such ben to be put out of þe lappe of holy chirche 1484 Caxton *Chivalry* i 6 He beganne to rede in a lytyl book that he had in his lappe 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. xv 19 Hys rych mantill, of quham the forbreist lappis was buklit wyth a knot c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxxix iv, [Your harvest] Filling neither reapers hand Nor the binders inbow'd lapp. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxi xviii 403 Having made a hollow lap within the plait and fold of his side gowne. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 14 31 It was the Christian Church which did preserve in the sacred lappe and bosome thereof, the pretious Reliques even of Heathen learning 1643 *Myst. Iniq* 3 He desires that the Prince of Wales might be brought backe againe into the lap of the Romish Church

b. The front portion of a skirt when held up to contain or catch something.

13.. *Seuyn Sag* (W) 901 Ful he gaderede his barm, In his other lappe he gaderede some c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr's T* 433 She heeld hir lappe abrood, for wel sche wiste The ffaukon moste fallen fro the twist 1636 Heywood *Love's Mistress* ii. 1 Wks. 1874 V. 109 Hold up your lapps; tho' them you cannot see That bring this gold 1848 Lytton *Harold* i i, Followed by girls with laps full of flowers 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr & Leg. Art* (1850) 41 Some come dancing forward with flowers in their hands or in the lap of their robe.

5. The front portion of the body from the waist to the knees of a person seated, considered with its covering garments as the place *in* or *on* which a child is nursed or any object held.

c 1275 Lay. 30261 Com þar a bour-cniht and sat adun forþ riht he nam þan kynges hefd and leyde vppe his lappe [*earlier text* in his bærm]. 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 6766 Als a childe þat sittes in þe moder lappe c 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 686 His walet lay biforn hym in his lappe 1393 Langl. *P Pl* C ix 283 Ich sauh hym [Lazarus] sitte in Abraham's lappe c 1422 Hoccleve *Min Poems* (1892) 231 Streeche out anoon thy lappe, In which wole I myn heed doun leye and reste c 1440 *Gesta Rom* lxv. 286 (Harl. MS) She late hit [a stone] fall in þe lappe of gwido 1535 Coverdale *Prov* xvi 34 The lottes are cast in to the lappe, but their fall stondeth in the Lord 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I iii 3 A Saylors Wife had Chestnuts in her Lappe 1667 Milton *P L* ix 1060 So rose Herculean Samson from the Harlot-lap Of Philistean Dalilah 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 15 ⁋ 2 She lays me upon my Face in her Lap 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 387 A child will never grow to vigorous manhood, who is kept always in his mother's lap. 1792 Charlotte Smith *Desmond* III 125 Of those six [persons], three were infants in lap 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* iii 43 Dora had sunk down at her mother's feet, hiding her face in her lap. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* vi. iii, The child lay outstretched on Grannie's lap

b *transf.* A hollow among hills.

1745 Warton *Pleas Melanch.* 253 Sunny vales In prospect vast their level laps expand 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.*, *Leg Sleepy Hollow* (1865) 416 A little valley, or rather lap of land, among high hills. 1847 Le Fanu *T. O'Brien* 312 A little village lay in the lap of a hill. 1870 F R Wilson *Ch Lindisf* 126 Edlingham church stands in a green lap of a vale. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 327/1 Two hundred miles west. lies Altoona, in the lap of the..Mountains.

c *fig* Freq in such expressions as *in fortune's, nature's, pleasure's lap*; *bred up, nursed*, etc. *in the lap of* (luxury, etc.). † *To lay in (a person's) lap*: to thrust upon his notice. For *in the lap of Providence, the future*, cf. Gr. θεῶν ἐν γούνασι.

1531 Elyot *Gov* ii iv, Lete yonge gentilmen haue often times tolde to them, and (as it is vulgarely spoken) layde in their lappes, how [ete] 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 47 Who are the Violets now, That strew the greene lap of the new-come Spring? 1598 Spenser *Wks* (Grosart) I 544 A Countrie of yo' owne dominion, lying hard vnder the lapp of England. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 2125, I luld a sleep in pleasures lap. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 266 He would . sleepe securely vpon the lap of Gods protection. 1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 124 When they finde these wishes throwne in their lap, [they] will be apt enough to turne their sailes another way. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 1041 Flowers were the couch . Earth's freshest softest lap. 1712 Prideaux *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 105 There is in the Lap of Providence an appointed Time yet to come. 1726–46 Thomson *Winter* 593 They pine beneath the brightest skies, In Nature's richest lap. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* i. 259 What Numbers, once in Fortune's Lap high-fed, Solicit the cold Hand of Charity! 1764 Goldsm. *Trav* 172 But winter lingering chills the lap of May. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 30 Nursed in the lap of indolence. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* ii. xii. 402 Bred up..in the lap of republican freedom. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. vi. 36 Brought up in the lap of luxury. 1803 R Hall *Wks.* (1833) I. 190 Freedom poured into our lap opulence and arts. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson* 317 A thorough seaman. nursed in the lap of hardship. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 217 The current of presents . flowed very naturally, and very copiously, into the lap of the strangers. 1820 Keats *Eve St. Agnes* xv, Madeline asleep in lap of legends old. 1822 Byron *Werner* ii. ii. 103 Rash, new to life, and rear'd in luxury's lap. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 1/2 These things, however, lie in the lap of the future.

† **6.** *To fall into the lap* or *laps of*: to come within the reach, or into the power, of. Also, *to be left in the laps*: to be left in difficulties, 'in the lurch'. (*Lapse* is sometimes written for *laps*, by confusion with Lapse *sb.*)

The origin of this use is somewhat obscure; it may be from sense 5; but cf G *durch die lappen gehen*, to escape, get clear off, where *lappen* means literally a contrivance for catching deer.

1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. iv. 5 Clemency to be extended not before they do acknowledge themselves to have fallen in the Lapse of the Law. 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 153 b, In the retire they fel into the lappes of their ennemies. 1598 R. Bernard *Terence, Andria* iii. v, Dost thou not see me left in the lapps thro' thy device and counsaile? 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* ix. li (1612) 230 They will exact by Torture what thou thinkest, .. till in the Lapse thou fall. a 1618 Raleigh *Rem* (1644) 122 Let them blame their own folly if they..fall head-long into the lap of endless perdition a 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* v. (1704) 463/1 They cannot avoid falling into the lap of one of the other two [ships].

7 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 5) † *lap-child*, *-cloth*, † *-mantle*, *-spaniel* (cf. Lapdog), *-thing*; **lap-board**, a board to lay on the lap, as a substitute for a table; **lap-cock** (see quot. 1848); † **lap-lettuce**, ? curly lettuce; † **lap-look** = Dewlap, **lap-shaver** (see quot); **lap-table** = *lap-board*; **lap-tea** (*U.S. local*), a tea at which the guests take refreshments in their laps, not at a table. Also Lap-dog, Lapstone.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Lap-board*, a board resting on the lap and hollowed out on the side next the user. Employed by tailors and seamstresses to cut out work upon. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist* iii. iii § 3 Canterbury his servants dandled this *lap-childe with a witness. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 409 The *lap-cloth, under the name of 'gremiale', is still employed in our ritual. 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* iv. xiv (1884) 223 They laved their hands again, had their lapcloths shaken out. 1802 Dubourdieu *Statist. Surv. Down* 125 It [grass] is made into small cocks called *lap-cocks. 1848 *Jrnl R Agric. Soc* IX. ii. 515 Lap-cocks, i e. small heaps of the dimensions just capable of being taken up in the arms 1796 C Marshall *Garden* xx. (1813) 425 Small sallading and *lap lettuce on a little heat. 1660 Hexham *Dutch Dict.*, *Vaen*, the Bullocks, or *Laplock of Oxen 1603 *Q Eliz. Wardr* in *Leisure Hour* (1884) 673/2, 18 *lappe mantles. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech*, **Lap-shaver*, a machine for shaving leather to a thickness. .. The term is derived from the old practice of shaving away inequalities by means of a knife while the leather is laid upon a board in the lap. 1705 *Lond Gaz* No 4144/4 A *Lap Spaniel Bitch. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech* Suppl, **Lap table*, a sewing or cutting out table, supported in or over the lap 1866 Lowell *Biglow P.* Introd , Poems 1890 II. 197 '**Lap-tea*' where the guests are too many to sit at table. 1740 J Miller *Mahomet* ii. ii, Shall enervating contagious love .. make a *lapthing of me?

Lap (læp), *sb.*[2] Also 4 **lappe**. [f. Lap *v.*[1]]

1. Something that is lapped.

a. Liquid food for dogs. Also *slang* and *dial.*, any weak beverage or thin liquid food (cf. Cat-lap). **b** *slang.* Drink, liquor in general.

a. 1567 Harman *Caveat* 83 Lap, butter milke or whey. a 1700 B. E *Dict Cant Crew*, *Lap*, Pottage, Butter milk, or Whey c 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, *Lap*, Spoonmeat. a 1754 Fielding *Jon. Wild* I. xiv, As when their lap is finished, the cautious huntsman to their kennel gathers the nimble-footed hounds 1781 P Beckford *Hunting* (1802) 50* If your hounds are low in flesh, and have far to go to cover, they may all have a little thin lap again in the evening. a 1825 Forby *Voc. E Anglia*, *Lap*, thin broth or porridge; weak tea, &c. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s v., 'Call this here tay! I calls it lap'.

b. 1618 Hornby *Scourge Drunk.* (1859) 17 Hee which will not take his lap downe free, Lap, so they terme it, such as dogs do vse. 1623 J. Taylor (Water P) *Wks* (1630) ii. 29 They will inforce mee to drinke . with such a deale of complementall oratory, as *off with your Lap, Wind vp your Bottome* [etc] a 1625 Beaum & Fl. *Bonduca* I. ii, A pretty valiant fellow, Die for a little lap and lechery? 1641 Brome *Jovial Crew* ii. Wks. 1873 III 368 Here's Pannum and Lap. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Lap*. also strong Drink of any Sort. 1815 Scott *Guy Mann.* xxviii, The gentry .. would have given baith lap and pannel to ony poor gypsey. 1865 *Slang Dict.*, *Lap*, liquor, drink.

2. The action or an act of lapping; so much as may be taken up thus; a lick, smack, taste. Also *fig.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C iii. 37 What man þat loueþ mede He shal lese for hure loue a lappe of trewe charite. 1800 Mrs Piozzi *Let.* 9 June, Mr. Iveson will have a Lap of the Pellegrini Picture. a 1837 Beddoes *Sec. Brother* I. i, These veiny pipes hold a dog's lap of blood. 1860 Holme Lee *Leg. Fairy Land* 77 He persuaded them [two puppies] to take a lap at his breakfast.

3. A sound resembling that of lapping; e.g. that produced by wavelets on the beach.

1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 43 Only the lap of the rippling wave Broke on the hush of their solitude. 1889 Amelia Barr *Feet of Clay* iv. 64 The lazy whish and lap of the ocean.

Lap (læp), *sb.*[3] [f. LAP *v.*[2]]

†**1.** ? Something wrapped up; a bundle. *Obs.*

1673 *New Jersey Archives* (1880) I. 132 In token whereof they presented about 20 deer skins, 2 @ 3 laps of Beaver, and 1 string of Wampum.

2. The amount by which one thing overlaps or covers a part of another; hence *concr.* the overlapping part.

1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVIII. 377 Stopping the apertures between the laps of glass with putty. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 194 *note*, Those logs were joined together by a lap of about two feet at each end. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 399 All kinds of slate have a lap of each joint, generally equal to one-third of the length of the slate. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 *Laps*, the remaining part of the ends of carlings, &c. which are to bear a great weight or pressure, such as the capstan-step. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* ii. 39 The laps of the outer keel-plate and garboard .. require the usual double row [of rivets]. 1895 *Jrnl. R. Inst. Brit. Archit.* 14 Mar. 351 The roof should .. have a lap of at least 3½ inches of tiles. 1897 *Daily News* 10 May 5/5 The hand made cigarette..having a smaller 'lap'.

b. *Half-lap*: an arrangement for the joining of rails, shafts, etc., consisting in cutting away half the thickness of each of the two ends to be joined, and fitting them together. Also *attrib.*

1816 *Specif. Losh & Stephenson's Patent* No. 4067. 6 The half lap joinings of the rails. 1825 N. WOOD *Railroads* (1838) 42 [The rails] are now formed with a half-lap. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 72 The half lap dovetail .. has this one advantage, that [etc.].

c. *Steam-engine.* The distance traversed by a slide-valve beyond what is needed to close the passage of steam to or from the cylinder.

1869 E. MALSON in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 282/2 Ascertain if they have had equal lap on the steam and exhaust side. 1881 J. W. ASTON in *Metal Worker* No. 18 274 The amount that these faces overlap the steam-ports being termed the *lap* of the valve 1895 *Mod. Steam Eng.* 38 The lap of the slide being equally divided.

d. *U.S* 'Any portion of a railroad track used in common by the trains of more than one system' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.* 1893).

3. *Euchre.* (See quot.)

1886 *Euchre: how to play it* iii 40 The Lap game may be played by two, three, or four persons, when they agree to play a series of games, so that the *lap* may be applied, which is simply counting upon the score of the ensuing game all the points made over and above the five of which the game consists.

4. A layer or sheet (usually wound upon a bobbin or roller) into which cotton, wool, or flax is formed in certain stages of its manufacture.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 381 The cotton is in this state called a lap. 1888 J. PATON *Wool* in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 658 The wool [for felted cloth] is scribbled or carded out into a uniform lap of extreme thinness 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 163 The scutcher turns out the fibre in a thick fleecy mat, or 'lap', which is wound round a roller.

5. The act of encircling, or the length of rope required to encircle, a drum or wheel. Also, enough of silk, thread, etc., to go once round something.

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 163 A large vertical cylinder .. 16, 18, or even 20 feet in diameter at the first lap of the rope 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* IV. (1880) 134 It should be tied by a lap or two of silk. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Lap* .. (4) a single turn of a rope or chain around a barrel.

b. *Racing.* One of the number of turns round the track, that are required to complete the course.

1861 *Chamb Jrnl* 23 Nov. 333 They had gone fourteen 'laps' (as these circuits are technically called). 1870 R. BURN *Rome* 297 The number of laps was usually seven. 1884 *Dickens' Dict. Lond* 272 A running track, three laps to the mile. 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* II. 155 Having measured off the requisite number of laps to the mile on the gravel walks in our kitchen-garden.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *lap-butt, -carling, -dovetail, -dovetailing, -jointed*; *lap-weld* sb. and vb.; (sense 4) *lap-bobbin, -cylinder, -machine, -roller*; (sense 5 b) *lap-scorer, -sprint.* Also lap-joint (see quot. 1847); †**lap-yard**, the part of a roll of cloth which forms the outside wrapper. Also LAP-STREAK.

1892 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6/1 The shell plating . is fitted on the *lap-butt principle. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit* 47 When these carlings are required to resist an upward instead of the ordinary downward thrust, they .. lap over the under side of the beams, in which case they are termed *lap carlings. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 263 This felt or lap is delivered to a wooden *lap-cylinder. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 89 Fig 24 represents the pin part of a *lap-dovetail. 1895 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 588 *Lap dovetailing conceals the dovetail, but shews the thickness of the lap on the return side 1893 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 164 Folding doors, which meet together upon a *lap-joint. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 93 In a lap-joint, that is, in lapping two pieces together, supposing them of equal thickness, half the substance of each should be cut away. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 113 The bulkheads..are connected by single-riveted lap joints and butts. *Ibid.*, Liners are required behind the stiffeners by the *lap-jointed system. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 200/1 Carding engines, *lap-machines or doublers [etc.]. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 5/2 At one corner outside the track a little shed is filled with the *'lap-scorers'. 1886 *Cyclist* 25 Aug. 1174/1 Fenlon, by a fine *lap sprint, landed a winner by five yards. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Lap-weld (Forging)*, a weld in which the welding edges are thinned down, lapped, and welded *Mod. Catal.*, The tubes are *lapwelded. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 93 No Part of it [Linen Cloth] worse than the *Lap-yard or outside Cover.

Lap (læp), *sb.*[4] [Of obscure etymology; perh. a use of prec., as the original tool may have been a 'lap' or wrapping of cloth or leather.] A rotating disk of soft metal or wood, used to hold polishing powder in cutting or polishing gems or metal.

1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* I. 35 In the manufacture of cutlery, the use of the stone is followed by that of the lap or glazor. 1823 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 29 The blade being properly ground, is then glazed by applying it to the lap 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 212 A soft steel lap at first and afterwards a zinc one are generally used. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Lap*, a wooden wheel with a leaden surface used to glaze razors.

b. *Gun-making.* (See quots.)

1882 GREENER *Gun* 238 The lap is fixed into a head revolving 650 times a minute. The barrel is moved backwards and forwards upon the lap. 1886 WALSINGHAM & PAYNE-GALLWEY *Shooting* I. 71 The polisher, or 'lap', as it is called, consists of an iron rod round which is secured a leaden plug the exact size of the tube.

Lap (læp), *v.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1 **lapian**, 4-6, 8 *Sc.* **lape**, 5-6 *Sc* **laip**, 9 *Sc.* **lepe**. *β.* 4-6 **lappe**, 4- lap. [OE. *lapian* = MLG. and MDu. *lapen*, OHG. *laffan*; cf. Icel. *lepja*; the OTeut. root **lap-* (cogn. w. L. *lambĕre*, Gr. λάπτειν to lick, lap) is represented also by OHG. *leffil*, mod.G. *löffel* spoon. The normal representative of the OE. word is the obsolete *lape*, the form *lappe*, *lap* may be due to the influence of F. *laper* (an adoption of the Teut. word)]

†**1.** *intr.* To take up liquid with the tongue. In OE. const. *on*, in early mod.Eng. *in. Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* II. 184 Gebeorh þæt hie. neaht nestige lapien on hunig 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1434 Let þise ladyes of hem lape. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 215 What man that hath the water nome Up in his hande and lappeth so, To thy part chese out alle tho. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor Fab.* xii. (*Wolf & Lamb*) i, [The lamb] In the streme laipit to cuill his thrist *c* 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* iv. iii. D iij, Alas why hath she this delite to lap in giltles blode? 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III vi. 95 Vncouer Dogges, and lap. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 286 (1810) 296 Cattle accustomed to drink or lap. 1721 RAMSAY *On a Punch-bowl* 7 Take up my Ladle, fill, and lape 1731 MORTIMER in *Phil Trans* XXXVII. 172 And then he lapped again, but could not stand on his Legs.

2. *trans.* Of animals, *rarely* of human beings: To take up (liquid, *rarely* food) with the tongue, to drink greedily up (like an animal). Also with *up.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxvii. 25 Berkand agayn wickidnes & lapand watire of grace. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* vii. 5 Thilk that with hoond and with tonge lapen the watris. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xvi. (Arb.) 34 There lerned I fyrst to lapen of the bloode 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. x. 44 Thyr sey monstreis . [sal] lape thy blude thar hungeir to aswage. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp* II. i. 288 They'l take suggestion, as a Cat laps milke. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen.* (1693) 799 They lap up their meat, what they eat 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 40 P 9 He had the Cholick last Week with lapping sour Milk. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 155 Soon as the growling Pack . Have lapp'd their smoaking Viands. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 177 He battit the lyon to dredis of weir, Quhill he lepit the blude to the kyngdome deire. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib* (ed 3) 21 Up he rose in a funk, lapp'd a toothful of brandy, And to it again. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* viii II. 384 Some basons of water for washing were suffered to pass. The jurymen, raging with thirst, soon lapped up the whole. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Eden Bower* xlix, The soul of one shall be made thy brother, And thy tongue shall lap the blood of the other.

†**3.** To suck (a teat). *Obs rare*—[1].

1562 PHAER *Æneid* VIII. C c j b, Their mammes teats thei lap wt hungrie lipps.

4. *intr.* Of water: To move with a rippling sound like that made in lapping. Also with *in, up.*

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxvi, Flinty steps,. against which the tide lapped fitfully with small successive waves. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxii, You'd think that the water was lapping in right among us. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 116, I heard the water lapping on the crag 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiii. 384 The sea lapped around the boat. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 152 The water lapping up, or lashing, under breeze, against the terrace wall.

5. *trans.* To beat upon (the shore, etc.) with a lapping sound.

1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* vii, The distant sea, lapping the sandy shore with measured sound. 1874 LONGF. *Cadenabbia* iv, I..hear the water..lapping the steps beneath my feet. 1883 MRS ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygones* 59 Where was a rotting old boat, which the waves lapped lazily.

Lap (læp), *v.*[2] Forms: 4-6 **lappe**, 4-5 **wlappe**, 5-6 **lape**, 4- lap. [Not in OE. or in any other Teut. lang.; first recorded *c* 1200-1225 in the compound *bi-lappe, bi-leppe.* Prob. f. LAP *sb.*[1] in the sense 'fold' or 'piece of cloth'. The perplexing form *wlappe* (Wyclif, Pecock) is prob. not original, but due to the influence of the synonymous WRAP *v.*; it is hardly likely that OF. *vloper, veloper, voloper* can have contributed to the change of form.]

1. *trans.* To coil, fold, wrap (a garment, or anything supple). Const. *about, in, †on, † over, round, †to, † until*; also with *about, round* advs.

a 1300 *Sarmun* xxxix. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 5 In to þis world .. he broȝte a stinkind felle i-lappid þer an *a* 1350 *St. Laurence* 194 in Horstm. *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 110 Iren plates he gert þam glew And lap until his sides ay new. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 268 That yonge fresshe quene That mantel lapped her aboute. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* vii. 17 (Harl. MS.) She lappid hire taile aboute þe corde of the ·belle. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 3 Paill Aurora .. Her russat mantill .. Lappit about the heuinly circumstance. 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 38 a, The vine .. lappeth it selfe fast, to what soever it commeth neare. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 Nature hath in such wise lapped, and fastened to the tooth [of the Vertebra] a solid Ligament. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 497 The frier lapping a garmente about his arme [etc.]. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 18 Hammer the Plate that is lap'd over the wyre close to the wyre. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi, He would lap a Piece of it about a Sore Toe. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 121 This is lapped round the rest of the body. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 625 Lapping the skirts ..about the little feet. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 215 After they are bleached . they are lapped round in great lengths of several pieces. 1849 ROCK *Ch of Fathers* II 140 Its upper roll, instead of being lapped about, was kept fastened in its place..by a golden pin 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. viii. v 363 They .. mutually entwined their trunks, lapped them round their limbs and neck

transf. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 146 The wer schippis was lappyt thaim about. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. x. 201 About my feit My spous lappit fell doun into the 3et.

b *intr.* for *refl.* Const. *about, round.* Now *rare* exc. *dial.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Disobedience & Rebel.* iv. (1859) 577 A great tree, caught him by his goodly hair, lapping about it as he fled. 1680 *Vind Reforming Clergy* (ed 2) 16 This is a fine pliable principle. 'twill lap about your finger like Barbary Gold 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Ctess Mar* 1 Apr., This [dress] laps all round them, not unlike a riding-hood. 1845 SIR W. NAPIER *Conq. Scinde* II. vi. 387 The two regiments thus opposed, lapped round the nearest point of the houses. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss., Lap*, the end of a piece of cloth, which in weaving laps round the low beam.

†**2.** To fold, fold *up, together*, to roll *up* in successive layers. Const *into. Obs.* or *dial.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 320 She wafe a cloth of silke all white . And lapped it together 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xciv (1495) 661 The leues of Lapputes ben wonderly wrallyd and lappyd *a* 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4568 Quen he had lokid on þe lyne he lappid it to gedire 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* iv (1888) 30 This Pramater deuideth the substaunce of the Brayne, and lappeth it into certen selles or diuisions. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 95 As a booke lapped vp together. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Let. to E. Raven*, That he may both see news &c. largely told, and also learn to lap up a letter. 1641 H. BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 22 To give charge that in lapping up a fleece, they allwayes putte the inne side of the fleece outwardes. 1678 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist MSS. Comm.) I 330 Since I lapt up my letter I writ this. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 347 Bulls' hides joined, and lapped and rolled one over another. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 80 A.. clean linen rag lapped up.

fig. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) IV 401 Lapping up (among a bundle of other misfortunes) this evill chance.

3. To enfold in a wrap or wraps, to enwrap, swathe; hence, to clothe, to bind up, tie round. Const. *in*, †*with*, †*within*. Also with †*in, over, round, up. To lap on*: to attach or fix on with a lapping of thread or the like. †*To lap in lead*: to place in a leaden coffin; hence, to entomb.

13 . *E. E Allit. P.* B. 175 Alle þyn oþer lymez lapped ful clene, þenne may þou se þy sauior. *c* 1325 *Kyng & Hermyt* 289 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 24 Go to slepe, And I schall lape thee with my cope. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 5 Laid in a crib and lappid in clathis. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 59 The body taken, Ioseph wlappide [1388 lappide] it in a clene sendel. †*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2300 They bawmede þaire honourliche kynges, . Lappede them in lede. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 170 Lappe hem [warts] in wort leues. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 292 Unto every ij or iij gud and discreit women that wyndes and lappis my body in one sheit iiij*d.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. iii 317 The seede, lapped as it were in a certaine white wooll. 1602 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 376 Christ Iesus . will swaddle you, and lappe you 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* II. ii 44 Let him trap me in gold, and I'll lap him in lead 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* XIII. 60 With a malet in the one hand, & a plug lapped in Okum . in the other. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* iv 83, I shewed the Captain and his Wife my Fingers, who bid me lap it up again 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i, I laid myself at full length upon the handkerchief, with the remainder of which he lapped me up to the head. 1780 *Phil Trans.* LXX. App. 3 This brush is again lapped round with thread. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* I. xx, The good old Prelate lies lapp'd in lead. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr* II 31 The mower too lapt up his scythe from our sight. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 624, I had lashed . . ; but having broken my top in an unlucky leap, was. lapping the fracture 1861 READE *Cloister & H* lv. (1896) 154 A good dozen of spices lapped in flax paper. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiii (1880) 467 Lay the tail to the hook and lap it on securely. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 213 The ends are lapped over with tape and yarn to prevent abrasion of the gutta percha.

transf. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xiv. 27 The Lord wlappide hem in the myddis of the floodis. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. (1617) 16 The Sea and Earth together are lapped vp in the Ayre. 1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. iii. Wks 1856 I 111 Were thy heart lapt up In any flesh but in Piero's bloode, I would thus kisse it. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 96 Who lookes upon him as lapping the waters as in a garment. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινη Pref. 2 The reasons thereof in writing. I lapt up in one sheet, and transmitted to him. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. ii. § 19. 216 Lapped in pale Elysian mist.

†**b.** To hem in, press close upon with a hostile force, or with something noxious. Also with *about, in. Obs.* (in later use only *Sc.*)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 276 Lap þam bituex 30w. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1057 They lapped hym in on every syde. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 94 Thus ame I lappyd all a-boute; With todys and snakes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1843 Thiddyr he past, and lappyt it [Dunde] about. 1558 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 3974 The Romanis lappit thame about, That be no waye thay mycht wyn out.

†**c.** To fold (*in the arms*); to clasp, embrace.

c 1350 *Parlt. Three Ages* (text B) 247 With ladis full lufly lapped yn armes *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 76 This worthi Mars that is of knyghthode wel The flour of feyrenesse lappeth in his armes. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 113 Sche schall..in hur lovely armes me lappe *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI 54 He at will may lap hyr in his armys. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 38 Gruling on his knees, He lappit me fast by baith the theis.

†**d.** Proverb. *To be lapped in one's mother's smock*: to be born to fortune. *Obs.*

1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 262 He was lapt in his mother's smock, (*plane fortunæ filius*).

4. In immaterial senses. †**a.** To involve; to imply, include; to implicate, entangle; to wrap *up* in a disguise *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlviii 1 Rightwismen þat ere not .. lappid in errours of þe warld. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 3 No preest or dekene wlappith hymself in seculer officis. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 126 And er they coude beware, With a sodeyn pyry, he lappyd hem in care. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXVII. 103 (Harl MS.), I am a thef, *scil.* lappid with swiche a synne *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XIII. 4, I am al lappyd In sorow. *c* 1540 tr *Pol Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 112 Howsooer the matter was lapped up, it is apparent. 1549 [see LAPPING *vbl sb*.1 1c] 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Gosp* I 150 He lappeth up all thynges in Loue. — *5th Serm. Lord's Prayer* (1562) 37 This Vs lappeth in al other men with my prayer. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold Mirr* (Chetham Soc.) 25 No .. secret shift so closely lapt, but Time the trueth shall trie. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xi. (1596) 172 Herein is lapped vp a very great secret. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II XXIX 218 You shall .. whether you will or no .. be lapp'd in some drunken fray.

b. Of conditions or influences: To enfold, surround, *esp.* with soothing, stupefying, or seductive effect. Often with *round.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 740 Swiche listes of loue hadde lapped his hert. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 465 Soche likyng of loue lappit hir within. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks Soc.) 125 The plage of dompnesse his leppis lappyd 1638 MILTON *L'Allegro* 136 And ever against eating Cares Lap me in soft Lydian Aires, Married to immortal verse. 1745 WARTON *Pleas Melanch.* 201 Till all my soul is lapp'd in Paradise 1806 MOORE *Genius Harmony* I 19 Such downy dreams, As lap the spirit of the seventh sphere 1819 S. ROGERS *Hum. Life* 757 Lapping the soul in sweetest melancholy! 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Ghost of Fadon* liv, A spell of horror lapped him round. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Requiescat* 12 For peace her soul was yearning, And now peace laps her round. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* viii. (1894) 174, I was .. lapped in some dim consciousness that I had still an hour and a half before starting. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 13, I who was Only a careless boy lapt round with ease. 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs Springtides* 17 The joy that like a garment lapped him over and under

5. With allusion to LAP *sb.* 5. To enfold caressingly like a child in its mother's lap; to nurse, fondle, caress; to surround with soothing and shielding care. Now chiefly *pass.*, to be nursed *in* luxury, etc.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 3 þou .. þat lappid me loueli with liking song. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam* 417 Sche toke up hur sone to hur And lapped hyt fulle lythe 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* II. 16 Who all my life haue beene Lapped in lap of thy fayre flattering flowres. *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks (1711) 18 It is his hap To lie lap'd in her lap 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Nursing True Love* 1 Lapt on Cythera's golden sands. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. XVI. (1869) 323 We grow fastidious, effeminate, lapped in idle luxury 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. ii. (1861) 259 The child that is .. lovingly lapped in the peaceful trust of Providence, is born to a glorious heritage 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* II. III VIII 202 Moses has been lapped in royal luxury from his infancy 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* XII IX (1872) IV. 210 Beautiful blue world of Hills fruitful valleys lapped in them. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. VI 189 There is a town Lapped in the pasture-grounds

6. *trans.* **a.** To lay (something) *on, over* (another thing) so as partly to cover it. **b.** Of a slide-valve: To pass over and close (a port). Also, to cause (a slide-valve) to overlap the port. **c.** ? *U.S.* Of a boat, in racing: To come partly alongside (another).

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 175 Till you perceiue at last he lap and throw his outmost leg ouer his inmost. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. II. II § 2 (1682) 164 The Leaves of the Flower of Blattaria are so lapped one over another, as to make an Equilateral Pentangle. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 67 Two Boards are thus lapped on the edges over one another. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 157 [She] Lapped one horse-lip over the other and was silent. 1885 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 626 When laid on the roof, they [slates] are bonded and lapped as in common slating 1869 E. MALBON in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec., 282/3 Lapping the high pressure valves will greatly raise the exhaust side 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 79/1 The edge-joints, as well as the butts, are generally lapped.

b. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 482/3 The steam valve .. commences to lap its port by the motion of the eccentric.

c. 1897 WEBSTER s.v. *Lap*, The hinder boat lapped the foremost one.

7. *intr.* †**a.** *To lap on to, over, upon* (something): to lie upon, so as to cover partially; also, to lie upon and project over, overlap. **b.** To project *into* (something)

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 18 Double the end of the Plate .. over the wyre to lap over it. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 120 One edge sticks in the skin, while the other laps over that immediately behind it. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 399 Calyx segments lapping over each other 1779 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 103/2 When either of the ends of any of the laths laps over other laths. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. I 34 They should be laid as regularly as possible—one part lapping on to the next layer. 1846 *Ibid.* VII. I. 51 The four furrows .. then lie two furrows right and left, lapping on to the furrow-slices thrown out of the old furrows. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 The mast-carlings are said to lap upon the beams by reason of their great depth; and head-ledges at the ends lap over the coamings. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 263 They lap over rocks and shelving banks. 1854 KELLY & TOMLINSON tr. *Arago's Astron.* 57 If the two images of the sun be made to lap over each other. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I XXIII. 286 One end lapped into the west side a considerable distance.

8. With *over* adv.: To project beyond something else, forming a lap or flap; *fig.* to extend beyond some limit.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb* 102 The .end. lapped over, and strucke the childe. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 343 Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring only to make both ends meet; and as for that little that lapped over he gave it to pious uses. 1681 GREW *Museum* 171 The upper Wings, at their hinder ends, where they lap over, transparent..like the Wing of a Fly 1895 MACKAIL *Latin Lit.* 135 He outlived Augustus by three years, and so laps over into the sombre period of the Julio-Claudian dynasty.

9. a. *Euchre.* [Cf. LAP *sb.*3 3.] *intr.* (See quot.) **b.** *Racing.* [Cf. LAP *sb.*3 5 b.] *trans.* To get one or more laps ahead of (a competitor).

1890 'CAVENDISH' *Pocket Guide to Euchre* 9 If the score of a game laps (that is, if more points are made than are necessary to win a game), the surplus is carried to the next game 1890 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 26 Apr. 210/1 He lapped most of his opponents before half the distance was covered. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 3/3 Stocks started well, and lapped his opponents in the first 20 miles.

10 [Properly another word, f. LAP *sb* 3 sense 4.] *trans* To reduce raw cotton to a lap.

1851 *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal* p IV**/1 This cylinder is cleaned of the teazed cotton by means of brushes, which deliver the cotton on to fluted rollers so regularly, that it comes out of the machine lapped into the form of a broad, felt-like web of cleaned cotton 1879 ESCOTT *England* I 150 The various rooms for scutching, lapping, carding and roving the raw fibre [cotton]

11. *Comb*, as **lap-band, -bander,** *dial.* (see quots.); **lap-work**, work in which one part is interchangeably lapped over another.

1681 GREW *Museum* 373 The Ground is a Packthred-Caule; not Netted, but Woven Into which by the Indian-Women are wrought, by a kind of Lap-Work, the Quills of Porcupines. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Lapbander*, that which binds closely one thing to another.. A tremendous oath is frequently called a lap-bander. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Lap-band*, hoop-iron.

Lap (læp), *v.*3 [back-formation from *lapcock*, see LAP *sb.*1 9] *trans.* To put up (hay) in small cocks.

1839 W. CARLETON *Fardorougha* (ed. 2) 57 We'd get this hay lapp'd in half the time.

Lap (læp), *v.*4 [f. LAP *sb.*4] *trans* (See quots.)

1881 GREENER *Gun* 238 Most of the barrels are lapped or polished with a lead and emery upon another bench. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Lap*, to polish steel on a wood or lead surface prepared with flint stone, thus giving it a beautiful opalescence.

Lap, obs. and *Sc.* pa. t. of LEAP.

†**Lapa·ctic,** *a.* and *sb. Med. Obs.* [ad. Gr. λαπακτικ-ός purgative, f. λαπάσσειν to evacuate.] **A.** *adj.* Purgative, laxative. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855.) **B.** *sb.* in *pl.* (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Lapactics*, a term used by the old writers in medicine to express such things as purged by stool, or at least gently loosened the belly.

Lapadary, obs. form of LAPIDARY.

Laparo- (læ·pără), rarely before a vowel **lapar-**, combining form of Gr. λαπάρα flank, f. λαπαρός soft, in mod. terms of *Anat*, *Surg*, etc. **Laparecotomy** [Gr. ἐκτομ-, ἐκτέμνειν to cut out], 'an excision or cutting out of a portion of the intestine at the side' (*Syd. Soc Lex.* 1888). **Laparocele** [Gr. κήλη tumour], † (*a*) ventral hernia at the flank or side of the belly; (*b*) lumbar hernia. **Laparotome** [Gr. -τόμος cutter], an instrument for performing laparotomy (1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Laparotomus*). **Laparotomy** [Gr. -τομία cutting], a cutting through the abdominal walls into the cavity of the abdomen; hence (in some recent Dicts.) **Laparotomic** *a.*, pertaining to laparotomy; **Laparotomist,** one who performs laparotomy; **Laparotomize** *v. trans.*, to perform laparotomy upon. Also prefixed to the names of various surgical operations to denote that they are performed by cutting through the abdominal wall, as in *laparocolotomy, -enterotomy, -hysterectomy*; for these and many similar terms see Mayne *Expos. Lex.* (1855) and *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (1888).

1802 19 REES *Cycl., Laparocele*, a term, in Surgery, denoting a swelling, or hernia, at the side of the belly. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 630 In Laparotomy the abdomen should be opened in the median line below the umbilicus. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* VIII. (1889) 49 The laparotomy enthusiasm of recent times. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 566 It indicates the real value of laparotomy as an aid to herniotomy.

Laparostict (læ·părostikt), *a.* and *sb. Ent.* [f. LAPARO- + Gr. στικτ-ός spotted, vbl. adj. f. στίζειν to prick.] **a.** *adj.* Of scarabæid beetles: Having abdominal spiracles in the membrane connecting the dorsal and ventral corneous plates. **b.** *sb.* A laparostict beetle.

1888 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 951 This genus [*Pleocoma*], which he insisted was a Laparostict, and not a Pleurostict Lamellicorn.

Lapdanum, obs. form of LABDANUM.

La·p-dog. [f. LAP *sb.*1 5 + DOG.] A small dog, such as is allowed to lie in a lady's lap.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* May, The lap-dogs which the ladies are so fond of. 1709 PRIOR *When Cat is Away* 56 Nor rats nor mice the lap-dog fear. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 168 The lapdog at the time of Dr. Caius was of Maltese breed. 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ld. Belgrave* Wks. 1812 IV. 516 A poor tame thing Just like a Lap-dog in a string. 1882 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. x, The pet and plaything .. a sort of lapdog to be carried in.. coaches.

attrib 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 71 Lap-dog beagles. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* VI iii, Had I not fed his lap-dog vanity ..you would be Caroline Merton still.

Lape, obs form of LAP *v.*1, *v.*2

Lap-eared: see LOP-EARED.

Lapel (lăpe·l). Also 9 **lapell**(e, **lappel.** [f. LAP *sb.*1 + -EL.] That part of the front of a coat which is folded over towards either shoulder.

1769 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 340 A stiff brocaded silk, and green lapels 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xiv. (1832) 128 The sleet falling on his dress, lodged in its embroidered lappels. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv, Laying his hand upon the lappel of his threadbare coat. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan Der.* V XXXVI, He . held the lapels of his coat with his thumbs under the collar as his manner was.

attrib 1824 in S. B. WEEKS *South Quakers & Slavery* 131 [In 1824 Friends in Southern U.S. record their condemnation of] such articles of dress as lapell coats. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg* XXV. 261 With inches of ribbon in their lappel button-holes.

Lapelled (lăpe·ld), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [f. LAPEL *sb.* (as if through **lapel* vb.) + -ED.]

1. Furnished with a lapel, or with one of a specified kind.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I viii. 68 His waistcoat was of red plush lapelled with green velvet. 1766 in W. Smith *Bouquet's Exped.* (1868) 111 A short coat of brown cloth, lapelled, and without plaits. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. of Aide de-C.* IV, A scarlet uniform, lapelled and faced with black velvet 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 65, I see, again, his frilled shirt, . his lapelled waistcoat, and his Michael Angelo watch seal.

2. Folded over so as to form a lapel.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 148 With net-wove sash and glittering gorget dress'd, And scarlet robe lapell'd upon her breast, Stern Ara frowns. 1829 MRS. SOUTHEY *Churchyards* I 290 A coat, of dark blue broad cloth, lapelled back with two rows of .. buttons.

Lapful (læ·pful), *sb.* and *a.* [f. LAP *sb.*1 + -FUL.]

A. *sb* So much as will fill a person's lap.

[1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* iv. 39 One found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wilde gourds his lap full.] 1611 COTGR., *Gironnée*, a lapfull, or bosomefull of 1648 WARD (*title*) The Simple Cobbler's Boy, with a Lapful of Caveats. 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No 230 P 2 They are handed about from Lap-fulls in every Coffee-house to Persons of Quality 1850 MRS JAMESON *Leg Monast Ord* (1863) 313 Her proper attribute is the lapful of roses. 1887 BARING GOULD *Gaverocks* XIII, I have got a lap-full of chestnuts.

B. *adj.* Having the lap full. *rare.*

1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* VII § 3 264 Lap-full of flowers. the country lass of English art returns from those excursions.

Lapicide (læ pisəid). [ad. L. *lapicīda*, contraction for *lapidicīda*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone: see -CIDE 1.] One who cuts stones, or inscriptions on stone

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lapicide*, a digger, or hewer of stones; a Stone cutter or Free-Mason. 1736 in BAILEY (fol.) 1831 M. RUSSELL *Egypt* IV (1853) 107 The Master Mohammed Ahmed, lapicide, has opened them 1889 D. G. HOGARTH *Devia Cypria* 9 The cognomina of the three brothers being identical, the lapicide has not repeated them.

Hence †**Lapicida·rial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the work of a lapicide; †**Lapici·dary,** one who is engaged in stone-cutting; a lapidary.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 23 b, The workemanship .. seemed to excell the cunning of any humaine Lapicidarie. *Ibid* 90 The hollowed and bending leaves with all the other lapicidariall lineaments, were performed with such an emulation of nature as was woonderfull

†**La·pidable,** *a. Obs. rare*−°. [as if ad. L. **lapidābilis*, f. *lapidāre* to stone, from *lapid-*, *lapis* stone.] That may be stoned.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lapidable*, marriageable, fit for a husband. [This strange mistake is copied in some later Dicts.]

Lapidaire, obs. form of LAPIDARY.

†**La·pidar,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *lapidāris*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone.] Of the nature of stone.

1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 61 A similar natural process with many sparry or lapidar productions.

Lapidar(e, obs. form of LAPIDARY.

Lapidarian (læpidē·riăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *lapidāri-us* + -AN.] **a.** Versed in the knowledge of stones. **b** Executed in, or inscribed on, stone.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min* II. 4 Our Author..was not a Sophisticating Alchimist, nor a Lapidarian Philosopher. 1864 WEBSTER s.v., A lapidarian record. 1882 RAU (*title*) Observations on Cup-shaped and other Lapidarian Sculpture.

†**Lapida·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*−°. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Consisting of stones; stony.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Hence in mod. Dicts.

†**La·pidarist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -IST.] = LAPIDARY B 1 b.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 340 The skilful lapidarists of Germany affirm that this beast hath a stone in his

eyes. 1600 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. vi. II. 70 A most precious Diamond, of whose Goodness and Quality all the Lapidaries that had view'd the same, would rest satisfied.

Lapidary (læ·pidări), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **lapidaire**, 4–6 *Sc.* **lapidar**, 4–7 **lapidarie**, **-ye**, (5 **lapadary**, **lipidarye**), 7 **lapidare**, **-ery**, 6– **lapidary**. [ad. L. *lapidārius*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone. Cf. F. *lapidaire*. In B. 2 and 3 ad. L. *lapidārium* or L. type **lapidāria*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Concerned with stones. *rare* exc. in *lapidary bee* (see quots. 1854–68).

1832–57 DE QUINCEY *Dr. Parr* Wks. VI. 164 That lapidary style of retort in which their wrath has been trained to express itself. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 166/2 An Irish pavior expressed an anxiety to enter into partnership with a friend, who likewise followed the same lapidary profession 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 68 The lapidary red-tipped bees, that built amid the recesses of ancient cairns, and in old dry stone walls. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* vii. 138 The Lapidary Bee (*Bombus lapidarius*).

2. **a.** Of an inscription, etc.. Engraved on stone, esp. monumental stones. **b.** Of style, etc.: Characteristic of or suitable for monumental inscriptions.

1724 *Life of Dr. Barwick* 40 *note*, See a farther Account of him in Dr. Jenkins's Lapidary Verses prefix'd to those Sermons. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 147 These Words expressed, in the Lapidary Stile, that it was built from its very Foundation. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* Dec., In lapidary inscriptions a man is not upon oath. 1817 LAMB *Let. to Ayrton* in Talfourd *Final Mem.* x. 101 Tell me candidly how you relish This, which they call The lapidary style. 1822 BYRON *Vis. Judgm* xii, He's buried, save the undertaker's bill, Or lapidary scrawl. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II viii. 11 § 63. 361 They were the encouragers of a numismatic and lapidary erudition. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* vii 135 If the new-comers had had any reverence for the lapidary records of their predecessors 1899 *Academy* 28 Feb. 210/2 A stanza [which] has a lapidary dignity, as of some thing carved in stone.

B. *sb.*

1. One busied about or concerned with stones.

a. An artificer who cuts, polishes, or engraves gems or precious stones.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus* xlv. 13 With werk of the lapidarie grauun 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 15 Glasing wrichtis, goldsmythis, and lapidaris. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 233 The region of Malabar where are many cunnynge Lapidaries 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* v ii, An excellent lapidary set those stones sure 1634 WINSTANLEY in *Shaks C Praise* 401 Cornish Diamonds are not Polished by any Lapidary. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct Fathom* (1784) 92/2 Ratchkali, who was an exquisite lapidary, had set it in such a manner, as would have imposed upon any ordinary jeweller 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. xx. 141 Portions of the vertical walls are polished . as if they had come from the hands of a lapidary 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm* v (1874) 81 The productions of the sculptor and the lapidary

† **b.** One who is skilled in the nature and kinds of gems or precious stones; a connoisseur of lapidary work. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 89 (Harl MS.) He went to a lapadary, that was expert in the vertue of stonys 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel* Ep. Ded. in *Holinshed*, If it shall stand with your honor his pleasure (whom I take to be an expert lapidarie) 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xxxii 14 The bright Carbuncle (whose wondrous flame Puszles the skillfull Lapidare to Name) *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 166 The Lapidary tells you how the Compassionate Turcoise confesseth the Sickness of his Wearer by changing colour 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 145 (225), I find twelve species of the emerald described by lapidaries 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 361 This name [Pudding stone] was invented by English Lapidaries.

2. A treatise on (precious) stones. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Margaret* 2 Qwa wil þe vertu wyt of stanis In þe lapidar ma fynd ane is [etc.] *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 262 The fynest stones faire That men reden in the lapidaire. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Secrees* 539, I dar seyn breffly, and nat tarye, Is noon suych stoon ffound in the lapydarye. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 221 Alle Stonys in the lapidery 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* xiii. 512 The Bestiaries and Lapidaries of the Middle Ages.

† 3. *collect.* [after sbs. in **-ERY**.] Precious stones in general; jewellery. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Skyp of Folys* (1570) 43 There is no Carbuncle, Rubie, . Nor other lapidary comparable to me 1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* F 4 A Iewell .. Whose liuing beauty staind all lapidary.

4. *attrib.*, as **lapidary('s-mill, -wheel**, the grinding and polishing apparatus of the lapidary.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 738 The lapidary's mill, or wheel 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Lapidary-mill, Lapidary-wheel* 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 58 As though they [the crystals] had just been polished at the lapidary's wheel.

Lapidate (læ·pidēit), *v.* [f. L. *lapidāt-*, ppl. stem of *lapidāre*, in same sense, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* a stone. Cf. F. *lapider*.] *trans.* To throw stones at, to pelt with stones; also, to stone to death.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1816 BYRON *To Moore* 24 Dec., Whom the mob quartered and lapidated. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxi, We were lapidated by the natives, pebbled to some purpose, I give you my word. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 666 They may go on lapidating him with paving-stones. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II x. 185 It is better they be roused to lapidate us than soused in their sty.

Lapidation (læpidēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *lapidātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lapidāre*: see prec.]

1. *spec.* The punishment of stoning to death.

1612 FLORIO, *Lapidatione*, a Lapidation, a stoning. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 3 Gods own messengers (were) punished with the death of seducers, which was lapidation. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 628 Punishments .. flaying alive, lapidation, plucking out the eyes. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xv. 328 A man gathering faggots in a wood was condemned to the punishment of lapidation 1855 R. F. BURTON *El-Medinah* II xxi 281 Adultery, if detected, would be punished by lapidation, according to the rigour of the Koranic law.

2. *gen.* The action or process of throwing stones; pelting with stones.

1802 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* II iv. ii. 291 He was invulnerable by either fire or lions, or popular lapidation. 1844 *For. Q. Rev* XXXIII. 94 The people treated them to a taste of lapidation. 1879 *Temple Bar* LVI 497 The tenants are too hungry to take interest in the lapidation of the devoted animal [a donkey].

fig. 1864 *Sat Rev* 24 Dec. 766/2 Quite content to await the lapidation that is in store for us from Chairmen and Secretaries.

Lapidator (læpidēi·tər). [a. L. *lapidātor*, agent-n. f. *lapidāre*: see LAPIDATE *v.*] One who stones. 18 in OGILVIE (citing *Scotsman*).

† **Lapi·dement.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F *lapidement*, f. *lapider*, ad. L. *lapidāre* to LAPIDATE.] = LAPIDATION.

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 123 b/2, I may not bere the lapydementis that the fendes don to me.

Lapideous (lăpi·dĭəs), *a.* Now *rare*. Also 7 **-ious**. [f. L *lapide-us*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone.]

1. Of the nature of stone, stony.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II v 91 The lapidificall juyce of the sea entring the parts of that plant .. converts it into a lapideous substance. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII 112 This Lapidious Concretion took up the whole Cavity of the Bladder. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist Cornwall* xv § 7 164 From malleable and metallic they become lapideous. 1865 A. S. HERSCHEL in *Intell. Observ.* No. 39. 220 The lapideous morsels.

† 2. Consisting of or inscribed on stone *Obs.*

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I Pref 7 Camden, by throwing his antiquarian eye on the lapideous records, which had been dug from its foundations, ascertained that fact.

Lapidery, obs form of LAPIDARY.

† **Lapide·scence.** *Obs.* [f. LAPIDESCENT *a* : see **-ENCE**.] Lapidescent condition; petrifaction. So † **Lapide·scency**, in quot. quasi *concr.*, a result of petrifaction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* III xxiii 167 Those fragments and pieces of *Lapis Ceratites*, commonly termed *Cornu fossile* are but the Lapidescencies and petrifactive mutations of hard bodies. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol 23 A..laborious exploration of the Causes of Coagulation, conductive to Lapidescence or Petrifaction. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol Ess* 125 Some proportion of water is always necessary to promote this lapidescence.

Lapidescent (læpide·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *lapidescent-em*, pres. pple. of *lapidescĕre* to become stony, f *lapid-*, *lapis* stone.] **a.** *adj.* That is in process of becoming stone; having a tendency to solidify into stone. Said chiefly of 'petrifying' waters and the salts dissolved or suspended in them. **b** *sb.* A 'lapidescent' substance.

1644 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 77 The drops meeting with some lapidescent matter, it converts them into a hard stone 1675 — *Terra* (1676) 42 Worm-casts hardened by the air and a certain lapidescent succus, or spirit, which it meets with 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 62/2 Whence the Stone and Gravel, and the lapidescent Concretions in the Gout are produc'd. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Lapidescent Waters or Springs. 176 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVII 406 All of them are very distinct..from all vegetables, on account of their lapidescent substance. 1811 K. MACLEAY *Spar Cavie* 62 This lapidescent process is perpetually going forward. 1828–97 WEBSTER, *Lapidescent*, sb., Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body

† **Lapi·dial,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone + **-AL**.] Resembling stone; stony. So † **Lapi·dian** *a*, concerned with stones; working on stones.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 71/2 Till such time the Vineger be evaporated, and the Alumine agayne of a lapidialle obduratnes. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Garsoni's Hosp Incur Fooles* 21 If thou beest the Lapidian Iupiter [orig. *se tu ses quel Gtone Lapideo*], which workest wonders in stones.

† **Lapidifa·ctory,** *a. Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. LAPIDIFY, after the analogy of CALEFACTORY, etc.] Of or pertaining to the making of stones

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 23 The Lapidifactory Principle, to which all Concreted substances owe their Coagulation.

Lapidific (læpidi·fik), *a* ? *Obs* [f. L *lapid-*, *lapis* stone + **-(I)FIC**. Cf. F *lapidifique*.] Adapted to or concerned with the making of stones

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat Hist.* 35 In the Kidneys .. that part which. is the most Lapidifick of the whole Body 1746 SIMON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV 317 The finer the lapidific Particles are, the more beautiful and natural the Petrifaction will appear 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) I. 316 Have we any better proof of such an effort of nature, than of her shooting a lapidific juice into the form of a shell. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 373 Carrying some cementing substance along with it, or some lapidific juice, as it is called.

So † **Lapidi·fical** *a* = LAPIDIFIC.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* II. i 50 Crystall is..concreted by. lapidificall principles of its owne. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadacrene Domelm.* 46 The Seeds of Petrifaction, or lapidifical Principle, which converts all materials it meets withall into a stony concrete.

Lapidification (lăpi·difikē·ʃən). [f. LAPIDIFY: see **-FICATION**.] The action or process of converting or being converted into stone.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 82 Lapidification of Substances more soft, is likewise another degree of Condensation. 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Lapidification*, in chemistry, an operation whereby any substance is converted into a sort of stone 1774 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 110/1 It .. turned out a kind of instantaneous lapidification. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 31 Cesalpini ascribing them [fossils] to 'the retiring of the sea and the lapidification of the soil'. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol* I. II xviii. 426 We shall feel no surprise at the lapidification of the newly deposited sediment in this Delta.

Lapidify (lăpi·difəi), *v.* [ad. F. *lapidifier*, ad med. L. *lapidificāre*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone: see **-FY**.] † **a.** *intr.* To become stone. **b.** *trans.* To make or turn into stone.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 422 Where this Chrystalline humour lapidifies 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Identif.* 31 The Fuller's Earth Rock in many places is so soft and imperfectly lapidified as scarcely to deserve the name of stone 1860 *Macm. Mag.* I. 410 Layers of coloured clayey sand, in the lowest parts almost lapidified. 1874 LYELL *Elem Geol* IV 45 Yet when the whole is 'lapidified' it may not form one homogeneous mass.

Hence **Lapi·dified** *ppl. a.*; **Lapi·difying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym* 266 From which lapidifying juyce [etc.] 1830 LYELL *Princ Geol.* I. 25 Porous bodies . might be converted into stone, as being permeable to what he [Mattioli] termed the 'lapidifying juice'. 1832 *Ibid.* II 257 Lapidified plants 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed 2) 145 A struggle between the destructive power of the Nera, and the lapidifying power of the Velino. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst Anim* I viii 260 They [pearls] are produced by the extravasation of a lapidifying fluid.

Lapidious, obs. form of LAPIDEOUS.

† **La·pidist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *lapid-*, *lapis* + **-IST**.] = LAPIDARY *sb* I a or b

1647 TRAPP *Comm Mark* vii 33 The wise lapidist brings not his softer stones to the stithy. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 81 The factitious Stones of Chymists in imitation being easily detected by an ordinary Lapidist.

Lapi·dity. [ad. med.L. *lapiditās*, f. L. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone: see **-ITY**.] The quality of being stone.

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 84 Others say, crystal acquires its lapidity from earthiness and not from coldness. 1847 [see AUREITY].

Lapidose (læ·pidōs), *a.* [ad. L. *lapidōsus*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone.]

1 Abounding in stones. Also, of stony nature.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* XII 225 Ther cleya londis are and lapidose, With donge is good to helpe hem 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I i. ii. 83 Carns are more numerous in North, than in South Britain, from its abounding more with lapidose substances

2. Growing in stony ground. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **La·pidous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *lapid-*, *lapis* + **-OUS**. Cf. F. *lapideux*.] Full of stones.

1620 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* V XXV (1639) 352 Commit the cure of a Scirrhus spleene and a lapidous liver, to the wisedome of the Physician.

† **Lapillation** (læpilē·ʃən). *Obs.* [f. L. *lapillus* dim. of *lapis* stone + **-ATION**.] (See quot 1722.)

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 229 Paracelsus calls the same Faculty [of turning any Bodies into a stony Nature] in an human Body Lapillation 1724 in BAILEY.

‖ **Lapilli** (lăpi·ləi), *pl.* [L., pl. of *lapillus*, dim. of *lapis* stone. In the specific sense orig the plural of It. LAPILLO.] Small stones or pebbles; now only *spec.* of the fragments of stone ejected from volcanoes.

1747 *Gentl. Mag* 523 Most of their lapilli are a fluor of the stalactite kind 1833 LYELL *Princ Geol* III Gloss., *Lapilli*, small volcanic cinders 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xii. 237 Ashes and lapilli, ejected from some submarine orifice. 1875 LYELL *Princ Geol* II II xxvi 18 Ashes and lapilli of the size of nuts [were projected] as far as 40 miles 1883 R. A. PROCTOR in *Contemp Rev.* Oct 567 A heavy rain of cinders and lapilli.

Hence **Lapi·liform** *a*, pebble-shaped.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl Anat* II 537/1 A small pouch containing a lapilliform body

‖ **Lapillo** (lăpi·lō). [It ; ad. L *lapillus*: see LAPILLI.] Matter ejected from volcanoes in the form of lapilli.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral* I 48 Mountains formed of heaps of scoriæ, fragments of lava and of lapillo. 1826 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 57 The lapillo is generally of a deep-black colour.

‖ **Lapis** (læ·pis). The Latin word for 'stone'.

1. Used with qualification in several med.L. names of minerals and gems: **lapis Armenus**, Armenian stone, a blue carbonate of copper; **lapis calaminaris**, calamine; **lapis caustious**, caustic potash; **lapis divinus**, a preparation consisting of copper sulphate, potassium nitrate, alum, and camphor; **lapis granatus**, garnet; **lapis hæmatites**, hæmatite; **lapis hibernicus** (see quot.); **lapis infernalis**, lunar caustic (cf. INFERNAL A 4 a); **lapis Lydius**, basanite; **lapis judaicus** = JEWS' STONE 1; **lapis ollaris**, potstone, or soap stone.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 82 Take of *Lapis Armenus . as much as you please 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed 2) II 153 Lapis Armenus is Chalk or Gypsum impregnated with the blue Calx of Copper. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Cadmia*, Brass Oar or Stone out of which Brass is tryed or molten, called by divers *Lapis Calaminaris. 1799 G. SMITH

Laboratory I. 108 Add to it a third part of powdered lapis calaminaris. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 228 Brass is made by fusing together lapis calaminaris (which is an ore of zinc) and copper. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, **Lapis Granatus*, the Granate stone. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i 76 Take the fine Powder of *Lapis Hæmatites. 1778 WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 25 The Irish slate, *lapis Hybernicus of the druggists. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 40 Take of *Lapis Infernalis one Ounce. [*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 278 B, cineris vitris .. lapidis spongie, *lapidis iudaici. ana .ʒ. j.] 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* II. v 92 Bezoar is Antidotall, Lapis Judaicus diureticall. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1722 Besides the *lapis lydius, we found a species of cream-coloured whetstone 1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), **Lapis Nephriticus*, a Stone of great Efficacy against the Stone in the Kidneys. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. XCV. 437 A cup of lapis nephriticus. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 155 Pot-stone, *Lapis Ollaris. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* xiv. (1869) 482 A. lamp or shallow vessel of lapis ollaris.

2. Short for: **a.** med.L. *lapis philosophicus*, philosophers' stone; **b.** LAPIS LAZULI.

1666–7 LOCKE *Let. to Boyle* 24 Feb in B.'s Wks. 1772 VI. 537 He and I are now upon a new sort of chemistry, i. e. extracting money out of the scholars pockets; and if we can do that, you need not fear but in time we shall have the lapis. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral* II. 89 At Ekaterinburg in Siberia I inquired concerning the nature of the mountains whence the Lapis is brought. 1861 *All Year Round* V. 14 Basalt, lapis, syenite.

†**Lapise**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **lapyse**, **-yst**, 6–7 **lappise**, 8 **lapist**. [Cf. F. *glapiss-*, *glapir* (also *clapir*, said of a rabbit) to yelp.] (See quots.)

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 86 Never fearyng to make him lappise or call on *Ibid.* 240 When they [Hounds] open in the string (or a Greyhounde in his course) we say *They lapyse*. 1686 BLOME *Gentl Recr* II. 82 If the Hound stick well upon the Scent, then let him hold him short for fear lest he Lapist (that is open).

‖**Lapis lazuli, lapis-lazuli** (læ pis læ ziːlə). *Min.* Also 6–7 **lapis lazari**, 7 **lasarilli**. Also shortened LAZULI. [L. *lapis* + med.L. *lasuli* gen. of *lasulum*: see AZURE.] A complex silicate containing sulphur, of bright blue colour, used as a pigment (see ULTRAMARINE). Also, the colour of this mineral.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVI cii. (1495) 588 Zineth is a stone other a veyne of erthe wherof lapis Lazuli is made. 1460–70 *Bk Quintessence* II 18 Poudre of lapis lasuly. *c* 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur* II 341 A peyre of Beydes of Lapis Lazary. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 168 It will become full of golden veins very like true lapis lazuli. 1692 SETTLE *Tri. Lond* 9 On the Right and Left of these Columns, stand four Pilasters of Lapis Lazari 1740 THOMPSON & HOGG in *Hanway's Trav.* (1762) I. IV lii. 243 Formerly they received lapis-lazuli, and other precious stones, from Biddukshan. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 414 Ultramarine is a preparation of calcined lapis-lazuli. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxxi, The terrace .. looked upon a sea of lapis lazuli.

attrib. 1881 E. COXON *Basil Pl* II 78 The splendour of the wrinkled lapis lazuli sea. 1896 G. M. STISTED *Life R. F. Burton* XI 169 The water was of a deep lapis lazuli blue.

Lapist, variant of LAPISE *v. Obs.*

Laplacian (laplaːsiăn), *a.* [f. *Laplace*, the name of a celebrated French astronomer and mathematician + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Laplace; originating with Laplace.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I 117 When we have to specify a distribution [of electricity] which is at once irrotational and solenoidal, we shall call it a Laplacian distribution; Laplace having pointed out some of the most important properties of such a distribution.

Lapland (læ plănd). [a. Sw. *Lappland*: see LAPP and LAND.] The region which forms the most northerly portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, now divided politically between Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

Formerly, the fabled home of witches and magicians, who had power to send winds and tempests. Freq. *attrib.*, as *Lapland witch, giant*, etc.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* I. i, Like .. Lapland Gyants, trotting by our sides. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* I. II. I. ii. 63 And nothing so familiar as for Witches and Sorcerers, in Lapland, Lituania, and all ouer Scandia, to sell winds to Marriners, and cause tempests. 1636 SHIRLEY *Duke's Mistr* II. I. (1638) C 4 b, I dare Encounter with an armie out of Lapland. 1640 HABINGTON *Q. of Arragon* I. i, Your Lordship then Shall walke as safe, as if a Lapland witch .. preserv'd you shot-free 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. (1671) 26 Not a Ship shall pass out from any Port, but shall ask thee for a wind; thou shalt have all the trade of Lapland within a month. 1679 OLDHAM *Sat Jesuits* III. (1685) 55 How travelling Saints, well mounted on a Switch, Ride Journeys thro' the Air, like Lapland Witch. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for love* III. 42 Marry thee! Oons I'll Marry a Lapland Witch as soon, and live upon selling of contrary Winds, and Wrack'd Vessels. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. ii, Lapland clay, Mixt with the venom of black taids and snakes. 1802 WORDSW. '*Dear Child of Nature*', An old age, serene and bright And lovely as a Lapland night.

†**b.** A native of this region; a Lapland witch.

1634 T. HEYWOOD *Lanc. Witches* V. K, Then to work, to work my pretty Laplands. Pinch, here, scratch. 1635 — *Hierarch.* VIII 506 The Finnes and Laplands are acquainted well With such like Sp'rits, and Windes to Merchants sell.

Laplander (læ plăndəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER¹.] An inhabitant of Lapland; a Lapp.

1637 SHIRLEY *Yng. Admirall* IV. G 2 Great Lady of the Laplanders. 1647 *Cave Kinged.* 10 As if they ment to imprison Æolus..in a bagge (as tis said of the Laplanders). 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 June, Can I help wind and weather? am I a Laplander? am I a witch? 1778 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 343 By Heaven, if you could, you have changed hearts with some frozen Laplander. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 52/1 Others ..were smoking..much after the manner of Laplanders.

So **Lapla·ndian, Lapla·ndic, La·plandish** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to Lapland, its people, or their language.

a 1711 KEN *Edmund* I. Wks. 1721 II. 10 To a delusive Banquet, I last Night Sent, the Laplandian Witches to invite. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 54 The Laplandic grammar of Mr. Lindahl. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLVII. 167 A steady diminution of the population of the Laplandish part of Norrland commenced in 1825.

Lap-lap (læpˌlæp), *sb.* [Echoic reduplication of LAP *sb.*⁴ 3.] A frequently reiterated sound of lapping. Also *attrib.* Hence **Lap-lap** *v. intr.*

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 60 The rushing water .. lap lapping against our bows. 28 *Cornh. Mag* (Ogilv.), There was nothing to be heard but the faint lap-lap of the water against the pier. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 164 Yarn is being rinsed on square spindles that jerk it with a curious lap-lap motion as they turn it round and round, sunk to half its length in the water.

†**La·pling.** *Obs.* [f. LAP *sb.*¹ + -LING.] One who loves to lie on a (lady's) lap.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lviii. 90 He might have swam in Gold, and liv'd a lapling to the silk and dainties. 1658 HEWYTT *Last Serm.* 7 You must not stream out your Youth in Wine and live a Lapling to the Silk and Dainties.

Laplolly, obs. form of LOBLOLLY.

Laponian, variant of LAPPONIAN.

Lapp (læp), *sb.* and *a.* [a. Sw. *Lapp*, possibly in origin a term of contempt: cf. MHG. *lappe* simpleton. In med.L. the name was *Lap(p)o* (pl. *Lap(p)ones*), whence F. *Lapon*; see LAPPONIC.]

A. *sb.* One of a Mongoloid race (called by themselves *Sabme*), characterized by dwarfish stature, inhabiting the north of Scandinavia. **B.** *adj.* Pertaining to this race, Lappish; also *absol.* the Lappish language.

1859 T. S. HENDERSON *Mem. E. Henderson* II 64 The huts where a party of Lapps were located. 1879 J. A. H. MURRAY *Addr Philol. Soc.* 46 Used in several cases as a supine in Finn and Lapp.

†**Lappa·cean,** *a. Obs rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *lappāce-us* (f. *lappa* a bur) + -AN.] = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Lappacean*, of or like a bur.

Lappaceous (læpēiˑʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a bur.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* 38 To which follows several large rough lappaceous or echinated seeds. 1866 *Treas. Bot* 660/1 *Lappaceous*, having the appearance of a *lappa* or bur; that is to say, of a round body covered with small hooks.

Lapped (læpt), *ppl. a.* [f. LAP *v*.² + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb. †**a.** Wrapped up, disguised. **b.** *fig.* Lulled. **c** Formed with, or arranged so as to form a lap or laps.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Ceremn.* Ep. A ij b, The lapped Nicodemite, holdes it enough to yeeld some secret assent to the trueth. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 589 Fig. 602, a lapped and tongued mitre. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* VIII Poet. Wks. 1875 I 161/2 The lapp'd sense in soft confusion own'd Redolent light. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* I. § 7 The plating of the bottom was made flush from this point to above the turn of the bilge, by plates worked between the lapped edges of the outer over-lapping plates of the bottom.

Lappel, variant of LAPEL.

Lapper ¹ (læˑpəɹ). [f. LAP *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who laps, or takes up (liquid) with the tongue.

1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* VII 28 Those doggish lappers, and those faint hearted dastardes. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 418 The great majority of the Hymenoptera order though furnished with mandibles and maxillæ, never use them for mastication, but really lap their food with their tongue: these therefore might be denominated *lappers*. 1827 *Blackw. Mag* XXII. 470 The pupils of the modern school discover in him but the crafty, cruel, and cowardly lapper of blood.

Lapper ² (læ pəɹ). [f. LAP *v.*² + -ER¹.]

1. One who laps or folds up (linen).

1732 SWIFT *Consid Two Bills* PT. Wks. 1898 III. 269 They may be lappers of linen, bailiffs of the manor, they may let blood [etc.] 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Lappers*, male operatives who fold into shape for the market the various fabrics that are manufactured in the textile industry. 1893 *Star* 29 Apr. 2/6 The trade of the linen lapper consists in measuring the goods and folding them for the different markets.

2. = *lapping-machine* (see LAPPING *vbl. sb.*² 3). In some mod. Dicts.

Lapper ³ (læˑpəɹ). [f. LAP *v.*⁴ + -ER¹.] One who uses a lap or lapidary's wheel.

1877 GEE *Pract. Gold-worker* 178 The lapper produces the plain and diamond-shaped surfaces by the rotary action of the lapidary's wheel 1896 *Mod. Advt.*, Lapper wanted, to fill in spare time with polishing.

Lapper: see LOPPER.

Lappet (læˑpet), *sb.* Also 7–8 **lappit.** [f. LAP *sb.*¹ + -ET.]

1. A loose or overlapping part of a garment, forming a flap or fold.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI. Kk j b, The yelowish silken weed, .. Whose lappets ratling large in knot of costly gold were tyde. 1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* I. § 3 (1682) 164 Or as Taylors use to split their Stomachers into several Lappets, to spread. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. 85 He threw out of the lappet of his robe, in the midst of the senate, some African figs. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* XXVIII. 8 It was a shoulder-piece .. or single lappet covering the back and reaching under the arm.

b. *gen.* A part of anything that hangs loose; a flap; a key-hole guard.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1215/4 Lost in Easter Term 1676, an Almanack bound with red Leather with a Lappet tyed over with a red Ribon. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. 32, I .. covered everything well with the lappets of the rag. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 174 The little lappet of tin-foil can be so doubled as to shorten the aperture. 1885 C. GIBBON *Hard Knot* I. xv. 212 He closed the door, .. bolted it, and drew the porcelain 'lappet' over the key-hole.

2. a. A fold or pendent piece of flesh, skin, membrane, etc (cf. LAP *sb.*¹ 2).

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 66 The salts of mynt and wormе-wood are good to purge the lappets and tunicles of the stomach 1703 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1955 A thin furrowed lappet exerts itself near ¼ of an inch from the side of the Shell. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 446 Slender *laciniæ* or lappets fringed with hair. 1862 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 218 The apical appendages, or lappets, of some *Beroidæ* 1865 JEFFREYS *Brit. Conchol.* III 320 Mantle thin and semitransparent, lappets large in proportion, forming two saucer-shaped lobes, one on each side of the tentacles. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. VIII. 72 The fleshy appendages about the head of the male Tragopan pheasant swell into a large lappet on the throat.

b. A lobe of the ear, liver, lungs, etc.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXV. liii. 264 An horsemans jauelin..stucke fast in the neather lappet or fillet of his liuer. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 91 The naturall order being broken the lappets of it [the liuer] did appeare out of their owne place. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 95 The Malabars both men and women, the lappets of their Eares are open. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. iv. 49 The Lights never cease with its Lappets and Bellows to cool and refresh it [the Blood]. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. XXXVII. 56 Their Ears large, and the Lappets very thick. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 52 A triangular lappet, the so-called 'columellar lobule'.

3. The flap or skirt (of a coat). Also, the lapel.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i 100 Lifting up the lappet of his coat. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 142 He had no pockets to this coat, unless you may call the flannel such which interiorly lined the lappets. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* 324 A grey kerseymere coat with short lappets. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* I. 3 Laying hold of him by the lappet of the coat.

4. An appendage or pendant to head-gear of any kind; esp. one of the streamers attached to a lady's head-dress. Also, in clerical attire, = BAND *sb.*³ 4 b.

c 1720 DUKE OF MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 367 Four pinners with .. eight lappets hanging down behind. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. liii. 297 Two strings or lappets of pearl depended on either cheek. 1787 J. KING *Bath Rules* in *Guide Water. Places* (1806) 30, 3dly, That ladies who intend dancing minuets do wear lappets 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* xiii. 324 With the addition of lappets falling over the ears. 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* x, The black cloth berretta, or simple cap with upturned lappet. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 401 A sealskin cap with ear lappets. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Jan., He wore the black gown and white lappets of the church of England 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* xii. 147 A kind of tiara, with a singular striped or plaited lappet falling down at the back. 1879 'HESBA STRETTON' *Thro. Needle's Eye* I. 151 Mrs. H. .. tossed the long lappets of her lace cap behind her shoulders.

transf. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 229 They [goats] have two lappets, locks or plaits as it were of haire, hanging downe along their bodie on either side from their neck.

5. Short for *lappet-moth.*

1857 STAINTON *Brit. Butterflies & Moths* I. 157 *Gastropacha quercifolia* (Lappet) 1862 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* (1869) 45 The Lappet (*Lasiocampa quercifolia*) *Ibid.* 46 The Small Lappet (*Lasiocampa ilicifolia*).

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in words denoting products of or appliances for *lappet-weaving* (see below), as *lappet-cloth, -frame, -lay, -loom, -muslin, -needle, -wheel.* Also **lappet-end**, the free end of a lappet of lace, etc, often highly ornamented; †**lappet-head**, a head-dress provided with lappets (see LAPPETED *ppl. a.*); **lappet-moth**, one of several species of bombycid moths; **lappet-weaving**, a method of weaving by which figures are produced on the surface of cloth by means of needles placed in a sliding frame.

1863 J. WATSON *Art Weaving* 206 The ground of *lappet cloth may be either plain texture or gauze. 1880 *Art Jrnl.* Jan 8/2 Designs .for Lace *Lappet Ends. 1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* XVI. 189 Fig. 193 .represents..the *lappet frame with four needles only fitted to a loom. 1759 GOLDSM. *Mem. Voltaire* (Globe) 500/1 He beheld his ugly friend, dressed up in a *lappet-head and petticoat, approach to salute him. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 139 She sails with lappet-head and mincing airs Duly at chink of bell to morning prayers. 1863 J. WATSON *Art Weaving* 211 The *Lappet Lay for a power-loom is similar in many respects to a common lay. *Ibid.* 215 *Lappet looms. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xxi. 222 One of our largest moths—called by collectors the *Lappet-moth. 1888 *Castell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 62 The Lappet Moth (*Gastropacha quercifolia*) .. may be known by its reddish-brown dentated wings. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*, **Lappet-muslin*, a white or coloured, sprigged or striped muslin for dresses, &c. 1863 J. WATSON *Art Weaving* 211 *Lappet needles are made from brass or iron wire. *Ibid.* 205 So *lappet weaving is just to make representations of different kinds of flowers, birds, and other things, on the surface of woven cloth. *Ibid.* 218 The *lappet wheel requires to be moved one tooth every second shot.

Lappet (læˑpet), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover with, or as with a lappet.

1864 WEBSTER (citing LANDOR). Hence in mod. Dicts.

ppeted (læ·pėtėd), *ppl. a.* [f. LAPPET *sb.* 2.] Of a person: Wearing lappets. Of dd-dress: Provided with lappets.
–1803 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 177 Her defection lamented by her lapetted, rouged and titled friends. *Europ Mag.* XLV. 330/1 The Lady had on .a double tted head. 1844 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 37 The ing lappeted cap. 1884 *Mag. Art* Jan. 104 A well-ed woman, in..a lappeted head-dress.

ppewincke, -winke, etc. obs. ff. LAPWING.

appian. *Obs.* [f. LAPP + -IAN.] A Lapp aplander.
ABBOT *Descr. World* (1634) 61 Damianite a Goes hath en a pretty Treatise describing the manners of those lans.

ppic (læ·pik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. LAPP + -IC.] aining to the Lapps. Also *absol.* the Lappic uage. (Ogilvie.)

pping (læ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. LAP *v.*[1] + G.] The action of LAP *v.*[1] in various senses.
Taking up liquid with the tongue.
400 *Morte Arth.* 3236 Alle fore lapynge of blude of le knyghtez. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 287/2 Lappynge of dys, *lambitus.* 1611 COTGR., *Lappement*, a lapping, king vp.
Of water: Breaking gently against a solid body.
LONGF. *Hiaw.* III. 100 The little Hiawatha .. heard apping of the water. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, *ing*, the undulations occasioned in the waves by the le-wheels of a steam boat. 1876 Miss BRADDON *Y. nrit's Dau.* III. 19 The gentle lapping of summer s upon the pebbly beach. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. The gentle lapping of the wavelets.

pping (læ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. LAP *v.*[2] + G.] The action of LAP *v.*[2] in various senses.
. The action of wrapping up in something; iots. *concr.* A wrapping; trappings, wraps. olding (in the arms); embracing; also caress-fondling. c. Winding *up* (of a matter). *Obs*
lo WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* III. 28 þou reftist him al þe ige of pride and ipocrisie *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 476 So so lykyng with lapping in armys. *c* 1440 *Promp.* 515/2 Wappynge, happynge or hyllynge (*S.* lappynge). LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw VI* (Arb.) 122 There is more comfortable lesson in all the scripture, then here in the lappyng vp of the matter 1627-77 FELTHAM *ves* I. xxxi. 54 The loving part in her, wanted an t; so play, and lapping of it [her dog], made her place ire. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* IV 3 As those casual lappings and flowing streamers imitated from nothing
concr. (See quot.).
SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Lapping*, a kind of machine et or wrapping material, used by calico-printers, &c, ade either plain, twilled, or fine
The action of causing one thing to lap *over* her; the condition of being so placed. Also . the part that laps over.
MARKHAM *Caval* II (1617) 173 Which indeede im-s a lapping or folding ouer of the outmost legge ouer most. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 67 Two Boards are apped on the edges over one another, this lapping over ed Rabbetting 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 146 .. is us'd for the lapping of the end of the Joyst, pon a Trimmer or Girder. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's k.*, s. v, In the polar seas, lapping applies to the or thin ice, one plate overlapping another.
The process of forming into laps; *attrib.* in *ng cylinder, machine* (cf. LAP *sb.*[3] 6).
J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 381 The doffing-continually strips the doffer cylinder of the carded , which it delivers upon the lapping cylinder in one uous web of about 18 inches wide. 1851 L. D B ON in *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. iv**/1 The web of ed cotton is passed through a lapping machine.

pping (læ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. LAP *v.*[4]] The n or process of grinding or polishing on a 'lap'.
GEE *Pract. Gold-worker* 178 Lapping . is a distinct ss of finishing jewellery 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* 50/2 'Lapping' consists in grinding small facets such ise cut on a diamond to bring up its lustre, and which it on the gold for the same reason. 1886 WALSINGHAM YNE-GALLWEY *Shooting* I. iv 69 A barrel .. undergoes distinct stages, viz.: rough-boring; fine boring; and ing or lapping.

pping (læ·piŋ), *ppl. a*[1] [f. LAP *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] That laps or takes up liquid with the tongue.
TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVIII. I (1495) 742 Kynde yth wysely in houndes and in other lappynge beestes e tonge longe and plyaunt.
fig. and *fig.* 1865 SWINBURNE *Ilicet* 80 Roses whose he flame has deadened Drink till the lapping leaves ddened. 1871 ROSSETTI *Last Confess.* 349 The..flame i come to be The lapping blaze of hell's environment e tongues all bid the molten heart despair.
Of water, waves: Breaking gently on the shore, plashing softly.
M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 355 This Aphrodite stepping on from the lapping waters was instantly recognized as latively beautiful. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* XXVII. 454 racht..was cutting her placid way through the lapping t. 1894 GLADSTONE *Horace, Odes* III. xvii, Where ng Liris pours His current on Marica's shores.

pping (læ piŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. LAP *v.*[2] + G.] In senses of the vb.
T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 195 He Soddereth the ing-sheat down to the other. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* o spread out the web as it is drawn over it by the on of the lapping roller. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *raphy* 222 The lapping wire was destroyed.

ppise, variant of LAPISE *v. Obs.*

Lappish (læ·piʃ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. LAPP + -ISH.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Lapps or their language. **B.** *sb.* The language of the Lapps.
1875 JEVONS *Money* iv. 20 Its equivalent in the kindred Lappish tongue. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* XIV. 299 The smaller or Lappish race. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl* III. 2498/1 He translated Luther's catechism into Lappish; wrote . a Lappish spelling book [etc.]. 1897 *Saga-Bk. Viking Club* Jan. 344 Peter being a Finnish Lap spoke Kvænsk as well as Lappish.

Lappit, obs. form of LAPPET.

† Lappoint. *Obs. rare.* [Corruption of LAPWING. Minsheu (*Ductor in Ling.* 1617) gives *lapouin* as the Fr. name of the bird.] = LAPWING.
1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. XVIII 268 The smoke of a lappoints fethers [renders *pennæ upupæ* in Wier] driueth spirits awaie.

Lapponian (læpō·uˑniăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8-9 **Laponian.** [ad. med.L. *Lap(p)ōn-em* (see LAPP) + -IAN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Lapps, or their language. **B.** *sb.* A Lapp.
1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 459 There was a Lapponian which brought one of these into Germany. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. lix, The chill Lapponian's dreary land. 1854 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. 377, I amused myself with making out a Laponian New Testament by the help of a Norwegian Dictionary.
So **Lappo·nic,** *a.* [cf. F. *laponique.*] = prec. A. 1800 in WEBSTER.

† La·ppy, *a. Obs. rare* –[1]. [f LAP *sb.*[1] + -Y 1.] Resembling a lap or lobe.
1611 COTGR., *Lobeau*, a little lobe, lap, or lappie peece of.

† La·pron. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **laproun.** [ad. F. *lapereau, lapreau,* dim. of *lapin* rabbit.] A young rabbit.
1547 *Prices Provis.* in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* I. i. (1753) 13 The best Lapron 2[d] 1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 484/1 Item the laproun 1j *d Ibid* 486/2 That na maner of persoun tak vpone hand to slay ony Laprons.

Laps, obs. form of LAPSE.

Lapsabi·lity, lapsibi·lity. ? *Obs.* [f. next: see -ITY.] Liability to err or fall.
1661 RUST *Let. conc Origen* 48 Though they should through the lapsability of their nature fall from this eminent pitch of primitive felicity 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* I iv. § 36 565 It implieth imperfection—that is, peccability and lapsibility. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 80 His humane nature being ever void of that lapsabilitie which is essential to humanitie.

Lapsable, lapsible (læ·psăb'l, -ib'l), *a.* [f. L. types **lapsābilis, *lapsibilis,* f. L. *lapsāre* (see LAPSE *v*) or *laps-*, ppl. stem of *lābī* to fall, slip.]
1. Liable to pass or change; liable to err or fall. Const. *into.* ? *Obs.*
1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I IV § 36 565 No particular Created Spirits [are] absolutely in their own nature impeccable, but lapsible into vitious habits *Ibid* V 793 The Former [Demons] are Lapsable, into Aereal Bodies only, and no further 1702 *Pres. State Jacobitism* 26 Arguments for Compassion may be drawn from the lapsable Estate of Mankind.
2. *Law* Liable to lapse or become forfeited.
1751 *Laws N Carolina* (1791) 147 Which said Lots, by Reason of the Proviso in the said Deed mentioned, will soon become lapsable.

Lapse (læps), *sb.* Also 7 lap(p)s. [ad. L. *lapsus* (*u*- stem), a slip or fall, f. *lābī* to glide, slip, fall. Cf. F. *laps.* In Eng. the physical senses are of late appearance, though earlier than in the vb.]
1. A 'slip' of the memory, the tongue, the pen, or † the understanding; a slight error, a mistake.
1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 100 Anone by lapse of tonge they ronne in to inconuenyentes. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II VIII. (1611) 76 Lest they fall into the Laps of the iteration or doubling of any prohibited words. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 7 Not Heresies in me, but bare Errors, and single Lapses of my understanding. 1665 STILLINGFL *Acc. Protest. Relig.* 198 Those very words which his Lordship, by a lapse of memory, attributes to Occham. 1674 DRYDEN *State Innoc, Author's Apol. Heroic Poet.* (1692) B 1 b, 'Tis unmanly to snarl at the little lapses of a Pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. 1706 [WARD] *Wooden World* (1708) 18 Sometimes their villanous Reflexions take Wind, and then ten to one but their Bullet-heads compound for the Lapses of their Tongue. 1885 W. H. THOMPSON in *Athenæum* 23 May 662/1 A further lapse of memory in the venerable astronomer's letter is the statement [etc.].
2. A falling from rectitude, imputable to weakness or lack of precaution: a moral 'slip'.
1582 EARL ESSEX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser II III. 80, I do beseache your good Lordship, notwithstanding the lapse of my youth, still to continue a loving frende unto me. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 170, I will throw thee Into the staggers, and the carelesse lapse Of youth and ignorance. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 225 The fear of God .. must fortifie us in our temptations, and restore us in our lapses. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 276 P 1 To. abruptly inform a virtuous Woman of the Lapse of one who till then was in the same Degree of Esteem with her self. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is* (1846) II. v. 362 The severe training which he had undergone made him less charitable for the lapses of others.
† b. *Theol.* The 'Fall' (of Adam). *Obs.*
1659 PEARSON *Creed* X. 729 The first affection we can conceive in him upon the lapse of man, is wrath and indignation. *a* 1712 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 217 To heav'nly Truths my Mind Is by the Lapse, born Blind. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt, Nat.* (1834) II. 375 Evil is represented to have been brought upon the human race by the lapse of Adam.
c. A lapsing or apostatizing *from* the faith, a falling *into* heresy. Also, in weaker sense, an involuntary deviation *from* one's principles or rule of action.
1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* V. XVII. 206 Suspecting our selves not to have emerged quite out of this General Apostasy of the Church, into which the Spirit of God has foretold she would be lapsed for 1260 years; let us see if we can find out what Remainders of this Lapse are still upon us. 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 315/1 Of our lapses and relapses since, I may perhaps treat. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX 66 It is from their lapses and deviations from their principle, that alone we have any thing to hope. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iii. 43 Laud read a list of persons whom he had recovered from their lapses into Papistry. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. I. ii. 9 Domingo heard of men being stabbed and hung for lapse of faith.
3. A decline to a lower state or degree; † a fall (in temperature).
1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 8 a, Accordynge to the lapse or decaye of the temperatures of the sayd humours. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VIII 170 If the lapse be in heat, meates and drinkes of colde quality agreeable to the lapse are to be vsed. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 85 So that it is plain there is a Lapse of the high powers of the Soul. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* XIV. III. 434 The hero sank again into a voluptuary; and the lapse was deep and hopeless. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 125 A lapse from liber to servus was a dissolution of marriage, for servus was incapable of matrimony 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 5 All these lapses from higher to lower forms begin in trifling ways.
4. a. *Law.* The termination of a right or privilege through neglect to exercise it within the limited time, or through failure of some contingency. In early use only with reference to ecclesiastical patronage.
1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 12 § 7 No Title to confer or present by Lapse, shall accrue upon any Depryvation, ipso facto. 1615 JAS. I in *Bucclench MSS.* (HIST MSS COMM.) I. 171 Spiritual livings do often fall void either by lapse or by the death of the incumbent 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* I. § 15 8 After the five moneths past the Ordinary shall present for Lapps. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind* IV 1661) 69 The King only could incurr no lapse, *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi* 1796 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 117 A Layman ought to Present within four Months, and a Clergyman within six, otherwise a Devolution or Lapse of Right happens 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 276 The law has therefore given this right of lapse, in order to quicken the patron. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin* VII. 53 By the lapse of some annuities on lives not so prolonged as her own, she found herself straitened. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 51 The destination of sums, given out of the produce of land devised to be sold, failing by lapse. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 210 The failure of a devise by the decease of the devisee in the testator's lifetime, is called a lapse 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. XVII. 621 The Presentation to vacant churches after lapse.
b *gen.* A falling into disuse; an intermission.
1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xiv. 41 Restoring the authority of the law, which was exposed to such perpetual lapses. 1847-9 HELPS *Friends in C* Ser. I (1851) 7 A casual function which may be fulfilled at once after any lapse of exercise
5. A falling into ruin. *rare.*
1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I VII § 6. 35 His [Adrian's] whole time was a very restauration of all the lapses and decayes of former times. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 7 The vaults of the Waldron race lay at the bottom of half the lapse [of a church].
6. A gliding, flow (of water); quasi-*concr.* a gliding flood. Also *occas.* a gentle downward motion.
1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII 263 Sunny Plaines, And liquid Lapse of murmuring Streams. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 232 From the rock, with liquid lapse distills A limpid fount. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 326 The downy flakes Descending, and, with never-ceasing lapse Softly alighting upon all below, Assimilate all objects. 1794 HURDIS *Tears Affect.* 22 The liquid lapse Of Rother gliding o'er some pebbly shoal. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 98 Near the lapse of the fountain there was a royal house. 1825 LONGF. *Burial of Minnisink* 4 With soft and silent lapse came down The glory, that the wood receives, At sunset, in its golden leaves. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *My Doves* VI, They listen. For lapse of water, swell of breeze. 1856 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 27 Down comes the stream, a lapse of living amethyst. 1879 TRENCH *Poems* 52 With lapse just audible, From font to font the waters fell.
fig. 1800 MOORE *Remarks on Anacreon* 5 The sweetest lapses of the cygnet's song *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 138 And laugh, and seize the glittering lapse of joy.
b. Of life, time, etc.: The gliding or passing away, passage; a period or interval elapsed.
1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 13 P 3 During this gentle lapse of life. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 416 The term of his mortal existence was almost commensurate with the lapse of the eleventh century. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. V. V. 484 Troops could not be collected without a lapse of time. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* XV, No, no, thou hast not felt the lapse of hours. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* V 124 A lapse of a hundred years is not much in the story of such a city as Florence. 1898 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Cathedral* 62 Old inhabitants, after a lapse of nearly three centuries and a half, still speak of 'The Abbey'.
¶ 7. Confused with *laps*, pl. of LAP *sb.*
1558, 1602 [see LAP *sb.*[1] 6].

Lapse (læps), *v.* [ad. L. *lapsāre* to slip, stumble, fall, f. *laps-*, ppl. stem of *lābī* to glide, slip, fall. In some senses, prob. a new formation on LAPSE *sb.* (The physical applications, though etymologically primary, are of late appearance in Eng.)]
I. Intransitive senses.
1. To fall away by slow degrees; to pass or sink

gradually through absence of effort or sustaining influence. Also with *away*, *back* Constr. *from*, *into*.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 39 Many lapsed and apostatized from the faith. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 124 So ill are even the best actions relisht of men lapsed into common disdain. 1692 NORRIS *Pract. Disc* 169 Man is deeply lapsed and degenerated from a state of Excellency. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* VI. (1739) 79 Their Fathers lapsed into Idolatry. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) III 151 Should the British constitution ultimately lapse into a despotism. 1804 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 121 Those that are lapsed into some wounding sin. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 205 Hybrids..gradually lapse into the one or the other of the originals 18 DICKENS *Repr. Pieces* (1866) 128 They seemed to lapse away, of mere imbecility. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig* III II (1873) 164 Take away the variety of vocations .and society lapses again into barbarism 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* XXX 407 The road itself seems lapsing back into moorland. 1873 BURTON *Hist Scot* VI. lxviii. 131 In his account of this copy of the book, Prynne lapses from his usual exactness. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I 25 Joel lapsed into thought.

†b. *simply* To fall into error, heresy, or sin. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 12 To lapse in Fulnesse Is sorer, then to lye for Neede. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 368 That highest wisdome cannot secure us from lapsing, if the Lord a little leave us to ourselves 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 574 Oft they fell Into the same illusion, not as Man Whom they triumph'd once lapst.

c. *nonce-use.* To pass out of existence; to become eliminated.

1884 tr *Lotze's Logic* 322 The case ($C-a=E+a$). The part *a* disappears in our observation from *C* or is by experimental means made to lapse.

†2. To fall into decay. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii 170 The like respect also, in reducing a constitution lapsed, is to bee had of the age. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 167 Having appointed the .. Governour of the Castle, to take order for the re-edification of what was lapsed.

3. *Law.* Of a benefice, an estate, a right, etc.: To fall in, pass away, revert (*to* some one) owing to non-fulfilment of conditions or failure of persons entitled to possession. Of a devise or grant: To become void. (Quot. 1726 may be pass. of 7.)

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 333 Such Benefices as are lapsed unto the Bishop 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 183 If they do not both agree within six months, the right of presentation shall lapse. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond* (ed 3) III. 44 There must be an heir to the Beauchamp estates, or they will lapse into possession of the crown. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed 3) II. 327 If the gift were to testator's children .by name, the share of one of the objects subsequently dying in his lifetime would, if the gift were joint, survive to the others, but, if it were several, lapse 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng* (1874) I 177 The estate which was lapsed or fallen in by the death of the last tenant 1852 HOOK *Ch Dict.* (1871) 430 When a patron neglects to present a clergyman to a benefice in his gift within six months after its vacancy, the benefice lapses to the bishop; and if he does not collate within six months, it lapses to the archbishop; and if he neglects to collate within six months, it lapses to the Crown. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV § 2 168 The bulk of the earldoms had already lapsed to the Crown. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop* VIII. 351 If a devisee dies in the life-time of the testator, though the devise may have been expressed to be made to him and his heirs, the devise lapses, or fails to take effect 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ.* IV. 90/2 For the whole of fourteen years it lay unused, the consequence was that the patent altogether lapsed 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 12 Apr. 202/1 The income .lapses and goes to the testator's widow and grandson, as next of kin

transf. 1882 J H BLUNT *Ref Ch. Eng* II. 2 The government lapsed into the hands of a few working members of the Privy Council.

4. To glide, pass with an effortless motion; also, to descend gradually, to sink, subside

1798 LANDOR *Gebir* Wks. 1846 II. 491 And now one arm Fell, and her other lapsing o'er the neck Of Gebir, swung against his back incurved 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It. Jrnls* II 127 Where angels might alight, lapsing downward from heaven. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ* 317 They rise and lapse [*sc.* in intonation] several times in each sentence 1869 *The County* ix, I manage a cool 'How do you do, Mr. Vaudrey?' and lapse into a low chair

b. Of a stream: To glide, flow; app. used by many writers with a reminiscence or echo of LAP *v.*[1] (sense 4). Also with *along*. Occas. of a person, a vessel. To float, glide gently over the water.

1832 L. HUNT *Sonnets* Poems 211 Hear the fruitful stream lapsing along 'I wixt villages. — *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 255, I lapsed about the Isis in a boat. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom* I xii 220, I saw the river lapsing calmly onward. 1859 DICKENS *Haunted Ho.* IV 19 Of rippling waves, that lapsed in silver hush Upon the beach. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* VI. 142 And, with this, come thronging visions of the 'silver Thames'..and barges lapsing on its tranquil tide 1865 *Cornh. Mag* Oct 447 The murmurous water lapses against the far-off sea-wall with a sound as of a distant hum of bees. 1880 W WATSON *Prince's Quest, River* (1892) 129 My soul is such a stream as thou Lapsing along it knows not how.

c. Of time: To glide past, pass *away*.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV iv. (1852) 77 Sixteen years will this summer be lapsed since [etc.]. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1878) II xvi. 118 She knew that the moments were fleetly lapsing away.

II. Transitive (causative) senses.

†5 To cause to slip or fall, to draw down. Const. *into* *Obs.*

1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq.* 250 That notorious serpentine shape which deceived Adam and Eve and Lapsed them into rebellion 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* App. i. 258 In lapsing and keeping down the Empire in Superstition and Idolatry.

†6. To let slip (time, a term); to let pass without being turned to account. *Obs.*

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. P 17 We know the danger of lapsing time in case of mortgage, but here our danger is greater. 1680 MORDEN *Geog Rect.* (1685) 127 Erick the Fifth. lapsed his time of demanding the Investiture of the Electorship. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Chrysostom* 528 He would many times lapse the usual times of dining, and eat nothing till the evening. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 81 An Appeal may be deserted by the Appellants lapsing the Term of Law.

†7. To allow (a right) to lapse; to suffer the lapse of (a living); to forfeit, lose. *Obs.*

1642 LAUD *Diary* Wks 1853 III. 249 Tuesday I received a letter, dated Jan. 17, from His Majesty, to give Chartham to Mr Reddinge, or lapse it to him. 1660 *Plea for Ministers in Sequestration* 4 The complainants have lapsed their Livings. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas II* (O.H S.) 45 Q. Eliz did jure suo make Dr Bond pres: y^e Coll. hauing lapsd y^r election. 1697 *Confer. Lambeth* in W. S Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col Ch.* I. 47 A Vestry cannot lapse their right of presentation as a patron may.

¶8. ? Associated with *lapse* = *laps* pl. (LAP *sb*[1] 8). ? To pounce upon as an offender, apprehend. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS *Twel. N* III. iii. 36 For which if I be lapsed in this place I shall pay deere.

Lapsed (læpst), *ppl. a.* [f. LAPSE *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. That has glided away, dropped out of use, disappeared from sight, or fallen into decay.

1667 MILTON *P. L* III 176 Once more I will renew His lapsed powers, though forfeit and enthrall'd By sin to foul exorbitant desires. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xxi, A monk .. appear'd, Now in the moonlight, and now lapsed in shade 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm* IV (1857) 66 During the lapsed century the waves had largely encroached on the low flat shores 1881 *Times* 2 Feb 9/2 The House of Commons must recover its lapsed authority. 1890 *John Bull* 5 Apr 231/1 It is probable that the lapsed custom of an annual dinner will be revived

†b. That has been let slip incautiously. *Obs.*

1741 WATTS *Improv Mind* ix (1801) 80 Let there be. no sudden seizure of a lapsed syllable to play upon it.

2. Of a person: Fallen or sunk into a lower grade, or a depraved condition; esp. fallen into sin, or from the faith (cf. COLLAPSED 3); applied *Hist* to Christians who denied the faith during persecution. *Lapsed classes*, *masses*: those who have dropped out of social standing. Also *absol.*

1638 *Penit. Conf.* III (1657) 36 Such a lapsed sinner may not be incapable of pardon 1664 H MORE *Myst. Iniq.* XIV. 48 But this plea is in common with the Heathens and lapsed Christians 1668 — *Div Dial.* I. XVI (1713) 35 That the standing Spirits hugely exceed the number of the lapsed 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid* IV. (1704) 98 Free you from the rubbish the lapsed posterity of Adam lies groaning under. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl Hist.* III. V 406 His greatest Concern was for the Case of the Lapsed. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr* III 294 The Author of all Goodness to lapsed Man. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 6) II 231 May not virtue itself pity the lapsed? 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimney sw*, Good blood and gentle conditions, derived from lost ancestry and a lapsed pedigree. 1832-3 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist* XXV. (1845) 532 These lapsed Christians, as they were called retained their belief in Christ 1854 H. MILLER *Sch & Schm.* XVI. (1857) 367 It almost necessarily takes its place among the lapsed classes 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng Ch* 198 The lapsed were restored under the prospect of renewed persecution. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Mar. 2/2 To facilitate the elevation of the lapsed masses

3 Said of a fief, devise, or legacy, the right to which has passed from the original holder, devisee, or legatee.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, s v *Lapse*, That Benefice is in lapse or lapsed, whereunto he that ought to present, hath omitted or slipped his opportunities. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 513 If the legatee dies before the testator, the legacy is a lost or lapsed legacy, and shall sink into the residuum. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* XVIII, His lands .were reassumed by the emperor as a lapsed fief 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) VI. 195 The devise was lapsed and void. 1896 T. F. TOUT *Edw I*, I 16 The bestowal of lapsed fiefs was among the most important of the prerogatives of the Crown.

Lapser (læ·psəɹ). [f. LAPSE *v.* + ER[1].] One who lapses or falls away *from* (something, † esp. from the Christian faith).

1695 J. SAGE *Cyprianic Age* Wks. 1847 II. 9 Such as . absolved the lapsers 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* in Iv 330 With regard to any . who were looked upon by him as Lapsers. 1899 *19th Cent.* Sept 451 These lapsers from sobriety.

Lapsibility, -ible: see LAPSA-.

Lapsided, variant of LOPSIDED.

Lapsing (læ·psiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAPSE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. LAPSE. a. Gliding or dropping of water. b. In immaterial sense: The action or process of sinking or dropping; also, of falling *to* (a public body) as an acquisition.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 145 The lapsing of that People to the grossest ignorance 1820 L HUNT *Indicator* No 24 (1822) I 187 In the notes of the birds and the lapsing of the water-fall. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig* I. I. iv. 64 To reduce prayer to a form.. But how to prevent. its lapsing into a form? 1884 H. SPENCER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 727 The law-makers who provided for the ultimate lapsing of French railways to the state.

Lapsing, *ppl. a.* [f. LAPSE *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. a. Of water: Gliding, dropping. b. Of time: Gliding or passing away.

a 1771 SMOLLETT (Worc.), To magic murmur of lapsing streams. 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv, At twilight hour, with tritons gay I dance upon the lapsing tides. 1807 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 893 We pass near some gently lapsing water. 1841 LADY FLORA HASTINGS *Poems* 11 Though many a lapsing year hath intervened. 1860 W. STORY *Roba di R.* xvii. (1864) 352 Rome is the city of fountains. Wherever one goes he hears the pleasant sound of lapsing water. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 382 Test the growth of enlightenment by lapsing centuries.

2. Sinking (into decay or depravity); failing, flagging.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. 146 The lapsing state of human corruption. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 90 It is the peculiar honor and prerogative of a Deity, to be the fulcrum, the centre of a lapsing creation. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 67 O lapsing heart! thy feeble strain Sends up the blood so spare.

Hence **La·psingly** *adv.*, in a lapsing manner.

1848 *Blackw Mag* LXIV. 291 The soft moan Of billows that shoreward Are lapsingly thrown.

Lapstar, Sc. f. LOBSTER

La·pstone. [f. LAP *sb.*[1] + STONE.] A stone that shoemakers lay in their laps to beat their leather upon.

1778 *Love Feast* 18 Next, black-thumb'd Jobson . throws his Lap-Stone down 1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode For. Soldiers*, Behold his pretty fingers wax the thread, And now the leather on the lap-stone hole. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Come hame to Lingels* Poems (1846) 143 Come hame to your lapstane, come hame to your last, It's a bonny affair that your family maun fast 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. v. 68 A lapstone, a hammer, a piece of sole-leather, and some waxed ends.

La·p-streak. [f. LAP *sb* 3 or *v.*[3] + STREAK.] A boat in which each streak overlaps the one below; a clinker-built boat.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 75. 587 Two boats . Long graceful lapstreaks, roomy and stiff, yet so light that [etc.]. 1873 *Forest & Stream* 25 Sept 108/2 Five six-oared shells, two six oared lapstreaks.

attrib. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 488/2 Their boat is of lap streak construction.

Hence **La·pstreaked** *a.*, (of a boat) built in this fashion. **La·p-streaker** (*U. S.*), one who uses such a boat.

1883 *Pall Mall G* 30 Aug. 11/1 The owner's gig..will be of cedar, lapstreaked

‖ **Lapsus** (læ psŭs). [L.; see LAPSE *sb.*] A lapse, slip, or error. Chiefly in the L. phrases **lapsus linguæ**, a slip of the tongue, and **lapsus calami**, a slip of the pen.

1667 DRYDEN *Mart Mar-all* III. (1668) 28 What have I done besides a little lapsus linguæ? 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No 121 P 3 He was unfortunately betrayed into a lapsus linguæ 1822 J FLINT *Lett. Amer* 109 The people committed the lapsus, when they [etc.]. 1893 *Nation* (N Y) 2 Mar. 165/2 The following .. is a lapsus calami whose occurrence it is quite impossible to understand.

Laputan (lăpiū tăn), *a.* and *sb.* In Swift **Laputian** [f. *Laputa*, the flying island in *Gulliver's Travels*, whose inhabitants were addicted to visionary projects: see -AN, -IAN] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Laputa; hence, chimerical, visionary, absurd. **B.** *sb* An inhabitant of Laputa.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III ii. (*heading*), The Humours and Dispositions of the Laputians described. 1866 HERSCHEL *Fam Lect.* ii 62 After all, Swift's idea of extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers, which he attributes to his Laputan philosophers, may not be so very absurd 1870 O W HOLMES *Mechanism in Th. & Mor.* in *Old Vol of Life* (1891) 293 *note*, It is curious to compare the Laputan idea of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers with George Stephenson's famous saying about coal.

So **Laputically** *adv.* (*nonce-wd.*), after the fashion of the Laputans.

a 1849 POE *R. H. Horne* Wks. 1864 III. 426 Occupied, Laputically, in their great work of a progress that never progresses.

Lapwing (læ·pwiŋ). Forms: 1 **hlēapewince**, 4 **lhapwynche**, 4-7 **lapwinge**, **-wynge**, **lap-**, **lappewin(o)ke**, **-wynke**, (4 **leepwynke**, 5 **lapwinch**, **-wynche**, 7 **-winc(k)le**), 4- **lapwing**. Also 6 LAPPOINT. [OE *hlēapewince*, str. fem., f. *hledpan* to leap + **winc-* to totter, waver (so OHG. *winkan*, MHG. *winken*, also to wink; cf. OE. *wincian* to wink. The bird was named from the manner of its flight. The current form is in part due to popular etymology, which connected the word with LAP *v.*[2] and WING *sb.* (see quot. 1617).] A well-known bird of the plover family, *Vanellus vulgaris* or *cristatus*, common in the temperate parts of the Old World. Called also PEWIT, from its peculiar cry. Its eggs are the 'plovers' eggs' of the London markets. Allusions are frequent to its crested head, to its wily method of drawing away a visitor from its nest, and to the notion that the newly hatched lapwing runs about with its head in the shell.

c 1050 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 260/2 *Cucu*, hleapewince. 1340 *Ayenb.* 61 Hy byeþ ase þe lhapwynche þet ine velþe of man makeþ his nest. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 329 A lappewinke has lost his feith And is the brid falsest of alle. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Temple of Glass* 495+21 Had In dispit, ryght as among foulys Ben layis, Pyis, Lapwyngis & these Oulys. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrowe* 430 [They] With puwyt the lapwyng, The versycles shall syng. *c* 1530 DU WES *Introd. Fr.*

in *Palsgr.* 921 The lapwyng, *le uanian*. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* 137 b, The Lapwinke..seemeth to haue some royall thinge, and weareth a crowne. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catching* II. 4 Who . cry with the Lapwing farthest from their nest. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 192 This Lapwing runs away with the shell on his head. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 9 As fearefull as a Haire, and will lye like a Lapwing. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, a *Lappe-wing*, q. leapwing, because he lappes or clappes the wings so often. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 204 Like Lapwings with the shels of authority about their necks. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac Hib.* II. iii. (1810) 239 And left the Wood with the Lapwings policie; that they being busied in pursuite of them, the other might remaine secure within that Fastnesse. 1786 BURNS *Afton Water* ii, Thou green-crested lapwing, thy screaming forbear. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 18 In the Spring the wanton lapwing gets himself another crest. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiii (ed. 4) 260 You could now hear. the pleasant peewit of the Lapwing.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as in *lapwing stratagem*, *lapwing-like* adv.; **lapwing-gull** (see quot. 1844).

1638 BRATHWAIT *Spir. Spicerie* 406 Lapwing-like, with shell on head, I begun to write, before my yeares could well make mee an Author. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* IV. i, Your guilt dares not approach what it would hide; But draws me off, and (lapwing like) flies wide. 1676 in *Hist. Northfield* (Mass) (1875) 86 Be careful not to be deceived by their lapwing stratagems, by drawing you off from the rest to follow some men. 1844 W. H MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* (1855) 326 The Laughing Gull or Black Head has been called 'peewit' or 'lapwing gull'.

Lapyst, variant of LAPISE *v.* *Obs.*

Laquais, -ay, obs. forms of LACKEY.

Laque, obs. form of LAC *sb.*[1] and [3].

‖ **Laquear** (læ kwiaɹ). [L. f. *laque-us* noose, band: see LACE *sb.*]

a. *Arch.* (See quots)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Laquear* (in *Archit.*), a Roof, the inward Roof of a House; the Roof of a Chamber embowed, channelled, and done with Fret-work 1859 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) Gloss, s v. *Lacunar*, The ceiling of any part in architecture receives the name of lacunar only when it consists of compartments sunk or hollowed, without spaces or bands, between the panels; if it is with bands, it is called *laquear*.

b. *Anat.* (See quot. 1888)

1888 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Laquear*, the roof of a part. 1889 J M DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxii (ed 4) 172 Where the disease attacks only parts of the passage, as the laquear.

Laquearian (lækwiēᵊ·riăn), *a.* [f. L. *laqueāri-us* (see next) + -AN.] Of a gladiator Armed with a noose to entangle his antagonist.

1818 BYRON *Ch Har* IV. cxlii. *note*, Whether the wonderful statue which suggested this image be a laquearian gladiator

† **La·queary**, *sb* *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [app. ad. L. *laqueăria* (pl. of LAQUEAR), treated as sing.] = LAQUEAR.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laqueary*, the roof of a chamber. 1658-96 in PHILLIPS

† **La·queary**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *laqueārius*, f. *laqueus* noose.] = LAQUEARIAN.

1682 SIR T BROWNE *Chr Mor* I. § 24 Our inward Antagonists like Retiary and Laqueary Combatants, with Nets, Frauds and Entanglements fall upon us.

† **La·queat**, *pa. pple.* *Sc. Obs.* [ad. L. *laqueāt-us*, pa. pple. of *laqueāre* to ensnare, f. *laqueus* noose: see LACE *sb*] Ensnared.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 375 With lust of luif ȝit he was laqueat.

† **Laquea·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *laqueāre*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* vii 50 So much I have thought good to deliver unto you concerning laqueation or dry stitching.

Laquer, obs. form of LACQUER.

Laquesaa: see LAC [2].

‖ **Lar** (lāɹ). Pl. ‖ **lares** (lēᵊ·rīz), **lars** (lāɹz). Also 7 **larre.** [L. *lār*, pl. *larēs*, earlier *lasēs*.]

1. *Roman Myth.* **a.** *pl.* The tutelary deities of a house; household gods; hence, the home. Often coupled with *Penates*. **b.** *sing.* A household or ancestral deity; also *transf.* and *fig*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 473 The ancients had a private and houshold god, whom they called lar, which we may translate into our language, the god of the harth. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. ix 287 O yee Lares and domestical gods. 1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativity* 191 In consecrated Earth, And on the holy Hearth, The Lars, and Lemures moan with midnight plaint 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 278 Build houses; joyne to ours anothers lares; Sleepe safe, confiding in our neighbours cares. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *Pan. to Sir L. Pemberton* 4 To thee, thy lady, younglings and as farre As to thy genius and thy larre. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV 366 So shall each youth..keep his Lares, tho' his house be sold. 1775 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) VI. 270, I am returned to my own Lares and Penates—to my dogs and cats. 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 239 So shall no disease or jar Hurt thy house, or chill thy Lar. 1889 LOWELL *Oracle of Goldfishes* Last Poems (1895) 14 You were my wonders, you my Lars, In darkling days my sun and stars. 1889 *Athenæum* 20 July 88/3 Thomas Pitt through his sons and daughters, the great *lar* of not fewer than five families in the English peerage.

† **c.** A sprite, hobgoblin. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Massaruolo*, a sprite..a hodgpoker, a lar in the chimney.

2. *Zool.* The white-handed gibbon of Burmah, *Hylobates lar*.

1819 REES *Cycl* s.v, The lar, or, as it is sometimes denominated the gibbon. 1859 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 34 The Lar, or White-handed Gibbon.

Larach (lā·răχ). *Sc.* Also **lerroch.** [Gael. *làrach* site of a building, habitation. = OIrish *láthrach* (mod. Ir. *laithreach*), f. OCeltic **lā* to extend.] The site of a building or habitation.

1705 *Court Bk Barony of Urie* (1892) 113 [That] ilke tennant keepe ther owen larache. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle* Poems (1845) 38 In its auld lerroch yet the deas remains. 1794 *Statist. Acc Scot* XII. 273 *note*, Amidst the various changes. of. proprietors they have continued in the same possession, and on the self-same Larach.

‖ **Lararium** (lărēᵊ·riŏm). [L. *larārium*, f. *lar-ēs* (see LAR).] The part of a Roman house where the images of Lares or household gods were kept; hence, a private shrine or chapel

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1816 J. DALLAWAY *Statuary & Sculpt.* iii. 165 The Penates.. were deposited in the Lararium or wardrobe which stood in some secret apartment, the sleeping room or library. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i, The old lararium, stripped of its ancient images of ancestor and god. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii 98 *note*, The Emperor Alexander Severus admitted an image of Christ into his lararium

† **La·rbar**, *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* In 5 **larbre, 6 larbar, la(i)rbair.** [Of obscure origin: cf. LEER *a.*, empty.] **a** *adj.* Lean; exhausted, worn out. **b.** *sb.* A lean, withered, or worn out person.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vii j b, He is meegre larbre and leene. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 121 Lene larbar, loungeour, baith lowsy in lisk and lonȝe. *Ibid.* 169 The larbar lukis of thy lang lene craig. — *Tua mariit wemen* 175 His lwme is vaxit larbar, and lyis into swonne 1603 *Philotus* xxxv, With ane lairbair for to ly, Ane auld deid stock, baith cauld and dry

Comb. 1603 *Philotus* cxii, Sa larbair-lyke lo as scho lyis.

Larboard (lā·ɹbōᵊɹd, -bɔɹd), *sb.* (*a.*) *Naut.* Forms: *α* 4 **ladde-borde,** 5 **ladeborde, latheborde, latebord.** *β.* 6 **larborde, lerbord, leereboord,** 6–7 **larbo(o)rd,** 7 **lubbord,** 7– **larboard.** [ME. *lad(d)eborde*, *latheborde*, altered in the 16th c. into *ler-*, *leere-*, *larbord*, by form-association with the contemporary *ster-*, *-steere-*, *starbord*. The second component is OE. *bord*, ON *borðe*, ship's side (BOARD *sb.* 12); the origin of the first component, which appears as *ladde-*, *lade-*, *lathe-*, *late-*, has not been determined.

Some would connect it with LADE *v*, taking it to mean 'the side on which cargo was received', or on which deck cargo was placed

In OE the corresponding term was *bæcbord*; this did not survive into ME, though its etymological equivalent still remains in all the mod continental Teut tongues, and was adopted into Rom (F. *bâbord*). The word seems to have meant 'the side at the *back* of the steersman'; the rudder or steering-paddle of early Germanic ships having been worked over the right side, whence the name *stéorbord* 'steering-side', STARBOARD.]

The side of a ship which is to the left hand of a person looking from the stern towards the bows. Opposed to *starboard*. (Freq. in phr. without the article, as † *on*, † *by*, † *a*, *to larboard*.)

The term has now been discarded in the navy and supplanted by *port*, to avoid confusion with the similar-sounding *starboard*

α 13.. *E. E. Allit P* C. 106 Þay layden in on ladde-borde & þe lofe wynnes. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 203 Devettes j a sterbord an other a latebord.

β. 15 *Sir A Barton* in *Surtees Misc* (1888) 68 Ethere bye lerbord or by lowe That Scootte would overcome yowe *Ibid.* 69 A larborde wher Sir Andrewe lay 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I (Arb) 21 Theire ships too larboord doo nod. 1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev* (Arb) 19 Two on her larboord, and two on her starboord 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I 4 Vpon his steereboord alwayes the desert land, and vpon the leereboord the maine Ocean 1667 MILTON *P L* II. 1019 When Ulysses on the Larbord shunnd Charybdis. 1698 FROGER *Voy* 171 We saw five Ships, three to the Starboard, and two to the Lar-board. 1707 *Lond Gaz* No. 4380/2 In firing along our Larboard, we saw he had a Design to board us on the Bow 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* I. § 17 (1873) 11 She will heel over to larboard.

† **b.** as *adv.* = To larboard; formerly used as a nautical command. *Obs.*

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc) 169 Larboard, that is, to the left hand 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 224 Larboard now The reeling tree, then starboard, forc't to bow. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 32 As well understood as one at Sea among Mariners; saying, Steere, or Lar-board. 1667 DRYDEN *Tempest* I. i, You Dogs, is this a time to sleep? Lubbord. Heave together, Lads.

B. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Belonging to or situated on the left or port side of a vessel.

1495 *Naval Acc Hen. VII* (1896) 192 Latheborde Bowers . Sterborde destrelles Ladeborde destrelles *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife, Saylor*, In a storme tis disputable on which side of the ship he may be saued best, whether his faith bee starre-bord faith or lar-bord. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. vii. 862 The Land on Larbord side (saith Sir R. Hawkins) is without doubt Ilands. 1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* IX. 39 His Mate with his Larboord men. releeues them till foure in the morning. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 18 Cast off your Larboard-Braces 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 59 A signal was made..to bring to with the larboard tacks. *Ibid.* II. v 177 About four points on the larboard-bow. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 282 On the larboard quarter. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* viii, Ease off the larboard hawser. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Larboard-watch*, the old term for port-watch.

b. *humorously* used for: Left.

1781 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* 18 Mar., Wks. 1837 XV. 75 A slight disorder in my larboard eye may possibly prevent my writing you a long letter.

La·rbolins, -ians, *sb. pl.* *Naut.* [Short f. LARBOARD + ? -LING. Cf. STARBOLINS.] (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Larbolins*, or *Larbolians*, a cant term implying the larboard-watch.

Larcener (lā ɹsĕnəɹ). Also 7 **lassoner.** [f. LARCENY + -ER [1]. Cf. OF. *larcineur*.] One who commits larceny; chiefly *petty larcener*, one who commits petty larceny. Also *fig.*

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc) 20 As a punishment . upon whores, petty larceners, shippers that exact. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* 1 Cor. xi 30 The whip for the petty lassoner. 1642 — *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxiv. 152 Thus petty Larceners are encouraged into Felons 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 91 Bother about perjurers, robbers, larceners. 1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind Scenes* I. iv, That great petty larcener of sentiment, Lawrence Sterne 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III 373 How it was possible. to imprison the petty larcener unless the offence was duly laid in the indictment.

La·rcenish (lā ɹsĕniʃ), *a.* [f. LARCENY + -ISH.] Disposed to larceny or small thefts.

1862 BURTON *Bk Hunter* 50 A tendency to be larcenish.

Larcenist (lā·ɹsĕnist). [f. LARCENY + -IST.] = LARCENER.

1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks* (1869) 30 The injuries which have been inflicted on society by pickpockets, larcenists and petty felons 1882 *Macm Mag* XLV. 379 These have also suffered by the predatory fingers of petty larcenists.

Larcenous (lā ɹsĕnəs), *a* [f. LARCEN-Y + -OUS. Cf. OF. *larcineux*, *larrecinos*.] Pertaining to or characterized by larceny; thievish.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV v, 'Ay' says the Justice, 'a kind of felonious larcenous Thing' 1807 SYD. SMITH *P. Plymley's Lett.* iv Wks. 1840 III 403 The acquittal of any noble and official thief would not fail to diffuse the most heartfelt satisfaction over the larcenous and burglarious world. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect* ii, I knew . that my larcenous researches might find nothing available in the safe. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud Shaks* 63 In all the larcenous little bundle of verse 1888 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* XXIII. 783 A huge larcenous appropriation . of goods which do not belong to them.

Hence **La·rcenously** *adv*, thievishly.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 5/4 Molière was accused of larcenously conveying the ideas of *Les Précieuses Ridicules* from a piece acted two years before.

Larceny (lā·ɹsĕni). *Law.* Also 6 **larcenie, larsonie,** 8 **larciny** [app f. AF. *larcin* (see LARCIN) + -Y, perh. with a recollection of L. *latrōcinium*] The felonious taking and carrying away of the personal goods of another with intent to convert them to the taker's use. Also *gen.* theft.

Distinction was formerly made between *grand* and *petty larceny*, the former being the larceny of property having a value of more, the latter of less, than 12 pence. *Simple*, *mixed*, or *compound larceny* (see quot. 1769).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim. Mon.* xiii. (1885) 142 There is no man hangyd in Scotlande in vij yere to gedur ffor robbery And yet thai ben often tymes hanged ffor larceny [*ed* 1714 lacenye, *MS. Digby* larcerye]. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1602) 272 All manner of theft, whether it were robberie it selfe, or great or petite Larcenie. 1596 BP. W BARLOW *Three Serm.* i 126 Egging men on to Larsonies, Thefts. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 137 Picking of pockets, and such other larcenies. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV 229 Larciny is distinguished by the law into two sorts; the one called simple larciny, or plain theft unaccompanied with any other atrocious circumstance, and mixt or compound larciny, which also includes in it the aggravation of a taking from one's house or person 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, You are not charged with any petty larceny, or vulgar felony. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II 17 This god .wilt thou Not hate, thou, whom his impious larceny Did chiefly injure? 1871 SMILES *Charac* vi. (1876) 184 It is said that Lord Chatham was the first to set the example of disdaining to govern by petty larceny. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III (ed. 2) 462 By English law, to take a man's own goods out of the hands of a bailee, if the taking have the effect of charging the bailee, is larceny.

† **La·rcery.** *Obs.* Also 7 **lasserie.** [Cf. LARCENY and LARCINRY.] Larceny.

? *a* 1500 [see *c* 1460 in prec] 1611 FLORIO, *Latrocinatione*, larcerie. 1613 R CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Pettilasserie*, stealing of things of no great value.

Larch (lāɹtʃ). Also 6 **larche, larshe.** *β.* 8 **larich, larinch.** [Introduced by Turner (see quot. 1548 in 3), ad. G. *larche*:—MHG. *lerche*, *larche* —OHG. **lerihha*, **larihha*, an early adoption (prior to the assibilation of *c* in Latin) of L. *laricem*, *larix* (whence late Gr. λάριξ): corresponding phonetically to OCeltic **darik-* (Irish *dair*, genitive *darach*, Welsh *dar*) oak. Other Eng. writers in the 16th. c. adopted the word in the L. form (see LARIX), sometimes corrupted into *larinx*; hence app some of the dialectal forms given above Cf. further Du. *lariks*, and the unexplained forms G. *lorche*, Du. *lorke(boom)*; also It. *larice*, Sp. *lárice*, Pg. *larico*, F. (Cotgr.) *larege*, *lareze*, med.L. *laresus*.]

1. A well-known coniferous tree; *Abies Larix* or *Larix europæa*, a native of the Alps, which is largely cultivated in this country. Its timber is tough and durable. It yields Venetian turpentine, and the bark is used in tanning. **b.** Any tree of the genus *Larix*, e.g. the American Larch, *L. americana*.

1548, etc. [see *larch-tree* in 3]. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's*

Complex. I. 72 Y° best is that, which issueth out of y° Larch, the Pyne, or the Firre tree. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* iii, The scene of barrenness was here and there interrupted by the spreading branches of the larch and cedar. 1807 35 Willis *May* 15 The larch stands green and beautiful Amid the sombre firs. 1832 *Planting* 33 (L. U. K.) *Pinus pendula*, black larch. — *microcarpa*, red larch. — *larix*, common larch. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xci, When rosy plumelets tuft the larch. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Larix*, The American Larch, *Abies* or *Larix pendula*, is the tree known to the Canadians as the Tamarack.

2. The wood of this tree.

1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal* 141 The props are usually of larch, or, in low seams, of oak.

3. *attrib*, as *larch-plank*, *-plant*, *-tree*, *-turpentine*: **larch-bark**, the bark of the larch-tree, the *laricis cortex* of the British Pharmacopœia; **larch red**, a substance obtained by boiling extract of larch-bark with dilute sulphuric acid (Cassell); **larch-scale**, a scale-like insect which infests larch trees; **larch-wood**, (*a*) the wood of the larch tree; (*b*) a wood consisting of larch trees.

1827 Stuart *Planter's G.* (1828) 489 The present Mr. White, had often drawn more than £400 a year for his *Larch-bark only. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man* 43 Tiberius caused the Naumachirian bridge to be rebuilt of *larch planks. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 30 The young *larch-plant upon Pelion's side 1832 *Planting* 72 (L. U. K.) *Cocus laricea* [sic], *larch scale. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 46 Larix or larex groweth on the highest toppes of the Alpes frenche men cal it Dularge It maye be called in englishe a *Larche tree. 1578 [see Larix]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 182 From the Larch tree there issueth a subtill and thin liquor. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Larix*, the Larinch-tree, or Larch-Tree 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I. 66 *Cedrus Magna* .. is a Species of the Larch Tree. 1728 Kersey, *Larix*, the Larich-tree, or Larch tree 1855 Longf. *Hiaw* VII. 49 Give me of your fibrous roots, O Larch-Tree! 1626 Bullokar, **Larch Turpentine*, a kind of Turpentine or rosen growing vpon the Larch tree in Italie, vsed often in oyntments and emplaisters 1780 Coxe *Russ. Disc.* 46 Another ship built of *larch-wood. 1856 Miss Mulock *J. Halifax* xxv, It was lovely to see the morning sun climbing over One-Tree Hill, catching the larch wood [etc.].

Larchen (lā·ɹtʃĕn), *a.* [f. Larch + -en *suffix* 4.] Consisting of larches, larch-.

1818 Keats *Meg Merrilies* 10 Her Brothers were the craggy hills, Her Sisters larchen trees *a* 1851 Moir *Poems, To Wounded Ptarmigan* VII, From larchen grove to grove.

†**Larcin.** *Obs.* Also 5 larson, 6 larcyne, -ine, larrecine, 7 larson, larçon [a. AF. and F. *larcin*, OF. *larrecin* (also *larcine* fem.) :—L. *latrōcinium* robbery, f. *latro* robber.]

1. = Larceny.

[1292 Britton I xxv. § 115 De Apels de Robberies et de Larcins] *c* 1400 *Plowman's T* 323 Tything of bribry and larson Will make falshed full foul fall! *c* 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 75 To Brytayns, Gascoignes, and Polones, [is attributed] larcyne [*v.r.* larrecine] 1598 Florio, *Furto*, a theevery, a larcine, a burglarie 1638 tr *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* Pref. 2 Others content them selves with petty Larcins. 1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 119 If he be condemned for a common Larcin, he ought to be hanged.

2. One who commits larceny; a larcener.

1596 in Tytler *Hist. Scot* (1864) IV. 350 Shall any castle or habytacle of mine be assailed by a night larcin. 1624 Bp. Hall *True Peace-Maker* Wks. (1627) 540 Whips for harlots, brands for petty larzons, ropes for felons *a* 1636 — *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 11 Some poor petty-larçons and pilferers.

†**Larcinry.** *Obs.* Also 7 **larcenary.** [f. Larcin + -ry.] Larceny.

a 1639 Carew *Coelum Brit* (1640) 214 The god of petty Larcinry. 1656 Earl Monm. *Advt fr. Parnass* 183 Having committed many larcenaries

Lard (lārd), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **larde**, 5 **laard**, 5 **laurde**, 4– **lard.** [a. OF. (mod.F.) *lard* bacon (= It., Sp., Pg. *lardo*):—L. *lārdum*, *lāridum*, usually believed to be cogn. w. Gr. λάρ-ινος fat, λάρ-ος pleasant to the taste.]

†1. The fat of a swine; (fat) bacon or pork; *rarely*, other fat meat used for larding. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 12 Take larde of porke, wele soþyn *Ibid* 26 Take tho ox tonge Sethe hit, broche hit in lard yche dele. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Larde of flesche, *arda*. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim. Mon* iii. (1885) 114 Thai eyten no flesshe but yf it be right seldon a litle larde. 1552 Huloet, Larde, *succidia* 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 532 The fat of Swine they commonly call Lard which groweth betwixt the skin and the flesh. 1625 [see Lard *v* 1]. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 907 She got a Peece of Lard with the Skin on, and rubbed the Warts all over with the Fat Side. 1693 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* VIII. *Baucis & P.* 107 By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd And to the table sent the smoaking lard. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Swine*, Feeding a Hog for Lard or Boar for brawn. *fig. a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 290 Patience is the lard of the leane meat of adversitie.

†b. ? A slice of fat. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 49 Take lardez of Venysoun.

2. (Often *hog's lard*) The internal fat of the abdomen of a swine, esp. when rendered and clarified, much used in cooking, and in pharmacy as the basis of unguents.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 433 Frote hit wel with larde ffaat & decoct. 1536 Withals *Dict.* (1568) 18 b/1 *Axungia propria*, is larde or hogges greace 1704 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4026/3 Lading, consisting of .. Dry Codfish, Dry Jack, Hogslard. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1708) 189 If Hogs get a Swelling on the side of their Throat .. anoint it with Hog's Lard. 1811 A. T Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 728 The addition of the metallic solution to the melted mixture of lard and oil. 1823 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 76 A kind of sweet cake fried in lard. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 232/2 When hog's-lard becomes rancid, a peculiar volatile acid forms in it. 1873 E. Smith *Foods* 139 Lard is derived from the loose fat of the pig, and is a very pure fat.

b. *transf.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v b, Veue hir larde of a gote. 1838 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 306 Fritters of flour fried in bear's lard. 1849 *Sh. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 162 In the Greenland whale the layer of this subcutaneous lard varies from eight or ten to 20 inches in depth.

c. *Earth lard* (see quot.).

1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 175 The Grubs of the Cockchafer .. appear like lumps of white fat. Hence the British name 'Earth-Lard'.

3. *attrib*, as *lard-slice*; **lard-butter, -cheese**, substitutes for butter and cheese made from lard; †**lard-house** = Larder; **lard-oil**, a valuable oil made from lard, used for burning, and for lubricating machinery' (Ogilvie, 1882); **lard-stone**, a kind of soft stone found in China; cf. *agalmatolite*.

1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr, Very little *lard-butter is now sold in Chicago. *Ibid*, Large amounts of butterine and *lard-cheese were sold here as the genuine article. 1555 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 85 All the salting vessell in the *lardhouse. 1599 Minsheu, A Lardary, or lard-house. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxiii. 193 Some Lackey, snatching at the *Lard-slices 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 374 The rock called *lard stone, used by the Chinese.

Lard (lārd), *v.* [ad. F. *lard-er*, f. *lard* (see Lard *sb.*).]

1. *Cookery.* (*trans.*) To insert small strips of bacon (†or of other fat meat) in the substance of (meat, poultry, etc) before cooking. Also *absol.* (Cf Interlard *v.* 1.)

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron. W.* (Rolls) 15756 He schar a pece out of his þe, & lardid & [illegible]d. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 21 Perboyle the hare and [illegible]de hit wele, Sethyn loke thou rost hir everydele *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 18 Take Conyngys & sethe hem, oþer larde hem & Rost hem. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew* II II (1664) 73 If you will Roast any Venison, .. if it be lean, you shall either lard it with Mutton lard, or Pork lard. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim & Min.* 73 The skinn being pulled off, the flesh larded, & stuck with cloves, may be rosted. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I ii. 136 Flea your Hare, and lard it with Bacon. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 127 Take three young ducks, lard them down each side the breast. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* June 491/1 Nearly all lean meat may be larded with advantage.

†2. To enrich with or as with fat; to fatten. (Cf. Enlard.) *Obs.*

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb 110 A goodly Oake .. Whilome had bene the King of the field, And with his nuts larded many swine 1596 Shaks *1 Hen. IV*, II. ii 116 Falstaffe sweates to death, and Lards the leane earth as he walkes along 1607 — *Timon* IV iii 12 It is the Pastour Lards the Brothers sides, The want that makes him leane 1607 Dekker *Whore Babylon* Wks. 1873 II 221 This lards me fat with laughter 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democr to Rdr (1651) 7 They lard their lean books with the fat of others works. 1624 Sanderson *Serm* I. 184 Thou hast larded thy leaner revenues with fat collops sacrilegiously cut out of the sides or flanks of the church. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III 240 [Wheat ears] Naturally larded with lumps of fat. *a* 1687 Cotton *Noon Quatrains* Poems (1689) 235 The lagging Ox is now unbound, From larding the new turn'd-up ground.

†b. *intr* for *refl.* or *pass.*

1612 [see Larding *ppl. a.*]

3. *transf.* To stick all over *with*; to cover, line, or strew *with*. *Obs* or *arch.*

1543 Sir J. Wallop in *State Papers* IX. 457 Divers of the Frenchemen's horse killed, and well larded with arrows. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, I. iv, He weares a short Italian hooded cloake, Larded with pearle. 1602 Shaks *Ham.* IV. v. 37 White his Shrow'd as the Mountaine Snow. Larded with sweet flowers 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt Brit.* IX. xv § 55 Their sides were altogether larded with arrowes. 1631 H Shirley *Mart. Souldier* II i in Bullen *O Pl* I. 190 A Soldado Cassacke of Scarlet, larded thicke with Gold Lace. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. (1851) 70 His Navall ruines that have larded our Seas. *a* 1698 Cleveland *Times* 13 A Land Larded with Springs, and fring'd with curled Woods. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar* I ii, Larding himself with sharp knives and bodkins.

†b *fig.*

1565 Jewel *Def Apol.* (1611) 407 Yee thought it good, thus to lard the same, by a proper Parenthesis. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III iii 362 His gross follies wherewith he hath larded and strewed it. 1687 Settle *Refl. Dryden* 81 But to lard his gross oversights with some more pardonable mistakes

4. To intersperse or garnish (speech or writing) with particular words, expressions, ideas, etc.; to interlard.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. to Rdr. 16, I thocht it nocht necessair til hef fardit ande lardit this tracteit vitht exquisite termis 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 53 They say, the Lirick, is larded with passionate Sonnets. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W* IV. vi. 14 The mirth whereof, so larded with my matter, That neither (singly) can be manifested Without the shew of both. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 20 An exact command, Larded with many seuerall sorts of reason. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* XXIV, Monkes began to lard the lives of their Saints with lies. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 158 How mean a skill to lard every sentence with an oath. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 32 A few modish lewd words to lard his Discourse with *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo II* (1847) I. xii. 404 Lord Egmont always larded . his speeches with speculative topics of government. 1823 Scott *Quentin D* x, Unable to refrain from larding them with interjections of surprise 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* (1862) I. iv. 39 Their conversation was larded and illustrated with the phraseology of their own favourite pursuit.

5. To smear or cover with lard or fat; to grease. *rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 436 Vp walle hit euery side In lyke maner, eek larde it. 1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* II. 306 His Buff Doublet, larded o'er with Fat Of slaughter'd Brutes. 1842 Tennyson *Will Waterproof* xxviii, Old boxes, larded with the steam Of thirty thousand dinners.

†6. *intr.* To ooze with lard or fat. *Obs. rare.*

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1650) 161 His whole body larded and distilled much like unto..melting wax.

7. *trans.* To adulterate with lard.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 3/1 The Mahommedans fear that their ghee may be larded.

Lard, obs. form of Laird, Lord.

Lardacein (lɑːdē·sĭin). *Chem.* [f. as next + -in.] A nitrogenous substance found deposited under morbid conditions in certain minute arteries and tissues of the body.

1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 10 The so called amyloid substance or lardacein. 1890 *Athenæum* 15 Mar. 344/1 The substance..may perhaps be allied to lardacein.

Lardaceous (lɑːdē·ʃəs), *a. Med.* [f. Lard *sb* + -aceous.] Of the nature of or resembling lard; containing lardacein; *spec.* applied to a form of degeneration characterized by the formation of lardacein; also said of the patient.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 526 The body when choked and obstructed by this lardaceous incumbrance. 1873 T. H. Green *Introd Pathol.* (ed 2) 59 Amyloid degeneration is often known as the lardaceous, or waxy change. 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 434 A solid, fatty, lardaceous deposit beneath the epidermis 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 409 It was not known when he began to be lardaceous.

Larda·city. *rare* Lardaceous condition.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III 276, I have often thought that temporary suppuration may produce temporary lardacity.

Lardarie, -ary, var. Lardry *Obs.*

Larded (lā·ɹded), *ppl. a.* [f. Lard *v.* + -ed 1.] Stuffed with fat bacon; smeared with lard, greased.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Laardyd, *lardatus*. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 49/25 Larded, *lardo adipatus* *a* 1700 Dryden *Iliad* I. Fables (1700) 191 Larded Thighs on loaded Altars laid 1709 Addison *Tatler* No 148 P 9 A larded Turkey 1724 Ramsay *Health* 67 The larded peacock, and the tarts *de moy*. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 642 As smart above As meal and larded locks can make him. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I 43 To hunt the pig, As soapt and larded through the crowd he flies 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* XIV, There's a very nice ham and a beautiful cold larded fowl. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 42 The application of a hot iron to his 'larded' feet.

Lardeous (lā·ɹdĭəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. mod.L. *lardeus*, f. *lardum* Lard: see -ous.] Lardaceous.

1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Larder 1 (lā·ɹdəɹ). Forms: 4, 7 **lardere**, 5, 7 **lardre**, 5 **lardar**, -yr(e, -ure, **laardere, lardder, larddre**, (6 **lawder**), 7 *Sc.* **lairder**, 4– **larder.** [a OF. *lardier*, AF. *lardier*:—med.L. *lardārium*, f. *lardum* Lard *sb.* Cf. OF. *lardoir*, *lardouer* 'garde-manger'.]

1. A room or closet in which meat (? orig. bacon) and other provisions are stored.

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 236 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 54 Þeȝ his larder were neȝ ido & his somer lese lene. *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 28 Alle Northwales he set to treuage hie. Tuenti pounde of gold be ȝere & þer to fyue hundreth kie ilk ȝere to his lardere. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4688 (Trin.) Moo þen a þousande seleres Filled he wiþ wynes..And larderes [*Gött.* lardineris] wiþ salt flesshe. 1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 60 Pro ligno et clauis per ipsum emptis ibidem pro la lardre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 288/1 Laardere, *lardarium*. 1468–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 92, 1 axe pro le lardar. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* c 12 § 13 The seriеant of the larder for the time being of the same household. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 105 Espying hir time when and how she may come to the Lawder or Vittailehouse. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 5 Good M. Porter I belong to th' Larder. 1644 D. Hume *Hist. Douglas* 28 This Cellar is called yet the Douglas Lairder [cf. Lardiner 1. 1375]. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 378 The hen gratifies her desires in hatching and breeding up chickens for the larder. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 615 Dress drains our cellar dry, And keeps our larder lean. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xx. 266 The larders of Savona were filled with the choicest game. 1858 R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* lxx. 311 The whole repast bespoke the exhausted larder peculiar to the end of the week. 1877 Mrs. Forrester *Mignon* I. 50 Utterly unmindful of the probable condition of the larder at home.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Something serving as a storehouse.

1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. 34 Forth, Taw, Cluyd, Tems, Severne, Humber, Trent, And foure great Seas, your Larders be for Lent. 1864 J S. Harford *Recoll. W. Wilberforce* 195 It [the antediluvian mammoth] had only been hanging in Nature's larder for the last five thousand years. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* viii. 220 His table became the larder and patrimony of the poor.

†2. *fig.* Chiefly in phr. *to make larder of*: to turn into meat for the larder; to bring to the slaughter-house, hence, to slaughter; *to larder*, to the slaughter-house. Also *occas.* simply = slaughter. *Obs.*

a 1330 *Otuel* 1129 Al the Kinges ost maden a foul larder. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxxii. 10 Zebee, that is, swilke þat þe deuyl makis his lardere of. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 251 Prelatis courtis þat ben dennys of þeues & larderis of helle. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. xiv. (Skeat) I. 13 Thus drawen was this innocente, as an oxe to the larder. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 124 Than (in November] is the larder of the swine. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7228 Of

poon be hoped larder to make. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 337 The knyghtes of the rounde table made soche lardure thourgh the folde as it hadde ben shepe strangeled with wolves.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **larder-beetle**, an insect which devours stored animal foods, *Dermestes lardarius* (Cent. Dict.); **larder-fly**, ? the same; † **larder-house** = sense 1; † **larder-silver**, some kind of manorial dues (cf. *larding money*).

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 872/2 In the maggot of the *larder-flies .. the mouth is formed .. differently. 1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 24 Duobus valettis pro mundacione le *larderhous, vj d. 1460–1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 90 Pro le pavyng in le larderhouse. *c* 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* B j b, The celler, the kytchyn, the larderhowse with al other howses of offices. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 45 This similitude is not rude, nor borowed of the larder house. 1486–7 *Bailiff's MS. Acc Dunster Boro'*, De inj^{s} vj^{d} de proficuis cujusdam consuetudinis vocati *Larder sylver.

Hence **La'rderless** *a.*, without a larder.

1852 FORD in *Q. Rev.* Mar. 436 The barren larderless venta .without shelter or food for man or beast.

Larder^{2}. [f. LARD *v.* + -ER^{1}.] One who lards.

1598 FLORIO, *Lardatore*, a larder, one that lardes meate.

Larderellite (lāːdĕrelɔit). *Min.* [Named by Bechi, 1854, after Count F. de *Larderel*, who owned the fumaroles where it was found.] Hydrous borate of ammonium, occurring as a white powder.

1854 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XVII. 129 Larderellite .. dissolves in hot water. 1858 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 882 Larderellite .. Occurs at the Tuscan lagoons.

Larderer (lāːdĕrəɹ). [f. LARDER + -ER^{1}, ? after CELLARER.] One who has charge of a larder.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 208/2 A larderere, *lardarius* 15 . *Regul. Househ. Earl Northumb.* (1770) 165 That the saide Clarks of the Kechinge . faile not appoint the Larderer ande Cooks. 1550 BALE *Eng Votaries* II. 64 b, The Kynge had made an other Roger whyche was hys larderer, the byshop of Herforde. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III. 930/1 The lord Aburgauennie to be chiefe larderer. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit* IX. XIII. § 2 The Mannour of S in Norfolke was holden of the King by the seruice of Chiefe Larderer at his Coronation 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb* XII III, Such things as we make use of upon holidays..these we delivered to the Larderer

Larderie, -ery, var. LARDRY *Obs.*

† **La'rdet.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. LARD *sb* + -ET.] A small piece of bacon for larding meat.

1598 FLORIO, *Lardegli, Lardelli*, the pieces of larde, or lardet that they put into rostemeate

Lardiform (lāːdifɔim), *a. Med.* [f. LARD *sb.* + -(I)FORM.] Resembling lard, lardaceous.

1860 in FOWLER *Med. Voc.* 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Lardiform tissue*, a term applied to a variety of scirrhous cancer having the appearance of lard.

Lardine (lāːdin). [f. LARD *sb* + -INE.] A commercial name for an inferior substitute for lard.

1888 *Grocer* 20 Oct., 'Lardine', which is made from the refuse of lard 1895 *Daily News* 8 May 8/6 Lardine consisted of lard and cotton seed oil.

Lardiner (lāːdinəɹ). Forms: 4–5 **lardener**(e, 4, 7, 9 **lardiner**, 5 **-yner**, **lardnir**, **lardnare**, 6 *Sc.* **ladinar**, **ladner**, **laidner**, 7 *Sc.* **lairner**. [a. AF. *lardiner*, an altered form (? after *gardiner* GARDENER; for the form cf. *vintner*) of *larder*, OF. *lardier*, f. *lard*: see LARD *sb.*]

† **1.** = LARDER 1. *north* and *Sc. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4688 (Gött) Ma þan a thousand celers Fild he wid wines And lardineris wid saltid fless. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 410 Tharfor the men of that cuntre, For sic thingis thar mellit were, Callit it 'the Douglas lardenere'. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 217 Quhill the lardnir [MS B lardun] was laid, held he na houss 14 . *Chalmerlan Ayr* c. 20 (*Sc. Stat* I.), Item quhen þai opyn fische þai luke nocht quheder þai be mesale fische or wane, þat is þe cause quhy na fischar suld mak lardnare. 1663 *Inv. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture*, Item, in the lairner, ane mat and ane pair of blankets. 1710 COLVIL *Whig Supplic.* II. (1741) 94 His Wardrobe and his Buttery; His Lardner and his Bibliotheck.

2. An official who has charge of a larder. *Obs.* exc. as the title of an honorary office (see quot. 1887).

[13 . *Liber Custumarum* (1860) 474 Tenuꝫ par le service destre Chief Lardiner al Coronement nostre dit Seignur le Roy.] *c* 1400 *Dogg Lardyner* in *Babees Bk.* 358 Hoo so makyꝫt at Crystysmas a dogge lardyner and yn March a sowe gardyner,. he schall neuer haue good larder ne fayre gardyn. 1469 *Househ. Ord* (1790) 93 To see the remaines hadde into the lardre, and the lardener to be charged with it. 1507 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 437 The fleschouris, baxteris, brousteris, ladinaris. 1601 F. TATE *Househ Ord. Edw. II* § 50 (1876) 34 Vsher of the larder, under the lardiner. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 473 Sculton was held by this tenure, that the Lord thereof on the Coronation daie of the Kings of England, should bee chiefe Lardiner. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 10. 1887 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Aug. 5/1 To the manor of Scoulton, in the county of Norfolk, is attached the office of Chief Lardiner, whose duty it is on the coronation day to attend to the provisions in the royal larder.

† **3.** *attrib.* in **ladner time**, the time when cattle were slaughtered; also (confused with LADE *v.*), in † **ladner ship**, a freight or transport ship. *Sc.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. VIII 96 With a ladner schip [L. *navi oneraria*] standeng thair be chance. *Ibid.* II. IX. 237 Certane shipis callet ladner. 1805 in Ramsay *Scotl. & Scotsman in 18th Cent.* (1888) II. ii. 69 The laidner or slaughtering time was therefore an occasion of much festivity. 1861 SMILES *Lives Engineers* II. 97 Salted beef and mutton, which was stored up at ladner time, betwixt Michaelmas and Martinmas, for the year's consumption.

Larding (lāːdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LARD *v.* + -ING^{1}.] The action of the verb LARD; the preparation of meat for cooking by inserting pieces of fat bacon. † Rarely *concr.* Fat, grease, unguent.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Laardynge, *lardacio.* 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 70 Soom feloes naked with larding smearye bebasted. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. V. XXXVIII. 174 He is also good at Larding of meat after the mode of France. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict* 376 Larding is done with slips of bacon which must be cut small and of a convenient length according to the meat or fowl that you would lard. 1884 *Girls' Own Paper* June 491/1 Larding is one of the advanced operations in cookery.

b. *fig.* (See LARD *v.*)

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., The Larding of Latine with High Dutch. 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 22 I'le with Larding of part Quibble, and part Sophistry imitate his way of arguing

c *attrib.* and *Comb.*, **larding-bacon**, bacon used in the culinary operation of larding; † **larding money** (see quot.); **larding-needle**, **-pin**, † **-prick**, † **-stick**, pointed instruments with which the meat is pierced and the bacon inserted in the process of larding meat.

1884 *Girls' Own Paper* June 491/1 *Larding bacon is sold by many dealers 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict* (1691), **Larding-money*, in the Manour of Bradford in Com. Wilts. the Tenants pay to the Marquis of Winchestor, their Landlord, a small yearly Rent by this Name. 1870 *Warne's Everyday Cookery* 23 **Larding needle*, made with split ends like a cleft stick, to receive strips of fat bacon 1598 FLORIO, *Lardaruola*, a lardrie, a larder, a *larding pinne. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2853/4, 1 Orange Strainer, 1 Larding Pin. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 201 Don Augustin intreated me also, to let him have some of my Larding-Pins. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* V. 60 Put the bacon through and through the beef with the larding-pin. 1845 [see LARDON] 1611 COTGR., *Larder*, to pricke, or pierce, as with a *larding pricke. HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne Lardoire*, a *lardi[illegible]icke 1611 COTGR., *Lardoire*, a larding sticke, or pricke. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. XXIX (1737) 120 He's the most industrious Larding-stick and Skewer-maker.

Larding, *ppl. a.* [f. LARD *v.* + -ING^{2}.] Fattening (in trans. and intr. senses).

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XIV 108 Th' unweldy larding swine his mawe then having fild *c* 1630 in Risdon *Surv Devon* § 308 (1810) 315 Our lofty tower'd trees Did to the savage swine let fall their larding mast

Lardite (lāːdɔit) *Min.* [ad. mod L. *lardītēs* (Wallerius, 1778), f. *lardum* (see LARD *sb.*); its earlier Fr. name was 'pierre de lard'.] † **a** A synonym of STEATITE. **b.** A synonym of PAGODITE.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed 2) I 153 Indurated Steatites. Lardites of Wallerius 1814 AIKIN *Min Nomen.* 46 Steatite . Lardite. 1868 DANA *Min* (ed 5) Gen. Index 817/2 Lardite, *v* pagodite.

† **La'rdlet.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. LARD *sb* + -LET.] A small piece of bacon for larding meat.

1659 TORRIANO, *Spioccare*, to lard birds with lardlets.

Lardon (lāːdən), **lardoon** (laidūːn). *Cookery.* Also 5 **lardun.** [a. F. *lardon* (= It. *lardone*), f. *lard*: see LARD *sb.*] One of the pieces of bacon or pork which are inserted in meat in the process of larding.

c 1450 [see LARDINER 1] 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II xiv, The lardons or little slices of bacon, wherewith I was stuck, kept off the blow 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char* XXV 92 A lumpe of Veale that struts about upon its lardons. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* To Rdr, When I bid them lard a Fowl, if I should bid them lard with large Lardoons, they would not know what I meant. But when I say they must lard with little Pieces of Bacon, they know what I mean. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* (ed 2) 167 The lardoons . must be drawn through with a large larding-pin 1884 *Girls' Own Paper* June 491/1 The process of inserting slips of bacon, called lardons, into lean meat by means of a larding needle.

Lardose (lāːdōus). *Obs.* exc. *Hist* Also 6 **laordose**. [? a. F. *l'ardoise* (*ardoise* slate, with prefixed article).] The name given to the screen at the back of the high altar of Durham cathedral.

1593 *Anc. Mon. Rites, etc Durham* (Surtees) 6 Betwixt the said High Altar and St Cuthbert's Feriture is all of French Peere .. with faire Images of alabaster being most finely gilted, beinge called in the antient history the Laordose (*ed.* 1672 Lardose), the said curious workmanshipp of French Peere or Lardose reachinge in hight almost to the middle vault. 1838 BRITTON *Dict Archit., Lardose*, a corruption of the French term *l'arrière dos*, employed to designate the high altar-screen of Durham Cathedral. 1850 in PARKER *Gloss Terms Archit.*

† **La'rdry.** *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 **lardery**, **-erie**, **lardarie**, **-y**, **lardrie**, **-y**. [ad. OF. *larderie*, f. *lard*: see LARD *sb.* and -ERY.] = LARDER^{1} 1.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 55 The 4 [Tower] conteinith the Botery, Pantery, Pastery, Lardery, and Kechyn 1594 BARNFIELD *Aff. Sheph.* II. XIV, Then will I lay out all my Lardarie (Of Cheese, of Cracknells, Curds and Clowted-creame). 1598 FLORIO, *Carnaio, Carnario*, a lardrie or place to hang and keepe meate in. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 630 Claike of the Kings Kitchin, and keeper of his Lardarie. 1661 COWLEY *Adv. Exper Philos* in *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 45 That it contain the Kitchin, Butteries, Brewhouse, Bakehouse, Dairy, Lardry, Stables, &c

attrib. 1649 in E. B Chancellor *Hist. Richmond* (1885) 91 One little Gallery above-stayrs, used for the Pantry and Larderie men.

Lardy (lāːdi) *a.* [f. LARD *sb* + -Y.] Full of or containing lard; fat.

1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* Suppl., *Lardy cake*, lard cake. Also *Fatty-cake.* 1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* I. V. 98 The pallid, lardy, stolid face of the publican. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/6 A quality of lean and nutritious flesh much superior to the lardy bacons which come from foreign countries.

Lardy-dardy (lāːdidāːdi), *a. slang.* [Cf. LA-DI-DA.] Characteristic of an affected swell; languidly foppish.

1861 MISS BRADDON *Trail Serpent* IV vi. 227 You're not much good, my friend, says I, with your lardy-dardy ways, and your cold-blooded words, whoever you are. 1874 *Punch* 14 Mar. 109/1 This only when the lardy-dardy swells are present. 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Oct. 448 The modern 'lardy-dardy' school [of acting]

Hence **Lardy-dardy** *v. intr.*, to act the swell, to 'do the la-di-da'.

1887 SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 58 Other men were lardy-dardying about enjoying themselves

† **Lare**^{1}. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *larus*] ? A seagull.

1388 WYCLIF *Lev* xi. 16 A strucioun, and nyꝫt crowe, a lare, and an hauke bi his kinde.

† **Lare**^{2}. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: ? connected with LATHE *sb* 3] A turner's lathe.

1611 COTGR., *Tournoir*, a Turne, turning wheele, or Turners wheele, called a Lathe or Lare. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat Exper* 75 To take the Lump of Ice out whole, we made a small crease round it, where by putting it again in the Lare, it might be cut in two in the midst. *Ibid* 77.

Lare: see LAIR, LAYER, LORE.

Laree: see LARIN.

Larel, obs. form of LAUREL.

† **Larew.** *Obs.* Also 1 **láréow**, (**lárow**, **láruu**), 2 **lareaw** [OE. *láréow*, for * *lár-þéow* (whence ME. LORTHEW).] A teacher.

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* III. XVIII. [XXIV] (1890) 240 He hæfde ærest Trumhære biscop him to lareowe *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* John III 2 La laruu ue uuton þætte from Gode ðu gecuome laruu. *c* 1050 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 390/35 *Dogmatista*, lareow *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Ur hlaford sanctus paulus is þeoden lareaw *c* 1200 ORMIN 7233 Biskopess & larewess.

Large (lāːdʒ), *a*, *adv.*, and *sb* Forms: 4–7 **larg**, 6 **largue**, *Sc.* **lairg**, **lairge**, **lerge**, 6–7 **lardg(e**, 2– **large**. [a. F *large*, now chiefly in the sense 'broad, wide':—L. *larga*, fem. of *largus* abundant, copious, bountiful, profuse. The masc. *largus* gave OF. *larc*, *larg* (whence ME. *larg*, *largue*), but these forms were ultimately supplanted by the fem. form *large*, though in nautical senses mod.F. has *largue* masc and fem., adopted from southern dialects. Cf. Pr. *larg*, *largue*, broad, Sp, Pg. *largo* long, It. *largo* wide.]

A *adj.*

† **I. 1.** Liberal in giving; generous; bountiful, munificent; open-handed Also, liberal in expenditure, prodigal, lavish. (Cf. FOOL-LARGE.) Const. *of*, *in*. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 143 Þe large Men and þe milde Men.. sculen beon icleoped on þe fader riht halue. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 430 Se uorð ase ꝫe muwen of drunch and of mete and of cloð, beoð large touward ham [servants]. þauh ꝫe þe neruwure beon and te herdure to ou suluen. 13 *Guy Warw* (A) 1265 He was large, curteys, and fre. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 148 The landis of Scotland delt he then Of othir mennis landis large wes he *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 391 To be liberal, that is to seyn, large by mesure *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 1393 She [Fortune] lovethe yonge folk and large of despence. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 150 Yef euer ye haue be large of yeftes here before, loke now that ye be larger hensforth. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. vii, Syre knyghte thou art ful large of my hors and my harneys, I lete the wete it coste the noughte *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1765 Beith larg and iffis frely of thi thing. 1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Large in expence, *prodigue* 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 99 That other kinde of largegiuing whiche proceedes of liberalitie. 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen. VI*, I i. 11 The poore King Reignier, whose large style Agrees not with the leannesse of his purse 1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* V iii Dram. Wks. (1874) 93 Indeed I won't! You have been large to me already. [Jolly *would press money upon him*] 1688 DRYDEN *Britannia Rediv.* 86 Large of his treasures.

absol. 13 *K Alis.* 2054 Theo large geveth; the nythyng lourith 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V XII (1889) 170 And therefore more despendeth the nygard than the large.

II. Ample, wide, great.

† **2.** Ample in quantity; copious, abundant. *Obs.*; merged in sense 8.

The early instances referring to gifts or alms may belong to sense 1

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Noble men & wummen makieð large relef. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott Hom* 187 Hwet deþ þenne þi blod isched on þe rode, hwet deþ þenne þe large broc of þi softe side. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3964 Iacob þan sent him of his aght Giftes large. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 602 Large lyons lockis þat lange ere and scharpe. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 2067 That to dyscerne I purpose nat to deele So large by my wyll hit longeth nat to me 1552 HULOET, Large, aboundaunt or plentyfull, *affluens*. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 161 This offereth unto us, large matter of bewailing our misery. 1582 N. T. (Rhem) *Mark.* xii. 40 These shall receive larger judgement [Vulg. *prolixius judicium*; 1611 greater damnation]. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 31 The kings of France and England gaue large money towards the maintenance of the armie 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. an. 9. 67 She gave them large thanks. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V 558 And we have yet large day, for scarce the Sun Hath finisht half his journey.

† **3.** Ample in spatial extent; allowing plenty of

room; spacious, roomy, capacious. *Obs.*; merged in sense 8.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 Makieð on ower muþe mlt te þume a creoix, & et 'Deus in adjutorium', a large creoix mit þe þreo vingres vrom abuue þe vorheaued dun to þe breoste. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) I. 144 Large er þo landes, þat his eldres wonnen. 1382 Wyclif *Heb.* ix 11 Forsoth Crist beynge a bischop of goodis to comynge [entride] bi a larger and perfiter tabernacle [L. *amplius et perfectius*]. 1390 Gower *Conf* III. 27 He seeth her front is large and pleine Withoute frounce of any greine. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10389 Oloste for to lenge in his large sete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W 1531) 2 b, The byrde in a cage, be the cage . neuer so large and hye, can not be contented or quyete. 1530 Palsgr. 237/2 Large grounde, *courtil Ibid.* 317/1 Large wyde and brode, *spacieux, ample.* 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v xvii. 373 They retired themselves into a large place, where there were many lights 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 531 Two Golden Horns on his large Front he wears.

† b. Const. *of.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22322 (Fairf.) A mikil man of stature heye & large of face *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 43 So is the Contree large of Lengthe 1535 Coverdale *Neh.* vii. 4 As for ye cite, it was large of rowme, and greate.

c. *fig.* Of the 'heart'. Capacious. Cf. 6.

In the earliest instances the expression is a literal translation from the Heb., where 'heart' means intellect.

1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* iv. 29 God gaue Salomon maruelous greate wyrsdome and vnderstondinge, and a large hert. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I 444 That uxorius King, whose heart though large, Beguil'd by fair Idolatresses, fell To Idols foul 1686 Waller *H R H. Mother to Pr Orange* Poems 244 Tho streighter Bounds your Fortune did confine, In your large Heart was found a wealthy Mine. 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig. & Life* 228 The brain by knowledge grows, the heart Is larger made by loving.

† 4. Extensive in transverse dimension; = Broad *a.* 1, 1 b. [The usual sense in mod. Fr.] Often in phrase *long and large*, for which *wide and large* sometimes occurs. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 45 Bothe as longe and as large bi loft and by grounde. *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb.) v. 16 It es nere hand a c. cubites large. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii. 49 Ane croce that was baith large and long, To beir thai gaif that blessit Lord 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* i. viii. 15 The great Clote hath leaves very large and long 1599 Abp Abbot *Descr. World* (1634) 281 The Spaniards entered Florida. and there conquered a thousand miles wide and large 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxviii. 152 Three hundred ladders made, very strong, and so large, that three men might easily mount up on them a front 1667 Milton *P. L.* I 195 His other Parts extended long and large Lay floating many a rood. *Ibid* iv. 223 Southward through Eden went a River large 1709 Blair in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII 141 Two Tusks 2½ Spans large, and 8 foot long 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I 78 The Ways ought to be so large, that Carriages and Horses be no hindrance to each other when they meet.

† 5. With definite measures of space and time, indicating the full or rather more than the full quantity: = Good A. 20 *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x 162 Leue him on thi left halue a large myle or more 1529 *Malory's Arthur* x lxiv, They fought. two large houres and neuer brethed them. 1678 *Loud. Gaz* No. 1315/1 At Bucken, a large League from Friburg 1707 *Ibid* 4336/7 As to the Breadth of the Chanel, it is a large half Mile 1737 tr *Le Comte's Mem & Rem. China* iii. 79 The steps being almost all 10 large inches high.

† b. Of the time of day: Fully come, full. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 352 They slepen til that it was pryme large. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* iv 223 Thir men went furth as it was large mydnycht

6. Of immaterial things Wide in range or capacity; comprehensive, extensive, capacious

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 93 Mater fynd 3e large and brade? 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc.* 3915 Bot alle þis dett may þar be qwytt Thurgh large pardon, wha-swa has itt. *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 8 A feipful curat owiþ to notify to his sugets, were is pardoun, sikurar, largar, & for les price, to be bout to his sogets. 1500 *Galway Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm* App v 391 In as ampull and lardg manner as we grauntid to anny other ffreman. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 15 b, Exhortyng them with large promisses and flatteryng wordes. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 239 b, I wyll sende Ambassadours to the assemblye with large commission. 1595 Shaks *John* I i. 88 Doe you not read some tokens of my sonne In the large composition of this man? 1606 — *Tr & Cr.* I. iii. 223 Fair leaue and large security 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 305 From imposition of strict Laws, to free Acceptance of large Grace. 1704 Swift *Mechan Operat Spir.* Misc (1711) 296 A large Memory, plentifully fraught with Theological Polysyllables. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 179 It was resolved, that whatever should be granted should go in so large a manner, that Papists should be comprehended within it 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 280 Vernal suns and showers Diffuse their warmest, largest influence. 1738 Wesley *Ps* cxvi. v, How good Thou art, How large thy Grace! 1778 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc* viii. (1876) 450 Notions large, liberal and complete. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Smith*, His memory was large and tenacious. 1784 Cowper *Task* iii. 423 No portion left That may disgrace his art, or disappoint Large expectation. 1793 Burke *Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 176, I speak of policy too in a large light, in which large light, policy too is a sacred thing. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 111 Yearning for the large excitement that the coming years would yield. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* I. 106 A good reason for giving large powers to a trustworthy magistrate. *a* 1859 *Ibid* xxiii. (1861) V. 91 The English Government .. had been willing to make large allowance for Berwick's peculiar position. 1885 Sir N. Lindley in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 319/2, I think the language is large enough to include them. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 172/1 The court had a large discretion as to the joinder of parties.

b. Of persons, with reference to some specified attribute or action. Const. *in, of.* Cf. sense 1.

c 1378 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodora* 220 þu art larg of cheryte. 1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep* (1577) 63 It is not a iust thing to be large in sinning, and short in prayiug. 1628 T Taylor *Comm Titus* iii 1 When Paul would be large in commending the Church of the Romanes, he affirmeth they were full of goodnesse. 1678 Wilkins *Nat. Relig.* 326 To be generous and large in their well-wishing and their well-doing. 1883 F. M. Peard *Contrad.* xxvi, He was large in his offers of friendship towards a young nephew of Mr. Pritchard's

c. With reference to artistic treatment: Broad.

1782 Sir J Reynolds *Disc.* xi. (1876) 28 In his colouring he was large and general.

7. Of discourse, narrative, or literary treatment: Ample, copious, lengthy. Now *rare.*

1477 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* No 799 III. 193 The large comunycacyon that dyvers tymes hathe ben had towchyng the marryage of my cosyn Margery and my son Iohn. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xx 2 When he had gone over those parties, and geven them large exhortacions. 1577 Frampton *Joyful Newes* II (1596) 80 Of many others which shoulde bee verie large to speake of. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S Sea* 131 It were large to recount the voyages and worthy enterprises overthrowne by this pollicie. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos* II. (1701) 65/1 Plutarch, hath this large Discourse upon it. 1675 Temple *Let. to Chas II* Wks. 1731 II. 344 Since the Prince's Return, I have had two large Discourses with his Highness 1685 Wood *Life* 13 Apr, Mr Wyatt spake a large speech by hart. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 23 July (O H.S.) I. 13 Mr. Milles writ a large reply. 1756–8 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. ii. 49 These observations on Thomson.. would not have been so large if there had been already any considerable criticism on his Character 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I v 273 He fell into large and particular discourse with the deputies.

† b. Of persons: Copious in writing or speech; diffuse, lengthy, prolix. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn* II xviii. § 8 (1873) 181 *Antitheta* are theses argued *pro et contra*, wherein men may be more large and laborious. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 108 My intent is to bee largest in relation of those things which are not in the Scriptures. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) Ded., He held it more honorable to be the first among briefe writers than one among few in the large ones. 1668 Temple *Let to Ld Arlington* Wks. 1731 II 82 The Marquis is large in arguing to me, that our Interest lies in a joint War. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot* II App (1692) 240, I could be very large upon this point. 1711 Hearne *Collect* (O H S) III 136, I am afraid he will be much too large, tho' 'tis certain w^t^ he shall do will be very curious and learned. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq* xii. vi. § 3 He was very large in his encomiums upon the young man. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* vi 111 Homer is equal, large, flowing and harmonious; Æschylus is uneven, concise, abrupt and rugged. 1788 Priestley *Lect Hist* iv xxiii 179 His work is an epitome of the Roman History to his own times, upon which he is more large.

8. In mod. Eng, a general designation for considerable magnitude, used instead of *great* when it is not intended to convey the emotional implication now belonging to that word. (See Great *a* 6.) The more colloquial or less refined synonym is *big.*

a. Of material objects. Also in phrases like *large of limb* = 'having large limbs'.

Not ordinarily said of persons; the occasional use of expressions like 'a large man' is somewhat playful, the notion being 'taking up a great deal of room'. To say 'the larger (='bigger') children' is admissible, if perh. somewhat unusual, but the positive (and, indeed, the comparative in the singular) could not be similarly used

In the earlier examples there may be some notion of the sense 'ample'

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 288/1 Large, hey, longe, and semely, *procerus* 1526 Tindale *Gal* vi 11 Beholde how large a letter I have written vnto you with myne awne honde. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S T S.) II 135 Thow art moir lerge of lyth and lym Nor I am, be sic thre 1590 Shaks *Mids. N* iv 1 4 While I..kisse thy faire large eares. 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* I 46 In this toune is the Kingis castel baith lairge and stark. 1611 Bible *Mark* xiv. 15 He will shew you a large [Gr. μεγα earlier versions 'great'] vpper roome furnished. 1667 Milton *P. L* x. 529 Now Dragon grown, larger than whom the Sun Ingenderd in the Pythian Vale on slime. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv 805 A large Cluster of black Grapes — *Æneid* x 432 Great Theron, large of Limb, of Gyant height 1751 *Affect Narr Wager* 89 One of us killed a large Seal Such Hits as these were but rare, and very far from affording Supplies. 1791 W Bartram *Carolina* 1c These swamps are daily clearing and improving into large fruitful rice plantations. 1803 Rapton *Landsc. Gard.* (1805) 21 We generally pronounce that object large, the whole of which the eye cannot at once comprehend 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I 14 The large vice must be firmly fixed to the side of the work-bench. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* ii, A large lady in blue satin. 1837 Mrs Sherwood *H Milner* iii. xvi. 323 An infant, and three or four larger children. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* i, He was a very large man, standing six feet high 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* iii. § 16 (1879) 91 At rising or setting, the Moon sometimes appears to be larger than it does when high up in the sky 1870 Dickens *E Drood* vi, 'Is he a large man, Ma?' 'I should call him a large man, my dear but that his voice is so much larger'. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 26/2 Plans should not be large folded sheets, but single page plans of small districts .with a key-map. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 615/1 There were two gates, one large one for carriages and the other a small one for foot passengers.

absol. 1595 Shaks *John* II. i. 101 This little abstract doth containe that large, Which died in Geffrey.

b. Used in the specific names of objects to distinguish a kind or variety of greater size than the ordinary; also **large-paper**, a size of paper used for a special or limited edition of a book, having wider margins than that of the ordinary edition; also *attrib.*

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5225/3 The Price of the few large Paper that are printed [will be] 40*s.* per Book in Sheets. 1727 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Minion*, The large Minion, or one of the largest size, has its bore 3¼ inch diameter, and is 1000 pounds weight. 1802 Dibdin *Introd. Classics* 11 *note*, The large paper edition of this work is chiefly sought after 1837 Macgillivray *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 334 Large White Helleborine 1859 Stainton *Brit Butterflies & Moths* II. 34 *Geometra papilionaria* (Large Emerald). 1862 E. Newman *Brit. Moths* 1869) 299 The Large Nutmeg (*Mamestra anceps*). 1878 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxv. 20 Large post folio size. 1883 Wallem *Fish Supply Norway* 16 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 'Large' or North-herring. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* I. 192 Fatty changes in the kidneys. Large white, and small white kidneys. *Mod.* The second edition of the book is a large octavo.

c. Of collective unities, quantities, dimensions, or any immaterial entity of which extensive as distinct from intensive magnitude can be predicated.

1526 Tindale *Rev.* xxi. 16 The length was as large as the bredth of hitt. 1679 Penn *Addr Prot.* II. v. (1692) 135 [It] is . in a large Degree true among us. 1751 Labelye *Westm. Br* 72 At the Commissioners Desire, and before a very large Board, I had the Honour of explaining .. my Method. 1823 De Quincey *Lett. Educ.* ii. Wks. (1860) XIV. 26 Forty years are not too large a period for such a work 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 325 It is certainly now more than seven times as great as the larger of these two sums. *Ibid* vii. II. 216 That party was not large; but the virtues of those who belonged to it made it respectable. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 224 The simplicity which is so large an element in a noble nature was laughed to scorn and disappeared. 1895 R L. Douglas in *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 Louis [XIV] was in a large measure responsible for the horrors of the Revolution. *Mod.* He made large profits on some articles, but his business did not pay on the whole.

d. Of a movement, pace, etc.: Covering a good extent of ground at a step. (Cf. B 6.)

c 1400 tr *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 117 He, þat yn goynge, hauys his paas large and latly, welfare shall folwe him yn all his werkys. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xx (1840) 358 As fast as we could make our horses go, which was only a good large trot 17 in 'J. Larwood' (L R. Sadler) *Bk Cleric Anecd.* (1871) 229 [A contemporary journalist describes Orator Henley as entering like a harlequin by a door behind the pulpit, and] at one large leap jumping into it, and falling to work

† e. *rarely* of actions or processes, with reference to degree

1660–1 Marvell *Corr.* xviii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 50 As I shall haue more busynesse or more news, I shall giue you a larger trouble. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II xiii. 276 They .. found every where so large a surf, that there was not the least possibility of their landing.

f. Of a meal Heavy, abundant (cf. 2). ? *rare*

1748 *Anson's Voy* III II 313 Having made a large beef breakfast 1890 Kipling *Light that failed* vi, After a large lunch they went down to the beach

g. Of sounds heard in auscultation: Full, sonorous. Also of the pulse: Full.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) I 544 *note*, If a pulse be both hard and large, it is a strong pulse also. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V 10 To the first [class] belong the large or sonorous, the small or sibilant, and the intermediate or subsibilant rhonchi *Ibid* 142 The large, coarse, toneless rattles produced by mucus and air in the trachea and larger bronchi.

h. With an agent-noun or its equivalent: That is engaged in the occupation or business implied on a large scale.

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/4 The largest calico printer in the world 1891 J G Paton *Autobiog* 4 Large farmers and small farmers 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 177/2 A very large oyster planter.

9. Of speech or manner: Pompous, imposing, assuming airs of grandeur, 'big'.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I i. 187 Your large speeches, may your deeds approue. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 153 The prerogative was always named in large and pompous expressions. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* III. xx 192 Cæsar made a prolonged A-hm! and said in a large way, 'Has the carriage arrived?'

III Not rigorous or restricted: lax, free. [Developed from sense 3.]

† 10. Indulgent, lax; not strict or rigorous *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xvi. 108 Takyng non hede of þi wycked suspectys .. ne of þi consentyng to eu3ll, ne of þi large conscyence. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) N ij, Kings . ought . to be carefull, that they put not couetous men & such as haue a large conscience in publick offices & authority 1604 Parsons 3*rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 374 The King, vpon his first breach with the Pope, was somewhat carelesse & large towards the protestants. 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Sam.* xxiv. Comm, A large conscience sticketh at nothing 1694 Strype *Mem Cranmer* III. xxxvi. 456 When King Henry was large towards the Protestants, Cranmer was so also. 1733 Neal *Hist Purit.* II. 245 If the Puritans were too strict in keeping Holy the Sabbath, his Grace [Laud] was too large in his indulgence.

† 11. Having few or no restrictions or limitations; allowing considerable freedom. Also said of persons with respect to their thought or action.

c 1510 *Lytell geste Robyn hode* (W. de W.) vii. 108 Smyte on boldely sayd Robyn I gyue the large leue. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 10 It was concluded, that kyng Richard should continew in a large prisone. 1635 R N *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* iii. an. 87. 267 Shee besought that she might be kept in larger custody. 1671 Milton *P. R* I. 365 Leaving my dolorous Prison I enjoy Large liberty to round this Globe of Earth. 1680 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 295 Our

people in this Colony are, some strict Congregationall men, others more large Congregationall men, and some moderate Presbeterians. 1793 in Morse *Amer. Geog.* (1796) I. 274 General Baptists..who hold Large Communion.

† b. Liberated, free. Const. *of*. *Obs. rare.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. lxxxiv. 18 Of burdens all he set the Paynims large.

† c. Of 'circumstances': Easy. *Obs.*

1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 404 Many families who the last week were in large circumstances, were now reduced to beggary.

† 12. Of language: Used in a wide sense, loose, inaccurate. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 305 Cauterium is seid in ij. maners, þat is to seie large & streit [L *cauterium dicitur duobus modis, large & stricte*]. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xix. 116 In thilk maner of vnpropre and large speche, in which it may thou3 vnpropirli be seid that [etc.].

† 13. Of speech, etc.: Free, unrestrained; (in bad sense) lax, licentious, improper, gross. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 804 Som men seyn he [Diomede] was of tunge large. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 73 Þei seien þat Baptist was to harde, and Cristis lyfe was to large, but þei have founden a good mene *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 4144 On me he leyeth a pitous charge, Bicause his tunge was to large. *c* 1401 LYDG. *Flour Curtesye* 157 Dredful also of tonges that ben large. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 46 The very maner of our iesting muste not be to large nor unsober 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II iii 206 The man doth fear God, howsoeuer it seemes not in him, by some large ieasts hee will make. *Ibid.* IV. i. 53, I neuer tempted her with word too large.

14. *Naut.* Said of a wind that crosses the line of the ship's course in a favourable direction, esp on the beam or quarter. (Cf. F. *vent largue*; also FREE *a* 13 b.)

1591 in *Hakluyt's Voy* (1600) III. 491 When the wind came larger we waied anchor and set saile 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* IX 44 When a ship sailes with a large wind towards the land 1669 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy* I. (1694) 8 As we got Southerly and the Wind grew large, we might alter our Course when we would. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II VII 215 As we had the wind large, we kept in a good depth of water. 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780) K k 3 b, The ships .. have the wind six points large, or more properly on the quarter; which is considered as the most favourable manner of sailing, because all the sails co operate to increase the ship's velocity 1851 in KIPPING *Sailmaking* (ed 2) 185.

IV. 15. *Comb* **a.** Parasynthetic combinations, unlimited in number, as *large-acred*, *-bayed*, *-bodied*, *-boned*, *-brained*, *-browed*, *-celled*, *-finned*, *-fleeced*, *-framed*, *-fronded*, *-grained*, *-headed*, *-kneed*, *-leaved*, *-limbed*, *-looked*, *-lugged*, *-moulded*, *-natured*, *-quartered*, *-sized*, *-souled*, *-spaced*, *-thoughted*, *-utteranced*, *-viewed*, *-wheeled* adjs.; also *large-bore*, *-calibre*, *-scale*, *-type* adjs. **b.** Combinations with pa. ppples, in which *large* is used as a complement, as *large-drawn*, *-grown*, *-made* adjs. **c.** Special comb.: **large-eyed** *a.*, having a large eye or large eyes; characterized by wide open eyes; **large-greaved** *a.*, the specific epithet of the S. American tortoise *Podocnemis expansa*, having the legs protected by large greave-like plates; **large-lunged** *a. Path.*, characterized by enlargement of the lungs; **large-minded** *a.*, having a liberal or generous mind; marked by breadth of ideas; taking a large view of things; hence *large-mindedness* (in recent Dicts.); **large-mouth**, a variety of the black bass, *Micropterus salmoides*; † **large-parted** *a.*, of great parts or talents. Also LARGE-HANDED, LARGE-HEARTED.

1737 POPE *Hor. Epist* II ii 240 Heathcote himself, and such *large-acred men 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* III 115 The *large-bay'd Barne. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* (1697) 500 Such as were to pass for Germans... *Large Body'd Men 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3849/4 A roan Gelding, large Body'd 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm* (1858) 320 A tall, large-bodied, small-headed man 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 84 A giant of a man *large-boned and scraggy. 1859 GEO ELIOT *A. Bede* i, A large-boned muscular man nearly six feet high. 1898 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/4 The old *large bore pistols. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys* I. II. § 88 (1879) 98 *Large brained persons, of strong Intellectual and Volitional powers. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* xl, Plato the wise, and *large brow'd Verulam. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 7/2 Nine *large-calibre cannon. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 440 Smaller cells enclosing a *larger-celled tissue. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lay Brown Rosary* II. 112 The great willow, her lattice before, *Large-drawn in the moon, lieth calm on the floor. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I 105 The *large-dugged cow. 1818 SHELLEY *Homer's Hymns to Sun* 4 Euryphaessa, *large-eyed nymph. 1851 J. BRENT in *Archæol. Cant* IV. 28 A large-eyed needle or bodkin 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxix. 234 A large-eyed gravity *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 91 The fair trout and *larg-fin'd barbel. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* III. (1593) 62 Tone of them cald jolliboy a great And *largeflewd hound. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 311 *Large-framed healthy wethers 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 570 The most exquisite dark-green, *large-fronded moss. 1772–84 COOK *Voy* (1790) I. 15 Corn which is *large grained and fine. 1816 W. PHILLIPS *Min* 129 Of a large-grained and soft calcareous stone. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 39 Large-grained gunpowder. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 255 These *Large Grieved Tortoises line the shallow water in great rows. 1603 DRAYTON *Barons Wars* VI. XXVIII. 131 The tree..Whose *large growne body doth repulse the wind. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. 75 That stunted and *large-headed appearance which betokens a dwarf. 1883 P. BROOKS *Serm.* 279 *Large-ideal, or small-ideal, appreciative or unappreciative. 1892 T. HARDY *Tess* XXVII, The *large-leaved rhubarb and cabbage plants. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* V. 238 Where once the portly Oke, and *large-limb'd Popler stood. 1623 MILTON *Ps.* CXXXVI. 69 Large-lim'd Og he did subdue. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 105 These curtained windows, this self-prison'd eye Out-stares the lids of *large-look'd tyranny 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Informer* (1860) 47 A *large lugg'd eagle ey'd hircocervus. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 315 Emphysema, in the tense or *large-lunged form. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I 221 A *large-made though meagre woman. 1725 YOUNG *Sat.* iv. 11 *Large-minded men. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* III i. (1876) 247 A generous and large minded prince. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* V 509 That *large moulded man, His visage all agrin as at a wake 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 94/1 In the fresh pond above Nag's Head, are found the *large-mouth black-bass (etc.). 1897 *Ibid.* XXX. 219/2 Florida large-mouths weighing well up in the 'teens'. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 57 They are *large natured, and not so easily amused as the southerners. *a* 1659 BP BROWNING *Serm* (1674) II. xviii, 234 Quick and *large-parted men. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2432/4 A *large Quartered brown Gelding 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr 1/3 The *large-scale maps of Essex and Norfolk. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Poems, Appleton Ho*, When *larger-sized men did stoop To enter at a narrow loop. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric* II ed. 2) 256 The largest-sized cattle should be placed next the plough. 1853 SIR H DOUGLAS *Milit Bridges* (ed. 3) 271 Two or three large-sized pickaxes. 1715 TICKELL *Iliad* 10 The *Large-soul'd Greeks consent. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 108 How much we owe still to that large-souled Augustine. 1866 GEO ELIOT *F Holt* Introd., The *large-spaced, slow-moving life of homesteads and far-away cottages 1871 E F BURR *Ad Fidem* VIII 139 *Large-thoughted policy 1899 *Westm. Gaz* 2 Feb 2/3 The *large-type letters 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. I. (1873) 153 His *large-utteranced genius 1892 *Contn. Rev* LI. 741 A clear headed and *large-viewed student of architecture 1860 W. G CLARK in *Vac. Tour* 49 A *large-wheeled single-horse vehicle.

B *adv.*

† 1. Amply; fully, quite, by a great deal; abundantly. Chiefly *north* and *Sc.* *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 8812 (Cott.) It wanted large an eln on lenght *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 7332 (Fairf.) Saul was heyer þen any man large bi a meten span. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V 204 Xv fute large he lap out of that in. 1530 PALSGR 317/2 Large open, *patent*. 1587 FLEMING *Contn Holinshed* III. 1327/1 Garded with such a sufficient companie as might expresse the honor of iustice the larger in that behalfe 1637–50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 281 It is a question if *papatus politicus* be not large worse nor *papatus ecclesiasticus* 1666 J LIVINGSTONE in *Life* (1845) I 163 There was large more of that sort the year before 1667 MILTON *P L* XI 728 A Vessel of huge bulk and in the side a dore Contriv'd, and of provisions laid in large For Man and Beast.

† 2. Liberally, generously. *Obs.*

1477 MARG PASTON in *P. Lett* No. 801 III 197 That I dele not evenly with theym to geve Iohn Paston so large, and theym so lytyll 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I 63 Mair bountiful and large thay lyue, than evin thair 1667 MILTON *P L* V 317 Well we may afford Our givers thir own gifts, and large bestow From large bestowd.

† 3 Freely, unrestrainedly, boldly *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1784 3one kynge .. karpes fulle large Be-cause he killyd this kene *c* 1440 *York Myst* xx. 118 But 3itt, sone, schulde þou lette Here for to speke ouere large [Cf. *in large*, C 8 a.] *c* 1500 *Nethbrowne Maid* 167 in Hazl *E. P P.* II 279 Theirs be the charge That speke so large In hurting of my name

† 4. Of speech and writing: At length, fully. *Obs*

1501 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 154 As for all other causes, this bringer can shew to you by mouth, as larg as I can wryte. 1554 LATIMER in FOXE *A & M* (1563) 982, I cannot speake Latin, so longe and so laige 1633 T STAFFORD *Pac Hib.* I xv (1810) 172 As I need not larger to expresse it. *c* 1645 MILTON *Sonn., On the new forcers of Conscience* 20 *New Presbyter* is but *Old Priest* writ Large. 1676 I MATHER *K Philip's War* (1862) 83, I thought to have written somewhat more large with respect to Reformation.

† 5. ? Far and wide. *Obs*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 741 Þow loket not large, for lust þat þe blyndit

† 6 With big steps; with ample gait. *Obs*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St.* IV. IV 254 Quick and large-striding minds loving to walk together. 1695 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3065/4 A black Gelding, above 14 hands, Trotts large.

7. *Naut.* **a.** With a 'large' wind; with the wind on the quarter or abaft the beam; 'with the wind free when studding sails will draw' (Smyth); off the wind: chiefly in *to sail*, *go large*. (Cf. FREE *adv* c.)

[1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI i. 1 Thus wepand said, and leit his flot go large (L. *classique immittit habenas*)] 1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* XII 57 If you weather him,.. he will laske, or goe large. *a* 1688 DR BUCKHM *Cabin-Boy* Wks 1705 II. 101 He could Sail a Yatcht both nigh and large. 1748 *Anson's Voy* III. v. 342 The proas lying much nearer the wind than any other vessel have an advantage, which no vessels that go large can ever pretend to. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII 210 It can only operate to steer a ship large (and that but very wildly) 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 159 Two points behind the beam (or large). 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 265 The ship runs large. *a* 1845 HOOD *Pain in Pleasure-Boat* 16 Nothing, Ma'am, but a little slop! go large, Bill! keep her full!

b. *By and large*: see BY *adv.* 1 d. † Also *fig.* In one direction and another, all ways.

1669 [see BY]. 1706 [WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 35 Tho' he tries every Way, both by and large, to keep up with his Leader. *Ibid.* 106 Take this same plain blunt Sea-Animal, by and large, .. and you'll find him of more intrinsick Value.

c. ? Wide of a particular course, whether one's own or another's.

1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 519/2 The Sally man got large from him. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 232 She kept away large, and at too great a distance to perceive any thing of us. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I 15 Why are you blind? d—n you, steer large, You'll get aboard of that coal barge.

d. *Naut.* and *Mil. To go* or *lead large*: in a manœuvre, to break off at a particular point from the course marked out, and proceed straight ahead.

1749 CAPT. INNES in *Naval Chron.* III. 93 Did not the Strafford. obey the Signal for leading large. 1797 NELSON in NICOLAS *Disp.* (1845) II. 341 Perceiving the Spanish Ships all to bear up before the Wind, evidently with an intention of forming their Line going large, joining their separated Division,. or flying from us – to prevent either of their schemes from taking effect, I ordered the ship to be wore 1833 *Regul Instr. Cavalry* I plate I, 3 Leading File circle. 4 Go large.

C. *sb.*

I. The simple word.

† 1. Liberality, bounty; ? also = LARGESS 2 c. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 27861 Frenes of hert and large of gift. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XIX. 43 It bicometh to a kynge to kepe and to defende, And conquerour of conquest his lawes and his large. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr* 451 To be Conservyd ffro dampnacion vnder the large off thy Charyte. 1537 in Strype *Eccl Mem* II. i 3 When the prince was christened Garter proclaimed his name in the form following 'God grant good life and long to the Prince Edward. Large, Large'.

† 2. Extent, size *Obs*

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 241 The land wes likand in large and lufsum to call.

† 3. ? Freedom. *Obs.* (Cf 6, 9 below.)

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 182 So that welthe with measure shalbe conbyned, And lyberte his large with measure shall make.

4. *Mus.* The longest note recognized in the early notation, equivalent to two or three 'longs', according to the rhythm employed; also, the character by which it was denoted, viz. ■ or ▭

a 1547 *Prov.* in *Antiq Rep* (1809) IV 406 He may not make his brevys to short, nor his largs to longe. 1594 BARNFIELD *Sheph Cont.* III, My Prick Song's alwayes full of Largues and Longs. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 9 1603 J DAVIES *Microcosm.* (1878) 81 O let the longest Large be shortest Briefes In this discordant Note. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl* 39 A Large is a figure, whose length is thrise as much as his breadth, hauing on the part toward your right hand a small tayle. 1706 A BEDFORD *Temple Mus* xi 227 In Process of Time, they added a longer Note, which they called a Large 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Note.* 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms.*

II Phrases.

5. At large **a.** At liberty, free, without restraint.

† *At more large*: at greater liberty.

1399 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) I. 396 He..lete him go at large to lepe where he wolde *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 277 Hy tyme it is to walke at large out of þi prisoun. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* V lx, I wille slee the and euer I may e gete the at large 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I cccxxxix. 533 Thare king determyned to departe, and go and lye in garysons, to be at more large 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal.* May 40 Letting their sheepe runne at large. 1667 MILTON *P L* I 213 Left him at large to his own dark designs. *Ibid.* III 430 Here walk'd the Fiend at large in spacious field. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 154 P 2, I always kept Company with those who lived most at large 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 196 The enemy.. lived a little at large, too much for good soldiers, about Cirencester 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 76 Small beer, which is indeed vapid and insipid, if left at large and let abroad. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Brier Creek* iv 93 Whether appropriated, or left at large because they cannot be appropriated 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* I VII 1, The King is conquered; going at large on his parole. 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 353 They felt also that Hannibal was still at large, and it might not be well to drive him to despair.

b. In an unsettled or unfixed state; not limited or confined one way or another. ? *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Theat Gt Brit* I (1614) 1/2 Which as a matter merely conjecturall..I leave at large *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I 183 Another point was fixed by the Act of Uniformity, which was more at large formerly. 1782 COWPER *Friendship* 136 On points which God has left at large, How fiercely will they meet and charge! 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi 169 The tremendous doctrine of eternal perdition will remain at large to be drawn on this side or that as may best subserve the purposes of intimidation.

c Of speech or writing: At length, in full, fully

1472–3 *Rot Parl* 12 & 13 *Edw IV* § 36 As in the said your Letters Patentes therof is conteyned more at large. 1587 MASCALL *Govt Cattle* (1627) 158 There he shall finde written all things more at lardge. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I. 8, I will explicat mair at large quhilkes to Scotland ar proper 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Yng. Raw Preacher* (Arb.) 22 His prayer is conceited, and no man remembers his Colledge more at large. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 23 If you plead Not guilty; you shall be heard at large. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* II i Wks. 1883 III 287 I'll wait on you some other time, to discourse more at large of astrology. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II xi. (1840) 237, I told him the story at large. 1848 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II 295 As was explained at large in a former chapter. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 590/2 The Oxford speech, which Mr. Froude quotes at large.

† **d.** In full size: said e.g. in contrast with the smaller scale of a model or abridgement. (Cf. 8 b.)

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L* IV. iv. 175 A land it selfe at large, a potent Dukedome. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr* I. iii. 346 There is seene The baby figure of the Gyant-masse Of things to come at large 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 128 The design for the Lighthouse .was subject to some change in entering on the detail of the work at large. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 181 Abridgments..are put..into the hands

of youth, who have, or ought to have, leisure for the works at large.

e. As a whole, as a body; in general; (taken) altogether.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 156 So to the Lawes at large I write my name. 1645 Fuller *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 14 Not only of the commission at large but so of the quorum. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xx, I now therefore was left once more upon the world at large. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 179 All punishments are for example towards the conservation of the people at large. 1833 Ht Martinrau *Brooke Farm* viii. 102 He would be serving me and society at large. 1880 H Spencer *First Princ.* II. i. § 36 (1875) 130 Moral Philosophy and Political Philosophy, agree with Philosophy at large in the comprehensiveness of their reasonings and conclusions. 1868 *Pref to Digby's Voy. Medit.* 36 The credit which they obtained him with the people at large. 1874 Green *Short Hist* VII § 7. 415 In his own day he was the poet of England at large.

f. In a general way; in a general sense; without particularizing. Now *rare*.

1605 Bacon *Ess., Stud.* (Arb) 9 And Studies themselues doe giue forth Directions too much at Large, except they be bounded in by experience 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat* vi. (1867) 165 And be not only their acquaintance at large, but in ordinary 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 191 Not to know at large of things remote From use, but to know That which before us lies in daily life. 1670 R. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm) I. 485 Promises made at large 1718 Atterbury *Serm* (1734) I. 181 Whether these were of the Number of the Eleven, or only Disciples at large 1896 *Law Q. Rev* July 199 The Official Receiver must find fraud, not at large, but against the particular examinee.

†**g.** To the open; away, off. *Obs.*

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 35 If this nightes lodgeyng and bordyng Maie ease the, Then welcome, or els get the streight at large.

h. In the open sea. *rare.*

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig Med.* I § 3 Who had rather venture at large their decayed bottome then bring her in to be new trim'd in the dock.

†**i.** Over a large surface or area; abroad. *Obs.*

1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal.* Oct. 44 There may thy Muse display her fluttryng wing, And stretch her selfe at large from East to West. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 300 The first thing hee doth is to stretch out his handes at large. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1029/3 We hear that he has quartered his Cavalry at large, for their better refreshment in several neighbouring Villages. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I. 101 Seeing that the . legions were so close and crouded, he commanded them to set themselves more at large so they might have room to handle their Weapons. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 229 They would by their living so much at large, be much better prepared . than if the same Number of People lived close together.

j. *Naut.* = 'going large' (see B 7 a).

1757 Capt. Randall in *Naval Chron* XIV 98 We..tried them before the Wind -then at large.

k. *Law.* (See quot.)

1767 Blackstone *Comm* II. iii 34 Common in gross or at large, is such as is neither appendant nor appurtenant to land, but is annexed to a man's person; being granted to him and to his heirs by deed; or [etc.].

l. *U. S.* Said of electors or elected who represent the whole of a State and not merely a district of it.

1741 B Lynde *Diary* (1880) 161, I was again chose a Counsellor in ye 1st 18, and my Coz. Wm Browne chose a Counsellor at Large. 1864 Webster s. v, *Electors at large*, electors chosen to represent the whole of a State, in distinction from those chosen to represent one of the districts in a State. 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw* I xiii 166 The additional member or members are elected by the voters of the whole State on a general ticket, and are called 'representatives at large'.

m. Without definite aim or specific application.

1863 H. Cox *Institt.* II. xi. 569 The pleadings are at large ..and do not tend to definite issues. 1891 *Edin Rev* July (*Tales R. Kipling*), He knows that a single stroke well aimed returns a better result than a score which are delivered at large.

†**6. At one's large**: at liberty. *Obs.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 237 While eche of hem is at his large, Lyght thinge vpwarde and downwarde charge. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg Princ* 1455 It sore me agaste To bynde me, where I was at my large. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1176 Þan myght we leue all at oure large 1479 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 34, I will that ye suffer him to be at his larg without longer enpresonment. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 114 Thei . may . at ther large and libartie.. goo and come

†**7. At the large**: at the utmost. *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 447 Seuene dayes to Sandewyche, I sette at the large, Sexty myle on a daye

8. In large. †**a.** In a free, unrestrained, or bold manner. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xviii 90 Neuer the les, son, yit shuld thou lett her for to speke in large [Cf. *York Myst.* xx. 118 Here for to speke ouere large.]

b. On a large scale: opposed to *in little*. (Also *in the large.*)

1614 Sylvester *Little Bartas* 12 To do, in Little, what in Large was done. 1662 J Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 138 The copies of which [picture] in large I gave, one to his Matie..another to my patron. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 36 The Plates represent, in large, the same Designs. as those described in little 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 219 *note*, I have made trial of this method, both in small and in large. 1840 Arnold *Lect* in *Life & Corr* (1844) II. ix. 200 Viewed in the large, as they are seen in India. 1855 Browning *Old Pict. Florence* xxi, Where the strong and the weak, this world's congeries, Repeat in large what they practised in small.

†**9. To the** (or *one's*) **large**: to or into a state of freedom. *Obs.*

13.. *Evang. Nicon.* 1038 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LIII. 410 How þat he wan o way ffro presoune vn to þe large. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10996 Philmen the fre kyng..He lete to be large. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 255 He was out of the lane & came to his large.

†**10. With the largest**: in the most liberal fashion. *Obs.*

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cxviii. [cxiv] 339 They .. payed euery thynge with the largeste [Fr. *bien & largement*], so that euery man was contente.

Large (lāɪdʒ), *v.* [f. Large *a.* Cf. OF. *largir* and (with sense 3) F. *larguer.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To enlarge, increase, widen. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxlii[i]. 6, I largid my willys and my werkis. *Ibid.* Cant. 499 Largid is my mouth abouen my enmys. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel Wks. II. 248 For his propre or pryvy avauntage shulde not man lette to large þis love. 1382 — 1 *Chron.* xviii 3 Whanne he wente for to largen his empyre vnto the flode of Eufraten. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Largyn, or make large, *amplio, amplifico.* 1647 H More *Song of Sonl* II. i. i. viii, To large their spirit By vaster cups of Bacchus.

†**b.** *intr.* ? To increase (*in* something).

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 341 Þus we largen in sacramentis, for iche good sensible dede þat we don, or þat springith of mannes charite, may be called a sacrament.

†**2** *intr.* To get or keep away *from* or wide (of).

1506 Guylforde *Pilgr.* (Camden) 60 With mervayllous dyffyculte we larged frome the shore.

3. *Naut.* Of the wind: To become 'large'.

1622 R Hawkins *Voy. S Sea* (1847) 116 Thwart Cape Froward, the wind larged with us. 1633 T. James *Voy.* 18 The winde larged, and wee stowed away S. S. W. 1890 Hall Caine *Bondman* xxiv III. 4 Suddenly the wind larged again.

†**Larged,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec + -ED 1.] Enlarged, unconstrained, slack.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus* xxxiii 26 He werketh in disciplyne, and the largid [*v r* large, Vulgate *laxa*] hond to hym secheth to resten, and secheth fredam.

Large-handed, *a.* (Stress variable.)

†**1.** *fig.* Grasping, rapacious *Obs*

1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. i. 11 Large handed Robbers your graue Masters are.

2. *fig* Generous, liberal, open-handed.

a 1628 [implied in Large-handedness]. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict* s v, Large-handed charity.

3. *lit* Having large hands.

1896 O. Schreiner in *Fortnightly Rev* Aug 233 They [Boers] are generally large-limbed, large-handed men.

Hence **Large-handedness** (in quot. ? lavishness, or ? rapacity).

a 1628 F. Greville *Sidney* xvi (1652) 208 Shee watched over the nimble Spirits, selfe seeking or large handednesse of her active Secretaries

Large-hearted, *a.* (Stress variable) Having a large heart (see Large *a.* 3 c); magnanimous, generous; having wide sympathies.

1645 Waller *C'tess Carlisle in Mourning* 32 Such as made Sheba's curious Queen resort To the large hearted Hebrews famous Court. 1842 Manning *Serm* ii (1848) I. 22 We see some men large hearted and generous, denying themselves, almost above measure 1865 Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch.* 17 It is strange to contrast his niggard concessions with the large-hearted statements of Roman Catholics of other days. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. Pref. 27 Large-hearted and open-handed too he was, when a real case was brought before him.

Hence **Large-heartedness,** magnanimity, generosity.

1640 Bp Reynolds *Passions* xvii. (1647) 452 In regard of Reasonable and Spiritual Desires, The effects of this affection are · Large-heartedness and Liberality 1851 D Jerrold *St Giles* xxiii. 241 The cobbler . being mightily touched by the large-heartedness of Blast 1876 Mozley *Univ Serm.* iv (1877) 87 Suddenly endowed with a new large-heartedness and benevolence.

Largely (lā·ɪdʒli), *adv* Also 3-4 **largeliche,** 4-6 **largly, -lie,** 5 **largele,** 6 *Sc.* **lairglie.** [f. Large *a* + -ly 2.] In a large manner.

1. Liberally, generously, bountifully. Now *arch.* and with mixture of sense 2.

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 29 þat he nule gladluche ifinde þe largeliche al þat te biheoued. 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 7869 He ȝef To abbeys and to priories largeliche of is golde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 27873 He may . largely do almus dede. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld* viii. 22 Some tyme they wyll yeue largely. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 258 Take with you Gold and Silver..and depart largely thereof unto your men of warre. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* lxix. 421 Wee haue gods grace much largelier towardes vs. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y.* Sund. after Ascension, Largely Thou givest, gracious Lord, Largely Thy gifts should be rest'd. 1879 Browning *Pheidippides* 48 Too rash Love in its choice, paid you so largely service so slack!

2. Copiously, abundantly; in a large measure; to a great extent; extensively, greatly, considerably, much.

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 112 So largeliche ant so swuðe vleau þet ilke blodi swot of his blisfule bodie. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* III 138 For thorw leyynges ȝe lacchen largeliche mede. 1469 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 23 For and it go to matter in law, it will cost mony largely. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 879 He..Send to the Erll, and thankit him largele. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 139/2 What so euer fashion of worshipping of Latria be, the same is as largely done to saintes and ymages as to god. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xviii. vi, He lifted me, unto a largly noble place. 1594 Bacon *Let. to A. Bacon* in Spedding *Lett.* (1861) I. 349 There is a collection of Dr. James, of foreign states, largeliest of Flanders, which [etc.]. 1611 Bible 1 *Macc.* xvi. 16 When Simon and his sonnes had drunke largely. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 210 They sup largely. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 482 The salacious Goat encreases more; And twice as largely yields her milky Store. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 114 Drink largely of warm Lemonade. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 432 The patient was bled largely. 1880 Geikie *Phys Geog.* iv. § 24. 228 Water enters largely into the composition of the bodies both of plants and animals. 1887 Lightfoot *Leaders North. Ch.* (1891) 3 The prosperity of a Church, as of a Nation, depends largely on its connexion with the past. 1891 Freeman *Sk. Fr. Trav.* 120 These surrounding hills are largely rocky.

†**b.** With words expressive of quantity or extent: Fully, quite. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10528 Al a ȝer largeliche this wrechede ilaste. 1377 Langl. *P Pl.* B. xx. 86 That largelich a legioun lese her lyf. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1908 Another, That coste largely of gold a fother. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 423, I wate that he was largely By the shuldres mare than i.

†**3.** Of discourse: At (great) length, in full, fully. *Obs* or *arch.*

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* D v, Gretter boldnesse to speke to her more largely. *a* 1533 Frith *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 121 Which point I will touch more largely anon. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I B vij, This herbe is so well knowen in all contrees, that I nede not largelyer to describe it. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos* I. (1701) 55/1 The Feast is largely described by Plutarch. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I Pref 19, I have written .. largely on the subject of the soul 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. iii. 160 We shall have occasion farther on to speak more largely concerning all these kinds. 1831 *Society* I. 154 The girls had written so largely to their friend, she would not repeat news.

4. Generally; with a wide or general application or comprehension; in a wide sense. *rare* or *arch.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 344 3if men speken largeli, many men ben here more blessid þan þe pope. 1533 Frith *Mirr Sacrm. Bapt.* (1829) 287, I take the congregation of God in this place even somewhat largely, this is, for all them that are thought or counted to be the members of Christ 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz* c 8 § 6 The sayde Statute shalbe most largely and strongly construed for the repressing of Usurie 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 228 This name Æthiopia sometimes taken more largely, otherwhiles more straitned. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. (1686) 6 Error, to speak largely, is a false judgement 1774 Burke *Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 155 He was certainly in the right when he took the matter largely. 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1869) 43 His [Proitos'] subjects may have been Argives of Argolis, taken largely.

†**b.** Loosely, inaccurately. *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xix. 116 Ech of the xj. gouernaunciis, which y schal . menteyne and defende is groundid in Holi Scripture largeli and vnpropirli forto speke of grounding. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 17 In all Sacraments improperly and largely so called.

†**5** Freely, without restraint. *Obs.*

c 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1637 Wantons . Oft sythe bryng hem sylf in dystresse, Because they somtyme to largely deele. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 493 Me likes noȝt [t]his langage so largely for to lye. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth Lyt. Bryt* (1814) 396 Ye saye not wysely to call the archebyshop traitour. it is to largely sayde 1564 J. Rastell *Consul. Jewell's Serm.* 73 It ys largelye and lowdelye spoken.

†**6.** For a large sum; at a high price. *Obs. rare.*

1611 Corvat *Crudities* 216 Certaine prisoners being largely hired by the King of Spaine conspired together.

†**7.** Widely. *Obs.*

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. iii, Open your compasse as largely as you can.

8. In large characters, letters, or outlines; on a large scale (of drawing). Now *rare.*

1624 Bedell *Lett.* iv 78 On the top of this Tower, was this representation curiously and largely cut 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 237 The Fore-Puppet is more largely delineated in Plate 18. 1887 Sir G Trevelyan in *Standard* 27 Aug. 2/3 You could almost read them across the floor of the House, they are so largely printed.

9. With lofty demeanour; loftily, pompously.

1857 Trollope *Barchester T.* xlvi (1858) 389 He, therefore, walked rather largely upon the earth. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xviii. 107 'Do you know, my good people', he said largely, 'I'm at a loss to understand what you mean'.

†**La·rgemost,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. Large *a.* + -most.] Most largely or considerably; most.

1666 J. Livingstone in *Life* (1845) I. 132 That year was to me the largemost profitable year I had in the schools.

Largen (lā·ɪdʒ'n), *v. poet.* [f. Large *a.* + -en 5.]

1. *intr.* To grow large or larger.

1844 Patmore *Poems* 145 Eyes, large always, slowly largen. 1889 Lowell in *Atlantic Monthly* LXIV. 148 The one eye that meets my view, Lidless and strangely largening.

2. *trans.* To make large or larger, enlarge.

1869 Lowell *Pict. fr. Appledore* vi. 51 No more a vision, reddened, largened, The moon dips toward her mountain nest. 1882 Emily Dickinson *Lett.* (1894) I. 186 Each new width of love largens all the rest.

Largeness (lā·ɪdʒnés). [f. Large *a.* + -ness.]

†**1.** Liberality, open-handedness; freedom in giving or spending. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27404 Largenes [es] sett again couettels. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 174 Prestis weiward of lif.. cofouren .. glotonye bi largenesse & fedynge of pore men. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3404 Syn it lokid has þe largenes of þe lord of heuen, þat me þis diademe of Dary demed is & graunted. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xlvi. 84 Luve makis wreches full of lergeness. *a* 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 362/1 The grace, which is geuen of the largenes of God. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. xi. (1622) 21 That Germanicus

had purchased the souldiers favour by largenesse. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* vii. (1661) 436 His largenesse or bounty, as it were..the casting abroad of His new coine.

personified. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B. v. 632 Largenesse the lady heo let in ful manye. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 63 Quod largenes in almesse dede. 1627 Donne *Serm.* civil. VI. 274 Alacrity married with a Thoughtfulness and Largeness married with a Providence.

† **2.** Lengthiness or prolixity (of discourse or writing). *Obs.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 221 Ye stile runneth of it selfe into such largenesse with plentie of matter, yt [etc.]. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. l. § 3 In other things we may be more briefe, but the waight of these requireth largenes. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 5 The Reader I presume will pardon our largeness in relating the proceedings against this first Martyr 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos* I. (1701) 46/2 By reason of the largness of the Discourse. 1664 94 South *Serm.* II. 192 If the Matter of our Prayers lies within so narrow a compass, why should the Dress and Out-side of them spread..into so wide and disproportioned a largeness?

3. Amplitude of dimension; great size, volume, or bulk; bigness. † Also, magnitude or size in the abstract (*obs.*).

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7024 Myȝte no man ayme þe largenesse [F. *grandur*] *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 794 In a twelmonth he waxed more Of largenes .Than any othir in yeres thre. 1448 Hen. VI *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 370 Ouer the said librarie an hows of the same largenesse. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 68 For all þe largenes of lenth at he luke myȝt. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII* c 6 One other way . of as greate largenesse in bredeth or larger than the said olde way. 1568 Grafton *Chron* II. 85 The bones of a great .. man, among the which bones, the huckle bone . was of such largenesse, as .. did declare the man to be xiii. foote. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 2 Other sheres in Wales of farre more lardgnes. 1653-4 Whitelocke *Jrnl. Swed. Emb* (1772) I. 111 By reason of the largenes, and roughnes of the water. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim & Min.* Introd. b 6, Their motion is slow, by reason of their largenesse. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. 11. (1737) 305 Glasgow in respect of Largeness, Building, [etc.]..is the chief city in the Kingdom next to Edinburgh. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. i 98 Each hook about the largeness of six scythes. 1765 Sarah Fielding *Ophelia* I xix, The largeness of the assembly 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. III x. 458 They were similar, in the largeness of their joints, and in the likeness of their hair.

b. semi-*concr.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xviii. 314 Then wrapt the body round In largenesse of a fine white sheete 1871 R Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxxxvi. 3 In all that bodily largeness Lives not a grain of salt, breathes not a charm anywhere.

4. Of immaterial things: Amplitude; (large) size or extent, extensiveness.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 220 Of suche largenes it may of ryght be sayd and called catholicall. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. Ded., I. wonder at the largenesse of your capacitie. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr* I. iii. 5 The ample proposition that hope makes .. Fayles in the promist largeness. 1651 Fuller *Abel Rediv., Fox* (1867) II. 85 Considering the height of his friends and largeness of his deserts. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Each & All* viii 109 Complaints were made against the largeness of their profits. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng* (1858) I. i. 57 The largeness of the power committed to the councils was at once a temptation to abuse those powers. 1864 Bowen *Logic* xiii (1870) 428 The largeness of his information. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 9 June 5/3 The unexpected largeness of the majority.

† **5.** Breadth, width. *Obs*

c 1400 Maundev (1839) xxv. 258 It strecchethe toward the West in lengthe in largenesse, it durethe to the Cytee of Alizandre. 1597 A M tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14/2 Consideringe the largenes and length of the wounde 1607 Markham *Caval.* vi (1617) 19 Lay ouer it two or three other Blankets at their vttermost largenesse. 1747 Carte *Hist. Eng* I 11 The largeness, depth or rapidity of the stream of rivers, which they had occasion to pass.

6. The attribute or quality of not being circumscribed or limited in scope, range, or capacity; the reverse of *narrowness*.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* iv. 29 God ȝaf wisdam to Salomon, and myche prudence .., and laargenesse of herte. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 8 b, If any worde be used that hath a double meanyng, restrain the largenesse thereof, and declare how you will have it taken 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* iv. xvii. (1695) 388 Some Men of that Strength of Judgment, and Largeness of Comprehension, that [etc.]. 1692 L'Estrange *Fables* viii. (1708) 10 If the Largeness of his Heart shall carry him beyond the Line of Necessary Prudence. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I 589 A man of his temper, and of his largeness in point of opinion. 1845-6 Trench *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. iii. 36 One who .. in the largeness of his love would send none empty away. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 492 A man .. distinguished .. by the largeness of his views and by his superiority to vulgar prejudices. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 456 The largeness of temper which characterized all the nobler minds of his day.

b. Of artistic treatment: Breadth.

1885 *Manch. Exam* 21 May 5/4 A frequent largeness of phrase, with quaintness of response. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 669/3 This picture may be mentioned as a true illustration of breadth and largeness of style.

† **7.** Freedom, scope, opportunity. *Obs. rare.*

a 1631 Donne *Lett.* lxxx Serm. etc. (Alford) VI. 397 Your man brought me your letter of the 8th of December this 21st of the same, to Chelsey and gives me the largeness, till Friday, to send a letter to Paul's house.

8. Lofty bearing, pomposity.

1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xxvii. 175 The perspiration started from his temples, but his dignity and his largeness did not desert him.

† **Largeour.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 **largeouer.** [a. F. *largeur*, f. *large* Large *a*.] Width, girth.

1548 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* I. iv. 23 A certaine thinne ..skinne..which compasseth round the amplitude and largeouer of the belly.

† **Largeous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Large *a.* + -ous.] Liberal, bountiful.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I ij b, But as some be over largeous, so some are spare enough.

† **Largerly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. *larger*, comp. of Large *a.* + -ly^2. Cf. *largirely*, *bloodierly*.] More largely.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel Wks. I. 176 Lest þer falshede growide more and largerli [*v r* largerely] envenymede þe Chirche. 1632 Spelman *Hist. Sacrilege* (1846) 121 Largerly.

Largess, largesse (lā·ɹdʒes). *arch.* and *literary.* Forms: 3-4 **largesce,** 4-7 **larges,** (5 **-es, -is,** 7 **lardges**), 3- **largesse,** 6- **largess.** [a. F. *largesse* = Pr., Sp. *larguesa*, It. *larghezza*:—late L. **largitia*, f. *largus* (see Large *a.*).]

† **1.** Liberality, bountifulness, munificence. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 416 Of ancre kurtesie, and of ancre largesse, is i-kumen ofte sunne. *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 27404 (Fairf.) Largesse gaine couaitise is sette. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* 820 Jhesu Crist yeueth us thise yiftes of his largesse and of his soereyn bountee. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 8 Largesse and liberalite is knowen whan a man is in necessite and pourete. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm Par. Tim.* 12 Himnes wherwith the larges of god is prayesed before meate. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xx. (Arb.) 58 The Prince hauing all plentie to vse largesse by. 1623 Cockeram, *Largesse*, Liberalitie.

personified. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 112 Largesse the ladi ledeth in ful monye. *?a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom Rose* 1157 Not Avarice, the foule caytyf, Was half to grype so ententyf, As Largesse is to yeve and spende. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4119 Of myne helply lady soureyne Largesse, my lady, now wil I ryme.

2. Liberal or bountiful bestowal of gifts; *occas.* † lavish expenditure; *concr.* money or other gifts freely bestowed, e. g. by a sovereign upon some special occasion of rejoicing or the like.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Cant 505 Worshipful he is in larges of giftys. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 423 For na largese my lord noght wil he neuer let. 1484 Caxton *Chivalry* 67 Whan it shal be tyme of necessite to make largesse his hondes must gyue and dispende. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst* III. xx (1634) 431 So great and so plenteous largesse of his benefits doth in a manner overwhelme us. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iv 44 Our Coffers, with too great a Court, And liberall Largesse, are growne somewhat light 1614 Lodge *Seneca* 3 Neither can the prodigalitie and largesse of anything bee honest 1622 Hakewill *David's Vow* ii 86 The widowes heart being put to her mite, gave it weight aboue the greater .. largess of the Pharisee. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P* 107 The Governor goes in Procession, and bestows his Largess. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr* I. v. 302 The handsel-day belongs to the New Year itself It is still in full practice in Scotland as a day of largess. 1870 Dickens *E Drood* xiii, Largess, in the form of odds and ends of cold cream and pomatum, .. was freely distributed among the attendants. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt-cap* 256 Your planned benevolence To man, your proposed largess to the Church. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* v 248 Æneas .. then gives to the crews Largess noble of three steers each.

b. In particularized sense: A free gift or dole of money, etc.

1562 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 187 Least any man shoulde vnthankfully and vniustly take away this larges of the French Kyng. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxiv. xxi 522 There was good hope that the souldiours should haue a largesse dealt amongst them out of the kings treasure. 1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* iii. i. Wks 1874 III. 52 Let all raryeties Showre downe from heauen a lardges. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 101/2 Courting vulgar Applause with Largesses and Feasts. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 103, I gave a largess or bounty of five dollars a man. 1814 Scott *Chivalry* (1874) 38 Largesses to the heralds and minstrels..were necessary accompaniments to the investiture of a person of rank. 1840 Arnold *Hist. Rome* (1846) II. ix. 54 His triumphs were followed by various largesses of provisions and money to the populace.

c. *Largess!* or † *A largess!*: a call for a gift of money, addressed to a person of relatively high position on some special occasion. (Still in use locally at 'harvest home'; otherwise *Hist.*)

1377 Langl. *P Pl.* B xiii. 449 A blynd man To crie a largesse by-for oure lorde. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H Fame* iii. 219 Ther mette I cryinge many oon A larges larges. *c* 1485 *Dgby Myst* (1882) iii 261 A largeys, ȝe lord, I crye þis day. 1573 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 129 Giue gloues to thy reapers, a larges to crie. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1342/2 Then the heralds cried A larges, and the trumpets and drums were sounded euerie where. 1674-91 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 104 A *Largess*, . a Gift to Harvest-men particularly, who cry a Largess so many times as there are pence given. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* I. 3/2 Heraulds have a right three several times to cry Largesse 1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* s.v., The reapers in Essex and Suffolk ask all passengers for a largess, and when any money is given to them, all shout together largess, largess. 1808 Scott *Marm* I. xi, Now largesse, largesse, Lord Marmion. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Largess*, a gift to reapers in harvest. When they have received it, they shout thrice, the words 'halloo largess'.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 2). A generous or plentiful bestowal; something freely bestowed.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E vij b, The greateste vyllany in a villayne is to be gyuen in largesse of lyes. 1682 Dryden *Relig. Laici* 364 The Book's a common largess to mankind. 1688 Crowne *Darius* I. Dram. Wks. 1874 III 382 He's like the sun, a largesse to the world. 1785 Cowper *Needless Alarm* 62 How glad they catch the largess of the skies. 1832 Tennyson *'All good things have not kept aloof'* 4, I have not lacked thy mild reproof, Nor golden largess of thy praise. 1888 Lowell *Protest* 8, I could not bear to see those eyes On all with wasteful largess shine.

† **4.** Freedom, liberty. *At his largesse*, at liberty (cf. *at one's large*), at one's own discretion. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 427 Quhar he mycht at his largess be. *c* 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1327 There to haue.. largesse to stryke as longeth to thy cure. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* ix. 524 Thai. maid thaim fre, at their largis [*v.r* at larges] to pass 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 4 He shall not goe abroad, and at larges. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1596) 225 Discoursing of the largesse and liberty which souldiers enioy in Italie.

5. *attrib.* (dial.)

1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1047 The 'Largess'-cry, the 'Harvest-home!' 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 79 Two especial seasons of jollity among them generally occur in each year—the harvest-home, and the largess feast.

Larget (lā·ɹdʒĕt). [Fr.; f. *large* Large *a.*] 'A piece of bar-iron, cut off to a length.. forming a blank to be heated and rolled into a sheet of iron' (1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

Largier, comp. of Largy *a. Obs.*

† **Largierly,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 **largyorly** [irreg. f. *largier*, comp. of Largy *a.* + -ly^2.] More fully, at greater length.

1536 R. Beerlpy in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 34 Wych fault he shall know of me heyrafter more largyorly.

† **Largifical,** *a. Obs. rare* [f. L. *largific-us* (f. *largus* see Large *a.*) + -al.] Liberal, bountiful.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1708 *Brit. Apollo* I. No. 33. 2/1 The Benignity of our Largifical Essence. 1709 *Ibid.* II. No 64. 2/2 Largifical Redundances.

† **Largifluent,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 **largy-.** [f. L. *largiflu-us* (Lucretius) + -ent.]

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 824 O thu largyfluent lord most of lyghtnesse.

† **Largiloquent,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *largiloqu-us*, f. *largus* (see Large *a.*) + *loqui* to speak: see -ent.] 'Full of words, that is liberal of his tongue' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Largring,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Large *v.* + -ing^1.] Enlargement

1510 *Acc* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 200 The largienge of the vestrie dore.

Largish (lā·ɹdʒiʃ), *a.* [f. Large *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat large.

1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 90 The divisions roundish, concave, expanding, largish. 1807-26 S. Cooper *Surg* 108 The largish ligatures used in Mr. Warner's time. 1872 Besant & Rice *Ready Money M.* v, He carried about with him a largish sum in valuables and money.

Comb. 1831 A. Headley in J. Raine *Mem. J. Hodgson* (1858) II. 208 A largish sized box.

Largition (laɹdʒi·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *largītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *largīrī* to be liberal or bountiful, f. *largus* (see Large *a.*). Cf. obs. F. *largition.*] The bestowal of gifts or largess; bountiful giving. Also an instance of this.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. (1822) 169 The Faderis..dredand Cassius, be thir largicioums, to conques sic favoure and riches that micht be noysum to thair liberte. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 456 He had, by great largition and briberie, prevailed at Rome *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 225 Necessity is the companion of immoderate largition. 1781 S. Peters *Hist. Connect.* 318 The largition enabled them to build a meeting and settle a minister. 1854 Cardl. Wiseman *Fabiola* II. xxviii. (1855) 307 The separate cell, which Agnes had obtained..backed by her parents' handsome largitions.

Hence **Largi·tional** *a.*, of the nature of largess.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

† **Largitude.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late L. *largitūdo*, f. *largus* (see Large *a.*): see -itude.] Breadth, width.

1599 A. M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 112/1 Cut the same of such a largitude as you desire to have it.

‖ **Largo** (lā·ɹgo). *Mus.* [It. = broad.] A term indicating that a passage is to be rendered in slow time and with a broad, dignified treatment. Also *transf.*

1683 Purcell 3-*Pt Sonnatas* To Rdr. (1893), Presto Largo, Poco Largo, or Largo by it self 1724 [see Grave *a.*²]. 1753 Chambers *Cycl Suppl.*, *Largo*, in the Italian music, a slow movement, one degree quicker than *grave* and two than *adagio* 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* I. xiii. 279 The gathering excitement of speech gave more and more energy to his manner he .. ended with his deepest-toned largo, keeping his hands clasped behind him.

† **Largy,** *a., adv*, and *sb. Obs.* [f Large *a.* + -y.] **A.** *adj.* Large. **B** *adv* Largely. **C.** *sb. At the largiest*: in the fullest manner.

1395 Purvey *Remonstr* (1851) 154 Of this abhominacoun it is seid largiere bifore in the 1j article. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 4961 Largior þen a lawriall & lengur with all. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* II 32 He vseth few wordes, and toucheth not the matter at the largiest. 1555-8 Phaer *Æneid* I. B iij, Largy streames out from his eies he shed. 1567 Turberv. *Ovid's Ep* 143 b, In largie seas Aye fleeting to and fro. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 102 Who open .. saw this largy gate.

Lariat (lærĭăt), *sb.* Also **lariette, larriet.** [a Sp. *la reata* (see Riata).] A rope used for picketing horses or mules; a cord or rope with a noose used in catching wild cattle; the lasso of Mexico and South America.

1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 26 Lariats, or noosed cords, used in catching the wild horse. 1859 Marcy *Prairie Trav.* I. 41 Lariats made of hemp are the best. 1861 G. F.

BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xv. 250 Two mules put so near together that they had got their larriets entangled. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* (1877) 3 The horsehair lariette, which serves the Western Nimrod for lassoing by day and for keeping off snakes at night.

Hence **La·riat** *v. trans.*, to secure with a lariat.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xi. (1862) 104 My mules had already been caught and lariated.

Lariat, obs. form of LORIOT, golden oriole.

Larick (læ·rɪk). *Sc.* and *north*. Also **lerrick**. [sing. f. LARIX taken as a pl.] = LARCH.

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 197 (Jam.) A planting .. Where pilches an' laricks were seen. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Larick*, larch fir. 1896 LUMSDEN *Poems* 160 Lang tail an' swirly Twinklin' on the lerrick taps.

Larid (læ·rɪd). *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Larid-æ*, f. *larus* gull.] A bird of the *Laridæ* or gull family. In recent Dicts.

Hence **Laridine** *a.*, having the characters of the gull family.

1877 COUES *Birds N.-W.* 589 Various classifications of the Laridine birds .. have been proposed.

Larie, Larielle, vars. LAURY, LAUREL.

Lariette, variant of LARIAT.

Larigot (læ·rigǫt). *Mus.* [ad. F. *larigot*, OF. *larigau* 'a Flute or Pipe .. called so by the clownes in some parts of France' (Cotgr.), of unknown origin.] An organ-stop: see quot.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 69 *Larigot*, Nineteenth, Octave Twelfth, a small metal Mutation stop. .. The Larigot sounds a perfect fifth above the Fifteenth, and consequently a Nineteenth above the Diapasons.

Larikin, variant of LARRIKIN.

‖ **Larin** (læ·rɪn). Also 6 **larine**, (**larijn**), 8 **laryn**; 7 **lari, lar(r)ee, lawree**. [Pers. لاری *lārī*, ? f. *Lār* name of a territory on the north of the Persian Gulf (Yule).] A kind of Persian and Arabic money formerly in use, consisting of a strip of metal bent over in the form of a hook.

1588 HICKOCKE tr. *Frederick's Voy. Ind.* 35 b, I bought many salted kine there for halfe a Larine a peece, which Larine may be twelue shillinges sixe pence. 1616 N. WHITHINGTON in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 484 We agreed with one of the Ragies or Governours kinred for twenty Laries (twenty shillings) to conduct vs. 1623 *Docum. Impeachm. Buckhm.* (Camden) 77 Lawrees, beinge peeces of silver worthe aboute tenne pence. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 151 Larrees fashioned like point-aglets, and are worth ten pence. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Relat.* iv. vi. 144 Five and twenty Larees, that is, five dollars. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 822/2 The most current coin here are the Silver *Laryns*, each whereof is worth about 10*d*.

Larine (læ·rɪn), *a.* *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Larin-æ*, f. *larus* gull.] Pertaining to the *Larinæ*, a sub-family of the *Laridæ*. In recent Dicts.

Lari·noid, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. λάρῑν-ός fatted + -OID.]

1860 FOWLER *Med. Voc. Larinoid*, syn. of *lardaceous*. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Larix (læ·rɪks). Also 8 **laryx**. β. 6 **larnix**, 7 **larinx**, 8 **-ynx**. [L. (see LARCH).]

1. a. = LARCH. Also *attrib.*, as *larix tree, wood*. (Now only *Sc.*: cf. LARICK.)

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 12 b, The oke trees, pyne trees, larnix [*sic*] trees, fir trees, ash trees. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xcii. 775 Of the larche or larix tree. 1611 COTGR., *Larege*, the Larch, or Larinx tree. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 642 The Mosse of the Larix Tree burneth also sweet, and sparkleth in the Burning. 1744 DRUMMOND *Trav.* i. (1754) 16 The larynx is as frequent upon the mountains in this country, as the white pine, or common Scotch fir. 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 515 A small summer-house finished with Larix wood. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 240 Plane trees, poplars, birches, limes, larixes. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 429 They [squirrels] attack the young Scotch firs, but more particularly the larix and elm. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 163 Gates should be made of .. Larix wood.

‖ **b.** *Bot.* The genus of coniferous trees to which the larches belong.

† **2.** The herb *Camphorosma monspeliacum*. *Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 26 Chamepeuce is a very rare herbe .. it may be called in Englishe Alpeare or Petie Larix. 1624–61 DAVENPORT *City Nightcap* I. 2 Beauty, like the Herb Larix, is cool i' th' water, But hot i' th' stomack.

Lark (lāɪk), *sb.*[1], **laverock** (læ·vərək, *Sc.* lē·vrək). Forms: α. 1 **láferce, láw-, láu(w)erce, láwerce, láuricæ, -e**, 3–4 **laverke**, 5 **laveroc, -k ke**, (**lavercok, lawrok**), 6 **laverok(e, lavorocke**, *Sc.* **laferok**, 7 **laveracke, lavroc, levero(c)k, -ucke**, 9 *dial.* **lair-, layrock**, 5– chiefly *Sc.* **lav(e)rock, lav'rock**. β. 4–7 **larke**, 4– **lark**. [OE. *láferce*, older *láwerce, láuricæ*, wk. fem., corresponding to Du. *leeuwerik*, OHG. *lêrahha* (MHG. and mod.G. *lerche*), ON. *lævirke* (masc.), MSw. *lǣrikia* (Sw. *lärka*, Da. *lerke*); not found in Goth.

The ulterior etymology is unknown; some of the OE. forms, and the ON. *lævirke* (only in the Edda Gloss., and perh. from Eng.) lend themselves to the interpretation 'treason worker' (OE. *láw*, ON. *læ*, treason; cf. ON. *ill-virke* worker of ill); but, apart from the fact that nothing is known in folklore to account for such a designation, the Teut. forms generally seem to point to some such OTeut. type as **laiwazikjôn-*.]

1. A name used generally for any bird of the family *Alaudidæ*, but usually signifying, when used without a prefix, the SKYLARK (*Alauda arvensis*). The lark has a sandy-brown plumage, and remarkably long hind-claws (cf. LARKSPUR).

α. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) 71/2 *Laudae*, laurice. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 131/28 *Alauda*, lauerce. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 67/455 A gret hep of lauerkene opon .. þe churche a-lighte. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xi. 40 Ich wold ich were a threstelcok, A bountyng other a lavercok, Swete bryd! ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 662 Ther mighte men see many flokkes Of turtles and laverokkes. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Other smalle bryddes .. As osel, smityng, laveroc gray, Pertryk, werkock. 1438 *Bk. Alexander Gt.* (Bannatyne) 12 It semis thay sparhalkis war And we lawrokis that durst bot dar. *a* 1650 *Eger & Grine* 922 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 383 The throstlecocke, the Nightingale, the laueracke, & the wild woodhall. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. iv, Hark how the lav'rocks chant aboon our heads. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Winter wi' his cloudy brow* Poems (1846) 112 Now lavrocks sing to hail the spring, And nature all is cheery. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 77 Where laverocks lilting sing Is the place that I love best. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 595/1 A colony of tuneful lavrocks darted their almost perpendicular flight above our heads.

β. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 915 With fynche, with lark, and with archaungelle. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1498 On þe morwe wan it was day, & þe larke by gan to synge, þys messegers come in god aray. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 714 The blyth Lark that begynnis. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 158 Did euer Rauen sing so like a Larke? 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 63 Larkes are of a delicate taste in eating. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 10 An hawk .. perceives a lark at a distance which neither men nor dogs could spy. 1828 WORDSW. *Morn. Exerc.* iv, Ne'er could Fancy bend the buoyant Lark To melancholy service. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiii. (ed. 4) 260 You could now hear the .. bright carol of the Lark.

b. With allusion to the lark's habits; *e.g.* its early song, and the height it attains in contrast with the low position of its nest.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 229 Goe to bed with the Lambe, and rise with the Larke. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 56 Stir with the Larke to morrow, gentle Norfolk. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 94 With your Theame, I could O're-mount the Larke. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* Wks. 1873 II. 295 We .. must be vp with the lark. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. xv, Sometimes a dropping from the sky I heard the Lavrock sing. 1822 B. W. PROCTER *Lysander & Ione* i, Be constant .. As larks are to the morn or bats to eve. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 131 Nae lively lilting awa like a rising laverock. 1865 WAUGH *Lanc. Songs* 26 Though we livin' o' th' floor same as layrocks We'n go up like layrocks to sing.

c. *Proverbs.*

c 1530 R. HILLES *Common-Pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 And hevyn fell we shall have meny larkys. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 9 A leg of a larke Is better than is the body of a kyght. *Ibid.* 20 Louers liue by loue, ye as larkes liue by leekes. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 48 Men .. die for loue, when larkes die with leekes. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 153. 3/2 When the Sky falls, we shall catch Larks.

d. With some defining prefix, or qualifying adjective, denoting some member of the genus or family, as *Crested Lark, Horned Lark, Red Lark, Shore-lark*; also SKYLARK, WOODLARK.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 239 Red lark. 1784–5 — *Arct. Zool.* (1792) II. 84 Shore Lark .. *Alauda alpestris*. 1837 GOULD *Birds Europe* III. 165 Crested Lark, *Alauda cristata*. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 80 The Horned Larks are principally northern birds, occurring throughout the greater part of North America .. more than one form of Horned Lark is found in the higher ranges of the Himalayas. *Ibid.* 89 The Wood-Lark .. agrees with the Crested Lark, .. in having the first primary quill well developed.

2. Applied with defining prefix to birds resembling the lark, but not belonging to the *Alaudidæ*; e.g. to certain buntings and pipits. Also TITLARK.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 238 It is larger than the tit-lark. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The meadow pipet is the 'twit lark'. 1849 *Ibid.* VII. 2354 The tree pipet is the 'tree-lark'. 1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* II. 484 The Lapland Bunting, Snow Bunting. .. In some places it is called the .. White Lark. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 512 The Mud-Lark, Rock Lark, Titlark, and Tree-Lark are Pipits. .. The Grasshopper-Lark is one of the aquatic Warblers, while the Meadow-Lark of America .. is an *Icterus*. .. Sand-Lark and Sea-Lark are .. names often given to some of the smaller members of the *Limicolæ*. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 70 From the curious 'scribbling' on the eggs the Yellow Bunting .. is in many places known as the 'Writing Lark'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lark-song, -catcher*; *lark-awakened, -footed* adjs.; also *lark-like* adj.; **lark-call** (see quot.), † **lark's-claw**, the wild larkspur; **lark-finch, -sparrow**, a bird of the western U.S., *Chondestes grammacus*; † **lark-fish** (= L. *alauda*) a name given to certain species of Blenny; **lark's-foot** = LARKSPUR; **lark's-head** *Naut.*, a form of bend (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **lavrock-height** (*nonce wd.*), the height that the lark rises to; **lark-silver**, an annual payment due to the Crown from tenants of the Honour of Clare; **lark's toes** = LARKSPUR; **lark-worm**, a kind of tape-worm (see quot.). Also LARK('S)-HEEL.

1835 *Edin. Rev.* LX. 324 The tell-tale smoke of *lark-awakened cottages. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Notes 89 There is a whistle, termed a *lark-call, which consists of a hollow cylinder of tin-plate, closed at both ends. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 48 A *lark-catcher will catch and slaughter ignominiously in a single night more skylarks than a falconer can hope to catch with one hawk in a year. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xv. 165 The wilde [Lark's spur] is called .. in English .. *Larckes Claw. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 494 Larks-claw. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 126 *Fringilla grammaca*— *Lark Finch. 1898 *Burroughs' Riverby* Index, Lark finch or lark sparrow, *Chondestes grammacus*. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. a 6 b, Fishes .. smooth, as the *Larkfish cristate and not cristate. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xliii. (1878) 96 Herbes, branches, and flowers, for windowes and pots, .. *Larkes foot. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 510 This Experiment of severall Colours, comming up from one seed, would be tried also in Larkes-Foot. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 253 The Epithets of a swift running courser are these, winged or wing bearing, *Lark-footed. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxvi, Poor Lizzie's heart maist lap the hool; Near *lav'rock height she jumpit. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 20 Pleasure, *Lark-like, nests upon the Ground. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 79 The Meadow-Pipit having a Lark-like hind claw. 1635 J. LAYER in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. V. (1900) 376 The lete is of Clare, of fee, and ye townsmen paid .. 3*s.* per annum for *larkesilver, but what the meaning of it is, I know not. 1900 *Ibid.*, The term larkesilver first occurs in the reign of Richard II. .. The Court Leet at Meldreth has not been held for centuries, but the 'larksilver' [etc.] are still paid by the parish constable to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 193 He had within the month received her *lark-song of her betrothal. 1597 *Larkes Toes [see LARK-HEEL 1]. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 713 *Lark worm, *Tænia platycephala*.

Lark (lāɪk), *sb.*[2] *colloq.* [Belongs to LARK *v.*[2]] A frolicsome adventure, a spree. Also *to go on, have, take a lark*.

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum*, *Lark*, a piece of merriment. People playing together jocosely. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lark*, fun or sport of any kind, to create which is termed *knocking up a lark*. 1813 BYRON *Let.* 27 Sept. in Moore *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1830) I. 428 You must and shall meet me .. and take what, in flash dialect, is poetically termed 'a lark' with Rogers and me for accomplices. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxviii, Tom was .. always .. ready for any lark or nonsense. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, 'Here's a lark', shouted half a dozen hackney-coachmen. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 321 My mother .. once by way of a lark, invited her to tea. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* xvi. 254 'It's a lark, fellows', said Mullens from behind his handkercheif. 1884 *Punch* 1 Mar. 108/1 Bradlaugh only having a lark with the Hon. Gentlemen.

Lark (lāɪk), *sb.*[3] *Naut.* A small boat (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Lark*, a boat.

Lark (lāɪk), *v.*[1] [f. LARK *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To catch larks. In mod. Dicts.

Lark (lāɪk), *v.*[2] *colloq.* (orig. *slang*) [Belongs to LARK *sb.*[2]; the sb. and vb. appear first in 1811–3. The origin is somewhat uncertain.

Possibly it may represent the northern LAKE *v.*, as heard by sporting men from Yorkshire jockeys or grooms; the sound (lēək, lǣək), which is written *lairk* in Robinson's *Whitby Glossary* and in dialect books, would to a southern hearer more naturally suggest 'lark' than 'lake' as its equivalent in educated pronunciation. On the other hand, it is quite as likely that the word may have originated in some allusion to LARK *sb.*[1]; cf. the similar use of *skylark* vb. (which, however, is app. not recorded till much later).]

1. *intr.* To play tricks, frolic; to ride in a frolicsome manner; to ride across country. Also with *about*.

1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 68 Having larked all the way down the road. 1835 *Nimrod's Hunting Tour* 227 There is another way of making use of horse-flesh .. and that is, .. what in the language of the day is called 'larking'. One of the party holds up his hat which is a signal for the start; and, putting their horses' heads in a direction for Melton, away they go, and stop at nothing till they get there. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *St. Cuthbert*, Don't 'lark' with the watch, or annoy the police'. 1846–57 DE QUINCEY *Keats* Wks. VI. 276 *note*, It is a ticklish thing to lark with honest men's names. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxv. 496 Jumping the widest brooks, and larking over the newest gates in the country. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, Larking about at leap-frog to keep themselves warm. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 56 If we are to lark home .. I may as well ride a nag I can trust. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* 261 These .. expert riders .. set off to 'lark' it home. 1889 H. O'REILLY 50 *Years on Trail* 3, I was always larking about and playing pranks on my schoolfellows.

2. *trans.* To make fun of, tease sportively (a person); to ride (a horse) across country.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvi. 603 A staid English maid .. whom Georgy used to 'lark' dreadfully, with accounts of German robbers and ghosts. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 21 'May I lark him?' said he, pulling up after a short canter to and fro on the turf by the wayside.

3. To clear (a fence) with a flying leap.

1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* IV. vii, Bess was neither strained by her gliding passage down the slippery hill side, nor shaken by *larking* the fence in the meadow.

Larker[1] (lā·ɪkəɪ). [f. LARK *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].] One whose occupation it is to catch larks.

1634 A. WARWICK *Spare Min.* (1637) 68 When I see the Larker's day net spread out in a faire morning. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 235 When the weather grows gloomy the larker changes his engine. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxvii. (1853) 108 The larkers in dragging their nets by night frequently catch them [fieldfares] in the wheat-stubbles.

Larker[2] (lā·ɪkəɪ). *colloq.* [f. LARK *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One given to 'larking' or sporting.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 285 He has been a bit of a larker in his time. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 1/3 He was conveyed by the 'larkers', who were medical students, to the statue of William III.

Larker[3] (lā·ɪkəɪ). [Cf. LARK *sb.*[3]] (See quot.)

1888 *Argosy* XIX. 378 Seine fishing is carried on by companies, each company owning 3 boats—the 'seine boat'.. the 'vollier'..and another small boat called a larker.

Lark-heel, lark's-heel.

1. a. = LARKSPUR. b. Indian cress or garden nasturtium (*Tropæolum*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccclxxvi. 923 *Flos Regius* . in English Larkes spur, Larkes heele, Larkes toes, Larkes clawe and Munkes hoode. 1612 *Two Noble K.* I. i. *Song*, Marygolds, on death beds blowing, Larkes-heeles trymme 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 280 Now sow Larks-heels, Candituft, Columbines, &c. 1695 TATE tr. *Cowley's Plants* IV. C's Wks. 1721 III. 360 The Indian-Cress our Climate now does bear, Call'd Larks-heel, 'cause he wears a Horsemans Spur. 1706 J. GARDINER *Rapin's Gard.* (1728) 18 The Larkheel train, And Lychnis famous for her scarlet stain 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App (1765) 316 Lark's Heel, *Delphinium*. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 58 The tall topp'd larkheels, feather'd thick with flowers.

2. The elongated heel, common among negroes.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* 501 Nor do we meet what is termed the lark-heel any oftener here than among the civilized races of Europe. 1872 — in *Daily News* 29 July, Prognathous jaws, lark heels, and other physical peculiarities common among slaves and West Coast negroes.

Hence **Lark-heeled** *a.* (See quots)

1837 GOULD *Birds Europe* III. 169 Lark-heeled Bunting, *Plectrophanes Lapponica*, Selby. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Lairock heel'd*, having an uncommon projection of heel. 1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* II. 567 The Coccygiinæ, or Lark heeled Cuckoos, so called from their long hind toe.

Larking (lā·rkiŋ), *vbl. sb*[1] [f. LARK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action or process of catching larks. *attrib.* in **larking-glass**, a machine with mirrors, used to attract larks to the net.

1826 S. R. JACKSON in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 118 Persons go out with what is called a larking glass.

Larking (lā·rkiŋ), *vbl sb*[2] *colloq.* [f. LARK *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of LARK *v.*[2]; fun, frolic.

1813 Col. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 68 Much as larking was in force, there had been no spree to top this. 1825 BEDDOES *Let.* 19 July in *Poems* p. xlvii, Two Oxford men, professors of genteel larking. 1838 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 14 July, He . like me, shuns actual practical larking.

Larking (lā·rkiŋ), *ppl a. colloq.* [f. LARK *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That larks; frolicsome, sportive.

1828 J. H NEWMAN *Lett* (1891) I. 182, I have learned to leap which is a larking thing for a don. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* x, The 'larking' or raffish Military Snob. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 330 Maddie was in one of her larking humours.

Hence **La·rkingly** *adv*

1896 H. W WOLF in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 204 Larkingly engaging in acrobatics.

Larkish (lā·rkiʃ), *a. colloq.* [f. LARK *sb.*[2] + -ISH.] Of the nature of a 'lark'; frolicsome.

1882 *Echo* 29 Aug. 1/5 Foote lost his leg owing to amputation caused by a larkish exploit with the Duke of York

Hence **La·rkishness.**

a 1893 Sir A. BLACKWOOD *Records Life* (1896) 14 One other exploit was the result of West's and my larkishness that half.

Larksome (lā·rksŏm), *a. colloq.* [f. LARK *sb.*[2] + -SOME.] Given to 'larking', sportive.

1871 *Daily News* 11 Sept, Hinting that the melodrama had not been produced for larksome purposes. 1890 *Longm. Mag* Sept. 574 Obstreperous and larksome ghosts.

Larkspur lā·rkspɔi). *Bot* [f. LARK *sb* 2 + SPUR.] Any plant of the genus *Delphinium*; so called from the spur-shaped calyx. The common lark-spur is *D Consolida.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xv 165 The garden Larkes Spurre floureth all the Somer long 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccclxxvi. 922 The garden Larkes spur hath a rounde stem full of branches *Ibid* 923 The wilde Larkes spur hath most fine lagged leaues 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort.* Feb (1679) 11 Sow also Lark-spurs, &c. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit* (ed 7) I 89 In the Ground between these Hills and Cambridge grows naturally abundance of Larkspur 1856 Miss MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxi, Sweet-Williams and white-Nancies, and larkspur and London-pride. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 91/2 Larkspurs are exceedingly showy annuals.

Lark-spurred, *a.* (See quot.)

1805 J. LAWRENCE *Cattle* (1809) 531 The old shepherds had a comical notion, that sheep blind in the summer were *lark-spurred*; that the sheep having trod upon a lark's nest, the old one had spurred the intruder in the eye. 1837 YOUATT *Sheep* x. 406

Larky (lā·rki), *a. colloq.* [f. LARK *sb* 2 + -Y.] Inclined or ready for a lark; frolicsome, sportive.

1851 H. MAYO *Pop Superst.* (ed. 2) 133 When the Devil is larky, he solicits the witches to dance round him. 1866 *Spectator* 24 Nov 1301/1 An under-bred, ignorant, larky young naval lieutenant. 1885 [F. ANSTEY] *Vinted Venus* 24, 'I look larky, don't I', said poor Tweddle, dolefully.

† **Larm,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6-7 **larme.** [Aphetic form of ALARM *sb.* Cf. LARUM and G. *lärm* noise.] = ALARM *sb* 4 Also *to blow, ring a larm.*

1530 PALSGR 237/2 Larme in a felde, *alarme.* 1557 *Tottel's Misc* (Arb) 198 Then come they to the larme, then shew they in the fielde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 65 Therfore he ryngeth a larme and admonysheth all men to [etc.]. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Cano, Bellicum canere*, to blowe a larme. 1581 STUDLEY *Seneca's Hercules Œtæus* 216 To thumpe vppon thy sounding breast thy griefe with doleful larmes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* xi. 2 To change my oaten quill For trumpet 'larms.

† b. *attrib.* **larm-list,** ? a body of firemen or militia. *U.S. Obs.*

1779 *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 133 Voted that the Arms .. be sold at Public Vendue to the Highest Bidder, None to bide But the training band and Larm list.

Larm, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Aphetic form of ALARM *v.*] *trans.* To alarm.

1758 S. THOMPSON *Diary* 20 July (1896) 11 In the morning 10 men in a scout waylaid by the Indians, and shot at and larmed the Fort.

Larmier (larmi·e). Also 7 **larmer.** [a. F. *larmier* in same sense, f. *larme* a tear.]

1. *Arch* = CORONA 4, DRIP *sb*[1] 4 a.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Larmier.* 1728 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 25 Corona with its Larmier or Drip underneath. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, The Larmier is also called *corona*, and in English the *drip.* 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

2. *Anat.* (See quot.)

1848 in CRAIG. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 64 The lachrymal fossa—in which rests the gland termed the crumen, larmier, or 'tear-bag'

Larmoyant (laɹmoi·ănt), *a.* [ad. F. *larmoyant*, pres pple of *larmoyer* to be tearful, f. *larme* tear.] Given to tears, lachrymose

[1813 BYRON *Let* 2 Oct. in Moore *Life* (1830) II. 430 But thou know'st I can be a right merry and conceited fellow, and rarely 'larmoyant'.] 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. 1 (1863) 81 Ellen and I, although not at all larmoyante sort of people, had much ado not to cry. 1897 *Naturalist* 270 Another strange face, though not so larmoyant, provocative of laughter unto tears.

Larom(e, -owme, obs. forms of LARUM.

† **Laron.** *Obs.* Also 4 laroun, 6 la-roone, 7 lar(r)one, larroone [ad. OF. *laron* (F. *larron*):—L. *latrōn-em.* Cf. LADRONE.] A robber.

13 . *K Alis* 4209 Of thefthe Y wol me defende, Ageyn knyght, swayn, and baroun, I hat Y no am no laroun. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I iv 71 O Diable, Diable: vat is in my Closset' Villanie, La-roone. Rugby, my Rapier 1631 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Souldier* II iii, I am Prince over those Publicans, Lord over these Larroones, Regent of these Rugs. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann* VI. (1658) 358 But like a very Laron, sought to strip his brother of all that he had in his necessity.

Larrecine, variant of LARCIN *Obs.*

Larree · see LARIN.

Larriet, variant of LARIAT.

Larrikin (læ·rikin). Chiefly *Austral.* Also **larikin.** [Of uncertain origin; possibly f. *Larry* (a nickname for Lawrence, common in Ireland) + -KIN.

The word seems to have originated in Melbourne not long before 1870, but the current story that it was evolved by a reporter from an Irish policeman's pronunciation of *larking*, heard in a Melbourne police-court in 1869, appears to be a figment, no trace of the incident being found in the local papers of the time. (See Morris, *Austral Eng*, s.v.) A guess that has been proposed is that it is short for Eng. slang *leary kitchen*]

A (usually juvenile) street rowdy; the Australian equivalent of the 'Hoodlum' or 'Hooligan'.

1870 *Melbourne Herald* 4 Apr. 3/2 Three larikins had behaved in a very disorderly manner in Little Latrobe-street. 1886–7 BURTON *Arab Nts* I. 4 Story of the Larrikin and the Cook 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 26 May 6/7 He was set upon by a gang of larrikins, who tried to rescue his prisoner. 1898 G W STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 142 Lord and larrikin, Balliol and the Board School, the Sirdar's brain and the camel's back—all welded into one

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1870 M CLARKE *Goody Two Shoes* 26 He's a lively little Larrikin Lad, and his name is Little Boy Blue. 1884 *Lit Era* II 165 Such a larrikin phrase as 'O crimini' is to be found in his writings 1891 E KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 108 The larrikin hordes of the cities of Australia.

Hence **Larrikiness,** a female larrikin; **Larrikinism,** the habits and practices of larrikins.

1870 *Australian* (Richmond, Vict) 10 Sept 3/3 (Morris) A slight attempt at 'larrikinism' was manifested 1871 *Collingwood Advertiser* (Austral) 22 June 3/5 (ibid) Evidence was tendered as to the manner of life led by these larikinesses. 1891 E KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 106 Larrikinism confines itself to no particular class. 1892 G PARKER *Round Compass Austral.* XII. 224 Nor does the young larrikiness exist as a class.

Larrom, -um, obs. forms of LARUM.

Larrup (læ·rŏp), *v. dial.* and *colloq.* Also **larrop, lirrop.** *trans* To beat, flog, thrash. Hence **La·rruping** *vbl sb.*

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Wds* 208 *Larrup*, to beat—similar to lace, lather [etc.]. 1824 PEAKE *Amer. Abr.* I 1, I'll larrup you till you can't stand. *a* 1825 JENNINGS *Observ. Dial W. Eng* 53 To *Lirrop*, to beat This is said to be a corruption of the sea term, *lie rope. a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E Anglia, Larrup* 1829 FONBLANQUE *Eng under* 7 *Administr.* (1837) I 246 Is this a land of liberty, where a man can't larrop his own nigger? 1833–4 *Jack Giant K* v xiv. in *Comic Nursery T* (1846) v 44 Drinking success to the hero stout Who larruped the Giants out-and-out 1874 M COLLINS *Transmigr.* I XII 221 He larruped me once when I was a boy for throwing stones at a cat 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 156 'Your father'll give you a fine larrupin' if he comes home and there's that cow lost' 1893 ZINCKE *Wherstead* 261 Here [in East Anglia] the farmer used in old times to 'larrup' his idle disorderly boys.

Larry (læ·ri), *sb.*[1] *dial.*

1. Confusion, excitement.

1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 358 'My brain is all in a spin, wi' being rafted up in such a larry!' 1886 — *Mayor of Casterbr* XXXVI. 'The worst larry for me was that pleasant business at Horewood'.

2. (See quot.)

1883 *Nature* XXVII. 452 The 'Larry' is a dense mass of rolling white land fog, and is confined to the bottom of the Teign valley.

Larry (læ·ri), *sb.*[2] *dial.* a. (See quot. 1851.) b. Liquid mortar, grout. Hence **La·rry** *v. dial.* (see quot. 1890).

1851. *Dict Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *Larry*, a kind of long handled iron hoe with holes in it, used by bricklayers in making mortar; and to rake backwards and forwards the mortar laid on walls when mixing it with water to form grout. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss., Larry*, liquid mortar, growt. Hence 'to larry it in' means to flush up well with growt.

Larry, variant of LORRY.

Larson, Larsonie : see LARCIN, LARCENY.

Larthew, variant of LORTHEW *Obs.*, teacher.

Larum (lē·rŏm, læ·rŏm), *sb.* Forms: 6 larom(e, larowme, 8 larrom, -um, 6- larum. [Aphetic form of ALARUM]

1. A call to arms, a battle-cry; news of an enemy's approach; any sound to warn of danger. † Hence (*rarely*) a sudden attack.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par Eph* p. xiv, What larum so euer happeneth, with this buckeler it shalbe vaynquished. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 56 They fiercely assayled theyr enemyes with a larome 1555 PROCTOR *Wyat's Rebell.* D iij b, In the night there happened a larom, sundrie cringe: treason, Treason. 1559 *Fabyan's Chron.* VII 707 Sir Thomas Poinynges cried a newe larum, and sette on the Frenchmen. 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* I iv 9 Then shall we heare their Larum, & they Ours. 1735 in G Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass* (1895) I. 638 We fired several larrums and the great gun at Fort Dummer was shot 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 569 The first larum of the cock's shrill throat May prove a trumpet, summoning your ear To horrid sounds of hostile feet. 1812 BYRON *Ch Har.* II. 72 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* VII 100 The drums and larums which kept all Paris awake 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 185 A larum [of a door-bell] loud enough to startle the whole court.

fig. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 7 Warned by his disease, that still rung the larum of death.

b. In wider sense: A tumultuous noise; a hubbub, uproar.

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* CXXIX 472 Then the crye and larum began 1588 SHAKS *Tit. A.* I. i 147 Remaineth nought but..with low'd Larums [to] welcome them to Rome. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. VII 5 They crie a larum, that [etc.] 1800 COLERIDGE *Wallenst.* I. VII, But whence arose this larum in the camp? 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk-bk* (1869) 151 His invention has not made so much noise and larum in the world as some others. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* XIX. in *Wks Fancy & Imag.* (1871) VI 96 The continually renewed larum of a landrail. *fig.* 1593 R HARVEY *Philad.* I, I will be so bold as answere your larum, touching the history of mighty Brute.

† c An uneasy condition. = ALARM 12. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W* III v. 73 The peaking Curnuto her husband .dwelling in a continual larum of lelousie.

† 2. An apparatus attached to a clock or watch, to produce a ringing sound at any fixed hour. *Obs.*

1586 BRIGHT *Melanc* XIII 66 Automaticall instruments as clockes, watches, & larums 1607 DEKKER *Whore Babylon* Wks. 1873 II 264 What houre is this? does not my larum strike? This watch goes false. 1648 BP WILKINS *Math. Magick, Dædalus* III. 171 That larum. which would both wake a man, and of it self light a candle for him at any set hower of the night 1692 LOCKE *Educ* XIV. Wks 1727 III 6 Others have set their Stomachs by a constant usage, like Larums to call on them for four or five. 1807 SOUTHEY in *Rem H K. White* (1819) I 34 He would rise again to his work at five, at the call of a *larum*, which he had fixed to a Dutch clock in his chamber.

transf and *fig.* 1661 COWLEY *Disc. Govt O. Cromwell* in *Verses & Ess* (1687) 70 There needs no Noise at all t' awaken Sin Th' Adulterer and the Thief his Larum has within 1692 SHADWELL *Scourers* I ii. Dram Wks. (1720) 326 Will the larum of your tongue never lie down 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 11 P 1 She had often an Inclination to interrupt him, but could find no Opportunity 'till the Larum ceased of its self. 1778 G WHITE *Selborne* 9 Sept, By this [crowing] he has been distinguished in all ages as the countryman's clock or larum

3. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *larum-call, -clock, -watch.* Also LARUM-BELL.

1683 *Lond. Gaz* No 1846/4 A large Silver Larum Watch with a Chain 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3351/4 Lost a Larum Clock in a little Box 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Ghost Fadon* XXII, 'Till they heard a bugle's larum call.

Larum (læ·rŏm), *v. Obs.* exc *dial.* Also 8 larom. [f. LARUM *sb*]

† 1. *trans* a. To sound *forth* loudly. b. To alarm. *Obs.*

1595 P. T. G. tr. *Blanchardine* II Ded , Having presumed to tune my rustic stringes to larum forth my simple musicke. 1758 S THOMPSON *Diary* 21 July (1896) 12 At prayer this evening we were Laromed by a false outcry.

2. *intr.* † a. To rush *down* with loud cries (*obs*). b. 'To talk incessantly' (*Holderness Gloss.* 1877).

1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 158 Down, down they larum, with impetuous whirl, The Pindars and the Miltons of a Curl.

La·rum-bell. *Obs.* exc. *poet.* [f. LARUM *sb.* + BELL.] = ALARM-BELL.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb Amitie* (1879) 57 Lest by the way some watchman lay, to ring the larome bell 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II ix 25. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV*, III i. 17. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XV. lxxi, The Larum Bels of death on all sides ringing *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 248 Run to the Tow't and Ring the Larum Bell 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. XXV, Ring out the castle larum bell!

Larva (lā·ɹvă). *Pl.* **larvæ.** [L. *larva* a ghost, spectre, hobgoblin; also, a mask.]

1. A disembodied spirit; a ghost, hobgoblin, spectre *Obs* exc. *Hist.*

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 273, I live almost perpetually in my bed or chair or pulpit; as Calvin said of Casaander; such

a *larvæ* I am that here am called up. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 313/2 The dead .. were . spirits of terror .. : in this fearful sense the names *Lemures* and still more *Larvæ* were appropriated to them.

fig. 1807 Syd. Smith in *Edin. Rev.* Mar. 429 There is the larva of tyranny, and the skeleton of malice.

2. a. An insect in the grub state, i e. from the time of its leaving the egg till its transformation into a pupa. **b.** Applied to the early immature form of animals of other classes, when the development to maturity involves some sort of metamorphosis.

In the first quot. the word is used in a general sense = 'mask', 'guise'' the technical restricted use is due to Linnæus. In the larva the perfect form, or *imago*, of the insect is unrecognizable.

[1692 Ray *Creation* I (1692) 7 We exclude both these from the degree of *Species*, making them to be the same Insect under a different *Larva* or Habit.] 1768 G White *Selborne* xviii (1789) 54 The *larvæ* of insects are full of eggs. 1770 Pennant *Zool.* IV. 37 The two small ones [*sc.* lizards] are *Larvæ*, with their branchial fins, which drop off when they quit the water. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* I. 67 This Linné called the *larva* state, and an insect when in it a *larva*. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 212 Among aquatic larvæ, the most beautiful and delicate are those of the numerous species of gnat. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* App D. 539 They are larvæ of Echinoderms. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec* xiii 440 Cuvier did not perceive that a barnacle was..a crustacean; but a glance at the larva shows this to be the case. 1874 Brewer in Coues *Birds N. W.* 65 Collecting flies and larvæ among a clump of locust trees. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 6/1 This plaice larva has no mouth, at least no open mouth.

fig. 1854 H. Rogers *Ess* II. i. 32 He is sure to deposit in his own writings the larvæ of future controversies.

c. *attrib*, as *larva-form*, *-state*.

1791 E Darwin *Bot Gard* I 197 So in his silken sepulchre the worm, Warm'd with new life, unfolds his larva-form. 1874 Carpenter *Ment Phys.* I. II. § 59 (1879) 58 The change from the larva to the perfect or *imago* state of the Insect.

Larval (lā·rvăl), *a.* [ad L. *larvāl-is* pertaining to larvæ, or ghosts.]

†**1.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Larval*, belonging to a night-spirit, goblin or masker, haggish, ghastly, dreadful

2. Of or pertaining to a larva or grub; characteristic of a larva.

1848 in Maunder *Treas. Nat Hist.* 791. 1851–6 Woodward *Mollusca* iv. 21 The young [of mollusca] generally pass through one preparatory, or larval, stage. 1859 Darwin *Orig Spec.* ii. (1878) 35 The immature and larval states of many of the lower animals. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 352 The larval forms of the Star-fish or the Sea Urchin..are disguised past all recognition

b. Of an animal: In the condition of a larva.

1864 *Reader* IV. 669/1 The mode in which the larval flukes found in the molluscs re-enter the sheep 1866 Dk. Argyll *Reign Law* iv. (ed 4) 197 The eating of some larval parasite into the tissue of the wing.

3. *Path.* Of a disease: Latent, undeveloped. Also, 'applied to certain diseases in which the skin of the face is disfigured as if covered by a mask' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* III. 172 Certain irritations in the various organs, such as characterize irregular or larval gout. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Dis.* VI 105 The quinine test is generally conclusive in .. the various larval forms of malaria. *Ibid.* VIII. 159 Abortive or larval plague.

Larvate (lā·rvēt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *larvāt-us*, f. *larva* a mask: see -ATE² 2. Cf. F. *larvé*] Masked, covered as by a mask.

1846 Buchanan *Technol. Dict*, *Larvate*, masked; applied in entomology. 1848 Maunder *Treas. Nat Hist.* 791 *Larvate*, masked, as a larva or caterpillar. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Larvated (lā·rvētĕd), *a.* [f. prec. + ED 1.] †**a.** Provided with a mask (*obs*). **b.** *transf.* Masked, concealed. In *Path.* (see quot. 1888).

1623 Cockeram, *Larvated*, masqued. 1658 Phillips, *Larvated*, masqued or visarded for the representing some Gobling or dreadful Spirit. 1727 in Bailey vol. II 1832 W. Stephenson *Gateshead Poems* 39 He can place his soul at stake, With sanctity larvated. 1888 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Larvated*, applied to diseases whose ordinary symptoms are hidden.

†**Larva·tion.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATION.] A discoloration of the face in a fever-patient, producing a resemblance to a mask; a masking.

1651 Biggs *New Disp* P 234 These larvations vanish, the feaver being taken away.

Larve (lārv). [a. F. *larve*, ad. L. *larva*.]

1. = Larva 1.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xvii. (1632) 27 Larves, Hobgoblins, Robbin-good-fellowes, and such other Bug beares. 1820 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* (1823) I. 174 The opinions of the ancient philosophers about larves, or nocturnal phantoms. 1863 *Veronia* III 147 Elementary spirits. for which a later philosophy has furnished the designation of larves.

†**2.** A mask; *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

a 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 423 Under this larve, this whifling suit of Toleration, there lay personated more dangerous designs. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 365 Πρόσωπον signifies..the face, that part..which was covered ..with the larve or visard.

3. = Larva 2.

1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 15 We .. are uncertain whether we ever met with it [a lizard] under the form of a *larve*. 1820–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 353 Sometimes resembling the larves of insects. 1852 Dana *Crust.* II 1594 The animal is probably the larve of some Penæidean.

†**Larved**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *larva* mask + -ED.] Masked, concealed.

1634 Vilvain *Theol. Treat.* vi. 174 That grand general Apostasy into Analogical larved Idolatry.

Larvi- (lā·rvi), combining form of L. *larva*, Larva. **Larvicide** [-CIDE 1], a preparation adapted to kill larvæ; also *attrib.* or *adj.* So **Larvicidal** *a.* **Larvi·colous** *a.* [L. *col-ĕre* to inhabit: see -OUS], living in the body of larvæ (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Larviform** *a.* [-FORM], having the form of a larva. **Larvi·gerous** *a.* [-GEROUS], bearing or containing larvæ. **Larvi·parous** *a.* [L. *par-ĕre* to bring forth: see -OUS], (*a*) producing young in the condition of larvæ, (*b*) produced in the form of larvæ.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2041. 305 A cheap *larvicidal substance not injurious to the growth of the rice plants. *Ibid.* 325 The *larvicides are intended to be used for the destruction of mosquito larvæ and pupæ in pools and ditches. *Ibid*, Professor Celli showed experiments at the Institute of Hygiene with certain insecticide and larvicide substances. 1848 Maunder *Treas. Nat Hist.* 791 **Larviform*, shaped like a larva. 1891 C. L. Morgan *Anim. Life* 223 The females of certain beetles are described by Professor Riley as larviform. 1884 *Stand Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 428 When ready to change into the *larvigerous pupæ they [the maggots of the bot-fly] dislodge themselves. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* I 103 So Aristotle employs it, when he says that all insects produce a *Scolex*, or are *larviparous. 1826 *Ibid.* III 65 *Larviparous*, coming forth from the matrix in the state of larvæ. 1858 Lewes *Sea-side Stud.* 285 The viviparous or larviparous generation effects a multiplication of the plant-lice adequate to keep pace with the rapid growth and increase of the vegetable kingdom in spring and summer.

Lary, variant of Laury *Obs*, laurel.

Laryngal (lări ŋgăl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *laryng-* Larynx + -AL.] Produced in the larynx.

1818 60 Whately *Commpl. Bk* (1864) 168, B, D, &c. are sounded in the larynx . so that they might be called . the laryngal letters. 1883 *Scotsman* 9 May 6/4 That the only service of praise acceptable to the Deity consists in human laryngal sounds

Laryngeal (lări·nʤĭăl), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* and *Surg.* Also 9 **laringeal**. [f. mod.L. *laryngē-us* (f. *laryng-*, Larynx) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the larynx; *e.g. laryngeal muscle, nerve.* Of a disease: Affecting or seated in the larynx. Of an instrument: Used in treating or examining the larynx.

1795 Haighton in *Phil Trans* LXXXV. 198 The eighth pair of nerves communicates energy to the larynx by means of the laryngeal branch 1854 Bushman in *Circ Sci.* (c 1865) I. 282/1 The superior laryngeal nerve 1861 T. J. Graham *Pract. Med.* 179 Constituting what. is frequently spoken of as laringeal phthisis. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xviii. 276 The male gorilla .. when adult is furnished with a laryngeal sack. 1880 M Mackenzie *Dis Throat & Nose* I. 235 The patient may be directed to practise on himself..with the laryngeal mirror. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 229 There are no less than eight pairs of laryngeal muscles. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* IV. 791 The chief remedy is the application of astringents to the cords by means of the laryngeal brush.

B *sb* A laryngeal nerve or artery.

In some mod. Dicts.

So **Lary ngean**, *a.* [see -AN.] = Laryngeal.

1828 in Webster. Hence in mod Dicts.

Laryngectomy (lærinʤe·ktŏmi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. λαρυγγ-, Larynx + ἐκ out + -τομία a cutting] The excision of the larynx.

1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 840 Thyrotomy, or subhyoid pharyngotomy, with removal of the growth by excision and partial laryngectomy, offers the best chance of getting rid of the whole disease

Hence **Laryngecto·mic** *a.* In some mod. Dicts.

Laryngic (lări·nʤik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = Laryngeal.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 459 *Laryngismus.* Laryngic suffocation. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept 7/1 The disposition to laryngic catarrh is also much less marked.

‖**Laryngismus** (lærinʤi·zmŏs). *Path.* [mod. L. *laryngismus*, f. *laryng-*, Larynx. Gr. λαρυγισμός had the sense of shouting, f. λαρυγίζειν (f. λάρυγξ larynx) to shout.] Spasm of the muscles closing the larynx; laryngic suffocation.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 460 In spasmodic laryngismus the constriction commences in the larynx. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 111 In these cases laryngismus is a constant accompaniment.

Hence **Laryngi·smal** *a.*, of or pertaining to laryngismus.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 390/2 Tracheotomy in laryngismal epilepsy.

‖**Laryngitis** (læ rinʤəi·tis). *Path.* [mod L, f. as prec. + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the larynx.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 460 Laryngitis or inflammation of the larynx 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 555 The treatment of the earlier stages of catarrhal laryngitis.

Hence **Laryngi·tic** *a*, pertaining to or of the nature of laryngitis. (In recent Dicts.)

Laryngo- (lări·ŋgo), before a vowel **laryng-**, combining form of Larynx, chiefly in anatomical, pathological and surgical terms. **Laryngocata·rrh**, catarrh of the larynx (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1885). **Lary·ngo-fi·ssure**, the division of the thyroid cartilage (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). **Laryngography** (-ɒ·grăfi) [-GRAPHY], a description of the larynx (Mayne). **Lary·ngolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to laryngology. **Laryngo·logist**, one who is versed in laryngology. **Laryngology** (-ɒ·lŏdʒi) [-LOGY], that branch of medical science which treats of the larynx and its diseases. **Lary·ngo-phary·ngeal** *a.*, pertaining both to the larynx and to the pharynx. **Laryngo-pha·rynx**, the larynx and the pharynx together. **Laryngophony** (-ɒ·fŏni) [Gr. -φωνία sounding], 'the sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope applied over the larynx' (Grant *Hooper's Lex. Med.* 1839). **Lary·ngophthi·sical** *a.*, pertaining to laryngophthisis (Mayne). **Laryngophthi·sis**, consumption of the larynx (Mayne). **Lary·ngorrhœ·a** [Gr. ῥοία a flowing], 'a pituitous or serous flow from the larynx' (Mayne). **Lary·ngospa·sm**, spasm or convulsion of the larynx (Mayne). **Lary·ngosteno·sis** [Gr. στένωσις a being straitened], contraction of the larynx (Mayne). **Laryngostrobo·scopy** [Gr. στρόβο-ς a whirling + -SCOPY] (see quot.). **Lary·ngotra·cheal** *a.*, pertaining to both the larynx and the trachea or windpipe. **Lary·ngotracheo·tomy**, **Lary·ngoty·phoid**, **Laryn·go-ty·phus** (see quots.).

1888 M. Mackenzie *Fredk. the Noble* I. 11, I had never seen him mentioned in *laryngological literature. 1871 — *Growths in Larynx* iii. 18 From the varying .character of the voice the presence of a growth may be occasionally inferred by the experienced *laryngologist. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, **Laryngology*. 1887 (*title*), Journal of Laryngology and Rhinology. 1892 *Pall Mall G* 4 Feb. 6/2 Laryngology being his almost invariable subject. 1872 Cohen *Dis. Throat* 10 The *laryngo-pharyngeal sinuses 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 754 When the *laryngo-pharynx and œsophagus are the primary seat [of cancer], the cervical glands are not so rapidly implicated. 1862 H. W. Fuller *Dis. Lungs* 105 In *laryngophony. the voice seems not only to be produced but to be concentrated immediately beneath the stethoscope. 1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 289 Excessive secretion from the larynx (*laryngorrhœa). 1878 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 574/2 *Laryngostroboscopy .. a method of examining the vibrations of the vocal chords during the production of sounds. 1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I 559 Contraction of the *laryngo-tracheal canal. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 764 The front part of the neck corresponding to the larynx and upper part of the trachea, the laryngo-tracheal region. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 587 *Laryngotracheotomy was therefore performed. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Laryngotracheotomy*, the operation of opening the larynx by division of the cricothyroid membrane, the cricoid cartilage, the crico-tracheal membrane, and some of the upper rings of the trachea also. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I 812 In very rare cases [typhoid fever commences with] laryngeal symptoms (*laryngotyphoid) *Ibid.* 818 Ulcerations, which according to some observers are due to the typhoid bacillus, and may thus be looked upon as a typical form of typhoid, 'laryngo-typhoid'. 1888 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, **Laryngotyphus*, a form of typhus fever in which there is secondary ulceration of the larynx and necrosis of its cartilages. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 364 Its occurrence [*sc* laryngitis in typhus] led Rokitansky to give to this variety the name of Laryngo-typhus.

Laryngoscope (lări·ŋgŏskōup). [f. Laryngo- + -scope.] An apparatus which by a combination of mirrors enables an observer to inspect a patient's larynx.

1860 *Med Times & Gaz.* I. 453 The highly practical results obtained on the Continent by the use of the Laryngoscope. 1864 Max Müller *Sci. Lang.* Ser II iii. (1868) 109 The newly-invented laryngoscope (a small looking-glass, which enables the observer to see as far as the bifurcation of the windpipe and the bronchial tubes). 1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 213 There is no trace of a laryngoscope before the middle of the eighteenth century.

Laryngoscopic (lări ŋgŏskɒ·pik), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -SCOPIC.] Of or pertaining to the laryngoscope, or to inspection of the larynx.

1861 tr. *Czermak's Uses of Laryngoscope* i. 1 My laryngoscopic studies. 1864 T. Holmes *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 518 Mackenzie's 'rack movement laryngoscopic lamp'..is admirably adapted for use in the consulting room. 1872 Cohen *Dis. Throat* 11 A good light is an indispensable prerequisite to a laryngoscopic examination. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 287 There is slight hoarseness with the laryngoscopic appearances of laryngeal catarrh.

So **Lary·ngosco·pical** *a.* = prec.; whence **Laryn·gosco·pically** *adv*, with respect to, or by the use of the laryngoscope.

1861 tr. *Czermak's Uses of Laryngoscope* i. 6 On the manner of obtaining the laryngoscopical image enlarged. 1864 T. Holmes *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 519 Laryngoscopical and other examinations. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 322 A Committee so laryngoscopically learned. 1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 558 That this condition. arises after tracheotomy has been proved laryngoscopically by Gerhardt.

Laryngoscopist (lærinŋgɒ·skŏpist). [f. Laryngoscope + -ist.] One who uses, or is skilled in using, the laryngoscope.

1864 T Holmes *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 514 Dr. B. G. Babington appears to have just claims to be considered the first successful laryngoscopist. 1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 221 Various lamps..recommended by different laryngoscopists.

Laryngoscopy (lærinŋgɒ·skŏpi). [f. Laryngo- + Gr. -σκοπία inspection.] Inspection of the larynx; the use of the laryngoscope.

1861 *Braithwaite's Retrosp. Med.* XLII. 90 Those who

wish to occupy themselves with laryngoscopy will do well to follow Türck's advice. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 672 For rhinoscopy the same reflector and source of illumination are employed as for laryngoscopy.

Laryngotome (lăriŋgotoum). *Surg.* [f. LARYNGO- + Gr. *-τόμος* cutter.] An instrument for performing laryngotomy (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

Laryngotomy (lærinŋgɔ·tŏmi). *Surg.* [ad. Gr. λαρυγγοτομία, f. λαρυγγο- LARYNX + *-τομία* cutting.] The operation of cutting into the larynx from without, esp. in order to provide an aperture for respiration.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 354 The quinzey .. ; it's cured, by .. laryngotomy, and thin diet. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 13 Breath may be restored to the Choaking Patient, by the help of Laryngotomy. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Theory of Physick* 273 In this Case, Laryngotomy is the last Refuge the miserable Patient has for his Life. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 43 The wound left after laryngotomy or tracheotomy.

Hence **Laryngotomic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of laryngotomy. In some mod. Dicts.

Larynx (lærinks). *Anat.* Pl. **larynges** (lăriŋdʒiz). Also 6–7 **larinx**, 6 **laringa**. [a. Gr. λάρυγξ, mod.L. *larynx*.] A cavity in the throat with cartilaginous walls, containing the vocal cords, by means of which sounds are produced. In man and most animals this cavity forms the upper part of the trachea or wind-pipe. In birds there are two larynges, one at each end of the trachea; the lower of these, called SYRINX, is the true organ of sound.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 16 b, This Larinx is the Organ, by which we receiue and put forth breath; as also of makyng and fourmyng voyce. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19/2 Muscles situated aboute the Laringa. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. 45 *note*, The Larynx, or coveryng of the winde-pipe is a grisly substance. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 387 The Ulcer may break suddenly into the Larynx with the danger of Suffocation. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* x § 5 The larynx besides its other uses, is also a musical instrument. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 223 At its front end the trachea expands into a membranous and cartilaginous box-like structure called the larynx. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 1/2 Splendid lungs and larynges which had never known a London fog.

attrib. 1861 *Braithwaite's Retrosp. Med.* XLII. 88 The observer .introduces the larynx-speculum.

Larson, variant of LARCIN *Obs.*

Las (las), *int.* [aphetic form of ALAS.] = ALAS.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. x. G, Las! now I see The reason why fond women loue to buy Adulterate complexion. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* IV. iii, O las! no indeed, Sir Paul. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *House of Clouds* xii, Poet's thought,—not poet's sigh. 'Las, they come together!

Las, obs. form of LACE, LASS, LESS.

Lasar, variant of LAZAR.

Lasar(e, obs. Sc. form of LEISURE.

† **Lassard.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? a. F. *lézard*, lit. 'lizard', in 17th c. the name of some kind of firearm.] A kind of musket.

1641 EARL CORK *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) V. 201 Paid Tho Badnedg for five new lasard muskets.

Lascar (læ skăɹ, læskă ɹ). Also 7 **laskayre**, (**luscar**), 7–8 **lascarr**. [Either an erroneous European use of Urdu *lashkar* army, camp (see LASHKAR), or a shortened form of its derivative *lashkarī* (see LASCARINE). In Pg. *c* 1600 *laschar* occurs in the same sense as *lasquarim*, i.e. native soldier; this use, from which the current applications are derived, is not recorded in Eng. (but see quot. 1698 in 1).]

1. An East Indian sailor.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. v 650, I caused all my Laskayres to remaine aboord the Vnicorne. 1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Surratt* 464 The English Sailers . perceiv'd the softness of the Indian Lascarrs, how tame they were [etc.] 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 107 The Seamen and Soldiers differ only in a Vowel, the one being pronounced with an *u*, the other with an *a*; as *Luscar* is a Soldier; *Lascar*, a Seaman. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy* (1718) 311, 36 Manila Indians, call'd Las-carrs. 1777 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 172 Besides the four lascars that rowed the boat. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Chron.* 46/1 There were only the captain and three officers, with 13 lascars, able to do duty. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xii, If we only had all English seamen on board, instead of these Lascars and Chinamen 1849 LONGF. *Building of Ship* 161 Where the tumbling surf, O'er the coral reefs of Madagascar, Washes the feet of the swarthy Lascar.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 2/2 The second mate of a Lascar-manned ship is on watch until four o'clock. 1900 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 9/4 Sickness broke out among the Lascar crew.

2. *Anglo-Indian.* 'A tent-pitcher'; also, an inferior class of artilleryman (more fully *gun-lascar*).

1798 WEBBE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp* 7 A body of about 14,000 men can be drawn together, including Lascars and pioneers. 1799 BAIRD *ibid.* 126 One hundred artillerymen with a proportion of gun lascars. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 125 We can get neither recruits, servants, lascars, coolies, or bullock drivers. 1870 J. W. KAYE *Hist. Sepoy War* II. IV. iii. 89 All the natives in the Magazine, the gun-lascars, the artificers and others.

Lascaree (læskăɹī·). Also 8 **lascari**. [a. Urdu (Pers.) *lashkarī*: see next.]

† 1. = LASCAR 1. *Obs.*

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 354 All the Prisoners were put Aboard the Bark, except about 30 Lascarls.

2. 'A short spear used in the East Indies as a hunting-spear, or more rarely as a javelin for throwing' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Lascari·ne.** *Indian. Obs.* Also 6 **lascarlin**, 8-yn, 9 **lascoreen**. [ad. Pg. *lasquarin*, *-im*, a. Urdu (Pers.) *lashkarī* (adj., military; hence as sb., a soldier), f. *lashkar* army: see LASHKAR.] An East Indian soldier; also, one of the native police.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* I. xxxix. 74 The soldier of Ballagate, which is called Lascarin. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 706/2 A Convoy of 20 Lascaryns, under the Command of a Colonel. 1807 CORDINER *Ceylon* I. 170 A large open boat formed the van, containing his excellency's guard or lascoreens. 1825 HEBER *Jrnl.* xxvii. (ed. 2) 140 Attended by some lascarines, who answer in some respects to our peons in Calcutta.

Lasce, obs. form of LASS.

† **Lasch.** *Obs.* In 5 **lassche**. [The *rede lassche* of the quot. represents OE. *réadlesc* 'pellis rubricata' (Napier *Gll.* no. 5324); cf. OHG. *loski* (MHG. *lösche*, early mod.G. *lasch*, *lösch*).] A fine kind of red leather; ? morocco.

14.. *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 86 To make rede lassche, take [etc.].

Lasche, obs. form of LASH *sb.*¹, *a.*, and *v.*¹

† **Laschety.** *Obs. rare.* Also 8 **laschete**. [ad. F. *lascheté*, now *lâcheté*: see LASH *a.* and -TY.] Laxity, carelessness.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* II. iv. (ed. 2) 263 The general defect being negligence, laschety, and love of ease. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. iv. (1852) 83 He had a certain discretion, without any childish laschete or levity in his behavior.

Lascitt, variant of LASSET *Obs.*

† **Lascive**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *lascive*, ad. L. *lascīvus*.] Lascivious, wanton.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* cvii. 537 Lyra. inclines to gravity and sobriety, yet but with outward pretences, for usually the person is lascive.

† **Lasci·viate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [erroneously ad. L. *lascivīre*, after verbs in *-iate*: see *-ATE* 3.] *intr.* To sport wantonly; to indulge in unseemly jesting.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xx. 36 Divinity should not lasciviate [*ed.* 1709 *has* be wanton]. . Gravity becomes the pulpit. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY.

Hence **Lasci·viating** *ppl. a*

1660 *Charac. Italy* To Rdr. A iij, He will .. say these Whimsies are but *Ingenii lascivientis flosculi*, the superfluous Excrescencies of lasciviating wit.

† **Lasci·viency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next: see *-ENCY*.] Lasciviousness, wantonness.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq* xii 153 Any villanies that the lasciviency of their own lawless phancy shall suggest. 1681 HALLYWELL *Melampr* 9 Men, .. through the .. lasciviency of the bodily life, quite lose the .. sense of true Goodness.

† **Lasci·vient**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *lascīvient-em*, pres. pple. of *lascīvīre* to be wanton, f. *lascivus* wanton.] Wantoning, lascivious.

1653 H. MORE *Conject Cabbal.* (1713) 21 Set upon doing things according as the various toyings and titillations of the lascivient Life of the Vehicle suggested to him [Adam]. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* 1 Cor. v. 5 For the destruction of the flesh, so lascivient in him.

Hence † **Lasci·viently** *adv.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 331 Men ran up and down in Vizards madly and lasciviently

† **Lascivio·sity.** *Obs rare*⁻⁰. [f. next + *-ITY*] Lasciviousness. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Lascivious (lăsi·viəs), *a.* Also 5 **lassivyous**, 6 **lascivious**. [ad. late L. *lascīviōs-us* (Isidore), f. L. *lascīvi-a* (n. of quality f. *lascīvus* sportive, in bad sense lustful, licentious): see *-OUS*.]

1. Inclined to lust, lewd, wanton.

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 686 Lastyuyous [*read* lascyuyous] lurdeyns, & pykers of males. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 402 V^e lassiuyous and wanton disposicions of the sayd Pyers of Gaueston. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 141 He chaunced to fyue in those lasciuious and wanton dayes. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 88 The Gotebucke is verie wanton or lasciuious. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 248, I knew the young Count to be a dangerous and lasciuious boy. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 544 One picture there is of his doing, wherein he would seeme to depaint Lascivious [quoted in mod. Dicts. as 'lascious'] wantonnesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX 1014 Hee on Eve Began to cast lascivious Eyes. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphthora* 199 The Fauns and Satyrs, a lascivious race, Shrieked at the sight. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur Leigh* III. 767 Thin dangling locks, and flat lascivious mouth.

Comb. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* D iiij, He. is wholy to bee reputed a laciulous disposed personne.

b. Inciting to lust or wantonness. † Also in milder sense, voluptuous, luxurious. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. ix. [x.] (Arb.) 97 Carols and rounds and such light or lasciuious Poemes. 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, I. i. 13 He capers nimbly in a ladies Chamber, To the lasciuious pleasing of a Lute. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 36 b, How many are there .. that . make no scruple to keep lasciuious pictures to prouoke themselues to lust? 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II. ii. II. (1651) 240 By Philters and such kinde of lascivious meats. 1660 F. BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 155 Their garments are something lascivious, for being cut and open their skin is seen. 1672 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 150 That they should have Chaires there to sit in with as much lascivious ease, as at home. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 462 To the lascivious pipe and wanton song, That charm down fear, they frolic it along. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. iv, Not thine the lascivious arts of the Moorish maidens.

¶ 2. Used for: Rank, luxuriant.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 243 Forded several Plashes where flourished lascivious Shrubs.

Lasciviously (lăsi·viəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*².]

1. In a lascivious manner, lewdly.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III ix 76 b, Menne & Women were permitted moste lasciuiously to bath together. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K* III. iii, I would desire her loue Lasciuiouslie, leudlie, incestuouslie. 1624 WOTTON *Archit* I. 37 The Corinthian, is a Columne, lasciuiously decked like a Curtezane. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 110 A throng of Genii and other fantastic spirits of each sex danced lasciviously in troops.

† 2. (In sense of L. *lascivē*.) Sportively. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 32 A young maid, playing with the bear lasciviously, did so provoke it that he tore her in pieces

Lasciviousness (lăsi viəsnés). [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being lascivious.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* Ded. Verses to Raleigh, The vertuousnes of Belphœbe, the lasciviousnes of Hellenora, and many the like. 1611 BIBLE *Eph.* iv. 19. 1680 DRYDEN *Ovid's Epist.* Pref., The lasciviousness of his Elegies. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 546 They acquire, as they grow warm in the dance, a frantic lasciviousness. 1900 KIPLING in *Westm. Gas.* 14 May 5/3 If, through any intellectual lasciviousness, we .. prefer to tickle our emotions by being generous .. at other people's expense.

† **Lasci·vity.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *lascivité*, ad. L. *lascīvitāt-em*, f. *lascīvus*.] = prec.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* IX 37 To rendre theym from theyr lacyuyte in-to shamefaste chastyte 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1923 The naturall mocyon of his lascyuyte Was shortly slaked.

† **Lascivy.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *lascīvia*: see LASCIVIOUS *a.*] Lasciviousness. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Lase, obs form of LACE; obs. Sc. form of LASS.

Laser (lē·ɹsəɹ). *Hist.* Also 6 **lasser**, 7 **laser**. [a. L. *lāser*.] A gum-resin mentioned by Roman writers; obtained from an umbelliferous plant called *lāserpīcium* or *silphium* (σίλφιον).

[*c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 326 Stampe a quantite of laseris with wyne.] 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. cxii. 303 From out of the rootes and stalkes being scarified and cut floweth a certayne strong liquor, .. called Laser. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 411 The hearbe being rubbed, smelleth like vnto Laser. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Benjuy*, herbe laser.

b. *Comb.*: † **laser-tree**, the tree yielding laser; **laser-wort**, any plant of the genus *Laserpitium*, esp. *L. latifolium*.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 555 A Kind of Spongie Excrescence, which groweth chiefly upon the Roots of the *Laser-Tree. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II ccclxci (1633) 1007 Laserpitium called in English *Laserwort. 1658 J. R tr. *Mouffet's Theat Insects* 1057 Take Castoreum, Lazerwort, Pepper, of each four drams. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 316 Laserwort, *Laserpitium*. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 188 Great laserwort, and Wild Angelica 1870 *Treas. Bot.*, Laserwort, *Laserpitium*; also *Thapsia Laserpitii*.

Laser, var. LAZAR; obs. form of LEISURE.

Laserte, variant of LACERT¹ *Obs.*

Laset, variant of LASSET *Obs.*

Lash (læʃ), *sb.*¹ Also 4–6 **lasshe**, 5 **las(o)he**. [? f. LASH *v.*¹]

1. † a. *gen.* A sudden or violent blow; a dashing or sweeping stroke (*obs.*). b. *spec.* A stroke with a thong or whip.

c 1330 *Arth. & Mer.* 9375 (Kölbing) Kehenans com wiþ gret rape & 3af king Arthour swiche a las, Þat Arthour al astoned was. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 220 Proude bayard ginneth for to skyppe Til he a lasshe haue of þe long whippe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 31 Foure score lasshes [L. *octoginta verbera*]. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 468 On lashe I shalle hyme lende or yt be long. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb* 23 Oure parentes. dyd wyth lashes teache vs the commen behauiour of this lyfe. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xvii 374 Therewith they whipped themselves, giving great lashes over their shoulders. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xi. (1840) 64 All desiring to have a lash at the dog in the manger. 1661 T. LYE in *Morn. Exerc. Cripplegate* xviii 459, I that have deserved the blow of an Executioners Axe, am sent away with the Lash only of a Fathers Rod. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 116 Let each Lash Bite to the Quick, till howling he return. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 165 The private men have .. five hundred lashes if they desert. 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II, I gave my horse a lash that sounded through the forest. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 230 The Mutiny Act restricts the award of Corporal Punishment by a General Court-Martial to 200 Lashes. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & Viola* I. 175 The first lash brought the colour to her cheeks.

transf. and *fig.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 159 Moost domage of all and perylous lasshe they procure to themselfe. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. Proem, Skud from the lashes of my yerking rime. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 50 How smart a lash that speech doth giue my Conscience 1693 in *Dryden's Juvenal* IV. Argt, The Poet .. brings in Crispinus, whom he had a lash at in his first Satyr. 1697 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. (1699) 3 This was meant as a lash for me. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 2 P 5 The first lash of his Satyr falls upon the Censor of Great Britain.

2. The flexible part of a whip; now sometimes in narrower sense, the piece of whipcord or the like forming the extremity of this. Cf. LASH *sb* 2

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 178 The boxtre pipere, holm to whippis lasch. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 63 Her Whip of Crickets bone, the Lash of Philome. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 P 2, I observed .. that your Whip wanted a Lash to it. *a* 1800 COWPER *Morning Dream* 30

In his hand .. A scourge hung with lashes he bore. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i. 69 He will not ask it of me till the lash Be broken in its last and deepest wound. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vii. 94 Employing himself in plaiting fresh pieces [of whipcord] .. on the lash of his whip.

b. Used *poet.* and *rhetorically* = 'whip, scourge'. *lit.* and *fig.* Also in phrase, † *Out of* (a person's) *lash*: out of danger from (his) attacks.

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 98/1 He was out of his lash that minded to haue betraied him. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 209 The slave fears the lash of his cruell Master. 1659 BP WALTON *Consid. Considered* 197 The Vulgar Latin scapes the lash pretty well 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* v. 457 The lash resounds, the rapid chariot flies. 1732 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 671 Lest they should fall under the lash of the penal laws. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 28 Nov., With all this. she has not escaped the lash of scandal. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* lxxxv, Apollo. gave him in return the glittering lash, Installing him as herdsman. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 288 The Persians .. were driven on to the conflict by the lash of their commanders. 1887 BOWEN *Virg Æneid* VI. 571 Tisiphone .. Scourges the trembling sinners, her fierce lash arming her hands. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 117 Hunger is as keen a lash as the whip of the overseer of slaves.

c. *The lash*: the punishment of flogging.

1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* (1706) I. vii. 238 Such Vagabonds would. look upon honest Industry as more eligible than the Lash. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 157 P6 This Custom of educating by the Lash. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 126 He expired under the lash. 1860 *Knight's Eng. Cycl., Arts & Sci.* V. 654 Serious breaches of discipline are still punished with the lash. 1881 *Times* 29 Mar 9/3 There is throughout these kingdoms a strong instinctive dislike of the lash.

†**d.** ? The next place to the front in a team of four horses. Cf. *lash-horse* in 5. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. (1617) 56 Cause him to be put vnto the Cart, placing him in that place which the Carters call the Lash, so that hee may haue two Horses to follow behinde him, whome together with the loade .. he cannot draw away.

¶**e.** An alleged name for a 'company' of carters. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij.

3. Short for EYE-LASH.

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 267 Priestley [makes them arise] from inflection through the lashes. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* I. 316 Tears she sheds—Large tears that leave the lashes bright! 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, Long dark lashes .. concealed his downcast eyes.

†**4.** Phrases of obscure origin in which the identity of the word is doubtful. *To leave in the lash* = to leave in the lurch. *To lie in the lash*: to be left in the lurch. *To run in* or *upon the lash*: to incur more debts than one can pay. *Obs.*

[Possibly we should compare *in the lash* with *out of his lash* (quot. 1586 in 2 b) The passage from Tusser (quot. 1573 below) is given by Johnson as his only example of the sense 'a leash or string in which an animal is held, a snare' (cf. LASH *sb.*²) Some have assigned to the sb. in these phrases a sense 'mire'.]

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lxiii (1878) 144 The fermer they leaue in the lash, with losses on euerie side 1575 GASCOIGNE *Fable Ferd. Jeron.* Posies 228 My Nell hath stolne thy finest stuffe and left thee in the lash. 1576 WOOLTON *Chr Manual* I iij, The wyse and welmeaning debtour who, goeth eyther vppon the score, or booke, hath oftentymes an eye vnto the score; least he be ouerreckoned and runne in the lashe. 1584 R. WILSON *Three Ladies Lond.* II. A iij, I will flaunt it and braue it after the lusty swash. Ile deceiue thousandes, what care I who lye in the lashe? 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 436 We runne on still vpon the lash, and neuer looke on the score *a* 1624 BP. M SMITH *Serm* (1632) 110 When we lost Callis in his quarrell, he left vs in the lash, and gaue vs the slip.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *lash-free*; (sense 3) *lash-shaded, -shadowed* adjs.; **lash-horse** (see quot.); **lash-whip**, a whip with a lash, opposed to a 'crop' (see CROP *sb.* 7 c).

1633 B. JONSON *Masques, Time Vind.*, I with this whipp you see Doe lash the Time, and am my selfe *lash-free. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Lash-horse, the third horse from the plough or wagon, or horse before a pin-horse in the team. 1872 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* 111 The aquiline nose and the *lash-shaded dark, bright eye. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 115/2 Her .. *lash-shadowed eyes 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 35, I would advise you always to ride with a *lash whip; it shews the sportsman.

Lash (læʃ), *sb.*² [Perh. var. of LATCH *sb.*, a. OF. *lache* vbl. sb., f. *lachier*, dial. variant of *lacier*: see LACE *v.* Cf. Swiss Ger. *laschen* shoe-lace.

It is possible that the three senses below have arisen from the substitution of LASH *sb.*¹ for other words of somewhat similar sound and meaning]

†**1.** A string, cord, thong. Cf. LACE *sb.* 2, LATCH *sb.*¹ 1. *Obs.* (Quot. *c* 1440 is somewhat doubtful; *throat-lash* is current as a var. of *throat-latch*.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Lasche, stroke [*sic*], *ligula*.

†**2.** = LASSO 1. *Obs. rare.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 65 A machine, which the English . at Buenos Ayres, generally denominate a lash. It is made of a thong of several fathoms in length . with a running noose at one end of it. *Ibid.* 66 The address both of the Spaniards and Indians in .. the use of this lash or noose.

3. *Weaving.* = LEASE or LEASH.

1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans* XXXVII. 106 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 246 Eight rows, forming as many leases or lashes in the warp. 1857 PARKHILL *Hist Paisley* xiv. 113 In the shawl manufacture the lashes have to be drawn twice. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lash* (*Weaving*), a thong formed of the combined ends of the cords by which a certain set of yarns are raised in the process of weaving Brussels carpet.

Lash (læʃ), *a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–5 **lache**, 5 **lasch**, **lacche**, 5–7 **lasch(e**, 6 **lashe**. [a. OF. *lasche* (F. *lâche*) vbl. adj., f. OF. *lascher* (F. *lâcher*): see LACHE *v.* With sense 3, cf. LUSH *a.*]

†**1.** Culpably negligent or remiss. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iii. 129 Yif he be slowe and astoned and lache he lyueb as an asse. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 267 How laach and negligent Haue y been. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 146 Thai that var lasche couuardis gat nothing. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 64 Sen God hes to ȝow power lent, Gif ye be lashe ye ar to blame. 1673 O WALKER *Educ.* v. 39 Immoderate praise makes him . lasch and negligent. 1694 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 385 A lasche demission of Sovereign authority.

†**2.** In physical sense: Loose, lax, relaxed. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xiii. 81 Hys wery breist and lymmys lasch. 1530 PALSGR 317/1 Lashe nat fast, *lache*. 1546 PHAYER *Regim. Lyfe* L iij, Goute, which procedeth som time of debility of the synowes being lashe.

3. a. Of food, fruits, grass, etc.: Soft, watery. **b.** Of weather: Raw, wet. **c.** Of a hide: Tender. **d.** *Lash egg* (see quot. *a* 1825). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Lasche, or to fresche, and vnsavery. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* I. Not so good for the weake stomackes, for it is of a lash and yet grosse substance. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* v. 71 Fruits being unwholsome and lash, before the fourth, or fifth Yeare. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 *Lash*, or *Lashy*, very wet; as 'cold lashy weather'. 1798 *Ann. Agric* XXX 314 A thick hide is bad, and a very thin one too lash. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lash-egg*, an egg without a full formed shell; covered only with a tough film. 1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* (1858) I. 299 'After September the grass is good for little, lash and sour at best.'

Hence † **La·shly** *adv.*

1694 SIR W. HOPE *Sword-man's Vade-m* 12 That he may not by being advised to play calmly, fall into the other extreme of playing too carelessly, lashly, and perhaps timerously

Lash (læʃ), *v.*¹ Forms: (*pa. t.* 4 **last**, **laiste**), 4–6 **las(s)ch(e**, **lasshe**, 5 **lasschyn**, 5–6 **lashe**, 6– **lash**. [Of difficult etymology. The quots. seem to show that in branch I. the vb. is the source, not the derivative, of LASH *sb.*¹ An onomatopœic origin is possible, and is favoured by the early appearance of the parallel and nearly synonymous LUSH *v.*; cf. *dash*, *dush*, *flash*, *flush*, *mash*, *mush*, *smash*, *smush*, etc. Some uses resemble those of F. *lâcher* (OF. *lascher*) to loose, let go (*lâcher un coup* to 'let fly'). The senses in branch II. are from the sb., and in mod. use have coloured the other senses]

I. To move swiftly and suddenly.

1. *intr.* To make a sudden movement; to dash, fly, rush, spring, start. Of light: To flash. Of tears, water: To pour, rush. Occas. with allusion to LASH *sb.*¹ 2. Also with *about*, † *asunder*, *away*, *back*, *down*, *out*, † *together*. Const. *at*, *from*, *into*, † *on*, *out of*, *to*.

c 1330 *Arth & Merl* 9263 (Kölbing) Mani geauntes . þat on Arthour at ones last & wiþ his hors to grounde him dast. 13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 334 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 273 Liȝtly lasshit þer a leme loghe in þe abyme 13.. *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS.* (E E T. S) 502/346 Wiþ his teth anon He logged, þat al in-synder gon lasch. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2801 Whene ledys with longe speris Lasschene to gedyrs. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 553 þe liȝt lemand late laschis fra þe heuyn *c* 1460 *Emare* 298 The teres lasshed out of his yyen. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI xi. 200 Al thre lasshed on hym at ones with swerdes. *Ibid.* xii. 203 Thenne they drewe her swerdes and lasshyd to gyder egerly. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II [I] xl[III.] (1628) 39 Thou knowest not .. what ioyes thou losest, when thou fondly lashest into new offences. 1633 QUARLES *Ded to P. Fletcher's Poet Misc*, I Past on my way; I lasht through thick and thinne. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. xi. 562 To keep them .from lashing into those extremes, whereinto [etc] *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 249 When it [sin] finds the least vent, it lashes out to the purpose. 1820 *Edin. Mag.* May 423 Wi' swash an' swow, the angry jow Cam lashan' down the braes. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* (1874) I. xxv. 283 A lizard [in stone] pausing and curling himself round a little in the angle; one expects him the next instant to lash round the shaft and vanish. 1883 ANNIE THOMAS *Mod. Housewife* 124 The rain was still lashing down furiously. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 1065 The *Filariæ sanguinis* .wriggling and lashing about. among the corpuscles.

2. To let fly *at*, make a dash or rush *at*, aim a blow *at*. † Also with *at* used adverbially. In later use, with mixture of sense 6.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1392 Archars .. Lasch [*Dublin MS* lashe] at þam of loft. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI x, The chorle .. lasshyd at hym wi h a grete clubbe 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. IX. 67 Now lasch thai at with bludy swerdis brycht. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV. VI. 16 Lashing dreadfully at every part. *Ibid.* v. v. 6 She hewd, she foynd, she lasht, she laid on every side. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius' Sat.* v. (1697) 471 To laugh at Follies, or to lash at Vice. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* Prol. (1739) 4 He rather lashes at those Poetasters. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 563 Each .. lash'd at each .. with such blows, that [etc.].

b. *To lash out*: to strike out violently, to lay about one vigorously; (of a horse) to kick out. Also *fig.* † Also *to lash it out*.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 42 Yet will I .. repugne, lashe out, and kicke 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 321/2 After that to the barriers, where they lashed it out lustilie, and fought couragiouslie. 1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* xxxv. 269 Lewis .. lashed out too, when he was first put in harness. 1884 *Truth* 4 Sept. 369/2 He .. 'revived pamphleteering' only to lash out at a famous Quarterly Reviewer for the great Tory historian's vilification of Carlyle. 1900 F. ANSTEY *Brass Bottle* xiv. 222 He might .. be lashing out with his hind legs and kicking everything to pieces.

†**c.** *trans.* To assail, attack.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9783 (Kölbing), Bohort als a geaunt laiste & þe heued al todaiste.

3. *trans.* To dash, throw, or move violently. *Obs.* exc. in technical use. † Also with *forth*, *out*, *up*. *To lash off*, to strike off.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7584 (Kölbing) Among þe ribaus anon he dast & sum þe heued of he laist. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1325 He laschis out a lange swerde quen his launce failes. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 323 Feraunce launces vp his fete & lasschethe out his yen. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 54 He lasshed ageynst the grounde the cuppe that I loued beste. 1542 *Lam. & Piteous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 241 Lashinge oute, and shotynge of, in all the haste theyr greate gownes and harquebusshes 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XII. 472 He falls; and lashing up his Heels, his Rider throws. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 378/1 The wool-comber .. throws or 'lashes' a handful of wool . over the points of the teeth.

†**4.** To lavish, squander. Chiefly with *out*. *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 62/1 There was dayly pilled fro good men & honest, gret substaunce of goodes to be lashed oute among vnthriftes. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov* (1552) 11 They had leuer lash out theyr wicked Mammon on the dead than on the quicke. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxiii. (1878) 64 Some horsekeeper lasheth out prouender so . that corne loft is empted er chapman hath his. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel* in *Holinshed* II 30/1 Then would he lash & powre all that euer he had in store or treasurie. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 64 [He] must instantly. lash out that riotously, that his father got miserly. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* C 3 b, You suppose it a great glory to lash your coyne, you care not where, nor vppon whom. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem* (1641) 88 Neither to hoard up niggardly nor lash out all lavishly. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins* II. 327 A wicked man doth prodigally lash out all his joyes in the time of his prosperitie.

†**b.** To pour *out* or *forth* impetuously (words, etc.).

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 287/1 Colis . lasheth out scripture in bedelem as fast as they bothe in Almayn. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 232 Then lasheth he forth many authorities and examples. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* II. 56 Hate, lashth out trewth, foes to displease. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 129 Som men lash out cursings and othes of God, thereby prouoking him to anger. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* v. 13 Lashing out some words, that were a little more harsher than was requisite.

5. *intr.* Of persons. With *out*: To rush, launch out, into excess of any kind; to break out into violent language; to squander one's substance, be lavish. (In some quots = *absol.* use of 4.)

a 1560 BECON *Sick Man's Salve* (1572) 145 Then lash they out, & liberally geue unto the poore, because they can keepe it no longer. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 13 A yoong youthful Gentleman, given a little to lash out liberally. 1594 T. B *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* II 287 So that hee . fall into no excesse, neither lash out beyond all reason and measure 1629 Z BOYD *Last Battell* 826 That I lash not out into the excesse of supperfluitie of wickednesse. 1664 *Floddan F.* III. 22 Alas too lewdly he lashed out And foolishly his Ordnance spend. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. ix 470 Yet could not the Duke .. sometimes forbear lashing out into very free expressions. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref* I xiv. (1824) 281 It consisted not with the gravity of a nation professing true religion, to lash out so excessively that way [in dress]

II. Senses referring to LASH *sb.*¹

6. *trans.* To beat, strike with a lash, whip, † rod, etc.; to flog, scourge.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* VI. xii (Tollem. MS.), A bonde seruaunt is bete and lasshid with ȝerdis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 288/1 Lasschyn. *verbero* 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 75 Belliall, with a brydill renȝie, Evir lascht thame on the lunȝie. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* IV. vi 165 Why dost thou lash that Whore? 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 363 Some . furiously lash their bare shoulders with thorns. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 89 What became of the fellow that was lashed we knew not. 1839 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* vii, Lashing the pony until they reached their journey's end. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II 361 The lady lashed her horse and set off in pursuit. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 147 The charioteer as he speeds Tosses his flowing reins, and arising, lashes his steeds.

absol. *a* 1684 T. LYE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix. 30–4 He lashes in love, in measure, in pity, and compassion. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 169 The Youthful Charioteers .. Stoop to the Reins, and lash with all their Force.

b. *transf.*, esp. of the action of waves upon the shore, etc. Occas. *intr.* To fall with a lashing movement *on* the shore.

c 1694 PRIOR *Lady's Looking Glass* 16 Big waves lash the frighten'd shores. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 255 Ah! what avail[s] thy length of Tail, That lashes thy broad Sides. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* Proem 52 From where th' Atlantic lashes Labrador. 1818 SHELLEY *Lines Euganean Hills* 186 Poesy's unfailing river .. Lashing with melodious wave Many a sacred poet's grave. 1837 APPERLEY *Chase, Road & Turf* (1898) 48 Another hound slips out of cover .. with his nose to the ground and his stern lashing his side. *a* 1851 MOIR *Poems, Starlight Rest.*, Lash the hoarse billows on the shore. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* i. (1876) 3 It was a wet night; the rain lashed the panes. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV. 249 Atlas the rude .. lashed by the wind and the rain evermore.

c. *fig.*; esp. 'To scourge with satire' (J.); to castigate in words, rebuke, satirize, vituperate.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 15 Why, headstrong liberty is lasht with woe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. I. i. (1651) 221 He calls a Magician Gods Minister and his Vicar .. for which he is lashed by T. Erastus. 1661 T. LYE in *Morn. Exerc. Cripplegate* xviii. 436 It is true God may frown on, yea, and severely lash a Solomon, a Jedidiah, when they break his Statutes. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Persius' Sat.* I. Wks. 1730 I. 53, I must .. Lash the vile town with my satirick rhime. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. ii. 27 They [the hunt-

ing clergy] were severely lashed by the poets and moralists. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* i. vii. i. 391 He does not fail to lash the schoolmen directly. 1859 Tennyson *Pelleas & Ettarre* 581 A scourge am I To lash the treasons of the Table Round. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxv. 203 Balfour.. found himself lashed and torn to pieces every morning by the 'Englebury Mercury'.

7. With *adv.* or phrase as *complement*: To urge or drive by, or as by, lashes.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 328 Let's whip these straglers o're the Seas againe, Lash hence these ouer-weening Ragges of France. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* cclxxii, Those that disobey'd He lash'd to duty with his sword of light. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* x. 584 These [steeds], with his bow unbent, he lash'd along. 1729 T. Cooke *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 182 He does not threaten to disarm him, but..to lash him from the Assembly. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 132 The passionate pedantic Schoolmaster, that lashes his Disciples into Learning. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 260 A glassy lake.. Lashed into foaming waves. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxviii, The excitement into which she had been lashed. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 325 Should I find you by my doors again, My men shall lash you from them like a dog. 1871 Miss Yonge *Cameos* II. xvii. 188 The violence of a weak nature lashed up to rage. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 89 Then I see.. the waves Lashed into madness. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 307 A strong head wind lashed the river into waves.

absol. a 1716 South *Serm.* (J.), Let men out of their way lash on ever so fast, they are not at all the nearer their journey's end.

†b. To force *out* by a lash or stroke. *Obs.*

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 23 Others have their eie lasht out by a twig in their travaile.

Lash (læʃ), *v.*^{2} [Perh. f. Lash *sb.*^{2}, or a. OF. *lachier*, dialectal var. of *lacier*: see Lace *v.*

Words of similar sound, and somewhat approximating in sense, are Du. *lasschen*, to patch, sew together, to scarf (timber); G. *laschen* to fit with a gusset, to scarf; from M.Du. *lasche* (mod. *lasch*) rag, patch, gusset; G. *lasch*, *lasche* flap, lappet, gusset, scarf-joint. But it does not appear probable that these have any connexion with the Eng. word.]

†1. *trans.* To lace (a garment). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Lasschyn, *ligulo.* 1602 Middleton *Blurt* ii. ii. D i b, An Eele-skin sleeue lasht heere and there with lace, Hye coller, lasht agen, breeche lasht also. 1611 Cotgr., *Aiguilletter*, to whip, or lash, with points.

2. Chiefly *Naut.* To fasten or make fast with a cord, rope, thong, piece of twine, etc.; †to truss (clothes); to fasten *to* (something). Also with *down, on, together*; †*refl.* of a plant. *Lash away, lash and carry* (see quots. 1867).

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* v. 194 Her Ordnance being lashed so fast they could not be vnloosed. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 79 Lash the Fish on to the Mast. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 37 Bolts to lash the Boats on the upper Deck. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 31 This Plant .. lashes itself round any tree that is near it. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. iv. 330 We had not a gun on board lashed. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) VI. 1956 A child .. had been lashed under the thwarts of the canoe. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 97, *note*, The rods were here lashed together by a packthread. 1839 Longf. *Wreck Hesperus* xx, A maiden fair, Lashed close to a drifting mast. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* II. 257 The Indians had lashed their canoes to the ship. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxix. 105 All our spare spars were taken on board and lashed. 1853 Sir R. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 66 *marg.*, Lash down Pontoons. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* xiii. (1880) 461 This process of lashing on a hook. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lash and carry*, the order given by the boatswain and his mates on piping up the hammocks, to accelerate the duty. *Ibid.*, *Lash away*, a phrase to hasten the lashing of hammocks. 1879 Lady Brassey *Sunshine & Storm* 26 Our chairs were lashed. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 55 Lash all together by passing a string several times round each end of the package.

Lash (læʃ), *v.*^{3} *dial.* *trans.* To comb (the hair). Also with *out*.

1863 Mrs. Toogood *Yorks. Dial.*, Go and lash thee hair out, child. 1886 Alice Rea *Beckside Boggle* 9 I's just wesh me and lash me hair. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* iii. xii. 170 Take the redyng comb and lash your hair out.

b. *Comb.*: **lash-comb**, a wide-toothed comb (*Lonsdale Gloss.* 1869).

1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* vi. 38 When the lash comb had tossed back his long hair. 1894 — *Manxman* 108.

Lashed (læʃt), *ppl. a.*^{1} [f. Lash *v.*^{1} + -ed^1.] Beaten with or as with a whip.

1611 Cotgr., *Fouëtté*, whipped, lashed, scourged. a 1625 Fletcher *Love's Cure* ii. i, Your lashed shoulders [covered] with a Velvet Pee. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* i. iii. 3 And the lashed deeps Glitter and boil beneath.

Lashed (læʃt), *ppl. a.*^{2} [f. Lash *v.*^{2} + -ed^1.] Fastened with a lash or cord.

1897 R. Kipling *Captains Courageous* 53 The lashed wheel groaned and kicked softly.

Lashed (læʃt), *ppl. a.*^{3} [f. Lash *sb.*^{1} + -ed^2.] Furnished with lashes. Chiefly with qualifying word prefixed, as *black-, dark-, long-lashed.*

1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 389, *Ciliata*, lashed like the eye. 1854 Whittier *Maud Muller* 32 A pleased surprise Looked from her long-lashed hazel eyes.

Lasher (læ·ʃəɹ). [f. Lash *v.*$^{1, 2}$ + -er^1.] One who or that which lashes.

†1. One who beats or whips. Also *fig.*

1602 B. Jonson *Poetaster* Apol. Dial., Wks. (1616) 352 Or I could doe worse, Arm'd with Archilochvs fury, write Iambicks, Should make the desperate lashers hang themselues. 1611 Cotgr., *Fouëtteur*, a whipper, scourger..lasher.

2. In the names of fishes, e.g. *lasher bull-head.* Also Father-lasher.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lasher bull-head*, a name for the fish *Cottus scorpius.*

3. *Naut.* (See quot. 1848.) = Lashing *vbl. sb.*^{2}

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* i. 20 Make ready to board him; Have your Lashers clear, and able men with them. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 143 Lashers for the Yards as big as the Lanyards of the Shrowds. 1848 Biddlecombe *Art of Rigging* 20, Lashers.—The ropes employed to lash or secure particular objects; as jeers, etc.

4. Chiefly *local* (on the Thames). The body of water that lashes or rushes over an opening in a barrier or weir; hence the opening itself, and by extension, a weir.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 185 Our Mills and Locks have most of them back streams and lashers to carry off the water when it is too plentiful. 1800 Hurdis *Fav. Village* 96 Not louder falls The foamy lasher's cataract superb In fullest flood-time. 1840 *Ann. Reg.* 15 The lasher is an opening to let off the water when too high. 1858 Hughes *Scouring White Horse* 16 The great lasher at Pangbourn, where the water was rushing and dancing through in the sunlight. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* 342 The huge rafts of silver-fir ..shoot the lashers in safety.

b. The pool into which the water of the lasher falls.

1851 G. Butler *Let.* in *Recoll.* (1892) 70, I bathed in a lasher about four miles from Oxford. 1853 M. Arnold *Scholar-Gipsy* x, Men who through these wide fields of breezy grass ..To bathe in the abandon'd lasher pass. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* II. xii. 232 He sculled down to Sandford, bathed in the lasher, and returned in time for chapel. 1872 *Daily News* 3 May 5/3 If the.. Board can prevent bathing in these dangerous lashers it ought to do so without delay.

Lashing (læ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{1} [f. Lash *v.*^{1} + -ing^1.] The action of Lash *v.*^{1} in various senses; beating, flogging; an instance of this. †*Lashing out*, lavishing, squandering.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6789 Mony lyue of lept with lasshyng of swerdis. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/2 Laschynge, or betynge. 1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 85 These lasshinges oute of money which bee done to clawe the multitude. 1651–3 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* (1678) 344 Those secret lashings and whips of the exterminating Angel. 1791 Burke *Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. (1808) VII. 41 The king [of Sweden] .. keeps up the top with continual agitation and lashing. 1801 T. Milner in *Life* xiii. (1842) 246 He said some things which .. called for a fresh lashing. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 2/5 As a rule the natives took their lashings quietly.

b. *pl.* (*Anglo-Irish*). 'Floods', abundance.

1829 Scott *Jrnl.* 18 Mar., Cigars in loads, whisky in lashings. 1841 S. C. Hall *Ireland* (1843) III. 334 There's lashins of holy water, and blessed palm. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro'M.* 84 A good dinner, some excellent port wine, and 'lashings' of whiskey-punch. 1883 Ld Saltoun *Scraps* I. 116 There's plenty of sport to be had, an' lashins of parties, an' balls, an' picnics. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 May 510/3 'There's lashins of room', said the driver.

Lashing (læ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{2} Chiefly *Naut.* [f. Lash *v.*^{2} + -ing^1.] The action of Lash *v.*^{2}; the action of fastening any movable body with a cord. Hence *concr.* the cord used for this purpose.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 20 Loose the Lachings, we will sheer off our Ship. 1729 Capt. W. Wriglesworth *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 20 Oct., At 8 cast off our Lashings and made Sail. 1758 J. Blake *Plan Mar. Syst.* 6 A hammock, with a lashing, shall be delivered him, and a birth assigned to hang it in. 1789 G. Keate *Pelew Isl.* 4 In the afternoon the lashings of the booms broke. 1834–47 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* (1851) 139 The .. side rails are secured with rack lashings to the extreme balks. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* III. 220 It was impossible to stand at the helm without the assistance of lashings. 1869 Troyte *Change Ringing* 5 It is well to keep lashings ready for all the bells in a tower. 1872–6 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.*, Lashings used in mounting and dismounting guns are of different dimensions.

Comb. 1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 19 Lashing Rope. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lashing-eyes*, fittings for lower stays, block-strops, &c., by loops made in the ends of ropes, for a lashing to be rove through to secure them. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Suppl.*, *Lashing knot*, A form of bend.

Lashing (læ·ʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Lash *v.*^{1} + -ing^2.] That lashes.

14.. *Siege Jerusalem* 17/304 Was noȝt bot .. red laschyng lye [*i.e.* flame] alle þe londe ouer. c 1645 Howell *Lett.* i. 2 Under a learned (though lashing) Master. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* i. (1697) 11 The Lady, next, requires a lashing Line, Who squeez'd a Toad into her Husband's Wine. 1714 Gay *Trivia* ii. 231 The lashing whip resounds. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* i. lxxv, Bounds with one lashing spring the mighty brute. 1820 Shelley *Cloud* 9, I wield the flail of the lashing hail. 1827–44 Willis *Elms New Haven* 129 The air Below the lashing tree-tops was all black. 1885 Stevenson *Dynamiter* 198 A certain day of lashing rain in December. 1900 *Edinb. Rev.* Oct. 379 This lashing sarcasm was undeserved.

Hence **La·shingly** *adv.*, in a lashing manner; †a. Lavishly. b. By means of the lash or whip.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* ix. (1878) 17 To lash not out too lashinglie, for feare of pinching penurie. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 358 Tripes bawled out, 'Wo-ho!'—a sound Woodpecker and old Peter willingly obeyed, in spite of Dick's persuasions lashingly applied.

La·ship, obs. colloquial form of Ladyship.

‖ **Lashkar** (lɐ·ʃkar). *Indian.* Also 7 **lescar, leskar.** [Urdu (Pers.) لشکر *lashkar* army, camp. See Lascar.] †a. A camp of native Indian soldiers (*obs.*). b. In the newspaper accounts of the Afridi campaign of 1897, frequently used for: A body of Afridi soldiers.

1626 Sir T. Roe in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 550, I tooke horse to auoyd presse and other inconuenience and crossed out of the Leskar before him. 1625 Terry *ibid.* II. ix. ii. 1481 There being no lesse then two hundred thousand men, women, and children in this Leskar, or Campe. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 92 Normall his Queene .. had passed safely ouer the Riuer, with most part of the Lescar, or Army, which shee immediately put into Battaglia.

Lashless (læ·ʃlės), *a.* [f. Lash *sb.*^{1} (sense 3) + -less.] Devoid of (eye-)lashes.

1820 Keats *Lamia* ii. 288 His lashless eyelids stretch around his demon eyes. 1840 Browning *Sordello* iii. 350 Tiring suitors out With .. lashless eyes Inveterately tear-shot. 1879 Dowden *Southey* i. 5 Ma'am Powell..with her lashless eyes gorgonised the new pupil.

†**La·shlite, lashlight.** *Obs.* Also 7 **laghslite,** 8 **lagslite.** [Blundered form of OE. *lahslit*, f. *lah* law + *slit* tear, breach.] The fine imposed for breach of (Danish) law.

c 1030 *Laws of Cnut* ii. c. 15 (Liebermann) 318 Beo se wið þone cinge cxx scyll' scyldig on Engla laȝe .. and on Dena laȝe lahslites scyldig. 11.. *Laws of Will. I* c. 39 (Schmid) 345 In Danelahe erit foris factura de suo lashte [AF. *laxlite*]. 11.. *Laws of Hen. I* c. 11 § 11 (Schmid) 443 Si quis Dei rectitudines per vim teneat, solvat lashlite cum Dacis plenam witam cum Anglis. 1607 Cowel *Interpr.*, *Laghslite.* 1649 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xl. 99 Even in Germany they had learned the trick to set a price upon that crime; and this they afterward called..lashlight. 1721 Bailey, *Lagslite*, a Breach of the Law. 1862 Miall *Title Deeds Ch. Eng.* 21 *note*, Lashlite denoted a common forfeiture among the Danes.

†**La·shness.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 **lachenes,** 6 **lasshnesse,** 7 **lasch(e)nes(s.** [f. Lash *a.* + -ness.] Slackness (of body or mind); remissness; also, cowardice.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 15, I cannot baue meruaille ynough of the grete slouthe and lachenes of your men. 1484 — *Ordre of Chyualry* 77 Gloutonye .. engendreth slouthe and lachenes of body. 1530 Palsgr. 237/2 Lasshnesse, *lascheté.* 1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 162 The great lachenes my Lord of Ossory hath imputed to me. 1591 R. Bruce *Serm.* vi. O v b, Let it not come to passe be ȝour misbehaueour and lashnes, that the glorie of God .. be impared in any waies. 1641 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 347 In the end, after some lashness and fagging, he made .. ane pathetick oration. 1673 O. Walker *Educ.* i. v. (ed. 2) 36 Not to .. degenerate into softnes and laschenes.

Lasionite (læ·zi̯ŏnəit). *Min.* [Named by Fuchs 1816; irregularly f. Gr. λάσιον, neut. of λάσιος hairy (in allusion to its fibrous structure and capillary crystals) + -ite.] A synonym of Wavellite.

1819 *Ann. Philos.* XIX. 281 Lasionite must be ranked among the salts. 1861 Bristow *Gloss. Min.* 209 *Lasionite*, Fuchs .. A var. of wavellite. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 576.

Lask (lɑsk), *sb.*^{1} Also 6–7 **laske.** [a ONF. **lasque* = Central OF. *lasche* loosening, relaxation, f. *lasker* = *lascher* (mod.F. *lâcher*) to loosen.]

1. Looseness of the bowels, diarrhœa; an attack of this; = Lax *sb.*^{2} 1. Now only in veterinary use.

1542 *Fabyan's Chron.* vii. 701 Many honeste persones died of yᵉ hote agues, and of a greate laske. 1574 Newton *Health Mag.* 16 Meate excessively ingurgitate and eaten.. engendreth .. laskes and vomit. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 93 The Cornell tree .. is not good for bees, for if they chance to tast the floure therof, they fal presently into a vehement lask. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. 433 Flixweed, the seed stops laskes, and issues of blood. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.*, *Aniseed*, has the Virtue to appease Belly-Rumblings and Gripes, Lask, Vomiting, and the Hiccup. 1808 Macnab in *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc.* II. 208 The Lask or Scour .. generally originates from feebleness, cold, or grazing on a soft rich pasture, without a mixture of hard grass.

†2. A laxative, aperient; = Lax *sb.*^{2} 2.

a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 433 They gave ther lorde a laske To purge withall his caske.

3. *Comb.*: **laskwort**, a herb supposed to be a remedy for 'lask' or diarrhœa.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* ix. 64 Violets, Laskwort [etc.].

Lask (lɑsk), *sb.*^{2} [? a. MDu. *lasche* (prob. pronounced lasχə; mod. Du. *lasch*, pronounced lɑs) piece cut out, flap.] (See quots.)

1864 Couch *Brit. Fishes* II. 125 A hook baited with a slice (termed a lask) from the side of a mackarel. 1874 Wood *Nat. Hist.* 581 To pass the hook through the thicker end of the strip—technically called a 'lask'.

†**Lask**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 5 **laske.** [? a. ONF. **lasque* = Central OF. *lasche*: see Lash *a.*] Loose (in the bowels); relaxed, weak. Cf. Lash *a.* 2.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 91 He [buttir] norishethe a man to be laske. 1721 Bailey, *Lask*, loose in the Belly. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fever*, His [horse's] lips and all his body grown lask and feeble.

Lask (lɑsk), *v.* Also 4–7 **laske,** 5 **leske.** [? a. ONF. **lasquer* = Central OF. *lascher* (mod.F. *lâcher*) to loosen, relax:—popular L. **lascāre* = class.L. *laxāre*, f. *lax-us* Lax *a.*]

†1. *trans.* To lower in quality, quantity, or strength, relax; to thin (the blood); to shorten (life); to alleviate (pain). *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 570 Heiȝh hevene king to gode havene me sende oþer laske mi liif daywes wiþ inne a litel terme. *Ibid.* 950, I wot a litel and litel laskit [*i.e.* lask it] in hast. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 280 Summen seien þat olde men ben able to be kutt, for her blood is miche laskid & her hete. *Ibid.* 296 Þou schalt laske his greet blood wiþ blood-letyngis. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 196 For þis superfluyte mayst þou neuere ben heyl in soule, tyl þis blood be leskyd in blood-letyng. a 1450 Myrc 1736 Laske hys peynes or cese hys synne.

†**2.** *intr.* To become loose in the bowels; to purge. 1599 [see LAX *v.*]. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 529 Soft Child-hood paling .. Are apt to Laske through much humidity. 1618 *Owles Almanack* 43 Then will they untrusse a hoope and laske like a squirt. 1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 83 Goates milk..maketh a man to laske.

3. *Naut.* To 'go large'; to sail neither 'by the wind' nor 'before the wind'.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 40 When we cast about, shee beganne to vere shete, and to goe away lasking. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 29 Goe large, laske, ware yawning. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* II. (1698) 138 We bore up one point of the compass thereby to hinder her lasking away. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 378 You must put the Ship away lasking, or afore the Wind. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 602 The admiral. kept lasking away, angling from the enemy. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Lasking along*, sailing away with a quartering wind.

†**4.** *Mining.* (App. used as a word of command: see quot.) *Obs.*

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict* L iij, *Lash* [is] a word used in drawing Shafts, Sumps, &c. for Spare Rope, or not enough; as *Lash*, the Drawer understands he must let down more Rope; and *no Lash* is that the Rope is too short to hang on the Corfe.

Hence †**La·sking** *vbl. sb*, purging, diarrhœa; **La·sking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a. Naut.*, '(going) large'.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B iv, The same water..stopped all maner of laskynge. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lasking* (Sea-Term), when a Ship sails neither by a Wind, nor directly before the Wind,. she is said *To go lasking*. 1882 T. ROOSEVELT *Naval War* 1812 (1883) 120 The Java .. came down in a lasking course on her adversary's weather quarter.

Lask, Laskayre, obs. ff. LASQUE, LASCAR.

Lask(e, variant of LESK, flank, groin.

Lasket (la·sket). *Naut.* [Perh. an alteration, after GASKET, of F. *lacet* (see LATCHET) which is used in the same sense.] One of the loops or rings of cord by which a bonnet is attached to the foot of a sail.

1794 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Laskets* or *Latches*, are small Lines like Loops, fastned by sowing into the Bonnets and Drablers of a Ship; in order to lace the Bonnets to the Courses, or the Drablers to the Bonnets. 1721 in BAILEY. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

†**La·sky,** *a. Obs.*—°. [f. LASK *a.* + -Y.] = LASK *a.*

1552 HULOET, Laskie and laxatiue.

Laso, variant of LASSO.

†**La·spick.** *Obs rare*—¹. [a. F. *l'aspic* (= ASPIC[3] with prefixed article).] = ASPIC.

1761 *Bill of Fare* in Pennant *London* (1813) 563 Garnished round with Plates of sorts, as Laspicks, Rolards, &c.

La·spring. [Perh. a corruption of *lax-pink* (see LAX *sb.*[1] b); interpreted as a contraction for *last spring*; cf. *last brood* in quot. 1861.] One of the many names for the young salmon. Also *gravel laspring*.

1760 HAWKINS in *Walton's Angler* I. vi. 143 *note*, A small but excellent fish of the Trout kind, called a Last-spring. *Ibid.* vii. 153 *note*. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 50 Brandling, Fingerling, Skirling, Gravelling, Lasprin, Sparling, &c. 1861 *Act 24-5 Vict.* c. 109 § 4 'Young of Salmon' shall include . Par, Spawn, Pink, Last Spring, Hepper, Last Brood, Gravelling [etc.]. 1881 *19th Cent.* Apr. 693 It is..unlawful for me..to catch a small samlet or laspring as long as my finger, although there are thousands on the streams below my house. 1889 'J. BICKERDYKE' *Bk. Allround Angler* III. 7 Gravel laspring, same as par.

Lasque (lask). Also 7 **laske**, 8 **lask**. [? a. Pers. لشک *lashk*, bit, piece.] (See quots.) Also *lasque diamond*.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1330/4 A Laske, Indian-cut, .weighing 6. carrets ¾ full. 1751 D. JEFFRIES *Diamonds* 115 Lasks .. are in general ill shaped, or irregular in their form at the girdle. 1813 MAWE *Diamonds* (1823) 81 Lasques are formed from flat or veiny diamonds. 1874 WESTROPP *Precious Stones* 4 Lasque diamonds are the flat thin stones used much in native Indian work, in neck and head-bands, bangles, rings, &c.

Lass (las). Forms: 4 **las**, **lasce**, 4-7 **lasse**, 6 *Sc* **lase**, 6- **lass**. [ME. *lasce*, *las(se*; perh. a prehistoric ON. **lasqa*, wk. fem. of **lasqar* unmarried: cf. MSw. *lösk kona* unmarried woman.

The adj means primarily 'free from ties'; hence the above sense and those of 'unoccupied', 'having no fixed abode', which are also recorded in MSw. The Icel. *lgsk-r* occurs only in the sense 'idle, weak'.

The phonology of the Eng. word, according to the above conjecture, is somewhat difficult; but the same sound-change occurs in other northern forms, as *ass* for **ask* (ashes), *asse* for *ash* v., *buss* for *bush*.]

1. A girl.

In northern and north midland dialects the ordinary word; in the southern counties it has little or no popular currency.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3608 Til abram þan dame sare said, 'Yone lasce..For-þi þat sco has barn o þe, Als in despit sco haldes me'. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom* 39 Bifor him com a fair yong lasce That Herodias dohter was. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 638 Medyature als was he, betwene vs & þe trinite. 3et he, þat of sic uertu wes, wes gefine til a lurdan las. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3746 If any consaue þar a knaf þan kepis him his modire .. Vil 3ere with-in oure-selfe. .. And be scho lyuir of a lasse scho lengis in our burge. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clouts* 426 The money for theyr masses spent among wanton lasses. *a* 1592 GREENE *Geo. a Greene* (1599) D 2. He that is olde, and marries with a lasse, Lies but at home and prooues himselfe an asse. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 156 This is the prettiest Low-borne Lasse, that euer Ran on the greene-sword. 1645 WALLER *Battle Summer Isl.* II. 47 A goodly theater, where rocks are round; With reverend age, and lovely lasses crown'd. 1672 *Westminster Drollery* II. 80 Come lasses and lads Take leave of your Dadds And away to the May-pole hey. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 80 The lass i' the red petticoat shall pay for all .. meaning .. a wife with a good portion. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 7 Pray which is the little lass that is to be a gentlewoman? 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* III. ii. (*song*), Let the toast pass, Drink to the lass. 1786 *Harvest Rig* 55 The Highland lasses raise the song, In music wild, and sweet, and strong. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VIII. 38 But one there is, the loveliest of them all, Some sweet lass of the valley. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 49 You are a good and warm-hearted lass, Jenny.

b. *spec.* A maid-servant. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 339 *Lass*, the vulgar name of a maid servant. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VIII. 350 As far as the lass has cash or credit, to procure brawa, she will, step by step, follow hard after what she deems grand and fine in her betters. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, It will may be no be sae weel to speak about it while that lang-lugged limmer o' a lass is gaun flisking in and out o' the room.

c. Applied playfully as a form of address to a mare or a bitch. Cf. GIBL *sb.* 2 ¶.

1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. IV. viii. 332 'Art hurt, lass?' asked Dick, as she [Bess] shook herself and slightly shivered. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xix, 'Hi, Juno, lass—hi, old girl; down, Daph, down', said Wardle, caressing the dogs.

2. A lady-love, a sweetheart. Also *transf.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 14 And eke that Lady, his faire lovely lasse. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* V. iii. 17 It was a Louer, and his lasse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 335 The youthfull Bull .. Forsakes his Food, and pining for the Lass, Is joyless of the Grove. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 36 There might ye see .. the shepherd and his lass. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 90 The lads upon their lasses ca'd To see gin they were dress'd.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lass-quean* (dial.); †**lass-lorn** *a.*, forsaken by one's lass or sweetheart.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 68 Thy broome groues; Whose shadow the dismissed Batchelor loues, Being lasse lorne. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxii, Ask the lass quean there, if it isna a fundamental rule in my household.

†**La·ssate,** *a. Obs.* rare—¹. [ad. L. *lassātus*, pa. pple. of *lassāre*, f. *lassus*, weary.] Tired, wearied.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. 248 You .. there your Lassate Corps reanimate.

†**La·ssate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *lassāt-*: see prec.] *trans.* To weary. 1623 in COCKERAM II.

†**Lassa·tion.** *Obs.* [n of action f. L. *lassāre*: see LASSATE *a.*] Relaxation; weariness.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 139 The Imagination in this life is not onely subject to lassation. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 97 The animal spirits are .. wearied and willingly give themselves up to a lassation.

Lasse for *lat see*: see LET *v.*

Lasse, obs. form of LASS, LESS.

Lasserie: see LARCENY *Obs.*

†**La·sset.** *Obs.* Also 6 **laset**, 7 **lascitt**. [a. G. *lasset*, *lassits*, of Slavonic origin; cf. OSl. *lasica*, Czech *lasice*, *laska*, Russian ЛАСТКА, F. *lasquette*.] Also *lasset-mouse*, *-weasel*, a fur-bearing animal; the ermine or miniver.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 14 Their beasts of strange kinds are the losh..the gurnstale, the laset or minever. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 424 There is no difference between the Lascitt mouse and the Lascitt weesill. 1611 COTGR., *Rat de Lasse*, the Lasset Mouse; a beast that beares the Furre which we call Mineuar.

Lassie (læ·si). Chiefly *Sc.* Also 9 **lassy**. [f. LASS + dimin. suffix -IE (-Y).] A lass, girl.

1725 RAMBAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. song vi, I yield, dear lassie, ye hae won. 1792 BURNS '*What can a young lassie*' i, What can a young lassie do wi' an auld man? 1805 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 74 What sort of a lassy is the cobbler's daughter? 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 169 Na, it's other lassies' brothers they like as a rule.

Hence **La·ssiehood,** girlhood. **La·ssielsh** *a.*, young-womanish.

1857 A. WALLACE *Gloaming of Life* ii. 28 Where Robin has to make the important transition from the equivocal garb of lassie-hood into his first 'corduroys'. 1888 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs., Jy Leech*, etc 307 There is a somewhat vulgar and lassielsh objection to Landseer's subjects, that they are painful.

Lassitude (læ·sitiud). [a. F. *lassitude*, ad. L. *lassitūdo* f. *lassus* weary.] The condition of being weary whether in body or mind; a flagging of the bodily or mental powers; indifference to exertion; weariness; an instance of this.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 84 b, Lassitude is a disposition towarde syckenesse, wherin a man feleth a soorenesse, a swellinge or an inflammation. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIII. (1887) 119 Though they faint, and feele some little lassitude and wearines. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 730 Lassitude is remedied by bathing or anointing with oil and warm water. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* Ix. 37 Such as will labour to lassitude. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal* (1713) 19 Lassitude of Contemplation, and of Affectation of Immateriality..brought upon him remisness and drowsiness to such like exercises. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. II. i. 115 Ordinary Lassitudes, Uneasinesses, and Defects of Disposition. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. vi, A long exercise of the mental powers induces a remarkable lassitude of the whole body. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xvi, The feverish excitement. had given place to a dull, regretful lassitude. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 307 Periods of renewed enthusiasm after intervals of lassitude.

Lasso (læ·so), *sb.* Also 9 **laso**, **lazie**, **laso**. [Sp. *laso* (in America pronounced la·so) = OF. *las*: see LACE *sb.*]

1. A long rope of untanned hide, from 10 to 30 yards in length, having at the end a noose to catch cattle and wild horses; used chiefly in Spanish America.

[1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 221 The laço is a long thong of leather, at the end of which they made a sliding noose.] 1806 *Narr. Exped. Gen. Crawford* II. viii. 189 Numbers of these fellows, with the lazie, hovered about us. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xix, The coil of cordage..is called a lariat, and answers to the laso of South America. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* XXV. (1891) 356 Measuring his distance. as nicely as if he were throwing his lasso. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* v. 66 Before it could recover Garcia's lasso whizzed through the air and lighted on its neck.

2. *Mil.* = *lasso-harness*.

1847 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 4) 167 The first time they were required to draw by means of the Lasso. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 614 Ten Men per Troop .. are to be equipped with the tackle of the Lasso.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lasso-man*; *lasso-like* adj.; **lasso-cell**, one of the urticating cells of the *Cœlenterata*, which eject the contained thread in the manner of a lasso; **lasso-harness**, a kind of girth placed round a cavalry horse, with a lasso or long rope attached, for use in drawing guns, etc., as an assistance to the draught-horses.

1865 AGASSIZ *Seaside Stud Nat. Hist.* 18 The *lasso-cells are very formidable weapons. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 25 The beautiful sea-anemone .. covered in many parts by lasso-cells that hurl out sharp, poisonous darts. 1847 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 4) 166 *Lasso Harness consists of a brown leather circingle, and one trace. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 58 The inner wall [of the thread-cell] is much stronger, having one extremity open and prolonged into a stout rather fusiform sheath which terminates in a long *lasso-like filament. 1808 BRIG.-GEN CRAUFURD in *Trial of Lieut.-Gen. J. Whitelocke* I. 196 *Lasso men employed in killing cattle for the troops.

Lasso (læ·so), *v.* Also laso. [f. LASSO *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To catch with a lasso.

1807 *Exped. to Buenos Ayres* 6 Here and there they 'lassoed' the strallerns. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* XXI (1890) 116 Like the wild horse. lazoed by the South American Gauchoes 1881 P. B. DU CHAILLU *Land Midn. Sun* II. 80 A man went into the wood and returned with a deer he had lassoed. 1891 SMILES *J. Murray* II. xxviii. 252 He..crossed the Pampas, catching and lassoing wild horses.

2. *Mil.* To draw (guns, etc.) with lasso-harness.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 14 Mar., The mode of lassoing guns, as practised by the mounted troop of the Royal Engineers.

Hence **La·ssoed** *ppl. a.*, **La·ssoing** *vbl. sb.* Also **La·ssoer**, one who lassoes.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 5 May, Called in to treat cases of private shooting, stabbing, and lassoing 1881 DARWIN in *Life & Lett* III. 245 A struggling and lassoed cow. 1886 SALA *Amer. Revis* (1885) 413 The..neighing of our lassoed horses. 1896 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIII 16/2 The lassoers often manage to take two or three [horses] per man.

Lassock (læ·sɔk). *Sc.* [f. LASS + diminutive suffix -OCK.] A little girl.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* V, I mind, when I was a gilpy of a lassock, seeing the Duke. 1818 — *Rob Roy* XXXVI, I wadna for ever sa muckle that even the lassock Mattie kenn'd ony thing about it. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* I, A young lassock's petticoat from the linen-press.

Lassy me, *int. vulgar.* Also **lausy me.** [? Contraction of *Lord save me!*] Used to express surprise.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Spectre Tappington*, 'Lassy me!' said Miss Julia. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 338 Lausy me! what's in the taking now, dearie.

Last (last), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **lást**, **læst**, **léste**, 4-8 **laste**, 4-5 **lest(e**, 4- **last**. [OE. *lást* masc., footstep, *læst* fem., boot, *léste* fem., shoemaker's last, cogn. w. Du. *leest* masc., OHG. *leist* (MHG. *leist*, mod.G *leiste(n* masc.), last, ON. *leist-r* foot, sock (Sw., Da. *läst* last), Goth. *laqist-s* footstep, track (ἴχνος), cogn. w OHG. (*wagan*) *-leisa* track, rut (MHG. *leis(e* fem. *geleis* truckway, mod.G. *geleise*, *gleise* rut); by most recent scholars referred to a Teut. root **lais-* (: *līs-*) to follow a track (whence in immaterial sense Goth. *lais* pret.-pres., I know, and the related words: see LEARN *v.*, LORE), cogn. w. L. *līra* furrow. Some, however, would connect it with the Teut. **laip-*, *laid-* (: OE. *līðan* to go); see LOAD *sb.*]

†**1.** A footstep, track, trace. After OE. only in Sc. phrase *Not a last*: nothing, not at all.

Beowulf (Z.) 132 Hie þæs lañan last sceawedon. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 127 Man dæghwamlice þa moldan nimeþ on þæm lastum. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXIV. (*Pelagia*) 102 Oure verray spouse, rekis nocht a laste how foule ore vnfaire we be. *Ibid.* xliii. (*Cecile*) 580 Þu ma with þi handis taste, þo þu ma nocht se a laste. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* I. 2339 That louit neuer his lord a last.

2. A wooden model of the foot, on which shoemakers shape boots and shoes.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 125/32 *Calopodium uel mustricula*, laste. *a* 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xiii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 154 Hail be 3e sutlers [? *read* sutars] wiþ 3our mani lestes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 298/2 Leste, sowtarys forme, *formula*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 209/1 A Laste of a sowter, *formula*. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 54 That as he were a Coblers eldest sonne, would by the laste tell where anothers shooe wrings. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 6 These Lawyers .. stretch Scripture as they please, just as the Shoe-maker doth his leather with his teeth, to fit it to his Laste. 1724 GAY *Trivia* I. 35 Should the big Laste extend the shoe too wide. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 192

[A prize-fight] between two brethren of the last. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 69/2 Occasionally there is a drowsy sound from some lone weaver's shuttle, or shoemaker's last.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* ? *Obs.*

a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 391 All three are of one last. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 138, I set my braines vpon an vpright Last. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* I. i, Here's gallants of all sizes, of all lasts. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 372 Lesse matters set on the Friers lasts, make seely Papists beleeve [etc.]. 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* III. ii, As though his spirit were a last or two Above his veines and stretcht his noble hide. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. liii. (1739) 94 The Normans had reduced the Saxon law..unto their own Last, which stretched their desire as far as the estate would bear.

c. With allusion to the proverb *Let the cobbler stick to his last* ('Ne sutor ultra crepidam').

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 40 Heere it is written, that the Shoo-maker should meddle with his Yard, and the Tayler with his Last. 1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 210 Shoomaker, you goe a little beyond your last. 1692–4 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxxv. (1708) 245 The Cobler is not to go beyond his Last. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 330 To enter upon these discussions would be carrying the shoemaker beyond his last. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 53 Great evil may arise from the cobbler leaving his last and turning into..a legislator.

3. *Comb.*, as *last-maker*.

1583 *Faversham Par. Reg.* (MS.), John Wythers, an olde man, a lastmaker. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 8 The second sort of lever is presented to us in the cutting-knives used by last-makers.

Last (last), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 **hlæst**, 4–6 **laste**, **lest(e**, (6 **lasse**), 4– **last**. [OE. *hlæst* neut., corresp. to OFris. *hlest*, MLG., MDu., Du. *last* masc. and fem., OHG. *hlast*, *last* masc. and fem. (MHG., mod.G. *last* fem.); according to the now prevailing view repr. a pre-Teut. type **klat-sto-* (*-sti-*), parallel with **klat-to-* represented by ON. *hlass* neut., load; f. **klat-* root of LADE *v.*

Some scholars still adhere to the older view that WGer. **hlast-* and ON. *hlass* both represent a pre-Teut. **klatt*, the divergence being conjectured to be due to difference of accentual conditions.]

†**1.** A load, burden, weight carried. *Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 52 Men ne cunnon secgan..hwa þæm hlæste on-feng. *c* 1000 *Riddles* ii. 15 (Gr.) Saga, hwa mec þecce oþþe hu ic hatte, þe þa hlæst bere. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 74 Than lay the lordis a-lee with laste and with charge, And bare aboute the barge and blamed the maister.

2. A commercial denomination of weight, capacity, or quantity, varying for different kinds of goods and in different localities. Cf. G. *last*.

Originally the 'last' must have been the quantity carried at one time by the vehicle (boat, wagon, etc.) ordinarily used for the particular kind of merchandise. As a weight, it is often stated to be (like the Ger. weight of the same name) nominally equivalent either to 2 tons or to 4,000 lbs. In wool weight it is 4368 lbs. (= 12 sacks). A last of gunpowder is said to be 2,400 lbs. (= 24 barrels), and of feathers or flax 1,700 lbs.

The equivalence of the last of wool with 12 sacks seems to have led to an association of the word with the number twelve. Thus a last of hides was formerly 12 dozen (also 20 dickers of 10 hides each); of beer 12 barrels; of pitch 12 (sometimes 14) barrels; of cod and herrings 12 barrels (but of red herrings and pilchards 10,000 to 13,200 fish).

As a measure for grain and malt, the last was in the 16th c. 12 quarters, but is now 10 quarters = 80 bushels.

[1314–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 312/2, IIII. lest & dim' de quyre.] 1333–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 30 In uno last et ix M[l] allec. melioribus emp. .. vj*li* vj*s.* viij*d.* 1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 58 Et pro j laste de beer .. Et pro j laste de vino de Ryne. 1396–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 600 In j last bituminis, 34*s.* 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 2 John Bower proferd to sell hym a laste of osmundes. 1469 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 102 White Herringes a laste, that is to say, xij barrelles. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* vi. 21 Men selle the goodes, ..By sackes or by lastes. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 15 A last of pitch and Tarre. 1509–10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 1 For the Subsidie .. of every laste of hydes lxvj*s.* viij*d.* 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 For every laste of whete and rye xxvi*s.* viij*d.* 1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 174 Serpentyne pouldre, iij lestes. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 88a To get a licence..For fortie last of Inglis beir. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Serplaith*, Item 24 meales makis ane Last. Item, of meille and malt called *coist*, ane *last* makis ane Scottish chalder. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded. (end), For a whole laste of redde Herrings. 1612 HOPTON *Concorv. Yeares* 164 A Last of Wooll is 4368 pounds, or 12 Sackes. 1640 in Entick *London* II. 170 Quern-stones, the last. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 8/1 Sixteen Lasts of Gunpowder, and Four thousand Musquets are brought in hither. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, s.v., A Last of Cod Fish is twelve Barrels; a Last of Herrings is twenty Cades, or ten Thousand. 1727 *Ibid.* s.v. *Ale*, Twelve Ale-Barrels making a Last. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 418 An extraordinary duty of ten shillings on a sack of wool, and a last of leather for one year. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. lxxxvi. 401 They have .. exported fourteen thousand lasts, or twenty-eight thousand tuns English of all sorts of grain. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 412 A grant of .. forty shillings on the last of leather. 1884 *Brit. Almanac & Companion* 33 A Yarmouth last of herrings is supposed to count 13,200 fish. 1893 LANG *Red Fairy Bk.* 318 Someone who could brew a hundred lasts of malt at one brewing. 1894 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 143 A single 'last' [of herrings] being equal to ten thousand fish.

†**b.** *transf.* A huge indefinite number. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' Prol.* 4 God yeve this Monk a thousand last quade yeer. 1581 RICH *Farew. Milit. Profess.* T j, Goyng his waie to his sweete harte, tellyng her the whole discourse .. with a whole laste of kisses. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ix, Ten thousand last of devils haul me, if I don't love thee as I love my life.

†**3.** A unit in the measurement of a ship's burden = 2 tons (occas. 1 ton). *Obs.*

1643 *Declar. Lords & Comm.*, *Reb. Irel.* 46 The ship called Saint Michaell the Archangell of burden an hundred and twentie Lasts or Tuns. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6096/3 The ..Snow..is of the Burthen of 50 or 60 Tons or 25 or 30 Lasts. 1796 in Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 52 The Swedish vessels which perform the voyage to China, are generally of four hundred lasts burden.

†**4.** ? A dozen (of hawks). *Obs.*

16.. HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 234 Two white garrfaulkens, a last of girckens and a last of sloght faulcons and two gashaukes.

†**5.** Shetland. *Last of land*: a quantity of land = 18 merks. *Obs.*

1605 *Feu Contract* in Mill *Diary* (1889) 193 The said twa last of land in Sandwick. *a* 1733 *Shetland Acts* 36 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 201 That none have more swine than four upon a last of land over winter.

†**Last**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 3–4 **lest**. [a. ON. *lǫst-r* (genit. *lastar*, dat. *lesti*):—OTeut. **lahst-uz*, f. **lah-*, whence OHG. *lahan*, OE. *léan* to blame. Cf. LAHTER.] A fault, vice, sin; blame; also, a physical blemish.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Summe men luuieð galliche lectres and luðere lastes. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4522 Forr gredi3nesse iss hefi3 lasst Biforenn Godess e3hne. *c* 1205 LAY. 22974 Þe mon þe him weore lað him cuðe last finde. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22324 (Edin.) Wiþoutin laste al his liccame. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 37 Betere is were thunne boute laste, then syde robes ant synke into synne. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 459 For þo3 y ben in batail schent it ys no lest for hem.

Last (last), *sb.*[4] Also 5 **lest**. [f. LAST *v.*[1]]

1. Continuance, duration. Now *rare*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19562 In last o cristen mans lijf. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 90 Fy on fortoun, fy on thi frewall quheyll; Fy on thi traist, for her it has no lest. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1549/2 Things memorable, of perpetuitie, fame, and last. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 29 These Drinks are of Severall Ages, some to the Age or Last of forty yeares. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 4/2 Another omission, and a more important one, from the point of view of the literary *last* of the book, is [etc.].

2. Power of holding on or out; 'staying' power.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vii, It's a fair trial of skill and last between us and them [the masters]. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 10 His [a waterman's] 'last' is not in the same proportion to his pace as that of the amateur.

Last (last), *sb.*[5] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. Anglo-Latin *lastum*, *lestum* (Domesday Book *lest*), used as the regular equivalent of late OE. *lǽþ* LATHE *sb.*[1]

The etymology is obscure: it is difficult on the ground of sense to suppose the word to be connected with LAST *sb.*[2], or with the OF. *lest* loading of a ship. It is also difficult on the ground of form to connect the word with OE. *lǽþ*; it is conceivable that the Norman *lest* might represent this by sound-substitution, but no analogous instance is known.]

= LATHE *sb.*[1] Also as the designation of an administrative assembly (see quot. 1670); more fully *last-court*.

1086 *Domesday Bk.* I. 1/3 Has..leges regis concordant hostes de quatuor Lestis, hoc est Boruuar Lest, & Estrelest & Linuuartlest & Wiuuartlest. *c* 1120 *Rochester Bridge-bote Charter* in Birch *Cart. Sax.* III. 658 (*Latin text*), Postea sexta pera debet fieri de holingeburna et de toto illo lesto quæ [*sic*] ad hoc pertinet. *Ibid.* (*OE. text*) Þonne is syo syoxte per to holingan burnan & to eallan þam læþe. *a* 1272 *Charter Romney Marsh* (1597) 73 Si aliquis..conuincatur per testimonium Balliui et Iuratorum in communi lasto, amercietur[etc.]. *c* 1380 W. THORN *Chron.* in Twysden *Hist. Angl. Scriptores decem* (1652) 1777 Hic [*sc.* Elfredus] constituit Hundred & Lestes. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 165 Of this place the whole Last of Shipwey (conteining twelve Hundrethes) at the first tooke, and yet continueth, the name. 1662 DUGDALE *Imbanking* 54 Also it was decreed and ordained that twice every year, for ever, there should be held a principal and general Last, within the said Land and Marsh. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Last* also, in the Marshes of East Kent, signifies a Court held by Twenty four Jurats, and summoned by the two Bailiffs thereof, wherein they make Orders, lay and levy Taxes, impose Penalties, &c. For preservation of the said Marshes. 1729 in JACOB *Law Dict.* 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

Last (last), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.*[6] Forms: 1 **latost**, (**lætest**), 2–3 **latest**, **latst**, (3 *Ormin* **lattst**), 3 **least**, 3, 4–5 (*Sc.*) **lest(e**, 4–6 **laste**, 6 *Sc.* **laist**, 4– **last**. [OE. *latost*, Northumb. *lætest*, superl. of *læt* adj., *late* adv. Cf. OFris. *letast*, *lest*, OS. *latst*, *last*, *lętist* (MLG. *lest*, Du. *laatst*, *lest*), OHG. *lazzôst*, *lęzist* (MHG. *letzest*, *letzst*, *letst*, mod.G. *letzt*), ON. *latast-r*. The syncopation of the vowel before *-st* must have originated in the inflected forms; for the subsequent dropping of the *t* cf. BEST. The mod. LATEST does not descend from early ME. *latest*, but is a new-formation on the positive.]

A. *adj.* Following all others; coming at the end.

I. As simple adjective.

1. Following all the others in a series, succession, order, or enumeration; subsequent to all others in occurrence, existence, etc.

For the syntactical relation involved in *last comer* and the like, cf. *early riser*, etc. (See EARLY *a.* 1 a *note*.)

c 1200 ORMIN 4168 Þe sefennde, þe lattste da33, He sette þe33m to resste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1492 Þe formast werld adam be-gan, þar-of lameth [*i.e.* Lamech] þe last man. 1340 *Ayenb.* 245 Þe laste yefþe and þe meste and þe he3este is þe yefþe of wysdom. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 58 In þe laste chapitle of þe firste book. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/2 Laste, save one, *penultimus*. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 244 She was the last of the right lyne and name, of Plantagenet. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xii. 51 It is bot waist Mo wirde to taist, 3e haif my laist. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 12 b, A prophete that sayd Maximilian should be the last Germaine Emperour. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xxviii. 415 The twelfth and last month was called *Aymara*. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Dernier*, The last commers get the maisterie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 223 This last clause..is added by the Talmudists. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 166 Fairest of Starrs, last in the train of Night, If better thou belong not to the dawn. *Ibid.* XII. 330 Of Kings The Last. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 275 This was the last day of May. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv, The sun now gave his last light. 1800 WORDSW. *Waterfall & Eglantine*, The Briar quaked—and much I fear Those accents were his last. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 65 A hundred times In that last kiss, which never was the last, Farewell, like endless welcome, lived and died. 1864 — *En. Ard.* 217 When the last of those last moments came. 1864 LE FANU *Uncle Silas* II. v. 70 So the morning came—my last for many a day at Knowl.

b. With a cardinal numeral. In this combination two varieties of word-order are commonly used. (*a*) The more frequent form till the 17th c. appears to be *the two* (*three*, etc.) *last* (= F. *les deux derniers*, G. *die zwei letzten*); the variant *seven the last* appears in one example. (*b*) The form *the last two* (*three*, etc.) is now the more frequent of the two, exc. where *last* is equivalent to 'last-mentioned'; see also 3.

(*a*) 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xv. i, Seuen aungels hauinge seuen the laste plages [so 1388, with *v.rr.* the laste seuene, the seuene laste; *later versions* the seven last(e]. *c* 1450 *M E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 144 A veyne by twene two laste fyngeres. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, The two last dayes [perteyneth] to the contemplatyue lyfe. 1710 C. WHEATLY *Ch. Eng. Man's Companion* 51 The two last of these versicles. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 591 Three parliaments had sat. The two last had not mentioned him. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Young* Wks. IV. 242 The three last stanzas are not more remarkable for just rhymes. 1818 HAZLITT *Lect. Eng. Poets* iii, Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton...The two last have had justice done them by the voice of common fame.

(*b*) 1388 [see (*a*)]. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 205, In the 12th and 13th, or last two Columns of your Journal. 1805 *Johnson's Dict.* s.v. *Disloyal*, The last three [*ed.* 1755 three latter] senses are now obsolete. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 98 Place the last three fingers behind the steel. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 6/5 The last two volumes (fifth and sixth) of their new edition of Macaulay's History.

c. Coupled with *least*.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1633) 14 Among many strange conceits you told me..truely even the last..would not seem the least unto me. 1589 NASHE *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 17 For the last, though not the least of them all. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 444 And there, though last, not least, is Aetion. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* C iij, Both these, are of last and least request. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 189 Though last, not least in loue. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lviii, Volumnia..is a prey to horrors of many kinds. Not last nor least among them, possibly, is a horror of what may befall her little income.

†**d.** *ellipt.* The last day (of a month). *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 110 The last of June. 1596 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 119 This laste of octob[r]. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vi. 52 He..dyed, Nouember the last, 1623. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* v. (1697) 86 From the midle of June to the last of October.

e. In spatial sense: Utmost, extreme, remotest (*rare*). †Also, hindmost, rearmost.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 586 Clerkes .. of alle clergies ut of Alixandres lond þe alre leste ende [*v.rr.* laste, leaste]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII*, 239 The kyng rode to the last ende of the ranke where the Speares or Pencyoners stoode. 1549 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. DD. 104 The L. Gray was fain..to retyre to our last horsemen and footmen. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxviii. 102 The land's last verge Holds him.

2. Belonging to the end or final stage, *esp.* belonging to the end of life or the end of the world. (In some applications only a contextual use of sense 1.) †*Last age*: the closing years of life, old age. *The four last things* (Theol.; = L. *quatuor novissima*): Death, Judgement, Heaven, and Hell.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 19 Ðes wer3inge nis bute erres of ðare laceste [? = latste *or* lasste]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Of ðe lateste to-cume of ure louerd specð þe holie boc on oðer stede. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* iv. 8 The laste age [1388 eelde, Vulg. *senectus*] forsothe wrshipeful is not longe durende. 1382 — 1 *Cor.* xv. 52 In a moment, in the smytinge of an y3e, in the laste trumpe. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* 29 Translated .. bi youre symple subget John Shirley, in his laste age. 1479 EARL RIVERS (*title*) The book named Cordyal which treteth of the four last and final thinges. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 216 b, He confessed his doctryne constantlye even to the laste breathe. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* V. ii, Bear vm vnto their last beds. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 59 Having performed to him the last duties. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 763 With his last Voice, Eurydice, he cry'd. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 403 That sun .. Which from the first has shone on ages past, Enlights the present, and shall warm the last. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 564 'Twas the last trumpet—see the Judge enthroned. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* IV. iii. (1876) 326 Hosius..with his last breath, abjured the heresy.

b. †(*One's*) *last day*: the day of one's death (*obs.*). *The last day*: the Day of Judgement, the

end of the world. *The last days*: the concluding period in the life or history *of* (a person, etc.); also the period including and immediately preceding the Last Judgement. Similarly *the last time, times*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5458 Thinges .. þat .. suld in last dais bi-tidd. *Ibid.* 23928 On min aun last dai. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1986 Þe last day of man is hyd. *Ibid.* 2596 Swilk als his last day fyndes a man .. Swilk mon he be demed at þe ende. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* ii. 2 And in the lasta dales the hil of the hous of the Lord schal be maad redi in the cop of hillis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 189 b, Before the laste daye of judgement. 1611 BIBLE *John* vi. 39, I should lose nothing, but should raise it vp againe at the last day. — 1 *Pet.* i. 5 Ready to be reuealed in the last time [*ἐν καιρῷ ἐσχάτῳ*]. *Ibid.* 20 Who .. was manifest in these last times [*ἐπ' ἐσχάτου τῶν χρόνων*] for you. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 548 Our English first had Trade heere in the last times of Queene Elizabeth. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III xli. 262 The day of Judgment, (which is therefore also called, the last day). 1834 LYTTON (*title*) The Last Days of Pompeii. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. iv. 10 Wherefore the last days seem to be begun.

c. *Last end*: the very end, † the utmost extremity or limit; *esp* the end of life, death. (Cf. MHG. *das letste ende*; OE. had *se ýtemesta ende.*) *arch.* and *dial.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV 133 Allas! þat ricchesse shal reue and robbe mannes soule Fram þe loue of owre lorde at his laste ende! *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. Prol. 31 Off this Tretys the last end Tyl bettyr than I am, I commend. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 260 This I haue writen vpon this entempne for the laste ende semeth darckely spoken. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Final*, *Fin finale*, the last end of all. 1621 BIBLE *Num.* xxiii. 10 Let mee die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his. *c* 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 77 Till the worlds last-end shall make thy name to liue. 1637 *Sc. Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Public Baptisme* (Rubric), At the last end, the Presbyter .. shall say this exhortation following. 1889 *N. W. Lmc. Gloss.*, I cuame at th' last end, an' I've seed th' last end on it [a sale]. She's been aatlin' a long time, poor thing, bud her last eed's cum'd at last.

3 Occurring or presenting itself next before a point of time expressed or implied in the sentence; the present time, or next before; most recent, latest. † *The last age*: recent times.

With a cardinal numeral the order is now always *the last two* (*three*, etc.).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 311 And now for thi last lerynge yhere we haue Adam, And al owre lordeship. 1421 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 The last Parlement of oure sayd liege Lord. *a* 1549 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV*, 18 So muche was their courages abated with the remembraunce of the last conflicte and batail. 1560 WINZET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 7 Your eldaris in the last aige foresaid. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 98 To meete him at the doore with it, as they did last time. 1610 — *Temp.* V. i. 153 When did you lose your daughter? In this last Tempest. 1660 E. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 246 For those three or four last Ages. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* CXXX. Wks. 1872–5 II 294 Having writ to you last post saves me the labor of a long letter this. 1678 T. RYMER (*title*) The Tragedies of the last Age consider'd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 71 P 11 Among the improvements made by the last centuries in human knowledge. 1797–1805 S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 292 He wore his best Brutus wig, which was curled in the last new taste. 1804 *Med. Jrnl* XII 166 In the last fortnight, a number of subjects have been submitted to the test. 1843 H. MILLER in J. L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* vi. (1888) 78 The events of the last twelve days. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 168, 'I say, my astute young friend where have you been to these last three hours?' *Mod.* We have been having bad weather these last few weeks.

b. Said *esp.* of the period, season, etc., occurring next before the time of writing or speaking, as *last Wednesday, last Christmas. Last day* (now dial.), yesterday; † *last morning*, yesterday morning; *last evening*, yesterday evening. Cf. equivalent phrases in B. 2 b.

'(Orig. used with a demonstrative, *this* or *the*, and still sometimes with the former when a very recent date is indicated, with the names of days and months, the adj. may precede or follow the sb., as *last Tuesday* or *Tuesday last*, *last January* or *January last*.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16122 (Trin.) A sijt þat she in hir slepyng say þis like laste nyȝt *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2785 Two þat lost wer nowe þe last day. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 110 Tharrerags of the last yere. *a* 1552 UDALL *Royster D.* II i (Arb.) 33 Loe yond the olde nourse that was wyth vs last day. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 201 b, Commyng thither the laste yere in Decembre. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 86 Last morning You could not see to wipe my shoose. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 96 On Bartholmew day last 1613. 1677 E. SMITH in 12*th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App. v. 37 His Majesty went on Munday last to Windsor to see his workemen. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 P 4 Yours of Saturday last. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 P 1 In the *Daily Courant* of last Friday. 1784 COWPER *Tirocc.* 834 Their breath a sample of last night's regale. 1787 BURNS *Humble Petit. Bruar Water* iii, Last day I grat wi' spite and teen, As Poet Burns came by. 1795 COWPER *Pairing Time Anticipated* 28 A Finch With golden wing and satin poll, A last year's bird. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. XXVIII, Last night beheld them full of lusty life, Last eve in Beauty's circle proudly gay. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Last-day*, yesterday. *West.* 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 185 Last fall a Chicago merchant shipped a fair stock of merchandise to Eldorado.

c. With ellipsis of *latter*. Now chiefly in commercial use.

1638 WOTTON *Let. to Dr. C.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 501, I find in the bowels of your last..much harsh and stiffe matter from Scotland. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. VI. XV. (1650) 202 Your last unto me was in French of the first current. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. iv, My worthy friend, I informed you in my last.

d. ellipt. (*colloq.*) (A person's) latest joke, freak, characteristic action or utterance.

Mod. Have you heard Professor X.'s last?

4. That comes at the end of a series arranged in order of rank or estimation; lowest. Chiefly *elliptical*.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ix. 34 If any man wole be the first among 3ou, he schal be the laste, and mynystre of alle. 1601 CHESTER in *Shaks. C. Praise* 43 King Arthur the last of the nine Worthies. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 196 Oh may some spark of your celestial fire, The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 183 [The manati] may be indiscriminately called the last of beasts, or the first of fishes. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 242 The last of nations now, though once the first. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xlix. 6 He as easily last among the poets As thou surely the first among the pleaders.

5. Remaining or arrived at after others have disappeared, have been removed, exhausted, or spent; the only remaining.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii 59 Thou schalt not go thennis, til thou 3elde also the last ferthing. 1388 — *Amos* ix. 1, Y schal sle bi swerd the laste of hem. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 120 Than flye they unto her, as unto the laste ancker. *Ibid.* 216 They of necessitie doe flee to the laste remedye. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 682/2 Such an one I could name, upon whom .. our last hopes now rest. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 44 Wee readie are to trye our fortunes, To the last man. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 453 Take an Inuentary of all I haue, To the last peny. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 71 That last infirmity of Noble mind. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 274 Having spent the last Remains of Light. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 20 This night our last Slave run away. 1742 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mr. Wortley* 10 June, Being always at his last shirt and last guinea. 1782 COWPER *Hope* 378 Mercy, fled to as the last resort. *a* 1836 O. W. HOLMES *Last Leaf* viii, If I should live to be The last leaf upon the tree. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz* I xii. 686 There can be no doubt that rebellion is the last remedy against tyranny.

b. With the application defined by a relative clause or *to* with *infin.* Often with idiomatic force = 'most unlikely', 'most unwilling', 'most unsuitable'.

a 1480 *Knt. de la Tour.* (1868) 61 The .ix. foly, and the last, that Eue dede was the greatest. 1523 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 757 In the Sommer last that ever he sawe. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xix 11 Why wyl ye be the last to fetch the kynge agayne vnto his house? *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen VIII*, 243 b, This was the last Monke that was seen in his clothyng in Englande. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 161, I am the last that will last keepe his oath. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 138 This was the last favour Fortune did this Darling of hers. 1790 COWPER *Catharina* 9 The last evening ramble we made, —Catharina, Maria, and I. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iv. 53 One of the last men we could spare. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xvi. III. 251 She was the last person to be approached with undue familiarity. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* xxx. 279 It's the last night we may be together. 1861 GEN P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* (ed 2) III. clxxvii. 213 Bellona is the last of the goddesses to be flirted with.

6. After which there is nothing to be done or said; final, conclusive, definitive. ? Now only in the collocation *last word*.

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. (1661) 228 All Christian Nations do challenge this right to be the last Judges of their own liberties and priviledges. *Ibid.* viii. 232 The Catholick Church..is the last visible Judg of controversies, and the supream Ecclesiastical Court. 1676 BUTLER *Hud.* III ii. 1330 Money that like the Sword of Kings, Is the last Reason of all things. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 P 8 Whatever shall be the last decision of the law. 1881 S. COLVIN *Pref. to Select. Landor's Writings* (1882) 6 Concerning this part of Landor's work,..Mr. Swinburne has in those two felicitous lines said the last word. 1891 CHURCH *Oxford Movement* x. 167 It [Evangelical theology] regarded the Epistles of St. Paul as the last word of the Gospel message.

† b. *Last hand*: the final or finishing stroke or touch.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Ded. a iij, Some yeer since it was finish't, wanting, only in some parts, my last hand. 1648–1865 [see HAND *sb* 13 b]. 1676 DRYDEN *Dram. Wks* (1725) IV 81 To recommend it to the King's perusal, before the last Hand was added to it. 1704 *Swift's V. Tub* To Rdr., Whether the work received his last hand or whether he intended to fill up defective places. 1719–20 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 702 Thus the broad shield complete the artist crown'd With his last hand.

7. Reaching its ultimate limit; attaining a degree beyond which one cannot go; utmost, extreme. Now chiefly in phr. *of the last importance*. (Cf. F. *dernier*.)

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 139 He told the earl that he would impart a secret to him of the last importance. 1693 DRYDEN *Lucretius* II. 13 Their last endeavours bend To outshine each other. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* II. 424 One of the last Affronts, capable of being passed upon any Man. 1712 *Light to Blind* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 110 A Prince, who with the last zeal is desir'd by suffering nations. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 348 Demosthenes, in whom rhetoric attained its last perfection. 1807 SCOTT *Marmion* XXXVI, Territory of the last and most important consequence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 305 Their Church was suffering the last excess of injury and insult. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xxii. (1878) 325 The citation of these words .. in order to support the speculation..seems to the last degree perverse. 1881 MAHAFFY *Old Greek Educ.* III. 26 Rowing..was of the last importance in their naval warfare.

elliptical. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1079 Even shame, the last of evils. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* I. v, Well, positively, going into a bookseller's shop is to me the last of fatigues.

8. Special collocations. **Last brood, last spring** (see LASPRING), terms denoting a young salmon at a certain stage of growth.

1861 *Act* 24–5 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4.

¶ For *last cast, I. ditch, I. extremity, I. gasp, I. heir, I. honour(s, I. legs, I. multiplier, I. name, I. post, I. straw, I. will*, see the sbs.

II. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*)

9. In certain absolute uses.

a. With a demonstrative or relative adj.: The last-mentioned person or thing.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 44 b, Which two last were not agreed upon. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 33/2 These two last will teach him to acknowledge and admire other men's better faculties. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 215 With a Fireship and 3 Tenders, which last had not a constant crew. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 418 It..contains, as it ought, the history of the knowledge, and of the errors of his time. These last are sometimes imputed to him very unjustly. 1864 MISS BRADDON *H. Dunbar* II. iii. 43 To this last, love is faith.

† b. *The last* (advb.): at last, finally. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6818 (Trin.) Þe flessche þat beest bifore haþ tast Ete 3e not þerof þe last [*Cott., Fairf.* a last(e)]. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 35 [They] maid greit lauboris and trawellis to bring them to peace and concord whill the last they brocht them togither in S. Geillis kirk.

† c. The latest or most recent part; conclusion, end. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii 107 Sit still, and heare the last of our sea sorrow. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 18 We will draw to the last with a Man of War in Chase and taking of her Prize.

† d. The last time. *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS *All's Well* V. iii. 79 The last that ere I tooke her leaue at Court.

e. The last day or last moments (of a life); the end of life, death. Chiefly with a possessive.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles* XXX. 1 That he glade in his laste [Vulg *ut lætetur in novissimo suo*]. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. vi. (1636) 303 Who would not wonder that those most wise men used not their own hands at their last? *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 44 The haughtinesse of his spirit, which accompanied him to his last. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1426 The last of me or no I cannot warrant. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII 418 She regrets to this hour, and declares that she shall to the last of her life, her cruel treatment of that sister. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. i. 88 When Rome's sixth Emperor was near his last. 1860 LEVER *One of them* XIVI, As he drew nigh his last his sufferings gave little intervals of rest. *Mod.* Towards the last the pain seemed to leave him, and his end was very peaceful.

f. *One's last*: the last thing a person does or can do; used *esp.* with certain verbs, the sb. implied by them being understood, e.g. *to breathe one's last* (sc. *breath*), *to look one's last* (sc. *look*).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul* V iii. 112 Eyes looke your last. Armes take your last embrace. 1593, 1651, 1714 [see BREATHE *v* 10 c]. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 168 The one a palate hath that needs will taste, Though Reason weep, and cry 'It is thy last'. 1607 — *Timon* III vi. 100 This is Timons last. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 68 On his Cross breathing his painful last. 1717 ADDISON *Ovid's Met.* II. Poems (1790) 118 The swans .now sung their last, and dy'd. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 73 The wind blew as 'twad blawn its last. 1864 LE FANU *Uncle Silas* II. v. 71, I was looking my last .. on the old house, and lingered.

† g. The utmost, the extremity *Obs.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. XXIII. (1810) 433 Hee and all his would rather endure the last of misery, then bee found guilty of so fowle a treason.

h. *mod. colloq.* The end of one's dealings with something.

1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* I. viii, If it was ever to reach your father's ears I should never hear the last of it. *Mod. colloq.* I am glad I've seen the last of that dismal creature.

10 In phrases formed with prepositions.

a. **At last**, *at the last* (ME. *at* or *a þan laste, atte laste*; also *alast(e, o least*, ALAST *adv.*; in Ormin *att tallre lattste* = at the last of all): at the end, in the end, finally, ultimately. In ME. poetry often = 'in fine', 'after all'.

c 1200 ORMIN 13319 Te Laferrd Jesu Crist Himm se3nde att tallre lattste, Nu shallt tu nemmnedd bee Cefas. *c* 1205 LAY. 26785 A þan laste [*c* 1275 at þan laste] ne mihte mon wite wha oðerne smiten. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 41 O least wið stronge tintreohen & licomliche pinen. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4274 (Trin.) At þe laste hit most be kidde. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 120 Hit schal bi-sitte oure soules sore atte laste. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II pr. VI 54 And at þe laste I may conclude þe same þinge of al þe giftes of fortune. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 707 Trewely to tellen atte laste, He was in chirche a noble ecclesiaste. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1007 Be þe flours neuer sa fresche it fadis at þe last. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 18 Atte the laste she ware right familier with me. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxix. 23 Turne the agayne (o Lorde) at the last, and be gracious vnto thy seruantes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* V. i. 130 Happilie I haue arriued at the last Vnto the wished hauen of my blisse. 1600 SKELTON *Quil.* II. iv. iv. 46 It is not lost, that comes at last. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* Prol. 28 But at the last you threw them off with scorn. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* v. 67 Nothing can comfort a man that must to hell at last. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 P 2 His Temper being jovial, he at last got over it. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. i. 57 O! before worse comes of it 'Twere wise to die: it ends in that at last. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xxii, And

at the last, these men of cruel clay Cut Mercy..to the bone. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxviii, At last to my great joy, I received notice of his safe arrival. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 268 Here at last I had found a man who spoke only of what he had seen, and known.

b. *At (the) long last*: at the end of all; finally, ultimately. [Perh. associated with LAST *sb.*4] Now *rare*.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1398 How than lyke a man he wan the barbican With a sawte of solace at the longe last. 1698 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CXCVIII. 168 This Woman, I say, was at the Long-Last prevail'd upon to hear the Will read. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 211 At long last, on Sunday. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 131 We can find a useful and instructive solace in a hearty abuse of human nature, which at the long last is always to blame.

† c. **By the last**: at the latest. *Obs.*

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 He..sette senne dæiie þat hi alle þe latst to þa dæiie þer were. *Ibid.* 235. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4786 (Kölbing) And that strengþe him last Fort arnemorwe bi þe last.

† d. **In the last**: in the end, finally. *Obs. rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 42 And in the last, When he had carried Rome, and that we look'd For no lesse Spoile, then Glory.

e. **To the last**: † (*a*) to the utmost; (*b*) up to or until the end, *esp.* up to the last moment of life, to the point of death; also *till the last*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12015 When the Cité was sesit & serchet to the last 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 100 He seem'd to finde his way without his eyes, For out adores he went.. And to the last, bended their light on me. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xvi. (1840) 326 He was always the same to the last. *c* 1730 *Moribundus* in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 380 This fate must necessarily attend the honestest who pays to the last 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 107 It..brands him to the last What atheists call him—a designing knave. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 665 To the last she preserved a tranquil courage. 1855 *Ibid.* xii. III. 196 The men who guarded these walls were determined to resist to the last. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 714 And these had been together from the first; They might have been together till the last. 1878 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XXVI. 402/1 Almost from his boyhood, and to the very last, his thoughts were well-nigh engrossed by the radical problems of mind and matter. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 May 5/4 He refused to the last the religious consolations which the Archbishop of Paris was wishful to offer him.

B. *adv.*

1. After all others; at the latest time; at the end. *Occas.* coupled with *least*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* (Sedgefield) xxxiv § 10 Þær þær .. hit hraðost weaxan mæg & latost wealowian. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxii 27 Þe lætest [*Lindisf.* ðe lætmesta] þonne ealra & þæt wif ek a swalt. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xix 11 Whi ben ȝe comen last to brynge aȝen the kyng into his hows? *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* x 155 Gith is last eke in this mone ysowe. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 145 Geue þe seek to drinke last, when he gos to bedde. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxii 27 Laste of all the woman dyed also. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 160 He that cumth last make all fast. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xc. 9 If thou wilt leave me, do not leave me last 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 444 Love thy selfe last. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 278 Nor Man the least Though last created. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 607 Last came Admetus, thy unhappy son. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. viii, Last, twenty yeomen two and two.

2. On the occasion next before the present; in the last instance; most lately; latest

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3989 Vte-ouer þis flum, last quen i ferd. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 678 Þanne i last[e] spak with þe 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 307 Those seuen wordes . whiche thou spake last before thy moost precyous deth. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 12, I was last childen for being too slow. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 632 Since I last publi-hed these Relations, certaine Letters have beene printed. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii (1840) 280 He came last from Astracan 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 408 The paternal grandmother of the person last seised. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 22 When did you see him last? 1822 — *Hellas* 209 The robes they last On Death's bare ribs had cast

† b. *Last past*, also Sc. *last by past*, *last was*: (with dates) = LAST *a.* 3 b; also (of a period of time) extending to the present, (the) past (year, etc.). *Obs.*

1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 The Saterday neghst after the fest of Seint Michael last passed. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 368 I. 543 The Bysshop of Norwich sente us on Thrusday laste paste to gader the dymes 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. xvii, What hast thow done al the somer last passed. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 19 Sermons .. preached in Lente last past. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 123 Vpoun the xxv day of August last by past 1559 KENNEDY *Let* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 266 The day (quhilk wes Sounday last wes). 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 48 P 2 The Beau has varied his Dress every Day of his Life for these thirty Years last past. *Ibid.* No. 53 P 7, I am a Gentleman who for many Years last past have been well known to be truly Splenetick.

3. As the last thing to be mentioned or considered; in the last place, lastly.

1580 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 114 b, Belmen are hyred ..to declare the name..also wher and whan they shal be buried, and last to exhorte the people to praye for the dead. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. v. Epil., First, my Feare: then, my Curtsie: last, my Speech. 1613 — *Hen VIII*, III. ii. 403 Last, that the Lady Anne, Whom the King hath in secrecie long married, This day was view'd in open. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 354 You may Conceive such half conjectures as I do, From her fixed paleness, and the lofty grief Of her stern brow .. and last From this. 1852 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xvii, Last, but not least, is it not the very property of man that he is a spirit invested with flesh and blood?

4. In the end, finally.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 797 By force or fraud Weening to prosper, and at length prevaile Against God and Messiah, or to fall In universal ruin last. *Ibid.* XI. 542 In thy blood will reigne A melancholly damp of cold and dry To waigh thy spirits down, and last consume The Balme of Life. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* X. *Pygmal.* 12 Pleas'd with his Idol, he commends, admires, Adores; and last, the Thing ador'd, desires. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 42 The King Mused for a little on his plea, but, last, Allowing it, the prince and Enid rode. to the shores of Severn. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 239 So for a while that charge did Theseus faithfully cherish. Last, it melted away.

C. Combinations.

1. Chiefly of the adv. with ppl. adjs., as *last-born*, *-cited*, *-erected*, *-made*, *-mentioned*, *-named*.

1868 MILMAN *St Paul's* 230 And, *last-born, Christian tolerance and charity. 1699 PEARSON *Creed* (1859) 164 If then we consider the two *last-cited verses by themselves. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I. viii. 129 The last cited statute. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 97 In the *last-erected cottages, I .. have made a double roof. 1606 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. i. v. § 1 The new and *last-made visible creature man. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 25 This *last-mentioned race. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii, The *last-named apartment. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 59 The last-named being near the horizon.

2. *occas.* of the adj. qualifying a sb., the whole being used attrib., as *last-century*, *last-time*.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xx. 12 Last-century children. 1894 W. C. SIMPSON in *Mem.* (1899) 132 The votes are to be given to the most pressing last-time case.

Last (last), *v.*1 Forms: 1 **lǽstan, lástan**, 2–4 **lasten, lesten**, 3 **laaten, leasten, Orm lasstenn**, 4–5 **laste, -in, leste, -yn, lest**, 5–6 *Sc.* **lest**, 4– **last**; also YLAST. *pa. t.* 1 **lǽste**, 2 **lastede**, 3 **læste, leaste**, 4–5 **last(e, leste**, 4 **lasted(e, -et, -id(e, lested(e**, 4, 6 **lastit**, 5– **lasted**. *pres. pple.* 4 **lastand(e, -onde**. *pa. pple.* 4 **last**, 5 *Sc.* **lestyd**. See also YLAST. [OE. *lǽstan* wk. vb., corresponds to OFris. *lâsta*, *lêsta* to fulfil, to pay (duties), OS. *lêstian* to execute, OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *leisten* to afford, yield, Goth. *laistjan* to follow, f. OTeut. *laisti-* (*-to-*): see LAST *sb.*1]

† 1. *trans* a. In OE. only: To follow (a leader; with *dative*), to follow, pursue (a course, a practice; with *accusative*). b. To accomplish, carry out, execute (a command), perform (a promise); to pay (tribute), to abide by, maintain (peace). *Obs.*

Beowulf (Gr.) 2663 Leofa biowulf læst eall tela. 837 *Chaster of Badanoð* in *O. E. Texts* 450 Ic biddo ðæt se moun se hiȝon londes unnen to brucanne ða ilcan wisan leste on swæsendum to minre tide. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 185 Gif þu wilt his wordum hyran & his bebodu læstan, þu forleosest þin rice *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 27 (Sedgefield) Þeah wæs maȝorinca mod mid Crecum, ȝif hi leodfruman læstan dorsten. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 189 He him seluen com and lestede his bihese *c* 1205 LAY. 9848 Þu miine fader swore to lasten alche ȝere .. gauel in to Rome. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2906 Þat ic ðe haue hoten wel, Ic it sal lesten euerric del. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 65 To leste Of chaste professioun Hys solempne by heste. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 383 [Philip] wolde by-hote more þan he wolde laste. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2218 Hym oghte heete naght a deel By word ne bond, but if he wole it laste. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXVII. 204 This pees for to holde and last.

2. *intr.* Of a state of things, a process, period of time: To continue, endure, go on.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1288 Þonne him daȝas læstun. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) And ðet lastede þa xix wintre wile Stephne was King *c* 1200 ORMIN 2228 And tatt himm shollde hiss kinedom Ā lasstenn butenn ende. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Siggeð non efter mete þe hwule þet sumer lested. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2952 Dis wreche, in al egypte rist, Lestede fulle seuene nist. 13 *Sir Beues* 2789 (MS. A) So be-twene hem leste þat fist, Til it was þe þerke nist. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 87 It is likened to a schadewe þat may not longe leste. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 288 The justes last an houre and more. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* XXI. 96 This seige lastit langer nor the seigeris thairof luikit for. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* IX iii, Their renown, which seem'd so like to last, Thou dost put out 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* XIV. 17 Shee wept before him the seuen dayes, while the feast lasted 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 405 For length of Ages lasts his happy Reign. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 746 These shall last when night has quenched the pole 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 507 The pain returned about eleven, and lasted till one 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVIII. IV. 190 While the civil war lasted, his vassals could not tend their herds, in peace. 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 499/2 Even if fine weather lasts, days are considerably shorter at this time of year.

† b. With complement or prepositional phrase: To continue in a specified condition, course of action, etc.; to remain or dwell *in* (*at*, etc.) a place. Also, *to last long that . . . not*, to be a long time before doing so-and-so. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4147 And ðoȝ him [Moyses] lemede hise siȝte briȝt. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2479 (Trin.) Abraham last & his þan Bisyde þe lond of canaan. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 272 In liff quhill he lestit ay, With all our fais dred war we *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 71 Graunte þi seruaunte grace to laste trewe in þe gospel. 1382 — *Acts* xii 16 Forsoth Petre lastide knockynge. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 791 *Cleopatra*, And longe hym thoughte that the sunne laste That it nere gon vndyr the se a doun. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 38 If þei last in þer synne,. þer blessing is turnid in to cursing. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 412 On athir side full fast on him thai dange; Grat perell was giff thai had lestyt lang. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. v. 52 Amangis the fludis for to leyf and lest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 693 Whence in perpetual fight they needs must last Endless, and no solution will be found.

3. To hold out, continue fresh, unbroken, undecayed, unexhausted. Also (now *rarely*) of persons: To continue in life.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12764 Ferli þam thoght hu he moght last, Wit sua gret trauail and fast. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 195 While thilke mirrour last, Ther was no lond, which [etc.]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Þai trowed þat he schuld hafe bene hingand apon þat crosse als lang as þat crosse myght last. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 989 Aires for nane alyens quils Alexander lastis. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E v, While that frute may last his time is neuer past. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 207 At last, if promise last, I got a promise of this faire one heere To haue her loue. 1602 — *Ham.* v. i. 183 A Tanner will last you nine year. 1632 GOUGE *God's Arrowe* III. § 65. 304 To annoint their rolles..with a liquour. which kept them from rotting, and made them last the longer. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 239 Those..Bricks..will last to Eternity. 1735–38 POPE *Iliad* XXIV. 779 The rock for ever lasts, the tears for ever flow. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 6. 168, I would have, then, our ordinary dwelling-houses built to last. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* II. 17 The cows do not last a third part of the time that they would last in the country. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1286/1 He was able by rationing the townsmen as well as his troops to make this supply last to the present time.

b. With indirect obj.: To suffice for a person's (or animal's) requirements for a specified time.

1530 PALSGR. 604/1 This gowne hath lasted him longe. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 263 A stock of Hard Eggs ..which will last them from Spahaun to the Port. 1729 DE FOE *Crusoe* II iv. (1840) 71 They should have a proportion of corn given them to last them eight months. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* I vi 56 Our two bears lasted the cormorants but eight days. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 112 As much corn..as will last us a month.

c quasi-*trans.* (*a*) To continue in vigour as long as or longer than (something else). Now only with *out*. † (*b*) To sustain, hold out under or against.

c 1300 *Lancelot* 811 Bot al to few thei war, and mycht nocht lest This gret Rout that cummyth one so fast 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 139 This will last out a night in Russia When nights are longest there. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* III. ii, I pray, my legges Will last that pace that I will carrie them. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 27 Old Families last not three Oakes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 290 He who lasts out his competitors in the game without missing, shall be our King. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CIV. 23 If labour lasts out the average daylight it is certainly all that any man ought to expect of another

† 4. To extend in space; to reach, stretch. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 5819 Ne leaste hit [a ditch] na wiht ane mile. 13 *K. Alis* 2596 Of his people theo grete pray Laste twenty myle way. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 3 Thy laddre nys nau3t of wode That may to hevene leste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 966 Ther. deynteuous vitaille..may be founde as fer as last ytaille. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 108 Þe firste boon lastip to þe seem þat departiþ þe heed quarter. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 274 More than a myle lasted the route. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. iv, He hunted in a woode of his whiche lasted vnto the see. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 53 b, Than he was ware of a pyller of fyre that lasted from erth to heuen. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 29 A broad high waye that lasted two leagues and halfe.

† **Last**, *v.*2 *Obs. rare*—1. [OE. (*ge*)*hlæstan*, f. *hlæst* LAST *sb.*2] *trans.* To load, burden.

[*c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. ix. (1890) 412 Mid þy heo ða þæt scip gehlested hefdan mid þæm þingum.] 13. *E. E Allit. P.* A. 1145, I loked among his meyny schene, How þay wyth lyf wern laste & lade.

† **Last**, *v.*3 [ON. *lasta*, f. *last-*, *lǫstr* blame.] *trans.* To blaspheme, blame.

a 1225 *Juliana* 70 And feng to fiten his mawmez and lasten his lauerd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 352 Preise him, laste him,.. al him is illiche leof *c* 1300 *Thrush & Night.* 107 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 52 Thou lastest hem, thou hauest wou.

Last (last), *v.*4 [f. LAST *sb.*1] *trans.* To put (a boot or shoe) on the last.

1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/4 Light boots..are lasted inside out, sewed by machine as by hand, and then turned.

Lastage (la·stedʒ). Also 4–5, 8 **lestage**, 7 **lastidge**. [a. AF. and F. *lestage* (med.L. *lestagium*), f. *lest* = LAST *sb.*2]

1. A toll payable by traders attending fairs and markets. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1290 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 60/1 Thomas de Hamull' recepit lestagium .. de omnibus Mercandisis. 1292 BRITTON I xx. § 1 De pleder en sa court pletz de vee de naam, ou de aver lestage, ou amerciement de ses tenauntz.] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 97 Lestage, custom i-chalanged in chepynges and in feyres. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 17 That alle the citezens of London be quyt off toll and lastage. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Lastage*, a terme in the common law, which signifieth to be quite of a certaine payment in faires and markets, for carrying of things where a man will.

† 2. The ballast of a ship. *Obs.*

[1397–8 *Act* 21 *Rich II*, c. 18 Toutz maneres dez Niefs au dit porte. portent ovesq eux tout lour lastage des bones piers covenables pur lestuffure de les Beeknes susditz.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 299/1 Lestage of a shyppe, *saburra*. 1543 tr. *Act* 21 *Rich. II*, *c.* 18 All maner of shyppes .. shall brynge with them all theyr lastage of good stones. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* II, *Saburra*. Ballast, or lastage.

3. A payment for liberty to load a ship; a port duty levied at so much per 'last'.

1590 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 70 [the various heads under which dues were claimed are set forth as follows.—] Daiage; Lastage; Wharfage [etc.]. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 164 Anchorage, lastage, and ballast. 1706 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 21 Free from all Toll, Passage, Lastage. 1759 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 97/2 The better regulation of lastage and ballastage in the Thames. 1789

BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 714 Lastage is three-pence per last [of goods on board ships piloted]. 1865 C. R. MANNING in *Norfolk Archæology* VII. 4 Sir William Gerberge was possessed of a moiety of the lastage at Yarmouth.

4. An impost levied on the catch of herrings at so much per last.

1601 J. KEYMOR *Dutch Fish.* (1664) 4 There was paid above 300000*l.* 14 years past..for Exizes, Licences, Wastage, and Lastage. 1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 2 In the Lastidge where the nets are haild in.

5. = TONNAGE. Cf. LAST *sb.*[2] 2.

1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 247 The Tonnage or Lastage of Ships.

†**6.** Garbage, rubbish. *Obs. rare* —°.

1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Lastage*, was also used for Garbage, Rubbidge, or such like Filth.

7. *Comb.* **lastage-free** *a.*, free of lastage (sense 3).

1305 in *Rolls Parlt.* V. 405/1 Quod sint Wrecfry & Witefry, Lestagefry & Lunatofry.

†**Lastage,** *v. Obs.* [f. the sb] *trans.* To supply with lastage or ballast.

1552 HULOET, Lastaged or balaced, *saburratus.* 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, To lastage, or balasse, *lastrar.*

Laster (lɑ·stəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. LAST *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].] In *Bootmaking*, a workman who shapes a boot or shoe, by fixing the parts smoothly on a last.

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 121 The sole is now taken in hand by the laster, who secures it by a few tacks to the upper [etc.]. 1883 *Harper's Mag* Jan. 282/2 The laster is about the only shoemaker left who can still talk .. of his 'kit'.

Laster (lɑ·stəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. LAST *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who or that which lasts. **a.** Of a person: One who has staying power. **b.** Of a fruit: That continues fresh and sound.

1729 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* IV. 56 The Russellet. It's no long laster, but soon grows soft and pappy. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* XVI. (1889) 152, I put him down as a laster, and he has trained well.

[Lastery, spurious word in Dicts., is from the early edd. of Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. st. 41; but in the 'Faults escap'd in the Printing' the word is corrected to CASTORY, q.v.]

†**La·stful,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 1 ȝelástful. [f. OE. *ge-lást* duty + -FUL.] Helpful, serviceable.

c 1000 *Laws of Æthelstan* VI. c. 4 (Schmid) 160 Dæt ælc man wære oðrum ȝelastfull *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Þu ware me lastful on alle þo þe ich wolde we ware onmode godes wille to done.

Lasting (lɑ·stiŋ), *sb.* [Elliptical use of LASTING *ppl. a.*] A durable kind of cloth; = EVERLASTING B. 3.

1782 PENNANT *Journ. Chester to Lond.* 141 The making and sale of shags, cambletts, lastings, tammies, &c. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iv. 113, 3-4 Lastings, 3-4 Fancy Lastings. 1857 JAMES *Hist. Worsted Manuf.* x 362 There were different sorts of lastings as prunelles wrought with three healds. Also serge de Berry. 1871 *Echo* 14 Jan., Other branches of trade, .. such as damask and lastings, have much benefitted by the war. 1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 440 Lastings, a strong cloth used for ladies' boots and made of hard twisted yarn 1895 *Strand Mag.* Mar 311 The man is clothed in a suit of 'lasting'—that curious leathery material affected by the London apprentices in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

b. *attrib.*

1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict., Lasting Cloth*, a material similar to prunella cloth .. It has the property of not readily catching fire. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Lasting-shoes*, shoes of which the tops or upper parts are made from lasting.

Lasting (lɑ·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Also 4-5 **lesting.** [f. LAST *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of LAST *v.*[1]; continuance, duration, permanence.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 19562 (Fairf.) In lasting of cristen mannis life. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 283 Thai had bath bot schort lesting, For thai delt soyn eftir syne *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 108 After þe quantyte of þy tresour is þe lastyng and þe defens, of þy kyngdom. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 299/1 Lestynge, or yndurynge, *perduracio.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Longue durée*, of long during or lasting. 1597 BACON *Ess., Reg. Health* (Arb) 58 To be free minded, and chearefully disposed at howers of meate, and of sleepe, and of exercise, is the best precept of long lasting. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II iii, Thou art made for euer . if this felicitie haue lasting. 1725 LEONI *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I. 30 To prevent the Doors and Windows from being press'd with too much weight . is of no little importance for the lasting of the Building. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat Agric.* II. (ed. 2) 230 The lasting of the iron plough, and the value of the iron.

b. Staying power; = LAST *sb.*[4] 2. Also *attrib.*

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 346 Essentials to develope a man in stature, or strength, or 'lasting'. 1898 *St. James's Gaz.* 12 Nov. 4/1 That mysterious thing known as 'lasting power', or 'staying quality'.

†**La·sting,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 3 **lastung.** [f. LAST *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] Abuse, blame, reproach.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Vor heo hunteð efter pris, & kecchеð lastunge. *Ibid.* 212 Þuruh more lastunge heo wrencheð hit to wurse. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 270 A þef is more worþi to be suffrid þan þe lastynge of a lesyngmongere.

Lasting (lɑ·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. LAST *v.*[4] + -ING[1].] The action of shaping a boot or shoe on the last: chiefly *attrib.*, as *lasting-awl, -machine,* †*-stick*; **lasting-jack, -pincers** (see quots.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Lasting-jack*, an implement to hold the last while straining and securing the upper thereon. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/2 There is a magneuc lasting machine which takes up the tacks and presses them into a boot when it is on the last. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Lasting-pincers* (*Shoemaking*), a tool to grip the edges of the upper leather of a boot and draw it over the last. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 92 My Lasts..and my **lasting* Sticks.

Lasting (lɑ·stiŋ), *ppl. a.* and *adj.* Forms: 2-3 **lestend, -inde,** 3 **leastinde,** 4-5 **lastand, -end, -ond,** 4-6 *Sc.* and *north.* **lestand,** 4- **lasting.** [f. LAST *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. Continuing, enduring; also of long continuance, permanent. (In early use often contextually = 'everlasting'.) †*Always* (or †*ay*) *lasting* = EVERLASTING.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 159 Eche hele, lestende liht, and endeles lif. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2294 To arisen from ream to aa lestinde lahtre. 1258 *Charter Hen. III* in Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* (1700) II. App 25 We willen thet this beo stedefæst and lestinde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 221 Stoutly was þat stoure, long lastand þat fight. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 620 God .. Bryng ws hye till hevynnis bliss, Quhar all-wayis lestand liking is. *c* 1440 *York Myst* i. 46 In blys for to byde in hys blyssyng, Ay lastande. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 104 To thi reward thou sall haiff lestand blyss. ? *a* 1500 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 328 Fall on kneis doun Befoir the king of lestand lyfe and lycht. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 337 b, The strongest building, and lastingest monarchies are subiect to end. 1603 B. JONSON *K. Jas. Entertainm. Coronation* Wks. (1616) 862 That did auspicate So lasting glory to Avgvstvs state 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xvii. 87 Somwhat else required to make their Agreement constant and lasting. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Let.* Wks. (1836) I. 346 Retarded by the lasting south-west wind. 1738 G. LILLO *Marina* III. ii. 47 The lasting'st peace is death 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. I. 346 A lasting deliverance from the inroads of the Scythian nations. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 312 It is not..from a vast variety of external applications. that we are to expect lasting or even temporary benefit. 1845 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv III. 506 The husband of that Alice Lisle whose death has left a lasting stain on the memory of James the Second 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 363 All these things are only lasting when they depend upon one another.

2. Of material substances: Durable. †Of provisions, fruit, etc.: Keeping well; continuing fresh and undecayed (*obs.*).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1736 [She] laced wel eche leme wiþ lastend þonges 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* N v, Creame .. neither is it so lasting as butter. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I iii. 8 A Violet .. Forward, not permanent; sweet, not lasting. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xvii. 173 This stone . is light and lasting. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 55 A sort of good lasting fish 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. 50 And Spanish Brown will make a lasting Colour for course Work. 1721 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin Gt Brit.* Wks. III 199 Our black cloth is neither so lasting, nor of so good a dye as the Dutch.

3. *Sporting slang.* Of a horse: Able to 'stay'; possessed of staying power. (Cf. LAST *sb.*[4])

1821 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII 135 To get not only speedy but lasting racers. 1821 *Ibid.* New Ser VIII. 88 How much a. lasting English racer, is capable of performing.

Lastingly (lɑ·stiŋli), *adv.* Forms: 4 **lastenlyche, lestendliche,** 4-5 **lastandly,** 5 *Sc.* **lestandly,** 4- **lastingly.** [f. LASTING *a.* + -LY[2].] In a lasting manner; continually, enduringly, permanently, perpetually, persistently.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 13, I sall seke þi face lastandly til my ded. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 45 Lestenliche for to fyndyn .on candelle. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 60 Wynter and somer þat God hauys lastandly stabyled of cold and hete. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 659 Thocht he refusyt it [the croun] lestandly to ber. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 15 So to incorporate wine and oil that they may lastingly hold together. 1749 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 14 Apr, Some . were deeply and lastingly affected 1798 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let.* Mar., I have escaped offending lastingly the Royal Mistress I love and honour. 1856 MISS BIRD *Englishw. in Amer.* 273 Kindness which should make my recollections of Quebec lastingly agreeable. 1860 J. F. THRUPP *Introd. to Ps.* II. 65 As though in them were lastingly perpetuated that olden hatred wherewith their forefather Esau had hated Jacob.

Lastingness (lɑ·stiŋnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being lasting; continuance, duration, permanence. Also, durability, †constancy, perseverance.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 7 Þe lastandnes of god euermare is all at ans. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 289 Lastyngnes fayleth noȝt in wele ne wo tyl þe lyues ende. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1319 Pees is in hewyn, with blyss and lestandnas. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 8 The consideration of the exceeding lastingnesse. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 36 Though the heart be the box of love, the memory is the box of lastingnes 1670 CLARENDON *Contempl Ps.* in *Tracts* (1727) 621 The lastingness of anything adds very much to the esteem of it. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* III. i. (1721) 322 The lastingness of the Motions excited in the bottom of the Eye by Light. 1725 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 20 The solidity and lastingness of the Work. 1800 *Examiner* No. 650. 609/1 It was all over with them, as to any real tenure of empire, any lastingness of dictation. 1851 CAROLINE FOX *Jrnl.* (1882) II. 160 The lastingness of an individual conviction is with him a pledge of its truth. 1885 PATER *Marius* II. 19 Anxious to try the lastingness of his own Epicurean rose-garden.

†**La·stless,** *a. Obs.* Also 3 **leastoleas.** [ad. ON. *lastalauss*, f. *last-, lǫstr* (see LAST *sb.*[3]) + *-lauss*, -LESS.] Blameless.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Ah leaf me gan lefdi leasteles ich þe bidde. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 44 Godes licome þat he nom on þe lasteleso meiden *c* 1250 *Compassio Mariæ* v. in *Holy Rood* (1894) 79 Þine loates weren lasteles. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 52 A lussum ledy lasteles.

Lastly (lɑ·stli), *adv.* Also 4 *Sc.* **lestely.** [f. LAST *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. At the end; in the last instance; ultimately. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. as used to indicate the last point or conclusion of a discourse or the like: In the last place, finally.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 187 Wit þu þat schorte tyme I sall tholl now, bot lestely I sall luf sine with my lord Ihesu withowtyn fyne. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LI. viii, Lastly, O Lord, how soe I stand or fall, Leave not thy loved Sion to embrace. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 104 Our Brothers were beheaded, Our Fathers teares despis'd, .. Lastly, my selfe vnkindly banished. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. i. 142 There is three Vmpires in this matter,..that is, Master Page . and there is my selfe .. and . (lastly, and finally) mine Host. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 386 Lastely he made him ruler of his house. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 And lastly, that the Church be sufficiently provided for. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 697 Alice his wife (who lastly married one William Ramsey). 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 115 S. Peter .. lastly was crucified under Nero. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 240, I for his sake will leave Thy bosom, .. and for him lastly die Well pleased. 1749 BRACKEN *Farriery* (ed. 6) 20 Fourthly, and Lastly; I recommend Purging as usefull in gross Habits. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* ii. 44 And lastly, that the arguments of the Apostle satisfied some of the Jews. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 113 With the strength that lastly comes to break All bonds. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (1886) 218 Lastly of all, show your gratitude by your thanksgiving.

†**2.** Conclusively, finally. *Obs.*

1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* v. 79 Then take my finall doome pronounced lastlie this. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 83 As he pronounces lastly on each deed.

†**3.** Very lately, recently. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 36 Young Iuuenall, that byting Satyrist, that lastly with mee together writ a Comedie. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 50 The blood of him who lastly suffered, it may be yesterday, or to day.

La·stness. *rare.* [f. LAST *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being last or of there being a last one.

1628 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* I 89 If the world be eternall, then neither was there any first man, neither can there be any last: without which lastnesse there cannot be any generall resurrection of men.

‖ **Lat** (lāt). [Hindī *lāṭ, lāṭh.*] **a.** A staff, pole (*rare* in Eng. use). **b.** *Antiq.* 'An obelisk or columnar monument; specifically used for the ancient Buddhist columns of Eastern India' (Yule).

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 313/2 A high pillar of stone called Bheem lat, or the Tealee, or oilman's lat or staff. 1876 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Ind & East. Archit.* I. ii. 52 The oldest authentic examples of these lâts that we are acquainted with are those which King Asoka set up. 1899 *Westm. Gas.* 18 Aug. 2/1 A bamboo lat descended on his skull.

Lat, obs. and dial. f. LATE, LATH.

Lat, obs. form of LET *v.*

‖ **Lata** (lā·tă). Also **latah.** The Malay name under which a form of religious hysteria is known in Java. It is characterized by a rapid ejaculation of inarticulate sounds, and a succession of involuntary movements, with temporary loss of consciousness (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1884 *Western Daily Press* 25 June 7/5 This disease has been met with in Java, where it is known as Lata. 1895 W. G. ELLIS in *Jrnl. Ment. Sci.* (1897) 32 (heading) Latah. A Mental Malady of the Malays. *Ibid.* 33 Under the name 'Latah' the Malays describe a variety of peculiar nervous conditions of a transitory character.

Latakia (lætăkī ă). [Short for *Latakia tobacco.*] A fine kind of Turkish tobacco produced near and shipped from Latakia (the ancient Laodicea), a seaport of Syria.

1833 DISRAELI *Corr. w. Sister* 19 Jan., Smoking Latakia. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXXIX, Enveloped in fragrant clouds of Latakia.

Latch (lætʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-5 **lach, laoch(e,** 5-6 (7) **lache,** 5-6 **latche,** 6- **latch.** [The equivalence of sense I with LACE *sb.* suggests that the word (in that sense at least) may be a. OF. *lache* lace, a vbl. noun f. *lachier* (= Central OF. *lacier*):—popular L. **laciāre*, f. **lacium* LACE *sb.* Sense 2 is prob. a development of this; on the other hand, the analogy of *catch* sb. gives some support to the view that it may be f. LATCH *v.*]

1. A loop or noose; a gin, snare; a 'tangle'; a latchet, thong. *A latch of links*: (*dial.*) a string of sausages. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* and *techn.*

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1624 Love wil noon other bridde cacche Though he sette either net or lacche. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 139 She [the ship] was fast in the latch of our cable, which in haste of weighing our anchor hung aloofe. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 79 All Scepters do serve but as latches to his most rich sandals. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. to Forby* (E.D.S.), *Latch*, .. As a *sb.*, it means a thong of leather. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss., Latch of Links*, a string of sausages.

2. A fastening for a door or gate, so contrived as to admit of its being opened from the outside. It now usually consists of a small bar which falls or slides into a catch, and is lifted or drawn by means of a thumb-lever, string, etc. passed through the door. Now also, a small kind of spring-lock for a front-door (more fully *night-latch*) which is opened from the outside by means of a key. *On*

the latch: (said of a door) fastened with a latch only; so *off the latch*, unlatched, ajar. Also with qualifying word, as *dead-*, *night-*, *spring-*, q.v.

1332 [? implied by DRAW-LATCH 2]. 1388 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* v. 6 The lach of my dore I openede to my lemman. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 229 To þe 3ate 3apely they 3edyn .. And he left up þe laccche. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 732 And breke up bothe lok and lache. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 5440 Vp she nome The lacch of the dore and in she come. 1580 [see CATCH *sb.*1 10]. 1675 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii, Take heede, Cocke, pull in the latche! 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 449 If euer henceforth, thou These rurall Latches, to his entrance open. 1684–8 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 180 A cache and a Lache for the Church gate. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* III. vii. Wks. 1874 VI. 47 Pray draw the latch, sir. 1765 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 25 May, The door [is] only on the latch. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iii. 34 For want of a latch, the gate .. was tied. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 127 The door was off the latch: they peep'd and saw The boy set up betwixt his grandsire's knees. 1851 LONGF. *Gold Leg.* II *In the Garden*, To thee It [the thought of death] is not So much even as the lifting of a latch 1885 BLACK *Wh. Heather* ii, The outer door is on the latch, thieves being unheard of in this remote neighbourhood.

3. *techn.* †(*a*) The click of the ratchet-wheel of a loom (*obs.*). †(*b*) See quot. 1704 (*obs.*). (*c*) *Naut.* = LASKET. (*d*) 'A cord clamp which holds the in-board end of a mackerel-line' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). (*e*) The part of a knitting-machine needle which closes the hook to allow the loop to pass over its head (= FLY *sb.*2 5 f).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 107/2 The Latch [of a Loome] is an Iron or peece of Wood that falls into the Catch of the Wheel aforesaid, which holds the Yarn Beam from turning. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Latches* are those Parts of a Clock which [wind] up, and unlock the Work. 1710 *Ibid.* II, *Latches*, in a Ship, are the same with Laskets. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1238/2 Two positions of the latch-needle: one with the latch lying back, .. the other showing the hook closed by the latch.

†**4.** *Mil. Antiq.* (See quots) *Obs.*

1547–8 in Meyrick *Ant. Arm.* (1824) III. 10 Crosse-bowes called latches, windlasses for them. 1586 GROSE *Armour & Weapons* 59 There were two sorts of English cross bows, one called Latches, the other Prodds.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *latch-hole*; *latch-like* adj.; **latch-closer**, **-lifter**, **-opener**, devices for closing and opening the latch of a knitting-machine needle (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); †**latch-drawer**, one who draws or lifts the latch to enter for an unlawful purpose = DRAW-LATCH 2; **latch-needle**, a kind of knitting-machine needle, the hook of which is closed by a latch (see 3 e). Also LATCH-KEY, LATCH-STRING.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 288 Lyers and *lacche-drawers. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 134 Lacche drawerys, þat vndon mennys dorys. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* IV, Dunstan..pushed his fingers through the *latch-hole. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 246 One that came to the door and spied upon me through the latch-hole. 1875 *Latch-needle [see 3].

†**Latch,** *sb.*2 *Naut. Obs.* [? cf. LURCH *sb.*] ? = LURCH. (See also *lee-latch*, LEE *sb.*)

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iii. (1691) 51 Such [Ships] as draw much Water, and have a deep Latch in the Sea

Latch (lætʃ), *v.*1 Forms: 1 læcc(e)an, 3e-læcc(e)an, *Northumb.* læcca, 3 *Orm.* lacchenn, 3–4 (6) lache, 3–4 lacche, 4 lach, (lachche, laache, lachi), 4–5 lachen, 6 latche, (*Sc.* lauch), 6– latch. *Pa. t. a.* 1 (3e-)læht(e, *Northumb.* (3e)lahte, 3 laht(e, 3–4 laght, lau3t(e, (3 lahut, 4 laught, lau3tte, lauht, laute, lawte, lawght, le3te), 4–5 la3t. *β.* 4 lached, *Sc.* lacht, 7 latcht, 7– latched. *Pa. pple. a.* 1 (3e-)læht, 3 lah(h)t, la3t, 4 lauht, laught(e, 4–5 lau3te, 5 la3t, laght(e, y-lau3the. *β.* 4 lachched, lached, 6 *Sc.* lachit, 4, 7– latched. [OE. *læcc(e)an* (Northumb. *læcca*) wk. vb.; not found in the other Teut. langs.; the OTeut. type **lakk-* may represent either pre-Teut. **laqn-* cogn. w. L. *laqueus* (see LACE *sb.*), OSl. *lęca* to catch, ensnare, *po-lęčь* snare, or **lagn-* cogn. w. Gr. λάζεσθαι (:—**lagy-*) to take.]

†**1.** *trans.* To take hold of, grasp, seize (esp. with the hand or claws); to clasp, embrace (with the arms). Also *intr.* or *absol.* with *at*, *on*, *till*. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 122 Germanus gelæhte ðone pistol set Gregories ærendracan, and hine totær. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Mark ix. 18 Se swa hwær he hine læcd [*Ags. Gosp.* gelæcð] forgnit hine. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Hweðer þe cat of helle clauede .., & cauhte [*v. rr.* lahte, lachte], mid his cleafres, hir heorte heaued? *a* 1225 *Juliana* 38 þis eadie meiden .. þen engel loop to ant lahte him. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2621 A fostre wimman, On was tette he sone aueð la3t. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7240 Quils sampson slepped, sco laght a schere, His hare sco kerf. 13.. *Parl. thre Ages* 52 Bot at the laste he loutted doun & laughte till his mete. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 328 Lyȝtly lepez he hym to, & la3t at his honde. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. iii. (Skeat) I. 52 Then were there inowe to lache myne handes, and drawe me to shippe. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 219 And whan he [Alexius] seide had al his wille þe holy gost hir lau3tte. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 827 And I in armus had y-lau3the That coinmely and swete.

†**b.** To grasp with the mind, to comprehend.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* viii. (Z.) 83 Dis þing ic gelæhte. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 843 Horn in herte la3te Al þat he him ta3te. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Barnabas* 140 And fra Barnabas had tauchte þe trewcht to hyme, he it sone lacht.

†**c.** To pull or strike swiftly *off*, *out*, *up*; to dart *out* (the tongue). Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 Lahte ut his tunge swa long þat he swong hire al abuten his swire, ant semde as þa ha scharp sweord of his muð lahte. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 425 Now lorde lach out my lyf, hit lastes to longe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1244 Panne li3tly lep he a-doun & lau3t out his brond. *Ibid.* 2308 Our wurþi werwolf..lau3t vp þe 3ong lyoun li3tly in his moupe. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1515 þay ledde hym furthe in þe rowte, and lached ofe his wedes. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 76 For deep his sword out haþ lau3te. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 383 Helme and hewmont wer hewin in schunder, Lymnis war lachit hard of be the kne.

†**2.** To take with force; to capture, seize upon (a person or his goods). *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 48 Allsuæ to ðeafe gie foerdon miþ suordum et stengum to læccane mec. *c* 1000 *Ags. Laws, Instit. Polity* § 19 (Th.) II. 328 Hi læccað of manna begeatum hwæt hi gefon maȝan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6766 If I giue þe for to kepe Ox or ass. And it wit wiþerwin be laght. *Ibid.* 7928 For to spar his aun aght þis pouer mans scep he laght. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 215 And if ȝe lacche lyere let hym nat a skapie. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* II. 159 The knyttis .. That rentis and robis with raveyn evere lau3te. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 277 The Romanis fled..thai war lachit at the last.

†**b.** To catch (with a snare, net, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 13474 To lacchenn him wiþþ spelless nett To brinngenn himm to Criste. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1057 Lim and grinei Sette and lede the for to lacche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29532 Ar þou be laght in findes snarr. *c* 1350 *Leg. Cathol., Pope Gregory* 17 Out of an abbay thai weren ysent With nettes..To lache fische.

3. To catch (something falling); to catch or receive *in* (a receptacle). *Obs. exc. dial.*

1530 PALSGR. 604/1, I latche, I catche a thyng that is throwen to me in my handes. *je happe.* If I had latched the potte betyme, it had nat fallen to the grounde. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar 94 Tho pumie stones I hastly hent And threwe; but nought availed: He..oft the pumies latched. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 161 Some latch the firebrands as they flew. 1601 — *Pliny* I 301 Vnlesse there be good heed taken that the eggs be latched in some soft bed vnderneath, they are soone broken 1639 HORN & ROS. *Gate Lang. Unl.* XXXV. § 415 A dairy maid milketh out milk latching it in a milk paile. *Ibid.* xli. § 445 The droppings, or any thing else spilt by chance, is latcht in a latch pan 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II 383 To *Latch*, to catch as water, &c. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Latch*, to catch what falls.

4. To be the recipient of, to get; to receive (a name, gift; a blow, injury); to catch, take (a disease). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 10038 þai þat had hus or ani aght þai sald þam and þe pris laght, Be-for þe apostels fete it broght. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 744 The stede of Grim the name laute. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 Þe kyng stode ouer neht, þe stroke he lauht so smerte. *Ibid* 332 þe erle of Arundelle his londes lauht he þan. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8813 þo þat were seke, or had laught skaþes. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 40 For we ben hid in oure holis or we harm laache. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 4 Lordes, and oober þat boldely thinken..For to lachen hem loose. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 101 Thei shoulde neuere leue for loue in hope to lacche seluer. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3230 For nowther of tham na woundes laght 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII Prol 27 All leidis langis in land to lauch quhat thaim leif is. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxiii, Mine eye .. no forme deliuers to the heart Of bird, of flowre, or shape which it doth latch *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 306 They should haue warded and latched the enemies strokes. 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* IV. iii. 192, I haue words That would be howl'd out in the desert ayre Where hearing should not latch them. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IX. i, The Bridegroom Sunne Leaves his starr-chamber.. His shines the Earth soon latcht to gild her flowers 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc* II. x. (1650) 155 A man that latches the weapon in his own body to save his Prince. *c* 1655 LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1659) 47 My first request then is, that if you latch any news that [etc.].. you will not grudge to send it me. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss* s.v., To latch a distemper.

†**b.** In ME. poetry often used (esp. for alliteration) in various senses of TAKE; e.g. in phrases *to latch delight, to latch one's ease, one's leave. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 2445 To pastur commun þai laght þe land þe quilk þam neiest lay to hand. *Ibid.* 4099 Þair leue þai laght. *Ibid.* 10778 Þan was þe mai ioseph bi-taght, And he has hir in spusail laght. 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1676 For-þy þow lye in þy loft, & lach þyn ese. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1128 To loue þe lombe his meyny in melle, I-wysse I la3t a gret delyt. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 148 The sone that sent was til erthe and mankynde lau3te. *Ibid.* C. IV. 26 Whenne thei had lauht here leue at þys lady mede. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 13360 Euery lede to the lond laghtyn þere gayre. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3861 He. Þo3t þare a longe quile to lie & lachen his esee.

†**5.** To reach, get to (land, a destination); to take, 'get on' (the water, way). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 120 With hors & herneis Bristow has scho latched. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 750 Launchez lede apone lufe, lacchene þer depez. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5702 And who þat lacchit the lond with the lyf þen, Were..tyrnet to dethe. *Ibid.* 12483 Thus the lordes in hor longyng laghton þe watur. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2025 Fra his lord the way he laght.

6. *intr.* To alight, settle. *dial.*

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Latch*, to alight. Ex. 'He will always latch on his legs.' 1847 HALLIWELL, *Latch*, to light or fall. *Suffolk.* Kennet gives these meanings as current in Durham. 1872 *East Anglian* IV. 111 The Golden crested Wren, often caught by the hand while 'latching' in the rigging.

Latch (lætʃ), *v.*2 [f. LATCH *sb.*1] *trans.* To fasten or secure with a latch.

1530 PALSGR. 604/1, I latche a doore, I shytte it by the latche. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lvii. 89 The very locke and key, That lacheth and lockth vs all, from quiet stey. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* May 291 He popt him in, and his basket did latch. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xv, He latched the garden-gate. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort Fool* I. xxxi, The street door was to be latched, but not bolted.

b. *slang* (See quot)

c 1700 in *Street Robberies Consider'd.* 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Latch*, let in.

†**Latch,** *v.*3 *Building. Obs. rare.* [? a. ONF. *lachier* = Central OF. *lacier* LACE *v.*] *trans.* To cover with interlaced work. (Cf. LACE *sb.* 4.)

1598 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 252 The particions betwixt euery fellowes chamber on both sides of the same to be double latched with good lath lyme and hare. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II 1369 Rampiers made of that woodden walled fashion, double, and betwixt them Earth and Stones, but so latched with crosse Timber, they are very strong.

Latch, Latche, variants of LEACH *v.*, LACHE *v.*

Latched (lætʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. LATCH *v.*2 and *sb.* + -ED] Fastened with or having a latch.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 284/1 Latchyd, or speryd wythe a leche, *pessulatus.* 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 131. 161 The Door was only latch'd, and when he had the Latch in his Hand, he turn'd about his Head [etc.]. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 118 He had left the Door open, or only latched.

Latchednes, -nesse, vars. LACHEDNESS *Obs.*

Latches(se, obs. forms of LACHES.

Latchet (lætʃét). Forms: 4-6 **lachet**, 4-5 **lacchet**, 5 **lachett**, 6 **latchett**, 6– **latchet**. [ad. OF. *lachet*, dial. var. of *lacet*, dim. of *laz*, *las*, LACE *sb.*]

†**1.** A loop; a narrow strip of anything, a thong. *Obs.* exc. as in c.

c 1350 *Ipomadon* 4458 (Kölbing) He gaff hym suche a spetuous falle, In sunder brast the lachettes all, That shuld his helme socoure. 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 591 His harnays watz ryche, þe lest lachet ou[þ]er loupe lemed of golde. 14.. *Siege Jerusalem* 42/748 A grete girdel of gold Layþ vmbe his lendis, with lacchetes ynow. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 338/1 Layners or lachettes of theyre skynne were cutte oute of theyr back. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Een Klinck snoer*, a Latchet, Thong, or Cord that Rings the bell in a house. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 45 And Paris then was mightily distrest, Choakt by the latchet underneath his chin. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 145 There were two Latchets, or Foldings of Wire; lac'd in the inner side.

†**b.** *Naut.* = LASKET. *Obs.*

1497 *Naval Acc Hen. VII* (1896) 321, iiij Smale lynes for lachetes & Robyns to the seid Ship. 1611 COTGR., *Les nervins des bonnettes*, the latchets wherewith bonnets be fastened to a sayle. 1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v 24 Latchets are small lines sowed in the Bonnets and Drablers like loops to lash. the Bonnet to the course, or the course to the Drabler.

c. A thong used to fasten a shoe; a (shoe-)lace. Now only *dial.* exc. in Biblical allusions.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 284/1 Lachet of a schoo, *tenea.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 166 b/1 They of the towne within had so grete defaulte that they ete theyr shoys and lachettis. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* i 7 Whos shue latchett I am not worthy to stoupe doune and vnlose. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* v 27. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 298 Patentes of woodde whiche they make faste to theyr feete with latchettes. 1688 CAPT. J S *Art of War* 16 Keeping. the but-end near the Latchet of your shoe. 1785 BOSWELL *Tour to Hebrides* 11 Aug. an. 1773, Dr Adam Smith told us he was glad to know that Milton wore latchets in his shoes instead of buckles. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* ii, I would not kiss any man's dirty latchets for leave to bake in his oven. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* IV. v, Day, like a weary pilgrim, had reached the western gate of heaven, and Evening stooped down to unloose the latchets of his sandal-shoon. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* (1862) 27 He ..put them [shoes] on, breaking one of the leather latchets.

†**d.** Phrases. *To go above* or *beyond one's latchet*: to meddle with what does not concern one. (Cf. LAST *sb.*1 2 c) *A lie with a latchet*: a great lie.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 475 And yet in that goe not aboue thy latchet. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 61 The shomaker must not goe beyond his latchet 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joane* 20 He writes, that, in as much as she was a Germaine, no Germaine could euer since be chosen Pope. Which is a lie with a latchet. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 263, I to my Latchet will return, and rest me in a mean 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 49 You will say I am now beyond my latchet; but you would not say so, if you knew how high my latchet will stretch, when I beare a lye with a latchet, that reaches up to his throat that first forged it. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xxx. 152 That's a Lye with a Latchet · Tho 'twere Ælian that Long-Bow-man that told you so, never believe him.

2. A catch or fastening for a shutter-bar. [? Another word, f. LATCH *sb.*1 + -ET.]

1842–59 GWILT *Archit* II iii § 2263. 593 Door springs .. door chains..bars with latchets, shelf brackets [etc.].

†**3.** *Comb.*: **latchet-line**, cord for latchets.

1468 in *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb.) 347 Paid for ij. pertz lachet lyne and halff .. xijd. ob.

Latchett (lætʃét). Also **latchet**. A name applied to the gurnard, *Trigla cuculus.*

1882 W. HOUGHTON in *Academy* 14 Oct. 280 Latchett.—This name .. is used to designate one of the gurnards or gurnets. It is well known in the Grimsby fish market. 1889 *Catholic News* 1 June 8/4 Latchets 8*s.* to 11*s* per box.

Latching (lætʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LATCH *v.*1 + -ING 1.]

†**1.** The action of the vb. LATCH. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 101 And leuen for no loue ne lacching of 3iftus. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1835 For þe lachynge of your Lorde sall noght a lede weynde.

2. *Naut.* = LASKET. Also *latchings keys.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 84 A bonnet . . has latchings in the upper part . to go through holes in the foot of the sail. 1851 KIPPING *Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 37 The additional parts of sails, made to fasten with latchings to the foot of the sails. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Latchings keys*, loops on the head-rope of a bonnet, by which it is laced to the foot of the sail.

Latch-key (læ·tʃkī). A key used to draw back the night-latch of a door.

1839 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xvi, Here, at all hours of the night, may be heard the rattling of latch-keys in their respective keyholes. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 270 He opened the door with his latch-key.

attrib. 1890 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 37 The front door . . is guarded by the latchkey lock and the big lock.

Latchous, var. LAOHOUS *a. Obs.*, negligent.

La·tch-pan. *dial.* [See LATCH *v*.1] (See quots.)

1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xli. § 445 The droppings, or any thing else spilt by chance, is latcht in a latch-pan. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Latch-pan*, the pan placed under the joint while it is roasting, to latch the dripping.

La·tch-string. A string passed through a hole in a door so that the latch may be raised from the outside. Hence *fig.* in *U.S.* colloquial phrases.

1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* iv, Intending to shake the door and pull the latch-string up and down, not doubting that the door was fastened. 1887 E. EGGLESTON *Graysons* xxiv. (1888) 254 Zeke impatiently rattled the door of the cabin, the latch-string of which had been drawn in to lock it. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Jan. 6/2 We have . . hung our latch string out to you and yours. 1889 in *Times* 5 Mar. 9/2 Her [the United States'] free latchstring never was drawn in Against the meanest child of Adam's kin. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 Mar. 209 'Our latch string is out', has become a classic expression of cordial hospitality. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 4/7 The latch-string of English society hangs outside the door for an American.

† Late, *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: α. 3–5 **late,** 4 **lat,** 5–8 *Sc.* **lait,** (6 **laitt, laytt**). β. 3–5 **lote,** 4 **lot.** γ. 2–4 **lete,** 3 **læte.** [a. ON. (1) *lát* let, letting (as in *blóð-lát* blood-letting), loss, in pl. manners, sounds; (2) *læte* (only in nom. and acc.) manner, sound; f. root of LET *v.*1]

1. Look; appearance, aspect; outward manner or bearing.

α. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1213 3iff þu .. hafesst 3et, tohh þu be 3ung, Eildernemanness late. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 90 3if þu makest . eni luue lates touward uncauwes. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2097 It semeþ by his lat As he hir neuer had sene Wiþ si3t. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Bartholomæus*) 235 With gret noyse & il-mowthit late. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 127 Thai changit contenanss and late. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 746 Lufsum of lait.

β. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2328 Wid reweli lote, and sorwe, and wep. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 895 Lyk to bymself of lote & hwe.

γ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Habben [we] feir lete and ec skil. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 79 He makeð lete of þolemodnesse and neðeles ne haueð non. *c* 1205 LAY. 18543 Ofte he hire loh to & makede hire letes. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 35 For þine vule lete *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 14053 (Trin.) Ihesu þo bihelde hir lete.

b. *pl.* Looks, manners, behaviour; *hence,* actions, goings-on.

α. *c* 1205 LAY. 1196 Ofte he custe þat weofed mid wnsume lates. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 105 Þeos lufsume lafdi wiþ lastelese lates *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 180 So come a lyonne with latys un-mylde. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 248 Lughe one hyme luffly with lykande lates *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3998 Porrus, as a prince suld, persayued þar laitis. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 160 He wes ladlike of laitis, and light of his fere. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. 302 Men that callis ladyis lidder, And licht of laitis. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* xxxiv. 84 Auldit rubiatouris To hant the laittis of lawdis. 1590 A. HUME *Hymns*, etc. (1832) 2 Alace, how lang haue I delayed To leaue the laits of youth? 1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 215 Sic laits appear to us sae awfu', We hardly think your learning lawfu'

β. *c* 1205 LAY 14321 Freond sæiðe to freonde mid fæire loten hende Leofue freond wæs hail. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10770 Hit were labur to long hir lotis to tell

γ. *c* 1205 LAY 15661 Vortigerne þa læuedi aueng mid swiðe uæire læten *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3285 Ne was sco not o letes [*Fairf* lates] light.

2. Voice, sound.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12496 Quen iesus herd þis quaining gret þe late þai thoru þe cite let, He had þar-for wel gret pite. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 123 Hir luflı lat [*MS. C.* voice] es win gastlye, That Iesus drinkes ful gladlye. 13 . . *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 161 þe lot of þe wyndes. 13 . . *Gaw. & Gr Knt.* 1398 Wyth lotez þat were to lowe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4384 Þan we haue liking to lithe þe late of þe foules.

Late (lēt), *a*1 (*sb.*2) Forms: 1 **læt,** (lat-), 3 **let,** 3–7 *chiefly Sc. and north.* **lat,** (4 **latt,** 5 **laat**), 3– **late**; *Sc.* (*and north.*) 4–5 **layt,** 4–6 **lait,** 5 **layte,** 5–7 **laite,** 6 **lett.** For the comparative and superlative see LATER, LATTER, and LATEST, LAST. [Com. Teut.: OE *læt* = OFris. *let*, OS. *lat*, LG. *lât* (Du. *laat*), OHG., MHG. *laz* (G. *lass*), ON. *lat-r* (Sw. *lat*, Du. *lad*), Goth. *lats*, all in the sense of 'slow, sluggish, lazy':—OTeut. **lato-*; f. **lat-* (:—pre-Teut. **lad-*, cf. L. *lassus* weary = **lad-tus*) ablaut-var. of **lēt-*: see LET *v.*1]

1. Slow, tardy; *dial.* slow in progress, tedious. Const. *to* with *inf.*; also with gen. or *of.* Now *dial.*

Beowulf 1529 Eft wæs unræd, nalas eines læt. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxviii. 281 Swiðe geornfull to gelæranne, & swiðe læt to sprecanne. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Se messe-preost se þe bið to læt þæt he þæt deofol of men adrife. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 238 Be latre meltunge innan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 To gode þu ware slau & let, & to euele spac & hwat. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 His waxunge se lat & se slaw his thrifti. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 374 'A ! foyls', quod our lord, 'ful latt are 3e to traw'. 13 . . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1172 Of leante he watz lat to his lorde hende. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 695 Ioseph . . Called him Mordreyns 'a lat mon' in troube. 1428 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 223 Laat of mevynge, and Slow to take nedys but yf thay bene grete. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 42 *Lat*, late, slow, tedious. . . Lat week. 1828 WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Cheshire* 53 *Lat-a-foot*, slow in moving. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss., Lat*. . (4) tedious. 'A lat job'.

2. Occurring, coming, or being after the due or customary time; delayed or deferred in time. Const. *to* with *inf.*, and *for.* Frequently in the impers. phrase *it is* (*too*) *late to* do something.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke i. 21 Þæt folc wæs zacharian zeanbidiende & wundredon þæt he on þam temple læt wæs. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7824 It was þo to late ynou. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidas*) 2 Lat penance is rycht perolouse. *Ibid.* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 77 3et wil I, þo it lat be, to criste and his treuthit tak me 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 113 b, She aunswereth that it is to late nowe to examyne the licence, whiche so longe synce they had allowed. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 116 Thei begane to suspect, (albeit it was to lett). 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I i 108 So you to studie now it is too late. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App v. 33 A great snow with us makes the post so late that [etc.]. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L P*, *Prior* Wks. III. 144 Of his behaviour in the lighter parts of life, it is too late to get much intelligence. 1816 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 206 'Ah Pat, my boy, you are just in time to be too late'. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xiii. III. 349 Their late repentance might perhaps give them a fair claim to pardon. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* I. iv. 58 The head-master . is waiting for you; marking you all late, of course. 1884 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* x. 102 The cab is at the door, don't be late for the train.

b. Of plants, fruit, etc.: Flowering or ripening at an advanced season of the year.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/2 Late frute, *strotinus.* 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 184 The late Narcissus 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Flower*, Autumnal or late Flowers, denotes those of September and October 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* (1813) 405 Sow annuals of all sorts for a late blow. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 332 Late Spider Orchis. Early Spider Orchis.

c. Of fruit, etc.: Backward in ripening. Of seasons: Prolonged or deferred beyond their due time. † *dial.* Of weather: Unseasonable.

1631 MILTON *Sonn., Arriv Age Twenty-three* 3 My late spring no bud or blossom shew'th. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* s.v. *Lat*, Lat weather; wet or otherwise unseasonable weather. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Lat*, (2) backward; 'A lat spring'. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* s.v. *Lat*, 'My wuts bin very lat this 'ear'.

d. With agent-nouns and vbl. sbs. (For the syntactical relation, cf. EARLY *a.* 1 a *note.*)

Late comers in *Fr. Hist.* (transl. of F. *tard-venus*), the name given to troops of soldiers, who were disbanded after the treaty of Bretigny (1374) and overran and ravaged France (see quot. 1869).

c 1430 *How Wise Man taught Son* 69 in *Babees Bk.*, Of late walking, comeþ debate 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* v. v. 153 This is enough to be the decay of lust and late-walking through the Realme. 1612 BACON *Ess., Custom*, For it is true that late learners cannot so well take the plie. 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist Edw. III*, II. iv. 63 A cloud of Lorrainers, Brabanters, and Germans spread themselves over Champagne and the countries of the Upper Meuse, and these called themselves the 'Tard venus', or late comers, 'because they had not as yet much pillaged the kingdom of France'. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. 387 The late-risers are rebels and sinners—in this respect—to a man 1891 *Cornh. Mag* Oct. 416 His whole life was spent in raids upon the Brabanters, late-comers, flayers, [etc.]. 1893 J. S. FLETCHER *When Chas. I was K.* (1896) 18 Then did late-comers, hearing the solitary bell, hurry their movements.

3. Advanced in point of time in the course of the day or night (Frequent in the impers. phrase *it is late* = the time is advanced.) Phr. *late hours* · hours which encroach on the proper time for sleep. Hence *colloq.* of persons, in the sense 'keeping late hours, rising or going to bed late'.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1210 (Gr.) Nis seo stund latu. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1433 Now es arly, now es late, Now es day, now es nyght. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII 236 It wes weill lat of nycht be then. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5051 Þar logis he fra þe late nist till efte þe list schewis *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 244 'Quhat art thow walkis that gait?' 'A trew man, Schyr, thocht my wiagis be layt'. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. i. 34 In silence, al the lait nycht [L. *sera sub nocte*] rummesand. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 240 To se. how late it was in the nyght yer the footemen coulde get ouer London brydge. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 179 The rudenesse, and swill'd insolence Of such late Wassailers. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* II. § 13 Without love, and wine, and play, and late hours we hold life not to be worth living. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 2/1 It being late, the Court adjourned till the next morning at seven o'clock. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* 1, I had a vision when the night was late. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* 367 The stunted brushwood, the late and pale sky. 1884 *Bread Winners* 76 Drunkenness, late hours, and botchy work. 1897 OUIDA *Massarenes* XIV, We are all of us very late people.

fig. phrase. 1797 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 411 It is too late in the day for me to see the result. 1814 BYRON *Def. Transf.* II. iii. 155 A sage reflection, But somewhat late I' the day.

4. Belonging to an advanced stage in a period, the development of something, the history of a science, language, etc. Also *occas.* in partitive concord, the late portion of (a period, season).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1879) 338 What meued þis late popes to make furst þis lawe . . and god meued not crist ne hise vikers to sue it. 1583 FULKE *Defence* iii. 214 The late pettie Prelates of the seconde Nicene Councell. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Turkish Ode* x. Poems 93 Late gloomy winter chill'd the sullen air. 1782 COWPER *Retirement* 32 Looked for at so late a day, In the last scene of such a senseless play. 1784 — *Tirocin.* 143 E'en in transitory life's late day. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 141 The Obsidee of the late Scriptures of the Old Testament. 1849–52 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. i. 194 *note*, The 'Dome', or last judgment, is shown in late but beautiful Flemish stained glass at Fairford. 1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle & Sternum Vertebr.* 185 The ossification of the sternum in the Hemipods is very late, as compared with the Fowl. 1888 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* § 609. 164 The late Latin hymn metres. *Ibid.* § 756. 200, 1800–1850 Early Living English. 1850–1900 Late Living English.

5. Of a person: That was alive not long ago, but is not now; recently deceased.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 28 Her swete and late amyable husbonde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 10 b, The homecide of Thomas his uncle late duke of Glocester. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonitioun* Wks. (S.T.S.) 22 Ye murthour of ye lait King Henry. 1668 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 7 The late learned Rabbi Manasse Ben Israel. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 84 Our late friend Jonathan. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxv, I did nothing but dream I saw my late lady's ghost. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 23, I always call the late Lord Vargrave my father. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 1/2 The remains of the late Lord Ampthill.

b. That was recently (what is implied by the sb.) but is not now. [App. developed from the use of LATE *adv.* 4 b.]

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 19 b, [He] maried Jane Duches of Britaine late wife to Jhon duke of Britaine. *Ibid., Hen. VIII*, 240 At the late Freers walle all men alyghted savyng the Kyng. 1689 WOOD *Life* 7 Nov., A late Roman Catholic schoolmaster. hath embraced his former persuasion, viz. protestancy 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxv, Our late dwelling. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 48 All the splendid furniture of his late residence. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess., Fred. Gt* (1887) 717 He conceived himself secure from the power of his late master

6. Recent in date; that has recently happened or occurred; recently made, performed, completed; of recent times; belonging to a recent period. Now *Obs.* of persons, and chiefly in phr. *of late years.*

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 803 All things were in late dayes so covertly demeaned. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 168 b, The kynge . was than scarcely amended of a late disease. 1573 *Satir Poems Reform.* xl. 210 Of lat 3eiris. 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, II. ii. 61 Who are the late Commissioners? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 113 Ill matching words and deeds long past or late. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, 1 Tim. iii 6 Not a late young Convert. 1721 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 P 1 My late going into the Country has encreased the Number of my Correspondents. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr Lit* 103 The late war, was a war produced by the Morning Post. 1838 MACAULAY *Let. to Napier* in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. vii. 10 His late articles, particularly the long one in the April number, have very high merit. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* VI II. 104 During the late reign Johnson had published a book entitled Julian the Apostate. 1893 W. P. COURTNEY in *Academy* 13 May 412/3 The public appetite for the consumption of memoirs has been wonderfully sharpened of late years.

7. *colloq.* Having to do with persons or things that arrive late.

Late mark, a mark indicating that a scholar is late for school; so *late book*, a book to contain such marks. *Late fee*, an increased fee paid in order to secure the dispatch of a letter posted after the advertised time of collection (earlier *late-letter fee*).

1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* I xv. 237 They escaped the 'late' mark. 1864 *Brit Postal Guide* Jan 16 Upon payment of a late fee of fourpence. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. E. Thring* i. 9 Excluded wretches entered, and . . wrote their names in the late book

B. *absol.* or quasi-*sb.*

† 1. Lateness, tardiness. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9679 The store was full stith, þen stynt þai for late. *Ibid.* 10913 All left þai for late & lackyng of Sun.

2. Of late: during a comparatively short time extending to the present; recently, lately.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 757 Sen I off laitt now come owt off the west In this cuntre. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 46 Sa mony jugeis and lordis now maid of lait. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* li. 172 Of late I haue lost my goode lorde and mayster. 1611 BIBLE *John* xi. 8 Master, the Iewes of late sought to stone thee, and goest thou thither againe? 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 121 Till of late that some of the stones were carried away to repair the city walls. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 32 P 2 Great Numbers of them [women] have of late eloped from their Allegiance. 1807 STUART *Planter's G.* (1808) 14 Since the Ladies of late have become students of Chemistry. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 744 In modern times, and particularly of late, various alterations have been introduced.

† Late, *a.*2 *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *lāt-us* broad.] Broad, wide.

1687 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 297 Leaves . . long, late, mucronated, hispid.

Late (lēt), *adv.* Forms: 1 **late**; the rest as in LATE *a.*1 [OE. *late* = OHG. *laz*, *lazzo* slowly, lazily (comp. *lazzôr*); f. *læt*, *lat-* LATE *a.*1]

† 1. Slowly. (Only OE.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 296 Late mylt gæten flæsc. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 430/15 *Lento*, late.

2. After the proper or usual time; at an advanced or deferred period; after delay; at a late stage or season.

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 867 (Parker MS.) Late on geare. c 1000 *Juliana* 444 Ic þæt sylf gecneow to late micles. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 128 Wel late he latheð uuel weorc þe ne mei hit don ne mare. c 1200 Ormin 753 þatt tezz swa late wifftenn child I mikell elde streonenn. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 695 Fair his tale bi gan Rohand, þei he com late. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1483 þocht at I lat turne me to þe, dere laydy, ȝet þu succure me. c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 300 Whan he comth by thilke encheson to late to chirche. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 209/2 Late ripe, *serotinus, tardus.* 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 13 Then shal we bewaile our bondage all to late. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 328 Better three houres too soone, then a mynute too late. a 1639 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* i. 127 In tyme tak heid then, least too lait thou mourne. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* ii, But not till too late I discovered that he was violently attached to the contrary opinion. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* xxxv, Philip had come late to dinner.

transf. 1897 W. C. Hazlitt *4 Gen. Lit. Fam.* II. 155 Byron said, her costume began too late, and ended too soon.

Proverb. c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 857 For bet than never is late. c 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1204 He seyde Vyce to forsake ys bettyr late then neuer. 1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 336/2 Sith that late is better then neuer. 1708 Ockley *Saracens* (1848) 222 Whilst he was murdering the unhappy Aleppians, Kaled (better late than never) came to their relief.

b. Coupled with *early*, (†*ere*), *soon*, (†*rathe*).

c 1200 Ormin 6242 Beon ær & late o ȝunkerr weorrc. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 338 Oðer ich hit do ungledliche oðer to er oðer to leate. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvi. 99 Er ant late y be thy foo. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1318 (Trin.) Fison, gison, tigre, & eufrate Al erþe þese weten erly & late. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. x. 13 Dobet..serueþ þat ladi lelly boþe late and raþe. c 1425 [see Ere A 1]. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* iii. i (1554) 69 b, Glad Pouert, late nother sone, With thy riches hath nothing to done. 1578, 1795 [see Ere A 1]. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* iv. clxxi, A weight..which crushes soon or late.

3. Of the time of day: At or till a late hour.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 189 Herwiþ þou schalt anoynte hir face at euen late. c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 40 Euill lykand was the King it nichtit him sa lait. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lvii. 8 Sum lait at evin bringis in the moreis. 1540 Bible (Great) *Ps.* cxxvii. 2 It is but loste laboure that ye haste to ryse up early, and so late take reste [1611 to sit vp late]. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 210 They continue singing till late in the night. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 197 Late returning home he supp'd at Ease. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 74 It is dangerous to walk late for fear of falling into the Hands of those..Rascals. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 22 ¶ 3 We sat pretty late over our punch. 1794 Mrs Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xv, After supper, her aunt sat late. 1837 Dickens *Pickwick* xxxvii, I was up very late last night.

4. Recently, of late, lately; in recent times; not long since; but now; †not long (*ago, before*). Now only *poet.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 149 He regnes after him, and late had þe coroune. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7917 (Trin.) Twey men were late in londe A pore and a riche wononde. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 105 Ichaue a Kniht hette Conscience com late from bi-ȝonde. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xvi. 249, I herde seyne late Of a barne þat [etc.]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4887 Noght leng sithen but late. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xiv. viii, She asked hym yf he had ete ony mete late. Nay madame truly I ete no mete nyghe this thre dayes. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* Prol. 1 A lytyl booke in frenshe, whiche late was translated oute of latyn. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 767 The great obloquy that he was in so late before. 1530 Palsgr. 143 *Nagueres*, lately or late a go. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 1131 Their vertue lost, wherein they late exceld. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 625 The Castle..which he had late before rendred to the people of Cleves. 1677 W. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 325 The sickness late upon her. 1769 Sir W. Jones *Pal. Fortune* Poems (1777) 17 The bower, which late outshone the rosy morn. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* To Ianthe i, Those climes where I have late been straying. 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* xii, He had a fever late. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* i. viii. 20 Gazing the sky which late thou seemedst to shun.

b. Not long since (but not now); recently (but no longer). (Cf. Late *a.* 5 b.)

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 57 John the monke late cardynal of Rome. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 15 John Mountagu late Erle of Sarum. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 The Domynyons..that late were to Edwarde Courteney. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* iii. iii. 42 Late king, now captive; late lord, now forlorne. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, ii. i. 282 His brother Archbishop, late of Canterbury. 1605 — *Ham.* ii. ii. 530 A clout about that head, Where late the Diadem stood. 1669 (*title*) The mute Christian under the Smarting Rod By Thomas Brooks late Preacher of the Word at St. Margarets New Fish-street, London. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4249/4 John Barton, late of London, Clothdrawer. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* i. xiv, As Esmond crossed over to his own room, late the chaplain's.

†5. Behind the others; in the rear. *rare.*

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 708 Where..thou seest a single Sheep..Listlessly to crop the tender Grass, Or late to lag behind.

6. Relatively near the end of a historical period or of the history of a nation, etc.

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 22 Some faint traces of the institution of villenage were detected by the curious so late as the days of the Stuarts.

7. *Comb.* When qualifying a following ppl. adj., the word, like most other advs., is commonly hyphened, forming innumerable quasi-compounds, as (sense 2) *late-begun, -blowing, -born, -coming, -flowering, -lamented, -lingering, -protracted*; (sense 4) *late-betrayed, -built, -coined, -come, -disturbed, -embarked, -filled, -found, -imprisoned, -kissed, -lost, -met, -raised, -sacked, -taken, -transformed* adjs.

1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* i. vi. 75 A..*late-begun repentance. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, iii. ii. 82 As sure as in this *late betrayed Towne, Great Cordelions Heart was buryed. a 1800 Cowper *Winter Nosegay* iii, The charms of the *late-blowing rose. 1881 M. Arnold *Westminster Abb.* 8 Hither he came, *late-born and long-desired. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4535/3 An excellent *late-built dwelling House. 1613 T. Godwin *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 29 *Novi, id est*, *late-coyned Nobles or vpstarts. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* ii. xxix. (1647) 81 The *late-come Pilgrims. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 421 A *Late-Comming Fruit. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, ii. iii. 62 Like bubbles in a *late-disturbed Streame. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* cxxxvi, As one on shore Gazing upon a *late-embarked friend. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 43 At the head of a *late filled Grave. 1814 Wordsw. *White Doe Ryl.* iv. 86 *Late-flowering woodbine. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 12 That noble Language which her late-flowering literature has rendered so illustrious. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 169 The *late founde Ilandes. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* i. iv. 8 Whilst our late found advantage all is ceased. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* x. 488 Around them throng With leaps and bounds their *late-imprison'd young. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* ii. vi, Mato..with his *late kist-hand my booke doth grace. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* i. 608 An early-chosen, *late-lamented home. 1859 Ld. Lytton *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 297 The maid, *Late-lingering in her lover's arm. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xiii. 2 A *late-lost form that sleep reveals. 1631 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 152 In our *late-met Senate. 1790 Han. More *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 211 The frequent and *late-protracted ball. 1711 *Light to Blind* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 126 Many regiments of his *late raysed army. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* ccxlix, Who like a *late-sacked island vastly stood. a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* i. (1622) 42 Remembering that it was *late-taken loue, which had wrought this new course. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* x. 532 Mean-while the Goddess, with indulgent cares And social joys, the *late-transform'd repairs.

Late, var. Lait; obs. f. Lath; see Let *v.*

Latebord, obs. form of Larboard.

‖**Latebra** (læ·tĭbrā). *Embryology.* [L., = 'hiding-place', f. *latē-re* to be hid.] 'A small spherical mass of white yolk in the centre of the yellow yolk of a fowl's egg.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

Latebricole, *a.* *rare*–0. [ad. mod.L. *latebricola*, f. L. *latebra* (see prec.) + *col-ĕre* to inhabit.] (See quot.)

1889 in *Century Dict.* 1894 Gould *Illustr. Dict. Med.*, *Latebricole*, in biology, inhabiting a hiding-place, as certain spiders, crabs, etc.

†**Latebrous**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*–0. [ad. L. *latebrōs-us*, f. *latebra*: see prec.] 'That is full of holes, and dens to hide in' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Lated (lēi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* *poet.* [as if f. **late* vb. (f. Late *a.*[1]) + -ed[1].] = Belated.

a 1592 Greene *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 73 Cvpid abroade was lated in the night. 1598 Warner *Alb. Eng.* viii. xli. (1612) 198 If, perhaps, he lated weare. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* iii. iii. 6 Now spurs the lated traveller apace. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xi. 3, I am so lated in the world, that I Haue lost my way for euer. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* vii. 56 Come when my lated Sheep at Night return. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* i. lxxii, Ne vacant space for lated wight is found. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* ii. x, The lated peasant shunned the dell. 1829 — *Doom Devorgoil* ii. ii, Some hedge-inn, the haunt of lated drunkards. 1867 G. Macdonald *Poems* 67 High sails the lated crow. 1898 T. Hardy *Wessex Poems* 80 Albeit therein—as lated tongues bespoke—Brunswick's high heart was drained.

Lateen (lætī·n), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 8 **latin**, 8–9 **latine**, 9 **lattine, latteen.** [A phonetic spelling of F. *latine* (in *voile latine*, 'Latin sail', in allusion to its use in the Mediterranean), fem. of *latin* Latin *a.* Cf. It. *latina* (Florio).] *Lateen sail*: a triangular sail suspended by a long yard at an angle of about 45 degrees to the mast. Hence, belonging to or having such a rig, as *lateen mizzen, vessel, yard.*

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Sail*, Others are triangular, called..by some Latin-sails, because chiefly used in Italy. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Lateen-sail*, frequently used by xebecs, polacres, settees, and other vessels..in the Mediterranean sea. *Ibid.* Tt 4, All yards are either square or lateen. 1777 Forster *Voy. round World* I. 462 Their sails, which are latine, are made of strong mats. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 10, I gave her a lateen mizen. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xiii, The white latteen sails of the gun-boat. 1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* xl, There was a spanking felucca, with her long lateen sails brailed up. 1842 E. Napier *Mediterranean* I. 312 These Latine vessels, or 'misticos' and 'feluccas', as they are generally termed, are fine boats. 1848 W. Irving *Columbus* I. 130 The latine sails of the Niña were also altered into square sails, that she might work more steadily and securely. 1883 G. C. Davies *Norfolk Broads* ix. 67 In the old times the almost universal rig was the lateen, the most picturesque of all rigs.

Comb. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 17 Sept., Lateen-rigged feluccas.

b. A lateener.

1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 275 Only three men were left in the latteens, and four in the galliot.

Hence **Latee·ner**, a vessel with a lateen rig.

1882 G. C. Davies *Riv. & Broads Norf. & Suff.* viii. 49 An eight-ton lateener. 1883 — *Norfolk Broads* ix. 68 One or two ancient craft at Norwich, are the only survivors of the old lateeners.

†**La·teful**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. Late *a.*[1] + -ful.] Late in season.

1382 Wyclif *Jas.* v. 7 An erthe tilyer abijdith precious fruyt of the erthe, paciently suffringe, til he receyue tymeful and lateful [so 1388]. 1388 — *Hos.* vi. 3 He schal come as a reyn to vs which is timeful and lateful [1382 late].

Lateis, obs. form of Lattice.

†**La·teliness.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4 **latlynes.** [f. next + -ness.] **a.** Tardiness. **b.** Recency.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxix. 24 Þat hulynes [*MS. S.* latlynes] þat he will not bifell. 1603 Raleigh *Introd. Hist. Eng.* (1693) 2 A Work difficult, as well for the Antiquity, as the Lateliness of things done. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* xv. xx. 557 The latelinesse of maturity, whereby they were not enabled to generation vntill they were aboue one hundred yeares old.

†**La·tely**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. Late *a.*[1] + -ly[1].]

1. Slow.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 117 He, þat yn goynge, hauys his paas large and latly, welfare shall folwe him yn all his werkys.

2. Recent, late.

1581 Stubbes *Two Wunderf. Examples* in *Shaks. Soc. Papers* (1849) IV. 85 Remember thou thy lately plague, of blayne, of botche, and bile.

Lately (lēi·tli), *adv.* [OE. *lætlice* (= ON. *latliga*), f. *læt-* Late *a.*[1] + *-lice* -ly[2]; but mostly a mod. formation. (The inflected comparative and superlative are obs.)]

†**1.** Slowly, tardily, sluggishly; reluctantly, sparingly. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Life of Guthlac* xx. (1848) 80/12 Ða andswarode he him lætlice. a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxi. 15 Wise men of werldes witte wenes þat þai be rightwis..& forthy þai are latlier turned till shrift. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 17 Þou ȝernys ilke a daye þat at noghte avayles the, and euer mare ouer lattly þat it may availe the. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 55 Do he his noght ouer latly ne ouer hastly. *Ibid.* 73 Sterynge of body, ne bathes vse but latly. *Ibid.* 114 Of a meene heued bytwen greet and lytill, latly spekyng but mystere be.

†**2.** After or beyond the usual or proper time; behind time; at a late hour, late. *Obs.*

1515 Barclay *Egloges* ii. (1570) A v b/1 That hath me caused so lately to be here. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 2 A policie..which they put in practise too lately. 1624 Lodge *Seneca* 1 Being badly lent, they are worse satisfied, and being unrestored are too lately complained of.

3. Not long since; within a short time past; within recent times; recently, of late.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 210/1 Latly, *nuper.* 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* i. iv. 11 There to buylde a Cytie in the remembraunce of the Cytie of Troye lately subuerted. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiii. 6 Bot laitly lichtit of my meir, I come of Edinburch fra the Sessioun. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xviii. 2 A..Iewe named Aquila,..latly come from Itali. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (S.T.S.) 104 The sekkis..quhilk ar rissine laitlie in the kirk. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* ii. liii (1591) 85 To enquire newes of the passengers which latelyest came from those quarters. 1592 Sylvester *Du Bartas* i. vi. 1131 'T was first a green Tree, then a gallant Hull, Lately a Mushroom, now a flying Gull. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 167 They were suspected of pollution by some sects of Philosophy and Religions of old, and latelier among the Papists. 1670 Lady Mary Bertie in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 There is letely come out a new play by Mr Dreyden. a 1758 Ramsay *Vision* vi, Thy graneing, and maneing, Have laitlie reich'd myne eir. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xvi, One of your tenants, whose mother is lately dead. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ix. I. 469 The Exclusionists, lately so powerful, might rise in arms against him.

b. In comb. with ppl. adjs.

1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 230 Some vnexperienced & lately-pressed souldiers. 1612 Drayton *Polyolb.* xvii. 267 The lately-passed times denominate the new. 1619 — *Leg. Robt. Dk. Normandy* cxxi, Dealing abroad his lately-purchas'd Prey. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 239 With lately-whetted axes.

¶**4.** At a later time, subsequently. *Obs. rare*–1.

1673 Wood *Life* 14 July, He said that he would leave it (being too long to recite) to a book that would lately come forth.

†**La·temost**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 **læt(e)mest,** (**hlætmest**), 3 **latemist, -mest,** 7 **latmost.** [OE. *læt(e)mest*, f. *læt* Late *a.*[1] + superl. suffix *-mest.*] Last.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xii. 59 Ne gæs ðu ðona oðð uutedlice ðone hlætmesto [*Rushw.* lætemestu, *Ags. Gosp.* ytemystan] pricclu ðu forgelde. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John vi. 40 Aweco ic hine on ðæm lætemesta dæge. c 1275 Lay. 11080 Þat was þe latemiste [*earlier text* utemesten] read þat Custance iwarþ dead. ? a 1300 *Death* 49 in *O. E. Misc.* 171 Þe latemest dai deþ haueð ibrouhit. a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) iii. 597 The latmost Head is counted both a Seventh and an Eighth, though in truth it be but the Seventh according to the Vision. *Ibid.* 609 The latter times of the Fourth Kingdom..are the latmost times of the last times, or last times in special.

Laten (lēi·t'n), *v.* [f. Late *a.*[1] + -en.] **a.** *intr.* To become or grow late. **b.** *trans.* To make late. Hence **La·tening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1880 Miss Broughton *Sec. Th.* iii. v, Meanwhile the rich summer latens. 1887 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 252/2 The calculation of fifty minutes' latening [of the moon] every day. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 2/1 The first numbers of the new daily will have to go to press as early as 11 p.m., latening the hour by degrees. 1890 *Temple Bar* Aug. 474 At this latening season.

Laten, obs. f. Latin; var. Latten; obs. inf. Let.

Latence (lēi·tĕns). *rare.* [f. Latent *a.*: see -ence.] = next.

1794 Coleridge *Destiny Nations* iii, Infinite Love Whose latence is the plenitude of all.

Latency (lēi·tĕnsi). [f. Latent *a.*: see -ency.] The condition or quality of being latent; concealed condition, nature, or existence; *spec.* in *Biol.* (see quot. 1888).

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) v. 921 By the Woman in the Wilderness, I understand the condition of the true Church

in respect of her Latency and Invisibility to the eyes of man. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1800) II. ii. vii. 193 Which undesignedness is gathered from their latency, their minuteness, their obliquity [etc.]. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* iv. (1852) 93 Beneath the surface of all that the eye can rest upon, there lies the profoundness of a most unsearchable latency. 1883 TYNDALL in *Times* 28 May 5 Every great scientific generalisation..is preceded by a period of latency, to use a medical term 1883 *Proc Roy. Soc. Lond.* XXXV. 281 On the Variations of Latency in certain Skeletal Muscles of some different Animals. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Latency*, a term applied to certain dispositions, powers, capabilities, or faculties, which may lie concealed in a plant, an animal, or a race, and only become manifest when the necessary conditions for their development are supplied. 1890 *Nature* 11 Dec. 123 The transfer and latency of heat. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 173 The extreme latency of the tubercle bacillus postulated by some writers.

Lateness (lē'·tnés). Also 1 lætnys, 4–5 latnes(se. [OE. *lætnes*, f. *læt* LATE *a.*[1] + *-nes* -NESS.] The quality or condition of being late. a. Slowness. (Now *dial.*) b. The being advanced in some period of time. c. The being behind usual or proper time. d. Recency.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 308 Eall swa þære sunnan lætnys binnan feower ȝeara fæce. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egidiane*) 19 Þe latnes of þe houre *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 89 Þe souerayn vertu maynteignes alle þinges, ffor it geues latnesse, and it makys swyftnesse. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. (1617) 112 Thus do ye see the lateness of the Westerne Nations. 1727 SWIFT *Let. to Gay* 23 Nov., Wks. 1841 II. 610 Your lateness in life might be improper to begin the world with, but almost the eldest men may hope to see changes in a court 1750 COSTARD *Dissert. Kesitah* 29 A farther proof of the lateness of that Composition [*sc.* the Book of Job]. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 311 The lateness of the season. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 216 The existence of compounds in a language may be considered a mark of lateness. 1881 FITCH *Lect. Teaching* 74 A systematic record for each pupil of these particulars:..(3) absence; (4) lateness. 1885 *Bookseller* May 454/2 Is palpable lateness of date. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss., Latn'ss*, delay, slowness.

Latent (lē'·tĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *latent-em*, pres. pple. of *latēre* to be hidden. Cf. F. *latent.*] Hidden, concealed (†*rarely* const *from*); present or existing, but not manifest, exhibited, or developed. (The opposite of *patent.*)

Latent ambiguity: in *Law*, a doubt as to the meaning of a document, not patent from the document itself, but raised by the evidence of some extrinsic and collateral matter (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1848).

1616 BULLOKAR, *Latent*, hiden, or secret. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.*, etc. 197 The pretence of a Church and Religion like to theirs in former ages canot. be defended... Some will haue it to haue beene latent and invisible for 800.. yeers. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 241 Though the Historicall part have some latent corruption in it. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 55 A metalline plastick principle latent in it. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char Good Commander* Prol., New Necessities Will things produce, now latent from the wise. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks 1874 I. 26 We know not what latent powers and capacities they [brutes] may be endued with. 1787 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 530 An exertion of a latent genius. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 100 Under this apparent concord a great schism was latent. *Ibid.* v. 568 The meaning latent under this specious phrase. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xv. 241 The latent force of character that underlay all her submissive gentleness. 1879 HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* iv. 80 Döllinger's expression, that the Episcopate was from the first latent in the Apostolate.

b. Of material things. ? *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 223 That most insects are latent, from the setting of the 7 Starres. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 138 His admirable writings of mathematics are latent with some private possessors. *c* 1690 SCOTTOW in *Harper's Mag.* Mar (1883) 591/2 A snake which Lay Latent in the Tender Grass. 1700 DRYDEN *Ajax & Ulysses* 172 The glitt'ring helm by moonlight will proclaim The latent robber. 1769 GRAY *Ode for Music* 3rd Air, Thy liberal heart..Shall raise from earth the latent gem To glitter on the diadem.

c. That is really but not evidently what is implied by the sb.; disguised. *rare.*

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 19 This latent nuntio gave over his fruitless design. 1725 POPE *Odyss* III. 54 Then first approaching to the elder guest, The latent goddess in these words address. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* i. 26, I had been but a latent emigrant, now I was to be branded once more, and put apart with my fellows.

d. *Path.* 'Applied to diseases, the usual symptoms of which are not manifest, and to symptoms which do not appear under conditions in which they are natural' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). Also *latent period*, the period during which a disease lurks in the system before manifesting its presence.

1684 [see LATIC]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Cancer*, *Primitive Cancer*, is that which comes of it self, and appears at first about the bigness of a Pea or Bean, causing an inward continual and pricking Pain; during which time it is call'd an Occult, Latent, or Blind Cancer. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 97 The constant presence of a catarrhal affection of the lungs, either latent or manifest 1837 M. HALL *Med* 143 Rubeola is unequivocally contagious A latent period of from ten to fourteen days intervenes between exposure and the development of the febrile symptoms. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 9 The foregoing train of symptoms being..known as those of 'gouty dyspepsia' or as 'suppressed', 'anomalous' or latent gout.

e. Physics. *Latent electricity*: see quot. 1885. *Latent heat*: see HEAT *sb.* 2 c; so † *latent caloric.*

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 334 Latent caloric may become sensible in a variety of ways. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Theory Electr. & Magn.* I. 83 The fluid of either kind in any electrified body in excess of that of the opposite kind is called the Free Electricity of the body, and the remaining fluids of the body, consisting of equal amounts of fluids of opposite kinds, together constitute what is called the Latent, Combined or Fixed Electricity of the body.

f. *Bot.* and *Zool.*

1787 *Families of Plants* I. 363 The rudiments of eight anthers latent in the bottom of the flower. 1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entom.* IV. 348 Latent (*Latens*) when it [the post dorsolum] is covered by the mesothorax. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Latent*, lying dormant till excited by some particular stimulus; as the adventitious buds occasionally developed in trees.

g. *Photogr.*

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 157/2 The latent picture becomes developed. 1876 ABNEY *Treat Photogr.* iii 18 The invisible image is frequently termed latent, an appellation which, though convenient, is yet open to some criticism.

Hence **Latently** *adv.*, in a latent manner, so as to be hidden or invisible; **Latentness**, latency.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 103 Who would not affirm that a certain understanding . were invisibly and latently in the said things? 1660 J. DURHAM *Comm. Rev.* xii. 531 Her latentnesse and inconspicuousnesse. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* I. 285 Neither can we..judge .. of what things the memory may be still latently conserv'd. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* IV. v. I. 343 The lateral support .. was supplied latently.

Later (lē'·tər), *a.* and *adv.* Also 6 *Sc.* latter. [f. LATE *a.*[1] + -ER[3]. (The OE. comparative *lator* is represented by LATTER *a.*; the modern word is a new formation.)]

A. *adj.* More late; coming at a longer interval after the usual or proper time; further advanced in a period; more recent.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 119, I have folowed Ptolomæus in certaine pointes .. In th' other, I have used later writers travelles. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 5 The laitter historiographors. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 101 Or what (though rare) of later age, Ennobled hath the Buskind stage. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 75 This seems to be of later date than that of Canorein. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 110 In early days the conscience has in most A quickness, which in later life is lost. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 The strange and sinister method of assault upon religion which we of a later day watch with wondering eyes. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* ii. 19 The later border songs of his own country.

B. *adv.* At a later time or period; subsequently. *Later on*: subsequently.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 1–2 Christe is no where knowen later or with more difficultie, than in princes courtes. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 393 The Tide and Ebbe coming sooner or later. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 613 To destroy, or unimmortal make All kinds, and for destruction to mature Sooner or later. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV I. 518 Three days later the King informed the House that [etc.]. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 127 A foretaste of what was to come fifteen years later. 1882 *Times* 12 July 5 The Admiral ran up the signal . and later on sent the Bittern and Beacon to assist in the work.

Comb 1823 JOANNA BAILLIE *Collect. Poems* 273 Leave we the clouds of ancient story, For scenes of later-parted glory

Later, obs. form of LATTER *a.*

Laterad (læ·tĕrăd), *adv. Anat.* [f. L. *later-*, *latus* side + *-ad* (see DEXTRAD).] Towards the side.

1824 WISHART *Scarpa's Hernia* i. 79 *note*, More dorsad and laterad and yet more to the dermal aspect 1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 492 Caudad the cells were connected with the postero-lateral column, while cephalad and laterad they could be seen to be connected with the direct cerebellar tract.

Lateral (læ·tĕrăl), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L. *laterālis*, f. *later-*, *latus* side. Cf. F. *latéral.*] A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the side; situated at or issuing from the side; side-. † In quot. 1600, of a look: Directed sideways.

Lateral branch (of a family): a branch descended from a brother or sister of a person in the direct line of descent *Lateral moraine*: see the sb. † *Judge lateral*: an assessor; cf. *side judge.*

1600 B JONSON *Underwoods* xxiii. (*In Authorem*), One coming with a lateral view, Unto a cunning piece wrought perspective, Wants faculty to make a censure true. 1611 FLORIO, *Laterale*, laterall, of one or some side, belonging to a side. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 779 A Judge-lateral, *adsessor.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., *Judge Lateral*, one that assists and sits on the Bench with another Judge; an Assessour. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 287 The four lateral Arches at the two greatest Gates. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 289 He has but one son, whose name is Jesse, which has been much of a family name in the lateral branches. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II 200, I..found my way to a lateral portal which was the every-day entrance to the mansion. 1832 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxi 262 There is produced the appearance of two persons moving in opposite directions, constituting what has been termed a lateral mirage. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. vii. 284 By a lateral movement they reached the banks of the river. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xviii 325 In virtue of the quicker central flow the lateral ice is subject to an oblique strain. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 14 He should let his motions be as little lateral as possible. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 23 All the main entrances, whether western or lateral 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 118 The river and its lateral streams.

† 2. Existing or moving side by side. Of winds: Coming from the same half (eastern or western) of the horizon. Also in comb. *lateral-sited* adj.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 4 As two lateral-sited winds (the West wind and the North) Meete at the Thracian seas blacke breast. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 145 Eurus on the one side and Cæcias on the other, being..lateral winds pertinent to the East. 1694 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 221 The Commons Charge and the Earls Defence run lateral and in pale each with other. 1668 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1843 VII. 42 It must needs move the air before it, even to the earth, and the earth repel it, and so make lateral winds every way. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 705 Eurus and Zephir, with thir lateral noise, Sirocco and Libecchio.

3. Specific scientific uses.

a. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Situated on one side or other of the mesial plane, as *lateral eye, fin, lobe, ventricle.*

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 50 This Plexus reaches from one lateral Ventricle to the other, passing under the Fornix, above the third Ventricle. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* IV 314 Lateral .. when they [eyes] are placed in the side of the head. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 232 The external ligaments are .. placed at the two sides of the articulation, and for this reason are called lateral ligaments. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 340 The lateral sinuses are often unequal in size. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 62 The sensory organs developed in Fish, in connection with the 'lateral line'. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 68 The articulation with the vertebral column is effected by a pair of lateral condyles.

b. *Bot.* Belonging to, situated or borne upon the side of an organ, as *lateral bud, flower, petal.*

1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) II. 306 Umbels on fruit-stalks, both lateral, and terminating. 1787 *Families of Plants* I. 5 The lateral divisions of the exterior corol. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 216 The two carpellary leaves of which the fruit is formed are lateral, or right and left with respect to the common axis of the inflorescence. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 88 Lateral flowers destitute of germen. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 155 Lateral shoots arise far most frequently at a greater distance from the apex of the stem than the youngest leaves.

c. *Path.* Of diseases: (*a*) Affecting the side or sides of the body; (*b*) confined to one side of the body (see quots.); (*c*) (of curvature of the spine) directed sideways.

1724 BAILEY, Lateral Disease [tr. L. *morbus lateralis*], the Pleurisy. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Palsy*, *Lateral Palsy*, called also Hemiplegia, is the same disease with the paraplegia; only that it affects but one side of the body. 1852 MILLER *Practice Surg.* (ed 2) xxiv. 303 Lateral curvature of the spine. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl Med.* XIII. 453 That form of chronic myelitis called lateral sclerosis.

d. Surg. *Lateral operation*: a mode of cutting for the stone, in which the prostate gland and neck of the bladder are divided laterally. Also *lateral lithotomy.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Lithotomy*, The lateral operation, invented by Frere Jacques .. of the third order of S. Francis. 1730 *Hist Litteraria* I. 416 The lateral Operation for the Extraction of the Stone 1870 T HOLMES *Syst. Surgery* (ed. 2) IV 1059 The causes of death after lateral lithotomy are the following.

e. *Conch.* Situated on one side or other of the hinge, as *lateral tooth.*

1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 20 Lateral Teeth are teeth which diverge from the umbo. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 106 Shell regular, inequivalve, inequilateral; a single primary tooth in each valve..no lateral teeth.

† f. *Math.* Of a quantity: Of the first power. Of equations: Linear. *Obs.*

1674 S. JEAKE *Arith.* (1701) IV iv. 645 If 170304782 be divided .. by 1250, the Quotient shall be Quadratical, and if by 6480, the Quotient shall be Lateral. *Ibid.*, If then the lateral Coefficient 15, and √9160, and √c1250, and √99 6480 be made Sursolids, they shall produce four Homogeneal Species of Affections. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lateral Equation* (in Algebra), such an Equation as has but one Root.

g. *Cryst.* Applied to those axes of a crystal or crystalline form which are inclined to the main or 'vertical' axis; also to edges, faces, or angles, connected with such axes.

1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min* (ed. 3) 104 Lateral edges are the edges of the lateral faces of the table; so that there are eight lateral edges in a four-sided table. 1843 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 207 Class *g.* Lateral solid angles replaced by single planes inclining on the superior edges. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. (1855) 86 The edges produced by the meeting of the lateral planes, are termed lateral edges. 1868 DANA *Min.* Introd. 21 [The Hexagonal] system differs from the Tetragonal in having three equal lateral axes, instead of two; the vertical..is at right angles to the lateral.

h. *Physics* and *Mechanics.* Acting or placed at right angles to the line of motion or of strain.

Lateral pressure or *stress*, a pressure or stress at right angles to the length, as of a beam or bridge.

Lateral strength, strength which resists a tendency to fracture arising from lateral pressure. (Webster, 1864.)

1803 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* vii. 154 When the lateral motion is entirely prevented by the adhesion of the body to the plane. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 441. 193 We must now proceed to the method of forming lateral joints. 1885 J. A. L. WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246 Lateral Rod .. Lateral Strut .. Lateral System.

B. *sb.*

1. A lateral or side part, member, or object; † a wind that is 'lateral' (see A. 2) to another (*obs.*); a lateral shoot, tooth, branch, etc.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 145 These winds .. if at any time they blow up rain..then continue it by the space of a whole day. The reason of which I take to be, because .. their laterals, not being absolutely of the same quality, may arise together with them and so bring Rain. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 208 In the Walls of these Laterals are two Hollows. 1851 *Birch's Florist* 107 As

laterals are produced, I pinch them off; but I never stop the main stem. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 137 Chiton. Squamoæ .. lingual teeth 3; median small, laterals large. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 366 From this trunk [road] there are many laterals. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 178 Look over tomatoes, and suppress all useless laterals. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 50 The term laterals is employed .. to designate a series of teeth between the rachidian and the uncini. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 5/2 Ilissus .. would not make a lateral for an irrigating ditch in Colorado.

†**2.** One of a series of numbers in arithmetical progression from which a series of 'triangular' numbers are formed by the summation of each successive term and all those preceding it. See FIGURATE *a. Obs.*

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 162.

Laterality (lætĕræ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] †**a.** The quality of having (distinct) sides; (right- or left-) sidedness; also, the condition of being sideways. *Obs.* b. (See quot. 1894.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 187 This prevalency is uncertainly placed in the laterallity, or custom determines its indifferency. *Ibid.* 191 These lateralities in man are not only fallible, if relatively determined unto each other, but made in reference unto the heavens and quarters of the Globe. *Ibid.* 192 We may as reasonably conclude a right and left laterallity in the Ark or navall edifice of Noah. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laterality*, the side-being, or being side-ways of a thing. 1894 GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med., Laterality*, excessive development on one side.

Lateralized (læ·tĕrălaizd), *ppl. a.* [f. LATERAL *a.* + -IZE + -ED[1].] Rendered lateral in position; placed at the side. *Lateralized operation* = lateral operation.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 400 The lateralised operation for stone. 1891 SIR D. WILSON *Right Hand* 198 The viscera of the quadruped have the same general lateralised position as in man.

Laterally (læ·tĕrăli), *adv.* [f. LATERAL *a.* + -LY[2].] At the side; to or from the side; in a side direction; sideways.

1561 EDEN tr. *Cortes' Arte Navig.* I. viii. 10 The inferior parte is moued laterally. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. i, 181 Pectunals, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb. 1694 W. HOLDER *Disc. conc. Time* 89 The Days whereof are set Laterally after and against the Columns of [the] Golden Number. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxx 259 A rope was fastened laterally to a wall. 1857 C. BRONTË *Professor* I. x. 160 [She] turned her eye laterally on me. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 38 The greater portion of it [the water] escaping laterally from the glacier. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iii. 96 The rostrum [of the Crayfish] is dentated laterally. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 128 They abandoned the main subject of dispute and took up the quarrel laterally.

Lateran (læ·tĕrăn). [ad. L. *Laterān-a, Laterān-um.*] The name of a locality in Rome, originally the site of the palace belonging to the family of the Plautii Laterani, afterwards of the palace of the popes of the same name, and the cathedral church known as St. John Lateran [L. *Sancti Joannis in Laterano*]. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* (= Eccl. L. *Lateranensis*), esp. with reference to the five general councils of the Western Church held in the church of St. John Lateran.

1397 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1568 [Nero] let hit rere a noble court .. & clupede laterane [*v.r.* be court laterane] *Ibid.* 1573 Þe verste churche þat me let in þe world rere, Seint Jones de lateran. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 18 b, The decrees of the last counsel of Laterane. *Ibid.* 19 Then called he a Counsell agaynste the nexte yeare, to begynne at Rome .. in the Churche Laterane. 1692 BURNET *Past. Care* v. 92 The Thirteenth Canon of the Third Lateran Council, runs thus. 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A church called S. John of Lateran. *Ibid.*, Canons Regular of the Congregation of the Lateran. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 333 The decision of the Lateran council. 1896 *Ch. Times* 1 May 505/4 The Lateran and Tridentine dogma of Transubstantiation.

Lateran, Sc. form of LATRINE and LECTERN.

Lateratour, obs. form of LITERATURE.

Lateri- (læ·tĕri), combining form of L. *later-, latus* side, in scientific terms: cf. LATERO-. **Lateri·cumbent** (-kʌ·mbĕnt) *a.* [L. *cumbent-em*, pr. pple. of *cumbĕre* to lie], lying on the side. **Lateri-flexion** [cf. F. *lateriflexion*], a flexion or bending sideways; lateral curvature (*Cent. Dict.*). **Lateriflo·ral, -florous** (-flō·rāl, -flō·rəs) *adjs. Bot.* [L. *flōr-, flōs* flower], having lateral flowers. **Laterifolious** (-fō·lĭəs) *a. Bot.* [L. *folium* leaf], of flowers: see quot. **Lati·grade** (-grēd) *a. Zool.* [L. *-grad-us* walking], belonging to the group *Laterigradæ* of spiders, which run sideways; *sb.* a spider of this group; so **Lateri·gradous** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Lati·nerved** (-nɔ̄ɪvd), **-ne·rvous** *a.*, (of leaves) having lateral nerves. **Laterive·rsion,** a turning or deviation to one side.

1883 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Technol* (Cent.), **Lateri-cumbent*,* with a block transversely under the neck. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Laterifloral*,* having at the side flowers. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lateriflorus* .. *lateriflorous. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xxi. (1765) 218 **Laterifolious*,* such as come out at the Side of the Base of the Leaf. 1887 *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 966 The Thomisidæ, or **laterigrade* spiders. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Laterinerved*,* straight-veined, like the leaves of grasses. 1898 G. E. HERMAN *Dis. Women* x. 103 **Lateriversion* is either normal .. or results from the uterus being pulled aside by adhesions, or pushed aside by a swelling.

Laterite (læ·tĕrəit). *Min.* [f. L. *later* brick + -ITE[1].] A red, porous, ferruginous rock, forming the surface covering in some parts of India and south-western Asia.

1807 F. BUCHANAN *Journ. fr. Madras* II. 460 In general, the Laterite, or brick-stone, comes very near the surface. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 53 In the gravel beds of Europe, the laterite of India, and other more superficial localities. *attrib.* 1851 R. F. BURTON *Goa* 176 A pile of laterite rock rising abruptly from a level expanse of sand. 1886 GUILLEMARD *Cruise Marchesa* II. 327 The red laterite roads.

Lateritic (lætĕri·tĭk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Resembling or of the nature of laterite.

1847 CAPT. NEWBOLD in *Trnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XIV. 305 Lateritic sandstone. 1880 V. BALL *Jungle Life Ind.* i. 4 A very notable change .. from a swampy alluvium into a lateritic gravel.

Lateritious (lætĕri·ʃəs), *a.* Also **latericeous** (in mod. American Dicts.). [f. L. *lateritius, -icius*, f. *later* brick: see -ITIOUS[1].] Pertaining to or resembling brick; of the colour of brick, brick-red: said chiefly of urinary deposits.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lateritious*, made of brick, or like brick. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Latericious.* 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. xi. § 2 (1734) 229 The Water .. never with a gross or full lateritious Sediment. 1763 E. STONE in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 200 The longer they are kept the more they incline to a cinnamon or lateritious colour. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 418 A secretion of thick lateritious urine.

†**La·termore,** *a. Obs.* [A double comp. f. LATER + -MORE.] Later, last.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 12–15 Is it meete that the carnall be fyrste, and that latermore, whiche is spirituall and gostely.

Laterne, obs. form of LANTERN.

Latero- (læ·tĕro), taken as combining form of L. *later-, latus* side: cf. LATERI-. Prefixed to Eng. words, forming compounds, usually hyphened (*a*) in sense 'pertaining to the side (and another part)', 'pertaining to the side of (a specified structure)', e.g. *latero-anterior, -caudal, -cervical, -dorsal, -marginal, -nuchal, -posterior, -ventral* adjs.; (*b*) 'on or towards the side', e.g. *latero-flexion, -prone* adj., *-pulsion, -version.*

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 296 There are four eyes in two *latero-anterior groups. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 625 Latero anterior spines large. 1888 COMSTOCK *Introd. Entomol* I. ix. 219 *Latero caudal angles of the head unarmed. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Latero-cervical*, relating to a side and a neck, or to the side of the neck. **Latero-dorsal*, situated on the side of the back. 1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux' Midwif.* 54 This inflexion may take place anteriorly, posteriorly, or laterally, and has been styled accordingly anteflexion, retroflexion, and *latero-flexion 1869 T. H. TANNER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 349 Where the uterus is bent and its fundus fixed to the right or left side, the cervix remaining in the median line (latero-flexion) this deviation from the natural position will [etc.]. 1881–2 W. S. KENT *Man. Infusoria* II. 792 A few postero-marginal or caudal, but never a continuous series of *latero-marginal setæ. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 734 *Latero-nuchal feathers elongated. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 217 The *latero-posterior margin is somewhat less oblique. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 446 The latero-posterior margins of the body. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 340 The patient being placed on the back, or else in the *latero-prone position. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Latero-pulsion*, an involuntary impulse towards one or other side. 1881–2 W. S. KENT *Man. Infusoria* II. 790 The composition of each of the *latero-ventral rows. 1869 T. H. TANNER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 351 Supposing the fundus to be inclined to one side of the body while the os uteri looks towards the opposite side (*lateroversion), there will [etc.].

Lates, obs. form of LATTICE.

Latescent (lēte·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L *latēscent-em*, pr. pple of *latēscĕre*, inceptive of *latēre* to be hid.] Becoming latent, hidden, or obscure. So **Late·scence,** latescent condition or quality.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxx. (1859) II. 215 This obscuration can be conceived in every infinite degree, between incipient latescence and irrecoverable latency. *Ibid.* xxxii. II. 251 The under play of the latescent activities.

†**Lateship.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 4 **latschipe.** [f. LATE *a.*[1] + -SHIP.] Slowness, sluggishness.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 523/26 Þorw bi-ginnyng vertu encresceþ, And þorw latschipe hit is wiþ-drawe & ceseþ.

Latesome (lē·tsŏm), *a.* (and *adv.*). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **latsom, -sum.** [OE. *lætsum*, f *læt* LATE *a.*[1] + -SOME.] Backward; slow, sluggish; late.

11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1089 (Laud MS) Wæs swiðe lætsum gear on corne. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 793 He es swyft to spek. And latsom and slaw for to here. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* iv. 10 Y am of more latsum and of more slow tongue. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1142 And broght hym preciouse giftes and latsomest to fynd. 1469 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 21 Whether is so latesum in this cuntrey, that men can neither well gett corne nor hay. 1847 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) II. 200 We've dandered baith latesome and early. 1877–89 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Hence †**La·tesomeness.**

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiii. 3 Wha is sett here for latsumnes. 1359 *Lay Folks Catech.* 528 Of þis syn [slauthe] comes .. latsumnesse or lite to draw opon lenthe Any gode dede þat we sal do.

Latesse, obs. form of LATTICE.

Latest (lē·tĕst), *a*[1] (*adv.*, *sb.*). Also 5 **lattest.** [A mod. superlative f. LATE *a.*[1] + -EST, the connexion of LAST *a.* (repr. OE. *latost, latst*), with the positive having been obscured by its change of form and its independent sense-development.]

1. = LAST. Now *arch.* and *poet.*

[*c* 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 363 The see grauel is lattest for to drye, And lattest may thow therwith edifie.] 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 797 Now at the latest minute of the houre, Grant vs your loues. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 29 Ile fight it out vnto the latest man. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 28 To leaue that latest, which concernes him first. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 337 The thinnest or latest part of the milk of a Mare. 1619 DRAYTON *Idea* No. 61 Now at the last gaspe of Loues latest Breath. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyr. Love* v. 1 'Tis done, tyrant, this is thy latest hour. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 320, I had her latest look of earthly love, I felt her hand's last pressure. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xliii, How she might sing to it one latest lullaby. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch A.* 728 For Phillip's dwelling fronted on the street, The latest house to landward. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. i. 1, I, Fergant, living now my latest days.

absol. *c* 1440 *Gerald. Hist. Irel.* 26 Thay wer fyrst y-sete yn þe latest of þe host.

2. Most late; most recent.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. vi. 1 The latest newes we heare, Is that [etc.]. 1825 SOUTHEY *T. Paraguay* Ded. VIII, Take therefore now thy Father's latest lay, .. Perhaps his last. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 3/2 The latest .. of these speeches 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 198/1 The passengers in all except the latest trains are as a rule orderly enough. 1900 F. ANSTEY *Brass Bottle* I. 5 Let's have a look at Beevor's latest performance.

b. Phr. *At (the) latest*: at the most advanced hour, at the most distant date (cf. AT *prep.* 25 c).

1884 *Times* 30 Jan. 9/3 Between February, or March at latest, and May.

3. quasi-*adv.* (e.g. in *Comb.* with ppl. adjs.: cf. LATE *adv.* 7).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 18 My fairest, my espous'd, my latest found. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch A.* 150 Nursing the sickly babe, her latest-born.

Late-wake, corrupt form of LYKEWAKE.

1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1769, 112 The Late-wake is a ceremony used at funerals. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. XXXIV, Bid Ninian's convent light their shrine, For late-wake of De Argentine. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xxiv. 222 The body was .. removed to Mr. Mutchkin's brew-house, where the lads and lassies kept the late wake.

Latewar, variant of LECTUARY.

†**La·teward,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Also 5–6 **lat-ward.** [f. LATE *a.*[1] + -WARD.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Late, slow, backward: said mostly of fruit and crops ripening, and seasons of the year.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Cordum fœnum*, latewarde haye. *Cordi agni*, latewarde lambes. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 71 They mighte not gather their grapes nor frutes twyse, but must leue the latward fruit. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 93 If Greece were to lateward therein [the studie of wisedome], where shall the antiquitie thereof be found among the Gentiles? 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* I. 9 There Vesper or th euening doth kindle lateward lights. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 501 Trees which be late-ward and keep their fruit long ere they ripen. 1611 COTGR., *Arriere-saison*, .. a late harvest, a lateward yeare. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Ess.* iii. Wks. (1673) 568 The Garden having not yet produced any Fruit so lateward. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 273 We sow our last Cucumbers about the tenth or twelfth of this Month, to have some lateward ones. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* XI. ii. Now it is time to have finished the digging and dressing of your lateward rosebeds.

2. Pertaining to a late period. *rare.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 190 Such also was the lateward estimation of them [the old laws] that [etc.].

B. *adv.*

1. Of late, recently.

1471 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 670 III. 6 As myche plesyer and hertys ease as I have latward causyd you to have trowbyll and thowght. 1649 BP. HALL *Confirm.* (1651) 28 Deducing it self through all the ages of the Church, (though lateward not without some taint of superstitious interspersions).

2. Late, after the due time or season.

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* v. 24 Whether the tree be forwarde or not, or to be graffed soone or lateward. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xlvi. (1878) 101 Who soweth too lateward, hath seldome good seed. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* ii. 31 Am I become a wildernes to Israel, or a lateward springing land? 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* III. § 13 The cited clergy and laity doe now thus late-ward discusse *de iure.* 1659 TORRIANO, *Sero*, late, or lateward.

3. ? Towards the last.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 622 The most losse turned euer latewarde vpon ye Englysh partie.

Also †**La·tewards** *adv.*, lately, recently.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 13 The Butts of Malmseys latewards brought into this Realm.

†**La·tewardly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. LATEWARD + -LY[1].] = LATEWARD *a.* 1.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxi. (1878) 56 Leane latewardly rering.

†**La·tewardly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] **a.** Of late, lately. **b.** At a late date.

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv. Lond.* I. 6 This our City of London was also walled with Stone in the Time of the Roman Government here; but yet very latewardly [*orig.* 1598–1633 lately]. For it seemeth not to have been walled in the Year of our Lord CCXCVI. 1721 — *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. 9 His tutors were latewardly much detained at court. *Ibid.* III. xviii. 147 Here latewardly also were J. Pilkington [etc.].

Latewes, obs. form of LETTUCE.

Late-while(s, *adv.* [f. LATE *a.*[1] + WHILE *sb.*, with and without genitival *s.*] Of late, recently.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 227 Hast met that anger late-while? 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss., Late-wheiles*, of late .. 'I hanna seyn nowt on her late-wheiles'.

‖**Latex** (lēɪ·teks). [L., = liquid, fluid.]

†**1.** *Old Phys.* The name given to juice of any sort in the body; esp. the watery part of the blood and other secretions.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 115 Religion is amazed..at the finding of a latex or liquor, which being reduced to the least Atomes possible to nature, as loving a single life, would despise the Wedlocks of every ferment. *Ibid.* 194 Seperation of the Liquor Latex, Urine, and Sweat doth employ the Liver. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 31 The exorbitant latex, which before was extravasated runs in its own chanels again. 1766 SPRY in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 91 Her blood appeared of a good texture, otherwise than giving off a little more than its due proportion of latex.

2. *Bot.* A milky liquid found in many plants (in special vessels called *laticiferous*), which exudes when the plant is wounded, and coagulates on exposure to the air.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 338 Many plants..when old, have a milky latex. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 58 Destined for the conveyance of the latex or prepared juice of the plant. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 96 Upon exposure to the air latex coagulates, and forms upon drying a sticky, elastic mass.

attrib. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 23 True latex vessels occur occasionally in Agaricus. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 95 Latex-cells are not restricted to any one organ of the plant.

Lateys(e, obs. form of LATTICE.

Lath (lɑþ), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 **lætt**, (*pl.* **lætta, latta**), 5–8 **latt**, 6–7 **latte**, 5, 7–9 *dial.* **lat**; *pl.* 4–6 **lattes, -is**, 5 **lattys, lates, lateɜ**, 6 **layttes**, 6– **latts**, 8– **lats**. β. 4–6 **lathe**, (4 **laþþe, latthe**), 6– **lath**. [OE. *lætt* sb. fem. (whence mod. dial. *lat*) corresponds to MDu. *latte* (Du. *lat*), HG. dial. *lats*, Da. (16th c.) *latte, lætte, lecthe* (now *lægte*, which is phonetically difficult). The ME. *laþþe*, from which the modern standard Eng. form descends, prob. represents an OE. **læþþ-*, as this would correspond to the synonymous OHG. *lat(t)a, ladda* (MHG., mod.G. *latte*); but the mutual relation of the two types is obscure, and the occurrence of a geminated *þ* in OTeut. has no known parallel or explanation. Some scholars think that the substitution of *þ* for *t* was due to the influence of the synonymous (and perh. cognate) Welsh *llath* = Irish *slat*:—OCeltic **slattā*. The Teut. word has passed into the Rom. langs. (cf. It. *latta*, Sp. *lata*, F. *latte*); it is usu. regarded as cogn. w. MHG. *lade* plank (mod.G. *laden* counter, shop).]

1. A thin narrow strip of wood used to form a groundwork upon which to fasten the slates or tiles of a roof or the plaster of a wall or ceiling, and in the construction of lattice or trellis work and Venetian blinds. *Double, single, pantile lath*: see quots. 1825, 1842–59.

α. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 126 *Asseres*, lætta. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.*, ibid. 185 *Asseres*, latta, *vel* reafteres. 1361–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 385 Cum calce, lattes, et sclatstan. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 756* [He] stighillys hym in som stede, a stable by hym one, With lang lates of yren, þat he might hg in. c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. ii. in *Anglia* VIII. 136/1 She slepte but litil & þat vpon a fewe lattys. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 649 Be þe lattis it toke festnyng. 1483–4 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 33 For v bondellez of latez. 1515–16 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 253 In le Storehouse . ccc layttes. 1578 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees 1853) 282 Woodd and bords..with stangs, hots, and cares, and spelks, and latts, xxs. 1641 BEST *Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 148 They will sowe downe theire thatch in fower places . allsoe sowinge once aboute a latte, ever betwixt sparre and sparre. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Amb.* 395 The houses of this Village were very wretched ones, as being built only with lats nail'd across, and plaister'd over with clay. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 29 A Lath is also called a Lat in the Northern Dialect. 1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 606 Latts .. were nailed against each end. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Lat*, lath .. 'As thin as a lat'. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Lat*, a lath.

β. 1330 *Kenfig Ord.* in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 134 Noe burgess shall buy .. boards, lathes, tyles. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 167 Bi þe laþþis þei senten him doun, wiþ his bed. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxvii. (1495) 711 The lathe is longe and somwhat brode and playne and thyn and is naylled thwart ouer to the rafterers and theron hangyth slattes, tyle and shyngles. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 15 They [harowe bulles] .. haue shotes of wode put through theym lyke lathes. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 7 The Romans vsed to inclose and fence their gardens with stakes and laths. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 244 Laths . are made of heart of Oak, for outside Work ..; and of Fir for inside Plastering. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., A Bundle of Laths is generally call'd a Hundred of Laths. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 611 The single are the thinnest .. those called *lath and half*, are supposed to be one third thicker than the single; and the double laths are twice that thickness. 1842–59 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Lath*, *Pantile laths* are long square pieces of fir, on which the pantiles hang. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 487 Stout oak laths rent from heart timber. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 175 Specialities in Venetian blind laths. *Ibid.* § 445 In planing..laths for trellis-work.

b. *collect.* Laths as a material used in building (chiefly as a groundwork for a coating of plaster) to form a wall or partition. Freq. in *lath and plaster* (often written with hyphens, esp. when used *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.*); also rarely *lath and clay*.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 36 A frower of iron, for cleaning of lath. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 79 Ruff cast upon Lath.. is worth eighteen pence the yard. 1715 PRIOR *Down-Hall* 152 A house should be built, or with brick, or with stone. Why 'tis plaster and lath. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiv. (1840) 285 It was .. a house built, as we call it in England, with lath and plaster. 1765 GRIFFITH in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 274 A lath and plaister wall. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. Wks. 1834 II. 150 A paltry screen Of paper'd lath. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* viii. 158 Dons, Tons .. not a few..of burnt brick, of timber, of lath-and-clay. 1869 JEPHSON *Brittany* xvi. 269 Buildings of lath and plaster. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 496 Lath-and-plaster work.

2. In wider application: A thin, narrow, flat piece of wood used for any purpose. Also, as the material of a counterfeit weapon, as *bow, sword of lath*. †*Dagger of lath*: see DAGGER 1 b.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 5 No Cupid .. Bearing a Tartar's painted Bow of lath. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 35 Hee shall cut the roots of the Vines, and set square Laths or Props for the defending of them. 1658 A. FOX *Wurts' Surg.* II. xvii. 124 One lath or splinter will serve the turn here. And apply the lath either above or below the great sinew on the Arm. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 504 An old woman .holding a lath lighted at one end. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* i, A sword of lath.

b. *transf.*, applied to what is slender or fragile.

1633 QUARLES *Prelim. Verses to Fletcher's Purple Isl.*, His ribs are laths, daub'd o're Plaister'd with flesh, and bloud. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 59 You man of lath. 1799 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett. to Dr. Burney*, July, 'You used to be as thin as Dr. Lind', says the King. Lind was then in sight—a mere lath. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. i. Interl., Some phantom, fashionably thin, With limb of lath.

3. The bending part of an arbalest or cross-bow.

1545 *Rates Custom ho.* a vii, Crosbowe lathes the pounde iiiid. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* viii. 91 When the Lath of a Cross-bow stands bent.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, as *lath-hammer, -wood*; **b.** quasi-*adj.* (in sense of 'made of a lath or of laths', as *lath-house, partition, sword, wall, -work*; **c.** objective, as *lath-cleaver, -maker, -render, -river, -splitter, -splitting*; **d.** parasynthetic and similative, as *lath-backed, -legged, -like* adjs. **e.** special combinations, as **lath-bedstead**, a bedstead with laths to support the bedding; **lath-brick**, a long narrow brick used for the floors of grain-kilns; †**lath-brod**, ? a small lath-nail; **lath-coop, -pot** *U.S.* (see quot. for *lath-pot*). Also LATH-NAIL.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. i, Thou pitiful, paltry, *lath-back'd Fellow. 1830 R. B. PEAKE *Crt. & City* I. iii, Brother, observe his make—none of your lath-backed wishy-washy breed. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 11 A *lath bedstead. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 251 *Lath-bricks .. are put in the place of the Laths or Spars (supported by Pillars) in Oasts for drying mault. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 Lath-bricks used for drying malt upon. 1536–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 698, 2000 *latbroddes ad 2s 1d. 1620 *Naworth Househ. Bks* (Surtees) 132, c. of late broades, iiijd. 1622 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Will'm Paine of the Citty of Cant. *latcleaver. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 612 The lath-cleavers having cut their timber.. cleave each piece with wedges. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 37 A *lath hammer. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 1/2 Azaleas, &c. are kept under a *lath-house shelter through the summer months. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 78 The .ix. propertyes of an asse .. the syxte, to be *lathe-legged. 1611 COTGR., *Tringle*, a..*lath-like peece of wood. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) 201 A sphear is complicated only of Lath-like Circles to represent each Orb. 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 *Lathe maker, *faiseur de lattes*. 1533 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, To the lathe maker . xvijd. 1607 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Abraham Garke of Marden, latmaker. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 286 Separated only by a *lath partition. 1887 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Fisheries of U.S.* II. 666 The term *lath-pot is almost universally employed to designate the common forms of closed lobster traps, . providing they are constructed of laths or of any narrow strips of wood. Other names .are 'box-traps', 'house-pots', 'stick-pots', '*lath-coops'. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2318/4 A Man . by Trade a Hoopshaver, or *Lathrender. 1610 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 524 A *lath Ryver. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lat-river*, one who splits laths for the plasterers. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Lath splitter*. 1882 OGILVIE, **Lath-splitting*. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 168 The God obscene, who frights away, With his *Lath Sword, the Thiefs and Birds of Prey. 1756 BP. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1889) II. 228 Outhouses built..with what they call *lath walls. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 16 Ashen barres .. very streight and riven very thinne allmost like unto *latte-wood. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 3 Foreign and Colonial Timber used for..lath-wood, shingles for roofs, &c. 1611 COTGR., *Latage*,.. *lath-worke. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 79 Ruff cast upon Lath-work, the owner finding all, is worth eight pence a yard. 1863 R. B. PEACOCK *S. Lonsdale Dial.* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 262 He's gloorin out a 't winda, ăn shewin' hissel through 't lat-wark.

Lath (lɑþ), *v.* Also 6 **lathe**, 7–9 *dial.* **lat**. [f. LATH *sb.*] *trans.* To cover or furnish (a wall or ceiling) with laths for plastering. Also with *over*.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 949 To lathe with lathes, *latter*. 1575 *Churchw. Acc. Stanford* in *Antiquary* XVII. 171/1 It. for lathing & mending the churche howse mounds vd. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xviii. 113 [The feasant] house shall be .. thicke latted and of clouen boardes. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 148 After that an house is latted, the first thatch that is layd on woulde bee of rye-strawe. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Walls*, Walls..being quarter'd and lath'd between the Timber, or sometimes lathed all over, they are plaister'd with Lome. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 110 When lathed over, the lath may be equally stiff to sustain the plaster. 1869 *Daily News* 10 Sept., The dining-rooms .. in the sixteenth century were neither lathed nor plastered. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Latted*, *part.*, covered with laths: as 'I'll have it studded and latted'.

absol. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 79 To Lath and lay with Lime and haire. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 250 A Budget ..to put their Nails in when they Lath.

Hence **Lathed** *ppl. a.* Also **La·ther**, one who fixes laths or makes lath-work.

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 65 Like the plaster, or dawbe vnto the latted house. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 4/4 By employing lathers to do the lathing work instead of plasterers.

Lath, obs. form of LOATH.

Lathe (lēɪð), *sb.*[1] [Late OE. *læð* str. neut., corresponding to ON. *lāð* (poet.) landed possession, land:—OTeut. **laiþom*; according to some scholars cogn. w. *-laid-* in Goth. *un-lēds* poor (? lit. without landed possessions). OE *un-lǣd(e* wretched.

The form *lathe* (recorded from 14th c.) would, if it represented a pronunciation handed down by oral tradition, imply that the OE. word had a short vowel, and connexion with *laðian*, to summon, would then be possible. Probably, however, the word had little oral currency, so that its form may have been influenced by the spelling of early documents. The identity of the word with ON. *láð* (which involves the conclusion that the OE. form was *lǣð*) is rendered almost certain by the following facts. (1) The OE. word is in one instance recorded in the sense of the ON. word, viz., in the legal formula 'ne ȝyrne ic þines ne læðes ne landes ne sace ne sócne' (Schmid, *Gesetze der Angelsachsen*, app. xi), where it has the same alliterative association as in the frequent ON phrase 'land ok láð'. (2) This alliterative association recurs in our first quotation, where the word has its specific Kentish application. (3) Our second quotation implies that 'the lathe of Aylesford' was the territory that was under a jurisdiction attached to the *manor* of Aylesford, so that the development of the special Kentish use from the general sense of 'landed possession' presents no difficulty.

The possibility is not excluded that the Kentish term may represent a coalescence of the original OE *læð*, territory, with other words of similar form: cf. ON. *leið* fem a court or judicial assembly, and OE. *-lað* or *-láðe* in *mǣðlaðu* pl., attendances at a 'moot' or assembly (? related to ON. *líða*, OE. *líðan*, to go); also mod. Da. *lægd* 'division of a parish for military purposes' (f. root of LIE, LAY *vbs*).

The latinized *leidegreves* (see b) may, as is commonly assumed, represent an OE. **læðgerēfan* 'lathe-reeves'; but the text is of little authority.]

One of the administrative districts (now five in number) into which Kent is divided, each comprising several hundreds.

? a 1100 *Charter* in Birch *Cart. Sax.* III. 162 Seo duguð folces on westan Cent, þær þæt land and þæt læð to lið. c 1120 *Rochester Bridge-bote Charter* ibid 659 Of æglesforda & of ellan þam læþe þe þær to liþ [*Latin text*. De Æilesforda et de toto illo lesto quod ad illud manerium pertinet. (See LAST *sb.*[5])] c 1150 in *Laws of Edw. Conf.* c. 31 (interpolation) in Schmid *Gesetze* 508 *note* 5, In quibusdam vero provinciis Anglice vocantur leð [*v.r.* vocabatur led], quod isti dicunt uthinge [*v.r.* trihinge]. 1392–3 *Rolls Parlt.* III. 305/1 Certains Wapentakes, Hundredes, Rapes, Lathes, Baillies. & Villes, queux furent grant parcelle del Ferme des corps des Countees. 1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII*, c. 25 § 9 In every such Shire Riding Lathe Wapentake Rape Citie Towne Borough Isle. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 3 The whole Shyre hath long been divided into five partes communly called Lathes. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Lathe* or *Leth*, is a great part of a County, sometimes containing three or more Hundreds or Wapentakes; as it is used in Kent and Sussex. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 116 In some counties there is an intermediate division between the shire and the hundreds, as lathes in Kent, and rapes in Sussex. 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV*, c. 64 § 9 Such Eastern Division shall include the whole of the respective lathes of St. Augustine and Shepway. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 100 In Kent .. the hundreds are arranged in Lathes or Lests.

b. *Comb.*: †**lathe reeve**, the official charged with the administration of a lathe; †**lathe silver** (see quot. 1778).

c 1200 *London interpolation* in *Leges Hen. I*, c. 7 § 2 (MS. c 1310) in Schmid *Gesetze* 440 *note* 4, Leidegrevei, vicarii. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 116 These had .. their lathe-reeves and rape reeves, acting in subordination to the shire-reeve. 1778 HASTED *Kent* I. 124 The chief-rent payable to the crown, called lath or tythe silver, .. was 8s. as was returned by the survey taken in 1650.

Lathe (lēɪð), *sb.*[2] Now only *dial.* Also 6 **laythe**, 6–7 **lath**, 7, 8 *dial.* **leath**, 9 *dial.* **leathe, laith(e**. [a. ON. *hlaða* (Sw. *lada*, Da. *lade*), connected with *hlaða* LADE *v.*] A barn.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2134 To maken laðes and gaderen coren. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4681 (Gött.) Wid win and corn, fless and mele, And [? *read* þai] fild þe lathes here and þar. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1050 For alle mote oute other late or rathe, Alle the sheves in the lathe. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670 *Hoc orreum*, lathe. *Hoc granarium*, *idem est*. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7643 He gart bigg thaim in house and lathe. c 1550 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 257 They ar threshing in the one lath beanes and barley both. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 101 *Lath*, a Barne among them of Lincolnshire. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. 92 *Leath*, barn. 1847 E. BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* I. ii. 16 'Goa rahnd by th' end ut' laith'. 1893 PEEL *Spen Valley* 293 Garside's old laithe stood about where Mr. Dawson's shops now are.

b. *attrib.*, as *lathe-door, -yard*.

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 67 Just as i'r gett'n to th' Leath Dur. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 214 The fowls of the lathe-yards even had not been spared.

Lathe (lēɪð), *sb.*[3] Also 5, 7 **lath**. [Of obscure history; prob. cognate with Da. *lad*, in *drejelad* turning-lathe, also in other compounds in which it has the general sense of 'stand, supporting framework', e.g. *savelad* saw-bench, *sengelad* bedstead, *tφndelad* gantry, *væverlad* loom. The Da. word

is prob. a special use of *lad* pile, heap regularly built up:—ON. *hlað*, related to *hlaða* to LADE.

If the coincidence in form and meaning with Da. lad be not purely accidental, the Eng. word must, notwithstanding its late occurrence, have come down from the time of the Danish settlements in England. (A native OE. cognate is out of the question, as it would have had *d*, not *ð*.) The Da. word, in compounds, is cited by Kalkar from the 15–16th c.

As the older form of turning-lathe, used as late as the 19th century, was worked by means of a spring lath overhead (see drawing in *Encycl. Brit.* ed. 9, XIV. 323), it is not wholly impossible that the word may be a modification of LATH *sb.*; but against this is the occurrence of the word in the wider Danish sense (see sense 1).

The ON. *lauð* (in Dicts. miswritten *löð*, and explained 'smith's lathe') is commonly given as the etymon, but erroneously. All that is known of the word is that it was used in composition to form poetic synonyms for gold.]

†1. ?*gen.* A supporting structure, stand, scaffold.

1476 *Record St. Mary's Ratcliffe* in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 209 A new Sepulchre .. with all the ordinance that longeth thereto; that is to say, A lath made of timber and iron work thereto; Item, thereto longeth Heven, made of timber .. Item Hell made of timber and iron-work with Devils.

2. *spec.* (More fully *turning-lathe.*) A machine for turning wood, metal, ivory, etc., in which the article to be turned is held in a horizontal position by means of adjustable centres and rotated against the tools with which it is cut to the required shape.

The lathe is used chiefly for turning circular and oval work, but it is also used for turning irregular forms and in engraving figure-work and geometrical designs on metal.

1611 [see LARE[2]]. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 25 As in a Turners Lathe. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 376 Could turn his Word and Oath and Faith As many ways as in a Lath. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 58 A turner, in his lathe, might turn a much finer neck. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 31 A file .. to smooth wood or metal revolving in the lathe. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 616 In the form of a globe, round as from a lathe.

b. With qualifying words indicating (*a*) the source of driving power, as *engine-, foot-, hand-*, etc.; (*b*) a special form of construction, as *centre-, chuck-, duplex-, mandrel-, pole-*, etc.; (*c*) the kind of work done with it, as *chasing-, fluting-, oval-, screw-cutting-*, etc.; for which see those words.

c. A machine for 'throwing' and turning pottery-ware, the article being placed upon a revolving horizontal disc. (More explicitly *potter's lathe.*)

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 506/2 The wheel and lathe are the chief .. instruments in pottery; the first for large works, and the last for small .. The potter's lathe is also a kind of wheel, but more simple and slight than the former. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1012 In large potteries, the whole of the lathes, both for throwing and turning, are put in motion by a steam engine.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lathe-chuck, -drill, -frame, -mark, -work*; *lathe-turned* adj.; **lathe-bearer, -carrier, -dog**, various names for the appliance which connects the object to be turned with the centres of the lathe; **lathe-bed**, the lower framework of a lathe, having a slot from end to end in which one or both of the heads may be moved backwards or forwards; **lathe-frame**, the frame upon which the lathe stands; **lathe-head**, (*a*) the head-stock of a lathe; (*b*) 'a small dental or laboratory lathe that may be fitted to a bench' (*Cent. Dict.*); **lathe-man** (see quot.); **lathe-treader**, a man or boy employed to turn the potter's lathe.

1853 O. BYRNE *Handbk. Artisan* 146 Sometimes .. the grinder is laid upon the *lathe-bearers or other support. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 253/1 A long frame, called the *lathe-bed .. is fixed at each end upon two short standards. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 266/1 The slide rest will .. move along the lathe-bed. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 160 The shear, or *lathe frame .. can be made of wood. 1893 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Lath Men, brass-finishers employed solely in turning at the lathe and not engaged in fitting at the bench or vice. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 287 On the battered and broken metal we can still see traces of the *lathe-mark. 1865 ELIZA METEYARD *Life J. Wedgwood* I. 338 This branch of the trade employed a skilled body of men .. and the boys called *lathe-treaders who made the necessary movements for them. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 286 'Barbarian' work of this period was as often *lathe turned as Roman. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 146 For *lathe work I have pursued a different course.

Lathe (lē[1]ð), *sb.*[4] In 7 **lath**, 7–8 **leath**. [Cogn. w. Sw. *lad*, of the same meaning; cf. prec. and LAY *sb.*] The movable swing-frame or batten of a loom.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 281 At every change the Shittle flyes thorow and thorow it [the web]; and ever and anone the Lath thumps and smites it. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 107/2 The Leath, that is a moving Frame in which the reed is placed by which the Woof is knockt or beaten into the Warp. 1743 MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 342 The Weaver should .. likewise be careful each time he throws the Shuttle, that he draws the Thread straight and light to the Cloth, before he strikes with the Leath. 1889 POSSELT *Techn. Textile Design* 123 *Lay, Lathe* or *Batten*, a part of a loom. To it are secured the shuttle-boxes and the reed.

Lathe, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 *dial.* **laith(e.** [OE. *laðian* = OFris. *lathia, ladia*, OS. *laðian*, OHG. *ladôn* (MHG., mod.G. *laden*), ON. *laða*, Goth. *laþôn*; cogn. w. Goth. *laþaleikô* willingly.] *trans.* To invite, call.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. iii. [v.] (1890) 160 Þonne laþode he hi þæt hi onfengan þam geryne Cristes ȝeleafan. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 429 *Inuitat me*, he me lathath. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Ach him is wel þet is ilaðed from lutel weole to muchele. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 144 Eihte þinges nomeliche muneȝeð & laðieð us to wakien i sume gode. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 163 To his frelych feste þat fele arn to called, For alle arn laþed luflyly. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 275 Hengistus callede or lathede by treason the kynge of Briteyne. 1859 WAUGH *Poems & Lanc. Songs* ii. (1870) 82 Aw'll laithe a rook o' neighbour lads.

Hence †**Lather**, one who invites or summons.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 An þesser laȝe of þe witȝin wer laðieres moche. *Ibid.* 237 An þisser beoð bedeles and laðieres. [Cf. *laver, lavier* (Pembrokesh.): see E. D. D.]

Lathe, obs. form of LOATH, LOATHE.

Latheborde, obs. form of LARBOARD.

‖**Lathee** (latī·). *Anglo-Indian.* Also **lathi, latti.** [Hindi *lāthī.*] A long heavy stick, usually of bamboo and bound with iron.

1850 FANNY PARKES *Wand. Pilgrim* I. xiv. 132 A very heavy lāthī, a solid male bamboo, five feet five inches long, headed with iron in a most formidable manner. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 317 Sometimes a peasant runs away with a long lathee or stick over his shoulder. 1878 *Life in Mofussil* I. 114 We came upon about a hundred men .. all with latties .. in their hands. 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 187 A man's body found in a nullah, killed by a sickle or a lathi (heavy stick).

Lathen (lɑ·þ'n), *a. rare.* [f. LATH *sb.* + -EN[4].] Made of lath.

1843 H. AINSWORTH *Windsor C.* IV. v, Settle the grievance with thy [a jester's] lathen dagger. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 1239 In the plain closet .. With .. one stool One table and one lathen crucifix There sits the Pope. *Ibid.* V. 849 My poor lathen dagger puts aside Each pass o' the Bilboa.

Lather (læ·ðəɹ), *sb.* Also 1 **léaðor**, 7 **ladder, lavour.** [OE. *léaðor* str. neut. = ON. *lauðr* washing soda, foam (Sw. *lodder* soap):—OTeut. type **lauþrom*:—pre-Teut. **loutrom* (= Gr. λοετρόν, λουτρόν bath, Irish *loathar* washing vessel), f. root **lou-* to wash (= L. *lavāre*) + *-tro-* instrumental suffix.]

1. †**a.** (OE. only.) Washing soda. **b.** A froth or foam made by the agitation of a mixture of soap and water.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 2 Leȝe on clað gnid in wæter gnid swiðe þæt heo sy eall ȝeleðred þweah mid þy leaðre þæt heafod ȝelome. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 455/8 *Nitria*, þæt is of leaðre. *Ibid.* 456/14 *Nitrum*, leaðor. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 50 Then shall your mouth be bossed with the lather .. (for they haue their sweete balles wherewith-all they vse to washe). 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 335, I ordered the maid to put some of the usual soap thereto .. and it made a very good lather (as they call it). 1677 *Compl. Servant Maid* 64 Wash them very well in three Ladders. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 392 Take scalding hot water, and .. with Newcastle soap beat and work up a clear lather. 1825 SCOTT *Let. to Dk. Buccleuch* Dec. in *Lockhart*, It looked like a shaving-brush, and the goblet might be intended to make the lather. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 279 Hard water .. prevents the formation of a lather, until a large quantity of soap has been added.

fig. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 570 Such as by the Lather of Tears, and Soap of Repentance .. have washed away their Pollutions.

b. *transf.* Violent perspiration, esp. the frothy sweat of a horse.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 143, I could not possibly bring forth a word .. being all in a lavour with agony and distresse. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1837 MRS. SHERWOOD *H. Milner* III. v, Miss Bell had already exercised her [a mare] so well, that, to use a jockey term, she was all in a lather. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 238 The mare .. was covered with lather.

2. The action of lathering or applying lather to.

1626 MIDDLETON *Women Beware W.* II. ii, She'd .. sponge up herself, And give her neck three lathers.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lather-bowl*; *lather-dried, -making* adjs.; **lather-boy**, a boy employed in a barber's shop to lather the chins of customers.

1856 R. W. PROCTER *Barber's Shop* xxi. (1883) 216 A *lather bowl. 1898 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/7 They were '*lather boys to a barber'. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 294 Reining in the now *lather-dried brown. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 370 His *lather-making jaws.

Lather (læ·ðəɹ), *v.* Forms: 1 (ȝe)**léðran, líðrian**, 3 **leþere, liðere**, 5 **lathere**, 6– **lather**, 7 **ladder, laver** (in *lavering* ppl. adj.). [OE. **líeðran, léðran*, corresponds to ON. *lýðra*:—OTeut. **lauþrjan*, f. **lauþrom*: see LATHER *sb.*[1] From the 16th c. the word has been assimilated in form to the sb.; cf. Icel. *lauðra.*]

1. *trans.* To cover with or as with a lather; to wash in or with a lather.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xi. 2 Maria nutudlice wæs ðio ȝeðuoȝ *vel* smiride *vel* leðrede ðone drihten mið smirinise. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 124 Lyþre mid sapan. *Ibid.* III. 2 [see LATHER *sb.* 1 a]. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. i. 33 Their Horses .. by excessive heats, continuall evaporations, and sweats .. were laundred and ladder'd. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 71 ¶ 4 He would rub and lather a man's head, till he had got out every thing that was in it. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. I. iv. 12 Cleaner and brighter, than if it had been .. lather'd with a Wash-ball. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* viii. (1804) 36 He lathered my face. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxiii. 235 The self-same brush that had lathered the beard of that very vulgar man. 1862 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xvi, Nello skipped round him, lathered him, seized him by the nose, and scraped him.

Proverb. 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiii, 'Twas waste of soap to lather an ass.

†**b.** *absol.* or *intr.* *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lii. (1869) 32 And for that j kan so wel wasshe, so wel lathere .. hath god maad me his chambrere. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cleane Linnen* Wks. II. 169/1 For Laundresses are testy .. When they are lathering in their bumble broth.

†**c.** *intr.* in quasi-passive sense.

1691 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 532 [They] put them over a Fire till they are more than Blood-warm; which will make them [skins] ladder and scour perfectly clean.

2. *intr.* To become covered with foam; now chiefly of a horse.

a 1225 *Juliana* 16 And beten hire swa luðere þat hire leofliche lich liðeri al oblode. [Similarly *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1554.] *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 Hit brek oueral ant litherde o blode. *c* 1275 LAY. 7489 He swang in þan fihte þat he leþerede [*c* 1305 lauede] a swote. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 1 May 7/1 Harvester .. lathered a good deal before being saddled.

3. To produce and form a lather or froth. Said *esp.* of water when mixed with soap; also of soap.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 21 The trotting of this mule made the mingled confection lather. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 36 Water .. such as .. would lather well. 1715 GAY *Ep. to Earl Burlington* 106 Our shirts her busy fingers rub, While the sope lathers oer the foaming tub. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* i. 3 A fine limpid water .. but which does not lather well with soap. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 189 It [indurated lithomarga] does not lather, yet is detersive.

4. *trans.* To spread *on* like lather.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Feb. 5/3 In other pictures coarse yellow paint appears to have been lathered on with a trowel.

5. To beat, thrash. Also *intr.* with *into*. Also *fig.*

1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 320 He was so well lathered that he was near his end. 1850 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 54 The uxorious cleric too was .. lathered with a cane. 1886 MAXWELL GRAY *Silence Dean Maitland* I. v. 129 He was a latherin' into Hotspur [a horse] like mad.

Hence **La·thered** *ppl. a.*, **La·thering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **La·therer.**

1598 FLORIO, *Saponata*, a soping, a lathring. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cleane Linnen* Ded., Wks. II. 164 Not doubting but the lathering suds of your lennitie will wash away all such faults. 1647 H. MORE *Insomn. Philos.* I. 178 Her curbed steeds foaming out lavering tarre. 1814 SOUTHEY *Carmina Aulica* Poet. Wks. III. 315 When at the looking glass with lather'd chin .. I sit. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lvi, A stubble of your growth .. requires a double lathering. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xvi, The doctor had his lathered face turned towards the group. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. x. (1872) VII. 283 Such a pell-mell .. our King must have given them a dreadful lathering. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 2/3 Boys employed as latherers in barbers' shops.

Lather, obs. form of LEATHER.

Latherin, -on, obs. Sc. forms of LADRONE.

Lathery (læ·ðəri), *a.* [f. LATHER *sb.* + -Y[1].] Consisting of or covered with, or as with, lather. Chiefly *fig.*, 'frothy', unsubstantial. Also of a horse: Covered with foam.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 399 A certain lathery tautology which makes a mouthful of breath into a cisternful of sud. 1819 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 150 Having set aside a paper .. to substitute a lathery composition of his own. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* I. xvii. 273 Sluicing, and wringing, and rinsing went on, over the bubbled and lathery turf. 1890 B. PERRY *Broughton Ho.* xiii. 271 (Funk) The horse was lathery from his ten miles of uphill work.

Lathing (lɑ·þiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Also 8 **latting.** [f. LATH *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. LATH.

1544 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 70 To a mason for lathyng [an]d dawbyng iiijd. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 78 Lathing is worth six pence the yard. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 372 By lathing is meant the nailing up laths .. on the ceiling and partitions.

2. *concr.* Lath-work.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 342 The outward part of the trunk [of Cocoa Nut] is made into lattings. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 612 Lathing, laying, and set .. is, when the work, after being lathed, is covered with one coat of lime and hair, and afterwards .. a thin and smooth coat spread over it, consisting of lime only, or, as the workmen call it, putty, or set. .. Lathing, floating, and set .. differs from the foregoing, in having the first coat pricked up to receive the set, which is here called the floating. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Lathing*, small wooden bars to fix mortar in; bed staves for the centre-frame of a bedstead, to rest the bedding on. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 9 Thin lathing should be tacked on over the paper joints. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 1/3 The plaster .. is spread upon expanded metal lathing.

3. *Comb.*: **lathing hammer**, †**hatchet**, a lather's hammer with a cutting peen for shortening laths; **lathing saw**, a saw for cutting iron laths; **lathing staff** (see quot. 1703).

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 249 A *Lathing Hammer .. with which the Laths are nailed on with its head, and with its Edge they cut them to any length. 1797 *Trial of J. Dobbins, at Worcester*, 3 A *lathing hatchet. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 223 *Lathing saws. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807–8) II. 736 Hir husband [Iohn Tiler] .. came running home with his *lathing staffe in his hand. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 248 A Lathing Staff of Iron, in the form of a Cross, to stay the cross Laths while they are nailed to the long Laths, and also to clinch the Nails.

Lathing (lē[1]·ðiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 1–3 **laðung(e.** [f. LATHE *v.* + -ING[1].] An invitation; a calling together. Also, a congregation.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lii. 405 Be ðære miltsunga æfter ðære laðunga is swiðe wel ȝesæd ðurh Essaias ðone witȝan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 And alle þeo ileafulle laðunge him ihersummede. *c* 1205 LAY. 5115 Þa makeden heo ane laðunge [*c* 1275 laþinge] of heore leoue folke. 1547

SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Gwys gwahadd*, lathyng, byddyng. 1611 COTGR., *Semonce*, a bidding, lathing, inuiting. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 29 *Lathing*, entreaty or invitation: You need no lathing: You need no invitation or urging. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* l. 189 (E. D. S.) Tha wut net look vor Lathing, chell warndy. 1857 WAUGH *Lanc. Life* 54 'Come, poo a cheer up', said he, 'an' need no moor lathein'.

La·th-nail. A nail for fixing laths upon battens.

1388–9 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 54 In latthes et latthe nayl vjs. 1422–3 *Ibid.* 97 In lathnail et bordnail emptis iiijs. 1483–4 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc Sarum* (1896) 33 For iiij ml. latez nayllez. 1509–10 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 105 Pro vm lattnalis. 1540 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 3 Payd for borde nayle and lathe neale for the same cofer. 1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 502, I heated a Lath-nail glowing hot. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 330 The lath nail .. used for nailing laths to quartering.

Lathy (la·þi), *a.* [f. LATH *sb.* + -Y [1].]

1. Resembling a lath; thin or long and thin like a lath. Said esp. of a very thin person.

1672 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II 239 Duns Scotus his picture —a leane lathie man. *a* 1756 G. WEST *Abuse Trav.* xx, He. eft his lathy falchion brandished 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 148 In some parts of the profile view it is too lathy and slender. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, His figure was gaunt and lathy. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 167/1 From the hips downwards he was remarkably well made, straight, and lathy. 1881 GRANT WHITE *Eng. Without & W.* ix. 201 The elder daughter was, I will not say a lathy girl, but very slim. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. S. Waters* 265 The lathy poplars leaning in every direction.

2. Made of lath (and plaster).

1804 COLLINS *Scripscarf* 12 One of John Bull's True Breed, overhearing, by chance, Through a lathy partition, those good friends to France 1855 *Househ. Words* XII. 215 We are divided only by a lathy partition.

Lathyric (lăþi·rik), *a. Path.* [f. LATHYR-US + -IC.] Produced by the use of the seeds of a plant of the genus *Lathyrus*; causing lathyrism.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 806 This would suggest a similarity of action between the lathyric and the ergotic poisoning.

Lathyrin (læ·þirin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] An amorphous, yellow, bitter substance obtained by Reinsch from the species of the genus *Lathyrus* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

Lathyrism (læ·þiriz'm). *Path.* [f. LATHYR-US, + -ISM.] A condition produced by the use as food of the seeds of some species of the genus *Lathyrus*. It is characterized by formication, tremors, convulsive movements, and paraplegia.

1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 461 A paralytic affection called lathyrism, resulting from the use of a dal prepared from a lentil—*Lathyrus sativus*, prevails extensively in upper and Central India

‖ **Lathyrus** (læ·þirŏs). [mod.L., a Gr. λάθυρος a kind of vetch.] The name of a genus of plants (N.O. *Leguminosæ*), comprising the 'everlasting pea' (*L. latifolius*) and other species.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 386 Blue flower'd Lathyrus. 1778 G. WHITE *Selborne* xli. (1789) 236 *Lathyrus sylvestris*, narrow-leaved or wild lathyrus.

Lati- (lē^i^ti, læti), combining form of L. *lātus* broad, as **Latico·state** *a. Zool.* [COSTATE], having broad ribs (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855; and in later Dicts.). **Latide·ntate** *a. Zool.* [DENTATE], having broad teeth (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855; and in later Dicts.). **Latifo·liate** *a. Bot.* [FOLIATE] = next (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855; and in recent Dicts.). **Latifo·lious** *a.* [f. L. *lātifoli-us* (f. *lātus* broad + *folium* leaf) + -OUS], having broad leaves. **Latipe·nnate** *a. Ornith.* [PENNATE], having broad wings (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855); so **Latipe·nnine** *a.* (in recent Dicts.). † **Latiro·strous** *a. Ornith.* [L. *rostr-um* beak + -OUS], having a broad beak; so **Latiro·stral, Latiro·strate** *adjs.* (in recent Dicts.). **La·tisept** *a. Bot.* [SEPTUM], having a broad septum. **Latiste·rnal** *a.* [STERNUM], having a broad breast-bone.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Latifolious*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 581/1 The latifolious, or everlasting pea. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 172 Yet have they a knowne and open disadvantage from an other, which is not common unto any singing bird wee know, that is a flat bill: For no *Latirostrous animal were ever commended for their note. 1650 *Ibid.* v. i. 234 Latirostrous or flat bild birdes. 1877 A. W. BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 413 The silicula is said to be angustisept. or *latisept. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) XII. 324 They [anthropoid apes] have a sternum, and are therefore sometimes called *latisternal apes.

Latialite (lē^i^·ʃălait). *Min.* [f. L. *Latiāl-is* of or belonging to Latium + -ITE.] = HAÜYNE.

1868 DANA *Min.* 332. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 293 Haüyne, or Latialite occurs disseminated and in cavities of gray micaceous or augitic lava.

Latian (lē^i^·ʃăn), *a.* [f. L. *Lati-um* (see LATIN) + -AN.] Of or belonging to Latium; Latin.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann* II viii. (1622) 149 What .. if any of the Latian Senators fall to decay? 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you List* I. ii, All rich ornaments of your Latian dames. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. (1874) 4 No magnificent remains of Latian porches are to be found in Britain. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* iii. (1880) 42 [In the Epitaphium Damonis] Milton takes a formal farewell of the Latian muse.

† **Lati·bulate**, *v. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *latibulāri*, f. *latibulum*; see next.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Latibulate*, privily to hide ones selfe in a corner.

† **Latibule.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **latible.** [ad. L. *latibul-um*, f. *latēre*: see LATENT.] A hiding-place.

1623 COCKERAM, *Latibule*, a denne or lurking place. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Latible*, a hiding or lurking place. [1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 114 One great Mother-wasp .. lying hid in some hollow tree or other latibulum.]

Latibulize (lăti·biulaiz), *v. rare.* [f. L. *latibul-um* a hiding-place + -IZE.] *intr.* To retire into a hiding-place or retreat (for the winter).

1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. I. 11 *note*, When kept in gardens in Italy and Germany, it [the Tortoise] is observed to latibulize in October, and to reappear in April.

† **Latic**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 7 **latick.** [ad. mod. L. *latic-a*, a. Arab. لثقة *laþiqa^h^* (Avicenna *Qânûn* iv. fen 1, treat. ii. p. 23).] A quotidian fever, or phlegmatic fever, in which there are no symptoms of apyrexy or intermission (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 226 In a Phlegmatick Ague, which the Arabians call Latick, or Latent. *Ibid.*, In a Latick Ague we must have a care of Purges.

Laticiferous (lætisi·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *latic-*, LATEX + -(I)FEROUS. Cf. F. *laticifère*.] Bearing or containing latex. *Laticiferous tissue*, tissue containing laticiferous tubes or vessels.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 392 A portion of cinenchyma, or laticiferous tissue. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 257 Like the milk in the laticiferous vessels of lettuce 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 432 The laticiferous tubes . traverse the entire body of the plant as a continuous system.

Laticlave (læ·tiklē^i^v). *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. late L. *lāticlāvium*, *lāticlāvus*, f. *lātus* broad + *clāvus* purple stripe. (In cl. L. the term was *latus clavus*.)] A badge consisting of two broad purple stripes on the edge of the tunic, worn by senators and certain other classes of persons of high rank.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1749) II 125 When I was first invested with the laticlave. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 30 The Roman knights who were distinguished by the permission of wearing the laticlave. 1793 A. MURPHY *Tacitus* (1805) VIII 11 Pliny the younger shews, that the laticlave was a favour granted by the emperor on particular occasions 1871 FARRAR *Witn Hist.* iii. 100 A symbol more glorious than the laticlave of consuls or the diadem of kings

transf. 1848 B. WEBB *Continental Ecclesiol.* 433 Angels who are in white, with laticlaves of gold.

‖ **Latifundia** (lē^i^tifʊ·ndiă), *sb. pl.* Also 7 anglicized **latifunds.** [L. pl. of *lātifundium*, f. *lātus* broad + *fundus* estate.] Large estates.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon* (1845) 242 Each of them having their parks and large lati-funds. 1869 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. I. 66 The latifundia of our time had hardly begun to exist [1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xii. 375 The Roman *latifundia*.]

Hence **Latifu·ndian** *a.*, *nonce-wd.*, possessing large estates.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v § 156 (1740) 414 Although the Interest of a very latifundian Faction was concerned.

Latijs, obs. form of LATTICE.

† **La·timer.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 **latymer**, 4 ? **latynier, latynere.** [a. OF. *latim(m)ier*, a corruption (perh. orig. graphic, but adopted in oral use) of *latinier*, f. *Latin*: see LATIN *sb.*] An interpreter.

c 1205 LAY. 14319 He wes þe bezste latimer þat ær com her. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv 49 Lyare wes mi latymer. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7089 Ther he fond latimeris, That ladde him to hyghe rocheris. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7573 Þys Breþ was þe kynges latynier. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 58 And alle weys fynden Men Latyneres to go with hem 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* lvii. 41 A latymer told the kyng the full understondyng ther of wassaylle.

Latin (læ·tin), *a* and *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **Latyn**, 3–7 **Latine**, 5–6 **Latyne**, **Laten**, 6 **Latten**, (**Lattin**, *Sc.* **Latyng**), 3– **Latin.** [a. L. *Latīn-us* adj., f. *Latium*, the portion of Italy which included Rome. Cf. F. *latin*. The word (as sb. denoting the language) was adopted in OE. as *léden* (see LEDEN).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Latium or the ancient Latins (or Romans).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol 2 As wel as suffyseth to thise noble clerkes Grekes thise same conclusiouns in Greek and to the Latin folk in Latin. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Ordin. Pref, Learned in the Latyne tongue. 1557 GRIMALD in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 116 Caiet the Phrygian .. who gaue to Latine stronds the name 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 37 Nævius and Plautus the first Latine comedians. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy Italy* Pref. 3, I am writing of the Latin country. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 149 The ruins of Roman roads, of Latin castles.

2. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or composed in the language of the ancient Latins or Romans. Of a writer, scholar, etc.: Versed in the Latin language.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. Prol., *La'tinis exemplaribus*, latinum bisenum. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* xi. 1413 Eftyr the pruff gev ffyn fra the Latyn buk. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 356 In Latyng letteris and in dowbill forme Tha wrait it. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 138 Remuneration, O, that's the Latine word for three-farthings. *a* 1614 DONNE Βιαθανατος (1644) 160 The Latine Text is thus cited. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* IV. vi. 453 Latin Grammar. 1712 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 6 In the Chancery of England in the Petty Bag Office or Latin side. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 110 He sometimes subjoins the Latine termination. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 451 A Latin translation of them appeared in Germany. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 163/1 Adelung .. is of opinion that the Latin *et*, and Greek ἔτι are identical in origin with the Teutonic *enti*, *unte*, &c.

b. *transf.* (*jocular*).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. i. 50 Hang-hog is latten for Bacon. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* K iv, So these two words, Eate it, are the unlettered mans latine for any good meate. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convers* II. 157 Brandy is Latin for a Goose, and Tace is Latin for a Candle.

3. The distinctive epithet of that branch of the Catholic Church which acknowledges the primacy of the Bishop of Rome, and uses the Latin tongue in its rites and formularies. Also applied to its rites, clergy, etc.

1560, *a* 1600 [see GREEK *a.* 3]. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 67 These words .. are usually called the words of Consecration in the Latine Church. 1796 H. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III 689 To have the Latin offices of our churches chanted in French. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 483 He wished to break up the unity of Latin Christendom. 1869 H. VAUGHAN *Year of Preparation* I. xii. 113 The Easterns deliberated among themselves without the presence of any Latin bishops. 1899 J. STALKER *Christol. Jesus* ii. 47 The Greek and Latin Fathers, from Irenaeus downwards, thus employ it.

4. a. *Hist.* Applied (in opposition to *Greek*) to what pertains to the peoples of Western Europe, viewed in their relations with the Eastern Empire and with the Saracens and Turks. b. Used as a designation for the European peoples which speak languages descended from Latin; often with implication of the erroneous notion that these peoples are of Roman descent.

Latin League: a proposed association of Latin nations, advocated by the Spanish minister Castelar in 1884, to restore the balance of power in Europe, and check the increasing influence of Germany. *Latin Union*: the monetary alliance formed in 1865 by France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, and afterwards joined by Greece, its object being the adoption and maintenance of a uniform system of bimetallic coinage in each of these states, and the recognition by each state of the coins of the others as legal tender.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lviii. *heading* VI. 1 Characters of the Latin princes —. Godfrey of Bouillon, first King of Jerusalem.—Institutions of the French or Latin Kingdom. *Ibid.* lxi. *heading* VI. 174 Partition of the Empire by the French and Venetians.—Five Latin Emperors of the House of Flanders and Courtenay [1204–1261]. 1821 BYRON '*The Isles of Greece*' xiv. (*Don Juan* III), But Turkish force, and Latin fraud, Would break your shield, however broad. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II 51 The Teutonic tribes have a national singleness of heart, which contrasts with the Latin races. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Mar. 323/1 One of Señor Castelar's tirades on the Latin League.

† 5. Of a kind of printing type = ROMAN. *Obs.*

1709 TANNER 3 Oct. in *Ballard MSS.* IV. 53 Their Latin Small-Letter being worn out.

6. Phrases. *Latin cross*: see CROSS *sb.* 18. *Latin square* (in *Math.*): see quot.

1890 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* (1897) XIII. 55 If in each line of a square of n^2 compartments the same n letters a, b, c, .. are arranged so that no letter occurs twice in the same column, we have what was termed by Euler 'a Latin square.'

B. *absol.* and as *sb.*

1. The language of the Latins or people of ancient Rome; the Latin language.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 41 *Interpraetatum*, ȝetrahtad in latin. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 470 in *OE. Misc.* 50 Hit wes iwryten on ebreu on gryv and latyn. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 143/1305 Þat ne connen latin non. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 2 For latyn ne kanstow yit but smal, my lite sone. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1854 Endite in frensch or latyn þi greef clere. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* title p., Translated out of Latyne into Englishe. 1623 B. JONSON in *Shaks. Wks.* (1st Fo.) Pref. verses, And though thou hadst small Latine, and lesse Greeke. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 894 When a man speaking Latin, observes not the laws of grammar. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 296 ¶ 1 They adore and honour the Sound of Latin as it is old Italian. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 13 The Latin which Gregory writes is, with little difference, his native tongue. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* vii, I was filled with a great deal more Latin than I ever knew what to do with.

b. with qualifying words, as *good*, *bad*, etc. *Dog-latin*: see DOG *sb.* 17 e. *False Latin*: Latin which is faulty in construction; hence *transf.*, a breach of manners.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 3 A Grammarian is better liked, that speaketh true & good Latine, than he yt speaketh false. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 83 Oh I smell false Latine, *dunghel* for *unguem*. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 2 Written .. in Ancient Greeke, and in good Latine of the Schoole, and in Spanish. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 186 He (the King) bid us several times put on our Hats; but our Captain .. answer'd that he would not, that they should not cause him to commit that false Latine.

c. *Thieves' Latin*, the secret language or 'cant' of thieves.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxix, A very learned man, and can vent Greek and Hebrew as fast as I can Thieves' Latin. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, The thieves-Latin called slang.

2. An inhabitant or native of Latium; one who possessed the 'Latin right' of citizenship. † Also, one who spoke or wrote the Latin language; a Latin writer or author (*obs.*).

1368 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cviii. (1495) 670 Many Latines calle the notte tre Ioulianus. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3632 Sum in latens lare sum langage of grece. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. v. xxxvi. (1636) 351 Time consisteth of two parts..knit together by a common band, called of the Latines Nunc, that is to say, now. 1615 Bedwell *Moham. Imp.* i. § 15 The languages of .. the Syrians, Greekes, and Latines. 1644 Digby *Bodies* xxxii. (1645) 336 So that to exercise sense (which the Latines doe call *sentire*.) is [etc.]. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 326 The Sabines and Latins worshipped the powers of external nature. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I. § 28 Latins may attain to Roman citizenship in many ways.

3. (Chiefly in *pl.*) **a.** *Hist.* The designation given at the period of the Crusades to persons belonging to any of the Western nations of Europe, in contradistinction to the 'Greeks'; = Frank *sb.* (Cf. A 4 a.) **b.** A member or adherent of the Latin or Western Church; now *rare* or *obs.* exc. with reference to subjects of the Turkish Empire.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) iii. 19 [Men of Greece] suffre not the Latynes to syngen at here Awteres. 1547 [see Greek *sb.* 2]. 1682 O. N. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 296 Why vex we then Dead Fathers, Greeks and Lattins? Our Mother Tongue will serve to Mumble Mattins. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* liii. V. 510 After the restoration of the Western empire by Charlemagne and the Othos, the names of Franks and Latins acquired an equal signification and extent. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* iii. 76 It was only intended for the Catholics (here [at Jerusalem] called 'Latins'). 1881 Conder in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 644/1 The Latins in Palestine are not numerous, the country villages, when Christian, belonging generally to the Greek Church.

†**4.** A translation into Latin, as a school exercise. Chiefly *pl.*

c 1500 *Song* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 117 Latens for to make. 1552 Huloet Nn iij, With all the Lattens to the sayde nombres. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 88 The hard pointes of Grammar . which scholers in common scholes, by making of Latines, be groping at. 1607 *Statutes* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 68 Making of translations or Latins. 1679 W. Walker *Eng. Particles* Pref, The first column contains some Englishes, the second such childish and bald Latines as we often find them turned into.

5. *Comb.*: †**Latin-maker**, a writer of Latin, a Latinist; †**Latin making**, Latin composition; †**Latin-wit**, wit that depends for its quality on being expressed in Latin.

14 . *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 682 *Hic latinista*, a *Latyn-maker. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 102 Though ye say well, in a *latin making, .. yet you being but in do[u]bte . ye gather and lay vp in memorie, no sure frute of learning . . But if ye fault in translation, ye ar[e] easelie taught, how . . to amende it. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 34 Such things as these go for wit so long as they continue in Latin; but what dismally shrim'd things would they appear, if turn'd into English? And . we shall find the advantages of *Latin-wit to be very small and slender, when it comes into the world.

†**La·tin**, *v. Obs.* [f. Latin *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To render or turn into Latin.

1563 L Humfrey (*title*) The Nobles or of Nobilitye. . Whereto for the readers commoditye, .. is coupled the small treatyse of Philo a Jewe. By the same Author out of the Greeke Latined. 1584 R Scot *Discov. Witcher.* vi i. (1886) 89 Chasaph, being an Hebrue word, is Latined *Veneficium*. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 31 He hales in all proverbs, . tales ready latin'd to his hand out of Lico thenes. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 3. 5 That of the Greek Poet, Latin'd by Cicero.

b. *To Latin it*: to speak or write Latin.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* i. (1887) 3 Though he thinke he haue the habite and can Latin it exceading well.

2. To interlard with Latin. *rare*—[1].

1553 T Wilson *Rhet* 86 b, The .. foolishe phantasticall that smelles but of learnyng .. will so latine their tongues, that the simple cannot but wonder at their talke.

Hence **La·tined** *ppl. a.*, versed in Latin; **La·tining** *vbl. sb.*

1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 626 He chargeth the bishop with false Latining and worse Englishing of this greeke. 1592 Percivall *Sp. Dict.* E ij, That the Latined Reader, may be the sooner acquainted with this toong .. let him marke this table following, which I set downe in Latine.

La·tin(e, obs. form of Latten, Latten.

Latiner (læ·tinəɹ). *colloq.* [f. Latin *sb.* or *v.* + -er [1]. Cf. F. *latineur*, G. *Lateiner*. (Distinct from *latyners* Latimer.)] A Latin scholar; one who speaks Latin.

a 1691 in *E. Pocock's Life* § 3 (1816) 95 'Our parson is one Mr. Pocock, a plain honest man; but master', said they, 'he is no Latiner'. 1727 W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp.* 17 K is not heard in Back for the Latiners made the same sound with c alone. 1752 Foote *Taste* I. Wks. 1799 I. 13 The children are all wonderful latiners. 1834-43 Southey *Doctor* xxiii. (1862) 55 Rowland Dixon is no Latiner. .. Schools are the proper place for representing such pieces, and if I had but Latiners enough we would have them ourselves. 1837 Borrow *Rom. Rye* xlii, The chap that I'm talking about .. came out first-rate Latiner.

Latinic (lăti·nik), *a.* [f. Latin + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Latins or to the modern Latin nations.

1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* vii. 116 A nearly pure Latinic dialect. 1894 *Review of Rev.* (Amer. ed.) Aug. 166/1 France and the Latinic countries.

†**La·tinish**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Latin + -ish.] Of the nature of Latin.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 632 Avoyding the word dedicated as forraine and Latinish.

La·tinism (læ·tiniz'm). [f. Latin + -ism. Cf. F. *latinisme*.] An idiom or form of expression characteristic of the Latin language, esp. one used by a writer in another language; conformity in style to Latin models. Also, *rarely*, the modes of thought characteristic of the ancient Romans.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 146 Latinisme, *latinismus*. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 98 That the Latinismes bee obserued .. and to expresse them by as elegant and fit phrases as wee can in our tongue. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 310 Preferring the gay rankness of .. any moderne fustianist before the native Latinisms of Cicero. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 9 Milton. has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Græcisms .. into the language of his poem. 1837 Thackeray *Carlyle's Fr. Rev.*, It abounds with Germanisms and Latinisms. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 304 He is so imbued with Latinism that the whole beautiful Hellenic manifestation seems .. an impertinence to his eyes. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* xiv. vii. (1864) IX. 238 His Latinisms, and words of Latin descent, might seem drawn directly from the Vulgate. 1875 Stedman *Victorian Poets* (1887) 161 Milton's Latinism is so pronounced as to be un-English.

Latinist (læ·tinist). Also 6 **Latenyste**, 7 **Lattinist**. [f. Latin + -ist. Cf. med. L. *Latinista*, F. *latiniste*.]

1. One who is versed in the Latin language; a Latin scholar; †*occas.* a writer of Latin.

1538 Coverdale *Let. to Ld. Cromwell* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 494 There is diversity of reading among the Hebrews, Chaldees, and Greeks, and Latinists. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* lxxx 33 Some grekes with the latenystes doth name it Cholera. In Englyshe it is named the belly ache. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* Ded (Arb.) 4, I heeld no Latinist so fit..as Virgil. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 158 For . placing the words after the manner of the purest Latinists. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 29 June, My Lord must have some good Latinist to make the preamble to his Patent. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 382 Church-ladders are not always mounted best By learned Clerks and Latinists profess'd. 1821 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Writ. 1892 I 3 My teacher. was but a superficial Latinist. 1888 Masson *Edin. Sketches* 230 The worst Latinist in the whole school *attrib.* 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. ii. 1677 (Arb.) 54, I am still haunted with these needy Lattinist fellowes.

2. A theologian of the Latin Church.

a 1568 Coverdale *Hope Faithf.* xviii. (1574) 140 Among the Greekes also and Latinistes there wer excellent men.

Latinistic (lætini·stik), *a* [f. Latinist + -ic.] Pertaining to or characterized by latinism; characteristic of a latinist.

1804 Coleridge *Let.* 10 Mar. in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 413 [Sir T. Browne's diction is] hyperlatinistic. 1886 Symonds *Renaiss. It., Catholic React.* (1898) VII. viii. 23 The classical enthusiasm of the Renaissance is on the point of expiring in those Latinistic artifices.

So **Latini·stical** *a.*

1723 Mather *Vind. Bible* 45 Latinistical words are to be found in the New Testament.

Latinitaster. *rare*—°. [irreg. f. next + -aster.] A petty latinist.

1836 Smart *Walker remodelled* p. l, [Examples of suffix *-aster*] grammaticaster, latinitaster. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Latinity (ăti·niti). [ad. L. *latinitātem*, f. *Latīnus*: see Latin and -ity.]

1. The manner of speaking or writing Latin; Latin (with reference to its construction or style).

In the first quot. the sense of the word is doubtful, and the text insecure

1619 in *Crt & Times Jas I* (1848) II. 172 One Shingleton .. who preaching in Pauls . glanced, they say, scandalously at him [Bacon], and his Latinities, as he called them. *a* 1656 Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 241 The Romans expressed the womans marriage by, *nubere*, which signifies to vail Neither doubt I but before all latinity was hatched this was alluded to by Abimelech, Genes. 20. 16. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 148 That cardinal .. that said, that once indeed he had read the Bible, but if he were to do it again, 'twould lose him all his Latinity. 1782 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlvii. II. 738 His latinity is pure. 1806 Miss Mitford *Village Ser.* III (1863) 519 [He] used to .. growl as he compounded the medicines over the bad latinity of the prescriptions 1831 Carlyle *Sart Res.* (1858) 81, I undertook to compose his Epitaph. which, however, for an alleged defect of Latinity . still remains unengraven. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII lxiv. 100 The last remains we possess of classical Latinity are the biographies of the later emperors.

2 *Roman Law.* The status of a Latin citizen.

1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I. § 22 note 1 On the nature of colonial latinity see Savigny. *Ibid* § 96 Latinity is either the greater or the lesser. There is the greater latinity when those who .. fill some high office or magistracy, acquire Roman citizenship along with their parents, wives, and children; the lesser, when those who .. hold a magisterial or other high office, themselves alone attain to citizenship.

Latinization (læ·tinaizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ation.] The action of latinizing or making Latin in form: the rendering or turning into Latin.

1830 De Quincey in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 646 The Latinization of Grecian proper names. 1837 T. Hook *Jack Brag* xiv, Andrew Borde, or according to his own absurd latinisation of his name, Andreas Perforatus. 1861 J. G. Sheppard *Fall Rome* viii. 409 From that invasion we may date the era of its complete Latinization. 1861 M. Arnold *Pop. Educ. France* 172 By the mixture of our race, by the Latinisation of our language. 1898 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* XXVIII. 49 A Latinization of the speculative and didactic poem of Empedocles.

Latinize (læ·tinaiz), *v.* [ad. L. *latīnizāre*, f. *Latīnus* Latin: see -ize.]

1. *trans.* To turn into Latin, to write in Latin, to give a Latin form to (a word, etc., of another language).

1589 Nashe *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 9 That could scarcelie latinize their necke-verse. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 555 To vtter this verse, latinized by Cicero. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 86 Pliny hath latinized that word into Æra. 1692 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 10 He had a hand in latinizing that .. book. 1728 N. Salmon in *Lett. Lit Men* (Camden) 362 They took the antient names of Rivers and Provinces, only latinizing them. 1855 Trench *Eng. Past & Pres* iii. 107 The tendency to latinize our speech received a new impulse from the revival of learning. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 294/1 That island .. which for ages our geographers have insisted on Latinizing from the Russian Novaya Zemlya into Nova Zembla.

2. To make Latin or Latin-like; to make conformable to the ideas, customs, etc. of the Latins, or to the rites, etc. of the Latin Church.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I xxv. (1632) 84 My Father and my Mother learned so much Latine To be short, we were all so Latinized, that [etc.] 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* I. 32 They make profession of the Greek Religion; but are in most things Latinized, except in Obedience to the Sea of Rome. 1699 Wanley in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 273 The help of many such at Rome (being Latiniz'd), father Kircher could not want. 1866 *Cornhill Mag.* May 539 Gaul was Latinized in language, manners, and laws, and yet her people remained essentially Celtic. 1882-3 G. Washburn in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 549 The Roman Catholic Church has made great efforts to Latinize its Oriental branches.

3. To transcribe in Latin characters.

1837-9 Hallam *Hist Lit* II. I § 7 These sprinklings of Greek in mediæval writings, whether in their proper characters or latinised.

4. *intr.* To use Latin forms, idioms, etc.

1642, 1724 [see Latinizing *ppl. a.*]. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. vii. 246 Marke who writ his Gospell at Rome did Latinize and wrote it Ναζαρηνος. 1697 Dryden *Ded. Æneis* (near end), I will not excuse but justify myself for one pretended crime..that I latinize too much. 1849 Ticknor *Sp. Lit.* II. 485 *note*, He Latinizes less in the poems that follow, because it is more difficult to do it in verse. 1898 *Guardian* 18 May 743/2 Some of the correctors Latinise strongly. *Ibid* 743/3 The MS. quite certainly does not Latinise but Graecises

Hence **La·tinized** *ppl. a*; **La·tinizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect* Wks. 1738 I. 127 The lofty nakedness of your latinizing Barbarian. 1724 Waterland *Athan. Creed* 96 It is plain from the copy it self, that it was no Latinizing Greek that made it. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. i. i. 16 *note*, *Durins* is merely the latinized *Dur.* 1837-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* vii II. § 9 A Latinised phraseology. 1849 Ticknor *Sp. Lit* III. 350 They had fled from the ruins of the Latinized kingdom of the Goths. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* ix. 109 They spoke with sneers of Augustine's Latinizing tendencies. 1870 Lowell *Study Windows* (1886) 329 It was of Latinising in this sense that Dryden was guilty. 1896 *Tablet* 9 May 725 The outcry against Latinizing is a favourite battle-cry

Latinizer (læ·tinaizəɹ). [f. Latinize *v.* + -er [1]. Cf. F. *latiniseur*.] One who latinizes; a latinist.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 81 These collegiall Latinizers. 1885 *Hamlet Rev* Feb. 98 Half-educated men who can beat him as latinizers

Latinless (læ·tinles), *a.* [f Latin *sb.* + -less] Without Latin ignorant of Latin.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 64 Latinless dolts. 1615 tr. *Brightman's Revelation* 144 There is no Castle so defenced, which a latinlesse Asse laden with golden metall may not scale and conquerre. 1848 Lytton *Harold* VI. vi, An example of learning to our Latinless nobles.

†**Latinly** (læ·tinli), *adv. Obs* [f. Latin *a.* + -ly [2].] In Latin; in good or pure Latin

1388 Wyclif *Ps.* Prol., A Sauter . that . Latinli is seid an organe. 1548 Q Kath. Parr *Lat. to University Cambr.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II App. K 39 Your letters . be Latynely wrytten. 1559 Morwyng *Evonym* 67 They which speake not very aptly nor latinly. *a* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng* III. x. 128 *Idei commissum*, or more latinely, *fuei committere*. 1606 Warner *Alb Eng.* xv xciii. 374 Rome heere prevailing, latenlie old Britons, Picts, were said Of their self-painting. 1656 Heylin *Surv. France* III. iii. 150 You shall hardly finde a man amongst them [the French] which cannot make a shift to expresse himself in that language [*sc* Latin]; nor one amongst an hundred that can do it Latinly.

†**Lation.** *Astrol. Obs.* [a. L. *lātiōn-em* n. of action f. *lāt-*, ppl. stem of *ferre* to bear, carry.] The action of moving, or the motion of a body from one place to another: motion of translation.

1603 Sir C Heydon *Jud. Astrol* xii 290 Then Lation or locall permutation should not be the first of all motions. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. i § 4. 177, I meane Lation, or local-motion from one place to another 1648 Herrick *Hesper.* (1869) 64 Make me the straight and oblique lines, The motions, lations, and the signes. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 7 The four kinds of motion (viz. Lation, Alteration, Diminution, Accretion). 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 431 The Mundane System is consider'd having the Sun in the Centre, exempt from any motion of Lation.

Latipennate, -rostrous, -sept, etc.: see Lati-.

Latish (lē·tiʃ), *a.* Also **lateish**. [f Late *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat late. Also quasi *adv*

1611 Cotgr., *Tardelet*, latish; or, somewhat tardie. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* II. 172 It will be a little latish today. 1817 R. B Haydon *Lect. in Keats' Works* (1889) III 49 I'll beat Reynolds tonight but latish. 1837 T Hook *Jack Brag* xiv, It was lateish in the evening when he reached Hastings. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt* VIII. iii 1872) III. 14 It is Sunday 27th of May, latish. 1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* 204 Latish at night.

Latitancy (læ·titănsi). [l. next + -ancy.] The state of lying concealed or hid; *spec.* in *Phys.* and *Path.* (see quots.). Of an animal: Hibernation.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 163 [The Cameleon] by reason of its .. latitancy in the winter .. will long subsist without a visible sustentation. *Ibid.* IV. xiii. 223 By this way Aristotle through all his books of Animals, distinguisheth their times of generation, latitancy, migration, sanity, and venation. 1701 Beverley *Apoc. Quest.* 37 If we can find according to Prophecy there ought to be such a Latitancy, or Secrecy of the Papacy. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Latitancy*, .. A term expressive of the hypothesis that the ovum and the spermatozoa lie in wait for each other, as it were, after insemination. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict., Latitancy*, the condition of lying in wait, of waiting for development under favorable circumstances.

Latitant (lætitănt), *a* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *latitant-em*, pr. pple. of *latitāre* to lie hid.] That lies concealed or hid; lurking; latent; (of an animal) hibernating.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 163 Lizards, Snails, and divers other insects latitant many moneths in the yeare. 1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* 77 In the outward man .. the Magicall power is latitant. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* (1653) 264 The Latitant effect is supposed greater than indeed it is, which had not been so much suspected had she not painted her selfe 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii 128 By forcing the small latitant bubbles of Air to disclose themselves and break 1660 H More *Myst Godl* To Rdr 20 Some latitant averseness or enmity to Religion it self. 1682 — *Annot Glanvill's Lux O.* 81 That faculties or measure of it in their Plastick, essentially latitant there.

b. *sb.* One who is in hiding. (Cf. next word.)

1887 *Edin. Rev.* July 146 Leaving him in the position of a latitant from justice.

Latitat (lætitæt). *Law. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. L. *latitat*, 3rd pers. sing. ind. pres. of *latitāre* to lie concealed.] A writ which supposed the defendant to lie concealed and which summoned him to answer in the King's Bench.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Annotare reos absentes*, when the iudge ordeineth persons accused in their absence to be sought for: as to send out a latitat. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 75 Then ryseth quarrell .. out gon sub penes, out flaien latitattes 1620 Mylton *Astrolog* 67 Writs, Latitats, and Procidendos 1647 Ward *Simp Cobler* 66, I desire him also to conceale himself as deeply as he can, if he cannot get a speciall pardon, to weare a Latitat about his neck 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III 236 There issues out a writ of latitat, to the sheriff of another county 1796 J Anstey *Pleader's Guide* (1803) 55 If haply John-a-Stile provoke The legal fight against John a-Noke, The Latitat the foe besieges And baffles him in Banco Regis. 1843 Lever *J Hinton* v. (1878) 32 You may laugh at a latitat, and snap your fingers at any process-server 1848 Stewart *Mem. A. Averell* xviii 375 Having bailiffs serving him with latitats.

†b *transf.* = Latitation *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 248 In which his flight .. he was a while in Latium, which took the name from his latitat

†La·titate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *latitāt-*, ppl stem of *latitāre* to lie hid.] *intr.* 'To lurke' (Cockeram 1623).

Latitation (lætitēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *latitātiōn-em*, f. *latitāre* to lie hid.] The fact of lying concealed; hiding, lurking

1623 Cockeram, *Latitation*, a lurking. 1629 Jackson *Creed* VI II XXXVIII § 6 The women of Hungary buried their children alive lest their timorous outcries might bewray the place of their abode or latitation 1875 Poste *Gaius* IV. Comm (ed. 2) 510 Avoidance of in jus vocatio by latitation or keeping house rendered a defendant liable to manus injectio.

Latitude (læ·titiud) [ad. L *lātitūd-o*, f. *lātus* broad, wide: see -TUDE. Cf. F. *latitude*.]

I. Breadth, width.

1. Transverse dimension; extent as measured from side to side; breadth, width of a surface, as opposed to length; also *occas* spaciousness Now only *jocular*.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II § 39 Þe latitude of a climat is a lyne ymagined from north to south be space of the erthe, fro the byginnyng of the firste clymat vnto the verrey ende of the same climat. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII xxiv. (1495) 335 Orion .. his lengthe and longitude stretchyth nyghe to the brede and latitude of thre sygnes. 1412-20 Lydg *Chron. Troy* III. xxvi, Twenty pase was the latytude 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* II xi. in Ashm (1652) 137 Altytude, Latytude, and Profundyte. 1559 W Cunningham *Cosmogr Glasse* 25 The latitude and bredth of the Zodiack is .xij. degrees. 1571 Digges *Pantom* I. xxv. H b, The square of ye ditches latitude. 1615 G Sandys *Trav.* 2 The Gulph of Venice being seuen hundred miles in length, and seuen score in latitude 1630 Fuller *Pisgah* 364 The great latitude and capacity of the Temple consisted in the outward Courts. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig Man* I. ii. 64 Though his [*sc* man's] Feet, the Basis of the Pillar of his Body, be much narrower than the latitude of his Body 1692-4 L'Estrange *Fables* ccclvii. (1708) 375 'Tis a Field of a Huge Latitude that the Devil has to Dance in 1713 Pope *Frenzy of Dennis* Miscell. (1732) III. 4 The Latitude of whose Countenance was not a little eclips'd by the Fullness of his Peruke. 1739 Neve *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Building*, The Longitude, Latitude and Crassitude of Groundplates. 1830 I. Hamilton *C. Thornton* (1845) 99 His beaver was .. distinguished by an unusual latitude of brim.

†b. A tract or area as defined by its breadth; a wide compass or extent. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 81 Mony multitudes of peple may sytte vnder the latitude of oon figge tre. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 1 (1873) 52 Fruitful showers .. serve but for that season, and for a latitude of ground where they fall 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. iii 95 A chace with a vengeance all the latitude of the land, the Canaanites flying as far as sea or mountains would give them leave. 1673 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks 1867 V. 59 What a vast distance is there betwixt the east and west! of all visible latitudes, this is the greatest. 1791 Cowper *Yardley Oak* 21 Thy yet close-folded latitude of boughs.

2. Extent, range, scope. Also, great or full extent. Now *rare*.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 9 (1873) 258 It is a thing of great use well to define what, and of what latitude those points are. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Atheism* (Arb.) 337 Even those Barbarous People, have the Notion, though they have not the Latitude, and Extent of it. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 33 For his great learning and latitude of knowledge sirnamed Magnus. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II ii. § 77 Grant this Miracle of Oswald's Hand literally true in the Latitude thereof. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* III. 16 They have assumed the nature of some part for a Note or two, and so want the full latitude of a Bass in those Notes *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 123 The Greek word in the latitude of its signification comprehendeth all these senses. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 167 To compass and comprehend the whole Latitude of Learning. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 105 P 2 The latitude to which this design may be extended. 1776 R. King in *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 22 Had the scheme been executed with success, in its greatest latitude 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* I. i. 16 If this record be taken in its full latitude. 1851 Mansel *Prol. Logica* (1860) 40 The often quoted passage of Locke, when understood in its proper latitude

†b. The range within which anything may vary.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 52 a, Meate but a lyttel excedynge temperance, may yet kepe the body within the latitude or boundes of helthe. 1645 Fuller *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1680) 68, I find myself in the latitude of a fever: I am neither well nor ill. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc IX 210 Our love to God consists not in any one determinate degree, but hath such a latitude, as best agrees with the condition of men. 1717 J. Keill *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 247 The Latitude of a natural Perspiration is from about a Pound and half to three Pound 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I 160 Few stones admit of a greater latitude of composition.

†c. Local range; wide diffusion or prevalence.

1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc (1787) 177 The execution of all these laws had no greater latitude than the Pale 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot* I. vi. § 42 363 If you should contend for latitude with any one Religion, Mahumetisme would carry the victory from you

3. Freedom from narrow restrictions; width or liberality of construction or interpretation; tolerated or permitted variety of action or opinion

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. iii. § 2 (1873) 99 Allowing that latitude which is agreeable and familiar unto divine prophecies; being of the nature of their author, with whom a thousand years are but as one day 1642 Chas I in Rushw *Hist Coll.* (1692) III. I. 595 The Latitude they allow us of granting or denying of Pardons. 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* VI. § 198 A latitude of Judgement no Court can challenge to it self in any Cases 1648 *Eikon Bas.* XIV. 115 In such latitudes of sens, I believ mane that love Mee and the Church well, may have taken the Covenant, who [etc]. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 246 A greater latitude there must be left in doctrinals then practicals. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist* IX. i. § 51 Christ went down to Hell (to preach to the Spirits there,) which last clause is left out in these Articles, and men left to a latitude concerning the cause, time, and manner of his Descent. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P* III. 160 Your sons of latitude that court your grace. [Cf.] 187 Your sons of breadth] 1711 Addison *Spect* No 44 P 8 There is a much greater Latitude for comick than tragick Artifices. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* I II (1840) 28 The devil has some little latitudes and advantages for mischief. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XV IX, He gave a latitude to his friends tongue, and desired him to speak plainly what he knew. 1753 Hanway *Trav* (1762) I II XVI. 70 A latitude to kill might subject the innocent to great inconveniencies. 1779 J Moore *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I X 68 The greatest ease and latitude allowed in behaviour and dress. 1838-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. IV IV. § 27 165 Natural good has been defined by Cumberland with more latitude than has been used by Paley. 1858 Ld. St Leonards *Handy-Bk Prop. Law* II. 7 The latitude which a court of equity allows itself in enforcing agreements against the letter. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) I XI 150 In regard to time the Emperor grants you no latitude. 1868 Stanley *Westm. Abb.* IV. 325 Courayer's 'Last Sentiments', which were of the extremest latitude in theology.

†b. Laxity of conduct or principle. *Obs.*

1670 G. H *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 127 They live with that latitude and licentiousness, as if there were neither God, nor Justice for them. 1679 Penn *Addr Prot.* I. iii. (1692) 7 Which way soever this ungodly Latitude came in. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 237 If statesmen .. worked their heads, there would be no occasion for Latitude and insincerity.

c. *attrib* †**latitude man** = Latitudinarian.

1662 S P (*title*) Brief Account of the new Sect of Latitudemen. *Ibid.* 5 In opposition to that hide-bound, strait-lac'd spirit that did then prevail, they were called Latitude-men.

II. In Geography and Astronomy.

4. *Geog.* a. Angular distance on a meridian: only in *degree*, *minute*, etc. *of latitude*. b. The angular distance on its meridian (of any place on the earth's surface) north or south from the equator; quantitatively identical with the elevation of the pole above the horizon, and with the declination of the zenith.

For *circle*, *parallel of latitude*, see those words.

[In their original geographical use *latitude* (L. *latitudo*, Gr. πλάτος) and *longitude* (L. *longitudo*, Gr. μῆκος) meant quite literally the 'breadth' and 'length' of the oblong map of the known world; this literal sense remained even in the expression 'degrees of latitude and longitude' (μοῖραι πλάτους καὶ μήκους). By a natural development the terms afterwards came (in late Latin, app. not yet in Greek) to denote the distance of any place, in the breadthwise and lengthwise direction respectively, from the circle assumed as the origin of measurement.]

c 1392 Chaucer *Astrol.* Prol., A suffisaunt astralabie as for owre orizonte, compowned after the latitude of Oxenford. *Ibid.* II. § 22 The latitude of any place in a regioun is the distance fro the senyth vnto the Equinoxial. 1597 R. Thorne in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 This latitude is the measure of the world from North to South. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 13 b, How could youe knowe towarde what coste ye be sea driven withoute knowledge of the latitude of the place by the poolle and the lengthe by the starres? 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 123 Ther shalbe so many, as there are paralleles of latitude, whose nombre as I saide was .90. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xix. 316 To fortie three Degrees of North'ly Latitude. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. iv. 157 How to correct the Account, when the Dead Latitude differs from the Observed Latitude if the Difference of Latitude be less by Estimation than it is by Observation [etc]. 1698 Krill *Exam. Theory Earth* (1734) 107 The Latitude of Paris being 48°. 45'. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey) s.v., Whenever a Ship sails to or from the Equinoctial on either side, her way thus gain'd is call'd her Difference of Latitude. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* XXXVIII, We have made a famous run. It's twelve o'clock, and if you please I'll work the latitude. 1867 Denison *Astron. without Math.* 9 A degree of latitude measured on any meridian is about 69 miles everywhere.

c. A locality as marked or defined by parallels of latitude; usually in *pl.* = regions, climes, parts of the world. Also *fig.*

1632 Massinger *City Madam* II ii, They serve For any latitude in Christendom. 1704 *Lond. Gaz* No. 3988/1 A French Privateer, which he took in this Latitude 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. vi. (1840) 101, I was something chilly, which I knew was not usual in that latitude 1760-8 Goldsmith *Cit. of the World* CXIV. (Globe) 265/1 A lady's whole cargo of smiles, sighs, and whispers, is declared utterly contraband, till she arrives in the warm latitudes of twenty two 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I 59 Very little meat and wine are necessary in these hot latitudes. 1855 Prescott *Philip II* I. v. (1857) 75 The flag of Castile was seen in the remotest latitudes,—on the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the far-off Indian seas. 1871 Morley *Carlyle* (1878) 157 Men who have long since moved far away from these spiritual latitudes 1888 W. R Greg *Misc. Ess.* Ser. I. v 103 Those latitudes and altitudes where no crops will grow 1885 J Martineau *Types Eth. Theory* I. 115 Leaving blank vast latitudes on the map of human thought.

5. *Astron.* The angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic: called spec. *celestial latitude*. (See also Ascending *vbl. sb.*, Geocentric *a.* 1, Heliocentric *a* 1, Heliographic *a.* 1.)

The history of this sense appears to be as follows. Orig. the word was applied, on the analogy of the geographical use (see 4) to denote the angular distance of a point in the celestial sphere from the equator, measured along a secondary to the latter. This, however, was not accurately distinguished by name from the distance of a point from the *ecliptic*, the terms 'latitude' and 'declination' being employed indiscriminately with reference to both these ways of indicating position. (Cf. quot 1391.) In mod use, the terms have been differentiated, *declination* being appropriated to what was originally and with historical propriety called 'latitude', while *latitude* became the name for distance from the ecliptic

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II § 17 Fro the Equinoxial may the declinacion or the latitude of any body celestial be rikned, after the site north or south, & right so may the latitude or the declinacion of any body celestial, saue only of the sonne, be rekned fro the Ecliptic lyne 1551 Recorde *Cast Knowl.* (1556) 176 Proprelye they doo call that the Latitude of the Planetes, when they swarue from the Ecliptike line. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc* III I XI (1636) 298 The Latitude is counted from the said Ecliptique line towards any of the Poles of the Zodiaque. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I 11 Mars in his latitude leaueth the ecliptick line foure halfe degrees. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., Apparent Latitude, is the Distance of the apparent, or seeming Place of any Planet from the Ecliptick; and True Latitude is the Distance of its real Place from the same Ecliptick 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* § 555. 269 The right ascension and declination are then easily converted by calculation into celestial longitude and latitude if required.

Latitudinal (lætitiū·dinăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *lātitūdin-*, *-tūdo* Latitude + -al]

1. Relating to breadth or width. *rare.*

1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. ii. § 28 (1682) 27 The Latitudinal growth of the Root. 1879 J. M. Duncan *Lect. Dis. Women* I. (1889) 2 Bounded below by a horizontal or latitudinal line which joins the iliac crests.

2. Relating to, connected with, or depending on geographical latitude; corresponding with lines of latitude.

1778 Shuckburgh in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 687 *note*, Between the lat. 56° and 79° the zero of the scale moves through a space of no less than 32°; whereas, between the lat. 46° and 56° it is perfectly stationary .. which great want of proportion .. is of itself some argument against the existence of such a latitudinal equation 1855 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* V. § 289 The latitudinal limits of the northern edge of the northeast trade-winds are variable. 1867 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* IV. I. 31 Its principal mountain ranges are latitudinal, or from west to east 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 19 In respect of latitudinal distribution the Tufted Titmouse offers much the same case as the Blue-gray Gnat-catcher. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* V. 204 The latitudinal width of this part of Africa is 63°. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 237 The latitudinal and altitudinal relations of hepatic abscess.

†B. *sb. Anat.* The name of two muscles of the epigastrium. *Obs.*

1543 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I j b, Of what villes is the stomacke composed.. Of longytudynalles to drawe in & transuersalles to reteyne & latitudinalles to put forth. 1548-77 Vicary *Anat.* viii. (1888) 63 Two Latitudinales comming from the backe-wards to the wombe.

Hence **Latitu·dinally** *adv.*, in respect of breadth or latitude.

1853 Lytton *My Novel* II. vii, The bones .. in the skin of Jackeymo spread out latitudinally. 1884 *Manch. Exam.*

so Aug. 6/3 This submarine swamp extends fifty miles latitudinally.

Latitudina·rially, *adv. rare*⁻¹. [f. **latitudinarial* (formed as next) + -LY².] With latitude or laxity of distinction.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk., Laxton* Wks. 1863 XIV. 400 *note*, Colours were as loosely and latitudinarially distinguished by the Greeks and Romans as degrees of affinity and consanguinity are everywhere.

Latitudinarian (lætitiūdinē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *lātitūdin-*, *lātitūdo* LATITUDE, after *trinitarian*, etc. Cf. F. *latitudinaire*.]

A. *adj.* Allowing, favouring, or characterized by latitude in opinion or action, esp. in matters of religion; not insisting on strict adherence to or conformity with an established code, standard, formula, etc.; tolerating free thought or laxity of belief on religious questions; characteristic of the latitudinarians (see B).

1672–1708 COMBER *Comp Temple* 368 There were no such Latitudinarian Principles among the Apostles. 1697 COLLIER *Ess Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 166 When you have made the most of it, I foresee this Latitudinarian Love will be expensive. 1733 *Let. to Mr Holden* 26 in Ellys *Plea for Sacram. Test.* (1790) 39 The prevailing opinion of England is Latitudinarian 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 200 There was a latitudinarian harmony among the religions of the ancient world. 1812 SHELLEY *Proposals* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 273 It is a very latitudinarian system of morality that permits its professor to employ bad means for any end whatever. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) IV 470 Herpes .. being .. by others extended so widely as to include both the preceding and the ensuing genus . and in the latitudinarian sense of the term, it is employed by Mr B Bell 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 56 The men most conspicuous in the reign of Charles II were of the class who had been denominated Latitudinarian divines. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* VII. II 182 His opinions respecting ecclesiastical polity and modes of worship were latitudinarian. 1858 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 360 The sermon very latitudinarian in doctrine.

B. *sb.* One who practises or favours latitude in thought, action, or conduct, esp in religious matters; *spec.* one of those divines of the English Church in the 17th century, who, while attached to episcopal government and forms of worship, regarded them as things indifferent; hence, one who, though not a sceptic, is indifferent as to particular creeds and forms of church government or worship.

1662 S P. *New Sect Latitude-men* 7 Our Latitudinarians are by all means for a Liturgy. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Mar , Dr Wilkins, my friend, the Bishop of Chester . is a mighty rising man, as being a Latitudinarian. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl Dealer* I. 1, Why, thou art a Latitudinarian in Friendship, that is no Friend ; thou dost side with all Mankind, but wilt suffer for none. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 177 A Latitudinarian believes the Way to Heaven is never the better for being strait. 1684 J. GOODMAN *Old Relig.* (1848) 42 To be such Latitudinarians, as to think it indifferent what religion a man be of. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Latitudinarians in Religion*, are those who profess a Freedom, and as it were a greater Latitude than usual in their Principles and Doctrine. It is also vulgarly applied to such as take a more than ordinary Liberty in their Lives and Conversations. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew, Latitudinarian*, a Churchman at large, one that is no Slave to Rubrick and in fine looks towards Lambeth, and rowes to Geneva. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 22 Nov (O. H. S.) I. 92 This Discourse is a Justification of a *Latitudinarian* (the word was first hatch'd at Cambridge) against ye Zealous Nonconformists. 1753 WESLEY *Eng. Dict*, *Latitudinarian*, one who fancies all religions are saving. 1822 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 6 These latitudinarians leant to Arminianism rather than to high Calvinism. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 28. 38, 'I am afraid going abroad has made you a latitudinarian', she said, anxiously. 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 393 According to Baxter, the Latitudinarians were mostly Cambridge men

Latitudinarianism (læ titiūdinē·riăniz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM] Latitudinarian doctrine, opinions, principles, or practice: the professions or practice of a latitudinarian or the latitudinarians.

1676 R. GROVE *Vind. Conforming Clergy* (1680) 25 Let us see what he understands by this fearful Bugbear of Latitudinarianism. 1772 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) V 502 A catholic spirit is not speculative latitudinarianism. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III ii, There must be substituted for this latitudinarianism something sound and deep. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 12 The majority of King William's bishops were inclined to latitudinarianism. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud* (ed 2) 57 Latitudinarianism loosens the elementary principles of theology.

Latitu·dinary, *a.* [f. L. *lātitūdin-* LATITUDE + -ARY.] = LATITUDINARIAN A.

1834 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss* (1852) 507 The latitudinary divines of Cambridge.

† **Latitu·dinism.** *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -ISM.] = LATITUDINARIANISM.

1667 LOCKE *Toleration* in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) I. iv. 194 Whether toleration and latitudinism would prevent those evils. 1685 M. BARNE *Authority Ch Guides* Pref. 4 Latitudinism in Principles is evermore accompanied with Libertinism in Practice.

Latitudinous (lætitiū·dinəs), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by latitude of interpretation.

1838 CALHOUN *Wks.* III. 223 These [impediments]..ought to be irresistible with all, except the latitudinous in construction. 1865 GREELEY *Amer. Conf.* I viii. 82 These were .. accused of seeking its subversion through .. latitudinous and unwarranted construction.

Latli, rare obs. form of LOATHLY.

Latly, -most, etc.: see LATELY, LATEMOST, etc.

Latoen, -one, obs. forms of LATTEN.

Latomy (læ·tŏmi). *Hist. rare.* [ad. Gr. λατομία, f. λᾶας, λᾶ stone + -τομία cutting.] A stone quarry; *spec.* of those at Syracuse.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Latomy*, a Quarry of stones. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 504 Were these embassies mere child's play, or were there Timoleons concealed in the latomies?

Laton: see LATTEN.

Latonian (lătō·niăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *Lātōni-us* f. *Lātōna*, a. Gr. (Æolic) Λάτων, (Doric) Λατώ, (Attic) Λητώ: see -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Pertaining to Latona (= Gr. Leto), the mother of Apollo and Diana. **B.** *sb. The Latonian*: Apollo.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. IV. 538 Latonian Twins .. why hide you so your shining Fronts? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* s. v., We use Latonian lights for the Sun and Moon (Latona's children). 1819 SHELLEY *Lett.* Prose Wks. 1880 IV. 82 A spectacle little suited to the antique and Latonian nature of the place. 1820 — *Hymn to Mercury* lxxi, He .. Subdued the strong Latonian, by the might Of winning music.

Latony, obs. form of LITANY.

† **La·tor.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 **latour.** [a. L *lātor.*] The bearer (of a letter).

1529 EARL ANGUS in *St Papers Hen VIII*, IV 562 As forthir the said latour can mair largely mak manifest unto zour Grace.

Latoun, obs. or arch. form of LATTEN.

† **Latrabi·lity.** *Obs.* [f L *lātrābil-is* barking + -ITY] The quality or faculty of barking.

1668 H MORE *Div Dial.* III. xxxiv (1713) 272 These rational Creatures may agree all in Rationality; as the sundry species of Dogs here on Earth agree in Latrability.

Latrant (lē·i trănt), *a.* [ad L. *lātrant-em*, pr. pple. of *lātrāre* to bark.] Barking. Chiefly *fig.*

1708 C MATHER *Magn Chr* VII. App. (1852) 620 The balant and latrant noises of that sort of people. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Latrant*, barking, as *A Latrant Writer*, an Author that does nothing but bark and snarl at others. 1714 TICKELL *Fragm. on Hunting* in Steele *Poet Misc* 178 The Minds and Genius of the Latrant Race 1737 M GREEN *Spleen* 464 Whose latrant stomachs oft molest The deep-laid plans their dreams suggest. 1861 R. QUIN *Heather Lintie* (1866) 115 Thy latrant muse aye glooms sae sour

† **Latrate**, *v. Obs.*⁻° [f. L *lātrāre* to bark · see -ATE.] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Latrate*, to barke like a dog. *Ibid* II, To Carpe, *Conlatrate*, *Latrate*.

Latration (lătrē·i·ʃən). [n of action f. L *lātrāre* to bark.] A barking; also *fig.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Latration*, a barking. 1691 E RAWSON in *Andros Tracts* I. 68 It must needs be beneath a great Mind to take notice of such Latrations, or to answer them any otherwise than with contempt. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI 424 We have no three-headed dog chained at the gate of Tartarus to startle the visitants by his tri linguar latrations 1828 *Blackw Mag* XXIII 194 If a dog bite a pig, the narrative teems with 'virus', the 'rabid animal', and the 'latration' of the patient.

‖ **Latrator.** *Obs.*⁻° [L. *lātrātor*, f. *lātrāre.*]

1623 COCKERAM, *Latrator*, which barketh, or rayleth, or scoffeth

† **Latrede**, *a. Obs. rare* [OE. *lætrǽde*, f. *læt* LATE *a* + *rǽd* counsel, REDE.] Slow, tardy.

c 897 K ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* XX 148 Oft mon bið swiðe wandiȝende æt ælcum weorce & swiðe lætræde *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* P 644 Whan a man is so latrede [*v rr.* laterede, latred, lattred] or tarying er he wil torne to god.

Latreutic (lătrū tik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. λατρευτικ-ός pertaining to divine worship, f λατρεύ-ειν: see LATRIA.] Of the nature of LATRIA.

1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch* II. x. 111 *note*, He venerates, indeed, the holy images, but pays latreutic worship to the Holy Trinity alone

Latreu·tical, *a rare.* [f prec. + -AL] = prec.

1627 BP HALL *No Peace w. Rome* § 19 That in the Sacred Supper there is a sacrifice . none of vs euer doubted : but that is then either latreuticall, as Bellarmine distinguishes it not ill, or eucharisticall. 1833 ROCK *Hierurg.* I. 171 Sacrifice . is severally denominated Latreutical, or of praise and supreme adoration, Eucharistic, or of thanksgiving, Propitiatory and Impetratory.

‖ **Latria** (lătrəi ă). *Theol.* Also 7 **latreia.** [late L. *latrīa*, a. Gr. λατρεία service, service to God, divine worship, f. λατρεύ-ειν to serve, serve with prayer.] In Roman Catholic language · The supreme worship which is due to God alone (distinguished from DULIA and HYPERDULIA).

[1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22952 Off this place, ffolkes alle, 'Latrya' they me calle Myne offyce is moste in wakynge, To kepe the gate aboute the kynge] 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 44 b, This latria is holy and due reuerence to god in prayers, vowes, tythes, othes and in the seruice of god. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I iii. (1636) 131 It is the common opinion in Spaine and Italy that Latria, or divine honor, is due to the Crosse. 1645 — *Heresiogr.* (ed. 2) 147 The Papists make two Degrees of Religious worship; the highest they call Latreia. 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* II. x. 111 The worship of latria due to God only, and that of dulia, the respect which may justly be shewn to his creatures. 1899 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 225 What now becomes of the distinction between the dulia, and the hyper-dulia, and the latria?

Hence † **Latrial, Latrian** *adjs. rare*, of the nature of latria.

1590 BALE *Apol* 141 They can make false Goddes, and gyve to them latryall honoure 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. vii. (1636) 68 The Romists say that they give to the Saints one kinde of worship, to wit, Dulian, and to God another and a greater, Latrian.

Latrine (lătrī n). Also 7 *Sc.* latron, **lateran.** [a. Fr. (chiefly in pl. *latrines*), a. L. *lātrīna* privy, contr. f. *lavātrīna*, f. *lavāre* to wash.] A privy, esp. in a camp, barracks, hospital, or similar place.

1642 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) II 82 He also tirred the laterans in the Colledge, whereby the studentis had not sic naturall eisment as befoir 1673–88 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) III 293 The public river of Tweed, whose use is common, and which dimits in the sea which is the latrons and receptacle of the universe 1808 T. CRAUFURD *Univ Edm.* 150, 1628 and 1629, the publick latrines were built where now they stand 1867 *Standard* 23 Nov. 3 The longer the occupation of the camp the greater necessity for good drainage, for making new and filling up old latrines. 1869 E. A PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed. 3) 321 Cesspits are now discontinued in most barracks, and water latrines are used 1884 *Health Exhib Catal.* 59/1 Enamelled Earthenware Latrine. 1897 HUGHES *Mediterr. Fever* v. 181 Latrines are for want of space often in close proximity to bed-rooms.

Latrobite (læ trŏbəit). *Min.* [f. the name of its discoverer, the Rev. C. J. *Latrobe* + -ITE.] A pink variety of anorthite from Labrador.

1837 DANA *Min* 299 Latrobite has been found only on Ametik island near the coast of Labrador.

† **Latrocinate**, *v. Obs.*⁻° [f. L. *latrōcināri* to rob on the highway: see -ATE.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Latrocinate*, to rob, to play the theefe

† **Latrocination.** *Obs.*⁻° [ad. L. *latrōcinātiōn em*, f *latrōcinārī* (see prec).] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Latrocination*, theft, robbery

† **Latrociny.** *Obs.* Also 5 **-synie, -cynye,** 7 **-cinie.** [ad. L. *latrōcini-um* highway-robbery, band of robbers, f *latro*: see next. Cf LARCENY.] 1. Highway-robbery, brigandage, freebooting, plundering.

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* III. xvii (1869) 144 Coutte bourse it is cleped, and latrosynie the defamede. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 263 These possessed the Mountains and Desert places of Thessaly, being given to all manner of Latrociny and Depraedation 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* xlvii. 438 Publike Latrocinies, Rapes, Murthers, Hell vpon Earth. 1657 THORNLEY tr *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 40 Escaping two dangers at once, shipwreck and latrocinie

2 A band of robbers. In quots. *transf.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. i (1860) I viij b, A royame wyth out habundaunce of goodes .. may better be callyd a latrocynye or a nest of theuys than a royame *c* 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 35 Because the faction sought by force to prevaile, it was aptly called a Latrocinie. 1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist Bible* III v (1752) I 389 When . Oppression rul'd, and the Government was turn'd into a mere Latrociny.

† **Latron.** *Obs* [ad L *latrōn-em*, *latro*, hireling, mercenary, freebooter, robber. Cf. LADRONE] A robber, brigand, plunderer.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II vii. (1614) 133, I meane those Latron-patrons and Patron-latrons, whereof these extend to the vtmost whatsoeuer might, and whatsoeuer colour of right, in Exemptions, Customes, Priuiledges and prauileges whereby euery 'John a Stile' shall intercept the Churches due 1634 CANNE *Necess Separ* (1849) 272 In their writings against the prelates they call them all latrons. 1657 THORNLEY tr *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 108 Counting such actions to suit better with a Latron than the Grand Captain of an Army. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 116 What may sacrilegious latrons expect? 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. ih 74 The hymeneal pair are licensed freebooters levying black mail on us; I apprehend that Mr. Whitford has a lower order of latrons in his mind.

Latron, obs. Sc. variant of LATRINE, LECTERN.

† **La·tronage.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. LATRON ¹ + -AGE.] Robbery, brigandage.

1629 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lxii 624 Abusing .. the Courts and Lawyers, to Patronize his Latronage and Violence.

Latrosynie, variant of LATROCINY *Obs.*

Latru·ncular, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *latruncul-us* robber, piece in the game of 'latrunculi' + AR.] Pertaining to the ancient Roman game of *latrunculi*, somewhat resembling draughts or chess.

1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl Antiq* (1843) II. 678 Circumstantial evidence supports Montfaucon in his latruncular origin of it [chess].

-latry, *-olatry*, representing Gr. -λατρεία worship, as in εἰδωλολατρεία IDOLATRY Other examples, legitimately formed on possible Gr. types, are *angelolatry*, *astrolatry*, *bibliolatry*, *cosmolatry*, *demonolatry*, *grammatolatry*, *Marsolatry*, q. v Hence, in humorous nonce-use, have been formed divers hybrids, as *balyolatry* (q. v.), *crochetolatry*, *dutiolatry*, *lordolatry*. Corresponding to this is the termination *-(o)later*, representing Gr. -λατρης, as in *idolater*, *biblioluter*.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk Snobs* iii (1892) 13 How should it be otherwise in a country where Lordolatry is part of our creed? 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate of Cumb.*, etc. 330 She was immolating health and spirits in crochetolatry. 1891 *Harper's Mag* Oct. 770/2 The question of how far the Puritan civilization has carried the cult of the personal conscience into mere dutiolatry.

Latschipe, -som, -sum: see LATESHIP, -SOME.

Latst, obs. form of LAST *a.*

Latt: see LAIT *v.*, LATE, LET.

Latteen, variant of LATEEN.

Latten (lætĕn). Forms: 4–5 (also 9 *arch.*) latoun, latun, 5–6 latyn, 5–7, 9 laten, (5 latoen, -one), 5–8 latin, 6 lattinne, -oun, -yne, -yng, latynn, 6–7 latine, lattyn(n, 6–9 lattin, (7 laden), 4– laton, 5– latton, latten. [a. OF. *laton*, *leiton*, mod.F. *laiton* = Pr. *lato*, Sp. *laton*, Pg. *latão*, Piedmontese *loton*, It. *ottone* (the initial *l* having been dropped through being mistaken for the def. article) The relation between these forms is obscure; if the Fr. form be original, it would point to a popular L. type **lactŏn-em*; if the word was originally Sp., it may be a derivative of Com. Rom. **latta* lath, tin-plate (It. *latta*, Sp., Pg *lata*, F. *latte*; of Teut. origin: see LATH). From Fr. the word was adopted into the Teut. and Slav. langs.: cf. Du. *latoen*, ON. *látun*, Russian латунь.]

1. A mixed metal of yellow colour, either identical with, or closely resembling, brass; often hammered into thin sheets. Now only *arch.* and *Hist.*

The word occurs not infrequently as a translation of L. *orichalcum*.

[1339 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 205 Sex Instrumenta de latone, vocitata Gonnes.] 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4367 His fete er like latoun bright Als in a chymne brynnand light. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 45 Alle the vessels .. weren of latoun [L. *de aurichalco*]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 699 He hadde a croys of laton ful of stones. — *Frankl. T.* 517 Phebus wax old and hewed lyk laton 14 . *Sir Beues* (MS. M) 1134 Pelouris and durris were all of brasse, With laten sett and with glasse. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 653/15 *Hoc auricalcum*, latone. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clvi. 145 An horologe or a clocke of latin 1528 MORE *Dyalogue* i. Wks. 132/2 Whan we se dayly a great piece of siluer, brasse, laten or yron drawen at length into smale wier. 1538 *Inv.* in *Archæologia* LI. 71 Itm the laton on the larestones, vs 1583 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffordsh.* in *Ann. Dioc. Lichfield* (1863) 49, ij candelstyks of lattyn, one crysmatorye of latten. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rev.* i. 15 And his feete like to latten as in a burning fornace. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 124 Whether it were lead or lattin that haspt downe those winking casements, I knowe not 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xiii. (1840) 138 It was concluded, that they should not celebrate the sacrament in glass .. but in chalices of latten. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard., Direct. Melons* 4 The Noses of the Pipes might easily be Inserted into a larger Pipe of Laton. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 5 Latten .. is another sort of Copper colour'd with *Lapis Calaminaris*. 1835 R. F. BURTON *Nts.* I. 141 A dome of yellow laton from Andalusia. 1890 W. MORRIS in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* July 755 She brought him the hand-washing water in a basin of latten.

b. *Black latten* = latten-brass (see 3 b) *Shaven latten*, a thinner kind than black latten. *Roll latten*, latten polished on both sides ready for use (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II* c. 4 Sched. Rates Inwards, Lattin vocant blacke Lattin the hundred weight ij*li.* shaven Lat in iij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.* 1714 *Fr. Bk of Rates* 413 His Majesty does permit the Danish and Swedish Ships to come loaded with .. Latten-black, or ruled. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 120 Shaven Latten is distinguished from Black Latten by its thinness and brightness on both sides of the sheets.

2. Iron tinned over, tin-plate; more explicitly *white latten*. Also, any metal made in thin sheets. Now *dial.*

1611 COTGR., *Fer blanc*, White Lattin. 1615 *De Montfort's Surv. E. Ind.* 37 A little hollow pipe of white latten. 1659 BOYLE *Contin. New Exp.* I (1682) 43 Pipes of Tin or Laton as they call thin Plates of Iron Tinn'd over. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 147 Your vessel ought to be of latten .the tin yielding no bad tincture to the liquor. 1706 PHILLIPS ed. Kersey, *Latten* or *Lattin*, Iron tinn'd over. 1728 RUTTY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 630 The making of Tin-plates, or Lattin, as it is called, being not commonly practised in England. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 238 The art of making tin plates or latten 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 120 Iron Plates tinned over are sometimes termed Latten. *a* 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Latten*, We do not mean any mixed metal, but give the name to common tin-plate. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Latten*, thin metal. Metal in sheets.

3. *attrib.* often passing into *adj.* = Consisting or made of latten

1492 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 24, j laton bason, pretii ijs. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 4 Cleir schynand hemys, and goldin symmeris hew, In lattoun colour altering haill of new. 1589 *Churchw. Acc St Giles, Reading* 37 Laten wire for the chyme. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 944 A Dry-fat, sheath'd in latton plates with-out. 1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law-Case* IV. ii, Here's a latten spoon, and a long one, to feed with the devil. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 39 A Lattin or Plate Lanthorn. 1670–1 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 37 In a hole of the Pool lay a Latten or Tin Box. 1673 SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* IV. ii. Wks. (1720) 248 No people in the world can make Lattin ware, or work our tin well but they. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 270 Latin Plates or White Iron per Barrel containing 450 double Plates. 1789 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v 398 Bind it upon them with Iron or Lattin Wyre. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xi, A latten chain will become me as well as beaten gold. 1865 SWINBURNE *Masque Q. Bersabe* 85 Low-barred latoun shot-windows. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 89 A massive latten thumb-ring.

b. **Latten-brass.** milled brass in thin plates or sheets, used by braziers and for drawing into wire.

1676 W. B[ROWNE] *Mass. Goldsm.* 97 The Grain Weights are made of pieces of thin Brass, commonly called Latin-Brass. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 120 Black Latten, or Latten Brass, is imported in thin sheets of various sizes, sometimes scraped with a knife.

¶ Used with a pun on *Latin*.

1607 BREWER *Lingua* III. v. F 2, Congealing English Tynne, Grœcian Gold, Romaine Latine all in a lumpe. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* vi. 96 The Barbarous not *Latine* but lead of the stile, doe counince them of falshood. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* 119 Of all metals, hee hates Latin: for hee hath heard how it was sometime the Roman tongue. *a* 1655 SIR N. L'ESTRANGE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 282 [Alleged saying of Shaks.], I faith Ben: I'le e'en give him a douzen good Lattin Spoones, and thou shalt translate them

Lattener (lætĕnəɹ). Also 4–5, 9 **latoner**, 5 **-enere, -ennare.** [f. LATTEN + -ER 1.] A worker in or maker of latten.

1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 157 Et ij latoners per ij dies ij*s.* 1415 *York Myst.* Introd. 26 Latoners. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/2 Latenere, or latennare (*S.* latonere), *erarius*. 1885 *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 513/3 'Latten' or some other word connected with the craft of the founders and latoners.

Latter (lætəɹ), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: 1 **lator** (*adv.*), **latera, lætra** (*adj.*), 2 **leter** (*adv.*), 3 **lattre**, 3–4 **latere**, 4–5 **lattere, latir, -yr**, (*Sc.* 5 **lattire**, 5–6 **letter**, 6 **-yr**, 6–7 **-er**, 7 ?**leater**), 3–6 **later** (and 6–7 in sense 5), 3– **latter.** [OE. *lætra* (fem. and neut. *-e*) adj., *lator* adv., compar. of *læt* LATE; cf. OFris. *letora*, *lettera* latter, Du. *later* later, MHG. *lazzer* later, ON. *latare* more sluggish.

The mod. LATER is a new-formation on the positive; it is difficult to determine how far it goes back, as the spelling *later* may have represented the form with short vowel even as recently as the 17th c.; in sense 5 *later* is here treated as a spelling of *latter* in the more recent as well as in the earlier examples.]

A. *adj.*

†1. Slower. OE. and early ME

c 1000 *Laws Eccles. Instit.* § 3 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 404 Þæt he þy lætra bið to uncystum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* iv. 10 (Gr.) Siddan þu spræce to þinum þeowe, ic hæfde þe lætran tungan. *c* 1205 LAY 5911 Weoren heo of Rome alle ridinde, þa on a foten .. and slowen alle here hors; here hæp wes þe lættere.

2. Belonging to a subsequent or comparatively advanced period; later. Sometimes contextually = 'second' (cf. LATTERMATH). Now only *poet.* or *arch* with reference to periods of the year and their productions.

c 1200 ORMIN 15409 Þin forrme win iss swiþe god, Þin lattre win ise bettre *Ibid.* 19984 Att Cristess lattre come *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Hire latere were is lasse wurð & lesse haueð þen haueden ear hire earre. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I. 4 The lattir historiographors [called us] Albians, and the Realme Albanie. *Ibid.* 86 In thir lattir dayes .is sa brocht to passe, that in the people is gretter constancie. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 We forbeare to des end to latter Fathers — *Joel* ii 23 He will cause to come downe for you the raine, the former raine, and the latter raine in the first month 1624 QUARLES *Job* xv. 19 My kindly words were welcome as a latter Raine. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 136 Former with latter steps in the progress of well doing need not reconcilement 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii § 7 The latter Platonists 1708 SWIFT *Sentim Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. i. 54 The opinion and practice of the latter Cato. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict.*, *Eddish*, . the latter Pasture or Grass that comes after Mowing or Reaping. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 7 These pursuits are said by latter writers to have been [etc.] 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* I, Be near me when my faith is dry, And men the flies of latter spring. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks Char.* xv. 373 Gaunt suddenly fell away from him, like the latter snow. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1397 Pale as grass, or latter flowers.

b. † *Latter lady* (*in harvest*), the feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary (cf. LADY *sb.* 3 b). † *Latter Mary day* (*Saint Marie day the latter*, etc.), one of the later feasts of the Virgin Mary, as the Nativity, Sept. 8, or the Assumption, Aug. 15. † *Latter meat* (Sc.), 'victuals brought from the master's to the servant's table' (Jam.). *Latter Lammas*: see LAMMAS.

11 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1052 (MS. D.) Þis wæs gedon .vii. niht on ær bære lateran sancta Maria mæssan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls 7843 Þe morwe after seinte mari day be later [*v.r.* latter] ded he was. 15 *Aberd. Reg.* XV. 617 (Jam.) At the assumptioune of our Lady callit the letter Mareday. 1542 *Ibid.* XVII (Jam.) The nativite of our Lady callit the Lettir mareday nixt to cum. 1641 BRET *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 11 I suppes beinge fedde are to bee kept noe longer then Latter-lady in harvest. 1660 J. LAMONT *Diary* (Maitland Club) 124 Johne Paterson, meason in Auchtermouchtie, strake throw new doores in the leater meate roume 1721 RAMSAY *Elegy on Patie Birnie* xv, Ane's thrawart porter wadna let Him in while latter meat was hett.

3. Pertaining to the end of life. of a period, a temporal sequence, the world; = LAST. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* in *latter days*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. 93 We fey peple..Quham till this was the dulefull lettir day. *Ibid.* VIII. ix 94 At lattyr poynt [L. *digressu supremo*] quhen thai war to depart. 1530 *Proper Dyalogs* (Arb.) 129 Your fruudes, almoste at the latter cast. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxiii. 20 In the latter dayes ye shall knowe his meanynge. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 414 The later day and fate of Troy is come. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* I iiij, On ye letter day of december. *Ibid.* 15 In the letter day of iudgment. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* II. C 1 b, At whose latter gaspe loues marble statue gan to bend the brow. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* v lvi. 9 That life which shall make them glorious at the later day. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 35 She may make na disposition in her letter will, anent her husbands gudes and geir. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 114 The cardinal put in his hands some blank papers, of which they composed a latter-will. 1816 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 296 All the latter years of aged men are overshadowed with its gloom. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. iv. 11 This sign moreover doth St. John transmit, That in the latter days we shall be tricked By Satan's legates.

b. *Latter end*: the concluding part (of a period, etc.); the end of life, (one's) death. Also *punningly*, the posteriors.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 256/33 In þe latere ende of Jeneuer. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3891 Him limis all þe loose þe lattire end. *c* 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 2219 In þe laterhende of þe office. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv Priv* 135 He that hit will not desyre, he sha I atte the latyr ende be shente. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 243 b, In ye latter ende of this moneth. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 292 From the later ende of Marche untill the later ende of July. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Arminn.* 122 What is the chiefe grounde of most mens delaying their amendment to their latter ends. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* 351 About the latter end of August 1720 PALMER *Proverbs* 247 Death, shou'd never be spoken of in jest: for a man may play with almost any thing safer than his latter-end. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 At the latter end of the spring of 1577. 1852 R. COMBES in *Aquatic Notes Cambridge* 104 Throw the body forward with a spring, as if your latter end was made of Indian-rubber. 1893 G. E. MATHESON *About Holland* 10 The latter end of the Rhine is not so romantic, as its earlier career in Germany.

†4. *Sc.* Hinder, hindmost. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 199 The Volschis..followit feirsly on the latter skirtis of thair armye.

5. That has been mentioned second of two: opposed to *former*.

1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III App. xliv. 126 This latter sort..are more hated in the sight of God than the other. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 58 Of the later sort are such outward actions [etc.]. 1755 JOHNSON s.v. *Disloyal* 4 The three latter senses are now obsolete. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 6 The latter mode is not less certain than the former.

b. *absol.* or *ellipt.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per* III ii. 29 Vertue and Cunning Were endowments greater then Noblenesse & Riches; Carelesse Heyres May the two latter darken and expend; But Immortalitie attendes the former Making a man a god. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 8 To the later we answere; that wee doe not deny [etc.]. 1678 YOUNG *Serm. at Whitehall* 29 Dec. 7 The Civilians distinguishing a Law into parts, the Preceptive Part, and the Distributive Part, are pleas'd to call this later the *Sanction* of the Law. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 99 A nave and chancel, with a small vestry on the north side of the latter.

†B. *adv.* a. More slowly. b. Later. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 324 Ne lator þon .ii. id. martii. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 15 Eour eyþer sunegað bi foran drihten and ec leter se beoð sahte *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 131 Oðer raðer oðer later; milce he scal imeten. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13206 Þohhwhebere comm he lattre till To lefenn uppo Criste. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I 173 Þat nis no treuþe of Trinite but tricherie of helle, And a leornyng for lewed men þe latere [*v.r.* latter e] forte dele. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 217 Ful seelden it comeþ of colre, & more lattere of malancoli 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 109 The sone dependeth of the fader nouther more ne leese neither latter ne rather than the fader. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 220 More latre Is he [the Malencoly man] wourthe than a colerike man.

Comh. 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* I. i. 79 My wife, more carefull for the latter borne.

Latter, variant of LAUGHTER 2.

Latter-day, *adjective phr.* Belonging to 'the latter days'; modern. **Latter day Saints**, the name by which the Mormons call themselves.

1842 CARWALL *City of Mormons* 22 On the door .. was an inscription to the following effect: 'Office of Joseph Smith, President of the Church of Latter Day Saints'. 1850 CARLYLE (*title*) Latter-day Pamphlets. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 22 Neither the Latter-day Saints nor any similar sect, have made converts among the costermongers. 1855 TROLLOPE *Warden* xiv. 222 The painting of some of these latter day pictures [*sc.* of the Pre-Raffaellite School]. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Feb. 5/3 The whole circumstances were thoroughly mediæval from a latter-day English point of view. 1897 DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* IV. iv. 329 Alfred Chénier .. a latter-day Greek or demi-Greek himself.

Latterkin (lætəɹkin). Also 7 **laperkin**, 9 ?**latherkin** (Simmonds 1858). A glazier's tool used in making lead-lights (see quot. 1825).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 384/1 In this square are three Glasiers Tools; the first .. is termed a Laperkin. It is a short piece of Wood made streight on one edge [etc.]. With this, being a kind of Ruler he [the Workman] cuts Quarries of any Size. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. at. Mechanic* 638 The latterkin is a piece of hard wood pointed, to run in the groove of the lead, and widen it for the easier reception of the glass. 1859 GWILT *Encycl. Archit* (ed. 4) 586.

Latterly (lætəɹli), *adv.* [f. LATTER *a.* + -LY 2.] a. At the latter end (of life or of some period). b. Of late, lately.

1734 J. RICHARDSON *Life Milton* 2 Latterly he [Milton] was—No; Not Short and Thick, but [etc.]. 1738–6 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.) *Latterly*, adv., the latter part of his time. 1785 JOHNSON, *Latterly*, . a low word lately hatched. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 143 He died Sept. 23, 1766, at Hammersmith, though latterly he resided chiefly at Bath. 1821 J. FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 46 A languid tone of health into which I have latterly fallen. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxix 339 He gave away so much that, latterly, he had little left. 1888 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Feb. 5/1 If there has been anything like an increase of ill-feeling latterly.

Lattermath (lætəɹmaþ). *dial.* Also 6–7 **later-math(e, 7 latter-meath, leather-math.** [f. LATTER *a.* + MATH (OE. *mæþ*) mowing.] The 'latter' mowing; the aftermath. Also, the crops then reaped.

1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Latermathe. 1587 HARRISON *England* I. xviii. (1881) III. 133 Of such [medowes] as are twise mowed I speake not, sith their later math is not so wholsome ..as the first. 1611 COTGR., *Arriere-saison*, later math. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 84 Some Soyls .. afford four Lattermeaths of Hay 1692 TRYON *Good House-wife* vii. (ed. 2) 70 [Butter made in Summer] is much finer than that which is made of Rowings or Leather-Math (as they call it). 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Cordus, Fœnum cordum*, the latter math. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 363 Grasses..which afford..the greatest quantities of spring, summer, latter-math and winter produce. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 128 The aftermath, or, as country people call it, the 'lattermath'.

La·ttermint. *rare.* [f. LATTER *a.* + MINT *sb.*] ? A late kind of mint.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 579 Savory, latter-mint, and columbines.

Lattermost (læ·təɹmoust), *a.* [f. LATTER *a.* + -MOST.] Last.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 116 Domesticus, the foremost man, is not more of a ring-leader .than Mr. and Mrs. Crux, the lattermost. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* VIII. 222 Fresh Issues upon the Universe that sum Which is the lattermost of lives.

Lattern, Sc. form of LECTERN.

†**La·tterness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LATTER *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being later or subsequent.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 14 Any other word that can..cut off all formerness and latterness.

†**La·tterward,** *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LATTER + -WARD.] = LATEWARD.

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1651) 43 Ye shall graffe them on a latterward fruit, as Pome Richard.

†**La·ttew.** *Obs* Forms: 1 **ládþéow, -téaw, -t(é)ow, láddéow, látéau, -éaw, -éow, látᵇéow, -téow, -téuw, -tíow,** *Northumb.* **látua,** 2 **ladtew, læd-. lætteow,** 3 **latðeu, latteu, lattow.** [OE. *láttéow, láttéow, láddéow*, f. *lád* leading, LODE + *þéow* servant, THEW.] A leader.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxx. 4 Ladtow me ðu bist. c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii § 5 Þa eart ægðer ge weᵹ, ge ladþ ow, ge sio stow ðe se weᵹ to ligð. c1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 161 For þat þe storres liht is hem god ladeu. *Ibid.* 197 Alse mannes heued is heᵹest lime and latteu swo wisseð rihtte bi leue e soule. a1225 *Juliana* 33 Lauerd liues lattow lead me þurh þis..lif.

Lattice (læ·tis), *sb* Forms: 4 **latijs, latis,** *pl.* **latises, -is,** 4–6 **latys,** 5 **lates, lateys(e,** 5–6 **latyse,** 6 **lateis, latesse, latise, lattes(e, -is, lettise,** *pl.* **lattas(s)es,** 6–7 **lattesse,** 6–8 **lattise, lettice,** 7 **latice, latteise,** *pl.* **lettases,** 6– **lattice.** [a. OF. and F. *lattis*, f. *latte* LATH.]

1. A structure made of laths, or of wood or metal crossed and fastened together, with open spaces left between; used as a screen, e.g. in window openings and the like; a window, gate, screen, etc. so constructed.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov* vii. 6 Fro the windowe . of myn hous bi the latys I beheeld the ȝunge man. 14 . *Chaucer's Tro lus* II 566 (615) Harl MS 3943 A! go we see, caste up the latis [*v r.* yates] wyde, For thurgh this strete he most to palays ryde c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxx. 400 (Add MS.) The pareshe preste sate at his selle, and lokede oute at his laty e towarde the kyrke 1452 3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 449 Pro factura x lateys in deambulatorio. c1475 *Partenay* 4747 He The lateis unshitte. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 116 Lattise keepeth out the light and letth in the winde. 1569 *Bury Wills* Camden) 155 The glasse lattases and bourdes belonginge to the howse 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* i. 2 Ahaziah fel downe thorow a lattesse in his vpper chamber a1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc* Wks. 1738 II. 130 Small Windows, some of Glass, some with Latices, or Iron Bars 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 114 A Lattice of narrow Laths nail'd a cross one another checkerwise, every square consisting of about twelve Inches. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 1 Apr, They are made a good deal in the manner of the Dutch stage coaches, having wooden lattices painted and gilded 1741 tr *D'Argens Chinese Lett.* xxv. 172 When they don't choose to be concealed, they open the Lettices. 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* v. i, The sunbeam, through the narrow lattice, fell Upon the snowy neck [etc] 1822 BYRON *Werner* v. i. 44 The flowers fell faster—Rain'd from each lattice at his feet. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 488 The diamond shape of the glass of old casem nts was suggested by the ancient lattice.

fig. 1621 DONNE *Progr. Soul, and Anniv.* Poems (1639) 243 Thou shalt not peepe through lattices of eyes, Nor heare through Labyrinths of eares. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiii. 401 He will . creep out at the lattice of a word. 1670 *Devout Commun.* 1688) 93 Stand not at a distance behind the walls: shew thyself through the lattice of thy ordinance. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 473 Life's a debtor to the grave Dark lattice! letting in eternal day. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxx, Tho' a lattice on the soul Looks thy fair face and makes it still.

†**b.** A window of lattice-work (usually painted red), or a pattern on the shutter or wall imitating this (see CHEQUER *sb.*[1] 4), formerly a common mark of an alehouse or inn. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Govt.* IV. vi, There, at a howse with a red lattyce, you shall finde an old baude and a yong damsell. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 15 As they which determine vpon an Ale bench whether the passenger that passeth by the lettise be a Saint or a Diuell. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* H 2, He . had beene sure to haue had his Signe puld down, & his latice borne away the next night. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II 15 Some Alewiues, if they had knowne this receipt . wold haue hung out holly bushes at their red lettises, and so they might haue beene mistaken for Tauerns, of many ale knights. 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 86 He call'd me euen now (my Lord) through a red Lattice. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iii, At the signe of the water-tankerd, hard by the greene lattice. 163. WOTTON *Educ.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 97 Amongst Tradesmen .. they are not poor st, whose Shop windows open over a red Lettice. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* I ii, If he draw not A Lattice to your doore, and hang a bush out. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. i, She by Art makes her face look like a new white wall with a red lettice. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Lattice* . with us now is generally an ensign of an Alehouse, which to make it the more conspicuous is commonly painted of various Colours, and those who have not a real Wooden one up at their Door, cause Chequers or Squares like 'em to be painted on their Window-shutters, Walls or Side-posts of the Door, &c.

c. Work of the kind described in 1; lattices collectively; = LATTICE-WORK. Also *fig.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 236 Our countrie houses, in steed of glasse, did use much lattise. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 14 Some beauty peept through lettice of sear'd age. 1601 — *All's Well* II. iii 225 My good window of Lettice fare thee well. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 50 The vpper part of the window . is made of glasse or lattise. 1890 F. G. CARPENTER in *Amer. Agriculturalist* Oct. 512 (Funk) Rude frames of lattice filled with greased paper to act as windows.

2. *transf.* Something with open interlaced structure like that of a lattice.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., This harmless Essay .. may..induce your charity to connive at our imbecillity, by glancing through the Lattice of a diminishing Telescope. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 132 Taking a sheet of Paper, we made several little Lattices in it. 1895 C R. B BARRETT *Surrey* iii 91 An oak tree with a curiously twisted lattice of roots.

†**3.** A part of the auditorium of a theatre (see quot.). *Obs.*

1818 J. WARBURTON etc. *Dublin* II. 1113 boxes 5s 5d; lattices 4s 4d.; pit 3s. 3d.; gallery 2s. 2d. *Ibid.* 118 *note*, The interior of the house [c1793] formed an ellipse, and was divided into three compartments—pit, boxes, and lattices, which were without division.

4. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *lattice-blind, -bough, -closing, -edge, -hole, -maker, -nail, -pane, -pattern*; **lattice-bar** *Bridge building* (see quot); **lattice beam** = *lattice girder*; **lattice-braid**, a narrow lattice-like braid made on the lace-pillow (Caulfeild and Saward *Dict. Needlework* 1882 p. 43); **lattice-bridge** (see quot. 1857); †**lattice caltrop** (see quot.); **lattice-cell** (see quot. and cf. LATTICED 2 b); **lattice frame, girder**, a girder consisting of two horizontal bars connected by diagonal bars crossed so as to resemble lattice-work; **lattice leaf (plant)**, the *Ouvirandra fenestralis* or lace-leaf of Madagascar; also **lattice plant**; **lattice moss**, a moss of the genus *Cinclidotus*; **lattice point** *Math.* (see quot.); **lattice-stitch** (see quot); **lattice-truss**, 'one having horizontal chords and inclined intersecting braces' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875), **lattice-wise** *adv.*, in the form of a lattice or lattice-work.

1885 WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246 *Lattice bar*, a bar belonging to a system of latticing. 1850 G D. DEMPSEY *Iron Girder Bridges* IV. 36 *Lattice beams 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in S.* 87 Backward the *lattice-blind she flung. 1878 SYMONDS *Many Moods* 175 The star of Love, those *lattice-boughs between. 1838 D. STEVENSON *Civil Engin. N Amer.* vii. 231 Town's Patent *Lattice Bridge. 1857 HUMBER *Iron Bridges & Girders* 14 The Trellis Girder or Lattice Bridge, consisting of a top and bottom flange connected by a number of flat iron bars which are rivetted across each other at a certain angle, thus forming a lattice. 1497 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 97 *Latescaltraps [*Footnote*, Perhaps coltraps united by lattice work or rods forming a kind of *cheval de-frise*, and thus distinguished from 'casting caltrops']. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Lattice-cells*, in Botany, Mohl's term for cells whose walls are irregularly thickened in such a manner as to form a kind of net-work sculptured in relief. c1425 *St. Eliz of Spalbeck* in *Anglia* VIII. 114 46 Þe chapel is departyd fro e chaumbyr wiþ a smalle *latys-closynge. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 15 Here and there on *lattice edges lay Or book or lute. 1838 D STEVENSON *Civil Engin. N. Amer.* viii. 233 *Lattice frames. 1852 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* Notices 123 BARTON (title of art) On the Calculation of strains in *Lattice Girders. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Sept 5/3 A steel pillar with a lattice girder construction. 1556 J HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* i 32 In at a *lattes hole .. fast flew there in a flie 1866 *Treas Bot.* s. v. *Ouvirandra*, *O. fenestralis* . is best known as the *Lattice-leaf plant, from its singular leaves resembling open lattice-work. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 252 Allied to the Pondweeds is the rare Lattice leaf ((*Ouvirandra fenestralis*) of Madagascar. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 116, I wishe .. *Lattise makers few, and glasiers many. 1868 TRIPP *Brit. Mosses* 108 *Cinclidotus*, *Lattice Moss. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 122 For di Mᵗ of *latis naille price iijd. 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* 268 Beaming all redly thro' the *lattice pane. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* viii. 71 *Lattice and diaper patterns. 1877 BENNETT *Thome's Bot.* 457 The aquatic *Ouvirandra* or *lattice plant. 1857 in Cayley *Coll. Math Papers* (1890) III. 40 Imagine now in a plane, a rectangular system of coordinates (x y) and the whole plane divided by lines parallel to the axes at distances = 1 from each other into squares of the dimension = 1. And let the angles which do not lie on the axes of coordinates be called '*lattice points'. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlewk.* 187 *Lattice-stitch, a stitch used in Ticking work and other ornamental Embroideries for borders and formed of straight interlaced lines. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Cancelli*, latteses, or any thynge made *lattese wyse. a1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII* 239 Ryche cloth of golde traverced latyse wyse square. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 166 Some sinewes running streight out in length, others crossing ouerthwart lattise-wise. 1725 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742 II. 37 An additional Door made Lettice-wise; to the end that the People standing without might see what was done in the Temple.

Lattice (læ·tis), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To furnish with a lattice or lattice-work. Also with *up*, *over*.

1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1829 5 The seide parlore and tresance lattizid, glazid and selyd with othir necessarijs. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I 55 A Closet in the midle of 8 Squares lattisid aboute. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Clathrare*, to close with crosse barres, or trayles · to lettise vp. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I 7 Her eye is all latticed or chequered with dimples like Common Flyes. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iv. 73 Each Window was latticed with Iron Wire on the outside. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 117 It was a wooden structure, latticed and pierced with auger-holes. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* i 9 The narrow streets which are latticed over with matting.

Lattice, obs. form of LETTUCE.

Latticed (læ·tist), *a* Also 6 **lattis(e)d, letticed, -uced, -ised, latised,** 7 **latised.** [f. LATTICE *sb.* + -ED [2].]

1. Furnished with a lattice or lattice-work.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 32 Their hooves they mainely beat upon the lattisd grate. 1662 GREENHALGH in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser II. IV. 12 A low, long, and narrow latticed window. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 2 The early sun Pour'd on the latticed cot a cheerful gleam. a1845 HOOD *Open Question* i, Shut the gardens' lock the latticed gate! 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* iii, A latticed screen .. divided the shop from a room of about equal size.

2. Shaped or arranged like a lattice. **a.** *gen.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 25 b, You must . harrowe it. which is don with a lettused instrument ful of teeth 1787 GLOVER *Athenaid* XXVII 108 Huge alders.. shed Disparted moonlight through the lattic'd boughs.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Having a conformation or marking resembling lattice-work. Of plant-cells: see quot. 1877 and *lattice-cell*, LATTICE *sb.* 4. Of leaves = CANCELLATE.

1664 POWER *Exp Philos.* I 25 Her eye is. foraminulous and latticed like that of other Insects. 1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 155 *Latticed*, having longitudinal lines or furrows, decussate by transverse ones. 1862 COOKE *Brit. Fungi* 93 The Latticed Stinkhorn (*Clathrus cancellatus*). 1862 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* (1869) 87 The Latticed Heath (*Strenia clathrata*). 1877 BENNETT *Thomé's Bot.* 49 *Sieve-tubes*, or *bast-vessels* result from the coalescence of cells standing one over another, the partition walls of which, or *sieve-discs*, have become perforated in the manner of a sieve. Of similar construction are latticed cells, the partition-walls of which are not actually perforated, but only thickened in a sieve-like manner. 1885 A S PENNINGTON *Brit. Zoophytes* 161 *Phellia Brodricii*, 'The Latticed Corklet'.

c *Her.*

1847 *Gloss Heraldry*, *Lattised*, *Treille*, or *Portcullised*, a pattern resembling fretty, but placed cross-ways. It may be interlaced or not.

Lattice-window. A window furnished with a lattice; also, in mod use, one composed of small diamond-shaped panes set in lead-work.

1515–16 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 23 Pro factura fenestrarum . scilicet latyswyndows. a1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clviii. 609 Out of yᵉ chaumbre wheras she shal be in she shal se them all thrughe a lateyse wyndowe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 32 b, The Doctors of Divinite stande in the latesse windowes 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 207 Brasen dores, whereof the middle . is made of solid brasse, the other foure in the forme of latteise windowes. 1743 POCOCKE *Descr East* I. 16 They [galleys] are made with lattise windows all round. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxiv, A cottage-room, with a lattice window. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym* I. xi. 86 An old hall with gable ends and lattice windows.

Lattice-work. Wood or metal work consisting of crossing strips with small openings; = LATTICE *sb.* 1. Also, something resembling this.

1487 *Will* in *Paston Lett.* III. 463 A nother towell of lat se werk. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* 509 The latice worke or climing and running frames made for the vine. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 25 The like curious Lattice-work I have also observ'd in the crustaceous Cornea of the Creckets Eye. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 42 The cane..severed into stripes That interlaced each other, these supplied Of texture firm a lattice-work 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx. 145 It was guarded on either side by a strong lattice-work of forest timber 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 340 The bow-and-tie construction is thought to be superior in strength to lattice-work..for a bridge.

Latticing (læ·tisiŋ). [f. LATTICE *sb.* or *v.* + -ING [1].] The process of making a lattice or lattice-work; in *Bridge-building* (see quot.).

1885 WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr Bridges Japan* 246, *Latticing*, a system of bars crossing each other at the middle of their lengths, used to connect the two channels of a strut in order to make them act as one member.

Lattine, obs. variant of LATEEN.

Lattin(ne, -o(u)n, -yn(e, -yng, -ynn, latun, obs. forms of LATTEN.

Lattly, obs. form of LATELY *adv.*

Lattouce, obs. Sc. form of LETTUCE.

Lattyn: see LET *v.*

‖**Latus** [1] (lēⁱ·təs). *Math.* [L. = side] Used in the following terms in *Conic sections*: **latus rectum,** a straight line drawn through the focus of a conic at right angles to the transverse diameter, the parameter; **latus primarium** (see quot. 1706); †**latus transversum,** the transverse diameter.

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.* App. Conic Sections 11 In a Parabola the Rectangle of the Diameter, and Latus Rectum, is equal to the Rectangle of the Segments of the double Ordinate. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Latus primarium*, . a Right-line drawn thro' the *Vertex*, or Top of the Section, parallel to the Base of the Triangular Section of

the Cone, and within it. *Ibid.*, *Latus Transversum*, (in an Hyperbola) is a Right-line lying between the Vertex's of the two opposite Sections. 1734 J WARD *Introd. Math.* IV. i. (ed. 6) 367 The Diameter of a Circle being that Right-line which passes thro' its Centre or Focus .. may be properly call'd the Circle's Latus Rectum: And altho' it loses the Name of Diameter when the Circle degenerates into an Ellipsis, yet it retains the Name of Latus Rectum. 1849 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 256 A luminous point is placed at one of the foci of a semi-elliptic arc bounded by the axis major: prove that the whole illumination of the arc varies inversely as the latus rectum.

‖ **Latus**[2] (lē·tŏs). *Antiq.* [Late L. = Gr λάτος.] A large fish inhabiting the Nile and other regions.

1598 *Epularto* F iij b, To dresse a Latus or shadow fish. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Latus*, ..a huge Fish peculiar to the River Nile, which is often of Two Hundred Pounds Weight 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Latus*, the name of a fish of the coracinus, or umbra kind 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 90 Among fishes, the latus, .. and the oxyrhyncus.

Latyn, obs. form of LATIN, LATTEN, LET *v.*

Latynere, -tynier: see LATIMER.

Latyng, -ynge, obs. forms of LATIN, LETTING.

Latynn, obs. form of LATTEN.

Lau, obs. form of LAW, LOW.

Laubanite (lŏ·bănəit). *Min.* [Named by Traube, 1887, from *Lauban* in Silesia, where it was first found: see -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, resembling stilbite.

1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci* Ser. III. XXXV. 418 Laubanite. A zeolite resembling stilbite.

Lauber, -or, etc, Sc. forms of LABOUR.

Lauch: see LATCH *v*[1], LAUGH, LAW, LOW.

Lauchful, obs. Sc. form of LAWFUL.

Laucht, obs. Sc. form of LAUGH *v*, LOW *a.*

† **Lau·chtane,** *a. Sc Obs.* [a. Gaelic *lachdunn* = Irish *lachtna.*] Dull coloured, swarthy

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX 672 A lawchtane [*MS E* lauchtane] mantill than hym by Lyand apon the bed he saw. *a* 1568 in Pinkerton *Anc Sc. Poems* (1786) 192 My rubie cheeks, was reid as rone, Ar leyn, and lauchtane as the leid.

Lauchter, -ir, obs. Sc. forms of LAUGHTER.

Lauchtfull, obs. Sc. form of LAWFUL.

Laucyouse, var. LAUTIOUS *Obs*, luxurious.

Laud (lŏd), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-7 **laude,** 6-7 **lawd(e,** 6- **laud.** [a. OF. *laude*, ad. L. *laud-em*, *laus* praise.]

1. Praise, high commendation. Also † *in laud of, honour and laud, laud and glory* (*honour, thanks*); † *to give laud* Now *rare* exc. in hymns.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III 232 Pursevantes and heraulides That crien ryche folkes laudes. *c* 1386 — *Prioress' T* 8 In laude Of thee To telle a storie I wol do my labour — *Friar's T.* 55 He was, if I shal yeven him his laude, A theef, and eek a somnour, and a baude *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar* iv. (1530) 5 That the enterpryce myght be to the lawd and profyte of his legion 1494 FABYAN *Chron* v. cxvii. 94 To hym that laude & thankys shulde be geuen vnto 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* XXXVI. (Percy Soc.) 187 To the laude and glory Of wyse dame Pallas it was so edified. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4125 Onely to God be laude and glore. 1593 Q ELIZ *Boeth* III. pr vi 53 They that falsely be praised, needs must they blush at their own laude. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 106 For which this Assembly and all Christians are to render laud and thankes unto God 1640 GENT *Knave in Gr* II. i. E b, So well, as Æsop could discharge his scene, whereby he won most laud. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 442 Great laud and praise were mine. for spotless faith divine 1819 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 117 We willingly cede to her the laud of having..been .. 'the cradle of sound principles'. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* XVII. Prose Wks 1886 II. 346 Sibylline leaves . in laud and exaltation of her modest relative. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* (1865) 27 His laud and benediction Thy ransomed people raise. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II XXIV. 250 His chief employment being the laud of his dead love.

b. A cause or subject for praise *rare*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 351 It was na laude, nor 3it Humanitie On sic ane wicht to schaw thame villanous 1890 J. H STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* XIV 278 That is not a fault. that is rather a laud.

† c. ? Praiseworthiness. *Obs.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philomene* (Arb.) 94 And by the lawde of his pretence His lewdnesse was acquit.

2. *pl* The first of the day-hours of the Church, the Psalms of which always end with Pss. cxlviii–cl, sung as one psalm and technically called *laudes.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxii. 1 Þis salme is ay songen in þe lauds. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 88 Here begynneth laudes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* xiii. 180 Sir, this same day at morne I thaym left in the corne, When they rang lawdys 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 251 Meditacyons at the laudes, vnto the ende of matyns, diuided accordyng to euery psalme *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv* Poet. Wks. 1721 I 20 The Evening Lamb Was by the hallow'd Fire but half-consum'd, When Mary rose to Lauds 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I XXXI, Now midnight lands were in Melrose sung. 1843 M. PATTISON *Diary* in *Mem.* (1885) 190 At 6 went to Matins, which with Lauds and Prime take about an hour and a half

transf 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIII (Percy Soc.) 169 The lytle byrdes swetely dyd syng Laudes to their maker early in the mornyng 1577 VALLANS *T Two Swannes* in *Leland's Itin.* (1759) V. p. viii, The merrie Nightingale .. Ringes out all night the never ceasing laudes Of God 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lix. 16 Paraphr. 300 To make this the matter of my daily morning lauds.

3. A hymn or ascription of praise.

1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Laude a prayse, *laude.* 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 178 (end Qo.) Which time she chaunted snatches of old laudes. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* 247 So was it of old ordained..that the Lands or Praises should be said ..immediately after the Gospel. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 49 The Christians offered up Spiritual Sacrifices, Prayers and Lauds. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy* II. 300 An author of devotional lauds [= It. *laude*] and mystery plays

† **Laud,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *laud-um*, vbl. sb. f. *laudāre* (LAUD *v.*), used in the extended sense 'to give a judgement upon'.] Decision, judgement.

c 1465 *Eng Chron.* (Camden 1856) 77 After long trete bothe partyes submytted theym to the laude and arbytrement of the kyng. 1542 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 416 To here and se þe decrete laude and sentence of forfaltour gevin.

Laud (lŏd), *v.* Forms: 5-7 **laude,** (5 **loud**), 6-7 **lawde,** 6- **laud.** [ad L. *laud āre*, f. *laud-*, *laus* praise.] *trans.* To praise, to sing or speak the praises of; to celebrate. Often *to laud and bless* (*praise, magnify*). Originally implying an act of worship.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 102 Neyther for loue laude it nouȝt ne lakke it for enuye. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1883 The lady forthe ys gon, Loudyng the trynyte, To a noonre. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 68 So ye shal be happy, & your werkes lauded. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* VIII. (Percy Soc.) 32 We ought to laude and magnify Your excellent springes of famous poetry. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 251 We excite & moue all creatures to laude & blesse god. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 34 They therefore fast and pray and lawde our Lord. 1670 WALTON *Lives* IV. 317 [They] did at Night betake themselves to prayers, and lauding God. 1818 H & J SMITH *Rej. Addr., Cui Bono?* XII, To build a temple worthy of a god, To laud a monkey. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *J. of Tyne* VII. 122 He lauded the arrangements. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* V, To be called..ambitious for the very same aspirations which are lauded up to the skies in the sons of the rich 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks* II. I, I laud my stars, however, that you will not have your first impressions of. our future home from such a day as this

absol 1850 NEALE *Med Hymns* (1867) 168 Sing we lauding And applauding

Hence **Lau·ded** *ppl. a.*

1824 DIBDIN *Libr Comp.* 557 Son of the above lauded octogenarian. 1856 J YOUNG *Demonol* IV VII. 437 More than all the elaborate disquisitions or lauded aphorisms of ancient and modern wisdom together

absol 1887 *Chamb. Jrnl* IV. 12 A rising power that would crush the lauders and the lauded.

Laud, obs. form of LEWD.

Laudability (lŏdăbi lĭti). *rare.* [ad L *laudābilitās*, f. *laudābilis*: see next.] The quality of being a fit subject for praise; praiseworthiness.

1715 *Mem. Abp. Tenison* 5 Names .. however instructive by the Laudability of their Characters 1829 S. TURNER *Hist. Eng* II. XXXI. IV. 363 This doctrine of the laudability and right of assassinating sovereigns was taught by others . of the Jesuit fraternity.

Laudable (lŏ·dăb'l), *a.* Also 6 **laudabul,** **lawd(e)able,** 6-7 **laudible.** [ad. L. *laudābilis*, f. *laudāre*: see LAUD *v.* and -ABLE.]

1. Of immaterial things, actions, etc: Praiseworthy, commendable. † Also, in early use, of the nature of praise, laudatory.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod* (Horstm.) 1359 And dred þus laudable wordus more in hure bouȝt 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 413 The ..laudable custumes foresaide. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII* c. 4 After the lawdeable custome used in tyme of his moste noble progenytours 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* II. (1882) 53 The laudable sciences of phisick and surgerie. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach* IV II. 76 This earthly world · where to do harme Is often laudable. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 178 When his precious ashes and laudable corps was caried to the martyrs seate. 1670 WALTON *Lives* IV 278 A laudible ambition to be something more than he then was. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 180 P 6 In the Sight of Reason, nothing is laudable but what is guided by Reason. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng* III. liv. 165 His conduct was innocent, and even laudable. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 1/2 A wish that so laudable an institution may be more generally known. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* VI II. 74 Using scandalous means for the purpose of obtaining a laudable end 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* III 269 He carried out this resolve with laudable firmness. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 398 Laudable curiosity.

† b. Of testimony: Trustworthy. *Obs*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 84 Upon laudable and unsuspected Record

2. Of material objects and physical conditions Of satisfactory nature, quality, or operation; healthy, sound, wholesome. Now only *Med.* of secretions, *esp.* pus (see quots.).

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc.) 4 The somer season men counteth now laudable. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) b ij, A bloudy fluxe, an hidropsy or madnesse after a frenesy, are laudable 1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 464 The sheep of the Isle Chius are very small, and yet their milk maketh very laudable cheese. 1634 R. H *Salernes Regim.* 27 Kids flesh is better and more laudable then any other flesh 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 127 It may be a laudable Compost for moist grounds. 1669 BOYLE *Contn New Exp.* II (1682) 185, I found the Apple of a laudable colour *c* 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. liii (1738) 207 To promote a laudable growth of flesh. 1725 N ROBINSON *Theory Physick* 269 If after the third Day a laudable Expectoration does not appear then [etc.]. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 501 Ulcers which are said to abound with laudable pus. 1829 *Health & Longevity* 229 Easier and sooner reduced to laudable chyle. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 19 When thick and creamy, it is known as healthy or laudable pus.

3. *sb.* in *pl.* a. Laudable qualities, good points. b. Persons of title, dignities. *Obs.* or *nonce-uses.*

1725 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 321 To do Justice, even to ones Enemy's Laudables. 1815 *Q. Rev.* XIV. 135 The number of these Laudables, including Dukes (etc.).

Hence **Lau·dableness.**

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 423 He asserts the truth of his doctrine, and the laudableness of his actions. 1730-6 in BAILEY (fol.). 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 243 We shall . look upon the laudableness of an action as a certain evidence of its usefulness.

Laudably (lŏ·dăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

1. In a praiseworthy manner, so as to deserve praise.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 87 He answerd to speke litil and laudably. 1533 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 263 Occupacions lawdablye vsed and contynued withyn this Cytye. 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 322 The Chymists have attempted laudably, reducing their causes unto Sal, Sulphur, and Mercury. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I xxviii 199 Would not love and pity excusably, nay laudably, make a good wife give up her own will .. to oblige a husband 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* vi. 52 A..young man laudably anxious to be instructed.

† 2. In a sound and healthy manner. *Obs. rare.*

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 129 Some Plants not only nourish laudably, but induce a manifest and wholsom Change.

Laudanine (lŏ·dănəin). *Chem.* Also **-in.** [f. LAUDAN-UM + -INE[6].] A colourless to pale red crystalline alkaloid contained in opium.

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts Dict. Chem.* III. 120 *Laudanine* $C_{20}H_{25}NO_3$.

Laudanum (lŏ·d'nŏm). Also 8 **lodanum,** 9 *dial.* **lodlum,** *Sc.* **lodomy.** [a. mod.L. *laudanum*, used by Paracelsus as the name of a medicament for which he gives a pretended prescription, the ingredients comprising leaf-gold, pearls not perforated, etc. (*Opera* 1658 I. 492/2). It was early suspected that opium was the real agent of the cures which Paracelsus professed to have effected by this costly means; hence the name was applied to certain opiate preparations which were sold as identical with his famous remedy.

It is doubtful whether the word as used by Paracelsus was a fanciful application of *laudanum* a med L. variant of LADANUM, or was suggested by *laudāre* to praise or by some other word, or was formed quite arbitrarily.]

1. In early use, a name for various preparations in which opium was the main ingredient. Now only: The simple alcoholic tincture of opium.

1602-3 MANNINGHAM *Diary* (Camden) 46 There is a certaine kinde of compound called Laudanum the virtue of it is very soueraigne to mitigate anie payne 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med* II § 12, I need no other Laudanum than this to make me sleep 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 267/2 It is of the Nature of other Laudanums 1704 F FULLER *Medic Gymn.* (1711) 255, I was deny'd likewise the Ease which is to be obtain'd by Laudanum. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 166 Your Mischief, being fully done, Will make you sleep as well as Laudanum. *a* 1808 *Lang Johnny More* IX in Child *Ballads* (1892) IV. 398 They gae him draps o lodomy That laid him fast asleep 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* XXXIV 310, I gave him laudanum, and held him close to my bosom while he slept to death

fig. *a* 1711 KEN *Dedicat* Poet. Wks 1721 I. 3 Pain haunting me, I court the sacred Muse, Verse is the only Laudanum I use. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 293 The Laudanum of rhetoric, whose property will occasionally benumb the power of common understandings.

† 2 = LADANUM 1.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Laudanum*, a yellowish gumme, as some write; notwithstanding others affirm it to be made of a dew, which falleth vpon a certaine herbe in Greece. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy Levant* lxxii 272 Laudanum proceeds from a Dew which falls on the leaves of a small Plant about half a foot high, which does something resemble small Sage.

3. *Comb.*, as *laudanum raised* adj.

1800 WEEMS *Washington* i (1877) 8 The fine laudanum-raised spirits of the young sparklers.

Hence **Lau·danum** *v. trans.*, to dose with laudanum

1839-40 THACKERAY *Catherine* v, You'd laudanum him.

Laudation (lŏdē·ʃən) [ad. L. *laudātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *laudāre* to LAUD] The action of praising; an instance of this, a laudatory inscription. Also, the condition of being praised, as † *to be* or *to have in laudation.*

c 1470 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos* 1232 Poems 99 And his figure in Recommendacion Shal be had, and in Laudacion. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* XLIV. (Percy Soc.) 212 Dame Fame was in laudation. ?*a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 329 And on this day in his laudatioun Aue Redemptor Iesu ! all ȝe cry. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* VII, Notwithstanding his liberal laudation of himself, however, the Major was selfish 1865 *Reader* 27 May 589/3 Success in this matter would stamp him as a man of talent. He would be singled out for laudation. 1868 STANLEY *Westm Abb.* IV 338 As we read the long laudation on the pedestal.

Laudative (lŏ·dătiv), *a* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *laudātīv us*, f. *laudāt-*, ppl. stem of *laudāre* to LAUD. Cf. F. *laudatif.*] **A** *adj.* Expressive of praise; laudatory. Const *of.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell* XVI. i. 52 Now whatsoever in this narration shall be delivered . shall pertaine in manner to a laudative argument. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laudative*, of or belonging to commendation, wherein praise is contained. 1824 *Blackw. Mag* XVI 3 Strains not simply laudative of Oporto, but vituperative .. of Bordeaux. *Comb.* 1833 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* 1882) II. 346 A kind of lampoon, laudative-vituperative (as it ought to be).

† **B.** *sb.* A laudative expression or discourse; a eulogy, panegyric. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 12 (1873) 44, I have no purpose to enter into a laudative of learning. 1633 WOTTON *Let.* in *Relig.* (1651) 456 A tempest of Panegyricks and Laudatives of their Princes. 1674 T. TURNOR *Case Bankers & Creditors* Introd. 2 Thuanus .. unto other Laudatives of that Princes Reign, adds this.

Laudator (lɒdē·tɔɹ). [a. L. *laudātor*, agent-n. f. *laudāre* to LAUD.] One who praises: a eulogist.

1885 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 177 Of our magazine he is a most determined reader .. and frequently not a laudator. 1830 G R. GLEIG *Country Curate* I. ix. 174 Suspecting . the design of his laudator was to pass censure upon myself. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 715 Consequences never contemplated by the laudators of the peace-loving priesthood.

Laudatory (lɒ·dătɔri), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L. *laudātōrius* adj., f. *laudāre* to LAUD.] **A.** *adj.* Expressive of praise; eulogistic. Const. *of.*

1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps* 326 This laudatory is: and thankth God's gentlenes *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit* (1635) 190 His [Christ's] Laudatory Sermon to the People concerning John. 1821 FOSTER in *Life & Corr* (1846) II. 44 The laudatory testimony inscribed upon it. 1824 BENTHAM *Bk. Fallacies* Wks 1843 II 413 The object of laudatory personalities is to effect the rejection of a measure. 1838 JAMES *Robber* viii, Wiley muttered something not very laudatory of his companion. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It Jrnls.* I. 291 An artist is not apt to speak in a very laudatory style of a brother artist. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed) 10 Oct. 13/1 Monumental inscriptions, laudatory of gods and kings.

†**B** *sb.* A laudatory discourse, a eulogy. *Obs.*

1620 E BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 353, I will not enter into a Laudatory thereof. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 77 A laudatory of itself obtruded in the very first word.

Hence **Laudatorily** *adv.*

1847 *Blackw. Mag* LXII. 323 A dangerous competitor recently and laudatorily noticed in the pages of Maga.

Laudean, obs form of LAUDIAN.

Laudefy, variant of LAUDIFY *Obs.*

Lauder (lɒ· dɔɹ). [f. LAUD *v.* + -ER 1.] = LAUDATOR

1611 COTGR., *Louangeur*, a praiser, lauder, commender. 1827 BEDDOES *Let.* in *Poems* (1851) p lxxv, He is a deep philosopher, a lauder of Spinosa. 1871 *Daily News* 13 Jan, We cannot sufficiently condole with the lauders of those old times

Laudian (lɒ· diăn), *a.* (*sb*) Also 7–8 **laudean.** [f. name of William *Laud*, archbishop of Canterbury 1633–45 + -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Laud; favouring the tenets or practices of Laud; instituted by Laud. Also as *sb*, a follower of Laud.

1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch* XIV 68 The Laudian New Church men, that are for a Forreign Jurisdiction. 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 47 The Modern Laudeans can scarce bear the Word Reformation 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit* IV. 408 The Earl of Clarendon was a Protestant of Laudean principles in Church and State 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit* 445 The tendency of the Laudian theology 1861 W. S PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng* I xv 555 The Laudian system of Church Government 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* viii. 495 The Laudian clergy .. regarded it [Sunday] simply as one among the holidays of the Church

Hence **Laudianism,** the principles and practice of Laud and his followers.

1872 R RAINY *Lect Ch. Scot* ii. (1883) 94 He will say this is Laudianism, in principle identical with the Anglican High Churchism

Laudible, obs form of LAUDABLE.

Laudifica·tion. *rare*—1. [f L. *laudific-āre* (see next) + -ATION] The action of extolling with praise.

1890 MARQ SALISBURY *Sp* 6 Aug, Questions so constructed as to conduce in the greatest possible degree to the self-laudification of the questioner.

†**Lau·dify,** *v Obs. rare.* Also **laudefy.** [ad. L. *laudificāre* (only in Gloss.) f. *laud-, laus* praise, see -FY] *trans.* To extol with praises.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron* XXXIX iii, For whiche he was full greately magnified In all his realme with people laudefyed [*printed* landefyed] *Ibid.* XLVII iv, Ioseph [*i e* Josephus] fully laudifyed [*printed* landifyed] The lawe of Christe.

Lauding (lɒ· diŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. LAUD *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LAUD; laudation.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. x. 26 Vegece thus saith to the lawdyng and praysyng of them *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXXIX. 304 Wherof they gaaf lawdyng to our lord god deuoutely. 1533 *Articles imputed to Latimer* in Foxe *A & M.* (1563) 1310/2 Salutyng or gretyng, laudyng or praysing is not properly prayeng *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 19 Who . talke nothing but that appertayneth to the lauding of god.

altrib. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* XLVI. 359 It is the inevitable consequence of such lauding bouts, that the little are exalted.

Lauding (lɒ· diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LAUD *v.* + -ING 2.] That lauds or praises.

1895 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* 229 We meet with the lauding official in his simplest form—the orator.

Laudism (lɒ· diz'm). [f. *Laud* (see LAUDIAN) + -ISM.] The principles and practice of Abp. Laud.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 154, I spoke above of 'Romanism'. But call it, if you like, Laudism, or Lambethism in temporalities and ceremonials. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconf* I. 73 Laudism and ultra-churchism.

Laudist 1 (lɒ· dist). [f. LAUD *sb.*1 + -IST] One who writes 'lauds' or hymns.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 272/2 The thought came into [Carducci's] head .. to show that .. without any faith at all one might reproduce the forms of the blessed laudists of the thirteenth century.

Laudist 2 (lɒ· dist). [f. *Laud* (see LAUDIAN) + -IST.] A follower of Laud or his principles.

1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret* 27, I do not find how his E——y can be justly censured for favouring none but High-Church, High-Flyers, Termagants, Laudists [etc.].

Laue, obs. form of LAW, LOW.

Laugh (laf), *sb.* Also 9 *Sc.* **lauch.** [f. next vb. Cf. MHG., mod.G. *lache*, Du. *lach.*]

1. The action of laughing; laughing, or an inclination to laugh; laughter. *rare.*

1690 CROWNE *Eng. Frier* v. 45 Oh, I'me full of laugh, and must give it some vent 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* III. ix. 37 You are never pleased but when we are all upon the broad grin; all laugh and no Company. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n Man* I. Do you find jest, and I'll find laugh, I promise you. 1891 S J. DUNCAN *Amer, Girl in Lond.* 191 Mr. Pratte had very blue eyes with a great deal of laugh in them.

2. An instance of laughing; (a person's) characteristic manner of laughing.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 29 P 1 The laugh of men of wit is for the most part but a faint constrained kind of half-laugh. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II 1 36 So monstrous like the portrait's found, All know it, and the laugh goes round. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I 33 The heart's light laugh pursued the circling jest 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens* (1849) 227 Elinor could have forgiven everything but her laugh. 1806 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I 175 His licht-blue cunnin een, and that bashfu' lovin lauch. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV 215 That the people could be expected to join in the laugh raised at the expense of the demagogues. 1848 THACKERAY *Let* 4 Oct in *Scribner's Mag.* I 399/1, I laughed a sad laugh. 1857 SPURGEON *New Park St. Pulpit* II. 131 It is a figment and a fiction, a laugh and a dream

fig. 1841 L HUNT *Seer* (1864) 4 When she stooped..over the tinder-box on a cold morning, and rejoiced to see the first laugh of the fire. 1894 W WATSON *To R H Hutton* Odes, etc. 2, I have seen the morn one laugh of gold.

3. In phr. *To have the laugh at* or *of, to raise the laugh against* (a person, *to have* or *get the laugh on one's side. On the laugh*: laughing.

c 1712 SWIFT *Hints Ess. Convers* Wks. 1765 XIII 257 Singling out a weak adversary, getting the laugh on his side, and then carrying all before him 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic W.* vii, This effectually raised the laugh against poor Moses. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl* 17 May, He found no great difficulty in turning the laugh upon the aggressor. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr N. Forest* v, You've beat us . and have the laugh on your side now. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi, 'Of course you did', cried Osborne, still on the laugh 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ii 65 If I have had my laugh at them they have had theirs at me. 1881 FREWER *Holub's 7 Years S Afr.* II iv. 80 Meriko had the laugh of me.

4 = LAUGHING-STOCK. *rare.*

1817 BYRON *Beppo* XCVIII, He oft became the laugh of them.

5. *attrib. and Comb*, as *laugh-maker, -shriek*; †**laugh-dove** = LAUGHER 2.

1755 *Man* No. 6. P 1 The cry of the laugh-dove 1834 H CAUNTER in *Oriental Ann.* XIV 187 The shrill laugh-shriek of the jackal 1850 HF MARTINEAU *Hist Peace* II. 602 The great laugh-maker, Liston.

Laugh (laf), *v* Forms. 1 **hlehhan, hli(e)h(h)an,** hlæh(h)an, *Northumb* hlæhha, 2–4 **leiȝen, ȝleh-, lihȝen, lahe(n, lauhwen,** *Orm.* **lahȝhenn,** 4 **leȝe(n, leyghe,** -ȝ(h)e, l(h)eȝȝe, **leeȝe, leyȝe, lyhe, lyȝhe, liȝe, laȝ(h)e(n, lauȝe, lawȝhe(n, lay(g)hyn,** *Sc.* **laucht,** 4–5 **lagh(e, laȝe, lauȝw(h)e, lawȝ(e, laȝwe, loȝe,** 4–6 **laughen, lawghen, law(g)whe, lawȝh(e,** (5 **leyȝh, lawhyn),** 5–6 **lawe, laȝe, lahe,** *Sc.* **laoh,** 6 **laffe, loffe,** 5–9 *Sc.* **lauoh, lawoh,** 5– **laugh.** *Pa. t.* 1 **hlōȝ, hlōh,** 4–5 **logh(e, lough(e, lowh(e,** 4 **loȝe, louȝ(h), louh, lou, lohu, loowȝ, lowȝ(e, looȝ, loowe,** 5 **lowgh, louȝe,** *Sc.* **lugh(e,** 5–6 *Sc.* **leughe, leuȝe,** 6 **lawgh, lewgh, low,** *Sc.* **leuche, lewoh, luiche,** 6– *Sc.* **leuch, leugh.** *weak forms,* 4 **leiȝede, -ide, laȝed, laughede, loght,** *Sc.* **laucht, lucht,** 5 **leyghed, lauȝed, louched,** *Sc* **lauchit,** 6 **lawght, lought,** 5– **laughed.** *Pa pple* 4 **laughen, lawhen,** 6 *Sc.* **lachin,** 5– **laughed.** [A Com. Teut. str. vb., but in the later periods of most of the langs conjugated wholly or partially weak. OE. *hlęhhan, hlehhan,* Anglian *hlæhhan,* pa. t *hlōg, hlōh,* pl. *hlōgon,* pa. pple. **hlægen,* corresponds to OFris. *hlacka,* pa. t. *hlackade,* OS. **hlahan,* pa. t. pl. *hlōgun,* pa. pple. *hlagan* (MDu. *lachen, lachen,* pa. t. *loeg,* pa. pple *gelaghen,* mod Du *lachen,* pa. t. *lachte,* pa. pple *gelachen*), OHG. *hlahhen,* pa. t. *hlōch,* also *hlahhēn,* pa. t. *hlahhēta* (MHG., mod. G *lachen,* pa t *lachte,* pa. pple *gelacht*), ON. *hlæja,* pa. t. *hló,* pl. *hlógu,* pa. pple. *hlegenn* (Sw. *le,* pa. t. *log,* Da. *le,* pa. t *lo*), Goth. *hlahjan,* pa. t. *hlōh* (whence causative *ufhlōjan*); the Teut root **hlah-* (:**hlōh-*:**hlag-*) represents a pre-Teut. **klak-,* prob. echoic; cf. **klōk-* in Gr κλώσσειν to cluck. The OTeut. type has a *-jo*-suffix in the present-stem, but not in the pa. t. or pa. pple. The mod. Eng. form descends from the Anglian *hlæhhan.*]

1. *intr.* To manifest the combination of bodily phenomena (spasmodic utterance of inarticulate sounds, facial distortion, shaking of the sides, etc.) which forms the instinctive expression of mirth or of sense of something ludicrous, and which can also be occasioned by certain physical sensations, esp. that produced by tickling. Also *transf.* to have the emotion (of mirth, amusement, scorn) which is expressed by laughing.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* XXVII. 187 Wa eow ðe nu hliehað, forðam ge sculon eft wepan *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xviii. 15 þa ætsoc Sarra: Ne hloh ic na God cwæð þa, ac þu hloge *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 127 þat mann is swa blind ðat he farð to helle leisinde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5663 He wepebþ ec forr alle þa þatt lahȝhenn her wiþþ sinne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 230 And þeonne mid ispredde ermes leapeð lauhwinde uorð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2233 þe king bigan somdel to lyhe, þo he hurde þis. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 477 þis opere losen and hadde gleo. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B 653 þenne þe burde byhynde þe dor for busmar laȝed. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 1582 Sche com wiþ adrink of main and loud. 1340 *Ayenb.* 93 Ne þet ne is naȝt lyf of man, ac of child þet nou weþþ nou lheȝþ *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i (*Petrus*) 240 Ymagis of brass and stane, þat semyt to laucht all elane *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 93 Ryght so mowe ȝe oute of myn hert bringe Swich vois, ryght as yow lyst, to laughe or pleyn *c* 1425 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 404 Pan gan to carpe of hys lewde bagpype, whyche caused the company to lawe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* xxiv 90 So we loghe and maide good chere *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1065 The lordis on the tothir side for liking thay leugh. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxii. (Arb) 92 Ye lawhyd for ye were wel plesyd. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 26 They sawe the Lieuetenaunte laugh. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* III. i. 55 Then the whole quire hold their hips, and loffe *a* 1657 SIR W. MURE *Misc Poems* ii 88 Lauching to sie my trickling teirs doune go. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 561 And then the Gods laught all at once outright. 1788 RAMSAY *Anacreontic on Love* 32 He leugh and with unconsy jest, Cry'd, 'Nibour, I'm right blyth in mind'. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* v 35 It is generally better to smile than laugh out 1839 LANE *Arab Nts* I. 98 The 'Efreet laughed, and, walking on before him, said, O fisherman, follow me. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R Falconer* I 98 He leuch, and speirt gin I wad list, and gae me a shillin 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* I. x, Then she laughed like a bell.

b. In proverbial and fig. phrases *To laugh in one's sleeve*: to laugh to oneself, to nurse inward feelings of amusement. *To laugh on the other, wrong side* (*of one's face, mouth*): to change from laughter and exultation to sadness and vexation.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 64 If I coveted nowe to avenge the injuries that you have done me, I myght laughe in my slyve. 1562 HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 163 They laugh that win. 1622 MAY *Heir* III 1, Let them laugh That win the prize 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 228 Thou hast fleerd and laught in thy sleeve at the sincere. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, 'Tis false, sir; I know you are laughing in your sleeve. 1779 COWPER *Love of World Reproved* 24 You laugh —'tis well—the tale applied May make you laugh on t' other side 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II v. P 2 We were made to laugh on the other side of our mouths by an unforeseen occurrence 1853 M ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* I ii, The Gods laugh in their sleeve To watch man doubt and fear 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery Under Arms* XXXIII, I'll make some of ye laugh on the wrong side.

c. Attributed *poet.* and *rhetorically* to inanimate objects, chiefly with reference to movement or play of light and colour which is apprehended as the expression of joyous feeling.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T* 636 Firy Phebus riseth vp so brighte That al the Orient laugheth of the lighte. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. I. (1495) 485 For fayrnesse and grene springynge that is therin it is sayde that meedes laughe. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 161 (Douce MS) My lere [was] as þe lele, louched one highte 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* lxv 13 The valleys stonde so thicke with corne yᵗ they laugh and synge. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III 601 In the dazzling goblet laughs the wine. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 817 The fruitful field Laughs with abundance. 1803–6 WORDSW. *Intim. Immort.* iv, The heavens laugh with you in your jubilee. 1805 — *Prelude* IV. Poems (1888) 261/1 The sea lay laughing at a distance 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 9 The sparkling wine laugh'd up, As eager 'twere to touch so fair a lip 1852 HAWTHORNE *Grandfather's Chair* II. i. (1879) 75 The wood fire. laughs broadly through the room. 1875 LONGF. *Masque of Pandora* i, The waters of a brook Limpid and laughing in the summer's sun' 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 2 This mountain plateau laughs with verdure.

†**d.** *Laugh and lay* (or *lie*) *down*. an obsolete game at cards.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 928 Now nothynge but pay, pay, With, laughe and lay downe, Borowgh, cyte, and towne 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 67 What game doo you plaie at cards? At primero, at trump, at laugh and lie downe. 1594 LYLY *Moth Bomb* (1632) Dd ij. At laugh and lie downe if they play, What asse against the sport can bray? 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* I ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 268 Sorrow becomes me best. A suit of laugh and lye downe would wear better. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia, Laugh-and-lay-down*, a childish game at cards.

2. quasi-*trans* with cognate object. Also, to utter laughingly or with laughter.

c 1470 *K. Estmere* 235 in *Percy's Relig.*, The ladye lough a loud laughter, As shee sate by the king 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I iii. 163 The large Achilles, laughs out a loud applause. *c* 1650 *Lad of Learne* 215 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 190 A loud laughter the Ladie lought. 1842 TENNYSON *Lady Clare*, He laugh'd a laugh of merry scorn. 1848 [see LAUGH *sb.* 2]. 1872 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* XXXI. 14 Laugh out whatever laughter at the hearth rings clear.

b. in *passive* (*nonce-use*).

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile* Poems 1850 I. 66 For is all laughed in vain?

3. With *dat.* of person, and *to* with sb. expressing the effect, as in *to laugh to scorn* (now *arch.* and *literary*), †*to laugh to bismer, hething, hoker.*

The vb. in these phrases is now apprehended as transitive: cf. sense 6.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 270 Hwon þet ȝe habben herdi bileaue nule ȝe buten lauhwen him lude to bismare. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 283 Ha .lahhen þe to hokere þer þu o rode hengest. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13881 (Gött) Þe seluns logh [*v.r.* lowȝe] him til hething on ilk side, allas! *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 2008 (Trin.) Cam was vnkynde ynouȝe To scorne he his fadir louȝe. 13.. *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 184 Alle wolle þei ful ȝare Lauhwhe þe to bisemare. *c* 1485 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1995 The clerkys. louhe to scorne the emperour. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxx[i]. 7 All they y^t se me, laugh me to scorne. 1540 — *Fruitf. Less.* i. (1593) P 1 b, The wisest of all is laughed to scorne. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 395, I laughed to scorn the elements—And chiefly those of Learning. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* 306 This was too much, and we laughed him to scorn.

4. With preps. **a.** With *at*, † *of*, † *on*, *over*, indicating the cause of laughter. †Also with *on*, *upon* (rarely *up*, *to*) in the sense: To look pleasantly on, to smile on.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* li[i]. 8 Rehtwise. ofer hine hlæhað. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2712 (Gött) Sare .. Herd þis word and lohu [*v.rr.* loghe, lowȝe] þar-att. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 903 The kok stod, and on him low. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1092 Þe world laghes on man and smyles. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 203 For thi loue we as leue bretheren shal and vche man laughe vp other. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 150 3if þe world leiȝe to him in killynge of his enemyes. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's Prol.* 1 Whan folk hadde laughen at this nyce cas. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5063 She laugheth on him, and makith him feeste. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3253 Thoo Anazaree vpon him lough. *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 37 The quene & fferaunt lough wele at the wordes of hir doughtir. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Esdras* iv. 31 Yf she laughed vpon him, he laughed also. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 226 Whereat they laugh't a good. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 65 He had the picture of a foole at the entrance, .. laughing on an Urinall. 1669 Pepys *Diary* 7 Jan., A bold, merry slut, who lay laughing there upon people. 1821 Byron *Juan* iv. iv, If I laugh at any mortal thing, 'Tis that I may not weep. 1880 Mrs. Forrester *Roy & V.* I. 7 Dreams, indeed, my dear!.. I have not forgotten them: I often laugh heartily over them.

b. *To laugh at* (rarely † *of*, † *upon*): to make fun of, mock at; to deride, ridicule. Also in *indirect pass.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 234 He laughethe at my peyne. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. xii, Of the euylle of other, men ought not to lawhe ne scorne. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 781 [He] laughed upon him, as though he woulde say, you shall have neede of one sone. 15.. *Peeble to Play* ix, All that lookit them upon Leugh fast at their array. 1550 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 18 b, A lighte and verye weake reason .. and even laughed at of the Romanes them selves. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. i. 2 In his Commentaries vpon the Epistle to the Hebrewes, he doth laugh at those, which hold the heauens to be round. 1722 De Foe *Plague* 1840) 12 My Brother .. laught at all I had suggested. 1724 — *Mem. Cavalier* II. 202 Our Major was laughed at by the whole Army. 1786 Burns *Ordination* iv, How graceless Ham leugh at his Dad. 1802 R. Anderson *Cumberld Ball* 25 Far maist I leugh at Grizzy Brown. 1807 *S* Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 97 Giving parties to people who laugh at them. 1856 *Reader* No. 169 295/2 Laughed at by mere litterarians. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* iv. 89 I hough Pope laughed at the advice, we might fancy that he took it to heart

† **5.** *trans.* To laugh or mock at, deride. *Obs*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 24 ȝehloȝun hine. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 482 Ða apostoli hloȝon ðæra deofla leasunga. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 66 She..laughes the songes, that Colin Clout doth make.

6. With obj. and compl. or advb. phr.: To produce a specified effect upon (a person) by laughing.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 305 Men laughe hem selve to deaþ. 1603 Shaks. *Meas for M.* II. ii. 124 Angels who with our spleenes, Would all themselves laugh mortal. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 188 Will you laugh me asleepe, for I am very heauy. *Ibid.* II. 159, I shall laugh my selfe to death at this puppi-headed Monster. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Epist. & Rev.* 296 [2 Thess. iii 11] Whose whole life is to eat, and drink, and laugh themselves fat. 1668 Chas II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 264 James did maintaine for some time that she was not painted, but he was quickly laffed out of it. 1679 J. Goodman *Penitent Pardoned* II. ii. (1713) 196 The company laughed the cunning man out of countenance. *c* 1712 Swift *Hints Ess. Convers.* Wks. 1765 XIII. 269 Love, honour, friendship, generosity, under the name of fopperies, have been for some time laughed out of doors. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* III. § 15 These authors laugh men out of their religion, as Horace did out of their vices. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 321 Whom [has it] laughed into reform? 1807 Hare *Guesses* (1850) 248 Is there anybody living who has not often been laught out of what he ought to have done, and laught into what he ought not to have done. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* x. 268 A fellow who will joke and laugh the money out of your pocket. 1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 102 Sure ye'd be laughed out of any hunting-field in Britain if ye took one of them things there.

7. With adverbs. *To laugh away*: † (*a*) to let go with a laugh; (*b*) to dismiss or get rid of with a laugh. (*c*) to while away (time) with laughter. *To laugh down*: to subdue or silence with laughter. *To laugh off, out* = *to laugh away* (*b*). *To laugh over*: to recall or repeat with laughter or mirth.

1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 704 Yet would he laugh it out .. And tell them that they greatly him mistooke. 1598 Shaks *Merry W.* v. v. 256 Let us laugh this sport ore by a Countrie fire. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. i. 113 Now he denies it faintly and laughes it out. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 109 Pompey doth this day laugh away his Fortune. 1715 Vanbrugh *Country Ho.* I. i, They all got drunk and lay in the Barn, and next Morning laugh'd it off for a Frolick. 1780 Cowper *Table T.* 239 And laughs the sense of misery far away. 1781 — *Retirement* 452 He..talks and laughs away his vacant hours. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xiii, Vival.i tried to laugh away her apprehension. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* III. 221 Though burning with envy .. her grace attempted to laugh out the scene. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* XII. i. P 8 Instead of laughing it off, I was fool enough to be angry. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* IV. i. 10, I strove To laugh the thought away. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 89 Baby lips will laugh me down. 1845 — *Maud* I. xix. 60 Whenever she touch'd on me This brother had laugh'd her down. 1880 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Rebel of Fam.* ii, Clarissa .laughed off the proposal as a joke.

Laughable (lɑ·fəb'l), *a.* [f. Laugh *v.* + -able.] That may be laughed at; to be laughed at.

1596 Shaks *Merch. V.* I. i. 56 They'll not shew their teeth in way of smile, Though Nestor sweare the iest be laughable. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 52 He [Persius] was not a laughable Writer. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iv. (1858) 293 Puritanism was only despicable, laughable then; but nobody can manage to laugh at it now. 1853 Reade *Chr. Johnstone* 258 [He] had fallen in love with her in a manner that was half pathetic, half laughable. 1870 Ouida *Held in Bondage* 78 She could not see that she had said anything laughable.

¶ Similarly *laugh-at-able.* (*nonce-wd.*)

1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* iv, His being deemed so laugh-at-able a character.

Hence **Lau·ghably** *adv.*, **Lau·ghableness.**

1815 Lady Granville *Lett.* 1 Aug. (1894) I. 68 She follows and watches him quite laughably. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxx (1856) 259 All our eatables became laughably consolidated, and after different fashions. 1864 Webster, *Laughableness.* 1872 'Mark Twain' *Innoc. Abr.* 194 The dress of the men is laughably grotesque.

Laughee (lɑ·fi). *nonce-wd.* [f. Laugh *v.* + -ee.] The person laughed at.

1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1872) II. 134 Laughter seems to depend not less on the laugher than on the laughee

Laugher (lɑ·fəɹ). [f. Laugh *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who laughs; one addicted to laughing; also, a scoffer.

c 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.), Crystes wepynges and teers comforteth not dissolute laughers *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 Swerers, and outragyous laughers. 1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 124 To make the weeper laugh, the laugher weepe. 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* III. ii, Softly, these are Laughers, you do not know 'em. 1702 Steele *Grief à la Mode* I. i. 1 You are of the Laughers [*misprr.* Laughters], the Wits that take the Liberty to deride all Things that are Magnificent and Solemn. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 260 For the author of the Rehearsal Transprosed had all the men of wit (or, as the French phrase it, all the *Laughers*) on his side. 1784 Cowper *Let to W. Unwin* in *Corr.* (1824) I. 331 The laughers you mention may live to be sensible of their mistake. 1812 D'Israeli *Calam. Auth.* (1867) 115 The wit has gained over the laughers on his side. 1821-30 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* ii. (1874) 92 The public sided with the best lau her. 1897 'Mark Twain' *More Tramps Abr.* lxvii, Most of them are good-natured, and easy laughers.

2. A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from its peculiar note.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 133 The laugher is about the size of a middling runt, and of much the same make. 1867 Tegetmeier *Pigeons* xviii. 159 Under the title of the Laugher, Moore describes a variety that, like the Trumpeter, has a very peculiar voice

Laughful (lɑ·fiful), *a.* [f. Laugh *sb.* + -ful.] Full of laughing, mirthful.

1825 Scott *Talism* xv, The laughful look of some merry one has taken thine eye. 1883 Wingate *Lost Laird* xvi, After one brief, laughful apology she took her whiff when she desired it.

Laughing (lɑ·fiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Laugh *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Laugh; laughter; † an instance of this. Phrase, *to burst out* (*a*) *laughing.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 128 He euremo swolle by myd god ine paise and ine lesinge. 1382 Wyclif *Job* viii 21 To the time that thi mouth be fulfild with laghing. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 171 Leyghyng & enioyng, in a seke body, is sygne of deth. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 42 He saw the fende write alle the laughinges that were betwene the women atte the masse. 1563-83 Foxe *A. & M.* II. 1212/2 Whereat was good laughyng in sleeues of some. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 281 At the estate of such as are to be lamented, you fall a laughing. 1650 Hobbes *Hum. Nat.* IX. 104 Laughing to ones self putteth all the rest to jealousie and examination of themselves. 1692 L'Estrange *Fables, Life Æsop* (1708) 18 *bis*, They all burst out a laughing by Consent. 1737 Fielding *Hist Reg.* III Wks. 1882 X. 230 He's a laughing in his sleeve at the patriots. 1801 Mar Edgeworth *Angelina* i. (1832) 69 'Nat!' exclaimed Miss Hodges, bursting out laughing. 1812 *Parl. Debates* 7 May in *Examiner* 11 May 297/2 Hear, hear, and laughing. 1848 Kingsley *Yeast* viii, 'Be you a laughing at a poor fellow in his trouble?'

Proverb. 13 .. *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS.* (E.E.T.S.) 534/185 Þe fol is knowen bi his lauhwhing. 1482 tr *Secreta Secret., Prov. Priv.* 141 By ofte laghynge thow mayste know a fole.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *laughing-humour, -side, -thing, -time*; † **laughing-game** = Laughing-stock; **laughing-matter** (esp. in phr. *it is no* or *not a laughing matter*), a subject for laughter; **laughing-muscle**, the *risorius*, or the muscle that produces the contortions attendant upon laughter; † **laughing-peal**, a peal of laughter; † **laughing-post, -stake** = Laughing-stock.

1564 tr. *Jewel's Apol Ch. Eng.* I. (1859) 5 [They] did count them [Christians] no better than the vilest filth, the offscourings and *laughing games of the whole world. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 436 Though not in a *laughing humour, I swear that I cannot help laughing. 1563-83 Foxe *A. & M.* II. 1763/1 Then the audience laughed agayne: and Maister Latimer spake vnto them saying: why my maisters, this is no *laughyng matter. I aunswaare vppon lyfe and death. 1793 Sheridan in *Sheridaniana* 141 A joke in your mouth is no laughing matter. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. xiv, These little festivities were laughing matters. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* ix, It was not exactly a laughing matter to me. 1593 'Foulface' *Bacchus Bountie* C 3, The whole hall for ioy did ring out a loud *laffing peale. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 130 Nobody can't say I have stuck myself up for a *laughing post. 1864 Knight *Passages Work. Life* I. i. 106 One [person] I especially remember as looking upon the *laughing side of human affairs. *a* 1625 ? Fletcher *Faithf. Friends* I. iii. He lay in Vulcan's gyves a *laughing-stake. 1542 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 F iv b, It shuld be a *laughyng thynge that so many of dyuers and often contraryes shulde be taken of a communyte. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. xiii. (1553) C v b, To proue that thys lyfe is no *laughyng tyme.

Laughing (lɑ·fiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Laugh *v.* + -ing[2].] That laughs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7366 In visage es he bright and clere, In red of heu, o laghand chere. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 988 Pus with layande lotes þe lorde hit tayt makez. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 34 [He] schawyt him, with lauchand cher, The Endentur. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Intiod. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 922 A gyrle havyng laughyng eyes. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 257 Wo shall yeld thee frendes in laughing wealth to loue. *c* 1590 *Manifolde Enormities* in *Chetham Misc.* IV, The Scornefull laffinge Countenance of other som. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 58 P 2 A Man would be apt to think in this laughing Town, that [etc.]. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 10 O'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine. 1762 Churchill *Night* Poems I. 90 Night's laughing hours unheeded slip away. 1781 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. (1791) 5 And tunes to softer notes her laughing lyre. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* xlix, A light of laughing flowers along the grass is spread. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* III iii (1872) 183 A brisk laughing sea made a pleasant outlook. 1885 J. Payn *Talk of Town* I. 75 Maggie he d up her finger reprovingly, but her laughing eyes belied the gesture.

b. In the names of animals, so called from their cry or aspect: **laughing-bird** *dial.*, the green woodpecker (*Gecinus viridis*); **laughing-crow**, a name for various Asiatic birds; by some writers used as = *laughing-thrush*; **laughing-goose**, the white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*), **laughing-owl** (see quot.); **laughing thrush**, a name given to certain Asiatic birds (see quots.). See also Gull *sb*[1], Hyena, Jackass.

1862 Wood *Nat. Hist.* II. 345 The *Laughing Crow of India (*Garrulax leucolophus*). 1879 Rossiter *Dict. Sci Terms* s.v., Laughing Crow, *Cinclosoma erythrocephalus*, a bird belonging to *Meruliдæ*. 1772 Forster in *Phil Trans.* LXII. 415 The *laughing goose is of the size of the Canada or small grey goose. 1830 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 13 Bagged 3 of the white-fronted laughing geese. 1873 W. L. Buller *Birds N. Zealand* 21 *Scelogłaux albifacies* (*Laughing Owl). 1859-62 Sir J. Richardson, etc *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) I. 331 The *Laughing Thrush (*Pterocyclus cachinnans*) .. is especially abundant in the thick woods which clothe the Neilgherries. 1879 Rossiter *Dict. Sci Terms*, s.v., Laughing Thrush, *Trochalopteron phœniceum*. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* iii. 44 The fine laughing-thrushes, forming the genus Garrulax

Hence **Lau·ghingly** *adv.*, in a laughing manner

1563-83 Foxe *A. & M.* II. 1524/1 For (sayth he laughingly) his Chapleine gaue him counsel not to strike me with his Crosierstaffe, for that I would strike agayne. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 112 Laughingly he taunted them. 1874 Green *Short Hist* ix. § 3 617 Charles laughingly bid him set all fear aside. 1894 Fenn *In Alpine Valley* II. 139 To take troubles laughingly.

Laughing gas. Nitrous oxide, N_2O; so called from the exhilarating effects it produces when inhaled. (See also Gas *sb.* 3 d.)

1828 Brande *Dict Sci*, etc., *Nitrous oxide.* When nitrous oxide is respired, it produces effects somewhat similar to those of intoxication, hence it has been called laughing gas. 1869 *Daily News* 2 Jan., Protoxide of nitrogen, more commonly called laughing gas.

Laughing-stock. [f. Laughing *vbl. sb.* + Stock.] An object of laughter; a butt for ridicule; said both of persons and things.

1533 Frith *Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 219 Albeit .. I be reputed a laughing stock in this world. 1582 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 Poetry .. is fallen to be the laughing stocke of children. 1667-8 Pepys *Diary* 4 Jan., I perceive my Lord Anglesey do make a mere laughing-stock of this Act. 1775 Sheridan *St. Patr. Day* II. iv, You'll be a laughing stock to the whole bench, and a byword with all the pig-tailed lawyers. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 213 He could not see any fun in being made a laughing-stock of. 1852 H. Rogers *Ecl. Faith* (1864) 369 A numerous party to whom the old superstition was a laughing stock. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 118 No wonder that the parish priest becomes the laughingstock of the nobles.

Laughsome (lɑ·fsŏm), *a.* [f. Laugh *sb.* + -some.] **a.** Of persons: Addicted to laughing, mirthful. **b.** Of things: Provocative of laughter; laughable.

1620 Shelton *Quix.* III. vi, 'No more, good Sir', quoth Sancho; 'for I confess I have been somewhat too laughsome'. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* I. iii, Nay, if thou'st got a laughsome tale, Mariner! come with me. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* I. iv. 113 Fly away, sweet little frolicsome, laughsome creature.

Laught, obs. pa. t. of Latch.

Laughter[1] (lɑ·ftəɹ). Forms: 1 **hleahtor, hlehter**, 3 **leahter, lahter, lehter, leihter**, 4 **laghter, laȝter, laght t)ir, lauȝtur, lauhter, leiȝter**, 5 **laghtur, laughtir, (laughtre)**, 5–6 **lauchtir**, 6 **laughtur**, *Sc.* **lau-, lawchter**, 4–

A. & M. II. 1763/1 Then the audience laughed agayne: and Maister Latimer spake vnto them saying: why my maisters, this is no *laughyng matter. I aunswaare vppon lyfe and death. 1793 Sheridan in *Sheridaniana* 141 A joke in your mouth is no laughing matter. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. xiv, These little festivities were laughing matters. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* ix, It was not exactly a laughing matter to me. 1593 'Foulface' *Bacchus Bountie* C 3, The whole hall for ioy did ring out a loud *laffing peale. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 130 Nobody can't say I have stuck myself up for a *laughing post. 1864 Knight *Passages Work. Life* I. i. 106 One [person] I especially remember as looking upon the *laughing side of human affairs. *a* 1625 ? Fletcher *Faithf. Friends* I. iii. He lay in Vulcan's gyves a *laughing-stake. 1542 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 F iv b, It shuld be a *laughyng thynge that so many of dyuers and often contraryes shulde be taken of a communyte. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. xiii. (1553) C v b, To proue that thys lyfe is no *laughyng tyme.

Laughing (lɑ·fiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Laugh *v.* + -ing[2].] That laughs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7366 In visage es he bright and clere, In red of heu, o laghand chere. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 988 Pus with layande lotes þe lorde hit tayt makez. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 34 [He] schawyt him, with lauchand cher, The Endentur. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 922 A gyrle havyng laughyng eyes. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 257 Wo shall yeld thee frendes in laughing wealth to loue. *c* 1590 *Manifolde Enormities* in *Chetham Misc.* IV, The Scornefull laffinge Countenance of other som. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 58 P 2 A Man would be apt to think in this laughing Town, that [etc.]. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 10 O'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine. 1762 Churchill *Night* Poems I. 90 Night's laughing hours unheeded slip away. 1781 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. (1791) 5 And tunes to softer notes her laughing lyre. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* xlix, A light of laughing flowers along the grass is spread. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* III iii (1872) 183 A brisk laughing sea made a pleasant outlook. 1885 J. Payn *Talk of Town* I. 75 Maggie he d up her finger reprovingly, but her laughing eyes belied the gesture.

b. In the names of animals, so called from their cry or aspect: **laughing-bird** *dial.*, the green woodpecker (*Gecinus viridis*); **laughing-crow**, a name for various Asiatic birds; by some writers used as = *laughing-thrush*; **laughing-goose**, the white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*), **laughing-owl** (see quot.); **laughing thrush**, a name given to certain Asiatic birds (see quots.). See also Gull *sb*[1], Hyena, Jackass.

1862 Wood *Nat. Hist.* II. 345 The *Laughing Crow of India (*Garrulax leucolophus*). 1879 Rossiter *Dict. Sci Terms* s.v., Laughing Crow, *Cinclosoma erythrocephalus*, a bird belonging to *Meruliдæ*. 1772 Forster in *Phil Trans.* LXII. 415 The *laughing goose is of the size of the Canada or small grey goose. 1830 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 13 Bagged 3 of the white-fronted laughing geese. 1873 W. L. Buller *Birds N. Zealand* 21 *Scelogłaux albifacies* (*Laughing Owl). 1859-62 Sir J. Richardson, etc *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) I. 331 The *Laughing Thrush (*Pterocyclus cachinnans*) .. is especially abundant in the thick woods which clothe the Neilgherries. 1879 Rossiter *Dict. Sci Terms*, s.v., Laughing Thrush, *Trochalopteron phœniceum*. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* iii. 44 The fine laughing-thrushes, forming the genus Garrulax

Hence **Lau·ghingly** *adv.*, in a laughing manner

1563-83 Foxe *A. & M.* II. 1524/1 For (sayth he laughingly) his Chapleine gaue him counsel not to strike me with his Crosierstaffe, for that I would strike agayne. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 112 Laughingly he taunted them. 1874 Green *Short Hist* ix. § 3 617 Charles laughingly bid him set all fear aside. 1894 Fenn *In Alpine Valley* II. 139 To take troubles laughingly.

Laughing gas. Nitrous oxide, N_2O; so called from the exhilarating effects it produces when inhaled. (See also Gas *sb.* 3 d.)

1828 Brande *Dict Sci*, etc., *Nitrous oxide.* When nitrous oxide is respired, it produces effects somewhat similar to those of intoxication, hence it has been called laughing gas. 1869 *Daily News* 2 Jan., Protoxide of nitrogen, more commonly called laughing gas.

Laughing-stock. [f. Laughing *vbl. sb.* + Stock.] An object of laughter; a butt for ridicule; said both of persons and things.

1533 Frith *Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 219 Albeit .. I be reputed a laughing stock in this world. 1582 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 Poetry .. is fallen to be the laughing stocke of children. 1667-8 Pepys *Diary* 4 Jan., I perceive my Lord Anglesey do make a mere laughing-stock of this Act. 1775 Sheridan *St. Patr. Day* II. iv, You'll be a laughing stock to the whole bench, and a byword with all the pig-tailed lawyers. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 213 He could not see any fun in being made a laughing-stock of. 1852 H. Rogers *Ecl. Faith* (1864) 369 A numerous party to whom the old superstition was a laughing stock. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 118 No wonder that the parish priest becomes the laughingstock of the nobles.

Laughsome (lɑ·fsŏm), *a.* [f. Laugh *sb.* + -some.] **a.** Of persons: Addicted to laughing, mirthful. **b.** Of things: Provocative of laughter; laughable.

1620 Shelton *Quix.* III. vi, 'No more, good Sir', quoth Sancho; 'for I confess I have been somewhat too laughsome'. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* I. iii, Nay, if thou'st got a laughsome tale, Mariner! come with me. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* I. iv. 113 Fly away, sweet little frolicsome, laughsome creature.

Laught, obs. pa. t. of Latch.

Laughter[1] (lɑ·ftəɹ). Forms: 1 **hleahtor, hlehter**, 3 **leahter, lahter, lehter, leihter**, 4 **laghter, laȝter, laȝter, laght t)ir, lauȝtur, lauhter, leiȝter**, 5 **laghtur, laughtir, (laughtre)**, 5–6 **lauchtir**, 6 **laughtur**, *Sc.* **lau-, lawchter**, 4–

laughter. [OE. *hleahtor* str. masc. = OHG. *hlahtar* (MHG. *lahter*, whence collective *gelehter*, mod.G. *gelächter*), ON. *hlátr* (MSw. *later*, Da. *latter*):—OTeut. **hlahtro-z*, f. root **hlah-*: see LAUGH *v.*]

1. The action of laughing; *occas.* a manner of laughing. *Homeric laughter* (see *Iliad* I. 599, *Odyss.* XX. 346).

Beowulf 611 (Gr.) Ðær wæs hæleþa hleahtor. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiv. 230 Hie habbað swæ micle mede oðerra monna godra weorka,..swæ we habbað ðæs hleahtres, ðonne we hlihhað glizmonna unnyttes cræftes. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lx. (1889) 171 Þurh leahter stunt wyrcð scylda. *c* 1205 LAY. 3045 Mid gomene & mid lehtre [*c* 1275 lihtre]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1451 Now es laghter and now es gretyng. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* viii. 21 Til thi mouth be fillid with leiȝter. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 96 A lowde laȝter he loȝe. 14.. *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 15 in *Barbour's Bruce*, Nocht lowd of lauchtir, na of langage crouss. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxv. 3 Then shal oure mouth be fylled with laughter. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 283 When I behold there undiscrete behauours,. I cannot but burst out into laughter. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 80 O I am stab'd with laughter. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I vi. 27 Much Laughter at the defects of others, is a signe of Pusillanimity 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 29 P 25 Laughter is a vent of any sudden joy. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* v. 35 It is rare to see in any one a graceful laughter. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xxx. 148 The physiognomy of laughter would be the best of elementary books for the knowledge of man. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xcvii, Laughter, vainly loud, False to the heart, distorts the hollow cheek. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 174 The.. hubbub o' curses, endin' in shouts o' deevilish lauchter. 1853 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xii, In the vain laughter of folly wisdom hears half its applause. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II. 180 Man.. has a faculty of the ludicrous in his mental organisation and muscles in the face..to express the sensation in.. laughter.

Personified. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 32 Laughter holding both his sides.

transf. 1825 LONGF. *Spirit Poetry* 16 The silver brook .. Slips down through moss-grown stones with endless laughter.

b. An instance of this, a laugh. Now *rare.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 59 Hwær beoþ þonne.. þa ungemetlican hleahtras. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 149 Forlete lahtres, and idele songes. *c* 1205 LAY. 1219 His lauedi Diana hine leofliche biheolde mid wnsume leahtren. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 156 To underuongen flesliche leihtren. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1217 Þus he bourded aȝayn with mony a blyþe laȝter. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2673 With lowde laghttirs one lofte for lykynge of byrdez. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 78 Better is the last smyle, than the fyrst laughter. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 57 b, Then with a greate laughter (he saide) they would have it so. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 10 Whereat the Duke breaking into a laughter, replyed. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life Æsop* (1708) 8 Whereupon Æsop brake out into a Loud Laughter. 1775 GOLDSM. *Scarron* II. 22 They broke out into a laughter for four or five several times successively. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 98 Exchanging quick low laughters.

† **c.** In various obsolete phrases.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 To bringen o leihtre hore ontfule louerd. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1120 (1169) She for laughter wende for to dye. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 324 He barst on lauhtre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5054 Diamede full depely drough out a laughter. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5303 Þan has þat hende him by þe hand & hent vp a laȝtir. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3400 The Kyng tooke up a laughtir, and went his way. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxviii. (1482) 107 The kynge.. a grete laughter toke vp. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* II. viii. 125 Al war lyk to cleiue of lauchter. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 32 Shee forgetting modesty, gapte out a laughter.

d. Used for: A subject or matter for laughter.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 101 It would be argument for a Weeke, Laughter for a Moneth, and a good iest for euer. 1601 — *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 114 Hath Cassius liu'd To be but Mirth and Laughter to his Brutus? 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 184 All his Annie's fears, Save, as his Annie's, were a laughter to him. — *Aylmer's F.* 408 A mockery to the yeomen over ale, And laughter to their lords.

¶ **2.** An alleged name for a company of ostlers.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Laughtre of Ostelores.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *laughter-book*, *-burst*, *-maker*; *laughter-dimpled*, *-lighted*, *-lit*, *-loving*, *-stirring*, *-twinkling* adjs.; † *laughter-crack* vb.

1851 MAD. DE CHATELAIN (*title*) A *Laughter-Book for Little Folk. 1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 208 Each repeated *laughter-burst. 1634 HEYWOOD *Lancash. Witches* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 188 Our sides are charm'd, or else this stuffe Would *laughter-cracke them. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 113 A *laughter-dimpled countenance. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. xviii, *Laughter lighted eyes. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Rory O'More* vi, Apollo with *laughter-lit face. 1592 DANIEL *Delia, Sonn.* x, Thou .*Laughter-louing Goddesse, worldly pleasures Queen. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 126 One of those confounded good thoughts struck his laughter-loving brain. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 456 The professional jester or *laughter-maker at the banquets of rich Athenian citizens. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 66 *Laughter-stirring surprises. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 215 The..*laughter-twinkling eyes of the Frenchman.

Hence **Lau·ghterful, Lau·ghterless** *adjs.*

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 440 No unfit haunting place For things of.. laughterless beatitude. 1897 *Ibid.* Nov. 680/1 The brute .. takes himself with the most laughterless gravity. 1898 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 39 A teacher as rich and laughterful, as mendacious and corrupting as life itself.

Laughter [2] (lɑ·ftəɹ). *dial.* Also 7 **laiter**, 8 *Sc.* **lachter**, 8–9 **lafter**, 9 *dial.* **latter, lawter.** [a. ON. **lahtr*, *látr*:—OTeut. **lahtrom*, f. **lag-*, root of LAY *v.*] The whole number of eggs laid by a fowl before she is ready to sit.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 298 Pullets lay more than old hennes, but they be lesse, especially the first and last of one laiter. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* s.v. (E.D.S.), A hen lays her laughter; that is, all the eggs she will lay that time. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lafter* [printed *Laster*] or *Lawter*, thirteen eggs to set a hen. 1790 MORISON *Poems* 68 Her [*sc.* a goose] lachter's laid with which she's set. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Latter*. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Lafter*, the number of eggs laid by a hen before she begins to wish to sit.

Lau·ghworthy, *a.* Deserving to be laughed at.

1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* cxxxiii, They laugh't at his laughworthy fate. 1848 THACKERAY in *Punch* 20 May 207 Because the object was laughworthy.

Laughy (lɑ·fi), *a.* *rare.* [f. LAUGH *sb.* + -Y [1].] Inclined to laugh.

1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i, Let us laugh when we are laughy.

Lauhter, obs. form of LAUGHTER.

Laumb(e)re, variant of LAMB *sb.*[1] *Obs.*, amber.

Laumontite (lǭ·mǫntəit). *Min.* Earlier **lomonite, laumonite.** [Named (G. *lomonit*) by Werner, 1805, after Gillet de *Laumont*, its discoverer: see -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, found in crystals which lose water when exposed to the air.

1805 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II. 539 Lomonite. 1808 T. ALLAN *Alphab. List* 42 Laumonite. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 218 Laumonite has only been observed at Portrush, and is there very rare. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 400 Laumontite occurs in the cavities of trap. 1894 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XLVIII. 190 Laumontite.. Loses about ¼ its water at 300°.

Laumpe, obs. form of LAMP *sb.*[1]

Laumpron, -un, obs. forms of LAMPERN.

† **Launce** [1]. *Obs.* *rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *lance-m* (*lanx*), It. *lance.*] A scale, balance.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 4 Need teacheth her.. That fortune all in equall launce doth sway.

Launce [2] (lɑns). *Zool.* Also 7 **lawnce, lance.** [? identical with LANCE *sb.*[1]; the name may allude to the shape of the fish; cf. LANCELET, and G. *lanzenfisch*, a kind of chætodon.] A fish of the genus *Ammodytes*; the sand-eel; = LANT *sb.*[2] Also called *sand-la(u)nce.* *Sable launce*: the capelin.

1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 89 A sufficient quantity of Herrings, Mackerel, Capeling, and Lawnce, to bait their hooks withal. *Ibid.* 114 Mackarell, Herrings, Lance, Caplin, Dogfish. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 156 We found the stomach of one we dissected full of Sand-eels or Launces, which for the most part lie deep in the sand. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 123 The launce is found on most of our sandy shores during some of the summer months. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 26 The launce or sand-eel is a small cylindrical fish from six to twelve inches long. 1883 L. Z. JONCAS *Fish. Canada* 13 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The cod fish resorts.. to the coast.. in pursuit of the caplin or sable launce, on which it feeds.

Launcelet, -ot, obs. forms of LANCELET.

Launcer, Launcet(te, obs. ff. LANCER[2], LANCET.

Launch (lǭnʃ, lānʃ), *sb.*[1] [f. LAUNCH *v.*]

† **1.** The action or an act of lancing; a prick. *Obs.*

1558 TRAHERON in S. R. Maitland *Ess. Reform.* (1849) 80 If I shal perceaue that it shalbe to your welth, I wil not sticke to giue you a launch or two. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heavenly Love* 162 What hart can feele least touch of so sore launch?

2. The action or an act of launching, shooting forth, or springing. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 290/2 Lawnche, or skyppe, *saltus.* *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Launch*, a long stride.

† **3.** *concr.* Shoots of a plant. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* (Ingilby MS.) 109 Þe lyly, þe louage, þe launches so lefe. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 3 Veni de libano, þou loueli in launche.

4. a. The action or process of launching a vessel. Also *fig.* with *out.* **b.** The starting off of a bird in flight.

1814 SCOTT *Let. to Southey* 17 June in *Lockhart*, The first time I happened to see a launch. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 298/1 The first launch of the bird into the air is produced by an ordinary leap from the ground. 1879 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) IV. 271 Its daring launch out on the ocean of real being. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 223/2 Bearing surfaces should be well greased.. before the launch takes place.

5. *concr.* in *Ship building.* (See quot. 1850.)

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 23 Erecting a Ship on the Launch, and launching her from thence. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5010/3 Wherein are two large Launches and a large dry Dock. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 *Launch*, the slip or descent whereon the ship is built, including the whole of the machinery used in launching.

6. *dial.* A trap for taking eels. 1847 in HALLIWELL.

7. *attrib.*, as **launch-block, launch-ways** (*Cent. Dict.*) = *launching-ways*, *launching-planks.*

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* iii. (1840) 50 A launch-block and cradles.

Launch (lǭnʃ, lānʃ), *sb.*[2] Also 7–8 **lanch.** [ad. Sp. *lancha* pinnace, perh. of Malay origin: see LANCHARA, LANTCHA.]

1. The largest boat of a man-of-war, more flat-bottomed than a long boat, for use in shallow water, usually sloop-rigged.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 2 The Craft which carried us was a Lanch, or Long Boat. 1748 WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvii. 76 We had.. a launch of ten tuns with sixteen oars. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 248 The launch, yawl, first and second cutters, were the boats appointed for the expedition.

2. A large boat propelled by electricity, steam, etc. (*electric launch*, *steam-launch*) used for transporting passengers, or as a pleasure-craft.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxi. 423 Natives from all parts of the country came to see the launch. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov., The Judge directed them that to find a verdict of guilty they must be satisfied that the defendant omitted to perform an obvious duty in navigating his launch.

Comb. 1894 C. H. COOK *Thames Rights* 21 On the Thames, some 370 launch-owners endanger the lives of many thousands of people. *Ibid.* 28 A man absolutely ignorant of steam or other vessels may be a launch-driver.

Launch (lǭnʃ, lānʃ), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **launche**, (5 **laun-, lawnchyn, launsche**), 5–6 **lawnche**, 5–9 **lanch(e**, (6 **lange, launge**), 6– **launch.** [ad. ONF. *lancher* = Central OF. *lancier*: see LANCE *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To pierce, transfix, wound; cut, slit; to make (a wound) by piercing. Also with *up.* *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6811 Toax.. with a tore speire .. hym launchit to dethe. 1460 *Libeaus Desc.* 293 (Kaluza) Wiþ his sper he will launche All þat aȝens him rit. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. x, Two rammes within a medowe whiche with theyr hornes launched eche other. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 37 Whose love hath gryde My feeble brest of late, and launched this wound wyde. 1596 *Ibid.* VI. ii. 6 A sharpe bore-speare, With which he wont to launch the salvage hart Of many a Lyon. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 12 In the beginning of August lanch they the rine, from whence the masticke distilleth. 1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Faithf. Shepherdess* IV. iii, Hee, Directed by his fury, Bloodelye, Lanch't vpp her brest. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* I. i, Nine Bulls were launch'd by his victorious arm.

† **b.** To cut with a lancet, to lance; to let out (infection) by lancing. *Obs.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 18357 For pouerte Is bothe medicyne and leche To launche the bocche off Properte. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 82 a, So wil they giue them more .. to feede their sores then to launch them. 1598 Q. ELIZ. *Plutarch* xiv. 23 As wound that bloudies hit self while hit is Launged. 1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 310 To lanch th' infect on of a poysoned state. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 10 If you be wary, you need not launch or cut the gum at all. 1641 T. EDWARDS *Reasons agst. Independancy* 10 The foote.. is dressed, lanched and ordered, not by it selfe, but by the hands and eyes.

fig. 1625 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* II. xiv. D 2 b, Thy Prophets .. Rubb'd where they should haue launcht. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat, David's Repent.* (1867) 224 Nathan, than whom was none more skilled to lanch A festered soul.

2. To hurl, shoot, discharge, send off (a missile). (Cf. LANCE *v.* 1.) † Also, to heave (the lead).

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 750 Schipe-mene.. Launchez lede apone lufe. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xliii. 164 Launchynge and castyng to hym speres and dartes. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 364 And launch'd against their Navy Phrygian fire. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix, All the thunders of heaven seemed launched at this defenceless head. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. Introd. 80 Nor mourn ye less his perished worth Who.. launched that thunderbolt of war On Egypt. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 268 Much as they thirsted for his blood, they forebore to launch a shaft.

absol. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 127 Thanne bygan the Cypryens ..to shote & to launche on the paynemes.

b. with immaterial object, *e.g.* a blow, censure, threat, sentence.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 196 The best in the world to launch a guess. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 251 Week after week he launched from the pulpit the most scathing invectives. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 89 The assembled Fathers at once went on to launch the censures of the church against offenders of every degree. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 345 A threat launched especially at the Despensers. 1886 G. T. STOKES *Celtic Ch.* (1888) 171 Jerome, therefore, launched a treatise against him.

† **c.** To throw (a person); *refl.* to hurl oneself, dart, rush. *Obs.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1904 The louerd.. in a bed he dede hire launche. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxix. 315 Then do they launch themselves foorth.

d. To dart forward (a weapon, a limb, etc.). Now only, to dart *out* (something long and flexible).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 437 Doun his hand he launcheth to the clifte. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 461 Hyr syxthe hand she gan to launche Lowe doun vn-to hyr haunche. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. ii, The boll.. smote strongly whith his feet after the man and launched his hornes at hym. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 293/1 The whole tongue is then launched out with a rapidity that is perfectly amazing.

3. *intr.* for *refl.* To be set in to sudden or rapid motion; to rush, plunge, start or shoot forth; † to leap, vault; *transf.* to 'skip' in reading. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 3746 He gan in the water launche: Up he cam in that othir side. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 194 Of ilke a leche the lowe launschide fulle hye. *Ibid.* 2560 Who lukes to the lefte syde, whene his horse launches. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12307 Þai demet þe duke.. to.. launche out of towne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 290/2 Lawnchyn, or skyppyn ouer a dyke, ..*persconto*. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. xix, The mortal floodes launchid in by the places opend. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 469 Lanch on! I will not be the last upon Mary for to marveyle. 1552 HULOET, Launche to shore, *appellere ripam.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 22/34 To lanch ouer a boke, *percurrere.* 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 45 He [a fish] will launch and plunge in such a manner, that..he will tear away his hold. 1824 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 317 The poor animal.. gazed at me.. and then launching away to the left, I presently heard it plunge into the river. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Launch*, to take long strides.

† **b.** *transf.* To shoot, sprout. Also, to project.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 90 Thei ben bastard braunches that launchen from oure bileve. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 49 The Cape lanches into the Sea with Three Points.

c. *fig.* (Now usually with *out*.) To enter boldly or freely into a course of action; to rush *into* expense; to burst *out* into unrestrained speech. † *To launch it out*: to flaunt, make a display.

1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* v. iii. I 3, If master Gerardine .. would yet be induced to take your Neece . would you launch with a thousand pound, besides her fathers portion? 1622 FLETCHER *Sp Cura'e* II i, When you love, lanch it out in silks and velvets. 1624 BEDELL *Lett* vii. 115 Thus Pamelius; and presently lanches forth into the Priuiledges of the See of Rome 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* VI 196, I want time to launch into an ample discourse. 1721 STERLE *Spect.* No 49 P 4 He enjoys a great Fortune handsomly, without lanching into Expence. 1712–13 POPE *Guardian* No. 4 P 6 There is no subject I could lanch into with more pleasure than your panegyrick. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 450, I have lanch'd out of my subject in this Article. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 136 One launching out upon my complexion, another upon my eyes. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vii 49 He has perhaps launched out in trade beyond his reach. *c* 1800 S ROGERS *Italy Descent* 38 For awhile he held his peace.. But soon, the danger passed, launched forth again 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr.* III. vii. (1864) II. 143 The triumphant Pontiff launches out into a panegyric on the mercy and benignity of the usurper. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* XVI. xv. (1872) VI. 316, I began to launch out on Friedrich's actions, but he rapidly interrupted. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* I. 9 The small man .. is . slow to launch out into expense when things are going well 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd Men* I. iii 358 You could not vex him more than by launching out against some common acquaintance 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III 11 She launched involuntarily into an eager and beautiful little sermon.

4. *trans.* To cause (a vessel) to move or slide from the land, or the stocks, into the water; to set afloat; to lower (a boat) into the water.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3921 He .. Gers lawnche his botes appone a lawe watire 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 332 To lawnche the boote in to the water 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I cccxiii. 722 There came two other barkes and anone they were langed into the ryuer. 1555 *Act* 2 & 3 *Ph & Mary* c 16 § 7 Before the said Boate . bee lanched out of the Yarde or Grounde. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* xiii 91 Was this the face that launch'd a thousand ships. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. x. 92 He lancht into the Tiber also 200. Pinnaces 1702 POPE *Sappho* 250 O launch thy bark, nor fear the wat'ry plain. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) IV 43 From these sheds they are launched into the deep canals 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr Leg., Columbus* lviii. 2 Ere from his home He launch his vent'rous bark. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. iii. 45 Our boats must be sledged over some 60 miles of terrible ice before launching and loading them.

b. In wider sense. To send off, start upon a course, send adrift.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 62 Out goes the boat, they are lanched from the ship side. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 217 When Pudding-Wives were launcht in cock quean Stools. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 455 Haste, lanch thy chariot, thro' yon ranks to ride 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxi, Fling open the door, and lanch the floating bridge 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I xiii 359 The planets, like the comets, might have been launched in different directions.

c *fig.* To start (a person) *in*, *into*, or *on* a business, career, etc.; to set on foot (a project); to commence (an action). Also with *out*. *To launch into eternity*. rhetorically for 'to put to death'.

1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* IV G b, Was neuer Prince .. With louder shouts of tryumph launched out Into the surgy maine of gouernment 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 217 Being lanched again into the gulf of misery 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 108 P 7 We find several Citizens that were lanched into the World with narrow Fortunes. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii (1840) 274, I am now launched quite beside my design. 1808 *Med Jrnl* VIII. 275 I he mention of this term serves to launch the author into a digression. 1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov 768/1 The platform, from whence he was to be launched into eternity 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I 43 The worthy captain, fairly launched on the broad prairies, with his face to the boundless west. 1839–40 — *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 213 It was agreed that as soon as I should be fairly launched in business we would be married. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* VI. The pretty youngster. was well launched in Bardo's favourable regard. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 275 The Mississippi scheme launched by John Law. 1884 H. B BUCKLEY in *Law Times Rep* 22 Mar. 115/1 The plaintiff himself has launched this action in the Chancery Division

† **5.** *intr.* Of the ship: To be launched, to pass into the water. *Obs.*

1665 *Lond Gaz* No 5/4 The *Resolution* now in the Dock, Launches on Tuesday 28. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III. iii. 67 A fourth, . with some Prayers and three signings of the Cross made a Ship lanch with few men 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) H 4, Cradles, placed under the bottom, to conduct the ship into the water whilst lanching

6. To push *forth*, *out* from land, put to sea, advance seawards, *lit.* and *fig.* *To launch into eternity*: rhetorically for 'to die'.

1534 TINDALE *Luke* v 4 He sayde vnto Simon: Launche out in to the depe 1555 EDEN *Decades* 55 He lanched from that lande and directed his course to Vraba. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* XIII. 53 The Thames.. That danc'd my Barge, in lanching from the stayre. 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xviii 60, I doe not finde in ancient bookes, that they have lanched farre into the Ocean. *a* 1656 BP HALL *Rem Wks.* (1660) 385 What need I lanch forth into this forrain deep? 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* II. i. 25 Lanching out into a Sea of strife. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) I. 123 He was afraid his Soul should launch into Eternity without a Guide to direct his Penitence. 1748 *De Foe's Eng Tradesman* (1841) I. II 12 The time of my servitude being at length expired, I am now launched forth into the great ocean of business. 1766 HUME *Let. to H. Walpole* in *W.'s Remin.* 165, I find I am launching out insensibly into an immense ocean of common-place. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nation* Wks. II. 160 To have launched into a new sea, I fear a boundless sea, of expence. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs Thrale* 21 Sept., We launched into one of the straits of the Atlantick Ocean. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 107 Before any Greek navigator ventured .. to launch out beyond Sicily. 1875 LONGF. *Masque of Pandora* II, Forth I launch On the sustaining air.

7. *trans. Naut.* † **a.** To set up, hoist (a yard). **b.** To move (casks, heavy goods, etc.) by pushing. **c.** '*Launch-ho!*' The order to let go the top-rope, after the top-mast has been swayed up and fidded' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* lx. 41 Vnparrell the mizen yard and lanch it, and the saile ouer her Lee quarter. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 79 When a Yard is hoisted high enough, they usually call aloud *Launch-hoe*, that is hoise no more. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist* 161 To Launch; .. to leave off pulling, haling, or heaving. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Launch*, a term used in several sea phrases, as *launch out the capstan bars*, that is, put them out; *launch aft*, or *forward on*, that is, when things are stowed in the hold, to put them more aft, or foreward on. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Launch*, the order to let go the *top-rope*, after any top mast is *fided*.

8. *Public School slang.* (See quots.)

1865 G. F BERKELEY *My Life*, etc. I 129, I had [at Sandhurst about 1815] to undergo the usual torments of being 'launched', that is, having my bed reversed while I was asleep [etc] 1878 H C. ADAMS *Wykehamica* 426 *Launch*, to drag a boy, bed clothes, mattress, and all, off his bedstead on to the floor

9. *intr* To propel a boat with a pole, etc.; *spec.* in *Wild-fowl shooting* (see quot. 1824).

1824 P. HAWKER *Instr. Yng Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 329 Off they set, .crawling on their knees, and shoving this punt before them on the mud Thus travelling all night (by 'launching' over the mud, and rowing across the creeks). 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 713 Launching= propelling a barge or small vessel in a river by means of a poy.

10 *dial.* (See quot.)

1847 HALLIWELL s.v., To launch leeks is to plant them like celery in trenches *West.*

† **Lau·nchant,** *a. Obs.* [a. ONF. *lanchant*, pres. pple. of *lanchier* LAUNCH *v.*] Darting, leaping.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 4630 With a launchant laite lightonyd the water *Ibid.* 12006 All the cite vnsakrely þat set vppon fyre, With gret launchaund lowes into the light ayre *c* 1450 *Merlin* 288 The toon myght not come to that other but launchant

Launched (lɔ̄nʃt, lānʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. LAUNCH *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr Mart* F ij, With goarie sides, and deeper lanched brest. 1639 G DANIEL *Ecclus* xli. 54 Let thy blushes rise From a lanch't heart 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 95 The launched lie Whence heavenly fire has withered 1896 *Daily News* 1 Apr 6/5 A launched vessel always begins her career by [etc].

Launcher (lɔ̄·nʃəɹ, lā·nʃəɹ). [f. LAUNCH *v.* + -ER[1].] One who launches, in senses of the vb.

1824 P. HAWKER *Instr Yng. Sportsmen* (ed 3) 329 A family who are by far the best launchers in Hampshire. 1827 — *Diary* (1893) I. 302 The vagabond mud launchers. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 6/3 To make the launchers of schemes responsible for their promises. 1899 *Daily News* 4 May 7/3 All hands turned out at once to launch the life-boat, .. four of the most useful launchers being women.

Launching (lɔ̄·nʃiŋ, lā·nʃ.ŋ), *vbl. sb* [f LAUNCH *v* + -ING[1]] The action of the vb LAUNCH.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* XXX. lviii (1714) 104 That Launching, and Progression of the Mind, Which all men have 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass* I i. 95 Nought but lanching can the wound auayle. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iii. II *Fathers* 67 Such ill rigg'd ships would even in lanching sink 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 259 This signifieth our launching into Eternity. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vi 44 Such miserable havoc has launching out into remote undertakings, made amongst tradesmen. 1751 LABELYE *Westm Br* 28 The lowering or launching of the finished Caisson 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer* 129 The launching of a large steam-boat attracted a great assemblage of spectators. 1824 P. HAWKER *Instr. Yng. Sportsmen* (ed 3) 332 Birds may be approached much nearer by this means than by any other kind of 'launching'.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *launching-cord*, *-cradle*, *-line*; **launching-cleat,** the block of wood fastened to a ship when in dry dock or on the slips, to catch the head of the 'shore'; **launching-planks** (see quot); **launching-punt, -sledge,** a boat used in shooting wild fowl (cf. LAUNCH *v.* 9); **launching-tube,** a tube in a war-vessel for launching torpedoes; **launching-ways,** = *launching-planks*.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 4/1 The Princess has only to sever the *launching cord to set the *Irresistible* free. *Ibid.*, The *launching cradle is a massive structure of wood and iron, weighing 300 tons. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc New Invent.* 124 It swims at the line representing the *launching line. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig* (Weale) 128 **Launching planks*, a set of planks mostly used to form the platform on each side of the ship, whereon the bilgeways slide for the purpose of launching 1824 P. HAWKER *Instr. Yng Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 326 Hampshire *Launching-punt. *Ibid.* 332 The light *launching sledge is in the foreground 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut Dict*, **Launching-ways*, the same as *Bilge-ways*.

Laund (lɔ̄nd). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 4-6 **launde,** 5-9 **lawnd(e,** (5, 7 **land,** 7 **launt**), 6– **laund.** See also LAWN *sb.*[2] [a. OF. *launde*, F. *lande* wooded ground, a. OCeltic **landā* (Irish *lann*, Welsh *llan*, Breton *lann*): see LAND *sb.*] An open space among woods, a glade (= L. *saltus*); untilled ground, pasture.

1340 *Ayenb.* 216 Þe fole wyfmen þet guob mid stondinde nhicke as hert ine launde. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1205 Loude alarom vpon launde luited was þenne. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 251 Som of hem com out of hilles and laundes, þere mannes help failede. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. I. 50 Thare thai fand A fayre brade land and a plesand. 15.. *Adam Bel* 419 in Ritson *Anc. P. P.* 81 Then went they down into a launde, These noble archares all thre. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 41 You loste no small quantity of grounde by forestes, chases, laundes, and parkes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*, III. i. 2 Through this Laund anon the Deere will come. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Forrester* 37 The lawnd is his temple, the birds his quirresters. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 3 A bridge, between which and the palace, was a stately launt. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Palamon & Arc.* III. 898 That grove for eve green, that conscious lawnd Where he with Palamon fought hand to hand. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Lawnd*, a lawn. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 204 Through the launds and glades, out on to the moor.

attrib. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 596 Undir a lynd or thei lente, By a launde syde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 291/1 Lawnde kepare, *salator* 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 5 All the grounde within pale or hedge as well the launde grounde as of the wode grounde.

Laund(e, obs. form of LAWN *sb*[1] (fine linen).

Launde iron, variant of LANDIRON *Obs.*

Launder (lɔ̄·ndəɹ, lā·ndəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4–9 **lander,** 4 *Sc* **landar, laynder,** 5-7 **la(u)ndre, law(e)nder(e,** 5– **launder.** [Contraction of LAVENDER *sb.*[1]]

† **1** A person (of either sex) who washes linen. *Obs.*

a 1350 *St. Brice* 71 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 156 A woman þat his lander was. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 273 It is ane laindar..That hir childyne richt now hass tane. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 290/1 Lawndere, *lotor, lotrix*. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 As Laundres witness evidently, When of Ashes thei make their Lye. *a* 1530 HEYWOOD *Play II eather* (Brandl) 894 She wolde banyshe the sonne And then were we pore launders all vndonne. 1573 TUSSER *Hush* lxxxiii (1878) 173 In washing by hand, haue an eie to thy boll, for launders and millers, be quick of their toll 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 28 Amylum is taken to be starch, the use whereof is best knowne to Launders. *a* 1603 T CARTWRIGHT *Confut Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 31 How small things they be, that these cunning Launders can with so small cost make white

2. a. A trough for water, either cut in the earth, or formed of wood; *esp.* in *Mining*, a trough for washing the ore clean from dirt. **b.** A rain-water gutter. † **c.** A tube made out of a hollow tree (*obs.*).

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build* 8 The water brought to the top of the wheel, in landers or troughs which cast the same into Buckets made in the wheel. 1671 *Phil Trans.* VI. 2108 The Launder (i e a trench cut in the floor, 8 foot long, and 10 foot over) stopt at the other end with a turf, so that the waters run away, and the Ore sinks to the bottom 1734 DESAGULIERS *Ibid* XXXIX 48 I his centrifugal Wheel can in a little Time drive down Air through wooden Trunks (or Launders) of seven Inches bore 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s.v *Dressing*, The launder fills up with the dressed ore 1865 *Crt. Com. Pleas* 10 July, A lander or trough . had been constructed to carry water to his works across the defendant's land 1884 *West Morn News* 9 Aug. 1/4 Lot of Launders, 14 buddles 1891 *Blizzard of* 1891 25 Icicles hung inches long from windowsills and launders of the houses

Launder (lɔ̄ ndəɹ, lā ndəɹ), *v.* Also 7 **lander, laundre.** [f. LAUNDER *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To wash and 'get up' (linen).

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II i 171 It does your visage more adorn Than if 'twere prun'd, and starcht, and lander'd. 1818 SCOTT *Bride of Lamm* XVIII, The picture is up in the old Baron's hall that the maids launder the clothes in 1883 G CABLE *Dr Sevier* XVII, His dress was coarse but clean, his linen soft and badly laundered 1890 *Century Mag.* Oct. 933/1 White duck, which they were permitted to send outside to be laundered.

absol. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (ed 2) I 150 Some of their beggarly Soldiers Trulls does nothing but Launder for 'em, they'r always at the Wash-Tub.

transf. and *fig.* 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl* 16 Laund'ring the silken figures in the brine, That seasoned woe had pelleted in teares. 1654 [see LATHER *v.* 1]. 1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball* Ser II 223 (tr. Villon) The rain has washed and laundered us all five.

† **2.** To 'sweat' (gold or plate). *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch* I i, I'll bring . Thy necke within a nooze, for laundring gold and barbing it.

Hence **Lau·ndered** *ppl. a.*

1892 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 5/5 Ravachol is rather a dandy, and affects nicely-laundered shirts. 1893 KATE WIGGIN *Cathedral Courtship* 151 A freshly laundered cushion cover.

Launderer (lɔ̄·ndərəɹ, lā ndərəɹ). Also 5 **lawnderer,** 6–7 **landerer,** 7 **laundrer.** [f. LAUNDER *sb.*: see -ER[1] 3; now regarded as f. LAUNDER *v.*]

1. One who launders (linen). *Obs.* exc. *U.S.*

c 1475 *Cath. Angl.* (Add. MS) 210/2 Lawndeier, *candidaria, lotrix*. 1550 J COKE *Eng. & Fr Heralds* § 101 (1877) 89 Launderers. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 379 The Woman which is Landerer or Nurse shall be essoined. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Launderer* 56 A launderer may bee as well a male as a female, by course of nature. 1666 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 185 The cook and laundrer comprehended in the number. 1876 DIXON *White Conq.* I. xvii. 171 Having their work done better and cheaper by Chinese launderers in Jackson Street. 1884 *Circular* [The makers of an ironing machine shown at the Health Exhibition ask the support of] launderers and laundresses. 1889 *Daily News* 8 June 5/1 A laundress, or washerwoman [in America], is now 'a lady launderer'.

fig. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 386 An Anabaptist .. is a Landerer of Souls, and tries them, as Men do Witches, by Water.

† **2.** One who 'launders' gold or plate; a sweater.

1632 D. LUPTON *Lond. & Country Carbonadoed* (1857) 277 Some of the men are cunning Landerers of plate, and get much by washing that plate they handle, and it hath come from some of them..a great deale the lighter.

† **Laundon.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *landon*, f. *lande* : see LAUND.] *O laundon*: on the field.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1768 The kynge of Lebe be-fore the wawurde he ledes, And alle his lele lige mene o laundone ascries.

Laundress (lɔ̄·ndrĕs, lā·ndrĕs), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 **landres(se, laundres(se**, (7 **landeress, lawndresse**), 7–8 **landress**, 7– **laundress.** [f. LAUNDER *sb.* + -ESS.]

1. A woman whose occupation it is to wash and 'get up' linen.

1550 COVERD *Spirituall Perle* vi. (1560) 75 As the dier, blecher, or the laundresse washeth .. the foule, vncleanly and defiled clothes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 319 He sent to lande certeyne of his men with the landresses of the shyppes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 155 Carry them to the Landresse in Datchet mead 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v i. 104 His jealous laundress, That for the love she bears him starches yellow. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 189 P 3 Write down what you give out to your Landress, and what she brings Home again. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 2 She employs milliners, laundresses, tire-women. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. V. 68 A Dutchwoman .. employed as a laundress at Whitehall.

2. A caretaker of chambers in the Inns of Court.

1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 29 His hostesse writte vp the wofull remembrance of him, his Laundresse and his boy. 1611 BARRY *Ram Alley* I. i. No punie Inne a Court But keepes a Landresse at his command To doe him seruice. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I 206/2 He had been very careful to avoid the Use of the Words *Chambers, Laundress*, &c. 1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* xx, It's a curious circumstance, Sam, that they call the old women in these inns, laundresses 1841 S WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* III. 357 Greatly to the surprise of his laundress, he made his appearance at his chambers between six and seven o'clock in the morning.

† **Lau·ndress,** *v. Obs.* [f. LAUNDRESS *sb.*] a. *trans.* To furnish with laundresses b. *intr.* To act as a laundress.

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* G 2 a, Did I want Ten leash of Curtisans, it would furnish me; Nay lawndresse three Armies. 1636 SIR H BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* 14 Their Wives are used but to dresse their meat, to Laundresse [etc.]

Laundry (lɔ̄·ndri, lā·ndri). Also 6 **landerie, -y**, 8 **landry.** [Altered form of LAVENDRY after LAUNDER.]

† 1. The action or process of washing. *Obs.*

a 1530 HEYWOOD *Play Weather* (Brandl) 896 Excepte the sonne shyne that our clothes may dry, We can do ryght nought in our laundry *Ibid* 1100 Then came there a nother that lyueth by laundry *c* 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 135 Where Trojan wives and their fair daughters had Laundry for their fine linen weeds 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 394 Chalkie Water is too fretting As it appeareth in Laundry of Clothes, which wear out apace, if you use such Water

2. An apartment or establishment, where linen, etc. is washed and 'got up'.

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 13 Hyther also runnes the water from the Laundry to moist it the better 1648 MAYNE *Amorous War* II. iv, To starch, and to belong Unto their Laundries 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I 51 The Wood house, the Landry and a pretty fine Garden. 1798 CANNING *Elegy* ii in *Anti-Jacobin* 14 May (1852) 132 No story half so shocking By kitchen fire or laundry 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II 89 Fair Lucy first, the laundry's grace and pride. 1851 *Illustr Catal Gt. Exhib* 194 Sample of refined Indian blue, for the laundry

¶ 3. Used blunderingly for LAUNDRESS

1598 SHAKS *Merry W* I ii 5 There dwels one Mistris Quickly, which is in the manner of his Nurse, or his dry Nurse, or his Cooke, or his Laundry

4. *attrib.*, as *laundry-battledore, -blue, -bluc-bag,* † *-house, -maid, -man, -woman.*

a 1668 DAVENANT *Play ho to Let* Wks (1673) 77 We'll make 'em bring Their *Laundry Battledores 1899 *Westm. Gaz* 8 Aug 6/1 Large supplies of *laundry blue. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 33 Run a tape through the holes, and it will make a '*Laundry Blue-bag'. 1585 *Wills & Inv N C* (Surtees 1860) II 108 To euerie of the maides of the *landerie house 2s. 6d 1632 B. JONSON *Magn Lady* IV i, I will cry it through..every office of the *laundry-maids. 1855 MRS GASKELL *North & S* ix, She was no longer Peggy the laundry-maid, but Margaret Hale, the lady. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit* II iii. List xlix. (1743) 162 The Matron is to take care of the Men's Linnen & deliver it to the *Laundryman once a week. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Squatters* 14 There are the blacksmith's, and Kong Sam Kee, the Chinese laundryman's 1863 FR A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 24 The eldest son of our *laundry-woman

† **Lau·ndy,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. LAUND + -Y¹.] = LAWNY *a.*²

1611 FLORIO, *Landoso*, laundie, full of laundes.

Laune, obs. form of LAWN *sb.*

Launge, obs. form of LAUNCH *v.*

Launsgay, variant of LANCEGAY.

Launt, variant of LAUND *Obs.*

Launtern(e, obs. form of LANTERN.

‖ **Laura** (lɔ̄·ră) *Christian Antiq.* [Gr. λαύρα, lane, passage, alley.] An aggregation of detached cells, tenanted by recluse monks under a superior, in Egypt and the desert country near the Jordan.

1727–52 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev* XXII. 66 Like one of the eastern *Lauras*—an assemblage of separate cells, each inhabited by a recluse. 1845 PETRIE *Eccl Archit Irel.* 495 These [separate cells] formed a Laura, like the habitations of the Egyptian ascetics. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist* v. 170 It would have perished in some lonely laura of desert cenobites.

Lauraceous (lɔ̄rē··ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Lauracæ-æ* + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Lauraceæ* or laurel family. In recent Dicts.

Laurate (lɔ̄·rĕt). *Chem.* [f. L. *laur-us* laurel + -ATE. See LAURIC.] A salt of lauric acid.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 690 The laurates of the alkali-metals and of barium are soluble in water.

† **Laure.** *Obs.* Also 1 **laur, lawer.** [OE. *laur*, ad. L. *laurus*. Cf. OF *laure* (perh. the source in ME.).] The laurel or bay-tree; also, the leaves of the same woven into a chaplet. Also *laure tree*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 187 Simon. mid lawere ȝebeaȝod ongan fleoȝan. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II 20 Wiþ healfes heafdes ece, ȝenim laures croppan dust *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 17 Thou shalt see me go Unto the nexte laure I see And kisse hit for hit is thy tree 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xvii. 149 He vas crounit vith ane croune of laure tre. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 98 Sum tyme a Tyrane flureis haif I sene Lyke lawre tre, quhilk euer growis grene.

Laureal, laurear, obs. forms of LAUREL *sb.*¹

Laureate (lɔ̄·rĭĕt), *a* and *sb* Also 4–5 **lauriat**, 5–6 **lawreat**, 5–7 **lawriat(e**, 4–9 **laureat.** [ad. L. *laureāt-us* crowned with laurel, f. *laurea* laurel-tree, laurel crown, fem. of *laureus* made of laurel, f. *laur-us* : see LAUREL.]

A. *adj.*

1 Crowned with laurel, wearing a laurel crown or wreath (as a symbol of distinction or eminence)

1416 BULLOKAR, *Laureate*, crowned with Laurell. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (Grosart) I 9 These laureat Temples which the Laurel grace 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 151 To strew the Laureat Herse where Lycid lies 1742 COLLINS *Ode Simplicity* 33 While Rome could none esteem But Virtue's Patriot Theme, You lov'd her Hills, and led her Laureat Band 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV lvii, The crown Which Petrarch's laureate brow supremely wore 1864 J. EVANS *Coins Anc. Brit.* 38 The laureate head of Apollo.

b. Of a crown, wreath: Consisting of laurel, or imitating one composed of laurel (blending with the attributive use of the sb.). Hence (*poet.*) *laureate shade.*

1412–20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* Prol. (1513) A ij, The palme laureat Whiche yt they wan by knygthode in theyr dayes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 243/1 He . sawe . saynt domynyk crowned with a crowne of gold laureate. 1597 *Pilgr Parnass* I 51 There may youre temple be adornd with bays There may you sit in softe greene lauriate shade. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb* IV 1794 The Lawreat Wreath 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint* Pref, That is the Βραβεῖον, and Laureate Crown, which idle Poems will bring to their unrelenting Authors. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas Imag* I. 54 Unfading flowers Cull'd from the laureate vale's profound recess, Where never poet gain'd a wreath before 1769 GRAY *Ode for Music* VII, To grace thy youthful brow The laureate wreath, that Cecil wore, she brings.

† c. *Laureate letters* [tr L. *litteræ laureatæ*], a letter or dispatch announcing a victory *Obs.*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 28 Thow fall doun att the roist, My laureat lettres at the and I lowis 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V (1822) 442 Come laureat letteris fra Posthumius, schawing all this victorie as it was fallin to Romanis *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann* VI (1658) 549 Lucullus dispatched his letters laureat to the Senate.

2. With a sb. denoting an agent or the like: Worthy of special distinction or honour, pre-eminent in the (indicated) sphere or faculty.

The adj often followed the sb, in imitation of Latin order.

a. *gen* ? *Obs*

1508 DUNBAR *Ballad Ld. Barnard Stewart* 4 Most valyeand, most laureat hie wictour. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 524 Judas, iow, iuglour, Lollard laureate. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* III 32 No, Faustus, Thou art conjuror laureat, That canst command great Mephistophilis

b. *spec.* Distinguished for excellence as a poet, worthy of the Muses' crown. *Poet laureate*: in early use, a title given generally to eminent poets, and sometimes conferred by certain universities; in mod. use, the title given to a poet who receives a stipend as an officer of the Royal Household, his duty being to write court-odes, etc.

The first poet laureate in the modern sense was Ben Jonson, but the title seems to have been first officially given to his successor, Davenant (appointed 1638)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prol* 31 Fraunceys Petrak the lauriat poete ?*c* 1400 LYDG. *Æsop's Fab* Prol 8 This poyet laureate Callyd Ysopos. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CXCVII, Gowere and chaucere Superlatiue as poetis laureate. 1438–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 13 That nowble and laureate poete callede Homerus [1486 in Rymer *Fœdera* XII 317 Cum Nos concesserimus Bernardo Andreæ Poetæ Laureato quandam Annuitatem Decem Marcarum] 1490 (*title*) The Dylectable Newesse of the Glorious Victorye of the Rhodyans agaynst the Turkes Translated from the Latin of G. Caoursin by Johan Kaye (Poete Lawreate). 1508 DUNBAR *Gold Targe* 262 O morall Gower, and Ludgate laureate. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iv 84 At Oxforth, the vniversyte, Auaunsid I was to that degre; By hole consent of theyr senate, I was made poete lawreate. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 The famous and learned Lawreat Masters of Englande. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III 272 The laureat fraternity of Poets. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 275 Robert Whittington .. was a great Grammarian, Poet laureat of Oxford, and *Protovates Angliæ.* 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 255 Sir Will. D'avenant, sometimes Laureat Poet to the said King. 1697 *Verdicts Virg. & Homer* vi. 26 Our Laureat Poet tells us, that [etc.] 1738 JOHNSON *London* 198 The laureat tribe in venal verse relate, How virtue wars with persecuting fate. 1843 DYCE *Skelton's Wks.* I. p. xv, There would .be no doubt that Skelton was poet laureat or court poet to Henry the Eighth, if [etc.].

3. *transf.* of things: Worthy of the laurel-wreath; deserving to be honoured for eloquence, etc. In later use also: Of or pertaining to poets, or to a poet laureate.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 32 With goldin toung and lippis laureat. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III 13 Luifsum Ladies, of langage Laureat *c* 1595 J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 13 O how diuinely would the swaine haue sung In Laureate lines of beauteous Ladies praise. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.*, Author's Praise 136 Come, Come, Augustus, crowne my laureat quill. 1815 L. HUNT *Feast Poets* 18 The fancies that flow'd at this laureat meeting. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III lxxx, There was no doubt he earn'd his laureate pension. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xliii. 556 The laureat strains of Pindar.

B. *sb*

1. = *Poet laureate* (see A. 2 b).

a 1589 SKELTON *Calliope* Wks. (ed. Dyce) I 197 Calliope.. Whiche gaue to me The high degre Laureat to be Of fame royall 1597–8 BP HALL *Sat.* I ix 2 Cupid hath crowned a new laureat. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Epist* Wks. (Grosart) II. 337 O thou that art the Laureat's liberall Fautor!.. Guide thou, Apollo, this first course of mine 1687 M. CLIFFORD *Notes Dryden* 11. 7 Our Laureat has not pass'd for so Learned a man as he desires his unlearned Admirers should esteem him 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 109 The courtly laureat pays His quit-rent ode, his pepper corn of praise. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 134, I really think the fire of the laureat, Pye, increases with his years 1825 KEBLE *Occas Papers* (1877) 102 The panegyrical strains of this greatest of laureates [Spenser] 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It Isl.* II. 20 Claudian was the court laureate of the western empire till his patron's fall 1884 *Chr World* 21 Aug 629/1 Keble may be spoken of. as the laureate of the Church.

b. A court panegyrist.

1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char* xii 305 He has indeed been their champion, their laureate, their brother, their friend 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) I. iv 169 An author who was writing as the mere laureate of the Norman court 1868 *Ibid* II vii 3 He is very distinctly not an historian, but a biographer, sometimes a laureate.

2. *U.S.* (See quot.) Cf. LAUREATE *v.* 2 a.

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. vi cii. 445 *note*, Mr. D C. Gilman mentions the following among the degree titles awarded in some institutions to women, the titles of Bachelor and Master being deemed inappropriate —Laureate of Science, Proficient in Music, Maid of Philosophy.

3. *Numism.* = LAUREL *sb.*¹ 4.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Coin*, In England, the current species of gold are, the guinea, half-guinea, jacobus, laureat, angel, and rose-noble *Ibid*, The Carolus or Laureat, 23*s*.

Laureate (lɔ̄·rĭĕt), *v. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Pa. t. 7 (*Sc*) **laureat**; pa pple 4–5 **lauriat**, 4–7 **laureat(e**, 5 **lawriate**, 6 **lawreat.** [f. L. *laureāt-us* : see prec. and -ATE³.]

1. *trans.* To crown with laurel in token of honour; to crown as victor, poet, or the like; to confer honourable distinction upon.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T* 706 To Rome agayn repaireth Iulius With his triumphe lauriat ful hye 1430 LYDG. *St. Margaret* 497 Of martirdam thus she toke the croun Was laureat thurgh hir parfit suffraunce 1430–40 — *Bochas* III. xv. (1554) 88 b, Thus in short time this prince in his estate On land and water was twise laureate *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab* VIII (*Preach Swallow*) XXXIX, Esope, that noble clerk, Ane poet wirthie to be lawriate 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) II 17 By his reygne is all Englonde lawreat. *c* 1510 — *Mirr Gd. Manners* (1570) D j, Before the victorie no man is laureate, At ending thou shalt haue palme, victory and mede. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb.) 60 Let vs rather plant more Laurels, for to engarland our Poets heads, (which honor of beeing laureat, as besides them, onely tryumphant Captaines weare, is [etc.])

2. *spec.* a. To graduate or confer a University degree upon. b. To appoint (a poet) to the office of 'Laureate'.

1637–50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 447 After he had past his course of philosophie, and wes laureat in St. Androes 1662 RAY *Three Itin* II 157 Most of the students here . wear no gowns, till they be laureat as they call it—that is, commence 1695 SIBBALD *Autobiog* (1834) 129, I was a Basler and Magistrant under Mr. William Tweedy, who laureat me July 1659. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 23 He [R Whittington] supplicated the venerable Congregation of Regents that he might be laureated He was very solemnly crown'd, or his Temples adorn'd with a Wreath of Lawrel, that is, doctorated in the Arts of Grammar and Rhetorick. 1789 POPE *Of Poet Laureate* Wks 1886 X 448 If Mr Cibber be laureated 1774 WARTON *Hist Eng. Poetry* XXV (1840) II. 332 About the year 1489, Skelton was laureated at Oxford, and in the year 1493, was permitted to wear his laurel at Cambridge. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* I. v. 252 That old community of privileges which made the member of one university a citizen of all others, whether he were laureated in Paris or Bologna, Upsala or St. Andrews. 1884 J. HARRISON *Oure Founis Colledge* iii. 63 In Aug^tt 1587 Rollock laureated his first class.

Laureated (lɔ̄·rĭĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. LAUREATE *v.* + -ED¹.] Crowned with laurel; = LAUREATE *a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Laticlauio*, a kind of long Imperiall robe, that..triumphant Generals, laureated Poets were wont to weare in Rome. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 14 Nov, Before this, go many crown'd and laureated figures. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Laureated letters* [cf. LAUREATE A. 1 c]. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 351 The laureated head really represents Jupiter Marnas. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* No. 76 VII. 98 This voice, coming to you from the laureated singer of England [Tennyson]. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit Notes Coins* 8 A fine bronze medal exhibits a laureated head of Napoleon.

Laureateship (lɔ̄·rĭĕtʃip). [f. LAUREATE *sb.* + -SHIP.] a. The office of (poet) laureate.

1785 *Rolliad* I. (*title*) Probationary Odes for the Laureatship. 1813 Scott *Let to Jas. Ballantyne* 24 Aug. in *Lockhart*, I have a letter by order of the Prince Regent offering me the laureateship in the most flattering terms. 1858 Masson *Milton* I 387 The year 1632 was (nominally) the thirteenth year of the laureateship of Ben Jonson.

b. The personality of a laureate (used jocosely, with possessive pron., as a title).

1732 *Gentl. Mag* 563/2 Here, replied his Laureatship, are my Works, presenting a large Volume in Quarto 1829 Southey *Epistle in Anniversary* 21 To personate my injured Laureateship.

Laureation (lɒrɪēɪ·ʃən). [f. Laureate *v.*: see -ation.] The action of crowning with laurel or making laureate; in the Scottish Universities, a term for graduation or admission to a degree; also, the creation of a poet laureate.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 422 Mr. Patrick Simson, after his laureation, went to England 1649 Bp. Guthrie *Mem.* (1702) 21 Being a Professor of Philosophy in St Andrews he did at the Laureation of his Class chuse Archbishop Gladstone for his Patron. 1680 G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 28 Yet they now complain of the King, Parliament, and Council, for obliging Expectants, and Scholars, at their Laureation to take the Oath of Allegiance. 1730 T. Boston *Mem.* ii 17 Being allowed only *l16* Scotts by my father for the laureation, I borrowed 20 merks from one of my brothers. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxv (1840) II. 331 These scholastic laureations, however, seem to have given rise to the appellation in question [*poeta laureatus*]. 1834 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 483 The right of laureation conceded to the University of Vienna by Maximilian I.. constituted what may be held a distinct faculty,—a Collegium Poeticum. 1843 Dyce *Pref. to Skelton's Wks* II Skelton's laureation at Oxford. 1867 Masson *Edin. Sketches* 39 Their graduation, or, as it was called, their 'laureation', in Arts.

Laurel (lɒ·rĕl), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 4 lo·er(e, lorrer, 4–7 laur·r(e, 5–7 lawrer(e, 5 laurear, -ier, lawrare, 6 lawryr, 7 low ier. β. 4 laureal, 5 laurialle, -yel, lawriall, -ielle, (loryel, larel, -ielle), 5–6 lorel l, 6–7 lau-, lawrell, 7 lawreall, 7–8 l wrel, (7 lowrell), 6- laurel [ad F. *laurier* for *lorier*, f. OF. *lor*:—L. *laur-us*: the β forms arise from the common substitution of *l* for a second *r* in a word. Cf. mod.Sp. *laurel*. In some of the forms there may be confusion with Laureole.]

1. The Bay tree or Bay-laurel, *Laurus nobilis*: see Bay *sb.*[1] 2. Now *rare* exc. as in 2.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8235 He .. planted tres þat war to prais, O cedre, o pine, and o lorrer *c* 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 182 The victor palm, the laurer [*v.rr.* lawrer, laureol] to deuyne. *a* 1400 *Med MS* in *Archæologia* XXX. 358 Lewys of lorere & rwe ye take 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. viii, With ye lawrer They crowned ben. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 82 To my spreit vas seen a lirde, yat was as ony lawrare green. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlvi. 6 Vpone a bli-ful brenche of lawryr grene. 1632 Ashmole *Theat Chem* 214 The Laurer of nature ys ever grene.

β. *c* 1350 [see *laurel-tree* in 6] *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 4961 A tre .Largior ben a lawriall & lengur withall. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* vi, By a lauryel he lay, vndur a lefe sale. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I xxviii. 66 Some he ordeyned to be grene wynter & somer, as lorell, boxe, holme. 1562 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 24 b, Take .. the leaves of Lorel or Baye. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 173 The Lawrell, both leafe, bark, and berry, is by nature hot. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* I. 10 *Ascopo*, a kinde of Tree like Lowrell. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* IV 11 'Twin'd with the wreaths Parnassian laurels yield. 1808 Scott in *Biog. Notices* (1883) 19 He would have twisted another branch of laurel into his garland. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med* (ed 6) 450 The Laurel or Sweet Bay, is a native of the North of Asia and the Mediterranean regions.

† b. The leaves of the same used medicinally.

1477 Norton *Ord Alch.* v in Ashm. (1652) 67 Lawrell the Laxative. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 60 Lawrell.

c. Any plant of the genus *Laurus* or the N.O. *Lauraceæ*.

1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 535 Order ccv Lauraceæ—Laurels. *Ibid* 537 In some cases a volatile oil is obtained from the Laurels in large quantities.

2. The foliage of this tree as an emblem of victory or of distinction in poetry, etc.

a. *collect. sing.*

α. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 169 Hoom he rood anon With lauer crowned as a Conquerour. *c* 1425 Lydg. *Assembly Gods* 791 Crownyd with laurer as lord victoryous. 1515 Barclay *Eclogues* I. (1570) A j b/2 Then who would ascribe, except he were a foole, The pleasant laurer vnto the mourning cowle. 1604 J. Webster *Ode* in S. Harrison *Archs Trs.* B b, To euery brow they did allow The liuing Laurer which begirted round Their rusty Helmets.

β. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 169 Pere he dede meny victories, and gat a crown of laurel þat hyng bitwene tweie pilers. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram* 882 Gyff lawrelle to that lord of myght *a* 1631 Donne *Epigr.* (1652) 97 It with Lawrell crown'd thy conquering Browes. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. xxxv, A crown'd d that fourth maiden hold, .. Of glossy laurel made

b. A branch or wreath of this tree. *lit.* and *fig.*

α. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 141 God of his grace gaf to thy kynrede The palme of conquest, the laurere of victorye. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 26 Laurear of martirs, foundid on holynes! 1607 Dekker *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 175 These elder fathers of the diuine furie gaue him [Spenser] a lawrer, and sung his welcome.

β. 1578 Timme *Calvine on Gen* 207 The Oliue..was a sign of peace, even as the Lawrell is a token of victory 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 76 P 4 Virtue need never ask twice for her Lawrel. *c* 1718 Prior *Ladle* 36 Fame flies after with a laurel. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I 387 Still he is a poet—poet of a prouder laurel than any contemporary. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 351 The laurel of the hero .. grows best on the battle-field.

c. *pl.* in the same sense, *lit.* and *fig.* Also in phr. *to reap, win one's laurels, to repose, rest, retire on one's laurels To look to one's laurels*: to beware of losing one's pre-eminence.

1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 23 Phœbus crowns all verses .. with Laurers always grene. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 207 Prerogatiue of Age, Crownes, Scepters, Lawrels. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. iii. 237 The Conquerours in the Olympian games did not put on the Laurells on their own heads. 1680 Otway *Orphan* Ded., Under the Spreading of that Shade, where two of the best [Poets] have planted their Lawrels. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 21 P 4 They neither pant for laurels, nor delight in blood. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 372 Puny attempts to blast the laurels .. of Jenner. 1818 Byron *Juan* I. cxxvi, 'Tis sweet to win, no matter how, one's laurels. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* v. I. (1866) 631 Here he reaped his first laurels. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser II. I. To Rdr. 6 They might really repose upon their laurels. 1874 Deutsch *Rem.* 250 Let them rest on their laurels for a while. 1882 Mrs. Riddell *Pr. of Wales's Garden-Party* 306 The fair widow would be wise to look to her laurels. 1886 'Hugh Conway' *Living or Dead* xxx, Rothwell .. wrote one more book; then retired on his laurels.

† d. The dignity of Poet Laureate. *Obs.*

1700 Dryden *Fables* Pref. (1721) 3 My countryman and a predecessor in the Laurel [Chaucer]. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* Jan 454 A Dramatic Poem; which we earnestly hope was written before he (Southey) came to his Laurel and Butt of Sherry.

3. In modern use, applied to many trees and shrubs having leaves resembling those of the true laurel; esp. *Cerasus Laurocerasus*, the common laurel or cherry-laurel.

1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort.* (1679) 33 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive Colds, .. Laurels, Cherry Laurel 1736 Bailey *Househ Dict.* 378 *Laurel*, the Cherry Laurel or common Great Laurel. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* vii. 79 The genus Plum, comprehending the Apricot and Cherry and also the Laurel. 1820 Wordsw. *To Rev. Dr Wordsworth* i, The encircling laurels .. Gave back a rich and dazzling sheen. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr Pract Agric.* (ed 4) II. 17 The common laurel was brought from Constantinople to Holland in 1576. 1888 Miss Braddon *Fatal Three* I v, A winding walk through thickets of laurel and arbutus.

¶ b. Some forms of this word were by certain writers of the 16th c. appropriated to the Spurge Laurel (see Laureole)

1548 Turner [see Laury]. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. xxxvi. 367 Laurel groweth of the heigth of a foote and a halfe or more. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 452 In this rank is to be reckoned the wild shrub called Lowrier or Chamædaphne.

c. With defining word: **Alexandrian Laurel**, *Ruscus racemosus*; **American Dwarf** or **Mountain Laurel** = Kalmia; **Cherry Laurel** (see sense 3 above); **Copse Laurel** = *Spurge Laurel*; **Great Laurel**, an American name for *Rhododendron maximum* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **Japan Laurel** = Aucuba; **Native Laurel** (Tasmania), *Anopterus glandulosus*; **Portugal Laurel**, *Cerasus Lusitanica*; **Seaside Laurel**, *Xylophylla latifolia*; **Spurge Laurel**, *Daphne Laureola*. For *Ground*, *Rose*, *Sheep-laurel*, see the first member.

1611 Cotgr., *Laureole*, spurge Laurell, little Laurell 1736 [see 3]. 1760 J. Lee *Introd Bot.* App 316 Laurel, Alexandrian, *Ruscus*. Laurel, Dwarf, of America, *Kalmia*. Laurel, Sea-side, *Phyllanthus* Laurel, Spurge, *Daphne*. 1774 Nicholls *Let* in *Corr w. Gray* 1843) 174 The Portugal laurel, your favourite Portugal laurel, grows to a size here which would tempt you to poison it through envy. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 85/2 The Alexandrian Laurel (*Ruscus racemosus*) is one of our most precious plants for foliage with cut flowers in winter 1889 J. H. Maiden *Useful Native Plants Austral* 292 'Native Laurel'. 'Mock Orange'.

4. *Numism.* One of the English gold pieces (esp. those of 20*s.*), first coined in 1619, on which the monarch's head was figured with a wreath of laurel. Cf. Laureate *sb.* 3.

a 1623 Camden *Ann Jas. I*, an. 1619. 3 Sept., Aurea Regis moneta prodit cum ejus capite laureato, unde Laurelis nomen statim invenit apud vulgus, diversi valoris, scil. xxs. cum xx. xx. cum x. & quinque solidorum cum v 1743 Snelling *Gold Coin* 20 The Unite or Laurel. 1866 Crump *Banking* x. 224 Gold laur I James I. 1884 Kenyon *Gold Coins Eng.* 137 The Laurels were also called Broad Pieces.

5. *attrib* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *laurel-band*, *-berry*, *-bough*, *-branch*, *-bush*, *-chaplet*, *-crown*, *garland*, *-leaf*, *-shade* *-shrub*, *-thicket*, *-wreath*; b. parasynthetic, as *laurel-leaved* adj.; c. objective, as *laurel-bearing*, *-worthy* adjs.; d. instrumental, as *laurel browed*, *-crowned*, *-decked*, *-locked*, *-wreathed* adjs. Also *laurel like* adj.

1584 Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* title-p. (1611), Binde your browes with *Laurer band. 1611 Florio, *Laurifero*, *laurell-bearing. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 3 A penny worth of *lorel or baye berries. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp* (1818) 230 Laurel berries .. are imported from the Streights. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg* 246/2 They that vaynquysshyd in bataylle were crowned wyth *laurier bowes. *a* 1593 Marlowe *Faustus* (1604) F 2, Cut is the branch that might haue growne ful straight, And burned is Apolloes Laurel bough. 1550 Lyndesay *Test Sqr Meldrum* 138 Ilk Barroun I eirand, in his hand, on h e, Ane *Lawrer branche, in signe of victorie 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 85 Rather with an O liue-branch..then a Laurel-branch in his Hand. 1823 Byron *Juan* XIII. xxxiii, The blaze Of sun-et halos o'er the *laurel brow'd 1657 Trapp *Comm. Ps.* xx. 5 They presented a Palm, or *Laurel-bush, to Jupiter. 1830 Wordsw. *Russian Fugitive* III. ii, Conquerors thanked the Gods, With *laurel chaplets crowned. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 34 To whom the Heau'ns, in thy Natiuitie, Adjudg'd an Oliue-Branch and *Lawrell Crowne. 1888 A. Hare in *Gd. Words* May 338 The poet Empedocles, draped in purple robes, wearing a laurel crown. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1107 The *laurer crowned Phebus. *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *Song Old Year* ii. 15 Chant a roundelay over my *laurel deck'd bier. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 101 A christian man ought not to go with a *laurell garland vpon his heade. 1607 F. Mason *Author. Ch.* Ep. Ded. 3 Who .. decked their victorious heads with lawreall garlands. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 295 For covetise of .. *laurial leves wip oute eny fruyt. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 146 Take of..percely, saueyne, lorel leues. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 56 As much as lies on a sixpence of powder'd Lawrel Leaves. 1787 *Fam. Plants* I 379 *Laurel-leaved Tulip-tree. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Cinnamon & P.* iii. 41 The *laurel-like cinnamon. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 223 Her [Italy] *laurel-locked .. Cæsars passing uninvoked. 1894 Gladstone *Horace Odes* II xv. 9 Dense *laurel-shade shall stop the rays Of Summer. 1830 Tennyson *Poet's Mind* 14 Every spicy flower Of the *laurel-shrubs. 1840 Browning *Sordello* Wks. 1896 I. 132 Beneath a flowering *laurel thicket lay Sordello; 1626 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. i, In *Laurell-worthy rymes Her loue shall Liue vntill the end of times. 1721–2 Amherst *Terræ Fil* No. 10 (1754) 48 This .. bard has .. lampoon'd those, who fix'd the immortal *laurel wreath upon his brows. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. xli, I he true laurel-wreath which glory weaves Is of the tree no bolt of thunder cleaves. 1878 Symonds *Many Moods, Love & Death* 165 The *laurel-wreathèd choir.

6. Special comb.: **laurel-bay**, † (*a*) = laurel-berry; (*b*) = *Bay-laurel* (sense 1); **laurel-bottle**, a bottle containing crushed laurel leaves, used by entomologists for killing insects; **laurel-cherry** = *cherry laurel*; hence *laurel cherry water* = *laurel water*; † **laurel-man**, ? a member of one of the parties disaffected to the Hanover dynasty; **laurel-oil** = *oil of laurel*, a solid fat obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **laurel-thyme** = Laurustinus; **laurel-tree** = sense 1; **laurel-water** *Med.*, the water obtained by distillation from the leaves of the cherry-laurel and containing a small proportion of prussic acid.

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 198 Tak .. *lorel bayes nistad in oyle. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* III xxxix, Round the Champion's brows were bound The crown Of the green laurel-bay. 1878 Wood *Insects at Home* 26 The following is the neatest way of making a *laurel bottle. 1787 *Fam Plants* I. 339 *Laurel-cherry water. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) I 487 Laurel-cherry water. 1730 Swift *Ind. Ld Carteret* 27 Inflamers of Quarrels between the two Nations, .. Haters of True Protestants, *Lawrel-men, Annists, .. and the like 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 439 *Laurel oil is expressed from the berries of *the laurus nobilis*. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 173 We have now but few Flowers, except those of *Laurel-Tinus, or *Laurus Thymus*. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2083 Vnder a leuely *lorel tre in a grene place. *c* 1415 Lydg. *Temple of Glas* 115 Daphne vnto a laurer tre Iturned was. 1549–62 Stringold & H. *Ps.* xxxvii. 35 Flourishing .. as doth the Laurell tree. 1731 Madden in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 85 One Part of *Laurel-Water to four of Brandy. 1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 25 Counter plottings, and laurel-water pharmacy.

Hence **Lau·relship** = Laureateship.

1820 *Examiner* No. 612. 1/2 Receiving the laurel which had been worn by Dryden, and Spenser, and Ben Jonson, and Daniel (a list of laurelships somewhat doubtful).

Laurel (lɒ·rĕl), *sb.*[2] A salmon that has remained in fresh water during the summer.

1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict* c. 109 § 4 All migratory Fish of the Genus Salmon that is to say.. Kelt, Laurel, Girling.

† **Laurel**, *a. Obs.* [f. Laurel *sb.*[1]] Crowned or wreathed with laurel; hence, renowned.

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 131 Lycomedes hauing taken very rich furniture and flags, did afterwards consecrate them to Apollo laurell. [*Sic*; but perh. misprr. for *laurel-bearer*; Amyot *surnommé l'ortant laurier*] 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 100 Vpon your Sword Sit Laurell victory.

Laurel (lɒ·rĕl), *v* [f. Laurel *sb.*[1]] *trans* To wreathe with laurel: to adorn with or as with laurel.

1631 H. Shirley *Mart. Souldier* v. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 242 The good, how e're trod under, Are Lawreld safe in thunder. 1663 Sir G. Mackenzie *Relig Stoic* xvi. (1685) 143 Lawrel'd and rewarded 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1785) V 87 Sir Edward Nicholas, secretary of state; oval frame laurelled. 1831 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 234 Our Cæsar was bald, and we laurelled his defect. 1850 Neale *Med. Hymns* (1867) 151 Laurelled with the stole victorious. 1867 F. M. Finch *Blue & Gray* in *Atlantic Monthly* Sept 370 They banish our anger forever When they laurel the graves of our dead!

b. To serve as a decoration for.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 192 Ever green be the garland that laurels thy fame.

Laurelled (lɒ·rĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. Laurel *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ed.] a. Adorned, crowned, or wreathed with laurel. Hence *fig.* honoured, illustrious: cf. Laureate. † *Laurelled letters*: cf. Laureate A. 1 c. b. Covered with a growth of laurel; also, made of laurel.

1682 Dryden *Ode Guise* III. i, The Trophies of my Lawrell'd Honesty Shou'd bar me from forsaking this bad World, 1693 — *Persius Sat.* (1697) 496 Th' Express is come With Laurell'd Letters from the Camp to Rome. 1700 Prior *Carmen Seculare* 379 From his oozy Bed, Boyn shall raise his Laurell'd Head. 1744 Akenside *Pleas. Imag.* I. 413 The choir Of laurel'd science. 1792 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 56 Liberty returns with laurell'd peace. 1815 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVII. 472 Laurelled rather than ex-

cellent in funeral eulogy. 1822 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, *New Churches*, Laurelled armies, not to be withstood—What serve they? 1867 M. ARNOLD *Heine's Grave* 57 Here no sepulchre built In the laurell'd rock. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxvi. 442 With laurelled fasces and laurelled wreaths. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It.*, *Catholic React.* (1898) VII. viii. 32 How touching was the destiny of this laurelled exile [Tasso].

† **Lau·rence**[1]. *Obs.* In 5–6 **lowrance, -ence.** [? The Christian name: see next.] A name for the fox. Cf. LOWRY.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) iii, The wolf was neirar nor he wend, For in ane busk he lay, and lowrence baith. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 895 Lowrance .. dois, bot reuth, the sely scheip dounthryng.

Laurence[2], **Lawrence** (lǭ·rĕns). [ad. L. *Laurentius*.] A Christian name, used to denote a personification of indolence. *Laurence bids wages*: a proverbial phrase meaning that the attractions of idleness are tempting. Also *Lazy Laurence*, a reproachful designation for an idle person.

Possibly the alliteration of the last-quoted phrase may sufficiently account for the use of the name; some, however, have suggested an allusion to the heat prevalent about St. Laurence's day (Aug. 10). Another conjecture is that there was a joke to the effect that when the martyr St. Laurence told his tormentors to turn him round on his gridiron, it was because he was too lazy to turn himself. It is important to note that the equivalent G. *der faule Lenz* (Lenz = Lorenz) has been in use from the 16th c.; see Grimm s.v. *Lenz*.

1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 348 *Laurence bids wages*; a proverbial saying for *to be lazy*; because St. Laurence's day is the 10th of August, within the dog-days, and when the weather is usually very hot and faint. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 23 When the warm sun smiles And 'Lawrence wages bids' on hills and stiles. 1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss.*, He's as lazy as Larence. One wad think that Larence had got hold o'n.

Laurentian (lǫre·nʃăn), *a. Geol.* [f. L. *Laurenti-us* Laurence + -AN.] A designation of certain sedimentary strata found in Canada near the river St. Lawrence. Also quasi-*sb.* in collective sense.

1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* v. (1878) 55 The Laurentian rocks are the oldest formations at present known in the world. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* ii. 21 The Laurentian, or Basement, sedimentary deposits are divided into two series. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vii. 176 The Lower Laurentian of Canada .. is found to contain thick and widely distributed beds of limestone. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* x. 187 The Laurentian strata, till the year 1862, were regarded as metamorphic.

† **Laureole.** *Obs.* Also 4, 5 **lauriol(e, lawryol.** [a. F. *laureole*, ad. L. *laureola*, lit. a little garland of laurel.] Spurge Laurel, *Daphne Laureola*. (In early use not clearly distinguished from LAUREL *sb.*[1])

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 143 Of lawriol, Centaure, and ffumetere. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Commend. Our Lady* 73 Thou mirthe of martyrs, sweter than citole, Unto virgynes eternal lauriole. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 291/1 La(u)ryol, herbe (lawryal *K.*, lawryol *S.*), *laureola*. 1596 P. BURROUGH *Meth. Phisick* (ed. 3) 444 Laureole is more forcible in operation.

Laurestinus, variant of LAURUSTINUS.

† **Lauret.** *Obs.* [Corruption of LAUREATE.] = LAUREL *sb.*[1] 4. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

Lauric (lǭ·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *laur-us* LAUREL + -IC.] *Lauric acid*, a white crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{24}O_2$) obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis*. Hence in *lauric aldehyde*, *ether*: names of compounds derived from this acid.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 689 Lauric acid is insoluble in water. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* ed. 6. 680 Besides which there are small quantities of lauric aldehyd $C_{12}H_{24}O$.

† **Lauricomous**, *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *lauricom-us*, f. *laurus* laurel + *coma* hair + -OUS.] 'Full of Bays at Top, having Hair like Bays' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Lauri·ferous**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *laurifer*, f. *laurus* laurel + -OUS.] Laurel-bearing.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Lauri·gerous**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *lauriger*, f. *laurus* laurel + *-ger* bearing + -OUS.] 'Wearing a garland of Bays' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Laurin (lǭ·rin). *Chem.* [f. L. *laur-us* + -IN[1].] A crystalline substance ($C_{22}H_{30}O_3$) obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 910 The laurin of Bonastre has an acrid and bitter taste, and its smell is analogous to that of laurel oil.

† **Laurine**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. (*oleum*) *laurīnum*, f. *laurus* laurel.] (Oil) of laurel.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 57 Hote oiles, as oile of coste, oile of laurine [*Add. MS.* oyle lauryne]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 145 Madifie hit so in oil lauryne. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 170 Tak anoynement, þat ys y cleped agryppa, & oyle lauryne.

Laurionite (lǭ·riənait). *Min.* [Named by Köchlin, 1887, from *Laurion*, in Greece, where it was found: see -ITE.] Oxy-chloride of lead, formed by the action of sea-water on ancient lead slags.

1887 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXXV. 418 Laurionite occurs in white prismatic crystals. 1900 *Brit. Mus. Return* 156.

Lauristinus, variant of LAURUSTINUS.

Laurite (lǭ·rait). *Min.* [Named by Wöhler, 1866, after Mrs. *Laura* Joy: see -ITE.] Sulphide of ruthenium, found with platinum in small brilliant crystals.

1866 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XLII. 422. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 74 Laurite .. From the platinum washings of Borneo.

† **Lau·rize**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *laur-us* (see LAUREL *sb.*[1]) + -IZE.] *trans.* To crown with laurel.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Sonn.* iii, Our humble notes, though little noted now, .. Lauriz'd (hereafter) 'mong the loftie-mounted; Shall sing a part that Princes shall allow.

Laurustine (lǭ·rŏstain). Also *erron.* 7 **lauri-**, 9 **laure-**. [Anglicized form of next.] = next.

1683–4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 477 Myrtles, .. Bays, Laurustines. 1693 DR. T. R. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 686 The Lauristines or Wild Bays. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* lx. 290 The bays, laurustines, and laurels, were killed to the ground. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxi, Myrtles and glistening laurustines.

‖ **Laurustinus** (lǭ rŏstai·nŏs). Also 7–8 **laurus tinus**, 9 *erron.* **laures-, lauristinus.** [a. mod.L. (orig. two words) *laurus tīnus* (L. *laurus* laurel, *tīnus* a plant, perh. the laurustinus).] An evergreen winter-flowering shrub, *Viburnum Tinus*.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1679) 9, January .. Flowers in Prime .. Prim-roses, Laurus-tinus, Mezereon. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., There are three Sorts of the Laurus Tinus cultivated in our Country. 1765 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 140 Laurels and laurustinuses were in all the hedges. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Spectre Tappington*, From the midst of a thickset laurustinus [he] drew forth a gardener's spade. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 3 Laurustinuses, .. and even Portugal laurels, are kept in tubs, that they may be housed when frost comes. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 435 The Laurestinuses have been sore damaged.

† **Laury.** *Obs.* Also 4 **lorrei, lorry,** 5 **lorey,** 6 **loury, lowrie, laurye,** ? **laurew,** 7 **lary, -ie,** 8 **lowry.** [? f. L. *laurea*, fem. of *laureus* adj., but used as sb. for the tree itself.] = LAUREL *sb.*[1]

a 1400 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 368 Whanne yis erbe is gaderid yus, In lewys of lorry it must be wounde. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 577/26 *Dampnus*, a loreytre. *Ibid.* 592/4 *Laurus*, a loreytre. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 245 Al the grene is fadid, outake the Pynes, lorreis, olyues, and few othyr tren. 1508 DUNBAR *Ballad Ld. B. Stewart* 67 Thi cristall helme with lawry suld be crownyt. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 181 He wald nocht ressave the crown of laurew [*v.r.* laurer], to have the samin deformit with the public doloure. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 34 (E. D. S.) Daphnoides called of the commune sort Laureola, in englishe Lauriel, Lorel, or Loury. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 60 The laurye tree. 1598 FLORIO, *Laureola*, the herbe perwinkle. Also the shrub lowrie or lawrell. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 106 Turpentine and larie berries. *Ibid.* 121 Trembling he stood, in a quardary, And purg'd, as he had eaten lary. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lowry* or *Lowaray*, a Shrub, otherwise call'd Spurge-Laurel.

Laus(e, lausen, obs. ff. LOOSE *a.*, LOSE *v.*

‖ **Laus tibi.** *Obs.* [L. = 'praise to thee'.] A name for the White Narcissus, *Narcissus poeticus*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 55 Narcissus .. wyth a white floure .. it is called of diuerse, whyte Laus tibi, it maye be called also whyte daffadyl. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 48 *Laus tibi* or white Daffadill in Greeke is called *Narkissos*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xliii. (1878) 96.

Lauta, laute, obs. Sc. ff. LEWTY.

† **Lautious**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 **laucyouse.** [Improper formation f. L. *laut-us* (see next) + -IOUS.] Luxurious. Hence **Lautiously** *adv.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxliii. 53 With meates and drynkes lautiously educated. *Ibid.* cclxxx. 93 This impediment [fatness] doth come of .. laucyouse fedyng.

† **Lauti·tious**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *lautitia* magnificence (f. *lautus* washed, sumptuous) + -OUS.] Sumptuous.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Invitation* (1869) 281 Such lautitious meat, The like not Heliogabalus did eat.

‖ **Lautu** (lau·tu). [Quichua *llautu* (Tschudi), *llauto* (Gonçalez, 1608).] 'A band of cotton, twisted and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru, as a badge of royalty' (Webster, 1828–32, citing Barlow).

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 136 The white lautu graced his lofty brow.

Lauwhen, obs. form of LAUGH *v.*

Lauwine (lǭ·win, Ger. lauvī·nə). Also **lawine.** [ad. G. *lawine*, according to Kluge f. *lau* mild, tepid.] An avalanche.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xii, Nations melt .. and downward go, Like lauwine loosen'd from the mountain's belt. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 389 Generally termed Avalanches, or sometimes lauwines. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 34, I see the cliff cradled lawine essay its first motion. 1881 J. NICHOL *Death Themistocles*, etc. 131 Down whose slope the Lauwine thunders.

Lauxe, obs. form of LAX, salmon.

Lauyst, obs. superl. of LOW *a.*

Lava (lā·vă). [a. It. *lava* (f. *lavare* to wash: see LAVE *v.*[1]), orig. 'a streame or gutter suddainly caused by raine' (Florio 1611), applied in the Neapolitan dialect to a lava-stream from Vesuvius; hence adopted in literary It., where it developed the senses represented by 2 and 3 below. Hence Sp., Pg., Ger., Du., Da., Sw. *lava*, F. *lave*.]

† **1.** A stream of molten rock issuing from the crater of a volcano or from fissures in the earth.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. x. 52 The wells .. near the places where the lava's stopped, are sometimes found full. 1767 HAMILTON *ibid.* LVIII. 6 Another lava forced its way out of the same place from whence came the lava last year.

2. The fluid or semi-fluid matter flowing from a volcano.

1760 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 86/1 On the 21st ult. .. all the neighbourhood of Mount Vesuvius was overflowed by a deluge of burning bitumen called lava. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 157 As the lava ravishes the mead. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 109 The lava burst out .. at three different points, about eight or nine miles from each other. 1885 *Times* 27 Aug. 5 The phenomenon which these people understand by 'aluvion' is really the stream of lava.

fig. 1821 SHELLEY *Lett.* Prose Wks. 1880 IV. 197 We are surrounded here in Pisa by revolutionary volcanoes .. the lava has not yet reached Tuscany. 1876 HUMPHREY *Coin Coll. Man.* xix. 247 The lava of Roman power overflowed its native crater.

3. The substance that results from the cooling of the molten rock.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xxi. 150 This lava .. is a very hard substance, like stone, of a slate colour. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 36 One of these towns is crushed .. under loads of heavy lava. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 306 The greater part of it is composed of lava, in which the different layers or currents are very evident. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 243 Great masses of lava lay scattered about in every direction. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 622 Volcanic breccia and volcanic conglomerates are likewise designated by the term 'lava'.

b. A kind of lava, a bed of lava.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 400 Any matter that has issued out of a volcano in a liquified state .. is in general, styled a lava. 1809 BRYDONE *Sicily* vii. 71 They pierced through seven distinct lavas one under the other. 1872 DANA *Corals* ii. 154 The cavities of a lava or basalt become filled. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. I. i. § 1. 203 Lavas differ from each other in the extent to which they are impregnated with gases and vapours.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attributive, as *lava-ash*, *-column*, *-cone*, *-current*, *-flow*, *-plain*, *-rill*, *-sea*, *-stream*, *-torrent*; *lava-like* adj.; also **lava-flag, -millstone** (see quots.); **lava-streak** *U.S.*, a basaltic dyke; **lava ware** (see quot.). **b.** instrumental, as *lava capped*, *-lit*, *-paved* adjs.

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 634 The filling up .. of the old river beds by *lava-ash. *Ibid.* 638 The bed-rock of almost every *lava-capped mountain shows the same peculiarity. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 23 The *lava-column having seemingly sunk too far within the vent. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. I. i. § 3. 246 A flat *lava-cone 13,760 feet above the sea. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 327 The *lava-current .. may still be traced, by aid of the scoriæ on its surface. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 236 A .. basalt fragment .. called *lava flag. 1888 J. PRESTWICH *Geol.* II. 91 Beds of contemporaneous *lava-flows. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 274 Crystallized, sparry or *lava-like structure. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxv. 294 The *lava-lit track of her troubled conscience. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Lava-millstones*, hard and coarse basaltic millstones, obtained from quarries near Andernach on the Rhine. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 77 The immense *lava plain of San Gabriel. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 83 Small *lava-rills among them. 1871 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 268 A low mound of soft grass, rising like an island from the much riven *lava sea. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 47 '*Lava streaks', or dykes, are found associated with all the main lines of reefs at Sandhurst. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 184 The branches .. are formed simply of two *lava-streams. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 192 These *lava-torrents are often of great magnitude. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) II. 641 **Lava-ware*, a peculiar stoneware, manufactured and coloured to assume the semi-vitreous appearance of lava.

c. similative (quasi-*adj.*).

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. li, While thy lips are With lava kisses melting while they burn.

‖ **Lavabo** (lăvēⁱ·bo). [L. *lavābo*, 1st pers. sing. fut. t. of *lavāre* to wash.]

1. *Eccl.* **a.** The ritual washing of the celebrant's hands at the offertory, accompanied in the Roman rite by the saying of Ps. xxvi. 6, beginning *Lavabo inter innocentes manus meas*. **b.** The small towel used to wipe the priest's hands. **c.** The basin used for the washing.

1858 *Direct. Angl.* Gloss. 232 *Lavabo*, the *secreta oratio* of the Priest when water is poured on his fingers before the Prayer of Oblation. [An incorrect explanation.] 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* i. 203 These small liturgical towels got .. the name of Lavabo cloths or Lavaboes. 1885 PATER *Marius* IV. xxiii, The .. pontiff, as he .. moved his hands .. at the *Lavabo*, or at the various benedictions.

2. a. A washing trough used in some mediæval monasteries. **b.** A wash-stand. (In some mod. Dicts.)

1883 *Mag. of Art* Dec. 47/1 We give a reproduction of .. one aspect of the lavabo, or washing-trough, which gives its name to the lavatory.

† **Lava·cre.** *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **lavachre.** [ad. L. *lavācrum* bath, f. *lavāre* to wash: see LAVE *v.*[1]] A bath or font; esp. in figurative phrases descriptive of baptism, e.g. *lavacre of regeneration*, *of salvation*, after Tit. iii. 5 Vulg. *lavacrum regenerationis* (cf. LAVER *sb.*[2] 2).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 47 To consecrate and halowe the lavacre or founte of eternall salvacion. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 304 Thei war receaved in his houshold by the lavachre of spirituall regeneratioun. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 185 They were so much taken with Lavacres that some of them .. would bathe themselves seven times a day.

‖ **Lavade·ro.** *Obs.* [Sp., f. *lavar* to wash: see LAVE *v.*[1]] A place for washing gold ore.

1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 110 On the Descent of the Mountain .. they shew'd me a Stream, where there is a rich *Lavadero*, or Place for washing of Gold. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 452 The gold taken out of all these Lavaderos or mines in the province of Quito. 1799

W. Tooke *View Russian Emp.* III. 414 To these mines belong three lavaderos .together having 861 troughs.

Lavage (lævėdʒ, Fr. lavā ʒ). [a. F. *lavage, f. laver* to wash.] A washing, *spec.* in *Med.* a cleansing of the stomach by means of emetics administered in large quantities of water.

1895 Morison *Pyloroplasty* 4 The treatment consisted of daily stomach lavage. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 5/2 This native treatment is the lavage of hot oil to stop the bleeding.

Lavage, -aige, obs forms of Lavish *a.*

Lavalto, variant of Lavolta.

† Lavament. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *lavāmentum*, f. *lavāre* to wash. Cf. Lavement.] A washing; *concr.*, a wash, lotion.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Cirurg.* 34 b/2 With cleane linnen. and with decent and convenient lavamentes, we ought to sustayne them [fistulous guts]. *Ibid.* 49/2 We may, in this disease vse certayne exsiccating Lavamentes. 1698 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg* II xii. 93 Make a Lavament of Liquorice, let it run gently into the Wound. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem* 18 Herrings . undergo the first lavament in stale chamber-lye.

Lavand, obs. Sc form of Lavender *sb.*[2]

Lavander, obs. form of Lavender.

Lavandrie, variant of Lavendry *Obs.*

‖ Lava·nge. *rare* [F. *lavange*, also *lavanche*, believed to be an alteration of Avalanche due to association with *laver* to wash.] = Avalanche

1806 J. Montgomery *Wanderer Switz* III xxxii, Like a Winter's weight of snow, When the huge Lavanges break, Devastating all below.

Lavant (læ·vant), *sb.* [? subst. use of next.] (See quot. 1774.)

1774 G. White *Selborne* xix. (1789) 174 The land springs, which we call lavants, break out much on the downs of Sussex, Hampshire, and Wiltshire. 1875 *Sussex Gloss* s.v., How it did rain! It ran down the street in a lavant. 1900 *Academy* 28 Apr. 365/1 The waterings and 'lavants' from the hills leave her [Rye] arid.

† Lavant, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *lavant*, pr. pple. of *laver* to wash.] That bathes; given to bathing.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. a 5, Birds are .. pulveratricious lavant, as the pigeon, ring-dove [etc].

Lavatic (lāvæ·tik), *a.* [f. Lav-a + -atic]

1830 Maunder *Treas. Knowl.* I, *Lavatic*, consisting of or resembling lava.

Lavation (lăvē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad L. *lavātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lavāre* to wash] The action of washing, an instance of this; *concr.*, water for washing.

1627 Hakewill *Apol* IV. I. § 6. 283 Such filthy stuffe was by loose lewd varlets sung before her [Berecynthia's] charet on the solemne day of her lavation 1652 H. C *Looking-Glasse for Ladies* 14 If women once be cleansed by lavation 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 27 The beneficial effects of cold lavation in febrile disorders 1827 Lytton *Pelham* VIII, Our lavations are performed in a cracked basin 1855 T. Guthrie *Gospel in Ezek* (1856) 247 With this sacred lavation the priest sprinkles the man 1879 Sala *Paris herself Again* (ed 4) II xii 185 The lavation of their befouled linen. 1894 Gould *Illustr. Dict Med*, *Lavation of the Blood*, intravenous injection of water

Hence **Lava·tional** *a.*, pertaining to lavation.

1887 Halliwell *Life of Shaks.* II. 368 Towels employed for lavational purposes were called washing-towels.

† La·vative. *Obs.* [f. L *lav-āre* to wash + -ative.] A draught to wash down food or medicine

1633 Hart *Diet of Diseased* I. VIII. 30 Now and then they will afford themselves a cup of good liquor, as a lavative, to wash downe this rubbish. *Ibid* III xv 288 As for the lavative, ordinarily given after purgations. it is hard to determine the particular houre.

Lavatorial (lævătō· rĭăl), *a* [f.L. **lavātōri-us*, f. *lavāre* to wash + -al.] Of or pertaining to washing.

1899 Lady Lytton *Cheveley* (ed. 2) II. IV. 117 Three pair of cotton stockings .. bearing very bilious symptoms of the lavatorial skill of Sally 1898 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/1 The simplicity of the lavatorial arrangement could hardly be improved upon

Lavatory (læ·vătəri), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 **lavatorie, -ye, 6 lavatori, lavetarye, 4- lavatory.** [ad. L. *lavātōrium* a place for washing, f. *lavāre* to wash: see Lave *v.*[1]]

1. A vessel for washing, a laver, a bath. Also *Eccl.* † (*a*) a piscina; (*b*) (see quot. 1866).

a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. IV 606 Whon he hab vsed he walkeb riht To Lauatorie ber hit is diht For to wassche his hende. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxx. 18 And thow shalt make a brasun lauatory with his foot to wasshe with. 14 Lydg in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App v 135 Whan the preste gothe to the lauatori. 1418 *Contract for Catterick Church* (1834) 10 An awter and a lauatory acordaunt in the este end. 1435 *Contract for Fotheringhay Church* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1673) III II 163 Lavatoris in aither side of the wall, which shall serve for four Auters 1519 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) V. 100 To be buried w'in the where, nyghte to the lavatori. 1538 *Inv. in Archæol.* LI 72 Itm the lavetarye of tynne and lead. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III sect xv. 77 They should dip in his lavatory, and be washed with his baptism. 1839 Longf *Hyperion* IV. III, On a lavatory, below, sat a cherub. 1866 *Direct. Angl* (ed 3) 355 *Lavatory*, a water drain in the Sacristy where the Priest washes his hands before vesting.

† b. *fig.* and in fig. phrases. Cf. Lavacre, Laver *sb.*[2]

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb) 74 The lavatorye we graunte of immortalite Here in this watir. *a* 1500 *Mankind* (Brandl 1896) 39/12 By hys gloryus passyone, þat blyssyde lauatorye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 60 b, As in the lauatory of grace thou mayst wasshe .. the by confessyon. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 310 The lauatorie of holy regeneration. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 196 Converting it [Jordan] into the Lavatory of Baptisme.

2. a. *Eccl.* The ritual washing of the celebrant's hands: (*a*) at the offertory (cf. Lavabo 1 a); † (*b*) after the cleansing of the vessels following the communion.

a 1512 Fabyan *Will* in *Chron.* Pref. 4 Wt condicion that at the tyme of the Lavatory eueryche of theym turne theym to the people, and exorte theym to pray for ye soules following 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 262 From the latter lauatory vnto Ite missa est. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 899/2 When he had sayd Masse, he made Dukes and Earles .. to hold the bason at the Lauatories. 1896 Brightman *Liturgies E. & W.* I. Gloss., *Lavatory*, the handwashing on the part of the minister at the offertory. .. While the offertory either wholly or in part has been moved back to the beginning of the [Eastern] liturgy, the lavatory has generally kept its place.

b *gen* The act of washing.

1620 Shelton *Quix* II. xxxii. 211 The Duke and Duchesse . stood expecting what would become of this Lauatory.

† **3** A lotion, a wash. *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxviii. 110 They must be washed wyth wyne or wyth some other lauatorye 1544 Phaer *Regim Lyfe* (1560) H iv b, Ye may minister the lavatorie that herafter ensueth. 1665 Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 14 Lavatories to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and Jugulars. 1694 Westmacott *Script Herb* 19 Barbers use them for their grateful smell to perfume their lavatories and washes.

4. An apartment furnished with apparatus for washing the hands and face. Now often including water-closets, etc.

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Lavatory*, a place or vessel to wash in, a Font or Conduit, 1661 [*additions*] such is that at the Buttery door of the Inner Temple, where the Gentlemen wash their hands; also a *Laundry*. 1845 W. Saunders *Guide Brighton* 68 By a sudden turn to the left, we attain 'The Cottage', at the far end of its porch is the gentlemen's room, denominated by a contemporary a Lavatory 1860 *Luck of Ladysmede* II 78 The good Benedictine carried him off into the lavatory. 1864 *Morning Star* 2 Feb, There are separate lavatories for the men and for the women and children.

5. A laundry.

1661 [see prec. sense] 1878 Stevenson *Inland Voy* 180 We landed at a floating lavatory, where the washer-women were still beating the clothes.

6. = Lavadero.

1727-52 Chambers *Cycl*, *Lavatory*, or *Lavadero*.

7. (See quot)

1885 *Archit. Dict.* (Archit Publ. Soc.), *Lavatory*, a paved room, belonging to a dead house, in which a corpse that is to be examined is kept under a shower of some disinfecting fluid

8. *attrib.*: † **lavatory stone,** a piscina.

1487-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 651, iiij^or^ spultes cum j lavatory stone

Lavatory (læ·vătəri), *a.* [ad. assumed L. **lavātōri-us*, f. *lavāre* to wash : see Lave *v.*[1]] Of or pertaining to washing.

1846 in Worcester citing *Month. Rev* 1865 Merivale *Rom Emp.* VIII. lxvi. 217 The latter contrasts the lavatory resources of Rome with those of Grecian cities generally 1890 *Cornh Mag* Oct 358 His linen long-coat is a perfect marvel of the lavatory art, so snowy white is it

† **Lavatrine.** *Obs. rare*[−o]. [ad. L. *lavātrīna*, f. *lavāre* to wash; see Lave *v* [2]] (See qnot)

1623 Cockeram, *Lauatrine*, a square stone in a kitchin, with a hole to auoid water, a sincker

† **Lavatrix.** *Obs. rare*[−o]. [assumed L. fem. (= L *lōtrix*) of *lavātor* one who washes, f. *lavāre* to wash.] A woman who washes.

1623 in Cockeram

† **Lavatur.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **lavatar.** [ad. F *lavatoire* Lavatory] = Lavatory 1.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 101 With lauatar, lamp, with buke and mony bell Thir Drewideis thair syne did gar to dwell. 1542 *Inv. R Wardr.* (1815) 58 Item, ane gryt clam shell gilt for the lavatur

† **Lavature.** *Obs.* [ad. L type **lavātūra* (= cl. L. *lōtūra*), f *lavāre* to wash.] A lotion, a wash.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 72 A lauature [of mallows] represseth all tettars *Ibid.* 170 The leaues boiled in rain water, together with the barke of the blacke fig-tree do make a lauature or water to colour the hair [blacke].

Lave (lēɪv), *sb*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1 **lāf,** 2 (to) **lafon,** 3 **loave,** 3-5 **law(e,** 4 **laf(e, laffe,** 4-7 **laif. laiff(e, layfe, -ff,** 6 **le(a)ve,** 7 **laiv,** 4- **lave.** [OE. *lāf* = OFris *lāva*, OLG. *lāva*, OHG. *leiba*, ON. *leif*, Goth. *laiba*:—OTeut. **laibǎ* str. fem.; for the further etymology see Leave *v.*] What is left, is over, or remains; the remainder, the rest **a.** of persons. (In OE. the word had also the sense 'relict, widow'.)

a 1000 *O. E. Chron* an. 867 (Parker MS.), Sio laf wiþ þone here friþ nam. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints, Andreas* 987 Syne þe lawe ine þar degre War to met set. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 306 The lave sone wnarmyt war. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 446 With lordis of Scotland, lerit, and the laif. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II 175 All weildand God, resawe My petows spreit amange the law! 1513 Douglas *Æneis* V. II. 67 Quham followis all the laif in lyke maneir. 1573 *Satyr. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 228 As for the leue, thair wes bot lytill leid. 1664 *Flodden F.* I. 9 Of doughty Knights the lusty lave I never could by name repeat 1788 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, My Peggy speaks sae sweetly, To a' the lave I'm cauld. 1786 *Har'st Rig* 45 Auld Rodney. didna loiter like the lave. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xlv, 'Auld Muckleheckit's gane wi' the lave.' 1881 L. B. Walford *Dick Netherby* v. 57 'Gif her ain fayther has his fling at my puir bairn, it's like the lave will follow.'

b. of things.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 111 Hwæt bið la elles seo laf buton wyrma mete. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Nis þis large relef? Nis þis muchel loaue? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7116 His wilf fader and moder he gaue O þis hony at ete þe laue. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints, Paulus* 352 Paulis hed, þat þar wes hyd A-mange þe lafe, a hyrd has tane. 1427 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 15/1 Þe quhilkis commissaris sal haf ful ande playn power of al þe laif of þe schiresdome. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1306 Half his brede his horse he gaue, And kepid to him self þe laue. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 825 Androw and Ihone did leif thare possessioun, Thar schippis, & nettis, lyinnes, and all the laue. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiv. 224 Five hundreth merkis he to him gave, And tuik in hand to pay the leave 1721 Ramsay *Prospect of Plenty* x, Excepting some wha a' the lave will nick 1785 Burns *Jolly Beggars* Air v, Your every care and fear May whistle owre the lave o't 1816 Scott *Old Mort* vi, I'll pay the lave out o' the butter siller. 1865 G Macdonald *A. Forbes* 44 Jist help me oot, an' lea the lave to me.

† **c.** in adj. phr. *To lave* = remaining, surviving.

971 *Blickl. Hom* 79 Þa hi xyt genaman þæs folces þe þær to lafe wæs hund teontiġ þusenda. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þe niȝon werod, þe þer to lafon were. *c* 1205 Lay. 28583 Þa nas þer na mare i þan fehte to laue

Lave, *sb*[2] *rare.* [f. Lave *v.*[1]] **a.** The sea. **b.** The action of laving, wash.

1825 'Blackmantle' (Westmacott) *Engl Sfy* (1826) 177 Like the sea mew that skims o'er the lave. 1865 *Dublin Univ Mag.* II 350 The crystal lymph Through sands and ivy pulsed with ceaseless lave.

† **Lave,** *a Obs.* Also 7 **loave,** 7-8 *corruptly* **leaf.** [See Lave *v.*[2]] Of ears: Drooping, hanging.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4748 With laith leggis & lange & twa laue eres. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* 58 And I were a woman, I would lug off his laue eares. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. vi, But take especial care You button on your night-cap—*Morisco* After th new fashion With his loave Ears without it 1675 J Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 9 Here the little Ear, there the lave Ear

b *Comb* : **lave-ears,** drooping or hanging ears (of a horse); hence **lave-eared** (corruptly **leaf-eared**) *a*, having 'lave-ears'.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 42/45 Laue eared, *plaudus* 1597 *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* I. i. 345 Thou lave-eard ass, that loves dross more than arts! 1607 Markham *Caval.* VII (1617) 43 Of the disease belonging to the eares of a Horse, and first of the laue-eares, or hanging eares. 1685 *Lond Gaz.* No 2092/4 A large strong grey Gelding, somewhat leaf-ear'd 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3750/4 Stolen or strayed a strong bay Cart Horse very wide Lave-Ear'd *a* 1720 Gibson *Diet. Horses* VIII (ed 3) 128 This Method is commonly used by the Jockeys to Leaf-eared Horses, to cause them to carry their ears more upright 1741 *Compl. Farn.-Piece* III. 463 The hanging of the Ears is called by some the Lave ears

Lave (lēɪv), *v*[1] Now chiefly *poet.* Forms: 1 **lafian, ȝelafian,** 2-3 **lavin,** 7 *Sc* **lawe,** 4- **lave.** [Two distinct formations appear to have coalesced—(1) OE. had *lafian* to wash by affusion, to pour (water), corresponding formally to MDu., Du. *laven*, OHG. *labôn* (MHG., mod.G. *laben*) to refresh; cf. OHG. *laba*, mod G. *labe* refreshment. By some scholars the OE., Du, and Ger words are considered to represent a WGer adoption of L *lavāre* to wash. This view involves some difficulty, as the numerous OHG. examples refer to refreshment by food, drink, or warmth, so that the assumed primary sense 'to wash', if it ever existed, must have been quite forgotten. The L. origin, however, accounts well for the senses of the OE. word, which perh. may be only accidentally similar in form to the continental words. (2) In ME. the representative of the OE. vb. blended indistinguishably with the vb. a. F. *laver* (= Pr., Sp., Pg. *lavar*, It *lavare*) :—L *lavāre* = Gr. λούειν, f. OAryan root **lou-* to wash (whence Lather).]

1 *trans.* To wash, bathe.

Beowulf 2722 (Gr) Þeȝn unȝemete till winedryhten his wætere ȝelafede. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* III. 48 Lafa þin heafod mid do swa oft swa þe þearf sy. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 Hie his fet lauede mid hire hote teres. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 337 She was anone with water laved. 1596 Shaks. *Tam Shr.* II. i. 350 Basons, and ewers, to laue her dainty hands. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 175. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* 159 Who could not endure the liquid test, but were soon laved into a ridiculous aspect. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VI 44 The wave, Where their fair vests Phæacian virgins lave. 1735 Somerville *Chase* I. 181 Tumultuous soon they plunge into the Stream, There lave their reeking Sides. 1827-35 Willis *Leper* 152 He took a little water in His hand And laved the sufferer's brow. 1858 Neale *Bernard de M.* (1865) 35 Who .. Bore with me in defilement And from defilement laved. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 162 Now in waters clear thy feet like ivory laving.

fig. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III ii 33 Wee must laue Our Honors in these flattering streames. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xv, And when the midnight moon should lave Her forehead in the silver wave. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. ii, In those bitter tears, childhood itself was laved from her soul for ever.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* **To bathe.** *lit.* and *fig.*

1701 Cibber *Love makes Man* II. ii, Happy he that .. unconfin'd may lave and wanton there. 1704 Pope *Windsor For.* 209 In her chaste current oft the goddess laves 1801 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 129 To lave in the stream, the tide of deeper sentiments 1811 Miss Mitford in *Life* I. v. 129 The calm lake .. Where the young cygnets lave.

† **c.** *To lave a* (= with): to be bathed in or covered with (blood, sweat). *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 7489 He swonc i þon fehte þat al he lauede asweote [*c* 1275 leþerede a swote]. *a* 1300 *Judas* in *Rel.*

Ant. I. 144 He drou hymselve bi the cop, that al it lavede a blode.

2. *trans.* Of a river, a body of water: To wash against, to flow along or past.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II I 67 For this River.. commeth to laue the Towne of Namure. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* clIII, Guns . Whose low-laid mouths each mounting billow laves. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 129 The bord'ring Ocean laves Her silent Coast. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Night-Piece on Death* 20 A place of graves, Whose wall the silent water laves. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXI. 318 The flood, Jove's offspring, laved his shoulders. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. viii, He leant against a stranded boat, And counted every rippling wave, As higher yet her sides they lave. 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 47 Where Torridge laves its banks of green 1887 *Spectator* 30 July 1016/2 The shire is laved by a sea teeming with fish.

absol. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. x, There, through the summer day, Cool streams are laving.

3. To pour out with or as with a ladle; to ladle. Also *absol.* Const † *in, into, on, upon.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 124 Hat wæter lafa on. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXV. 72 Ihesu, The deu of grace upon me lave. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A 607 He laucz hys gyftes as water of dyche *a* 1400 *Sir Perc* 2250 Thay wolde not lett thing thone, Bot lavede in hir with a spone. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 24 This being done lave and bounce it [the honey and water] very well and often. 1703 I. N *City & C. Purchaser* 190 The Lead being melted..is laved into the Pan. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang* Poet Wks. 1721 I. 81 The Saint on his Head the hallow'd Water lav'd. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* VI. 1 (1842) 350 He laved a few cool drops upon his brow. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 519 Lave the water in slight handfuls gently over the head and face

† b. *intr.* To run, stream. *Obs*

c 1425 *Festivals Ch* 220 in *Leg Rood* (1871) 217 Dropes rede as ripe cherrees, þat fro his flesshe gan lave.

† **4.** *trans.* To draw (water) out or up with a bucket, ladle, or scoop, to bale. Also with *out, up*, with complement, and *absol. Obs*

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 154 Mony ladde þer forth-lep to laue & to kest, Scopen out the scapel water *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III. metr. XII. (E. E. T. S.) 107 [Orpheus] spak and song in wepynge alle bat euer he hadde resceyued and laued oute of be noble welles of hys modir calliope 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 415 þat lorde was woned to lave up water of pitts. 1458 in Turner *Dom. Archit* III. 41 With xi laborers lavyng at onys. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 471 Thow fylde faster than fyftensum mycht lawe. 1601 W PARRY *Trav Sir A Sherley* 6 To laue water out of this rotten boate 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* I. II. IV VII (1651) 167 When I have laved the sea dry, thou shalt understand the mystery of the Trinity 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Oct, As we were weary with pumping and laving out the water. *a* 1700 DRYDEN tr *Ovid's Met* XI. *Ceyx & Alcyone* 109 A fourth, with Labour, laves Th' intruding Seas, and Waves ejects on Waves. 1708 J. C *Compl. Collier* (1845) 13 It were Folly and unreasonable Charge.. to Lave, or fill 20 or 30 Tubs of Water per hour.

transf. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 5 It [a storm of wind] was yet so violent, that it laved water out of the River Cherwell, and cast it quite over the Bridge at Magdalen College.

† **Lave,** *v*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. ON. *lafa* to droop.] Of the ears: To droop, hang down.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat* IV I 72 His eares hang laving, like a new-lug'd swine.

Lave, obs. form of LAW.

Laveer (lăvī·ər), *v. Naut. Obs* exc. in literary use. Forms: 6-7 **lavere,** (7 **laver, -eir, -ier,** 7-8 **loft-veer**), 7- **laveer.** [ad. Du *laveeren*, in 17th c. also *loevéren*, MDu. *laeveren, loveren*, ad. F. (16thc) *loveer*, now *louvoyer* (for the suffix in Du. cf *domineren* DOMINEER *v*), f. *lof* windward (of Du. or LG. origin: see LUFF). The Du. word has been adopted in other langs. as G *lavieren*, Sw. *lofvera*, Da. *lavere*] *intr.* To beat to windward; to tack.

1598 W. PHILLIPS tr *Linschoten* I. XCVI 179 The Indian ships durst not anker there, but only vsed to lauere to and fro 1608 HIERON *2nd Pt. Def. Ministers' Reasons for Refus Subscript.* 149 The winde being against him, he laveirs and turneth another tacke 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 163 I lie on a Tack Port and Laveer, Sometimes to weather, then to Lee 1662 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 65 Those that 'gainst stiff gales laveering go, Must be at once resolv'd and skilful too. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos* (1730) II. xix. § 58 They can always pass through this Streight by Laveering or Tacking, even tho' the Wind be contrary 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V XXIII 593 It went for the Chesapeake, laveering against the stiff southerly winds of the season

fig. a 1667 COWLEY *Liberty* Verses & Ess. (1687) 81 To bend and turn about his own Nature, and laveer with every wind, 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X 319 Instead of bearing down on the point for which he is bound . Klopstock is continually laveering. 1885 MRS C L PIRKIS *Lady Lovelace* II. XXIII 55 Neither skilful nor resolved enough to 'laveer' against them [the fates].

Hence † **Laveerer,** one who laveers.

1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 183 They [the Schoolmen] are the best Laveerers of the World.

† **Lavel.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. It. *lavello* 'a lauer in a Barbers shops' (Florio), ad. L. *labellum* bowl, bathing tub.] A wide shallow pan or bowl.

1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* VI II 179 Let water be often poured into the lavel [L *in labellum*], and stirred about. *Ibid.*, Skim the lavel [L *concha decapuletur*].

† **Lavell.** *Obs.* The epiglottis.

1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Lavell that standeth in the myddes of the throte, *alouette.* 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lavell*, the flap that covers the top of the windpipe Still used in Devon.

Lave'llan. *Sc.* A kind of weasel (Jam.).

1684 SIBBALD *Scot. Illustr.* II. III. 11 Lavellan, Animal in Cathanesia frequens. 1772 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1769 (1774) 175, I enquired here after the Lavellan, which, from description, I suspect to be the Water Shrew Mouse.

Lavement (lē·vmĕnt). [a. F. *lavement*, f. *laver* to wash; cf. LAVAMENT.]

1. The action of washing, or cleansing. *rare.*

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 23 In the fourth distillation follows the Lavement 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 393 Those down below pause in the lavement of their hands.

2. *Med.* An injection.

1794 [J. WILLIAMS] *Crying Inj. to Col Mack* 18 Bring a hot lavement, and infuse it Mack. 1885 W. HEBERDEN tr. *Cicero's Lett. to Atticus* X 13 He ordered them to come again the next day, as he was taking a lavement. 1872 *Contemp Rev* XXI. 149 The application of lavements to women and children. 1876 CURLING *Dis Rectum* (ed. 4) 48 They have regularly used the cold-water lavements.

† **La'vender,** *sb*[1] *Obs* Forms: 4-5 **lavendere,** 4-6 **lavendre,** 5 **lavan-, -en-, -under, -dyre,** 4- **lavender.** Also in contracted form LAUNDER. [a. OF *lavandier* masc., *lavandiere* fem. (mod.F. *lavandière* fem.) = Sp. *lavandero* masc., *-era* fem., Pg. *lavandeiro* fem., It. *lavandaio* masc, *lavandaja, lavandara* fem., ad. late L. *lavandārius, -āria* (whence OHG. *laventari, ladantari* 'fullo'), f. *lavanda* (orig. neut pl. 'things to be washed', but in Rom. used as fem. sing.: cf It. *lavanda* washing), f. *lavāre* to wash: see LAVE *v.*

Cf. L. *lavandāria* neut pl (occurring once) 'things to be washed'. For the formation cf. also med L. *referendārius.*]

A washerwoman, laundress. † Formerly also (*rarely*), a man who washes clothes, a washerman

[*a* 1300 *Chron Petroburg* (Camden No 47) 122 De catallis Johannis le Lavandere, fugitivi] *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* XV 49 Prude wes my plowe fere, Lecherie my lavendere. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol 358 Enuye is lauender In the grete court alway *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 2328 The lauenders she saw in the floode, Ful besilie washing a shert *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron* CXCII 11, Ladies faire with their gentilwomen Chamberers also and lauenders *a* 1483 in *Househ Ord* (1790) 85 Of the whiche soape the seyde clerke spicers shalle take allowaunce in his dayly dockette by the recorde of the seide yeoman lavender. 1501 *Will of Wadyngton* (Somerset Ho.), My lavendre Katerynne Gybbes *a* 1536 *Will of Pcess Catharine* in Strype *Eccl. Mem* I App LXIX. 170, I ordain that my lavander be paid of that which is due unto her. 1567 in Chalmers *Mary* (1818) 177 Lauandrie. Margaret Balcomie, lauander.

Lavender (læ·vendəɹ), *sb.*[2] and *a.* Forms: 3-6 **lavendre,** 5 **lavendere,** 6-7 **lavander,** 6- **lavender.** Also 6 *Sc* **lavand.** [a. AF. *lavendre* (OF. **lavandre*, whence mod. Prov. *alebandro*) for **lavendle*:—med.L. *lavendula*, also *lavandula, livendula, livendola* (10–11th c. in Goetz *Corp. Gll. Latin* III 629/5), *levindola, lavindula*; cf. It. *lavendola* (Diez; not in Dicts.), Sp. *lavándula* (in Dicts. only as a botanical name); also F. *lavande* (cited from Christine de Pisan, 14–15th c.), It., Sp. *lavanda.* The med L *lavendula* was taken into OHG. or early MHG as *lavendla* (in MSS. of 12th c.; see *Ahd Glossen* III 105), whence MHG. and early mod.G. *lavendel(e, lobendel, lobengele, laubangel, lavandel, lavander, lafander*, the standard form in Ger., Du., Sw., Da is now *lavendel.*

The current hypothesis is that med L. *lavendula* is a corrupt form of *lavandula*, a dim. of the shorter word which appears in It as *lavanda* (see above). This is commonly identified with It *lavanda* 'washing', the supposition being that the name refers to the use of the plant either for perfuming baths (so already in 16th c. writers) or as laid among freshly washed linen (see 2 below). But on the ground of sense development this does not seem plausible, a word literally meaning 'washing' would hardly without change of form come to denote a non essential adjunct to washing. Besides, the earliest form appears to be *livendula*; if this could be connected with L. *līvēre* to be livid or bluish, the sense would be appropriate, but the formation is obscure; M. Paul Meyer suggests, as a possibility, that the original form may have been **livindula* for **lividula*, f. *lividus* LIVID. (A med L. word of about the same date and of app. similar form is *calendula* marigold.) It is not certain that the word has not changed its application, as in early glosses *livendula, lavendula*, are given as synonymous with *sanuscus* and *amaracus*, which properly mean 'marjoram'; but plant-names were applied often very loosely. The It. *lavanda*, F. *lavande*, would seem to be a back-formation from med.L. *lavandula.*]

A. *sb.*

1. The plant *Lavandula vera* (N.O. *Labiatæ*), a small shrub with small pale lilac-coloured flowers, and narrow oblong or lanceolate leaves; it is a native of the south of Europe and Northern Africa, but cultivated extensively in other countries for its perfume. Also applied, usually with defining word, to the two other species of *Lavandula, L. Spica* (distinguished as *French lavender* and † *Lavender spike*), and *L. Stœchas* (formerly † *Lavender gentle*).

Oil of lavender, the essential oil obtained by distillation of the blossoms of *L. vera*, used in medicine and perfumery. An inferior kind is obtained from the two other species, and is used in making varnishes and for other industrial purposes; that from *L. Spica* is called 'oil of spike'.

c 1265 *Voc Plants* in Wr. Wülcker 557/9 *Lauendula*, lauendre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 290/1 Lavendere, herbe, *Lavendula. c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd Oxon.) 92/1 *Lavendula*, gall. et angl lauendre. 1530 PALSGR 237/2 Lavendre an herbe, *lauenda.* 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Lavender, *pseudonardus. c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) L], Take of lauender gentle ½ & a half. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform* XV. 9 Thow Lauand, lurk; thow time, be tint; Thow Margelene, swaif. 1573 BARET *Alv.*, Lauander. *lauendula.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 66 Lavender is called in Latine Lavanda or Lavendula. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II IXXXVI. 264 Lauender is of two sortes, male and female 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CIXXIX. (1633) 584 Lavender Spike is called in Latine Lavendula. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. IV. 104 Here's flowrs for you: Hot Lauender, Mints, Sauory, marioram. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig Man.* III. VI. 280 The Seeds of Lavander kept a little warm and moist, will turn into Moths. 1752 HILL *Hist. Mat. Med.* 424 Lavender has at all times been famous as a cephalic, nervous, and uterine medicine 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* XVI (1813) 268 Lavender .. is for its pleasant aromatic scent found in most gardens. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint* 209 The English oil of lavender, or the inferior foreign oil of spike (a larger species of lavender), is preferred in enamel painting.

b. Applied to certain other plants. **Sea Lavender,** *Statice Limonium*; also called † *Marsh Lavender* (obs.), *Lavender Thrift.* † **Lavender of Spain** = LAVENDER COTTON.

1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Lavendre of Spaygne, *ciprès.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II IXXXVII § 2. 333 The people neere the sea side where it groweth do call it Marsh Lauander, and Sea Lauander 1760 J LEE *Introd. Bot* App. 316 Sea Lavender, *Statice* 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit Plants* (ed 4) 134 *S[tatice] Limonium*, Lavender Thrift

2. The flowers and stalks of *Lavandula vera*, placed among linen or other clothes in order to preserve them from moths when they are to be stored for some time. *To lay (up) in lavender*: (*a*) to lay aside carefully for future use; (*b*) *slang*, to pawn; (*c*) to put out of the way of doing harm, as a person by imprisoning him or the like.

1584 *Stanford Churchw Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 210/1 It. lavender for the churche clothes. 1589 NASHE *Pref Greene's Menaphon* (Arb) 8 Bought at the deerest though they smell of the friplers lauander halfe a yeere after. 1592 GREENE *Upst Courtier* (1871) 34 He is ready to lend the loser money upon rings or any other good pawn, but the poor gentleman pays so dear for the lavender it is laid up in, that [etc.] 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Ho* G 2, Good faith rather then thou shouldest pawne a rag more il'e lay my ladiship in lauender, If I knew where. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Yng rawe Preacher* (Arb) 23 He ha's a iest still in lauender for Bellarmine *a* 1639 WOTTON *Let. to Walton in Reliq* (1651) 512 Yours hath lyen so long by me (as it were in lavender) without an answer 1648 *Petit. East Assoc.* 9 It is the duty of a State to lay him [the king] solemnly in such kind of Lavender as grows in the 27 of Deuteronomy. *a* 1700 B. E *Dict Cant Crew, Laid-up-in Lavender*, when any Cloaths or other Moveables are pawn'd or dipt for present Money. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XXIII, Lowestoffe is laid up in lavender only for having shown you the way into Alsatia. 1826 — *Mal Malagr.* II, The ornaments are redeemed from the pawn-brokers, worn perhaps on the Sunday, and returned to lavender (as the phrase goes) on the next Monday. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* I. XXXIII 258 What woman has not the bridal favours and raiment stowed away, and packed in lavender, in the inmost cupboards of her heart? 1888 *Academy* 18 Feb. 111/3 The old maid . with her little romance carefully preserved in the lavender of memory.

3. The colour of lavender-flowers, a very pale blue with a trace of red.

1882 *Garden* 16 Dec. 533/3 Chrysanthemums, . Fée Rageuse, a large recurved flower colour white tinted with lavender 1886 FENN *Master Ceremonies* I, They were of richest purple, fading into lavender and grey

4 *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *lavender-growing*; *lavender-blue, -brown, -grey, -scented* adjs; **lavender-sugar,** a sweetmeat medicated with lavender.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed 2) I 28 *Lavender blue—blue with a mixture of grey, and a shade of red 1813 *Sketches Chavac* (ed 2) I. 218 Spangled crape petticoat, with *lavender brown train 1834 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex Phys. Sci* xix (1849) 181 Visible rays of a *lavender grey colour. 1900 *Daily News* 28 Aug 5/1 Some persons find *lavender-growing very profitable 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrs & Merch* I ii 60 Linen *lavender-scented 1810 *Splendid Follies* I 19 Hand *lavender-sugar to the old man.

B. *adj.* Of the colour of lavender-flowers (see A. 3). Also in *Comb.*

1882 *Garden* 20 May 354/3 Clematises . with flowers of a delicate lavender shade. 1883 *Congregationalist* Nov. 900 He moved on, with springy step, wearing lavender kid gloves. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 162 The lavender-kid wearing tribe of modern youth. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* 341 Obanjo evidently thought him too much of a lavender-kid-glove gentleman to deal with bush trade

La'vender, *v.* [f. LAVENDER *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To perfume with lavender; to put lavender among (linen).

1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* XXX, In blanched linen, smooth, and lavender'd. 1839 H ROGERS *Ess.* II. III. 148 The word 'stench' is lavendered over into 'unpleasant effluvia', or an 'ill odour'. *a* 1845 HOOD *Two Peacocks of Bedfont* XXV, The solemn clerk goes lavender'd and shorn. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmigr.* III i 3, I lay there, amid lavendered linen. 1875 TENNYSON *Q Mary* III. V, It shall be all my study for one hour To rose and lavender my horsiness 1893 M. GRAY *Last Sentence* I. V, Snowy linen lavendered by the young bride's own hands.

¶ Used (after LAVENDER *sb.*[1]) for LAUNDER *v.* I.

1843 WILLIS *New Mirror* (Cent.), The smell of soap, from the lavendering in the back-yard.

La'vender cotton. A name for Ground cypress (*Santolina Chamæcyparissus*); formerly confused with *Artemisia Abrotanon* or *maritima.*

1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Lavendre cotten, *ciprès.* 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Lavender cotton, *Abrotanum.* 1577 B. GOOGE

Heresbach's Husb. (1586) 66 b, Lavender cotten,..some call it ..Santonia and female Sothernewood. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 349 Lauender cotton, or garden Cypers, drunke with wine, is good against all poyson & venom. it is the female kind of Sothernwood. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i 37 Lavender-Cotton, . Camomile, Lavender tops ..of each of these Herbs a small Handful. 1882 *Garden* 17 June 427 1 As edging plants Lavender Cotton.

La·vender-wa·ter. A perfume compounded, with alcohol and ambergris, from the distilled flowers of lavender.

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 99 Distil it in a limbek of glas .. into which put a little Lauender water & peper 1758 J. S *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 294 They bathed the Part with Lavender Water. *a* 1853 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Prof* Misc. Wks. IV. 21 What a fine odour of lavender-water!

† **Lavendry.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **lavendrye,** 5 **-dr**y, 6 **lavandrie.** [ad. OF *lavan-*, *lavenderie*, f. *lavandier* LAVENDER *sb* [1]] **a.** = LAUNDRY 1; **b** = LAUNDRY 2; **c.** = LAUNDRESS *sb.* 1.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv 182 Þanne wil he some tyme Labory in a lauendrye. 1393 *Ibid.* C xvii. 330 And laueþ hem in þe lauandrie. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord* (1790 85 Office of Lavendrey, two yeomen; .and if there be a Queene in housholde, then there be weomen lavendryes for the chambre, warderobe, &c 1557 [see LAVENDER *sb* [1]].

Lavendulan (lăve·ndiŭlăn). *Min.* Also -ine. [Named by Breithaupt, 1837; f. mod.L. *lavendula* lavender + -AN.] Arseniate of copper with cobalt, of a lavender blue colour.

1844 DANA *Min.* 527 Lavendulan. Fuses easily before the blowpipe. 1872 NEVILL *Catal Min* 144 Erythrite var Lavendulane. 1892 DANA *Min.* 814 Lavendulan Occurs with cobalt and other ores.

Lave·ndulite. *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = prec.

1878 *Mineral. Mag.* II 101 Lavendulite .. occurs in large blocks of cobalt ore.

Lave net. [Of unknown origin; cf. LAMMET, *lam-net* (s. v. LAM *v.*)] (See quot. 1883)

1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 346 Three fishermen were standing waist deep. working their lave nets. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 125 Lave Net used in the estuary to take salmon on the sands in the shallow water. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 8/2 On Thursday Mr. Henry Cadogan, with a lave net, caught in the same water a young shark.

Lavenite (læ·vĕnait). *Min.* [Named by Brogger, 1885, from the Laven (Sw. *Låven*) islands, where it was found.] Silicate of zirconium, found in brown monoclinic crystals.

1886 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III XXXI. 230 Lâvenite is a mineral of chestnut brown to yellowish color.

Laventine (læ·vĕntin). [Corruption of LEVANTINE.] A trade name for a mixture of silk and cotton. In some mod. Dicts.

Laver (lēⁱ·vəɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 1 **laber** [a. L. *laver.*]

† **1.** A water-plant mentioned by Pliny; = Gr. *σίον*. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I 254 Ðeos wyrt þe man sion & oðrum naman laber nemneþ byð cenned on wætum stowum. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 32 Sion otherwise called lauer is found in waters with a fat bushe ryght vp with brode leues. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 255 The roots are as effectual in this case as green Lauer [*margin*, Water cresses].

2. From the 17th c. applied by writers to various marine algæ, and now used as a trade or culinary name for the edible species. **Purple laver,** *Porphyra laciniata.* **Green laver,** *Ulva latissima* and *Ulva lactuca.*

1611 COTGR., *Herbe marine*, Slanke, Wrake, Lauer, Sea-grasse. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 257 Laver, which is the *Lactura Marina* or Sea Lettuce. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* v. 32 Fine potted Laver, fresh Oysters, and Pies! 1843 *Statist. Acc. Scot* VII. 400 The *Ulva latissima* which makes a pickle called 'laver', is found on the coast 1847 SIR J. C. ROSS *Voy. S Seas* II 266 The green, pink, and purple lavers of Great Britain may be readily recognized. 1834 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 5/4 Laver is now in full season, and is best imported straight from Ireland

attrib. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* I xv. 191 You don't get moor mutton with hot laver sauce every day.

Laver (lē·vəɹ), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–6 **lavor, lavour(e,** 5 **lavowre, lavre, lavyre, lawere, -owre, -orre,** *Sc* **levare,** 5-6 *Sc.* **lavar,** 6 *Sc.* **lawer, lawar(e,** (*dial* **levver**), 5– **laver.** [a. OF. *laveoir*, *lavur*:—L *lavātōrium*: see LAVATORY.]

1. A vessel, basin, or cistern for washing: in early use, chiefly a wash-hand-basin or a water-jug, usually of metal; *occas* a pan or bowl for water, irrespective of its purpose. Now only *poet.* or rhetorical. † Also applied to the piscina, and to the lavatory in a monastic cloister.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 287 Assen, oxen, hors, and houndes..been assayd at diuerse stoundes, Bacyns, lauours, er that men hem bye *c* 1394 *P Pl Crede* 196 Þan kam I to þat cloister .. it was Wiþ lauoures of latun louelyche y-greithed. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1299 Lauor and basyn they gon calle, To wassche and aryse 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also iij basc[i]nus, with ij. lauerus. *c* 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 238 Þy Ewry borde with basons & lauour, watur hoot & cold, eche oþer to alay. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich III*, c. 12 § 2 That no merchaunt Straungier .. brynge into this Realme .. Chafynge disshes hangynge lavers [etc.]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 442 b/1 He wessheth his handes at the pyscyne or lauer for this yᵗ no thynge of the Sacramente ne may abyde at his handes. 1487 *Will of Laurence* (Somerset Ho.), A water laver for the fyr. 1488 *Inv. R. Wardr* (1815) 10 Item a levare of silver ouregilt with a cover. 1507 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 53 Item j basen and j lauer of laten. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. to Q. Mary 7 He gart delyuir to the said pure man .. ane goldin vattir lauar. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staff.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 31 A handbell, a crosse of wodde, a surples, and a lavor. 1557–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 715 In factura unius hostii pro le lavers, 8*d*. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 514 Wash thy hands in a lauer, wherin is put some Sage. 1593 *Rites of Durh* (Surtees) 70 Within the Cloyster Garth . was a fair Laver or Conditt. 1598 FLORIO, *Vacile*, a basen to wash hands in, a lauer. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 58 Vulcan washed Phœbus in the same lauer. 1647 A. ROSS *Myst Poet.* xvi. (1648) 388 In her temple at Cumæ .. Justin Martyr .. saw the three lavers where she used to wash her self. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 182 With copious water the bright vase supplies A silver laver, of capacious size. *Ibid.* III 558 Young Aretus .. Brought the full laver o'er their hands to pour. 1864 TYSSEN *Ch. Bells of Sussex* 11 [The Bell founders' arms] A chevron between three lavers.

b. Used to render Vulg. *labrum*, Heb. כיור *kiyyōr*, applied to the large brazen vessel for the ablutions of the priests, mentioned in the descriptions of the Mosaic Tabernacle and of the Temple of Solomon.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxx. 18 Thou shalt make a brasen lauer to wash — 1 *Kings* vii. 39 The lauer set he before on the righte hande towarde the south. 1647 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* 166 The laver. was not of the capacity for one man to bath. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 46 Nicodemus, as a teacher in Israel, should have been looking for the antitype of temple and laver

c. The basin of a fountain. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1604 DEKKER *King's Entertainm.* E 3 b, Some prettie distaunce from them an artificiall Lauer or Fount was erected. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Jan., Many stately fountaines casting water into antiq lavors. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 14 June, A mighty fine, cool place it is, with a great laver of water in the middle. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laver*, a Pond or washing place. 1825 LONGF. *Spirit Poetry* 14 Where the silver brook, From its full laver, pours the white cascade

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The baptismal font; the spiritual 'washing' of baptism; in wider sense, any spiritually cleansing agency. After Gr. λουτρὸν παλιγγενεσίας Tit. iii. 5: cf. LAVACRE

1340 *Ayenb.* 162 Þet oþer þing is zoþe ssrifte þet is þet lauor huer he him ssel ofte wesse 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xiii. (1859) 9 Eke thenne hit sheweth that he hath this lauure desalowid 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Private Baptism*, This holesome lauer of regeneracion. 1574 tr *Marlorat's Apocalips* 29 Seeyng that Baptime is called the Lauer of newe birth. 1618 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 This is the onely fountaine opened to the house of Dauid for Sinne and Vncleannesse, this is the onely lauer of the Church. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 59 At whose hands he receiued the lauer of baptisme. 1670 *Moral State Eng* 2 Baptism is the Lavre of Regeneration *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Wks.* (1835) I. 115 No other laver can fetch it out but the Sprinkling of The Blood of Jesus Christ. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 49 Christ's Laver hath refreshing power

† **3.** A process or mode of ablution *Obs.*

1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* viii. 148 All the Musalmim of the Alcoran use washing in a mystic signification of internal purity, and the soul receives the benefit of their corporeal Lavors. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1727 And from the stream With lavers pure and cleansing herbs wash off The clotted gore. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* ii 9 303 No other Laver can do it, no water, but that fountain opened for sin.

4 *attrib*

1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 Schedule s.v. *Brass*, Brass of Laver Cocks the pound j. s. iv d.

La·ver, *sb.*[3] *Her.* [? For **lever-cutter* (alluding to the name *Leversedge*): see LEVER, iris plant] A coulter or ploughshare when used as a bearing. Also *laver cutter.*

1828–40 in BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, (whence in recent Dicts.) 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her.* s.v *Plough*, Argent, a chevron between three laver cutters (or ploughshares, also called scythe blades) sable—Leversedge, co. Chester.

† **La·ver,** *a.* *Obs.* *rare*[−1]. ? = BLABBER *a.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* IV. [v] 75 Let his [the hound's] lauer lip Speake in reproch of Natures workmanship

† **La·ver,** *v.* *Obs.* [f. LAVER *sb* [2]] *intr* To bathe.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 37 With surfets tympany he ginning swell All wan eft lavers in Saint Buxtons well.

Laver, obs. form of LATHER *v.*

Laveracke, -cok, -oc k, -ok(ke: see LARK *sb.*[1]

Laverd, obs. form of LORD.

Lavic (lā·vik), *a.* [f. LAVA + -IC. Cf. F. *lavique*] Of or pertaining to lava.

1835 *For. Q. Rev* XV. 82 The three volcanic periods termed by geologists trachytic, basaltic, and lavic.

† **Lavi·dnian.** *Obs* *rare*[−1]. [prob. from Celtic Cornish; cf. '*Visnan*, *vidnan*, a sand lance or sand eel' (*West Cornw. Gloss*).] A fish of some kind.

1606 *Act* 3 *Jas. I*, c. 12 For taking of Herring, Pilchards, Sprats or Lauydnyan

Laving (lē·viŋ), *vbl. sb* [f LAVE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. LAVE[1] in various senses; † baling; washing. Also *attrib.*, **laving-bowl,** a baling bowl or scoop.

1458 R. FANNANDE *Inscr. St. Helen's, Abingdon* in Leland *Itin.* (1769) VII. 80 Then the strenghe of the streme astoned them stronge, In labor and lavyng moche money was lore. 1484–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 649, vij lavyng bollez. 1611 FLORIO, *Lauatura*, a washing, a lauing.

Laving (lēⁱ·viŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LAVE *v*[1] + -ING[2].] That laves in various senses; † flowing, washing, purifying; bathing (in quot. *intr.*)

13.. *E E. Allit. P.* B. 366 Þe mukel lauande loghe to þe lyfte rered. 13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 314 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 273 He..to þe toumbe lokyd, To þe liche þer hit lay with lauande teres. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 280 As I rose out of the laving stream. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxiv, Thus bending o'er the vessel's laving side, To gaze on Dian's wave-reflected sphere.

† **Lavish,** *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 5 **lavas,** 6 **lavess(e, lavasse, lavish.** [a. OF. *lavasse*, *lavache*, deluge of rain. Cf. OF. *lavis* torrent (of words).] Profusion, excessive abundance, extravagant outpouring or expenditure; prodigality, lavishness. Phr. *to make lavish.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 364/2 Ther was no lauas in their speche ne euylle. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* (1540) II. 101 The other large lauesse is appropried as to flatterers of the commen people. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. 86 b, Doeest thou see this woman .. makyng lauasse of hir precious perfumed oynctemente. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 117 They ryot not in lauish, but liue in fasting. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 40 If euerie brooker would deale thus, their would not so many false knaues bring them such lauish of stollen goods, as they do 1589 NASHE *Introd. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 The sweete sacietie of eloquence, which the lauish of our copious Language maie procure. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* xxiv. 102 He loves me .. that makes most lavish of his blood. 1597 J PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 11 You shall surely answere and make accownpte for the laveas and misspendinge of your maysters goods.

Lavish (læ·viʃ), *a.* Forms: 5–6 **lavas, lavage,** 6 **laves, laveis lavaige,** *Sc.* **lawage, lavash,** 6– **lavish.** [f. LAVISH *sb.*]

1. a. With reference to speech: Unrestrained, effusive; *esp* in phrase *lavish of* (*one's*) *tongue.* Now only as contextual use of 2.

1485 ELIZ. C'TESS SURREY in *Paston Lett.* No. 886 III. 323 They have not ben of that disposicion to be lavas of theyr tungys, whan they had moore cause of booldnes than they have nowe. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 245/1 [Though many confessors are] in al other thing so light and laues of theyr tong yet finde we neuer. cause giuen of complaint, through..secretes vttred..by the confessoure 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 114 'Trow ȝe', he said, 'for ȝour speiking so proude, Or lichtlie langage bayth lawage and loude, . That I dar nocht to my purpois proceid'. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* I. i. 25 Th' excessiue loue I beare vnto your Grace. Forbids me to be lauish of my tongue. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 415 How do old men even dote into lavish discourses of the beginning of their lives. 1701 ROWE *Ambit Step-Moth.* II. ii. 761, I bore his lavish Tongue. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* II. 284 But why on Time so lavish is my song? 1807 CRABBE *Birth of Flattery* 264 The lavish tongue shall honest truths impart.

† **b.** Of conduct or disposition: Unrestrained, impetuous; loose, wild, licentious. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV*, IV. iv 64 When Meanes and lauish Manners meete together. 1605 — *Macb.* I. ii. 57 Curbing his lauish spirit. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 465 When lust..by leud and lavish act of sin, Lets in defilement to the inward parts. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid* III. 28 If he be given to lavish Company, endeavour to stave him off with lawfull Recreations.

† **c** Extravagant or 'wild' in speculation. *Obs.*

1693 J. EDWARDS *Auth. O & N. Test.* 252 If . I have shewed my self arbitrary and lavish in some of the derivations.

2. a Expending or bestowing without stint or measure; unboundedly liberal or profuse; prodigal. Const *of*, *in* In early use often: Wasteful, extravagant

c 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 210 (Add. MS.) Lavage, *prodigus.* 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 54 He is so laueis, the stocke beginneth to droope. 1548–67 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Discipatrici*, lauage woman, they that will spend out of reason. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 21 Lauisher than their goods wil beare. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* 180 The lauas earth doth yeeld you plenteously Most gentle foode, &c 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 240 Least you be carefull in keeping. or to prodigall and lavash in wasting them 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, III ii. 39 Had I so lauish of my presence beene, So common hackney'd in the eyes of men 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* v. lxv. § 20 The liberall harted man is. by the iudgement of the miserable lauish. 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I 262, I ever fear'd that my courageous brother would be too lavish of his person. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* II. vii. (1652) 276 You often tell your lavish wasting servants, they will be glad of a crust before they dye. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VII. 76 Lavish Nature laughs, and strows her Stores around. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 51 When we are so lavish of our Money upon Trifles. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* i. 17 The mourner, lavish of his tears. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) IV. 482, I have not been lavish of useless letters. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 113 His bounty was lavish and open-handed. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 3. 97 In this respect Nature is sparing of her highest, and lavish of her less, beauty 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 152 The people thus formed .. were. the most lavish in gifts to holy places.

b. Expended, bestowed, or produced in unstinted profusion: profuse, abundant.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 220 He writeth to Dionysius.. and alies, to leave off their lavash cheare and delicates. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M.* II ii. 24 Let her haue needfull but not lauish meanes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* I. 423 The low'ring Spring, with lavish Rain, Beats down the slender Stem and bearded Grain. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Young* Wks. IV. 277 His three Plays all concluded with lavish suicide. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 12 Thou wert nursed in some delicious land Of lavish lights, and floating shades. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 446 He .. received him at Neuilly with lavish marks of regard. 1883–4 O'DONOVAN *Story Merv* ii. 26 He wore a silk tunic..with lavish gold embroidery.

3. *dial.* Of grass or wheat: Rank, overgrown.

c 1730 POYNTER *MS. Gloss.* in *N & Q* Ser. VI. VIII. 45 *Lavage*, rank. 1842 PULMAN *Sketches* (1871) 111 The grass

is too lavidge. 1844 BARNES *Poems Rural Life* Gloss., *Lavish*, rank, 'That wheat is lavish.'

Lavish (læ·viʃ), *v.* Also 6 **lavesse.** [f. LAVISH *a.*]

1. *intr.* To be lavish. † **a.** To be profuse in expense; to plunge *into* (excess). Also *to lavish it. Obs.* **b.** To be lavish of words; to exaggerate. *Obs.* **c.** Of rain: To pour *along* in torrents. *rare.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 105 He, fearing the Female to lauish and to be no sparer of such vittailes as they haue .. stenteth the Female. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Lauish*, to spend extraordinarily. 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* xxii. 274 The Scripture saith not the minister may luxuriously lauish it, but onely liue of the altar. 1625 COOKE *Pope Joan* 69 You lauish when you talke of 400. yeares after. For I haue prooued vnto you alreadie, by the bookes that are yet extant, that it was knowne sooner 1625 Bp. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 217 S. Aug in commending him did not lavish at all, where he saith, that he was .. *magni nominis* [etc.]. 1642 J BALL *Answ. Canne* I. 54 You lavish somewhat when you say without limitation [etc.]. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 162 His Father dying soon, .. he . lavishes into Excesses not approved of. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* III. iii. (1849) 90 The rain came lavishing along as if the windows of heaven were opened.

2. *trans.* To bestow, deal out, distribute, or spend profusely and recklessly; also with *away, out.* Const. *in, on* or *upon*, rarely *to.*

a. with material object. Also, to shed (blood) in profusion.

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasmus' Apophth.* 135 Those persones, who of a ryottousnesse did prodigally lauesse out and waste their substaunce . vpon cookes, or reuellers [etc]. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 288 Helpe us to lavish our abundant treasures In masks, sports, revells, riots, and strange pleasures 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlvi. 6 They lauish gold out of the bagge. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr Princ* (1659) 407 Shall all be lavished away that should be so laid out? 1692 WASHINGTON tr *Milton's Def. Pop* xii. 229 That he might lavish out in one House, the Riches and Wealth . of three Nations 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. i, We lavish'd at our deaths the blood of thousands *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 245 Money, which she lavished out in a most profuse vanity. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 143 That excessive salaries and emoluments. have been lavished by the said Warren Hastings to sundry individuals. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793-4, I. I. ix. 92 'Twas a pity brave men should be lavish'd away 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 156 The children lavish all their holyday money in toys 1851 D. G MITCHELL *Fresh Glean.* 129 The savings of the week are lavished upon the indulgences of Sunday.

b. with immaterial object.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 67 But I haue lauished out too many wordes of this play matter. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* v E 3 b, Each Virgin keepes her turne, and all the night They lewdly lauish in the Kings delight 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II xxxiv (1840) 95 Pity it is that any pity should be lavished on them 1653 tr *Hales' Dissert. de pace* iv 19 Is it credible that he will lavish out so excellent gifts on men depraved with so many errors 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, Ev'ry Life You lavish thus, in this intestine Strife *a* 1704 T BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks 1730 I 100 Lavishing your favours 1763 W. HARRIS in *Lett Lit. Men* (Camden) 401 His good nature . was lavished away on those who had least pretence to his favour. 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W* xxi, To see her lavish some kind looks upon my unfortunate son. 1845 FORD *Handbk Spain* I. 50 [Nature] lavishes her fairest charms where most unseen 1856 H ROGERS *Ess.* II. viii. 368 No end of controversy has been lavished on the philosopher's precise view 1861 J MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1869) II. 400 The blind force of instinctive life . Plato treats with none of the admiration lavished on it by Mr Carlyle.

Hence **La·visher,** one who lavishes.

1611 COTGR, *Gaspilleur*, a spend-all, lauisher. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i § 8 (1622) 189 God is not a Lauisher, but a Dispenser of his blessings 1634 SIR M. SANDYS *Ess.* 209 Let those Lavishers then, that made the Covetous their Voyders, Live so thriftily, as to pay their debts in their life time

Lavishing (læ·viʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAVISH *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. LAVISH.

1573 BARET *Alv.* L 127 Lauishing or wastfull ryot. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* II lxxxii. (1591) 101 A man firme against these lauishings to souldiers 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 620/1 These sacrifices, and lavishings of money, are .. to be attempted for not one single good 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* III i. (1874) 317 Love without justice is the mere lavishing of a weak affection

Lavishing (læ·viʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LAVISH *v.* + -ING[2].] That lavishes; extravagant; † given to reckless or unrestrained behaviour.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. v. (1622) 95 By reason of his owne lauishing toong. 1659 HOWELL *Lex, Prov* Let. of Advice, Be wary of too costly and lavishing a Wife.

Hence **La·vishingly** *adv*

a 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm* xvi. 284 It is the wives dutie . not lauishingly to wast or spoile their goods; but [etc] 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 71 To those that sinned not lavishingly 1794 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 281 It was . a secret why the troops were paid for so lavishingly.

Lavishly (læ·viʃli), *adv.* [f. LAVISH *a.* + -LY[2].] In a lavish manner.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxvi. 13 They lauishly [L. *futiliter*] force vpon God whatsoeuer comes at theire tunges ende. 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 421 They could not but bee greatly offended, to see the Gentiles so lauishly to vse the thinges prohibited. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii 57 Some about him haue too lauishly Wrested his meaning and Authoritie. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* II. vii. 142 What is violently or fraudulently gotten, will be lavishly spent. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi (1658) 354 So lavishly insulting over the fall of so great a person. 1769 *Junius Lett.* (1804) I. 29 Whether or no the man, who has praised him so lavishly, be himself deserving of praise. 1843 GALLENGA *Italy, Past & Pr.* (1848) I. p. xxvii, They shed blood lavishly. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 207 No praise of mine— however lavishly it was squandered—could possibly raise you in your own esteem. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii 33 If they took with one hand [they] gave lavishly with the other.

Lavishment (læ·viʃmĕnt). Now *rare.* [f. LAVISH *v.* + -MENT.] The action of lavishing.

1630 LORD *Hist. Banians* 44 Yet giuen to lavishment of their gettings, if they were not admonished by their Law. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 273 This. might ..remain safe for a long time, without a lavishment of the health. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III Misc. III. ii. 172 Let us suppose him . without any apparent Luxury or Lavishment in his Manners. 1814 CARY *Dante, Hell* xi. 47 Whoe'er .. In reckless lavishment his talent wastes. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 31 1 To feel That hope, nor love, nor fear..Can check the royal lavishment of life.

Lavishness (læ·viʃnes). [f. LAVISH *a.* + -NESS.]

† **1.** Absence of restraint, recklessness. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 141 And [Eson] shewde how he wolde punisshe his sone Iason for the lauesshenes of his body 1553 BRENDE tr. *Q Curtius* IV. 45 b, Ponishing with losse of lief, the lavesnes of the tounge. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 72 *marg*, Hurt of lauyshenes of the tonge 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad Sec. xii. 57 Lest as it happens in sudden joyes, the lavishnesse of his spirit should transport him to intemperance.

2. Unlimited bounty; extravagance, prodigality.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 12 Riches .. First got with guile, .. And after spent with pride and lavishness 1623 BINGHAM *Xenoph.*, *Comp Rom. & Mod Wars* X 3, Lest it might be consumed by their Cabin mates in lauishnesse and idle expences 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* vii. (1848) 95 My foolish lavishness gaue to his servant two Jacobuses. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 53 ¶ 13 They scatter with a kind of wild desperation and affected lavishness 1857 RUSKIN *Pol Econ. Art* 12 The lavishness of pride 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog Soc.* XXIX 213 The wondrous lavishness of Nature. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 389 The lavishness of a new wealth united with a lavishness of life, a love of beauty, of colour, of display, to revolutionize English dress.

Lavolta (lăvǫ·ltă), *sb. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 6–7 **lavalto, -olto, levalto, -olto,** (7 **lovalto**), *anglicized* **lavolt,** 6– **lavolta.** [f. It. *la* the + *volta* turn] 'A lively dance for two persons, consisting a good deal in high and active bounds' (Nares). Also *transf* and *fig.*

[1584 R SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III ii. 42 These . night-dansing witches brought out of Italie into France that danse which is called *La volta.*] *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* viii (1630) D 4. And draw the Dolphins to thy louely Eyes, To dance Lauoltas in the purple streames 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II *Ad rithmum* 193 Come prettie pleasing symphonie of words . And daunce Leuoltoes in my poesie. 1600 S NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 47 Behold the sunne-beames for thy Beauties sake, Dancing Lauoltoes on the liquid floare 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* (Grosart 94/1 In Matecheines, Lavolts, and Burgamasks. 1627 B JONSON *Chlorida* (1630) B, Ixion does nothing but cut capreols and leades Lauoltos with the Lamiæ. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I xiii. 21 Mortality checks us in the frisks and levaltoes of our dancing blood. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* v. 49 His soul shall dance Levaltoes in the aire at the Queens wedding. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P.* 128 The busy Apes..made strange Levaltoes with their hanging Brats from one Bough to another 1879 G MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. xiv. 231 He first danced round her several times. and executed his old lavolta of delight

† **Lavo·lta,** *v. Obs.* exc. *arch.* In 6 **lavalto,** *anglicized* 6 **levalt,** 9 **lavolt.** [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To dance a lavolta; to caper as in the lavolta.

1590 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 19 b, The legs . they leapt, they daunced, and I leualted to the Vials of vanitie 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* 36 Do but marke him on your walles how he sallies & laualtos. 1822 W TENNANT *Thane of Fife* II 65 Like spark from fire lavolting through the dance

† **Lavolteteer.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. LAVOLTA *sb.* + -EER, ? after *charioteer.*] One who dances the 'lavolta'.

1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid of Inn* III i, A lavolteteere, a saltatory, a dancer with a Kit at his bum.

Lavrock, variant of LARK.

Lavrovite (læ vrǒvəit). *Min.* Also **lavroffite.** [Named by von Kokscharov, 1867, in honour of N. von *Lavrov*: see -ITE] A green variety of pyroxene, containing vanadium.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 216 Lavrovite .. is an alumina pyroxene, colored green by vanadium. 1879 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. L 272 Lavroffite (Lawrowite) has been . shown to be a vanadiferous diopside.

Lavy (læ·vi). A local (St. Kilda) name for the guillemot.

1698 M. MARTIN *Voy Kilda* (1749) 7 Eighteen of the Eggs laid by the Fowl called by them Lavy *Ibid.* 31 The Lavy, so call'd by the Inhabitants of St. Kilda. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 410 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 545. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Law (lǭ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **lagu** (oblique cases *lage*, nom. and acc. pl *laga*, once *lagan*; in comb. *lah-*), 2 **lagwe laga,** 2–5 **laȝe,** 3 *Layamon* **læȝe, læwe,** 3 **laha,** 3–5 **lagh(e,** 3–7 **lau(e, lawe,** *Sc.* **lauwe,** 4 **lach(t, laght, (lake) lauh,** 4, 6 *Sc.* **la, lawch,** 5 *Sc.* **laucht, laue, laugh,** 5–9 *Sc.* **lauch,** 5– **law.** [Late OE. (*c* 1000) *lagu* str. fem. (pl. *laga*), a. prehistoric ON. **lagu* (:—OIcel. *lǫg*), pl. of *lag* neut.; in sing the word meant in OIcel. 'something laid or fixed' (specific senses being, e. g 'layer stratum', 'share in an undertaking', 'partnership', 'fixed or market price', 'set tune', etc.); the pl. had the collective sense 'law', and in ONorw. its form became (as in OE.) a fem. sing.; cf. OSw. *lagh* neut. sing and pl, law, Sw. *lag*. pl. *lagar*, Da. *lov.* The ON. *lag* corresponds to OS -*lag* neut. (in the compounds *aldar-lagu* pl. destined length of life, *or-lag* fate, war):—OTeut. **lagom*, f. root **lag* :—OAryan **logh-* (: **legh-*): see LAY, LIE *vbs.* The Lat. *lēg-* *lēx* is not now generally believed to be cognate (being referred to the root **leg* of *legĕre* to gather, read, λέγειν to gather, say); but in many other langs. the word for 'law' is derived from roots meaning 'to place'; cf, e.g. Eng. DOOM, Gr. θέμις, θεσμός, L. *statutum*, G. *gesetz.* The native word in OE. was *ǽ*: see Æ.

As *law* is the usual Eng. rendering of L. *lex*, and to some extent of L. *jus*, and of Gr. νόμος, its development of senses has been in some degree affected by the uses of these words.]

I A rule of conduct imposed by authority.

* *Human law.*

1. The body of rules, whether proceeding from formal enactment or from custom, which a particular state or community recognizes as binding on its members or subjects. (In this sense usually *the law.*) † Also, in early use, a code or system of rules of this kind.

[As the word was in Scandinavian a plural, though adopted in OE. as a sing, this collective sense is etymologically prior to that of 'specific enactment' (sense 2).]

a 1000 *Laws of Ethelred* vi c 37 (Schmid) ȝif he hine ladian wille do ðæt be ðam deopestan aðe on Engla laȝe, and on Dena laȝe, be ðam ðe heora laȝu si 11 . *O. E. Chron.* an. 1064 (Laud MS) He niwade ðær Cnutes laȝe. *c* 1205 LAY 6305 þa makede heo ane læȝe, and laide ȝeon þat leode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19270 þe wick þai hald þe lau for drede. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. vii 672 [He] governyd wytht his lauch the land. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII*, 247 All offices had by dower to be confiscat and spent to the use and custome of the law. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i 178 The Venetian Law Cannot impugne you as you do proceed. 1662 *Bk. Comm. Prayer* Pref., Injoyned by the Lawe of the Land. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV v, But he was at a loss how it should come to pass, that the law, which was intended for every man's preservation, should be any man's ruin. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 386 Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* Wks. 1825 IV. 184 The law of England constrains no man to become his own accuser. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 10 Had we not our combinations, when combination was against the law? 1896 *Law Times Rep* LXXIII. 690/1 This court has no jurisdiction over the property in America, it is governed by the law of that country.

b. Often viewed, with more or less of personification, as an agent uttering or enforcing the rules of which it consists

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II. 774 Then the lawe maketh me his garden. 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T* IV. iv. 715 This being done, let the Law goe whistle. 1628 SIR J. ELIOT *Speech Parl* in Forster *Life* II. 24 The law designs to every man his own 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* I. (1757) 80 When the Law shews her teeth, but dares not bite. 1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV 228 The law is wiser than cabal or interest. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* li, 'If the law supposes that,' said Mr. Bumble, 'the law is a ass—a idiot'.

c. In proverbs and proverbial phrases. *The law of the Medes and Persians*, often used (with allusion to Dan vi 12) as the type of something unalterable

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* vi. 15 The lawe of Medis and Persis 1564 tr. *P. Martyr's Comm. Judges* xi. 189 b, It is an olde Prouerbe Lawe and Country. For every region hath certaine customes of their owne, which cannot easelye be chaunged. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* xxvi, Aweel, aweel, Maggie, ilka land has its ain lauch 1853 'C BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. ii, His word is no longer the law of the Medes and Persians, as it was at home. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* xxxv, Once given, like the law of the Medes and Persians, it altereth not.

† **d.** What the law awards; what is due according to law. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII ii. 275 Wel said the King Melyodas, and therfor shal ye haue the lawe And soo she was dampned to be brent. 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 214 This is the Law, and this Duke Humfreyes doome.

e. *To wage one's law*, *Wager of law*: see WAGE *v*, WAGER *sb.*

2. One of the individual rules which constitute the 'law' (sense 1) of a state or polity. In early use only *pl* The plural has often a collective sense (after L *jura, leges*) approaching sense 1.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 275 Rade ȝe nu forð laȝan gode fyrðor. 11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1086 (Laud MS) He læȝde laȝa ðæt swa hwa swa sloȝe heort oððe hinde ðæt hine man sceolde blendian. *c* 1205 LAY. 2078 And he heom onleide þat weoren lawen gode 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9642 William bastard . luþer lawes made ynou. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12115 Of your laues I am vttan For erthli fader haf i nan. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 904 Tvo ȝere he sett þat land His lawes made he cri. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 63 To swilk lauis & to swilk maneris schuld ilk iuge obey. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim Mon.* ii. (1885) 112 Therfore it is that þe lawes seyn, *quod principi placuit legis habet vigorem.* 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 28 That all the lawis ar not sett by ane bene *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV*, 7 b, He said that the lawes of the realme were in his head 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 382 b, Such thinges as were decreed in the counsel in fourmer yeares, ought not to have the force of a law. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 334 His faults lye open to the Lawes. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 3 in *Milton's Areop* (Arb.) 10 That all Bookes concerning the common Lawes of this Realme shall be printed by the especiall allowance of the Lords chiefe Justices. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws*

(1677) 32 A Law is the Command of him, or them that have the Soveraign Power. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 21 Other duties by any law or statute due to vs. 1690 CHILD *Disc Trade* (ed. 4) 61 The French peasantry are a slavish, cowardly people, because the laws of their country has made them slaves. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 189 By the Portian Law, no Citizen could be put to Death for any Crime whatsoever. 1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 104 The Laws of the Land are known. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* I iii, And other idle Laws and Unlaws. 1856 KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng* I. xxiv 364 The Saxon King and Confessor, for whose equal laws the people had been clamouring for two centuries.

b. *Proverbs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXXVI. v, Wronge lawes maketh shorte gouernaunce. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 169 Tholde spoken proverbs, here toke place· New Lordes, new lawes. 1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen.* 70 According to the common Proverb 'Of evil manners spring good laws' 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* viii, ' New lords new laws', as the saying is.

3. In generalized sense

a. Laws regarded as obeyed or enforced; controlling influence of laws; the condition of society characterized by the observance of the laws. Often in phrase *law and order*. Proverb: *Necessity has* (or *knows*) *no law*.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 109 ȝif þe biscop bið ȝemeles, and þet folc butan steore eſt butan laȝe. *c* 1250 *Ten Abuses* in *O E Misc.* 184 Lond wið-ute laȝe [*v.r.* lawe] *a* 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 Thus wil walketh in londe, and lawe is for lore. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B Prol. 122 The Kyng and the comune and kynde with the thridde Shope lawe and lewte eche man to knowe his owne. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Lament Ch.* (1566) Div, The latter reason. includeth a necessitie which, after the common sayinge, hathe no lawe. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 68 Poore and neede hath no law. 1653 H COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlvi 268 Necessity, which hath no law, compelled us thereunto. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr N. Forest* xvii, Her father could not do otherwise Necessity has no law. 1881 in T. W. Reid *Life W F. Forster* (1888) II viii. 371 To support the Lord Lieutenant in maintaining law and order in this country [Ireland].

b. (*a*) Laws in general, regarded as a class or species of human institutions. *Court of law*: see COURT *sb.*[1] 11. (*b*) That department of knowledge or study of which laws are the subject-matter; jurisprudence.

14 . *Sir Beues* 3573 (MS. N) Sir King, þat may not ben don bi lawe. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg* 61 Quod resoun, 'in age of .xx. ȝeer, Goo to oxenford, or lerne lawe'. 1611 FLORIO, *Lecito*, lawfull, good in law 1635 SIBBES *Soul's Conf* xvii. (1833) 136 Law being the joint reason and consent of many men for the public good hath a use for guidance of all action that fall under the same. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 5 After this, they are to dive into the grounds of law, and legall justice. 1680 DRYDEN *Ovid's Epist.* Pref, He was design'd to the Study of the Law. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii. Wks. 1761 III. 140 In all free nations I take the proper definition of law to be, The will of the majority of those who have the property in land 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 53 Juries do not sit in a court of conscience, but of law. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I 114 A person having an estate by the operation of some principle of law. 1821 J. Q ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst* III. (1871) 113 The pound of 15 ounces .. has never been recognised in England by law 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess*, *Experience* Wks (Bohn) I. 188 The intellect judges law as well as fact 1842 J. H NEWMAN *Par. Serm* VI. xxiii. 359 He consults men learned in the law. 1880 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ* II. 295 If you become a lawyer, you must remember that the science of law is not fixed like geometry, but is a growth which keeps pace with the progress of society. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 99/2 This natural sequence hardened first into custom and then into law.

c. † *In law* (*of wedlock*): lawfully married. Also in the combinations BROTHER-IN-LAW, FATHER-IN-LAW, etc., for which see those words; and in † *law's father*, † *father in the law*, rarely used for 'father-in-law'; so also † *mother of law*.

[Cf. 16th c. F. *pere en loi de mariage* (Godef)]

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 Þis is tenne hare song þat beon ilahe of wedlac. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2764 To wife in laȝe he hire nam. 1538 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 154 Ionat Barbour, his moder of law. 1552 LATIMER *Serm 1st Sund. Epiph.* (1584) 301 b, The house where Jesus was, with his mother, and Joseph his Father in the lawe. 1593 Q. ELIZ *Boeth.* I. pr. IV. 12 My holy lawes fath[r] Symmacus, defendes vs from all suspicion of this cryme [1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV i. 24 Their Aunt I am in law, in loue their Mother 1596 — *Tam Shr* IV. v. 60 And now by Law, as well as reuerent age, I may intitle thee my louing Father]

d. In more comprehensive sense: Rules or injunctions that must be obeyed. *To give* (*the*) *law* (*to*): to exercise undisputed sway; to impose one's will † *upon* (another). † *To have* (*the*) *law to do* something: to be commanded † *Law will I*: arbitrary rule, making one's own will law.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 779 Ne lið hit nawt to þe to leggen lahe upon me. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5729 (Fairf.) Moyses had þe lagh to kepe to his eldefadere shepe þat was þe prest of madian. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 202 To thre knychttis þane wes he tawcht, þat hym to sla son has lacht. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 306 Who shal yeue a louere any lawe? *a* 1564 BECON *Catech* Wks 1564 I. 495 To conuince them, not with fyre & fagot . or with lawe will I. 1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 38 We have seen the Portugals, by reason of their sea forces. to have given the law to those famous princes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 63 He hoped shortly to give law to their irregular humours. 1656 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (1659) 142 Every body stood mute, at the expectation of a success, which was to give the Law. 1712 SWIFT *Proposal for correct. Eng. Tongue* Miscell. (1727) I. 327 A Succession of affected Phrases, and new conceited Words .. borrowed., from those, who, under the Character of Men of Wit and Pleasure, pretend to give the Law. 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. 110 The Gantois seeing their neighbours so powerful and able to give them law. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 79 No man ever could give law to language. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 397 In literature she gave law to the world. 1852 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* i, For a time. Mr. Barry gave he law at Castle Brady. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* v. 133 The wind gives law, your toil is vain. *predicatively.* 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 96 You knew my word was law, and yet you dared To slight it. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I ii, Like a good and dutiful son, however, his father's wishes were law.

4. With defining word, indicating some one of the branches into which law, as an object of study or exposition, may be divided, according to the matter with which it is concerned, as *commercial*, *ecclesiastical*, etc. *law*, *the law of banking*, *of evidence*, etc.; or according to the source from which it is derived, as *statute law*, *customary law*, *case-law* (see CASE *sb.*[1]), etc. (*The*) *Canon Law*: see CANON[1] 1 b. See also CIVIL LAW, COMMON LAW. *Martial law*: see MARTIAL.

b. *Both laws* [after med.L. (*doctor*, etc) *utriusque juris*]: in mediæval use referring to the Civil and the Canon Law; in modern Scotland, the Roman Civil Law and the municipal law of the country.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* 284/1 Peter Mallart doctor of both lawes 1808 SCOTT *Mem* in *Lockhart* I, We attended the regular classes of both laws in the University of Edinburgh.

c. *International law*, *the law of nations*, under which nations are regarded as individual members of a common polity, bound by a common rule of agreement or custom; opposed to *municipal law*, the rules binding in local jurisdictions (see MUNICIPAL).

The term *law of nations* (L. *jus gentium*) meant in Roman use the rules common to the law of all nations (often coupled with *law of nature* in sense 9 c, so in Shaks *Hen V*, II. iv. 80 and *Troil.* II. ii. 184) The transition to the mod sense was facilitated by the appeal to 'the law of nations' in relation to such matters as the treatment of ambassadors or the obligation to observe treaties

a 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Edw IV*, 229 He was an officer of armes (to whom credite, by the lawe of all nacions, ought to be geven). 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I x. § 12 There is a third kind of law which touches all such several bodies politic, so far forth as one of them hath public commerce with another And this third is the Law of Nations. *c* 1651 HOBBES *Rhet.* (1681) 39 The Law or Custom of Nations. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* II. 283 Beaten, and contrary to the Law of Nations, taken into Custody. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 66 The law of nations is a system of rules. established by universal consent among the civilized inhabitants of the world. 1870 *Pall Mall G* 24 Dec 10 Between municipal law and international law, there is only a qualified and even a somewhat remote analogy 1896 LORD RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN in *Law Quart. Rev* XII. 313 The aggregate of the rules to which nations have agreed to conform in their conduct towards one another are properly to be designated 'International Law. *Ibid.* 317 International Law, as such, includes only so much of the law of morals or of right reason or of natural law (whatever these phrases may cover) as nations have agreed to regard as International Law. 1899 JUSTICE GRAY in *U. S Rep* clxxv 700 International law is part of our law, and must be ascertained and administered by the courts of justice of appropriate jurisdiction, as often as questions of right depending upon it are duly presented for their determination.

5. In English technical use applied in a restricted sense to the Statute and Common Law, in contradistinction to EQUITY.

1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 68 Besides his Court of meere Law, he must .. reserve to himselfe . a certaine soveraigne and preheminent Power, by which he may both supply the want, and correct the rigour of that Positive or written Law 1745, 1765 [see EQUITY 4]. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III 460 He would *give* law and equity, and not *pronounce upon* law and equity. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lxii, Did you ever know English law, or equity either, plain and to the purpose?

6 Applied predicatively to decisions or opinions on legal questions to denote that they are correct. Also *good* or *bad law*.

1593 [see 1 d]. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd 70 If it be found that the former decision is manifestly absurd or unjust, it is declared, not that such a sentence was bad law, but that it was not law 179. WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* vi, What's sound at Hippocrene, the Poet's Spa, Is not at Westminster sound law! 1891 LD COLERIDGE in *Law Times Rep* LXV 580/1 We are unable to concur in these dicta, and speaking with all deference we think they are not law

7. (Usually *the law*) The profession which is concerned with the exposition of the law, with pleading in the courts. and with the transaction of business requiring skilled knowledge of law; the profession of a lawyer. Orig. in *man of law* (now somewhat *arch.*), a lawyer; so † (*a gentleman*) *toward the law*.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5942 Men of laghe [er halden].. to travayle and to counsaile þam þat askes counsayle *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 309 A Sergeant of the lawe, war and wys. — *Man of Law's Prol.* Introd. 33 'Sir man of lawe' quod he, 'so have ye blis Tel us a tale anon'. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx 8 Ther may no man of lagh help with no quantyce. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 128 Euery man should tel the same tale before the iudge that he wold tel to his man of law. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 473 Leaving the practise of the law. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 75 Lawe gyues the gayne, and Physycke fyls the Purse. 1566 *Acts & Constit. Scotl.* To Rdr. ✠ iij, Our Souerane Lady seing the Lawis. to be for the maist part unknawin, bot to the Iugeis, and men of Law 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch* III 14 They espied a Gentleman toward the lawe entring in .and a countrey Clyent going with him. *c* 1780 COWPER *Jackdaw* v, The world, with all its motley rout, Church, army, physic, law. *Mod.* Three of his brothers are in the law.

b. Legal knowledge; legal acquirements.

1630 BP BEDELL in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 454 This Protestation having neither Latin, nor Law, nor common Sence, doth declare the Skill of him that drew it. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV 348 These made the Champarty, hee contributed the Law, and both joynd in the Divinity. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* iii 63 Coke thoroughly disliked Bacon. He thought lightly of his law.

8. The action of the courts of law, as a means of procuring redress of grievances or enforcing claims; judicial remedy. Frequent in phrases *to go to* († *the*) *law*, *to have* or *take the law of* or *on* (a person), † *to call* (a person) *unto the Law*, † *to draw into laws*. Hence *occas.* used = recourse to the courts, litigation. † *The day of law*: the day of trial.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 224 The crovss Capone . Was officiale that the law leidis In caussis consistoriale. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 79 Sum bydand the law layis land in wed. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I xii 11 That she and her sonne shulde take ryght and lawe on them, accordyng to theyr desertis. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* vi 1 Howe dare one of you goo to lawe vnder the wicked? 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxv. 8 Be not haistie to go to the lawe 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr* (1867) 193 You beyng a pleader at law, Pray hir to let fall thaction at law now. 1565 T. RANDOLPH in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser I. II 198 The Daye of Lawe agaynste the iiii Bourgois men of thys towne is lyke to holde. 1573 L. LLOID *Pilgr. Princes* (1607) 133 Being striken and spurned by the same man, Socrates was counselled to call the same vnto the law before the Judges 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks (Globe) 623/1 Soe as it was not possible to drawe him into lawes it is hard for everye tryfling dett .. to be driven to lawe *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv Devon* § 47 (1810) 54 There was a long suit in law. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 24 For ten years there will be more Law than ever to clear up Titles. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 122 ¶ 4 A Fellow famous for taking the Law of every Body. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 234 Dubosc, with whom he broke and went to law 1780 *Newgate Cal* V. 27 Surely no man in his senses would deliberately embark in law. 1796 PAINE *Writ* (1895) III. 239 A sharper may find a way. to cheat some other party, without that party being able, as the phrase is, to take the law of him 1800 MAR EDGEWORTH *Castle Rackrent* Gloss 24 'I ll have the law of you, so I will!'—is the saying of an Englishman who expects justice. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. v ¶ 11 The hangers on of the law. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. F.* vi. 52 'There's a hackney-coachman down stairs vowing he'll have the law of you'. *Ibid.* vii. 61 'She was as bad as he', said Tinker. 'She took the law of every one of her tradesmen'. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 35 The very name of 'Law' is a bogie that frightens a man out of his wits.

b. transf. *To take the law into one's own hands*: to redress one's own grievance, or punish an offender, without obtaining judicial assistance. *To have the law in one's own hands*: to possess the means of redress, to be master of the situation.

1573 G HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3 The law was now in there own hands.

c. *Halifax law*, *Lidford law*: the summary procedure of certain local tribunals which had or assumed the power of inflicting sentence of death on thieves; the rule proverbially ascribed to them was 'hang first, try afterwards'. † *Stafford law*: ? punningly for a thrashing. Cf. LYNCH LAW.

1565 JEWEL *Repl Harding* (1611) 356 But heere he thought . to call vs Theeues, and wicked Judges, and to charge vs with the Law of Lydford. 1589 *Hay any Work* A iij, Non would be so groshead as to gather that I threatned him with blowes, and to deale by Stafford law. *a* 1641 WENTWORTH *Let. to Ld. Mountmorris* in *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. IV. 16 Hallifaxe lawe hath ben executed in kinde, I am already hanged, and now wee cum to examine and consider of the evidence. 1710 *Brit Apollo* II. No. 3. 5/2 First Hang and Draw, Then hear the cause by Lidford Law.

** *Divine law.*

9. The body of commandments which express the will of God with regard to the conduct of His intelligent creatures. Also (with *a*, *the*, and *pl.*) a particular commandment.

a. *gen.* So *God's* (*Christ's law*), *the law of God*.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 158 Godes laȝe healdan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Halde we godes laȝe. *c* 1205 LAY. 14803 He..tahte þan folke godes laȝe. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 674 in *O. E. Misc.* 56 Seoþþe in alle londes hi eoden vor to prechen, and godes lawe techen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2690 Ful wel þis lagh sal he yeme. *c* 1330 *Spec Gy Warw.* 38 A good man þat liuede al in godes lawe *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I 26 To þis ende shulden clerkes travelle.. for love of Goddis lawe. 1382 — *Rom.* vii. 25, I my silf by resoun of the soule serue to the lawe of God. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 289/2 Law of Godde. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1857 Crystes servont and yower to be, & þe lave of hym ever to fulfyll. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. VIII* 246 To be observed by christen men, as consonant to the law of God. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix (1697) 419 The good and holy Fear of the Lord, and his Innocent Law.

b. as communicated by express revelation, esp. in the Bible. Hence *occas.* the Scriptures themselves.

c 1025 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 88 Si ȝeræd ætforan þam cuman seo godcundé laȝe *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 In þisse worlde [*sc.* the age before Moses] nas na laȝe, ne na larþeu. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* i. 2 Bot in lagh ofe lauerd his wille be al, And his lagh thinke he night and dai. 1567 *Good &*

Godly Ball. (S. T. S.) 190 Goddis word and lawis the peple misknawis. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* i. 2 His delight is in the Law of the Lord. 1719 WATTS *Ps.* i. (Short Metre) 5 Who.. makes the Law of God His Study and Delight.

c. as implanted by nature in the human mind, or as capable of being demonstrated by reason. Formerly often *the law of nature* (now *rarely*, because of the frequency of that expression in sense 17), †*law of kind, natural law, the law of reason*, etc.

The expression *law of nature* (*lex naturæ* or *naturalis, jus naturale*) in Cicero, Seneca, and the Roman jurists, is ultimately derived from the φυσικὸν δίκαιον of Aristotle.

c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 964 Hit is aȝein riht ant aȝein leaue of euch cundelich lahe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28491 (Cott.) And haf i broken wit foly, Þe lagh o kynd thoru licheri. c 1340 *Ibid.* 1576 (Trin.) Þe lawe of soþenes ny of kynde Wolde þei no tyme fynde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 272 But he the bestes wolde binde Only to lawes of nature. c 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy Prince* 695 Poems 34 If forgoten be al lawe positife, Remembre the noble lawe of nature. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II Proem, The Athenyens the whiche lyued after the lawe of Kynde. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 774 The lawe of nature wylleth the mother to keepe the childe. 1531 ST. GERMAN *Doctor & Stud.* I. ii, The lawe of nature.. consydered generally.. is referred to all creatures as well resonable as vnresonable.. the lawe of nature specially consydered, whiche is also called the lawe of reason, parteyneth onely to creatures reasonable, that is man.. As to the orderyng of the dedes of man, it is preferred before the lawe of god. And it is writen in the herte of euery man. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 73 b, I shuld not do that whiche by the lawes of nature and reason I ought to do, which is to rendre kyndnes for kyndnes. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. § 8 The Law of Reason or Human Nature. § 9 Laws of Reason. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 357. a 1614 DONNE Βιαθανατος (1644) 34 That part of Gods Law which bindes alwayes, bound before it was written.. and that is the Law of nature. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 482 The Law of Nature,.. I take to be nothing else, but the mind of God, signified to a Rational agent by the bare discourse of his Reason. 1712 BERKELEY *Passive Obed.* § 33 Self-preservation is.. the very first and fundamental law of nature. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. § 2. 39 This will of his maker is called the law of nature. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* Wks. 1843 I. 9 Instead of the phrase, Law of Nature, you have sometimes Law of Reason. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 109 Natural law was profoundly revered, while conventional law hardly yet existed.

10. The system of moral and ceremonial precepts contained in the Pentateuch; also in a narrower sense applied to the ceremonial portion of the system considered separately. More explicitly, *the law of Moses, the Mosaic* or *Jewish law*, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *O. T.* in Grein *Ags. Prosa* I. 5 God him sette æ, þæt ys open laȝu, þam folce to steore. c 1200 ORMIN 1961 Annd tatt wass ned tatt, ȝho wass þa Wiþþ Godess laȝhe weddedd. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2500, I þe munt of Synai þer Moyses fatte þe lahe et ure lauerd. c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 Þo dede he somoni alle þo wyse clerekes þet kuþe þe laghe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6451 *heading*, (Gött.) Tell i sal of moyses law. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 358 At þe mount of Synay.. þar god him ȝaf þe firste lawe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxvi. (1495) 363 Alway in the Saterdaye preestes declaryd and expownyd the lawe to the peple. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1546 Iustis of iewry & logis of the lawe. c 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 54 They read in the Booke of the Lawe. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* II. 14 The Gentiles which haue not the Law, doe by nature the things contained in the Law.

b. In expressed or implied opposition to *the Gospel*. The Mosaic dispensation; also, the system of Divine commands and of penalties imposed for disobedience contained in the Scriptures, considered apart from the offer of salvation by faith in Christ.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* iii. 11 No man is iustified in the lawe anentis God. 1529 FRITH *Pistle Chr. Rdr.* (1829) 461 The law was given us, that we might know what to do and what to eschew. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 180 The Canon of the Law is laide on him. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 2 To guard the Galatians against a dependence on the law. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* Easter Sunday 20 No brighter.. Than Reason's or the Law's pale beams. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. i. 2 Vain were all the deeds of the Law. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* vi. 109 By what he suffered I escape the law's curse.

c. The Pentateuch as distinguished from the other portions of the Old Testament Scriptures.

1382 WYCLIF *John* viii. 5 Moses in the lawe comaundide vs for to stoone siche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 298 b, O very messyas, promysed in the lawe for mannes redempcyon. 1611 BIBLE *2 Macc.* xv. 9 Comforting them out of the law, and the prophets.

†11. A 'dispensation'. *The old law*: the Mosaic dispensation, the 'Old Covenant'; also, the books of the Old Testament. *The new law*: the Gospel dispensation.

c 1000 *Ælfric's Past. Ep.* xl. in Thorpe *Laws* II. 380 Nu is seo ealde laȝu ȝeendod æfter Cristes to-cyme. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Þas fif cheðen beoð fif laȝan for þan þe god is þurh þesen ȝecnowe. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Aiðer ðurh ðare ealde laȝwe and iec ðurh ðare niewe. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Aduent bitocneð þre time, on þe was bi-fore þe old laȝe, þe oðer was on þe holde laȝe, and þe þridde was on þe newe laȝe. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 Uorþi was ihoten a Godes half iðen olde lawe þæt put were euer iwrien. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21285 Tuin axils er tuin laghs. *Ibid.* 21644 Þe licknes o þis tre sa tru, In þe ald lagh was be-for þe neu. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 99, I vndirstode bettire þan þe docturs of þe alde laghe. c 1450 *Compendious olde treat.* (Arb.) 172 As kinge Antioche came in the ende wellnygh of ye olde lawe, and brent the bokes of gods lawe.. So now Antichrist.. brenneth nowe nygh thende of ye new lawe the euangely of Christe. 1542 BECON *Potation for Lent* Wks. 1564 I. 50 b, Christ the true lyght of the world is com, therfore those Ceremonies of the olde law are nowe nomore necessary.

†12. A religious system; the Christian, Jewish, Mohammedan, or Pagan religion. *By my law*: by my faith; also *to swear one's law*. Cf. LAY *sb.*³

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1349 We leaueð þi lahe.. Ant turneð alle to Criste. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 17/564 Heore lawe nas riȝt nouȝt, þat ne bi-liefden nouȝt on þe rode. a 1300 *K. Horn* 65 Hi here laȝe asoke. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1780 Þe seue kniȝtes of heþen lawe Beues slouȝ that ilche stounde. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 190 Faraseis & wysmene of Iowis lach mad answere þane. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 3 He was so lele in his lawe. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 252 Thei suffren, that folk of alle Lawes may peysibely duellen amonges hem. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4306 In him we lely beleue & in na laȝe ellis. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4824 And forsake his paynym lawe. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 86 b, By my lawe sire sayd Mopsius I see no way. c 1500 *Melusine* xlix. 324 He sware hys lawe that lytel or nought he shuld entrete hym. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 312 But the Mufti being highest Interpreter of their Law.. must indeed have preeminence. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* i. 9 Here the first Disciples of the Catholick Law found an ancient Church.

*** *Combined applications.*

13. Often used as the subject of propositions equally applying to human and divine law. In juristic and philosophical works often with definitions intended to include also the senses explained in branches II and III below. (See quots.)

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii. § 1 That which doth assign unto each thing the kind, that which doth moderate the force and power, that which doth appoint the form and measure, of working, the same we term a Law. *Ibid.* xvi. § 8 Of Law there can be no less acknowledged, than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scripture is.. a Pandect of profitable lawes, against rebellious spirits. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 137 My designe being not to shew what is Law here, and there, but what is Law. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. vi. § 57 Law, in its proper Notion, is.. the Direction of a free and intelligent Agent to his proper Interest. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 39 This then is the general signification of law, a rule of action dictated by some superior being. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* Notes (1852) 344 Law speaks the language of indignation against crime. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 159 Men of perfect genius are known in all centuries by their perfect respect to all law.

II. Without reference to an external commanding authority.

†14. Custom, customary rule or usage; habit, practice, 'ways'. *Law of (the) land*: custom of the country. *At thieves' law*: after the manner of thieves. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Þenne hafest þu þes hundes laȝe, þe nu speoweð and eft[t] hit fret. c 1200 ORMIN 2373 Ȝho wollde ben Rihht laȝhelike fesstnedd Wiþþ macche, swa summ i þatt ald wass laȝhe to ben fesstned. c 1220 *Bestiary* 23 Ðe ðridde laȝe haueð ðe leun. a 1225 *Juliana* 10 Ȝef þu wult leauen þe lahen þat tu list in. a 1300 *K. Horn* 1109 (Ritson) An horn hue ber an honde, For that wes lawe of londe. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 790 Enbaned vnder þe abataylment in þe best lawe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 322 Þe lord of Badenauh.. Lyued at theues lauh. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4402 A-nothire laȝe is in ȝoure lande at oure lord hatis. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* viii. 9 Yet testifye vnto them and shewe them the lawe of the kynge that shall raigne ouer them. 15.. *Adam Bel*, etc. in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 158 Whan they came before the kyng, As it was the lawe of the lande, They kneled downe.

†b. *Old Cant.* With distinctive word prefixed: A particular branch of the art of thieving.

c 1550 *Dice-Play* B iv b, Thus giue they their owne conueyance the name of cheting law, so do they other termes, as sacking law: high law, Fygging law, and such lyke. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1859) 33 Hereupon doe they give their false conveyance the name of Conny catching Lawe, as there be also other Lawes, as High Law, Sacking Law, Figging Law, Cheting Lawe, Barnards Lawe.

†15. What is or is considered right or proper; justice or correctness of conduct. Also *right and law*; *against, in, out of, with law*. *Of a law*: with good reason. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 6256 Þe birrþ himm biddenn don þe rihht & laȝhe. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 536 Wapmen bi-gunnen quad mester.. A ðefis kinde, a-ȝenes laȝe. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 410 Bi mi trewþe.. Schal Y mi fader þe tiding bere, Thou worþest to hewen. Oþer wiþ wilde hors to-drawe For þi foly, & þat wer lawe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 113 Dauid did but lawe, Mald had his seruage. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13052 (Trin.) Ȝitt is she þi broþer wif whom þou shuldes not haue with lawe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 128 To deme betwen al maner of folke.. wythout goynge assyd owt of lawe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4666 Neuir-þe-les of a laȝe hald we vs driȝtins. c 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 10 Alle in lawe to lede þer lyffe.

16. A rule of action or procedure; one of the rules defining correct procedure in an art or department of action, or in a game. † Also, manner of life.

a 1225 [see 3 d]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7940 Godd mad þe king of israel, To lede þe folk wit laghes lel. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 149 Ouer al thynge the wysdome of a kyng sholde his law gouerne aftyr the law of god. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 44 Wherfor in woman is no laghe ffor she is withoutten aghe. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ii. 14 These [the Gentiles] hauing not the Law, are a Law vnto themselues. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 102 And the lawes of decencie are so ancient, that they seem to be a part of the ancient religion. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 50 Contrary to all Ingenuity and Laws of Hospitality. *Ibid.* 52 That he who aspires after.. Conquest, ought not to binde himself to the Laws of a fair Gamester. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 430 The Lord endued Man with the Spirit of Understanding, by which he might be a Guide and Law unto himself. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iv. 134 A few who shamelessly avow.. their mere will and pleasure to be their law of life. 1742 HOYLE (*title*) A short treatise on the game of Whist.. Containing the laws of the game. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* v. (1866) I. 78 For free intelligences, a law is an ideal necessity given in the form of a precept, which we ought to follow. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 1 29 Self-protection is the first law of life. 1867 (*title*) The laws of Football, as played at Rugby School. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* vi. 259 A moral law states what ought to be.

b. The code or body of rules recognized in a specified department of action. *Law of arms*: the recognized custom of professional soldiers; †also, the rules of heraldry. *Law of honour* (see HONOUR *sb.* 9 h).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26276 Lagh o penance will þat [etc.]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iij, By the law of venery as I dare vnder take. c 1500 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1879) 100 Law of armys disponys ffor theme be sett and portrait with pictouris. 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Lawe of armes, *droict darmes*. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 255 He might have kepte theim in straite prison, by juste lawe of Armes. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 139 Of louers lawe he toke no cure. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xiv. § 2 Unto Satan the professed rebel against him.. he did vouchsafe the benefit of the law of Armes or duel.

III. Scientific and philosophical uses.

17. In the sciences of observation, a theoretical principle deduced from particular facts, applicable to a defined group or class of phenomena, and expressible by the statement that a particular phenomenon always occurs if certain conditions be present. In the physical sciences, and occasionally in others, called more explicitly *law of nature* or *natural law*.

The 'laws of nature', by those who first used the term in this sense, were viewed as commands imposed by the Deity upon matter, and even writers who do not accept this view often speak of them as 'obeyed' by the phenomena, or as agents by which the phenomena are produced.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 31 The changes be varied according to very odd Laws. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. vi, The Wisdome.. of God does.. confine the creatures to the establish'd Laws of Nature. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. § 13 A law of Nature.. something that we being ignorant of may attain to the knowledge of by the use and due application of our natural Faculties. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 698 Happy the Man, who, studying Nature's Laws, Thro' known Effects can trace the secret Cause. 1755 JOHNSON, *Law*, an established and constant mode or process; a fixed correspondence of cause and effect. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 13 The laws of nature are nothing else but the most general facts relating to the operations of nature. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 16 We.. name those rules of action the laws of nature. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1837) 361 The conformity of individual cases to the general rule is that which constitutes a Law of Nature. 1865 *Reader* 29 Apr. 484/3 A Law expresses an invariable order of phenomena or facts. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Instit.* (ed. 4) 373 Law.. has been applied derivatively to the orderly sequences of Nature. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 5 The Laws of Nature are simply statements of the orderly condition of things in Nature. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 62 Those firm laws Which we name Gods.

b. With reference to a particular science or field of inquiry.

Laws of motion: chiefly used *spec.* for the three following propositions formulated by Newton: (1) A body must continue in its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line, unless acted on by some external force; (2) Change of motion takes place in the direction of the impressed force, and is proportional to it; (3) Action and reaction are equal, and in contrary directions.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 864 A Summary Account given by Dr. John Wallis, Of the General Laws of Motion,.. communicated to the R. Society, Novemb. 26. 1668. 1669 *Ibid.* IV. 925 A Summary Account Of the Laws of Motion, communicated by Mr. Christian Hugens in a Letter to the R. Society. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 112 The Law of Attraction being the same as before. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Motion*, The general laws of motion were first brought into a system.. by Dr. Wallis, Sir Christopher Wren, and M. Huygens. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. § 2. 38 The laws of motion, of gravitation, of optics, or mechanics. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 48 Whoever passes in Germany from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant principality.. finds that he has passed from a lower to a higher grade of civilization. On the other side of the Atlantic the same law prevails. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xv. 221 The law of universal gravitation is established for several of these systems. 1857 S. P. HALL in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 11 It does seem strange that.. greater attention is not given to the Law of Storms. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xi. 289 As regards the motion of the surface of a glacier, two laws are to be borne in mind. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 308 The fact that water stands at this level is ranked among many other facts, which are comprehended under the general statement called a Law of Hydrostatics. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 122 The laws of reasoning. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 333 Stated in its complete logical form a law is always a universal hypothetical judgment, which states that whenever *C* is or holds good, *E* is or holds good.

c. In certain sciences, particular 'laws' are known by the names of their discoverers, as in the following examples. (Most of these terms are of general European currency, their equivalents being used in Fr., Ger., It., etc.)

(*a*) *Astronomy.*

Bode's law, an empirical formula representing the distances of the orbits of the other planets from the orbit of Mercury as forming an approximate geometrical progression. **Kepler's laws**, the three propositions established by John Kepler (1571–1630) with regard to the planetary motions: (1) That the planets move in ellipses, the sun being

in one of the foci; (2) That the radius vector of a planet describes equal areas in equal times; (3) That the square of the periodic time of a planet is directly proportional to the cube of its mean distance from the sun.

1761 *Chambers' Cycl., Kepler's Laws*, is that law of the planetary motions discovered by Kepler. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* Jan 443 Kepler's Laws. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* Index, Bode's law of planetary distances. 1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sci.* I. 416 One of the important rules known to us as 'Kepler's laws'.

(*b*) *Physics.*

Avogadro's law, the law that equal volumes of different gases, pressure and temperature being equal, contain the same number of molecules. **Boyle's law,** the principle, published by Robert Boyle about 1662, that the volume of a given mass of gas (the temperature being constant) varies inversely as the pressure. **Charles's law,** the law discovered by Alex César Charles (1746–1823) that for every degree centigrade of rise in temperature, the volume of a gas increases by ·00366 of its amount at zero. **Dulong and Petit's law,** the law that all the chemical elements have approximately the same atomic heat.

1860 MAXWELL *Sci. Papers* (1890) I. 389 Boyle and Mariotte's law. 1863 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* 110 The laws of the compressibility of gases were studied separately by Boyle and by Mariotti ... Each of these philosophers arrived at the same law, which in England bears the name of Boyle's and on the continent of Mariotti's *Ibid.* 288 Dulong and Petit's law may be thus expressed; the same quantity of heat is needed to heat an atom of all simple bodies to the same extent 1880 CLEMINSHAW tr. *Wurtz' Atomic Theory* v. 95 The 'law', as it is generally called, of Avogadro and Ampere may be enunciated as follows: Equal volumes of gases or vapours contain the same number of molecules 1884 DANIELL *Princ. Physics* 223 Then the volume varies as the 'absolute temperature' (Charles's Law, often attributed to Gay Lussac).

(*c*) *Philology.*

Grimm's law, the rule formulated by Jacob Grimm (in the 2nd ed of his *Deutsche Grammatik*, 1822) with regard to the representation in the Germanic langs. of certain consonants of the primitive Aryan language. Grimm's statement was that original aspirates became mediæ in Gothic, Low German, English, Old Norse, etc. and tenues in High German; original mediæ became tenues in Gothic, etc., and 'aspirates' (supposed to be represented by spirants and affricates) in High German; and original tenues became 'aspirates' in Gothic, etc. and mediæ in High German. The formula is no longer accepted as correct, but the name of 'Grimm's law' is still applied to its rectified form, which is too complicated to be stated here. **Verner's law,** discovered by Karl Verner of Copenhagen in 1875, deals with a class of exceptions to Grimm's law, and is to the effect that an original Germanic voiceless spirant, when following or terminating a primitively unaccented syllable, became a voiced spirant, which in the historic Germanic langs. is under certain conditions represented by a media; the *s* which according to the 'law' results from *s* is, except in Gothic, normally represented by *r*. **Grassmann's law,** published by Hermann Grassmann in 1863, is that when primitive Aryan had two aspirates in the same or successive syllables the former of them was in Sanskrit changed into the corresponding media, and in Greek into the corresponding tenuis.

1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* 190 An important fact relating to the change of consonants, which is currently called Grimm's Law. 1878 SWEET in *Academy* 9 Feb. 123/2 Verner's law [explained].

(*d*) *Pol. Econ.*

Gresham's law, the principle, involved in Sir Thomas Gresham's letter to Q. Elizabeth in 1558, that 'bad money drives out good', i. e. that when debased money (sc. coins reduced in weight or fineness, or both) is current in the same country with coins of full legal weight and fineness, the latter will tend to be exported, leaving the inferior money as the only circulating medium.

1858 MACLEOD *Elem. Pol. Econ.* 477 As he was the first to perceive that a bad and debased currency is the cause of the disappearance of the good money, we are only doing what is just, in calling this great fundamental law of the currency by his name. We may call it Gresham's law of the currency.

18. In generalized sense: Laws (of Nature) in general; the order and regularity in Nature of which laws are the expression.

a 1843 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV iii. (1876) 26 Such an event is invariably followed by such a consequence This we call law 1865 MOZLEY *Miracles* ii. 39 In the argument against miracles the first objection is that they are against law. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* ii. (1867) 64 We have Law as applied simply to an observed Order of facts. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* ii. 42 The accepted conception of law is that of an established order to which the manifestations of a power or force conform 1883 H DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* i. i. (1884) 5 The fundamental conception of Law is an ascertained working sequence among the Phenomena of Nature.

19. *Math.* The rule or principle on which a series, or the construction of a curve, etc., depends.

1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 163 The law which produces an octahedron from a cube.

IV 20. *Sport.* An allowance in time or distance made to an animal that is to be hunted, or to one of the competitors in a race, in order to ensure equal conditions; a start; in phrases *to get, give, have* (*four*) *law* (*of*).

1600 R. WHYTE in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 91 Hir Grace ... sawe sixteen buckes (all having fayre lawe) pulled downe with greyhoundes, in a laund 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III (1617) 82 That the formost getting his law of the hindmost, do win the wager. 1611 — *Country Content* I. viii. (1668) 43 That the Fewterer shall give the Hare twelve score Law, ere he loose the Greyhounds. 1666–7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* I v. 7 So Huntsmen fair unto the Hares give Law. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III 40/1 If the Bird has Law of him, he will hardly overtake him. 1706 E WARD *Hud. Redriv.* (1707) I i. 22 The silly Hare.. Having good Law, sat down to rest her 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* vi. (1789) 18 When the devoted deer was separated from his companions, they gave him, by their watches, law,..for twenty minutes. 1822 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 142 Give her law and she'll hold it a mile. 1849 J R. BEST *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 77 The accident was owing to his giving his horse too much law. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* x. (ed. 12) 82 The fox.. having obtained a little law of its pursuers, takes advantage of the lull to slip away. 1883 E PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 312 The pack were now together,..the fox had gained but little law.

b. Hence, Indulgence, mercy.

1649 FULLER *Just Man's Funeral* 17 God will give them fair law. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xi. (1840) 236 Merchantships show but little law to pirates, if they get them in their power. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 289 We shall have you back again among us by next Christmas. I can't give you greater law. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 101 The 'on dit' is that he has ten days more law. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 594, I will never grant One inch of law to feeble blasphemies.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

21. Simple attributive. **a.** Pertaining to the law as a body of rules to be obeyed, as in *law-system*; pertaining to law as a department of study, as in *law authority, dictionary, -faculty, language, -learning, -library, -lore, -pedant, -point, -school, -student, -tractate, -vocable, -word*; pertaining to the legal profession, as *law-craft, -gentleman, -list, -person, †-solicitor*; pertaining to forensic procedure and litigation, as in *†-bar, -case, -charges, -chicanery, costs, -court, -fight, -quirk, -reports, -sale, -suitor, -writings*; pertaining to the Mosaic dispensation or to the law in opposition to the gospel, as in *law-covenant, -curse, -work, -worker.*

1828 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 381 His book is the greatest of all *Law-Authorities. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII lxxiii. 302 At Westminsters *Law-Barres. 1710 *Tatler* No 190 P 3 No one would offer to put a *Law-Case to me. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 126 The Attorney General to the paper, that answers the law cases, is not come yet. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* CXII. Wks. 1872–5 II. 271 Your *law-charges here amount not to 5li. 1819 *Hermit in London* II. 135 Long acquainted with law-persons and law-charges. 1795 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* iv. Wks IX. 394 Vexatious litigation and crooked *law-chicanery. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. XII. (1636) 325 Hee durst set up a *Law-court, and sit in judgement within his Campe. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 258 Justification ... is a term taken from the law-courts 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 57 Condemned by the law-courts. 1803 A SWANSTON *Serm & Lect.* II 168 The term of the *law-covenant might be somewhat relaxed. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XX. (1617) 345 *Lawecraft hath almost as many sundry lawes as cases. 1832 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLVII. 504 The sober follies which disgrace our law craft. 1785 A. GIB *Sacred Contempl.* II. i. III 177 Through a full effect of the *law-curse to which they are naturally subjected. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xi. (1596) 154 In the *law-faculty euery law containeth a seuerall particular case 1880 MRS OLIPHANT *He that will not*, etc XXXI, He could not fight for his inheritance unless indeed it were a *law-fight in the courts. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlvi, If you *law-gentlemen do these things on speculation, why you must get a loss now and then you know. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 43 *Law learning, with falsehood for the basis of it. 1799 H. K. WHITE *Let. to bro. New'le* Rem (1825) 179 With a very large *law library to refer to 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* x. Almanacs, diaries, and *law lists. 1818 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 179 The chaos of *law-lore from which we wished to be emancipated 1751 H WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 382 You would easily believe this story, if you knew what a mere *law-pedant it is! 1819 *law-persons [see *law charges* above] 1819 SCOTT in *Blog. Notices* ii. (1880) 385 If a *lawpoint were submitted to him 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* VII P 10 Solicitous to ... leave nothing to the mercy of a *law-quirk 1888 LIGHTHALL *Sng. Seigneur* 70 Before the parish church, just after mass on Sunday forenoon, the bailiff cries his *law-sales. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I 431 That known Story of two *Law Sollicitors. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* LXVIII. 817 The next call was upon S—, a young *law-student *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk of Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I 160 We did not, as *law-suitors for contention, Disburse more charges than the prize was worth 1880 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 17 June 2/4 Allowing for all the differences in the *law system of the two countries 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* v. 45 To which and other *Law-tractats I referr the more Lawyerlie mooting of this point. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 60 Hundreds of *Law-vocables. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table T.* (Arb.) 64 *Allodium* is a *Law-word contrary to *Feudum*. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 198 God healeth the sinner from his guiltiness (it is a law word). *Ibid.* 149 It is likely Judas and Cain had some *law-work in their heart, and yet were never converted. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, Wi' ony rag of human righteousness, or formal law-work. 1860 N. MACMICHAEL *Pilgrim P's* 251 Law-work keeps him struggling for years before he finds peace in believing. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 131, I haue the author and Lord of the Scripture wyth me, on whose side I will rather stand, then beleue all the rablement of *Lawworkers. 1702 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3749/6 The original Titles to Estates, and other *Law-Writings.

b. Pertaining to or commonly used for legal treatises or documents, as *law-binding, -calf, -sheep.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Book-binding*, French-binding, law-binding, marble-binding (etc.). 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXIV, Goodly octavos, with a red label behind, and that underdone-pie-crust-coloured cover, which is technically known as 'law-calf' 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 89/1 The uncoloured skin is used in the peculiar style of binding called Law. 1895 J ZAEHNSDORF *Hist. Bookbind.* 25 Law Calf.—Law books are usually bound in calf left wholly uncoloured

c. with the sense 'as defined by law, according to the legal view', as in *law-goodness, -guilt, -infant, obligation, †power, reckoning, righteousness*; *law-honest* adj.

1890 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. v. 63 Goodness .. which is produced by rewards and punishments—*law goodness, *law-righteousness. 1648 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 197 Not only shall Justification free us..from all *law-guilt.. but [etc.]. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 236/2 To find representatives who after a double winnowing are commonly '*law honest', will abstain from actual bribes or actual plundering of the State till. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 62 The consent and approbation of the fair *law-infant. 1648 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 201 Christ's pardon in like manner doth remove a *law-obligation to eternal death. 1647 *Mercurius Brit., His Spectacles* 4 A King .. whilest he is absent from his Parliament as a man, he is legally and in his *Law power present. 1800 A. SWANSTON *Serm & Lect.* I. 326 The sufferings which Christ endured are his by God's gracious imputation and in *law-reckoning.

22. a. Objective, as *law-bearer, -evader, framer, -fulfiller, †-monger, -preacher, †-racker*; *law-catching, -making, -preaching* vbl. sbs.; *law-magnifying* vbl. sb. and ppl a.; *law-contemning, -cracking, -loving, †-monging, -revering* adjs. b. Instrumental, as *law-beaten, -bound, -condemned, -forced, -locked, -made, -ridden* adjs. c. Locative, as *law-learned* adj.; hence *law-learnedness.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 210/2 A *Law berer, *leefer*. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 190 Let the buyer beware, saith the old *Law leaten terme. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charac., Franklin* Wks. (1856) 149 To bee *law-bound among men, is like to be hide bound among his beasts. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* IV. i, I'll ... let my Lady go a-foot a *Law-catching 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* vi. 120, I am a *law-condemned, and a self-condemned sinner. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xxiv, Your *law contemning kinsmen 1606 *Wily Beguiled* B 4 b, I his *lawcracking cogfoyst. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 2 Being both a law-breaker and a *law-evader. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* l. 102 The morsel toss'd by *law forced charity. 1876 I OX BOURNE *Locke* III. xiii. 392–3 Expert *law framers. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps xl. 8 The atoning sacrifice, the *law fulfiller 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. II. *Trophies* 1308 The *Law-learnd Sage 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 121 A law-learned head and an eloquent tongue 1895 JANE MENZIES *Cynewulf's Elene* 38 The law-learned one, the ancient sage. 1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 492 *Law-learnedness in this and the higher grade 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xiv, We must behave ourselves like civilized people, clothed and *law-locked. 1698 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III *Colonies* 424 Th' ingenious, Towr-full, and *Law-loving Soil, Which Jove did with his Lemnn's name en-stile 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XXII 113 His father the lord Wells, who he suppos'd might sway His so outrageous son with his lov'd *law-made brother, Sir Thomas Dymock. 1744 E. ERSKINE *Serm* Wks. 1871 III. 185 The *law-magnifying righteousness of Christ. 1786 A GIB *Sacred Contempl.* 337 The justice-satisfying and law magnifying of His atonement. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed 4) 33 Every nation does proceed according to peculiar methods of their own in *law-making. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* 18 Though this cavering *Law-monger bee bold to call it wicked *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xliv. 362 *Law-monging Attorneys. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 144 Your *law-preachers lead men from the foundation, Christ. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III XXII. (1878) 322 Those antediluvians who had heard the *law preaching of Enoch and of Noah. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* 217 If I should be Judge, *Law-rackers should be all made readers of the Anatomy Lecture in Pluto's court. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 200 Their act is memorably characteristic of our *law-revering race. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* iii, England is no longer priest ridden .. but she is *law-ridden. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ii. 23 A very considerably law-ridden country.

23. Special comb.: **law-act,** (*a*) a transaction in law; (*b*) (see ACT *sb.* 8); **law-bible,** applied by Irish Roman Catholics to the Authorized Version; **law-bred** *a.*, bred or trained in legal studies; **law-church** (disparagingly), the Established Church; **†law-daughter** (see 3 c above); **†law-driver,** one who drives or works at the law; a lawyer; **†law-father** (see 3 c above); **†law-free** *a.*, not legally convicted or condemned; **law-French,** the corrupt variety of Norman French used in English law-books; **†law-house,** a court of justice; **law-keeper, †(***a***)** a guardian of the law; = Gr. *νομοφύλαξ*; (*b*) an observer of the law; **law-Latin,** the barbarous Latin of early English statutes; **law-lord,** (*a*) one of the members of the House of Lords qualified to take part in its judicial business; (*b*) in Scotland *colloq.*, one of those judges who have by courtesy the style of 'Lord'; **law-lordship,** the office or dignity of a law-lord; **law neck-cloth,** humorous for 'a pillory'; **law-office** (U. S.), a lawyer's office. **law-officer,** a public functionary employed in the administration of the law, or to advise the government in legal matters; *spec.* in England, *law-officer (of the Crown)*, either the Attorney or Solicitor General; hence *law-officership*; **†law-place,** (*a*) a post as law professor; (*b*) position in the eye of the law; **law-post,** ? a post marking the limit of 'law' (sense 20); **†law-prudent** *a.* [after *juris prudentia*], marked by legal learning; **†law-puddering,** pothering about the law; **†law-setter,** a lawgiver; **law-term,** (*a*) a word or expression used in law; (*b*) one of the periods appointed for the sitting of the law-courts; **law-writer, †(***a***)** a legislator; (*b*) one who writes books on law; (*c*) one who copies or engrosses legal documents.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 215 The renewed apprehension of the grace of God .. maketh not a new forensical and *law-act. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. xi. 470 After a Man has been five years Batchellor of Law, or seven years Master of Arts, he may be Doctor of Law, provided he keep two Law-Acts, and Oppose once. 1847 W. CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasantry* (1860) II. 5 The consoling reflection that he swore only on a *Law Bible. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxxii. 251 The fault of a *law-bred mind lies commonly in seeing too much of a question, not seeing its parts in their due proportions. 1826 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 185 He wishes to support the *law church, and the army. 1845 G. OLIVER *Biog. Jesuits* 42 A minister of the Law-church was called in for his opinion. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 60 And Hecuba old Princesse dyd I see, with number, an hundred *Law daughters. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* IV. i, She's the merriest thing among these *law-drivers, And in their studies half a day together. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 54 Next cooms thee lusty Choroebus Soon to king Priamus by law: thus he *lawfather helping. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 12 To quyte him who had married his sister, so long as he was *law free, he could not with his honour 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks (1847) 99/2 To smatter Latin with an English mouth, is as ill a hearing as *law French. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. 205 *note*, The reports in the Year Books are written in the strange jargon called law-French. *a* 1620 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 91 Strouting it in the *Lawe house, saying; There is no dwelling in this Citie. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 49 That no Poet should so much as read to any privat man, what he had writt'n, untill the Judges and *Law-keepers had seen it. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 3 [A man may] be at once a law-breaker and a good man, or a law-keeper and a bad one. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 192 He hates all but *Law-Latine. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 62 ¶ 4 An imitation of the polite style, .. is abandoned for law-Latin. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, I ken our law-latin offends Mr. Butler's ears. 1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 444 The measure .. will not be opposed in council by any great *law-lord in the kingdom. 1883 FREEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* II 482 There has been something like the revival of a kind of professional peerage in the persons of certain of the law-lords. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 12 Apr., 'Lord Newbottle'—there never was such a title in the Scottish Peerage, though it was a law-lord's title. 1882 *Daily News* 3 June 2/2 An Irish Judge had been nominated to fill one of the *law-lordships of the House of Lords. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Ode* vi. Wks 1812 II 228 Perchance *Law Neck-cloths, form'd of deal or oak.. Shall rudely hug his harmless throat. 1896 *Chatauqua Mag.* Dec. 322/1 The daily routine and drudgery of a *law-office. 1781 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Bailments* 85 The great *law-officer of the Othman court. 1817 *Sp. Earl Liverpool* in *Parl. Debates* 778 It might turn out, that the law officers in 1801 had acted upon their own opinion. 1896 *Daily News* 1 July 7/2 An Under-Secretaryship for India .. was a poor substitute for a *Law Officership. 1587 in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 25 A *Lawe place now voyde by the departure of Mr Doctor Day. *a* 1771 J. GILL in *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 122 Put himself in their law-place and stead, and became responsible to law and justice for them. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II i. 309 The first, which is next the Dog-house and Pens, is the *Law-Post, and is distant from them 160 Yards. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 55 Heerin declaring his annotation to be slight & nothing *law prudent. — *Colast.* 16 The Servitor .. declaring his capacity nothing refin'd since his *Law-puddering, but still the same it was in the Pantry, and at the Dresser. 1572 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Pr.* (1607) 65 Lycurgus that auncient *law-setter. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) p. lxvi, Writings, which my Author Tacitus, from the *Law-Term, calls *famosos libellos*. 1758 S HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 11 The word Condemnation is a law-term. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Legislateur*, .. a Law-maker, a *lawe-writer.

† **Law**, *sb.*² *Obs.* Also 5 **lagh**, 6 *Sc.* **lacht, lauch**. Cf. LAWING *sb. Sc.* [ad. ON. *lag* market-price.] Score, share of expense, legal charge.

c 1410 HOCCLEVE *Crt. Good Company* 33 Paie your lagh. 15.. *Peebles to Play* xi, Ane bad pay, ane uther said, nay, Byd quhill we rakin our lauch. 1530 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 137 The said day, Iohne Anderson was convicted in ane lacht of vj scillingis .. because he [etc.].

Law (lǭ), *sb.*³ *Sc.* and *north*. Also 3–5 **lau(e**, 4, 7 **lawe**. [Northern repr. OE. *hlāw* Low *sb.*]

1. A hill, esp. one more or less round or conical. Sometimes with local designation prefixed, as *North Berwick Law, Cushat Law*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4081 Wit þair fee bituix þair lauus. *Ibid.* 7393 'He es', he said, 'þar he es won, Wit our scep apon þe lau'. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 992 Noȝt saued watz bot Segor þat sat on a lawe. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (Parl. Beasts) vii, Ane vnicorne come lansand ouer ane law. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 5 b, Law signifieth a hill. 1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 154 Artificial hills, called laws, in various parts of the country. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 69 We raide the tod doune on the hill, The martin on the law. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. I. 96 Ilk forest shaw and lofty law Frae grief and gloom arouse ye. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 209 You might climb the Law .. and behold the face of many counties.

attrib. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* iii, He ladde þat lady so longe by þe lawe sides.

† 2. A monumental tumulus of stones. *Obs.*

1607 CAMDEN *Britannia* 660 In quibus quod mireris, plures sunt lapidum strues admodum magnæ Lawes vocant, quas in memoriam occisorum olim aggestas credunt vicini.

Law (lǭ), *v.* [OE. *laȝian*, f. *lagu* LAW *sb.*¹]

† 1. *trans.* To ordain (laws); to establish as a law; to render lawful. *Obs.*

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* li. (Napier) 274/7 Laȝiaþ gode woroldlaȝan and leczað þærtoeacan, þæt ure cristendom fæste stande. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1206 As his ahne goddlec lahede hit ant lokede. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvii. (1739) 124 The King hath a power of Lawing and Unlawing in Christ's Kingdom.

b. To command or impose as law. *rare*⁻¹.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 82 The vast Baobab.. Within whose cavernous.. trunk Meet village senates, lawing peace and war To dusky tribes.

† c. *To law it*: to act the lawgiver. *Obs.*

1653 H. COGAN *Scarlet Gown* Ep. Ded., That pragmatique Superintendent Court, and Consistory, which Lords and Lawes it, or would willingly doe so, over the whole world.

d. *Sc.* (? *nonce-use*.) To give the law to, control.

1785 BURNS *Women's Minds* iv, But for how lang the flie may stang, Let inclination law that.

2. *intr.* To go to law, litigate. Also *to law it*. Also *colloq.* or *dial.* in indirect passive.

?*a* 1550 *Hye Way to Spyttel Ho.* 799 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 59 They that lawe for a debt vntrew. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 138 He will needes lawe it, which careth for no lawe. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* IV. iii, Ye must law and claw before ye get it. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iii, If we law it on, till Lewis turns honest, I am afraid our credit will run low at Blackwell Hall! *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 108 There [*sc.* Ho. of Lords] the knight lawed by himself, for no person opposed him. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 7 People who inherited estates that were lawed about.

quasi-trans. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. v, Two of my neighbours have been at law about a house, till they have both lawed themselves into a gaol.

b. *trans.* To go to law with, proceed against in the courts.

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* vi. 7 By your litigious lawing one another, you betray a great deal of weakness. 1786 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 169 One sends me a challenge; another Laws me: but I keep them all off. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* (1861) IV. 398 Alas, poor soul! And for what shall I law him? 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 117 You can't law a man ye knaw for a job like that.

3. To mutilate (an animal) so as to render it incapable of doing mischief. Almost exclusively *spec.* to EXPEDITATE (a dog). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1534 G. FERRERS tr. *Carta de Foresta* in *Gt. Charter* etc. § 6 (1542) B ij b, He whose dog is not lawed [orig. *expeditatus*] & so founde shalbe amercyed [etc.]. 1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. iv. 71 Foote geld implies a Priuiledge to keepe Dogges within the Forrest not expeditated or lawed sans controule. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 54 b, His own [cattle] are so ringed, and yoakt, and lawde, that they neuer trespasse on any other man. 1866 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XXVIII. 261 They were forbidden to take anything for lawing dogs. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 505 The cur which the husbandman kept might only exist if he had been 'lawed', or so mutilated, that the idea of poaching was for ever banished from his mind.

Law (lǭ), *int.* Now *vulgar*. Also 9 **laws**. [Cf. LA, LO, of which it may have been in origin an alteration prompted by an instinctive sense of expressiveness in the vowel sound; in later use it has coalesced with *lor'* = LORD as an exclamation.] An exclamation now expressing chiefly astonishment or admiration, or (often) surprise at being asked a question; in early use chiefly asseverative.

With † *law ye* cf. *la you* s.v. LA.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 414 To begin Wench, so God helpe me law, My love to thee is sound *sans* cracke or flaw. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV iii Wks. 1856 I. 125 Lawe I, I begin to swell—puffe. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xxv. 169 Law ye there (quoth Sancho) did not I tell you [etc.]. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* 134 'O law, madam', said the poor children. 1813 *Sketches Charac.* (ed. 2) I. 59 Law! I wonder at that, replied Mrs. Mansell. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. vi, 'Law bless me, sir'. 1863–5 J. THOMSON *Sunday at Hampstead* ix, But law! Think of becoming a poor naked squaw! 1878 MRS. STOWE *Pogmuc P.* iii. 26 Laws, he's an old bachelor. 1887 R. M. JOHNSTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 729/1 Ah, law me! But it's no business of mine. *Ibid.* 729/2 Good gracious, laws o' mercy, sister!

Law, obs. form of LAVE, LAY *sb.*¹, LOW.

Law·abi·ding, *a.* [f. LAW *sb.*¹ + pr. pple. of ABIDE *v.* The formation may have been due to a reminiscence of LAW-BIDING.] Abiding by, i.e., maintaining or submitting to the law.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi 558 The great Earl.. who on every other occasion appears as conciliatory and law-abiding. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 63 If the Roman people had not been the most law-abiding people in the world all public business must have come to a standstill.

Hence **Law-abidingness**.

1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 311 National self-respect demands a decent conformity to law-abidingness and morality. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Sept., That most useful of civic virtues, law-abidingness.

Lawaier, -ayer, obs. forms of LAWYER.

Lawar(e, obs. *Sc.* form of LAVER *sb.*²

† **Law-biding**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [f. LAW *sb.*¹ + pres. pple. of BIDE *v.* to await.]

1. 'Waiting the regular course of law' (Jam.).

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Recognition*, Gif the vassall is fugitive for slauchter, and not law bidand, the superiour may [etc.].

2. a. Standing good in law. b. Able to answer an accusation.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 268, I cannot take God's word without a caution as if Christ had lost and sold His credit and were not in my books responsal and lawbiding. 1755 *Guthrie's Trial* 112 (Jam.) The soul is pursued for guilt more or less, and is not law-biding; Christ Jesus is the city of refuge.

Law-board (**-brod**, etc.), var. LAY-BOARD *dial.*

Law·-book. [f. LAW *sb.*¹ + BOOK; cf. ON. *lǫg-bók*.]

1. A book containing a code of laws.

c 1200 ORMIN 16944 Þe nahht maȝȝ ec bitacnenn uss All þatt stafflike lare Off Moysæsess laȝheboc. 1860 MAX MÜLLER *Hist. Sanskrit Lit.* Introd. (ed. 2) 62 The different dates ascribed to Manu as the author of our Law-book.

2. Chiefly *pl.* A book treating of law.

1555 GARDINER *Will* in *Wills Doctors Com.* (1863) 43, I bequeath to Thomas Worliche all my humanitie and lawe bookes. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 10 Gentlemen, Let me tell you what our Law-books say. 1720 *a* C. PHIPPS in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 13 The oldest man alive, or any law book, cannot give any instance of such a proceeding. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 42 In the fourth century, many camels might have been laden with law-books. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. xvii. 495 Europe suffered from the multiplication of law-books.

Law·-borrow. *Sc. Law.* Now only in *plural*. Also 5 **-burgh**, *pl.* **-borowis, -bowrous, -boris**, 7–9 **-burrows**. [f. LAW *sb.*¹ + BORROW *sb.*] The legal security required from a person that he will not injure the person, family, or property of another; security of the peace. Also *action, bond of law-borrows. To swear a law-borrows against* (a person): to make an affidavit of being in danger from him.

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 51/1 And gif ony man be fedyt .. þe schirref sall furthwithe of bath þe parteis tak law borowis. 1474 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 406 He was nocht under law borrowis anent the said William of Cadiou. 1484 *Ibid.* 40 William Futhes is becumin law burgh that William Vmfray salbe vnscathit in tym cuming. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, § 13 *heading*, The Proclamation of generall peace: Of law-burrowes. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Crimes* 142 Gif ane complains to the Schiref, and desires lawborrows of ane other man; and the Schiref doe not his office thereanent, he sall pay fourtie poundes. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* App. (ed. 2) 281 Interdictions, Inhibitions, and Law-burrows. 1864 A. LEIGHTON *Leg. Edin.* (1886) 171 Had forced the deacon to swear a lawborrows against him. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Sept. 5/5 John Fraser, sheriff officer, raised an action of lawburrows against John Norrie Anderson.

fig. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 174 Men would have law-borrows against Christ's cross.

† **Law-breach.** *Obs.* [OE. *lahbryce*, f. *lah-*, *lagu* LAW *sb.*¹ + *bryce* breaking.] A breach or breaking of the law.

1014 WULFSTAN *Serm. ad Anglos* in *Hom.* xxxiii. (Napier) 166 *note*, Þæt wæs geworden ðurh læwedra lahbryce. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* i 5 Lawe breche or trespassing aȝeins the lawe.

† **Law-break**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LAW *sb.*¹ + BREAK *v.*; after next sb.] *intr.* To break the law.

1382 WYCLIF *Is.* xlviii. 8, I wot forsothe, for lawe breking thou shalt lawe breke [L. *prævaricans prævaricaberis*].

Law·-breaker. [OE. had *lahbreca* of the same meaning.] One who violates the law.

[*a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* ii. (1889) 9 Þar healdan gebyld we na scylan ac wiðstandan þam lahbrecan.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 289/2 Lawe brekare, *legirumpus*. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3550 Lawbrekers and ydolatrers with bolde visage blamed hee. 1547 *Primer* O j, Deliuer me .. out of the hande of the .. lawe breaker. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 75 Thou art a Robber, A Law-breaker, a Villaine; yeeld thee Theefe. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* v. ii. (1664) 141 That Tongue .. which now growes hoarse with flattering the great Law breakers. 1876 *Oxford Bible-Helps, Mountains*, It was on Mount Ebal that the cursing of the law-breakers took place.

So **Law-breaking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1767 *Sp. agst. Suspending & Disp. Prerogative* in Hansard *Parl. Hist.* (1813) XVI 258 There was no such distinction in the days, when the law-making and the law-breaking prerogative walked forth at noon tide. 1881 *Times* 9 Apr. 11/5 Temporal Courts would deal more timidly with clerical law-breaking.

Lawch, Lawchter: see LAUGH *v.*, LAUGHTER¹.

Lawd, obs. form of LAUD, LEWD *a.*

Law·-day. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. LAW *sb.*¹]

1. The day for the meeting of a court of law, esp. of the sheriff's court, once in six months, or of the court leet, once a year; hence used for the session of such a court, and the court itself.

1235–52 *Rent. Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 189 Salvis duobus laghedaghes. 1292 *Year-bk.* 20 & 21 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 339 A deus lauedaues [*printed* lauedanes] par an. 1331 *Lit. Cantuar.* 31 Oct. (Rolls) I 403 Ad exigendum et manutenendum jura .. ac etiam Curiam nostram de Godmersham, quæ dicitur Laghe daye, die Veneris proxime sequente. 1444 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 399 The law day is eftir Michelmess. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 370 That the articles of the yelde aforeseid be redde and declared at the lawday. 1516 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 16 Two tymys yn ye yere to kepe a lawedaye there. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 23 [Lordes marchers] shall have .. their Lordshippes Courtis Baron Court letes and Lawedayes. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 5, I will present you at the law day for a ryot. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 140 Who ha's that breast so pure, Wherein vncleanly Apprehensions Keepe Leetes and Law-dayes? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 201 Thirdly, that Thursday should be Court or law-day for deciding controversies. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 194 Law day signifies a Leet or Sheriffes tourne. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 23 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 379 A Lawday of the Dean and Canons of Hereford. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* II. 105 The 'curia legalis' (Law-day) was held yearly the Monday next after the feast of St. Hilary.

2. A day appointed for the discharge of a bond, after which the debtor could not at common law be relieved from the forfeiture.

1492 RYMAN *Poems* xcii. 6 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 266, I make an ende within shorte space. I sette no lawe day in the case.

Lawdeable, obs. form of LAUDABLE.

Lawe, obs. form of LAUGH, LAVE.

† **Lawed**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. LAW *sb.*¹ + -ED².] Provided with laws.

1639 SALTMARSH *Policy* 109 In attempts of conquest spie out and informe your selfe first, whether they be such as are well lawed and disciplined, or carelesse and disordered.

Lawed, obs. form of LEWD.

Laweour, -er(e, -eyer(e, obs. ff. LAWYER.

Lawer(e, obs. Sc. form of LAVER *sb.*[2]

Lawful (lǫ́·fůl), *a.* Forms: 4 **laghful**, 4–6 *Sc.* **lachful**, (5 **laffull**), 5–6 *Sc.* **lauch(t)ful**(l, 6 **lau-full**, **law(e)foll**, 6–8 **lawfull**, 6– **lawful**. [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + -FUL. Cf. ON. *lǫgfullr.*]

1. According or not contrary to law, permitted by law. Frequent in predicative use.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xlviii (1495) 632 It was not lawfull to defoylle the laurer tree in vnhoneste and vnlawfull vses. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 289/2 Lawfulle, *legi-timus* 1526 TINDALE *John* v 10 It is the sabboth day, it is not laufull for the to cary thy beed 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxiii. 16 In so moch as he doth now the thinge that is lawfull and right, he shall lyue. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 250 It is lawfull for all men, to save themselves from violence. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 11 By this word lawfull, is excluded .. whatsoeuer is contrary to iustice, pietie, or equity. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Warres* 739 Upon debate of the matter in the great Council of the Kingdome, and in a lawful manner. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 10 Apr., He inquired .. whether it was lawful to permit it. 1796 H. HUNTER *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 642, I shall not examine whether that possession be lawful. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 922 It shall be lawful for the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot* vi. 249 Constantine's establishment of Christianity .. de-claring it to be a Lawful Religion 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 567 A lawful military operation

†**b** Permissible; allowable, justifiable *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, IV viii. 122 Is it now lawfull and please your Maiestie, to tell how many is kill'd? 1727 FREZIER *Voy. S. Sea* 69 It seems lawful to believe, that, among the Children of our common Parent, God has formed three Sorts of Colours in the Flesh of Men.

†**c.** Of a disease: ? Normal. *Obs.*

1610 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* v. xxi. (1639) 318 Foure particular orders to be kept in curing a lawfull Oedema

2. Appointed, sanctioned, or recognized by law; legally qualified or entitled. Now chiefly in certain traditional collocations, as *lawful heir, king, money, parliament, sovereign, succession, title*; also, *lawful captive, prey, prize, (to be) lawful game.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26903 Þas oþer [plightes] the quilk he bette Bot noght wit penance laghful sett 1439 *E. E Wills* (1882) 122, xx markes of laufull money *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 98 Forȝeue þi lawefull accyoun, & seke ferst loue. 1456 *Ex-tracts Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 111 Geyf thar was ony lachful ar to that land. 1526 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 402 No carpenter nor masson shall have no workeman but that which shallbe laufull workeman in that sience [*sic*]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (1858) III. 393 His eldest sone .. to his place suld succeid As lauchtfull air. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 20 b, Lawfull succession *Ibid* 243 Yf they have any lawful impediment. 1562 WINȝET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 2 Thre Questionis, tweching the lauchful vocatioun of Iohne Knox 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi 118 He being Crownit in lauchfull Parliament. 1581 *Ibid.* xliv 101 That lauchfull pastors of the Kirk sould be depryuit. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 95 Thou hast vnder-wrought his lawfull King 1604 — *Oth.* I. ii 51 If it proue lawfull prize, he's made for euer. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II xxviii 165 A Banished man, is a lawfull enemy of the Common wealth. 1763 *Rhode Island Col Rec* (1861) VI. 359 All mortgages, bonds, [etc.] .. wherein the payment of money is pro-mised, shall be taken and understood to mean lawful money. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom* (1767) I. iii. 108 They will consider her as lawful game. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III 69 Prize vessels .. condemned in any courts of admiralty or vice-admiralty as lawful prize. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 854 Having no lawful impediment 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI 278 So that my executrix shall pay in good time all lawful debts. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV xvii. 54 Himself in his own reading of the law, a lawful King.

†**b** *ellipt.* = lawful money, weight. *Obs.*

1533 *Churchw. Acc. Croscombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 40 For to delyver the sayd x scheppe so good as they ware or ells xiijs iiijd. in good and lawfull. 1778 A. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 343 It takes .. fifty pounds lawful for a hundred of sugar, and fifty dollars for a hundred of flour.

c. Of a marriage: Such as the law permits; and regards as valid. Of offspring: Born in lawful wedlock, legitimate.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 163, I wes borne thus towne within, In lauchful bed of folk mychtty 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. v 23 Helenus, The lachfull sone of the king Priamus. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 49 Makyng much suite to have her joyned with him in lawfull matri-mony. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 35 b, The same .. ought nowe to be every where received for lawfull wives. *Ibid.* 424 Moste men doubted of the lawful birth of his syster. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 71 Truly she must be giuen, or the marriage is not lawfull. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 107 Haue I Forborne the getting of a lawfull Race. *a* 1657 SIR W. MURE *Hist Rowallan* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 249 The great Stewart invited home againe Elizabeth Mure to his Lawfull bed. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 1 Constant to the only lawfull embraces of the Queen 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 247 In case M. B. should die .. without leaving lawful issue of her body. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 270 Had been the lawful wife of the testator, and Adelinda his legitimate daughter by her

d. *Lawful age, years*: the age at which a person attains his legal majority; also, the age at which a person becomes legally competent to perform some act or to hold some office. *Lawful day*: one in which it is lawful to transact business, or some particular kind of business.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 80 b, Til my sonne come to his lawful age. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 424 He himselfe was of lawefull yeres 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 11 July in *Lond. Gaz* No. 4456/1 Upon the Tenth Day of October next to come, .. if the same be a Lawful Day.

†**3.** Observant of law or duty; law-abiding, faithful, loyal. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 218 For I am cristis lauchtful knycht. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 113 Ech man þat .. loueþ a lawful lijf to lede. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 508 Bot as ane lauchfull man my laidis to leid. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Giv b, It is the souerayn gyfte of god for to haue a good and lawful wyf. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I 581 Lute is tres-sonable: Nocht lauchfull, but scho is lamentable. 1642 J. MARSH *Argum. Militia* 4 Every lawfull Subject is taken to be within the protection of the King.

†**4.** Pertaining to or concerned with law. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 35 Lawefulman in þe peple [L *politici in populo*]. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 722 In matters lawfull to depend vpon the pleasure and direction of the Archbishop

†**5. a.** quasi-*sb.*; **b.** quasi-*adv.*; **c.** as an exclamation. *Obs.*

1500 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II vi. 99 In kepynge faythe, trouth and lawfull for ye loue of god pryncypally 1656 PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 2 That th' Seller be so old, That he may lawful sell, thou lawful hold. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Lawful*, Oh lawful case, an interjection, Derb 1790 PEGGE *Derbicisms* (E. D. S.) *s.v.*, Ah lawful, and ah lawful case! exclamations.

Lawfully (lǫ́·fůli), *adv.* [f. LAWFUL + -LY[2].] In a lawful manner

1. In accordance with law

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26111 Scrift es opin scheuing o breist Laufulli mad be-for þe preist. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 74 Þes false men seye in here doyinge þat crist was lafully don to the deþ *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3512 Qwyle ȝe lawfully lefe may & your lyf haue. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 300 ȝet most the mayster, by good resone, Warne hem lawfully by-fore none *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 66 This exceptioun Wes of na streuth, nor lauchfullie myght stand. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 208 This woman .. Was wedded lawfullye this other yeaire. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 9 Preamble, The heires males of his body laufully begoten. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 165 b, Thus we may per-ceyue what thoughtes .. we may lawfully admyt .. in ye tyme of the seruyce of god. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 242 b, That the kyng might lawfully mary where he would. 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 5 General counsallis lauchfully gaderit in the halye spreit *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 58 Ȝit thair is lesum lufe That lawfully suld lest 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech., Confess* 9 Adulterie lauchefullie prouen. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 74 The defender being lawfullie summoned, may vse his lawfull essonzeis. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* III. 102 There are certain bounds .. which neither you nor we can lawfully passe. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xiv. 69 What I lawfully Covenant, I cannot lawfully break. 1765 BLACK-STONE *Comm.* I. xvi. (1793) 573 He may lawfully correct his child, being under age, in a reasonable manner 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1116 The declaration ought to have stated, that the mare was lawfully on the common. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 316 Without having issue on her body lawfully begotten 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 159 Each provincial assembly might law-fully have a permanent president 1885 DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Weekly Times* 24 Feb. 5/5, I cannot pray for those who are engaged, however lawfully as men may think, in shedding blood.

†**2** Loyally, faithfully. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* vi. 32 And indide I lawfully [Fr. *leaulment*] promytte you that so shal I doo.

Lawfulness (lǫ́·fůlnĕs). [f. LAWFUL + -NESS.] The quality of being lawful; legality; in early use respect for law.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1741 Nawt for þire tale, Ah do for mire lahfulnesse 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Laufulnesse, *licitité, loysi-bleté* 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlviii § 7 The lawfulnesse of our prayer for deliuerance out of all [calamities] 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. xlii. 69 This great instance of Gods being angry, gives an evident demonstration of the lawful-nesse of anger. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV Notes (1669) 149 That is no more a proof of the Right, than their Prac-tice was of the Lawfulness of Idolatry. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 140 Let him, who has Power to command me, look to the Lawfulness of it. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 566 To question the lawfulness of assassination .. was to question the authority of the most illustrious Jesuits.

Lawgh, obs. form of LAUGH *v.*, LOW.

Lawgiver (lǫ́ gĭvəɹ). [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + GIVER. Cf. Icelandic *log-gjafari*, Da. *lovgiver.*] One who gives, i. e. makes or promulgates, a law or code of laws; a legislator.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxxvi. 22 Lo! heȝe God in his strengthe, and noon to hym lic in lawe ȝiueres [Vulg. *legislatoribus*] *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 74 Not only is holi writ despiced bi þat sciens, & blasfemid, but God Himsilf þat is þe law ȝeuar. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxiii. 22 The Lorde shalbe oure lawe geuer. 1597–8 BACON *Ess., Honour* (Arb.) 70 In the second place are *Legislatores*, Lawgiuers. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lx. 7 Iudah is my Lawgiuer. 1689–90 TEMPLE *Ess. Learning* Wks. 1731 I. 292 They are content Pythagoras should pass for a Law-giver, but by no means for a Philosopher. 1786 A. GIB *Sacred Contempl.* I. iii 36 The Supreme Law-giver is entitled to the absolute subjection of his reasonable creature. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 135 Minos appears in the .. character .. of a wise and just lawgiver. 1842 MILL in *Nonconf.* II. 1 We bow to no law-giver in the church but Christ. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. Index 510 [Sir Geo. Calvert] a wise and benevolent law-giver.

Law-giving, *vbl. sb.* Also 5 **lawes-yovyng**. [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + GIVING *vbl. sb.*] The action or pro-cess of giving laws; legislation.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 73 They bene christen men, and lyvyng under your obeisaunce, lawes-yovyng, and yelding to youre lawes. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks 1851 IV. 178 This is the very end of Lawgiving, to abolish evil customs by wholsom Laws. 1876 *Oxford Bible-Helps, Mountains*, Mount Horeb was the scene of the burning-bush and of the law-giving.

Law-giving, *ppl. a.* [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + GIVING *ppl. a.*] That gives or makes laws Also *occas.* that 'gives the law' to or determines.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 In Turky, besides their lawe-giuing Diuines, they haue no other Writers but Poets. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks 1851 IV. 196 As if the will of God were becom sinfull, or sin stronger then his direct and Law-giving will. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 310 Men would still worship the creature, under the form of abstractions and laws, instead of the living, lawgiving Creator. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. I. 11 The nature of number was imperative and law giving.

Law-hand. The style of hand-writing used for legal documents. Also *occas*, matter written in this hand.

1731 *Gentl Mag.* I. 98 It is not the Lawyers that have invented these Law-hands, to keep their clients in ignor-ance 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii 302 The common Round-hand, various Law-hands, and various Short-hands. 1776 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 433 You must make your-self sufficiently acquainted with law-french and with the abbreviated law-hand, to read and understand the cases reported in these books. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xlvii, An immense desert of law-hand and parchment.

Lawhe, -hyn, obs. forms of LAUGH *v.*

Lawier(e, obs. form of LAWYER.

Lawine, variant of LAUWINE.

Lawing (lǫ́ ĭŋ), *sb. Sc.* [f. LAW *sb.*[2] + -ING[1].] A reckoning at a tavern; a tavern-bill.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (1858) II 633 The Scottis countit thair lawing so deir. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc* 68 Come to my house some other day I'll pay the lawing, gang your way 1728 RAMSAY *Lure* 4 Night-drinking sots counting their lawin *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Leith Races* Poems (1845) 33 They rake the grunds o' ilka barrel To profit by the lawin 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ii, No man should enter the door of a public-house without paying his lawing

b. *Comb.*: **lawing-free** *a*, not called upon for one's share in the bill; scot-free.

17.. *Song, Andro & his Cutty Gun* in RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1775) II 229 She heght to keep me lawing-free. 1794 *Poems, Eng. Scot & Lat* 103 I'm no for letting ye, ye see, (As I ware rich) gang lawin free.

Lawing (lǫ́ ĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAW *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. LAW.

1. Going to law; litigation. *Obs* exc *arch.*

c 1485 *E. E. Misc* (Warton Club) 51 As many as her doth here For lawing schalle they not stere 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor* xii 20, I feare lest there be founde amonge you lawynge [Gr. ἔριδες, WYCL. stryuyngis, COV. debates, 1611 variance, 1881 (R.V.) strife] 1554–9 WATERTOUNE in *Songs & Ball* (1860) 10 Behold throughe lawyng howe som be brought bar 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 54/2 Lawing & vexation in the towns, one dailie suing and troubling another 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 64 a, To defray the extraordinarie charge of building, marriage, lawing, or such like. 1640 D. CAWDREY *Three Serm.* (1641) 2 Warre is but a more public kind of Lawing 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III. v 33 *note*, So Lawing was his natural Element 1891 B. HARTE *1st Fam. Tasajara* IV, It might be a matter of 'lawing' hereafter.

Proverb. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Epigr.* (1867) 180 Great lawyng, small louyng 1631 BP. WEBBE *Quietn* (1657) 201 Then should we have less lawing and more love

attrib. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 167 It is not so light a matter to skirmish among the musket bullet, as to pen out a lawing plea.

2. The action of cutting off the claws or ball of a dog's forefeet; expeditation. *Obs.* exc *Hist.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Lawing of dogs. 1768 BLACK-STONE *Comm.* III. 72 The court of regard, or survey of dogs, is to be holden every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* V. xxiii. 163 In his love for the chase he kept up the cruel mutilation, the lawing, as it was called, of all dogs in the neighbourhood of the royal forests.

†**Law'ing**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. LAW *v.* + -ING[2].] Given to litigation.

1640 D. CAWDREY *Three Serm.* (1641) Ep. Ded., To strangle the lawlesse contentions of this Lawing age.

†**Law'ish**, *a. Obs.* [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Per-taining to the law, savouring of the law. In quots. referring to the ceremonial or Mosaic law.

1560 BECON *Catech.* Wks 1564 I. 444 b, This lawysh sprinkling was a figure of the bloud of Christ 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Pract.* iv 118 Al Lawish Ceremonies which pre-figured him [are] abolished.

Lawit, obs. Sc. form of LEWD, lay.

Lawk, lawks (lǭk(s), *int* Also 8–9 **lauk.** [vulgar form of LACK *sb.*[2] or deformation of LORD.] = Lord! Also *Lawk-a daisy* (*me*) and as *sb.* = LACK-A-DAISY. *Lawk-a mussy* = Lord have mercy!; also as *v.* = to cry 'Lawk-a-mussy!'

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) II. 168 Lauk! that can-not be like mistress, for she has never a blue gown. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxix, Lauk, Mr. Weller, how you do frighten one! *a* 1849 HOOD *Last Heir* 25 Lawk help me, I don't know where to look. 1864 J. PAYN *Sir Massingberd* 33 Spread-eagled fruit-trees, or, as school-boys called them, 'lawk-a-daisies'. 1886 *Pioneer* (N. Y.) Oct. (Cent.),

'Lawks!' exclaimed Mrs. Partington, 'what monsters these master-builders must be!' 1890 BARING-GOULD *Arminell* xlix. 464 Lawk, miss! She wouldn't stand no nonsense. 1893 — *Cheap Jack Z* I. 10 The servant maids..were ..lawk-a-mussying and oh-mying over the bargains.

Lawland, Sc. form of LOWLAND.

Lawle, obs. Sc. form of LOWLY.

Lawless (lǭ·lès), *a.* [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + -LESS.]

1. Without law, having no laws; ignorant of, or not regulated by law. Of a law: Not based on principles of right. Now *rare.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 291 Þer buð þo heþenemen, þe were lawelese [*v r.* laȝe-lease]. *a* 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 254 For miht is riht, the lond is laweles 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 906 For as bestes ȝe ben by no skile reuled,..So be ȝe, ludus, by lad & lawe-les alse 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I xix, Ther was comen in to their landes people that were laules 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I 20 A barbarous and inhumane people whose law is lawlesse. *a* 1656 BP HALL *Sp. Defence Convocation*, Shall the enemies of the Church . say we are a lawless Church? 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. 4 If the determinations of the will are themselves lawless and uncertain. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har* II xlvii, Albania's chief, whose dread command Is lawless law 1836 W IRVING *Astoria* III. 254 Commercial feuds in the lawless depths of the wilderness

b Exempt from law, not within the province of law, above or beyond the reach of law. † Also, in the position of an outlaw.

c 1250 BRACTON *De Legibus* III tract. II. xi. § 1 & extunc utlagabitur, sicut ille qui est extra legem, sicut Laughelesman [*v.r.* Laghelesman]. 1602 *How to choose good wife* H 4, I haue procur'd a licence, and this night We will be married in a lawlesse Church. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* V ii, You shall find you are not lawless, and that your moneys Cannot justify your villanies. 1656 S H. *Gold. Law* 49 He is not bound to it, for the Lord of the Law is Lawless. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr N T.* Matt. XII 37 Christ hath not made us lawless . in vain 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac* VI. 117 Such an anomalous occurrence would be lawless, and a contradiction to known law

2. Of persons, their actions: Regardless of, or disobedient to law. † Occas. of an action: Illegal, unlawful (*obs.*). Of passions, etc.: Uncontrolled by law, unbridled, licentious.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7304 (Gött) For nouþer er ȝe war ne wise, Bot for ȝour riches ouer lawe-lis 13 . *E E Allit. P* C. 170, I leue here be sum losynger, sum lawles wrech. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 609 It is a laweles lijf as lordynges vsen. 14.. *Siege Jerusalem* 25/496 Lat neuer þis lawles ledis lauȝ at his harmys. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 36 Great is the lawlesse laying on of the sword and warlike weapon. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit A.* I. i 312 A Valliant sonne in-law thou shalt enioy One, fit to bandy with thy lawlesse Sonnes. 1591 — *Two Gent* IV I 54 That they may hold excus'd our lawlesse liues 1594 — *Rich III*, I. IV. 224 He needs no indirect or lawlesse course, To cut off those that haue offended him. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh* Wks. 1873 II 133 Lawlesse desires are seas scorning all bounds. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V XIV 411 At the Innes of Court under pretence to learn Law, he learns to be lawlesse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* II 637 Wine urg'd to lawless Lust the Centaurs Train *a* 1704 T BROWN *Sat Woman* Wks. 1730 I 56 Revenge implacable, and lawless fires. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* 3 Beneath him fix'd, our man of law, That lawless man the foe of order, saw 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc* (1873) 40 Shaming lawless mirth 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIII. III. 326 He should be protected against lawless violence 1888 M MORRIS *Claverhouse* x 183 Among these lawless spirits, he who would be obeyed must be feared

absol. 1557 N T. (Genev) 1 *Tim.* I. 9 The Lawe is geuen . vnto the lawles 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 137, I have said that to withstand the arguments of the lawless, the Anti jacobins proposed to suspend the law

b. said of animals and inanimate objects.

1738 WESLEY *Psalms* LXXXIX vi, Thou dost the lawless Sea controul. 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F.* lxxi. III 803 The lawless river overturned the palaces on its banks 1854 BADHAM *Halieut* 154 A prison for wild lawless birds

Hence **Law·lessly** *adv.*, in a lawless manner.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* V. III. 14 He. will not vse a woman lawlesly *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Imposition Hands* § 14 Wks. 1808 IX 808 How lawlessly vicious are the lives of too many

Lawlessness (lǭ·lėsnes). [f. LAWLESS + -NESS.] The quality of being lawless; disregard of, or disobedience to, law or rule.

1591 SPENSER *M Hubberd* 1310 Gluttonie, malice, pride, and covetize, And lawlesnes raigning with riotize. 1611 COTGR., *Illegalité*, lawlesnesse. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* XVIII. IV 200 A frightful instance of the lawlessness and ferocity of those marauders. 1860 J. THRUPP *Introd. to Ps* II. 69 Unholiness and lawlessness of life. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle* in *Crit. Misc* Ser. I. 215 Byron, whose genius, daring, and melodramatic lawlessness, exercised what now seems such an amazing fascination over the least revolutionary of European nations

Law-like (lǭ ləik), *a.* [f. LAW *sb* [1] + LIKE.] a. Like to law, having a resemblance to law, or to legal phraseology or proceedings. Now *rare.* † b. Disposed or inclined to law or rule. *Obs.*

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 3 Plato coulde haue spoken very grauelie and plentifully if he would haue practised ye lawlike sort of pleading. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dulce bellum* cciii, Let not my verse your lawlike minds displease. 1638 LISLE *Ags. Monum*, *Lord's Prayer* &c., The ten lawlike words, that God himself taught Moyses. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* II. VII. 47 The giving of any law or law-like dispence to sin for hardnesse of heart. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 301 Provisions dressed forth with all the 'saids' and other law-like words.

† **Law·ly**, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [f. LAW *sb.*[1]: see -LY[1] and [2].] **A.** *adj.* Lawful. **B.** *adv.* In a lawful manner; lawfully.

c 1200 ORMIN 1963 Laȝheliȝ weddedd wiþþ aniȝ macche. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Gef he ben laȝeliche bispusede, þat is unriht. *c* 1250 *Bestiary* 695 In boke is ðe turtres lif writen o rime, wu laȝelike ȝe holdeð luue al hire lif time. *a* 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 72 in *O. E. Misc.* 106 Hw he schule his lond laweliche holde. *Ibid.* 77 Þe eorl and þe eþelyng ibureþ vnder godne king, þat lond to leden myd lawelyche deden.

Lawly, Lawlynas, obs. ff. LOWLY, LOWLINESS.

Law·ma:ker. [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + MAKER.] One who makes laws; a lawgiver, legislator.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 115 David seiþ Lord sett þou a lawe maker upon hem *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 207 As though I had condempned the lawemaker, lawe, and execution thereof. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxv. 381 The Scepter shall not be taken from Iuda, nor the Lawmaker from betweene her feete vntill Silo come. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* IV. II, Wise lawmakers From each well governed private house derived The perfect model of a commonwealth. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 335 Aristotle informs us, that the best and most of the Law makers were Men of the middle Rank 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale Tyne* v. 94 The practice of these lawmakers agreed with their principle. 1881 *Times* 5 Feb. 9/3 No laws work uninterruptedly without the supervision of the lawmaker.

Lawman (lǭ·mæ̆n). Now chiefly *Hist.* [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + MAN; the OE. *lahmann* was prob. a. ON. *laga-*, *lǫgmann-* (nom. *-maðr*), whence Anglo-Latin *lagamannus*, *lagemannus*, by some writers on legal antiquities anglicized as **lageman.**]

1. *OE. Law.* a. One whose official duty it was to declare the law. (Kingsley's use is incorrect.)

a 1000 *Ordin. Dunsætas* c. 3 in Schmid *Gesetze* 360, XII lahmen scylon riht tæcean Wealan and Ænglan, VI Englisce and VI Wylisce. ?*a* 1200 *Laws Edw. Conf.* c. 38 ibid 518 Postea inquirat justicia per lagemannos. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xx, 'Where is the lawman of the town?' 'I was lawman last night, to see such law done as there is left', said Pery

b. In the five Danish boroughs, one of a specified number of magistrates or aldermen (in some cases twelve). (As our knowledge of this class of officials is mainly derived from Domesday, which uses the latinized form *lagemannus*, the word often appears *Hist.* as *lageman.*)

1086 *Domesday Bk* (1783) I. 336 In ipsa ciuitate erant .XII. Lageman idest habentes sacam & socam 1672 COWELL *Interpr.*, Lageman *Homo habens legem*, or as we term it, *Homo legalis*, such as we now call Good men of the Jury, 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 156 Lincoln in Doomsday-Book accounted .900 Burgesses, with 12 Lage-men having Sac and Soc. *c* 1818 BRITTON *Lincolnsh* 796 In the time of the Conqueror, Stamford was governed by the lagemen or aldermen. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng* IV 5 Lincoln's Lawmen kept their statutes. 1875 STUBBS *Const Hist.* III. xxi. 578 York . retained vestiges of the constitutional government by its lawmen which had existed before the Conquest 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 89 The lawmen of Stamford had sake and soke within their houses.

2. *Orkney* and *Shetland.* The president of the supreme court in the Orkney and the Shetland Islands respectively. Also *lawman-general.* (The Scandinavian form *lagman* occurs in historical use.)

1554 tr *Diploma Bp Orkney* in *Bannatyne Cl Misc* III. (1855) 84 The seill of Henrie Randale lawman [orig *legiferi*]. 1576 in *Oppress Orkney & Zetld* (1859) 36 The electione of Nichole Ayth ..to the office of Lawman-generale of all Zetland. *Ibid.* 37 Quhilk the said Lawman keipit and observit as ane just bismeyre all his dayis. 1805 BARRY *Orkney* 217 The President, or principal person in the Lawting, was named the Great Foud or Lagman. 1892 G. GOUDIE in *Proc. Soc Ant Scotl.* XXVI. 190 A functionary termed the 'Lawman' held the important office of legal adviser and judge of assize, and had generally the superintendence of the framing and interpretation of the law... The office of Lawman was apparently elective.

3. A man of law, lawyer *Obs.* exc. as *nonce-wd.*

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* (1858) I 87 He hes gart seik in mony sindrie land Leichis, lawmen, and mony vther mo. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded , The study of the law,.. by these lawmens report, is so hard 1694 R L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXXVII (1714) 247 Nothing Commoner in Times of Danger than for Law-Men to leave their Masters 1830 J HODGSON in J Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 177 Mr Howard the artist, who resides . with his brother, I think, who is a lawman.

Lawmer, variant of LAMBER[1], amber.

Law-merchant. *Comm.* [f. LAW *sb*[1] + MERCHANT *a.*, in imitation of the med.L *lex mercatoria.*] A special system of rules for the regulation of trade and commerce, differing in some respects from the Common Law

1622 MALYNES (*title*) Consuetudo vel Lex Mercatoria, or the Ancient Law-Merchant. 1663 MARVELL *Corr.* xl. Wks. 1872–5 II. 88 Those things may better be redressed by the law merchant, or *lex mercatoria* *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith* I. (1691) 22 Liberty of Conscience, Registry of Conveyances, and Law Merchant, rise all from the same Spring, tend to the same Sea 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch Scand.* II ii, Yes, madam, I would have law merchant for them too. 1856 H. BROOME *Comm. Common Law* 11 Lord Campbell remarks that the general lien of bankers is part of the law merchant.

Lawmp-: see LAMP-.

Lawn (lǭn), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 **laun(e, lawnd(e,** 5–7 **laund(e, lawne, 6 la(a)ne.** [According to Prof. Skeat, from the name of *Laon* in France.

This suggestion has since been independently made by A Thomas (*Romania* XXIX 182, 1900), who shows that linen manufactures were carried on extensively at Laon as late as the 18th c. A slight difficulty is presented by the fact that the earliest known form of the word is *launde*, which long remained more frequent in use than the shorter form; this, however, may be due to association with LAUND, LAWN *sb.*[2]]

1. A kind of fine linen, resembling cambric; *pl.* pieces or sorts of this linen.

1415 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 382, j plice de lawnd. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 239 Item, 1 remenaunt de Laun, cont' viii alnz pris l'aln' iiis. iiiid. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 73 Ther was an hanged bedde, And ther vppon a shete of launde was spredde. 1483 *Acc Coronation Rich. III*, in *Antiq. Repertory* II. 251 A coyfe made of a plyte of lawne. 1502 *Priv Purse Exp. Eliz of York* (1830) 50 A plyte of lawnde for a shirte for the childe of grace at Reding. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII*, 240 b, But on her head she had a cap as she ware on the saturdai before with a cornet of laune. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 46 You must tie the powder hard in a rag of Laune or thin Cambrick. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 38 Long haire and loose,. covered with a fine thinne vaile of Callico Lawne 1640 in Noorthouck *Lond* (1773) 838/2 Lawns, the whole piece 2*d.* 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* 123 In vessels cover'd with fine lawn, so as to admit the air and keep out the insects, no living thing was ever produced. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 86 Bright in glossy silk and flowing lawn 1764 HADLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 5 Sold in the shops for 2*s* 4*d.* per yard, under the name of long lawn. 1793 MISS CHOWNE in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 511 If you can get fine lawns, bring them with you, for they are rare 1813 SCOTT *Trierm* III xi, A summer mist arose; It seem'd a veil of filmy lawn. 1829 *Yng. Lady's Bk.* 501 Take a common vase .and cover it entirely with widow's-lawn

transf. and *fig* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 186 Her bodye was . full of a laune wherof they make their webbes. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I VII 667 Then neat and nimbly her new web she [the spider] weaves, With her fine shuttle circularly drawn Through all the circuit of her open lawn 1663 COWLEY *Hymn Light* XIX, The Virgin Lillies in their White, Are clad but with the Lawn of almost naked Light.

Proverb. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 15 He that will sell lawne before he can folde it, He shall repent him before he haue solde it. 1598 BARNFIELD *Pecunia* XXXVI, No peece of Lawne so pure, but hath some fret.

2. *spec.* This fabric used for the sleeves of a bishop. Hence, the dignity or office of a bishop

a 1732 GAY *Fables* II IV, You ask me if I ever knew Court chaplains thus the lawn pursue 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 136 A Saint in Crape is twice a Saint in Lawn. 1763 CHURCHILL *Ep to Hogarth* (ed. 2) 6 Whilst Thou In Lawn had'st whisper'd to a sleeping croud *c* 1800 SYD SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) I. ii. 28 Those who were too honest to sell them [*sc.* liberal opinions] for the ermine of the judge or the lawn of the prelate. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* V. xi 315 He took one of the two chairs under the canopy; the other was taken by the Bishop in his lawn.

† 3 An article of dress made of lawn. *Obs.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test Cres* 422 Thy gay garmentis, with mony gudely goun, Thy plesand lawn pinnit with goldin prene 1573–80 G HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 103 No laanes or the like, to bewitch delite 1578 T N tr *Conq. W India* 204 They were covered with a lawne called Nacar. 1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* I liii, Her vpper garment was a silken lawne. 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II viii, Lest eyes should surfet with too greedy sight, Transparent lawns withhold, more to increase delight. *c* 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 360 To stop the wounds, my finest lawn I'd tear. 1812 J H. VAUX *Flash Dict*, *Lawn*, a white cambric handkerchief.

† b. ? A piece of lawn used to strangle a person.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, V IV 32 (1598), I learned in Naples how..To strangle with a lawne thrust through [*later 4tos* down] the throte. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* I 84 Here thou. shiuerest to hear of the strappado, the racke, or the Lawne.

4. *techn.* Short for *lawn sieve*: A fine sieve, generally of silk, through which porcelain 'slip', cement, etc., are strained, to ensure uniform fineness.

1853 URE *Dict Arts* (ed. 4) II. 453 (s v *Porcelain*), The mixture [of 'slips' or fluid clays] is now passed .. through fine sieves or 'lawns' woven of silk, and containing 300 threads to the square inch. 1895 *Times* 10 Jan 3/6 [Cement-manufacture]. The use of such lawns .would..be almost impracticable.

5. *Bot.* A name for Venus' Navelwort (*Cynoglossum officinale*).

1778 MILNE *Bot. Dict* (ed. 2) 22 *Cynoglossum*, Hound's Tongue, Venus's Navel Wort, Lawn.

6. *attrib* and *Comb* a attributive ('made of or consisting of lawn'); b. objective, as † *lawn-maker*; c. instrumental, as *lawn-robed* adj. Also LAWN-SLEEVED *a.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vii. in Ashm. (1652) 103 Lawne Kercheefes fayre *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B* 10 Golde sheres, keuerchef, launds, and reben makers. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk Simples* 86 a, Covering the place with a Launde clothe 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* To Rdr (1593) 4 As Persian kings did never go abroad with open face, But with some lawne or silken scarfe 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II ii C 4 b, Looke on those lips, Those now lawne pillowes. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 284 The Embassadors are obliged. to put on certain little Lawn Cuffs, which they wear quite flat upon their sleeves 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 257 P 3 The Lawn Apron that was whiter than Ermin. 1711 *Ld Marshal's Order* 26 Apr in *Lond. Gaz.* No 4840/3 That the Peeresses .. wear Black Silk, Laune Linnen, and White Gloves. 1719 TICKELL *To Earl Warwick, On Death Addison*, The duties by the lawn-robed prelate pay'd. 1819 KEATS *Eve of St. Mark* 53 From plaited lawn-frill, fine and thin, She lifted up her soft warm chin. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J Halifax* IX (1859) 101 Garnished with the snowiest of lawn frills and ruffles

d. Special comb.: † **lawn-man** (derisively), a bishop; **lawn-sieve**, a fine sieve, made of lawn (or silk), used in cookery, porcelain-manufacture, etc.: cf. sense 4. Also LAWN-SLEEVES.

1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Liberty's last Squeak* Wks 1812 III 432 May those lawn-men, born to happier fate Chase not the Curate from their grand abode. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 32 Run it through a lawn sieve. 1807 T.

THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 492 The clay is reduced nearly to the consistence of milk with water, and the liquid passed through lawn sieves gradually increasing in fineness.

Lawn (lɔ̄n), *sb.*[4] Also 6 laune, 7 lawne. [Later form of LAUND.]

1. An open space between woods; a glade. = LAUND. Now *arch* and *dial*

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Saltus*, a place voyde of trees, as a laune in a parke or forrest. 1591 GREENE *Farewe to Folly* (1617) D 3 b Her stature and her shape was passing tall, Diana-like, when longst the Lawnes she goes. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 202 A goodly forrest .. intermixed with fruitfull and flowry lawnes. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 25 Ere the high Lawns appear'd Under the opening eye-lids of the morn, We drove a field. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 405 The thirsty lawn, the thick entangled broom. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. xviii (1892) 404 The hills .. consist of a large lawn in the center of the two woods, that to the right of an immense extent. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* iv. 38 Thence look thou forth o'er wood and lawn Hoar with the frost-like dews of dawn! 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* I. 25 She came where that lawn of the woods lay wide in the flood of light. 1899 *Times* 3 Mar. 15/3 So long as the favourite feeding places—lawns, as they are called—of their cattle are not interfered with, no possible injury can be done to the commoners [of the New Forest].

fig. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* I. 120 Privacy was his Lawne, and discontent his Lure.

b. A stretch of untilled ground; an extent of grass-covered land. Also in generalized sense.

1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 70 Lawn in a Park. Plain untilled ground. 1749 L. EVANS *Middle Brit. Col.* (1755) 11 They [Indians] fix their Towns commonly on the Edges of great Rivers for the Sake of the rich Lawns to sow their Corn in. 1789 BURNS *My Nannie's Awa* III. Thou laverock that springs frae the dews o' the lawn. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk* I. 134 Vast lawns that extend like sheets of vivid green. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 471 The roads (if a fine turf lawn may be so denominated). 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Lawn* or *Laund*, unploughed land; the unploughed part of an arable field. 1890 *Science* 12 Sept. 141 A birdseye view would show 60 acres of beautiful lawn besprinkled with buildings.

2. A portion of a garden or pleasure-ground, covered with grass, which is kept closely mown.

(Somewhat different in early use: cf. quot. 1733 and sense 1.)

1733 MILLER *Gardeners Dict.*, *Lawn* is a great Plain in a Park, or a spacious Plain adjoining to a noble Seat. As to the Situation of a Lawn, it will be best in the Front of the House, and to lie open to the neighbouring Country and not pent up with Trees. 1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 6 Fine Savannahs .a Kind of natural Lawns, and some of them as beautiful as those made by Art. 1829 WORDSW. *Poems Sentim.* xxx, This Lawn, a carpet all alive With shadows flung from leaves. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trait's, Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 88. I had but a single day wherein to see .. the beautiful lawns and gardens of the colleges. 1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 89 Finely sifted earth must now be spread over the lawn.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *lawn-shading* adj.; *lawn-like* adj. and adv.; **lawn-meet**, the meeting of a hunt in front of a gentleman's house; **lawn-mower**, a machine provided with revolving spiral knives for cutting the grass on a lawn; **lawn-party**, a party held on a lawn, a garden-party; **lawn-sprinkler**, a machine with revolving tubular arms from which water is sprinkled like rain. Also LAWN-TENNIS.

1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mountains* 121 Flowery pastures .. sloping to lawnlike to bright swift streams. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 5/5 A lawn meet of the West Norfolk Hunt took place at Sandringham. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lawn-mower*. 1852 W. COLLINS *Basil* v. (1856) 17 At pic-nics, lawn-parties, little country gatherings of all sorts. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* III. 25 Poplars, and lawn-shading palms. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. *Lawn Sprinkler*.

Lawn (lɔ̄n), *v.* [f. LAWN *sb.*] *trans.* To turn (arable land) into lawn or grass-land; to make (ground) lawn-like.

1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* Epil. 337 To improve an old Family Seat By Lawning a hundred good Acres of Wheat. 1781-1814 *Parliamentary Hist.* XXI. 1282 Several of the country clergy chose to lawn their church yards and cut away the noxious yew trees. 1793 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 99 A gently falling vale with a little stream through it, that might be made anything of for lawning and watering. 1868 DORAN *Saints & Sin.* I. 256 This led in later times to lawning cemeteries on the part of incumbents, who would not plant since they might not cut down.

Lawncent, variant of LANCENT *Obs.*

Lawnch(e, obs. form of LAUNCH *v.*

Lawnd, e, var. LAUND *Obs.*; obs. ff. LAWN *sb.*[1]

Lawndere, obs. form of LAUNDER.

Lawndresse, obs. form of LAUNDRESS.

Lawndyrne, variant of LANDIRON[1] *Obs.*

Lawned (lɔ̄nd), *ppl. a.* [f. LAWN *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Decked with lawn, wearing lawn sleeves.

1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 109 May the muse in lasting strains record That lawn'd Endymion of a happier age. 1848 WHITTIER *Prose Wks.* (1889) II. 358 Oxford sent up its lawned deputations.

Lawnly, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. LAWN *sb.*[1] + -LY[1].] After the manner of a wearer of lawn.

18.. LANDOR *Exam. Shak.* Wks. 1846 II. 286 This is not the doctrine of the silkenly and lawnly religious.

Lawn sleeves, lawn-sleeves. Sleeves of lawn, considered as forming part of the episcopal dress. Hence, the dignity or office of a bishop; also, a bishop or bishops.

c 1640 TROUTBECK in Hickeringill *Priest-Cr.* (1707) II. iii. 34 That unhappy Verdict occasion'd to me the loss of 20000*l.* of my Uncle's..Estate Dis-inheriting me..lest any of the Lawn-Sleeves .. should lay their Fingers on't. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 177 Wee .. find little assistance from those we might most justly expect it from (ye Lawne Sleeves). 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 355 A Man of great Note For the sake of Laun-sleeves is turning his Coat. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* III. v, Why, I should sooner have suspected ermine or lawn-sleeves. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) II. 492 If they [parents] propose .. divinity, they think of the lawn sleeves. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* II. x. 73 My lords of the lawn sleeves have lost half their honours now. 1888 BESANT *Revolt of Man* VIII. (1883) 188 The Bishop himself appeared, in lawn-sleeves and surplice.

Hence **Lawn-sleeved** *a.*

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 51 A fair blew-apron'd Priest, a Lawn-sleev'd brother. 1682 O. N. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 162 [He] Tells them, what rude Affronters Of Laun-sleev'd Grandeur were these Sawcy Chanters. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Progr. Divine* Wks. 1775 II. 125 Lawn-sleev'd, and mitred, stand he now confest.

Lawn-tennis. [LAWN *sb.*[2]] A modification of the game of tennis, played in the open air on a lawn, or other prepared ground.

1874 *Army & Navy Gaz.* XV. 154 A new game has just been patented by Major Wingfield. 'Lawn Tennis'—for that is the name is a clever adaptation of Tennis to the exigencies of an ordinary lawn. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. vi. 190 And now came the brief bright season of rustic entertainments: lawn-tennis—archery—water parties. *attrib.* 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 297/2 Lawn-tennis clubs.

Lawnterne, -tryn, obs. forms of LANTERN.

Lawny (lɔ̄·ni), *a.*[1] [f. LAWN *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Made of lawn.

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv. 31 When a plum'd Fanne may shade thy chalked face, And lawny strips thy naked bosome grace. 1604 DRAYTON *Moses Map Miracles* 12 The winde was..angrie with her lawnie vaile, That from his sight it enuiously should hide her. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. 1851 III. 173 Not she her selfe but a false-whited, a lawnie resemblance of her. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 2 Their vests, and lawnie-petticoats tied, and tuckt up at the waste. 1795 COLERIDGE *Lewti* v, Perhaps the breezes Have snatched aloft the lawny shroud Of Lady fair—that died for love. 1817 KEATS *Sleep & Beauty* 374 A fold of lawny mantle dabbling swims At the bath's edge. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 446 Heaven's gleam Her light loose lawny vestment silver'd. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiogr. Sk.* Wks. I. 23 Visions of beds with white lawny curtains.

b. Dressed in lawn; also pertaining to a wearer of lawn, i. e. a bishop.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 71 Let Salvation come .. with .. lawny embracements. 1691 C. BLOUNT *Opening of Session* in *Collect. of Poems* 21 Their Lawney Conscience, whose Designs were seen, In voting out the King to serve the Queen. 1742-8 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 134 The times when lawny saints in smould'ring flames did burn.

2. Resembling lawn; lawn-like; † soft as lawn.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* v. Pref. (1631) 257 As a Spider in the center of her Lawny Canopy with admirable skil weaueth her Cipresse web. 1618 N. WARD *S. Ward's Jethro* Ep. Ded., Impatient of cure; not only of searching acrimonious waters..but shie of the most soft and lawny touches. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* III. iii, Her eyes are absently fixed on the lawny mists that swathe the fells' fair necks.

Lawny (lɔ̄·ni), *a.*[2] [f. LAWN *sb.*[2] + -Y.] †a. Containing lawns or glades (*obs.*). b. Resembling a lawn; covered with smooth green turf.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, Through Forrests, Mountaines or the Lawny ground. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 768 Stupendous rocks That .. lift Cool to the middle air their lawny tops. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertrude* III. iv, Where pines their lawny walk encompass round. 1822 SHELLEY *Isle* I, There was a little lawny islet. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* III. vi. 175 The river running between lawny margins.

Lawrare, -er(e, -yr, obs. forms of LAUREL.

Lawreall, -el(l, -iall(e, -ielle, -yel, obs. ff. LAUREL.

Lawrencite (lɔ̄·rĕnsəit). *Min.* [Named by Daubree, 1877, after its discoverer J. *Lawrence* Smith: see -ITE.] Ferrous chloride found in meteoric iron.

1877 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XIII. 318. 1892 DANA *Min.* 165 Drops of ferric chloride,..formed from lawrencite, often exude from the surface of meteoric iron.

Lawrie, variant of LOWRIE *Sc.*, a fox.

† **Lawrightman.** *Orkney* and *Shetland. Obs.* Also 6 **lawrik-, lawricht-**. [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + RIGHT *sb.* + MAN; intended as a rendering in etymological equivalents of the local *lagraetman* = ON. *lǫgréttumaðr* a member of the *lǫgrétta* *lǫg* law + *rétta* to make right) or public court of law held during the general assembly (thing).] (See quots.)

1554 tr. *Diploma Bp. Orkney* in *Bannatyne Cl. Misc.* III. (1855) 84 The seill of Joanne Cragy myne armyng, of Richard Fodringame lawrik-men myne, of Alexander Sinclar myne [etc.]. 1576 in *Oppress. Orkney & Zetld.* (1859) 16 Ane discreit man of ilk paroche, by the rest, callit The Lawrichtman, quha mesurit oure dewitie, callit Wadmell, and weyit our dewitie of buttir. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *State Gt. Brit.* II. i. iii. 408 Six or seven of the most honest and intelligent persons within the Parish, called Lawrightmen. These .. have the Oversight of the People, in manner of Constables. 1733 GIFFORD *Description Zetld.* (1786) 48 There is also in each parish a lawright man.. His business is to weigh and measure the rent-butter and oil, and also to judge of the quality thereof. 1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 217 The inferior ones had their council also, composed of members denominated Lagraetmen or Lawrightmen, who were a kind of constables for the execution of justice in their respective islands. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xviii, To do justice betwixt man and man, like a Fowd or a Lawright-man at a lawting lang syne.

Lawrok, obs. form of LARK.

Lawryol, Lawryr: see LAUREOLE, LAUREL *sb.*[1]

† **Lawson-eve, -even**, short for *Low Sunday even* = Saturday in Easter week.

1725 HEARNE *R. Brunne's Chron.* (1810) 521/1 Saturday in Easter week, or as it is also called with us Lawson even. 1842 HAMPSON *Med. Ævi Kalend.* II. 236 Lawson Even is, therefore, Low Sunday Eve.

Lawsonite (lɔ̄·sənəit). *Min.* [Named by Ransome, 1895, after A. C. *Lawson*: see -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, occurring usually in light blue crystals.

1895 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. L. 75 Lawsonite..is a new rock-forming mineral.

Law-stationer. [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + STATIONER.] A tradesman who keeps in stock stationery and other articles required by lawyers. In Great Britain and Ireland, the business includes the taking in of manuscripts and legal documents to be fairly copied or engrossed.

1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxiii. 169 Paying persons in the rank of law-stationers and their hired writers at the rate of so much per folio. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 383 Some copying, that I occasionally obtain from the law-stationers.

† **Lawstead.** *Obs.* In 7 **lawsteed.** [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + *stede* STEAD, used as equivalent of L. *jūstitium* (f. *jūs* law + *stāre* to stand) a standing still of law.] A vacation.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xxvii. 106 Then Quintius..proclaimeth a publicke vacation or Lawsteed. 1606 — *Sueton.* 124 The. King of Kings dissolved the Societie of his great Peeres and Princes at his table: which among the Parthians is as much as a Law-steed.

Lawsuit (lɔ̄ sĭūt). [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + SUIT *sb.*] A suit in law; a prosecution of a claim in a court of law.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 131 As if in a Law suite .a man taketh hold of somewhat that falleth from his adversaries. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. v. 38 etc., Patience may cost you less than a Law suit or Revenge. 1735-6 SHERIDAN in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 153 As I do not wear a sword, I must have recourse to the weapon in my hand. It is a better method than a law-suit. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 268 The bishops made themselves judges in all law suits. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 137 As if a mere lawsuit were carrying on between John Doe and Richard Roe! 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 16 Ah, you've had Durfey's debts as well as the lawsuits.

Lawta, -tie, -tith, -ty: see LEWTY.

Lawter, variant of LAUGHTER[2].

† **Lawting**, *dial. Obs.* [a. ON. *lǫg þing*, from *lǫg* LAW *sb.*[1] + *þing* assembly.] In Orkney and Shetland, the former supreme court of judicature.

1805 BARRY *Orkney* 217 With power of holding and adjourning courts called Lawtings. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xix, The Lawting, with the Raddmen and Lawright men, confirmed the division.

Lawty, Sc. variant of LEWTY. *Obs.*

Law-worthy, *a.* ? *Hist.* Also **law-worth.** [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + WORTHY: a modern rendering of OE. *þæra laga weorðe* (*þe*, etc.), 'worthy of (i.e. entitled to) the laws (which, etc.).'] **a.** Of persons: Having a standing in the law-courts; possessed of full legal rights. **b.** Of things: Within the purview of the law, able to be dealt with by a court of law.

[1066-75 *Charter Will. I to Lond.* in Stubbs *Select Charters* 83 Ic wylle þat ȝet beon eallra þæra laga weorðe þe ȝyt wæran in Eadwerdes dæge kynges.] 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 277 The strongest proof of his being, as it was called, law-worthy, and possessing a rank. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 21 The inquiry having been made by the oath of good and law-worth men of the neighbourhood. 1884 W. O'C. MORRIS in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 177 This enormous and growing mass of property was not lawworthy under English law. 1896 — *Ireland* x. 333 The claims, however, which in fact approached a joint ownership over millions of acres, continued, as before, to be not law-worthy, they had never been recognized by the State.

Lawyer (lɔ̄·yəɹ). Forms: 4 **lawyere**, 4-7 **lawer(e**, 4, 6-8 **lawier(e**, (5 **laweour, laweyer(e, lawejer, lawyour**, 6 **lawaier, -ayer**), 6- **lawyer.** [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + -YER: see also -IER.]

1. One versed in the law; a member of the legal profession, one whose business it is to conduct suits in the courts, or to advise clients, in the widest sense embracing every branch of the profession, though in colloquial use often limited to attorneys and solicitors. † *High lawyer* (see HIGH *a.* 21).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 59 Ȝe legistres and lawyeres Holdeth this for treuthe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 275 Another Socrates was of Grees, a greet philosofer and lawiere [Higden *orator*]. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. iv. 53 Ye aduocates ye laweours and maynteners of wrong. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding, Hen. VII* 584 He had of his counsaill.. Syr Charles Booth a lawer, then byshop of Herforde. 1596 LAUDER *Tractats* 427 Sum Solistars, now thir dayis, Vincusis Laweris in thare cause. 1599 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* E, Then the lawier was a simple man, and in the highest degree was but a bare scriuener. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* XXII. 35 Then one of them, which was a Lawyer, asked him a question. 1637 NABBES. *Microcosm.* v. Gib. Bless me! who's this? one of the diuells she lawyers? 1668 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* II. i. Wks. 1720 IV. 44 A modest learned Lawyer, of little Practice, for want of Impudence. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 480 ₱ 7, I am now clerk to a lawier. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 32 A lawyer thus educated to-

the bar. 1780 COWPER *Report Adjudged Case* 25 Then shifting his side, as a lawyer knows how. 1845 POLSON *Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 819/1 Text-books, written by eminent lawyers, have an authority in Westminster Hall.

Proverb. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 201b, The lawyer never dieth a begger. The lawyer can never want a livyng till the yearth want men.

b. In mod. versions of the N.T.: An expounder of the Mosaic law.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* x. 25 A Certayne Lawere [Gr. νομικός, Vulg *legisperitus*; Wyclif 'a wise man of the lawe'] stode vp and tempted hym.

†**c.** *Sc.* 'A professor of law' (Jam.). ? *Obs.*

1567 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* (S. T. S.) 14 The College of Diuinite. Personis Ane Principal to be Reidar in Hebrew. Ane Lawer. *Ibid.* 15 The lawar sal reid daylie an hore in law. 1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 180/2 That the lawer..of befoir in the new college sall [etc.].

†**2 a.** A lawgiver. **b.** A lawmaker. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1294/1 Theyr olde lawyer Moises. 1638 *New Litany* in *Bk. Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 53 From cobling acts of Parliament Against the Lawers intent.

3. *dial.* A long bramble. Also in New Zealand, etc., applied to certain creeping plants.

1857 READE *Course True Love* 52 We call these long briars lawyers. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 14 The lawyers tripped him up and tore his shins as if they had sharks' teeth. 1875 *Sussex Gloss., Lawyer*, a long bramble full of thorns, so called because 'when once they gets a holt an ye, ye doant easy get shut of 'em'. 1889 H. H. ROMILLY *Verandah in N. Guinea* 56 Tearing the vines and lawyers with their teeth.

4. *Penang lawyer*: a kind of walking stick, made from the stem of a dwarf palm (*Licuala acutifolia*, Griffith), a native of Penang and Singapore. In England often misapplied to the Malacca cane.

App. with jocular reference to the use of the weapon in settling disputes at Penang. It has been suggested that the name may be a corruption of Malay *pinang layar* wild areca, or *pinang layor* fire dried areca. The dwarf palm has prickly stalks, so that the notion may be the same as in sense 3 and in *lawyer palm*.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 64 With a Penang lawyer hugged close under his right arm. 1894 CONAN DOYLE *S. Holmes* 10 His stick, which was a Penang lawyer, weighted with lead.

5. *Zool.* The name given locally in America to a the Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus nigricollis*); b. the Burbot (*Lota maculosa*) and the Bowfin or Mudfish (*Amia calva*). cf. *lake-lawyer* (LAKE *sb.*[4] 6).

c 1850 HAMMOND *Wild Northern Scenes* 45 (Bartlett), 'What on earth is that?' said I to the fisherman. 'That', said he, 'is a species of ling; which we call in these parts a lawyer'. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Lawyer*, the black-necked Stilt. On the New Jersey coast it is sometimes called *lawyer* on account of its 'long bill'. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 97 *Amia calva*, the bowfin, .. or lawyer.

6 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lawyer-craft, -life*; *lawyer-made* adj.; *lawyer-like* adj. and adv., **lawyer-cane, -palm, -vine** *Austral.*, names for *Rubus australis*, *Calamus australis* and *Flagellaria indica*, the stems of which are armed with sharp thorns.

1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 351 The punishment of death (so long as 'lawyercraft reigns) will ever continue to be a favourite policy with the English lawyer. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 481 Pictures of middle-class *lawyer-life. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troub. Franckford* 208 The *lawierlike hearinge off suites that appertaine to liuinges. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 83 That it was not possible Mr Burton should drawe his aunsweare to Mr. Attornyes soe lawyerlike as it was done without the helpe of some lawyer. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* I. i. 6 Most of the entries are evidently in the elder Locke's own lawyer-like handwriting. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cix. 27 The popular resistance in the present case is right, though the *lawyer-made law should be wrong. 1890 LUMHOLTZ *Cannibals* 103 The stem and leaves are studded with the sharpest thorns, which continually cling to you and draw blood, hence its not very polite name of *lawyer-palm. 1892 G. PARKER *Round Compass Austral.* xiv. 256 Don't touch that *lawyer vine; it will tear you properly, and then not let you go.

Hence **Law'yeress**, the wife of a lawyer; a female lawyer. **Law'yering** *vbl. sb. colloq.*, the following of the lawyer's profession; similarly **Law'yering** *ppl. a.* **Law'yerling**, a contemptuous term for a lawyer; also, a young lawyer, a law-student; also *attrib.* **Law'yerly** *a.*, lawyer-like. **Law'yership**, the condition or dignity of a lawyer. †**Law'yery**, lawyers as a class.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* v. 45 To which.. Law-tractats I referr the more Lawyerlie mooting of this point. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* iv. 1, I have taken my leave of lawyering and pettifogging. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr 26 Our Magnificent Nobility,.. our Munificent Lawyery, or our Wealthy Gentry. 1830 D. O'CONNELL in *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 176/2 A wretched English scribe.. urged on by his paltry, pitiful lawyerlings. .. The English Major-general and his lawyerling staff. 1835 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1875) III. xxviii. 278 Dined yesterday with the Vice-Chancellor; sixteen people, almost all lawyers and lawyeresses. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *E. Lynne* i. 'Egad! lawyering can't be such bad work, Carlyle'. 'Nor is it.. But you must remember that a good fortune was left me by my uncle..'. 'I know. The proceeds of lawyering also'. 1862 MAYHEW *Prisons of London* 72 A chapel-like edifice called the 'hall'..where the lawyerlings 'qualify' for the bar. 1872 CARLYLE in *Mrs Carlyle's Lett.* II. 374 W. H., the now lawyering, parliamenteering, &c.; loud man. 1881 MASSON *Carlyle* in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 64 The Edinburgh.. of Jeffrey in the early heyday of his lawyership and editorship of the *Edinburgh Review*. 1896 *Columbus Dispatch* (Ohio) 11 Jan. 4/4 Miss Nellie G. Robison, the Cincinnati lawyeress.

Lax (læks), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* (revived as an alien word.) In 1 **leax, laex, lex**, 7 **lauxe, lask**, (*pl.*) **lack(e)s**. [OE. *leax* = OHG., MHG. *lahs* (mod.G. *lachs*), Du., ON., Sw., Da. *lax*:—OTeut. **lahs-* (cons.-stem); cognate and synonymous forms are Lith. *lassisa*, Lettish *lasis*, Russian ЛОСОСЬ, Polish *łosoś*.] A salmon; in later use some particular kind of salmon (see quots.).

In the 17th c. the word seems to have been obsolete exc. in the north; southern writers merely guess at the meaning; Minsheu 1617 (followed by Phillips) app. connected the word with LAX *a.* In recent examples it represents the Sw. or Norwegian word, as applied to the salmon of those countries.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* E 315 *Essox*, laex. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xix. 12 Hwy ze nu ne settan on sume dune fiscnet eowru, þonne eow fon lystes leax oððe cyperan? *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 180/33 *Esocius, uel salmo*, lex. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 754 He tok þe sturgiun, and þe qual, And þe turbut and lax with al. *Ibid.* 896 He bar up wel a carte lode Of segges, laxes, of playces brode. *c* 1320 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 151 Thenne mot ych habbe hennen a-rost, Feyr on fyshshe day launprey ant lax. 1488 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 89/1 Extending ȝerely to ix^xx of salmond laxis takin vp be him. 1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* 1721 A Laxe, a fish so called, *exos, esox*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 242 The Lax, in the Rhene. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Lax*, a fish so called, a fish which hath no bones. 1621 *Naworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 165 One great lauxe, iiij^s. *Ibid.* 84 Lask. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 154 The pointed Sturgeon, and gristly Lax, greatning to the length of fowr and twentie feet. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 In the mouth of Eden, in Cumberland, the fishers have four distinctions of yearly growth before they come to be lackes;.. the Lacks, or overgrown salmon. 1888 MRS. H. REEVE *Cookery & Housek.* xiv. 104 Norwegian Lax (Salmon). 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 68 Tunny, Char, Lax, Cod, Haddock, Herring, Oysters, &c.

b. *Comb.*, as *lax fisher*; †**lax-pink**, ? a salmon at a certain stage of growth (cf. LASPRING).

1533 4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 The yonge frye spaune or brodde of any kynde of Salmon called lak-pynkes smowtis or salmon pele. 1543 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 187, I and Johnn Freser, laxfyschar. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 305 The masters and lax-fishers of Dee and Don. 1875 *New Hist. Aberdeensh.* I. 99 A very pleasant footpath for the lax fishers.

Lax, *sb.*[2] Also 6 7 laxe. [? f. LAX *v.*]

†**1.** A laxative medicine, an aperient. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 171 Pocyons, laxes,.. and other medecynes. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) E j b, It is good to take an infusion or laxe of rubarbe.

2. Looseness of the bowels, diarrhœa (in men and cattle); = LASK *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Q ij, Often changing his sheets and his clouts, because he had an exceeding laxe. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxii. (1870) 286 Mace.. is good for the blody flyxe and laxes. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xix. (1878) 53 Which so, if ye giue, with the water and chalke, thou makest the laxe fro thy cow away walke. 1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 298 The lax or bloudy flix. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. lxx. 147 Of the Laxe, or too much scouring of Horses. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 216 If the Lax or Scouring continues too long upon him. 1770 HANLY in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 133 She was seized with a smart lax. 1876 in *Whitby Gloss.* 1877 *N. W. Line Gloss., Lax*, a looseness of the bowels. See *Lask.*

transf. 1577 FULKE *Two Treat. agst. Papists* II. 366 Being troubled with a sore laxe of the tongue, which I take to be a like disease in ye mouth that it is in ye wombe.

3. ? Relief, release. *rare*—[1].

a 1800 *Bonny Baby Livingston* xviii. in Child *Ballads* (1890) IV. 233/2 O wherefore should I tell my grief, Since lax I canna find?

Lax (læks), *a.* [ad. L. *lax-us* loose; cogn. w. *languēre* to LANGUISH, and prob. also with Teut. **slako-* SLACK *a.*]

1. Of the bowels: Acting easily, loose. †Of a person: Having the bowels unduly relaxed.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 152 Men putten it [manna] in Medicynes for riche men, to make the Wombe lax, and to purge evylle Blode. 1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Laxe as one that hath the flyxe or squyrte, *foyrreux*. *a* 1776 R. JAMES *Dissert. Fevers* (1778) 110, I do not neglect on these occasions, proper evacuations by bleeding, and keeping the body somewhat lax. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 188 The bowels lax. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 37 A moderately lax state of the bowels lessens the risk of worse consequences from dentition.

2. Slack; not tense, rigid, or tight. Hence of bodily constitution or mental powers: Wanting in 'tone' or tension. Now somewhat *rare*.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. i. 154 The springs are some too stiffe, and others too laxe. 1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 129 Though their outward Ear be stopt by the Laxe Membrane to all Sounds that come that way. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 409 Especially Mothers of a weak lax Constitution. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 85 P 7 That neither the Faculties of the one [the mind] nor of the other [the body] be suffered to grow lax or torpid for Want of Use. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 330 When it attacks the tender and delicate, or persons of a weak lax fibre. 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 64 Abdomen soft, lax, and without inequalities.

b. Of the limbs, attitude: Relaxed, without muscular tension. *rare.*

1832 L. HUNT *Hero & Leander* II. 89 His tossing hands are lax. 1887 D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN *One Trav. Returns* vi. 91 He fell back in his chair and lay lax with closed eyes.

c. Of attachment or connexion of any kind: Weak in force, easily dissolved.

1782 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 216 Nitrous air where the union of phlogiston to the acid is of the laxest kind.

3. a. Of organic tissue, stone, soils, etc.: Loose in texture; loosely cohering or compacted; porous.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 206 That it may firme, stay, and as it were knit together his soft and laxe flesh. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1712) 34 This lax pith or marrow in Man's head. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 127 The flesh of this sort of Fish being lax and spungy, and nothing so firm, solid and weighty as that of the bony Fishes. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 77 Not only in the more lax, Chalk, Clay, and Marle, but even in the most solid, Stone. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 62 Some [delight] in a lax or sandy, some a heavy or clayie Soil. 1746 SIMON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 314 Wood, Vegetables, or any other lax Bodies..whose Pores, being open [etc.]. 1821 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 295 *note*, Da Costa mentions the whet-stone of Derbyshire as of a lax texture, easily pervaded by water. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 11/1 The psoas muscle is covered with a lax..cellular tissue. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 191 Those organs which possess a lax structure..as the lungs. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* I. i. ii. 225 Their stems had also a lax tissue.

b. *Bot.* 'Said of parts which are distant from each other, with an open arrangement, such as the panicle among the kinds of inflorescence' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 294 [*Equisetum palustre*] Sheaths larger and more lax than those of *E. arvense*. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Pl.* (ed. 4) 28 The Panicle presents the following varieties: Loose or Lax, when the stalks are distant. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 32 Racemes lax when in fruit. 1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 591 Pinnules oblique, arcuate, lax. 1877–84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. viii, Flowers in a lax spike, purple, at times fragrant.

4. Of clothes: Loose-fitting, worn loosely. Of persons: Negligent in attire and deportment. Of handwriting. Not compact; also, careless, not precise. *nonce-uses.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. iii. (1651) 474 They hurt and crucifie themselves, sometimes in laxe clothes, an hundred yards I think in a gown, a sleeve. 1763 COWPER *Let.* 7 Mar., Life & Wks. (1836) II. 120 Your manuscript indeed is close, and I do not reckon mine very lax. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Theatre* 71 Lax in their gaiters, laxer in their gait. 1885 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Athenæum* 6 May 641/3 The German character for *str.* would be considerably like that for *w*; in rapid or lax handwriting the two might be almost identical.

5. Of rules discipline, conduct, observance: Loose, slack, not strict or severe. Of ideas, interpretation, etc.: Loose, vague, not precise or exact. Said also of the agent (in both uses).

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv. 37 He þat euermore sekiþ þo þinges þat are most laxe and most remisse, shal euer be in anguissh. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 187 If the Queen can be moved..to take vow of chastity, or enter in laxe religion. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 115 As for this your Laxe acceptation of a professed indifferency in externals. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 113 In a lax way of speaking. 1755 JORTIN *Diss.* vi. 260 The word *æternus* itself is sometimes of a lax signification. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 146 Under the lax and indeterminate idea of the *honour of the crown*. 1803 R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) I. 160 A lax theology is the natural parent of a lax morality. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Imperfect Sympathies*, The custom of resorting to an oath is apt, to introduce into the laxer sort of minds the notion of two kinds of truth. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke* (1851) II. 136 To this enthusiastic neophyte their discipline seemed lax and their movements sluggish. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 43, I was a lax and negligent attendant. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 570 The oath of allegiance, the Whigs said, was drawn in terms far too lax. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 86 The execution of justice was as lax in practice as it was severe in theory. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. iv. 68 Writers possessing extremely lax notions of the laws of evidence. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. § 10. 581 Richard [Cromwell] was known to be lax and godless in his conduct. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 18 June 4/7 They were lax in their attendance, losing perhaps one or two days per week. 1884 L.D. COLERIDGE in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 327 Towards the close of his life the practice of the Court became somewhat easier and laxer.

b. said of versification.

1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 47 If the antient Poetry was too lax in its Numbers, the modern is certainly too strict. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 161 The lax and easy kind of metre in which it was written. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. viii. 145 The lax metre and versification resembling those of the second order of French tales in verse.

6 quasi-*adv.* So as to have ample room. [A Latinism: cf. LAXITY 4.]

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 162 Mean while inhabit laxe, ye Powers of Heav'n. [Cf. Cicero *De domo sua* xliv. 115 *Habitare laxe et magnifice volui.*]

7. *Comb.*, as *lax-fibred, -flowered* adjs.

1761 PULTENEY in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 353 Women, children, and weakly men are lax-fibred. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 210 Lax-flowered Orchis. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 356 *Aceras anthropophora*,..Spike lax-flowered.

†**Lax,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *laxāre*, f. *lax-us* LAX *a.*] *trans.* To make lax; to loosen, relax, to purge. Also *absol.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxi. (1495) 210 Hote water clensyth and laxyth and pourgyth the wombe. *Ibid.* XVII. lv. 635 The whyte rote of Eleborus laxyth both vpwarde and dounwarde. 1528 PAYNEL tr. *Reg. Salerni* (1535) 60 a, Butter laxethe the bealye out of measure, and prouoketh one to vomyte. 1540 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 15 b, Yf the woman haue been longe sycke before her labor, yf she haue ben sore laxed [*ed.* 1552 lasked]. 1607–77 FELTHAM

Resolves II. l. 259 That we should laxe our selves in all the corrupt . pleasures of life. 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1676) 57 Laxing the parts, and giving easy deliverance to its offspring 1685 Cotton tr *Montaigne* I. liv. (1711) 470 An extream Fear, and an extream Ardour of Courage, do equally trouble and lax the Belly.

Hence **Laxed** *ppl. a* , made loose or slack, relaxed.

La·xing *vbl. sb.*, loosening.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 268 For brekyng of þe siphac & of his laxyng 1623 Cockeram II, *Released*, Laxed, Relaxed. 1679 Evelyn *Sylva* xxx (ed. 3) 176 Those laxed parts, and Vessels by which the humour did ascend, grow dry and close. 1718 Prior *Solomon* III. 162 When the lax'd Sinews of the weaken'd Eye In wat'ry Damps or dim Suffusion lye.

† La·xable, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L type *laxābil-is*, f. *laxāre* : see Lax *v.* and -able.] Of the body: Easily purged. 'loose'.

1607 Topsell *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 337 Drink mingled with Mares milk, doth make the body loose and laxable.

† Laxament. *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *laxāment-um* an extending, relaxation, etc., f. *laxāre* to Lax.]

1623 Cockeram, *Laxament*, a release.

† La·xate, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L *laxāre* Lax *v.*] *trans.* To loosen, relax. Also *absol.*

1623 Cockeram, *Laxate*, to release, to loose, to pardon. 1658 French *Yorksh. Spa* viii 72 It corroborates, astringeth, and laxateth. *Ibid.* xi. 96 Exercise is very necessary, as being good to laxate the passages of the body 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 211 All fat things laxate the stomach.

Hence **† La·xated** *ppl. a.*, **† La·xating** *vbl sb.*

1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* iv. 41 They that have very cold, weak and laxated stomacks. *Ibid.* viii. 73 If by its laxating, evacuation is promoted.

Laxation (læksē·ʃən). [ad. L. *laxātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *laxāre* : see Lax *v.* and -ation.] The action of loosening or relaxing, the state of being loosened or relaxed; *occas* an instance or means of relaxing, a laxative application.

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Laxative (læ·ksătiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–6 **laxatif, -yf(e,** 6 **laxitive.** [a. F. *laxatif, -ive*, ad. L. *laxātīv-us*, f. *laxāre* : see Lax *v.* and -ative]

A. *adj.* Having the property of relaxing.

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b. *attrib.*, as *lay-fen, -mire.*

c 1205 LAY. 22835 Drazeð hine to ane more & doð hine in an ley uen (*c* 1275 laze fen). *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 328 So ße deoppre wadeð into þe ueondes leie uenne [*MS. T.* iße deoueles lei mure], so me kumeð later up. *a* 1225 *Marherete* 14 Ich leadeham iþe leiuen [*printed* leinen] ant iþe ladliche lake of þe suti sunne. *c* 1230 *Halt Meid.* 33 Hwase liõ ileinen [*i. e.* i lei uen, *MS. B.* ileifen] deope bisunken.

† **Lay,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* In 3 leȝhe, lai. [a. ON. *leiga* hire, toll.] Hire. Also in comb. **leȝhemann** (= ON. *leigumaðr*), a hireling.

c 1200 ORMIN 6222 And ȝunnc birrþ ȝunnkerr leȝhemenn Rihht laȝhelike ledenn. *Ibid* 6234 And heore leȝhe birrþ hemm beon Rædiȝ þann itt iss addledd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11814 Nu neghes tim to tak his lai [*Fairf.* mede, *Trin.* pay].

† **Lay,** *sb*[3] *Obs.* Also 3 lei, 3-4 lai(e, 5 ley, 5-6 laye. [a. OF. *lei*, mod F. *loi* law = Pr. *ley, lei*, Cat. *lley*, Sp. *ley*, Pg. *lei*, It. *legge*:—L. *lēgem, lēx* law.] Law; *esp.* religious law; hence, a religion, a faith.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 166 Þæt cristene weren & leaffule in godes lei *Ibid.* 832 Sone se ich awei warp ower witlese lei. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1201 Dor-of holden õe ieuwes lay. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I. 457/18 Formest he wende to Orlians to prechie godes lay *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1428 Fra abraham Til moyses þat gaf þe lai. *Ibid.* 1474 To fight al for þe cristen lay. *Ibid.* 13593 'A prophet', said he, 'be mi lai'. 13 *Sir Beues* (A.) 1053 Pow schelt swere vpon þe lay. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii (*Paulus*) 983 All þat euire war of Iowis lay *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 10. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 764 If he will Baptised be And lefe his fals laye *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 105 My fey, My byleue, and my ley, er þes. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xi 44 Now are they like to lose our layse *Ibid.* xxxviii. 445 It is gretely against oure lay. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI xiv 8 Numa Pompilius, quhilk sall Begyn and statut with lawis and haly layis The cheif cetie of Rome 1534 TINDALE *Acts* xxvi. 5 After the most straytest secte of oure laye [1526 lawe], lyved I a pharisaye. 1593 PEELE *Chron. Edw I*, B 3, 'Tis Churchmans laie and veritie I'o liue in loue and charitie. 1599 ? KYD *Soliman & Pers* I A 4 b, Welcome vnto thee renowned Turke, Not for thy lay, but for thy worth in armes.

Lay (lē[1]), *sb*[4] Also 3-4 lai, 4-6 laie, 4-7 laye. [a OF. *lai* (recorded from the 12th c) = Pr. *lais, lays*; of uncertain etymology.

The most likely view is that favoured by M. Gaston Paris, that the word is of Teut origin, an adoption of some form of the word represented by OHG., MHG. *leich*, play, melody, song. The ON. *lag* (see LAW *sb.*[1]), used in the sense of 'tune', would also be phonetically a possible source. Connexion with Teut. **leuþo* (OE *lēoð*, Ger *lied*) is out of the question, as are the Celtic words commonly cited: the Irish *laoidh* is believed to represent an OCeltic type **lādi-*; the Welsh *llais* voice, sound, is too remote in meaning, and the assumed Breton equivalent is non-existent.)

1. A short lyric or narrative poem intended to be sung.

Originally applied *spec.* to the poems, usually dealing with matter of history or romantic adventure, which were sung by minstrels From the 16th to the 18th c the word was a mere poetical synonym for 'song'. This use still continues, but *lay* is now often employed (partly after G *lied*, with which it is often erroneously supposed to be etymologically connected) as the appropriate term for a popular historical ballad such as those on which the Homeric poems are by some believed to be founded. Some writers have misapplied it to long poems of epic character like the Nibelungenlied or Beowulf

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 199 Þet ich habbe þe i-sungen õesne englissce lai *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 551 An harpour made alay *c* 1320 *Orpheo* 13-16 In Brytayn this layes arne ywrytt. Of aventures that fillen by dayes, Wherof Brytons made her layes *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 637 And in a lettre wroot he al his sorwe In manere of a compleynt or a lay — *Frankl. Prol* 2 Ihise olde gentil Britons in hir dayes Of diuerse auentures maden layes, . Whiche layes with hir Instrumentz they songe, Or elles redden hem for hir plesance. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 6 Sum has langing of lufe lays to herken. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x xxxi, Thenne came Elyas the harper .. and told hym the lay that Dynadan had made by Kynge Marke. 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* Aj, I made songes layes Roundels balades 1592 DAVIES *Immort Soul* ix iv. (1714) 60 The holy Angels Choir Doth spread his Glory forth with spiritual Lays. 1608 SHAKS. *Per* v Prol 4 Shee sings like one immortall, and shee dounces As Goddesse like to her admired layes 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 542 To Bacchus therefore let us tune our Lays. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I 21 My Country's Love demands the Lays. 1728 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 80 Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay; Of opening Heaven they sung. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Some of the Contents* iii, Attackis his freind Dunbar in comick layis. 1805 SCOTT (*title*) The Lay of the Last Minstrel. 1827 KEBLE *Chr Y., Catechism*, Why should we think He turns away From infants' simple lays. 1842 MACAULAY (*title*) Lays of Ancient Rome. 1849 — *Hist. Eng* III. I 418 The popular lays chaunted about the streets of Norwich and Leeds in the time of Charles the Second. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlviii, These brief lays, of Sorrow born. 1886 F. B. JEVONS in *Jrnl Hellenic Studies* VII 303 The theory of the aggregationists that the *Iliad* is an agglomeration of originally independent lays.

b. *poet.* Applied to the song of birds.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5211 Mery time it is in May, The foules syngeth her lay. 1362 LANGL. *P Pl.* A. IX. 57 For to learne the layes that louely foules maden. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 58 The thrustelcok made eek his lay. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 119 Whan every bird upon his lay Among the grene leves singeth. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 93 Madame, my selfe haue . plac't a Quier of such enticing Birds, That she will light to listen to the Layes. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 443 Sweet Philomel!.. ev'ry star Is deaf to mine, enamour'd of thy lay. *a* 1788 J. LOGAN *Cuckoo* iv, The school-boy .. Starts, the new voice of Spring to hear, And imitates thy lay.

† 2. Strain, tune. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* IV. 6 Your chorlyshe chauntyng ys all o' lay. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 118 A continuall langlyng of this Portingall Coockoe chatteryng alwayes one maner of laye in myne eares.

† **Lay,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? repr. OE. **læg* = ON. *lag*: see LAW *sb.*[2]] A bill, score, reckoning.

13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 267 He bad his hostes feede hem þat day And sette heore costes in his lay.

† **Lay,** *sb.*[4] Also 5-6 laye, laie, 6-8 ley. [? Aphetic form of ALLAY *sb.*[1]] Alloy. Chiefly *attrib.* in *lay metal*, the name of a kind of pewter.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xxxiii (*George*) 402 Þi godis. Ar mad bot of bandis of mene Of gold and siluir & of clay Of stok, of stone ore of lay 1489 *Will of Wynter* (Somerset Ho.), j C de fyne metall et j C de lay metall. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 § 3 That no manere of person make no holowe wares of Peauter, that is to say Saltes and Pottes that is made of Peweter called Ley Metell, but that it may be after the Assise of Peauter Ley Metell wrought within the Cite of London 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch Furniture* (1866) 210 Item xxv platers of lay metall 1538 *Inv.* in J. W. Clark *Barnwell* Introd (1897) 23 Item j lauer of laye mettell 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 562 Lead and tin Ley pewter, soft solder.

Lay (lē[1]), *sb*[7] Also 6-7 laye, laie, ley(e. [f. LAY *v*[1]]

† 1. A wager, bet, stake. Often in phr. *even lay*, a wager in which the chances are equal on either side, an even chance. Hence (in *fair, good*, etc. *lay*) = chance, hazard. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VII iv. (1886) 107 It is an even laie, that an idiot shall conjecture right. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. ii 27 *Clif.* My soule and bodie on the action both. *Yor.* A dreadfull lay. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 495 They bound themselues by a sacred lay and oth to fight it out to the last man 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 17 Done, 'tis a lay, joyne gols on it. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* v. i, If I had been unhandsome, old or jealous, 't had been an even lay she might have scorn'd me 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* s.v. *Lay*, An Hazard or Chance; as, *He stands a queer Lay*; He stands an odd Chance, or is in great Danger 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I x. (1840) 135 By venturing my life upon an even lay with him. 1729 E. ERSKINE *Wks.* (1871) I 453 What a fair lay sinners living under the Gospel dispensation have for the eternal Salvation of their Souls 1769 CHESTERF. *Lett* 296 You will stand a very good lay, for if it is a prize it shall be yours, if a blank, mine.

2. A place of lying or lodging, lair, couch (of animals). Now *rare*.

1590 GREENE *Mourn Garm* (1616) 42 The Fawne doth choose his foode by the laie of the olde Bucke. *a* 1625 BEAUM & FL. *Bonduca* I ii, I have found ye, Your lays, and out leaps, Junius, haunts, and lodges 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 252 The boatman will probably know .. the lay of the trout.

† b. ? Right of pasturing cattle; ? number of cattle pastured at one time. *Obs.*

1596 in T. Harwood *Lichfield* (1806) 527 Rec. for the fyrst leye into the Churche yarde for foure and twentye beastes and a weanynge calfe—xxxvj. *s.*

† 3. A layer, stratum; a 'course' (of masonry).

1594 PLAT *Jewell ho* I 35 By making a lay of dung of a foot in thicknesse 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II i. 214 First they layed a lay of Brickes, then a Mat made of Canes, square as the Brickes 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 280 It was devised, that a Viall should have a Lay of Wire Strings below, as close to the Belly as a Lute. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* 65 Continue your several lays of Plaining, till the whole upside of the Stuff be plained *c* 1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt* 16 It was . pressed into a Cask, with sprinklings of Salt between each Lay 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl Gard., Refl. Agric* 55 These make up what we call a Bed or Lay of Roots 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 225 Different Lays of white and black Marble 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict.* s.v *Vertigo*, Those [Animal Spirits] that are in the Lays of the Optick Nerves 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekp.* (1778) 221 Lay them in the same water, with a lay of leaves betwixt

4. The act of imposing a tax; an impost, assessment, rate, tax. Now *dial.*

1558 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 95 It is to be levied by force of one ley yearly to be gathered by the Bailiffs for the time being. 1597 *Churchw Acc Cartmel* in J. Stockdale *Ann Cartmel*, etc (1872) 36 A caste or laye should bee forthwith had throughout all the parish. 1601 *Acc.-Bk. W Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII 79 A note of all layes and sesments .. one laye of xxxs. 1624 SIR E. SANDYS 15 Apr. in Cobbett *Parl. Hist* (1806) I 1421 In the lay of the first Imposition, . it was promised, That [etc] 1647 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1883) I. 143 A Ley or Taxacion of xiij[li] *c* 1860 STATON *Rays fro' th' Loomenary* 34 Iis some beggar, or else its th' chap ut collects th' lays. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I 419 In 1750 a lay of 3*d* in the pound produced only £6 2*s* 1½*d*. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Lay*, a rate, an assessment.

5. Rate or 'terms' of purchase or remuneration. *local U.S.*

1712 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1870) V. 333 Provided that such land.. shall be sold to such possessors thereof at the same lay as the residue of said land. 1775 *N. Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1873) VII. 425 Provided there can be more built at an easier Lay than in the country by the company. 1792 B. MARSTON in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen Register* (1873) XXVII 399, I am engaged to go out with a large Company .. [to Africa] as their Land Surveyor General, on a pretty good lay. 1816 PICKERING *Vocab U S*, *Lay*, terms or conditions of a bargain; price. Ex. I bought the articles at a good lay; he bought his goods on the same lay that I did mine A low word. *New England.* 1856 *Peter Gott* (Bartlett), He took in his fish at such a lay, that he made a good profit on them.

6. *slang.* A line or plan of business, occupation, adventure, etc.; a (particular) job, 'line', or 'tack'; often in phr. *on* (a certain) *lay.*

1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat* III. iii, Cou'd I bring her to a Bastard, I shou'd have her all to my self; but I dare not put it upon that Lay, for fear of being sent for a Soldier. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 97 To distinguish myself from the refusers upon a Jacobite lay. 1721 CIBBER *Schoolboy* III. Dram. Wks. 1754 I 23 The Puppy will play, tho' he knows no more of the Lay than a Milkwoman. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 174, I first set them on the lay. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* xvi, I shall be on that lay nae mair. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* xxii, He's not to be found on his old lay. 1858 GEN P. THOMPSON *Auds Alt* I. iii. 201 It is a sad thing for a great country to have taken to the filibustering lay If the word is from the vocabulary of thieves, to the conduct of thieves it is appropriate 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold Butterfly* xxxiv, For a year or two he wrote poetry. But the papers in America, he found, were in a league against genius. So he gave up that lay.

7. The way, position, or direction in which something is laid or lies (*esp* said of country); disposition or arrangement with respect to something. (Cf. LIE *sb.*)

1819 *Sporting Mag* V. 50 The correctness of their [dogs'] judgment on the lay of the country. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII II 647 Where the corn has a decided lean in one direction, the machine, if worked against the lay of the straw, meets with the requisite resistance. 1864 THOREAU *Maine W* iii. (1869) 163, I did not know the exact route myself, but steered by the lay of the land. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 174 If the angler pulls against the lay of the weed. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I xvi. 434 Seams of white quartz travelled along the lay of the strata. 1886 WALSINGHAM & PAYNE GALLWEY *Shooting* I 89 The lay of a gun to the shoulder when aimed depends .. upon the 'cast off' and slope of the heel plate.

b. *Naut.* Of a rope: The direction or amount of twist given to the strands. (Cf. LAY *v.* 37.) Also in *Spinning* (see quot. 1851).

1800 CAPT. HARVEY in *Naval Chron.* XII 195, I was inclined to attribute this defect to the soft lay of the cable 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 1071 In no one instance has a rope or cable thus formed, been found defective in the lay. 1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jrnl. Catal Gt Exhib* v[**]/2 In the bobbin and fly-frames, the amount of lay, or quantity of twist given to the roving, is as little as is compatible with their being unwound without impairing their uniformity. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech* 2 By taking a half hitch round and against the lay of the rope

c. *Printing.* See quots.; 'the proper position of the sheet of paper and the frame of type on the bed of a press or machine, when ready for working' (Cassell).

1871 *Amer Encycl. Print* (ed Ringwalt), *Lay of the Case*, the system upon which the various letters, points, spaces, quadrats, etc, are distributed among the different boxes in a case 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab*, *Lay*, this refers to the position of the print on a sheet of paper.

8. A share in a venture; *esp.* in *Whaling*, the proportion of the proceeds of a voyage which is allotted to a man.

On a lay, on shares (*Cent Dict*) Also, *by the lay* (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867)

1850 SCORESBY *Chevver's Whalem. Adv* iii (1859) 35 With eager hope to obtain the oily material wherewith to make good their 'lay'. 1859 *Jrnl R. Agric Soc* XX. I. 113 Every one on board .. has 'a lay' in the venture 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr & Pov* I. iii. (1881) 47 On American whaling ships the custom is not to pay fixed wages, but a 'lay', or proportion of the catch. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* IV (1900) 33 Each of us was on the two hundredth 'lay', which means that for every two hundred barrels taken on board, we were entitled to one.

9. *In* (*good, full*) *lay*: laying eggs.

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1267/3, 4 pullets, in full lay

10. *concr.* (See quot.)

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II Gloss., *Lay*, a strip of leather, which is sewed on the top of another that is broader, for the purpose of additional strength, or to confine a smaller buckle.

11. *Comb.* . † **lay-layer**, an assessor of rates.

1669 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 328 The common assessors or Leylayers of this towne.

Lay (lē[1]), *sb.*[8] *dial.* [var. LATHE *sb.*[3] and *sb.*[4]]

1. *Weaving.* The batten of a loom; = LATHE *sb.*[4]

1789 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I 16 The palefaced weaver plies the resounding lay 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 412 The lay which carries the reed, is hung from a bar. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i 44 The batten or lay by which the weft-thread is driven up close 1892 J. M. BARRIE *Little Minister* iii 20 The lay still swung at little windows like a great ghost pendulum.

b. *Comb*: **lay-cap**, a wooden bar which lies on the top of the reed and is held by the workman in working the lay; **lay-race** (see quot. 1855).

The comb *lay-rod, lea-rod*, in some Dicts referred to this word, is an incorrect form of *least-rod*, see LEASE *sb.*[1], and cf. LEA *sb.*[4]

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf* 217 A top piece having a longitudinal groove along its lower side which is called the *lay-cap. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 1087 The lay-cap .. is the part of the lay which the hand loom weaver seizes with his hand, in order to swing it towards him 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., **Lay-race*, that part of the lay on which the shuttle travels from one side to the other of the web.

2. Used for LATHE *sb.*[3] 2.

In parts of Scotland, the turning lathe is still called *lay*.

1797 GODWIN in C. K. Paul *Life* (1876) I 259 The potters we saw in the morning, turning a wheel, or treading a lay.

Lay (lē[1]), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 5-6 laye, 6 leye, laii, 5-7 laie, 6-7 lai. [a. F. *lai* (now replaced by the learned form *laïque*):—eccl.L. *lāīcus*, a. Gr. λαϊκός (cf. LAIC). Cf. MDu. *leec* (Du. *leek*), OHG. *leigo* (MHG. *leige, leie*, mod.G. *laie*) layman.]

1. Of persons: Belonging to the 'people' as contradistinguished from the clergy; not in orders, non-clerical.

When prefixed to official titles, the adj. is often hyphened.
c 1330 [see B]. 1432–50 [see LAYMAN] *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 34 Alle relygious men, þat to leryd or to lay-folk ..mynystren ony of þise in sacramentys. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xv. 42 The maners of the Clergye and of the laye peple. 1550 CROWLEY *Inform & Petit* 4 The laie and priuate persons ar as well of the flocke of Christe as the other. 1577 COLET *Fruitf Admon.* 5 If thou be lay and vnmaried. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt* II. iii 52 Neither did the first Nicene councel. think it any robbery to require the help. of many learned lay brethren, as they were then called. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig* I 76 It is erroneous that a Layman (as your Lay-Chancellour) should excommunicate and deliver up soules to Sathan 1654 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 186 No Convocation having power to grant any Subsidies, or aid without confirmation from the Lay-Senate. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 8 Jan, Wks. 1871 IV. 514 A good number of gentlemen, lay as well as ecclesiastic. 1747 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) II 67 He expressed the most rooted prejudice against Lay-Preachers 1765 GRAY *Corr N. Nicholls* (1843) 65 Ansel is lately dead, a lay fellow of your college. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* ed. 2) III. 68 A general prescription *de non decimando* can no more be set up against a lay impropriator than against a spiritual person. 1820 SCOTT *Monast* xiii [A] mill, erected on the lands of a lay-baron. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* xi i. (1875) 398 A powerful lay element is certainly separating itself from the ecclesiastical element all over Europe. 1893 *Globe* 1 July 6/4 The Lay Helpers' Association of the diocese of London.

2. Characteristic of, connected or concerned with, occupied or performed by, laymen or the laity.

1609 BIBLE (Douay II Index, Laiheadshippe of the Church is rejected by most Heretiques, and by al Catholiques. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 11 Had the Cardinall But halfe my Lay-thoughts in him. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad Sec. xi. 25 It cannot hallow a Lay designe, and make it fitt to become a religious ministery 1675 in *Parl Hist.* (1808) IV. 783 This bribing men by drink is a lay simony. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng* II 129 These were levelled against lay-patronages, and the prohibitions of secular Courts. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 458 Lay corporations are of two sorts, civil and eleemosynary 1767 *Ibid.* II 61 The four kinds of lay tenure which subsisted in England, till the middle of the last century. 1780 COWPER *Progr Err.* 371 With reverend tutor clad in habit lay 1816 COLERIDGE (*title*), The Statesman's Manual A lay Sermon, addressed to the higher classes of society 1867 TROLLOPE *Last Chron. Barset* II. xlvii. 31 The bishop strove to get up a little lay conversation.

3. Transferred senses. †**a.** Uninstructed, unlearned. *Obs rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 171 Lered men and lay, fre and bond of toune. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* iv. 13 They sawe the boldnesse of Peter & Ihon and marueyled for they were sure yt they were vnlerned and laye people

b. Non-professional, not expert, *esp* with reference to law and medicine.

1810 BENTHAM [see GENT *sb*] 1826 -- in *Westm Rev.* Oct. 457 Lay-gents however will see a convenience in it 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* (1874) 31 A mine of law unrevealed to the bar and to the lay-public 1883 W. A JEVONS in *Law Times* 27 Oct. 431/2 Lay legislators jumped to the conclusion that [etc] 1892 *Law Times* XCIV. 171/2 There is a natural confusion in the lay mind between a trustee and an executor. 1897 J. W. CLARK *Barnwell* p. lxvii, The prevention of disease, as well as the cure of it, is too technical for lay interference.

†**c.** Unhallowed, unsanctified; unspiritual, secular, worldly. *esp.* in phr. *lay part* *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Sam* xxi. 4, I have no lay breads [Vulg. *laicos panes*] at hand, but only holy bread *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc (1638) 49 That goodly frame we see of flesh and blood..it is I say But their Lay-part; but well digested food. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir Navig.* 40 We see but the lay-part of things with these opticke organs. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Priesthood* x, Exchanging my lay-sword For that of th' holy word. *a* 1668 SIR W WALLER *Div. Medit.* 1839) 58 Thou hast shewed mercy to my worldly part, to my lay part; O heal my spiritual part.

4. Special collocations. **Lay abbot** (see quot.). **Lay baptism**, baptism administered by a layman. **Lay bishop** †(*a*) applied derisively to those who set up as teachers of morality; (*b*) a playful term for a lay-rector. **Lay brother**, a man who has taken the habit and vows of a religious order, but is employed mostly in manual labour and is exempt from the studies or choir-duties required of the other members. †**Lay chattels** [AF. *lai chatel*] (see quot.). **Lay clerk**, (*a*) a 'singing man' in a cathedral or collegiate church; (*b*) a parish clerk: see CLERK *sb.* 2 b. **Lay communion**, (*a*) the condition of being in communion with the Church as a layman; (*b*) the communicating of the laity in the Eucharist. **Lay deacon**, a man in deacon's orders who devotes only part of his time to religious ministrations, while following a secular employment. **Lay elder** (see ELDER *sb* [3] 4); hence *lay-eldership*. **Lay judge**, a judge who is not a lawyer (*Cent. Dict.*). **Lay lord**, a peer who is not a lawyer; opposed to *law lord* **Lay pope**, a layman who assumes the authority of a pope †**Lay presbyter**, ? = 'lay elder'; hence *lay presbytery*. **Lay reader**, a layman licensed to conduct religious services. **Lay rector** (see RECTOR) **Lay sister**, the analogue in a female religious order of a lay brother. **Lay vicar** (see VICAR). See also LAY-FEE.

1872 *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* (ed. Shipley), s.v. *Abbot*, *Lay-Abbot*, a layman in possession of abbey property. Called also Abbot Non religious 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 105 Such Priests as question'd the Validity of *Lay-Baptism. 1693 DRYDEN 3rd *Miscell.* Ded., Those *lay-bishops, as some call them, who, under pretence of reforming the stage, would intrude themselves upon us, as our superiors. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. ii. 58 The Colonel [Beaumont] is the patron, he is what they call a lay bishop, and still receives the tributary pence from the communicants ?14.. in *Mirr. our Ladye* p. xxi, I N. N. bro er professyd in the order & degre of a *lay brother or ffocary 1679 *Trials of Wakeman*, etc 34 He is a Benedictine Monk, or at least-wise a Lay Brother. 1743 *Pope's Dunciad* iv. 576 *note*, 'A Gregorian, one a Gormogon', A sort of Lay-brothers, Slips from the Root of the Free-masons. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* I (1875) 39 He dismounted, and halloed to a lay brother to see to his horse. 1618 SELDEN *Tithes* ii. 13 After those Tenths thus disposed of the remnant of that yeers increase they called חוּלִין מ. וחנין that is, as if you should say, euery way prepared or fit for common vse, or absolutely *Lay Chattels. 1811 BUSBY *Dict Mus*, **Lay-Clerk*, a vocal officiate in a cathedral, who takes part in the services and anthems, but is not of the priesthood. 1877 LEE *Gloss. Liturg. & Eccl. Terms*, *Lay clerk*, .. a layman who in the Church of England, by the tacit consent of the bishop or ordinary, or by the direct authority of the parish priest, assists in divine service 1892 J. C BLOMFIELD *Hist. Heyford* 17 He was fulfilling the office of lay clerk in that parish. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* Postscr. 149 Their concession touching the Lawfulness of *Lay-Communion with our Parish Churches 1847 CARDL WISEMAN *Ess*, *Unreality Angl. Belief* (1853 II. 406 The Host given in lay-communion 1880 W. SMITH & CHEETHAM *Dict. Chr Antiq.* II. 947 Offences which in a layman were punished by ἀφορισμός, were in the clergy punished by reduction to 'lay communion'. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ France* 117 If the National schools of England were taught by an order of *lay deacons. 1884 *Sat. Rev* 12 July 49/2 The proposed scheme of starting a new order of ministers in the Church of England under the strangely paradoxical designation of 'lay-deacons'. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref § 4. 22 The power of your *lay elders. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvii 314 Each parish had its minister, lay-elder, and deacon. 1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Vind. Answ.* xv. 185 Al patrons of Layeldership. 1853 H. COX *Instit.* II. vi 481 Certain *lay lords expressed an intention of voting, but ultimately, on the recommendation of the law lords, withdrew. 1826 W. E ANDREWS *Rev Foxe's A. & M.* II. 179 The mere tools of the royal *lay-pope. *a* 1663 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II Pref 7 Where are your *lay-presbyters, your classes, &c. to be found in Scripture? 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* III II 224 Wheresoever they finde mention of an Elder in the New Testament, [they] think presently of a *Lay-Presbytery. 1883 *Official Year-bk. Ch. Eng.* 110 The importance. of recognizing the assistance of *Lay Readers, and of assigning them their proper place in the service of the Church... The office of Lay Reader is also fully recognized in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 129 ¶ 4 Whether the Ladies so called are Nuns or *Lay-Sisters. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvii, Her cellaress, her precentrix, and the lay-sisters of the kitchen.

5. *Comb*, as †*lay-conceited* adj.

1613 SIR H FINCH *Law* (1636 To Rdr., The very phrase, the termes of Art, excluding all hope of accrue to Lay-conceited opinions.

†**B.** *absol* and *sb.* The lay people, laity; also, a layman. *Obs.*

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 100 Þe kyng in þe courte of þe lay þe clerkes wild justise *c* 1521 COLET in Lupton *Life* (1887) 302 The clergies part ones reformed..than may we with a iuste order procede to the reformation of the lays [*ed.* 1661 laities; L. *laicalis*] part. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr Man* 40 b, What other thynge causeth the laye so litle' to regarde there princes, as that they se them both dispised and disobeyed of the spiritualte? *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1020 All the men. as well clerkes & lays. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 76 Men of the laye. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX I (1612) 227 From the Laie the Scriptures light to hide. *c* 1616 JONSON *Epigr* cxxxi Wks. (1616) 813 The learn'd haue no more priuiledge then the lay. 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng.* IV Wks. 1851 V 181 Sparing neither Preist nor Lay. 1680 G HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 23 They were Priviledged to come to the Altar, when all other Laies were forbidden.

Lay (lēi), *v* [1] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **laid** (lēid). *Infinitive*: 1 **leogan, leogean**, 2–5 **legge(n**, 6–7 (sense 1 c) **ledge**, 3–5 **leyn**, 4 **lein, lain, leye, lai**, 4–5 **leyne, leie**, 4–6 **laye, ley**, 5 **leyen**, 6 *Sc.* **la**, 6–7 **laie**, 4– **lay**. *Indicative Present*: *sing. 1st pers.* 1 **leoge**, 4 **legge, leye** (etc.), 4– **lay**. *2nd pers.* 1 **lezest**, 3 **leist**, 6 **lay'st**, 6– **layest**. *3rd pers.* α. 1 **lez(e)ð**, 2 **leizð**, 3 **leggeð, leizeð**, 3–4 **leið**, 4 **layþ, leyþ, leggiþ**, 4–5 **leieþ**, 5–6 **layth**, 6 **laieth**, 4– (now *arch.*) **layeth**. β. 4–7 **layes, lais**, 5 **legges**, 7 **laies**, 4– **lays**. *plural*. α. 1 **leogaþ, leogeaþ**, 3 **leggeoð, leggeð, leið**. β. 3–6 **laye**, 4 **leyn, lein, leye, leie**, 5 **leyhe**, 6 **laie**, 4– **lay**. γ. *Sc.* and *north.* 5 **layes**, 6 **layis**. *Indicative Past*: *sing. 1st and 3rd pers.* 1 **lezde, læzde, léde**, 2 **leizde**, 2–3 **læide**, 2–5 **leide**, 3 **leaide**, *Orm.* **leȝȝde**, 3–6 **leyde**, 4 **leid, legged, lait**, *Sc.* **lad**, 4–5 **lade**, 4–7 **laide**, 4–8 **layd(e**, 5 **leyd, leged, leghed, layid**, 5–7 **layed, laied**, 7–8 **lay'd**, 4– **laid**. *plural*. 1 **lezdon, læzdon, leidon**, 2–3 **læiden**, 2–4 **leiden**, 3 **ledden**, 4 **laiden**, 4–5 **leyden**, 5 **laidon**; also (in 4 and subsequently) as 1st and 3rd pers. sing. *Imperative*: *sing.* 1 **lez**, 3 *Orm.* **leȝȝ**, 3–5 **loy, leie**, 4 **leye**, 5 **le**, 6 **laye**, 4– **lay**. *plural*. 1 **leogaþ**, 3–4 **leggeþ**, 4 **leiþ**, 4– **lay**. β. *north.* and *Sc.* 4 **laes, lays, lais**. *Gerund*: 4–6 **layeng**, 5 **legginge, legynge**, 6 (sense 1 c) **ledging**, 5 **leying, leiyng, leyng**, 5–6 **layng(e**, 6 **laieng, laiyng**, 6–7 **layeing**, 4– **laying**. *Present Participle*: α. 1 **leogende**, 4 *north.* and *Sc.* **leyond, layand**. β. (as in the Gerund). *Past Participle*: 1 **gelêd, zeleizd**, 3 **ileid, yleid, ilæid**, *Orm.* **leȝȝd**, 3–5 **leid(e, leyd**, 4 **ylaid(e, ylayde, leyde**, 4–5 **yleyd** 4–6 **layde**, 4–7 **laide, layed**, 4–8 **layd**. 5 **ilaid, leied, leyed, led**, 6 **layede**, (sense 1 c) **ledgde**, 6–7 **laied**, 7 **lai'd**, 7–8 **lay'd**, 4– **laid**. [OE. *lecgan* = OFris. *ledsa*, *lega*, *leia*, OS. *leggian* (Du. *leggen*), OHG. *lecken*, *legen* (MHG., mod.G. *legen*), ON. *legja* (Sw. *lagga*, Da. *lægge*), Goth. (= OTeut.) *lagjan*, f. **lag-* ablaut-variant of OTeut. **leg-*: see LIE *v.*

The normal representative of the OE. inf and of the 1st pers. sing. and the plural pres. tense, would be **ledge*; the existing form of the present-stem is evolved from the 2nd and 3rd pers sing. pres. tense, in which the *g* of the OTeut. vb. was followed not by *j* but by *i*, and therefore escaped the WGer. gemination, so that OE. in these instances has *g* instead of *cg*]

General sense: To cause to lie.

I. To prostrate.

1. *trans.* To bring or cast down from an erect position (in OE. often, to strike down, slay); †*fig.* to cast down, abase, humble. Now only with complement denoting prostration or extension upon a surface. *To lay low*: see the adj.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* (Sedgefield) xli. § 3 He. hæt fealdan þæt segl & eac hwilum lecgan þone mæst. *a* 1000 *Laws of Athelstan* II. c 2 (Schmid) Hine lecge for þeof se ðe him tocume. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 165 Al riht is leid and wogh arered. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1650 Who-so hym lyked to lyfte, on lofte watz he sone, & quo-so hym lyked to lay, watz loȝed bylyue. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B. v. 359 [He] cauȝte hym bi the myddel, For to lifte hym alofte and leyde him on his knowes. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 7007, I leyd hym flatt than in the med 1595 SHAKS *John* II. i. 399 Shall we lay this Angiers euen with the ground? 1660 F BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 6 With a mortall wound on the forehead [he] laid him dead at his feete. 1671 MILTON *P R* II 332 A multitude with Spades and Axes arm'd To lay hills plain, fell woods, or valleys fill 1785 COWPER *Poplar Field* 7 And now in the grass behold they are laid, And the tree is my seat that once lent me a shade! 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 754/1 The abbey was laid in ruins by the explosion. 1879 BROWNING *I Ivanovitch* 95 We check the fire by laying flat Each building in its path 1890 *Guardian* 24 Sept. 1486/1 One third of the town was laid in ashes.

†**b** *To lay to ground, to earth* (Sc. *at eird*): to stretch upon or bring to the ground; to bring low, throw down, overthrow, destroy. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 27328 We heom scullen awelden leggen heom to grunde. *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl.* 5086 (Kolbing) Hou Wawain & his feren .Hadden þre þousand leyd to grounde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 16 And weill ost. War layd at erd, but recoveryng. 1470 85 MALORY *Arthur* I. x, At the fourth passage there mette two for two, and bothe were leid vnto the erthe 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xiii. 62 Mony Troianis ded to ground scho laid.

c. Of wind or rain: To beat down (crops). Chiefly in *passive*. (In 16–17th c spelt *ledge*.)

1590 *Plain Perc.* 21 Send not a whirlwinde amongst them, least .. they. be ledgde on the ground 1613 R. C *Table Alph* (ed 3), *Cadence* properly the ledging of corne by a tempest. 1626 [see LAYING *vbl sb.* 1] 1727 BOYER *Fr Dict.* s.v, The Rain has laid the Corn, *la Pluye a couché les Bleds* 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 63 The straw grows so luxuriant, as to be beaten down and laid by high winds and heavy rains. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Linc.* 162 If laid, it [*sc.* flax] will not do for seed. 1846 *Jrnl. R Agric. Soc.* VII II. 288 It bore wheat again, .. but the weather of July laid it. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint* 764 Yniol with that hard message went; it fell Like flaws in summer laying lusty corn 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* ii. (ed. 18) 26 The crops being much laid.

2. To 'bring to bed' *of* a child; to deliver (a mother). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* †Also *refl.* said of the mother. (Cf. 53 c.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 520 And gyll, my wyfe, rose nott here syn she lade hir 1605 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 56 Item given to the hird of Pittington for layinge a hogge, 1*d*. 1669 *Plymouth Col. Rec* (1856) V. 14, I went to her father Winters house as I was informed of her being laid; and shee haueing a young child in her lapp, I asked her whoe was the father of it. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 168 The midwife that laid my mother of me. 1684 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* I. xvii 50, I hear my Lady Digby is safely laid of a girl. 1716 C'TESS COWPER *Diary* (1864) 126 The English Ladies all pressed to have the Princess laid by Sir David Hamilton. 1724 J MAUBRAY (*title*) Female Physician Comprehending particular directions for laying women, in all cases of difficult and preternatural births. 1828 CARR *Craven Dial.*, *Lay*, *Lig*, to perform the office of an accoucheur. 'He com to lay my daam'. 1876 in *Whitby Gloss.*

3. To cause to subside (the sea, a tempest, a cloud of dust, etc.); †to put a stop to (an annoyance) (*obs.*); to allay (anxiety), appease (anger, appetite, etc.). Now *arch.* or *dial.* exc. in *to lay the dust.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxiv. 4 Þou leyed alle þi wreth þat þou was inne. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5090 (Trin.) To morwe shul þo flizes be leide. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. vi. (1495) 112 Yf the eye lyddes. ben full of flesshe wythin..thenne he layeth the syghte [L. *visum impediunt*]. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) 1782 If ye me doo as ye me seid, A grete part of my care is leid 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Polwart* 96 Ȝit come I hame, fals baird, to lay thy boist. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 4 Moue not an euyll that is well layed. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 25 Terpandrus with his notes layeth the tempest. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iii. 35 See how I lay the dust with my teares. *a* 1645 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 127 To show His disciples that His command could lay the sea. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres*

iv. 77 This report he was so farre from sleighting..that he laid it, before it could passe out of Spain. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 429 Who..still'd the roar Of thunder, chas'd the clouds, and laid the winds. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 307 Th' enchanted Winds straightway their Fury laid. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 465 ¶ 1 The doubt which was laid revives again. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 60 He upon his coming over did for some time lay the heats that were among the Highlanders. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay the Stomach for a while, *etourdir la grosse faim.* 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 308 'It was merely to lay the dust', said Bell, as though she had ordered the shower. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 181 To lay the secret misgivings which had begun to rise in his mind. 1891 *Rutland Gloss.* s.v., 'The bit of fish as you sent me laid my appetite'. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 459 These fears ought now to be laid.

b. To prevent (a spirit) from 'walking'. Often in fig. context.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 26 To raise a spirit in his Mistresse circle, .. letting it stand Till she had laid it, and coniured it downe. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 466 For nothing but his Interest Could lay his Devil of Contest. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* III. i, When the Devil is up in a Woman, the wisest way is to lay it. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* II. i, He knows the secret of laying ghosts or of quieting houses that are haunted. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcvi. 16 He faced the spectres of the mind And laid them. 1851 D. JERROLD *St Giles* xvi. 162 With a strong will, he laid the rising ghosts of his boyish days. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. i. 170, I remember his being called upon to lay a troublesome ghost.

4. †To bring down, reduce (a swelling) (*obs.*); to smooth down, make to lie evenly.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 119 When my Gates shall han their bellies layd: Cuddie shall haue a Kidde to store his farme. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 185 This will lay some blisters, and prevent others rising. 1892 *Leisure Hour* Nov. 72/2 Silk hats are 'renovated' by brushing them round smoothly with a wet brush to lay the nap.

5. *Naut.* To sail out to such a distance as to bring (an object) to or below the horizon. (Opposed to *raise*.)

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xiii. (1577) 39 a, In going to the North, you doe rayse the Pole, and lay the Equinoctiall. 1721 *Milit. & Sea Dict.*, *To Lay the Land.* When they have sail'd out of Sight of Land, they say, they have Laid the Land. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4887/3 We chased them till Ten, at which time we had laid their Hulls. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* 1780, *Laying the Land*, in navigation, the state of motion which increases the distance from the coast, so as to make it appear lower and smaller; . used in contradistinction to *raising* the land.

6. *Gardening.* = LAYER *v.* 1 b. Also *refl.* of the plant ? *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Sterno*, *Vites stratæ, quæ & constratæ.* Vines growyng close to the grounde, or layed or planted in the earth. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July (1679) 21 You may lay Myrtils, Laurels, and other curious Greens. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), To *Lay*, in Gardening is to bend down the Branches, and cover them that they may take Root. 1707–12 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. 185 The chief time of laying gilliflowers is in July. 1770 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 387 Inferiour plants, that sometimes, in the phrase of gardening, lay themselves. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Garden.* § 1646. 978 In that case the new plants [pinks] are not so well rooted as those layed earlier. 1851 *B'ham & Midl. Gardeners' Mag.* May 68 Lay and peg your plants.

b. *dial.* '*To lay a hedge*, to trim it back, cutting the boughs half through, and then bending them down and intertwining them so as to strengthen the fence' (*Wiltsh. Gloss.*).

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 80 Making, plashing and laying live hedges. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 336 The fences . have been plashed and laid.

II. To deposit.

7. To place in a position of rest *on* the ground or any other supporting surface; to deposit in some situation specified by means of an adverb or phrase. † *To lay lake*: to offer sacrifice (quot. 1225).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 8 Hia ʒeðurscon tuiggo of treum & ʒebredon *vel* leʒdon on weʒ. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Ða ileaffullen brohton heore gersum, and leiden heo et þere apostlan fotan. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 12 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.*, Alto muchel ic habbe ispend, to litel ileid on horde. c 1200 ORMIN 14666 Snib itt, all͡s itt wære an shep, & leȝȝ itt upponn allterr. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1895 ȝef þu lei t lac to ure liuiende godes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7186 Vp [Sampson] bar þe yatis o þe tun, And laid þam on a hei dun. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3234 Þat men miȝt legge him mete & wateren atte wille. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 429 He can it ta, .. and syne it lade In his slefe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 369 He was wont to legge his heed uppon a forme of þe chirche. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 186 Lymed leues were leyde all aboute. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 109 Take brede .. and make it broune, and ley hit in vynegre. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xii. 14 Thornis laid in thy way. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* i. 8 Y . peces .. shal they laye vpon the wodd. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* viii. 20 The sonne of man hath not where to lay his head. [So 1611; earlier versions 'rest'.] 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxiv. 304 Al the people did humble themselves, laying earth vpon their heads. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July (1679) 21 If it prove too wet, lay your pots side-long. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 355, I had layd it upon a piece of white Paper by the fires side to dry. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 31 Laying a Ruler over the Intersections..draw the line GH. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 64 Plaister thou their chinky Hives with Clay, And leafy Branches o'er their Lodgings lay. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Commodus* ii. 233 He layd the Book upon the Bed. . 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 676 Two pieces of paper . were laid upon each other, and allowed to dry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 538 He had contrived to scatter lampoons about the terrace of Windsor, and even to lay them under the royal pillow.

8. With mixture of sense 1.

a. To place (a person, one's limbs, oneself) in a recumbent posture in a specified place. *To be laid*: to lie down, recline (formerly sometimes without a specifying adv. or phrase).

c 1200 ORMIN 3401 Þeȝȝ fundenn . ær þe child þær itt wass leȝȝd i cribbe. c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 284 in *O. E. Misc.* 81 Ye me .. leyden in softe bedde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8604 (Cott.) Wimmen .. þat lais [*MS. Trin.* leyn] in bedd yong barn þaim bi. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. B 208 Whan I was leyd, and had myn eyen hed. c 1475 *Partenay* 2819 But slepe myght he noght when that he was led. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 80 Kyng Henry wexed sicker and sicker, and so was layd in a horselitter. a 1598 PEELE *Merrie Jests* (c 1620) 13 With much adoe her maid had her to bed, who was no sooner layd, but she fell fast asleepe. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 756 When he is laid, he careth not for rising again. a 1701 SEDLEY *Pindaric Ode* Wks. 1778 II. 17 The bleating sheep are laid; And on the earth the nightly dew distils. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 321 The coarse jollity of the afternoon was often prolonged till the revellers were laid under the table. 1849 AYTOUN *Poems, Hermotimus* ii, Fain I'd lay me gently by thy side. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* iii, The bent grass where I am laid.

b. To deposit *in* the grave; to bury. Only with adv. or phrase indicating the place. *To lay one's bones*: to be buried (in a specified place).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xx. 15 Seʒe me hwar þu hine ledest [c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* leydest]. 11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1075 (Laud MS.) Se cyng hi let bryngan to Westmynstre . & læʒde hi wið Eadward kyng hire hlaforde. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Efterþan þet þe mon bið dead, me leið þene licome in þere þruh. c 1205 LAY. 17842 Leggeð me an æst ænde inne Stan-henge. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2251 We . þæt licome awei ledden & leiden in eorðe. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 816 Fowre b ried ðor ben; ðor was leid adam and eua, Abram siðen and sarra. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17794 Lang es gan Sin þai war ded, laid vnder stan. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Katerine*) 1179 Angelis..hire body bare to mont synay, & lait It þare. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xiii. 36 Dauid . diede, and was leid with hise fadris. a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 50 Thei leyde hym in his graue. 1578 W. HUNNIS in *Parad. Dainty Devices* 2 After they be layde in graue. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XI. 310 Part, in the Places where they fell, are laid. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 57 The Air so salubrious, that never any English are remembered to lay their Bones here. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 121 My uncle was lost a few years ago on this same bar, and I am now going to lay my bones alongside of his. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xiv, Thou from earth art gone Long since, and in some quiet churchyard laid. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* ix. 206 He was laid in the little church at Beaconsfield.

c. *To lay to sleep, asleep*: to put to rest; to put in the last resting-place, to bury; also *fig.* Also *to lay to rest*, † *abed*, † *to bed.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14199 Lazar vr freind es laid on-slepe. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 823 Hee sawe . How þat louelich lif laide was a bedde, And a gracious God gripte hur in armes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10410 Thai . logget þe long nyght, layd hom to rest. 1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 183 O! all is gone; and all that goodly glee . Is layd abed, and no where now to see. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 232 Royall Wench: She made great Cæsar lay his Sword to bed. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 284. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XIV. *Table Contents*, Juno by the help of Venus layeth Jove asleep. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 33 Malice and Pride were laid asleep. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Commodus* ii. 235 The Poyson soon layd him to sleep. 1814 J. HUNTER *Who wrote Cavendish's Wolsey?* 13 There is, in this, what might lay a general biographer, who was a very Argus, asleep. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. II. v. 112 He was laid to rest among his ancestors. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* I. x. 186 The questions springing out of the Toleration Act had long been laid asleep.

9. To produce and deposit (an egg). Also *absol.* Often in fig. contexts.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 204 Henne æʒru leccan ʒestreon mid carfulnysse ʒe[tacnað]. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Þe hen hwon heo haueð ileid, ne con buten kakelen. 13.. *K. Alis.* 568 A faukon . An ay he laide. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 583 Wiltow they oftyn hacche & eyron grete They legge. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 Thou must take hede how thy hennes duckes & gees do ley. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9, I wold be loth to lay an egge, wherof other men might hatche a serpent. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxiv. 15 There shall the great owle make her nest, and lay and hatch. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 625 Like Nest-eggs, to make Clients lay. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 ¶ 14 When she has laid her Eggs in such a manner that she can cover them. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 239 Remorse, the fatal egg by Pleasure laid In every bosom where her nest is made. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xli, One of the hens laid astray. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. I. 23 [They] lay their eggs in the bodies of other insects. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 6/4 [Pheasants] lay freely in the thick coverts on the hillsides.

†10. To deposit (payment). *Obs. rare.*

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 299 God forbid..That for ane nichtis harbery Pay suld be laid.

†11. With advb. phr. as complement, e.g. *to wed, to pledge, in pawn*: To deposit as a pledge or in pawn; hence, to mortgage (lands). Also, *to lay a wed.* *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8083 He . leide willam is broþer to wedde normandye. c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 205 They myghten lyghtly ley hire hede to borowe. 1377 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 31 Lyf..leyth his lif to wedde, þat [etc.]. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 8 Þat þey leȝe a suffisaunt wed. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 6 Þe emperour had layd þam [þise relyques] in wedd for a grete soume of gold. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 407 II. 33 A dyamaunt and a gret perle, which were leyd to plegge by oure fader. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 22 Sum bydand the law layis land in wed. 1530 PALSGR. 603/1, I lay to morgage, as one dothe his herytage. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxlvi. 552 Without.. laynge to plegge any fote of londe pertenynge to my churche. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 246 b, That he laie to them againe in mortgage so mutch of hys owne landes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 5, I haue beene content (Sir) you should lay my countenance to pawne. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 365 She layd part of her owne iewels..to gage. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 49 Ane thing is laid in wad to ane certaine day. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 53 (61), I do pledge and lay my Word to pawn that [etc.]

†b. To give up as a hostage. Also, *to lay a hostage. Obs.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2476 My bodi þerfore in ostage I legge. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxxviii. 110 He layed his sonne in hostage. a 1533 — *Huon* xlii. 37 Y. kyng sayd that Huon muost lay hostage. *Ibid.* xviii. 51, I wyll thou layest vnto me good hostages. a 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 10 The next yeir thereafter he was redeemit and his tua sones laid for him.

12. To put down or deposit as a wager; to stake, bet, or wager (a sum, one's head, life, etc.). Also *to lay a wager.*

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 786 (Hausknecht) Ȝerne he wile þe bidde and preie, Þat þu legge þe cupe to pleie. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5598 A waiour dar y wyþ ȝow ley Þat [etc.]. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 678 Þai ȝolden me . at y layd. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2169, I der leȝe mi lif hit was þe liþer treytour. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 291 Ich dar legge myn eres. 1404 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 36, I durste lae my hede, that [etc.]. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ii. 145 Y dare avowe and dare leie what waiour eny man wole me forto leie, that [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 602/1, I lay a nobyll agaynst a peny that it is nat so. 1573 *New Custom* I. ii. Bj, Harke Simplicitie hee is some preacher I wyll lay my gowne. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. v. 111. 1632 J. PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 277 Hee would lay ten to one, the king was dead. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 5 I'll lay what Wager she pleases against her present Favourite. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 863 Canst thou . Lay such a stake upon the losing side? 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1806) I. iv. 19 He spent his time in training horses, laying bets [etc.]. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* III. 29 This heifer I lay thee lest thou decline . what stake for the coming battle is thine? 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* III. VI. iii. 135, I never lay wagers.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To wager, bet.

In ME. poetry *I lay, I dare lay* is often used as little more than a riming expletive.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2367 Of Charlemeyn ne his ferede nabbeþ þay non help, y legge. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 166 There I seye Mo wonder thynges dar I leye. c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxviii, Him is lefe I dar lay, To hald that he heȝte. c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 95 Yhit ar thi latis vnlufsum and ladlike, I lay. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xiv. 15 Yet darre I laye, yt thou shalt be brought downe to the depe of hell. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III. i. 13 She offers a Wager. They lay: and 'twas for what the Friar owed. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 143 Rooking Gamesters never lay Upon those Hands, that use fair Play. 1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 211, I ventured not to lay against her, because I thought her rather too much in the secret. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV. xx, I know a gentleman, and you may lay to that. 1889 M. E. CARTER *Mrs. Severn* I. I. xiii. 254, I lay I'll keep dryer on my own shanks.

†13 *trans.* To relinquish, sacrifice (one's life); = *lay down* (51 e). *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7188 (Kölbing) Oȝain .. bare him þurch wombe & rigge, His liif he dede him þere legge. *Ibid.* 2026, 6426. 1340 *Ayenb.* 149 We ssolle legge oure zaules uor oure broþren. c 1430 *Christ's Compl.* 591 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 201 For þi loue my lijf y la ed. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 142 Than suld we outher do or die, Or ellis our lyfe we suld lay for it.

†14. To lose the faculty of (speech). *north. Obs.*

c 1350 *Medical MS.* in *Archæologia* XXX. 354 Ȝif a man for sekenesse hat leyde speche. 1566 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 261 Thes things hearafter fouloing was propounded to him when he had layd spetch, and he . gau his consent by sygnes. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 439 He hoped that he should yit speak, suppose it be said that his speech is laid, and show his awin mynde.

III. To place, set, apply.

15. To place close *to*; to put *to* for a purpose, to apply; sometimes const. *on, upon.* † *To lay ear to*: to give ear to, listen or attend to. *To lay to heart*: see HEART *sb.* 42.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2336 (Gr.) Abraham . leʒde hleor on eorðan. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxi. 7 Þæt Sarra sceolde lecgan cild to hyre breoste to ʒesoce on ylde. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 86 Nim win-eardes sæt & leʒe uppan þat sar. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Þe neddre secheð a ston and leið hire on eare þer to. c 1220 *Bestiary* 359 Is non at nede ðat oðer lateð, Oc leiʒeð his skinbon on oðres lendbon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16340 (Cott.) Pilate . Of his clothes vn clethes him, And oþer on him did lai. *Ibid.* 23831 (Cott. . Selden com we sarmon nere . Þe ere þar-to selden we lai. c 1340 *Ibid.* 1241 (Trin.) Vpon his spade his brest he leide. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 388 Þe hevid þan to þe fete þai lad . and..a-bowt turnyt þe ded body. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 44 The Fende . leith a laddre there-to, of lesynges are the ronges. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 291 That he that fully knoweth therbe May savely ley hyt to his ye. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7611 Ley no deef ere to my speking. c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 201 Tak yarwe & le þe rotos y brused to þe teþ. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* iii. 9 Nowe also ys the axe leyd vnto the rote off the trees. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 145 Lay not a flattering Vnction to your soule, That not your trespasse, but my madnesse speakes. 1605 — *Macb.* I. iii. 44 By each at once her choppie finger laying Vpon her skinnie lips. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxvii. 6, I wil lay sinewis vpon you, and wil bring vp flesh vpon you. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 86/1 Instead of passing the one horse chaise, he [a horse] laid his counter close up to it, and stopt it. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xiv. 124 He had laid the spark to the train.

†b. To attach, add, annex *to*.

a 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* (Napier) 274 Leofan menn, lagjaδ gode woroldlagan and lecgaδ þærtoeacan, þat [etc.]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1434 Se rudie & se reade ilitet eauereuch leor as lilie ileid to rose. 1388 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xviii. 5 It is not to make lesse, nether to leie to. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Isa.* v. 8 Wo vnto them that ioyne house to house, and lay field to field. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* ii. xi. (Arb.) 117 He conquered .. Egypt, and layd it to his dominion. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 53 The townes next to the marches .. laid to Bœtica. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. ii. (1739) 20 The Incumbent also of every Church had Glebe laid to the Church. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 253 A multitude of townes and villages..all which he laid to Porus his Kingdom. 1819 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 373 The buildings..may be removed and part of the land laid to the street in the intended line of improvement.

† **c.** *To lay from, off*: to put away from (oneself); to take (one's fingers) off something. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 684 His clathis all fra hym he lad. 1526 Tindale *Eph.* iv. 22 Laye from you that olde man, which is corrupte thorowe the deceavable lustes. 1601 Shaks *Jul. C.* i. ii. 243 He was very loath to lay his fingers off it. 1611 Bible *Jonah* iii. 6 He laid his robe from him.

† **d.** To put *in* or commit *to* (prison). *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2693 Ðor ise son he leide in bonde. 1434 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 297 The said citsaine .. shal be commytted and layed to jayle. 1526 Tindale *Luke* iii. 20 Then Herode .. added this above all and leyd Jhon in preson. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 426 Hughe Latimer..whome kyng Edward delivered out of the tower, layd in there by his father for doctrine.

† **e.** To compare *with.* *Obs.*

1577 H. I. tr *Bullinger's Decades* ii viii. 192 They conferre the one with the other & lay them with the lawe.

f. *To lay into* or *in one*: to convert into one apartment or structure. ? *local.*

1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. ii. 412 Two bad cottages of one room each, if laid into one, might make an extremely good one. 1861 R. Willis in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 174 Whenever the additional structure is completed, this wall can be removed, and the whole will be laid in one.

† **g.** *To lay a name on*: to give a name to.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9827 His names er þir, wit vten les, Þat þe prophet has on him laid. *Ibid.* 10577 Maria to nam on hir þai laid, Als þe angel had þaim forwit said.

h. To put (dogs) *on* a scent. (Cf. 55 i.) Also, *To lay a trail on* (a quarry).

1781 Cowper *Expost.* 520 Thy soldiery, the Pope's well-managed pack .. when he laid them on the scent of blood, Would hunt a Saracen through fire and flood. 1861 *Temple Bar* IV. 53 He gets a little 'law' before the pack are laid upon his track. 1888 *Times* 13 Oct. 7/6 A trail should be laid on a man who makes his way along both frequented and unfrequented streets and on to some railway station.

16. a. To place (affection, hope, confidence) *on* or *in* a person or thing. † Also, *to lay praise, one's blessing*, etc. *upon.* *To lay † prize, store upon*: to value, set store by. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18341 On all his santes.. His saing laid þat drightin dere. *a* 1307 *Thrush & Night.* 158 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 56 Thou art ounwis, On hem to leggen so michel pris. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1448 Þe loos on hire is leide. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1846 For he nil falsen no wight, dar I seye, That wol his herte al hoolly on him leye. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 236 Sic loiss on hym self he laide. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 65 My luf is laid apon ane knycht. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xxi. vii, Our king In heav'n his trust hath laied. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* iii. iii. 2 We Great in our hope, lay our best loue and credence Vpon thy promising fortune. 1719 Watts *Ps.* cxxi. i, To heav'n I lift my waiting eyes, There all my hopes are laid. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* i. xiv. 45 And though on Blanche his love was wholly laid. 1889 Doyle *M. Clarke* xxxiii 365 Neither now or at any time .. have I laid great store upon my life.

† **b.** *To lay* (one's care, concerns) *on God*: to commit, trust to Him. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 2381 And all ȝho leȝȝde þatt o Godd & onn hiss lefe wille, Þatt he þæroffe shollde don All whattse hiss wille wære. 1671 Milton *P. R.* ii. 54 Let us be glad of this, and all our fears Lay on his Providence.

17. *To lay ... before*: to place in front of, to bring to the sight of; hence, to bring to the notice of, to submit to the consideration of; † *pass.* to be in store for. (Cf. branch IV.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxxi. 37 Leȝe hit her beforan þinum freondum. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 15714 (Trin.) Muchel woo if he wist is bifore him leide. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 102 A blak hund .. gat It, & lad before þaine all. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 661 When she fynt a corn, She chicketh hem and layth hit hem byfore. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 They .. brought the pryce therof, and layde it before the fete of the apostles. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xxx. 41 He layed the staues in the drynkinge troughes before the eyes of the flockes. — 1 *Chron.* xxi[i]. 10 Thre thinges laye I before the, chose yᵉ one of them. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 457 ⁋ 1, I shall this Day lay before my Reader a Letter. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1734) II. 602 The Lower House ordered him to lay the Matter before the Attorney-General for his Opinion. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 90 We ought to lay these things plainly and honestly before our mind. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxviii, I hope you have no objection to laying your case before the uncle. 1849 Aytoun *Poems, Buried Flowers* 163 And I laid my heart before thee, Laid it, darling, at thy feet! 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 94 Cardinal Morton..laid the condition of the secular clergy before the assembled prelates.

18. To set (a snare, a trap, an ambush); † to set (watch). *To lay wait*: see Wait *sb.* (and Await *sb.*).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Ure fo .. leiδ grune in a wilderne to henten þe deor. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16894 Ȝeming on him yee lai. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10743 The ledes withoute..Laidon wacche to þe wallis, þat no wegh past. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1358 To kepe the place day and nyghtys, And wach abowte hur lay. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxiii. 262 We .. layde our busshement in a lytell wood. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxiv. 5 [They] commoned amonge them selues, how they maye laye snares. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 222 b, Watche was privilie leyd for him. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, iii. i. 22 Thou layd'st a Trap to take my Life. 1670 A. Roberts *Adv. T. S.* 111 The first time they laid an Ambuscado in their way. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 93 Melfort was particularly active in laying traps for the young noblemen and gentlemen of the Legation.

b. intr. *To lay for*: to set an ambush or a trap for; to beset the path of; to lie in wait for, waylay.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 300, ii. M. of his men .. were layde for, & distressyd. 1530 Palsgr. 602/1, I laye for, as hunters or fysshers layeth his nettes for his praye, *je tens.* I have layde for a pickrell, but I wene I shall catche a frogge. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 569 Being .. hardly laied for at sea by Cortugogli a famous pirat. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xix. ix. 134 The inhabitants beyond Tigris, streightly layed for, were all massacred every mothers child. 1623 Massinger *Dk. Milan* v. i. L 3, Men in debt .. layd for by their creditors. 1648 Bp Hall *Select Th.* 84 Even our Blessed Leader .. when he found that he was laid for in Judæa, flees into Galilee. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 20 May 22/1 He was 'laid for' by a scoundrel whom, being a magistrate, he had sent up for trial. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 291 The men .. go and lay for a rubber-hunter.

† **c.** *trans.* To set watch or guard in (a place); to beset; to search (a place) *for.* *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 77 Somuche as the waye is layde, that I can neyther come nor sende unto you. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv. x. 4, I .. durst not peepe out, for all the Country is laid for me. 1607 Middleton *Your Five Gallants* iv. G 4 b, Maister Primero was rob'd of a Carkanet vpon monday last; laid the Goldsmiths and found it. 1608 — *Trick Catch Old One* i. ii, I have been laying all the town for thee. 1621 H. King *Serm.* 3 As exquisite gluttons lay all markets for fare. *a* 1645 Heywood *Fort. by Land & Sea* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 390 Continue our pursuit, all ways are layd.

19. *To lay siege to*, † *unto*, † *about*, † *against*, † *before*: to besiege; also *fig.* to attack. † Also *to lay battery, blockade to.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2071 The sege he did leyen a-bowte On every side of that Cite. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 258 King Herri leieth a sege to Harflew. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xx. x. 814 All his hoost made hem redy to laye syege aboute sir Launcelot. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 205 He layed syege before it by the space of foure monethes. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlii. 53 Gar lay ane sege vnto ȝone fort. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 184 King Fernando besegeth Offen or Buda and layeth to it battery. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 244 To lay an amiable siege to the honesty of this Fords wife. 1647 May *Hist. Parl.* iii. v. 98 Three daies after the siege was layed. 1713 *Light to Blind* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 200 His General .. had lay'd a blocade .. to Girona with 12,000 men. 1877 Miss Yonge *Cameos* Ser. iii. i. 5 He laid siege to Roxburgh Castle.

† **20.** To post or station (a body of soldiers, etc.); to station (post-horses) along a route. Also, to beset (a place) with soldiers. *Obs.*

1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 271 The seide Thomas .. layde dyvers folks arraied in maner of werre .. in ij busshements. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xc. 113 The lorde Loyes .. and sir Othes Dornes, were layd on the see about Gernzay. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* xxxiii. 14 He..layed captaynes in yᵉ stronge cities of Iuda. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 208 Without anye army layd .. to kepe the Erle from landyng. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 87/2 They .. laie the sea coasts full of souldiers. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 664/1 There is a bande of souldiours layed in Mounster. 1689 Shadwell *Bury F.* iv. Wks. 1720 IV. 182 He has laid horses, and will be ready to escape. 1736 Lediard *Life Marlborough* III. 299 Parties of Horse .. were laid on the Road between Antwerp and that Town, to Escort his Grace. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 566, I travelled in a manner which .. used to be .. very common in India. It is called 'laying horses', that is, you 'lay' out a horse every seven or eight miles along the road you are going to take.

b. To place or locate (a scene). † Also, to assign to a specified locality. *To lay the venue*: see the sb.

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 185 The book of Domesday (speaking of Apuldore) laieth it in the hundreth of Blackburne. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* Prol. 2 (Qo. 1597) In faire Verona, where we lay our Scene. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 145 Other Geographers .. lay it as a dependant annexed to Affrick. 1668 Dryden *Dram. Poesie* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 83 The scene of it [*The Silent Woman*] is laid in London. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 697, I never framed a wish or formed a plan .. But there I laid the scene. 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 34 In the legend of the birth of Eurustheus, the scene is laid in Ἄργος Ἀχαικόν.

21. With object denoting a member of the body.

a. *gen.* To place (one's limbs, etc.) in a certain position.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 115 And summe leiden the legges a-liri as suche losels cunne. 1530 Palsgr. 602/1 Laye your legges a crosse and I wyll teache you a play. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* ii. iii. 424 (Qo.), Then layed his leg Ouer my thigh, and sigh'd, and kissed. 1842 Tennyson *Beggar Maid* i Her arms across her breast she laid. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* iii. 29 The horse who was caressed in this affectionate style had scarcely the spirit even to lay back his ears.

† **b.** *To lay eyes on*: to 'set eyes on', look at.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 Heo lette him leggen eien on hire. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 42 The fairest thing that ever eyes were laid on. 1818 W. Irving *Sketch-bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow*, From the moment Ichabod laid his eyes upon these regions of delight, the peace of his mind was at an end.

c. *To lay hands* (or † *hand*) *on* or *upon* († also *in, to*) a person or thing; (in the earliest quots. const. dat. pron. as indirect obj. with *on* adv.): (*a*) in lit. sense, to place one's hands on or apply them to, esp. for purposes of appropriation or in violence; hence (*b*) to seize, get hold of, appropriate; (*c*) to do violence to; now *to lay violent hands on* (with *oneself* = to commit suicide); (*d*) to perform the rite of imposition of hands in confirmation or ordination.

c 1000 *Riddles* lxxx. 4 (Gr.) Cwen mec hwilum hwitloccedu hond on leȝeδ. *c* 1205 Lay. 8192 Ne funde he nonne swa kene mon, Þat hond him durste leggen on. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4113 And ðine hondes ley him on, Sey him on ðin stede to gon. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 994 Neuere more he him misdede, Ne hond on him with yuele leyde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12893 (Cott.) A I Ion .. nan was worthier þan þou Hand to lai on suete iesu To giue him þat hali sacrament. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 19393 (Fairf.) On ham þai laide þaire hali hande & a quile ware praiande. 1340 *Ayenb.* 41 Sacrilege is .. huanne me layþ hand ine kueade ine clerk. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 321 Alle þo þat leyn hond on fadir or modir in violence ben cursed of God and man. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 479 It is trouth that X rybawdes cam here ryght now and layd hande vpon me. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lviii. 199 Gerames .. layd handes on him, as though he toke hym prysoner. 1550 Crowley *Last Trump* 9 If God haue layede hys hande on the, And made the lowe. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 362 There was no great Ship on the Sea that the French men could lay theyr handes upon. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* iv. vi. 192 Oh heere he is: lay hand vpon him, Sir. 1606 G. W. tr. *Justine* xliii. 135 By meanes whereof, the treason comming to light, the Ligurians were laide hand on. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial Dead* (Rubric), Or have laid violent hands upon themselves. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 55, I loaded them with .. any thing I could lay my Hands on. 1784 Cowper *Task* ii. 393 O ye mitred heads .. lay not careless hands On skulls that cannot teach, and will not learn. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xiii, Any object they think they can lay their thieving hands on. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 99 A mob .. laid hands on a quantity of timber fit for building purposes, and took it away bodily. 1890 *Guardian* 29 Oct. 1603/3 The Government have laid hands on the last fraction of the sum reserved for the redemption of the public debt.

† **d.** *To lay* (*a*) *hand*: to assist, 'lend' a hand.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 192 Happy is that man or child can lay a hand to help to draw it. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1662) 46 Alas our poor Church is oppressed, and who layeth hand to help?

e. *To lay a finger* or *one's finger(s) upon*: see Finger *sb.* 3 a.

1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 157 The Parliament began to lay their fingers on the great ones. 1836 Keble *Serm.* viii. Postscr. (1848) 376 To select for himself a certain number of divine truths out of the great body of the Scriptures, on which he may lay his finger and say; This, and this alone, is the Gospel. 1865, 1894 [see Finger *sb.* 3 a].

22. *To lay hold* (*up*)*on, of*: to take into one's grasp, to grasp, seize on (with material and immaterial obj.); to avail oneself of (a pretext).

1535 Coverdale *Prov.* iii. 18 She is a tre of life to them that laye holde vpon her. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 54 If he presume to enter our house .. we lay holde on his locks, turne him away with his backe full of stripes. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. vi. 221 Hee was forced to lay holde vpon a braunch. 1611 Bible *Matt.* xiv. 3. — 1 *Tim.* vi. 12. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 889 Stealing closely, or openly, any thing they could lay hold on. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 194 ⁋ 12 For offering in so rude a Manner to lay hold on a Virgin. 1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 556 ⁋ 5, I laid hold of all Opportunities to exert it. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 245 Lady Dysert laid hold on his absence in Scotland to make a breach between them. 1726 G. Roberts *Four Years Voy.* 26, I was willing to lay hold of the Frieght offered, for fear his Sloop should come. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* ii, So saying, the boatswain lays hold of the boy. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press* ii. 24 There is no municipality which can lay hold of this land.

23. *refl.* and *intr.* To apply oneself *to*; † to set oneself *against.*

1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* ii. 29 Why layest thou thy selfe then agaynst my sacrifices and meatofferinges? 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 297 Not even after the death of the usuk did our men lay to their oars more heartily. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. xii. (1872) VIII. 21 When Friedrich laid himself to engineering, I observe, he did it well.

24. *Mil.* To set (a gun, etc.) in the correct position for hitting a mark. Also *absol.*

1480 [see Laying *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Arcus, Tendere aliquo arcum*, to lay or leuell toward. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 103 No 1 commands and lays. 1877 Clery *Minor Tactics* xi. 134 Not .. so much by the distance the gun can carry, as by the accuracy with which it can be laid. 1883 Ld. Saltoun *Scraps* I. 224 A young officer of the line regiment asked to be allowed to lay the gun for that shot.

25. To put into a condition (usually one of subjection, passivity, or exposure to view or danger: cf. the corresponding uses of Lie *v.*), which is expressed by a complementary adj., adv., or advb. phrase, as in to *lay fallow, idle*; to *lay* (land) *dry, under water*; *lay under necessity, obligation, difficulty, a command*, etc. *To lay bare*: (*a*) to denude, remove the covering from; (*b*) to expose to view, reveal. † *To lay in forbode*: to prohibit the use of. † *To lay to sight*: to reveal, disclose. *To lay under contribution*: see Contribution 1 b. † *To lay in* (or *a*) *water*: fig. to make nugatory (see Water). For *lay open, waste*, see the adjs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 765 Þe midward tre is vs outtan Our lauerd in forbot has it laid. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Matrimony* (1859) 513 Let him .. never lay these matters to sight. 1703 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. 42 It lays him at the mercy of chance and humour. 1736 Lediard *Life Marlborough* I. 156 He

first laid the Country under Water. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 262 This laid us under a necessity of filling all our casks from the furthest part of the lake. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. clxviii. 124 Which might lay him under difficulties both what to say, and how to look. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl* 2 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii 291, I rowed part of the way in the queen's boat, an exercise of which my hands will long bear the marks, as they are laid bare over the whole of both palms 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* vi. 44 A space of comparatively dry clay was laid bare. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xxxi. 311 He was laid under orders to follow the commands of the Spanish king. 1897 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 7/3 Another workmen's train was stopped .. many workmen being thus laid idle for the day.

b. *To lay fast*: to set fast, render unable to proceed or escape; † formerly, to put in fetters, imprison (also † *to lay fast by the feet*). Also *to lay by the heels*: see HEEL *sb.*[1] 18.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 42 b, [They] required that they might be layde faste by the feete. 1584 [see HEEL *sb.*[1] 18]. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test*, *Apostles Dispersed*, Then laid they his guide fast, that he might not any way escape by flight. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats Scapin* I. i, I know how to lay that rogue my son fast. 1809 HEBER in *Q. Rev.* II. 288 If we are laid fast by want of horses, or mutiny of drivers 1889 DOYLE *M. Clarke* xxxiv. 308 He had heard that you were laid by the heels

c. *Naut.* With advb. compl., as *alongside, by the lee*, etc. *To lay aback* (see quots. 1867, 1881).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram* IX 43 Lay the ship by the Lee to trie the Dipsie line. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) E e e 4 b, *Mettre à Scier*,. to back the sails, or lay them aback, so as to make the vessel fall astern. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* 69 To bagpipe the mizen is to lay it aback, by bringing the sheet to the mizen-shrouds 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist Edw III*, I. xviii 326 The King ordered his ship to be laid alongside a large Spaniard 1881 HAMERSLY *Naval Encycl*, *To lay a yard aback*, is to brace it in such a way that the wind will blow against the forward side of the sail 1891 *Cornh Mag.* June 583 Lay her two courses to the wind.

d. Naut. *To lay . . . aboard*: to run into or alongside (a ship), usually in order to board her. So *to lay close, to lay athwart the hawse*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, IV i. 25, I lost mine eye in laying the prize aboord. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I 19 That if we should be laid aboard, we might clear our Decks. 1707 *Lond. Gaz* No 4369/3 The Sloop soon laid her aboard. 1731 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS Log-bk of the 'Lyell'* 2 July, A Collier lay'd us athwart the Hawse, and broke our Flying Jib Boom [etc.]. 1799 NELSON *Let* 9 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 260 Lay a Frenchman close, and you will beat him. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xi. (1886) 90 Why, how many tall ships, think ye, now, I have seen laid aboard?

† e. To bring *home to*. *Obs.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 71 P 1 Such a Tract as shall lay Gaming home to the Bosoms of all who love..their Families.

IV To present, put forward (cf. *lay before*, 17).

26. To put forward, allege (a claim, † reason, † excuse, † example, etc.): often with clause as obj.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 57 He leiȝ [*v r.* leiþ] for hym þe vers of þe sawter, 'God schal nouȝt be wrooþ for eyeremore' 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxiv 193, I leye for myn excuse, that I haue to my power folowed my copye 1481–4 E. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 279 My huswyffe trustythe to ley to 3ow her huswyferey for her excuse. 1491 *Act 7 Hen VII*, c. 2 § 1 Courtes where the seid proteccions shalbe pleded or leyed for any of the seid persons. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II. 789 When he had layde for the proofe and confirmation of this sentence, examples taken out of the olde testament 1529 — *Dyalogue* III Wks. 211/1 Many a witnesse was there to whom he layd none exception *c* 1530 L. COX *Rhet* (1899) 82 He layeth for hym that his mothers abhominable iniury constrayned him thereto. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F iij, We muste not lay excuses. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 345/1 The Priests layd that they were best worthy. 1562 *Apol. Priv Masse* 4 b, If you haue no scriptures to lay for you, then trouble our mother the holy catholike churche no longer. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 152 Plantagenet, for all the Clayme thou lay'st Thinke not, that Henry shall be so depos'd. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 198 These are the reasons which I meante to lay 1647 COWLEY *Mistr*, *Written in June of Lemon* vii, And to her Hand lay noble claim. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxvi, I prevented it being given to any other, by laying claim to it myself.

b. To present (an information, indictment) in legal form.

1798 BAY *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 245 In an indictment for manslaughter, it is necessary to lay it to have been done voluntarily. 1838 [see INFORMATION 5 a (*a*)] 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 162 Information having been laid that he had forsworn himself. 1891 *Standard* 8 Apr. 5/2 Anyone, whether personally aggrieved or not, may lay an information.

c. † (*a*) To assign (a date). (*b*) *Law.* To state or describe *as*; to fix (damages) *at* a certain amount.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v 1699 The day of her deth eke ful fayre he leyth Of nouembre moneth. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 72 The field is laid in the indictment as round. 1820 GIFFORD *Compl. Eng. Lawyer* II. 248 The time of the death must be laid within a year and a day after the mortal stroke was given. *Ibid.*, The facts must be laid to be done treasonably, and against his allegiance. 1891 *Athenæum* 7 Mar 306/1 He laid his damages at 20,000*l*; the arbitrators gave him one farthing.

† d. To expound, set forth, lay open. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 16 b, And yet thus much I wil say for my selfe, that I haue not laid these matters, either so openly, or largely to any as your selfe

† e *intr.* To give information, tell. *Obs. rare.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 31 To lord Persye off this mattir thai laid.

27. To bring forward as a charge, accusation, or imputation; to impute, attribute, ascribe (something objectionable). Const. *to*, † *unto*, † *against*, † *in*, *on*. ? *arch.*

c 1425 LYDG. *Assemb. Gods* 208 Thow mayst be dismayde To here so gret compleynes ayene the layde 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 5 There was leyde to him hye tresone. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* (*c* 1550) C iv b, They sayde I was a theefe and layde felonye vppon me. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C viij b, Lette no man .. lay against the goddes, that they be cruell. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxv. v, Who did me wrong against me wittnesse beare, Laying such things as never in me were. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 These obiections which you laie against me. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxiv. 12 God layeth not folly to them 1690 WOOD *Life* 25 July, E G with child, layd on the tapster. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I iii, I'll warrant 'tis not her first [illegitimate child], by her impudence in laying it to your worship. 1795–7 SOUTHEY *Juvenile Poems* Poet. Wks. II 236 That you should lay to me Unkind neglect. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 247 This was laid to her overweening pride. 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* III. 288 He had of course to lay his sleeplessness on something, and so he laid it on the lobster salad. 1890 *Temple Bar* Oct. 296, I laid the theft on Bastonjee.

b. Phr. *To lay to* (a person's) *charge*, *at* or *to* (his) *door*, † *in* (his) *dish*, † *in* (his) *neck*: to impute to, charge upon. Also *to lay to one's credit*, † *reproach*, etc. (See also the sbs.)

1530 PALSGR. 603/1 Wyll you laye theffte to his charge, and haue no better a grounde? *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxxiii. 102 It shall neuer be layde to my reproche. 1534 TINDALE *Acts* vii. 60 Lorde laye not this synne to their charge. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I (Arb.) 66 The wickednesse and follye of others shalbe imputed to hym, and layde in his nekke. 1552, 1782 [see DISH *sb.* 1 d]. 1681 H. MORE *Exp Dan.* 195 The Pontifician Party have no reason to lay such things in the dish of the Reformed 1701, 1749 [see DOOR *sb.* 6]. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxiii, Do not force a broken-hearted sister to lay her death at your door 1885 MRS C. L. PIRKIS *Lady Lovelace* II. xxii. 53 You laid his death to my charge. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 156/2 This must be laid to the credit of the Tories.

V. To impose as a burden.

28. To impose (a penalty, command, obligation, burden, tax, etc.). Const. *on*, *upon*, († *to*) (See also LOAD *sb.*)

a 1000 *Guthlac* 685 (Gr) Þæt xe on his wergengan wite leȝdon. 11 *O. E. Chron.* 1064 (Laud MS) Hi lædon ærende on hine to þam cynge Eadwarde. *Ibid* an 1137 Hi læiden galdes on the tunes. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 346 þe preost ne þerf leggen oðer schrift on ou. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 18455 Sant michael for-bot on us laid. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 336 It were as myche nede to leye now as myche penaunce to summe, as [etc.] 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxx, Thus sall on the my charge bene laid 1500 *20* DUNBAR *Poems* xxi 28 On fredome is laid foirfaltour *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lxx 240 You knowe the payne that I layde on your hedes yf Huon dyd not accomplysshe my message. 1557 N T (Genev.) 1 *Cor* ix 16 For necessitie is layd vpon me [Gr ἀνάγκη γάρ μοι ἐπίκειται], and wo is it vnto me, yf I preache not the Gospel. 1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C iij b, People may not looke to lay all vppon the Parsons shoulders 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho Lords* (Camden) 66 Yf the delinquent is worthy of a greate punishment; but, the question is, by whom yt is to be layed? 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacr* II. vi § 6 We are not to think that an Oath layes any greater obligation upon God for performance, then the meer declaration of his will. 1697 POTTER *Antiq Greece* I. xxi (1715) 121 If a pecuniary Mulct was laid upon him. 1781 D. WILLIAMS tr *Voltaire's Dram. Wks* II. 103 Once only do I mean to lay my commands upon you. 1790 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) III. 153 The improbability that Congress would ever lay taxes where the States could do it separately. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. x. (1852) 345 An additional duty was laid on windows. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xxi. IV. 554 Northumberland strictly obeyed the injunction which had been laid on him. 1870 ROGERS *Hist Gleanings* Ser. II. 195 The burden of proof being laid on the accused person. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xxiv 230 Severe fines were laid on all the villages. 1885 E. F. BYRNE *Entangled* II ii. viii. 265 The dead mother has laid it upon you to find it.

† b. To quarter (soldiers) *on* or *upon*. *Obs.*

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 43 The soldiers, for want of pay, were sessed and laid upon the subjects against their will. 1669 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 102 Wee require the souldiers .. to draw off from the petitioner and his tenants, and..to .shew by what authority . they are layd uppon them *Ibid*, It not being lawfull to lay souldiers on any persons

† c To assess, rate, tax (a person). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 261 Marchaunt & burgeis to þe sext be laid. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 387 What persone that refuseth to paye, at that tyme as he ys assessed or leyd, shal paye to the comen cofre xl *d.* 1707 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 45 He is still lay'd and tax'd for it. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch-wardens* (ed. 4) 47 The Lands, in respect of which he is lay'd, are out of the Parish.

29. To cast (blame, † aspersions, † ridicule) *on* or *upon*; also const. † *in*, † *to*.

13 . *K. Alis.* 1553 'Byschop,' he saide, 'there is a sclaunder, Y-layd on me kyng Alisaunder'. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 592 Many a skorn [was] on him leid [*v. r.* lleide]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 76 The blame upon the duke they laide. 1530 PALSGR. 602/2 Why lay you the blame of this faute to me? 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 30 The fault is not to be layed in the thyng whiche was worthie to be written vpon. 1580 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 244 Yf any man shulde lay the blame in us. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 11 And laid the blame, not to his carriage, But to his starting steed that swarv'd aside 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. i. 14 A declaration . wherein aspertions were laid vpon some members. 1676 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 130 All yᵉ blame wase layd on yᵉ wine and he pardoned. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.*, *Rip van W.*, The good wives of the village..never failed..to lay all the blame on Dame van Winkle.

30. *To lay stress, weight, emphasis on* or *upon*: to emphasize, bring into special prominence, attach great importance to.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 3 July, The House do not lay much weight upon him, or any thing he says. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* VII 33 They doated upon little, needless, foolish things, and lay'd a great stress of Religion upon them. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* viii. 136 The Greek Church to this day lays the stress of consecration upon the prayer of the Holy Ghost. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect* (O. H. S) I. 327 He seems to lay weight on this. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 26 To see that it [the Emphasis] be always laid on the emphatical Word. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng Gram.* (ed 5) I. 363 To lay the emphasis with exact propriety, is a constant exercise of good sense and attention. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi (1852) 307 The only objection on which any stress can be fairly laid. 1890 T. F TOUT *Hist Eng fr.* 1689. 234 The great teachers laid all the stress on dogma.

31. To bring (a stick, etc.) down *upon*; to inflict (blows) Also *to lay it on* (lit. and fig.).

c 1314 *Guy Warw* (Auchinleck MS) 7524 And we leyd on hem dintes grete 1399 LANGL. *Rich Redeles* III. 338 They leid on þi leigis, Richard, lasshis y now. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 14 Thane is thair laid on me ane quhip. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xiv, The reird rais rudely with the rappis, Quhen rungs wer layd on riggis. 1602 SHAKS *Jul. C* IV iii. 268 Layest thou thy Leaden Mace vpon my Boy? 1833 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett* (1880) I 337, I have laid it on Walpole unsparingly. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xx. 338 What if my son wishes to lay a stick on my back?

32. *absol.* and *intr.* To deal blows; to make an attack. Chiefly in phraseological expressions with preps. a. *To lay on* or *upon*: to attack vigorously, to beat soundly. (See also *lay on*, 55 b.)

a 1225 *Ancr R* 292 Mid te holie rode steaue, þet him is loðest kuggel, leie on þe deouel dogge. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 112 in *E. E. P* (1862) 74 And euere seide þis holi man as he leide on hire faste Maide þu schalt lurny þus awei forto caste þi fole wil of þi flesch. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4046 (Kölbing) Ich on oþer gan to legge. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 425 Thar was none that I spard, bot lade on and dang them. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* lxii. 46 The whyte dragon egrely assayled the reede and layd on hym so strongly that [etc.] 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 b, They layde on hym with theyr fystes and other wepens. 1590 WEBBE *Trav* (Arb.) 20 Yo Turkes woulde lay vpon them as vpon Horses, and beat them in such sort, as oft times they dyed. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 146 He layeth on her with threates. 1640 tr *Verdere's Rom. Rom.* I. x. 36 They laid vpon one another with such fury, as [etc.]. 1758 GOLDSM. *Mem Prot* (1895) II. 17 Rascal! replied the Tyrant, give me the Stick; and taking it in his Hand .. with the most inhuman Barbarity he laid on the unresisting Slave, 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV, Laying on the Moors with that good sword.

† b. *To lay to*, *unto*: to assault, attack, press hard (*lit.* and *fig.*). Also *to lay home, hard, hardly, to. Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1073 Alle the fosters to hym cun lay Wyth sterne worde and mode 1557 N T. (Genev.) *Mark* xiv 68 *note*, Peter prepareth him selfe to flee if he were farther layd vnto. 1581 B. RICHE *Farew. Mil. Prof* G iv b, The Marchaunt with greate importunitie requested her in the waie of marriage, and so hardly he laied vnto her, that [etc.]. 1602 SHAKS *Ham* III iv 1 Looke you lay home to him. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 19 The warre was again begun, and the citie more hardly laid unto than before. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 109 At this instant they were assaulted, and hardly laid vnto vpon the hill 1630 TRAPP *Comm., Gen.* xlii 329 He lays it hard to them still. As who should say, the longer I hear you, the worse I like you. 1724 DE FOE *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 284, I found my major hard laid to, but fighting like a lion.

c. *To lay at*: to aim blows or an attack at; to strike at; to attack, assail (*lit.* and *fig.*). In 15–18th c. often in *indirect passive*. Now chiefly *dial.*

? *a* 1400 *Arth & Merl.* 2464 (Kölbing) A ten Sarazens . All att once att him layd. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 16 The traitours .. Laid at the chaumbur dors . with levours and with axes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt* xii 74, I am layed at with deadly deceytes. 1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* IV. V v ij, The beautiful women haue alwaies more suyters, and be more instantlye laide at in loue [It. *sono più sollicitate d'amor*], then the foule 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal.* Feb 214 Fiercely the good man at him did laye 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* V xxiv 196 The Senators . came forth to the multitude, and offered themselves to be laid at, smitten and slaine. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xli 26 The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hold. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II v. (1840) 102 Our men being thus hard laid at, Atkins wounded. 1728 RAMSAY *General Mistake* 82 Even beauty guards in vain, he lays at a. 1876 *Surrey Gloss*, The rabbits have laid at that wheat unaccountably. 1899 *Expositor* Jan. 54 The lie lays at the truth and the Truth must lay at the lie.

d. *To lay into*: to belabour; to 'pitch into'. *slang* or *colloq.*

1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char.*, *John Applejohn* xiii, I shall be very happy . to go and hold the door, while you lay into the ruffian 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I iv, Laying into me with your little bonnet. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abr.* iii. (1880) I 22 He [a bird] laid into his work like a nigger. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 108 She would lay into Master John with her stick.

e. *To lay about one*: to deal violent and repeated blows on all sides; occas. (trans.) *to lay* (a weapon) *about one*. Hence *fig.* to act vigorously, make strenuous efforts, do one's utmost.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1036 Fast he leyd hym a-bowte All þat somyrres nyght. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 32 And with his brondiron round about him layd. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER

Sonn. xvi. Wks. (Grosart) II. 39 When like a Lion to preserve her yong, Thou laydst about thee to redeeme the same. 1632 R. Bolton *Comf. Aff. Consc.* 49 Thou, that now laies about the for thee world and wealth. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 279 He lays about him on all hands where there is any the least project of gaine. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* III. vi. (1695) 244 Those Words, with which they are so armed at all points, and with which they so confidently lay about them. 1720 Mrs. Manley *Power Love* (1741) I. 55 How they laid about them to commend your Soul to God! 1727 Boyer *Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay about one's self.. *faire tous les efforts, remuër ciel et terre* 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* IV. xviii, They laid about them with their staves. 1889 Doyle *M. Clarke* xxxii. 353 We cut a way to his rescue, and laid our swords about us.

†**33.** *impers.* Of the wind, weather: To be violent. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 139 Sa troublit with stormis was I neuer stad; Of ilk airt of the Eist sa laithly it laid. [Cf. 1825–80 Jamieson, *To Lay On.* 1. To rain, to hail, to snow heavily; as 'It's layin' o' snaw'.]

†**34.** To strike, beat (a person) *on* the face, *over* the head, etc. *To lay on the lips*: to kiss. *Obs.*

In these uses the personal obj. is prob. to be regarded as a dative.

1530 Palsgr. 602/2, I lay hym on the face. I layde hym betweene the necke and the shoulders that I made hym grone. 1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* II. ii (1656) E1 b, He lay you o'th lips and leave you. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 25 Faith, sweet, ile lay thee on the lips for that jest. 1628 Earle *Microcosm., Upstart Country Knt.* Arb.) 38 Being once laid ore the shoulder with a Knighthood. 1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 228 He laid him over the face with his hands as hard as he could strike. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. v, The cook laid them over the pate with a ladle.

VI. To dispose or arrange in proper relative position over a surface.

35. *trans.* To place in the proper or designed position (something that extends horizontally, e.g. a foundation (often *fig*), a floor, stones or bricks in building, etc.).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiv 29 Syððan he þæne grundweall lezð [*c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* leiðð]. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13285 (Trin.) At þe see Iame & Ion he fonde As þei were lynes leyond 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 438 To legge lym oþur ston. 1382 Wyclif *Heb.* vi. 1 Not eftsoone leggynge the foundament of penaunce fro deede werkis. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4149 Aboute him lefte he no masoun, That stoon coude leye, ne querrour *c* 1425 Lydg. *Assemb. Gods* 596 All the baytys that ye for hym haue leyde 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 The same herynges shuld be wele truly and justly leyed and packed. 1526 Tindale *Heb.* I. 10 Thou lorde in the begynnynge hast layde the foundacion of the erth 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 283 They lay traines of treason to overthrow their princes. 1644 Digby *Nat Bodies* x (1645) 94 Proceeding upon our grounds before layed 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 33 Paviors (after the Bricks are laid) throw sharp Sand over them 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc* 217 You may begin at the Verge, and so lay several Grooves close by one another till you come to the Center. 1751 Labelye *Westm. Br.* 71 The laying the Foundation of Stone-Piers 1800 Mar Edgeworth *Castle Rackrent* 44 She laid the corner-stone of all her future misfortunes at that very instant. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II v. viii. 651 The political conduct of the Governor-General lays sufficient ground for the presumption that [etc.] 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract Build.* 263 When you lay your floors, let the joints be fitted and tacked down. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxiii 125 From the time her keel was laid, she had never been so driven. 1842–59 Gwilt *Archit.* § 1810 Slating is sometimes laid lozengewise. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc* VI. II. 266 The ordinary mode of farming is to lay the ground in ridges. 1848 *Chambers's Inform.* I. 489/1 That manner of ploughing and laying the ridges .. which will best keep the land dry. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 270 The first submarine cable was laid

b. To set out (a table), to spread (the cloth), place in order (the plates, dishes, knives and forks, etc.) in preparation for a meal; hence, in later use, to set out the table for (a meal). Also *absol.* † Also. to prepare (a bed).

c 1300 *Havelok* 1722 Þanne [he] were set, and bord leyd. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6508 (Kölbing) Þese weschen þis gentil man & leyd tables after wan. *c* 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v 388 The met all reddy grathit, Vith burdis set and clathis laid 1330 Palsgr. 603/1 Lay the table, for we must dyne in al the haste. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen VI*, III. ii 11 Haue you layd faire the Bed? 1668–9 Pepys *Diary* 8 Jan., Home to my wife's chamber, my people having laid the cloth, and got the rooms all clean. 1768 Clara Reeve *Exiles* III 110, I made the servant lay his bed in order. 1797 Mrs. Bennett *Beggar Girl* I. viii. 257 When the cloth was laying for supper. 1836 Marryat *Japhet* lxxviii, I found that the table was laid for three. 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* xiv, A little dinner.. was laid in the dining-room 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* iv, We found the table laid. , the dinner dressing 1883 Black *Shandon Bells* xvii, The little maidservant laid the cloth. 1890 Weyman *House of Wolf* iv, These gentlemen will not sup with me Lay for them at the other end.

c. To trace (a ground-plan).

1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* v, When I was laying a platform for these walls. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 99 Dinochares the Architect laid the modell and platforme therof [*sc.* of Alexandria] by a subtil and witty deuise. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 29 It is reported that when the workmen began to lay the platforme at Chalcedon, how certain Eagles conueyed their lines to the other side of the Streight.

d. †(*a*) *To lay a buck*: to put clothes in soak for washing (*obs.*). (*b*) *To lay leaven* (see quot. 1891)

[Possibly confused (*a*) with some derivative of Lye, and (*b*) with Lay *v.*, Allay *v*; but this is uncertain.]

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 166 Maide, three a clock, knede, ay your bucks, or go brew. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Laire, Faire la bude*, to lay, or wash, a bucke. 1633 D. R[ogers] *Treat. Sacraments* I. 42 Shee that cannot lay a leaven, but thinkes of the kingdome of Christ. 1892 *Sheffield Gloss.* Suppl., *Lay*, to mix; only used in the phrase 'to lay leaven', i.e. to mix the yeast with oat meal in making oat-cake. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Lay*, to mix do gh for bread making. 'Lay the breed'—to mix the flour with the yeast, to make the dough.

e. *To lay a fire*: to place the fuel ready for lighting.

1876 Jevons *Logic Prim.* 10 If one fire be laid and lighted exactly like another, it ought to burn like it. 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* II. i, The fire was laid..with the resinous wheels, which burn fiercely.

f. Printing. *To lay type*: 'to put new sorts in cases' (Jacobi *Printers' Voc.* 1888). Also, *to lay the case.*

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 200 The manner how the several sorts of Letters are disposed in the several Boxes, is called, Laying of the Case. 1808 C. Stower *Printer's Gram.* vi. 151 Laying of Cases. This implies filling them with sorts of a new fount of letter.

36. To re-steel (a cutting instrument). *dial.*

1472–3 [see Laying *vbl sb.* 1] 1475–6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 25 Et sol. eidem pro le layngе ij axes, vjd. 1605 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 55 For layinge the church hack with new iron, viij*d*. 1620 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 172 For Layinge the pickax 1*s* 8*d*. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *To lay a tool*, to steel its edge afresh. 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss.*

37. *Rope-making.* To twist yarn to form (a strand), or strands to form (a rope).

1486 [see Laying *vbl sb.* 1] 1627 Capt Smith *Seaman's Gram* VII. 30 If the Cable bee well made, we say it is well laid. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 240 Those who were ashore made twice lay'd stuff for rigging. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 281 A bridle cable was laid perfectly pliant. 1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 1070 The last part of the process of rope-making, is to lay the cordage. 1853 *Ibid.* II. 560 The manner of laying the yarns into ropes.

b. *intr.* said of the rope.

1796 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 485/1 Then .the top comes away from the swivel and the line begins to lay.

38 *trans.* In immaterial sense: To fix the outlines of, arrange, devise (a plan, plot, scheme); † to establish (a law), settle, lay down (a principle); † to draw up the plan of (a literary composition). *To lay one's account*: see Account *sb.* 15.

c 1 . *O. E Chron.* an. 1086 (Laud MS.) He sætte mycel deorfrið & he lægde laza þærwið. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 449 Suche ordynaunce as the semblé was layd. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iii 4 The plot is laid. 1616 B. Jonson *Epigr., To weak Gamester in Poetry*, I cannot for the stage a Drama lay, Tragick or Comick. 1644 Milton *Jdgm Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 87 If we retain our principles already laid. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables, Life Æsop* (1708) 8 Several Little Tales and Jests that I take to be neither well Laid, nor well put together 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome, Marcus* v 83 His Design had been long laid. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I 401 The argument for it was laid thus. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II xi. 56 His schemes also were more artfully laid 1880 *Libr Univ Knowl* (N. Y.) VIII. 381 When the conspiracy was laid to put Jesus to death.

†b. *gen.* To contrive, arrange *Obs*

1627 Donne *Serm.* v. (1640) 51 God had laid it so, that Moses should be setled this way *a* 1677 Barlow *Serm* Wks. 1716 I. 62 Is it not great imprudence so to lay our business that any other matter shall thwart or thrust out devotion? 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III ii, We have laid it so, that he is to be in the next room.

c *intr.* † To make arrangements or plans *for* (*obs*); to plan, contrive, or intend *to do* something (now *dial.* and *U.S.*). (Cf. *lay out*, 56 f.)

c 1450 *Mirour Salvacioun* 2058 Saul laide for his dethe als for hys mortale enemy. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* lxvii (1878) 156 Lay thou to saue,..And then thou shalt enriched be. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xiv. (1617) 222 Mans mind can skill.. to lay earnestly for warre in seeking or enioying of peace. — *Ovid's Met.* xii 277 And what is wrought in all the world he leaues to vnderstand. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I 413 Men loue rather to haue plenty from their vines, than otherwise lay for the goodnesse thereof 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 11 If he lay to please the one the other will be offended 1648 Symmons *Vind. Chas. I*, 113 Mahomet layed to perpetuate his religion by introducing of ignorance, [etc.]. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E. Anglia*, *Lay*, to intend, to lay out, to lay a plan. Ex 'I lay to plough for turnips tomorrow'. 1896 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl* 3 Dec 4/3 Fitzsimmons evidently laying to get in right on jaw.

39 †a. In OE. To direct (one's steps). b. Naut. *To lay one's* (or *a*) *course*: see quots. 1867, 1881.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 2400 (Gr.) Lastas leȝdon, oð þæt hie on Sodoman, weall stape burg wlitan meahton 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* I 18 The Wind will be Northerly, make ready to go about; we shall lay our Course another way 1793 Rennell in *Phil Trans* LXXXIII. 190 We were driven to the north of Scilly; and were barely able to lay a course through the passage between those islands and the Land's End 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., To lay her course*, to be able to sail in the direction wished for, however barely the wind permits it. 1881 Hamersly *Naval Encycl.* s.v., A ship *lays her course* when being close-hauled, the wind permits the desired course to be steered 1890 W. F. Rae *Mangrove* III. ix. 307 The steamer's course was laid for Michipicoten.

† c. To apply or devote (one's power, affection, possessions) *to* Also const *into. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26294 If..þou haf oft-sith laid might His wrangwis liuelade for to right 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 203 He had his liking laide þat Ladie too wedde. *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 357 3if eny good man of þe town leib his good to þe comune nede of þe town 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. i He lays his heart into pleasures, and forgets the future.

†**40.** To set down *in* writing; to put into, express or 'couch' *in* (certain language or terms). *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1288 (Kölbing) Merlin to Blasi þer meche seyd, þat Blasi al in writ leyd. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 284 Als Geffrey in latyn sayd So Mayster Wace in frankis layd. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2516 *Phillis*, Hir lettre..here & there in Ryme I haue it laide. ?*a* 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* Douce MS.) 1792 (Kölbing) In þe Bruyt he hit layde. *a* 1632 Donne 6 *Serm.* (1634) ii. 6 The phrase .is thus conceived and layed, *In our image* and then, *After our likenesse.* 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 215 [The Charter] fairly engraven upon the doors thereof, and laid in Letters of Gold. 1714 Steele *Lover* No. 27 (1723) 160 They . carry a secret Instruction, in that they lay the Sense of the Author still closer in Words of his own. 1775 De Lolme *Eng. Const.* I. x. (1784) 99 In all writs, care must be taken that they be laid and formed according to their case.

41. *Art.* a. To put upon a surface in layers; to put or arrange (colours, † a picture) on canvas.

1570 Baret *Alv.* L 54 To laie colour on a picture. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cl, Truth needs no collour, with his collour fixt; Beautie no pensell, beauties truth to lay. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 343 Their swelling Epithetes thick laid As varnish on a Harlots cheek. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. x. (1695) 71 The Pictures drawn in our Minds are laid in fading Colours. 1727 Boyer *Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay the Colours deep (in Painting), *empâter.* 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 798 To teach the canvas innocent deceit, Or lay the landscape on the snowy sheet 1859 Ruskin *Two Paths* App. iv. (1891) 259 In every given touch [of colour] laid on canvas. *Ibid.* 261 The refinement of work consists not in laying absolutely little colour, but in always laying precisely the right quantity.

b. *To lay a ground*: to spread a coating over a surface, as a basis for colours. So in Photography *to lay the grain.*

1762–8 H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 141 Blooteling found out the application of the chisel for laying grounds, which much exceeded the roller. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII 94/2 Three processes are usually required in japanning; laying the ground, painting, and finishing. 1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ Sci., Chem.* 90 The last [stage], technically called 'laying the grain', must be effected by hand. It consists in rubbing the surface of the plate in *one direction*, by means of a buffer

42. To cover, spread, or coat (*with* something), esp. by way of ornament (as in embroidery).

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom Rose* 1076 A robe of purpre it ful wel With orfrays leyd was everydel *c* 1400 *Siege of Troy* 135 (MS Harl. 525 in *Archiv Stud. neu Spr.* LX II. 15 There were shieldis gylt and leyd wyth ynde. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 433 Take a faire urthen pot, and lay hit well with splentes in the bothum, that the flessh neigh hit not. 1562–3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III 296 To the Painter for leyinge the Irons of the greate Postes in oyle and red leade iij*li*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I xix. 29 Softe wollie leaues, as it were layde with a certayne downe or fine cotton 1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1621) 832 Short cloakes layed with silver lace. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 80 Lathed and laid with Lime and haire 1820 Scott *Monast.* III. She is convent bred, and can lay silk broidery 1879 E Arnold *Lt. Asia* 34 Black steel, Laid with gold tendrils. 1889 Froude *Chiefs of Dunboy* xxvi. 399 They dug a pit, and laid the bottom of it with thorns 1891 *Chamb Jrnl.* 5 Dec 770/1 My bath-room is . a part of the veranda laid with zinc.

VII. 43 In intransitive uses, coinciding with or resembling those of Lie *v.*[1]

In the earliest examples the verb appears to be intransitive for reflexive or passive Now (exc in Nautical lang., see b it is only dialectal or an ill-iterate substitute for *lie*, its identity of form with the past tense of the latter no doubt accounting largely for the confusion In the 17th and 18th centuries, it was not app. regarded as a solecism. (For *lay in wait* see Wait *sb.*)

c 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 147 Sathanas, y bynde the, her shalt thou lay. O that come domesda). 13.. *Sir Beues* 2643 (MS. A.) Þar he schel leggen as, Til hit come domes dai *a* 1400 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 363 Þi no man ne legge in lond ne in tenement þe whyle þe suquestre ys þare set. *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod.* 3340 (Horstm.) Þe chest. In þe whyche þis blessud virgyn leyth y-closet inne. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* li. 195 His cheff standarde ouer thrawen and layng vpon the grounde 1498 *Will of Woodforde* Somerset Ho., Where my wif legges. 1530 Palsgr. 605/2 It leyeth on my herte. I tell you as it lyeth on my herte. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Nature* (Arb.) 363 Nature will lay buried a great Time, and yet reuiue. 1628 Earle *Microcosm., Pretender to Learning* (Arb.) 53 Some. Folio, which. hath laid open in the same Page this half yeere 1662 J. Strype in *Lett. Lit Men* (Camden) 179 At my first Coming, I laid alone. 1665 Wood *Life* 25 Sept. O. H. S.) II. 46 The lady of Castlemaine's two children began to lay at our house. *Ibid.* 56 The books layd upon the booksellours' hands 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. vi. 231 The general Proof of natural Religion does, I think, lay Level to Common Men. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* I vi, The fl me which had before laid in embryo now burst forth. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 558 Eating when we are hungry, . laying down when sleepy. 1794 J. Bidlake *Poems* 4 She..on the ground, to catch each sound would lay. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har* IV. clxxx, Thou..dst shest him again to earth:—there let him lay 1828 J Raine *St. Cuthbert* 78 They found the venerable body . laying on its right side. 1890 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 7/1 A large Danish boarhound . knocked a little boy down, laid on him, and bit him over the eye. 1900 F. Anstey *Brass Bottle* vi, 80 'They're all layin' down on the road opposite our door.'

b. *Naut.* To put oneself in the position indicated by the accompanying phrase or adv., e.g. *to lay at anchor, to lay by the wind.* (See also *lay along, lay by, lay in, lay out*, etc. in branch VIII.) *To lay on the oars*, to cease rowing.

1530 Palsgr. 605/1. I lay at anker, as a shyppe dothe, *je ancre.* 1549 Edw. VI *Jrnl.* (Roxb.) II. 227 Thei laying at anker bett the French. 1890 A. Roberts *Adventures of T. S.* 8 He commanded to lay by the Wind, until the Ships came within Call. 1890 Marryat *King's Own* xlvi, The

boats laid upon their oars. 1882 Hamersly *Naval Encycl.* s.v., *To lay* is used (although incorrectly) in the sense of *to go* or *come*; as *lay forward, lay aft, lay down from aloft, lay out on the yards*, etc. 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 182 Captains are saluted by laying on the oars (in other words ceasing to row).

VIII. With adverbs in specialized uses.

44. Lay about. †**a.** *trans.* To surround, beset. 14.. *Arth. & Merl.* (Percy MS.) 2452 (Kölbing), A 100 Sarazens on a rowte Att once layd him all about 1558 J. Proctor *Wyat's Reb.* 33 b, The lorde Aburgaueny and the shiriffe .. deuised to laye the countree aboute, that they [Wyat and others] mought not escape.

†**b.** *intr.* To contrive, plan, take measures (*to do* something); to look out or make a search *for*. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Mayden's Blush* 66 Hee labours, and hee layes-about .. that dear Issue to exterminate. 1727 Boyer *Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay about, in order to get an Office, *briguer, rechercher un Employ.* 1755 Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 176 She therefore laid about for a proper person to dispatch as an emissary to accomplish this design.

†**c.** To strike out with vigour; = *to lay about one* (32 e). *Obs.*

[*c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2874 (Kölbing) About he leyd on so hard, þat his sweord brast atvo.] 1607 Rowlands *Hist. Guy Warwicke* 29 He drew his sword, and laid about. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 709 But when his nut-brown Sword was out Couragiously he laid about.

45. Lay abroad. *trans.* To spread out; to set out for view; to spread (a net). *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1530 Palsgr. 631/1, I laye abrode clothes in the sonne to be ayred or dried I laye abrode, as hunters or fyrshers do their nettes. . I laye abrode monay, or vessell, or bookes to be vewed, *je mets au large.* 1535 [see Abroad *adv.* 1 c]. 1570 Baret *Alv* L 54 To laie abroade hey in the sunne to drie. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxiv. 395 Hauing layed abroade these bones. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* I. xvi. 50 For he abroad capacious nets had laid.

†**46. Lay along.** **a.** *trans.* To stretch at full length (also, *all along*); hence, to lay low, prostrate; to destroy, overthrow, kill.

1413, 1533, 1592, 1761 (see Along *adv.* 6). 1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 35 b/1 Shee is without all strength, cleane layed a-longe 1599 *Withals' Dict* 62 b, To ouerthrow, lay along, and destroie, *sterno.* 1697 Dryden *Æneid* I. 266 The Leaders first He laid along.

b. *intr.* (*Naut.*: see 43 b) Of a ship: To lean over with a side wind. (Cf. *lie along*)

1779 Barnard in *Phil. Trans* LXX. 107 That leakage, washing from side to side, will cause the ship to lay along.

†**47. Lay apart.** *trans.* To put aside or away from one; to omit purposely (*to* do something).

1526 Tindale *Jas* I. 21 Wherfore laye a parte all filthynes [so 1611]. *c* 1530 L. Cox *Rhet* (1899) 52 All maters of the law layd for the tyme vtterly a part. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation* I, Wee shall lay apart to speake of the profound and vnsearchable nature of Almighty God, rather acknowledging our weakenesse, then rashly to attempt [etc.]. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I Introd 3 Lay now thy .. bow apart. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II iv 78 That you diuest your selue and lay apart The borrowed Glories

48. Lay aside. *trans.* **a.** To put away from one's person (as a garment, weapon, or the like); to put on one side.

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 615 They moste .. leye a lyte hir holinesse asyde As for the tyme. 1540 Coverdale *Fruitf. Less.* To Rdr. (1593) A 4 b, The old Adam ought we to lay aside. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Condo, Seponere & condere*, to lay aside and locke vp. 1595, 1611 [see Aside 3]. 1781 D. Williams tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* II. 140 A father cannot lay aside the father 1824-9 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks 1846 I. 321 On entering the apartment of the women of your country, you lay aside both slipper and turban. 1849 Aytoun *Poems, Buried Flower* 181 Death had laid aside his terror 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* May 632 The editor laid aside the last proof-sheet.

b. To reject or dismiss from one's consideration or action; to abandon or postpone (a design), discontinue (an occupation).

1440 [see Aside 4]. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* IV. xx. 145, I praye to god that he send yow honour and worship. A said the Knyghte I may laye that on syde. 1530 Palsgr. 605/1, I ley away, or I laye asyde my worke to loyter. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) To Gentlew Lond. 60 When our good desires are once laide aside. 1607 [see Aside 4] 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 207 After sunne set, all this while the women lay aside their worke. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 66 So the design of the rising was laid aside. 1766 Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1792) I. 152 Laying Peter aside, who think you was the greatest hero among the moderns? 1824 Mackintosh *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 1 June, Wks. 1846 III 417, I think myself entitled to lay aside .. the testimony of the coachman. 1877 Miss Yonge *Cameos* Ser. III. xxv. 237 The burghers laid aside their revelries.

†**c.** To put out of the way, get rid of. *Obs.*

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 275 Quhen he had pacifiet his cuntrey, layd asyde his alde ennimies [etc.]. 1708 Swift *Sent. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks 1755 II. I. 77 When a prince was laid aside for male-administration. 1726-31 Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 110 To lay aside this troublesome Regent.

d. To set apart *for* a purpose.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 58 P 1, I intend to lay aside a whole Week for this Undertaking.

e. *pass.* To be incapacitated for work by illness.

1879 Shairp *Burns* 172 At this crisis his faithful wife was laid aside, unable to attend him. 1901 *Punch* 3 Apr. 262/1 More than once laid aside by break down of health.

49. Lay away. *trans.* **a.** = *lay aside*, a, b.

a 1300 *Ipomedon* (Kölbing) 338 7 He laid a way his horne & his hunter clothes & armed him all in white. 1526 Tindale *Heb.* xii. 1 Latt vs..laye a waye all that presseth vs doune, and the sinne that hangeth on vs. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 70/2 They were .. readie to laie awaie their armour and weapons. 1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. (1612) 140 That passion, amongst all other, euen of wise men is last layed away. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 4 [They] laid away..the fashion of wearing linen coats. 1641 Chas. I in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 457 That laying away all disputes, you go on chearfully and speedily for the Reducing of Ireland. 1845 Longf. *Belfry of Bruges, Curfew* ii. 4 The book is completed, And closed, like the day; And the hand that has written it Lays it away.

b. To bury. ? *U. S.*

1885 M. E. Wilkins in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 594/1 It was hardly six months since my poor sister was laid away.

50. Lay by. **a.** *trans.* = *lay aside*, 48 a, b; †also = *lay aside*, 48 c.

1439 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X. 727/2 That Matiere .. was so lightly laide by at Arras and noon Inclination shewed therto. *c* 1585 R. Browne *Answ. Cartwright* 6 He must .. laye by his proofe as vntrue. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 64, I am forc'd to lay my reuerence by. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 38 Leaving it to each ones conscience to read or to lay by 1674 Ray *Collect. Words, Prepar. Tin* 123 The cinder or slag . they take off with a shovel and lay it by. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 507 These were for laying honest David by On principles of pure good husbandry 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 47 P 7, I shall therefore lay by my Drama for some Time. 1736 Lediard *Life Marlborough* I. 118 It was Pity that so able a Man .. should be laid by, as useless and forgotten. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 670 It views the truth with a distorted eye, And either warps or lays it useless by 1798 Landor *Gebir* I. 51 His buckler and his corslet he laid by 1867 J. B. Rose tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 233 Lay by your wonted tasks.

b. To put away in store; to store up; to save (money). Also *absol.*

1786 Burns *To Auld Mare* xvii, A heapit stimpart, I'll reserve ane Laid by for you. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 312 Of her twelve hundred a year, she regularly lays by two-thirds. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* IV. v, It is a great sum,. but I will lay by, as you are kind enough to trust me. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 501 Persons who had laid by money would rather put it into the Bank. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* xv 367 Few of them lay by in anticipation of times when work is slack.

c. To put away for future disposal or for safety.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I xiv. (1840) 239, I perceived .. two miserable wretches dragged from the boats, where, it seems they were laid by, and were now brought out for the slaughter. 1821 Keats *Isabella* lii, She wrapped it up; and for its tomb did choose A garden-pot, wherein she laid it by. 1893 *Field* 25 Feb. 297/3 She has not been put afloat yet, but is laid by till open weather sets in.

d. *pass.* To be 'laid aside' by illness (cf 48 e).

1782 Macqueen in *Med. Commun.* I 69 They are seized with a Catarrh .., which rages so fast that in twenty four hours, every individual is . laid by. 1885-80 Jamieson, *To Lay By.* 1. To overdo, to make unfit for work:. 2. To be confined by ailment; as, 'He's laid by'. 1889 Mrs. Comyns Carr *Marg Maliphant* I. xii 237 Father is often laid by, and unable to go round the farm.

e. *intr* (*Naut.*) = *lay to* (58 c).

1697 *Lond. Gaz* No. 3287/3 They all laid by a considerable time, and then making Sail stood to the Westward. 1741 S. Speed in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 395 Their not hoisting their colours..and..not laying by for us.

51. Lay down. *trans.*

a. To put (something that one is holding or carrying) down upon the ground or any other surface; to put off, discard (a garment, armour). *To lay down* (*one's*) *arms*: to surrender.

c 1205 Lay. 5070 Leie a-dun þin hære scrud & þinne rede sceld, and þi sper longe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3296 Mi hernes dun heir did i lai. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Petrus*) 224, I did as myn moder saide, In þe corn myn howk doun lade, and bad it do þat do sulde I. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 165 Lay doun thy sweord, and I wil myn alswa 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 423 That with al spede they laye downe theyr weapons, and devise some meanes of concorde. 1659 D. Pell *Impr Sea* 451 *note*, They laid down their arms, and put on mourning 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxvii, She laid down the cup of tea. 1890 T. F. Tout *Hist. Eng.* 142 Eighteen thousand French soldiers laid down their arms to the raw army that had defeated them at Baylen

b. To resign, relinquish (office, power, dignity, hopes, etc.; †also *absol.* = to retire from office, etc.); †to discard, cease to bear (a name), discontinue, 'drop' (a custom, fashion); †to give up the wearing or use of.

c 1205 Lay 2047 Þa leodene leiden adun þene noma, & Trinouant heo nemneden. 13. *Sir Tristr* 1157 Tristrem he gan doun lain, And seyd tramtris he hiȝt *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 62 Ladyes that hadde highe hornes, the whiche the holy man beganne to reprove, and yeue diuerse ensaumples to make hem to be layde doun 15 . in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 327 In haist be blyth and lay all dolour doun. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 236 Horne in windows is quite laid downe in euerie place 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit* IX. xiii (1623) 752 Those consultations of the Laitie were laide downe. 1682 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 176 There is a discourse .that the lord chancellor will lay down, and be succeeded by the lord cheif justice Pemberton. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* XI. 473 What Hopes you had in Diomede, lay down. 1714 Addison *Spect.* No 556 P 1 Upon laying down the Office of Spectator. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 461 They [the clergy] seemed now to lay down all fears and apprehensions of Popery. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 226 It was a good retreat for those that were willing to leave off, and lay down. 1778 Johnson *Let. to Boswell* 3 July, He has laid down his coach, and talks of making more contractions of his expense. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* vii, Will he lay down his power?

c To place in a recumbent or prostrate position. Often *refl.* (†in early use conjugated with *to be*). †Also, to bring to bed *of* a child (cf. 2 above).

[*a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 Hwon þe heorte..leiõ hire self aduneward, & bubõ him ase he bit.] *c* 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 32 Ure lord was i-leid him don to slepe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13675 Ful buxumli he laid him don apon þat erth bare. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 88 She is now laide down in hir bedde of a childe male. 1482 Caxton *Reynard* xxxvii. (Arb.) 104 Tho wente he and leyd hym doun vnder a tre in the grasse. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* iv. 8 Therfore wil I laye me downe in peace, & take my rest. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. iii 40 The slye whorsons Haue got a speeding tricke to lay downe Ladies. 1781-3 Cowper *Alex. Selkirk* 50 The seafowl is gone to her nest, The beast is laid down in his lair. 1792 — *Odyss.* x. 64 Around my head Winding my mantle, [I] lay'd me down below 1816 Wolfe *Burial Sir J. Moore* 29 Slowly and sadly we laid him down.

d. To put down (money) as a wager or a payment; †to pay (a debt).

14.. Lydg. *London Lyckpeny*, Lay down your sylver, and here you may speede. 1464-5 *Manners & Househ. Exp. Eng.* (Roxb. 1841) 487 Paid to Robart Klerke that he leid doune, xiij*d.* 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 246 b, Besydes those . Dukates, why che he hathe alreadye defrayde [he] shall laye downe as muche more at Venice. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 137 What shall we laye downe? What shall we stake? ? 1623 Donne *Lett.* (1651) 230 He writ to me that 8l would discharge him, and that Mr Selden would lay down half. *a* 1640 Massinger *Very Woman* II. i, I have done nothing .. that may justly claim A title to your friendship; and much less Laid down the debt which not I but mankind Stands bound to tender. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables, Life of Æsop* (1708) 15 Lay down the Money upon the Nail, and the Business is done.

e. To sacrifice (one's life)

1611 Bible *John* x. 15, xv. 13. 1781 Cowper *Expostul.* 536 To waste thy life in arms or lay it down In causeless feuds. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 190 Ready to lay down fortune, freedom, and perhaps life itself, for their sake

f. †To put down, overthrow (*obs*). Also *Naut.* of wind or sea: To make (a vessel) lie on her side.

c 1205 Lay. 551 A londe & a watere he beom adun leaide. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 773 Ȝef me is ileuet þurh mi leoue lauerd for to leggen ham adun. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 4415 He [Antichrist] sal drawe til hym bathe lered and lewed, And crysten law sal be doun layde. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 10 Lest here ypocrisie be parceyued and here wynnynge and worldly fame leid a-doun. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 237 Foure þowsand of Spartanes fil uppon hem and leyde adoun and slouȝ of hem þre dayes to gidres 1748 P. Thomas *Jrnl Anson's Voy* 24 A raging Sea took us.. with that Violence that it. laid down the Ship in a Manner quite on her Side.

g. To construct (roads, railways, ships). Also *to lay down a keel.*

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1127 Levelling instrument . intended for laying down railroads and highways. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* 15 Nov. 6/6 It is not . intended to lay down any new ironclads at present. 1890 T. F. Tout *Hist. Eng.* 240 Brunel laid down the Great Western. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Jan 3/5 Her keel will be laid down in the course of a week or two.

h. To establish, formulate definitely (a principle, rule); to prescribe (a course of action, limits, etc.).

To lay down the law, to declare what the law is with regard to something) is; hence *colloq.* to make dogmatic statements, esp. in argument.

1493 *Festiall* (W. de W. 1496) 1 b, Holy chirche leyth downe songes of melody as Te deum lau Gloria in excelsis. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 63, I have determined under this Narratory title to lay downe my limits. 1628 Earle *Microcosm., Meddling Man* (Arb.) 89 Hee layes you downe a hundred wild plots, all impossible things. 1676 Glanvill *Lux* III 13 Laying down Rules for solving some Cubick and Biquadratick Equations. 1712 Berkeley *Pass. Oled* § 16 If the criterion we have laid down be true. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 273 He assured him he would pay the debt: But did not lay down any method of doing it. 1762 Foote *Orators* I. i, I tell thee what, Ephraim, if thee can'st but once learn to lay down the law, there's no knowing what thee may'st rise. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 238 We may now be allowed to lay down the law of redress against public oppression. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* I. IV. (1852) 127 It may be safely laid down that at all times a considerable number of occupiers of land are losing by their business. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xv. 308 He laid down the conditions of the problem with perfect clearness. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est* xviii. 205 She endeavoured to . lay down for herself a line of conduct. 1885 Mrs. C. Praed *Affinities* I. lx. 206 He was in the midst of an argument, .. and was laying down the law in this fashion

i. To set down or mark out (a plan) on paper; to delineate; †to describe (a geometrical figure).

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 31 How to lay down a Triangle in a Circle *Ibid.* v. 6 After you have taken the Angles . You must Protract or lay down the Figure. 1697 Dampier *Voy* I. xvi. 448 Many shoals .. that are not laid down in our Drafts. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 99, I was .. laying down the measures of the rock upon paper. 1827 Scott *Search after Happiness* iii, If Rennell has it not, you'll find, may hap, The Isle laid down in Captain Sindbad's map. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV I. 101 A map on which the drains of each field are laid down. 1890 T. F. Tout *Hist. Eng.* 292 He now laid down clearly the island groups of the North Pacific.

j. To put down in writing; to treat of. *Obs.*

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 67, I will laye downe vnto you some such corruptions and abuses, as seeme to be inormous. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp* To Rdr, I have laid downe the nature of the Countrey, without any partiall respect unto it. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 131, I have laid down some of my thoughts about this word, *They that go down.* 1756 Johnson *Observ. St. Affairs* Wks. 1787 X. 145 It is then a proper time to lay down with distinct particularity what rumour always huddles in general exclamations, or perplexes by undigested narratives.

†**k.** *To lay down by*: to consider together with. 1624 Ralegh *Hist. World* I. iii. § 15 Lay down by those

pleasures and benefits the fearful and dangerous thunders and lightnings, . . with other inconveniences, and then there will be found no comparison between the one and the other.

l. To 'run and fell' (a seam); to trim, embroider. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1611 Cotgr., *Rentraire*, to lay in, or lay downe, a seame. *c* 1650 *Johnnie Armstrong* vi. in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 369 Ye shall every one have a velvet coat, Laid down with golden laces three. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xiv, A scarlet cloak, laid down with silver lace three inches broad.

m. *Agric.* To convert (arable land) into pasture; to put *under* grass, etc. Const. *in, to, under, with.*

1608 in *N Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 122 For converting and laying down of 60 acres of arrable land in pasture. 1743 R. Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* 52 It is a prodigious Error to overcrop Ground, before laying it down with Grass-seeds. 1789 *Trans Soc Arts* I. 88 Seeds for laying down arable land to grass. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 64 The land is laid down with red or white clover 1845 *Ibid* II. 446 This ground was laid down with oats and grass. *Ibid.* VI. ii 528, 14 acres laid down under gorse. 1879 Escott *England* I. 59 Much of this land has been newly laid down to grass.

n. To store (wine) by putting it away in cellars.

1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick* xxxvii, 'That was laid down, when Mr. Linkinwater first come, that wine was'. 1878 Besant & Rice *Celia's Arb.* xv. (1887) 108 A generous flow of port, of which every respectable Briton then kept a cellar, carefully labelled and laid down years before.

†**o** To cause to subside; to pacify, appease. *Obs.*

1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 19 b, For who can affirme from whence it [wind] was raysed, or where it is laid downe? 1628 Earle *Microcosm*, *High-Spirited Man* (Arb.) 92 A man quickly fired, and quickly laid downe with satisfaction

p. *Printing.* 'To put pages on the stone for imposition' (Jacobi *Printer's Vocab.* 1888). Also (see second quot.).

1885 Hansard *Typographia* 411 Having disposed, or 'laid down', the pages in this right order. *Ibid.* 769 To lay down a gathering, is to place the several heaps, with their signatures following each other, upon benches or forms of a proper height.

q. To deposit and fix (a coating).

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 95/1 The composition, which is elastic and very flexible, may be immediately laid down upon the japanned surface.

r. *Sporting slang. To lay himself* (or simply *lay*) *down to his work*: of a horse, etc., to put all his strength into a race.

1885 Howells *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 63 The mare . . understood the signal, and, as an admirer said, 'she laid down to her work'. 1893 *Illustr Sport & Drama News* 20 May 375/1 He never seemed to fairly lay himself down to his work, and . Thomas won as he liked.

52. Lay forth. †**a.** To stretch out in a prostrate position; to bring out and display openly.

c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 1840 (Horstm.) For alle thyng as forthe redy berte y-leyde *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 76 Now mote y leie forþ my necke, For deep his sword out haþ lauste. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Mace* iii. 48 They layde forth the bokes of the lawe 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. Introd. 2 Lay forth out of thine everlasting scryne The antique rolles, where they lye hidden still 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 65 No Fisherman shall at any time hereafter ship their Draw-Nets . . into their Boats, before such time as they have laid forth all their whole Net. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 259 Grots and Caves o'er which the mantling Vine Layes forth her purple Grape.

†**b.** To put or bring forward in argument or the like; to expound; to make patent; to expose. Also *refl.* to expatiate *upon.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 315 Many a subtil resoun forth they leyden. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) I, I will . . laie foorth vnto you those things which a godly man ought to think 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 191 Those wonderful mercies of God w^h^ haue been now laid forth unto you. 1665 J. Spencer *Vulg. Proph.* Pref., The present Undertaking to lay forth the impostures wrapt up in this . . instance of Enthusiasm. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* xiii (1708) 16 [The Fox] lays himself forth upon the Gracefulness of the Raven's Person [etc.]

†**c** To spend, expend, lay out. *Obs.*

1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Item laid forthe by the said churchwardens, the xxvij day of June for fower lams, vjs. ijd. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T* 318 She shall not . lay up treasure for the inriching of herselfe but shall distribute it rather and lay it forth for the benefit of Gods Saints. 1649 *Liberties & Customes of Myners* C, He shall pay 4*s.* for the twelve mens dinners, and the Barmaster to lay forth the mony.

d. ? To spread out with a view to ornament; to deck, array. Now *dial* Cf. *lay out* (56 j).

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 115 How do they exclaime . . against braiding or laying forth, and powdering, or colouring their haire? 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Laid out, Laid forth*, Decked out, arrayed, 'got up'.

53. Lay in. **a.** *trans.* See simple senses and In. †*To lay in an oar*, mentioned as an accompaniment of setting sail; also *absol.* (in quot. 13 . .). *To lay in the oars*, to unship them.

c 1300 *Havelok* 718 Sone dede he leyn in an ore, And drou him to þe heye se. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 106 þay layden in on laddeborde & þe lofe wynnes 1485 Caxton *Chas Gt.* 37 At the moment when the thorne was drawen fro the crowne he took hys syght, and whan it was layed in ageyn he recouuerd his heeryng *a* 1500 Greene *Geo. a Greene* (1599) E 4, [Shoemaker speaks in the road] Stay till I lay in my Tooles. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) C c c b, *Lave rame!* Unship the oars! the order to the rowers to lay in their oars. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lay in the oars*, unship them from the rowlocks, and place them fore and aft in the boat.

b. To place in store; to provide oneself with a stock of. Also said of 'taking in' food; hence *absol.* to feed vigorously (now *vulgar*). †Also *accas* to put stores into, stock (a place).

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 997/2 If a man bee giuen to quaffing and laying in, he careth not . . howe other be prouided for. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Plantations* (Arb.) 532 And to be Laid in, and Stored vp, and then Deliuered out in Proportion. 1660 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 308/2 We see in a Town besieged, though it be well laid in with Corn . what straits they are soon put to. 1677 Lady Chaworth in *Hist. MSS. Comm. 12th Rep.* App. v. 37, I have laid you in some beare. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 246 They observe this Maxim, Always to lay in Ballast, they eating heartily. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 131 P 3 A great Magazine of Wines that he had laid in before the War. 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* xv III. 589 The rustic Jacobites were laying in arms. 1865 Carlyle *Frederk. Gt.* xvi. xi. (1872) VI. 277 So soon as we have horses, it will not appear strange that we lay-in a little hay. 1889 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* vii, Then, the eggs and bacon—my word! how Jim did lay in.

†**c.** To put in (a claim). Also *absol.*

1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1638) 123 The County of Tripolis layd in for himselfe, that he was discended from Raymund of Tholous. 1710 Addison *Whig Exam* No 5 P 2 After this short preface by which I lay in my claim to be a Politician, I shall enter on my discourse 1734 *N. Hampsh Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 842 There is a new Church erected at the South end of Boston and they are laying in for Mr Brown 1747 *Mem. Nutreb. Crt* I x. 169 She applied to the then acting ministers, laying in her claim to her principality.

†**d.** *intr.* To scheme or exert oneself *to do* something. *To lay in for*: to make one's object, lay oneself out for, exert oneself to gain. *Obs.*

1599 Sir E. Sandys *Europæ Speculum* (1629) 178 There is scant any office or estate can fall void, but they lay in by all meanes to get into it. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 502 If thou lay in for faith, come with an heart empty of other thoughts. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* To Rdr., If I happen to please the more moderate sort, I shall be sure of the best judges . . And I confess I have laid in for those, by relating the satire . from carrying too sharp an edge.

e. *trans.* (*Agric.*). To enclose or reserve (a meadow) for hay. Cf. 60 b (*b*).

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1816) IV. 228/1 Þatt all persones quha hes teillit . ony part of his maiesteis . or vtheris commounteis . . That they within zeir & day lay in the samyn commounteis agane. 1727 *Cowell's Law Dict* s.v. *Falcatura*, Meadows hay'd, or laid in for Hay 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 387 The proportion of hay is not great, the meadows are 'laid in' in April and May.

f. *Gardening.* (*a*) To place in position (the new wood of a trained tree). (*b*) (See quot. 1898.)

1800 W. Forsyth *Treat. Fruit trees* 31 It is too common a practice to lay-in the shoots at full length. 1890 Blackmore *Kit* III. xiv 185, I can lay a tree in straight enough, but I am out of my line telling things. 1898 Wright & Dewar *Johnson's Gardener's Dict* 548/2 *Laying-in* is a gardener's term for training the branches of espaliers and wall-trees. *Laying-in-by-the-heels* is his mode of describing a plant's having the roots roughly buried in the soil for some temporary purpose.

g *Printing* (See quot.)

1683 Moxon *Printing* 383 When the Press-man lays Sheets on the Tympan, it is stiled *Laying in Sheets.*

†**h.** ? To put (hounds) into cover. *Obs.*

1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 130 Here, Huntsman, bring . . all thy jolly Hounds, And calmly lay them in.

i To paint (a picture or some of its parts) in the first unfinished stage.

1676 Beale *Pocket bk* in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) III. 135 Moneys paid my son Barth. for work, laying in the draperys of his mother's pictures 1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 215 Painting upon a darkish ground will tend to destroy the purity of all your lighter tints, particularly if you do not employ a great body of colour in the laying them in 1859 Sala *Gas-light & D* ii 24 The whitewasher is summoned to 'lay in' the great masses of colour. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 4/2 An artist 'laid in' a picture for an amateur, who muddled on with it for awhile and got it accepted at the Academy, but the artist who had laid the picture in was himself rejected

†**j.** To lay (a cloth); = sense 35 b. *Obs.*

1788 G. Colman Jr *Ways & Means* I. i, The cloth is laid in for breakfast

†**k.** To 'run and fell' (a seam). *Obs.*

1611 [see 51 l]

l. To deliver, 'get in' (a blow); to shed, 'turn on' (tears).

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. ii P 5 Jacintha was by his bedside, laying in her tears by wholesale. *Ibid.* VII. i. P 9, I had no sooner laid in this home stroke [etc.] 1865 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* XV. xiii. (1872) VI. 207 A sharp brush of fighting; not great in quantity, but laid in at the right moment.

m. To discontinue working (a colliery).

1846 M. A. Richardson *Local Historians' Table-bk* V. 78 Several collieries having been laid in this day 1896 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 7/5 The miners at Haswell Colliery, county Durham, finished bringing their gear to bank on Saturday, and the pits are now laid in.

n. *intr.* (*Naut.*) To come in from the yards after reefing or furling (Cf. *lie in.*)

1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 46 The outside men will lay out and unclamp the booms, . then lay in again.

54 Lay off. †**a** *trans* To take off, take away: to put off or remove from oneself.

c 1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* (? 1600) B 4, Thou traitor Guise, lay of thy bloudy hands! 1628 tr. *Lasso's Aminta* I. i. B 4 Stay for me till I haue in yon fresh fount Layd off the sweat and dust that yesterday I soyld me with. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* lxxxviii. IV. 121 St. Gregory says that the Soul had laid off . . all outward ornaments. 1727 Boyer *Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay off a Garment, *quitter un habit.*

†**b.** *Naut.* To steer (a ship) away from the shore. Also *intr.*, to remain stationary outside a harbour.

1620 Shaks. *Temp.* I. i. 32 Lay her a hold, a hold, set her two courses off to Sea againe, lay her off. 1782 Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 291 Eight of them had got over the bar, and many others were laying off.

c. To mark or separate off (plots of ground, etc.); to plot out land in some way or for some purpose.

1748 Washington *Jrnl.* 30 Mar., This Morning began our Intended business of Laying of (!) Lots. 1768 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* III. vi. (ed. 2) 400 Laying off land, after a very few crops of corn, into grass for pasture. 1795 J. Phillips *Hist. Inland Navig.* 357 The partial hand of nature has laid off America upon a much larger scale than any other part of the world 1802 A. Ranken *Hist. France* I. 442 They directed that the streets should be laid off obliquely. 1847 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc* VIII. ii 370 Care must be taken . . to lay off the land in broad flats. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 870/2 Laying parterres off in fanciful designs with little shells.

d To 'set off' (distances) upon a surface.

1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XVII 393/2 Lay off the dimensions of the waste rail found in the table; and draw a line [etc.]. 1849 Ruskin *Perspective* xvii. 79 The dividing points . . will lay off distances on the retiring inclined line. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 8 By laying off the different times along *Ox.*

e. *Shipbuilding.* To transfer (plans) from the paper in the full size on the floor of the mould loft.

1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ* 139 The chief draftsman and his assistants 'lay off', or draw all the lines on the mould loft floor to the full size. 1893 *Field* 25 Feb. 297/2, I advise that the boat be 'laid off' at full size and battenfaired.

f. *dial.* and *U.S.* To discontinue; to discontinue the working of; to dismiss (a workman), usually temporarily. Also *intr*, to take a rest.

1841 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc* II. ii 181 It is removed at intervals, chiefly in frost, when ploughing is laid off. 1858 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Laid off* applied to a person who from illness or other disablement is incapable of working as usual. 1888 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 2/7 One of the leading works in the district at Darlington has been laid off by a strike 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 25 Aug 135/1 To give notice of intention to 'lay off' any hands in their employ. 1897 W. D. Howells *Landlord at Lion's Head* 65 When the husbands come up Saturday nights, they don't want to go on a tramp Sundays. They want to lay off and rest.

55. Lay on. **a.** *trans.* To impose (an injunction, penalty, tax); †to bestow (a name) upon. (In early use with dative pronoun as in 19 h.)

11 . . *O. E. Chron* an 1052 (Laud MS.) Þe folc ȝeald heom swa mycel swa hi heom on leȝden *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Bluðeliche he wule herkein þet þe preost him leið on. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3994 Sal ic non wurd muȝen forð-don, Vten ðat god me leið on. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Merlin* 988 (Kölbing) What name they schulden leyn hym vppon 1813 *Gentl. Mag* May 429/2, I think laying on a tax would greatly enrich the public purse. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will IV*, c 46 § 64 The meeting is for the purpose of laying on an assessment. 1881 Gardiner & Mullinger *Study Eng Hist.* I. x. 185 Charles I had used the special powers entrusted to him . . to lay on ship money.

b. *intr.* To deal blows with vigour; to make vigorous attack, assail. (Formerly often with dative pronoun denoting the object of attack.)

c 1205 Lay. 13708 Mid sweorde leggeð heom on. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 17 Leggeð on se luðerliche on hire leofliche lich. *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl.* 8445 (Kölbing) He laid on wiþ schourge and bad hir go. *c* 1380 *Sir Fernumb* 1533 Lokeaþ þat ȝe legge hem an & sleþ hem a-doun wyþ myȝt. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ* 1102 He dremeth theeues comen in And on his cofres knokke, & leye on faste. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng* ccxliv (1482) 209 Our men of armes . leyde on with stakes 1530 Palsgr. 601/2 Laye on, lay on vpon the jade. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. viii. (1622) 14 They laide them on with stripes. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* v. viii. 33 Lay on Macduffe, And damn'd be him, that first cries hold, enough. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* III. (16,7 68 Answer, or answer not, 'tis all the same: He lays me on, and makes me bear the blame 1698 Vanbrugh *Prov. Wife* IV. iii, He came at us . . and laid us on with a great quarter-staff. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xii, The pleasure of thrashing his enemy . . was quite enough—and he laid well on 1843 Macaulay *Lays Anc. Rome Lake Regillus* xxvii, I will lay on for Tusculum, And lay thou on for Rome! 1882 Freeman in Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II 267, I fancy people will lay on more zealously for either of the extremes.

c. *trans.* To inflict (blows); to ply (the lash) vigorously. Also *to lay it on* (in quot. *fig.*).

a 1400 *Octavian* 1061 Ley on strokes with good empryse. 14 . . *Libeaus Desconus* 2056 (Kaluza) Ley on strokes swifte. 1612 Bealm. & Fl. *King & No King* IV. ii. (1619) 53 You haue paid me equall, Heavens, And sent my owne rod to correct me with Lay it on, Iustice, till my soule melt in me. 1656 Baxter *Reformed Pastor* III i, We disgrace them to the utmost, and lay it on as plainly as we can speak. 1732 Fielding *Mock Doctor* viii, Those blows which I was obliged to have the honour of laying on so thick upon you. 1892 *Field* 26 Nov. 799/3 A stirrup leather well laid on.

†**d.** *intr.* To set oneself vigorously (*to do* something).

1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 38 The hungrie dogs, . . Layde on as fast her fleshye flankes to teare.

e. *To lay* (*it*) *on*: †(*a*) to be lavish in expense (*obs.*); (*b*) to pile on the charge for goods, etc.

1590 Marlowe *Edw. II* (1598) E 4, Thou shalt haue crownes of vs t'out bid the Barons; And, Spenser, spare them not, lay it on. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 224 There's no lasting, laying on, tak't off, who [w]ill as they say, there be hacks. 1620 — *Temp.* III. ii. 160, I would I could see this Taborer, He layes it on 1622 Coigr., *Coucher sur la grosse taille*, (as wee say) to lay it on, (take it off who as will) to spend, or borrow, exceeding much. 1622 Sir C.

Mountagu in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 239 Here is much preparations at this wedding for masks..one of eight lords and eight ladies, whereof my cousin An Dudley on[e], and two from the Inner Courts, who the[y] say will lay it on. 1727 Bovee *Fr. Dict.* s.v., I had a good Fortune, and laid on to some Tune, as long as it lasted.

f. To apply a coat of (paint, varnish, etc.) to a surface. Hence in phr. *to lay (it) on thick, with a trowel*, to be excessive in flattery, eulogy, etc.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 112 Well said, that was laid on with a trowell. 1602 — *Twel. N.* I. v. 258 'Tis beauty truly blent, whose red and white, Natures owne sweet, and cunning hand laid on. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii 49. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 379 Pulverized Gold lay'd on with gumme. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 95/1 The colours are tempered with oil and varnish, and the metallic powders laid on with gold size. 1842–59 Gwilt *Archit* § 2233 All the first coats of plastering are laid on with this tool. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 51 Dyers first prepare the white ground and then lay on the dye of purple. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 452/1 It is nauseous to hear the adulation of Mr. Neville, who laid butter on with a spade

g. *Agric.* Of cattle: To 'put on', increase in (flesh); also *absol.*

1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* (1808) I. 58 All the fat being laid on, as graziers speak, anew. 1813 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 229 This animal would lay on from the middle of May until the middle of November, about two score per quarter. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iii. 333 Well bred sheep lay on flesh quick.

h. *Printing.* To place the sheets of paper on the type to be printed. † Hence, to print an edition of (so many copies); *intr.* of a bookseller, ? to bespeak a number of copies from a printer (*obs.*).

1576 in *Stationers' Reg* (Arb) II. 137 Licenced vnto him *the praise of folie* to print not aboue xv^c of any impression with this condicon that any of the cumpany may laie on with hi[m] reasonablie at euery impression as they think good. 1583 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 383 *Lay on*, a phrase used for the Number of Books to be Printed. Thus they say, There is 1000, 2000, 3000, &c. Laid on. 1849 *Chambers Inform* II. 720/1 No alteration has been made in the manner of 'laying on' the paper.

i To put (dogs) on the scent. Also *transf.* in jocular use. Cf. 15 h.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. iv. § 20 Such hounds are easier laid on, then either rated or hollowed off. 1861 Dickens *Gt Expect.* xliii, How long we might have remained in this ridiculous position it is impossible to say, but for the incursion of three thriving farmers—laid on by the waiter I think—who came into the coffee-room 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* iv (1862) 186 But now I am ashamed to mount and lay good dogs on, to summon a full field, and then to hunt the poor game 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab* 68 Bring the dog here and lay him on 1879 Sala *Paris Herself Again* I xvii 276 The oldest waiters had seemingly been 'laid on' to attend on the guests. 1891 *Field* 7 Nov. 696/2 No horsemen got forward with the stag before the hounds were laid on.

† **j.** To trim, embroider. Cf. *lay down* (51 l).

1563–83 Foxe *A & M* II 2047/1 His lerkin was laid on with gold lace faire and braue.

k. To provide for the supply of (water, gas, etc.) through pipes from a reservoir.

1853 *Jrnl R. Agric Soc.* XIV I. 153 The water being laid on distributed itself beautifully and evenly over the surface 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract Hygiene* (ed. 3) 319 Water in large quantities must be laid on in pipes.

56. Lay out. **a.** *trans.* To extend at length; to take out and expose to view, to the air, etc; to spread out in order; to lay so as to project outwards.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 778 He layd owt a lang neke & hys hand likkys 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* x 45 Now spring vp flowris fra the rute .. Lay out your levis lustely 1535 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) I. 171 That they may have warnyng to lay owt theyre offal of theyre howses ynto the open streates. 1580 Sidney *Ps* x. vi, O, with how simple look He ofte laieth out his hook! 1619 R. Harris *Drunkard's Cup* 21 They bee buckt with drinke, and then laid out to bee Sunn'd and scornd. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 383 *Lay out Sheets.* When the Press man takes Sheets off the Tympan, and lays them on the Heap, it is stiled *Laying out Sheets* 1748 *Anson's Voy* III v 341 There is a frame laid out from her to windward. 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xxxiii. 467 Laying out hawsers to warp her off when this should take place 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* I, His letters were laid out there in expectation of his arrival. 1859 H. T. Ellis *Hong Kong to Manilla* 239 Refreshments .. were laid out in an adjoining room 1890 Conan Doyle *Firm of Girdlestone* xxxiii. 265 The deal table..was laid out roughly as for a meal.

b. To stretch out and prepare (a body) for burial; hence (*slang*) to stretch out in death, to lay low, to 'do for'; *fig.* to put 'hors de combat'.

1595 A. Copley *Wits, Fits & Fancies* 195 One said to a little child whose father died that morning, and was layd out in a coffin in the Kitchin, Alas, [etc.] 1606 Shaks *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 36 If she that laies thee out sayes thou art a fair coarse. 1848 Mrs Gaskell *M. Barton* vi. (1882) 76/1 They reverently laid out the corpse—Wilson fetching his only spare shirt to array it in 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 777/2 Hydropathy gave him fits, and eclecticism almost lays him out. 1892 Stevenson & L. Osbourne *Wrecker* xxv. 417 He gave the wretched man an opiate that laid him out within ten minutes. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 Nov. 373/2 Never were so many demagogues laid out in one day as in the elections of a fortnight ago.

c. To spend, expend (money). Also *absol*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 91 If therto thei han eny expensis bifore leid out and mynystrid. 1486–1504 *Lett.* 7 Jan. in Denton *Eng. in 15th C.* (1888) 318 *note* D, Mane men wyll ley owt more to kepe vnder the pore th[en] for to helpe thaym. 1535 Coverdale *Isa* lv. 2 Wherfore do ye laye out youre moneye, for the thinge y^t fedeth not. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 6 *Bard.* Will you giue me Money, Captaine? *Fal.* Lay out, lay out. 1620 — *Temp.* II. ii. 34 When they will not giue a doit to relieue a lame Begger, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian. 1625 Tomkis *Albumazar* III. v F 3 b, Lay out some roaring oathes For me; I'le pay thee againe with interest. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 54 P 2 Most of our Professors never lay out a Farthing either in Pen, Ink, or Paper. 1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 254, *sl.* 10*s.* was more than I cared to lay out of my own money on the article. 1895 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 471 He laid out all his gains in purchasing land.

† **d.** To employ or exercise (powers, effort). *Obs.*

1651 Baxter *Saints' Rest* III vi. § 26 (ed 2) 127 They .. should lay out all their strength on the work of God. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 24 If you do not lay out your especial endeavours in the things of God 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reff.* v. i. (1848) 296 A mis-expence of his Time or Talents: whether they be laid out upon Speculative Notions in Theology, or [etc.]. 1721 Addison *Spect* No. 98 P 5 Nature has laid out all her Art in beautifying the Face *a* 1725 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 190 He .. did not lay out his learning with the diligence with which he laid it in.

e. *refl.* † To exert oneself *in, upon* (*obs.*); to take measures, frame one's conduct with a view to effecting a purpose or gaining an object. Const. *for, to* with *inf.*

1629 C Noble *Answ. Inmod Queries* 1 The Grandees of our Nation, who laid out themselves to the utmost in their contrivements for the peace of their Country. 1678 Butler *Hud* III. i 143 Who never fail'd To lay themselves out, to supplant Each other Cousin-German Saint. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr* I. 194 You shall often see even the learned .Divine lay himself out in explaining Things inexplicable. 1745 *Lett. in Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* (1746) 119 I will lay myself out to know the Conduct and Conversation of all my Neighbours. 1757 Burke *Abridgem. Eng Hist* I iii Wks. X. 228 If they discovered any provincial laying himself out for popularity. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* II. xlvii. 147 A large proportion of the inhabitants lay themselves out to give entertainment. 1827 Chr. Wordsw. *K Chas. Author Icon Basil.* (1828) 140 The running off to quite a different matter . may fairly generate a suspicion, that the writer lays himself out upon what is easy, and was not wanted. 1880 T. Hardy *Trumpet Major* xxii, I take it careless, my son,.. and lay yourself out to enjoy snacks and cordials.

f. *intr* With *for*: † To make a search for, look out for (*obs*); to take measures to win or get. Also, to scheme, plan *to* effect some purpose.

1624 T. Davies in *Lett Lit. Men* (Camden) 140, I. began to lay out for those Books you writ for 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v (1701) 169/1 Dionysius laid out to take him, but could not light on him. 1712–13 Swift *Jrnl Stella* 4 Feb., Lady Masham, who has been laying out for my acquaintance. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I 397, I laid out for MSS, and searched into all offices. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 97 P 12 Women .. most observed when they seem themselves least to observe, or to lay out for observation. 1813 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I 82, I had given up all idea of this buck, having laid out for him since about August 30. 1834 J. H Newman *Par. Serm.* x. I. 150 To be seen of men, to lay out for human praise. 1867 Howells *Ital. Journ.* 57 He laid out to go ashore the next time he came to Venice.

g. To display, exhibit, expose; to set forth, expound, demonstrate. ? Now *rare.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 251 3oure langage 3e lay oute to lang. But Judas, we trewly be trast. 1661 Marvell *Corr* xxxii. Wks. 1872–5 II 76 The King's Counsell is to be heard at our barr, to lay out euidence against the King's dead and liuing judges. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 14 July, I wrote .. to the Duke of York, laying out our want of money again *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I 214 He laid out the necessity of raising some more force for securing the quiet of Scotland. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 107 Sally was laying out the law, and prating away in her usual dictatorial manner. 1789 Charlotte Smith *Ethelinde* I. 94 Sir Edward . found it doubly delightful to lay out his whole soul in the soft and sensible society of Ethelinde. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* I. i. § 4 (1864) 7 The mode of laying out the subject that has occurred to an able physiologist. 1864 Froude *Short Stud.* (1872) I 2 Laying out his matter as easily . as if he had been talking to us at his own fireside.

h. To apportion (land) for a purpose; to plot or plan out (grounds, streets, etc.).

1608 [see Laying *vbl sb.* 1 b]. 1632 *MSS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Layd out on our selues and the land-measurer when we went to laye out our land. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv* I. 298 An ordr for ye laying out a Road from Philadelphia to Bucks County. 1705 Addison *Italy* I The Mountains about the Town .. laid out in beautiful Gardens. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* xxviii. The garden . was large and well laid-out. 1799 *Scotland Described* (ed 2) 18 Pleasure grounds have been in many places laid out. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iii. 2 9, I laid out the drains 30 feet apart. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii III. 188 Those who laid out the city had never meant that it should be able to stand a regular siege. 1885 Sir J. Bacon in *Law Times Rep* LII. 509/2 The roads had been laid out, but were not completed.

i To plan or map out; to set as a task or duty.

1742 Richardson *Pamela* III 295 Shall it be as Mrs. B. lays it out, or not? 1868 Mrs. Whitney *P. Strong* viii. (1869) 97, I know what she has laid out for herself to do. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxxi. 412 In laying out plans for another month's holiday. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* ii. 29 Lycidas is laid out on the lines of the accepted pastoral fiction.

† **j.** To put (false hair) in order. *Obs.* (Cf. 52 d.)

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 445 The haire they lay out groweth vpon their owne heads. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 59 When she laid out the combings of her own or others more youthfull haire when her own, seamed lesse becoming her.

† **k.** *Cards.* (Piquet, Écarté, etc.) To discard, throw out (a card or cards) from one's hand.

1687 Miege *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To lay out his Cards, at Picket, *faire son écart.* 1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Picquet*, If one of the gamesters finds he has not a court card in his hand, he has to declare he has *carte blanche*, and tell how many cards he will lay out [etc.].

† **l.** *intr.* To incline and project outward. *Obs.*

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* 195 Till the stones are cleared of the boat, the shears lay out considerably.

m. *intr.* (*Naut.*) To occupy a position on a yard towards the yard arms for the purpose of manipulating the sails. (Cf. *lie out.*)

1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* vii, The men laying out on the yards. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Laying or Lying out on a yard*, to go out towards the yard-arms.

57. Lay over. *trans.* **a.** To overlay.

1535 Coverdale *Hab.* ii. 19 It is layed ouer with golde and syluer. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 84 The laying over a Wall, white in oil, twelve pence a yard 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 56 Sads, laid over with Boughs. 1732 Lord Tyrawly in *Bucclench MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 381 Crimson velvet, laid all over with gold lace.

b. *U.S. colloq.* To miss, allow to pass by; to postpone; to lay a temporary embargo on.

1885 A. Gray *Lett.* (1893) 772 At Las Vegas, New Mexico, we laid over one train, to rest and see the Hot Springs. 1890 *St. Nicholas Mag.* Sept. 920/1, I know of tennis matches, that have been laid over for hours because of a sprained ankle 1890 *Standard* 20 Nov. 5/2 Great regions were 'laid over'. They were taboo to the hunter until the fur animals had time to recover themselves.

c. ? *U.S. colloq* To excel, to 'put in the shade'.

1869 B. Harte *Luck Roaring Camp* (1870) 15 They've a street up there in 'Roaring' that would lay over any street in Red Dog. 1876 Mark Twain *Tramp Abr.* (1880) I. ii. 19 In scolding . a blue-jay can lay over anything, human or divine.

† **58. Lay to.** **a.** *trans.* To place in juxtaposition; to apply (a medicinal remedy) to the body; also *to lay to one's ear*, to listen to, obey; *to lay to the deaf ear*, to turn a deaf ear. *Obs.*

In the Wyclif quots. merely a literalism of translation.

1382 Wyclif *Ecel* viii. 16, I leide to [L. *apposui*] myn herte. — *Ecclus.* li. 4 Alle that to thee shul ben leid to [L. *quod tibi applicitum fuerit*]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2660 Than shalt thou stoupe, and lay to ere, If they within a slepe be. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 261 The carll leide to the deef ere. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol 488 To ilk cunnand wicht lay to my eir. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. F j b, The leues of this herbe layd to with salt 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 25 Being laid to outwardly, as a medecine. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 262 The leaues .. of Ephedros brought into a liniment and laid too, do discusse and dissolue them. 1620 *Frier Rush* 19 He made a great fire and set on the pot, and layed to the spit.

† **b.** To put or bring into action; to bring to bear; *esp* in *to lay to one's hand(s.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 841 Ley hond to, every man *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf* (W. de W. 1494) I. xxxix, Our lorde layeth to his honde and smyteth down the deuyll. 1530 Palsgr. 603/1, I laye to my hande to helpe that a thyng maye be doone 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxviii. [cxix] 126 It is tyme for the to Lorde to laye to thine honde. 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm* 233 With all hys force and power, he layeth to all hys munition 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 74 Lay too all the might you can make 1620 Shaks. *Temp.* IV I 251 Monster, lay to your fingers: helpe to beare this away *c* 1620 Z Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 20 Lay to your armes, and help afford

c. *intr* (*Naut.*) To come to a stationary position with the head towards the wind. = *lie by*

1798 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 20 The Terpsichore continued to lay to under bare poles 1866 R. M. Ballantyne *Shift Winds* xiii. (1881) 131 [He] was obliged to lay-to until daylight, as the weather was thick.

59 Lay together. **a.** *trans.* To place in juxtaposition; to add together, † to compare; † to put together, construct; † *pass.* to be composed *of.*

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29529 (Cott.) Þir pointes of cursing haf I said, and 10th and scortly samen laid.] *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 550 (Fairf.) Of þer þinges þat I haue sayde was adam cors togeder layde. 1530 Palsgr. 605/1, I ley styckes or brandes togyther, to make a fyre. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 469 That the same fyre whiche many yeares since they had layde together, myght nowe breake out. 1565 T Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 74 All which numbres being layed together arising well toward to twenty thousand soules. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem* II (Arb) 88 Whan he bringeth it translated vnto you, bring you forth the place of Tullie lay them together compare the one with the other 1628 T Spencer *Logick* 114 *To keepe a dore, and a towell in the tents &c* are layd together. 1678 Bunyan *P'ilgr* I Author's Apol 236 O then come hither, And lay my Book, thy Head, and Heart together 1692 Burnet *Past. Care* II. 15, I will . lay both the Rules and the Reproofs that are in them together 1707 [see Eye *sb*^1 2 f]. 1727 Bovee *Fr. Dict.* s.v., Lay his Words and Deeds together, *comparer ses Paroles avec ses actions* 1853 Ure *Dict Arts* II. 562 A simpler mode of laying the strands together.

b. *To lay . heads together*: to confer together.

c 1382 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 554 The watyr foulis han here hedis leid To gedere. 1483 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 393 [They] leyd theyr hedes to geder to vnderstand how they myght haue verrey evydence and knolage. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut* clxxviii 1108 If all the greatest Doctors of ye world shold lay their heads together they coulde not attaine to the vnderstanding thereof. 1650 R Stapylton *Strada's Low C Warres* viii 5 Then laying their heads together . [they] created them a Generall. 1760 Gray *Corr.* (1843) 210 We shall lay our heads together, and try if we cannot hammer out as good a thing about you. 1893 *Bookman* June 83/1 [They] laid their heads together and gradually built up this picturesque mountain of lies.

† **c** To concoct, compose (a story), also *absol.*

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 770 At such time as the old mans fury was ouerpast, falling of purpose into talke with him about the matter, she laid together in her sons behalf, and alledged [etc.] *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 580 His story was so ill laid together, that the Court was ashamed to make use of it.

†d. *intr.* To engage (in combat). *Obs.*
c 1205 LAY. 5904 Heore wepnen weoren lihte heo leiden to-gadere & feorliche fuhten.

60. Lay up. a. *trans.* See simple senses and UP; to put up and extend (one's limbs) on a couch; †to erect (a building); †to vomit, 'throw up' (*obs.*).
1570 GOOGE *Popish Kingd.* IV. 53 And miserably they reele, till as their stomacke vp they lay. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 757 Antonius being queasie stomacked with his Surfeit he had taken, was compelled to lay up all before them, and one of his friends held him his Gown instead of a Bason. 1768 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 86 To-day finished laying up the house, and put on the roof. *c* 1830 *Houlston Tracts* No. 87. 11 Her daughter must go home, and lay up her legs till they got quite well.

b. *Agric.* (*a*) To throw up (land) in ridges as a preparation for sowing: often with compl., as *dry, rough, in ridges.* (*b*) To reserve for hay. Cf. 53 e.
1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. II. 171 Every arable field which is laid up in ridges probably requires .to be drained. 1844 *Ibid.* V. I. 267 After being fed the meadows are laid up, and in about six weeks produce an excellent crop of hay. 1852 *Ibid.* XIII. I. 62 The land..is either sown with wheat at Michaelmas or laid up dry, for barley in the spring. 1883 FROUDE *Hist. Sketches* 74 (*Norway Fjords*) There were forty or fifty acres of grass laid up for hay.

c. To deposit or put away in a place for safety; to store up (goods, provisions); to put by. Often *absol* to save money. Also with immaterial obj. *To lay up in lavender*: see LAVENDER *sb.*[2] 2.
†*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 184 Gret tresours up to leyn. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5680 They .. ley not up for her living. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* i 66 And all they that herde them layde them vppe in their hertes. — 2 *Cor.* xii. 14 The children ought nott to laye vppe for the fathers and mothers. [So 1611.] 1580 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 229 b, That the same should be laied up into a cheste fast locked. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 9 The Strangers House is at this time Rich, and much aforehand; For it hath layd up Revenew these 37 yeares. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 115 It encourages men to gather and lay up, when they have Law to hold by what they have. 1690 LOCKE *Ess. Hum. Und.* II x. § 10 The faculty of laying up and retaining the ideas that are brought into the mind. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 91 P 1, I have, by leading a very wary Life, laid up a little Money. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* III 194 The Allies design'd to lay up large Magazines at Douay. 1879 Miss YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. xx. 216 Lines which she had probably composed and laid up in her memory. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 212 His poems he wished laid up in the Bodleian. 1885 E. F. BYRNE *Entangled* I. I. xiii. 248 You could not bear the agony that would be laid up for you in an unhappy union.

†d. To place in confinement, imprison. *Obs.*
1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Carcer, Condi in carcerem*, to be layed vp in [prison]. 1569 in J. Hooker *Life Sir P. Carew* App. (1857) 233 The messenger was layed op by the helys. 1608 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. II. 240 Sweete Constable doth take the wondring eare, And layes it vp in willing prisonment. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. iii, When laid up for debt.

e. To cause to keep indoors or in bed through illness; often in *pass.* to be (taken) ill, to keep one's bed. In recent colloquial use also *intr.*, to take to one's bed.
1554 Sir J. MASON in Tytler *Edw VI* (1839) II. 456 The constitution of his body being so easy to be overthrown, as a little travel taken more than it be able to bear were enough to lay him up. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii 7 Then there were two Cosens laid vp, when the one should be lam'd with reasons, and the other mad without any. 1676 Lady CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 32 This seveare weather which hath laid [me] up in the house this ten days. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 82 P 5 While he was laid up with the Gout. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 230 My gout lays me up for four or five months in a year. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 117, I should be laid up for a long time, and perhaps have the lock jaw. 1877 Miss YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xxv. 241 An attack of small-pox laid him up for a short time. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 49 Busy persons who can ill afford to lay up and be absent from their affairs for some days.

†f. To bury. *Obs.*
1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agric.* (1622) 202 Yet wast thou laied vp with fewer teares. 1625 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 309 It [Pile] was begun by Achabar sha .and finished by his Son, who since was laid up beside him.

g. To put away (a ship) in dock or some other place of safety. Also *intr.* for *pass.* or *refl.*
1667 PEPYS *Diary* 14 June, The counsel that brought us into this misery, by laying up all the great ships. 1701 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec* (1883) I. 309 Ships that are to be layd up. 1725 DE FOE *New Voy.* 18 At length we..arrived again at the Port of St. Julian. . Here we resolved to lay up for the winter. 1795 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) II. 69 We must both soon be laid up to repair. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxvii. 25 The Peloponnesians .. laid up their fleet for the rest of the winter. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 158/1 The sands, on which a vessel is laid up, are minutely and beautifully detailed. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Sept. 9/3 The ice-hulks and the swift yawls moored and laid up in ordinary. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* Oct. 469, I shall send the yacht round to Gosport to lay up.
transf. 1845 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. XXIV, Mr F.'s Aunt was, for the time laid up in ordinary in her chamber.

h. *Ship-building.* (See quot.)
1869 Sir E. REED *Shipbuilding* x. 197 The heads of the rivets are generally laid-up, that is, are made close to the surface, against which they fit by a few heavy blows given by the workman.

i. *Rope-making.* = sense 37.
c 1880 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 28 Lay up the centre strands together, take the next two strands and lay them up together..; when you have laid it up to within ten inches of the end, lay both strands up together [etc.]. 1880 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 26 Gun gear [is] laid up left handed.

j. *Naut.* (*intr.*) To direct the course.
1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xli. The French squadron .. tacked and laid up directly for them. 1898 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 71 We neither could lay up for it, nor overhaul it.

k. *Printing.* (See quot. 1841.)
1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 156 A form cannot be well laid up without plenty of water. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* s.v., Before the letter of a worked-off form is distributed, ..if the work be finished it is unlocked upon a board laid in the trough and well rinsed with water, while the compositor keeps working the pages backward and forward with his hands, and continues pouring water on them till the lye and ink are washed away..; this is termed laying-up.

†l. To surpass, excel. *Obs.*
1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 40 In suffering of hunger, thirst, heat, cold, labor and extremities, they wil laie up any nation in Europe.

IX. 61. *Comb.*: **lay-down** *a.* (also *laid-down*), applied to a collar which is folded over instead of standing up; also as *sb.*, a 'turn-down' collar; †**lay-holding** *a.*, that lays hold, tenacious; **lay-over** *a.* = *lay-down.*
a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1629) 89 Vran . Laid hold on him with most lay-holding grace. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxvii, A black gentleman with a lay down collar with two tassels. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 339 The three Master Baskets in coats and lay-over collars. 1880 Miss BIRD *Japan* I. 47 A laid down collar. 1889 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* (1892) 151 Serious collars, substitutes for the unprofessional 'lay-downs' I usually wore.

62. *Phrase-key.*
To be laid (=to lie down) 8 a; it lays (*impers.* of wind and weather) 33; lay aback 25 c; *l* abed 8 c; *l* aboard 25 d; *l* about 44; *l* about one 38 e; *l* abroad 45; *l* one's account 38; *l* along 46; *l* alongside 25 c; *l* an ambush 18; *l* apart 47; *l* aside 48; *l* asleep 8 c; *l* at (=attack) 32 c; *l* at one's door 27 b; *l* athwart the hawse 25 d; *l* a-water 25; *l* away 49; *l* the axe (to) 15; *l* bare 25; *l* battery 19; *l* a bed 35 b; *l* before 17; *l* a bet 12; *l* blame (on) 29; *l* a blockade 19; *l* one's bones 8 b; *l* bread, *l* a buck 35 d; *l* a burden on 28; *l* by 50; *l* by the heels 25 b; *l* by the lee 25 c; *l* the case (*Printing*) 35 f; *l* claim 26; *l* close 25 d; *l* the cloth 35 b; *l* colours 41 a; *l* one's) course 39 b; *l* down 51; *l* the dust 3; *l* a duty (on) 28; *l* ear to 15; *l* eggs 9; *l* emphasis 30; *l* eyes on 21 b; *l* fast 25 b; *l* a finger on 21 e; *l* a fire 35 e; *l* for (=lay wait for) 18 b; *l* for (=plan for) 38 c; *l* forth 52; *l* from one 15 c; *l* a ghost 3 b; *l* the grain, *l* a ground 41 b; *l* a gun 24; *l* a hand 21 d; *l* hands on 21 c; *l* hard(ly to 32 b; *l* (=wager) one's head 12; *l* to heart 15; *l* a hedge 6 b; *l* hold (of, on) 22; *l* home to 25 e, 32 b; *l* a hostage 11 b; *l* in 53; *l* in one's dish, neck 27 b; *l* in mortgage, pawn, †wed 11; *l* in one, into one 15 f; *l* in prison 15 d; *l* in water 25; *l* in words, writing, etc. 40; *l* an information 26 b; *l* into (=belabour) 32 d; *l* it on 31, 55 e, f; *l* the land (*Naut.*) 5; *l* leaven 35 d; *l* one's life 12, 13; *l* load about one 32 e; *l* load on, see LOAD *sb.*; *l* one's love upon 16 a; *l* low 1; *l* a name on 15 g; *l* off 54; *l* on 55; *l* on (=attack, belabour) 32 a; *l* on a scent or track 15 h; *l* (a person) on the face, the lips 34; *l* open 25; *l* out 56; *l* over 57; *l* (a person) over the head, etc. 34; *l* pay 10; *l* a picture 41 a; *l* the scene 20 b; *l* the sea 3; *l* siege 19; *l* a snare 18, *l* (=quarter) soldiers upon 28 b; *l* speech 14; *l* stress 30; *l* a table 35 b; *l* a tax (on) 28; *l* to 58; *l* to (=impute or attribute to) 27; *l* to (=attack) 32 b; *l* to do (=plan or intend to do) 38 c; *l* to one's charge, credit 27 b; *l* to one's door 27 b; *l* to ground, earth 1 b; *l* to heart 15; *l* to jail 15 c; *l* to pledge (gage, mortgage, pawn, †wed) 11; *l* to rest, sleep, bed 8 c; *l* to sight 25; *l* together 59; *l* a trail (on) 15 h; *l* a trap 18; *l* type (*Printing* 35 f; *l* under contribution, obligation, etc., under water 25; *l* unto (=attack) 32 b; *l* up 60; *l* a wager 12; *l* wait 18; *l* waste 25; *l* watch 18; *l* a †wed 11; *l* weight (upon) 30; *l* the wind 3; *l* with (=compare with) 15 e; *l* with (=cover or spread with) 42.

Lay, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Aphetic f. ALLAY *v.*[2], to mix.] *trans.* To mix or ALLOY (metals).
1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 221/1 Tuiching the article of goldsmythis, quilkis Layis and makkis falss mixtouris of ewill metale. 1554 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* Sept., Aucht unce of siluer, to mak ane assay of siluer and layit mony. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 403 Sche dois sua corrupt the layit money, and hes brocht it in sick basenes, and sic quantatie of scruiff, that [etc.].

†**Lay,** *int. Obs.* An exclamatory substitute for *Lord!*
1700 W. KING *Transactioneer* 33 *Gent.* Pray what's that? *Transact.* Oh lay! Why don't you know?

Lay, pa. t. of LIE *v.*[1] **Lay:** see LEA, LEE, LEY.

†**Lay-able,** *a. Obs.* [f. LAY *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Rateable, taxable.
c 1599 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 279 The layable rentes of all my landes.

Layband (lē·bænd). Also (? 6 laband), 7 leyband. [*f. lay*, LEA *sb.*[6] + BAND *sb.* The identity and meaning of the word in the first quot. are doubtful.] **a.** The string with which a 'lea' or skein is tied up. **b.** (See quot. 1847.)
1597 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 283, v els of camericke, 46*s.* 8*d.* v els of lawn 36*s.* xvj labandes 8*s* 1598 FLORIO, *Bándine*, the lay-bande of a skaine of threed. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 137 You shall as you reel it, with a Leyband of a big twist, divide the slipping or skean into divers leyes. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lay-band*, a small roller. *West.* It is explained as a towel in one MS. glossary.

Lay-bed. Also 6 labed. [f. LAY *v.*[1]] The bed in which something is laid or lies: **a.** a grave (now *dial.*); †**b.** a layer, stratum.
1542 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees 1853) 24, I gyf to the churche warks and for my labed vjs. viijd. 1708 W. SMITH *Ann. Univ. College* 251 When, for ought I know, the Statue might be in its Lay-bed, and not taken out of the Quarry. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Lay-bed*, a grave.

Lay-board. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also laboard, law-board, etc. [? f. LAY *v.*[1] Cf. G. *legebrett*, Du. *legbord*, board for laying something on.] The board on which tailors iron their seams. (Cf. *lap board*, s.v. LAP *sb.*[1] 9.)
1804 GALLOWAY *Lunarity* 57 (E. D. D.) His laboard gave, and gives, old bakers bread. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Poems* (1876) II. 44 As soon's she reekt the sooty bield, Whare labrod he sat cockin'. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* I. 180 Afore I were a landless lady, I wad rather be a tailor's lay board. 1867 GREGOR *Banffs. Gloss., Lay buird.*

Lay-by (lē·bəi). [f. LAY *v.*[1] + BY *adv.*]
A. *sb.*
1. A 'slack' part of a river in which barges are laid by out of use.
1879 E. J. CASTLE *Law of Rating* 61 Pumping station, wharf, lay-by for barges. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 344/2 A lay-by near Windsor Bridge. 1892 *Ibid* 17 Sept. 454/3 Screened lay-byes and deep pools. 1899 *Daily News* 9 May 3/1 There is a river frontage to the Thames of 160 ft. with private dock and lay-by for three barges.
2. Something laid by or saved; savings.
1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* III. 65, I had gone with all my little lay-by to get you out of your difficulties.
B. *attrib.* or *adj.* Intended to be 'laid by'.
1804 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 492 You might .. have executed..a correct and expurgated copy for a lay-by edition.

Laycall, obs. form of LAICAL *a.*

Laych,e, variant of LAIGH.

Laycke, obs. form of LAIC.

Layd, obs. pa. t. LAY *v.*[1]; obs. north. f. LOAD.

Lay-day (lē·dē). *Comm.* [app. f. LAY *v.*[1]] One of a certain number of days allowed according to a charter-party for the loading and unloading of cargo.
1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II 141 That he will load and unload the goods within a certain number of days (usually called *lay* or *running* days). 1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag* (1858) V. 5 Your consignees..do not trouble themselves until your lay days are expired.

Laydman, obs. form of LOADMAN.

Laye: see LAY *sb., a.* and *v*, also LEYE *Obs.*, flame.

Layen, obs. pa. pple. of LIE *v.*[1]

Layer (lē·əɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4 legger, leier, 4–5 leyer, 5 leyare, 5–7 lare, 6 laier, 7 lear(e, leer, layre, 8 lair, 7– layer. [f. LAY *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]
I. 1. One who or that which lays (in various senses); one who lays siege, plots, etc. Also with sb. in comb., as †*besiege layer, plate layer*, etc.
1538 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I 156 It selbe lesum to quhatsumeuer nychtbour that reprehendis the layaris of the said fulze in the place forsayd [etc.]. 1552 HULOET, Besiege laier, *obsessor.* 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 152 Layers of plots and traps. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* ii 6 The Lord Himself is the layer of this corner stone. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II III 93 Layers and Takers of Paper on and from the Rolling Presses. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sci.* 311 The layer of the odds. 1884 Mrs. HOUSTOUN *Caught in Snare* II. vi. 71 A layer of the demon of jealousy. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov 6/3 At St. Ouen there was no betting, the layers refusing to do any business.
†**b.** One who lays stones; a mason. (Cf. *bricklayer.*) *Obs.*
1382 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xxii. 15 Many craftise men, masouns, and leyers [1388 leggeris of stonys]. — *Ezra* iii 7 Thei 3eve money to heweris of stonus, and to leieris [*v. r.* leggeris, 1388 liggeris] 1425 in Dugdale *Monast.* III II. 164 During all the sayd werke the seid Will. Horwode shall nether set mo nor fewer Free-Masons Rogh Setters ne Leye(r)s thereupon. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 294/1 Leyare, or werkare wythe stone and mortere, *cementarius.* 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 194 The workmen, and labourers (layers, fillers, servers, and the rest).
†**c.** One who lays or fixes the amount of (an impost).
1602 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 80 Imp'm. one laye .. of 1*d.* ob a noble. Wm. Wray Robt. Hodgesonn and R. Atkingson beinge layers of the sayme.
d. Of a hen (with adj. *good*, etc.).
1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 191 The oldest [Hens] being always reckoned the best Sitters, and the youngest the best Layers. 1880 *Standard* 27 Dec., The hens are of a bad breed and are infrequent layers.
e. with advs. (see LAY *v.*[1] VIII): **layer-on** (*a*) *Printing*, the operator who 'feeds' a printing-machine; (*b*) *Engineering*, 'an automatic mechanism which in a coining-press, embossing-press, or other analogous machine feeds blanks to the dies of the press' (*Cent. Dict.*).
1552 HULOET, A layer out of mony, *dispensator.* 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 248 Old Age, that ill layer vp of Beautie. 1625 J. GORE *Well-doing* 25 A good layer up makes a good layer out, and a good sparer makes a good spender. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 3 July, The worst judge of matters, or layer together of what he hath read, in the world. 1708 *N. Jersey Archives* (1881) III. 280 The layers out of the High way. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 330 Spirit hunters, witch-finders, and layers-out for hellish storys and diabolical transactions. 1797 Mrs. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* VII. x. 384 An exceeding good dresser of hair and layer-on of rouge. 1849 Alex. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* vi, One of these [old women] was the layer-out of the village, to whom the management of the last dreary toilet for the grave was, by long usage, always conceded. 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 320/2 This machine requires a

layer-on and taker-off of sheets at each end. 1887 *Standard* 7 Oct. 3/3 A printer's 'layer-on'. 1896 W. Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 230 The layer-out of a garden.

II. Something which is laid.

2. A thickness of matter spread over a surface; *esp.* one of a series of such thicknesses; a stratum, course, or bed. In early use chiefly in *Cookery*.

1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 83 Take Codlins .. and lay a lear thereof in the bottom of the pye. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 409 If you lay them [Damaske-plums] betweene mulberrie-leaues, or vine leaues, one leare aboue another in a close box made for the purpose. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 126 Just 10 boards in every cheese or layer. 1644 G Platts in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 200, I would have all the richest Farmers. to thrash up the most part of their other Corn, and to take down the foresaid Rick, and to make it up again with a leere of thrashed Corn, with chaffe and all together. *a* 1648 Digby *Closet Opened* (1677) 165 Put no more Collops into one pan at once than meerly to cover it with one Lare. 1684 T. Burnet *Theory Earth* I. 167 The inner veins and lares of the earth are also broken as well as the surface. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 161 Some Gutters have a Lair of Sand for the Lead to lie upon 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* iv. 60 Then lay in your Dish a Layer of Mince-meat, and a Layer of Yolk of Eggs, .. a Layer of Anchovies [etc.] 1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 37 These layers of shells must have been brought there by successive depositions. ?*a* 17 *Receipts in Cookery* 11 (Jam.) Lay in a lare of the beef, and throw on it plenty of suet with more spice, salt and fruits, do so lare after lare, till it be full. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 44 Rocks having their layers exactly parallel are very common. 1807 J. E Smith *Phys Bot.* 30 In the Fir. Each of these circular layers is externally most hard and solid. 1828 Carr *Craven Dial*, *Layer*, .. 2. a slice from the breast of a fowl 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 6 A layer of areolar tissue. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I xviii. 132 A deep layer of fresh snow overspread the mountain 1880 Geikie *Phys Geog* iv xxi. 187 Stripping off the layer of vegetation we see below it the layer of soil on which the plants grow *fig.* *a* 1658 Cleveland *Poems* (1677) 24 So nixt they are one knows not whether's thicker A Layre of Burgess, or a Layre of Vicar. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der* II. xxiii. 110 Gwendolen's better self .. made a desperate effort to find its way above the stifling layers of egoistic disappointment and irritation.

3. *Gardening* and *Agric.* a. A shoot or twig of a plant fastened down and partly covered with earth, in order that it may strike root while still attached to the parent stock, and so propagate the plant

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 13 Many Trees are also propagated by Cuttings, and Layers — *Kal. Hort* June (1679) 19 *Cytisus lunatus* will be multiplied by slips in a moist place but neither by Seeds or Layers. 1712 J James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 141 The Dutch Lime is easily produced by Layers 1772 in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* Ser. II. I 475 On examining the layers of my large blooming magnolia I found one remarkably vigorous. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 361 The grasses that propagate themselves by layers 1846 J Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 311 Many layers are lost, or prevented from striking kindly, by being covered too deep.

b. *pl.* Patches of laid or trodden corn.

1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 79 When I see the Grasse trodden downe, and the Corne full of Layers: I am well assured it is neither Wind nor Haile, hath made this work.

c. A field of grass or clover; see also quot. 1793. [Perh a special development of Lair *sb.*[1] 5 (q.v.), influenced by association with Lay *v.*]

1793 *Ann. Agric.* XXI 611 *note*, *Layer* is the term used in Suffolk for artificial grasses, that rest longer than one year. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Layer*, arable land in grass and clover. 1898 Rider Haggard in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 498 Last year it and No 39 were clover layers, but the crop they yielded was poor.

d. (See quots.)

1787 W. Marshall *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 *Layer*, plants of hedgewood; quick 1794 *Trans Soc. Arts* XII. 106 Planted with three rows of fine white-thorn layer, intermixed with Oak and Ash. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Law* or *Layer*, young plants, such as whitethorn, crab, and brier.

4. Other specific and technical senses. a. ? Some measure of flax. ? Cf. Lea *sb.*[4] †b. An oyster-bed (see quots.). c. *Silk-manuf.* (See quot.) d. A pavior's flag or flag-stone. e. *Tanning.* = bloomer-pit (see Bloomer[1]). f. (See quot.)

a. 1738 *Acc. Workhouses* 42 Every pound of six penny flax, spun to 24 layers.

b. 1735 Dyche & Pardon *Dict*, *Layer*, .. a Place in the retired Part of a River, Sea, &c commonly called a Creek, where young Oysters are laid to grow. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 238 They [Oysters] are laid in Beds or Rills or Salt-water, in order to fat them, and these they term Layers.

c. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 396 A small light rod of wood, called a layer, which has a wire eye fixed into it, is placed at a little distance from, and opposite, to each bobbin, so as to conduct the thread thereupon; and as the layer moves constantly backwards and forwards, the thread is regularly spread upon the length of the bobbin.

d. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 90 Paviers' flags, or layers.

e. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 307/1 They [hides] are then removed into another pit, called a layer, in which they are laid smooth, with bark ground very fine strewed between each hide. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/1 Hides remain in a 'first layer' for six or eight days. The same process is repeated in a 'second layer' in other vats for about two weeks, and in a third, or 'splitting layer', for about four weeks.

f. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Layer*, .. 2. (*Leather-manufacture*) A welt or strengthening strip.

III. **5.** *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **layer-board, -boarding**, boarding for sustaining roof-gutters of lead; also *lear-board* (Ogilvie); **layer-coral**, a fossil coral of the genus *Stromatopora*; **layer-reared** *a.*, reared from a 'layer'; **layer-stool**, a root from which layers are produced.

1842-59 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* § 2350. 630 Table for guttering. 6 inch *layer board. 1875 Dawson *Dawn of Life* vi. 156 The Stromatoporæ, or *layer-corals. 1830 *Planting* (L. U. K.) 34 Grafted and *layer reared species. *Ibid.* 35 Transplanting trees from seed-beds, *layer-stools, cutting grounds.

Layer (lē·ɔɹ), *v.* [f. Layer *sb.* 3.]

1. *Gardening.* a. *intr.* To bend down 'layers' to the ground and cover them partly with earth so that they may strike root and propagate the plant. b. *trans.* To propagate by 'layers'. c. To make a layer of.

1832 *Planting* (L. U. K.) 27 The root which produces the young shoots for layering is called the stool. 1841-60 T. Rivers *Fruit Garden* (ed 9) 4 To make this emission of roots more certain, the stem may be tongued, as usual in layering. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 144 Preparation should be made for striking pinks, and layering carnations. 1858 Glenny *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 252/1 If a healthy shoot can be layered and struck. 1891 T. E. Kebbel *Old & New Country Life* 213 Cutting and 'layering' the stiff white-thorn hedges.

2. Of crops: To be laid flat as by wind or rain in consequence of weakness of growth.

1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 851 It is on this that the upgrowth of 'layered' Wheat depends. 1890 *Carter's Seed Catal.* 1 Sept. 35 The Goldthorpe Barley is remarkable for stout long straw, rendering it less liable to layer in rainy weather than other Barleys. 1891 *Times* 10 Oct 12/4 The layering of the corn rendered the use of machines impossible.

Layer: see Lair.

Layered (lē·ɔɹd), *a.* [f Layer *sb* 2 + -ed[2].] Divided into layers; having layers (of a particular character or number); covered with layers.

1852 G. W Curtis *Nile Notes* in W. H. Gregory *Egypt* (1859) I. 270 Hills and regularly layered rocks. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 420 Certain two-layered sponge larvæ 1898 G W Steevens *With Kitchener to Khartum* 174 Our faces were layered with coffee colour.

Layer-over, *dial* Also lare-over, lay-over, layer, etc. (see Eng. Dial Dict.). (See quots)

a 1700 B E. *Dict. Cant Crew*, *Lare-over*, said when the true Name of the thing must (in decency) be concealed. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1785 Grose *Dict Vulg Tongue*, *Lare-overs for Meddlers*, an answer frequently given to children, or young people, as a rebuke for their impertinent curiosity, in enquiring what is contained in a box, bundle, or any other closed conveyance. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E. Anglia*, *Layer-over*, a gentle term for some instrument of chastisement 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Layers-for meddlers.*

Layery (lē·ɔri), *a. rare.* [f. Layer *sb.* + -y] Consisting of or formed in layers.

1832 L. Hunt *Dryads* 17 From hedge to layery beech.

Layery, Layetie, obs. forms of Lairy *a*, Laity.

‖ **Layette** (lāye·t). [Fr.]

1. A complete outfit of garments, toilet articles, and bedding for a new-born child.

1874 Princess Alice *Mem.* 26 Apr. (1884) 321 Let me thank you. for the present towards the layette—a most kind assistance.

2 (See quot.)

1885 Farrow *Mil Encycl.*, *Layette*, A three-sided tray .. used to carry powder from one mortar to another in powder-mills.

Layety, obs. form of Laity.

Layfe, obs. form of Lave *sb.*[1]

Lay-fee. *Obs* exc. *Hist* Forms: see Lay *a.* and Fee *sb.*[2]; also 4 laifeo, 5 laife, layfe, 6 laffye. [a. AF. *lai fe.*]

1. A fee or estate in land held in consideration of secular services, as distinguished from an ecclesiastical fee. † Also phr. *of lay fee* (cf. Fee *sb.*[2] 1 b).

c 1290 *Beket* 560 in *S. Eng. Leg* 122 3if ani man of holi churche halt ani-þing of lay-fe [*c* 1300 (Percy Soc.) 556 holdeth eni laifeo] he schal done þere-fore þe seruice þat to þe kinge bi-falles *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 285 'Sir', þe bisshop said, 'of his we pray þe, þat nouht of our lay fe Be taxed with non of 3ours'. ? *a* 1400 *Plowman's Tale* 741 Therewith they purchase hem lay fee In londe there hem liketh best. 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 246 b, Al yᵗ .. maken holy churche Layfee, yᵗ is halowed and blessed 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 148 An Inventory of such Goods and Chattels, as they shall finde in the Lay-fee of the party deceased. 1750 Carte *Hist. Eng* II. 283 Arrogating to his own courts the cognisance of lay-fees in the case of persons of the first quality. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 182 Besides his archbishopric, he held the county of Evreux as a lay fee.

† **2.** The laity, lay people collectively. Orig. in phr. *of the lay fee. Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 6 It suffyceth to theym whyche ben of the lay fee or state. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 19 The peple of boith ordres, the Clergie And the laife. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. i. 136, I wote not that it is worth forto talke in resonyng with eny persoon of the laife vpon eny mater of Goddis lawe. 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* xv. 43 For tamende clerkes & layefee. *a* 1529 Skelton *Replyc.* 267 Why langle you suche jestes . To the people of lay fee. 1536 *Exhort. to North.* in Furnivall *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 308 The intollerable exactions that longe he dyd vse the laffye emonges, and also the spiritualtye. 1545 *Primer*, *Injunction*, To .. all other of the Clergie: as also al estates and degrees of the laye fee. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 118 A great multitude, of the which the king pardoned a great number of the laye Fee. 1642 Prynne *Antip.* 79 More of their Tenants went to the Kings warres, then of the Tenants of them of the Lay fee.

Layff, obs. form of Lave *sb.*

Lay figure (lē·ɪ figəɹ). [f. **lay* (abstracted from Layman[2]) + Figure *sb*] A jointed wooden figure of the human body, used by artists as a model for the arrangement of draperies, posing, etc.

1795 T. Hurlstone *Crotchet Lodge* 49 The latter, in passing behind the Lay figure, pushes it, and the Landlord down together. *Miss Crotchet.* Heav'n's! my niece's Lay-figure is destroyed 1852 *Illustr. Catal. Gt Exhib.* 1239 Lay figures of men and women. for artists. 1855 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* i, Her Aunt asked her to stand as a sort of lay figure on which to display them [shawls]. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor* xiv. 351 Fra Bartolommeo was the inventor of the lay figure.

b. *fig.* A person of little intrinsic importance, a 'nonentity'; a character in fiction destitute of the attributes of reality.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 166/2 Let me guard myself against any possible imputation of hostility towards my proposed lay figure 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II I i 20, I feel more for the mother, who is but a lay-figure, than for the daughter.

Lay(g)hyn, obs. form of Laugh *v.*

† **Layheap.** *Obs.* [? f. *lay-* in Laystall + Heap *sb.*] = Laystall.

1624 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 386 To remoue cartts, and layheappes, and other annoyances.

Layick(e, obs. form of Laic.

Laying (lē·iŋ). *vbl. sb.* [f. Lay *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of Lay *v.*[1] in various senses; putting, setting, placing, fixing, esp. in a designed position; † assessment, taxation; † accouchement; etc.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 261 þe lond fulle hard was sette in þat ilk laying *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 294/2 Leyynge of a thynge *positio.* 1472-3 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 644 Pro le laynge fust et rynde molendini [cf. Lay *v* 3 b]. 1480 Caxton *Chron Eng.* ccxliii. (1482) 290 Anone he leyd his ordynaunce and in the leyng of a gonne come a quarell and smote the good Erle Edmond in the hede 1486 *Naval Acc Hen. VII* (1896) 13 The . openyng and newe leying of old Ropes. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Edw. IV*, 245 To reise the siege, at the layeng whereof he was counsayler and partener. 1611 Cotgr. *Proposition d' erreur*, a Writ, or the laying, of Error. 1611 *Lestry Bks.* (Surtees) 63 Item payed for laying of thre hoggs, vj *d.* 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 669 Another ill Accident is Laying of Corne with great Raines in Haruest. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 59 Circumposition is a kind of laying .. In this the mould is born up to the bough which is to be taken off. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 25 May, I hey do say there are some plots in laying 1712 Pridfaux *Direct Ch-wardens* (ed. 4) 53 The laying of the Church Rate ought to be according to the Lands and the Stock 1796 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 485/1 The operation of uniting them [i. e strands of a rope] with a permanent twist is called *laying* 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract Build* 373 Laying consists in spreading a single coat of lime and hair all over a ceiling and partition. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil Man* (1862) 112 No 6 attends stool bed, elevating screw and quoin in laying 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II III. III 136 Godard saw a female [Meloe] deposit in two layings 2212 eggs

b with advs. or advb phr. (see Lay *v.*[1] VIII).

1496 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 174 Mappes for layng on of piche Rosyn & talow uppon the seid ship. 1526 Tindale *1 Tim* iv 14 Leyinge on of the hondes of a senlour. 1535 Coverdale *1 Esdras* viii 51 Because of the layenges awayte 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 240 In the dispensing or laying out of your goods. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v i. 182 We haue many pocky Coarses now adaies, that will scarce hold the laying in. ? 1608 E M Wingfield *Disc Virginia* in Capt. Smith *Wks* (Arb.) I p xc, I mislyked his leying out of our towne *a* 1659 Osborn *Misc* (1673) 603 Her Comings-in are Mathematically adjusted to her Layings-out. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 76/1 Ware-houses or Vaults for the laying up of Goods. 1817 Keats *Let.* Wks 1889 III. 76 One of my chief layings-up is the pleasure I shall have in showing it to you 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz* xix, She went to a lying-in or a laying-out with equal zest and relish. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild* xx. 429 The laying-off of the ship is proceeded with simultaneously with the preparation of the model 1879 Escott *England* I. 60 The laying down of main roads. 1892 Gardiner *Student's Hist. Eng* 91 The erection of fortifications, and the laying out of streets.

2. *concr* a. What is laid, in various senses of the vb. b. A layer, bed, stratum. c. An oyster-bed. d. *Building.* (See quot. 1823.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XII. vii. (1495) 417 Alle byrdes that ben lyke to Culuores .. laye not the thyrde tyme but whan the seconde layenge is corrupte and dystroyed. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxiv P 9 Having laid down his Dry Laying, he takes another Quire off the Dry Heap. 1703 T. N *City & C. Purchaser* 205 You must cover with Sand every Laying, or Bed of Lime. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 391 Laying, in plastering.—The first coat on lath of two coat plaster, or set-work. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 637 The oysters are deposited for a while in beds or layings in the adjoining creeks. 1863 C. R. Markham in *Intell Observ.* IV 624 The brood [oysters two years old] are dredged up out at sea, and placed on layings within the river Colne. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Layings*, a sort of pavement of culch, on the mud of estuaries, for forming a bed for oysters.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *laying-place*; **laying-hook** (see quot.); **laying-house**, the house or building in which rope is 'laid' or made; **laying-machine**, a machine for 'laying' strands into a rope; **laying-on table** *Printing*, a table from which the machine is fed; **laying-on tool** *Bookbinding*, the tool with which gold leaf is laid on the cover or the edge of a book; **laying-press** *Bookbinding*, a press in which books are held while their edges are being cut (also called *lying-press*); **laying-**

tool, -trowel, a plasterer's trowel (see quot. 1825); **laying-top**, a grooved conical piece of wood placed between the strands in 'laying' a rope, a TOP; **laying-walk**, that part of a rope-walk in which the rope is laid.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 55 **Laying-Hook*, the hook on which the strands are all hung together for laying or closing. 1776 *Lng. Gazetteer* (ed 2) s.v. *Portsmouth*, The fire was first seen to burst through the roof of the *laying-house 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1091 Captain Huddart constructed a laying-machine, which has carried his inventions in rope making to the greatest perfection. 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 719/2 On the gallery are seen eight men at so many '*laying-on tables', feeding the machine. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Laying-on-tool*, a bookbinder's tool; a tip. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ix, The favourite *laying-place of several discreet hens. 1835 HANNETT *Bibliopegia* 172 The cutting or *laying press is formed of two strong cheeks of timber, connected together with two wooden screws and two square pins. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 606 The *laying and smoothing tool consists of a flat piece of hardened iron, about ten inches in length, and two inches and a half wide, very thin, and ground to a semicircular shape at one end, but left square at the other. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1073 In laying cables, torsion must be given both behind and before the *laying top. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* 249 A *Laying Trowel, to lay the Lime and Hair withall upon the Laths, it being larger than a Brick Trowel, and fastned [to] its handle in a different manner. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Portsmouth*, The rope-makers *laying-walk and tarring-walk

Laying (lē·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LAY *v.*[1] + -ING 2.] That lays: chiefly said of hens.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ponedera gallina*, a laying hen. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* II. in *Harper's Mag.* Jan 288/2, I can keep my laying hens warm even in zero weather

†**Layit**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [Altered form of *lawit*, LEWD *a.*, influenced by LAY *a.*] Lay.

1563 WINZET *Four Scoir Thre Quest* title-p., Wks. 1888 I. 47 The Catholiks of the inferiour ordour of clergie and layit men. 1621 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) App. I. 231 The layit se will not teiche.

Layity, obs. form of LAITY.

Layk'e, Laykin, -yn, obs. ff. LAKE, LAKIN.

Lay-land: see LEA-LAND.

Layloc(k, obs. and dial. form of LILAC.

Layman[1] (lē·imæn). Also 5–6 **laye-, laieman, 6 leaman, leman.** [Orig two words: see LAY *a.*]

1. A man who is not a cleric; one of the laity.

1438–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 289 That noo clerke scholde receyve investiture of his benefice of the honde of a seculer lay man. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* IV. 38/2 This man of a laye man was made pope. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* F. viij, It implieth no more one christian then another, no more ye spiritual then the leamen. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 24 Let them [the papistes] no more use this shift to say that images are lay mennes bokes. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 210 A Lay-man should not intrude himself to administer the sacred functions. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* iii (1739) 473 Nor would the Primitive Church have forbidden Deacons to have followed secular Employments, if they had been mere Laymen. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. vii. 85 A layman might baptize. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 95 Of the other six commissioners three were prelates and three laymen. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* III. (1875) 82 It is as good a rule for priest as for layman.

2. *transf.* A man who is an 'outsider' or a non-expert in relation to some particular profession, art, or branch of knowledge (esp. with reference to law and medicine).

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* Proem in Ashm. (1652) 6 This Boke is made, that Lay-men shulde it see, And Clerks alsoe .. Whereby all Lay-men which putteth them in prease, To seech by Alkimy great ryches to winn May finde good Counsell. 1599 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 240 Dry it lyghtly by the sun, and drawe out an oyll after the maner of the lay men. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 69 b, To declare and expresse to the lay men that be not learned in the law. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Apr. 403/1 No prudent layman will venture to judge of the merits of a tailor's log. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. 329 Sometimes this is a simple question which an intelligent layman may answer. More frequently it is a difficult one which needs the subtlety of the trained lawyer. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 657 The assertion so frequently made by ignorant or unscrupulous laymen that the [medical] profession has been influenced [etc.].

So **Lay woman.**

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 247/1 How the scripture might without great perill .. be .. taken to ley men & women both. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 95 They myght lawfully be baptised in all places by a Layman or by a Laywoman. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed 2) 140 Had he held that a Lay-man, or woman, may administer the Lord's Supper. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. ccxi, Having reference to baptism in times of necessity by laymen and laywomen.

†**Lay-man**[2]. *Obs.* [a. Du. *leeman* for **leden-man*, f. *led* 'membrum, articulus' (Kilian), now *lid* limb, joint + *man* MAN *sb.*[1] Cf. G. *gliedermann.*] = LAY-FIGURE.

1688 H. TESTLING *Sentiments Painters* 5th Table, Rather make use of Models of Wax, than a Layman of Wood. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 31 The Painter ought to avoid all manner of stiffness and hardness in his folds, and be careful that they dont smell of the lay man, as we commonly say. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Engravers* (1765) 22 Crispin Pass .. describes the use of the maneken or layman for disposing draperies. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* I. 141 She seemed as if her shape had been imagined by some joiner.. on purpose to serve as a layman for the clothes she wore.

†**Layn(e**. *Obs.* [variant of LAWN *sb.*[1]] Some fine linen fabric; ? = LAWN *sb.*[1]

1362 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 190 Ane bed of layn sewit with silk. 1582 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 113 Coastelle cleithing of silkes .layne, cammeraige, freinzies, etc. 1612 P. LOWE *Chyrurgerie* VIII. v. 367 Couer it with a Linnen cloth, or for persons of higher dignitie take layne [*printed* layre] or camerige.

Layn(e, var. LAIN; obs. Sc. f. LOAN.

Laynder, obs. form of LAUNDER.

Layner, obs. form of LAINER.

Lay-out (lē·i-aut). Chiefly *U.S.* [See *lay out*, LAY *v.*[1] 56.]

1. The laying out, planning, or disposition of land, streets, etc.; also, the land so laid out.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 285/1 Although the conception of its lay-out dates back nearly half a century, the tree planting that has added so much to Washington was begun only in 1872. 1895 *Forum* (N.Y.) Sept. 80 In the lay-out and construction of a very considerable part of the railway service of this country. 1898 C. O. PARMENTER *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* 158 A portion of the town is south of the original layout. 1900 I. P. ROBERTS (*title*) The Farmstead, the Making of the Rural Home, and the Lay-out of the Farm.

2. Something laid or spread out; a display; a 'spread'; the tools or apparatus pertaining to some occupation, etc.

1869 A. K. M'CLURE *Rocky Mts* 219 His [*sc.* a miner's] necessities are appreciated by the other owners, who get up a most expensive 'lay-out' for him. 1898 MARK TWAIN in *Cosmopolitan* 12 Aug. 426 Of all the barbarous layouts that were ever contrived this was the most atrocious.

3 *Cards.* In Faro: see quot.

1889 in *Century Dict.* 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 189 The layout. The designation of this adjunct to the game is derived from the fact that it forms that part of the table upon which the players 'lay out' their stakes. Usually it is a green cloth, having painted upon it a representation of the thirteen cards of one suit.

4. 'The space occupied or fished over by a haul-seine' (*Cent. Dict.*).

5. *attrib.* in **lay-out line**, 'a long line buoyed at each end, from which baited hook-lines run into deep water' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Layr(e: see LAIR, LAYER.

Layrock, obs. form of LARK.

†**Lays.** *Obs.* Earlier anglicizing of Sp. *lazo* LASSO.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy.* 109 [Island of Chiloe on Coast of Chili] They are particularly dextrous in throwing a sliding noose at the end of a long thong of leather, wherewith they are sure of catching an ox, horse, &c. or any thing, even in its full career; this they call a *Lays.*

Lays, Lays-band: see LEASE *sb.*[4]

Laysar, -er, -our, obs forms of LEISURE.

Layse, variant of LEESE *v.*[2] *Obs.*

†**Lay-ship.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. LAY *a* + -SHIP.] The condition of a layman; in quot. used (with poss. pron.) as a mock title.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. 1851 III. 168 In respect of a woodden table and the perimeter of holy ground about it, a flagon pot, and a linnen corporal, the Priest esteems their lay-ships unhallow'd and unclean.

Lay-soil. *rare*[−0]. [? corruption of LAYSTALL, after SOIL.] 'A place to lay soil or rubbish in' (Crabb *Technol. Dict.* s.v. LAY).

Laystall (lē·istɔl). Also 6 **laye-, leystall(e**, 6–7 **lei-, leystal, laystale**, 7 **leastall, lestal(l**, ? **loystal.** [f. LAY *v.* + STALL; perh. to be regarded as an altered form of next.]

†**1.** A burial-place. *Obs.*

1527 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 16 My bodye to be bured wth the white freris of Chester and thei to have for my laystall xiij^s^ iiij^d^. 1541 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 5 Receyved of maistere Foxe for m^r^ wardens leystalle vj^s^. viij^d^.

2 A place where refuse and dung is laid.

1553 *Surrey Ch. Goods* (1869) 98 A pese of grownd to make a leystall for the noyle of the hole paryshe. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Voiries d'vne ville*, the laystall of a towne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 53 Many corses, like a great lay-stall, Of murdred men. 1610 *Death Ravillack* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 112 The house, to be utterly ruinated, and be converted into a common leastall. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* Pref. A, The common Lay-stall of a Citie. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3825/4 The Ground called the Laystal at Mile-end. 1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 26 Five million quintals of Rags picked annually from the Laystall. 1881 *Times* 25 Aug. 7/3 It does not require a very old man to remember a universal reign of cesspools, open ditches, and public laystalls, even in our largest and best kept towns.

attrib. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* iii. (1841) I. 20 The brickmakers all about London mix seacoal-ashes, or laystall-stuff, as we call it, with their clay, of which they make brick.

b. *fig.*

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 66 The Schoole and Laystall of all impure spirits. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Little Shrub Growing by*, There he was, Proud, false, and trecherous, . the lay-stall Of putrid flesh alive! 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 152 Stage playes . those most dirty and stinking sinks or lestalls of all kinde of abominations. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 99 (1740) 191 The Whole was no better than a Laystall of Lyes.

3. 'A place where milch cows are kept in London' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

†**Laystow.** *Obs.* Also 5 **laye-**, 5–6 **ley-**, 6 **laistow(e**, 7 **laistoff** (?). [f. LAY *v.* + STOW. Cf. LAIRSTOW.]

1. = LAYSTALL 1.

1482 *Will of Vampage* (Somerset Ho.), Faciant vnum leystowe pro sepulturibus defunctorum. 1485 *Will of Ryfon* (ibid.), For my leystow in the seid chirch.

2. = LAYSTALL 2.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxvi. 254 This place of Smythfeelde was at y^t^ daye a laye stowe of all order of fylth. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xx. (1877) I. 325 The ancient gardens were but dunghils and laistowes. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* x. (1670) 304 The fumes and smells of Laistoffs, Dunghills, and putrified bodies

Laysure, obs. form of LEISURE.

Layt(e, variant of LAIT *Obs.*; obs. f. LATE *a.*[1]

Laytell, Layth, obs.ff. LITTLE, LOATH, LOATHE.

Laytie, -ty, obs. forms of LAITY.

Laytt, variant of LATE *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

Layvel, obs. form of LEVEL.

Laywoman: see under LAYMAN.

Lazar (lā·zăr), *sb.* and *a arch.* Forms: 4–7 **lasare, lazer, laser**, (4 **lacer, lasre**, 5 **lasyar**), 6 **lasar, (laiser, laiser**), 4– **lazar.** [a. med.L. *lazarus*, an application of the proper name *Lazarus*, Luke xvi. 20. Cf. F. *ladre*, It. *lazzaro.*]

A. *sb.*

1. A poor and diseased person, usually one afflicted with a loathsome disease; *esp.* a leper.

1340 *Ayenb.* 189 Ine þe uorbisne of þe riche manne, þet onworþede þane lazre. *c* 1350 *St. John* 254 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg.* (1881) 37 þe Lacer, þat died in disese. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1093 Lazares ful monye, Summe lepre, summe lome, & lomerande blynde. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 274 Blynd lazerus and croked in chirche to lede. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 37 There atte laste were guaryssbed & heled. viij lazars of the palesey. 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 142 A lasar of the Spyttyll' House. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1082/2 They prouided for the lazer to keepe him out of the citie from clapping of dishes, and ringing of bels. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 522 Lazers so they used to tearme folke infected with the Elephantiasie or Leprosie. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Epitaph on Mrs. Jones* 15 Did piteous lazars oft attend her door? She gave—farewell the parent of the poor. ? 1795 COLERIDGE *Soun*, '*Sweet Mercy*', The Galilean mild, Who met the Lazar turned from rich man's doors, And called him friend, and wept upon his sores. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. iv, I marked a group of lazars in the market-place—half-rag, half-sore—beggars.

†**2.** (See quot. 1710.) *Obs.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xlix. (1878) 108 If Lazer so lothsome in cheese be espied, let bates amend Cisley, or shift hir aside. 1710 D. HILMAN *Tusser Rediv.* (1744) 52 What he [Tusser] calls Lazer, which is an inner Corruption, or Rottenness of divers Colours, is chiefly occasion'd from their using Beastings, or Milk soon after Calving.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lazar-like*, † *-man, -sore*; † **lazar's clicket, clapper, snapper** = *lazarus clapper*; **lazar-haunter**, one who frequents places where lazars are. Also LAZAR-COTE, LAZAR HOUSE.

1611 COTGR., *Claquette*, a *Lazers Cicket, or Clapper. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* III. 760 You are not a *lazar-haunter; How should you know? 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 72 And a most instant Tetter bak'd about, Most *Lazar like, with vile and loathsome crust, All my smooth Body. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. 3rd Sund. Epiph.* (1584) 309 Note here also the behauiour of this *Lazer man. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxix. 463 He saw him there lapping vp his sores among the Lazermen. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xxvi. 98 *Lazeres snappers [orig. *cliquettes de ladres*]. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 123 Exposing our *lazar sores at the door of every proud servitor of the French republick.

B. *adj.* Affected with a loathsome disease, esp. leprosy; leprous. Also *fig.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 108 b/1 For the cruelte of Constantyn god sente hym suche a sekenes that he becam lazare and mesell. 1530 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 157 To the lazar people beyng at St. Margarets near the towne of T[aunton] xij^d^. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 62 Blind, lame, lazar, and other the impotent creatures. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 80 Fetch forth the lazar Kite of Cressid's Kind, Doll Teare-sheete. 1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* 148 Studious to heal a Lazar world.

Hence † **La'zarly** *a.*, lazar-like, diseased.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempt., N. T.* IV. xi, And like another Ierusalem, for those five leprous and lazarly orders, hath built five porches.

Lazar, obs. Sc. form of LEISURE.

† **La'zar-cote.** *Obs.* [f. LAZAR + COTE *sb.*[1]] A hut or lodge for the reception of lazars.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxxv, Syr said Gouernaile she is put in a lazar cote. 1493 *Will of Spencer* (Somerset Ho.), The iiij Lazarcottes nygh London. 1536 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 157 Thomas Barnwell.. shalbe one of the visitors of the spyttelhowses, or lazar cotes, about this Citye. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 477 (bis) His [Bilney's] preaching at the lazar cots.

Lazaret (lezăre·t). Also 7 **lazarett**, 8–9 **lazarette, lassaret.** [a. F. *lazaret*, ad. It. *lazzaretto*, now *lazzeretto*: see next.]

1. = LAZARETTO 1.

1611 COTGR., *Lazaret*, a Lazaret, or Spittle for Lazers. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 135/2 The Grand Visier .. has given order for .. raising a Battery near the Lazaret. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 16 A large Lazarett, as the Italians call a Pest-house. 1783 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 201 The Lazaret has some cracks in it. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 128 A lazaret or hospital for the reception of sick. 1888 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 4/8 The lazarets where the sick.. so often find their welcome passport to the grave.

transf. and *fig.* *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 76 In the great Portico there Night and Day, A Lazaret of wounded Spirits lay. 1845 SIR H. TAYLOR *Y. Commenus*

v. vii. Wks. 1864 II. 235 Man, for lack of manliness, is made A lazaret for the mind's maladies.

2. = LAZARETTO 2.

1721 *Act Parl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5927/5 Such Ship, House, Lazaret, or other Place. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 162 The same penalty also attends persons escaping from the lazarets, or places wherein quarentine is to be performed. 1800 *Act 39 & 40 Geo. III*, c. 80 (*title*) An Act for erecting a Lazaret on Chetney Hill, in the County of Kent, and for reducing into one Act the Laws relating to Quarantine. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 147 Only one box .. was left in the lazarette. 1896 *Daily News* 23 July 5/4 After purging five days' quarantine in a lazaret.

fig. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. ccxxv, The liver is the lazaret of bile.

3. = LAZARETTO 3.

1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBORNE *Wrecker* xi. 185 From the cabin the cook was storing tins into the lazarette. 1897 R. KIPLING *Capt. Courageous* 185 He rolled to the lazarette aft the cabin.

Lazaretto (læzăre·to). Also 7 **lassareto, lasaretta,** 8 **laseretto, lasareta,** 9 **lazzaretto.** [ad. It. *lazzareto* (Florio), now *lazzeretto*, f. *lazzaro* LAZAR.]

1. A house for the reception of the diseased poor, esp. lepers; a hospital, pest-house. (Chiefly used with reference to foreign countries.)

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 83 a, For the plague there is a house . two miles from Venice, called the *Lazaretto.* 1609 W. BIDDULPH in T Lavender *Trav. cert. Englishmen* 6 The Lazaretta [at Zante], which is a place like vnto the pest house in More-fields. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 77 The Lazaretto..remains a standing monument of his piety. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 31 Bare as the walls of a poor house or lazaretto. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x § 1. 722 His longing..led him to examine the lazarettos of Europe and the East.

2 A building, sometimes a ship, set apart for the performance of quarantine.

1605 B JONSON *Fox* IV. i. (1607) I 2 b, Where they vse To lie out forty, fifty dayes, sometimes, About the *Lazaretto*, for their triall. 1615 G SANDYS *Trav* (1621) 6 When they haue Pratticke, they are enforced to vnlade at the *Lasaret o. Ibid.* 227 To be conueyed by him vnto the *Lazaretta*, there to remaine for thirtie or fortie dayes before I could be admitted into the Citie. 1785 PALEY *Mor Philos.* (1818) II. 163 Conveyed to a lazaretto by an order of quarantine. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xxiv. (1865) 210 We could not shake hands; for that would have sent him to the lazaretto for twenty-four hours, as a plague-stricken person.

3. *Naut.* 'A place parted off at the fore part of the 'tween decks, in some merchantmen, for stowing provisions and stores in' (Adm. Smyth 1867).

1711 in W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild Assist.* 161. 1783 COLEBROOKE *Let.* in *Life* (1873) 7 The Duke of Athol, Indiaman, took fire by neglect of the steward in drawing off rum in the lazareta. 1799 in *Naval Chron.* I. 303 The fire must be in the lazaretto below. c 1850 *Rudim Navig.* (Weale) 129.

La·zar-house. A house for lazars or diseased persons, esp. lepers; a leper-house, lazaretto

1530 PALSGR 237/2 Lasarhouse, *lasdriere.* 1543 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App III. 149 Mr. R H appointed one of the gouernours and Vysytours of the lazarhouses. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 574 A Lazarhouse of women in Wilt-shire which one of the said sisters, being herselfe infected with the Leprosie built for them that had the same disease. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI 479 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 363 ¶ 13 A large hospital or lazar-house, fill'd with persons lying under all kinds of mortal diseases 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig Musings* x, The closing gates Of the full Lazar-house. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* I 21 Lepers driven forth to curse and howl in the lazar-house outside the walls.

fig. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* III i, Thou must be cleansed of the black blood which makes thee A lazar house of tyranny. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 160 Their house would be a lazar-house, they would be condemned to seclusion.

Lazarist (læ·zărist). [ad. F. *lazariste*, f. the proper name *Lazare*, Lazarus.] 'The popular name for the "Congregation of the Priests of the Mission" founded by St. Vincent of Paul in 1624, and established a few years later in the College of St. Lazare at Paris' (*Catholic Dict.* 1885).

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 570 Jesuits, Oratorians, .. Lazarists, and other whimsical orders. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* I. (ed. 2) 23 There is here a convent of Lazarists or missionaries. 1900 *Ch. Times* 30 Nov. 614/2 The stupendous labours of Lazarists, of Jesuits, of Marist Fathers in China.

So † **La·zarite** in the same sense.

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Lazarus*, *Fathers of S. Lazarus*, called also *Lazarites.*

† **La·zarole.** *Obs.* [ad. It *lazzaruolo*, now *lazzeruolo*] The medlar-tree (*Mespilus Germanica*).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 7. 113. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 110/1 Pomiferous Trees..Lazarole.

† **La·zarous,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **lazarus.** [f. LAZAR + -OUS] Leprous. Also *fig.*

1536 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 47, v howsses of lazarus pepyll xx[d]. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, etc. Q iij, To habyte with a lazarous woman. 1635 A. READ *Tumors & Vlcers* 225 The Germans have many lazarous persons. 1652 T. ADAMS *God's Anger & Man's Comfort* 87 When that Angel from heaven, gracious repentance hath troubled the waters, the lazarous soul does but step into them, and is cured.

Hence † **La·zarousness,** leprosy.

1648–60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Melaetscheyt*, Leprosie, or Lazerousnesse.

Lazartus, obs. form of LACERTOSE.

Lazarus (læ·zărŏs). *rare.* [Allusive use of the proper name: see LAZAR.] A leper; a beggar. (In the first quot. the allusion may be to the Lazarus who was raised from the dead: see John xi.)

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 161 Thow Lazarus, thow laithly lene tramort. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 9 Only Lazaruses are permitted to beg their victuals. 1850 S. G. OSBORNE *Gleanings* 15 Lazari, to whom the hated workhouse had come to be as the palace of a Dives. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 491 The poor, hungry-eyed Lazaruses —half-starved slaves. sat famishing and unrelieved.

b. *attrib.*: † **lazarus-clapper,** a clapper or rattle with which a leper gave notice of his approach; † **lazarus-house** = LAZAR-HOUSE.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 350 By the waye they set on fyre the poore Lazarus house, cleane contrary to the lawe of armes 1593 HOLLYBAND *Dict.*, *Le Cliquet de l'huis*, the hammer or ring of a doore, also a lazarous clapper 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc) 10 About half a mile from this town is this alms-house, this Lazarus house.

† **La·zary.** *Obs.* Also 6 **lasarye, lasery.** [f LAZAR + -Y] = LEPROSY *lit.* and *fig.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 149 Our Lord Ihesu Criste be his gret mercy hath purged you of your gret lazarye. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* P j b, To conforte the heade in palsy, ..and to pale lazery 1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 41/1 In those which have the lazarye, and theire face corroded and deformed.

Laze (lēⁱz), *sb. colloq.* [f. LAZE *v.*] The action of the vb. LAZE; an instance of this.

1862 *Temple Bar* V. 328 He will take a quiet laze. 1894 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Sept. 262 The writer contented himself with a laze in the gardens below.

Laze (lēⁱz), *v.* Also 7 **lase.** [Back-formation from LAZY *a.*]

1. *intr.* To lie, move, or act in a sleepy listless fashion; to enjoy oneself lazily. Also with advs.

a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* III Wks (Grosart) XIII. 370 And canst thou stand still lazing in this sort? 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 17 Worke is left at home vndone, and loyterers laze in the streete. 1611 COTGR., *S'endormir en sentinello*, to laze it when he hath most need to looke about him. 1661 K. W *Conf. Charac.*, *Lawyer* (1860) 43 He begins to lag and laze, like a tired jade. *a* 1704 *Compl. Servant Maid* (ed 7) 7 Incline not to sloth, or laze in bed 1802 SOUTHEY in C C. Southey *Life* II. 195, I must sleep, and laze, and play whist till bed time 1868 LOWELL *Lett* (1894) I IV 453, I had a very pleasant time, sailing, fishing, and lazing about. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 199/2 We lazed along, hardly seeming to move at all.

† **b.** *To laze oneself*: to indulge in indolence.

1612 T ADAMS *Gallant's Burden* 28 b, Hence Beggars lase themselues in the fields of idlenesse 1620 SHELTON *Quix* II xxii 146 Lazing himselfe as if he had wakened out of a profound sleep 1658 GURNALL *Chr in Arm* (1669) 119/1 In a summer's day he lay lazing himself on the grass.

2 quasi-*trans.* To pass *away* in indolence.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxiv 228 So the bloudless Tortoise..lazeth his life away. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II 420 With the firm determination..of 'lazing' away the rest of the day.

Hence **La·zing** *vbl sb.*

a 1626 W. SCLATER 2 *Thess* (1629) 283 The lazing of these loyterers is not numbred amongst mortals 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat* (1691) 366 Their lazing seems to me to proceed from want of employment. 1880 H S COOPER *Coral Lands* II 309 An hour or so of downright lazing on the heath.

Laze, Lazer, obs. forms of LACE, LAZAR.

Lazie, variant of LASSO.

Lazily (lēⁱ·zili), *adv* [f LAZY *a.* + -LY [2].] In a lazy manner; without energy or spirit, sluggishly.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii 537 He that feighteth lasilie shalbe damned in hell 1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footm.* (1886) 147 You run too lazily, the door is shut. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* II. 527 Thro' tedious channels the congealing flood Crawls lazily, and hardly wanders on 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, In a certain lazily arrogant air. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar 415/2 The clouds that float lazily over the enchanted valley.

Laziness (lēⁱ zinės). [f. LAZY *a* + -NESS] The quality of being lazy; aversion or indisposition to exert oneself; slothfulness, sluggishness.

1580 in HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. vii. 12 Such laesinesse both lewd and poore attonce him made. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 38 Laysines the yonger brother of idlenes. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I Ded. 8 Even in leisure lasinesse is to be shunned. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* II. 494 The pride, indolence, and laziness of the Spaniards 1816 T. MOORE *Let.* 1 July in *Mem.* (1856) VIII 216 It is not right that you and I, whatever may be our respective lazinesses, should continue so long without hearing from each other. 1869 SPURGEON *J. Ploughm. Talk* 7 Every man ought to have patience and pity for poverty; but for laziness, a long whip.

Lazo, variant of LASSO.

Lazre, obs. form of LAZAR.

La·zule. ? *Obs.* Also 6 **lasull,** 7 **lussel,** 7–8 **lasul.** [ad. L. *lazulum* (see LAPIS LAZULI).] = LAPIS LAZULI. Chiefly attrib. *lazule-stone.*

1598 FLORIO, *Lazoli*, an azure or lazull stone. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Lazule stone*, a blewish greene stone of the kinde of marble, vsed sometime in physicke. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl* ix. § 90 The Azure (Luzzel) stone. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 384 Merchandizes from the Levant [etc.] . Lazule. 1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 284 The blue resembles a beautiful sapphire and a lazul-stone 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 320 It is handsomely wrought of marble and lazule stone.

Lazuli (læ·ziŭlǝi). Short for LAPIS LAZULI. Also *attrib.*, as **lazuli finch,** a brilliant fringilloid bird (*Passerina amœna*) of the western U.S.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 157 Light piers of lazuli the dome surround. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 172 There gold and lazuli the walls o'erlaid. 1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* XVI. xxiii, Flowers that, like lazuli in gold, impressed A deeper charm on the beholder's mind. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 132 *Fringilla amœna*, Bonaparte, Lazuli Finch.

Lazuline (læ·ziŭlǝin), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. LAZULI + -INE] Of the colour of lapis lazuli.

1877 PATMORE *Unknown Eros* (1890) 8 Love's three-stranded ray, Red wrath, compassion golden, lazuline delight.

Lazulite (læ·ziŭlait). *Min.* [f. med.L. *lazul-um* (see LAPIS LAZULI) + -ITE.] Hydrous phosphate of aluminium and magnesium, found in blue monoclinic crystals; also, the colour of this mineral. ¶ Sometimes used = LAPIS LAZULI.

Named by Klaproth, 1795, from its older name *lasurstein.* 1807 AIKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 3 Lazulite .occurs disseminated in fine grains 1818 W PHILLIPS *Min* 81 Lazulite . is perfectly distinct from Lapis Lazuli. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* viii II 268 In that princely house where the remains of Ignatius Loyola lie enshrined in lazulite and gold. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss Min.* 211 Lazulite is distinguished from Lapis Lazuli by never being accompanied by Iron Pyrites 1883 E ARNOLD *Pearls Faith* IV 12 His sky is lazulite: His earth is paved with emerald work.

attrib. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 88 Lazulite rock. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvii (1856) 439 The rich lazulite blue that was reflected from the bergs.

Hence **Lazuli·tic** *a*., of or pertaining to lazulite.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* viii. (1856) 62 It reminded me of the recent cleavage of sulphate of strontian—a resemblance more striking from the slightly lazulitic tinge of each

† **La·zure,** *a. Obs rare.* [See AZURE.] = AZURE *a* 1. Also in comb, *lazure-coloured* adj.

1671 J WEBSTER *Metallogr* XVI 236 Sometimes it is red and brown, mixed with a green colour. some are of a lazure colour. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min* I. (1686) 230 The fair lazure colored Copper Oars. contain likewise much and good Copper

Lazurite (læ ziŭrǝit). *Min.* [f med L. *lasur* (see AZURE) + -ITE. Used first by Von Kobell in 1853, as a synonym of AZURITE.] The blue part of lapis lazuli.

1892 DANA *Min* 433 Ordinary natural lapis lazuli is shown to contain lazurite.

Lazy (lēⁱ·zi), *a* and *sb* Forms: 6–7 **laysy, -ie, lasie, -y, lasie,** (6 **laesie, -y, lasey, leasie**), 7– **lazy.** [Of obscure etymology.

The earliest quoted form *laysy* would favour the derivation from LAY *v.* with suffix as in *tipsy*, *tricksy*, etc.; but the spelling is not quite early enough to have etymological significance If the word be of early origin and esp if the alleged dialectal sense 'naught, bad', be genuine, there may possibly be connexion with ON *lasenn* dilapidated, *las-mófyrr* decrepit fragile, mod Icel *las furða* ailing, *las-leiki* ailment. Prof Skeat suspects adoption from Du or LG, and refers to MLG *lasich*, *losich*, mod LG. *läösig* (Danneil), early mod Du. *leusig*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons (also of animals), their disposition, etc.: Averse to labour, indisposed to action or effort; idle; inactive, slothful.

1549 BALE *Labor Journ Leland* Pref. A vij b, Those laysy lubbers and popyshe bellygoddes. 1567 *Triall Treas* A iv, Your lasy bones I pretende so to blisse That you shall haue small luste to prate any more 1578 T N tr. *Conq W. Indies* 191 If they were found to be lazie and slouthfull they should be used accordingly 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb 9 Lewdly complainest thou laesie ladde, Of Winter's wracke. for making thee sadde. 1590 — *F Q.* I iv 36 Sathan forward lasht the laesy teme 1628 PRYNNE *Cens Cosens* 77 Who gratifie their owne lasie dispositions. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 508 These lazie tender-hearted Clowns. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV. 242 All, with united Force, combine to drive The lazy Drones from the laborious Hive. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I I 13 It is a lazy modesty to resign the reason God has conferred upon us 1807 CRABBE *Par Reg.* III 143 The lazy vagrants in her presence shook 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol Econ.* 80 He must not be very lazy for fear of being discharged.

b. *transf.* Applied to things, places, or conditions, favourable or appropriate to laziness.

1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr* I iii. 147 With him Patroclus Vpon a lazie Bed the liuelong day Breakes scurrill Iests. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* I i, Two tame gown'd princes, who at ease debate, In lazy chairs, the business of the state. 1670 – *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* III iii Love, like a lazy ague, I endure 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I. i, They cry they're weary of their lazy home. 1721 RAMSAY *Morning Interview* 87 The nymph, new-wak'd, starts from the lazy down. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* IV, The room is a cool, shady, lazy kind of place 1851 LONGF *Gold Leg* IV *Road to Hirschau*, The great dog. Hangs his head in the lazy heat

2. Of things: Sluggish, dull, slow-moving; now only *transf.* from sense 1. † Formerly of literary style, and, in physical sense, of heat or chemical agents: Languid, having little energy

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb) 100 Melancthon .. came to this low kinde of writing, by vsing ouer much Paraphrasis in reading: For studying therbie to make euerie thing streight and easie, in smothing and playning all things to much, neuer leaueth, whiles the sence it selfe be left, both lowse and lasie 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N* v. i. 41 How shall we beguile The lazie time, if not with some delight? 1592 *Arden of Faversham* E i b. The laysie minuts linger on their time. *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Alaham* 3rd Chorus 35 A lasy calme, wherein each foole a pilot is. ? 1630 MILTON *Time* 2 Lazy leaden-stepping Hours. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat.* I. xx. 53 The condition of Spirituous blood, forcibly issuing forth, and of a dull and lazie urin are different. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 362 With rain his robe and heavy mantle flow, And lazy mists are low'ring on his brow. 1734 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 298 There is a great

deal more of this Substance of the Lazy or Inactive, than of the Active or Magnetick sort. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 2 Or by the lazy Scheld, or wandering Po. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lines comp. in Concert-room* 26 The lazy boat sways to and fro 1835 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche, May* 4 The sun .. Sifting his gold through lazy mists.

†3. *dial.* Bad, worthless. *Obs.*—

1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl., Lasy*, in agro Linc. usurpatur pro Malus, . Pravus, Perversus. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 29 *Lazy*, Naught, bad. 1787 in GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*

4. *Comb*, as *lazy-boned, -paced, -puffing* adjs.; **lazy-board** (*U.S.*), a short board on the left side of a waggon, used by teamsters to ride on (*Cent. Dict.*); **lazy-boots** *colloq.* = LAZY-BONES; **lazy-cock** (*U.S.*), 'a cock controlling the pipe between the feed-pump of a locomotive and the hose from the tank of the tender' (Funk); †**lazy-gut**, a glutton; **lazy-guy** *Naut.* (see GUY *sb.*¹ 2); **lazy-jack**, 'a lifting device of compounded levers on the principle of the lazy-tongs' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **lazy-legs** = LAZY-BONES; **lazy-painter**, 'a small temporary rope to hold a boat in fine weather' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **lazy-pinion**, a pinion serving as a transmitter of motion between two other pinions or wheels (*Cent. Dict.*); **lazy scissors** = LAZY-TONGS.

1875 A R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr* 148 One or two *lazy-boned fellows worked in bed. 1831 LYTTON *Eug. Aram* I. ii, Why don't you rise, Mr. *Lazy boots? Where are your eyes? Don't you see the young ladies? 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* XXXV, Nancy . is gone to bed this hour past, like a lazy boots as she is. 1632 *Celestina* IX. 103 This same *lazy-gut was the cause . of all this stay. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXI, Don't lag behind already, *Lazy-legs! 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. VI. 106 The *lazy-paced (yet laborious) Asse. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul* II II 31 When he bestrides the *lazie puffing Cloudes. 1836 *Lazy scissors [see LAZY-TONGS].

Hence **La'zyhood**, laziness. **La'zyish** *a.*, somewhat lazy.

1865 B. W. PROCTER *Mem Lamb* 184 The imbecile, or those brought up in complete lazyhood 1892 *Argosy* Jan. 42, I have six long, delicious weeks of lazyhood before me. 1892 *Spectator* 17 Dec. 878/2 The lazyish, slightly slatternly poor.

†**B** *sb.* Used as a name for the SLOTH. *Obs.*

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor* I. § 33 To tread a mile after .. the heavy measures of the Lazy of Brazilia, were a most tiring Pennance.

Lazy (lē¹ zi), *v.* [f. LAZY *a.*]

1. *intr.* = LAZE *v.* 1.

1612 SYLVESTER *Trophees* 90 Nor waits he lazying on his bed for day. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 50 They knew no reason .. why the One should lye lazying and pampering itself with the fruit of the Other's labour. 1765 H TIMBERLAKE *Mem.* 76 Hunting, and warring abroad, and lazying at home 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold Butterfly* III. 81 He . lazied under the hanging willows by the shore. 1890 MRS. LAFFAN *Louis Draycott* I. II II. 146 A snug retreat, indeed, to read, or think, or 'lazy' in.

2. quasi-*trans.* = LAZE *v.* 2.

1889 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 197 We lazied the rest of the pleasant afternoon away. 1892 TENNYSON *St. Telemachus* 82 Wake Thou deedless dreamer, lazying out a life Of self-suppression, not of selfless love.

La'zy-back. †**a.** A sluggard. *Obs.* **b.** *Coal-mining.* (See quot. 1881.) **c.** 'A high back-bar to a carriage-seat' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). **d.** *Lazy-back-chair*, a chair with a reclining back. ? *U.S.*

1611 COTGR., *Poltron*, a sluggard lazie backe 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.*, S. Staff Terms, *Lazyback*, the place at surface where the coals are loaded and stacked for sale. 1887 *Pop. Sci. Mo.* XXX. 748 A lazy-back chair makes a capital observing-seat.

La'zy-bed. *Potato-growing.* A bed about six feet wide, on which the potatoes are laid, with a trench on each side, two or three feet wide, from which earth is taken to cover the potatoes. Also *attrib.*

1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 159 In ley Ground they [Potatoes] are commonly, in Scotland, planted in Lazy-beds, as they are called. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 300 Mr. Herbert has cultivated potatoes in the common lazy-bed method. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 193 The old fresh lazy-bed mode . seems to have taken great root in Devonshire. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 311 Potatoes . are mostly planted in the Irish fashion, or in lazy beds. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch Gard.* 24 The lazy-bed system may be advantageously followed on stiff retentive clays.

La'zy-bones. *colloq.* A lazy person.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 185 Was .. legierdemane a sloweworme, or Viuacitie a lasie-bones. 1600 BRETON *Pasquil's Madcap* (Grosart) 12/2 Go tell the Labourers, that the lazie bones That will not worke, must seeke the beggar's gaines. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II i. P 6 Master lazy-bones did not like sitting up! 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abeokuta* II. 168 Our lazy bones who had escorted the returner had spent four days on a two days march.

b. (See quot.) Cf. LAZY-TONGS.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Lazybones*, an instrument like a pair of tongs, for old, or very fat people, to take anything from the ground without stooping.

La'zy-tongs. A system of several pairs of levers crossing and pivoted at their centres in the manner of scissors, so connected that the movement of the first pair is communicated to the last, which is fitted with ends resembling those of a pair of tongs, for picking up objects at a distance. The name is applied also to a similar combination of levers used in machinery.

1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 450/2 A combination of levers called zig-zag, or lazy tongs, or scissors. *Ibid.*, These lazy tongs are ingeniously applied by Mr. Aldous of Clapton, for conveying the motion of the beam of his steam engine to the crank which gives the circular motion. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Hist. Chr. Art* I. 109 The other presents him [the Saviour] the sponge of vinegar, (on the instrument commonly called a lazy-tongs). 1862 H MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 118 Our course ran zigzag, like a pair of lazy-tongs. *a* 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc (1865) 31 The Lazy Tongs..is attached by a screw-joint to the sinker bar or other suitable rod of iron, and lowered so as to catch the end of the missing tool in its jaws.

‖ **Lazzaro** (la·tsaro). Plur. **lazzari** (*-i*). [It.: see LAZAR] = LAZZARONE.

1650 HOWELL *Revol. Naples* (1664) II. 115 The Lazzari which are the scum of the Neapolitan people. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* VII, To have as swift a pair of heels to assist in carrying him off as any lazaro in Naples need desire. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 90/2, I do not pretend .. to distinguish between the veritable lazzari, and the vagabonds.

‖ **Lazzarone** (lætsărō·ne, latsarō·nē). Chiefly *pl.* Forms: *sing.* 9 las(s)arone; *pl.* 8 **lazaroni**, 9 **lazzaroni**. [It. *lazzarone*, augmentative form of *lazzaro* (Florio) LAZAR.] One of the lowest class at Naples, who lounge about the streets, living by odd jobs, or by begging.

1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* II. 121 What wretched and dangerous doctrine to disseminate among the lazzaroni of England. [*Note*] Lazzaroni, a word descriptive of people reduced to the utmost poverty and wretchedness. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 439 [Naples] About 30000 lazaroni, or black guards 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* IX, A few fishermen and lazzaroni only were loitering along the strand. 1832 G DOWNES *Lett.* I. 454 The Italian *vetturini*, a kind of peregrinating *lazzaroni*, never let slip any opportunity of paying homage to the goddess Vacuna. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* XVII, Neither are picturesque lazzaroni or romantic criminals half so frequent as your common labourer. 1878 H M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II III. 74 The most ragged British beggar or Neapolitan lazzarone.

attrib 1822 J FLINT *Lett. Amer* 34 Lazzaroni hucksters of fruit and sweetmeats. 1875 J. H BENNET *Winter Medit.* I III. 77 Lazarone enjoyment in midwinter of sunshine, air, and scenery.

lb., abbreviation of L. *libra* 'pound', *pl.* lbs, now only used of pounds weight, but formerly also of pounds sterling.

1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 11 Pro ij lb gyngere, ij*s. xd.* 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform St. Andros* Wks. (S. T. S.) 7 In silver, five hundret xlvij lbs. x*s. xd.*

†**Le, lee.** *Obs.* [abbreviation for med.L. (*dies*) *legibilis* (day) appropriated for reading (see Du Cange).] Only in *Le day*: a day on which ordinary exercises (as distinguished from disputations) were read in the schools. Cf. DIS.

1574 M. STOKYS in G Peacock *Observ Stat Univ Camb.* App A (1841) p. IV, The Questionists shall gyve the Bedels warnynge upon the Le Daye. *Ibid* p xiv, All the Determiners shall stande in the Common Schooles every Lee Daye from Ashe wensdaye untyll the last Acte.

Le, obs. form of LAY, LEA, LEE, LIE.

-le, *suffix*, pronounced ('l), of various function and origin.

1. The usual mod.Eng. form of ME. *-el(e, -le*, repr. OE. *-el, -ela, -(e)le* in sbs. and *-ol, -ul, -el* in adjs. (The form -EL is retained where phonetic law or orthographical convention does not permit the change into *-le*, as after *ch, g* soft, *n, r, sh, th*, and *v*. After *m* the suffix becomes *-ble.*)

The OE. sbs and adjs. with *l* suffixes are prob. in most cases of pre-Eng. formation. The sbs. formed on noun-stems have sometimes an originally diminutive sense, as in *bramble*; sometimes they express the notion of 'an appliance or tool', as in *thimble, handle*. In those formed on vb.-stems the function of the suffix is either agential as in *beadle*, instrumental as in *bridle, girdle*, or expressive of some less definable relation, as in *bundle*. The adjs., which are formed on vb.-stems, have the sense 'apt or liable' (to do what the vb. expresses), as in *brittle, fickle, gripple, nimble, tsuikel.*

b. In *riddle* the suffix represents OE. *-ELS*, the *s* having been confused with the plural ending.

2. An occasional representative of ME. *-el(l, -elle*, in sbs. adopted from Fr. This has several different sources: in *castle, mantle*, it is OF. *-el*:—L. *-ellum* dim. suffix (see -EL); in *cattle* it is OF. *-el*:—L. *-āle*, the neut. sing., and in *battle* it is OF. *-aille* the neut. pl., of the adjective suffix *-ālis* (see -AL); in *bottle* it is OF. *-eille*:—L. *-icula* dim. suffix.

3. A verbal formative, repr. ME. *-(e)len*, OE. *-lian*:—OTeut. type *-ilōjan*, with a frequentative or sometimes a diminutive sense. Among the few examples that go back to OE. are *nestle, twinkle, wrestle*. In ME. and early mod.E. the suffix was extensively used (like the equivalent forms in MHG. and mod.Ger. and in Du.) to form vbs. expressing repeated action or movement, as in *brastle, crackle, crumple, dazzle, hobble, niggle, paddle, sparkle, topple, wriggle*, etc. Many of these formations are from echoic roots, as *babble, cackle, gabble, giggle, guggle, mumble*, etc.

Lea (lī), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **léah, léa, léaz, léz, 4 leȝ, 5–6 (9) lee, 5–7 leye, 5 lie, legh, 5–6 le, 6 lighe, laie, 6–7 laye**; 5–7 **lay, 5–9 ley, 6– lea.** [OE. *léa(h* masc. (genitive *léas, léages*, nom. pl. *léas*), and *léah* fem. (genitive *léage*), app. meaning a tract of cultivated or cultivable land; in spite of the difference of sense, the words appear to be etymologically identical with OHG. *lôh* neut. or masc., used to render L. *lūcus* grove (MHG. *lôh, lôch* low brushwood, clearing overgrown with small shrubs, mod.Ger. dial. *loh*), and perh. with Flem. *-loo* in place-names, as *Waterloo*; the pre Teut. type **louqo-* occurs also in L. *lūcus* grove, and Lith. *laukas* meadow and arable land, as opposed to wood; the root is supposed by some scholars to be **leuq-* to shine (whence L *lūcēre*, Eng. LIGHT *sb.*, etc.; for the sense of *clearing*); others have suggested **leu-* to loosen (Gr. λύειν, L. *so-lv-ĕre*).

The sense has been influenced by confusion with LEASE *sb.*¹ (OE. *lǽs*), which seems often to have been mistaken for a plural, and also with LEA *sb.*²]

A tract of open ground, either meadow, pasture, or arable land. After OE. chiefly found (exc. where it is the proper name of a particular piece of ground) in poetical or rhetorical use, ordinarily applied to grass land.

805 in Birch *Cartul Sax.* (1885) I. 450 *Campus armentorum* id est *hriðra leah.* 944 *Ibid.* (1887) II. 540 ponne ȝeuðe ic Ælfwine & Beorhtulfe þæs leas & þæs hammes be norðan þære lytlan dic. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 95 Bi a forest as y gan walke With-out a paleys in a leye *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 312 Thai plantit doun ane pailyeoun, vpone ane plane lee. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Fables* viii 1793 in *Anglia* IX 458 Luik to the lint that growis on yone le. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol 183 In lynsouris and on leys lutill lammis Full tait and trig socht bletand to thar dammis. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 2093, I garde her gaspe, I garde her gle, With, daunce on the le the le! 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 627 Eugenius vpoune ane lustie le Dewydit hes his ost in battellis thre. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 90 In lusty leas at libertie I walke. 1586 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 320, I have bene yonder in the lighes. 1588 SPENSER *Virg Gnat* 110 Flowres varietie With sundrie colours paints the sprinckled lay. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 60 Ceres, most bounteous Lady, thy rich Leas Of Wheate, Rye, Barley, Fetches, Oates and Pease. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 965 Other trippings With the mincing Dryades On the Lawns, and on the Leas. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* i, The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea. 1790 BURNS *Elegy Capt. Henderson* v, Mourn, little harebells o'er the lee 1808 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* III XXXIV, I saw young Edward by himself Stalk fast adown the lee. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 221 Stern Tushilaw strode o'er the ley. 1849 LONGF. *Birds of Passage* v, From the land of snow and sleet they seek a southern lea. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXV, Now dance the lights on lawn and lea. 1851 KINGSLEY *Poems, Bad Squire* 12 Where under the gloomy fir woods One spot in the ley throve rank.

transf. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 23 Surging Neptunes leas

¶ Used loosely for 'ground'.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* III. 441 in *Babees Bk.*, On legh vnsonken hit [a pallet] shalle be made.

b. Occurring in place-names.

778 *Charter of Cynewulf* in *O. E. Texts* 427 To brad(an) leaȝe, *illo septo* bradan leaȝe. 862 *Charter of Æðelberht* ibid. 438 Bromleaȝ—an norðan fram ceddan leaȝe to langan leaȝe. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 342 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 56 Heo .. To-ward wynchecumbe come riȝt vnder soup leȝ. 1572 *Satir Poems Reform.* XXXI. 75 Nor quhen thay come in feir of weir Downe to the Gallow Ley. 1600 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 126 A ground . now commonly called S. Thomas' Leyes 1844 S. BAMFORD *Life of Radical* 39 We found ourselves traversing Hopwood ley.

Lea², **ley, lay** (lī, lē), *sb.*² Now *dial.* Forms: 4 **leyȝe**, 4–7 **leye**, 5 **lee**, 6 **laie, laye**; 5– **ley, lay**, 6– **lea.** [Elliptical use of LEA (*ley, lay*) adj.] Land that has remained untilled for some time; arable land under grass; land 'laid down' for pasture, pasture-land, grass-land. *Cloverlay, ley*: see CLOVER *sb.* 4.

1357 *Durham Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 19 Concelavit eos qui depast. fuerunt les leyes. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 5 Treuthe .. bad holden hem at hom and heren heore leyȝes [B. VII. 5 leyes]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3561 At wald be wise haue wale soile mare þan a wast lee. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 30 Nowe feeldes fatte .. Is good to plowe, and leyes vp to breke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 285/1 Lay, londe not telyd. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 8 If thou haue any leys, to falowe or to sowe otes vpon, fyrste plowe them. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* XXXV. (1878) 83 In Januere husband that poucheth the grotes will break vp his laie, or be sowing of otes. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ii. 36 Rapes require a broken-vp lay and a rich layer. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irenæ* Wks. (1711) 164 The husbandman. had turned his acres into leyes, his scythes and ploughs into swords. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5143/4 12 Acres of Meadow Ground, and 4 Leys and a half in St. Ives. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric* xli. (ed. 2) 259 In plowing lea, where the sward is tough. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 28 He also spreads this manure on lays he intends breaking up. 1808 CURWEN *Econ. Feeding Stock* 12 Having destroyed all old lays, I have no other hay than clover. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Lay, ley*, land which has been sown with annual or biennial grasses, and has come round to the time to be reploughed. 1892 *Lichfield Mercury* 20 May 5/2 Good Ley for few Horses.

b. *attrib.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 25 Shorte hey, and leye hey is good for shepe. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 12 Being made into Hay, the Cattle eate it as well as it were Lea-hay and like it as well with it. ?17.. [BURNS] *There's News, Lasses* iii, I hae as gude a craft rig As made o' yird

and stane; And waly fa' the ley-crap For I maun till'd again. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 222, I learned from a nobleman..that good ley hay is much sought after ..for his Majesty's horses. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 16 This is the best object in ploughing for a ley crop. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 142 Hacking is also performed where lay wheat is sown immediately after the plough, and without a previous harrowing.

Lea (lī), *sb.*[3] *north. dial.* Also 5, 9 **ley**, (6 *pl.* **lease**), 9 **lae**, **leigh**. [a. ON. *lé* (Sw. *lia*, Da. *lee*).] A scythe.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 211/1 A Ley, or a sythe, *falx, falcicula*. 1528 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) III. 567/2, 3 falces called leys. 1573 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees 1853) 242, vij lease, iij[s]. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. 92 *Lea*, a sythe. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II 724 *Lea* or *Leigh* (Yorks.), a scythe. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Ley*.

attrib. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lea-sand*, a fine sand brought from the eastern moorlands, to lay upon the strickle or sharpening tool for the lea. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Lea-stone*, a scythe-sharpener.

Lea (lī), *sb.*[4] Also 4-5 **le(e**, 7- **lay**, 9 **ley**. [The gloss in the *Promp. Parv.* suggests that the word is a derivative of F. *lier* (:—L. *ligāre*) to bind, tie. But cf. LEASE *sb.*[4]] A measure of yarn of varying quantity: see quots.

1399 *Mem Ripon* (Surtees) III 132 Et in xl lee luminon' [?] emp. pro prœd torchez 2s. 6d. [*Note*. A *lee* or *lea* contains 80 yards.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 291/2 Lee of threde, *ligatura*. 1469 *Ripon Ch. Acts* 139, x les de coverlett yarn. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 137 Some spinning by the pound, some by the lay, and some by the day. 1633 *N. Riding Rec.* (1885) III. 348 A Huby spinster presented for stealing 10 leas of harden yarn 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s. v., Every Lea of Yarn at Kidderminster shall contain 200 Threds reel'd on a Reel four yards about. *a* 1704 LOCKE in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) II. xiii 368 Twelve lays of good sound merchandable . linen yarn or thread, each lay containing 200 yards, and the whole 12 lays not weighing above 8 oz. avoirdupois. 1776 *Act* 17 *Geo. III*, c. 11 § 11 Every hank of .. yarn shall . contain seven raps or leas, and every such rap or lea shall contain eighty threads *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lea*, forty threads of hemp-yarn 1851 *Illustr Catal. Gt. Exhib* 198 Line, sliver-roving, and yarn, from 500 leas to 200 leas, from the flax . Piece of cloth, 200 leas warp and 200 leas weft. 1882 J. PATON in *Encycl Brit.* XIV. 666/2 Throughout the United Kingdom the standard measure of flax yarn is the 'lea', called also in Scotland the 'cut' of 300 yards 1885 F. H BOWMAN *Struct. Wool* Gloss, *Lea*, the seventh part of a hank; in worsted 80 yards; in cotton and silk 120 yards.

b. (See quot)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* , *Lay*, a quantity of wool or other fiber in a willow or carding machine.

Lea, ley, lay (lī, lē[i]), *a.* Forms: 4, 6 **leye**, 4-7 **laye**, 8 **lee** , 5- **lay**, 6- **ley**, 7- **lea** [? repr. OE. **lǽge* (implied in the comb. *lǽghrycg* LEA-RIG, where *lǽg-* cannot well stand for *léah* LEA *sb.*[1]), f. the root of LAY, LIE *vbs* (cf. '*to lie* fallow'); the formal equivalent (:—OTeut. **lǣgio-*) is found with different meaning in OHG. *aba lâgi* weary, exhausted, MHG *læge*, early and dial. mod.G. *lag* low, flat, of poor quality, ON. *gras-lǽgr* lying in the grass; cf. LOW *a.*] Of land: Fallow, unploughed.

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6983 Al þe lond, leye hit lay. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* XIV. xlviii (1495) 484 Euery suche felde other lyeth laye. other beryth trees or is able to pasture *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 161 Thi lond that lith leie wel it shal be sowe. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 392 A Field, left lay for some few years, will yeeld The richer crop when it again is till'd. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 63 In our worn out and exhausted lay-fields. 1788 MARSHALL *Yorks.* II. 340 *To lie ley*, to lie in grass; as lands in a common field. 1853 RAYNBIRD *Suppl. to Rham's Dict Farm.* 466 This preparation may be made before harvest, and applied to the lea ground in October. 1883 *Contemp. Rev* Sept 351 Long night watches in wet ditches and beside hedges for hares on the lea fields.

fig. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 70 To reepe myn heruest, whidir mai y winde? Mi londis of vertues liggen al lay. 1585 JAS. I *Ess Poesie* (Arb) 39 This subiect seame a barren ground, With quickest spreits left ley. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 3 Every vision is for an appointed time: let them seeme to lie lea and voide never so long 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 11 Dec , I saw .. no other receipt than lying lea for a little, while taking a fallow-break to relieve my imagination, which may be esteemed nearly cropped out.

Leace, obs. form of LEASE *sb.*[3]

Leach (lītʃ), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: α. 4-6 **leche**, 5-7 **leech(e**, 6 **leache**, 6- **leach**. β. 5 **lese**, **lesse**, **lees(s(e**, **lesshe**, **lesk**, 6 **less**. [a. OF. *lesche* (F. *lèche*).]

†1. A slice (of meat, etc.); a strip. *Obs.*

α. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 45 Thre leches of bacun lay þou mot In brothe. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 435 Cut smal leches of two ynches of length. *c* 1500 *For to Serve Ld.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 370 Take of ij leches of the briste, and cowche legge and whyngge and lechis into a faire voyde plater.

β. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 30 Tak the clodde of beef and make lesks of a span longe. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 610 Put it in a dische leese by lees.

2. A dish consisting of sliced meat, eggs, fruits, and spices in jelly or some other coagulating material. Often in adoptions of AF. combinations, denoting particular varieties, e.g. *leche frye* [cf. OF. *lechefroie*, mod.F. *lèchefrite*, dripping-pan], *damask*, *dugard*, *lumbard*, *purple*, *royal*, etc. *Dry leach*: a sort of cake or gingerbread, containing dates, etc. *White leach*: a gelatine of almonds.

α. ? *c* 1390 *Forme of Cury* 36 Leche Lumbard. Take rawe Pork [etc.]. *c* 1420 in *Q. Eliz. Acad* 90 Leche fforee. . leche dalmayn. *Ibid.* 91 Leche damasque. *Ibid.* 92 Leche maskelyn. .. Leche rubby. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 449 And therwith daryolus, and lechefryes, made of frit and friture. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 516 Cow heelis and Calves fete ar dere y-bou3t some tide To medille amonge leeches & Ielies. *Ibid.* 708 Quynces bake leche dugard. 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII. 587 Leche damask, w[t] the kynges worde or prouerbe flourysshed. 1530 PALSGR. 238/1 Leche made of flesshe, *gelee*. 1570 in Gutch *Coll Cur* II. 8 For vj lb of almones to him, for drie leche. 1573 BARET *Alv* L 154 White Leach, *gelatina amygdalorum*. 1602 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* (1605) § 22 This is your Gingerbread vsed at the Court. .. It is otherwise called drie Leach 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 96 To make the best Leech take Ising glass. then take Almonds. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl Housew.* (ed 14) 195 To make white Leach. 1848 H. AINSWORTH *Lanc. Witches* I ix, I pray you taste this pippin jelly .. or some leach of almonds.

β. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 75 Lese fryes. 1452 in Wood *Hist. Univ Oxon* (1792) I. 599 Leshe damask **c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 504 Alle maner of leessez ye may forbere.

Leach (lītʃ), *sb.*[2] Also 7 **lech**, 7-9 **letch**, 9 **leech**. [app. f. LEACH *v.*[2] (though recorded much earlier than the vb. in the cognate sense); in senses 1-3 prob. short for attributive combs. (LETCH *sb.*[1], ditch or pool, is etymologically identical.)]

1. A perforated vessel or trough used for making lye from wood ashes by pouring water over them. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) I 172 This powder they mingle with a little slaked lime which they put into letches or troughs, and pouring water upon them make the lixivium. 1674-91 — *S & E. C. Words* 104 A Letch or Lech 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl to Forby, Leach.* 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Apr 810 Her elbow struck the leach and knocked it into the soap-kettle.

2. *Tanning.* (See quot. 1886.)

1777 MACBRIDE in *Phil. Trans* LXVIII. 114 The ooze is made by macerating the bark in common water, in a particular set of holes or pits, which are termed letches. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 22 The application of heat to bark in leaches. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* s v, In the bark-leach, the bark is contained between two perforated horizontal partitions in the leach 1886 W. A HARRIS *Techn Dict Fire Insur* , *Leaches*, in tanneries, are the pits in which the tan-liquors are mixed, as distinguished from the tan pits, in which the hides are steeped.

3 *Salt-making* (See quot.)

1886 *Cheshire Gloss* , *Leach*, salt-making term; the brine (fully saturated) which drains from the salt, or is left in the pan when the salt is drawn out. Formerly called 'leach-brine'.

4. a. The action of 'leaching'. b (See quot.)

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Leach*, a quantity of wood-ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali.

5. *attrib* : †**leach-brine** = sense 3; **leach-hole** (see quot. and cf. sense 4 of the vb.); **leach-tank**, a tank for leaching metallic ores; † **leach-trough** (see quot.).

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1065 *Leach-brine, which is such Brine, as runs from their salt, when 'tis taken up before it hardens. *c* 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 56 Cheshire Salt-Workers call the Liquor that drops from their Salt, being put into Wicker-baskets, Leach Brine 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* xvi. (1863) 313 A '*leach hole' through which the pond leaked out. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 403 From this line of wooden tubing the bath is to be conducted to each *leach-tank by an India-rubber tube. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 94 Through these being set in the *Leach-troughs the salt drains it self dry in 3 hours time.

Leach (lītʃ), *v*[1] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: α. 4-5 **leche**, 5 **leeche**, **leeche**, **leyche**, 7- **leach**. β. 5 **lese**, **lessh**, 6 **les(c)he**. [f. LEACH *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To cut (meat, etc.) in slices; to slice.

α. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 188 Seyne bowes of wylde bores with þe braune lechyde, Bernakes and botures in baterde dysches. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 Whenne hit is sothun, thou schalt hit leche. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 35 Take gratyd Brede, & make it so chargeaunt þat it wol be y lechyd. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 71 Leche hit [brawn] faire, but not to thyn. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij b, Brawne leechyd. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 78 Terms for Carving Leach that Brawn. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond* 412 In the old terms of his art, he leached the brawn

β. 14 . *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 27 Then leshe it in dysshes. *c* 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 lf. 29 Mold it all to gedrys with thyn honde till it be so stiffe that it will be lesshed. 1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* 265 Termes of a Keruer. Lesche y[t] brawne.

Hence †**Leached** *ppl. a* , sliced, fried in slices. †**Lea·ching** *vbl. sb* [1], in quot. *concr.*, a slice; also *attrib* , as *leaching-knife*.

1416-17 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 613, 2 ladell de auricalco et 1 lechyngknyfe. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 Kytte hem [cakys] y lyke lechyngys. 1446 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) I. 101, iij leasyng knyues 1461-83 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 38 At supper leychid beefe & mutton roste. 1488 *Will of Eliz. Brown* (Somerset Ho.), Dressing knyfys, lecchyng knyfys, choppyng knyfys.

Leach (lītʃ), *v.*[2] Also **leech**, **latch**, **letch**. [Prob. repr. OE. *leccan* to water (tr. L. *rigare*):— WGer. type **lakkjan*:—**lakjan*, f. **lak-*: see LAKE *sb.*[3] There appears to be no trace of the vb. between OE. and the examples of the technological use in the 18th c., exc. the doubtful instance in Shaks. and one other (see 1, 2 below). The form *letch* is normal; the variant *leach* is phonologically obscure.]

†1. *trans.* To water, wet. *Obs. rare.*

(In the Shaks. quot. the vb. may possibly belong to LATCH *v*[1], in the transferred sense 'to fasten')

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* xxxix. § 13 (Sedgefield) 136/17 Hæʒlas & snawas & se oftræda ren leccað þa eorðan on wintra. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III ii. 36 (1st Qo.) But hast thou yet latcht [*2nd Qo. & 1st Fol.* lacht] the Athenians eyes, With the loue iuice, as I did bid thee doe?

†2. *intr* To soften, melt *Obs.*

1614 H. GREENWOOD *Jayle Delir* 470 Merchants wax must leach in a candle, before it can take a stampe or impression.

3. a. *trans.* To cause (a liquid) to percolate through some material.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* I 439 Cider is first separated from the filth and dregs, either by leaching through sand, or straining it through flannel cloths. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Leach*, to wash, as ashes, by percolation, or causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali. The water thus charged with alkali is called *lye*.

b. To subject (bark, ores, etc) to the action of percolating water, etc., with the view of removing the soluble constituents; to lixiviate.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 403 Concentrated liquid obtained by leaching the ores in this process, at Widnes, in England 1882 PATON in *Encycl. Brit* XIV. 382/2 The tanning materials so prepared are next leached, latched, or infused for preparing the strongest tanning solutions 1882 *Rep to Ho Repr. Prec Met U S* 112 Chlorination works are needed for leaching the sulphurets. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan 276/1 Most tanners grind [bark] in a bark mill, 'leaching' the bark to obtain the liquor.

c. *intr.* To pass through by percolation (Webster, 1864). Also *intr* for *refl.* Of ashes: To be subject to the action of percolating water.

1883 MRS. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygones* 68 The ashes of those ancient wood-fires .. went to leach in the spring for the making of family soap.

4. *trans* To take *away*, *out*, by percolation.

1860 MAURY *Phys Geog Sea* 1 16 The tides leached out of the disintegrated materials every soluble ingredient known in nature 1877 N. S SHALER *App to J. A. Allen's Amer. Bison* 458 Whenever the rocks lie above the line of the drainage, these salts have been leached away. 1884 *Engineer* 12 Sept , After leaching out the chloride, the tails may be treated 1900 *Nature* 19 July 277/2 A moist climate would tend to leach the calcareous matter from the rock.

Hence **Leached** *ppl. a*

1862 MARSH *Eng Lang.* 40 A melancholy heap of leached ashes, marrowless bones, and empty oyster-shells. 1895 *Offic Mining Rep N. Zealand* 10 Separating the cyanide solutions from the leached pulp.

Leache, Leacher, -y, obs ff LEECH, LECHER, -Y.

Leaching, *vbl. sb* [1]: see LEACH *v* [1]

Leaching (lī·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb* [2] [f. LEACH *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. LEACH [2].

a 900 *Kent Gloss.* in Wr -Wülcker 56/16 *Et inrigatio*, and leccinc. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 323 The percentage of copper renders the ore unfit for amalgamation without previous leaching

attrib 1850 H CUTTS *Address Windsor Co. Agric. Soc.* (U S.) 12 In China every thing is subjected to the leaching process, and in the form of liquid decoctions only, applied to the land. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 399 The bath may be brought in contact with the ore. by percolation in leaching-tanks. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 761/1 This subsoil water, after acting as a leeching agent of a surface, filled with refuse, is scarcely less foul than sewage

Leachy (lī·tʃi), *a.* ? *U. S.* [f. LEACH *v.*[2] + -Y.] Of soils: Of a nature to let water percolate through; not capable of holding water; porous.

1879 I. STOCKBRIDGE *Investig Rainfall* 4 The whole depth was 36 inches, and it would be called a very 'leachy' soil. 1880 S W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* 177 When a soil is too coarsely porous it is said to be leachy or hungry.

Lead (led), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1-2 **léad**, 3 **læd**, 3-4 **leod(e**, 4 *Kentish* **lyad**, 3 6 **led(e**, 4-6 **leyde**, 4-7 **leed(e**, *Sc.* **leid(e**, 5-6 **ledde**, (6 *dial.* **lydde**), 5-7 **lead(e**, 4- **lead**. [OE *léad* str. neut. = OFris. *lâd*, Du. *lood* lead, MLG. *lôd* (whence Sw. and Da. *lod*), MHG. *lôt* (mod.G. *lot*, *loth*) plummet, sounding-lead, also solder; cf. ON. *lauð* fem., doubtfully interpreted as 'draw-plate for wire' (Fritzner).

The OTeut. **laudo*[m] :- Pre-Teut. **loudhom* is cogn. with Irish *luaidhe* (:-**loudhiā* fem).]

1. The heaviest of the base metals, of a dull pale bluish-gray colour, fusible at a low temperature, and very useful from its softness and malleability. Chemical symbol Pb. Rarely *pl.* = kinds of lead. † *To lie, be wrapt in lead*: to be buried in a lead coffin. So *to lay, lap in lead*: see LAP *v.*[2] 3. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* 1 Introd. (1890) 26 Swylce hit [*sc.* þis land] is eac berende on wecga orum ares & isernes, leades & seolfres. *c* 1205 LAY. 5692 Ofte heo letten grund-hat læd [*c* 1275 leod] gliden heom an heore hæfd. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 208/272 Þe feondes welden led and bras. *c* 1300 *Seyn Julian* 171 A chetel he sette ouer þe fier, and fulde it uol of lede. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 229 Þe patriark þe legate liggis in lede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 141 Þe asse of þe melle þet ase bleþeliche berþ bere ase huite, and lyad ase þet corn. *c* 1430 LYDG in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 39 Euery hous couerid was with leede. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* V. viii. 174 [He] leyd them in chestys of leed. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 101 The feyndis gaif thame hait leid to laip. *c* 1540 *Pilgr T.* 24 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i. 77 Houses of office on and other Where-on of leyd lay many a fowther. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* 83 We Earles and Barons were sometime: Now wrapt in lead, are turnd to slime. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 178 What studied torments (Tyrant) hast for me?.. What flaying? boyling? In Leads, or Oyles? 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s v, Lead and all its products turn into glass by a strong fire. 1855 *Cornwall* 239 The Cornish and

Devon leads are very rich in silver. 1871 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 258 Lead does not occur free in nature.

† b. After L. use, lead was sometimes called *black lead* (=L. *plumbum nigrum*) in contradistinction to *white lead* (*plumbum album*), used as a name for tin. *Obs.*

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 13 There are two sortes of Lead, the one white, and the other black.. That other black Lead is found most in Cantabrie. 1678 R. R[ussell] *Geber* II. i. II. x. 59 The same Delusion they also find in Black Lead or Saturn. 1753 Chambers *Cycl Supp.* s.v. *Black lead*, The common lead being the true black lead, so called by way of contradistinction from tin, otherwise called white lead.

c. With allusion to its qualities; e.g. its weight, colour, want of elasticity, low value, etc, in both *lit.* and *fig.* expressions.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16454 Pai þe fine gold for-soke, and to þam to þe lede. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 11730 Pys Ananyas fyl downe dede As blak as any lede. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. x. 3623 Oure gold wes changyd in to lede. *c* 1440 *York Myst* xviii. 20 Me thynke myne eyne hevye as leede. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvii. (Percy Soc.) 76 Dyane derlyng pale as any leade 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 102 They haue wrested and wriede hys [Christ's] doctryne, and lyke a rule of leade haue applyed yt to mennys maners. 1605 Shaks *Macb.* II. i. 6 A heauie Summons lyes like Lead vpon me. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 72 Loue I am full of Lead. 1646 Jenkyn *Remora* 9 Shall our Reformation have an heel of lead? 1656 Bp. Hall *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 200 Pull this lead out of my bosom. 1785 Young *Love Fame* II. 158 How just his grief? one carrys in his head A less proportion of the father's lead. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar* VII viii, The ship went down like lead. 1861 J. Edmond *Children's Church at Home* x. 157 He might have left everything the colour of lead.

d. With defining prefix, as *cast-, milled-, pig-, pot-, sheet-lead*, for which see the first element.

2. *Red lead*: a red oxide of lead obtained from litharge by exposing it to hot air, much used as a pigment; = Minium. *White lead* (or simply *lead*): a mixture of lead carbonate and hydrated lead oxide, much used as a pigment; = Cerusse. *Blue lead*: see Blue 12 c.

c 1450 *M.E. Med Bk.* (Heinrich) 203 Tak iij quarter of whyt led Tak a quart of oile and red led 1658 W. Sanderson *Graphice* 54 Most excellent pure Virgin Colours are Ceruse and White leade. 1686 *Phil. Trans* XVI. 27 Red lead, a colour unknown to the Antients. 1716 Swift *Progr. Beauty* Wks. 1755 III. II 165 White lead was sent us to repair A lady's face, and China ware 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The common calx of lead, red lead. 1807 R. Nesbit in J. M. Mitchell *Mem.* III. (1858) 80 It [the idol] was painted with red lead. 1844 Fownes *Chem.* 294 Red oxide; red lead. *Ibid* 295 Carbonate of lead; white lead.

3. Short for Black lead, graphite, or plumbago. Only with reference to its use as a material for pencils. Hence, a small stick of graphite for filling an 'ever-pointed' pencil.

1840 *Penny Cycl* XVII 402/1 Pencils are commonly marked with certain letters to denote the quality of the lead, as *H* for hard, B for black [etc.]. Most [ever pointed pencil] cases are made with a reservoir at the top, in which a supply of five or six leads may be carried 1881 W. M. Williams in *Knowledge* No. 4 67 A thin stick.. like vermicelli, or the 'leads' of ever-pointed pencils.

4. The metal regarded as fashioned into some object, e.g. † a seal, † the plummet of a plumb-line, † a pipe or conduit, a leaden coffin, a bullet, the leaden part of anything.

1340 *Ayenb.* 150 He deþ al.. to þe line and to þe reule and to þe leade and to þe leuele. *Ibid* 151 Efterward he prouep ofte his work mid lead *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III. 309 Men of þis world dreden more þe popis leed. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen IV*, v. iii. 35 Heauen keepe Lead out of mee. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. 1 *Edem* 58 Let not me.. be like the Lead Which to some City from some Conduit-head Brings wholsome Water *c* 1650 *Balow* iv. in *Lanehamʼs Let.* (1871) Pref. 172 The iudge of heavin and hell By some predestined deadlie lead, hath struke him dead 1771 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 330 My passions are not to be roused ..by those who lie in their cold lead. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 161/2 The attachments to buildings were made by a bolt screwed into the lead of the ridge. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Dec. 6/1 If you don't stand loyal.. you will get the lead.

† b. A plate of lead. *Obs.*

1563 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 122 Layde vpon..a thynne sclate or leed.

5. a. A large pot, cauldron, or kettle; a large open vessel used in brewing and various other operations. (Originally, one made of lead, but early used without reference to the material.) Now only *dial.* b. *dial.* A leaden milk-pan

a. *a* 1200 *Gereſa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 Hwer, lead, cytel, etc. *c* 1290 *Death* 242 in *O. E. Misc.* 182 Also beoð his eye-puttes ase a bruþen led. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 924 Y shal make the broys in the led. 13.. in *Archiv Stud. neu Spr.* LXXIX. 449/62 A lede of bras then did he bring with pik fullfilled. 1370–80 *Xl Pains Hell* 37 in *O. E. Misc.* App. III. 224 þer weore þei turmented in þo ledes. 1382 Wyclif *1 Sam.* ii. 14 He putte it [the fleshhook] into the leede or into the cawdroun. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 202 His eyen stepe, and rollinge in his heed, That stemed as a forneys of a leed 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 6 Yt suld hafe brynt oute his lede bothom. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 Caste hym to soþe with þin grete Fleysshe, in lede ouer in Cauderoun. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 101, I will that they shall haue all brewyng ledys. 1568 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5103 Sum, brynt; sum, woddin in to leiddis. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* IV. ii, Haue you not.. behind your furnace or leade, A bole where a crafty knaue may crepe in for neade? 1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 137 Put all these into a lead or chalderon. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Ledd*, a vat for dyeing.

b. 1730 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* III. 129 To improve Cream. To do this, take a Pint or more of Stroakings,. and divide it into several Pans, or Leads, or Kivers. 1813 Vancouver *Agric Devon* 232 Dairy utensils, consisting of leads, kettles, pans &c. 1895 'Rosemary' *Under the Chilterns* II. 69 Rose always scoured the great 'leads'..and left no half cleaned corners to taint the milk.

6. A 'bob' or lump of lead suspended by a string to ascertain the depth of water; a sounding-lead. Phrases, *To cast, heave the lead. To arm the lead*: to fill the hollow in the lead with tallow in order to discover the nature of the bottom by the substances adhering (Smyth *Sailor's Word bk.* 1867 s.v. *Arm*). † Also, the leaden sinker of a net.

c 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 199, I sall caste leede and loke þe space. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1440 Cast a led, & In vs gyde. 1597 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1187 Their leid ay.. Micht warn them. 1613 J. Dennys *Secrets of Angling* I. xix, Then on that Linke hang Leads of euen waight. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid Yng. Sea-men* 29 Heaue the lead. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit* (1868) 13, I sent my shalloppes out with leades to sound the depth 1657 Trapp *Comm. Ps* XXV. 1 The best heart is lumpish, and naturally beareth downward, as the poise of a clock, as the lead of a net 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) M m 4 Sounding with the hand-lead is called heaving the lead by seamen. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* XXX, A man lowering down the lead, sounded in seven fathoms. 1840 — *Poor Jack* XXXV, We ran through the Swin by the lead. 1860 *Merc Marine Mag.* VII. 248 The lead used was the ordinary hand-lead of 9 lbs. instead of the deep sea-lead of 28 to 32 lbs.

7. *pl.* a. The sheets or strips of lead used to cover a roof; often *collect.* for a lead flat, a lead roof, † occas. construed as sing. b. The lead frames of the panes in lattice or stained glass windows.

a. 1578–9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 518 Mending the leddes over the librarie chambers. 1588 Bp. Andrewes *Serm Spittle* (1641) 5 He looketh downe on his brethren, as if he stood on the top of a Leads. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 550 A Goodly Leads upon the Top, railed with Statua's interposed. *a* 1635 Corbet *Iter Bor* (1647) 133 Gardens cover howses there like leades. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 78 Leads or Terrasses from whence the Soldiers may be molested with stones or darts. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) I. 238 A cat.. whom she used to meet in the evenings upon the leads of the house. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, Trumbull clambered out upon the leads. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* II. vii. vi. 42 A blare of trumpets from the leads told every one that [etc.].

b. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 8 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 68 After the Examination of the Books, & a slight view of the Leads. 1885 F. Miller *Glass Painting* vii. 69 It gives the effect of weakness to see large pieces of glass leaded with narrow leads.

8. *Printing.* A thin strip of type-metal or brass, less than type-high, of varying thickness and length, used in type-composition to separate lines; before 1800 known as *space-line.*

1808 Stower *Printer's Gram.* 515 Leads, 4 to a pica, per pound, *12 10d.* 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 125 All measures are made to pica m's, and all leads are cast to m's of the above body 1848 Craig, *Leads* or *space lines.* 1880 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 819/1 A newspaper which.. avoids double leads and all forms of typographical hysteria.

9. In the knitting-machine: The lead or tin socket holding the shanks of one or more needles.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 650 In order to fit the needles for the frame, they are now cast into the tin sockets, or leads as they are called by the workmen.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10 *simple attrib* passing into *adj.* Made (wholly or partly) of lead, consisting of lead.

1379 *Mem Ripon* (Surtees) III. 103 Et de j Ledepan 1422 *Surtees Misc* (Surtees) 16 Yat the lede pype and the shelfs be the wyfe's of Symond of Stele. 1812 Scott *Biog. Notices* Prose Wks. (1870) IV. 273 The copies had hung on the bookseller's hands as heavy as a pile of lead bullets. 1825 J. Nicholson *Oper. at. Mechanic* 362 Lead pipes are sometimes cast in an iron mould, made in two halves 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions of War* App. 286 These [Gatling] guns discharge half pound solid lead-balls.

11. General comb. a. attributive, as *lead-colour, -glaze, -grain,* † *-groove, -mine, -miner, -ore, -slag, -vein.*

1658 Rowland tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 909 Poysoned Honey.. staines the honey-comb with a Kinde of *Lead-colour. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 416 Of the Compound Colours, Lead colour is of indigo and white. 1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 276 A porcelain bason having a *lead glaze. *a* 1728 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 207 *Lead-Grains so pure as nearly to approach the Fineness of Virgin Lead. *c* 1750 J. Nelson *Jrnl* (1836) 84 A great company of men that worked in the *lead-groves. 1683 Manlove (*title*) The Liberties and Customes of the *Lead-Mines. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* I. iii. *heading*, Wandring among cover'd Lead mines that he knew not of. 1761 Wesley *Jrnl.* 9 June, Most of the men are *lead-miners. 1683 Manlove *Lead-Mines* 4 If any there *Lead-oar may get. 1661–9 Boyle *Physiol Ess.* II. i. 52 So unlike common Lead-Oar, that the workmen upon that account are pleased to call it Steel-Our. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol* (ed. 2) I. 108 More adapted for smelting some lead-ores than the others. 1864 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 523 Analyses of *Lead-slags from Blast Furnace. *a* 1728 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 159 Out of a *Lead-Vein.. in Wales. 1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 313 Lead-veins, rich in silver.

b. objective, as *lead-burner, -carving, -smelting* (also *attrib.*).

1894 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 6/7 M— W—, *lead burner, brother of the deceased, said [etc.]. 1748 Lady Luxborough *Let. to Shenstone* Easter Sunday, The present fashion at London, is all *lead-carving. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* p. viii, *Lead-smelting blast-furnaces. *Ibid.* 296 Lead-smelting ores can be produced.

c. instrumental, as *lead-lapped, -lined, -ruled, -sheathed* adjs.

1830 Scott *Doom Devorgoil* I. i, The dry bones of *lead-lapp'd ancestors. 1888 J. M. Sperman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 8) 120 Cartridges..packed in *Lead-lined Barrels and Cases. 1895 E. A. Parkes *Health* 95 Lead-lined cisterns are, on the whole, better avoided. 1872 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* xxii. 8 The parchment-case *Lead-ruled. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent* 8 *Lead-sheathed Ships.

d. parasynthetic, as *lead-coloured, -lidded* adjs.

e. similative, esp. with adjs. of colour, as *lead-blue, -brown, -grey*; *lead-like* adj. and *adv.*

1882–4 *Yarrell's Brit Birds* (ed. 4) III. 505 Legs and toes pale blue, becoming *lead-blue a few days after death. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 90 A slope of smooth and *lead brown slime. 1611 Cotgr., *Plombasse*,..*lead coloured. 1885 J. Neal *Bro Jonathan* III. 378 Spanish brown, or lead coloured roofs. 1837 Gosse in *Life* (1890) 107 The insects were..of a *lead-grey colour 1856 Buckle *Calamus* III. ii, Robs the *lead-lidded god of many an hour. 1842 Tennyson *St. Sim. Styl.* 25 Those *lead-like tons of sin. 1816 Byron *Siege Cor* xiii, The mail weighed lead-like on his breast.

12. Special combs.: **lead-arming**, the tallow used for 'arming' a lead (see 6), **lead-ash, -ashes**, litharge; **lead-back** (*U.S.*), the American dunlin (*Cent. Dict.*); **lead-bath**, (*a*) the mass of melted lead in a lead-furnace; (*b*) the molten lead with which gold and silver ores are melted before cupellation; **lead-comb**, a comb made of lead, used for the purpose of darkening the hair; † **lead-dust** (see quot.); **lead-eater** *dial.* (see quot. 1855); † **lead foam**, the oxide skimmed from the surface of molten lead; **lead-foot** *a.* = *leaden-footed*; **lead glance** [=Du. *loodglans*], galena; † **lead-house**, ? a plumber's shop; † **lead-lath**, ? a batten for laying a leaden roof upon; **lead-light**, a window in which small panes are fixed in leaden cames, also *attrib.*; **lead-line**, (*a*) a sounding-lead or plumb-line; (*b*) a line loaded with leaden weights, running along the bottom of a net; (*c*) a bluish grey line along the gums at their junction with the teeth, indicating lead-poisoning; † **lead-lustre**, lead oxide used as a glaze; † **lead-mall**, ? a leaden mallet or a mallet for beating lead; **lead-man**, (*a*) a dealer in lead; (*b*) a lead-miner; **lead-marcasite**, ? zinc blende (see quot.); **lead-mill**, (*a*) an establishment for producing milled or sheet lead; (*b*) (see quot. 1864); **lead-nail** (mostly *pl.*), a nail used to fasten a sheet of lead on a roof, **lead-ochre** = Massicot; **lead-paper**, a test-paper treated with a preparation of lead; † **lead-pen** ? a metallic pencil for ruling lines; **lead-pencil**, a pencil of graphite, often enclosed in cedar or other wood; **lead-plant** (*U.S.*), a shrub (*Amorpha canescens*) found in the west of the Mississippi valley, and believed to indicate the presence of lead ore; **lead-plaster** = Diachylon; **lead-poisoning**, poisoning (acute or chronic) by the introduction of lead into the system; **lead-pot**, a pot or crucible for melting lead; † **lead-pound**, a measure of weight; **lead-reeve** (see quot.); **lead-sinker** (see quot. 1875); **lead-soap** (see quot); **lead-spar** = Anglesite or Cerussite; **lead-sugar** (see quot.); **lead-tree**, (*a*) *Bot.*, a West Indian name for the tropical leguminous tree, *Leucæna Glauca*; (*b*) a crystalline deposit of metallic lead or zinc that has been placed in a solution of acetate of lead; **lead-vitriol** = Anglesite; † **lead-walling** *Salt-making* (see quot.); **lead-wash** = *lead-water*; **lead-water** (= G. *bleiwasser*), dilute solution of acetate of lead (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); **lead-work**, plumber's work and material; work in lead *esp.* glaziers' work; **lead-works** *pl.*, an establishment for smelting lead-ore; **lead-wort**, a herbaceous plant of southern Europe (*Plumbago Europæa*); also, any plant of the genus *Plumbago* or the order *Plumbagineæ.*

1882 Ogilvie, **Lead ash*, the slag of lead. 1523–4 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 67 For *lede asches iijd. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 193 One of lead ashes. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 754 The smelter throws a shovelful of small coal or coke cinder upon the *lead bath. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Lead-bath.* 1725 Garth *Claremont* 96 Nor yet *lead-comb was on the toilet plac'd. 1727–41 Chambers *Cy l.*, **Lead Dust*, is a preparation used by the potters; made by throwing charcoal dust into melted lead, and stirring them a long time together. 1788–9 *Lead-eater [see Caoutchouc 1]. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Lead-eater*, Indian-rubber, for removing pencil marks on paper. 1552 Huloet, *Leade fome or spume, *molybditis.* 1896 K. Tynan *Lover's Breast-Knot* 15 *Lead-foot, slow, Did the day round to evening-flame? 1810 J. T. in *Risden's Surv. Devon* p. xv, Lead is found in the state of galena or *lead glance. 1843 Portlock *Geol.* 181 Lead glance is also occasionally, but not frequently met with, in small masses. 1424 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees 1888) III. 159 Item Ricardo Horner circa *ledhows a festo Annunciacionis Beatæ Mariæ usque ad Pascha per xv dies et di...7s 9d. 1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 93 The said Roofe shal haue sufficient *leedlathis of herty ooke sufficiently dried. 1844 *Catholic Weekly Instructor* 103 Fixing a small copper gutter at the bottom of each *lead-light. 1895 *Jrnl.*

R. Inst. Brit. Archit. 14 Mar. 350 All lead-light windows should have iron casements. 1485 *Norw. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 *Leede lynes..]. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xx. (1848) 248 Deeper than ever leadline went. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 100 The tobacconist had a 'lead line' on the gums. 1485 *Norw. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 39 *Lede malles feble..xiiij. 1497 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 350 Item, to the *lede man, making ledin pellokkis. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Riches* (Arb) 235 A Great Colliar, A Great Corne Master, a Great Lead-man. 1633 B. Jonson *Love's Welc. Welbeck*, Such a light and metall'd Dance Saw you never yet in France, And by Lead-men, for the nonce, That turne round like grindle-stones. 1889 *Times* 28 Nov. 5/6 Relaying a whole sheet of lead for a single crack is doubtless delightful to the leadmen *a* 1728 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 183 A *Lead-Marcasite much like the Potters Lead-Ore. The Miners call this Mock-Ore, Mock-Lead, Wild-Lead, and Blinde. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 109 Chatham has a monopoly of the dockyard lead manufacture. During the year the *lead-mill turned out 21,852 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lb. 1864 Craig Suppl., *Lead-mill*, a circular plate of lead used by the lapidary for grinding or roughing. 1354 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 92 In ccc *lednayle emp 12*d*. 1476–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 95 Sol. pro iiij ledenale . 12*d*. 1536–7 *Ibid.* (Surtees) 698, 100 leydnail', 5*d*. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Lead-nails* 1899 Cagney tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 159 The brown or black stain upon the *lead-paper will again show the presence of hydrochloric acid. 1682 Wilding in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 255 For Paper, Inkhorne, and *Lead pen .. 00 01 05. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv. 93 He with a White Lead Pen drew a..Number of .Points. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. iii 144/2 Black and red *Lead Pencils. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4044/1 A Letter written on Horseback with a Lead-Pencil. 1863 Emerson *Misc. Papers, Thoreau* Wks. (Bohn) III. 324 A manufacturer of lead-pencils. 1864 Webster, **Lead-plant.* 1865 *Lead-plaster [see *lead-soap*] 1878 Bristowe *Theory & Pract. Med.* 617 Chronic *lead-poisoning. 13. *Measures of Weight* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 70 Sex waxpunde makiet .j. *leedpound. 1687 *Mining Laws* in Collinson *Hist. Somerset* I. 117 Any miner who finds himself aggrieved complains to an offi er called the *Led reeve. 1809 *Glover's Hist Derby* I. 242 The improvement (on the stocking-fraime) .. consisted in applying the *lead-sinkers, which are still in use. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Lead-Sinker* (*Knitting-machine*), one of the devices which alternate with the jack-sinkers in the depression of the loops between the needles. 1865 Watts *Dict. Chem* III. 64 **Lead-soaps*, lead-salts of the fat acids Common lead plaster is a preparation of this kind. 1822 R. Jameson *Man. Min* 85 Accompanied with galena or lead-glance, and *lead spars. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 122 The oxygen contained in the atmosphere is imparted to bad brass, and produces what is called *lead-sugar, which is eagerly sought and consumed by mice. 1844 Fownes *Chem.* 199 The common experiment of the *lead-tree. 1864 Grisebach *Flora W. Indian Isl.* 785 Lead tree, *Leucæna glauca*. 1674 Ray *Collect. Words, Making Salt* 142 A *Lead walling is the Brine of twenty-four hours boiling for one house 1876 Bristowe *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 330 The local inflammation may be allayed to some extent by the use of *lead wash 1875 *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 510 Keep the gum covered with a pellet of cotton saturated with *lead-water and laudanum 1641 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 95 *Leadworke in ye East Range. 1885 J. Nicholson *Operat Mechanic* 638 Lead-work is used in inferior offices. 1859 Gwilt *Encycl Archit* (ed. 4) 586 Glazing may be classed under the heads of sashwork, lead-work, and fretwork. *a* 1728 Woodward *Nat. Hist Foss* I. (1729) I. 7 The Lord Derwentwater's *Lead-Works near Haden-Bridge in Northumberland. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 5/7 A lad employed at a leadworks. 1727 Bailey vol. II, **Lead wort*, a kind of herb. 1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot* (ed. 14) 104*c*, *Plumbaginaceæ*—Leadworts. 1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 82 The dentellaria, or leadwort.

b In names of chemical compounds, as *lead carbonate, chloride, iodide, salts*, etc.

1873 *Fownes Chem.* (ed 11) 450 Lead Chloride separates as a heavy white crystalline precipitate. *Ibid.*, Lead Iodide . dissolves in boiling water. *Ibid.* 451 Lead Carbonate is sometimes found crystallised in long white needles, accompanying other metallic ores. *Ibid.*, Lead Nitrate.

c. In the names of diseases caused by the presence of lead in the system, as *lead colic, -distemper, -encephalopathy, -palsy, -paralysis*, for which see also the second member in each.

1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 114 The miners and smelters are subject here .. to the lead distemper which brings on palsies. 1866 W. H. O. Sankey *Lect. Ment. Dis.* viii. 162 Lead palsy . is accompanied with obstinate constipation or lead colic, and the gums are marked with a peculiar blue line. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 967 Many of the miners..have died from lead encephalopathy.

Lead (lĕd), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–6 lede, (4 ledde), 5–6 *Sc.* leid, 6 leade, 7– lead. [f. Lead *v.*[1]; cf. OHG. *leitî* (MHG., mod.G. *leite*).

By Johnson, who gives one example from Herring (quot. 1745 in sense 2), it is stigmatized as 'a low, despicable word'; Todd quotes an instance of it from Burke, and says it is used somewhere by Bolingbroke.]

†1. The action of the vb. Lead[1]; leading, direction, guidance. *To take to lead*: to take under one's direction or guidance. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1570 þai left þe lede of þar lau. *Ibid.* 12029 þan tok ioseph iesus to ledde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10653 Hom lacked the lede of þe lorde Ector. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 1539 Decest acho was, God tuk hir spreit to leid. *c* 1510 *Gest Robyn Hode* VII. 368 in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 74/1 Take fyue of the best knyghtes That be in your lede.

†b. *Gentleman, man of lead*: one who has a recognized leading position. *Obs.*

1793 Ld. Westmorland in Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* (1887) VI. 558 The men of talent and lead in his Majesty's service. 1828 Webster *Wks.* (1877) II 130 More than thirty Whigs, many of them gentlemen of lead and influence.

c. Direction given by going in front; example, precedent; esp. in phr. *to follow the lead of.*

1863 Bright *Sp. Amer.* 30 June, To accept the lead of the Emperor of the French on..one of the greatest questions. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 405 The king had set an example . and the subject was only too ready to follow the royal lead. 1875 T. W. Higginson *Hist. U. S.* xxiv. 240 Under the lead of Josiah Quincy .. a law was passed forbidding the importation of slaves. 1884 Lady Verney in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 546 Is the American model a success—a lead which it is desirable to follow out? 1899 Cheyne *Chr. Use Ps.* iii. 56 The early Christians, in interpreting the Old Testament, followed the lead of the Jews.

d. *spec.* in *Hunting*, etc., chiefly in phr. *to give a lead*, i. e., to go first in leaping a fence or the like, so as to encourage the rest; in quots *transf.*

1859 G. A. Lawrence *Sword & Gown* v. 52 Two Sundays ago a Mr. Rolleston . volunteered to give us a lead . He went off at score, and made the pace so strong, that he cut them all down in the first two verses. 1862 A. Trollope *Orley Farm* I. xxxviii. 296, I lost the run, and had to see Harriet Tristram go away with the best lead any one has had to a fast thing this year. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 535 'What thing?' said I, not wishing to give him the lead.

e. A guiding indication.

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. i. 141 As I have a small brook passing through the farm, these carriages take their lead from the stream in due succession. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii § 13 (1864) 202 For the up and down direction we have a very impressive lead; this being the direction of gravity.

2. The front or leading place; the place in front *of* (something); freq. in phr. *to take the* (or *a*) *lead*. Also, the position or function of leading (e g, a party, a deliberative body), leadership

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 40 His Grandschir slane at Lythquo gif I leid 1745 Abp Herring *Sp. at York* 24 Sept. 6 This County .. takes the Lead of the inferior Ones. 1761 Hume *Hist Eng* II. xxvii. 127 He took the lead in every jovial conversation. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 72 (*Rose*) They take the lead, and lose it by turns. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 137 To prevent those who compose it from having the open and avowed lead in that house. 1817 Cobbett *Taking Leave* 13 Unless they [the country gentlemen] shall cordially take the lead amongst those working classes. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 5 For a mile or more the doctor took the lead and kept it 1840 Alison *Hist Europe* VIII. xlix. § 18. 20 Boldly assuming the lead in diplomacy. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* xxiv. (1861) V. 169 The lead of the House of Commons had, however, entirely passed away from Montague. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxv 187 Each of our porters took the lead in turn 1879 M. Arnold *Equality* Mixed Ess. 66 On certain lines, certain nations find their strength and take a lead. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 4/1 Germany has taken the lead of other nations [in the preparation of colours from coal tar].

b. The body moving in front; the van. *U. S.*

1880 Tourgée *Fool's Err.* xxxiii. 217 The lawyers were of course in the lead *Ibid* xxxviii 281 Then we started on. I rode beside Mr Watson in the lead.

3. *concr.* Something that leads.

a. An artificial watercourse, esp. one leading to a mill. Also Mill-lead. Cf. Leat

1541 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 9 Item, to Roger Mey sy for cuttynge downe of ellorns in the ledes iijd. 1870 Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* 17 They took a loup in the lead and a dip in the dam.

b. A channel in an ice-field. Cf. Lane *sb.* 2.

1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. 2nd V'oy.* Explan. Terms 15 *A lead*, a channel in a direct line through the sea. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xi (1856) 78 Something like 'a lead' a little to leeward. 1881 A. Leslie *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* I. x. 519 Johnsen supposed that in a couple of hours the whole lead would be completely closed.

c. A path; a garden path; an alley. *Blind lead* = *blind alley* (see Blind *a.* 11).

1590 *Acts Privy Council* (1899) XIX. 409 Permytt them to enjoye the libertie of the gardens and the orchards and the leades to walke in. 1885 C. F. Holder *Marvels Anim. Life* 51 Innumerable avenues and blind leads are built to mislead the various carnivorous beetles

d. A leash or string for leading a dog.

1893 *Daily News* 18 July 6/3 Daykin had with him a dog, which he held by a lead 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 5/3 Seeing defendant with a muzzle in her hand and an unmuzzled toy terrier on a lead in Holborn.

4. *Card-playing.* The action or privilege of playing the first card in a round or trick. Also, the card so played, or proper to be played, or the suit to which it belongs. *To return one's partner's lead*: to play from the same suit on getting the lead.

1742 Hoyle *Whist* 11 If you have a Sequence of King, Queen, and Knave, or Queen, Knave, and Ten, they are sure Leads. *Ibid.* 12 You need seldom return your Partner's Lead, if [etc.]. 1862 'Cavendish' *Whist* (1879) 57 If all your suits are weak, the lead is very disadvantageous. 1885 Proctor *Whist* 121 A forced lead from Queen and one other. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/4 The system of American leads—leads more frequently mentioned than adopted in England.

5. a. *Curling.* The first player, or the stone first played. Also, the course along which the stones are driven (Jamieson, 1825–80).

1685 *Lintown Green* (1817) 38 Convened for a bonspeel, He . their lead, or driver leal. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 52 Whoever is last in order ..is called the driver and the first the lead. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 572 The lead, or first stone, is always, except on very drug ice, expected to lie short.

b. *Bowls* (See quot.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Bowling, Lead*, the advantage of throwing the block and bowling first.

6. *Mining.* a. = Lode. b. *Gold-mining.* An alluvial deposit of gold along the bed of an ancient river. Also *deep-lead, great-blue-lead* (see quots.).

a. 1812 Brackenridge *Views of Louisiana* (1814) 148 Leads (or loads), are the smaller fissures that connect with the larger, which are called by the miners, caves. 1872 'Mark Twain' *Roughing it* xl. (1882) 218 A 'blind lead' is a lead or ledge that does not 'crop out' above the surface. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Lead*.. See *Lode*. 1893 Gunter *Miss Dividends* 104 Capital..invested in the silver leads of the great mountains.

b. 1855 *Argus* (Melbourne) 19 Jan. 6/1 A great curiosity was discovered in a hole on this lead—a tree. 1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 16 The term 'great blue-lead' is employed by the miners to distinguish those portions of the alluvium which are found to rest in a well defined channel. 1880 Fison & Howitt *Kamilaroi* 272 *note*, The expression 'deep lead' refers to those ancient river-courses which are now only disclosed by deep-mining operations. 1888 F. Hume *Mad. Midas* I. i, Who knew .. where the richest leads had been in the old days.

7. *Theatr.* a. The leading or principal part in a play. b. One who plays such a part.

1874 F. C. Burnand *My time* xxv. 229 She was a girl and playing the lead in the Northern Circuit 1884 G. Moore *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 126 He had been playing heavy leads in Shakesperian revivals 1885 J. K. Jerome *On the Stage* 63 Grey-headed stars, and respectable married leads.

8. a. *Change ringing.* (See quot. 1874.) b. *Mus.* The giving out of a phrase or passage by one of the parts in a concerted piece, to be followed in harmony by the other parts.

1671 Stedman *Tintinnalogia* 55 In Ringing Half-pulls, some Peals do cut Compass, that is—the whole hunt comes to lead at the back stroke. 1834 Southey *Doctor* I. 304 A lead single was made in the middle of the peal 1872 *Punch* 27 Apr. 170/1 You always take up that 'lead' in the anthem so dreadfully 'flat'. 1874 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Bells*, A bell is said to be 'behind' when she is the last of the changing bells, and at 'lead' when she is the first. Thus the progress from 'lead' to behind is said to be 'going up', and from behind to lead is called 'going down'.

9. *Friendly lead* (see Friendly *a.* 2 b). Also simply *lead.*

1851–62 Mayhew *Lond Labour* III. 154 We went to a public house where they were having 'a lead', that is a collection for a friend who is ill, and the company throw down what they can for a subscription, and they have in a fiddle and make it social.

10. In various technical uses.

a. *Electricity.* (*a*) The angle between the plane through the lines of contact of the brushes or collectors of a dynamo or electric motor with the commutator and the transverse plane bisecting the magnetic field. (*b*) A conductor conveying electricity from the source to the place where it is used.

1881 *Design & Work* 24 Dec. 455/2 Had properly insulated and erected 'leads', been employed, no serious result would have followed personal contact. 1893 Sloane *Electr. Dict., Lead of Brushes* in a dynamo electric generator, the lead or displacement in advance of or beyond the position at right angles to the line connecting the poles of the field magnet, which is given the brushes. In a motor the brushes are set back of the right angle position, or are given a negative lead 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 9/1 The use of candles could be dispensed with by the use of a wandering lead with a hand electric light.

b. *Engineering*, etc. The distance to which ballast, coal, soil, etc. has to be carted or otherwise conveyed (see Lead *v.*[1] 1 b) to its destination.

1852 Wiggins *Embanking* 113 The cost of earth-work depends on the nature of the soil, and the distance it has to be conveyed, which is called 'the lead'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 6/1 Instead of sending the coal east and west with short 'leads', the company had to send it north and south with very long 'leads'.

c. *Horology* The action of a tooth, as a tooth of a wheel, in impelling another tooth or pallet.

1880 Tripplin & Rigg *Saunier's Mod. Horology* 40.

d. *Naut.* The direction in which running ropes lead fair, and come down to the deck (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Cf. Fair-lead.

c 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech* 37 Ropes that want a lead can have one . by using a snatch block. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 4 He knows . the lead of the ropes, the use of a boat, and a score of other things. 1897 R. Kipling *Captains Courageous* 73 The lead of each rope was fixed in Harvey's mind by the end of the rope itself.

e. *Sawing.* 'The overhang of a saw, to extend the cut throughout the length of the saw and to carry the saw back in the kerf during the return stroke' (Knight *Dict. Mech* 1875).

f. *Steam-engine.* (See quots.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Lead of the crank*, the setting of the crank of one engine a little in advance of the right angle to the other; namely at 100° or 110° in place of 90°. This assists in rendering the motion of the piston more uniform, by moderating its velocity at the end of the stroke. 1881 *Metal Worker* No. 18 274 The steam port is open a very small amount when the crank is in this condition [on the dead centre], the amount that the steam-port is then open being termed the lead of the valve. 1895 *Mod. Steam Engine* 39 This amount of opening before the piston commences its stroke is called the lead of the slide

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **lead-bars** *Coaching*, the bars to which the traces of the leaders are attached; **lead-horse**, a horse that is guided by a lead (see 3 d); **lead-mule** (cf. *lead-horse*); **lead-off**, a commencement; also that which 'leads-off', the first of a series; **lead-reins** *Coaching*, the leaders reins; **lead-screw**, 'the main screw of a lathe, which gives the feed motion to the slide-rest' (Webster 1864).

1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 188 Both check-reins were carried away and the *lead bars broken. 1868 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 256 Total weight carried by the *lead horse. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 345 Give me the *lead-mule, and the rest of us will go on to camp. 1892 *Fun* 20 Nov. 225/2 It contains 'Seven Christmas Eves', the first or *lead off being by clever Miss Graves. 1896 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 111/1 The buckles on these *lead-reins should hang even over the leader's quarters.. You have now both lead-reins in your left hand.

Lead (līd), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 lǽdan, 2–4 laden, 3 læden, læiden, 2–5 leden, leaden, (3 leoden, *Orm.* ledenn), 3–5 ledde, 4–6 led(e, 4, 7 leede, 4–7 (chiefly *Sc.*) leide, leyde, 6–7 leade; 6– lead. *Pres. ind.* (*contracted forms*): *2nd sing.* 1 lǽtst, 3 last; *3rd sing.* 1 lǽt, 3 lat, 3–4 let, 4 leth. *Pa. t.* 1 lǽdde, 2 leaded, 2–6 ledd(e, 3 lædde, 3–4 leode, (3 leadde, leddede), 4–6 ladde, 4–8 lad, 5–6 ledd, (5 leded, *Sc.* laid), 4– led. *Pa. pple.* 1 lǽded, lǽd, 3–6 ledde, 4–5 ladd(e, lede, 4–7 lad(e, 7 lead(e, 4– led. Also 3–5 with prefix i-, y-. [A Com. Teut. wk. vb. (wanting in Goth.): OE. *lǽdan* = OFris. *lêda*, OS. *lêdjan* (MDu. *leden*, *leiden*, Du. *leiden*), OHG. (MHG., G.) *leiten*, ON. *leiða* (Sw. *leda*, Da. *lede*):—OTeut. **laidjan*, f. **laidâ* road, journey (see Load, Lode *sbs.*), related to OE *líðan*, ON. *líða* to go, travel.

The word has always served as the usual rendering of L. *ducere*, and this has in some degree influenced the development of meaning.]

I. To conduct.

1. *trans.* To cause to go along with oneself.

†a. To bring or take (a person or animal) to a place. Also with *away*, *down*, etc. *Obs.* (Phrases like *to lead captive* are now understood in sense 2.)

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxvii[i]. 19 Astigende in heanisse gehefte lædde heftned. c1000 Ælfric *Gen.* vi. 19 Of eallum nytenum ..twegen gemacan þu lætst in to þam arce mid þe. *Ibid.* xliii. 20 Læde eowerne gingstan broðor to me. a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 God geledde to him niatenu and adam ham alle namen gesceop. c1205 Lay. 26797 [He] ladde uorð Petreiun læð þeh hit weore him. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 858 Wifwes, and childre.. He ledden a-wei wið herte prud. *Ibid.* 2193 He dede hem binden and leden dun, And speren faste in his prisun. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8803 Oþer knigtes þer were inome, .& ilad in to engelond. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 408 Þe forsad byschapis of þat stede al hale þe puple with þam lede. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 97 Þat þe kyng schulde be lad awey prisoner in to Babilon. c1400 Maundev. (1839) x. 113 The Jews ladden him upon an highe Roche. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 70 Boldly thou thaym bynde, And with the leyde. 1530 Palsgr. 604/2 Shall I leade him away with me? 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 70 God sal leid thaime vp to the heuine with hime quhilk ar deid in christ. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 168 Ieremy before the people were led awaye, apointeth their exile to continue three score and ten years. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 395 The Pannonians.. he successfully subdued, leading away the younger sort into other countries.

quasi-*passive* in *gerund*. a1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxliv. 539 The other prysoners, whom we see yonder ledyng to the dethe warde. 1757 Eliz. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Francis* (1767) II. 87 Suppose a criminal leading forth to execution.

b. To carry or convey, usually in a cart or other vehicle. Now only *north. dial.*: To cart (coal, corn, stones, turf, etc.). *To lead in* (grain): to house.

c900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. i. (1890) 30 Of Breotone nædran on scipum lædde wæron. *Ibid.* III. v. [vii.] 168 Hædde biscop heht his lichoman.. lædan to Wintaceastre. c1205 Lay. 3548 To læden þis garisume to leuene mine fadere. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2251 We, ageines þin heast, þæt licome awei ledden. a1300 *Cursor M.* 5129 Siluer and gold þai wit þam ledd. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 130 Lawe schal ben a laborer and leden [1377 lede] a-feld dounge. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 195 Vith this Bunnok spokin had thai To leid thair hay. c1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 158 The vessel of the temple he with hym ladde. c1400 Maundev. (1839) xxiii. 248 Thei leiden hire Houses with hem upon charlottes. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 33 Whenne thou hast covered hit [venison] so, Lede hit home. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5300 Þare armour hame þai led. c1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 813 in *Babees Bk.*, Þe vssher ledes þat on hed rygt. c1470 Henry *Wallace* ix. 1610 A drawcht off wod to leid. c1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 597 Leidand Coillis he ȝeid To Paris the way. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 260 To Smythson, for ledinge corne at Acclame, vjs. viijd. 1530 Palsgr. 604/2 He was ledde thorowe the towne upon a hardell and so to the galowes. 1594 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 55 For leding ij lodes of haye, xijd. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* iv. iii. 298 Faith, sir, ha's led the drumme before the English Tragedians. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 93 And being thus dried throwlie they [turfs] are led home and layed then vp. 1683 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 341 For two load of lime and leading it, 5s. 1721 Ramsay *Elegy Patie Birnie* v, Tho' peats and turfs and a's to lead. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 195 In no case to reap when they ought to be leading in (housing) their grain. 1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* 43 One shilling a load is the price generally paid for leading a cart-load of warp. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 191 He undertakes to convey (or lead, as the term is) all the materials for a new building. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xvi. 800 Dan was sent for the pair of oxen to where they were leading manure. 1891 Atkinson *Moorland Par.* 64 The people of the farm in question.. had been leading, that is, carting hay in a 'catchy' time.

†c. Of a natural agent, e.g. the wind: To carry. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2023 He ariuede at souþ hamptone as þe wind hom adde ylad. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1805 Þe wind him ledd a-pon þe flodd. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 607 Causing the Clouds to lead in store of rain.

d. To bring forward, adduce (testimony); to bring (an action). Now only in *Sc. Law.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 16278 Quat mister es o wijtnessing again him for to lede? c1450 Holland *Howlat* 224 The crows Capone.. Was officiale but less that the law leidis. 1503 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 430 The richtis, ressonis and allegacionis of batht the said parties,.. led, herde, sene and understandin. 1564 *Warrant* in D. H. Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 494 Forsamekill as thair wes ane proces of forfaltoure led aganis Mathew sumtyme Erle Leuenax [etc.]. 1737 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 379 A process leading agst. my guiltiness. 1831 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 228 No evidence has yet been led to show. 1884 Ld. Watson in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 253 In the Court below, the parties were allowed and led proof of their respective averments. 1887 *Scotsman* 19 Mar., Proof was led to-day in this action of separation and aliment.

2. To accompany and show the way to; to conduct, guide, *esp.* to direct or guide by going on in advance; to cause to follow in one's path. Often with advs., *astray*, *away*, *forth*, *in*, *on*, *out*, *up*, etc.

In early examples app. merely a contextual use of sense 1.

a900 *Martyrol.* 26 in *O. E. Texts* 178 Mine englas ðec lædað in ða hiofonlican Hierusalem. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 He hine lædde upon swiþe hea dune. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Monie þewas.. ledað to deþe on ende þi þe heom duseliche folȝiað. c1200 Ormin 14468 Caym ledde himm [Abæl] ut uppo þe feld. c1205 Lay. 1098 Brutus nom Ignogen & into scipe lædde. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3607 Go, led ðis folc. a1300 *Cursor M.* 24620 Vnto þe tun þan i me ledd. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 2618 Þe werwolf hem ladde ouer mures & muntaynes. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxv. (*Thadee*) 47 Þane till a chawmir scho hym lede mare priue. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* lxxvii[i]. 14 He ladde hem thennes in the cloude of the day. c1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 263 To ane preuie Chalmer beliue thay him led. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxviii. (Percy Soc.) 196 The gentle porteres.. on my way then me lede. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 51 Bot he will leid him in the myre Thocht he hecht to defend him. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 47 How now, noble Pompey! What, at the wheels of Cæsar? Art thou led in triumph? 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 309 Therefore shall not Moses.. his people into Canaan lead. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 321 ⁋ 9 Satan is afterwards led away to Gabriel. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* i. 45–7 O lead my Mind.. Lead it thro' various Scenes of Life. 1847 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1860) III. 402 The criminal must be led back by the same road by which he has been led astray. 1879 Miss Yonge *Cameos* Ser. iv. xiii. 144 He was led into the chamber of presence.

b. Of motives, conditions, circumstances: To guide, direct to a place.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 20386 Sais me quat has you hider ledde. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 44 It was a happy hour That led me up to Barnack hill. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 467 Chance led him to Basil. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 867 Instinct early led him into the political arena.

c. Of a clue, light, sound, etc.: To serve (a person) as an indication of the way, to mark the course for. Also absol. *to lead in* (Naut.): to mark the course for entering port.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 222 By the tinkling Sound of Timbrels led, The King of Heav'n in Cretan Caves they fed. 1824 Campbell *Theodric* 185 Led by that clue, he left not England's shore Till he had known her. 1833 J. H. Newman *Hymn*, Lead, Kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom, Lead Thou me on! 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 316 The two latter Lights *in line* lead in.

d. *absol.*, chiefly in figurative contexts.

1580 Sidney *Ps.* i. i, He blessed is who.. [never] loosely treads The straying steps as wicked councel leads. 1593 Shaks. *3 Hen. VI*, iii. i. 99 We charge you.. To go with vs vnto the Officers. *King.* In Gods name lead. 1602 — *Oth.* i. i. 311 Pray you lead on. c1614 Sir W. Mure *Dido & Æneas* i. 89 Quhair ever thou dost leid We follow the. 1624 Quarles *Job* xvi. 30 My lips shall tread That ground.. as Truth shall leade. 1836 I. Williams in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 120 Into God's Word.. Thou leadest on and on. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 390 [They] who desire to lead, must at all events make a show of following.

e. *To lead the way*: †(*a*) with personal obj., to guide, show the way to (*obs.*); (*b*) in later use (influenced by sense 13), to go in advance of others, take the lead in an expedition or course of action.

c1200 Ormin 3465 Ant teȝȝre steorrne wass wiþþ heinm To ledenn hemm þe weȝȝe. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 203 Þe quhilkis ledand hym þe way praide hym [etc.]. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, ii. ii. (1598) D 2, *Lan.* Lead on the way. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 90 Lead thou the way, and let me hold by thee. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. v. 73 Lead the way, lords. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 123 The first to lead the Way, to tempt the Flood. 1709 Prior *Ode to Col. Villiers*, And in their various Turns the Sons must tread Those gloomy Journeys, which their Sires have led. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 170 He.. allured to brighter worlds, and led the way. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* ii. 22 Dora.. led the way.. in an opposite direction. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* vii, I can manage it, Humphrey; so lead the way. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 89 In the silent growth and elevation of the English people the boroughs led the way.

3. Of a commander: To march at the head of and direct the movement of. Also with *on*. †Also to conduct (warfare) = L. *ducere bellum*.

a900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 827 (Parker MS.) Se Ecgbryht lædde fierd to Dore wiþ Norþan hymbre. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1609 Wiþ þe clennest cumpanye þat euer king ladde. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 154 Where ben tho that ladd the grete hostes? c1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 655 The thrid heght schir Bantellas, the batal to leid. c1470 Henry *Wallace* vii. 1171 Hew Kertyngayme the wantguard ledis he. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. iii. 98 Ne na weirfair with ȝour pepill leid I. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 332 He leids ane armie till Northumberland. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. vi. 4 You (worthy Vnkle) Shall.. Leade our first Battell. 1736 Lediard *Life Marlborough* II. 267 The Prince.. led them on with great Gallantry. 1821 R. Turner *Arts & Sci.* (ed. 18) 188 Many thousands of them [elephants] have at once been led to battle. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* iv, He longed.. to lead his men on to victory.

absol. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 397 (Douce MS.) Withe a launce one loft þat louely cone lede. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 194 The army.. cried to leade into Caledonia. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 10 Cyrus.. told them, that his purpose was to lead against the great King. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* iv. 430 Go therefore thou, Lead on.

4. To go before or alongside and guide by direct or indirect contact; to conduct (a person) by holding the hand or some part of the body or clothing, (an animal) by means of a cord, halter, bridle, etc. Const. *by* (the hand, etc.). Also with advs. *away*, *in*, *off*, *on*, *out*, *up and down*, etc. *To lead apes* (*in hell*): see Ape *sb.* 6.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 71 His þegnas.. læddon him to þone eosol. c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 14 Se blinda gyf he blindne læt hig feallað begen on ænne pytt. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Þet mon.. sarine frefrað oðer blindne let. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 446 Tristrem hunters seiȝe ride Les of houndes þai ledde. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 274 Ta þi belt & hyme [a dragon] lede, & about his hals knyt it sone. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 447 His stede was sone stabillede, and lede to þe stalle. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* i. xlix, The brachet was mine that the Knight lad away. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiii. 17 His fa sum by the oxstar leidis. *Ibid.* xc. 35 That ane blynde man is led forth be ane uther. 1530 Palsgr. 604/2 Lede my horse, I praye you, up and downe. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. i. 4 A milke white lamb she lad. 1614 Sir A. Gorges tr. *Lucan's Pharsalia* i. 37 Then doth he take a faire large bull.. And him vnto the Altar leades. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxiii, The captive soldier was led forth. 1813 *Sketches Charac.* (ed. 2) I. 29 [She] returned, leading in a lovely little girl. 1830 Tennyson *Ode Memory* iii. 10 In sweet dreams.. Thou leddest by the hand thine infant Hope. 1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 252 The chestnut.. was led off to the stable.

b. *To lead* (*a bride*) *to the altar*, *to church* (†also simply: ? after L. *ducere*): To marry.

1530 Palsgr. 604/2, I lede a bride to churche, *je mayne*. 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Metam.* xii. 267 He had either led Thy Mother then; or was by Promise ty'd. 1812 Landor *Ct. Julian* v. iii. 5 He leads her to the altar, to the throne. 1842 Tennyson *Ld. of Burleigh* 11 He.. leads her to the village altar.

c. *fig.* (*a*) In opposition to *drive*: To guide by persuasion as contrasted with commands or threats. (*b*) *To lead by the nose* (for the allusion cf. quot. 1604): to cause to obey submissively. Also †*to lead by the sleeve*.

c1425 Lydg. *Assemb. Gods* 1680 How false idolatry ledeth hem by the sleue. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* cxxi. 745 Men.. suffer themselues to bee led by the noses like brute beasts. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 Princes may be lead but not driuen. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* i. iii. 407 The Moore.. will as tenderly be lead by th' Nose As Asses are. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 20 You shall meete with ignorant Juryes, your duty is to open their eyes, you may not leade them by the nose. 1749 Smollett *Gil Bl.* (1797) III. 77 They [the great] have favourite domestics who lead them by the nose. 1856 Kingsley *Plays & Purit.* 211 A mob of fools and knaves, led by the nose in each generation by a few arch fools and arch-knaves. 1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 167 She might be led, but would not be driven.

d. *intr.* (quasi-*passive*). To be led; to submit to being led.

1607 Markham *Caval.* i. (1617) 75 Till hee be so tame.. that he will leade vppe and downe quietlye. 1822 Scott *Pirate* xxiv, My mester may lead, but he winna drive. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 148 In the morning the pupils [colts] have learnt their lesson, and will lead anywhere.

5. To guide with reference to action or opinion; to bring by persuasion or counsel *to* or *into* a condition; to conduct by argument or representation *to* a conclusion; to induce *to* do something. Said both of persons and motives, circumstances, evidence, etc.

a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 261 Þe feont.. leadeð [men] to unbileaue. a1300 *Cursor M.* 26696 He said þar-till his wijf him ledde. c1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 62 Þe world þurw his foule gile Haþ me lad to longe while. c1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 445 Herby bene man lad in to fendus temptacioun. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 217 Al accordid, that kynde lad the chylde that to done. 1538 Starkey *England* i. ii. 30 The wyl of man ever commynly folowyth that to the wych opynyon.. ledyth hyt. 1586 Hunsdon in *Border Papers* (1894) I. 367 Sondrie cawses.. leades me greatlie to mistrust the Kinges good meaning towards her Majesty. a1605 Montgomerie *Devot. Poems* iii. 26 To lyf that leddie sall the leid. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 1 Bruit-beasts led with sensualitie. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* ii. xxx. 177 They ought not to be led with admiration of the vertue [etc.]. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 40 ⁋ 1 This Error they have been led into by a ridiculous Doctrine in modern Criticism. 1736 Butler *Anal.* Introd., Wks. 1874 I. 9 Our whole nature leads us to ascribe all moral perfection to God. 1859 Ruskin *Two Paths* App. i. (1891) 251 Tintoret.. may lead you wrong if you don't understand him. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 41 Edward's foreign policy led him to draw closer the ties which connected our country with Germany. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 239 In studying the radiation of gases we are led to some very peculiar laws. 1885 Sir H. Cotton in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 479 There was nothing in the prospectus to lead him to such a conclusion. 1888 H. F. Lester *Hartas Maturin* II. vi. 122 She knew the colonel was easily led.

absol. 1597 Bacon *Colours Gd. & Evil* (Arb.) 138 Besides their power to alter the nature of the subiect in appearance, and so leade to error.

6. Of a way, road, etc.: To serve as a passage for, conduct (a person) *to* or *into* a place. Hence

absol. or *intr.*, to have a specified goal or direction. Cf. L. *via ducit in urbem*. Often in fig. contexts.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 337 Læte we .. þe wel bene þe lat þe niȝeðe del to helle of manne *c* 1200 ORMIN 12916 Forr þiss Lamb isss þatt rihhte stih þatt ledeþ upp till heffne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 165 Þet is þe way þet let in-to þe helle of god. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii (*Grigciane*) 843 Gyf he .. wald kene me the gat, þat mycht me led to the flume Iordane. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vii. 14 How streit is the ȝate and narewe the weye that ledith to lyf. 1509 *Burg Wills* (Camden) 112 Y-hygheway .. ledyng toward Ipswych. 1526 *Pi gr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 Yet bothe entendeth to go the iourney that ledeth to the hye Jerusalem. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 33 A little doore, Which from the Vineyard to the Garden leades. 1621 Lady M. WROTH *Urania* 452 The way of necessity leading me to follow my disdainer. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 194 P 2 There was a single Bridge that led into the Island. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. IX. 48 There were but two Ways that led equally to all the Dignities of the Republick. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 288 The end of the lake at your feet is formed by the root of Mangerton, on whose side the road leads. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* ii, La Motte ascended the stairs that led to the tower. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I 122 My rambles led me to a gipsy's camp. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 547 Broad steps lead down into a garden. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 69 Then comes the eternal arid plain leading to the barren hills. 1889 *Repentance Paul Wentworth* I. ix. 187 Their road..led them through a little copse.

b. *intr.* To form a channel *into*, a connecting link *to* (something).

1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 95 One waste or foul water pipe to communicate with any drain .. leading into a common sewer. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib* 361 Motion is .. communicated to the rudder by means of two connecting rods leading to the tiller.

c intr. *To lead to*: to have as a result or consequence.

a 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. vi. 119 Pride seldom leads to truth in points of morality. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 277 The general disapprobation excited by the church on such weighty points, naturally led to a discussion of its other abuses. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 43 Several seizures of English cargoes led to reprisals on our part; reprisals led to a naval war. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* IV. (ed 5) 35 The victory of Tolbiac led to the submission of the Alemanni 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 July 5/3 Mr Beecher's former opinion that smoking leads to drinking.

7. *To lead* (a person) *a dance*: *transf.* and *fig.*, to put to the trouble of hurrying from place to place; hence, to compel to go through a course of irksome action. *To lead* (a person) *a chase*: lit. to give (a pursuer) trouble by one's speed or circuitous course; also *fig.* Also (by association with sense 12) *to lead a person a life*

a 1589, 1599 [see DANCE *sb.* 6 b]. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 49 Why he's able to leade her a Carranto. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Killed* (1617 A 3, That's the dance her Husband meanes to leade her. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 P 2 You know..my Passion for Mrs Martha, and what a Dance she has led me 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. IV. (1841) 77 I'll lead her such a life she shall have little comfort of me. 1850 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Monast Ord.* (1863) 64 They led St. Guthlac such a life, that [etc.] 1861 *Temple Bar* IV 53 He. often leads them a fine chace over hill and dale 1883 FENN *Middy & Ensign* xvii. 107 The chaps would lead him such a life 1892 *Cornh Mag.* July 15 How can the captain so forget himself as to lead them a paper chase? 1892 *Sunday Mag.* Aug. 509/2 She had led him the life of a dog.

8. With an inanimate thing as object. a. To conduct (water, *occas.* steam) through a channel or pipe. Cf. L. *aquam ducere*. Also with *away*, *forth*, *off*, *out*.

c 1205 LAY. 15952 Þis wæter wes al ilæde. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* v. 16 Hen lad out thi wellis withoute forth. 1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. II. 273 Deep beds of peat, from which the water has been led off by open drains. 1865 *Ibid* Ser. II. I. II. 276 Water may be led away from a hill-side and form a perennial stream of the greatest value. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl* 4 June 360/1 A dam and shoot were constructed .to lead the water away faster. 1893 *Ibid.* 28 Jan 61/1 The steam..being led by a bamboo pipe to other vessels.

b. To guide the course or direction of (something flexible); †to train (a vine), †to trace (a line, a boundary); to draw or pass (a rope, etc.) *over* a pulley, *through* a hole, etc.

c 1050 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl.* 376 Þa ilcan þe him ær landȝemære læddon. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxvii. (1495) 719 Vynes mow be lad wyth rayllynge aboute houses and townes 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 441 The nose is blackish, a line being softly led through the length, and only through the top of the outside thereof. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V 3 Ten small sticks, which let him that leadeth the Chain, carry in his Hand before 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 219 A charge is laid on the floor and it is fired with a hose led outside. 1842 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 79 Bleed and blister, lea t a mane, dock a tail. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* VIII. (1874) 142 System of pulleys, over which strong cords are led. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 37 The insulated wire is led up through the copper sulphate. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche, March* 25 Olive-border'd clouds o'er lilac led. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 88 Ropes.. led through blocks fixed to stakes.

c. Naut. *intr.* Of a rope: To admit of being 'led'.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 38 The reef tackle leads through the upper sheave of the sister block. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fair-lead*, is applied to ropes as suffering the least friction in a block, when they are said to lead fair.

†d. To guide, steer (a boat); to guide, drive (a carriage; cf F. *conduire*); to guide (a pen). *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 179 Cartesadel the comissarie owre carte shal he lede. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 12 Lede þe boot into þe hey see. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 434 Phiteon, wolde lede Algate his fader carte, and gye. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* v. vii. (1554) 127 To holde the plough and lede it with his hond. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II xvi, Of a carter whiche ladde a Charyot or carte whiche a Mule drewe forthe. 1552 LATIMER *Serm*, *St. Andrew's Day* (1584) 241 Our Sauiour. saith to Peter, *Duc in altum* —Lead thy boate into the deepe. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 49 With Romaine hand he could weill leid ane pen.

¶ e. In literalisms of translation; = L. *ducere* and its compounds.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* XXVI. 37 Fyue pilers .before the whiche shal the tente be lad. — *Ezek.* V. 1 Take to thee..rasour, shauynge heeris; .thou shalt lede it bi thin heed, and bi thi beerd. — *Mark* XIV. 47 Oon of men stondinge aboute, leding out a swerd, smot the seruaunt of the hiȝeste prest.

†f. To multiply (a number *into* another). *Obs.*

c 1430 *Arte of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 15 Lede the rote of o quadrat into the roote of the oper quadrat, and þan wolle the meene shew. *Ibid.* 17 A digit, the whiche lade in hymself cubikly [etc.].

†9. To conduct (affairs); to manage, govern.

c 1200 ORMIN 17238 To ledenn a þe bodiȝ rihht All afterr Godess lare. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4256 Þan was ioseph bath luued and dred Wit wisdom al his werkes ledd. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 306 Wiþ-outen þeos foure wi› worschipe Mai no Kyng lede gret lordschipe. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 400 She had no-thing hir-self to leue..More than a child of two yeer olde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 38 Alexander the King .That Scotland haid to steyr and leid. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 2 This game rule and lede And bringe it to a good ende. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 48 Ask leif at the lord, yone landis suld leid 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* S. T. S.) 41 Gif thai heir not the Law, quhilk suld thame leide Than sall thay not in ony wayis beleif.

absol. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28277 Maister o childer i was sum-quare, I ledd noght lele wit my lare. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal.* July 185 For shepeheards (sayd he) there doen leade, As Lordes done other where.

†b. *refl.* To conduct oneself, behave, act. *Obs*

c 1200 ORMIN 1246 ȝiff þu þe ledesst all wiþþ skill. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2301 Hu he sulden hem best leden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8470 Hu þat he agh him for to lede *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* XXX. (*Theodera*) 833 In vertuise he .. sa can hyme-selfe leyde þat . þai mad hyme abbot.

†10. To deal with, treat (cf GUIDE *v.* 5). In pa. pple.: Circumstanced, situated, in such and such a condition.

c 1205 LAY. 8726 Heo weoren swiðe uuele ilæd. *Ibid.* 27713 Þer weoren Rom-leoden reouliche iledde *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 624 Hu me ham walde þreatin ant leaden unlaheliche. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13787 (Trin.) For so in sekenes am I lad þat [etc.] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. III. 154 Heo ledeth the lawe as hire luste *c* 1450 *Merlin* 331 Whan he saugh the kynge Rion so euell I ledde, it a noyed hym sore. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* III. 81 Thise glotons that leden our folke so cursedly.

11. To carry on.

†11. To engage or take part in, to perform (dances, songs), to utter (joyful or mournful) sounds. Cf. L. *ducere carmen*, *choros*, G. *die reihen führen* *Obs.*

A different sense of *to lead a dance* appears under sense 13.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1477 (Gr.) He wæs eft swa ær lof lædende. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 699 Of ðis kinge wil we leden songe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28147 Caroles, iolites, and plaies, Ic haue be-haldyn and ledde in ways. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 3739 The damyseles lede daunse. 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 1894 Set is þe lorde on þe launde, ledande his gomnes 1382 WYCLIF *Judith* iii. 10 Ledende dauncis in trumpis and timbris *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XX. 446, I have seen Reynawd, Alard, guychard, & Rychard ledyng grete joye wyth grete company of Knyghtes. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 26 b, Thou hast thyn armes spredde to lede karolles and daunces.

12. To go through, pass (life, †a portion of time). Cf. L. *ducere vitam*, Gr. ἄγειν βίον, etc. Rarely, †To support life *by* (bread). †Also with *forth*.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. XXVIII [XXVII] (1890) 360 Se ær in medmycium ealonde, þæt is Farne nemned, ancorlif lædde. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* VII. 40(Gr.) Forðon orsorȝ lif ealniȝ lædaþ woruldmen wise buton wendinge *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 God sette e þam Israelisce folce hu heo sculden heore lif leaden. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9359 Þatt haffdenn ledd aȝȝ þe3re lif Affterr þe flæshess wille. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4027 He ledd his liue wit-vten blam. *Ibid.* 13270 Wit þair fissing war þai fedd And pouer liuelade þai ledd ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 216 She. ladde hir lyf only by breed Ne den with eisel. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 18 That al here lyf leden in loweneese and in pouerte. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 232 To have another wyf, For to ledde with thy lif. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. XXIII. 32 Thus this lady ledde forth her lyfe ther mekely. 1569 J. ROGERS *Gt. Godly Loue* 178 Very few leade lyues. according to the lawes of Christe. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 189 He may at his leasure. lead his Winter in Athens his Summer in Naples [etc.]. 1618 H. PEACHAM *Minerva Brit.* 46 Heere sits Repentance, solitarie, sad,.. As greeuing for the life, that she hath lad. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 276 He led his old age in London. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 166 P 2 The Tastless Manner of Life, which a Set of idle Fellows lead in this Town. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* XII, They led in comfort a domestic life. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* I. 312 In Corinth. she..had led Days as happy as [etc.]. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i 13 That no human being should be at liberty to lead at his own pleasure an unaccountable existence. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 156 Do lead your own life and let ours alone!

†b. To pass through (pain, suffering); to bear, endure.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15703 Þe strang soru þat he ledd can na man rede in run. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 15 Suffre not Sir Frethebald long to lede þis pyne. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1054 Yt ys wylle the worse to lede. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3765 Non knew the sorow by thaim lade and bore.

III. To precede, be foremost. (Cf. sense 2.)

13. To have the first place in; to march in the front line of; *lit.* and *fig.* esp. in *to lead the dance* (see DANCE *sb.* 6), *to lead the van.*

c 1380, *a* 1616 [see DANCE *sb.* 6] 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX 31 Messapus leads the Van. *Ibid.* XI. 905 Asylas leads the Chase. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 98 The Grenadiers..led the Van. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* V. (1848) 49 May our country ever lead The world, for she is worthiest. 1865 LOWELL *Whs.* (1890) V. 285 A commonwealth whose greatest sin it has been to lead the van in freedom of opinion. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II III. iii. 478 In ancient times the *choregi* themselves *led* the chorus. 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug, Your cousin Gordon and I . had led the van all the morning. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Feb 385/2 Of the causes . pneumonia led the list.

b. *absol.* To go first, to have the first place. Also with *off*.

1798 Capt MILLAR Aug. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. p. clv, The Goliath was leading, the Zealous next. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag Conv* Wks. 1846 II. 249 The mounted slave led off with his master's charger. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 10/2 The boat was leading by two hundred yards. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* June 789 The Admiral's frigate led.

fig. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 300 If we take thirty or thirty-five yards' distance as an average, the latter will not 'lead' in the race. 1891 *Pall Mall G* 20 Oct. 6/1 The small hats which are to lead for the coming season.

14. *intr.* a. *Mus.* (See quot. 1880.) b. *Change-ringing.* Of a bell: To have the 'lead' (see LEAD *sb.*2 8 a).

1671 STEDMAN *Tintinnalogia* 82 Every bell leads four times, and lies behind twice, except when [etc.] 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.*, *Lead, to*, in fugues or imitative music, is to go off first with a point or subject, which is afterwards taken up by the other parts successively Thus in the Amen Chorus in the Messiah the bass 'leads'.

15. *trans.* To direct by one's example; to set (a fashion); to take the directing or principal part in (proceedings of any kind); to be chief of (a party, a movement); to have the official initiative in the proceedings of (a deliberative body).

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* III. XXV 228 They should rather lead a fashion of thrift, than follow one of riot 1697 HUMFREY *Righteousn God* I 2 The Trent Doctrine (which is the perfect Papists) I must confess, is lead them by St. Austine 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It. Ist.* II. 266 The famous insurrection led by Masaniello. 1872 C. E. MAURICE *Life S. Langton* I. 22 The Abbot..helped to lead the movement. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv Bark* 335 The Government should retain the chinchona plantations, and continue to lead the cultivation 1891 *Sat Rev.* 31 Oct. 494/1 Disraeli still led the House of Commons. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept 7/1 He was able to lead the work himself. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 867 In conversation he seems rather to be led than to lead.

b. To take the directing part in (singing, a musical performance), to perform one's own part so as to guide the others, so *to lead a band*, *an orchestra* Similarly, *to lead the prayers* (of a congregation), *to lead* (a congregation) *in prayer*. Also *absol.*

1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 764/2 Sometimes a tenor voice will attempt to lead the trebles. 1859 G. A. LAWRENCE *Sword & Gown* V. 51 He is so very anxious to get Cecil to lead the singing in church 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb* XIII. (1878) 245 This fine old church in which I was honoured to lead the prayers of my people. 1880 GOLDW SMITH *Cowper* III 41 Cowper himself was made to do violence to his intense shyness by leading in prayer. 1883 FENN *Middy & Ensign* XXVI 159 He . led the chorus, which was lustily trolled out by all present. 1891 *Graphic* 31 Oct. 518/3 He went to lead the orchestra at the concert. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* May 821/2 A woman..led the singing.

16. Of a barrister: a. *trans* To act as leading counsel in (a cause), to act as leader to (another barrister); to take precedence of. b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., Were I however employed to lead the cause on our side. 1862 A. TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* I. XXXIV. 268 Of course I must lead in defending her. 1883 [see LEADER 3 c]. 1884 *Law Times* 11 Oct. LXXVII 384/1 It has been the practice of English Queen's Counsel to lead colonial Queen's Counsel in appeals before the Judicial Committee.

17. *Card playing.* a. *intr.* To play the first card in a round or trick. Also with *off*. Said also of the card. *To lead to* or *up to*: to play a card in order to bring out (cards held by another player). Also in *indirect pass.*

1677 MIEGE *Eng Fr Dict* s.v., To lead (in Cards', *jouër le premier*. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ombre*, Matadores ..are not obliged to attend an inferior trump when it leads. 1742 HOYLE *Whist* 11 When you lead, begin with the best Suit in your Hand. 1863 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (ed. 5) 75 You would often do better to lead up to the weak suit of your right-hand adversary, or through the strong suit of your left-hand adversary. 1879 — *Card Ess*, ed. 110 Lead originally from your strongest suit. *Ibid.* 165 He led off with his own strongest suit. 1892 *Field* 16 July 120/1 He was keeping his tenace to be led to.

b. *trans.* As first player, to play (a specified card); to play one of (a suit or a specified suit). Also with *out*.

1721 SWIFT *Death Dr. Swift* 239, I lead a heart. 1742 HOYLE *Whist* (1763) 5 Let us suppose the right-hand Adversary leads a Suit. 1776 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 90 Lead

Punto. 1843 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* v, You led the club. 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess*, etc. 111 It is an excellent plan to lead out first one suit and then another. *Ibid.* 171, I led knave of diamonds . The club was then led through me. *Ibid* 198, I led the king of trumps. 1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 843/1 He ought in any case to lead trumps.

IV. In idiomatic combination with adverbs. (For the non-specialized combinations, see the several senses and the advs.)

18. Lead away. a. *trans.* To induce to follow unthinkingly. Chiefly in *passive*: to yield to enthusiasm, to give credence to misrepresentation.

1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* III. 163 Some Men are led away by the Spirit of Party. 1861 *Temple Bar* II 395 Grace is easily led away

b. Naut. *To lead it away*: to take one's course.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 229 We led it away, with the wind large, to the Maldives.

19. Lead off. a. *trans.* To 'open', take the first steps in (a dance, a ball); hence *gen.* to begin, make a beginning in; to open (a conversation or discussion). Const *with* b. *intr* or *absol.*

a. 1881 MRS LYNN LINTON *My Love* I xiii 229 The twins leading off the family ball. 1890 A. GISSING *Vill. Hampden* II. iv 66 The dance .was led off to the popular strains of the 'Keel-Row' 1893 *Illustr Lond. News* 28 Jan 109 2 A well-known dramatic critic led off the congratulations.

b. 1806 R CUMBERLAND *Mem. of himself* 18 On some occasions, she would persist in a determined taciturnity, to the regret of the company present; and at other times would lead off in her best manner. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. v. P 8, I led off with five or six coxcombical bows. 1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 500 The primo tenore .. leads off with 'Hard times no more'. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam Stud* 267 A boy of fifteen to lead off with a lass of seventeen. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 210/2 He led off with his companion in a sort of quickstep.

20. Lead on. a. *trans.* To induce gradually to advance; to entice or beguile into going to greater lengths. b. *intr.* To direct conversation *to* a subject.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i 98 Giue him a show of comfort in his Suit, and lead him on with a fine baited delay. 1833 KEBLE *Serm.* vi. (1848) 141 She will continually be led on from bad to worse. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vi, I've led her on to tell her secret. 1891 F W ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* III. vi. ix. 195 Mike led on to the one subject which engrossed him. 1891 MRS. HENNIKER *Sir George* VI. 113 Don't pretend, now, you didn't encourage and lead me on

21. Lead out. *trans.* = *Lead off* 19 a. Also, to conduct (a partner) to the dance.

1818 SCOTT *Br Lamm.* xxxv, The picture of Auld Sir Malise Ravenswood came down on the ha' floor, and led out the brawl before them a'. 1859 READE *Love me little* xiv (1868) 190 The stable-boy leading out one of the housemaids proceeded to country dancing

absol. 1776 PRATT *Pupil Pleas.* (1777) I. 172 The soft things he said, while we led out.

22 Lead up. a *trans* = *Lead off* 19 a ? *Obs.*

1731 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Poems, Farewell to Bath* v, I've led up many a ball 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI xxvii. 166 What a frolic dance will she and her new husband, in a little while, lead up. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic W.* ix, Mr. Thornhill and my eldest daughter led up the ball. 1799 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. Tales, Limerick Gloves* i, She did not object to her own Jenny's leading up the ball.

b. intr. *To lead up to* · to prepare gradually for; to form a gradual preparation for.

1861 *Temple Bar* IV. 101 The circumstances which led up to the explosion of the conspiracy. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xlv. 381 Perhaps he had deliberately led up to this very point. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* Pref 22 All earlier history leads up to the Incarnation 1892 *Sat Rev.* 2 Jan. 16/2 The harlequinade is led up to by a tasteful transformation scene.

Lead (led), *v.*[2] Also 5 lede, leedyn, 6 leed. [f. LEAD *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* a. To make (something) of lead. b. To make dull and heavy as lead. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* IX 175 Or pipis hit to condit me may lede. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xc. (1869) 109 With this ax I dulle and lede [F. *j'assomme .. et aplomme*] the clerkes at cherche.

2. To cover with lead. Also with *over.*

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 292/2 Leedyn wythe leed, *plumbo.* 1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 53 A new rooff to the churche of Euston and ledyd. 1530 PALSGR 604/2, I leede, I cover a thing, or a rofe of a house, with leede. 1552 *Inventories* (Surtees) 10 And the quier all leadid. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 293 She leaded and paved the Friday Market Cross in Stamford. 1691 T H[ALE] *Acc New Invent.* 40 Sent away naked saving in her Keel, which was Leaded. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 316 The Carpenters caulked all the seams and leaded them over 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvii, We gained the roof which was in part leaded 1862 [see LEADED *ppl. a.*].

3. To arm, load, or weight with lead.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* viii (Arb.) 16 A croked staf wel leded on thende for to playe at the balle. 1483 — *Gold Leg.* 191 b/2 They bete this holy man with .Scourges leded. 1651–7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 25 Lead the shank of the hook. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed 2) 12 The line should always be leaded according to the rapidity, or quietness of the river you angle in.

4. a. To fix (glass of a window) with leaden cames. Also with *in, up.*

1530 PALSGR. 604/2, I wyll leed no mo wyndowes, it is to costely. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 26 A carved Window of Glasse, leaded with Gold and blew 1885 F. MILLER *Glass Painting* vii 69 Where very small pieces of glass have to be leaded in the finest or 'string' lead can be used 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 443 The glass [of the windows] was new leaded. 1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* II. 42 The glass was burned and leaded up.

b. To set or fasten *in* firmly with molten lead.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 274 The next day..Course XXIX. was set, and its circular chain leaded in also.

†**5.** To line (pottery) with lead or lead-glaze; to glaze. Also with *over. Obs.*

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secretes* 73 Boyle them together in an earthen panne or potte leaded. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 30 Great stone pottes that bee leaded within. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 30 He [the potter] applieth himselfe to lead it ouer. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 123 After the vessels are painted, they lead them, with that sort of Lead-Ore they cal Smithum, which is the smallest Ore of all, beaten into dust, finely sifted and strewed upon them.

6. *Printing.* To separate the lines of type by interposing leads (see LEAD *sb.*[1] 8).

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 179 When a work is double leaded. 1852 W. WILKS *Half Cent* Pref, Twenty three sheets of bourgeois leaded 1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr., Lead out*—a direction given in order that leads may be put between lines of matter.

7. *intr. Naut* To use the lead; to take soundings.

1858 C. KITTON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 246 He would sooner haul off the land out of soundings, than run. close in and lead

8. *passive* and *intr.* Of a gun-barrel: To become foul with a coating of lead.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. xi. § 6 47 If either gun has its barrels leaded the scratch-brush must be used till the lead is removed. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 130 The barrel also leads very quickly.

9. *trans.* To smooth the inside of (a gun-barrel) with a lap of lead (see LAP *sb.*[4] b).

1881 GREENER *Gun* 146 When once rifled, the barrel cannot —as in the Henry, Ratchet, and other riflings—be leaded or otherwise regulated, except with the rifling machine.

Leadable (lī·dăb'l), *a.* [f LEAD *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That may be led, apt to be led.

1836 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XVII 122 During this last most misleadable, if not most leadable, age. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* July 131 The electorate, always..blind and leadable.

Hence **Lea·dableness**, docility.

1885 *Edin Rev.* Apr 524 Opinions which the curious docility and leadableness of her mind had made her believe.

Leadage (lī·dedʒ). [f. LEAD *v*[1] + -AGE.]

1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Leadage*, distance that coal has to be conveyed from the mine to a sea-board or railway.

†**Lea·dance.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f LEAD *v*[1] + -ANCE.] The action of leading; guidance.

1682 G D *Sanson. Caution North to South* 7 Written Rules ..Which th' Spirits Leadance lays aside.

Leaded (le·dĕd), *ppl. a* Also 3 i-leaded. [f. LEAD *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb. a. Covered, lined, loaded, or weighted with lead.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Ne beate ou mid schurge i-ledered ne i leaded. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxvi. (1495) 619 Smyten downe wyth leded arowes. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 39 The Chirch of S Oswalde is a very faire leddid Chirch 1625 BACON *Ess., Building* (end), Tarrasses, Leaded aloft, and fairely garnished 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I 108, I perceived by chance in a Dyer's House great Leaded Kettles, of above seven hundred Quintals weight. 1862 G G SCOTT *Rep* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 328, I have introduced a timber leaded *flèche* as a belfry 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* 3 He saw the ostrich's thick leg fly high into the air and then sweep down like a leaded bludgeon! 1891 T HARDY *Tess* (1900) 124/2 The marble monuments and leaded skeletons at Kingsbere.

fig. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. E. Thring* 129 Who forgets the leaded accents with which he would say, 'that's fatal!'

b Of panes of glass: Fitted into leaden cames.

1855 OGILVIE Suppl, *Leaded*, . set in lead; as leaded windows. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III iv. 229 The drone Of the great organ shook the leaded panes. 1887 HISSEY *Holidays on Road* 27 Gothic porches, leaded latticed windows.

c. *Printing.* Having the lines separated by leads

1864 in CRAIG *Suppl* 1872 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), *Leaded Matter*, matter with leads between the lines. 1886 *Pall Mall G* 10 Aug. 1/1 The leaded articles penned in Fleet-street 1893 R KIPLING *Many Inventions* 166, I wrote three-quarters of a leaded bourgeois column.

Leaden (led'n), *a.* Forms: 1 léaden, 4 ledun, 4 5 leden, 5 ledyn, 6 leeden, 6– leaden. [OE. *léaden*: see LEAD *sb.*[1] and -EN[4].

The absence of umlaut shows that the word was formed in OE., not inherited from WGer. Cf Du *looden*]

1. Consisting or made of lead.

c 1000 in Schmid *Gesetze* 414 Si þæt alfæt ísen oððe æren, leaden oððe læmen. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I 426 Mid leadenum swipum 'anglice swingan. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* IV. 14 Pleyinge with ledun dishe. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also iij^e of ledyn wyštis 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V* II vii 15 What says this leaden casket? 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 87 Leaden gutters. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 43 Swifter than a whirlwind flies the leaden death. 1816 J SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 508 Distilled in a leaden, earthen, or glass retort. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* xvi. III 638 Deposited in a leaden coffin 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 252 She descended into the deep like a leaden plummet. 1883 R W. DIXON *Mano* IV. xii. 177 The leaden roofs arose like terraces Behind the battlements.

b. In allegorical contexts, with allusion to qualities of the metal or to the fig senses below, as in *leaden key, sceptre*, attributed *poet.* to the powers of sleep or dullness; *leaden sword*, the type of an ineffectual weapon.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 396 He beweth at it with his leaden sworde. 1601 SHAKS *Jul. C.* IV iii 268 () Murd'rous slumber! Layest thou thy Leaden Mace vpon my Boy? 1600 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. iii. 1887 Those leaden spouts, That nought downe vent but what they do receiue.

1688 O. N. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 35 When Eyes and Ears Nights leaden Key composes. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 80 Night..stretches forth Her leaden sceptre o'er a slumb'ring world. 1809 H. NEELE *Lit. Rem.* 33 The leaden sceptre of French taste was stretched over the tragic drama.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Of base quality or composition; of little value; opposed to *golden* b. Heavy as if made of lead; oppressive, burdensome; (of the limbs) hard to drag along, tardy in movement; hence said of movement, etc.; (of slumber or soporific influences) heavy, dull, benumbing. c. With allusion to the want of elasticity in the metal: Inert, spiritless, depressing. d. Of a dull, cold, pale colour; dull grey.

a. 1577 BATMAN (*title*) The Golden Booke of the Leaden Goddes. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw II*, II. ii. (1598) D 2 b, Base leaden Earles, that glory in your birth. 1612 BP. HALL *Serm. Impr se of God* II Wks. (1625) 455 The Church of Rome..(which cares not if she haue golden vessels, though she haue leaden Prests) 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng* 33 The golden age and the leaden age.

b. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 172 Though God haue leaden handes, which when they strike pay home. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xii. 197 It is good for a iudge commonly to haue leaden feete. 1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* III i in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Lay not a leaden loade of foule reproach Upon so weake a prop. 1713 C'TESS WINCHILSEA *Misc. Poems* 13 [He] courts deforming Death, to mend his leaden pace. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV 610 Leaden slumbers press his drooping eyes. 1827–44 WILLIS *Jephthah's Dau* 25 Onward came The leaden tramp of thousands. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxviii. (1896) 112 He has risen, and was dragging his leaden limbs along. 1878 B TAYLOR *Deukalion* I I 15 That leaden weight which pressed mine eyelids to reluctant sleep. 1887 *Pall Mall G* 9 Feb 4/1, I have never felt the atmosphere of the House so leaden

c. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 34 The tender boy, Who .. powted in a dull disdaine, With leaden appetite 1641 MILTON *Ch Govt.* VI. Wks. 1851 III 124 To bring..an vnactive blindnesse of mind upon the people by their leaden doctrine 1647 R BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 18 Saturne, that leaden planet did cast his melancholy influence over all his intellectuals. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp* VIII lxiv 90 Under its leaden rule little scope was left for the free and healthy exercise of mind. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 20 Dec 5/2 In 'the Progress of Spring are leaden lines.

d. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom Prol. & T.* 175 Wher my colour was bothe fresh and reed Now is it wan and of leden hewe. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* I. VIII. 65 It declyneth to a swart and leaden colour, such as we see in men in the cold Wynter. 1840 GEN. P THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 131 Sleepless nights passed under the leaden eye of him he sent to death. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 4 The sky was leaden. 1877 BLACK *Green Past* xxxiv (1878) 270 The green Islands lay desolate in the midst of the leaden sea. 1897 *Allbut's Syst. Med* II 205 The vesicle..has a uniform purple or leaden appearance.

3. Qualifying other adjectives

1844 RUSKIN *Arrows Chace* (1880) I 988 The lights being often a blaze of gold, and the shadows a dark leaden grey. 1846 BRIDGES *Let* Poems p. cix, Prose of the leadenest drab dye has ever pursued Your humble servant. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 126 Within, like a black and leaden-heavy kernel, he was conscious of the weight upon his soul. 1894 R B SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 33 Bill, leaden blue.

4. *Comb* Chiefly parasynthetic, as *leaden-coloured, -eyed, -footed, -headed, -hearted* (hence *leaden-heartedness*), *-heeled, -hued, -natured, -paled, -skulled, -spirited, -thoughted, -weighted, -willed, -winged*, also *leaden stepping*, in which *leaden* is quasi-*adv*, *leaden-like* adv

1598 FLORIO, *Plombeo*, . *leaden coloured. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 557 Leaden coloured even. 1820 KEATS *Ode Nightingale* 28 *Leaden-eyed despairs. 1596 R L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 61 *Leaden footed griefe 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Seaman* 246 Never before had I felt time to be so leaden-footed. 1589 *Marprel Epit.* E iij, Not so *leaden headed as your brother Bridges. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* i, A leaden-headed old corporation. 1596 R L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 31 *Leaden-harted sleepe. 1864 E MURRAY *E Norman* III 28 He subsided into a sort of *leaden-heartedness. 1598 E. GUILPIN *Skiad.* 1878) 35 Thys *leaden-heeled passion is to dull, To keepe pace with this Satyre-footed gull 1877 W. BLACK *Green Past.* XXVII (1878) 221 Water—*leaden-hued—with no trace of phosphorescent fire in it. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam Ep* (1577) 169 To write so heauie or *leadenlike, your Lordship had no occasion 1889 SKRINE *Mem. E Thring* 42 The *leaden-natured boy. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. viii (1632) 220, I was the most leaden-pated to learne my lesson 1681 *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 42 (1713) II. 19 The Leaden-pated Gentleman propounded the Matter. *c 1600 *Distracted Emp.* V. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 242 What a *leaden skulld slave he makes me. 1609 J DAVIES *Humours Heaven on Earth* (Grosart) 10/2 Let leane-fac'd *leaden-spirited Saturnists Prate what they list. ? 1630 MILTON *Time* 2 The lazy *leaden-stepping hours. 1596 R. L [INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 52 Now *leaden-thoughted Morpheus dyms each sight 1888 T W. REID *Life W. E. Forster* I 75 *Leaden weighted lethargy. 1596 FITZ GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 58 Summons my Muse Her *leaden winged crest aloft to raise. *a* 1645 FEATLY *Reynolds* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 243 We university men were *leaden-witted, who admired so dull a man.

Hence **Lea·denly** *adv.*, in a leaden manner; without elasticity or spring; after the manner, or with the effect of a leaden weight. **Lea·denness**, the quality of being leaden both in a material and an immaterial sense.

1611 COTGR., *Terneture*, paleness..leadennesse of colour. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. vii. 141 It had sunk suddenly and leadenly under the sense of imprisonment. 1893 BEATRICE HARRADEN *Ships that pass* 99 The lovelessness and

leadenness of his temperament. 1895 Crockett *Clag Kelly* xxvii, She went leadenly up the steps.

Leaden (led'n), *v.* [f. Lead *sb.*[1] + -en 5 of f. Leaden *a.*] †a. *trans.* To fasten with molten lead. *Obs.* b. To make leaden or dull. c. *intr.* To press down like lead; only in **Leadening** *ppl. a.*

1552 Huloet, Leaden or sowdre together, *plumbo.* 1835 *Fraser's Mag* XII. 637 A leadening weight of something indescribable began to gather upon his heart. 1899 *Speaker* 29 July 107/1 The very completeness with which Mr. Mends has done his work. leadens his narrative.

Leaden, obs. dial. form of Leden.

Leader[1] (lī'dəɹ). Forms: 4–6 **ledar(e,** -er(e, (4 **ledder, leeder,** 5 **ledir, leedare**), 5–7 *Sc.* **leidar,** -er, (6 **ledair**), 6– **leader.** [OE. *lǽdere,* f. *lǽdan* Lead *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

I. One who leads.

1. *gen.* in various senses of the vb.: One who conducts, precedes as a guide, leads a person by the hand or an animal by a cord, etc. Also with adverbs, as *leader-away, leader-on,* for which see the corresponding verbal phrases. *Follow my leader*: see Follow *v.* 1 c.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* liv. 14 Mi leder, and mi kowth sa gode *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv. 1454 (1482) Oon thynketh þe bere But al a-nother thynketh his ledere. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* vii. 20 He suld ger Bath the sleuthhund and the ledar Tyne the sleuth men ger him ta 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xv. 14 Thei ben blynde, and lederis of blynde men. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. viii. (1495) 418 Curlewes haue gaydes and ledars as cranes haue for they drede the goshawke. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5675 Withouten ledar nedit he [a man struck blind] To ahyde behynd. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* i. xi. 5 Blythlie following his leidar Achates. 1552 Huloet, Leder awaye, *abauctor* 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. ii. 3 You were wont to be a follower, but now you are a leader 1633 Ford *Broken H.* i. ii, Without Reason, Voycing the Leader-on a Demi god 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 451 Leader to free Enjoyment of our right as Gods. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 526 Ample Plains, Where oft the Flocks without a Leader stray. 1838 Dickens *Nick. Nick.* xiii, Follow your leader, boys, and take pattern by Smike if you dare. 1861 J. Edmond *Childr. Ch. at Home* i. 17 Christ is . a leader to all that trust him.

† b. One who has the charge of (animals).

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 34 § 4 The office of the Maistership of the leder of the Dere of the parke of Okeley.

c. † The driver of a vehicle (*obs.*). d. *dial.* A carter.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21283 Bath wise and war es þat leder [sc of þe wain] 1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 365 Item, to the sand ledaris, xviijs 1548 in *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 141 That na maner of persouns ledares of burne tak [etc.]. 1847 *Shetfield Indep.* (E. D. D.), A coal leader. 1887 Donaldson *Suppl. to Jamieson* s. v.. Until comparatively late years the occupation of water-carrier was followed by a large number of men and women, some carried by hand ; some by barrow ; and some by cart—those were the leaders. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Leader,* a carter. 'A coal leader'.

2. One who leads a body of armed men; a commander, a captain.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7630 And of a thusand men o wal He made him [David] ledder and marscal. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 217 The oost of þe Gothes was i-slawe in Thuscia, and here ledere Ragadasius was i-take *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 108–9 Off lederes off ostes and here ordinaunce . Folwe þanne vche comandour tene vicaires, & vche vicaire tene ledares, & vche ledere tene denys. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* iv. 143 Our leidar is gayne, Amang our fays he is set him allayne. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, i. i. 143 A worthy Leader, wanting ayd, Vnto his dastard foe-men is betray'd. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 715 Sir Horace Vere . performed the duty, both of a good Leader and Souldier. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xii, All this day they will gather to their leader's standard 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 20 Detachments of troops were . sent .. to secure the leaders.

3. One who guides others in action or opinion; one who takes the lead in any business, enterprise, or movement; one who is 'followed' by disciples or adherents; the chief of a sect or party. † In early use *occas.* a chieftain, governor.

Leader of the House of Commons. the member of the government who has the official initiative in the proceedings of the House.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 660 Anguss .. wes .. lord and ledar off kyntyr. 1493 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 The seid . principall or principallis leder or leders that unlaufully cause the seid people to gedre or rise. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 515/2 The leaders and maisters of the christen fayth. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 47 To be ledar techar & direckar of the same kirk. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* IX. 213 For his brotheris caus he was cheif leider of the ring 1666 Temple *Let. to Gedolphin* Wks. 1713 II. 18 The Duke of Albuquerque you will find .. no great Leader in Council or Business 1729–30 Swift *Let. Yng. Clergyman* Misc. (1727) I. 361 Demosthenes and Cicero . each of them a Leader. in a popular State. 1772 *Junius Lett.* liv. 286, I am a partizan of the great leader of the opposition. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II. xi. 269 A genius so commanding and so turbulent, was fitted to be the leader of a party 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 208 If the people should destroy class after class, until two men only were left, one of these would be the leader. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 500 The leaders in the country party .. were thrown into prison. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. ii. ii. 187 Circumstances independent of himself could alone have raised him into a leader of a party.

† b. Phrases. *Leader of laws*: one who has power in the state, a ruler. *Leader of hail*: a guide to salvation. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1307 He .. hatz .. þe lederes of her lawe layd to þe grounde *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 674 And þu [Paul] dere brothir, far wele ay lledar of helle and sawcoure. *c* 1440 *York Myst* xxx. 55 O leder of lawis *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Sonn.* xxi. 1 My lords, late lads, nou leidars of our lauis.

c. A counsel who 'leads' (see Lead *v.*[1] 16) in the conduct of a case before the court; a barrister whose status (in England, that of a King's Counsel) entitles him to 'lead'. Also, the senior counsel of a circuit.

1856 Wilkie Collins *A Rogue's Life* v, He had engaged the leader of the circuit to defend me. 1878 Ball *Student's Guide to Bar* 44 At the trial itself he will generally have a 'leader' on whom the conduct of the case will wholly depend. 1883 J. H Slater *Guide Legal Prof* 17 Queen's Counsel are usually termed 'Leaders', and they sit in front of the other Barristers, whom they are said to 'lead' in any particular case in which both are engaged.

d. The foremost or most eminent member (of a profession); also, in wider sense, a person of eminent position and influence.

1858 O. W Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t* v. (1859) 115 Judges, mayors . leaders in science . were represented in that meeting. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Nov. 410/3 Here is Mr. F. Archer, the leader of his profession.

4. One who leads a choir or band of dancers, musicians, or singers. *Leader of praise* (Sc.) = Precentor.

1539 Palsgr. 238/1 Leeder of a daunce. *auant dancevr* 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 157 We must follow the Leaders. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed 3), *Leader,* a performer who in a concert takes the principal violin, receives the time and style of the movements from the conductor, and communicates them to the rest of the band. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xvi. 269 The leader, as in our village churches, was evidently a person of immense importance 1892 *Glasgow Herald* 22 Apr. 2/2 Leader of Praise Wanted. 1900 *Blackw. Mag* July 51/1 The leader trills ahead in runs and shakes up and down the scale

5. Among Methodists, the presiding member of a 'class' (see Class *sb.* 7 b). Usually *class-leader.*

1743 Wesley *Nat. United Societies* Wks. 1872 VIII. 270 There are about twelve persons in every class; one of whom is styled the Leader. 1791 [see Class *sb.* 7 b].

6. The first man in a file, one in the front rank, one of the foremost in a moving body. In *Surveying,* the foremost carrier of the chain.

1604 Edmonds *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 130 Euery one is especially to acknowledge his leader or foremost man to be the author of all his motions. 1616–1809 [see *File-leader,* File *sb.*[1] 11]. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent* (1634) 240 The men in the File are to be distinguished by the names of Leaders, Bringers up and Middle-men. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. vii, The leaders are busy making casts into the fields on the left and right. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxv. 188 Another person was sent forward, who drew himself up by the rope which was attached to the leader.

b One of the front horses in a team, or the front horse in a tandem.

a 1700 B. E *Dict. Cant. Crew, Leaders* the Fore horses in Coaches and Teams. 1784 Cowper *Iliad* 254 With pack horse constancy we keep the road . True to the jingling of our leader's bells 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1191 He was a capital horse, the off-leader 1859 Dickens *Two Cities* I. ii, The near leader violently shook his head. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. vi. 182 If the horses were young there was a postillion for the leaders also.

7. a. *Cards* The first player in a round; also, one who 'leads' from a particular suit.

1677 Miege *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s. v., A leader, in Cards, *celui qui joue le premier.* 1742 Hoyle *Whist* (1763) 45 If the Leader of that Suit or his Partner have the long Trump. 1876 A. Campbell-Walker *Correct Card* Gloss. (1880) 12 *Leader,* the first to play each round.

b. *Curling.* The first player: cf. Lead *sb.*[2] 5 a.

1789 D. Davidson *Seasons* 166 Next Robin o' Mains, a leader good, Close to the witter drew.

II. A thing which leads

8. a. *gen.* b. *colloq.* A remark or question intended to lead conversation (cf Feeler 4 b). c. *Comm.* (? U.S.) = Leading article 2

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 33/124 þe steorre gan softe to glide forth, also it were þene way to teche þe Abbot Anourede his ledare. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxi. 143 þe crosse is þe lif of a gode monke, & þe leder to paradise 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* Ep. Ded. (1887) 4 It is an argument which craueth consideration, bycause it is the leader to a further consequence. 1882 Mrs. Riddell *Pr. Wales's Garden-Party* 34 'And what did you make of them over the dish of tea?' suggested the young man as a leader 1889 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIV. 622 A new rival may inflict severe loss . through cutting the price of a staple below cost, and making it what is called a 'leader'. 1895 *Critic* 6 Apr. 263/1 In several Sixth Avenue houses, new books by popular writers have long been used as 'leaders'—the technical name, I believe, for goods sold at little or no profit, sometimes even at a loss, for the sake of drawing customers, with a view of getting them to buy other wares as well

9. In a tree or shrub: The shoot which grows at the apex of the stem, or of a principal branch; also, a bine.

1572 Mascall *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 75 Ye shall neuer leaue aboue two or three leaders at the head of any principall branch 1822 Loudon *Encycl. Gardening* 808 Retain a competent supply of side-shoots, with a good leader to each mother-branch 1880 Jefferies *Gt. Estate* 89 The leaders of the black bryony, twist around each other 1892 *Gardeners' Chron.* 27 Aug. 242/1 The trees are allowed to waste their energies in the formation of a plurality of leaders at the top.

10. A tendon. (Cf. *guide, guider.*)

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 23 Cutting their Leaders and Nerves. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 22 What the common People call Leaders or Sinews. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 3 The leaders of the leg-muscles in the turkey. 1892 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/7 In his second performance he severed one of the leaders of his thigh.

11. a. In agricultural drainage: A main drain. b. A tributary.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 9 One of the drains that enter the leader. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 15 The leaders to these burns are, in some places, called sykes.

12. = Leading article 1.

1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* II. vi, Give me a man who can write a leader 1847 R. P. Milnes in T. W. Reid *Life Ld. Houghton* (1891) I. ix. 401 You can get. a file of the *Times,* the commercial leaders of which you should get up. 1862 Shirley *Nugæ Crit.* xi. 482 He thought a page of Clarendon as pleasant historical reading as a leader in the *Times.* 1892 B. Matthews *Americanisms & Brit.* 92 An American calls that an 'editorial' which the Englishman calls a 'leader'.

13. *Mining.* a. A drain or stream that by its colour indicates the presence of minerals. b. (See quot. 1846.) c. A small and insignificant vein, which leads to or indicates the proximity of a larger and better.

1809 A. Henry *Trav.* 231 A green-coloured water, which tinged iron of a copper-colour, issued from the hill; and this the miners called a leader 1846 Brockett *N. C. Words, Leader,* a small band of coal connecting the portions of a coal-seam detached by a dyke, and following which, leads the miner to the seam again. 1855 *Cornwall* 95 Frequently the prevailing mineral runs continuously through the lode for considerable lengths and depths, forming what is called the leader. 1880 C. C. Abley *Rep. Pioneer Mining Co.* 2 Oct. 1 Two strong veins or leaders carrying copper ore have been crossed. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 16 The prospects of the mine have improved, two auriferous leaders having been cut. 1900 *Daily News* 19 June 3/2 One or two tunnels had been drawn. on small leaders and diamonds had been discovered.

14. *Fireworks* and *Gunnery* A quick match enclosed in a paper tube for the purpose of conveying fire rapidly. Also *attrib.*, as *leader pipe* (see quot.).

1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man* (1862) 60 Lay a leader of quick match along the bore. *Ibid.* 282. 1878 Kentish *Pyrotechn. Treas.* 103 Leader Pipes. These are for piping quickmatch.

15 *Fishing.* (*U.S.*) a. The end portion of a reel-line, consisting of gut, and having the snells of the fly-hooks attached to it; a casting-line.

1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Leader,* a length of finely twisted hair, gut, or grass, for attaching an angler's hook to the line; a bottom Called also a Snell 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 777/1 The flies are attached to a leader, or, as our English brethren term it, a casting-line.

b. 'A net so placed as to intercept fish and lead them into a pound, weir, trap-net, etc.' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

16. *Machinery.* a (See quots.)

1805 Brewster in *Ferguson's Lect.* I. 82 *note,* In a combination of wheels that which is acted upon by the power, or by some other wheel is called a leader 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 21 When speaking of the action of wheel work in general, the wheel which acts as a mover is called the *leader,* and the one upon which it acts the *follower.* 1895 *Mod. Steam Engine* 58 The wheels of a locomotive are called—1st, leaders or leading-wheels.

b. *U.S.* = *leading block.* c. 'A principal furrow leading from the eye to the skirt of a mill-stone' (1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Millstone*). d. 'One of the long vertical timbers guiding the ram of a pile-driver car' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*).

17. *Printing.* A line of dots or dashes to guide the eye in letterpress.

1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. iii. 59 Full points are sometimes used as leaders in tables of contents. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), *Leaders* (.. or ---), these consist of two or three dots, similar to full points, cast on one type, to the em body; there are also two or three em leaders, the number of dots being multiplied according to their length. Hyphen-faced leaders are also made (-·-·).

18. *Sc.* and *U.S.* A pipe to conduct water.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1890 Lowson *Guidfollow* xix. 161 The name 'Spout' was derived from a spout, stoupe, or leader, that was inserted into the bank .. leading the water which ran [etc.]

19. *U.S.* A guiding ring in an animal's nose. (*Cent. Dict.*)

20. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as (sense 6 b) *leader-mule*; (sense 12) *leader-column, -note, -writer*

1897 *Daily News* 3 June 5/4 The problem set in our 'leader' columns the other day 1890 L. C. D Oyle *Notches* 108 Not forgetting to bestow an occasional cut upon the 'leader-mules 1888 Besant *Inner House* 3 No news came. This was especially hard on the 'leader-writers.

† **Leader**[2]. *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. Lead *v.*[2] (? or *sb.*[1]) + -er[1].] A plumber

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 292/1 Leedare or plummare.

Leaderess (lī'dəres). Also 6 leadress(e. [f. Leader[1] + -ess.] A female leader

1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) 74 They agree yt shoulde not be a 'minoresse', but a 'mooveresse' or leadresse of and to anger and yre. 1888 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 2/1 Mrs. K. .. a leader, or leaderess of the Ladies' Land League

Leaderette (līdəret'). [f. Leader[1] (sense 12) + -ette.] A short editorial paragraph, printed in the same type as the 'leaders' in a newspaper.

1880 *Athenæum* 4 Sept. 289/2 One able to write crisp Original Leaderettes..would have preference. 1895 Mag.

Corelli *Sorrows of Satan* ix. (1897) 97 This paragraph of mine. will take the shape of a 'leaderette'.

Leaderless (lī·dəlés), *a.* [f. Leader[1] + -less.] Having no leader; without a leader.

1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* iv. 284 Some men must.. leaderless go forth unto the flame. 1878 Lecky *England in 18th C.* (1883) I. 326 The party..had been left leaderless by the deaths of Stanhope and Sunderland 1894 *Times* 15 Jan. 14/4 The would-be defenders of Paris were little more than a leaderless mob.

Leadership (lī·dəɹʃip). [f. Leader[1] + -ship.] The dignity, office, or position of a leader, esp. of a political party; also, ability to lead.

1834 Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1887) III. 130 Is the leadership of the House to be conservatively settled by placing the minority in office? 1856 E. A. Bond *Russia close 16th C* (Hakl. Soc.) Introd 29 An invasion of the Crim Tartars under the leadership of their khan. *a* 1899 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* xxiv. (1861) V. 165 That high position which has now been long called the Leadership of the House of Commons. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 1 Nothing is wanted but military leadership and military means. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 351/2 The leadership of a great circuit.

Leadger, obs. form of Ledger.

Lea·dhillite. *Min.* [Named by Beudant, 1832, from Leadhills in Scotland, the locality where it was found: see -ite] A sulphato-carbonate of lead, found in whitish pearly crystals.

1835 C. U. Shepard *Treat. Min.* II. 6. 1852 *Phillips' Min.* 565 Haidinger was led to suppose the crystallization of leadhillite to be oblique. 1885 Erni *Min. Simplified* 262 Leadhillite. crystallizes in the orthorhombic system.

Leading (lī·diŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Lead *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of Lead *v.*[1], in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2866 If ani fische þar in bigane, Wit leding o þe flum iordane, þe liif it es for-don wit stink. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4217 Thurgh ledyng of þe sende He sal even to Ierusalem wende. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 358 No woundir 3if men gone þikke to helle bi þe leding of suche prelatis *c* 1440 *Three Kings Cologne* 50 þorwe þe gret mercy of god and ledyng of þis sterre, þei com..in to Ierusalem. 1555 Philpot in Strype *Eccl Mem.* III. App xlix. 157 Through his lovyng and comfortable leading and governance. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref* d j b, Hydragogie, demonstrateth the possible leading of Water, by Natures lawe, and by artificiall helpe, from any head to any other place assigned. 1690 Wood *Life* 15 July, So feeble that he could not goe without leading. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 35 The filling, leading, and spreading of 2500 carts of compost. 1846 Trench *Mirac* Introd. (1862) 73 Humanity is being carried forward under a mightier leading than its own. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Leading*, conveying coals by carts from the pits to the workmen's houses.

b. with *forth*, *off*.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom* 207 Ich bide þe.. bi his ledunge forð, bi al þet me him demide, bi[fete]. 1890 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 3/5 The leading off of the rain from the Vomero.

† c. A figure in dancing. *Obs.*

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxiv. (1737) 105 *Coupés*, Hops, Leadings, Risings.

d. *Light or leading* (Milton) = illumination or guidance; hence in Burke's phrase, *men of light and leading* (cf. quot. 1596 in 2).

1644 Milton *Jdgm. Bucer* Wks. 1851 IV. 296, I owe no light or leading receiv'd from any man in the discovery of this truth. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev* Wks. V. 191 The men of England, the men, I mean, of light and leading, in England. 1846 Disraeli *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 15 June, The language that has been used in this House by men of great light and leading.

2. The action of commanding and marching at the head of armed men. † *At one's leading*: under one's command. † Also, ability to command, generalship.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vi. 20 Ilk ane admyrall sall hafe at his ledyng foure or fyue or sex men of armes. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt* III 650/2 All the Knyghtes and Esquiers and Yomen that had ledynge of men on his partie. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 1285 A hundreth men was at his ledyng still 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 17, I wonder much, being men of such great leading as you are, That you fore-see not what impediments Drag backe our expedition. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 74 (1810) 75 Under the leading of the Lord Walter Manny. 1642 *Commiss* in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist MSS. Comm.) I. 529 Commanders for the governing, leading, and commanding of them. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xvii (1840) 293 They would be absolutely under my leading, as their captain. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* III. xxiii, His gallant leading won my heart. 1828-40 Tytler *Hist Scot* (1864) I. 167 The civil government in Scotland, and the leading of its armies, were in the hands of Mar and March. 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks* I. 96 A great armada was being prepared which was said to be intended to pass the seas under the leading of Stucley. 1898 *United Service Mag* July 406 The higher leading may go to pieces, and confusion of command may ensue.

† b. Government, rule. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 820 A nobil knycht had þe leding of þe land. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 579 Than thocht he to have the leding Off all Scotland *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 356 All that land was in hir ledyng

† c. quasi-*concr.* The followers of a leader.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xv. 302 Thai that war of his leding.. War all ded. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* I. 9 He hadde in his ledyng [Vulg. *in comitatu*] chares, and rydynge men. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5863 Al the folk of hir leding,..never wist what was fleing.

† 3. *Arith.* Multiplication. Const. *in*, *into*.

c 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 14 Nombre superficial is þat comethe of ledynge of oo nombre into a-nother. *Ibid*, The solide nombre or cubike is þat þat comythe of double ledynge of nombre in nombre.

4. *Lead-mining.* (See quots.) Cf. Leader[1] 13 c.

1653 Manlove *Lead-Mines* 3 If any..find a Rake, Or sign, or leading to the same. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Break-off*, If it happen that it [a vein] break into several Leadings or Strings. 1808 Mawe *Min. Derbyshire* Gloss., *Leadings*, small sparry veins in the rock. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 65 The branches [of a vein] have a general communication by means of fine slender threads, or *leadings*, as the miners term them.

5. A directing influence or guidance; esp. a spiritual indication of the proper course of action in any case; a term used by the Quakers.

1889 M. C. Lee *Quaker Girl Nantucket* 8 Ann Millet.. began to have 'leadings' at the age of four years.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *leading-cart*; **leading-block** (see quots.); **leading-business** (*Theatr.*), the parts usually taken by the leading actor; **leading-hose**, that section of the hose from which the water is discharged by a fire-engine; **leading-rein**, a rein to lead a horse or other animal; also *fig*; **leading-staff**, † (*a*) a staff borne by a commanding officer, a truncheon; (*b*) a staff to lead a bull by means of a ring through its nose; **leading-strap** = Lead *sb.*[2] 3 d; † **leading-weapon**, a weapon serving as a 'leading-staff'; **leading-wire** = Lead *sb.*[2] 10 a (*b*). Also Leading-string.

1859 E. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man* (1862) 317 A **leading block* is a fixed pulley, which alters the direction of the power, but does not increase it. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Leading-blocks*, the several blocks used for guiding the direction of any purchase, as hook, snatch or tail blocks. 1880 *Era Almanack* 95 My First Chapter in **Leading Business*. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 238 An entire sheaf that had fallen from the '**leading-cart*' at the close of harvest. 1483 *Warr. Acc.* in *Antiq. Repl.* (1807) I. 32 And for **ledyng rayns*, xxij yerds of broode riban silk. 1826 Scott *Diary* 18 Apr. in *Lockhart*, He a boy, of six or seven, was brought to visit me on a pony, a groom holding the leading-rein. 1864 J. Payn *Sir Massingberd* 58 If you had had a leading rein yourself at seventeen, it would have been a great deal better for you. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. 29 In musters and traynings to carie. neither Halbard, neither **leading-staffe* [etc.]. 1634 Ford *P. Warbeck* III. i. *stage direct.*, Enter King Henrie, his Gorget on, his sword, plume of feathers, leading staffe. 1823 Scott *Trierm* II. xix, And Gyneth then apart he drew; To her his leading-staff resign'd. 1889 T. Hardy *Mayor of Casterbridge* xxix, He ran forward towards the leading-staff, seized it, and wrenched the animal's head as if he would snap it off. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. III. v. 185 If he [dog] must be steadily dragged along by the **leading-strap*. 1622 F. Markham *Bk. War* v. i. 20 To conclude, the Colonell is to bee armed at all points like the Captaine, onely his **Leading-weapon*, and Feather-staffe is of a much lesse proportion.

b. with advs., as *leading-in*, *-off*, *-out*; in quots. *attrib.* (and hardly distinct from *ppl. a*)

1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 224 On to the square terminal pole a hollow facing or casing is fixed, down which the **leading in* wires are led 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 91 The large amount of power required to drive the **leading off* rod. 1895 Thompson & Thomas *Elec. tr. Tab. & Mem.* 80 The **leading out* wires of electro-magnets.

Leading (le·diŋ), *vbl sb.*[2] [f. Lead *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] The action of Lead *v.*[2] a. A covering, framing, or mending with lead. b. *concr.* = Came; leadwork in general. c. *Printing.* The action of placing 'leads' between the lines of type. d. quasi-*concr.* The fouling of a gun with lead from bullets.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 293/1 Leeding wythe leed, *plumbacio*. 1563-83 Foxe *A. & M.* II. 1799/2 Paules Churche costeth me a good deale of money by the yeare, the leading thereof. 1573 Baret *Alv.* L 157 A leading or souldring in lead, *plumbatura*. 1597 *MS Rawl* D. 176 fo 275 b, The sydes of the Chauncell, the Leadding whereof being defectyve. 1611 Cotgr., *Plombement*, a leading or tinning 1692 T. H[alf] *Acc. New Invent* 83 The leading of the Bread room was a preservation of the Bread;. if it had not been for the leading of it, it would not have lasted half so long. 1807 Syd Smith *P. Plymley's Lett* ix Wks. 1840 III. 440 A Protestant plumber has discovered that it [the parish church] wants new leading 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl., Leading*, separating by leads, as in printing. 1881 Greener *Gun* 261 This removes all 'leading' and deposit. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug 369/2 The panes might..be whirled out of their leadings. 1894 *Athenæum* 26 May 674/1 The 'leading' of the pages of the two texts differs considerably.

Leading (lī·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Lead *v.*[1] + -ing[2].]

1. That guides, directs, or leads *to* something; † also, that serves as a precedent.

a 1628 F. Grevil *Sidney* (1652) 188 This She-David of ours..takes the truth for her Leading-Star. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit* (1635) 168 This was on. the Second Lords day that was ever kept. And now it began to be a leading custome to the Church. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. ii. § 1 Such as make him a Britan, ground their pretence on a leading Mistake. 1681 Flavel *Meth Grace* xx. 356 It is a leading introductive mercy to all other spiritual mercies that follow it. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1710) II. 235 Have a particular care of leading sins, that seldom go alone. 1745 J. Mason *Self Knowl.* I. xvii. (1853) 125 A Man cannot live without some leading views. 1791 Burke *Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 56 One of the strongest acts of innovation and the most leading in its consequences. 1793 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 277, I have not proof, but some very leading circumstances. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 277 A great principle or leading thought suggests and arranges a world of particulars.

b. Special collocations: **leading-buoy** (see quot.); **leading case** *Law*, one that serves as a precedent to decide other cases; **leading-light** *Naut.* (cf. *leading-mark*); **leading-mark** *Naut.*, one of 'those objects which, kept in line or in transit, guide the pilot while working into port, as trees, spires, buoys, etc.' (Adm. Smyth 1867); **leading-motive** *Mus.*, occas. tr. Leitmotiv, q.v.; **leading note** *Mus.* (see quot. 1889; cf. *sensible note*); **leading question**, one that suggests the proper or expected answer; *spec.* in *Law* (see quot. 1848); **leading seventh** *Mus.* (see quot.).

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Leading-buoy*, a buoy placed as a guide in sailing. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 1 We cannot but gaze at the Novelty of this act (as we conceive, a **leading Case* in this kind). 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 48 The leading case was that of Athaliah 1895 North in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 24/1, I will refer to *Barrow* v. *Barrow*, a leading case perhaps on a married woman's right and power to elect. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Leading-light*. 1804 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 521 The **leading* mark for running in, is the Light-House. 1883 F. Hueffer *Wagner* (ed. 2) 70 The same melody forms a prominent part of the music-drama, and appears as '**leading-motive*' wherever the composer wishes to suggest the idea of the love potion. 1894 *Times* 13 Apr. 10/4 A few of the 'leading motives', startle us by their originality. 1811 T. Busby *Dict. Music* (ed. 3), **Leading note* 1889 E. Prout *Harmony* I. § 13 The seventh note of the scale, which..has a very strong tendency to lead up or rise to the tonic is on that account called the Leading Note. 1844 Starkie *Law Evid.* I. II. 123 Upon the examination of a witness in chief, the principal rule to be observed is that *leading questions are not to be asked 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.*, *Leading question*, a question which suggests to a witness the answer which he is to make. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* VIII. II. 381 Williams put leading questions. 1889 E. Prout *Harmony* (ed. 10) XIV. § 365 The first inversion of the dominant major ninth is sometimes called the 'Chord of the seventh on the leading note', and sometimes simply the '**Leading Seventh*'.

2. That takes the lead; chief, principal, prominent. *Leading lady, man*: the chief actress or actor in a theatrical company. Also Leading-article.

1685 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* II i, I have read the Elements, And Accidence, and all the leading books. 1671 L. Addison *W. Barbary* 35 A leading Person in that part of the Countrey. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Commons* iv. Miscell. (1711) 71, I mean Popular Orators, Tribunes, or as they are now stiled Great Speakers, Leading Men and the like. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 54 P 2 Several of the leading Men of the Sect have a great deal of the cynical Humour in them. 1734 J. Ward *Introd Math.* II. v. (ed 6) 176 The Solution of such Leading Questions as are in themselves very easie. 1779 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 275 That profession [the bar] which is so leading in this country. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 117 The great and leading point now to be determined was, whether the house should be rebuilt with stone. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson's Funeral* 27 Large sums were given for standing in a cart, in a leading street. 1827 *Parl. Debates* 565 Mr. Brougham had admitted the leading facts of the great distresses. 1841 Craig *Lect. Drawing* IV. 216 The leading events of our sacred history. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 666 He had not been one of the leading conspirators. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. vii 161 He had himself played a leading part in them [commotions] 1874 Hatton *Clytie* (ed 10) 96, I should have put it down for a leading lady. 1885 J. K. Jerome *On the Stage* 157 Our leading man died suddenly from heart disease. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 615 Leading physicians both in Germany and America.

3. That has the front place; that goes first or in front on the line of movement. *Leading wheels*: the front pair of wheels of a locomotive (so *leading axle, springs*; cf. Leader[1] 16 a). *Leading card*: that which is played first; also *fig.* *Leading counsel* = Leader[1] 3 c. *Leading shoot* = Leader[1] 9.

1597 Morley *Introd Mus.* 77 When we speak of a Fuge or Canon, in the vnison, fift, or eight: it is to be vnderstood from the first note of the leading part. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* xiv. (1697) 318 Drunkenness being the leading Card to all Evils. 1690 J. Mackenzie *Siege London-Derry* 5/2 If we come to be made a leading-Card, sit mot still and see us sink. *a* 1711 Ken *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 432 When I of God a Song design, Pains intercept my leading Line. 1722 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 181 Guide the leading Shoot of these young Trees higher and higher. 1727-52 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Fugue*, The leading parts still flying before those which follow. 1771 P. Parsons *Newmarket* II. 32 The two leading-horses.. carried about eight stone. each wheel horse about seven stone. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 80 This people..often suppressed the leading vowel. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 18 The vigorous leading shoots made by healthy plants from year to year. 1796 *Ins. r. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 60 Every other squadron. and every other regiment..manœuvre from a leading flank. 1798 Capt. Millar in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. cliv, The leading Ship to steer one point more to starboard. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 129 These mortises must be square to the leading side of the whip. 1849-50 *Weale's Dict. Terms*, *Leading springs*, the springs fixed upon the leading axle-box of a locomotive engine, bearing the weight above. *Leading wheels*, the wheels of a locomotive engine, which are placed before the driving wheels. 1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) II. xx. 358 Here..he encountered the leading Cossacks of Blucher's army. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 525 He had been the leading counsel for the seven Bishops. 1885 U. S. Grant *Pers. Mem.* I. xxii. 302 The leading boat got within a very short distance of the water battery. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 3/3 A good 'leading' deer [of a sledge team] is the most valuable of a Samoyede's possessions. 1895 *Mod. Steam Engine* 67 The leading axle. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 5 The leading engine was overturned.

4. That makes to go, drives, or communicates motion; in certain technical collocations.

1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 480 The ship..waited..the

leading gale. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) VI. 217.5 A shoal ..makes it necessary to warp in, unless there should happen to be a leading wind. 1841 Dana *Seaman's Man.* 113 *Leading-wind*, a fair wind. More particularly applied to a wind abeam or quartering. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Leading-part*, the rope of a tackle which runs between the fall and the standing post... It is that part of the fall which is to be hauled on or overhauled, to ease the purchase. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Leading-screw* (Lathe), the longitudinal screw between the shears of a lathe, by which the slide-rest is moved longitudinally of the lathe-bed. *Lead-screw.*

5. *Leading coach* (sense obscure: cf. quot. 1848). 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4052/1 The Gentlemen Ushers in waiting in Her Majesty's Leading Coach. 1724 *Ibid.* 6233/2 The Morocco Ambassador was conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies to his Audience of the young Princesses, in one of their leading Coaches and six Horses. 1736 Hervey *Mem. Geo. II*, I. xiii. 272 He [*sc.* the Prince of Orange] came the next morning to St. James's .. though the equipage the king sent to fetch him was only one miserable leading coach with only 'a pair of horses'. 1848 *Ibid., footn.*, Strange to say, the peculiar meaning of 'a leading coach' has been lost in the Master of the Horse's office, though these offices are usually so conservative of etiquette.

Hence † **Lea·dingly** *a.* (in 3 *north. dial.* **ledandlike**), suitable for leading (a procession); **Lea·dingly** *adv.*, in a leading manner.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcvii. 6 In bemes ledand-like [Vulg. *in tubis ductilibus*] to se 1801 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 368 You have no other brother so likely to be soon and leadingly settled. 1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* 65 Among national manufactures .. a quite leadingly lucrative one

Leading article.

1. One of the longer large-type articles in a newspaper, appearing as the expression of editorial opinion on any subject; a leader.

1807 *Politics Georgium Sidus* 29 The Morning Newspapers of the metropolis .. in their solemn political paragraphs, and especially in those which are called their leading articles. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 333/2 Your leading article of last Sunday. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 295 In the schools of Oxford is now taught in perfection the art of writing 'leading articles'.

2. *Comm.* **a.** A principal or prominent article of trade. **b.** In recent use, an article which is 'pushed' and sold at a low price in order to attract customers for other things. Cf. Leader 8 b.

1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. v 163 A leading article in the European traffic was the salt-petre produced in Bengal.

Lea·ding-string. Chiefly *pl.*

1 Strings with which children used to be guided and supported when learning to walk. *To be in leading-strings*: to be still a child; *fig.* to be in a state of dependence or pupilage.

1677 Wycherley *Plain Dealer* i i. 1 But I'll have no Leading-strings, I can walk alone. *a* 1685 Otway *Compl Muse* xiii. Wks. 1727 II. 366 In little time the Heil-bred Brat .. Without his Leading-strings could walk. 1779 T. A. Mann in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 417, I live in a Country where good Philosophy is still in its leading-strings. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err* 531 One that still needs his leading-string and bib. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 69 He .. gallops through mud and mire .. merely to show that he is a lad of spirit, and out of his leading-strings. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* 317 Thus the 'model' lodgers are kept, as it were, in leading-strings. 1884 Lowell *Il ks* (1890) VI. 135 His [Cervantes'] genius soon broke away from the leading-strings of a plot that denied free scope to his conceptions.

2. A cord for leading an animal. Cf. *leading-rein.*

1859 *Archæol Cant.* II. 106 At the feet of each crouches a dog with knotted leading-strings. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. v. 159 Led..by a riding master with a leading string

Hence **Leading-stringed** *pa. pple., nonce-wd*, guided with, or kept within, leading-strings.

1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* II. xiv. 104 A powerful mettlesome young Achilles ought not to be leading-stringed by women too much.

† **Lea·dish**, *a. Obs.* [f. Lead *sb.*[1] + -ish.] Somewhat like lead. Also *Comb*, as *leadish-coloured* adj.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxiv. (1495) 280 In theym that haue the Lepra the face is ledysshe. 1530 Palsgr. 317/1 Ledysshe, *plummee, plummeux.* 1577 Dee *Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 75 That about the center is of fuskish or leadish colour. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 3 b/1 If the Fleshe of the wounde be leadishe-coloured. 1633 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 183 The Excrements, of a wan leadish colour.

Leadless (le·dlès), *a.* [f. Lead *sb.*[1] + -less.] Devoid of lead.

1809 Byron *Eng. Bards & Sc. Rev.* 466 When Little's leadless pistol met his eye. 1852 Earp *Gold Col. Australia* 127 Gentlemen, whose seconds take care that they fight with leadless pistols. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 2/1 The itinerant vendor of plaster busts and leadless pencils. *Ibid.* 14 June 2/2 Messrs. Minton..have already taken steps..to discover a leadless glaze.

[Leadman, 'one who leads a dance' (J.): see *List of Spurious Words* and *leadman* in Lead *sb.*[1] 12.]

† **Leadsman** [1], *Obs.* [f. *leads*, genitive of Lead *sb.*[2] + Man.] A guide, = Lodesman.

c 1310 *Gest R. Hode* vii. 369 in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 74/1, I wyll be your ledés-man, And lede you the way. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 29 They find their leadsman before them in their due distance.

Leadsman [2] (le·dzmăn). [f. gen. of Lead *sb.*[1] + Man.] The man who 'heaves' the lead in taking soundings.

1827 S. Osborn *Quedah* xxii. 308 The rippling music of my gun-boat's stem .. and the low call of the leadsman, were the only signs of life. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Leadsman*... In Calcutta the young gentlemen learning to be pilots are called leadsmen. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 153 The foremast awning stanchion..forms a good support for the leadsman's breast-rope. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 278/2 Skilful pilots; each of whom brings his own leadsman on board.

Leady (le·di), *a.* Forms: 4 leeddy, 5 ledi, 6 ledy(e, leadie, -ye, 5– leady. [f. Lead *sb.*[1] + -y [1].] Resembling lead, usually in colour.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xii (1495) 319 Saturnus tokenyth sorowe .. his colour is blacke leeddy and false. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 197 þe face.. is sumwhat ledi... Her naiłis bicomeþ ledi. 1477 Norton *Ord Alch.* v. in Ashm (1652) 65 Wann or leady Colour. 1534 Elyot *Gov.* ii. (1557) 124 His ruddy lippes wan, & his eyen ledye & holow. *a* 1536 *Beauty & Good Prop. Women* C], And to calisto with this girdle celestina Shall go and his ledy hart make hole & lyght. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 102 His eyes grow dim, his heart turnes leady. 1756 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* s.v. *Porcelain*, This colour has a leady cast like metal-burning mirrors. 1824 *Mech. Mag* No. 52. 383 Every part of the iron .. will be found to be unusually soft and leady. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXIV. 570/2 Glacier water. always gray—a sort of lead-y gray.

Leaf (lif), *sb.* Pl. **leaves** (livz). Forms: *a. sing.* 1 léaf, 2–4 lef, 3 (6) leif, (3 lief, lieif, 4 lyeave), 3–6 lefe, (3 leve), 4–5 leyf, leff, (4 lyf), 4–6 leef, (4, 6 leof), 6 leaffe, leefe, (leave, laif), 6–7 leafe, 3– leaf. *β. pl* 1 léaf, *Northumb.* léofo, hléofa, léofa, 3–4 levis, 3–6 leves, (4 leeves), 4 lewes, *Sc.* leivis, lewis, 5 lewys, 4–5 levys, (5 leevys), 6 *Sc.* levis, 5 le(e)fes, 6 leaffes, 7–8 leafs, 8 leafes, 6– leaves. [OE. *léaf* str. neut. (pl. *léaf*) = OFris. *lâf*, OS. *lôf*, *lôð* (Du. *loof*), OHG. *loup* masc. and neut. (MHG. *loup*, *loub-*, mod.G. *laub* neut.), ON. *lauf* neut. (Sw. *lof*, Da. *lov*), Goth. *lauf-s* (pl. *laubôs*) masc.:—OTeut. **laubo-*. By some scholars regarded as cogn. w. Lith. *lùpti*, OSl. *lupiti* to peel, strip off.]

I. The organ of the plant, etc.

1. An expanded organ of a plant, produced laterally from a stem or branch, or springing from its root; one of the parts of a plant which collectively constitute its foliage.

It is usually green, and in its most complete form consists of a blade, footstalk, and stipules; in popular lang the word *leaf* denotes the blade alone. Some mod. botanists use the word in an extended sense, including all those structures which are regarded as 'modified leaves', such as stamens, carpels, floral envelopes, bracts, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxvi. 2 Forðon swe swe heȝ hreðlice adruȝiað & swe swe leaf wyrta hreðe fallað. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxi 19 And ȝesæh ðone fic-beom enne . & næniht infand in ðær buta leofo anum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 177 To-ȝanes wintre þenne alle leues fallen *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 7/204 A treo with bowes brode and lere, Ake þare nas opon nobur lief ne rinde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 804 þai cled þam wit leues brad bath o figer. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi 67 Quhen lewis on the branchis spredis 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prov. Priv.* 239 He sholde rube his gomes with lewys of trenne. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 210 Eche man took his owne, and cutte of the bowes & leues. 1562 Turner *Herbal* ii. 162 They differ also in the color of the leaue 1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* To Prince 12 They soon will cast their leafs. 1667 Milton *P L* v. 480 So from the root Springs lighter the green stalk, from thence the leaves More aerie. 1722 Wollaston *Relig Nat* ix 205 Like leaves one generation drops, and another springs up. 1830 Tennyson *Arab. Nts.* viii, A sudden splendour from behind Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold green 1889 Geddes & Thomson *Evol of Sex* vi. § 1 In most phanerogams .. male and female organs occur on different leaves (stamens and carpels) of each flower.

fig. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 138 On limitoures and listres lesynges I ymped, Tyl thei bere leues of low speche lordes to plese. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 41 Ne by þe braunches ne the leuys of confession. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, iii. ii. 353 This is the state of Man; to day he puts forth The tender Leaues of hopes, to morrow Blossomes. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* lv (1896) 163 Yet our love hath lost no leaf, thank God 1882 Jean Watson *Life R. S. Candlish* xiv. 148 How the leaves fall when the autumn of one's friendship has begun.

Phrase. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xv. 11, I tremble as doth a leef vpon a tree [See also Aspen *a.* 1.]

b. with qualifying adjs., as *compound, fleshy, lyrate*, etc. q.v.; also *cold, hollow leaf* (see quots.).

1832 G. Don *Gard. Dict* I. xvii, *Hollow-leaf*, form of a cowl, concave above. 1897 Willis *Flower. Pl.* I 192 Most of them [Alpine plants] have more or less inrolled leaves, which perhaps..act as a protection against the cold.. Such leaves are termed by Jungner cold-leaves.

c. *Walking leaf*: see Walking *ppl. a.*

2. Popularly used for: A petal; esp. in *rose-leaf.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Vngues*, *Vngues rosæ* .. the thicke white parte of a rose leafe nexte the stalke. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, iv. i. 92 This Fellow . Vpbraided me about the Rose I weare, Saying, the sanguine colour of the Leaues Did represent my Masters blushing cheekes *c* 1600 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 80 Take the leaues of Blew violetes. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (1765) 2 The Corolla, Foliation, vulgarly called the Leaves of the Flower. 1820 Shelley *Sensit. Plant* iii. vii, The rose leaves, like flakes of crimson snow, Paved the turf. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* v. 189 Pure as lines of green that streak the white Of the first snowdrop's inner leaves.

3. *collect.* The foliage of a plant or tree; leafage, leaves. Chiefly in phr. *fall of the leaf. In (full) leaf*: covered with leaves or foliage.

1537 in *Lett. Roy. & Illustr. Ladies* (1846) II. 363, I am sick at the fall of the leaf and at the spring of the year. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 48 Spring tyme, Somer, faule of the leafe, and winter. 1626 Bacon *Ess., Gardening* (Arb.) 556 The White-Thorne in Leafe. 1660 F. Brooke tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 362 The year began in March with the coming of the leaf. 1789 G. White *Selborne* xvi. (1853) 68 When the leaf is out. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 19 All in full leaf and beauty.

fig. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* v. iii. 23, I haue liu'd long enough, my way of life Is falne into the Seare, the yellow Leafe. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 44 Ere yet the green leaf of her days was come.

† **b.** Used for 'season', 'year', in the description of wine. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *vin de deux feuilles.*]

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho* iii 71 Wine of nine or ten leaues (as they terme it) which is so many yeares olde. 1718 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5385/9 Hermitage Claret, deep, bright, strong and of the true Leaf. 1720 *Ibid* No. 5832/4.

4. *spec.* The leaves of a plant cultivated for commercial purposes: **a.** of the tobacco-plant. *In the leaf*, in leaves, i.e. unstemmed and uncut.

a 1618 Sylvester *Tobacco Battered* 781 Impose so deep a Taxe On all these Ball, Leafe, Cane, and Pudding-packs. 1641 French *Distill.* ii. (1651) 49 Of Tobacco in the leafe three ounces. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II 866 Virginia leaf costs in bond 3½*d.* per lb.. Ditto strips 5½*d.* 1898 *Tit-Bits* 7 May 105/3 Tobacco..in the Navy. is usually served out in the leaf.

b. of the tea-plant (see quot.).

1883 *Times* 2 Apr 4 A factory in which the 'leaf', as the green leaves gathered from the tea bushes are technically termed, is manufactured into tea.

5. A disease incident to sheep and lambs. (Cf. *leaf-sickness* in 17.) *?Obs*

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Leaf*, a Distemper incident to Lambs of 10 or 14 Days old. 1749 W. Ellis *Syst. Improv. Sheep* 320 Some call it [the disease] wood evil, and others the leaf. Some suppose they get it by feeding upon wood, or some leaf upon the ground.

6. A representation of a leaf; an ornament in the form of a leaf; esp. in *Arch* (see quot. 1842–59).

1459 in *Paston Lett* I 478, j cloke bedde of palle grene and whyte, with levys of golde. 1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* xxix 70 The Chapter had this in particular, that its stalks and flexures of the leaves were made in the form of Ramms horns. 1707 J. Chamberlayne *St Gt Brit.* I. iii. iii. (ed 22) 274 His [an Earl's] Coronet hath the Pearls raised upon Points, and Leaves low between. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Leaves*, in architecture, are an ornament of the Corinthian capital, and thence borrowed into the Composite. 1842–59 Gwilt *Archit* Gloss., *Leaves*, ornaments imitated from natural leaves, whereof the ancients used two sorts, natural and imaginary.

† **b.** *Geom.* A leaf-shaped figure. (Cf. Foliate *a.* 2 b, and quot. 1796 there.) *Obs.*

1715 A. de Moivre in *Phil Trans* XXIX. 330 Whereas the Foliate is exactly quadrable, the whole Leaf thereof being but one third of the Square of *A B.*

II. Similative uses.

7. One of the folds of a folded sheet of paper, parchment, etc.; *esp.* one of a number of folds (each containing two pages) which compose a book or manuscript, a folio; hence, the matter printed or written thereon.

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* i i. (1890) 31 Man scof þara boca leaf, þe of Hibernia coman. *c* 1205 Lay 46 Lazamon leide þeos boc & þa leaf wende *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Ich . habbe ired ant araht moni mislich leaf 1340 *Ayenb.* Pref., And ine huyche half of þe lyeaue be tuaye lettres of þe abece þet is to wytene A. and .b A betocneþ þe uerste half of þe leave .b. þe oþerhalf *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's Prol* 69 Who so list it nat yheere, Turne ouer the leef, and chese another tale. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* Prol 2, [I] toke a penne & ynke, and wrote a leef or tweyne. 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 15 Read the xvj lyne the fyrste syde of the xij leif. 1595 Sienfr *Sonn.* i. 2 Happy, ye leaves! when as those lilly hands Shall handle you. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* iv. 202 It will be fit to have a Book in Folio, that a sheet of Paper makes but two Leafs. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* ii vii 131, I began the other Page in the same manner, and so turned over the Leaf. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* iii. I. 389 None of these [newspapers] . exceeded in size a single small leaf.

fig. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* iv. iii. 117 [They] Are not within the Leafe of pitty writ.

b. Phrases. *To take a leaf out of* (a person's) *book*: see Book *sb* 15. † *To turn down a leaf*: to cease for a time. † *To turn* (*over*) *the* (*next*) *leaf* (obs.), *to turn over a new leaf*, etc: to adopt a different (now always a better) line of conduct.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 21/2 He must turne the leafe, and take out a new lesson, by changing his former trade of liuing into better. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 148 The state is now altered...the preferment that way hath turned a new leafe 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1631) 92 But as soone as he was exalted to honor, he turned ouer a new leafe, and began..furiously to afflict..the. faithfull seruants of Christ. 1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 90 Let us all turn over the leaf, and take another course. *a* 1659 Osborn *Characters, etc.* Wks. (1673) 647 It is time to give over, at least, to turn down a Leaf. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* vii. ii. (Rtldg) 12, I took a leaf out of their book 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiii. (1889) 411, I will turn over a new leaf, and write to you.

† **8.** A lobe (of the lungs). (Cf. F. *fueille de poulmon* Cotgr.) *Obs. rare*[−1].

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v xxiii. (1495) 130 Thenne to shape yᵉ voys thayre is receyued in yᵉ leues of yᵉ lounges.

9. The layer of fat round the kidneys of a pig; also applied to the inside fat of other animals. Now only *dial.*

14.. *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 425 Take the lefe of porke sethen .and grynde hit smalle. 1552 HULOET, Leaffe or fat of a swyne, *vnctum*. 1563 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) 1835 I. 207 Leaves of ij swyne iiij li. 1630 J. TAYLOR *Gt. Eater Kent* 8 What say you to a leafe or flecke of a brawn new kild? 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* 106, I heard of a Monstrous Green Turtle .. The leaves of Fat afforded 8 Gallons of Oyl. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 48/2 The fore chine weighed 64 and the leaves 75 pounds. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xvii. (1886) 304 A thick moist lobe, a word especially applicable to the liver and lungs and the leaves of fat. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Leeaf*, or *Leaf*, the inside layer of fat in a pig or a goose. 'Geease-leeaf' 1886 in *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*

10. A very thin sheet of metal, esp gold or silver. (See also *Dutch*, *Florence leaf*, GOLD LEAF, SILVER LEAF.)

14 . *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 580/3 *Electum*, a lefe of goolde. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 Vpon a Stith with a Mallet it [gold] is brought into most thin leafe or plate. 1580 FRAMPTON *Monardes' Dial. Iron* 166 Vessels of Copper, or of the leafe of Milan... The leafe of Milan is made of Iron. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 344 Put it into several Leafs of the finest Gold. *a* 1800 COWPER *Flatting Mill* vi, He must beat it as thin and as fine As the leaf that infolds what an invalid swallows. 1851 *Illustr Catal Gt. Exhib.* 1236 Gold and silver beaten into leaves, for gilding.

b A thin sheet or layer of other material produced either by beating out or by splitting; a lamina (of horn, marble, wood, etc.). *Lantern leaves* (see LANTERN *sb* 9).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 571 The first who couered all the walls with leaues of marble. 1640 in Entick *London* II. 175 Horns of lanthorn, the 1000 leaves. 1668 *Phil Trans.* III. 783 Very many *vasa lacrymalia* of Glass, which by length of time were become laminated into divers leaves. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist Friar Gerund* IV. ix. 199 The modern buildings at Rome . appear to be all porphyry, marble . when, in reality, they have no more of these stones than a thin superficial leaf. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv* iii (1859) 38 The bones, or rather, slabs of whalebone, radiate in leaves that lie edgewise to the mouth. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* (U.S. ed.) s.v. *Deals*, When a deal is sawed into twelve or more thin planks, they are called 'leaves'.

†**11.** The sheet of leather into which the teeth of a wool-card were inserted. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 92/1 The Leaf, the Leather to set the Teeth in. Pricking the Leaf, is making holes in the Leather, into which the teeth are put.

12. A hinged part or one of a series of parts connected at one side or end by a hinge; a flap. Now *rare* or *obs.* exc. *spec.* as in b, c, d, e.

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 A beme þat y weye þer-with, and ij leuys. *c* 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Maryhill, Lond* (Nichols 1797) 118 A Spear with 2 leues 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 236 He wrote them in a payre of tables of stone, whiche tables had two leaues or two bredes. 1572 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II 205 One mucke weyne with leaves.

b. One of two or more parts of a door, gate, or shutter turning upon hinges.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1327 Þe wyndowes wern y mad of iaspre þe leues were masalyne 1382 WYCLIF *Judg* xvi 3 And thens rysynge he [Sampson] took both leeues of the 3ate. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren* II vii. (1588) 265 Puttyng backe the leafe of a window with his dagger 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xli. 24 And the doores had two leaues a piece, two turning leaues. 1723 CHAMBERS *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I 102 Coach-Gates . are usually made with two Leaves or Folding-doors 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xli, Two personages in black flung open each a leaf of the door as the carriage pulled up. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* III iv. 106 The chanted prayer Thrilled through the brazen leaves of the great door. 1887 *Times* 25 Aug. 4/5 One leaf of each pair of gates

c. A hinged flap at the side of a table to be raised when required for use. Hence applied *gen.* to any movable addition to the top of a table.

1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 151 One plaine table with one leafe. 1577 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees 1835) I 414 A table withe two leves vjs. viijd. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 28 May, Here I saw one pretty piece of household stuff —as the company increaseth, to put a larger leaf upon an ovall table. 1797 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Early Lessons* (1827) I 50, I will hold up this part of the table which is called the leaf 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xli, He has finished the spare-leaf of the dining-table. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct 652/2 The table was cleared off, and the leaves taken out.

d. The part of a draw-bridge or bascule-bridge which is raised upon a hinge.

1653 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 117 Liberty to alter the drawe bridge, whereas it is made [to] rise in one Leafe, and . to make it to rise in two leaves. 1792 *Selby Bridge Act* 34 The leaf or leaves of the said bridge. 1894 *Westm Gaz* 30 June 5/2 The ponderous bascules or leaves of the [Tower] bridge were seen to rise steadily into the air.

e. A hinged sight on the barrel of a rifle.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Leaf-sight*. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Sept. 3/1 Half the company with the leaf of the sight raised and half with it down. 1900 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 7/1 The sighting leaf.

13. One of the teeth of a pinion. (See also quot. 1805.)

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) 1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil Trans* XXXVI. 195 An Iron Wheel, . to be carried round by a Pinion, *u*, of a few Leaves 1805 BREWSTER in *Ferguson's Lect.* I. 82 *note*, When the small wheel is solid and oblong, and it's teeth longer than their distance from the axis, . its teeth are named *leaves* 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 358 The tooth of the wheel acts upon the leaf of the pinion.

14. The brim of a hat. Chiefly *Anglo-Irish.*

1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* IV 210 Harry let down the leaf of his hat, and drew it over his eyes to conceal his emotions. 1841 H. AINSWORTH *Guy Fawkes* xi, His hat was .. somewhat broader in the leaf than was ordinarily worn. 1845 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxi. 146 A hat .. the leaf jagged and broken. 1893 P. W. JOYCE *Short Hist. Irel.* 118 The *barread* or hat was cone-shaped and without a leaf.

15. Weaving. *Leaf of heddles* (see quot. 1839). *Twill of three, four*, etc. *leaves*: twill woven upon three, four, etc. leaves of heddles; hence *attrib.*, as *eight-leaf twill.*

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 238 All varieties of twilling depend upon the .. working of the different leaves of heddles. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1230 The heddles being stretched between two shafts of wood, all the heddles connected by the same shafts are called a leaf. *Ibid.* 1231 The draught of the eight-leaf tweel differs in nothing excepting in the number of leaves. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 464/2 Regular twills of from four to eight leaves are woven in the same manner.

III. *attrib* and *Comb.*

16. a. Simple attrib, chiefly *Bot.* and *Vegetable Phys.*, as *leaf-axil*, *-blade*, *-disease*, *-lobe*, *-shadow*, *-shoot*, *-stalk*, *-vein.*

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 322 Flowers fascicled in the upper *leaf-axils. *Ibid.* 367 *Leaf-blade flat. 1869 *Rep. Comm. U. S. Agric.* 218 Mildew and other *leaf diseases. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 15 *Leaf-lobes longer. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* 1. *Falcon of Ser Federigo* 50 In the *leaf shadows of the trellises. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man.* VII. 287 A pointed flexible *leaf shoot of wild plantain 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* Gloss 799 *Leaf-stalk, the foot-stalk of a leaf 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 138 The petiole, or leafstalk. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xvii. 193 Distinguishable by the deep red of the *leaf-veins.

b. objective, as *leaf-eater*, *shedding*; *leaf-bearing*, *-eating*, *-forming*, *-shedding* adjs.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 131 Leaves and *Leaf-bearing Axes. 1852 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget* (1862) 117 *Leaf-eaters. *Ibid* 121 The tortoise-beetles are *leaf-eating insects. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 63 *Leaf-forming plants. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 107 Smelling of bind weed and *leaf-shedding poplar. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 316 The leaf-shedding season being now at its height.

c. instrumental, as *leaf-entangled*, *-fringed*, *-laden*, *-latticed*, *-roofed*, *-sheltered*, *-strewn*, *-strown.*

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV i. 258 The emerald light of *leaf-entangled beams. 1820 KEATS *Ode Grecian Urn* 5 What *leaf-fringed legend haunts about thy shape ? 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake, etc* 122 *Leaf laden waters 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* 1. *Birds Killingworth* 122 The dim, *leaf-latticed windows of the grove 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 238 Old orchards' *leaf roofed aisles. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1789) 69 To yonder bench *leaf-sheltered let us stray. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* 384 The *leaf-strewn path. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 955 These now the lonesome muse lead into their *leaf-strown walks.

d. parasynthetic and similative, as *leaf-bladed*, *-legged*, *-pointed*, *-shaped* adjs.; also *leaf-like* adj.

1883 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/3 A small *leaf-bladed sheathed dagger. 1818 BYRON *Ch Har.* IV cii, Of her consuming cheek the autumnal *leaf like red. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1862) 168 The stem .leaf-like (*foliaceus*) 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* 17 The swords of the Bronze age..are always more or less leaf-like in shape 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* III *Rubus fruticosus* Sepals ascending often *leaf-pointed. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III i 8 The ancient bronze *leaf shaped sword.

17. Special comb.: **leaf-bearing** *a*, having a leaf-like appendage; applied *spec.* to worms of the family *Phyllodocidæ*, which have gills in the form of leaves; †**leaf-beaten** *a.*, beaten to a thin plate or foil; **leaf-beetle**, a beetle of the family *Chrysomelidæ* (see quot.); **leaf-birth** [after *childbirth*], a bringing forth of leaves; **leaf-brass**, brass foil; **leaf-bridge**, a bridge constructed with a leaf or leaves (sense 12 d); **leaf-bud**, a bud from which leaves are produced (opposed to *flower-bud*); **leaf-bug** *U.S.*, a heteropterous insect of the family *Tingitidæ* (*Cent. Dict.*); **leaf-bundle**, the bundle of fibres running from the stem into the leaf of a plant; **leaf-butterfly**, one of the genus *Kallima*; **leaf-canopy** (see quot.); **leaf-climber** (see quot. 1880); so **leaf-climbing** *a*; **leaf-crumpler** (see quot.); **leaf-cup**, †(*a*) ? a cup shaped like a leaf; (*b*) the plant *Polymnia Uvedalia* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **leaf-cutting**, a leaf used as a cutting in the propagation of certain plants; **leaf-cycle** *Bot.* (see quot.); **leaf-door**, a flap- or folding-door (in quots. *transf.* and *fig.*); **leaf-eared**, a corrupt form of *lave-eared* (see LAVE *a*); **leaf-fall** (*poet.*), the fall of the leaf, autumn; **leaf-fat**, the fat round a pig's kidneys; **leaf-feeder**, an insect that feeds upon plant-leaves; **leaf-finch** *U.S.*, the common bull-finch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris* (*Cent. Dict.*); **leaf-flea**, an insect of the family *Psyllidæ* which lives on plants (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); **leaf-folder**, a moth whose larvæ fold leaves together to form a protective covering; **leaf-footed** *a.*, having leaf-like feet; **leaf-frog**, a frog of the genus *Phyllomedusa* (Webster, 1897); **leaf-gap** *Veg. Phys.*, a division in the fibre of a plant, caused by the protrusion of a leaf-bud; †**leaf-gate**, a gate with folding leaves or flaps; **leaf-gilding** *vbl. sb.*, gilding with leaf-gold; **leaf-green** *a.*, of the colour of green leaves; also quasi-*sb.*; *sb.* = CHLOROPHYLL; **leaf-hopper** (see quot.); **leaf-insect**, a name for insects of the family *Phasmidæ*, esp. the genus *Phyllium*, in which the wings and sometimes the legs resemble leaves in shape and colour; **leaf-joy** *nonce-wd.*, **leaf-lard** (see quots.); **leaf-lichen**, a lichen of the genus *Parmelia* or N.O. *Parmeliaceæ*; **leaf-louse**, one of the aphides which infest the leaves of plants; a plant-louse; **leaf-metal**, metal beaten out to a thin leaf or foil; **leaf-miner**, a small caterpillar of a tineid moth which eats its way between the cuticles of leaves; so *leaf-mining caterpillar*; **leaf-mould**, mould having a large proportion of decayed leaves mixed with it; **leaf-netting** (see quot.); **leaf-nosed** *a.*, having a leaf-like appendage on the snout; *spec.* applied to the phyllostomoid and rhinolophoid bats; **leaf-opposed** *a. Bot.*, having opposite leaves; **leaf-plant**, a plant cultivated for its foliage; in quot. *attrib.*; **leaf-red** = ERYTHROPHYLL (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **leaf-roller**, the caterpillar of certain (tortricid) moths, which rolls up the leaves of plants which it infests; so *leaf-rolling* adj.; **leaf-rosette** *Veg. Phys.*, a cluster of leaves resembling a rosette; **leaf-rust**, a mould which attacks trees, producing the appearance of rusty spots on the leaves; **leaf-scale**, a scale on a plant-stem which develops into a leaf; **leaf-scar**, the cicatrix left on the bark by the separation of the leaf-stalk of a fallen leaf; **leaf-sheath**, an expansion at the axil of a leaf in some plants, which embraces the stem and petiole; also, a covering to the leaf-bearing shoots of some grasses, e.g. the *Equisetaceæ*; †**leaf-sickness** (see quot. and cf. sense 5 above); **leaf-sight** (see 12 e); **leaf-silver**, silver leaf or foil; hence **leaf-silvering** *vbl. sb.*, the process of covering with leaf-silver (*Cent. Dict.*); **leaf-soil** = *leaf-mould*; **leaf-spine** (see quot. 1882); **leaf-table**, a table with a leaf or flap; **leaf-tailed** *a*, having the tail shaped like a leaf, applied to geckos of the genus *Phyllurus* (*Cent. Dict.*); **leaf-teeth** (see quot.); **leaf-tendril**, a leaf, the midrib of which grows beyond the blade in the form of a tendril; **leaf-thorn** = *leaf-spine* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); †**leaf-tin**, tin-foil; **leaf-tobacco** (see quot. 1851); **leaf-trace** *Veg. Phys.* (see quot 1882); **leaf-turner**, †(*a*) *jocular*, a reader of a book; (*b*) a device for turning over the leaves of a book (Knight *Dict. Mech* 1875); **leaf-valve**, 'a valve of a pumping-engine hinged or pivoted on one side, a flap-valve' (Knight); **leaf-wasp**, 'a saw-fly' (Webster, 1897); **leaf-work**, ornamental work consisting of leaf-forms; †**leaf-worm**, a caterpillar that devours leaves.

1882 *Cassell's Nat Hist.* VI. 232 The family of *Leaf-bearing Worms, the Phyllodocidæ, contains very beautiful Worms. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Klater gondt*, . *leafe-beaten gold. 1852 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget* (1862) 117 Beetles .. which, as they derive their nourishment from leaves alone, may be called *leaf-beetles. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog* III. 56 Now each meadow is teeming, in *leafbirth every tree. 1708 *Phil Trans* XXVI 90 The Robin, while warm, would attract *Leaf Brass 1841 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Civ Engin.*, *Leaf-Bridge, or Hoist-Bridge. 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* Jan (1706) 4 Learn. to..distinguish the Bearing and Fruit-buds from the *Leaf-buds. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 74 The usual, or normal, situation of leaf-buds is in the axil of leaves. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 256 All . are, according to Wigand, 'true *leaf-bundles, since they traverse only one internode and then run into the leaf-organs. 1888 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 232 *Leaf-butterfly of India (*Kallima inachis*) 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 147 Java, the home of the beautiful leaf-butterfly. 1889 *Land Agents' Rec.* 9 Feb. 126 A forest is said to form a *'leaf-canopy' when the crowns of the trees touch each other. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3 (ed. 6) 52 *Leaf-Climbers are those in which support is gained by the action, not of the stem itself, but of the leaves it bears. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 139 A *leaf-climbing plant. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 444 The *leaf-crumpler, *Phycis indiginella*, of North America. ..The caterpillars draw together and crumple the leaves on which they feed 1716 *Loud. Gaz* No. 5409/3 A *Leaf Cup without a Cover. 1890 G. M. GOULD *New Med. Dict., Bear's foot*, leaf cup A popular remedy for enlargement of the spleen, or the 'ague-cake' of malarious regions. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 74/1, I have been successful with *leaf cuttings of .. Bertolonias. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 87 If a spiral is drawn round the stem connecting the points of attachment of the [alternate or scattered] leaves... The course of the spiral from any one leaf to the next leaf which stands exactly vertically above or beneath it is therefore termed the *leaf-cycle. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 113 The two *leafe-dores of quondam honestie, Which on foure vertues Cardinall were turned. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 108 Nature hath ordained & scituated a certain value, leaf-doore, or floud-gate, at the beginning of this Colon. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 95 *Leaf-fall and grass-spring for the year. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sausages*, *Leaf-Fat out of the Hogs-belly. 1853 *Zoologist* XI. 4025 The seed-feeders .. not betraying themselves by the discoloured blotches as the *leaf-feeders do. 1869 *Rep. Comm. U. S. Agric.* 217 Illinois: The *leaf folder, thrips, borer, and curculio are occasionally found in vineyards. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 633 The Phyllopoda, or *Leaf-footed Entomostraca. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 243 Narrow reticulated tracheides at the edges bordering the *leaf-gap.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 236 The torne Membranes .. do somtimes hang downe on either hand in the sides by the cleft like vnto values..or *leafe-gates. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 613 *Leaf gilding..is done by giving..a coat of gum water or fine size, applying the gold leaf ere the surfaces be hard dry. 1853 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) II. 867 Chlorophyle (*leaf-green). 1891 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 2/1 The hat..is in leaf green felt. 1899 *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 6/6 Laburnum-yellows, leaf-greens. 1852 T W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget* (1862) 220 Some of the insects..are .called..frog-hoppers, and to others [*Tettigoniadæ*] may be applied the name of *leaf-hoppers, because they live mostly on the leaves of plants. 1861 TENNENT *Nat. Hist. Ceylon* 408 *Leaf-insects. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 486 Leaf insect, *Phyllium scythe.* 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 34 Hope is as a *Leafe-Ioy [orig. *tanquam gaudium foliatum*], Which may be beaten out, to a great Extention, like Gold. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Leaf-lard*, lard from the flaky animal fat of the hog. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict Sci. Terms*, *Leaf lichens, *Parmeliaceæ*. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 212 The animal which some have called the *Leaf Louse, is of the size of a flea, and of a bright green, or bluish-green colour. 1812 J SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 155 *Leaf Metal (except of Gold) the packet to contain 250 leaves. 1830 J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* xii 239 Most of the solitary *leaf-miners either cannot or will not construct a new mine, if ejected by an experimenter from the old. 1883 WOOD in *Gd. Words* Dec. 763/2 Leaf-miners—tiny caterpillars which pass their lives between the inner and outer layer of leaves. 1830 J. RENNIE *Insect Archit* xii. 233 *Leaf-mining Caterpillars. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 53 A compost of *leaf-mould, loam, and sand, well mixed together. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 360 **Leaf Netting*, also known as Puff Netting, and worked so as to raise some of the loops of a row above the others. 1879 WRIGHT *Anim Life* 64 The Phyllostomidæ. This family contains the simple *Leaf-nosed Bats 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 5 Ranunculus Batrachium..Peduncles usually *leaf-opposed. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 214 The *leaf-plant beds before the hotel. 1830 J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* viii. 158 The caterpillars which are familiarly termed *leaf-rollers, are perfect hermits. *Ibid* 163 The leaf-rolling caterpillars. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot* 169 The *leaf-rosettes of Crassulaceæ 1865 COOKE *Rust, Smut*, etc. 111 A rare species in Britain is the oak-*leaf rust (*Uredo Quercus*). 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II 490 Leaves floating, long, grass-like, blunt, from *leaf-scales. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 239 We do not . usually find any buds in the axils of the *leaf scars 1830 — *Nat Syst. Bot.* p. xlvii, *Leafsheaths entire Leafsheaths slit. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot* 370 [*Equisetum Telmateia* and *E. arvense*] After they have formed several foliar girdles and their apex is covered by a firm envelope of leaf-sheaths, they break through the base of the parent leaf-sheaths. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap. Husb* III xxvi. (1668) 93 The staggers, or *leaf sickness..is ingendered in sheep by surfeiting on Oak-leaves or such like it is cold corrupt blood, or flegm, gathered together about the brain. 1614 CAMDEN *Rem* 204 Eleauen ounces two pence ferling [in the lb. of coin] ought to be of so pure siluer, as is called *leafe siluer. 1712 COOKE *Voy. S Sea* 87 Salvers, Spoons, .&c. coverd with Leaf Silver and Gold. 1872 *Jrnl. Horticulture* 21 Mar 262/1 *Leaf soil decays with age, and finally becomes vegetable soil. 1894 ROBINSON *Cottage Gardening* IV. 12/2. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 109 *Leaf-spines as in the holly. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 215 Leaf-spines are leaves which have developed into long, conical, pointed, woody bodies. 1649 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 220 A *leafe table, a forme, a great kettle. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 374 The *leaf teeth of Drosera. The leaf of species of Drosera has at its edge and on its entire upper surface numerous filiform teeth with broadened ends. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 109 Accordingly as they belong to the stem as in the vine, or to the leaf as in the tare, they are called stem- or *leaf-tendrils. 1611 COTGR, *Orpel*, . a kind of *leafe-tinne 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 77 Out upon Cane and *leafe Tabacco smell 1851 *Illustr. Catal Gt Exhib* 204 Tobacco . the raw material, as imported with the stalk on it, known as 'leaf', or 'unstemmed', tobacco. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 431 We have here 'common' bundles [of Phanerogams], each of which has one arm that ascends and bends out into the leaf, and another which descends and runs down into the stem; the latter is called by Hanstein the 'inner *leaf trace' 1877 BENNETT tr *Thomé's Bot.* 360 Leaf-traces. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 212 Where then were all your *Leaf-turners? 1611 COTGR., *Fueillure*, *leafe-worke, or a leaue flourishing. 1841 LONGF. *Childr. Lord's Supper* 33 Bright-curling tresses of angels Peeped .. from out of the shadowy leaf-work. c 1000 *Ags. Ps* lxxvii. 51 (Spelman) He sealde *leaf-wyrme [*MS. C* treowyrme, Vulg. *ærugini*] wæstm heora. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvii. 46 And to lefe-worme þar fruit gafe he. 1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 25 The water docke leyf worme and the hornet worme

Leaf (līf), *v.* See also LEAVE *v.*² [f. LEAF *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To put forth leaves or foliage. Also *to leaf out* (U.S.).

1611 COTGR., *Fueiller*, to leafe; or leaue; to beare, or bring forth leaues. 1695 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Apr., The Spring begins to appeare, yet the trees hardly leaf'd. 1759 B STILLINGFL. *Cal. Flora* Pref, Misc. Tracts (1762) 233, I marked the day of the month on which certain trees leafed. 1837 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. i. 29 The gooseberry bushes are beginning to leaf out. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 19 Now leaf the woods. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 24 By making the bulbs leaf in a reserved ground. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* xi. (1885) 286 There it stood .. leafing out hopefully in April.

2. *trans.* To cover with foliage. *poet. rare.*

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 670 The wood that leafs the hill-side.

b. To shade (a plant) with leafage.

1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 592 The requisites [of the pea] are early ripening, short and delicate bine, which will not leaf or house the turnips too much.

3. a. To turn or turn *over* (the leaves of a book). Now *U. S.* b. To number (a leaf of a book).

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* xvi. (1685) 147 Children who love to leaf over talidouce pictures. 1875 F. J. FURNIVALL in *Thynne's Animadv.* p. xlii, Q q iii is leaft or follo'd Fo. CC. xix. 1888 *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Aug, This man in front of me who is leafing the hymn-book.

Hence **Lea·fing** *vbl. sb.*, a. the putting forth of leaves; b. leaf-painting, leafage (*rare*); **Lea·fing** *ppl. a.*, that puts forth leaves.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. (1611) 104 A liuely power of growing, budding, leafing, blossoming and fructifying. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. *Cal. Flora* Pref, Misc. Tracts (1762) 233 The leafing, flowering, &c. of . plants. 1815 L. SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1817) II. 190 Glover is a very good *paysagiste*, but his leafing is too spotty. a 1851 MOIR *Child's Burial in Spring* ii. Poet. Wks. 1852 I. 117 The birds sang forth from many a leafing tree. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. x. 354 The periods of leafing and flowering differ. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 412 *Carex aquatilis* .. sheaths all leafing, not filamentous.

Leafage (lī·fédʒ). Also 6 lefage, 8 levage. [f. LEAF *sb.* + -AGE.]

1. Leaves collectively; foliage.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 54 If morn and eu'n fresh lefage they may haue. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 374 When the leafage first comes out in spring. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm* iv. 30 The test of their reality is not the idle leafage of profession, but the rich certainty of fruit. 1881 S. R. HOLE *Nice* III. 36 The silvery leafage of the olive. 1883 RUSKIN *Art Eng.* i 10 The true representation of actual Sunshine, of growing Leafage.

b. The representation of leaves or foliage, *esp.* as an ornamentation.

1703 T N. *City & C. Purchaser* 108 The Drapery or Levage that is wrought upon the Heads of Pillars. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1786) IV. 120 The leafage of his trees is hard. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. i. § 2. 2 Corinthian capitals, rich in leafage. 1863 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 537 We have also an extreme dislike to his adopting the modern conceit of leafage in place of the long-established technical term of foliation. 1893 *Archæologia* LIII 554 Their freely-carved leafage is far superior to any foliage that could have been executed.

2. Lamination. *rare*

1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II 349 The leafage of the wire is produced by passing it through a numerous succession of rayed perforations.

Lea·f-cutter.

1. An insect that cuts or eats out portions of the leaves of trees; *spec.* in *leaf-cutter ant, bee.*

1815 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* I. 191 The leaf-cutter bee also (*Apis centuncularis*) by cutting pieces out disfigures it [the rose] considerably 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V 368 The Bees of the genus Megachile are commonly known as Leaf-cutters 1899 *Daily News* 26 July 8/2 Another community, Leaf-Cutter Ants, of North America.

b. A bird of similar habits

1884 G ALLEN in *Longm Mag.* Jan. 291 The South American leaf-cutter has . bony bosses on its beak and palate

2. A paper-knife. '*U.S. rare*' (*Cent Dict.*).

So **Leaf-cutting** *ppl. a*, in *leaf-cutting ant, bee* = prec. (sense 1).

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog* (1813) III 272 The Leaf-cutting Bee. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* i 6 A species of acacia .. is apt to be stripped of its leaves by a leaf-cutting ant.

Leafdom (lī·fdəm) *nonce-wd.* [f. LEAF *sb.* + -DOM] The realm of leaves.

1856 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 127 What life the little Creeper of the Tree To leafdom sends 1888 MRS. M. HUNGERFORD *Under-Currents* I i. 1 Clothed with a tender foliage, a very baby leafdom, just bursting into the fuller life.

Leaf-eared: see LAVE *a.* b.

Leafed (līft), *a.* (See also LEAVED *a.*) [f. LEAF + -ED².] Having a leaf or leaves. Chiefly in parasynthetic formations, as *broad-, thick-, two-leafed.*

1. Having leaves or foliage; bearing (a specified kind of) foliage. *rare* except with adj. prefixed.

1552 HULOET, Braunched or leafed, *frondatus* 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 236 The fielde is of the Moone, a Therebinthe tree, Saturne, floured and leafed Veneris. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 257 Some say it is leafed after the maner of Squilla or sea-onion 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 32 The colonel made choice of a thick leafed oak. 1698 FRYER *Acc E. India & P.* 177 Bamboos sending from every Joint sprouts of the same form, leafed like long Five-fingered Grass. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 199 A thick leafed plant.

transf. 1659 PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 16 Trees regain Hair: and Fields the verdant Grass: But when will your Head Leaf'd be, as it was?

†2. Of a door, book, etc.: Having (a specified number of) leaves. *Obs.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 87 All the windowes were double leafed a peece. 1611 COTGR., *Valve*, a foulding, or two-leafed doore, or window. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 211 A two leafed brasen gate. 1626 tr. *Parallel.* A ij, A two leafed Tablet.

3. (Broad-) brimmed. Cf. LEAF *sb* 14.

1841 H AINSWORTH *Guy Fawkes* i, With a broad-leafed steeple-crowned hat .. pulled over his brows. 1861 W F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 176 A broad-leafed low-crowned hat of Flemish beaver.

Lea·fen, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. LEAF *sb.* + -EN⁴. (? Or misprint for *beaten.*)] In *leafen gold* = LEAF-GOLD.

1746 HERVEY *Refl. Flower-gard.* 57 This reddens into blood in the Veins of the Mulberry, and attenuates itself into leafen Gold to create a Covering for the Quince.

Leafery (lī·fəri). [f. LEAF *sb.* + -ERY.] Leafage.

1834 J. WILSON *Let.* in Hamilton *Mem.* V. (1859) 264 The matured and almost arid leafery of Summer. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* July 116 The rising amphitheatre of wood behind is singularly rich in leafery.

Leafe-sugger, dial. form of LOAF-SUGAR.

†**Lea·fful**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 (ʒe)léafful, 2 lafull, 3 leafful(l, leffull, leafful. [OE. (*ʒe*)*léaffull*, f. (*ʒe*)*léafa* belief, faith + -FUL.] Faithful, believing.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 21 Forðon ofer lytla ðu were leaffull ofer monizo ðec ic setto. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xx. 27 Nelle ðu wosa unʒilefend ah leaf-full. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 He nis nawiht alle monne lauerd .. but lefulle monne lauerd. c 1200 ORMIN 19242 Wiþþ erþlic eʒhe, & ec Wiþþ læffull herrtess sihhþe. c 1205 LAY. 9033 Cordoille..nom hire leaf-fulne huie þat heo liʒen nolden [? *read* nolde]. c 1220 *Bestiary* 713 List ilk lefful man her-to. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1038 Godd (þe leadeð euch leafful to treowe bileaue). a 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3447 If ye listen lefful to me, Ic wile min folc owen be.

Leaf-gold.

1. = GOLD LEAF.

1598 *Epulario* Cj, When the Peacocke is rosted, you may gild it with leafe gold. 1604 MIDDLETON *F Hubburd's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 107 A quaint volume fairly bound up in principal vellum, double-filleted with leaf-gold 1727 W. MATHER *Yng Man's Comp.* 82 Lay a little Leaf-Gold upon a fine Earthen Plate. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 31 Becoming thin by expansion, like leaf-gold *fig.* 1672 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* IV. iv, The dull French poetry which is so thin, that it is the very leaf gold of wit.

2. Native gold in the form of laminæ. *rare.*

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 315 Rich nests of carbonate of lead, filled with leaf-gold, were .found.

Leafiness (lī·finés). [f. LEAFY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being leafy.

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* I. 5 Solitarinesse perpetually resides there in the shadow of an impenitrable leafiresse. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* I. (1676) 1/1 Trees whose thick leafiness cast a very pleasing shade. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vision Poets* Concl. iv, While up the leafiness profound A wind . Stood ready to blow on me when I turned that way. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* XIII. (1864) 438 The margins of these streams were paradises of leafiness and verdure.

†**Lea·fit.** *Obs.* [f. LEAF *sb.* + -*it*, ? = -ET.] = LEAFLET I.

1787 WITHERING *Brit Plants* Dict Terms (1796) I 66 *Leafit*, or little leaf (foliolum) one of the single leaves of a compound leaf. 1793 T. MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Leaflets*, Foliola. Others call them *Leafits* But I follow the analogy of the language in forming diminutives. 1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II 453 The leafits of some of the leguminous plants . are often erected into a vertical position on each side the leaf-stalk. 1819 H BUSK *Banquet* II. 458* Smooth from the spatula, heart shaped, or awl, The winged leafits stretch along the wall 1820 KEATS *Isabella* liv, So that the jewel, safely casketed, Came forth, and in perfumed leafits spread. 1830 J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* VIII. 164 The leafits of the rose .. expand in nearly the same manner as a fan.

Leafless (lī·flés), *a.* Also 6–7 LEAVELESS, q.v. [f. LEAF *sb.* + -LESS] Without a leaf; destitute of leaves or foliage. Also *fig.*

1590 T. WATSON *Eclog Death Walsingham* 217 in Poems (Arb.) 163 Now in the woods be leafelesse eury Tree. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 13 Above his Arms, fix'd on the leafless Wood, Appear'd his Plumy Crest. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed. 3) III. 390 Shoots very long, rather leafless below. 1824 W IRVING *T Trav.* I. 18 A cold leafless park. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst Bot.* 330 Aphyllæ, or Leafless flowerless plants. 1839 — *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 127 The petiole may exist without the lamina, as in *leafless* Acacias. 1866 M ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xi, Leafless, yet soft as spring, The tender purple spray on copse and briers!

b. *Leafless tree*, the gallows. *slang.*

1830 LYTTON *Paul Clifford* I. xi. 261 Oh! there never was life like the Robber's. And its end?—why a cheer from the crowd below, And a leap from a leafless tree!

Hence **Lea·flessness.**

1818 MILMAN *Samor* VIII 580 Thy o'ershadowing woods One bare, brown leaflessness. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 89 Mist, cold, murk, slush, gales, leaflessness, and all the dismal concomitants of an English winter.

Leaflet (lī·flét). [f. LEAF *sb.* + -LET.] A small leaf.

1. †a. *Bot.* A sepal. *Obs.* b. *Bot.* One of the divisions of a compound leaf. c. *popularly.* A young leaf; *rarely*, a petal.

1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 153 Perianth five-leaved: the leaflets lanced, equal, permanent. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 404 The leaves are . pinnate, with a terminal leaflet a little larger than the rest. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 344 It has a cup shaped calyx .. The leaflets are united at their base, of a heart shape and toothed; stigmas three to five. 1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* xxviii, The willow leaflets were just putting out. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* XLIV. iv, When Their [blossoms'] colour fades, their leaflets dry. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot* I. VII. 76 Compound leaves . having the blade divided into leaflets. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 340 A decoction of aromatic plants, such as lavender or fresh pine leaflets.

2. *Phys.* and *Zool.* An organ or part of an organ resembling a small leaf.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 392 Foliola (the Leaflets). Rigid . leaf-like anal organs. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl Anat.* I. 695/1 Respiration is effected by means of four branchial leaflets .. arranged on either side of the body

3. A small-sized leaf of paper or a sheet folded into two or more leaves but not stitched, and containing printed matter, chiefly for gratuitous distribution.

1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as Flower* xv. (1878) 153 Leaflets (as Spurgeon and Co. have christened very young tracts). 1886 *Q. Rev.* Jan, 12 A generous gift of Liberation leaflets for home use and distribution among the neighbours. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Voc.*, *Leaflets*, Jobs printed on single leaves, either one or both sides.

Leafull, variant of LEEFUL *a. Obs.*, permissible.

Leafy (*lī* fi), *a.* (See also LEAVY.) [f. LEAF *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. Having, or abounding in, leaves; clothed with leaves or foliage; made or consisting of leaves.

1552 HULOET, Leaffy, or ful of leaues. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 491 Soft Whispers run along the leafy Woods. — *Virg. Past.* VII. 7 Ye Trees, whose leafy Shades those mossy Fountains keep. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 235 Autumn .. The leafy honours scattering on the ground. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* V. xviii, In the leafy month of June. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* Pref. (1850) 8 Stranger, spread Thy leafiest bed. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 97 The leafy lanes behind the down. 1893 N. GALE *Country Muse* Ser. II. 101 In leafy Warwickshire.

b. *spec.* in *Bot.* Foliate.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 379 *Foliatus*, leafy, furnished with Leaves. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 115 Flowering stems 3–5 in., lateral, ascending, leafy.

c. That produces broad-bladed leaves, as distinguished from other kinds of foliage.

1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* xi. 222 We have many Indian genera of leafy trees, very different from the usual Australian type.

2. Of the nature of a leaf; resembling a leaf.

a. Said of the parts of a plant.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iv. § 17 (1682) 32 Every bud, besides its proper Leaves, is covered with divers Leafy Pannicles or Surfoyls. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Elm*, It bears a single leav'd Flower .. which turns to a membranous or leafy Fruit in the Form of a Heart. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 30 Cal. of 5 leafy teeth. 1851 CARPENTER *Man Phys.* (ed. 2) 466 They may form .. fronds (expanded leafy surfaces).

b. Of other substances: Laminate.

1754 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 668 A leafy or fibrous texture, a purplish colour .. are peculiar to the mixtures with lead. 1791 PEARSON *ibid.* LXXXI. 324 A .. leafy, or mica-like sediment. 1881 *Borings* II. 26 (E. D. D.) Leafy clay with scares of sand.

3. *Comb.*, as *leafy-branched* adj.

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 340 Leafy-branched Spurge.

Leager, leagier, obs. forms of LEDGER.

League (*līg*), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **leghe**, 4–6 **lege, leuge**, (4 **lewge**, 5 **lewke, leuke, leeke**), 5–6 **leege**, 6 **legge**, le(a)que, *Sc.* lig, 6–7 **leag(e**, 6– **league**. [Late ME. *leuge, lege, leghe*, etc., ad. late L. *leuga, leuca* (= late Gr. λεύγη, λεύκη), according to Hesychius and Jordanes a Gaulish word; hence OF. *liue, liwe* (mod.F. *lieue*), Pr. *lega, legua*, Cat. *llegua*, Sp. *legua*, Pg. *legoa*, It. *lega*.] An itinerary measure of distance, varying in different countries, but usually estimated roughly at about 3 miles; app never in regular use in England, but often occurring in poetical or rhetorical statements of distance. *Marine league*: a unit of distance = 3 nautical miles or 3041 fathoms.

Although the league appears never to have been an English measure, *leuca* occurs somewhat frequently in Anglo-Latin law-books (Bracton, Fleta, etc.); it is disputed whether in these works it means one mile or two.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 245 Þanne þey come to giders in þe feeldes Cathalmytes, þat conteyneþ an houdred leges [*v rr.* leuges, leghes, 1432–50 lewkes] in lengþe and seventy in brede. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XV xxii (1495) 497 The walles of Babylone were acountyd for two lewges and an halfe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 28 Þis ile es cccl. leeges aboute. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. i. (1481) i vij, After the maner of lombardye they be callyd myles, and in fraunce leukes, and in englond they be callyd myles also. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 223/2 Mount Joye .. is but half a leeke fro seynt James. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. lxxxv. 63 An Hundreth Legis .. wherof euery Lege conteyneth iii. Englysshe myles. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 66, xvi. furlong make a frensh leuge [*printed* lenge]. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 642–4 The quantytie of the erth Circuleir Is fyftie thousand liggis .. Deuidyng, aye, ane lig in mylis two. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxvii. 275 A stronge castell with in a .iii. legges of Burdeux. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 1 Such as are expert sea men affyrme that euery league conteyneth foure myles. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 57 The Gretians [measure] by furlonges: the Spaniardes, and French men by leques. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* III. II. vi. (1636) 382 The French league containeth two of our miles, the Spanish league three, and the common league of Germany foure, and the great league of Germany containeth five of our miles. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 145 They hurried vs a-boord a Barke Bore vs some Leagues to Sea. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 42 At Touraine, in France there is a plain of about nine leagues long, and as many broad. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lii. *note*, I never yet saw the picture .. which came a league within my conception. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 268 A league at sea . contains 3000 geometrical paces, or 3 English miles. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* 136 Before us, at the distance of about a league and a half, rose the mighty frontier chain. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 15 The Spanish league is somewhat less than three miles and a half English. 1855 TENNYSON *Charge Light Brigade* i, Half a league, half a league, Half a league onward. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 25 Can I .. sharpen ear to recognize Sound o'er league and league of silence?

b. *Comb* : **league-long** *a.*, that extends the length of a league.

1883 TENNYSON *Charge Heavy Brigade* Prol. 27 The league long rampart-fire. 1883 SWINBURNE *Les Casquettes* xxiv, Forth she fared .. For a league-long raid on the bounding brine.

League (*līg*), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 **ligg**, (? 5–)6 **leage**, *Sc.* lig, 6 **lege, liage, leag(ge**, *Sc.* **leig, lyge, lyig**, 6–7 **ligue, leaug(e**, 6– **league**. [The form *ligue, lig*, is a. F. *ligue*, ad. It. *liga*, var. of *lega*, vbl. sb. f. *legare* to bind :—L. *ligāre*. The form *le(a)ge* is perh. ad. It. *lega*.]

1. A military, political, or commercial covenant or compact made between parties for their mutual protection and assistance against a common enemy, the prosecution or safeguarding of joint interests, and the like; a body of states or persons associated in such a covenant, a confederacy.

1452 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 387, I .. binds and obliss me, that I shall make na bond, na ligg. quhilk sall be contrar till his heines. 1509 FISHER *Funerall Serm. Hen. VII*, Wks. (1876) 269 Leages and confyderyes he hadde with all crysten pryncez. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vii. 63 And this same lyge with our posteritie Sall euir remane in faith and vnite. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 13 The cytiezins of Aden had .. made a leage with the Portugales. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 132 This League or band being maid betweine the king and the hail natione. *Ibid.* V. 262 To make a Leagge or band wᵗ the Scotis or Peichtis against the Inglismen. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII*, I. i 95 France hath flaw'd the League, and hath attach'd Our Merchants goods at Burdeux. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 121 Leagues are commonly made for mutuall defence. 1678 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (1878) 160 Yᵉ league offensive and defensive wᵗʰ yᵉ States Genˡˡ. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 17 Count Hohenloe was in Germany, employed in exciting the princes of the league of Munster to take the field against the Spaniards. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 451 The danger of a Protestant league compelled the Catholic powers to bury their rivalries.

b. *spec.* in *Hist. The League*, a league formed in 1576 under the direction of the Guises, to prevent the accession of Henry IV to the French throne. *Holy League*, a name given to several leagues in European history, as that formed by Pope Julius II against the French in 1511 and the Nuremberg League of 1538. *Hanseatic, Latin League*: see these adjs. *Solemn League and Covenant*: see COVENANT *sb.* 9 a.

By writers on ancient history the word is used in the designation of certain confederations of states, as the *Ætolian league*, the *Amphictyonic league*, etc.

1589 I. L. (*title*) The Birth, Purpose, and mortal Wound of the Romish holie League. 1684 DRYDEN (*title*) The history of the League. Written in French by M. Maimbourg. Translated into English. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *League*, one concern'd in the League or Confederacy in France, in the time of King Henry III and IV. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The League, by way of eminence, denotes that famous one on foot in France, from the year 1576 to 1593. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, IV. Wks. 1813 V. 401 The king of England was declared protector of this league, which they dignified by the name of holy, because the pope was at the head of it. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 375 The Amphictyonic league or council. *Ibid* III. 39 The Delphians were .. induced to renounce their union with the Phocian league. 1861 DYER *Mod. Europe* II. 194 An alliance against the Sultan, called the Holy League, was .. concluded between himself [Pius V], Philip II, and the Venetians. *Ibid.* 450 The Catholic States of the Circles of Suabia and Bavaria agreed to enter into an alliance which afterwards obtained the name of the Holy League.

c. In recent times often adopted in the names of certain associations of individuals or of societies for some common object. *Anti-Corn-Law League*: a political association formed in 1838 to procure the abolition of the existing Corn Laws. *Football League*: see quot. 1899 ². *Land, Primrose, Reform League*: see these sbs.

1846 WELLINGTON in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxiv. 51 There were no persons in that assembly capable of sustaining in debate the existing Corn Law against Cobden and the League. 1883 (*atholic Dict.* (1896) 554 The Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross was founded in 1873. 1883 *Whitaker's Almanack* 227/2 National Sunday League, .. National Temperance League. 1889 *Ibid.* 564/1 A Football League has been formed, including twelve of the leading North and Midland clubs. .. These clubs play a sort of American tournament for the League Championship. 1894 *Athletic News* 5 Nov. 1/2 The position of Notts in the League is occasioning very considerable anxiety. 1899 LD. ALDENHAM *Colloq. Currency* (1900) Pref. 9 They even proposed to hear me, as president of the Bimetallic League. 1899 G. O. SMITH in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 170 It was at this stage Mr. MacGregor .. brought forward his idea of a football union between the leading clubs of the day. . The following twelve clubs were invited to form a union between themselves. .. Thus was the League formed. *Ibid.* 171 The League was formed chiefly for the purpose of insuring a series of first class games [etc.]

†d. A document in which the terms of a league are set down. *Obs.*

1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 43 The Treasury, where the ancient Leagues of the Realme .. and divers other ancient Records doe lye. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 89 The Transcripts of Leagues and Treaties.

2. *gen.* A covenant, compact, alliance. Now *rare*.

1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 42 How that ye breke the lege of sothfastnesse. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1323/2 Thys is the bloud of the leage, that oure Lorde hathe made with you vppon al these wordes. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1220/1 Contrarie to the leagues and quietnesse of both the realmes of England and Scotland. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 281 Ile kisse thy hand, In signe of League and amity with thee. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* xlvii, Betwixt mine eye and heart a league is tooke. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. x. 236 Though there be a league and simpathie betwixt golde and quicke-silver. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxii 8 My sonne hath made a league with the sonne of Iesse. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. viii. (1651) 25 The Appetite .. which by an admirable league of Nature, and by mediation of the spirit commands the organ by which it moves. 1644 MILTON *Jdgm. Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 284 Those duties .. wherby the league of wedloc is chiefly preserved. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vii. (1650) 10 Our first ligue of love, you know, was contracted among the Muses in Oxford. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 339 Linkt in happie nuptial League. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv, 359 By thus uniting philosophy with religion, he dissolved the league which genius had formed with scepticism. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Product. Mod. Art*, What associating league to the imagination can there be between the seers, or the seers not, of a presential miracle?

3. Phr. †**a.** *To enter league*: to make a covenant or alliance; to INTERLEAGUE. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 49, I studyed. to enter league with such a one as might direct my steps. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) C 2, I maruaile Medor, what my father meanes, To enter league with Countie Sacrepant? 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 149 They did choose to enter league, when they could have made an end of him.

b. *In league with*: having a compact with, allied with.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Fœderati*, confederate: in league, or alliance with. 1611 BIBLE *Job* v. 23 For thou shalt be in league with the stones of the field. 1611 [see LEAGUE *v.*[1] 1]. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. vii, Jealousy .. With sordid avarice in league. 1869 DICKENS *J. Two Cities* I. II, For anybody on the road might be a robber or in league with robbers. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi, Look you, villains, this fellow is in league with you.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *league breaker, -fellow*, †*-friend, -union*, (sense 1 c) *league-game, -system, -team*; **league-hut** (see quot.).

1561 NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 104 Beeyng receyued by the hande of a *leaguebreaker preste. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1184 When they took thee As a League-breaker. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 175 The Gothians, and other *league fellowes of the People of Rome. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 83 Warres were made eyther for defence of *leaghfendes or for empire. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 251/2 If the American universities would send delegates to see our *league games. 1888 'P DARYL' *Irel. Disease* 137 These are *League-huts, a temporary shelter which the [Land] League offers to ejected tenants. 1899 G. O. SMITH in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 171 In accordance with the *League system a certain number of clubs play home and home matches together. *Ibid.* 182 Four *League teams. 1639 GLAPTHORNE *Argalus & P.* IV. 39 Palmes (That do with amorous mixture twine their boughes Into a *league-union).

League (*līg*), *v.*[1] [f. LEAGUE *sb.*[2] Cf. F. *liguer*, It *legare*.]

1. *trans.* To form or join into a league; to band together *with*; to confederate.

1611 COTGR., *Ligué*, leagued, in league with. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Eclogs*, etc *Upon Picture Achmet*, Wakeful ambition leagu'd with hastie pride. 1638 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 166 To league a people is to make them know their strength & power. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 219 France, Jermin, and the Parliament of England, are leagued to obstruct his designe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X 868 Out of my sight, thou Serpent, that name best Befits thee with him leagu'd. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XII. 21 Then Neptune, with Apollo leagued, devised Its ruin. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 32 Two Earls fast leagued in discontent. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* V. § 6. 259 Hotspur .. leagued himself with the Scots.

†2. To bind, connect, join. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 51 They began to build upon those small islands .. and in tract of time they conjoined and leagued them together by bridges. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. i. 304 The tyes that ligue us to God

3. *intr.* To join in or form a league or alliance; to band together. Also *to league against* in indirect pass.

1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Irene* Wks. (1711) 166 All the world seeth, that to league is imperiously to command their king and sovereign to cut short his pinions. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* V. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 416, I never knew they leagu'd or lov'd till now. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 37 The king .. began to see himself leagued against .. both by protestant and papist. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VIII. 185 Where kings first leagued against the rights of men. 1822 — *Hellas* 537 The tiger leagues not with the stag at bay Against the hunter. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. iii (1864) I. 402 Theodoric. left the Bishop of Rome .. to league with the rebellious subjects of Byzantium against the Eastern Emperor.

Hence **Leagued** *ppl. a.*, confederate; **Lea·guing** *vbl. sb.*

1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 351 When leagu'd Oppression pour'd to Northern wars Her whisker'd pandoors and her fierce hussars. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 136 Where first the proud, the great, In leagued assembly keep their cumbrous state. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xiv, A tower whose marbled walls the leagued storms withstand! 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Wallace* xxvii, These are the leagued for Scotland's native right. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxvi, They can sustain no harm from leaguing for this purpose. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 499 The leagued states. 1869 *Daily News* 8 Mar., His actual leaguing with the Scots against the independence of England.

†**League**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *ligue-r*, ad. L. *ligā-re*.] *trans.* To bequeath.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* v. i. 40 By his testament he leagued Normandie to Robert his eldest Sonne.

Lea·guist. *rare.* In 8 **leaguist**. [f. LEAGUE *sb.*[2] + -IST.] A party to or member of a league.

1762 tr. *Buching's Syst. Geog.* V. 285 An agreement was made here in 1620 betwixt the United and Leaguists.

Leaguer (*līgəɹ*), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **legher, legar**,

6–7 leagure, 7 leguer, leager, leagre, 8 leiger. [a. Du. *leger* camp, formally equivalent to OE. *leger* LAIR *sb.*[1]]

1. A military camp, esp. one engaged in a siege; an investing force.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 212/2 But when it was perceiued that theyr slender rancke*s* were not able to resiste the thycke leghers of the enimies. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 They [military men] will not vouchsafe .. to use our antient termes belonging to matters of warre, but doo call a Campe by the Dutch name of Legar. *a* 1645 FEATLY in *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Reynolds* (1867) II. 240 The leaguer is not yet broken up. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 204 It would not at first be credited at the leaguer that the earl of Essex could be in a condition to attempt such a work. 1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 100 When General Fairfax came into the Leaguer before Raglan. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 120, I came into the imperial leaguer at the siege of Leipsic. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* I, He temporised until the enemy had broken up their leaguer. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y* and Sunday after Trinity, The holy house is still beset With leaguer of stern foes. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* ii. (1875) 20 Villegagnon with six followers .. passed under cover of night through the infidel leaguer. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 17 He had dispersed the leaguer at Lincoln.

b. *In leaguer*: in camp; engaged in a siege.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I iii, Our men of Barbary haue laine in leagre fifteene moneths and more. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 446 Annibal now laie in leaguer, before the walls of Gerion 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* XII. (1883) 85 They were in leaguer before a town. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. i, Where England's King in leaguer lay. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 39 Now we sat in leaguer there achieving many adventures.

2. A military investment, siege.

1598 B JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III i, It was the first, but the best leagure, that euer I beheld, with these eies 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Begger* Wks. I. 100/1 Two dangerous hurts hardly brought off from Bummill Leaguer. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V 72 At the time of a Leagure he must expect often to change his Powder. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus Rerum Mem.* I II. VI. 81 The Waste which lay between the Houses in a Time of a Leaguer, was sown with Corn 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III IX. (1866) 533 During the infinite horrors of the Harlem siege, and in the more prosperous leaguer of Alkmaar. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* VII (1860) 175 The leaguer of Lucknow. 1890 *Athenæum* 13 Dec. 811/1 The long leaguer of Miletus in the Ionic revolt.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *leaguer-proof* adj; †**leaguer-basket**, a fascine; **leaguer-**†**lady**, **-lass**, †**-laundress**, euphemistic names for a woman attached to a camp.

1659 HOOLE *Comenius* (1672) 291 Engineres who lye behind *Leagure-baskets [L. *gerras*]. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* II. 36, I shall take care . to keep you from Lord Hardy—From being a *Leiger Lady, From carrying a Knapsack. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XVIII (*motto*), This were a *leaguer-lass to love a soldier, To bind his wounds, and kiss his bloody brow 1895 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 472 Her father had dreamed that Jeanne 'went with the soldiers', doubtless as a 'leaguer-lass'. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* I. i, Were it not for my honesty, I could wish now I were his *leager landresse. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. iv, There are some beauties so strong, that they are *leager proof; they are so barricaded that no battery . can do good upon them.

¶ **4.** This word has occasionally been substituted by confusion for *leager*, LEDGER, in attributive use and in the phrase *to lie leaguer*.

1678 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 303 Angels descend, and rule the sphere; Where Heaven lies leiguer. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict* II. s.v., A Leaguer Ambassador, (one that makes a continuance) *Un Ambassadeur ordinaire.* 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* II. x. 260 He lies leaguer, as a sort of ambassador for his worthy masters.

Leaguer (lī gəi), *sb.*[2] [f. LEAGUE *sb.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. A member of a league; in reference to *Fr. Hist.*, a member or adherent of the League formed against the Huguenots in the reign of Henry III; in modern times, a member of the Anti-Corn-Law League, the Irish Land League, etc.

1591 COLVNET (*title*) True History of the Ciuill Warres of France, between the French King Henry 4. and the Leaguers. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iii. 8 The Liguers , did well to cry, To your Quarters White Scarfs, this is none of your quarrel. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 168 Here was no leaguers in the field, as in the story of Nuremberg. 1729 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* IX. XVII. 103 *note*, After the Death of the Duke of Guise Henry III was accused by the Leaguers of having caused the Queen of Scots to be put to Death 1844 COBDEN *Speech* 11 Dec., Speeches 1870 I. 229 One Leaguer in Manchester who has given more money .. than [etc.]. 1854 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Aug., This last dirty move of the Loyal Leaguers to spite the Copperheads in view of the Chicago Convention. 1880 [see LANDLEAGUER]. 1892 'H. LE CARON' 25 *Y. Secr. Service* (1893) 181 O'Rorke and Andrew Kettle, both Leaguers.

b *attrib.*, as *leaguer-town*.

1591 *Art. conc. Admiralty* 21 July § 51 All those, that . haue had trafficke with the Leaguers in France, or shipped .. any victuals .. for Spaine, the Islands, or any leaguer towne in Fraunce. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. V. 93 Sir John Meldrum arrived suddenly at a Leaguer-town called Aulby.

†**2.** ? A term of reproach. ? *nonce-use.*

1625 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVII. 285 This same victles Leager, This bane of banquets; this most nasty begger.

Leaguer (lī gəi), *sb.*[3] ? *Obs.* Also 8 **leagre**, 8–9 **leager**, 9 **legar.** [? ad. Du. *ligger* a tun, f. *liggen* to LIE *v.*[1] Cf. G. *leger* (also *legger*, *wasserlegger*) a measure for arrack, *pl.* fresh-water casks on board ship.] **a.** A certain measure of arrack. **b.** A cask of wine or oil, ? of a particular size. **c.** *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1683 in *Hacke's Collect. Voy.* (1699) I. 37 We had gotten in 36 Liggers of Water already. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 398 Half a Leaguer of Spelman's Neep, or the best sort of Arrack. 1730 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the Lyell* 15 Aug., Started 3 Leagers of Arrack belonging to the Ships Crew, into 3 Butts and a small Cask. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 362 The provisions for which the French contracted this year..one thousand two hundred leagers of wine. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 83 They also discovered a cask of Arrack. it was half a Leaguer. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 66 The largest casks are called leagers, and are of the following dimensions: Length..4 ft. 6 in, Diameter of Bouge .3 ft, Diameter of Chine. 2 ft 5 in 1802 *Ibid.* VIII. 82 His object was to purchase 200 legars, to be filled with water. for the use of the cattle. 1812 J SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 169, Butts and Leaguers. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 348 [Oilmen] Both parties require roomy outskirt premises for their stores; the former for his casks and his 'leagers' 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk., Leaguers*, the longest water-casks, stowed near the kelson, of 159 English imperial gallons each. Before the invention of water-tanks, leaguers composed the whole ground tier of casks in men of-war.

Lea·guer, *v.* [f. LEAGUER *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *refl.* and *intr.* To set one's leaguer, to encamp. *Obs.*

1629 *S'Hertogenbosh* 15 Leaguering himself on the East side of the Towne. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* X (1848) 161 Where the army had leaguered the year preceding.

†**b.** To 'lie', lodge. *Obs. rare.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 157 When I legerd by him in the Dolphin.

2. *trans.* To besiege, beleaguer. Chiefly in **Lea·guered, Lea·guering** *ppl. adjs.*

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVIII 593 Two mighty hosts a leaguer'd town embrace. 1794 COLERIDGE *Robespierre* II. i, That the voice of truth . though leagured round By envy and her hateful brood of hell, Be heard. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* II, The crescent shines Along the Moslem's leaguering lines 1855 W SARGENT *Braddock's Exped.* 362 His defence of Detroit against Pontiac and his leaguering hordes. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 19 The watchfires round Troy's leaguer'd wall.

†**Lea·guerer.** *Obs.* [f. LEAGUER *sb.* + -ER[1]] A (Dutch) trooper.

1635 GLAPTHORNE *Hollander* II (1640) D 1 b, My naturall Dutch too is a Clownish speech, and only fit to court a leagurer in 1639 — *Wallenstein* III. II E 3 Sure, My Lord intends to write some Proclamation 'Gainst wearing holland smockes, some furious Edict 'Gainst charitable leaguerers. 1654 WEBSTER *Appius & Virg* IV ii. 48 Though we dine to day As Dutch men feed their souldiers, we will sup bravely, like Roman Leaguerers.

Leahter, obs. form of LAUGHTER.

Leak (līk), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 **leke**, 6 *Sc.* **lek**, 6–7 **leake**, 7 *Sc.* **leck**, 8 **lake**, 7– **leak.** [First recorded late in 15th c.; the proximate source is uncertain, perh., like many other nautical terms, adopted from LG. or Du.; cf. LG., MDu. *lek*, inflected *lēk-* (whence G. *leck*, Da. *læk*; the G. *lecke*, Sw. *lacka* are f. the vb.), Du. *lek*; equivalent forms are Ger. dial. *lech*, *leche*, ON. *leke* str. masc. It is possible that the Eng. word, notwithstanding its late appearance, may represent an adoption of the ON. form, or even an OE. cognate. The exact relation between the sb. and the adj. and vb. is undetermined.]

1. A hole or fissure in a vessel containing or immersed in a fluid, by which the latter enters or escapes from the vessel, so as to cause loss or injury; said orig. and esp. of ships; also in phr. † *to fall in leak, to spring a leak.*

1487 *Naval Acc Hen. VII* (1896) 25 The stopping of lekes. 1497 *Ibid.* 131 Lost in a ship. by occasion of a leke falling in the same. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI vi. 67 The jonit barge, Sa full of riftis, and with lekkis perbraik. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII* c. 7 If .. the shippe . happen to fall in leke. 1558 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 122 We found a great leake in the stemme of our ship. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 11 Consider well before a leck begin, It seemes I heare the water wheesing in. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 230 The next day the lesser ship sprung a leake. 1626 — *Accid Yng. Sea-men* 19 Sling a man ouerboord to stop the leake. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. VIII. 20 Many little leaks may sink a ship. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 56 We found our Ship had sprung a Lake. 1782 COWPER *Loss Roy George* 19 She sprang no fatal leak. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. XVIII, Rent was the sail, and strain'd the mast, And many a leak was gaping fast.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. ix. § 2 There. will be alwaies euils, which no arte of man can cure, breaches and leakes moe then mans wit hath hands to stop. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 120 Fooles, That can not search the leakes of his defectes. 1622 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* vi. 229 It being the property of a foole to be full of leakes. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XX. XXXV. 257 A leak in the waistcoat-pocket in which you carry all your money. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* X viii. (1875) 373 An able finance minister who has found means of closing a great leak in the treasury. 1900 LD. ROSEBERY *Napoleon* XVI. 246 Russia was the fatal leak in his Continental System.

2. The action of leaking; leakage.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1895 THOMPSON & THOMAS *Electr. Tab. & Mem.* 52 It will show the position of a leak from one wire to another. 1896 *Academy* 11 Apr. 309/2 In hydrogen the leak was slowest. .. The rate of leak in the halogens is also very rapid.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **leak-alarm, -indicator, -signal**, devices for indicating the rising or accumulation of water in the hold of a ship (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

†**Leak,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **hlec**, 6 **lek(e**, 6–7 **leake**, 7 *Sc.* **leck.** [In OE. *hlec*; after OE. the word does not appear until the 16th c. when it may have been adopted from LG., MDu. *lek* (inflected *lēk-*), whence mod.Du *lek*, Sw. *lack*, Da. *læk*, G. *leck*; cogn. w. ON. *lekr*, Ger. dial. *lech* of the same meaning, and with LEAK *sb.* and *v.*

The OE. form presents difficulties; the spelling *hlec* occurs in the Hatton MS. of the *Pastoral Care* (9th c.) and in at least three glosses, so that it cannot well be a mere error; on the other hand the (apparently) cognate words in the other Teut. langs show no trace of the *h*; in the ON. vb. *leka* the initial *l* (not *hl*) is attested by the alliteration.]

= LEAKY.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* lvii. 437 Swiðe lytlum siceraðe ðæt wæter & swiðe dexellice on ðæt hlece scip. *c* 1100 in Napier *Glosses* ii. 480 *Rimosa*, hlec. *a* 1530 HEYWOOD *Play Weather* (Brandl) 800 Olde moones be leake, they can holde no water. 1544 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 205 The Inglismen knawand that thair schip was lek, geve thaim thair leif 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. V. 35 And fifty sisters water in leke [*ed.* 1596 leake] vessels draw. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy S. Sea* (1847) 131 Thus, this leake-ship went well into England 1626 CAPT SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 13 A ship cranke sided, Iron sicke, spewes her okum, a leake ship. 1637–50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 398 The ship not tight enough, being leck *a* 1678 MARVELL *Poems, Char. Holland* 45 Who best could know to pump an earth so leak.

Leak (līk), *v.* Forms: 5 **leke**, 6 **leeke**, *Sc.* (also 8 *north.*) **leck**, 6–7 **leake**, *Sc.* **lek(k**, 6– **leak.** [Not found before *c* 1420, but prob. much older; a. or cogn. with ON. *leka* str. vb. (pa. t. *lak*) to drip, to leak, corresponding to OHG. **lechen* str. vb., found only in composition (pa. pple. *se-lechen* leaky), MHG. and dial. mod.G. *lechen* wk, to crack from drought, become leaky, MDu. *leken* (pa. t. *lak*) to let water through, drip; f. Teut. root **lek-*, ablaut variant of **lak-*. see LACK *a.*

It is very likely that in later use the vb was formed afresh from LEAK *sb.* or *a.* Sense 5 may be plausibly explained as a development from sense 2, but it is not wholly impossible that it may be a distinct word, a var of LEACH *v.*, OE. *leccan*. The LG. *lecken* (whence Sw. *läcka*, Da. *lække*, G *lecken*) is derived from, or at least refashioned after, the equivalent of LEAK *a.* or *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To pass (*out*, *away*, *forth*) by a leak or leakage. Also *fig*, to pass *away* by gradual waste.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI 33 Let diche hit deep that humour out may leke, If hit be weet. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II v. 181 It is easie to conceive how .. the water, which will perhaps by degrees leak into several parts, may be emptyed out again. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist Fossils* I (1729) I 243 A Crack, through which a small quantity of the Liquor leak'd forth. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed 4) 154 The gold and silver. leak continually away by unseen means, at the average rate of about three quarters of a million a-year. 1890 *Spectator* 23 Aug., A democracy that has allowed its chief political interests to leak away.

b. *To leak out* (fig.): to transpire or become known in spite of efforts at concealment.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 33 We had heard rumours of such a ship to follow us, which had leaked out from the captain. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* XIX, I can see it leaking out in fifty different ways—just that same strong, overbearing, dominant spirit. 1884 *Manch Exam* 27 May 5/1 The outcry which was raised when the rumour of it leaked out 1884 'RITA' *Vivienne* II. v, The carefully-guarded secret had leaked out in some way or other.

2. To allow the passage of fluid through a leak: **a.** inwards.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I iii 50 Thai all leckit, and salt watter stremis Fast bullerand in at every ryft and boir. 1530 PALSGR 606/1, I leeke, as a shyppe or bote dothe that taketh in water. .. Labour well, syrs, at the pompe, for our shyppe leaketh. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 229 One of theyr shyppes leaked and toke water very sore. *a* 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform* xlvi. 19 Gif scho lekkis, gett men of skill To stop hir hollis laich in be howis. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 66 Against a secret Cliff .. A Ship is dash'd, and leaking drinks the Sea. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt-cap* 1317 Carried pick-a-back by Eldobert Big-baby-fashion, lest his leathers leak!

b. outwards.

1530 PALSGR. 606/1 This hogges heed of wyne leaketh. 1557 *N. T.* (Genev) *Heb.* II I *note*, Lest like vessells ful of chappes we leake, and renne out on euery part. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 47 That the vnited Vessell of their Blood (Mingled with Venome of Suggestion .) Shall neuer leake, though it doe worke as strong As *Aconitum*, or rash Gun-powder. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XXXVII. 81 Go to—vhat rek? and gar the bealing brek; For, fra it lek, I hald the danger done. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* vi. 86 The starboard boiler began to leak.

†**c.** To 'make water'. *Obs.* (*vulgar.*)

1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, II. i. 22 Why, you will allow vs ne're a Iourden, and then we leake in your Chimney. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 51 Some great ones drinking so hard, that they even leak'd on their supper couches. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* v. i. 54 Boy, give me some Tobacco, and a Stope of Wine .. And a Tub to leak in Boy; when was this Table without a leaking Vessel? 1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* 164 Twelve cups of tea (with grief I speak) Had now constrain'd the nymph to leak. 1796 in *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

†**3.** *pass.* To have sprung a leak; to be emptied by leakage. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. ii. 29 Leak'd is our Barke. 1622 in Bradford *Plymouth Plantation* (1856) 138 Within 14. days after she [a ship] came againe hither, being dangerously leaked and brused with tempestious stormes. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. vi. 69 Some of the Rum they found, . a Cask in one place, and a Cask in another; .. some staved against the Trees, and leeked out. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iv. 333 We . found many of our casks so decayed, as to be half leaked out.

4. *trans.* To let (water, etc.) in or out through a leak. ? Now *U. S.* only.

1687 HOOKE in *Hist Royal Soc.* (1757) IV. 548 It would be next to impossible to make pipes to hold so perfectly as not to leak air in some parts. 1692 LOCKE *Educ* § 7 (1693) 6 To have his Shooes made so, as to leak Water 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The pipe leaks gas; the roof leaks rain.

† b. *fig.* To cause to run *out* or escape.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 94 When a Christian is flush of comfort, then Satan lies upon the catch, then to inveigle a Saint into one sin or other, which he knows will soon leak out his joy.

5. *Brewing.* To cause (liquor) to run *over, on, off,* in small quantities or by degrees. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

Cf. Sc. 'To *lek, leck,* to pour water over bark or other substance, in order to obtain a decoction; to strain off, Clydes[dale]' (Jam.) See also LECK *v.* in Eng. Dial. Dict.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 29 *Leck on,* poure on more, Liquor, v.g. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew* II (ed. 2) 119 Put your Malt in by Degrees, and stir it..then leak on your Complement *Ibid.* 122 Leaking over.—Is what may be called putting over the Malt, at Times, many Hand-bowls of Water, that it may run gradually off, and wash away the Flower of the Malt by a slow Degree. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E Yorksh* II. 339 To *Leck-on,* to add more water, as in brewing 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 151 Draining the liquor through a sieve, instead of leaking it off gradually.

Leakage (lī·kĕdʒ). Also 5–7 **leoage,** 6 **lekkage,** 8 **leekage.** [f. LEAK *v.* + -AGE. Cf. Du. *lekkage.*]

1. The action of leaking; admission or escape of water or other fluid through a hole in a vessel, etc.; loss of fluid by this means.

1490 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 112 Alle maner auenturs fortunes perilles and ioperdies of alle the sayd wynes, leeage forst and egirnesse of the same oonly exepte. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 195 Allowances made vpon Wines in regarde of leeage of tenne or fifteene vpon the hundreth 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 45, I would take no excuse of leakage or other waste. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 34 By the Help of only four Pumps .. we easily master d what Leakage we had. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 241 Jars .. are liable to no leekage, unless they are broken 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 198 We have seen an engine of an eight-horse power of this kind at work, with a fluid metal on the pistons: it effectually prevented the leakage. 1851 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr* xix. 161 The subsoil of London .. converted by gas leakage into one mass of pestilent blackness. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 509 A form of secretion, or. leakage, from mucous membranes.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Diminution resulting from gradual waste or escape.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* Pref § 7, I will stop the leakage of my soul, and what heretofore hath run out in writing, shall hereafter be improved in constant preaching. 1673 BP S. PARKER *Reproof Reh Transpr* 11 They . weaken themselves by too great a leakage of their power. 1803 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. 452 The Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen was not famous for its power of preventing the leakage of state matters. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 270 The leakage of heat is slow 1895 *Month* May 115 The 'leakage' going on in the Catholic Church in the British Isles. 1900 *Speaker* 22 Sept. 668/1 The frightful leakage from deaths, wounds and sickness.

3. *concr.* **a.** That which leaks or oozes out. Also *fig.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies Hampsh.* II (1662) 13, I behold these his Books as the Receptacle of the Leakage and Superfluities of his Study. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone* § 313 A very small leakage came in 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Stage Coach* (1865) 234 The privilege of battening on the drippings of the kitchen and the leakage of the tap-room.

† **b.** A leak. *Obs. rare.*

1776 G SEMPLE *Building in Water* 102 Get the Water taken out, corking any Leakages that may happen to appear.

4. Allowance made for waste of fluid by leakage from the containing vessels.

1391 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) II. 108, 40*s.* for freght, 40*s.* for impost, the lekkege in myne owne hand, by estimation, 26*s.* 1735 *Connect. Col. Rec* (1873) VII. 563 The said retailer will pay to the said commissioner the duty laid thereon by the excise act, substracting only one fifth part thereof for leakage and wastage 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 132 *Leakage,* allowance of duty for waste of liquor from the vessels leaking or other causes. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 196 The lightermen claimed as their right the perquisites of 'wastage' and 'leakage'.

Leake, obs. form of LAC[2], LEAK, LEEK.

Leakiness (lī·kinĕs). [f. LEAKY *a.* + -NESS.] Leaky condition.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 84 Because of her leakinesse and ill-sayling. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xxii. 324 Whence arose some of our leakiness. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., If a kettle..shows symptoms of leakiness.

Leaking (lī·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the verb LEAK; leakage. Also *attrib.* in † **leaking tub, vessel** (LEAK *v.* 2 c).

1611 COTGR., *Coulement*..a leaking. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. 4 As a naile fastned in a sure place from wanzing and leaking out. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* v. i. 54 Never any thing of Moment was done at our Counsel Table, without a leaking Tub great Consultations require great Drinking, and great Drinking a great leaking Vessel.

Lea·king, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That leaks or lets water in or out; that has a leak or leaks. † Also of weather, showery.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 450 When this siment is maad, hit most insinke Vche hole & chene and euery lekyng ston. 1534 MORE *Treat. Pass.* Wks. 1386/2 Whoso lyke a foole placeth hymselfe in a leakinge shyppe. 1620 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Surv.* I. xi. 35 A loose and light Sand swords slow and thin, yet with rest and lecking sommers it yeelds good Corne. 1621 BIBLE *Heb.* ii. 1 Lest at any time we should let them slip [*marg.* run out as leaking vessels] 1622 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 Out of a leaking vessell good things are euer running out. c 1634 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 290 Their leiking seames drink in the floods so fast 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* II. i. (1679) 18 All dart at once their baleful influence In leaking Fire. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* 36 Leaking timber.

Lea·kless, *a.* [f. LEAK *sb.* + -LESS.] Not having a leak.

1899 T. S. MOORE *Vinedresser* 4 Choose casks which thou hast seen Are leakless.

† **Lea·kness.** *Obs.* [f. LEAK *a.* + -NESS.] Leakiness.

1508 *Extracts Aberd Reg.* (1844) I. 439 And cum within the hawin and port of the said burgh, be ane northeist wind and lekness of ane of thair said schippis. 1625 J. GLANVILL *Voy. Cadiz* 83 The leakness of his shipp.

Leaky (lī·ki), *a.* [f. LEAK *sb.* + -Y[1].] Having a leak or leaks; full of leaks; giving passage to water or other fluid through a hole or fissure.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 63 Sir, sir, thou art so leakie That we must leaue thee to thy sinking. 1610 — *Temp.* I. i. 52 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 67 He would not venture himself in our Leakie Caneo. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II § 13 A leaky vessel, always filling and never full. 1791 W. JESSOPP *Rep. Riv. Witham* 15 Lining the Canal through the leaky Soil 450*l.* 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr 2nd Voy.* II. 11 The ship was so leaky as to require the constant use of two pumps. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I 98 We lay Leaky, dismasted, a most helpless prey To winds and waves 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm* 141 Leaky casks. 1881 *Daily News* 10 Mar 6/1 A leaky gas pipe.

b. Incontinent of urine; passing urine frequently or in large quantities.

1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* III. ii, The Dog is leaky in his Liquor 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 242 The patient..had never had an illness in his life, except that he had always been a 'leaky subject'. *Ibid*, Such patients seem to drift imperceptibly into the 'leaky' state.

c. *fig.* Of persons, their tongues: Not reticent, blabbing. Of memory: Not retentive.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccxxvii. 402 Women are generally so leaky, that I have hardly met with one of the Sex that could not hold her Breath longer than she should keep a secret 1703 QUICK *Dec. Wives Sisters* 18 Our Memories are exceeding feeble, leaky and forgetful 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* I 242 But be thou, my Muse! No leaky Blab 1805 *G Rose's Diaries* (1860) I 244 It is true he is leaky, but I believe would not willingly tell anything. 1845 H ROGERS *Ess* I iii 93 [It] must depend on the doubtful authority, and leaky memory of those who report it

Leaky, variant of LAKIE *Sc.*

Leal (līl), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 3–5 **lel,** 3–6 **lele,** 4 **liale,** 4–5 **lell(e,** *Sc* **leile, leyll,** 4–5 (7–8 *Sc.*) **leel,** 4–6 **leale,** 4–7 *Sc.* **leill,** 4–8 *Sc.* **leil,** 5 **leell,** 6 *Sc.* **laill,** 8– **leal.** [a. OF. *leel,* usually in semi-learned form *leial, leal* (= Pr. *leyal, lial,* Cat. *lleal,* Sp. *leal,* It. *leale*), mod.F. *loyal* (see LOYAL) :—L. *lēgāl-is* LEGAL.]

A. *adj.* Now *Sc.* (and *north. dial*) and in literary use derived from Scottish.

1. Loyal, faithful, honest, true. **a.** Of persons, etc. *Land of the leal*: see LAND *sb.* 3 c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4891 Yon er theues we lelmen wend. *Ibid* 27847 Lele of hert and fre of gyft. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4809 þe grettest lordes of þat land þat leillest were hold 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 576 He that worthy wes and leill *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2877 Lede leliat to his lord leuand of lyue. c 1460 *Launfal* 326, I yeve the Blaunchard my stede lel. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol 482 Thocht I be lawit, my leil hart can nocht fenze. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) x. 28 Scho wat wlouttin faill I am hir luvar laill. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 82 The eath of ellevin leill and vnsuspected men. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* vi, Friendship makes us leal To truth and right. *a* 1776 *Cruel Mother* iii. in Child *Ballads* (1882) I 220/2 She's counted the leelest maid o them a'. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 14 Nov, Honest Allan Cunningham a leal and true Scotsman. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 391 Leal subject, honest patriot, cordial friend 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 119 Thou, Scotland's son, that wouldst be leal and true.

b. Of things, qualities, etc.

(In ME. poetry sometimes a more or less conventional laudatory epithet = 'noble', 'fair')

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8294 For wit þat flur sa fress and neu, þair stode a selcut lele [*Fairf.* etc lou elly] heu. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 498/204 Den maist þou synge of loue lele. c 1350 *Parlt. thre Ages* (text A) 115 Longe legges and large and lele for to schewe. c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 154 Consele kane I kene þe gad & leile. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 146 With leel labour to lyue whyl lif and londe lasteth. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8800 [It] sanke..to the leell theghes, Passond by poris into þe pure legges. c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 604 To se gif the Coilzearis lawtie was leill. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 13 The leill laubour lost, and leill seruice. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxx. 2 Blind brutal Boy, that with thy bou abuses Leill leisome love by lechery and lust. 1721 RAMSAY *Katy's Answer* iv, There's my leal hand Win them, I'll be at your devotion. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 5/1 No man ever did more leal service than did Mackenzie during the bad days of the miserable Cabul business.

2. True, genuine; real, actual; exact, accurate; very (truth). Of a blow or shot: Well-aimed, hitting the mark. ? *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6478 Ne ber þou witnes nan bot lele. *Ibid.* 7798, I come to tell þe tiþand lel. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 35 þis laye. is stad and stoken, In stori stif & stronge With lel letteres loken. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 425 Of þe lenþe of Noe lyf to lay a lel date, þe sex hundreth of his age & none odde 3erez. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 69 Þerof he mad me skrite, his hote to mak leale. 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C. XI. 210 Men that buth bygetyn Out of matrimonie mowe nat haue the grace That leelle legitime by fawe may cleyme. c 1400 *Melayne* 8 The ryghte lele trouthe. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 35 The Planetis .. The quhilks are in leill number thir seuin. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Bona patrin,* We sall leill saith say, and na suith conceale. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 83 The said Witnesses to bear leal and soothfast Witnessing. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 167 With that stepp'd forward Tullochfern, An'. A leal shot ettled at the cock.

† **3.** Lawful; also, just, fair. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 1318 Whanne .. alle lele lawes [were] in þat lond sette. 1352 MINOT *Poems* iii. 9 His mone that was gude and lele, Left in Braband full mekill dele. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1050 Condemnyt be leile syse. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 28 Wheder þai be geten in leel spousage or noght. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. x. 3186 Oure Kyng Alysawndyr tuk Margret, The dowchtyr of this Kyng Henry, Into lele matrimony. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 296 To draw cutt is the lelyst, and long cut, lo, this wede shall wyn 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III viii. 81 Obseruyng weill the seremonyis lele. 1727 WALKER *Life Peden* 134 (Jam.), I have had my leal share of wrongs this way.

4. *Comb.,* as *leal-hearted* adj.

1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* xi, The North Sea skippers are leal-hearted men 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* 107 The leal hearted Scot's last visit to his native land.

B. *adv.* Now only *Sc.*

1. Loyally, faithfully.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6857, I . sal hald yow lel mi hight. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1066, I trewly many a day Haue lovid lelyest in londe. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 750 Luke to the leid that the so leile lufis. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xlv. 3 Look ony one before me loved so leill 17 . in Herd *Sc Songs* (1776) I. 160 Had me fast, let me not gang, If you do love me leel.

2. Honestly, lawfully. *Comb.* **leal-come** *adj.,* honestly come by.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4913 Of our lele bi geten thing 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi 46 Bot beneficis ar nocht leill devydit. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1862) I. 443 Let us claim our leel-come and lawfully conquessed joy 1693 *Sc Presbyt Eloquence* (1738) 98 Every Man hath Conversion and the New Birth, but it's not leel come by.

3. Truly, exactly, accurately; perfectly, thoroughly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3029 Nouþer lynes ne lerkes but full lell streyght. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5020 Sire, þou ert lele of ilk lede þe lorde and þe fadire c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 446 I has forty dayes has rayn beyn, It will therfor abate Fulle lele. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* (*ad fin.*), Redis leill, and tak gud tent in tyme. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 285 Therby giving Mr. Andro Melvill a faire opportunitie to light leill upon Bishop Bancroft. 1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 51 The dawted pets of fate .. By pure instinct sae leal the mark have hit. 1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 15 [She] swore she'd be .. Kiss'd leal frae lug to lug Fa' sweet that day

† **Leal,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 4 **lelen.** [f. LEAL *a.*] *trans.* To legalize, authorize.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5284 Whan þe menskfull messangeres here message wisten & hade letteres of here lord to lelen here sawes.

Leal, dial. form of LITTLE.

Lea-land, lay-land (lī·lænd, lē·lænd). Forms: 4 **leylond,** 5–6 **leland(e,** 5–9 **ley-land,** 7 **lee-,** 6–**lay-land,** 7–**lea-land.** [f. LEA *a.* + LAND *sb.*] Fallow land; land 'laid down' to grass.

c 1325 *Gloss W de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 153/4 Le ffally lest sa tere freche (*glossed* leylond] c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XIII 112 On a ley-land hard I hym blaw. he commys here at hand. 1553 *Short Catech Liturgies,* etc. (1844) 525 The husbandmen, that first use to shrubbe and root out the thorns, brambles, and weeds, out of their lay-land and unlooked to. 1577–85 *Descr. Isles Scotl* in Skene *Celtic Scotl.* III. App 437 All teillit land, and na girs but ley land 1671 *Shetland Document* in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot* (1892) XXVI. 194 To provyde laufull tenments for his Majesteis ley lands within the said Bailyerie 1745 tr *Columella's Husb.* II. ii, Smaller ploughs, which are not strong enough to rip up the fallow grounds or lay-lands. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* (1877) 314 They ride the lealand highways, they ride the desert plain. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk*, *Leylands,* arable land under a grass crop The word is a very common name for pasture fields; to be found in the terriers of most estates. It will never be found in connection with meadow land proper, but it will usually denote land once arable but now 'laid' down.

Proverbial phrase. c 1500 *Payne & Sorowe Evyll Maryage* 140 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 79 Yf she than wyll be no better, Set her upon a lelande, and bydde the devyll fet her. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 103, I thinke she is better lost then found .. and they would be rydd by me they should set her on the leland and bid the diuell split her. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* XIV. § 2. 226 She..is now..abhorred. forsaken and disrespected..set on a Lea land as they say, and disrespected.

Leally (lī·li), *adv.* Forms: 4 **leillk, -ich(e, -yche, leellich(e, leelly, lelli, leleli, lelyly, lellk, leeliche, leli, leyly,** 4–5 **lelly, lely, lele,** 4–6 **lelely,** 5–6 **lelile, -y,** 6 **leillelile, lelalle, lealie, leallelie, lelly,** 9 **leally.** [f. LEAL *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. Loyally, faithfully, truly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1955 (Gött.) All þat wil leleli [*Cott.* lely; *Fairf.* lele] hald þair lede. *Ibid.* 3818 (Cott.) Of all þe god he dos me weild Lelik [*Gött.* lelely] his tend i sal him yeild. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1066 & lelly louy þy lorde & his leef worþe. c 1340 *Cursor M* 22777 (Edin) Þai foluis lellik al his laues. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 639 Þat leeueþ fulliche on God & lellyche þenkeþ On his lore and his lawe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3875 Was neuer kyng.. lellier louyt ledys of his aune. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xviii. 182 Thise ar the commaundmentys ten, who so will lely layt. a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S T. S.) I. 21 [He] sould stand his freind leillellie and trewlie. 1588 in Beveridge *Culross & Tulliallan* I. iv. 125 They suld use the offices faythfullie and lealie till all persones. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s v. *Iter*, The dempster.. sall leallelie and trewlie, vse and exerce his office. 1773 Fergusson *Poems* (1807) 304 Sae lealy I'll propone defences, As yet ye flung for my expences. 1837 R. Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 123 The men.. Who by Scotland, my country, stood leally and true.

†**2.** Truly, really, actually. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 95 Þere walked he a-boute þe walles to winne in si3t; & at þe last lelly a litel hole he findes. *Ibid.* 117 But lelliche þat ladi in 3ouþe hadde lerned miche schame. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B xii. 174 He that knoweth clergye can sonner aryse Out of synne.. than any lewed lelly [C. xv. 113 sothliche] a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 30 For þat oure saule es lelly lyke vn-till þe lyknes of þe ffadyr, and þe Sone, and þe Haly Gaste. c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 313 Tell me now lelely quhat is thy richt name

Lealness (lī·lnės). *rare*—°. [f. Leal *a.* + -ness.] = Lealty [1]. 1882 in Ogilvie.

Lealty[1] (lī·ălti). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. Leal *a.* + -ty. Cf Lewty, Loyalty.] Faithfulness, loyalty.

[a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi 53 Heo is solsecle of suetnesse, ant ledy of lealte.] 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* (1861) I 270 They who travel should learn to read faces, methinks you might see lealty in mine sith I have seen it in yourn. 1867 Lady G. Fullerton *A stormy Life* III. ii. 28 As to lealty and gratitude, she showeth herself as ignorant of these sentiments as if they did not exist.

†**Lealty**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [f. *le* Lay *a.*[1] + -al + -ty (after *spiritualty*, etc.).] Laity.

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* E iij b, So doo all Christianes & the faythfull lealtye performe yᵉ same.

Leam (līm), *sb.*[1] Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1 léoma, 2 lome, 3-4 leome, lem, 3-6 (9) leme, (4 leom, lewme, lime, lym, *Sc* leyme), 4-5 leem, (5 leeme, *Sc.* leime), 4, 6-7 leame, 6- leam. [OE *léoma* str. masc. = OS *liomo*, ON *lióme*:—OTeut.**leuhmon-*, f.**leuh-* (see Light *sb.*).] Light, flame; a flash, ray, or gleam of light; brightness, gleam. Also *fig.*

Beowulf 1517 (Gr) Fyrleoht ȝeseah, blacne leoman beorhte scinan c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 He hin alse þe sunne streonþ þe lome þet ho spret in to al his wide worlde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 107 Leomene fader we clepeð ure drihten for þan þe he sunne atend a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott Hom* 183 Ihesu mi leof, mi lif, mi leome. 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 3180 Out of þe dragons mouþe tueye leomes þer stode þere a 1300 *Cursor M* 17344 Ne nankins leme [*Fairf.* lym] o dais light 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi 191 All the felde ves in ane leyme Vith baneris richt freschly flawmand c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1861 Were þou he by þys leem sone þow scholdest dye. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII 279 Of þe welle of þat place he hadde þe leme of byleve [L *credendi flammam*]. 1388 Wyclif *Bible, Pref Ep.* vi, Now newe kyn cometh fre, from an hi3, fro heuinli lewmes. c 1400 *St Alexius* (Laud 463) 439 Out of his mouþ þer stoed a leom. 1450-70 *Golagros & Gaw* 1254 With grete lightis on loft, that gaif grete leime c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1096 A sterne of fulle grete leeme 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 21 All the houss illumynit of hir lemys. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* i. i, A bright leme of a torche 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist* 172 Glorious with the leames of learning 1600 Holland *Livy* xl. lviii. 1094 Blasted with leames of lightning that dazzeled their eie-sight 1668 Wilkins *Real Char* ii iii § 1 57 Flame, Blaze, Coruscation, Flash, Leam, Lightfire 1724 Ramsay *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* x The leam up throu the lum did flow 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake, Kilmeny* (1814) 172 When the ingle lowed with an eiry leme. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss Hags* 160 The flickering leme of pale lightning

Leam (līm), *sb.*[2] *dial.* A drain or watercourse in fen districts.

1601 F. Godwin *Bps of Eng* 221 Ye new leame that he [Bp. Morton] caused to be made for more conuenient cariage to his towne many complaine that the course of the riuer Nene into the sea by Clowcrosse is very much hindred thereby. 1646 Buck *Rich. III*, 53 Doctor Morton for his private commodity. brought certain Leames or bigger ditches to his owne grounds about Wisbitch 1861 Smiles *Engineers* I 67 Many droves, leams, eaus, and drains were cut. 1881 *Times* 13 Jan. 9/4 The existing 'cuts' or 'leams' cease to fulfil their functions. by a gradual alteration in their own beds.

Leam, *sb.*[3] *dial.* Also limb. The husk of a nut.

1854 Miss Baker *Northamptonsh. Gloss.* s.v, 'Will you buy them in, or out of the limbs' is a frequent inquiry in our nut-market. *Mod* (Northants) The boy stained his fingers with walnut leams.

Leam (līm), *v.*[1] Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3- as in Leam *sb.*[1]; also 4 lume. [f. the sb. Cf. ON. *ljóma*, also OE *gelēomod* having rays (of a comet), *Saxon Leechd.* III. 274.] *intr.* To shine, gleam; to light *up.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8197 On þe morn, quen dai suld lem. c 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 25 Ase jaspe the gentil that lemeth with lyht. *Ibid.* 52 Hire lure lumes liht, Ase a launterne a nyht. c 1330 *King of Tars* 162 Alle the feldes feor and neer Of helmes leomede lihte. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 699 A triet Image. of true golde.. With light that was louely lemyng þer-in. c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* lxv, There come fliand a gunne, And lemet as the leuyn. c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 326 The lyft lemit vp beliue, and licht was the day. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 232 With birneis bricht, Lyke ony lanterne lemit all of licht. 1575 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Elstride* xxxv, And when she spake, her eyes did leame as fire. 17.. *Dame Oliphant* xxiv. in Child *Ballads* (1886) II. 410/1 He carried the match in his pocket That kindled to her the fire.. That leamd oer Lincolnshire. 1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 55 Now by this time, the sun begins to leam. a 1878 H. Ainslie *Pilgrim. Land of Burns*, etc. (1892) 240 There leem'd a light frae yon high tower.

Leam, *v.*[2] *dial.* Also 8 leem. [Belongs to Leam *sb.*[3]] **a.** *trans* To free nuts from their husks.

1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* II. 339 *Leem.* 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* s v. *Benjie*, The wud sae gay, whar mony a day I leamed nits wi' thee. *Mod.* (*Northants*). He has been leaming walnuts for the gardener.

b. *intr.* Of nuts: To separate easily from the husk. 1846 Brockett *N. C. Words*, It leams well.

Leam, obs. var. Lyam; Sc. form of Loam.

†**Leamer**[1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 5 lemer. [f. Leam *v.*[1] + -er[1]] One that flashes or radiates light.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 111 Hayle, my lorde, lemer of light.

Lea·mer[2]. *dial.* [f. Leam *sb* [3] or *v* [2] + -er[1].] A nut fully ripe. Chiefly in *brown leamer*, a nut with a brown husk

1832 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 126 Clusters of ripe nuts, which you can crack when you have gathered them, brown leamers every one. 1836 Garnett in *Q. Rev* Feb., *Leemers*, a north-country phrase for ripe nuts. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss*, *Leamers*, or 'brown leamers', large filbert nuts.

Leamer, variant of Limer, a hound

Lea·ming, *vbl. sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Leam *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] Shining, gleaming, flashing (of light).

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII 171 Thunder lemynge brend þe cornes. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* viii xvi. (1495) 324 The sonne hath vertue of heetynge of leemynge and of brennynge. c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 198/2 Glemynge, or lemynge of lyghte, *conflagracio.*

Lea·ming, *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Leam *v.*[1] + -ing [2].] Gleaming, flashing, shining.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5754 Þan cald on him our lauerd dright, Vt of his mikel lemand light. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII 447 A sterre wiþ a bri3t lemynge creest. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12517 The breme lowe Of the leymonde laite. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ii xii. (xi.) 90 Lemand armour and schynand scheildis brycht 1567 Drant *Horace's Ep* xvi. E viij, A leminge lampe of light. 1611 Cotgr., *Radieux*, radiant, shining. leaming, full of beams. 17.. *Jolly Goshawk* xxxiii. in Child *Ballads* (1886) II 361/2 With lily white cheeks, and lemin een 1839 Bailey *Festus* vi (1848) 60 Like a shipwrecked stranger in a lighthouse, I have looked down upon the utter side Of such thoughts from the leeming room of reason.

†**Lean,** *sb*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 léan, 2-3 lean, lan, 3 læn, len, lyen. [OE. *léan* str. neut. = OFris. *lân*, OS., OHG., MHG. *lôn* (Du. *loon*, mod G. *lohn* masc.), ON *laun* neut. pl. (Sw. *lon*, Da. *løn*), Goth. *laun* neut.:—OTeut. **laun-*. The root *lau-* is referred to the same source as OSlav. *lovŭ* capture, booty, L. *lū-crum* gain, Gr. ἀπο-λαύειν to enjoy.] Reward, recompense.

Beowulf 1021 (Gr.) Sigores to leane. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 29 Be hundfealdon he onfehþ lean & hæfð ece lif. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 64 Þer me scal.. ȝeuen us ure swinkes lan [12.. in *O. E Misc.* 60 lean, a 1300 in *E E P* 24 lyen] efter ure erninge. c 1200 Ormin 1518 Ȝiff þu shæwesst hemm whatt læn Iss ȝarrkedd hemm inn heoffne. c 1205 Lay. 16691 Nu þu scalt fon þat læn þæt þu for-ferdest Jerusalem. a 1250 *Prov Ælfred* 407 in *O E. Misc.*, Þe mon þat her wel deþ he cumeþ þar he lyen foþ c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2838 Pharaun. Was dead and hadde is werkes len.

Lean, *sb*[2]: see after Lean *a.*

Lean (līn), *sb.*[3] [f. Lean *v*]

1 The act or condition of leaning; inclination. *On the lean*: inclining, sloping.

1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 73 Pressure from either Side, would give them all a lean to the opposite Side. 1850 P Cunningham *Handbk Lond* p. xxxvii/1 Leaden coffins piled thirty-feet high, and all on the lean from their own immense weight. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric Soc* XII. ii. 647 The corn has a decided lean in one direction 1890 Clark Russell *Ocean Trag* I. v 106 The rounds of her canvas whitened into marble hardness with the yearn and lean of the distended cloths.

†**2.** *concr.* Something to lean on; a support.

1610 Healey tr. *Vives' St. Aug Citie of God* Ded A, How holy a man, what a light, what a leane to the christian common-wealth [L. *quale specimen columenque reip. Christianæ*], on whom onely it rested for many rites.

Lean (līn), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 hlǽne, 2-6 lene, 3 læne, 3, 6-7 leane, 4 *Kent.* hlene, *Sc.* leine, leyne, 5 leen(e, 5-6 *Sc.* and *north.* leyn, 6- lean. [OE. *hlǽne*:—OTeut. type **hlainjo-*, perh. repr. a pre-Teut. **qloinio-*, related by ablaut to Lith. *klýnas* scrap, fragment, Lettish *kleins* feeble. (If so, the word is not related to Lean *v.*, the pre-Teut. initial of which is *k*, not *q*.)]

1. Wanting in flesh; not plump or fat; thin. Also said † of the flesh, and of a person's condition, growth, appearance, etc.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xli. 3 Oðre seofon oxan. þa wæron fule and swiðe hlæne. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Þu scalt.. festen swa þet þin licome beo þe lenre. c 1205 Lay. 19445 No durste þær bilæuen na þe uatte no þe læne. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 118 Pellican is a leane fowel c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 66/435 His lene bones he wolde drawe a3ein þe harde grounde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 53 Þou sselt ueste al huet þou art bleche and lene. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B v 83 So loked he with lene chekes lowrynge foule. c 1460 *Towneley Myst* ii. 112 My wynnyngis ar bot meyn, No wonder if that I be leyn. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. iv. 159 Wyth chekis walxin leyn. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 194 Yond Cassius has a leane and hungry looke, He thinkes too much. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat Hist.* (1776) III 131 Their heads are small and lean, their ears little. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 656 The mere school-boy's lean and tardy growth. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* liv, She had a lean lank body. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii III 233 Nine horses were still alive They were so lean that little meat was likely to be found upon them. 1885 *Manch Exam* 17 Mar. 5/2 The beet-growers find a profitable trade in fatting lean stock brought into the country.

b with personifications.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen VI*, iv. ii. 11 My three attendants, Leane Famine, quartering Steele, and climbing Fire. 1634 Milton *Comus* 709 Praising the lean and sallow Abstinence 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* i. viii, Lean fears and hollow-eyed suspicions are the comrades of a hated power. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* lxv, The great manufacturing town reeking with lean misery and hungry wretchedness.

c Proverbial phrases.

c 1386 Chaucer *C T* Prol. 287 And leene was his hors as is a rake 1588 Shaks *L L L.* i. i. 26 Fat paunches haue leane pates. 1611 Cotgr, s. v. *Maigre*, *Maigres comme pies*, as leane as Rakes (we say) a 1732 Gay *New Song on New Similies* Songs, etc. 1784 II. 115 Lean as a rake with sighs and care

d. *transf.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iii lxix. 410 Trichomanes hath the stalkes of his leaves very small and leane 1588 Shaks *Tit. A* ii. iii. 94 The Trees, though Sommer, yet forlorne and leane. 1596 — *Merch. V.* ii. vi. 19 With ouer-wither'd ribs and ragged sailes, Leane, rent, and begger'd by the strumpet winde 1606 *Sir G Goosecappe* i i in Bullen *O. Pl.* iii 7 Theis two strange hungry knights [will] make the leanest trenchers that ever I waited on. 1693 C. Dryden in *Dryden's Juvenal* vii. (1697) 169 The lean Statue of a starv'd Renown. 1772 T Simpson *Vermin-Killer* 18 The ears of the corn will be withered and lean. 1871 Rossetti *Poems, Even so* iii, The sea. Where the lean black craft Seem well-nigh stagnated

e. *Shipbuilding.* = Clean *a.* 10 b; 'sharp': opposed to *bluff*

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) G 3, The former of these is called by seamen a *lean*, and the latter a *bluff* bow 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 17 The lean or acute portions of the bow and stern of the ship between the extremities and the line of the inside of the timbers

2 *fig.* Poor or meagre in quantity or quality; slight, mean. Somewhat *arch.* Of diet: Poor, innutritious. Of employment (*colloq*): Unremunerative.

c 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy) xlvi, He wild gyf the god man to drink Lene broth that is nowȝt. c 1400 *Pride of Life* (Brandl 1898) 395 Þing. yat þou art lenust man & euirmor hau þout opon þi diedful ending a 1420 Hoccleve *Let. Cupid* 407 Her heped vertu hath swich excellence That al to lene is mannes facultee To declare it 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xli (1887) 250 The liuings in colledges be now to to leane 1594 T B. *La Primaud Fr Acad* ii 561 As for that consolation [against death] it is very leane if there be no other 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N* iii. iv. 378 Out of my leane and low ability Ile lend you something. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 123 Their lean and flashy songs Grate on their scrannel Pipes of wretched straw 1744-50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm* II 5 That would cause the Farmer a lean crop, instead of a fat one, as the usual terms are. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi 905 With lean performance ape the work of love 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 316 Their miserable carcases furnished a lean banquet for the famishing travellers. 1875 *Sussex Gloss*, s.v, 'Ah sir! stone breaking's a lean job for those that ain't used to it' 1890 F M. Crawford *Cigarette-maker's Rom.* iv, An exceedingly lean diet.

3. Of flesh: Containing little or no fat (as distinguished from muscular tissue).

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 28 Take lene Porke, and boyle it 1496 *Fysshynge w angle* (1883) 33 Lene fleshe of the hepis of a cony or of a catte 1744 Armstrong *Art Pres. Health* ii. (1797) 25 Chuse leaner viands 1747 Mrs Glasse *Cookery* iv 59 Then cut the lean Meat off the Legs into Dice. 1837 M Donovan *Dom Econ* II 61 The flesh of monkeys is so lean and dry, that [etc] 1845 Budd *Dis Liver* 244 If he will live chiefly on lean meat and drink water.

4. Wanting in rich elements or qualities. Said, e.g. of soils, limestone, mortar, † water, etc. Now somewhat *rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii (*Machor*) 987 He. gert teill a mekill feild of land It was leyne & dry c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* v. 6 Hit dongeth londes lene, & beestes lorn ffor lene hit fedeth vp 1523 Fitzherb *Husb.* § 20 Hawdod.. groweth comonly in rye vpon leane grounde. a 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, v. i, Lands are leane where riuers do not runne. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* vi (1697) 104 Such Springs..are of a lean Saturnine Quality. 1684 T. Burnet *Theory Earth* i v. 55 Seeing there are two chief kinds of Terrestrial liquors, those that are fat, oily, and light; and those that are lean and more Earthy, like common Water. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 356 Esteemed but a lean hard water. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* ii 293 The coarse lean Gravel, on the Mountain sides, Scarce dewy Bev'rage for the Bees provides 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 241 Lime.. made of greasy clammy Stone, is stronger than that made of lean poor Stone. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 49/1 For small Stones, a thick lean Mortar is best. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 364 As leanest land supplies the richest wine. a 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 358 We rode through a country rough, lean, and solitary. 1899 H. Sutcliffe *By Moor & Fell* i. 4 Above the houses a few lean fields slope up to the heather-line.

5. Scantily furnished, ill provided. † Also, scant *of*, wanting *in*.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 32 My saule, þat is lene of couaitis & riches. 1552 T BARNABE in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. II II 200 The cuntry of Kent .is verye lene of men by the see syde. 1596 SHAKS. I *Hen IV*, I. ii. 82 Yea, for obtaining of suites, whereof the Hangman hath no leane Wardrobe. 1623 *St. Papers Col.* 1622–4. 183 Cash is very lene. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civil Wars Sp.* 69 Leaving the Countrie lean, poor, and dismantled of all it's fruits and wealth. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 69 That Province which used to be most plentifull, was lean in Corn. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv* 28 Scotland is a thin and lean Kingdom, and wanting in these things. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 615 Dress drains our cellar dry, And keeps our larder lean. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iv. 37 My purse is lean, so rarely comes an obolus.

b. Of seasons, etc.: Characterized by scarcity.

1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* I i (1672) 5 Lean times and foreign Warrs should minds unite. 1890 *Spectator* 5 Apr., Sir J. Lubbock .. evidently believes that the cycle of lean years has fairly passed.

6. *Printing.* In various uses. (See quots.)

1676 MOXON *Print Lett* 7 *Lean strokes* are the narrow strokes in a Letter, as the Left Hand stroke in Letter A, and the Right Hand stroke in V, are *Lean.* 1683 — *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 369 *Beat Lean*, is to Take but little Inck, and often · all Small Letter must be Beaten Lean *Ibid.* 383 *Lean Ashes*, Founders call their Ashes Lean, if they are Light; because then they have little Mettle in them *Lean Face*, a Letter whose stems and other Stroaks have not their full width. 1841 W. SAVAGE *Dict. Printing*, *Lean Face* As now understood, a letter of slender proportions compared to its height. [Cf *lean-faced* in 7] 1871 *Amer. Encycl Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), *Lean work*, the opposite of fat work—that is, poor unprofitable work.

7. *Comb.* chiefly parasynthetic, as *lean-chapt*, *-cheeked*, *-eared*, *-faced*, *-fleshed*, *-horned*, *-jawed*, *-looked*, *-looking*, *-minded*, *-necked*, *-ribbed*, *-souled*, *-visaged*, *-witted* adjs.; †**lean-kinded** *a.*, belonging to the lean kind.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 25 From whom, What *lean-chapt Fury did I snatch thee from? 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F* II. lii, *Lean cheek'd tetchy critics. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr Parnass* V iv. 2232 His long *leane eard lugges. 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err* V i. 237 A hungry *lean fac'd Villaine. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl. *Lean-faced* .., Among printers, applied to letters which have not their full breadth. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xli. 3 Other seuen kyne .. which were euell fauoured and *leane fleshed. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *Parting Verses to Wife* (1869) 188 Not many full-fac't moons shall waine, *Lean horn'd, before [etc]. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* IV. i, *Lean-jawed famine. 1601 J HARRINGTON *Let.* in *Nugæ Antiq.* (1779) II. 64 Many *lean kinded beastes and some not unhorned. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II iv II And *leane-look'd Prophets whisper fearefull change. 1748 W. HAMILTON *Ode to Fancy*, In Merits lean look'd form t' appear. 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* I ii. 9 *Lean-looking sallow Care 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I 82 A *lean-minded controversial spirit. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* 33 The *leane-neckt crane, who had the fat foxe to dinner *a* 1845 HOOD *Lamia* vii. 82 *Lean-ribbed tigers. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* III i, Poor *lean soul'd rogues. 1686 *Lond Gaz* No 2159/4 He is pretty tall, black hair, *lean visag'd 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 115 A lunatike *leane witted foole.

B. *sb.*

1. The lean part of anything; lean meat.

c 1450 *ME. Med Bk.* (Heinrich) 121 [T]ake a peece of salt beof, þe lene, & noon of þe fat. 1598 *Epulario* C ij b, Take the leane of a legge of Veale 16.. in *Wood's Life* (O. H S.) II. 6 *note*, Some fat to my leane, John Haywood, I say some fat to my leane. 1670 RAY *Prov* 211 Jack Sprat he loved no fat, and his wife she lov'd no lean And yet betwixt them both, they lick't the platters clean. 1771 GOLDSM. *Haunch of Venison* 4 The fat was so white and the lean was so ruddy. 1774 — *Nat Hist* (1776) VI. 210 The lean, which they boil, is, in his opinion not inferior to beef. 1848 *Chambers' Inform. People* I. 730/1 The lean of bacon is rendered more difficult of digestion by the same process.

b. The flesh adhering to the blubber of a whale.

1887 [see LEAN *v*.[2]]. 1888 W. T BRANNT *Anim. & Veg. Fats & Oils* 297 Any flesh, termed lean or fat lean, that may adhere to the horse pieces is cut off.

2. *Printing.* †a. A thin part or stroke of a letter. b. 'Among printers, ill-paid work' (Ogilvie, 1882) Cf. FAT *sb.* 5 b.

1683 MOXON *Mech Exerc*, *Printing* ii. 92 V. Dijcks Pearl Dutch Letters bear such true proportion .. for the Thickness, Shape, Fats and Leans, as if with Compasses he could have measur'd. every particular Member.

Lean (līn), *v*.[1] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **leaned** (līnd), **leant** (lent). Forms: 1 **hleonian, hlinian,** *Northumb.* (h)lin-, (h)lioniʒa, 3 **hlonen, leanen, leonien,** 2–6 **lene,** 4 **leone, leny(e, len,** 4–5 **lyne,** 5 **leene, le(y)nyn,** 5–7 *Sc.* and *north.* **lein(e, leyn(e,** 6–7 **leane,** 6– **lean.** *Pa. t.* α. 1 **hleonede, hlinode,** *Northumb.* **hlionade, -ede,** 3 **lende,** 2–4 **lened(e,** 4 **leonede, lynede,** 4–6 *Sc.* **lenyt, -it,** 6–7 *Sc.* **leynit,** 6– **leaned.** β. 5 **lente,** 5–7 **lente,** 8 *Sc.* **leint,** 8– **leant.** *Pa. pple.* 1 *Northumb.* **ʒehlionad,** 3–4 **lened**; from 14th c. onwards as in pa. t. [ME. *lēnen*:—OE. *hleonian*, *hlinian*, corresponding to OFris. *lena* (cf. *hlenbed* sick-bed), OS. *hlinōn* (MDu. *lēnen*, Du. *leunen*), OHG. (*h*)*linēn* (MHG. *linen*, *lenen*, mod.G. *lehnen*, whence Da *læne* refl.), f. Teut. root **hlī-* (ablaut-var. of **hlai-*: see LADDER):—OAryan **klī-* represented in Gr. κλῖμαξ ladder, L. *clīvus* declivity, etc., Skr. *çri* to lean; the formation of the Teut. vb, with *n* suffix orig. belonging to the pres.-stem, is paralleled in Gr. κλίνειν to make to slope, L. *inclīnāre* to INCLINE.

OE. had a causative *hlǣnan* to make to lean (occurring only once as simple vb. and once in each of the compounds *up-āhlǣnan* and *bihlǣnan*), corresponding to MDu. *leinen*, OHG. *hleinen* (MHG. *leinen*):-WGer. **hlainjan*. If this verb survived into ME., it would assume the form *lēnen*, thus coalescing with *hleonian*. Whether the mod. vb. actually descends from both the OE. vbs. is doubtful, but in view of the rare occurrence of *hlǣnan* in OE. it seems more probable that only *hleonian* has come down; the development of transitive senses presents no difficulty.]

1. *intr.* To recline, lie down, rest. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* in reflexive construction. † Formerly conjugated with the verb *to be.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ii. 15 Moniʒo bærsunigo & synnfullo ætgeadre liniʒiendo weron mið ðone hælende. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiii. 23 An þæra leorning-cnihta hlinode on þæs hælendes bearme. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 39 Ðe unwreste herde hloneð and slepeð. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A IX. 56 Vnder a lynde, vppon a launde leonede I a stounde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 228 & scantly lenyt don he was, Quhen þe woyce on hym can cry. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* Prol 179 Lenynge on myn elbowe and my syde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 168 He . yede towarde the loges where as the thre kynges were lenynge. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij b, An haare in her forme shulderyng or leenyng. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 100 This lady..leit him listly lene vpone hir kne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 2 As I lenyt in a ley in Lent this last nycht 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 1012 She laid her down; and leaning on her knees, Invok'd the cause of all her miseries. 1721 RAMSAY *Yng. Laird & Edinb. Katy* iii, Now and then we'll lean, And sport upo' the velvet fog. 1724 *Vision* iii, I leint me down to weip. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* XVI. 114 She 'lean't her doon'.

†b. Phr. *To lean beside the* (or *one's*) *cushion*: to miss the point, be beside the mark. (Cf. CUSHION *sb.* 10 b.)

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 30 But this your consideration and purpose, (except I leane beside my cushing,) hath in it a certaine measure and meaning *Ibid.* Epit. B j b, Thou leanest beside the cushing: for the epistle which thou meanest is a president of an epistle Dehortatorie, and not an example of an epistle disuasorie.

†c Of things: To lie or rest *on* a surface. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Phœnix* 25 (Gr.) Ne þær hleonað oo unsmeþes wiht. 1661 BOYLE *Examen* IV. (1682) 28 A small drop of water or Quicksilver when it leans upon a dry or greasie plain.

2. To incline the body against an object for support; to support oneself *on, against* something; †formerly also const. *to, till, up* (= upon), *by To lean off something* (colloq. in imperative): to cease to lean on. † *To lean on the cushion* (fig.): ? to assume the attitude or position of a preacher.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1610 He..saȝ .A leddre stonden .And ðe louerd ðor uppe a-buuen Lened ðoron. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6329 King edmond lenede vp is sseld 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 309 A staf for to lyne too *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II vii 47 Truste not ner leene not upon a windy rede. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xli 153 She was lenyng vpon her wyndowe. 1530 PALSGR. 606/1, I leaned with my backe against an oke to rest me. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* xiv. 38 There was lenynge in wyndows ladys & damesels a grete nombre. 1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 167 Elks . who .sleep by leaning unto trees like Elephants. *a* 1628 F GREVIL *Five Yrs. K James* (1643) 62 [Somerset] thought it no matter to leane on the Cushion in publique to check some of the Nobility, and amongst the rest to make a flat Breach with my Lord of Canterbury. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1632 To let him lean a while With both his arms on those two massie Pillars *c* 1710 PRIOR *Cupid in Ambush* 2 Upon his arm, to let his mistress lean. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 721 Mid the central depth of blackening woods..Leans the huge elephant. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist* (1776) V 248 They have hard stiff tails, to lean upon when climbing 1829 MARRYAT *F Mildmay* ii, Lean off that gun 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, Let me lean on your arm. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xx, He . leaned against the wall 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* IV. iii 147 And ever on him leaned she lovingly, Staying on him her body's tender weight.

b. with refl pron.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 634 A tre he sekeð..and leneð him trostl[i]ke ðer-bi. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 252 (MS. T) ȝif þet ani weries, euchan leones him to oðer. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1241 He lened him þan a-pon his hak. *Ibid.* 7805, I..fand Saul him lenand on his sper. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 67 Syne to the grece he lenyt him sobyrly 1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 17, I lent me to a stumpe Of an oke 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 7, I lay and leynit me to ane bus To heir the birdis beir

c *transf.* Of inanimate objects.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 161 þese .vij. boonys ben ioyned togidere in þis maner þat euery leeneþ vpon oþir. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag* (P) 2895 He wolde a toure rere Lenand to the mykyl toure. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xxi. 15 At the streame of the brookes that . lieth [*marg.* Heb leaneth] vpon the border of Moab. 1624 WOTTON *Archit* I. 46 That the Columnes may bee allowed somewhat aboue their ordinary length, because they leane vnto so good Supporters. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 284 Where the broad ocean leans against the land. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II 423 A burn..with a ledge or two of sandstone to drip over, or lean against in pools.

d. *Mil. To lean upon*: to be close up to something serving as a protection.

1813 *Examiner* 7 June 354/2 The right of the enemy leaned upon fortified rising points. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 303 Clearchus commanded the right wing, which leaned upon the river.

e. To press *upon*; to lay emphasis *upon.*

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* I. s v. *Horse*, A horse that leaneth too hard on his bit. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 22 The winter would lean heavier on the besiegers. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 393 [The nickname] sounded awful enough when they leaned heavily on the first syllable.

3. *fig.* † To trust *to* for support (*obs.*); to rely or depend *on* or *upon.* Also *refl.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 142 Heo owun to beon of so holi liue þet al holi chirche .. leonie & wreoðie upon ham. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 5 þi stalworth help þat i len me till. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. li. 123 Wherfore in euery iugement recourse owiþ to be had to me, & not to leyne to propre arbitrement. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, He sholde not lene to moche to his natural reason. 1577 HARRISON *England* Pref. (1877) I. p. cix, As one leaning altogither vnto memorie. 1598 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 2 H, A simple or single Obligation is that which leaneth upon right onely 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* iii. 5 Trust in the Lord .. and leane not vnto thine owne vnderstanding. 1621 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) App. 235 Confes thy synnis .. Vnto thy God .. And till him leyne for euer mair. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* II. viii. 31 The necessity of consecution, which we call'd the soul of syllogism, leans upon certain foundations and rules. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Study & Use Hist.* v. (1752) I. 182 Christianity may lean on the civil and ecclesiastical power. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 148 While Clarendon was trying to lean on Rochester, Rochester was unable longer to support himself. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 55 It was on the tried friendship of that true man of God that Harold chose to lean. 1884 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 5/5 He could lean neither on the territory traversed nor on Khartoum for his supplies.

4. To bend or incline in a particular direction (usually indicated by an adv. or advb. phr.). Const. *from*, *over*, *towards*; also with advs. *back*, *out*, † *up*. (Also in *passive* in the same sense.)

Beowulf 1415 (Gr.) Oþ þæt he..fyrgenbeamas ofer harne stan hleonian funde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1708 As he lenytt & lokett on hys forme. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 579 Oute of the bed gan she lene. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1112 He lenyt vp in the place. 1530 PALSGR. 461/2, I bowe or leane out, as a clyffe of a hyll or a thynge that hangeth outwarde. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* (1604) D 1 b, Over the which foure stately bridges leane. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 442 The gods came downward to behold the wars, Sharp'ning their sights, and leaning from their stars. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XI. 60 They leaning from the clouds, expect the war. 1818 LEIGH *N. Pict. Lond.* 303 The houses on each side [of London Bridge] overhung and leaned in a most terrific manner. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* 23 He leant into the sunrise, o'er the balustrade. *a* 1839 L. E LANDON *Poems* (1844) II 17 The spent stag on the grass is laid; And over him is leant a maid. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 89 A cone of ice forty feet high leaned quite over our track. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* i, He leaned back in his chair.

fig. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom* I. xvi. 69 A Knight . who .. so furiously bestirred himself, that he made the advantage lean to that side. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 164 Ev'n his failings lean'd to virtue's side.

b. To move or be situated obliquely; to incline; to swerve (*aside*); *U.S.* to 'make tracks'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* v. xxxvi. (1495) 149 The sharpe ende of the herte lenyth inwarde to the breste. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5069 Qua list þis lymit ouir-lende, lene to þe left hand. 1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 47 Ye leane to the wrong shore. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I 287 Filaments 4, upright, 2 leaning to the same side 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xiii. 98 Wraps his robe around him and 'leans' as fast as possible for home. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas Isl.* IV. xvi, The gigs had leaned to their right. 1894 P. PINKERTON *Adriatica, Sulla Rocca, Asolo*, It [my love] may not lean Aside, nor choose between Her own and lesser beauty.

5. To incline or tend *towards*, *to* some quality or condition. Also, to have a tendency favourable *to.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* IV xi. (1495) 95 The colour of malencoly humour lynyth towarde blackenes. 1538 STARKEY *England* I IV. 121 Hyt [the sentence] leynyth to equyte and consyence. 1734 POPE *Ess Man* IV. 40 There's not a blessing Individuals find, But some way leans and hearkens to the kind 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 306 The form of the constitution leans rather more than enough to the popular branch. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const* I (1862) 6 The Government leans towards Democracy 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xv III. 549 His political opinions leaned towards Toryism.

6. To incline or tend in thought, affection, or conduct; to be somewhat partial or favourable; to be inclined or disposed *to* or *towards.* † Also, to have an inclination or desire *after.*

1530 PALSGR 396 He leaneth to moche to the orthographye of the latyne tonge 1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) *Matt.* vi. 24 Or els he shal leane to the one, and despise the other. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 106 When you perceived the will of your .. friend leaning another way. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks (Globe) 613/1 They .. delight rather to leane to theyr old customes and Brehoon lawes. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III iii. 124 Aristotle leanes to the contrary opinion. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell* i. (1628) 14 Such great men or commanders as some might leane vnto and follow. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* § 289, I found my spirit leaned most after awakening and converting work. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 93 Thales . might lean a little to the opinion of former Astronomers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* v I. 585 The townsmen had long leaned towards Presbyterian divinity and Whig politics. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* v. (1869) 140, I lean to another explanation of the name.

b. *To lean against*: to be unfavourable to, not to countenance. Chiefly *legal.*

1804 CASTLEREAGH in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 258 The latter .. leant to Tippoo and against us. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 490 Which showed how strongly the Court had leaned against survivorship. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 117/1 If it be true, that Judges in cases of high treason are more liable to be influenced by the Crown, and to lean against the prisoner. 1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* I. 312/1 The courts lean against this interpretation.

† c. To defer *to* an opinion. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 199 But I wold Wee schold in our reame gyue so much to hys [i.e. the Pope's] authoryte, leynyng therto as to the Jugement of God. 1559 W. CUNING-

HAN *Cosmogr. Glasse* 12, I wyll omytte it: and leane to th' authoritie of the famous kng, and grave Philosopher Alphonsus. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 78 'Twere good, You lean'd vnto his Sentence, with what patience Your wisedome may informe you

7. Transitive (causal) uses. a. To cause to lean or rest, to prop (*against*, etc.). Const. as in 2.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 614/82 Bot Godes sone .. His hed nou leoneþ on þornes tynde. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI 573 His bow and suerd he lenyt till a tre. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* v. 19 He .. leeneth his honde vpon the wall. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v 43 Leane thine aged Back against mine Arme 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii 285 Is whispering nothing? Is leaning Cheeke to Cheeke? 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 212 Clasping the Blade of it in your Left Hand, lean it steddy upon the Rest. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 1188 His fainting Limbs against an Oak he leant. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* VI, 161 leaned his head on her shoulder. 1797–1809 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* IV. xviii, She tried to smile, and on his arm Mournfully leaned her head. 1822 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lii, The little shepherd .Doth lean his boyish form along the rock. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 213 Let him .. lean a ladder on the shaft.

fig. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* III. lxxx, Whereon their low deiected state to leane

b. To cause to bend or incline.

1483 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xlii, In my hede I drewe ryght hastily, And eft-sones I lent It forth ageyne 1631 A. CRAIGE *Pilgrime & H.* 5 As I lent to my Lug, this well I heard. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii P 4 If his Lines were Hard Justified, he cannot perhaps with the first leaning the Letters back get them clear out of the Stick. 1727 BOYER *Eng.-Fr Dict.* s.v., To lean one's Head backward, *pencher la tête en arriere.* 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's C.* I, I would lean my spirit o'er you. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 303, I .. lean mine ear to the sounds of the air.

† Lean, *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 1 **hlénian,** 3 **leanen,** 5 **lenen, lenyn.** [OE. *hlénian,* f. *hléne* LEAN *a.*] **a.** *intr.* To become lean. b. *trans.* To make lean.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* XIV. 87 Ne bið hit ðonne nohtes wan buton forhæfdnesse anre, ðæt he his lichoman suence & hlænige. *Ibid.* XLIII. 313 Ðonne ðonne ðæt flæsc hlænað. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 þi rudi neb schal leanen & as gres grenen *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* Table Contents 4 Cap. VIII of fastnynge a lene lyme, and to lenen a fat lyme. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 296/2 Lenyn, or make lene, *macero.* 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 2 Of thing that leneth the body. 1616 T. ADAMS *Div. of Soul* 23 The spirituall [dropsy] though it leanes the carkasse, lards the conscience.

Lean (līn), *v.*[3] *Whaling* [f. LEAN *a.* and *sb.*[4]] *trans.* To cut away the 'lean' adhering to the blubber of a whale. Hence **Lea'ning** *vbl. sb.*, also with *up.*

1887 J. T. BROWN in *Fish. & Fish. Industr. U S* V. *Hist. & Meth.* II 278 The pieces of flesh and muscles or 'lean' are removed with sharp knives. This process is called 'leaning'. *Ibid* 281 To sever the muscles or pieces of flesh that persist in binding the fat to the body. The process is called .. 'leaning up'. *Ibid.* 282 The mate remains and 'leans' the blubber from the carcass.

Lean(e, obs. form of LAIN *v.*, to conceal.

Leaner (lī·nəɹ). [f. LEAN *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who leans, inclines, or reclines.

a 1536 TINDALE in Marbeck *Bk of Notes* (1581) 306 To heare the law onelie & to be a professour therof and a leaner vnto it 1631 R. H *Arraignm. Whole Creature* I. 11 A staffe of Reedes, that deceives the leaners trust. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc* 3 Whereas our late leaners and lingerers after such a kinde of sect, could be content to deny all these. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur Leigh* II. 56 Strong enough to bear Such leaners on my shoulder

Leaning (lī·nin), *vbl. sb.* [f LEAN *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of LEAN *v.*[1]; inclination; reclining.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke XX. 46 þa forman hlininga [Vulg. *primos discubitus*] *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 295/1 Le(y)nynge, *appodiacio* 1530 PALSGR. 238/a Leaning to, *adhesion* 1677 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 5 According to the leaning of the Chaps of your Vice. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 P 17 The various Leanings and Bendings of the Head. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 241 If the bricks .. had all a certain leaning or bias in one direction out of the perpendicular. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxvii. 321 Inexplicable leanings and movements were seen about the shoulders

b. Something to lean upon; † *spec.* the flat horizontal surface formed by the thickness of the wall on the inner and lower side of a window.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr 894 Lenyng *appuis.* 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 20 Persons, who affect low leanings, to make use either to sit on..or to shew themselves..to passengers.

2. *fig.* Inclination, bias; tendency, 'penchant'.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 130 [An 'Italianate' Englishman says] He is a foole that will come in trouble for constant leaning to anie [religion]. 1795 BURKE *Th. on Scarcity* Wks VII. 417 To these, great politicians may give a leaning, but they cannot give a law 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. ii 37 The latter was as little suspected of an heterodox leaning as Petavius himself 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I 231 The king was suspected by many of a leaning towards Rome. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* x. (1876) 290 Frederick the Great . manifested his strong French leanings in his choice of books.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (= 'for leaning upon or against for rest or support'), as *leaning-board, -carpet, -chair, -cushion, -place, -post, -staff, -support*; † **leaning-height,** the height of the 'leaning' (see 1 b *spec.*) of a window from the floor; also used *adj.* = next; † **leaning-high** *a.*, of a height to lean upon; **leaning-note** *Mus.* = APPOGGIATURA; **leaning-stock,** (*a*) a support (*lit.* and *fig.*); (*b*) in an organ, the ledge on which a pipe rests.

1533 in Bayley *Tower Lond.* I. (1821) p. xx, It'm a *leneyng* borde laide in y^e^ same chambre wyndow. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 53 A *leaning Carpet laid before them, and Seats to sit on. 1662 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 485 *Leaning chairs, wherein a man or woman may gently take a nap, sitting at ease and repose most sweetly. 1586 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) II. 129 In the greate chambre 13 long *leaninge cushins. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 19 The *leaning height of the Windowes, ought to be three Foot and a half. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 124 They served for Podia or posaries of a leaning-height for which they had a slight cornice assign'd them. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 49 As for the foundation of their building, it ought to be raised at first leaning hight; and then to let it rest to settle, for if only brought .. a foot high above ground, it will be pusht down again, but being *leaning high, it will be preserved 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus., Appogiature* or *Leaning Note. 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 *Leanyng place, *apuy.* 1533 in Bayley *Tower Lond.* I. (1821) p. xix, A great carrall wyndow . and lenyng places made new to the same. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 54 My face shows my heart's colour, verily, Which, fainting, seeks for any leaning-place 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* ix. 18 It had two *leanynge postes vpon both the sydes of the seate. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 295/2 *Le(y nynge staffe, *calopodium, podium.* 1552 HULOET, Lenynge staffe, *podium* 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 *Leanyng stoke, *apuial.* 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent* lvi. 335 They will be a sure and steadie leaning stocke to rest vppon. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 8 To worship Rimmon himself, and be his Masters leaning stock in that worship. 1852 SEIDL *Organ* 56 Sometimes this ledge, or leaning-stock of the pipe, has a semi-circular cut, into which the pipe leans back. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* XVIII 206 *Appoggiaturas.* are supposed to be a kind of buttress or *leaning support to the note before which they are placed.

Leaning (lī·nin), *ppl. a.* [1 LEAN *v.*[1] + -ING 2.] That leans or inclines; † inclining towards a person in devotion or affection.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III. 919/1 [Wolsey] in whome the king receiued such a leaning fantasie, for that he [etc.] 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. XXIX, The wel-known right of the Earle of March alurd A leaning loue, whose cause he did pretend 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 311 The leaning head hung threatening o'er the flood, and nodded to the left 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 114 The leaning tower of Pisa. 1835 WILLIS *Melanie* 165 Hidden by yon leaning tree 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. XII. 89 In front of us was a second leaning mass.

Leanish (lī·niʃ), *a. rare.* [f. LEAN *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat lean.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. 234 Her waxing leanish, . her drooping [etc.] 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 19 The Neck . should be leanish.

Leanly (lī·nli), *adv.* [f. LEAN *a.* + -LY 2] In a lean fashion; with a lean body or form; meagrely, poorly.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Maigrement,* leanely 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 152 It was also (though but leanly) represented to us by the golden state of old Jerusalem in the days of Solomon the King 1827 *Examiner* 67/1 Most leanly shapen. 1876 LANIER *Poems, Ps. West* 108 So leanly sails the day behind the day.

Leanness (lī·nnés). Also 1 **hlénnes, -nys,** 4 **leenes,** 4–5 **lenesse,** 5 **lennesse, leynes,** 5–6 **lenenes(se,** 6 **leanenesse, leanes,** *Sc.* **leinnes.** [f. LEAN *a.* + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being lean; thinness; meagreness; poverty (of land); barrenness; etc.

a 1000 in Napier *Glosses* 192/33 *Macie,* mid hlænnesse. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* (Thorpe) I. 522 Hwæt is þæt man besette his geðanc on nyðerlicum þingum, buton swilce modes hlænnys? 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXIV. 23 Ze shulen .. faile for leenes in 3oure wickidnessis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. x (1495) 116 Tomoche lenesse of the forheed and reuelynge of the skynne. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 If þat .. þe lymes ben mene bitwene fatnes & lenenes *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 115 He þat hauys a mene ffface, in chekys and templys, bowynge to Lennesse. 1547 BORDE *Dyetary* xvii. 276 The fatnes of flesshe is not so moche nutrytyue as the leanes of flesshe. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 104 Better all be fatte .. Than linger in leannesse 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, I. i. 112 The poore King Reignier, whose large style Agrees not with the leannesse of his purse. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* x. (1614) 129/1 A sand which being spread upon the face of the earth, bettereth the leannesse thereof for grain. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 147 The women .. incline rather to corpulency than leannesse 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iv 66 The sacred kine .fit symbols of the leanness or the fertility of future years. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 233 A most unlovely leanness of judgment

Leant, pa. t. and pa. pple. of LEAN *v.*[1]

Lean-to (lī·ntu), *sb.* (and *a.*). Also 5 **lenetoo,** 7–8 **leantoo, -toe, lentoo,** 8 **lento,** 9 *U.S. dial.* **leanter, linter.** [f. LEAN *v.*[1] + TO *adv.*]

A. *sb.* 'A building whose rafters pitch against or lean on to another building or against a wall' (Gwilt); a penthouse.

1461 in *Archæol* XXIII. 107 Emend' unius Lenetoo juxta parlur' annex'. Magn' Aule. 1618 R. HARRIS *Samuel's Funeral* To Rdr. (1622), Me thought it handsomer to lay all my stuffe vpon the foundation, then to set vp a leane-to. 1638 in T. Lechford *Note Bk.* (1885) 54 And also the old house and lean-toos, yard and garden thereto belonging. 1639 *Ibid.* 217 Provided that the said Brackenbury shall have .. liberty to make a leanto unto the end of the parlor. 1704 MADAM S. KNIGHT *Jrnl.* (1865) 24 Shee conducted me to a parlour in a little back Lento. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 358 A wall is continued eastward having a stable built against it as a lean-to. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) I. 509 On one side of the church-tower there was a little penthouse, or lean-to,—merely a stone roof, about three or four feet high, and supported by a single pillar. 1861 MRS. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Isl.* 10 A brown house of the kind that the natives call 'lean-to' or 'linter'. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 238/2 An old lean-to facing Gower-street had been raised and a room erected above it.

transf. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iv. (1894) 101 A ledge of snow .. formed a kind of lean to against the .. precipitous rock.

B *attrib.* (or *adj.*) Belonging to or of the nature of a building such as that described in A. Also, placed so as to lean against something.

1649 in J. Merrill *Hist. Amesbury* (1880) 48 A payer of hinges of one of ye doores & ye railes y^t^ lie by ye leantoo side. 1666 *Dedham Rec.* (1894) IV 122 The said bridge or foot plankes and leaneto rayles 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxi, The buildings appropriated for the prisoners were built with lean-to roofs on one side. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I iv, A lean-to pigsty 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 236 They had set fire to the lean-to outhouse.

† Lea'ny, *a. Obs.* Also 5 **leney.** [f. LEAN *a.* + -Y[1].] Lean.

14. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 95 Take leney beef and cut it in thyn lesks. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 199 They han fatte kernes, and leany knaues. 1602 DAVISON *Rhapsody* (1611) 39 Thou leany flocke that didst of late lament.

Leap (līp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **hlýp,** 3 **lupe** (*ü*), **leope, leep**(e, (lip), 4–6 **lepe,** 6–7 **leape,** 6– **leap.** [OE. *hlýp,* Anglian **hlép* str. masc.:—OTeut. type **hlaupi-z,* corresponds (apart from declension) to ON. (*bec-*)*hlèp,* Du. *loop,* OHG. *klouf* (MHG. *louf,* mod.Ger. *lauf*), ON. *hlaup* neut. (Da. *løb,* Sw. *löp-* in compounds); f. root of LEAP *v.*]

1. An act of leaping; a springing from the ground or other standing-place; a bound, jump, spring.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 747 (Gr.) Swa we men sculon heortan ȝehyȝdum hlypum styllan. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 A muche lupe duneward 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 55 And forto make þat good he lepe ouer þe wal at oo leepe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1761 Þou .. maa þi lepis & þi laikis & quat þe liste ellis, As ratons or ruȝe myse in a rowme chambre. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 3436 He at a leep was at hir and hir kyste. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 142 It is grete nede a man to go bak to recouer the better his leep. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. v, The herte lepte a grete lepe 1573 BARET *Alv* L. 204 A leap or jump. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 184 They spring away with most stupendious leaps. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 318 Mr. Bosely [was] observed to have leaped, at six continued leaps, one and twenty yards, three quarters and some odd inches. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 223 P 4 Those who had taken this Leap were observed never to relapse into that Passion 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 322 It sometimes happens, however, that they [salmon] want strength to make the leap. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 346 Our elders took leaps, now they are all jumps. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 61 For the 'Standing Leap', bring the horse up to the bar at an animated walk For the 'Flying Leap', the horse must not be hurried. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L* i 7 The spot .. from whence the Mameluke .. took the famous leap on horseback.

b *transf.* and *fig.* esp. An abrupt movement or change; a sudden transition. Also with an adv., as *leap-up*

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* III 264 *De saltu lunæ* .. þæt is ðæs monan hlyp for þan þe he oferhlypð ænne dæȝ. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 48 Þe heorte is a ful wilde best, and makeð monie wilde lupes, as Seint Gregorie seið, 'nichil corde fugacius'. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 72 Ful light of lepes has thou bene ay *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 1767 And for-þi, sonē, wole I make a leepe ffirom hem [stories], and go wole I to þe empryse þat I first took 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807–8) IV 653 Leaving the lord lieutenant for a while, we will give a little leape to actions of manhood against the enimie. 1592 BACON *Observ. Libel* Wks. 1826 V 412 One Barrow made a leap from a vain and libertine youth, to a preciseness in the highest degree 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. XXVIII (ed. 8) 238 'Tis justly matter of amazement, for a man in the leap of the one, or in the tumble of either of these, to retain a mind unaltered 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm* iii Miscell (1711) 41 Thus in a very few Years the Commons proceeded so far as to wrest the Power of chusing a King intirely out of the Hands of the Nobles; which was so great a Leap that [etc.]. 1846 GRINDON *Life* I (1875) 7 The leap of the stamens of the Kalmia from their niches in the corolla. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II. XI 289 The boulders and débris came in frequent leaps and rushes down the precipice 1875 DOWDEN *Shakspere* 86 The energy, the leap-up, the direct advance of the will of Helena. 1885 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* 89 Every attempt .. to discover method and progress in creation, without leap or gap, violence or interference. was [etc.].

c. Phrases. *A leap in the dark*: a hazardous action undertaken in uncertainty as to the consequences. *By leaps, by leaps and bounds*: by sudden transitions; used *esp.* to express startling rapidity of advance or increase.

1698 VANBRUGH *Prov Wife* v vi, Go, now I am in for Hobbe's Voyage: a great Leap in the Dark. 1721 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 75 Make matrimony, like death, a leap in the dark. 1851 NICHOL *Archit Heav.* 154 The telescope, in passing through it [the Milky Way], often goes by leaps from one cumulus to another. 1867 EARL DERBY in Hansard *Parl. Deb* Ser. III CLXXXIX 952 No doubt we are making a great experiment, and 'taking a leap in the dark'. 1885 *Illustr. Lond News* 8 Aug. 143/2 Electricity has been advanced 'by leaps and bounds'.

2. A leaping-place; something to be leaped over or from. Also, the place or distance leaped.

Frequent in place-names, as *Deerleap, Hindlip, Smuggler's Leap, Lover's Leap.*

c 1205 LAY. 1928 Nu . haueð þat clif þare nome on ælche leode þat þæt weos Geomagoges lupe *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XIII. 56 Halfe a myle fra Nazareth es þe leep þat oure Lord leped fra þe Iewis. 1539 Dere leapes [see DEER 4 b]. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 139 You take a Precepit for no leape of danger, And woe your owne destruction.

1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* lvii 57 After they have carry'd their Riders safe over All Leaps. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 223 ⁋ 4 This Place was therefore called *The Lover's Leap.* 1791 G. Gambado *Ann. Horsem.* vi (1809) 90 The soil is pretty stiff, the leaps large and frequent. 1818 J. Lawrence *Brit. Field Sports* 410 He ran his Horse at a Leap, which every one else in the Field refused.

b. *Salmon leap*, a precipitous fall in a river (either natural or contrived artificially) over which salmon leap in ascending the river for breeding.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 369 In Irlond beeþ þre samoun lepes. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 220 They [salmon] are taken at leapes.

3. Of animals: The action of leaping (the female).

1607 Markham *Caval.* I. (1617) 38 [They] being desirous to get into good races, are fayne to get leapes for their Mares, either by courtesie, bribes, or stealth. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* vi. 36 The rushing leap, the doubtful progeny 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4428/16 A Dapple Grey Horse .. to be had for a Guinea a Leap

transf. 1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* III. iii. (1631) 124 *Meercraft.* could you ha' Beene satisfied with a leape o' your Host's daughter. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* IV ii, I well know him For a most insatiate drabber. He hath given, Before he spent his own estate .. A hundred pound a leap.

4. The sudden fall of a river to a lower level.

1796 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XVII. 611 Where the Esk. forms a linn or leap. 1809 A. Henry *Trav* 16 The Sault de Saint Louis . is highest of the saults, falls, or leaps, in this part of the Saint-Lawrence. 1843 Ruskin *Mod Paint.* I II v. iii. § 22 The quiet stream is a succession of leaps and pools. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (ed. 6) 286 The water makes five or six leaps in its descent.

†**5.** An alleged name for a 'company' of leopards. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St Albans* F vj b, A Lepe of Lebardis.

6. *Mining.* A fault or dislocation of strata. *A leap up* or *leap down*, one caused by upheaval or sinking of the strata.

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.*, *Leap* . is when the Vein is thrown of from its perpendicular Course, at once into the Side; these Leaps never happen, but at some Wayboard, or large Bed-joynt. 1855 *Cornwall* 109 Vertical Intersections.—These are commonly called leaps, or throws. 1874 J. H Collins *Metal Mining* Gloss s.v *Fault.* If [the displacement of strata is] upwards, a leap or upthrow; if downwards, a slide or downthrow.

7. *Mus.* A passing from one note to another by an interval greater than a degree of the scale.

1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I xi 45 By the taking of the greater Sixth that falls by a leap 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Leaps*, this word is properly applicable to any disjunct degree, but is generally used to signify a distance consisting of several intermediate intervals. 1889 E Prout *Harmony* (ed 10) vi § 164 A second inversion may be approached either by leap..or by step. from the root position of another chord.

8. *Comb* : **leap-Christian** (see quot.), †**leap-month**, February of leap year; **leap-ore**, 'the most inferior quality of tin ore' (*Cent. Dict*); **leap pease**, ? parched-peas; †**leap-skip** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), applied to the knight's move in chess; †**leap-staff**, a leaping-pole. Also Leap day, Leap year.

1647 Trapp *Comm Ep. & Rev* App. 684 *Leap-Christians are not so much to be liked, that all on the sudden, of notorious profane become extremely precise and scrupulous. 1566 Painter *Pal Pleas.* IV. 36 The *leape moneth, which is February. 1648-60 Hexham *Dutch Dict*, *De Schrickel-moendt*, the Leape-month. 1680 Markham *Farew. Husb* (1625) 137 The field Pease are onely for boyling and making of *leape Pease, or parching *a* 1649 Drumm of Hawth. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 146 The lady is inhibited from the *leap-skip bound of the knights. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon.* IV. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 78 One with a *leape staffe may leape over it.

Leap (līp), *sb*.[2] Forms: 1 léap, 3-6 lep(e, 4-5 leep(e, 6-7 leape, 7- leap; *dial* 5 leippe, 7-8 lib, 8 lip, 9 lep(e. [OE. *léap* str. masc. = ON. *laup-r* (MSw *löper*).]

1. A basket. Now *dial.* Cf. Seed-leap.

c 1000 Wulfstan *Hom.*, *De Confessione* (Napier) 293 Ða bær man up of ðan ðe hi læfdon twelf leapas fulle *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 359 Thej thu nime evere oth than lepe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4486 A lepe Wit bred þat i bar on mi heued. *Ibid.* 19719 In a lep men lete him dun Vte ouer þe walles o þe tun. 1388 Wyclif *Exod.* ii. 3 Thanne sche took a leep of segge and puttide the 3ong child with ynne. 1432 50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 195 Moyses thabbot . toke a lepe fulle of gravelle on his backe. 1495-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 653 Pro leippez et Scotellez pro granario 1530 Palsgr. 238/2 Lepe or a basket, *corbeille.* 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 23 The other leape is to putte the worst lockes of wooll into. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E. Anglia*, *Lep, lepe*, a large deep basket.

†**b.** Used locally as a measure; in Sussex, according to Ray, half a bushel. ? *Obs.*

1277 *Extent Manor of Cerring, Suss.* in Du Cange s. v. *Lepa*, Et colliget de nucibus in bosco comini tertiam partem unius mensuræ, quæ vocatur Lepe, quod est tertia pars 2 bussellorum, et valet quadrantem. 1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 70 A Leap or Lib; Suss. Half a bushel.

2. A basket in which to catch or keep fish.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 167/14 *Nassa*, boʒenet, *uel* leap. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5352 In lepes & in coufles so moche viss hii asollep hom bringe þat ech mon saal wondry of so gret cacchinge. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xl. 26 Whether thou shalt fille nettis with his skyn, and the lep [1388 leep] of fisshis with the hed of hym? *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 297/2 Leep, for fysshe kepynge, or takynge, *nassa.* *c* 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 363 Item .. for makenge of lepes and othir gere for the kechyn to kepe ynne eles ij. s. ix. d. 1530 Palsgr. 287/2 Welle or lepe for fysshe, *bouticle.* 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 [No person shal take] in. any wele.. lepe or by any other engyne.. the yonge frye..of any kynde of Salmon. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 218 Weaving them close together .. after the maner of a fishers leape or weele net. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 172 The Osier . is of especiall use for .. fishermen for making Leaps & instruments to catch fish in. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c 71 § 15 Except wheels or leaps for taking lamperns.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *leap maker, weel*; †**leap-head**, a weel; †**leap-hole** (see quot. 1641).

1360-1 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* 563 Johanni lepemaker pro 4 spartis pro bracina, 2 scuteles, 2 flekes [etc], 8s. 4d. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 213/2 A Lepe maker, *cophinarius, corbio.* 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 248 A wonderfull number of these Yeels . insomuch as in the leapweeles and weernets . there be found somtime a thousand of them wrapped together in one ball. 1611 Cotgr., *Mannequin*. also, a little basket, leape-head, or weele, made of bullrushes, and vsed by fishermen 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 61 When . wee feare that it will heate in the mowe, then doe wee drawe up a leape aboute the middle of each roomstead; and soe by this meanes the storme getteth a vent by the leap-holes.

Leap (līp), *v. Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **leaped** (līpt), **leapt** (lept). Forms: 1 **hléapan**, 3 **leapen, læpen(n, leoppe, lupe**, 4 **luppe(n, lippe, lijpe, lip, leope**, *Kent.* **lheape**, 3-4 **lepen**, 3-6 **lepe**, 5-6 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **leip**, 5-7 **leppe**, 3, 6-7 **leape**, 6- **leap**. *Pa. t.* 1 **hléop**, *pl.* **hlupon**, (*subj.* **hliepe**), 3 **leope(n, leop(pe, le(o)up, lupe**, 3-5 **lep(pe, leep**, (4, 7 **leepe**), 4-5 **lepe**, 4 **lepp, lhip, lhiep, lip, loop, lup**, 4-7 **lope**, 4, 6 *Sc.*, 9 **lape**, 5 **lappe, laup**, 6 **leap, lapp, loppe**, 3-9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **lap**; *weak forms* 3 **leopt**, 3-5 **lepte**, 4 **leepte, lepide, lippid(e, lippte, lupten**, 4-6 **leped**, 6 **leapte**, 5-7 **lept**, 6- **leapt, leaped.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **hléapen**, 3 **ileope**, 3-6 **lopen**, 5 **lopon**, 6 *Sc.* **loppin**, 6, 8 *Sc.* **loppen**, 9 *Sc.* **luppen**; *weak forms* 4 **lippid**, 6-7 **lept**, 6- **leapt**, 7- **leaped.** [A Com. Teut reduplicating str. vb., which has become weak in Eng.: OE. *hléapan* (pa. t. *hléop*, pl *hlupon*, pa. pple. *-hléapen*) corresponds to OFris (*h*)*lâpa*, *hliapa*, pa. t. *hlêp*, pa. pple. *hlêpen*, OS. (*a-*)*hlôpan*, pa t. pl. *-hliopun* (MDu. *lôpen*, Du. *loopen*, pa. t. *liep*, pa. pple *geloopen*), OHG. (*h*)*lauffan*, *loufan* (MHG. *loufen*, mod.G. *laufen*, pa. t. *lief*, pa pple. *gelaufen*), ON *hlaupa*, pa. t. *hlióp*, pl. *hliópom*, *hlupom*, pa. pple. *hlaupenn* (Sw. *lopa*, Da. *løbe*), Goth. (*us*)*-hlaupan* :—OTeut. **hlaupan*. The equivalent Loup, from ON. *hlaupa*, has in Sc. and some northern dialects supplanted the native form in the present stem.

No certain affinities outside Teut. are known some scholars have suggested connexion with Lith *klúpoti* to remain kneeling, *klúpti* to fall on one's knees, to stumble; or with Gr. κολυμβος diver]

†**1.** *intr.* To run; to go hastily or with violence; to rush, to 'throw oneself'. Also with advs., as *forth, out.* (In OE., *út hléapan* = to escape.) *Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 865 Hwilum heaþo-rofe hleapan leton on ʒe flit faran fealwe mearas. 11 *O. E Chron* an. 1072 (MS D) Her Eadwine eorl & Morkere eorl hlupon ut & mislice ferdon on wuda. *Ibid.* an. 1087 (MS. Laud), Roger het an of heom se hleop into þam castele æt Norðwic. *c* 1205 Lay 24847 ʒif Arður ne leope to swulc hit a liun weore and þas word seide. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 38 Þis eadie meiden leop to ant lahte him. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2726 And to hemward swiðe he lep. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8170 Vor hor hors were al astoned ac some stode..stille & some lepte her & þer. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4541 Þe boteler to þe prisun lep. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B M MS.) 613 To þe beere he cam lepand 1340 *Ayenb.* 240 Þo lhip op þe mayster and him keste. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A Prol 94 Erchedekenes and Deknes .. Beon lopen to londun. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x 242 Thai that noir enbuschit war Lap out. 1528 *St Papers Hen VIII*, IV. 493 The freindes of the said traiter are loppen to hym into Scotlaunde. *c* 1560 *Durham Depos* (Surtees) 65 He hard a sturr in the streit, and therwith lap furth 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* II. 163 The Scottis couragious leipis to straikis. 1644 R. Baillie *Lett.* (1841) II 217 Coll. Macgillespick's son, who, with two thousand five hundred runagates from Ireland, are loppen over here 1716 Ramsay *On Wit* 15 Hameward with clever strides he lap.

†**b.** To break *out* in an illegal or disorderly way.

a 1670 J Scot *Staggering State* (1754) 153 He..grieving that he had not that power in court that he thought his birth and place deserved, leapt out, and made sundry out-reds against the king.

2. To rise with both (or all four) feet suddenly from the ground or other standing-place, alighting in some other position; to jump, spring. Often with advs., as *aside, down, in, out.* Also with cognate object.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past* xxxiii. 214 Ðæt hie ne hliepen unwillende on ðæt scorene clif unðeawa. *c* 1200 Ormin 11792 Þurrh þatt te laþe gast himm badd Dun læpenn off þe temmple. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1829 His hors for fere gan to turne, And leepe aside, and foundred as he leepe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 21 He hadde lepte in to the ryver and drowned hym-self. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. x. 119 The tothir fey bruthir . Lap fra the cart. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 552 The ledder schuke, he lape, and gat one fall. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 447 He suld haif gart him leip Thre lowpis in ane. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* II. 322 Caverns in the earth, so darke and wondrous deepe As that, into whose mouth the desperate Roman leape. 1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 53 He [the frog] must .. shut his eyes, and so leap blindly. 1707 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4382/4 Stolen..a bright bay Gelding,..walks, trots, gallops, and leaps. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 233 ⁋ 2 This Account ..only mentioning the Name of the Lover who leaped, the Person he leaped for. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, I.. lap in o'er the dyke. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xx, He leaped up the stone steps by two at a time. 1884 Lady Verney in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 547 To save himself by leaping from the car

Proverb. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 6 Ye may learne . to looke or ye leape. *c* 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* IV. i. Civ, But he that leapes before he loke, good sonne, Maye leape in the myre.

b. Phrase. (*Ready*) *to leap out of* † *oneself* or *one's skin* (as an expression of delight or eagerness).

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. ii 54 Our King being ready to leape out of himselfe, for ioy of his found Daughter. 1629 Massinger *Picture* III. i, Tho' a poor snake, I will leap Out of my skin for joy. 1776 Foote *Capuchin* I. Wks. 1799 II. 388, I should have been ready to leap out of my skin at the sight of a countryman in foreign parts.

c. To spring to one's seat *upon* a horse, *into* the saddle. Often with *up.* Also, † *to leap on*, † *to leap to horse.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. x. [xiii.] (1890) 138 [He] hleop on þæs cyninges stedan. *c* 1205 Lay 9284 Leoup he an his stede. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 41/232 And lupe þou up bi-hynde me. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5278 (Kölbing) Opon her hors þai lopen swiþe. 13.. *Sir Beues* 1945 (MS A.) Into þe sadel a lippte 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II 28 The bruss lap on, and thiddir raid. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2262 Generydes leppe vppe vppon his stede. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 236 Thei dide his comaundement, and lepe to horse. *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* lxii. 216 Huon & his company lept on theyr horses. 1600 *Disc Gowrie Conspir* in Moyses *Mem. Scot.* (1755) 265 Before his majestie could leape on horseback *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 94 Allwayes, he lap on in Aberdein, about 60 horse with swords, pistolls, [etc.]. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. ii. 137 Humáyun had only time to leap on horseback

d. Of a fish: To spring from the water.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 203 A greet fische leep into þe schip. 1423 Jas. I. *Kingis Q.* clii, Lytill fischis . with bakkis blewe as lede, Lap and playit 1536 Bellenden *Cron Scot*, *Descr. Alb.* xi (1541) C ij b. Als sone as thir salmond cumis to ye lyn, thay leip. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 71 The troutis laup out of the Leven Louch. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* ix. (1880) 334 Whenever a salmon leaps you must keep a slack line.

e. *To leap at*: to make a spring at in order to seize; *fig.* to exhibit eagerness for. Cf. *to jump at.* So † *to leap to be* or *do* something.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III xiii 51 If Cæsar please, our Master Will leape to be his Friend. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* III. i, My too curious appetite Would leap at a mouldy crust. 1653 Walton *Angler* 214, I could . see fishes leaping at Flies of several shapes and colours. 1665 Boyle *Occas Refl* I. i, But observe this Dogg, I hold him out Meat . 'Tis held indeed higher than he can Leap; and yet, if he Leap not at it, I do not give it him. 1671 L Addison *W Barbary* 20 Large Incoms, the baite disloyalty still leaps at. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, Saunders lap at the proposition.

3. To spring sportively up and down; to jump (with joy, mirth, etc.); to dance, skip.

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* v. iii. (1891) 390 He up astode & ða wæs gongende & hleapende & Dryhten heriʒende. *c* 1205 Lay. 24697 Summe heo gunnen lepen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 156 Þe asse beginþ to lheape and yernþ to yens him 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xi. 17 We han sungen to ʒou, and ʒe han nat lippid. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 163 My greyhoundes leped and my stede did sterte. 1583 Babington *Commandm* iv (1637) 39 Asking us if that were to hallow the Sabbath .. to swill & to bibble, to leape, to wallow & tumble in bed 1611 Bible *Luke* vi 23 Reioice yee in that day, and leape for ioy. 1792 A Wilson *Watty & Meg*, Watty lap, and danced, and kiss'd her 1856 Mrs Browning *Aur. Leigh* I (1857) 41 And ankle-deep in English grass I leaped, And clapped my hands. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* x, And brutes in field and brutes in pen Leap that the world goes round again.

4. To spring suddenly *to* or *upon* one's feet; to rise with a bound *from* a sitting or recumbent position. Often with *up.* † *To leap afoot*: to spring to the ground from horseback; to dismount.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7135 (Kölbing) [He] gan arise of his swouʒ..Vp he lepe wiþ chaufed blod. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8646 Achilles .. bound vp his wounde. Lep vp full lyuely launchit on swithe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 195 He lepe upon hys feet vigerously. 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* lxviii. 113 The duc leep a foote & drewe oute his swerde. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 498 Arethusa leaping from her Bed, First lifts above the Waves her beauteous Head. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 96 A pilot asleep on the howling sea Leaped up from the deck in agony. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 842 Vivien..Leapt from her session on his lap and stood Stiff as a frozen viper

fig. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 19 The sudden light that leapt at the first word's provocation, from the heart-deeps where it slept.

5. *transf.* of things: To spring, move with a leap or bound; esp. to 'fly' (by explosive or other force). Often with *advs.* Also *fig.*

c 1205 Lay. 22031 Vðen þer leppeoð ut. fleoð at a þat lond. 1340 *Ayenb.* 27 And uor þet þe herte wes uol of uenym hit behoueþ þet hit lheape out be þe mouþe. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XII iii. (1495) 411 The goshawke. smytyth and flappyth her wynges, and in soo doynge the olde fethers lepen out and newe growe. *c* 1430 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 46 Fyrst sethe by mustuls quyl shel of lepe In water. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 627 Al the vertu ther schulde bee, Is lopon into the lytyl tre. 1575 Gascoigne *Dan Bartholomew*,

Poëtes 98 From reason rule his fancie lightly lope. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 206 He parted Frowning from me, as if Ruine Leap'd from his Eyes. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* xxxvi. Wks. 1872–5 II. 82 'Tis probable it [the Bill] may this very day leap beyond any man's reach for the future. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (C. P. S.) 89, I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* v. 91 The arrow, ere the cord is still, Leapeth unto its mark. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x 65 The echos .leaped from cliff to cliff. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 64 The vessel was shaken, and the name of Matthias leapt out. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 154 Above field and wood, leaps up the Salevè Cliff, two thousand feet into the air.

† **b.** To burst, crack, 'fly'. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 95 Manie Claies woll leape in Fier. 1604 E. [GRIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxvi. 198 As a chesnut laid into the fire, leaps and breaks.

c. Of the heart: To beat vigorously, beat 'high', bound, throb. Also *rarely* of the pulse.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 289 b, Wherfore the herte hoppeth and lepeth in the body. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* Ded 8r Made mens hearts to leape for joy. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Heart*, His Heart is ready to leap into his Mouth. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* III. 32 He found its [the carp's] heart leaping four hours after a separation from the body. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 6 His heart leapt high as he look'd. 1900 *Blackw. Mag* June 789 His pulses leaped, and his comely face Glowed with the pride of a fighting race

d. *colloq.* Of frost: To 'give' or thaw suddenly.

1869 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* (ed. 2) I. 139/2 When frost suddenly gives way in the morning about sunrise, it is said to have 'leapt'.

e. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v., Sometimes a Vein .will Leap [as] much aside as a Yard .. or more. 1811 J. MAWE *Min. Derbyshire* 206 Gloss., *Leap*, the vein is said to leap when a substance intersects it, and it is found again, a few feet from the perpendicular.

f. with reference to leap-year.

1600 [see LEAP DAY]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 6 Whereupon euery fifth yeere leapeth, and one odde day is set to the rest. 1604 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Rubric, When the yeeres of our Lorde may be diuided into foure euen partes, which is euery fourth yeere then the Sunday letter leapeth. *a* 1681 WHARTON *Disc. Yrs. Months & D.* Wks. (1683) 74 By this Addition..the Fixed Holy-days, and the like, do as it were leap one day farther into the Week

6. *fig.* To pass abruptly or at a bound (from one condition or position to another). Also with *back*, *down*, *up*.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 236 Lo! hwu þe swike wolde makien hire, a last, leapen into prude. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 285 For þenne schal i lepen fra rode in to reste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8800 þat þou þarfor lepe not in ire. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 384 þus deede beggers freris, lippen up to kynges power ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2084 Bot some leppe fro the lyfe, that one 3one lawnde houez 1568 *Satir Poems Reform.* xlvii 101 The pairteis mett and maid a fair contrack; Bot now, allace! the men are loppin aback For oppin sklander, callit ane speikand devill 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann* VI. x (1622) 137 He gaue him time to leape backe from their agreements. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 223 And (to leape back into the Talmud) a certaine Rabbi saw [etc.] *Ibid.* 746 Iæt us draw somewhat nearer the Sunne, gently marching lest if wee should suddenly leape from one extremity to another, wee should [etc.] *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub Chas I* (Bannatyne Club) II. 319 Forgetting his oath . he lap in to the uther syd. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus* IV. i. (1733) 78 Without leaping out of one Slavery into another 1846 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) III. 378 They leap down from Aristotle to Bentham, from Plato to Coleridge, with the fewest possible resting-places between.

b. To pass *over* at a bound; † to evade, neglect.

1596 SHAKS *Merch. V* I. ii. 20 A hot temper leapes ore a colde decree 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 55, I could leap over the rest, but this passed, I doubt it will never be recovered in any age 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. p. xv, I can perceive several Things worth noticing, they have neglected or leapt over. 1891 CHEYNE *Orig. Psalter* viii. 408 The world's great change was expected so shortly that the brief waiting time might easily be leaped over.

7. *trans.* To spring over; to pass from one side to the other by leaping. Also in phr. *to leap bounds* (*lit.* and *fig.*). Also said of a bridge span.

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) III. 57 Romulus diede afore thro lepenge the walles of Rome. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1046 Schaw skild and pithie resouns quhy That Danger lap the dyke. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel N.* I. iv. 21 Be clamorous, and leape all ciuill bounds. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III 228 Let 'em not leap the Ditch, or swim the Flood. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err* 93 The Nimrod . Leaps every fence but one. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 30 He was a gash an' faithful tyke. As ever lap a sheugh or dyke. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxviii, Come on, leap it like men! 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 293 The single arched bridge that leaps the Ain.

fig. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Pind. Ode, Mem. Sir L. Cary & Sir H. Morison* iii, He leap'd the present age, Possest with holy rage, To see that bright eternal day.

8. To cause (an animal) to take a leap Also *fig.*

1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III 355 Those restless Furies . will never cease stimulating and spurring us on . till they have leapt us headlong into the everlasting Burnings. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II 287 [He] had leaped his horse across a deep nullah.

9. Of certain beasts: To spring upon (the female) in copulation. Also *absol.* Also † *to leap upon*.

1530 TINDALE *Gen.* xxxi. 10 All the rammes that leape vpon the whepe are straked, sported and partie. 1530 PALSGR. 606/1 Kepe your horse in the stabyll, for and he leape a mare he wyll be the worse to journey a good whyle after. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6. § 4 The Lords .. shall not..suffer any of the said mares to be covered or leapt with any stoned Horse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 49. 1686 RIDDLEY *Pract. Physick* 251 A Ram that never leaped a Sheep. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 128 Colts got by such Horses that have leaped eight or ten Times a Day. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 105/1 A bull .. which leaps cows at 5*l.* 5*s.* a cow. 1823 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 232 The young bull will not leap any cows..till the first of May.

transf. *a* 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II. ii, I had rather be Sir Tim the schoolmaster, and leap a dairy-maid. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* II. iii. 13 Why what are you? you will not leap me, Sir, Pray know your distance.

10. *Comb.*: **leap candle** (see quot.); † **leap-land** *a.*, vagabond (cf. *land-leaper*). Also LEAP FROG.

1839 W. J. THOMS *Anecd. & Tradit.* (Camden) 96 The young girls in and about Oxford have a sport called *Leap Candle, for which they set a candle m the middle of the room in a candlestick, and then draw up their coats . and dance over the candle back and forth with these words [etc.]. 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 256 God did not allow of such rouing *lep-land-Leuites.

Leap day. An intercalary day in the calendar, esp. that of leap-year, February 29th.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. xliv. 1232 This yere leapt, and the leap day was the morrow after the feast *Terminalia*. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* 29 Feb., This is leap-year, and this is leap-day. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xiii. 412 The surplus days thus thrown into the reckoning are called intercalary or leap days. 1896 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 5/4 Rossini was born on February 29 (or 'leap-day'), 1792.

Leaper (lī·pəɹ). Forms: 1 **hlēapere**, 4 **lepere**, 5 **lepare**, 6– **leaper**. [OE. *hlēapere*: see LEAP *v.* and -ER 1.] One who leaps.

† **1.** A runner; a dancer. Also with advs. *Obs*

a 1000 *O. E Chron.* an. 889 On þissum ȝeare wæs nan færeld to Rome, buton tuegen hleaperas Ælfred cyng sende mid ȝewritum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 311 *Saltator*, hleapere. 1382 [implied in LEAPERESS] 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 107 The whiche aren lunatik lollers and leperes a-boute. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 297/1 Lepare, or rennare, *cursor*. Lepare, or rennar a-wey, *fugax*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Sauilteur ou danseur*, a leaper, or daunser.

† **b.** [After Du. *looper*] An irregular soldier.

1604 E GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 116 Generall Vere sent forth some of his Leapers or aduenturers to take some prisoner of the enemies Campe

2. A person or an animal that leaps or jumps.

c 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel Ant.* I. 133 The wilde der, the lepere. 1573 LI OID *Pilgr. Priuces* (1607) 200 Wrastlers, leapers, runners and such like games were appointed. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 318 Who did out-leap the next-best leaper. by seven inches 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1776) II. 366 The Danish horses were good leapers. 1836 C SHAW *Let.* 9 May in *Mem.* (1837) 568 The most extraordinary leaper, and perhaps most active man in Europe. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 275 The two horses. both capital leapers.

b. An animal which uses leaping as a mode of progression.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II 254 They are also called springers, or leapers, from the agility with which they leap, rather than walk 1828 STARK *Elem Nat. Hist* I 332 Laurenti, in 1768, in his Synopsis of Reptiles, divides them into three orders, viz Leapers, as the frogs, Walkers, as the lizards; and Serpents. 1881 *Cassell's Nat Hist* V 121 These true Orthoptera may be readily divided into three tribes, namely, the Leapers, or *Saltatoria*, the Runners, or *Cursoria*, and the Earwigs, or *Euplexoptera*

3. A hollow cylinder with a hook at one end, employed in untwisting old ropes. Cf. LOPER. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875.)

Leaperess. *Obs. rare* −1. [f. LEAPER + -ESS.] A female dancer.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus* ix 4 With a leperesse, or tumbler [1388 daunceresse, Vulg *saltatrice*], be thou not besy.

Leaperous, obs. form of LEPROUS.

Lea'p-frog. [f. LEAP *v.*]

1. A boys' game in which one player places his hands upon the bent back or shoulders of another and leaps or vaults over him. Also, a jump or leap of this description.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, v. ii 142 If I could winne a Lady at Leape-frogge, or by vawlting into my Saddle, with my Armour on my backe 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp* I 15 Like faar gamsters at Leap-frog. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxxvi 402 They . exercised themselves at leap frog. 1834 M SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xix, Massa 'I wig . clapping his hands on the old lady's shoulders cleared her and her tub cleverly by a regular leap frog. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) I 464 And ended by jumping leap-frog over the backs of the whole company. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. i. 8 A double row of posts—where boys played leap frog

fig 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat Spirit* Misc (1711) 299 There is a perpetual Game at Leap Frog between both; and sometimes the Flesh is uppermost, and sometimes the Spirit. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I (1857) 35 We play at leap-frog over the god Term.

2. *Croquet.* (See quot.)

1874 J. D HEATH *Croquet Player* 33 The Leapfrog or Jump Stroke. This may be called a 'fancy' stroke The object is, when a hoop or another ball is in the way of the striker's ball, to make the latter jump over the obstacle.

Hence **Leap-frog** *v.*, to leap or vault as at leap-frog (*intr.* and *trans.*). **Leap-frogger**, one who plays at leap-frog.

1872 G. MACDONALD *Wilf Cumb.* I. xiii. 213 All I had to do was to go on leap-frogging. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 2/1 Sometimes a too ambitious leap-frogger ruined his party by overbalancing and falling off. 1892 KIPLING *Life's Handicap* 210 He..tried to leapfrog into the saddle. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* xxxii. 329 Leap-frogged it [a tombstone], hundreds of times, when I were a boy, I have.

† **Lea'pful.** *Obs.* [f. LEAP *sb.*2 + -FUL. Orig. in syntactical comb.] A basketful.

c 1000 [see LEAP *sb.*2 1]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 24 How many leepfullis of broke mete þei token aftir. 1382 — *Mark* viii. 8 *v. rr.* lepful, leepis ful. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 207 3a, lorde, and xij lepfull þer lefte Of releue whan all men had eten.

† **Leap-gate.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hlȳpȝeat**, 4 **lipȝet**, 5 **lypȝet**(e, **-ȝet**, 7 **leap-yeat**. [f. LEAP *sb.*1 + GATE *sb.*1] A low gate in a fence, which can be leaped by deer, while keeping sheep from straying.

980 in Kemble *Cod Dipl.* III. 180/28 Ondlang ȝeardes on ðæt hlypȝeat. 13 *Eulog. Hist.* (Rolls) III 224 Fuit ibi una porta quæ vocatur in lingua Anglicana lipȝet [*v. rr.* 14 lypȝete, lypzet]. 1609 in S. ROWE *Peramb. Dartmoor* (1848) 278 The corne hedges and leape yeates rounde aboute the same Common and florest *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 215 (1810) 223 The correction of the .. ditches, and leap-yeats, shall be in the court.

Leaping (lī·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEAP *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LEAP, in various senses.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I. 480 Ða unstæððigan hleapunge þæs mædenes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxii. (1495) 781 The wylde gote is . moost lyght in lepynge and moste sharpe in sighte *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 297/1 Lepynge a wey, *fuga*. 1549 *Supplic to King* (E. E. T. S.) 42 Church ales in the whiche with leappynge, daunsynge, and kyssyng, they maynteyne the profett of their churche. 1611 FLORIO, *Chiarantana*, a kind of Caroll or song full of leapings like a Scotish gigge. 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 49 Which way so euer I sought to winde me, was but a leaping out of the Frying Pan into the fire 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* 30 Our Æneas, at two leapings, Set the first foot upon the steppings. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* lv, By brooks too broad for leaping The lightfoot boys are laid.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *leaping-bar*, *-pole*; **leaping-head**, -horn, the lower pommel on a side-saddle, against which the left knee presses in leaping; a hunting-horn, 'third crutch'; † **leaping house**, a brothel; **leaping-on-stone**, a stone for convenience in mounting a horse; a horse-block; **leaping time**, the time of activity, youth.

1852 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) II. 260 The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill (commonly called 'Lord John's *leaping bar' to afford exercise in jumping over it). 1881 MRS P. O DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseb* I. iii. 35 By pressing the left knee against the *leaping-head, you can accomplish the rise in your saddle 1859 *Art Taming Horses* IX 144 In case of a horse 'bucking', without the *leaping-horn there is nothing to prevent a lady from being thrown up. But the leaping-horn holds down the left knee 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii 9 What a diuell hast thou to do with the time of the day? vnlesse houres were cups of Sacke . and dialls the signes of *Leaping-houses 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II. n. 63 He immediately trotted to the side of the **leaping-on-stone* of which Scott from his lameness found it convenient to make use. 1859 FARRAR *Jnl. Home* xvi 205 Trying the merits of his alpenstock as a *leaping pole. 1893 HARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Z* III 192 In the Fens, when a man requires to traverse a considerable distance, he provides himself with a leaping-pole. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* IV. ii. 200 To haue turn'd my *leaping time into a Crutch.

Leaping (lī·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LEAP *v.* + -ING 2.] That leaps († runs, † dances, etc.: see the vb.).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I. 482 Herodes swor ðæt he wolde ðære hleapendan dehter forȝyfan swa hwæt swa heo bæde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel. Wks. I 389 More sutil and sinful þan þis lepynge strumpet [*sc.* the daughter of Herodias]. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1460 They luyschene to-gedyres on leppande stedes 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 12 There is a remedy to quail these wanton leaping beasts [satyrs]. 1667 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE in *Life Duke N* (1886) II 201 A grey leaping horse. 1716 *Loyal Mourner* 9 And leaping Dolphins catch a distant View 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. (1871) 219 A joy as of the leaping fire Over the house roof rising higher.

b. In the names of various animals, plants, etc., as **leaping cucumber** = *spirting* or *squirting cucumber* (see CUCUMBER 3); **leaping-fish**, the fish *Salarias iridactylus*, of Ceylon; so called because it comes on shore and leaps over the wet stones, etc.; (Cape) **leaping hare** = *jumping hare*: see JUMPING *ppl. a.* b; **leaping spider**, 'a jumping spider, one of the *Salligradæ*' (W.).

1548–78 *Leaping cucumber [see CUCUMBER 3]. 1862 TENNENT *Nat. Hist. Ceylon* 495 Index, *Leaping fish. 1849 *Mammalia* IV 44 The *leaping hare equals our common hare in size. 1859 WOOD *Nat Hist.* I 588 The Spring Hare, or Cape Gerboa, sometimes called, from its hare-like aspect, the Cape Leaping Hare.

c Leaping ague, † **gout** (see quots.).

1562 TURNER *Baths* 6 This bathe is good for the leping goute, that runneth from one ioynte to another. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl* IV. 5 A distemper called by the country-people the leaping-ague, and by physicians, St. Vitus's dance. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl* IV. 375 In the mountainous part of Angus a singular disease, called there the *leaping ague*, is said to exist, bearing a resemblance to St. Vitus's dance

Hence **Lea pingly** *adv.*, by leaps.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Assultini*, leapyngly, iumpyngly.

Leaprous, Leapry, obs. ff. LEPROUS, LEPRY.

Lea'p year. [Late ME., f. LEAP *sb.*1; prob. of much older formation, as the ON *hlaup-ár* is presumably, like other terms of the Roman calendar, imitated from Eng.

The name may refer to the fact that in the bissextile year any fixed festival after Feb. falls on the next week-day but one to that on which it fell in the preceding year, not on

the next week-day as usual. Cf med.L. *saltus lunæ* (OE. *mónan hlýp*), the omission of a day in the reckoning of the lunar month, made every nineteen years to bring the calendar into accord with the astronomical phenomena.]

A year having one day (now Feb. 29) more than the common year; a bissextile year. † *To make leap year of*: (fig) to pass over.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV 199 Þat tyme Iulius amended þe kalender, and fonde þe cause of the lepe 3ere [L. *rationem bisexti invenit*]. 1481 Caxton *Myrr* II. xxxi. 127 Bysexte or lepe yere, whiche in iiij yere falleth ones. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 207 The next leape yere after wedding was first made. 1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 38 In civil entries to heritage, if it be for the better, men can make leap-yeare of their father and seeke farther uppe. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist* (1714) I. 3 That Year was called the Bissextile; and by us Leap-Year because one day of the Week is leaped over in the Observation of the Festivals. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* i. 44/1 (U. K. S.) The years 1600, 2000, 2400, would be leap years.

Lear[1] (lī·ə). Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5–7 **lere**, 6 **leare**, 6–7 **leer**(e, 9 **leir**. [f. Lere *v.*; but in mod. Sc. use prob. a mere graphic variant of *lair*, *lare*: see Lore.] Instruction, learning; in early use † a piece of instruction, a lesson; † also, a doctrine, religion.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3759 For many leres may þe limpe slik as þou noȝt wenes ! *c* 1440 *Sir Gowther* 231 Y will to Rome er than y reste, To leve up another lere. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 521 The knightis þat were wise of lere. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 262 He, that had wel ycond his lere. 1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentrie* 22 And teach our Gentiles vertuous leere. 1594 Lyly *Moth. Bomb.* II. v, He learn'd his leere of my soune. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. 1. xix, Queen of Philosophie and virtuous lear ! 1652 Stapylton tr *Herodian* 37 So well his leere he couth. 1720 Ramsay *Edinburgh's Salut.* vi, Classic lear and letters belle. 1837 R. Nicoll *Poems* (1842) 95 He gaed to the school, an he took to the lear 1888 Stevenson *Merry Men* II Wks. 1895 VIII 126 Your heid [is] dozened wi' carnal leir

b. *Comb.* **lear-father**, a master in learning; see also quot. 1855.

1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 15 Elders techours and leirfaders. 1708 C. Leslie *Reply to 'Angus Flagellatus'* Theol. Wks. 1721 II. 612 The Man who was call'd G. Fox's Lear-Father. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Lay-father* or *Lear-father*, a person whose conduct has influenced others; an exemplar.

† **Lear**[2]. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **layour**, 4–5 **liour**(e, **lyour**(e, **lyre**, 5 **lere**, 5–6 **lyer**(e, 6–8 **leer**(e, 7 **leir**, 8–9 **lear**. [a OF. *leure*, *lyeure*, *liure*:—L. *ligātūra-m* (see Ligature).]

1. Tape; binding for the edges of a fabric.

1382–3 *Durh. MS. Sacr. Roll* In lyour empt. pro le Redill' pro magno altari, ijd. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 178/1 Frenge, or lyoure, *tenia*. *Ibid.* 306/2 Lyowre, to bynde wythe precyows clothys, *ligatorium*, *redimiculum*. 1485 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury*, For lere and ryngys to the same bockeram *vd.* 1503 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (Nicholas 1830) 91 Item for viij lb. of blewe lyere at xij*d.* the lb viij*s.* 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 79, I meane so to mortifie my selfe, that in steede of silkes, I wil weare sackcloth: for Owches and Bracelletes, Leare and Caddys. 1736 J. Lewis *I. of Tenet* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Leere*, tape.

2. *Cookery.* A thickening for sauces, soups, etc.; a thickened sauce.

? *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 24 Make a layour of brede and blode and lay it þerwith *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 33 Take Water and let boyle, and draw a lyer þer-to of Brede, of þe cromys, with wyne y-now 1658 Sir T. Mayerne *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* xxviii. 29 Then make a Leer or Sawce for it. 1750 E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 35 When 'tis baked, put in a lear of gravy with a little white wine. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I iv, One of those rich sauces of claret, anchovy, and sweet herbs, which was technically termed a Lear.

Hence **Lea·ring** *vbl. sb.* (in quots. *liring*, *lyring*), binding with tape.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (Nicholas 1830) 126 Liour for liring and lowping of the same arras. 1512 *Househ. Bk. Earl Northumb.* (1770) 326 For Lyring Sewing and Jouning of Stuf.

Lear[3] (lī·ə). Also 7 **leere**. [Perh. a developed use of *lear*, Lair *sb.*[1] 5; cf. quot. 1623 there.] Colour (of sheep or cattle), due to the nature of the soil

1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxi ii. II. 403 In some places there is no other thing bred or growing but brown & duskish, insomuch as not only the cattell is all of that leere, but also the corn upon the ground. 1616 Surfl. & Markham *Country Farm* I xxv 117 Now for the leares of sheepe, you shall vnderstand that the browne hazell leare is of all other the best, the redd leare next to it [etc.]. 1683 *Advt. Handbill*, M——'s Fly, Lear, and Vermin Powder will prevent the Sheep from being struck by the Fly, at the same time producing a good Lear, which every farmer must allow is a great advantage.

Lear, obs. f. or var. of Lair, Leer, Lere, Liar.

Lea'-rig, *dial.* [OE. *lǽghrycg*, f. **lǽge* Lea *a.* + *hrycg* back, Ridge.] A ridge left in grass at the end of a ploughed field.

956 *Charter* in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* (1893) III 96 To emnes þam ealdan læg hrycge. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 The end of ane leye rig 1790 Burns *My ain kind dearie O* i, I'd meet thee on the lea-rig, My ain kind dearie ! O.

Learn (lɜ·ɹn), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **learned** (lɜ·ɹnd), **learnt** (lɜ·ɹnt). Forms: 1 **leornian**, *Northumb.* **liorniza**, 2 **leornen**, **lornen**, 2–3 **leornie-n**, 3 **-in**, **leorny**, **liernin**, **lerni**(e, 3–4 **lernen**, 4 **leorne**, **lerny**, **l**(e)**urne**, *Kent.* **lierne**, **lyerne**, **-i**, **-y**, 4–5 **leerne**, 4–6 **lern**(e, 4, 6, 9 *dial.* **larn**, 6 *Sc.* **leyrne**, **leirne**, 6–7 **learne**, 6– **learn**. *Pa. t.* 1 **leornode**, **-ade**, 3 *Orm.* **lerrnde**, 3–4 **leornede**, 4 **lernid**, **leernde**, **lernd**, 4–6 **lerned**, 5 **leerned**, **lurned**, **-et**, 5–6 **lernyd**, 6 *Sc.* **lernit**, **leirned**, **-it**, 7– **learned**, **learnt**. *Pa. pple.* 3 **ileornet**, 3–5 **ilerned**, 3, 6 **ylerned**; from 14th c. onwards as in pa. t. [OE. *leornian*, Northumb. *liorniga* = OFris. *lirna*, *lerna*, OS. *līnôn* (not found in Du.), OHG. *lirnên*, *lernên* (MHG., mod.G. *lernen*):—WGer.**liznējan*, **liznōjan*, f **lis-*, wk.-grade of **lais-*, root of OTeut. **laistā* Lore.]

I. To acquire knowledge.

1. *trans.* To acquire knowledge of (a subject) or skill in (an art, etc.) as a result of study, experience, or teaching. Const. *from*, *of* (arch.), † *at* (a person). Also, to commit to memory (passages of prose or verse), *esp.* in phrases *to learn by heart*, *by rote*, for which see the sbs.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xvii. [xxiii.] (1890) 232 From þæm he þæt remet geleornade regollices þeodscipes. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark xiii. 28 From fic-beom ðonne liornixe bispell. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 308/26 Þam þe lyste þisne cræft leornian. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 55 Gif we leornið godes lare ! *c* 1200 Ormin 9309 To leornenn lare att Sannt Johan Off þe33re sawle nede. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Ate biginninge of cristendom elch man leornede pater noster and credo. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 940 Þes is al þe lare þat ich nu leorni 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 167 Þis Julianus in his childehode lerned nygromancie and wicchecraft *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xi. 58 Al that Cristen men and wommen ouȝten leerne thei mowe leerne out of the Bible. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 238, I woulde have you to understand and learne this lesson. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 360 To learn True patience, and to temper joy with fear. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct* I. i (1841) 19 What shall I learn there of God ? 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 16 The Frank learned with implicit belief his faith from the mouth of the Roman priest. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 1. 162 It was from Earl Simon that Edward had learned the skill in warfare which distinguished him among the princes of his time.

b. with clause as obj.

c 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* xiv. 23 Leorna þæt þu ondræde Drihten on ælc tid. *c* 1200 Ormin 4970 Lerneþþ att me þatt icc amm wiss Rihht milde and meoc wiþþ herrte. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 73 Alle þo þe ne wilen listen lorspel and þeron lernen wiche ben sinnen 1340 *Ayenb* 233 O, þu þet art cristen, lyerne hou þou sselt louie god. *c* 1400 *Cato's Morals* 62 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1670 Lerne .. quat werk þou folow salle 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 561 Henceforth I learne that to obey is best. 1884 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* vii. (1885) 220 Scientific men will learn that there are other kinds of knowledge besides scientific knowledge.

c. With *inf.*; also with *how* and *inf.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* III. xx. [xxviii] (1890) 246 Þa ða he in wreotum leornade to donne. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 117 *Discite bene facere* þet is leorniað god to wurchenne 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 675 Betere him adde ibe Abbe bileued þer doune þan ilerned vor to fle. *Ibid* 10693 So hii mi3te lerni traitour to be. *c* 1340 *Cursor M* 7496 (Trin) Þou lernedest neuer to fi3t. *c* 1500 *Merch. & Son* in Halliw *Nugæ Poet.* 23 Y wolde lerne of marchandyse to passe ovyr the see ! 1547 Latimer *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb) 70 So your grace must learne howe to do of Salomon. 1602 *2nd Pt Return fr. Parnass.* v i. 1999, I was a gamesome boy and learned to sing 1789 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1873 II 47 There are times for silence: when they should learn to hear, and be attentive. 1838 Longf. *Ps Life* ix, Learn to labour and to wait 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 32 We learn morals, as we learn to talk, instinctively.

d. Phr. *I am* (*yet*) *to learn*: I am ignorant or unaware. Now usually *I have* (*yet*) *to learn*.

1687 Miege *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., The truth of it we are as yet to learn, *nous n'en savons pas encore la Verité*. 1706 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 82, I am not to learn [It. *Ne mi è nascoso*] that some .. are of opinion that very high Walls are dangerous. 1789 Charlotte Smith *Ethelinde* I. 91 Whence he came.. Sir Edward was yet to learn.

2. *intr.* To acquire knowledge of a subject or matter, to receive instruction. Const. as in sense 1.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 Leorniað æt me, forðon þe ic eom mildheort. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Past. Ep.* § 46 in Thorpe *Laws* II 384 Lange sceal leornian se ðe læran sceal. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6819 (Trin) Lerne not of him þat is lyere. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Thus have I lurnet at gentil men. 1575 *Brief Disc. Troubl. Franckford* 10 God grant, we maye lerne at their ensamples. 1605 Shaks *Lear* II. ii. 134 Sir, I am too old to learne. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 120 'Tis thus reciprocating, each with each, Alternately the nations learn and teach. 1863 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) II. 161 The great use of a public school education to you, is, not so much to teach you things as to teach you how to learn. 1884 F. M. Crawford *Rom. Singer* I. 7 He was always willing to learn and to read.

† **b.** Const. *on* (the matter studied). *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15614 (Trin.) Folweþ him 3oure fadir is: to lerne on his lare *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 135 Wolt þou, ladi, for loue, on vre lay lerne ? *a* 1668 Denham *Old Age* 274, I have heard that Socrates the wise Learned on the lute for his last exercise.

3. *trans.* To acquire knowledge of (a fact); to become acquainted with or informed of (something); to hear of, ascertain. Also with *obj. clause.*

c 1200 Ormin 7250 He lerrnde wel þurrh hemm Whatt da33, and whære o lande, þatt 3unge wenchell borenn wass. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr Glasse* 151 When you will learne the time that it shall be full sea. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 278 You, whom I had learned by common voice to be a philosopher of great fame. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. ii. 57, I will presentlie goe learne their day of marriage. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 27 This good newes I have learned by a letter of yours. 1798 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 243, I .. have not yet learnt his sentiments on it. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 105 Lest the captain should learn the fate of the schooner. 1885 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* xxii. IV. 717 All that he knew about their treachery he had learned at second hand. 1864 Browning *Dram. Pers., Mr. Sludge* 221 He's dead I learn.

b. *To learn out*: to find out, discover. Now *dial.*

1629 Maxwell *Herodian* (1635) 171 Then, secretly torturing them, he [Albinus] learnt out all their treachery. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 109, I will tell you how the Trick is: And if I had not been an old Clothier and a Fulling-Boy when I was young I could not have learnt it out. 1899 Raymond *Two Men o' Mendip* xv. 250 But if he should find out ? If any should learn it out an' tell ?

c. *intr.* To be informed, to ascertain, hear (*of*).

1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 243 It has never, that I can learn, been fully observed. 1827 Sir J. Barrington *Sketches* I. ii. 29 How many rogues 'ill there be at Reuben, as you larn, to-night ? 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* ii. 18 He'll have to learn of it on the deaf side of his head no later than to-morrow when I call on him.

II. To impart knowledge. Now *vulgar.*

4. *trans.* To teach. In various constructions:

a. To teach (a person).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19028 In crist lai þat folk to lern. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* ix. 7 Who lerneth [1388 techith] a scornere, doth wrong he to hymself. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* x. 20 Þus lernyd he me. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 2 A man aught to lerne his doughters with good ensaumples. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxiv. 5 Lede me in thy trueth and lerne me. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol 14 Quhen ane ydiot .. presumis to teche or to leyrne ane man that hes bayght speculatione ande experiens. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. xii. 249 No doubt the chickens crowed as the cocks had learned them. 1763 Foote *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 178 [An uneducated speaker] If they would but once submit to be learned by me.

b. To teach (a person) *to do* or *how to do* something. (Also in *passive.*)

c 1340 *Cursor M* 8421 (Trin) Set him faste to gode teching Til he be lerned him self to lede. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1897 To lerne you ffor to ride. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 34 Gentilmens children ben lerned and taught from their yongth to speke frenssh *a* 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 352/1 Doth hee not learne all men to come to Christ. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 25 He would learne The Lyon stoup to him. 1666 Bunyan *Grace Ab.* P 27 That my Father might learn me to speak without this wicked way of swearing. 1706 Farquhar *Recruiting Officer* III i, The captain learned me how to take it with an air. 1792 Mary Wollstonecraft *Rights Wom.* v 181 We should learn them, above all things, to lay a due restraint on themselves. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past* III. i. 115 The frequent practice of this exercise must have learned them to become excellent horsemen. 1801 Coleridge *Lett.* I. 365 They learn us to associate a keen and deep feeling with all the good old phrases. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* VIII iii, Learn to know the House; learn the House to know you 1885 G. Allen *Babylon* i, 'Will you learn me to draw a church ?'

c. To teach (a person a thing) Also with *clause.*

c 1200 Ormin 19613 To lokenn watt itt lerneþ uss Off [ure] sawle nede. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B. x. 171 Logyke I lerned hir and many other lawes, And alle the musouns in musike I made hir to knowe. *c* 1420 Lydg *Assembly of Gods* 957, I shall lerne hem a new daunce. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim. Mon.* xi (1885) 135 Wherby we bith lerned þat it schal be goode to owre prince that he be well indowed. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 33, I pray you learne me th' use of this table. 1606 J. Carpenter *Solomon's Solace* xiv. 58 So learneth he all children .. in what honor . they should hold those persons. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 365 The red-plague rid you For learning me your language. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xv. (1840) 255 Having learnt him English 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 353 Her Ladyship asked one of the Children .. who learnt her her Catechism ? 1876 Morris *Sigurd* (1877) 86 Thou..hast learned me all my skill 1889 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xliv, We made up our minds to learn him a lesson

d. To teach (a thing) *to* a person. *rare.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 374 Many tales 3e tellen that Theologye lerneth. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 15 b, He commaunded it shulde not be lerned to any Straungers. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. 161 'Tis the Rod, not the Inclination, which learns the Lesson. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 21 My father learned it to me.

† **5.** To inform (a person) of something; with clause or thing as second obj. *Obs.*

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 271/1 For, as I am lerned, ther ar to consider two thinges. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lix, The said misdoers were learned by their especialls [*sic*] that the said officers had knowledge of their said lying in waite for them. *a* 1456 Ld. Cromwell in *Paston Lett.* III. 426 There is a greet straungenesse betwix..John Radcliff and you..as I am lerned. *c* 1500 in *Q. Eliz Acad.* 96 Of brutane the duk. Richast armes is, as I lernit am. 1606 Shaks. *Tr & Cr.* II. i. 22 Learne me the Proclamation. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 57 You learn me Particulars I was ignorant of. *Ibid.* 69 Having learnt him all which had past.

Learnable (lɜ·ɹnăb'l), *a.* [f. Learn *v.* + -able.] That may be learnt.

1629 T. Adams *Medit. Creed* Wks. 1099 These bee mysteries, yet in some measure learneable. 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng.* Pref xi, I learnt for my first lesson, the matter, in so far as it was learnable, of this formulary. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. (1858) 249 Dante,.. we need not doubt, learned better than most all that was learnable. 1847 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* xviii, When the lesson comes. I suppose it will come in some learnable shape. 1885 Tennyson *Balin* 127 Gifts worn with the blood, not learnable, divine.

Learned (lɜ·ɹnĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Learn *v.* + -ed[1].]

† **1.** In distinctly participial sense. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 121 This mone also, by rather lerned reson [L. *ea ratione qua dictum est*] To sette and graffe in places temperāte Pomgarnat ia. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1633) 25 The error committed .. becomes a sharpely learned experience. 1714 Tickell *Fragm. Hunting*

In Steele *Poet. Misc.* 179 [A hound] True to the Master's Voice, and learned Horn.

2. Of a person: In early use, that has been taught; instructed, educated. In later use with narrowed sense: Having profound knowledge gained by study, esp. in language or some department of literary or historical science; deeply-read, erudite. Const. *in*, †*of*. (Superseding the earlier LEREDE.)

Learned society: a society formed for the prosecution of some branch of learning or science.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10416 (Laud) This lady was of muche price lovid and lernyd [*older texts* lered] ware and wyse. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* vii. 22 And Moyses was lernd [1388 lerned] in al the wysdom of Egipcians. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3940 Eneas..was. of litterure & langage lurnyt ynoghe. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 48 The byshoppe of Wynchester, with dyvers other byshoppes & lernede men. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxix. (1840) 170 He was very learned .. especially for a prince, who only baiteth at learning. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 1 A Learn'd Society of late ..Agree'd .. To search the Moon by her own light. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Theory Earth* (1734) 312 That very Learned Friend of his. has given the World reason enough to suspect him. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 488 He was learned in the British tongue 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii 335 Learned you are, and quick in apprehension. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 319/2 He is a 'learned' man who has embraced most knowledge on the particular subject of his investigation 1810 SCOTT *Biog. Notices* Prose Wks. (1870) II. 202 That dreaded phenomenon, a learned lady. 1823 — *One Volume more*, John Pinkerton next, and I'm truly concern'd ..I can't call that worthy so candid as learn'd. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VII. 299 Not learned, save in gracious household ways. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* II. 40 A system . made by a committee of learned professors. 1898 H. CALDERWOOD *Hume* vi. 85 The learned circles of Paris.

b. *absol.* Chiefly in pl. *the learned* = 'men of learning', 'the literati'.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* (Arb) 45 This, lewde and learned, by common experience, know. 1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 216 Each idle wit. doth the Learneds taske upon him take. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 768 Sundry ceremonies, which I leaue to the learned in Christian antiquities. 1673 DRYDEN *Prol.* (*Silent Woman*) *to Univ. Oxford* 24 The learned in schools . Studies with care the anatomy of man 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Study & Use Hist.* v (1777) 122 Let us leave the credulous learned to write history without materials. 1817 SCOTT *Search after Happiness* vi, E'en let the learn'd go search, and tell me if I'm wrong. 1879 JAS GRANT in *Cassell's Techn Educ.* IV. 284/2 His paper on optics speedily drew upon him the attention of all the learned in Europe.

c. Inflected in *compar.* and *superl.* Now *arch.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 43 The hop bushe is called . of yᵉ Barbarus writers humulus, of the later learneder writer lupulus. 1575–85 ABP SANDYS *Serm* XIV. 249 With all the learnedst of latter times. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* IV. II. 35 Canacee . was the learnedst ladie in her dayes *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 22 Diuers of my learnedest and best affected Friends. 1627 BP. HALL *Passion Serm.* Wks. 425, I leaue it modestly in the middest; let the learneder iudge. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 101 The learnedst men..may be deceivers. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 51 Among our own Divines two of the lernedest. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* Pref. (1682) 6 For more learneder men than I [etc.]. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess* xxxiv. 224, I may make myself learneder by reading. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. x. (1869) 204 A lady had objected to my use of the word *learneder*, as bad grammar. 1844 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* Lett. (1837) II. 164 Testimony that had been disputed by learneder clerks than I. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit*, *Success* Wks. (Bohn) III 120 The gravest and learnedest courts in this country shudder to face a new question.

d. Said of one 'learned in the law'; hence applied by way of courtesy to any member of the legal profession.

c 1485 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 48 Yt is thought by the forsayd lernedmen, that [etc.]. 1524 HEN. VIII in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 220 Our welbiloued subgiet Edward Mountegue, lernedman 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* IV i. 167 You heare the learn'd Bellario what he writes. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 579 The learned Judges having given their opinion . there is nothing remaining for the consideration of the House.

¶ e. *transf.* Of an animal trained to make a show of intelligence.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ix, There was also the learned pig..and a hundred other sights. 1837 LOVER *Rory O'More* XVI (1897) 128 Here is the wondherful larned pig that knows the five quarters o' the world, and more.

3. Of things: Pertaining to, manifesting, or characterized by, profound knowledge gained by study.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 10, I will not dispute this question A learned ignorance shall better content me. 1625 BACON *Ess., Atheism* (Arb) 337 Learned Times. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 132 Then to the well trod stage anon, If Jonson's learned Sock be on. 1652 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Perkins* (1867) II. 148 The scholar could hear no learneder .. sermons. 1763 DODSLEY *Pref. to Shenstone's Wks.*, The father resolved to give him a learned education. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 455 A treatise of tenures by a learned hand. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II *Tombs in Abbey*, Your learned fondness for the architecture of your ancestors. 1824 *Ibid.*, *Capt. Jackson*, The anecdote. diffused a learned air through the apartment. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 379 The Ancients .. were wanting in Learned Ignorance. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 264 A learned and lucid paper in the current *Edinburgh Review*.

b. In art-criticism often applied to draughtsmanship, colouring, etc., with the sense: Exhibiting thorough knowledge of method.

a 1830 HAZLITT *Fine Arts* (1873) 231 The drawing of N. Poussin..is merely learned and anatomical.

c. Of a language, profession, or science: Pursued or studied chiefly by men of learning. Of the words in a language: Introduced by men of learning. Of plants: Known only from books (*rare*).

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 235 The three learned tounges, the latin, the greeke, the hebrew. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref (1638) 2 He knew moreover the learneder tongues and arts as well as they. 1696 WHISTON *Theory Earth* II. (1722) 139 The learned Sciences seem to have been anciently much better known. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* Introd. 4 These learned plants however must be found in nature. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng Gram.* (ed. 5) I 160 The English tongue is, in many respects, materially different from the learned languages. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 162 Students in the learned professions at Rome. 1869 KITCHIN *Brachet's Hist. Fr. Gram.* Introd. 32 Words of very different origin, . the one popular, the other learned. *Ibid.* 39 This influx of learned words increases throughout the fifteenth century.

Hence †**Lea·rnedish** *a.*, learned-like.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 250 Some write in Hebrew.. T' avoid the Critic And seem more learnedish, than [etc.].

Learnedly (lē·rnĕdlɪ), *adv.* [f. LEARNED *ppl. a.* + -LY ².] In a learned manner.

1549 BALE *Labor. Journ Leland* Pref. B iv b, So lernedlye, lyuelye, euydently, and groundedlye . woulde he haue described thys oure realme. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit* (1641) 6 Yee think it is not learnedly done. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect* Wks. 1851 III. 317 They can learnedly invent a prayer of their own. 1717 LADY M. W MONTAGU *Let to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 1 Apr, I can speak very learnedly on that subject. 1863 H Cox *Instit.* III. vii. 680 He most minutely and learnedly investigated the ancient course of the Exchequer.

Learnedness (lē·rnĕdnĕs). [f. LEARNED + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being learned

1646 E FISHER *Mod. Divinity* (ed 2) 227 Are there not some who give themselves to..learnednesse and clerklike skill in this art and that language? 1681 H. MORE *Exp Dan.* 72 By reason of their Learnedness in the Law. 1869 *Lond. Q. Rev* Jan. 266 He is a stumbling-block .. to all conventional learnedness. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. II 29 The doctor's learnedness would be a subject to dilate on.

Learner (lē·rnəɹ). Forms: 1–2 **leornere**, 4–5 **lerner**, 6– **learner**. [OE. *leornere*, f. *leornian*: see LEARN *v.* and -ER ¹.]

1. One who learns or receives instruction; a disciple. †In early use, a scholar, man of learning.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* IV. xxv [xxiv.] (1890) 344 Þa heht heo gesomnian ealle þa gelæredestan men & þa leorneras. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 7 Þa apostles itacned þa leorneres þet beoð þa wise witeȝa þe beoð nu ouer þe halie chirche. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. viii 99 No doute that Tubal ne Pyctagoras had nought be but lerners and as prentyses in theyr presence 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 188 Nedes must the disciple or lerner byleue many thynges yᵗ his mayster techeth hym 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 182 Thus hast thou..my booke as I thought most conuenient for the learner. 1612 [see LATE *a.*¹ 2 d]. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Matt* xiii. 36 It is the part of Learners, to ask their Teachers help. 1735 BERKELEY *Free-think. in Math.* § 21 Every learner hath a deference more or less to authority. 1808 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 47 To give the Learner some idea of the System of the Universe. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 193 James II was but the too ready learner of the lessons of despotism taught him by Louis XIV.

†**2.** A teacher. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xii 9 We hadden fadris of oure fleisch, lerneris [*v. r.* lereris, Vulg. *eruditores*]. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxvii. 107 A tutoure or lerner of knyghtlye maners.

Hence **Lea·rner-like** *a*, befitting a learner. **Lea·rnership**, the position of a learner.

1582 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 19 Mooued with our learner-like admiration. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Jan. 6/3 Candidates for male telegraph learnerships.

Learning (lē·rnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 1 **leornung**, 4 **leorning**, 4–6 **lerning**, -**yng(h)(e**, 7 *Sc.* **leirning**, 9 *vulg.* **larnin**, 6– **learning**. [OE. *leornung*, *-ing*, f. *leornian*: see LEARN *v.* and -ING¹. Cf. OHG. *lirnunga*.]

1. The action of the vb. LEARN. **a.** The action of receiving instruction or acquiring knowledge.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* Pref. (Sweet) 3 Hu ȝiorne hie wæron æȝðer ze ymb lare ze ymb liornunga. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 14811 (Trin) To him was þe lawe bitaȝt þat he him self bi lernyng lauȝt. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 67 Gladnesse whiche encreesses daily in me in lernynghe. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1165/2 He. for the puertie of his father . not able to be mainteined here at learning. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks (1847) 98/2 The end then of learning is to repair the ruins of our first parents. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 18 It .. renders the Learning of the *English* Rules more tedious abundantly, than they would be 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V IX. iii. 220 Vigilance . required of us, besides learning of many practical lessons. 1882 R. OWEN in *19th Cent.* Dec (1897) 992 There's nothing so good for learning, as teaching.

†**b.** Teaching; schooling. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 393 Þe gospels of Crist written in Englische to moost lernyng of oure naciouu. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV x. 255 It is gode for to speke therof to the lernynge of thoos that shall most iuge therof. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 34 The old man determined to give him his learning, if his relations would find him in board, and other necessaries. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 44 O, cud I afford it, mair larnin thou'd get!

†**2.** What is learnt or taught: **a.** a lesson, instruction; **b.** information or direction; **c.** the 'teaching' of a person; a doctrine; also, a doctrine or maxim in law; **d.** a branch of learning; a science; **e.** an acquirement. *Obs.*

a. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 174 That nis no treuthe of trinite but..a lernyng for lewed men, the latere forte dele. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* CXXXVII. M vij, The thre enseygnementes or lernynges whiche Cathon gaf to his sone. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* I. i. 43 The king .. Puts to him all the Learnings that his time Could make him the receiuer of.

b. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 184 Right as hym was taught by his lernynge He foond this hooly olde Vrban. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl.* II. ii. 47, I did inquire it: And haue my Learning from some true reports.

c. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* ii. 24 As many as have nott this lernynge. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 34 To expounde unknowen lernynges. 1560 PILKINGTON *Aggeus* C ij (Matt. xv. 9), Teaching learninges which are the commaundementes of men. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629–30) 128 Christ the way, the truth and the life. The truth in his learning, the way for his liuing. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref. (1636) 2 Particular and positive learnings of lawes doe easily decline from a good temper of justice.

d. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. xl. 315 It is no rare thing in all learninges. to haue one thing more generall then an other. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I vi. § 13 (1873) 49 He did send his divine truth into the world, waited on with other learnings 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 6 The rules of Reason are of two sorts; some taken from forreigne learnings, both diuine and humane.

e 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* v ii 35, I once did hold it .. a basenesse to write faire, and laboured much How to forget that learning.

3. Knowledge, esp. of language or literary or historical science, acquired by systematic study; also, the possession of such knowledge, learnedness.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16108 (Trin) Men han seide þat þou art wis of lernyng 3ore. 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I. 2016 But for marchaunt men hauyng litell lernyng. 1559 W CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 175 Oxenford a norishe of learning, and a famous universitie. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 314–15 Learning is but an adiunct to our selfe, And where we are, our Learning likewise is. 1611 BIBLE *Transl Pref* 2 The rare learning that he hath attained vnto 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb) 60 The servil condition into which lerning . was brought 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125 [Plagiaries] being the bane and pest of learning 1709–12 POPE *Ess Crit.* 215 A little learning is a dang'rous thing. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II XL. (1738) 100 Learning by study must be won. 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) II. 60 That Politianus was a man of learning must be confessed. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxi 319 It is not much to the credit either of their learning or integrity. 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F.* XXX III. 136 He had betrayed the ancient seat of freedom and learning to the Gothic invader 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t* I. viii 167 Learning is the knowledge of that which none but the learned know 1838 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. I iii § 47. 168 Ancient learning is to be divided into two great departments. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 122 What we want is not learning, but knowledge

b. *The new learning* the studies, esp. that of the Greek language, introduced into England in the 16th century; also applied to the doctrines of the Reformation.

c 1530 LATIMER in Strype *Eccl Mem.* I. II 119 Ye sayed that it was plaine, that this New lernyng (as ye call it) was not the trowth. . Ye call the Scripture the new Lerninge; which I am sure is eldre than any lerninge, that ye wote to be the old. *c* 1550 BALE *K Johan* (Manly) 1156, I trust ye beleve as Holy Church doth teache ye, And from the new lernyng ye are wyllyng for to flie. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 12 Such as impute this thing to the new learning, and preaching of the Gospell are shamefully deceiued. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 28 The King's displeasure against the . Bishops of the new Learning. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4 305 On the Universities the influence of the New Learning was like a passing from death to life.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *learning-place*, *-seat.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* IV. (Percy Soc.) 20, I went to Doctryne, prayenge her good grace, For to assygne me my fyrst *lernynge place. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 191 The Court's a learning-place. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 33 That is a storehouse riche, a *learning seat.

†**Lea·rnless**, *a. Obs.* [f. LEARN *v.* + -LESS.] Devoid of learning.

1593 G FLETCHER *Licia* To Rdr. A 4 b, These and such like errours commonlie by learnelesse heades are reputed for loves kingdome 1610–25 A. COOKE *Pope Joane* 5 That age was a learne-lesse and a witlesse age.

Learwite, variant of LAIRWITE. *Obs.*

†**Lea·ry**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. (Origin and meaning obscure.)

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 34 The shortest and most leary hey is allwayes accounted the best. *Ibid.* 73 Shepheards are to have an especiall eye to their hogges, and allwayes to give them the shortest, learyest, and best hey.

Leary: see LEERY *a.*

Leas, pa. t. of LEESE, to lose.

Leasable (lī·săb l), *a.* [f. LEASE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be leased.

1611 COTGR., *Affermable*, leasable, lettable, farmeable.

Lease, *sb.*¹, **lease** (līz). Now *dial.* Forms: 1 *lǽs*, 3–6 **lese**, 4–5 **leese**, 5–9 **lees**, 6 **leasse**, 6–7 **leas**, 6– **lease**, **lease**. [OE. *lǽs* str. fem.:—OTeut. type **lǽswī*; the orig. declension was nom. *lǽs*, acc., gen., dat. *lǽswe* (whence LEASOW), but in OE. there appears also an oblique form *lǽse*. The word has sometimes been confused with the plural of LEA *sb.*¹

The word is prob. etymologically identical with (*blōd-*)*lǽs*, gen. *lǽswe*, (blood-letting:—OTeut. type **lǽswī*:—pre-Teut. **lēd-twī* or **lēd-swī*, f. root of LET *v.*; the original meaning would thus be land 'let alone', not tilled.]

Pasture; pasturage; meadow-land; common. (Cf. *cow-*, *ewe-*, *horse lease.*)

a 1000 Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 91/13 Ic drife sceap mine to heora læse. *a* 1200 *Voc.* ibid. 177/10 *Compascuus ager*, gemæne læs. *c* 1290 *St. Brendan* 134 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 223 An ylle fair ynou3, Grene & wip wel fair lese. *c* 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1005 Leas [*v.r.* leseo] last þer alle winter. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 175 Hit .. coupe ful craftily kepe alle here bestes & bring hem in þe best lese. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 423 In þese hilles þere is Leese i-now for al Walis. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 17 We been his people and scheep of his leese. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 148 Take thy horse and go tedare hym vpon thyn owne lees. 1576 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxiii. 91 The three first Plantaynes grow almost every where .in pastures and leases 1622 Wither *Faire Virtue* C 6 b, And my Lambkins changed from Brome leaze, to the Mead at home. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 394 The cattle cannot go into those deep leases, they being under water. 1794 A. Young in *Ann. Agric* XXII. 231 Much common Down stocked with bullock and sheep leases. 1880 Jefferies *Hodge & M.* II. 277 The dead, dry grass, and the innumerable tufts of the 'leaze' which the cattle have not eaten 1887 *Kent. Gloss*, *Lees*, a common, or open space of pasture ground The *Leas* is the name given at Folkestone to the fine open space of common at the top of the cliffs. 1898 T Hardy *Wessex Poems* 196 The years have gathered grayly Since I danced upon this leaze.

Lease, *sb.*2 : see Lease *a.*

Lease (līs), *sb.*3 Also 5 **lese, leas, 6 leace.** [a. AF. *les* = OF. *lais*, *leis*, *lez*, etc., a letting, leaving (mod.F, with pseudo-etymological spelling *legs*, 'legacy'), vbl. noun f. *laisser* to let, leave.]

1. A contract between parties, by which the one conveys lands or tenements to the other for life, for years, or at will, usually in consideration of rent or other periodical compensation. Also in phr. *to put* (*out*) *to lease*; *by lease*, *on* (†*in*) *lease*. b. The instrument by which such a conveyance is made. c. The period of time for which the contract is made.

The grantor of a lease is called the *lessor*, and the grantee, the *lessee*. In popular lang. *lease* is usually confined to a conveyance by deed for a term of years.

[1292 Britton III. xi. § 26 Qe il ne cleime rien el tenement for qe terme des aunz de le les un tiel.] 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 1 § 1 Every astate feoffement yeft relesse graunte lesis and confirmacion of landys. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c. 9 § 2 Lessees, before .. they take or occupie bifore of any suche leas any suche londes. 1573 Tusser *Husb*, *Ep. to Ld. T. Paget* viii. (1878) 9 Though countrie health long staid me, yet lesse expiring fraid me 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* II (1882) 31, I thought one might haue had a farme or a lease for a reasonable rent yeerely, without any fine or income paieng. 1616 R C. *Times Whistle* v. 1981 A .. young gentleman Put out the best part of his land to lease. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 4 June, I cannot have a lease of the ground for my coach-house. 1690 *Lond Gaz* No. 2542/4 To be Lett furnished or unfurnished, by a short Lease or Yearly Rent. 1756 Hume *Hist Eng.* II xxviii 134 He got possession, on easy leases, of the revenues of Bath, Worcester and Hereford. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No 16 P 7 [He] renewed his uncle's lease of a farm 1776 Adam Smith *W N.* v. ii. (1869) II 420 All the arable lands which are given in lease to farmers. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 149 A tenant without a lease, and, consequently, depending on the goodwill and caprice of his landlord, may not deteriorate his farm. 1893 Sir J. W. Chitty in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 429/1 The lease had been lent to the plaintiff..for perusal. *Mod.* The lease had still thirty years to run.

2. *fig* with reference to the permanence of occupation guaranteed by a lease; esp. in phr. *a* (*new*) *lease of life*. Also, the term during which possession or occupation is guaranteed.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXXXI vi, Of my graunt they had enjoy'd A lease of blisse with endlesse date. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxlvi, Why so large cost, having so short a lease, Dost thou vpon thy fading mansion spend? 1605 — *Mach.* IV. i. 99 Our high plac'd Macbeth Shall liue the Lease of Nature. 1628 Rutherford *Lett* (1862) I 36 Remember of what age your daughter was, and that just so long was your lease of her 1631 Milton *Epit Marchion. to Winchester* 52 [Thou] That to give the world encrease, Shortned hast thy own lives lease. 1640 Shirley *Constant Maid* IV. iii, The Statutes and the Magna Charta have taken a lease at his tongues end. 1642 — *Cardinal* IV. i. Time has took a lease But for three lives I hope 1647 Cleveland *Char Lond. Diurn.* 4, I wonder, for how many lives my Lord Hoptons Soule took the Lease of his Body. *a* 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* XV *Pythag Philos* 603 He the same Lease of Life on the same Terms renews. 1706 Baynard in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 192 My Lady Loyd's Case, .. who when the vital Flame was even blinking in the Socket had a new Life put to Lease. 1853 Mrs Carlyle *Lett.* II 227 She was going to have a new lease of life with better health. 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr.* I. xiii, The suspense seemed to have taken a new lease 1878 Seeley *Stein* III 397 Wherever Estates still existed, they seemed to have gained a new lease of life. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W Africa* 685 Men and women, who looked, as the saying goes, as if you could take a lease of their lives.

3. *Austral* 'A piece of land leased for mining purposes' (Morris).

1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 15 A nice block of stone was crushed from Johnston's lease.

4. *Comb.*, as *lease-buyer*, *-letter*, *-possession*. See also Lease-monger, Lease-parole.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 204/37 Lease letter, *locator* ..Lease byer, *conductor*. 1894 A. Morrison *Mean Streets* 286 The glories of lease-possession grew dim in his eyes.

Lease (lēs), *sb.*4 *Weaving*. Also 4 **lese, leese, leys**, 9 **leas, lays**. [app. a var. of Leash *sb*, perh. confused with an adoption of F. *lisse*, *lice* (:—L. *licia*, pl. of *licium*) = sense 2 below.]

†1. A certain quantity of thread. *Obs.*

A Fécamp document of 1235 in Du Cange has 'In eadem Ecclesia reddit Presbyter .. tres leshas cere pro candela'. Cf. Lea *sb.*4

1392 *Mem Ripon* (Surtees) III. 110 Et in xxviij *lb.* cere pro ij torches ad magnum altare .. Et in xxiiij leses lintaminis emp. pro eisdem. 1453-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 633 Pro 4*td.* leese de lechino ad 15*d* pro candelis inde fiendis, 5*s.* 1487 *Ibid.* 635, 1*dd.* leys de lichino.

2. The crossing of the warp-threads in a loom; the place at which the warp-threads cross. Phr. *to keep, take the lease.* (The corresponding Spitalfields term is *cross*.)

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1284 The lease being carefully tied up, affords a guide to the weaver for inserting his lease-rods. 1852 *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. vii**/2 Taking the 'lease' previously to the yarns being submitted to the sizing process. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.*, s v. *Lays*,.. When the warp is made ready for the loom, the threads are separated, and passed alternately above and below a string called the *laysband*. Where the threads cross, or perhaps the whole arrangement itself, may be considered the *lays* 1888 C. P. Brooks *Cotton Manuf.* 30 The keeping of the lease. The latter term will be understood by all connected with weaving as being the separation of the threads alternately.

3. = Leash 7 a.

1824 *Lond. Jrnl. Arts & Sci.* VII. 184 The improved piece of mechanism is to be placed immediately over the heddles or leases of the loom. 1831 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 238 Separating the threads of the warp in forming the shed, thus according to the weaver's phrase augmenting the number of leases in the harness.

4. *Comb.*: **lease-band** (see quot. 1883 under sense 2); **lease-rod**, one of the rods placed between the warp-threads to keep the lease.

1824 *Lond. Jrnl. Arts & Sci.* 114 The warp is drawn from this roller over a small roller, and from thence is conducted to the lease-rods. 1883 A. Brown *Power-loom* (ed. 4) 35 The lease-rods .. play a very important part in power-loom weaving. . Their primary purpose is to keep the lease, so that when any of the threads are broken their proper place may be readily found in the web.

†**Lease**, *a.* and *sb.*2 *Obs.* Forms: 1 **léas**, 2–3 **leas**, 3 **læs**, 3–5 **lese**, 3–6 **les**, 4–5 **lees**, **lease**, 4–6 **less**, 5–6 **leace**, *Sc.* **leis**(**e**, (5 **leas**(**e**)**e**, **leys**, 6 **lase**). [Com. Teut.: OE. *léas* corresponds to OFris *lās*, OS., OHG., MHG. *lôs* (Du, G. *los*), ON. *lauss* (Sw. *los*, Da *løs*), Goth. *laus*:—OTeut. **lauso-*, f. **laus-* (:**leus-*: *lus-*, whence Lose *v.*), an extension of the OAryan root **leu-* (Gr. λύειν to loosen). The suffix -less is etymologically identical with the present word; Loose *a.* is an adoption of the ON. equivalent *lauss*.

In the Teut. langs. generally the word had the senses 'loose', 'free, unoccupied', 'destitute of', 'loose in conduct, immoral', 'vain, empty, worthless'. In OE. the only senses are 'destitute of' (see -less) and 'false, lying'.]

A. *adj.* Untrue, false, lying.

a 900 *Kent Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 59/43 *Testem fallacem*, leasa gewitnesse *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 255 þa þe weren swa lese [13 . in *E. E. P.* 31 lease] þet me hom ne mihte ileuen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 We shule no þing seien þat les beo. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1779 Leaueð to leuen lengre on þes lease maumez. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3498 Ne swer it [God's name] les to fele in gamen. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 34 Bot þe Northeren men held him no leaute .. & forsoke Edrede, þer were þei les. ? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 8 An Authour .That halt not dremes false ne lees. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 298/1 Lees, or false, *falsus* *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 1086 So are ye lythyr and lees. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 354 He droff from me the fendes lees.

B. *sb.* Untruth, falsehood, lying. Common in ME. poetry in the expletive *without(en, but lease.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xli. § 1 Þone mon mæg hatan buton lease soþe sunne *c* 1205 Lay. 28150 þat isæid ich þe habbe soð buten lease. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3514 False witnesse dat ðu ne bere, Ne wið ðe lese non ma[n] ne dere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5747 O moder bath and maiden clene, þat siþen lang, wit-vten less, Bar child and sco þerof wemles *c* 1305 *St Lucy* 155 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 105 A ioyful tebinge ic 3ou telle þat soþ is and les noȝt. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 99 Sa held he furth lange but lese, til he come in a wildirnes. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W* 1022 (*Dido*) Thus seyt the bok withoutyn ony les. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf* (W de W. 1494) I. xvi, It is soth & no lees. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 158 We held with hym ther he saide leasse. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* L 24 He knawis gif this be leiss. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. ii. 115 By Olearon, and mony ilis, but les. 15 *Adam Bel* 460 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 158 Syr, we be outlawes of the forest, Certayne without any lesace. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 188 Flanders of nede must with vs haue peace Or els shee is destroyed without lees.

Lease (lēz), *v.*1 Now *dial.* Forms: 1 **lesan**, 4 **leese**, (*pa. t.* **lase**, **laas**), 4–5 **lese**, 6– **lease**, 7– **leese**. [A Com. Teut. str. vb. (in Eng. wk. since the 14th c.): OE. *lesan* (pa. t. *læs*, pl. *lēson*) to gather, glean, corresponds to OFris. *lesa* to read, ON. *lesan* to gather (Du. *lezen* to gather, select, read), OHG. *lesan* (MHG., mod.G. *lesen* to gather, to read), ON. *lesa* to gather, pick, read (Sw. *läsa*, Da. *læse* to read), Goth. *lisan*, *galisan* to gather. Outside Teut. the Lith. *lesù* (inf. *lesti*), to pick up with the beak, may be cognate.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To glean. †Also with *up*. (In OE. used in wider sense: to gather, collect.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Lev.* xxiii. 22 Ne ge ne gaderion þa eorþe.. ac lætað þearfan and ut acymene hiȝ lesan. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 68 Who so helpeth me to erie..Shal haue leue to lese here in heruest. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 Ruth þat lase [*v.r.* laas] vp þe eeres after his [*sc.* Boaz'] ripe men. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 72 No man myght lease, rake, or gleane his grounde after he had gathered of his croppe. 1612 *Court Rolls of Tayntun, co. Glouc.*, That no person shall lease or gleane vntill the corne there growing be carryed. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 135 How hee set with hand..his beanes; and in the barn leased in the eare. 1684 Dryden *Theocritus* Idyl iii. 72 Agreo, that In Harvest us'd to lease. *c* 1700 *Allen & Ella* in Evans *Old Ball.* (1784) II. xlv. 238 Together we'll lease o'er the field. 1823 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1830) I. 307 No less than eighty four men, women and boys and girls gleaning, or leasing, in a field of about ten acres. 1879 in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*

2. To pick: in various applications (see quots.).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 48 Of wynter fruyt science Yet leseth out the smale, vnto the grete So that the tree may sende her drynke & mete. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 21 Take Rys, and lese hem clene. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 39 Take four or five good handfuls of wheat or Rye leazed out of the sheaf 1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.) *Leyse*, to pick the slain and trucks out of wheat. 1764 *Mus. Rusticum* II. 223 What we in the North call *leasing*, or *gathering out*, the blighted ears. *Ibid.* 226 The greatest care should be taken to *lease* wheat intended for seed. 1892 *Hartland Gloss.*, *Lease* (laizel, to pick out weed-seeds, &c, by hand from imperfectly winnowed corn.

†**Lease**, *v.*2 *Obs.* In 4 lese, 6 leaze. [OE. *lēasian*, f. *léas* Lease *a.*; perhaps partly a back-formation from Leasing *sb.*] *intr.* To tell lies.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) lxv. 2 Leoxað [*v.r.* leasiaþ] þe fynd þine [*L. mentientur tibi inimici tui*]. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 22042 (Fairf) Per-fore he sais he lesis noȝt [*Cott.* lies, *Gött.* leies, *Trin.* hep]. 1594 *Knack to Know Knave* A 4, Let Honestie receiue such punishment As he deserues that leazes to the king

Lease (lēs), *v.*3 Also 5 **lese**, 6 **leese**, **lesse**. [ad. AF. *lesser*, a specific use of OF. *lesser*, *laissier* (mod.F. *laisser*) to let, let go:—L. *laxāre* to loosen, loose, f. *lax-us* loose, Lax *a.*]

1. *trans.* To grant the possession or use of (lands, etc.) by a lease (Lease *sb.*3); to let *out* on lease.

[1292 Britton II. xi. § 9 Si cestui lesse sa terre a terme de la vie le lessour.] 1570 Levins *Manip.* 204/43 To Lease or let leas, *locare*, *dimittere* 1592 West *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 25 B, He which letteth, lesseth or setteth any thing to be made or used, is called the lessor or lettor. 1593 Shaks *Rich II*, II i 59 This land .. Is now Leas'd out Like to a Tenement or pelting Farme *a* 1600 G. Longe in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 157 Having themselves no knowledge, [they] were driven to lease out the benefitt of their Patent to the Frenchmen. *a* 1637 B Jonson *Pind. Ode Mem. Sir L Cary & Sir H Morison* IV, Leas'd out t'advance The profits for a time 1726 Aylifve *Parergon* 285 Where the Vicar leases his Glebe, the Tenant must pay the great Tithes to the Rector or Impropriator. 1776 Adam Smith *W N.* v. iii. (1869) II. 536 The lands in America, are in general not tenanted nor leased out to farmers. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 288 Lands were leased from the 10th October 1763, for eleven years. 1868 Peard *Water-Farm.* II 21 Each proprietor leased his water to men who having no permanent interest in the river, killed every salmon they could catch.

transf. and fig. *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 329 He would not give up bishops, but only lease out their revenues. *a* 1845 Hood *Plea Midsummer Fairies* XII, 'Alas', quoth she, 'ye know our fairy lives Are leased upon the fickle faith of men'.

2. To take a lease of; to hold by a lease.

1877 'H. A Page' *De Quincey* I xv. 319 In 1840 . the family was transported to Mavis Bush, a neat little cottage which was leased for a period of years. 1892 Greta Armear *What was it?* (ed. 2) 8 A rich Scotchman . had leased a large property in order to indulge in his favourite sport with the famous Ballmore hounds. 1898 *Westm Gaz.* 11 May 4/2 Angling on the choice streams of the South is hardly to be obtained unless by leasing a rod.

Hence **Leased** (lēst) *ppl. a.*

1895 A. J. Wilson *Gloss Terms Stock Exch*, *Leased Lines* .. those railway securities whose interest or dividends are dependent not on the earning power of the properties, but upon the rent agreed to be paid by the lessee company.

Lease, var. Leese *v.*, to lose, and see Leash.

Leasee, **-er**, **-o(u)r**, obs. ff. Lessee, Lessor.

Leasehold (lī sˌhould). [f. Lease *sb.*3, after *freehold*.] A tenure by lease; real estate so held.

1720 *Lond. Gaz* No. 5867/3 A Leasehold of 100*l.* per Annum, for 99 Years. 1870 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav* Ps. lxix. 17 He has but a leasehold of his acres, and death ends his tenure. 1874 Helps *Soc. Presss.* ii. 25 There is also the system of leaseholds, which must be very prejudicial to good building. 1881 Gladstone *Sp. on Irish Land Bill* 19 You have the leaseholds and you have the annual tenancy.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Held by lease.

1731 W. Derham (*title*) A Defence of the Churches Right in Leasehold Estates. 1827 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 707 In ejectment for a leasehold estate, the lessor of the plaintiff produced the original lease. 1858 Bright *Sp. Reform* 27 Oct., A man .. comes into possession of leasehold houses.

Hence **Leaseholder**, one who possesses leasehold property.

1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 229 Which thrusts a 'long lease' upon the 'perpetual' leaseholder. 1883 T. Colborne in *Law Times* 27 Oct. 433/1 The leaseholder, like the agricultural tenant under the Act of 1883, is . prevented from contracting himself out of the benefits of the Act.

Leaseless (lī slès), *a.* [f. Lease *sb.*3 + -less.] Not having a lease.

1882 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 3/4 Leaseless tenants' rights.

†**Lease-monger.** *Obs.* [Lease *sb.*3] One who traffics in leases.

1549 Latimer *7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 208 No hore mongers fayth, no lease mongers fayth, no seller of benefices fayth. 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 1169 Of late a leasemongar of

London layes sycke, And thynckinge to dye, his conscience dyd him pricke. 1615 *Stow's Ann.* 868/1 Many houses .. were all very sudainely inhabited....to the great .. aduantage of Landlords and Leasemongers. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 127 Either by the landlord or the 'leasemonger' farms and tenements were let to the highest bidder.

So † **Lease-monging.**

1585 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 99 If such a one through good husbandrye, cheuisauncing, leasemonging..shall rise vp to a reuenew of hundredes.

† **Lease-parole.** *Obs.* [f. LEASE *sb.*3 + PAROLE.] (See quot. 1672.)

a 1592 LODGE & GREENE *Looking Glasse* (1598) F 2, *Clowne.* At night I wil bring home my mistresse. *Smith.* Euen when you please, good Adam. *Clowne.* When I please, marke thy words,—'tis a lease parol, to haue and to hold. *a* 1623 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 132 He is tenant by custom to the Planets, of whom hee holds the 12 Houses by lease paroll: paying the yearly rent of his study and time. 1672 *Cowel's Interpr.* s v *Parol*, Lease-parol, that is Lease per Parol; a Lease by word of mouth, to distinguish it from a Lease in writing.

Leaser[1] (lī·zəɹ). Now *dial.* Also 4 **lesere**, 6 **leser.** [f. LEASE *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] A gleaner.

1340 *Ayenb* 86 Hi abideþ and wylneþ þane dyaþ ase deþ . þe lezere his haruest. 1534 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1, *Stat. Irel* (1678) 46 Every such gatherer, lezer or lezers. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II 88/1 An act against leasers of corne. 1784 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 133, I knew there was no office of any kind, which a man from England might not have. and .I looked upon all who had the disadvantage of being born here, as only in the condition of leasers and gleaners. 1808 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 242 You cannot proceed a quarter of a mile, without encountering some merry group of leasers

† **Lea·ser**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [OE. *léasere.* Agent-n. to LEASE *v.*[2]: see -ER [1].] A liar.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt., Pref. (Skeat) 17 Leaseres *vel* lezeras, *falsos* 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* iii. 48 Hee lays on us unmercifully, calling us *Cavellers, Leasers, Slanderers*

Leaser[3] (lī·səɹ). [f. LEASE *v*[3] + -ER [1].] One who takes on lease; a lessee.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 300 The mine has been in leasers' hands.

Leash (līʃ), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3, 5 **lece**, 4 **leesse**, 4–5 **lees**, 4–6 **les**, **lese**, 5–7 **leace**, **lease**, (5 **leese**, **leys**, **lyes**, 6 **leasse**). *β.* 4 *Sc.* **leyschе**, 4–7 **lesh**, 5 **lesshe**, **leeshe**, 5–6 *Sc.* **lische**, 6 **leysshe**, **leshe**, **leas(s)he**, *Sc.* **leish**, **leisch**, **lesch**, (7 **leach**), 6– **leash.** [a. OF. *lesse*, *laisse* (mod.F. *laisse*) ? :—L *laxa* fem. of *laxus* LAX *a*]

1. The thong or line in which hounds or coursing-dogs are held. Phr. † *With the leash*, † *at a leash*, *on* or *in* (*the* or *a*) *leash.* Proverbial phr. † *As greyhound* (*let out*) *of leash.*

α *a* 1300 *St Gregory* 822 in *Archiv Stud neu Spr* LVII. 68 Houndes þat were liȝt & lent To leten of lece, to cacche beste. 13 . *Coer de L.* 1923 As greyhounds stricken out of lesse, Kyng Richard threst among the press. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 9126 (Kölbing) Merlin smot forþ, þat after dasse On aiþer half, so grehounde of lasse *a* 1400 *Octovian* 767 As glad as grehond y-lete of lese Florent was than *c* 1440 *Partonope* 558 Her lees were as softe as sylk. 1475 *Bk Noblesse* 16 Every man had a masty hound at a lyes. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 85 In comes another his houndes at his tayle, With lynes and leases and other like baggage 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Eng Dogs* 7 Beyng restrained and drawne backe from running at random with the leasse. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 1027 Having in his right hand a Club, and in his left hand a Leace, unto the which Thyus was tied. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom* I xxviii 130 Perceiving a Damsell comming in with two Lions in a lease, he went speedily down [etc.].

β 1356–7 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 558 Pro catenis, chapes, et leshes, et uno Cornu pro venatore, *7s. 11d.* 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII 414 His leysche till him drew he, And leit his houndis gang all fre. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 785 Furthe he went with greyhondis thre, In a lesshe he dyd hem do. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 134 He that will labour a beast to hunt or chase . His lines, colers, and leshes he must dresse 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. IX. 104 He that the lische and lyame in schondir draue. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 74/1 The Fewterer .. shall receive the Greyhounds matched to run together, into his Leash, as soon as he comes into the Field. 1808 WORDSW *Force of Prayer* iii, [He] holds a greyhound in a leash, To let slip upon buck or doe. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* IV 131 She led three greyhounds in a leash. 1879 OUIDA *C Castlemaine* 5 Fretting like staghounds held in leash. 1888 *Times* 13 Oct. 7/6 The hounds, hunted on the leash. *Ibid.* 16 Oct 10/5 The hound worked on leash from the spot where the deer had lodged.

transf. 1742 *Mem M Scriblerus* I. I. 10 A Paper kite which had broke its leash by the unpetuosity of the wind.

† **b.** *The leash*: (*a*) the department of the king's household concerned with the keeping of the hounds; (*b*) the art or practice of coursing.

1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 194 The charge of 68 loves of bread served to the officers of the Lesh for the expences of the Kings Greyhounds. 1552 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. xxxiii. 540 The office of child of the leashe to Iohn Streete for life, with the wages of 40*s.* by year 1621 MARKHAM *Country Content* I. vii. (1615) 104 Touching the lawes of the lease or coursing. *Ibid.* 106 Those which are chosen Iudges of the leashe, shall giue their iudgements before they depart from the field. *c* 1628 *Warrant* in *Verney Papers* (1853) 180 Lord Compton, master of his majestys leash. 1665 *Warrant* in *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 10 Like as my perdecessors masters of the Leash.

2. A set of three; originally in *Sporting* language, used of hounds, hawks, foxes, hares, deer, etc.; hence *gen.*

a. *c* 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 446 Tristrem hunters seize ride, Les of houndes þai ledde. 1376–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 387 In uno lese et uno pare de turettets. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr.* 21424 Swyche houndys .. God wot, I ha mo than a les. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Lece of thesame haukis, iij. 1575 TURBERV *Bk. Faulconrie* 166 They cast off a cast or a lease of Sacres, which follow the peregrine falcon 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* VI. 231 As we passed we see a lease of Bucks. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* IV. (1691) 42, I put in for a brace, or a lese. 1723 *True Briton* No. 15 I. 126 Giving their Suffrages for the Good of their Country and this too, not by Couples or Leases, but by Scores, almost, at a time.

β. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 181 Gawein ledde in honde a leeshe of grehoundes, and ledde also two brace folowinge hym. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 592 Here is a leyshe of ratches to renne an hare. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ep Ded. (Arb) 9 Thee third [posy] (for I wyl present your lordship with a leshe). 1596 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 7 Sirra, I am sworn brother to a leash of Drawers . Tom, Dicke, and Francis. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil Wom.* III ii, I. kept my chamber a leash of daies for the anguish of it. 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I. i. 104 Or Cerberus himself pronounce A Leash of Languages at once. 1705 *Double Welcome* xvi. 7 A Leash of Armies on thy Plains appear. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 51 P 8 A leash of hares to be potted by his wife. 1792 *Munchhausen's Trav.* xxi. 88, I have acquired precisely nine hundred and ninety-nine leash of languages 1826 SCOTT *Woodst* xxii, A brace of wild-ducks and a leash of teal 1838 APPERLEY *Nimrod's North. Tour* (1874) 259 We found a leash of foxes, one after another. 1859 TENNYSON *Lynette* 50 Then were I wealthier than a leash of Kings. 1882 *Gd. Words* 604, I contrived to bag a leash of trout

3. *Hawking.* The thong or string which is passed through the varvels of the jesses to secure the hawk

1497 *Ld. Treas Acc Scotl.* (1877) I 366 Item for chessis and lischis thare vjd. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk Faulconrie* 147 Tying. a cryance unto your hawkes lease. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) Gloss., *Lease* or leash is a small long thong of leather, by which the Faulconer holdeth his Hawke fast, folding it many times about their fingers. 1635 QUARLES *Embl* v. ix. (1718) 282 But her too faithful leash doth soon retain Her broken flight, attempted oft in vain 1686 BLOME *Gentl Recreat* II. 62 *Lease* or *Leach.* 1826 SIR J. S SEBRIGHT *Hawking* (1828) 11 When he has been furnished with the necessary appendages of hood, bells, jesses, and leash, he is to be tied to the block 1874 TENNYSON *Vivien* 123 Their talk was all of terms of art, Diet and seeling, jesses, leash and lure.

4. *fig.* (with allusion to senses 1 and 3); esp. in phrases, *To hold* or *have in leash*, to have control over, keep in bondage

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* IV. xl. (1869) 195 She is prioresse, whiche leedeth alle þe cloystreres in les, bounden bi hondes and bi feet. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 71 Wrath ledeth shame in a lese. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* IV Wks 1564 I 422 For God hathe them in lease. Yea they are his slaues. 1611 SHAKS *Wint T.* IV iv 477 What I was, I am: More straining on, for plucking backe; not following My leash vnwillingly. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* XII. (1700) 62 The ravish'd Soul being shewn such Game as that, would hate so eagerly, that she would break those Leashes that tye her to the Body. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb* IV i 178 We lead along In leashes The clouds that are heavy with love's sweet rain 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 40 Thy low voice would..hold passion in a leash. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II IV, His ministers Must lure, not drag in k ash 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* XVII (1859) 181 It was easy to see. that, did he once slip the leash of his passions, it would go hard with Richard Brithwood 1862 MERIVALE *Rom Emp.* (1865) VI h 231 The soldiers, long held in the leash were eager to spring upon the foe

† **5** A snare, noose. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc* 233 With oon worde him list not oonys deyne To brynge ageyne my sorouful hert in pees, For he is kaught vp in a noþer lees 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XXVIII 12 Looking upon the beauteous eyes, whence love Had made the leash to take me

† **6.** *Sc.* = LASH *sb.*[1] *Obs.* (Cf. LEASH *v.* 2)

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 45 Lat him lay sax leichis on thy lendis. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w Kennedie* 100 Thow art bot Gluncoch with thy giltin hippis, That for thy lounry mony a leish hes fyld.

7. *Weaving.* **a.** One of the cords (having an eye in the middle to receive the warp-thread) which extend between the parallel laths of the heddle of a loom. Also written *leish.*

1732 MORTIMER in *Phil Trans* XXXVII. 105 Some of these Frames are made like a Loom, with a Warp passed through the Leishes 1878 BARLOW *Weaving* 77 The headles consist of two laths, between which are stretched the required number of 'leashes' usually made of linen thread, and having an eye formed in the middle of them.

b. = LEASH *sb.*[4] 2.

1888 J. PATON in *Encycl Brit.* XXIV. 463/2 At each end of the warp the threads are, by a mechanical device in the heck, made to intersect alternately, forming leashes, which are, when taken from the reel, separately tied up, and thus aid in maintaining the parallelism of the ends when they are bundled up

8. *attrib*, as *leash-hound*, *-man*; † **leash-law** (see quot.).

1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 46 Leash-hounds or Park-hounds, such as draw after a hurt Deer in a Leash or Liam. 1721 BAILEY, *Leash-Laws*, are Laws to be observed in Hunting or Coursing *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 91 [He] ordered that the leashmen should exert themselves in recovering their scattered hounds.

Leash (līʃ), *v.* Also 7 **lease.** [f. LEASH *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To attach or connect by a leash.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, Prol 7 And, at his heeles, (Leasht in, like Hounds), should Famine, Sword, and Fire, Crouch for employment. *a* 1638 LOVELACE *Lucasta Posth.* (1659) 33 Cerberus, from below Must leash'd t'himself with him a hunting go. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xvii. 374 We were then two snarling hounds leashed together.

b. *fig.* To link *together*, esp. in threes.

1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric Soc.* XV. I. 18, I prefer leashing together these points of the discussion. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* x. (1890) 366 He [Crashaw] was a much younger man than either of the poets with whom we have leashed him. 1898 READE in *New Century Rev.* IV. 501 Yet were these rivals leashed by sacred ties.

2. † To beat or lash with a leash (*obs.*); to whip (*dial.*).

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV*, c. 103 (ed. 1566) Gif ony childer .. commit ony of thir thingis thear fathers sall .. deliuer the said childe to the juge, to be leicht, scurgeit and dung. 1583 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 27 Ordanis the Dean of Gilde ..to gar leisch barnis that perturbis the kirk. 1592 LYLY *Midas* IV. iii. E 4, If I catch thee in the forest, thou shalt be leasht. A boy leasht on the angle. 1677 N. COX *Gentl Recreat.* (ed. 2) 81 In many cases heretofore Leasing was observed; that is, one must be held, either cross a Saddle, or on a mans Back, and with a pair of Dog-couples receive ten pound and a Purse; that is, ten stripes and an eleventh, that used to be as bad as the other ten, called a Purse. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Leash, leesh*, to whip. 'Leesh yor horse up, man'.

Leasie, obs. form of LAZY.

Leasing (lī·zĭŋ), *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* exc. *dial.* (*Sc.* and *north.*) Forms: 1 **léasung**, **-ing**, 2–3 **leasung**, (2 **lesung**, 3 **lesin**, **lees(a)inge**, **lasinge**, **leosinge**), 3–4 **lessinge**, 3–6 **lesinge**, **-yng(e**, 3–7 **lesing**, (4 **lesenge**, **-ine**, **leesyng**, *Kent.* **lye(a)singe**, **leasinge**), 4–8 **leesing**, (5 **-ynge**, **-inge**, **lesyn**, 6 **leasyng**(e, *Sc.* **leis-**, **leysing**, 7 **leasing**), ? 2, 3– **leasing** [OE *léasung*, f. *léasian*: see LEASE *v.*[2] and -ING [1].] Lying, falsehood

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* John VIII 44 Miððy spreceð leasuung. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Heo onscunede alle leasunge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 82 þe deouel is leas, & leasunges feder. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2578 He wereden hem wiþ lesing *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl* 585 'Is þat sop?' sede he. Heo sede, 'ȝe, sire, withute lesing'. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 15412 (Trin) In to ȝoure hondes I shal him take: holde hit no lesynge. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV 480, I wald revard the but lesing. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 33 Ye saide ye loved us. the which was fals lesinge 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 497 Walsham of Chauncery, that never made lesyng, told me that [etc.]. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 106, I knaw me vicious, Lord, and richt culpable In aithis sweiring, leising, and blaspheming. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* xiv. 18 The trueth is fled farre awaye, & lesynge is hard at hande 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 102 No leasing new, nor grandams fable stale 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 75 All your faire speeches. are nought else but hypocrisie and leazing 1611 BIBLE *Ps* v. 6 Thou shalt destroy them that speake leasing 1641 MILTON *Animadv* Wks 1851 III 211 And so take againe either your manifest le-ing, or manifest ignorance 1712 PRIOR *Alma* III. 9 As folks. prone to leasing, Say things at first because they're pleasing 1825 SCOTT *Talism* XIII, Satan is strong within you and prompts thee to leasing

b. In particularized use: A lie, falsehood.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th) v 5 Þu fordest þa þe symle leasinga specað *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 163 De defles sed is cheast and twispeche and curs and leasinges. *c* 1290 *S Eng. Leg* I 211/400 þat we with lesingues bi-traieth men. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 633 A lesyng ys Whan þou wost þat þou seyst nys. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 2 Many men seyn that in sweveninges Ther nis but fables and lesinges. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXXVI 145 (Harl MS.) Vnhonest and vnleful talkinges, lesynges, & backbitinges. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 384 So that in giuing credite to thy letters, I may be deceiued with thy leasings. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I VII. 48 That false pilgrim, which that leasing told. 1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* I. iv, He [Lucian] doth feed you with fittons, figments, and leasings. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 197 The Priests to magnifie their antiquities, filled the Records with many leasings 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Prol. 74 For Trading free shall thrive again, Nor Leasings leud affright the Swain. 1731 SWIFT *On Mr. P——y being put out of C.* Misc. (1735) V. 110 Sir R—— weary'd by Will P——y's Teazings, Which interrupted him in all his Leasings.

c. *Comb.*, as *leasing-bearer*; **leasing-maker**, a liar; *spec.* in *Sc. Law* (now *Hist.*), one who utters untrue and slanderous statements such as are likely to prejudice the relations between the king and his subjects; so **leasing-making**, verbal sedition; † **leasing-monger**, a liar.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 298/2 *Lesynge berare, *mendifer.* 1388 WYCLIF *Prov* xxi 6 He that gadrith tresours by the tunge of a *lesing [maker] 1424 *Sc Acts Jas I* (1814) II. 8/2 All lesingis makaris & tellaris of þaim 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. viii, The lesynge maker and flaterer. 1703 *Lond Gaz* No 3953/1 Act anent Leesing-makers and Slanderers *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I (1724) I. 25 Nor had they the nature of the paper before them, which was judged by the Court to be *leasing-making. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* I. xi. 272 *note*, By the law of Scotland .. verbal sedition or leasing-making, is inferred from [etc.]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 268 Þei ben . *lesyngmongeris. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W) VII. II. 277/2 Backbyters lesyng-mongers and wycked spekers be the worst theues upon the erthe.

Leasing (lī·zĭŋ), *vbl sb.*[1] Now *dial.* Also 6 **lesing.** [f. LEASE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] Gleaning. Also *concr.* = *leasing corn.*

1534 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c. 1 *Stat. Irel.* (1678) 46 Many.. persons..will not labour for their living, but have their sole respect to gathering and lezing of corn in harvest time. 1772 GRAVES *Spirit. Quixote* II. 255 How much might she earn a day, then, by her leasing? *c* 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. xlvii. 2 What was to become of the poor, now their leasing was all eaten and gone?

b. *attrib*, **leasing-corn**, wheat got by gleaning.

1857 ELIZA ACTON *Eng. Bread-Bk.* 138 *note*, The wheat ..which her family have gleaned,—the leasing corn,—supposed to make the best bread of any.

Leasing (lī·zɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. LEASE *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] The action of LEASE *v.*[3]; letting out (on lease). Also *attrib.*

1521 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 124 In lesyng and lettyng ye days werke. 1610 J. MORE in *Buccleuch MS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 90 In case of leasing, whether you will reserve the house. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 284 If actual possession were necessary, a leasing power could never be executed where land was in the hands of a tenant. 1880 *Times* 30 July 9/4 The leasing of shooting rights.

Leasing (lī·zɪŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. LEASE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Gleaning.

1809 E. JESSE *Jrnl Nat* 361 The allowance of fourteen pence a day would hardly be accepted by my leasing neighbours in place of it [*viz.* gleaning].

Leasing (lī·zɪŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [Formed as a corresp. adj. to LEASING *sb.* Cf. LEASE *v.*[2]] Lying.

1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xii. 166 Here, take this leasing, meeching bard, With priestly aid go bind him hard.

Leasow (lī·so, le·zo), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 1 *pl.* **léswe, léswe,** *Northumb.* **lésua,** 3 **?lewse,** *pl.* **leswa,** 3–6 **lesewe,** 4 **leswe,** 4–6 **lesue,** 5 **leseo, liswe,** 5, 7 **lesow,** 6 **leassewe, leyssue,** *Sc.* **lesoue,** 7– **leasow.** *β.* (chiefly *Sc.*) 6 **lesur(e, lyssoure, lasor,** 7 **leissoure, leasure, lisure,** 8 **lisor,** 9 **lissure, leissure.** [See LEASE *sb.*[1]] Pasture; pasturage; meadow-land.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 9 Inn-færeð & ut-færeð & lesua [*Rushw.* leswe, *Ags. & Hatton Gosp.* læse] gemoetað 10 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 325/25 *Pascua,* læswe *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Dis reref is swiðe egerne and fecheð his leswe hwile uppen trewes, and hwile uppen clues. *c* 1205 LAY. 2011 Bi-heold he þa leswa [*c* 1275 lesewes] & þene leofliche wode *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94 Ine heouene is large leswe *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1576 Ydumea, ðat fulsum lond, Of lewse god, was in hise hond. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xciv. [xcv.] 7 Wee the puple of his leswe; and the shep of his hond — *Jer.* xxiii 1 Wo to the shepperdis, that scateren and to-tern the floc of my leswe, seith the Lord. *c* 1440 *R. Glouc. Chron.* 1005 (MS *B*) Hor leveo lasteth euere. *Ibid.* 7701 Lesow he ȝaf þer to. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* c. 35 § 4 Medowes lesues pastures. 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 174 Lesurs pasturs weies pathes wetingli and uniustli witholden. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 183 In lyssouris and on leys litill lammis Full tait and trig socht bletand to thar dammis. 1547 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 310 All lands medows leyssues and pastures. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 27 A pasture, or as we say, a Lesoue. 1658 *Disposition* in Jamieson *Dict.* s.v. *Lesuris,* Meadows, leissoureis and pasturages 1699 *Ibid.,* Water stanks, lizures, pasturages. 1685 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 293 Having a Lesow quite overrun with well grown broom. 1799 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVII 126 Coarse meadows, or what are called leasows, being rough woody pastures. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Leissure, Lissure.* *a* 1845 HOOD *Town & Country* xv, I hold no Leasowes in my lease, No cot set round with trees. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 139 After feeding all the summer on the higher grounds, called leasows or leazes in the dairy counties. 1894 *S. E. Worcester Gloss., Leasow,* a meadow.

Lea·sow, *v. Obs.* or *dial* In 1 **lēs(w)ian,** 3 **leswe, leswue,** 3–4 **lesewe,** 4 **lesuwe, liswe,** 4–5 **lesowe,** 7 **lessow** [OE. *lǽswian* (also *lésian*), f. *lésw-, lés* LEASOW *sb.*, LEASE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* and *intr.* To pasture, graze.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke viii. 32 Wæs ðonne ðer ede *vel* sunor bergana monigo foedendra *vel* lesuuandra [*Ags. Gosp.* læslendra] *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xli. 2 (Gr.) Hig man læswode on morium lande *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Þe selue herdes beð þe lorþewes of holi chirichе þe leseweð here orf. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 And leswe þine ticchenes bi heordmonne hulen, of ris & of leaues. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* viii. 30 A floc .. of many hoggis lesewynge was nat fer from hem. — 1 *Cor.* ix. 7 Who feedith or lesuwith a floc, and eetith not of the mylk of the flok? *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. v. 212 As catell lesowyde in and oute. 1604 DRAYTON *Moses* 28 Gently his faire flocks lessow'd he along. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Lesure,* both as a *s.* and as a *v.*, is still used in the pastoral districts of Ayrs., Renfrs., and Lanarks.

Hence **Lea·sowed** (*lesewed*) *ppl. a.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* iv. 23 Ten fatte oxen, twenti lesewed oxen [1388 oxis of lesewe, Vulg. *pascuales*].

Leasse, obs. form of LEASE.

Leassee, -our, obs. forms of LESSEE, LESSOR.

Leasses, variant of LESSES *Obs.*

Leasshe, obs. form of LEASH.

Least (līst), *a.*, (*sb.*,) and *adv.* Forms: 1 **lǽst, lésest, lésast,** *Northumb.* **léasest, léassest, léssest,** 3 **læst,** 2–5 **leste,** 3–4 **last,** 3–6 **leist,** 3–7 (*rarely* 8) **lest,** 4–5 **leeste,** 4–6 **leest,** 3, 6– **least.** [OE. *lǽst, lǽsest*:—prehist. **laisisto*, superlative f. **laisz-* LESS; cf. OFris. *leist.* An OE. *lérest* = OFris. *lē·rest*:—**laizisto-*, occurs in one instance.] Used as the superlative of LITTLE. **A.** *adj.*

I. In concord with *sb.* expressed or understood.

1. Little beyond all others in size or degree; smallest; slightest; †fewest.

Not infrequently coupled with *last*. see LAST *a.* 1 c.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 741 Nis þæt huru læssast þæt seo lufu cyþeð *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 268 Þone læstan dæl þunges. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15277 Þiss follc iss laȝhesst, & tiss lott Addlepþ þe læste mede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 860 And best me mai to hom truste, þat of lest wordes [*MS. B* leste of wordys] beþ. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B VII. 39 Men of lawe lest pardoun hadde þat pleteden for Mede. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 294 Þe veyne þat is bitwixe þe leeste too of his foot *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 289 Lich as leif of the lynd lest, That welteris doun with the wynd, sa wauerand it is. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 35 To reckon your owne state among things of least estimation. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 664 Th' Italian Chiefs, and Princes, joyn their Pow'rs: Nor least in Number, nor in Name the last. 1785 LD. BOLINGBROKE 24 July in *Swift's Lett.* (1767) II. 210 Those, who had the least mind to see me in England, have made it impossible for me to live any where else. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 128 (*Act of Charity*) A fix'd star of the least magnitude. 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* I. 2 [Flint] is the lest of the twelve Welch [Counties]. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* 8 His last and least pupil.

ellipt. c 1205 LAY. 28560 Fiftene he hafde feondliche wunden mon mihte i þare lasten [*c* 1275 leaste] twa glouen ipraste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16947 Ogains leist of his to drei. *Ibid.* 26252 Þe ferth point es noght þe leist. 1340 *Ayenb.* 44 Huanne me..beggeþ þe þe gratteste wyȝtes. and zelleþ by þe leste. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 283 No more than coude the leste of vs. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 103 The effects of a deep resentment, where of the least are cudgelling or caning. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 63 (*Gloves*) She begg'd I would try a single pair, which seemed to be the least.

b. *The least*: often used, esp. in negative and hypothetical contexts, for 'Any, however small'. †More emphatically, *any* or *one the least.* †Formerly *occas.* with omission of the article; also in *no least* = 'not the least'.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 143 Þouȝ he conne not þe leste poynt of þe gospel. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* II. iv. 153 Whether euer I..spake one, the least word that might Be to the prejudice of her present State. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* I. VII Wks. 1873 III. 19 One from whom You never had, or can expect least good 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 73 Without least shew of remorse or pietie. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxxix 7 There is no least comparison between all the power and operations of all those 1664 H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 4 iij, Dioptrical Glasses are but a Modern Invention. Antiquity gives us not the least hint thereof. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 120 Without least impulse or shadow of Fate. 1687 TOWERSON *Baptism* 269 Without any the least hint of their being baptiz'd 1697 in W. S. Perry *Hist Coll. Amer. Col Ch.* I. 14 Without receiving any the least assistance from those Guns. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II 38 Beef without the least sign of Fat in it 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 615 The least aperative [=aperient] undoes all immediately. 1763 *Mus. Rusticum* Oct. XXII. I 109 Every the least appearance of a weed or root of grass is diligently picked off. 1824 BENTHAM *Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II 380 Scarce in any instance will be discovered any the least danger of final deception. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I 262 Tiger is not like pheasant-shooting, and the least noise often scares away .. game of the forest 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib* 330 Fire-escape. intended to be always ready .. without the least preparation.

c. In the names of certain animal and vegetable species or varieties, distinguished by their smallness from others bearing the same name. (Cf. LESS, LESSER.)

1633 *Gerarde's Herbal* I. lxxxvi. 137 The Least Mountain White Narcissus. 1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed 2) 346 The least Hare's-Ear. 1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) III. 171 Lest Hake. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* I. 209 Least Golden Crown Thrush 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict* s.v. *Hare,* The least Hare, *Lepus minimus,* which is the size of a rat. 1832 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III. 53 The least buttern is also found in Jamaica. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Wethering's Brit Plants* (ed. 4) 335 Least Bog Orchis. *Ibid.* 366 Least Willow

d. *Least common multiple, least squares, least constraint, least resistance*: see the sbs.

2. Lowest in power or position; meanest. (*arch.*) †With agent-noun: Having very little practice or scope. Also *ellipt.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 19 Lytel *vel* leasest [*Ags. Gosp.* læst] he bið genemned in ric heafna. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 25 [She] ȝaf. The leste man of here mayne a mutoun of gold *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 41 Phelip þe lest of his clerks. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 44 Bot quha is maist, sall serue the leist 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXV. x, I am poore and least of all. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* V. iii. 268 The least of you shall share his part thereof 1611 BIBLE *Matt* II 6 Thou . art not the least among the Princes of Iuda. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 677, I, Turnus, not the least of all my Name. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract Gardiner* II VII 58 All which is obvious to the least practitioners in this art.

†**3.** Phr. **a.** *At the least way(s, wise*: see LEASTWAYS, LEASTWISE. **b.** *At least hand*: at least. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III, My musicke well assures me we are (at least hand) fellow prentises to one vngratious master.

II. Absolute uses (quasi-*sb.*).

4. That which is least; the least quantity or amount; †the least part *of* something. Phrase, *to say the least (of it).*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 112 Þe ðe lest wat biseið ofte mest. *Ibid.* 353 Þe þe lest haued haueð so muchel þat he bit no more. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 105 Loue therefore, and tongue-tide simplicity, In least, speake most, to my capacity. 1591 — *Two Gent.* II. VII. 63 That is the least (Lucetta) of my feare. 1597 BACON *Coulers Gd. & Evill* (Arb.) 150 [They] haue no other shift but to bear it out wel, and to make the least of it. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* II. II (1874) 107 We hold the moral law to be as much, to say the least of it, the appointment of God as any natural law. *Mod.* The very least I can do is to apologize for the mistake.

Proverb. 1773 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 289 Our Secretary of State reminds me of a maxim of his predecessor that least said is soonest mended. 1835 MARRYAT *Pirate* V, The least said the soonest mended.

5. Governed by a prep., forming an advb. phrase.

a. At least, at the least (also ME. *atte leste,* Ormin *att allre læste*). A qualifying phrase, attached to a quantitative designation to indicate that the amount is the smallest admissible. Hence, in wider use, characterizing a statement as certainly valid, even if one of a more comprehensive kind be not allowable; = 'at any rate', 'at all events'.

11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1049 (MS. D.) Swegen .. bæd Eadward cyng scypfultumes þ sceolde beon æt læstan .L. scypa. *c* 1200 ORMIN 937 Þatt he ȝuw illke Sunenndaȝȝ Att allre læste lære. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Þherefo nu reisuns hwui me ouh for to fleon þene world; eihte reisuns et te leste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6774 And if i lent þe sulkin beist, þat ded be or spilt at leist..þou sal it quit wit iuiement. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVI. (*Nycholas*) 219 Þane askit he þame to sel vitale A hundre medreils at þe lest of ilke schipe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 38 Thanne haue ye do youre deuoir atte leeste. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) xix. 86 Þase ymages er ilk ane of þe stature of twa men at þe leste. 1526 TINDALE *John* XIV. 11 Att the leest beleve me for the very workes sake. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Pref. to Ordering Deacons,* .xxi. yeres of age at the least. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Androz* Wks. (1892) 8 The nombre of the classis at the leist sex. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 355 *note,* Man being indued with reason (or at least ought to bee), knowledge and understanding. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* V. v. 52 At least wee'l dye with Harnesse on our backe 1611 BIBLE *Luke* XIX. 42. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 93 At lest I can say this, I never met with any who were glad when they were beaten. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 53 There are at the least in twenty thousand, five thousand unfit for work. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 258 Here at least We shall be free. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 105. P 7 The Book-Pedant is much the most supportable; he has at least an exercised Understanding. 1712 STEELE *Ibid.* No. 498 P 3 As had disabled him from being a coachman for that day at least. 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I iii 17, I hope you'll at least tell me, that you do not really suspect me. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. iii. 44 Have you not power at least over the limbs of your body? 1847–9 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. I. (1857) I. 123 At least it does not contain the whole matter. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 60 § 4 A session of the Council shall be held once at least in every two years.

†**b. By the least.** At least.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 616 He slo3 þer on haste On hundred bi þe laste [*Geste Kyng Horn* 612 at the leste] *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7623 The flode was so felle, with fallyng of Rayn, Hit was like, by the lest, as oure lorde wold With water haue wastid all þe world efte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiii. 29 Desist heirof, now at last, be the lest.

c. In the least. †(*a*) At the lowest estimate (*obs.*). (*b*) In the smallest or slightest degree.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i 194 What in the least Will you require in present Dower with her. 1660 WOOD *Life* 29 Nov., He never suffered in the least for his cause. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii § 4 And is it possible..to imagine that the Scriptures do in the least ascribe the Origine of evill to God? 1702 ADDISON *Dial Medals* II. Wks. 1721 I 461, I have been surprized to meet with a man in a Satire that I never in the least expected to find there. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng* (1874) II. 497 So as to restrain or diminish in the least any of his rights or interests. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* (1874) I. xx. 218 No sculptor can in the least imitate the peculiar character of accidental fracture.

†**d. With the least.** (*a*) Inferior. (*b*) = At least. Also, *To speak with the least*: to say the least. (*c*) *With least or most*: at all, in any way. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 281 She nas not with the leste of here stature. 1550–3 *Decaye of England* (E. E. T. S.) 100 It lesth the kings Maiesty . v thousande markes by the yeare with the lest [*printed* left]. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* V. ii. 247 *Bayly* Canst thou not say any-thing to that, Diccon, with least or most? *Diccon.* Yea, mary, sir, thus much I can say wel, the nedle is lost! *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm* (1729) II. 586 We .who live. where the means of grace are as powerfully administer'd, to speak with the least, as in any place.

†**6.** as *sb.* A most minute quantity or part; a minimum. *Obs.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 161/2 There being in Nature no least which cannot be divided. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* I. 23 They all affirm, that Nature never rests In breaking Bodies, and admits no Leasts 1683 *Ibid.* Notes 17 Epicurus made all his Atoms to be leasts, and therefore insensible. 1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) IV. 94 By impregnating the most generous white wine, with the minims or leasts of antimony 1813 BUSBY *Lucretius* I. 658 These particles themselves no parts contain, And hence are Nature's Leasts, or finest grain.

B. *adv.* In the least degree; in a degree less than all others, or than on all other occasions.

c 1200 *Trin. Hom.* 75 Þanne þu lest wenst deað cumeþ to fecchende þe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27201 In lauerd house þar man agh lest do dishonur *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2546 He was fallen in a feuer or he lest wende *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 299/1 Leest wurthy, *eximius.* 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* XII. 23 Those members of the body which we thynke lest honest. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXIX, With what I most inioy Contented least. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 679 Mammon, the least erected Spirit that fell From Heav'n. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* III. § 6 Alciphron has made discoveries where I least expected it. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wives & Pol.* V. 75 When the time came for giving up his watch or his rat, he thought he could least spare his live companion. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. i. 65 And when lord Gerbert questioned privily, Of me he got but little: least of all Upon that noble knight would I be spy.

b *The least*: in the least degree.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 101 Drunkenness is a Vice they can the least of any be charged withal. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* VI, He wasn't the least groggy. 1881 FROUDE *Short Studies* (1883) IV. 351, I am not the least pretending that this has been the actual history of man in this planet.

Least(e, Leastall, obs. ff. LEST, LAYSTALL.

†**Lea·sting.** *Obs. rare.* [f. LEAST *a.* + -ING[3].] N. Fairfax's word for 'atom'.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 30 One atome or leasting.

† **Lea·stness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Least *a.* + -ness.] Minimal size.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 100 A least bitling is made as much for cleaving, if it had but a wherewith to be cloven; its leastness, not its bodiness forbidding it

Leastways (lī·st,wēⁱz), *adv.* [See Way.]

†**a.** Orig. two words (subsequently often written as one) in the phrase *at* (*the*) *least way*(*s* = 'at least' (cf. Leastwise). *Obs.* **b.** As one word, in the same sense. *dial.* and *vulgar.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 910 Do thou thy devoir at the leeste weye. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* iv. xxi, So this same dolorous knyȝt serued hem al, that at the lest way he smote doune hors and man. 1526 Tindale *Acts* v. 15 That at the lest waye the shadowe off Peter, myght shadowe some of them. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xviii. 37–40 If ye wyll not spare .. hym as an innocente, at leastwaye .. pardon hym his life as an offender. 1552 Latimer *Serm. 23rd Sund. Trinity* (1584) 205 Let vs be moued at the least wayes with his promises. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 100 In expectance either of speedy succession after him, or at least waies of fellowship in the Empire with him. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Least-ways*, adv. at least; least-wise. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* liv, He was own brother to a brimstone magpie—leastways Mrs. Smallweed. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii (1878) 103 She lets them, leastways her sister go and see her.

Leastwise (lī·st,wəiz), *adv.* [See Wise *sb.*, -wise, and cf. Leastways.] †**a.** As two words (later often written as one) in certain phrases: *at* (*the*) *least wise*, = 'at least'; *in the least wise*, = 'in the least.' *Obs.* **b.** As one word = 'at least'. Somewhat *rare.*

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* iii xi. (1553) P iij b, Though a man .. abide in great authoritie til he dye, yet than at yᵉ leaste wise euery man must leaue it at yᵉ last. 1577 Vautrouillier *Luther on Ep. Gal* 243, I feele not my selfe to haue any righteousnes, or at least wise, I feele it but very litle. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 2 The first christened Emperour (at the leastwise that openly professed the faith). 1676 Temple *Let. to M. Pomponne* Wks. 1731 II. 365, I judged it a Matter of too great Weight for me to intermeddle with in the leastwise. 1692 S Patrick *Answ Touchstone* 12 Impugned .. by the Authority of Holy Scripture, or at least-wise, by the Universal Councils of Catholick Priests. *a* 1825 [see Leastways]. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M* xvi. 281 It was a sign that his money would come to light again, or leastwise that the robber would be made to answer for it. 1883 A Edersheim *Life Jesus* I. ii. 20 The old Testament, leastwise, the Law of Moses, was directly and wholly from God.

Leat (līt). Chiefly *s.w. dial.* Also 6 **leate**, 7 **lett**, 9 **leet.** [OE. (*wæter*)-*gelǽt*(*e* water-conduit (the simple word occurs also in the sense 'junction of roads') = OHG. *gilâʒ* letting, letting out, junction, also in comb. *waʒʒer gilâʒ* water-conduit (MHG. *gelâʒ*, mod.G. *gelass*, also MHG *gelæʒe*, mod.G. *gelässe*, in many senses derived from that of the verbal root); f. *ge-* prefix (see Y-) + root of *lǽtan* Let *v.*] An open watercourse to conduct water for household purposes, mills, mining works, etc.

1590–1 in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* (1884) XVI. 526 Item pd to 4 trumpetors that were att the leate by Mr Maiors commaundemt, vs. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 432/1 Streight, River, or other Let of Water, fresh or salt. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2098 Cut a Leat, Gurt, or Trench. 1671 F. Philipps *Reg Necess.* 235 Commissioners of Sewers to survey Streams, Gutters, Letts, and Annoyances. 1796 W. Marshall *W England* II. 269 Rode to the head of Plymouth Leat. This artificial brook is taken out of the river Mew, towards its source. 1813 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 319 The entrance for the leat was cut at about thirty feet above the lip of the weir. 1838 Mrs. Bray *Trad. Devon* I. 232 *note*, Leet is used in Devonshire to signify a stream of water. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xvi, I have a project to bring down a leat of fair water from the hill-tops right into Plymouth town. 1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 6/4 The leats on Dartmoor are choked with snow and ice, and no water is flowing into the reservoirs.

attrib. 1882 Burton & Cameron *Gold Coast for G.* I. iii. 57 The water-course or leat-road of Santa Luzia.

Leat, pa. t. of Lout *Obs.*, to stoop.

Leatch, obs. form of Leech *sb.*³ *Naut.*

Leath (līþ), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 2–3 **leð**, 3 **loð**, **liop**, 3–4 **leþe**, 3–5 **leth**, (? 3–4 **lyth**, 5 **letht**), 7 **lathe**, 7– **leath**. [Early ME. *leð*, of obscure origin; not connected with Lithe *a.* Usually regarded as equivalent to the sb. from which are derived Ger. and Du. *ledig* unoccupied, also (with negative prefix) MDu. *onlede* trouble. Cf. also Lethe *a.*]

1. Cessation, intermission, rest. † *A leoð gān* (early ME.): to make peace.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Swilche pine ic habbe þet me were leofere þenne al world .. most ic habben an alpi þraȝe summe lisse and summe leðe. *c* 1205 Lay. 9504 Ȝif he wule a leoð gan [*c* 1275 pais makie] & halden me for louerd. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3348 Wið ðis mete weren he fed, fowerti winter vten leð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23260 Of helle pines .. firen bandes es þe nind, þat al þair limes ar bunden wit, witvten leth of ani lith. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4593 Þa þat lepros ere & lame, þat neuire of leth knewe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 142 Oone worde myght thou speke ethe, yit myght it do the som letht. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 29 *Lathe*, ease or rest. *Ibid.*, *Leath*, ceasing, intermission: as no Leath of pain.

2. *Mining.* A soft part in a vein

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.*, *Blanck*, a piece of Ore grown in the hard Rock, or in hard Sparr or Tuft, or any other hard Stuff, without any Softness or Leath at all about it. *Ibid.*, *Leath.* In hard Works it is any Joynt, or softness that gives some Liberty and Advantage, for the better freeing the harder Part, in order to Cut or Blast it.

Leath, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 2 **leðien**, 3 **leoðien**, 4 **leþ**(**e**, 6, 8–9 *dial.* **lathe**, 8–9 **leath**(**e**, **leeth**. [ME. *leþien*, f. *leþ* Leath *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To mitigate, soften, relax.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 Alse wat swo þe man his sinne sore bimurneð ure drihten leðeð þe sinne bendes, and blisseð swo þe soule. *c* 1205 Lay. 21922 Leoðe [*c* 1275 slake] vre benden. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 86 Goddes graz .. conforted him .. And lethed his soru and his kare. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 13 Suffraunce may aswagend hem & þe swelme leþe. 1796 Marshall *Yorks.* II. 330 *Leathe*, to relax; as a cow when near calving. 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss.* 310 *Leathe*, to soften, to render that which is rigid more or less soft and pliant.

†**2** *intr.* To cease, abate. *Obs.*

1205 Lay. 12042 Þat weder leoðede. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5572 (Fairf.) Of his wikkenes walde he noȝt leþ. 13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 347 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 274 Þe ay-lastand life, þat lethe shalle neuer. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 377 Now I hit se, now leþez my loþe. *Ibid.* B. 648 Er þy lyuez lyȝt leþe vpon erþe .. schal Sare consayue & a sun bere.

Hence **Lea·thing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7438 Ai quen [saul] was trauaild mast .. And [dauid] bigan to gleu or sing, Of his vn-ro he tok lething. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 219 The king of Pechtis, into sickle number, Than haistilie come ouir the watter of Humber, Without lathen, that tyme he wes not lidder; Syne in ane feild tha lichtit all togidder. *Ibid.* 401 Without lathin he maid no langar lat.

Leather (le·ðəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **leðer**, 4–5 **leder**, **leþer**, (**leeder**), 4–6 **ledder**, **-yr**, 5 **ledur**, **-yr**, (**letheir**), 5–7, 8 *Sc* **lether**(**e**, 6 *Sc.* **lathir**, 7 **lather**, 6– **leather.** [OE. *leðer* (only in compounds, as *leðer-hose* *weald-leðer* bridle) = OFris. *leither*, *leder*, *lider*, *leer*, OSax. *leðar* (Du *leder*, *leer*), OHG. *ledar* (MHG., G. *leder*), ON *leðr* (Sw. *lader*, Da. *læder*):—OTeut. **leþrom* neut.:—pre-Teut **létrom*, whence Irish *leathar*, Welsh *lledr*, Breton *ler* (earlier *lesr*).]

I. The simple word.

1. Skin prepared for use by tanning, or some similar process.

American leather, a kind of oil-cloth; 'an English name for what in the U. S. is called enameled cloth' (Funk); *patent leather*, leather having a fine black varnished surface; *vegetable leather*, a material consisting of a layer or layers of linen on which india-rubber is spread; *white leather*, leather dressed so as to retain its natural colour. For *morocco*, *russia*, *Spanish*, *Turkey leather*, see the prefixed words.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 324 Þe hund þet fret leðer .. me beateð him anonriht. 13.. *E. E. Allit P.* B. 1581 Alle þat loked on þat letter as lewed þay were As þay had loked in þe leþer of my lyft bote. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 45 So may men go on .. e eyre ȝif it be closid wiþinne leþer. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 33 With leder þo mouthe þen schalt þou bynde. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 256 Þe preest schal clothe þe in whyȝt ledyr. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 370 Merlin made hem digge depe undir an Oke till thei fonde a vessel of lether. 1464 *Inv.* in *Turner's Dom. Archit.* III. 113 A square standarde, and covered with blauk letheir. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. xv. 9 Sovir weid Of curbul e or leddyr wyth gylt nalis. 1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 7 For a hide of white lether viijᵈ. 1546 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 238 Ane bulget of blak ledder. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 97 Turning of good wine, out of a faire sweete flagon of siluer, into a foule mustie bottell of ledder. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 665 Binde the herbe to the body in Crimson lether, to stop bleeding. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* ii. 140 The pennie he causet be cuinȝet of a buffill hyde, to wit of sik kynde of lathir. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* i. 8 Girt with a girdle of leather about his loynes. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* 1711) 121 We can by squeezing make Water pass through Leather. 1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 146 When .. laced in the tan vats they [hides or skins] become leather. 1893 G. Allen *Scallywag* I. 97 That peculiar sort of deep-brown oil-cloth which is known .. as American leather.

fig. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* v. 29 Not a cruel man exactly, but a man of leather.

b. *pl.* Kinds of leather.

1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 65 A great variety of leathers in all conditions and states of manufacture is exhibited. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 3/2 An elementary course on the dressing of skins and more advanced courses on the tanning of heavy and light leathers.

c. Proverbs and proverbial sayings.

1460 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 372 Men cut large thongs here of other men's lether. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* cxiii. 695 The common prouerbe which saith that wee cut large thongs of other mens lether. 1767 Fenning *Univ. Spelling Bk.* 36 A Currier, being present, said .. If you have a Mind to have the Town well fortified and secure, take my Word, there is Nothing like Leather. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 147 Depend upon it, Sir, there is nothing like leather.

d. *Leather and prunella*: an expression for something to which one is utterly indifferent.

[This is, strictly speaking, a misinterpretation of Pope's words; the context refers to the difference of rank between the 'cobbler' and the 'parson', *prunella* being mentioned as the material for the clerical gown.]

1734 Pope *Ess. Man* iv. 204 Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow: The rest is all but leather or prunella. 1812 Byron *Epitaph J. Blackett*, Then who shall say so good a fellow Was only 'leather and prunella'?' 1831 *Society* I. 32 A preux chevalier, to whom all others were leather and prunella. 1879 Trollope *Thackeray* 192 The man to whom these delights of American humour are leather and prunello.

2. An article or appliance made of leather, e. g. a strap, a thong; a piece of leather for a plaster or to tighten a tap; the leathern portion of a bellows, or of a pump-sucker. *Upper leather*: see Upper.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 199 Herof þou schalt plane vpon a leþer, & leie it to þe lyme þat is forseid. 1486 *Bk St. Albans* B vj, Thessame letheris that be putt in hir bellis. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 237 Coueryng & settyng the Newe ledders vnto the seid Bellowes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* ix. 39 At both thendes of the said thonge or leder shal spryng out of the Roche a fayre fontayne. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xc. 285 He .. stretched him so in his styropes that yᵉ lethers streyned out thre fyngers. 1586 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees 22 Item given for the leather which it [the bell clapper] hings, iiijd. 1607 Markham *Caval.* ii. (1617) 75 Those .. thrustings forward with your legges, stirrops and leathers. 1702 T Savery *Miner's Friend* 82 The [friction of the] others are vastly encreased by the Leathers of their Suckers. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 38 Take a course harden Cloth, and put it before the Bore, then put in your Leathers. 1731 Beighton in *Phil. Trans* XXXVII. 9 When the Leathers [of a pump] grow too soft, they are not capable of sustaining the Pillar to be raised. 1852 R. F. Burton *Falconry Indus* iv. 47 *note*, Bewits are leathers and bells buttoned round the shank. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* i. xii, They .. endeavoured to have a game of billiards .. with curious cues that had no leathers.

b. *pl.* Articles for wear made of leather, e. g. shoes, slippers, leggings, breeches. Hence *colloq.* 'leathers' as a name for one who wears leather breeches or leggings.

1837 Dickens *Pickw* xix, 'Out of the vay, young leathers'. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* iv. 24 His own costume of black coat, leathers and tops was in perfect keeping. *a* 1845 Hood *Agric. Distress* vi, He taps his leathers with his stick. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xx, 'Jump in, old boy—go it, leathers'' 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1317 Carried pick a-back .. Big-baby-fashion, lest his leathers leak! 1883 E. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh* 152 They .. came in the full glory of pink and leathers. 1887 I. R *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 64 A great big man with a beard, dressed in white leathers and jack boots. 1894 Conan Doyle *S. Holmes* 56, I glanced down at the new patent leathers which I was wearing.

c. *Cricket* and *Football.* The ball.

1868 Box *Theory & Pract. Cricket* 22 They [the French] can see no delight in .. getting in the way of 'leather'. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Spofforth resigned the leather to Boyle. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* xxvii, Is football playing .., With lads to chase the leather, Now I stand up no more?

3. Skin. Now only *slang.* *To lose leather*; to suffer abrasion of skin. Also, † a bag or pouch of skin.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 3451 Þan wete men neuere, wheþer ys wheþer, Þe ȝelughe wymple or þe leþer [*glossed* skyn]. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 1360 Þe lyuer & þe lyȝtez, þe leþer of .. e paunchez. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 269 Whanne a mannes bowels fallip into his ballokis leþeris. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 186 Whann she was deed, here frendys sowedyn [here] in hertys ledyr. *c* 1500 *Melusine* x 41 As moche of grounde as the hyde or leder of a hert shall mow comprehende. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C ij b, How many maners of skynnes or lether are there. .. Two, one is entrynsyke or outforth, and that is proprely called lether. 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus.* i. (1879) 37 Did the Lord cloth our first parents in leather? 1726 Swift *To Earl P–b–w* Misc. 1735 V 63 Returning sound in Limb and Wind, Except some Leather lost behind. 1807 Sir R Wilson *Jrnl.* 15 May in *Life* (1862) II vii 214 Others came on slowly to save their horses and their native leather. 1883 G. Stables *Our Friend the Dog* vii 60 *Leather*—the skin, generally applied to that of the ear. 1884 J. Colborne *Hicks Pasha* 50 Most of us, to use the hunting term, were 'losing leather' rapidly.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

4. *simple attrib*, passing into *adj.* Consisting or made of leather, or of a material resembling it.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 117/3 *Bulgæ*, leþercoddas. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 89 Leder bagges. 1598 Barret *Theor Warres* v. iii. 134 Lether bagges or satchels, to cary powder behind men on horsebacke. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, ii v 48 His cold thinne drinke out of his Leather Bottle. 1601 — *Jul C* i. i. 7 Where is thy Leather Apron, and thy Rule? 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* ii ii. Wks. 1878 II. 61 Lether hindges to a dore. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 146 Their Flesh is hardly digested of a weak Stomach, and their Leather Coat not easily of a strong. 1682 (*title of song*) The Leather Bottèl. 1862 Borrow *Wild Wales* (ed. 2) 67 Policemen .. in their blue coats and leather hats. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist Comm.* 159 Leather gloves, saddles and harness.

b. Some combs. of the above type occur *attrib.*

1658 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm* (1669) 91/2 A poor Leather-coat Christian will shame and catechize a hundred of them. 1665–6 *Answ. Fr. Declar. War* in *Harl. Misc.* II. 479 A fig for France, or any that accords With those Low-country leather-apron lords. 1723 *True Briton* No 10 I 85 When you .. consented to use your utmost Efforts for chusing Two proper Sheriffs in Opposition to a Majority of Livery Men, and to stretch your Pocket among Leather-Apron Stentors. 1769 *Dublin Merc.* 16–19 Sept. 2/2 Chairs and settee .. leather-bottom chairs. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 486 The so-called 'leather-bottle stomach'. 1900 *Everybody's Mag.* III. 497/2 Wool cards—leather back implements set with wire teeth.

5. General combs. **a.** attributive as *leather-merchant*, *-work*; also *leather-like* adj.

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxvii. (1602) 181 My limber wings .. were *Leather-like vnplum'de. 1776 Mendes da Costa *Conchol.* 121 A .. toughish coriaceous or leather-like substance. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* (1855) 433 A soft, leather-like mouth, capable of protrusion and retraction. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Aug. 114/1 Great *leather-merchants. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. vii. 222 Tychius, skilled beyond all other men In *leather-work.

b. objective, as *leather-cutter*, *-dresser*, *-dyer*, *-gilder*, † *-parer*, *-seller*, *-stainer*, *-worker*; *leather-cutting*, *-dressing*, *-stitching*. Also in the names of implements used in the manufacture or preparation of leather: as *leather-polisher*, *-softener*, *-stretcher*, *-stuffer*.

1804 W. TENNANT *Ind Recreat.* II. 195 *Chumars*, or *leather cutters. 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr.* iv, The class of objects displayed in the shop-windows, scythes . at the ironmongers .. at the glover's and leather cutter's hedging gloves [etc.]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 220 Do you really .. know .. carpentering and *leather-cutting? 1611 COTGR., *Megissier*, . a Fellmonger, a *Leather-dresser 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. xxvi. 134 When the skins came in from the leather-dressers they were washed in a tub of cold water. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 Pardoners, kynges benche gatherers, and *lether dyers 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 566 Three clippers seized . one a *leather gilder. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6403/4 Joseph Woolley, *Leather-Parer *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 9 Bokeler makers, dyers, and *lether sellers. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. l. (1862) IV. 356 Kleon, the leather-seller. 1825 HONE *Everyday Bk.* I. 515 Mr. Bailey, .. *leather-stainer 1891 S. C SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 53 Allotments for shoemakers to dig, after ten hours of *leather stitching per diem. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 81 The French *leather-workers have discovered the capabilities of their [kangaroos'] skins

c. instrumental, as *leather-bound*, *-covered* adjs

1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 124 He reached up and took down a *leather-bound volume 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 102 A *leather-covered seat.

d. parasynthetic derivatives (often with similative meaning), as *leather-complexioned*, *-eared*, *-legginged*, *-lunged*, *-skinned*, *-winged* adjs

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xiii. (Rtldg) 16 That little swarthy, *leather-complexioned Adonis. 1682 *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 61 (1713) II 128 Twelve *Leather-ear'd Disciples might have been found in the Vicinage 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* xix, Here the *leather-leggined boy laughed very heartily. 1852 R. S SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 48 First comes a velveteen-jacketed, leather-legginged keeper. 1846 W. P SCARGILL *Puritan's Grave* 20 The ruder shoutings of the *leather-lunged rabble. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 304 The Provence Olives are more *leather skin'd, yet better for the Stomach than the Spanish. 1896 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* 18 An active, leather-skinned man 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II xii. 36 The *lether-winged batt, dayes enimy.

6. Special combs., **leather-back**, a large soft-shelled turtle, *Sphargis coriacea*, **leather-bark**, a tree of the genus *Thymelæa*; **leather-board**, a composition of leather scraps, paper, etc., glued together and rolled into sheets, used in shoemaking (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875), **leather carp**, a scaleless variety of the carp, **leather-cloth**, cloth coated on one side with a waterproof varnish; **leather-coat**, a name for russet apples, from the roughness of their skin; **leather-flower**, a North-American climbing-plant (*Clematis Viorna*) with thick leathery purplish sepals; **leather-head**, (*a*) *slang*, a blockhead; (*b*) *Austral.* the friar-bird; **leather-headed** *a*, stupid, slow-witted; hence *leatherheadedness*; **leather-hungry**, † (*a*) some variety of leather; (*b*) *dial.* skim-milk cheese; **leather-hunting** *Cricket slang* (cf. sense 2 c), fielding; † **leather-kersner** [MHG. *kursenære*, G. *kurschner* skinner] a pelterer; **leather-leaf**, a low evergreen shrub of the northern U.S. (*Cassandra calyculata*), with coriaceous leaves (*Treas. Bot.* Suppl. 1874); **leather-man**, a leather-seller; **leather-mill** (see quot. 1727–52); **leather-mouthed** *a*, having a leather-like mouth (see quots.); **leather-neck**, a sailor's name for a soldier, from the leather stock he used to wear; **leather-paper**, paper having a surface resembling that of leather; **leather-plant**, a composite plant of the genus *Celmisia*, a native of New Zealand (*Treas. Bot.* Suppl. 1874); **leather-turtle** = *leather-back*; **leather-wing**, a name for a bat; **leather-wood**, (*a*) a North American shrub of the genus *Dirca*, with a very tough bark; (*b*) a Tasmanian wood of a pale reddish mahogany colour, *Eucryphia billardieri* (Morris) Also LEATHER-JACKET.

1855 OGILVIE Suppl., *Leather-back. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 260 The Leather-back Turtles, whose carapace is not covered with scales of shell, but with a dense coriaceous skin. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav Pennsylv.*, etc. 28 Abundance of *leather-bark or *thymelea*, which is plentiful in all this part of the country. 1880–4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 159 The *leather-carp, *Cyprinus nudus*, *C. alepidotus*, *C coriaceus*, or *C. nudus*, in which scales are absent, but the skin is very much thickened. 1859 *Mech. Mag* 4 Apr. 321 A singularly close and valuable imitation [of leather] known as 'Crockett's *Leather Cloth'. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii 44 There is a dish of *Lether-coats for you. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 203 The Leather-Coat or Golden-Russeting, as some call it, is a very good Winter-Fruit. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Leather-flower, *Clematis Viorna*. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Leather-head*, a Thick-skull'd, Heavy-headed Fellow. 1847 L. LEICHHARDT *Overland Exped.* xiii 461 The Leatherhead with its constantly changing call and whistling. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat.* x. 233 Among the Honey-suckers is that singular-looking bird, the Leatherhead, or Bald-headed Friar (*Tropidorhyncus corniculatus*). *a* 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* Wks. (1673) 20 What a *Leather headed Dunce Am I, to ask thee. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abr.* (1880) I. 206 His *leather-headedness is the point I make against him. 1478–9 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 646 Sol. pro corrio de *ledderhungry, iiijs. 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 Lether hungrye, *cuir bouilly*. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 103 Wi' scons, leather-hungry, and whusky. 1886 G. SUTHERLAND *Australia* xxvii 178 Occasionally, in summer, there are days when the pastime of '*leather hunting' becomes somewhat tiresome. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June 7/1 The Westerners had a long day's leather hunting at Lord's yesterday. 1226 in Gilbert *Hist. & Munic. Doc. Ireland* (Rolls) 83 Reginaldus le *letherkersnere. 1624 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 12 There have hitherto been three Companies in the town, those of the Drapers, *Leathermen, and Firemen. 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v. *Mill*, *Leather-Mills are used to scour, and prepare with oil, the skins of stags, buffaloes, elks, bullocks, &c. to make what they call buff-leather, for the use of the soldiery. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 362/1 There is also a flour and leather mill. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 55 By a *leather mouthed fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as the Chub or Cheven, and so the Barbel [etc.]. 1757 LISLE *Husbandry* II. 155, I told him the ewes were leather-mouthed with thick lips. 1833 J RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 9 Such fishes as have teeth thus placed far back upon the palate and upper part of the throat while they want them in their jaws, are termed by anglers leather-mouthed 1890 *Pall Mall G* 24 Jan. 2/1 He [the sailor] despises his friend the *leather-neck for a lazy and luxurious dog 1890 HOSIE *W. China* 153 That famous tough paper which . is wrongly called '*leather' paper. The mistake is pardonable, for the character which means 'leather' also means 'bark'. The paper is made from the fibrous inner bark of the *Broussonetia papyrifera* 1884 GOODE, etc *Fish. Industr. U. S* I 147 The so called '*Leather Turtle', or 'Luth', or 'Trunk Turtle' 1851 GOSSE *Nat in Jamaica* 298 The little nimble *Leather-wings pursue their giddy play in security. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 *Leather-wood, *Dirca*. 1882 *Garden* 8 Apr 232/3 The Leather-wood . now in flower, though not showy, is interesting

Leather (le·ðəɹ), *v* [f. LEATHER *sb*]

1. *trans* To cover or arm with leather.

a 1225, *c* 1400 [see LEATHERED *ppl. a.*] 1564–5 *Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 362 For mending and newe lethering the Colledge Quisshens vs. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Exper Philos.* (1776) II 52 The piston or sucker is leathered so tight as to fit the barrel exactly. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 27 The round holes of all caps are leathered. 1830 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 51 Cleaned, new-leathered, and tuned the dining-room piano 1850 FANNY PARKES *Wander Pilgr.* I 135 My husband used to cut it up to leather the tips of billiard cues

2. To beat with a leathern thong; hence *gen.* to beat, thrash.

a 1625 BEAUM & FL. *Faithf. Friends* II. iii, I am mad, .. I shall leather 'em. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G* I. Wks. 1799 I 174, I would so swinge and leather my lambkin. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 161 Sam leather'd his man, and the mob were amazed 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. v, I gave Spouncer a black eye .. that's what he got by wanting to leather me. 1882 TENNYSON *Promise of May* II Wks. (1889) 793/1 I'd like to leather 'im black and blue.

b. *fig. intr.* To work hard; with *away*, *on*.

1869 E FARMER *Scrap Bk* (ed 6) 44 How they leather'd away at the job. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 239 So their minister simply kept leathering on at the fundamentals.

† **Lea·therdoom.** *Obs rare*[−1]. [Corruption of F. *l'édredon*, = 'the eiderdown'.] Eiderdown

1702 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II (1709) 285 Winter and Summer he was forced to wrap himself up in Flannel, and Leatherdoom.

Leathered (le·ðəɹd), *ppl. a.* Also 3 **i-leðered.** [f. LEATHER *sb.* or *v* + -ED.] Covered, † loaded or provided with leather, or leathers. Of a servant Wearing 'leathers'.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Ne ne beate ou þer mide, ne mid schurge i-leðered ne i leaded. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5500 Iche shalke hade a shild shapyn of tre, Wele leddrit o lofte. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. ii (1611) 256 He beareth . a Spurre with the Rowell downwards, Leathered. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II 190 The imperial is a leathered case, placed occasionally on the roof of the Coach, for the purpose of carrying Clothes. 1837 T HOOK *Jack Brag* xii, A strapping livery servant, jacketed, topped, and leathered for travelling 1858 O W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vii. (1891) 168 Oars of spruce, balanced, leathered and ringed under your own special direction.

Leatherette (leðəre·t). [f. LEATHER *sb.* + -ETTE] A fabric composed of cloth and paper, in imitation of leather.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 655 Messrs. Dalziel's *Bible Gallery* is bound in vellum and leatherette. 1891 *Brit. Weekly* 10 Sept 308 The volume can be had in leatherette for half-a-crown. 1897 G. M. HOPKINS *Exper. Sci* (ed. 17) 329 The bags—which hold one plate each—are made of the stout black paper known in the trade as leatherette.

Leathering (le·ðəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEATHER *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of covering, fitting, or furnishing with leather.

1517 *Acc.* in *Archæologia* XLVII 310 For . naylyng, letheryng, bokelyng of m[l]m[l]xlvij complete harnes. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 27 The .. hole is .. larger .., to allow for leathering. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 26 Nov 257/3 We next come to the very important part of the work—'leathering'.

b. *concr.* A covering or strip of leather.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 38 The other ends of the bellows . called the hinges, are provided with a double or triple leathering. 1861 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* IX. 746/1 The leathering on the oar, to prevent chafe.

2. *colloq.* A flogging, beating.

1791 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 33 Ye deserve a leathering. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 169 'Won't I only give that cursed beast a leathering.'

3. *Comb.* as **leathering-bed** (see quot.).

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. ii. 18 '*Leathering bed*'. Name given to a bed of very hard micaceous marlstone found in the Lower Lias.

Lea·ther-ja·cket. [f. LEATHER *sb.* + JACKET.]

1. A name given to various fishes, having a thick skin; *e.g. Balistes capriscus*, *Oligoplites saurus*, and species of *Monacanthus*.

1770 COOK *Jrnl.* 5 May (1893) 246 They had caught a great number of small fish, which the sailors call leather jackets on account of their having a very thick skin. 1789 W. TENCH *Exped. Botany Bay* xv. 129 To this may be added bass, mullet, skait, soles, leather-jackets, and many other species. 1883 E P. RAMSAY *Food-Fishes N. S. Wales* 31 (Fish. Exhib Publ) The 'leather jackets', *Monacanthus*, are the only members of this family [*Sclerodermi*] used as food. 1884 GOODE etc. *Fish. & Fish Industr U. S.* I. 172 The Leather-jacket of Pensacola, *Balistes capriscus*, called 'Trigger Fish' in the Carolinas. *Ibid.* 332 The Leather-jacket — *Oligoplites saurus*.

2. *Austral.* A kind of pancake.

1846 G. H. HAYDON *Five Y. Australia* vi. 151 A plentiful supply of 'leather jackets' (dough fried in a pan). 1855 R HOWITT *Two Y. Victoria* I. 117 (Morris) The leather-jacket .. is equal to any muffin you can buy in the London shops.

3. *Austral.* A name applied to various trees, on account of the toughness of their bark, e.g. *Eucalyptus punctata* (Morris).

1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl, *Leather-jacket* of New South Wales, *Eucalyptus resinifera*.

4. The grub of the crane-fly.

1881 ELEANOR ORMEROD *Man Injur Insects* 66 1898 R KEARTON *Wild Life at Home* 76, I watched a female [starling] collecting 'leather jackets' on a newly-mown lawn last July

† **Lea·therly,** *a. Obs.* [f. LEATHER *sb.* + -LY[1].] Leather-like, tough.

1573 TUSSER *Husb* xlix. (1878) 108 Poore Cobler he tuggeth his leatherlie trash, if cheese abide tugging, tug Cisley a crash.

Leathern (le·ðəɹn), *a* Forms: 1 **leðer(e)n, leðren,** 4–5 **lether(e)ne, letherin,** 5 **leddering,** 6 **leth(e)ren, lethrin, letheryn,** *Sc.* **ledderane, ledderyn, leddren, lethrone, leathering,** 6–7 **leatherne,** 7 **leathren, lethern,** 6– **leathern** [OE. *leðeren*, f *leðer* LEATHER *sb.* + -EN; cf. Du. *lederen*, G. *ledern*. The earlier OE. form was *liðerin*, *liðrin* = OS. *litharin* (gloss), OHG. *lidrîn*.]

1. Consisting or made of leather. *Leathern convenience*, *-ency*: a circumlocution for a coach, originally imputed to the Quakers; hence in jocular use

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr-Wülcker 123/30 *Scortia*, leþren fæt *c* 1050 *Suppl Ælfric's Voc.* ibid. 179/6 *Scorteus* leðern 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. v. 110 Lyk a letherne pors lullede his chekes. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 59 This is the lawe of the lepre . of all letherin purtenaunce. 1488 *Inv R Wardr* (1815) 12 Item in a leddering purs. . tuelf score & xvi salutis. 1521 *Churchw. Acc. Pilton* (Som. Rec. Soc) 74 Item payde for a letheryn baag to ber ye keys—iiijd. 1546 *Extracts Aberd. Reg* (1844) I 234 Ane ledderane coit worth tua crovnis of the sone 1583 *Leg Bp. St. Androis* 574 A cott of kelt Weill beltit in ane lethrone belt 1634 MILTON *Comus* 626 He .. Would . In requitall ope his leather'n scrip 1683 *Brit Spec.* 14 The poorest of them were good Leathern Shooes 1699 E. WARD *Lond. Spy* VII (1702) 3 Our Leathern-Conveniency being bound in the Braces to its Good-Behaviour had no more Sway than a Funeral Herse. *a* 1700 B E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Leathern Convenience* (by the Quakers), a Coach. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III 328 Men with leathern Buckets, do quench Fire in a Town. 1796 COMBE *Boydell's Thames* II 123 Robert Scot, the inventor of leathern artillery. 1824 SCOTT *St Ronan's* xx, At the duly appointed hour, creaked forth the leathern convenience. 1836 W IRVING *Astoria* I 190 The Crow camp .. was composed of leathern tents. 1861 J. Y SIMPSON *Archæol.* 56 Human bodies covered with the leathern and other dresses in which they died

b. Used with reference to the skin of the living animal.

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant* I. 134 The hert with the letherene hornes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 37 Such groanes That their discharge did stretch his leatherne coat Almost to bursting. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. *Road to Hirschau*, The horses distend their leathern sides with water

c. *nonce-use.* Skin-clad.

1596 *Edward III*, II. ii. 120 Since leathern Adam till this youngest hour.

2. Made of a substance resembling leather; leather-like. Said esp. of the bat's wings, hence of its flight, and occas. of the bat itself. Also *fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 33 Vpgois the bak wyth hir pelit ledderyn flycht 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. XXV. 164 An hideous dragon . With iron pawes, and leathren wings displaid 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 153 But, the late-corrected Leathern Ears of the circumcised Brethren. 1687 *Death's Vis.* ix. note 4 (1713) 43 It has been a Question, whether the Leathern Bat (as 'tis call'd) be to be annumber'd among Birds or Beasts. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII, 514 So to the beam the bat tenacious clings, And pendant round it clasps his leathern wings. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Even.* iii, The weak-eyed bat .. flits by on leathern wing. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, *The Theatre* Who's that calls 'Silence'! with such leathern lungs? 1879 TODHUNTER *Alcestis* 100 Death . Thou shalt fly no more, For all thy leathern wings. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk*, *Leathern-bird*, the bat. 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 100 Her wondrous loveliness stirred even the leathern hearts of these hill-men.

Comb. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* 44 The thick skin, or leathern-coat (= *leather-coat* (apple)). 1818 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Leg. Sleepy Hollow*, Old farmers, a spare leathern-faced race.

Hence **Lea·thernly** *adv.*, ? clumsily.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 33 A Comedie .. which was so filthily acted, so leathernly set forth, as would haue moued laughter in Heraclitus.

Leatheroid (le·ðəroid). [f. LEATHER *sb.* + -OID.] A fabric consisting of cotton paper, chemically treated so as to resemble raw-hide.

1888 *Knowledge* 18 Aug 193 Leatheroid . consists of a number of thicknesses of cotton paper .. The strength and adhesion it possesses are derived from a chemical bath. 1900 *Munsey* July 517/1 Telescopes made of leatheroid.

Leathery (le·ðəri), *a.* [f. LEATHER *sb.* + -Y.] Resembling leather in appearance or texture; frequent in botanical use = COBIACEOUS. Of the voice: As if proceeding from an organ of leather.

1552 HULOET, Letherye or of lether. 1681 GREW *Museum* III Wormius calls this Crust a Leathery Skin 1787 *Families Plants* I. 256 Perianth eight-leaved, leathery 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* II. 127 The fleshy tints of the pictures painted in oil become brown and leathery. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 288 *Marrubium vulgare* .. Leaves . much wrinkled, leathery. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 418 Leathery leaves of Conifers. 1888 *Century Mag.* Feb. 565/2 She thrust forward her leathery hand. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* IV. 470 The tones of the voice were leathery. 1898 J HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. No. 34. 103 The valves of the heart, especially the mitral, were thickened and leathery.

Comb. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* XXI 155 The hair was all worn off it [a cap], leaving a greasy, leathery-looking surface. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 167 Several *Calisaya* trees were growing on the summit .. in company with the leathery leafed *huaturu*.

Leathie, Leatie: see LIATICO.

Lea·thwake, *a. Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: 1 **liðe-, leoðuwác,** 4 **leothewok,** 5 **lith-, lythewayke,** 6 **leath(i)e we(a)ke, lyeth-waike, leithweik,** 7 **leeth-, lieth-,** 9 *dial.* **leathwake.** [OE. *liðewác, leoðuwác,* f. *líð, leoðu* limb, LITH *sb.* + *wác* soft, pliant: see WEAK *a.*] Having the joints flexible; hence *gen.* pliant, soft.

c 1000 *Endowments Men* 84 in *Exeter Bk.* 298 Sum bið for gum-þegnum leoht and leoþu-wac. *c* 1330 *Rel. Ant* II. 229 Ther oure body is leothe-wok, 3yf strengthe vrom above. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218/2 Lithwayke, *flexibilis.* 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb) 129 A fedder is fit for a shafte . bycause it is leathe weake to giue place to the bowe *Ibid.* 139 Waxe taketh printe whan it is warme and leathie weke. 1593 *Anc. Monum Rites Durham* (Surtees) 55 He [St Cuthbert] was taken out of the ground .. lying like to a man sleping, being found saife and uncorrupted and lyeth waike 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 30 *Leethwake,* limber, pliable. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 339 *Leathwake,* lithe, weak, flexible, limber, feeble; as a hair, a thread, an ozier twig, or an angling rod 1828 CARR *Craven Dial, Leathe-wake,* supple in the joints.

Hence † **Lea·thwakeness.**

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Divinity* S 1a, [Attributes of a glorified body] Leithweiknes & quicknes or redines

Leattre, obs form of LETTER

Leave (līv), *sb.* Forms: 1 **léaf,** 2 **léf,** *dat.* **léve,** (3 luve), 3–6 **leve,** 4 **lef, leef, lyve,** *Sc.* **leyf(e, leife,** 4–5 **lefe, leeve,** *Sc.* **leiff,** 4–6 *Sc.* **leif,** 5 **lewe,** 6 **leffe,** *Sc.* **leive, live, lyve,** 6–7 **lieve,** 3, 6– **leave.** [OE. *léaf,* str. fem. = OHG. **louba* (MHG. *loube,* str. fem., early mod.G. *laube*) :—OTeut. type **laubō,* whence **laubjan* (see LEVE *v.*[1] to permit).

The etymological sense is prob. 'pleasure, approval'; the root is identical with that of LOVE, LIEF, BELIEVE, etc. The mod. form represents not the OE. nom. (which would have given **leaf*), but the dat. and accus. *léafe,* which was more frequent in use.]

1. Permission asked for or granted *to do* something. freq. in phr. *to ask, beg, get, give, grant, have, obtain leave*; †*beside* (obs.), *by, with, without* (*the*) *leave* (*of*).

By your leave: used as an apology for taking a liberty; often *ironically* used when some remark is made which will be unwelcome to the person addressed.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* IV v. (1890) 278 Buton þæs biscopes leafe. 11. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1048 (Laud MS.), [He] sæt on þam biscoprice þe se cyng him mæ ȝeunnan hæfde be his fulre leafe. *a* 1131 *Ibid.* an. 1128 (Laud MS.), Be þes kynges leue. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 Ure drihten ȝaf leue þe deuel to binimende him his oref and his ahte. *c* 1280 *Bestiary* 226 Wat if he leue haue of ure heuen louerd for to deren us. ? *a* 1300 *Shires & Hundreds Eng* in *O. E. Misc.* 145 Myd þes kinges leaue *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 75 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 Þo pilat had igrant is luue glade y-noȝ ho was: he nem þat swet bodi adun an biriid hir in a fair plas. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 14744 Mi hus agh be.. Hus o praier And yee mak it, wit-vten leue, A to-draght o reuer and thefe. *c* 1325 *Deo Gracias* 33 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 125 Þen seide þe prest, sone bi þi leue I most seye forþ my sermue. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 622 But execut was al bisyde hir leue At the goddes wil. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 863 But leiff, he hame has tane his gat. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 40 Here wyues han ȝouen here housbondis lyue [*MS. W.* leeve]. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2283 *Philomene,* At the laste leue hath she to go. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) v. 17 To haue leue for to passe mare surely thurgh þe cuntreez. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 395, I pray you giue me leaue to goe from hence. 1599 in *Buttes' Dyets drie Dinner* Pvij b, Buttes (by thy leaue) Ile be a Guest of thine. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 816 But by their leaves these reasons are very weak. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 293 They never goe abroad without leave, except to the Bath. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I,* 112 Sir Walter Rawleigh .. made Accesses to the King, whereby he got leave to visit the New World. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* (1721) I. 41 If the French King invade without putting off his Hat, or saying, *by your Leave.* 1723 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 140 P 2 By my correspondent's good leave, I can by no means consent. 1825 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 253 Upon which subject I shall beg leave to dwell a little. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iii, I'll speak to you a moment, ma'am, with your leave. 1840 — *Barn. Rudge* xvi, The solitary passenger was startled by the chairmen's cry of 'By your leave there!' as two came trotting past him. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo L.* 1, I am poor brother Lippo, by your leave! 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 268 Pursuant to this leave, the daughter .. applied to add to the decree.

b. Proverbs.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 143 Seldom doth the housbande thryve withoute the leve of his wyfe. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 20 Ye might haue knokt er ye came in, leaue is light. 1633 B. JONSON *Love's Welcome at Welbeck,* Leave is ever faire, being ask'd; and granted is as light, according to our English Proverbe, Leave is light.

† c. *To give leave* (*fig.*, of conditions or circumstances): to allow, permit. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxix 7 Quhen I wald blythlie ballattis breif, Langour thairto givis me no leif. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 316 As the measure of my abilitie wil give me leave 1617 MORYSON *Itin* II 109 He would keepe the field as neere Tyrone, as his meanes would give him leave. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* 39 So far as the time will giue leaue. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* IX. 141/1 One..of these columns will become longer .. and give the lighter fluid leave to rise in its place.

† d. *To give* (a fish) *leave*: to give (him) play.

1653 W LAUSON *Comm on Secr. Angling* C 5 When you have hookt him, give him leave, keeping your Line straight.

e. In military, naval, and official use (also sometimes in schools): (*a*) *Leave of absence,* or simply *leave,* permission to be absent from a post of duty. (See also *sick-leave.*) *On leave*: absent from duty by permission. (*b*) Hence, the period of such absence.

1772 BURKE *Let* 31 July, *Corr.* (1844) I. 255 He has got a leave of absence. 1802 C JAMES *Milit. Dict., Leave of absence,* a permission which is granted to officers and soldiers, to be absent from camp or quarters for any specific period. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* x, To-morrow my leave expires. 1831 LAMB *Ess. Elia* Ser. II *Newspapers* 35 *yrs. ago* 342 On one fine summer holyday (a 'whole day's leave' we called it at Christ's Hospital). 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 86 Officers, going on Leave of Absence. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* XXXVIII, He was going on leave, after some years of service, to see his kindred at Remiremont. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea-Dreams* 6 They Came, with a month's leave given them, to the sea. 1878 *N Amer Rev.* CXXVI. 93 Furloughed men returned .. before their 'leaves' had terminated.

2. *To take* (*one's*) *leave* (const *of,* † *at,* † *to,* † *on*): orig. † to obtain permission to depart (*obs. rare*); hence, to depart with some expression of farewell; to bid farewell. † Also rarely, *to fang, get, have, latch leave.* (See also FRENCH LEAVE.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2697 Mai he no leue at hire taken but-if he it mai mið crafte maken. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4999 Þair leue þai laght [*Trin.* toke], and war ful blith. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 253 Thar-with-all he lowtit, and his leyf has tane. *Ibid.* XX. 109 Quhen on bath halfis levis wes tane. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 763 They take hir leue, and on hir wey they gon. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 899 Faire at philip þe fers þair leue þai fangen. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 52 He toke hys leve at the quene *c* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 946 Torrente toke leve on kyng and knyght. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 31 Aftyr leve takyn to shyp they went *c* 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 970 Of youre souerayne take no leue; but low to hym alowt. *c* 1500 *Melusine* lvii 334 He toke leue to the Pope. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. x 9 This lady departed and all her company, with syr John of Heynaulte, who with great peyne gatte leue of his brother. 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, I. iii. 50 Let vs take a ceremonious leaue And louing farwell of our seuerall friends. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 458 Ilk from vther takeng thair lyue departet. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. iv, We will take our leaues of this ore weaning raskall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III 739 And Satan bowing low .. Took leave. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II xvi. (1840) 342 The young lord took his leave of us. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett* III. 236 When she took leave of me the night before starting.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 73 Twa curis or thre hes vpolandis Michell Thocht he fra nolt had new tane leif. 1508 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 321, I tak my leve at all vnstedfastnes. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus* 115, I wil then take my leaue of you for this time, till my next leisure, at which time I meane to learne of you that part of musicke which resteth. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 41. 225 We take our leaves of Tyndal. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks 1738 I. 587 They may permit us a little Shroving-time first, wherin to speak freely, and take our leaves of Liberty. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 108 We went to take our leaves of the holy Sepulcher. 1783 *Wedrow Corr.* (1843) III. 33 There was never a schoolboy more desirous to have the play than I am to have leave of this world. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 65, I now took leave of printing, as I thought, for ever.

† 3. Leave-taking; in phr. *audience of leave.* see AUDIENCE 6. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1823 Antenor vntomly turnet his way Withoutyn lowtyng or lefe. 1721 [see AUDIENCE 6] 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6321/1 Mr. Finch had his Audience of Leave of the King and Queen of Sweden. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. VII xvii. 226 The king having likewise tendered them very considerable presents at their audience of leave.

4. *To give* (a person) *his leave*: to give him his dismissal. *To get one's leave*: to get one's dismissal. Now only *Sc.* (Cf. F. *congé.*)

1508 DUNBAR *Twa marvit wemen* 67 We suld .. gif all barbaris thair leveis, quhan thai lak curage. *a* 1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* XXVI. (1579) 118 The sicke must geue all other worldely matters theyr leave. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 272 He..wd. give an evil servant his leave at mid-term.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *leave-giving*; **leave-breaker,** a sailor who breaks his leave of absence; so **leave-breaking**; **leave-day** (also *leave-out day*), at certain schools, a day on which boys are allowed to go beyond the precincts of the school; † **leave-niming** = LEAVE-TAKING.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* p. v, *Leave-breakers prevent the officers from giving the indulgence. *Ibid*, *Leave-breaking is occasioned by the indulgence of vices. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. 16 In my friendless wanderings on our *leave-days [*footnote*] The Christ Hospital phrase, not for holidays altogether, but for those on which the boys are permitted to go beyond the precincts of the school 1854 KEBLE in *Life* (1869) xvii. 394 When he comes here on leave out days. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 108 Wyt-tynge well that the blynsyng, or *leaue geuynge, longeth pryncypally to God. 1340 *Ayenb* 118 Vor he hit ous let; at his *ȝ leave nymynge and at his laste bequide.

Leave (līv), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 **lǽfan,** 2–3 **læven, lefen, lefven, leven,** 3 **leafen, leave(n,** 4–5 **leef, leeve, -yn, leff(e, leif(e, lev, leyf(f, -fe, -ve, (lyve),** 4–6 **lef(e, leve(n, lewe, leif(f,** 6 (**leavy**) *Sc.* **laif, live,** 7 **leaf, leav,** 8–9 *Sc.* (*colloq*) **lea',** 5– **leave.** *Pa. t.* 1 **lǽfde,** 2–3 **læfde,** 1(e)**afde, læv-, lefede,** 3–5 **leved(e,** 4–5 **lefid, -it, lef(f yt,** *Sc.* **lewid, -it, -yt,** 4–6 **lafde, laf(f)t(e, lefte,** (5 **leeft, lefft, levit, leyfft**), *Sc.* **leift,** 6 **leaft,** 4– **left.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **lǽfed,** 3 **leaved,** 4 **le(v)ed, -id, -it, leift, leyved**; also 4 **leven,** 5 **leve,** 4–5 **laf(f)te, -yn,** 4–6 **lefte,** *Sc.* **lev-, lewyt,** 6 **leaft,** 4– **left.** See also Y-LEFT. [OE. *lǽfan* trans. and intr., corresp. to OFris *lêva* to leave, OS. *-lêbian* in *farlîbid* pa. pple., left over), OHG., MHG *leiben,* ON. *leifa* to leave, Goth. *-laibjan* (in *bilaibjan* to leave behind):—OTeut. **laibjan,* f. **laibō* remainder, relic (see LAVE *sb.*), whence also the intr. vbs. OS. *lêbôn,* OHG. *leibên* to remain. The OTeut. **laibjan* is the causative of **lîban* str. vb., represented by the compounds OE. *belîfan* (see BELIVE *v.*), OFris. *belîva, blîva,* MDu. *blîven* (Du. *blijven*), OHG *belîban* (MHG. *beliben, blîben*, mod G. *bleiben*), to remain.

The root (OTeut **lîb-, *laib-*.—OAryan **lip-, *leip-, *loip*) has in Teut only the sense 'to remain, continue' (so in LIFE, LIVE *v.*), which appears also in Gr. ἀλοιφός persevering, importunate This sense is usually regarded as a development from a primary sense 'to adhere, be sticky', exemplified in Lith *lìpti,* OSl. *lìpěti* to adhere, *lĕpiti* to stick, Gr. λίπος grease, Skr. *rip, lip-* to smear, adhere to.

The view of some scholars, that the Teut. words may belong to the Aryan root **leiq-* to leave (whence Gr λείπειν, L *linquĕre*), is plausible with regard to the sense, but the tendency of recent research is unfavourable to the admission of its formal possibility.]

I. To have a remainder; to cause or allow to remain

1. *trans.* Of a deceased person: To have remaining after one (a widow, children, property, reputation, etc.).

c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Mark XII. 22 And ealle seofon hi hæfdon & sæd ne læfdon. 1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* i. 3 The housbond of Noemie, is deed, and she lafte with the sones *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll* 4 Better to die wiþ out barnes, þan to lef vnpitouse barnis aftir. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI XII. 455 For the entertainment of the family he left 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI 512 In case he should . leave no lawful heir. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 165 He left an infant son named Amyntas. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng Hist.* I. VI 103 The medieval saints . had left no successors. 1891 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 201/1 He intended that whatever property he left should be divided.

b. Of things or conditions: To have remaining as a trace or consequence after removal or cessation.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess Waters* III. 296 Most chalybeate waters leave no common vitriol upon evaporation. 1814 WORDSW *Excursion* VII. 27 It had left, Deposited upon the silent shore Of memory, images and precious thoughts. 1823 F. CISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 24 This area is so detached from the rock, as to leave a crevasse running along its base. 1885 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Reports* 10 P. D 87 A small blister, which subsided in a day or two leaving only a redness of the skin.

2. To transmit at one's death *to* heirs or successors. Hence, to direct that (something which one possesses) shall descend after one's death *to* a specified person, corporation, etc.; to bequeath or devise. Also in *indirect passive.*

Beowulf 1179 (Gr.) Þæm maȝum læf folc ond rice. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* John XIV 27 Ic læfe eow sibbe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24235 Sin i sal to mi fader fare, I sal þe leue a fere. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* iii, A good man labourer wente fro lyf to deth [and] lefte nothyng to his sone but only a hows. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vi. 36 Corpus meum ebriosum, I leif on to the toune of Air. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 27 Than we made our last wyll and testament, whan we lefte to the worlde our kynne and frendes. 1599 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 3 We should have left many more errours to our posteritie. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XVII. XI, They in riches floorish doe, And children have to leave it to. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXVIII. 162 It was not given, but left to him, and to him onely. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 29 Poore cosin Brooks hath left me 10*l*. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 97 P 1, I was left a thousand pounds by an uncle. 1738 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I § 1 A good collection, chiefly of old books, left him by

a clergyman his uncle 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xliv, If I knew how you meant to leave your money. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* vi. II. 127 The seventeenth century has, in that unhappy country, left to the nineteenth a fatal heritage of malignant passions. 1876 Mozley *Univ Serm.* iv. (1877) 87 Suppose him suddenly to be left an enormous fortune. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 The great engravers of the age of Louis have left us innumerable portraits.

absol. 1837 Syd. Smith *Let. to Singleton* Wks 1859 II, Men of Lincoln have left to Lincoln Cathedral, and men of Hereford, to Hereford.

b. In passive: *To be* (*well*, etc.) *left*: to be (well, etc.) provided for by legacy or inheritance.

1606 Dekker *Sev. Sinnes* v. (Arb) 36 Richmens sonnes that were left well. 1875 Jas. Grant *One of the '600'* ii. 21 Cora shall be well and handsomely left

3. To allow to remain in the same place or condition; to abstain from taking, consuming, removing, or dealing with in some particular manner. *To be left*: to remain.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xix. 44 Hiz ne læfað on þe stan ofer stane. *c* 1205 Lay 994 Al heora god we sculen nimen, & lutel hem leuen *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 70 Muche fol he were ..3if he grunde þe greot & lefde þene hwete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4983 þe yongeist þai lefte at þeir fader in. *Ibid* 5401 Es vs noght leued bot erth bar. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 100 Wharfor that man may be halden wode, That cheses the ille and leves the gode. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* i. 247 Fre liking to leyve, or do That at hys hart hym drawis to 1382 Wyclif *Num.* ix. 12 Thei shulen not leeue of it eny thing vnto the morwe. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 129 It was not the poynt of a wiseman, to leave and let passe, the certain for the uncertain. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 67 For, what place is left now for honestie? where lodgeth goodnes? 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard., Dict.*, To *Head* a Tree, is to cut off the Head or Top, leaving only the bare Stem without any Top Branches. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 315 The Trunk they leave in the Sun 2 or 3 days. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 139 ₱ 1 Business and Ambition take up Men's Thoughts too much to leave Room for Philosophy 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser 1 *Distant Correspondents*, If you do not make haste to return, there will be little left to greet you, of me, or mine. 1845 Budd *Dis Liver* 264 Persons who have .. very little liver left. 1898 *N. & Q.* 15 Oct. 301/2 The six [criminals] .. were however 'left for death' as the phrase then went.

† b. *absol.*, esp. in the sense 'not to consume the whole of one's portion of food, etc.'; also with *over*.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* 893 He .. made himselfe able at his own choice and pleasure to leave or take. 1611 Bible *Ruth* ii. 14 She did eate, and was sufficed, and left [1581 Coverdale, left over] 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. State* iv. xiv. 310 A worthy work (wherein the Reader may rather leave then lack).

c. To have as a remainder (in the operation of subtraction) Of a number or quantity: To yield (so much) as a remainder when deducted from some larger amount.

c 1485 *Crafte of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 18 Medie 8. þen þou schalt leue 4. 1709 J. Ward *Introd Math.* II ii. § 2 (1734) 150. *a*—*b* Taken from *a*+*b* Leaves + 2*b* for the Remainder 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* ii, And take from seventy springs a score, It only leaves me fifty more

d. With complementary sb., adj, or phrase: To allow to remain in a specified condition; not to change from being so-and-so. Often with a negative ppl. a, *to leave undone, unsaid* etc. = to abstain from doing, saying, etc. Also, with mixture of sense 7 b: To put into, or allow to remain in, a certain condition on one's departure.

c 1205 Lay. 1508 Nulleð heo leaue [1275 lefuen] nenne of ous a-liue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11228 The sonne goth thorogh glas And levith yt hole as it was 1375 Barbour *Bruce* ix. 453 He levit nocht about that toune Tour standand, stane no wall. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxiii 23 For ye tythe mynt anoys and commen and leave the waygthtyer maitres of the lawe ondone. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Gen. Conf.*, We haue left vndone those things which we oughte to haue done. 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist.* 301 Then did you leave us sticking in the myre. 1591 Spenser *Muiopot.* 155 Ne did he leave the mountaines hare unseene, Nor the ranke grassie fennes delights untride 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 192 The Jewish Wise men, have left no part of life unprovided of their superstitious care 1794 Paley *Evid.* (1825) II. 101 To leave the argument without proofs, is to leave it without effect. 1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* II 62 Dolly had left the dressing-room door half open. 1809–10 Coleridge *Sailor's Fortune* iii, Being now on that part of his life which I am obliged to leave almost a blank 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* iii. I. 297 An important military resource which must not be left unnoticed. 1868 *Law Times* LXXXV. 132/2 If the timber adds beauty or shelter to the mansion-house, the tenant for life must leave it intact.

4. † a. To neglect or omit to perform (some action, duty, etc.); = *To leave undone* see 3 d); also with inf. to omit *to do* something. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3144 He left noght do his lauerd wil *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 348 Y leeve to speke of stelyng of wymmen. — *Wks.* (1880) 328 Sib þat crist myzt not faile in ordynaunce to his chirche, & he left þis confessioun, it semeb þat it is not nedeful. *Ibid.* 410 þey leeuen 'at crist biddiþ. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxiv. 81 He sholde not leue to bringe her his two doughters. 1500 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W de W. 1506) Prol. 6 Good werkes that a man leueth to do ayenst the mercy of god. 1538 Starkey *England* i. I. 24 Yf wyse men wold have bent themselfe to that purpose leuyng such fon respecte of tyme and place 1557 North *Guevara's Diall Pr* (1619) 69 2 They .. living in flesh, did leave to use the workes .. of the flesh. 1558–68 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr* 24 b, Not leauing to dooe their businesse abrode notwithstanding 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 6/1 Yet must not we leave to effecte that which this arte requireth. 1604 Quarles *Sion's Elegies* iii. 14 Thou leav'st what thy Creator did Will thee to doe.

absol. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1518 Weep if thou wolt, or leef. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 243 Offer or leeue, wheper þe lyst. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v, That an hauke use hir craft all the seson to flye or lefe.

b. To allow to stand over, to postpone (an action, a subject of consideration).

1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr Glasse* 125, I will leave his composition untill I shee you the making of it among other instrumentes. 1628 Earle *Microcosm., Young-man* (Arb) 51 Hee leaues repentance for gray hayres

5. To abstain from appropriating, dealing with, or doing (something) so that another person or agent may be able to do so without interference; to suffer to be controlled, done, or decided by another instead of oneself; to commit, refer. Const. *to* or *dat.*; also *with*.

c 1300 *Harrow Hell* 104 Heovene ant erthe tac to the—Soules in helle lef thou me. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E i b, All that bere skyne and talow and Rounge leue me. 1559 W Cunningham *Cosmogr Glasse* 143, I will leave it to such as are Pilotes. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 93 b, For despisyng of the simple truth, men be left vp to lying deceauers. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I viii. 9 This man forlorne And left to loss. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 127, I leave such theories to those that study Meteors 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 277 The flood retiring within its bounds, leaves their dwellings to their possession again. 1670 A. Roberts *Adventures T. S.* 180 When we had our Dispatches, we left him to his own Fortune. 1726 G. Roberts *Four Years Voy.* 302, I told him, I would leave all that to his management. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 283, I will leave him to his suspicions. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* i (C. P. S.) 73 Nothing in the Revolution .. was left to accident. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 257 The rage of the hostile factions would have been sufficiently violent, if it had been left to itself. 1890 Ld. Esher in *Law Times Rep* LXIII. 692/1 This case ought not to have been left to the jury. 1897 *Allbu's Syst. Med.* III. 876 The prospect of success by operation is so slight that it is better to leave the case to nature.

b. With *obj.* and *infinitive*: To allow (a person or thing) *to* do something, *to be* done or dealt with, without interference.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, Leauynge them and suffrynge them to be without meate and drynke a certeyn season. 1662 J Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 107 The Great Duke never signs expeditions, but leaves that to be done by the Secretaries of State. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 85 And what I have therein perform'd, I leave the Judicious Reader to determine. 1670 A. Roberts *Adventures T. S.* 152 They always left them to enjoy their own without disturbing them. 1719 Waterland *Vind. Christ's Div.* v. (1720) 81 In the Interim I may fairly leave you to consider it. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II 233 To leave the title of the inheritance to go one way, and the trust of the term another way. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg* XXXIII. 116 He left him to shift for himself. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxv, The Earl rode off, leaving Albany to tell his tale as he best could. 1881 Gardiner & Mullinger *Study Eng. Hist.* I. ix. 165 The future was to be left to take care of itself 1895 *Law Times Rep* LXXIII. 22/1 The court .. left the parties to take their own course.

c. *To leave* (*something, much*, etc.) *to be desired*: to be (more or less) imperfect or unsatisfactory.

Common in journalistic use; suggested by the F. *laisser à désirer*, which is sometimes, though faultily, imitated in its ellipsis of the obj.

6. To deposit or give in charge (some object) or station (persons) to remain a ter one's departure; to give (instructions, orders, information, e. g. one's name or address) for use during one's absence. Phrase, *to leave a card on* (a person).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1858 His bag wiþ his bilfodur wiþ þe best he lafte. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm* Sel Wks I 17 Leeve þi offring at þe auter. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 104 b, He left another nombre and left capitaines to overse them. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 30/1 He .. left order with his friends that they should carry his bones to Salamis. 1704 De Foe in *15th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 83 The letter has not reached your hands, though left with your porter last Friday night *c* 1709 Prior *Protogenes & Apelles* 50 Will you please To leave your name? 1797 Mrs A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 63 He wanted to leave his address, and she flounced away, and would not take it. 1813 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 65, I left word that if I won the cheese I would give it to the old man again. 1850 Tyndall *Glac* I. xvi 117 Until we reached the point where we had left our wine in the morning. 1861 Dickens *Gt Expect.* xxxvii, He left word that he would soon be home. 1883 Ld R. Gower *My Remin* II. xxvi. 160 A contradictious old man .. had been left in charge of a boat which he had moored to the pier.

absol. *a* 1725 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 382 As she drew near a village she often ordered her coach to stay behind till she had walked about it, giving orders for the instruction of the children and leaving liberally for that end.

II To depart from, quit, relinquish.

7. To go away from, quit (a place, person, or thing); to deviate from (a line of road, etc.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 130 Treowe ancren beoð briddes bitocned: vor heo leaueð þe eorðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+296 'Leues þis', he saide, '& telles fast mi brether þat [etc.]'. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy.* 7549 þen fled all in fere, & the fild leuit. *Ibid* 9498 The Troiens lighten doun lyuely, lefton thair horses. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 330 With bat rysis vp þe renke & his rowme lefys. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* ii. 13 From soch as leaue the hye strete and walke in ye wayes of darcknesse. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 11 Quha causit the said erle leif the toun. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 269 Rees leaft the castele with his wife and children. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 18 At two leagues from Outer we left the most part of our company. 1678 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 29 The Duke and his family left Whitehall for St. James's yesterday. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 33, I left Italy in April. 1788 Burns *Wks.* II. 200, I maun lea'e my bonnie Mary. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 543/2 Whether the antient road to the passage over the Severn left the road to Chepstow at Crick or St. Pere. 1799 *Med Jrnl.* II. 139 A hoarseness came on the eleventh day, and did not leave him till the eighteenth. 1819 Byron *Juan* I clxii, Pray, sir, leave the room. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 189 If a straight line be applied to the face of the bar from the whip to the end, the face of the bar should leave the straight line about the breadth of the bar 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, I think we shall leave here the day after to-morrow. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* i. 7 They think that in sleep the soul sometimes remains in the body, and sometimes leaves it, and travels far away. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kilhrostan* 50, I thought you never left your books except To trim the boat, and set the lines. 1887 M. Mackenzie *Dis Throat & Nose* II. 174 He could feel it [the gas] leave the stomach. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 162 He left the table as he spoke.

absol. (*colloq.*) 1791 Bentham *Let.* 12 May, Wks. 1843 X. 254 So says Lord L., who himself leaves on the 21st. 1866 Thirlwall *Lett.* II. 70, I do not leave for town until to-morrow. 1867 R. S. Candlish in Jean L Watson *Life* xiii. (1882) 144 We left about eleven, with two horses.

b. With complementary adj. or phrase, indicating the place or condition of the object quitted.

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 162 He .. wende one uppon hulles, us to uorbiane, þet we schullen .climben mid him on hulles: þet is, benchen heie, & leauen lowe under us alle eorðliche þouhtes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5177 Ioseph hale and sond left wee. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 67 Thus left me that lady Liggyng aslepe *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 258 b, They .. left the toune as they founde yt. 1559 Scot in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. x 27 The inward [thinges] it dothe .. so shake, that it leavithe them very .. feble 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 165 And when the Tide goes out, it leaves the Oaz dry a quarter of a mile from the shore *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes Theol.* (1710) I. 330 As death leaves you, judgment will find you. 1813 *Sketches Charac* (ed 2) I. 170, I left her very well, a few hours ago. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* II. iii. 78 Him there they overwhelmed, and left him dead.

c. To pass (an object) so, that it 'bears' so and so to one's course.

1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 264 As you come into the City, you leave on the right hand two very high Mountains. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. iii. (1840) 47 We .. steered , leaving those isles on the east

d. *colloq.* (orig *U.S.*) *To get* (or *be*) *left*: to be left in the lurch.

1891 *New York Weekly Witness* 11 Nov 4/4 The man that does not sympathize with the Prohibition movement is afraid of being left. 1894 G Moore *Esther Waters* xii 84 Wh le our quarrel was going on Miss Peggy went after him, and that's how I got left.

8 To go away from permanently; to remove from, cease to reside at (a place), to cease to belong to (a society, etc.); to forsake the company, quit the service of (a person).

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 102 Nim þerto, & lef me hwon þe so is leouere. *c* 1300 *Beket* 884 Meni of Sent Thomas Men Levede him for eye. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13033 (Trin) Herodias drad to leue heroudes kyng. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. I 101 Never leue hem for loue Ne for lacchyng of syluer. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 176 (Thornton MS.) Thane wille thay leue the lyghtely bat nowe wil the lowte 1535 Coverdale *Gen* II 24 For this cause shal a man leaue father and mother. 1681 in *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Gerardus* (1867) II. 264 Leaving of the university, he travelled through most parts of France. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* II. i, 'Tis better to be left, than never to have been loved. 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep* I v. 297 The Soldiers thought they cou'd not leave their Ensigns .. without offending the Gods 1845 Ld. Houghton in T. W. Reid *Life* (1891) I viii. 358 My servant Frederick has just left me to set up for himself in a public-house.

absol. *a* 1549 *Lancham's Let.* (1871) Pref 151 Thoch vthers luif, and leif, with all. 1888 Jean L Watson *Life R. S Candlish* vii 87 When he left, it was with no prospect of temporal good things, but with a firm trust in God.

† b. To part with, lose (one's breath, life). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sci.* (Wright) 386 That other [soule deieth] whan he leveth his breth. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8049, I hade leuer my lyf leue in this place, Than [etc.]. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lvi. 14 Mordreins qwene there left hire lyf 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 216 Sexburga left hir life at the doore of Mylton church. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 81 They had rather leave their lives, then their Religion.

9. To abandon, forsake (a habit, practice, etc.), to lay aside (a dress). Now *rare* or *Obs.*, exc. in to *leave off*: see 14 c (*a*).

a 1225 *Lig. Kath.* 1340 We leueð þi lahe and al þine bileaue. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 98 Maid þe gode quene gaf him in conseile, To .. leue alle his tirpeile. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks.* III. 350 He shulde be holde apostata þat lefte his abite for a day. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 357 'Lef', saide he, 'þy grete foleye'. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xx. 123 But if thee wolen leue her vnwijs and proud folie. 1478 *Liber Niger* in Pegge *Curr. Misc.* (1782) 78 Their Clothing is not according for the King's Knights, therefore it was left 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* I. v, For the loue of a vayn thynge men ought not to leue that whiche is certeyn. *c* 1585 *Tale Basyn* 218 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 53 Then thai leuyd thair lewtnesse, And did no more soo. 1588 Bp. Watson *Sev. Sacram.* xviii. 112 The confession of a faulte is a profession to leaue the same. 1577 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 163 This fondnesse is not yet left with us. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 8 He was .. resolved to leave Turkisme, and become a Christian again. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 647 Proteus leave Thy fraudful Arts. 1740 Johnson *Lives, Barretier* Wks. IV. 471 Eighteen

months, during which he .. neither neglected his studies nor left his gaiety. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxxvi. 13 What? it is hard long love so lightly to leave in a moment?

10. To cease, desist from, stop. With obj. a *sb.* or *gerund*; also *inf.* with *to*. Now only *arch.*; = *leave off* (see 14 c (*a*).)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1131 (Trin.) His blood..leueþ not wreche to crye. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1806 Soburli seide meliors 'sire leues youre wordes'. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxvi (1495) 624 Whan the leuys of Carduus dryen the pryckes leuen to prycke and stynge. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4235 Herre song þey laftone & songon nomore. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 67 Leuyng to do alle thing that may cause hattered. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxxii. 121 Now shalle I leue to speke of this mater 1513 *Life Bridget* in *Myrr. our Ladye* (1873) p. lix, But thou leue sayde he to speke of thys newe heresye I [etc.]. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxii. 254 Lady, I desyre you to leue your sorow. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 164 If a man woulde leaue to looke at his shafte .. he may vse this waye. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 20 Thys yere the mayer lefte rydynge to Westmyster, and went be watter. 1576 Gascoigne *Steel Gl.* (Arb.) 79 When Cutlers leaue to sel olde rustie blades. 1602 *2nd Pt Return fr. Parnass.* iii. iv. 1401 Leaue trussing your pointes, and listen. 1603 B. Jonson *Jas. I's Entertainm. Coronation*, Zeal when it rests, Leaues to be Zeal. *a* 1626 Bacon *New Atl.* (1900) 20 And specially, farre Voyages .were altogether left and omitted. 1686 W. de Britaine *Hum. Prud.* ix. 42 Never purchase Friends by Gifts, for if you leave to give, they will leave to love. 1690 Locke *Toleration* ii Wks. 1727 II. 265 It was designed only to make them leave Swearing. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840 243 The English left chasing us. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* lxxx, Whenever one crime was judged penal by the state, he left committing it. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr* I 156 The cat at her presence left watching the mouse 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* xxxvi. 5 If ever I . Ceased from enmity, left to launch iambics.

† **b.** *intr* To cease, desist, stop. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6036 (Cott.) He praid, þe weder it lefte þan son. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 4108 (Trin.) Til he hem fonde lafte he nou3t. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* vi. 157 Quha vist euir men sa foully fall As vs, gif that we thusgat leif? *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 10084 þan leuit the laike for late of þe night. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* B v b, He .bad her ones or twyes that she shold be stylle and leue. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss* I. cxcviii. 234 The companyons. hadde lerned so well to robbe and pyll the countrey . that they coude nat leaue 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii xxii. (Arb) 265 If he had left at the two first verses, it had bene inough 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* ii. i. C 2, I dye with melting ruth; Æneas leaue. 1633 Br Hall *Hard Texts* 298 It shall devoure both your tall cedars and your low shrubs, and shall not leave till the very bryars and thornes bee consumed.

† **11.** *trans.* In the course of narration: To drop, cease speaking of. *Obs*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 235 We salle leue þat pas vnto we com ageyn 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 1 The seconde boke leueth yᵉ lyfe of yᵉ worlde and entreateth what is the iourney of religion *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VI*, 135 b, Now leavyng Scotland, let us returne to the busines of Fraunce 1604 E G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* iii. xv 169 But now that we have left the sea, let vs come to other kinde of waters that remaine to be spoken of.

† **b.** *intr* To cease, stop, break off in a narrative. Const. *of*. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 60 þis Mayster Wace her leues he. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1836 Leef we now here. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 587 Leve we now of Torrent there. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* ix. i. *heading*, Here leue we of sire Lamorak and of sir Tristram 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad* 715 Where did I leaue? 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* ii. v. § 7. 180 Let us return thither where we left

† **III. 12.** *intr.* To remain; to remain *behind*, *over*; to continue or stay in one place. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom* II 40 Gif ðær hwæt læfde *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Hit ne wunede þe nawt bute hit festni ope & leaue se longe þat [etc.]. *c* 1275 Lay. 22305 And wose leafde h a leome he solde leose *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7269 He left at ham for eild 1357 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. ii 120 There levyth in the auter no materyal bred. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iii 282 Hym thocht he had doyne rycht nocht Ay quhill to do hym levyt ocht. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* ix. iv (1495) 349 In that yere comyth vp a Lunacion a mone of thyrty dayes and thre dayes leuyth ouer 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 276/1 All the said Merchandises that leven unsold shall be forfaited. *c* 1425 *Craft of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 9 Whan þou has þus 3do . sett þere þat leues of þe subtracciouη. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 948 Thar levit allane The Howlat and I. 1460–70 *Bk Quintessence* 5 þat þat leeueþ bihynde, putte it to be fier 1492 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 74 The torchys that shall leve after my yere day. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* iv. 44 I hey ate, and there lefte ouer. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 209 Who will'th him well for right therefore shall leve; Who banish him shall be rooted away.

IV. Phraseological combinations.

13. In various idiomatic phrases. **a.** *To leave ... alone* (earlier † *to leave one*): to abstain from interfering with; = 'to let alone' (see Alone 4 and Let *v.*[1]). In the same sense, *To leave ... be* (colloq.) where *leave* has been substituted for *let* without modification of the form of the phrase. **b.** *To leave go* (*of*), *to leave hold* (*of*), *to leave loose* (*of*) colloq.: to cease holding, to let go.

In *to leave go*, *to leave loose*, the vb. was orig. transitive, *go* being inf., and *loose* a complementary adj.; but the combinations being used *absol.* or with ellipsis of the obj. became virtually intransitive vbs., and were construed with *of*. (Cf. *let go*, under Let *v.*[1]) The frequency in use of the three expressions *leave go*, *leave hold*, *leave loose*, varies in different parts of the country, but perhaps none of them can be regarded as merely *dial.*

The notion expressed in some Dicts. that *leave* in some of these phrases represents ME. Leve (OE. *lȳfan*, *lȳfan*), to permit, is quite erroneous.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (1898) 88 If þou leue þe water aloon, it shal make whit, and if þow toynge to ffyre by þe gyft of god it shal wel fare. *c* 1485 in *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 8 Thou woldus gladly with me fare, And leve one my talkynge. 1738 [G. Smith] *Curious Relat.* II. 274 A few, who perhaps through Dread had left their Hold..were drowned. 1798 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* (1891) IV. 82 'O, leave him alone!' cried Mr. Pepys: 'take care only of his health and strength'. 1828 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 39 Leave me be, squeaked Miss Edith, whose foot he had caught..under the table. 1841 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. i. 99 The operator then leaves hold of the spoke. 1851 Helps *Comp Solit.* vi. (1854) 99 People will not be supposed to be educated at the time of their nonage and then left sight of and hold of for evermore. 1868 F. E. Paget *Lucretia* 205 Leave go of me..you young monkey. 1881 Jefferies *Wood Magic* I. v. 133 The bridge is now dry, and therefore you can pass it easily if you do not leave go of the hand rail. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 5, 1 We cannot but wish that Mr. Gladstone had left the matter alone.

14. Combined with *advs.* (For unspecialized combs. see the various senses.)

a. Leave behind. (Also, *to leave behind one.*) *trans.* †(*a*) To neglect, leave undone (*obs*). (*b*) Not to take with one at one's departure, to go away without. (*c*) To have remaining after departure or removal, as a trace or consequence. (*d*) To outstrip.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26389 þis ypocrites þai leue þe grettest. plight be-hind. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw II*, 80 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 327 He leveth thare behind a theef and an hore. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 263 Behind was no name laft. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xli. (Percy Soc.) 204 This worldly treasure I must leve behinde. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 9 Considering they might leave me behind, or sell me. 1670 A. Roberts *Adventures T S* 159 The Guards that were at the Gate obliged us to leave our Sandals behind. 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg.* iii. 306 He leaves the Scythian Arrow far behind. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 50 P 2 A little Bundle of Papers left behind by some mistake. 1746 7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 217 The rapidity of an eagle, which leaves the stormy blast behind her. 1758 *Song*, 'The girl I left behind me'. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 496 He made such rapid progress in the doctrines of toleration that he left Milton and Locke behind. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* iii. 1 Leave your home behind, lad.

† **b. Leave down.** *trans.* To discontinue, let drop. *Obs.*

1548 *Proclam.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. O. 46 That no maner person..do omyt, leave down, or innovate any order, rite, or ceremony commonly used..and not commaunded to be left down..in the reign of our late sovereign lord.

c. Leave off. (*a*) *trans.* To cease from, discontinue (an action), abandon (a habit); with obj. a gerund or sb, formerly also an *inf.* with *to* Also, to cease to wear or use (something).

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 3587 Lefe of þis langore. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 295 Lefte of þi talke. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 22 Afterward the romayns lefte of her regning in britayne. 1535 Coverdale *Luke* v. 4 Whan he had left of talkinge he sayde [etc.] 1563 83 Foxe *A. & M* I. 259 [Francis of Assisi] left of shoes, had but one coate, and that of a course clothe. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* v (1887) 33 That the learning to write be not left of, vntil it be verie perfit. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. xxiii. (Arb) 279 Bid him leaue off such affected flattering termes. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* ii. 41 His crosse fortune, which did neuer leaue off to persecute him 1687 Miege *Gt. Fr Dict.* ii. s.v., Leave off this wrangling, *cessez de vous quereler.* 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4083/4 Tho. Brown . wears a Wig, but his Hair almost long enough to leave it off. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* i. iii. § 8 But I will leave off for the time to come to require such punishments. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2 III. 303 Those invalids who will not leave off their habits of intemperance. 1885 G. Allen *Babylon* viii, They left off work early. 1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 774/3 We had reluctantly to leave off fishing.

† (*b*) In occasional uses, now obsolete: To give up (a possession, a business or employment); to forsake the society of (a person); to 'give up' (a patient) as incurable. *Obs.*

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib* ii Wks 1200/2 If it so be, yᵗ a man perceiueth that in welth & authoritie he doth his own soule harme, then wold I in any wise aduise him to leaue of that thing, be it spirituall benefice yᵗ he haue, . or temporal rowm & authoritie 1662 R Mathew *Unl Alch* xxxi. 87 Left off by a very honest and able Doctor 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 2 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 154 To oblige him to leave off Pupils he made him his Curate 1712 Strele *Spect.* No. 264 P 2 He left off all his old Acquaintance to a Man. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xx. (1840) 341 He would send her sufficient to enable her to leave off her shop.

(*c*) *absol.* and *intr.* To cease doing something implied by the context; to make an end or interruption, to stop. Of a narrative: To end, terminate. Also *Comm.* of shares, etc. To end (*at* a certain price) on the closing of the market.

1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 152 Your wit is al to feeble to despute. Stynte and leue of *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 174 Is nane so gude as leif of, and mak na mair stryfe. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxxvi[i]. 8 Leaue of from wrath, let go displeasure. 1563–83 Foxe *A & M.* 1615/1 Now death draweth nye, and I [Bradford] by your leaue must now leaue of, to prepare for him. 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* xxxi 17 Leaue off first for maners sake, and be not vnsatiable. 1700 Dryden *Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 499 He knows also when to leave off, a continence which is practised by few writers. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 130 P 4 Here the printed story leaves off 1816 Crabb *Synonymes* (1829) 148/1 A break is made in a page of printing by leaving off in the middle of a line 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 206 Take up the enquiry where I left off. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 4/1 South Austrian shares left off at last night's quotations. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 25/1 It is merely a first volume, and we leave off with an appetite.

d. Leave out. To omit, not to insert or include

a 1470 Gregory *Chron.* (Camd.) 203 They seyng and redynge hys papyr, commaundyd to leve owte and put a way many troughtys. *c* 1484 Caxton *Proem to Chaucer's Cant. I*, I errȳd .. in settyng in somme thynges that I e neuer .. made, and leuynge out many thynges that he made 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* ii (Arb) 110 And these thynges althoughe they be trifles, yet I woulde not leue them out. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* To Rdr. (1614) P v, The most leave out their Authors, as if their owne assertion were sufficient authoritie. 1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 46 A companion that feasts the company with wit and mirth, and leaves out the sin which is usually mixed with them 1676 Lister in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124, I shall only put you in mind that you leave not out the vinegar. 1735 Lord Tyrawly in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 367 They could not with any decency do it for him and leave me out. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W* xi, He seldom leaves anything out, as he writes only for his own amusement 1843 H Rogers *Ess* (1860) III. 79 They can leave out, if they do not put in 1887 'L. Carroll' *Game of Logic* i § 1 6 We agree to leave out the word 'Cakes' altogether.

e. Leave over. *trans.* To allow to remain for future use; to let 'stand over' for subsequent consideration

1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 3/2 He thought the matter might be left over for the present.

† **f. Leave up.** To abandon, give up, resign. *Obs.*

1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* ix xxxiv (1554) 214 b, The second [sonne] left up his cleargie 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lv. 76 The kyng might be fayne . to leave up the siege at Tourney. *Ibid* ccxv 271 That was the cause that dyuers of them left vp their fortresses. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* (Arb.) 178 He saide that he wold leaue vp the office of Chaunceler.

Leave (lēv), *v.*[2] [ME. *lēvi*, f. *lēf* Leaf *sb*, with regular change of *f* into *v.*] *intr.* = Leaf *v.* 1. Also *To be leaved out* (U. S.): to have the leaves expanded.

c 1290 *S Eneulm* 168 in *S Eng. Leg.* 350 þis maister nam þe 3eorde and sette hire on þe grounde And heo bi-gan to leui þare in well uyte stounde. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 27 The humydite of the erthe makith trees and herbes to leve and flowre. 1725 Petiver in *Phil Trans* XXIX 232 It leaves like our Coin Marygold 1789 J. May *Jrnl. & Lett* (1873) 127 The apple-trees are now in blow; the oaks and chestnuts but just leaved out 1864 Webster, *Leave*, to send out leaves;—often with *out*. 1890 *Century Mag.* July 448/1 The trees had not yet leaved enough to afford.. any shade. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar 578 The poplars were leaved out 1895 Kath Hinkson *Miracle Plays* I. 90, I .watch my lilies bud and leave

† **Leave,** *v*[3] *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *lever*: see Levy.] *trans.* To raise (an army).

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 31 An army strong she leav'd, To war on those which him had of his realm bereav'd.

Leave, obs. form of Lave *sb.*, Leaf, Live.

Leaved (lēvd), *a.* (See also Leafed *a.*) [f. Leaf *sb.* or Leave *v.* + -ed.]

1. Having leaves or foliage; bearing leaves, 'in leaf'. *lit* and *fig.* Also *Iler.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3839 It [Aaron's rod] was grene and leaued bi-cumen. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 22 þe buschys þat were blowed grene, & leued ful louely. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B xv. 95 There somme bowes ben leued and somme bereth none. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* vi. vi, They lodged hem in a lytyl leued wood. 1572 Mascall *Plant & Graff.* vii (1651) 40 In the spring time before the trees be leaved *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps* civ. vii, Thence, Lord, thy leaved people bud and blow. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 216 A foursquare stem, ..leaued like vnto an Oke. *a* 1711 Ken *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 324 The Flow'rs were blown, the Vine was leav'd. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 6. 364 Three lilies, slipped and leaved.

b. Having leaves or foliage (of a specified number or kind).

1393 Langl. *P. Pl* C xviii. 48 Then grace sholde growe 3ut and grene leued wexe. 1583 *Leg. Bp St Androis* 303 Sanct Jhones nutt, and the fo[r] levit claver 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 258 Three-leaved grass is also good for Horses. *a* 1729 Congreve tr. *Ovid's Art of Love* iii, There tamarisks with thick leav'd box are found. 1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 13 Periantn one-leaved. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* iii. 159 The thick-leaved platans of the vale.

2. Resembling a (plant-)leaf.

1841 S C. Hall *Ireland* 1842) II. 84 The base of the former [pillar in the Caves of Tipperary] is not simple, but composed of stalks cemented together, and having leaved or foliated edges. 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan 49 He himself describes them as more like 'willow leaves' .. These leaved forms are different in size

† **3.** Reduced to a leaf or thin plate; laminate. *Obs.*

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 240 Mixt [*sic*] the siedes of Rew pund with leued gould. 1658 Sir T. Mayerne *Receipts Cookery* xxi 24 Making them [minced pies] in a paste, or dough, very thin, and, as we formerly called it, a leaved paste

4. Of a door: Having (two) leaves.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* ii. i. (1660) 50 The two leaved silver gates bright raies did cast. 1611 Bible *Is.* xlv. 1. 1611 Cotgr. s v. *Batant*, A fowlding, or two leaued, doore. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* I. xii. 223 The great dining room, whose two-leaved door stood open.

5 Furnished with leaves (of paper).

1609 Gaule *Pract. Theories* Rules to Rdr., 'Tis not a winged Bird, but leaued Booke. 1817 Byron *Beppo* liv, A new Magazine With all the fashions which the last month wore, Coloured, and silver paper leav'd between That and the title-page.

†Lea·veless, *a. Obs.* [variant of LEAFLESS, influenced by the pl. *leaves.*] Without leaves.

1382 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 199 When Boreas rough, had leauelesse left eche tree. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 370 With wood, leauelesse, and kindl'd at Apposed fire, they burne the thighes. 1638 CAREW *Verses pref. to Sandys' Div. Poems* 34 Then, I no more shall court the Verdant Bay, But the dry leavelesse Trunke on Golgotha

†Lea·veless, *adv. Obs.* [f. LEAVE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without permission.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1848 Dina ðor mis-dede, ȝhe nam leueles fro ðat stede. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 74 Closed rounde about That levelesse none come in ne out.

Leavell, obs. form of LEVEL.

Leave-looker. [f. LEAVE *sb.* (? in the sense of 'licence') + LOOKER.] A municipal officer in several boroughs of Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales, having certain duties of inspection.

1552 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec.* (1883) I. 59 Leavelookers John Walker Robt Mercer. 1592 in J. Hall *Hist. Nantwich* (1883) 73 The leaue lookers or one of them shall euery kinding [heating of the salt-pans] goe about wth the stryke and measure their owne and euery Occupiers salt. 1599 *List Mayors of Chester* in *Digby Myst* (1882) App. to Forewords 26 This Mayor restrayned the leauelookers [*another version* (p. 24) *has* leaulokers], for sending wine, on the feastifull dayes. 1656 D. KING *Vale Royal, Chester* II. 157 The Leave-lookers, who then were the Head and chief of the Citizens before a Maior was ordained, and still is reputed the head or chief of the fourty, or the Common-Councell of the City. 1685 in D. Sinclair *Hist. Wigan* (1882) II. 177 Your pet' was fined in Ten shillings for the neglect of his your pet' office of a Gatewaiter or Leave-looker. 1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 392 Forty common councilmen two of whom are leave-lookers, whose office it is to inform of all persons exercising trades within the city [Chester] without being freemen. 1835 *Munic. Corp. Comm. Rept.* App. IV. 2621 [Chester] The Leave lookers are appointed annually by the mayor *Ibid.* 2663 [Denbigh] The Leave Lookers are appointed by the common council Their office... is quite gratuitous. *Ibid.* 2709 [Liverpool] The Leave Looker has 10*l.* a year. *Ibid.* 2850 [Ruthin] The Leave Lookers are appointed by the borough jury at the leet for a year 1883 J. HALL *Hist. Nantwich* 68 [Town-officers formerly] Leave-lookers; or Market Inspectors.

Hence **†Leave-lookerage** (see quot.).

1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* I. 168 Here [*sc.* at Chester] are two annual officers, called leave-lookers. They were accustomed to take small sums, called leave lookerage, for leave for non-freemen to sell wares by retail

Leaven (le·v'n), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **levayn(e,** 4–8 **levain(e,** 4 **levein,** 4–6 **leveyne,** 5–8 **leven,** (5 **lewan**), 7 **levin,** 6– **leaven.** [a F *levain* (recorded from 12–13th c.) = Prov. *levam* —L. *levāmen* means of raising (recorded only in the sense 'alleviation, relief, comfort'), f. *levāre* (F. *lever*) to raise.]

1. A substance which is added to dough to produce fermentation; *spec.* a quantity of fermenting dough reserved from a previous batch to be used for this purpose (cf. *sour-dough*). † In 16–18th c. often *plural.* Phrase, † *To lay, put leaven(s.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 205 Ase þe leuayne zoureþ þet do3 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 294 He is the levein of the brede, Which soureth all the past about. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 352 Take þe wombis of cantarides & grinde hem wiþ leueyne. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 663/21 *Hoc leuamentum,* lewan. 1471 RIPLEY *Compt Alch.* IX. VIII. in Ashm (1652) 175 Lyke as flower of Whete made into Past, Requyreth Ferment whych Leven we call. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 70 One yoman furnour seasonyng the ovyn and at the making of the levayne at every bache. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 946 To put the levain, *fermenter.* 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 27 b, Breadde of fyne floure of wheate, hauynge no leuyn, is slowe of digestion. 1542 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.* N j, And yf y' veynes as yet appere nat wel, a day before he must haue a plaster of leueyne. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lxxxix (1878) 179 Wash dishes, lay leauens. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 566 The meale of Millet is singular good for Leuains. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xii. 15 Euen the first day yee shall put away leauen out of your houses 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 430 Rie, the leaven is more powerfull than that of Wheat, in breaking all Aposthumes. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 53 Add a Pound of Wheat-flour, fermented with a little Levain. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* XVII. 151 The more Leaven is put to the Flour, the lighter and spongier the Bread will be. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 33 The bread is made of wheat meal, but in some cottages consisted of thin cakes without leven. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 10 The ancients used as leaven for their bread either dough that had been kept till it was sour, or beer-yeast.

b. In wider sense: Any substance that produces fermentation; = FERMENT *sb.* 1; occasionally applied to the 'ferment' of zymotic diseases.

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp* (1660) 111 Oyl of tartar fermented by the levain of roses. 1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 21 [The] humours, acquire a levam so pernicious, as to deprave and subvert the animal Faculty. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 254 Moreover such a foreign levain is so disproportioned to our nature, that its effects will be the greater; nor must we admire, that this mortal ferment should be the product of some particular countries. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 137 Her Blood was loaded with a bad Leven. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 694 The activity of its [typhus'] leaven by which it assimilates all the fluids of the body to its own nature.

2. *fig.* **a.** Chiefly with allusion to certain passages of the gospels (e. g. Matt. xiii. 33, xvi. 6): An agency which produces profound change by progressive inward operation.

1300 [see sense 1]. 1585 PHILPOT *Apol.* (1599) B 8 b, What pharisaical leuen dothe they scatter abrode. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 49 The soure levin of humane Traditions mixt in one putrifi'd Masse with the poisonous dregs of hypocrisie in the hearts of Prelates. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iii. 7 And thus the Romans levened with the Gospell... insinuated that leven by degrees, which in the conclusion prevailed over all. 1725 LD. BOLINGBROKE 24 July in *Swift's Lett.* (1767) II. 211 Lest so corrupt a member should come again into the house of lords, and his bad leaven should sour that sweet untainted mass. 1799 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 8 There is a very sour leaven of malevolence in many English and in many American minds against each other 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* II. (1875) 17 To the utmost bounds of France, the leaven of the Reform was working. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 542 The evil leaven of these feelings remained.

b. Used for: A tempering or modifying element; a tinge or admixture (of some quality).

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 410 You have your fine walkes and therewithall communication seasoned with the leven of learning 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 406 Their Style had some Leaven from the Age that each of them liv'd in 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 124 The latter [Seneca] ..has a Mixture of the Stoick Leaven. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiogn.* I. 13 Virtue unsullied by the leven of vanity. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 318 Pleasure with pain for leaven. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 185 A leaven of gaiety clung to her through life. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 23 June 6/1 We should remember their temptations and mix a large leaven of charity with our judgments.

c. PHRASES. *Of the same leaven,* of the same sort or character. *The old leaven*: after 1 Cor. v. 6, 7, the traces of the unregenerate condition; hence often applied to prejudices of education inconsistently retained by those who have changed their religious or political opinions.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. ii. 73 One is a Rimer, sir, o' your owne batch, your owne levin. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num* 48 A loafe of the same leaven, was that resolute Rufus. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1738 I. 569 They quote Ambrose, Augustin, and some other ceremonial Doctors of the same Leven. 1728 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* 4 The Prejudice of the old Leaven. 1727 SWIFT *To Very Yng. Lady* Wks. 1755 II. II. 42 Of the same leaven are those wives, who, when their husbands are gone a journey, must have a letter every post. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 191 The old leaven of dissent, in which Wesley was brought up.

3. *attrib*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* CCVII. 72 Rye breade, Levyn bread, and all maner of crustes 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 134 The army of General Canrobert was often able to provide itself with good leaven bread.

Leaven (le·v'n), *v.* Forms: see the *sb.* Also *pa. pple.* 5 **y-lavenyt, 6 levended.** [f. LEAVEN *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To produce fermentation in (dough) by means of leaven.

1428 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 241 The brede be hit made of whete and euenly y-lauenyt. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* (1541) 45 b, This text declareth .v. propretes of good breadde. The fyrste is, hit must be well leuende 1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* VII. 2 As it were an ouen yt the baker heateth till the dowe be leuended. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* V. 6 Know ye not that a little leauen leaueneth the whole lumpe? 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 47 Bread, a little leavened, and very little salted, is best *absol.* 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* 74 In the Meat-offering, it was not lawful to offer leaven, or anie thing that leaveneth, as honie.

2. *fig.* (Cf. LEAVEN *sb* 2.) To permeate with a transforming influence as leaven does; to imbue or mingle *with* some tempering or modifying element; † *rarely,* to debase or corrupt by admixture.

1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1562) 118 b, But beware ye that are Maiestrates, theyr synne dothe leauen you all 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 35 Your advise, being leavened with singular wisedome *Ibid.* 238 When I had perceived that your friendshippe was leavened with lightnesse and inconstancie 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iii. 7 Thus the Romans levened with the Gospell insinuated that leven by degrees. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 1 Leven not good Actions nor render Virtues disputable 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref. 29 Only they were too much leavened with a superstitious conceit of the Rights of the Church *c* 1718 PRIOR *Ladle* 166 That cruel something unpossess'd Corrodes and leavens all the rest. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* III, When this revelation had had time to leaven the city. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* IV. XII. (1873) 355 The indolent, evil thought would still insinuate itself until it leavened their entire character. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxv. 144 Bithynia... and the adjacent parts of Asia were at the time more leavened with Christian opinions than other districts of the empire. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* XI. 273 A mob which it was very easy to leaven with noisy men here and there.

Hence **Lea·vening** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. i. 20, 22. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1627) 37 Breads we haue of severall Graines. With diuerse kindes of Leauenings, and Seasonings. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 128 By... fermentation or bustle of the working or leavening particles. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* VII. 105 It did not retain the leavening influences now introduced. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 633/2 [The world was] seething and fermenting... under the leavening influences of Christianity.

Leaven, obs. form of ELEVEN.

1549 LATIMER *Seven Sermons* A a iij b, It was a solitarye place and thyther he wente wt hys leauen Apostles.

Leavened (le·v'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. LEAVEN *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the vb.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 20 þe Grekes also makes þe sacrement of þe autere of leuayned breed. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 76 A leuended maunchet of theyr phariasycall gloses. 1573 BARET *Alv.* L 245 Leauened bread, *panis fermentatus.* 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* II. 161/1 Their old leauened and wicked vsage. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 32 We haue with a leauen'd and prepared choice Proceeded to you. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xiii. 3 There shall no leauened bread be eaten. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 191 The Uzbeks breakfast on tea and leavened bread.

Lea·venish, *a. rare.* [f. LEAVEN *sb.* + -ISH.] Resembling leaven.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 695 If a perfume hereof be made & infused by a tunnel into the holes of serpents, it will drive them away, by reason of the sharp and leavenish savour thereof.

Leavenless (le·v'nlès), *a.* [-LESS.] Containing no leaven.

1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 240 A second meal was served, with bitter herbs and leavenless bread.

Leavenous (le·v'nəs), *a.* [f. LEAVEN *sb.* + -OUS.] Having the properties of leaven.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* IX. Wks. 1851 III. 401 A. vitious clergy whose unsincere and levenous Doctrine corrupting the people, first taught them loosness, then bondage. 1677 WARWICK *Mem. Chas. I* (1701) 78 When they [Dissenters] would mingle their leavenous zeal with a dissatisfied Laylump it so fermented the blood that at last it cast the whole body into a distemper.

Leaver (lī·vəɹ). [f. LEAVE *v.*1 + -ER 1.] One who leaves (in various senses of the vb.)

1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm. Par. Matt.* XIX. 96 This vertue is more estemed of thaffection of the leaver than of the greatnes of the thyng that is lefte 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. IX. 22 But let the world ranke me in Register A Master leauer. and a fugitive 1652 J. B. *To Brome on his Joviall Crew* Brome's Wks. 1873 III. 347 The most our Leavers serve for, shews Onely that we're his friends. 1883 *Century Mag.* June 219/2 Leaders of lonely lives, and leavers of great fortunes. 1890 G. GISSING *Emancip.* III. II. XVII. 288 Hither came no payers of formal calls, no leavers of cards.

Leaver, obs. form of LEVER.

Leavetail, obs. form of LEEFTAIL *a. dial*

Leave-taking (lī·vtē·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEAVE *sb.*] The taking leave of a person; saying farewell; † parting speech.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 143 [He] passyt furth but leve-taking *c* 1564 LADY MARY SIDNEY *Let to her Son* in Symonds *Sir P. Sidney* (1889) 16 And for a final leave-taking for this time, see that you show yourself a loving obedient scholar to your good master. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 150 And let vs not be daintie of leaue-taking, But shift away. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* XX, We had agreed to pay a formal visit of leave taking to the village *attrib.* 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* III. 256 Mrs. Glaston, without repeating the usual leave taking compliments, departed. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 182 The Captain urged Charles to deliver a final leavetaking letter to Emily.

Leaving (lī·viŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. LEAVE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. The action of the vb. LEAVE in various senses. Also in Comb. with advs., as *leaving-off.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 350 For leeuyng of dedis of charite shulde he nobing be blamed 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 38 And yet yf he lefte yt vnsayde he shulde synne more greuously, what shall he then do syth he synneth bothe in the doyng & in the leueynge 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 b, Not carnally vnderstandynge this rewarde, for than, for the leuyng of one wyfe thou sholdest haue an hondred wyues. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 97 To the Thessalonicense he writeth Pray without any day leauynge of 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 27 Never... suffer them to begin their Scaffings in the morning, but before their leaving of their work. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iv. (1840) 85 They... went in by ways of their own leaving. 1834 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* XIV. iv. (Rtldg.) II. 250 His leaving of Mr. Stuart without instructions 1861 TRENCH *7 Ch. Asia* 77 The suggestion that this leaving of the first love can refer to the abating of any other love.

2. *concr.* † **a.** *sing.* What is left; remainder, residue, remains.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 496, I soght þe lefynge of my 3eris. *c* 1425 *Craft of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 18 Medye þat þe quych leues after þe takynge away of þat þat is odde, þe quych leuynge schalle be 3. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XLVIII. 468 To aleyn token they Ageyn the leveng Of that fisch In Certeyn. 1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* (1876) 35, I am no leauing of al-withering age.

b. *pl.* in the same sense (Cf. L. *reliquiæ,* which the Eng. word often translates in early examples.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XVI. 16 þai left þaire leuyngis till þaire smale. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 97 Off the levenges of whiche cite, after the seyenge of Seynte Ierom, ij. cities were made in Persida. 1526 TINDALE Mark VIII. 20 Howe many baskettes of the leavinges of broken meate toke ye up. 1552 HULOET, Leuynges or thinges left, *reliquiæ* 1555–8 PHAER *Æneid* III. F iv, The leauinges of Achilles wyld 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Fanfreluches,* riffe raffe, the leauings or shreds of any thing. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* III. ii, To dine on my scraps, my leavings. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 28 Shall God have Satans leavings? 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. I. Dram. Wks. (1725) 34 Now you have but the Leavings of my Will. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* V. 72 The poorer sort... carried the leavings or fragments home. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 215 Truly, she'd have none of Polly's Leavings; no, not she! *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 74 The student should make it a rule to save the leavings of his colours. 1834 MACAULAY *Biog., Pitt* (1866) 178 He gave only the leavings of his time and the dregs of his fine intellect. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 5 His master let him have a pull at the leavings of his beer. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Sonn. Immortality* Poems 1877 I. 266 And will not, then, the immortal armies scorn The world's poor routed leavings? 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 207/2 Their leavings—what they did not touch—made a luxurious supper for all my waiters.

†c. **Leaving** out: what has been left out, omitted matter. *Obs.*

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. P 8 He may perhaps get a small word. into the foregoing Line; and . another..in the following Line, which if his Leaving out is not much, may Get it in.

8. *attrib.*, esp in the sense of leaving school or college, as in *leaving certificate, examination*; **leaving-book**, (at Eton) a book presented by friends on the occasion of one's 'leaving'. Also **leaving-shop** (*slang*), an unlicensed pawnshop.

1878 Symonds *Shelley* 15 Hogg says that his Oxford rooms were full of handsome *leaving books, and that he was frequently visited by old Etonian acquaintances. 1879 *Mem. Cath. & Crauford Tait* 483 His popularity at Eton was attested by the exceptionally large number of leaving-books he got from his friends 1884 *Times* (weekly ed) 26 Sept. 4/1 No German or Saxon can enter the mining School at Freiberg unless he have obtained a *leaving certificate at a gymnasium or a first-class Real School. 1892 *Daily News* 30 June 5/3 The Leaving Certificate Examination. 1893 *Athenæum* 21 Oct 555/2 For all schools a common *leaving examination. 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr.* II. xii, Upon the smallest of small scales, she was an unlicensed pawnbroker, keeping what was popularly called a *Leaving Shop, by lending insignificant sums on insignificant articles of property deposited with her as security. 1888 *Spectator* 7 July 942 The 'leaving-shop', or illicit pawnbroker, almost frustrates attempts at protective legislation for the poor.

† **Lea·vish.** *Obs rare*—°. [f. Leaf *sb.* (pl. *leaves*) + -ish.]

1530 Palsgr. 317/1 Leavysshe full of leaves, *fueillu.*

Leavy (*lī* vi), *a.* [Earlier and more normal form of Leafy.]

1. Having leaves; covered with leaves or foliage. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

c 1480 *Pallad on Husb.* iv. 486 With leuy bowis puld ek let hem be By nyght. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps* xcvi. vi, Leavy infants of the wood 1608 Shaks *Per* v i. 51 The leauie shelter that abutts against the Islands side. 1634 Milton *Comus* 278 Dim darknes, and this leavy Labyrinth. 1652-3 Jer. Taylor *Serm for Year* i xxi 266 So doth the humble vine creep at the foot of an oak and [they] are the most remarkable of friends. of all the leavie nation 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb* ix ix, A green leavy little tree 1832 Tennyson *Margaret* v, And faint, rainy lights are seen, Moving in the leavy beech 1833 — *Poems* 42, I heard .. The nightingale in leavy woods Call to its mate.

† b. Of a season. Abounding in foliage. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. iii 75 The fraud of men were euer so, Since summer first was leauy.

c. Consisting of or made of leaves (either natural or ornamental).

1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict* i xix, He fled thy sight, ..And for his shield a leavie armour weav'd 1611 Cotgr., *Fueillure* , also, leafe-worke, or a leauie flourishing

† **2.** Of a gate: Having leaves *Obs.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* vi. 86 Take the key, vnlocke the leauie gates

Hence † **Lea·viness**, leafiness.

1611 Cotgr., *Fueillure*, Leauinesse. 1687 Rycaut *Contn. Knolles' Hist. Turks* II 252 The shady leaviness of two tall elms.

Leaward, obs. form of Leeward.

Leaze, variant of Lease *sb*.[1] *v*.[1], *v*.[2]

Leazing, variant of Leasing *Obs.*, lying.

‖ **Leban** (le·bæn). Also **lebban**, **leben** [Arab. لبن *laban*, from a root meaning 'to be white'.] A drink in use among the Arabs, consisting of coagulated sour milk

1698 *Phil Trans.* XIX. 158 Leben, (a thick sour Milk) is a thing in mighty esteem in these hot Countries, being very useful to quench Thirst 1756 *Gentl Mag* XXVI. 345 Their breakfast in winter is fryed eggs, cheese, honey or leban. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* iv ii, Sheikh Salem will never drink leban again 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* 231, I have bread and leben.

Lebarde, leberde, obs. forms of Leopard.

Leburd(e, variant of Lee-board[1] *Obs.*

Lecage, obs form of Leakage.

Lecam, variant of Likam *Obs.*, body, corpse.

Lecanomancy (le·kănomænsi). Also 7 **lican-**, **lecon-**. [ad Gr. λεκανομαντεία, f λεκάνη dish, pan, pot (f. λέκος of the same meaning) + μαντεία divination. Cf F. *leconomantie* (Rabelais).] Divination by the inspection of water in a basin.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 294 Hydromancy.. done in a basin of water, which is called Lecanomancie. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 366 They had also their Lecanomancie, which was obserued in a Bason of Water, wherein certaine plates of golde and silver were put with Iewels, marked with their iuzling Characters 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Lecanomancy.* *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv 207 By Hydromancy, by Leconomancy. 1783 T. Wilson *Archæol. Dict, Lecanomancy.*

So † **Lecanomancer**, † **Lecanomantic** *Obs.*—°, one who practises lecanomancy

1623 Cockeram, *Leconomantiche.* 1670 Blount *Glossogr., Lecanomancer*, a diviner by water in a bason.

Lecanoric (lekănǫ rik), *a. Chem.* [f. *Lecanora*, the name of a genus of lichens.] *Lecanoric acid*: a crystalline substance obtained by Schunck from certain members of the genus *Lecanora* of lichens. Hence **Lecanorate** (-ō·rĕt), a salt of lecanoric acid; **Lecanorin** (-ō·rin) = *lecanoric acid.*

1844 Fownes *Chem.* 488 Fresh dye lichens, exhausted by ether, yield a crystalline substance, which when purified by solution in alcohol, is perfectly white; to this the name *lecanorine* has been given. 1852 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 577 Boiled with water for some time, erythric acid absorbs 2 eq. and yields picro-erythrin. and a new acid .. which is termed by some chemists lecanoric, by others orsellinic acid. 1865 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 565 The lecanorates gradually decompose, especially when heated, yielding orsellinic acid, and ultimately orcin.

Lecanorine (lekănō·rin), *a. Bot.* [f. *Lecanora* (see prec.) + -ine.] Resembling the apothecium of the genus *Lecanora* of lichens. So **Lecano·roid** *a.*

1871 Leighton *Lichen-flora* 5 Apothecia lecanorine. *Ibid.* 241 Apothecia pale, plane, lecanoroid.

Lecche, obs. form of Leach *v.*[1], Leech *sb.*[1]

Lecchour, obs. form of Lecher.

Lece, obs. form of Leash.

† **Lech** [1]. *Obs.* Also 3 **læch, laich.** [App. to be identified (in spite of the difficult form *laichen*, which may be corrupt) with OE. *lēc* masc., cogn. w *lócian* to Look.] A look, glance.

[*c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom* (Thorpe) II. 374 Wo sceolon awendan urne lec fram yfelre ǣsihþe, ure hlyst fram yfelre spræce.] *c* 1205 Lay. 1884 Laðliche læches heo leiteðeni mid eȝan. *Ibid.* 3410 He þas worde seide mid seorhfulle laichen. *Ibid* 13703 Mid his lechen he gon liȝen. [Often elsewhere in Lay.] *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1138 Þine leches beoþ grisliche þe hwile þu art on lif-daȝe.

Lech [2] (lek). [ad. W. *llech* (flat) stone = Ir., Gael. *leac.* Cf. Cromlech.] A Celtic monumental stone.

1768-9 J Cleland *Spec Etym. Vocab.* 134 A Lech differs from a Cromlech, in that it means the top-stone of a Cromlech, or any sacred stone, whereas Cromlech expresses its adjunct stones and circle underneath it. 1899 Baring-Gould *Bk. West* II. 28 [St. Patrick] did not overthrow their lechs or pillar-stones.

‖ **Lech** [3] (leχ). [Ger.] (See quot. 1753.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl Supp., Lech*, in metallurgy, a term used by the miners to express the gold ore which has been powdered, and washed, and afterwards run with the assistance of lime stone. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) IV 229 The Schemnitz ore contains a greater quantity of gold . than that of Cremnitz; but the hard ore of the latter yields more lech

Lech, obs. form of Leech *sb.*[1]

Lechardemane, obs. form of Legerdemain.

Leche (*lī*·tʃ). Also **lechwi, leechwe** [Sechuana: cf. Sesuto *letsa* antelope.] A South African water-buck, *Kobus leche.*

1857 Livingstone *Trav* iii 71 We discovered an entirely new species of antelope called leche or lechwi. It is a beautiful water antelope of a light brownish-yellow colour. 1863 W C Baldwin *Afr Hunting* 247 My driver told me that he was a man who could shoot a leche ram. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 450 The graceful water-loving leechwe antelopes.

Leche, obs. f. Leach, Leech, Lich, Like

Lecher (le·tʃəɹ), *sb arch.* Forms: 2-5 **lechur**, 3 **-or**, 3-6 **-our**, 4 **lichur, -o(u)re, licchour, lec(c)houre, lech-, lychure**, 4-5 **lichour, lecchour**, 5 **lecheour(e, lechowr(e, -ir, -urre, lichir, -or, lycher, lechchour**, 5-6 **lychour**, (6 **leachour, lecherd**, 7 **lechard**), 6-8 **leacher, letcher**, 5- **lecher.** [a. OF *lecheor, -eur, -ur, liceour, lichieor*, also *lichard*, agent-n. f. *lechier* to live in debauchery or gluttony, mod F. *lâcher* to lick = Pr. *lecar, lechar*, It. *leccare*, ad. OHG. *leccôn* (G *lecken*):—OTeut. **likkôjan* to Lick] A man immoderately given to sexual indulgence; a lewd or grossly unchaste man, a debauchee.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 53 Þus heo doð for to feiren heom seoluen and to draȝe lechurs to ham. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 216 Þe lechur iðe deofles kurt bifuleð himsulf fulliche, & alle his feolawes. 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 7208 Prustes, mid vnclene honden & mid lechors mod Al isoyled. 13 *K Alis.* 3916 Fy, he saide, apon the lechour. Thou schalt dye as a traytour! *c* 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr* (1866) 11 The sexte commandement es 'Thou sall be na lichoure'. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 31 (Laud) Of chastyte the lechour [*Bedford MS* þe lichore] hath lyte. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 242 Sir olde lecchour, lat thy lapes be. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* i xviii. 103 Summe ben founde . to be greet lecchouris, Summe to be avoutreris. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* xviii. ii, Launcelot now I wel vnderstande that thou arte a fals recreaunt knyghte and a comyn lecheoure, and louest and holdest other ladyes. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 174 He has bene lychour so lang quhill lost is his natur. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III v 147, I will now take the Leacher: hee is at my house. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 477 Of Concubines they [men] may have as many as they list, and women as many lechards 1621 Quarles *Esther* vi, The time is come, faire Ester must Expose her beauty to the Lecher's lust 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 148 Half-surpriz'd, and fearing to be seen, The Leacher gallop'd from his jealous Queen 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 502 P 4 You see. old letchers, with mouths open, stare at the loose gesticulations on the stage with shameful earnestness. 1728 Ramsay *Monk & Miller's Wife* 105 The haly letcher fled, And darn'd himsell behind a bed. 1763 Churchill *Gotham* III. (1764) 23 Like a Virgin to some letcher sold 1831 Trelawney *Adv. Younger Son* II. 193 If she is poor, some old lechers, their dormant passions rekindled, beset her.

† **Le·cher**, *a. Obs.* [attrib. use of the sb.] Lecherous; also in wider sense, base, vile.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 776 God sente on him sekenesse & care, And lettede al his lecher-fare. *Ibid.* 1064 Al ðat burȝ folc ðat helde was on, Þe miȝte lecher crafte don. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28528 Lechur sanges haf i wroght. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13037 Thus the lady was lost for hir lechir dedis. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* 511 Some disgrace alight on his lawfull wife or on his lechard mistris.

Hence † **Le·cherhed** [see -head], lechery; † **Le·cherlike, -ly** *advs.*, lecherously; † **Le·chernes**, lechery.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 770 Ðat folc luuede lecherlike. *Ibid.* 1997 He wulde don is lechur-hed wið ioseph, for hise fairehed. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8059 The tothur lurkes in lychernes, & laghes ouerthwert. *Ibid.* 12604 Þan Vlixes the lord, licherly þai saide, Preset [etc.]. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 27 The wymen be very boote & dyposed to lecherdnes.

† **Le·cher**, *v. Obs.* [f. Lecher *sb.*] *intr.* To play the lecher. Hence † **Le·chering** *ppl. a*

1382 Wyclif *Num.* xv 39 Thei folowen not her owne thouȝtis and eyen, by dyuerse thingis lecherynge. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 11 How he must .. drinke carouse, and lecher with him out of whom he hopes to wring anie matter. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* iv vi. 114 The small gilded Fly Do's letcher in my sight. 1611 Cotgr., *Foutre*, to leacher 1631 Donne *Polyeroon* 130 To letcher is like the spider that spinns a webb out of his owne bowells; to swill and drinke in excesse, is to turne trype-wife and wash gutts *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlvii 392 A Lechering Rogue. 1756 *Demi-Rep* 31 If vanity or dress allure her mind To forfeit fame and letcher with Mankind.

Lechere, obs. form of Lecher.

† **Le·cherer.** *Obs.* Also 5-6 **lecheerour.** [? f. Lecher *sb.*: see -er [1] 3] = Lecher *sb*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 102 ȝif þei meyntenen .. leccherours of here owne mynne in here housholde. 1422 tr *Secreta Secret, Priv Priv* 230 Tho that haue rogh leggis bene lechureris 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W de W. 1531) v. xix. 222/2 Yf a clerke saye that it is lefull to slee .. lecherors he is yrreguler. 1575 R B *Appius & Virginia* D ij b, The Gods confound such lecherers 1591 Sparry tr. *Caltan's Geomancie* 36 He is a glutton, a leacherer. 1605 *Narr. Murthers Sir J. Fitz* (1860) 11 A roysting drunkard is most commonly noted for an incontinent lecherer.

attrib. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi ccx. 225 She bath. nempned her lecherour leman Goddes owne preest.

Lecherous (le·tʃəɹəs), *a. arch.* Forms: 4 **licheros, lycher(o)us**, le(t)cherouse, 4-5 **lecherous**, 4-6 **licherous**, 5 **lychorous, luchrus**, 5-6 **lichorous**, 6 **lecheros, -us, licharus, leicherous**, 6-8 **letcherous**, 4- **lecherous.** [a. OF. *lechevos*, etc., f. *lecheur* Lecher *sb.*: see -ous. Cf. Lickerous.]

1. Addicted to lechery

1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 7989 Þys was a prest ryȝt amerous—And amerous men are leccherous. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 626 As hoot he was, and lecherous, as a sparwe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xv. 69 Men er so prowde, so enuyous, so grete glotouns, and so licherous 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* I 41 He said he was ane hcheruss bull, That croynd bayth day and nycht 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 315 Nero that beast and lecherous monster. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II ii. 609 Remorselesse, Treacherous, Letcherous, kindles villaine! 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 79 Semiramis a lecherous and bloudie woman was worshipped by the name of the Syrian Goddesse. 1773 Brydone *Sicily* xx. (1809) 213 Lazy, lying, lecherous monks. 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig & Life* 125 Thy murderous, and lecherous race Have sat too long i' the holy place.

b. Of action, thought, etc.: Consisting in or characterized by lechery.

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 65 Licheros lif þei led. 1393 Langl *P Pl* C vii 194 Ich had lykynge to lauhe of lecherous tales 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* xvi. lxxxvii. (1495) 583 It chasteth lecherous meuynges and maketh good mynde. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4328 And to na licherous lustes leeue ye oure membris. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 16 Thay .. thinkkis lichorous thochttis 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball* (S T S.) 216 ȝit war his factis sa lichorus. 1612 Cotgr., *Saffreté*, wanton dallying, leacherous leasting, lasciuious toying 1884 *Chr. Treasury* Feb 97/2 Absalom's plot to assassinate his eldest brother had no justification in the lecherous crime of that guilty brother.

c. Of drink, etc.: Inciting to lechery.

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xx. 1 A leccherous thing win. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard T.* 221. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. II 25 Loth in hus lyue thorw lecherouse drynke Wykkydlich wroghte. 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* II. 152 He sett out sum leicherous lawis, that his flagitious gaird. mycht haue occasione frlie to louse a brydle to al thair appetites. 1632 Sherwood, Lecherous stuffe, *poudre agrippine* [Cotgr., *Poulâre Agrippine*, any meat, that prouokes, or enables, vnto lust.]

† **2.** = Lickerous: a. fond of good living, gluttonous; b. (of food) rich, dainty. *Obs.*

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 112 The sight of the noble and lichorous metis. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* B vij, How they ought not. to yeue flesshe ne lychorous metes to houndes. *c* 1483 — *Dialogues* viii 33 *Car elle est moult gloutee*, For she is moche lichorous. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 228 With gluttony and lichorus appetyte.

Hence **Le·cherously** *adv*, **Le·cherousness.**

1340 *Ayenb.* 128 Þe guode mannes zone þet. leuede lecherusliche. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xv. 13 There he wastide his substaunce in lyuynge lecherously *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1651 One leccherously lyving consumes his substaunce. 1551 Bible *Isa.* lvi. Notes, They were .. dryuen into ye profounde and deepe sleepe of ygnoraunce, of idlenes, of lecherousnesse, and of pride. 1591 Percivall *Sp Dict, Luxuriosamente*, lecherouslie 1895 *Min. 9th Nat. Council Congreg. Ch. U.S.A.* 138 Laws against all manner of lecherousness.

† **Le·cherwite**, a perversion (after Lecher *sb.*) of OE. *legerwite* (see Lairwite).

1888 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 52 Lecherwyt.

Lechery (le·tʃəɹi). Forms: 3-5 **leccherie**, 3-7 **lecherie**, (3-5 **-ye**), 4 **lechury(e, -ure, -uri, -wry, lec(o)heri**, ? **leojery, liochery, -ie, lit-**

cheri, lychory, -ery, -eri, -ore, luchery, 4-5 leccherye, lechory, -i(e, lichery, -ory, 4-6 licherie, 5 lecuri ?, 6 leicherie, luchrie, li-, lychcrie, lichery, 6-7 letcherie, 7-8 -ery, leachery, 5- lechery. [a. OF. *lecherie*, *licherie*, f. *lecheur* LECHER *sb.*] Habitual indulgence of lust; lewdness of living. † Also, an instance of this.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Þat is te lust of leccherie þat riuleð þer wiðinne. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3510 Oc horedom ðat ðu ne do, Ne wend no lecherie to. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10046 (Cott.) Þe chastite o þis leuidi Ouercumms al lust o lecheri [*Gött.* lichery]. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 6176 (Trin.) Do no lecchery bi no wommon. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 79 Of þe herte comen yvel þou3tis, in yvel wordis; mansleyingis, avoutrieris, leccheries. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ▸ 762 After Glotonye thanne comth leccherie. *a* 1450 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3656 Leccherye..is hogges lif. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 84 To waulter, with as litle shame, in open lecherie, as Swyne do here in the common myre. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 225 The Faulcons fiercenesse, Sparrowes letcherie. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 106 Nothing but Letcherie? All incontinent Varlets. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2649 And this I holde, that secret letcherie Is a lesse sinne than close hypocrisie. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 92 The Salacity of a Debauched Life, or lechery produced and confirmed by habit. 1888 *19th Cent.* July 40 A new *motif* for art has also been discovered in death, disease, and lechery.

personified. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3914 Over al regnith Lecchery, Whos might yit growith night and day. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 79 Lichery, that lathly corss, Berand lyk a bagit horss. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 24 And next to him rode lustfull Lechery Upon a bearded gote. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 17 You cherish three daughters, Pride, Covetousnesse and Lechery.

b. *fig.*

c 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* x. 26 Of this pryde cometh a spirituel or ghostli lechery. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* i. (Arb.) 17 The Vsurer liues by the lechery on mony, and is Bawd to his owne bags. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 77 [He] will violate the ecclesiastical secret rather than lose the leachery of his tattle. 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 38 Lash him, and mortify his Letchery of writing Nonsense. 1692 E. WALKER tr. *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) xlvi, For Boasting is a most intemperate Vice 'tis the Leach'ry of the Mind.

† **c.** *transf.* Luxurious or inordinate pleasure.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. i, Didst thou know What ravishing lechery it is to enter An ordinary, cap-a-pie trimmed like a gallant?

† **Lechne,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 lǽcnian, léonian, lǽonian, 2 lechnien, *pa. pple.* ilechned, 3 lacnien, lechinien, lechni(e, lecnen, 4 lechnen. [OE *lǽcnian*, *lácnian* = ON *lǽkna*, Goth *lêkinôn*:—OTeut. **lǽkinôjan*, f. **lǽkjo-z* LEECH *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To cure, heal, *lit.* and *fig.* Also *absol.* to administer medicine.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xviii. [xvi.] (1890) 308 Se ða in þæm ilcan dælum deaʒollice læcnod [*v.rr.* lacnad, lacnod] wæs from his wundum. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iv. 23 La lece lecne ðec seolfne. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxiii. (Z.) 203 *Medeor*, ic lacnige. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Adam wes ilechned þurh god almihte solf. *c* 1205 LAY. 16589 To lechinien [*c* 1275 lechnie] þa wunden of leofenen his cnihten. *Ibid.* 19500 Sa me scal lacnien [*c* 1275 lechni] his leomes þat beoð sare. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Uorte lecnen mid þe seke, & forte healen mide hire cancre. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 189 Lame men he lechede [*MS. M.* lechnede].

Hence † **Lechning** *vbl. sb.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 106 Se ærest of þyssum wyrtum læcnunge ʒesette. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 6 Wið uten lechnunge of hire libben he ne mahte. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 202 Hit beo mi lechnunge hit beo mi bote.

Lechriodont (le·kriǫdǫnt), *a.* [f. Gr. λέχριο-ς slanting + ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς tooth.] (See quot.)

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 760/2 The one end of the palatine becomes directed transversely to the axis of the skull, immediately behind the posterior nostril, its teeth continuing the transverse line of the teeth of the vomers. Salamanders with the teeth thus disposed have been termed 'lechriodont'. *Ibid.* 761/1 The 'mecodont' and 'lechriodont' Salamandrida.

Lechwi: see LECHE.

Lecideaceous (lɪsidɪ,ē·ʃəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Lecidea* + -ACEOUS.] Having the characters of or resembling the genus *Lecidea* of lichens. So **Leci·deiform, Leci·deine** *adjs.*

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Lecideaceous. 1871 LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 154 Apothecia simply lecideine or patellaroid. *Ibid.* 392 Ardellæ rotundate, lecideiform. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Bot. Terms*, *Lecideiform*, *lecideine*, like the apothecium of *Lecidea*, which has a margin of the same colour as the disk.

Lecithin (le·sɪþɪn). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. Gr. λέκιθος yolk of egg + -IN.] A nitrogenous fatty substance found in the nerve tissues, the yolk of eggs, blood, and other fluids of the body.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 86 Helicine . consists of oleine, lecithine, and cerebrine. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 165 A phosphoretted fat termed lecithin.

attrib. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 75 Lecithin hydrochlorate.

Leck (lek), *dial.* Also 8 **lack**. A hard subsoil of clay or gravel. Also *attrib.*, as *lack-clay*; **leck stone**, a granular variety of trap rock used in some parts of Scotland for the slabs of ovens.

1780 YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 199 Immediately under the moor, is a thin stratum of what they call lack-clay, which is like baked clay, the thickness of a tile. 1813 R. KERR *Agric. Surv. Berwick* 41 A half lapidified tough and compact clay, called *leck* by the quarriers. 1862 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* vii. 126 Before the improved manufacture of fire-bricks, some open-textured varieties [of greenstone], known as 'leck-stones', were largely used for the linings and soles of ovens. 1899 DICKINSON & PREVOST *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Leck*, a hard subsoil of clay and gravel.

Leck, Leckar, obs. forms of LAC-, LACQUER.

Lecontite (lɪkǫ·ntəit). *Min.* [Named by W. J. Taylor, 1858, after Dr. J. L. *Le Conte*, its discoverer: see -ITE.] Hydrous sulphate of sodium and ammonium, found in colourless prismatic crystals.

1858 W. J. TAYLOR in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XXVI. 273 Lecontite occurs in crystals varying greatly in size. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 635 Lecontite .. crystals often have a coating of organic matter.

Lecotropal (lɪkǫ·trŏpăl), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. λέκο-ς dish + -τροπος turning.] (See quot. 1900.)

1889 in *Century Dict.* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Bot. Terms*, *Lecotropal*, shaped like a horse-shoe, as some ovules.

Lectern (le·ktəɹn). Forms: α. 4-5 lettorne, 5 letəron(e, -yn, letteroun, lətrone, -une, leyterne, letyrn, 5-7 lettron, 6 lettrone, -une, letteron, -ane, litterne, letaring, 6-8 latron(e, 6-7, 9 lettern, 7 lettren, *Sc.* lettering, 9 *Sc.* lateran, lattern. β. 5 lectrone, -un, 5-6 lectron, -yne, 5-7 lectorn(e, 6 lecteron, -erne, -urne, 9 lecturn, 6, 9 lectern. γ. 6 lecter, lector, lettour. [ME. *lettrun*, etc., a. OF *lettrun*, *leitrun*, semi-popular form of late L. *lectrum*, 'analogium super quo legitur' (Pseudo Isidore *Lib. Glossarum*), f. *leg-*, root of *legĕre* to read: cf. *mulctrum* milking pail, f. *mulgēre* to milk. The β forms are influenced by the L. *lectrum*, or perh. rather by the synonymous med.L. *lectrīnum*, f. the same root (cf. *textrīnum* weaver's shop, f. *tex-ĕre* to weave), which was the more usual word in eccl. Latin in the 15th c.

The mod.F. *lutrin* (15th c. *lieutrin*, *leutrin*) seems to represent a mixture of OF. *leitrun* (the vowel of the first syll. being influenced by that of the last) with OF. *letrin*, ad. med. L. *lectrinum*. There seems to be no foundation for the common statement that Isidore's *lectrum* is ad. Gr. λέκτρον, for which no other sense is known in Gr. of any period than that of 'bed', 'marriage bed'.]

1. A reading- or singing-desk in a church, esp. that from which the lessons are read; made of wood, metal, or stone, and often in the form of an eagle with outspread wings supported on a column.

α. *c* 1325 *Deo Gratias* 18 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 124 In silke þat comely clerk was clad, And ouer a lettorne leoned he. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 648/27 *Hic ambo*, letrune. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 299/2 Leterone, or lectorne, deske (*K.* lectrone, *H.*, *P.* letrone, or lectrun, *S.* leteron, or leteryn), *lectrinum*. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 757/1 *Hoc lectrinium*, *Hic ambo*, *Hic discus*, a leyterne. 1541 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 320* To be coveringis to the Lettronis in þe Chapell, xij elnis blak Birge Sating. 1600 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 278 For mending of the letaring, ivd. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 159 Mr. Blair went to the lettren and took the Bible from the reader. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 147 The nave will contain both lettern and litany-stool. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 6 There should be Desks or Letterns in the Choir.

fig. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 78 So longe .. thou hast lerned to lyen that thi tonge is letteroun of lyes.

β. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 447 [He] putte his gloves on a lectryne whiles he prayede. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 165/1 Thenne thys felowe wente up to the lectron where as saynt James preched. 1530 PALSGR. 238/1 Lecterne to syng at, *levtrayn*. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 7 Buried yn the Paroche Chirch of S. Albane under the Place of the lectern in the Quier. 1571 GRINDAL *Injunct. at York* Bij b, So that a conuenient deske or lecterne, with a rowme to turne his face towardes the people be there prouided. 1665 in *Dean Granville's Rem.* App. in *Miscellanea* (Surtees) 263 The Lectorne and Litany Desk are meane and uncomely. 1845 *Times* 3 Feb. 5/5 The reading desk was taken away and a 'faldstool' and 'lectern' substituted. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 437 The lectern in English cathedrals usually stands in the midst of the choir facing westwards.

γ. 1516 *Indenture* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 243 Of the Qwyer .. the oon halfe thereof on every syde shall be double stalled, wyth lyke lettours, Staulls, and Seats. 1553 *Mendlesham Acc.* in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 593/2 Payde to Thomas Whyghtyng for makyng of yᵉ lector that stonde on the alter *iiijd.* 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 38 An old lecter wt a deske yet remayninge.

2. Chiefly *Sc.* **a.** A reading-desk in a private house. **b.** A writing desk; an escritoire. *To be bred*, *sent to the lattern*: see quots. 1808-80, 1888.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 145 Seand Virgill on ane lettrune stand, To writ anone I hynt ane pen in hand. 1517 WATSON *Ship of Fools* A ij, I make my lectrons and my deskes clene rygh[t] often. My mansyon is all repylnysshed with bokes. 1534 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 284*, iiij elnis sad grene, to covir the Latronis in the Kingis Study. 1561 *MS. Acc. Treasurer Edinb.*, Ane great four-square latterane turning on ane vice. *a* 1575 *Earl Huntly's Death* in Bannatyne *Jrnl. Trans. Scot.* (1806) 486 The whole cofferis, boxis, or lettronis, that the erle him self had in handling; and had ony geir in keping in. *c* 1610 J. MELVILL *MS. Mem.* 5 (Jam.) The whole expenses of the process and pices of the lyble, lying in a several buist by themselves in my lettron. 1691 Z. HAIG in Russell *Haigs* xi. 226 At that time I desired to be put to a lettering. 1697 *Inv.* in *Sc. N. & Q.* Dec. (1900) 90/1 A writing latron and chamber box. 1719 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 442, I have forgot my book of Ministers' names. . It stands behind the latron, in that shelf where my manuscript sermons stood. 1808-80 JAMIESON, 'He was bred to the Lettron'. He was bred a writer; a phrase still used by old people in Edinburgh. 1888 J. RAMSAY *Scot. & Scots. 18th C.* I. iii. 181 It was in those days [18th cent.] very common for young men intended for the bar to attend a writer's chambers...In a word, the lattern, as it was called, answered nearly the same purpose in Scotland that the Inns of Court did to the English. *Ibid.* II. 63 People of moderate estate used to send their eldest son for some time to the lattern.

† **c.** (*a*) A music-stand; (*b*) see quot. 1612. *Obs.*

1557-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 292 A lecturne for yᵉ orgaines in the quere. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 297 Desks or lettrones for women to work on covered with veluott, the peice vil.

d. *Sc.* (in form *lateran*). The precentor's desk in a Scotch Presbyterian church.

1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. 208 What is commonly called the Lateran; a kind of small gallery at the top of the pulpit steps. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxxv. (1873) 200 The mole-catcher .. now occupied the precentor's desk, but .. on great occasions he would always have Johnny Gibb in the 'lateran' also.

Lection (le·kʃən). [a. OF. *lectiun*, ad. L. *lectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lect-*, *legĕre* to read, to choose. (Cf. LESSON.)] **I.** Reading.

† **1.** The act of reading. *Obs. rare.*

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. (1671) a, The frequent Lection of Books of Devotion. 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* To Rdr., I am extreamly unwilling any person should .. take the trouble of casting his eye here, were not I modestly of the opinion, something may not be impertinent, or unworthy curious mens Lection.

† **b.** A particular way of reading or interpreting a passage. *Obs.* Cf. F. *leçon*.

1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* (1547) k viij, Now is καθολικες as much to saye as *vniuersalis*. Which worde like as ye leaue out in youre lection [etc.]. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 10 What magician will account of them so, in his way of lection? Or astrologer, in his way of configuration? 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* x. 39 To know the different Lections of this Inscription.

c. *concr.* A reading of a text found in a particular copy or edition. † *Various lections*, variant readings.

a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 22 When you meet with several Readings of the Text, .. be sure you keep to what is setled, and then you may flourish upon your various lections. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 114 If they be critical notes they cannot be either in part or in whole Various Lections. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xiv. 461 In the Vossian MS. it's πάντα for πᾶσι; which may seem the truer Lection. 1715 *Pope's Iliad* I. *note* I. 47 The grand Ambition of one sort of Scholars is to encrease the number of Various Lections. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. 1857 VII. 172, I confess that .. I myself am offended by the obtrusion of the new lections into the text. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxxi. (1866) II. 149 Doctrines originating in a corrupt lection .. have thus arisen and been keenly defended.

2. *Eccl.* A portion of a sacred writing appointed to be read in church; a 'lesson'.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 179 They write in those parchments certaine sacred lections which they call parashoth. 1695 S. HOOPER *Disc. conc. Lent* 355 To this last describ'd Jewish Order of Morning Prayers so far did the Antient Christian agree, as to begin likewise with Lections and Psalmody. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. xxiij, On Passion Sunday, the first Lections were from Jeremiah. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 157 The ambo or ambones .. for the lections of Holy Scriptures. 1885 PATER *Marius the Epic.* II. 135 Those lections, or sacred readings, which .. occurred at certain intervals amid the silence of the assembly.

† **3.** A professional or tutorial lecture. *Obs. rare.*

1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 11 The portar .. sal ryng .. at sax to the lesson public, before viij, twys to the ordinar lection.

† **4.** A lesson to be learnt. *Obs.*

1621 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 233, I cry in generall, on Spirituall & Temporall, This lectioun that ȝe leir.

II. = ELECTION.

a 1300 *Leg. St. Gregory* 986 (Schulz) Þe cardinals .. bisou3t God, .. Her leccioun wele to do. 1462 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 145 Ilke man be his awn vos gaf thair lectioun to the sayd Schyr John. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlii. 129 *heading*, Howe pope Vrbane and pope Clement were at grete dyscorde togyder, and howe the crysten kynges were in varyaunce for theyr lectyons. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 698 The haill lectioun that tha had gevin him till.

Lectionary (le·kʃənări). *Eccl.* (Also in Lat. form.) [ad. eccl. L. *lectiōnāri-um*, f. L. *lectiōn-em* LECTION: see -ARY. Cf. F. *lectionnaire*.] A book containing 'lessons' or portions of Scripture appointed to be read at divine service; also, the list of passages appointed to be so read.

1780 T. WARTON *Life Sir T. Pope* (ed. 2) 337 *note*, [The] lectionary contained all the lessons, whether from scripture, or other books, which were directed to be read in the course of the year. 1790 R. PORSON *Lett. to Travis* 153 A Gallic Lectionary, which is reputed to be now about 1200 years old, and contains the entire epistle of John, except the three heavenly witnesses. 1802 RANKEN *Hist. France* II. ii. 197 They should be furnished with a mass-book, a lectionarium, or book of lessons. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. xxv, Among the Lambeth MSS. there is an English Lectionary. 1865 LD. LYTTELTON in *Englishman's Mag.* Feb. 167 The question of our Lectionary generally, or of the selection of Lessons to be read in Church on Sundays and on other days. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Missal*, Before the offices were combined in a single volume, several books were necessary, the Sacramentary, Lectionary, Antiphonary, and others.

‖ **Lectisternium** (lektistɜ̄·ɹniŏm). Also 7 *anglicized* **lectistern(e**. [L., f. *lecti-*, *lectus* couch, bed + *sternĕre* to spread.]

1. *Roman Antiq.* A sacrifice of the nature of a feast, in which images of the gods were placed on couches with food before them as if for them to eat.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1631) 158 The Priests going about to pacifie the anger of their gods with Lectisterns and sacrifices. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. xiii. 188 By celebrating a Lectisterne 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. 19 Lectisterniums and a thousand other antiquated names and ceremonies. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 290 A lectisternium to the infernal gods.

2. *Med* (See quot.)

1728 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.*, *Lectisterninm* is used by some Writers for that Apparatus, which is necessary for the Care of a sick Person in Bed. [Hence in BAILEY, etc.]

Lector (le·ktǝr). Also 6 **lectour**. [a. L. *lector* reader, agent-n. f. *legĕre*, *lect-* to read. Cf. F. *lecteur*.]

1. *Eccl.* An ecclesiastic belonging to one of the minor orders, whose duty originally consisted in reading the 'lessons'.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 201/2 Julyan.. entrid in to relygyon ..and semed to be holy and was made lector 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 106 Four inferiours, to wit, the order of ostiars, lectors, Exorcists and Acolyts. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop Ceremo* iv. iv. 19 A lectors publike reading of Scripture in the Church upon the Sabbath day. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. p clxxix, The custom was that the lector should not begin to read till the bishop nodded to him. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 339 The Lector, a man of venerable age, taking the roll called *Lectionarium*, and proceeding to the pulpit, read the Prophets to the people 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed 3) 381/1 The singing of the Gospel was not always reserved to the deacon and the lector still recites the Gospel in the Greek Mass.

2 A reader; chiefly *spec.* a 'reader' or lecturer in a college or university (now only *Hist.* and with reference to foreign use, e g that of Germany)

1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks (1892) 6 Personis. The Principal Ane Lectour Publik Vj Re entis *Ibid* 7 Wagis of the Personis The public lectour ane hundreth markis. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lecturer*, or *Lectour*, a publick Professour, a Reader of Lectures. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4406/1 Cardinal Carpegna, First Lector of the French College of Theatins. 1889 *Eain Rev* Apr 331 Vincent de Beauvais was lector or Librarian to St Louis 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 178/1 Handing in the depositions he desired us to read for ourselves I was chosen lector.

Hence † **Lectoress**, a female instructor.

1634 W TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett* 270 Now after she hath bin threescore yeares a Lectoresse in vice [F. *a enseigné soixante ans la vice*].

Lectorate (le·ktŏrĕt). *Eccl.* [ad. ecel. L. *lectōrātus*, f. L. *lector* LECTOR] The office of lector.

1876 T A. DIXON tr. *Sighart's Albert Gt.* 51 The duties of his first lectorate. 1885 *Catholic Dict* (ed. 3) 510/1 The Lectorate was the first order conferred on young clerics.

Lector n, obs. forms of LECTERN.

† **Lectory** [1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Put for **alectory*, ad. L. *alectoria*, sc. *gemma* (Pliny), f Gr. ἀλεκτώρ cock; cf. ALECTORIAN] = COCK-STONE.

c 1275 *Lune ton* 172 in *O E Misc* 98 Of Amatiste, of calcydone, of lectorie, and tupace.

† **Lectory** [2]. *Obs.* [ad. med L. *lectōri-um*, f. L. *lect-*, *legĕre* to read.] A reading-place

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 361 The seide Plato callede the howse of Aristotille the lectory or redenge place [L. *lectorium*].

Lectour, obs. variant of LECTOR, LECTURE.

Lectress (le·ktrĕs). *nonce-wd.* [f. LECTOR + -ESS (suggested by F. *lectrice*: see next)] A female reader.

1867 MISS THACKERAY *Village on Cliff* 35 'She advanced through the countries of Devon, Somerset and Gloucester'. says the little lectress, in a loud disgusted voice.

Lectrice (le·ktris). [a. F. *lectrice*, ad. L. *lectrix*, fem. of LECTOR.] A woman engaged as an attendant or companion to read aloud.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Lectron(e, obs. forms of LECTERN.

Lectrure, variant of LETTRURE *Obs*

Lectual (le·ktiu,ăl), *a. rare*—°. [ad. late L. *lectuāl-is* (perh. a faulty reading), badly f. L *lectu-s* bed, couch.] (See quots.)

1775 ASH, *Lectual*, confined in bed, proper to be confined in bed. 1823 CRABB *Technol Dict*, *Lectual*, an epithet for a distemper which requires a person to be confined to his bed

† **Lectuary.** *Obs.* Also 3-5 **letuarie**, 4 **latuarye**, **letuare**, 4-5 **let(e wary**, **-ye**, 4-6 **letuary**, 5 **leot-**, **lett-**, **lytwary**, **letwerye**, **lettorye**, **letuarye**, 6 **lectuarie**. [Aphetic form of ELECTUARY. Cf. OF. *letuaire*.] An electuary.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 226 He haueð so monie bustes ful of his letuaries *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 741 To late cometh þe letuarye, Whan men þe cors vn-to þe graue carye. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 183 Make herof a letuarie not to hard soden. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Priv. Priv.* 240 Moche worth is the lytwary y-makyd of fuste and aloes. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* i. iii. (1896) 7 With þe whilk þai . has gretter comforth þen may be trowyd of gostely letwary. 1453-4 *Durh. MS. Com. Roll*, In confeccione vocat. lettorye. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxx. (Percy Soc.) 149, I shall provide for you a lectuary, Which after sorow into your herte shall sinke. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* Yii, Whan pepper is ministred in lectuaries it is holsome for the coughe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI xciii 778 Turpentine in a lectuarie with honey, clenseth the breast and the lunges.

Lectuce, obs. form of LETTUCE.

Lectun, variant of LEIGHTON *Obs.*, garden.

† **Lectural**, *a. Obs.* [f. LECTURE *sb.* + -AL.] Of the nature of a lecture.

1697 REEVE *God's Plea* Ep. Ded. to Relig. Cit. 16 Scholastical intricacies, and lecturall disquisitions.

Lecture (le·ktʃúr), *sb.* Also 5 **letture**, 6 **leotcur**, **-tur**, 6-7 **lector**. [ad. L. *lectūra*, f. *lect-*, *legĕre* to read: see -URE. Cf. F. *lecture*.]

† 1. The action of reading, perusal Also *fig.* Also, that which is read or perused. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. x. (1495) 311 He dysposyth a man and makith him able to letture and to wrytynge. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 379 With alle these vertues plentevous in lecture. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 24 By thynspection and lecture of theyr wrytyngys. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* LXVII, That face, whose lecture shewes what perfect beautie is. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i. 4 He plunged himselfe so deepely in his reading of these bookes, as he spent many times in the Lecture of them whole dayes and nights 1642 BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) V 115, I have receaued a great deal of contentment ..by the lecture of those particularitys of my Brother's victoryes 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 54 Were I a Pagan, I should not refrain the Lecture of it [the Bible]. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. ix. 290 He addressed it [the *De Senectute*] to Atticus, as a lecture of common comfort to them both, in that gloomy scene of life on which they were entring 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 130 The French poetry I would limit to Boileau [etc.]..and the Latin lectures to selected plays of Terence [etc.]. 1809 [I. R. BEST] *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 401 No one . ought to be contented with a single lecture of a work that requires such attentive study.

† 2. The way in which a text reads; the 'letter' of a text; the form in which a text is found in a particular copy, a lection. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol Loll.* 32 Be þei ware þat þei knitt not falsly a wey þe witt fro þe lecture 1538 COVERDALE *Prol N T.* To Rdr., Where as the Greke and the olde auncient authours reade the prayer of oure lorde in the xi. Chapter of Luke after one maner I folowe their lecture 1680 *Weekly Mem Ingen.* 2 He thinks their multiplicity and various lecture prove prejudicial to many Students.

3. The action of reading aloud. Also, that which is so read, a lection or lesson *arch.*

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xiii 15 After the lectur of the lawe and the prophetes. 1534 SIR T. MORE *Treat Pass* Wks 1301/1 And vp on thys arose thys newe counsayle whereof oure present lecture speaketh. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 2 *Cor.* iii 14 In the lecture of the olde testament 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* v. lxxv. § 4 With solemne recitall of lectures, Psalmes and prayers. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N Test* Pref P 18 He that conquered the Land could not so conquer the language, but that in memory of our fathers, it hath been preserved with common lectures 1664 BULTFEL *Birinthea* 74 He repeated the Lecture of this Message 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 272, I could easily enough understand both their lectures of the Old Testament and their prayers. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* XXVII 396 She began to read The language had become strange to her tongue: it faltered the lecture flowed unevenly 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV xii. 126 Then came a lecture out of some pious writer *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* II. IV (1878) 427 She seemed listening to the lecture of the slave.

4. A discourse given before an audience upon a given subject, usually for the purpose of instruction. (The regular name for discourses or instruction given to a class by a professor or teacher at a college or University. Cf. sense 5.)

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII* c 42 § 4 To reade one opyn and publique lectour in every of the said Universities in any such Science or tonge as [etc.] 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 341 In that College it was his happie lucke, to reade in the open schooles in Latine that thereby he .. procured to his hearers exceeding great profite by his learned lectures. 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* II. iii. 243 Say, we read Lectures to you, How youngly he began to serue his Countrey, How [etc.]. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 280 b, But now Readings, haue lost their former authorities: for now the cases are long, obscure, and intricate liker rather to Riddles than Lectures 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 5 Lectures on the Art of Architecture, which have laid before them the most necessary Rules. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. ii. Wks. 1813 VIII 19 Public or private lectures are such verbal instructions as are given by a teacher while the learners attend in silence. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* viii. 420 In this, as I have shown you in a former lecture, the statues of antiquity will afford you little assistance. 1827 *Oxf. Univ Guide* 56 The Common Law School, where the Vinerian Professor reads his Lectures. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Monadnoc* Wks (Bohn) I. 436, I can spare the college bell, And the learned lecture well.

b. Applied to discourses of the nature of sermons, either less formal in style than the ordinary sermon, or delivered on occasions other than those of the regular order of church services. formerly, a sermon preached by a 'lecturer' (see LECTURER 2).

In Scottish use, the term formerly denoted a discourse in the form of a continuous commentary on a chapter or other extended passage of Scripture.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* Camden) 63 The xxv day [of September, 1549] Cardmaker rede in Powles, & sayd in hys lector that he cowde not rede there the xxvij. day. 1642 T. LUCHFORD *Plain Dealing* 1867) 51 Upon the week dayes, there are Lectures in divers townes, and in Boston, upon Thursdays. 1673 BAXTER *Cath The I.* II. xii. 265 Our late Lectures against Popery. 1696 S SEWALL *Diary* 17 Sept. (1878) I. 433 Mr Moodey preaches the Lecture from Acts 13. 36. 1724 R. WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 191 Those useful and necessary exercises we in this church call Lectures 1729 in G. Sheldon *Hist Deerfield, Mass* (1895) I. 459 His Custom was to Preach a Lecture once a month, and a Sermon the Friday before the Sacrament 1773 M. CUTLER in *Life, &c.* (1888) I. 41 Mr. Leslie preached the lecture, afternoon. 1895 A. R. MACEWEN *Life J. Cairns* xiii. 325 The lecture gave place to a sermon of a more or less hortatory type.

c. A course or series of lectures, given regularly according to the terms of their foundation, a foundation for a lecturer; a lectureship.

1615 SIR G. BUCK in Stow *Annals* 980 In this [Gresham] colledge are by this worthy Founder ordained seauen seuerall lectures of seauen seuerall Arts and faculties, to be read publikely. ?*c* 1650 in Wood *Ath. Oxon* (1899) III. 149 Mr. Richard Gardiner of this parish, a physitian, gave for a catechisme lecture 200 li. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II v (1852) 382 They gathered among themselves a convenient salary to support him still among st them: though his lecture were gone. At Earl's Coln then he tarried, and prepared for the lecture to be settled the next three years in Towcester. 1730 HOADLEY *Life S. Clarke* II C's Serm. I, In the year 1704, He [Clarke] was call'd forth..to preach Mr Boyle's Lecture, founded by that Honourable Gentleman, to assert and vindicate the Great Fundamentals of Natural and Revealed Religion. 1780 J BANDINEL (*title*), Eight Sermons preached in the year 1780, at the Lecture founded by the late rev and pious John Bampton M.A.

d. The audience or class attending a lecture.

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 7 He coloured, closed his book, and *instanter* sent the whole lecture out of the room.

5. The instruction given by a teacher to a pupil or class at a particular time; a lesson. Obs. exc. in University use: see 4.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* XXII. (1874) 52 Let scholes be mainteyned and lectures to be had in them of the .iij. tongys, —Hebrew, Greke & Laryne. 1552 HULOET, Lectur, or readynge in scholes, called the kinges lectur, or common lectur *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* II. (Arb) 87 These bookes, I would haue him read now, a good deale at euery lecture. 1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr.* III. i. 24 You'll leaue his Lecture when I am in tune? 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 793 Wilt please you, Sir, to sit downe and repeate youre lecture? 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 100/1 But here the main skill and groundwork will be, to temper them such lectures and explanations upon every opportunity. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 14 The man .. attends every morning to give him a lecture upon speaking

† b. *fig.* A 'lesson', an instructive counsel or example. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Gov* I v Poems 1870 II. 23, I sawe a frosty bearded scholemaster instructing of four lusty young men erewhyle as we came in, but if my iudgement do not fayle me, I may chaunce to read some of them another lecture. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr* 618 And wilt thou be the schoole where Lust shall learne? Must he in thee read lectures of such shame? 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. xi 89 He was againe to learne his Lecture by experience. 1633 BP HALL *Medit* Proem, Every thing, that we see, reads us new lectures of wisdom and piety. 1697 POTTER *Antiq Greece* III. iv. (1715) 21 Achilles's Shield .. is a Lecture of Philosophy. 1745 *Matrimony, Pro & Con* 4 Gewgaws of Dress are Lectures of the Mind 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* II. Wks 1757 IV 142 Heaven means to make one half of the species a moral lecture to the other

6. An admonitory speech; *esp.* one delivered by way of reproof or correction; 'a magisterial reprimand' (J.). Phr. *to read* (a person) *a lecture.*

1600 SHAKS. *A Y L.* III ii 365, I haue heard him read many Lectors against it. 1602 — *Ham.* II. i. 67 So by my former Lecture and aduice. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy* IV ii, Ye have read me a faire Lecture, And put a spell upon my tongue for fas[h]ion. 1633-1851 [see CURTAIN-LECTURE]. 1706 *Reflex upon Ridicule* (1707) 298 Which moral Lecture is out of its Place 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II i. 29 Numidia will be blest by Cato's Lectures. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 229 Our young bridegroom receiv'd a terrible lecture. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xix. (1875) 283 The missionary answered with a lecture on the duty of forgiveness.

7. *attrib* and *comb.*, as *lecture-book*, *hearing*, *-room*, *-table* *-theatre*; † **lecture-day**, 'the appointed day for the periodical lecture of the municipality or parish; in the New England colonies it seems to have been usually Thursday' (*Cent. Dict.*); † **lecture-sermon**, a sermon of the character of a lecture, or forming part of a set course.

1857 PUSEY *Real Presence* I. (1869) III The altered confession [of Augsburg] became the 'Lecture-book in Lutheran states. 1616 HIERON *Wks.* I. 589 Let not the *lecture-day, now when the sermon is ended, be made a day of voluptuousnesse 1677 in I. Mather *Prevalency Prayer* (1864) 264 *note*, It was agreed that Lecture-day, July 25th, 1677, should be kept as a Fast 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) II. 207 Placing all in faith, together with lecture-hearing, hymn singing, and other means of strengthening it 1829 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III 104 The *Lecture Rooms..to be provided with desks 1703 S SEWALL *Diary* 5 Aug (1879) II. 83 Mr. Thomas Bridge preaches his first *Lecture Sermon 1736 J. ELIOT (*title*) The Two Witnesses. Being the Substance of a Lecture-Sermon, preach'd at the North-Society in Lyme, October 29, 1735 *a* 1751 J. BAMPTON (*Will*), I direct that a Lecturer be yearly chosen to preach eight Divinity Lecture Sermons 1854 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 166 A small room for the use of the Lecturer, with a separate entrance to the *Lecture-Table. *Ibid.* 168 The Museum, and *Lecture-Theatre remain as at present

Lecture (le·ktʃúr), *v.* [f. LECTURE *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To deliver a lecture or lectures Also † *to lecture it.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* IX. 16 Men that may lecture it in Germany, To all the Doctors of your Belgicke scholes. 1637-50 J. ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 320 Mr Robert Bruce, they now haveing no minister, almost everie day, either preaching in the morning, or lectureing at even. 1774 GOLDSM *Retal.* 86 But now he is gone, and we want a detector, Our Dodds shall be pious, our Kenricks shall lecture. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec 613 No one, we should think, ever lectured at one of the common institutions without seeing the most absurd burlesque of his discourse in the next week's local paper. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 6. 146 The Oxford Dominicans lectured on theology in the nave of their new Church.

2. *trans.* To deliver lectures to or before (an audience); to instruct by lecture. † Also, to stir *up* by lectures or sermons.

1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Relaps'd Apostate* (ed 3) 48 They set to work a Preaching Ministry, and Lectur'd up the people into a Gospel-frame. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 249 It is but a week ago that Simonet was still lectur'd in the civil law. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 83 So Philomedé, lect'ring all mankind On the soft Passion. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. III ii (1869) II. 348 The teacher while he is lecturing his students. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 182 From dearth to plenty, and from death to life, Is Nature's progress when she lectures man In heavenly truth. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 146 He was in the habit of lecturing his monks every morning, from some passage in Scripture.

b. To read out (tales) to (an audience). *nonce-use.*

1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* xv. 118 Another .. lectured them Old tales of Troy.

3. To address with some severity, or at some length, on the subject of conduct, behaviour, or the like; to admonish, rebuke, reprimand.

1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* (1707) 172 The most ordinary Folly incident to old Men, is to be perpetually Lecturing Youth. 1779 MAD D'ARBLAY *Lett* Jan., I have been plentifully lectured already upon my vexation. 1818 in J. Maclean *Hist Coll. N. Jersey* (1877) II 175 This morning we suspended one student, and three others were lectured before the Faculty. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 367 Those whom he had lectured withdrew full of resentment. The imputation which he had thrown on them was unjust. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xlv. 203 Having lectured Tom well on the importance of sobriety. 1882 FROUDE *Short Stud* (1883) IV i vi. 70 He [Becket] lectured the bishops for their want of understanding.

Lecturer (le·ktʃŭrəɹ). Also 6 **lectorer** [f. LECTURE *v.* + -ER[1]: it is possible that the earlier *lectorer* is not a misspelling, but an extension of LECTOR, and *lecturer* an interpretative alteration]

† **1.** = LECTOR 1. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A & M.* (ed 2) 94/2 [He] was commended of Cyprian to certayne brethren to haue hym for theyr lectorer 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt Eng.* I x (1739) 18 Lecturers came next, who served to read and expound.

2. One of a class of preachers in the Church of England, usually chosen by the parish and supported by voluntary contributions, whose duty consists mainly in delivering afternoon or evening 'lectures'.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* II (1882) 87 Preachers and lecturers, that haue no peculiar flockes, nor charges appointed them. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 67 Lecturers do in a Parish Church what the Fryers did heretofore, get away not only the Affections, but the Bounty, that should be bestow'd upon the Minister. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 15 July, To church, where our lecturer made a sorry, silly sermon 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Lecturer.* Used now-a-days for a Minister that preaches at a Parish Church in the Afternoon, having no settled Benefits, but only the free gift of the Parishioners. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 178 That the half conformity of the Puritans before the war had set up a faction in every city and town between the lecturers and the incumbents. 1732–8 NEAL *Hist. Purit* II. 207 These Lecturers were chiefly Puritans, who only preached in the afternoons. 1827 *Oxf Univ. Guide* 10 Four Lecturers, appointed to preach in rotation before the Mayor and Corporation are elected by the Mayor, Recorder, Alderman, and Assistants. 1844 *Act 7 & 8 Vict.* c. 59 § 1 Whereas in divers Districts, Parishes, and Places there now are or hereafter may be certain Lecturers or Preachers in the Holy Orders of Deacon or Priest appointed to deliver or preach Lectures or Sermons only, without the Obligation of performing other clerical or ministerial Duties

3. One who gives lectures or formal discourses intended for instruction, esp. in a college or university. In some universities, one who assists a professor in his department or performs professorial duties without having the corresponding rank or title (equivalent to the 'Reader' of Oxford and Cambridge).

1615 SIR G. BUCK in Stow *Annals* 980 [Gresham College] To euery lecturer or reader is prouided fiftie pounds of Annuall Fee. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl Gent.* ix. (1634) 77 Doctour Hood, sometime Mathematicall Lecturer in London *a* 1642 SIR W MONSON *Naval Tracts* IV. (1704) 437/2 The Maintenance of a Lecturer of Navigation 1705 HEARNE *Collect* 16 July (O. H S) I 8 Mr. Swinfin .. was chosen Lecturer of Grammar for the University. 1845 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III xi 199 Mr. Taylor, the medical lecturer at Guy's 1882 JEAN L WATSON *Life R. S Candlish* viii. 94 An institution, consisting of a professor and lecturer, should be established.

Le·cturership *rare.* [f. LECTURER + -SHIP: see next.] = next.

1891 *Athenæum* 22 Aug 256/2 More posts, such as lecturerships, professorships, ordinary or extraordinary.

Lectureship (le ktʃŭɹʃip). [f. LECTURE *sb.* (sense 4 c) + -SHIP. For the formation cf. *clergyship.*] The office of lecturer: **a.** in a church.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* i. § 3. 51 Many of these [pastors leave their sheep] when they see a richer lectureship comming toward them 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 36 The Lectureship at the Rolls being vacant. 1720 SWIFT *Fates Clergymen* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 27 He got a lectureship in town of sixty pounds a year; where he preached constantly in person. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 370 He served .. the curacy and lectureship of St. Botolph. 1900 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 35 University Patronage .. Afternoon Lectureship, St. Giles, Oxford Rhayader Lectureship.

b. in a college, university, or like place.

1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 19 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 49 Levins .. got the Moral Philosopby Lectureship. 1863 E. HITCHCOCK *Remin. Amherst Coll* 48 A list of the Professorships, Preceptorships, Tutorships, and Lectureships in the College to the present time. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* ii 17 Lectureships in chemistry, botany, and anatomy.

Lecturess (le ktʃŭres). [f. LECTURER: see -ESS] A female lecturer.

1825 T. HOOK *Say. & Doings* Ser II, *Man of Many Friends* I. 162 'But' continued the animated lecturess, 'you must understand that' [etc.]. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxxi, The lecturess seemed very self-possessed.

Lecturette (lektʃŭre t). Also **-et.** [f. LECTURE *sb.* + -ETTE.] A short lecture.

1867 J. MACFARLANE *Mem. T Archer* iv. 89 The lecturette began. 1888 *Ch. Times* XXVI 1109 There are twenty three lectures in the volume, and the Preface is a lecturet in itself. 1895 *Naturalist* 114 A series of lecturettes on the lower forms of animal life.

Lecturing (le ktʃŭriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LECTURE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. LECTURE

a 1656 BP. HALL *Some Special in Life* 42 Rem Wks (1660), Complaining of my too much liberty of frequent Lecturings. 1694 *Acts Gen. Assembly* 10 That the ministers . shall in their exercise of lecturing read and open up to people some large and considerable portion of the Word of God. 1841 in *Mem G Ewing* (1847) xvi. 610 That department of pulpit ministrations called in Scotland *lecturing*, which is so universal in the north, and so strangely rare in the south 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vii (1889) 60 A little mild expostulation or lecturing. 1892 *Athenæum* 9 July 53/3 Sir Robert Ball's chapter on the observatory is . composed with that skill which has made his public lecturing so famous

attrib. 1817 COBBETT *Pol. Reg* XXXII. 358 There is now to be no Lecturing place without a Licence. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* ii, I went into the lecturing room.

Le·cturing, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2]] That lectures

1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 359 Hume's words are . remarkable in this lecturing age 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 163 He was always a lecturing old thing.

† **Le·cturize,** *v. Obs rare*[−1]. [f. LECTURE *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To deliver lectures, to 'hold forth'.

1643 A BROME *Saint's Encouragemt.* vii Poems (1661) 138 We must preserve Mecannicks now, To Lecturize and pray.

Lecturn: see LECTERN.

Lectuse, obs. form of LETTUCE.

Lecyth (le·siþ). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *Lecythis* (see below).] A plant of the order *Lecythidaceæ* (typical genus *Lecythis*)

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd* 740 Lecythidaceæ—Lecyths.

‖ **Lecythus** (le siþðs). *Gr Antiq.* Pl **lecythi** (-þəi). [ad. Gr. λήκυθος (whence late L. *lēcythus*).] A vase or flask with a narrow neck.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I 40 A small vase in the Museum exactly resembles a lecythus, or oil cruse 1889 *Athenæum* 4 May 575/3 Two white and black lecythi

Hence **Le·cythoid** *a.*, resembling a lecythus

1889 *Athenæum* 4 May 575/3 From the same tomb came . a black figured lecythoid vase.

Led (led), *ppl a.* [Pa. pple. of LEAD *v.*[1]]

1. In various nonce-uses (see the vb.).

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 48/38 Ledde, *ductus* *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV (1629) 425, I would suffer this fault to be blotted out of my minde, by your former led life. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xxii 203 Is not in his own power. He suffers himself to be a led man

absol 1895 *Daily News* 11 July 5/1 The fusion is adopted by the leaders and half repudiated by the led.

2. *Led horse*, a spare horse, led by an attendant or groom; also a sumpter- or pack-horse. Also *transf* in *led tub*, etc., (Mining): see quot. 1851.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass* 21 Twenty led Horses, with great silver Chains instead of Bridles. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 109 ▸ 4 With an Hundred Led Horses in his Train 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 35 The carriage was drawn by six led horses. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg* Ser II, *Smuggler's Leap* 19 The led horse laden with five tubs or more. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb & Durh.* 35 A led tub or corf means a spare one, for the barrowman to leave empty with the hewer, whilst the full one is being put to the flat or crane

3. That follows slavishly or as a sycophant. *Led-captain*, a hanger-on, dependant, parasite. So also *led-†eater*, †*friend*, *poet.*

1678 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I i, Every wit has his cully, as every squire his led captain. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* I. Wks. 1720 III 123 He is, in short, a Led-eater and Dry Jester to gaming and jockey-Lords. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 208 ▸ 2 There is hardly a rich Man in the World, who has not such a led Friend. 1745 H WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 68 Churchill, whose led-captain he [Sir John Cope] was 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* I, A led captain and trencher-man of my Lord Steyne. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/4 In the last century opera singers used to keep led-captains in their pay, who .. swore their employers were incomparable, and defied those who dared denial to the duello. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 53 Elkanah Settle was one of Rochester's innumerable led-poets.

4. *Led farm*: a farm held and controlled by a non-resident farmer. *Sc.*

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* l, The Deuke's no that fond o' led farms. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 58 The Back o' Beyont was a solitary place,. and was situated on a led farm.

transf 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. ii. iv. 92 He transferred the Markgrafdom to Brandenburg, probably as more central in his wide lands; Salzwedel is henceforth the led Markgrafdom or Marck.

Led, Ledare, obs. forms of LID, LEADER.

Ledder(e, -ir(e, -yr, obs. ff. LADDER, LEATHER.

Leddy, obs., Sc. and *dial.* form of LADY.

† **Lede.** *Obs.* Forms: α. *sing.* 1 **lēod,** 3–5 **leode, lede,** 3 **ledd,** 4 **leude, lued, lud(e,** 4–6 **led,** 5–6 *Sc.* **leid,** 5 **leyde,** 7 **leed.** β. *pl.* 1, 3 **leode,** 3 **leoden,** 3–5 **ledes,** 3–6 **ledis,** 4–6 **le(e)de,** 4 **leodes, le(u)des, ludes, -us, leedes, led,** *Sc.* **lide,** 4–5 *Sc.* **ledys,** 5–6 *Sc* **leid,** 6 *Sc.* **laidis.** [Repr. three different but closely related OE. words: (1) OE. *lēod* fem., nation, people; not found elsewhere in Teut. as fem., but corresponding in sense with the masc. sb. OHG. *liut* (MHG. *liut*, also neut.), MDu. *liet*, ON. *lýð-r* people (whence ME. LITH followers). (2) OE. *lēode*, *lēoda*, Northumb. *lioda*, pl., men, people = OS. *liudi* (MDu. *liede*, Du. *lieden*), OHG. *liuti* (MHG. *liute*, mod.G. *leute*), ON. *lýðir*. (3) OE. *lēod* str. masc, man (occurring only as a poetical word for 'king', and in the compounds *burhlēod* (-*liod*) burgher, *landlēod* inhabitant); not found in the other Teut. langs Cognates outside Teut. are OSl. *ljudŭ* masc. sing, people, nation, pl *ljudije* people, folks, Lettish *laudis* fem. sing., people.

The relation between the Teut words is uncertain, but the Slavo-Lettic cognates suggest that the OTeut. type was a collective sing. **leudi-s* masc., people, the plural of which had naturally much the same sense (cf. *folk*, *folks*). The OE. masc sing., with the sense 'man', seems to have been evolved from the plural meaning 'people'. The fem. gender of the OE. *lēod* people, and the form *lēoda* (*lioda*) in the pl. instead of *lēode*, seem to be due to the influence of the synonymous *þēod* fem.

The Teut. word is commonly regarded as from the OAryan root **leudh-*, whence Goth *liudan*, OS. *liodan*, OE. *lēodan*, to grow, spring (from).]

1. A people, nation, race. Also, persons collectively, 'people'.

Beowulf 2732 (Gr) Ic ðas leode heold fiftiȝ wintra. 971 *Blickl Hom.* 201 Beneuentius & Sepontanus hatton, þa twa leode. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7166 Forr ȝiff þe riche mann iss braþ, & grimme Hiss lede þatt iss unnderr himm Himm dredeþþ *a* 1250 *Prov Ælfred* 27 in *O. E. Misc*, þvs queþ Alured wolde ye mi leode lusten eure louerde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4246 Men war þar o sarzin lede. *Ibid* 8225 All naciun and lede aght vr lauerd for to drede. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A vi. 38 Ther nis no laborer in this leod that he loueth more *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xiii 5800 Fra hys kyn till ane wncouth lede *c* 1740 HENRY *Wallace* x. 227 For that me hayt mar na Sotheroun leid

b. *pl* In the alliterative phrase *land and lede*, i. e. land and vassals or subjects.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1321 (Gr.) Hafast nu þe anum eall ȝetih had land & leode. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 86 And gaue him bothe land and lede To help his childer after his day. 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B. xv 520 When Constantyn. holykirke dowed With londes and ledes lordeshipes and rentes. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam* 1269 Y make the myn heyre Of londe and of lede. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr lowe Degre* 135, I wyll forsake both land and lede, And become an hermyte. 15.. *Merch & Son* in Hazl. *E P. P* I. 133 He was a grete tenement man, and ryche of londe and lede.

c Phrases. *All lede*, all people, all the world, everybody. *In lede*, among people, in the land, on earth.

a 1275 *Prov Ælfred* 334 in *O E. Misc.*, Hit is said in lede cold red is quene red *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5490 Quen he went al lediss wai. *Ibid.* 15480 Ha þou Iudas, traitur, thef, felunest in lede. *Ibid* 23040 At þis dome sal al lede in four be delt. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 1677 Þai loued al in lide. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5345 Hade he lyuyt in lede, he hade ben lorde here *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 288 The trewe Turtour and traist . Wrait thir letteris at lenth, lelest in leid. *c* 1460 *Emare* 702 He thowghth That she was non erdyly wyght; He saw never non shuch yn leede

2. *pl.* Persons collectively, 'people'; the people subject to a lord or sovereign; one's own people, countrymen

Beowulf 260 (Gr) We synt ȝumcynnes ȝeata leode. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Luke xix 14 Ða hatedon hine his leode . & cwædon; nyllað þæt þes ofer us rixie. *c* 1205 LAY. 1784 I iððen þa leoden þat heo on londe comen *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xii. 42 ȝef y may betere beode, To mi latere leode. 1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 141 As was þe langage of þe lond wiþ ludus of inde. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 390 Whan þe louell ludes seie here lord come. 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C. xvi 306 Many man hath hus Ioye here for alle here wel dedes, And lordes and ladyes ben callid for leodes that thay haue *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9056 And of his ledis ben lost mony lell hundrith.

3. *sing.* A man, person; esp. one of the 'men' or subjects of a king or chief; a subject. Also *poet.* in OE, a king.

Beowulf 341 (Gr) Wlanc Wedera leod word æfter spræc. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1195 Þe lede lay lurked a ful longe quyle. 13.. *E E. Allit. P.* B 614 Lenge a lyttel with þy lede I loȝly biseche. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A vi 6 Thei a leod metten, Apparayled as a palmere *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 6441 For all the grefe of þo Grekes, & þe grete þronge, Was no led might hym let. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 106, I warne vche leod þat liueþ in londe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii 48 Euery liffyng leyde, Most party day and nyght. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 441 Se ȝo nought, allace! ȝone lustless led so lelely scho luffit hir husband 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 543 ȝouthheid .at na leid experience will leir. *a* 1650 *Earl Westmorland* 10 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 318 A noble Leed of high degree.

b. As a form of address.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 675 Bi Kryst, hit is scaþe, þat þou, leude, schal be lost þat art of lyf noble! 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 541 Þe lorde . Called to þe reue 'lede pay þe meyny'. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. i. 139 To litel latyn thou lernedest Lede in thi ȝouthe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1639 And

thus he wrait .. To William Wallace as a conquerour. 'O lowit leid, with worschip wys and wicht; Thow werray help [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lede folk, kemp, king, knight, shame, spel, thegn*; **lede bishop**, a bishop of a district (hence *-bishopric*); **lede-quide**, national language; **lede-rune**, ? an incantation; also, ? a mysterious doctrine.

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 971 (Cotton MS.) Se wæs ærest to Dorke ceastre to *leod biscepe gehalgod. ? a 1300 *Shires Eng.* in *O. E. Misc.* 145 Ope þe leod biscopryche on Rouecestre. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 322 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II 283 Ant twenty-sevyn he made also Leod bischopes thereto. *c* 1205 LAY. 6627 He fræinede þis *leod folc æfter heore kineleouerde. *Ibid.* 6025 Werren on alche legiun þus feole *leod kempen. *Beowulf* 54 (Gr.) Beowulf Scyldinga leof *leodcyning. *c* 1205 LAY. 867 Ich habbe þeane leod king ileid in mine benden *Ibid.* 7459 And þene king lærde al þas *leod-cnihtes. *Ibid* 8914 Kaer Leir .. þa we an ure *leod-quide Leirchestre clepiað. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 138 Wiþ ælcre yfelre *leodrunan gewrit writ him þis greciscum stafum. *c* 1205 LAY 9121 Her beoð to þisse londe icumen seolcuðe leod-ronen. *Ibid.* 15488 Heo gunnen loten weorpen mid heore leod-runen. *Ibid* 26297 Nu is hit muchel *leod-scome 3if hit scal þus a-ligge. *Ibid* 15757 He cuðe tellen of ælche *leod-spelle *Ibid* 6674 He .. lette laðien him to al his *leod-þeines

Lede, obs. variant of LEAD *sb* and *v.*

Lede, variant of LEED[1], *Obs* language.

†Ledeless, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 4 **leudles**. [f. LEDE + -LESS.] Without a companion.

13 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 693 Oft, leudlez alone, he lengez on nyʒtez.

†Ledely, *a. Obs. rare.* In 3 **leodlich**. Belonging to the people or nation, national.

c 1205 LAY. 14698 Al þat leodliche folc þat luueden ure drihten.

Le'den, *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **léden, léden, lýden, léoden**, 3-4 **leoden, leodene**, 2-6 **leden**, 4-5 **ledne**, 4 **ledone, lidene, ledyn, lyd(e)ne, ludene**, 4-7 **ledden**, 5 **lydyn**, 7 **leaden**, 7, 9 **lidden**. See also LEED[1]. [OE. *léden*, repr. a Celtic or early Romanic pronunciation of L *Latīnum* LATIN, was confused with the native *léden, lýden, léoden* language, f. *léode* people, LEDE. (For the etymological sense cf. *gebéod* language, f *béod* people.) The confusion seems to have originated with the compound *bóc-léden* 'book-language' (see BOC-LEDEN), which was fashioned by popular etymology as a more intelligible synonym for *léden*.]

†1. Latin. (See also BOC-LEDEN.) Only OE.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* Pref 3 Of Lædene on Englisc areccean. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* v xx (1891) 466 And Leden him wæs swa cuð & swa gemimor swa swa Englisc *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 321 Enchiridion þæt ys manualis on lyden.

†2. The language of a nation, people or race; a 'tongue'. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* III. 110 Þæt ys on ure leodene hneccan sar *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 141 Hie is ihaten .. englene quen marie þat is on ure ledene se-steorre. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 130 Vor al so muchel seið þis word Dauid, on Ebreuwische leodene, as strong tozem þe ueond

†b. The speech or utterance of a person or class of persons; form of speech; way of speaking (Cf. LEED[1] b.) *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast Love* 32 No monnes mouþ ne be i dut, Ne his ledene i hud *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 782 þan hee meeues too hur mouthe & makes his lidene 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. xv 253 Though he crye to Cryst .. I leue His ledne be in owre lordes ere lyke a pyes chiteryng *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 13276 The songe of þo Syrens was selly to here! With a ledyn full lusty & likyng with-all 1595 SPENSER *Col Clout* 746 Those that do to Cynthia expound The ledden of straunge languages in charge. 1596 — *F. Q.* IV xi 19 He was expert in prophecies, And could the ledden of the Gods vnfold.

†c. *poet.* Applied to the 'language' of birds *Obs*

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 602 þe lidene of þat language [*sc* of birds] þelli þei knowe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T.* 427 She vnderstood wel euery thyng That any fowel may in his leden seyn. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xv. 186 þe larke, þat is a lasse fowel is loueloker of lydene. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 3238 And that wyt God hym gafe, That on fouls lydyn he couthe. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVI xiii 283 A woondrous bird. That in plaine speech sung Her leden was like humaine language trew. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 503 The ledden of the birds most perfectly shee knew.

d. *dial.* Noise, chatter.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 29 A *Leaden* or *Lidden*; a Noise or Din. 1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. II. 245 Hark to his lidden Listen to his word or talk.

Leder, obs. f. LEADER, LEATHER; var. LITHER.

Lederite (le·dərəit). *Min.* In the obs. sense 1 later corrected to **ledererite**. [Named after Baron Louis von *Lederer*: see -ITE.]

†1. A synonym of gmelinite. *Obs.*

1829 C. T. JACKSON in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XVI 207 It is the same mineral which has been..termed Lederite. 1834 *ibid.* XXV. 80 We propose for this mineral, the name of Ledererite, in honor of the Austrian ambassador to the United States.

2. A brown variety of titanite, with splendent lustre.

1840 C. U. SHEPARD in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXXIX. 360, I shall bespeak for them the name of Lederite. 1892 DANA *Min.* 714 Lederite, brown, opaque, or subtranslucent.

Ledge (ledʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **legge**, 6 **lege, legg**, 7 **ledg**, 6- **ledge**. [Possibly a ME. formation from *legge* (ledʒə), LAY *v.* The various senses of the sb. admit of being accounted for by this supposition: cf. LAY *sb*, and MHG. *legge, lecke*, stratum, layer, edge, border.

The ON. *legg* fem., rim of a cask (see LAG *sb*) is commonly quoted as cognate, but it is doubtful whether it even belongs to the same root, as it may represent an OTeut type **lauzwō*. One example of ONF *legge*, app. 'ledge' of leather put on a packsaddle, is given by Godef; the F. word may possibly be the proximate source, in which case the ultimate etym is prob. Teut.]

1. A transverse bar or strip of wood or other material fixed upon a door, gate, piece of furniture, or the like. Now *dial.* and *techn.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merlin* 5673 He toke be gate bi þe legge & slong hem vp at his rigge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 293/2 Legge, ouer twarte byndynge [*MS. S.* ouer wart, *MS. P.* ledge], *ligatorium*. 1453 *Mem. Ripon* Surtees) III. 160 Legges de ligno emptis eidem stabulo, vidz hostio ejusdem. 1504 *Nottingham Rec.* III 322 For vj legges to þe same dore. 1530 PALSGR. 238/1 Ledge of a dore, *barre*. *Ibid.*, Ledge of a shelfe, *apoy, estaye* 1566 *Churchw. Acc. St Dunstan's, Canterbury*, Payed for bordes and palles [i. e. pales] and leges for the gatte xvjd. 1638 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, A dayes worke in sawinge of ledges and quarters for the steeple. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I 86, I clambered up upon the ledges of the door, and upon the lock which was a great wooden one *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Ledge*, a bar of a gate or stile; of a chair, table, &c. 1825, 1881 [see *ledge-door* in sense 6].

b. *Joinery.* One of the sides of a rebate, as that against which a door closes. (See quot.)

1842 GWILT *Archit* Gloss. s.v., Ledges of doors are the narrow surfaces wrought upon jambs and sofites parallel to the wall to stop the door, so that when it is shut the ledges coincide with the surface of the door In temporary work the ledges of doors are formed by fillets

c. *Naut.* pl. (See quots.)

1676 COLES, *Ledges*, small Timbers, coming thwart ships (from the wast-trees to the Roof-Trees) to bear up the Nettings. 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780), *Ledges*, small pieces of timber placed athwartships, under the decks of a ship, in the intervals between the beams. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 36 After it is floored, there must be Ledges nailed on to give firm Hold to the Feet of the Men. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129 *Ledges*, oak or fir scantling used in framing the decks, which are let into the carlings athwartships. The ledges for gratings are similar, but arch or round up agreeable to the head-ledges.

d. *Arch.* (See quots.)

1611 COTGR., *Cymace*, a ledge, or outward member in Architecture, fashioned somewhat like a Roman S, and tearmed a Waue, or Ogee. 1828 WEBSTER, *Ledge* 4 A small molding. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Ledge*, a small moulding, as the Doric drop-ledge 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Ledge*, in *arch* a string-course.

†2. A 'lip' or raised edging running along the extremity of a board or similar object. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vii. 28 The seate was made so, that it had sydes betwene the ledges [Luther: *Leisten*]. — *Ezek* xliii. 13 This is the measure of the aulter his botome in the myddest was a cubite longe and wyde, and the ledge [Luther: *Rand*] that wente rounde aboute it, was a spanne brode. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 163/2 A boarde which hath round aboute ledges. 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1806) I. 244, I at first set this vase upon the ledge of the tray, and it was nearly falling.

b. *Printing.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 195 The Ledges of the Dressing sticks *Ibid.* 218 Placing the first Line close and upright against the lower ledge of the Galley, and the beginning of his Lines close and upright against the left hand Ledge of the Galley 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, From the right side of this plate arises a ledge about half an inch high, serving to sustain the letters 1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram* 199 The page being tied up, the compositor removes it pretty far from the ledges of the galley.

3. A narrow horizontal surface, formed by the top of some vertical structure, or by the top of some projection in the vertical face of a wall or the like

1558 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 87 For twoo powles for the water drawenge at the legg on the bridge. 1641 BP. HALL *Mischief of Faction* Rem. Wks. 77 We are like some fond spectators, that when they see the puppets acting upon the ledge, think they move alone. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 130 Make two Ledges in the Chimney, that the [Register] Plate may go down no further when it shuts close 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* v. xxxi, The warder next his axe's edge Struck down upon the threshold ledge 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 84 You were leaning from the ledge. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict., Ledge of a window*, or *window ledge*, a name often given to a rounded window board, when the brickwork under the window is of the same thickness at the sill as the rest of the wall. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 On every projecting ledge of the heavy wainscot, was displayed the silver and pewter plate. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 180, I have known clocks to be let into the ledge of the pulpit.

b. A shelf-like projection on the side of a rock or mountain.

1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II ix. 286 This stone shew'd. a ledge which open'd a way to a sort of cave. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 218 In some parts it ran sloping with a rapid but uniform motion, while in others it tumbled over the ledges of rocks with a perpendicular descent. 1890 S. DOBELL *Roman* ii. Poet. Wks. (1875) 26 That breezy ledge of genial rock. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiv. 94 The face of a cliff afforded us about an inch of ledge to stand upon. 1872 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iii. (1894) 78 We clung to the crannies and ledges of the rock. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. Prol., They were hanging on a narrow ledge of rock midway between earth and sky.

c *Fortif.* = BERM.

1729, 1850 [see BERM 1]. 1852-61 *Archit Publ. Soc. Dict., Ledge* is applied to the 'bench' or 'berm' left on the face of a cutting.

4. A ridge of rocks, esp. such as are near the shore beneath the surface of the sea; †a range of mountains or hills (*obs.*); a ridge of earth

1555 EDEN *Decades* 351 There is a ledge of rockes on the southeast parte of the rode 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Vng. Seamen* 18 A shoule, a ledge of rockes. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III (1673) 57/1 We must cross Mount Hermon a ledg of Hills, which .bend directly South 1658 EVELYN *Fr Gard* (1675) 13 Break away the ledge of earth. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II. II 25 To the North of these Islands lyes a long ledge of Rocks bending like a Bow. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 63 A pretty high ledge of hills. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr* II. 835 That buoyant lump her may sustain you o er The rocky shelves and ledges to the shore 1769 — *Dict Marine* (1780), *Ledge* is also a long ridge of rocks, near the surface of the sea 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, *Ledge*, a compact line of rocks running parallel to the coast, and which is not unfrequent opposite sandy beaches. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I 108 Three of the ships on invisible ledges the South winds drave. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 31 We have a view of the first principal 'ledge' of land above the Fen country.

†5. A course or layer *Obs.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit* 25 That the lowest Ledge or Row be meerely of Stone, and the broader the better, closely layed without Morter *Ibid* 29 That certain courses or Ledges of more strength then the rest, be interlayed like Bones,..to sustaine the Fabrique from totall ruine, if the vnder parts should decay.

b. *Mining.* A stratum of metal-bearing rock; also, a quartz-vein.

1847 EMERSON *Poems, House* Wks. (Bohn) I. 472 She ransacks mines and ledges, And quarries every rock. 1863 ANSTED *Gt Stone Bk Nat* II vi 97 The half-crystalline quartz that forms reefs or ledges,—the local name for veins and bands of quartz in sandstone rock 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 27 The ledges are small, and mostly lie flat, but are very rich 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq* 211 Every miner that ever worked upon it says there's bound to be a ledge somewhere.

6. *attrib.*, as *ledge formation, matter, rock*; **ledge-door** = *ledged-door.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 589 A transverse piece, called a ledge nailed across, from which the door derives the name of a *ledge-door 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 832 384 We may look on them [doors] speaking generally as divided into ledge doors and framed doors. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Pres. Met. U. S* 109 An unmistakable *ledge formation carrying quartz the entire distance *Ibid* 262 At the depth it [a mine] has now attained, the *ledge matter is larger and richer than at any previous period of its history 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 339/2 Up and down the mountains over *ledge rock that spread out like stair steps

Ledge, *v.*[1] *Obs* exc. *dial.* Also 4-7 **lege, legge**, 5 **leadge**. [Aphetic form of *alegge, aledge* ALLEGE *v.*[2] (Perhaps sometimes confused with ME. *legge*, dial. form of *lay*: see LAY *v.*)] = ALLEGE *v.*[2] Also **Le dging** *vbl sb*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28646 He leghges [*Cotton Galba MS.* aledges] for him no for-þi þat he na scrift mai vnderly. *Ibid.* 28679 If þis man for-sakes penance neuer þe lese, and legges febulnes of flesse 1387-8 T. USK *Test Love* I. vii (Skeat) I. 73 [They] shoulden seen the same sentence, thei legen on other, spring out of their sides, with so many branches, it wer impossible to nomber 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 41 Thou leggist oft Goddis lawe, þot to a false entente ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 187 Wher is the barton wher is the knighte for me to leadge the lawe? *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 816 He said it was nothing fitting To void pity his own legging *c* 1530 *Crt of Love* 1065 So he hath begon To reson fast, and legge auctorite. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 428 For all thare ledgin of the lawis 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr* I. ii. 28 Nay 'tis no matter sir, what he leges in Latine 1867 GREGOR *Banffs Gloss.*, *Ledge*, (1) to throw out suspicions; as, 'A' bodie's beginnin' t' ledge it he's nae far fae the brackan'. (2) With the preposition *upon*, to accuse, as 'They ledge upon 'im it he cheatit the minister wee the sellan o's coo'.

Ledge, *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. LEDGE *sb*]

1. *intr* To form a ledge.

1598 STOW *Surv* xvi (1603) 139 Euery Boorde ledging ouer other 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 98 It [snow] melts on the south of every furrow leaving a white line where it has ledged on the northern side

2. *trans.* To furnish with ledges (*obs.*); to form as a ledge.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 231 The burdensome detrimentes of our hauen, which euery twelue-month deuoures a Justice of peace liuing, in weares and banckes to beat off the sand, and ouerthwart ledging and fencing it in. 1845 TALFOURD *Vac Rambles* I. 239 The road..sometimes pierced through the blasted rock, sometimes ledged along it

Ledge, obs. and dial. form of LAY *v.*[1]

Ledged (ledʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. LEDGE *sb.* + -ED[2].] Having or furnished with a ledge or ledges. *Ledged door*, see quot. 1842-59.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 55 A Desk ledgid to set Bookes on. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v. *Printing*, The body of the galley is ledged on three sides, to contain the slice 1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* II. iii. § 5 (ed. 4) 2130 The most inferior sort of door used in building is the common ledged door, in which five or six or seven vertical boards are held together by usually three horizontal pieces called ledges to which the vertical ones are nailed. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur*

395 Ledged and broken walls and floor. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 6/4 A vast tract of arid rock, crannied and ledged.

Ledgeless (le·dʒlĕs), *a.* [f. LEDGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no ledge.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 278 A dizzy and ledgeless bridge, over which the very goat would almost fear to clamber.

Ledgement, ledgment (le·dʒmĕnt). *Arch.* Also 5 **lege-, ligement.** [app. f. LEDGE *sb.* + -MENT.]

1. 'A string-course or horizontal suit of mouldings, such as the base-mouldings, &c., of a building' (*Gloss. Terms Archit.* 1850). Also *ledgement-table.*

1435 *Contract Fotheringhay Ch.* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1673) III. II. 163 When he hath set his ground table-stones, and his ligements, and the wall thereto withyn and without. 1443 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 385 They shal..do be made ..iiij xvj fote of legement table .. And they shal haue for euery ciiij fote of the same legement ..xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.* 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Ledgement.*

2. (See quots.)

1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Ledgement*, the development of a surface, or the surface of a body stretched out on a plane, so that the dimensions of the different sides may be easily ascertained. 1845 *Gloss. Terms Archit.* (ed. 4) 287 *note*, When an apartment, a roof, or other complex structure, is delineated by having its plan and other component surfaces laid out or developed upon the paper, each in its proper relation to the plan as if the whole had been originally constructed by folding together and was now laid flat, the structure is said to be *laid in ledgement.*

Ledger (le·dʒəɹ), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: (5 **legerd**), 5-9 **legger**, 6 **ledgar, leadger, lydger, -ear, ligear, -ier, leagior**, 6-7 **lidger, liger, legier**, 6-8 **lieger, leager**, 6-9 **leger, leiger**, 7 **leidger, liedger, leegar, lgar, lyger, leig-, lieg-, leag-, lidgier, ligyor, legyor**, 6- **ledger.** [The senses represent Du. *ligger* and *legger*, f. *liggen, leggen*, LIE, LAY *vbs.* The Eng. forms *lidger, ledger*, cannot be direct adoptions of the Du. words, but may be formations on Eng. *liggen, leggen*, dial. forms of LIE, LAY *vbs.* + -ER[1], in imitation of these.]

A *sb.*

1. A book that lies permanently in some place.

†**a.** *gen. Obs.*

1538 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron* (1875) I 85 The curates should provide a booke of the bible in Englishe, of the largest volume, to be a lidger in the same church for the parishioners to read on.

†**b.** *spec.* A large copy of the Breviary. *Obs.*

1481 *Churchw. Acc. Yatton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 112 To John Brene writer on part of payment for the legger the x day of June ..£iij.vj*s* viij*d*. 1484 *Ibid* 115 Payd to the Scrivener for the legerd..xxj*s*. 1496 *Will of Hownestowe* (Somerset Ho.), Portiferium alias vocat Legger. 1530 ABP. WARHAM in *Wills Doctors' Comm* (Camden) 23 Omnes libros meos vocatos ledgers, grayles, et antiphonaria. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 572 The said Archb. [Warham] left all his .. Ledgers, Grayles and Antiphonals to Wykeham Coll.

†**c.** A record-book; a register. *Obs.*

1550 *Acts Privy Council* (1891) III. 3 To enter, all such decrees, determinacions, and other thinges ..in a booke, to remaigne alwaies as a leger 1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 259 To put the same into a common leger to remain of record for the companie. 1605-47 HABINGTON *Surv. Worc.* in *Proc. Worc. Hist. Soc* I. 33, I was suffered by a speciall frynd to see the Legers of the Church of Worcester. 1625 GILL *Serm. Philos* VIII. 136 Some Liger, or booke of record, wherein such memorable things were written..as might serue for remembrance to future ages. 1666 WOOD *Life* 25 June, Perused the evidences of Queen's Coll., and afterwards a leiger, or transcript of all the evidences.

d. *Comm.* The principal book of the 'set of books' ordinarily employed for recording mercantile transactions.

Its distinctive feature is that its contents consist of 'debtor-and-creditor accounts'. Usually each person (or firm) with whom the trader has business relations has an account in the ledger, headed with his name, and showing the sums charged to his debit on the left page or half-page, and on the right those credited to him. In the system of 'double entry' the ledger includes other accounts of similar form to these, but headed with the designations of certain branches or subdivisions of the trader's own business.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instruct* Civb, After you haue thus sette euery parcell orderly in your Iournal, then it behoueth you to take out the said parcelles, and compile and indite them into the third booke, called the Leager, which commonly is made of double so many leaues as is the Iournall. 1662-3 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Jan., So to my office all the morning, signing the Treasurer's ledger 1679 R. CHAMBERLAIN *Accomptant's Guide* Pref., At the end of the Leager there is a ballance of the Leager. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. XXXII 43 It is usual to mark the ledgers alphabetically thus—Ledger No. A. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs Ind.* Wks. XI. 291 The journals and legers of the Treasury. 1838 DICKENS *Arch. Nick.* XVI, He had a thick ledger lying open before him 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* X. VIII (1875) 379 The mind is like a merchant's ledger, it requires to be continually posted up to the latest date.

fig. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III 315 An improved system of book-keeping for the ledgers of calculating self-love.

2. A horizontal timber in a scaffolding, lying parallel to the face of the building and supporting the putlogs. (Cf. *ligger.*)

1571 *Stamford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 170/1 It. for iiij^or prays & a hundreth lydgers xij*d*. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 231 In Building of Scaffolds the Ledgers are those pieces that lie Parallel to the side of the Building. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 251 Timber, or short Poles from the Leggers into their Brickwork 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 303 A frame of wood, braced with strong pieces of timber, and secured by ledgers and feet. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 139/1 The scaffolding was constructed of five uprights and one ledger, this ledger being only two boards wide instead of five.

3. A flat stone slab covering a grave.

c 1510 *Contr. for tomb Hen. VII*, in Britton *Arch. Antiq.* (1809) II. 21, 100 foote of blacke towchestone is sufficient for the legger and the base of the said tombe. 1852 J. L. CHESTER *Westm. Abbey Reg.* (1876) 514 *note*, Buried in the North Cloister of Westminster Abbey, under a black marble ledger, close to the North wall. 1883 KERRY *St. Lawrence, Reading* 136 The old ledger on which Barton's brass was laid. 1890 *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLVII. 100 A ledger in the chancel at Burton commemorates Sir William Goring.

4. The nether millstone. Now *dial.*

a 1530 HEYWOOD *Play Weather* (Brandl) 743 Fere not the lydger, be ware your ronner Perchaunce your lydger doth lache good peckyng 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 170 The Molecop-stone being always the runner, and the Darbyshire stone, the Legier. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 451 The bed of masonry which supports the legger.

5. *Angling.* Short for *ledger-bait* (see 8).

1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 149 You may fish for a Pike, either with a ledger, or a walking-bait; and you are to note that I call that a ledger which is fix'd, or made to rest in one certaine place when you shall be absent 1859 S. C. HALL *Bk. Thames* 278 The usual practice is to fish for barbel with the ledger. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 2/4 The only chance is to fish with a leger on the submerged banks in the eddies for roach.

6. An ordinary or resident ambassador; also, a papal nuncio. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* in form *lieger*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII* (1809) 724 The Viscount Rochforth returned into England & so did the Bishop of Bathe shortly after leavyng Sir Anthony Broune behind for a Ligier. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 260/1 The realme was neuer lightlie without some of the popes ligiers with all violence exacting and extorting continuall provisions, contributions, [etc.]. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 896/2 The bishop of Bath laie there for the king as legier. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 165 William Harborne was sent first Ambassadour unto Sultan Murad Can-with whom he continued as her Majesties Ligier almost sixe yeeres. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. XXIII § 20 A Nuntio of the pope, returning from a certayne Nation, where hee serued as Lidger. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp Hereford's Ann. Eng.* (1675) 39 Prat, Leiger here for the Emperour,. without leave withdrew himself from court. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI (1655) 351 By a letter sent from Mr. Archibald Douglas that stayed as Lieger in England, he found him not well disposed in the businesse. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. V. § 22 A Nuncio differed from a Legate, almost as a Lieger from an extraordinary Ambassadour. 1855 COSTELLO *Stor. Screen* 3, I was then—as I am now—the lieger of the house of Nidau.

7. *transf.* and *fig* **a.** A (permanent) representative; a commissioner; an agent; also, an 'ambassador of the Gospel'. *Obs.* or *arch* in form *lieger.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 59 Lord Angelo hauing affaires to heauen Intends you for his swift Ambassador, Where you shall be an euerlasting Leiger. 1607 DEKKER *Knts Conjur.* (1842) 34 The poxe lyes there as deathis legyer. 1611 BARKSTED *Hiren* (1876) 87 But sighes he sends out on this embassie, Liegers that dye ere they returne againe. 1619 HUTTON *Follie's Anat* A 7 He like a ledger at the Tables end Takes place for an inuited friend. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I XII. 19 Every good man is a Leiger here for Heaven 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom* 20 God sent at first Embassadours extraordinary and then left his Leigers in his Church for ever. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II iii 140 Has not this present Parliament A Ledger to the Devil sent, Fully empowr'd to treat about Finding revolted Witches out? 1671 FLAVEL *Fount of Life* viii 23 The Mediator that made it, lies as a Lidger in heaven to maintain it for ever and prevent new Jars. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXIV 171 Mark me,—I come, a lieger sent from Jove [Gr. Διος δέ τοι ἄγγελος εἰμι].

†**b.** One who is permanently or constantly in a place; a resident. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV iv, Hee's a lieger at Horne's ordinarie yonder. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit* VII. XIV. (1623) 416 King Ethelred thus rid of these his vnlooked for guests, sought to remoue those leigers that lay in Cumberland. 1612 BP. HALL *Serm.* V. 63 All Palestine was but, as Jerome which was a lieger there reckons it, 160 miles long. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 428 Seeing it is said of Anna that she departed not from the Temple, it will be enquired whether any women were constantly Leigers to live therein. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* (1662) I. 4 Of these wonders, some were transient, others Liegers and Permanent.

†**c.** *Welsh ledger*: 'a jocular name for the cuckoo' (Nares). *Obs.*

1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* V. i, Your deuice here is a Cuckow sitting on a tree, the Welsh Lidger; good.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1 d) *ledger-account, -clerk, -entry, -man*; also *ledger-like* adj.; **ledg r-bait**, a fishing bait which is made to remain in one place (also *attrib.*); so *ledger-hook, -line, -tackle*; **ledger-blade**, in a cloth-shearing machine, the stationary straight-edged blade, placed as a tangent to and co-acting with a spiral blade on a cylinder, and used to trim the nap and reduce it to a uniform length; **ledger-millstone** = sense 4; **ledger-stone** = sense 3; **ledger-wall** = *foot wall.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Book*, The *ledger account of cash. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 149 Your *ledger bait is best to be a living bait. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I ii. 8 Ledger-Bait Angling is when the Bait always rests in one fixt and certain Place. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc. 1383 The . fixed . or . *led er blade. 1882 *Times* 10 Oct. 2/3 The prisoner, who was employed as a *ledger clerk and accountant. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 37 A formal Journal, or *leidger Entry. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 97 Forms of Ledger-Entries 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 153 Having given you this direction for the baiting your *ledger hook with a live fish or frog. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. iii. (1864) 62 A folio volume of *leger-like size and aspect. 1882 OGILVIE, **Ledger-line*, a kind of tackle used in fishing for barbel and bream. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 56 Spoon Baits, Paternosters, Ledger Lines. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xviii, How was it these same *ledger-men could spy Fair Isabella in her downy nest? 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvii. 140 To be cast headlong into the sea with a great ligger millstone tied about his necke. 1851 E. MOORE in *Fen & Marshland Ch.* Ser. III (1869) 65 Two stone coffins with the *ledger stones belonging to them. 1894 JESSOPP *Random Roaming* 188 Certain rather handsome ledger stones that were lying in the chancel. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i (1880) 51 There are many places, which can only be fished with *ledger tackle. 1872 *Echo* 5 Aug., Heavy leger tackle. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Ledger-wall.*

B. *adj.*

I In attributive use.

†**1.** *Ledger ambassador* or *ambassador ledger*: resident or ordinary ambassador. So *ledger Jesuit. Obs.*

1550 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* in *Rem.* (Roxb.) 258 That Sir Iohn Mason shuld be embassadour ligier. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron., Hist Scot.* 344/2 Monsieur Doisell, liger ambassador for the French King 1606 *Proc. agst Lat. Traitors* 32 Baldwin the Ligier Jesuite in Flaunders. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 85 The Kings of England and of France haue here their Ledger Embassadours. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 120 The leiger Embassador of the Catholick King. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 111 A duplicate of the order [was] sent to Sir Walter Aston, the lieger embassador. 1755 JOHNSON, *Leger*, any thing that lies in a place; as, a leger ambassador.

transf. and *fig.* *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 286 Sleepe is Deaths Leiger-Ambassadour 1639 CADE *Serm necess. for Times* 10 Gods Lieger Ambassador residing in our hearts. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. § 45 Christ having left his Ministers as Lieger Embassadours to signifie and publish the Lawes of Jesus.

†**2.** Remaining in a place; resident; permanent; stationary. Also *fig.* constantly in use; said, e.g. of a joke, 'standing', 'stock'. *Ledger side*: the side on which something lies. *Obs.*

1547 *Injunct. Edw VI* in Kitchin *Winchester Docum.* (1889) I. 184, iij legior bybles to be hadde continually within the Churche. 1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV XXI. 354 How mercifull is he to such who not out of leigier malice, but sudden passion, may chance to shed blood 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* V. § 146 This Petition, deliver'd publickly, and read, by their Leiger Committee 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I VIII 28 Like a bruised Codling Apple a little corrupted on the Leiger side. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 156 Their habits, gestures, language, lieger-jests, and expressions. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, Kent* (1662) II. 59 The great Soveraign, built at Dulwich, (in later edd. corrected *Woolwich*) a Lieger ship for State, is the greatest Ship our Island ever saw. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacr.* II. iv. § 8 God had a kind of Leiger-Prophets among his people.

3. *Mus.* **Ledger line**, one of the short lines added temporarily above and below the stave to accommodate notes in a passage which cannot be contained by the usual five lines. They are numbered from the stave upward and downward, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. *ledger lines above* or *below.* Also *ledger space*, a space between two ledger lines or between the stave and the 1st ledger line.

[The origin of this use is not clear; perh. the word may be the sb. used *attrib.* with allusion to sense A 2. The common statement that it represents the F. *léger* light, slight, is baseless.]

1700 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i 6 And then you add a Line or two to the five Lines, as the Song requires, those Lines so added being called Ledger-Lines 1775 ASH, *Leg'erline*, a line above or below the five to receive an ascending or descending note 1793 *Trans. Soc Arts* V. 125 The ledger or occasional lines, drawn through the heads of the notes. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 20 The situation of G in the first ledger space, being higher than any within the stave, that note is called *G in alt* 1879 C. J. EVANS *Let.* in *Musical Times* 1 June, A ledger line has never been typographically either lighter in shade or thinner in substance than its accompanying stave lines.

II. In predicative use, esp. in *to be, lie ledger.* (In many cases the word may be taken either as sb. or adj.)

4. Resident in the capacity of ambassador, commissioner or agent. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 113 His Ambassadour that was ledger at Rome *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 121 He was Natures factour here, And leiger lay for every sheire. 1648 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 300 The Committee that are to lie leiger there 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* II. § 24 Those who lay leiger for the Covenant, and kept up the spirits of their countrymen by their intelligence. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* I. (1692) 29 One that lay lieger at London for their dispatches. 1886 [see LEAGUER *sb*.[1] 4].

†**5.** Lying or resting in a place; stationary; resident. **a.** of persons.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. LXX. 15 Returne not thou, but legier stay behinde. 1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* V. i, Two or three Engli h spies told us they had lain leger three months to steal away the Piazza, and ship it for Covent Garden. 1638 R. WEST *To Mem. J. Randolph* 13 in *R.'s Poems*, For Humours to lye ledger they are seene *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 434 Antiochus remained Lieger at Rome, that he might know what things were transacted 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 438 They meet not from so many parts remote to sit a whole year Lieger in one

place, only now and then..to convey each Man his bean or ballot into the Box.

† b. of things. *Obs.*

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* 25 Wheate . yf the ground be to riche where it is sowen, it wyll growe to ranke, and lye leadge[r] vpon the grounde. 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* III. i. 91 A name which Ide teare out From the hye Germaines throat, if it lay ledger there To dispatch priuy slanders against mee. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* I. xx. (1640) 32 Shiloh, where the Ark was long leiger. 1650 — *Pisgah* II. xiv. 300 These wise men perceiving this .. to be no light constantly Leiger in the skies, conclude it an extraordinary Embassadour sent upon some peculiar service. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, Lond.* (1662) II. 223 A rusty Musket, which had lain long Leger in his Shop.

Le·dger, *v. Angling.* Also leger. [f. Ledger *sb.* (sense 5).] *intr.* To use a ledger-bait.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 324/2 Ledger is another way of fishing for a Pike, the Angler being absent. 1859 F. Francis *N. Dogvane* (1888) 19 An adept in spinning, trolling, ledgering. 1867 — *Angling* II. (1880) 63 The fishermen who require to cast a long line on the Thames, for ledgering or spinning 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal* (ed. 4) 106 Jew Fish, caught by Messrs. Curtis and Senior, ledgering, Brisbane River, Queensland, Australia.

Le·dger-book. (Forms: see Ledger.) Now *Hist.* A book containing records; a register; a cartulary; a book of accounts; = Ledger 1 b, c, d.

1553 Edw. VI *Let. to Ridley* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. xxii. 421 I'o subscribe the same [articles] in one ledger-book to be formed for that purpose 1599 Hakluyt *Voy* II. i 96 All which particulars doe most evidently appeare out of certaine auncient Ligier bookes of the R. W Sir William Locke Mercer of London 1612 Speed *Hist G. Brit.* VII. xxiii. 305 The Liger booke of the Monastery of Peterborow. 1643 Prynne *Open. Gt Seal* I Sundry ancient Charters of our English Saxon Kings, yet extant in old Leger Books of Abbeys *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1688) IV. 484 When I look over my leger Book of accounts, I do not find that God-Almighty is indebted to me one Penny 1659 — *Lex. Tetragl., Proverbs* To the knowingest kind of Philologers, Touching the Method of perusing these Proverbs or Adages .the Reder shall do well to have his Leger-Book about him when he falls upon Them, to Register therein such that Quadrat with his Conceit and Genius. 1665 Wood *Life* 27 May, The registers leiger-books and statutes of Oryell College. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl* s.v. *Book*, Every transaction must be entered in the ledger-book, with a balance of debt and credit. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. x, The ledger book of the church of Rochester. *c* 1800 S. Rogers *Italy* (1839) 100 Among the debtors in his leger-book Entered in full.

fig. 1599 Sir J. Davies *Nosce Teipsum* 47 Such formes as she doth cease to see To Memories large volume she commends. This Lidger Booke lyes in the braine behind.

Ledging (le·dʒiŋ). [f. Ledge *sb.* + -ing 1.] *concr.* A ledge, or ledges collectively.

c 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* (1837) I 270 The sea in the opening was as bright as a mirror . and through it I could see the ledgins of this amazing cone [an iceberg] spreading away shelve below shelve into the channels of the ocean. 1820 A. Sutherland *St. Kathleen* IV 143 He. loupit richt ower my head, far beyont the ledgin' o' the brig. 1899 *Westm. Gas.* 17 July 6/3 He lay on the main deck ledging outside the saloon cabin covering board.

Ledgit (le·dʒit). *Sc.* [?f. Ledge *sb.* + *-it* = -et; cf. *leaflt.*] a. (See quot. 1867.) b. A label projecting from a leaf of a book.

1867 Gregor *Banffs. Gloss., Ledgit*, the top of the inner half of a window. 1885 *Advt.* (from Ayr) in *Bookseller* 7 Jan. 82/2 English Catalogue of Books, 1863–74. Half bd. With Parchment Ledgits for the Years.

Ledgy (le·dʒi), *a.* [f. Ledge *sb.* + -y.] Abounding in or consisting of ledges or ridges of rock.

1779 Livermore in *Coll. New Hampsh. Hist Soc* (1850) VI. 315 This swamp has some considerable hills and ledgy mountains in it. 1878 Sawtelle *Hist Townsend* (*Mass*) 15 It contains ledgy, waste lands, in which are wild ravines. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 497 The small ledgy island known as 'the Nubble'.

Ledi- (lɛ·di), combining form of mod.L. *Lēdum* (see Ledum); used in chemical terms: **Ledita·nnic** (*acid*), **Ledixa·nthin** (see quots.).

1865 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III 567 *Leditannic acid.* .. A variety of tannic acid, obtained from the leaves of the marsh wild rosemary (*Ledum palustre*). *Ibid*, *Ledixanthin*, a yellow or red pulverulent substance, produced by boiling leditannic acid with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid.

† Ledish, *a. Obs.* Forms: 3 leodisc, leodisc, 4 ludyoh, ludisch, ledisch. [f. Lede + -ish.] Pertaining to the people, national.

c 1205 Lay. 2144 Cum liðen to londe þæt wes an leodisc king. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 22684 He wolde isen Gwenaifer þe leodisce cwene. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 73 þe ludych lorde. *Ibid.* 1375 Mony ludisch lordes þat ladies brozten. *Ibid.* 1556 Ledisch lore.

‖ Ledon (lī·dŏn). [a. Gr. λήδον mastic.] = Ladanum. Also *ledon gum* (Cent. Dict.).

1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict*, *Ledon*.

† Le·dor. *Obs.*—° [ad. Gr. λοιδορία.]

1623 Cockeram, *Ledors*, biting taunts

Ledron, variant of Liderron *Obs.*

‖ Ledum (lī·dŏm). [mod.L., a. Gr. λήδον mastic.] A genus of ericaceous shrubs, commonly known as Labrador tea, used in the pharmacopœia. **Oil of Ledum** or **ledum-oil, ledum camphor,** products obtained from *L. palustre.*

1834 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 456 Infuse four ounces of the ledum in a quart of hot water. 1858 Thoreau *Winter* (4 Feb.) 339 The ledum bears a general resemblance to the water andromeda. 1865 Watts *Dict. Chem.*, *Ledum, oil of*..obtained by distilling the leaves of *Ledum palustre*, with water.

Ledur, -yr, obs. forms of Leather, Lither.

Lee (lī), *sb.*1 Forms: α. 1 hlēo, 4 leȝ, leo, 4–6 le, 5 legh, 5–6 lie, 7 lay, ley, 7, 9 lea, 4– lee. β. 1 hlēow, 3 leouwe, 5 lue, 8 *dial.* loo, 9 *dial.* lew. [OE. *hlēo* (gen. *hleowes*) str. neut. or masc., cognate with OFris. *hli*, *hly*, OS. *hleo* neut. or masc., *hlea* fem., shelter, ON. *hlé* neut., 'lee' in the nautical sense, Sw. *lä*, Da *læ*):—O Teut. **hlewo-*, whence **hlewjo-*, **hliujo-* in ON. *hlý* neut., shelter, warmth, *hlýja* to protect. The word is also found as a nautical term in Du. *lij*, MLG. *lē* (whence G. *lee*); the history of these forms is not clear.

The OTeut. **hlewo-* has no known cognates outside Teut. The Goth. *hlija* tent, is prob. unconnected.

It is not necessary to suppose that the nautical use in Eng. is of Scandinavian origin, though it is not recorded in OE.: the form *lee* might be either from OE. or ON., but the unequ vocally native forms *lue*, *leo* are found in the nautical use.]

I. 1. Protection, shelter, rarely *pl.* Also in phrases *in, under* (*the*) *lee* (*of*) both in material and immaterial senses. † Also, a resting-place.

c 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 605 Weder liþe under swegles hleo. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cviii. 10 Þonne hi to his huse hleowes wilnian. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Mid festen, mid wechchen mid herd werunge, herd leouwe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23326 þat þai þe sorfuller sal be þat losen folih has þat le. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 277 Penne he lurkkes & laytes where watz le best. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* App. iv. 62 Þen most Merci .. lenge wiþ vs in leo and lede. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1446 We lurkede undyr lee as lowrande wreches! 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 79 The silly scheip and thair lytill hyrd gromis Lurkis vndir le of bankis. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 55 It is a bosum of the Sey, in the ley of a hich montane conteyned. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II iii. (Arb.) 446 Our quarter .. was onely the open woods under the lay of a hill. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey*, *Sea-Mans T.* 100 To come under the lee of wedlock. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 123 Any mariner, arriving near the shoar, would, joyfully enter the lees of a safe harbour. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 96 Sheltered under the Lee of Royal favour. 1821 J. W. Croker *Diary* (1884) 3 June, He wishes to have Peel under his lee. 1847 G. Mitchell *Fresh Gleanings* (1851) 223 Cameron was thinking of Rob Roy's cave under the Lea of Ben Lomond. 1863 Wise *New Forest* 193 The labourer still sits under the lew .. of the hedge. 1873 G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* XIII. 101 There he is under the lee of the opposite bank. 1901 *Speaker* 5 Jan 375/2 Under the lee of the Turkish guns.

b. *dial.* Something constructed as a shelter.

1791 Pegge *Derbicisms* Ser. II, *Lee*, shelter; a Sheep-lee, a wall on the moors for the sheep to stand under in bad weather. 1794 *Annals Agric.* XXII 273 (E. D. S.) Looes or frames are fixed all round the kiln. 1887 *Kent Gloss. Lees*, a row of trees planted to shelter a hop garden. *Ibid.*, *Lew*, a thatched hurdle, supported by sticks, and set up in a field to screen lambs, etc. from the wind.

2. Chiefly *Naut.* The sheltered side of any object; hence the side (of a ship, the land, an eminence, etc.) that is turned away from the wind. Frequent in *beneath, under the lee* (*of*).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2806 Paris..Shot into ship with shene men of Armys; Launst loupis fro the le. 1556 W Towrson in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 99 The 12. day we saw a saile vnder our Lee 1583 *Leg. Bp St. Androis* Pref. 104 He lattis his scheip tak in at luife and lie. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 43 He that at euery gust puts to the Lee, shall neuer be good Nauigator. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* x. xvi, They bore To come within the lue of Scottish banke. 1595 Maynarde *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 8 Becalmed vnder the lee of the land. 1607 Capt Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xii 63 They are to come vnder the Lee of the Admirall to salute him. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I 207 The Pilot . Moors by his side under the Lee. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 274 We run in as much under the lee of the point as we could. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 798 For rocky shores beneath our lee appear. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* I. xxiv, Beneath the Castle's sheltering lee, They staid their course in quiet sea. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. xlv, A tight boat will live in a rough sea, Unless with breakers close beneath her lee 1855 O. W. Holmes *Poems* 164 She rends the clinging sea, That flies before the roaring wind, Beneath her hissing lee. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I xxii. 146 Against the Matterhorn the vapour was chilled and precipitated in his lee. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss*, *Lew*, the lee side. 1884 Par *Enstace* 129 The lieutenant sails as smooth as a pinnace under his lee.

b. Nautical phrases. † *At lee*: (*a*) windbound; (*b*) under shelter. † (*To bring, fall*) *by the lee*: to leeward; also *fig.* † (*To bring, lay, lie*) *upon the lee*: with sails aback. *On, under* (*the*) *lee*: to leeward = Alee.

1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 33 The ship on hull, the helme on lee. 1607 Marston *What You Will* II. i. Wks. 1856 I. 238 Shoot him through and through with a jest; make him lye by the lee. 1611 Cotgr., *Bouter vent en penne*, to bring a ship vpon the Lee. *a* 1618 Ralegh *Apol.* 7 The *Thunder* by the negligence of her Master, was at Lee in the Thames. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Figh' at Sea* Wks. III 34/2 They, passed from vs to lay their ships by the Lee. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* V. (1704) 507/1 The Ship lay upon the Lee; and the Master called with the Whistle to fill the Sails. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 59/2 An Hollands Man of War .. whom she fought very bravely, and at last brought by the Lee, but had not Men enough to board her. 1687 *Ibid.* No. 120/1 One of them was so warmly received with a broadside, that he immediately fell by the Lee. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 79 *A Ship lies by the Lee*, that is, has all her sails lying flat against the Masts and Shrouds. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) Z 3, 'We saw a fleet under the lee', and 'we saw a fleet to leeward', are synonymous expressions. 1825 A. Cunningham '*A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea*' I, Away the good ship flies, and leaves Old England on the lee. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* III. 478 Yonder her nearest coast fate wills thee to leave on the lee.

† **3.** A sheltered position or condition; hence, calmness, peace, tranquillity. Chiefly in *to leng, live, rest in* (or *on*) *lee*. Also, in *lithe of* (or *on*) *lee* said of the weather. *Obs.*

The alliterative phrases, *lordings, lordship in lee*, may perh. not belong to this sense.

13 . *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 477/10 þe Mon þat þenkeþ to liuen in le. 13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 849 To lede a lortschyp in lee of leudes ful gode. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 416 Of þe fare nowmir for to be Of haly men ene & reste in le. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5615 He lengis in lithis & in lee to his lyues ende. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. x. 3620 Alysandyr .Scotland led in luwe and lé. *c* 1460 *Emare* 348 The wedur was lythe of le. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 341 Lordingis in le, I rede ye tent trewly to my teching. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor Fab.* XIII. (*Frog & Mouse*) XXII, Better but stryfe allane to leif in le. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot* (1858) II 128 Amang thair freindis for to leve in le. *a* 1650 *Turke & Gowin* 47 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 92, I will neuer flee from noe aduenture..whilest I may liue on lee.

II. *altrib* and *Comb.*

4. Simple attributive, passing into adj. a. Indicating that an object is on the lee-side of a vessel, or to leeward of some other object, e. g. *lee bowline, -division, -gunwale, -scupper*, etc.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* V. I. 30 Himself infangis the le scheit of the saill. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 28 Make ready your loufe howks and ley fagnes. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 Let go the Lee-Bowling of fore-sail, and Weather-Braces. *Ibid.* 18 Set in the Lee-Braces. 1726 G Roberts *Four Years Voy* 291 They could help to stay her with a Lee Oar. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II. iv. 163 The Commodore ordered them to bring to under his lee-quarter. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxiv. 209 He commanded the men to carry the vessel's lee-gunwale under water 1805 *Log of H. M. S. Mars* 21 Oct. in Nicolas *Nelson's Disp.* VII. 165 *note*, At daylight saw the Enemy's Fleet on our lee beam *Ibid.* 166 *note*, At 9.5 answered Victory's signal for the Mars to lead the lee division. 1823 J. F. Cooper *Pioneer* xv. (1869) 66/2 Hauling in the slack of the lee-sheet. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xii, O'Brien .. told me never to mind, but to keep in the lee-scuppers. *Ibid.* xv, She careened over so that her lee channels were under the water. 1835 — *Pacha* v, We descried land on the lee beam. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Lee-fang*, a rope rove through the cringle of a sail, for hauling in, so as to lace on a bonnet. *Ibid*, *Lee-gunwale under*, a colloquial phrase for being sorely over-pressed, by canvas or other cause. 1893 F. M. Crawford *Childr. King* I. 9 You would rather .. take the lee earing too, in any gale. 1897 R Kipling *Captains Courageous* 188 She cuddled her lee-rail down to the crashing blue.

b. Implying motion to leeward.

1726 G. Roberts *Four Years Voy.* 120 The Lee-Tide being made, I fell short by half a League. 1790 Beatson *Nav & Mil Mem.* I. 157 The strong lee current 1848 Craig, *Lee lurch*, a sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea, when a large wave strikes her on the weather side. 1859 R. H. Dana *Cuba & Back* i. 7 The . leisurely weather-roll and lee-roll.

5. Special combs.: **lee-anchor** (see quot.); **lee-bow**, the bow of a vessel that is turned away from the wind; hence *lee-bow* vb., to run under the lee bow of; *fig.* to take advantage of; **lee-gage** (see Gauge 5); **lee-hatch, -hitch** (see quots.); **lee-latch**, 'dropping to leeward of the course' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **lee-most** *a.*, furthest to leeward; **lee-port,** a sheltered port; **lee wheel**, 'the assistant to the helmsman' (Adm. Smyth). Also Lee-board 1, Lee-shore Lee-side.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Lee-anchor*, the leeward one, if under weigh; or that to leeward to which a ship, when moored, is riding. 1697 Dampier *Voy* I. 100 Some of them appeared on our Weather-bow, some on our **Lee-bow*. 1840 R. Dana *Bef Mast* xxv. 83 The anchor on the lee bow had worked loose. 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 96/1 Hauling her close on the wind so that she would 'lee-bow' the tide 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *Take care of the* **Lee hatch*, a word of caution to the helmsman, not to let the ship fall to leeward of her course. *Ibid.*, **Lee-hitch*, the helmsman getting to leeward of the course. 1721 Bailey, **Lee-latch*, (Sea Phrase) to have a care of the Lee-Latch, i. e. keep the Ship near the Wind 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy S. Sea* (1847) 17 The vice admirall and her consort, were *lee-most and stern-most of all. 1804 Capt Owen in *Naval Chron.* XII. 132 The leemost Brigs began to get under weigh *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth (*Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 125 Lords and gods of this earth, sleeping in the *lee-port of honour.

Hence **Lee** *v. rare*−1, *trans*, to put (the helm) a-lee. See A-lee

1659 Davenant *Hist. Sir F Drake* ii. 13 The Master alowd bids, Lee the Helm, Lee!

Lee (lī). *sb*2 *Obs.* exc. in *pl.* Forms: *sing.* 4 lie, 5 ley(e, lye, 7 9 lee. *pl.* 4–6 lyes, 5–6 lies, 6 leese, leese, lyse, 6– lees. [a. F. *lie*, Gaulish L. *lia*, pl. *liæ* (10th c.); Celtic origin has been conjectured.] The sediment deposited in the containing vessel from wine and some other liquids.

† **1.** *sing.* Also *fig.* Also *upon the lee, to drain to the lee.* Cf. 2 d below. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* (M.) III. 895 (I 309) And thus fulofton have I boght The lie, and drank noght of the wyn. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 32 Whan þe ley is sepin hot, caste þe Pesyn þer to. 1482 Caxton *Myrr.* I. i. 6 The lye whiche is thordure abideth lyneth in the bottom. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 338 Which..will both stop the fermentation and precipitate the Lee 1700 Dryden *Sigism. & Guisc.* 317 A man so smelling of the people's lee. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 23 The

gross Lees settle quickly, and also the flying Lee in time. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4512/4 For Sale, ..70 Hogsheads of new. Claret upon the Lee neat 1718 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 497 I'll mingle with the people's wretched lee 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 468 This cyder should be rack'd off once at least from its gross lee. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 183 Sweet though the draught of pleasure be, Why should we drain it to the lee?

2. *pl.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1040 Boystes Crammed ful of lyes As euer vessel was with lyes. *c* 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 115 The reboyle to Rakke to þe lies of þe rose. 1530 PALSGR. 239/1 Lyse of wyne, *lye*. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 328 Ther is no wine made of grapes but hath leese. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* II. xvi. 110 Wines the stronger they be the more lees they have when they are new. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 11 Where all the heavier Lees may have time to subside. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 302 Other Spirits are produc'd from Lees, by the Force of Fire. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus* vi 119 Thespis and his Company bedaubed their Faces with the Lees of Wine. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* XXV 377 Lay them to steep in sack lees, or any white wine lees. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I 257 The lees of wine, on distillation, afford the greatest quantity of oil. 1861 H MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 132 Composed of the scum and lees of all broths and soups 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 352 A Bottle containing Lees of Sardine Oil

b. *fig* Basest part, 'dregs', 'refuse'.

1593 NASHE *Christs T.* 30 a, Twenty thousand of these dreggy lees of Libertines. 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* xiii 116 In these Lees and Dregges of time. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 321 Pretenders to political prudence bred for the most part in the lees of the people 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 119 This company of Treacherous Villains, the Dregs and Lees of the Earth. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* I. i. 11 A Man that will always smell of the Lees of the People. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 480 He, too, with whom Athenian honour sunk, And left a mass of sordid lees behind. 1838 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1841) I. ii. 216 Slowly purging off the lees of this extreme corruption. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* vii. 40 My body is but the lees of my better being. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 166 The angler has left for his day's work only the lees of his nervous energy. 1868 MILMAN *St Paul's* ix. 220 It is impossible to work a revolution, especially a religious revolution, without stirring up the lees of human nature.

† c. construed as *sing. Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. iii. 100 The Wine of Life is drawne, and the meere Lees Is left this Vault, to brag of

d. In various phrases, chiefly *fig.*, esp *to drain, drink the lees*, (*to drain, drink*, etc.) *to the lees*, i. e. to the last drop, to the very end, (*to settle*) *on* or *upon the lees.*

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXV 6 A feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees. *Ibid., Jer* XLVIII 11 Moab hath bene at ease from his youth, and hee hath setled on his lees, and hath not been emptied from vessell to vessell 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 7 They may not part till they have drunk the cup of the wrath of God to the very lees *Ibid.* ii. 6 Settle the soule vpon his lees of sinnefull lusts *a* 1639 WOTTON *Parallel* in *Relig.* (1651) 8 His Humours grew Tart, as being now in the Lees of favour 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 75 You are an obstinate Heretick, and settled upon the Lees 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps* LXXV. 8 To drink the very Lees. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 260 Are sweet philosophy's enjoyments run Quite to the lees? 1821 KEATS *Lamia* I 143 She felt the warmth .. And, like new flowers at morning song of bees, Bloomed, and gave up her honey to the lees. 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 7, I will drink Life to the lees. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. i, This Parliament will last, it will go on to the lees. 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr.* IV. II. (1864) II. 206 They were doomed to drink the lees of humiliation. 1856 BOKER *Poems* (1857) II. 80 I'll drain the bitter to the very lees. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 41 The people at large were content to settle down on their lees. 1871 PUSEY *Lenten Serm.* VII. (1883) 141 We reverse the Apostle's rule, rest on our lees, remember 'the things which are behind', and forget 'those which are before'.

e. *attrib.*

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 107 Leonardo's carnations have too much of the lees-colour in them.

† **Lee,** *a. Obs.* Also 5–6 le, 6–8 lee. Cf. LEW *a.* [f. LEE *sb.*1] Sheltered from the wind.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4675 þai logget hom to lenge in þat le hauyn. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 18 The land lowne was and le, with lyking and luf. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab* VII. (*Lion & Mouse*) XXXVIII. The fair forest with leuis lowne and le. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. IV. 121 The famy stour of stremis le Vp weltis from the braid palmis of tre. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 70 *Lee* or *Lew*, Calm, under the wind. *Suss.*

¶ The ballad phrase in quot. below may possibly contain this word, used vaguely for 'pleasant'.

a 1800 *Sweet Willie & Fairr Annie* XXXV. in Child *Ballads* (1885) II. 189 He is on to Annie's bower By the lei light o the moon. [1875 J. VEITCH *Tweed* 81 Exploits by lee light of the moon.]

Lee: see LE, LIE, LYE.

Leeangle (lĭ æŋg'l). *Austral.* Also **lliangle, leonile, langeel.** [Native word, a derivation of *leang* or *liang* tooth. Other forms (see Morris) are *leeawell, leewill.*] A wooden club bent at the striking end. (Morris *Austral Eng.*)

1845 C. GRIFFITH *Port Phillip Distr. N. S. W.* x. 155 The liangle is of the shape of a pickaxe, with only one pick. 1867 G. G. MACGRAE *Mámba* 9 The long leangle's nascent form Forespoke the distant battle-storm. 1869 HOARE *Figures Fancy* 98 Beneath the dread leeangle blow Fell many a strong and swarthy foe. 1894 R. ETHERIDGE in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Instit.* XXIII. 317 On a Modification of the Australian Aboriginal Weapon, termed the Leonile, Langeel, Bendi, or Buccan, &c.

Lee'-board[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **leburde,** 6 **leburd, lea boord, leebord.** [a. ON. *hlé-borð*, f. *hlé* LEE *sb.*1 + *borð* BOARD.] The lee-side (of a vessel).

† *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3625 Ledys one leburde, lordys and oper. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* IX. 56 Leidis on leburd [*MS.* luff burd] 1582 N. LICHEFIELD *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind* LXXIX. 161 The other Captayns being a Lea boord, and hearing the sound of the ordinance, did returne. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 16 Graunt syne, o Neptune, god of seas profound, That readars think on leebord.

Lee-board[2] (lĭ·bōəd). [f. LEE *sb.*1 + BOARD.] A strong frame of plank, fixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, which, being let down into the water diminishes her drift to leeward.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 126 Of the Lee boards, their use, dimension and place. 1732 LORD TYRAWLY in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 381 The Molettas .. steer almost altogether by their lee-board. 1813 *Gentl Mag.* June 522/1 With respect to keeping to windward, leeboards and sliding keels will effect this 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* II, The lee-board of a Dutch schuyt.

Leech (lītʃ), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 **lǽce,** *Northumb.* **léce,** 2–6 **leche,** 3 **lache, læche, liache,** 3, 6 **leache,** 4 **leyche,** 4–5 **leeche,** 4–6 **lech,** 5 **leeche, lieche,** 6 *Sc* **leiche, leitche,** 6–9 **leach,** 6– **leech.** [OE *lǽce* str. masc (once *lǽca* wk.), corresponds to OFris. (dative) *letza, leischa*, OHG. *lâhhi*, MSw. *lakir* (Da. *læge*; ON. has the cognate *læknir*, and mod Sw. *lakare*, from the vb. *laka* to heal), Goth. *lêkeis*:—OTeut. **lækjo-z*:—pre-Teut. **lēgio-s*; the synonymous Irish *liaigh* (OIr. *liaig*, dat. pl. *legíb*) is app. related in some way.]

1. A physician; one who practises the healing art.

Now *arch.* (chiefly *poet.*) or *jocular*; often apprehended as a transferred use of LEECH *sb.*2 In the 17th c. it was applied in ordinary prose use only to veterinary practitioners, and this sense survives in some dialects. (See also the combs. *bullock leech, cow-leech*, HORSE-LEECH, etc.)

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* IV XXI. [XIX] (1890) 320 Cyneferð læce, se æt hire wæs, þa heo forðferde. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iv 23 La lece lecna ðec seolfne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 83 Nu bihoueð þe forwunded wreche þet he habbe leche. *c* 1290 *S Eng. Leg* I. 101/7 On leches heo hadde ɪ spendet Muche del of hire guod. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 26322 Als lech þou suld seke man hale. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* VI 1 þe hand of þe leche brennand or sherend. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 248 What nedeth hym þat hath a parfit leche To sechen othere leches in the toun? *c* 1450 *Merlin* 574 The kynge delyuered hem leches to couer theire woundes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 80 Als stern of spech As he had bene ane medycyner or lech. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I v 17 Many skilfull leaches him abide To salve his hurts *a* 1656 HALES *Serm at Eton* (1673) 40 They that come and tell you what you are to believe, and tell you not why, they are not *Medici*, but *Veterinarii*, they are not Physicians, but Leaches. 1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Grey* I 2 The hoary wrinkled Leach has . Try'd ev'ry health-restoring Herb and Gum. 1776 *Phil Trans.* LXVI 498 A farrier and bullock-leach. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg* III. (1810) 43 Can this proud leech, with all his boasted skill, Amend the soul or body, wit or will? 1810 SCOTT *Abbot* VI, A learned leech with some new drug. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 85 Grudging the leech his growing bill. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 121 As one who lays all hope aside, Because the leech has said his life must end.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied often to God and Christ, and spiritual persons.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 303 Ich kan beo ȝif i scal lichame and soule liache. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 Ure louerd ihesu crist is alre herdene herde and alre lechene leche. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 þus is sicnesse soule leche, & salue of hire wunden. 1340 *Ayenb* 129 þe holi gost is þe guode leche þet amaystreþ his zikneſse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 184 God that is oure lyues leche *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* XII 129 The best Of benes boyled water may be leche To sle the frost. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 221 My hartes delight my sorowes leche mine earthly goddesse here.

† **2.** = *leechman*, LEECH-FINGER. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng Leg.* 308/311 þe nexte finguer hatte 'loche'. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 753/2 *Hic medius*, the longman. *Hic medi[c]us*, the leche. *Hic auricularis*, the lythylman.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as **leech-fee,** 'a physician's fee' (*Cent. Dict.*); † **leech-house,** a hospital; **leechman,** † a physician; also (now *dial.*) = LEECH-FINGER.

14.. *Camb. MS. Ff. v.* 48 lf. 82 (Halliw., s v. *Fingers*) The lest fyngir hat lityl man, for hit is lest of alle; The next fynger hat leche man, for quen a leche dos ost, With that fynger he tastes all thyng, howe that hit is wrost. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 211/1 A Leche house, *lamena, guia infirmi ibi laniantur*. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv 401 Light-bringer, Laureat, Leach man, all-Reviver. 1600 F. L. *Ovid's Remedy of Love* B 2, The Leachmans skill. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Leechman*, a practitioner of medicine.

Leech (lītʃ), *sb.*2 Forms: 1 **lǽce,** (1*fce), 3 **liche,** 4–6 **leche,** 5 *Sc.* **leiche,** 6–9 **leach,** 6– **leech.** [OE. *lǽce*, Kentish *lyce* str. masc. = MDu. *lake* (Kilian *laecke, lijck-laecke*, mod.Flemish *lijk-lake*), *lieke, leke* fem.

Commonly regarded as a transf. use of LEECH *sb.*1; this is plausible, but the forms OE. *lyce*, early ME. *liche*, MDu. *laeke*, suggest that the word was originally distinct, but assimilated to *lǽce* LEECH *sb.*1 through popular etymology.]

1. One of the aquatic blood-sucking worms belonging to the order *Hirudinea*; the ordinary leech used medicinally for drawing blood belongs to the genus *Hirudo* or *Sanguisuga*. (See also HORSE-LEECH, *land-leech* (LAND *sb.* II b), *sea-leech, water-leech*, etc.)

a 900 *Kentish Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 85/11 *Sanguissuge*, lyces. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss* ibid. 121/36 *Sanguisuga. uel hirudo*, læce. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 472 in *O. E. Misc.* 131 Suket þuru is liche, so dot liche blod. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 291/2 Leche, wy(r)m of þe watur, *sanguissuga*. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 45 Lat him lay sax leichis on thy lendis. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 61 Evacuation by wormes, founde in waters called bloudde suckers or leaches. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 154 Leeches set behind the Ears. 1794 BURKE *Sp. Impeachm. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 351 He was driven out of it finally by the rebellion, and, as you may imagine, departed like a leech full of blood 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 430 The application of four leeches to each ankle 1828–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) IV. 2 The *hirudo viridis* or green leech [is well known to multiply] by longitudinal sections. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. IV. 140 There are three principal varieties of Leeches employed in France. These are—1st, the Grey Leech; 2nd, the Green Leech; 3rd, the Dragon Leech..(true English or Speckled Leech).

transf. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) II. viii. § 34. 261 Those female furies, aptly termed the 'leeches of the guillotine'.

Proverbial phrase. c 1839 W. E FORSTER in Reid *Life* (1888) I. iv 115 He [Cobden] is likely to mistake a crotchet for a principle and stick to it like a leech.

b. Surg. *Artificial leech*: see quot. 1875.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict Trade.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s v., *Artificial Leech*, a light glass tube from which the air is expelled by the vapor of ether, and whose mouth is then applied to a previously scarified portion of the body. 1879 *St George's Hosp Rep* IX. 497 The artificial leech was applied to the temple on three occasions

c. *fig* One who 'sticks to' another for the purpose of getting gain out of him.

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 817 The spendthrift, and the leech That sucks him. 1794 PIGOTT *Female Jockey Club* (ed. 4) Pref 20 Are the hearts of these leeches softened by the possession of such scandalous monopoly? 1842 TENNYSON *Will. Waterproof* XXV, Ere days, that deal in ana, swarm'd His literary leeches. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 86 It's a sticking leech you have laid on me this time, and a famous biter.

2 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *leech-bite, -bleeder, -breeder, -dealer, -family, -gatherer, -tribe*; *leech-like* adv; **leech-eater,** a name for the Spur-winged Plover (*Hoplopterus spinosus*) and the Crocodile-bird (*Pluvianus ægyptius*); **leech-extract,** an extract prepared from leeches, used in physiological experiments for intravenous or intraperitoneal injections; **leech-gaiter,** a kind of gaiter worn in Ceylon as a protection against land-leeches; **leech-glass** *Surg*, a glass tube to hold a leech which it is required to apply to a particular spot; † **leech-worm** = 1.

1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 57 We reached the bungalow . none the worse, with the exception of *leech-bites and cut feet. 1851 in *Illustr Lond. News* 5 Aug (1854) 119 *Leech-bleeder, *leech-breeder. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 383/2 The *leech-dealers of Bretagne. 1885 *Riverside Nat Hist.* (1888) IV. 100 The so-called spur-winged plover (*Hoplopterus spinosus*), claims the distinction of being the '*leech eater' or 'trochilos' of Herodotus. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 420 Organic substances such as fibrin ferment, hemi-albumose, peptones, nuclein, and *leech extract have the effect on injection, of bringing about a marked and rapid diminution in the number of leucocytes. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII 383/1 Cuvier thinks it doubtful whether the species of this genus [*Clepsine*] should be arranged with the *leech family. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 303 The coffee planters, who live among these pests, are obliged to envelope their legs in '*leech gaiters' made of closely woven cloth 1802 WORDSW. *Resolut & Indep.* XX, I'll think of the *leech-gatherer on the lonely moor. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 384/1 It is difficult to make them fix themselves on the particular spot wished; but a *leech-glass will generally effect this 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 149 The Witnesses, that, *Leech-like, liv'd on bloud. 1819 SHELLEY *Eng. in* 1819, 5 Rulers who neither see nor feel nor know, But leech like to their fainting country cling, Till they drop, blind in blood, without a blow. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl Anat.* I. 170/2 There is observed in the *leech-tribe something analogous to the lesser circulation. 1794 *Sporting Mag* IV. 271 Observations on the *Leech worm, by a Gentleman who kept one several Years for the purpose of a Weather-glass.

Leech (lītʃ), *sb.*3 *Naut.* Forms: 5 **lek, leche, lyche,** 7 **leatch,** 7, 9 **leach,** 7– **leech.** [Of obscure origin; app. related in some way to ON. *lik* (a nautical term of obscure meaning; the Sw. *lik*, Da. *lig* mean 'bolt-rope'), Du. *lijk*, G. *liek*, leech-line.] The perpendicular or sloping side of a sail. Also with qualifications, as *after-leech, mast-leech, roach-leech, weather-leech.*

1485 [see b]. 1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 300 Item, to Dauid Gourlay, for making of a bonat and the lek to it. 1611 COTGR., *Penne d'un voile*, . the Leech of a sayle. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram* VII. 32 The Leech of a saile is the outward side or skirt of the saile from the earing to the clew, the middle betwixt which wee account the Leech. 1769 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II 62 The leeches taught, the hallyards are made fast. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* XVII, They were handing in the leech of the sail, when snap went one bunt line. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweetheart* I. V. 123 The leech of the top-gallant sail.

b. *attrib.* in † **leech-hook,** a hook for attaching the leech-line to the sail; **leech-line,** a rope attached to the leech, serving to truss the sail close up to the yard; **leech-rope** (see quot. 1769).

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 38 Shanke hokes ., Pakke hokes . , *Leche hokes. 1495 *Ibid.* 158 Lyche hokes of Yron,..loff hokes of yron. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 30 Cleare your *leach-lines. 1627 — *Seaman's*

Gram. v. 23 Leech lines are small ropes made fast to the Leech of the top sailes. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 113 A leach line is bent on each yard-arm. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), **Leech-rope*, a name given to that part of the bolt-rope, to which the border, or skirt of a sail is sewed. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Chron.* 23/2 The leech ropes of the fore-sail, main-sail, fore-top sail, and mizen-top-sail. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 465 Repaired leech rope of mizen and set the sail.

Leech (lītʃ), *sb.*[4] (See quots.)

1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 15 The part of the staple through which the shears passed to separate it from the sheep (and which is commonly called the leech of the fleece) *Ibid.* 310 In some instances a quantity of dirt is concealed by the custom of winding fleeces with the leech outwards 1892 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* Suppl., *Leech*, the technical name for a bundle or small parcel of human hair.

Leech (lītʃ), *v.*[1] Now *rare* and *arch.* Forms: 3 **liache**, *Orm.* **læchenn**; 3–6 **leche**, 4–5 **liche**, 5–6 **lech**, 5, 7 **leach**, 6 **leeche**, 9 **leech**. [Early ME., f. LEECH *sb.*[1]; cf. Sw. *läka*, Da. *læge*. The sense was expressed in OE. by *lácnian*, *lǽcnian*: see LECHNE *v.*] *trans.* To cure, heal.

c 1200 ORMIN 4274 He comm her to læchenn uss Off all þatt dæþess wunde. *Ibid* 17227 Hiss gast Iss clennsedd & rihht læchedd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 176 Iesu crist .. openlik bigan .. alle þat sek ware to leche. *Ibid.* 11841 Þai moght not leche his wa. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* v. 18 [The Lord] woundeth and lecheth; smyteth, and his hondis shuln helen. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 156 A barne is borne þat shall .leche þam þat ar lorne. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1832 He taght goddis wordes .. And synfull' men lyues lechyd. 1564 *Louth Corporat. Acc.* (1891) 78 Paid for leching my horses verie sicke, vs. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj* iii. v, Have ye any crack maidenhead to new leach or mend? 1820 SCOTT *Ivanh* xviii, Let those leech his wounds for whose sake he encountered them 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 63 A disease that none may leech.

Leech, *v.*[2] [f. LEECH *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To apply leeches to medicinally. Also *absol.*

1828 G. EWING in *Mem.* (1847) xiv 5, I was leeched and bled in the arm and am almost quite well 1834 FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 427 The patient was bled and leeched with relief. 1861 GEO ELIOT *Silas M* xvi, When I'm leeching or poulticing 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 346 The protruding tongue must be leeched.

Leech, obs. form of, or variant of LEACH.

Leecha, variant of LITCHI.

Leechcraft (lītʃ,kraft). *arch.* Forms: see LEECH *sb.*[1] [OE. *lǽcecræft*, f. *lǽce* LEECH *sb.*[1] + *cræft* CRAFT.] The art of healing, medical science, † medical attendance. † *At leechcraft* under treatment. † Also *concr.* Remedy, medicine.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* xvi. § 3 Swa mæʒ eac se dreamcræft ðæt se mon bið dreamere, & se læcecræft þæt he bið læce *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 8 Læcecræftas & dolʒsealfa & droncas wiþ eallum wundum *c* 1200 ORMIN 1869 Þurrh Crisstenndomess læchecrafft. *c* 1205 LAY. 7616 Ne þurh nenne læche-cræfte ne mihte he lif habben. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 370 God & his deciples speken of soule lechekreft. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 2 For siknesse lechecreft, And for the goute sealve Me makethe 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C vii 81 Til þat ich dispice Leche-craft of oure lorde and leyue on a wicche 1471 J. PASTON in *P. Lett* No. 670 III. 7 My horse that was at lechecraft at the Holt. *Ibid.*, My leche crafte and fesyk, and rewardys to them that have kept me hathe cost me sythe Estern Day more then vli 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 33 In leichecraft he was homecyd 1577 STANYHURST *Descr Irel* in *Holinshed* (1807–8) VI 68 Their common schooles of leachcraft and law 1592 DAVIES *Immort Soul* Introd. xxvi (1714) 7 We Leech craft learn, but others cure with it 1626 *Vicary's Anat* 111 Letchcraft is in two manners, that is both Physicke and Chirurgerie. 1824 SCOTT *Chivalry* (1874) 19 The quality of leech-craft .. was essential to the character of an accomplished princess. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar* i v, Nature, to say nothing of Madge's leechcraft ultimately triumphed. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* III. iv. 106 The black folk E'en saved my life from that ill stroke, By leech craft.

Leechdom (lītʃdəm). *arch.* [OE. *lǽcedóm*, f. *lǽce* LEECH *sb.*[1] + *-dóm* -DOM.] A medicine, remedy.

a 900 *Kentish Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 59/38 *Medicinam*, lecedom. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV xxvi. [xxv] (1890) 350 Micel wund behofað micles læcedomes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 111 Mon .. unhalne lechnað ʒif he lechedom con. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1851 Drihhtiness hallʒhe læchedom & sawless eʒhesallfe. 1864 COCKAYNE (*title*) Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England. 1894 CREIGHTON in *Daily News* 3 Sept. 6/2 A collection of receipts, prescriptions, or leechdoms, for the various injuries.

Leechee, variant of LITCHI.

Lee·cher. *rare.* Also 4 **lechere**. [f. LEECH *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who 'leeches'; a physician.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 108 (Camb. MS.) Who is ellis kepere of good or dryuere a-wey of yuel but god gouernour and lechere [*Add. MS.* leecher] of thowthes [orig. *rector ac medicator mentium*] 1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec 890/1 There were also [in Aberdeen] .. the Leechers or barber-surgeons, each with their deacon and constitution.

Leechery (lītʃəri). *rare*[−1]. [f. LEECH *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] The art or practice of healing; leechcraft.

[1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* i. xxviii. 196 *marg.*, The horseleacherie of P. Vegetius 1688 see HORSE-LEECHERY.] 1892 C. M. ANDREWS *Old Eng. Manor* v. 256 The Anglo-Saxon 'wyrt' .. included not only herbs .. but flowers and vegetables, shrubs and trees, and their importance in Saxon leechery is well attested.

† **Leech-finger.** *Obs.* [OE. *lǽcefinger*, a transl. of L. *digitus medicus*, Gr. δάκτυλος ἰατρικός. Cf. ON. *lǽknisfingr*; also the Eng. synonyms † *medical finger*, † *physic finger*.] The finger next to the little finger.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 394 Sing on ðine læcefinger iu pater noster. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 307/2 *Medicus*, læcefinger. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 313 Þe fourþe fynger ; at is y cleped þe leche by cause of þe more hiʒtynge and fairenesse, for in þat fynger is a veyne þat streecheþ to þe herte. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 158 Bitwene þe litil fyngir & þe leche fyngir. 1506 *Kalender of Sheph* A vj (Sommer) III. 15 The lytell seconde fynger .. the medyll fyngers .. the leche fyngere 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen* (1693) 607 The leach finger, or ring-finger.

Lee·ching, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. LEECH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of LEECH *v.*[1]; healing, medical treatment. † *A* or *in leeching*: under medical treatment.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 114/16 *Pharmacia*, sealflæcung. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Min heouenliche leche þet makedest us of þi seolf se mihti medicine .. hit beo mi lechunge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15064 Welcum lauerd þat leches all And leching giues to lame. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 73 He .. lefte hym þere a lechinge to lyuen if he myghte. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2823 Stil in lecheing thar sho lay. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 8 Quhair thay sal find help and lechine of thair spiritual seiknes. 1540 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 168 The saids Egiptianis to pay the barbour for the leyching of the said Barrowne *c* 1650 *Sir Cawline* vii in Child *Ballads* (1885) II 58/1 Sir Cawline's sicke, and like to be dead Without and a good leedginge.

Lee·ching, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. LEECH *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The medicinal application or use of leeches.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 6 The leeching and bleeding had succeeded well 1869 CLARIDGE *Cold Water-cure* 188 By steam-baths and leeching the inflammation was in some degree subdued.

Leechwe: see LECHE.

Leed[1] (līd). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3–6 **lede**, 4 **leyd**, 6–7 **leid**, (6 **lead**), 8–9 **leed**, 8 **leet**, 9 **lied**. [app. a shortened form of LEDEN.] † Language, 'tongue' = LEDEN 2. *Obs*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III iv 1 Strophades in Grew leid ar nemnit so. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 140 Than sall I wryte in prettie poetrie, In Latine leid. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S. T. S.) I. 158 Alexander .. was send to France to learne the leid witht wther lettres.

Proverb. 1808 JAMIESON, Ilk land has its ain leid.

b. The speech of a person or class of persons, talk, utterance; manner of speaking or writing; phraseology, 'patter'. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 21 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 334 Ʒwere is al thi michele pride, And thi lede that was so loud? 13.. *Sir Tristr.* 1004 Tristrem .. schortliche seyd in lede: We no owe þe noþing *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix (*Bertholomeus*) 68 Al langage spek he cane, & vndirstand al leyd of mane *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5007 In quatkyn manir of lede sall me þir treis sware? 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* Prol 284 The ofter that ʒe it reid, ʒe sall the better tak baith the sence, and leid 1599 JAS I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1603) 115 Not using any rusticall corrupt leid, as booke language. 1746 E. ERSKINE *Serm* Wks. 1871 III 305 Let faith get up its head and it will speak its own particular leed. 1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 77 Let Matrons round the ingle meet An' in a droll auld farran' leet, 'Bout fairys crack. 1826 G BEATTIE *John o' Arnha* 22 To hersel' this leed she mutter'd, 'Frae the east—fra the wast' [etc.]. *a* 1828 '*Hynd Horn*' xviii in Child *Ballads* (1882) I. 207/1 Auld man, come tell to me your leed; What news ye gie when ye beg your bread. 1850 W. JAMIE *Stray Effusions* 146 Nae jockeyship kent he Nor ploughman leed 1867 GREGOR *Banffs. Gloss*, *Leed* One line of conversation or argument; as, 'He got intil a leed, an oot o' that he cudna get'.

c. *poet.* applied to the 'language' of birds.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 27 The lutel foul hath hire wyl on hyre lud to sing. 184. LAING in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) I 374 That wonderfu calf Has Scripture by heart, as the gowk has its lied.

Leed[2] (līd). *local.* The grass *Glyceria aquatica.*

1607 CAMDEN *Brit* 360 Cum aquæ se in suos alueos receperint, lætissimo gramine & fœno crassiori (*Lid* vocant) ita luxuriat. 1878 MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* x 298 [After quoting Camden on *Lid*] This grass is most likely the *Glyceria*, formerly *Poa aquatica* and is still usually known by the name of 'White Leed'. It was once the principal grass of the Wash lands.

Leed, obs. pa. pple. LAY *v.*[1]; obs. f. LIDE, March.

Leeder, obs. form of LEATHER.

Leedsite (līdzəit). *Min.* [Named by J. D. Dana in 1850 from *Leeds*, its locality: see -ITE[1].] A mixture of barium and calcium sulphates.

1850 DANA *Min.* 704.

Leef, obs. f. LEAF, LIEF; var. LEVE *v.*[1] *Obs.*

Leefekie, variant of LYFKIE *Obs.*, bodice.

† **Lee·fkyn.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. obs. Du. *liefkyn*: see LIEF *a.* and -KIN.] = 'Darling'.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* III. v. R j b, I must nedes embrace the my lyfe, i. O my leefekyn.

Leefsel, variant of LEVESEL, bower.

Leeftail, *a. dial.* Forms: 7 **leftal**, 8 **lieftel**, **leave-**, 9 **leef-**, **leevetail**. [? repr. OE. *léoftǽle* high in favour, desirable, f. *léof* LIEF, dear + *-tǽle*, f. root of *tellan* to count, TELL.] Much in demand; having a quick sale.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* Collect. 30 *Lestal* [*read* leftal]; saleable, that weighs well in the hand, that is heavy in lifting, from the Verb Lift, as I suppose. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* 92 *Leavetail*, being a great want of, or demand for. 1790 ANN WHEELER *Dial.* 58 Eh wur a varra fieftel Market. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Leeftail*, quick sale. *Cumb.* 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Leef-tail*, *Leevetail*, much in demand.

Leef tenaunte, obs. form of LIEUTENANT.

† **Lee·ful**, *a. Obs.* Forms: α. 3 **læfful**, **leafful**, 4–5 **leveful**, 5 **lieveful**, 5–6 **levefull(e**. β. 4 **leffel**, **-ol**, **li(e)fful**, **leyfful**, **leoful**, **leefful(l**, **lefulle**, 5 **laifull**, **lefful**, 4–6 **leful(l**, **leifull**, 4–7 **leeful(l**, 5–6 **leafull**, 6 **lieful(l**, **leiffull**, **leyfull**, **lyefull**. [ME. *leveful*, f. *leve*, LEAVE *sb.* + -FUL. Some of the forms may be due to association with LAY *sb.*[3]] Permissible, right, lawful; just.

c 1205 LAY. 3033 [Heo] nom hire leaf-fulne hure [*c* 1275 laþfolne oþ] *Ibid.* 10854 For he wes swiðe læfful, alle Brut lueden. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I pr iv. 10 (Camb. MS.) Ne I trowe nat by the Iugement of socrates þat it weere Leueful to me to hide the sothe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 84 Wiþ þre condiciouns it is leefful to swere. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 431 Wherto wilt þou lyve while it is not covenable, noþer leoful [*v. rr.* leefful, leffol, leeful], noþer semeliche? *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2948 Þof it be laifull to ladys and oþer les wemen. 1445 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 14 It sal be lieveful to the alderman and balyheis for to tak [etc.] *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 301 It is not lefful to us, ʒe seyn, No maner man for to slen. 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 10 § 10 That it be leeful to youre Highnesse to graunt to youre seid besechers youre lettres of saufconduyt. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 166 Leuefull Company, and Honest Besynes. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xii. 12 It is lefull to do a good dede on the saboth daye. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 274 Halkyng, hountyng, armes, and leiffull amour. *c* 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 13 It sall be leifful to us to put our handis thairto quhen we pleis. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII x. 288 It is not leefull the enemie to seise thereon. 1614 J. DAVIES *Eclogue* in Browne's *Sheph. Pipe* G 6 b, Hence forward then I must .. con My leere in leefull lore. 1802 SCOTT *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1803) III 77 Tell your sister Sarah To come and lift her leafu' lord! 1814 — *For a' that an' a' that*, The true and leilfu' cause.

¶ b *Leeful lane*: substituted for LEE LANE. (Cf. LEESOME *a*[1] b.)

a 1758 RAMSAY *Address Thanks* xviii, Whilk gart some aft their leeful lane, Bring to the warld the luckless wean. 1832–53 LAING in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot Songs) Ser III 9 The auld gudewife gade out at e'en, An' owre the craft her leefu' lane.

Hence † **Lee·fully** *adv.*, permissibly, lawfully; † **Lee·fulness**, lawfulness.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* (1866) 20 Worldely men or women the which hauntene leuefully worldely goodes. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 132 In many cases sugetis may leffly wiþholde tiþis. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. i. 136 Leefulnes and vnleefulnes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 212/1 To do Leffullness (*A* to do Vnlefulnesse), *illicebrare* 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* II. 14 His sone yolus .. beynge soo fayr .it maye leefully be sayd that nature hadde doon her deuoyr. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks 1336/1 The liefulnesse thereof, was knowen and taught by the tradicion of thapostles theymselfe 1540 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 159 Leffally chossen and elected Bayllyffs. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* B vj b, Then could not Irenee leyfully call ye one part of the sacrament a substaunce but an earthlye accidente.

Leeger, obs. form of LEDGER.

Leek (līk). Forms: 1 **léac**, 3 **lee**, 3–5 **lek**, 4 **lik**, 4–6 **leke**, *Sc.* **leik(e**, (5 *pl.* **lecus**), 5–7 **leeke**, 6 **like**, 7 **lieke**, **leake**, 8 **leak**, 4– **leek**. [OE. *léac* str. neut = MDu *looc* (Du. *look*) neut., OHG. *louh* (MHG. *louch*, mod G. *lauch*) masc., ON *lauk r* (Sw. *lök*, Da. *løg*):—OTeut. **lauko-*, whence Finnish *laukka*, OSl. *lukŭ*; no affinities outside Teut. are known.]

1. A culinary herb, *Allium Porrum* (N O. *Liliaceæ*), allied to the onion, but differing from it in having the bulbous part cylindrical and the leaves flat and broad

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II. 234 Gebeat þæt leac & þa rudan ægnid togædere. *c* 1265 *Voc Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 555/7 *Porius*, poret, lek. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 404 In þe ʒard [he] sone has sene caille & leikis faire & grene. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 291 Wiþ þe iuys of a strong oynoun, or wiþ ius of lekis. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47 Grynd þy lecus in morter fre. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 710/23 *Hic bilbus*, a lekes hed 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* (1535) 31 a, Garlike, oynions, and also likes are nat holsome for temperate bodyes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxxvi 138 The Leeke is hot and dry, and doth attenuate 1656 COWLEY *Pindar Odes*, *Plagues Egypt* ii, But we, alas, the Flesh-pots love, We love the very Leeks and sordid roots below 1722 *Lond Gaz.* No 6043/2 All the Company wore Leeks in Honour to the Princess [of Wales]. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg* i. Wks 1834 II. 148 The leek with crown globose and reedy stem 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* xviii (1852) 428 A leek has over-run whole districts [in New Zealand] .. ; it was imported as a favour by a French vessel.

2. Applied with qualifications to: a. Other species of *Allium*, as **Stone Leek**, the Welsh onion, *A. fistulosum* (Treas. Bot. 1866), formerly called HOLLEKE, q.v.; **Vine Leek** († **leek of the vine**), *A. Ampeloprasum* (Treas. Bot.); **Wild Leek**, *A. ursinum*; **French Leek** (see FRENCH *a.* 5). b. Bulbous plants of other genera, as † **Corn-leek** (see quot. 1551); **dog('s) leek**, (see DOG *sb.* 18 a). Also CROW-LEEK, HOUSE-LEEK.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. G v b, Bulbine .. may be called in English Corne leeke or wyldeleeke 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 60 The headed or sette Leeke .. in Latine Capitatum. 1611 COTGR., *Oignon sauvage* .the wild field Onyon, Bulbine, Corne Leeke. *Ibid*, *Porreau de chien*, Dogs Leeke, wild Leeke, French Leek, Leeke of the Vine. *Porreau sectil, ou tondu*, the cut Leeke, maidens Leeke, blade Leeke, vnset Leeke *Porreau testu*, the headed or knobbed Leeke, set Leeke, vncut Leeke. 1853 G JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 198 *Allium ursinum*. Ramps. Wild Leeks. Moist woods and deans, abundant and gregarious. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xxi. 205 The wild leeks in the bushes.

† **3.** Taken as a type of something of little value. Also *a leek's blade*, *a leek's clove* (CLOVE *sb.*¹ 1).

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3644 Bodi & soule no nou3t þer-of No is nou3t worþ a lekes clof. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 106 Every man that holt him worth a leek. — *Can. Yeom Prol. & T.* 242. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4228 3our lare of a leke suld neuire þe les worth. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 129 Now, therof a leke what rekes vs? a 1483 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 278 Thay were not of thayre entent the nere of a leke. 14.. *Childe of Bristowe* 8 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 111 The beste song that ever was made ys not worth a lekys blade, but men wol tende ther-tille. a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 183 They make her wynche and keke, But it is not worth a leke. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 515 And breaking Laws for Bribes, profane your Place, To leave a Leek to your unthankfull Race. c 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1374, I knaw na liquor worth a leik To quench his deidlie drouth. ? a 1800 *Willie's drowned in Gamery* iii. in Child *Ballads* (1890) IV. 181/1, I dinna value their love a leek.

4. Proverbial and allusive phrases, referring to the colour of the leek, to its being the national emblem of the Welsh, etc. *As clean as a leek* (Sc.): perfectly, completely, entirely.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 65 As a leek that hedde i-leigen longe in the sonne, So loked he, with lene chekes lourede he foule. ? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 212 Ful sad and caytif was she eek, And als grene as any leek. c 1386 — *Reeve's Prol.* 25 To have an hoor heed and a grene tayl, As hath a leek. 1401 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 43 A lewid frere that men callen frere Daw Topias, as lewid as a leke. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7684 To his face she leid hir cheke She felt it cold as yse or leke. 1546, 1589 [see LARK *sb.*¹ 1 c]. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholmew* Poems 1869 I. 137 His flecked cheekes, Nowe cherrye redde, nowe pale and greene as leekes. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks 1873 II 103 Tho my head be like a Leeke, white may not my heart be like the blade, greene? 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week, Monday* 83 Leek to the Welch, to Dutchmen Butter's dear. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 118 St. David, you know, loves Leeks and toasted Cheese. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. i, For now, as clean's a leek, Ye've cherish'd me since ye began to speak.

b. *To eat the* (or *one's*) *leek*: to submit to humiliation under compulsion (in allusion to the Shaks. passage below).

1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, v. i. 10 Hee is come to me, and prings me pread and sault yesterday, looke you, and bid me eate my Leeke. 1835 DISRAELI *Let.* 20 Aug. in *Corr. Sister* (1886) 43 It was whispered the Whigs meant to swallow the Corporation leek. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29. 61 The Welshmen very humbly ate their leek. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 303 There was nothing for it but to obey. . But it was a leek to eat, and there was no denying it.

† **5** A cant term for a Welshman. *Obs.*

c 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Leake, Welshman. 1725 *New Cant Dict.*, *Leaks*, Welshmen.

† **6** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 172/2 The Porrum, or Leek of the Eye [in Cows] is a swelling tumor in the eye.

7. *Green-leek* (*parrot*): see GREEN *a.* 12 b.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *leek-bed*, *-blade*, *-colour*, *-garth*, *-green* sb. and adj., *-porridge*, *-pottage*, *-seed*, *-wort*; † **leek-head** (see quot.).

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 604/12 *Porretarium*, a *lekbed. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* L 285 A leeke bed, or a place set with lekes. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Leek-bed*, it is usual in talking to children, when of an inquiring turn, to tell boys that they were dug up in the leek-bed. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Porracens*, of the coloure of *leeke blades. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 990 Three feet and shanks on each side of a *leek colour. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 34/12 Ye *Leekegarth, *porretum*. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xxxii, A very fair Sea green, called *Leek green. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* 58 A broad leek-green swamp. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 81 Blue, violet, leek-green, nut-brown. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Leek-Heads, a kind of Warts that come about a Horse's Pasterns and Pastern-joints. 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* iv. Wks. 1812 I. 281 *Leek-porridge, stir-about, we'll sooner want. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 295/2 *Leek pottage, *porra, a.* 1781 [C. JOHNSTON] *John Juniper* II. ii. vii. 176 It will agree with the stomach of a Welshman as well as leek-pottage. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xiii. 190 Lynne-seed and *lik-seed and lente-seedes alle Aren nouht so worthy as whete. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* (1535) 91 b, The ieuse of henbane with the leke sede muste be bourned to gether. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6999 It wolde finde hom lec & worten [*v.rr.* *lek worten, like worten, lekwort] inowe bi þe 3ere.

Leek(e, obs. form of LEAK, LIKE.

† **Lee·kish**, *a. Obs.* [f. LEEK + -ISH.] Resembling a leek in colour.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* II. v. 133 b, There is also an other kinde of Choler, called Leekish, so named because it is as grene as a Leeke.

† **Lee·ky**, *a. Obs.* [f. LEEK + -Y¹.] = prec.

1552 HULOET, Leeky or of leekes, *porraceus*. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 108 The second is of a leeky nature or greene coulour. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 227 It had confected or made a Leeky liquor above the greater Flint.

Leel, obs. Sc. form of LEAL.

Lee-lane. *Sc.* [An emphasized form of *lane* LONE. The first element is of doubtful origin; Ramsay has *liefu' lane* in the same sense: see LEEFUL.] Only in phrase *by* (*one's*) *lee-lane*: quite alone, by (one)self.

1878 STEVENSON *Merry Men* ii, Praying..that God would 'remember..fower puir, feckless, fiddling, sinful creatures here by their lee lane beside the great and dowie waters'.

Lee-lang, Sc. form of LIVELONG.

Leeliche, obs. form of LEALLY.

Leelite (lī·ləit). *Min.* [Named by Clarke, 1818, after J. F. *Lee*, from whom it was received; see -LITE.] A waxy-looking variety of orthoclase.

1818 *Ann. Philos.* IX. 367 Specimens of Leelite are at present more common than those of petalite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 356 Leelite..is a deep, flesh-red variety.

Leell, -ich(e, **-y**, obs. forms of LEAL, LEALLY.

Leem, obs. f. LEAM; Sc. form of LOAM, LOOM.

Leeming, variant of LEAMING, LEMMING.

Leen, obs. f. LEAN, LEND *v.*², LIN *v.*, to cease.

Leend, Leenes, obs. ff. LEND, LEANNESS.

Leeng3, **Leeper**, obs. ff. LING, LEPER.

Leepwynke, obs. form of LAPWING.

† **Leer**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hléor, hlior**, 2-4 **leor**, 3-5 **ler, lire**, 3-6 **lere**, 4 **lure, lewre**, 4-6 **lyre**, 5 **lyr, leyre**, 5-6 **lyer**(e, 6-7 **leer**(e. [OE. *hléor*, *hlior* neut. = OS. *hleor*, *hlear*, *hlier* (MDu. *liere*, MLG. *ler*), ON. *hlýr* (only pl.).

Some scholars have regarded the word as cogn. w. Gr. παρειά side; but the *s*-umlaut in the ON form indicates an OTeut. type **hleuzo-*.—pre-Teut. **klensóm*; E. Zupitza suggests that this is the neuter of an adj. with the sense 'adjacent to the ear', f. **klensó-* ear (root **klen-* to hear, see LISTEN).]

1. The cheek.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 86 Gif hwylcum weargbræde weaxe on þam nosuin oððe on þam hleore. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157/8 *Malae*, hleor. c 1205 LAY. 30266 Urnen þa teres uppen þes kinges leores. a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 501 Þe teres glide of hire lere. c 1300 *Havelok* 2918 The heu is swilk in hire ler, So the rose in roser. 13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 273 As he eode wiþ leores wete. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 842 Of þin e3en þe hote teres Þat goþ adoun bi þine leres. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xiv (Tollem. MS.), 'Mala' is þe lower, and in þe face ben twey lewres þat schetteþ in ayþer side of þe nose. c 1420 *Sir Cleges* 153 Hys teris.. That ran dovn be his lyre. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxii 371 This lytel brachet..lyched his learys and his erys. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 33 With tears his lyers ful he blubbred. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 106/1 The tears trilling downe his leeres.

2. The face, countenance; hence, look or appearance (of the face and skin), 'hue', complexion. Often in alliterative phrases, as *lovely* or *lovesome of leer*, *lily leer*.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 438 *Frons*, hleor. a 1000 *Guthlac* 305 Þonne he to eorðan on þam anade hleor onhylde. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 316 Þi leor is, meiden, lufsum, & ti muð murie. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 52 Hire lure lumes liht, Ase a launterne a nyht. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 227 Of lere ne of lykame lik him nas none. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 2 A wyf.. That lene was of lere and of liche bothe. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2510 The mayden with lely lire. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxxi. 145 Youre rud that was so red, youre lyre the lylly lyke. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 12 Her lothely lere Is nothynge clere. — *P. Sparowe* 1031 The whytnesse of her lere. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 119 Fie trecherous hue, that will betray with blushing The close enacts and counsels of the hart: Heer's a young Lad fram'd of another leere, Looke how the blacke slaue smiles vpon the father. 1806 JAMIESON *Sir Oluf* in Whitelaw *Sc. Ballads* (1875) 466/1 Whareto is your lire sae blae and wan?

3. ? Temper, disposition.

(The identity of the word in this example is very doubtful.)

a 1575 *Wyfe Lapped in Morrelles Skin* 1109 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 226 Thus endeth the iest of Morels skin, Where the curst wife was lapped in; Because she was of a shrewde leere, Thus was she serued in this maner.

Leer (lī·ə1), *sb.*² [f. LEER *v.*] A side glance; a look or roll of the eye expressive of slyness, malignity, immodest desire, etc.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iii. 50 Shee discourses: shee carues: she giues the leere of inuitation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 503 Aside the Devil turnd For envie, yet with jealous leer maligne Ey'd them askance. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iii. i Wks. 1728 I. 372 What a Hang dog Leer was that. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ii, The fellow has a roguish leer with him, which I don't like by any means. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 201 Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* III. vii, She accompanied these words with.. so wanton a leer, that [etc.]. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* xiii. 353 Old Gourgel, the Kiayah, still rejoicing in his drunken leer, was there to receive us. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 143 A short, square, beetle-browed man, with a villanous leer.

Leer, *sb.*³ *Glass-making.* Also 8-9 **lear**, 9 **lier.** An annealing-furnace. Also *attrib.*, as *lear-annealing*; **leer-pan** = FRACHE.

1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 243 The Leer (made by Agricola, the third furnace, to anneal and cool the vessels) comprehends two parts, the tower and leer. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Furnace*, The leer is an avenue five or six yards long, continued to the tower. 1797 P. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 143 The lear or third furnace. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 766/2 The third oven or leer. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 158 The annealing oven, or lier, is a long low rectangular chamber ..furnished with numerous shallow iron trays.. These trays are called lier pans, or fraiches. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 579 The cooling or annealing arch, or leer, is often built independent of the glass-house furnace. The leer pans or trays of sheet iron. 1890 GORDON *Foundry* 140 The tunnel is the 'lear', and the process is known as lear-annealing.

Hence **Lee·ring**, treatment in the 'leer'.

1889 *Standard* 5 Jan. 2/1 The English glass is brighter and better from lead being used, instead of lime, for 'learing', the lead 'learing' being more expensive.

† **Leer**, *sb.*⁴ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? repr. OE. *lira*, the fleshy part of the body.] The flank or loin; the hollow under the ribs.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 146 He dide next his white leere Of clooth of lake fyn and cleere A breech and eek a sherte. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6397/2 Stolen,..a.. Mare, ..several white Spots on her Body, one larger than the rest on the further Leer. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 355 (E. D. S.) A geed ma a Vulch in tha Leer. 1777 *Horæ Subsecivæ* 249 (E. D. D.) Under the leer. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Leer*, the flank—applied to man and beast.

Leer (lī·ə1), *a.*¹ Forms: 3-7 (9) **lere**, 5 **ler**, 6 **leare**, 6-7 **leere**, 7 **leir**, 7, 9 *dial.* **lear**, 9 *dial.* **lair**, 4- **leer.** [OE. **lǽre* (implied in *lǽrnes* emptiness) = OS., OHG. *lâri* (MHG. *lǣre*, mod.G. *leer*, MDu. *laer*, Du. *laar*):—WGer. **lâri*, of uncertain origin; according to some repr. an OTeut. **lǣsjo-*, cogn. w. Goth. *lasiws* weak.]

† **1.** Empty. Also, clear *of*. Of a burden: Useless. *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1527 [He] haveth attom his ri3te spuse, Wowes weste [an] lere huse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1800 Þo was bruteine þis lond of romeins al mest lere. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 283 3if þey fynde þ it [Fortune's horn] empty [*v.r.* leer], þanne þey makeþ sorwe. *Ibid.* III. 311 How longe schal a fool bere lere fardelles? 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxv (1495) 691 The pyth wythin is wasted and therfore the hole is voyde and lere. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 50 Take þin cofyns, & put in þe ovynne lere. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 252 (Harl. MS.) 'Do gete me', quod she, 'a ler tonne, withe oute onye delaye'. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 158 b, Let all your leere pottis [L. *vasa inania*] stande the mouthe downwarde. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 16 b, Some lustfull lasse will not permit Achylles coutch be leare. [1864 SIR J. K. JAMES *Tasso* xix. xxx, Carnage had choked the town, no spot was leer.]

b. Proposed as a *Pathological* term.

1893 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* iii. (ed. 4) 58 Skoda.. distinguishes percussion sounds according as they are full or leer. *Ibid.*, *note*, Skoda's word 'leer' is translated by Markham 'empty'. I formerly suggested 'scanty'. But indeed the word 'leer' needs no translation, for it is English as well as German, and bears the same meaning in both tongues.

2. Having no burden or load; said also of a horse without a rider. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 413 Þe foot man lere [*printed* lereþ] synge to fore þe þeef. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 8 Went he leere (quoth Socrates) or els charged with the charge of any burden? 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxv. lxiv, The horse runs leere away without the man. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xvii. xi. 94 Leading also after them in hand one lere horse. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) B iv, Bees..that are loaded seeme greater and longer then those that are leere. 1654 'PALAEMON' *Friendship* 32 An Asse,..ove burthen'd with his Masters Carriage desired a Horse.. led leer by him, to ease him by bearing a Part. 1688 WOOD *Life* 7 Nov., 60 horsmen went thro' Oxford,—with leir and sumpter horses. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Leer*, empty. Wilts.. A leer waggon, an empty waggon. 1886 *Tip Cat* xv. 199 They were on the top of a load.. on their way to the rick-yard, promising to come back in what they call in those parts the 'leer' waggon. 1891 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 255 In the country between Plymouth and Exeter between forty and fifty years ago any 'unladen' cart was familiarly spoken of as a lair or a lairy-cart.

3. *dial.* **a.** Of the stomach: Empty of food. **b.** Of persons and animals: Having an empty stomach; hungry, faint for want of food.

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* i. ii. 83 Then what's the friar to the starving peasant? Just what the abbot is to the greedy noble—A scarecrow to fear wolves. 1853 AKERMAN *Wilts. Tales* 97 His bill was zharp, his stomach lear, Zo up a snapped the caddlin pair. 1862 HUGHES in *Macm. Mag.* V. 243/2 'Em be aggravatin' birds, plaguey cunnin' let 'em be never zo lear. 1870 LADY VERNEY *Lettice Lisle* 308 Do ye tell Madam to send me a sup o' broth, or summat, I feel so leer. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 15 I'm rather lear at supper.

Proverb. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* I. 312 Better a lean purse than a lere stomach.

† **Leer**, *a.*² *Obs.* In 7 **leare, lere.** [app. f. LEER *v.*] Looking askance; oblique, indirect; sly, underhand.

1629 B. JONSON *New Inn* iv. i, Ile to bed and sleepe, And dreame away the vapour of Loue, if th' house And your leere drunkards let me. 1633 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 103 A Suspitious, or Iealous Man Is one that watches himselfe a mischiefe, and keepes a leare eye still, for feare it should escape him. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 207 He had rather have them bear two Senses in vain and impertinently, than one to the Purpose, and never speaks without a Lere-Sense. *Ibid.* 459 He has a lere Trick,.. to cry down all those Paces which he wants. a 1830 *Young Musgrave* viii. in Child *Ballads* (1885) II. 249/1 The laddie gae a blythe leer look, A blythe leer look gave he.

Leer (lī·ə1), *v.* Also 6 **lere**, 6-7 **leare, leere.** [Perh. f. LEER *sb.*¹ in the sense 'cheek'; the early examples of the vb. suit well the explanation 'to glance over one's cheek'.]

1. *intr.* To look obliquely or askance; to cast side glances. Now only, to look or gaze with a sly, immodest, or malign expression in one's eye. Also with adverbs, as *aside*, *up*, *back*; occas. with clause.

1530 PALSGR. 606/2, I leare or lere, as a dogge dothe underneth a doore. *Je regarde de longue veue.* 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* i. iii. 32 By chaunce a-syde she leares, And Gyb, our cat, in the milke pan she spied ouer head and eares. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 106 And now on hir, and then on him, Full lowringly did leare. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 1012 Even as a wolf,..Flyes with down-hanging head, and leareth back Whether the Mastife doo pursue his track. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. v. 7, I will leere vpon him, as he comes by: and do but marke the countenance that hee will giue me. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. xcv, Here Graculo learing up with one eye View'd the broad Heavens. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii.

6 Though Dame Fortune seem to smile And leer upon him for a while. 1720 Gay *Tales, Mad-dog* 35 They leer, they simper at her shame. 1735 Pope *Ep. Lady* 9 Here Fannia leering on her own good man. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Grace bef. Meat*, C. V. L. when importuned for a grace used to inquire, first slily leering down the table, 'Is there no clergyman here?' 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* vi. (1858) 310 The foul Satyr's eyes leer out of the leaves constantly. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xix. 218 He passed out through the ante-chamber, leering at the slave-girls.

fig. a 1745 Swift (J.), I wonder whether you taste the pleasure of independency, or whether you do not sometimes leer upon the court.

†**2.** To walk stealthily or with averted looks; to slink *away*. *Obs.*

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 260 He came learing softlye on the other side the hedge. a 1634 Randolph *Muses Looking-gl.* II. ii, Who knows but they come learing after us To steale away the substance? 1666 Bunyan *Grace Ab.* P 144 Methought I saw as if the Tempter did lear and steal away from me, as being ashamed of what he had done. 1678 — *Pilgr.* I. (1862) 71, I met him once in the Streets, but he leered away on the other side, as one ashamed of what he had done. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Leer*, to go or sneak away. *North.*

3. *trans.* **a.** To give a leer with (the eye).

1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xi, Leering his eye at his father. 1838 D. Jerrold *Men of Char., Matthew Clear* ii. (1851) 141 [A parrot] cocking his head, leering his eye, and working his black tongue.

b. To beguile or reduce *to* by leering.

1681 Dryden *Sp. Friar* I. 6 But Bertran has been taught the Arts of Court, To guild a Face with Smiles; and leer a man to ruin.

Hence **Lee·ring** *vbl. sb.*

1619 Fletcher *M. Thomas* IV. ii, Footra for leers, and learings. c 1685 in *Roxb. Ballads* VII. 426 She knew him a Knave by his learing.

Leer(e, obs. form of Lear *sb.*²

Leere, var. Lere *v. Obs.*, to teach, learn.

Leereboord, obs. form of Larboard.

Leering (lɪ͡ə·riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Leer *v.*] That leers, or looks with side glances.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 57 My cats leeryng looke. 1598 Florio *Ital. Dict.* To Rdr. A v b, There is another sort of leering curs, that rather snarle then bite. 1602 Rowlands *Greenes Ghost* 18 All the while he is telling his tale, he cast a leering eye about the shop, to see if there were euer a cloake . or anie other bootie. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* III. 13 We know..what the Goats observ'd with leering Eyes. 1746 Smollett *Reproof* 139 Behold the leering belle, caress'd by all. 1859 W. Collins *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 49, I..managed to get between his leering eyes and the book-case.

Hence **Lee·ringly** *adv.*

1708 Bp. Nicolson *Let. to Dr. Kennet* 9 He leeringly produces a Passage, wherein I maintain that [etc.]. 1839 Thackeray *Major Gahagan* i, 'How do you do?' said the old hag leeringly.

Leerne, obs. form of Learn.

Leerness (lɪ͡ə·ɹnės). [f. Leer *a.*¹ + -ness.] Emptiness.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 60 Se micla ȝeoxa cymð..of to micelre fylle, oððe of to micelre lærnesse. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. ii. (Tollem MS.), Mounteynes ben sumtyme withinne ful of holownesse, and of dennes; and so by cause of voydenesse and of lerenesse it draweþ and soukeþ in water. *Ibid.* VII. xliv (1495) 257 Appetite of the stomak comyth by cause of lerenes and voydnes. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 25 Arthrite..often causeth learness with weaknesse of the joynts. 1893 S. Gee *Auscult. & Percuss.* iii. (ed. 4) 62 The prime property assigned by Skoda to a percussion-sound, its fulness or its leerness is in fact a compound perception.

Leery (lɪ͡ə·ri), *a.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 7 leirey, 8–9 leary, leery, 9 lairy. [f. Leer *a.*¹ + -y¹.] = Leer *a.*¹ in various senses. (In quot. 1676 = containing empty spaces or hollows.)

1676 J. Beaumont in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 734 These Stones are generally found in Leirey places (as they call it) that is, Cavernous. 1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss.*, *Leary*, empty. Dorsetsh. 1796 W. Marshall *W. Eng.* I. 328 *Lear* or *Leary*, empty, as an unloaded cart or waggon. 1874 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 372 My cart goes 'leery' (= empty) to fetch coals. 1886 T. Hardy *Mayor Casterbr.* xx, I've been strolling in the Walks and churchyard, father, till I feel quite leery. 1891 — *Tess* (1900) 44/1 And he so leery and tired that 'a didn't know what to do.

Leery (lɪ͡ə·ri), *a.*² *slang.* Also 9 leary. [? f. Leer *a.*² + -y¹.] Wide-awake, knowing, 'fly'.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Leery*, on one's guard. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Leary*, synonymous with *fly*. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* I. 118 Frequently dropping their hands when at leary distance. 1820 *Ibid.* VI. 80 It was evident to the leary ones that his condition was bad. 1882 *Five Y. Penal Servit.* iii. 71 A 'leary look', in which fear, defiance and cunning are mixed up together. 1885 *Bazaar* 2 Jan. 1/2 The deep earth bank from a hole in which a leary water rat peeps upward at the terrier. 1893 *Oxford Mag.* 24 May 382/2 The leery lawyer simply stepped inside.

Hence **Lee·rily** *adv.*, in a leery manner.

1859 Farrar *J. Home* 242 No, you very leerily managed to make the other fellow shoot him.

Lees, obs. f. Leach *sb.*¹, Lease, Leash, Less.

Lees, *pl.* (dregs): see Lee *sb.*²

†**Leese**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: (1 -léosan), 2–4 leosen, (3 -ien), (3 *2nd pers. sing.* lust), 2–5 lesen, 3–4 leose, (*Kent.* 3 liese, 3–4 lyese, *3rd sing. pres.* lyest, liest), 3–6 lese, 3, 5–6 lease, 4 *Sc.* leiss, 4–5 les, 4–7 leese, (5 lesyn, ? lyse). 5–6 lesse, leze, lees, *Sc.* leis, 6 leeze. *Pa. t.* a. *strong.* (1 -léas), 3 læs, las, leos, 3–4 leas, (*pl.* and *subj.* 3 lure, 3–4 lore, 4 *pl.* lorn), 4 lese, lees, *Kent.* lyeas, (5 ? lyse), 6 *Sc.* leis. β. *weak.* 3 leosede, *Kent.* liesed, 4 leste, leest, 4–5 lest, *Sc.* lesit, -yt. *Pa. pple.* a. *strong.* (1 -loren), 3 i-loren, 3–5 ilore, 4 yloren, lorin, losen, -in, 4–5 ylore, ylorn(e, lore(n, 5 yloore, 4–7 lorne, 4– lorn (see Lorn *ppl. a.*). β. *weak.* 3 ileosed, 4–5 lest(e, 6 *Sc.* lesit. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *-léosan*, only in compounds, *belēosan*, *forlēosan* (*-léas*, *-luron*, *-loren*) corresponds to OFris. *ur-liasa*, OS. *far-liosan* (Du. *ver-liezen*), OHG. *vir-liosan* (MHG. *verliesen*, mod.G. *verlieren*, influenced by the pa. t. and pa. pple.), Goth. *fra-liusan*; other derivatives of the root (**leus-* : *laus-* : *los-*) are Leasing *sb.*, -less, Loose *a.* and *v.*, Lose *v.*, Loss.

The root **leus-* is usually regarded as an extension of the **leu-*, **lu-* in Gr. λύ-ειν, L. *so-lv-ĕre* to loosen.]

1. *trans.* = Lose, in its various senses; to part with or be parted from by misadventure, through change in conditions, etc.; to be deprived of; to cease to possess; to fail to preserve, or maintain; to fail to gain or secure; to fail to profit by, to spend (time) unprofitably; to use (labour) to no advantage. Also *refl.*

a. In present stem.

c 1205 Lay. 20112 Þat he scal þat lif leosen & leosien his freonden. *Ibid.* 24914 Idelnesse makeð mon his monscipe leose [c 1275 lease]. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Þe cat of helle .. makede hire to leosen boðe God & mon, mid brod schome & sunne. c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 He was ofdred for to liese his king riche of ierusalem. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6 Þere many thosand lesis þer lijf. a 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 859 Thu must do so. Other thu lust thi bischopriche: other peraventure thi lyf. 1340 *Ayenb.* 52 Þos he lyest al his time, and þe niȝt and þane day. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 131 Heo doth men leosen heore lond and heore lyues after. ? a 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 448 For a litel glorie veine, They lesen god and eek his reine. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 49 He is worþy to lese [*MS.* γ luse] his heed. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxii. (1495) 432 The pecok lesyth his fetheres whan the fyrste tree lesyth his leues. *Ibid.* XIV. xliv. 483 This mount is perylous to stranges that knowe not the wayes therin, for they may lightly lese themself. ? a 1400 *Arthur* 231 As þu wold nat leze þy lyf, Fulfylle þys wythoute stryff. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 46, I leese on him so myche trauaile. 1485 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 384 To lesse and forfayte one hundred shillinges. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cclix. 384 He that all coueteth al leseth. a 1547 Earl Surrey in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 7 Farre of I burne, in both I wast, and so my life I leze. 1553 *Douglas' Æneis* XI. VIII. 75 Thou sall neuer leis [*ed.* Small los] Sic ane peuische and catiue saule as thine. a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 63, I do not meene .. that yong Ientlemen .. by vsing good studies, shold lease honest pleasure. c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* v, Flowers distil'd, .. Leese but their show, their substance still liues sweet. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 168 Mans memorie .. oftentimes it assaieth and goeth about to leese it selfe, euen whiles a mans body is otherwise quiet and in health. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. to King § 3 Water .. doth scatter and leese itselfe in the ground, except it be collected into some Receptacle. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* xviii. 5 Peraduenture we may finde grasse to saue the horses and mules aliue, that we lese not all the beasts. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 307 For that that he winnes in the Hundred, he leeseth in the Shire. 1626 — *Sylva* § 390 Flowers Pressed or Beaten, do leese the Freshness and Sweetness of their Odour. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 119 Your life, quoth he, amongst the rest you'll leese.

b. In pa. t. and pa. pple.

a. *strong.*

c 1205 Lay. 15519 Þe King his swinc læs. *Ibid.* 18202 Ne les [c 1275 leos] he næuere leouere mon. *Ibid.* 20463 Þenne [wes] heore wurðscipe iloren a þissere worlderiche. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Heo leas hire meidenhod, & was imaked hore. c 1275 *XI Pains Hell* 139 in *O. E. Misc.* 151 Heo heore mayden-hod lure. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6287 He dradde wanne he lore þat lif, & were ybroȝt to deþe. a 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 337 Al mi love on the I las. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 714 (Gött.) To win þat bliss þat he ha lorin [*Fairf.* lorne]. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, ix, Jerusalem, thou hast ilore The flour of all chivalerie. 13.. *Sir Tristr.* 1116 Þai lorn all her swink. 1340 *Ayenb.* 85 Ac þis lhordssip he leas be zenne. *Ibid.* 203 Be huam he wes ouercome, and be huam he lyeas his miȝte. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 44 [He] Persauit the hund the sleuth had lorn. c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 26 If that olde bokis weryn aweye I loryn were of remembrance the keye. *Ibid.* 945 *Dido*, By the weye his wif Crusa he les [*v. r.* lees]. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 132 The sonne for sorwe ther-of lees lyght for a tyme. c 1400 *Beryn* 3731 Fond this blynd seching Grasping al aboute to fynd that he had lore. 1406 Hoccleve *Misrule* 349 My purs his stuf hath lore. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 892 As dyde the knyght .. That slew his hounde and lyse hys lyfe, For a worde of hyse wyfe. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 39 Here shal I hope no labour be lorn. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. x. 104 The port of Drepanoun, and the raid quhar .. I leis my fadir.

β. *weak.*

c 1205 Lay. 10629 Þa Pohtes weoren uuele, he leoseden heore aðele. *Ibid.* 26360 While Þine aldren France leoden .. and seoðen heo hit leoseden [c 1275 losede]. *Ibid.* 28337 Nu ich ileosed habbe mine sweines leofe. c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 30 Alle þo .. þet .. þurch yemer i wil lieved o blisce of heuene. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2084 Nine hundreth ȝere and tensith fiue Was noe wen he lest his liue. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 9 Allas! I leste hyr in on erbere. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 269 Ich leyue, for thy lacchesse thow leest meny wederes. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 2 b, They lost the dominacion Of Paradise..Their fredome lest, and became mortal. c 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 477 Feyll lessyt thar lyff apon the Sotheroun sid. a 1555 Lyndesay *Tragedie* 120 Efter that boith strenth and speche wes lesit.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To lose, be a loser.

c 1275 Lay. 12492 We habbeþ for oure loue ilore of [c 1205 ilosed] vre leode. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XII. 347 Thai haf tald .. how thai lesit off thair men. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. iii. 10 He may wynne by doyng well and also lese by doyng euyll. 1484 — *Fables of Avian* xviii, Suche supposen to wynne somtyme whiche lesen. a 1592 Greene *Geo. a Greene* (1599) D 2 b, To know whether we shall win or leese. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 68 Whereby the Empire of Constantinople leeseth, and is like to leese. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. viii. § 6 (1873) 72 Copies cannot but leese of the life and truth. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 59 All things [are] to follow in an easie and expedite course if you win, but all against you, if you leese.

3. *trans.* To destroy; to bring to ruin or perdition; to spoil. = L. *perdere*.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* v. 6 Þou shalt lesin [L. *perdes*] alle þat speken lesyng. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 130 Þurw þat sinne he was lorn. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 988 Þerfor, comeliche creature, les nouȝt his lif ȝut for a litel wille. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 52 Hou þat crist ves of hire borne, to ransone mankynd þat ves lorne. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 462 Oyl pausia, whil hit is grene is best, But sone in age hit is corrupt & lest. c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xix. (1885) 155 It is no prerogatyff or power to mowe lese any good, or to mowe wast, or put it awey. c 1485 in *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 30 Sone after the sperit with a dredly speche Begane to crye and sayd,—I am lorne! 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. vi. 39/2 The fendes that ben besy nyght & daye to lese us. 1553 *Douglas' Æneis* X. vi. 64 Syne smate he Lycas, and him has al to lorne [*ed.* Small torn], That of his dede moderis wame furth was schorne.

b. With dative: To cause (a person) the loss of.

1550–3 *Decaye of Engl.* (E.E.T.S.) 100 It leseth the kings Maiesty in prouision for his noble housholdes, .v. thousande markes by the yeare.

4. *intr.* To come to ruin, to be 'lost'. *rare.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Vniseli bið þe ȝitsere þe þurh his iselhðe leosað. c 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 646 To succour thaim that was in poynt to leis.

5. To fail *to do* something. *rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 887 Þay lest of Lotez logging any lysoun to fynde.

¶ **6.** Spenser uses the vb. in the str. pa. t. and pa. pple. (*lore*, *lorn*) incorrectly with the sense 'to forsake, desert, leave'. Cf. the corresponding sense of Lorn *a.*, which first appears in the 16th c.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 2 After that he had faire Una lorne, Through light misdeeming of her loialtie. *Ibid.* III. i. 44 Neither of them she found where she them lore.

†**Leese**, *v.*² Forms: 1 liesan, lýsan, léasan, 2–4 lese(n, 4 les, lais(e, layse, 5 lease, 6 *Sc.* leis, 7 leese. *Pa. t.* 1 lýsde, 3 lesede, 4 lais(e)d. [OE. *líesan* wk. vb. = OS. *lôsian* (MDu. *lôsen*, *lôzen*, Du. *loozen*), OHG. *lôsen* (MHG. *læsen*, mod.G. *losen*), ON. *leysa* (Sw. *lösa*, Da. *löse*), Goth. (and OTeut.) *lausjan* f. OTeut. **lauso-*: see Loose *a.* The forms *laise*, *layse*, are from ON. Cf. Alese.]

1. *trans.* To set free, deliver, release (in material and immaterial senses).

a 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 1209 Hu se sylfa cyning mid sine lichoman lysde of firenum þurh milde mod. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke xii. 58 Sel ȝeornlice ðætte ðu se ȝilesed from him [L. *da operam liberari ab illo*]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 Lif and saule beon .. ilesed ut of sorȝen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Ure helendes wille þe lesde us of deaðe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16442 He Barabas, es laisd o prisun. *Ibid.* 18327 For us artu hider soght Fra ded of hell all to lais us. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* vii. 29 Levedy, of alle londe Les me out of bonde. a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxv. 5 We ere leysyd of syn. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7342 Generides was leased of his thoght. 1560 Rolland *Crt. of Venus* II. 558 Peraventure thay wold ȝow leis of cair. 1607 Middleton *Five Gallants* IV. viii, Keep thou thine owne heart, thou liu'st vnsuspected, I leese you againe now.

2. To loosen, unloose; to unfasten, open; to relax (the body).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3152 Heued and fet .. lesen fro ðe bones and eten. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18640 Leon o rightwisnes has raised Him-self, and his prisun laisd [*Fairf.* laused, *Gött.* laised]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 836 Lesande þe boke with leuez sware [= square]. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 16 To myche slepinge .. coldiþ & lesiþ al his bodi. ? 1507 *Communyc.* (W. de W.) A iij, Lorde, let these werkes lesse my bandes.

Leese, obs. form of Leach *sb.*¹, Lease, Leash.

Leese, obs. pl. of Lee *sb.*²

†**Lee·ser**¹. *Obs.* Also 4 lesar, -er. [f. Leese *v.*¹ + -er¹.]

1. A destroyer. (Cf. Leese *v.*¹ 3.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 31 Þe fals world þat is leser of alle þat it loven. *Ibid.* 470 Lesars of mennys soulis.

2. A loser.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 366 The Protestantes ar leesers by the withdrawinge of theyr armye. a 1575 R. Cheney *Let.* in *Abp. Parker's Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 139 If your pleasure be that I only shall be a leeser, .. I will hold me content with 40*l.* loss. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* XXIII. xxvii, Then winners bost, when leesers speake their fill.

Lee·ser². In 4 leser. [f. Leese *v.*² + -er¹.] A deliverer.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliii. 2 Mi helper and leser mine.

Leeshance, dial. form of Licence.

Leeshe, obs. form of Leash.

Lee shore. [Lee *sb.*¹]

1. A shore that the wind blows upon.

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 127 Themistocles .. knew the enemies must of necessitie fall vpon the lee shore for harborow. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 498 Never did poor Mariners on a Lee shore more earnestly long for the dawning Light. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 104 To keep clear of this

lee-shore. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 5 5 The English were so alarmingly close upon a lee shore, that one of the ships actually touched the ground.
attrib. 1871 Whittier *Sisters* 26 If in peril from swamping sea Or lee shore rocks.

† **2.** A shore that affords shelter from the wind.
1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xliii. (1663) 171 We weighed Anchor, and put ourselves under the lee-shore of a Creek 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 96 To retire under the lee shore, and ply our oars in a smooth water.

Lee side. Also *dial.* **lew side.** [Lee *sb.*1] That side of any object which is turned away from the wind. Opposed to *weather-side*.
1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III 815/2 The Carrike was on the weather side, and the Regent on the lie side. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) Civ, They fly alow by the ground..in the lee-sides of the hedges. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 340 The proa..has her two sides very different; the side, intended to be always the lee-side, being flat. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xii, I waited under the bulwark on the lee side. 1855 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* 96 The weather side of all such mountains as the Andes is the wet side, and the lee side the dry 1894 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 418 The valleys that lie on the 'lew' side of the prevailing winds.
fig. 1812 Scott *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. viii. 240 You see I keep on the leeside of prudence.

† **Lee·sing,** *vbl.sb.*1 *Obs.* [f. Leese *v.*1 + -ing1.] Losing, loss. Also *occas.* destruction, perdition.
1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A. v. 93 Of his leosinge I lauhwe. Ac for his wynnynge I wepe. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 369 It is . mooste lykynge to þe fende and lesynge of soulis. *c* 1440 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 37, I suppose þat a wounde be compound wiþ holownes & lesynge of fleuch & of skyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 298/2 Lesynge, or thyngys loste, . *perdicio*. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 133/2 She .. conceyued the sonne of God and was delyueryd without leesyng of her virgynyte. 1523 Lo. Berners *Froiss* I. xcviii. 119 They of Vannes were in moost ieopardy, and in peryll of lesyng. 1585 Parsons *Chr. Exerc.* i. vi. 49 The offence of God, that is, the leesing of his friendship by that sin if we do it.

† **Lee·sing,** *vbl.sb.*2 *Obs.* [f. Leese *v.*2 + -ing1.] **a.** Deliverance; redemption. **b.** Loosening.
c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i 68 Gesohte & dyde lesing folces his. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 298/2 Lesynge, or losynge of a thynge bowndyn, *solucio*

† **Lee·sing,** *vbl.sb.*3 [? f. *lees* pl. of Lee *sb* 2 + -ing1] ? Impregnation with lees (of better wine).
c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 116 3iff swete wyne be seeke or pallid put in a Rompney for lesynge.

Leesome (lī·sŭm), *a*1 *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 3 **lefsum, 13ofsum, 6 lesum, 8 leisum.** [Early ME. *leofsum*, f. *leof* Lief *a.* + *-sum* -some] Lovable; pleasing; pleasant.
c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Wowe beð wunsum þeih hit ne bie naht lefsum *a* 1225 *Juliana* 17 Towart te luiende godd mi leofsume leofmon. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I 195 He cuid nocht find that he had far misgane, Sen lesum wes to haif ma wyffis nor ane 1792 Burns *'In summer when the hay was mawn'* v, The tender heart o' leesome luve, The gowd and siller canna buy. ?*a* 1800 *Thomas o Yonderdale* x. in Child *Ballads* (1892) IV. 410/1 Fair and leesome blew the wind. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 62 Some gentle cushie dows, That saw The leesome la'rick's wae.
¶ **b.** *Leesome lane*: a variation of Lee-lane. (Cf. Leeful b)
1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. xi, There sat the Laird his leesome lane.

† **Lee·some,** *a.*2 Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **lefsum,** *Sc.* 5-6 **lesum,** (6 **lesume, 7 lesome**), 6 **leifsum** (?), **le(i)uesom,** 6-7 **leasum, leasom(e, leisoum, leisom(e,** 7 **leisum,** 8 **leesome.** [ME. *lēfsum*, f. *lēf* Leave *sb.* + *-sum* -some] Lawful, permissible, right.
? *a* 1400 *Langland's P. Pl.* B xi. 92 *MS. B.* [*reads* lefsum *for* licitum *of other texts*; *MS. O has* leuefull]. 14.. Henryson in *Bannatyne Poems* (1873) 611 Hir kirtill suld be of clene constance, Lasit with lesum lufe. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iv. iii. 25 So that it lesum be Dido ramane In spousage bund. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 6079 The Secretis quhilk he saw Thay wer nocht leifsum [? leissum] for to schaw To no man. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* i. 776 To set ane Court in leissum time and place. 1560–78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 75 Without this lawfull calling it was never leasome to any person to meddle with any function Ecclesiasticall *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 15 Puir men labouraris hauntand to thair lesum bussenes. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Sonn.* lxx. 2 Blind brutal Boy, that with thy bou abuses Leill leesome love by lechery and lust. 1681 *Act Secur. Peace Kingd Scot.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1648/4 His Majesty Declares, that in this Case, it shall be leisum to Heritors to put their Tennants off their Lands. *a* 1758 Ramsay *Jenny Nettles* iii, The leel and leesome gate o't.
Hence **Lee somely** *adv.*, lawfully.
1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 21 We may lesumlie desyre o' God our necessarie sustentatioun. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 46 He may lesomelie distrenzie them, for the releiue and service aucht to him for his lands.

Leesse, obs. form of Leach *sb*1, Leash.

Leest(e, Leester, obs. ff. Least, Lest, Leister.

Leet (lēt), *sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5–6 **lete,** 6–7 **leete,** 5– **leet.** [ad. AF. *lete* or AL. *leta*, of obscure origin; perh. ad. OE. *lǣp*: see Lathe *sb*1 Prof. Skeat conjectures that it represents an OE. **lǣte* connected with *lǣtan* Let *v.*1 (cf. Leet *sb.*3), but no evidence of this has been found.]
1. A special kind of court of record which the lords of certain manors were empowered by charter or prescription to hold annually or semi-annually; = Court-leet.
1292 *Year Bks.* 20 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 297 E par la reson ke yl ad une lete en tel luy, a la quele presente fut ke Jon deyns la purceyate de sele lete fut resident. 1294 *Abbr. Placit.* 22 *Edw. I*, Norf. rot. 2. 291 (Du Cange) Et quia predicta transgressio .. magis sonat injuria senescalli quam injuria eorum qui fuerunt præsentatores, nec præsentacio in Leta alicujus facta, est fundamentum judicii [etc.]. 1303 *Year Bks.* 31 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 399 Par la resoun qe presente fut a lour lete de tiel heu par deoeyners qe [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 11 Amercyn in a corte or lete, *amercio*. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 243 Expenses at ij. Letes at Snaynton. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 36 b, Suite of court from thre wekes to thre wekes and to the two great letes. 1538 — *Just. Peas* 80 b, The lorde in his Lete, and the Shyriffe in his Tourne to enquere and to have for every defaute xx*d*. *a* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 164 The Leet and Law day is all one (in a manor). This Leet is ordinarily kept but twice in the year. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 9 In euerie which shire or countie, be courts, lawe daies, and leets, as they call them, euery moneth. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* vi. (1891) 32 And in those sheeres there were no manours or Lordships neyther anye Courtes Baron or leetes kept or holden. 1643 Sir J. Spelman *Case of Affaurs* 2 Every single man of twelve yeares of age ought by Law in some or other of His Majesties Leetes to swear Allegeance to His Majestie. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Rumney Marsh*, Priveleges of leet, lawday, and tourn. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 253 Inferior courts of known jurisdiction..such as a leet or a civil court within a borough. 1854 Toulm. Smith *Parish* (1857) 107 Every Leet shall enquire of all offences against the Statute. 1877 R. W. Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. iii. 197 In their renewal of this system the Commons seem to make sheriffs in their leets answer for the provincial synod.
† **b.** *transf.* Used in pl. as transl. of L. *comitia*.
1600 Holland *Livy* i. xliii. 31 In the grand leetes and solemne elections of Magistrates.
† **c.** A commission or committee. *Obs.* *rare*—1.
1665 J. Buck in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. B. 59 There be certain priviledged Persons and Townsmen appointed for the Paving Leet.
2. The jurisdiction of a court-leet; the district over which this jurisdiction extended, in some cases including only the manor, in other cases a wider area, often that of the hundred.
1477 *Paston Lett* No. 807 III. 211, I trow it to the lord of the soylle and not to the lete; for the maner holdyth nothyng of hyr. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 30 § 16 Whiche landis tenementes services and a lete with the appurtenaunces the seid John Vynter purchased. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 308 (1810) 316 All this circuit, now the leet of Womberley, was timbered with tall trees. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess* 291 Where a Leet being a more large or greater Jurisdiction hath been granted to a man and his heirs. 1710 *Act* 8 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4681/3 This Act shall not prejudice the Right of the City of London, or the Lords of any Leet. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 293 The courts of the tourn and leet were erected.
† **b.** *transf.* A district generally. *Obs.*
1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1593) 206 For fate forbiddeth famine to abide within the leete where plentie is.
3. *attrib.*, as *leet-court, -day, -jury, -juryman*; **leet-ale,** a drinking of ale at the time of the leet.
1781 Warton *Hist Eng Poetry* III 129 *note*, *Leet-ale, in some parts of England, signifies the Dinner at a court-leet of a manor for the jury and customary tenants. 1651 W. G. *Cowel's Inst.* 96 To goe twice a year to the Sheriffs Courts, or *Leet Courts. 1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 517 Whole court or *leet-days. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* ix. 1167 So, all's one lawsuit, all one long leet-day! 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv. Lond.* I. ii. 25 The *Leet Jury of the Manour of East Smithfield 1766 Entick *London* IV. 398, 20 inquest or *leet jurymen.

Leet (lēt), *sb*2 Now chiefly *Sc.* Also 5, 7, 9 **lite,** 6 **liet, lyet, lytt,** 7 **lyte, leit.** [app an aphetic form of Elite *sb*2 (a. OF. *eslite, eslete*), election. (With the phrase *to be in leet* cf OF. *estre en eslite* 'to be at the choice or disposal' of a person.) Sense 2 may be a development of sense 1; but cf. Lite *sb.* = Elite *sb.*1, (bishop) elect.]
1. A list of persons designated as eligible for some office Phrases, *to be in leet, to be on the leets, to put in leet, to put on the leet*, etc. *Short leet*: a select list of a prescribed number of candidates, which is to be submitted to the elective body or the appointing authority.
1441 *Extracts Aberd Reg.* (1844) I. 7 Quhasaeuer that happynnis to be put furth at lites to be chosin aldirman. *a* 1550 *Ordinances* in Boyle *Hedous* (1895) App. 66 The maior and crowner, with the other of his councell, shall nayme two men to be that daye in liet of the mayre, and iiij^or men to be in liet as baylyffis. And when suche lyetts are writtyne, the said mayre or crowner shall fyrst tell to the towne clerke, and cawase hym writte, whiche of them as is in lyet shalbe chosyne the mayre by hyme, and so the baylyffis. 1612 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 518/1 To present ane Leit to my Lord [of] aucht persones. 1614 Br. Cowper *Dikaiologe* 180 You will not finde any Bishop of Scotland whom the general Assemblie hath not first nominated and giuen vp in lytes to that effect. *c* 1635 W. Scot *Apol. Narr.* (Wodrow Soc.) 15 The Assemblie put in leits the said Mr. Alexander and Mr. Robert Pont . [and] ordained edicts .. for the admission of one of them to the superintendentship. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 152 That they would put on the leet five or six of the discreetest of the ministrie, that his Majestie may make choise of two of them to be ministers in his houss. 1639 in *Baillie's Lett.* (Bannatyne Club) I. 124 The Moderator for the time offered to my Lord Commissioner a lite, whereupon voices might passe for the election of a new Moderator. 1728 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 375 Mr. Chambers, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Rodgers, were on the leet. 1822 Galt *Provost* vii. 51 The policy of gentlemen putting themselves on the leet to be members of Parliament. 1885 *Reader* 21 Oct. 450/2 The chair of Scots Law .. is vacant. The patrons are the Faculty of Advocates and the Curators, the former having the right of presenting to the latter a leet of two, from which the appointment must be made. 1884 Sir A. Grant *University Edinb.* II. 279 The Town Council..placed him on a leet of persons eligible for the Principalship.
2. *pl.* The candidates forming a 'leet'.
The only use which is known to us outside Scotland is with reference to the annual election of Wardens of the Trinity House, Hull. Four 'lites' are nominated, from whom the two wardens are chosen.
1533 Bellenden tr. *Livy* III. (1822) 298 The candidatis and new litis [tr. L. *candidati*]. 1552 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) I. 3 Quhilk new counsale and auld counsale to convene on Fryday.. and cheis the litis to the offices. .. It is of. auld vse, that the provest than present, the dene of gild, and thesaurare ar litis to that samin office for the zeir to cum. 1583 in Maitland *Edin.* (1753) 232 To proceid to the cheising of the Lytts to the Magistratts and Officemen.

† **Leet,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* [repr. OE. (*wega*) *gelǽte* = OHG. *kalâz* (*der wego*) junction (of roads):—OTeut. type **galētjo*m, f. **ga-* together + **lēt-*: see Let *v.*1
A form *relect* given in the East Anglian glossaries is due to a wrong division of *threer eleet, four-eleet*, repr. OE. **þrēora gelǽte, *fēower-gelǽte*. (See Skeat in *Academy* 2 Mar. 1878.)]
A meeting of the ways, a cross-way; only in *two-, three-, four-way leet.*
[*c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 9 Gað nu witodlice to wega gelætum.] 1603 Harsnet *Popish Impostures* 134 Our children, old women, and maides afraid to crosse a Churchyeard, or a three-way leet. 1608 Golding *Epit Frossard* II 95 Arriuing at a three-way leete, and consulting among themselues which way was to be taken. 1618 Bolton *Florus* I. ix. (1636) 24 Situated in the middest, betweene Latium and Tuscanie, as it were in a two-way-leet. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat Unl.* § 923. 289 There are four principal ones—the Heathenish, Jewish, Christian, Mahometan—of which scrupulous four-way-leet, to take an Historical short delineation 1674–91 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 103 A Three or four-way Leet, where three or four ways meet.

Leet (lēt), *sb.*4 *dial.* [Of uncertain origin: by some referred to OE. (**hilete*) *hlēte*, ON. *hlýta* share, portion; the OE. word, however, is recorded only in the sense 'casting of lots'.] A stack of peat, etc. (see quots.).
1744–50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. x. 98 In Hertfordshire the same Morning the Grass is mown, we ted it.. the same day .. it may be . raked into Windrows, and then put into Grass-cocks. The second [day] we shake it into square Leets then put it into Bastard-cocks. 1793 *Statist Acc. Scot.* V. 101 Peats are estimated by the leet, which is a solid body piled up like bricks, 24 feet long, and 12 ft. broad at bottom and 12 feet high. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 475 *Carage*, carting and leading a leet or stack of peats.

Leet (lēt), *v. Sc.* Also 7 **leit,** 8 **lytt.** [f. Leet *sb* 2] *trans.* To place in a list of selected candidates; to nominate. Hence **Lee·ted** *ppl. a.*; **Lee·ting** *vbl. sb.*
1583 in Maitland *Edin.* (1753) 231 Thereefter the said Provest, Baillies, and Counsell, sall nominate, and lytt three Persones of the saids fourten Crafts. 1612 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 518/1 To leit and present twa persounes with the auld thesaurar to the Thesaurie of the said cietie. *Ibid*, To haue the fre letting and electioun of thair said prouest deane of gild baillies and thesaurar. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) p. xxi, Thair wer six persones leitit to be sent to the King that he myght chuse ane of them for that kirk. *Ibid.* 290 Sitting doune as moderator without any leeting or voycing. 1647 in *Baillie's Lett* (Bannatyne Club) III. 20 Mr. David Calderwood hes pressed soe a new way of leetting the moderator for time to come, that [etc.]. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub Chas. I* (1792) I. 314 They referred their leeted [*Bannatyne Club ed.* listed] men with exking paring or changing to the next provincial assembly

Leet, obs. form of Let *v.*; dial. var. Light.

Leethwake, obs. form of Leathwake.

Leetle (lī·t'l), a jocular imitation of a hesitating or deliberately emphatic pronunciation of Little.
1755 Johnson *Grammar* in *Dict* c j, There is another form of diminution among the English, by lessening the sound itself, especially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them [*sic*] by enlarging, or even lengthening it; as *little* pronounced long, *lee-tle*. 1835 B. Hopland in L'Estrange *Friendships Miss Mitford* (1882) I. xi. 280 A gentleman, somewhat a leetle too much dressed. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* ii, Just a leetle drop, with a little cold water, and a lump of sugar. 1894 G. W. Appleton *Co-respondent* I. 45, I am sure he went just a leetle wrong.

† **Lee·tor.** *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. Leet *sb.*1 + -or.] A member of a leet; one bound to appear at a leet.
1714 Scrogg's *Courts-Leet* (ed. 3) 4 Then call over the leetors, and mark every one that appears.

Leeve, variant of Leve *Obs.*

Leevetail, variant of Leeftail *dial.*

Leeward (lī·wŭd, lĭū·ăd), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 6 **leaward,** *Sc.* **leuart,** 7 **le(y)ward,** 7- **leeward.** Also see Leewards. [f. Lee *sb.*1 + -ward.]
A. *adj.*
† **1.** Of a ship: That makes much leeway. *Obs.*
a 1618 Ralegh *R. Navy* 13 The high charging of ships it is that . makes them extreame Leeward. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 127 What makes her Leewnrd or keep a good Wind. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780). *Leeward ship*, a vessel that falls much to leeward of her course, when sailing *close-hauled*, and consequently loses much ground.
2 *gen.* Situated on the side turned away from the wind; having a direction away from the wind. Opposed to Windward. Const. *of*. Hence *occas.*

Sheltered. *Leeward shore* = LEE-SHORE. *Leeward-tide, -trade* (see quots. 1721, 1735). *Leeward-way* = LEE-WAY.

1666 DK. ALBEMARLE in Quaritch *Rough List* Oct. (1900) 102 Being Leeward of them standing to ye eastward. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iii. (1691) 53 The Windward Ship has a fairer Mark at a Leeward Ship, than *vice versa*. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Leeward Tide*, is when the Tide and Wind go both one way. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4113/2 The Wind slackened upon a Leeward Tide. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins, Navig. Ancients* 230 Because of the great quantity of leeward way. 1735 BAILEY, *Leeward Trade*, is when the Tide and Wind go both one Way. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* Introd. 38 Wanderers shipwreck'd on a leeward shore. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 340 There was a small island leeward of the launch. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xxv, For our storm-tost'd skiff we seek Short shelter in this leeward creek. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* v. 157 The annual fall of rain is not the same in amount. on the windward side as on the leeward side of a mountain. 1893 *Academy* 25 Nov. 467/2 The dirty Ainus can be leeward of deer and not be scented by them.

3. *absol.* or quasi-*sb.* = LEE *sb.*[1] 2, 2 b. In phrases *on, upon, to (the) leeward (of)*.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi 41 Heise the myszen, and change it ouer to leuart. 1595 MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 22 We saw a shippe on the leaward of us. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 422 They sun-burnt Africk keepe Upon the leeward still. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3135/3 It blowing a fresh Gale, Captain Dowglass .. was necessitated to Fight to Leeward. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 341 The prospect .. as she appears when viewed from the leeward. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* xiv (1877) 209 Finding he was going fast to leeward. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi 77 The priest .. exhorted the lazar not to speak to any, or to answer unless to leeward of the person spoken to. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 135 Forked sticks, driven into the ground to leeward of the fire.

fig. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii, His friend. ought not .. to be suffered to drop to leeward in the conversation.

B. *adv.* Toward the lee (see LEE *sb.*[1] 2).

1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* v, Tho' leeward whyles, against my will, I took a bicker.

Leewardly (lī·wŏdli, liū·ədli), *a.* [f. LEEWARD + -LY[1].] Of a ship: Apt to fall to leeward. Opposed to WEATHERLY.

1683 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* I. (1699) 31 So leewardly a Ship, that she would not make her way better than N. by W. with this Sea. 1801 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1843) IV. 274 She was such a leewardly ship that I should often be forced to anchor on a lee shore. 1865 *Examiner* 18 Mar. 163 They are far too leewardly to work to windward.

fig. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *My Shipm. Louise* II. xxiv 216 There's the Whole Dooty o' Man—a bit leewardly; I couldn't fetch to windward of it myself.

Leewardmost (lī·wŏdmoust), *a.* [f. LEEWARD + -MOST.] Situated furthest to leeward.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2887/3 He was the Leewardmost Ship of the whole Fleet. 1726 G ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* 291 By the Time that it was high Water, under the Leewardmost of the little Islands. 1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 341 The leewardmost and sternmost Ships in their Fleet. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 86 We .. were glad to reach the leewardmost point of the island.

†**Lee·wardness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being leeward, tendency to fall to leeward.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. iii. 50 Such was the lewardnesse of his Ship by stormy contrary winds was he forced so farre to Sea. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* IV. (1704) 452/1 The others cannot beat it up, because of their Leewardness.

†**Lee·wards.** *Obs.* [f. LEEWARD + advb. *-es, -s.*] = LEEWARD A. 3.

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xv. (1577) 43 b, Whether the shippe goeth to leewardes, or maketh hir way good.

Lee·-way, lee·way. [f. LEE *sb.*[1] + WAY.] The lateral drift of a ship to leeward of her course; the amount of deviation thus produced. Also *To make, fetch up, make up lee-way. Angle of lee-way*: the angle made by the direction of a ship's keel, with that of its actual course.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 145 To give allowance to your Course according to the Lee-way you have made. 1743 *Phil. Trans* XLII. 414 The same Theory is applied to the Motion of Ships, abstracting from the Lee-way, but having regard to the Velocity of the Ship. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 576 The angle of lee-way, seven points, remain'd. 1772 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl* 8 Aug., To fear that the tide would fail before we should fetch up our lee-way. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* Gloss., When sailing close-hauled with all sail set, a vessel should make no leeway. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* v. xxiii. Do as you pleased, she [the boat] always made more leeway than anything else.

fig. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 2 Dec., Laboured to make [*read* make up] lee-way, and finished nearly seven pages to eke on to the end of the missing sheets when returned. 1835 W. IRVING in *Crayon Misc.* (1849) 196 He .. made great leeway toward a corn-crib, filled with golden ears of maize. 1872 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iv. 121 Both in time and space it is rapidly making up its leeway. 1884 *Daily News* 16 Feb 5/1 We have a great deal of leeway to make up with the Australians.

Leeze, obs. pl. of LEE *sb.*[2]

Leeze me. *Sc.* Also 6 **leis(e,** 8 **lees.** [Short for *lief is me* dear is to me.] An expression of lively satisfaction; 'pleased am I with'. Const. *for, on.*

15.. *Wowing of Joh & Jynny* 15 in *Bannatyne Poems* (1873) 388, I schro the, lyar, full leis me yow. *a* 1568 CLERK *Ibid.* 207 Fow leiss me that graceles gane. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 25 Leez me on thy snawy pow, Lucky Nansy. 1790 BURNS *Bessy & Spinning Wheel* I, Oh leeze me on my spinning-wheel, Oh leeze me on my rock and reel. 1862 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 29 Leese me abune them a' .. for yon auld clearheaded man.

Lef(e, obs. form of LEAF, LEAVE, LIEF, LIVE *v.*

Leffel, -ol, -ul, variant forms of LEEFUL *a. Obs.*

Leffly, lefally, variant forms of LEEFULLY *Obs.*

Lefsilver, *Obs.*: see LESSILVER.

Lefsum, obs. form of LEESOME.

Left (left), *a., adv.,* and *sb.* Forms: 2–4 **luft,** 3 **leoft,** 3–5 **lift(e,** 4–5 **lyft(e,** 4–6 **lefte,** 4– **left.** [ME. *left, lift*–OE. *left* (Kentish), *lyft,* occurring only in the gloss 'inanis, *left*' (Mone *Q. & F.* I. 443), and in the comb. *lyft-dæl* paralysis; the primary sense 'weak, worthless' is represented also in East Fris. *luft,* Du. dial. *loof,* and the derived sense 'left' (hand) in MDu., LG. *luchter, lucht, luft,* North Fris. *leeft, leefter.*

Cf. further (though connexion is very doubtful) OE. *lif* weak, *lēfung* paralysis, *geléfed* weak, old, OFris., OS. *lēf* weak, OS. *gilébod* lamed.]

A. *adj.*

1. The distinctive epithet of the hand which is normally the weaker of the two (for examples see LEFT HAND), and of the other parts on the same side of the human body (occas. of their clothing, as in *left boot, glove, sleeve*); hence also of what pertains to the corresponding side of any other body or object. Opposed to *right.*

c 1205 LAY. 27693 [He] smat Leir þene eorl sære a þa lift side þurh ut þa heorte. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P* B. 981 Hit watz lusty lothes wyf þat [looked] ouer her lyfte schulder. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 818 Þe lefte eghe of hym þan semes les And narower þan þe right eghe es. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C IV. 75 Let nat þy lyft half, oure lord techeþ, Ywite what þow delest with þy ryht syde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 530 Þei baren scrowis in her forehedis and in her lift arme. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 27 Orions left foote. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 465 Who stooping op'nd my left side, and took From thence a Rib. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 127 ₱ 1 With his Hat under his Left Arm 1833 *Regul Instr Cavalry* I. 13 Place the right heel against the hollow of the left foot 1895 *Punch* CVIII. 49/1 The peculiar striping of his [a tiger's] left shoulder.

b. *Left side, †half* (also LEFT HAND), used (with a preceding prep.) for: The position or direction (relative to a person) to which the left hand points.

a 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Þer stod a richt halue and a luft alse an castel wal. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 He setteð þe synfulle on his lifthalf. 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 698 Alle þe iles of Anglesay on lyft half he haldez. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A II. 7 'Loke on þe lufthond', quod heo I lokede on þe luft half as þe ladi me tauhte. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) IV. 31 On the lift syde of the hille Carmelyn is a towne 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 16 She shold sitte on the lift side of the kyng

2. †a. In various obsolete proverbial expressions, e. g. *to see with the left eye, to work with the left hand,* implying inefficiency in performance; *to take a thing by the left ear* (cf. quot. *a* 1684). **†b.** *To go over the left shoulder*: to be squandered. **c.** *Over the left shoulder,* now *over the left* simply, a slang phrase implying that the words to which it is appended express the reverse of what is really meant.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xliii. 114 Þat beholden þinges transitory wiþ þe lifte eye ande hevenly þinges wiþ þe riȝt eye 1650 B. *Discoll'minium* 14 Some of our new Architectors, have read some Authors about alterations of States with their left eyes, which makes them work with their left hands, so sinisterly. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* ii. 1. (1693) 225 Taking all things by the left Ear; for (as Epictetus says) Every thing hath two handles. 1705 *Rec Hartford County Court (U. S.)* 4 Sept. in *Newcastle Daily Jrnl* 28 July 1891, The said Waters, as he departed from the table, he said, 'God bless you over the left shoulder'. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I 218 With t'other, perhaps, you'll have an account to keep, too; But an account of what will go over the left shoulder; only of what he squanders, what he borrows, and what he owes, and never will pay. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* xlii, Each gentleman pointed with his right thumb over his left shoulder. This action, imperfectly described in words by the very feeble expression of 'over the left', its expression is one of light and playful sarcasm. 1843 W. T. MONCRIEFF *Scamps Lond.* I. i, I think she will come. *Ned.* Yes, over the left—ha, ha, ha! 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 137 'All over the left', said Frosty..' He's come gammonin' down here that he's a great man. but it's all my eye'.

3. That has the relative position of the left hand with respect to the right. (Sometimes said with reference to the appearance to a spectator, and sometimes with reference to the direction in which the object is considered to face.) In predicative use with const. *of*; in attributive use now chiefly replaced by LEFT-HAND, exc. in certain special collocations, as *left wing* (of an army), *left branch* (of a stream). *Left bank* (of a river): that to the left of a person looking down the stream.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 128 Uppon the lyfte way, men goon fyrst un to Damas, by Flome Iordane. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 47 He falls a fighting with his text, and makes a pitch'd battel of it, dividing it into the right-wing and left-wing. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 319 They then proceeded along the left bank of the Tigris. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 28 A prison the ruins of which long after, remained on the left bank of the Seine. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 45 That part of the shield which appears on the left side is called the dexter. *Mod.* The greater part of the town is left of the railway.

b. *Left side, left wing* (the latter by confusion with the military use), in politics, = LEFT *sb.* 2 c. For *left centre* see CENTRE *sb.* 15.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. ii. 308 The Left side [of the Assembly] is also called the d'Orleans side. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. 427 Significant also is the attitude of the Socialists, who now compose the Radical left wing.

4. *Comb.* parasynthetic, chiefly in sense 'having the left limb more efficient than the right'; as *left-eyed, -footed* (hence *left-footedness*), *-legged* (hence *left-leggedness*); also *left-sided, -witted* (see quots.). Also LEFT-HANDED.

1628 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* IV. ii, I wud not giue vp the cloake of your seruice to meet the splay-foot estate of any *leftey'd knight aboue the Antipodes, because they are vnlucky to meete 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 5/2 [In rifle-shooting] a left-eyed man can easily fire from his left shoulder. 1892 SIR D. WILSON *Right Hand* 169, I am myself *left footed. *Ibid.*, Right and *left-footedness prevailed about equally. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 68 Bernard .. *left-legg'd Jacob seems to emulate. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* XVI, He was left-legged as well as left-handed. 1890 W. K. SIBLEY in *19th Cent.* May 773 (art.), *Left-leggedness. 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 84 The *left-sided destination of fibrinous concreta 1616 B. JONSON *Horace's Art of Poetry* 389 O I *left-witted [*A.P.* 301 *o ego lævus*], that purge every spring For choller!

B. *adv* On or towards the left side.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 21639 Ouer and vnder, right and left, In þis compas godd all has left 1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 228 Squadrons—left wheel! 1832 *Prov. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 35 Rear Divisions left incline. 1833 *Regul Instr Cavalry* I. 125 Draw back the body and 'Left Parry'. 1884 *Times* 3 Mar. 5/3 'Troops, left about', was sounded immediately 1885 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche, March* 23 She Lookt left and right to rise and set of day. 1886 *Manch. Exam* 14 Jan. 5/6 Mr. Gladstone was supported right and left by Lord H. and Sir W. H.

C. *sb.*

†**1.** A mean, worthless person. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 62 Conscience hym tolde, þat wronge was a wikked luft *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P) 1284 His wyf, that cursyd lyfte, Brewed the childys deth that nyght.

2. a. = LEFT HAND. Often in advb. phrases referring to relative position or direction (cf. A. 1 b), where it is now apprehended as merely *absol.* of the adj.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott Hom* 257 Þe middel sti bituhhe riht and luft. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2463 Queder þou ches, on right or left, I sal ta me þat þou haues left. 1667 MILTON *P. L* VI. 558 Vangard to Right and Left the Front unfould 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* V. 73 If the Shot graze to the right or left. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 864 Jove thunder'd on the left. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* 138 In her right a civic wreath, In her left a human head. 1855 — *Charge Light Brig.* iii, Cannon to right of them, Cannon to left of them, .. Volley'd and thunder'd. 1859 *Field Exerc Infantry* 35 A squad will be formed to the front, left, or left about, on the same principle. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/3 Corbett kept trying to push his left in Sharkey's face

b. *Mil.* The left wing (of an army). Also in *pl.*, the men whose place is on the left.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4334/4 Our Right was then at Louvignies, and our Left at Naast. 1780 A. HAMILTON *Whs* (1886) VIII. 14 We see the consequences. His left ran away, and left his right uncovered. 1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 191 The left's go about by three's. 1832 *Prov Regul Instr. Cavalry* II. 33 Their Centres and Lefts move up. 1881 HENTY *Cornet of Horse* XVI (1888) 165 He formed a heavy column of attack opposite the French left.

c. In continental legislatures, the section of the members who occupy seats on the left side of the chamber (as viewed from the president's chair), a situation which is by custom assigned to those holding relatively liberal or democratic opinions Hence applied *transf.* to the more advanced or innovating section of a philosophical school, a religious sect, or the like.

For the origin of the party significance of the term, see CENTRE *sb.* 15.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v ii. 285 Still less is a *Coté Gauche* wanting . extreme Left. 1898 BODLEY *France* II 327 The combats between the Moderates and the Extreme Left.

3. A glove, boot, etc. for the left hand or foot.

1864 F LOCKER *My Mistress's Boots* vii, Cinderella's lefts and rights To Geraldine's were frights

Hence **Le·ftness,** the condition of being on the left.

1530 PALSGR. 238/1 Leftnesse, *gauchété.* 1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* Jan. 14 Rightness and leftness, upness and downness, are again pure sensations differing specifically from each other.

Left (left), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of LEAVE *v.*]

1. In senses of the vb. Now rare exc. in *left-luggage (office,* etc).

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LIX. vi, They bubling prate, How my left life extinguish may Their deadly hate. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lviii. (1709) 432 How often does the lavish Gamester squander away a large left Patrimony. 1724 RAMSAY *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* xii, The twa left gaislings gat a clank. 1826 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 173 He uniformly every night made a hearty repast from the left provisions. 1888 LD. HERSCHELL in *Law Reports, Ho. Lords* XIII. 53 Left-luggage offices for luggage brought to the station.

2. With advs. or advb. phrase; see LEAVE *v.*[1] 14.

1783 COWPER *Let. to Newton* 17 Nov., He came to thank me for some left-off clothes. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 23 The squire's left-off chintz dressing-gown. 1852

R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 166 Our left-in-the-lurch friends. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xxi. 324 The subject of left-off garments has always been an interesting one to me. 1888 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 211 The town is the queerest left-behind sort of a place.

b. *absol.* passing into *sb.* Chiefly *colloq.*

1890 *Standard* 14 Apr. 2/6 Witness had given her some of his family's left-offs.

Leftal, obs. variant of LEFFTAIL *a. dial.*

Leftenaunt, obs. form of LIEUTENANT.

Left hand. Forms: (See LEFT *a.* and HAND.)

1. (See LEFT *a.* 1.)

c 1205 LAY. 28047 Ich igrap mi sweord . mid mire leoft honde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28968 Þat þi left hand wiȝt noght for roos, þe almus þat þi right hand dous. 1340 *Ayenb.* 196 Huanne þou dest elm..sse ne wyte naȝt þi left hand huet deþ þi riȝt hand. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 229 [He] halt his bridel in his lift hand. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3847 Vndere myne heved softly mot he lay his left hande. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxx. (1482) 245 Charlys leyde .. his lift hond on the missale. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 169 To vse the left hand, as well as the right. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* vi. 3. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Marriage*, In Germany, they have a kind of marriage called morganatic, wherein a man of quality contracting with a woman of inferior rank, he gives her the left hand in lieu of the right. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 29 The French say that the English women have two left hands. 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 42 Right-hand with left-hand linked,—He faced his son submissive.

2. In phrases. *On, to the left hand* (*of*): on the left side (of), in the direction of the left side; also *fig.* *To take the left hand* (*of*): to place oneself on the left side (of). † *To give* (*a person or thing*) *the left hand of friendship*, to deal unfriendly with. *To marry with the left hand*, to contract a morganatic marriage with; hence *a wife of the left hand* (see quot. 1727-41 in 1); (*a daughter*) *by the left hand*, one born of such a marriage (in quot. used for 'illegitimate').

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Þe get .. an ure louerd ihesu cristes lift hond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6323 On his left hand loked he. *c* 1300 *Ibid.* 23042 (Edin.) Þe wik in tuin on his lef hand. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xl. 110 Þou art impugned on þe riȝt honde & on þe lifte honde. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* ix. 49 *A le main senestre*, on the lyfte honde. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. 145 Unto theym the whiche shall be on the lyfte hande. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 And neyther declyneth on the ryght hande, .. ne on ye lefte hande. *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 1 Some being enemies will giue it their left hande of friendshippe. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 820 On the right and left hand of Dariene are found twenty Rivers, which yeelde Gold. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 203 The Figures to the left hand signifie Leagues in this Journal, or Miles. *c* 1720 *Mist's Weekly Jrnl.* (1722) I. 252 When once a Man has been any Time on the left Hand of Gain, it must be [etc.]. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 237 On the left-hand .. is the mountain of Rochemelon. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxii, He would take the left hand at feasts. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 75 Place of every Suit in your Hand the worst of it to the Left-hand. 1788 CLARA REEVE *Exiles* II. 196 She is only my wife of the left hand. 1818 J. W. CROKER *Jrnl.* 7 Dec. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iv. 122 The Prince certainly married Mrs. Fitzherbert with the left hand. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. xxx. 337 One of the Grand Monarque's daughters by the left hand married a Duc de Chevreuse.

3. *attrib.* (usually hyphened *left-hand*) passing into *adj.*, chiefly signifying 'placed or situated on the left side', or 'taking the direction towards the left side', occas. also 'ill-omened', 'sinister', 'underhand', 'inferior'. Also in special collocations: **left-hand blow**, one delivered with the left hand; **left-hand man**, † (*a*) a left-handed man; (*b*) one who has his place at one's left; **left-hand marriage** = *marriage with the left hand* (see 2); so *left-hand wife, queen*; **left-hand rope**, rope laid up and twisted 'against the sun'; † **left-hand tongue**, a language written from right to left, as Hebrew or Arabic.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 293/2 Left hande man [*MSS. K and S. a* 1485 left handid man], *mancinus*. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2771 Like to the leftehande thefe. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 74 Oft did a left hand crow foretell these thinges in her hull tree [tr. Virg. *Ecl.* i. 18 *sinistra cornix*]. 1598 ROWLANDS in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 352 A little from that place Vpon the left-hand side. *a* 1632 SIR J. WHITELOCKE *Liber Famelicus* (Camden) 13 An obscure .. man .. but expert in all the lefthand tongs, as hebrew [etc.]. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. iv. 197 If left hand Fortune give thee left hand chances, Be wisely patient. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* III. vi. § 26 (1651) 127 God .. hath given them the very cream and quintessence of his blessings, when the rest of the world are .. put off with common, and temporal, and left-hand-Mercies. 1664 *Flodden F.* v. 46 Then next the Left-hand wing did wield Sir M. C. old. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 202 Put down the Title of the Voyage, over the left-hand Page. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 429 Most Men inclining to the left-hand way, are thereby precipitated into all Vncleanness. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 353 Then by a left-hand marriage [he] weds the dame. 1721 S. SEWALL *Diary* 9 Feb. (1879) III. 300 His place at the Council Board .. will hardly be filled up. I have lost a good Left-hand man. 17.. BURNS *Epitaph Holy Willie* i, His saul has taen some other way, I fear the left-hand road. 1818 J. W. CROKER *Jrnl.* 7 Dec. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iv. 123 The lady..affected scruples, which the left-hand marriage .. silenced. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 173 Find .. the given latitude in the left-hand column. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 117 For a long time we kept at the left-hand side of the glacier. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xii. 2 Left-hand practices o'er the merry wine-cup. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxvii, Regrets that beset us for not having taken the left-hand road in life instead of the right. 1894 FRANCES ELLIOT *Rom. Gossip* iv. 127 The beautiful villa.. where lived his left-hand queen.

Left-handed, *a.* (Stress variable.) [-ED [2].]

1. Having the left hand more serviceable than the right; using the left hand by preference.

a 1485 [see LEFT HAND 3]. *c* 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 62 The yonge man after warde was named Sceuola, whiche is as muche to say in Englysshe as lefte handed. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* III. iii. 121 I'll go up and play left-handed Orlando amongst the madmen. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 59 P 5 They are all Left-handed, and have always been very expert at Single Rapier. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 6/1 Perhaps some physiologist can explain .. why a left-handed bowler is nearly always a right-handed bat.

2. *fig.* † **a.** Crippled, defective. *Obs.* **b.** Awkward; clumsy, inapt. (Cf. L. *lævus*, F. *gauche*.) † **c.** Characterized by underhand dealings. *Obs.*

a. 1609 *Leather* 10 How many .. Manuall Trades must be left-handed and go lame, if Leather .. bee taken from them. 1636 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Catal. Tavernes* (1877) 52 Chertsey .. there is a decayed left-handed bridge over the river: I wish it mended.

b. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* III. v, That thou mayst know him perfectly, hee's one Of a left-handed making, a lanck thing. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 110 A good artist is left handed to no profession. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xviii. 197 A minor critic puzzling himself to death with twenty left-handed conjectures about nothing. 1863 A. BLOMFIELD *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* I. vii. 203 Disproving the assertion of Fuller .. that spiritual men are generally left-handed in secular affairs.

c. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. v. (1737) 19 Ill-natur'd Left-handed Godlings and *Vejoves*. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 328 'Tis not safe trusting a Left Handed Man with Money.

3. Ambiguous, doubtful, questionable. † In medical language: Spurious.

1612 SIR G. PAULE *Life Abp. Whitgift* 44 [They] are close hypocrites and walke in a left-handed policie. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 39 For the avoyding of some left-handed opinions concerning Him. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 17 They are dextrously pragmatick in all Left-handed worke. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 2 There is need of that left-handed Wisdom. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 452 Lest necessity should compel her .. to pay .. dear for her left-handed wisdom. 1804 *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* XII. 63 The spurious left-handed inflammation of erysipelas. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xiii. (1860) 307 We are indebted to the world for little else than left-handed favors. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. vii. ¶ 18, I gave a left-handed blessing to Euphrasia. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 228 Thou hast some left-handed business in the neighbourhood, no doubt. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* i. 6 To diminish the force of this very left-handed compliment. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 Dec. 481/3 Dr. White .. had to put up with a left handed Scotch ordination to his bishopric. 1899 *Law Jrnl.* 11 Nov. 577/2 If this exemption .. was designed as a concession to farmers, it is a curiously left-handed one.

4. Ill-omened, inauspicious, sinister. Of a deity: Unpropitious. (Cf. L. *lævus*.) ? *Obs.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. ii, That would not be put off with left-handed cries. 1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* Ep. Ded. 2 The (Left-handed) stroaks of fortune, which have lately fallen so heavily upon your Illustrious Family. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* I. i. D.'s Wks. 1883 VI. 151 And while Jove holds us out the bowl of joy, 'tis dashed with gall By some left-handed god. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VI. i. ¶ 9 Was not that a left-handed dream for him, master secretary?

5. Of a marriage: *Literally*, one in which the bridegroom gives the bride his left hand instead of his right (as was the custom at morganatic weddings in Germany); hence, morganatic. Said also of the parties so married and of the issue of the marriage.

Occasionally applied to fictitious or illegal marriages, or to unions formed without marriage, and to their offspring.

a 1642 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* I. i, Do you not know he's married according to the Rogue's Liturgy? a Left-handed Bridegroom. 1653-4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 280 He marryed the king of Denmarke's daughter by a left-handed wife (as they are there called). 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 235 A left handed marriage, in the language of the newspapers. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* i. 19 The children of a left handed .. alliance are not entitled to inherit. 1835 SOUTHEY *Cowper's Life & Wks.* I. 102 His mistress, whom he [Churchill] considered now as his left-handed wife, united to him by moral ties. 1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* xxv. (1843) 274 The half caste young left handed ladies look down upon the poor little honestly-born Europeans. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* I, [They] contracted left-handed marriages after the princely fashion of those days. 1885 *March. Exam.* 21 Jan. 5/2 Caroline Bauer .. represents herself .. as having .. become the left-handed wife of the late King of Belgium.

fig. 1865 LOWELL *Scotch the Snake* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 260 Shall we succeed better in trying a second left-handed marriage between democracy and another form of aristocracy?

6. In various uses. **a.** Of an implement: Adapted to the left hand or arm, or for use by a left-handed person. **b.** Placed on the left hand. **c.** Of a blow: Delivered with the left hand.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* v. 42 Rather then want a Target, Perkins Tents Are Search't vp, for Left-handed Implements. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1817) II. 450 It is drawn only .. from the left-handed vessel. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 240 Hall met him with a left-handed facer. 1825 KNAPP & BALDW. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 335/1 A left-handed gun, as the lock was at this side.

7. In scientific and technical use: Characterized by a direction or rotation to the left; producing such a rotation in the plane of a polarized ray. (Cf. LÆVO-.)

1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 74 As the tool meets the wood, so it cuts a left-handed screw. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 143 If the stone revolves the other way .. the mill is termed a left-handed one. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxvi. 218 Hence, in reference to this quality, quartz may be divided into right-handed and left-handed quartz. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 46 Left-handed, or reversed varieties of spiral shells have been met with. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Orr's Circ. Sci.* I. 84/2 If .. these colours succeed each other in any body when the analyser is turned towards the left hand, then such is said to have a left-handed polarisation. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 141 [A] left-handed movement. *Ibid.* 227 [A] Left Handed Fusee.

Hence **Lefthaˈndedly** *adv.*, **Lefthaˈndedness**.

a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1633) 77 Although a squint left-handednesse Be ungracious; yet we cannot want that hand. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 82 The amount of right-handedness or left-handedness displayed by the solution. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.-t.* viii. (1885) 203 The subject of what we may call moral left-handedness. 1882 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 904/3 A representation of the Apollo Belvedere .. holding out .. left handedly enough, a problematical scaring ægis.

Leˈft-haˈnder. [f. LEFT HAND + -ER [1].] **a.** One who uses the left hand instead of the right; *spec.* in *Cricket*, one who bats or bowls left-handed. **b.** In mediæval fencing, a dagger carried in the left hand to parry a stroke or thrust. **c.** A blow delivered with the left hand.

a. 1881 *Standard* 28 June 3/2 The left hander was immediately hit to leg for four. 1900 *Daily News* 12 June 8/4 For two hours and forty minutes the young left-hander had withstood the Middlesex bowling.

b. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* ix. 180 The weapon that in the 16th century was called a *main gauche* (a *left-hander*) was a dagger especially used in duels.

c. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 273 He let fly a tremendous left-hander at the doctor. 1884 *Graphic* 13 Dec. 625/1 He received a straight left-hander in the chest that sent him back reeling.

Left-handiness. *nonce-wd.* [f. * *left-handy* adj. (f. LEFT HAND) + -NESS.] Awkward manner. Cf. F. *gaucherie*.

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cx. (1892) I. 249 An awkward address, ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain left-handiness (if I may use that word) loudly proclaim low education.

Leˈftmost, *a.* Also **leftermost**. [f. LEFT *a.* + -MOST.] Situated furthest to the left.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 443 The Grenadiers .. were making good use of that delicate bend in the formation of their leftmost company. 1875 *Ibid.* (1877) V. i. 269 The leftermost portion of them, under the direction of Serjeant O'Hara. 1894 O. O. HOWARD in *Voice* (N. Y.) Sept., Mansfield .. pushed out toward Lee's leftmost troops.

† **Leˈftsomes**, *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 4 liftsoms. [f. LEFT *a.* + -SOME, with advb. *-s*.] In a leftward direction, leftwards.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. i. (1495) 345 Streyghte and forthryghte menynge is ryghtsoms other liftsoms.

Leftward (leˈftwǫɹd), *adv.* and *a.* [f. LEFT *a.* + -WARD.]

A. *adv.*

1. On the left hand. Also *to* (*the*) *leftward* (*of*).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 212/1 Leftwarde, *leuorsum*. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 89 Many a thousande Fast runneth leftwarde, but fewe on the right hande. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* ix. 42 Is it well that the soldier whose post is far to the leftward Say, I will go to the right? 1864 LD. DERBY *Iliad* XII. 218 A sign from heav'n Appear'd, to leftward of the astonish'd crowd. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 643/2 We soon caught the sound of the sea leftward. 1898 G. W. STEEVENS *Egypt in 1898*, xix. 220 Leftward and behind us is the desert.

2. In the direction of the left hand. Also *to* (*the*) *leftward*.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 2 Reckning all the characters afore that point leftward. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XII. 150 Leftward he drove furious. 1814 CARY *Dante, Purg.* xxx. 43, I Turn'd me to leftward. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* ix. (end), We have yet keeping leftward .. nearly a mile to make. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 33 A trail strikes up the main hill to the leftward. 1885 MISS MCCONKEY *Hero of Cowpens* xiii. 118 He [Burgoyne] extended his intrenchments leftward to the river-bank.

B. *adj.* Situated on the left. Also occas. Directed towards the left.

1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxiii, Against the leftward foe he flung The ready banner. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 452 'Twas the leftward corridor She glided down. 1886 W. R. EVANS *Rustic Walking Routes* 20 In five-eighths of a mile, just beyond a leftward bend.

Leˈftwards, *adv.* [f. as prec. with advb. *-s*.] = LEFTWARD *adv.*

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 433 Going thence leftwards to the Coldstream .. brigade. 1893 *Horse & Hound* 18 Nov. 734 The pack made a sudden turn leftwards. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 389 If the aneurysm .. extends backwards .. or to any considerable extent leftwards from the above position, it will [etc.].

Leˈftwise (leˈftˌwəiz), *adv. rare*[−1]. [f. LEFT *a.* + -WISE.] Toward the left.

1860 T. MARTIN *Horace*, Epode ix, Steering leftwise [L. *sinistrorsum*] o'er the sea.

Leful, lefulle, variants of LEEFUL *a. Obs.*

Lefve, variant of LEVE *v. Obs.*

Leg (leg), *sb.* Also 3-7 *pl.* **legges**, (4-7 **leggis**, **leggys**), 4-5 **legé**, 6-7 **legge**. [a. ON. *legg-r* leg, (in compounds) leg or arm, limb (Sw. *lägg*, Da. *læg*, calf of the leg):—OTeut. type **lagjo-s*.

Cf. Lombard *legt* 'coxa super genuculum' (*Ed. Roth.* 384). By some scholars the word is referred to the West Aryan root **leg-* of Gr. λακτίζειν to kick, L. *lacertus* arm.]

I. The limb.

1. One of the organs of support and locomotion in an animal body; *esp.* one of the two lower limbs of the human body; in narrower sense, the part of the limb between the knee and foot.

Abdominal or *false leg*, one of the fleshy legs which support the abdomen of some insects and which disappear in the perfect insect. *Barbadoes leg*: see BARBADOES. See also BLACK-LEG(S.

c 1275 LAY. 2876 Hii soten hire legges [*c* 1205 sconken]. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1808 He drawith leg over othir *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 7449 (Fairf.) Goly of body grete of leggis lange. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5473 Wormes As large as a mans lege. 14 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 968 Smale leggys be tokne of symple konnyng. 1530 PALSGR. 238 a Legge fro the kne to the fote. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 102 All the water in the Ocean, Can neuer turne the Swans blacke legs to white. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 512 His Legges entwining Each other .. down he fell, A monstrous Serpent. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, 'What's the matter with the dogs' legs?' whispered Mr. Winkle. 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* iii, 'Here's a leg for a babe of a week!' says doctor. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s.v. *Stork*, Its contrasted plumage .. with its bright red bill and legs, makes it a conspicuous and beautiful object

Proverb. phrase (*vulgar*). 1682 WILSON *Cheats* II. iv. (1664) 26 All's well, and as right as my Leg. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 141 This Lady is as right as my Leg.

b. *esp.* with reference to the use of the legs in standing, walking, running, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxlvii. 10 He shal not han wil in the strengthe of hors; ne in the leggis of a man shall be wel plesid to hym. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Wyat's Rebell.* 14 b, He ranne away no faster than his legges could carye hym. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 6 Vse your legs, take the start, run awaie. 1628 BROME *Antipodes* I. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 248 Mandevile went farre. Beyond all English legges that I can read of. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. vii, I thank Heaven my legs are very able to carry me. 1839 SIR C. NAPIER in Bruce *Life* iv. (1885) 132 Gashes that would frighten a thousand of their companions into the vigorous use of their legs. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xl. 287 He would rather trust to his legs.

transf. and *fig.* 1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C iv b, He perceiueth not .., that I haue his leg in a string still. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 15 Buyenge and sellinge is one of the legges whervpon euery common welthe dothe stand. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. iii. 193 The sprightly voice of sinew-strengthning Pleasure Can lend my bedrid soule both legs and leisure. 1652 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* xviii. (1653) 77 Mr. Fisher. saves himselfe upon the legs of his old distinction. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* VIII. *Baucis & Philemon* 148 They haste, and what their tardy Feet deny'd, The trusty Staff (their better Leg) supply'd. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 561 One leg by truth supported, one by lies, They sidle to the goal.

2. Phrases. **a.** General references. *All legs and wings*, said of an overgrown awkward young person; also Naut., of an overmasted vessel. *On the leg*, (of a dog) long in the leg, leggy. *The boot is on the other leg* (see BOOT *sb.*[3] 1 b). *To pull* (or *draw* Sc.) *a person's leg*, to impose upon, 'get at', befool him (colloq.). † *To fight at the leg* (see quot. 1785). *To give a person a leg up*, to help him to climb up or get over an obstacle, mount (a horse, etc.); hence *fig.*, to help over a difficulty. *To have a bone in one's leg* (see BONE *sb.* 9). *To have one's leg over the harrows*, to be out of control. *To lift, lift up* (or *heave up*) *the leg*: said of a dog voiding urine.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 41 When did'st thou see me heaue vp my leg, and make water against a Gentlewomans farthingale. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii 1659 Nor any bold presumptuous curr shall dare To lifte his legge against his sacred dust. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* s.v. *Leg*, *To fight at the leg*, to take unfair advantages, it being held unfair by buck sword players to strike at the leg. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, 'She has her leg ower the harrows now', said Cuddie, 'stop her wha can'. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xvi, The wall is very low, sir, and your servant will give you a leg up. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* x, [He] came shambling, all legs and wings, up the hatchway. 1867 ANDERSON *Rhymes* 17 (E. D. D.) He preached, an' at last drew the auld body's leg, Sae the kirk got the gatherins o' our Aunty Meg. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Legs and wings: see *Overmasted*. 1888 CHURCHWARD *Blackbirding* 216 Then I shall be able to pull the leg of that chap Mike. He is always trying to do me. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* iv, She was now devoting all her energies to giving them a leg up. 1893 *Kennel Gaz.* Aug. 213/3 A little dog .. with good carriage of stern, but a trifle 'on the leg' and out of coat. *Ibid.* 215/2. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Apr 474 'She wouldn't marry you?' 'My dear fellow, the boot was on the other leg. I wouldn't marry her.'

b. With reference to walking or running. *To change leg*, (of a horse) to change step. *To have the legs of*, to travel faster than, to outrun. *To put* (or *set*) *one's best leg foremost*, to go at one's best pace; to exert oneself to the utmost. *To shake a leg*, to dance. *To shake a loose* (or *free*) *leg*, to lead an irregular life, live freely. *To stretch one's legs*, † (*a*) to increase one's stride, walk fast (*obs.*); (*b*) to exercise the legs by walking. *To take to* (or *betake oneself to*) *one's legs*, to run, run away; so *to take leg* (lit. and fig.), *give legs*.

1530 PALSGR. 749/1, I take me to my legges, I flye a waye, *je me mets en fuyte*. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 17/2 They .. set the better legge before. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 34 Come knocke and enter, and no sooner in, But euery man betake him to his legs. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. 1, I have stretch'd my legs up Tottenham Hil to overtake you. 1790 J. FISHER *Poems* 83 When ance her chastity took leg. 1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. ix. (1878) 233 While luck lasts, the highwayman shakes a loose leg! 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xii. (1855) 116 We have landed to .. 'stretch our legs'. 1856 MAYHEW *Gt. World Lond.* 87 Those who love to 'shake a free leg', and lead a roving life, as they term it. 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* ix, He [the horse] is in a white lather of foam, and changes his leg twice as he approaches. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xli, The beggar had the legs of me. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Ten Yrs' Tenant* v, It would be positively indecent for a man at a hundred to shake a leg as merrily as a man at thirty. 1888 BESANT *All Sorts & Cond.* xviii, I explain that the stage is ready for them, if they like to act; .. or the dancing-room, should they wish to shake a leg. 1893 *Daily News* 15 May 7/2 The best way is to make a snatch and give legs for it, it's better than loitering 1896 HOBART *Sk. Life* 135, I knew we had the legs of her [a gunboat].

c. *On one's legs*: (*a*) in a standing attitude; said *esp.* of a parliamentary or other public speaker; so jocularly *on one's hind legs*; (*b*) well enough to go about; 'on one's feet'; (*c*) *fig.* in a prosperous condition, established, *esp.* in *to set* (a person) *upon his legs*; also *transf.* of things. *To fall on one's legs*: to be lucky or successful. *To get on one's hind legs*: *lit.* of a horse, hence jocularly of a person, to go into a rage. *To stand* (or † *come*) *upon one's own legs*: to be self-reliant. *Not a leg to stand on*: no support whatever.

1684 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 251 A pound, that would put him into fresh trading, set him upon his legs, and make him a man for ever. *a* 1688 PRESTON *Effectual Faith* (1631) 54 Then a man cometh upon his own legs. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Jan, I do fear those two families are quite broken, and I must now stand upon my own legs. 1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* (1730) Pref., Throwing in a Word or two; to keep the English upon its Legs. 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 117, I engage in a few weeks to set you once more upon your legs. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 17 Apr., I .. might have been upon my legs by this time, had the weather permitted me to use my saddle-horse. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* (1797) I. xii. 249 Mr. Pitt, upon his legs, in the House of Commons, charged [etc.]. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 22 He was obliged to be on his legs the whole day. 1801 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 321 We found Mr Sheridan on his legs, moving the adjournment. 1818 COBBETT *Pol Reg.* XXXIII. 9 A thing totally destitute of talent could never expect long to stand upon its own legs. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* II. iii. II. 121 A man who has plenty of brains generally falls on his legs. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 731/1 That English credit is not good enough to set Egypt on her legs again. 1889 MIVART *Ironth* 131 The latter hypothesis .. has not a leg to stand on. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 7/4 Mr. S. was on his hind legs arguing with force. 1897 W. E. NORRIS *Marietta's Marr.* xxx. 217 'Don't get on your hind legs', returned Betty composedly.

d. *One's last legs*, the end of one's life; *fig* the end of one's resources; said also of things; chiefly *on* or *upon one's last legs*.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i, *Eugenia*. My husband goes upon his last hour now. *1st Courtier*. On his last legs, I am sure. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* II. i. Wks. 1883 III 287 He had brought me to my last legs. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks 1799 I. 184 You was pretty near your last legs. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Syst. Heavens* Wks. (1854) III. 174 If the Earth were on her last legs. 1847 A. TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* i, The bishop was quite on his last legs; but the ministry also were tottering.

e. *To dance* (*run*, *walk*, etc.) a person *off his legs*: to cause (him) to dance, etc. to exhaustion.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii 326 Purging Comfits and Ants Eggs, Had almost brought him off his legs. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Nov, These people will run themselves off of their legs. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict* II s.v. *Hag*, I am hagged off my legs. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 159 Girls, who will dance him off his legs, unless he's very fit indeed. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 205 Soon walk him off his legs.

f. Put for 'the power of using the legs', as in *to feel* (FEEL *v.* 6 d), *find one's legs* *To keep one's legs*, to remain standing or walking *Sea-legs*: see SEA.

1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 147 We must haue you finde your Legges. Sirrha Beadle, whippe him till he leape ouer that same Stoole. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 5 They .. walk firm, where all other Creatures tumble; and seldom can keep their Legs long, when they get upon *Terra firma*. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xii. III. 233 The fighting men .. were so much exhausted that they could scarcely keep their legs. 1858 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 345 Carried most of the way, not able to keep his legs.

g. *In high leg*: in high spirits, exalted.

1808 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Lady Holland* 8 Oct. *Mem.* (1855) II. 38 The Mufti in high leg about the Spaniards.

3. The leg cut from the carcass of an animal or bird for use as food.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. i. (1541) 16 b, Biefe is better digested than a chykens legge. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets dry Dinner* A a, A breast or legge of Mutton. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* II iii, What say you to a leg of Beef now, sirha? 1728 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 118 Then came up a leg of mutton. 1875 A. WOOD *Havard's Dead Cities Zuyder Zee* 75 The butcheress still had a leg of veal.

b. Leg-of-mutton *adj. phr.*, resembling a leg of mutton, *esp.* in shape. **Leg-of-mutton sail**, a kind of triangular sail (also called shoulder-of-mutton sail); so *leg-of-mutton rig*. **Leg-of-mutton sleeve**, one very full and loose on the arm but close-fitting at the wrist; a gigot-sleeve.

1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* I. 218 Mrs. Button had dressed herself in leg-of-mutton sleeves [etc.]. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 146/1, I had rigged her with a leg of-mutton sail. 1884 *Girl's Own Mag.* 99 Mar. 410 2 The old-fashioned 'gigot', or leg-of-mutton sleeve. 1885 F. GORDON *Pyotshaw* 26 He brandished his leg-of-mutton fist. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) May 148/1 The leg of-mutton rig .. is the simplest.

4. An obeisance made by drawing back one leg and bending the other; a bow, scrape. Also in phrase *to make* (rarely *cast away*, *scrape*) *a leg*. Now *arch.* or *jocular*.

1589 *Tri. Love & Fortune* v. (Roxb Club) 141 Hang ra-call, make a leg to me. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* (Grosart) III. 146 Whither haue you brought mee? To Newgate, good Master Doctour, with a lowe leg (he) made answer. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i 152, I turned me to the Basha, and made a long legge, saying, Grand mercie Signior. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. 1212 His hungry sire will scrape you twenty legges, For one good Christmas meale. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* IV. i in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 64 To shew my Courtship In the three quarter legge, and settled looke. 1609 DEKKER *Gvills Horne-bk.* 64 A Jew never bends in the hams with casting away a leg. 1629 P. SMART *Holy Commun. Durham Cath.* 14 To teach the Coristers going up to the Altar to make legs to God. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 85 'Tis good to learn to dance, a man may learn his Leg, learn to go handsomly. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 97 The governor .. gave them the compliment of his hat and leg. 1820 LONGF. *Hyperion* I. vii, He is one that cannot make a good leg. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xxiii, Each made a leg in the approved rural fashion.

fig. 1898 *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 98 The India Bill came simpering on and made its little leg to an applauding public.

5. *slang.* Short for BLACKLEG 2.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 39 The Goose that laid the Golden Egg should be a lesson to the legs on the turf 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlii, He *was* a horse chaunter: he's a leg now. 1884 H. SMART *From Post to Finish* xxiii. 172 The world regards me as a compound of leg and money-lender.

6. *Cricket.* **a.** *Leg before wicket*: the act of stopping with the leg, or other part of the person, a straight-pitched ball, which would otherwise have hit the wicket (a fault in play for which the batsman may be given 'out'). Also, simply, *leg before*. Abbreviated *l.b.w.*

[1774 *Laws Cricket* in Lillywhite *Cricket Scores* (1862) I. 17 Or if a striker puts his leg before the wicket with a design to stop the ball, and actually prevent the ball from hitting his wicket by it [he is out].] [1795 cf. *l.b.w.* under L (*the letter*).] 1850 'BAT' *Cricket Man* 47 The hitter is given out as .. 'leg before wicket'. 1862 LILLYWHITE *Cricket Scores* I. 191 In this match [in 1795], 'leg before wicket' is found *scored* for the first time. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 20 May, Blackham was out leg before to Lillywhite.

b. (Also *the leg.*) (*a*) That part of the 'on' side of the field which lies behind, or about in a line with, the batsman. Chiefly in (a hit) *to* (*the*) *leg*. (*b*) The side of the pitch on which the batsman stands.

(*a*) 1843 'A WYKHAMIST' *Pract. Hints Cricket* Frontisp., The 'long on' is for the most part done away with, and placed either .. between the slip and cover-point, or to the 'leg'. *Ibid.* 17 The hitting to the leg is by far the most effective. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, A beautifully pitched ball for the outer stump, which the unfeeling Jack hits right round to leg for five. 1866 LE FANU *All in Dark* I. viii. 66 William, whose hit to leg was famous *attrib.* 1888 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, The South Australian got his first ball to the leg boundary.

(*b*) 1843 'A WYKHAMIST' *Pract. Hints Cricket* 17 As soon as ever the ball is pitched to the leg. 1851 PYCROFT *Cricket Field* ix. 181 So a cricket ball, with lateral spin, will work from Leg to Off, or Off to Leg, according to the spin. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 306 The first ball they bowled me was slow, overpitched, and to leg. 1868 *Cricket* (Badm Libr.) VII. 282 Farmer Miles .. bowled under-arm .. his balls curling in from the leg.

c. Hence, the position of a fieldsman placed to stop balls hit 'to leg' (see above); also, the fieldsman so placed. *Long, short, square leg*, the fieldsman, or his position, at a long or short distance from the wicket or about square with it.

1816 in Box *Eng. Game Cricket* (1877) 34 *Leg*, the person who takes this place should stand a little back from the straight line of the popping crease. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket Man.* 44 Long Leg must be occupied by a good thrower. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 688/2 Leg should stand rather behind the striker, in a diagonal line, about twelve or sixteen yards from the wicket. 1877 Box *Eng. Game Cricket* Gloss., *Short Leg*, the fielder stationed within a few yards of the wicket behind the batsman. *Square Leg*, this fielder stands nearly square with the batsman. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 11/5 The men were placed thus:—Mr. Jarvis, wicket-keeper; .. Bannerman, leg [etc.]. 1894 *Ibid.* 23 May 7/3 He was taken at short-leg.

II. Something more or less resembling a leg, or performing its function as a support for a 'body'.

7. A representation or figure of a leg; *esp.* in *Her.*

c 1300 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* in *Q. Elis. Acad.* 100 Thire be also raschit, as lege or heid. 1728 COATS *New Dict. Her.*, *Legs* are born in Coat-Armour, either naked, or shod, or booted. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) VIII. 457/2 'Gules, three Legs armed proper, conjoined in the Fess-point'. .. This is the coat of arms of the Isle of Man. .. 'Or, three Legs couped above the knee Sable'; borne by the name of *Hosy*.

† **b.** *Sc.* Short for *leg-dollar*. *Obs.*

1687 [see *leg-dollar* in 17].

8. An artificial leg. Also *cork leg*, *wooden leg*: see the adjs.

1486 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23199, I made me a leg of tre.

9. (See quot.)
1707 Boyer *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Leg*, A Leg of Wood to put in a Stocking, *jambe, pour enfermer les Bas.*

10. That part of a garment which covers the leg.
1580 *Stamford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 171/2 It. for a payre of boots Leggs to mende bawdrycks, viij*d.* 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect* ii, To put my hunk of bread-and-butter down the leg of my trousers.

11. A bar, pole, or the like used as a support or prop; *esp.* in *Shipbuilding* and *Mining*.
1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 324 Carpenters whuch made the said ledders and legges of tymbre. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 73 One end of the Carriage is supported with two Legs, or a Fork of three Foot high. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 82 'Tis set upon the Ground by means of three Legs or Staves .. put into as many Sockets below the Ball .. The lesser sort . require but one Leg. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining, Leg.* 1. S[cotland]. A wooden prop supporting one end of a bar. 2. Y[orkshire]. A stone which has to be wedged out from beneath a larger one. 1886 R. C Leslie *Sea-painter's Log* iv 68 The yacht is likely to fall over, and, breaking her leg under her, receive serious damage.

b. One of the poles or masts of a sheers.
1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 634/2 The engine then brought the other waggon under the shear legs to have it unloaded. 1898 *Daily News* 30 June 4/5 A pair of steel legs eighty seven feet in height, which had a lifting power of 75 tons.

12. One of the comparatively long and slender supports of a piece of furniture or the like.
1660 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 177 The Legs and Checks are to be fastned with Braces to the Floor . of the Room the Lathe stands in 1784 Cowper *Task* i. 19 Joint-stools were then created; on three legs Upborne they stood. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xliv, I was always used to a four-poster afore I came here, and I find the legs of the table answer just as well. *Ibid.* xlvii, Mr. Pickwick grated the legs of his chair against the ground. 1852 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 175 Tables with their legs in the air.

13. A beam upon which tanners dress skins.
1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Shammy*, They [skins] are .. laid on a wooden leg or horse.

14. One of the branches of a forked, jointed, or curved object.
1683 Moxon *Mech Exerc., Printing* xiii ¶ 4 The Legs of a Carpenter's Joynt-Rule. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron* I. 490 Imagine a Canal fill'd with a Fluid, and bent, .. the Fluid in the Leg of the Canal *AC* is in equilibrio with the Fluid in the Leg *PC*. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, Compasses of three legs. 1801 Jefferson *Writ.* (ed Ford) VII. 482 A rainbow, therefore, . plunges one of it's legs down to the river. 1808 J. H. Moore *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 18 The Sector. This instrument consists of two legs or rulers, representing the radii of a circle. 1866 *Croquet* 10 A ball is Wired when it cannot effect the stroke desired on account of the leg of a hoop (wire) intervening. 1893 Sloane *Electr Dict., Leg of circuit*, one lead or side of a complete metallic circuit.

b. One of the sides of a triangle, viewed as standing upon a base (so Gr. σκέλος); one of the two parts on each side of the vertex of a curve. *Hyperbolic, parabolic leg* (see quot. 1727–41).
1660 Moxon *Globes* vi. i (1674) 184 The Legs of a Right Angled Spherical Triangle. 1706 Ralphson *Math. Dict., Isosceles* Triangle is a Triangle that has two equal Legs. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Curve*, Lastly, the legs of curves .. are either of the parabolic or hyperbolic kind: an hyperbolic leg, being that which approaches infinitely towards some asymptote; a parabolic, that which has no asymptote.

c. *Gold-mining*. One of the two nearly vertical lateral prolongations of the saddle of a quartz-reef.
1890 *Melbourne Argus* 16 June 6/1 In payable saddle formations a slide intersects the reef above the saddle coming from the west, and turning east with a wall of the east leg, where the leg of reef is observed to go down deeper

15 *Naut.* **a.** A name applied to various short ropes (see quot. 1794). *Leg along* (see quot. 1867).
1627 Capt Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 Legs are small ropes put thorow the bolt ropes of the maine and fore saile, neere to a foot in length, spliced each end into the other in the leech of the saile, having a little eye whereunto the martnets are fastened by two hitches 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 143 Cat-harping Legs 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 169 *Legs*, short ropes which branch out into two or more parts, as the bowline-legs or bridles, buntline-legs, crowfoot legs, &c. 1860 *Merc Marine Mag.* VII. 113 The two meet and fall to deck in one leg 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Leg along*, ropes laid on end, ready for manning.

b. A run made on a single tack Chiefly in *long, short leg. A good leg*, 'a course sailed on a tack which is near the desired course' (Webster, 1897).
1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1892 H. Hutchinson *Fairway Island* 20 I'll fetch down on a long leg, and catch the 'Pengelley' on a single tack. 1893 *Daily News* 8 July 8/6 Valkyrie .. preferred a series of short legs off Wemyss Bay to weather the Skelmorlie.

III. 16. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Simple attrib., as *leg bath*; objective and obj. gen., as *leg-maker, -tripping*; locative, as *leg tired, -weary* adjs. (so *leg-weariness*); also *leg-like* adj.
1869 Claridge *Cold Watercure* 56 **Leg Bath.* The thighs and legs ought to be put into a bath. 1897 *19th Cent* Aug 297 Others unmistakably *leglike. 14 .. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 686/29 *Hic tibiarius*, *legmaker 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 149 If he .. change his Feet, it denotes he is *Leg-tired. 1871 B Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. iii. 211 He overcame In *leg-tripping. 1880 W. Day *Racehorse* xix. 183 Horses often pull up lame from *leg-weariness. 1753 Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) I. 243 The exciseman began to be *leg-weary. 1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 319 The slow, hopeless, leg-weary jog.

17. Special combinations: **leg-bird**, a dial. name for the Sedge Warbler; **leg-bone**, the shin-bone, tibia; **leg-boot**, a boot for a horse, covering the leg between the knee and hoof; **leg-business** *slang*, ballet-dancing; **leg-dollar** (see quot. 1687); **leg-foot**, the foot of a post or the like; **leg-guard**, a protection for the leg; in *Cricket*, a covering for the knee, shin and ankle, worn by the batsmen and wicket-keeper as a protection against injury from the ball; **leg-ill**, a disease of sheep, causing lameness; **leg-iron**, a shackle or fetter for the leg (whence *leg-ironed* adj.); **leg-look** = prec.; †**leg money** (see quot.); **leg-muff**, 'one of the fleecy or downy puffs or tufts about the feet of many humming-birds' (*Cent. Dict.*); **leg-pad** *Cricket* = *leg-guard*; †**leg payment** (see quot. and cf. Leg-bail); **leg piece**, †(*a*) in *pl*, greaves; (*b*) *Theatrical slang* (= F. *pièce aux jambes*), a play in which 'leg-business' is prominent; **leg-rest**, a contrivance for supporting the leg of an invalid when seated; **leg-rope** *v.* (*Austral.*), to catch an animal by the leg with a noosed rope; †**leg-saw** (meaning obscure); **leg-shield**, a shield to protect the leg from being crushed against the barrier in justing; **leg-splint**, a plate of armour to protect the leg; **leg-wood** *dial.*, large branches cut from trees (also *attrib.*); **leg-worm**, the Guinea worm (q.v.) which attacks the legs. Also Leg-harness.
1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The sedge warbler, a '*leg bird'. 1885 in Swainson *Prov. Names Birds.* 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 1003 The whirle and the *Leg-bone are ioyned by adarticulation. 1871 Mrs. Ann. Edwardes *Ought we to visit her?* III. i. 11 She was in the '*Leg Business', your Grace. 1670 *Proclam.* in Cochran-Patrick *Coinage Scot.* (1876) II 158 These dollors commonly called *leg dollors. 1687 A. Haig in J. Russell *Haigs* xi (1881) 331 To Daick, . a rex-dollar and halfe a legg, which is £04 06 . 0 [*Note*, A rix-dollar was worth £2 18*s.* Scots, or 4*s.* 10*d.* sterling; a leg-dollar £2 16*s*, or 4*s.* 8*d.* sterling. The latter coin was so-called from having on it the impression of a man in armour with one leg, the other being covered by a shield containing a coat of arms.] *Ibid* 332 A *legg-dollar for parchment and drink-money 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* iii. 29 Old daft limmers sit at a *leg-foot [of a gibbet] and spae their fortunes. 1849 'Bat' *Cricket Man* Advt, Gauntlets, *Leg Guards [etc]. 1807 *Ess. Highl. Soc.* III. 431 *Leg ill. 1861 Dickens *Gt Expect.* xvi, A convict's *leg-iron which had been filed asunder. 1884 E. Yates *Recoll.* I. iii. 115 Convicts handcuffed and *leg ironed. 1860 [Mrs. W. P. Byrne] *Undercurrents Overlooked* II. 218 Manacles and chains, whips and *leg locks. 1818 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 575/1 If not able to pay *leg money, or a fee for knocking off the irons [at Newgate]. 1850 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* 51 *Leg pads. 1611 Cotgr., *Payer en gambades*, to make *leg-paiments, to runne away in debt. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* (1677) 151 His *leg-pieces he down to th' anckles ti'd, With silver buckles leg pieces of brass. 1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Fl.* III 8 Tom advanced before him, carrying the *leg-rest. 1889 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 7 We could milk, *leg-rope, and bail up for ourselves. 1766 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 464 *Leg-saws the piece 6*s. 8*d.* 1860 Hewitt *Anc. Arm* III 390 The *leg-shield of the saddle is found in woodcut No. 49. 1828–40 Tytler *Hist Scot.* (1864) II. 78 Breastplate, greaves, and *leg-splints. 1872 T. Hardy *Greenw. T.* I. iii. (1876) 22 We shall have a rare *leg wood fire directly. 1898 *Oxford Chron* 22 Jan. 1 A large number of Faggots and Legwood 1699 Dampier *Voy* II ii 79 Two hairy Worms growing in the Authors Leg Dangerous *Leg-worms in the West Indies. 1857 tr. *Küchenmeister's Man. Parasites Hum. Body* I. 398 Amongst the Germans it is known as .. the skin-worm, . leg-worm, .. and Pharaoh's worm.

b. In *Cricket*: **leg ball, stump**, that nearest the batsman; **leg ball, break**, a ball which pitches on or breaks from the leg side; **leg-bye** (see Bye 1); **leg hit, stroke**, a hit to leg (hence *leg-hitter, -hitting* sbs.).
1888 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, The new-comer . immediately afterwards had his *leg-bail removed. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. iv. 29 He missed a *leg ball of Ned Smith's. 1836 in 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* (1850) 100 Pilch . wrote down three with a *leg hit. 1843 'A Wykhamist' *Pract Hints Cricket* 17 He will soon become an effective *leg-hitter. *Ibid.*, On *leg-hitting. 1833 C.C. Clarke *Nyren's Cricketer's Guide* (1888) 23 A ball .. pitched on the inside of the *leg stump

Leg (leg), *v.* [f. Leg *sb*]
1. *intr. To leg it*: To use the legs, to walk fast or run; also simply *to leg* (Sc. and dial.).
1601 Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Divels* 3 Let vs legge it a little. 1790 D. Morison *Poems* 7 The wives leg hame an' trim their fires. 1837 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. i xxiv, He was a leggin it off hot foot. 1899 R. Kipling *Stalky & Co.* i 4 We're goin' along the cliffs after butterflies .. We're goin' to leg it, too. You'd better leave your book behind

†**2.** *To leg it*, to 'make a leg'. *To leg unto*, to bow to (*indirect passive* in quot.). *Obs. rare.*
1608 Sir F. Hobart *Edw. II*, cclii, [They] Are legg'd and crouch'd unto for feare they sting. 1633 Shirley *Bird in a Cage* v. i, He'l kisse his hand and leg it.

3. *trans.* To propel or work (a boat) through a canal-tunnel by means of the legs (see quot. 1861); to navigate (a tunnel) in this way; also *to leg through*.
1836 Sir G. Head *Home Tour* 144 Two hours is the time occupied in 'legging' a boat through. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* I. 441 *note*, The men who 'leg' the boat .. lie on their backs .. and propel it along by means of their feet pressing against the top or sides of the tunnel. *Ibid.* II. 421 After legging Harecastle Tunnel .. the men were usually completely exhausted. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 863/1 To 'leg through' this 'ere tunnel. 1891 V. C. Cotes *2 Girls on Barge* 86 A little .. boy was lying on his back, legging the boat along.

4. *To leg up* (a yacht): to shore up or support with legs or props when in dry harbour.
1886 R. C. Leslie *Sea-painter's Log* iv. 68 To lay ashore and leg-up a yacht.

5. To hit on the leg. (Cf. Wing *v.*)
1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII 303 Those [pebbles] aimed at his head and body he turned aside, and jumped over those that threatened to leg him.

6. *dial.* and *slang*. To trip up (a person) by seizing his leg.
1882 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Apr 488/1 The policeman ordered them to move on... Presently they 'legged the copper', and he fell to the ground.

Legable, *a. rare*—°. [ad. mod L. *legābilis*, f. L. *legāre* to bequeath.] (See quot.)
1721 Bailey, *Legable*, that is not intail'd as Hereditary, but may be bequeathed by Legacy.

Legacy (le·găsi), *sb.* Forms: 4 **legasy**, 4–7 **-cie**, 6 **-cye**, **-sey**, (*pl.* **legacies**), 7 **leagacie**, 5– **legacy**. [a. OF. *legacie* a legateship (see 1 b), = Sp. *legacía*, ad. med L. *lēgātia* (see -acy) the district of a legate, f. *lēgātus* Legate *sb.*]

I. Legateship, legation.
†**1.** The function or office of a delegate or deputy. (Cf. Embassy 1.) *Obs*
1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* v. 20 Therfore we ben sett in legacie [L. *legatione fungimur*] .. for Crist. 1555 Eden *Decades* 133 As I passed by in my legacie to the Soldane of Alcayr 1563–83 Foxe *A. & M.* II. 1178/1 Who . conferred . with Tho. Cromwell to associat him in that legacie.

†**b.** *spec.* The function or office of a papal legate; a legateship. *To send in legacy*: to send as legate. *Legacy of the cross*: see Legate *sb.*1 1.
1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 260 þis Baldewyn had þe office of legacie of the cros [L. *crucis legatione fungens*]. 1537 Throgmorton *Let. to Cromwell* in Froude *Hist. Eng* (1858) III 228, I suppose you have a great desire for a true knowledge of his mind and acts in this legacy. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 448 Innocent Bishop of Rome had sent in legacye Adryan of Castella. *a* 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 174 A strawe, quoth my lord of Norfolk, for your legacye 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron* III. 920/1 Two great crosses of siluer, the one of his archbishoprike, the other of his legacie 1726 Fiddes *Wolsey* II 189 There were no fires in Smithfield during his [Wolsey's] Legacy.

†**2.** The message or business committed to a delegate or deputy. *Obs.*
1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II 75 b, His legacye there performed, and all his bagges wele stuffed, he returned agayne to London. 1555 Eden *Decades* 75 Quicedus and Colmenaris were brought before the king and declared theyr legacie in his presence. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform* xlii 602 God gave to þame giftis mair large Thair legacie for till discharge. 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict.*, *Legacia*, a legacy, an embassage, a message from a Prince. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* VII 349 He came, and told his Legacie. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq China* 113 This Legacy comming to nothing, . both parties prepare to take the Field

†**3.** A body of persons sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to a sovereign, etc.; also, the act of sending such a body. (Cf. Embassy 3.) *Obs.*
c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* VII (*Jacobus Minor*) 555 In þis sammyne tyme com legasy to vaspaciane reuerently. 1582 N. T. (Rheims) *Luke* xiv. 32 Otherwise whiles he is yet farre of, sending a legacie, he asketh those things that belong to peace. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I 125 Offa by often legacies solicited Charles le Maigne the king of France, to be his friend.

II. †**4.** The action or an act of bequeathing = Bequest 1. Also *legacy parole*, nuncupative bequest. *Obs.*
1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. cclii 213 Henry, than duke of Burgoyne .. bequethed his dukedome vnto Kyng Robert; but the Burgonyons withstode that legacy. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 86 Sundry parcels gave hee besides by legacie parole.

5. A sum of money, or a specified article, given to another by will; = Bequest 2. †Formerly also in generalized sense, what one bequeaths.
c 1460 Henryson *Test. Creseid* 597 Quhen he had hard hir greit infirmite His legacy and lamentation. 1514 Pace *Let. to Wolsey* in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. III I. 176 To thintent they be not deprividde off suche legaces as my late lorde didde bequest unto them. 1577 H I tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II. v. 162 Thou art left wealthie enough by thy fathers legacie, if yᵗ thou art godly, painful, beedful and honest. 1590 Swinburne *Treat. Testaments* 14 A Legacie . is a gifte lefte by the deceased, to bee paide or performed by the Executor, or administrator. 1601 Shaks. *Jul C.* III. ii. 141 Bequeathing it as a rich Legacie Vnto their issue. *a* 1660 C. Maund in *Wood's Life* (O. H. S.) I. 350 *note*, I have given Mr. Powell 5*li.* for a legacie. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xl. 204 You have paid .. his legacy, at the hazard of ruining the estate. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 528 It has been stated that a purchaser is bound to see to the payment of legacies. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xx. 155 The residue greatly exceeded in value the aggregate amount of all the legacies.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; esp. = anything handed down by an ancestor or predecessor.
c 1586 Ctess Pembroke *Ps* lxxxix. x, His sonnes .. Shall find like blisse for legacie bequeathed. 1697 Dryden

Hamlet v. 1263 Forbear thy Threats, my Bus'ness is to dye; But first receive this parting Legacy, He said; And straight a whirling Dart he sent. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 166 ¶ 3 Books are the legacies that a great Genius leaves to mankind 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 9 One of the many fatal legacies left to Spain by the French, was [etc.]. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiv, Leaving great legacies of thought, Thy spirit should fall from off the globe. 1863 W. G. BLAIKIE *Better Days Working People* v. (1864) 117 The difficulty has left sundry legacies behind it.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *legacy-duty*; **legacy-hunter, -monger**, one who pays court to old and rich persons in hope of obtaining a legacy; so *legacy-hunting*.

1810 W. CAMPBELL (*title*) The Value of Annuities .. with the amount of the several Rates of "Legacy Duty, payable on the value of Annuities. 1894 LELY *Stat. Pract. Utility* 1263 *note*, Foreign or colonial personalty is liable to legacy duty if [etc.]. 1693 T. POWER in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 304 He exercises his Satyrical Vein upon the Hæredipetæ, or "Legacy-Hunters. 1808 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. 286 Her decline was rapid, and her latter days much tormented by legacy-hunters. 1794 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Wand. Warwick* 105 To stoop to the pitiful expedient of "legacy-hunting. 1647 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 287 Which made Coranus, like a common captator or "legacy-monger, court his owne sonne.

†**Le'gacy**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **legace, -asy**. [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To send as a legate.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1373/2 You are legasyd by thautoritie of the Pope.

2. a. To give or leave as a legacy. b. To bequeath a legacy to.

1546 *Wills & Inv. N. C* (Surtees 1835) 126 The reste of all my goodes not beinge legaced no' gyuen. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 185 Where yet liuing, hee might behold his flesh legacied amongst the foules of the aire. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon* IX. vi. 392 Inheritances might be legacied to them. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 3 My acquired parts must perish with my self, nor can be Legacied among my honoured Friends. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang Abb.* (1833) II. xv 206 Her intimacy there had made him seriously determined on her being handsomely legacied hereafter. 1886 A. G. MURDOCH *Readings* Ser. I. (ed 2) 29 The ten pounds legacied to .. Kate Dalrymple.

Legal (lī'găl), *a.* [ad. L. *lēgālis* (perh. through F. *légal*, recorded from 14th c.), f. *lēg-*, *lex* law. The popular OF. representative of the L. adj. was *leial, loial*: see LEAL, LOYAL.]

1. Of or pertaining to law, falling within the province of law.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 161/2 Albeit the matter of the precepte is morall and the date legall, so that it maie be chaunged, yet wil no man thinke [etc.]. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Introd. Pref. (1848) 89 To make use of a Legal Artifice to hinder the Publication. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 313 [God] hath full right to exempt Whomso it pleases him .. From National obstriction, without taint Of sin, or legal debt. 1728 VENEER *Sincere Penitent* Pref 7 Sharp rebukes and legal severities. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I. i. 18 The rudiments of legal knowledge. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) VI. 238 A system of legal construction had been established in former cases. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV 135 One Menecles having raised some legal objection to the decree. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 241 Debarred from the aid of the legal advisers of the state. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* iv. I. 452 His legal knowledge was merely such as he had picked up. 1861 GRAHAM *Eng. Word Bk* Introd. 8 Words of Latin origin relating to legal and military affairs. 1898 *Eclectic Mag.* LXVII. 603 Protected .. by skillful legal advice.

¶ b. *Legal man*: = Law Latin *legalis homo*, a man who has full legal rights, being neither outlawed, excommunicated, nor in any way disqualified from appearing in courts of law. So *legal person*.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 183 Let the Minister of the Bishop and his Clerks come thither .. with legal men of that province. 1669 S. JOHNSON *Rem. Sherlock's Bk.* 40 The next thing requisite to a Person being Commissionated is that he be a Legal Person.

c. Belonging to or characteristic of the profession of the law

1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cxiv, As he [the attorney] revolv'd the case, The door was fasten'd in his legal face. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* lv, As all this here property is a wery great temptation to a legal gen'l'm'n. *Med.* Whether he is a lawyer or not, he seems to have a legal mind.

d. *nonce-uses*. Observant of law; devoted to law.

1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 218 Each generation must be born better tamed, more calm, more capable of civilisation—in a word, more legal than the one before it. 1873 STUBBS *Const. Hist. Eng.* (1896) II. xiv. 111 Edward was by instinct a lawgiver, and he lived in a legal age.

2. Such as is required or appointed by law; founded upon law; deriving authority from law. *Legal charity*: relief dispensed under the Poor Laws.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XXI. viii. (1620) 793 What more legall and fixed order doth any part of nature keepe? 1851 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 14 It [a marriage] is not compleat till the legall conjunction or solemnizing. *a* 1880 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 202 Assume the legal Right to disengage From all it had contracted under Age. 1681 in Somers *Tracts* I. 273 It is not enough to say that it is a legal House without them; for a House of Commons of forty Persons is a legal House. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 11 Preparing to take a legal possession of his fortune. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. 239 There is no .. legal power without a legal course to carry it into effect. 1834 HY. MARTINEAU *Moral* II. 67 There are many who believe that an immediate abolition of our legal charity would cause less misery than its long continuance. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 447 All disputes were referable to legal tribunals. 1878 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 207 A bill of lading entitles the legal holder of it to certain .. packages of goods.

b. *Legal tender*: coin or other money, which a creditor is bound by law to accept, when tendered in payment of a debt. Also *attrib.*

1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 6 The Court of France were obliged to ordain, that there should be no other legal Tender but Silver-Coin. 1816 *Act* 56 *Geo III*, c. 68 § 12 Whereas it is expedient that the Silver Coin of the Realm should be a legal Tender by Tale, .. to any Amount not exceeding the Sum of Forty Shillings. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 98 § 6 A Tender of a Note or Notes of the . Bank of England .. shall be a legal Tender, to the Amount expressed in such Note or Notes. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 49 The Virginia convention had made the continental bills a legal tender. 1870 *Act* 33 *Vict.* c. 10 § 4 A tender of payment of money .. shall be a legal tender—In the case of gold coins for the payment of any amount: In the case of silver coins for a payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings. .. In the case of bronze coins for a payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling. 1870 *N. Amer. Rev.* Jan. 8 The objectionable features of legal-tender laws.

c. That is such in the eye of the law.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XXXVI, Miss Brass had passed her life in a kind of legal childhood.

d. Such as is recognized by 'law' as distinguished from 'equity'.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 386 Having treated of legal and customary estates, we now come to discuss the nature and properties of what are called equitable estates 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 153 A general devise of real estate, passed the legal estate in lands of which the devisor was mortgagee in fee. 1875 DIGBY *Real Prop.* VII § 4. 293 The legal estate is vested in the trustee, in trust for the *cestui que* trust, who has the equitable estate.

3. Permitted, or not forbidden, by law; lawful.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 11 It is as legal for the king to pardon, as for the party to accuse. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 35 His fourth was a Virgin Daughter of . , which made up the legal number of four, so many being allowed by their Prophet. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* (1692) 9 The Lender . will rather lend it to the Banker at the legal Interest, than [etc.] 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 970 If it were a legal capture, they were entitled [to a return of premium]. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit India* III. 260 The periods fixed for the regular gaol-deliveries had been protracted beyond the legal limits. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* IV. § 14. 106 Those false forms of decoration which are most dangerous in our modern architecture as being legal and accepted.

4. *Theol.* a. Of or pertaining to the Mosaic law; existing under or founded upon that law. b. Of, pertaining to, concerned with, or based upon the law of works, i. e. salvation by works, as opposed to salvation by faith. †Of persons: Upholding the law of works.

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* viii. 290 Rites Ceremoniall of the old Testament, with legall obseruacon shall vtterly cease. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Communn.* 195 Paul for legall righteousnesse, a man before men unblameable. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii 349 Under the gospel there are many that do judaize, are of as legal and servile spirits as the Jews. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 184 Neither could he be opposed to the legal priest, as not dying himself, but giving another. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* P 45 These [Ranters] would .. condemn me as legal and dark 1736 LAW *Lett. Import. Subj.* 154 What folly to tell you, that you are only in a legal state, unless he could prove to you that [etc.]. 1786 A. GIB *Sacr. Contempl.* I. III ii. 124 A legal bias toward a doing for life, in opposition to a believing on Christ for life 1884 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* (1899) 96 Christ without any of the notes distinctive of sacerdotal and legal piety.

5. quasi-*sb.* Something connected with law; a legal formality; a legal notice. Also in *Sc. Law*, short for *legal reversion*: see REVERSION.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 5 Our lorde wolde not that we sholde take the drosse of the lawe of Moyses, neyther the cerymonyes, nor legalles and customes. 1822 SCOTT *Fort. Nigel* x, If it [the money] is not raised, there will be an expiry of the legal, as our lawyers call it. 1896 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 10/2 A Gentleman who has influence with advertisers and is successful in obtaining Prospectuses, Legals, and Auctions.

Legalism (lī'găliz'm). [f. LEGAL + -ISM.]

1. *Theol.* Applied reproachfully to the principles of those who are accused of adhering to the Law as opposed to the Gospel; the doctrine of justification by works, or teaching which savours of that doctrine.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 748 The theory of Dissenters is national legalism; the theory of Churchmen is national gospel 1846 R. S. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. x. i, The frigid legalism of the creed of Islam. 1861 TRENCH *7 Ch. Asia* 83 The first great battle which the Church had to fight was with Jewish legalism. 1876 *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 533 A new system of Christian legalism arose which reigned for centuries. 1901 *Expositor* Jan. 12 It is by its relation to legalism that Paul has to define Christianity.

2. A disposition to exalt the importance of law or formulated rule in any department of action.

1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* I. 3 That disposition towards . legalism of mind. 1885 DICEY *Lect. Stud. Law Const* 160 Federalism, lastly means legalism .. the prevalence of a spirit of legality among the people. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 444/2 Englishmen and Americans .. are profoundly influenced by the spirit of legalism

Legalist (lī'gălist). [f. LEGAL + -IST.]

1. *Theol.* An adherent or advocate of legalism; one who believes in or inclines to the doctrine of justification by works.

1646 E. F[ISHER] *Mod. Divinity* Title-p., Wherein every one may clearly see how far he . deserveth the name of Legalist. 1651 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. I. § 6 (ed. 2) 8 To make Salvation the end of Duty, is to be a Legalist. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* viii. § 8. 252 There were no difference .. betwixt those who are under the Gospel, and meer Legalists. 1806 J. JAY *Chr. Contemplated* III 78 They were not Antinomians: they were not Legalists. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* xxxii. 370 He is not afraid of being called a legalist, a preacher of good works, instead of a preacher of faith. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 73 Becoming a Jew to the Jews, a legalist to legalists.

2. A stickler for legality.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 1 They are so far from being disorderly that they are the most prudish of legalists.

3. a. One versed in the law; one who views things from a legal standpoint.

1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IX. xxii, A sorry legalist were he Who could not in thy boasted plea Detect its fatal flaw. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men Charac., J. Runnymede* ii. Wks. 1864 III. 174 John, however, could not silently assent to the position of the legalist. 1861 GEN. P THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxvi. 187 No legalist dares maintain that [etc.] 1897 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* (1899) 473 The whole attitude was that of the legalist rather than the moralist.

b. An officer of the law; a bailiff *jocular*.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 867 The prostrate legalist . lay motionless.

Hence **Le gali'stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a legalist; characterized by legalism.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1770 Legalistic Jewish Christians. 1894 *Thinker* V 439 Malachi was compelled to raise his voice against the extreme legalistic standpoint.

Legality (lĭgæ'lĭti). Also 5 **legalite**, 6 **legalitee**. [ad. (directly or through) F. *légalité*, med. L. *lēgālis*, f. L. *lēgālis* LEGAL.]

1. Attachment to or observance of law or rule.

c 1460 G ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 1126 Poems 94 A[nd] for trouthe a[nd] noble legalite [L. *et propter veritatem et legalitatem*] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Legality*, the keeping the Law 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* III. § 3 65 Much contest between two schools, one affecting originality, and the other legality. 1859 MILL *Liberty* II. (1865) 29/1 It made an idol of asceticism, which has been gradually compromised away into one of legality.

b. *Theol.* Insistence on the letter of the law; reliance on works for salvation, rather than on free grace. Also *personified*

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr* I 29 He to whom thou wast sent for ease, being by name Legality. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 200, I have heard them cry out against the Legality of their wicked hearts.

c. The spirit or way of thinking characteristic of the legal profession; *pl.* points of manner or speech indicative of this.

1880 W. CORY *Mod. Eng. Hist* I 295 Legality delights in the ingenious contrivance of delays 1893 D. C. MURRAY *Time's Revenges* III. xlvii. 268 Their militarisms and legalities made the more . sentimental-minded folk altogether ill at ease

2. The quality of being legal or in conformity with the law; lawfulness. In early use, Legitimacy.

1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c. 22 § 1 The right legalitee of the succession 1637 C. DOW *Innov Charged upon Ch. & State* Pref., The legality of the bishops exercising their jurisdictions 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St* III. xiii. 183 In these, as in all doubtful recreations, be well assured first of the legality of them *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Supremn* (1680) 340 By signifying their approbation concerning the legality of their Ordination. 1792 SIR W. H. ASHURST in *Term Rep* IV. 595 The expences of litigating the legality of the fine. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III 339 The legality of their conduct had been virtually recognised by the Eleans. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I. IX. 213 To try the legality of the proceedings against him. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) IV. xvii. 54 It was the master-piece of William's policy of outward legality.

3. *pl.* Obligations imposed by law.

1845 *Cornwall* 243 Mines not so conducted are established under the provision of the joint-stock act, and shareholders in them become liable to its legalities.

4. *slang* The name of a gambling game.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 2/2 Betting on the tape is quite a tame affair in comparison to 'legality' .. At the 'legality' table I saw a person, whom I [etc.].

Legalize (lī'gălaiz), *v.* [f. LEGAL + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make legal or conformable to law; to invest with the authority of law; to authorize, justify, sanction.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1723) VII 75 The conditions required to legalize such a defence of ourselves and fortunes. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind Gallic* Wks 1846 III. 143 It .. could not legalise the acts of the body which created it. 1824 — *Sp. Ho. Com.* 1 June ibid 410 We may now be said annually to legalise military law. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. 1. 2 There was a period in our history when oppression was legalised. 1884 SIR H HAWKINS in *Law Times Rep.* L. 816/1 The intention of the Legislature to legalise .. mere games of skill.

2. To imbue with the spirit of the (Mosaic) law; to pervert in the spirit of legalism. *rare.*

1774 FLETCHER *Grace & Justice* Wks. 1795 IV. 181 What, will you still persist to legalize the gospel?

¶ 3. *intr.* To practise as a lawyer. *nonce-use.*

1845 *Cornwall* 244 Johnson still legalizes in Gray's Inn.

Hence **Le'galization**, the action of legalizing.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 286 As soon as he has completed the form of legalization 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xxxvi § 3 (1876) 389 The legalization of joint stock associations with limited liability. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 373 The open encouragement and legalisation of vice.

Legalized (lī'gălaizd), *ppl. a.* [f. LEGALIZE + -ED 1.]

1. Made legal, sanctioned by law. Of a wife: Legally married.

1768 H. Walpole *Remin.* ii. 20 The extreme outward devotion of the duchess .. seems to announce a legalized wife. 1806 *Weekly Polit. Rev.* 27 Dec. 947 The recruiting service, this legalised facilities for divulging the property and resources of individuals. 1878 Dowden *Stud. Lit.* 332 The Church remained in the legalised servitude to which Napoleon had reduced it.

2. Imbued with the legal spirit.

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* ix. The doctrines of a legalised formalist, such as Saddletree.

Legally (lī·gălі), *adv.* [f. Legal + -ly 2.] In a legal manner; according to law, lawfully. Also, in a legal sense; from the point of view of law.

1562 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. xxii. (1634) 460 Hee.. bindeth not himselfe with a certaine law to call all men legallie 1622 T. Scott *Belg. Pismire* 1 That man might .. performe actions .. legally according to a rule. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 68 The King was as Legally possessed of that Right, as of any thing else he had 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & Ph.* iii. Wks. 1871 I. 332 Putting a criminal legally to death, is not thought sinful. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxxi, I never was legally married to any woman. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI 24 His trustees would be legally seised according to the uses of his will. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* v. 190 The laws of Holland had prohibited the aborigines from being legally sold. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 213 They determined to pursue the matter legally before the judges.

Le·galness. *rare.* [f. Legal + -ness.] = Legality (in quot. sense 1 b).

a 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 387 They impute legalness, as they call it .. to the ministry, under which they have no mind to continue. 1727 in Bailey (vol. II).

Legantine (le·gæntin), *a.* [as if ad Lat. type **lēgantīnus*, f. *lēgant-*, pr. pple. of *lēgāre*: see Legate and -ine.] Incorrect synonym of Legatine.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c. 21 § 1 Jurisdictions legantine. *a* 1560 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 65 There was made a solempne procession, and my lord Cardynall went presently in the same, apparelled in his legantyn ornaments. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 229 Sending .. Bishops and Archbishops .. with a kind of Legantine power. 1789 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1778) IV. 16 Wolsey .. erected an office, which he called the legantine court. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, III. xi. 304 To exercise his legantine functions with the most ample power. 1847 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. 118 The summons .. to attend a legantine Council. 1868 Stanley *Westm. Abb* vi. (ed. 2) 517 They met .. under his [Wolsey's] Legantine authority.

Legar, obs form of Ledger.

†Legata·rian, *a. Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f. med L. *lēgātārī-us* (f. *lēgātus* Legate) + -an.] Of or pertaining to a legate or deputy.

1766 Amory *J. Buncle* (1770) IV. 83 Jesus Christ came with a legatarian power from God, the Supreme Being, to declare his will to mankind.

Legatary (le·gătări), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 **legatarie**, 6, 8 **legatory**, (7 **ligatory**, 8 **legotary**). [ad. L *lēgātārius*, f. *lēgāt-um* a bequest, f. *lēgāre* to bequeath.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a bequest; of the nature of a bequest.

1576 R. Dixon *Two Testaments* 30 The Promissory and Legatary part thereof [Gods Testament] was the second time confirmed by a solemn Oath. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) VI. 201 The testator intended to use his subsequent words of recommendation in a legatary sense.

B. *sb.* One to whom a bequest is left; a legatee.

1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 411 The mind of the Testatour is to be taken fauorably, for the ayde of the legatories [1646 ligatories] when there ryseth suche doubts 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 11 Contributed by the legataries to the heire. 1615 Donne *Serm.* cxliii. V. 538 But if those goods be liable to other debts, the legataries shall have no profit. 1700 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1858) III. 424 If any executor shall refuse or neglect to appear upon the complaint of a legatory. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 21 As when a Man makes his Debtor his universal Heir or Legatary. 1795 Wythe *Decis. Virginia* 26 The Law supposes the benevolence of the testator toward the legatary to have continued. 1800 *Levity & Sorrow* II. 148 (F. H.) Legatary.

Legate (le·gĕt), *sb.*[1] Also 2–7 **legat**, (6 **lyget**). [a. OF. *legat*, ad. L. *lēgātus*, pa. pple of *lēgāre* to send as a deputy (also, to bequeath).]

1. An ecclesiastic deputed to represent the Pope and armed with his authority. †*Legate of the cross*: one entitled to have a cross borne before him, as an emblem of dignity.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 (Laud MS.) On þa tíca tyma com an Legat of Rome Henri wæs ȝehaten. *c* 1205 Lay. 24501 Of Rome he wes legat and of þan hirede prelat. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29358 Alle þaa lais hand on clerk behouis ga to þe pape or his legate, to soilled be. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 115 Bonefas, archebisshop of Canterbury, þat was legat of þe croys. 1516 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 217 Ther comes a lyget from Rome to my lord Cardenall. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. ii. 65 Looke where the holy Legate comes apace. 1638 *Penit. Conf* xii. (1657) 323 In his dayes there entred this Kingdom a Legat from Rome. *a* 1745 Swift *Hist. Stephen* in *Lett* (1768) IV. 291 Henry the youngest was bishop of Winchester, and the pope's legate in England. 1754 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1762) I. 244 The Pope .. made the archbishop of Canterbury his legate. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* III. i, I hear this Legate's coming To bring us absolution from the Pope.

b. The ruler of a legation, i.e. one of the provinces of the Papal States.

1633 H. Cogan *Scarlet Gown* 85 Urban. sent him Legate to the City of Ferrara. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 188 At present he is Legat of Ferrara, a considerable Legation. 1736–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 243 The most illustrious Domenico Maria Corsi being legate .. of Ravenna.

c. *Legate a* (or †*de*) *latere* († also in semi-English or English form, *of latere, of the side*): the designation of a legate of the highest class, one whose acts are regarded as virtually those of the Pope himself.

1521 Abp. Warham in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 239 Which wer forboden by your Graces auctoritie as Legate de latere o. the See apostolique. 1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 50 He hath a tytle of S. Cecile, And is a Legate of latere. *a* 1550 *Image Ipocr.* iv. 28 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 439 And then the Cardinall With tytles all of pride, As legates of the side. 1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Ph. & Mary* c. 8 § 1 The Pope's Holiness .. sent hither the Lord Cardinal Pool, Legate *de latere*. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist Cardinals* I. III. 77 Any Cardinal that goes *Legat a latere* to any Foreign State. 1708 *Lond Gaz* No 4444/2 The Pope chang'd his design of sending a Legate Latere to her Majesty. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 133 A further hardship was the sending of special ministers, legates 'a latere'.

transf. 1628 T. Adams *Heaven made sure* Wks. (1629) 904 These [God's ministers]are *Legati a latere*—Dispencers of the Mysteries of Heauen.

2. *gen.* An ambassador, delegate, messenger.

1382 Wyclif *Isa* lvii. 9 Thou, sentist thi legates aferr. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5038 The dishonour ye did to my dere legat. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2732 Legates with letters aftir him went. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 146 A certeine Gentleman heere in Athens invited the kings Legats to a costly and sumptuous feast. 1671 L. Addison *W. Barbary* 119 We gave also to your Legates two special horses. 1692 S. Patrick *Answ. Tonchstone* 18 The Apostles were the Legats and Interpreters of Christ. 1784 Cowper *Task* ii. 338 There stands The legate of the skies. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* III. v. II. 291 He suffered the legates from Utrecht to return .. with their heads upon their shoulders.

3. *Rom. Hist.* The deputy or lieutenant of a general, or of the governor of a province; under the empire, the governor himself. Also *transf.*

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 45 The rookes ben vycayrs and legates of the kynge. 1577–87 Harrison *Descr. Brit.* x. in Holinshed *Chron.* I. 31 It [Wight] was wonne from the Britons by Vespasian the legat. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw* (1603) 120 With the armie they sende divers of their gentlemen as Legats or provinditors, who never stirre from the side of the captaine Generall. 1869 Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 483 The legates who commanded legions upon the frontiers.

†Le·gate, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also **legatte.** [a. OF. *legat* = It. *legato*, ad. L. *lēgātum*, neut. pa. pple. of *lēgāre* to bequeath.] A legacy or bequest.

1447 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 129/2 John Brokley .. by his Testament, made other diversez Legatez to diversez persones, grete and notable. 1479 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* No. 849 III. 267 The funeral costes, dettes, and legattes. 1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 91 These my legattes herin conteynyth truly fulfyllyd. *c* 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 32 In dysposyng thy legatys, pay firste thy servanntis.

Legate (lig^{ē}·t), *v.* Also 6 **leggett.** [f. L. *lēgāt-*, ppl. stem of *lēgāre*.] *trans.* To give by will, to bequeath. Often, *to give and legate.*

1546 *Will* in *Trans Cumbld & Westmld. Arch. Soc.* X. 26, I gif and leggett vnto Richerd my sonn all my housholde stuf. 1582 *Will of R. Milles* (Consistory Crt. Canterbury), The towe hundred poundes to them legated shall .. come wholy vnto my sonne Thomas. 1672 *True Nonconf* 497 Legating peace as his proper blessing to all his followers. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* Digest 528 There were four forms of legating,—vindication, damnation, permission, and preception. 1888 *Law Rep., Ho. Lords* XIII. 376 The oval inlaid table I legate to —.

†Le·gate, *pa. pple. north. Obs.* [ad. L. *lēgātus*, pa. pple. of *lēgā-re* to bequeath.] Legated, disposed of by will.

1533 *Wills & Inv. N C* (Surtees 1835) 111 The resydue of my goodes not legate nor bequest.

Legatee (le·gătī·), *sb.* [f. Legate *v.* + -ee 1.] A person to whom a legacy has been bequeathed.

1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 99 Thomas Hayter, a legatee to John Moorhouse 1693 T. Power in *Dryden's Juvenal* xii. (1697) 313 The former Legatees are blotted out. 1782 Cowper *Charity* 45 Mammon makes the world his legatee Through fear, not love. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* I. xii. 281 Legacies and fortunes left, on condition that the legatee shall take the name and style of the testator. 1880 Muirhead *Ulpian* xxiv. § 20 A legacy cannot be charged on a legatee.

Hence **†Le·gatee** *v. rare*$^{-1}$, *trans.*, to hand over to a legatee, to transfer by will

1797 *Stat. Acc. Scott.* XIX. 189 A mortification, legateed by Mr. John Kemp

Legateship (le·gătʃip). [f. Legate *sb.*[1] + -ship.] The dignity and office of a legate.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 96 Thomas Creme some tyme archebyshoppe of Cantorbery was desgraded of hys leggatsheppe. 1633 H. Cogan *Scarlet Gown* 86 In his Legateship of Ferrara he carried himself very wisely. 1774 J. Collyer *Hist. Eng.* II. 203 The cardinal Anagni .. had succeeded Albano in the legateship. 1876 Tennyson *Q. Mary* v. v, The Holy Father Has ta'en the legateship from our cousin Pole.

Le·gatess, *nonce-wd.* A female legate.

1837 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* III. 212 She was .. his Castle-Stewardess, and Legatess *a Latere* for his domestics.

Legatine (le·gătin), *a.* [f. Legate *sb.*[1] + -ine[1]. Substituted for the earlier Legantine and Legative.] Of or pertaining to a legate; having the authority of a legate. *Legatine constitution* (see quot. 1765). *Legatine synod*: one held under the presidency of a (papal) legate.

1612 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. 487/2 [The Papal Legate] studied to make vpp that by his Legatine Glory which hee wanted by his Princes countenance. 1630 tr *Camden's Hist. Elis* Introd. 5 The Bishops .. had acknowledged his Legatine authority, in preiudice of the Kings preeminence. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. viii. 26 This was allowed of by Offa the great in a legatine Synod 1754 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1762) I. viii 178 Becket had obtained from the pope a legatine commission over England. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 82 The legatine constitutions were ecclesiastical laws, enacted in national synods, held under the cardinals Otho and Othobon, legates from pope Gregory IX and pope Clement IV. 1879 Miss Yonge *Cameos* IV. iii. 36 Having accepted the legatine commission without the King's consent. 1883 C. Beard *Reform.* ix. 308 The acceptance by the clergy of Wolsey's legatine authority.

Legation (lig^{ē}·ʃən). Also 5–6 **legacion**, **-yon.** [ad. L. *lēg. tiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lēgāre*: see Legate *sb.*[1] Cf. F. *legation*, Sp. *legacion*, Pg. *legação*, It *legazione.*]

1. The action of sending a deputy or representative, esp. a (papal) legate; the fact of his being so sent. Also, †*to send in legation.*

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 260 To whech Parlement cam the duke of Gloucetir fro Yrlond expressing the Kyngis costis in Yrlond; and his legacion was so acceptabil, that the clergy graunted him a dyme, and the lay fe a fiftene. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. x. 1 To the Priests and Levites sent in legation from the Sanhedrim, he professed that himself was not the Christ. 1738 Warburton (*title*) The Divine Legation of Moses 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 214 The object of Moses was to support his divine legation. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 108 The legation of a cardinal was .. bound up in the popular mind with heavy fees.

2. The object for which an ambassador or legate is sent, his mission or commission.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* v. viii, [They] wente toward Rome and shewed theyr legacyon & message to the potestate and Senate. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 77 Anne her [Dido's] suster went incontynent towarde eneas, to make unto him her feble legacion. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clix. 148 The sayde Lewys gaue answers concernynge theyr legacions and messagys. 1530 Palsgr. 238/1 Legation, a message, *legation.* 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 144 Alfred .. could not give any assent to their legation. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IX. ii. (1864) V. 208 Innocent had chosen a German by birth, perhaps from his knowledge of the language, for this important Legation.

3. *concr.* The body of deputies sent on a mission; a diplomatic minister and his suite. Now chiefly (exc. in *secretary of legation*) used when the minister has not the titular rank of 'ambassador'.

1603 *North's Plutarch* (1612) 1161 (*Cæsar Augustus*) Cornelius the Centiner chief of this legation or ambassade 1619 Visct. Doncaster *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 148 To give him thankes for honoring this legation thus. 1736–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 420 A secretary of legation .. supplying their place. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 74 The report which the English legations made of what they had seen and suffered in Russia.

b. The official residence of a diplomatic minister.

1863 Fortune *Yedo & Peking* iv. 72 His Excellency .. gave me quarters in the Legation. 1886 Miss Gordon Cumming *Wand. China* II. 257 Really good rooms .. are offered for sale at all the Legations and other European dwellings. 1901 Allen *Siege Peking Legations* v. 113 Next morning we heard that the Belgian Legation had been burnt.

c *attrib.*

1886 Miss Gordon Cumming *Wand. China* II. 337 The recently restored Legation buildings. 1900 Martin *Siege in Peking* v. 84 The marines .. were occupying commanding points on the legation walls, or making sorties from the legation gates. 1901 Allen *Siege Peking Legations* vi. 211 Answer was returned that the Legation guard were simply acting on the defensive.

4. The dignity and office of a legate (see Legate *sb.*[1] 1, 3); a legateship.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 93 By vertue of his Legation it belonged vnto him to dispose of all things taken in that sacred war. *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 58 He had accepted a Legation from the Pope. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* 270 He was appointed to go as Legate to the Proconsul of Afric. That Legation being performed, Marcus [etc.]. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* VII. iv. (1864) IV. 149 The Archbishop had .. received from him the legation to France. 1864 W. Forsyth *Cicero* (1867) 438 He wrote .. to Antony to request that he might have a legation given him.

5. Formerly, one of the provinces of the Papal States, governed by a legate.

1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 30 Deputies .. assembled in the end of 1796, and erected the two papal legations with the Modenese duchy into a commonwealth. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 583 Cardinal Bernetti notified .. his holiness's determination to send his troops into the legations.

†6. A gift by will, a legacy. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentrie* 301 He .. is bounde to beare the name, .. by cause this is a condicionall legation or gift.

Hence **Lega·tion** *v. intr.*, to go on a legation.

Lega·tionary *a.*, of or pertaining to a legation, qualified or ready to go on a legation.

1864 Carlyle *Frdrk Gt.* IV. 460 Now Legationing in foreign parts. *Ibid.* 506 Plenty of legationary Sieurs. 1865 *Ibid.* V. 623 The Marischal's legationary function.

Legative (le·gătiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *lēgātīvus*, f. *lēgāre*: see Legate *v.* and -ative.]

A. *adj.* **a.** In *legative bull, commission*: Empowering as a representative, deputing; conferring the authority of a legate. **b.** Of or pertaining to a legate. **c.** *rarely*. Of or pertaining to an ambassador.

1537 *Irish Act* 28 *Hen VIII*, c. 19 § 1 Appeales, jurisdictions legative,..and instruments of sundry natures. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 100b, By a Bull legatyve, whiche he purchased at Rome, he gathered so muche treasure, that [etc.]. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 339 All those things you haue done of late By your power Legatiue [*mod. edd.* legatine] within this kingdom. 1632 J. BURGES *Answ. Refoloed* 86 If the Church haue a ministery to appoint.. then must shee needs haue a commission legatiue. 1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 27 Thus did Cardinall Wolsey with Wareham the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury and all other the Bishops of the Kingdome after hee had got his Legative power. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 146/2 An *attaché*, not being a domestic servant of an ambassador, was not entitled to the legative privilege of exemption from process in the courts.

†**B.** *sb.* ? Something entrusted with a message.

1687 J. PETTUS in *Lovelay's Lett.* (1659) A iv, The latter Age hath even robb'd the poor of their raggs, torturing them with Mills and other Engines, till in paper they are made Legatives to most of our humane affairs.

†**Legatnait.** *Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. med.L. *lēgāt-us nāt-us* lit. 'legate born', i.e. having an inherent right to the dignity of a legate. Cf. F. *légat-né*.] An archbishop (e.g. of Canterbury) who in virtue of his office exercised the rights of a papal legate.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 1 Johne Archbischop of sanct Androus Legatnait and primat of the kirk of Scotland.

‖**Legato** (legā·to), *a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*) [It.: lit. 'bound', pa. pple. of *legare* to bind:—L. *ligāre*.] Smooth and connected, with no breaks between the successive notes: used as *adj.* or *adv*, esp. as a direction to a performer to render a passage or piece in this style; also as *sb.* (Opposed to *staccato*.)

1811 in BUSBY *Dict. Mus* (ed. 3). 1815 *European Mag.* LXVIII. 154 Var. 11 is another instance of good legato style. 1846 RIMBAULT *1st Bk. Piano* 91 *Legato*, in a smooth and connected manner. 1885 W. GLOVER *Mem. Cambr. Choristers* I. xxiv. 275 All the niceties and varieties of legato, staccato [etc.].

Legator (*lĭgē·tŏɹ*). [a. L. *lēgātor*, agent-n. f. *lēgāre* to bequeath.] One who gives something by will; a testator.

1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 132 A Legator may make a Substitution Pupillary. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 375 A fair estate, Bequeath'd by some Legator's last intent. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi § 3 (1853) 298 The greater number of legators might have defeated the tax. 1878 J. STARK *Scot. Claims* 18 The residue of the legator's estate.

Hence **Legato·rial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a legator or testator.

1883 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* III. xli. 115 Knowing that his codicil was secure, the legatorial anxieties which were obviously consuming those about him were not without their charms for him.

Legatory, obs. form of LEGATARY.

†**Le·gature.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LEGATE *sb.*^{1} + -URE.] The dignity and office of a legate; legateship.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Relig. & Policy* vi. (1811) I. 278 The Parliament .. forbade him to usurp the privileges of his Legature.

Legaunce, legauns, obs. forms of LIGEANCE.

Leg-bail. Used in the jocular phrase *to give* (Sc. *take*) *leg-bail*, to run away, decamp: see BAIL *sb.*^{1} 5 c. Hence sometimes used (in allusion to this phrase) = unauthorized absence or departure, 'French leave', etc.

1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1807) 234 They took leg-bail and ran awa Wi' pith and speed. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg Tongue* s.v. *Leg*, To give leg bail and land security, to run away. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 122 We have more occasion..for leg-bail than they have. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi. (1889) 107 [He] was giving them leg-bail as hard as he could foot it. 1889 *Century Mag.* Feb. 632/1 Judgment was enforced by the scalping-knife, with leg-bail or a tribal warfare as a court of last resort.

Lege, obs. form of LEAGUE, LEDGE, LIEGE.

†**Legeance**^{1}. *Obs.* Aphetic f. ALLEGEANCE^{1}.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxix, He felede no leggaunce of his peyne.

†**Legeance**^{2}. *Obs.* Aphetic f. ALLEGEANCE^{2}.

c 1425 *Saints' Lives* Prol. in *Anglia* VIII. 107 Legeauns and auctorites of holy writte. *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* Prol. ibid. 134 Amonge his writynge .. hee puttip legeauns and figuratif spekynges.

Legea(u)nce, obs. form of LIGEANCE.

Lege-bell = *lich bell*: see LICH, body, corpse.

Leged, obs. pa. t. LAY *v.*; obs. f. LEGGED.

†**Lege de moy.** *Obs.* ? Also **lege moy.** App. the name of some dance.

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 953 And howe Parys of Troy Daunced a lege de moy [*MS.* a lege moy]. — *Ib. Kunnyng* 587 She made it as koy As a lege de moy [*v.r.* lege moy].

‖**Legem pone.** *Obs.* The first two words (forming the heading) of the fifth division of Psalm cxix, which begins the psalms at Matins on the 25th day of the month; they were consequently associated with March 25th (quarter day), and hence used as an allusive expression for: Payment of money; cash down.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* x (1878) 22 Use (*legem pone*) to paie at thy daie, but vse not (*Oremus*) for often delaie. 1592 HARVEY *New Letter* 18 Without *Legem pone*, wordes are winde and without actuall performance, all nothing. 1594 BARNFIELD *Sheph. Content* xxxix, If *legem pone* comes, he is receau'd, When *Vix haud habeo* is of hope bereau'd. 1612 G. RUGGLE *Ignoramus* II. vii. (1630) 64 Hic est *legem pone*; hic sunt sexcentæ coronæ. 1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* 26 All their speech is *legem pone*, or else with their ill custome they will detaine thee. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xii. 48 They were all at our service for the *Legem pone*.

Legen, obs. form of LAGGIN.

†**Legence.** *Obs.* Also 5 legeans. App. = LICENCE.

14.. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, lf. 44 (Halliw.), If he myst have legeans For his synnes to do penans, Schrifte he thouȝte to take. 1518 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 94 The legence gevin to vnfremen to saill with merchandeise.

Legend (le·dʒĕnd), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 legend(e, 4, 6 legeand, 4–7 legende, 5–6 -ent(e, 6 -eant, 5– legend. [a. F. *légende* (recorded from 12th c.) = Sp. *leyenda*, Pg. *legenda*, *lenda*, It. *leggenda*, ad. med.L. *legenda* 'what is read', f. *legĕre* to read.

For the formation of fem. verbals from the gerundive stem, cf. med.L. *præbenda* 'prebend', It. *lavanda* washing, etc.]

1. The story of the life of a Saint.

c 1375 '*c. Leg. Saints* xiii (*Marcus*) 108 To sancte march turnand myn hand, as I in his legand fand. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 301 In the lyf of seint kenelm, I rede .. how . I hadde leuere than my sherte That ye hadde rad his legende, as haue I. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 65 Thys glorious virgyn seynt Kateryne had alle these ȝeftes as hir legende sheweth tofore. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 21 In haly legendis haif I hard allevin, Ma sanctis of bischoppis, nor freiris, be sic sevin. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xx. § 9 Legends being growne in a manner to be nothing els but heapes of friuolous and scandalous vanities.

2. A collection of saints' lives or of stories of a similar character. *The Legend*, spec. a mediæval collection of saints' lives written by Jacobus de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa, in the 13th century; now usually called *the Golden Legend* (*Legenda Aurea*), the name popularly given to it in the Middle Ages.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20000 (Fairf.) Qua wille haue mare of his matere rede þe legende & ȝe mai here *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 344 Aftir bileve of holi writt, þat tellip of Petre and opir apostlis .. taken we biside bileve of many opir þat þei ben seintis, as of Clement and Laurence and opir þat þe Legende spekip of. 1483 CAXTON (*colophon*) Thus endeth the legende named in latyn *legenda aurea*, that is to saye in englysshe the golden legende. 1611 COTGR., *Legendier*, the golden Legend; a booke of the liues of the Saints. 1612 BACON *Ess., Atheisme* (Arb.) 330, I had rather beleeue all the fables in the Legend, and the Alcaron, then that this vniuersall frame is without a minde. 1649 *Alcoran* p. ix, They [Mohammedans] invoke their Saints, of whom they have a large Legend. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v. § 5 The next Legend the world hath should be called *Legenda Orientalis* 1740 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Pomfret* 29 June, A belief in all the miracles in the Legend.

†**3.** A story, history, account. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 473 The moste partye of thyn lyf spende In makynge of a gloryous legende Of goode wemen. *c* 1386 — *Shipman's T.* 145 Thanne wolde I telle a legende of my lyf, What I haue suffred sith I was wyf. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 504 This is the legeand of my lif. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 653 Allegeand baith the ald and new Testamentis Historyis, Scriptouris, & vtheris lang legentis. 1602 CHESTER in *Shaks. C. Praise* 43 The true legend of famous King Arthur. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xxxi. § 11 Christ Jesus, who hath left us these his sacred laws, and legend of his most blessed life. 1626 BULLOKAR, *Legend*, a story of olde matters. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) 98 Those rambling letters are nought else than a legend of the cumbersom life and various fortunes of a cadet. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1737 Acts enroll'd In copious Legend, or sweet Lyric Song.

†**4.** A roll, list, record *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 376 Þat I man made was and my name ȝentred In þe legende of lyf longe er I were. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 100 Thocht he be nocht nowmerit amang the legend of papis. 1602 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 356 Sir, I enrowle you in the Legend of my intimates.

5. *Eccl.* A book of readings or 'lessons' for use at divine service, containing passages from Scripture and the lives of saints. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 293/2 Legende (*S.* boke), *legenda*. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 489 Inprimis, ij. antyfeners. Item, j. legande of hoole servyce. 1482 *Will of M. Paston* ibid. III. 283 A compleet legende in oon book, and an antiphoner in an other book. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 10 § 1 All Bookes called .. Processionalles, Manuelles, Legendes, Pyes, Portuyses, Prymars . shalbe . abolished. 1556 in Warton *Life Sir T. Pope* (1772) App. xvi 319 A fair legeant of parchmente lymned with gold. 1605–6 *Act* 3 *Jas. I*, c. 5 § 15 Missals, Breviaries, Portals, Legendes, and Lives of Sainctes. *a* 1746 LEWIS in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 165 A Legend; in which were written the Lessons to be read at Mattins. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 212 The Legend contained all the lessons out of Holy Writ, and the works of the fathers, read at matins.

6. An unauthentic or non-historical story, esp. one handed down by tradition from early times and popularly regarded as historical.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 506 That yee may know the Indians want not their Metamorphoses and Legends, they tell that a man . had a daughter, with whom the sunne was in love. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* i. 11 Having their minds naturally framed to believe Legends. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 77 The kingdom .. is ten times as populous as when the legend supposes you and your sister-trollops to have lived there. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 84 *note*, It would have required half the court of Edward the Fourth to frame a consistent legend. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 89 To Æolus himself no conquests and no achievements are attributed by the legends of his race. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. vi. 323 The legend which would attribute to Alfred the foundation of the University of Oxford. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impressions* 156 It was deliberately and skilfully employed to break down what has been called the Gladstonian legend 1901 *Spectator* 23 Feb. 277/2 The voracity of the pike is the subject of innumerable legends.

b. in generalized sense.

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 334, I think of him as of some transmigrating votary of Indian legend. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. x. (1864) II. 434 Legend dwells with fond pertinacity on the holiness of the saint.

7. A writing, inscription, or motto; chiefly *spec.* in *Numismatics*, the words or letters impressed upon a coin or medal.

For attempts to distinguish *legend* and *inscription*, not now recognized by numismatists, see quots. 1611, 1727–41.

1611 COTGR., *Legende*, a Legende, a Writing; also, the words that be about the edge of a peece of coyne. 1708 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii. 1 3 We are now come to the Legend or Inscription of our Medals. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In strictness, the *legend* differs from the *inscription*; this last properly signifying words placed on the reverse of a medal, in lieu of figures. . Every medal has properly two legends; that on the front, and that on the reverse. 1828 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi, As. their edges were inscribed with a legend, clipping was not to be apprehended. 1863 *Reader* 4 July 5 'Who is Griffiths?' is now a legend marked in paint on many of the walls about London. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 38 No legend or effigy marks the graves of these royal Ladies.

b. *gen.* Written character; writing. *rare.*

1822 SHELLEY *Fragm. Unfin. Drama* 152 Like a child's legend on the tideless sand, Which the first foam erases half, and half Leaves legible. 1836 CARDL. WISEMAN *Sci. & Relig.* II. viii. 67 The learned .. applied themselves to the study of the enchorial, or as it has since been called, the demotic legend.

¶ Misused for LEGION.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 59 She has all the rule of her husbands Purse: he hath a legend of Angels. 1602 MRS. BEHN *Roundheads* v. i, A Legend of his Divels take him for't.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *legend* † *book, lay, -maker, -monger, tale*; *legend-circled, -like, -stored* adjs.

1495 DUCHESS OF YORK in *Wills Doctor's Comm.* (Camden) 4, I geve to Sir John More, a *legend boke and a colett boke. 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake* etc. 316 Thou *legend-circled thing, dread Euxine Sea! 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Wallace* II, My *legend lay receive. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 80/1 They seeme more *legendlike than truthlike. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 282 Legend-like storys. 1621 FLETCHER *Wildgoose Chase* II. i, A glorious talker, and a *Legend maker Of idle tales. 1820 W. TOOKE tr *Lucian* I. 319 *note*, The Christian legend-makers. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 61 Norman panegyrists and legend-makers. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 233 No *Legend-mongers, nor intruders of absurd and impossible doctrines. 1893 W. C. BORLASE *Age Saints* 13 Gilbert de Stone, a legend-monger of the fourteenth century. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer Brittany* I. 2 The traditions of its gloomy and *legend-stored history. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii § 5. 34 That *legend tale of Gregorius Magnus.

†**Le·gend,** *v. Obs.* [f. LEGEND *sb.*] *trans.* **a.** with *out*: To tell stories of; to tell of in legend. **b.** To tell as a legend.

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. i. 2 Nor ladies wanton love, nor wandring knight Legend I out in rimes all richly dight. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom* xi. 2 Some have legended of him [*sc.* Elias], that when he drew his mothers brests, he was seen to suck in fire. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. 1851 V. 131 Some of these perhaps by others are legended for great Saints.

Legendarian (ledʒĕndē·rĭăn). [f. LEGENDARY + -AN.]

†**1.** The writer of a legendary *Obs.*

1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* Pref. B iv a, Which is the Case of all their Legendarians, brought as Witnesses here.

2. One who regards something (in quot. the gospel history) as of legendary character.

1882–3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl* I. 748 The Broad-Church type of thought also includes the rationalist and the legendarian.

Legendary (le·dʒĕndări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *legendārius* adj. and sb. (F. *légendaire*, OF. also as sb. *legendier*), f. *legenda*: see LEGEND *sb.* and -ARY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a legend; connected or concerned with legends; celebrated or related in legend. *Legendary period, age*: one of which the accounts are mostly of the nature of legends.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 66/2 All which legendarie miracles I leave to the reader to judge of them as shall seeme good unto him. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. 1851 III. 78 That other legendarie piece found among the lives of the Saints..does bear the name of Polycrates. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardoned* III. iv. (1713) 332 These things are no Romances, nor have I dressed up any legendary Hero. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 393 The character given of them in the legendary accounts of the Roman Missionaries 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 6 Confining his labours almost wholly to religious and legendary histories. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 237 Had they agreed in nothing, their testimony ought to have been

rejected as a legendary tale. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* ii (1855) 47 The legendary period of British history. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 132 The view, whether historical or legendary, of Mahomet over Damascus. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 261 The legendary Pythagoras is said to have sacrificed a hecatomb. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 45 Relics of a mythical or legendary past.

absol. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 25 Something of the legendary hangs over his personal history.

b. Of writers: Relating legends.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 33 Not to meddle at all with miraculous Authours, or any Legendary relators. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* i. 45 These Proofs .. depend chiefly on the authority of Simeon Metaphrastes or other Legendary Writers. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II vii. 212 These legendary writers, of whose misrepresentations and falsities we had almost daily experience.

2. Containing the 'legend' on a coin.

1830 [E. HAWKINS] *Anglo-Fr. Coinage* 9 Between the outer angles and the inner legendary circle.

B. *sb.*

1. A collection of legends, esp. of lives of saints; *occas.* = the Golden Legend.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2586 Amonge her systers all She caused to be redde The swete legendary, for a memoryall. 1571 GRINDAL *Injunc. at York* B iv, Antiphoners, Masse bookes . Processionals, Manuelles, Legendaries. 1577 DE L'ISLE (*title*) A Legendarie conteining an Ample Discourse of the life and behaviour of Charles Cardinal of Lorraine, and the house of Guise.

2. A writer of legends.

1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. xxxii. § 3 The Legendaries, the latter Iewish Rabbines, and the Poeticall Encomiasts of heathen Gods or Heroikes. 1630 W. T. *Jus divin. Reg. Professed* x. 80 Their shamelesse Legendaries report indeed, that we haue put men into Beares skinnes, and set dogges to worry them. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 398 The ancient Grecian Historians and more Modern Legendaries studied onely to make their Relations miraculous enough. 1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists & Papists* (1752) 57 The Legendaries own that St. Catharine was slandered as a fond and light woman. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkaldy of Gr.* vii. 67 A ..monastery, built . by special desire (say the legendaries) of St. Michel the archangel.

†**3.** A legendary or unhistorical personage. *Obs.*

a 1662 HEYLYN *Land* (1668) 474 The expunging of some Saints (which they falsly call Legendaries) out of the Kalendar.

Le·gended, *a. rare.* [f. LEGEND *sb.* + -ED 2.]

1. Bearing a legend or inscription.

a 1849 POE *Uladine* viii, The door of a legended tomb. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 595 The land of the legended fan and the lacquered box.

2. Celebrated in legends

1893 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 9/1 The legended pursuit of Daphne by Apollo.

†**Le·gender.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LEGEND *sb.* + -ER 1.] A writer of a legend.

1612 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX vi. § 11. 487 Which to be true, a Legender of his Miracles can best relate.

Legendist (le·dʒĕndist). [f. LEGEND *sb.* + -IST.] A writer of legends.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 472 Lying Legendists. 1830 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 312 This was decidedly an invention of the legendist. 1859 RILEY *Liber Albus* Pref. 10 The Legendist, the Romancer, and the Poet.

Legendize (le·dʒĕndəiz), *v. rare*⁻⁰. [f. LEGEND *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans* To affix a legend to; to inscribe with a legend. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

Le·gendless, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. LEGEND *sb.* + -LESS.] Of a coin: Bearing no legend.

1884 TRAILL *New Lucian* 130 That coin of language which, once so glittering and clean-cut, has been worn down to an unmeaning counter, deviceless and legendless.

†**Le·gendous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LEGEND *sb.* + -OUS.] Legendary.

1686 *Spec Beatæ Virginis* 29, I have also passed over the many Legendous stories that are told of her.

Legendrian (lidʒe·ndriăn), *a. Math.* [f. name of Adrien Marie *Legendre* (1752–1833), an eminent French mathematician.] Pertaining to or invented by the mathematician Legendre, as *Legendrian coefficient, function, symbol.*

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 414/1 The theory of the Legendrian Coefficients.

Legendry (le·dʒĕndri). [f. LEGEND *sb.* + -RY.] Legends collectively.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 8. 100 In places where its legendry may be plainly read, as in painted windows. 1880 T. SINCLAIR in *Academy* 3 Apr. 247 Mr. Gilbert's fairy legendry. 1882 BERESF. HOPE *Brandreths* II xxix. 296 The broidure bright of homespun legendry On Homer's and on Virgil's awful robe.

†**Le·ger,** *sb. Obs.* Also **lgier, lieger.** 'A cant term for a Londoner who formerly bought coals of the country colliers at so much a sack, and made his chief profit by using smaller sacks, making pretence he was a country collier' (Nares). Hence †**Le·gering** *vbl. sb.*

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) D 2 b, The Law of Legering which is a deceit that Colliars abuse the Commonwealth withall, in hauing vnlawfull sacks. *Ibid.*, The Leger, the craftie Collier I mean. *Ibid.*, He carryeth the countrey colliar home to his legering place, and there at the back gate causeth him to vnloade, and, as they say, shoot the coles down. 1592 — *Upst. Courtier* E iij b, I am .. a Collier of Croyden, and one sir that haue solde many a manne a false sacke of coales. .. Indeede I haue beene a Lieger in my tyme in London, and haue played many madde pranckes, for which cause .. the Pillory hath eaten off both my eares.

†**Le·ger,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **lieger, lyger,** 7 **leugar.** [a. F. *léger* (=Sp. *ligero*, Pg. *ligeiro*, It. *leggiero*):—popular L. type **leviārius*, f. *levis* light.] Light, not heavy; slight, trifling. Also, nimble. Hence **Le·gerly** *adv.*

1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 425 Item, my Lord payde to the armerer of Flaunderes apon his leger harnes vjs. viijd. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxi. 382 Huon, who was lyger and light, lept by the syde of the serpent and gaue hym a great stroke. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Agilis*, nimble, light, lieger, quicke, quiuer. *Ibid., Agilster*, nymbly, lightly, liegerly, quiuerly. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* G iv b, By his Physiognomy ye would iudge him leger and inconstant.

Leger, obs. form of LEDGER.

†**Legerdehoel.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [An alteration of *legerdemain* by the substitution of *heel* for the last syllable.] 'Light-heeled' pranks.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* Plays 1873 I. 151 If your wiues play legerdeheele, though you bee a hundred miles off, yet you shall be sure instantly to find it in your forheads.

Legerdemain (le dʒaidʃmē·n). Forms: 5 **lygarde de mayne, lechardemane, legerdemayn,** 6 **legerdemane, -dymeyne, -du-maine, -dimeane, ledgerdemaine, -mayne, ligier de meyne, -demayne, du mayne, legier du mane, ligerdemayne, lieger-du-mayne, liger, legyier, lygier demaine,** 6–7 **legerdemaine, -mayne, -mane, legierdemain(e, -dumain(e, leigerdumain, -demaine,** 7 **leger du main, mein, leiger du mayn, legger-, legeirdemaine,** 8 **leidger demain,** 6– **legerdemain** (in 6–8 written as two or three words, and with hyphens). [a. F. *léger de main*, lit. 'light of hand': cf. LEGER *a.*]

1. Sleight of hand; the performance of tricks which by nimble action deceive the eye; jugglery; conjuring tricks.

14 . LYDG. *Dannce of Macabre*, Lygarde-de-mayne now helpith me right noughte. *c* 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 212/2 (Add. MS.) To play lechardemane, *pancraciari.* 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 114 O churche men are wyly foxes More crafty then ruggelers boxes To play ligier du mayne teached. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 30 a, Many Inkepers with their hostlers through a cast of legerdemain: can make a pecke of draffe and Beanes, buye three bushelles of cleane Peaze or Beanes. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches* XIII. xxii. (1886) 263 The true art .. of juggling consisteth in legierdemaine; to wit, the nimble conveiance of the hand. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ix. 13 For he in slights and jugling feates did flow, And of legierdemayne the mysteries did know. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Legeirdemaine*, light-handednesse, craftie slights, and conueiance. 1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Beggar's Bush* III. 1, Will ye see any feates of activity, Some sleight of hand, leigerdemaine? 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* V. v, What's here? Legerdemain! By this light, my lord, our money again! 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 220 The name of a magician has been assumed and abused by masters of leger de main. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 116 The professors of legerdemain at our village fairs, pull out ribbon after ribbon from their mouth. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* II iii 115 The legerdemain of the skilful trickster who deceives our very senses.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Trickery, deception, hocus-pocus.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 639/2 Hys lygier demaine in stealing. 1569 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 509 Wel may we iest at your vnbandsome and open legierdumaine, that so vainly seeke to blinde vs with a painted shadow of the Spirit of God. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 13 This whole business was nothing but pure Legerdemain and Knavery. 1732 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. *Advice to Author* I. i. 155 There is a certain Knack or Legerdemain in argument. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* vii. 134 By this sort of legerdemain, some fine estates are juggled into France. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 282 The theological legerdemain, by which Cranmer pretended to nullify the oath of obedience..to the pontiff. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV 134 We are inclined to regard the treatment of them [paradoxes] .. as a mere legerdemain of words.

†**b.** An instance of this; a trick, a juggle. *Obs.*

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. I iv, Theyr preuy legerdemaines wer not muche to be trusted. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 119, I would not that all Women should take Pepper in the nose, in that I have disclosed the legerdemaines of a few. 1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis* Contents, The treacheries and legerdemaines of the Inquisition in practice and exercise. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 48 He must with his Eyes follow . the fine wherewith the Joyners work is measured, that it be not let slide through the Measurers fingers, since . a Leger de Mayne may be prejudicial to the paymasters purse.

†**3.** A sleight-of-hand performer, a conjurer. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1698 CIBBER *Love's Last Shift* II. (1696) 25 The Fool diverted me and I gave him my hand, as I wou'd lend my Mony, Fan, or Hankerchief to a Legerdemain, that I might see him play all his Tricks over.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of legerdemain or jugglery; juggling; tricky.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* II. fi. 101 Some Iuglers, & Legier du maine players. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* Ded. 25 These legerdemain authors are for telling stories to keep their tricks undiscover'd. 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 91 Jugglers, who show Legerdemain Tricks. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 39 In such a Legerdemain Manner, as gulled and infatuated the ignorant Drinker. 1760 J. RUTTY *Spirit. Diary* (ed. 2) I 171 A legerdemain-man getting four guineas a day. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 96 Phantasmagoric and legerdemain miracles. 1876 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ii. (1852) 47 The legerdemain kind of criticism resorted to by our adversaries.

Hence †**Legerdemai·n** *v. intr.* (also with *it*), to perform tricks, to use deceit; **Legerdemai·nish** *a.*, resembling that of legerdemain; **Legerdemai·nist,** a performer of legerdemain, a conjurer.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 212/2 To Legerdemayn .. *pancraciari. a* 1678 MARVELL *Hist. Poem* in *Poems Affairs State* (1697) 99 Baal's wretched Curates Legerdemain'd it so, And never durst their Tricks above-board shew. 18.. WORCESTER 1860 (citing *Observer*) Legerdemainist. 1879 F. C. BURNAND *Ride to Khiva* 10 You know what a good Legerdemainist I am. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan. 72 No one ever performed that operation in a more legerdemainish fashion. 1891 *Critic* (U. S.) 31 Jan. 57/2 The handkerchief tricks of the legerdemainist.

†**Lege·rity.** *Obs.* Also 6 **liger-, leiger-, legieritie.** [ad. F. *légèreté*: see LEGER *a.* and -ITY.] Lightness (*lit.* and *fig.*); nimbleness.

1561 THROCKMORTON *Let. to Elis.* 29 Apr. in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 146 Some others of her nation that be inclined to greater legerity, inconstancy, and corruption. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 12 A signe of great ligeritie and lightnesse. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 23 The Organs . newly moue With casted slough and fresh legeritie. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II i, I have .. the Leigeritie, for [certain feats of legerdemain]. 1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* III. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 133 The legieritie of her sweet feete. 1640 H. *Verdery's Rom. of Rom.* II. 164 Considering that his legerity would more advantage him then his force, he concluded to combat him with judgement. 1822 W. TENNANT *Thane of Fife* vi. 37 Worming his way with strange legerity. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. xvi. (1849) 138 Had I not cause for thankfulness on this occasion that I had been formed with such legerity.

†**Legge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Aphetic form of ALLEGE *v.*1] *trans* To alleviate.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5016 Som socour, To leggen hir of hir dolour.

Legge, obs. form of LEDGE *v.*1

Legg(e)aunce, obs. forms of LIGEANCE.

Legged (legd), *a* [f. LEG *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having legs (of a particular kind, shape, or colour); freq. in parasynthetic combination with adjs, as BAKER-*legged*, *bare-legged*, *black-legged*, BOW-LEGGED, *crook(ed)-legged*, *long-legged*, *two-legged*, etc. In *Heraldry*, having legs of a specified tincture.

1470 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 637 II. 394 He is legged right i now, and it is reportyd that hys pyntell is as long as hys legge. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 50 Legged lyke a crane. 1552 HULOET, Legged crokedly and ill fauored. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 64 But he were legged as was Actæon 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 26 An Owsell d'Argente, beaked golde, legged gules. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II ii. 35 Leg'd like a man 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 186 The spindle legd are fearful; hairy legg'd, lustful; stump legg'd servile, bow-legg'd, various. 1697 tr. *Le Comte's Mem. China* II (1737) 39 A row of eunuchs..stood on each hand close legged. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 134 The Trumpeter is a Bird..very feather-footed and leg'd. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* vii, Triptolemus was a short, clumsy, duck-legged disciple of Ceres. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. § 25 (ed. 3) 204 Three popinjays or, collared and legged gu. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 2/2 Stiff-backed, legged chairs, legged sofas .. are out of place in an Eastern house

b *Legged dollar* = *leg-dollar* (see LEG *sb.* 17).

1672 *Cershall Baron-Crt. Bk* in *Archæol. & Hist. Coll. Ayr & Wigton* (1884) IV. 104 Withholding from him ane leged dolour, at 52 s, anent the niffer of ane horse. *c* 1689 *Depred. Clan Campbell* (1816) 100 Ane leggit dollor.

Hence **Le·ggedly** *adv.*

1659 TORRIANO, *Gambescamente*, leggedly, according to the fashion of shanks.

Legge(n, obs. form of LAY *v.*

Legger (le·gəɹ). [f. LEG *v.* + -ER 1.] A man who propels a canal barge through a tunnel by thrusting his legs against the walls.

1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 143 These men..are called 'leggers' for they literally work the boat with their legs, or kick it from one end of the tunnel to the other. 1841 BREES *Gloss. Terms Civ. Engin., Leggers*, the name given to the men employed in conveying a barge through a canal tunnel, by means of pushing with their legs against the side walls.

Legger, variant of LEDGER.

Leggery (le·gəɹi). *nonce-wd.* [f. LEG *sb.* + -ERY.] A manufactory or storehouse of legs.

1830 COLERIDGE *Const. Ch. & State* 212 That mundus immundus on which we, and others less scantily furnished from nature's *Leggery*, crawl, delve, and nestle.

Leggett, obs. form of LEGATE *v.*

†**Leggiadrous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. It. *leggiadro* light, sprightly + -OUS.] Graceful, elegant.

1648 Jos. BENGROVE *Pepche* XVIII. xl, Those beams of leggiadrous Courtesy Which smil'd in her Deportment. *Ibid.* XIX. xvii, The queen of soft leggiadrous Love.

Legginess (le·ginès). Leggy condition.

1893 *Kennel Gaz.* Aug. 283/3 She [a bitch] .. was much out of coat, which increased her legginess.

Legging (le·gin), *sb.* Chiefly *pl.* Also 8–9 *pl.* **leggins.** [f. LEG *sb.* + -ING 1 (but cf. -ING 3).] In *pl.* A pair of extra outer coverings (usually of leather or cloth), used as a protection for the legs in bad weather, and commonly reaching from the ankle to the knee, but sometimes higher.

1763 in F. B. Hough *Siege Detroit* (1860) 200 The Men to be clothed, but in a light Manner; a cloth Jacket, flannel Waistcoat, Leggins, &c. will be sufficient. 1809 *A. Henry Trav.* 156 A pair of leggings, or pantaloons, of scarlet cloth, which..cost me fifteen pounds of beaver. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 26 With leather leggings on, that stops

the snow. 1839-40 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 203 A hunting-shirt of dressed deer-skin .. and leggins of the same, fringed from hip to heel. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 413 Long leggings reaching over the knees, and made of half-tanned leather.

Hence **Le·gginged** *a.*, having leggings.

1837, 1852 [see *leather-legginged* in Leather *sb.* 5 d]. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Kars.* 39 My yellow legginged feet.

Legging (le·gig), *vbl. sb.* [f. Leg *v.* + -ing 1.] Making a 'leg' or obeisance.

1872 Blackmore *Maid of Sk* (1881) 160 All the bowing and legging I had seen in the Royal Navy.

Le·gging, *ppl. a.* [f. Leg *v.* + -ing 2.] That makes a 'leg' or obeisance.

1602 W. Bas *Sword & Buckler* B, A legging foote, a well-embracing hand.

Leggy (le·gi), *a.* [f. Leg *sb.* + -y.] Conspicuous for legs; having disproportionately long legs; lanky-legged.

1787 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 32 If you are a short man, you spur the saddle cloth; if you are leggy you never touch him [the horse] at all. 1887 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 170 Great numbers of our racers have always been too leggy. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 67 He looked neither heavy nor yet adroit, only leggy, coltish, and in the road.

b. *slang.* Characterized by a display of legs.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 10 Jan. 7/3 This festival .. has been pitiably vulgarised..by Christmas numbers of periodicals, Christmas concerts, leggy burlesques. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 1/2 'Leggy' burlesques.

Legh, obs. form of Lee *sb.*1, Lie *sb.*1, Lye.

† Leg-harness. *Obs.* Forms: see Leg *sb.* and Harness *sb.* Armour for the leg.

1388 Wyclif 1 *Sam* xvii. 6 And stelyn legharneis [1388 bootis of bras] he [Goliath] hadde in the hipis. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8178 Legharneys ys lefft be-hynde, That thow mayst, at lyberte, Hyr dartys and hyr brondys fle. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii vii. 114 Hys lymmis in leg-harnes gold begane, Claspyt full clos. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 514 Nailes, studs and tackes imploied about greeues and leg harneis. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* x. 36 Shooes, or legg-harnesse, whereby men are enabled to hold out in their way. 1828-40 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 67 Armed with..leg-harness, sword, spear, and dagger.

fig. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 130 Good hope his legge harneys shalde be.

Leghe, obs. form of League *sb.*1, Lie.

Leghed, obs. pa. t. Lay *v*, Lie *v.*2

Leghere, obs. form of Liar.

Leghorn (legɔ·ɹn, le·ghɔɹn). [Use of the place-name *Leghorn*, ad. It. *Legorno* (16-17th c.), now replaced by *Livorno*, repr. the classical L. name *Liburnus.*]

1. The name of a straw plaiting for hats and bonnets, made from a particular kind of wheat, cut green and bleached, and so called because imported from Leghorn in Tuscany; a hat or bonnet made of this plaiting or some imitation of it. (Used both *simply* and in *attrib.* use, as *Leghorn bonnet, chip, hat, plait.*)

1804 *European Mag.* XLV. 412/2 Hats of a foreign manufacture, imported from Italy, and therefore denominated Leghorn Chip. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII 223 The Gold Medal of the Society was this session voted to Mr. William Corston, of Ludgate-Hill, for a substitute, of his invention, for Leghorn Plait, for Hats, &c *Ibid.* 231 A specimen of plaited straw, manufactured in this country, similar to that imported from various parts of Europe, under the denomination of Leghorn. 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 64, I bought myself a *chapeau de soleil*, with corn flowers stuck in the side of it—a regular Leghorn 1823 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1825) I 6 She .. split the young lady's Leghorn by one thump of her fist 1893 Peel *Spen Valley* 271 The great leghorn bonnets which they prized so highly.

2. The name of a breed of the domestic fowl.

1869 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* 485, 15 hens, mostly Leghorns and Black Hamburgs. *Ibid.*, Mixture of Leghorn and native breed. 1874 L. Wright *Illustr. Bk. Poultry* 423 While most Spanish breeds are delicate, the Leghorns are extraordinarily hardy, besides being much superior as layers. *Ibid.* 425 The white Leghorn cock.

Legia(u)nce, obs. form of Ligeance.

Legibility (ledʒibi·liti). [f. Legible: see -ity.] The quality or condition of being legible.

1679 J. Goodman *Penitent Pard.* I. iv. (1713) 105 The divine goodness did supply that defect, as to the greater lines of vertue and vice, by the plain legibility of his providence. 1812 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIX. 181 Perhaps they should have been accompanied with an expurgatory index, pointing out the papers which it would be fatiguing to peruse, and thus decimating the contents into legibility. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* lv, The words emblazoned in all the legibility of gilt letters and dark shading. 1880 Lady Llanover in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. III. 289 *note*, A hand which for clearness, compactness, and legibility exceeded any writing the Editor ever saw. 1880 Earle *Philol Eng. Tongue* 143 A few slight variations, often repeated, will make a great difference in the legibility of a page, to the eye that is unaccustomed to such variations.

Legible (le·dʒib'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4 **legeable,** 5 **legibylle.** [ad late L. *legibilis* (6th c.), f *legĕre* to read: see -ble.] That can be read.

a. Of writing: Plain enough to be read; easily made out or deciphered.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Agatha*) 283 And wrytine ves in þat tabil rycht fare lettire & legeable. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 212/2 Legibylle, *legibilis.* 1560 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* II. 8 b, Dresse the letters after thys maner..and they shalbe legible. 1600 Middleton *Chaste Maid* v. i, A fair, fast, legible hand. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 403 Strange Characters .. so eaten out by time, that they were not legible. 1729 Swift *To Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 11 Their heads held down..within an inch of the cushion, to read what is hardly legible. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 218 Over each box should be a legible inscription.

b. Of compositions: Accessible to readers (*nonce-use*); also, easy to read, readable. *rare.*

1676 W. Hubbard *Happiness of People* Pref, For their sakes who..were denied the opportunity to be of the Auditory, I have condescended to make it Legible. 1820 Shelley *Lett.* Prose Wks. 1880 IV. 178, I am translating in *ottava rima* the Hymn to Mercury... My next effort will be, that it should be legible, a quality much to be desired in translations. 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 121 French books are supposed to be sufficiently legible in England without translation.

c. *transf* and *fig.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. iii. § 2. 16 That excellent correspondence, which is betweene Gods revealed will and his secret will..is not legible to the Naturall Man. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) To Rdr., I have endeavoured to make my thoughts as legible as I can. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon* (O. H. S.) III. 112 His epitaph is legible in the larg volumes of his workes. 1703 Collier *Ess.* II. 102 People's opinions of themselves are commonly legible in their countenances. 1774 Jefferson *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 141 The great principles of right and wrong are legible to every reader. 1825 Lamb *Elia* Ser II *Superannuated Man*, My fellows in the office would sometimes rally me upon the trouble legible in my countenance.

d. as *sb. pl.* Matter for reading. *rare*−1.

1864 *Realm* 10 Feb. 1 National education too much resembles the powerful winch of a literary air-pump, screwing up the demand for legibles, and lightening the atmospheric pressure of criticism on the supply.

Hence **Le·gibleness,** legibility.

1727 in Bailey vol. II.

Legibly (le·dʒibli), *adv.* [f. Legible + -ly 2.] In a legible manner; in legible characters; so as to be easily read. Also *fig.*

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* II lxi (1612) 269 His banner had the picture, and in gold King Edwards Cozen Elenor was legibly inrould. 1664 H More *Myst. Iniq.* 97 Whether written in the outward Word, or legibly engraven upon the Table of his Heart. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 240 It's yet legibly and plainly ΠΡΩΤΟΣ ΟΣ. 1709 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No 101 P 7 A shaking Hand does not always write legibly. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 84 The rules .. shall be legibly painted upon boards. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) I. 364 Whether his books treat of love or political economy, theology or geology, it is there, the history of man legibly printed. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiv. 356 The great tale of which it became the theatre is legibly written on its natural features.

Legicide (le·dʒisəid) *rare*−1. [f. L. *lĕgi-, lex* law + -cide 1.] A destroyer of laws.

1689 Tutchin *Heroick Poem* 7 A Tyrant Troop of Legicides .. Such as Free Rome of old, Destroy'd and Fought.

Legier, obs. form of Ledger; var. Leger *sb. Obs.*

Legierdemain, etc., obs. ff. Iegerdemain.

† Le·gifer. *Obs.* [a. L. *lĕgifer*, f. *lĕgi-, lex* law + *-fer* bearing, bringing.] A legislator.

1602 W. Watson *Decacordon* 53 Thus haue all lawes and legifers with great maiesty, ordained a distinction of place, regard, and esteeme to be had of euery person. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. iv. 213 That the Legifers should haue no lesse regard to Love, then to Lawes. 1612 T. James *Jesuits' Downf* 57 Such Lords, lawlesse Sirs, and Legifers they take themselues to be

† Legi·ferous, *a. Obs.*−0 [f. prec. + -ous: cf. -ferous.] 'That maketh or giveth laws' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Legific (lidʒi·fik), *a.* [ad. L. type **lĕgificus*, f. *lĕgi-, lex* law + *-ficus*: see -fic.] Pertaining to the making of laws.

1865 J. Grote *Treat. Mor. Ideas* x. App. (1876) 224 Practically, in many cases, authority or legific competence has begun in bare power.

† Legiformal, *a. Obs rare*−1. [f. assumed L. **lĕgiform-is* (f. *lĕgi-, lex* law + *forma* Form *sb.*) + -al.] ? Of a legal form or character

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlii. 344 There are Heaps of these Legiformal Papers.

† Le·gify, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *lĕgi-, lex* law + -fy] *intr.* To make laws.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 95 Is it fit that those that have no right nor foundation should legify amongst us?

Legion (lī·dʒən). Also 3-5 **legiun,** 4 **legioun, lygioun,** 4-5 **legyoun,** 5-6 **legyon.** [a. OF. *legiun, legion* (mod.F. *légion*), a. L. *legiōn-em, legio*, f. *legĕre* to choose, levy (an army): cf -ion.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A body of infantry in the Roman army, composed of different numbers at different periods, ranging from 3,000 in early times to 6,000 under Marius, and combined usually with a considerable complement of cavalry.

c 1205 Lay 6024 Warren on alche legiun þus feole leodkempen, six þusend & six hundred & sixti iferen. *c* 1330 R Baunne *Chron.* (1810) 30 Fro Charles kyng sanz faile thei brought a gonfaynoun þat Saynt Morice in bataile [bare] befor þe legioun. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 75 When at the prayer of Genuis þe queene .. legiouns of Rome were i-sende in to Iriond, þo was Caerleon a noble cite. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* III. lv. 36 Claudius sent certayne Legions of his Knyghtes into Irlande to rule that Countre, and retourned hym selfe to Rome. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 251 Legion, amongst the auncient Romaines, was certaine companies of their people of warre: consisting of 5 or 6000 footemen, and 300 horsemen. 1606 Shake. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii 72 You keepe by Land the Legions and the Horse whole, do you not? 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. iii. 24 The Romaine Legions, all from Gallia drawne, Are landed on your Coast. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 378 As Legions in the Field their Front display, To try the Fortune of some doubtful Day. 1838 Arnold *Hist Rome* I. i. 25 The thirty centuries which made up the legion. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 33 [The Roman] disembarked his legions, erected his camps and towers. 1869 Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 398 The legion was light, elastic, adapted to every variety of circumstance.

b. Applied to certain military bodies of modern times. *Foreign legion* [= F. *légion étrangère*]: a body of foreign volunteers in the French army in the 19th century, employed in the colonies or on distant expeditions.

1598 [see Legionary B.] 1808 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The British legion which served in America. *Ibid.*, The Polish and Belgic legions, that form part of the French army 1809 Wellington in Gurw *Desp.* V. 219 A legion is I understand a corps consisting of one, two or more battalions of infantry and a proportion of cavalry and artillery. 1815 *Ibid.* XII 313 It appears impossible for the Hanoverian Government to bear the expence of the Legion as now constituted. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ* 154 The Farm of La Haye Sainte . was at first occupied by the soldiers of the German Legion. *a* 1877 Mrs. Norton *Bingen on the Rhine*, A soldier of the legion lay dying in Algiers.

2. Vaguely used for: A host of armed men.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 633 (Ritson) The spere That Charlemayne wes wonet to bere Tofore the holy legioun. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 605 The lege-mene of Lettow with legyons ynewe. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 2691 Wyth hym a legyoun Of his knyghtis. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 59 The aduerse windes .. haue giuen him time To land his Legions all as soone as I. 1715-20 Pope *Iliad* XIII. 845 Nor knew great Hector how his legions yield. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* II. 318 With lightening blast their legions.

3. A vast host or multitude (of persons or things): freq. of angels or spirits, with reminiscence of Matt. xxvi. 53.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15809 If i mi fader wald be-seke, I moght wit-vten lett Haf tuelue thusand legions. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A. I. 109 Lucifer with legiouns lered it in heuene. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 264 Many lygiouns of aungels. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 79 No doute but many a legyon wenten to the foote of Olyuet, ordeynyng theyr procession to brynge hym therupon. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* viii. 9 With angellis licht, in legionis, Tl'ow art illumynit all about 1605 Shaks. *Mach* IV. iii 55 Not in the Legions Of horrid Hell, can come a Diuell more damn'd In euils, to top Macbeth. 1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 234 To sustain even a legion of reproaches. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 301 He . called His Legions, Angel Forms, who lay intrans'd. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 96 P 10 Innumerable legions of appetites and passions. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 19 As I approached the house, a legion of whelps sallied out. 1865 J H. Newman *Gerontius* § 4 So now his [Satan's] legions throng the vestibule. 1865 Lecky *Ration.* I 1. 25 The air was filled with unholy legions.

b. In Mark v. 9 and echoes of this passage; *esp* in the (somewhat inaccurate) allusive phrase *their name is Legion* = 'they are innumerable'.

1382 Wyclif *Mark* v. 9 A legioun is name to me; for we ben manye. 1526 Tindale *ibid*, My name is Legion, for we are many. 1601 Shaks *Twel. N.* III iv. 95 If all the duels of hell be drawne in little, and Legion himselfe possest him. 1665 Glanvill *Sceptis Sci.* XVIII. 116 The same undivided essence .. is here multiplyed into Legion. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xlv, 'Their name is Legion'; she replied. 1873 Helps *Anim & Mast.* vi. (1875) 143 The number of such sayings anticipated by this original maxim is legion.

4. *Legion of Honour* [= F. *légion d'honneur*]: an order of distinction, founded by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802, conferred as a reward for civil or military services, etc.

1827 Scott *Napoleon* V. 63. 1837 Marryat *Olla Podr* XXIX, The innkeeper was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess., Nom. & Real* Wks. (Bohn) I. 250 The world is full of masonic ties, of guilds, of secret and public legions of honour.

5. *Nat. Hist.* (See quot.)

1859 Page *Handbk. Geol Terms, Legion*. A term occasionally used in Natural History classification to express an assemblage of objects intermediate in extent between a *class* and *order* A class may thus embrace several legions, and a legion contain many orders.

6. *attrib.* or *adj.* = Innumerable, multitudinous.

1678 Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 282 By this it [Pride] becomes a Multiplied, a Legion evil. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* X 443 When pouring o'er his legion slaves on Greece, The eastern despot bridged the Hellespont. 1891 C. James *Rom. Rigmarole* 148 The poor curate's wife .. with the legion family clothed from the odds and ends of her rich sister's cast-offs.

Legionary (lī·dʒənări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *legiōnārius*, f. *legiōn-em* Legion *sb.*: see -ary.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to a legion.

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* I 37/2 Ostorius. had no legionarie souldiers, but certeine bands of aids. 1581 Savile *Tacitus Hist.* Annot. (1591) 52 In former times the Legionary Cohorts were equall, of fiue hundreth a piece. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. x. 249 Of the foure principle or Legionary standards, that is of Iudah, Ruben, Ephraim, and Dan. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog* II 112 Altars and monumental inscriptions, which instruct us as to the legionary stations of the Romans in Britain. 1838 Arnold *Hist. Rome* (1846) I xiii 223 The whole multitude of legionary soldiers 1893 *Archæologia* LIII. 550 The bronze eagle, probably rightly supposed by Mr. Joyce to have been a legionary one.

b. Of an inscription, mark, etc.: Designating a particular Roman legion.

Legionary ring (Rom. Antiq.): a finger-ring bearing a number, formerly thought to have been worn by Roman soldiers, the number being supposed to be that of the legion. This view is now abandoned, as the numbers go up to 100, while the highest legionary number was 28.

1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. ii. 38 Its legionary inscriptions indicate the several portions—erected by the different legions and cohorts. *Ibid.* 67 The legionary tablets of the Scottish wall are its most interesting relics. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 382 The legionary mark of the tile. 1869 Fortnum in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XXVI. 146 Bronze 'Legionary ring'.. on which is engraved the so-called legionary number.

2. Constituting or consisting of a legion or legions.

1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1851 V. 55 The Silures .. besett the Prefect of his Camp, left there with Legionarie Bands to appoint Garrisons 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. i. 25 The whole body of legionary infantry amounted to six thousand one hundred men. 1827 De Quincey *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 52 The Roman legionary force. 1871 Farrar *Witn. Hist* iii. 100 Without one earthly weapon she faced the legionary masses.

Ag. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Psend. Ep.* I. iii. 12 Too many .. betwixt jest and earnest, betray the cause of truth, and incensibly make up, the legionarie body of errour.

B. *sb.* A soldier of a legion, ancient or modern; a legionary soldier. Also, a member of the Legion of Honour.

1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* L b, As touching the [French] Infantry, Francis the first was the first that instituted the Legionaries .. 8 Legions, and every Legion to containe sixe thousand. 1608 E. Grimstone *Hist. France* (1611) 675 Twelue thousand Legionaries, Picards, Normands and Champanois. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 173 If any of the legionaries were permitted to return from the Italian expedition. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* xxvi Wks. 1870 XI. 276 Three hundred and fifty legionaries [of the Legion of Honour]. 1832–4 De Quincey *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 154 The cowering legionary, with whom to hear was to obey. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct 4/3 Day was just dawning when the Marine Infantry and the Legionaries advanced.

Legioned (lī·dʒənd), *a. poet.* [f. Legion + -ed 1.] Arrayed in legions.

1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* x. xxxii, An Iberian Priest .. who led the legioned West. 1818 Keats *Endym.* II 43 So once more days and nights aid me along, Like legioned soldiers. 1820 — *Eve St. Agnes* xix, While legion'd fairies paced the coverlet. 1822 Shelley *Hellas* 515 We met the vultures, legioned in the air 1851 J. B. Hume *Poems* 150 The clarions of all the legion'd winds!

†**Le·gioner** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. Legion + -er 1.] A legionary soldier.

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 992 The legioners did couer themselues as they had done before with their shields.

†**Legionet.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. Legion + -et.] A small legion.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxxv. xlix 917 You should see in this kings camp hardly two pretie legionets [L. *legiuncula*], and those but lame ones neither.

†**Le·gionize,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. Legion + -ize.] *trans.* To form into legions.

1609 J. Davies *Holy Rood* I 4, Descend sweet Angels (Legio·niz'd in Rankes).

Legionry (lī·dʒənri). [f Legion + -ry.] Legions collectively.

1827 Pollok *Course T.* VII, To drive away From earth the dark infernal legionry Of superstition, ignorance and hell.

Legior, obs. form of Ledger.

Legislate (le·dʒisleit), *v* [Back-formation from Legislator, Legislation.]

1. *trans.* To make laws for. *rare*−1.

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) II. 66 The Parliament sate .. Legislating the Nation.

2. *intr.* To perform the function of legislation; to make or enact laws.

1805 Bp Watson *Charge* (1808) 16 Solon, in legislating for the Athenians, had an idea of a more perfect Constitution than he gave them. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 119 The emperor had a right to legislate for the whole country. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 247 The renunciation by the British Parliament of the right to legislate for that kingdom [Ireland]. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 135 All states legislate under the idea that there are two classes of actions, the voluntary and the involuntary.

3. quasi-*trans.* To bring or drive by legislation *into* or *out of.* Also rarely *trans.* to bring about or control by legislation.

1845 [see Legislated *ppl. a.* below] 1847 R. W. Hamilton *Disq. Sabbath* ii. (1848) 39 The same power which legislated the very circumstances, alone can release them. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 401/2 Trades' unions .. should be educated, and not legislated into usefulness. 1854 *Act U.S. A. Congress* in *Encycl. Brit.* (1860) XXI. 442/2 Not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State. 1859 W. Chadwick *Life De Foe* iv. 237, I do not want to see a people legislated into poverty 1887 Rider Haggard *Jess* I. (1899) 78 It [this sentiment] is beginning to die down and to be legislated out of our national character.

Hence **Le·gislated** *ppl. a.*, **Le·gislating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 178 Schemes of legislated instruction. 1890–1 J. Orr *Christian View God* (1893) 131 The .. presence of a morally legislating and commanding Reason within us. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 2/1 The legislated depreciation of this one estate had cost him..not less than £120,000. 1899 A. E. Garvie *Ritschlian Theol.* 33 He analyses the conceptions of the condemning and of the legislating conscience.

Legislation (ledʒisle·ʃən). [a. late L. *lēgislātiōn-em*, properly two words = 'bringing of a law' (*lēgis*, genitive of *lex* law + *lātiōn-em* bringing; see Lation). Cf. F. *législation.*]

1. The action of making or giving laws; the enactment of laws, lawgiving; an instance of this.

a 1655 J. Goodman *Winter Even. Conf.* III. (1705) 116 Let me to intreat you to explain what you mean by this way of Divine Legislation 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 213 Gods Legislation was a real Action; but the Law made doth not act at all. 1747 Ld. Lyttleton *Observ. Contests. Paul* 18 Pythagoras, who join'd Legislation to his Philosophy, and pretended to Miracles .. to give a more venerable Sanction to the Laws he prescribed. 1808 Caroline Fry *Script. Rdr.'s Guide* ix. 124 When the inspired histor an tells his story of .. the wars and legislations of other ages. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 395 Legislation, as we understand it, did not, in the ideas of those times, fill any prominent place among the duties of a king.

†2. A legislative body, a legislature. *Obs.*

1693 *Humours Town* 96 The Common-Council-Man is a Man of Authority, a Member of the City-Legislation.

3. The enactments of a legislator or legislature; the whole body of enacted laws.

1838 Thirlwall *Greece* viii. I. 297 A legislation in which, as in that of Moses, religion is .. the main element. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 137 The acts .. are largely taken up with legislation affecting the national commerce.

Hence **Legisla·tional** *a.*, pertaining to legislation.

1829 Bentham *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice* 22 A legislational proceeding.

Legislative (le·dʒislətiv), *a.* and *sb.* [Formed after Legislation, Legislator, by substitution of suffix: see -ative. Cf. F. *législatif* (recd from the 14th c.), Sp., Pg., It. *legislativo*; a med.L. **lēgislātīvus* probably existed.]

A. *adj.*

1. That legislates or makes laws; having the function of legislating.

Legislative assembly (Fr. Hist.), the body of legislators which succeeded the National or Constituent assembly in 1791; also, the legislature which succeeded the Constituent assembly of 1849.

1652 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 269, I have learned to distinguish between .. the Decretive and Legislative will of God. 1654 Cromwell *Sp.* 12 Sept. in *Carlyle*, It is the conversion of a parliament .. to a legislative power always sitting. 1674 *Baker's Chron.* 584/1 The peoples Legislative Deputies in Parliament 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ii. 146 If half of the members met, and half absented themselves, who shall determine which is really the legislative body, the part assembled, or that which stays away? 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI 173/1 On the 30th of September [1791], this National Assembly .. dissolved itself, and gave place to the succeeding Legislative National Assembly. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 154 The Legislative Council [of India].

2. Of or pertaining to legislation or the making of laws.

c 1641 Denham *On Strafford's Trial & D.* 25 Their Legislative Frenzy they repent, Enacting it should make no President. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xx. 106 It belongeth therefore to the Soveraigne .. to præscribe the Rules of discerning Good and Evill, and therefore in him is the Legislative Power. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* v. 79 During the early Periods of Civilization, the legislative Art is always of an imperfect Form. 1795 Burke *Scarcity* Wks. VII. 383 Legislative acts require the exactest detail of circumstances .. in order..to elicit principles .. to direct a practical legislative proceeding. 1870 D. Macrae *Amer. at Home* II. x. 151 All the Legislative Halls throughout the country.

b. Enacted or appointed by legislation.

1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 290 Nor did the Estates mention the use of torture among the grievances which required a legislative remedy. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 308 Legislative penalties were imposed. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 50 The remedy for the evil was found in the legislative emancipation of Scotch industry.

B. *sb.*

1. The power of legislating or making laws; the body in which this power is vested, the legislature. Opposed to 'executive'. Now *rare.*

1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 892 What authority is equall to this Legislative of the Bishops? 1689 W. A. *Ld. Chief Just. Herbert's Acc. Examined* 5 The King has not the Legislative exclusive of others. 1689 Locke *Govt.* II § 141 xi. (1694) 276 The Legislative cannot transfer the Power of making Laws to any other hands. 1712 Berkeley *Pass Obedience* § 22 To pay an absolute submission to the decrees of some certain legislative. 1836 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1847) V. 26 It [the Polish constitution] fell when the legislative became more corrupt than the executive.

†2. ? Something appointed by legislative enactment. *Obs.*

1650 Elderfield *Civ. Right Tythes* xvi. 94 He this Edgar, had them questionless from Alfred, from Ina, Offa, Ethelbert, &c. to whose tendries he added what seemed fit of the Legislatives of West-Saxony.

Legislatively (le·dʒislətivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a legislative manner; by legislation.

1643 Sir J. Spelman *Case of Affairs in Law* 6 Whatsoever passed before, it [the absolute supreme Court] *pro re nata* legislatively judgeth, maketh, and declareth Law. 1650 R. Hollingworth *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 27 Those who ..assume a power not legally in them, and act legislatively. 1800 *Ann. Reg.* I. 154 It was only legislatively that the Lords could have to deal with this matter. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 8 July 3/2 Our national characteristic is..a tendency to deal legislatively in a permissive or tentative style.

Legislator (le·dʒisleitəɹ). [a. L. *lēgis-lātor*, properly two words, = 'proposer of a law' (*lēgis*, genitive of *lex* law + *lātor*, used as agent-n. to *ferre* to bear, carry, bring).] One who makes laws (for a people or nation); a lawgiver; a member of a legislative body.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 168 This Boat,.. saves from wrack the future Legislator [Moses]. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. v. 10 He draweth the absolute authoritie of Man, not from God as he is God but as he is *Legislator* only. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 139 For the Legislator is he, not by whose authority the Lawes were first made, but by whose authority they now continue to be Lawes. 1712 Pope *Temp. Fame* 74 Heroes in animated marble frown, And Legislators seem to think in stone. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 44 Laws in doubtful points are to be interpreted according to the design of the legislator. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 77 Legislators have long since discovered the absurdity of attempting to fix prices by law.

transf. 1821 Byron *Two Foscari* IV. i, I will be a legislator in this business. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xxvii. 403 The alleged legislator of science. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* I. 29 Aristotle is the legislator for the human intellect through eighteen centuries after his death

Hence **Le·gislatorship,** the position of legislator.

1654 J. Spittlehouse *Vind. Fifth Monarchy Men* 19 Do they not .. dethrone and degrade the Lord Jesus of his Legislatorship and Judicature? *a* 1695 Ld. Halifax *Cautions Choice Members in Parlt.* (1699) 16 There ought to be a difference made between coming out of Pupilage, and leaping into Legislatorship. 1890 J. Hatton *By Order of Czar* I. II. i. 223 The principle of hereditary legislatorship.

Legislatorial (ledʒislətō·riăl), *a.* [f. as next + -al.]

1. Having the power to legislate, acting as a legislator or legislature.

1819 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 104/2 At a public meeting holden on July 12. the managers..proposed that the name Sir Charles [Wolseley] should be sent up to parliament as 'legislatorial attorney and representative of Birmingham'. 1841 De Quincey *Homer* Wks. 1857 VI. 349 Solon, the legislatorial founder of Athens. 1888 *Encycl. Brit* XIV. 357 One may imagine a community governed by a dependent legislatorial body or person.

2. Of or pertaining to a legislator or legislation.

1774–8 Bentham *Commonplace Bk.* Wks. 1843 X. 76 A System of Rules for the Conversion of Long Sentences into Short Ones, for the Legislatorial Style. 1829 *Examiner* 306 2 A capital legislatorial *jeu d'esprit.* 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 246 He would have done better to stick to his legislatorial duties.

Hence **Legislato·rially** *adv.*

1827 *Westm. Rev* VII. 30 The judges legislatorially refuse to acknowledge certain rights of the landlords.

†**Legislatory,** *a. Obs.* [ad. mod. L. type **lēgislātōrius*, f. *lēgislātor* Legislator.] = prec.

a 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot* II (1677) 26 The judgment of Matrimonial causes,. Legislatory actions [etc.]. should be committed to the Bishops.

Legislatress (le·dʒislətres). [f. Legislator + -ess.] A female legislator.

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. ii. 252 See what that Country of the Mind will produce, when by the wholesom Laws of this Legislatress it has obtain'd its Liberty! 1771 H. Walpole *Lett. to C'tess Ossory* (1848) I 24 That lamb and legislatress the Czarina would suffer no patriot orations. 1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 83 Queen Bess, that shrewdest of legislatresses. 1885 Maine *Pop. Govt.* 155 Nature, a beneficent legislatress.

Legislatrix (le·dʒislətrix). [L. fem. of *lēgislātor.*] A female legislator.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 53 This right Reason is the great Legislatrix and Judge of al human affaires. 1797 W. Tooke *Cath. II* (1798) II. v. 45 No woman had yet been a legislatrix. 1832 Austin *Jurisp.* (1879) II. xxx 565 Laws supposed to emanate from..the fancied legislatrix nature.

Legislature (le·dʒislətiŭ). [Formed after Legislator by substitution of suffix: cf. -ure. Cf. F. *législature*, cited by Hatz.-Darm from 1789.]

1. 'The power that makes laws' (J.); a body of persons invested with the power of making the laws of a country or state; *spec.* (*U.S.*) the legislative body of a State or Territory, as distinguished from Congress.

a 1676 Hale *Hist. Common Law* (1713) 2 Without the concurrent Consent of all Three Parts of the Legislature, no such Law is, or can be made. 1708 Swift *Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Miscell. (1711) 231 By the Supreme Magistrate is properly understood the Legislative Power But the Word Magistrate seeming to denote a single Person, and to express the Executive Power, it came to pass, that the Obedience due to the Legislature was, for want of knowing or considering this easy Distinction, misapplyed to the Administration. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No 16 P 6 In the very Notion of a Legislature is implied a Power to change, repeal, and suspend what Laws are in being, as well as to make new Laws. 1782 Cowper *Fable* 9 'Twas April, as the bumpkins say, The legislature call'd it May. 1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. I. 166 The Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the Legislatures of the respective States. 1822 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 85 The Statute books are filled with ineffectual attempts of the legislature to establish uniformity. 1830 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 57 The legislature gave to the King's proclamations the force of statutes of parliament. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. v. 656 Bills of the colonial legislatures relating to trade.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1829 Bentham *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 124 Here and there a patch of real law—of legislature-made law—stuck in. 1843 Marryat *M. Violet* xx, He once said to them in the legislature room of Matagorda (etc.).

†2. The exercise of the function or power of legislation. *Obs.*

a 1718 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 319 It was very inconvenient to have both the legislature and the execution

in the same hands. 1724 SWIFT *Drapiers' Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 90 Mr. Wood takes upon him the entire legislature, and an absolute dominion over the properties of the whole nation. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 395, I think them very considerable in the science of legislature. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 46 For legislature..is the greatest act of superiority that can be exercised by one being over another.

Legist (lī·dʒist). [ad. F. *légiste* (recorded from 13th c.), ad. med.L. *lēgista*, f. *lēg-*, *lēx* LAW: see -IST.] One versed in the law. (Cf. JURIST.)

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. x, My fader was no legist ne neuer knewe the lawes. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 195 Ulpianus, the floure of legistis in his dayis. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* To Gentl. Inner Temple, The honorable assembly of the Inner Temple with all the gentlemen, students and professed Legists in the same. 1616 BACON *Let. to King* 12 Feb. *Lett. & Life* (1869) V. 242 As legists, they will agree in magnifying that wherein they are best. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 474 He had a Legists place and took the degrees in the Civil Law. 1821 *Edin. Rev.* XXXV. 169 We shall . bring together the names of some of the great legists of Britain. 1858 M PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 327 An able legist .he brings into literature the habits and prepossessions of his position. 1895 RASHDALL *Universities* II. 568 Ten were to be Legists, and seven Canonists.

†**Le·gister**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **legistre, -ystre, 5 legistery, 6 legistere, 5, 7 legister.** [a. OF. *legistre* variant (influenced by *ministre*, etc.) of *legiste* LEGIST.] = LEGIST.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5410 Lordynges cunseylours Wykkede legystrys [F. *legistre*] or fals acountours. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII 62 3e legistres and lawyers 3e witen where I ly3e. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) l. 69 Amonge legystres there dare I not come. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 680/43 *Hic legista*, a legistery. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xviii. (1554) 90 a, Legistres folowyng their ententes Greatly reioyce in lucre. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 26 He was a grete legister of lawe positive, and canone, and civil e bothe. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lx. 170 Juda legistere. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Legisters*, Lawyers. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†**Le·gister**[2]. *Obs.* [App. f. L. *legĕre* to read + -STER fem. agent-suffix.] In a nunnery: A woman charged with the duty of reading aloud.

14.. in Aungier *Hist. Syon Monast.* (1840) 374 Whan al he sette, anone the legister schal begyn to rede..And sche muste rede suche mater as the abbes or chauntres assignethe.

‖**Le·git.** *Obs.* [L. *lĕgit* he reads, or *lēgit* he has read, pres. or pa. t. 3rd pers. of *legĕre* to read.] Claim to 'Benefit of Clergy' based upon the fact of being able to read a verse of the Bible.

1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 76 They took the drunken Readers that could scarce yet have a *Legit* to save their necks, if they needed it) to be fitter men then we to edefie the Flocks.

Legitim: see LEGITIME.

Legitimacy (lĭdʒi·timăsi). [f. LEGITIMATE: see -ACY.] The fact of being legitimate.

1. The fact of being a legitimate child.

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II 207 A virulent libell . endeavouring to prove the legitimacy of the prince of Wales, is printed. 1754–62 HUME *Hist. Eng.*, *Hen III*, II. 54 It had been formerly usual for the civil courts to issue writs to the spiritual, directing them to inquire into the legitimacy of the person. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 107 The innumerable refinements of the Romish canon law, which affected the legitimacy of children.

†**b.** *transf.* Genuineness. *Obs.*

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 36 The Legitimacy and Reality of these Marine bodies vindicated .. I now re assume my original design.

2. Of a government or the title of a sovereign: The condition of being in accordance with law or principle. Now often, with respect to a sovereign's title, in a narrower sense: The fact of being derived by regular descent; *occas.* the principle of lineal succession to the throne, as a political doctrine.

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 233 No one..will be found in this country to maintain that mere birth alone constitutes royal legitimacy. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 215 We were seated near the princesses. in the very *foyer* of ultra legitimacy. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1880) 16 The doctrine of Divine Right, which has now come back to us, like a thief from transportation, under the *alias* of Legitimacy. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Estim. Eng. Kings* 368 His [Oliver's] rule only wanted the stamp of legitimacy to entitle it to nearly unmixed praise. 1884 A. R PENNINGTON *Wiclif* vi. 180 We may differ in opinion as to the legitimacy of Urban or Clement.

3. *gen.* Conformity to rule or principle; lawfulness. In *Logic*, conformity to sound reasoning.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 158 It has, however, been objected, that the difference in circumstances forbids the legitimacy of our assumption. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 175 It seems better to test the legitimacy of each step. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 28 It is easy to see the causes which have led to this large advance, and impossible not to recognize their legitimacy. 1885 J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 904 An argument .. in favour of the legitimacy of such philanthropic labours.

†**4.** *Austral. slang.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1827 P CUNNINGHAM 2 *Yrs. N. S. Wales* I. I 16 The suspicion each entertains of legitimacy being the cause of the other's appearance. *Note*, Legitimacy, a colonial term for designating the cause of the emigration of a certain portion of our population; i.e. having legal reasons for making the voyage.

Legitimate (lĭdʒi·timĕt), *a.* Also 5–6 **legyttymat(e, 6 -ytymat, -ittimat.** [ad. med.L. *lēgitimāt-us*, pa. pple. of *lēgitimāre* to declare to be lawful, to cause to be regarded as lawful offspring, f. L. *lēgitimus* lawful, f. *lēg-*, *lēx* law.

Etymologically, the word expresses a status which has been conferred or ratified by some authority; = LEGITIMATED. In English, however, it has taken the place of the older LEGITIME, and even in the earliest examples shows no trace of the original participial sense.]

1. Of a child: Having the status of one lawfully begotten; entitled to full filial rights. Said also of a parent, and of lineal descent. (The only sense in Johnson.)

According to English law, all children are legitimate who are born in lawful wedlock, and no others. According to the civil and canon law, a child born of unmarried parents who might at the time lawfully contract marriage becomes legitimate if his parents afterwards are lawfully married.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxv. 253 This Kynge Wyllyam vsed alwey lemmans, wherfore he dyed without issu legyttymat. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 137 The children of their owne wyues they counte to bee not legitimate. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. v. Wks. 1856 I. 141 Thy true begotten, most legitimate And loved issue. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 173 By Lineal and Legitimate Descent the true and unquestionable Heir. 1754–62 HUME *Hist. Eng.*, *Hen. III*, II. 54 The common law had deemed all those bastards who were born before wedlock: By the canon law they were legitimate. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 347 A person who at the date of the will was dead, leaving no legit mate children. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 62 The offspring of his female slave if begotten by him. he may recognise as his own legitimate child 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 4 Legitimate co-parent of a child.

†**b.** *transf.* Genuine, real: opposed to 'spurious'. *Obs.*

1551 BIBLE *Apocrypha* To Rdr, They are not receaued nor taken as legyttymate and lawfull, as wel of the Hebrues as of the whole Churche. 1634 T JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. vii. (1678) 633 By the Taste we..distinguish the true legitimate [Medicins] from the adulterate. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 327 Mr. B. maintains *Astypala* to be a legitimate word, because we read it Άστυ ἄχη in the present copy of Scylax. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 347/2 The above remarks do not apply to what I shall call collections of legitimate remains. 1818 TODD, *Legitimate*. 2. Genuine; not spurious: as, a legitimate work, the legitimate production of such an author.

2. Conformable to law or rule; sanctioned or authorized by law or right; lawful; proper.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 13 An evill that should last so long, might in some sort seeme to be made legitimate. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 226 The Text therfore uses this phrase, that they shall be one flesh, to justify and make legitimate the rites of Marriage-bed. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 257 A Legitimate Husband. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I 79 They [Moors] are a nation..without a legitimate country or a name. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii II. 238 What would, under ordinary circumstances, be justly condemned as persecution, may fall within the bounds of legitimate selfdefence. 1852 H ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 436 There is .. a legitimate way of influencing the will. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* ix. 152 Its ancient and legitimate owner.

b. Normal, regular; conformable to a recognized standard type; †*spec.* of a gun (cf. BASTARD *a.* 6 a); †of a disease (= EXQUISITE). In *Sporting*, applied to flat-racing as opposed to hurdle-racing or steeplechasing. *The legitimate drama*: the body of plays, Shaksperian or other, that have a recognized theatrical and literary merit; also ellipt. (*Theatr. slang*) *the legitimate*.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 64 Gunners call them Legitimate Pieces, as have due length of their Chase, according to the height of their bores; Bastard Pieces are such as have shorter Chases, than the Proportion of their Bore doth require. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* v. 161 The Physician must not use astringents, in a legitimate Burning fever. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Delivery*, A legitimate delivery is that which happens at the just term, i.e. in the tenth lunar month. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 468 Tillotson still keeps his place as a legitimate English classic. 1877 *Era Almanack* 97 Always willing to patronise the legitimate. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* I. v. 211 My youthful admiration of Shakespeare and the legitimate drama. 1888 *Sportsman* 28 Nov. (Farmer), The winding up of the legitimate season.

c. Of a sovereign's title: Resting on the strict principle of hereditary right. Hence, said of a sovereign, a kingdom, etc.

1821 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 8 We like the style of the Legitimate poets, as we respect the court and Legitimate monarchs. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. vi, But in these days a great capitalist has deeper roots than a sovereign prince, unless he is very legitimate. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 457/1 It is not in irony, but in sober earnest, that we express our belief, that any throne is, in practice, called legitimate which has not had the consent of the nation to its . existence. 1885 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* iii. (1899) 96 In literature it [the Catholic Revival] appeared as Romanticism, in politics as legitimate and theocratic theory

d. Sanctioned by the laws of reasoning; logically admissible or inferrible.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) x. 221/2 If the first principles be clear and evident, and every syllogism in some legitimate mode or figure, the conclusion of the whole must infallibly be admitted 1814 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* II. iii. § 1. 247 Every such process of reasoning . may be resolved into a series of legitimate syllogisms. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 397 Both [methods] were legitimate logical processes. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt* III. ii. (1874) 409 We have followed them [principles] to their legitimate consequences. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. ix. 249 This bloody catastrophe was a legitimate result of the policy which he advised.

†**3.** quasi-*adv.* *Obs.*

1578 *Galway Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 427 Both he and his chyldren of his body legytymat begotten.

B. *sb.* **1. a.** A legitimate child.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 97, I had rather we had many legittimats than many illegitimates. 1842 C WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) III. vi. 381 Their legitimates do them small honour, sometimes. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 8 Legitimates and natural children were brought up. or shaken up together.

b. A legitimate sovereign. Also, one who supports or advocates the title of such sovereigns. Cf. A. 2 c.

1821 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.*, *On Parties in Poetry* (1851) I. 6 Waller, a true Legitimate in politics. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 268 The experiment of what has been termed constitutional government, has been tried and failed. The legitimates refused this, while they might have had it. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 374 No longer the throne was occupied .. by a small class of legitimates.

†**c.** *Austral. slang.* (See quot. and cf. LEGITIMACY 4.) *Obs.*

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM 2 *Yrs. N S Wales* II. xxiv. 116 Our society is divided into circles as in England.. Next, we have the legitimates, or cross-breds,—namely, such as have legal reasons for visiting this colony; and the illegitimates, or such as are free from that stigma.

†**2.** Something to which one has a legitimate title. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* (1770) 31 Many princes have been rigorous in laying taxes on their subjects by the head, but of any King heretofore that made a levy upon their wit, and seized it as his own legitimate, I have not whom beside to instance.

Legitimate (lĭdʒi·time¹t), *v.* [f. med.L. *lēgitimāt-*, ppl stem of *lēgitimāre* (see prec.). Cf. F. *légitimer*, Sp., Pg. *legitimar*, It. *legitimare*.]

1. *trans.* To render (a bastard) legitimate; to establish the legitimacy of (a person) by an authoritative declaration or decree.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1631) 280 With the Popes auouch, who legitimated him. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Nov, It is much talked of that the king intends to legitimate the Duke of Monmouth. 1701 DE FOE *Power Coll. Body People* Misc. (1703) 149 Another Parliament Legitimated Queen Elizabeth. 1809 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 317 What is impressment of seamen? No parliament ever dared to legitimate or sanction it. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 75 One object of which was to legitimate the duke of Lancaster's ante-nuptial children 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 176 The children were according to the law. legitimated by the subsequent marriage of their parents.

fig. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 15 Straining their wittes to legitimate bastardly broods of opinions. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xviii. § 5 The seeds of this accursed sin are more than legitimated, ranked amongst the essential parts of honour.

2. To render lawful or legal, to give a lawful or legal character to; to authorize by legal enactment. In early use, To give (a person) a legal claim *to* (something).

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xlv. (1532) 115 Whether the Pope may legittimate one to temporall thynges. 1586 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* II. lxvii. 285 With Marrage, that legitimates our Propagation. 1658 T WALL *Charac. Enemies Ch.* 65 These men can do more then God, they can legitimate any wickedness. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 348 Nay, a particular edition shall be legitimated and consecrated. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 566 Their feudal laws, by legitimating orderly gradations of oppression, completed the misfortune of the times. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 10 He not only supplies himself with a magazine of arms, but with a portfolio of judges' orders legitimating their use.

3. To affirm or show to be legitimate; to authorize or justify by word or example; to serve as justification for.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 164 [An hypocrite] countenanceth, yea, legit mateth, wilfull rebellion against the law of God. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* III. § 8 (1727) 108 Our Blessed Lord was pleased to legitimate fear to us, by his agony and prayers in the garden. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxvii 466 The Gospel legitimates no hopes of salvation, but such as are accompanied with serious efforts of mortification. 1713 NELSON *Life Bp. Bull* 292 All such terms and Phrases as are not expressly legitimated by the sacred writers. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xvii. (1840) 306 Necessity legitimates my advice; for it is the only way to save our lives. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 179 Unless Economy's consent Legitimate expense. *c* 1820 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint* xii. (1848) 557 Sculpture lent her hand to legitimate the sacrilege. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 215 National safety legitimates all means employed upon it. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 4 He warns him that Pharaoh will require him to legitimate his mission.

Hence **Legi·timated** *ppl. a.*

1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VIII. 415 Gabrielle a legitimated Daughter of France, one of his own natural Sisters. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6161/1 *Paris.* The King has settled the Ranks and Honours of the legitimated Princes 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 130 According to a legitimated statement already mentioned 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 1 267 Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, a legitimated son of John of Gaunt.

Legitimately (lĭdʒi·timĕtli), *adv.* [f. LEGITIMATE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a legitimate or lawful manner; in accordance with rule or propriety; legally, properly.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 97 But sure legitimately (or as they shold) they are not brought vp. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* vii. § 3. 112 A King legitimately constituted in his

Government. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 320 Whatever the result may be, it shall at least legitimately grow out of the premises. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. v. 193 Biblical Theology can legitimately extend no farther than Revelation does.

Legitimateness (lĭˌdʒi·timĕtnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being legitimate, in various senses.

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* D, If *New-kerke* .. will giue you a Testimonie of your legitimatenesse, I will easily beleeue it. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol 536 They cannot make the least scruple concerning the legitimateness of the Instrument. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 352 The Fathers of Constantinople highly asserting the legitimateness of his Ordination. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev* XLV. 181 Bæbeuf .. maintained the merit and the legitimateness of the Constitution of 1793.

Legitimation (lĭˌdʒitimē·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *legītimātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *legītimāre* to LEGITIMATE. Cf. F. *légitimation.*]

1. The action or process of rendering or authoritatively declaring (a person) legitimate.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 263 The duke of Lancastir purchased a legittimacion for the childyrn that he had begoten of dame Katerine Swynforth. 1543 *Extracts Aberd. Reg* (1844) I. 188 The lettres of legitimatioun maid to the said Robert. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1093/1 Cranmer alledging manie reasons .. for the legitimation of both the kings sisters. 1611 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1660) 63 By such legitimation they are discharged of all those dishonours which in former time they were subject unto. *a* 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* III XXVI. (1704) 342 The intricacys of his Marriages, and the legitimation of his Children were settled by the same Power. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 110 Legitimation or the Tryal of Bastardy 1781 BOSWELL *Johnson* 22 Mar. an. 1776, I talked of legitimation by subsequent marriage, which obtained in the Roman law, and still obtains in the law of Scotland 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop* II. 843/1 Nor can his agnates succeed to him [a bastard], unless he has obtained letters of legitimation from the king.

†2. The condition of being legitimate; legitimacy. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 392 The quhilk wedding wes lauchfull probatioun Of his barnis legittimatioun. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 248, I haue disclaim'd Sir Robert and my land, Legitimation, name, and all is gone. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 77 His infancie and doubt of legitimation, secluding him awhile from enjoying any Soveraigntie. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 50 That Son giveth cause of suspition of his Legitimation who will not mourn at his Mothers death. 1689 LOCKE *Govt.* § 123 (1694) 120 From whence also will arise many Questions of Legitimation, and what in Nature is the difference betwixt a Wife and a Concubine

fig. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp* I. 137 Mr. Bayes having gone so many months, more than the Civil Law allows for the utmost term of legitimation

b. *transf.* Of a literary work: The fact that it is the work of its reputed author; authenticity, genuineness. Now *rare.*

1635 E. BAGSHAWE *To Rdr* in R. Bolton *Two Serm.* (1635) A ij b, These Sermons are truely his owne..There are hundreds of people who . can with me attestate their legitimation. 1640 BP HALL *Episc.* II. xi, We are yet beholding to him for asserting the truth, and legitimation of these seuen Epistles of our Martyr 1670 WALTON *Lives* III. 238 In this relation concerning these three doubtful Books of Mr. Hookers I leave my Reader to give sentence, for their legitimation. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* x. 167 The legitimation refused to this book [the Apocalypse] is therefore not the authenticity in the literary sense of the word.

†3. The action of naturalizing (an alien) *Obs.*

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C j b, The most large and most beneficiall Legitimation made to any alien.

†4. The action of giving a lawful character to something forbidden by law; a dispensation. *Obs.*

a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* II. 376 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 427 He robbeth all nations With his fulminations . Legittimations. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 219 A Dispensation is . in our Books sometimes stiled a Legitimation

5. *gen.* The action of making lawful; authorization, rarely *concr.* a document of authorization.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* L v, A direct uncharitableness .. which can receive no warrant or legitimation by the intention of the propounder. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 193 The judicious and mature Legitimation of tipling Houses. 1799 *Carlton Ho. Mag.* 293 The legitimation of Money, and the giving it its denominated value, is one especial part of a King's prerogative. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 164 Herein is the legitimation of criticism, in the mind's faith, that the poems are a corrupt version of some text in nature. 1870 *Daily News* 1 Dec, Persons going about their lawful business, and fortified by adequate legitimations.

Legi·timatist. *rare.* [f. as next + -IST.] = LEGITIMIST.

a 1860 WORCESTER cites *Month. Rev.*

Legitimatize (lĭˌdʒi·timătəiz), *v.* [f. LEGITIMATE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render legitimate or lawful, in various senses, *esp.* to render (a child) legitimate by legal enactment or otherwise.

1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gall* Wks. 1846 III. 32 The approbation of the men legitimatizes the government. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. [II.] i. iii. 115 The Turk does not deign to legitimatize his possession of the soil he has violently seised. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 158 She might have been legitimatized by act of parliament. 1868 FROULKES *Ch. Creed or Crown's C* 60 The wily forger sought to legitimatise them by the high authority which he claimed. 1883 *Daily Trl.* 20 June 7/4 The alteration .. will have the effect of legitimatizing the offspring of past marriages.

Hence **Legi·timatized** *ppl. a.*

1856 DORAN *Knts. & their Days* XVII 285 The legitimatised son of himself [Louis XIV] and Madame de Montespan. 1885 *Athenæum* 29 Aug. 271/2 Joan Beaufort, the legitimatized daughter of John of Gaunt.

Legi·timature. *nonce-wd.* [f. LEGITIMATE *a.* + -URE.] An office to which one has a legitimate claim.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. ii. (1872) VI. 144 Regent having stripped her Husband of his high legitimatures and dignities.

Legitime (le·dʒĭtim), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **legytym**, 6–7 **legittime**, 8–9 **legitim.** [a. F. *légitime* adj. and sb., ad. L. *légitimus*, f. *lēg-*, *lex* LAW.]

†A. *adj. Obs.*

1. = LEGITIMATE *a.* 1. In early use *absol.* or quasi-*sb.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 210 Þe grace That leelle legitime by lawe may cleyme. 1536 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxvi. 182 The Kings highnes should make and declare the said Lady Mary to bee legitime. 1568 MARY *Let.* Jan. in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. (1824) 30 To .. cause him [the Erle of Murray] to be declarit legitime to succeid unto the crowne of Scotland.

b. *transf.* Genuine: = LEGITIMATE 1 b.

1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthes* in Arb. *Garn. to Jas. I Counterbl.* 116 To apparell some European plants with Indian coats, and to enstall them in shops as righteous and legittime Tabacco.

2. = LEGITIMATE 2.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. cxlii (1869) 131 Engendred in legitime mariage. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. XXI 258 If after the legittime appellacyon he hath proceded in cause. *c* 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 46 Aristotle deuideth Justice in II. kyndes, one, legitime or legall, and an other, equyte 1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 37 He calls it [the Lord's Prayer] the legitime and ordinary prayer. 1669 *Treaty betw. Chas. II & Dk Savoy* in Magens *Insurances* (1755) II. 639 To constitute Sir John Finch Knt. his true and legitime Plenipotentiary. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* I iij, The Elders and Brethren .. were assembled in a legitime Council at Ierusalem. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 50 A species of right never adopted for legitime before 1779.

b. Of persons: Obedient to law.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 47 Those things wherein the order and ornament or goodnesse of the mind consistes, we cal legal and Law: whence men become legitime and orderly.

c. = LEGITIMATE 2 b.

1651 E. PRESTWICH *Hippolitus* Ep. Ded., A Legitime Poem often falls a sacrifice to the many-headed and no brained Multitude.

d. = LEGITIMATE 2 d.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 82 State legitime is whan the controuersy standeth in definicyon.

B. *sb. Civil* and *Sc. Law.* (See quot. 1845.) = L. *légitima* (*pars*).

a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* (1773) 606 That which falls to the children, is sometimes, from the Roman law, styled the legitim, or the portion given them by the law. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop* II 851/1 Children are entitled .. after their father's death, to a share of his moveable property, which is called their legitime, or portion natural, or bairns' part of gear. 1881 *Times* 9 Feb. 10 The Yorke Prize for 1880 was offered for the best essay on 'The History of the Law of Legitim'.

Legitimism (lĭˌdʒi·timiz'm). [ad. F. *légitimisme*, f. *légitime*: see next and -ISM.] In French or Spanish politics: Adherence to the claim of the so-called 'legitimate pretender to the throne'.

1877 *Chr. World* 12 Oct. 1/4 The patrons of Napoleonism and Legitimism, 1883 MAINE *Early Law & Custom* V. 143 The theory of sovereignty and government called Legitimism..is still a factor in French and Spanish politics.

Legitimist (lĭˌdʒi timist). [ad. F. *légitimiste*, f. *légitime*: see LEGITIME and -IST.] A supporter of legitimate authority, esp. of a monarchical title claimed on the ground of direct descent; *spec.* in France, a supporter of the elder Bourbon line, driven from the throne in 1830.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 66 The papal secretary of state was denounced as a secret adherent of the legitimists. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* I 231 Naples became the rallying point of the legitimists. 1865 *Examiner* 11 Mar. 145/1 The legitimists and clericals soon tied a stone to it and sent it to the bottom. 1870 *Sat Rev* 2 Apr 430 Isabella II. was, in the eyes of Legitimists and extreme Catholics, a revolutionary usurper.

b *attrib* or *adj.* Of or pertaining to the legitimists; brought about by legitimists; expressing their sentiments.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 627 He is not likely to have made the strong legitimist harangue which is put into his mouth. 1875 STUBBS *Const Hist.* III. xvii. 190 The accession of the house of York was strictly a legitimist restoration.

Hence **Legitimi·stic** *a.*, inclined to the opinions of the legitimists.

1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XX. 381 He is too Legitimistic for me.

Legiti·mity. *rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *légitimité*, f. *légitime*: see LEGITIME *a.* and -ITY.] Legitimacy.

1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* III. 457 Ferocious..man, enemy to legitimity and religion!

Legitimize (lĭˌdʒi·timəiz), *v.* [f. L. *légitimus* (see LEGITIME *a.*) + -IZE] = LEGITIMATIZE.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 148 The French laws oblige me to do so in order to legitimise my child. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xl, He seemed to be legitimizing his presence. 1892 A. B. BRUCE *Apologetics* III. x. 495 Such a comparison .. is not indispensable to legitimise the Christian's exclusive homage to Jesus.

Hence **Legi·timiza·tion**, the action of legitimizing.

1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 113 Had Elizabeth's prospects been liable to be affected by the legitimization of her sister, the queen would [etc.]. 1886 in *Antiquary* Feb. 70/2 In consideration of .. 25,000 crowns .. his Holiness is willing to grant the act of legitimization.

†**Legi·timously,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. **legitimous* adj. (f. L. *légitim-us* + -OUS) + -LY 2.] In a lawful or proper manner.

1637 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή xxiv. 244 The Sacraments legitimously administred for matter and form.

Leglen (le·glĕn). *Sc.* Also 8–9 **leglin**, 9 **leglan.** [? variant of LAGGIN.] A milk-pail. Also *attrib.* **leglen-girth**, the lowest hoop upon a leglen. *To cast a leglen girth*: to have an illegitimate child (cf. LAGGIN 3).

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv, [When] I to milk the ewes first tried my skill, To bear a leglen was nae toil to me. *c* 1750 MISS ELLIOT *Song*, '*Flowers of the Forest*' ii, Ilk ane lifts her leglin, and hies her away. 1822 SCOTT *Let. to Joanna Baillie* 10 Feb. in *Lockhart*, Miss Edgeworth .. carries her literary reputation as .. easily as the milk maid in my country does the leglan. 1822 — *Nigel* xxxii, Ganging a wee bit gleed in her walk through the world; I mean in the way of casting a leglin-girth, or the like. 1881 SANDS *Sketches of Transvt* 20 A leglen or milking pail of excellent small beer

Legless (le·glĕs), *a.* [f. LEG *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no legs; deprived of legs.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom Solomon* IX. 4 A legless body is my kingdom's map. 1848 C. LANMAN *Angler in Canada* 207 His [a seal's] clumsy and legless body. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iii. 69 The larvæ of ants .. are small, white, legless grubs.

Leglet (le·glĕt). [f. LEG *sb.* + -LET.]

1. A little leg.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 424 High raised in air to .. wap his [a jointed toy soldier's] supple leglets in their view 1845 *Fraser's Mag* LI 263 [A nurse tells a child] to put down her frock, and cover two very pretty white leglets.

2. An ornament for the leg. (After *armlet*, etc.)

1836 CAROLINE FOX *Jrnl.* (1882) 9 Numbers of anklets and leglets 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. viii. 198 It [wire] is used chiefly as leglets. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* 200 A pair of sandals, [and] a leglet of goats' hair .. made up his equipment.

Leguan (le·gĭwăn). [? a. F *l'iguane* (*iguane* iguana, with def. art.).] = IGUANA, GUANA.

1834 PRINGLE *Afr Sk.* vi 210 Frequented by numbers of the large amphibious lizard called the leguan or guana. 1877 J. A. CHALMERS *Tivo Sega* XVIII. 347 The second [doctor] removes the cause of disease, which is either a lizard, a serpent, or a leguan.

Leguleian (legiuli·an), *a* and *sb.* [f. L. *lēgulēi-us* a pettifogger (f. *lēg-*, *lex* law) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to petty questions of law or to law language; pettifogging. *rare.*

1677 NEEDHAM *2nd Pacquet Adv.* 21 It is a small matter with our Factious Leguleian Scribblers to form up Opinions upon forged Interpretations of Law. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VIII. 90 It seems impossible to determine whether he uses it in the classical English sense, or in the sense of leguleian barbarism.

B. *sb.* A pettifogger; a contemptuous term for a lawyer.

1631 BP. WEBBE *Quietn.* (1653) 254 Our spruce aturnies, and upstart Leguleians. 1698 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* IX. M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 209 You do but that over again . which some silly Leguleians now and then do, to argue unawares against their own Clients. 1864 *Macm Mag.* Dec. 124 To distinguish a jolly young medical from a prematurely sharp leguleian.

So **Legulei·ous** *a.* = LEGULEIAN *a.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* IV. xiii. 131 The leguleious Cavils of some Pragmatical Pettifoggers.

Legume (le·gium, lĭgiū·m). Also 7 **legum.** [a. F. *légume*, ad. L. *legūmen*, f. *leg-ĕre* to gather, in allusion to the fact that the fruit may be gathered by hand.]

1. a. The fruit, or the edible portion of a leguminous plant, e.g. beans, peas, pulse. b. By extension: A vegetable used for food; chiefly in *pl.*

a. 1676 *Phil Trans.* XI. 621 The boyling of Legums. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 7/2 There is a great Plenty of Legumes, and Garden-product. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 263 Farinaceous Legumes, as Pease, Beans, &c. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 443 Chesnuts, maiz, harricots, and other legumes, form principal objects of consumption.

b. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Pref., In those early times 'tis probable they knew no other Gardens than those of Fruits and Legumes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Turnips*, Turneps are a legume used in several sauces. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 131 The tyrant of Sicily demanded a tenth of the corn, but not a tenth of .. hay or legumes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 696 The dry edible fruit and other species of food, which we call by the general name of legumes.

†2. A leguminous plant. *Obs.*

1693 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 826 The Arachydna's, and some other Legumes, which flower above, but seed under ground. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Legumes*, .. in Botany it is that Species of Plants, which we call Pulse.

3. The pod or seed-vessel of a leguminous plant.

1765 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iii. (1794) 36 The legume or pod. 1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 29 Legume long, compress'd, cloath'd with a double bark. 1812 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 376 The legume compressed, brown, ciliated.

1883 Bates *Nat. Amazon* viii. (1864) 230 The fruit .. although a legume, is of a rounded shape.

Legumen (lĭgiū·mĕn). Pl. **legumens**, ‖ **legumina.** [a. L. *legūmen* : see prec.] a. = Legume 1 a. b. = Legume 2. Also *collect. sing.* c. = Legume 3.

a. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcv. (1495) 662 Greynes that ben gretter thanne greynes of whete other of barly be properly callyd legumina. 1660 Boyle *Produc. Chem. Princ.* ii. iv, Some legumens, as peas, or beans; which if they be newly gathered and distilled in a retort .. will afford an acid spirit. 1721 Chamberlayne in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 200 These Vessels are more easy to be discover'd in Beans and Pease, than in any sort of Legumens or Grains.

b. 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1676) 71 The haulm of beans, pease, and other *legumina*. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 354 Grass-butter rises in price by reason of its consumption of those legumens. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. vi. 54 The Country adjacent produces Barley, Wheat, and Legumen. 1789 G. White *Selborne* xxxiv. (1853) 123 They are to be met with in gardens on kidney-beans or any legumens.

c. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. vi. (1765) 13 *Legumen*, a Pod. is a Pericarpium of two Valves, wherein the seeds are fastened along one suture only. 1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 619 Lotus. Legumen cylindrical; filled with cylindrical seeds. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food Man* 211 The seeds are contained in an oblong legumen, or pod of two valves.

Legumin (lĭgiū·min). *Chem.* Also **legumine.** [f. Legume + -in.] A proteid substance resembling casein, found in leguminous and other seeds.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 690 A peculiar principle, to which he [Braconnot] has given the name of legumin. *c* 1865 *Circ. Sci.* I. 329/2 The largest proportion of phosphorus exists in legumine 1886 A. H. Church *Food Grains Ind.* 119 Legumin occurs in largest proportion and in the larger number of kinds of pulse.

Legu·minar, *a. Bot.* [f. L *legūmin-, legūmen* + -ar.] Resembling or characteristic of a legume: said of dehiscence by a marginal suture. In some mod. Dicts.

Le:gumi·niform, *a.* [f. as prec. + -(i)form.] Having the form of a legume. In some mod. Dicts.

Leguminose (lĭgiū·minōs), *a.* [f. as next + -ose] = next.

1693 in *Phil Trans.* XVII. 764 Herbaceous and arborescent Plants, the greatest part of them pomiferous or leguminose. 1713 Petiver ibid XXVIII 207 Leguminose or Pea-bloom Plants. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct Sci.* (1857) III. 252 We have the leguminose plants

Leguminous (lĭgiū·minəs), *a.* [f. L. *legūmin-, legūmen* + -ous]

1. Of or pertaining to pulse; of the nature of pulse

1696 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett to People* 45 Raising leguminous crops like field pease. 1827 Steuart *Planter's G.* (1828) 498 This practice will by no means preclude the cultivation of leguminous crops. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 591 Meat, leguminous vegetables and bread contain the same alkali.

2. *Bot* Of or pertaining to the N.O. *Leguminosæ*, which includes peas, beans, and other plants which bear legumes or pods.

1677 Grew *Anat. Plants* iv. iii. v. (1682) 187 The Cod of the Garden Bean (and so of the rest of the Leguminous kind) opens on one side. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot* iii. (1794) 39 The greater part of the leguminous or pulse tribe 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys Bot.* 446 Linnæus asserts that 'among all the leguminous or papilionaceous tribe there is no deleterious plant to be found'. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot* 88 Myrospermum, a spurious Leguminous genus. 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* I. ii. 50 A most elegant leguminous tree. 1890 A. R. Wallace *Darwinism* 24 Climbing leguminous plants escape both floods and cattle.

b. Resembling what pertains to a leguminous plant.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 97/1 The top [of Goats Rue] is branched, upon each stands many leguminous, or pulse-like flowers. 1785 Bradley *Fam. Dict* s.v. *Sainfoin*, They are leguminous Flowers, White and sometimes Red. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst Bot* 87 Another and a more invariable character [of the Pea tribe] is to have a leguminous fruit.

Legyor, obs. form of Ledger.

‖ **Lehm** (lēm). *Geol.* [Ger. = Loam.] = Loess.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 151 There is a remarkable alluvium filled with land-shells of recent species, which overspreads a great part of the valley of the Rhine, between Basle and Cologne.. This deposit is provincially termed 'Loess', or, in Alsace, 'Lehm'. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol* xx. 405 The 'loess' or 'lehm' of the Rhine—a pulverulent yellowish, sandy loam.

Lehmanite (lē·mănəit). *Min.* Also lem-. [Named by J. C. Delamétherie, 1797, after Lake *Lehman* (*Leman*), its locality: see -ite.] An obsolete synonym of saussurite.

1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 207 Lehmanite of felspar and quartz, from Cornwall 1837 Dana *Min.* 293 Lemanite.

Le·hmannite. *Min.* [Named by H. J. Brooke and W. H. Miller, 1852, after Prof. J. G. *Lehmann*, of St. Petersburg, its discoverer: see -ite.] An obsolete synonym of crocoite.

1852 Brooke & Miller *Phillips' Min.* 557 Lehmannite.

Lehrbachite (lē·rbaxəit). *Min.* [Named by H. J. Brooke and W. H. Miller, 1852, after *Lehrbach* in the Harz Mountains, its locality: see -ite.] Selenide of lead, found in blackish grey masses.

1852 Brooke & Miller *Phillips' Min.* 153 Lehrbachite ..decrepitates when heated. 1885 Eeni *Min.* 236 Lehrbachite gives with soda on coal, globules of lead.

Lehter, var. Lahter *Obs.*; obs. f. Laughter.

†Lehtrie, *v. Obs.* [OE. *leahtrian*, f. *leahtor* Lahter, vice.] *trans.* To reproach.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxv. (Z.) 144 *Criminor* ic leahtrje. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Þat he .. lehtrie þo þe on sinne liȝ.

Lehu·ntite. *Min.* [Named after Captain *Lehunt*: see -ite.] An obsolete synonym of natrolite.

1831 Bryce *Tables Min.* etc. (Chester). 1843 Portlock *Geol.* 221 The Lehuntite of Thomson is met not uncommonly at Glenarm.

Lehȝen, obs. form of Laugh *v.*

Lei, obs. form of Lay, Lie.

Leibnitzian (ləibni·tsiăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Leibnitian, -isian.** [f. the name of Gottfried Wilhelm *Leibnitz* (1646–1716) + -ian.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to Leibnitz or his philosophical doctrines or mathematical methods.

1765 Maclaine tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1768) V. 93 *note*, The Leibnitian and Wolfian philosophy. 1778 Milner in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 362 The Leibnitzian doctrine. *a* 1818 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 73 The Leibnitzian distinction of the Eternal Reason, or nature of God .from the will or personal attributes of God. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. xiii. 504 The Leibnitzian Monadism 1884 Merz *Leibnitz* 211 The great body of Leibnitzian and Kantian thought.

B. *sb.* A follower of Leibnitz.

1754 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* II. 1293 Some Leibnitians do not assume..that action or force is proportional to the pressure and space. 1888 W. Wallace *Kant* 101 Still the Leibnitians have almost all the experiences on their side.

Hence **Leibni tzianism,** the doctrines of Leibnitz or his followers.

1874 Morris tr. *Überweg's Hist Philos* II. 120.

Leicester (le·stəɹ). [The name of an English county town.] Used *attrib.* or *adj.*, and hence ellipt. as *sb*, to designate a valuable long-woolled variety of sheep and a long-horned variety of cattle originally bred in Leicestershire.

1834 Youatt *Cattle* vi. 208 Where a few of the long-horns do linger, the improved Leicesters are gone 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 201/2 The improved Leicester has gained a footing, and will not soon lose it.

Leiche, Leicht, obs. forms of Leech, Light.

Leid(e, obs. pa. t. and pple. of Lay *v.*

Leide, obs. form of Lead.

Leidger, obs. form of Ledger.

Leidyite (ləi·dĭˌəit). *Min.* [Named by G. A. Koenig, 1878, in honour of Dr. Joseph *Leidy*: see -ite] A complicated hydrous silicate found in fine yellowish-green scales.

1878 in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 84 1882 Dana *Min.* App. 68 Leidyite. consisting of fine scales with silky lustre.

Leie, obs. form of Lay, Lie.

Leif, obs. f. Leaf, Lief, Live; Sc. f. Leve *v.*[2]

Leifull, leiffull, variants of Leeful.

Leige, obs. form of Liege.

Leigeance, obs. form of Ligeance.

Leiger, obs. form of Leaguer, Ledger.

Leigeritie, variant of Legerity *Obs*, lightness.

Leigh, obs. pa. t. of Lie *v.*[1] and *v.*[2]

†Leighster. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [repr. OE. type **llegestre*, fem. agent-n. to *lēogan*, f. Lie *v.*[2]: see -ster.] A female liar.

c 1325 *Lai le Freine* 106 Yif ich say ich hadde a bi-leman . Þan ich worth Be hold leighster and fals of tong.

†Leighton. *Obs.* Forms: 1 lēac-, lēah-, lēhtun, 3 ley(h)tun, leiȝhton, 4 lahtoun, leiȝ-, leyȝton, lectun, 7 liten, 8 laghton, laighton. [OE. *lēahtūn*, earlier **lēactūn*, f *lēac* Leek + *tūn* enclosure: see Town.] A garden.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 19 Ongelic is corne senepes þætte ȝenumen wæs monn sende in lehtune his. *c* 1050 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 460/30 *Ortus olerum*, leahtun. *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 291 in *O. E. Misc.* 45 Iwis þu were myd ihesu crist in þe leyhtune 13 . *Childh. Jesu* 1618 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg* (1875) 54 Jacob bad him go. A non riȝht doun into þe leiȝhtone, For to bringuen heom wuyrtone. *a* 1327 *Treat. Dreams* in *Rel. Ant* I. 264 Lahtoun make ant to-delve. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R* xiii. xvi. (Tollem. MS.). Some of pondes beþ stremes to water and moyste gardines and leiȝtons [*ed.* 1535 orcheyardes] *Ibid* xvii. 1, Some tren and herbes groweþ in leyȝtons [*ed.* 1535 croftes]. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 30 *Liten*, a Garden 17 R. Richardson in *Leland's Itin* (ed Hearne 1745) I 140, I have met with several British Words that are still in use, such as Laghton for a Garden. 1775 Watson *Hist. Halifax* 542 Laighton, a Garden.

Hence **†Leightonward,** a gardener.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 127/14 *Olitor*, lectunward. *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 576 in *O. E. Misc.* 53 Heo wende hit were þe leyhtunward þat to hire spek.

Leigier, obs. form of Leaguer, Ledger.

Leihe, obs. form of Lye, lixivium.

Leihter, obs. f. Laughter; var. Lahter *Obs.*

Leik, obs. form of Lich, Like.

Leil(e, leill, obs. forms of Leal.

Leime, obs. Sc. form of Leam *sb.*[1]

Lein, Lein(e, obs. forms of Lay *v.*, Lean.

†Leind, *sb. Obs.* Also lend. [a. ON. *lȳnd*, f. *lȳnā*: see Lain *v.*] A hiding-place, refuge.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9632 Aha! þat wreche wit-vten freind, þat on na side mai gett him leind [*Gött.* lend]. *Ibid.* 24708 We prai þat liuedi be vr leind [*Edinb* lend].

Leind, variant of Lend *v.*[1] *Obs.*

Leing, obs. form of Lying.

Leint, obs. Sc. pa. t. and pple. of Lean *v.*[1]

Leio- (ləi·o), also **lio-,** comb. form of Gr. λεῖος smooth, appearing as the first element of certain scientific words, as: **Leiodere** (ləi·ŏdĭəɹ) *Zool.* [Gr. δέρος skin], one of the genus *Leiodera* of American iguanoid lizards (*Cent. Dict.*). **Leioglossate** (-glo·sĕt) *a.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], having the characteristics of the group *Leioglossa* of octopod cephalopods, which have no radula. ‖ **Leiomyoma** (-məiō·mă) *Path.* [see Myoma], 'the form of myoma which is composed of unstriated muscular fibre' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). **Leiophyllous** (-fi·ləs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον], having smooth leaves. **Leiotrichous** (ləiǫ·trĭkəs) *a.* [Gr. τριχ-, θρίξ hair], smooth-haired, belonging to the group ‖ **Leiotrichi,** one of the two primary divisions into which mankind is considered by some to be divisible.

1866 Huxley *Prelc Rem. Casthn.* 132 Bory de St. Vincent's two primary divisions of the genus *Homo*, the *Leiotrichi*, or smooth-haired, and the *Ulotrichi*, or crisp-haired. 1881 West in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 115 This species belongs to the orthocarpous leiophyllous Hypnaceæ.

Leiotropic, erron. form of Lætropic.

Leip(o)-: see Lip(o)-.

Leir, obs. form of Lair, Lere *v.*, Liefer.

Leir, var. Lear[1], learning; Lear[2] *Obs.*

Leirne, obs Sc. form of Learn.

Leis, Sc. var. Lease *a.* and *sb.*[2], Leese *v.*[1], Leeze (*mē*), Lese(-majesty).

Leisar, leisour, obs. forms of Leisure.

Leisch, Leiser(e, obs. ff. Leash, Leisure.

Leish, obs f. Leash; var. Lisse, fine thread.

Leisk, Sc. form of Lisk, flank.

Leisom(e, leisoum, variants of Leesome.

Leispound, variant of Lispound.

Leiss, Sc. var. Lease, Leese *v.*[1], Leeze (*mē*).

Leist, obs form of Least, Lest, List.

Leist, obs 2nd sing. ind. pres. of Lay *v.*[1]

Leister (lī·stəɹ). Also 6 **leyster,** 6, 9 **lister,** 7–8 **leester,** 9 **liester.** [a. ON. *ljóstr* (Norw. dial. *hoster*, Sw. *ljuster*, Da. *lyster*), f. *ljósta* str. vb, to strike.] A pronged spear for striking and taking fish, chiefly salmon.

1535–4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c 7 No person .shal..take ..in any. creie, raw web, lister, fier, or any other engine ..the yonge frie of any kinde of salmon. 1552 Turner *Herbal* I. F vj, Their leysters or sammon speres. 1638 *N. Riding Rec* IV. 101 A yeoman presented for that he did kill .with a certain engine called a leister much salmon. 1785 Burns *Death Dr Hornbook* vi, A three-taed leister. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* xi, [He] came running up the stairs with a salmon lister in one hand. 1843 W. Scrope *Salmon Fish. Tweed* xi. 239 The men wielding their long leisters. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 753/2 Celebrated .. as a poacher and as a great hand at the leister in autumn.

b. *Comb.*, as *leister grain*; *leister-shaped* adj.

1634 *Acts Durham High Comm Crt* (Surtees) 102 Did see Mr. Haslehead take upp the leester graines and throw them awaie. 1863 Atkinson *Stanton Grange* (1864) 23 Rather leister-shaped in construction, with five barbed prongs

Lei·ster, *v.* [f. Leister *sb.*] *trans.* To spear with a leister.

1834 Hogg *Dom Mann Scott* (1882) 11 He [Scott] and Skene of Rubislaw, and I were out one night about midnight, leistering kippers in Tweed 1862 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* II. 243 The poaching weaver who had the night before leistered a prime kipper. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 530 They burned the water and leistered the salmon.

Hence **Lei·stering** *vbl. sb.* Also **Lei·sterer.**

1843 W. Scrope *Salmon Fish Tweed* xi. 237 The side on which the leisterers strike the fish. 1867 *Times* 30 Dec. 9/6 Conviction of Salmon Leisterers. *Ibid*, The process of salmon leistering by night with the aid of torch and spear

Leisum, variant of Leesome *a.*

Leisurable (le·ʒ'ŭrăb'l), *a.* [f. Leisure *sb* + -able; perh. on the supposed analogy of *comfortable, honourable*: cf. *pleasurable*]

1. Proceeding or acting without haste; leisurely, deliberate.

[*a* 1540 implied in Leisurably] 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 479 Chosing rather to broyle him with leasurable tormentes .then to kill him at once 1618 Bolton *Florus* IV. ii. (1636) 264 His [Pompey's] over-great power moved envy among the leisurable [L. *otiosos*] Citizens. *a* 1692 Boyle *Hist Air* xiii. (1692) 81, I shall humbly reserve [this] to a more leasurable inquiry

2. Not requiring haste; leisure (time). *rare.*

1607 Markham *Caval.* v. (1617) 40 You must doe it by such leasurable times, that nature hauing no more then she is able to digest, may..come to be orderly satisfied. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* Pref, This I confesse .. I had at leisurable hours composed 1848 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 261 A leisurable period of the year. 1885 Pater *Marius the Epic.* II. ix. (ed. 2) I. 149 Such a theory, at more leisurable moments, would, of course, have its precepts to propound.

Leisurably (le·ʒ'ŭrăbli), *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a 'leisurable' manner; leisurely, without haste, deliberately.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 358/2 If thou wilt leasurably lysten and beholde to the ende of the tragedye. 1698 SIR T. MAYERNE *Receipts Cookery* cxl. 90 Let it boyl leasurably. 1695 BP. ROCHESTER *Disc. Clergy* 13 Setting forth the public Prayers to all their due Advantage, by pronouncing them leasurably, fitly, warmly, decently 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 172 Let him speak leisurably. 1889 *Longm. Mag.* June 164 He pricked leisurably down the slope.

Leisure (le·ʒ'ŭɪ, lɪ·ʒ'ŭɪ). Forms: 4 **leisere, leysir,** *Sc.* **lasere,** 4–5 **leiser, leysere,** *Sc.* **lasair,** 4–6 **laiser, layser, leyser,** *Sc.* **laser, -are,** 5 **laisir, -our, -ure, laysar, -ir, leyser, -soure, lesure,** 5–6 **leysar,** *Sc.* **lasar,** 6 **laisere, -ure, layso(u)r, -ure, leisar, -our, leaser, -our, leesar, leser, leysour(e, leys, s)or,** *Sc.* **laseir, lasar, lasar, laisar,** 5–7 **leysure,** 6–8 **leasure,** 7 **leasure, leisure,** 6– **leisure.** [a. OF. *leisir* (mod.F. *loisir*), subst. use of the infinitive *leisir*, repr. L. *licēre* to be permitted.

In Fr. the word has undergone much the same development of sense as in Eng.]

†**1.** Freedom or opportunity to do something specified or implied. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 28 Þe seruyng man þat seruep yn þe 3ere Oweþ to come when he haþ leysere. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 229 Whan þou sees leysere, þat he ne perceyue þi witte with þe knyfe him to smite. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 462 No more was there To clothe her with . Gret leyser hadde she to quake. *c* 1386 — *Miller's T.* 107 She wol been at his comandement, Whan that she may hir leyser wel espie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3119 Þai hade laisure at lust þere likyng to say. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 295/2 Leysere, *opportunitas.* *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xliii. 169 Sadoyne folowed hym of so nyghe that with grete peyne gaf them leyser to saue hem self. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 8, I cry the mercy, and lasar to repent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. x. 83 Quhy will thow nocht fle spedely be nycht, Quhen for to haist thow hes laisar and mycht? *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xci 291 Huon mette with hym so hastly that he had no layser to stryke hym. 1640 HP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* i. viii 75 The Jewes..hold, that after twenty yeares of age, who so finds (the lezer) in himselfe, is bound under paine of sin to marry.

† b. An opportunity. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T.* 485 Whil þat I haue a leyser and a space Myn harm I wol confessen 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 95 If so is, that I may hent Somtime amonge a good leiser. *Ibid.* II. 242 That she with him had [= might have] a leiser To speke and telle of her desir. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 116 They haue a leyser found To take hor leyve. 1418–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I v, Euer eft on him she cast an eye Whan that she founde a leyser opportune. 1430–40 — *Bochas* IX xxxiii. (1554) 212 b, To their entent a leysure they did spie.

2. In narrower sense: Opportunity afforded by freedom from occupations.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* III. (*St. Andrew*) 999 Waitand bot lasare quhen he mycht purchess oportunitie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 234 Gif God will me gif Laser and space so lange till liff. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 137, I .. saw all þis ..and mykill mare þan I hafe layser for to tell 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxii. 70 Noo layser they had to putte hem self in ordynaunce. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* III. 20 They had nott leesar so moche as to eate bread. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* Ep. A ij, I traveyled so muche as my leasure myghte serve therunto. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 84 If your leisure serv'd, I would speake with you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 510 He wonderd, but not long Had leasure, wondring at himself now more 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 P 5 It does not give us Time or Leisure to reflect on ourselves. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, They had leisure to laugh at their late terrors. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz* I ii. 38 As long as every man is engaged in collecting the materials necessary for his own subsistence, there will be neither leisure nor taste for higher pursuits

b. Duration of opportunity; time allowed before it is too late. Now *rare.*

1553 BALE *Vocacyon* 41 More than xxvj. dayes of layser for the payment therof [of the ransoin] might not be graunted. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 100 That Tumaman a myght haue no leasure to assemble an armye. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1331 The Turkes had scarce leasure to leape to land, and to flie into the country. 1731 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III 259 The unfortunate youth had scarcely leisure to deplore the elevation of his family. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit India* II. v. v. 547 The authority of the government of Batavia, for whose sanction there was no leisure to wait. 1868 SCOTT *F. M Perth* xxix, He found himself unexpectedly in Eachin's close neighbourhood, with scarce leisure to avoid him. 1846 J. BAXTER *Lib. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 383 The young blades in the field have leisure to expand and grow again before the scythe returns to cut them down a second time.

3. The state of having time at one's own disposal; time which one can spend as one pleases; free or unoccupied time.

13.. *K. Alis.* 234 Heo thougte heo wolde him y-here, Whan heo was of more leisere. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 413, I .. praye [them] at theire ceasons of leysoure to rede .. this pre ent boke *c* 1540 GARDINER in Strype *Cranmer* II. (1694) 75 To spend some of my laysor to wryte..to your G[race] who hath lesse laysor. 1576 FLEMING *Pan. Epist.* 255 To the perfourmance of such an enterprise, much leasure and labour is required. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXVIII, Oh absence what a torment would it thou proue Were it not thy soure leisure gaue sweet leaue To entertaine the time with thoughts of loue 1672 TEMPLE *Ess. Gov.* Wks. 27/1 I. 97 Where Ambition and Avarice have made no Entrance, the Desire of Leisure is much more Natural, than of Business and Care. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs Thrale* 25 Aug., I am not grown, I am afraid, less idle; and of idleness I am now paying the fine by having no leisure. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 91 Charles commanded his Lordship to employ some of his leisure in a dramatic composition 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 143 The first volume of 'Modern Painters' took the best of the winter's leisure.

personified. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 49 And adde to these retired Leasure, That in trim Gardens takes his pleasure.

b. In particularized sense: A period or spell of unoccupied time. Now *rare.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xv. 236 That thei go in pilgrimage thanne or in sum other leiser which thei wolen to hem silf point. *a* 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 432 To spare a leysoure for hym to here the bottom of his mynde. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 115, I will then take my leaue of you for this time, till my next leisure. 1634 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Instinc* I. 9 In the leisures which in this City I enjoyed 1826 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 110 It is because he [Bacon] had imagination, [and] the leisures of the spirit . that he is impressive to the imaginations of men. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 181 In keeping with that sense of endless leisures which is one chief merit of the poem to suggest.

c *To tarry, attend or stay* (*upon*) a person's *leisure*: to wait until he is unoccupied; to wait his time. Also *fig. arch.*

1517 in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. I. II. 4 *note*, If ye be not contente to tary my Leysure, departe when ye wille. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* XXVI(I). 14 [16] O tary thou y' Lordes leysure. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 58 The aduerse winders Whose leisure I haue staid, haue giuen him time To land his Legions all as soone as I. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. i 68 Wee'll make our leysures to attend on yours. 1605 — *Macb.* I. iii. 148 Worthy Macbeth, wee stay vpon your leysure. 1656 JEANES *Pulm. Christ* 91 Not contented to wait the Lords Leisure.

†**4.** Leisureliness, deliberation. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23370 Þe toþer [case] es of dorward or porter þat clerk wit laiser smites oght. 1450 80 *Secr. a Secret.* 25 Ete with leyser and good masticacioun. 1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 55 Sex kinges .. with certaine convenient laisour, avisedly shall commyt a ceptour unto Salamon. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 8 Tellyng .to thayme the letires. in sik lasar that the barnis may easely writ eftyr his pronunciation. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II 123 Much leisure and accurateness were used in filling the Tube. 1677 MARVELL *Corr.* cccvi. Wks. 1872–5 II. 363, I having presented him your letter, he read it with great leisure.

5. Phrases. a. *At leisure*: with free or unoccupied time at one's disposal; without haste, with deliberation. Also with qualifying adjs., as *all, best, convenient, full, less, more.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7239 (Trin.) Hir tyme she toke a leiser þere And whil he slepte kut his here. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V 390 He .. sat and ete at all lasare. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 761 Som folk stonden of hir owene wyl to eten at the lasse leyser. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 219 Whoo hath no dyneer, at leyser must abyde, To staunche his hungir abyde upon his ffood. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 7 Go youre way, and anothir tyme, we shall speke more at leyser. 1528 SKELTON *Why not to Court?* 622 My lorde is nat at layser. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 100, I will debate this matter at more leisure. 1598 *Epulario* H iv, And so let it bake at leisure, strawing Sugar vpon it. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 92 The full circumstance I shall relate at leasure. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* I. v. § 17 We for the present are well at Leisure, we will present the Reader with the Description of their severall Principalities. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* V. i (1693) 50 Marry'd in Haste, we may repent at leisure. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. vi, Men love in haste, but they detest at leisure.

Const *for*; also *inf* or a clause introduced by *that.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1250 They were not at liesure now to send such great forces as they had before used, into Hungarie. 1669 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 95 We complain of those who are in place and authority that they are never at leisure that we may speak to them. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 20, I am not at leisure to peruse the learned writings of diuines. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, The dinner being now fairly sent in, the whole kitchen was at leisure to gossip with her. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 314 The wardens shall be men of ability, and at leisure to take care of the public interest.

b. *At one's leisure*: when one has unoccupied time at one's disposal; at one's ease or convenience. Also with adjs. as in a.

1482 CAXTON *Godfrey* Prol. 5 To whom I humbly beseche, at theyr leyzer and playsyr, to see & here redde this symple book. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* D iv, Wherfore atte his beste leyser he shewed her his deceyuable purpos. *c* 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 518 A thousand kisses buyes my heart from me, And pay them at thy leisure, one by one. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 5 Trebonius doth desire you to ore-read (At your best leysure) this humble suite. 1605 — *Macb.* II. i 24 At your kind'st leysure. 1605 — *Lear* II. iv. 232 Mend when thou can'st, be better at thy leisure. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 48 [They] think they can continue in their sins and then repent of them and forsake them at their leasure, whensoever they list. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* in *Cassell's Mag.* Jan. 176/2 He would go to Umballa at his leisure.

†c. *By leisure* (also *by good leisure*): with deliberation, in a leisurely manner; at one's leisure; in course of time, by degrees; slowly. Also (= Gr. σχολῇ), barely, not at all. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 65 Thilke Iuge is wys that soone vnderstondeth a matiere and Iuggeth by leyser. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* (1544) Prol. 34 From the trueth shall I not remoue But on the substance, by good leysar abyde. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* viii. 46 William the brusshemaker Selleth the brusshes by leyzer. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 99/1 By the stuffing of his paunch so ful, it bringeth in by leysour, the dropsy [etc.]. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxiii. 87 Let him tary, and work by leysure 1588 SHAKS *Tit. A.* I. i. 301 He trust by Leisure him that mocks me once. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 20 Though it take fire quickly, yet it takes light by leisure. 1607 COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 41 He gaue order to Salomon to see to the execution of them by leasure. 1633 HP. HALL *Hard Texts* 1 Not all together and at once, nor in this perfect form, at first, but by leisure and degrees. *c* 1700 *To Celia* in *Coll. Poems* 54 I must to lengthen on the Pleasure, Dwell on thy Lips, and Kiss by leisure.

†d. *In* (*good*) *leisure*: at leisure. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 61 Ine leyser other in haste. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*St. Andrew*) 904 Þe bischope .. made hym chiftе In gud lasere to here hyr schrift. *Ibid.* xxix. (*Placidas*) 34 He þat . penance to do here wil begyne & in gud lasare mend his syne.

6. *attrib.* often passing into *adj.* a. Of periods of time: = Free, unoccupied; *occas.* compared with *more* and *most.* †b. Leisurely (*obs.*). c. Leisured.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 161 Some will expect.. other sort of Questions..For them, and their leisure-time, I have inserted these .. following. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 112 The product of his leasure houfs. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 612 If any Leisure time he had from Pow'r, 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1723) I. 90 It did not estal lish it self like other kingdoms in a slow and leisure manner. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III vii, In his leisure minutes, he was posting his books. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 34 By the leisure Putting over the Bowls of Water, the Goodness of the Malt is the more extracted and washed out .. than if the Wort was drawn out hastily. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 198 This was the most leisure time of the year. 1785 BURNS *To Jas. Smith* iv, Hae ye a leisure-moment's time To hear what's comin? 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* II. xiii, His leisure pace. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xxiv. 194 A more leisure occasion. 1845 *Athenæum* 1 Feb. 110 That the leisure classes are not more misled and perverted than they are. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* (1874) 325 They are in part the fruits of a leisure fortnight or, ent this autumn. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* x. (1860) 258 This is an advantage which the working classes..certainly possess over the leisure classes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 249 Let us pass a leisure hour in story telling.

Leisured (le·ʒ'ŭɪd), *a.* [f. LEISURE + -ED 2.]

1. Of time, action: Characterized or accompanied by leisure.

1631 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Faire Maid of W.* Ded., Wks. 1874 II. 2 Please you at any of your more leisured hours to vouchsafe the perusal of these slight papers 1647 BOYLE *Let. to Hartlib* 8 Apr., Wks. 1772 I. Life 39 The particulars .. do not only ask a profound knowledge .. but likewise a leisured and a great multiplicity of reading. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 56 A leisured and level life, free from excitement, hurry and physical exertion or fatigue.

2. Of persons: Having ample leisure, esp. in *the leisured classes.*

1794 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 1132 Foliage op'ning to the day Courts the leisur'd mortal's stray. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. § 4 (1876) 140 The services which a nation having leisured classes is entitled to expect from them. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 347 The leisured student. 1891 A. CALDECOTT *Eng. Colonis* 102 The absorption of energy in the making of fortunes has prevented the formation of any such leisured class.

Leisureful (le·ʒ'ŭɪfŭl), *a.* [f. LEISURE + -FUL.] a. Having abundant leisure. b. Leisurely.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* v. xi. 541 If this present argument be take .. into depe leiserful cons deracioun. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 114 He was neuer more leasurelesse than when he was leasurefull and neuer less alone than when he was all alone. 1883 MRS. MACQUOID *Abont Yorksh.* 63 A large, leisureful handwriting. 1885 — *Louisa* I. xii. 226 It always cost his easy, leisureful nature an effort.

Leisureless, *a.* [-LESS.] Having no leisure.

1536 LD. BUTLER in *St. Papers Hen VIII*, II. 358 Being as nowe leyserles, I omytt moche other mater. 1553 [see LEISUREFUL]. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VII. 337 Making all Time leisureless [Plato *Legg.* 831 C καὶ τὸν χρόνον ἄσχολον ποιοῦντες.] 1901 H. ROBERTS *Chron. Cornish Gard.* Ded., To the gardenless, the leisureless toilers of the world

Leisureliness. [f. LEISURELY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being leisurely.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 147, I thought you might have a leisureliness at tea-time 1863 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs* (ed. 3) 144 There was a fine leisureliness and vague stare. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 133 The habitual leisureliness of Eastern travelling.

Leisurely (le·ʒ'ŭɪli), *a.* [f. LEISURE + -LY 1.]

1. Of persons: Having leisure or unoccupied time; proceeding without haste.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 515 With these and manifold other antiquities, Gillius can best acquaint the more leasurely Reader. 1826 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 318 The men of leisurely minds. 1824 9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 236 The leisurely and rich agriculturist, who goeth out a-field after dinner.

2. Of actions or agents: Performed or operating at leisure or without haste; deliberate.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII ii. 500 They spent fourescore yeares in this manner of leisurely travell, the which they might have done in a moneth 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 P 4 Upon a more leisurely Survey of it. 1746 BERKELEY *Sec. Let. Tar-water* § 10 Wks. 1871 III. 475 The same medicine . is a leisurely alterative in chronical disorders. 1878 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* IV. xix 614 A leisurely journey across the south of France.

Leisurely, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] At leisure, without haste; with deliberate or leisurely motion or action.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iv b, Than softe and layserly fall oppon yowre kneys 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 161 b, That he synge or saye his duty distinctly and leyserly. 1598 *Epulario* G j, Let it broile very wel and leisurely. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* Wks. 1738 II. 2 After the Flood, and the dispersing of Nations, as they journey'd leisurely from the East 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 53 Let it do leisurely, keep it basting. 1807 WORDSW. *Misc. Sonn.* I. xiv, A flock of sheep that leisurely pass by One after one. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 105 In the afternoon we .. proceeded leisurely with our two guides up the slope.

Lei·sureness. *rare.* [f. LEISURE (taken as adj.) + -NESS.] Leisureliness.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 18 The Leisureness of their Drying endows them with a Softness. 1867 C. PRITCHARD *Anal. Progr. Nat. & Grace* i. (1868) 6 The majestic leisureness of unbounded power.

Leit, variant of LAIT *Obs.*; obs. form of LET.

Leitacamp, variant of LETACAMP *Sc. Obs.*

Leitche, obs. form of LEECH.

Leith, obs. f. 3rd sing. pres. ind. of LAY *v.*[1]

Leith, obs. form of LITH, LOATH.

‖ **Leitmotiv** (lai tmoti·f). *Mus.* Also **-motif, -motive.** [Ger., f. *leit-* leading- + *motiv* MOTIVE.] In the musical drama of Wagner and his imitators, a theme associated throughout the work with a particular person, situation, or sentiment.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Leitmotif.* 1880 PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 115/2 When these situations recur, or the personages come forward in the course of the action, or even when the personage or idea is implied or referred to, the figure which constitutes the leit-motif is heard. 1881 F. HUEFFER *Wagner* (1883) 120 Another feature of the score of Parsifal is the variety and number of its representative themes, or 'leit-motives'.

Leiv, Leivin, obs. ff. LEAVE, LEVEN (lightning).

Lek (lek), *v.* [? a. Sw. *leka* to play: see LAKE *v.*[1] (cf. quot. 1884 s.v. LAKING *vbl. sb.*[1])] *intr.* Said of grouse: To congregate. Also **Lek** *sb.*, a gathering or congregating.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* xiv (1883) 405 As many as forty or fifty, or even more birds congregate at the leks. The lek of the capercailzie lasts from the end of March to the .. end of May. 1884 DIXON in H. Seebohm *Hist. Birds* II. 436 Some particular spot is chosen in their haunts, where they [black grouse] congregate, or *lek*, as it is sometimes called.

Lek, obs. form of LAC[2], LEAK.

Lekame, variant of LICHAM.

Leke, obs. form of LAKE *sb*[3], LEAK, LEEK.

Lekerous, variant of LICKEROUS

Lekk, Lekkege, obs. ff. LEAK, LEAKAGE.

Lekyn, obs. form of LIKEN.

Lel, Lelalie, obs. forms of LEAL, LEALLY.

Leland(e, obs. form of LEA-LAND

Lele, Leleli, -ly, leli(k, obs. ff LEAL, LEALLY.

Lelile, -y, obs. forms of LEALLY.

Lell, obs form of LEAL; variant of LILL *v. Obs.*

Lelli, -ich(e, -ik, -yche, lelly, obs. ff. LEALLY.

Lely, obs. form of LILY.

Lely, lelyly, obs. forms of LEALLY.

Lem, obs. form of LEAM *sb* [1]

Lemaille, obs. variant of LIMAIL, filings

Leman (le măn, lī·măn). *arch.* Forms: 3 lef-, leof-, leove-, levemon, 3–7 lemman, -on, 3–4 lefman (*pl.* -men), 4–5 lemmone, 4–8 lemmane, 5 lemanne, lemone, lemmande, limman, 5–6 lemane, 5–7 lemon, 6 leymon, lemonde, lefe man (*pl.* -men), *Sc.* lamen, 7 leyman, leiman, leaman, lemain, 3– leman. [Early ME. *leofmon*, f. *leof* LIEF, dear + MAN.]

1 A person beloved by one of the opposite sex; a lover or sweetheart; † *occas.* a husband or wife.

c 1205 LAY. 18611 To Tintaieol he sende his leofmon [*c* 1275 wif] þa wes hende. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 782 Đo sente he after abram, And bi taȝte he him is leman *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 53 Þo floriz iherde his lemman nempne *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4345 'Ioseph,' sco said, 'to þe lemman, Hendest of all i mak mi man' *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 494 My blyse, my beld, my lef man dere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T* 320 Now deere lemman quod she go fareweel 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* clxxxviii 166 Maydens of englond sare may ye morne for tyȝt haue ye lost your lemmans at bannokesborne 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol 198 Ane sang, The schip salis ouer the salt fame, Wil bring thir merchandis and my lemane hame. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* (1858) I. 106 And ilk 3oung man in courtlie caroling With his lamen thairfoir to dance and sing 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 40 He .. offred kingdoms unto her in vew, To be his Leman and his Lady trew 1601 SHAKS. *Twel N* II iii. 26, I sent thee sixe pence for thy Lemon, hadst it? 1785 *Song*, '*The Cock-laird*' i, Thou'se be my ain lemmane Jo, Jennie, quo' he 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 291 The tender parley which these lemans held.

† b. Often used, in religious or devotional language, of Christ, the Virgin, etc. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 17 Mi luue towart te liuiende godd mi leofsume leofmon. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 5 Godes spuse, Jeshu cristes brude, þe lauerdes leofmon *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10664 To godd þan haue i giuen me O þair husband mai i haf nan, Of him haf i made mi leman. *Ibid.* 20517 Cums wit me to mi lemman, Mi moder es scho, hir sun i am. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 69 Ihesu, mi lemman. 13.. *E. E. Allit P.* A. 805 In Iherusalem was my lemman slayn. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 65 Hayls that madyn, my lemman, As heyndly as thou can. *Ibid* xxviii. 337 Mercy, ihesu, rew thi leman, mans saull, thou bought full soure.

2. In bad sense (cf. *paramour*): One who is loved unlawfully; an unlawful lover or mistress. In later archaistic use chiefly applied to the female sex.

c 1275 LAY. 6356 Þeos Damus .. hadde a lemman hende [*c* 1205 ane chiuese]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7069 He .. huld lre as is lefmon, as wo seiþ in hordum. *Ibid.* 10206 Alle clerkene lefmen in prisoun the king brouȝte. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 8887 (Trin) Quenes had he hundrides seuen, þre hundride lemmons [*Cotton* concubins]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 100 His wyf anon hath for hir lemman sent Hir lemman? certes this is a knauyssh speche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 188 And prestes hue menteyneþ To holde lemmanes and lotebyes al here lif-dayes. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 10 On a derke night, as she yede towardes her lemman to foly. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 693 With my gud will I wyll no lemman be To no man born. 1515 *Nottingham Rec.* III 343 We present Wyllyam Perkynsun and hys leymon for bawdre. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 28 b, They founde greater gaines by priestes lemmans then they were like to haue by priestes wives. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann* IV 1 (1622) 90 He [Sejanus] putteth away Apicata his wife, lest his lemmon should haue her in iealousie. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 237 It is a bravery much used to their Wives and Lemons. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 22 It may be his wife ith' mean time had got her self another Lemon and therefore she acknowledged not her husband. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit* 187 And Rochester's address to lemans loose. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har* I. IX, Yea! none did love him—not his lemans dear. 1833 H COLERIDGE *Poems* I 50 Hope Love's leman is, Despair his wife 1871 DIXON *Tower* IV. v. 45 A lover whom his lemans dupe and cheat.

Hence **Le·manless** *a.*, without a leman. **Le·manry** (in 6 *Sc.* **lamenry,** -ie), illicit love

1483 *Cath. Angl* 213 A Lemanry, *concubitus, concubinatus.* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III 481 Gif sichk lufe cummis of 3our Lamenrie 15.. *Priests of Peblis* (1603) C 4 b, He beddit nocht richt oft, nor lay hir by, Bot throw lichtnes did lig in Lamenry *a* 1755 *Edom of Gordon* XXVIII in Child *Ballads* III. 434 And mony were the fair ladys Lay lemanles at heme *a* 1828 *Twa Knights* IV ibid. V 25 Lay never your love on lemanry. *a* 1830 *Lady Margery* XXIII. ibid. III. 119/2 I'll make many lady lemanless.

Leman, obs. form of LEMON *sb.*[1]

Lemanite, var LEHMANITE, *Min.*

Lembeck, -bike, etc., obs. ff. LIMBECK.

Leme, obs. f. LEAM *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1], LIMB *sb* 2

† **Lemeke, lem(o)ke, lempke, leomeke.** *Obs.* (See BROOKLIME)

c 1265 *Voc Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/13 *Fauida*, fauede, leomeke *c* 1450 *ME Med Bk* (Heinrich) 85 Take groundeswele, lemke, chiken mete. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd Oxon) 61/2 *Fabaria aquatica*, angl lempke. *Ibid* 86/2 *Iposmia* lemeke uel lemoke

Lemel, mod. technical form of LIMAIL, filings.

Lemma[1] (le·mă). Pl. **lemmas,** ‖ **lemmata** (le·mătă). [a. (either directly or through Lat.) Gr. λῆμμα, pl. λήμματα (f. root of λαμβάνειν to take, *pf. pass.* εἴλημμαι) something received or taken; something taken for granted; an argument, title. Cf. F. *lemme.*]

1. *Math.*, etc. A proposition assumed or demonstrated which is subsidiary to some other. See also quot. 1837–8.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II XXXIII 347 The Mathematicall occasion, whereby Hippocrates was led to the former Lemma. 1656 HOBBES *Six Less* Wks 1845 VII 209 The sixth definition is but a lemma 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. IV § 3 194 We must first lay down this lemma or preparatory proposition. 1748 *Phil. Trans* XLV 367 From these Lemmata are deduced the following Propositions. 1822 WHATELY *Commpl. Bk* (1864) 73, I lay down, then, these Lemmas 1st [etc.] 1837–8 SIR W HAMILTON *Logic* XIV. (1866) I. 267 Lemmata, that is, propositions borrowed from another science in order to serve as subsidiary propositions in the science of which we treat. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Hazlitt* Wks. 1862 XI. 299 Whatever is —so much I conceive to have been a fundamental lemma for Hazlitt—is wrong 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 189 The foregoing lemma.

2 a. The argument or subject of a literary composition, prefixed as a heading or title; also, a motto appended to a picture, etc. **b.** The heading or theme of a scholium, annotation, or gloss.

1616 B JONSON *Poetaster* To Rdr, I will onely speake An Epigramme I here haue made It is *Vnto true Souldiers.* That's the lemma. Marke it 1623 COCKERAM, *Lemma*, an argument. 1660 tr *Amyraldus' Treat. conc Relig* Pref 9 The Discourses seem to divert a little from the subject which the Lemma's of the Chapters promise 1679 T. BARLOW *Popery* 25 The lemma or title to that impious extravagant of Pope Boniface the eighth. 1728 SWIFT *Let to Earl Oxford* 11 Oct, Wks. 1765 XVI. 185, I have hitherto taken up with a scurvy print of you, under which I have placed this lemma: *Veteres actus primamque* [etc.] 1778 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. 201 *note*, In the year 1445, several pageaunts were exhibited with verses written by Lydgate, on the following lemmata. *Ingredimini et replete terram* [etc.] 1896 W. G. RUTHERFORD *Schol. Aristoph.* I. p vii, Adequate information about the lemmas, the spelling, the accentuation [of scholia] *Ibid.* p. XXVII, He marks off the lemma from the body of the note in cases in which a lemma is given

Lemma[2] (le mă). Pl. **lemmata** (le mătă). [ad. Gr. λέμμα, f. λέπ-ειν to peel] † **a.** The husk or shell of a fruit. **b.** *Embryol.* (See quot.)

a. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lemma*, in pharmacy, a term used to express the husk or shell of certain fruits, as the almond; and in general, whatever is taken off in decortication. Thus the husks of oats, barley, &c are the lemmata of those seeds.

b. 1880 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed 2) Gloss. 280 *Lemma*, the primary or outer layer of the germinal vesicle

Lemma, erroneous variant of LEMNA.

Lemman, obs. form of LEMON *sb.*[1]

† **Lemma·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. λημματ-, λῆμμα LEMMA + -IC + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a lemma; of the nature of a lemma.

1665 BARROW in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 45 Some short scholiums, that might be conveniently interserted, as lemmatical and preparatory to their demonstrations. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2060 Of those five Lectures the two first are Lemmatical. 1704 *Ibid.* XXV. 1608 Lemmatical Propositions.

Lemming (le·miŋ). Also 8 **leming,** 9 **leeming.** [a. Norw. *lemming*; other forms are Sw. *lemmel*, 16th c. *lemb* (pl. *lemmar*), Norw. *lemende, limende*; cf. Lapp. *luomek* (Ihre).]

1. A small arctic rodent, *Myodes lemmus*, of the family *Muridæ*, resembling a field-mouse, about 6 in. long, with a short tail, remarkable for its prolific character and its annual migrations to the sea. Also *lemming-mouse, -rat.*

[1555 OLAUS MAGNUS *Hist de Gentibus Septentr* XVIII XX 617 Quod in Noruegia .euenit, scilicet vt bestiolæ quadrupedes, Lemmar, vel Lemmus dictæ, magnitudine soricis, pelle varia, per tempestates & repentinos imbres è cœlo decidant.] 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 727 There are certaine little Foure footed beastes called *Lemmar*, or *Lemmus*, which in tempestuous and rainy weather, do seeme to fall downe from the cloudes 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 56 *note*, A kind of Mice, (they call Leming) in Norway, which eat up every green thing They come in such prodigious Numbers, that they fancy them to fall from the Clouds. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* II 283 The leming is often seen to pour down in myriads from the Northern Mountains 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog* (1813) I. 376 The Lemming Rat. These animals feed entirely on vegetables. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 69 Under such a compulsion does the leeming traverse its mysterious path. 1862 H MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 225 In Elfdal, says the chronicler, on the 2nd of August 1635 there rained from the sky a fall of lemmings 1884 GURNEY & MYERS in *19th Cent* May 807 The migratory instinct that carries the lemming into the deep sea

2. Applied to other rodents of the same or allied genera. **Banded lemming** (Lydekker, *Nat. Hist.* 1894 III. 136); **Collared** or **Snowy lemming** (*Riverside Nat. Hist.* 1885 V. 105), *Cuniculus torquatus.*

Lemmon, obs. form of LEMON.

Lemna (le mnă). Also 8–9 *erron.* **lemma.** [a. mod. L. (Linnæus) *lemna*, Gr. λέμνα.] A genus of aquatic plants; = DUCKWEED.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lemma*. is the name of a small water plant well known to the antients .. confounded by late writers among the duck weed kinds] 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III 490 The Convallarian Vorticella is frequently found on the stalks of the lemma or duckweed.

attrib. 1882 G F ARMSTRONG *Garland fr Greece* 80 Not hid under thick Lethe's lemna-scum

Le·mnad. *Bot* [f. LEMNA + -AD.] Lindley's term for a plant of the N.O. *Lemnaceæ* (Duckweeds).

1846 LINDLEY *Veg Kingd.* 123, 124 [*in text* Lemnod; corrected in Index]

Lemnian (le mniăn), *a.* [f. L. *Lēmni-us*, Gr. Λήμνι-ος (f. Λῆμνος the island Lemnos) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Lemnos. *Lemnian earth* (see quot. 1797) = SPHRAGIDE. *Lemnian reddle* (see quot. 1865). *Lemnian smith*. Hephæstus or Vulcan.

1611 COTGR., *Spargitide Terre spar.* Lemnian earth. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* III i, The Lemnian Smith Sweats at the forge for hire. 1625 HART *Anat Ur* II iv. 73 After the taking of a little Lemnian earth [he] did recouer 1665 BRATHWAIT *Com. Chaucer* (1901) 63 It seems our Venus had been at her Lemnian Forge. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) IX 784/2 Lemnian Earth, *Terra Lemnia*, a medicinal, astringent sort of earth, of a fatty consistence and reddish colour. It derives its name from the island of Lemnos, whence it is chiefly brought 1816 W PHILLIPS *Min.* (1823) 54 Lemnian earth is yellowish grey, or white, frequently with ochreous spots on the surface. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), *Lemnian reddle*, an ochre of a deep-red colour and firm consistence, occurring in conjunction with the Lemnian Earth, and used as a pigment.

† **Le·mnisc.** *Obs* Also 8 **lemnisk.** [ad. L. *lēmniscus*, Gr λημνίσκος in sense 1.]

1. A ribbon.

a 1706 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 397 The ends and stalks of the tender branch were tied together with a lemnisc or ribbon.

2. = LEMNISCUS 1.

1718 PRIDEAUX *Connect O & N. Test.* II 1 55 The Lemnisk was a strait line drawn between two points (as thus ÷)

Lemniscate (lemni skĕt). *Math.* [ad. mod.L. *lēmniscāta*, fem. of L. *lēmniscātus* adj, adorned with ribbons, f. *lēmniscus*: see LEMNISC.] **a.** *Geom.* The designation of certain closed curves, having a general resemblance to the figure 8. **b.** *Alg.* Used *attrib.* in *lemniscate function*, one of a class of elliptic functions first investigated by Gauss (*Werke* III. 404), in connexion with formulæ relating to the properties of this class of curves.

1781 *Chambers' Cycl.* (ed. Rees), *Lemniscate* [sic]. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 74/2 *Lemniscate.* 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci* XV v. 218 The rings and lemniscates produced by dipolarizing crystals. 1873 G SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* ii (1879) 44 The curve being then known as the lemniscate of Bernouilli 1879 CAYLEY in *Coll. Papers* (1896) XI. 65 The formulæ given by Gauss, for the lemniscate functions sin lemn ($a \pm b$) and cos lemn ($a \pm b$) 1891 — *ibid.* (1897) XIII. 191 The elliptic function *sn* of the lemniscate form.

‖ **Lemniscus** (lemni·skŭs). Pl. **lemnisci** (-ni·sai). [L; see LEMNISC.]

1. The character ÷ used by ancient textual critics in their annotations.

1849 W. FITZGERALD *Whitaker's Disput.* 125 Origen marked these texts with various asterisks and obeli, lemnisci and hypolemnisci.

2. One of the minute ribbon-like appendages of the generative pores of some entozoans.

1895 in Ogilvie, Suppl. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xi. 652 The development of the Echinorhyncus now approaches completion. The lemnisci appear.

Lemon (le·mən), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5–7 lymon, 6 leman, lemonde, limone, *pl.* lemmans, 6–7 lemmon, limmon, 6–8 limon, 7 leamon(d, lei-mon, lemond, 7– lemon. [ad F. *limon* (now restricted to the lime; formerly of wider application) = Sp. *limon*, Pg. *limão*, It *limone*, med.L. *limōn-em*, related to F. *lime*: see Lime *sb.*[2] The words are prob. of Oriental origin: cf. Arab. ليمون *laimūn*, Pers. *līmūn*, Arab. ليمة *līmah*, collective ليم *līm*, fruits of the citron kind, Skr. *nimbū* the lime.]

1. An ovate fruit with a pale yellow rind, and an acid juice. Largely used for making a beverage and for flavouring. The juice yields citric acid; the rind yields *oil* or *essence of lemons*, used in cookery and perfumery.

c 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xxi. 98 Þai enoynt þam .. with þe ius of þe fruyt þat es called lymons. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 15 Orengis, almondis, and the pomegarnade, Lymons, datez 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 45 b, The iuyce of orenges or lymons may be taken after meales in a lyttell quantitie 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 8 Poungarnets, Lemmanz, and Pipinz 1594 Lady Russell in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. I. III. 46, I drank water and limmons, by Phisitions advise 1645 Waller *Summer Islands* 1 6 That happy Island where huge Lemmons grow. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys Mech* II (1682) 79, I cut a Limon asunder and put both halfs into two Recievers 1695 Congreve *Love for L* IV xvi, Safer than Letters writ in Juice of Limon, for no Fire can fetch it out. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 664 The lemon and the piercing lime..Their lighter glories blend. 1773 Goldsm *Stoops to Conq* I ii, I'll be with you in the squeezing of a lemon 1838 T Thomson *Chem Org Bodies* 459 Oil of lemons is extracted from the rind of the lemon. 1870 Yeats *Nat Hist Comm.* 180 The scurvy has hardly been known in our navy since limes and lemons were ordered by law to be carried by all vessels sailing to foreign parts.

2. The tree (*Citrus Limonum*) which bears this fruit, largely cultivated in the South of Europe and elsewhere. Cf. *lemon-tree* in 7.

1615 G Sandys *Trav* (1621) 3 Groues of Oranges, Lemonds, Pomegranates, Fig-trees [etc.].

3. With modifying word prefixed. Applied to plants of different families bearing a yellow fruit. *Sweet lemon*. the *Citrus Lumia*, cultivated in the South of Europe (*Treas. Bot.*). *Water lemon*: *Passiflora laurifolia* of the W. Indies. *Wild lemon*: (*a*) *Podophyllum peltatum*; (*b*) an Australian timber tree (*Canthium latifolium*).

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 328 The Water Lemon. It grows frequent in the woods. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot* App. 317 Water Lemon, *Passiflora* 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb 127/1 The flowers are succeeded in May by oval yellowish fruits called wild Lemons

4. The colour of the lemon; pale yellow. More fully *lemon-colour*.

1796 Kirwan *Elem Min.* (ed. 2) I. 28 [Colours] Lemon or gold yellow—the purest. 1901 *Speaker* 12 Jan 396/2 The reds and lemons and greens of its [Upsala's] houses..form a charming bouquet of colour

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a** simple attributive, as *lemon-bloom*, *-bush*, *-colour*, *-decoction*, *-flower*, *-garden*, *-grove*, *-hue*, *-juice*, *-kernel*, *-orchard*, *-peel*, *-pickle*, *-pip*, *-tea*, *-water*; also of things flavoured with oil of lemons or lemon-juice, as *lemon-cake*, *-cheesecake*, *-cream*, *-ice*, *-pudding*, *-puff*, **b** instrumental, parasynthetic, and similative, as *lemon-coloured*, *-faced*, *-flavoured*, *-scented*, *-tinted*, *-yellow* adjs.

1820 Shelley *Fiordispina* 47 Rods of myrtle-buds and *lemon-blooms 1884 *Leisure Hour* Feb 82/2 Entangled its long fleece in a thorny *lemon-bush 1769 Mrs Raffald *Eng. Housekpr* (1778) 269 To make *Lemon Cake 1747 Mrs Glasse *Cookery* xvi. 142 To make *Lemon Cheesecakes 1598 Florio, *Lemonino*, a kinde of *lymond colour 1707 Mortimer *Husb* V. xvii. (1708) 128 The Dyers use it [Weld] for dying of bright Yellows and Limon-colours 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chem* I 218 As soon as the Sulphur is melted it will sublime in *lemon-coloured flowers 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xvi. 143 *Lemon Cream. 1898 P Manson *Trop. Dis.* VI 126 Crudeli speaks highly of *lemon decoction as a prophylactic [for malaria] 1865 M Arnold *Ess Crit* V. 178 The unfortunate husband of that *lemon-faced woman with the white ruff 1819 Shelley *Rosal & Hel* 1250 Bowers, Of blooming myrtle and faint *lemon-flowers. 1864 M. J. Higgins *Ess* (1875) 188 The celebrated *lemon-gardens of the old principality. 1830 Tennyson *Recoll. Arab. Nts* 67 Far off, and where the *lemon grove In closest coverture upsprung 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 125 A jaundice, bearing the lighter tints, from a sallow suffusion to a fainter or more decided *lemon hue. 1617 F Moryson *Itin* I. 255 A little Greeke Barke loaded with tunnes of *Lemons Juyce (which the Turks drinke like Nectar). 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4584/4 Also 11 pieces of Lemon Juice, neat, an entire Parcel. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* III. 19 We now can ascribe little or no therapeutic value to the lemon juice treatment first introduced by Owen Rees 1731 *Gentl Mag.* I. 40 Sow Orange and *Lemon-kernels in Pots. 1622 Florio, *Limondro*, a *Lemmon hort-yard 1875 J. H Bennet *Winter Medit.* I. i. 13 Even at Palermo the lemon orchards are protected by walls. 1672 Wycherley *Love in a Wood* III ii. 43 Warrant her breath with some *Lemmon Peil. 1694 R. L'Estrange *Fables* cxxxvi. (1714) 152 Never without Limon-Pill in her Mouth, to correct an unsavoury Vapour of her Own. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* June 813/2 His round face the colour of lemon-peel.

1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 73 A tea spoonful of *lemon pickle. 1889 T Hardy *Mayor of Casterbr.* I, Grains of wheat, swollen as large as *lemon-pips. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 309 To make a *Lemon Posset. 1852 Reade *Peg Woff.* (1853) 194 He never failed to eat of a certain *lemon-pudding. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng Housekpr.* (1778) 277 To make *Lemon Puffs. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* xliii. 234 A bushy *lemon-scented geranium. 1725 Watts *Logic* I. iv. § 4 (1822) 64 Tea .. is now-a-days become a common name for many infusions of herbs, or plants, in water, as .. *limon-tea &c. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 288 It is this pigment (urobilin) that causes .. the *lemon-tinted skin. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Woman's Prize* IV v, If you want *limon-waters, Or anything to take the edge o' th' sea off, Pray speak 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 417 An extraordinary portion of carbon gives . a *lemon-yellow colour. 1900 J. Hutchinson *Archives Surg.* XI. 40 With his pallor was mixed a certain degree of lemon-yellow tint.

6. quasi-*adj.*, short for *lemon-coloured*. So in names of pigments, *lemon cadmium*, *lemon chrome*.

1875 J D. Heath *Croquet Player* 89 The finest vermilion, 'drop black', and 'lemon chrome', for red, black, and yellow respectively. 1888 *Garden* 22 July 64/3 The Evening Primrose covers the ground with large pale lemon flowers 1886 *York Herald* 7 Aug. 8/2 A Lemon and White Setter Dog

7 Special combs: **lemon-balm**, the *Melissa officinalis* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); **lemon-bird** (see quot.), **lemon-cutting**, the feat of cutting in two a suspended lemon with a sword when riding at full speed; **lemon-drop**, a sugar-plum flavoured with lemon; **lemon-grass**, a fragrant East Indian grass (*Andropogon schœnanthus*) yielding the grass oil used in perfumery; also *attrib.*; **lemon-kali**, a mixture of tartaric acid and soda bicarbonate, which when dissolved form an effervescing drink; **lemon-plant** (*Aloysia citriodora*), the so-called lemon-scented verbena; **lemon-rob** (see quot.); **lemon scurvy grass**, the *Cochlearia officinalis* (Mayne *Expos Lex.* 1855); **lemon-squash**, a drink made from the juice of a lemon, with soda-water, ice, and sometimes sugar; also a liquid preparation sold under this name for mixing with water; **lemon-squeezer**, an instrument for expressing the juice from a lemon; **lemon-thyme**, a lemon-scented variety of thyme, **lemon-tree**, (*a*) = sense 2; (*b*) = *lemon-plant*, **lemon-verbena** = *lemon-plant*; **lemon-walnut**, 'the butter-nut (*Juglans cinerea*), so called on account of its fragrance' (*Cent. Dict.*); **lemon-weed** = Sea-mat; **lemon-wood**, a New Zealand tree, the Tarata

1885 Swainson *Prov Names Birds* 65 Linnet (*Linota cannabina*) *Lemon bird (West Riding) A name given to those male linnets in the breeding season which have a yellowish hue on the breast. 1889 *Daily News* 21 June 6/1 In *lemon-cutting the most dexterous performers were [etc.] 1837 Royle *Ess Antiq Hindu Med* 82 *Andropogon Schœnanthus* or *Lemon-grass. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* (1860) I 25 These sunny expanses are covered with tall lemon-grass. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 423 An odour somewhat analogous to that of lemon grass oil 1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade*, *Lemon-kali*, a drink made from citric and tartaric acid. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* IV. xxi (ed. 2) 499 The *Aloysia citriodora* of botanists, the common *lemon plant, formerly called a verbena 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Lemon-rob*, the inspissated juice of limes or lemons, a powerful anti scorbutic 1876 *World* V. No 115 14 The orator sipped his accustomed glass of *lemon-squash 1875 Knight *Dict Mech*, *Lemon-squeezer*. 1884 *Health Exhib Catal.* 110 Lemon Squeezers 1713 J. Petiver in *Phil Trans* XXVIII 193 Its Leaves plain and small as *Lemon Tyme 1573 Baret *Alv* L 445 A *Limon tree, *citrea* 1621 Lady M Wroth *Urania* 302 They went into an Orchard beyond. the trees being Orange and Lemond trees 1879 Britten & Holland *Plant-n*, *Lemon Tree*, a frequent name for *Lippia* (*Aloysia*) *citriodora* Kth, in allusion to the scent of the leaves The verbena 1883 Wood in *Good Words* Sept 603/1 Very few persons, if they were shown a gigantic octopus, an oyster, and a piece of 'sea-mat', or '*lemon-weed', could believe that they belonged to the same class 1879 J B. Armstrong in *Trans N Zealand Instit.* XII. 329 The tarata or *lemonwood, *Pittosporum eugenioides*, a most beautiful tree also used for hedges.

Lemon (le mən), *sb.*[2] [app a F. *limande*.] Used *attrib.* in **lemon-dab**, **lemon-sole**, names given in various parts of England to certain species of plaice or flounder.

In London *lemon-sole* is the fishmonger's name for a kind of plaice somewhat resembling the true sole In Australia this name has been transferred, through association with Lemon *sb.*[1], to a flat fish of a pale yellow colour, and in New Zealand it is applied to the Turbot.

1835 Jenyns *Man. Brit. Vertebr. Anim.* 457 *Platessa microcephala*, Flem (*Lemon Dab.) 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 18 Jan 6/1 The lemon-dab or queen .. belong to that strange family of fish 1876 *Trans. N. Zealand Instit.* VIII. 215 *Ammotretis rostratus*, a fish not uncommon in the Dunedin market, where it goes by the name of '*Lemon Sole'. 1880 E. P. Ramsay *Food-Fishes N. S. Wales* 26 (Fish Exhib. Publ.) *Plagusia unicolor* is known under the name of the lemon sole, it is of a pale olive-yellow when alive. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan 2/6 Prices.. Soles, 12 to 18 4d per lb .lemon soles, 6d per lb.

Lemon (le mən), *v.* [f. Lemon *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To flavour with lemon. Hence **Le·moned** *ppl. a.*

1767 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* 352 To make a lemoned honey-comb. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 10 The Spaniards take strong cups of chocolate, followed by glasses of water, sugared and lemoned. 1883 P. Robinson *Sinners & Saints* xxi. 264 [It] throws into an over-sweet landscape just that dash of sin and suffering that lemons it pleasantly to the taste.

Lemonade (lemənē·d). Also 7–8 **limonade**. [ad. F. *limonade*, f. *limon* lemon.] A drink made of lemon-juice and water, sweetened with sugar.

In England now very commonly applied to 'aerated lemonade', which consists of water impregnated with carbonic acid with the addition of lemon-juice and sugar.

1663 Killigrew *Parson's Wed.* IV. v, Captain, make some Lemonade. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav* (1706) 2 We wanted not for Limonade, and other refreshing waters. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* IV. vi, Thou and thy wife and children should walk in my gardens, drink lemonade. 1791 Gifford *Baviad* 51 With lemonade he gargles first his throat. 1812 T Moore *Intercepted Lett.* vi. 33 A Persian's Heav'n is eas'ly made, 'Tis but—black eyes and lemonade. 1817 Byron *Beppo* lxv, Her lover brings the lemonade. 1831 J. Davies *Manual Mat. Med.* 63 It [sulphuric acid] is administered with great success in the form of lemonade in bilious and typhoid fevers. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L* vi 159 Deliciously cool lemonade and Turkish coffee preceded the more substantial evening meal.

† **Lemona·do.** *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *limonada*, f. *limon* Lemon: see -ado.] Lemonade.

c 1640 Shirley *Capt. Underwit* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 375 The Lemonados cleere sparkling wine The grosser witts too, doth much refine 1668 T. St. Serfe *Tarugo's Wiles* 18 Cooling those fiery Blisters upon the Liver that's procur'd by extraordinary drinking of Lemonade 1676 Shadwell *Libertine* I 9, I saw at a Villa not far off, a grave mighty bearded Fool, drinking Lemonado with his Mistris.

Lemonish (le·mənĭʃ), *a* Also 8 **limonish**. [f. Lemon *sb.*[1] + -ish] Somewhat resembling the colour or taste of the lemon.

1719 London & Wise *Compl Gard* 57 Full of Juice, but of a little Limonish Tartness 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* IV. 70 The skin may have a lemonish yellow hue

Lemony (le·məni), *a.* [f. Lemon *sb.*[1] + -y] Resembling the smell of the lemon, tasting of lemon.

1859 W H Gregory *Egypt* II 293 [They] ordered our *sherba*, or soup, to be made more lemony and peppery than ever 1894 Fenn *In Alpine Valley* I 23 The sweet lemony scent of the pines floated in.

Lempeck, lempet, Sc forms of Limpet.

Lemur (lī·mŭr). Pl. **lemurs**, ‖ **lemures** (le·miŭrīz). [a. L. **lemur*, pl *lemures*.]

1. In Roman mythology. *pl.* The spirits of the departed.

[1555 Eden *Decades* 26 In these they graue the lyuely Images of such phantasies as they suppose they see walke by night which the Antiquitie cauled Lemures] *c* 1580 Jefferie *Bugbears* III. iii in *Archiv Stud. neu Spr* (1897) 68 Harpyes, Gogmagogs, lemures 1629 Milton *Nativity* 191 The Lars and Lemures moan with midnight plaint 1657 H Pinnell *Philos Ref* 26 To the Earth doe belong Gnoms, Lemurs, Sylphs [etc.] 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* IV vi, Lest he beheld one of those grim *lemures*, who .. haunted the threshold of the homes they formerly possessed

2 *Zool.* A genus of nocturnal mammals of the family *Lemuridæ*, found chiefly in Madagascar, allied to the monkeys, but having a pointed muzzle like that of a fox; an animal of this genus.

1795 tr *Thunberg's Cape Gd. Hope* (ed 2) II. 206 This species of Lemur somewhat resembles a cat, with its long tail, diversified with black and white ringlets 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* xxiv. 474 His order Primates embraced not only the apes and lemurs, but the bats also 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* x 213 A little lemur was once seen to leap about from branch to branch.

Lemuridous (lĭmiū·rĭdəs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *Lemuridæ* (see Lemur 2) + -ous.] Belonging to the family Lemuridæ.

1830–1 *Proc Zool Soc.* 109 The other [was stated by Mr. Bennett to be] a Lemuridous species. 1855 in Mayne *Expos Lex.* 1879 in Webster, Suppl.

Le·murine, *a.* and *sb.* [f. Lemur + -ine[1].] = Lemuroid

1864 *Spectator* No. 1875. 650 Here the Professor [Owen] incontestably proves the lemurine . affinities of Chiromys. 1877 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* III. (1879) 495 In the Fort Bridger beds of the Green River basin Marsh finds .. some Lemurine Monkeys.

Lemuroid (le·miŭroid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Lemur + -oid.] **A.** *adj.* Resembling the lemurs; pertaining to the sub-order *Lemuroidea*, of which the genus *Lemur* is the type.

1873 Mivart *Man & Apes* 70 They are the largest animals of the Lemuroid sub-order. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog* VI. 296 The extreme antiquity of the Lemuroid fauna. 1883 G Allen in *Knowledge* 368/1 The fruit-bats seem to be specialised lemuroid animals.

B *sb* A lemuroid animal.

1873 Mivart *Man & Apes* 69 All the Lemuroids eat vegetable food or insects. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist* V. 481 America can so far lay as good a claim to having been the original home of the lemuroids.

Lemyet, obs. form of Limit.

† **Lemyre,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *leme* Leam, after *glimmer*.] *intr.* To glimmer.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 291 In to the hale sche hym lad, That lemyred ase gold bryght.

Len, obs. variant of Lend *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2]

Lenard (le·nărd). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 **lenarde**, 7 **lenaret**, 9 *dial* **len(n)ard, lennert, linnard**, etc. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [Of obscure origin; perh. adopted from some unrecorded OF. derivative of *lin* flax: cf. the OF. *linereul* and *linot*, linnet.] = Linnet.

1530 Palsgr. 238/2 Lenarde a byrde, *linette*. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 87 When the cheerful Robin, Larke, and Lenaret, Tun'de vp their voices.

† **Lench**, *sb.*[1] *Sc. Obs.* [Sc. variant of LAUNCH, *sb.*[1]] A leap, spring.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 37 That being prevented by death (as he was by the lyons lench) he should neuer see home.

Lench, *sb.*[2] *dial. Mining.* (See quots.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* L iij b, *Lench* These happen in Shafts or Sumps, and may happen by the Vein taking some small leap, or by [etc.] ..in which Cases the best or softest part of the Vein flyes more to one Hand, and there stands jutting out a part of the Side within the Shaft, Sump or Gate .. this we call a Lench. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Lench*, salt-mining term; the middle portion of a seam of rock salt, lying under the Roof Rock; usually from four to six feet thick. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Lench* or *Lencheon*, a shelf of rock. A Derbyshire word.

† **Lench**, *v. Obs. intr.*

c 1325 *Old Age* in *Rel. Ant.* II 211, I lench, I len, on lyme I lasse 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lench*, to stoop in walking. *Linc.* [1900 'Not known to our correspondents' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).]

† **Lend**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: *pl.* 1 lendenu, lændenu, lendu, 3 lendin, *Orm.* lendess, 3–4 lenden, 4–5 lendes, -is, -ys, leendes, lyndes, 6 leyndis, 7– lends. *sing.* 3–5 lend(e, 4–5 leend(e, 5–6 lind. [OE. **lęnden* (only in pl *lęndenu*) = OFris. *lenden* fem, OS. *lendi-* (in *lendibrêda* kidney), MDu *lendene* fem. (Du. *lende* fem.), OHG. *lentin* fem. (MHG *lende*, OHG. *lende*), ON. *lend*, pl. *lendir* (Sw. *land*, Da. *lend*, *lænd*), the OTeut. form is perh. **landwinjâ*:—Pre-Teut. **londhw-* whence L. *lumbus* (whence ultimately LOIN), OSl. *lędvija*. An ablaut var. is ON. *lundir* loins.] Chiefly *pl.* The loins; also, the buttocks.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. iii 4 [Iohannes] hæfde hrægl of olbendena herum & fellen gyrdels ymb his lendu [*Ags. Gosp* lendenu, *Hatton* lændene]. a 1100 *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 292/13 *Lumbos*, lændenu. c 1200 ORMIN 4772 And cnes, & fet, & shannkess, & lende, & lesske. a 1300 *Christ on Cross* 9 in *E. E P* (1862) 20 His lendin so hangiþ as cold as marbre stone a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22074 Right sua þe deuil sal descend, In anticrist moder lend. 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 139 His lyndes & his lymes so longe & so grete. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 51 A barm-cloth Vp on hir lendes, ful of many a goore. c 1440 *Gesta Rom* xxxii 126 (Harl. MS) Gurdiþe youre lendys in chastite. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 45 Lat him lay sax leichis on thy lendis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII ii 90 And with thar holl luyffis gan thame cheir, Did clap and straik thare leyndis to mak thame stere. a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* vi, He lap quhill he lay on his lendis.

b. *attrib*, as *lend-bone*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss* in Wr-Wülcker 159/23 *Sacra spina*, lendenban neoþeweard. c 1220 *Bestiary* 360 Oc leigeð his skinbon on oðres lendbon

Lend (lend), *sb* [2] *Sc* and *north. dial.* Also *Sc.* lenne, len. [f. LEND *v* [2] (Not repr OE. *lǽn*. see LOAN *sb.*)] A loan.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 197 *margin*, Quhat is ane lenne, and of the restitutioun thairof. 1594 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1816) IV. 70/2 Quha euir committis vsurie (That is to say) takis mair proffite for the len [1597 leane] of money ? a 1598 FERGUSSON *Sc Prov* xxix. (1785) 3 A borrowed len should come laughing hame. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj* 47 Debt may be aweand, be borrowing and lenning, or be buying and selling; or be reason of ane lenne. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I 246 Do ye think Mr. Awmrose could gie me the lend of a nichtcap? 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Len*, the loan 'I thank you for t' len on 't'.

† **Lend**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 lendan, 3 lænde, *Orm.* lendenn, 3–6 lende, 4 lenden, 4–5 leende, 4–6 leind, lend, leynd(e, 5 leend, (lynd). *Pa t.* 3 lænde, lende, 4 lend, lended, -id, -it, -yd, -yt, 4–5 lente, 4–6 lent, 5 leende *Pa. pple.* 4 lende, lente, 4–6 lent. [OE. *lęndan* = OHG. *lenten* (MHG. *lenden*), ON. *lenda*:—OTeut. **landjan*, f. **lando*[m] LAND *sb.* Cf. LAND *v.*]

1 *intr.* To arrive, come Also *refl.*

Sometimes conjugated with the verb *to be*

11.. *O E Chron* an 1036 Man hine lædde to Eliʒ byrıʒ swa ʒebundenne, sona swa he lende, on scype man hine blende c 1200 ORMIN 2141 Swa þatt he [þe steoresmann] muʒhe lendenn rihht To lande wiþþ hiss wille. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1868 Þe schipp on land bigan to lend. *Ibid* 22053 An angel .. i sagh lendand Wit a mikel cheigne in hand. 13.. *Sir Beues* 4277 (MS A) Þai lende ouer þe se beliue, At Souþhamtoun þai gonne vp riue 13.. *E E Allit P* C 201 Of what londe art þou lent a 1400 *Octouian* 615 The seuende day har schyp lente At Japhet. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 573 Than lendis him vp þe leue kyng his lady to vysite. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4488 To morne or none to þe leendys Fyue hundreth' of þi best frendys. 15.. *Geste Rob Hode* vii. xlii, Now shalte thou se what lyfe we lede, Or thou hens wende, Than thou may enfourme our kynge, When ye togyder lende.

b. To go, depart.

[a 1310 see 2] a 1375 *Joseph Arim* 207 A child cominge þorw, his come was nout seene, Siþen lenges a while and a-ʒein lendes. *Ibid.* 709 Þei lenden of þe toun and leuen hit þere. c 1430 *Hymns Virg* 105 Lete fleischeli knowynge from þee be lent.

2. To light (*up*)*on*. *lit.* and *fig.*

This would seem to be the original meaning and in the common ME. alliterative phrase *love is lent*, but the verb may have been subsequently otherwise interpreted as = *lean*, to incline; in some contexts it was perh. associated with next vb.: cf. LEND *v* [2] 2 *a* (quot. 1430).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4214 Al mi luue on him was lend *Ibid.* 10776 A dun þat was fra heuen send þare lighted dun, and þar-on lend. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* vi. 28 From alle wymmen mi love is lent ant lyht on Alysoun. *Ibid.*, Levedi, al for thine sake longinge is y-lent me on. c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Cotton Galba) 29328 Þe elleuynd poynt [of cursing] opon þam lendes þat witandly with-haldes tendes. c 1400 *Melayne* 1044 Thynk appon Marie brighte, To whayme oure lufe es lentt. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 28 Longinge is in me so lent. c 1460 *Emare* 404 The kynges love on her was lent. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxv. 35 Sich light can on vs leynd In paradyse full playn. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 498 Gif his lust so be lent, into my lyre quhit.

3. To tarry, remain, stay; to dwell, abide.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2966 He dred þe folk was ful o pride, Quils he war lendand þam biside. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 1039 A! sone, here may y no longer lende. 1352 MINOT *Poems* vii. 36 Thai lended thare bot litill while, Til Franche-men to grante thaire grace. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 747 And, quhill him likit thar to leynd, Euirilk day thai suld him seynd Wictalis for three hundred men. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 729 On englisch marche sall' þou lende. c 1460 *Towneley Myst* xi. 352 Thus long where haue ye lent? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv x 9 Quhatsumevir in the braid lochis weir, Or amang buskis harsk leyndis ondir the spray 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* 26140 That we ressaue him alway for oure freind, At oure plesour in oure landis to leind.

b. Conjugated with the vb. *to be*. *To be lent* = sense 3. *Lent* (pa. pple.) = remaining, abiding, dwelling

13.. *E. E. Allit P.* B. 1084 Aungelles .. Aboutte my lady was lent, quen ho delyuer were. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1319 Þe lorde of þe londe is lent on his gamnez. c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 229 With me is lent a ʒung man, callit to nam clement. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13857 He fraynit .. In what lond he was lent. a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 87 Evyr syth thou were a chylde Thou haste byn lente wyth me. c 1475 *Rauf Coilʒear* 591 Thair was na leid on lyfe lent in this land. 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* i. 3207 Theyr company and mynysters that were there lent 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii Prol. 14 Langour lent is in land, all lychtnes is lost.

c *refl.* To make one's abode, settle. *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 2479 Abram lendid him o-nan Biside þe folk of chanaan

4. *causal.* To cause to come; to bring, place.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 122 God ʒeue þet vre ende bo god and wite þet he vs lende [*Egerton MS.* lende, *later copy* lenne]. c 1205 LAY 1989 Neh him he heom lænde [c 1275 lende]

Lend (lend), *v.*[2] *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* lent Forms. *Infin.* a. 1 lǽnan, (*3rd sing. pres. ind.* lǽn(e)þ, lǽnþ), 2–3 leanen, 3 læne(n, (*2nd sing. pres. ind.* lenst), 3–4 lenen, 3–6 lene, 3, 7 leane, 4 lyne, 4–5 leen(e, leyn(e. Also *Sc.* and *north.* (with short vowel) 4–6 len, lenne, 6 lenn, 8–9 len', len. *β.* 3–6 lende, (4 *3rd sing. pres. ind* lent), 5 leendyn, 6 lind, 4– lend. *Pa. t.* a. 2–6 lende, 4 lened(e, 5 land. *β.* 4, 6 lante, 6 leant, 6–7 lended, 3– lent. *Pa. pple.* a 2–3 ilænd, ilend, 3 lenedd, ile(a)net, 3–5 lend, 5 iland, lande, lende. *β.* 3–5 lant(e, lente, 5 lendid, 5–6 lentt(e, 7 lended, 3– lent [OE. *lǽnan*, f. *lǽn* (see LOAN *sb.*). The other Teut. langs. have vbs. derived from the sb, but they differ in conjugation from the OE vb; cf. OFris *lêna*, *lênia*, Du *leenen*, OHG. *lêhanôn* (MHG. *lêhenen*, mod. G. *lehnen* to enfeoff).

The substitution of *lend-* for *lēn-* in the present-stem, which began early in ME, is explained by the fact that the pa. t. *lende* would regularly correspond either to *lēnen* or *lenden* in the infinitive, and the preponderance of analogy (cf LEND *v* [1], also *bend*, *rend*, *send*, *wend*) was on the side of the latter form The Sc and northern form *len*, *lenn(e*, owes its shortened vowel to the influence of the pa. t and pa pple]

1. *trans.* To grant the temporary possession of (a thing) on condition or in expectation of the return of the same or its equivalent. Also with second (datival) obj. of the person; hence *rarely* in *indirect passive*.

a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* xxiv. (Z.) 135 Læne me ða boc to rædenne. c 1200 [see 1 d a]. a 1225 *Ancr R.* 248 Þeo ancre þet wernde an oðer a cwaer uorto lenen c 1275 LAY 25178 For to bi-ʒeten þin rihtes ich leane þe ten þousend cnihtes. a 1300 *Sarmun* in *E. E. P* (1862) 3 Þoʒ man hit [*i. e* wealth] hab, hit nis noʒt his: hit nis ilend him bot alone fort to libbe is lif a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15197 Þat he yow wald len sum place, To mak vr mangeri c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel. Wks. II. 153 Lene þou me þre loves c 1386 CHAUCER *Can Yeom Prol. & T* 473 Leene me a marc quod he, but dayes three And at my day I wol it quiten thee c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 737, I sal lene the her mi ring, Bot yelde it me at myne askyng 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii ix, I wold praye yow to lene me a shelde that were not openly knowen, for myn is wel knowen. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I cccxiv. 481 So the kynge lende or gaue him, I cannat tell wheder, a lx thousande frankes. 1595 DUNCAN *App Etymol* (E D S.), *Praesto*, to len 1608 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 213 That neyther the Clarke nor Sacriston shall lenn or carrie forthe of the churche any ledders. c 1630 P. YOUNG in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 144 Desire his Worship to leane me Marianus his Chronicon for the tyme he is in the countrie.

β. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 135 Fifty þousand marcs had he lent abbeis þat wer in pouerte. 1467 *Waterford Arch* in *10th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App v. 304 Women that borowid or lendid any manere of goodes. c 1491 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 69 Riches and worshippes ben but lente to man for a tyme to yelde rekeninge of hem how they ben spended. 1573 BARET *Alv.* L 275 To lende one his house to solemnise a mariage in. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, iii. i. 77 Is he a Lambe? his Skinne is surely lent him, For hee's enclin'd as is the Rauenous Wolues. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 95 This minnow I will. if you like it, lend it you, to have two or three made by it. 1718 POPE *Let. to Lady M. W. Montagu* 1 Sept., I have . passed part of this summer at an old romantic seat of my Lord Harcourt's, which he lent me. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* 3 Feb., I have very lately been lent a volume of poems. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, Lend it me for a moment. 1893 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 429/1 The lease .. had been lent. to the plaintiff .. for perusal.

b. *spec.* To grant the possession and use of (money) for a fixed charge; to let out at interest.

a. a 900 *Kent. Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 74/34 *Fenerator*, lenð. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14033 It was a man quilum was wont Penis for to lene vm-stunt. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii 354 If it ware youre lekyng, my lorde, for to lene it, xxx pens I wolde ʒe lente on to me. a 1450 MYRC 1293 Hast þou I land any thynge To haue the more wynnynge? c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* viii 39 Neuertheles leneth he The pound for thre halfpens. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv xxi. 227, I lenne the an hondred crownes.

β a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28404 Agains will i lent my thing, And quilum tok þar for okeryng. c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 296/1 Leendyn, *presto*, *fenero* 1596 SHAKS. *Merch V.* i. iii. 123 You cald me dog and for these curtesies Ile lend you thus much moneyes. 1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* i. i, Len the fift day of September to mistresse Onset vpon her gown . three pound fifteene shillings. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxv 37 Thou shalt not lend him thy victuals for increase. c 1648–50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl* ii. (1818) 61 What I spent the miser lended. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* ii. iv. (1869) I 353 The stock which is lent at interest is always considered as a capital by the lender 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV 498 All bonds, contracts, and assurances whatsoever, for payment of any principal money to be lent.

† **c** With cogn. obj. (*loan*) *Obs*

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott Hom* 257 Se riche lane. þat he haueð ileanet him. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7506, I had na help bot me allan, And drightin þat me lent his lan

d. *absol* or *intr.* To make a loan or loans.

a. c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Luke vi. 34 Gyf ʒe lænaþ þam þe ʒe eft æt onfoð hwylc þanc is eow? c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 11 Ðat we sculen bliðeliche ʒiuen and leanen alle ðe us for his luue besecheð of ðan ilche gode ðe he us hafð ilænd a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvi 27 All day he has mercy & lennys. ? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 186 That is she that for usure Leneth to many a creature. c 1491 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 22 They ben soo harde that neyther thei wyll yeue ne lene. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiii. 4 And with thy nychtbouris glaidly len and borrow 1572 *Satir Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 24 To borrow and len glaidlie.

β 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xii. 36 The Lord ʒaf grace to the puple bifor Egipcians, that the Egipcians lenten to hem 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* cxi. 5 Wel is him that is mercifull, & lendeth gladly 1573 BARET *Alv.* L 276 To lend vpon a bill or an obligacion. c 1600 SHAKS *Sonn.* iv. 3 Natures bequest giues nothing but doth lend, And being franck she lends to those are free. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xix. 17 Hee that hath pity vpon the poore, lendeth vnto the Lord. 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Of Usury* (Arb) 545 Let there be Certaine Persons licensed to Lend, to knowne Merchants, vpon Vsury at a Higher Rate.

e. *To lend out* (or † *forth*): = 1, 1 b; now esp. used of lending libraries.

1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 1118 To lende thy goodes out for vnlawful gayne 1580 *Extracts Burgh. Rec. Edinb* (1882) IV. 183 Nane of the saidis buikis sall be nawayis lentt furth . bot vpon the conditioun [etc]. 1596 SHAKS *Merch V.* i. iii 45 He lends out money gratis. 1637–8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 120 If he should lend out his Lodgings himselfe 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Relat. Ceylon* iv. vii. 149, I perceived a Trade in use among them which was to lend out Corn. 1734 BERKELEY *Let. to Johnson* 4 Apr, Wks. 1871 IV. 221 As to lending out the books of your library 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 307 God uses us to help each other so, Lending our minds out 1890 *Spectator* 14 June, 20,000 books of reference (which are not, of course, to be lent out)

2. To give, grant, bestow; to impart, afford. (The obj. usually denotes something which though capable of being bestowed by the subject is not in his possession, or which is viewed as an adventitious or temporary possession or attribute)

a. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2059 (Gr) Ece drihten eað mihte æt þam sperenīðe spede lænan c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 We ahte .. þonkien hit ure drihten þe hit us lende *Ibid.* 105 Þet mon wisliche spene þa þing þe hum god lene on þisse liue to brukene c 1200 ORMIN 5159 Afftерr þatt little witt tatt me Min Drihhtin hafeþþ lenedd. c 1205 LAY 228 Þis lond he hire lende *Ibid.* 11494 Læn [c 1275 lean] me Mauric þinne sune þe is a swiðe wis gume. a 1225 *Leg Kath.* 1084 ʒef he nere soð godd . hu mahte he lenen lif to þe deade? c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4882 (Fairf) Lorde lene grace atte hit so be. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3108 With all þe Iolyte & Ioy þat Iubiter vs lenes. c 1430 *Hymns Virg* 23 Ihesu, þat me loue hast lende. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2532 Yit grete God slik grace him len a 1510 DOUGLAS *K Hart* 351 Sythen scho ask, no licence to her len. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. iii. 84 The partys in proportyon not agreyng, but havyng of some to many, and of some to few, lene much enormyte. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii ii. ii *Babylon* 532 A zeal to len A gainfull pleasure to my Countrymen a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xliv 9 Let Mercure language to me len, With Pindar pennis, for to outspring the spheirs.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M* 649 Þe mikel ioy þat þam es lent c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* (MS B) 342 My lyue, my lymmes þou has me lent. c 1430 *Hymns Virg* 106 He [God] haþ lant þe lyf and liht 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiii 26 Welcum, my benefice, and my rent, And all the lyflett to me lent. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 40 He rested satisfied with her answere, and therupon lent her a kisse 1592 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad.* 539 Her armes do lend his necke a sweet imbrace. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, iii. ii 151 And euer may your Highnesse yoake together, (As I will lend you cause) my doing well, With my well saying. 1623 MIDDLETON *Tri Integrity* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 386 A speaker lends a voice to these following words. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 938 Com Lady while Heaven lends us grace, Let us fly this cursed place. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 269 Your father talks of lending me a lift 1790 BURNS *Tam Glen* i, Some counsel unto me come len' 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* i. 7 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view.

1803 Scott *Last Minstr.* I. ix, And many a flower and many a tear Old Teviot's maids and matrons lent. 1832 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* iv, God in his mercy lend her grace. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 536 Grey, who .. was ready for any undertaking, however desperate, lent his aid. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* xli. 8 A mirror Sure would lend her a soberer reflexion. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xxxi. 362 The Mongols of lower rank lending dignity to their superiors by attending them to and from the palace.

absol. or *intr.* *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 51 God us lene of ys lyht. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A vii 210 Loue hem, and lene hem so the lawe of kynde wole. 1387–8 T Usk *Test. Love* iii. ix. (Skeat) I. 78, I pray to the holy gost, he lene of his oyntmentes, mennes wittes to clere. *a* 1529 Skelton *E Rummyng* 131 Wyth all theyr myght runnynge To Elynour Rummynge, To haue of her tunnynge: She leneth them on the same.

† b. with *acc.* and *inf.* or *clause*. To grant. *Obs.* The sense closely resembles that of Leve *v*; in MSS. it is often uncertain whether the word is *lene* or *leue* (*leve*).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4159 In swilc ðewes lene us to cumen *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 27820 (Cotton Galba) God len vs to forgif man kyn *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1750 (Harl. MS.) God lene vs for to take it for the beste. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 2083 *Ariadne*, God lene [*v rr.* leen, leue] me neuere swich a cas bo-falle .And leue [*v rr.* leve, leen, lyve, lene] here aftyr that I may 3ow fynde .so kynde ? *a* 1500 *How Merchande dyd Wyfe betray* 215 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 206 Were sche dedd (god lene hyt wolde ?).

† c. To hold out (a hand) to be taken. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 2224 Lene me youre hond, for this is oure accord. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* iii i. 188 Lend me thy hand, and I will giue thee mine. 1601 — *All's Well* v. iii. 340 Your gentle hands lend vs, and take our hearts. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 71 Lend me thy hand, Ile helpe thee.

d. *To lend an ear* or *one's ears*: to listen, pay attention; often with qualifying adj. † *To lend a deaf ear*: to refuse to listen. † Also *to lend audience, hearing.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 92 þane wald scho . til hym len a def ere ay. 1580 Sidney *Ps* xxii. ii, O God .. to my plaint thou hast not audience lent. 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* ii. (1882) 6 The sweeter the Syren singeth, the dangerouser is it to lend hir our eares. 1597 Shaks *Lover's Compl.* 278 Lending soft audience to my sweet designe 1601 — *Jul. C.* iii ii 78. 1602 — *Ham.* i. v. 5 Lend thy serious hearing To what I shall vnfold. 1671 Milton *P. R* iv. 272 To sage Philosophy next lend thine ear. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1793) I ix 351 The King lent a deaf ear to all the representations that were made to him 1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett* I. 266 A song about Adam that John should lend all his ears to. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 136 Charles X. .. lent a cold ear to the reports brought him by the general. 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* xxi, The young king seemed to lend a willing ear

e. To afford the use or support of (a part of the body), esp in *to lend a hand* (or *a helping hand*), to render assistance, assist, help.

1598 Florio Ep. Ded. 4 The retainer doth some seruice, that now and then .. lendes a hande ouer a stile 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* ii 1 Wks. 1856 I 91 Too squemish to .lend a hand to an ignoble act. 1603 Shaks. *Meas for M* v i 447 Sweet Isabel, doe yet but kneele by me Oh Isabel; will you not lend a knee? 1608 — *Per* v. i 264 Sir, lend me your arme 1632 Massinger *City Madam* i ii, I'll lend a helping hand To raise your fortunes. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* iv xx (1737) 85 Lend 's a Hand here. 1763 Foote *Mayor of G* i Wks 1799 I. 168 Thinking that this would prove a busy day I am come to lend you a hand. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* i xiii p 2 Lend a helping hand 1813 Shelley *Q Mab* v 206 Without a shudder, the slave-soldier lends His arm to murderous deeds 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* ii iii, I could not sleep If I had lent a hand to rob a church 1894 Baring-Gould *Kitty Alone* II. 175 Lend me your arm, said Pepperill.

f. To give or deal (a blow). Now *dial.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 136 A swap fayn, if I durst, wold I lene the this tyde. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xiv, With forks and flails thay lent grit flappis. 1591 Greene *Art Conny Catch.* ii (1592) 25 The women among whom he leant some lustie buffets. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* ii ii. (1622) 154 A blow which the Tribune lent her. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* ii 281 Vpon the head hee lent so violent a stroke That the poor emptie skull like some thin pot-sheard broke. 1783 Fielding *Quix. Eng* iii xiv, If thou dost any more, I shall lend thee a knock. 1790 Mrs Wheeler *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 67 Tom gat up and lent a girt drive at Sam 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand by Loire* 140 [She] lent him such a slap upon the face as made the wood ring again!

g. To spend (one's energies), devote (one's strength) *to*. *rare.*

1697 Dryden *Æneid* vii. 534 [They] lend their little Souls at ev'ry Stroke [L. *dant animos plagæ*]. 1809–12 Mar Edgeworth *Absentee* xiii. (1893) 221 Plying the whip, and lending his very soul at every lash 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 367 A man who could thus lend every fibre of his body to mere work.

3. *refl.* To accommodate or adapt oneself *to*. Of things: To admit of being applied *to* a purpose or subjected *to* a certain treatment.

1854 S. Brooks *Aspen Crt.* I. ix. 122 She wore a plain blue cloth dress, which lent itself to her exquisite figure. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod Par. Churches* 227 None lends itself better to architectural purposes. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys* i. vi. § 3 (1879) 308 Playing on the credulity of such as lent themselves to his clever deceptions 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xii. 150 Cæsar neither then nor ever lent himself to popular excesses. 1885 *Manch Exam.* 3 Nov. 5/1 He loves Ireland too well to lend himself to such a policy.

Lendable (le·ndăb'l), *a.* [*f.* Lend *v.*² + -able.] That may be lent.

1611 Cotgr., *Prestable*, .. lendable, which may be lent.

Lended, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Lend *v.*² + -ed¹.] = Lent *ppl. a.*

1598 Wyrley *Armorie* 145 Let no man then shee [*viz.* Fortune] seemes to fauor most To highlie of her lended faunings bost 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* iii xii. 346 As he [*viz.* Jesus] lived in lended houses, so he was buried in a borrowed sepulchre.

Lender (le·ndəɹ). Forms: α. 1 **lénere**, 4 **leenere, lenere**, 4–5 **lener**, 5 **leyner**, 5–7 **lenner**. β. 5 **lendare**, 6- **lender**. [OE. *lǽnere*, agent-n. f. *lǽnan* Lend *v.*² The mod. word is a new formation on Lend *v.*² + -er¹.] One who lends; *esp.* one who makes a business of lending money at interest.

α. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 189/21 *Creditor*, lænere. 1340 *Ayenb* 35 Þer is anoþer lenere corteys þet leneþ wyþ-oute chapfare makiinde 1483 *Cath. Angl* 213/2 A Leyner (*MS. A.* Lenner), *accomadator* 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen VII*, c 6 § 3 The same forfeyture to renne upon the Seller or lener therof. 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W 1506) iv. xxi. 227 As yf the lenner were in domage. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 40/1 Ordaines the lenners to pay the same yeirlie and termlie

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 296/1 Lendare, or he þat [lendythe] a thynge, *fenerator* 1526 Tindale *Luke* vii 41 There was a certayne lender which had two detters. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* i. iii. 75 Neither a borrower, nor a lender be 1625 Bacon *Ess., Of Usury* (Arb.) 546 Let these Licensed Lenders be in Number Indefinite 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F.* xliv. (1869) II 658 The merit of generosity is on the side of the lender only. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III. 103 To insist that the lender shall lend at his own risk

† **Le·nding**, *vbl. sb*¹ [f. Lend *v.*¹ + -ing¹.] The action of Lend *v.*¹; in quot. *concr.* dwelling-place, abode.

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1170 One a bere brocht till a kirk þat befor to þaim lendyng was.

Lending (le·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.*² Forms: α. 4 **lennynge, lynynge**, 4–5 **leninge, -ynge**(α. β. 5- **lending**, (5–6 **-ynge, -inge**, etc.). [f. Lend *v*² + -ing¹.]

1. The action of Lend *v.*²; *esp.* the letting out of money at interest.

α. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxvi 27 [The rightwis] lennys, lerand and gifand almusdede till pore and that is bot lennynge til god. 1340 *Ayenb* 35 Þis is þe uerste manere of gauelynge þet is ine leninge kueadliche. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 277 þat borwyng & lynynge be frely don to pore men for goddis sake. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 204 þe encres þat þou takyst for þe lenyng 1474 Caxton *Chesse* iii iv. G iij, Hit is sayd in reproche whan I lene I am thy frende, and whan I axe I am thyn enemye, as who saith, god at the lenyng, and the deuyll atte rendryng 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vii xxiv. 312 Yf wynnynge come frely to the lener for his lenynge without couenaunt.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 296/1 Lendynge, *mut(u)acio.* 1516 *Galway Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm* App. v 397 The lendinge or sellinge of anny the said vessells 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* ii. xxii 117 It is left to mens own inclinations to limit lending 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos* iii. i x. (1786) 133 There exists no reason, in the law of nature, why a man should not be paid for the lending of his money.

2 *concr.* Something lent; a. *gen.* (*fig.* in *plural*).

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel* iv. v, Thou lost a good wife, thou lost a trew friend, ha? Two of the rarest lendings of the heauens. 1605 Shaks *Lear* iii iv 113 Vnaccommodated man, is no more but such a poore, bare, forked Animall as thou art Off, off you Lendings. Come, vnbutton heere. 1884 H D Traill in *Macm. Mag* Oct 439/1 If we except the lendings of recognised slang, the total number of such additions . is itself not considerable.

† b. *spec. pl.*, money advanced to soldiers when the regular pay cannot be given. *Obs.*

1593 Shaks *Rich. II*, i. i. 89 Mowbray hath receiu'd eight thousand Nobles, In name of lendings for your Highnesse Soldiers. 1599 Minsheu *Span. Dialog.* 59/2 The other [ducate] was taken out for lendings. [*Note*, Succors or lendings which they giue souldiers when there is no paie, and when the paie comes they take it off.] 1611 Cotgr., *Capesoulde*, a Gentleman of a Companie; or one that hath extraordinarie Lendings; also extraordinarie Lendings, or entertainment. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* i. xviii (1810) 193 The ready money which was payed to the Companie yearly for their Lendings. 1637 R. Monro *Exped.* ii. 131 To satisfie our hunger a little, we did get of by-past lendings three paid us in hand, and Bills of Exchange given us for one and twentie lendings more

3. *attrib.*, as *lending-department*; **lending-house** *Hist.*, applied spec. to certain institutions for lending money without interest or at a low rate to the poor.

1797 W. Johnston tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* III. 21 Those who have as yet determined the origin of lending-houses .. place it .. from 1464 to 1471 1890 *Spectator* 14 June, 34,000 [books] for the general lending department [of the Edinburgh Public Library] 1897 *Tablet* 9 Oct. 567 It was Fra Barnaba who, in the 15th century .. recommended the establishment of charitable lending-houses.

Le·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. Lend *v.*² + -ing².] That lends **Lending library**, a library from which books are lent out.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxii. v, He is .. Most liberall and lending. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* iii. xii. 475 [The Libraries] of Cambridge are Lending-libraries; that is, he that is qualified may borrow out of it any book he wants. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* III. 401 The .. collection was .. divided into what we should now term a Lending Library, and a Library of Reference.

† **Lene**, *a.* and *sb. Phonetics. Obs.* [ad. L. *lēnis* smooth.] A designation formerly applied to a voiceless stopped consonant; by some later writers, to a stopped consonant generally.

In Worcester and later U. S. Dicts. the word is marked as disyllabic, and regarded as a. L. *lēne*, neut. sing. of *lēnis*: but there is no analogy for such a use of the neuter.

1751 Wesley *Wks* (1872) XIV. 79 The rest are mutes; of which π, κ, τ, are termed lenes. *Ibid*, A lene consonant, when its vowel is cut off, before an aspirate, is changed into an aspirate. 1841 Latham *Eng. Lang.* ii. 107 *P, b, t, d, k, g, s, z*, are Lene; *f, v, þ, ð, x, γ, σ, ζ*, are Aspirate. *Ibid.* 108 All the so-called Aspirates are Continuous: and with the exception of *s* and *z*, all the Lenes are Explosive. 18 D. R. Goodwin (Worcester), By lene we mean a determinate consonant sound defined by a simple contact or particular position of the organs; and by aspirate we mean [etc.].

Lene, obs. f. Lain *v*, to conceal; obs. f. Lean.

Lenefie, obs. form of Lenify.

† **Le·nend.** *Obs.* In 1 **lénend**, 4 *Kent.* **lynend**. [Substantival use of OE. pres. pple. of *lǽnan* (see Lend *v* 2).] A lender, usurer.

a 1000 *Ags Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 237/40 *Fenerator*, .. lænend, *uel* strude. 1340 *Ayenb* 35 Þer bveþ zeue manere gaueleres: lenynde þat leneþ zeluer uor oþren [etc.].

Leneret (Cockeram 1623), obs. f. Lanneret.

Lenesse, obs. form of Leanness.

† **Leng**, *adv. Obs.* Also 1 **lencg**, 4 **lengo**. [OE. *lęng* = OS. *leng*:—OTeut. **langiz*, adverbial comparative of **lango*- Long *a.*] Longer.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Luke xvi. 2 Axyf þine scire, ne miht þu lencg tun-scire bewitan. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* xix 19 And bære byman swęg weox swa leng swa swiðor *c* 1205 Lay. 11015 Hit heold hine bi þan ribben, þat ne mihte he na leng libben. 13.. *Sir Beues* 3808 (MS A) Out of þe renge he com ride, & Beues nolde no leng [*MS. O.* lenger] abide *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's Prol.* 18 That ilke fruyt is euer leng the wers, Til it be roten in mullok or in stree.

† **Leng**, *v Obs* Forms: 1 **lengan**, 3–4 **lengen**, 4 **lengin, ling**, 4 **lengh**, 4–5 **lenge**, 4–6 **lenge, lynge**, 6 **ling**. [OE. *lengan* wk. vb. = OS. **lengian* (MLG., Du. *lengen*), OHG. *lengian* (MHG. *lengen*, mod.G. *langen*), ON. *lengja*:—OTeut. **laŋgjan*, f. **laŋgo*- Long *a.* The normal mod. form, if the OE. word had survived, would be *linge*.]

1. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong; to delay.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 646 Ne lengde þa leoda aldor witezena wordcwyde, ac he wide bead metodes mihte. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 13 þenne beoð þine dazes ilenged. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 391 in *O E Misc* 127 Ne miȝt þu þi lif lengen none wile *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12408 We sal it lengh [*Gött* lenth, *Fairf* lenght, *Trin* lengþe] a quantite. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxix 5 Wa til me for my wonynge is lenghid [Vulg *prolongatus est*]. 1340 *Ayenb* 198 Hi habbeþ ylengd þet lyf of þe poure be hare elmesse.

2. *intr.* To linger, tarry, remain, abide, dwell; to continue in some condition. Also const. *inf.* Sometimes conjugated with the verb *to be*.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1890 On messager þat lengs lang to bring answare *Ibid.* 12127 þat wat i wel hu lang þi life sal last, For to be lengand in þis werld. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 14138 (Trin.) In his sekenes he lenged so þat he had no fote to go *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1457 þe grete lordes of 3our land beþ lenged now here. 1393 Langl. *P Pl* C vii. 158 Ich haue no lust to lenge a-mong monkes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 461 Now hafe I all to lange lengid fra hame *Ibid* 2162 If any life lenge in oure brestis. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 415 (Douce MS.) If þou be curteys knięte, Late lenge [*Thornton MS.* Lyghte, and lende] al ny3te, And tel me þi nome. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1014 At this tyme I will not lynge. 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb. Club) B j, With hym I loue to lynge. *a* 1586 in *Maitland Poems* (1786) 183 Mony gay gelding Befoir did in our mercat ling.

b. To lean or rely *on*. *rare*—¹.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11769 Who graidly may trist Any lede on to leng, as for lele true?

Hence † **Le·nging** *vbl. sb.*, dwelling; † **Le·nging** *pres. pple.* used as *prep.* = During.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12329 All þat left were on lyue, lengand þat tyme. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxix, Fere I .. my lenging is no lengur her.

Lenge, obs. form of Ling, the fish.

† **Lenger**, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [OE *lęngra*, neut. and fem. *lęngre*:—OTeut. **laŋgizon*-, compar. of Long *a.*]

A. *adj.* Longer.

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* i. i. (1890) 26 þis ealond hafað mycele lengran daȝas on sumera .. þonne ða suðdælas middanȝeardes. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 490 (Trin.) He fel wiþouten lenger abade [*Cott.* langer bade]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 330 Of his array telle I no lenger tale. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 42 The parchemyn that he wrote in was shorte, and he plucked harde to have made it lengger with his tethe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 110 The barouns hadde sente for hym that he sholde come with-oute lenger a-bidinge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 100 b, We haue made this chapyter somwhat lenger than we entended. 1558 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 152 My saide iiij children or the lenger lyver of them. 1561 Norton & Sackv. *Gorboduc* iv. ii. (Shaks. Soc.) 136 Our present hande coulde staie no lenger tyme.

B. *adv.* Longer.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Đo ne mihte his holinesse ben no lengere for-hole. *c* 1290 *Beket* 219 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 113 þis child wolde lengore gon to scole, ake is fader him nolde finde. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3948 (Trin.) Iacob..So shal þi name no lenger be [*Cott.* Sal þou na langer hetten sua]. *c* 1385 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 129 And euer the lenger she loued him tendirly. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5296 þe scottys

þare na lenger duell. 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 340 This persecucyon lenger continued than the other twayne. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1047/1 These folke do not long to eate and drincke, to lyue the lenger, but long to liue, to eate and drincke the lenger. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 22 Why do ye lenger feed on loathed light?

b. Farther. *rare*—[1].

c 1425 *Found. St Bartholomew's* 10 An hospitall howse a litill lenger of from the chirche by hymself.

† **Lengest**, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Also 3 **lenguest**, 4 **lynguste**. [OE. *lęngest*:—OTeut. **laŋgisto-*, f. **laŋgo-* LONG *a.*; cf. prec.]

A. *adj.* Longest, very long.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark XII. 40 þa onfoð lengestne [*Lindisf* lengra] dom. *c* 1290 *Michael* 313 in *S Eng. Leg.* 308 'Longueman' hatte þe middleste [*sc* finguer] for he lenguest is. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 256 And lengest lyf in hem lent of ledez alle oþer. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 65 Arthures scheen boon .. was lenger by þre ynches þan þe leg and þe kne of þe lengest man þat was þoo i-founde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3776 A large man of lyms, lengest of stature. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* 133 Bi eeldist and lengist vce of bileeuyng in the Chirche 1530 R WHYTFORD *Werke for Househ* A, The lengest lyfe of this worlde is very short.

B. *adv.* Longest.

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 (Parker MS.) He hæfde þa oþ he ofslox þone aldormon þe him lengest wunode *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 351 in *O. E. Misc.* 124 So me may þane loþe lengust lede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26652 Qua lenges [*Fairf.* langest] lys in sin Vnnethes he mai þar-vte win *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 18 Rancour and euyl wille dwellip lengest amonges hem of alle oþere men. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 427 And wheþer of hem lyvede lengest [*MS* y lynguste] schulde be oþere heyre. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII xviii, They began fyrst and lengest endured.

† **Lengh.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **leng**(o, **lengu**, 1–2 **læng**, 5 **leyngh**, 4–5, 7 **lengh**(e. [OE *leng(u, lęngo* wk. fem. = OHG. *langî* (MHG. *lenge*, mod G. *lange*), Goth. *lagget*:—OTeut. **laŋgîn-*, n. of quality f. **laŋgo-* LONG *a.*] Length (of time or space); in OE. also height, stature. *At the lengh*: in the long run.

c 888 K ÆLFRED *Boeth* (Sedgefield) xviii § 3 Tele nu þa lengu [*MS B.* lenge] þære hwile. *c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* IV XIV. [xi] (1890) 296 Heo . toætecton lengeo þære þryh twegra fingra ȝemet *a* 1000 *Salomon & Sat* (Kemble) 180 Hu lang wæs Adam on lenge ȝesceapen? *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 39 Ne wraðde mid ðe ne wunedð ones daiȝes længe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 12393 A treen bedd, þat suld o lengh [*Fairf* lenght, *Gött* lenth] thre eln haf. 13 . *E E Allit. P.* A. 416 In lenghe of dayez þat euer schal wage. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xx. 2 Þou gaf til him lenghe of dayes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5086 Lamprays sloȝis, þat sex cubettis clere was of clene lenghe. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh* 72 In þis tyme þe day and þe nyght ys of oon lengh. *c* 1450 *Lyarde* in *Rel Ant.* II. 281 Elevyne myle on lenghe the parke es mett. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 Preamb, Clothes . drawen out in leyngh and brede 1618 in *2nd Rep. Rec Irel* 265 They knew that they must be emprisoned at the lengh, and therefore (said they) as good now as hereafter *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog* (1875) 67 The third was a man that had a horne on the left side of the hinder part of his head .. and his wife told mee shee had cutt the lengh of her finger off..because the weight of itt was troublesome.

Length (lenþ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **lengþ**, **lengþo**, 3–7 **lengthe**, 4 **leinth**, **lenkith**, **leynthe**, **lingþe**, **lyngþe**, **lynt**(h, 4–5 **lenkþe**, 4, 6 **linth**, 4–6 **lenght**, **lenthe**, 4–8 **lenth**, 5 **laynth**, **lennthe**, 5–6 **lenketh**, 4– **length**. [OE. *lęngðu* fem = Du. *lengte*, ON. *lengd* (Da. *længde*, Sw *längd*):—OTeut. **laŋgiþâ*, noun of quality f **laŋgo-* LONG *a.* Cf. LENGTH.]

I. Quality of being long.

1. The linear magnitude of any thing as measured from end to end, the greatest of the three dimensions of a body or figure; longitudinal extent.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1122 (Laud MS) Hi sæȝon on norð east hr micel & brad wið þone eorðe & weax on lengþe. *c* 1275 LAY. 21993 Hit his on lengþe four and twenti mundes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8244 A-boute þat tre, A siluer cercle son naild he .. to knau þe wax o gret and length [*other MSS* lenght, lenthe]. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 210 þe hede of an elnȝerde þe large lenkþe hade *a* 1400 *Octovian* 407 The Frensch seyd he was of heghth Ten foot of length *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 6 þe crosse was of lenth viii. cubits. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 101 Another bordcloth..in lenkethe ij ȝerdes, & on halfe large. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* XXI 16 The lenght and the breth, and the heyght off hit, were equall. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 25, I gather the lengthe of a degree to be the 360. parte of the heaven. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Def. ii. 2 A line .. is conceaued to be drawne in length onely. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 162 The Carp.. will grow to a very great bigness and length. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 893 A dark Illimitable Ocean.. Without dimension, where length, breadth, and highth, And time and place are lost. 1774 M MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* II Taking the Length of *XY* from a Scale of equal Parts, set it off from *X* to *Y*. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Philos. Necess.* 177 The most exalted piece of matter possible must have length, breadth, and thickness. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 117 The full length of the rope between us.

† b. *In length and* (*in*) *breadth* (or *brede*), *length and breadth*, etc.: throughout the whole area (of a country), in all parts or directions.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 174 Ich habbe on brede and ek on lengþe Castel god on mine rise. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 38/138 Ne scholde no man so euene a þrow3 in lengþe and in brede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7911 þat folc .. robbede Wircestressire In lengþe & in brede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2130 þe folk..fild þe werld o lenth and brede. *Ibid.* 5027 Lauerd .. þat .. taght adam on lenth and wide. 13 . *Sir Beues* 537 (MS. A) A fairer child neuer i ne sig, Neiþer a lingbe ne on brade *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3055 Deliuer þi londes azen in lengbe & in brede. 1362 LANGL *P. Pl. A.* III. 196 He bedde beo lord of that lond in lenkthe and in brede [1377 — B. III. 202 A lengthe and a brede]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Marcus*) 50 Of al þis world, lynth & bred. *a* 1400 *Octovian* 548 Ten schypmen to londe yede To se the yle yn lengthe and brede. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 20 About the park thai set on breid and lenth .. All likly men. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii 65 Unto the crose of breid and lenth, To gar his lymmis langar wax. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* XIII 17 Arise, and go thorow the londe, in the length and bredth [1611 in the length of it, and in the breadth of it]

c. Phrases. *To find, get, know the length of* (a person's) *foot*: see FOOT *sb.* 26 c. *The length of one's nose, tether*: see NOSE, TETHER.

d. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 61 Inches, feet, &c. are settled, stated lengths 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI 153/1 Given, the area of a parallelogram, and the ratio of its sides; required, the lengths of those sides. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 229 Three lengths are given in the above table, for each mean girth.

2. Extent from beginning to end, e. g. of a period of time, a series or enumeration, a word, a speech or composition. † *In length of time*: in course of time.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott Hom.* 261 þe imeane blisse is seouenfald lengðe of lif. 13 .. *E. E. Allit. P* B. 425 þe lenþe of Noe lyf. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 444 To leden þerinne our lif þe lengþe of our daies. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XXVI. (*Nycholas*) 882 God hym lent lynt & space hyme to repent. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCCXXXII 519 The lenght of the siege. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 363 The equinoctiall is, when the date and night is both of one length. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* III 273 In length of Time produce the lab'ring Yoke. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I 31/1 The Stone has in length of time closed up the Mouth of the Valley 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III 34 A stay of any length there would not suit me at all *Mod.* The chapters of the book are very unequal in length.

b. An instance of this; a period or duration of time, *esp.* a long period.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* III 717 After such a length of rowling Years. — *Æneid* XII 1280 She drew a length of sighs [L. *multa gemens*] 1786 A. GIB *Sacr. Contempl.* I iv. 52 There are consistent delays of it for various lengths of time. 1824–8 LANDOR *Imag. Conv* Ser. I Wks 1846 I 4 How delightful it is to see a friend after a length of absence. 1838 J. H NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1839) IV xx 348 He had to bear a length of years in loneliness. 1877 L MORRIS *Epic Hades* I 8 The weary lengths of Time.

3. The quality or fact of being long; opposed to shortness. † *Of length*: long.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* XCI 16, I schal fille hym with the lengthe of daies [COVERDALE & 1611 long(e life] 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, IV. i. 11 Is not my arme of length, That reacheth from the restfull English Court As farre as Callis. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 136 To end a tale of length. 1611 BIBLE *Job* XII 12 With the ancient is wisedome, and in length of dayes, vnderstanding 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXVI, 139 Such Customes have their force, onely from Length of Time. 1667 MILTON *P L.* XI. 778 Peace would have crownd With length of happy days the race of man. 1762 LD. KAMES *Elem. Crit* (1774) II. 164 Secondly, the length of an Hexameter line hath a majestic air 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* II. 146 'A bowl, a bowl of double measure', Cries Benjamin, 'a draught of length!' *Mod.* The length of the journey was the chief objection to it.

b. Prolixity, lengthiness. Now *rare.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. i. 94 Come, come, in wooing Sorrow let's be briefe, Since wedding it, there is such length in Griefe. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl* IV. XIV 46, I will o're-take thee Cleopatra, and Weepe for my pardon. So it must be, for now All length is Torture. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 87 The clash of arguments and jar of words. Decide no question with their tedious length. 1791 BURKE *Let. Member Nat Assembly* Wks. VI. 67 Excuse my length. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V. 456 There is no reason why brevity should be preferred to length.

4. A distance equal to the length of something specified or implied. *At arm's length*: see ARM *sb*[1] 2 b. *Cable('s) length*: see CABLE *sb.* 2 c.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. XXVI. 71 A litel hows whiche hath in euery side skars a mannes lengthe. 1474 *Waterford Arch* in 10th *Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App. v. 311 Within the laynth of a myle unto the citie. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref* Wks 1846 I. 223 Nott two payre of boot lenthis distant frome the toune. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham* II i. 88 He tooke me by the wrist, and held me hard; Then goes he to the length of all his arme. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XII. § 89 When they come within little more than a horse-length. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 31 We could scarce see the Ship's length before us. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy* 261 Adorn'd with Porticos of Timber Work, the Length of the Building. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 19, I might have gone the Length of a Street. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Horatius* XII, Six spears lengths from the entrance Halted that deep array. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* XXXI. 241 They had got the mustang some fifty lengths of himself out on the prairie. 1885 SIR C. P. BUTT in *Law Times Rep* LIII. 61/1 The look-out . saw at a distance of two ship's lengths, a red light on board the smack.

b. *One's length*: the extent of one's body or form from head to foot or end to end.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 118 b, Laying all her faire length vnder one of the trees. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii, 429 Faintnesse constraineth me, To measure out my length on this cold bed. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 357 A needless Alexandrine ends the song That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 74 The roof, though moveable through all its length As the wind sways it, has yet well sufficed. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb* IV. 567 The serpent that would clasp her with his length. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* V. 56 All her fair length upon the ground she lay. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* IV. (ed. 18) 81, I fell all my length.

c. *Sport.* The measure of a boat, a horse, etc, engaged in a race, taken as a unit in measuring the amount by which the race is won.

1664 BUTLER *Hud* II. III. 1190 Left danger, fears, and foes, behind, And beat, at least three lengths, the wind 1700 DRYDEN *Cinyras & Myr* 381 Time glides along with undiscover'd haste, The Future but a Length behind the past. 1818 *Sporting Mag* XXXIX. 186 This was a most excellent race, and only won by a length 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II 116 Owen .. was some lengths behind in the last hundred yards. 1887 O W HOLMES 100 *Days Europe* I. 52 One [horse] slides by the other, half a length, a length, a length and a half. 1894 *Times* 19 Mar. 12/2 The Oxford crew won by three and a half lengths.

5. With a demonstrative or other defining word: Distance. *The length of* as far as. Now *Sc.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 161 Ye myght here the strokes half a myle of length ? *a* 1550 *Merry Jest Mylner of Abyngton* 77 in Hazl *E. P P.* III. 103 The mylners house is nere, Not the length of a lande 1578 HUNNIS in *Par. Dainty Devices* 2 They be the lines that lead the length, How farre my race is for to runne *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII § 90 He [Essex] had marched to the length of Exciter. 1687 *Lond. Gaz* No 2251/4 Which we had scarce done when the other three Ships had got our length. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 73 We had found it very cold, before we came this length, but now we began to feel the extreme of it. 1772–84 COOK *Voy* (1790) IV. 1198 When you get that length, you are very carefully to explore, such rivers . as may appear to be of considerable extent 1870 RAMSAY *Remin* v. (ed 18) 111 The loan of a horse 'the length' of Highgate. 1886 K OLIPHANT *New English* I. 295 In Scotland they say, 'I will come your length'

fig. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 8/2 That [treaty] never came any great length 1837 CARLYLE *Let.* 28 Aug in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) LXXXII 305/1 You do not say that the disorder has got that length with you

b. *fig.* in advb. phrases: The distance or extent to which one 'goes' (in a line of action, opinion, etc.); the degree of extremity to which something is 'carried'. Chiefly, *to go* (*to*) *the length of, to go a* (*great*, etc.) *length, to go* (*all*, etc.) *lengths.*

1697 COLLIER *Immor Stage* I. (1730) 6 The Royal Leonora runs a Strange Length in the History of Love 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III lxvi. 351 Others who could not go their lengths. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. x (1840) 224 They had not come to that length 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. VIII, I think you went lengths indeed. 1779 HUME in H. Calderwood *Hume* (1898) III. 30 Your spirit of Controversy carries you strange lengths 1792 WASHINGTON *Let* Writ 1891 XII. 177 When matters get to such lengths, the natural inference is, that both sides have strained the cords beyond their bearing. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII IV, He would go .. any lengths for his party 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* V VI. (1872) II 104 The cunningest of men, able to lie to all lengths. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 404 They do not go the length of denying the pre existence of ideas.

† 6. The extent of space within which it is possible to touch or act upon something; reach. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6573 Er he be led out of lenght, & lost of your sight. 1608 SHAKS. *Per* I I. 168 If I can get him within my Pistol's length. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 60 They could not open my shippes till they were within halfe the length of our ordinaunce.

7. *Archery.* The distance to which an arrow must be shot in order to hit the mark.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II (Arb) 106 *Phi* Howe manye thynges are required to make a man euer more hyt the marke? *Tox.* Twoo. *Phi.* Whiche twoo? *Tox.* Shotinge streyght and kepynge of a lengthe *Ibid* 150 The greatest enemy of shootyng is the wynde and the wether, wherby true kepyng a lengthe is chefely hindred 1802 T. ROBERTS *Eng Bowman* 290 *Length*, the distance shot.

8. *Pros.* Quantity (of a sound or syllable). Also, long quantity (opposed to *shortness*).

1762 LD KAMES *Elem. Crit* (1774) II 10 The emotion raised by the length or shortness, the roughness or smoothness, of the sound. *Ibid* 103 The different lengths of syllables, i.e. the difference of time taken in pronouncing. 1884 A. GOSSET *Fr Prosody* I 1 Some theorists forbid rhymes between syllables, whose difference of length is marked by a circumflex accent.

† 9. = LONGITUDE. *Obs.*

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* I. (1876) 24 Without knowledge of the latitude of the place by the Poale, and the length, by other starres.

10. *Cricket.* The proper distance for pitching a ball in bowling; that distance which constitutes a good pitch. Also = *length ball.*

1776 in C. C. Clarke *Nyren's Cricketer's Guide* (1888) 14 Ye bowlers measure each step, and be sure pitch a length. 1833 C. C CLARKE *ibid* 4 How to stop a ball dropped rather short of a length. 1850 'BAT' *Cricketer's Man.* 41 Good lengths depend entirely on the pace. 1897 *Daily News* 18 June 2/6 Such a good length did the bowlers keep that during the first half-hour only 20 runs were made.

II. Concrete senses.

11. a. A long stretch or extent.

1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 105 Large lengths of seas and shores Betweene my father, and my mother lay. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* XLIV, To leape large lengths of miles. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* IV. 415 That length of Region, and large Tract of Ground. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 222 From the bounded level of our mind Short views we take, nor see the lengths behind. 1715–20 — *Iliad* II. 649 Down their broad shoulders falls a length of hair. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 252 Not distant far, a length of colonnade Invites us. *Ibid.* IV. 355 He

brandishes his pliant length of whip. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* I. 3 With lengths of yellow ringlet, like a girl.

b. A piece of a certain or distinct length, esp. one cut off or separable from a larger piece.

1645 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) III. 112 Samll Milles hath libertie to cut 400 lengthes of hoopes poles on the common. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. P 2 The Compositer may cut them into such Lengths as his Work requires. 1703 — *Mech. Exerc.* 247 Line Pins of Iron, with a length of Line on them about sixty feet in length. 1832 Ht Martineau *Hill & Valley* iii. 37 Cut into lengths like twigs. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 328 The structure is in separate lengths, each having an independent spring.

12. *Theatr. slang.* A portion of an actor's part, consisting of forty-two lines.

1736 Fielding *Pasquin* I. Wks. 1882 X. 129, I have a part in both too; I wish any one else had them, for they are not seven lengths put together 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, I've got a part of twelve lengths here, which I must be up in tomorrow night. 1865 Ld Broughton in *Edin Rev.* CXXXIII. 293 Kean said [*c* 1815] that 'Iago was three lengths longer than Othello'. A length is forty-two lines.

13. *Brewing.* (See quot. 1830.)

1742 *Loud & Country Brew.* I (ed. 4) 71 It is the common Length I made for that Purpose. 1743 *Ibid.* II. (ed 2) 129 In making your Length short, and then making it longer with Small-Beer. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I 159 A. copper boiler, sufficiently large to .. boil each of the lengths drawn from the different mashings. By the word *lengths* the brewer means the quantity of wort drawn off from a certain quantity of malt.

III. Phrases.

14. At length. **a.** To or in the full extent; fully, in full; without curtailment. Also *at full, great, some,* etc. *length* † Rarely, *at the length*

c 1500 *Sc Poem Heraldry* 30 in *Q Eliz Acad* 94 The most populus, mortal were, wes at thebes, quhiche at linth I did write *c* 1530 Ld Berners *Arth Lyt. Bryt.* 157 Whan Arthur had red wel al length these letters. 1530 Baynton in *Palsgr.* Introd. 12 Whiche thyng for substantives, he declareth some thyng at the length in his thyrde boke. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball* (S. T. S.) 16 The Catechismus buke Declairis it at lenth. 1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 4 28 The Fellow talks of Rogue and Rascal at full Length. 1727 Swift *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. 188 The words pronounced at length sounded faint and languid. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* (ed 3) II. 91 Lord Eldon, though he spoke at some length on the other question, did not advert to this 1838 Trevelyan in *Life Macaulay* (1876) II. vii. 33 Macaulay gives his impressions at greater length. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 138 Gardiner spoke at some length respecting the Holy Sacrament 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 559/3 While Australia is described at length, the development of Canada since the Peace is hardly mentioned.

b. After a long time; at or in the end; in the long run. † Also *at the length.*

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* (1812) II. xxiv. 64 They were all withdrawen into the castell, for they knewe well at length the towne wolde nat holde. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1275 Euer at the length I make hym lese moche of theyr strength. 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 117 To come at the length to highest perfeccion 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 11 At length it brought them to a hollowe cave 1611 Bible *Prov.* xxix. 21 He that delicately bringeth vp his seruant from a child, shall haue him become his sonne at the length. 1631 Massinger *Emperor East* III. iv, This was the mark I aimed at, and I glory, At the length, you so conceive it. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 506 Of thy birth at length, Announc't by Gabriel, with the first I knew. 1753 Washington *Jrnl* Writ. 1889 I. 31 They . pressed for Admittance .. which at Length was granted them. 1768 Foote *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 271 Thou wilt find, at the length, .that the first will do us best service. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 210 At length she spoke, 'O Enoch! you are wise'.

† **c.** (*a*) At a distance; (*b*) in an extended line; tandem-fashion; (*c*) of a portrait = Full length I.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xv. 503 Now no more Our fight must stand at length [Gr. *ἀποστάδον*], but close. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 60, I had so fitted my selfe that gallies could not hurt mee att length 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* I. viii. 20 As he is good at hand, so is he good at length. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5384/10 Drawing any Carriage with more than five Horses at Length. 1786 W. Herbert *Ames' Typogr. Antiq.* II. 1287 A copper-plate portrait of Chaucer, at length, with his pedigree and arms.

d. With the body fully extended, to the full extent of the body or the limbs. Now usually *at (one's) full length.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 19 When they sleep they lie at length. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 7 [They] pray vpon the earth, with their armes and legs at length out 1667 Flavel *Saint Indeed* (1754) 120 The serpent is never seen at his full length till dying. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. vi. P 4 We..discovered two men stretched at their length in the street. 1818 Byron *Juan* I. xc, He threw Himself at length. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Eclog.* VI. 14 Laid at his length in a cavern, Silenus slumbering sound.

† **15. In length.** **a.** Lengthwise. **b.** To the full length or extent. **c.** To a long distance; for a long time. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 45 If þat a senewe were woundid in lenkþe [*Add. MS.* in lengþe, L *per longum*]. 1580 Blundevil *Curing Horses Dis.* lxxxvii. 37 b, The Horse will forsake his meat, and will stand stretching himselfe in length, and neuer couet to lie downe. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Agric.* (1612) 198 Agricola fearing, lest he should be assailed on the front and flanckes both at one instant, displaied his army in length [L. *diductis ordinibus*] 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 757 Their position runneth all in length. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Num.* ix. [x.] 5 But if the trumpeting sound in length and with a broken tune [Vulg. *si autem protrixior atque concisus clangor increpuerit*].

† **16. On length.** **a.** At length, finally. **b.** To a distance, away. **c.** To the full extent of the body. *Obs.*

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* III. xi. § 3 On lengðe mid him he begeat ealle þa eastlond. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 552 Wo so listneð deueles lore, on lengðe it sal him rewen sore. 13 . *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1231 My lorde & his ledez ar on lenþe furen. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7946 Þe lyght of þe son.. May fleghe fra þe est tylle þe west on lenthe. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. xiv. (Skeat) I. 99 She streight her on length and rested a while. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8179 Tristly may Troiell tote ouer the walle, And loke vpon lenght, er his loue come. *Ibid.* 13561 Fowle folowet the hert, Thurgh the londes on lenght. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi. 379 Laie hym on lenthe on þis lande. *c* 1450 *Bk Curtasye* 188 in *Babees Bk.*, Fro stryf and bate draw þe on lengþe.

17. † *To draw (out) in, into, at,* or *on length*: to prolong, protract; *rarely* with personal obj. = to delay, prolong the stay of (*obs.*). Now only *to draw out to a great,* etc. *length.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5806 He sal me drau wit lite and lenth [*Göttf.* lith and lenkith, *Trin.* drawe forþ on lengþe]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix (*Placidas*) 9 Men cesis . to spedful pennance to begyne, bot drawis it erare in to lynth, til of his body falȝeis strinth 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 107/1 To Drawe on longe or on lenght, *crastinare, prolongare, differre.* 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Ambages,*—a circuite of woordes, a tale drawen in length. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xii. (Arb.) 134 A sound is drawen at length either by the infirmitie of the toung [etc.] 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 23, I speak too long, but 'tis to peize the time, and to draw it out in length, To stay you from election. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xxxvi. 10 O continue [*marg.* draw out at length] thy louing kindnesse vnto them. 1611 Cotgr., *Alonger,* to.. draw out in length. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 30, I Prayed often, and drew out my Prayers to a great length. 1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 191 They will draw their negotiations into length 1893 *Temple Bar* XCIX. 68 Breakfast was drawn out to a most unusual length.

IV. 18. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **length ball** *Cricket,* a ball pitched a 'length' (see sense 10); † **length compass,** ? a ship's 'log' (see quot.); † **length keeping** *Archery* (see sense 7).

1833 C. C. Clarke *Nyren's Cricketer's Guide* (1888) 19 The reaching in to stop a *length ball will prevent it from rising or twisting. 1851 Pycroft *Cricket Field* vii. 99 All balls that can be bowled are reducible to 'length balls' and 'not lengths'. 1627 Drumm of Hawth. *Lit. de Fabr. Machin. Militar.* Wks. (1711) 235 [*List of D's inventions*] Instrumentum quoddam, quo itineris inanis quantitas exacte supputatur, & longitudinis locorum differentiæ Μηκοδειάτης, vulgo le *Length Compass appellatur 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 151 Howe muche it [the wynde] wyll alter his shoote, eyther in *lengthe kepynge, or els in streyght shotynge

† **Length,** *v. Obs.* [f. Length *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5400 Now haue we noght ware-wit we mai Lenght our liue wit fra þis dai *Ibid.* 21099 Thomas soght þat estrin thede . And tar he lenthid his sermon, Bituix-and til his passion *Ibis* 28850 Almus it lenkithes man in life to lende *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4353 Lengþeþ now my lif for loue of heuene king. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 53 And beden hym drynke Hus deþ to lette and hus dayes lengthen *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 196 Lengthe þou þe handyl of þi penauns wyth þis iuj spanne of lengthe, þat is, of restitucyoun. *a* 1450 *Story Alexander* in *Alexander* (1886) 281 Howe might a man make other mennes liues euerlastyng whan he may not lennthe hys awne life one houre? 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. xi. [x.] 139 Gif goddis likit lynth my life langar space. 1530 Palsgr. 606/1, I length a thyng, I make it longer, *je alongis* 1610 Daniel *Tethys Festiv.* F 3 b, When your eyes haue done their part, Thought must length it in the hart *c* 1614 Sir W. Mure *Dido & Æneas* II. 472 A rod he bears, by which he .. Lenthes and abridges life, as he desires. 1622 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Water-Cormorant* Wks. (1630) III. 5/2 Drinke was ordain'd to length mans fainting breath.

2. *intr.* To become longer.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 74 In þat tyme þe nyght lengthys, þe days shorten 1574 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* Introd. (1577) C ij b, The day dooth . length and short according unto the swiftnesse and slownesse of the Sunnes declination.

Lengthed (lenþt), *a. rare.* [f. Length *sb.* + -ed 2.] Having length; only in *Comb.,* as *equal-lengthed,* † *well-lengthed.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clvi. 144 His body was .viii. foote long, and his armes and leggys well lengthed and strengthed after the proporcion of yᵉ body. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 622 To the version there given we prefer, as more equal-lengthed and compact, Mr Garnett's version.

Lengthen (leŋþ'n), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **lenthin,** 7 **lenthen.** [f. Length *sb.*; cf. Length *v.* and -en 5.]

1. *trans.* To make longer, increase the length of, whether in material or immaterial sense; to elongate, prolong, protract. Also with *out* († rarely *on*).

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxix. 6 Quhen that the nycht dois lenthin houris. 1555 Eden *Decades* 215 All suche as sayled towarde the West dyd greatly lengthen the day. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 12 Put forth thy hand, reach at the glorious Gold. What, is 't too short? Ile lengthen it with mine. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 43 This vengeance .. will lengthen out My daies unmeasuredly. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* iii. 14 Then I will lengthen thy dayes 1614–15 *Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 487 For lenthning a wymble. *c* 1700 *To Celia* in *Coll. Poems* 54, I must to lengthen on the Pleasure Dwell on thy Lips, and Kiss by leisure. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 112 P 3 Sometimes he will be lengthening out a Verse in the Singing-Psalms, half a Minute after the rest of the congregation have done with it. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 5 We lengthen'd our Miren-Mast four Foot and a half. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* I. (1826) 6 He lengthened his visit till there was no longer an excuse for doing so. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* xiii. 317 The bare white roads Lengthening in solitude their dreary line. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 35 The corridor was of immense length, and seemed to lengthen itself before us. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 101 The life of peace is that which men should chiefly desire to lengthen out and improve. 1885 *Spectator* 18 July 945/2 Twenty-nine such works are enumerated, and the list might be lengthened.

b. with reference to phonetic quantity.

1666 [see Lengthening *vbl. sb.*]. 1755 Johnson *Gram., Of Vowels,* It [E] does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as glŏve, live, give. 1891 H. Bradley *Stratmann's ME. Dict.* Pref. p. viii, A short vowel which has been lengthened by position.

† **c.** Used for: To eke out, cause to last longer. Also with *out. Obs.*

1670 Narborough in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 56, I do intend to salt up a quantity of each, to carry to Sea with me to lengthen out my Provisions 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 255 We agreed for the Gallapagos to get Turtle to lengthen our Provisions. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 220 We took a number of them [green turtle] with us to sea, which proved of great service. in lengthning out our store of provision.

2. *intr.* To become longer

1695 Locke *Further Consid. Value Money* 21 One may as well make a Yard, whose parts lengthen and shrink, as [etc.]. 1707 *Curios in Husb. & Gard.* 257 The stems will soon show themselves, and lengthen. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xxiv. 408 His breath lengthens, and his pulses beat. 1798 Landor *Gebir* I. 205 And eyes that languished, lengthening, just like love. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* v. 52 The chain That lengthens as it goes. 1877 March *Gram. Anglo-Saxon* 26 Under the accent the simple vowels *a, i, u,* lengthen by prefixing *a* and *á* 1878 M. A. Brown *Nadeschda* 82 Daylight fades, the shadows slowly lengthen.

b. *Mil.* (See quot.)

1802 James *Milit. Dict.*, To *lengthen out,* in a military sense, means to stride out.

Hence † **Le ngthener.**

c 1560 *Misogonus* IV. i. 158 (Brandl *Quellen* 482) Thou art the lengthner of my lif, the curar of my care

Lengthened (leŋþ'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. Lengthen *v.* + -ed 1.] Made longer. Also, extended in duration, prolonged, long, (of compositions, etc.) extending to great length, lengthy.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 208 After many length'ned howres of griefe 1611 — *Cymb.* V. iii. 13 Cowards hating To dye with length'ned shame 1705 Bosman *Guinea* 260 Is not this Letter fairly lengthened? .. Wherefore 'tis high time to end the same 1728–46 Thomson *Spring* 431 At once he darts along, Deep-struck, and runs out all the lengthened line 1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 498 Seeds crowned with the hairy lengthened styles. 1788 J. May *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 67, I am too busy to make lengthened remarks. 1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 251 Professor Faraday undertook a lengthened investigation of the theory. 1861 Gladstone *Sp.* 15 Apr. *Financ. Statem.* (1863) 218 Before absolutely closing this lengthened retrospect, I must say [etc.]. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* II. (1876) 49 After a lengthened interview

Lengthening (leŋþ'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Lengthen *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb Lengthen.

1573 Baret *Alv.* L 280 The lengthning of the dayes. 1611 Bible *Dan.* iv. 27 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* F v a, You might have been invited for the lengthening of her dayes in this world. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* Pref., Besides so many other helps of grammatical figures, for the lengthening or abbreviation of them [syllables]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 148 The lengthning of the long-boat. 1853 Markham *Skoda's Auscult.* 169 A rapid contraction of the organ is not absolutely indispensable to the lengthening of the aorta. 1869 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. 13 The use of the long mark (–) for the lengthening of vowels generally short.

b. *attrib.*

c 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 66 They are distinguished as, futtocks, top timbers, and lengthening timbers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 122/2 A 'lengthening-bar'.. is an extra brass rod, which fits into the socket in the leg of the compass.

Lengthening (leŋþ'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Lengthen *v.* + -ing 2.] That lengthens, in senses of the vb.

1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 10 My heart drags at each remove a lengthening chain. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* VII, He heard only the lengthening echoes of his own voice. 1865 J. H. Newman *Gerontius* § 2 Is this peremptory severance Wrought out in lengthening measurements of space? *a* 1872 B. Harte *Lost Galleon* 141 To cut a lengthening story short.

Le·ngthenment. *rare.* [f. Lengthen *v.* + -ment.] The fact of being lengthened.

1814 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 300 Mr. Park, for the defence, admitted the lengthenment of the risk by [etc.]

Lengthful (leŋþfŭl), *a. Poet.* (Now *rare.*) [f. Length *sb.* + -ful.] Of great length, long.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XI. 182 He . shooke his lengthfull dart. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1626) 295 The lengthfull keele 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XI. 359 The driver whirls his lengthful thong. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 30 The latest stage Of such a lengthful life!

Lengthily (leŋþili), *adv.* [f. Lengthy *a.* + -ly 2.] In a lengthy manner; at length.

1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 334, I have written somewhat lengthily to Mr Madison. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 729 Informing her very lengthily,—to borrow an Americanism..that her father has promised her hand. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* II. xvi. 33 The reasons against it need not be urged lengthily. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/4 The case was lengthily and learnedly argued on both sides.

Lengthiness (leŋþinés). [f. Lengthy *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being lengthy; prolixity.

[1812 I. POLLEXFEN in *Examiner* 28 Dec. 828/2 (*In pseudo-archaic spelling*) If the pledyng bee of ordynarie longthynesse.] 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice* 31 In lengthiness of delay..vying with..the equity courts. 1863 LYTTON *Cæxtoniana* I. ix 144 Oratory, like the Drama, abhors lengthiness. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 658 If we want to see lengthiness of language carried out to an extreme and exaggerated development. 1875 MASKELL *Ivories* v. 44 Characterised by sharpness and meagreness of form, and lengthiness of proportion.

† **Le'ngthing,** *vbl sb. Obs.* [f. LENGTH *v.* + -ING 1.] = LENGTHENING *vbl. sb.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 223 Þat tyme of þe 3ere .. quhene þat þe dais takis linthynge. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 34 Bot all thar names to nevyn as now it nocht neid is, It war prolixt and lang, and lenthing of space. 1493 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 85 All the resydew of mony..I wyll jt be bestowyd vpon the lengthyng of the north yle. 1543 *Privy Purse Exp. P'cess Mary* (1831) 114 Payed to Mabell the goldesmyth for the lenghtyng of a girdle of goldesmyth worke, and a pomandur lxiis. 1595 in *Norf. Antiq Miscell.* (1883) II 330 P^d for the Lengthing of owle bares ij^s.

Le'ngthsome, *a. rare.* [f. LENGTH *sb.* + -SOME.] Lengthy Hence **Le'ngthsomeness.**

1836 in *Fraser's Mag.* (1837) XV. 611 We have here the fanatic Newton's lengthsome letters. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. iv. 21 This music of the Alleluia at the gradual, in losing its lengthsomeness, also lost its name.

† **Le'ngthway.** *Obs.* [f LENGTH *sb.* + WAY] The direction of the length of something. Only used in advb. phrase (*the lengthway of . . .*), and *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*) = LENGTHWISE *a*

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc New Invent* 121 The three perpendicular length-way sections following. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. 3 A notch, in which. lies the end of a pole, the length way of the frame

Lengthways (le'ŋθwē'lz), *adv* [f. as prec. with advb. -*s*.] In the direction of the length

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M 4 b, Cut lengthwayes in halfes, and applied to the soles of the feete. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav* (Chetham Soc.) 45 A long table .. placed lengthways in an aisle which stands over across the church. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x 53 Imagine the horn to be cut lengthways by a very fine saw. 1822 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers* etc xxvi. II. 68 A hollow tube split lengthways. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehₖ. Times* xv (1878) 561 The ornaments of the chiefs are actually pierced lengthways.

† b quasi-*sb. Obs.*

1702 *Providence Rec.* (1894) V. 168 The lengthwayes of the said land lieing Eastward and westward 1703 *Ibid* 150 The lengthwayes of this 8d Piece of land last mentioned Also lieth Northward and southward

Lengthwise (le'ŋθwaiz), *adv.* and *a.* [See -WISE] **A.** *adv* = LENGTHWAYS.

c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* III. iii in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) 90 Slend thys square sticke lengthwyse in to two 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* I 362 Beginning about two degrees north of the line and so downward lengthwise for about a thousand miles. 1842 *Act* 5 & 6 *Vict.* c. 79 § 13 Allowing for every passenger a space of sixteen inches, measuring in a straight line lengthwise on the front of each seat. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* IV. viii. 228 The child slept, and Grannie put it on the pillow turned lengthwise at Kate's side.

B *adj* Following the direction of the length; longitudinal.

1871 TYLOR *Prim Cult.* I 112 Lengthwise splits mean going on well 1878 W. K CLIFFORD *Dynamics* 132 The component velocity of any point on the [moving] line may be called the lengthwise velocity of the line 1891 C JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 133 That wretched driver was reposing in a sort of doubled-up, lengthwise position.

Lengthy (le ŋθi), *a.* Also 9 **lengthey.** [f. LENGTH *sb* + -Y. Before the 19th c. found only in American writers; in many of the early British instances it is referred to as an Americanism.

We have 10 examples from Jefferson between 1782 and 1786; Washington and A. Hamilton also use the word very frequently. T. Paine (quot. 1796), though of English birth, resided much in America]

Characterized by length, having unusually great length. **a.** Of compositions, speeches, discussions, etc.: Extending to a great length; often with reproachful implication, prolix, tedious. Hence *occas.* of a writer or speaker

1759 J. ADAMS *Diary* 3 Jan., I grow too minute and lengthy. 1773 FRANKLIN *Lett* Wks. 1887 V. 190 An unwillingness to read any thing about them [such remote countries as America] if it appears a little lengthy. 1793 *Brit Critic* Nov. 286 We shall, at all times, with pleasure, receive from our transatlantic brethren real improvements of our common mother-tongue but we shall hardly be induced to admit such phrases as that at p. 93—'more lengthy', for longer, or more diffuse. 1796 PAINE *Writ.* (1895) III. 251 In the mean time the lengthy and drowsy writer of the pieces signed Camillus held himself in reserve to vindicate every thing. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 320 That, to borrow a trans-atlantic term, may truly be called a lengthy work. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* App., Wks. 1843 VIII. 178 One most lengthy and perplext proposition. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 476, I must not be lengthy, though I have hardly skimmed the poems. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Introd. ii, The style of my grandsire was rather lengthy, as our American friends say. 1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* clx. (1862) 494 When he publishes what in America would be called a lengthy poem, with lengthy annotations. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* xxxviii, This address. was unusually lengthy for him. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 379 After much lengthy correspondence. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. iii. 67 The lengthy pleadings in the great suit. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll Breakf. P.* 200 But I grow lengthy.

b. said with reference to physical length. *rare* exc. U.S. and *techn.* of animals.

1760 P. COFFIN in *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1855) IX. 341 There is an Hill .. the most steep and lengthy to ascend which I have ever seen. 1795 in *W. Guthrie's Syst. Mod. Geog* II. 330 The lengthy moss, depending on almost every branch. 1803 J. DAVIS *Trav. U. S.* 126 And is Jack Douglas there? said the horseman He is a great, lengthy fellow. [*Author's note*: Lengthy is the American for long] 1806 M. LEWIS in *Lewis & Clark's Exped.* (1893) 994 *note*, Down a steep and lengthey hill. 1808 PIKE *Sources Missis* II. App (1810) 4 Which would still leave the Arkansaw near 800 miles more lengthy than the White river. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv* (1894) 248 Many a lengthy reach we've rowed. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* vii. (1859) 101 Dealing his blows unsparingly .. with all the force of his lengthy frame. 1878 H M STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii 347 On our left .. rose a lengthy and stupendous cliff line. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 312 He sees the steers grow glossy of hide, thicker, lengthier, ripen into marketable bullocks. 1893 *Kennel Gaz.* Aug. 213/3 A nice lengthy bitch.

† **Le'niate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *lēni-s* mild + -ATE.] *trans.* To render mild or soft; to soften, soothe.

1622 *Strangling Gt. Turk* 2 Yet, in these cases, as the Emperor's fury is leniated, they many times escape. 1624 T. SCOTT *Belg Souldier* 26 Those hearts . were leniated with a more iustifiable triable [triacle?]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 15 Others [catharticks] which onely by leniating and solving the belly, educe humours.

† **Le'nic,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Mining. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. Gr. λην-ός wine-press + -IC] (See quot)

1618 S. STURTEVANT *Metallica* 37 Lenicks are peculiar Metallical instruments which worke their opperation and effect by pressing, impressioning, or moulding . There is great vse of these Lenick instruments, for the tempering and commixing of Sea-coale and Stone-coale.

Lenience (lī'niĕns) [f LENIENT: see -ENCE.] Lenient action or behaviour, indulgence.

1796 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV 163, I am indebted rather to this skiey-lenience, than to any great decrease in the complaint itself. 1815 HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett* (1816) II 211 It will be necessary that this acceptance should be followed up by measures of the utmost lenience. 1826 R H FROUDE *Rem* (1838) I. 84 To look with lenience on the faults 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der* IV. 185 An ignorant unkindness, the most remote from Deronda's large imaginative lenience towards others.

Leniency (lī niĕnsi). [f. LENIENT: see -ENCY.] The quality of being lenient.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let* 9 June, After all the leniency and forbearance of the ministry. 1794 COLERIDGE *Lett* (1895) I. 71 All the fellows tried to persuade the Master to greater leniency, but in vain. 1844 H. H WILSON *Brit. India* II. 392 No leniency towards him could appease his resentment. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. iii 38 Leniency to malefactors was cruelty to the good and peaceable subjects

Lenient (lī niĕnt), *a.* and *sb* [ad. L. *lēnient-em, lēniens*, pr. pple of *lēnīre* to soothe, f. *lēnis* soft, mild.] **A** *adj.*

1. Softening, soothing, relaxing, both in a material and immaterial sense; emollient. † Const. *of.* Somewhat *arch.*

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh Spa* viii 74 Taking a little Cassia, or some such lenient medicament 1671 MILTON *Samson* 659 Lenient of grief and anxious thought 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 271 One should begin with the gentlest [Remedies] at first, as the lenient, relaxing, diluent, demulcent 1760 DODD *Hymn to Good-Nature* Poems (1767) 4 Touch with the lenient balm of thy soft love the heart morose 1781 E DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I (1791) 84 The rapturous God. With lenient words her virgin fears disarms. 1805 FOSTER *Ess* IV viii 251 Softened by the lenient hand of time 1810 CRABBE *Borough* VIII. Wks 1834 III 147 Nor these alone possess the lenient power Of soothing life in the desponding hour 1832 BRYANT *Poems, Hymn to Death* 103 When thy reason taught Thy hand to practise best the lenient art.

2. Of persons, their actions and dispositions, also of an enactment: Indisposed to severity; gentle, mild, tolerant. Const *to, towards*

1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb* 170 The lenient laws of this happy isle do not compel men to get or save. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, I vi 153 This venerable Protestant was disgusted at the lenient measures pursued by the Queen. 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar* vii. 86 Archie's family thought him much too lenient towards Mr Callum. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis* I iv. 201 The greatest observer and the most profound thinker is invariably the most lenient judge 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xiii, We have so much reason to be very lenient to each other 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii 155 Cicero, who was inclined at first to be severe, took on reflection a more lenient view.

† **B.** *sb.* A soothing appliance; an emollient

1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* I ix 99, I cleansed the wound, and drest him up with lenients. 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit.* III 50 In the Stone in the Kidneys .. I think it safer to use Lenients 1767 GOOCH *Treat Wounds* I 205 How necessary it may sometimes be found .. to use lenients and anodynes.

Leniently (lī niĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a lenient manner; gently, indulgently.

1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 247 He exhorted his brother to act prudently and leniently. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xvii. IV. 33 The tribunal .. had dealt with him more leniently than his former friends. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1325/1 It is easy to look leniently upon his tortuous diplomacy at the Congress of Westphalia.

Lenify (lī'nifəi), *v.* Also 6–7 **lenefie, -ifie.** [f. L. *lēni-s* soft, mild + -FY.]

† **1.** *trans.* with material object: To relax, make soft or supple (some part of the body); to render (cider) mellow. Also, to mitigate (a physical condition). *Obs.*

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 29 Egges .. poched . do asswage and lenifie it [the lower part of the belly] 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 49 Oyle of Elder flowers doth lenifie and purge the skin. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xxi § 7 He must .. enforce himself .. to lenify the rotten sores of their ulcerous consciences. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lx, The Mucilage [of Fleawort] .. helps to lenifie the dryenesse of the mouth and throat. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Gen. Advt. (1729) 95 Two or three Eggs whole put into an Hogshead of Cider sometimes rarely lenifies and gentilizes it. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens* I (1713) 250 It is an excellent Pectoral, lenifies Roughness, takes away Hoarseness.

absol. 1710 T FULLER *Pharm Extemp.* 145 The uses of this [Emulsion] are great . summarily to Lenify, Supple. 1718 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 57 Unrefined [Sugar] to levigate and lenify

2. With immaterial object: To assuage, mitigate, soften, soothe (pain, suffering, etc.). Also, to mitigate (a sentence). Now *rare.*

1568 tr. *P. Martyr's Comm. Rom.* 355 The feare is eythei lenified, or els sometymes vtterly layd away. 1569 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1575) II. Ep. Ded., Musike..lenifyeth sorrowe. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav* 76 She hung about his knees and desired him the sentence might be lenefied. 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* IV. v, This Cataplasme of a well cozen'd Lawyer, Laid to my stomach, lenifies my Fever. 1656 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* 447 Lenifie their minds by a deprecation of offence in a word. 1681 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 260 Lord Treasurer Clifford could not endure I should lenify my style 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII 594 These first infused, to Lenifie the pain. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 184 To lenifie the ill Humour of our Slanderers. 1882 *Gd. Words* 786 She was able to look on the whole blunder with calmness, lenified in the humility it brought.

Hence **Le nifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 36 It hath a lenifying and anodine quality 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 51 Cow milke . is . proper for all manner of Lenifyings. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R* II (1654) 259 The lenifying of exasperated and exulcerated minds. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* III. 37 This he reputes to be hot and moist, and of a lenifying nature 1758 *Descr Thames* 177 The Fat of a Trout is of a lenifying and dissolving Nature.

† **Le'niment.** *Obs rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *lēnīmentum*, f. *lēnīre* (see LENITIVE)]

1623 COCKERAM, *Leniment*, an asswaging, an appeasing.

† **Leni'tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1] [as if ad. L. **lēnītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lēnīre* (see next)] An assuaging, a mitigation.

1541 R COPLAND *Galyen's Terap* F iij b, But of the cure of phlegmon by barly meale is sooner lenition than curacyon.

Lenitive (le nĭtiv), *a* and *sb.* Also 7 **lenative, lenetive**; also *corruptly* **lenety, lenity.** [ad. med.L. *lēnītīv-us* (cf. F. *lénitif*), f. L. *lēnīre* to soften, assuage, soothe. In sense 2, taken as if f. LENITY + -IVE.] **A** *adj*

1. Of medicines and medical appliances: Tending to allay or soften; mitigating, soothing; gently laxative; esp in *lenitive electuary.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg* 100 b/2 Lenitiue clysters & suppositories 1562 W TURNER *Bathes* 10 Cassia fistula or suche lykewise lenitiue or gentell purger. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I xcii 179 This [glister] is lenitiue and a great easer of paine. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II ii. II (1651) 237 Where nature is defective, art must supply, by those lenitive electuaries [etc.] *c* 1623 LODGE *Poore Mans Talentt* (1881) 43 A Clister lenety made of the decoction of malloweis [etc.]. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* V xix 436 As if she meant to cure a gangren'd arm with a lenitive plaister. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit* III. 52 Lenitive Purgers should be made use of. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I 246 Apples are likewise pectoral, cooling, and lenitive 1822–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) I. 192 The pulp of Cassia, alone or in the compound of lenitive electuary.

† **2.** Of persons, their dispositions, etc. Displaying leniency, gentle *Obs*

1620 *Swetnam Arraign'd* (1880) 78 Old Iago is a froward Lord, Honest but lenative 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1848 Taking some advantage of the lenative and tractable disposition of the Emperour *a* 1652 BROME *Love-sick Crt.* I. i, He has been Too long too lenetive. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* X. Ded, Such Writers .. use the most lenitive language in expressing distastfull matter.

B *sb.*

1. A lenitive medicine or appliance. Also *fig.*

1563 T GALE *Enchirid.* 14 (Stanf) Suppositorie, clyster or lentle lenytiue. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* I pr vi 18, I will assay a while therfore with lenitiues, & meane fomentations. 1641 EARL MONM tr *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV 87 The gangren'd sores of their soules were not to be cured by Lenities. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit* 926 But Lenitives fomented the Disease *c* 1720 W GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens* V III. (1734) 137 It is so gentle a Lenitive, that three times the Quantity they usually give, will hardly move any Horse. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 74 The gentle lenitives of virtue .. might have proved healing ingredients to so deep a wound. 1788 *New Lond Mag* 429 He demanded a lenitive which would put fire into the wound. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser I. *Praise Chimneys*, Nature caused to grow out of the earth her sassafras for a sweet lenitive. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xv. 240 Festering wounds had more need of corrosives than lenitives.

2. Anything that softens or soothes; a palliative.

1614 A JACKSON (*title*) Sorrow's Lenitive 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's G* (1645) 72 Soul-solacing Lenitives of the Gospel. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 179 He hath under his greatest Misery the Lenitive of Hope. 1715 tr *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks* 161 If such an enormous Crime can admit of any Lenitive 1743 FIELDING *Journey* I. xxi, It wants the lenitive which palliates and softens every other calamity. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 12 Nov., This consanguineous fondness .I consider .. one of the lenitives of life. 1825 R HALL *Wks.* (1833) I. 376 Friendship .. the lenitive of our Sorrows and the multiplier of our joys. 1878

Dowden *Stud. Lit.* 412 Against the artificial he used the artificial as a lenitive. 1892 Shorthouse *Blanche Lady F.* 205 Mundane prosperity, which is a wonderful lenitive to some natures.

Hence **Le·nitively** *adv*, **Le·nitiveness.**

a 1627 Middleton *Anything for Quiet L.* 1 i, Yet should these waste you but lenatively. 1726 Penn *Life* Wks I 37 All Laws are to be considered Strictly and Literally, or more Explanatorily and Lenitively. 1727 Bailey vol II, *Lenitiveness*, softening or assuaging Quality

Lenitude (le·nitiūd). *rare.* [ad. L. *lēnitūdo*, f. *lēnis* soft, mild.] †**a.** In a material sense: Smoothness. *Obs.* **b.** = Lenity (in the first quot. perh misused for *lentitude*).

1627 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 269 Lenitude, rather than lenity of Magistrates. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Lenitude*, the same [as *Lenity*] 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 34 Some [purge] by lenitude as viscid medicaments.

Lenity (le·niti). Also 6–7 **lenitie** [ad. OF. *lenité* or L. *lēnitāt-em*, *lēnitās*, f. *lēnis* soft, mild.] Mildness, gentleness, mercifulness (in disposition or behaviour). Also, an instance of this.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm Par. Mark* xii 1–8 But they now made worse through his lenitie and gentleues, cast stones at him. 1592 *Nobody & Somebody* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks* (1878) I. 300 Hee is the verie soule of lenitie 1603 Shaks *Meas for M* III. ii. 103 A little more lenitie to Lecherie 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 6 That he do not there exercise lenitie, where the case requireth seueritie. 1649 Bp. Reynolds *Hosea* v 38 Such stiffenesse and sowrnesse as is inconsistent with the lenity of holiness 1692 E Walker *Epictetus' Mor* (1737) xvi, If I indulge, and not chastise my Boy, My Lenity his Morals may destroy. *a* 1711 Ken *Lett.* Wks. (1838) 93 To apply such ghostly lenities to her sorrow, as may set her at ease 1748 Butler *Serm.* Wks 1874 II. 308 It is said, that our common fault towards the poor is, too great lenity and indulgence 1779 Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I 234 If it produces a proper lenity to our citizens in captivity, it will have the effect we meant. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat* I 13 Shall we, as Christians, wish to creep under the shelter of a corrupt lenity? 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* lviii, Lenity to the prisoners would be the signal of attack for all its enemies.

Lenity, obs incorrect form of Lenitive.

Lenn, Lenner, obs. ff Lend *sb*.², *v*.², Lender.

Lennesse, Lennet, obs ff Leanness, Linnet

Lennilite (le·nilәit). *Min.* [f *Lenni* in Pennsylvania, the locality where it was found + -lite.] A greenish variety of orthoclase.

1866 *Proc. Philad Acad* 110 'Lennilite' 1868 Dana *Min.* 356 Lea has named a greenish orthoclase Lennilite.

Le·nnow, *a Obs* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **lenow,** 9 *dial.* lennaow. [Of obscure origin; the Lancashire dialect has *lennock* in the same sense (see *Eng. Dial Dict.*)] Flabby, limp.

1589 R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr* (Chetham Soc) 61 My lennow limnes grow dry and stiffe 1611 Cotgr., *Gavache*, lennow, flag-ie, limber 1616 Surfl. & Markh *Country Farme* 607 The branch falleth broad, lenow, and soft. 1882 *W Worcester Gloss.* s v, When I were young an' lennaow I'd a gambolled over that stile like one o'clock

Lennthe, obs form of Length.

Leno (lī·no). [Possibly a corruption of F. *linon* (pronounced linoñ).] A kind of cotton gauze, used for caps, veils, curtains, etc Also *attrib.*

1851 Mayhew *Lond Labour* I 388 Twenty year ago I bought a lot of 'leno' cheap—it was just about going out of fashion for caps then. 1866 Mrs H Wood *St. Martin's Eve* ix. (1874) 83 The broad leno lappets of her cap thrown off from her face 1881 G. Macdonald *Mary Marston* I ii. 38 He looked up from a piece of leno he was smoothing out. 1894 *Daily News* 2 June 5/3 A large space cut away . and filled in with fine net or leno

†**Leno·cinant,** *a. Obs.* [ad L. *lēnōcinant-em*, pr. pple. of *lēnōcinārī* to pander, wheedle, f. *lēno* pander.] Enticing to evil.

1664 H More *Myst. Iniq* xv 52 Animated and emboldened by the counsel or example of their lenocinant Leaders. 1848 in Craig; hence in later Dicts

†**Leno·cinate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L *lēnōcināt-*, ppl. stem of *lēnōcinārī*: see prec.] *intr.* To wheedle. Hence †**Leno·cinating** *ppl. a.*

1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath* 305 Bellarmine (the lenocinating Pander to the Whore of Babilon)

†**Leno·ciny.** *Obs rare.* [ad L. *lēnōcinium* allurement, f. *lēno* pander] An enticing medicine.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 140 We mix benevolent lenocinyes with purgatives.

†**Leno·nian,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *lēnōni-us* (f. *lēno* a bawd) + -an.] 'Belonging to a bawd'.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Lenow, variant of Lennow *Obs*

Lens (lenz). Pl. **lenses**; also 8 **lens, lens's,** and in Latin form **lentes.** [a. L. *lens* lentil, from the similarity in form.]

1. A piece of glass, or other transparent substance, with two curved surfaces, or one plane and one curved surface, serving to cause regular convergence or divergence of the rays of light passing through it.

Now sometimes applied to analogous contrivances for producing similar effects on radiations other than those of light, as in *acoustic lens, electric lens.*

1693 E. Halley in *Phil. Trans.* No. 205. 960 Finding the focus of any sort of lens. 1704 Newton *Opticks* I. (1721) 8 A Glass spherically Convex on both sides (usually called a Lens). *Ibid.* 57 According to the difference of the Lenses, I used various distances. 1719 Desaguliers in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 1017 Telescopes made up of Convex *Lentes.* 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 347 By the help of Speculums or Lens 1781 Cowper *Charity* 385 He claps his lens, if haply they may see, Close to the part where vision ought to be. 1831 Brewster *Optics* v. § 51. 45 Images are formed by lenses in the very same manner as they are formed by mirrors. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sci.* I 65/1 The Coddington lens is an equally valuable little microscope 1881 Routledge *Science* xii 279 The property of a lens to form an image depends upon its power of refracting the rays of light.

b. *spec* A lens or combination of lenses used in photography.

1841 Fox Talbot in *Proc. Roy Soc.* IV. 313 The object lens 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan 258/1 So thoroughly has this region been set forth by the pen and the pencil and the lens.

2. *Anat.* **a.** = *crystalline lens* (see Crystalline *a.* 6). **b.** One of the facets of a compound eye.

a. 1719 Quincy *Lex Physico-Med.* (1722) s.v. 1806 *Med. Jrnl* XV. 106 Indistinct vision can only be remedied by the depression of the lens. 1840 G Ellis *Anat.* 96 It is this artery that is to be avoided when the needle is used to depress the lens 1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* Introd. 54 Except in Owls and aquatic Birds, the lens is flat

b. 1868 Duncan *Insect World* Introd. 2 Eyes [of insects] composed of many lenses

3. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as (sense 1, 1 b) *lens-shutter, -tube*; *lens-like, -shaped* adjs.; (sense 2) *lens-capsule, -matter, -sector*, **lens-eye** = 2 b; **lens-form** = Lentiform.

1874 G Lawson *Dis Eye* 128 The *lens-capsule may be so tough that the point of the needle will puncture but not lacerate it 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 769/1 The *lens-eyes of insecta 1787 *I am Plants* I 16 Seeds solitary, *lens-form 1836–9 Todd *Cycl Anat.* II. 960/1 It [i e the facet] is convex on its external and internal surface, or *lens-like 1874 G Lawson *Dis Eye* 157 In cases where there is some *lens matter enclosed between the anterior and posterior layers of the capsule 1879 *Rep St George's Hosp* IX 484 A zone of central opacity in each lens, with the normal *lens-sectors strongly marked therein. 1839 Lindley *Introd Bot.* (ed 3) 447 *Lens-shaped ; resembling a double convex lens; as the seeds of Amaranthus 1887 W Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 365 The conical points expand into lens-shaped discs 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull* IV. 158 Your *lens shutter, note book and other trifles are bestowed in your pockets 1890 *Ibid* III. 198 The hood is arranged to slide out and in on the *lens tube.

Hence **Lensed** *a*, provided with a lens or lenses. **Le·nsless** *a*, having no lens or lenses.

1859 Sala *Twice round Clock* (1861) 274 If you eye him narrowly through the many lensed lorgnette. 1892 *Illustr Lond News* 1 Oct. 431/3 An eye lensed like a microscope, though also lensed like yours and mine. 1899 Cagney tr *Jaksch's Clin Diagn.* i. (ed 4) 80 The lensless spectroscope consists of two tubes.

†**Lense,** *v Obs.* [OE *hlǽnsian*, f *hlǽne* lean; cf. *clǽnsian* to cleanse.] **a.** *trans* To make lean; to macerate. **b.** *intr.* To become lean.

a 1000 in Napier *OE Glosses* 32/1156 *Macero* .ic hlænsize *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 147 Mon lenseð his fleis hwenne he him 3efeð lutel to etene and lesse to drinke. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 207 Mannes lichame ihalsneð [*Lamb MS* lenseð] iwis, þenne me hine pined mid hunger and mid þurste.

Hence †**Le·nsing** *vbl sb.*, macerating

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 147 Ac he muneged us an oðer rode to berene þet is inemned *Carnis maceratio* fleises lensing. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 207 An oðer [rode]..þat is cleped *Carnis maceracio* þat is lichames hlensing.

†**Lensher.** *Obs.* App. early Sc f Landshard.

1672 *Sc Acts Chas. II* (1820) VIII. 139/2 Lenshers, aqueducts water workes, and others vsefull and necessar for winning and vpholding of the saids coalls & coallhewghs.

Lent (lent), *sb*.¹ Forms. 3–5 **leinte, leynte,** 4–6 **lente,** 6– **lent.** [Shortened from Lenten.]

1. The season of spring. *Obs* exc. in *Comb* (see 4).

c 1175 Lay. 30626 Þar after com leinte [*c* 1205 leinten] and dajes gonne longy 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI 107 Þe evenes of þe day and of þe nyȝt is ones in þe Lente, and efte in hervest

2. *Eccl.* The period including 40 weekdays extending from Ash-Wednesday to Easter-eve, observed as a time of fasting and penitence, in commemoration of Our Lord's fasting in the wilderness. †Also *Clean Lent.*

c 1290 *S. Eng Leg* I. 229/352 Fram þulke tyme forto in leinte no lond huy ne i-seiȝe. 1377 Langl. *P Pl.* B. xiii 350 As wel in lente as oute of lente. *c* 1400 A. Davy *Dreams* 117 On Wedenysday in clene leinte. *c* 1430 *Two Cookerybks* 12 An ȝif if it be in lente, lef þe ȝolkys of Eyroun. 1527 *Warden's Acc Morebath, Devon*, The 2 Sonday in clene Lente. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VIII*, 241 The first Sondaie in Lent, Stephyn Gardiner Bishop of Winchester, preached at Paules crosse. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv 143 An old Hare hoare is very good meat in Lent. 1616 R. C *Tirtes' Whistle* iv 1434 Cocus .. hath an intent, To curry favour, to dresse meat in Lent. 1769 Gray in *Corr with Nicholls* (1843) 87 Palgrave keeps Lent at home, and wants to be asked to break it. 1797–1809 Coleridge *Three Graves* xix, Ellen always kept her church All church-days during Lent. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 46 Many a cargo of salt cod for Lent. was there.

b. An instance of this; the Lent of some specified year.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 251 But þe nexte Lente [MSS. α and β leynte] þeraster he wente into Normandie. 1538 Coverdale *N. T., Ded. to Cromwell*, This last lent I dyd with all humblenesse directe an Epistle vnto the kynges most noble grace. 1597 Shaks 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 376 What is a loynt of Mutton, or two, in a whole Lent? 1740 Gray *Let* Poems (1775) 78 The diversions of a Florentine Lent. 1842 Tennyson *St. Sim. Styl.* 179 If it may be, fast Whole Lents, and pray.

c. *transf.* (cf. 3 b) and *fig.*

1598 Toft *Alba* (1880) 102 The Carnouale of my sweet Love is past, Now comes the Lent of my long Hate at last. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* A a iij, Spice sweetens White-meats Lent. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 157 After that weeke of cleane Lent without eating or drinking. 1634 Bp. Hall *Charac. Man* (1635) 6 If, in the former, there be a sad Lent of mortification; there is in the latter, a chearful Easter of our raising and exaltation. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiii. 408 He is half starv'd in the lent of a long vacation. 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 421 Before so long a Lent of Servitude, they may permit us a little Shroving-time first wherin to speak freely. 1713 Swift *Cadenus & Van.* 90 There live with daggled mermaids pent, And keep on fish perpetual lent.

d. *pl.* At Cambridge: The Lent-term boat-races.

1893 *Westm. Gaz* 27 Feb. 11/2 In the Lents' on Saturday both Jesus and Trinity Hall pursued their victorious career.

†**3.** In extended senses. **a.** A period of forty days, esp. in *lent of pardon*, an indulgence of forty days.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 158 b/2 There is seuen yere and seuen lentys of pardon. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* 146 And aboue this is grauntyd xxviij C. yere of pardon, and the merytis of as many lentis or karyns. 1535 *Godly Primer* Admon to Rdr, Promising moche grace, and many yeres, dayes, and lentes of pardon.

†**b** A period of fasting prescribed by any religious system. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 41 Þo holy lenten þat bygynneþ fro þe twelfe day of cristemasse to þe fulle fourti daies. 1555 Eden *Decades* 99 They haue obserued a longer and sharper lent then euer yowre holinesse inioyned 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 541 They observe their houres, and two Fasts or Lents 1653 Greaves *Seraglio* 143 The Ramazan being ended, which is their day lent. 1718 Lady M W Montagu *Let to C'tess [Bristol]* Lett 1887 I 241 Their lents are at least seven months in every year. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl* s v, The antient Latin monks had three Lents, the grand Lent before Easter; another before Christmas, called the Lent of S Martin, and a third after Whitsunday, called the Lent of S John Baptist: each of which consisted of forty days 1757 Hume *Ess., Nat. Hist Relig.* (1817) II. 446 The four lents of the Muscovites. 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* xlvii (1788) IV 604 Five annual lents, during which both the clergy and laity abstain .. even from the taste of wine [etc]

4. *attrib* and *Comb*, as (sense 1) *lent-corn, -crop, -grain(s; lent-sown* adj.; (sense 2) *Lent-diet, -fast, -meat, -provisions, -season, -seed, -sermon, -stuff, -time*; †**Lent-cloth,** a cloth hung before images in Lent; **lent-lily,** (*a*) the yellow daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*; (*b*) *adj* of the colour of this flower; **lent-rose** = *lent-lily* (*a*); also, in S. Devon, *N. biflorus* (Britten & Holland); **Lent-term** (at the Universities), the term in which Lent falls

1495–6 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 45 Pro anulis pro le *lentecloth coram S Nich Ep tijd, et pro factura eiusdem tijd. 1552 *Inv. Ch Goods* (Surtees) 44 One great clothe of canves cauled Lente clothe 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb* § 148 Vnto the tyme that thou haue sowen agayne thy wynter-corne & thy *lente corne. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Lent-corn*, barley and oats; also beans, if sown in the spring 1744–50 W Ellis *Mod. Husbandm* II i 113 Whether it be a Wheat, or *Lent-Crop, that is set on the Soils, Rolling is one main Preservative of such a Crop 1855 Morton *Cycl Agric* II. 721/2 *Breach* or *Lent Crops* (*East Eng* &c), all spring crops 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 286 In a *Lent Diet People commonly fall away 1651 C Cartwright *Cert Relig* II. 58 And the like also for the different manner of observing the *Lent-fast in respect of the time. 1744–50 W Ellis *Mod. Husbandm* II. i 55 The two first [sc. Barley and Pease] as well as Oats, etc. are called *Lent-Grains, as being to be sown about *Lent* time 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Lent-grain*, the spring crops. 1826–7 K. Digby *Broadst Hon.* (1846) II. 364 The early daffodil was *Lent-lily. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lyn.* 911 A silk pavilion all Lent-lily in hue. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Ete nu *leinte mete and enes o dai 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 375 b/1 In aduent he ete neuer but lente mete. 1663–4 Pepys *Diary* 10 Feb, My wife being with my aunt Wight to day to buy *Lent provisions 1796 W. Marshall *W. Eng.* I. 328 *Lent rose .. the Narcissus or Daffodil. 1573 Baret *Alv.* L 284 *Lent season, *quadragesima*. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xiii. 190 Lynne-seed and lik-seed and *lente-seedes alle. *a* 1695 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (1899) III. 178 And therin doth the Vicechancellour sit, to heare the *Lent-sermons preached 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 539/2 The dryness of April and May was against the vegetation of the *Lent-sown seed. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* lvi. (1878) 37 Take shipping or ride *Lent stuffe to prouide. 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil* No. 42 (1754) 223 These disputations .. are so order'd, that they last all *Lent-time.

†**Lent,** *sb*.² *Obs.* Also **lente.** [ad. L. *lent-em, lens.*] *collect. sing.* Lentils.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* iv. 9 Take thou to thee whete, and barli, and bene, and lent. 1388 — 2 *Kings* xxiii. 11 For-sothe there was a feeld ful of lente.

Lent, *sb*.³ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **lente,** 7 **lenth,** 9 **length.** [f. *lent*, pa. pple. of Lend.] The action of lending; loan.

14.. in Arnolde *Chron.* 281 That for y⁴ most part the conuenable seson of themploynge of the good lente was passed 1546 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) II. 163 Maior Nehemiah Bourne. is granted ye lent of one drake from Dorchestr. 1682–3 *Hartland Ch. Acc.* (Hartland Gloss.), Pd for the lenth of two sarges 1s. 6d. *a* 1704 De la Pryme *Diary* (Surtees) 263 Thanking him exceedingly for the lent thereof. 1740 Twells *Life Pocock* (1816) I. 207 Upon the lent of Mr. Pocock's copy. 1797–1805 S. & Ht. Lee *Canterb. T.* III. 456 Owens offered him the lent of his scythe. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss., Lent, length*, the loan of a thing.

Lent (lent), *a.* Also **lente.** [a. F. *lent*, ad. L. *lent-us.*]

†**1.** Slow, sluggish; said esp. of a fever, a fire. *Obs.*

14.. in *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (1893) 297 *note*, Boile hit with a lente fyre. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Phisick* 392 Make a distillation with a lente and soft fire. 1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. ii, We must now encrease Our fire to *Ignis ardens*, we are past *Finus equinus, Balnei, Cineris*, And all those lenter heates. 1658 BAILLIE in Z Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 36/2 A lent feaver and defluxion. 1662 — *Lett. & Jrnls* (Bannatyne Club) III. 433 The last trick they have fallen on, to usurp the Magistracie, is..to get the deacons ..created of their side;..but this lent-way does no satisfie 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* (1736) 342 A continual Lent-Fever, with Rigors invading with uncertain Periods.

† b. quasi-*sb.* Slowness, delay. *Obs.*

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2561 Withoute lent, They wesh and to mete went.

2. *Mus.* = LENTO. Now *rare.*

1724 [see LENTO]. 1726 BAILEY, *Lent* [in *Musick Books*] denotes a slow Movement, and signifies much the same as Largo. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Lent* (F), Slow, *lento* 1882 JAS. WALKER *Janet to Auld Reekie*, etc 31 Wha played like thee a lente solo, Reel or Strathspey.

Lent (lent), *ppl. a.* Also 4–5 **lant(e.** [pa. pple. of LEND *v.*[2]] In senses of the vb. LEND. (Formerly often used where we should now say 'borrowed'.)

13 . *S. Erkenwolde* 192 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 270 He [the dead man] dryues owte wordes burghe sum lant goste, lyse of hyme bat al redes. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xxxviii, For gud his butte a lante lone, Sum tyme men haue hit, sum tyme none. 1560 BECON *New Catech* Wks 1564 I 402 Examples, which may assertain vs of this liberality and lent good wil of God toward us 1619 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich. III*, H 3, In happy howre, I pai'd th' arrerages of his lent Good. 1631 A. CRAIGE *Pilgr & Herenite* 5 When pale Ladie Luna, with her lent light, Through the dawning of the Day was driven to depart.

†**Lent,** *v Obs* [f. *lent*, obs. pa. pple. of LEAN *v.*[1]] *intr.* To lean.

1658 A. FOX *Wurts' Surg.* v. 363 A Child overturning himself or lenting backward. may soon get hurt

Lent, obs. pa. t. and pple. of LEAN *v.*[1]

-lent, *suffix*, occurring in adjs. from Latin. The L. ending *-lentus* (which in some words has an alternative form *-lens*) has approximately the sense of the Eng. -FUL. It is believed to have been orig. a compound, formed by the addition of the suffix *-ento-, -ent-* (cf. *cruentus* gory) to derivative stems in *-lo-* or *-li-*; these stems, however, have not been preserved (exc. in the case of *gracilis* slender, whence *gracilentus* †gracilent), and in classical times *-lentus* was a productive suffix. Normally it is preceded by *u*, as in *turbulentus* turbulent, *pulverulentus* pulverulent (see -ULENT); but there are a few cases in which the stem-vowel of the primary sb appears, as *pestilentus* (*lens*) pestilent, f. *pestis* plague, and some which have an unexplained *o*, as *violentus* (*-lens*) violent, f. *vis* force (cf. *violāre* to violate), *sanguinolentus* bloody, f. *sanguin-, sanguis* blood.

†**Le·ntally.** *Her. Obs.* [Origin and meaning obscure.] (See quots.)

1486 *Bk St. Albans, Her* b iij b, Lentalli is calde in armys whan ys cootarmure is Endentid with ij dyuerse colowris in the berde of the cootarmure 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 79 He beareth Ermine and Ermines parted per Fesse dented This is called Lentally. 1586 FERNE *Blaz Gentrie* 208 The second manner of Endentelies, was called Lentally, and that was, an indenting of the coate with two diuers cullors in the bend of the coate armor.

‖**Lentamente** (lentame·nte), *adv. Mus.* [It., f. *lento* slow.] Slowly, in slow time.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xi, What Yorick could mean by the words *lentamente*,—*tenuto* [sic],—*grave*,—and sometimes *adagio*,—as applied to theological compositions I dare not venture to guess. 1876 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus Terms, Lentamente.*

‖**Lentando** (lenta·ndo). *Mus.* [It. pr. pple. of *lentare* to become slow.] A direction to the performer to play more and more slowly.

1854 J. W. MOORE *Encycl. Mus*, *Lentando*, a word indicating that the notes over which it is written are to be played, from the first to the last, with increasing slowness.

†**Le·nted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. LENT *sb.*[1] + -ED.] That shows traces of Lent or fasting; emaciated.

1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 94 Well met friend Harry, what's the cause You looke so pale with Lented cheeks?

Lenten (le·nt'n), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 1 **lencten, leng(o)ten, lenten, -on,** 2 **læng-, lengten,** 2–3 **leinten,** 3 **lænoten,** *Orm.* **lenntenn,** 4 **lentene, -in, -oun,** 4–5 **lentone,** 5 **lentyn(ne,** 5–7 **lenton,** 4– **lenten.** *β. Sc.* and *north.* 4 **lenteryne, lentrine,** 4–5 **lentryn(e,** 4–6, 9 **lentrin, lentrone,** 5 **lenterne, lentyren,** 6 **lantern, lentern, lenterane, lentran, lentren(e, lentroun,** 6–7 **lentron.** [OE. *lencten* str. masc. corresponds to MDu. *lentin*, OHG. *lengizin* (*mánóth*), shortened *lenzin*; app. a derivative or a compound of the shorter synonym which appears as MLG., MDu., Du. *lente* fem., OHG. *langiz, langaz* str. masc. (MHG. *langez*, mod.Ger. dialects *langis*, etc.), also OHG. *lenzo* wk. masc. (MHG. *lenze*, mod.G. *lenz*). The shorter form (? OTeut. type **langito-, *langiton-*) seems to be a derivative of **lango-* LONG *a.*, and may possibly have reference to the lengthening of the days as characterizing the season of spring. It is doubtful whether the ending of the longer form is a mere derivative suffix, or whether it represents an OTeut. **tino-* day, cognate with **-tīno-* in Goth *sinteins* daily, and with Skr. *dina*, OSl. *dĭnŭ*, Lith. *denà* day.

The ecclesiastical sense of the word is peculiar to Eng.; in the other Teut. langs. the only sense is 'spring'. As an ordinary sb. *lenten* has been superseded by the shortened form LENT *sb.*[1]; but the longer form has survived in attributive use, and is now apprehended as an adj., as if f. *lent* + -EN[4].

With the *β* forms cf. the ONorthumbrian *éfern* = WS *æfen, fæstern* = *fæsten, western* = *westen*]

†**A.** As separate *sb. Obs.*; superseded by LENT *sb.*[1]

1. Spring; = LENT *sb.*[1] 1.

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 148 Nis nan blodlætstid swa god swa on foreweardne lencten. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX 262 On længtene erexian and impian. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8891 Illke Lenntenn forenn þe33 Till 3errsalæmess chesstre A33 att te Passkemessedai33 *c* 1205 [see LENT *sb.*[1] 1] *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* 43 Lenten ys come with love to toune

2. = LENT *sb.*[1] 2. Also *clean lenten. Lenten's day*: ? Easter-day.

a. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* lviii (Napier) 305 Þe ma, þe man mot on lenctene .. flæsces brucan *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Holeð silence. iðe leinten þreo dawes. 1340 *Ayenb* 175 Efterward ine one time þanne in an-oþre ase in lenten oþer in ane heze messedaye. 1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 106 Ye secounde [morwespeche] shal bene ye first sunday of lentone 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XIV. 81 To lene ne to lere ne lentenes to faste 14 *Customs Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 60 Exceppyd Burgese þ' sellys heryng in Lentyn *a* 1450 MYRC 75 Leste he forȝet by lentenes day [*v.r* ester day] 1492 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 74, I wole that the seyd prest abyde in Rome alle Lenton. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2083 Truly for to fast the holy tyme of Lenton. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 244 The fyrst Sonday in cleane lenton.

β. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 815 Fra the lenteryhe, that is to say, Quhill forrouth the Saint Johnnis mes *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1135 Þe next lentryn, quhen begonnyn was þe fastine. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII. xvii 2658 At Sayntandrewys than bad he, And held hys Lentyren in reawté. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IX. (*Wolf & Fox*) v ii, 'Schir', said the fox, 'it is lenterne, ye see, I can not fische' 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XII 1 Off Lentren in the first morning 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I. xxiv, Passand, in the time of Lentroun, throw the seis Mediterrane, ay selland thair fische 1562 WINȜET *Cert. Tractates* iii Wks 1888 I 27 The 3eirlie abstinence of fourty dayis afore Pasche, callit Lentren 1637–50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 7 On a Sabbath day in the tyme of Lentron.

B. *attrib.* and as *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Lent, observed or taking place in Lent, as in *Lenten day, discipline, fast, indult, lecture, pastoral, penance, sermon, tide, time.*

c 1020 *Rule St. Benet* xli (Logeman) 73 On lænctene fæsten oð eastran. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 312 Uer ys lengten tima. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 In leinten time uwile mon gað to scrifte *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12921 Til he had fasten his lententide 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks 514/1 By these tradicions haue we the holy Lenton faste 1563 WINȜET *Four Score Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I 127 Quhy obeyt ȝe nocht ȝour selfis the last lentrene tyme ȝour magistratis. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref.* Wks 1846 I 46 Sermones hie had tawght befoir the haill Lentrantyde preceding 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 39 Pintus vpon this example groundeth the lenten-fast of 40. daies 1628 W. PEMBLE *Worthy Receiv. Lord's Supper* 16 As Popish Postillers and Preachers doe in their Lenton Sermons 1638 SHIRLEY *Duke's Mistress* II. C4, To read morrall virtue, And lenton Lectures to you 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 42 And perhaps it was the same politick drift that the Divell whipt St. Jerom in a lenten dream, for reading Cicero 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus.* (1732) 75 This being the day in which their Lenten disciplines expir'd. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har* II. lxxviii, Yet mark their mirth—ere lenten days begin 1876 SPURGEON *Commenting* 94 To listen to these sermons must have afforded a suitable Lenten penance to those who went to church to hear them 1901 *Edin Rev* Apr. 440 The Lenten Pastoral Letters of the Catholic Bishops have appeared.

2. Such as is appropriate to Lent; hence of provisions, diet, etc., such as may be used in Lent, meagre; of clothing, expression of countenance, etc., mournful-looking, dismal.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. *Descr. Scot.* 7/2 For the Lenten prouision of such nations as lie vpon the Levant seas. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I v. 9 A good lenton answer. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii 329 To thinke, my Lord, if you delight not in Man, what Lenton entertainment the Players shall receiue from you. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort* IV i, Who can reade In thy pale face, dead eye, or lenten shute, The liberty thy ever giving hand Hath bought for others. 1660–61 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Mar., Dined at home on a poor Lenten dinner of colewurts and bacon. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 27 Meanwhile she .with a lenten salad cooled her blood. 1722 *Prol. to Steele's Conscious Lovers*, Believe me 'tis a Lean, a Lenten Dish. 1745 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) I. 489 He was welcome .. if he could live on our lenten fare. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 702 There were large quantities of Lenten food, particularly herrings. 1840 BARHAM *Jugol. Leg.* Ser I. *St. Nicholas* xiv, His lenten fare now let me share. 1855 BROWNING *Twins* v, For Dabitur's lenten face No wonder if Date rue.

3. Special combs. and collocations: †**lenten-chaps,** contemptuously applied to a person with a lean visage; †**lenten-cloth** = *Lent-cloth* (LENT *sb.*[1] 4); **Lenten-corn,** corn sown about Lent; **lenten-faced** *a.*, lean and dismal of countenance; **lenten fig,** †(*a*) a dried fig; (*b*) *dial* a raisin; **Lenten-grain** = *lenten-corn*; **lenten-kail** *Sc.*, broth made without meat; **Lenten lily** *rare* = *Lent-lily* (LENT *sb.*[1] 4); **lenten man** *nonce wd*, an observer of Lent; **lenten pie,** a pie containing no meat; †**lenten stuff,** provisions suitable for Lent; †**lenten top,** some kind of toy, ? used at Shrovetide; **Lenten-veil** = *lent-cloth* (*Cent. Dict.* 1889).

1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* V ii, I'll have my swindge upon thee; Sirha! Rascall! You *lenten Chaps, you that lay sick, and mockt me. 1485 *Inv* in J. M. Cowper *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury* XII, j *Lentyncloth called a vayle 1546–7 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc Sarum* (1896) 274, VIJ yardes of Oscon brigges for to make Seynt Thomas a lenton' clothe at IIIJ*d* the yarde 14.. *Treityce* in *W. of Henley's Husb* (1890) 44 *Lenten corne as. otys pecys barly & soyche oþer graynes. 1901 *Times* 11 Feb 3/1 Warm seed-beds for Lenten corn are likely to be the exception 1604 T. M *Black Bk.* C 1 b, Hee. was conducted through two or three hungry roomes by a *Lenten faced Fellow 1611 COTGR., *Jeigne de Caresme*, a drie fig, a *Lenten fig 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1681) 266 This is a principal Seed month for such they usually call *Lenten-Grain 1805 A. SCOTT *Lentrin Kail* Poems 39 (Jam.) O *lentrin kail, meed of my younger days. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XIV, Monks .. are merriest when they sup beef-brewis for lenten-kail. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* XXIX, And there's the *Lenten lily That dies on Easter day 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 21 And the Flesh Eaters will ever defend themselves, if not beat the *Lenten Men 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul* II IV 139 No Hare sir; vnlesse a Hare sir in a *Lenten pie. 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 638 *Lentyn stuffe for y* vytaylynge of hyr hoost. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VI* (1809) 147 The most part of the carriage was heryng & Lenten stuffe 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cleane Linen* Wks. II 169/1 Round like a whirligigge or *lenten Top.

Lenterane, -eryne, lenterne: see LENTEN.

Lenth(e, obs. form of LENGTH.

Lenticel (le·ntisel) [ad. mod. L. *lenticella* (De Candolle, F. *lenticelle*), dim. f. *lent-em, lens* lentil: see LENS.]

1. *Bot.* A lenticular corky spot on young bark, corresponding to one of the epidermal stomata.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot* 61 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot* 91 Lenticels are a peculiarity of cork forming Dicotyledons.

2 *Anat.* A lenticular gland.

1888 in *Syd. Soc Lex*

Hence **Lentice llate** *a*, producing lenticels; having corky spots on the bark.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Lenticellatus*, lenticellate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 174 *Viburnum Opulus* .. Guelder rose branches slender, lenticellate.

Lentick(e, obs. form of LENTISK.

Lenticular (lenti·kiŭlai), *a* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *lenticulāris*, f. *lenticula*, dim. of *lent-, lens* lentil: see LENS. Cf. F. *lenticulaire*]

A. *adj*

1 Having the form of a lens or of a lentil; resembling a lens or lentil in form; double convex.

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins* Ep. Ded., Lenticular optick Glasses of crystal 1691 RAY *Creation* II (1692) 24 The Crystalline Humour, which is of a lenticular Figure 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot* II 1049 The lenticular seed-vessels white. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral* I 521 They have all a lenticular form very much flattened 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 46 Hewson found the red particles of the human blood to be lenticular 1845 LINDLEY *Sch Bot.* viii. (1858) 151 It [duckweed] consists of lenticular floating fronds. 1867–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I VII 93 The Zodiacal Light is a peculiar nebulous light of a conical or lenticular form 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 58 Lenticular grains (*e g* in the endosperm of wheat) have a lenticular nucleus.

b. Special collocations: **lenticular bed** *Geol.*, 'a bed which thins away in all directions' (Green *Phys. Geol.* 1877); **lenticular bone** = the orbicular bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); †**lenticular fever,** a fever attended with an eruption of small red pimples (Worc. 1860 citing Dunglison); **lenticular ganglion** = *ciliary ganglion* (see CILIARY); **lenticular gland,** (*a*) = LENTICEL 1; (*b*) one of the lentiform mucous follicles at the base of the tongue; **lenticular instrument, knife,** a scraper used in osteotomy; **lenticular loop,** a set of fibres that pass outward beneath the optic thalamus through the internal capsule; **lenticular nucleus,** the lower of the two grey nuclei of the *corpus striatum*; **lenticular ore** (see quot. 1862); **lenticular process,** a process on the incus of a mammal; **lenticular stereoscope** (see quot. 1869).

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. 176 Including some *lenticular beds of conglomerates. 1793 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 174 The *lenticular ganglion. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 94 The ophthalmic or lenticular ganglion, a small roundish-shaped body, is redder in colour in one subject than in another. 1845 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 67 *Lenticular glands are brown oval spots found upon the bark of many plants. 1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* I. ix. 95 This is to be done by the *Lenticular instrument made for that purpose 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper Surg.* 167 The disc of bone having been removed, and the edges levelled with a *lenticular knife. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 501 That degeneration of the central link of the bulbar

nuclei associated with symmetrical lesions of the cortex .. and in particular of the outer segment of the *lenticular nucleus. 1868 DANA *Man. Geol.* 234 Beds of red argillaceous iron-ore, called *lenticular ore, from the small flattened grains which compose it. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect Light* 31 The instrument most used by the public is the *Lenticular Stereoscope of Sir David Brewster. In it the two projections are combined by means of two half lenses with their edges turned inwards.

2. a. Of or pertaining to a lens. *rare.*

1873 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 132 Its consumption of oil and stores .. is not more than that of the lenticular light.

b. Of or pertaining to the (crystalline) lens of the eye.

1822–44 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 166 The most frequent species of lenticular cataract is that called hard or firm. 1879 *St George's Hosp. Rep* IX. 493 Tension of the left eye, in which there was commencing lenticular opacity

3. *Comb*, as *lenticular-shaped.*

1835 POE *Adv. Hans Pfaall* Wks. 1864 I. 17 The lenticular-shaped phenomenon called the zodiacal light 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 63/2 Filled up with lenticular shaped blocks 1884 F. J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 191 These pendulums have generally lenticular shaped bobs.

†**B.** *sb Obs.*

a. A lenticular glass or lens. **b.** = A lenticular knife (see A. 1 b).

1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* XVII. 368 A Convex Lenticular kindleth fire most violently. 1758 J S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 68 We . contented ourselves with removing some Asperities at the Circumference of the Fracture with the Lenticular. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII 484 The Lenticular is an instrument, apparently better adapted to its intent, than experience can allow to be the case.

Lenti·cularly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a lenticular manner, after the fashion of a lens.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xii. 407 It is manifestly in the nature of a thin lenticularly-formed atmosphere, surrounding the sun.

Lenticule (le·ntikiul). [ad. L. *lenticula* lentil.] A lentil-shaped body. 1884 in OGILVIE.

Lenticulite (lenti·kiləit). [f. L *lenticul-a* (see LENTICULAR) + -ITE.] A fossil shell of a lenticular form. 1848 in CRAIG Hence in later Dicts.

Lentiform (le·ntifɔm), *a.* [f. L *lent-, lens* lentil + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a lentil or of a lens.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Lentiform Prominences* 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 165 Seeds lentiform, pendulous. 1850 H MILLER *Footpr. Creat* (1874) 337 The form of the eye-orbit was lentiform in the Coccosteus

Lentigerous (lenti·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *lenti-, lens* + *-ger-* carry + -OUS] Having a crystalline lens; said of the eyes of some molluscs.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Lentiginose (lenti·dʒinōus), *a.* [f. as next + -OSE.] (See quot)

1866 *Treas. Bot., Lentiginose*, covered with minute dots, as if dusted. [Also in mod Dicts.]

Lentiginous (lenti dʒinəs), *a.* Also 9 **lentigenous.** [f. L *lentīgin-, lentīgo* + -OUS] Full of freckles; affected with lentigo Also *absol.*

1597 A. M *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 52/1 Of the lentiginouse, theire bloode is to sharpe or tarte. 1681 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1755 in JOHNSON. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 418/2. 1888 in *Syd. Soc Lex*

‖ **Lentigo** (lentəi·go). Pl. **lentigines** (lenti·dʒinīz). [L. f. *lent-em, lens* lentil.] A freckle or pimple; now usually *collect* for an affection of the skin (see quot. 1876).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 190 Lentigines ben purgid wib a strong purgacioun. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lentigo*, a Pimple, or Freckle; a small red Spot in the Face, or other Part, resembling a Lentil. 1842 BURGESS *Man. Dis Skin* 244 Lentigo generally occurs in persons with a fine, white skin. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 336 Lentigo consists in a pigment deposit, characterized by small, pin head or peasized, yellowish or yellowish-brown spots, occurring for the most part about the face and the backs of the hands.

Lentil (le·ntil). Forms: 4–6, 8 **lentille,** 5 **lentylle,** 6 **lintell, lyntell(e,** 6–8 **lintel,** 6–9 **lentile,** 7 **lentill, lintile,** ? **lintle,** 3– **lentil.** [a. F. *lentille* :—popular L. **lentīcula* (= class.L. *lenticula*), dim. of *lent-* : see LENS.

The other Rom. forms represent the class. L. word with unchanged quantity. Sp. *lenteja*, Pg *lentilha*, It. *lenticchia.*]

1. Chiefly *pl.*, in early use occas. *collective sing.* The seed of a leguminous plant (*Ervum lens, Lens esculenta*); also the plant itself, cultivated for food in European countries.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1488 Iacob An time him seð a mete Ðat man callen lentil 3ete. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 664/25 *Hec lens*, lentylle. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 47 Lentilles are sowen in corne fieldes and growe as Tares do 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I 153 Horssecorne, I meane, beanes, otes, tares and lintels [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 11 A piece of ground full of lentiles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 331/1 The dreggs of Chaff, and the small Seeds of Tares & Lintels which are in it. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 260 Spots, which are here sometimes as big as a lentille. 1795 J PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig* Add 47 Beans, pease, vetches, lintels. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 174 Our black bread, and black puddings, and lentils! 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 58 His corn was exhausted, and his men were obliged to have recourse to lentils! 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* I. xv. 222 [In the bazaar] there were booths for Egyptian lentiles.

†**b.** A name for DUCKWEED (*Lemna*). More fully, *Water lentil* [= F. *lentilles d'eau*]. *Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 47 Lens palustris .. is called in englishe Duckes meate or water Lentilles, in duch wasser linse. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 355 Kanker to kill, apply water Lentils with Barrows grease. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) IV. 69 Water lintels which the Romanes take for a token of death and mourning. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccl. (1633) 829 Ducks Meat .. some term it Lentils.

†**2.** *pl.* Freckles or spots on the skin. (Cf. LENTIGO). *Obs.*

1558–68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 30 There is neither spotte nor lyntell or any kynde of redde burgeons in the face of a man, the whiche being washed with this water . will not go out. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxxiv. 365 The iuyce of the roote [of Thapsia] with honie, taketh away all lentils and other spots of the face. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 80 Wheat flower .. cleanseth the face from lentils and spots. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 689/1 The Face, or other Parts of the Skin troubled with Lentils.

†**3.** A lentil shaped metal disc. *Obs. rare*—1.

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 365 This pendulum, which is no other than a simple steel rod fixed to a lentille, made at Para 98740 oscillations in 24 hours of mean time.

4. A lens-shaped bulb in an apparatus for rectifying alcohol. In mod. Dicts.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *lentil-broth, -form, -porridge, -pottage, -seed, -soup; lentil-grey, -shaped* adjs.; †**lentil-dew** [a. F. *lentille d'eau*] = sense 1 b; **lentil-ore, -powder** (see quots.); †**lentil-pulse** = 1; **lentil-shell** (*Zool.*), the genus *Ervilia.*

1820 W TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 553 *note*, The *lentil-broth was boiled and served up with fowls and vegetables in it. 1800 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 345 *Lentil-dew, a name given to the duckweed in old herbals. 1900 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 5/6 Lady A. was dressed in *lentil grey cloth. 1896 CHESTER *Dict Names Min*, *Lentil-ore*, an early name for liroconite, because its crystals are lentil-shaped. 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II. 275 Vpon fish-dayes we had a messe of *lentill porrige. 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp.* III Disc XIV 27 He prefers a dish of red *lentill pottage before a venison 1885 *Cassell's Encycl Dict*, *Lentil-powder, Pharm.*, a powder made of the pulverized seeds of the lentil 1660 HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl*, A *Lentil pulse, or lentle; *lentille* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 102 Certayne smaule graynes of golde no bygger then *lintell seedes 1607 TOPSELL *Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 65 Take thereof the quantity of a Lintel seed. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) IV 11 Tubercles *lentil shaped. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 313 Ervilia, Turton *Lentil shell. 1820 W TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 553 That the cook may from inadvertence pour the fish-brine into their *lentil-soup.

†**Le·ntile,** *a Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *lent-, lens* lentil + -ILE.] Of or pertaining to a lens or lentil.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV 103 A gentleman produced a circular piece of ice . which he reduced to a lentile form.

†**Le·ntiner.** *Obs.* Also **lentner.** [? f. LENTEN + -ER 1.] A hawk taken in Lent; a March hawk.

1575 TURBERV *Faulconrie* 204 And of the same condition are Lentiners for the most part, the which are called with us March Hawkes, or Lentiners, bycause they are taken in Lent with lime, or such like meanes 1655 WALTON *Angler* I. (1661) 14 The Ramish-Hawk, the Haggard, and the two sorts of Lentners. 1677 *Lond Gaz* No 1219/4 A Lentiner Faulcon of the Kings lost from Chelsey the 24 of this instant July, with the Kings Vervells on. 1727 in BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s.v. *Hawk*

Lentiscine, *a. rare.* Also 5 **lentescyne.** [ad. L. *lentiscin-us*, f. *lentiscus* see next.] Of or belonging to the mastic-tree

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* II 428 Oyl lentescyne *Ibid.* 433 As oyl lauryne is lentiscyne of take. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

‖ **Lentiscus** (lenti·skŭs). Pl. **lentisci, lentiscus's.** [L · see LENTISK.] = LENTISK.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII XXV (1495) 619 Cypres is a medycynall tree and hyght Lentiscus by a nother name. 1587 MASCALL *Govt Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 85 The buds or branches of Lentiscus and wild olive trees. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort* Mar (1679) 13 Such Plants as Lentiscus, Myrtle-berries [etc.]. 1698 M LISTER *Journ Paris* (1699) 204 Lentiscus's and most other Greens, had suffered miserably. 1717 FERKELEY *Let to Pope* 22 Oct, Thickets of myrtle and lentiscus. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zero* XIII, Foam dashed over the low undergrowth of lentiscus and myrtle.

Comb. 1882 *Garden* 23 Sept 273/1 The Lentiscus-leaved Ash is a medium-sized tree of somewhat upright habit.

Lentisk (lenti·sk). Forms: 5–7 **lentiske,** 7 **lentisk(e,** 7, 9 **lentisc,** 8 **lentisck,** 7– **lentisk.** Also 7 in It. or Sp. form **lentisco.** [ad. L. *lentisc-us.* Cf. F. *lentisque.*] The mastic tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*). Also *attrib.*

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* II. 429 Lentiskis greynes fele and ripe a slepe Thou brynge a day and nyght to hete yfere. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 29 The rosine of y* lentiske tree called mastick deserueth . prayse. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. i, Oyles of Lentisco. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 2 The Lentisk that beareth Mastick. 1625–6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1277 The Lenticke tree is well nigh onely proper to Sio. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 30 Sept, Rosemary, lavender, lentiscs, and the like sweet shrubes. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxiii. (1737) 257 Gymnast was making Tooth pickers with Lentisk. 1751 SIR J. HILL *Mat. Med.* 694 The Lentisc Wood, distill'd by the Retort, yields an acrid Phlegm in considerable Quantity. 1766 FAWKES tr. *Theocritus' Idyl* VII. 154 Who courteous bad us on soft beds recline Of lentisk, and young branches of the vine. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 390, Where I set her Moorish lentisk, by the stair, To overawe the aloes. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 540 Lentisk and beach-loving myrtle, both exceeding green and bushy. 1894 P. PINKERTON *Adriatica, Dream*, By the lentisks of Tabrmina.

Lentitude (le·ntitiud). [ad. L. *lentitūdo*, f. *lentus* slow. Cf. F. *lentitude* (Cotgr.).] Slowness, sluggishness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Lentitude*, slownesse. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. viii. § 3. 207 *Lentitude*, Stupor. 1832 I. TAYLOR *Saturday Even* (1833) 210 There is a serenity—might we say a lentitude of the physical temperament. 1862 MRS. SPEID *Our Last Y. Ind.* 42 The struggle between English punctuality and oriental lentitude.

Lentitu·dinous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *lentitūdin-, lentitūdo* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Slow, sluggish.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 646 The rehearsal of the lentitudinous representations of Rastadt.

†**Le·ntly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. LENT *a.* + -LY 2.] Slowly.

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 154 He therefore past lently the River Vulturnus.

Lentner, variant of LENTINER *Obs.*

‖ **Lento** (le·nto). *Mus.* [It.] A direction indicating a movement slower than *Adagio.*

1724 *Explic. For. Words Mus., Lent*, or *Lento*, or *Lentement*, do all denote a Slow Movement. 1736 in BAILEY (fol.). 1876 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus Terms.*

Lentoid (le·ntoid), *a.* [f. L. *lent-* LENS + -OID.] Having the form of a lens or lentil; lens-shaped.

1879 in WEBSTER, Suppl 1880 *Athenæum* 21 Aug 245/2 The other lentoid gems take their places in series with those which have been collected from the Greek islands 1884 SAYCE *Anc. Emp East* 230 The lentoid gems. are all closely allied in artistic style to the Hittite carved stones 1900 A. S. MURRAY in *Brit Mus. Return* 64 Haematite lentoid seal, engraved with the figure of a man with horse's head.

Lento(o, Lenton(e, obs. ff LEAN-TO, LENTEN.

Lentor (le·ntəɹ, le·ntɒɹ). Also 7 **lentour.** [ad. F. *lenteur* or L. *lentor* (sense 1), f. *lentus* slow.]

1 Of the blood, etc.: Clamminess, tenacity, viscidity. Now *rare*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 900 All Matter whereof Creatures are produced by Putrefaction haue euermore a Closenesse, Lentour, and Sequacity. 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit.* XIV. 486 In this Disease the whole Blood does not presently acquire that lentor or sliminess. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 36 Arborescent Holi hocks by reason of their clamminess and Lentor. banished from our Sallet. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 52 There is lentor and smoothness in the blood of healthy strong people. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord Horned Cattle* 3 This medicine extinguishes the inflammatory lentor. 1822 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) I. 560 That [hypothesis] of Boerhaave founded on the doctrine of a peculiar viscosity, or lentor of the blood.

†**b** *concr.* A viscid component of the blood.

c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II VIII (1738) 38 A great deal of Lenter may undoubtedly be squeezed through the smallest vessels. 1722 QUINCY *Lex Phys.-Med.* (ed. 2), *Lentor* hath been used to express that sizy, viscid, coagulated Part of the Blood, which in malignant Fevers obstructs the capillary Vessels

2 Slowness; want of vital activity.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett* (1768) II. 228 Persons of a phlegmatic constitution have a lentor which wine may naturally remove. 1779 J LOVELL in *J. Adams' Wks.* (1854) IX 487 Nor can I omit to call to your mind that the lentor of proceedings here should account for the appearances of injustice done you. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl Anat.* IV 297/1 The extreme lentor of all their [serpents'] digestive functions

Lentoun, obs. form of LENTEN.

†**Le·ntous,** *a nonce-wd.* [f. L. *lent-us* slow + -OUS.] Clammy, viscid.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II i 54 Chrystall is a minerall body made of a lentous colament of earth, drawne from the most pure and limpid juyce thereof 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Lentous*, soft, tender

Lentran(e, -tren(e, -trin(e, obs ff. LENTEN.

†**Le·ntrinware.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 **lentrynvar, lentrinva(i)r, lenterwar(e,** 6 **lentrenvare, lentreneveyr.** [f. *lentrin*, Sc. form of LENTEN + WARE.] Skins of lambs that have died soon after being dropped; 'still called *lentrins*' (Jam.)

1435 *Exch Rolls Scott* IV. 604 De custuma 760 pellium que dicuntur *lentrinware. 1492 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I 47 A lettre, vnder the sam seil, of the freing of the custum of lenterwar, futevel, and other sic. 1493 *Ibid.* 49 1j dusane lentrinvair j dusan of lentrinware. 1496 HALY BURTON *Ledger* (1867) 115, 2 sekis skynis contenand 986 skyns, and 350 lentrynvar, and 300 futfell 1535 *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), vj dossane of Lentrene veyr skynnis. 1598 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 580/2 Skynnis vndirwrittin callit in the vulgar toung Scorlingis, scaldingis, futefaillis, lentrenvare.

Lentron(e, lentroun, obs. ff. LENTEN.

Lent-stock, variant of LINSTOCK.

†**Le·ntular,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [as if L. **lentul-us*, dim. of *lent-em* LENS + -AR.] Lens-shaped.

1761–9 tr. *Voltaire's Wks.* XXVI. 196 (Jod.) A lentular spectacle glass.

L'envoy, lenvoy, *sb.* See ENVOY *sb.*1 1.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. XXV. (1494) E iij b/1 Make a Lenuoy that men all may it rede. [The 'Lenuoye' follows] 1570 *Barclay's Ship of Fooles* 2 b, The Lenuoy of Alexander Barclay Translatour. [Also in other passages; but ed. 1509 has always *The Envoy* or *Thenuoy.*] 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 81 *Pag.* Is not *lenuoy* a *salue*? *Ar.* No, Page, it is an epilogue. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* II. iv, After these, a Lenvoy to the Citty for their sinnes? 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* IV i, Do I know my self? I kept that for the Lenvoy. *a* 1656 USSHER *Annals* VI. (1658) 276 Of 10 thousand talents brought forth, there were 130 left all paid, with this lenuoy over and above of Curtius [Latin:

a Curtio etiam hoc adjecto epiphonemate], So that, saith he, that army.. brought yet more honour and glory, then spoil and riches out of Asia.

Hence †**Lenvoy** *v. trans.*, to give (a person) his lenvoy; to say farewell to him.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 134 Wee shall lenuoy him, and trumpe and poope him well enough if .. he will needes fall a Comedizing it.

Leny(e, obs. form of LEAN *v.*[1]

†**Le'nye,** *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **lenze, linze,** 7 **lenyie.** [a. OF. *ligne, linge*, thin, slender (said both of textile fabrics and of a person's figure: see Godef.) :—L. *līneus* made of linen, f. *linum* flax.] Fine, thin, slender.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII i. 30 Rych lenze [L. *tenues*] wobbis natly weiffis sche. *Ibid* VIII. i. 73 A linze wattry garmond dyd hym vaill [L *enm tenuis glauco velabat amictu Carbasus*]. ?16 *Barbour's Bruce* (1616) I 387 His body wes weyll maid and lenye [*MS. has a blank*; *ed.* 1670 lenyie].

Lenyn, obs. form of LINEN.

Lenzinite (le'nzinəit). *Min.* [Named by J. F. John, 1816, after Dr. J. G. *Lenz*: see -IN and -ITE.] An opal-like variety of halloysite

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 87 Lenzinite has been divided into two varieties 1837 DANA *Min.* 250 The Lenzinite of John, from Kall,..in Prussia.

‖ **Leo** (lī'o). *Astron.* [L.: see LION.] The Lion, the Zodiacal constellation lying between Cancer and Virgo. Also, the fifth sign of the Zodiac (named from this constellation), entered by the sun about the 21st of July. *Leo Minor*, a modern constellation containing stars of minor magnitude, lying between the Great Bear and Leo.

a 1000 *Ags. Man. Astron.* in *Pop Treat. Sci* (1841) 7 An þæra tacna ys ȝe-haten *aries*, fifta *leo*; syxta *virgo* *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II § 6 As thus euery degree of aries bi ordre is nadir to euery degree of libra by ordre & leo to aquarie [etc.]. 1611 COTGR., *Lion*, a Lyon; also, the (Zodiacall) Signe Leo. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 676 Thence down amaine By Leo and the Virgin and the Scales. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 548/1 Hevelius's Constellations made out of the unformed stars. Lynx, The Lynx Leo minor, The Little Lion. *Ibid* 568/1 When the sun is in Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, the north pole of the earth is enlightened by the sun 1868 LOCKYER *Elem Astron* 135 The pole of the globe being represented by a point in the constellation Leo

Leo, OE. and early ME.: see LION.

Leo, obs. form of LEE *sb*[1], LO *int.*

Leof, Leofsum, obs ff. LEAF, LIEF, LEESOME.

Leoful, variant of LEEFUL.

Leom(e, obs. form of LEAM *sb.*[1]

Leon, obs f. LION, rare obs. var. LYAM, leash.

Leonard(e, var. LANNARD *Obs.*, a kind of falcon.

1550 J. COKE *Eng & Fr. Heralds* VIII (1877) 60 We have hawkes of the towre, as leonardes, leonerettes, fawcons [etc.]. 1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict* III. *Hawks*, A *Leonard*, the male is called a *Leneret* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Leonard Hawk*, a kind of Hawk, so call'd by Fowlers.

Leone, obs. form of LEAN *v.*[1]

†**Leonell,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. a derivative of L. *leōn-* LION.] Of or resembling that of a lion.

1625–6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II 1495 They themselues are of darke yellow colour, commonly called Leonell colour.

Leonerett, obs. f. LANNERET, a kind of falcon.

1550 [see LEONARD].

Leonhardite (lī,ɒ̃nhā·ɹdəit). *Min* [Named by Blum (1843) in honour of C. C. von *Leonhard*: see -ITE.] A variety of LAUMONTITE, containing less than the usual amount of water.

1848 in CRAIG. 1868 DANA *Min* (ed 5) 401 *Leonhardite* Lustre of cleavage-face pearly, elsewhere vitreous .. Usually whitens on exposure like laumontite.

†**Leo'nic,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *leōn-* LION + -IC.] Pertaining to the constellation Leo.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Engag Stated* 14 The Sign's in Cancer and the Zodiack turns Leonick

Leonid (lī ɒ̃nid). *Astron.* Also *pl.* in L. form **Leonides** (lī,ɒ'nidīz). [f. L. *leōn-* LION (LEO) + -ID.] One of a group of meteors which appear to radiate from the constellation Leo.

1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron* 799 The *Leonids* and the *Andromedes* of November 14 and 27 1878 *Times* 25 Nov., Knowing thus the true velocity of the Leonides as they rush into our air 1880 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* 116 If the path tends from that particular part of the constellation Leo . the probability of the meteor being a Leonid is increased. *attrib* 1899 *Edin. Rev* Oct. 319 A practised observer can thus distinguish an Andromede from a Leonid meteor.

†**Leonine,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 8 **lionine.** [ad. med L. *leōnīna*, app. fem. of *leōnīnus* (see next), but the reason of the name is not clear: cf. quot. 1749.] A counterfeit coin, of the reign of Edward I, brought into England from abroad.

[*c* 1350 W. HEMINGBURGH *Chronicon* (1849) II. 187 Monetas plurimas et pessimi metalli, pollardorum leoninarum dormientium, et aliorum diversorum nominum.] 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 309/1 There were diuerse monies in those daies [1300] currant within this realme, as pollards, crocards, staldings, eagles, leonines,..and all these were white monies, artificiallie made of siluer, copper, and sulphur. 1749 J. SIMON *Ess. Irish Coins* 15 *note*, These .. foreign coins, called Mitres, Lionines, Rosaries, .. &c. from the stamp or figures impressed on them, were privately brought from .. beyond the seas, and uttered here for pennies.

Leonine, *sb.*[2]: see LEONINE *a.*[2]

Leonine (lī'ɒ̃nəin, -nin), *a.*[1] [a. L. *leōnīn-us*, f. *leōn-* LION. Cf. F. *léonin.*]

1. Resembling a lion or that of a lion; lion-like.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 656 So was he ful of leonyn corage. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens* (E. E. T. S.) 168/6422 They ben of wisdam Serpentyne And of force leonyne. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 338 Neere resemblance had Leëna's name with her Leonine nature. 1660 GAUDEN *Serm. Funeral Dr. Brounrig* Q vj b, And bring them from that which in their Physiognomy is leonine (for so we read some men had lionly looks). 1822 WORDSW *Eccl. Sonn.*, I *Rich I*, Redoubted King, of courage leonine, I mark thee, Richard! 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III v (1872) 208 Great sensibility . which he had an over-tendency to express even by tears,—a singular sight in so leonine a man. 1869 DIXON *Tower* I. III 30 In her youth she had none of that leonine beauty of her later years 1887–9 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. xiv. 245 Landor. was a man of somewhat leonine aspect.

b. *Leonine monkey*: the *Macacus leoninus* (Cent. Dict.). *Leonine seal*: ? the SEA-LION.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* I. 185 Leonine Seals are found in great numbers on the eastern shores of Kamtschatka...The Leonine Seal has the head and eyes large.. and along the neck of the male there is a mane of stiff curled hair.

2 Of or relating to a lion.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii 91 And first the Lyone . With visage bawld, and curage leonyne 1755 JOHNSON, *Leonine*, belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion. *Ibid.*, *Tiger*, a fierce beast of the leonine kind. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III xxv 59 As is the piper's art to the pipe so is the soul of the lion to the body leonine. 1861 GEIKIE & WILSON *E Forbes* ix 248 They styled themselves 'Red Lions', and, in proof of their leonine relationship, made it a point of always signifying their approval or dissent by growls and roars.

3. Roman Law. *Leonine convention* or *partnership* [L. *leonina societas*] (see quot.).

Cf Sp. *contrato leonino*, in S America a contract in which the advantage is, in the judgement of the Court, manifestly and unfairly one-sided; such a contract may be held void

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm (ed 2) 426 Aristo records the decision of Cassius that a partnership on the terms that one should take all the profits and another bear all the loss, which he calls a leonine partnership, is not binding.

4. Comb.: *leonine-coloured* adj.

a 1697 AUBREY *Lives*, *S Butler* (1898) I 138 He was of a leonine coloured haire, middle-sized, strong.

Hence **Le oninely** *adv.*, in the manner of a lion.

1752 J. HARRIS *Hermes* I xi (1765) 209 Adverbs may be derived . from Substantives, as from Λεων, a Lion, Λεοντωδῶς, Leoninely.

Leonine (lī'ɒ̃nəin, -nin), *a.*[2] and *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *leōnīn-us*, f. *Leōn-*, *Leo* proper name: see -INE.]

A *adj*

1. Pertaining to one of the popes named Leo. *Leonine City* [mod L. *Civitas Leonina*], that part of Rome in which the Vatican stands, which was walled and fortified by Leo IV (*c* 850).

1870 *N & Q* Ser IV VI 294/1 In describing the present course of events in Italy, constant mention is made by the papers of the 'Leonine City'. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/2 The Pope's plea for jurisdiction over the Leonine City.

2 *Leonine verse*, a kind of Latin verse much used in the Middle Ages, consisting of hexameters or alternate hexameters and pentameters, in which the final word rimes with that immediately preceding the cæsural pause. So *leonine poet, rime.*

[Prob named from some mediæval poet called Leo (or Leonius) who made use of this kind of versification: for conjectures as to his identity see Du Cange.]

1658 W. BURTON *Itin Anton* 61 These rimedoggrill verses, not Leonine, as I think they are usually called. *a* 1771 GRAY *Corr* (1843) 276 If the date of this poem be true, the general opinion, that the Leonine verse owes its name to Leonius, seems to be false 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* (1847) I. i. § 87 77 Those who attempted to write verse have lost all prosody and relapse into Leonine rhymes 1845 *Encycl. Metrop* XXI 385/1 Sir A. Croke has given examples from more than fifty Leonine poets from the IIId to the XVth centuries. 1862 H. B. WHEATLEY *Anagrams* 15 Leonine verses were invented, according to Camden, in the reign of Charlemagne.

B. *sb pl.* Leonine verse.

1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. v. 186 Its author has mixed leonines with his elegiacs. 1861 *Sat. Rev* 21 Sept. 306 The *Speculum* is not..written either in classical metre or in leonines.

Leonnceux: see LIONCEAU.

‖ **Leontiasis** (lī,ɒntəi·ăsis). *Med.* [mod.L., a. Gr. λεοντίασις, f. λεοντ-, λέων LION: see -ASIS.] A form of leprosy in which the face assumes a dusky, wrinkled, and somewhat lion-like appearance.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1884 *Contemp Rev* Aug. 211 Elephantiasis, Satyriasis, Leontiasis. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* XXVI. 396 The bloated, dusky, wrinkled, greasy, passive countenance [of the leper] acquires the repulsive appearance very appropriately designated 'leontiasis'.

‖ **Leontodon** (lī,ɒntɒ̃dɒn). [mod.L., f. Gr. λεοντ-, λέων LION + ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς tooth: a transl. of DANDELION.] A plant of the genus *Leontodon*, of which the Dandelion was the original type.

1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. Wks. 1823 I. 64 There Arums, there Leontodons we view

Leonys, obs. form of LIONESS.

Leopard (le'pəɹd). Forms: *a.* 4 **labarde, lib-bard,** 4–6 **lebarde, libarde, lybard,** 4–8 **libard,** 5 **leberde, labbarde,** 5–6 **lybarde, lybbard(e,** **lyberd(e, liberd(e,** 4–7 (and 8–9 *arch.*) **libbard.** *β.* 3 **leupar,** 3–5 **lepard,** 4–5 **lupard(e,** 4–6 **leparde,** 4 **lepart, lip(p)ard,** (5 **lupart, lupaerd, lyepart(e, lyppart,** 6 **lyparde**). *γ.* 4 **leoperd(e,** 4–5 **leopart,** 4, 6 **leoparde,** 4, 6– **leopard.** [ME. *leopard*, also *lebard, lubard, leupard*, etc., a. OF. *leopard, lebard, leupard*, etc. (mod.F. *léopard*), ad. late L. *leopardus* (*Hist. Aug.*), ad. late Gr. λεόπαρδος (S. Ignat., Galen), also λεοντόπαρδος (and λεοντοπάρδαλος, ? 4th c.), f. λεοντ-, λέων LION + πάρδος PARD.

The animal orig. so named was supposed to be a hybrid between lion and 'pard'. cf. Plin. *N. H.* VIII. xvii, '[Leones] quos pardi generavere'.]

1. A large carnivorous quadruped, *Felis pardus*, otherwise called the Panther, a native of Africa and southern Asia. Its coat is yellowish fawn shading to white under the body, with dark brown or black rosette-like spots. (In popular language, the name is often restricted to the smaller varieties of the species, the larger being called panthers.)

Black leopard, a black-coated variety of the leopard, formerly regarded as a distinct species, found in Southern India and the Malay peninsula, Java, etc.

α. 13 . *Coer de L* 2182 Then answered Kyng Richard, In deed lyon, in thought libbard *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13795 Was neuere lubard ne lyoun .. þat was so wod. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 271 Leons, leopardes [*v. r.* lebardis, luperdes] and Beres. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 189 A labarde ther com and tuk that othir *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 291/2 Labbarde (*K., S., P* lebbard), *leopardus*. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I lx. 246 (Harl MS.) A litle lle, fulle of lounes, leberdes, berys, and obere wylde bestes 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. XVIII, In the vacation season from warres they hunted lions, liberdes, and suche other bestis. *a* 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. VII 29 He in forrest greene Had hunted late the Libbard or the Bore 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. I. 466 The Libard is not hurtfull to men except they annoy him: but killeth and eateth Dogges 1635 SWAN *Spec M* (1670) 396 There is no Leopard or Libbard but such as is begotten between the Lion and the Panther, or the Panther and the Lioness. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI 773 The lion, and the libbard, and the bear, Graze with the fearless flocks. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 185 Twelve sphered tables..rear'd On libbard's paws.

β *a* 1290 *S Eustace* 410 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg* (1881) 219 Liouns and leuparz And bestes suiþe fel[l]e *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11638 Moder, he said, haf þou na ward, Noþer o leon ne o lepard [*Gött* lippard]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Vor þet bodi of þe beste wes ase lipard. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1328 Aboute this kyng ther ran on euery part ful many a tame leon and leopard. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 159 Camelion is . in colour liche to a lupard. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas & Sens* (E. E. T. S.) 3294, I wot thou woldest twynne And fle from hir . As doth an hare the lyppart. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 304 In that londe is the wolf that the lupart shall bynde 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 52 Tho spak sir firnpeel the lupaerd whiche was sybbe somwhat to the kynge. 1483 — *Gold Leg.* 416/1 There was a lyeparte there aboutes whiche destroyed the people of the contre 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus* XXVIII. 23 It shal. deuoure them as a leparde 1635 SWAN *Spec M* IX § 1 (1643) 435 The Panther is a beast little differing from a Leopard or Lippard

γ. 13 *K. Alis* 5228 Vnces grete, and leopardes 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B. XV. 93 Ac þere ne was lyoun ne leopart þat on laundes wenten..þat ne fel to her feet 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. XXII. (1495) 781 The Leoperde drynkith mylke of the wylde gote *c* 1450 *Merlin* 304 Is not the leopart more of strength than is the wolf. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* XXVI. 13 The slouthfull sayeth: there is a leoparde in ye waye 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 343 Wert thou a Leopard, thou wert Germane to the Lion, and the spottes of thy Kindred, were lurors on thy life. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 918 The lively shining leopard speckled o'er With many a spot, the beauty of the waste. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr Sk* VIII. 246 The South African leopard differs from the panther .. in the form of its spots.

b Applied to other animals of the genus *Felis*, as **American Leopard**, the jaguar, *F. onca*; **Hunting Leopard**, the cheetah (see HUNTING *vbl. sb.* 3 b); **Snow Leopard**, the ounce, *F. irbis.*

2. With reference to its spotted coat, as a type of unchangeableness, after Jer. XIII. 23.

1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep. St. Jerome* VII. 71/1 [*Mentions Jeremiah's allusion to*] the leparde spuylide his colours. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Jer.* XIII. 23 Can the blacke More change his skin? or the leopard his spottes? 1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, I. I. 174. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl Fisher* 573 They haue washed off their Libbards spots. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng Gentlew* (1641) 308 The Blackmoore may sooner change his skin, the Leopard his spots

3. A figure of a leopard in painting, heraldry, etc.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5121 Many wer the fayre geste Theron were wryten, and wylde beste, Tygrys, dragons, leons, lupard. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 894 With briddes, lybardes, & lyouns, And othir beastis wrought ful welle. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1573 And all of marbill was made with meruellus bestes, Of lions & Libardes & other laithe wormes. 1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 590 Wheron stood a lybbard crownyd with golde and stones. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. II 551 With Libbards head on knee

b. *Anc. Her.* A lion passant guardant [F. *lion léopardé*], as in the Arms of England.

[*c* 1300 *Siege of Carlaverock* (Nicolas 1828) 22 En sa baniere trois luparte.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 305 Þei sauh kynge's banere, raumpand þre lebardes 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 24 The said King Henry the seconde bare in armes frome that day forthe the saide libarde of gold withe the other two libardis of the same that is borne for Duke of Normandie 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* II. ccii. [cxcviii.] 623 He lefte the beryng of the Armes of Englande, or the lybardes, and flour delyces quarterly 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.*, In royal blazonry leopards and lions were synony-

mous terms, and used indifferently. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* VI xxxv, Though ne'er the leopards on thy shield Retreated from so sad a field, Since Norman William came.

c. A gold coin, having on the obverse a lion passant guardant, struck by Edward III, *c* 1344, and by the Black Prince, for circulation in France. In the proclamation authorizing its issue 18 Edw. III, it is called 'a gold coin with one leopard', and is stated to be of the value of a florin of Florence. A coin called *leopardus auri* is mentioned in a monastic document of Bordeaux dated by Du Cange *a* 1305; but the date may be an error

†**d.** The *leopard's* (i. e. lion's) *head* seems to have been used as an assay-mark for silver. *Obs*

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV 257/1 That no Goldsmyth nor other Man that worketh Selver Hernois, put noon therof to the sale .. or that it be touched wyth the touche of the Liberdisheed

†**4.** The fur of the leopard. *Obs.*

1490 *Will of Peyton* (Somerset Ho.), Gown . furred wt lybbards. 1506 *Ld Treas. Acc Scotl.* (1901) III. 249 It [ane cote] was lynyt with leopardis

†**b.** ? quasi-*adj* = *leopard skin.*

1772 *Town & County Mag* 71 To consult about the cut of his next coat, or the trimming of his next leopard sourtout.

5. Sea leopard = *leopard-seal*: see SEA.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *leopard skin, whelp*; *leopard-coloured, -like* adjs.; **leopard man**, one who has charge of a leopard.

1611 Cotgr., *Leopardé*, *libbard-like 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 5 The Religion of that place was but motly and meagre, their affections Leopard like. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped* (Camden) 257 Item pro lecto, vino, candelis et pro aliis expensis, per le *libardman ibidem, j scut. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 113 Coates of the Turkes fashion, of *Libard skinnes. 1739 *Will* in Payne *Fug. Cath.* (1889) 55 My leopard-skin saddle trimmed with gold fringe 1884 Symonds *Shaks. Predecessors* vii. § 3 262 She . led lyric poetry, like a tamed *leopard-whelp.

b. in the names of animals, etc. spotted or marked like the leopard, as **leopard cat**, (*a*) the African wild cat, *Felis Serval*, (*b*) the wild cat of India and the Malay Archipelago, *F bengalensis*; (*c*) the American ocelot, *F pardalis*; **leopard-mackerel**, a scombrid fish, *Scomber leopardus* Shaw, *Cybium interruptum* Cuv., common in India; **leopard moth**, a collector's name for a large white black-spotted moth, *Zeuzera æsculi* or *Z. pyrina*; **leopard-seal, -shell** (see quots); **leopard-tortoise**, *Testudo pardalis*; **leopard wood**, the wood of a S. American tree, *Brosimum Aubletii.*

1773 *Gentl Mag* XLIII. 219 The *Leopard Cat 1863 Speke *Discov. N.le* 273 A young man, who had the skin of a leopard-cat tied round his neck 1884 *Riverside Nat Hist.* (1888) V. 459 The Leopard Cat (*Felis bengalensis*) is either very variable in color and markings, or there are, as enumerated by Dr. Gray, four or five distinct species 1862 Beveridge *Hist. India* I. Introd 12 The *leopard-mackerel and the mango fish 1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol Compend* 246 *Zeuzera Æsculi* (wood *leopard-moth). 1870 J. R. S Clifford in *Eng Mech* 21 Jan 449/3 A memorable wood boring..caterpillar is that of the Leopard Moth (*Zeuzera Æsculi*) 1894 *Royal Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) II. 142 The *leopard seal (*Ogmorhinus leptonyx*) may be taken as the best known representative of four genera confined to the Southern and Antarctic Seas .. The leopard-seal or, as it is often called, the sea-leopard 1711 *Phil. Trans* XXVII 350 A neat Rhombus, spotted with black and white, call'd therefore by some the *Leopard Shell. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist* IV 252 The Ethiopian region of natural history has the greatest number of species of Tortoises, and the *Leopard Tortoise (*Testudo pardalis*), .. and the little Geometric Tortoise are familiar examples. 1859 *Handbk. Turning* 41 Partridge and *leopard woods.

Leopardess (le·pərdĕs). Also 6 **libardesse.** [f. Leopard + -ess.] The female of the leopard.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 92 The Lion and Libardesse (having conjunction) bring forth a third kind. 1883 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Ione* I xi. 263 She had the supple grace of movement of .. a leopardess.

attrib. 1873 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser II 317 This glimpse of her, with her leopardess beauty .. is all we have.

†**Leo·pardine,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Leopard + -ine.] Characteristic of a leopard.

1642 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 26 There was a transmigration of the same Wolvish, Leopardine, Leonine spirit into Domitian the Emperour.

†**Leo·pardized,** *ppl. a.* ? *nonce-wd.* [f. Leopard + -ize + -ed^1; after F. *léopardé.*] A lion represented as passant guardant.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst Geog.* I. 77 A lion leopardized azure, with nine hearts gules

Leopardling (le·pədlin). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Leopard + -ling.] A young leopard.

1861 Du Chaillu *Explor. Equat. Afr* xii 167, I beheld an immense leopard,. with a tiny little leopardling near her side.

Leopard's bane. Forms: 6 **lyberdes, libardis, leopardes bayn(e, libardbain(e, -bayne, 7 lib(b)ard, libbard's bane, libbardsbane,** 6– **leopard's bane.** [See Bane *sb*^{1} 2 b.] A plant of the genus *Doronicum*, esp. *D. Pardalianches.* Also applied to *Arnica montana, Paris quadrifolia* (Herb Paris), etc.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 8 The one kynde [of Aconitum] is called Pardalianches, which we may call in englishe Libardbayne or one bery. 1551 — *Herbal* I. B ij, Leopardes bayne layd to a scorpione maketh hyr vtterly amased and Num 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 739 Libardbain or Wolf-bain. 1609 B. Jonson *Masque Queens*, Night-shade, moon-wort, libbard's bane. 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 909 The venomous herb called Libbardsbane, or Wolf-wort. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* VI. 478 Leopard's-bane whose root is like a scorpion 1765 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 394 Leopard's-bane, a wild plant of the Alps, and now common among the perennials of the garden. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 137 When a more active stimulant is necessary, that of leopard's bane (*arnica montana*) may be found useful 1882 *Garden* 15 Apr. 247/1 The Leopard's-bane . grows in great patches in the woods.

Leopoldite (lī·ŏpəldəit). *Min.* [Named from *Leopoldshall* in Prussia, its locality.] = Sylvite.

1882 Dana *Man. Min.* Gen. Index, Leopoldite *v.* Sylvite.

Leorne, obs. form of Learn.

Leos, str. pa. t. Lese *v.*^{1}

Leose(n, variant of Lese *v*^{1}

†**Leoth.** *Obs.* [OE. *lēoð* str. neut. = Du. *lied*, OHG. *liod* (MHG. *liet*, inflected *lied-*, mod.G. *lied*), ON. *lióð*, Goth. **liuþ* (in *awiliuþ* thanksgiving):—OTeut. **leuþo*^{m}.] A song.

Beowulf 1159 (Gr) Leoð wæs asungen. *c* 1050 *Suppl Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 188/29 *Poema*, leoð. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 163 Đe defles sed is .. hoker and scorn, spel and leoð. *c* 1205 Lay. 22078 Þer suggen beornes seolcuðe leoðes of Ardure þan kinge. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 Ah schulen weimeres leod ai mare in helle [singen]

b. *Comb*, as **leoth-scop,** a poet.

c 1205 Lay. 22976 Ne al soh [*read* nis al soð] ne al les þat leod-scopes singeð.

Leou, obs. form of Lo *int.*

Leoun, Leounesse, obs. ff. Lion, Lioness.

Leouwe, obs form of Lee *sb.*^{1}

Leove, variant of Leve *v.*^{2} *Obs.*; obs. f. Lief.

Leowse, obs. form of Loose.

Lep, obs. or Sc. form of Lap, Leap.

Lepadoid (le·pădoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. λεπαδ-, λέπας limpet + -oid.] **a.** *adj* Resembling a barnacle or goose-mussel. **b.** *sb.* A lepadoid animal

1843 Owen *Invertebr. An.* I xiii 155 The Cirripedes are divided . into two primary groups,—viz. the pedunculated, or Lepadoids, and the sessile, or Balanoids

Le·pal. *Bot.* [f. Gr. λεπίς scale, after *petal, sepal.*] A barren stamen transformed into a scale.

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 181 Dunal calls these sterile stamens *lepals* (*lepala*); a term which has not yet been adopted 1880 in Gray *Struct Bot.* 418/2.

Lepamine (le·pămən). *Chem.* [f. Lep(idine + Amine.] (See quot.)

1865 Watts *Dict Chem* III 571 *Lepamine*, a volatile base containing the elements of 1 at. diamylamine and 1 at. lepidine; $C_{10}H_{23}N$ $C_{10}H_9N$ = $C_{20}H_{32}N_2$, produced by the action of iodide of amyl on lepidine *Ibid* 573 Diamylinelepidine or Lepamine.

Lepard(e, **-art,** obs. forms of Leopard.

Lepe, obs. or Sc. variant of Lap, Leap.

†**Le·per,** *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* Forms: 3–6 **lepre,** 4–6 **leper,** 5 **lepyr, -ur, leepre,** 5–6 **lepir,** 6 **lypper, lipper, lypre, lippre, leaper.** [a. OF. *lepre, liepre* (mod F. *lèpre*), ad. L. *lepra*, a. Gr. λέπρα, properly fem. of λεπρός adj., scaly, f. λέπος scale.] Leprosy

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3690 Đor wurð þe ðanne wið lepre smiten. *c* 1250 *Kent Serm.* in *O. E. Misc* 31 Si lepre betokned þo grete sennen þet biedh diadliche. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 67 Þe leper of naaman cleuyd to hym euere aftir *c* 1400 tr *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh* 81 Wyn þat ys takyn abundanly norsshes gretnes of body, and brynges yn lepre 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 92, ii. yonge vyrgyns ful sore infecte with the grete plage of lepur 1525 Ld Berners *Froiss* II xlii. 132 He was syke of the lypper, so yt his flesshe fell in peces. 1562 Turner *Baths* 9 The disease now called Lepre, but Elephantiasis of olde writers. 1565 Jewell *Def. Apol.* (1611) 152 He pronounced not, who was cleane of Leaper, who was not, before that hee had viewed the colour

fig. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxii. 267 (Harl. MS.) Receyve medicyn of satisfaccion; and thenne þou shalt be clansyd fro all synfull lepr 1588 A King tr *Canisius' Catech.* 90 Nocht to iudge of ye lepre of ye body bot of ye saull.

Leper (le·pəɹ), *sb.*^{2} and *a.* Forms. 4 **lepyre,** 4–6 **lepre,** 5 **leepre, lepere, lypre,** 5–6 **lipper,** 6 **lippir, lepar, liper,** 6–8 **leaper,** 7 **leeper,** 4– **leper.** [Related to prec.; perh. originating as adj. from the attributive use of Leper *sb.*^{1}; the ending *-er* would naturally confirm the tendency to regard the word as a personal designation.]

A *sb.* One affected with leprosy; a leprous person.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 387 A leper þat was i-heled *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* lxix. 317 (Harl. MS.) Þe brothir of hure husbond .. was a foul lypre. 1514 Barclay *Cyt & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p li, Sometime a leper is 'signed to thy bed. 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 65 Pore blind peple, which thynck themselues to be healed, whan thei remayne lepers stylle. 1593 Shaks 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii 75, I am no loathsome Leaper, looke on me 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 21 Gave certaine landes to the Mawdlens of Tenbye towardes the relieffe of the Leepers. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* v. 27 A leper as white as snow. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 313 Ten Leapers were healed. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* x (1862) 217 *note*, When through the Crusades leprosy had been introduced into Western Europe, it was usual to clothe the leper in a shroud, and to say for him the masses for the dead. 1871 J. Miller *Songs Italy* (1878) 75 Lonely .. as a leper cast out.

fig. 1552 Latimer *Serm. 3rd Sund. Epiph.* (1584) 310 Euen as he was a leper of his body, so are we lepers of our soules 1825 R. Nessit in *Mem.* i. (1858) 23, I have..been afraid to join the society of the pious. .. I looked upon myself as a leper. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* IV. 203 A moral leper, I, To whom none spake.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *leper asylum, centre, lodge, spital*; **leper-house** = Lazar-house; **leper-juice,** the liquid matter of a leproma; †**leper's herb,** a name for St. Paul's Betony, *Veronica serpyllifolia*; **leper('s) window,** name given to a supposed hagioscope for lepers.

1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 384 The rulers and clergy . took measures by instituting *leper asylums . to restrict the spread of [leprosy]. 1898 J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 381 As the country was . a *leper centre, some individuals were contaminated. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 204 The distilled water of Paules Betonie, doth perfectly cure the Leprosie . this is the cause why this hearbe is called the *Leapers hearbe. 1855 Stanley *Mem. Canterb.* ii. (1857) 104 This hospital, or *leper-house, .. was then fresh from the hands of its founder. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xxvi 407 Pricking the now pallid leproma, and then collecting on a cover-glass the droplet of '*leper juice' which exudes from the puncture. *c* 1480 Henryson *Test Cres.* 438 This *lipper ludge [ed. *Thynne* leper loge] tak for thy burelie bour 1891 C. Creighton *Hist. Epidemics* 99 The *leper-spitals of Scotland 1850 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser II 111/1 'The *Leper's window' through which, it is concluded, the lepers who knelt outside the building witnessed the elevation of the host at the altar. 1882 Hardy in *Proc Berw Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 470 There was a leper window at Elsdon church.

B. *adj.* Leprous.

1388 Wyclif *Lev* xiii. 46 In al tyme in which he is lepre [1382 leprows, Vulg. *leprosus*] and vnclene. 1427 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II 16/1 Þat na lippir folk nothir man nor woman fra thyn furth enter na cum in to na burghe. 1429 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 78 It' to ye lepremen of Newcastell xl^s *c* 1480 Henryson *Test Cres* 372 He luikit on hir ugly lipper face 1483 Caxton *G de la Tour* F vij b, God was wrothe with her and made her to become lepre. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting w Kennedie* 154 Ane laithly luge that wes the lippir mennis. 1562 Winjet *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 7 Playand the part of lippir Giezi in this mater, sayand, Quhat wyll ye geve me? *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Sonn* xxxiv, Cative Cresside, vhair she lipper lay

absol 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 63 Ye crippil gangis, ye liper ar maid cleyne

Hence **Le·perdom,** the realm of lepers; †**Le·perize** *v. trans*, to smite with leprosy; †**Le·perness,** leprosy.

c 1550 Cheke *Matt* viii. 3 And bi and bi his lepernes was clensed 1592 Sylvester *Tri Faith* IV vii, Moses by Faith doth Myriam leperize. 1889 *Cornh. Mag* Aug. 141 Curiosities of Leperdom.

Le·per, *v* [f. Leper *sb.*^{2}] *trans.* To affect with leprosy, *fig* to infect, taint.

1850 Clough *Dipsychus* I. iii. 57 Some vagrant miscreant meets, and with a look Transmutes me his, and for a whole sick day Lepers me.

Leper, obs form of Lopper *v*, to curdle

†**Lepered,** *a. Obs.* [f. Leper *sb.*^{1} or *v.* + -ed.] Affected with leprosy; *fig.* foully infected.

1598 E. Guilpin *Skiat.* (1878) 34 This sinne leapered age. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* I v Wks 1856 I. 87 If he is leapred with so foule a guilt

†**Le·perhead, -hood.** *Obs.* Also 6 **lepored, lypored.** [f. Leper *a.* + -head, -hood.] Leprosy.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R* vii. lxiv. (1495) 279 The fourth manere leprehede cometh of redde Colera corrupte in the membres with Melancoly 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 101 b, He was heled of a leperhode that he had. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxxi. (1870) 293 The xxxi Chapytre treatyth of a dyete for them the whiche haue any of the kyndes of lypored. He that is infectyd wyth any of the xiii kyndes of the lepored [etc.]

Leperous, obs form of Leprous.

†**Le·pery,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 **leparie.** [f. Leper *sb.*^{1} + -y^1.] Leprous.

1558–68 Warde tr *Alexis' Secr* 8 b, By this same secret haue bene healed certaine persons; which had their faces as it were Leparie [It. *il viso come leproso*]

†**Lepi,** *a. Obs.* [See Anlepi, Onelepi.] Single.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xiii. 2 [xiv 3] Whilke þat gode dos es þare nane, Es þare nane to lepi ane. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9147 Ne slepte onely a lepy wynke.

Lepid (le·pid), *a.* Now *rare* [ad. L *lepid-us.*] Pleasant, jocose, facetious, amusing. Sometimes, Charming, elegant.

1619 Sir S. D'Ewes *College Life* (1891) 73 In guessing at the lepid derivation [of English words]. 1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot* II. i 84 From this Tonique motion Taurellus took his Lepid Paradox 1658 Phillips, *Terræ filius*, one that is allowed to make lepid or jesting speeches at an Act at Oxford. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* I xxxiii. 149 Apes, the greater part black as jet, some small ones black and white, very lepid. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 142 Some . figures .. of rhetorick are not easily differenced from those sallies of wit wherein the lepid way doth consist 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 22 He was . esteemed .. for his lepid and jocular discourse. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 49. 3/2 Solve the Above, ye Lepid Gods. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 339 These histories. are probably not many degrees elevated above the lepid fables of Mrs. Goose. 1807–8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 163/1 As for the joyous and lepid consul, he jokes upon neutral flags and frauds [etc.].

Hence **Le·pidly** *adv.*

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* (1653) 66 Lucian very lepidly derides an old Woman, who .. would have her Haire of a yellow tincture.

Lepidine (le·pidəin), *sb. Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Lepidium*, a botanical genus, ad. Gr. λεπίδιον, dim. of λεπίς scale; see -ine.] A volatile oily base obtained by distilling quinine, cinchonine, and other alkaloids.

1856 Fownes *Chem.* (ed. 6) 380 Lepidine contains $C_{20}H_9N$, cryptidine $C_{22}H_{11}N$. 1862 Miller *Elem. Chem.* VI. 456.

Lepidine (le·pidəin), *a.* [f. Gr. λεπιδ-, λεπίς scale + -INE.] Composed of scales.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 481/2 In C the scale widening.. the edges of its 'Lepidine' layer do not remain in contact with the ganoin layer.

†**Lepi·dity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. type **lepiditās*, f. *lepid-us*: see LEPID *a.* and -ITY.] Facetiousness, wit; an instance of this.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 84 For *Levity*, read *Lepidity*. 1658 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lepidity*, delectableness, or good grace in speech. 1694 HOWE *Wks.* (1834) 144/2 In a discourse upon so grave a subject some lepidities had been left out.

Lepido- (le·pido), repr. Gr. λεπιδο-, combining form of λεπίς scale, used in certain scientific terms (the more important are given as main words): **Le·pidochlore** (-klōəɹ) *Min.* [Gr. χλωρός green], an impure chlorite containing mica. **Le·pidocrocite** (-krōu·səit) *Min.* [Gr. κροκίς fibre], an obsolete synonym of goethite. **Le·pidode·ndroid** (-de·ndroid) *a.*, pertaining to or resembling plants of the genus *Lepidodendron*; *sb.*, a plant of this genus or of the group of which it is the type; also **Le·pidode·ndrid** *sb.* ‖ **Le·pidode·ndron** (-de·ndrɒn) [Gr. δένδρον tree], a genus of fossil plants common in coal-measures, characterized by the presence on the trunk of leaf-scars; a plant of this genus; also *attrib.* **Le·pidoga·noid** (-gæ·noid) *a. Ichthyol.* [see GANOID], pertaining to the *Lepidoganoidei*, a group of ganoid fishes having regular scales instead of plates; *sb.*, a fish of this group. **Le·pidoganoi·dean** *a.* = prec. adj. **Le·pidomelane** (-melᵉ·n) *Min.* [Gr. μέλας, μέλαν-ος black], a highly ferruginous mica, usually found in aggregations of small black scales. **Le·pidomo·rphite** (-mɔ̄·ɹfəit) *Min.* [Gr. μορφή form], a fine scaly mica, the result of the alteration of oligoclase (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896). **Le·pidophæ·ite** (-fī ·əit) *Min* [Gr. φαιός dun], a fibrous and scaly variety of lampadite (Cassell 1884). **Le·pidosau·rian** (-sɔ̄·riăn) [see SAURIAN] *a.*, pertaining to the sub-class *Lepidosauria* of Reptiles, characterized by a scaly integument; *sb.*, one of the *Lepidosauria*. ‖ **Le·pidosi·ren** *Ichthyol.* [see SIREN], a genus of dipnoan fishes; a fish of this genus. **Le·pido·steid** (-ɒ stiˌid), **Lepido·steoid** (-ɒ·stiˌoid) *a*, pertaining to the family *Lepidosteidæ* of rhomboganoid fishes; *sb*, a fish of this family.

1859 C. V. SHEPARD *Rep. Mt. Pisgah* 6 (Chester) *Lepidochlore. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Crystallogr.* 476 *Lepidokrokite. 1868 DANA *Min* (ed. 5) 170 Scaly-fibrous, or feathery columnar the Lepidocrocite. 1863 — *Geol* 395 The large *Lepidodendrids of the Coal era. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol* (1879) 316 Gigantic Lepidodendrids and Sigillarids. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol* xiii 223 Year after year these *lepidodendroid stems are becoming better known. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont* xliii. 475 The Lepidodendroids and Sigillaroids have now [in the Trias] completely disappeared. 1875 W. C. WILLIAMSON in Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 421 The Lepidodendroid plants. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min. Consid* I. 468 The internal structure of the *Lepidodendron. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach* iv (1870) 82 Lepidodendrons and Sigillarias were intermediate between pines and club-mosses, though approaching more nearly the former. 1861 HENRY *Gloss Sci Terms*, **Lepidoganoid*, a sub-order of fossil fishes. 1863 DANA *Geol.* 279 Scale-covered Ganoids, or *Lepidoganoids. 1844 — *Min.* (ed. 2) 322 *Lepidomelane .was named in allusion to its structure and color. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 136 Lepidomelane occurs in small disc-sided tabular crystals, or in aggregations of minute scales. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sci., Organ. Nat.* I. 172 The *lepidosiren, and many fossil fishes. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* ii. (1872) 99 The Lepidosiren or mud fish.

Lepidoid (le·pidoid), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. Gr. λεπιδ-, λεπίς scale + -OID; cf. Gr. λεπιδοειδής scale-like (Galen)] **a.** *adj.* Scaly; pertaining to the *Lepidoidei*, a family of fossil fishes having large rhomboidal scales. **b.** *sb.* A fish belonging to this family.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min. Consid* I. 282 (*heading*) Lepidoid Fishes. *Ibid. note*, The Pycnodonts, as well as the fossil Sauroids, have enamelled scales, but it is in the Lepidoids that scales of this kind are most highly developed. 1854 A. ADAMS etc *Man Nat. Hist.* 562 All the lepidoid and sauroid fishes which [etc.].

Lepidolite (le pidɒləit). *Min.* [f. Gr. λεπιδο-, λεπίς scale + -LITE.] A variety of mica containing lithia.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 208 *Lepidolite*, Lilalite of some. 1837 DANA *Min.* 264 A violet variety [of common mica] occurring in small scales, has been distinguished by the name lepidolite. 1863 *Fownes' Chem.* 298 The best material for the preparation of rubidium, is lepidolite, which has been found to contain .o·3 per cent. of that metal. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 134 Before the blowpipe lepidolite colours the flame purple-red.

Lepidopter (lepidɒ·ptəɹ). *Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *Lepidoptera* (see next).] One of the Lepidoptera.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1863 DANA *Geol.* 420 *note*, Lepidopters have large wings covered with minute scales; as the Butterfly and Moth. 1881 ELWES tr. *De S. Pinto's How I crossed Afr.* I. v. 120 This gigantic lepidopter, when young, feeds upon the grasses.

‖ **Lepidoptera** (lepidɒ·ptĕră), *sb. pl. Ent.* [mod.L., f. Gr. λεπιδο-, LEPIDO- + πτέρον wing.] A large order of insects, characterized by having four membranous wings covered with scales; it comprises the butterflies and moths.

[1738 LINNÆUS *Syst. Nat.* (1758) I. 458.] 1773 T. P. YEATS *Inst. Entomol.* 18 *Lepidoptera*, which have four wings, all membranaceous, and imbricated. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* i. (ed. 4) 38 Baits to tempt the nectar-loving Lepidoptera.

Hence **Lepido·pteral, Lepido·pteran** *adjs.*, lepidopterous.

1828 WEBSTER, *Lepidopteral*, belonging to the order of Lepidopters. 1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict., Lepidopteral, -terous, -teran.* 1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* xix 409 The tiny cylindrical cases that are made by certain lepidopteran larvæ.

Lepidopterist (lepidɒ·ptĕrist). [f. LEPIDOPTER-A + -IST.] One who studies the natural history of Lepidoptera.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xliii. IV. 192 If a Lepidopterist goes into the wood to capture moths in the day-time. 1878 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* ii. (1885) 48 Great competition between the dipterists and the lepidopterists.

Lepidopterous (lepidɒ·ptĕrəs), *a.* [f. LEPIDOPTER-A + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the Lepidoptera.

1797 J. ABBOTT (*title*) The Natural History of the rarer Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 533 With regard to setting Lepidopterous insects. 1835 *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond* I. 188 *note*, A detailed generalization of the Lepidopterous wing. 1861 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 131 The lepidopterous insect 'colias edusa', is bright with orange and green.

Lepidote (le·pidoʊt), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *lepidōt-us*, a. Gr. λεπιδωτός, f. λεπιδ-, λεπίς scale.] Covered with scurfy scales; leprose, leprous. Also **Le·pidoted** *a*, in the same sense.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 253/1 *Lepidote*, covered with a sort of scurfiness. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot* i. (1858) 19 Scurfs (*lepidæ*) are roundish minute scales, attached to plants by their middle ; a part covered by them is said to be *lepidote*. 1860 WORCESTER, *Lepidote, Lepidoted*. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* xvi, Elæagneæ. Shrubs with lepidote scales.

Lepocyte (le·pŏsəit). [ad. mod.L. *lepocyta*, f. Gr. λέπος scale + κύτος cell.] 'A nucleated cell provided with walls' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

Lepolite (le·pŏləit). *Min.* [Named, 1847 (*lepolit*), by A. A. Jossa, f. Gr. λέπο-ς husk + -LITE.] A variety of anorthite from Finland.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*

Lepored: see LEPERHEAD.

Leporicide. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *lepor(i)-*, *lepus* hare + -CIDE 1] A killer of hares.

1788 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 77 If he could pay the duty he would cut off every soul of all the hares in the country He will depute a gamekeeper; and then, lo you! he executes all his threats by deputy, and by deputy becomes a leporicide and a gentleman.

Leporide (le pŏrid) [ad. F. *léporide*, f. L. *lepor-*, *lepus* hare. see -IDE.] An alleged 'cross' between a hare and a rabbit.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 817 Leporide, the name given by the French to a remarkably prolific hybrid between the common European hare and the rabbit. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 193/1 Some few years since many of these animals were sold as leporides or hybrids, produced by the union of the hare and rabbit; but the most careful experimenters have failed to produce any such hybrid.

Leporiform (le pŏrifōɹm), *a.* [f. L. *lepor(i)-*, *lepus* hare + -FORM.] Having the form of a hare; lagomorphic. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

Leporine (le·pŏrəin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *leporīnus*, f. *lepor-*, *lepus* hare: see -INE 1.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to a hare or hares; of the nature or form of a hare; lagomorphic.

†*Leporine seal* perh. *Phoca barbata* (Fabr.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Leporine*, of or pertaining to an Hare. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrupeds* II. 523 Leporine Seal, *Phoca Leporina*. S[eal] with fur, soft as that of a hare, upright and interwoven. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Leporinus*, hare like, leporine; but chiefly applied to denote resemblance to the mouth of the hare. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod* 44 The large, leporine, grooved-incisor species of South America.

B. *sb.* = LEPORIDE.

1862 *Melbourne Leader* 13 Sept. 13 The bill of fare included leporine, which is betwixt hare and rabbit.

Leppey, *a. Mining.* ? *Obs.* Soft.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict., Leppey.* 'Tis when Work is Soft, Kind and Winable enough, without any Hardship, as Boreing, Cuting, Blasting, or such like. *Ibid.* U 13 b, We drive at the Vein Head in the first Place, because there it is likely that the Vein may be the most Kind or Leppey.

‖ **Lepra** (le prā). *Path.* [Late L., a. Gr. λέπρα: see LEPER *sb.*1] A skin disease characterized by desquamation: (*a*) formerly used as a synonym for psoriasis; (*b*) now commonly applied to leprosy (*Lepra cutanea* or *Elephantiasis Græcorum*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 279 In foure manere wyse Lepra meselry is dyuerse as the foure humours ben passyngly and dyuersly medlyd. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 196 Lepra is a foul sijknes þat comeþ of malancolie corrupt. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xlviii. 114 *Lepra* the Leprosie is that which affecteth the whole Body or a part thereof with Scurff like Scales. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 152 Scrofulous swellings, lepra, and some other cutaneous diseases. 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 43 Lepra and psoriasis are identical, though the two names are retained. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 439 The common form of Lepra is characterized by a nodular formation. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLVI. 76 Attended with lepra or psoriasis.

attrib. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 56 A large collection, or several clusters, of characteristic lepra cells. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 391 A direct and early implication of the nervous system by the lepra bacillus. *Ibid* 412 A Sandwich Islander.. was inoculated from a lepra tubercle.

b. *Bot.* 'A white mealy matter, which exudes or protrudes from the surface of some plants; leprosy' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Lepre: see LEPER and LEPRY.

‖ **Leprechaun** (leprĕχɔ̄·n). *Irish.* Forms: 7 **lubrican**, 9 **leprehaun, lepreehawn, leprechaun.** [Written *lupracán, lugharcán, lugracán*, in O'Reilly *Irish Dict.* Suppl.; in the body of the Dict. it is spelt *leithbrágan*, doubtless by etymologizing perversion, the sprite being 'supposed to be always employed in making or mending a single shoe' (*leith* half, *bróg* brogue); O'Reilly also gives *luacharmán* as a synonym. In some mod. Irish books the spelling *liopracháin* occurs. All these forms may be corrupted from one original; cf. Middle Irish *luchrupán* (Windisch *Gloss.*), altered form of O Irish *luchorpán* (Stokes in *Revue Celtique* I. 256), f. *lu* small + *corp* body.] In Irish folk-lore, A pigmy sprite 'who always carries a purse containing a shilling' (O'Donovan in O'Reilly *Irish Dict.* Suppl. 1817).

1604 MIDDLETON *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* III. i Wks. III. 175 As for your Irish lubrican, that spirit Whom by preposterous charms thy lust hath rais'd In a wrong circle. 1620 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 28 Mounted on a spirits back, which ran With mandrake shrikes, and like a lubrican. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 127 By the Mandrakes dreadfull groanes, By the Lubricans sad moanes. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Fl. Macarthy* (1819) I. v. 289 There, your honor, them's my cordaries, the little Leprehauns, with their cathah heads, and their burned skins. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 38 282 A little, lisping, attenuated falsetto voice, such as you would fancy would have proceeded from an Irish leprechaun. 1895 JANE BARLOW *Strangers at Lisconnel* 231 A little ould lepreehawn *Comb.* 1883 W. BLACK *Shandon Bells* xvii, This little red-haired leprechaun looking Andy.

†**Le·press.** *Obs.* [f. LEPER *sb.*2 + -ESS.] A female leper. Also quasi-*adj.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg., Exam. Lazares* Q ij b, Yf the mother be a lepresse. *Ibid.* Q iij, I han ought ye to enquyre yf he hath had ye company of any lepresse woman. A woman is nat so daungerous to be a lepresse to habyte with a lazare, as it shulde be a man to habyte with a lazarous woman.

Lepric (le·prik), *a. rare*—o. [ad. mod.L. *lepric-us*, a. Gr. λεπρικός, f. λέπρα LEPRA: see LEPER *sb.*1] Pertaining to lepra.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1864 J. THOMAS *Med. Dict., Lepricus*, belonging to lepra; lepric.

Leprologist (leprɒ lŏdʒist). *rare.* [f. LEPRA + -(O)LOGIST.] A medical expert in leprous diseases.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl* 12 May 1164 With the assistance of a number of well known leprologists.

‖ **Leproma** (leprōu mă). *Path.* [f. LEPRA, on the analogy of words like *sarcoma*.] A leprous tubercle. Hence **Lepro·matous** *a.*, of the nature of a leproma.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 385 The leproma, the nerve lesions, and the lepra cell. *Ibid.* 397 The eyes also [in a leper] are sooner or later attacked, lepromatous growth spreading from the conjunctiva on to the cornea.

Lepron, var. LAPRON *Sc. Obs*, young rabbit.

1501 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1900) II. 112 Ane man that brocht leprons to the King.

Leprose (le prōus), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *leprōsus*, f. LEPRA.] Having a scaly or scurfy appearance; lepidote, *esp.* said of crustaceous lichens in which the thallus adheres to trees or stones like a scurf.

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Lichens* 34 Leprose species are also exceedingly common from our sea-coasts to our mountain summits. 1871 LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 46 Thallus leprose or powdery, effuse or evanescent.

¶ In pseudo-L. combining form *leproso-*, with the meaning 'leprose and . . .'

1871 LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 228 *L[ecanora] erysibe* .. leproso granulose, thin, diffract. *Ibid.* 258 Thin, effuse, leproso pulverulent.

†**Le·prosed, le·proused,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *leprōsus* or Eng. LEPROUS *a.* + -ED 1.] Made leprous.

1550 BALE *Votaries* II (1551) 96 So many sycke.. leprosed, hanged, and deade. 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 61 Miriam was leprous'd as white as snow. *a* 1839 J. GALT *Demon of Destiny* VII. (1840) 49 And you, ye lepros'd ills! Make your abiding with the shunn'd and fear'd.

Leprosied (le prŏsid), *a. rare.* [f. LEPROSY + -ED 2.] Tainted with leprosy. (In quot. *fig.*)

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 51. 3/2 They're Leprosy'd with Scandal.

†**Lepro·sity.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *leprōsitātem*, f. *leprōsus* LEPROUS. Cf. OF. *leprosité*.] Leprous quality or condition. In *Alchemy*, metallic impurity.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 28 With the tortoyses of this Ilande, many leprous men are healed and clensed of theyr leprositie. 1626 BACON *Nat. Hist.* § 326 If the Crudities, Impurities and Leprosities of Metals were cured, they would become Gold. 1635 A. READ *Tumors & Ulcers* 222 The Grecian leprosity may be thus described.

Leprosy (le·prŏsi). Also 6 **lepresie**, 6–7 **leprosie**, 7 **leaprosie**, **leprousie**. [? ad. med.L. **leprōsia* (Du Cange has *leprosia* leper-house), f. *leprōsus* LEPROUS. Cf. It. *lebbrosia*.]

1. A loathsome disease (*Elephantiasis Græcorum*), which slowly eats away the body, and forms shining white scales on the skin; common in mediæval Europe.

In the Eng. Bible it renders the Heb. צָרַעַת *çārdath*, Gr. λέπρα, which seem to have been used as comprehensive terms for various skin diseases.

1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* XIII. 3 Then is it surely a leprosy [1382 WYCLIF a plaage of lepre]. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Buckingham* ci, Thy deare doughter stroken with leprosye. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 163 Like vnto a hereditarie lepresie in a mans bodie is vncurable without the dissolution of the whole. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 216 They say it procureth the Leprosie in the children which are then gotten. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 71 These Waters dry up and heal Leprosie and other Affections of the Skin 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar* III. xi, Her skin was white as leprosy. 1801 COLEBROOKE *Jrnl.* in *Life* (1873) 176 Last month, a young man . was going to be buried alive, on account of the leprosy. *Ibid* 177 When one of the family dies of a leprosy 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 176 The people suffer severely from scorbutic attacks and leprosy.

b. *fig.*

1598 ROWLANDS *Betray. Christ* 14 My leprosie is a defiled soule. *a* 1623 W. PEMBLE *Wks.* (1635) 9 The tongues, the pens, the practises of not a few discover unto us this leprosie of Atheisticall contempt of God's wisdome arising in their foreheads 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xli. 265 Such men as are cleansed of the Leprousie of Sin by Faith. 1751 J. BROWN *Shaftesb Charac.* 237 What this leprosy of false knowledge may end in, I am unwilling to say 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 96 When nations are to perish in their sins, 'Tis in the church the leprosy begins. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumps.* (1876) 202 Idleness is a moral leprosy, which soon eats its way into the heart

†c. A similar disease in horses. *Obs.*

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Order Curing Horses Dis.* iii 2 The cankred mangenesse, most commonlie called of the old writers the Leprosie. *Ibid.* clxv 65 b, The Leprosie or vniuersall manginesse, called of the old writers Elephantia.

d. *attrib* and *Comb.*

1648–60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., de Kleppe van een Lazarus*, the Clicket which a Leprosie man beggs with. 1705 *Lond Gaz* No 4106/4 His Cordial Antidote for eradicating all Leprosie Humours out of the Blood. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 62 The leprosy bacillus is by no means evenly distributed throughout the body. *Ibid.* 69 Instances of transmission in leprosy-free countries.

2. A leper-house. *rare*[−1].

1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 89 A malady for which a few centuries ago there were more than twenty thousand lazarettos in Europe In the fourteenth century, in the domains of the Seigneur de Coucy alone, there were ten of these leproses.

Leprous (le·prəs), *a.* Forms: 3–5 **leprus**, 3, 6–7 **leperous**, 4–5 **leprows**, **-ros**, **-rys**, 5 **-rose**, **leperus**, (? **luprus**), 5–6 **leprouse**, 6 **leporous(e**, **lyporous(e**, 7 **leap(e)rous**, 3– **leprous**. [a. OF. *lepros*, *leprous* (mod.F. *lépreux*), ad. late L. *leprōsus*, f. *lepra* leprosy.]

1. Afflicted or tainted with leprosy.

'Simon leprous' is a common ME translation of *Simon leprosus* of the Vulgate (Matt. xxvi. 6, Mark xiv. 1) = 'Simon the leper' of the A. V.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 Moiseses hond. bisemede oðe spitelvuel, & þuhte leprus. *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* 464/79 A man of þat contreye þat heighte symond leperous 1382 WYCLIF *Lev* xiii. 46 Al tyme that he is leprows and vncleene *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4593 As þa þat lepros ere & lame. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 216 b/1 The hous of Symon leprous where as our lord dyned. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* v Contents, Gehasi Eliseus seruaunt is made leporous. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 25 All leprouse and pore beddred creatures 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* IV. 6 And when hee tooke it out, behold, his hand was leprous as snowe. 1738 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 24 Leprous Egyptians, driven from their country on account of that loathsome distemper. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory Pract Med.* (1878) 275 The children of leprous parents are more likely to become affected [with leprosy] than are the children of healthy parents.

†b. Causing or inducing leprosy. *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xvi. (1870) 271 Olde beefe .. doth ingender melancolye and leporouse humoures. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 64 And in the Porches of mine eares [he] did poure The leaperous Distilment

c. Pertaining to, resembling, or accompanying, leprosy.

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 619 Leprous scurf o're his whole body cast. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II 241 That the whiteness of the Negroe skin might be called rather a leprous crust than a natural complexion. 1827–35 WILLIS *Leper* 125 The dull pulses .. beat beneath the hot And leprous scales. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III. 669 Generating leprous eruptions and similar diseases. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop Diseases* XXVI. 421 Nerve stretching has been strongly advocated for the cure of leprous neuralgia.

d. *fig.*

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* B b, Who so bringeth home a leprous soule and a tainted body. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 138 And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 493 The leaprous humour of Popery 1697 JOS. WOODWARD *Rel. Soc. Lond.* x. (1704) 176 Heal my leperous soul. 1796 COLERIDGE *Sonn*, Thyself redeeming from that leprous stain Nobility. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* iii. (1875) 65 Her literature .. a leprous fiction which poisoned every virtue.

2. *transf.* Having a surface resembling the skin of a leper; covered with white scales. In *Bot.* = LEPROSE.

1620 MARKHAM *Farew Husb.* xiii. 100 Myst and fog, which being naughty vapours, drawn from the infected parts of the earth, and falling vpon the corne, doe .. make the graine leprous. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* III. 70 Spawn, weeds, and filth, a leprous scum. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst. Bot.* 68 Its leprous leaves, superior fruit, and apetalous flowers, will at all times distinguish the Oleaster tribe. 1839 — *Introd. Bot.* (ed 3) 470 Leprous .. ; covered with minute peltate scales. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXXI, One old leprous screen of faded Indian leather. 1842 G. TURNBULL in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 8 Where lichens make the trunks all leprous.

†b. *Alchemy.* Cf. LEPROSITY. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii 58 The phylosophers haue the same [*sc* lead] in great esteeme, .. they cal it their sunne or leperous gold 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. IV 38 The Quintessence of Gold is as to its Quantity, exceeding small; and the residue of it is a leprous body.

†3. *absol.* (quasi-*sb*) A leper. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Kent Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 31 Swo kam a leprus, a sik man. *c* 1325 *Metr Hom.* 129 This forsaid leprous was mads hale *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 205 Þei ben .. lemmans of foule sathanas þat is foulere þan ony meysel or leprous in þis world 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 521/1 Certeyn Leprus of oure menialx Servauntez

Hence **Le·prously** *adv.*, **Le·prousness.**

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch* VII in Ashm (1652) 170 Clensyng theyer Leprosenes. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B ij, The same water .. preserveth the body from leprousnes 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref 6 b, Leprousnes and many other infectious sicknesses. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag* IV iv, How leprously That Office would haue cling'd vnto your forehead 1611 COTGR., *Lepreserie*, leaprousnesse 1883 *Harper's Mag* Aug. 464/2 It shone leprously white and blue.

Leprosed, variant of LEPROSED *a. Obs.*

†Lepry. *Obs.* Forms: 5–7 **lepry**, **-rie**; 5 **leperi3**, 6 **leprye**, **-raye**, **leaperie**, 6–7 **leprey**, **leaprie**, **-ry**. (For the form *lepre*, which may possibly in some instances belong to this word, see LEPER[1].) [f. LEPER *sb*[2] + -Y.] = LEPROSY.

1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* II. XVIII (1554), God smote him with lepre [*ed* 1494 lepre] *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 43 If any of this courte be infected with leperi3 or pestylence 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament* 24 b, No parson, ones hauing the leperye, shuld come amonge the congregacion of the whole. 1563 HYLL *Profit Art Garden* (1593) 82 To heale a red leapry Lay vpon the blisters and leaprie 1587 HARRISON *England* II. XXIII (1878) I 350 This [spring] is good for scabs and leaperie 1607 TOPSELL *Hist Fourf Beasts* 503 The dust of a mole being brent, mingled with the white of an Egge, and anointed vpon a sheepe, is an excellent and medicinable remedy against the Leprie which commeth oftentimes vpon them 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* (1639) 66 These sundry sorts of Leprie in the body 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I IV 42 The Leapry is a more grievous infirmity then the Cholick is.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 35 Where is worse lepry than property in religyon *c* 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LI. IV, Thy hisop . shall clense the leaprie of my minde. 1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 17 Their breath is contagious, their leprey spreading 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat* I 29 A spiritual Lepry which hereditarily infects the whol Man *Comb* 1608 TOPSELL *Hist Serpents* (1658) 663 Rough, hard, mangy, or leprie like nails

Leptandrin (leptæ·ndrin) *Chem.* [f. mod L. *Leptandra* + -IN.] A bitter glucoside obtained from *Veronica* (or *Leptandra*) *virginica*.

1880 *Libr. Univ Knowl* VIII 818 The resinoid extracted from it [*leptandra* or *veronica virginica*] has the name of leptandrin in the books and at the drug-stores.

Lepto-, combining form of Gr. λεπτός fine, small, thin, delicate, used in many terms of Zoology and Botany: **Leptocardian** (-kā·rdiăn) *a. Zool* [Gr. καρδία heart], belonging to the *Leptocardi*, the lowest group of true vertebrates, having contractile pulsating sinuses instead of a heart; *sb*, a vertebrate belonging to this group (*Cent Dict.* 1889). **Leptocephalan** (-se·fălăn), **-cephalid** (-se·fălid) *Ichthyol.* [Gr. κεφαλ-ή head], a fish of the family *Leptocephalidæ*. **Leptocephalic** (-sĭfæ·lik) *a.*, having a narrow skull; exhibiting leptocephaly; *Ichthyol*, as the designation of certain flat-fish (cf prec.). **Leptocephaly** (-se·făli), narrowness of skull. **Leptodactyl** (-dæ·ktil) *Ornith.* [Gr. δάκτυλος toe] *a.*, having thin or slender toes; *sb.*, a bird with slender toes. **Leptoda ctylous**, *a.* [-ous], = prec. *a.* **Leptodermous** (-dē·rməs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. δέρμα skin], having thin skin, said of moss-capsules when pliable (*Syd. Soc Lex.* 1888). **Leptoglossal** (-glo·săl) *a. Zool* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], of or pertaining to the division *Leptoglossa* of lizards, having slender tongues (*Cent. Dict.*). **Leptoglossate** (-glo·sĕt) *a.*, leptoglossal; *sb.*, a lizard of this group (*ibid*). ‖ **Leptomeningitis** (-menindʒəi·tis) *Path.*, inflammation of the pia mater and the arachnoid (the *leptomeninges*). ‖ **Leptophloem** (-flōu·em) *Bot.* [see PHLOEM], in certain mosses (see quot.). **Leptophyllous** (-fi·ləs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], slender-leaved (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Leptoprosope** (-pro·sōp) [Gr. πρόσωπον face], narrowness of face; the condition of having a long narrow-faced skull (*Cent. Dict.*). Hence **Leptoproso·pic** *a.*, having a long narrow face. **Leptorrhine** (le·ptorin) *a.* [Gr. ῥίν-, ῥίς nose], having a long narrow nose; having a nasal index of 47 or under; also **Leptorrhi·nian**, **-rhi·nic** *adjs.* **Le·ptosperm** (-spɔ̄m) [Gr. σπέρμα seed], a plant of the genus *Leptospermum* of myrtaceous shrubs (*Cent. Dict.*). **Le·ptospora·ngiate** (-sporæ·ngiĕt) *a. Bot.* [see SPORANGIUM], having sporangia which are developed from a single epidermic cell. ‖ **Leptothrix** (le·ptoþriks) [Gr. θρίξ hair], 'a fungus belonging to the Order *Schizomycetes*, consisting of very thin and long, indistinctly segmented, straight threads' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); also *attrib.* **Leptoxy·lem** *Bot.* [XYLEM], a structure in certain mosses (see quot.).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., **Leptocephalans*, *Leptocephalidæ*, the name of a family of fishes characterized by the smallness of the head, of which the genus *Leptocephalus* is the type. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIX. 114 Many young flat-fish . assume that peculiarly elongated and strange form known as *leptocephalic. 1882 *Q Rev* Jan. 251 These *Leptocephalids are small, narrow, elongate. 1864 *Vogt's Lect. Man* II. 30 Platycephaly stands opposed to *leptocephaly, though connected with it by gradual transitions. *a* 1864 HITCHCOCK (cited in Worcester), **Leptodactyl*. *Leptodactylous*. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Leptodactylus*, *leptodactylous. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med* (1880) 693 Sometimes inflammation of the pia mater is denominated *leptomeningitis, in distinction from pachymeningitis which is inflammation of the dura mater. 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog Bot.* 146 A *leptophloem or rudimentary phloem, in which the storing up and conduction of the food-material takes place. 1889 GARSON in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* XVIII. 23 The midfacial index .. in the three Yasinese skulls . is very constant and averages 54 2, making them dolichofacial, or *leptoprosopic. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* VII. 192 The *leptorhine rhinoceros 1884 J. E. LEE *Romer's Bone Caves Ogcow* 31 In both the Wierzchow skulls the nose is leptorrhine. 1878 BARTLEY tr *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. II. 257 The *leptorrhinians, with the nasal skeleton elongated 1891 *Athenæum* 25 July 132/3 Dr Topinard communicates documents on the nasal index of the living .. 49½ per cent. were leptorhinian . and 43 per cent mesorhinian 1887 GARNSEY *Goebel's Classif. Plants* 193 Two divisions of the Filicineae, the *Leptosporangiate and the Eusporangiate 1877 BENNETT tr *Thomé's Bot* 259 The forms known as Termo, Bacterium, Vibrio, Spirillum, *Leptothrix, &c 1882 *Pop. Sci Monthly* XX 718 Bacteria attached end to end in a string form filaments of leptothrix. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* 89 Long leptothrix filaments composed of short joints. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* IV 743 The leptothrix fungus and spores are almost invariably present in the concretions of tartar that gather round the teeth. 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog Bot* 146 A *leptoxylem or rudimentary xylem which serves for the conduction of the transpiration-current to the lower portion of the sporange furnished with stomates

†Lepto·logy. *Obs.* [ad. Gr λεπτολογία subtle discourse, quibbling, f. λεπτό-ς small, fine, subtle + -λογία: see -LOGY. Cf. F. *leptologie*]

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Leptology*, a description of mean and sordid things. 1823 in CRABB, and in mod Dicts.

‖ **Lepton** (le·ptɒn). Pl. **lepta** (-ă), *erron.* **leptas.** [Gr λεπτόν (sc. νόμισμα coin), neut. of λεπτός small.] **a.** An ancient Greek coin of the value of about one-fourth of a farthing; the 'mite' of the Eng. versions of the N T. **b.** The smallest coin ('centime') of modern Greece, being the one-hundredth part of a drachma.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Coin*, Lepton or *od. grs.* Sterl. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 86 Vessels of 50 tons, 50 leptas per ton. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* LVII (1879) 687 Among others, came a poor widow with her two lepta

Leptynite (le·ptinəit). *Min.* Also **leptinite** [app. f. Gr. λεπτύν-ειν (see next) + -ITE] The same as granulite.

18 . DANA (Worc.), Leptynite 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* XII. 211 Granulite (Weiss stein or leptinite) is also composed of felspar and quartz, the felspar being orthoclase.

†Leptyntic (leptı·ntik). *Med. Obs.* Also **leptuntic.** [ad. late L. *leptyntic us*, a. Gr. λεπτυντικ-ός, f. λεπτύνειν to make thin, f. λεπτός thin.] An attenuant.

1721 BAILEY, *Leptunticks*, attenuating cutting Medicines which Part the Crass and viscous Humours, with their acute Particles.

Ler: see LEER, LERE

Lerbord, Lerch, obs. ff. LARBOARD, LURCH.

†Lere, *v Obs.* Forms. 1 lǽran, *Kentish* léran, 2–4 **leren**, 2–3 **learen**, 3 **læren**, *Orm.* **lærenn**, 3–4 **lare(n**, 3–6 **lere**, 3–5 **ler**, (4 **lerin**), 4–5 **leere**, 5 **leryn**, *Sc.* **leyr**, 5–9 *Sc.* **leir**, 5–8 **lear(e**. Also *pa pple* 3 **i-læred**, **-learet**, **-lered**, 4–5 **y-lered**. [OE. *lǽran* = OFris. *lêra*, OS. *lêrian* (Du. *leeren*), OHG. *lêran* (Ger *lehren*), ON. *læra* :—OTeut. **laizjan* (for which Goth. has *laisjan*), f. **laizô* LORE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To teach; = LEARN *v.* 4. In various constructions: To give instruction to (a person); to teach (a person something, or *to do* something); to give instruction in (a science, art, etc.).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. iv. (1890) 272 He wæs sended Ongolþeode Godes word to bodienne & to læranne. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 260 Ac ic lære þæt he do swa ic sǽr cwæð. *c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom* 95 Ȝif þe halia gast ne learð þes monnes heorte. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18147 Sannt Johan Bapptisste comm to lærenn þe follc to rihhtenn here lif. *c* 1205 LAY. 4312 Þeo alche dæie hine larden luðere crafles *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1033 Þu .. lerdest hi to don schome And unriht of hire lichome. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 1934 Constantin let also In ierusalem cherchen rere & wide aboute elles ware cristendom to lere. *c* 1300 R. BRUNNE

Medit. 13 Y wyl þe lere a medytacyon. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx (*Theodora*) 700 He .. þe barne in with hyr tuke to lere. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 162 Hue .. lereþ hem to lecherie þat louyeþ here ȝyftes. *a* 1400 *Prymer* 97 The wey of thi riȝtwesnesses lere thou me. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 33 Prestes schal be dampned for wickidnes of þe peple, if þei lere hem not wan þei are vnkunnand. *c* 1400 tr *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 100 þe kyng thoght to do lere him vpon sciences. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1856 Of alle thre þou oghtist be wele leerid. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 426 He is .. tauȝt and leerid of an holi man. 1486 *Bk St. Albans* E j, Lystyn to yowre dame and she shall yow lere 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 145, I sall leir the ane lessoun to leys all thi pane. 1556 Lauder *Tractate* (1864) 151 And, now, geue that ȝe wald be leird To bruke and to Inioye the eird. 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* VII. 37 Able to .. leir thame to knawe thair dutie. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XII. xl. 221, I did thee leare A lore, repugnant to thy parents faith. 1838–52 Motherwell in *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. I. 42 'Twas then we sat on ae laigh bink, To leir ilk ither lear.

b. To show the way to, lead, guide; to lead (the way).

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 400 To wite þe riȝt way þe styes for to lere *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 343 Lere me to som man my Crede for to lerne. *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 25 For Hengestes was þe first duke of hem, And into þis lond he dede hem lere. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 1753 Graith gydys can thaim leyr.

2. To inform; = Learn *v.* 5. Const. rarely *of*; chiefly with sb. or clause as second obj.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21494 Me war leuer yow for to lere Quar liis your lauerd rode-tre 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* Prol. (1554) 7 In which processe, like as I am leared, He [etc.]. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1110, I wott welle ye are leryd, My lordys dowghter shalle be wed To a man off myght. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron* LXXIII. XXII, [Arthure] also gate, as Chronycles haue vs lered, Denmarke [etc.]. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* VIII. 122 It is good that we enquyre if any the way can vs leere 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. II. 156 Apollois ansueir speir, Beseikīng him of succouris ws to leir. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* IV. 1 (1651) 60 Lere me whylk way he wended

3. To learn, acquire knowledge of (something); to study, read (a book); to learn *to* do something Also with clause as obj.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 328 And ȝingid him ðus ðis wilde der So ȝe hauen nu lered her *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 354 Nu wot adam sum del o wo, Her after sal he leren mo *c* 1300 *Havelok* 796 Y wile with þe gange, For to leren sum god to gete 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 270 Thanne wrouȝte I unwisly with alle the wyt that I lere! *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* VI. (*Thomas*) 398 Wyt is þat gerris þe fynd Ite, þat þu lerit [nocht], & memore syne Is þat þu laris, þu nocht tyne, & vndirstandynge is [etc.] *c* 1400 *Beryn* 700 Yf yee lust to lere Howe they were I-clepid *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) XXIX. 132 All þe Iews lerez for to speke Hebrew. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1548 He bade him lere John evangelist 1466 *Burgh Rec Peebles* (1872) 155 Master Jhon Doby swld haiff all the skwll, owttakand that that leyryt to syng 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* LXIII. 54 Thay will at na man nurtir leyr 1552 Abp Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 5 Ane scholar quhilk is to leir ony special science 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S. T. S.) 87 Leir him to dreid, and traist in till him syne 1585 Jas I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 37 Then ye your self, in teaching men shall leir The rule of liuing well 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I. 8 They haue leiret nocht to defend thair townes wt wallis 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* X. XXV. 184 On that sad booke his shame and losse he leared. 1719 Ramsay *Prol to Orphan* 8 And lear—O mighty crimes!—to speak and act! 1724 — *Some of Contents Evergr.* V, The sons may leir, How their forbeirs were unacquaint with feir. *a* 1818 Macneill *Poems* (1844) 124 'Twas then my native strains ye leared.

4. *absol.* and *intr.* To acquire knowledge; to be informed; = Learn 2, 3 c Const. *of, on, at.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1832 þat wald noght lere on noe lare. *Ibid.* 19538 þat he moght of his craftes lere *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXVI. (*Baptistia*) 958 Of þir barnis herrod send twa to rome, to lere *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 3 And listeneth of my dreme to lere 14 *Parlt Love* 3 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 48 Now ȝee that wull of loue lere, I counsell yow þat ȝe cum nere. *c* 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 887 Lothe to Offende, and Louyng ay to Lere. *c* 1460 *Urbanitatis* 1 in *Babees Bk.*, Who-so wylle of nurtur lere, Herken to me & ȝe shalle here *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 671 Lerand at scule in to thair tendyr age. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* XII. 21 Be ȝe so wyiss that vderis at ȝow leir. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 6326 Wald God, said I, ȝe did remane all ȝeir, That I mycht of ȝour heumlye Lessonis leir 1562 Winȝet *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 24 Childer of happy ingynis, mair able to leir than I wes to teche 1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 13 As the old Cock crows, the ȝoung Cock learns.

Lere: see Lear, Leer, Lure *sb.*[1]

Le'red, *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 2 **læred**, 3–6 **lerd**, 4–5 *Sc.* **leyryt**, 5–6 **lerid**, **-it**, 9 **learned.** [pple. of Lere *v.*] = Learned. Also *absol.*, esp. in *lered and lewd.*

c 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 þe biscopes & lered men heom cursede ȝure. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 þe bisshupes, and þe oðre lerede þe wuneden in þe lond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24806 þis abbot .Was chosin. A lerd man o mikel lare. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXII. (*Laurentius*) 782 Quhethyre þat leyryt ore lawit ware. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 283 For be he lewed man or ellis lered. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 122 Patriarkis and prophetis, of lerit the laif. *c* 1450 *Abce Aristotill* 21 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 65 Bothe lewid And lerid, Magnifie his mageste þat most is of myght. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* IX. 41 The lerit sone of erll or lord 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars of Lond.* (Camden) 89 The lerdemen of both the universytes. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss* s.v. *Lare*, He was, after all, a mensefully leared man.

†**Lerer.** *Obs.* [f. Lere *v.* + -er[1]; cf. OHG. *lêrari* (mod.G. *lehrer*), Sw. *lärare*, Da. *lærer*, Goth. *laisareis.*]

1. A teacher.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21179 Spellers o trouth, lerers o lede. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* CXXXIV. 7 Cloudis are lerers of goddis worde. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS B) 164 Bothe þo reders & þo herers has mykil nede, me þenk of lerers *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 297/2 Lerare, .. *doctor.*

2. A learner, disciple. *rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 297/2 Lerare, or lernare, or he þat receyvythe lore, .. *discipulus.*

Lerge, Lergeness, obs. Sc ff. Large, -ness.

†**Le'ring.** *Obs.* [f Lere *v.* + -ing[1]. Cf. ON. *læring*] a. Learning. b. Instruction, teaching; doctrine.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14811 For til him was þe lai bi-taght, þat he him thoru lering laght 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 170 For a man excuses noght his unkunnyng That his wittes uses noght in leryng 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 28 And all the knawing þat we have in þis world of him, Is of heryng, and leryng and techyng of othir 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B. X. 16 Anima that lady is ladde bi his lerynge *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk Nurture* 831 Yowre sawces to make y shalle geue yow lerynge.

†**Lerion.** *Obs* [? corruptly a. F. *liron.*] ? The grey dormouse.

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab* V (*Parlt. Beasts*) XVII, The mertrik .The bowranbane and eik the lerion

Leripoop(e, -pup, variants of Liripoop.

Lerk: see Lirk *sb.* and *v.*, *dial.*

Lerkere, obs. form of Lurker.

†**Lerm,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. OF. *lermer, larmier* to weep, f *larme* a tear] *intr.* To weep.

c 1530 Ld Berners *Arth. Lyt Bryt* (1814) 268 Whan Arthur sawe the bysshop mytred and all barefoted, hys herte lermed and wepte for pyte

Lern, obs. form of Learn.

Lernæan (lɔɹnī·ăn), *a* and *sb.* Also **lernean.** [f. L. *Lernæ-us*, Gr Λερναῖος (f. L. *Lerna*, Gr. Λέρνη, the name of a marsh in Argolis) + -an. The mod. use is prob. an allusion to the Lernæan Hydra, a monster inhabiting this marsh.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the *Lernæa*, a Linnæan genus of parasitic entomostracans, now limited to certain species infesting the gills of the cod.

1835 Kirby *Hab & Inst. Anim.* II. XIV. 25 A very remarkable Lernean parasite 1852 Dana *Crust* I. 4 The most degraded Lernæan forms have the sluggishness of the lowest worms.

B. *sb.* One of the genus *Lernæa.*

1835 Kirby *Hab & Inst. Anim.* II. XIV. 22 The Lerneans he [Cuvier] has placed in his first order of Intestinal Worms. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 97 The Lernæans also have females excessively various in size and appearance.

Lernæoid (lɔɹnī·oid), *a.* [f. mod L. *Lernæa* (see Lernæan) + -oid.] Having the appearance of a Lernæan; resembling the Lernæans.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* VII (1848) 107 The Lernæoid division appears to reach the Polygastrics in the Acephalocist.

Lernilite, erroneous form of Lennilite

Lerot (le·rɒt). *Zool.* [a. F. *lérot*, f. *loir*, repr pop L. *glīr-em* (L. *glir-em, glīs*) dormouse.] The garden dormouse (*Myoxus nitela*)

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VI. i (1862) I. 453 The middle [Dormouse], which he [Buffon] calls the Lerot 1849 *Sk Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 29 The Garden Dormouse, or Lerot The greater Dormouse of Shaw.

Lerp (lɔ̄rp). Also **laap, leurp.** [Native Australian.] 'A kind of manna secreted by an insect, *Psylla eucalypti*, and found on the leaves of the Mallee (*Eucalyptus dumosa*)' Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898.

1848 W. Westgarth *Australia Felix* VI. 73 The natives of the Wimmera prepare a luscious drink from the laap 1878 R. B. Smyth *Aborig. Victoria* I. 211 Lerp.

Lerre(i)poop, variant of Liripoop.

Lerret (le·ret). *dial.* Also **lerrett, -it.** [Etymology unknown] A boat suitable for heavy seas, used on the coast about the Isle of Portland.

1828 *New Sailor's Mag.* 155 The 'Portland Lerret', or boat adapted for approaching this extraordinary isthmus, 'Chesel Beach'.. A lerret of large size, about five tons burden 1869 *Daily News* 14 Sept., Pilot George Brown, with a crew of four men, went in a 'lerrit' to her assistance. 1877 *Times* 13 Sept. 4/3 In the face of such a sea none other than the well known Portland 'lerretts' could have been launched or beached. 1880 T. Hardy *Trumpet-Major* III. XXXIV. 120 The trip in the stern of the lerret had quite refreshed her

Lerrie, lerry: see Lurry.

Lerroch, variant of Larach *Sc.*

Lerrup, dial. variant of Larrup.

Les, obs. form of Leash, Less; var. Leese.

Lesar, variant of Leeser[1] *Obs.*

Lesarde, obs. form of Lizard.

Lesbian (le·zbiăn), *a.* [f. L. *Lesbi-us*, Gr. Λέσβιος + -an.] Of or pertaining to the island of Lesbos, in the northern part of the Grecian archipelago. *Lesbian rule*: a mason's rule made of lead, which could be bent to fit the curves of a moulding (Aristotle *Eth. Nic.* V. X. 7), hence *fig.*, a principle of judgement that is pliant and accommodating. (Very common in 17th c., but app. not always correctly understood.)

1602 S. Daniel *To Sir T. Egerton* 131 That Lesbian square, that building fit, Plies to the worke, not forc'th the worke to it. 1608 Timme *Quersit.* II. ii. 111 The composition and wonderful nature thereof is, as it were, a certaine example and Lesbian rule of our worke. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnif* 1117 Another, leveld by the Lesbian Squire Deep under ground (for the Foundation) joyns Well-polisht Marble. *a* 1628 Preston *New Cov't* (1630) 233 Thou goest not by a straight rule, but by a leaden Lesbian rule 1703 Rowe *Ulysses* II. i. 943 The Chian and the Lesbian Grape. 1711 W. King tr. *Naude's Rej. Politics* V. 188 It [artificial, politic Justice] is soft and pliant enough to accommodate itself as the Lesbian rule to human and popular weakness. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Cymatium*, Lesbian cymatium, according to Vitruvius, is what we otherwise call talon.

Lescun, lesczoun, obs forms of Lesson.

Lese, obs. f. Leach *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1], Lease, Leash.

Lese, variant of Leese *v.*[1] and 2.

Lesed, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Sc.* Also 8 **læsed** [f. L. *læs-us*, pa. pple. of *lædĕre* to hurt + -ed[1].] That has suffered Lesion, q.v.; damaged, injured.

16.. in Hector *Judicial Rec.* (1876) 100 (E. D. D.) To assythe the sd John Barr as the pairty lesed. 1708 Chamberlayne *St. Ct. Brit.* II. II. VI. (1743) 385 If the ordinary be clear to pronounce an Interloquitor to the dissatisfaction of either party, he who thinks himself lesed, may get Redress. 1724 Dr. Houstoun in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 12 The Elasticity of these læsed Parts was .. impair'd 1741 A. Monro *Anat. of Nerves* (ed. 3) 34 The lesed Part of the Body.

Lese-majesty (lī·zˌmæ·dʒĕsti). *Civil Law.* Also 6 **lease-, leis-,** 7 **læse-,** 8–9 **leze-.** [ad. F. *lèse-majesté*, ad. L. *læsa mājestās* hurt or violated majesty, i.e. of the sovereign people] Any offence against the sovereign authority; treason

[1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* IV. XII. (1494) sig. p iij, Lyst he were accused to thestates Of cryme called *lese magestatis*] 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 12 Nocht withstanding quhat-sumever offence of *lese majeste* committit be thaim. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 397 G. D... was banischit in Ingland for certane crymes of leis maiestie. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 6 The crime, quhilk in the Civill law, is called the crime of lese Majestie. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 356 The conspirators ashamed to expresse the king's murther, committed this fained rapt, a crime of lese majestie. 1726 Cavallier *Mem.* IV. 332, I confess I am loaded with the Crime of Leze Majesty 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* XI, Perduellion is .. muckle warse than lese majesty, or the concealment of a treasonable purpose. 1830 Bentham *Const. Code* Wks. 1843 IX. 38 Under a representative democracy .. there can be no lese majesty 1873 Longf. *Wayside Inn, Rhyme Sir Christopher* 20 Not having been at court Seemed something very little short Of treason or lese-majesty.

transf. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist Jas I*, Wks. (1711) 9 King Henry [8th] was a rebel guilty of lese-majesty divine 1841 Emerson *Addr., Meth. Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 227 Why then goest thou as some listening worshipper to this saint or to that? That is the only lese majesty.

¶ Both in Fr. and Eng., the first member of this word has been treated as a verb-stem, to which a sb. may be attached in an objective relation, forming compounds with the general sense 'outrage upon the rights or dignity of' (what is expressed by the sb.). So in Fr. *lèse-catholicité, lèse-faculté, lèse-société*, etc. (see Littré); the Eng. examples below are mere nonce-wds.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 104 Persons whom the leze nation might bring under the administration of his executive powers 1814 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 361 All flogging in schools is prohibited, as a crime of leze-liberty in a free country 1831 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 424 There is scarcely an honest or independent man among them, who has not in some way or other been guilty of Lèse-Toryism 1833 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 570 To enfeeble them [classical studies] would..be in a certain sort, the crime of lese humanity 1870 Lowell *Poems, Cathedral*, I was a poacher on their self-preserve Intent constructively on lese anglicism

Lesenge, obs form of Lozenge.

Leser(e, var Leeser[1] *Obs*; obs. f. Lizard.

Lesewe, variant of Leasow *dial.*

Lesh(e, obs. form of Leach *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1], Leash.

Leshpund, variant of Lispound.

Lesion (lī·ʒən) Also 6 *Sc.* **lessioun,** 9 **læsion.** [ad F. *lésion*, ad. L. *læsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lædĕre* to hurt.]

1 Damage, injury; a hurt or flaw, whether material or immaterial.

1452 Dk York in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 11 What lesion of honour, & villany is said & reported generally unto the English nation. *c* 1460 G. Ashby *Dicta Philos* 699 Yf ye finde any spotte, fylth, or lesion In any personne or in creature, Dishonnour hym not with derision 1858 *Times* 5 Oct., Looking for faults, for lesions, for bubbles in the gutta-percha. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 89 If the hand after being dipped [in boiling water] shew any sign of lesion, the offence is proven 1875 Blackmore *A. Lorraine* I. XXVI. 292 Nay, nay, Struan, be not thus hurt by imaginary lesions.

2. Damage or detriment to one's property or rights. Now only in legal use; chiefly in *Civil* and *Scots Law*, applied to such injury involved in a contract as may be pleaded as a ground for setting it aside.

1582–8 *Hist. Jas VI* (1804) 161 Sum men of his.. distroyed all his coirnes and housses, to his great enorme lessioun 1839 W. O. Manning *Law Nations* V. VII. (1875) 352 The contingency of lesion to the rights of those who are not parties to the contest. 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 152 The first condition is a Laesion by the operation of civil law, i.e. a disadvantageous change in civil rights or obligations brought about by some omission or disposition of the person who claims relief.

3. *Path.* Any morbid change in the exercise of functions or the texture of organs.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 301 The physician should.. examine the lesions of the different functions of these organs. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 441 Affected with tetanic symptoms, from the læsion of a nerve 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 185 A lesion called anthracosis of the lungs.

fig 1835 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 532 The lesion of moral and religious principle in the delinquent himself. 1873 H ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ii. 98 That great moral lesion of man's nature with which the Bible deals.

Lesk, obs. form of LEACH *sb.*[1], slice.

Leske, obs. form of LASK *v.*; var. of LISK.

†**Lesness.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 lēsnis(s, 3, 4 lesnes(se. [OE. *lēsnis*, f. *lēsan, līsan* to loose.] Absolution, redemption, forgiveness (of sins).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i 68 Forðon gesohte & dyde lesnisse [975 *Rushw.* lesnisse] folces his. *c* 1290 *S Eng. Leg.* I. 273/73 Þou most in lesnesse of þine sunnes habbe þine woneȝinge þere 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3604, & wo so her is aslawe is deþ him sal be In lesnesse of al is sinne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Þe enlefte [article of the Creed] is to leue þe lesnesse of zenne.

Lespund, variant of LISPOUND.

Less (les), *a.* (*sb.*), *adv.*, and *conj.* Forms: 1 *inflected adj.* lǣssa (lǣsse *fem* and *neut*), *Northumb.* lǽssa, *uninflected* lǣs, 2–5 lasse, 2–7 les, 3–7 lesse, (4 las, 4, 6 *Sc.* lese), 4–5 las, 4– lass. [(1) The OE. *lǣs* adv. (occas. used quasi-sb. and as uninflected adj.) corresponds to OFris. *lēs*·—OTeut. type **laisiz*, f. **laiso-* (not elsewhere found with the sense 'small') + *-iz* comparative suffix (see -ER[3]), which in OE. disappears by phonetic law, as in BET, LENG *advs.* (2) The OE. *lǣssa* adj. corresponds to OFris. *lēssa*:—OTeut. type **laisizon-*, f. **laisiz*: see above, and cf. -ER[3] A. The disappearance of the middle vowel was presumably prior to the WGer. change of *s* into *r*; the OFris. *lēssera* is doubtless, like Eng. LESSER, a new formation.

The OTeut type **laiso-*, pre-Teut. **loiso-*, appears to be cogn w. Lith. *lėsa-s* —**leiso-*, small. Whether there is any connexion with **leid-*, **līd-* in Goth *leitils* little is very doubtful Cf the alleged Crim-Gothic *lista* 'parum']

A. *adj.* Used as the comparative of LITTLE.

I. In concord with sb. expressed or understood.

1. Of not so great size, extent, or degree (as something mentioned or implied); of inferior dimensions, bulk, duration, etc; smaller. Opposed (in mod. Eng.) to *greater*. *Obs.* with reference to material dimensions (superseded by *smaller*); still current with reference to number, degree, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i 16 Þæt mare leoht to þæs dæȝes lihtinge and þæt læsse leoht to þære nihte lihtinge *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 179 Þe more fishes in þe se eten þe lasse 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11689 Þe bissop . prechede hom þat hii adde of deþ þe lasse fere. †*a* 1300 *Shires, etc Eng* in *O E. Misc* 145 On engle londe syndon two and þrytti schire, summe more and summe lasse *a* 1300 *Cursor* M 436 (Gött) Summe of less [*v rr.* lesse, lasse] and sum of more prise 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* III iv (1495) 51 The soule is noughte more in a more body, nother lasse in a lasse body *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5961 The light wax las. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I iv. 10 (Harl. MS) Hit is wreten that of too Evelis þe lasse Evill is to be chosyn *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I xiv 74 Herfore it is the lasse merveil. 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 49 Akoniton . hath leaves like the Cucumber, but somewhat more lesse and rough. 1598 YONG *Diana* III 70 Other kindes of lesse trees twyning about the greater 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 335 Teach me how To name the bigger Light, and how the lesse That burne by day, and night. 1673 RAY *Journey Low C.* 38 Shags are very like to Cormorants, only less. 1692 R L'ESTRANGE *Fables* XIX (1708) 26 Rather then bear a Less Misfortune to Hazzard a Greater 1718 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 430 Fine by degrees and beautifully less. 1757 JOS. HARRIS *Coins* 41 Every one will see and understand that 19 is less than 20 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 83 The female is less than the male 1816 BYRON *Prisoner Chillon* VIII, And then the sighs he would suppress grew less and less. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) I The peculiarities of his individual genius changed the mind and spiritual conformation of France, and in a less degree, of the whole of the West

b. Of smaller quantity or amount; not so much. Opposed to *more*.

c 1314 *Guy Warw* (A) 1697 In lasse while þan þat was Might falle mani wonder cas 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xl (*Ninian*) 443 Þan to þe catel þai tuk les kepe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsian* XXV, Somtyme the children whiche ben preysed and loued done lesse good than they whiche ben despreysed and hated. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 34 I owe him little Dutie, and lesse Loue. 1596 — 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 7 Lesse noyse, lesse noyse. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. i. § 44 The Queen knowing it less difficulty and danger to keep him, then to cast him out of her Dominions. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 19 We cannot yet give Credit, and less shall, to one Word he saith 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV 854 More glorie will be wonn, Or less be lost 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* v. 72 With less Trouble and Charge. 1853 BRIMLEY *Ess., Bleak House* 285 We should then have less crowd and no story. 1853 GLADSTONE *Sp* 18 Apr. *Financ. Statem.* (1863) 5 The estimate for the present year cannot, I fear, be expected to be much less, if at all less, than 530,000*l.*

c. A smaller number of; fewer. This originates from the OE. construction of *lǣs* adv. (quasi-*sb.*) with a partitive genitive. Now regarded as incorrect.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXV. § 5 [6] Swa mid læs worda swa mid ma, swæðer we hit ȝereccan maȝon 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cl. 222 By cause he had so grete plente of men of hys owne countre, he called the fewer and lasse to counseyll of the noble men of the Cyte. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* To Gentl. Oxf. (Arb.) 208, I thinke there are few Vniuersities that haue lesse faultes than Oxford, many that haue more.

2. Of lower station, condition, or rank; inferior. *Obs.* exc. in phrases like *no less a person than.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi 11 Seðe uutedlice læssa [*Rushw.* lessa] is in ric heofna mara is of ðæm. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 390 Al þat is & al þat wes is wurse þenne he [God] and lesse *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12166 Noght yee ne vnderstod for-þi Less i wat er yee þan i. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks. I. 19 Þis secounde feste was algatis lasse *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2948 Ladys and oþer les wemen. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 113/1 By colour of tenure of lasse Tenentz. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 14 To poure gentilmen, or to other of lasse degre. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xx 24 'As ofte tymes as I was amonge men, I come a lasse man', þat is to say lesse holy 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Hos.* Comm, Foure are called the greater prophetes, and twelve the lesse. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl* 40 Cotzensis and Moses Maimonides besides others of a less account 1869 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 12 And so there grew great tracts of wilderness, Wherein the beast was ever more and more, But man was less and less, till Arthur came.

†b. Of action: Not so great, worthy, or excellent. *Obs rare*—[1].

1685 EARL HALIFAX *On Death Chas. II*, 104 'Tis less to conquer, than to make Wars cease.

†c. *Less of, in*: inferior in point of. *Obs.*

1307 *Elegy Edw I*, x, God lete him ner be worse man Then is fader, ne lasse of myht 13 . *E. E. Allit. P* A. 538 Þe lasse in werke to take more [is] able. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii (*Paulus*) 49 Paule wes lese of dingnite 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* v. 55 Ye are lesse of stature, then those that were before you. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, II iii. 15 And hope to ioy, is little lesse in ioy, Then hope enioy'd 1594 — *Rich III*, IV iv 299 A Grandams name is little lesse in loue, Then is the doting Title of a Mother 1654 EARL MONM tr *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 32 By how much the Regent went every day less in her authority

3. Used *spec.* to characterize the smaller, inferior, or (after Latin use) younger, of two persons or things of the same name; = L. *minor*. (Cf. *lesser.*)

†*Less Britain*, †*Britain the less*: Brittany. *Obs.* exc. in the designation *James the Less*, and occasional imitations of this.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xv. 40 Ðæs iacobes leasse [*Jacobi minoris*] 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 2120 To þe lasse brutaine þer ne come aliue none *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13299 Þe less jam and sant Thomas *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) XXV 259 Ynde the lesse 1438–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 145 Asia the lesse towcheth in the este parte Capadocy *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) S ij, With ix graines of leasse spurge or of Pioni 1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus.* Annot, Betwixt *mi* and *fa* is not a full halfe note, but is lesse then halfe a note by a comma · and therefore called the lesse halfe note 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II ii IV *Columnes* 490 The Tyrant of lesse-Asia 1613 ZOUCH *Dove* 29 Allan, the Earle of lesse Brittain. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 344 Barons with the rest vpward we call the Greater Nobilitie, the others beneath them the Lesse Nobilitie 1843 MACAULAY *Mme. D'Arblay* Ess 1865 III 310 Dr Franklin, not, as some have dreamed, the great Pennsylvanian Dr. Franklin,.. but Dr. Franklin the less.

†b. *The less world* = MICROCOSM

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 552 Man es clepid þe lesse werld 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* VIII. i. (1495) 293 Man is callyd the lasse worlde, for he shewyth in hymselfe lyknesse of all the worlde *c* 1400 tr *Secreta Secret, Gov. Lordsh* 88 It holdys yn him alle þe elymentz, and it is callyd þe lesse world . þe Eye [*i e* egg] of Philosophers 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) I Lyke as the great worlde was made perfecte in vij dayes, so ye lesse worlde, that is man, is made .. perfecte by grace in these vij spirituall dayes.

†c. *Less age* (SC): minority.

1524 ARRAN in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 158 Not as ane pupile in juvente and lese aige, bot as ane maist noble excellent Prince of perfit mature aige 1531 HEN. VIII ibid 590 Laying apart thexcuses of my nonite and les age. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref* Wks. (1846) I 403 Money, cunzeit in our Soveraneis less age. 1609 SKENE *Reg Majest.* II. lxx § 2 Gif she being of les age, falles in the warde of her over-lord

4. Preceding (†formerly also, following) a numeral or other quantitative expression, used to denote that the number or quantity indicated is to be subtracted from a larger one mentioned or implied; = MINUS. Also *transf.*, used (like *minus*) for 'not including', 'except'.

O. E Chron. an 641 (Laud MS) He rixode twa læs xxx. ȝeara. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlix. (Z) 287 Man cweð eac *undeniginti* an læs twentiȝ, *duodeniginti* twam læs twentiȝ, *duodetriginta* twam læs þrittiȝ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2168 Tuelue scor o yeires bot an lesse [*Trin.* saue oon las] *c* 1380 *Sir Tristr* 2508 Twelmoneth þre woukes las. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I lxiii. 84 This siege endured a long season, the space of a xi. wekes, thre dayes lesse. 1698 ALINGHAM *Geom Epit.* 1, *a—b* is thus read *a* less *b*, or the remainder after *b* is taken from *a* 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* 213 The foundations of natural theology, less the mere name of Deity.

¶ 5. Used peculiarly by Shaks. with words expressing or implying a negative, where the sense requires 'more'. Cf. LESS *adv.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 57, I ne're heard yet, That any of these bolder Vices wanted Lesse Impudence to gaine-say what they did, Then to performe it first. — *Cymb* I iv 23 To fortifie her iudgement, which else an easie battery might lay flat, for taking a Begger without lesse quality.

II. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*)

From the point of view of the modern language, these substantival uses may be referred to the adj., though in OE. some of them originated from the adv., and the indeclinable form is therefore used.

6. *The less*: that which is smaller (of two things compared). Also of persons: He who is or they who are less.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 70 Nedes must the lesse be conteyned within the more. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 372 The haire that couers the wit, is more then the wit; for the greater hides the lesse. 1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* III. Wks. (Grosart) III. 59 Nemesis ..Who .. Doth raze the great, and raise the lesse. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* vii. 7 The lesse is blessed of the better. 1865 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 3 For spirits and men by different standards mete The less and greater in the flow of time.

7. A less amount, quantity, or number (*than* one that is specified or implied). *Less than no time*: a jocular hyperbole for an exceedingly short time.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xvi. 17 And Israhela bearn dydon swa and gaderodon sum mare sum læsse. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 304 ȝif þær beo læs þon seofon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Sum mei þaie god mid lesse. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 403 ȝif þey wil þey mowe have lasse in þe somer tyme. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1869 Which herbe in lesse than halfe an houre Gan over all knit. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XV 12 Sum askis far less than he servis. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 111 Lesse then a pound shall serue me for carrying your Letter. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 841 Though less and less of Emily he saw. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. vii. P 11 I rust me for sinking, burning, and destroying him in less than no time 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. v. 208 Our little may be more inexcusable than their less was in them. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxi, Not being less but more than all The gentleness he seem'd to be 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist Sk.* (1876) 192 The Turks of this day are still in the less than infancy of art. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 588 The less said about her the better 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 236 Less than thirty roots form their present-system. 1885 O. W. HOLMES *Emerson* I. 38 Even so late as less than half a century ago.

b. Qualified adverbially by *far, little, much, nothing, something*, or phrase denoting quantity. Also *no less* = 'nothing less'; for examples see No.

It is often impossible to say whether in the combinations *nothing less, something less*, the former word is used advb. or whether it is an indefinite pronoun in apposition with *less* used absol. The combination *nothing less than* has two quite contrary senses, in the use here treated it means 'quite equal to, the same thing as'; for the opposite meaning see B 3.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 45 ȝif he arrer dede litel te gode, ðar after he doð michele lasse *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 174 For ten mark men solde a litille bulchyn, Litille lesse men told a bouke of a moutoun 1387 TREVISA tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV 251 Iohn hadde tweie dayes lasse in his moder wombe. 1593 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, II. v. 100 But yet methinkes, my Fathers execution Was nothing lesse then bloody Tyranny

†c. *Or of less than, in less than*: unless. *Obs.* (For the fuller treatment of these phrases see UNLESS.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXV 118 Na man schall come nere him but lordes, o less þan he call any man till him. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 22/2 [That] no Lawe be made of lasse than they ȝaf therto their assent 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 46 Beware that ye aventure not your person .. by the See, till ye haue oder word from us, in less than your person cannot be sure there as ye ar.

B. *adv.*

1. To a less or smaller extent; in a lower degree; to an inferior extent, amount, etc. Often in neg. phr., as *none the less, no less, not the less*. see NO, NOT, etc.; also NATHELESS, NEVERTHELESS, etc.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* v xii[1] (1890) 424 Oðer [dæl] wes nohte þon læs unaarefndlice cele hæȝles & snawes. *c* 1290 *S. Eng Leg.* I 205/176 Þe lasse he was of heom a-drad. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11207 Ihesu crist hir barn sco bar, Hir child, and maiden neuer less [*Gött* neuer þe lesse] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol. & T.* 274 If that a prince use hasardrie He is Holde the lasse in reputacioun 1422 tr *Secreta Secret, Priv Priv.* 242 The natural hette atte myde-day is lasse stronge. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 102 No goode woman shulde .. sette the lasse bi hym for ani sikenesse that God sendithe. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marrit wemen* 322 The mair he loutit for my luf, the les of him I rakit. 1541 BECON *News out of Heaven* Prol (1542) A v b, His worde is, that they shoulde sanctify the Sabbothday... But what do they lesse? 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* I 5 He fand heit and calde lesse vehement in Scotlande than in france. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 478 Less faire, Less winning soft, less amiable milde, Then that smooth watry image 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 147 None talk on't more, or understand it less. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar* VI. xvii, The rock shone bright, the kirk no less 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. ii, As the fading ray Less bright and less was flung.

b. Qualifying an adj. or ppl. adj. used attrib.: often hyphenated.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i 49 The enuy of lesse happier Lands 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq*, *Apol.* 538 He is to serve God though in that less-seemly or less-perfect Habit. *a* 1674 MILTON (*title*) A Brief History of Moscovia: and of other less-known Countries. London..1682. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 54 If I were writing to a less knowing Man than yourself. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II 255 There are other over-officious and less-suspected hands. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 108 In the less-enslaved cities and towns. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* XV, The less practised eye of sanguine youth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 399 Some other less-known members of the Socratic circle. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 231 Less costly benefits and emoluments, and less extended patronage.

2. *Much less, still less* (†formerly also simply *less*): used to characterize a statement or suggestion as still more unacceptable than one that has been already denied.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iii, You never fought with any, lesse, slew any. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* G iv b, Dimensions and Formes, which are not to be mended, lesse

contradicted. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 236 The world thou hast not seen, much less her glory. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* App. 55 It is not easily to be expected that any should contradict those Inclinations, less that the Generality should do so. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xv, It had no power to help itself,..much less help them. 1721 RAMSAY *Content* 230 Mere empty spectres .. Which merit not your notice, less your care. *Mod.* I do not even suggest that he is negligent, still less [*or* much less] that he is dishonest.

3. †*Nothing less*: least of all things, anything rather (than the thing in question) (*obs.*). *Nothing less than*: far from being, anything rather than; = F. *rien moins que*. (Now *rare.*)

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* I viij b, Therfore the before mencioned boke is nothinge lesse then canonical. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 29 He retorned again into hys countreye, nothynge lesse then lokyd for. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 31 Hee saythe that he woulde be glad to take payne for his lyuinge, althoughe he meaneth nothinge lesse. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 34 *Bush.* 'Tis nothing but conceit (my gracious Lady). *Qu.* 'Tis nothing lesse 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XII. x. (1622) 169 The Barbarous people know nothing lesse then engines and subtile deuises in besieging and assayling of fortresses. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ all* 158 Pretending themselves to be the companions of Christ, when indeed they are nothing less. 1887 SCOTT *Napoleon* xxvii, Who, trusting to the laws. , expected nothing less than an attack.

4. For OE. *þý lǽs þe*, early ME. *þi les þe*, see LEST *conj.*

†**C.** *conj.* Unless. In early use *less than, less that*, Sc. *less nor* *Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 137 Lasse than a kynge . dred god he shall. fall..in a shorte tyme 1442 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 60/2 Lesse þan .. [þei] leve a sufficiaunt man..in their stede. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III 304 That that sall do him nocht..less it be on thaim socht 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 233 Les than wyse autouris lene [*i.e.* lie]. 1553 KENNEDY *Compend. Tractive* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 128 Les nor this medicyne be applyit dewlie, it is not proffitable 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform* VII. 28 Les schamefullie thair office thay abuse. 1601 B JONSON *Poetaster* Dial. Hor. & Trebatius, Less learn'd Trebatius censure disagree. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 56 And the mute Silence hist along, 'Less Philomel will daign a Song. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constable* III. Wks. 1874 I. 206 For Musicke, lesse the Virginalls, I never car'd for any. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 7, I am sorry. my nothings should be talked of, less it should intimate that other people are less ostentatious.

†**Less**, *v. Obs.* Also 3–6 **lasse**, 4 **lessi**. [ME. *lasse, lessi*, f. *lasse, lesse* LESS *a.*]

1. *intr.* To become less, decrease.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1718 Þe neauer ne linneð nowðer ne lesseð, ah leasteð aa mare. ?*c* 1325 *Old Age* vii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149, I lench, I len on lyme, I lasse. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 414 His men lassed alway tho. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* XXIV. (Shaks. Soc.) 223 My grett desesse I hope xall lesse. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXCVII. 174 Syr Thomas men lancastre lassed and slaked. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* E vij, And thenne shalle lasse the pestylence and pees shalle be 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. XLVII. 88/1 Our synnes alwaye encreaseth & lesseth not. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) V. ii. 357 That [the fire] of hell is eternall, & neuer lesseth 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXLIX 369 The englishmen were sore displeased, for their strength dayly lassed. 1602 T FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 36 The samin lessed when seuen of Sauls offspring were deliuered to the Gabaonits.

2. *trans.* To make less, lessen, diminish. *occas.* const. *of* = by (a certain amount).

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* XI 2 Lessed ere sothenes fra mennes sones. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 127 Hyre poer nys nouȝt y-lessed ‖ 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret, Gov Lordsh.* 55 His dedys shall be defamyd, and his empir lessyd 1429 in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) X 420/2 Nowe that the Poeple of this I and is Lessed and Decressed of late tyme, by Mortalite *c* 1450 *Merlin* 401 Holy cherche was lessed full sore of XX[ti] thousande peple that ther was slain of oon. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 164 They had ben mynysshed moche and lassed in the batayle. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXIII 76 It wald me sumthing satisfie, And less of my malancolie. 1534 MORE *Comf agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1168/2 Wee shall fynd our heartes lighted, and thereby the grief of our tribulacion lessed. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 4 Polypody drieth and lesseth or thinneth the body 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 77 But silence thou mayst add but never lesse it.

b. To lower in position or station; to humble, degrade.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXVI. (*Baptista*) 233 In-to man lessit are we, to god þat we ma grewande be. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 18 Thou hast lassed hym a litel fro angeles. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L vij, Yf she tooke hym her parentes and frendes shold hold her lassed and hyndered.

c. *pass.* To decrease (in respect *of*).

? 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* 19 But for all this suffrance of Adherball the mynde of Jugurth was nat more pacified, nor lessed of his cruelte.

-less (les), *suffix*, forming adjs. The OE. *léas*, like its equivalents in the other Teut. langs. (see LEASE *a*, LOOSE *a.*), was used in the sense 'devoid (of)', 'free (from)', both as a separate adj., governing the genitive, as in *firena léas* free from crimes, and (more frequently) as the second element of compounds, the first element being a sb., as in *fácnléas* guileless, *wífléas* without a wife. The adj., as a separate word in the relevant sense, did not survive into ME., and the ending *-léas* became a mere suffix, which was, and still is, very freely attached to sbs. to form adjs. with privative sense.

In many instances the sb. to which the suffix was attached was a noun of action, coincident in form with the stem of a related vb., and some of the adjs. so formed had the sense 'not to be —ed', 'un- —able', as in *countless, numberless.* On the supposed analogy of these words, the suffix has been appended to many verbs, as in *abashless, dauntless, describeless, expressless, quenchless, resistless, tireless,* †*topless* (= not overtopped), *weariless.*

Of the very common recent use of the suffix in the formation of nonce-wds. a few examples are subjoined.

1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* iv, Moneyless, wifeless, horseless, corporal-less. 1870 FURNIVALL *Boorde's Introd.* etc. Pref. 14 The possibility that the undated dedicationless Wyer was issued before 1542. 1885 *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 764 Butcherless, bakerless, tailorless, coblerless, doctorless, bookless, milkless, postless . jungle. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 136 These peaceful gnatless days. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 341, 'I have not brought my card-case with me.'. I said I was similarly card-caseless.

Lesse, obs. form of LEACH *sb.*[1]

Lesse, var. LEASE *a.* and *sb.*[2], *v.*[3], LEESE *v* 1

†**Lessed**, *ppl. a. Her. Obs.* In 5 **lassed**. [f. LESS *v.* + -ED[1].] (See quot.)

1486 *Bk St Alban's, Her.* b ij b, A lassed cotarmure is on the moderis paite. A lassed cootarmure is calde the coote of a gentylwoman hauyng lyuelode weddyd to a man hauyng noo cootarmure.

Lessee (lesī´). Also 6–7 **leas(s)ee**, 7 **lesse.** [a. AF. *lessee*, OF. *lessé*, pa pple of *lesser, lessier*, mod.F. *laisser* to leave: see LEASE *v* 3 and -EE.] A person to whom a lease is granted; a tenant under a lease.

[*a* 1482 LITTLETON *Inst.* § 57 If y ad le Feoffor, & le Feoffee, le Donor & le Donee, le Lessor & le Lessee] 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 9 § 2 Lessees [shall] fynde goode and suffycient suertie 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c 8 The lessees .. shall defalke, abate, and reteine as muche of the rentes dewe to the lessours, as thei can proue, to haue expended on the same pauinge. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. XII. (1877) I 242 If the leassee be thought to be worth an hundred pounds. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed 2) 260 The Lesse most leaudly the rent did retaine. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 17 The Leasees of our Society did work the Mines of Consumlock and Talibont. 1817 W SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II. 1209 If executrix of lessee for years of a rectory take husband, the husband and wife may [etc.] 1884 YATES *Recoll* I. v. 187 The lessee placed my name on his free list, and for years I went to his theatre once or twice a week.

Hence **Lessee-ship**, the condition or position of a lessee.

1818 HOLT in *Examiner* 28 Dec 831/2 That lesseeship was worth nothing. 1884 YATES *Recoll* I v 186 Mr E. T Smith .. in his time entered on theatrical lesseeship on a large and varied scale.

Lessen (le·s'n), *v.* Also 4 **lasnen**, 5 **lessyn**, 7 **leasen.** [f. LESS *a.* + -EN[5] 1.]

1. *intr.* To become less in size, quantity, amount, scope, etc.; to decrease.

13 *E. E. Allit P* B. 438 Þenne lasned þe lłak þat large watz are. *Ibid.* 441 Þenne lasned þe loȝ lowkande togeder. 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q.* 187 Quhen lessen gan my sore 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* IV, For kyng Goffarus peple might every day encrease mo & mo & Brute s lessen 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. XII, The world might die to live, and lessen to increase. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 262 The river lessened every step we went. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Foss.* I. (1729) I. 51 A Flint of Cylindric Figure, only lessening a little toward each end. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch* 10 My Regard for them lessen'd. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* I. 182, I seemed to lessen and shrink up with cold. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I *New Year's Eve*, In proportion as the years both lessen and shorten.

2. To decrease in apparent size by the effect of distance: orig. said with reference to a bird's flight (also *refl.*)

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 472 The Romaine Eagle From South to West, on wing soaring aloft Lessen'd her selfe, and in the Beames o' th' Sun So vanish'd 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl* V 9 The wealth of the Land doth begin (to use the Faulconer's phrase) to flie to lessen. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks* (1753) I. 93 Away she flies,..She lessens to us, and is lost at last. *a* 1771 GRAY *Ode Pleas. fr. Vicuss.* II, The sky-lark . lessening from the dazzled sight Melts into air and liquid light. 1795–7 SOUTHEY *Juvenile & Minor P.* Poet. Wks. II. 56 As the white sail is lessening from thy view. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 195 Spain, lessening to a chart, beneath it swims. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 145 The warm dark roof lessening away into endless gloom.

3. *trans.* To make less in size, quantity, amount, scope, etc.; to diminish.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5368 Ser, if þou lessen my life, na lowere þou wynnes. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 196 To lessyn his blood in blood letyng. 1530 PALSGR. 607/1 His treasure is lessened sythe I knewe hym first 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 283 It could not . Leasen my zeale to you. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. XLVI. 373 Other things that serve to lessen the dependance of Subjects. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 34. 220 The late Tax upon Books and Pamphlets will lessen the Number of Scribblers. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. VI. 60 We once or twice lessened our water to forty fathom. 1793 *Blackstone's Comm* I 277 *note*, The increase of our paper has only a tendency to lessen the value of money at home. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* XV. (1879) 199 She upbraided herself for the sentiment, but could not overcome or lessen it. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 64 It is one thing to lessen the hours of work; it is another thing to increase the rate of wages per hour.

absol. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii 13 Consider, When you aboue perceiue me like a Crow, That it is Place, which lessen's, and sets off.

†**b.** *Math.* ? To reduce (an equation). *Obs.*

1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* III. 15 How to convert the false Roots into true, to avoid Fractions, and to lessen Æquations.

†**c.** *pass.* To suffer loss or curtailment *of*; to be reduced *in* (some quality). *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 214 Kepe þe fro vche mysauentrous man, þat ys lesnyd of any membre. 1647 N. BACON *Disc Govt. Eng* I. XVII. (1739) 34 The Lords thus lessened in their judiciary power. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 38 Lessened in that only quality upon which our Friggats most value themselves. 1793 NELSON 21 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) I. 301, I will not suffer any poor fellow to be lessened of his due.

4. To make less in estimation, represent as less; to extenuate, palliate (faults); to disparage, cast a slur upon. *Obs.* or *arch*

1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* XXVI. 12 564 They goe about to lessen or paint [L. *extenuare aut fucare*] these tninges, for which they ought humbly . to craue pardon. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II 14 They obscure the brightnesse of this our sunne of righteousnesse, and lessen the merits of his sufferings. 1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* I. I. 2, I never attempted to abuse, or lessen any person, in my life 1714 STEELE *Lover* No. 24 (1723) 143 Whenever you have the evil Spirit upon you to lessen any Body you hear commended 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXVIII. 129, I am far from wishing to lessen the merit of this single benevolent action. 1799 NELSON 9 Nov. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 96 Your Royal Highness will not believe that I mean to lessen the conduct of the Army; I have the highest respect for them all 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* XII. 290 The meaner pleasure with which the ordinary observer often exerts himself to lessen a heroic figure.

†**5.** To lower the dignity, position, or character of; to humble; to degrade, demean. *Obs.*

a 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 69 The making of new Lords lessens all the rest. 1667 MILTON *P L* III. 304 Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume Mans Nature, less'n or degrade thine owne 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* 192 When swift-wing'd rumour told How lessen'd from the field Bavar was fled. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* XII 243 King Charles the First when ever he invaded their Priviledges, had the Misfortune to see his Mistake, and lessen himself, by undoing all he had done before. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I 245 It lessened him much in esteem of all the world. 1788 *Disinterested Love* I. 102 (F. H.).

Lessened (le s'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Diminished.

1676 DRYDEN *Aureng-z.* I 12 You hold the Glass, but turn the Perspective; And farther off the lessen'd Object drive. 1811 W R SPENCER *Poems* Ded, My eyes Upon its lessen'd garland casting. 1817 DAWSON in *Parl Deb.* 6 The prospect of a lessened expenditure. 1880 BRIDGES *London Snow, Shorter P* III 11, With lessened load a few carts creak and blunder.

Lessening (le·s'nin), *vbl sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of LESSEN *v*, in various senses. Diminution; † a degradation, disparagement.

1428 *Surtees Misc* (1888) 8 Lessenyng of ye sumes of ye paymentes. 1631 MASSINGER *Beleeve as you list* V II, I take it as A lessening of my torments 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Nov., Though I love the play as much as ever I did, yet I do not like the puppets at all, but think it to be a lessening to it. 1692 LOCKE *Educ* § 214 Their Thoughts run after Play and Pleasure, wherein they take it as a Lessening to be controll'd. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I 292 We contribute to the relief of him we have compassion with, and are instrumental to the lessening of his sorrows. 1732 SIR C. WOGAN in *Swift's Wks* (1841) II 669/1 The very distinction [of English and Irish] carries in the face of it a lessening, and strikes the fancy with the ungrateful idea of misery 1891 *Athenæum* 18 Apr. 503/3 There is no lessening of this defect, but rather increase.

†**b.** See LESSEN *v* 2. *Obs.*

1697 COLLIER *Immor Stage* II. (1730) 47 A Flight of Madness, like a Faulcon's Lessening, makes them the more gaz'd at!

Le·ssening, *ppl. a.* [f as prec. + -ING[2].]

†**1.** In transitive senses: Disparaging; degrading, lowering. *Obs.*

1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 138 This kind of leaping not being successive, but all together, 'tis but even a lessening and underly way of speaking to call it Motion 1704 J TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* IV. i. 1965 I'll strip off this vile lessning Habit And deck myself with all the Pomp of War. *a* 1705 BERKELEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 426 The most lessening, vilifying appellations. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 255 P 8 Such Indecencies as are lessening to his Reputation.

2. In intr senses: Growing less, diminishing.

1730 SWIFT *Power of Time*, If Mountains sink to Vales, if Cities die, And less'ning Rivers mourn their Fountains dry 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas Mem* II. 45 From Guinea's coast pursue the lessening sail 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. IV, And of the trackers of the deer Scarce half the lessening pack was near 1895 P. WHITE *King's Diary* 8 Amongst the lessening throng of dancers.

Lesser (le·sə), *a.* and *adv.* [A double comparative, f. LESS *a.* + -ER[3].]

A. *adj.*

1. = LESS *a.* Chiefly, and now only, used *attrib.*

1459 *Inv.* in *Paston Lett.* I. 478 Item, ij pillowes of lynen clothe of a lasser assyse *Ibid.* 487 Item, ij aundyrys, grete, of one sorte Item, ij, lasse, of anothyr sorte. Item, iij lesser aundirs. 1552 HULOET, Beate a thynge, wherby to make it lesser or thynner. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 29 To offer Sacrifices to spirites, lesser Gods or dead men of honor. 1611 BIBLE *Gen* I 16 The greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 171 Setting the lesser Lords at variance with their Prince. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. XXIV, These lesser and if I may say more domestick virtues. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb* 83 The less the height of their descent, the lesser is the resistance they meet with in the

air. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 151 Woman is the lesser man. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. x. 145 The lesser minds gave way to the greater. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 259 The lights of lesser craft dipped by, and came and went in the distance.

ellipt. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II xx 135 Thre other gonnes wherof one grete and two lesser. 1594 BARNFIELD *Aff. Sheph.* II. lv, For lesser cease, when greater griefes begin. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. iii. To take away the right line *BE* equal to the lesser *A*. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff* IV xiv, The parting with a great Fortune, as freely as with a lesser. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* II. 61 It must be either for a larger portion, or for a lesser. 1842 JAMES *M. Ernstein* I. x. 185 When the lesser of the two scoundrels comes to me.

† **b.** Followed by *than*. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 115 This is in nothing lesser then that. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C* 40 We judged it [Amsterdam] to be .lesser than one half of London 1692 S. PATRICK *Answ. Touchstone* 71 In these, none was greater or lesser than another. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* II. 62 The work and duty of the Christian Priesthood is lesser than was that of the Levitical

2. In special or technical use, opposed to *greater*. **a.** *Astron.* in the names of certain constellations, as *the Lesser Bear*. † Also *lesser circle*, a 'small circle' of a sphere (*obs.*). Also *Geog* in *Lesser Asia* (now *arch*), Asia Minor. **b.** *Mus.* Applied to intervals which are now usually called MINOR. **c.** in the names of plants and animals. **d** *Anat.* **e.** For *lesser excommunication, line, litany*, see the sbs.

a. 1551, 1727–51 [see GREATER *a* 4a]. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 39 The iiij. lesser Circles, which are the tropicke of Cancer, the tropick of Capricorne, the circle Articke, and the circle Antarticke 1594 [see CIRCLE *sb.* 2a] 1613 J DENNYS *Secr Angling* III. xxi, When cold Boreas Lookes out from vnderneath the lesser beare. 1676 MOXON *Tutor Astron* (ed 3) 221 *Canis Minor*, the Lesser Dog. 1768 HUME *National Char., Essays* XX, Throughout Greece, the Lesser Asia, Sicily [etc.]

b. 1674, 1727–51 [see GREATER *a* 4 b] 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus* 323 Lesser Sixth, with Lesser Third 1855 BROWNING *Toccata Galuppi's* VII, Those lesser thirds so plaintive, sixths diminished, sigh on sigh 1873 BRIDGES *Shorter P.* I XIV, But let the viol lead the melody, With lesser intervals, and plaintive moan Of sinking semitone 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus Terms, Lesser*, minor, as *with the lesser third*, in the minor key, *lesser sixth*, a minor sixth

c. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* 144 The lesser Reed-Sparrow. 1822 COUCH in *Linnæan Trans* XIV 75 Lesser forked Hake. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed 4) 341 Lesser Cat's-tail or Reed mace 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V 190 Common Frog-bit. This plant was called by the old writers Lesser Water Lily

d. 1842 E WILSON *Anat Vade M.* (ed. 2) 419 The lesser internal cutaneous nerve or nerve of Wrisberg. 1872 MIVART *Elem Anat* 180 The lesser ischiatic notch.

3. *Comb*, as *lesser-angled, -sized* adjs.

1713 G. C *Pref H More's Div. Dial* vi, The lesser-sized Bodies. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* II 4 A longer-focussed and lesser-angled lens.

† **B.** *adv* Less. In quot 1625 = to less purpose. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. iv. 54, I thinke there's neuer a man in Christendome Can lesser hide his loue, or hate, then hee. 1611 — *Cymb* V v. 187 He (true Knight) No lesser of her Honour confident Then I did truly finde her. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Laws Candy* II 1, I was an eare-witness When this young man spoke lesser then he acted, And had the souldiers voice to helpe him out

† **Le·sserness.** *Obs rare*—¹. [f. LESSER + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lesser.

1540 SIR T. WYAT in *St Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII 241 In the originall it hathe no such relation to lessernes or gretternes of parsones

† **Lesses,** *sb.pl. Hunting Obs* Also 7 **leasses.** [a obs. F. *laisses* (also *laiz* in Godefroy, cf mod.F. *laissées*), *quasi* 'leavings', ? f. *laisser* to leave.] The dung of a 'ravenous' animal, as a wild boar, wolf, or bear.

14.. *Master of the Game* (MS Bodl. 546) If 75 He shal clepe fumes of an hert croteynge, of a bukke and of þe 100 bukke, of þe wilde boor, & of blake beestys, & of wolfes, he shal clepe it lesses 1576 TURBERV *Venerie* 97 In beasts of ravyne or pray, as the bore, the beare and such like, they shall be called the Lesses 1611 COTGR., *Laisses*, the lesses (or dung) of a wild Boare, Wolfe, or Beare. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Lesses*, dongue of a rauenous beast, as of a Beare, Bore, etc. 1630 [see FIANTS] 1711 PUCKLE *Club* (1817) 90 At last falling upon the fumets of a deer, the lesses of a badger. 1807 *Sportsman's Dict* s v *Bear*, [Bears] cast their lesses sometimes in round croteys

Le·ssest, *a Obs* or *dial.* [f LESS *a.* + -EST, after *lesser*.] Least. (Also *absol*)

1553 BECON *Relques of Rome* (1563) 200* Betwene two euils the lessest is to be chosen *a* 1564 — *Humble Supplic.* Wks. III. 25 If these spiteful spirituall Sorcerers can not do the lessest, we can neuer beleue, that they are able to doe the greatest. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* 513 *Lessest*, least. Sometimes leasest—lessest—lessest—littie, and littlest.

Lesshe, obs. form of LEASE *sb* ¹, LEASH.

† **Le·ssian,** *a. Obs.* [f. name of Leonard *Lessi-us* (died 1623) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Lessius, esp. in *Lessian diet* (see quot. 1656).

1655 BAYLY *Life Fisher* i. 3 Austerely curbing his wanton appetite with the most spare and Lessian dyet. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lessian*, pertaining to Lessius, a modern Writer, who wrote a Rule of severe temperance, wherein he prescribed Fourteen Ounces every day, whence that is called a Lessian Diet 1677 TEMPLE *Ess., Gout* Wks. 1731 I 144 Nor can this be determined by Measures and Weights, or any general Lessian Rules. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm. Evil Covetousness* Wks. 1717 I 264 All the Religion he values himself upon, is a strict observance of the Lessian diet, which he recommends to those few that can deny themselves to Dine with him.

† **Lessilver.** *Obs.* [Etym., sense, and form doubtful. The form *lef-silver* in 1706, possibly the original, would point to LEAVE *sb.* Cf. LADY-SILVER (*ladessilver*), *lathe silver* (s.v. LATHE *sb.*¹ b).]

1287 *Placit. Essexi* Rot. 6 in *Placit. Abbr.* (1811) 212 De aliis pascentibus pro quolibet equo il den. pullano . quinque bidentibus i den que præstacio vocatur Lessylver. *c* 1300 *Battle Abbey Custumals* (Camden) 60 Debet etiam quilibet eorum pro quolibet animali ætate duorum annorum vel amplius, dare domino ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptistæ unum denarium quod vocatur Lesselver. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Danger*.. In the Forest-Law, a Duty paid by the Tenants to the Lord, for leave to plough and sow in the time of Pannage, or Mast feeding In some Places, it is call'd *Lef silver*, or *Lyef-silver*.

† **Le·ssing,** *vbl. sb.* [f. LESS *v.* + -ING ¹.] The action of the verb LESS; lessening, diminution; abatement.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* (1866) 4 This es full joye. and if we vse it we sall be fyllyde euer withowttyne lessynge 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 335 In lessyne [*Lamb. MS.* lessyng] of payne. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XII. (*Agnes*) 5 As of habundance is na lessing na of his riches ne mynissing. 1438 *Buke Alex. Great* 107 To get lessing of my torment. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 196 A lessyng of blood doth awey þe maladye. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXVI. 100 Quhilk is ane lessing of my pane

Lessioun, obs. Sc. form of LESION.

Lessit, -yt, wk. pa. t. LEESE *v.*¹

Lessive (le·siv). *rare.* [ad. F. *lessive*:—L. *lixīva* neut. pl adj. used as sb.] A lye of wood-ashes, soap-suds, etc, used in washing

1826 [J. R. BEST] 4 *Yrs. France* 303 The lessive, so the washing is called from the wood ashes employed in it 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* VI. 59 Take out the wares and allow them to soak in a lessive of soap-suds.

Lessness (le·snes) *rare.* [f. LESS *a.* + -NESS] The quality or condition of being less; inferiority.

1635 GILL *Sacr Philos* 59 Otherwise there should bee a greaternesse in being, and a lessenesse in working 1889 MOULE *Secr Prayer* v (1890) 84 Unspeakable lessness, dependence and obligation

Lesson (le·sən, les'n), *sb.* Forms: 3 **lescun,** 3–5 **lessoun, lessun,** (4 **les(e)soun,** 5 **lession, lessown**), 4–5 **lessone,** 5, 7 **lessen,** 4– **lesson** [ad OF. *lecon*, F *leçon*—L. *lectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *legĕre* to read. Cf LECTION.]

† **1.** The action of reading. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* Prol., Aftir that hymself he 3af more to besynesse of lessoun [L. *ad diligentiam lectionis*] of lawe, and of profetes

† **b.** A public reading; a lecture; also, a course of lectures. *Obs*

c 1340 *Cursor M* 10123 *heading* (Laud), Lystyn now to my lesson That wille here of the concepcion *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* II (*Paulus*) 61 Ierome ws sais in his lessone þat [etc.]. *a* 1470 GREGORY *Chron.* (Camd.) 230 Doctor Ive kepte the scolys at Poulys and there he radde fulle nobylle lessonnys to preve that Cryste was lorde of alle. *c* 1500 in Peacock *Stat Cantbr* (1841) App A p xxx, The Bedell shall fett every Inceptour in Arte to Scolys to rede his solemn Lesson. 1546 R SMITH *Def Sacram Altar* title-p., Reader of the Kynges Majesties Lesson in His Grace's Universitie of Oxforde 1599 *Life More* in Wordsw *Eccl. Biog* (1853) II 52 He red openly in St Laurence churche London, St Austin's booke De Civitate Dei His lesson was much frequented. 1724 R WODROW *Life Jas. Wodrow* (1828) 27 He waited on the divinity lessons of that great man Mr Robert Baillie

transf *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) I. 187 His wife falling to read him a loud lesson.

2. *Eccl.* A portion of Scripture or other sacred writing read at divine service.

Now chiefly applied to the portion of the O T ('first lesson') and to that of the N. T. ('second lesson') appointed in the Church of England to be read at Morning and Evening Prayer. (For *proper lesson*, see PROPER *a.*) In the technical language of ritual, the word *lesson* is not applied to the Gospel of the mass, but sometimes to the Epistle.

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 22 Sigged Dirige, mit þreo psalmes, & mit þreo lescuns euericne niht sunderliche *c* 1330 *Spec Gy Warw* 500 Þu most ben ofte in orisoun And in reding of leszoun. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 709 Wel koude he rede a lesson or a storie. *c* 1400 *Table in Wyclif's Bible* IV. 683 Here bigynneth a rule, that tellith in whiche chapitris of the bible 3e mai fynde the lessouns, pistlis, and gospels, that ben rad in the chirche al the 3eer, after the vss of Salisbire. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 925 The .ix^e. lesson which is rad In holy chirche vp-on all halwen day. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk Com Prayer* Ord Holy Script., The olde Testament is appoynted for the first Lessons .. the newe for the second Lessons 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II 525 May it please your Maj. it is the proper lesson for the day, as appears by the Kalendar 1808, 1865 [see LECTIONARY] 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 554/2 Our Breviary lessons for the first nocturn. *Ibid.* 555/1 Their [the Greeks'] daily offices contain no lessons from Scripture 1895 H LITTLEHALES *Prymer* Pref. x, Dirige (Matins). Consisting of 3 Nocturns, each composed of —3 Psalms 3 Lessons.

3. A portion of a book or dictated matter, to be studied by the pupil for repetition to the teacher. Hence, something that is or is to be learnt.

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 66 Eue.. told hire [the serpent] al þet lescun þet God hire hefde tlered. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6859 Suilk was þi lessun and þi lare. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 422 Catun .. techyþ chyldryn þys lessun, 'Ȝeue no charge to dremys [etc.]' 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A v. 118 Furst I leornede to lyȝe a lessun or tweyne, And wikkedliche or to weie was myn oþer lessun. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 34 (83) His lesson, þat he wende konne, To preyen hire is þurgh his wit y-ronne. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E ij b, Forgeet not this lession for thyng that may fall. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 180, I beshrewe his herte yᵗ taught the that lesson. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 295 To learne Any hard Lesson that may do thee good. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 605 This Psaphon.. had let them flie into the Woods, where chanting their lesson, they inchanted the rude people. 1726 BOLINGBROKE *Refl. Exile* (1777) 352, I learned this important lesson long ago 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Helps*, Helps in the manage.—To teach a horse his lessons, there are seven helps, or aids, to be known. These are the voice, rod [etc.]. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV lxxv, The drill'd dull lesson, forced down word by word 1838 JAMES *Robber* iv, The mind moralised upon it, and the heart took the lesson home. 1861 J. EDMOND *Childr. Ch at Home* III 47 They should be industrious at their lessons

† **b.** *transf.* Subject of discourse. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 318 Now salle we turne ageyn tille our owen lessoun. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 1944 But for to telle þe atiryng of þat child .. It wold lengeþ þis lessoun a ful long while.

4. A continuous portion of teaching given to a pupil or class at one time; one of the portions into which a course of instruction in any subject is divided. *To give, take lessons*: to give, receive systematic instruction *in* a specified subject. Hence **occas.** in text-books, a section of such length as to be suitable to be studied continuously

c 1290 *S. Eng Leg* I 437/216 Euereche dai bi custome he seide þis oresun, he nolde bi-leue for no scole, ne for no lessoun. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 2 In the fyrste lesson that i toke thenne i lerned a and b And other letters by her names 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 21 June, Mr Blagrave did give me a lesson upon the flageolette 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II IX 305 The conversation was not less profitable than their lessons 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I ii. 22 A distinguished officer . engaged in London in giving private lessons on the fiddle. *Ibid.* Tom Newcome took no French lessons on a Sunday.

b. *transf* An occurrence from which instruction may be gained, an instructive example; a rebuke or punishment calculated to prevent a repetition of the offence.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1590) 119 b, She woulde giue her a lesson for walking so late, that should [etc.] 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser I *Dist Corresp.*, The kangaroos with those little short fore puds, looking like a lesson framed by nature to the pickpocket 1850 L HUNT *Autobiog* I. iii 94 He [a monitor] showed me a knot in a long handkerchief, and told me I should receive a lesson from that handkerchief every day, with the addition of a fresh knot every time 1882 J L WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* XIII 140 His self-denial in the little things of daily life was a constant lesson 1900 R. T. DRUMMOND *Apost Teach & Teach of Christ* II 77 Christ is their Teacher. He is also their Lesson not His words only, but His Life

† **5.** *Mus.* **a.** An exercise; a composition serving an educational purpose. **b.** A piece to be performed, a performance *Obs*

1593 (*title*) A New Booke of Citterne Lessons 1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr* III. 1 60 My Lessons make no musicke in three parts. 1622 DEKKER & MASSINGER *Virg Mart* I B 3, *stage direct*, A lessen of Cornets. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 161 Let there be a Recorder made, with two Fipples, at each end one and let two play the same Lesson upon it, at an Unison 1640 BROME *Antipodes* V IX. *stage direct*, A solemne lesson upon the Recorders 1665 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 214, I have heere sent you some lessons for the guittar. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II 112 Lessons for the Violin by Letters are prick't on four lines .. but Lessons by Notes are prick'd upon five Lines. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. XVIII. 76 She made Lucy give us a lesson on the harpsichord. 1811 BUSBY *Dict Mus.* (ed 3), *Lesson*, a word formerly used by most composers to signify those exercises for the harpsichord or piano-forte which are now more generally called sonatas. The length, variety, and style of *Lessons* entirely depend on the fancy and abilities of the composer, and the class of practitioners for whose use the pieces are designed.

6. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *lesson-book, -hour, -money*; **lesson-piece,** a piece of material on which to practise needlework.

1863 W. G. BLACKIE *Better Days Wrkng. People* i (1864) 25 Superior *lesson-books 1890 'L FALCONER' *M'lle. Ixe* I 24 Her *lesson-hour was not till the afternoon 1847 MEDWIN *Life Shelley* II 59 Receiving part of the *lesson money 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 36 Let each child work a . button-hole on her *lesson-piece in blue cotton.

Lesson (le·sən), *v.* [f LESSON *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To give a lesson or lessons to, to instruct, teach; to admonish, rebuke. Const. *in, on*, and with *inf.* or dependent clause. Also, To bring *into* or *to* (a certain state) by lessoning.

1555 W WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II x. 223 He yet bothe harkened the complainte of his felowes, and lessoned them againe 1586 J HOOKER *Hist. Irel* in *Holinshed* II. 87/1 Willing to lesson you with sound and sage aduise. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 110 Metaneone .. had before hand lessoned him what he should say *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* (1662) II. 58 To lesson the Clergy to content themselves with Decency without sumptuousness 1682 tr. *Erasmus' Treat. Excommun.* 20 The Disciples .. had been severely lesson'd by the Synagogue. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* II, Each Stripling, lesson'd by his Sire, Knew when to close, when to retire. *a* 1774 GOLDSM *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 361 When the eye has been for a short time lessoned to ocular succession, there will arise [etc.]. 1795 BURKE *Lett., to R. Burke* Wks. 1842 II. 459 It ought to lesson us into an abhorrence of the abuse of our own power in our own day 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxviii, To rest the weary and to soothe the sad, Doth lesson happier men. 1896 MRS WARNER *Hills of Shatemuc* XXVIII. 312 If you will lesson me to find trouble is no trouble .. I will thank you much for that. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* VII. 196 Oedipus has been

purged and lessoned to humility before the throne of Zeus. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 230 There was yet another young draughtsman in Florence, who lessoned me to purpose.

absol. 1807 D GILSON *Serm. Pract. Subj.* x. 211 The apostle lessons well when he says that the man who provideth not for his own hath denied the faith.

2. To teach (a thing) as a lesson, to inculcate.

1821 [see the *ppl. a.*].

Hence **Le·ssoned** *ppl. a.*

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Columbus* xiii, Better than lesson'd saw.

Lessoning (le·sənɪŋ). [f. LESSON *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. LESSON; the action of giving a lesson or lessons; instruction, admonition.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxxxii. 811 No longer any lessoning or warnings to be hearkened vnto. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 1 (1622) 171 As being conscious vnto himselfe, euen by Natures inward lessoning, that his seruice is due vnto him [God] 1791 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* V. v 220 My last day was filled with packing, leave-taking, bills-paying, and lessoning to Mdle. Jacobi. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 239 Our national usages and lessonings 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 206, I never needed lessoning more in the principles of the three great arts.

Lessor (le·sɔr). Also 6 **leas(s)or**, **-our**, 6–7 **lessour(e**, 7 **leaser**. [a. AF. *lessor*, *lessour*, f. *lesser*: see LEASE *v.* and -OR.] One who grants a lease; one who lets (property) on lease.

[1278 *Act* 6 *Ed. I, Stat. Glouc.* c. 4 Establi est qe apres les deus annz passez eit le lessour acciour a demander la terre en demeine *a* 1481 LITTLETON *Inst.* § 57 Le Lessor est properment lou un home lessa a vn auter certaine terres ou tenements purterme de vie ou pur terme des ans, ou a tener a volunt.] 1487 *Act* 4 *Hen VII*, c. 16 The Occupier and termer of theyin from thense be discharged ayenst his lessour of the rente reserued vpon the same leeses. 1533–4 [see LESSEE] 1592 WEST 1*st Pt Symbol* § 43 Where the leassor graunteth his lands or other things to the leassee *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com Law* xii. (1636) 52 If tenant for life and his lessor joyne in a lease for yeares. 1715 *Act* 1 *Geo. I*, Stat. II. c 55 § 1 A Verdict shall be given for the Lessor of the Plaintiff in such Ejectment 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* 442 Tenants for lives are now most commonly obliged, on the death of certain persons named in their leases, to surrender to their lessors their best beast. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* II. ii. 27 The lessee being bound to a multitude of things, and the lessor to little more than acceptance of the rent

Lessow, obs. form of LEASOW.

Lest (lest), *conj.* Forms: 1 þý lǽs þe, þe lǽs þe, þe lǽste, 2 þi les ðe, 3–5 **last(e**, **leste**, **les**, 5 **lesse**, 4–8 **leest**, 4–5 **lyst(e**, 6–8 *Sc.* **leist**, 6–9 **least(e**, 4– **lest** [OE. phrase *þý lǽs þe*, lit. 'whereby less' = L. *quōminus* (*þý* instrumental of the dem and rel pron. + *lǽs* LESS *a.* + *þe* relative particle). In ME. the first word of the phrase was dropped, and *les þe* became *les te* in accordance with the general rule that *þ* after *s* changed into *t*.]

1. Used as a negative particle of intention or purpose, introducing a clause expressive of something to be prevented or guarded against; = L. *nē*, Eng. *that . not*, *for fear that*.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John v 14 Ne synga þu þe-læs þe þe on sumon þingon wyrs getide. *a* 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 1 3675 *Ne offenderit*, þe læste gehremde *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Vnderfoð steore þi les ðe god iwurðe wrið wið eou *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 209 Ne bi-hold þu ham [mine sunnen] nout leste þu wreoke ham on me *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 856 Go, man, while þat þu hast liht, Lest þe of take þe derke niht *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 723 *Thisbe*, I kept fful streyte lyst they dedyn sum folye 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi 337 Ich sotelide how ich myghte Letto hem þat louede hym nat lest þei wolde hym martrye. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 732 (Ashm.) Haue a gud eye, Les [*Dublin MS.* lest] on pine ane here efterward pine ossyngis liȝt. *Ibid.* 1372 (Dubl.) And band hir Lest sho flechett or faylett with fyfe score ankers 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiii 5 Take hede lest eny man deceaue you 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 41 That he my fyve brether aduerteis may, Leist thay in to this cairfull place discend. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A iv b, The which least I should seeme only idlely to wish, I have [etc.] 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 41 Forge your work as true as you can, least it cost you great pains at the Vice. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 175 But, least you should be alarmed, if I don't come home by ten, don't expect me 1795 BURNS '*Last May a braw wooer*' vi, But owre my left shouther I gae him a blink Leest neebours might say I was saucy 1797 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 364 Nobody scarcely will venture to buy or draw bills, lest they should be paid there in depreciated currency. 1815 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 454, I did not like to write to you without the book at my elbow, least I should misremember. 1855 *Cornwall* 262 Look to the Purser well, lest he look to himself too well 1897 R. KIPLING *Recessional*, Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget, lest we forget.

†**b** *Lest that*: in the same sense. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 43 Nouȝt to hot a medycyne, leste þat he make þe lyme toswellyn 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8204 Lyst that she were wroth with me, I suffrede. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 9 Leest that ye lese him in your owne defawte 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 115 Least that the difficultie of the thing mighte somwhat discouragie you, I will [etc.]

†**c.** *Lest when* = L. *nequando*: lest at any time.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ii. 12 Gripes lare, leswhen [Vulg. *nequando*] lauerd wrethide be. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxix. 9 Forsake me noght leswhen [L. *ne forte*] þai be heghid.

2. Used after verbs of fearing, or phrases indicating apprehension or danger, to introduce a clause expressing the event that is feared; equivalent to the L. *nē*, and in Eng. often admitting of being replaced by *that* (without accompanying negative).

c 2000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxii. 11 For þam þe ic hine [Esau] swiðe ondræde, þe læs þe he cume and ofslea þas modra mid hiora cildum. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10415 Þe king was nei for drede wod Laste þe king of fraunce & mansing him ssolde ssende. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 953 He was a-drad to þe deþ last sche him dere wold. ?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 289 We dowteþ last he wel do soo, For he ys Myghty know þer-too. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 214 My hert trymbleth for fere leest he be deed. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 270 There is daunger, lest or euer they be ready, the enemy wyl haue inuaded his countrey. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i 95 A reuerend feir..leist thay offend in things of honestie. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 42 All the danger is least we take too much liberty herein. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 316 Lady Catherine grew frightened, lest her infanta should vex herself sick. 1823 B. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 20, I felt a strong inclination to sleep, and feared lest I should drop down. 1881 *Punch* 29 Oct. 198 Fearing lest they should succumb

Lest, obs. form of LAST, LEAST, LIST *sb.* and *v.*

Lestage, Leste, obs ff LASTAGE, LEAST.

Lest(e, wk. pa. t. and pple of LEESE *v.*[1]

Leste(n, obs. form of LAST *v.*[1], LISTEN.

Lestercock (le·stəɹkɒk). *dial.* [f. OCornish *lester* a ship, Breton *lestr*, Irish *leastar* small boat + COCK *sb.*[3]] (See quots.)

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 34 Upon the North coast where want of good harbours denieth safe roade to the fisher boats, they have a device of two sticks filled with corks and crossed flatlong, out of whose midst there riseth a thred, and at the same hangeth a saile, to this engine termed a Lestercock, they tie one end of their Boulter 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss., Lestercock*, a toy-boat sent out before the wind by fishermen in rough weather with a string of hooks.

†**Le·strigon.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *Læstrȳgon-es* pl., Gr. Λαιστρῠγόν-ες a cannibal people of Italy (Hom. *Odyss.* x. 116)] An inhuman monster, a cannibal. So **Lestrigo·nian**, in the same sense.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. 388 Inhumane Monster, hatefull Lestrigon 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Lestrigons*, a kind of giants or fierce people of Italy, often mentioned in the Odysses of Homer. 1693 *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv (1697) 342 Lest..their Sons should become Tyrants, Lestrigons, and Cannibals to their Servants. *a* 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 70 They were perfect cannibals with the tongue, perfect Lestrigonians.

†**Le·sty**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? repr. OE. **lystig*, f. *list* skill.] Skilful, sagacious

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clvi, There sawe I .. The lesty beuer, and the ravin bare

Lesue, obs. form of LEASOW.

Lesum, Sc. form of LLESOME.

†**Le·sure.** *Obs.* [ad. late L *læsūra*, f. L. *lædĕre*, *læsum* to hurt.] Hurt, injury, wound. Cf. LESION.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 733 And xxx foot asonder for lesure Is hem to sette. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 46 He venquyshd þat causyd þe lesure *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 648 Of whom ye shal haue no shame ne lesure.

Lesur(e, -uwe, leswa, -w(u)e, obs. ff. LEASOW

Let (let), *sb.*[1] Forms: 2–6 **lette**, *pl.* **letten**, 4 **leet**, **leit**, 4–5 **late**, **lete**, 4–6 **lat**, 4–9 **lett**, 5 **lytt**, 6 **leatte**, 4– **let**. [f. LET *v.*[2]] Hindrance, stoppage, obstruction; also, something that hinders, an impediment. Now *arch.*: most common in phrase *let or hindrance*. (Cf. ME. LITE.)

In ME. verse the phr. *without(en let* (Sc. *but let*) is frequent, often as a mere expletive.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Oðer hit wrð ȝewasse þer þine of þe deaðe þe he her þaleð oðer efter mid eðelice lette *c* 1275 LAY. 4572 He þohte habbe Delgan cwene of Denemarche ac him com mochel lette [*c* 1205 lætting] ase him was alre loþest *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7395 (Gott.) Þai did him fett widuten lett. *Ibid.* 8123 (Cott.) On nan-kyn him ne had þai lett, For in þair sted ilkan war sette. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 179 Syne to Scone in hy raid he, And wes maid king but langir let. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 321 Moyses hadde a lette of his tonge. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 92 Ther ben othre vices slowe, Whiche unto love don gret lette, If thou thin herte upon hem sette. 1432 *Festum Lett.* I. 31 For the..eschuyng of eny thing that mighte yeve empeschement or let therto. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xii. 142 Quhat is the let I may the nocht embrace? 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* I. ii (1634) 21 By which meanes the foresayd muscles . haue the lesse impediment or let in their motion. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 1 § 2 The said Offices haue remained void for a long Time, to the great Let of Justice 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 55 b, The herbe wil growe in Englande also, if idlenes wer not the let. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 118 After which so great a victorie the Turks without let or stay overran all the countrey. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* iv. 1, He may undoubtedly enter upon it without the let or molestation of any man. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discipl.* xcv. (1643) 306 Vneven, rough, bushie, and hilly grounds, are all lets and impediments to the horse. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* I. ii. Wks. 1873 III 123 Love through a thousand lets will find a way To his desired end. 1649 ARNWAY *Tablet* (ed. 2) 67 As singularity of Gifts recompenced His naturall let in speech. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 200 There is a great Lett of insensible Perspiration. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Introd. § 4 Those lets and difficulties, which stay and embarrass the mind in its search after truth. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* viii 79 At last all let and hindrance to the merry lady ceased by the sudden death of her husband. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. 159 Each man would have a portion of time to himself in which he was allowed to do what he chose without let or inquiry. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 370 The enemy wrought his will without let or hindrance. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 532 To maintain quarrels . to the let and disturbance of the common law.

2. In *Fives*, *Rackets*, and *Lawn-tennis*. Obstruction of the ball in certain ways specified in the rules, on account of which the ball must be served again.

1871 'STONEHENGE' *Rural Sports* (ed. 9) 635/1 [Rackets.] After the service a ball hitting the gallery-netting, posts, or cushions, in returning from the front wall, is a let. 1885 *Laws Lawn Tennis*, It is a let if the ball served touch the net, provided the service be otherwise good. In case of a let, the service or stroke counts for nothing, and the Server shall serve again. 1890 A. C. AINGER *Fives* in *Tennis*, etc. (Badm. Libr.) 465 *Rules* A 'let' may be claimed when a player is in any way prevented from returning or impeded in his attempt to return the ball by one of the opposite side.

attrib. 1890 PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE *Rackets* in *Tennis*, etc. (Badm. Libr.) 403 Do not be absurdly modest about claiming a 'let' ball.

Let (let), *sb.*[2] [f. LET *v.*[1]] A letting for hire or rent. (The sense in the first quot. is doubtful.)

1684 in A. Nora Royds *Reg. Par. Felkirk* (1896) 3 By ye Ancyant Lett it amounts to 35 Pounds Yearly 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiv, 'We've had a pretty good Let,' said Mr Crummles. 'Four front places in the centre, and the whole of the stage-box' 1868 *Perth Jrnl.* 18 June, John Dewar, at the Farm, will show the Boundaries; and the Conditions of Let may be learned on application. 1878 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 6/6 The reason the stair was not included in the lease was that the executors wanted to utilise it for the empty rooms, and make a separate let of it.

Let (let), *v.*[1] Pa. t and pa pple **let**. Forms: 1 lǽtan, *Northumb.* léta, (*3rd sing. pres. ind.* **léttes**), 2–3 **læten**, (*Orm.* **-enn**), 3 **leaten**, **leoten**, (*3rd sing.* **lat**, **let**), 2–4 **leten**, 3–4 **laten**, 3–6 **late**, **lete**, **latt(e**, **lette**, 3–8 **lett**, 3–9 (now *dial.*) **lat**, 4 **leet(e**, 4–5 **latyn**, 4–6 *Sc.* **leit**, 5 **lait**, **laatyn**, **leett**, 3– **let**. *Pa. t.* 1 **lét(t**, **léot**, *Northumb.* **leort**, (*2nd pl.* **letten**), 3 **liet**, 3–5 **lett**, **leet**, (*3rd pl.* **lætten**), 3–6 **lete**, **lette**, 4 **leite**, **lat**, 4–5 *Sc.* **leyt**, 4–6 *Sc* **leit**, 5 **late**, 6 *Sc.* **lait**, **luit**, **lut(e**, 8–9 *Sc.* **loot**, 2– **let**. *β weak*: 5–6 **letid**, 5 **lettid**, 7 **-ed**. *Pa. pple.* 1 (ȝe) **lǽten**, 3 **ilete(n**, **ilet**, (1)**late**, 3–5 **leten**, **-in**, 5 **leeten**, 3–5 **laten**, 3–6 **laten**, 4 **ylat**, **ylet(e**, **ilaten**, 4–5 **(y)lete**, **lattyn**, 4–6 **lattin**, 5–7 **lett**, 5–9 (now *dial.*) **letten**, 6 **letton**, **lat(t)ne**, **lette**, **leate**, 7, 9 *Sc.* **latten**, 9 *Sc.* **lotten**, **looten**, 7–9 **lett**, 4– **let**. [A Com. Teut. reduplicating str. vb.: OE. *lǽtan* (Northumb. *léta*), pa. t. *lēt*, *leort* (chiefly Anglian and *poet.*), pa. pple. *gelǽten*, corresponds to OFris. *léta*, pa. t. *lēt*, *lēt*, pa. pple *lēten*, OS. *lātan*, pa. t. *liet*, *lēt*, pa. pple. *gilātan* (Du. *laten*, pa. t. *liet*, pa. pple. *gelaten*), OHG *lāzan*, pa. t. *liaz*, pa. pple. *gilāzan* (MHG. *lāzen*, pa. t. *liez*, also shortened *lân*, pa. t. *lie*, pa. pple. *gelân*; mod.G. *lassen*, pa. t. *liess*, pa. pple. *gelassen*), ON *láta*, pa. t. *lét*, pa. pple. *látenn* (Sw. *låta*, Da. *lade*), Goth. *lētan*, pa. t. *lailōt*. The root, Teut **lēt-*:—pre-Teut. **lēd-*, is related by ablaut to Teut. **lat-* (whence LATE *a.*):—pre-Teut. **lad-* (whence L. *lassus* weary); Brugmann compares Gr. λᾱδεῖν (Hesychius) 'to be weary'. The primary sense of the vb. would thus seem to be 'to let go through weariness, to neglect'; cf. the development of the Romanic synonym (F. *laisser*:—L. *laxāre*, f. *laxus* loose). In all the Teut langs., however, the word has the same senses as in OE.

The shortening of the root vowel (which is curiously parallel to the change of MHG. *lāzen* into mod G. *lassen*) has not been satisfactorily explained, and no precisely analogous instance has been found, though in the vbs. *fret* and *get* the normal lengthening of OE. *e* in open syllables has not taken place before *t*, and the OE. *æ*, *ea* are very generally shortened before *d* and *þ*, as in *dread*, *bread*, *breath*.]

I. To leave; to allow to pass.

†**1.** *trans.* To allow to remain; to leave behind; to abstain from taking away, using, consuming, occupying, etc. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 125 Hwilce hwile hine wille Drihten her on worlde lætan. *c* 1205 LAY. 14778 Saxes. letten i þissen londe wimes & heore children. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 777 Amonges men a swete smel he let her of his hoh spel. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1924 Summe in gripes bi þe her Drawen ware, and laten þer. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4136 Stondyng hous wyl he non lete 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2620 Herhandes bodi wiþ him he bar, For he nold it nouȝt lete þar. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 218 And ȝaf to man fre power. Þe euel to late and god to take. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* IV. pr. iv. 101 (Camb. MS.) As to the wyse folk ther nis no place lleten to hate þat is to seyn that ne hate hath no place amonges wyse men *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6556 If men wolde ther geyn appose The naked text, and lete the glose 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 32 In that pouder growe little wormes, let the same therin 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 41 Ile giue him my Commission, To let him there a Moneth, behind the Gest Prefix'd for's parting 1651 tr *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 76 He asked me where I let my traine.

†**b.** To loose one's hold of, let go. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1811 Quad Iacob, ðe ne leate ic nouȝt, Til ðin bliscing on me beð wrouȝt.

†**2.** To leave undone, omit to do; to leave out, omit (in reading, recitation, etc.). Also with negative complement, to leave *undone*, etc. See also *let alone* (18 b). *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* Pref. (1890) 4 Þæt ic sylf ongeat, ne let ic Þæt unwriten. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Þeos..beoð alle ine freo wille to donne oÞer to leten hwon me euer wule. *Ibid.* 38 Hwo se þuncheð to longe lete Þe psalmes. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Þu wult lete lehtliche & abeore bliðeliche Þe derf Þat tu drehest. 1340 *Ayenb.* 74 Hit ne is naȝt yno3 to lete Þe kueades: bote me lyerny Þet guod to done.

† b. with *inf.* as *obj.*: To omit or forbear *to* do something. Cf. LET *v.*2 2, to which some of the instances given here may belong. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 80 Chefe justise he satte, Þe sothe to atrie, For lefe no loth to lette Þe right lawe to guye. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1186 Lettes nou3t for 3oure liues 3our lord forto socoure. c 1400 MAUNDEV. iv. (1839) 27 3if thou lette to go, thou schalt have a gret harm. c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4918 It was nyght, Þarfore he lett to fyght, bot bade day lyght 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus* xviii. 22 Let not to praye allwaye. 1558–68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 41 b, Let not in the meane tyme to use other remedies. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr* 10 Colatine. did not let To praise the cleare vnmatched red and white. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ Cæsar's Comm* 78 Thereupon he did not let to put them in mind of his opinion. 1620 BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* ix. (1856) 75 Ther was a proud and very profane yonge man [who] did not let to tell them [the sick], that he hoped to help to cast halfe of them over board before they came to their jurneys end. 1653 H COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ii. 4 How violent soever the Tempest was we letted not to discover the isles of Curia [etc.].

† c. *absol.* and *intr.* To desist, forbear. Const. *of, from.* Cf. LET *v.*2 2. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 75 Þe haueð michel sineged and nele lete ne bete. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* xxxvii. 103 Thus hit geth bituene hem tuo, That on saith, let, that other seyth, do. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II 1451 (1500) Now spek, now prey, now pitously compleyne, Lat not for nyce shame, or drede, or slouthe. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 224 'Let of Þy speche' Þe Erl hym saide c 1400 *Destr Troy* 712 He sware All tho couenaundes to kepe, & for no cause let *Ibid.* 6458 He light doune full lyuely, lettid he noght. c 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* (MS F) 85 Offere or lete, whethere thu list. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1062 Of his foly scho bad him lete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 The other houndes that seeth ye game, foloweth ye same.. & letteth for nothynge 1547 *Homilies* I. (1859) 79 When they .. do swear .. not to let from saying the truth. c 1554 *Interl Youth* B iij b, We wil let for none expence

3. *trans.* To omit or cease to speak of Also *intr* (const. *of*).

c 1205 LAY. 25069 Lete we nu of Costantin and speken of Maximiæn. c 1300 *Havelok* 328 Of Goldeboru shul we nou laten c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 382 But trewely of hem at Þis time Þe tale y lete. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1459 Now schull we lete here of Clement And telle how [etc.] ?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 636 On Þe frensch boke he schalle fynde. Þynges Þat y leete here.

† 4. To leave *to* some one else. *Obs.*

a 1000 in Earle *Land Charters* 203 Ic hæbbe ealle ða spæce to Ælfheze læten. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7659 Hii. lete Þe king Þe maistrie & flowe to scotlonde *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii[i] 10 Hij shal laten her riches vn to stranges. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* P 883 So heigh a doctrine I lete to diuines. c 1400 *Rom Rose* 6998 Alle desertes, and holtes hore. I lete hem to the Baptist Iohan. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret, Priv Priv.* 174 Smale thynges thay lettyn to Smale men. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II. vi 16 She [the lily] .. nether spinnes nor cards. But to her mother Nature all her care she letts. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 64 King Henrie the seuenth had sent neither horse nor foote hither, but let the Pale to the Guard and defence of the fraternitie of Saint George.

† b. To bequeath. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 191 Hi hedde y-write ine hare testament Þet hi let a Þousend and vyf hondred pond.

† c. *To let to borgh* (Sc.) · to hand over upon security. *Obs.*

1488 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 100/2 For Þe wrangwis takin. of 1 scheip & a kow, quhilkis war ordanit of before be the lordis of consale to haue bene lattin to borgh to Þe saide alex^r.

† 5. To quit, abandon, forsake. To abandon *to* (the flames). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Leteð eower stale and eower reaflac. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 337 Lætе we Þe brode strets, and Þe wel bene c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 725 Thare let hur, and ðeðen he nam, And wulde to lond canahan. 13 *K. Alis.* 5812 The kyng lete the waye of the est, And by a ryuer tourned west. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw* 902 It is noht euel so to biginne, For drede of pine to late Þi sinne. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. xi. 22 Til thow be a lorde and haue londe leten the I nelle. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol 411 Leteth youre ire, and beth sumwhat tretable! c 1386 — *Pars. T.* P 768 A man shal lete fader and mooder, and taken hym to his wif. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 30 If Þat Þou wolt Þi synnes leett 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 3 b, God bad us not our countreyes for to lete To underfong thinges impossible. 1599 MASSINGER etc. *Old Law* v. i, Eneas..Who letting all his Jewels to the flames..tooke his bedrid father on his back.

† 6. To lose (one's life, virtue, honour, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Hie goð welneih to hire liues ende, and fele here lif fulliche lated. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 75 Þis lif 3e schulen leoten & nuten 3e neauer hwenne *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 273 Ofte moni wummon letes hire mensket Þurh Þe luue of wepmon Þat is of heh burðe 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10883 Isabel is wif. let at bercamstude Þat lif. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) 9244 Many a knight his lyve lete. 1530 PALSGR. 607/2, I lette my lyfe, I departe out of the worlde. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III 1165/1 His. testament, which he made not long before he let his life.

† b. *intr.* To abate, allow a deduction of. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þe sullere lat sumdel of his lofe and Þe beggere ecneð his bode.

7. To allow the escape of (confined fluid); to shed (tears, blood); to emit (breath, sounds, etc.). Also, to discharge (a gun). *To let blood* (Surg.): see BLOOD *sb.* 1 d. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 46 Læt Þu him blod on sedre. c 1205 LAY. 18980 Þa cnihtes scullen suggen .. Þat Þu sært ilete blod. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8507 Þe teres Þat hii lete so riue. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. metr. i 50 (Camb. MS.) The wynd nothus leteth hise plowngy blastes. c 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 268 Tho was ther manye teres lete. 14 *A. B. C. on Pass Christ* 902 in *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* 249 Þe blod Þat cryst let for mankende. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* 40 Than caused the Captaine a pece of ordinaunce to be fiered, and a gunne to be lete, to call backe the purser. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.*, Take the bloud of sanguin yong men using a good diet whyles it is newly letten. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI xiv. 594 Before they let their last breath. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav* 190 Overreaching her self to take a flaggon that stood a little too far from her, she chanced to let a wind backwards. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. v, The oak, that let many a heavy groan, when he was cleft with a wedge of his own timber. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. i. The bauld good-wife loot an aith. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* XXIII, He .. loot a winze. 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* I 266 I'll slyly seize and Let blood from her weasand 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. v, Mr Walter wants to consult you about letting the water from the great pond

† b. *intr.* Of blood: To issue. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 36 Þe blode was boþe warme and fresh, Þat of Þe schankes lete [AF. *le sanuk pur veirs issist*].

c. *To let at* (now Sc.): to discharge missiles at; to assail; to aim at. Also *to let into* (slang): to attack.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* II v (1622) 39 The Captaine commaunded the sling casters. to let freely at them and drive them from their fence c 1800 *Christmas Ba'ing* in Skinner *Poet. Pieces* (1809) 42 He first let at the ba'. 1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* III. 138 They got from six to nine months' imprisonment; and those that let into the police, eighteen months. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* XXII (1873) 131, I see brawly fat ye're lattin at. 1872 *Punch* 2 Mar 89/1 The Premier 'let into' the other gentleman with a fire and fury delightful to all but himself.

8. To grant the temporary possession and use of (land, buildings, rooms, movable property) to another in consideration of rent or hire. † Formerly also, to lend (money) at interest. (For *to let to hire, to farm*, see the sbs)

909 in Birch *Cart Sax* (1887) II. 289 Eadward cyning & Þa hiwan in Wintan ceastre lætað to Dænewulfe biscepe twentiȝ hida landes be Ticceburnan. *a* 1100 *O E. Chron.* an. 852 (Laud MS) On Þis tima leot Ceolred. Wulfrede to hande Þet land of Sempiȝaham 1340 *Ayenb* 42 Þe vifte [boȝ of auarice] is ine ham Þet be markat makinde leteþ hare benefices. 1485 *Naval Acc Hen. VII* (1896) 57 The said ship was letten on marchaundise.. to Sr William Capell of London marchaunt. 1558 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App v 388 We have gyvin, grauntid, and for ever more leate unto John Lynch. a parcell of our ground. 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, II. i 110 It were a shame to let his Land by lease. 1616 W. HAUGHTON *Englishmen for My Money* I. i, By the sweete loude trade of Usurie, Letting for Interest, and on Morgages, Doe I waxe rich 1686 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2109/4 The Blackamoor's Head in West-Smithfield is to be Lett. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 242 If Money were let as it is in other Countries. 1709 *Tatler* No. 88 P 12 She had .. let her Second Floor to a very genteel youngish Man. 1780 A YOUNG *Tour Irel* I. xvi. (1892) 368 The farmer who lets the cows must [etc.]. 1815 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1887) I. 522 Whether there is in any remote and solitary situation a house to let for a time. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* XI 128 He went to let his labour where it would obtain a better reward 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* II, A quarter of the town that has gone down in the world, and taken to letting lodgings. 1844 L. HUNT *Blue-Stocking Revels* I. 50 A 'House to Let', facing Hyde Park.

b *intr.* in passive sense = *to be let*

1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. I. 156 Lands let at from 10*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d* per acre. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Ch. Div 51 A large number of chambers now letting at many thousands a year 1885 SIR J. BACON in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 570/2 There was some reason to suppose that all the mortgaged houses would speedily let.

† 9. To set free, liberate; also with complement, *to let free, at large. Obs.* (but cf. *let loose*, 19).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* XXI. 26 Læte hiȝ frize. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 767 As glad as grehond y-lete of lese. 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clvii. [clviii] 433 To let the ladyes and damoselles at large. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 74 Being taken prisoner [he] was condemnit to the death, bot thairefter was lattin free 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj* 4 In other pleyes of felonie he quha is accused vses to be lettin frie. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 33, I let the Greyhound at them.

10. To allow to pass or go; to admit *to*, *into* a place. Also *occas.* (with notion of *let down*, 29) to lower gradually *over, through* something.

c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xi. 49 Scho lete Þam ouer Þe wall by a rape. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. of Greece* II. iv. (1715) 223 Such Persons were purified by being let thro' the lap of a Woman's Gown. 1854 LD. LONSDALE in *Ld. Malmesbury's Mem. Ex Minister* (1884) I. 419 They would not let a single Englishman on board of her 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* II. 501 The creaking of the door, years past, Which let upon you such disabling news. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 140 The proprietor absolutely refused to let me over it [a factory].

† b. *To let to bail* (Sc. *borgh*): to admit to bail. 1454–5 *Chart. Edinburgh* 12 Jan. (1871) 81 Nocht be ill pittit na prisonyt bot lattyn to borgh gif he has ony borowis. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Suche person. may be letten to baile by the ordinaries. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. ii. (1588) 339 Iustices of the Peace might.. have letten to baile such persons as were indited of Felonie. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 4 He may be latten to borgh, be the Kings letter.

11. When construed with certain prepositions the verb assumes senses which it has with the cognate adverbs.

a. *To let into*: (*a*) to admit to, give entrance to, allow to enter (*lit.* and *fig.*); † also *absol.* and in *indirect pass.*; (*b*) to insert in the surface or substance of; † (*c*) to introduce, bring to; (*d*) to introduce to the knowledge of, make acquainted with, inform about; also, † *to let into one's knowledge.* (Cf. *let in*, 31.)

(*a*) 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX 201 Sum latne in to the castel haldeng the forme and schaw of a parleament. *a* 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vi 11 She bid the Goddesse downe descend, And let her selfe into that Ivory throne. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 111 A spacious Court, let into by a number of streets. 1646 BOYLE *Let. to Marcombes* 22 Oct. Wks. 1772 I. Life 33 To let new light into the understanding 1671 L. ADDISON *West Barbary* 56 The Avenue that let into Gaylaus Country. 1680 *Let to Person of Honour* 20 It is not possible he should be further let into the Government 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 411 P 5 A Man of a polite Imagination is let into a great many Pleasures, that the Vulgar are not capable of receiving. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I xvii. 119 The mass turned over and let me into the lake. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xvi, He lets us into the waiting-room. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* XIX, He let himself into the house by his latch key. 1885 *Daily News* 16 July 4/7 If we let the Conservatives into office again. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 956 B. W. M. .. was let into possession under this agreement

(*b*) 1623 GOUGE *Serm. Extent God's Provid* § 15 Two girders were by tenents and mortaises let into the midst of it [the maine Summier] 1694 *Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 215 Which colour they let into the Skin, by pricking it with a sharp Bone. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It Jrnls.* I. 277 A pointed arch of stone let into the plastered wall. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* XVIII 291 A slab let into the wall. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 180, I have known clocks to be let into the ledge of the pulpit.

(*c*) 1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 12 Sept. in *Carlyle*, That which I have now to say to you will need no preamble to let me into my discourse

(*d*) *c* 1665 MRS HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col Hutchinson* 21 It is time that I let into your knowledge that splendour which [etc.] 1703 DK. QUEENSBERRY in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser II. IV. 238 He says he was let into all the secrets of the correspondence of Scotsmen with St. Germains 1708 PARTRIDGE *Bickerstaff detected*, I have let the learned world fairly into the controversy depending 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, Gentlemen, I beg you will let me into my affairs a little. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 3 Such Explications..as may serve to let the Reader into the Reason and Nature of what is before him. 1748 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III 39. I am glad thy honest Man has let thee into the Affair of Sally Godfrey. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II i, In the meantime my friend Marlow must not be let into his mistake. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem* Pref. (1809) 57 By the putting forth of this work the public must be let into much useful knowledge. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. i. P 5 He had no objection to letting me into the fun, on condition that I would not blab. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. iii. 17 Before I let you into the amusements and customs of this delightful country. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* IV. 93 That lets me into a little fact about you!

b. *To let* (a person) *off* a penalty, etc. (Cf. *let off* 32 c.)

1885 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 336/2 The judge. only lets the man off imprisonment on the terms of his paying the costs.

II. Uses requiring a following infinitive (normally without *to*).

12. *trans.* Not to prevent; to suffer, permit, allow

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Hwæt dest Þu Þe ȝif Drihten..Þe læteþ Þone teoÞan dæl anne habban *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX 260 Ne læte he næfre his hyrmen hyne oferwealdan. 12 in *Trin. Coll Hom.* 258 Let vs, louerd, comen among Þin holi kineriche. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 2123 Ich schal..leoten toluken Þi flesch Þe fuheles of Þe lufte *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 20198 Haf Þis palme. Kepe it wel i prai it te, Lat tu neuer it be fra Þe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 4821 Hys pleyn londes he let hym haue. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 289/1 Latyn, or sufferyn a thynge to been. c 1500 in Denton *Eng in 15th C.* Note D (1888) 318, I thynke for dyuers consyderacions it were better to lett the tenantes haue it. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 23 Y^e kyng gave hym faire wordes, and let hym depart home. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 53 Love of your selfe..and deare constraint, Lets me not sleepe. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* I. ii, Your son Thomas will Not let us work at all. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* XXVII. 15 When the ship was caught, and could not beare vp into the winde, we let her driue. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 378 She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings. 1675 E. W[ILSON] *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 64 If it be let stand and settle any long time. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 356 Let thy enemies have part. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* XI, I loot naebody sort it but my ain hands. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 24, I was not let see him 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* VI, Bows had taken her in hand and taught her part after part.. She knew that he made her: and let herself be made. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 539 Lomer..was right in letting Newman have the funds

¶ b. A few examples of the use of *to* before the infinitive in this construction occur in all periods; now chiefly when *let* is used in the passive.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I vii. 6 That he shuld let the quene his suster to purchas for her selfe frendis. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Machiavel's Art of Warre* 90 Sonie haue vsed to deuide the enemies force, by lettyng him to enter into their countrie. 1671 H. M. tr *Erasm. Colloq.* 43, I pray him not to let his pretious bloud to be shed for me in vain.

a 1677 Barrow *Serm. Wisdom* Wks. 1687 I. 4 It will not let external mischances..to produce an inward sense which is beyond their natural efficacy. 1698 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 26. 437 Why does he let so many other Gods to do nothing at all? 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 17. 186 He was one of those mad Folks who are let to go abroad. 1812 Moore in *Mem* (1853) I. 266, I never am let to write half so much as I wish. *a* 1866 Keble *Lett. Spir. Counsel* (1870) 201 If they be indulged and let to run wild.

c. with ellipsis of the infinitive.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* iv, He wald haif lufit, scho wald not lat him. 1682 Dryden *Sp. Fryar* v 77 My dear, dear Lord Remember me; speak, Raymond, will you let him? 1700 Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX 8 We are as well as the heat will let us. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* I. xiii, I am very much obliged to my father for letting me. 1892 M. Morris *Montrose* ix. 172 A .. declivity, by which they might march directly down upon Montrose's left flank—if Montrose would let them.

†d. *absol.* To allow, give permission. *Obs.*

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 95 Sum douts. of quhilk rycht faine, Gif laser lat, I wald resoluit be. 1725 Ramsay *Gent Sheph.* I. ii, The maist thrifty man could never get A well-stor'd room, unless his wife wad let.

13. To cause. Now only in *to let* (a person) *know* = to inform (of something).

In early use, often with ellipsis of an indefinite personal object, so that the active infinitive has virtually assumed a passive sense; cf. G. *lassen.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiv. [xviii] (MS Ca), He sette scole, & on þære he let cnihtas læran *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1102 He let þær toforan castelas gemakian. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom* 221 Se almihti sceappende..hi alle let befallen on þat ece fer þe ham 3earcod was. *c* 1200 Ormin 6362 To letenn swingenn himm *c* 1205 Lay. 586 He hine leatte wel witen *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Al þus þe holi Gost lette writen one boc uor to warnie wummen of hore fol eien. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 14/457 He liet .. maken him king of al is fader lond. 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 541 Ibured he was in londone þat he let verst rere. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2171 Lete wite swiþe at þe kichen weþer þei misse any skinnes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. vi. 15 (Harl. MS.) He lete make a proclamacion þorȝ all his Empire 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vi. 24 Y^e thynges that they desireden to late be knowen to theyr frendis. 1530 Palsgr. 607/2, I lette one to wyte, *je sinue* 1589 Cooper *Admon.* 125 They were let to vnderstande, what plots and meanes were made 1602 Shaks *Ham* IV. vi 11 If your name be Horatio, as I am let to know it is 1630 Ld Dorchester in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. II. III 260 To let the Ambassador know this Doctor may returne as hee is come 1706 Pope *Let to Wycherley* 10 Apr, Pray let me know your mind in this, for I am utterly at a loss 1781 [C Johnston] *Juniper Jack* II iv. v 230 On my arrival at her house, I was not let to wait long. 1794 Burns *'O saw ye my dear'*, She lets thee to wit that she has thee forgot 1829 Scott *Tales Grandfather* Ser III lxxxiv (1841) 446/2, I will let them know that they are the King's subjects, and must likewise submit to me 1883 *Manch. Exam* 7 Nov. 5/1 There was always some body of Churchmen which disliked them, and took every opportunity of letting them know it

14. The imperative with sb. or pronoun as obj. often serves as an auxiliary, forming the equivalent of a first or third person of the vb. which follows in the infinitive.

The transition to this use from senses 12 and 13 may be seen in instances such as quot 1423 below, in which *let* may be taken either in its ordinary sense, expressing a request addressed to a person, or in its function as an auxiliary.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 498 Lat me ta the state on me, And bring this land out off thyrllage *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 855 Lat vs stynte of Custance but a throwe, And speke we of the Romayn Emperour 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xcix, Vnto 3oure grace lat now ben acceptable My pure request 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV ii, Lete vs set vpon hym or day. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xix. 49 Latt every man say quhat he will *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) D iij, Leat vs call to memorie, the princes of times past. 1535 Coverdale *Song* 3 *Child* 52 O let the earth speake good of the Lorde: yee lett it prayse him 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* II. (1882) 102 Let it be granted that they are most necessarie 1588 Shaks *L. L. L.* v. ii 228 If you denie to dance, let's hold more chat 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* v. 84 Let there be an hole about an Inch deep, which shall serve to Prime it with Powder-dust. 1707 Addison *Pres St War* Misc. Wks. 1830 III. 222 Let her wealth be what it will. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* II 300 But come, I must love him! Let's find him out. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xii, Let us begone from this place. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 254 Let us suppose that there is a town which is able to support two banks.

¶ b. Occasionally the nominative has been incorrectly used for the objective before the infinitive.

1634 *Malory's Arthur* IV. iii, Let we [1485 lete vs] hold us together till it be day. 1647 T. Hill *Paul* (1648) A Letter a ij, Finally, let you and I counsell, encourage, watch over, and pray much one for another *c* 1650 *Chevy Chase* (Percy MS.) xxiii, Let thou and I the battell trye. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VII. 424 Awhile Let thou and I withdraw. 1875 Dasent *Vikings* III. 131 Let thou and all Bui's men do their best.

c. with ellipsis of *go*. (Very common in Shaks.; now *arch.*)

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* III. i. 95 Let vs to the Tyger all to dinner. 1611 — *Cymb* IV. ii. 152 Ile throw't into the Creeke Behinde our Rocke, and let it to the Sea. 1634 Milton *Comus* 599 But com let's on. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed 2) 219 Let us now into the Towne. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* VI. 505 Then let me to the tomb, my best retreat, When thou art slain. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* I, Let us home ere the storm begins to rage. 1822 Shelley *Faust* II 326 When one dance ends another is begun; Come, let us to it.

III. To behave, appear, think.

†**15.** *intr.* To behave, comport oneself; to have (a particular) behaviour or appearance; to make *as though*, to pretend. Also with cognate obj. *to let lates* (cf. ON. *láta látum*). *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xx. 20 Ða sendun hig mid searwun þa ðe riht-wise leton [*Hatton Gosp* lætenn; Vulg *qui se justos simularent*]. *a* 1083 Wulfstan *Hom.* lvii. (1883) 298 He læt him eaðelice ymbe þæt *c* 1200 Ormin 1296 Bule lateþ modilig, & bereþþ upp hiss hæfedd. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 429 He lat he ne wile us noȝt biswike *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2168 He let he knew hem noȝt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12496 (Cott) þe late þai thoru þe cite let. *Ibid.* 14608 (Gött.) Als wittles men sli late þai lete. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 49 Lord, that hast me lyf tolene, such lotes lef me leten! *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxvii. 12 þai let as þai armyd þaim to stand wiþ god. *a* 1350 *St. Laurence* 137 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 114 He saw þam al lat sarili. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3832 Letande alles a lyone, he lawnches theme thorowe *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1809 Sho lete als sho him noght had sene. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 9 Sche letteth as thow sche wyst not where he were. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 502 Wallace assayed at all placis about, Leit as he wald at ony place brek out. 1508 Dunbar *Tua maryit wemen* 228, I cast on him a crabbit E. And lettis it is a luf blenk. 1589 Rastell *Pastyme, Hist. Brit* (1811) 103 Vortyger letid as thoughe he had been wroth with that deede. 1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* Suppl., *Leeten*, you Pretend to be. *Chesh.* You are not so mad as you leeten you.

†**16.** To think (highly, lightly, much, etc.) *of* (occas *by*, *to*, OE. *embe*). *To let well of*: to be glad of, welcome. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Inst Polity* c. 6 in Thorpe *Laws* II 310 Eala fela is þæra þe .. embe bletsunga oððe unbletsunga leohtlice lætað. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 260 þet lutel let of godes borde, and godes worde. *c* 1200 Ormin 3750 þatt te birþ lætenn swiþe unnornelig & litell off þe sellfenn *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 33 3if þu him muche luuest & he let lutel to þe. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 43 He lates of pouer men hetheli *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 195 So wele it was of leten. 1362 Langl. *P Pl.* A. xi. 29 Luytel is he loued or leten bi. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XII. 250 Thai leit of ws lichtly. *a* 1400 *Relig Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 88 þare was na lyueande lede he lete mare by. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2007 So wele the lyon of him lete. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) 6764 He saw comyng Nathanael, He lete therof right wel. 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W de W) vi. x 247/2 Adam and Eue. well lete of themselfe byfore they ete of the tree *c* 1600 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1436 Quod Danger, 'Let not licht'.

†**17.** *trans.* with *complement* To regard as Also with obj. and inf., or clause: To consider *to be, that* (a person or thing) *is*. *Obs.*

c 893 K Ælfred *Oros.* III i. § 5 Þæt hi hi selfe leton ægþer ge for heane ge for unwræste *a* 1100 *O E Chron* an 1097 Manige men leton þ hit cometa wære. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 He let hit unleflich and ne lefde hit noht *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 130 [Heo] leteð al nouht wurð þet heo wel doð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 19524 Godds virtu or gret prophet, Or angel elles þai him let. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II pr iii 25 (Camb MS) Thow shalt nat wylne to leten thi self a wrecche 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B xv 5 Somme leten me for a lorel. *c* 1420 Wyntoun *Chron* VIII xxx 4556 Inglis man gert his folk wyth mekil mayne Ryot halyly the cwntré, And lete, that all hys awyne suld be *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 907 Thus leit he no man his peir.

† b. *absol.* To think. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 105 Ech god giue. cumeð of heuene dunward. þeh þe unbileffulle swo ne lete. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 288/2 Laatyn, wenyn, or demyn *Ibid* 289/1 Latyn, or demyn in word, or hert. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron* LIV. II, Nothyng is more redy for to mete Then couetous and falshode as man lete.

IV. Phraseological combinations.

* *with adj. as complement.*

18 Let alone. (In OE. also *látan án*, ME. † *let one.*)

† a. To leave (a person) in solitude. *Obs*

13 *Guy Warw* (A) 525 þe leches gon, & lete Gij one, þat makeþ wel michel mone. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1828 þen lete þe lord þam allane & went till his fest.

b. To abstain from interfering with or paying attention to (a person or thing), abstain from doing (an action). *To let well alone*: see Well.

c 897 K Ælfred *Gregory's Past* xxxiii 226 Læt ðonne an ðæt ȝefeoht swæ openlice sume hwile ?*a* 1400 *Cursor M* 2898 (Fairf.) Sibbe and spoused ȝe lete an [*Cott* tak yee nan] *a* 1483 Earl Rivers *Let.* in Gairdner *Life Rich. III* (1878) App B. 395 Take hede to the vice that Maundy makes, and loke yef the foundacion and the wallis be sufficiaunt than lete hym alone with his worke 1530 Palsgr. 607/1 Let that alone, *laissés cela.* 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 269 The corrupt natures of women, if they be let alone to liue at libertie. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 95 Let them alone awhile, and then open the doore. 1602 — *Twel. N.* II III. 145 For Monsieur Maluolio, let me alone with him. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* xxiii. 18 Let him alone; let no man moue his bones. So they let his bones alone. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 30 Apr, So home to my accounts, and finished them .. they being grown very intricate, being let alone for two months. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 57 P 5, I would advise all my Female Readers . to let alone all Disputes of this Nature 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc* (1842) I. 293 Why not avoid all this, as Napoleon might have done, by letting well alone? 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* v, Why don't you let the boy alone? 1884 Rider Haggard *Dawn* xix, He is gentle as a lamb, if only he is let alone. 1886 *Manch. Exam* 4 Nov. 5/6 It was best to let them alone to think quietly over their own position.

c. *absol.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2688 Nay, leue, lat ane [*Dubl. MS.* lett be]. *a* 1592 Greene *Geo. a Greene* (1599) E 1 b, For his other qualities, I let alone. 1892 H Jones *Browning as Philos. Teacher* ii. 45 There is given to men the largest choice to do or to let alone, at every step in life.

d. *colloq.* in imper.: *Let me* (*him*, etc) *alone to* (do so and so) = I (he, etc.) may be trusted to do, etc. Also const. *for*, † and in early use *elipt.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4372 Lete me allone, mi lef swete frende, anoie þe na more [1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. i. (1859) 2 Lete me alone therfore, to do that my ryght is, for nothing skilfully may lette me therof] 1602 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III iv. 201 Let me alone for swearing 1682 Dryden *Sp. Fryar* IV. 48 Let me alone to accuse him afterwards 1843 Dickens *Chr. Carol* IV, Let the charwoman alone to be the first.

e. The imperative *let alone*, or the pres. pple. used *absol.*, is used colloq. with the sense 'not to mention'. (The obj., whether sb. or clause, in this use follows the adj.)

1816 Jane Austen *Lett* (1884) II 263 We shall have no bed in the house .. for Charles himself—let alone Henry 1843 Fr. A. Kemble *Rec. Later Life* III 33 Going out of town is very agreeable to me on my own account, letting alone my rejoicing for my children. 1853 Trench *Proverbs* 98 It .. declares that honesty, let alone that it is the right thing, is also the wisest. 1892 *Guardian* 20 Jan 86/1 It is hard to get a gardener who can prune a gooseberry-bush, let alone raise a cucumber.

f. as *sb.*; now only *attrib.* in the sense of 'laisser-aller'.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* V iii. 79 *Gon* Meane you to enioy him? *Alb.* The let alone lies not in your good will. 1886 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 298 By dint of practising the let alone system 1859 Smiles *Self Help* xii. (1860) 325 The old let alone proprietors 1873 H Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* (1882) 351 Such a let-alone policy is eventually beneficial.

19. Let loose. To liberate, set free; now chiefly, a fierce animal or some destructive agency. Also, † to relax, loose (one's hold, control), slacken (a bridle); † to abandon (an opinion). † Rarely *intr.* to give way *to*.

1530 Palsgr. 607/2, I let lose, *je mets au large.* Lette lose your houndes, we shall go hunte the foxe. 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist.* 286 Not letting loose the bridle of libertie to his concupiscence. 1582–8 *Hist James VI* (1804) 286 It hes not been the custome of England to let louse one grip that they haue hade of Scotland at ony tyme. 1597 T. Beard *Theatre God's Judgem* (1612) 430 Their tongues are let loosse to opprobrious speeches. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II ii. 36, I doe now let loose my opinion. 1611 Bible *Gen* xlix. 21 Naphtali is a hinde let loose 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 38 God intendeth only the care of the species or common natures, but letteth loose the guard of individualls. 1667 Milton *P L.* II 155 Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire? 1667 *Causes Decay Chr. Piety* i P 1 If we should so far let loose to speculation, as to forget our experience. 1683 Burnet tr *More's Utopia* 136 When their Enemies have let themselves loose into an irregular Pursuit 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 123 P 1 He was let loose among the Woods as soon as he was able to ride on Horseback. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser I. *Old & New Schoolmaster*, He can no more let his intellect loose in Society, than the other can his inclinations 1836 W Irving *Astoria* II 43 Like so many bedlamites or demoniacs let loose. 1877 C. Geikie *Christ* lvii. (1879) 696 Fierce wrath will he let loose on this nation

** *with a verb in the infinitive.*

20. Let be (dial *let-a-be*; † also contracted *labee*, *labbe*).

a. To leave undisturbed, not to meddle with; to abstain from doing (an action); to leave off, cease from; = *let alone*, 18 b. † Also const. *inf.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Let þu þet uuele beon. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3726 Leteð ben swilc wurdes ref *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20271 Lat be weping, it helps noght. 13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1840 Lettez be your bisinesse. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol 475 Lat be thyn arguynge For loue ne wele nat Countrpletyd be *c* 1425 Lydg *Assembly of Gods* 2070 Take therof the best & let the worst be 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XXI iv, Syr late hym be. for he is vnhappy 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. vi 159 With thi complayntis Lat be to vex me. *c* 1560 A Scott *Poems* (S T S) III 1 Luvaris, lat be the frennessy of luve 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 207 Soft you, let me be, pluckе vp my heart, and be sad. 1641 Milton *Animadv* Wks 1738 I 10 Let be your prayer, ask not Impossibilities. 1700 Dryden *Theod. & Hon* 287 'Back on your lives! let be', said he, 'my prey'. 1822 Shelley *Faust* II. 383 Let it be pass on. 1884 W. C Smith *Kildrostan* 75, I do not understand Why you should harp on Ina. Let her be 1896 A. E Housman *Shropsh. Lad* xxxiv, Oh, sick I am to see you, will you never let me be?

† b. To cease to speak of; also *intr* Const. *of*

c 1205 Lay 30455 Lette we nu beon Cadwaðlan and ga we to Edwine aȝan. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 127 Of the quene let we bee.

c. *absol.*

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II. 206 Læt beon ealne dæg. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1735 Lateþ beo and beoþ isome. *c* 1320 *Sevyn Sag.* (W) 1757 Lat ben, moder, for hit is nede. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 619 Lat be quod he, it shal nat be. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret* 18 God saith him silf 'lete be, lete be, for in me is the vengeaunce, and y shalle quyte it' *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 293 'Lat be, God forbid', the Coilȝear said. 1526 Tindale *Matt* xxvii 49 Other sayde let be. let vs se whyther Helias wyll come and delyver hym 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl* IV iv. 6 Ah let be, let be, thou art The Armourer of my heart 1651 Cleveland *Poems, Sq. Cap* ii, She replies, good Sir, La-bee, If ever I have a man, Square-cap for mee. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 306 (E. D. S.) Labbe, labbe, Soze, labbe .. Gi' o'er, gi o'er. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* VII 338, I waste my heart in signs: let be. 1884 Child *Ballads* I 322/2 When Thomas is about to pull fruit, the elf bids him let be. 1892 *Athenæum* 21 Feb. 242/2 The good old doctrine of Let Be.

d. = *let alone*, 18 e. Chiefly *Sc.*

1600 J. Melvill *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 246 He could skarse sitt, to let be stand on his feet. *a* 1633 Binning *Serm.* (1743) 619 These baser things are not worthy of an immortal spirit, let be a spirit who is a partaker of a divine nature. 1683 Dr. Hamilton 9 June in Napier *Dundee*

(1859) I. II. 333 They would scarce give me civil answers, let be to confess a word. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxxix, She .. speaks as if she were a prent book,—let a-be an auld fisher's wife 1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* Prelim. p. vii, Let-a-be this plain truth, another point of argument is [etc.].

21. Let fall.

† a. To put (clothing) *on* a person. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4655 Þe kyng .. did on ioseph hand þe ring, And clahtyng on him lette he fall.

b. To lower (a bridge, a portcullis, a veil); *Naut.* to 'drop' an anchor; also (see quot. 1867).

c 1500 *Melusine* xxvi 252 Clerevauld lete fall the bridge. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 139 Than ladyes fair lete fall thair mantillis grene. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 13 Tha Drew draw briggis, and lute portculyeis fall. 1594 (see Fall *v.* 4] 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix 38 Let fall your fore-saile 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 12 We let fall our Anchor. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 248 In letting fall the curtain of repose On bird and beast. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Let fall!* The order to drop a sail loosed from its gaskets, in order to set it.

c † To allow (one's anger) to abate (*obs.*); to allow to lapse, proceed no further with, 'drop' (a business). ? *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 3238 His angre somdele lete he fall. 1594 O. B. *Questions Profit. Concernings* 31 b, It seemed better vnto him to let fall his reuenge. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 70 They lett the buissiness of Flood be lett fallen, and they to proceed no further in yt. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv* 66 Some progress was made in the work, but within a small while after the Act passed it was let fall again. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Josephus* v. 1 (1733) 102 Having lost their Labour without making any Discovery, they let the Business fall *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I 453 Seimour's election was let fall But the point was settled, that the right of electing was in the House, and that the confirmation [by the King] was a thing of course.

† d. To lower (a price). *Obs rare*—¹.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 833 Sa faith thay war . to lat thair price fall.

e. To 'drop', utter (a word, a hint), esp. carelessly or inadvertently.

1586 A Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 51 The least word . that you let fall out of your overflowing venemous mouthes. 1676 Dryden *Aureng-z.* III. i. 27 My grief let unbecoming speeches fall. 1710 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No 256 P 4 Some Expressions which the Welshman let fall in asserting the Antiquity of his Family. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 627 H F. let fall some expressions which [etc.]. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Mar. 412 Vague hints . let fall by the dying officer.

f. To shed (tears).

1816 Scott *Jock of Hazeldean*, But aye she loot the tears down fa' For Jock of Hazeldean 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t* II II. 20 He lets fall some drops of natural pity over hapless infirmity.

g. Of a solution, etc.: To deposit

1838 T Thomson *Chem Org Bodies* 688 On cooling it lets fall a yellow matter similar to wax

h. *Geom.* To draw (a perpendicular) to a line from a point outside it. Const *on*, *upon*

1667 [see Fall *v* 4] 1774 M Mackenzie *Maritime Surv* 14 Find its Latitude, by letting fall the Perpendicular *S b* on the true Meridian drawn through *X*. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 9 The length of perpendiculars let fall upon the lines of direction.

Let fly: see Fly *v.*¹ 10.

22. Let go.

a. *trans.* To allow to escape; to set at liberty; to lose one's hold of; to relax (one's hold); to drop (an anchor).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16330 Þe pouste es min to spill or latte ga? *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* II. (*Paulus*) 173 Nero . þane lett paule a quhill ga. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 443 He . lat the reynes gon Of his hors. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 254 What, wolde þou þat we lete hym ga? 1530 Palsgr. 607/2 Let go your capestan, and some be lyke to have a knocke. 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 4 So as they . do presentlye loose and let goe everye Feasaunte and Partridge so taken. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* v iv. 60 Ruffian let goe that rude vnciuill touch. 1829 Earle *Microcosm* lxvi (Arb.) 90 He . will not let the least hold goe, for feare of losing you 1665 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 150 Letting go their hold they were killed by the fall 1704 Newton *Optics* III (1721) 356 A Solution of Mercury in *Aqua fortis* being poured upon Iron, Copper, Tin or Lead, dissolves the Metal, and lets go the Mercury. 1727 Boyer *Fr. Dict* s.v. *Go*, To let go the Anchor. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem* (ed 3) II 214 The oxygen of the acid combines with the carbon and at the same time lets go a quantity of caloric. 1849 *Tait's Mag* XVI 308/1 The Dauphin let go his father's hand 1850 *Ibid.* XVII 26/1 He requested the pipe-seller to let go his hold. 1894 Clark Russell in *My First Bk.* 34 A big ship .. let go her anchor in the Downs.

b. *intr.* = to let go one's hold. Const. *of*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 470 (Douce MS.) 'Let go', quod sir Gawayne, 'god stond with þe right!' 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV vi 241 Let go Slaue, or thou dy'st. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 174 A Spring that lets go immediately, and shuts the Mouth of the Trap. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Humourists, Steele* (1853) 112 Hill let go of his prey sullenly. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Mar., If once the heart lets go of the faith to which it used to cling.

c. To dismiss from one's thoughts; to abandon, give up; to cease to attend to or control.

1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* ii. 3 Let go youre greate boostinge of hye thynges. 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 110 Such do turne into the alehouse, and let the church go. 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* v ii. G 2, Iarbus, talke not of Æneas, Let him goe *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. ii. § 3 To let go the name, and come to the very nature of that thing which is thereby signified. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 22 July, I finding that accounts but a little let go can never be put in order by strangers. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 113 Letting his own life go. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 859/1 Do only what is imperative and let the rest go. 1886 Sir F. Pollock *Oxford Lect. etc.* iv. (1890) 107 Let go nothing that becomes a man of bodily or of mental excellence.

† d. To fire off (ordnance), discharge (missiles).

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 45 All suche ordenaunce as they had they lete go at ones. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* VII. xii, Thou.. ready art to lett thyne arrowes go. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 109 Ane sudden fray .. throw occasion of ane shot rakelessile lettin go.

e. To cease to restrain; to allow to take its course unchecked. *To let oneself go*: in recent use, to give free vent to one's enthusiasm.

1526 Tindale *Acts* xxvii 15 When the shippe was caught, and coulde not resist the wynde, we lett her goo and drave with the wedder. 1535 Coverdale *Job* vi. 9 That he wolde let his honde go, and hew me downe. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov., Once, and once only, does he let himself 'go', and then not till he has threatened to throw down his pen. 1893 *National Observer* 1 Apr 488/2 The multitude is taking its pleasure, is letting itself go.

f. as *sb.* An act of letting go.

1631 T Powell *Tom All Trades* 31 Shipping is subject ever, at the let goe, to bee stayed. 1702 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 7 [A dog match] for a Guinea each Dog, five let-goes out of hand, .. which goes fairest and furthest in wins all 1885 Cholmondeley-Pennell *Fishing* 84 Catastrophes averted only by an ignominious let-go of the gaff.

† 23. Let pass. *Obs* as a combination; for *to let* (a person or thing) *pass*, see Pass *v. trans.* To let slip, miss (an opportunity); to pass by, neglect; to discontinue (a practice).

1530 Palsgr. 608/1, I lette passe a thyng, I let it go, or passe on 1537 tr *Latimer's Serm. bef Convocation* A viij b, I lette passe to speake of moche other suche lyke countrefayte doctrine. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist* (1619) 303 Although he let passe the vnsatiable tyrannie practised in the time of Diocletian, yet ceassed he not altogether from persecuting 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* II xviii (1622) 59 Letting passe the llands [to] take wide and open sea 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 164 That a people so wise. can let passe ane opertunitie of so much credit and interest. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX 479 Let me not let pass Occasion which now smiles 1671 — *P. R.* II. 233, I shall let pass No advantage.

24 Let run. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II iv 163 Having let run their sheets and halyards 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Faire courir*, .. to let run, or over-haul any rope. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Let run*, or *let go by the run*, cast off at once

25. Let slip. (See also Slip *v.*)

a. *trans.* To unfasten what is tied; to loose (a knot). ? *Obs.*

1526 Tindale *Luke* v. 4 Cary vs in to the depe and lett slippe thy nett to make a draught. 1530 Palsgr. 608/2, I lette slyppe a thyng that is tyed fast

b. To liberate, loose (a hound) from the leash in order to begin the chase Also *absol.*

1530 Palsgr. 608/2, I let slyppe, as a hunter dothe his grayhoundes out of his leashe. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 278 Before the game's a-foot, thou still let'st slip 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i 273 Cry hauocke, and let slip the Dogges of Warre. 1688 R Holme *Armoury* II. 186/2 Let slip the Grey-hound. [1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* xx IV 517 The cry was that Nottingham had kept his bloodhounds in the leash, but that Trenchard had let them slip.]

c. To allow to escape through carelessness; to miss (an opportunity)

1550 Crowley *Last Trumpe* 882 Take hede by time, let not slyppe this occasion 1611 Bible *Heb* II 1 We ought to giue the more earnest heede to the things which we haue heard, lest at any time we should let them slip. 1634 Milton *Comus* 743 If you let slip time 1730 Berkeley *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV 176, I would not let slip the opportunity of returning you an answer 1776 Paine *Comm. Sense* (1791) 61 Most nations have let slip the opportunity.

**** With adverbs.*

† 26. Let abroad. To allow to go abroad; to permit or cause to 'get about'. *Obs.*

1633 P Fletcher *Purple Isl* Ep Ded, In letting them abroad I desire onely to testifie [etc.]. 1727 Pope, etc., *Art of Sinking* 76 Small beer. is . vapid and insipid, if left at large and let abroad

† 27. Let away. *Obs.*

a. To allow to go away, permit to depart.

11 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1011 (Laud MS.) Ælmær abbot hi lætan awek *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5858 Ne i ne wil lat þe folk a-wai. *Ibid.* 6217 Quat ha we don, þat we let þus his folk awai? 1826 Moore in *Mem.* (1854) V. 37 [I] consented on condition of being let away early to my mother

b. (*a*) To omit; to drop (a letter in a word). (*b*) To put away or aside; to have done with.

a 1000 in Thorpe *Dipl. Ævi Sax.* 289 Da let he þone ab awek. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 174 Das oðre lætaþ done n awez on sopinum. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 177 Lete we a wei þeos cheste. *c* 1275 *Moral Ode* 344 (Jesus MS.) Þeos leteþ awei al heore wil, for godes hestes to fulle.

† 28. Let by. *Sc.* = *let alone* 18 e.

1577 Lochleven *to Morton* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* App. 72 Your own particulars [= personal friends] are not contented lat by the rest.

29. Let down.

a. To lower (a drawbridge, portcullis, steps of a carriage, etc.); in restricted sense, to cause or allow to descend by gradual motion or short stages. Also occas. *intr.* for *passive.*

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 (Laud MS.) Me læt hire dun on niht of þe tur mid rapes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19844 A mikel linnen cloth four squar Laten dun. *c* 1450 Longlich *Grail* xxxvi 367 So wenten they Into the towr .. and leten hym down ful Softelye. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 90 Leit breggis doun, and portcules thai drew. 1530 Palsgr. 607/1 Come let me downe from my horse. 1539 Tonstall *Serm. Palm Sund* (1823) 55 A vysion of a shete latten downe from heauen. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 35 They would have let down the Anchor. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* in *Sylva*, etc (1729) 207 Letting the Tree down into a Pit of four or five Foot Depth. 1737 tr. *Le Comte's Mem. & Rem. China* I. 12 We were let down into the hold. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* IV. iii. 59 The drawbridge is let down. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* liii, A passing carriage stopped, and a lady's hand let down the glass 1844 — *Mart. Chuz.* lii, Draymen letting down big butts of beer into a cellar 1853 Lytton *My Novel* I xii, Lights were brought in, the curtains let down. 1864 Mrs. H. Wood *Trevlyn Hold* I. 313 A large board or table which would put up or let down at will. 1882 Besant & Rice *Chapl of Fleet* I 89 Throwing the door wide open with a fling, and letting down the steps.

fig. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* i. (1679) 6 We can let down our thoughts but one step lower, and that is into the bottomless pit

b. To lower in position, intensity, strength, or † value; to depress; to abase, humble. Also, to disappoint.

1486–1504 *Let.* in Denton *Eng. in 15th c.* (1888) 318 *note D*, Yff ye suld support a synglere man to dryue yowr tenants owt and lett downe yowre tenandres [*i.e.* tenantries] as they doo. 1681 Dryden *Sp. Friar* v ii 74 Every slackn'd fiber drops its hold, Like Nature letting down the Springs of Life. 1747 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) I. cxxviii 343 Nothing in the world lets down a character more than that wrong turn. *a* 1791 Wesley *Serm.* lxii. 15 Wks 1811 IX. 161 He lets himself down to our capacity. 1795 Burke *Let. to W. Elliot* Wks. VII. 348 When I found that the great advocate, Mr. Erskine, condescended to resort to these bumper toasts .I was rather let down a little 1798 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* (1846) VI. 162 Poor M. de Narbonne! how will he be shocked and let down! 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* I. 149 This cold laconic note, that, at once, let down all Emma's hopes of surprising her friend agreeably 1832 *Examiner* 790/1 Nothing lets down a smart hit so lamentably as a hitching verse or hobbling rhyme. 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* xviii. IV. 187 He was . gently let down from his high position.

† c. To reduce (overfed beef or mutton) by bleeding the animal before it is killed *Sc Obs.*

1555 *Burgh Rec Peebles* (1872) 215 That all fleschecouris bring thair flesche to the mercat croce and that that blaw nane thairof, nor yit let it doune and that that blaw nane thairof, nor yit let it doune 1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 26 That thair be na muttoun scoirit on the bak nor yit lattin doun before [*i.e.* bled at the breast]

d. *techn.* (*a*) To lower the temper of (metal). (*b*) See quot 1886.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc* 57 If your Steel be too hard . you must let it down (as Smiths say) that is, make it softer, by Tempering it. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Letting-down*, the process of lowering the temper of a steel tool or spring which [etc.] 1886 W. A. Harris *Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.*, s. v, Shellac and other resins, and similar substances, are said to be 'let down' when they are, by means of spirit-solvents, reduced or dissolved ready for use. The solvent itself is also known as 'let-down'.

e. *To be let down.* (of the claws of a hound) to be in contact with the ground. Also, the sinew of a horse, = 'to be broken down' (see Break *v* 50 d).

1684 *Lond Gaz* No. 1987/4 She is a pretty large Hound, very handsome, all her Claws are let down of one of her fore feet 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr* (1749) I 338 If the Horse be, what the Jockies call, let down in the Sinew . such a Horse can never be made so strong in that Part, but a hard Course, or Running a Race upon hard Ground, will let him down again *Ibid.* (1757) II 271 When a Horse is quite let down (as the Jockeys call it) the Tendon is quite broken

f. *To be well let down in the girth* · (of a horse, also of a hound) to be 'deep' in the girth.

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 122 When a Horse is well let down in the Girth, he is a good-winded Nag.. He was a Round barrell'd Horse, and did not look much let down in the Girth

g. *To let* (a person) *down gently* or *softly* · to treat considerately so as to spare (his) self-respect. *collog.*

1834 M Scott *Cruise Midge* xvi. (1842) 313 By way of letting him down gently, I said nothing 1843 H Gavin *Feigned & Fictit. Dis.* 32 It is always a prudent measure to afford a malingerer an opportunity of giving in or in the language of the hospital, to let him softly down 1883 F M. Crawford *Dr Claudius* vi, She would let him down easily, so to speak, that there might be no over-tender recollections on his part.

h. Of cows: To yield (milk). *dial.*

1863 Mrs Gaskell *Sylvia's L.* xv, She's a bonny lass, she is; let down her milk, there's a pretty! 1881 J P. Sheldon *Dairy Farming* 56/1 All cows will not let down their milk to strangers.

† 1. *intr.* To deliver a blow *at. Obs.*

1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom* III 219 Taking his curtelas in both his hands, he let down at Rozalmond with such force that [etc.]

j. as *sb* An act or instance of 'letting down': (*a*) a drawback, incident disadvantage; (*b*) a come-down, a 'drop' in circumstances; (*c*) a disappointment. *slang.*

1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 235, I met with such a let-down. 1840 Gen. P Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) V. 14 The let-down to what is known as the 'cottage and cow system', has always been, that [etc.]. 1861 *Times* 17 Sept, Here comes another 'let-down', really worse than any before. 1866 *Lond. Misc.* 3 Mar. 57 (Farmer), I don't think that's no little let-down for a cove as has been tip-topper in his time. 1894 'J. S. Winter' *Red-Coats, Amyatt's Child Fr.* i, It would be

hard to say positively that any trace of a disappointment—what Arlington called a 'let-down'—marked his pleasant fresh face.

†**30. Let forth.** a. To allow to pass forth or out; to give passage to. b. (See quot. 1573). *Obs.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 398 Neuir ane of thame he wald lat furth by. 1573 Baret *Alv.* L 292 To Let forth, or make a leasse of a piece of land, *foras locitare agellum* Ter. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I 26 Schir James and his brother were latin furth at the request of the chancellar 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. 1 388 The graues, all gaping wide, Euery one lets forth his spright. 1593 — *Lucr.* 1029 To let forth my fowle defiled blood 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 464 Pricking vines, or other trees, and thereby letting forth gum or teares 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 207 Heav'n op'nd wide Her ever during Gates, to let forth The King of Glorie.

31. Let in.

a. To admit, give admittance to (a person), *esp.* into a dwelling-house; to open the door of a house to; hence *refl.* to enter the house where one lives, usually by means of a latch-key.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 382 Petrus cnucode oþ ðæt hi hine inne leton. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 257 Let him in soð wit 3ef godd wule he bringeð us gleade tidinges. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18096 Heil .. open up þin yates wide, Lete in þe king, wit-vten bide. ?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom Rose* 700 She the dore of that gardyn Hadde opened, and me leten in *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) II. 6 Seth went forth to Paradys; bot the aungel wald noȝt late him in. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* CXXV, The maister portare frely lete vs in, vnquestionate 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* IV. (Percy Soc.) 21 At the chambre in ryght ryche araye We were let in *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 154 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 290 His knok wes kend, and did so him in lett 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. II. 94 I here he must stay vntil the Officer Arise to let him in. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 566 Open, ye everlasting Gates..let in The great Creator from his work returnd Magnificent. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 45 P 1, I was let in at the Back Gate of a lovely House. 1724 Ramsay *Tea t. Misc* (1733) II 134 And now she thanks the happy time That e'er she loot me in *c* 1815 Jane Austen *Persuas* (1833) II IX 389 Nurse Rooke was delighted to be in the way to let you in 1889 J. K. Jerome *Three Men in Boat* 167 George went home again, musing as he walked along, and let himself in 1891 Nat Gould *Double Event* 74, I have a latch key, and I let myself in

b. To give entrance or admittance to (light, water, air, etc.). Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1558 Bp Watson *Seven Sacram* XVIII. 112 So wee maye lette in shame into oure soule. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 44 The water may be let in by Trenches when you lyst 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* II. § 6 (1686) 134 The more tender our spirits are made by Religion, the more easie we are to let in grief if the cause be innocent 1685 Waller *Divine Poems, Last Verses,* The Soul's dark Cottage, batter'd and decay'd, Lets in new Light thro' chinks that time has made 1697 Vanbrugh *Æsop* V. 62 A Womans Heart's to be enter'd forty ways. . An Essence of Peruke, and a Sweet Handkerchief, let's you in at her Nose. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I 221 Though God do not let in Heaven upon us. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 203 P 8 A sashed Roof, which lets in the Sun at all Times 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. VIII 78 She let in the water at every seam 1819 Crabbe *T. of Hall* XVI, And fears of sinning let in thoughts of sin 1848 Clough *Bothie* IX. 96 Half awake servant maids letting in the air by the door-way. 1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* (1877) I 11 Skylights opened to let in upon human nature an infinite dawn from above.

c. To insert into the surface or substance of a thing, see also quot. 1867. (Cf. *let into,* II b.)

1575-6 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 289 White the mason lettinge in the boltes above the quier dore 6*d.* 1663 H. Power *Exper. Philos.* 97 A Lead Pipe into which at the top was let in a short neck'd weather glass, or bolt head. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 26 Let in all the Half timbers, and then get in your Kelson 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk., To let in,* to fix or fit a diminished part of one plank or piece of timber into a score formed in another to receive it, as the ends of the carlings into the beams

d. To make a way for something to happen; to give rise to. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 19 They pleaded also that the Churlishnesse of the Porter let in this sad Accident, increased by the Indiscretion of those in his own Family. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 502 The bar or extinguishment of both, by the recovery lets in the reversion in fee after both 1893 Sir J. W. Chitty in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 430/1 It would . let in all the mischief against which the statute was intended to guard.

e. Of ice, etc.: To give way and allow (a person) to fall through into the water. Hence *fig.* (colloq.) To involve in loss or difficulty by fraud, financial failure, etc. *To let in for* (cf. *in for,* In *adv.* 8) to involve in the performance, payment, etc. of.

1832 *Examiner* 826/2 The Major had become security for several friends, who, taxed his friendship too much, by 'letting him in' to the amount of the security. 1837 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. I. VI, An old sea captain, who was once let in for it pretty deep by a man with a broader brim than common. 1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Leg.* 124, I was so confoundedly let in by the Patent Artificial Flour Company 1873 *Punch* 12 Apr. 149/1 If we interfere to promote the object, Turkey will infallibly let us in for the cost. 1886 Lucy *Diary Two Parl.* II. 348 A young man to whom nothing is sacred would probably find peculiar pleasure in 'letting-in' his own father.

f. *intr.* To become connected or implicated with. ? *University slang.*

1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. i. 14 He has also been good enough to recommend to me many tradesmen but .. I shall make some inquiries before 'letting in' with any of them.

32. Let off.

†a. *intr.* To cease, 'let be'. *Obs.*

c 1392 Chaucer *Compl. Venus* 52, I so long haue been in youre servyce, þat for to leet of wol I neuer assente. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 182 'Lete of', he sayde, 'no man be So hardy to do hym any harme'.

b. To discharge with an explosion. Hence *fig.* To fire off (a joke, speech, etc.).

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5271/2 The Firework. will be let off. 1726 Swift *Gulliver, Lilliput* II, Charging it [my pistol] only with Powder .. I let it off in the Air. 1741 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) I. lxxiv. 206 Instead of saying that tastes are different, you should let off a proverb, and say [etc.] 1817 Brougham in *Parl. Debates* 1873 An occasion for letting off his long meditated speech on that question. 1881 *Examiner* 509/2 He let off his puns with great dexterity 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* VI. (1894) 139 It reminds too much of letting off crackers in a cathedral. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* V. XXXIX, I cannot bear people to keep their minds bottled up for the sake of letting them off with a pop.

c. To allow to go or escape; to excuse from punishment, service, etc. (Cf. II b.)

1828 J. W. Croker *Diary* 4 Mar. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. XIII. 409 The poor devil had no shirt, and was so humble and penitent that he let him off. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* lxx, I will let Claverng off from that bargain. 1866 Mrs. Oliphant *Madonna Mary* I. II. 25, I am not able for any more Let me off for today 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 322 Did you ever hear any one arguing that a murderer or any sort of evil-doer ought to be let off? 1890 *Times* 21 Mar. 3/6 He was let off with an admonition and four strokes with the birch rod.

d. To allow or cause to pass away.

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 21 Cocks . for letting off the sediment.

e. To lease in portions.

1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* X, The house is let off in sets of chambers. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. I. 157 He mowed some worth 3*l.* and let off the grass of other land at 2*l.*

f. as *sb.* (*a*) A display of festivity, a festive gathering. (*b*) A part of a property which is 'let off'. (*c*) An outlet (*fig.*). (*d*) A failure to utilize some manifest advantage in a game; e.g. in *Cricket,* the failure on the part of a fielder to get a batsman out when he gives a chance. (*e*) *Weaving.* The 'paying off' of the yarn from the beam; *concr.* a contrivance for regulating this, also attrib. as *let-off mechanism* (Posselt *Techn. Textile Design,* 1889).

1827 Scott *Diary* 1 Oct. in *Lockhart,* I am to set off tomorrow for Ravensworth Castle, to meet the Duke of Wellington, a great let-off, I suppose. 1837-40 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. II. VIII, My old lady . is agoin' for to give our Arabella a let off to-night 1887 *Religious Herald* 2 June (Cent.), Ah, the poor horses! how many a brutal kick and stripe they got just as a let off for the angry passions of their masters 1893 *Daily News* 19 May 3/5 At the time of this let-off M had scored 102 *Mod. Newspaper Advt.,* Wine and Spirit Vaults. Let-offs could pay all rent.

33. Let on. *intr.* To reveal, divulge, disclose, or betray a fact by word or look. Const. *to* (a person), often with dependent clause. *dial.* and *U.S.*

App. an absolute use of the phrase in quot. 1637.

[1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1664) XXVIII. 67 He . lets a poor soul stand still & knock, & never let it on him that He heareth.] 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii, Let nae on what's past 'Tween you and me 1795 Burns *Last May a Braw Wooer* III, I never loot on that I kenn'd it, or car'd. 1825 Scott in *Lockhart* lxiv, I was more taken aback with Wright's epistle than I cared to let on 1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poems (1890) II 109, I don't make no insinivations, I jest let on I smell a rat. 1889 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* XIV, Don't go planting in the gully, or some one 'll think you're wanted and let on to the police 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 225, I .. was more wise than to let on.

34. Let out.

a. To give egress to; to cause or allow to go out or escape by an opening, esp. through a doorway (also *absol.*); to set free, liberate; to release from prison or confinement. † Also *intr.* (for *refl.*), to get out into the open. *To let the cat out of the bag:* see Bag *sb.* 18.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 (Laud MS.) Sua ð me sculde leten ut þe king of prisun. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 247 Wit cleopeð warschipe forð ant makið hire durewart þe warliche loki hwam ha leote in ant ut 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 263 Þat he nsolde þe noble folc Oout of seruage lete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16814 + 28 Þer-with he thirled his hert, Bothe blode & water oute lett 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* VIII. 10 He lete out of the arke a culuer *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 348 Duc Theseus hym leet out of prison. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 206 Merlin seide than to the porter, 'Lete oute, for it is tyme' 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* XLII. 7 That thou let out the prysoners, & them that syt in darknesse 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. III. 98 A Feuer in your bloud why then incision Would let her out in Sawcers. 1611 Bible *Prov.* XVII. 14 The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* XI. 1, The early Morn lets out the peeping day 1684 T. Hockin *God's Decrees* 215 The ripening of an impostumation to be let out and evacuated by the lance. 1692 Beverley *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 8 Why should we keep our selves and hearers so close muffled up in this thick Atmosphere of time, and not let out more into the open Air of Eternals? *c* 1710 C. Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 140 A demy Circle of open pallasadoe. yt lets you out to ye prospect of ye grounds beyond. 1715-20 Pope *Iliad* XII. 168 Till some wide wound lets out their mighty soul. 1824-9 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 48 A slight puncture will let out all the wind in the bladders. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* III. X, Letting themselves out from their large pew under the gallery. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 20 Dec. 5/4 They might be let out on ticket-of leave. 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 590/2 Wide windows that let out between fluted Corinthian pilasters upon the broad open balcony

b. *To let out of*: to permit to be absent from.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22656 Es na man in erth wroght þat nyh to lat it vte o thoght [*Trin.* to lete hit out of his þouȝt]. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* XI, He could not let the money out of his sight.

c. †To 'let loose' (one's tongue) (*obs.*); to give vent to (anger, etc.).

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 8 Eiher aȝen oþer swal And let þat uvele mod ut al. 1582 Gosson *Playes Confuted,* To the Univ. A 7 b, These they very impudently affirme to be written by me since I had let out my inuectiue against them. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 340 Letting out their virulent and wanton tongues against him 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T., Matt.* V. 21 Whoever lets out this passion of hurtful and uncharitable anger against any man 1853 Lytton *My Novel* II. X, 'He is Mr. Egerton's nephew, and', added Randal, ingenuously letting out his thoughts, 'I am no relation to Mr. Egerton at all'. 1873 Ouida *Pascarel* I. 39 [She] could not forbear letting out her wrath to me

†d. To set free *to* (some action), to let loose *upon*; to allow to go forth freely *to* (an object). *Obs.*

1613-18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) II. The wildness of war by reason of these perpetual conflicts with strangers had so let out the people of the land to unlawful riots and rapine that [etc.]. 1646 J. Bulkeley *Gospel Covt.* I. 131 God being good, he will let out himself unto his people. 1659 Boyle *Motives Love God* 35 The letting out our love to mutable Objects doth but inlarge our hearts and make them capable of being wounded in more places. 1809 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) I. 173 A timid and absurd apprehension . of letting out the minds of youth upon difficult and important subjects

e. To spread out. Also *Naut.* (see quot. 1867).

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 12 Lede þe boot into þe hey see, and late out your nettis to takyng of fishe. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 104 We immediately let our Reefs out, chas'd and got ground of her apace 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., To let out,* or *shake out, a Reef,* to increase the dimensions of a sail, by untying the points confining a reef in it.

f. To lend (money) at interest (? *obs.*); to put out to hire; to distribute among several tenants or hirers.

1526 Tindale *Matt.* XXI. 33 There was a certayne housholder whych set a vyneyarde . and lett it out to husbandmen. 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 1372 A manne that had landes . Surueyed the same, and lette it out deare. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. V. 107 They haue let out their Coine vpon large interest. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 267 He.. calls upon him that let out the Horses 1690 Child *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 13 In Italy money will not yield above three per cent. to be let out upon real security. 1734 J. Ward *Introd. Math.* II. XII. (ed. 6) 254 What Principal or Sum of Money must be put (or Let) out to Raise a Stock of 385*l.* 13*s.* 7¼*d.*? 1795 J. Sullivan *Hist. Maine* 168 The proprietors . letted out the lands for settlement. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* V. 59 A girl who let out chairs for hire. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 508 The hireling who lets himself out for service. 1886 J. R. Rees *Pleas. Bk.-Worm* I. 23 The easily accessible rooms . are let out as offices.

g. To disclose, divulge, freq. with clause as obj.

1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* X. 114 That would be letting out my secret 1857 Reade *Course True Love* 60 That dear old man's fault for letting out that he loves me still 1880 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Rebel of Family* III, She might as well let the murder out! 1892 Mrs. H. Ward *David Grieve* II. VII, You'll be letting out my private affairs, and I can't stand that.

h. To strike out with (the fist, the heels, etc.). Chiefly *absol.* or *intr.* To strike or lash out. Hence, to give way to invective, use strong language.

1840 H. Cockton *Val Vox* XXXIX. 330 A month after marriage she begins to let out in a style of which he cannot approve by any means 1869 H. J. Byron *Not such a fool as he looks* I. 8 *Mur.* What did he do? *Mon.* Well, he let out. *Mur.* What! his language? *Mon.* No, his left. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, At length Grace let out at Garrett, again driving him to the on amongst the spectators for 4. 1883 C. J. Wills *Land Lion & Sun* 102 The horses playfully biting and letting out at each other

i. To give (a horse) his head. Also *absol.*, to ride with increased speed. *colloq.*

1885 Howells *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 63 'I'm going to let her out, Pert', and he lifted and then dropped the reins lightly on the mare's back. 1889 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* IX, Jim's horse was far and away the fastest, and he let out to head the mare off from a creek

j. *intr.* Of a meeting: To end, break up. *U.S.*

1888 E. Eggleston *Graysons* X. 114 He would meet her at the door of the Mount Zion tent when meeting should 'let out'. 1895 *San Francisco Weekly Exam.* 19 Sept. 4/2 *Q.* When did the cooking class let out? *A.* About five minutes to 3.

k. as *sb.* An entertainment on a large or lavish scale. *Anglo-Irish.*

1836 F. Mahony *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 70 As if resolving the mighty project of a 'let out'.

35. Let up.

a. *trans.* † In OE., to put ashore (*obs.*); to raise (*lit.* and *fig.*).

c 1... *O. E. Chron.* an. 1014 (Laud MS.) He com to Sandwic & let þær up þa gyslas. 1400 *Gamelyn* 311 Gamelyn 3ede to þe 3ate & lete it up wide. 1882-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 442 The system can only be let up or let down by slow degrees.

b. *intr.* To cease, stop. *To let up on*: to cease to have to do with, talk of, interfere with, trouble, etc. *U.S.*

1882 B. HARTE *Flip* iv, I promised you I'd let up on him. *Ibid*, Don't go back on your promise about lettin' up on the tramps and being a little more high-toned. 1888 *Century Mag* Aug. 610 This caused me to let up on the creature, when it lumbered away till it tumbled down a precipice. 1891 C ROBERTS *Adrift Amer* 45 When the storm let up. 1897 HOWELLS *Landl Lion's Head* 420 What do you suppose was the reason Jeff let up on the feller? *Ibid.* 452 What Jeff would natch'ly done would b'en to shake the life out of him, but he didn't, .. he let him go.

c as *sb.* Cessation, pause; release from strain or stress, relaxation. *U.S.*

1856 MISS WARNER *Hills of Shatemuc* xxiii. 245 'It is the habitual command over oneself that I value'. 'No let-up to it?' said Rufus. 'No'. 1883 ANNA GREEN *Hand & Ring* ii, Blows like that haven't much let-up about them. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII 588 Our little let-up on Wednesday afternoons. 1895 *Educat. Rev* Sept 168 Fine arts and music as a let-up with any of the severer studies.

Let (let), *v.*[2] *arch.* Forms: 1 **lettan**, 2–5 **letten**, 3 **lætten**, **laten**, 3–5 **lat(te**, 3–6 **lette**, 4 **leitt**, 4–5 **lete**, 4–7 **lett**, 5 **late**, **(leit)**, **lettyn**, 7 *Sc.* **lat**, 3– **let**. *Pa. t.* 3 **lettede**, 4 **let**, **lettide**, *Sc.* **lettit**, **-yt**, **letyt**, 4–7 **letted**, 5 **lettid**, **-yd**. *Pa. pple* 3 **ilet**, **ilette**, 4 **lated**, **y-lat**, *Sc* **lettit**, 4–5 **lettid**, 4–5, 7 **y-let**, 4–6 **lett(e**, 4–9 **letted**, 5 **y-lettyd**, 5–6 **lettyd**, (8 **letten**), 4– **let**. [OE. *lęttan* = OFris. *letta*, OS. *lettian* (Du. *letten*), OHG. *lezzan*, *lezzen* (MHG. *lezzen*, *letzen*), ON. *letja* to hinder, Goth. *latjan* intr. to delay, f. OTeut. **lato-* LATE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To hinder, prevent, obstruct, stand in the way of (a person, thing, action, etc.).

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* xxxvi § 4 Ac ic þe halsige ðæt ðu me no leng ne lette, ac ȝetæc me þone weȝ c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II 336 Hwi wille ȝe lettan ure siþfæt? c 1200 ORMIN 14117 Swa summ þe waterr erneþþ forþ, ȝiff þatt itt nohht ne letteþþ. c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 139 Seint Iohan hit wið seide and lettede hit bi his mihte. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii 60, I am redy and i am noght lettid. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 241 The rayne thus lettyt the fechtyn. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) xix 87 Þai schuld see na thing þat schuld lette þaire deuocioun c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1141 Bot þai war lett be wynd and flode. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* iii. 7 That youre prayers be not lett 1552 *Bk Com. Prayer* Pref, Beyng at home, and not being otherwyse reasonably letted. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxii. (1636) 216 Much meat eaten at night, grieveth the stomack, and letteth naturall rest 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* ii. i. iii. xii, And her bright flowing hair was not ylet By Arts device 1650 TRAPP *Comm Exod.* 26 There was som man there which disturbed and letted all his doings. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat Specters* ii. 201 [An] open plain place, and letted with no brambles or shades 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v *Tea*, Those who have a mind to . study by Night, will find themselves no ways letten or embarrassed. 1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Off* 262 Persons who wilfully let or hinder any sheriff or constable 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xxiii, No spears were there the shock to let 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. vii. § 6 None letting them in their pilgrimage. 1867 INGELOW *Story Doom* iv 21 Pray you let us not; We fain would greet our mother 1885–94 R BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* July ii, If 'tis so, her child Will be a god, and she a goddess styled, Which, though I die to let it, shall not be.

†b. with infinitive or clause, indicating the action from which one is hindered *Obs*

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* lv (Napier) 285 Gyf þonne þissa þreora þinga ænig hwylcne man lette, þæt hine to ðam fæstene ne onhagie c 1205 LAY. 22009 What letteð þene fisc to uleoten to þan oðere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 320, I trow thai sall lettit be To purchas mair in the cuntre. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T* 1034 Whan a man was set on o degree He lette nat his felawe for to see 1393 LANGL. *P Pl.* C iv. 239 Conscience hym lette, þat he ne felde nat hus foes. 1419 *Surtees Misc* (1888) 14 Rutes, wedys and erthe .. the whilk lettys the water to hafe the ryght issue. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 56 Whereby they be letted to execute their offyce. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ* (1768) 9 What letteth you, that ye may not haue the same science? 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 160 Al the Popish ceremonies of espousing the Sea cannot let, but that the Sea continually by little and little withdraweth it selfe from their Citie. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* iii. i. 113 What letts but one may enter at her window? 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i 256 If nothing lets to make vs happie both. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 528 But the consideration of this war letted that he did not at first comming oppresse him 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* xv. 17 They suddainly reply, what lets you should not see [etc]. 1622 BACON *Hen VII*, 129 Hee could not let her to dispose of her owne. 1670 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* i. xiv. § 2. 51, I let no man to sing

c. const. *from*, †*of* (OE. *genitive*).

a 1000 *Prose Life Guthlac* v. (1848) 30 We þe þæs nu nellað lettan þæs þu ær ȝeþoht hæfdest a 1225 *Ancr R.* 352 Monie þinges muwen letten him of his jurneie. c 1300 *Havelok* 2253 Mouthe noþing him þer-fro lette ?13.. *Cursor M.* 27691 (Cott. Galba) And þus þai let gude men of gude lose. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B v. 303 What he lent ȝow of owre lordes good to lette ȝow fro synne 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* i. xviii. (1554) 33 b, Thou hast (quod he) no lordship of yᵉ sunne; Thy shadowe letteth his bemes fro my tunne. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxix. 260 Whan a good knyghte doth soo wel vpon somme day, it is no good knyghtes parte to lette hym of his worship. a 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lxxxviii 280 She coulde not let him of his enterpryse. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 32 These men are letted and stopped from dooing those notable dueties of their calling 1611 BIBLE *Exod* v. 4 Wherfore doe ye let the people from their workes? 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccxxii, And now, no longer letted of his prey, He leaps up at it with enraged desire. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 96 'Sir King, mine ancient wound is hardly whole, And lets me from the saddle'. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iii 22 *Soul.* What lets me now from going to my Lord? *Angel.* Thou art not let. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 228 And let none think that any brazen wall Can let the Gods from doing what shall be.

†d. with double object. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12418 Ioseph þam it letted noght. *Ibid.* 28253 And haue i thoru mi frauwardnes letted oþer men þaire mes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 72 Ther was no ston . Which mihte letten hem the weie. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1583 A gret buschement hadde he (sette).. And thouȝth syre Degrivaunt lette The wayes ful grene. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 742 We shall fynde none that wyll let us the way.

†e. *absol.* To hinder, to be a hindrance. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 152 Heo lihth aȝeyn the lawe and letteth so faste, That feith may not han his forth hir florins gon so thikke. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xii. 15 That no roote of bitternesse vpward buriownynge lette [Vulg. *impediat*] 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Thess* ii. 7 Tyll he which now onely letteth, be taken out of the waye. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* iii. 22 b, Not without advisement, and censure to speak it, what letteth? 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus* Annot, You may fall to the fourth, in the due order of the six notes, if the property let not. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 16 If sin had not letted.

†2. *intr.* To check or withhold oneself, to desist, refrain; to omit *to do* (something). *Obs.*

Coincident with LET *v.*[1] 2 b, 2 c, to which some of these examples may belong; but the instances in Chaucer with weak conjugation and double *t* seem not to admit of such an explanation. Prob. in the intransitive use the two verbs were confused.

[c 1330 etc: see LET *v.*[1] 2 b.] c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* ii 1040 (1089) Ther-with a þousand tymes er he lette, He cussed þo þe lettre þat he shette 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix 210 Hym worthit neyd to pay the det That na man for till pay may let. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 313 Here may we see openliche hou crist lettede not for loue of petre to reproue hym sharpliche. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 435 The cause final was for to sle thy doghter; it letted nat in as muche as in hem was. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 51 A gret merveile it is forthi, How that a Maiden wolde lette, That sche hir time ne besette To haste unto that ilke feste, Wherof the love is al honeste c 1400 *Destr Troy* 934 He laid on þat loodly, lettyd he noght, With dynttes full dregh, till he to dethe paste c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 848 To tell yow the trowth I wylle nott lett 1535–1653 [see LET *v.*[1] 2 b].

†b. To delay, tarry, wait. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W.* 2167 *Ariadne*, And in that yle half a day he lette c 1386 — *Shipman's T.* 250 And doun he gooth, no lenger wolde he lette — *Clerk's T.* 333 And to his paleys, er he lenger lette, . Conveyed hir. c 1435 *Torr Portugal* 2058 He bare it to the cite grett, There the kyng his fader lett, As a lord of jentille blood

Let, *ppl a rare.* [pa. pple of LET *v.*[1] Cf. LETTEN.] In senses of the verb, chiefly with advs.

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iii ii, And feed infection with his let-out [*printed* left out] life 187 *Dict. Archit* (Archit. Publ Soc), *Let work.* When a master builder agrees with a tradesman, or a workman for the execution of a portion of his contract, it is said to be 'let work' 1892 MARQ. CLANRICARDE in *Daily News* 5/8 The attack of this Commission upon my low-let property.

Let, obs. f. LATE *a.*[1], LEAT, watercourse.

Let, obs. 3rd sing. pres. ind. of LEAD *v.*[1]

-let, *suffix*, appended to sbs. The oldest words in Eng. with this ending are adoptions of OF. words formed by adding the dim. suffix *-et*, *-ete* (see -ET) to sbs. with the ending *-el*, in some cases repr. the L dim. suffix *-ellum*, *-ellam*, and in others the L ending *-āle* of neuter adjs. (see -AL). Examples are *bracelet*, *chaplet*, *crosslet*, *forcelet*, *frontlet*, *gauntlet*, *hamlet*, *mantelet*. It is somewhat difficult to see how these words gave rise to the Eng use of *-let* as a diminutive suffix, as none of them, exc. the heraldic *crosslet*, have the appearance of being diminutives of Eng. words; possibly Fr. diminutives like *enfantelet*, *femmelette*, *osselet*, *tartelette*, were directly imitated by some Eng. writers.

An early diminutive in *-let* is *armlet* (sense 2, 'little arm of the sea', recorded 1538); others are *ringlet* (Shaks.), *kinglet* (Florio 1603, after F. *roitelet*). The formation did not become common until the 18th c.; from the first half of the century we have *streamlet* (Thomson), from near the end of it, *cloudlet*, *leaflet*. In the 19th c. the number of derivatives formed with the suffix is very great; among those recorded in this Dictionary are *booklet*, *brooklet*, *courtlet*, *crownlet*, *dukelet*, *hooklet*, *jokelet*, *keylet*; and in the formation of nonce-wds. *-let* is now perh. the most frequent of dim. endings.

In addition to its diminutive force, the suffix is in a few words (*anklet*, *armlet*, *leglet*, *necklet*, *wristlet*) appended to sbs. denoting parts of the body, forming names for articles of ornament or attire. The oldest word of this type, *armlet*, was perh. suggested by a false analysis of *frontlet* (cf., however, OF. *armillet*); in the formation, or at least the use, of the later words the analogy of *bracelet* has prob. been chiefly operative.

†**Letabund**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. L. *lætābund-us*, f. *lætāri* to be joyful] Full of joy.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 505 Of quhois come this nobill king Edmound, As bird on breir wes blyth and letabund.

†**Letacamp.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **leit-**, **let(t)-de-camp**, **leittacampt**, **lettgant**. [a. F. *lit de camp* (*lit* = bed). Cf. Du. *ledekant.*] A camp-bed. Also *attrib.* in *letacamp-bed.*

1494 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl* (1877) I. 239 Ane harnes to turss the Kingis letacampbed. 1502 *Ibid.* (1900) II. 36 Ane pane to the Kingis let-de-camp. 1501–2 *Ibid.* 134 The leit de camp. 1505–6 *Ibid.* (1901) III. 46 For ane lett de camp to the King. 1530 — in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 273* To cary the Kingis Leittacampt and Stule to the Oist. 1574 *Glasgow Burgh Recs* (1876) I. 32 Item, ane lettgant bed furneist witht Flandreis werdour, blancattis [etc.].

Let-alone, *sb.* and *attrib.*: see LET *v.*[1] 18.

Letanie, var. LETTANIE; obs. form of LATTEN.

Letany(e, obs. form of LITANY.

†**Letating**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. **letate* vb. (f. L. *lætāre* to make glad) + -ING[2].] That makes joyful; gladdening.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 230 Their plaisant Notes wake your Soul with their letating Sound.

Letation, var. LÆTATION *Obs.*, a manuring.

Letch (letʃ), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6, 9 **lache**, 6–7 **letch**, 8–9 **lach**, 9 **latch**, **leach**. [? f. OE. *lęccan* vb.; see LEACH *v.*[2], and cf. LEACH *sb.*[2]] A stream flowing through boggy land, a muddy ditch or hole; a bog. Also, see quot. 1781.

1138 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 9 De cruce ad crucem in Appeltreleche. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 5/43 A Lache, *lacus.* 1598 *Mem. St. Giles' Durh* (Surtees) 26 Paid for scowringe of the bridge letch, ijᵈ. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval* vi. (1617) 10 A rotten ground full of letches. c 1630 *Scot Pasquil* 8 At euery river, spring, or letch, I drinke. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss, *Lyring* and *lach*, a gutter washed by the tide on the sea shore. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiii, Withershins' latch a narrow channel, through which soaked, rather than flowed, a small stagnant stream

b *transf.* A pool (of blood)

1868 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* viii. 163 He found that instrument to be broken in several fragments, one of which lay in a 'leach' of blood.

Letch (letʃ), *sb.*[2] [Of obscure origin; possibly f LATCH *v.*[1]] A craving, longing.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg Tongue*, *Letch*, a whim of the amorous kind, out of the common way. 1814 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 126/2 [Somerset wds.] *Latch*, fancy, wish. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. 1857 VII. 40 Some people have a 'letch' for unmasking impostors, or for avenging the wrongs of others 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *1st Pt. Artevelde* ii vi. 134 Then will the Earl . pardon us our letch for liberty. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Jan. 5 The letch for blood which characterizes the savage. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess & Stud* (1875) 81 No trace of the fretful and fruitless prurience of soul which would fain grasp a creed beyond its power of possession,—no letch after Gods dead or unborn. 1893 *National Observer* 23 Dec. 141/2 The unconquerable letch he had upon sombre sorceries.

Letch, variant of LEACH *sb.*[2]

Letcher, **-ous**, **-y**: see LECHER, etc.

Letchi, variant of LITCHI.

Let-down, *sb.* · see LET *v.*[1] 29 j.

†**Lete.** *Cookery. Obs.* Also 5 **led(e**, **let(te**, **lethe**. In Combs *lete lardes*, *lete lory*, of obscure origin and meaning. Cf. LEACH *sb.*[1]

?c 1390 *Form of Cury* lxviii (1780) 38 Lete Lardes. 14 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 87 To mak ledlardes of iij coloures c 1420 in *Q. Eliz Acad* 91 Lete lardes y-fryed c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 13 Lede lardes. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 17 Let lory. *Ibid* 36 And ȝif þow wolt haue it Motley, take þre pottys, & make letlardys in eche c 1450 *Ibid.* 85 Lethe lory.

Lete, variant of LATE *sb.*[1] *Obs.*, look.

Letew(e)s, obs. form of LETTUCE.

†**Let-game.** *Obs.* [f. LET *v.*[2] + GAME *sb*] One who hinders the game; a spoil-sport.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* iii 478 (527) Dredeles it cler was in þe wynde Of euery pye and euery lette game 1387–8 T USK *Test Love* i. iii (Skeat) l 124 Let games, and purpose breakers c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 299/2 Lette game, or lettare of play.

†**Leth.** *Obs.* Also 3 **leððe**. [OE *læððu*, *læðu*:— OTeut. **laiþiþâ*, f. **laiþo-* LOATH] Hatred, ill-will.

971 *Blickl Hom.* 63 Ac us is to witenne þæt þreora cynna syndon morþras, þæt is þonne þæt ærest, þæt man to oþrum læþþe hæbbe, & hine hatiȝe. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Ure drihten .. forgiaf hire hire sinnen for two þinge an is muchel leððe to hire sunne oðer muchel luue to him. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iii. ii 229 Tyll his wyff he kest sik leth *Ibid* iv. xviii. 1750 Gendyre leth mare than delyte.

Leth, variant of LEATH, LITH, LITHE.

Lethal (lī·þăl), *a.* Also 6–7 **lethall**, **læthall**. [ad. L *lēt(h)āl-is* deadly, f. *lēt(h)um* death]

1. That may or will cause death; deadly, mortal. Said, e.g. of weapons, drugs, wounds. Now *esp.* of a dose of poison: Sufficient to cause death.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Lethall*, mortall, deadly. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 127 There's no more need to throw the lethal Spear. 1671 E. PANTON *Spec. Juvent.* 96 Among beasts some live by what is lethal to others. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 39 Lethal wounds. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lay Laureate* liv, There needs no outward wound! Through her whole frame benumb'd, a lethal sleep, Like the cold poison of the asp will creep. 1855 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 123 Small doses raise the blood pressure .. lethal ones cause immediate paralysis of the heart. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist* 240 Implements so terribly lethal, that the slightest puncture of the skin .. is inevitably. followed by death 1885 HUXLEY *Addr. Roy. Soc.* 30 Nov, Those lethal agencies which are commonly known as the pleasures of society.

b. Resulting in death.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 104 The occasion .. out of which the lethal quarrel arose.

c. *Lethal chamber*: a chamber containing gases, in which to destroy animals painlessly.

1884 *Punch* 27 Dec. 309/1 A sort of Lethal Chamber and Cat Trap combined. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 50/1 They were quietly disposed of by euthanasia in a lethal chamber.

2. Causing or resulting in spiritual death; deadly; †esp. of sin = *mortal*.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 27 Two kindes of sinne, the one veniall, the other lethall. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xv. 358 To rouze, and awaken .. the godly and religious soules, and raise them from out a lethall security 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 41 Such Epidemicall and lethall formality in other disciplinated Churches. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* lv. (1896) 157 Discoursing of sinners and their lethal end.

3. Of or pertaining to death.

1607 E. Sharpham *Cupid's Whirligig* iv. G 4, Vengeance wings brings on thy lethall day. 1794 Coleridge *Monody death Chatterton* 57 On thy wan forehead starts the lethal dew.

Hence †**Le·thally** *adv.*, in a deadly manner.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 328 A .. contagious matter, hurting all the actions of the heart suddainly and lethaly.

Lethality (lĭpæ·lĭti). *rare.* [f. Lethal *a.* + -ity. Cf. F. *léthalité.*] The condition or quality of being lethal; ability to cause death; deadliness; *pl.* (? nonce-use) lethal agencies.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Lethality*, mortality, frailty 1735 J. Atkins *Voy. Guinea* (1737) 104 The certain Punishment being preferable to the doubtful Lethality of the Fetish. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 595/1 Why a person surnamed 'Deathless', should have succumbed to such commonplace lethalities as a horse's hoof and Prince Ivan's club we know not.

Lethalize (lĭ·păləiz), *v. rare.* [f. Lethal *a.* + -ize] *trans.* To destroy in a lethal chamber.

1897 *Daily Tel.* 5 Feb 7/4 If the proprietress consented to have the animal lethalised, as it was unfit for work.

†**Lethargе.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad L. *lēthargus*: see Lethargy.] A lethargic patient.

1615 Brathwait *Strappado*, etc. (1878) 255 He cannot sleepe nor wake, but twixt them both, sleeping and waking as a letharge doth.

Lethargе, obs. form of Litharge.

†**Lethargean,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? f. Lethargy + -an.] Lethargic.

1659 J. Tatham *London's Tryumph* 6 Idleness, the Nurse of Ignorance; Which lulls mens braines, in a Lethergean Trance

Lethargic (lĭpă·ɹdʒĭk), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 **litargik**, **-yk**, 7–8 **lethargick**(e, (6–7 **lethargique**), 7– **lethargic**. [ad. L. *lēthargic-us*, ad Gr. ληθαργικ-ός, f. λήθαργ-ος: see Lethargy. Cf. F. *léthargique*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Affected with lethargy or morbid drowsiness.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii xxix. (1495) 791 The litargik man that hath the slepynge euyll. 1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 528 He was very lethargic, and was cupped.

b. *transf.* Affected with inertness or inactivity; dull, sleepy, sluggish, apathetic.

1612 Donne *Progr. Soul* 2nd Anniv 64 To be thus stupid is Alacritie, Men thus Lethargique have best Memory. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 31 Blind and Lethargick of thy heavenly Grace 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I 153 [Nature] allows not such noble faculties to lie lethargic 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* (ed 4) 58 The numerous, populous, bustling, and neat towns of that country, are likely to present . striking contrasts to the lethargic Flemish cities 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* x vi, Those he employed were lukewarm and lethargic 1876 Bancroft *Hist U. S.* I. iii 83 The exiles of a year had grown familiar with the favorite amusement of the lethargic Indians; and they introduced into England the general use of tobacco.

2. Of or belonging to a state of lethargy.

1595 Jas VI *to Q. Eliz.* in *Lett.* (Camd.) lviii. 111 That ye quho uas so uachfull . as . to forusirne me of my perrell, should nou, in the uerrie heicht thairof, be fallen in so lethargique a sleip, as [etc.] *a* 1649 Drumm of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25 Sin's lethargick Sleep *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* x. § 81 His constitution and temper might very well incline him to the Lethargick indisposition of which he dyed. 1698 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II 501 The lord Trevors is said to be recovered of a lethargick fitt. 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I 132 They sank into a lethargic sloth and effeminacy. 1844 Lever *T. Burke* xxxv. (1857) 340 My lethargic apathy increased upon me 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xxx. (1856) 262, I felt the lethargic numbness mentioned in the story books. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) II. xviii 422 The lethargic condition of Germany rendered such threats superfluous. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 228 In three to six hours he comes out of his lethargic condition.

3. Causing lethargy.

1715–20 Pope *Iliad* xv. 876 Too long Jove lull'd us with lethargic charms. *c* 1765 Lloyd *Tartarian L.* (1785) 127/1 A lethargick vapour deprived me of my senses. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* v, Found to possess lethargic properties.

B. *sb.* A lethargic person; one who is affected with lethargy. ? *Obs.*

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* ccxl. xxvii, The frowarde heretykes That .. strayen oute as they were litargykes. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 58/a It .. revives Apoplecticks and Lethargicks. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 136 (216) The white, we think, restores health to the lunatic and lethargic.

Hence †**Letha·rgicness.**

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Ch.-Porch* lvi, A grain of glorie mixt with humblenesse Cures both a fever and lethargicknesse. 1727 in Bailey vol. II.

Lethargical(lĭpă·ɹdʒĭkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.]

1. Affected with lethargy.

1652 Jer. Taylor *Holy Dying* v. § 4 (1686) 216 Distracted persons, lethargical, apoplectical, or any ways senseless and uncapable of humane and reasonable acts. 1818 in Todd; and in later Dicts.

b. *fig.* of things.

1661 Cowley *Disc. Cromwell* in *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 76 If the desire of rule and superiority be a Virtue (as sure I am it is more imprinted in humane Nature than any of your Lethargical Morals). 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* II. xxii (1713) 159 Terrestrial Goodness would even grow sluggish and lethargical, if it were not .quickened by [etc.].

2. Of or pertaining to lethargy.

1617 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Taylor's Trav.* Ded to Coriat, Tongue-tide taciturnity should haue imprisoned this worke in the Lethargicall Dungeon or bottomlesse Abisse of euer-sleeping obliuion. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 179 The Constrictor After dinner, while deep In lethargical sleep.

Hence **Letha·rgically** *adv.*, **Letha·rgicalness.**

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 6. 619 They are lethargically secure, no ruine but their owne can stirre them. 1651 N. Biggs *New Disp.* Pref 4 Lethargically content to snore. 1664 H. More *Seven Ch.* ix (1669) 160 That thou mayst be the more effectually rowzed up out of this Lepidity and Lethargicalnesse 1695 *Whether Par. It. be not dissolved*, etc 13 The old Loyalty of the Church of England Party will rouse it self out of that Lethargicalness. *a* 1777 Fawkes *Voy. Planets* III In dismal gloom here drones inactive lull The lazy hours, lethargically dull. 1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* I, I became .. lethargically drowsy 1882 Miss Woolson *Anne* 7 The cold kept them lethargically honest.

†**Lethargine,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Letharg-y + -ine] Lethargic.

1656 W. Montague *Accomplish'd Woman* 4 It is a Lethargine feeling, . they seem rather resuscitated than waked.

†**Letha·rgious,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 lytargious. [f. Lethargy + -ous.] Affected with or causing lethargy; lethargic.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Ed. IV* (1809) 339 Daily obfuscate and seduced, with that lethargious and deceiable serpent, called hope of long life *Ibid., Hen. VII*, 12 Duke Fraunces was an impotent man, lytargious, and well stryken in age 1570 Levins *Manip* 226/14 Lethargiouse, *lethargicus*

Lethargize (leˑpărdʒəiz), *v.* [f Lethargy *sb.* + -ize. Gr. had ληθαργίζεσθαι *pass.*, to be forgotten.] *trans.* To affect with lethargy. Hence **Le·thargized, Le·thargizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banq.* v. 254 The Lethargiz'd is not lesse sicke, because hee complaines not so loud as the aguish 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* III. 10 1307 Others are lethargiz'd with a drousie dulnesse. 1805 Southey *Madoc* I. i, Some philtre to lethargize The British blood that came from Owen's veins. 1817 Lady Morgan *France* (1818) I 53 A sergeant was giving a sort of lethargized attention to the details which the elder dame was communicating. 1830 Coleridge *Table t* 23 May, All bitters are poisons, and operate by stilling, and depressing, and lethargizing the irritability *a* 1834 — in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 8 The surest preventive or antidote against the freezing poison, the lethargizing hemlock, of the doctrine of the Sacramentaries

Lethargy (leˑpărdʒi), *sb.* Forms: 4 **litergi**, **litargi**, **-y**, **lytargye**, 4–6 **litargie**, **li-**, **lytarge**, (7 **lytargie**), 5–6 **letargie**, **-ye**, 6 **letarge**, **letharge**, 6–7 **lethargie**, (6 **lithargie**, **lethergie**), 6– **lethargy** [a. L. *lēthargia* (med.L. *lstargia*, after med Gr pronunciation), a. Gr. ληθαργία, f λήθαργος forgetful, a derivative or compound of ληθ-, λανθάνειν to escape notice, λανθάνεσθαι to forget. Cf F. *léthargie* (OF. *lstargie*), Pr. *litargia*, Sp. *letargia*, Pg *lethargia*, It *letargia*.

The ME. forms in *-arge* may represent L *lēthargus*, Gr. λήθαργος; the adj. was used subst. as a name for the disease.]

1. *Path.* A disorder characterized by morbid drowsiness or prolonged and unnatural sleep.

Negro lethargy, a disorder peculiar to the negroes of the west coast of Africa, characterized by attacks of somnolence, and ending fatally in most instances in three to twelve months (*Syd. Soc Lex.* 1888).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 674 (730) What slomberyst þou as in lytargye 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R.* xvii iii (Tollem. MS.), Floures þerof [of almonds] sode in oyle awakeþ hem þat haueþ þe litargy, the slepynge euel *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 310 And þis cauterie is good for siknes þat ben in þe partie bihinde of a mannes brayn as for þe litarge 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon* I. xxvi, My daisit heid fordullit dissele, I raisit vp half in ane litargie. 1534 More *Comf. agst Trib* I. Wks. 1144/1 Regarding nothing, thinking almost of nothing, no more then if they laye in a letarge 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 227 Stroake it on the temples for the Lytargie. 1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 26 At last a lethargy made an end of him. 1604 Shaks. *Oth* IV I 54 The Lethargie must haue his quyet course . If not, he foames at mouth 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 367 A Lethargy is a lighter sort of Apoplexy. 1833 *Cycl Pract. Med* I. 445/1 By lethargy is meant a torpor both mental and corporeal, with deep quiet sleep.. This is the slightest form of coma. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxvi, He soon fell into a lethargy

2. A condition of torpor, inertness, or apathy.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 372 Well myȝte we seuer þat slepe of litergi þat is fallen upon vs. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 87 We (surprised with a lethargy of sinne) do nothing but laugh and iest in the midst of our sleepie security. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I v. 132 Cosin, Cosin, how haue you come so earely by this Lethargie? 1606 Warner *Alb Eng.* xiv. xcii, Had not hate in scottish hearts bread Lethargie of feare. 1642 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 196 It was a strange fatal Lethargy which had seized Our good People, and kept them from discerning, that [etc.] 1672 Dryden *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* Def. Epil. 174 Falling .. into a carelessness, and (as I may call it) a Lethargy of thought. 1708 Pope *Sappho* 128 No tear had pow'r to flow, Fix'd in a stupid lethargy of woe. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 148 Men, roused from that lethargy in which they had so long slept 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, That gentleman had gradually passed through the various stages which precede the lethargy produced by dinner 1842 Tennyson *St Sim. Styl* 101 Oft I fall, Maybe for months, in such blind lethargies, That Heaven, and Earth, and Time are choked. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xxi. 356 Desperate at the lethargy of their commander, the aristocracy tried to force him into movement.

transf. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* v. 152 The expiring stages or intermittent lethargy of a volcano.

†**3.** A lethargic or sleepy person. *Obs.*

1634 Shirley *Example* I. i, Dormant, why Dormant, thou eternall sleeper! Who would be troubled with these lethargies about him? Dormant, are you come Dreamer.

†**Le·thargy,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Lethargy *sb.*] *trans.* To affect with lethargy.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I iv 249 His Discernings Are Lethargied. 1769 Colman *Prose Sev. Occas* (1787) III. 182 If lethargied by dulness here you sit.

Lethargy, obs. form of Litharge.

‖**Lethe** (lī ·þi). Also 6 **Læthe**, 7 **Lethee**. [L. *Lēthē*, a use of Gr. λήθη forgetfulness, f. ληθ-, ablaut-var. of λαθ-, root of λανθανεσθαι to forget.

In Gr Λήθη is not the name of the river, though it occurs as a personification; the river is Λήθης ὕδωρ 'water of Lethe'].

1. *Gr. Myth.* A river in Hades, the water of which produced, in those who drank it, forgetfulness of the past. Hence, the 'waters of oblivion' or forgetfulness of the past

1567 *Gismond of Salern* II Chorus (Brandl *Quellen* 560), The flood of Lethe can not wash out thy fame. 1593 Peele *Hon. Garter* C 3 b, The Carle Obliuion stolne from Læthes lake. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. iv 250. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 583 Farr off from these a slow and silent stream, Lethe the River of Oblivion roules Her watrie Labyrinth. 1709 *Tatler* No 63 ₱ 5 Who had long since been drowned in the Whirlpools of Lethe. 1872 W R Greg *Enigmas Life* 191 Severances of Soul for which there is neither balm nor lethe. 1883 R W Dixon *Mano* I. viii. 20 Thou poppy, that of Lethe art the flower

¶ **2.** [? Influenced by L *lēt(h)um*] Death. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III I 206 Heere was't thou bay'd, braue Hart, Heere did'st thou fall, and heere thy Hunters stand Sign'd in thy Spoyle, and Crimson'd in thy Lethee.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Lethe-flood, lake, wharf*; *Lethe-wards* adv.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Mar 23 Tho will we little Love awake, That nowe sleepeth in Lethe lake 1602 Shaks. *Ham* I v. 33 And duller should'st thou be then the fat weede That rots it selfe in ease, on Lethe Wharfe. 1613 J. Dennys *Secr Angling* III xxiii, As if that Lethe-floud ran euery where 1820 Keats *Ode to Nightingale* 4 As though of hemlock I had drunk, .. One minute past, and Lethe-wards had sunk

†**Lethe,** *a. Obs. rare* Also 5 **leyth.** [Of obscure origin. perh shortened from *lethy*, Lithy, or from Leathwake] Flexible, supple.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 302/1 Lethy, or weyke (*S* leyth), *flexibilis*. 1530 Palsgr. 317/1 Lethe delyver of ones lymmes, *souple*.

Lethe, obs. form of Leath.

Lethean (lĭpĭ·ăn), *a* Also 7–8 **Lethæan.** [f. L. *Lēthæ-us* (a. Gr ληθαῖος, f. λήθη Lethe) + -an] Pertaining to the river Lethe; hence, pertaining to or causing oblivion or forgetfulness of the past.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* III vi. 10, I did not think Suffolk waters had such a lethæan quality in them. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 604 They ferry over this Lethean Sound. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV 786 Nine Mornings thence, Lethean Poppy bring 1784 Cowper *Task* IV 475 The craftsman there [at the tavern] Takes a Lethean leave of all his toil. *a* 1849 Poe *Poems, Ulalume* v, The Lethean peace of the skies. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* xliv, If Death so taste Lethean springs. 1888 A. S Wilson *Lyric of Hopeless Love* lv. 178 No murmured Lethean lullaby

¶ b (See quot.; as if from L *lēt(h)um* death.)

1670 Blount *Glossogr., Lethean*, . deadly, mortal, pestiferous.

†**Lethed,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [? f. L. *lēt(h)um* death + -ed] (See quot.)

1623 Cockeram II, *Dead*, Defunct, Lethed, Amort.

Letheon (lĭ ·þĭən). [In some way from Gr. λήθη (see Lethe); perh. meant for Gr. ληθαῖον, neut of ληθαῖος Lethean *a.*] Sulphuric ether when used as an anæsthetic (see quot. 1880).

1847 *N. Brit. Rev* VII. 173 The discoverer of what has been termed 'the Letheon'—or, at least, of the system of 'Letheonizing'. *Ibid.* 205 A convict lately. has begged to be executed while under the Letheon's influence 1880 *Libr Univ. Knowl* (N Y) X. 241 Dr. [W. T. G.] Morton [of Boston] obtained a patent for the use of ether [as an anæsthetic], under the name of 'letheon', in 1846.

Hence **Le theonize** *v.*, *trans.* to subject to the action of letheon.

1847 *N. Brit Rev.* VII 178 A Mr. H. Wells dentist, is announced as having practised letheonizing since October 1844.

Lether, obs. form of Ladder *sb.*

1741 *Churchw. Acc.* in *Rutland Gloss.*, For two Rounds for y° uper lether, *2d.*

Lether, variant of Lither *Obs.*, evil, bad.

†**Le·thied,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. for *Lethe'd* (as printed in mod. edd.) f Lethe + -ed.] ? = Lethean.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. i. 27 Epicurean Cookes, Sharpen with cloylesse sawce his Appetite, That sleepe and feeding may prorogue his Honour, Euen till a Lethied dulnesse——.

Lethiferal (lĭpĭ·fĕrăl), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [formed as next + -al.] Causing death, fatal. In quot. *fig.*

1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. I. Introd., I have noted two

hundred and three several interpretations, each lethiferal to all the rest

Lethiferous (lĭpi fĕrəs), *a.* Also letiferous. [f. L. *lēt(h)i-fer*, f. *lēt(h)um* death: see -FEROUS] That causes or results in death, deadly.

1641 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 85 Lethiferous poisons. 1653 H. MORE *Conject Cabbal.* (1713) 29 There is none . that bears so lethiferous and poisonous fruit, as the Tree of the knowledge of the good and evil. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 794 Convulsion and other lethiferous accidents 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* iii. As we murder bishops, so is there another class of persons whom we only afflict with letiferous diseases. 1866 ROSE *Ovid's Met.* VII. 561 Pending lethiferous blasts by Auster shed.

Hence † **Lethi ferousness.** *rare*—°.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lethiferousness*, Death bringing Quality

Lethir, obs. Sc. f. LEATHER; var. LITHER *Obs.*

† **Lethy,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. In 7 **leathy.** [f. LETHE + -Y.] = LETHEAN.

1613 MARSTON *Insatiate Countess* IV G 2 A diuell .That ha's drown'd thy soule in leathy faculties.

Lethy, obs. var. LITHY *a.*, supple, pliant.

Letificant, -ate, etc.: see LÆTIFICANT, etc.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxxvi 35 Wyne moderately taken doth letyfycate and dothe comforte the herte. 1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc Fict* X iv b, Discreet taking of wine dooth letificate the spirits of men. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 219 It letificates man's heart.

Letil, obs form of LITTLE

† **Letless,** *a. Sc. Obs rare*—¹. In 4 **letles.** [f. LET *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Without let or hindrance.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI 568 I hai all sammyn raid thame fra, And the land letles leit thame ta.

† **Le·tment.** *Obs* [f. LET *v.*¹ + -MENT.] Letting.

1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 52 If the partucion so made betwene them were such, yᵗ at tyme of lettement were egall of yerely value.

Let-off, Let-out, *sbs.*: see LET *v.*¹ 32 f, 34 k.

Letony, obs. form of LITANY.

Let-pass (letpɑ s) [f. vbl. phrase *let pass*. see LET *v.*¹] A permission to pass; a permit

1635 COKE in *Strafford's Lett* (1739) I. 423 The Abuse of Let-Passes. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* (1854) 65 Having seen the petitions upon which a Let-pass is desired 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi κοινη* Def. XXIV 243 Suffering none to come to the Sacrament without their Let-passe. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist Mass* (1768) II. 357 All vessels took from the governor a let pass 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* v. ii. II. (1869) II. 498 Without requiring any permit or let-pass 1798 *Act* 32 *Geo. III*, c. 50 § 2 Nothing shall require any letpass where the ship .does not go to open sea. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, *Let-pass*, permission given by superior authority to a vessel, to be shown to ships of war, to allow it to proceed on its voyage.

Letrure, variant of LETTHURE *Obs.*

Letsome, -ness, var. ff LATESOME, -NESS *Obs.*

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt* XIII. 54 Be it but .. the letsomeness of his delivery,.. it is enough 1650 — *Comm Exod.* 13 Slow of speech Of a letsome deliverie, word-bound.

Lett (let) [a G. *Lette*, ad. the native name *Latvi.*] **a.** An individual belonging to the people called Letts, who inhabit parts of certain of the Baltic provinces of Russia. **b.** The language of this people; = LETTISH.

1831 *For. Q. Rev* VIII. 61 The Letts, a simple-mannered and now-existing people *Ibid.* 70 Henry the Lett, who wrote in the 13th century. 1862 *Lond Rev* 16 Aug 150 The Lithuanian proper... The Lett, one of its branches, is spoken in Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 761/1 Any Lett could make himself understood in India.

Lett, obs. form of LATE *a*¹, LEAT, LET.

Lettable (le·tăb'l), *a.* Also letable. [f. LET *v*¹ + -ABLE.] That may be let.

1611 COTGR., *Affermable*, leasable, lettable. 1796 MAD D'ARBLAY *Lett* Oct, We mean to make this a property saleable or letable. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P* xviii, Whether the house is letable or not I do not know 1893 DK ARGYLL *Unseen Found Soc* x. 308 This absence of hireable land in a new country is 'the cause and origin' of lettable value 'arising'. 1894 MRS. FR ELLIOT *Roman Gossip* x 244 A favourable position on account of..the limited number of letable quarters elsewhere

† **Le·ttage.** *Obs rare*—¹. In 6 **letage.** [f LET *v*¹ + -AGE.] The action or process of letting.

1530 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 249 Too melche nete to be leten by yᵉ churchwardens for the tyme beyng, and halfe part of the mony comyng yeerly of the letage of the sayd nete to go to [etc.].

Lettanie, letanie, obs. forms of LATTEN.

1648-60 HEXHAM s. v. *Bleck*, Lettanie, that is as thinne as a leafe of gold. *Ibid*, *Eere*, Brasse, Copper, or Letanie.

Lettar(e, obs. form of LETTER *sb.*³

Lett-de-camp, variant of LETACAMP.

† **Le·tted,** *ppl. a Obs. rare*—¹. [f. LET *v.*² + -ED¹.] Hindered, impeded.

1388 WYCLIF *Exod* IV 10, Y am of more lettid [Vulg. *impeditioris*] and slowere tunge.

† **Le·tten,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [obs. pa pple. of LET *v.*¹] Let; demised, leased

1767 *Conn. Col. Rec* (1881) XII. 616 The rents of the said letten premises. 1798 in Root *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 463 All his right in said letten premises.

Letter (le·tɔɹ), *sb.*¹ **Forms: 3 leattre, letere, 3-5 let(t)re, 5 lettere, 4-6 lettur, (4 litter, 5 lettyr), 3- letter.** [a. or ad. OF. and F. *lettre*:—L. *littera* a letter of the alphabet (pl. *litteræ* an epistle, written documents, records), also *litera* (in inscriptions *leitera*), of obscure origin; the hypothesis that it is connected with *linĕre* 'to smear' is now generally rejected.]

I. An alphabetic character.

1. A character or mark designed to represent one of the elementary sounds used in speech; one of the symbols that compose the alphabet. † *These letters* = this inscription. For *capital, double, Roman*, etc. *letter*, see the adjs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 42 Þe uif lettres of vre leſdi nome. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 249 A gret boc .. iwriten wiþ swarte smeale leattres. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 993 His name ðo wurð a lettre mor .. For ðo wurd abram abraham. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2481 And þare be writen þise leteres: 'Þis is þe swike' [etc.]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecile*) 111 Vith goldine lettris wrytune brad. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* II. § 3 A capital lettre that is cleped an X. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 9 Þai wrate letters with þaire fingers. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xiii (1554) 51 b, Cadmus found first letters for to wryte. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 73 Over whose hedde was written in letters of Romayn in gold, *fuscte bonne chere quy voudra*. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* XI. iv. (1622) 145 He added and published new letters and characters. *c* 1680 A. HUME *Brit Tongue* (1865) 16 Thus have I breeflie handled the letteres and their soundes 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II. XXVI. 141 In antient time, before letters were in common use 1709 BERKELEY *Theory Vision* § 140 The monosyllable consisting of six letters. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I i P 2 By teaching me my letters he brushed up his own learning 1840 LARDNER *Geom* 116 The letters *a*, *b*, *c* express respectively the sides of the triangle

b. *sing. collective* for *pl.* Now only in *before the letter* (= the more usual *before letters*): a proof taken from an engraved plate before the lettering is inserted.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 93 Þe cankre haþ a propre sauour, þe which mai not be write wiþ lettre. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid Exchcq* 43 His Clerk. writeth upon every Tally the whole letter of the Tellers Bill, that when the Tally is cloven both the foile and the stocke thereof, may have like letter upon them 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xviii, Your Stranges, and Rembrandt etchings, and Wilkies before the letter.

c. Phrases † *To affect, hunt, lick the letter*: to practise, or study alliteration. *Letter-by-letter*: taking each letter in its turn; in quot. *attrib.*

1579 E. K *Ep Ded to Spenser's Sheph Cal*, I scorne and spue out the rakehellye route of our ragged rymers (for so themselues vse to hunt the letter). 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L* IV. II 56, I will something affect the letter, for it argues facilitie. 1605 (see LICK *v.* 3). 1624 BP MOUNTAGU *Gagg* Pref 18, I could have played the fool in alliteration and hunted the letter as you have done. 1836 SOUTHEY *Cowper's Wks.* III. 226 'In a firm and delicate hand'. (no doubt the same letter-by-letter writing that has before been noticed).

d *pl.* A round game in which the players have to form words out of letters inscribed on separate pieces of card or ivory.

1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov* xxi, We sat round a large table and played at 'letters', sedulously 'shuffling' the handsome capitals as we gave each other long jaw-breaking words.

2. *Printing.* **a** *pl* Types. ? *Obs*

1563 *Edin. City Rec.* in *Ann Scott. Print* XV (1890) 157 [He] desyrit thair lordschippes to deliuer him the saidis irnis and letteris. 1588 *Marprel Epist* (Arb) 22 Waldegraves printing presse and Letters were takken away. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 14 Wee can no more ascribe these things to chance, than a Printeis Case of letters could by chance fall into the right composition of the Bible which he printeth 1683 S SEWALL *Diary* I 50 The last half-sheet was printed with my letters at Boston.

b *sing* Types collectively. Also, a fount of type; a particular style of printed characters.

1588 *Marprel. Epist* (Arb) 23 Another printer, that had presse and letter in a place called Charterhouse 1599 HYNNI *Animadv* (1875) 71 Caxtone . first printed Chaucers tales in one colume in a ragged letter, and after in one colume in a better order. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr, The words inserted in a different letter through the text of Florus 1683 MOXON *Mech Exerc, Printing* 370 By broken Letter is not meant the breaking of the Shanks of any of the Letters, but the breaking the orderly Succession the Letters stood in in a Line, Page, or Form, &c and mingling the Letters together, which mingled Letters is called Py 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Introd 3, I have distinguish'd the Former Dissertation by printing it in a Greater Letter 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 14 Mar (O H. S) I. 204 He is resolv'd to print in a Less Letter & in columns 1709 *Lond Gaz* No. 4617/4 Printed upon Extraordinary Paper, and with a New Brevier Letter 1719 SWIFT *Baucis & Philemon*, The ballads pasted on the wall Now seem'd to look abundance better, Improv'd in picture, size, and letter. 1816 J SCOTT *Vis Paris* (ed 5) 221 Lying pretensions in all the varieties of a large and small letter. 1823 J BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 144 When the usual page of letter (fusil type) has been made ready for press, it is . surrounded with a moveable square of wood, which rises nearly as high as the beard of the letter 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s v, There is plenty of letter.

II. Something written.

†**3.** **a.** *sing.* Anything written; an inscription, document, text; a written warrant or authority. **b.** *pl.* Writings, written records. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 10 Malachye, And . Ysaie .. Thai schew bathe an wit sere letter. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1580 Alle loked on þat letter as lewed þay were. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 353 The gud erll Thomas Assegit, as the lettir sais, Edinburgh. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 198 In the olde lawe, as holy lettre telleth, Mennes sons men called vs vchone. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 136 Þei wole þat men preche fables & lesyngis & þerto graunte lettre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 218 In al that lond Magician was noon That koude expounde what this lettre mente. *c* 1475 *Songs & Carols* 15th *C.* (Percy Soc.) 56 To a lettere alone I me ledde, That wel was wretyn upon a wal. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1316/1 Then foloweth it in the letter. 'Hee came then vnto Simon Peter' [etc.].

b *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2527 And he ðat ðise lettres wrot, God him helpe weli mot *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B v, For except the diuyne letters, there is nothyng so well written, but that there maie bee founde necessitie of correction. 1557 F. S[EAGER] *Sch Vertue* 185 in *Babees Bk.* 340 If letters had not then brought them to lyght The truth of suche thynges who could nowe revyght? 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 380 By letters alone the accounts of past actions can be handed down to us with accuracy.

4. A missive communication in writing, addressed to a person or body of persons; an epistle Also, in extended use, applied to certain formal documents issued by persons in authority.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 422 Ze ne schulen senden lettres, ne underuoo lettres, ne writen buten leaue. *c* 1275 LAY. 4496 Þo sende Delgan one deorne lettre 13 *Coer de L.* 1173 Kyng Rychard dede a lettre wryte (A noble clerk it gan adyte). 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A VIII. 25 Vndur his secre seal Treuþe sende a lettre. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 288, I wole a lettre unto mi brother. With al my wofull herte endite. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XXX. (Percy Soc) 149, I shall a letter make Unto your lady, and send it by my sonne. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* XXXVII. 14 When Ezechias had receaued yᵉ lettre of the messaungers, & red it 1630 MILTON *2nd Poem Univ. Carrier* 33 His Letters are deliver'd all and gon. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123, I have been lately solicited by an unknown person who sent me a letter. *c* 1700 PRIOR *Epist. to P. Shepherd* 12 By penny-post to send a letter. 1777 COWPER *Let* 20 Apr, I once thought Swift's Letters the best that could be written; but I like Gray's better 1848 in *Gilbart's Treat Banking* I 150 Government were obliged to interpose by a letter, in order to protect the public from the restrictive effects of the Act 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXII, I'd teach them to write their own letters, and read letters that are written to them 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 479/2 Her trustees applied by letter to Messrs Thompson for delivery of their bills of costs.

b *pl.* with sing. meaning, after L. *litteræ*. Chiefly in the formal or legal sense, as in *letters dimissory, letters patent, letters rogatory*, etc., for which see the adjs. Also *letters of administration, caption, ejection, fraternity, horning*, etc, for which see those words

c 1290 *Becket* 1219 in *S. Eng Leg* I 141 To þe kinge of Fraunce heo comen and lettres with heom bere fram þe king of engelond *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 4842 Loo here hire owne letteres to leue it þe beter *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 41, I had lettres of þe sowdan with his grete seele. 1429 *Rolls Parlt* IV 345/2 Sende your Letters of Prive Seal 1501 *Ld Treas Acc Scott* (1900) II 126 Ormund pursewant, to pas to summond the lard of Fivee and his folkis with lettrez in the secund forme 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* IV. i. 286 Did the Letters worke vpon his blood 1629 LAUD in *Ushers Lett.* (1686) 410, I . prevailed with his Majesty that I might write these Letters to you, which are to let your Grace understand that [etc.] 1651 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 274, I had letters of the death of Mrs Newton, my grandmother-in-law. 1883 R W DIXON *Mano* I XVI. 53 And I shall give thee letters unto those Who there abide

c In phrases and special collocations. **Letter of advice** (*Comm.*), a letter notifying, e.g. the drawing of a bill on, or the consignment of goods to, the correspondent. **Letter of attorney,** a formal document empowering another person to perform certain acts on one's behalf (now more usually 'power of attorney'). **Letter of brotherhood,** = *letter of fraternity* (see FRATERNITY 4). **St. Agatha's letters,** letters written on her day (Feb. 5) as a charm against fire (see quot. 1563). **King's Letters** (see quot 1770). **Queen's Letter,** a circular letter to the clergy first issued by Queen Anne (see quot. 1715). **Letters of slains** (*Scots law*): see SLAIN. *To run one's letters* (Scots law): see quot. 1861.

1401 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 21 Why aske ye no letters of bretherheads of other mens praiers? 1467 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 50, I will that myn executours make hym a letter of attorney if need be. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III (1859) 225 Instead of Vulcan and Vesta our men have placed St. Agatha and make letters on her day for to quench fire with. 1683 W LLOYD in *Lett Lit Men* (Camd.) 187, I desire that whensoever you send any thing for me you would be pleased to send your letter of advice by the Post 1715 NELSON *Addr Pers. Qual* 120 The Queen's Letter for making a Collection in several Parishes, in and about London and in several Cities. 1770 HAILES *Henryson's Tale of Dog, Bannatyne Poems* 280 Charges to pay or to perform, issued in the name of the Sovereign, are still termed the King's letters 1770 COWPER *Let.* 21 Apr, To receive it (a dividend) by letter of attorney. 1825 KNAPP & BALDW. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 286/2 Having run his letters against His Majesty's advocate. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 31 The letter wherein the drawing of the bill is advised, commonly called the 'letter of advice'. 1861 W. BELL *Dict Law Scot.* s.v. *Liberation*, The prisoner may run his letters, that is, he may apply in writing to any of the Lords of Justiciary . and within twenty-four hours the judge must issue precepts to intimate to the public prosecutor and party concerned to fix a diet for trial.

5. The precise terms of a statement; the signification that lies on the surface. *The letter*: often used (after St. Paul's τὸ γράμμα) for the literal tenor of a law or statement, opposed to *the spirit*. † *After the letter*: literally. † *In letter*: in the more literal meaning (opposed to *in spirit*). *To the letter*: implicitly, to the fullest extent.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6759 þir wordes, afftir þe lettre, er hard to here. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Cor* iii. 6 The lettre sleeth, forsoth the spirit quykeneth. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) xv. 68 þai vnderstand noȝt haly writte spiritually, bot after þe letter. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 God hath no suche bodyly membres, as this texte o the lettre dothe pretende. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 6 Cleaning as fast as we can to the letter..let vs draw as neare as we may to the sense of Moses work. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* v. i, To tread on My sovereign's territories with forbidden feet The severe letter of the law calls death. 1642 J. EATON *Honeyc. Free Justif.* 219 That truth which they seemed before to hold, at leastwise in letter. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 609 To., Disdain the Pedantry o' th' Letter. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Fazardo* I. 160 A Prince is not oblig'd by the strict Letter of the Law. 1784 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 107 And to look on reasoning from the letter to be mean and low. 1776 BENTHAM *Fragm Govt.* Wks. 1843 I 270 A King may impair the happiness of his people without violating the letter of any single Law 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 27 He who most faithfully adheres to the letter of the law of conscience. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* v. i. 354, I shall obey you to the letter. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 8 (1862) 311 Applying the strict letter of the law to the circumstances. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III xvi. 406 The English criminal law was in its letter one of the most severe in Europe. 1886 'HUGH CONWAY' *Living or Dead* iv, You had better follow your father's commands to the letter. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II liii 326 Jefferson . without venturing to propose alterations in the text of the Constitution, protested against all extensions of its letter.

6. Literature in general; hence, acquaintance with it, learning, study, erudition.

† **a.** *sing. Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 624 Arystotill . one of the coronest clerkis þat euer knew letter. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI clxxix. 176 Lower than his fader in letter and connynge.

b. *pl.* † Also *good letters* (obs.). Occasionally, the profession of literature, authorship. *Man of letters* [= F *homme de lettres*]. a man of learning, a scholar; now usually, a man of the literary profession, an author. *Commonwealth, republic of letters*: see those words.

a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* in *O. E. Misc.* 106 Ne may non ryhtwis king..Bute if he cunne lettres lokie him seolf one, hw he schule his lond laweliche holde. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B j b, By letters and by scyence is the man made semblable or lyke to god *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd Fr* in Palsgr 894 Well lerned in good lettres 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 54 Learning and good letters to yong men bringeth sobrietie 1611 BIBLE *John* VII 15 How knoweth this man letters, hauing neuer learned? 1645 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I. 146 There were likewise the effigies of the most illustrious men of letters. 1693 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) IV. 50, I. have from my youth laboured in good letters 1708 PARTRIDGE *Bickerstaff detected*, He was bred to letters, and is master of a pen. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 330 Such an Abuse of the Readers, as one shall seldom meet with among Men of Letters. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 111 He has always been a lover of letters. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic W.* XIV, It was sufficient to show me that he was a man of letters. 1811 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV *Biographies* II. (1870) 191 Lord Minto, himself a man of letters, a poet and a native of Teviotdale. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist* (1876) II x. 188 That life of exile and privacy which religion and letters would have rendered tolerable to the King. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. VI (1857) 95 Letters kept pace with art. 1880 *Athenæum* 10 Jan. 56 Several guests well known in letters were present. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/1 Metaphysics have again condescended to speak the language of polite letters

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, chiefly in sense 4, as *letter-bag, -change, -clip, -envelope, -file, -post, -slit*; **b.** objective and obj. gen., as *letter-bearer*, † *-kerner, -opener, -sorter*; *letter-copying, -writing.*

1809 T. BROWN in *Naval Chron.* XXII. 294 The *letter-bag was saved. 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* XLVIII, The guard was standing at the door, waiting for the letter-bag. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 7907 (Fairf.) Al *letter-berers for þi ta ensaumple be vrry 1846 R. GARNETT in *Proc Philol Soc.* II 233 On certain Initial *Letter-changes in the Indo-European Languages 1859 SALA *Gas light & D* XVIII. 204 *Letter-clips, portfolios, music-cases. 1898 in *Abr. Specif. Patents Printing* II. (1864) 3 Stands for *letter-copying presses. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog* 24 Pencils, Cards, . *Letter-files, Maps and Pictures 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XIII P 4 They. left the *Letter Kerner, after the Letter was Cast, to Kern away the Sholdering. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Dec. 3/1 New ideas in pencil-cases and *letter-openers 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 286 Between Thessalonica and Athens . there was not . any established *letter-post. 1845 *Punch* VIII. 53 The Clerk, hearing a knocking at the outer door, looks through the *letter-slit. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* XXXI 147 No ordinary *letter-sorter in the Post office is equal to it. 1788 COWPER *Let. to Mrs. King* 6 Dec, My *letter-writing time is spent, and I must now to Homer. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 8 May an 1781 We talked of letter writing. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* XLIX. (1839) VI. 235 He varied his style of letter writing according to the character .. of his .. correspondents.

8. Special Combs.: **letter-balance**, a contrivance for ascertaining the weight of a letter; **letter-board** (*Printing*), a board on which matter in type is placed for convenience in handling; **letter-book**, a book in which letters are († written or) filed, or in which copies of letters are kept for reference; **letter-bound** *a.*, characterized by close adherence to the letter of a law; **letter-box**, (*a*) a box in which letters are kept; (*b*) one in which they are deposited for transmission by post or on delivery; hence **letter-box** *v. nonce-wd.*, to put (a letter) into a letter-box; **letter-carrier**, one who carries letters either as a private messenger or as a public official; **letter-case**, (*a*) a case to hold letters; † (*b*) an envelope; **letter-corporal**, one entrusted with the duty of fetching and delivering letters; † **letter-cover**, an envelope; **letter-cutter**, one who makes punches for type-founding; so *letter-cutting*; **letter-drop** (*U. S.*), a slot into which letters may be dropped, as into a post-office or postal car (*Cent. Dict.*); **letter-dropper** *nonce-wd.* (see quot.); **letter-founder, -founding, -foundry** = *type-founder, -*, etc.; **letter-head**, (*a*) a sheet of letter-paper with a printed or engraved heading giving address, date, or the like; (*b*) *dial.*, a postage-stamp, **letter-heading** (see quot.); **letter-high** *a.* (*Printing*), of the same height as the ordinary printing-type; **letter-house** *dial.* = POST-OFFICE; **letter-leaf**, an epiphytic orchid of the genus *Grammatophyllum*, so named from the markings on the leaves; **letter-learned**, † (*a*) learnt from letters or books; (*b*) = BOOK-LEARNED; **letter-learning** = BOOK-LEARNING; **letter-lichen**, a lichen of the genus *Opegrapha* or order *Graphidei* (see quot.); **letter-lock**, a lock which can be opened only by arranging letters attached externally so as to form the word on which the lock is set; † **letter-man**, one of the Chelsea pensioners who was entitled to extra pay on the ground of a letter from the sovereign; † **letter-money**, in the Civil War, the money contributed to the support of the royal army in response to Charles I's letters; † **letter-monger** *nonce-wd.*, a forger of letters; **letter-office** = POST-OFFICE; **letter-ornament**, a decoration made up of the forms of letters; **letter-paper**, paper for writing letters; as a trade term, restricted to the quarto size, the smaller sizes being called *note-paper*; **letter-perfect** *a.* (*Theatr.*), knowing one's part to the letter; **letter-plant** = *letter-leaf*; **letter-punch**, a steel punch used in making matrices for type; **letter rack**, (*a*) a tray with divisions to hold an assortment of types; (*b*) a small frame in which letters or papers are kept; **letter-racket** *slang* (see quot.); † **letter-receiver**, one who receives letters for transmission by post; **letter-stamp**, a stamp used at a post-office for cancelling postage-stamps or for impressing notifications on letters or parcels; **letter-struck** *a nonce-wd.*, smitten with the love of learning; **letter-weight** = *paper-weight*; † **letter-will** *Sc.*, one's testament; **letter-winged** *a.*, of a kite, having the wings marked as if with letters (*Cent. Dict.*); letter-wood, the wood of the South American tree *Brosimum Aubletii*, which is marked with black spots resembling letters or hieroglyphics; **letter-worship**, an undue attention to the letter of a law or commandment; **letter-writer**, (*a*) one who writes letters (hence used in the titles of manuals of letter-writing); (*b*) a machine for taking copies of letters. Also LETTER-CARD, LETTER-PRESS.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* VII, *Letter-Boards are Oblong Squares .of clean and well-season'd Stuff. 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam Lett* (1876) 224 It would fill this *letter-book to give you all the arguments for and against this measure. 1892 SIR R. V. WILLIAMS in *Law Times Rep* LXVII. 234/1 The letter-book satisfies me that Mr Norton was right. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II xx, That *letter-bound servility of the canon doctors. 1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 766/1 The libel was found in the *letter-box of the Newspaper 1849 THACKERAY 4 Sept in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 683/1, I put the letter into the unpaid letter box 1807 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 187 It is better that I should *letter box it here. 1552 HULOET, *Letter carier, *ambulus, libello, tabellarius* 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) IV. 304 A warrant is come from his majestie, appointing Mr Vanhulse, the Dutch secretary, to be court letter carrier 1828 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 20 Such another Dick and such another donkey, who acted as letter-carriers to that side of the village. 1672 T. JORDAN *Lond Triumph.* 16 By Ladies *Letter-case, [He] Shall have a better place 1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov., My memorial was always in my mind, my courage never rose to bringing it from my letter-case 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem* 44 Let a person choose any one of them [cards], and inclose it in a letter case 1896 MRS. CROKER *Village Tales* I Tips to the mess-servants, the *letter-corporal, and colour-sergeant 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 233 Her Handkerchief, and *Letter-cover. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XII. P 1 A *Letter-Cutter should have a Forge set up *Ibid.* P 81 *Letter-Cutting is a Handy-Work hitherto kept so conceal'd among the Artificers of it. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 P 2 The Lipogrammatists or *Letter-droppers of Antiquity. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XI. P 23 To let you know how the *Letter-Founder Cuts the Punches 1887 T. B. REED (*title*) History of the Old English Letter Founders. 1769 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1885) XIII. 273 Resolved .. that the Treasurer . pay out of the public treasury to said Buel one hundred pounds .. conditioned that he set up and pursue the art of *letter-founding in this Colony. *a* 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 88 At the village post-office they ask for '*Letterhead, please Sir', instead of a stamp. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 649/2 He drew up a note upon the 'tavern' letter-head. 1891 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), *Letter-Headings*, lines printed at the head of sheets of letter-paper, containing the residence, and generally the name and place of business, of the party for whom such work is done. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* II P 2 In the choice of his Brass Rules, he examines that they be exactly *Letter high. 1832 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. V. 47 The *letter-house had lately acquired another occupant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Letter-leaf* or *Letter-plant.* 1649 *Warn. Jac Beens* XXVIII 18 That selfe-reason which without Gods spirit is onely *letter-learned 1770 WHITEFIELD *Wks.* (1772) VI. 30 The letter-learned Scribes and Pharisees in our Saviour's time. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* (1841) 283 As for *letter learning, we judge it not so much necessary to the well being of one. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Tom Woodgate* ix, All letter-learning was a line you, somehow, never crossed 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit Lichens* 245 *Graphideaceæ*.. in allusion to the resemblance of the apothecia. to ancient hieroglyphics or written characters. For the same reason the *Graphideæ* are popularly designated '*Letter Lichens' or 'Scripture-worts'. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 6 Another description of lock is that well known by the name of the '*Letter Lock' 1724 *Lond Gaz* No 6230/2 All the Out-Pensioners (as well *Letter-men as others) belonging to the said Hospital [Chelsea]. 1890 in A. H. Crawfurd *Gen. Crawfurd & Light Div.* (1891) 34 An increase in the pay and in the number of letter men. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 27 The *Letter Money and Subscription Money being almost exhausted. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 171 Our *Letter-monger has Herodotus's very words. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2486/4 Whoever gives notice of the said Robbers to the General *Letter-Office at London, shall be very well rewarded 1711 *Royal Proclam.* 23 June, ibid. No. 4866/1 That .. there be one General Letter-Office and Post-Office established in the City of London. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XXXII, Sam . stepped into the stationer's shop, and requested to be served with a sheet of the best gilt-edged *letter-paper 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Vocab., Letter-paper.* This term is applied to quarto paper—note paper being octavo. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 133 He would be *letter perfect in all by the following Thursday 1871 *Amer Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), *Letter-rack*, a rack for containing wood and metal letters of such a size that it would be inconvenient to keep them in cases. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Letter racket*, going about to respectable houses with a letter or statement, detailing some case of extreme distress, as shipwreck, sufferings by fire, &c. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1812/4 Many of the *Letter-Receivers are Tradesmen. 1667 EVELYN *Pub. Employm.* 77 There is nothing more stupid than some of these μονοσύλλακτοι, *letter struck men 1596 in Dickson & Edmond *Ann Scot Printing* 478 Followis the Deidis Legacie and *Lettrewill 1598 *Ibid.* 365 Made his Testament and Lettre-Will. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 129 *Letter-wood (as they call it) 1892 *Manufacturer's Circular*, Letterwood, £12 10s to £30 per ton 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* (1883) 117 The subtler idolatry of formalism and *letter-worship 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam* No. 2 P 4 Our *Letter-writer here alludes to that known verse in Lucan. 1799 (*title*) The Complete Letter-Writer. 1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Letter-writer* an instrument for copying letters. 1888 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 43/2 The same desire impels thousands of persons to write letters to the newspapers; but these letter-writers are not usually journalists.

Hence **Le tterlet, Le tterling** *nonce-wds.*, a little letter † **Le tterly** *adv.*, to the letter; literally.

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W. de W. 1494) II. XXVI, Yf they may fulfill letterly [*corrected* letterally 1499] the commaundementes of god 1781 TWINING in *T. Papers* (1887) 5 Your reproaches about stretch-work, short lines, and letterlings. 1836 *Coleridge's Lett., Convers.*, etc II 109, I judge . from the numberless Letter-lets in my possession.

Letter (le təɹ), *sb.*[2] Also 5 **letere**, 8 *Sc.* **latter**. [f. LET *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who lets, in senses of the vb.; *esp* one who allows another the use of (apartments, a horse, house, etc.) for hire

1552 HULOET, Letter of house or lande, *conaculatius.* 1672 CROWNE *Juliana* I. Dram. Wks. 1873 I 28 By his tone a kind of letter of lodgings. 1723 *Lond Gaz* No 6175/6 Thomas Jenkins, . Letter of Horses. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 230 The letters of rooms are the most exacting in places crowded with the poor. 1885 *Law Reports* 14 Q. Bench Div. 892 The relation .. between hirers and letters of private carriages. 1893 *Field* 10 June 832/1 Builders and letters of boats might object.

b. In *Comb.*, as agent-noun corresponding to various phrasal combinations of the vb., as † *letter-blood, letter-loose, letter-out*; **letter-go**, one who 'lets go', in Sc. use (*letter-gae*) a jocular synonym for 'precentor', after A. Ramsay (quot. 1715).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 299 A man þat schal be letere blood schal be ȝong. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content* I. VII (1615) 104 He which was chosen Fewterer or letter loose of the Grey-hounds. 1626 B. JONSON *Horace's Art Poetry* 234 A careless letter-go Of money. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq* 267 The letter out of the Horses at first was silent. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II xvi, The latter gae of haly rhime, Sat up at the boord head *c* 1750 ASTON *Suppl. to Cibber* 8 She [Mrs. Bracegirdle] was the Daughter of a.. Letter-out of Coaches 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XI, There was no sae money hairs on the warlock's face as there's on Letter-Gae's ain at this moment 1847 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. V. (1890) II 169 The lettergae trying new tunes.

† **Letter,** *sb.*[3] *Obs* Also 4 **lettere, -our**, 4–6 **lettar(e**. [f. LET *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who lets or hinders.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 16888 Yond traitur, yond letter of vr lai. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 67 He is a lettere of loue. 1387–8 T. USK *Test Love* I. III. (Skeat) I. 126 For soche lettours, it is harde any soche iewell to winne. 1434 MISYN *Mending Life* 107 Violence he doys to all his lettars 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXLII. 283 The letter of this iourney .. was Rycharde duke of Guyon. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 If any clothmaker .. be letted .. than the letter .. to .. forfait. *xiid.* 1563 ABP. PARKER *Articles*, Whether your Persons, Vicars and Curates be .. letters of good religion. 1626 J. DAVIES *Complim. Verses* in *Capt. Smith's Descr. New Eng.*, Thy Letters are as Letters in thy praise.

Letter (le·tɔɹ), *v.* [f. LETTER *sb.*1]

†**1.** *trans.* To instruct in letters or learning. *Obs.*

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Policy Prince* 648 Poems (E. E. T. S.) 33 Yf god sende you children .. Do theim to be lettred right famously.

2. To exhibit or set forth by means of letters; also, to distinguish by means of letters.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* IV. iv. 440 It would be convenient, that every one of these Instances should be Philosophically Lettered. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 46 Fraunhofer lettered them and made accurate maps of them. 1877 FARRAR *In Days of Youth* i. 3 He [God] letters it [his name] in fire amid the stars of heaven.

3. To affix a name or title in letters upon (a book, a shop, etc.); to inscribe (a name) in letters. Also, to inscribe *with* (something).

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 463 P7, I observed one particular Weight lettered on both sides. 1714 *Lond Gaz.* No 5225/3 The binding each Book will be 4*s* Letter'd on the Back 1755 JOHNSON *Let. to Warton* 20 Mar. in *Boswell*, I hope to see my Dictionary bound and lettered next week. 1844 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* (1845) II. 420 The greater number of the shops are lettered in the same tongue [Italian]. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan Der.* IV. xxxiii, There might be a hundred Ezra Cohens lettered above shop-windows 1877 *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c. 60 § 3 Every canal boat.. shall be lettered, marked, and numbered in some conspicuous manner.

4. *intr.* In occasional uses. **a.** To carry letters. **b.** To write letters.

c 1645, 1681, 1813 [see LETTERING]. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxiv, Our people go backwards and forwards letter-ing, and messaging. 1861 BP WILBERFORCE *Diary* 22 Feb. in *Life* (1882) III. i. 15 Did not go out at night, but lettered.

Letterane, obs. form of LECTERN.

‖ **Lettera·to.** *Obs* [It.:— L. *litterātus*; cf. LITERATUS] A man of letters; a learned man.

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt fr. Parnass.* 14 That unluckie Laconick Letterato.

Letterature, obs. form of LITERATURE.

Letter-card. [Cf F *carte-lettre*, G. *kartenbrief.*] The official designation of a folded card, having a gummed and perforated edging, so as to be closed and sent through the post (with an impressed or an affixed stamp) as an ordinary letter.

Introduced in Belgium in 1882, in Great Britain in 1892, and now used in many countries of the world

1892 (Feb.) *Instructions on Letter Card*, To open the letter card, tear off the edge at the perforation 1892 *Daily News* 12 Feb., Letter-cards impressed with a penny postage stamp.. are now on sale at every post-office The letter-cards will be subject to all the regulations affecting letters.

Lettered (le·tɔɹd), *ppl. a.* Forms: 4–5 **lett(e)rid(d, -yd,** 4–6 **lett(e)red,** *Sc.* **letterit, -yt,** 5–6 **letterd(e,** 6 *Sc* **lettiret,** 4– **lettered.** Also 4 **y-lettrede.** [f. LETTER *sb.*1 or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Acquainted with or instructed in letters; learned, literate, educated

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 7894 Prest wel y-lettrede ys to blame, þat [etc.]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4088 A ful louely lady lettered at þe best *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 957 Twa of Irland þat sum dele letteryt ware. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2241 Lettrid berne Quare-to feynys þou þis fare? 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxi. 238 Peter bertilmewe, clerk and but litil lettred 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II 684 Ane letterit man profound in all science. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 12 Agaynst those lettered heretickes Iohn speaketh playnly. 1572 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 125 They inquired not whether .. their Ministers were lettered 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 48 Mounsier, are you not lettred? 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Epigr.* 14 A man well borne and better lettered 1689 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III 305 London, abounding with so many wits and lettered persons. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 94 P 5 The lettered coxcombs without good-breeding give just occasion to rallery. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 2 P 14 It may not be unfit for him who makes a new entrance into the lettered world to suspect his own powers. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Def Poetry* Pr Wks. 1888 II 17 The bucolic writers, who found patronage under the lettered tyrants of Sicily and Egypt. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II 3 The unlettered barbarians willingly accepted the aid of the lettered clergy

absol. 1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A. i. 125 Lereþ hit þis lewed men for lettrede hit knoweþ *c* 1425 *Eng Conq. Irel.* lvii 134 He .. toke, both of letred & of lewed, be cursed tallages of gold & of siluer. 1433 LYDG. *S Edmund* App 374 Symple and lettryd ther heedys did enclyne.

2. Of or pertaining to learning or learned men; characterized by learning or literary culture.

1709 PRIOR *To Dr Sherlock on Death* 31 Wit may admire, and letter'd Pride be taught 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 317 And entertained with all the elegance of lettered hospitality. 1798 S. ROGERS *Ep. to Friend* 137 This sheltered scene of lettered talk. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* I. i, He was a man of lettered tastes 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* Introd. (1883) 45 This was my all of lettered intercourse. 1875 TENNYSON *Q Mary* II i, He loved the more His own .. letter'd peace.

3 Composed of a (specified) number of letters.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 346 That foure lettered name of God.

4. Inscribed with letters; *spec.* of a book: Having the title, etc. on the back in gilt or coloured letters.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 163 A letter'd and straight and long Order denotes..the Conflicts of Combatants. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4293/3 Gilt-back, and Letter'd. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 463 P 6, I observed one particular Weight lettered on both Sides. 1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 324 Phoebus' letter'd dome. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 12 The next thing which engaged my attention was the lettered floor 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 80 Hervey's Meditations, calf lettered. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Th. Churchyard* Poet. Wks. (1846) 13, I woo thee, thoughtful, from this letter'd stone. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 82 One glance at the lettered back. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 169 Camden, who speaks of a lettered stone he saw.

Letteree (letərˈ). [f. LETTER *sb.*1 + -EE.] (See quot.)

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) Advt., By Letterees are meant persons restored to Land by virtue of the Letters of King Charles the Second. *Ibid.* 2 There was restored to Letterees and Nominees .. 60 [acres].

Letteret (le·tərėt). [f. LETTER *sb.*1 + -ET.] A little or short letter.

1817 BYRON *To Moore* 25 Mar., I have written to you .. six letters, or letterets. 1822 LAMB *Lett.* XII. *To B. Barton* 114 Begging you to accept this letteret for a letter. 1835 HOOD in *Mem* (1860) I. 107 A little letteret that cannot do any-body any harm.

Lettering (le·təriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LETTER *v.* or *sb.*1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of writing letters; letter-writing.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 118 You may give the law of lettering to all the world. 1681 *Disc. Tanger* 3 If I exceed the Laws of Lettering, your command is my Apology. 1813 BYRON in Moore *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1830) I. 464, I hate lettering

2. The action or process of putting letters upon (anything) by inscribing, marking, painting, gilding, printing, stamping, etc. Also *concr.*, the letters inscribed.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Ctess & Gertr* I. 261 The letterings of his books had afforded her a high hope of pleasure. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl* 241 The dial-plate is complete, with the exception of the figures or lettering. 1869 J. RAVEN *Ch. Bells Cambr.* (1881) 12 The rudeness of the lettering seems to suggest an early date. 1877 *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c. 60. § 3 Such lettering, marking, and numbering shall include the word 'registered' and the registered number. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 146 The book was to have a smooth grey linen binding with silver lettering

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **lettering block, -box** (see quots.); **lettering piece,** the piece of leather on which the title of a book is stamped; **lettering-tool,** 'a bookbinder's tool for stamping the gilt titles on the backs of books' (Knight *Dict. Mech* 1875).

1871 *Amer Encycl. Printing* (ed RINGWALT) 74 **Lettering-block,* a piece of wood, the upper surface being rounded, upon which side-labels are lettered. **Lettering-box,* the box in which the type are screwed up preparatory to lettering. 1818 *Art Bookbinding* 30 Working the letters firm and straight on the *lettering-piece. 1880 *Print Trades Jrnl* No 31. 11 Some account-book lettering-pieces produced.. for the trade are certainly wonderful specimens of lettering.

Lettering, obs. Sc. form of LECTERN.

Letterize (le·tərəlz), *v.* [f. LETTER *sb.*1 + -IZE.] *intr.* To write letters

1824 LAMB *Lett* xiv *To B. Barton* 134 The idea of letterising has been oppressive to me of late 1837 B. BARTON *Select* (1849) 11, I have felt unequal to any letterizing

Letterless (le tərles), *a* [f. LETTER *sb.*1 + -LESS] Devoid of letters.

1. Unacquainted with letters or literature; illiterate. Also *absol.*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Quadrains of Pibrac* XCVII, 'Tis to be more than Sylla Letter-lesse. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol Learning* 125 A meer daring letterless Commander can promise himself no more successe in his Enterprise then [etc.] 1756 LAW *Lett. Import Subj.* 24 They help the ignorant and letterless to a knowledge of God. 1860 *Q. Rev.* CVIII 225 Silbury Hill the attempt of a letterless race to perpetuate the memory of some event 1880 P. GREG *Errant* II v 59 Bookless captain and letterless subaltern 1884 *Century Mag* XXVIII. 157 There was an illiterate generation, and a letterless race to be educated.

2. Having no letters or correspondence.

1837 *Lett fr Madras* (1843) 62 Unfortunate beings so letterless as to be able to pay them [*sc* visits] 1884 BP THOROLD *Yoke Christ* 105 A London Sunday is absolutely letterless. 1886 MRS A. HUNT *That other Person* II. 49 She wrote to him each day, and bemoaned her letterless condition

3. Having no letters inscribed or appended.

1881 *Education* Feb., The title.. was only retained by those who would have been absolutely letterless but for this domestic honour. 1886 MACLEOD *Clyde District Dumbartonsh.* i 6 This ancient letterless slab.

Letterlet, -ling, Letterly: see LETTER *sb* 1

Lettern, Letteroun, obs. forms of LECTERN.

Le·tter-press. [f. LETTER *sb* 1]

1. (Now commonly written *letterpress.*) Matter printed from letters or types, as distinguished from what is printed from plates. Also *attrib.*, as in *letterpress printing* (for which the use of the word in this sense may be elliptical).

1758–65 GOLDSM. *Ess* ii, Four extraordinary pages of letter-press. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Puff* Poet Wks. 1774 I 176 Plain letter-press shall do the feat 1772 *Hartford Merc.* 18 Sept Suppl. 4/3 Letter-press Printing is neatly perform'd. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 473 *note*, In the case of letter press, any such alterations are as yet, perhaps, without example. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 711 Plaster of Paris .. is poured over the letter-press page. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. Introd. 1 They who condescend to read the letter-press will have the advantage of my fair correspondent. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 137 In letter-press printing, the types.. are put together .. with their faces upwards. 1860–1 FLO NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* II. 11 The places where .. letter-press printers .. have to work for their living. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 591 William and Mary Howitt have contributed the letterpress. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 830 In this cartoon, and the letterpress concerning it, are commemorated [etc.].

2. A weight to keep one or more letters in place.

1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 78 They [pieces of rock] are often worked into .. letter-presses, &c.

3. A press for taking copies of letters.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 9/2 Van Helden .. slipped a handcuff upon his wrist, and fastened the other to the letter-press.

Letter(r)ure, variant of LETTRURE *Obs.*

Lettes(se, Lettewys, obs. ff. LETTUCE, LETTICE.

Lettic (le·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. LETT + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or related to the Letts; = LETTISH. Also, in wider sense, applied to the group of languages (by some philologists called *Baltic*) comprising Lettish, Lithuanian, and Old Prussian, and to the group of peoples speaking these languages. Also *absol.* as *sb.*, the Lettic or Lettish language.

1872 R. MORRIS *Eng. Accidence* i. 8 The Lettic Languages. (1) Old Prussian (2) Lettish or Livonian.. (3) Lithuanian. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 835 The Lettic race proper still in Courland, in Livonia 1881 FREEMAN *Hist Geog. Eur.* I. xi. 466 *note*, A common name for these closely allied nations is sometimes needed *Lettic* is the most convenient

†**Le·ttice.** *Obs.* Also 5 **letuse, -uce, letvis,** 6 **letewis, letuis, lettewys, lettis(e, -yce, -ys, -ushe,** 6–7 **letwis.** [a. OF. *letice, -is(s)e*, etc., app. a. OHG. *illtîso*, mod.G. *iltiss* polecat; but the application of the name has varied at different times] A kind of whitish grey fur (Cotgr.).

[1363 *Act* 37 *Edw. III*, c. 12 Qels ne usent revers dermynes ne de letuses esclaire 1373 in *Exch Rolls Scot.* II. 440 In empcione trium timbrarum de letysses cum dimidio, et septem letisses varii precii] *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 65 Her good and gay clothing, and furres of gray meniuere and letuse 1457 *Sc Acts Jas II* (1814) II 49/2 As to þeir gownys þt na woman weir mertrikes nor letviss 1502 *Will of Wrattesley* (Somerset Ho.), My secunde cap of letewis 1542 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 100 Ane gown .. quhairof the slevis hes bein liynit with letuis. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, 25 *Hen VIII* (1809) 803 The lorde Chauncellor in a robe of Scarlet open before bordered with Lettice 1662 *Stat Irel.* (1765) II 406 Letwis tawed, the timber, containing forty skins 8*s* 4*d*

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lettice-bonnet, -fur*; **lettice-cap,** a cap of this fur, apparently worn as a means of inducing sleep; **lettice-ruff,** a person wearing a ruff or collar of this fur.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp Dict*, A *Lettice bonnet or cap for gentlewomen, v. *Albanéga* [*Ibid*, *Albanega*, a kind of networke coife that women weare on their heads] 1544 *Will of R. Cressey* (Somerset Ho.), *Lettys cappes. 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus.* I. (1879) 69 Some weare Lattice cappes with three hornes, three corners I should saie, like the forked cappes of Popishe Priestes. 1619 FLETCHER *M Thomas* III. i, Bring in the Lettice cap You must be shaved sir, And then how suddenly wee'l make you sleep. 1621 — *Thierry & Theod.* v. ii K 2 Phisitians, some with glisters, Some with lettice caps, some posset drinkes, some pills. 1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 20 Gownes of scarlett edged with white *lettushe furre. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for month* II iv, Is this *Lettice Ruffe your husband?

Lettice, obs. form of LATTICE, LETTUCE.

‖ **Lettiga** (letti·ga). Also **lettica, latiga.** [It. *lettica, lettiga*:—L. *lectica* a litter.] (See quots.)

1805 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett* (1864) I. 114 Wynn and Wadsworth were seated in a Lettiga, a kind of sedan chair that accommodates two persons who sit facing each other. 1811 J. BOWDLER *Select Pieces* (1817) I 54 Mr. Burgman had been so good to provide me with proper mules and a latiga for travelling. 1821 EARL ABERDEEN in Sir H. Gordon *Life* III. (1893) 68, I must positively have you carried to the spot in a lettica. 1838 H. G. KNIGHT *Normans in Sicily* 148 The lettiga is a small vis-à-vis, carried on long poles by two mules.

Letting (le·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. LET *v* 1 + -ING 1] The action of LET *v.*1 in various senses.

1. The action of allowing the movement or passage of, giving loose or vent to; chiefly with adverbs, as *down, in, off.* Also *letting blood, letting go.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* xli, Onely throu latting of myn eyen fall 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 107 The lyftyngys vppe of the crosse and the lettyngys done ageyne 1530 PALSGR. 239/1 Lettyng of blode, *seignee.* 1668 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacr.* III. i. § 16 Man is formed with a mouth.. for receiving and letting forth of air. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 149 The letting in of the Waters, and other things .were hindred 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 5. 38 Letting go. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 219 The good we do is of His own good will,—The ill, of His own letting. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 97 Some wise-acres .. would think it a woful letting-down. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* ix, She couldn't wear one of your gowns, could she, by any letting down? *a* 1861 CLOUGH *Mari Magno* 692, I..knew the letting off of steam, and rose. 1861 TRENCH *Sev. Ch Asia* 78 Such a letting go of first love. 1864 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. IV 109 He thought his father's argument a letting down of principle.

2. The action of allowing the use of (houses, lands, etc.) on payment of rent, etc.; leasing. Also with *out.*

1538 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E. E. T. S.) 8 All men which haue or hold ony tenement of the lettyng of the master and the wardens. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 1 The letting and taking of Leases. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxii. 139 Not the Season for letting of houses. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 252 Where the letting of their land was by rent [etc.]. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* II. 20 The letting of the Pearl banks had been accomplished. 1883 R. RITCHIE *Bk. Sibyls* II. 83 He .. reorganized the letting out of the estate. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 77 § 7 If any

land is comprised in a lease for .. lives, or in a letting for a term of years. 1894 *Times* 5 Feb. 4/3 The Irish grass lettings are making high prices.

Letting (le·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] *arch.* [f. LET *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of LET *v.*[2]; delaying, hindering, an instance of this; also quasi-*concr.*, a hindrance, an obstacle; frequent in † *but, without letting*, without hindrance, without delay.

c 1020 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 87 Oðer lettincge þæt he na þolige. a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 (Laud MS.) Se cyng syððan scipa ut on sæ sende his broðer .. to lættinge. a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Þe bitternesse of mine sunnen attri is þe lettunge. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3204 Non man on hem letting dede. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 263/76 With-oute lettingue In heo ȝeode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3199 O þis letting was he ful glad. *Ibid.* 4914 For drightin dos vs na letting. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II 12 The lord the bruce, but mar letting, Gert priuely bryng Stedys twa. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* lii. (*St. Andrew*) 974 Þat mycht be hendringe to myn fame, and lattinge als to ȝore gud name. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 425 Seynt Poule biddes men preye wiþouten lettynge. c 1400 *Melayne* 1503 Go we to your company..Late ther be no Lettynge. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1183 And our he swam; for lattyng fand he nocht 1486 MARG. C'TESS OXFORD in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 7 To the letting of his seid purpose. 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. i. 8 He maye be in the waye of saluacyon if he haue none other lettynge. 1657 *Divine Lover* 299 The waye is full of..theiues, and many other greate lettings.

† b. Wasting (of time). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xx. (1495) 616 Whiche were ouer noyouse and gretly lettynge of tyme to reherse theym here al arowe 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxvii 92 To shewe here the vayne and dissymulyd sorowe that Fredegunde made for the Kynge, it were but lettynge of tyme.

† **Le·tting**, *ppl. a* *Obs. rare.* [f. LET *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That lets or hinders; hindering.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I xxi. 26 Blisfull is he þat may putte awey euery letting distraccion.

Lettirmareday: see LATTER.

Lettis(e, obs. f. LATTICE, LETTICE, LETTUCE.

Lettish (le·tiʃ), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. LETT + -ISH] Pertaining to the Letts or their language. Also *absol.* as *sb*, the language of the Letts.

1831 *For. Q. Rev* VIII. 63 One of the most important personages of the ancient Lettish mythology. 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* 3 The Livonian (or Lettish) of Livonia and of Courland 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist Man* 183 These dialects are the Lettish, Lithuanian, and the Proper Pruthenian. 1881 FREEMAN *Hist. Geog Eur.* I. xi. 466 *note*, *Lett*, with the adjective *Lettish*, is the special name of one of the obscurer members of the family 1888 KING & COOKSON *Sound & Inflex.* ii 34 The Baltic family contains the three divisions of Old Prussian, Lithuanian, and Lettish

Lettonian (letōu·niăn), *a* and *sb.* [f mod.L. *Lettōn-*, *Letto* LETT + -IAN. Cf. LAPPONIAN, and F. *Letton* = LETT] = LETTISH.

1880 *Libr Univ Knowl.* (N Y.) VIII. 835 The Lettonian differs from the other Lithuanian dialects in having an admixture of Finnish words

Lettorne, obs. form of LECTERN.

Lettorye, obs. form of LECTUARY.

Lettour, obs. form of LECTERN, LETTER *sb.*[3]

Lettren, -on(e, **-une**, obs. forms of LECTERN.

† **Lettrure.** *Obs* Also 4–5 **letterure**, (4 **letrure, letterrure, lettyreure**, 5 **lectrure, litterure**). [ad. OF. *letrëure, lettreure*:—L. *litterātūra*, f. *littera* letter.]

1. A writing, a written book, a story. *Holy lettrure* = Holy Scripture.

13.. *K. Alis* 3516 Ac, for that lettrure seith ther ageyn, Nul Y schewe hit to no mon. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B x. 27 'Lo!' seith holy letterrure 'whiche lordes beth this shrewes'. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2170 Luctus it hiȝt, þe letterure & þe line þus it callis. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lv. 240 In Caldev was this scripture, whiche Is to vndirstonde As be lettrure.

2. Knowledge of letters or books; learning.

13.. *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 750 Ne arystotel nawþer by hys lettrure Of carpe þe kynde þese propertez. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxx. 9 For .i not knew lettyreure 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 137 For in loue and in letterure lith þe grete eleccion. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 138 He cowde not no lettrure. a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2073 Simple is my goost, and scars my letterure 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 275 She of lettrure no Kunnyng had 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 276/2 Seynt Augustyn was quycke in engyne Swete in speche wyse in lettrure.

3. Science of or skill in (arms).

13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1513 Þe lel layk of luf, þe lettrure of armes.

Lettsomite (le·tsǒmait). *Min.* [Named by Percy, 1850, after Dr. W. G. *Lettsom*: see -ITE.] A synonym of Cyanotrichite (see CYANO-).

1850 DANA *Min.* 523 Lettsomite .. occurs in spherical globules 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 402 Lettsomite .. [occurs] in tufts of capillary crystals.

Lettuce (le·tis). Forms: 3–6 **letus**(e, 4–6 **lettuse**, 5 **latewes**, 5–6 **letews, letuce**, 6 **let(t)yse, lettes**(se, **-is, -us, -use, -yce, lectuse, lacteux, -use, laictuce**, *Sc.* **lattouce**, 6–7 **lactuce, lettise**, 6–8 **lettice**, 7 **lectuce**, 8 **lattice**, 6– **lettuce**. [ME. *letuse*, connected with OF. *laitue* (Cotgr. *laictuë*, mod.F. *laitue*):—*lactūca*, f. *lact-*, *lac* milk, the name having reference to the milky juice of the plant.

The exact origin of the Eng. word is uncertain. Prof. Skeat conjectures that it may be a OF. **letuse*, **laituse*:—L.**lactūcea*, an adjectival derivative of *lactūca*. Palsgrave in 1530 gives *lectus* as a Fr. form, and a vocabulary of c 1475 (Wright-Wülcker 787) gives *letusa* as the Latin equivalent of Eng. *letuse*; but the genuineness of these is doubtful.]

1. Any plant of the genus *Lactuca*; esp. *Lactuca sativa* or Garden Lettuce, the leaves of which are much used as a salad; often *collect.* in *sing.* for the plants or their leaves. *Wild lettuce*: some plant of this genus growing wild; *spec.* in England = *L. Scariola* and *L. virosa*; in America = *L. Canadensis.* Also applied to various plants resembling this genus. For *Cabbage, Cos, Hare, Indian, Lamb's Lettuce* etc., see the first member.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 18/598 A fair herbe, þat men cleopez letuse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6079 Wit therf bred and letus wild. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xii. 8 Therf looves with wylde letuse. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov Lordsh.* 73 Wylde letus þat feldmen clepin skarioles. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 176 Letuce is to be sette in Ianyueer. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* iv. 13 Yet ben in the gardynes Letews, porselane. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 39 Breade steped in white brothe, with sodden lettyse, or cykorie, are good to be vsed. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 26 Muche vse of lettes hurteth the eysight. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 39 When the yong lactuse begin to growe, I cutte of the bitter and sower stalkes from them 1614 J COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* L 3 b, Did I eate any Lettice to supper last night, that I am so sleepie. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* II. xxxviii. 309 The greater wilde Lettuce smelling of Opium. 1651–3 JER TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 108 A dish of Lettice and a clear Fountain can cool all my Heat 1671 H M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 100 It is very fine Broth which he is served up in; the Lettice are very choyce ones. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat* II. i 18 If your point be rest, [take] Lettuce and cowslip-wine. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Lettuce, Wild, *Prenanthes.* 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 540 Lettuce has glaucous vertical leaves.

† 2. Proverb. *Like lips, like lettuce* = 'like has met its like'; an echo of L. *similem habent labra lactucam*, an alleged saying of M. Crassus, when he saw an ass eating thistles.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 189/1 No doubt the prouerbe is true, such lippes such lectuse, such saintes such miracles. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 433 Sic lipps, sic lattouce; lordis and lownes 1587 FLEMING *Contn Holinshed* III 1017/2 Like lips, like lettice, as is their cause so are the rulers. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 92 He left such lettice as were too fine for his lips 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets Drie Dinner* To Rdrs., Here are Lettuses for euery mans lips 1619 *Pasquil's Palin* (1877) 130 If he like not these Lettice, let him pull backe his lips. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III iv. 140 Well, but the Lettice and the Lips do well together.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *lettuce-bed, -juice, -leaf, -seed*; † **lettuce-cabbage** = *cabbage-lettuce*, **lettuce-opium** = LACTUCARIUM; **lettuce-water**, a decoction of lettuce.

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 380 The fierce currents of the wet season. play great havoc with these *lettuce beds. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 408 Make Plantations of *Lettuce Cabbage for Winter use. 1832 *Veg Subst Food* 299 The narcotic property of *lettuce-juice has been long familiarly known c 1540 *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. 227 Nightshade leaves, *lactuce leaves, henbayne leaves. 1816 A. DUNCAN in *Mem. Caled. Hortic Soc.* (1819) II 312 A substance which I have denominated Lactucarium or *Lettuce Opium. 1577 MOUNTAINE *Gardener's Labyrinth* II. 43 *Lettice seedes. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* III 660 Oyl of Lettice Seeds. 1713 DERHAM *Phys-Theol* 9 *note*, Some Lettice-Seed being sown in the open Air. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 104 *Lettuce water 4 ounces.

† **Le·ttucer.** *Obs rare*[−1]. In 6 **letticer.** [f. LETTUCE + -ER.] (See quot.)

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 45 The female (Mandrag) is called the letticer with lesse leues and narrower then lettice.

Lettus(e, **-uze**, obs. forms of LETTUCE.

Lettushe, obs. form of LETTICE.

Lettwary, var. LECTUARY *Obs.*, electuary.

Letty (le·ti), *a. dial.* Also 7 **lette.** [f. LET *v.*[2] + -Y.] That lets or hinders.

1642 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 110 When there is any lette Weather in Harvest time. 1886 ELWORTHY *W Somerset Word bk*, *Letty-weather*, showery; rainy, lit. hindering weather—i e hindering harvesting or out-door work

Lettyce, -ys(e, obs. forms of LETTICE, LETTUCE.

Lettyreure, variant of LETTRURE. *Obs.*

Letuare, -ie, -y(e: see LECTUARY.

Letuce, -uis, -us(e, obs. ff LETTICE, LETTUCE.

Let-up, *sb.*: see LET *v.*[1] 35 c.

Letvis, letwis, obs. forms of LETTICE.

Letwary(e, **-werye**: see LECTUARY.

Letyrn, Letys, obs. ff. LECTERN, LETTUCE.

Leucæ·thiop (l[i]usī·þiǫp). Also **leucoethiop.** [f. Gr. λευκ-ός white (see LEUCO-) + Αἰθίοπ-, Αἰθίοψ an Ethiopian.

Some have written *leucæthiop*, perh. influenced by the transliteration *leucæ Æthiopes* (for λευκοί Αἰθίοπες) in the ordinary text of Pliny *N. H.* v. viii.]

An albino of a negro race. So **Leu·cæthiopia**, the constitution of a leucæthiop. **Leu·cæthio·pic** *a.*, characterized by leucæthiopia.

1819 W. LAWRENCE *Physiol.* 287 Their peculiar constitution . may be conveniently termed, after some modern authors, leucæthiopia. *Ibid.* 510 The same parents at different times have leucæthiopic children, and others with the ordinary formation, and characters. 1860 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr* I 109 The people..call these leucœthiops [*sic*; *but* leucæthiops *in Index*] Wazungu, 'white men'. [Mod. Dicts. have chiefly *Leucoethiop*, *Leucæthiop*]

Leucate (l[i]ū·kĕt). *Chem.* [f LEUC-IC + -ATE.] A salt of leucic acid.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III 576 Leucate of barium.

‖ **Leuchæmia** (l[i]ukī·miă). *Path.* Less correctly **leuc-, leukæmia.** [mod.L. as if Gr. *λευχαιμία, f. λευκ-ός white + αἷμα blood.] Virchow's name for a disease characterized by an excessive production of white corpuscles in the blood, with morbid affections of the spleen and other parts; called also LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos Lex.* 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 148 Leukæmia. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 503 Leucocythemic lymphadenoma, or leucæmia. 1885–8 FAGGE & PYE SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed 2) I 114 Leuchæmia. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 635 Bennett gave the name leucocythæmia to the disease, whilst Virchow called it leukæmia.

Hence **Leuchæ·mic** *a.*, affected with or characterized by leuchæmia.

1876 *Clinical Soc. Trans.* IX. 83 On finding the leuchæmic state of the blood I gave him phosphorus. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV 445 Leukæmic tumours are small, scattered, roundish patches of lymph-cells.

Leuchtenbergite (loiχtənbɔ̄·ɹgəit). *Min.* [named by A. Komonen, 1842, in honour of Maximilian, duke of *Leuchtenberg*: see -ITE.] A variety of clinochlore, often resembling talc.

1844 DANA *Min* 317. 1887 *Min. Mag* VII. 222.

Leucic (l[i]ū·sik), *a. Chem.* [f. LEUC-IN + -IC.] *Leucic acid*, a diatomic fatty acid, also called *Oxyhexoic acid*, obtained by treating leucin with nitrous acid. *Leucic ether*, an oily liquid obtained by the action of zinc-ethyl on oxalic ether.

1865 WATTS *Dict Chem* III. 576 Leucic ether. *Ibid.*, Leucic acid. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem* 54 Leucic Acid ..This acid only exists in the body in its ammoniated form, leucin.

Leucin (l[i]ū·sin). *Chem.* Also **leucine.** [f. Gr. λευκ-ός white + -IN.] A white crystalline substance, known also as *amido-caproic acid* ($C_6H_{13}NO_2$), one of the principal products of the decomposition of nitrogenous matter.

1826 HENRY *Elem Chem.* II. 395 A peculiar white matter, called by Braconnot leucine 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat* IV. 164/2 Leucin .. is a crystalline substance closely resembling cholesterine in appearance 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 194 Leucine is found very widely distributed in the animal kingdom, as in the spleen, pancreas, and brain.

attrib. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* I 177 Microscopic examination . might shew leucin balls.

Leucite (l[i]ū·səit). *Min.* Also 8 **leucit.** [a. G. *leucit* (A. G. Werner, 1791), f. Gr. λευκός white: see -ITE.] Silicate of aluminium and potassium, usually found in glassy trapezohedrons, occurring in volcanic rocks, esp. in lavas from Vesuvius

1799 *Med Jrnl.* I. 300 In the decomposition of the fossil, called leucit, he [Klaproth] found from 20 to 22 parts of potass in the hundred 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 363 The volcanic leucite contained less potash than other kinds. 1876 PAGE *Adv Text-Bk. Geol.* vii 146 Many of the older lavas yield agates. leucite . and other precious minerals.

attrib. 1878 LAWRENCE tr *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 135 Leucite rock may be regarded as a dolerite, in which the labradorite is replaced by leucite.

Hence **Leuci·tic** *a.*, containing or of the nature of leucite. **Leu·citoid** (*Crystallogr.*), the trapezohedron or tetragonal trisoctahedron; so called as being the form of the mineral leucite. **Leuci·tophyr**(e [G. (*por*)*phyr* porphyry; cf. GRANOPHYRE], 'a dark-grayish fine-grained cellular volcanic rock consisting of augite and leucite together with some disseminated magnetic iron' (Dana *Man. Geol.* 1868).

1830 LYELL *Princ Geol.* I. 352 The foundations of the town [Pompeii] stand upon the old leucitic lava of Somma. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 109 As in the little leucite crystals of the sperone or leucitophyr which occurs near Rome. 1880 G F. RODWELL in *Nature* XXI. 352 The lava is very leucitic.

Leuco- (l[i]ū·ko), before a vowel **leuc-**, a. Gr. λευκο-, combining form of λευκός white, as in **Leuca·niline** *Chem.*, a white crystalline coal-tar base ($C_{20}H_{21}N_3$) obtained from rosaniline by reduction and from other substances. **Leuca·nthous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. ἄνθ-ος flower + -OUS], white-flowered (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Leucau·gite** *Min.* [AUGITE], a white or greyish variety of augite (Dana, 1868). **Leu·coblast** *Biol.* [-BLAST], one of the spheroidal cells from which leucocytes develop. **Leuco·choly** *nonce-wd.* [after MELANCHOLY] (see quot.). **Leu·cocy·clite** *Min.* [Gr. κύκλ-ος + -ITE], a synonym of apophyllite. ‖ **Leucode·rma** *Path.* [Gr. δέρμα skin], deficiency of colouring matter or unnatural whiteness in the skin; hence **Leu·code·rmic** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.*). ‖ **Leu·come·lanous** *a.* [Gr. μελαν-, μέλας + -OUS], having a fair complexion with dark hair. **Leu·cope·nia** *Path.* [Gr. πενία poverty] (see quot.); hence **Leu·cope·nic** *a.*, characterized by leucopenia. **Leu·cophyll** *Bot.* [Gr. φύλλ-ον leaf], a colourless substance found in the corpuscles of an etiolated plant, capable of being transformed into chlorophyll. ‖ **Leu·copla·cia** *Path.* [Gr. πλακ-, πλάξ a flat surface], white patches appearing on the tongue or on the mucous membrane within the mouth. **Leu·coplast** *Biol.* [Gr. πλαστ-ός moulded] = next. **Leu·co-**

pla·stid *Biol.* [PLASTID], one of the colourless corpuscles found in the protoplasm of vegetable cells around which starch accumulates. **Leu·coscope** [-SCOPE], an instrument contrived by Helmholtz for comparing the relative whiteness of lights or colours, or for testing the power of the eye to distinguish colours. **Leu cospe·rmous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed + -OUS], having white seeds. **Leu·cosphere** *Astron.* [SPHERE], the inner corona. **Leuco·xene** *Min.* [Gr. ξένος guest], a white decomposition product of titanic iron; probably titanite (*Cent. Dict.*).

1863 *Fownes' Chem.* 673 The action of sulphide of ammonium upon rosaniline gives rise to a base *leucaniline which contains two additional equivalents of hydrogen. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 29 June 1606 A partial exhaustion of the *leucoblastic function of the bone marrow. 1742 T. GRAY *Let.* 27 May *Wks.* 1884 II 113 Mine ..is a white Melancholy, or rather *Leucocholy, for the most part; which, though it seldom laughs or dances, nor ever amounts to what one calls Joy or Pleasure, yet is a good easy sort of a state. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Polaris. Light* ix. 34 (U. K. S.) In other specimens of apophyllite, which Mr. Herschel calls *leucocyclite, from the rings being white and black 1884 MAX MÜLLER in *19th Cent* June 1017 A semi-human progenitor, suffering, it may be, from leprosy or *leucoderma. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V 418 Any number of leucocytes below the arbitrary limit of 6000 [per cubic millimetre of blood] will constitute a hypoleucocytosis, or *leucopenia as the condition is also named. *Ibid.* 420 He was able to distinguish a *leucopenic phase, or hypoleucytosis, during which the number of hæmic leucocytes falls [etc.] 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem* III. 584 **Leucophyll.* 1885-8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 124 A similar affection of the tongue often follows *leucoplacia, or white syphilitic patches, at the end of several years. 1885 GOODALL *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 43 *Leucoplastids are found in parts which are normally devoid of chlorophyll, such as tubers, rhizomes, etc 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 277 Professor Helmholtz's new instrument, called the *leukoscope 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* lvi 272 For this envelope the name '*leucosphere' has been proposed.

Leucochalcite (liū ko,kæ·lsəit). *Min.* [Named by Sandberger, 1881, f. LEUCO- + Gr. χαλκ-ός brass: see -ITE.] Arsenate of copper, often found in silky white needles

1883 DANA *Min.* App. iii. 69. 1892 *Ibid.* 837 Leucochalcite .. occurs as a delicate coating with malachite

Leucocyte (liū kǒsəit). *Phys.* [f LEUCO- + -CYTE.] A colourless corpuscle, e g. one of the white blood-corpuscles, or one of those found in lymph, connective tissue, etc.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* Introd 18 *note*, In the absence .. of certain animal 'cytoids' or 'leucocytes' the vaccine poison is inoperative 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 415 At the present day, the name 'leucocyte' has a somewhat wider significance than that of a mere synonym for the different forms of the white corpuscles.

Comb. 1879 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst Med* V 237 A scraping of the cut surface presents under the microscope a large number of .. leucocyte like corpuscles.

Hence **Leu·cocy·tal** *a.*, of or pertaining to leucocytes. **Leu cocy tary** = prec. **Leu cocy·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to leucocytes; characterized by the presence of leucocytes. **Leu cocyto·sis** [after Gr. words in -ωσις] (see quot 1866)

1879 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst Med* V 217 An overgrowth of this tissue .. may be associated with *leucocytal excess. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 382 We can see the coloring matter penetrating the *leucocytary protoplasmic mass. 1879 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med* V. 232 The albumen in *leucocytic blood is said to be diminished 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 637 Other organs [than the spleen] are not infrequently the seat of diffuse leucocytic infiltrations. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 68 According to the nomenclature proposed by Virchow, a temporary increase in the number of white corpuscles in the blood is called *leucocytosis. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II. 563 The leucocytosis diminishes rapidly with the fall of temperature.

‖**Leucocythæmia** (liū kosəiþī·miă). *Path.* Also **leucocythemia.** [f. LEUCO- + Gr. κύτος -CYTE + αἷμα blood.] J. H. Bennett's name for LEUCHÆMIA.

1852 J. H BENNETT (*title*) Leucocythæmia or White Cell-blood in Relation to the Physiology and Pathology of the Lymphatic Glandular System 1885 WOODHEAD *Pract. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 128 Leucocythemia of the Liver.

Hence **Leucocythæ mic** (also *-emic*) *a.*, affected with or characterized by leucocythæmia.

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 41 Gelatin .. is sometimes found in the blood of leucocythæmic patients. 1876 [see LEUCHÆMIA]

Leucoethiop, leucœthiop: see LEUCÆTHIOP.

Leucol (liū·kǫl). *Chem.* Also **leukol.** [f. LEUCO- + -OL.] = next.

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 537 Leukol has somewhat the odour of bitter almonds. *c*1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sci.* I. 116/1 There are evolved .. aniline, leukol, picoline.

Leucoline (liū·kǒləin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -INE.] An organic base derived from coal-tar, identical with quinoline. Hence **Leucoli·nic** (*acid*): see quot. 1892.

1852 FOWNES *Chem.* 562 Chinoleine (Leucoline). 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem*, *Leucoline* C_9H_7N. This base, occurring in coal tar, has been shown to be identical with quinoline. *Leucolinic acid* $C_9H_9NO_3$. Obtained from coal-tar quinoline (leucoline).

‖**Leucoma** (liukōu·mă). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. λεύκωμα, f. λευκοῦν to make white, f. λευκός white.] A white opacity in the cornea of the eye, the result of inflammation or of a wound; = ALBUGO.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Leucoma*, a white Scar in the Horney Coat of the Eye. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 399 The disease Leucoma, or Albugo. 1853 H. WALTON *Operat. Ophth. Surg.* 605 The lower edge of the pupil adhered to the leucoma.

Hence **Leuco·maine** (-meɪin) *Chem.*, an alkaloid found in the living body as distinguished from one found in a dead or putrefying body (*ptomaine*). **Leuco·matous** *a.*, affected with leucoma.

1887 *Athenæum* 20 Aug 247/3 It treats of the ptomaines and leucomaines .. in relation to scientific medicine. 1898 P MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 404 The cornea ulcerates or turns leucomatous, and in the end sight is entirely lost. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI 321 At present we know very little about the injurious effects of leucomaines and ptomaines.

Leucopathy (liukǫ·păþi). Also in L. form **leucopathia.** [f. LEUCO- + Gr. -πάθεια, πάθος suffering.] = ALBINISM. Also *transf.*

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 587 The arts are infected with a 'leucopathy', architecture and painting rejoicing in universal glare 1868 *Nat. Encycl* I. 383 The name [Albino] is now used to designate any individual who exhibits peculiarities, which are very generally styled leucopathy. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 445/1 Albinism, or Leucopathia.

Leucophane (liū kǒfēin). *Min.* [Named by Esmark, 1840, f. late Gr. λευκοφάνης, f. λευκό-ς white + φαν-, φαίνεσθαι to appear, from its often showing whitish reflections.] Silicate of glucium, calcium, and sodium. Also **Leuco phanite.**

1844 DANA *Min.* 235 Leucophane occurs in syenite with albite. 1868 *Ibid* (ed. 5) 260 Leucophanite .., crystals tabular and nearly rectangular. 1891 T S. HUNT *Min. Phys.* 327 With these is also placed leucophanite.

†**Leucophle·gmacy.** *Path. Obs* Also in mod.L. form **leucophlegmatia.** [ad. Gr. λευκοφλεγματία, f. λευκό-ς white + φλεγματ- PHLEGM.] 'A dropsical tendency, denoted by a pale, tumid and flabby condition of body' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1657 *Physical Dict*, *Leucophlegmatia*, a kind of dropsie 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem Med Wks.* Vocab, *Leucophlegmacy*, the kind of dropsy that riseth of white phlegm throughout all the body, and makes the flesh spongy. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 381 It [Cachexy] sometimes disposeth to Consumptions, sometimes to Leucophlegmacy. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 139 The urine thus retained in the blood, soon joins with the other humours of the body; whence the lymphatic ducts are over-loaded, and a *leucophlegmatia* induced.

Leucophlegmatic (liū ko,flegmæ·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Affected with or characterized by leucophlegmacy.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat* II vii. 110 Leucophlegmatick persons. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 363 Old Age attended with a .. leucophlegmatic Constitution 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl* 20 Apr (1815), He told me .. my case was dropsical, or, as he called it, leuco-phlegmatic. 1839 *Blackw Mag* XLV. 356 The vast expanse of his leucophlegmatic countenance. 1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 185 A leucophlegmatic temperament.

Hence **Leu cophlegma·tical** *a.* = prec.

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins* 988 They hurt not dropsie persons, nor such as are leucophlegmatical

Leucopyrite (liūkopəi·rəit). *Min.* [f. LEUCO- + PYRITE.] A variety of lollingite.

1837 DANA *Min* 400 Leucopyrite occurs associated with copper nickel at Schladming, in Styria; with serpentine at Reichenstein, in Silesia [etc].

‖**Leucorrhœa** (liūkǒrī ă). *Path.* [f Gr. λευκό-ς white + ῥοία a flow.] A mucous or mucopurulent discharge from the lining membrane of the female genital organs; the whites

1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XI 231/1 The Leucorrhœa, Fluor Albus, or Whites. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis Eye* 870 Some mothers with leucorrhœa infect all their children.

Hence **Leu corrhœ·al, Leucorrhœic** (also **-rrhoic,** on Gr. type -ῤροϊκός; cf. F. *leucorrhoïque*, *-rrhéique*) *adjs*, of or pertaining to leucorrhœa.

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII 521 The suppression of a leucorrhoic running. 1806 J ROBERTON *Treat. Cantharides* II. vi 41 The leucorrhœal discharge. 1885 G. H TAYLOR *Pelvic Therap* 129 A local leucorrhœal outflow. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Leucorrhœic.*

‖**Leucosis** (liūkōu·sis). [a. Gr. λεύκωσις, f. λευκοῦν to make white, f. λευκός white] **a.** Pallor, whiteness (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). **b.** The process of becoming an albino; the condition of an albino. **c.** The formation of leucoma (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Leucosis*, a whitening of the Face, Teeth, or other Parts of the Body. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 79 Symptoms of leucosis in their eyes, hair, and skin

Leucosoid (liū·kǒsoid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Leucos-ia* (f. Gr. λευκός white) the name of the typical genus + -OID] One of a family belonging to the tribe *Oxystomata* or pointed-mouth crabs.

1852 DANA *Crust* I 48 But in the Leucosoids, there is a higher perfecting of the branchial system.

Leucoturic (liūkotiū·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. λευκός white + URIC, with inserted *t*, after *allanturic.*] Only in *Leucoturic acid* (see quot. 1866).

1847 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 787 Leucoturic acid. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 135 Leucoturic acid is a diamerone of lantanuric acid and oxaluric or parabanic acid.

Leucous (liū kəs), *a.* [f. Gr. λευκ-ός white + -OUS.] Having a white skin; light-complexioned, blonde Said esp. of albinos Also *ellipt.*

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 78 To these two varieties we must add a third, the leucous or the albino. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl Anat.* IV. 936/2 The leucous races of man .. afford the most numerous examples of the sanguine temperament. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 85 They [albinos] much resemble Europeans of the leucous complexion.

†**Leucrocutanized,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *leucrocuta* (Pliny) a fabulous beast + -AN + -IZE + -ED1.] Uttered as by a 'leucrocuta'.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* xxvii, She soothes with Leucrocutanized sound.

Leud (liūd). *Hist.* Also in Latin pl. form **leudes** (liū·dīz). [repr. med L. *leudēs*, a. OHG. *liudi, liuti*: see LEDE.] In the Frankish kingdoms: A vassal or feudatory.

*c*1756-67 BURKE *Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 338 This chief [of the ancient Germans] was styled Senior, Lord [etc.]. the followers were called Ambacti, Comites, Leuds, Vassals [etc.] 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* I. (1889) 17 The king, attended by some of his leudes, armed only with their swords, entered. 1863 J. WHITE *Eighteen Chr. Cent.* vii. 137 The Leud, as he was called—or feudatory, as he would have been named at a later time. 1872 ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.*, *Introd* p. xxxv, They had exchanged the position of Leudes .. for that of Antrustions.

Leud, Leude, obs. forms of LEDE, LEWD.

Leuge, obs. form of LEAGUE *sb.*1

Leugh, obs. Sc. pa. t. of LAUGH.

Leuid, obs. form of LEWD.

Leuk, Sc. form of LOOK.

Leuke, Leun, obs. ff. LEAGUE, LUKE, LION.

Leungyie, obs. Sc. form of LOIN.

Leurne, Leuse, obs. ff. LEARN, LOOSE *v.*

Leuterer, -ing: see LOITERER, -ING.

†**Levable,** *a. Obs* [a. OF. *levable*, f. *lever* to raise, LEVY.] That may be levied; = LEVIABLE.

1432 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 403/2 If any oder .. somme, be apon any Decenne ..putt, that hit be for noght, voide, and noght levable. 1450 *Petit Citty Winchester* in *Archæologia* (1770) I 91 The xv penny or taxe is graunted to your highnesse .. the whiche whenne it is levable [etc] 1496-7 *Act* 12 *Hen VII*, c 12 § 5 Then the levyeng and payment of the seid xvme .. [shall be] put in suspence and not levable nor paied

Levain(e, Levalto, obs. ff. LEAVEN, LAVOLTA.

†**Levament.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad L *levāmentum*, f. *levāre* to lighten] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Leuament*, the comfort which one hath of his wife.

Le·vance. [See next and -ANCE] = next.

1886 BLACKMORE in *Harper's Mag* May 874 If .. prescription for levance and couchance conferred any right undefeasible

Levancy (le·vănsi) *Law.* [f. LEVANT *a.*: see -ANCY.] In phrase *Levancy and couchancy*. the fact of being levant and conchant.

1695, 1818 [see COUCHANCY]. 1866 *Law Rep* 1 Ex. 172 The condition of levancy and couchancy is only to be taken as the measure of the capacity of the land to maintain the cattle 1872 *Law Rep.* 7 Com. Pl 593 Levancy and couchancy is a mere measure of the number of cattle or other animals that may be put upon the common.

Levand, obs form of LEVANT, LIVING.

Levant (lǐvæ·nt), *sb.*1 (and quasi-*adj.*) Also (in sense 4 b) 6 **levand,** 7 **leven.** [a. F. *levant*, pres. pple. of *lever* to rise, used subst. for the point where the sun rises; hence as in senses 1 and 2. (In Milton stressed *le·vant.*)]

1. *Geog.* †**a.** The countries of the East. *The High Levant* = the far East (cf. HIGH *a.* 3). *Cloth of Levant* = BEZETTA (see quot. 1558). *Obs.* **b.** *spec* The eastern part of the Mediterranean, with its islands and the countries adjoining.

1497 *Naval Acc Hen. VII* (1896) 218 A viage to be made into the levaunt. 1558 WARDE tr *Alexis' Secr.* IV 80 To make a kinde of cloth, called cloth of Leuant wherwith women vse to colour their faces 1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* III i 54 b, The Hydrographers .. haue chaunged the names, Callyng the Leuant or Orient, East. The Ponent or Occident, West. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II I 99 My voiage to the Ilands of Candia and Chio in the Leuant. 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* II. xvi. § 2 It is the use of China, and the Kingdoms of the High Levant 1688 *Lond. Gaz* No 2320/3 Not to allow Pratique to any Ships coming from the Levant 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Levant*, in geography, signifies any country situate to the east of us 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII 453/1 Levant .. is also commonly used .. to designate the eastern or Asiatic shores of that sea [the Mediterranean]. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* v. (1864) 66 That Grecian race against which you will be cautioned so carefully as soon as you touch the Levant.

2. An easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean; a levanter. ? *Obs.*

1628 DIGBY *Voy Medit.* (1868) 81 The 29 .. there came a fresh gale att S. E.; which .. blowed constantely a strong Leuante. 1693 *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv (1697) 367 Carpathian Gale .. We term it at Sea, a strong Levant 1762 MORE in *Phil. Trans.* LII 450 Setting sail with a light Levant, to pass the strait to the westward. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Levant*, a wind coming from the east, which freshens as the sun rises.

3. A kind of leather = *Levant morocco* (see 4 b).

1880 *Times* 25 Sept. 4/5 The leathers known .. as Levants, Memels and Cordovans.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** passing into adj. with sense 'east-, eastern', as *levant sea, wind.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 129 It begins at the Levant sea of Oriental Indians. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 386 She is built upon the utmost levant point of Europe. 1667 MILTON

P. L. x. 704 Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent Windes. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2655/2 She was driven by a strong Levant Wind from her Anchor in that Bay. 1798 LADY HUNTER 16 Nov. in *Jrnl. Sir M. & Lady Hunter* (1894) 131 Some days before the rain came we had what they call a levant wind. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* III. 656 Breathless, the ponent wind in vain he plies, Nor can the levant lift him.

b. (sense 1 b, 'pertaining to or coming from the Levant'), as *Levant feathers, morocco, sea, skin, taffeta, thrift* (a plant).

1503-4 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1900) II. 239 Tua gret beddis of levand fedderis. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II clxxvii. § 2. 482 *Caryophyllus Mediterraneus* Leuant Thrift, or Lea Gilloflower. *a* 1625 BEAUM & FL. *Wit without M.* II. iv, A sharpe Prognostication that shal scowre them .like leven taffaties 1702 *Lond Gaz.* No 3719/4 The Hon. Company of Merchants Trading to the Levant Seas. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* IX II (1819) III. 391 Sanuto has left us a curious account of the Levant trade 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV. 88 The French have the pre-eminence in the species of Levant skins marked with a handsome full-grain. *Mod. Bookseller's Catal.*, Choicely bound in half crimson levant morocco.

Levant (lĭvæ·nt), *sb.*[2] [f LEVANT *v.*[1]] The action of LEVANT *v.*[1]; a bet made with the intention of absconding if it is lost Only in phrases *to come the levant, run* or *throw a levant.*

1714 T. LUCAS *Mem. Gamesters* (ed 2) 111 He hath ventur'd to come the Levant over Gintlemen. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. 17 Throw a familiar Levant upon some sharp lurching Man of Quality. 1732 FIELDING *Lottery* III Wks. 1882 VIII. 483 Matter! Why, I had a Levant thrown upon me. 1749 — *Tom Jones* VIII xii, Never mind that, man; e'en boldly run a levant 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict*, *Levanting* or *Running a Levant.*

Levant (lĭvănt), *a. Law.* [a. F. *levant*, pr. pple. of *lever* to raise, *refl.* to rise.] Only in phrase *Levant and couchant* (= med L. *levans et cubans*, in continental as well as Eng. use): lit. 'rising up and lying down'; said of cattle. (For the specific interpretation see quot. 1768.)

1594 WEST *2nd Pt Symbol* Chancerie § 100 To have common of pasture for their beasts and cattel upon the said lands levant and couchant at all times of the yeare 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 9 If the lands were not sufficiently fenced so as to keep out cattle, the landlord cannot distrein them, till they have been levant and couchant (*levantes et cubantes*) on the land, that is, have been long enough there to have laid down and rose up to feed, which in general is held to be one night at least. 1864 *Brumby Enclosure Application* 38 Right of common which may be exercised in all times of the year for cattle levant and couchant 1872 *Law Rep* 7 Com Pl 592 All cattle, sheep, and other commonable animals levant and couchant within the borough

Levant (lĭvæ·nt), *v.*[1] [?ad. Sp. *levant-ar* to lift (*levantar la casa* to break up housekeeping, *levantar el campo* to break up the camp), f *levar* :—L *levāre* to lift.]

1. *intr.* To steal away, 'bolt'. Now *esp.* of a betting man or gamester: To abscond.

1797 MARY ROBINSON *Walsingham* (1895) IV. xc 261 She found that the sharps would dish me, and levanted without even bidding me farewell 1809 *Sporting Mag* XXXIV 57 [He] must produce a certificate that he has never levanted at any race-course. 1848 THACKERAY *Bl. Snobs* XXXIX, One day we shall hear of one or other levanting. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict* III XIX. 289 The clerk had levanted before his employer returned from America 1880 V. L. CAMERON *Our Future Highway* I in 46 He took the opportunity of his host falling asleep to levant.

† 2. *trans.* Only in *Levant me!*, a mild form of imprecation *Obs.*

1760 FOOTE *Minor* I Wks 1799 I 241 Levant me, but he got enough last night to purchase a principality

Hence **Leva·nting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1788 G. A. STEVENS *Adv Speculist* I. 96 This [*sc.* gaming when one will not be able to pay in the event of losing] at Hazard-table is called Levanting 1847 THACKERAY *Brighton* II, Guttlebury House was shut up by the lamented levanting of the noble Earl. 1855 — *Newcomes* II. 314 The levanting auctioneer's wife. 1866 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* I. 1 Distracted by vague fears of levanting tenants and bad debts.

Levant (lĭvæ·nt), *v.*[2] [f. LEVANT *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To make (leather) look like levant morocco.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 336/3 Can [he] give me any information about the plan of memelling or levanting leather?

Levanter[1] (lĭvæ·ntəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. a. An inhabitant of the Levant; = LEVANTINE *sb.* 1. *rare* b. A ship trading to the Levant *rare.*

1668 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 211, I herewith enclosed send you the relation of Signor Pietro, as unpolished as the usual styles of the Levanters are. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* II. xlviii, Then brought him home in hold of stout Levanter. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Banns* (1899) 146 The Levant and the Levanters. are usually in need of cash.

2. A strong and raw easterly wind in the Mediterranean (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 86 Let them not break prison to burst like a Levanter. 1799 NELSON 28 Nov in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 115, I shall not keep the Perseus by detaining her a moment with this fine Levanter. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* v, We . tumbled down the Mediterranean before a strong Levanter. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* I. 155 The rippling of the levanter in her hair.

fig. 1831 *Blackw. Mag* XXIX. 906 The angry philosopher himself, by a fierce levanter of indignation, [was] driven westwards to America. 1873 F. HALL *Mod Engl.* 334 Such is the procedure, which .. has provoked a very levanter of ire and vilification.

Levanter[2] (lĭvæ·ntəɹ). [f. LEVANT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who absconds; esp. one who does so after losing bets.

1781 G. PARKER *View Society* II. 168 Levanters, these are of the order and number of Black-Legs. *Ibid.* 170 If the horse which the Levanter betted upon has lost. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII 303 Newmarket Levanter! 1833 *New Sporting Mag* V. 35 Boulogne whose inhabitants are partly composed of broken-down sportsmen and Levanters 1888 TRAILL *Will. III*, iv (1892) 36 A royal martyr is a much more impressive object than a royal levanter.

† **Leva·ntian.** *Obs.* [f. LEVANT *sb.*[1] + -IAN.] = LEVANTINE *sb.* 1.

1660 F. BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 380, I saw an Indian truck pearls with a Levantian (so they term us).

Levantine (lĭvæ·ntĭn, levăntin), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -INE. Cf. F. *levantin* (masc.), *-ine* (fem.).]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Levant; † in early use, pertaining to the east, eastern. Also, recalling or resembling the manners of the Levantines. Of a vessel: Trading to the Levant.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt Exemp.* I § 4. 43 This star did not trouble Herod till the Levantine princes expounded the mysteriousnesse of it. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxii 58 [The seeds of the Platanus] should be gather'd late in Autumn, and brought us from some more Levantine parts then Italy. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 583 Those Ausonia claims, Levantine regions these. *a* 1844 CAMPBELL *Spectre Boat* iii, Where Mount Ætna lights the deep Levantine sea 1897 *Daily News* 23 Sept 8/3, I must say that his [Bourbaki's] manner was very Levantine 1900 *Speaker* 3 Mar 599/1 Even in the days of Thomas Cromwell a Duke of Norfolk would own Levantine merchantmen.

B *sb*

1 An inhabitant or native of the Levant.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Levantines*, the Natives or Inhabitants of the Levant, the Eastern People; also those that are employed on the Mediterranean 1821 BYRON *Don Juan* III xxix, The Pyrrhic dance so martial, To which the Levantines are very partial 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xviii (1864) 221 Europeans settled in the East, and commonly called Levantines 1897 *Daily News* 23 Sept 8/3 A Levantine in blood, he [Bourbaki] instinctively understood how to appeal to the imagination of the Arabs.

2. [F *levantine*] (See quot. 1882.)

1831 PORTER *Silk Manuf* 298 Levantine is a stout, close-made, and twilled silk 1835 *Court Mag* VI. 1/2 Tigrine is a levantine of the very richest kind, spotted like a tiger's skin. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Levantine*, a very rich-faced stout twilled black silk material, exceedingly soft, and of excellent wear. Its face and back show different shades; if the former be a blue-black, the latter will be a jet and *vice versâ*

† **Levantisco.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Sp. (properly adj = Levantine), f. *Levante* LEVANT *sb.*[1] + *-isco*: see -ISH] A Levantine ship

1597 in *St Papers, Dom* 360 There remain 70 ships of all sorts six Levantiscoes

† **Levantisk.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F *levantisque*, ad Sp. *levantisco*: see prec.] = LEVANTINE *sb.* 1.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 354 A Frenchman, who under the stile of a Levantisk had before made a voyage that way

Levar, Sc. f *liever* comp. of LIEF.

Levare, obs. Sc. form of LAVER *sb.*[2]

† **Levation.** *Obs.* Also 4-6 **levacion.** [ad. L. *levātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *levāre* to lighten, raise, levy. Cf. OF. *levacion* (in sense 1).]

1. *Eccl.* The lifting up of the Host for the adoration of the people; = ELEVATION 1 c.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 406 And so þo leuacioun þou behalde 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 101 At the leuacion at the hie masse. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccx. 225 In the tyme of the leuacion of y^e^ sacrement, he laught 1532 in Pocock *Rec. Ref* (1870) II. 230 After the levation the deacon turneth to the people 1559 BECON *Display. Popish Mass* Wks. 1563 III. 43 b, The author of your Leuation and liftyng vp ye bred aboue your head was Pope Honorius the third.

† 2. (See quot) *Obs.*

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Levation*, an easing, or diminishing of grief or pain

† 3. *concr.* Something levied; a duty, tax. *Obs*

1690 CHILD *Disc Trade* (1694) 118 Without paying the same Duties or Levations towards the Company's charge

† **Levative,** *a.* and *sb. Obs* [ad. L. type **levātīvus*, f. L. *levāre* to lighten.]

a. *adj.* Tending to alleviate or soothe; soothing b. *sb* A soothing medicine.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 160* Gargarismes..whose faculty is either levative or repressive or evocative. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Levative*, medicines easing pain.

Levator (lĭvē·tŏɹ). Also 7 *erron.* **levitor.** [a. late L. *levātor*, agent-n. f. L *levāre* to raise.]

1. *Anat.* A muscle whose function is to raise the part to which it is attached = ELEVATOR 1 a; also *attrib.*, as *levator-muscle.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 741 Euery leuator or lifting muscle hath a depressor or sinking muscle. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xliii. 171 Levator muscles that raise an organ. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 56 The levator is the largest of the three muscles. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv. Anim.* VI 262 The large levator muscle of the appendage

† 2. *Surg.* An instrument used to raise a depressed portion of bone; = ELEVATOR 2. *Obs.*

1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* I. x 118, I put in a Levator, and raised up the deprest bone even with the rest. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 398/2 If [aching teeth] chance to break in the pulling, the Levitor helpeth to prise out the roots. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 176 Two Bones of the Bigness and Figure of a Levator. 1789 T. WHATELY in *Med. Commun.* II. 388 With levators and nippers I separated it piecemeal.

† **Levatory.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In quot. *erron.* **lavatory.** [as if ad. L. **levātōrium*, f. *levāre* to raise. So OF. *levatoire.*] = ELEVATOR 2.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 4 The Lavatory is a necessary instrument to elevate the depressed Cranium. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Levatory*

Levayn(e, obs. form of LEAVEN.

† **Leve,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 (3*e*)**léafa,** 2 **i-leafe,** leave, 3 leaf, lefve, *Orm.* læfe, 3-4 leve. [OE. *geléafa, léafa* str. masc. = OFris. *lâva*, OS. *gilôbo* (MDu. *gelôve*, Du. *geloof*), OHG. *giloubo* (MHG. *geloube*, G. *glaube*); Goth. has *galaubeins*, with different suffix; related to Goth. *galaubjan*: see Y-LEVE, BELIEVE *vbs.*] Belief, faith; *occas.* trust.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Matt. viii. 10 Ne fand ic suæ micle leafa [*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* geleafan] in israhel. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* Pref. (Z.) 3 Forðan ðe ðurh lare byð se geleafa gehealden *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 5 We sulen habben ure heorte and habben godne ileafe to ure drihten. *Ibid* 57 Mid al þis haue þu charite and soðfeste leaue. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2776 Godess þeoww birrþ habbenn her A33 soþfæst læfe o Criste. *c* 1205 LAY. 16840 3if heo wulleð cristindom mid gode lefue vnder-fon. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 384 Ich iseo wel þat tu were iset þung to leaf & to lare. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 548 in *O. E. Misc*, Haue þu none leue to þe þad after þe bileued *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 247 Noþeles he wald haf briggid, þe fals leue & erroure.

† **Leve,** *v*[1] *Obs* Forms 1 **léfan, lýfan,** 2-5 **leve**(n, 3 **le**(a)**fen,** 4 **leeve,** *Sc* **lewe,** 5 **leef.** [OE. (Anglian) *lýfan*, (WS.) *lýfan* = OHG. (*ar*)*louban* (MHG., mod.G. (*er*)*lauben*), ON *lýfa*, Goth. (*us*)*laubjan*, f. O.Teut **laubô* LEAVE *sb.*] *trans.* To grant permission to; allow, permit. Also (esp. of God or Christ), to grant. With personal obj. (? orig. *dat.*) and *inf.* or clause; also *absol.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* Pref 4 We hit noh-wæðer ne selfe ne lufedon ne eac oðrum monnum ne lifdon. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt. XIX 8 Moyses lyfde eow eower wif to forlætenne. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 11 Þet he us leue swa libben on þisse scorte hue þet [etc.] *c* 1200 ORMIN 8873 Godd Allmahhtig lefe uss swa To forþenn Cristess wille *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 303 Vre louerd crist it leue us ðat his læze us fede *a* 1225 *Juliana* 28 Lef me þat ich mote þe treowliche luuien *a* 1225 *St Marher* 12 Leaf me gan *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 88 Vre Louerd ne leue ou neuer stinken þene fule put. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2532 God leue hem in his blisse spilen among engeles & seli men *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVI (*Nycholas*) 632 Þat he wald lewe þam to say þe story of sancte nicholas *c* 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX 126 Of the kyngis curtasye, That levit him debonarly Till do of his land his liking *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* 2083 *Ariadne*, And leue me nevere swich a cas be-falle 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C I 149 Crist leue þe lede so þy londe þat leaute þe louye. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 8048 And þes wordes ho warpit, as hir wo leuit *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 28 þat onely a man vse his power in to ilk þing, as God lefiþ him to vse it *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 534 As our Roy levit, The Dowglass in armes the bludy hart beris *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV 38 Thocht a subiet in deid wald pass his lord, It is nocht lewyt be na rychtwis racord *Ibid.* VI. 262 Wemen thai lewit and preistis, on the morn, To pass thar way. *c* 1510 *Gest Rob. Hode* I in Arb. *Garner* VI 430 God leve that he be true 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi 203, I am levit with my wordis the to charge.

† **Leve,** *v*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **léfan, Hefan, lýfan,** 2-3 **luven,** 2-5 **leve**(n, 3, 5 **lefen,** (3 **leaven, leove**), 3-4 **live**(n, (4 **lieve, lyff, lyve**), 5-6 **leev**(e, *Sc.* **leif.** [OE. (Anglian) *lîfan*, (WS.) *liefan*, a shortened form of *geliefan*: see Y-LEVE, BELIEVE *vbs.*]

1. *intr* To believe *in, on, up, upon*; also to trust, give credence *to* a person or thing; = BELIEVE 1.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 75 To luuene ine god mote fif þing. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 11 Cursed be þe man þe leueð upen hwate. *c* 1200 ORMIN 939 Hu 3uw birrþ leden 3uw And lefenn uppo Criste. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 328 Me hwet is mare medschipe þen for to leuen on him. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 70 Lo here in my lappe þat leued on þat charme, Iosue and Iudith 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus* XXXII 27 Who leeueth to God, taketh heed to the hestes. *a* 1400 *Pistill Susan* 358 Who so leviþ [*MS A* leueþ] on our lord dar hym not lese *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg* 73 3he, Conscience, now to þi wordis y leeue. *c* 1430 *How Good Wife taught Dau* 159 in *Babees Bk*, Nocht leif to vantoune giglotriss *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 555 My wele, my wyt, ys all away, But ye leue on my lore. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1107 To leif in thi laute. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilsear* 944 My treuth I the plicht, That I sall lelely leef on thy Lord ay 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 168 That all quhilk leuit vpone Christis lair, In his defence sould follow.

b. Without construction: To exercise faith.

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 8 Nov 202 Da lyfde se gode ond fulwihte onfeng. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 81 We wolden sen sum fortocne of þe Warbi we mihten .. leuen. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1703 Penne he laued þat lorde & leued in trawþe. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* III. 16 Leves wele it es no lye. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* XIX. 4 Who leeueth sone, is ligt in herte. 14 . *How Wise Man taught Son* in Ritson *Anc. Pop. Poetry* 36 Common women, as j leve Make zong men evyle to spede *c* 1440 *Partonope* 83 Levyth [*printed* lenyth] well this ys no fable. † *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 396 Ther he lyves in flesh and blood, as fully leeven we.

2. *trans.* a. To believe, give credence to (a person); occas. to believe in, to trust. b. To believe, give credence to (a thing, also with obj. clause either with or without *that*); to accept (an alleged fact, a statement); = BELIEVE 5-8.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Swa is to lyfenne þæt englas hie georne beheoldan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Þet ne leueð

nan bute þe gode cristene Mon. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 430 Ȝef ha nalde leauen þat ha ȝet lefde *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 935 Abram leuede ðis hot in sped. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6858 Þe kyng leuede him wel ynou. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 69 þe lyȝt of hem myȝt no mon leuen. 13 . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1584 Allas! Allas! . That y no hadde leued thi word! *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 302 Who þat wil nouȝt leue me, In spaine men may þe sope y-se. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 925 (Kölbing) Þine tale ich no leue. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. 1 36 Leef not þi licam, for lyȝere him techeþ. 1377 — *P. Pl.* B xviii. 187 Leuestow that ȝond liȝte unlouke myȝte helle. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 10 But goddis forbode but men schulde leue Wel more thyng than men han seyn with eye. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 333 It wole liȝtly be leeued of lewid men. *c* 1400 Maundev (1839) xx. 221 We wolde never han leved it, had wee not seen it. 1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 31 Now may no man othir levyn. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 12 Leve he is a lyere. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 82 That ye take no yestes, nor leuithe none euelle counsaile. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 11 The lecherye that thow hast told, wher-of I can not leve the. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 71 Leif ye the lele. 1513 Bradshaw *St Werburge* 1. 852 A mountayne or hyll soner, leue ye me, Myght be remoeued *Ibid* 2266 They toke hym tenderly, ye may me leue full sure *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II 314 Cassandra then. Her prophetes lippes, yet neuer of vs leeued, Disclosed eft. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 67 And choose him how this matter he wyl leeven.

Hence † **Le ving** *vbl sb.*, believing.

1533 More *Confut Tindale* viii. Wks 799/2 Because it is a presumpteous hope, loking to be saued with damnable deuelyshe lieuing.

† **Leve**, *v.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *lever* to raise.] *trans.* To lift *up*

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xlix. 191 Sadoyne leued vp his guysarme vpon him.

Leve, obs. form of Lave, Leaf, Lief, Live *v.*

† **Le·veable**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 4 leevable. [f. Leve *v.*[2] + -able.] That may be believed or trusted; credible, trustworthy.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Chron.* vi. 18 Thanne whethir leeuable [Vulg. *credibile*] it be, that [etc.] *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 74 Fower yomen leveable and discrete.

Levecel, variant of Levesel *Obs.*

Leved, Levedi, obs. forms of Leaved, Lady.

Levee (lĭ·vɪ, le·vɪ), *sb.*[1] *U.S.* Also 9 levy. [ad. F. *levée*, fem. of *levé*, pa. pple of *lever* to raise.]

1. An embankment to prevent the overflow of a river.

1718–20 Dumont *Plan N. Orleans* in J. Winsor *Mississ. Basin* (1895) 151. 1770 P. Pittman *Europ. Settlem. Mississ.* 10 The town [New Orleans] is secured from the inundations of the river by a raised bank, generally called the Levée. 1818 J. Cutler *Topogr. Descr. Ohio* 90 Here commences the embankment or Levee, on the western side of the river. 1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* I. (1862) 6 Broad fields of sugar cane, came down to the narrow levee which protects them from the floods. 1883 *Encycl. Amer.* I. 197/1 The levee—or levy, as it is often written—is the name of the embankment itself. 1895 J. Winsor *Mississ. Basin* 158 Perier had completed his levee along the river.

attrib. 1877 Burroughs *Taxation* 29 A levee tax was laid.

2. A landing-place, pier, quay.

1842 H. Caswall *City of Mormons* 3 The landing-place (or levée, as it is denominated).

attrib. 1898 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Levee-dues*, shipping or landing dues paid at a levee.

Levee (le·vɪ), *sb.*[2] Also 8 levy, 9 levée. [ad. F. *levé*, variant of *lever* (Littré *lever* sb. 3) rising (subst. use of *lever* inf. to rise): cf. Couchee.

All our verse quotations place the stress on the first syllable. In England this is the court pronunciation, and prevails in educated use. The pronunciation (lĭvɪ) or (levɪ), which is given by Walker, is occasionally heard in Great Britain, and appears to be generally preferred in the U. S.]

† **1.** The action of rising, *spec.* from one's bed. *Obs.*

1700 Congreve *Way of World* iv. i, O, nothing is more alluring than a Levee from a Couch, in some Confusion. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 75 An old monkey quietly waiting his levee, to entice him to come. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* I. 129 Their levee was honoured with the presence of the constable. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xviii. 55 He [the planter] is next accosted by his overseer, who regularly every morning attends at his levee. 1827 R. Pollok *Course T.* vii, Birds, In levee of the morn, dawn's advent hailed

2. A reception of visitors on rising from bed; a morning assembly held by a prince or person of distinction.

1672 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* II. i, You shall be every day at the king's levee and I at the queen's. 1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* I. iii, Sure my Gentleman's grown a Favourite at Court, he has got so many People at his Levee. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) I. 110 At his Levy no Crowds you see. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 58 Sir, Spain has sent a thousand jars of oil; Huge bales of British cloth blockade the door; A hundred oxen at your levee roar. 1765 Goldsm. *Double Transform.* 54 Fond to be seen, she kept a bevy Of powder'd coxcombs at her levy. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. cxxxix, Without a word of previous admonition, To hold a levee round a lady's bed. 1820 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.*, The Lions in the Tower—to whose levee we had a prescriptive title to admission. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* x. § 1. 716 The levees of the Ministers were crowded with lawn sleeves. 1887 E. Dowden *Life Shelley* I. 1 7 Louis XVI's last levée.

b. In Great Britain and Ireland, an assembly held (in the early afternoon) by the sovereign or his representative, at which men only are received.

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1792) I. 110 The minister had afterwards introduced him to his majesty in full levee. 1770 *Publ. Advertiser* 10 Mar., His Majesty's Levee began at a quarter past two. 1797 Mad. D'Arblay *Let. to Dr Burney* 13 Sept., A levee is announced for Wednesday and a drawing-room on Thursday. 1809 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 411 At the Levée .. Mr. Wellesley Pole kissed hands. 1825 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 63 My presentation, as usual, to the King and Queen, at their levées. 1834 Macaulay *Ess., Pitt* (1851) 301 The King would be civil to him at the levee. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* vii, He goes to the Levée once a year. 1896 *Law Times* C. 408/1 On the occasion . of Lord Cadogan's first Viceregal levée in Dublin Castle.

c. A miscellaneous assemblage of visitors, irrespective of the time of day; applied (*U.S.*) to the President's receptions.

1766 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 12 A second grand levee at Ellis' Inn. 1832 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 100 Several ladies attended the evening levee of the Minister of the Home Department. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 96 The President's levee presents many facilities for ridicule. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* viii, It was on the occasion of one of those general assemblies which are held on certain nights, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock, and are called, rather oddly, Levees.

transf. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 993 The dogs. held a levee

† **3.** The company assembled at a levee; attendance of visitors. *Obs.*

1702 Farquhar *Sir H. Wildair* II. i, They were fisted about among his dirty Levee of Disbanded Officers. 1717 L. Howel *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 180 Sanctify my heart, that I may be worthy to be one of thy divine Levy. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxix. 127, I was again honored with a numerous levee. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 171 Charlemagne received his levee in a great bath. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 5 June, Going round the levee, [he] spoke to every individual.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *levee-day, -dress, -haunting, -hunting, -man, -morn, -room, vow.*

1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. vi, At every *levee-day repeat the same operation. 1789 Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 44 The President to have a levee day once a week for receiving visits. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xl, The day after his arrival was a levee day. 1897 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 325 All gentlemen present wore *levée dress. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 547 P 5 Such as are troubled with the Disease of *Levee-haunting. 1744 Warburton *Rem. Occas. Refl.* 143 *Levy-hunting. 1721–2 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xiii (1726) 67 To domineer over their masters' clients, and *levee men. 1818 Moore *Intercepted Lett.* II. 20 Last *Levee-morn he look'd it through. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual* (1809) III. 133 The earl left his young friend a while in the *levee-room. 1836 in *Byron's Wks* (1846) 533/2 On entering the levee-room at Holyrood. 1763 Churchill *Duellist* III. 48 The private squeeze, the *Levee vow

Levee (lĭvɪ), *v.*[1] *U.S.* [f. Levee *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To raise a levee or embankment along (a river); to raise levees or embankments in (a district).

1858 *De Bow's Review* Oct. (Bartlett), How are we to be protected [from overflow]? By leveeing. 1877 Burroughs *Taxation* 75 An act incorporated certain persons for the purpose of leveeing and draining a district.

† **Le·vee**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Levee *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To attend the levees of; to pursue at levees.

1725 Young *Love Fame* IV. 129 Warm in pursuit, he Levées all the great. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 158 You may levee him fifty Times, without being admitted by his Swiss porter. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* I. 7 The paltry ambition of levying and following titles.

Leveful(le, variant of Leeful.

Levein, obs. form of Leaven.

Level (le·vĕl), *sb.* Also 4 livel, 5 lewel, 5–7 levell, 6 leavell, 6–7 levill. [a. OF. *livel* (13th c.), later *nivel*, mod.F. *niveau* = Pr. *livell, nivel*, It. *livello*, Sp. *nivel*, Pg. *livel, nivel*:—popular L. **libellum* = classical L. *libella*, dim. of *libra* balance.]

I. 1. An instrument which indicates a line parallel to the plane of the horizon, used in determining the position as to horizontality of a surface to which it is applied.

There are various forms of this instrument according to the materials used and the art in which it is employed, as *carpenter's, dumpy, foot, mercurial, plummet, spirit, surveying, water level*, etc.: see these words.

1340 *Ayenb.* 150 He deþ al to wylle and to þe line, and to þe reule, and to þe leade, and to þe leuele 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 135, I .. lered hem liuel [*v.r.* leuel] and lyne, þau3 I loke dimme. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 38 Ley this ronde plate vp-on an euene grond .. & ley it euen bi a leuel. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, To make them ioyne by leuell and by lyne. 1573 Baret *Alv.* L 243 A Leauell, lyne, or carpenters rule. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* IV. i. (1636) 443, I do thinke it better for you to have such a little levell made of purpose. 1616 *Inv. of P. Oldfield* in Earwaker *Sandbach* (1890) 136 A Levill and a staffe vj*l*. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 123 If the Plumb-line hang just upon the Perpendicular *dd*, when the Level is set flat down upon the Work, the Work is Level. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Elegy* x. 35 The poor mechanic wanders home Collects the square, the level, and the line. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 385 The Level, used by bricklayers, is similar to that of the carpenter. 1866 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* (1870) 20 A level is hung on the axis of the telescope

fig. 1578 Timme *Calvin on Gen.* 281 The deeds of Men .. are .. to be examined by Gods level and line. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 11 The lawe in it selfe, is the square, the leuell, and rule of equitie and iustice. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 239 We steal by lyne and leuell, and 't like your grace. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. ii. Wks. 1851 III. 103 Should not he by his owne prescribed discipline have cast his line and levell upon the soule of man? 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 34 Statesmen frame and build by the levell and plummet of his wisdome.

¶ b. Erroneously glossed as = plumb-line.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 301/1 Level, rewle, *perpendiculum*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 215/1 A Levelle, *perpendiculum* (*MS. A.* plemmett). 1552 Huloet, Leuel or lyne called a plomb-lyne, *perpendiculum*.

† **c.** *fig. To give level to*: ? to take as one's rule or standard. *Obs.*

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xcvi. 166 Neither doo they alowe the Traditions of auncient Doctoures & Fathers, sayinge, that they maie be deceaued and deceaue, but they doo geue leauell to the Churche of Rome alone, which, as they saie, cannot erre.

† **2.** Level condition or position; horizontality. Chiefly in phrases: *on, upon a level*, in a horizontal line or plane; *the level*, the horizontal; *in level*, on the ground (cf. L. *in plano*). *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3261 Now in leuell, now on-loft, now on lawe vndire. 14 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 580/30 *Equilibrium*, a lewel. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* II. 15 Hee commeth to spread it [dung] all ouer the ground, and layeth the same in equall leuill. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. P 3 File off the rising side of the Punch, which brings the Face to an exact Level. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. iv, The rising of the water brought me a little more upon a level; and a little after, the water still rising, my raft floated again. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. iv, The current of a river whose course is more upon a level.

3. Position as marked by a horizontal line; an imaginary line or plane perpendicular to the plumb-line, considered as determining the position of one or more points or surfaces. *On a* (or † *the*) *level with*. in the same horizontal plane as.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 18 Suche groundes as lye within the leuell of the said water marke. *a* 1688 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 152 At least twenty foot in direct height from the level whereon they stand. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 367 A Stage is made above the Water, on a Level with the Side of the Boat. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 93 Two natural Ditches sunk down almost to the Level of the Sea. *Ibid.* 313 The Rampart behind it is generally upon the Level with Earth-work. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 190 It has been said, that all fluids endeavour to preserve their level; and that a body pressing on the surface, tended to destroy that level. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* I. 46 To the level of his ear Leaning with parted lips, some words she spake. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xv. 99 The line which marks the level of the ancient ice. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* viii. 116 Light coming from below the level of the head is worse than useless. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* iv. 170 The level of the lake will continue to fall.

b. *To find one's* or *its level*: said of persons or things arriving at their proper place with respect to those around or connected with them.

The primary use seems to be that referring to the tendency of two bodies of liquid to 'find their level', i.e. to equalize the vertical elevation of their upper surfaces, when free communication is established between them.

1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 413 We have adopted a cant-phrase, That things will find their level. It is true with regard to prices, and was at first introduced under this acceptation; But with regard to population it is most incorrect. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. P 64 It was in vain to fret about it; and I soon found my level. 1817 Coleridge *Lay Sermn.* 101 Instead of the position that all things *find*, it would be less equivocal to say that Things are always *finding* their level. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. i. (1869) 30 A member of parliament soon finds his level as a commoner.

† **c.** *To hold its level with*: to be on an equality with. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. I *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 17 Could such inordinate and low desires. hold their leuell with thy Princely heart?

4. Position, plane, standard, in social, moral, or intellectual matters. *On* or *upon a level*: on the same 'plane', on an equality (*with*).

1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* IV. xviii, Aboue the leuell of subiection. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. xvii. (1848) 269 All these shall sink themselves to his Level. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* Pref., They inspired me with thoughts above my ordinary level. 1693 South *Serm.* 331 Men whose aspiring intellectuals had raised them above the common level. 1710 Swift *Let. to Abp. King* 10 Oct., Lett. 1767 I. 56 Their two lordships might have succeeded easier than men of my level are likely to do. 1712 Berkeley *Pass. Obedience* § 20 Wks. 1871 III. 119 The precept against rebellion is one on a level with other moral rules. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 295 P 4 Where the Age and Circumstances of both Parties are pretty much upon a level. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 13 To degrade human-kind to a level with brute beasts. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. xii. P 3 It was only reducing feasts and fasts to the level of bread and water. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 189 The popular man stands on our own level. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* vii. 94 The calamity had reduced all to one level. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 182 A present madness which has brought down wisdom to a common level with folly. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 3 We must place English and Norman writers on a level. 1874 Sweet *Engl. Sounds* 40 Middle English is practically on a level with Dutch. 1888 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 348 A much higher level of doctrine and ritual.

5. A (more or less) horizontal superficies; a level or flat surface. Also *fig.*

1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balsac's Lett.* 80 To affoord vs meanes to catch Trouts and Pykes, leauing them vpon the leuill [F. *sur la terre*]. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XII. 187 The vessel light along the level glides. 1798 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 274 The levels of many of the new streets improperly and irregularly laid out. 1820 Shelley *Œdipus* 1. 99 There's something rotten in us—for the level Of the State slopes, its very bases topple. 1840 Milman *Lat. Chr.* III. 367 The level of ecclesiastical or episcopal dignity gradually broke up. 1842 Tennyson *Morte d'Arth.* 51 He, stepping down By zig-zag paths. Came on the shining levels of the lake. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 86 Of the Chancel levels and steps

b. *The level*, the earth's surface. *rare*[−1].

1848 Dickens *Dombey* ii, 'Where have you worked all

your life?' 'Mostly underground, Sir, 'till I got married. I come to the level then.'

c. *On the level*: moderate in ambition or aim.

1790 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* xv. (1842) 269 The Caracci.. formed .. a most respectable school, a style more on the level, and calculated to please a greater number.

6. A level tract of land; a stretch of country approximately horizontal and unbroken by elevations: applied *spec.* (as a proper name) to certain large expanses of level country, e.g. *Bedford Level* or *the Great Level* in the fen district of England; *The Levels* (formerly *The Level*), the tract including Hatfield Chase in Yorkshire.

1623 E Wynne in Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 109 Our high leuels of land are adorned with Woods. 1642 Sir C. Vermuiden *Disc. Drain. Fens* 4 The Levell lyeth in sixe Counties. 1661 N. N. (*title*) A Narrative of all the Proceedings in the Draining of the Great Level of the Fens, Extending into the Counties of Northampton, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon; and the Isle of Ely. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 253 Such Tombs as we met with at Bonaru Level. 1751 J. Bartram *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.*, etc. 64 We .. crossed a run and rode along a rich level for several miles. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 284 The levels of Hatfield Chace, in Yorkshire. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 138/1 Bedford Level .. is divided into three parts, which are distinguished as the North, the Middle, and the South Levels 1841 J. C. Booth *Mem. Geol. Surv. Maryland* 89 The beautiful tract of land .. appropriately called the Levels. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 33. 162 In one level alone, fifteen thousand sheep were drowned. 1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 222 The great saltbush levels of the interior.

7. *Mining.* a. A nearly horizontal 'drift', passage, or gallery in a mine. b. A 'drift'; often (more fully *water-level*) one serving for drainage purposes; also see quot. 1860. For *blind*, *dip-head*, *drowned*, etc. *level* see the first member.

1721 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1872) VI. 253 Any disagreement that may happen .. amongst lessees .. concern'd in the mines aforesaid, about making any levels (or clearing and cleansing the said levels or shafts) 1805 R. Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* I. 270 This gentleman opened a level or mine from the sea, it drained the upper coal-works. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* II. 137 The leaseholds had mostly been demised as 'coal-mines and levels at rents'. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 35 *Level*, a drain cut in the bottom stone, to set away or convey water. A pair of levels are a pair of drifts, driven in the water-level direction of the coal, for the purpose of winning coal. 1860 *Mining Gloss. Newcastle Terms, Levels*, gutters for the water to run in. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 129 When the coal to be cut away is a short block, as in the driving of levels.

† 8. The equinox. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use*).

1548 Elyot *Dict.*, *Æquidiale*, the tyme whan the dayes and the nyghtes bee of one lengthe, the leuell of the yere.

II. Senses derived from the verb.

† 9. a. The action of aiming a missile weapon, aim. *To give level to*: to aim (a gun). *To lay, bend, take level*: to take aim, to aim. Also, the line of fire, the range of the missile. Often in fig. context. *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen VIII*, 36 b, They shotte out of their towers peces of ordinaunce and hurt such as came within there levell. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 388 The thing whereat you lay the levell of your thoughtes and purposes. 1576 — tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III 245 Missing our mark whereat we directed our level c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cvi i, O blessed they whose well advised sight Of all their life the levell straight doe bend, With endlesse ayming at the mark of right. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1321/2 Hir statelie seat is set so high, as that no leuell can be laid against hir walles 1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 103 As if that name shot from the dead leuell of a Gun, Did murder her. 1602 — *All's Well* II. i. 159, I am not an Impostrue [*sic*], that proclaime My selfe against the leuill of mine aime. 1606 Marston *Ant. & Mel* III Wks. 1856 I. 38 If you discharge but one glance from the levell of that set face, O, you will strike a wench. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 82 My Life stands in the leuell of your Dreames. 1622 F. Markham *Bk War* Ded. 2 All his leuels are at true Pietie 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. 78 How by the Table to give Level to a Piece of Ordnance, without the Gunner's Rule. 1700 Dryden *Sigism. & Guisc.* 142 But in what quarter of the cops it lay His eye by certain level could survey. 1718 Prior *Solomon* III. 43 Be the fair level of thy actions laid, As temperance wills, and prudence may persuade.

† b. That which is aimed at; a mark. *Obs.*

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xxxviii. 115 The genoways crosbowes shotte so surely, that lightly they myst nat of their leuell. 1591 Spenser *Bellay's Vis.* iii. 4 So far as Archer might his level see. 1600 Heywood *and Pt. Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 I. 101 My breast the leuell was, though you the marke.

† c. *fig.* Aim, purpose, design. *Obs.*

a 1598 H. Smith *Yng. Man's Task* Serm (1594) 239 This then is the leuel of our message. — *Humil. Paul* ibid. 465 That this should be the leuell of all our thoughts that [etc.]. 1605 *Play Stukeley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 187 That is the end or levels of my thought.

† 10. The 'sight' of a gun. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Mire*, the leuell, or little button at th' end of a Peece.

11. Surveying. † *To make a level of*: to ascertain the differences of elevation in (a piece of land). *Obs.* Also, *to take a level* = Level *v.* 5 (absol.).

[OF. *liveau* occurs in this sense.]

1693 [see Leveller 1]. 1798 I. Allen *Hist. Vermont* 4 In 1785 Captain Twist made a survey and level to ascertain the expence of a canal from the River St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 454/2 Among the operations of levelling, which, within a few years, have been performed on an extensive scale, may be mentioned the series of levels taken across the lands between the Black and the Caspian seas.

12. *Comb.*: **level-error** (see quot.); **level-point** (see quot. 1839); **level-range** (see quot.); **level-staff** = *levelling staff*.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, "*Level-error*, the microscopic deviation of the axis of a transit instrument from the horizontal position. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 10/2 The height of the "level-point determined on the staff at this place. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 453/2 The relative heights of a series of points on the ground are obtained by means of their vertical distances from others which, on the supposition of the earth being a sphere, are equally distant from its centre; and these are called level-points. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), "*Level-Range*, (in Gunnery) the same as Point-blank Shot, or the Distance that a piece of Ordinance carries a Ball in a direct Line. 1887 *Dict. Archit.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.), "*Level staff*, an upright staff five feet long, graduated to feet and decimals of a foot... The staff contains two thinner leaves called vanes.

Level (le·vĕl), *a.* and *adv.* [f. Level *sb.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Having an even surface; 'not having one part higher than another' (J.).

1538 Elyot *Dict*, *Planities*, a playne or leuell grounde. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 83 In any levell and plaine place, with your compasse make a circle 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 47 That one might .. see the reuolution of the Times Make Mountaines leuell. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 98 On the level brine. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 21 The Hearth of a Chimney ought to lie levell, without a border, raised hearths being dangerous. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* xx. 272 Along the level Seas they flew. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 261 We found the vale fruitful, level, and inhabited. 1835 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) IV. xxv. § 17. 429 Switzerland .. comprises the undulating level surface between the Alps and the Jura. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* 186 A cylindrical roller passing in one direction only will not produce a level surface. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 92 The level waves of broad Garonne

b. *fig.* Of quantities: Expressed in whole numbers. Of a race: Showing no difference between the competitors. (Cf. Even *a.* 16.)

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 316 At the close it was considered a level thing. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining, Level Tons*, weight of mineral wrought in tons, any odd cwts. not being taken into account.

2. Lying in a plane coinciding with or parallel to the plane of the horizon; horizontal; perpendicular to the plumb-line. *Level lines* (Shipbuilding): see quot. 1850.

1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 137 Placing your Instrument (which I name a Geographicall plaine Sphere) Flat, and levell. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. 70 The first graze of the Bullet on the Level-Line, or on the Ground called the Horizontal Plain. 1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 126 The Work is Level. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., When the instrument is level. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129 *Level lines*. Lines determining the shape of a ship's body horizontally, or square from the middle line of the ship. 1887 *Dict. Archit.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.) s.v., As applied to a line, this word means any which lies at right angles to one drawn to the centre of the earth, or to a plumb line; or any line which is parallel to the horizon. As applied to a plane, the term 'level' signifies any in which all lines drawn in any direction are level lines as before defined.

3. Lying in the same horizontal plane as something else; on a level *with*. Also *fig.*, on an equality *with*; readily accessible or intelligible *to*.

1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr Glasse* 16 So that a man inhabiting under .. th'equinoctial, do perceive both .. the North pole, and .. the South, levell with th'earth. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 7 Euery thing lyes leuell to our wish. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv 66 Young Boyes and Gyrles Are leuell now with men. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* I. iii. 8 He overshoots such low matter as lie levell to a womans eye. 1643 Caryl *Sacr. Covt.* 14 All our actions ought to be levell with reason. 1703 Dampier *Voy.* III. 32 Just by the Landing-place there is a small Fort, almost level with the Sea. 1729 Butler *Serm. Ignor Man* Wks. 1874 II. 207 We should .. apply ourselves to that which is level to our capacities. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* v. 11 When the tall trees .. Lie level with the earth to moulder there. 1864 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 228 Lincoln was master. of a truly masculine English, level at once to the highest and lowest of his countrymen. 1888 Sweet *Hist. Eng. Sounds* Pref. p. vii, I have done my best to keep level with the latest results of foreign investigation.

b. *Level crossing*: a place at which a road and a railway, or two railways, cross each other at the same level. Also *attrib.*

1841 Brees *Gloss. Civil Engin., Level or Paved Crossing* (on a railway). 1851 *Illustr Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 117 Simultaneously-acting level-crossing gates for railways. 1879 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec., The perils of level-crossings. 1895 *Law Times* C. 133/2 A man who had been killed at a level crossing by a railway train.

4. Of two or more things with respect to one another: Situated in the same level or plane. Also *fig.*

1602 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 118 Where qualities were leuell. 1795 J. Phillips *Hist. Inland Navig.* 8 To raise or fall Vessels out of one Canal into another, where they are not level. 1820 Keats *Eve St. Agnes* iv, The level chambers .. Were glowing to receive a thousand guests.

b. Equal in quantity or position. *slang.*

1894 Astley 50 *Years Life* II. 328 I'll toss yer who pays for level drinks.

5. Lying, moving, or directed in an (approximately) horizontal plane: esp. *poet.*, e.g. of the rays of the sun when it is low down on the horizon.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 634 He .. Now shaves with level wing the Deep, now soares [etc.]. 1760 Beattie *Virg. Past.* II. 108 The setting sun now beams more mildly bright, The shadows lengthening with the level light. 1802 Campbell *Hohenlinden* 21 Scarce yon level sun Can pierce the war-clouds, rolling dun. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* viii. 103 The last level rays were glittering on the stream. 1840 Browning *Sordello* III. 205 The level wind carried above the firs Clouds. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 375 The shafts, being bent, bring the body level when at work. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Aug. ii, The level sunbeams search'd the grassy ground For diamond dewdrops.

6. Of even, equable, or uniform quality, tone, or style; of even tenor.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 21 In which Relation we much commend the even tenour thereof, consisting of so level Lies, that no one swelling Improbability is above the rest. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 221 Their level life is but a mould'ring fire. 1802 *Sketch of Paris* II Iv. 214 Her voice was formerly very full in the medium or level speaking. 1841 L. Hunt *Seer* II. 62 A passage delivered .. all in a level tone. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Dec 569/3 The best of the pair .. a nice level animal. 1873 M Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 212 A very plain and level account. 1894 *Field* 1 Dec. 828/1 The owner of a beautifully level pack of hounds. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 56 A leisured and level life.

b. *Level-dyeing*: a method of dyeing devised to prevent unequal absorption of the colouring matter. In recent Dicts.

† 7. a. 'Equipoised, steady' (Schmidt). *Obs.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i 123 It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of wordes can thrust me from a leuell consideration. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iv 32 Let still the woman take An elder then her selfe, so weares she to him, So swayes she leuell in her husbands heart.

b. Said of the 'head' or mental 'make up': Well balanced. Orig. *U. S.*

1870 *Orchestra* 12 Aug. 331/1 To tell a woman her head is level is apparently a compliment in America. 1876 Bret Harte *Gabriel Conroy* VI. vii, There is a strong feeling among men whose heads are level that this Minstrel Variety performance is a bluff. 1891 — *1st Fam. Tasajara* II 71 Mrs. Ashwood's head was about as level as it was pretty.

8. Plain, point-blank. *rare.*

1820 Keats *Lamia* 701 He look'd and look'd again a level —No!

9. *One's level best*. one's very best; the utmost one can possibly do. *colloq.* or *slang*, orig. *U. S.*

1873 E. E Hale (*title*) His Level Best. 1882 *Illustr. Sport News* 29 July 467/2 His was an honest old hairy-heeled hunter, no doubt, and did her level best. 1885 Rider Haggard *K. Solomon's Mines* (1887) 102 Then came a pause, each man aiming his level best.

10. *Comb.* (chiefly parasynthetic), as *level-topped* adj.; **level-handed** *a.*, having the same amount in hand; **level-headed** *a.*, having a 'level' head, mentally well balanced; **level-lander** *nonce-wd.*, a dweller on level land.

1835 *Ann. Reg.* 49 Now we are "level-handed, you've got £5, and I've got £5. 1879 Tourgee *Fool's Err.* I. 8 Clear-headed, or, as they would now be called, "level-headed, were these children of the Berkshire hills. 1898 S. Lee *Life Shaks.* xiv. 245 The terse and caustic comments which Antony's level-headed friend Enobarbus passes on the action 1864 Miss Yonge *Trial* I. 65 'Much you know of hills, you "level landers!' 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV 16 Crust forming cylindrical "level-topped bundles. 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 172 Umbel level topped.

† B. *adv.* With direct aim; on a level *with*. *Obs.*

1601 Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* Wks 1878 III 27 Welcome, Basilisco, thou wilt carrie leuell, and knock ones braines out with thy pricking wit. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. i. 42 Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter, As leuel as the cannon to his blank, Transports his poison'd shot *Ibid.* v. 151 It shall as leuell to your Iudgement pierce As day do's to your eye. 1649 Bp. Reynolds *Serm. Hosea* vi. 92 If he mount a canon, and point that levell against the enemie. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* I. (1697) 4 If he chuse either to look level on the same nature with himself, or direct his eyes upward.

Level (le·vĕl), *v.*[1] Inflected **levelled, levelling** (*U. S.* **leveled, leveling**). Also 5–7 **levell**, (6 **levelle, leavell, -ill, leyvel**). [f. Level *sb.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To make (a surface) level or even; to remove or reduce inequalities in the surface of. † Also, to spread or distribute in a flat layer.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 3 Levell þi ground of þi welle be-nethe wyth þe leuell of equyte 1509 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 112 That ye hygheway .. be made and levelde at my cost and charge w^t grawell and stonys. 1530 Palsgr 609/2, I levell, as a carpenter or mason dothe his grounde, or their tymber, or stones or they square them, with a lyne .. This florthe is well leavelled: *cest astre est bien aplanyée*. 1641–2 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw Acc* (1896) 213 Leveling ye ground in ye body of ye Ch. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 257 The Foundation being all made firm, and levelled 1795 J. Phillips *Hist. Inland Navig.* Add. 40 The rubbish, &c. dug in making the canal, is to be leveled on the adjoining ground in a proper manner. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 87 The road that grandeur levels for his coach. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 6 92 Street and lane were being levelled to make space for the famous Churchyard of S. Paul's.

fig. 1818 *Cen. Hist.* in *Ann. Rev.* 132 Inflammatory writings inculcating levelling notions.

b. *To level out*: to extend on a level; † *fig.* to contrive, procure (an opportunity).

1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* XVI. 65 b [Demetrius hoped] to leauell out fit opportunity himselfe to inuade the kingdome. 1644 Milton *Divorce* II. xiv. 59 To limit and level out the direct way from vice to vertu, with straitest and exactest lines on either side. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129 *Levelled-out*, a line continued out in a horizontal

direction from the intersection of an angle; or where the cant-timbers may intersect the diagonal or riband lines.

† c. To balance, settle (accounts). *Obs.*

1660 in *1st Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1898) I. 270 Theire last Rate did not Levell all acco^ts, But . there is still £2 17s. 4d. for ye Towne to allow, for ye cleaning of all acco^ts.

d. *Dyeing.* To make (colour) uniform or even.

1874 Crookes *Dyeing*, etc. 549 This liquid [tartar] is employed by some dyers for 'levelling' certain colours..upon woollen and worsted goods.

2. To place (two or more things) on the same level or (horizontal) plane. Also *fig.*

1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 14 You shall leuell your beds and borders of a height and breadth by a line lande out, whereby to weede the hearbes. 1599 *Broughton's Let* xiii. 44 The two passages were leuelled vpon one floore, the one leading into Elysium, the other into Tartarus. 1863 W Phillips *Speeches* iii. 44 Gunpowder leveled peasant and prince. 1867 Ouida *C. Castlemaine* I Cecil Castlemaine was the beauty of her county and her line . her face levelled politics, and was cited as admiringly by the Whigs .. as by the Tories.

3 fig. *To level* (a person or thing) *with* (now rare), *to*, † *unto*: to bring or reduce to the level or standard of; to put on a level, equality, or par with. Also occas. *intr.* for *pass.*, to be on a par with (? *obs.*).

1603 Jas. I in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. i. III 79 Sa mon ye levell everie mannis opinions . unto you as ye finde thaime agree or .discorde with the reulis thaire sett doun 1604 Shaks *Oth.* I iii. 240 With such Accomodation and besort As leuels with her breeding. *a* 1606 Middleton & Rowley *Changeling* I. ii, To levell him with a Headborough, Beadle, or watchman, were but little better then he is. 1667 *Causes Decay Chr. Piety* v. 85 Those brutish appetites which would . level its superior with its inferior faculties [etc.]. 1671 Flavel *Fount. Life* v 13 The Arians denied his Deity levelling him with other men. 1769 *De Foe's Tour G Brit.* (ed. 7) I 86 To see a Person of Distinction .. level himself with a Groom . is a Thing scarce credible. 1800 Mrq. Wellesley in Owen *Desp* (1877) 739 In the nature of their duty, they are levelled with the native and Portuguese clerks 1824 B Travers *Dis. Eye* (ed 3) 327 It levels with the proposal to extract through the sclerotica 1828 Sewell *Orf Prize Ess* 31 His arrogance levelled the slave with the brute creation. 1849 Prescott *Peru* (1850) II 204 Its heaven-descended aristocracy was levelled almost to the condition of the peasant. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* II xiii. 137 The recently created dukes were levelled to their ancient rank.

b. *To level up, down*: to bring up, down to the level of something (expressed or implied). Also *absol*, and *intr* for *refl*

1763 Johnson in Boswell 21 July, Sir, your levellers wish to level *down* as far as themselves; but they cannot bear levelling *up* to themselves 1809 Sir J. Anstruther *SA Ho. Commons* 11 May in Cobbett *Pol Reg.* 20 May 754 Another party . whose object was to level down all public men to their own very humble state. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* III. viii (1876) 111 To which he may level up 1897 Morley *Speech* 16 Jan., To level up the beer and spirit duties.

c. *simply.* To lower the position of, bring down.

1712 Steele *Spect.* No 485 P 1 'Tis infinite pleasure to the majority of mankind to level a person superior to his neighbours.

4. To bring to the level of the ground; to lay low, lay 'even with the ground', to raze. Also *to level to* or *with the ground, in the dust.*

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I iii § 5. 41 All downe-right raines doe beate down and leuell the swelling and mountainous billow of the Sea. 1618 Bolton *Florus* III. x. (1636) 205 He . levelled Alexia to the ground with fire. 1684 Otway *Windsor Castle* (1685) 13 The Hero levell'd in his humble Grave. 1713 Warder *True Amazons* (ed 2) 33 Here twice ten thousand Houses levell'd are. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxxii, Many noble trees were levelled with the ground. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. iii. vii. 395 Many of those tumuli have been levelled of late. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. iv 106 Should I design to level in the dust Some city. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 12 Maydawn dews Saw the old structure levelled.

b. To knock (a person) down. Cf. Leveller.

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV. 94, I ran one of the assassins through the body, Tirlah levelled two more with his oaken staff. 1816 *Sporting Mag* XLVIII. 187 The unfortunate Mordecai, who had been levelled very often by the rough son of Neptune

c. *transf.* and *fig* To reduce or remove (inequalities).

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 3 Preparing and levelling their rough and high spirits for the Lord Jesus. 1812–16 J Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I 82 These inequalities are soon levelled by a file 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser 1 *Imperfect Sympathies*, The mercantile spirit levels all distinctions. 1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol Inq* I. vi. 220 Circumstances of trial, which, more than anything else, level all artificial distinctions.

5. *Surveying.* To ascertain the differences of level in (a piece of land); to ascertain the vertical contour of, 'run' a section of; hence, to lay out. Also *absol.* or *intr*, to take levels.

1598, etc. [see Levelling *vbl. sb* 2]. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 118 Taking the Profil of a Mountain, is, to level the Slope of it exactly. *Ibid.* 189 You may level the Hill according to the following Practice. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Levelling*, We are now able to level distances of one or two miles, at a single operation.

II. 6. To aim (a missile weapon); to 'lay' (a gun); also *rarely*, to bring (a spear) to the proper level for striking. Also *to level one's aim.* (Freq. in fig. contexts.) Const. *at, against,* † *toward,* † *to,* † *unto.*

1530 Palsgr. 609/2 He leaveleth his crosse bowe to shote at some dere. 1586 Hooker *Hist. Invl.* in *Holinshed* II. 130/1 He charged his peece, and leueled the same vnto the said Peter Carew. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* iv. i. 239 If all ayme but this be leuelled false. 1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* viii, A way how to level and shoot Cannon by night as well as by day. 1667 Milton *P. L* II. 712 Each at the Head Level'd his deadly aime. 1695 Woodward *Nat Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 48 They [the Means] were both levell'd wide, and fell all short of the Mark. 1757 Burke *Abridgm Eng Hist* Wks 1842 II. 586 The papal thunders, from the wounds of which he was still sore, were levelled full at his head 1820 Scott *Lady of L.* II xxxii, Against his sovereign, Douglas ne'er Will level a rebellious spear. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat* x. (1879) 219 In the very act of levelling his musket 1879 J Burroughs *Locusts & W. Honey* (1884) 57 Levelling his bill as carefully as a marksman levels his rifle. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* I. xv. 48 Forth from Ravenna's fort he levelled aim Against the popedom.

† b. To shoot (a missile) *out* (*of* a weapon). *Obs.*

1592 Stow *Ann.* 235 [He] leuelled a quarrel out of a cros bowe 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* (1637) 250 A bullet levelled out of a great piece of ordnance 1664 *Floddan F.* viii. 72 Roaring Guns levell'd out great leaden lumps.

c. To direct (one's looks); to dart (rays).

1594 J. Dickenson *Arisbas* (1878) 40 To .. leuell the eye .. at a gainefull, though inglorious object. 1667 Milton *P. L* iv. 543 The setting Sun .. Against the eastern Gate of Paradise Leveld his evening Rayes. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xxi. 459 The chord he drew, Thro' ev'ry ringlet levelling his view 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* ix. v, The fair one . hastily withdrew her eyes and levelled them downwards. 1817 Byron *Beppo* lxvii, Others were levelling their looks at her

d. *fig.* To aim, direct, point.

1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 273 All our actions are leveled . unto two ends. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 772 All his minde on honour fixed is, To which he levels all his purposis. 1690 Locke *Toleration* in. Wks. 1727 II. 279 You proportion your Punishments . contrary to the Common Discretion, . which levels the Punishments against refractory Offenders. 1704 Hearne *Duct Hist.* (1714) I. 383 Pompey . made two Laws particularly levelled against him [Cæsar] 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* I. xvii, This fellow's writings .are levelled at the clergy 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* (1858) II. ix. 325 Considerable sarcasm has been levelled at the assumption by Henry of this title 1894 *Solicitor's Jrnl.* XXXIX 2/2 It is not necessary for the official receiver to level an accusation of fraud against any individual

† e. Const. *inf.* To aim at doing something; to intend *to. Obs.*

1708 Swift *Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. I. 65 A few men, whose designs were levelled to destroy the constitution both of religion and government. 1752 Beawes *Lex. Mercat. Rediv.* 257 My endeavours have been levelled . to obtain this satisfaction. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. P 12 This exclamation produced all the astonishment it was levelled to excite in the old citizen.

7. *absol.* or *intr.* To aim with a weapon; † *occas.* said of the weapon. Also freq. *transf.* and *fig.* as in 6 (with the same const.). Somewhat *arch.*

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 75 That . they shold leuelle & shote alle at ones. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Mar 85, I leuelde againe, And shott at him with might and maine 1579 Gosson *Sch Abuse* (Arb.) 59 A wanton eye is the darte of Cephalus, where it leueleth, there it lighteth. 1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* (1599) B 3 b, I, so they gesse but leuell farre awry 1597 Shaks *2 Hen IV*, III ii 286 The foe-man may with as great ayme leuell at the edge of a Pen-knife 1604 T. Wright *Passions* I i 1 These can be no man, who works by right reason but he ayneth at some end, he levels at some good. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 6 Euery Christian is obliged to leuell at perfection. 1664 Butler *Hud* II. iii. 449 He to his engine flew . And rais'd it till it levell'd right. 1699 Pomfret *Poems* (1724) 31 He levels blindly, yet the mark does hit. 1699 Dampier *Voy* II i. 72 When they shoot at a mark, they level, and fire at first sight. 1704 Pope *Windsor For.* 1. 129 He lifts the tube and levels with his eye 1728 T. Sheridan *Persius* iv (1739) 54 The Author in this Satyr levels at Nero. 1879 Browning *M. Relph* 103 They level . a volley, a smoke and the clearing of smoke.

† b. To guess *at. Obs.*

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 227 If thou couldest as well conceiue the cure of a father as I can leuel at the nature of a child *Ibid.* 289 Since your eyes are . so cunning that you can leuell at the dispositions of women whom you neuer knew. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V* I ii. 41 As thou namest them [my suitors], I will describe them, and according to my description leuell at my affection.

Le·vel, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? Corruption of Levy, by association with prec.; but cf. OF. *levatile* tax; also It. *livellare* to levy (Florio, 1611).] = Levy *v.*

1552 T. Barnabe in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. II. II. 202 The chefe of the Frenche kinges revenewe is levelled uppon salte. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E. Anglia, Level*, to assess. Ex. 'I will pay whatever you level upon me'. 1886 Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., Mr. Jones to shop 've a level'd a distress 'pon 'em vor the quarter's rent.

Levelage (le·vĕledʒ). [f. Level *v.* + -age] Levelling.

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 389 The Rara Avis Mining Company give the best showing of any mine . for..development made through levelage.

† **Level-coil.** *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 level(l coyl(e, coile, 7 levell acoile, leve le cull, leve-le-queue. [Corruptly ad. Fr. phrase (*faire*) *lever le cul* (*à quelqu'un*), to make a person rise from his seat (*lever* to raise, *cul* buttock): see Cotgr., and cf. Coil *sb.*[4] The Fr. name of the game is *Lève-cul* (Littré s.v *lever*): cf. the Eng. equivalent in quot. 1656. Florio has an It. *levaculo.*] A rough, noisy game, formerly played at Christmas, in which each player is in turn driven from his seat and supplanted by another; cf. Level-sice. Hence = riotous sport, noisy riot; phr. *to keep level-coil.* Also used *advb.* = turn and turn about, alternately.

1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 33 The next daie they had solempne disputations, where Luther and Carolostadius scolded leuell coyle 1605 Armin *Fool upon Fool* (ed. Grosart) 21 They..entred the Parler, found all this leuell coyle, and his pate broken, his face scratcht [etc.] 1611 Florio, *Lenaccio*, itch buttocke, leue le cull. 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Faithf. Friends* I ii, What coil is here? Level-coil, you see, every man's pot. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* I (1629) 18 The mothers smile Brought forth the daughters blush; and leuell coyle They smil'd and blusht; one smile begate another. 1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* III. ii, Young Justice Bramble has kept level-coyl Here in our quarters, stole away our daughter. 1647 Herrick *Noble Numbers, To God, his gift* 72 As my little Pot doth boyle We will keep this Levell Coyle 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 157 Thus did Episcopacy and Presbytery play Leve-le-queve, and take their turns of Government for about 30 years 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Level-Coile* is when three play at Tables, or other Game, where onely two can play at a time, and the loser removes his Buttocks, and sits out, and therefore called also Hitch-Buttock. 1684 *Observator* No. 129 An Ecclesiastical way of (Leve-Cul, or) Level-Coyle.

Le·vel-free, *a* Of a mine: Admitting of being worked or drained by means of a level or levels.

1805 R. Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* III. 411 The mine. is nearly 700 feet above the level of the valley, and must therefore always be level free. 1883 Gresley *Gloss Coal-Mining*, *Level-free*, old coal or ironstone workings at the outcrop, worked by means of a day level driven into the hillside.

Levelish (le·vĕlɪʃ), *a.* Somewhat level.

1894 Crockett *Raiders* (ed. 3) 166 Over levelish, boggy country.

Levelism (le·vĕliz'm). Also 7 levellism, 8 levillism. [f. Level *a.* or *v.* + -ism.] The principle of levelling distinctions in society. In early use *spec.* the principles advocated by the 'Levellers'.

1659 *Democritus turned Statesm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI 194 This day a Republican, to-morrow what you please, a favourer of Levellism [etc.]. 1708 S. Sewall *Diary* 15 Jan. (1879) II 210 He speaks against Levillism, Buying and Selling Men. 1831 *Fraser's Mag* III. 480 We had given sufficient evidence of our ability to grapple with the leviathan of levelism in matters ecclesiastical

Levelisation (le vĕlɪzɪ·ʃən). [f. Level *a.* + -ization.] 'The act of levelling or reducing to equality'. *a* 1860 *Gentl. Mag* cited in Worcester.

Levelled (le·vĕld), *ppl. a.* Also 6 levyled, 7 leveld. [f. Level *v.* + -ed[1].] Made level, placed in a level position; aimed, directed.

1567 Drant *Horace Epist* To Rdr [v], A smothe, and plat leuyled poesye. 1607 Shaks *Timon* I i. 47 No leuell'd malice Infects one comma in the course I hold. 1616 R C *Times' Whistle* III 1098 The infection Of thy high leveld thoughts 1667 Milton *P L* VII 376 Opposite in leveld West was set His mirror. 1769 Sir W. Jones *Pal Port.* Poems (1777) 23, I .fix'd my level'd telescope on man. 1800 *Asiat Ann Reg*, *Misc Tr* 11/2 They poured in one well-levelled fire, and then a second 1823 Byron *Juan* VIII xxxiv, Who kept their levell'd weapons still against the glacis 1869 Boutell *Arms & Arm* III (1874) 43 The points of six levelled pikes 1892 Woodbury *Encycl. Photogr* 228 [It] is placed upon the .levelled glass plate

Leveller (le·vĕlǝɹ). Also 8–9 (now *U. S.*) leveler. [f. Level *v.* + -er[1].] One who or that which levels

1 In material senses:

† a. One who takes soundings † b. One who aims, an aimer. † c. A level (the instrument). d One who levels ground. Also, 'an earth-scraper for levelling a site' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). e. *Pugilism* A knock-down blow f One who uses a level or levelling instrument. g 'A billiard-table foot having a screw adjustment for height, in order to level the table' (Knight). h. (See quot 1891)

1598 Florio, *Scandagliatore*, a sounder, a leueller, or fadomer of the sea. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Coup*, The farre off leueller shall neuer hit the white. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 41 Every Level must be taken with the Rule and Leveller, which every body knows is a Triangular Instrument with a Lead. hung to a small Cord, and that fix'd to the obtuse Angle. 1712 J James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 115 Customs that are ordinarily follow'd by Levelers 1814 *Sporting Mag* XLIII. 68 B. put in some good body hits, but C. returned them by a leveller 1834 *Blackw. Mag* XXXV. 548 The leveller and the shoveller have taken the crown off his [a hill's] head 1860 J Mullan *Rep. Constr. Road to Ft Benton* (1863) 85 The level was used by myself until sickness forced me to leave the party, Mr Johnson taking my place as leveller. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v *Colemen*, In making coke, the coal is deposited in the oven by a tub which runs to the top eye, and is there tipped up, the coal naturally forming a conical heap at the bottom of the oven. The leveller rakes this coal level.

2. One who would 'level all differences of position or rank among men. The term first arose as the designation of a political party of Charles I's reign, which professed principles of this character; in later use, it has been applied more widely.

1644 Needham *Case Commw.* 77 Our Levellers now exclaim against the Parliament. 1647 *Newsletter* 2 Nov. (Clarendon MSS. 2638), They have given themselves a new name viz. Levellers, for they intend to sett all things straight, and rayse a parity and community in the kingdom. 1658 J. Harrington *Prerog Pop. Govt.* I. viii. 44 The People..are not Levellers, nor know they why, and yet it is, because to be levellers, were to destroy themselves. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 44, I see, you are an everlasting Leveller; you won't allow any Encouragement to

extraordinary Industry and Merit. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 204 The levellers . only change and pervert the natural order of things. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 223 The commonwealth's men and the levellers ..grew clamorous for the king's death. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. xi. 386 The republicans, the levellers, the fanatics,—all ranged themselves on the side of the new ideas.

3. *pl.* The name of a rebel secret society in Ireland in the 18th c. (see quots); identical with or similar to the 'Whiteboys'.

1762 *Gentl. Mag* 183 What you, in Dublin, think of the White Boys, or Levellers, I cannot say. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV 162 The mischiefs committed by those people called Levellers, in the county of Tipperary, by levelling park walls, breaking down fences, &c.

4 A thing which reduces all men to an equality.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1679) 77 Such a Leveller is Debauchery, that it takes off all distinctions. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* II. Wks (1757) IV. 146 Is diversion grown a leveller, like death? 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 32 ₱ 5 Sleep is equally a leveller with death 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II i, Emotion, whether of ridicule, anger or sorrow, is your grandest of levellers. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press* xiii. 179 Familiarity is the great leveller, and a most unjust leveller

Levelling (le·vĕlin), *vbl. sb.* Also 8-9 (now *U.S.*) **leveling.** [f. LEVEL *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. Aiming, aim.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Visée*, leuelling. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I 429 A smooth stone, by which I may, if the Lord shall please so to blesse my leuelling, smite this Goliah in the forehead. 1627 tr *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 50 Our Aiming and Levelling at the End. 1796–7 *Instr. & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 263 In the firings, the loading is quick, the levelling is just.

2. The action of bringing to a uniform horizontal surface; the action of placing in an accurately horizontal position by means of a level.

1598 [see 4 below] 1712 J JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 105 The Words Dressing, Leveling signify the Action of harrowing or raking the Ground, to lay it every where smooth and eaven 1786 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1886) II 260 The levelling of the streets 1861 MUSGRAVE *By roads* 289 The levelling of two or three hills, and the filling in of a few ravines

b. *fig* (See LEVEL *v.* 3) Also with *up, down.*

1618 J. SMITH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 417, I have, for 550 years, traced the wates wherein they severally walked, for the better levelling of the life of the present lord George. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog Pop Govt.* I xi 84 By Levelling, they who use the word, seem to understand, when a People rising invades the Lands and Estates of the richer sort, and divides them equally among themselves. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* III 476 The Jews disdained such a Levelling with People held by them in the utmost Contempt. 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser II. *To Shade of Elliston*, O ignoble levelling of Death! 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* II. V iv, Levelling is comfortable but only down to oneself. 1869 DOWDEN *Stud Lit.* (1890) 353 Thus, by a process of levelling-up, Lamennais made the supernatural, in the ordinary sense of the word, disappear 1888 SWEET *Hist. Engl. Sounds* Pref p. vi, To justify Rapp's and Ellis's levelling of Chaucer's long *es* under one sound.

3. *Surveying.* (See quot. 1887.)

1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 169 Levelling is the art of drawing a line at the surface of the earth, to cut the directions of gravity every where at right angles 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 293 The levellings recently carried across that isthmus, to ascertain the relative height of the Pacific Ocean at Panama. 1831 LARDNER *Hydrost.* iv. 72 Instruments for levelling or determining the direction or position of horizontal lines. 1887 GEN. WALKER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 707 Levelling is the art of determining the relative heights of points on the surface of the ground as referred to a hypothetical surface which cuts the direction of gravity everywhere at right angles. The trigonometrical determination of the relative heights of points at known distances apart by the measurements of their mutual angles is a method of levelling But the method to which the term 'levelling' is always applied is that of the direct determination of the differences of height from the readings of the lines at which graduated staves, held vertically over the points, are cut by the horizontal plane which passes through the eye of the observer

4. *attrib.*: **levelling-instrument,** an instrument used in surveying and consisting essentially of a telescope fitted with a spirit-level, **levelling pole, rod, staff,** an instrument, consisting essentially of a graduated pole with a vane sliding upon it, used in levelling, †**levelling-rule** = LEVEL *sb*1; **levelling-screw,** a screw used to adjust parts of a contrivance to an exact level; **levelling-stand** (*Photography*), an instrument used to support a glass plate in a horizontal position

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs Math* 456 b, The *Levelling Instrument to be used in this Work. 1851 *Illustr. Catal Gt. Exhib* 1087 Theodolites,..sextants, levelling instruments 1598 FLORIO, *Scandaglio*, a plummet, or line to sounde with, a *leuelling rule. 1849 R. V. DIXON *Heat* I. 52 A strong T-shaped bar of iron, furnished with two levels, and placed on a board provided with *levelling screws. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 19 Upon a tripod provided with levelling screws stands the pillar. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Levelling Staves*, are instruments used in levelling; serving to carry marks to be observed, and at the same time to measure the heights of those marks from the ground. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, **Levelling-stand.* 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 220 The solution may be flowed on and off the plate or the plate placed on a levelling stand.

Le·velling, *ppl. a.* Also **leveling.** [f. LEVEL *v.* + -ING 2.] That levels; *esp.* bringing all to the same social, moral, or intellectual level; also, of or pertaining to levellers and their principles.

a 1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 63 If God be a Father, and we be brethren, it is a levelling word, it bringeth mountains down, and filleth up vallies 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* XI. (1700) 56 So familiar and levelling an affection as Love. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* X. § 136 The barbarity of the Agitators and the levelling party 1763 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 21 July, I .. showed her the absurdity of the levelling doctrine. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 39 A levelling tyrant, who oppressed all descriptions of his people. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 42 There is always some levelling circumstance that puts down the overbearing, the strong, the rich, the fortunate. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* I. vi, If anything can save the aristocracy in this levelling age, it is an appreciation of men of genius.

Levelly (levĕli), *adv.* [f. LEVEL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a level or horizontal position or direction; on a level; †uniformly; with a level surface.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iii. (1611) 43 [The line] is carried leuelly or equally thorowout the Escocheon without either rising or falling 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 96 Neither would praises and actions appear so levelly concurrent in many other of the Grecians. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 75 Every Shot .. equally Oblique or Levelly directed 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 470 A dense, slow-moving stream, flowing levelly on for a few yards. 1851 *Jrnl. R Agric Soc* XII. II. 639 See the standing corn shorn levelly low 1882 MRS C. PRAED *Policy & P* I VIII 175 Looking at him levelly with her own large eyes.

Levelness (le·vĕlnĕs). [f. LEVEL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being level

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* II. 2. 109 So you must remember to draw them to expresse their levelness with the earth 1787 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII 190 *Romney-Marsh*, from its levelness, seeming to afford the best base. 1824 SOUTHEY *Sir T More* (1831) II. 107 The very levelness of the political platform. 1891 J WINSOR *Columbus* 543 Levelness of head. 1897 *Outing* (U. S) XXX 126/1 Her rich black and tan markings are American, but her clean physical levelness comes from her English ancestry.

Levelode, obs. form of LIVELIHOOD.

Leve longe, obs. form of LIVELONG.

†**Le·velry.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. LEVEL *a.* or *v.* + -RY, with reference to *leveller*: cf *revelry*] The principles of the Levellers.

1661 *Sir H Vane's Politics* 5 There is no State nor Seat more suitable for a Levelry then a Court-Livery *Ibid.* 5 From this Levellry I should never have dissented, had not the fulnesse of my Fortunes made me their Enemy.

†**Level-sice.** *Obs* Also 6 leuell suse [app. from an altered form of the Fr. phr *lever le cul* (see LEVEL-COIL), in which *assise* (seat) was substituted, as more decent, for *cul.* Skelton's form may be due to association with F. *sus* up.] = LEVEL-COIL.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court?* 139 We haue cast vp our war, And made a worthy trewse, With, gup, leuell suse! 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iv. IV *Decay* 41 Ambitious hearts do play at Level sice [orig. F *Ces cœurs ambitieux tenent au boute hors*]

†**Levely,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 3 *north.* **levelike.** [f LEVE *v.* + -LY 1.] Credible

a 1300 *E E Psalter* XCII. 7 Þine witenesses leuelike [*MS. H.* Mikel leuandlic: Lat. *credibilia*] are þai.

Levelyheede, obs. form of LIVELIHEAD

Leven (in 4 *Sc.* **lewine, lewyne,** 6–7 **leaven**), clipped f. ELEVEN and ELEVENTH. **Leventh** (in 4 *Sc.* **lewint,** 6 *Sc* **levint**), clipped f ELEVENTH.

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* vi (*Thomas*) 429 Þe lewine is þat cheryte To frend & fa enire haf we *Ibid* VII (*Jacobus Minor*) 477 And þare-for he llewyne lowis of his consent tuk with hym. *Ibid.* XXXII. (*Justus*) 30 Als þare-[of] is mad mencione in þe lewint distinccion. 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 69 Y⁰ Leuenthe, *undecimus* 1578 in *Maitl Cl Misc* I (1840) 8 The levint buik of the Amades de Gaule. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV iii 33 Euery Leauen-weather toddes 1883 JESSOP in *19th Cent* Oct 591 In Arcady we have an institution called 'levens, when the labourers knock off work for awhile .. and make pretence of enjoying a social meal [see ELEVENS].

Leven, var. LEVIN *sb.* and *v.*; obs. f. LEAVEN.

†**Le·veness.** *Obs* Also 5 **lefnesse.** [app. f. LEVE *v.* + -NESS.] Faith, confidence.

c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 627 And lered hem her lefnesse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 301/1 Levenesse, or beleevenesse, *fides Levenesse*, or grete troste

Lever (lī·vəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms. 3 **levere,** 4 **levor,** 4–5 **levour,** 6–8 **leaver,** 5– **lever.** [ME. *levere, levour*, a. OF. **levere, levesour* (F. *leveur*), agent-n. f. *lever* to raise; in the sense 'lever' recorded only once (1487) as *leveur*; the usual Fr. word is *levier* (recorded from 12th c.) formed on the same vb. with different suffix; *leviers* fem. occurs in the 14th c.]

1. A bar of iron or wood serving to 'prize up' or dislodge from its position some heavy or firmly fixed object; a crowbar, handspike, or the like.

In mod. use, this sense is more or less coloured by the scientific sense 2, which is alone formally recognized by Johnson.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3103 His . cables vette ynowe & laddren, & leuours & uaste ssoue & drowe. 13.. *Coer de L* 1935 Ever men bare them up with levours. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxvii. 1 In that dai visiten shal the Lord .. vp on leuyathan, an eddeie, a leuour [Vulg. *serpentem vectem*] 1433 LYDG. *St Edmund* III. 1202 Oon with a leuour to leffte the doore on barre. 1482 CAXTON *Godfrey* CLXXX. 265 Other had grete leuers and plente of ropes and Cordes 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 223 An other speakes, as though his woordes had neede to bee heaved out with leavers. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* II. XXIII 147 Surely so heavy a log needed more levers than one. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. XX. (1715) 148 The heavy Ship into the Sea they thrust With Leavers. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 36 As carriages and leavers and scaffolds are in architecture 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I vi, Then clanking chains and levers fell, That o'er the moat the draw-bridge fell. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia, Lewer, lower*, a lever. 1881 S. H. HODGSON *Outcast Ess.* 402 (Hor. *Od.* III XXVI) The lever, the bright torch, the bow, For laying doors and warders low

fig. 1831 *Society* I. 230 Jealousy is a potent lever for quickening love. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1863) II. 433 The new religion was only a lever by which a few artful demagogues had attempted to overthrow the King's authority.

†**b.** *gen.* A bar, pole, or rod. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2680 Eldol erl of gloucestre Hente an stronge leuour *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 1861 (MS A) He tok a leuour in is hond, And forth to the gate he wond. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2386 The geant .. bar a levor of yren ful strang *c* 1530 LD BERNERS *Arth. Lyt Bryt* (1814) 366 Gonemar helde in bothe hys handes a gret leuer, wherwith he layd on amonge those knyghtes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Numb* XIII. 24 They cutte of a branch with the grapes therof, which two men carried upon a leaver. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 504 Fish-shells so great that two strong men with a leaver can scarse draw one of them after them.

2. *Mechanics.* Adopted as the name for that type of 'simple machine' which is exemplified in the 'lever' (sense 1). It consists of a rigid structure of any shape (a straight bar being the normal form), fixed at one point called the fulcrum, and acted on at two other points by two forces, tending to cause it to rotate in opposite directions round the fulcrum.

The force which is regarded as intended to be resisted by the use of the lever is called the *weight*, and the force which is applied for this purpose is called the *power*. Levers are said to be of the *first, second*, or *third kind* or *order* according as the fulcrum, the weight, or the power is in the midmost position of the three.

1648 WILKINS *Math. Mag.* I. IV. 20 The second Mechanical faculty is the Leaver 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I 43 Two Bodies hung at the Ends of a Balance or Leaver 1803 J. WOOD *Princ Mech.* iv. 50 The Lever is an inflexible rod, moveable upon a point which is called the fulcrum 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat Phil* (1819) I 117 Let A and B be two given weights, applied to the ends of the arms of a lever. 1829 *Nat Philos., Mechanics* II. III § 13. 6 (U K S) If the power be in the middle, it is a lever of the third kind 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct Sci.* (1857) I. 186 Archimedes had established the doctrine of the lever. 1841 T R. JONES *Anim Kingd* 168 The levers attached to the jaws are five long and slender processes. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys* (ed 2) 172 The hard envelopes serve, like the bones of the Vertebrata, as levers by which the motor powers of the muscles are more advantageously employed.

3. Special applications. **a** A roof-beam of naturally curved timber, forming one of the couples or principals supporting the roof (*obs* exc. *dial.*). **b.** *Steam-engine.* †(*a*) = BEAM *sb*1 II (*obs.*); (*b*) a starting-bar. **c.** The piece by which the barrel of a breech-loader is opened. **d.** In *Dentistry* and *Surgery* = ELEVATOR 2. In *Midwifery* = VECTIS (*Syd Soc. Lex*). **e.** The first row of a fishing-net. **f.** Short for *lever-watch.*

a. 1481–2 in *Charters Finchale* (Surtees) p cccly, Pro.. meremio empto pro j lever in tenemento Roberti Jakson.

b. 1758 FITZGERALD in *Phil Trans.* L. 727 The lever of the fire-engine [*i.e.* steam-engine] works up and down alternately. 1836 HEBERT *Engin. & Mech Encycl* II 702 The attendant pushes the handle or lever which he holds.

c. 1882 [see *lever-pin*].

d. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 74 *With the Lever.*—Its extremity is passed between two teeth, a sound and the decayed one, or a sound one and a stump.

e. 1884 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 359/1.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** with sense 'belonging to a lever', as *lever-actuation, -edge, -pin*; also *lever-like* adj **b.** with sense 'acting as a lever, worked by a lever', as *lever-brace, -corkscrew, -drill, -hoist, -jack, -knife, -pallet, -pendulum, -press, -punch, -shears, -spar, -valve.*

1889 G FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 79 The frame known as *lever actuation. 1860 *All Year Round* No 57 162 The *lever corkscrew gave a zest to his wine. 1884 F J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 207 *Lever Edges . are polished in a swing tool. 1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* 41 The pantry is beside them with . pepper mustard, corkscrew, and *lever-knife for preserved meat tins. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 190 The steel point of Sir Jack's Staff was inserted beneath it, and *lever-like pressure applied. 1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 524 The centre of the *lever-pallet..is in a right line between the centre of the scape-wheel and the centre of the verge. *Ibid.* 526 In Ellicott's pendulum the ball was adjustable by levers, thence called the *lever pendulum. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 263 Next turn out the *lever pin on top of lever. 1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 316 The *lever-spar of a water lift.

5. Special combs.: **lever-beam** *Steam-engine* (see BEAM *sb.*1 II); **lever-board, -bridge** (see quots.); **lever-engine,** †(*a*) = *beam-engine* (obs.); (*b*) = *side-lever engine* (1876 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* and in later Dicts.); **lever escapement** (*Watch-making*), an escapement in which the connexion between the pallet and the balance is made by means of two levers, one attached to the pallets and the other to the balance staff (Britten); **lever-fly,**

a punching machine worked by a fly-wheel and a lever; **lever-frame** *U.S.*, 'in a railroad hand-car, a wooden frame shaped somewhat like a letter A, which supports the lever-shaft and lever on the platform' (*Cent. Dict.*); **lever-man** *U.S.*, one employed to work the levers in a railway signal-box; **lever watch**, a watch with a lever escapement; **lever-wood**, the Virginian hop-hornbeam or ironwood, *Ostrya Virginica* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 159 As the *lever-beam was dismissed, he communicated the motion to the paddle-wheels by a rod and crank attached to the piston. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 *Lever-boards, a set of boards, parallel to each other, so connected together that they may be turned to any angle, for the admission of more or less air or light, or so as to lap upon each other and exclude both. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit Bridges* 312 That which is called a *Lever Bridge is made by cutting down trees, and sinking the buts of them in the bank on each side sufficiently deep that the parts which are buried may exceed in weight those which are out of the ground. 1744 DESAGULIERS *Experim. Philos.* II. 489 The *Leaver Engine, often call'd Newcomen's. 1838 *Penny Cycl* XII. 303/2 *Lever-escapement. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 141 The Lever Escapement is generally preferred for pocket watches. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* I. 131 The holes .. are punched in the metal by the assistance of what the boiler makers call a *lever fly. 1901 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 6/2 A saving .. has been effected in the wages of *lever men. 1848 *Chambers's Inform.* I 285/2 The *lever watch is so named from the lever escapement of Mudge.

†**Le·ver**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LEVE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] = BELIEVER.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin) 18719 Þe leuer [*Cott and Gött.* truand] & þe baptized boþe Shulde be saued from alle loþe.

‖**Le·ver**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Fr.: see LEVEE *sb.*[2]] = LEVEE *sb.*[2] 2.

1742 MISS ROBINSON in *Mrs Delany's Lett.* (1861) II. 191 We do not appear at Phœbus's Levér.

Lever (lī·vəɹ), *v.* [f. LEVER *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To apply a lever; to work with a lever.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. ii 31 It was all in vain that Hans and I .. lifted, levered, twisted and pulled 1897 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 6/5 They delved, and levered, and sweated.

2. *trans.* **a.** To lift, push, or otherwise move with or as with a lever; also with *along*, *away*, *out*, *over*, *up*. **b.** To bring into a specified condition by applying a lever.

1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 209 The bottom of the pole being 'levered' out of the ground 1882 JEFFERIES *Bevis* I. i. 11 He began to lever the raft along 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* I. vi. 89, I flung with such force that I levered the boat away. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* vi. 75, I levered up an eyelid with difficulty. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 15 Aug. 9/3 On no account should the canoe be levered with one end of the pole on the ground. 1898 *Daily News* 19 May 5/3 The concrete fell .. and levered the pier over. 1898 *Cycling* 77 By passing a bar through the frame.. and levering it straight.

fig. 1890 *Graphic* 11 Oct. 406/1 He seeks this by levering out of his place his best friend.

Hence **Le·vering** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1869 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* x. (1878) 174 A few more vigorous strokes, and a little smart levering, and the nails loosened. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 6/6 Snapped off by means of some powerful levering tool.

Lever, obs. f. LIVER *sb*, LIVER *v*, to deliver.

Lever, obs. var. *liever*, comparative of LIEF *a.*

Leverage (lī·vərĕdʒ). [f. LEVER *sb.*[1] + -AGE.]

1. The action of a lever; the arrangement by which lever-power is applied; also *concr.* a system of levers

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6273/8 An Engine ., which by means of a Leveridge and an Horizontal Fly, can Raise . Water 1839 R S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 99 It resolves itself into a system of leverage. 1884 tr *Lotze's Logic* 258 The length of leverage must vary inversely as the strength of the force.

2. The power of a lever; the mechanical advantage gained by the use of a lever. *Leverage of a force* (see quot. 1830).

1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* x. 135 The distance of the direction of a force from the axis is sometimes called the leverage of the force. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 146 The extension of the os calcis..affords a considerable leverage to the muscles of the calf of the leg. 1860 O. W HOLMES *Elsie V* xvi. (1891) 221 Leverage is everything. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* II. xiii 224 The stream worked at the roots, and the wind laid hold of him with fierce leverage. 1882 *Knowledge* No. 19. 403/2 The actual leverage increases as A W is increased, supposing the oar's length to remain unchanged

b. *fig.* Advantage for accomplishing a purpose; increased power of action.

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 113 The leverage of this straightforward speech. produces an initial movement towards concession on the part of the great hero. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* v. (1876) 86 And it will be putting additional leverage into his hands. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 790 With regard to such men the moralist has no leverage whatever.

3. *attrib.*

1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 162 A vast leverage power was obtained. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (ed 2) I. 258/1 This bend gives a leverage power to the handle, when the graip is used to lift rank wet litter.

Leveray, -ey, levere, obs. forms of LIVERY.

Leveret (le·vərĕt). Forms: 6 **leverette, leav-, lyveret**, 7 **leverit, levoret, levart, -et, -it**, 5– **leveret**. [ad. OF. *levrete*, *levrette*, dim. of *levre* (F. *lièvre*) hare.]

1. A young hare, strictly one in its first year.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 592/22 *Lepusculus*, a leveret. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) H vj b, The mawe of a yong leuerette with the iuice of plantaine, is excedinge profitable. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 211 In ancient time, if the Hunters had taken a young Leverit, they let her go again in the honour of Diana. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 123, I have seen Leverets there with the white spot in the Head, which the Old ones have not. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 81 ⁋ 6 [It] is the claim .. of the vulture to the leveret. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* XXIII. 16 More fell They shall pursue us, than the savage hound Snatches the leveret. 1835 GRIMSHAWE *Life Cowper* (1865) 35/2 On his expressing a wish to divert himself by rearing a single leveret, his neighbours supplied him with three.

†2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** A pet, a mistress. **b.** A spiritless person. *Obs.*

1617 S. COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* (1628) 54 Theres a Leuite of the Iesuits, or a prettie leuorite rather, to sucke a Kings heart-blood in time. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. iii § 28 (1670) 371 Arrogant Boasters, leverets in dangers 1637 SHIRLEY *Gamester* I. i, Some wife will bid her husband's leverets welcome. 1640 DK. NEWCASTLE *Country Capt.* II. i. (1649) 23 You meane, one wenche betweene us too is nothing: I know a hundred Leveretts.

3. *attrib.*: **leveret-skin**, a Japanese glaze applied to ceramic ware, supposed to resemble leveret's fur. (In recent Dicts.)

Levero(c)k, -ucke, obs. forms of LARK *sb.*[1]

Le·vers. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 1 **læfer, leb(e)r**, 5 **levre.** [OE. *læfer.*] (See quot. 1879.)

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1823 *Scirpea*, corisc, leber. *c* 1000 *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 278/29 *Scirpia* [read *Scirpea*], læfer. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc* ibid. 138/30 *Pirus*, *gladiolus*, læfer. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 382 Genim læfre neoðowearde *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 72 *Gladiolus*, gallice glaiol, anglice leure. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xli. 199 The wilde yellow Iris is now called .. in English Lauers or Leuers. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 304 *Levers*, ..a name applied by Lyte..to *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.; but bestowed on 'any sword-bladed plant'.

Leves, obs. Sc. pl. of LEAF.

†**Le·vesel.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **le(e)fsel, levesselle, levecel**, 4–5 **levesel**, 5 **leef-sele, levesell, lef-sale, lefe sal(e.** [? repr. OE. **lēafsele*, f. *lēaf* LEAF + *sele* hall; cf. Sw. *löfsal*, Da. *løvsal.*] A bower of leaves; a canopy or lattice.

13.. *E E Allit P.* C 448 Such a lefsel of lof neuer lede hade. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 141 The clerkes hors ther as it stood ybounde Behynde the Mille, vnder a lefsel. — *Pars. T.* ⁋ 337 As the gaye leefsel atte Tauerne is signe of the wyn that is in the Celer. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 337 A playne, Full of floures .. With lef-sales vppon lofte lustie and faire, Folke to refresshe for faintyng of hete. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 600 To Bachus signe & to þe leuesel His youþe him haliþ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 300/2 Levecel be-forne a wyndowe, or other place, *umbraculum.* 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxii. 215 She hath the keyes and leith hem vnder the leuesell of the bed vnto the morow.

†**Levet**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [f. *leve* (LEAVE *v.*[1]) + -ET.] Only *pl.* Leavings, fragments.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 80 When they have eaten ynowe. .. Then gadder they vp their levettis. *Ibid.* 98 The best meate awaye they carve. .. Then proll the servynge officers ..so that their levettis are but thynne.

†**Levet**[2]. *Obs.* Also 7 **levett**, 7–8 **levit(t.** [? ad. It. *levata* 'the name of a march vpon a Drumme and Trumpet in time of warre' (Florio), f. *levare* to raise.] A trumpet call or musical strain to rouse soldiers and others in the morning.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Doub. Marriage* II. i, Come sirs, a queint Levet. [Trump. a levet.] To waken our brave Generall. 1656 W. MEREDITH *Narr. Passages Irel.* in *8th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 600/1 The enemy..were some distance from vs sounding levitts for joy of there supposed victory. *a* 1687 COTTON *Winter* XXXII. Poems (1689) 649 The Æolian Trumpetters By their Hoarse Levets, do declare That the bold General Rides there. 1705 S. SEWALL *Diary* 1 Jan. (1879) II. 121 Col. Hobbey's Negro..sends in .. to have leave to give me a Levit and wish me a merry new year.

Levetenaunt, obs. form of LIEUTENANT.

Levey, Leveyne, obs. forms of LEVEE, LEAVEN.

Leviable (le·viăb'l), *a.* Also 6–9 **levyable.** [f. LEVY *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Of a duty, tax, etc.: That may be levied.

1484 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* III. 313 All syche money as is not levyable of dyvers of the seyd fermors and tenauntes. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 8 The same some. [shall be] due & levyable immediatly uppon demaunde hade and denyed. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 46 The sayd yerely tenth, that was .. due and leuiable to the kinges vse. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* Mor. & Hist. Wks. (1860) 409 To make the sums which any person had agreed to pay, .. to be leviable by course of law. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 815 An aid . due to the crown for the marriage of a king's eldest daughter and levyable from the time she attained the age of seven years. 1861 *All Year Round* 27 July 417 The amount of rates leviable under the Sewers Act..is now unlimited. 1881 *Standard* 16 June 3/4 The import duties now leviable in France upon live stock and agricultural produce. 1899 *Daily News* 16 May 3/1 The levyable expenses of a borough.

2. **a.** Of a person: That may be called upon for payment of a contribution.

1897 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 5/1 The number of leviable members is over 60,000.

b. *U.S.* Of a thing: That may be levied upon, capable of being seized in execution.

(In recent U.S. Dicts.)

†**Le·viate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. late L. *leviāt-*, ppl. stem of *leviāre*, f. *levis* light.] *trans.* To relieve = ALLEVIATE 2.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* IV. vi. (1552) 146 b, This oft wasshing shal .. leuyate and lyghten the head with al the senses therin contayned.

Leviathan (lĭvəi·ăþăn). Forms: 4–6 **levyathan**, (4 **-ethan**), 5 **lyvyatan, -on**, 5– **leviathan.** [a. L. (Vulg.) *leviathan*, a. Heb. לויתן *livyāthān*.

Some scholars refer the word to a root לוה *lāvāh* = Arab. *lawa*ʸ to twist (cf. לויה *livyāh*, conjecturally rendered 'wreath'); others think it adopted from some foreign lang.]

1. The name of some aquatic animal (real or imaginary) of enormous size, frequently mentioned in Hebrew poetry.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xl[i.] 20 [21] Whether maist thou drawen out leuyethan with an hoc? 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* ciii[i.] 26 There is that Leuiathan, whom thou hast made, to take his pastyme therin. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb) 51 The greate serpente of the sea Leuiathan, to haue suche dominion in the Ocean. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. World's Van.* 62 The huge Leuiathan, dame Natures wonder. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 412 Leviathan, Hugest of living Creatures, on the Deep Stretcht like a Promontorie. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* I. 35 Leviathans but heave their cumb'rous mail, It makes a tide. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 119 She [Scylla] makes the huge leviathan her prey.

b. *transf.*; esp. = a ship of huge size.

[? 1801 CAMPBELL *Battle of the Baltic* ii, Like leviathans afloat.] 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 91 They [floating baths]..stretch their long sprawling forms on the water, like so many painted Leviathans. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clxxxi, The oak leviathans. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp.*, *Reform* 21 Dec. (1876) 312 Your splendid river, bearing the leviathans of noble architecture, constructed on its banks. 1892 SUFFLING *Land of the Broads* (ed 2) 13 These immense winged leviathans [wherries].

c. *fig.* A man of vast and formidable power or enormous wealth.

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 60 The lacquy of this great leuiathan promisde he should be maister. *c* 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 310 So can the Lord deal with the great .. leviathans of the world. 1782 PENNANT *Journ. Chester to Lond.* 96 The leviathan who swallowed these manors, was Sir William Paget 1796 BURKE *Let Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 35 The duke of Bedford is the leviathan among all the creatures of the crown. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 155 A legal contest with so potent a defendant as this leviathan of two counties. 1884 *Punch* 1 Mar. 97/1 Punters, plungers, leviathans, little men.

†2. (After Isa. xxvii. 1.) The great enemy of God, Satan. *Obs.*

[1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxvii. 1 In that dai viseten shal the Lord in his harde swerd, .. vp on leuyathan, .. a crookid wounde serpent] *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 4423 This fende was the first þat felle for his pride þat lyuyaton is cald. 1412–20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* II. xvii, The vile serpent the Leuiathan. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 150 By the envye deceyvyd of hys enmy Clepyd serpent behemot or levyathan. 1595 B. BARNES *Spir. Sonn.* li, Breake thou the jawes of olde Levyathan, Victorious Conqueror!

3. Used by Hobbes for · The organism of political society, the commonwealth. (See quot. 1651.)

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 158 The multitude so united in one person, is called a Commonwealth . This is the generation of that great Leviathan, or rather, to speak more reverently, of that mortal god, to which we owe under the immortal God, our peace and defence. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 20 What it is that makes up . harmony in that Leviathan, a well governed Commonwealth. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. (1695) 17 An Hobbist .. will answer; Because . the Leviathan will punish you, if you do not. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 195 The gods have .. design'd that millions of you, when well joyn'd together, should compose the strong Leviathan.

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* with sense: Huge, monstrous.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* II. ii, This leviathan-scandal that lies rolling Upon the crystal waters of devotion. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 398, I had suspected that this leviathan hall must have devoured half the other chambers. 1861 A. SMITH *Med. Stud.* 12 He has duly chronicled every word .. in his leviathan note book 1892 W. BEATTY-KINGSTON *Intemper.* v. 32 The leviathan liquor interests.

Hence **Levi atha·nic** *a.*, huge as a leviathan.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 789 The leviathanic railway that stretches out its fins amongst its contemporaries like Captain McQuhae's sea-serpent.

†**Levia·tion.** *Obs.* [f. LEVY *v.*: see -ATION.] The levying of a tax; quasi-*concr.* a tax.

1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 544 We desire and pray youe to be now .. diligent in the leviation thereof. 1681 *Treat. E. India Trade* 30 They settle a Tax, which they call Leviations, upon the Trade. *Ibid.* 37 How shall they maintain them? By Leviations upon Goods.

Levice·llular, *a.* [f. L. *lēvi-s* smooth + CELLULAR.] Consisting of smooth muscular fibre.

(In recent Dicts.)

Levie, obs. form of LEAVY.

Levier (le·viəɹ). Also 5, 8–9 **levyer**, 6 **leavier.** [f. LEVY *v.* + -ER[1].] One who levies (in senses of the vb.).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 436 Of this taxe to be leuyers or gaderers was assygned yᵉ pryncypall men of the sayd townes. 1611 FLORIO, *Livellatore*, a leauier or raiser of taxes or fines. 1656 PRYNNE *Rights Eng. Freemen* 30 Any Levier of them [*sc.* taxes], or imprisoner of refusers of them. 1701 DE FOE *Power People* Misc. (1703) 136 You are . the Levyers of our Taxes. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 482 Here is a distinct levying of war against the King's people; officers pointed out on whom the leviers

think dependence can be placed. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 203 The levyers of a .. war. 1888 R. DOWLING *Mirucle Gold* II. xiv. 7, I am not a levier of blackmail.

Levigable (le·vigăb'l), *a.* [ad. med.L. *lēvigābilis*, f. *lēvigāre* (see LEVIGATE *v.*).] †a. That can be polished. *Obs.* b. That can be reduced to powder. *rare*⁻¹.

1670 EVELYN *Pomona* viii 24 Useful is the Pear-Tree.. for its excellent colour'd Timber, hard and levigable .. especially for Stools, Tables [etc.]. 1850 BROWNING *Christm. Eve* xviii, Dust and ashes levigable.

†**Le·vigate,** *pple. Obs.* [ad. late L. *levigāt-us*, pa. pple. of *levigāre*, f. *levis* light.] Lightened.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iii, His labours beinge leuigate and made more tollerable.

Levigate(le·vigẹ't), *ppl. a. Bot.* and *Ent.* Also **lævigate.** [ad. L. *lēvigāt-us*, pa. pple. of *lēvigāre* (see next).] Smooth as if polished.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 269 *Levigate* (*lævigata*), without any partial elevations or depressions. 1880 in GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 418/1.

Levigate (le·vigẹ't), *v.* Also *erron.* **lævˉ.** [f. L. *lēvigāt-*, ppl. stem of *lēvigāre* to make smooth, f. *lēvis* (sometimes erron. *lævis*) smooth.]

†1. *trans.* To make smooth; to polish. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 70 White starch . levigateth the parts exasperated. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 121 By reason of their lenifying and detersiue faculty, [they] .. leuigate the roughnesse of the winde-pipe. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 410 A stone turned, rolled, and tossed about, to smooth, and levigate every side thereof 1676 BOYLE *New Exper.* II in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 805 To enable them, by the help of Gravity, .to levigate or polish each others surfaces 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XII. 95 No mortal man might climb it or descend . For it is levigated as by art. 1821 *Self Instructor* 536 Bran. levigates its surface. 1826, 1835 [see LEVIGATED *ppl a*].

†b. in immaterial sense. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. i 314 The turning of a tender melting B. into a surly rigid R is not to levigate or mollifie but to make the name harder in pronunciation. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon* I 374 Such a soul levigated by prosperity soon mounts into airiness of temper.

2. To reduce to a fine smooth powder; to rub down; to make a smooth paste of (*with* some liquid).

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 334/1 Levigate it upon a Marble, till it becomes an impalpable Powder 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp* 181 Some have got the Art of levigating the testaceous Powders. 1782-3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I 9 Levigating it with the oil of sweet almonds 1802 A. ELLICOTT *Jrnl.* (1803) 245 Shells, and other calcareous matter, levigated by the friction of the particles. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem* (ed 3) II 345 It is sufficient to levigate them with water to obtain them very white. 1824 *Mech Mag* No. 30. 32 Machinery for Levigating or Grinding Colours. 1894 SMILES *J. Wedgwood* II. 15 This clay, carefully levigated, yielded a red ware.

fig 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 1153 He..makes logic levigate the big crime small.

Hence **Le·vigating** *vbl. sb.* (*attrib.*) and *ppl. a*

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 272 A Levigating Lohoch. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch Art* II 67 Mix it with a levigating knife with spirits of wine. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 787 The glue is then to be put warm on a levigating stone, and kneaded with quicklime.

Le·vigated, *ppl. a.* [f. LEVIGATE *v.* + -ED 1.]

†1. Made smooth, polished. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I 29 The outer syde of Radius is rounde, and leuigated 1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint* i (1848) 350 A board, or a levigated plane of wood, metal, stone, or some prepared compound. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 250 The eye-cases surrounded on their inner side by a crescent-shaped lævigated piece. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 208 The base is concave so as to play upon the levigated centre of the above protuberance.

2. Finely powdered; reduced to a smooth consistency.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 81 Take of this levigated Lime 10 ounces. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 67 The Chyle is white, as consisting of Salt, Oil and Water of our Food, much levigated or smooth. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 70 Our porcelain seems to be a partial vitrification of levigated flint and fine pipe clay. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem* 63 Finely levigated chlorate . of potash. 1881 J. GEIKIE *Prehist. Europe* 161 The finely-levigated material derived from the grinding of glaciers.

Levigation (levigẹ'·ʃən). *Pharmacy.* [ad. L. *lēvigātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lēvigāre.*] The action of LEVIGATE *v.*; 'the trituration or rubbing down of a substance in a mortar or on a slab, with sufficient moisture to make it soft' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* I. in Ashm. (1652) 133 Then of thy Water make Ayre by Levygacyon. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 272 Levigation is the reduction of any hard and ponderous matter by comminution, and diligent contusion into fine powder, like Alcool. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 11 Either by the Mortar, or by Levigation upon a Marble. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. x. 246 The most ancient mills were undoubtedly those in which the method of levigation was rudely employed. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* viii. 73 In such crude examinations levigation may occasionally be advantageous. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Urin. Dis.* II. iii. (ed. 4) 325 They were easily separated from the urine by levigation and decantation.

Levill, obs. form of LEVEL.

Levin (le·vin), *sb. arch.* Forms: 3-5 **levene,** 4 **leyven, leivin,** 5 **levyn,** 5-6 **lewyn(e,** 6 **leav'n,** 3-7, 9 **leven, levin.** [ME. *leven(e*, of obscure origin.

By some conjectured to represent an unrecorded ON. or OE. cognate of ON. *leiptr* fem., lightning; but this is very doubtful. Phonetic laws as known at present do not allow of connecting ME. *levene* with MSw. *ljung-elder* (mod. Sw. *ljung-*), *lyghna*, Da. *lyn-ild*, lightning, Da. *lyne*, to lighten; these words are cogn. w. OE. *lēoht* LEYH, and ultimately with LIGHT *sb.*]

Lightning; a flash of lightning; also, any bright light or flame.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3265 Đhunder, and leuene .. God sente on ðat hird. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22477 Þe sterns wit þair leman [*Gött.* lemand] leuen. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2690 And forth rith al so leuin fares. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 277 With wilde thonder dynt and firy leuene Moote thy welked nekke be to-broke. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 77 The thonder with his fyri levene So cruel was upon the hevene. 1412-20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* I. ii, Out of whose mouthe, leuen and wylde fyre, Lyke a flawme euer blased out. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 650 All the wod on a leuyn me thoght that he gard Appere. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII CCXXVII. 255 Out of the east parte appered a great leuyn or beam of bryghtnes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 10 All thocht he be the hart and lamp of hevin, Forfeblit wolx his lemand giltly lewyne, Throw the declyning of his large round speir. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 109 Mars he resembles thee, when from fift heau'n Thou comst down guirt with ire and ghastly leau'n. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vi. 40 As when the flashing Levin haps to light Vppon two stubborne oakes. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. xxii, Swift as the levin from the sneezing skie. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. XXIII, The Mount, where Israel heard the law, 'Mid thunder-dint, and flashing levin, And shadows, mists, and darkness, given 1851 LONGF. *Gold Leg* v. *At Sea*, See! from its summit the lurid levin Flashes downward 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 348, I would that . the almighty sire Would hurl me with his leven to the shades. 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs Springtides, Garl Cymodoce* 90 The leaping of the lamping levin afar.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *levin-bolt, -brand* (†*brond*), *-fire, -flame*; *levin-darting* adj.

1800 SCOTT *Monast* II, 'God-a-mercy, my little *levin-bolt,' said Stawarth. 1864 CONINGTON *Æneid* VI. (1873) 200 The levin-bolt's authentic fire. *a* 1599 SPENSER *F. Q* VII. vi 30 And eft his burning *levin-brond in hand he tooke 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr* VI XXV, Resistless flash'd the levin-brand 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* Pref. (and ed.), Sons of those over whom he flashes the levin-brand of his denunciation 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. XVIII, They were not arm'd like England's sons, But bore the *levin-darting guns. 1820 — *Ivanhoe* XXXII, Crash after crash, as with wild thunder-dints and *levin-fire. 1823 — *Rokeby* v. XXXIII, Like wolves before the *levin flame. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met* 229 The leven flame Forth from his eyes, forth from his nostrils came

†**Le·vin,** *v. Obs.* [f. LEVIN *sb.*] *intr.* To lighten, emit flashes of light or lightning. Also *trans.* with cognate object.

13 . *E. E. Psalter* CXLIII 7 Leuen brightnesses [Vulg. *fulgura coruscationem*]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7723 His Ene leuenaund with light as a low fyn. 14 . *Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 665/7 *Fulgurat*, lewnes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/1 Lyghtenyn, or leuenyn, *coruscat, fulmino.* 1483 [see LEVINING *vbl. sb.*]. 1530 PALSGR. 609/2 It leveneth, as the lygtenyng dothe.. Dyd you nat se it leven right nowe?

Hence † **Le·vining** *ppl. a.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 510 In shynynge of þi leuenand spere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1988 With a leuenyng light as a low fyre

Leviner, corrupt form of LIMER, kind of hound.

Leving, obs. form of LIVING.

†**Levining,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Forms: 2-4 **levening, 4 levynynge, levennyng, 5 leyfnyng, lewenynge.** [f. LEVIN *v.* + -ING 1.] Lightning Also, the bright flashing of any light.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 533 Wynd þat blaws o loft, O quilk es thoner and leuening ledd. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* LXXVI. 18 Þi leuynyngis shane til þe erth. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) XXXI. 139 With grete thunders and leuennynges and hidous tempestes. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 377 In my face the levening smate *c* 1400 *Melayne* 815 The levenynge of [þair] baners clere Lyghtenes all þat lande 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 215/1 To Levyn or to smytte with ye lewenynge.

attrib a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 853 Sins that the sire of Gods and king of men Strake me with thonder, and with leuening blast.

Levir (lī·vəɹ). *Anthropology.* [a. L. *lēvir* brother-in-law; a common Aryan word = Skr. *dēvar*, Gr. δαήρ, Lith. *dẽverì-s*, OSl. *deverĭ*, OHG. *zeihhur*, OE. *tācor.*] A brother-in-law, or one acting as such under the custom of the LEVIRATE.

1865 MCLENNAN *Prim. Marr.* viii. 203 In the earliest age the Levir had no alternative but to take the widow. 1898 *Folk-Lore* June 205 She is taken over by some other clansman, usually a widower, But in this case the new husband is compelled to repay to the Levir the bride-price.

Levir, obs. form of LIVER; obs. compar. LIEF.

Levirate (lī·vĭɹẹt). [f. L. *lēvir* brother-in-law + -ATE 1.] The custom among the Jews and some other nations, by which the brother or next of kin to a deceased man was bound under certain circumstances to marry the widow.

1725 T. LEWIS *Antiq. Hebr. Republ.* III. 268 The Law of Levirate. 1763 T. WILSON *Archæol. Dict., Levirate.* 1855 W. H. MILL *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 202 Reasoning from the spirit of the law of levirate, as concerning only succession to property. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig Civilis.* iii. (1875) 94 The next stage was that form of polyandry in which brothers had their wives in common, afterwards came that of the levirate. 1883 MAINE *Early Law & Cust.* iv. 100 An institution..known commonly as the Levirate, but called by the Hindus, in its more general form, the Niyoga.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj*

1865 tr. *Renan's Life Jesus* xvii. 203 The Mosaic code had consecrated this patriarchal theory by a strange institution, the levirate law. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I 264 The law of levirate marriage might be set aside if [etc.].

Hence **Levira·tic, Levira·tical** *adjs.*, pertaining to or in accordance with the levirate; **Levira·tion,** leviratical marriage.

1815 in J. ALLEN *Med. Judaism* (1816) 415 *note*, The design of the precept of leviration was [etc.]. 1849 ALFORD *Grk Test.* I. 159 (Matt. xxii. 24), The firstborn son of a leviratical marriage was reckoned .. as the son of the deceased brother.

Levis, obs. pl. of LEAF.

Levish, obs. variant of LOVAGE.

†**Leviso·mnous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *levisomn-us* (f. *levi-s* light + *somnus* sleep) + -OUS.] 'Watchful, soon waked' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Levit, variant of LEVET 2 *Obs.*

Levitant (le·vitẽnt). [ad. L. *levitant-em*, pres. pple. of *levitāre* to LEVITATE.] One who practises ('spiritualistic') levitation.

1875 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* XII 42 About three centuries after this . we find the pair of levitants, Abaris and Pythagoras.

Levitate (le·vitẹ't), *v.* [f. L. *levi-s* light, after GRAVITATE *v*]

1. *intr.* To rise by virtue of lightness; opposed to GRAVITATE 2 b. Now only with reference to 'spiritualism'.

1673 MARVELL *Reh Transp* II. 186 A Lecture..upon the Centers of Knowledge and Ignorance, and how and when they Gravitate and Levitate. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nature* vi. 183 When 'tis there, it ceases either to gravitate, or, as some schoolmen speak, to levitate 1879 *Whitehall Rev.* 13 Sept. 412/2, I have a stepson who levitates. 1887 HUXLEY in *19th Cent* Feb. 201 It is asserted that a man or a woman 'levitated' to the ceiling, floated about there, and finally sailed out by the window.

2. *trans.* †a. To make lighter or of less weight. *Obs.* b. Chiefly in the language of 'spiritualists': To cause to rise in the air in consequence of lightness, or by reversing the action of gravity.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. v. 221 The Air being of a sudden levitated to such a measure. 1875 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* XII. 54 Many were levitated only in these unconscious states. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* V. 167 Tables turn, furniture dances, men are 'levitated'. 1892 W. S. LILLY *Gl Enigma* 114 No reasonable man would receive Mrs. Guppy as an ambassadress from the Infinite and Eternal, merely because she was levitated 1894 *Century Mag.* Apr. 834/1 The extra amount of gas required to levitate my person to the clouds.

Hence **Le·vitated, Le·vitating** *ppl. adjs.* Also **Le·vitative** *a*, adapted for or capable of levitation. **Le·vitator,** one who believes in levitation or professes ability to practise it.

1859 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sci Subj* iii § 45 (1866) 131 The *levitating* portion of it being hurried off—the *gravitating* remaining behind. 1875 *Q Jrnl Sci* XII 52 At least one Christian and one heathen case of levitated persons are recorded. 1887 HUXLEY in *19th Cent* Feb. 202 Our reply to the levitators is just the same. Why should not your friend 'levitate'? 1890 *Edinb. Rev* July 109 It had not indeed altogether escaped notice that bodies gain in weight through combustion, but the difficulty was evaded by attributing to phlogiston a 'levitative' power. 1892 A. M. CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* x. 263 The dream of a levitative art lurked nowhere within the Homeric field of view. 1893 A. LANG in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 380 The levitated boy..flew over a garden.

Levitation (levitẽ'·ʃən). [f. LEVITATE *v.* (see -ATION)]

1. The action or process of levitating or rising in virtue of lightness. Opposed to GRAVITATION 1.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. ix. (1713) 18 There being no such hard Pressure, no Levitation or Gravitation. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. § 6 (1819) 206 The lungs also of birds contain in them a provision distinguishingly calculated for levitation.

b. The action or process of rising, or raising (a body), from the ground by 'spiritualistic' means.

1875 *Fam. Herald* 13 Nov. 29/2 Levitation is an old claim of the marvellous, as old as Pythagoras. 1881 *Times* 30 Mar. 11/6 Levitation or moving at will, .. wholly independent of the laws of gravitation, is a universal dream 1888 BESANT *Herr Paulus* 89 The séances, manifestations, levitations [etc.].

†2. The action or process of becoming lighter; also, the quality of being comparatively light; = BUOYANCY. *Obs.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. v 221 The Currents in the Sea, as all Tides, are made by Levitation of the Humid Body. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm Bridge* 25 The Sides must rise by their own Levitation or Buoyancy.

Levite (lī·vəit). (Now with initial capital.) Also 4-5 **levyte.** [ad. L *levīta*, also *levītēs*, ad. Gr. Λευίτης, f. Λευΐ Levi (Heb. לֵוִי *Lēvī*, which also means 'Levite').]

1. *Israelitish Hist.* a. A descendant of Levi; one of the tribe of Levi. b. One of that portion of the tribe who acted as assistants to the priests in the temple-worship.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21241 Marc efter his kind .. was leuite. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 115 *Archa dei* in þe olde lawe leuites it kepten. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1755 In þe abhomynable oppressioun Of þe leuytes wyfe. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 180 The Leuites at thair awin hand Thay reft thair teind. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 197 In the Christian Church, the Office of Deacons succeeded in the Place of the Levites among the Jews. 1892 CHEYNE *Orig. Psalter* II. I. 59 *note*, The singers were Levites.

†2. *transf.* (from 1 b). A deacon. *Obs*

A frequent rhetorical use of the word in med. Latin.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III 130 Laurens þe leuite lyggynge on þe gredire, Loked vp to oure lorde. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 151/26 A Leuite, *diaconus.* 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xiv. 365 The divell..hath placed in the order of his priests, some greater or superiors, and some lesse, the one as Acolites, the other as Levites.

†**3.** Used somewhat contemptuously for: A clergyman. Also, in allusion to Judges xvii. 12, a domestic chaplain. *Obs.*

1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constable* IV. G b, There shall a little Levite Meet you, and give you to the lawfull bed. 1655 SIR G. SONDES *Narr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1813) X. 51 If I had not a Levite in my house, I performed the office myself. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. i, I say he is a wanton young Levite. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Marriage* Wks. 1730 I. 58 The Levite it keeps from parocial duty. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 327 A young Levite—such was the phrase then in use—might be had for his board, a small garret, and ten pounds a year.

†**4.** A loose dress, so called from its supposed resemblance to the dress of the Levites. *Obs.* [After F. *lévite.*]

1779 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C'tess Ossory* 15 Nov. (1848) I. 379 A habit-maker..is gone stark in love with Lady Ossory, on fitting her with the new dress. I think they call it a Levite, and says he never saw so glorious a figure..but where the deuce is the grace in a man's nightgown bound round with a belt?

Levitic (lɪ̆vɪ·tɪk), *a.* [ad. late L. *lēvīticus*, ad. Gr. λευιτικός, f. λευίτης LEVITE.] = next.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. (1640) 11 For of the Ward-mote Quest, he better can, The mysterie, then the Levitick Law. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. ix. 139 This sacred Institution received a new stamp..under the Levitic Constitution. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 3 The vow which St. Paul undertook is highly significant as a proof of his personal allegiance to the Levitic institutions.

Levitical (lɪ̆vɪ·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to the Levites or the tribe of Levi.

1535 COVERDALE *Mal.* III. *heading*, Off the abrogation of the olde leuiticall priestheade. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* 74 The Sacrifice of Consecration shewed the difference between the Levitical Priests and Christ. 1776 G. HORNE *Ps.* II. 297 We read, 1 Chron. ix. 33 that the Levitical singers were 'employed in their work day and night'. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 168 Later, it became a Levitical city. 1898 *Expositor* Oct. 255 Deuteronomy 18. 6–8 does not invest a Levite with priestly but Levitical functions.

2. Of or pertaining to the ancient Jewish system of ritual administered by the Levites; also, pertaining to the book of Leviticus. *Levitical degrees*: the degrees of consanguinity within which marriage is forbidden in Lev. xviii. 6–18.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 38 § 2 Any mariage without the leuiticall degrees. *a* 1665 GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 140 Framers of the whole Mosaical economy and Levitical dispensation. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 52 By the Levitical Law, both the Man and the Woman were stoned to death. 1892 E. P. BARROW *Regni Evangel.* i. 56 The proselyte's bath of Levitical purification. 1895 J. A. BEET *New Life in Christ* III. xiii. 103 We have here under levitical forms important Gospel truth.

†**b.** *nonce-use.* Pertaining to ritual. *Obs.*

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. Wks. (1847) 515/2 Austin.. sent to Rome..to acquaint the pope of his good success in England, and to be resolved of certain theological, or rather levitical, questions.

Hence **Levi·ticalism** = LEVITICISM. **Levitica·lity** *nonce-wd.*, Levitical character or obligation. **Levi·tically** *adv.*, in a Levitical manner, according to Levitical law. †**Levi·ticalness**, Levitical character or quality.

1892 A. B. BRUCE *Apologetics* II. vii. 204 *Leviticalism.. may be conceived of as a husk to protect the kernel of ethical monotheism. 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 624/1 We do not find in St. Paul any conception of Leviticalism as possessing a religious significance. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 387 The *Leuiticality..of Tithing, being confined vnto place, the Land of Promise. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. v, What right of jurisdiction soever can be from this place *Levitically bequeath'd, must descend upon the Ministers of the Gospell equally. 1890 *Times* 4 Feb. 6/2 An example of any Levitically clean animal. 1639 F. ROBARTS *God's Holy Ho.* vii. 48 The *Leviticalnesse of things of the Tabernacle, or Temple, consisted not in their materials..but in their typical relation to Christ.

Leviticism (lɪ̆vɪ·tisiz'm). [f. LEVITIC + -ISM.] Levitical tenets and practice; an instance of this.

1888 A. CAVE *Inspir. O. T.* v. 257 Are we not also 'in full Leviticism' at the environment of Jericho? *Ibid.* 268 This long list of Leviticisms may be brought to a close.

Leviticus (lɪ̆vi·tɪkŏs). [a. late L. *Lēvīticus* adj. (sc. *liber* book): see LEVITIC.] The name of the third book of the Pentateuch, which contains details of the Levitical law and ritual.

c 1400 WYCLIF *Lev.* Prol., Here begynneth the bok of Leuiticus. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 8 In Exodus and Leuiticus are many thinges..very easie and plaine. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* (ed. 2) 45 Leviticus, so denominated by the Greek, from the chief subject or matter of the Book. 1891 CHEYNE *Psalter* vii. 357 The ceremonialism of Leviticus.

Levitism (lī·vəitiz'm). [f. LEVITE + -ISM.] = LEVITICISM.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. xxxvi. § 2. 192 *note*, By 'works' Paul meant Levitism. *Ibid.* xxxix. 264 They went far beyond the requirements of Levitism.

Levitor, erron. form of LEVATOR.

Levitt, variant of LEVET[2] *Obs.*

Levity[1] (le·vĭti). Forms: 6 **levitye**, 7 **-tie**, 7– **levity**. [ad. OF. *levité* = It. *levità*, ad. L. *levitātem*, *levitās*, f. *levis* light: see -ITY.]

1. As a physical quality: The quality or fact of having comparatively little weight; lightness. Also †*specific levity*: cf. *specific gravity* (GRAVITY 4 c).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40/2 Consideringe theire ponderousnes or levitye. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 221 He abounded in things petrified,..a morsel of cork yet retaining its levity, sponges, etc. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iii. 85 Marble itself abounds with internal Pores..as may be rationally conjectured from the Specifick Levity of it, in comparison of Gold and Lead. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 26 Rain-water..comes nearest to dew in levity, subtility and purity. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 82 When they [vapours] ascend into that region of the atmosphere of the same specifick levity, there they float. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. (1824) 482/1 A covering which shall unite the qualities of warmth, levity, and least resistance to the air. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxx. (1825) 166 The re-absorption..being..retarded in consequence of the superior levity of the fluid. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sci.* I. i. 12 Hydrogen..rises in the air on account of its levity.

b. In pre-scientific physics, regarded as a positive property inherent in bodies in different degrees, or varying proportions, in virtue of which they tend to rise, as bodies possessing gravity tend to sink. Cf. GRAVITY 4 a. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* or *allusively.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 406 That leuitie whereof they spake, can hardly and vnneath bee found and knowne by any other meanes than [etc.]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 10 Hee..gave to every nature his proper forme; the forme of levitie to that which ascended. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* x. (1658) 100 There is no such thing among bodies, as positive gravity or levity. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 334 What alterations are made in the gravity or levity of the air from hour to hour. 1775 PRIESTLEY *Exper. Air* I. 267 That phlogiston should communicate absolute levity to the bodies with which it is combined, is a supposition that I am not willing to have recourse to. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxiv. 381 As paradoxical as the weighing of levity. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 142 We know of no natural body in which the opposite of gravity, or positive levity, subsists. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 249, I had not levity enough in my framework to float across the lever.

c. *fig.* applied to immaterial things.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Introd., Little starued conceits are gently wafted up by their extreme leuity to the middle region. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Prior* Wks. 1787 III. 147 The burlesque of Boileau's Ode on Namur has, in some parts, such airiness and levity as will [etc.].

†**2.** Lightness in movement; agility. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 257 The natural constitution of a Horse is hot..because of his Levity, and Velocity. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 122 The Levitie of men made shift to enter thorow places scant passable.

3. As a moral or mental quality, in various senses.

a. Want of serious thought or reflexion; frivolity. Also (now chiefly), 'Trifling gaiety' (J.); unbecoming or unseasonable jocularity. (The prevalent sense.)

1564 *Brief Exam.* A iij, As though they were ledde with a certayne irreligious leuitie, to ouerthrowe and abolyshe all thynges vsed before in religion. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 128 Our grauer businesse Frownes at this leuitie. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 4 The levity of one, and the morosity of another. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 880, I..unbosom'd all my secrets to thee, Not out of levity, but overpowr'd By thy request. *a* 1686 B. CALAMY *Serm.* (1687) 6 He never employed his omnipotence out of levity or ostentation; but onely as the necessities and wants of Men required it. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 108 The subject has been treated with indecent and disgusting levity. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 116 It is mortifying to disclose the levity of feeling of men of genius. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 237 But politics rest on necessary foundations, and cannot be treated with levity. 1882 JEAN WATSON *Life A. Thomson* iii. 44 He could be gay without levity.

b. Incapacity for lasting affection, resolution, or conviction; heedlessness in making and breaking promises; instability, fickleness, inconstancy.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Leuitie*, lightnesse, inconstancie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 76 The Cause that with my verse she was offended, For womens levitie I discommended. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, *Acts* xiv. 19 This is the levity of the vulgar, that one day will sacrifice as to Gods, to those, whom after they would kill as malefactors. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 94 The Sarmatians soon forgot, with the levity of Barbarians, the services which they had so lately received. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xiv. 296 Maximilian forgot, with extreme levity, his promises and alliances. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Pitt* (1851) 303 Sick of the perfidy and levity of the First Lord of the Treasury.

c. 'Light' or undignified behaviour; unbecoming freedom of conduct (said esp. of women); an instance of this.

1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 11, I know that women of leuitie and lightnesse are soone downe. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xx. (1700) 195 Vain Pomp and indecent Levity ought to be guarded against. 1708 PENN in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 171 Give him the true state of things, and weigh down his levities. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 70 ¶ 6 An unbecoming Levity in their Behaviour out of the Pulpit. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. I. 184 Those innocent freedoms and little levities so commonly incident to young ladies of their profession. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 239 Their natural graces..are lost in levity. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, Distinguishing between a levity of this kind and a more serious address. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, So many charges of impropriety and levity. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 256 Her elder sister..had been distinguished by beauty and levity.

†**d.** *nonce-use.* Lightness (of spirit), freedom from care. *Obs.*

1630 DONNE *Serm.* xxvi. (1640) 264 To what a blessed levity (if without levity we may so speake) to what a cheerefull lightnesse of spirit is he come, that comes newly from confession.

†**Le·vity**[2]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *lēvitāt-em*, *lēvitās*, f. *lēvis* smooth.] Smoothness; an instance of this, a smooth surface.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 20 Unlesse they be drawne aside by excrescenses and levities.

Levo-, variant of LÆVO-.

Levolto, obs. form of LAVOLTA.

Levor, Levoret, obs. ff. LEVER, LEVERET.

Levour, Levrat, -it, obs. ff. LEVER, LEVERET.

Levulin, variant of LÆVULIN.

Levy (le·vi), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **leve(e, levye**, 5, 7 **levie**, 6 **levey**, 7 **leavy**, 5– **levy**. [a. F. *levée*, f. *lever* to raise, levy:—L. *levāre* to raise.]

1. The action of levying: **a.** The action of collecting an assessment, duty, tax, etc.

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 318/2 Labour and coustes hade for þe levee of þe same [revenue]. 1434 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 297 The said Maire and Baliffs have leve of the said citsaine or dynsyn twies as much. 1496–7 *Act 12 Hen. VII*, c. 12 § 4 The Collectours deputed for the levy of the seid xv[mes] and x[mes] nowe graunted. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 7 Suche direccion and order for the levey and payment therof as..shall theyr seme requysyte. 1635 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) I. 134 The constable of Dorchestr is ffined xx[s] for not retorneing his warrant for the last levy into the Court. 1714 STEELE *Lover* No. 16 (1723) 94 Sir Anthony stole the manner of this Levy from Lord Peters Invention. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. x. 252 The sole object of the Government was to settle the legal levy of the duties. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxviii. 312 He decreed the levy of one-twentieth upon the succession to property. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 244 In the eastern counties its levy [poll-tax] gathered crowds of peasants together.

transf. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 51 A levy was made upon nature for every delicacy of food and wines with which to spread the table.

b. The action of enrolling or collecting men for war or other purposes.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. v. 67 To..giue away The benefit of our Leuies. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 490 What meant the Levy appointed immediately after Dunbar. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* x, Arrange with bold Robin for a levy of as many yeomen as possible. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* viii. 107 The Government endeavoured to carry out the celebrated levy of three hundred thousand men. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxi. 354 As to the levies, the men enlist unwillingly.

†**c.** The action of collecting debts or enforcing the payment of fines. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 43 That my executours..make levy of my dettys. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 150 As to fines—I have promoted and pressed their levy in this county to my utmost.

2. The amount or number levied: **a.** †A duty, impost, tax. *Obs.* In a trade or benefit society: A call or contribution of so much per head.

1640 in *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* V. 364 Francis Moryson..being appointed to collect and receive the levy belonging to Mr George Sandys. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xi. 33 Offa charged this Leavy upon the Inhabitants dwelling in Nine several Diocesses. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* Pref., Great and heavy Leavies upon a poor people. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 171 None but Kings have Pow'r to raise A Levy, which the Subject pays. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. I. viii. 280 The other ancient levies were in the nature of a modern land-tax. 1901 *Scotsman* 8 Mar. 5/4 It was decided to call up a special levy from next week to cover the amount necessary.

transf. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* x. 192 The only levy on our stores had been four bottles of raki.

b. A body of men enrolled; also *pl.* the individual men.

1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* v. 13 The leuie was thirtie thousand men. 1642 CHAS. I *Message Parlt.* 8 Apr. 4 With the Addition of these Leavies. 1775 J. TRUMBULL in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 37 Our new levies will be at your camp with all convenient expedition. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 475 It has brought the Portuguese levies into action. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) I. vi. 79, I teach singing to the youths of the Connecticut levy. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 181 The levy was to consist of 1058 horse, and 3038 foot. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1872) VIII. xviii. xii. 18 Daun..is..perfecting his new levies. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 312 The Danes put the irregular English levies to flight. 1887 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* x. (1888) 177 Some new levies of horse.

3. *Levy in mass* [F. *levée en masse*]: a levy of all the able-bodied men in a country or district for military service.

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1808) I. 179 The levy in mass, the telegraph, and the income-tax are all from France. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 425 Körner ..stimulated the levy-in-mass of the nation.

4. In some public schools: A meeting called for discussion of any matter relating to the school.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, A levy of the School had been held, at which the captain of the School had got up, and after premising that [etc.]. *Ibid.*, A levy of the sixth had been held on the subject. *Ibid.* I. ix, Holmes called a levy of his house.

5. *Comb.*: **levy-money**, †(*a*) bounty-money paid to recruits; (*b*) contributions called for from the members of a trade or benefit society.

1671 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 503 To learn at what rate they may have men, both as to the levy-money and the constant pay. 1708 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 134 That there be allowed for levy

money for the dragoons, £12 for man and horse. 1777 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 70/1 An unexpected demand made by the Landgrave of Hesse for levy money. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 July 2/2 The..refusal of the Federationists to share with them the English levy money.

Levy (le·vi), *sb.*2 *local U.S.* [Short for *eleven pence* or *eleven-penny bit.*] †a. (See quot. 1859.) b. 'The sum of twelve and a half cents; a "bit"' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1837–47 Neal *Charcoal Sk*, *Crooked Disciple* (1872) 204 (Funk), Give us a fip's worth of sheet and levy's worth of blanket 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer*, *Levy*,. In .. Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, the Spanish real .twelve and a half cents. Sometimes called an elevenpenny bit.

Levy (le·vi), *v.* Forms: 4, 6 leve, (6 lewe), 5 levee, 5–6 levie, 6–7 leavie, -y(e, levey, 5– levy. [f. Levy *sb.*1 The early form *leve* may possibly be monosyllabic, and in that case would be a different word (cf. Leave *v.*3), a. F. *lever* to raise, levy, from which the Eng vb. *levy* derives most of its senses.]

1. *trans.* To raise (contributions, taxes); to impose (an assessment, rate, toll, etc). Const. †*of*, *on*, *upon*.

1388 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 292 If the Maire .wil not leve and areyse the said xls 1494 Fabyan *Chron* VI. cxcviii. 204, xl M. li. was leuyed of his subiectes, and named .Dane Gelt. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 *Preamble*, Your said Oratour .levyed severall Fynes of all the foresaid Manours. 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 1205 To leauye greate fines, or to ouer the rent. 1608 *Westry Bks* (Surtees) 60 A sesment of vjs the pounde shalbe leveyed presently through this parish. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. 104 Ship-money was levied with the same severity, and the same rigour used in ecclesiastical courts. *a* 1674 — *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 170 That he hath power to leavy mony *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 30 Bank keepers .must have power to levy upon the general, what they happen to loose unto particular men 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. vi, The pension is levied by the emperor's officers 1786 Burke *W Hastings* Wks 1842 II. 135 Levying the tribute of the whole on the little that remained 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II. v. 129 [They] declared, that these rates could no longer be levied without a grant of Parliament. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xxx (ed 3) 294 A fine should be levied on the delinquent 1853 Bronte *Villette* xiv, A subscription was annually levied on the whole school for the purchase of a handsome present 1874 Green *Short Hist* ii § 6 90 No toll might be levied from tenants of the Abbey farms.

†b. To raise (a sum of money) as a profit or rent; to collect (the amount of) a debt; also, to take the revenues of (land). *Obs.*

1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 48 That the ferme of the seid londys go to myne doughter Margerye tyll the summe of x marke be levyed for the seid Margerye. 1496 W. Paston in *P. Lett.* III 469 For as moche as . my dettis cannot be redely levied 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I. xxix 43 He wolde leuey the moyte of their landes to his owne vse 1613 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 162 My mynde is yt he enter into the said tenemente and hould the same vntill owte of the revenewes therof he shall have levyed the same 1768 Blackstone *Comm* III. 419 To hold, till out of the rents and profits thereof the debt be levied.

c To raise (a sum of money) by legal execution or process. Const. *on* (*the goods of*). Also, *To levy execution for* (a specified sum).

c 1506 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 198 The berer shall goe to the Shereff with this exigent, & have from him a warrant to leve the sayd money, or els to take your body 1669–70 Marvell *Corr.* Wks 1872–5 II. 308 [The fine] shall be levyd on the goods of any one or more persons that were there. 1795 Wythe *Decis. Virginia* 13 By directing the execution to be levied for £1,000.

absol 1685 *Law Times* LXXVIII 389/2 An execution creditor levied on their goods for the purpose of realising his debt.

d. To impose (service) *upon*, to require (a person's) attendance.

[1611 Bible I *Kings* ix 21 Vpon those did Solomon leuie a tribute of bond seruice vnto this day] 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch* (1877) I. x. 203 They willingly undertook the tributary service which was levied upon them 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. xxii. 179 Ho, there! my friend! I'll levy thine attendance.

e *U.S.* = Charge *v.* 18.

1837 Calhoun *Wks.* III. 36 Mr Madison, under the impression that these papers would be favorably received by the Public .. had levied several legacies upon them.

2 Law. *To levy a fine* · see Fine *sb.* 6 b. (The expression also occurs with different sense: see 1.)

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 7 § 1 Notes and Fines levied in the King's Courts .. should be openly and solemnly read. 1642 *Perkins' Profit Bk* iv. § 256 114 If . either of them levie a fyne unto other of the same land. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 420 When a fine was levied the estate was in the cognizee or feoffee .. by the common law *Ibid.* V. 67 If the fine was proved to have been duly levied, then the party who refused to adhere to it was attached. 1844 Williams *Real Prop* (1877) 55 She was also prohibited from levying a fine.

b. To draw up (an objection, protest) in due form.

1660 Stillingfl. *Iren.* I. i. (1662) 7 This objection will be soon leavied, that it is [etc]. 1868 Seyd *Bullion* 82 He must send the Bill to a Notary .. who then levies Protest in due form.

†3. In various obsolete senses: a. To set up (a fence, weir, etc.); to erect (a house); = AF. *lever*, Law Latin *levare*. b. To plan out (ground). c. To weigh (an anchor).

a. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c v, Weares and other Engynes for fisshing ther made levyed fixed. 1513 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 60 The sayd Master and Prior of St. Frideswith hath begunne to build and levie one house for a College. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 2 It hapneth sometime, that some Man. hath made or levied a Ditch or Hedge. 1629 Dalton *Country Just.* I (1630) 135 The new levying or inhauncing of Weares Mills [etc.]. 1742 Viner *Abridgm.* XVI. 23 Levying of a Goss to intercept the Course of Fish.

b. 1500–18 *Acc. Louth Steeple* in *Archæologia* X. 74 Paid to William Thomas and William Palmer, levying the ground for to sett the broach upon.

c. 1648 Gage *West. Ind.* xxi. (1655) 195 We levying our anchor went on to Panama.

4. To enlist (armed men), enrol, bring into the field (soldiers, an army); to muster the available force of (a district). Also, *to levy up*.

c 1500 *Melusine* 135 The men of armes, that he leuyed fro the garnysons. 1557 *Act* 4 & 5 *Phil. & Mary* c. 3 § 1 To muster their Maties People .. and to levie a nomber of them for the Service of their Matie. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* v. (1629) 447 With sufficient authoritie to leauie forces. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. (1634) 63 This was the last Fight of that huge Army leavied against Greece. 1649 H. Guthry *Mem.* (1702) 45 The General and his Council appointed the Earl of Montross to levy Fife, Strathern, Angus, and Merne. 1671 L. Addison *W. Barbary* 40 A small Cavila, not able to levy above 500 in all. 1761–2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxiv. 745 An army of twelve thousand men was suddenly levied. 1797 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 17 Tippoo Sultaun suffered the military force which they had levied .to land in his country. 1843 H. Gavin *Feigned Dis.* 11 Men apprehensive of being levied, or actually levied, or forced into the military or naval services.

fig. 1599 Middleton & Rowley *Old Law* IV. ii, Why should nature have that power in me To leavy up a thousand bleeding sorrowes. 1705 J. Philips *Blenheim* 176 As when two adverse winds, Engage with horrid shock,. Levying their equal force with utmost rage.

5. To undertake, commence, make (war). Const. *against*, *on*, *upon*.

Johnson says. 'This sense, though Milton's, seems improper', presumably because there is no similar use of F. *lever*, but it is a natural development from sense 4

1471 in *Wartworth's Chron.* (Camd) 57 To levee werre ayenst him. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 The kynge is forced to leuy warre, and to prosecute his saide ennemies. †1659 *Prov. Devotions* in *Gentl. Calling* (1679) 160 So levying War against Thee with thine own Treasure. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi 219 The Syrian King . Assassin-like had levied Warr, Warr unproclam'd. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks* (1753) II. 111 A meer design of deposition, imprisonment, or levying war, are not within the bare words of this law. 1761 Hume *Hist Eng.* I. xl. 238 They . then proceeded without further ceremony to levy war upon the king. 1789 *Constitution U.S.* III. § 3 Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them. 1814 Cary *Dante*, *Par.* xxvii. 47 [Those] that do levy war On the baptized. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr* VII vi. (1864) IV. 202 Crusades will hereafter be levied against those who dared impiously to [etc].

†6. To raise, discontinue (a siege); to break up (a camp). *Obs.*

1542 Seymour in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX 201 The segge beynge lewed from beforre the towne of Pest the 7th day of October. †1548 Edw. VI *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb) II. 223 The sieg being levied th'erle of Shrewsbery entred it. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 256 There was made no more doubt to leuie the Campe. 1588 *Exhort. to Faithf. Subj* in *Harl. Misc* (Malh.) II. 102 Porcenna .. forthwith levied the siege. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXXVI. x. 925 Albeit hee saw that the siege was levied .. yet [etc]. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1629) 74 They sent Ambassadours againe to Athens commanding them to leuy the Siege from before Potidæa.

¶ 7. Wrongly used for Level *v.*

1618 Breton *Court & Country* (Grosart) 6/1 Winking with one eye, as though hee were leuying at a Woodcocke. *a* 1634 Randolph *De Histrice* 2 Poems (1638) 26 Fain'd Stymphall, I have heard, thy birds in flight Shoot showers of arrowes forth all levied right.

Hence **Le vied** *ppl. a*

1768 Hume *Ess.* xxxiii. 243 How distinguish the new from the old levied soldiers? 1829 R. Chapman *Life Jas. V*, 160 They are only new levied men, and undisciplined 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 105 A new levied band of hunters and trappers.

Levy, obs. form of Leavy *a*, Levee1 and 2.

Levying (le·viiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Levy *v.* + -ing1] The action of the vb. Levy in its various senses.

1496–7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 12 § 5 Then the levyeng and payment of the seid xvme..[shall be] put in suspence ?1548 Edw. VI *Jrnl* in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 223 [The] levied their siege, in the month of September; in the levieng of wich ther cam [etc.] 1587 Q. Eliz. in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm) I. 225 That ye do assist the said Captains in the levying of their bands. 1752 Prideaux *Direc Ch-wardens* (ed. 4) 51 The levying and disposing of them [the Rates]. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 82 To resist the king's forces by defending a castle against them, is a levying of war. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I 229 The levying fixed proportions of troops or money, or both, from each tribe. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 160 The levying or suffering any such fines or recoveries. 1828–40 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 222 Opponents to the regular levying of the tithes.

†b. *gerundially* with omission of prep.

1642 *Roy. Comm.* in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 527 There are now at or near .. London great forces levying and moneys raising.

Levyled, obs. form of Levelled.

Levyne (le·vin). *Min.* [named by Brewster, 1825, after Prof. Armand Levy.] A silicate of aluminum and calcium, found in colourless or slightly tinted tabular crystals.

1825 *Edin. Jrnl. Sci.* II. 334, I propose to distinguish this species by the name of Lavyne. 1832 Brewster *Optics* xvii. 148 Levyne. 1843 J. E. Portlock *Geol.* 219 Levyne of the ordinary form of crystals, at Magilligan Carnowry

Levyne, variant of Lewyn *Obs.*, a kind of linen.

Levynge, obs. form of Living.

Levynite (le vinəit). *Min.* [f. Levyne + -ite.] = Levyne.

1868 Dana *Min* 431 Levynite occurs in crystals, usually tabular. 1894 *Amer Jrnl. Sci* XLVIII 188 For the first group we have thomsonite levynite, gmelinite.

Levys, obs pl. of Leaf.

†**Lew**, *sb.*1 *Sc. Obs.* Also (*pl.*) leois. [perh. a sing. inferred from *lewis* (a. F. *louis*) treated as a plural.] The name of a French gold coin formerly current in Scotland; ? the *louis d'or* (Jam.).

1467 *Sc. Acts Jas III* (1814) II. 88/2 That . þe Ingliss noble, henry, ande Eduarde wt þe ross, þe franche crowne, þe salute þe lewe and þe Ridar sall haif cours in þis realme [etc.]. 1488 in *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 13 Four hundreth tuenti & viii Lewis of gold. 1497 in *Ld. Treas. Acc Scott.* I. 314 Thre Harj nobles, and tua leois.

Lew (liu, lē), *a.*1 and *sb.*2 Now *dial.* Forms: 1 (ge)hlēow, 2–7 lewe, 5, (9) lue, 8–9 loo(e, 4– lew. [OE. **hlēow* (implied in *hlēowe* adv.), *gehlēow* (cf. *unhlēow*; all three occur only once) = ON. *hlýr* warm, mild.

The relation of this word to the synonymous OHG *lo* (MHG. *lō*, *low*, G. *lau*) is obscure, no cognates outside Teut are known]

A. *adj.* 1. †a. Warm; sunny (in OE.). b. Lukewarm, tepid.

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 280 Þonne . gereste him swiðe wel hleowe þær & wearme gleda bere man gelome inn.] *c* 1000 in Cockayne *Narr Angl. Conscript* (1861) 23 Ond ða on gehluwran dene and on wearmran we gewicodon. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 498 [He] Withdrou the knif, that was lewe Of the sek children blod. *Ibid* 2921 Þe sunne, brith and lewe. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* iii. 16 For thou art lew (Vulg. *tepidus*), and nether coold, nether hoot. ?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 19 Take calwar samon, and seeth it in lewe water. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 33 Boyle hit And kele hit, that he be bot lue. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 333/1 A Scumming Dish . is to scum the Cream of the Lew Milk to Churn for Butter. 1881 *Leicester Gloss., Lew* and *Lew-warm*, lukewarm. *Mod. Sc.* (*West*) The water is quite loo. (In eastern Sc. the current word is Lew-warm)

2. Sheltered from the wind.

1674 [see Lee *a*]. 1735–6 Pegge *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Lew*, sheltered; an house is said 'to lye lew', i e. the house lies snug under the wind 1844 W. Barnes *Poems Rur. Life* 225 Milch cows in carners dry an' lew. 1871 W Cory *Lett & Jrnls.* (1897) 278 The lit of brick wall gives me a very lew corner facing the east.

B. *sb.*

1. Warmth, heat. *Obs.* exc. *Sc*

1591 Sylvester *Dn Bartas* I. iv. 656 To th' end a fruitfull lew [orig. *chaleur*] May every Climat in his time renew. 1633 Gerard *Part. Descr. Somerset* (1900) 11 Lockombe. So called I should rather deeme from the lowe situation or Lucombe from the warmnes, which wee yett call Lewe. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl* 'v, Stacks of corn are said to take a 'lew', when they heat

2 Shelter. See *house-lew*, OE *hūshlēow* (House *sb.*1 23), and Lee *sb.*1 I, 1 b.

Lew, *a.*2 *dial.* [Of obscure origin; cf. OE. *gelēwed* 'debilitatum' (Ælfric *Exod.* xxii. 10 *Laud MS.*; Grein conjectured *gelēfed*), also *-lēwe* in *limlēweo* lame in a limb, *lēwsa* 'inopia.'] Weak. Also, of a leaden or pale colour; pale, wan.

c 1325 *Old Age* in *Rel Ant.* II. 211 Mi bodi wexit lewe [gloss *debile*] 1611 Cotgr, *Decoulouré*, pale, bleake, wan, lew. *Ibid.*, *Livide*, wan, lew, bleake, pale, of a leaden, earthie, or dead colour. 1882 *Lancash. Gloss*, *Liew*, thin, poor, diluted

Lew, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial* Also 7 lue, 9 loo(e. [OE. *hlēwan*, f. *hlēow* Lew *a.* Cf. ON. *hlýja* to cover, shelter, make warm.]

1. a. *trans.* To make warm or tepid. †b. *intr.* To become warm. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl Hom* 51 Þære sunnan hæto þe þas eorþan hlyweþ [*MS* hlypeþ]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4374 All þe land with his lenie lewis & cleres 1808 Jamieson, *To Lew*, to warm any thing moderately, usually applied to liquids; *lewed*, warmed, made tepid.

2 To shelter.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 101 This done, provide a Screene, to keep off the wind; .. so as to be easily remov'd as need shall require for the luing of your pit. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* s v., Those trees will lew the house when they're up grown.

†**Lew**, *int. Obs.* Lo! behold!

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 111 507 Hence bot a litill, she commys, lew, lew!

Lew, dial. form of Lee *sb.*1; variant of Lue *v.*

Lewan(e, variant of Lewyn *Obs.*

Lewce, obs. form of Loose.

Lewd (liud), *a.* Forms: *a.* 1–2 lēwede, lēwde, (2 ilewede, ileawede), 2–3 leawede, leawde, 2–6 lewed(e, 3 lewed, (*Orm.* lewedd), lecuwede, 103ede, 3–5 leuid, 3–7 leude, 3–8 leud, 4 lewet, (?lowed), 4–5 lewid(e, lewyd, leewid, (louwed(e), ?lood, 5–7 leaud(e, 6 leawde, *Sc.* lewit, 6–7 lude, 4–7 lewde, 4– lewd. *β.* (chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) 2–5 lawed, 3–4 laued, laud, 3–6 lawid(e, 4 lawyt, 4–6 lawd(e, 4–6 (9 *arch*) lawit. [OE. *lēwede*, of difficult etymology.

The sense suggests formation on Rom. **laico*- eccl. L. *laicus* (see Lay *a.*) with suffix *-ede* -ed2; but it is not easy to see the phonological possibility of this. The attempt

to trace the word to a late L. type **læicātus* (*n* stem) is still more open to objection. It has been proposed to obviate the phonetic difficulties by assuming influence from the vb *lǽwan* to betray; but the sense is too remote, and *lǽwede* is not participial in form.]

†1. Lay, not in holy orders, not clerical. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

c 890 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xii[1]. (1890) 428 Þara manna sum wæs . bescoren preost, sum wes læwde [*v.r* læwede], sum wæs wifmon. *Ibid.* xiii[1] 436 Sum wær inn læwdum hade [L. *vir in laico habitu*] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 Ihadede men he muneȝeð wel to lerene ilewede men Ihadede and lewede feier lif and clene to leden. *c* 1200 *Beket* 574 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 123 ȝif bi-twene tweie lewede men were ani striuingue, Oþur bi-tuene a lewed man and a clerk. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26143 If þou mai no preist to wine, þus scau a leud [*Fairf.* lawed] man þi sine. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 269 Hit wol a-vayle boþe lewed and clerk. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam* xxi. 4, I haue not leeuyd loouys [Vulg. *laicos panes*] at hoond, but oonli hooli breed. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 502 For if a preest be foul, on whom we truste No wonder is a lewed man to ruste. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 60 þai hafe þaire crownes schauen, þe clerkes rownde and þe lawed men foure cornerd. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1002 Lawit men hes, now, religious men in curis. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 246[a] Al thoe bene accursed that purchasen writtes or letters of any leude courte. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 212 The hail o' them, by lawit fists, Were haurl'd and howkit frae their kists.

† b. *Lewd frere*, a lay-brother. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 41 Late lewid freris seie four & twenti pater nostris for maty nes. *c* 1425 *St Elis. of Spalbeck* in *Anglia* VIII. 116/30 Wee made hym a conuers, þat is to seye, a lewde frere. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* vii. 24 *Bogard*, lewd freris. 1530 PALSGR 239/1 Leude frere, *bourdican*.

†2. Unlearned, unlettered, untaught. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 2 Alle lewede [*v r.* leawede] men þat understonden ne mahen latines ledene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 249 To laud and Inglis man i spell þat understandes þat i tell *c* 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) xix, Then is a lewed priest No better than a jay. 1362 LANGL. *P Pl. A.* I. 125 Lereþ hit þis lewed men for lettrede hit knoweþ. *c* 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 3 This boke is called þe boke of algorym, or Augrym after lewder vse. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 143 Both to lawd man and to clark. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Pref 412, I say nocht this of Chaucer for offence Bot till excuse my lawit insufficience 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 224, I have maid this translation mair for pleseir of lawit men, than any vane curius clerkis. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* 1 i (Arb.) 21 Making..the poore man rich, the lewd well learned, the coward courageous. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 31 Much adoe there is here, and great debate betweene learned men; and contrariwise those of the leaud and ignorant multitude.

† b. *absol.*, esp in the phrases *learned* (or *lered*) *and lewed, lewed and clerks.* *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 967 And mikell hellpe to þe follc, to læredd & to læwedd *c* 1205 LAY. 31830 Quelen þa lareden, quelen þa leouweden. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 4020 (MS A) Ȝong and elde, lewed and lered. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 4424 And for the case is vnknowen be course to þe lewd, Here sumwhat I say. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron* CCXLI vi, Thei bee as manly, learned and lewed, As any folke. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 224/2 The Jewes bee not letted to reade theyr law bothe learned & lewde *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* 1 (Arb.) 45 This, lewde and learned, by common experience, know to be most trewe.

† c. Of speech and the like: Rude, artless.

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 403 Othyr mynstrall had they none, safe Pan gan to carpe Of hys lewde bagpype 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 21 With bad harsk speche and lewit barbour tong 1560 ROLLAND *Cr Venus* Prol. 326 For commoun folk will call the [this book] lawit and lidder.

†3. Belonging to the lower orders; common, low, vulgar, 'base'. *Obs.* (In the latest quot. used *arch.* with allusion to sense 7.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 40 Sum tyme weren mounkes lewede men, as seintis in Jerusalem *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T* P 408 (Harl. MS.) Þe secounde is to chese þe lewedest [*other MSS.* lowest, loweste] place ouer al. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 568 He loueþ .. lowynge of lewed men in Lentenes tyme. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* xi. 266 Rewid in his mynd at it was hapnyt sa, Sa lewd a deid to lat him wndyrta. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* H ij b, Howbeit hereby I cannot count ony lost whear but a fewe leude souldiers ran rashely out of array without standard or Captayn. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5339 Rychtso the sterris thay do compare To the lawd common populare. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i 25 Many men shall you see in a lewd Ale house. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 173 The march-law, which in the statutes of Kilkenny, is said to be no law, but a lewd custom. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon* 252 Robert Riddesdale, Captaine of the lewd people in Northamptonshire. [1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks VIII. 179 A lewd tavern for the revels and debauches of banditti, assassins, bravos, smugglers, and their more desperate paramours.]

†4. Ignorant (implying a reproach); foolish, unskilful, bungling; ill-bred, ill-mannered. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 409 Þis is þe lewiderste fendis skile þat euere cam out of his leesingis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1031 Ye men shul been as lewed as gees. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3864, I am as lewed and dulle as is an asse. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* viii. 21 (Harl MS.) Þes too knyȝtis .. þe wise knyȝt and þe lewde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. ii. 488 A lewder and febler skile or argument can noman make. 1509 BARCLAY *Skyp of Folys* (1874) I. 60 Alas the Shepherd is lewder than the shepe. 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb. Club) C ij b, Ye, I praye the, leue thy lewde clatterynge *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb) 18 The small discretion of many leude Scholemasters. 1570 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Wilful Rebell.* IV. (1859) 581 Not those wounds which are painted in a clout by some lewd painter. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 961 Amurath .. rated them all exceedingly, reproving their lewd counsell. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 75 A lewd or an ignorant undersherif may both undoe his high Sherife and himselfe. *a* 1639 MARMION *Antiquary* II. I. (1641) D 1 b, I might have .. gone on In the lewd way of loving you. 1720 PHILIPS *Pastorals* ii. 73 A lewd Desire strange Lands and Swains to know.

†5. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Bad, vile, evil, wicked, base; unprincipled, ill-conditioned; good-for-nothing, worthless, 'naughty'. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 80 The lewedeste wolf þat she may fynde Or leest of reputacion. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. viii. 55 Al be hit that for somtyme theyr lewd lyf displesid to them seluen. *c* 1481 E. PASTON in *P. Lett* III 279 Plese zow . to forgeve me, and also my wyffe of owr leude offence that we have not don ower dute 1538 STARKEY *England* I iv. 139 Every lude felow, now-a-days, and idul lubbur, that can other rede or syng, makyth hymselfe prest. 1569 GOLDING *Heminges Post.* Ded. 2 The Scripture accounted him a leaude servant, that hidde his Talent in the ground. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. LXXXIII. (1591) 46 A state gotten by lewde meanes [L. *scelere quæsitum*] cannot be retayned *a* 1607 MARKHAM in *Topsell's Four f. Beasts* 415 If the Smith that driueth such a naile be so lewd, as he wil not looke vnto it before the horse depart. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xvii 5 Certaine lewd fellowes [Gr. ἀνδρας πονηρους] of the baser sort. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. VIII 58 Dermond O'Conner hath played a lewd part amongst us heere 1667 MILTON *P. L* IV. 193 So since into his Church lewd Hirelings climbe. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P.* 169 To desist from his lewd Courses of Robbing and Stealing 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym Vade M.* II p. c, So the lewd boy when he had set his mother's house on fire because she had corrected him..cried out [etc.] [1889 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I 97 If not ashamed to beg, too lewd to work, and ready for any kind of mischief.]

†6. Of things: Bad, worthless, poor, sorry.

1362 LANGL. *P Pl.* A. I. 163 Chastite withouten Charite.. Is as lewed as a Laumpe þat no liht is Inne *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 115 Hys merthys wer but lewed, He was so sore dred of dethe. 1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 107 He hathe here of Avereyes xxiiij. tune wyn, whereof at the long wey he shal make the seyd Averey a lewd rekenyng. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 107 For this assault, lewd ladders, vile and nought The souldiours had, which were to shorte God wot 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 245 Ne lewde is he on whom lewde luck doth light 1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr.* IV. iii. 65 A Veluet dish: Fie, fie, 'tis lewd and filthy. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj* III iii, I love thy face . Tis a lewd one, So truely ill Art cannot mend it. 1678 MRS. BEHN *Sir Patient Fancy* I. i, Then, Madam, I write the lewdest hand. 1692 R L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* I. xvi. (1733) 21 His way lay through Macedonia which .. is a lewd and incommodious Passage for Travellers.

7. [Developed from 5.] Lascivious, unchaste. (The surviving sense.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's Prol.* 37 Lat be thy lewed dronken harlotrye *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 620 In holy churche lef nyse wordes Of lewed speche, and fowle wordes. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II vi (1895) 195 The peruerse and malicious flickeringe inticementes of lewde and vnhoneste desyres. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, III vii 72 He is not lulling on a lewd Loue Bed. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng* x lix (1612) 259 Lewde Ammon, thou didst lust in deede, and then thy Rape reiect. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 465 When lust . by leud and lavish act of sin Lets in defilement to the inward parts. 1688 BURNET *Rights Princes* v 176 Being a lewd and vicious Prince, who had delivered himself up to his pleasures. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. i, He had been seen in the company of lewd women. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No 38 P 12 The lewd inflame the lewd 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. iv, Their harlot songs, and their dances of lewd delight. 1871 R. ELLIS tr *Catullus* LXIV 147 If once lewd pleasure attain unruly possession. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 206 A singer of lewd songs.

†**Lewdhede.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 **lewidheed.** [See -HEAD, HEDE 2.] Ignorance; = LEWDNESS 1.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 75 A, Iak, mafey, me mervellith moche of thin lewidheed.

Lewdly (liū·dli), *adv.* [f. LEWD *a.* + -LY[2].]

†1. In unlearned fashion; ignorantly; foolishly.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 289 Her to þei leggen but lewydly goddis lawe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 430 Ye han bigonne your question folily ; ȝe axed lewedly. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* III. XIX. 415 And so thilk opinioun was take childeli and lewidli. 1477 NORTON *Ord Alch.* ii. in Ashm. (1652) 28 Theie lewdly beleeve every Conclusion.

†2. Wickedly, evilly, vilely, mischievously.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* ix 2 Antiochus after the flizt loodly [1388 viliche; Vulg. *turpiter*] turnyde azein. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon* I 149 Our wit aboundit and vsit was lewdlie. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 27 In this they most lewdly corrupte the olde institution. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i 167 A sort of naughtie persons, lewdly bent. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks (Globe) 675/2, I thinke they are most lewdly abused. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. XLIX. 34 Fearing . that he had given an ill precedent for others, to take vantage against himselfe, attaining to the crown so leaudly. 1653 H. COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav.* IV. 9 The goods you have so lewdly gotten by your wicked and cunning devices. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 182 Thy self not free, but to thy self enthrall'd; Yet leudly dar'st our ministring upbraid.

†3. Badly, poorly, ill. *To think lewdly of*, to have a poor opinion of. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 59 Bycause drynke hath dominacion Vpon this man, .. I trowe he lewedly wolde telle his tale. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks (Globe) 621/1 Those sayd gentellmens children, being thus in the ward of those Lordes, are .. therby brought up lewdly, and Irishlike. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* I. i, For his Violin, it squeaks so lewdly, that Sir Tibert in the gutter mistakes him for his Mistriss. 1678 MRS. BEHN *Sir Patient Fancy* II. i, I'll make such aukward love as shall persuade her .. to think most lewdly of my parts.

4. Lasciviously.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. ii. 156 As my giuing out her beautie stirs vp the lewdly enclined. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* v. E 3 b, Each Virgin keepes her turne, and all the night They lewdly lauish in the Kings delight. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 169 This Macareus and Canace having most leaudly and incestuously loved one another. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xv. 5 Touch not lewdly the mistress of my passion.

Lewdness (liū·dnės). [See -NESS.]

†1. Ignorance; want of skill, knowledge, or good-breeding; foolishness. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III 33 Schal no lewednesse hem lette, þe lewedeste þat I loue, þat he ne worþ avaunset. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib. Prol.* 3 Thou makest me So wery of thy verray lewednesse. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 299 Among his oþer lewednes and folie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 301/2 Lewdenesse of clergy, *illitteratura*. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 21 (Harl MS.) I am a foole, And he is a wise man, And þerfore he shold not so lightely haue levid my lewdenesse. 1540 HYRDE *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) R vj, What a lewdnesse is it, not to consider how vaine a thing that money is. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Images* III. (1859) 265 There is like foolishness and lewdness in decking of our images. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Ep.* 80 That is supposed a loose kinde of writing, to talke of any man unreverently, for therein is leudnesse discovered.

†2. Wickedness; evil behaviour *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 239 So it is greet lewednesse and wrecchednesse to forgendre what is detty and rigtful *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame sans Mercy* 607 (655) That to þe werste turneth by his leudenesse a yifte of grace. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* II (1859) 541 When any thing ordained of God is by the lewdness of men abused. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastell* 736 It is great leudenesse and deceiptfulnes to vrge the termes vsed by the doctors. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 321 The leaudnesse of the Cappadocians grew into a Proverbe; if any were enormously wicked, he was therefore called a Cappadocian. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 99 What Citie, as friend, will receiue vs, when they see such lewdnesse in our conuersation?

3. Lasciviousness, lascivious behaviour.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 44 A perfect wit is never bewitched with leaudenesse neither entised with lasciviousnesse. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm* (1614) 568 If harlots intice thee to leaudnesse, .. flie from them. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Aug, The lewdnesse and beggary of the Court 1685 H. MORE *Illustrat.* 155 Their gross idolatries and sensual Ludenesses. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I iv. 145 The Lewdness of their History renders it unfit to be narrated. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV. iv. 64 The last offence which I shall mention . is that of open and notorious lewdness; either by frequenting houses of ill fame..or by some grossly scandalous and public indecency

†**Lewdsby.** *Obs.* [f. LEWD *a.*: cf. *rudesby*, etc.] A lewd person.

1594 O B. *Quest. Profit. Concernings* 31 b, Such mechanicall lewdsbies are said to get more sleeping, then others can do waking

Lew'dster. *rare.* [See -STER] = prec.

1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* V iii. 23 Against such Lewdsters, and their lechery, Those that betray them do no treachery 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* XIV. II 307 To play the lewdster with their female confitents.

†**Lewe,** *a.* [Adjectival use of OE. *lǽwa* traitor, betrayer.] Treacherous.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vi. 16 Iudam scarioð se wæs læwa [*Lindisf.* hlega] *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 7 Þeos world is whilende and ontful and swiðe lewe an swincful.

Lewe, obs. f or var. LEAVE, LEVE, LIVE.

-lewe, ME. *suffix*, OE. *-lǽwe*, forming a few adjectives: OE. *hungorlǽwe*, ME. *chekelewe, chokelewe, costlewe, drunk(e)lewe, gastlewe, siklewe, thurstlewe.* The general sense is 'affected by, liable to, or characterized by' (something undesirable); in some of the instances above there are parallel and synonymous formations in -LY[1]. The etymology is obscure, no corresponding suffix being known in any other Teut. lang.; connexion with Goth. *lêw*, occasion, may be suspected; cf. also LEW *a.*[2]

1433 LYDG *St. Edmund* II. 223 His wounde bloody, his face ded and pale, His eyen gastlewh reuersiȝ bothe tweyne.

Lewer: see LEVER, LOUVER, LUBE.

Lewes, obs. pl. of LEAF.

Lewge, obs. form of LEAGUE *sb.*[1]

Lewgh, obs. pa. t. of LAUGH.

Lewidore, obs. form of LOUIS D'OR.

Lewine, -ing, obs. forms of LIVING.

Lewine, Lewint: see LEVEN, -TH (eleven, -th).

Lewis[1] (lū·is). Also **lewiss, louis, luis.** [Of obscure origin; possibly f. *Lewis* or *Louis* as a surname or Christian name. A dial. form *levis* (*Whitby Gloss.* 1876) suggests connexion with F. *lever* to raise; but the formation and the phonology are not easily explained on this hypothesis.] An iron contrivance for raising heavy blocks of stone. Also called **LEWISSON.**

It consists of three pieces arranged so as to form a dovetail, the outside pieces being fixed in a dovetail mortise by the insertion of the middle piece The three pieces are then connected together by the pin of the clevis passing through them.

1743 W. STUKELEY in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* (1790) III. 387 At each extremity a stone of Arthur's Oon to be suspended by the lewis in the hole of them. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 39 The instrument we now call the Lewis, is of an old date. 1816 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 93/2 [They] succeeded in boring the stone securing a lewiss and making fast a purchase for heaving it up. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 317 Speedy louis, invented to expedite the hoisting of light stones in the erection of buildings. 1883 *Stonemason* Jan., A chain attached to a pair of lewises fixed in the face of the rock, and worked by a crane.

b. *attrib.*: **lewis-bolt,** 'a wedge-shaped bolt secured in its socket by lead, and used as a lewis in lifting' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **lewis-hole,** the hole into which a lewis is fitted.

1740 PINEDA *Sp. Dict.*, *Impledla* .. by us call'd a Luis hole. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed 3) II. 254 The Lewis-holes are still left in many of the Stones. 1893 *Reliquary* Jan. 13 The .. walls are almost, if not entirely, of Roman worked stone. Cramp holes and grooves, lewis holes, and broached tooling are everywhere visible.

Lewis[2] (lū·is). [f. the name of the inventor.] 'The name of one kind of shears used in cropping woollen cloth' (Ure *Dict. Arts* 1839). In mod. Dicts.

Lewis, obs. pl. of LEAF; obs. f. LOUIS.

Lewisson. Also (?*erron.*) **lewising.** = LEWIS[1].

1842–59 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. (ed. 4), Lewis or Lewisson. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib* 328 This breakwater is moored by lewising bolts [etc.]. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Lewit, obs. Sc. form of LEWD.

Lewke, obs. form of LEAGUE, LUKE.

† **Lewkes.** *Obs.* [ad. Flem. *Luiksch* adj, f. *Luik* Liège.] Epithet of wares made at Liège.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xii. (1870) 155 The cheefe towne is the cytie of Lewke; there is Lewkes veluet made, and cloth of Arys. 1550–1600 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Add MS. 25097), Iron, voc. Lewkes or Spruse iron.

Lewme, obs. form of LEAM *sb.*[1]

Lewn. *dial.* Also 7 **leaune,** 9 **leun, lune.** [Of obscure origin.] A tax or rate, *esp.* a church-rate.

1582 in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1642 *Bridgnorth Rec.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 429 [Order] concerning a lewn lately laid by the Bayliffes towardes the charge of coales and candles for his Majesties army. 1690 (leaune), 1776, 1840 in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1886 in *Cheshire Gloss* (lewne, leun, lune, leur).

Lewne, variant of LUNE, falcon's leash.

† **Lew·ness**[1]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. LEWE *a.* + -NESS.] Treacherousness.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Summe of us for þisse weorlde lewnesse .. ne maȝen alre coste halden crist bibode.

† **Lew·ness**[2]. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. LEW *a*[2] + -NESS.] Paleness, lividity.

1611 COTGR., *Lividité*, liuiditie, lewnesse, wannesse, bleakenesse, palenesse, blewishnesse.

Lewre, var. LEER *sb*[1] *Obs.*; obs f LURE.

Lewse, obs. form of LOOSE, LUCE.

Lewte, obs f. LUTE; var. LEWTY, LOUT *v.*

Lewtennand, obs. Sc. form of LIEUTENANT.

Lewter, obs. form of LOITER

Lewth (lūþ). Now *dial.* Also 6 **lothe.** [OE. *hlēowþ*, *hlýwð*, f. *hlēow* LEW *a*[1]: see -TH.] **a.** Warmth. **b.** Shelter (cf. *house-lewth*, HOUSE 23).

c 1000 *Hexam. St Basil* xx. (1849) 28 Đonne him cælð he cepð him hlywðe *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II 144 To neste bæron, heora briddum to hleowþe *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 336/31 *Apricitas*, hleowð 1554 *Survey Malling Church* in *Sussex Arch Coll.* XXI. 180 Cattell & swyne come daylye in to the churche, in the somer for hette, and now for lothe. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wilts* III. 375 Lewth, warmth. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. xv. 311 With the sun or against the sun, uphill or downhill, in wind or in lewth. 1898 — *Wessex Poems* 204 In the lewth of a codlin-tree.

† **Lew·tifull,** *a. Sc. Obs.* In 6 **laute-, lawti-.** [f. LEWTY + -FUL.] Loyal.

1563 WINȜET *Four Score Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 61 The lautefull and faithful peple. 1584 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1814) III. 327/1 Maist loving and lawtifull subiectis to their souerane lord

† **Lew·ty, law·ty.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4 **leute(e, lewete, leautee,** 4–5 **leaute,** 4–6 **lewte(e,** 5 **lewted, leutye.** *β. Sc.* (4 **leawte**), 4–6 **lawte, lawty, laute,** 5 **lauta, lawta,** 5–6 **lawtie,** 6 **lautie, lawtay,** 7–8 **lata,** 8 **lawtith, lateth.** [a. AF. *leuté*, *lewté*, F. *leaute*, *lealte*, *lealted*, mod.F. *loyauté* (= Pr. *leyaltat*, *leiautat*, *lealtat*, Sp. *lealted*, It. *lealtà*):—med.L. *lēgālitāt-em*: see LEGALITY; cf. LOYALTY, LEALTY.] Fidelity, loyalty. Often in phr. *by* or *for my*, *thy* (etc.) *lewty*.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1655 (Gött.) Ȝe eyth, for ȝour treu leute Alone i haue granted mi gre. *Ibid.* 12252 (Gött) Queþen he come I ne wate, be mi laute 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A) 1743 Gode man .. for thi leute, What is thi name, telle thou me. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 364 Larg and luffand als wes he, And our all thing luffyt lawte. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 144 Thay brake the lewted that Stablid was to Profite of mann and hele. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1940, I woll yelde me, In trewthe and lewte, At thyn owene wylle. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 11 Fra this tyme furth kepe lawta till our croune. *c* 1510 *Gest R. Hode* III. in Arb *Garner* VI. 438 'Now God so me help!' said Little John, 'And be my true lewte!' 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 116 Ȝone on the leid that lawtie hes forlorne. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 354 Upoun our lautie, fidelitie, and honour. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 286 Lata is lang and tedious. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 230 Lata is long and dwigh [*read* dreigh]. 1728 RAMSAY *Step-daughter* ii, She neither has lawtith [*ed.* 9 lateth] nor shame.

Lew-warm, *a.* Now *dial.* Forms: see LEW *a.*[1]; also 6 **leau-, leuwarm.** [f. LEW *a.* (used advb.) + WARM *a.*] Lukewarm.

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 207 Hete hyt lew warm. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij b, Let it stonde and wax lew warme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xii. 81 Feche hiddir sone the well wattir lew warm. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 134 Thay..quhilk ar idil, sleuthfull, and quhome the scripture callis leuwarme. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 16 The.. egg was little more than loo-warm. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Lew warm*, tepid, lukewarm.

So † **Lew-warmed** *a.*, lukewarm.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* Cert. Deuot. Pray. 33 Lat thy maist mightie gudenes fulfil that quhilk my maist leauwarmed vaikenes desyres to doe.

Lewxern, lewzern, obs. forms of LUCERN.

† **Lewyn.** *Obs.* Also 4 **leuwyn, levyne,** 5 **lewan(e.** [f. Flemish *Leuven*, Louvain.] A kind of linen cloth.

1360 *Finchale Acc.* (Surtees) p lii, Et xij ulnæ de leuwyn pro mappis. 1373 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* II. 444 In empcione 35 vinarum de levyne, varii precii, xxs xd. 1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 80 Et pro lewyn pro dictis torches et torticiis. 1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 366 De panno lineo vocato lewan j par linthiaminum de lewane.

Lewyn(e: see LEVIN.

Lewyn(g, obs. Sc. form of LIVING.

Lewys, obs. pl. of LEAF.

Lexer, obs. aphetic form of ELIXIR.

a 1500 in Ashm. *Treat Chem.* (1652) 347 After that thy Lexer ys, Be hit White or Rede I wys

Lexical (le·ksikăl), *a* [f Gr. λεξικ-ός pertaining to words, λεξικ-όν LEXICON + -AL.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the words or vocabulary of a language. Often contrasted with *grammatical.*

1836 CARDL. WISEMAN *Sci. & Relig.* I. ii. 71 These methods may be respectively called, lexical and grammatical comparison. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii. 512 The grammatical and lexical peculiarities which establish its late date. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 7 The language of the Vedas is an older dialect varying both in its grammatical and lexical character from the classical Sanskrit

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or connected with a lexicon.

1873 *Brit Q Rev.* LVII. 602 All the most important grammatical, exegetical, and lexical works have been laid under tribute 1885 *Academy* 3 Oct. 217/2 Lexical defining affords a wide scope for the application of the critical apparatus. *Ibid.* 432/2 The lexical index is, we think, too long. 1892 F. S. ELLIS (*title*) A Lexical Concordance to the Poetical Works of P B. Shelley.

So **Lexica·lic** *a rare* = prec. 1.

1860 MARSH *Lect Eng. Lang* 141 The new element does not much affect the lexicalic character, but exhibits itself in the structure, the inflections and the syntax

Lexically (le ksikăli), *adv.* [f. LEXICAL + -LY[2].] **a.** In respect of vocabulary. **b.** According to the lexicons of a language; in the manner of a lexicon.

1858 ELLICOTT *2 Thess.* iii. 5 A meaning not lexically defensible. 1862 MARSH *Orig. Eng. Lang* 48 The Anglo-Saxon is not grammatically or lexically identifiable with the extant remains of any continental dialect 1866 *Contemp Rev* II. 148 The Psalms are lexically easier, but syntactically more difficult than Job. 1880 GINSBURG *Massorah* I. title-p, The Massorah, compiled from manuscripts alphabetically and lexically arranged.

† **Lexicographal,** *a. Obs. rare* [f. Gr λεξικογράφος (see next) + -AL.] Lexicographical.

1685 *Reflect. on Baxter* 5 [It] is as fond, as to pretend to give the Meaning,..of a Greek or Latin Author, while one is very raw and ignorant in the Lexicographal Part.

Lexicographer (leksikǫ·grăfəɹ). [f. late Gr. λεξικογράφ-ος, f. λεξικό-ν LEXICON + -γράφος writer: see -ER[1].] A writer or compiler of a dictionary.

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins* 935 Calepine and other Lexicographers of his gang 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. vii. (1675) 322 Suidas, Stephanus, Hesychius, and I know not how many Lexicographers and Scholiasts. 1755 JOHNSON, *Lexicographer*, a writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge, that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Horace* 76 Pitt has furnish'd us a word or two Which lexicographers declined to do. 1860 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 104 The best lexicographer may well be content if his productions are received by the world with cold esteem. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 88 We use each word as we have learned it, leaving to the lexicographer to follow up the ramifications to their source.

Lexicogra·phian, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] Lexicographical.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 238 He would have produced a labour unparalleled in the annals of lexicographian literature

Lexicogra·phic, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Gr. λεξικογράφος (see prec.) + -IC.] **a.** *adj.* = next. † **b.** *sb. pl.* Lexicographical writings.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 2 Pomey's Onomasticks and Tachard's Lex[ic]ographicks .. are far surpass'd by our Oxford Grammar. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* p. vii, Whether that gentleman shall choose a lexicographic department in the field of philology. 1843 J. F. DAVIS in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1845) I 59 In addition to their uses in lexicographic arrangement, these roots [etc.].

Lexicographical (le:ksikogræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to lexicography.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 15 Apr. an. 1755 When they find him displaying a perfect theory of lexicographical excellence. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig. Knowl.* II. 870/1 These grammatical labors [of Gesenius] did not meet with the same general favor as the lexicographical.

Hence **Lexicogra·phically** *adv.*, with regard to lexicography.

1879 FURNIVALL *Prospectus Philol. Soc. Engl. Dict.*, To place English lexicographically in a position abreast of any modern language.

Lexico·graphist. *rare.* [f. as LEXICOGRAPHER: see -IST.] A lexicographer.

1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* clxxxiv. VI. 150 The good old lexicographist, Adam Littleton 1880 MORRIS in J. A. H. Murray *Addr. Philol Soc.* 48 A new dictionary will no doubt follow the plan adopted by Sanskrit lexicographists.

Lexicography (leksikǫ·grăfi). [f. Gr. λεξικο- LEXICON + -γραφία -GRAPHY.] The writing or compilation of a lexicon or dictionary; 'the art or practice of writing dictionaries' (J.).

1680 DALGARNO *Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor* vii. 59, I shall therefore only make some few reflexions upon Etymology and Syntax, supposing Orthography to belong to Lexicography. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict* Pref. B ij, Such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1848) 58/2 He . exerted his talents in occasional composition very different from Lexicography. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII 157 A master-work of lexicography. 1900 *Expositor* Oct 270 Hebrew grammar and lexicography flourish a little later than Arabic grammar and lexicography.

Lexicology (leksikǫ lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. λεξικο- LEXICON + -λογία -LOGY.] That branch of knowledge which treats of words, their form, history, and meaning. Hence **Lexicolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to lexicology; **Lexico·logist,** one skilled in lexicology (Ogilvie 1882).

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Lexicology* [citing *Med Repos.*]. 1867 LANE *Arab Lex* Pref 8 The vast collection of lexicons and lexicological works composed by Arabs.

Lexicon (le ksikǫn). [? mod.L., a. Gr. λεξικόν (sc. βιβλίον), neut. sing. of λεξικός of or for words, f. λέξι-ς diction, word, phrase, f. λεγ- to speak.] A word-book or dictionary; chiefly applied to a dictionary of Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, or Arabic.

The restricted use is due to the fact that until recently dictionaries of these particular languages were usually in Latin, and in mod L. *lexicon*, not *dictionarius*, has been the word generally used

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* ii. 44 Any other translation or Lexicon. 1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* ¶¶ 1 b, He doth not neglect the profit of Lexicons (wherein all sayings and speeches are numbred) 1616 BULLOKAR, *Lexicon*, a Greek Dictionarie for words. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 6 [They] must make a new Lexicon to name themselves by. 1645 — *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV 238 They who are so exact for the letter, shall be dealt with by the Lexicon, and the Etymologicon too if they please *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 85 Lexicons and Dictionaries by Zizania do almost generally understand Lolium. 1702 S SEWALL *Diary* 30 Jan (1879) II 52 Upon enquiry about a Hebrew word, I found he had no Lexicon 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1848) 69/1 He thought it right in a lexicon of our language to collect many words which had fallen into disuse 1807 *Med. Jrnl* XVII. 49 Let Mr D go to his Lexicon for the word urethra. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lii, And take for rhyme, to hook my rambling verse on, The first that Walker's Lexicon unravels. 1847 LIDDELL & SCOTT (*title*) A Greek-English Lexicon.

b. *fig.* (*a*) The vocabulary proper to some department of knowledge or sphere of activity. (*b*) A list of words or names.

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Discretion* 66 This barbarous Term you will not meet In all Love's Lexicon 1656 — *Pindar. Odes, to Dr Scarborough* iii, The vast and barbarous Lexicon Of Mans Infirmitie. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 419 Fate, or Fortune, (in the Profane Lexicon, and in the Christians undiscovered Providence). 1724 SWIFT *Use Irish Manuf.* Wks 1755 V ii. 3 All silks, velvets, callicoes, and the whole lexicon of female fopperies. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 25 Such, who, in the Lexicon of Party, may be found ranged under that title [Whig]. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xvii, Fifty thousand heroes, name by name. Would form a lengthy lexicon of glory. 1839 LYTTON *Richelieu* II. ii. 362 In the lexicon of youth .. there is no such word As—fail!

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks* 1859 II. 100/1 The boy who is lexicon-struck in early youth looks upon all books afterwards with horror 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* IX. 120 Leaving vocabular ghosts undisturbed in their lexicon limbo.

Hence **Le·xiconist,** a compiler of a lexicon.

1828–32 WEBSTER cites *Orient. Col.*

Lexigraphy (leksi·grăfi). [f. Gr. λέξι-ς word, expression + -γραφία writing, -GRAPHY.] A system of writing in which each character represents a word. Hence **Lexigra·phic, -gra·phical** *adjs.*, pertaining to or characterized by lexigraphy. (In quot. 1895, *lexigraphical* is used for 'lexical': cf. note below.) Also **Lexigra·phically** *adv*

In Dicts. from Webster 1828 onwards, *lexigraphy* has been defined as 'the art or practice of defining words', with corresp. definitions for *lexigraphic*, *graphical*. Cf. late Gr. λεξιγράφος 'lexici scriptor, vocabularius' (Stephanus).

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Lexigraphy*, the art or practice of defining words (citing *Med Repos*). 1836 DU PONCEAU *Chinese Syst. Writing* (1838) 36 The Chinese system of writing is improperly called ideographic; it is a syllabic and lexigraphic alphabet . It is lexigraphic because every syllable is a significant word. 1838 *Ibid.* Introd. 14 Instead of ideas, it only represents words, by means of the combination of other words, and therefore I have called it lexigraphic. [In a quotation from this in *For. Q. Rev* XXI. 323, *lexigraphy* is substituted for *lexigraphic*.] 1838 *Ibid.* 32 Those nations who use the Chinese characters lexigraphically. 1855 OGILVIE, Suppl, *Lexigraphic*, *Lexigraphical*, expressing words by distinct characters; representing words by the combination of other words. *Lexigraphy*, a representation of words by the combination of other words. 1895 W. BOSCAWEN *Bible & Monuments* vi. 165 The lexigraphical tablet in which this important word is found throws considerable light on the meaning. In the list of words from which the name is taken [etc].

‖ **Lexiphanes** (leksi·fānīz). [Gr. Λεξιφάνης phrase-monger (the title of one of Lucian's dialogues), f. λέξι-ς word, phrase + φαν-, φαίνειν to show.] One who uses bombastic phraseology. Hence **Lexipha·nic** (-fænik) *a.*, **Lexipha·nicism.**

1767 A CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* Ded 7, I generally found them [modern writings] more or less Lexiphanick in proportion to the share of fame and reputation their several authors enjoyed *Ibid* Ded. 17 Those Lexiphaneses, those Shiners, those dealers in hard words *Ibid* 131 Come, Doctor, let us have no more of your medical terms and solemnity . 'Tis no better than downright Lexiphanicism 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit.* (1867) 140 The encumbering Lexiphanicisms of the ponderous numerosity of Johnson. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Nov 624 Its Lexiphanic contortions of the tongue.

Lext, obs. 2nd sing. pres. ind. of LIE *v.*[2]

‖ **Lex talionis** (leks tæliō·nis). [L.] The law of retaliation, 'an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth'. (The accus and abl. forms no longer occur in Eng. contexts.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* III 146 Wherefore I may *Lege talionis* laugh at incongruity as well as you might at vnformality. 1600 J PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 56 He is presently without any iudgement to haue *Legem talionis*, that is, like for like, inflicted vpon him. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 23 Gods *Lex talionis* is as firme as the lawes of the Meads and Persians. 1732 MEDLEY tr *Kolben's Cape G Hope* (1738) I 287 They take the Field with their best Force, not only to recover their Wives, but, *Lege Talionis*, to plunder the Robbers of theirs 1821 JEFFERSON *Autobiog* Writ. (1892) I. 60 For other felonies should be substituted hard labor . and in some cases, the *Lex Talionis* 1857 J. W. CROKER *Ess Fr. Rev* iv 171 The *lex talionis* with which the revolutionary Nemesis requited her votaries.

Ley, obs. form of LAY, LEE *sb*, LYE.

Leyar, variant of LAIR *sb.*[3] *Obs.*

Leyche, obs. form of LEECH.

Leyden (ləi dən). The name of a city in Holland, used in the names of certain electrical apparatus, invented there in 1745–6: *Leyden jar* (formerly *phial* or *bottle*), an electrical condenser consisting of a glass bottle coated inside and outside with tinfoil to within a certain distance of its mouth, and having a brass rod surmounted by a knob passing through the cork, and communicating with the internal armature Also *Leyden battery*, a battery consisting of a number of Leyden jars

1755 FRANKLIN *Lett.* etc Wks. 1840 V 348, I taught him .to charge the Leyden phial, and some other experiments. 1762 *Ibid.* 380 A Leyden bottle, charged and then sealed hermetically. 1812 SIR H DAVY *Chem Philos* 133 A stratum of air is charged in the same manner as a glass bottle is charged in the Leyden experiment. 1845 J NEAL *Bro Jonathan* I. 29 She was . like a Leyden jar always ready to be let off. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 191 As if it were a poor dead thing, to be bottled up in Leyden jars, and sold over counters. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Leyden Battery*, term for a number of Leyden jars, connected externally by being placed on tinfoil, or other good conductor

† Leye. *Obs.* Forms: α. 1 lēs, 2–4 lei, 3 lai, leȝe, leyȝe, 3–4 leiȝe, ley, 3–6 leye, 4 leyhe, 4, 7–8 (*dial*) laye. β. 1 lēsg, līs, lȳs, 4 lie, lyȝe, lyghe, 4–5 lye, 5 ly. [OE. *lēg* (Anglian *lēg*) str. masc. corresponds to OHG *loug*, *lauc* (MHG *louc*, gen. *louges*), ON. *lǫg-r*:—OTeut **laugi-z*:—pre-Teut. **louk-* abl.-var. of **leuk-*: see LIGHT *sb*] Flame, blaze, fire. (*On*) *a leye* on fire.

α *Beowulf* 3115 (Gr) Wonna lęȝ 971 *Blickl. Hom* xii 133 Hie onfengon þæm Halgan Gaste to heora heortan on fyrenra lęȝa onlic-nesse *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 41 He him sceaude an ouen on bernınde fure he warp ut of him seofe leies *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 49 Ech cristene oh to habben on honden to-dai in chirche leȝe bernende. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 1369, I þe reade leie, & i þe leiunde fur *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott Hom.* 215 Wiõ þe lai louerd of þe holigost tend mine heorte. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6796 (Kölbing) Þo seiȝe þai al þe cuntray Stonden brenand on rede leiȝe 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B. XVII. 207 As wex and weyke and hote fyre togyderes Fostren forth a flaumbe and a feyre leye [C XX 172 lye] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxviii (1495) 562 This stone .. Crisalitus . yf it be set by the fyre anone it wexyth on a laye [*Helmingham MS* it wexeþ a lie, *ed.* 1535 on a flame]. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 78 The leye off the flaumyd furnes. 1573 *Art of Limning* II You may blacke over your paper with the leye of a Kandle or of a lynke 1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C Words* 104 *Laye*, as *Lowe* in the North, the Flame of Fire; tho it be peculiarly used for the steam of Charcoal or any other burnt Coal [Hence 1787 in GROSE *Prov Gloss* Suppl.]

β. *Beowulf* 727 (Gr) Him of eagum stod liȝe gelicost leoht unfæger. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 325 (Gr) Brand & brade lȳsas. *c* 1300 *St Brandan* 496 The Lie of the fur stod on he3 as hit a was were. 13 *K. Alis* 3458 The fuyr was on so gret lyghe, That Darie hit sone syghe 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 555 He was .lechourus of kinde þat in his licamus lust as a he brente. 1398 [see α] 1422 *Secreta Secret*, *Priv. Priv.* 229 Tho that haue a brandynge colure like the lye of fyre. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 716 Owt of the mowthe the fure brast And fowle stynkyng lye com owt fast.

Leye, obs. form of LAY, LEA, LEE.

Leye(n, obs. f LAY *v.*[1]; obs. pa. pple. of LIE *v.*

Leyerwit(e, variant of LAIRWITE *Obs.*

1696, 1706 in PHILLIPS.

Leyf, obs. form of LEAF, LIEF.

Leyff, Leyffand, -ing, obs. ff. LIVE, LIVING.

Leyf(f)ull, variant of LEEFUL *a. Obs.*

† Ley-gager. *Law. Obs.* [cf. AF. *gager sa ley* to WAGE one's law: see LAY *sb.*[3]] Wager of law.

1625 *Act* 1 *Chas. I*, c. 3 § 2 No Priviledge, protection, Inhibition, or Injunction, Ley Gager, or Essoine shalbe allowed to the Defendant. [Hence in BLOUNT, PHILLIPS, etc.]

Leygh(e, obs. or var. f. LAUGH *v.*, LEYE *Obs.*, LYE.

Leyhe, obs. or var. f. LAY *v.*[1], LEYE *Obs.*

Leyk(e, Leyland, obs. ff. LAKE, LEA-LAND.

Leyll, Leyly, obs. Sc. forms of LEAL, LEALLY.

Leyme, obs. Sc. form of LEAM *sb.*[1]

Leyn(e, obs. f. LAIN *v*, LAY *v*[1], LEAN.

Leyn(e, obs. pa. pple. of LIE *v.*[1]

† Leyne. *Obs.* [Cf. LAIN *sb.*[2]] A layer or 'bed'. (The word in quot. 1530 is of doubtful identity.)

c 1390 *Forme of Cury* (1780) 43 Take brede itosted in wyne, lay þerof a leyne *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 37 Tythe owyth to be payed of all manere wode, of leynys of oystrys, of leynys of fysch, of pondys [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 I leyne [*no French*]

Leynes, obs. form of LEANNESS.

Leyngh, variant of LENGH *Obs*, length.

Leyond, obs. pres. pple of LAY *v.*[1]

Ley-pewter: see LAY *sb.*[6]

Leyr(e, obs. form or variant of LAIR, LERE.

Leyrewite, variant of LAIRWITE *Obs.*

Leyrn, Leyrne, obs. ff. LIERNE, LEARN.

Leys, leysche, leysahe, obs. ff. LEASH.

Leystall(e, obs. form of LAYSTALL

Leyt(e, variant of LAIT *Obs*, lightning.

Leyth(e, obs. form of LOATH, LOATHE.

Leyve, Leyven, obs. ff. LEAVE *v*[1], LEVIN.

Leyward, obs. form of LEEWARD.

Lese-majesty: see LESE-MAJESTY.

Lhapwynche, obs. form of LAPWING.

Lherzolite (lɜ·ɪzŏləit). *Min.* [Named from Lake *Lherz* in the Pyrenees: see -LITE] A variety of pyroxene of a deep green or olive green colour.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 63 When mixed with serpentine it [Coccolite] has been termed Lherzolite. 1879 ROTHERY *Study Rocks* x 120 Enstatite occurs in lherzolite.

Lheue, variant of LUKE *a.*

‖ **Lhiamba, liamba.** [Native African name.] Hemp, *Cannabis sativa*. (Cf. *bhang*, *hemp.*)

1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat Afr* XXIV. 419 The leaf is used to smoke . and has . narcotic effects... this liamba is nothing else than the *Cannabis Indica* 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 667 The imported gin keeps the African .. from his worst intoxicant Ihtamba (*Cannabis sativa*).

Lhiep, lhip, obs. pa t. of LEAP *v.*

‖ **Li**[1] (lī). Also 6 lii, 9 le(e. [Chinese.] The ordinary Chinese itinerary measure (see quot. 1886).

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* I. VI. 22 The Chino's haue amongst them, but only three kind of measures the which in their language are called Lai, Pu, and Icham, which is as much as to say, or in effect, as a forlong, league, or iorney. 1827 H. E. LLOYD tr. *Timkowski's Trav* I 65 The Chinese li contains two hundred and eighty-five Russian fathoms. 1884 G WILLIAMSON *Old Highw. China* 209 At a small town forty li from Peking we spent the night 1886 YULE & BURNELL s v *Lee*, According to Mr Giles, 27½ *li* = 10 miles. .. From several concurrent statements we may conclude that often the *li* is generalised so that a certain number of *li*, generally 100, stand for a day's march.

‖ **Li**[2] (lī). Also 8 lai, 9 le. [Chinese.] A Chinese weight, one-thousandth part of a liang.

(A li of silver is equivalent to the copper coin called by Europeans a CASH.)

1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Osbeck's Voy* I 262 Kas, which the Chinese call Lai, is the only current coin which is struck in China 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Li*, another name for the Chinese copper cash.

li., obs. abbrev. L. *libra* pound, *libræ* pounds.

c 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk* (Heinrich) 82 Take iij li [*sic*] of rosyn, and i. li of wax *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv 322 Here is xx li of money 1521 *Fitton Churchw Acc* (Som. Rec. Soc) 74 For a li and a q wexe. 1634 R VERNEY *Let. J Dillon* in Forster *Gr Remonstr* (1860) 256 He was fined in foure thousand pounds by some, by others in 5,000li, in 6,000li, in 10,000li.

Liability (ləiăbi·lĭti). [f. LIABLE + -ITY.]

1 *Law.* The condition of being liable or answerable by law or equity.

1794–1809 E CHRISTIAN *Note* in *Blackstone's Comm.* III 165 It exempts them from all liability to answer for a loss occasioned by fire 1817 W SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 1031 Of the Liability of the Master in respect of a tortious Act done by the Servant. 1875 MAINE *Hist Inst* IX 259 The Pignoris Capio could be generally resorted to in the absence of the person under liability.

b. Comm. *Limited liability*: the position or state of being legally responsible only to a limited extent (usually the amount of one's stock or shares) for the debts of a trading company of which one is a member. Also *attrib.* in *limited liability company*. (For the shortened form *limited company*, see LIMITED.) Also *transf.*

1855 in *Hansard's Parl. Deb* Ser III CXXXIX. 358 Bill read 2°, as was also the Limited Liabilities Bill. 1858 Lp. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop Law* XXI. 162 A private company has been formed for the purpose of executing trusts and executorships, but limited Such associations are not only open to all the objections which I have pointed out, but their limited liability would deter a prudent man from intrusting them with his fortune. 1890 *Review of Rev.* II. 541/1 Barings were as good as the Bank once. Now they are only a limited liability firm. 1894 SALA *Lond. up to Date* 147 Those were the days of Joint Stock Companies, and the Act authorizing the formation of companies with Limited Liability had not yet been passed. 1897 *Times* 15 Feb. 9/3 This does not give her [Greece] a right to assume that she can make war with limited liability.

2. The condition of being liable or subject *to* something, apt or likely *to do* something.

1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 118 Their mode of life .. accounts for their liability to these diseases. 1815 L. HUNT *Feast of Poets &c.* Notes 120 A genius for poetry is nothing but a finer liability to impressions 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IX. § 1. 596 His [Bacon's] noble confession of the liability of every inquirer to error. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 294 Liability to military service is a universal condition of citizenship.

3. That for which one is liable; esp. *pl.* the debts or pecuniary obligations of a person or company.

1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III IX. 169 At the suggestion of friends a subscription was raised to meet these liabilities. 1844 H H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 561 Although it was relieved of a part of its liabilities, it was burthened with a heavy annual payment. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch* 18 The effect of profits and commissions on the mutual liabilities of nations.

Liable (ləi·ăb'l), *a.* Also 6–7 lyable, (7 layable). [Plausibly explained as a. AF. **liable* = med.L. **ligibilis* that can be bound, f. *ligāre*, F. *lier* to bind; but if this be the origin, it is strange that the word is not known in AF or Law Latin.]

1. *Law* Bound or obliged by law or equity, or in accordance with a rule or convention; answerable (*for*, also const. † *to* with the same sense); legally subject or amenable *to*.

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen VIII*, c 4 § 4 His landes . and cattalles, shall be charged and lyable to the execucion of the sayde recouery. 1627 *Crt. & Times Chas I* (1848) I. 208 None were liable to martial law but martial men. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst* X. 131 Those that are lyable to your authority and jurisdiction 1649 LANGBAINE *Answ Univ. Oxford* 40 Their having the Custody of the Gaole, and their being liable to Escapes 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXII 120 Every Member is lyable by himself for the whole [debt]. 1761 *Descr. S Carolina* 34 The Species of Goods liable to Duties, are Sugar, Rum, Madeira Wine. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 107 The territory of England is liable to two divisions; the one ecclesiastical, the other civil. *Ibid.* 470 The freehold was vested in the parson, and, on his death would be liable to his debts and incumbrances 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) I 493 It is somewhat doubtful whether trusts were originally liable to Crown debts 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab Pol. Terms* III 26 A sovereign . can never be liable to any legal duties 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 126 A premature release of a party liable on the bill 1867 C S PARKER in *Quest for Ref Parl.* 158 Persons liable to income-tax. 1886 SIR J PEARSON in *Law Rep* 32 Ch. Div 46 Every one of the partners is liable to the full extent of his fortune for all the debts incurred by the partnership. 1891 *Law Times Rep* LXIII 765/1 The defendants were liable as principals, as they had contracted in their own names without any qualification.

b. const. *inf.*

1637 *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II 268 There is a little demur whether an executor is liable to answer damages. 1683 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII 160 Candles made up for sale shall . be liable to be weighed and forfeited for want of being full weight. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv* I 219 Wherein Land were made Layable to pay debts 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 254 It is reasonable that, wherever they transgress it, there they shall be liable to make atonement. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) III App. 45 The property of any officer or soldier, who is killed on the field of battle is not liable to be taken for debt 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II 460 The estate descended is the creditor's, and liable to pay his debts. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo IV*, c 50 § 1 Every man who shall occupy a house containing not less than fifteen windows, shall be.. liable to serve on juries 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* II. 27 Will our growing rich make us liable to pay what your honour calls real rent?

2. Of land: ? Subject to taxation. † Also said of the tax. ? *Obs.*

a 1626 BACON *Max & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 46 The land was not lyable longer than his owne life time 1647 in W. S. Pattee *Hist. Old Braintree* (Mass.) (1878) 33 His tax shall be still liable as heretofore 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer* 292 No land tax is expected until five years after the purchase, when land becomes liable.

3. a. Exposed or subject to, or likely to suffer from (something prejudicial); in older use with wider sense, † subject to the operation of (any agency), likely to undergo (a change of any kind). Normally const. *to*; rarely † *of*, also † *for* with acc. and inf.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 8 You should not be lyable to so much blame. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 157 To shew himself lyable to no fault [*L. nulla obnoxium culpæ*]. 1627 PERROT *Tithes* 62 He. is lyable to all those curses. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* ch. 2 iii 263 She shall be laid open, lyable for all wilde beasts to come in and to devoure her. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. 1. 52 [Crystall] by the art of Chymistry is separable unto the operations whereof it is lyable, with other concretions, as calcination, reverberation, sublimation, distillation. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., Either of doubtful signification, or otherwise liable to misconstruction. 1667 MILTON *P. L* VI 397 Not liable to fear or flight or pain. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 55 Those [perfections] which are less liable to our apprehension 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 23 Some .. Wretches or .. Hypocrites are more justly liable to these horrors of mind. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 56 P 4 He..found that though they were Objects of his Sight, they were not liable to his Touch. 1712 *Ibid.* No 421 P 5 The Imagination is as liable to Pain as Pleasure. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 172 There is one mistake to which they seem liable. 1769 *Junius Lett.* v. 27 Your declaration . is liable to two objections. 1802 A. HAMILTON *Wks* (1886) VII. 213 Reasons .. which .. are omitted as being more liable to dispute. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, Her eyes were liable to a similar affection. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. ix. 83 At edges of loose cliffs .. and in other places liable to disturbance.

1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* v. § 31. 352 Sea breezes are not liable to the same extremes of temperature as those from the land.

b. Const. *inf.* Subject to the possibility of (doing or undergoing something undesirable).

1682 CREECH *Lucretius* I. 27 All would be liable to die, Subject to powerful Mortality. 1683 PENN *Wks* (1782) IV. 302 The multitude of trees .. being liable to retain mists and vapours. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 79 Human creatures are.. continually liable to go wrong voluntarily. [1749 CHESTERF. *Let.* 24 Nov., He thought that gentleman was more liable to be thanked and rewarded than censured. You know, I presume, that liable can never be used in a good sense.] 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 178 They were .. liable to suffer the greatest extremities of penury. 1800 BENTHAM *Wks* (1843) X. 352 Difficulties, I am sensible, may be liable to occur. 1858 RUSKIN *Arrows Chace* (1880) I. 130 Some colours are .. liable to darken in perpetual shade. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life Pusey* I. xvi. 376 The method, however equitable the intention, is liable to be inequitable in effect. 1896 *Portfolio* June 80 Ground so liable to be overflowed must surely at one time have been a swamp.

¶ **4.** Inaccurately used for: Incident *to*. *Obs.*

1631 DENISON *Heav. Banq.* 246 The curse of God is liable to every one. 1746 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 24 (1748) IV. 285 The faults of inadvertency are liable to us all.

† **5.** Subject or subservient *to*; attached or belonging *to*. *Obs.*

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* 26 Other lawyers they haue, liable to certaine families. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 490 Angiers, and .. all that we vpon this side the Sea .. Finde liable to our Crowne and Dignitie. *Ibid.* V. ii. 101. 1596 *Edw. III*, I. ii. 8 Those are her own, still liable to her. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. lxi. (1612) 268 If sad were she, then sad was he, if merrie, merrie too. His senses liable to all, she did, or did not doe. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Liable*, subject to, belonging to.

† **6.** Suitable, apt. Also const. *inf. Obs.*

1570 *Q. Councell's Let.* 7 Feb. in *N. & Q.* (1857) 1 Aug., To chewse persons lyable to give good informacion. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. i. 97 *Pedant*. The *posterior* of the day .. is liable, congruent, and measurable for the after-noone. 1595 — *John* IV. ii. 226 Finding thee.. Apt, liable to be employ'd in danger.

Liableness. Now *rare.* [f. LIABLE + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being liable; liability.

1645 W. JENKYN *Stil Destroyer* 40 Our liableness and readiness to be overtaken by it. 1665–6 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Jan., By which I am .. eased of a liablenesse to pay the sum. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. 117 Our Liableness .. to Prejudice and Perversion. 1869 WARDLAW *Lect. Jas.* iv. 65 Mutability and liableness to change.

Liache, Liage, obs. ff. LEECH, LEAGUE *sb.*[2]

‖ **Liaison** (li,ē'·zǫ̃n, Fr. liezoṅ). Also 8 liason. [F.:—L. *ligātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ligāre* to bind.]

1. *Cookery.* A thickening for sauces, consisting chiefly of the yolks of eggs; † also, the process of thickening. (Cf. LEAR[2] 2.)

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1671) 146 The last things [Butter, Bread, Flower] cause the liaison and thickening of the liquor. 1759 W. VERRAL *Cookery* xv. 92 Prepare a liaison, or four or five yolks of eggs and some cream. 1797 *Lond. Art Cookery* 142 Make ready a liason of two or three eggs and cream, with a little minced parsley and nutmeg. *Ibid.* 146 Skim and sift the sauce, add a little cullis to make it a liason. 1877 in *Cassell's Dict. Cookery*.

2. † **a.** *gen.* An intimate relation or connexion.

1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIV. 226 The *liaisons* of Merlin with this man and Bazire gave rise to the following *jeu d'esprit*.

b. *spec.* An illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.

1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xxv, Some chaste *liaison* of the kind—I mean An honest friendship with a married lady. 1821 SHELLEY *Lett.* Prose Wks. 1888 II. 333 He [Byron] has a permanent sort of liaison with Contessa Guiccioli. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* ix, 'If it were but a temporary liaison,' the excellent man said, 'one could bear it .. But a virtuous attachment is the deuce'. 1853 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV*, Ser. III. I. ii. 35 He was always much addicted to Gallantry, and had endless liaisons with women.

3. *French Phonetics.* The joining of a final consonant (which would in pause or before a consonant be silent) to a following word beginning with a vowel or 'mute' *h*.

1884 GOSSET *French Prosody* 43 There is one letter in English, *r*, which admits in some cases of a sort of *liaison* in correct modern pronunciation.

Liale, Liam, obs. ff. LEAL, LYAM, leash.

Liamba: see LHIAMBA.

Liana, liane (li,ā·nă, li,ā·n). Also 8 lianne. [The form *liane* is a. F. *liane* (1658 *liene* in Rochefort), supposed to be a deriv. of *lier* to bind. The form *liana* is either a latinization of *liane*, or has arisen from the notion that the word was of Sp. origin.] The name given to the various climbing and twining plants which abound in tropical forests.

[1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. 231 The *nebees*, called by the French *liannes*, by the Spaniards *bejucos*, and in Surinam *tay-tay*.] 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 748 Liannes interwoven from trunk to trunk. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 267 Spite of all its brambles and lianas. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. 25 Many of the older trees presented a very curious appearance from the tresses of a liana hanging from their boughs, and resembling bundles of hay. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 136 Palms of every variety, all covered with gigantic lianes. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xxxvi. 321 A stone bridge .. clasped with close lianas.

‖ **Liang** (lyæŋ). Also leang. [Chinese.] A Chinese weight, about 1⅓ oz. avoirdupois; this weight in silver as a money of account. Also called *tael*.

1827 H. E. LLOYD tr. *Timkowski's Trav.* I. 17 *note*, A lan (liang) is a Chinese weight containing about 8⅞ zolotnicks; the value of two roubles in silver. *Ibid.* II. 316 A good camel was sold for twenty or thirty liang.

Liar (ləi·əɹ). Forms: 1 lēogere, *Northumb.* lēzere, 2 li(h)ȝere, 3 lieȝer, liare, 3–4 leier, 3–5 lyere, 3–6 lier, (4 ly(e)ȝere, lyȝer, liȝer, leeȝer, leigher, liere, liyher), 4–5 legher(e, ligher, lygher, lyare, 4–6 *Sc.* lear, 4–7 lyer, 5–8 lyar, (7 lyarr), 7– liar. [OE. *léogere* (= OHG *liugari*, Icel. *ljúgari*), agent-n. f. *léogan* LIE *v.*[2] See -AR[3], -ER[1] 2.] One who lies or tells a falsehood; an untruthful person.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 5 Mið ðy ȝie gebiddas ne wosas ȝe suæ leȝeras [*other versions* liceteras; L. *hypocritæ*]. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 79 Up arisað lease leoȝeras. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ne beo þu lihȝere ne for eye ne for luue. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 333/362 A strong liare and man of false lawe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 62 Þe lyeȝere is ylich þe dyeule þet is his uader. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 260 (309) Auauntoure and a lyere al is on. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 422 Quhedir he a lele man or a lear be. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12590 Thus lytherly þo lyghers lappit þere tales. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xvii. (1859) 18 He .. hath ben found an open lyer. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. xiv, They that told yow the tales were lyers. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 25 He is ane lear and in him thair is na verite. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51 Of all Writers vnder the sunne, the Poet is the least lier. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 466 Poets are lyars, and for verses sake Will make the gods of humane crimes partake. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Ep. to J. B. Esq.* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 96 Who are known lyars by profession. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. ii. 12 An habitual liar .. must possess a poor and pusillanimous heart. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xiv, 'Now tell me I'm a liar', said the honest man. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 359 You are a liar, Meletus, not believed even by yourself.

Proverbs. *c* 1250 *Ten Abuses* in *O. E. Misc.* 184 Old mon lechur, ȝunch mon lieȝer [*2nd text* lyere]. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 35 A lyer ought not to be forgetfull. *a* 1555 LATIMER in *Godly Confer. w. Ridley* (1556) b 2 b, Lyers had nede to haue good memories. 1631 CHETTLE *Hoffmann* I 2 b, Lyer, lyer, licke dish.

b. Liar's bench (see quot.).

1859 NARES, *Liars'-bench*, a place in St. Paul's Cathedral in the sixteenth century, so called because it was stated that the disaffected made appointments there.

† **c** *attrib.* or *adj.* Lying, deceitful. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6819 Tak þou noght wit tunge leier.

Liar, variant of LYAR *Sc. Obs.*

‖ **Liard**[1] (lyar). Also 6 lier(de, lyard (*quasi-It.* liardo), *Sc.* lyart. [F.; prob. subst. use of *liard* adj. grey (see LYART *a.*). Cf. *grey groat*.] A small coin formerly current in France, of the value of the fourth part of a sou. Hence, typically, a coin of small value.

1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxvii. (1870) 191 In bras they [French] haue mietes, halfe pens, pens, dobles, lierdes .. a lier is worth three brasse pens. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxii. 15 Haue we ane lyart, na baid bot all is thairis. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 53 b, A pounde of course Cheese, one Sous and one Lyard. 1600 PORY tr. *Leo's Hist. Africa* III. 134 For the selling of euery duckats-woorth they haue two Liardos allowed them. 1657 DAVENANT *Entertainm. Rutland Ho.* Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 224 His fare being two brass liards. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xxxix. 29 He knew to a liard what was given to each. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxii, Neither I nor any of mine will touch the value of a liard. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. xi, He would push about in the throng like a Hercules, whenever any one called out to him to fetch a liard.

Liard[2] (li,ā·ɹd). *Canadian.* [a. F. *liard*, subst. use of OF. *liard* grey: see LYART. (Continental Fr. has *liardier* black poplar.)] The balsam poplar, *Populus balsamifera*, of North America.

1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 128 *note*, *Populus nigra*, called, by the Canadians, liard.

Liard, variant of LYART, grey.

Lias (ləi·ăs). Also 5, 7–8 lyas. [Introduced into mod. geology from dialects; a. OF. *liois* (mod. F. *liais*) a compact kind of limestone.]

1. A blue limestone rock occurring in certain south-western counties of England. Also *attrib.*

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 397 In custodia vitrarii ij par petrarum ex officio et j par vocat. lyas. 1649 GLANVILL in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 978 A sort of hard stone, commonly call'd a Lyas, blue and white, polishable. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Launsdon, Som.*, On the N. W. side of this plain are dug a sort of head-stones, called lyas, which are blue and white, and polishable. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 208 *note*, Lyas is the general term for strata of stone of the species of Aberthaw, in several counties. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 27 A stratum of blue lais [*sic*] limestone. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 155 On the coast of the S. W. part of Somersetshire .. a high shingle beach, principally composed of lias (the rock of the vicinity). 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1154 Blue lias lime is charged 24/- per yard.

2. *Geol.* A series of strata forming the lower division of the Jurassic series, consisting of thin layers of blue argillaceous limestone, and containing a great wealth of fossils.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss. 72 *Lias*, a provincial name adopted in scientific language for a particular kind of limestone. 1833 — *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 415 The name of Gryphite limestone has sometimes been applied to the lias. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 82 The lias, oolite, and other recent formations.

Liason, obs. form of LIAISON.

Liassic (ləi,æ·sik), *a. Geol.* Also liasic. [f. LIAS + -IC.] Pertaining to the lias formation.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 378 Metamorphic rocks of the Eocene or Liassic eras. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 561 In the Liasic period of the secondary formations. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* ii. 37 The first ammonite I ever saw was a specimen .. from one of the liasic deposits of England. *Ibid.* xxi. 451 Both shale and nodules bore, instead of the deep liasic gray, an olivaceous tint.

† **Liatico.** *Obs.* Forms: 7 leathick, leaticke, liatica. [a. It. *liatico* = *Aleatico* (Florio).] A red wine made in Tuscany.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Farew. Tower Bottles* A 4, With Malmesie, Muskadell and Corcica, With White, Red, Clarret, and Liatica. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1837 Maluosey, Muscadine, and Leaticke. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 25 Thou wouldest .. drink nothing but Frontiniack, white Muscadines, Leathick wine, and Vine de pary.

† **Lib,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [OE. *lyb*, *lib*, *libb* medicine, drug, potion. Cf. CHEESLIP.] A charm.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 711 *Obligamentum*, lybb [*Erfurt* libb, *Corpus* lyb, lybsn]. 1577 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 77 [In Perthshire] ane commoune usare of sorcerie, libbis, and charmes.

† **Lib,** *sb.*[2] *Cant. Obs.* [f. LIB *v.*[3]] Sleep.

1665 HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. iv. (1666) 29 Bien Darkmans then, Bouse Mort and Ken The bien Coves bings awast, On Chates to trine by Rome-Coves dine, For his long lib at last.

Lib (lib), *v.*[1] Also 7–8 libb. Now *dial.* [? repr. an OE. **lybban* = MDu. *lubben* to maim, geld, f. Teut. root **lub-*: see LEFT *a.*] *trans.* To castrate, geld, 'cut'.

1396 [see *libbing*, below]. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lv. 5 Thair wyffis .. baid thaim betteis soun abyd At hame, and lib tham of the pockis. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lv, The steirkis .. ar libbit to be oxin. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. vii. 19 Who pares his nailes, or libs his swine. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 324 They have used to lib their Horsses and take away their stones. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* 37 The bellowing Bullock lib, and Gote. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. i, I am libbed in the breech already. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Honour* IV. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 164 Sure he is lib'd; he hath certainly No masculine business about him. *a* 1733 *Shetland Acc.* 28 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 200 That none libb any beast upon Sunday. 1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 340 To *Lib*, to geld male lambs and calves (horses and pigs are 'gelded'). 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Scribb'd* and *Libb'd*, farmers' terms, or rather they are used as one word,—castrated.

b. *fig.* (Cf. CASTRATE *v.* 4.)

1577 FULKE *Two Treat. agst. Papists* II. 250 In the latter end where he libbeth of the conclusion of Origens wordes, he translateth [etc.] .. when he hath clipped, shauen, pared, gelded and falsified all that he can [etc.]. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 419 Aristotle .. wrote cxxvi. Bookes, or thereabout, περὶ πολιτειῶν .. and yet none of these were libbed by Abbreuiators.

Hence **Libbed** *ppl. a.*, **Li·bbing** *vbl. sb.*

1396 *Whitby Abbey Rolls* (Whitby Gloss.) Pro libbyng porcorum 10*d*. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lv. 20 Sum .. hes forsaekin all sic gammiss, That men callis libbing of the pockis. *a* 1600 *Hist. Fryer Bacon* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 192 When the best libbing is. 1616 *N. Riding Rec.* II. 123 A libbed gilt. 1638 FORD *Fancies* I. ii, What a terrible sight to a libb'd breech is a sow-gelder! *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxi. 256 Like a libbed Eunuch. 1790 BURNS '*Kind Sir, I've read your Paper*', How libbet Italy was singin'.

Lib, *v.*[2] *dial.* (*Suffolk.*) 'Of a child or young animal: To suck persistently' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. xii. § 1 (1669) 274/1 The growing child that lies libbing oftenest at the Breast.

† **Lib,** *v.*[3] *Cant. Obs.* Also 6 lyp. [Origin unknown.] *intr.* To sleep.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 In what lipken has thou lypped in this darkemans, whether in a lybbege or in the strummell? 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* V. i, Oh I wud lib all the lightmans, Oh I woud lib all the darkemans. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lib*, to Tumble or Lye together. 1859 MATSELL *Vocab.* s.v. (F.), The coves lib together, the fellows sleep together.

Lib, dial. form of LEAP *sb.*[2]

† **lib.**, abbrev. of L. *libræ* pounds.

1442 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 8 The sowm of inj[xx] of lib. 1528 *Ibid.* 121 Twenty lib. Scottis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 333 Ane hunder libs sterling. 1655 in A. Laing *Lindores Abb.* xx. (1876) 238, 8 lib of pledge in money. 1705 HEARNE in *Rel. Hearn.* (1869) *passim*.

Li·bament. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [ad. L. *lībāmentum*, f. *lībā-re* to LIBATE + -MENT.] = LIBATION.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xxii. 17 *note*, That solemne cuppe of wine, which belonged as a libament to the offering and eating to the Paschal lambe. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1289 Before his time they dranke it [wine] not at all, neither made they libaments thereof unto their gods. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 324 Andromache was pouring libaments To th' ashes.

Libaniferous (libǎni·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *libanus*, Gr. λίβανος incense + -(I)FEROUS.] Yielding incense.

1895 *19th Cent.* Oct. 595 The .. libaniferous country.

† **Libanomancy.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *libanomantie* (Rabelais), f. Gr. λίβανος incense + μαντεία (see -MANCY).] Divination by the burning of incense.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 Livanomancy [*sic*]. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv. 208.

Libanophorous (libǎnǫ·fŏrəs), *a.* [f. Gr. λιβανοφόρος, f. λίβανος incense + -φόρος bearing, φέρειν to bear: see -OUS.] Producing incense.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Asiat. Soc., Bombay br.* II. 387 Ptolemy's Libanophorous region is misplaced.

Libanotophorous (libănoutǫ·fŏrəs), *a.* [f. Gr. λιβανωτοφόρος, f. λιβανωτός incense (f. λίβανος: see prec.) + -φόρος bearing.] Producing incense.

1879 *Encycl. Brit* IX. 710/1 The libanotophorous region of the ancients.

Libant (ləi bænt), *a.* [f. L. *lībant-em*, pr. pple. of *lībā-re* LIBATE *v*] Tasting; touching lightly.

1798 LANDOR *Gebir* VI. 131 She touched his eyelashes with libant lips.

Libard(**e**, **Libardesse**, obs. ff. LEOPARD, -ESS.

† **Libardine.** *Obs.* Also 6 **libardaine.** [f. *libard* LEOPARD; the formation is obscure.] ? A plant of the genus *Aconitum*, ? = LEOPARD'S BANE

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 49 Libardaine of the Greeks is called Akoniton, it hath leaves like the Cucumber, but somewhat more lesse and rough 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 32 The herb Wolfeban or Libardine is poison to. all beasts that are littered blinde

Libate (ləibēᵢ t), *v.* [f. L. *lībāt-*, ppl. stem of *lībāre* to taste, pour out as an offering, etc.] **a.** *trans.* To pour out (wine, etc.) in honour of a god. Also, to make a libation to (a god). **b** *intr.* To pour out libations.

1866 J. B ROSE tr *Ovid's Fasti* VI. 762 She libated the wine In sacrifice. 1867 — tr *Virgil's Æneid* 227 Around the tables all libating stand, Invoking heaven. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* VII. xi. 441 A son of Israel has no gods whom he can libate.

Hence **Liba ted** *ppl. a.*

1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virg. Georg* I 360 Pay unto Ceres, rustics, rites divine, With milk and honey and libated wine.

Libation (ləibēᵢ·ʃən). Also 4 **libacioun,** 5 **lybacion.** [ad. L. *lībātiōn-em*, n of action f. *lībā-re* to LIBATE] The pouring out of wine or other liquid in honour of a god; *concr.* the liquid so poured out; a drink-offering.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xx. 28 Thei sacrifieden her libaciouns. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 81 The good wynes of swete odour ordeyned for the lybacions or washynges of the sacryfices. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1196 They used this water for the solemne libations at sacrifices 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 1030 Sprinkling the first Libations on the Ground. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* VII. 184 Pour forth bowls in Libation to Jove. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I iii, The guests followed the prayer, and then, sprinkling the wine on the table, they performed the wonted libation 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xlix. (1879) 584 Water to be poured out at the time of the morning offering as a libation

b. *transf.* (somewhat *jocular*). Liquid poured out to be drunk; hence a potation.

1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 47 Libations to his health, or, in plain english, bumpers were poured forth to the Drapier. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. xxii. 313 Some jovial dinners and libations of champagne cemented their friendship *c* 1850 *Arab Nts.* (Rtldg) 412 In consequence of their repeated libations, they began both of them to be considerably heated. 1856 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. App. 254 They prepared themselves for the task by a plentiful libation of gin.

c. *fig.*

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 226 He .weeps a sad libation in despair. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R* (1824) 273 Never yet hath the sword More terrible libations poured ! 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 344 Willing, nay glad, to pour out his whole life as a libation.

d. *attrib.*

1776 BURNEY *Hist Mus.* I ii. 40 The spondean melody, that is the libation tune of Olympus. 1865 J H INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 256 Bearers of libation-vases 1877 A. B EDWARDS *Up Nile* IV 80 A libation-table on which was engraved a hieroglyphic inscription to Apis-Osiris.

Libatory (ləi·bătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *lībātōri-us*, f. *lībāre*: see LIBATE *v* and -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of libations.

1834 MEDWIN in *Fraser's Mag.* IX 559 Phoebus has . received my libatory offerings. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 163 Bearers of libatory vessels

† **B.** *sb* A libatory vessel. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* i. 23 The libatories [L. *libatoria*] and the phials.

† **Libature.** *Obs.* In 7 **libatour.** [As if ad. L. type **lībātūra*, f. *lībāre* to LIBATE.]

1632 HOLLAND *Cyrupædia* 71 Hee there procured the gracious favour of Dame Tellus, with Libatours and liquid offerings

Libbard, arch. variant of LEOPARD.

Libbe, obs. form of LIVE.

Libbege. *Old Cant.* [f. LIB *v* 3] A bed.

1567 [see LIB *v.*³]. 1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I IV (1665) 33 *Libbege*, a Bed. *a* 1700 B. E *Dict. Cant Crew*, *Libbege*, a Bed.

Libber (li·bəɹ). Now *dial.* [f. LIB *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] A gelder.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 693/32 *Hic castrator*, lybbere. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 141 Libbers have for libbinge of pigges, pennies a peece for the giltes, and half pence a peece for the gowtes or bore pigges. 1674–91 RAY *N. C Words* 44 A *Libber*, a Sow-gelder. 1683 G. MERITON *Yorks. Dialogue* 4 The Libber comes to Morn; weese Libb th' awd Piggs.

† **Libberla.** *Sc. Obs.* A staff, cudgel.

c 1500 *Rowlls Cursing* 112 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scotl.*, Thair sall thay [devils] cary in thair clukis Sum libberlais, and sum hell crukis. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 505 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 302 Vp he start, and gat a libberla In-to his hand

Libbet¹ (li·bĕt). Now *dial.* Also 6 **lyb(b)et,** (also 9) **libbat,** 7 **libbit.** [Cf. OF *libe*, *libbe* block of stone.] A billet of wood; a stick to beat or throw at anything with.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 210 Leaue that woorde or Ile baste ye with a libet. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 26 A longe lastinge lybbet. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxi. (1602) 99 With that he tooke a Libbat vp, and beateth out his braines. 1589 *Ibid.* Pr. Add. (1602) 345 Libbats newly snatched from burning. 1736 LEWIS *Isle of Tenet* 37, I took up a Libbit that lay by the Sole, and hove it at the Hagister. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Libbet*, a billet of wood; a staff, stick, or club. *South.*

Libbet² (li·bĕt). Now *dial.* [Of obscure origin; cf. LAPPET.] **a.** A flap or lobe. **b.** A fragment, rag, jag.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) Pref. 3 One who lookes onely upon some libbet, or end of a peece of Arras. *Ibid.* 418 The tender libbets of their eares. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rur. Life* Gloss, *Libbets*, rags in strips. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss*, *Libbet*, a fragment. 'All in a libbet', or 'all in libbets and jibbets', torn to rags. Also *Lippet*

‖ **Libeccio** (libe·tʃo, It. libe·tʃo). Also *erron.* **-ecchio.** [It., f. L. *Lib-s*: see LIBS.] The Italian name for the south-west wind.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* X 706 Eurus and Zephir with thir lateral noise, Sirocco and Libecchio. 1820 SHELLEY *Lett.* Prose Wks. 1880 IV. 178 The Libecchio here howls like a chorus of fiends all day. 1821 MRS. SHELLEY in Dowden *Life Shelley* (1887) II. 395 After a whole week of libeccio rain and wind. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* II. 314 The libeccio was blowing keenly as we crossed the square of Fiesole.

Libel (ləi·bĕl), *sb.* Forms: 4–8 **libell,** 5 **libelle,** 5–7 **lybell**(**e**, 6–7 **lybel,** (6 *Sc.* **libal**), 3– **libel.** [a. OF. *libel* masc., *libelle* fem. (mod.F. *libelle*), ad L. *libellus*, dim. of *liber* book. Cf. Sp. *libelo*, Pg., It. *libello*, used in legal senses.]

† **1.** A little book; a short treatise or writing.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* V. 23 And the preest shal wryte in a libel [1388 litil book] thes cursid thingis. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 157 Here beginneth the prologe of the processe of the Libelle of Englyshe Polycye. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V cxxiii. 102 As before is shewyd in the C. and .xiii Chapitre of this libell. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 234/1 Yᵗ no man should .. translate . by way of boke, lybel, or tretice. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 20 Quintyng, Mersar, Rowle, Henderson, hay, & holland, Thocht thay be ded, yar libells bene leuand. 1576 A FLEMING *Pref. to Caius' Dogs* in Arb *Garner* III. 228 Caius spared no study..which seemed . requisite to the performance of this little libel. *a* 1709 ATKYNS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 86 Certain Books, which he termed Codicello's; which in our Dialect, is the same with Libels or Little Books 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 69 His English Libels were these, viz. *A Merry Jest* [etc].

† **b.** A written paper. Sometimes = LABEL *sb.*¹, for which it may have been substituted as etymologically more intelligible. *Obs.*

1603 *North's Plutarch* (1612) 1183 With his testament there were three litle libels or codicils. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof Bk* II. § 136 60 That [the seal] was so fixed againe to the libell [*ed.* 1657 label, *orig.* *AF.* (*ed.* 1601) label] of the deed. 1682 KEIGWIN *Mt. Calvary* (1826) clxxxix, This lybell was fastened on yᵉ cross fast .And over the head of Christ put. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* I. 16 With every Medicament its Lybel upon it.

2. A formal document, a written declaration or statement. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* (as occasional rendering of L. *libellus*), and *Law* (see 3).

1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 10234 Hii sende him libel, & esste ek articles, þat nere noȝt to graunti wel. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* V 31 Who euere shal leeue his wyf, ȝeue he to hir a libel, that is, a litil boke of forsakyng [1388 a libel of forsakyng] 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 161 A cownsayle was kepede where a libelle porrecte to Constancius. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* II. ccxlv. [ccxlii] 754 The knyght toke the kyng a lybell, the whiche was red; therin was conteyned that if there was nother knight. that wolde say that kyng Henry was not rightfull kyng, he was there redy to fyght with him. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 16/2 The Arrians returning from their Arrianisme, offered vp and exhibited vnto the bishops of Rome their libels of repentance 1565 HARDING *Confut. Jewel's Apol.* IV. 161 b, Moses permitted a libell of diuorce. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* X. 366 Quha tuik al priuat libalis and accusatiounis, and causet exeme thame. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 15 With their image did Augustus sign all his Grants, Libels, and Epistles. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 750 The libels or billes of dowrie. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 294 A Libel, or Bill of Complaint 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F.* XXVIII. III. 75 A formal reply to the petition or *libel* of Symmachus.

3. a. *Civil Law.* The writing or document of the plaintiff containing his allegations and instituting a suit. **b.** *Eccl. Law.* The first plea, or the plaintiff's written declaration or charges, in a cause. **c.** *Sc. Law.* The form of complaint or ground of the charge on which either a civil or criminal prosecution takes place.

1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Þe ualse notaryes . ualseþ þe celes makeþ þe kueade libelles and to uele opre ualshedes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 297 May I nat axe a libel, sir Somnour, And answere there, by my procutour, To swich thing as men wol opposen me? *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xviii. (1510) F v b, He that was domysman made the lybelle in theyre cause. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 131 A fals notarye, þat makyth false letterys, libellys, or false actys. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxi. 35 Let him that is my contrary party, sue me with a lybell 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw VI*, c. 13 § 14 The same partie .. shall bringe and deliver. .the verie true copie of the libell depending in the ecclesiasticall Courte. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* § 73 All criminall libellis sall contene that the personis complenit on ar airt and pairt of þe cryme libellit. 1601–2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 68 You lay and alleage in your libell as the ground of your action things farre distant in nature. 1681 *Act* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1648/4 Providing always that the Libel, whereupon the foresaid Sentence proceeded be special. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. viii. (1737) 76 First [in Eccl. causes] goes forth a Citation, then a Libel, and Answer. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Ch. Scot.* I. 51 Upwards of thirty different Libels were formed against him, for alledged Injuries, Oppressions, and the like. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 319 Cuming, Webster, and Hyndman . were the committee who drew up the libel. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, Surely the pursuer is bound to understand his own libel. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. xi. 568 In Causes not criminal and not summary, the first plea is the complainants libel which corresponds to the declaration at common law. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. i. 89 The libel having been served on the accused, he compeared.

† **d.** Used jocularly for: The collective body (of lawyers). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1515–20 *Vox Populi* 728 in Hazl. *E. P. P* III. 293 With iij or iiij greate clothiars, And the hole lybell of lawyars.

† **4.** A leaflet, bill, or pamphlet posted up or publicly circulated, *spec.* one assailing or defaming the character of some person (in early use more fully, *famous libel* = Law Latin *libellus famosus*).

1521 BP. LONGLAND in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. III. I. 253 Suche famous lybells and bills as be sett uppe in night tymes upon Chirche doores. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1240/1 The bishops .. durst not openlie publish the excommunication of the king, but secretlie cast libels about the high waies, which gaue notice therof. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 33 Plots haue I laide. By drunken Prophesies, Libels, and Dreames, To set my Brother Clarence and the King In deadly hate. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 94 Who when he turned his backe (more like a Pedant then an Ambassadour) dispersed a bitter Libell, in Latine Verse, against the King. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 86 Cheap senseless libels were scattered about the city, traducing some, and proscribing others. 1689–90 WOOD *Life* 12 Mar, Two malitious fellowes were found sticking up a libell reflecting on the fast. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I 155 Singeing a pig with a new purchased libel. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xi. (1869) I. 218 He scattered libels through their camp.

5. *Law.* Any published statement damaging to the reputation of a person. In wider sense, any writing of a treasonable, seditious, or immoral kind. Also, the act or crime of publishing such a statement or writing.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* ix. 87 And by the way, that which it may sometimes concerne us to know, yet it may be a Libell to publish it [surplusage]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 125 With regard to libels in general, there are .. two remedies; one by indictment and another by action. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 2 In point of actual law, a libel is any paper in which he, who to the will adds the power of punishing for it, sees any thing that he does not like. 1840 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II i. 12 Condemned to imprisonment for publishing seditious libels. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xix. (ed 4) 134 It may be very difficult to obtain evidence of a libel. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 4/1 The judge answered that it was clearly possible to publish a libel for the public good

b. In popular use: Any false and defamatory statement in conversation or otherwise. *transf.*, applied to a portrait that does the sitter injustice, or to a thing or circumstance that tends to bring undeserved ill repute on a person, a country, etc.

1618 WITHER *Motto* Introd. Wks (1633) 504 If any should confesse Those sinnes in publike, which his soul oppresse; Some guilty fellow (moov'd thereat) would take it Unto himselfe; and so, a Libell make it. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I VII. 18 The false report of the spies was in some respect but a libell of this land. 1667 *Causes Decay Chr. Piety* i. 10 Are we reproacht for the name of Christ, that Ignominy serves but to advance our future Glory; every such Libel here, becomes Panegyrick there. 1673–4 DK. LAUDERDALE in *L Papers* (1885) III. xix. 27 Thos addresses .. have proved rether leik libells than treuth 1693 *Humours Town* 132 They [Men] are living Libels [as to Women's virtue]. 1694 DRYDEN *To Sir G Kneller* 163 Good heav'n! that sots and knaves should be so vain, To wish their vile resemblance may remain! And stand recorded, at their own request, To future days, a libel or a jest! 1725 YOUNG *Love Fame* I. 160 A rich knave's a libel on our laws. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, His whole conversation is a perpetual libel on all his acquaintance. 1781 COWPER *Conv.* 450 Or make the parrot's mimicry his choice, That odious libel on a human voice. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 163 The tale of suffering .. was not authentic. .Such libels are hailed with pleasure by the Perpetualists as irritating the feeling of that class of slave-owners who [etc.].

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 5) *libel-spawning* adj., (sense 3) *libel summons.*

Libel Act, the title of the Act 32 *Geo.* 3. c. 60, as shortened by Act of Parliament in 1896 (59 & 60 *Vict.* c. xiv).

1682 TATE *Abs. & Achit.* II. 520 Parasites and libel-spawning imps. 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Stud.* xlvii. 289, I saw the auld chap go direct to the Fiscal's office, and next day I had a libel summons chargin' me wi' every conceivable way of killing game on my neighbour's grun'

Libel (ləi·bĕl), *v.* [f. LIBEL *sb.*; OF. *libeller*, med.L. *libellāre* existed in certain senses.]

† **1.** *intr.* To make libellous accusations or statements; to spread defamation. Const. *against*, *on*; *by*, *of* (Sc.). *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 157 Suppois ȝe crak, ȝe ly abak, And lybellis be the Law. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 1008 What suld I lyble of this lowne? Not all the paper of this towne .. May had the half that he hes done. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 17 What's this but Libelling against the Senate? 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 80 He is verie seditious and mutinous in conuersation .. libelling most execrably and inhumanely on Iacke of the Falcon. 1610 B JONSON *Alch.* III. ii, Nor shall you need to libell 'gainst

the Prelates. 1637 LAUD *Sp. Star-Chamber* 14 June 9 Hee Libels against the King and the State.

2. *trans.* To defame or discredit by the circulation of libellous statements; to accuse falsely and maliciously; *spec.* in *Law*, to publish a libel against.

1602 B JONSON *Poetaster* IV. vii, Thou shalt libell, and I'le cudgell the Rascall. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 4 With a spirit which equally disdaines to libel or to flatter him. 1709 POPE *Jan. & May* 44 But what so pure, which envious tongues will spare? Some wicked wits have libell'd all the fair. 1732 SWIFT *Beast's Confess. to Priest* 202, I would accuse him (fabling Æsop) to his face For libeling the four-foot race. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) II. 492 Those who have deserted this service have been allowed to libel and defame his character. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct 5/1 The Grub-street hacks, who in former times lived by libelling political personages.

Ag. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) II. 158 It misrepresents and libels God to the Conscience. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 480 Beware of libelling what you profess to defend

3. a. *Eccl.* and *Sc. Law.* To institute a suit against (a person) by means of a libel; also, to specify in a libel.

1582-8 *Hist. Jas VI* (1804) 220 That shall haue alswa the King's licence .. to reduce thair foirfaultors, upoun sick causes and considerations as they may libell. 1721 *Country-Man's Let. to Curat* 48 When he was Lybell'd, the Missal and Breviary had not receiv'd the Rasures before spoken of. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 35 In all capital Crimes, the Facts are to be libelled, with the Hour, Day, Month..and Place in which the Fact happened. 1753 S. FRASER in *Scots Mag.* Apr 179/1 The facts.. are not sufficient to infer the crime libelled. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 457 If these adminicles afford sufficient conviction, that the deed libelled did once exist. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 59 It shall be lawful to libel and conclude and decern for General Adjudication without such Alternative.

b. To bring suit in admiralty against (a vessel, cargo, or its owner).

1805 *East's Reports* V. 317 The vessel and her cargo have been libelled in the Court of Admiralty for condemnation. 1811 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 628 Nickerson was libelled in the Special Court of Vice-Admiralty by Jonathan Sewall. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xxi, The *True-blooded Yankee* was libelled in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Cape Town 1894 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 6/5 The owners of the steamer instructed a firm of solicitors at Halifax to 'libel' the vessel for 10,000 dollars.

Hence **Li·belled** *ppl. a.*, **Li·belling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 33 Anent þe libellit precept rasit at þe instance of maister Robert Herbertsoun. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 368/2 False and infamous railings and libellings. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1738 I 80 The practices.. of libelling Separatists. 1668 CLARENDON *Contempl Ps* Tracts (1727) 668 A libelling look hath begotten very tragical mischiefs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1721) I. Life 29 Marc Antony vex'd him with a great many Libelling Letters, in which he reproaches him with the Baseness of his Parentage. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i 159 That towards the libelling of the said Pope there be a sum employed not exceeding six pounds sixteen shillings and ninepence. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit* (1798) 385 His pictur'd person and his libel'd shape. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xi. 245 The art of libelling is no inefficient prelude to revolutionary measures.

†**Libe·lla.** *Ent. Obs.* [mod.L. (Moufet 1634); perh. an application of L. *libella* (see LEVEL *sb.*), with reference to the horizontal extension of the wings.] An early scientific name for the dragon-fly. (Cf. LIBELLULA.)

1694 *Libellæ* [see DRAGON-FLY] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist., Insects* II. ii, Of the Libella, or Dragon-fly.

Libellant (lə·i bĕlănt). Also **libelant.** [f. LIBEL *v.* + -ANT; after *appellant*, *defendant*, etc.]

1. *Law.* One who institutes a suit in an ecclesiastical or admiralty court. Also as *adj.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 352 The party Libellant seems to confess whatever is contain'd within the compass and Words of his Libel. *Ibid.*, If the Libellant propounds any thing in his Libel which makes against himself, he must abide by it. 1804-17 W. CRANCH *Rep.* (Webster 1828), The counsel for the libelant contended [etc.]. 1874 DEADY in *Law Times Rep.* XXXI. 201/1 The libellants shipped on the Hermine as ordinary seamen. 1890 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 164/1 Successful libellants in a collision suit.

2. One who publishes a libel; a libeller.

In some recent Dicts

Libellary (ləi bĕlări), *a.* *Roman Law.* [ad. late L. *libellārius* (Du Cange), f. *libellus* LIBEL *sb.*] Characterized by the issuing of a libel, or written statement of his cause of action, by the plaintiff as the commencement of a suit.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 532 The Libellary system which prevailed in the time of Justinian. *Ibid.* 657 The Libellary procedure..having superseded the Formulary procedure.

†**Li·bellate,** *pple.*, *a.*, or *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *libellātus*, pa. pple. of *libellāre*: see LIBEL *v.*] = *libelled* pa. pple., or LIBELLEE.

1563 *Child Marriages* 45 Christofer Hartley..vncle to the said James libellate. 1604 *Chichester Registry Dep.*, Nov. (*MS.*), The said Julian Legate, libellate,.. is accompted among her neighbours to be an honest woman.

Libellatic (ləibĕlæ·tik), *sb.* *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. L. *libellāticus*, f. *libellus*: see LIBEL *sb.* Cf. F. *libellatiques* sb. pl.] A Christian who, under persecution, obtained from a magistrate a false certificate that he had sacrificed to the heathen gods.

1873 J. C. ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch.* (1874) I. 164.

†**Libella·tic,** *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 8 **-atick.** [ad. L. *libellāticus* (cf. prec.): see LIBEL *sb.* and -ATIC.] That writes libellous matter.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 81 Those Libellatick Pamphleteers.

Libellee (ləibĕlī·). *Law.* [f. LIBEL *v.* + -EE.] One against whom a libel has been filed.

1856 BOUVIER *Amer. Law Dict.*, *Libellee*, a party against whom a libel has been filed in chancery proceedings, or in admiralty, corresponding to the defendant in a common law suit. 1860 in WHARTON *Law Lex.* 1886 *Homilet. Review* (N.Y.) Jan. 91 Vermont first put restrictions on the re-marriage of the libellee.

Libeller (ləi bĕləɹ). Also 7 libellour. [f. LIBEL *v.* + -ER¹.] One who libels another; one who publishes a libel or libels.

1589 COOPER (*title*) An Admonition to the People of England: wherein are answered.. the slaunderous vntruethes vttered by Martin [Marprelate] the Libeller. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* I. iii, In thee, as being the chiefe of thy profession, I doe accuse the qualitie of treason, As libellers against the state and Cæsar. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. iii. 9 To buy it [pleasure]..with losse..of his eares for a libeller. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 285 If he hop't the Prelats had no intelligence with the libellours. 1709 *Tatler* No. 88 P 7 The Squibs are those who in the common Phrase of the World are call'd Libellers, Lampooners and Pamphleteers. 1742 LD. HARDWICKE in *Atkyns' Rep.* (1794) III. 479 All the libellers of the kingdom know now, that printing initial letters will not serve their turn. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. i. 240 Oh! had this false and flippant libeller Shed his young blood for his absurd lampoon. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 298 The Scotch divines.. were the libellers of their species; they calumniated the whole human race.

Comb. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 106 Became an officious Agent, libeller-like to Rome, by writing against his brethren the seculars.

Libellist (ləi·bĕlist). [f. LIBEL *sb.* + -IST. Cf. F. *libelliste*.] = LIBELLER.

1794 C. PIGOTT *Female Jockey Club* (ed. 4) 200 In continuing to prosecute petty, insignificant cavillers, while they allow such a Gigantic Libellist.. to go unmolested. 1801 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. v. 37 Every friend of liberty.. was branded as a libellist. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 615 The law could not give more latitude to a libellist. 1899 *Academy* 28 Oct. 479/2 From Butler downwards they [satirists] are all inveterate libellists.

†**Li·bellize,** *v* *Obs rare.* [f. LIBEL *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To deal in libels, to practise slander.

c 1620 T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* 4/27 To reprehend In sharpe-fang'd Satyres, is to libellize, To raise vile slaunders, and false infamies. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 285 Such a president will hearten them To libellize.

Libellous (ləi·bĕləs), *a.* [f. LIBEL *sb.* + -OUS.] Containing or constituting a libel, of the nature of a libel: also, engaged upon libels.

1619 VISCOUNT DONCASTER *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 138 A libellous booke. *a* 1632 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 238 An itching ear, delighting in the libellous defamation of other men. 1693 in *Wood's Life* (1848) 374 The clauses and sentences.. pretending to be reflecting and libellous upon Edward late earl of Clarendon. 1769-72 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 11 The paper..contained no treasonable or libellous matter. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 53 The publication of actual facts may be criminal and libellous, when directed against private characters 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv 207 The libellous pen of Martin Mar-prelate. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xv, It seemed hardly less libellous in him to imagine her grown a woman.

Hence **Li·bellously** *adv.*

1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 96 The phrase.. was first given him libellously by Lord Rochester. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug 168/2 Certain naturalists.. libellously represented Aristotle as saying that goats breathed through their ears.

‖ **Libellula** (libe·liulă). *Ent.* [Mod.L. (Linnæus); dim. of the earlier name LIBELLA.] A genus of neuropterous insects, originally corresponding in extent to the modern family *Libellulidæ* (Dragon-flies); now one of three genera composing that order.

1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 73 The mouth of the Libellula is furnished with jaws: the antennæ are short [etc.]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 330 A large and beautiful fly of the libellula kind. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1866) 100 Different species of libellula that used to come and deposit their eggs.

Hence **Libe·llulid** *sb.*, one of the family *Libellulidæ*. **Libe·lluline** *a.* pertaining to the *Libellulidæ*; *sb.* an insect of this family. **Libe·lluloid** *a.*, resembling the *Libellulidæ*.

1848 CRAIG, *Libellulinæ*, the Dragon-flies. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Libellulοides* adj.,. libelluloid.

†**Li·bence.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *libentia*, f. *libent-em*, *libens* willing.] Willingness.

1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* ii. 47 This volence is a meer libence, free from coactiv violence.

†**Liben·tiously,** *adv.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [As if f. **libentious* (f. as prec. + -OUS) + -LY².] Willingly.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcvi. 383 That for them libentiously Fooles-Catholike should erre.

‖ **Liber** (ləi·bəɹ). *Bot.* [L. *liber* bark.] The inner bark of exogens; bast. Also *attrib.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Bark*, The inner bark or liber. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 603/2 It is the liber, or inner bark, that constitutes the cinnamon. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 765 The bast.. consists of the separate liber-layers of the Lime-tree. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 31 The liber-cells are among the longest that occur in any of the tissues.

1881 *Philad. Rec.* No. 3438. 4 Care is necessary to bring the liber of both stock and graft [of the vine] into contact.

[Liber, a spurious word in recent Dicts., is evolved from a misprint in *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7, 1875) III. 333 (*libers* for *limbers*; in edd. 1–4 the word is given correctly).]

Liberal (li·bĕrăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-5 **liberale**, (5 **libral**), 4-7 **liberall(e**, 5-6 **lyberal**(l, 4- **liberal.** [a. OF. *liberal* (F. *libéral*) = Sp., Pg. *liberal*, It. *liberale*, ad. L. *liberālis* pertaining to a free man, f. *liber* free.]

A. *adj.*

1. Originally, the distinctive epithet of those 'arts' or 'sciences' (see ART 7) that were considered 'worthy of a free man'; opposed to *servile* or *mechanical*. In later use, of condition, pursuits, occupations Pertaining to or suitable to persons of superior social station; 'becoming a gentleman' (J.). Now *rare*, exc. of education, culture, etc., with mixture of senses 3 and 4: Directed to general intellectual enlargement and refinement; not narrowly restricted to the requirements of technical or professional training

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv (*Alexis*) 111 Þai set hyme ayrly to þe schule, artis liberalis for-thy þat he suld cone. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Priv. Priv.* 144 Libral Sciencis, that is to Say fre scyencis, as gramer, arte, fisike, astronomye, and otheris. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 62 Physyke can not be lyberall As the vii. science by good auctorite 1557, 1579 [see ART 7]. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 61 It behooued her to further his Destinies with some good and liberall education. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 232 None among all other liberall arts do require.. so great helps. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 209 He made any liberal employment beseem him, reading, writing [etc.]. 1680 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Apr., A painting by Verrio, of Apollo and the Liberal Arts. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 7 Agriculture was held the most liberal employment in old Rome. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II ccliii. 272 If you have not liberal and engaging manners.. you will be nobody 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. i. Wks. (1812) 256 They are permitted to emerge out of that low rank into a more liberal condition. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. II 478 The ingenious arts and the liberal professions. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. iii. 40 Two centuries back horse-racing was considered as a liberal pastime, practised for pleasure rather than profit. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 342 Rarely met with except in persons of good birth and liberal habits. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng* (1874) I. 1 Men of liberal education and respectable rank. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 55 They wandered to countries which neither mercantile avidity nor liberal curiosity had ever impelled any stranger to explore. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 192 The distinction will always remain as fundamental between the liberal and professional. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 335 The free use of words and phrases..is generally characteristic of a liberal education.

2. Free in bestowing; bountiful, generous, open-hearted. Const. *of.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 119 In fistinge he was strong, in giffynge liberal. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22438 They seyne eke they be lyberal, Though they be streyte and ravynous. *c* 1430 *A B C of Aristotle* in *Babees Bk.* 12, L to looth for to leene, ne to liberal of goodis 1513 MORE in Hall *Chron., Edw. V* (1548) j b, Somwhat aboue his power liberall. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* IV. 31 b/2 He was full lyberall to all men. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* xxxi. 23 Who so is liberall in dealynge out his meate, many men shall blesse him. 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V* IV i. 438, I see sir you are liberall in offers. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* III. iii, As you are a gentleman, be liberal. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxvi. 15 Paraphr. 324 This I will now doe in the liberallest and most magnificent manner. 1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 413 Knaves in office, liberal of their aid To clamorous importunity in rags 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xi, The bearers.. are persons to whom you cannot be too liberal. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 124 With Cassio he is patronising, and liberal of his advice. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I vi. 184 Wisely liberal of his money for comfort and pleasure.

absol. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxii. 8 The liberall deuiseth liberall things. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 105 Let them find by experience, that the most liberal has always most plenty.

b. Of a gift, offer, etc.: Made without stint. Of a meal, an entertainment, etc., also of a fortune: Abundant, ample.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 425/1 Of the whiche his liberall offre ye said Lords þankid hym. 1513 MORE in Hall *Chron., Edw. V* (1548) iij b, Wyth ouer liberall and wanton diet, he waxed somewhat corpulent & bourly. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xx[i] 3 Thou hast preuented him with liberall blessinges. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* III. i. 97 Therefore, kind sir, thanks for your liberal gift. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 360 The lion, having been lately filled with some liberal prey, did not presently fall to eat him. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 332 Some of our liberalest foundations are of their Erection. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 19 To correct the moisture of the Air with liberal entertainments. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, 'A liberal offer'.. said the Host of the Griffin 1843 R. S. CANDLISH in Jean L. Watson *Life* viii. (1882) 88 My cordial thanks for the liberal provision you have made for me. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 327 The men drank it [beer] in most liberal quantities.

c. Hence *occas.* of outline, parts of the body, etc.: Ample, large.

1626 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. iii. (1631) 109 Against this husband; Who, if we chance to change his liberall eares To other ensignes, and with labour make A new beast of him. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* I. 204 More of pleasure than disdain Was in her dimpled chin and liberal lip. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst.*

Med. IV. 381, I think I have observed that women of slender frame more often contract renal disease under pregnancy than those of more liberal outline.

† **3.** Free from restraint; free in speech or action. In 16–17th c. often in a bad sense: Unrestrained by prudence or decorum, licentious. *Liberal arbitre* (= F. *libéral arbitre*, L. *liberum arbitrium*): free will. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 44 Wyll thou commytte & vndresitte thy lyberal arbytre to thynges Impossyble. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 And where there is a quicke wytte & a liberall tong, there is moche speche. c 1594 KYD *Sp. Trag.* (1610) I. 4 It lyes not in Lorenzos power To stop the vulgar liberall of their tongues. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 93 A ruffian Who hath indeed most like a liberall villaine, Confest the vile encounters they have had. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 165 Is he not a most prophane, and liberall Counsailor? 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* V. ii, I stand The theme and comment to each liberal tongue. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* II. ii, And give allowance to your liberall jests Upon his person. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. IX. 469, I shall not .. attempt to pass so liberal a judgment upon a person I am, for so many respects, oblig'd to honour. 1689 WOOD *Life* 31 Aug., Mr Henry Dodwell .. liberal in his discourse at London, so much that a gent threatened to bring him into danger. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 79 ¶ 4 The Old Devil at Temple-Bar, .. where Ben Johnson and his Sons used to make their liberal Meetings.

b. Of passage, etc.: Freely permitted, not interfered with. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 His lyberall and free habytations resortes and passages to and fro the vniuersall places of this realme. 1532 *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 18 Ships should haue their liberall and direct passage in the mids of the streames of the said riuer of Ouse and water of Humber. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxviii. 69 He in a closed field gave scope of liberal entry.

c. Of construction or interpretation: Inclining to laxity or indulgence; not rigorous. † Also of a translation: Free, not literal.

1778 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 146, I have added Latin, or liberal English translations. 1792 A. HAMILTON *Let. to E. Carrington* Wks. (ed. Lodge) VIII. 264 A disposition on my part towards a liberal construction of the powers of the national government. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 407 The learned Commentator .. put a much more liberal construction on the *dictum* in the Year Book.

† **d.** With agent-noun: That does something freely or copiously. *Obs.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. i. 87 So much .. as may suffice a Child that is a liberal Sucker.

4. Free from narrow prejudice; open-minded, candid.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 142 A Grecian philosopher, who visited Constantinople soon after the death of Theodosius, published his liberal opinions concerning the duties of kings. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 444 A liberal investigation of the curative power of topical cold to arthritic inflammation. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor* etc. 20 The late Dr. Watson .. published a liberal reply to the Historian in his Apology for Christianity. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 684 Liberal enquiries into the literature and institutions of the Hindus. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 467 The resentment which Innocent felt towards France, disposed him to take a mild and liberal view of the affairs of England.

b. *esp.* Free from bigotry or unreasonable prejudice in favour of traditional opinions or established institutions; open to the reception of new ideas or proposals of reform.

Hence often applied as a party designation to those members of a church or religious sect who hold opinions 'broader' or more 'advanced' than those in accordance with its commonly accepted standard of orthodoxy, e.g. in *Liberal Catholic*. *Liberal Christian*: in the U.S. chiefly applied to the Unitarians and Universalists; in England somewhat more vaguely to those who reject or consider unessential any considerable part of the traditional system of belief; so *liberal Christianity*, *liberal theology*.

1846 O. W. HOLMES *A Rhymed Lesson* 308 Thine eyes behold A cheerful Christian from the liberal fold. 1886 W. P. ROBERTS *Liberalism in Religion* 56, I maintain that Liberal Protestantism, Liberal Christianity, is not anti-dogmatic, is not anti-theological. *Ibid.* 59 Now I am positively for dogma, and so I am sure is every Liberal Christian. 1886 W. BARRY in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 185 It would still appear to me .. that the Liberal Protestantism of the day is a makeshift.

5. Of political opinions: Favourable to constitutional changes and legal or administrative reforms tending in the direction of freedom or democracy. Hence used as the designation of the party holding such opinions, in England or other states; opposed to *Conservative*.

In *Liberal Conservative*, the adj. has rather sense 4 than this sense; the combination, however, is often hyphened, which perhaps indicates that it is interpreted as = 'partly Liberal, partly Conservative.' *Liberal Unionist*: a member of the party formed by those Liberals who refused to support Mr Gladstone's measure of Irish Home Rule in 1886.

1801 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. xi. 113 The extinction of every vestige of freedom, and of every liberal idea with which they are associated. 1842 COBDEN *Speech* in Morley *Life* x. (1881) 34/2, I believe the right hon. Baronet [Peel] to be as liberal as the noble Lord [J. Russell]. 1847 LD. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* II. 191, I have scarcely been able to detect any Candidate's address which, if professing Conservatism, does not explain that this means 'Liberal Conservatism'. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 29 Harold meant to stand on the Liberal side. 1879 G. B. SMITH *Life Gladstone* I. i. 9 Principles .. which we usually associate with the name of Liberal-Conservative. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 190 The Liberal Government had outlived its popularity. 1899 LD. ROSEBERY in *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 2/2 There is no such party known .. to the Speaker or the Whips, as the party of the Liberal Imperialists. 1902 *Scotsman* 12 Mar. 6/2 Liberal Unionism is still a vital force in British politics.

6. *Comb.* as *liberal-hearted*, *-minded*, † *-talking* adjs.; *liberal-mindedness*.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 20 The liberall harted man is by the opinion of the prodigall miserable. 1612 N. FIELD *Woman a Weathercock* III. i. F 1 b, Next to that, the fame, Of your neglect, and liberall talking tongue, Which bred my honour an eternall wrong. 1756 JOHNSON in Boswell *Johnson*, The booksellers are generous Liberal-minded men. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* Pref., Can he who the day before was a trampled slave suddenly become liberal-minded? 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. 38 Thou art .. liberal-minded, great, Consistent. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix. 43 Indifference to all truth, under the name of liberal-mindedness, is the crowning virtue of the age.

B. *sb.*

1. A member of the Liberal party (see A. 5).

a. in continental politics.

1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 3 Our travellers .. continue to resort to Paris .. and occasionally take part with *Ultras* or with *Liberals*. 1823 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 496 The Liberals of that day [end of 18th c.] .. flew at high game. There was a scheme for establishing a society of Liberals at Cleves, where .. they were to employ themselves in the task of destroying Christianity by means of the press. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 52 The part played by the liberals during this time was as follows. 1885 LOWE *Prince Bismarck* I. 469 This was evidently the calculation of the Liberals in the Reichstag, when .. they began a series of attempts to cobble at the Constitution.

b. in British politics.

Early in the 19th c. the sb. occurs chiefly as applied by opponents to the advanced section of the Whig party .. sometimes in Sp. or Fr. form, app. with the intention of suggesting that the principles of those politicians were un-English, or akin to those of the revolutionaries of the Continent. As, however, the adj. was already English in a laudatory sense, the advocates of reform were not reluctant to adopt the foreign term as descriptive of themselves; and when the significance of the old party distinctions was obliterated by the coalition of the moderate Whigs with the Tories and of the advanced Whigs with the Radicals, the new names 'Liberal' and 'Conservative' took the place of 'Whig' and 'Tory' as the usual appellations of the two great parties in the state.

[1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 69 These are the personages for whose sake the continuance of the Alien Bill has been opposed by the British *Liberales*. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 19 Nov., Canning, Huskisson, and a mitigated party of Liberaux. 1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* xxxv. III. 66 That one born and bred such an ultra exclusive .. should be obliged after her marriage .. to open her doors and turn ultra liberale, or an universal suffragist.] 1822 (*title*) The Liberal. Verse and Prose from the South. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 174 What lurking conspirator against the quiet of his native government .. has failed to ask and receive the protection of our Liberals? 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xi. 77 Newer and more thorough-going Whigs .. were known by the name of Radicals, and have since been called .. Liberals. 1865 J. S. MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July, A Liberal is he who looks forward for his principles of government; a Tory looks backward. 1879 McCARTHY *Own Times* II. xix. 51 A large number of Liberals were no doubt influenced by this view of the situation.

2. One who holds 'liberal' views in theology. Chiefly *U.S.*

1887 *Beacon* (Boston U.S.) 8 Jan., In Boston a minister is called a liberal when he rejects the Andover creed, and, perhaps, the Apostles' Creed.

Liberalism (li·bĕrăliz'm). [f. LIBERAL *a.* + -ISM. Cf. F. *libéralisme*.] The holding of liberal opinions in politics or theology; the political tenets characteristic of a Liberal.

1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 17 He is worthy of a conversion to liberalism. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. III. 246 Religion is the very name of obligation, and liberalism is the very name for the want of obligation. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xii, The liberalism of the King of the French. 1841 J. H. NEWMAN in *Apol.* 313 The more serious thinkers among us are used .. to regard the spirit of Liberalism as the characteristic of the destined Antichrist. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. 11 This mode of thought .. was common among the last generation of European liberalism. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July 101/1 The ecclesiastical Liberalism which shaped the Dean's peculiar view.

Liberalist (li·bərălist). [f. LIBERAL *a.* + -IST.] An advocate of liberalism in politics or religion; a liberal.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 410 We are forced to draw up: we are forced, little by little, to turn liberalists. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 490 He had insensibly acquired the confidence of the entire party of continental liberalists. 1823 KEBLE *Lett. Spir. Counsel* viii. (1870) 18 Of course, if this be true of dissenters, it is more so of those who are mere liberalists.

attrib. or *adj.* 1846 BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 522 Faith is not, as our liberalist divines hold, something in addition to the Christian life. 1889 *Times* 19 June, The opposition of the Liberalist party has a basis in principle.

Liberalistic (libərăli·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to liberalism; inclined or tending to liberalism.

1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* 17 Feb., Whoever succeeds [to the Professorship of Divinity] will be virtually curbed in any liberalistic propensities by our present proceedings. 1888 *Dublin Rev.* July 206 The attempts made by the Liberalistic party to make capital of the Holy Father's action respecting Poland. 1898 *Catholic News* 13 Aug. 1/2 Cardinal Antonelli .. could not suffer his Liberalistic tendencies.

Liberality (libĕræ·lĭti). Also 4 liberalte, 4–6 -ite, 5–6 lyberalite, -yte, -ytie, 5–7 liberalytie, 6 -itee, -ytye, 6–7 -itie, -itye. [a. OF. *liberalité* (1262 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *līberālitāt-em*, n. of quality f. *līberāl-is* LIBERAL.]

1. The quality of being liberal or free in giving; bountiful bestowal of gifts; generosity, munificence.

13.. *St. Ambrose* 641 in *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 18 In mony þinges he was comendable, Furst in liberalite. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 159 He was of so moche liberalte þat he made þe kynges and messes [? *read* kynges messes; L. *fercula regalia*] be diȝt redy foure tymes in a day. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 390 Liberalite, Which is the vertu of Largesse. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 124 At thair departynge thai most nedis haue grete giftes and rewardes; ffor þat besitith þe kynges magnificence and liberalite. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xlviii. 32 A .. feest was holden by the Kynge to all that wolde come, with most lyberalytie and plentie in all that was necessary to suche a feest. 1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 15 The Kynge .. of his mere mocion benygnitee and lyberalitee .. hath gyuen and granted .. pardon. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 30 The Canibales beyng allured by the lyberalitie & gyftes of our men. 1566 *Prayers* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1859) 261 Good Lord, bless us and all thy gifts which we receive of thy large liberality. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. x. 41 Riches joyned with liberality, is Power; because it procureth friends, and servants. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 436 His liberality knew no bottom but an empty purse, so bountiful he was to all in want. 1741 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 263 Liberality .. is apt to degenerate into extravagance. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xi. 13 He was formed to excel in war, by nature's liberality to his mind as well as person. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 229 The extraordinary liberality with which Antipater weakened his own army to strengthen that of Antigonus. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 150 Thanks to the Doctor's liberality in the matter of my weekly board [etc.].

b. An instance of this; a liberal gift or bounty; a largess. Now *rare*.

1526 TINDALE *1 Cor.* xvi. 3 Them will I sende to brynge youre liberalite vnto Jerusalem. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Litany*, Wee receyuinge thy bountiefull lyberalytye. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XII. x. (1622) 167 There was .. giuen .. a donatiue to the souldiers, and a liberalitie to the people. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiii. § 31 This was to be paid, not as a charity, or liberality, but as a debt. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 ¶ 5 Enriched by uncommon liberalities of nature. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 374 He .. found himself in a position to bestow great liberalities amongst the soldiers. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* ii. 15 An attempt to escape responsibilities, duties, liberalities at home. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. iv. 154 The name of Ptolemy was popular from his liberalities.

2. Breadth of mind; freedom from bias or prejudice; liberal-mindedness.

1808 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 109 Our opponents, who had not the liberality to distinguish between political and social opposition. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 491 With a liberality rare in his time, he considered questions of ecclesiastical polity as of small account when compared with the great principles of Christianity. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* v. xiii, Where look for liberality, if men of science are illiberal to their brethren?

¶ **3.** Liberalism in politics; liberals collectively. Only in allusive nonce-uses.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 204 Liberality proving .. quite as careful of its pounds, shillings, and pence, as Toryism. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 637 A strange jumble of all the systems, and philosophies, bigotries, and liberalities that have each had its day and its party in France. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* IV. xxxviii. 39 With all the liberality of republican Europe rejoicing in his dignities as a man and a brother.

Liberalization (li:bĕrăləizē^i·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of liberalizing; the fact of being liberalized or becoming liberal.

1835 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* II. 372 Students seeking only the liberalization and not the profits of academic life. 1854 — *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 24 In all that concerned the liberalization of his views. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 144 The extensive reforms and liberalisation of the government recently undertaken by the Ottoman rulers. 1897 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXIX. 53 The growing liberalization of ideas.

Liberalize (li·bĕrăləiz), *v.* [f. LIBERAL + -IZE. Cf. F. *libéraliser*.]

1. *trans.* To render liberal; to imbue with liberal ideas or principles; to make liberal-minded; to free from narrowness; to enlarge the intellectual range of. Also (*nonce-use*) *to liberalize away*, to do away with by such means.

1774 BURKE *Amer. Taxation* Sel. Wks. I. 123 He was bred to the law .. ; a science which does more to quicken and invigorate the understanding, than all the other kinds of learning put together; but it is not apt .. to open and to liberalize the mind exactly in the same proportion. 1790 — *Fr. Rev.* 148 We liberalize the church by an intercourse with the leading characters of the country. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 341 If they do not break the proper bound, and liberalize away all true religion. 1830 DE QUINCEY *R. Bentley* Wks. 1857 VII. 103 Classical education .. liberalizes the mind. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 521 The readiness with which he enlarged his needs and liberalized his habits to the standard he found here. 1898 J. E. C. BODLEY *France* II. iv. i. 325 The Empire, for which, when liberalised, he predicted a glorious and popular career.

b. To make Liberal in politics.

1853 LEWIS *Lett.* 262 He is Liberalizing them, instead of their Torifying him. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Dec. 5/1 The small boroughs will go to liberalise the counties. 1887 *Spectator* 30 July 1014/2 The Conservative Party has been liberalised .. by the Household Suffrage Act.

c. To incline to liberality. *nonce-use.*

1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 310 Liberalise the ideas of Messrs. Oldstile and Crampton.

2. *intr.* To favour liberal opinions; be or become liberal in one's ideas or principles.

1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 248 In the Memoirs of James the Second . the catholic reasons and liberalises like a modern philosopher. *a* 1836 Froude *Mem.* (1849) 152 We were all liberalizing as we were going on, making too much of this world, and losing our hold upon the next. [1839 Lady Lytton *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. viii. 184 Demosthenes said of the Pythian oracle, that it philipized, and from the moment the Reform Bill began to thrive, Herbert Grimstone liberalized.] 1848 *Tait's Mag* XV. 828 Russia must liberalize, or be convulsed.

Hence **Li·beralized, Li·beralizing** *ppl. adjs.* Also **Li·beralizer,** one who or something which liberalizes.

1820 Foster *Ess. Evils Pop. Ignor.* 158 Liberalized feeling and deportment 1824 *Ann Reg.* 40 The Irish clergy, . an educated, liberalized, well-conducted order of men. 1833 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1871) I. 490 The liberalizers in and out of Parliament 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 634 Intolerance is the natural weed of the human bosom, though its growth or development may be counteracted by liberalizing causes. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) II. 368 Archery, cricket gun and fishing-rod are all educators, liberalizers. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org* v. 259 The course was not truly, what it claimed to be, liberalising. 1884 *Chr. Commw* 24 Jan 347/2 Notions that it [Sunday] is but a relaxed or liberalised Jewish Sabbath

Liberally (li·bĕrăli), *adv.* [f. Liberal *a.* + -ly 2.] In a liberal manner.

1. As befits a gentleman or man of culture. (Cf. Liberal *a.* 1.)

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 157 ¶ 4 A certain Hardness and Ferocity which some Men, tho' liberally educated, carry about them in all their Behaviour. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 591 Not to know Queen Anne's wits and their works is not to be liberally educated.

2. Bountifully, freely, generously.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 181 William liberally rewarded went agen to Normandye *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xliii. 168 Blanchardyn right lyberaly graunted to hym his requeste 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 147 b, Whiche . mynistreth to theyr neyghbours liberally suche goodes as they haue receyued of god *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 49 For such a one they lib'rally will give. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 119 How can God, though of his own nature never so liberally disposed, give to him who has liberty of asking, and yet does not? 1822 Scott *Prose Wks.* IV. Biographies (1870) II. 165 His poetic talents were liberally exerted for the support of this undertaking 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 284 Promises, and even gold, . were liberally lavished 1848 C. Bronte *Jane Eyre* vi (1873) 53 And, if I do anything worthy of praise, she gives me my meed liberally 1885 Sir H. Cotton in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 481/2 The bill is one which the clients are not bound to pay unless they are minded to deal liberally with the solicitors

b. Without stint; abundantly, amply, plentifully.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 131 With golden droppes so lyberally indewed. 1585 Fetherstone tr. *Calvin on Acts* vi. 2 Their widowes were not so liberallie relieued 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* i. 123 That vertue which she could not liberallie impart Shee striueth to amend by her owne proper Art. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. ii. lv. 345 As they were both riding home from a treat, at which they had drunk liberally *a* 1723 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 63 He spared not to blame him liberally for it. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 23 Acid fruits should be liberally offered. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* iv, It was not by any means a savage pantomime . ; was often very droll, was always liberally got up, and cleverly presented 1884 *Mil. Engineering* I. ii. 111 After allowing liberally for casualties during the advance.

†**3** Chiefly with reference to speech: Without reserve or restraint, freely; often, with unbecoming freedom, insolently, licentiously. Also, without constraint; voluntarily. *Obs.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) Q vj, Your daughter may speke lyberally with hir cousyns. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 The Mayre .shall. suffre all thinhabitauntes .lyberally and freely without interrupcion ..to .bringe their saide hearinges. 1568 Mary, Q. Scots *Let.* in H. Campbell *Love Lett.* (1824) App. 301 Thay would have persuadit me be craft to have liberallie dimittit my crown. 1624 J. Cooke *Tu Quoque* C 2 b, Had mine owne brother spoke thus liberally, My fury should haue taught him better manners. 1646 Bp. Maxwell *Burd. Issach* 32 Some may thinke, I speake liberally; God forbid I should doe it.

†**b.** In a lax or loose manner. *Obs.*

1566 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 109 Vthiris in the meine tyme leiuet sa liberallie.

Li·beralness. *rare.* [-ness.] Liberality.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 155 Þe covetise stered þe robbour þerto, and nouȝt my liberalnes. 1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* III. xci, Though this bountie, and this liberalnesse, a glorious vertue be.

Liberary, obs. form of Library.

‖ **Liberate** (libĕre·it), *sb. Law. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also **6-at.** [subst. use of med.L. *liberāte* 'deliver ye' (imperative pl. of *liberāre* to deliver), the word with which the writ commenced.]

1. a. A writ issued out of Chancery for the payment of a pension or other royal allowance. **b.** A writ to the sheriff of a county for the delivery of land and goods taken upon the forfeiture of a recognizance. **c.** A writ issued out of Chancery to a jailer for the delivery of a prisoner who has put in bail for his appearance.

[1535 Fitzherb. *Nat. Brev.* (1567) 232 Vn briefe al vicount hors de chancery a deliuer a luy ceux terres et biens al value de dette &c le quel briefe est appell'vn liberate.] 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* III. ii. (1588) 349, I will shew you one forme of a Baile, and another of the Liberate. 1590 *Acts Privy Council* (1899) XIX. 297 A writ of extent with a liberat therin unto the Shreef of the said towne hath bene sued out of that Court of the Common Pleas. *a* 1605 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 181 If a Liberate be deliuered to the Clarke of the Hamper, who hath assets in his hands. 1674 T. Turnor *Case Bankers & Creditors* ii. 7 The King hath charged himself to the Subject by Talley and liberate to pay a summe of money out of his Customes.

2. *transf.*

1639 Fuller *Holy War* iv. v. (1640) 174 Denying the Infallibility of the Church the overplus of Merits, Service understood, Indulgences, Liberaties out of Purgatorie, and the like

3. *attrib.*: **liberate day,** a day on which liberates were issued; **liberate roll,** the account formerly kept of pensions and other allowances made under the great seal.

1640 C. Vernon *Consid. Exchequer* 18 The said Treasurers Remembrancer is . at the next Liberate or Sealing day, to make forth the strongest proces to the Sheriffes. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 598 The Pipe Rolls of Henry II are supplemented under John by Oblate, Liberate, and Mise Rolls.

†**Liberate,** *a.* (and *pa. pple.*) *Obs.* [ad. L. *liberāt-us*, pa. pple. of *liberāre* to Liberate.] Liberated, free. Const. *from.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b/2 That the matter might have the liberater a passage to enter forth at 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* I. viii. 25 The Christian Church is liberate from the Pedagogicall instruction of the Ceremoniall Law 1671 *True Nonconf.* 125 The old dispensation from which we are liberate. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 63 The Prisoner [shall be] immediately liberate from his Imprisonment.

Liberate (li·bĕre·it), *v.* Also **7-at.** [f. L. *liberāt-*, ppl. stem of *liberāre*, f. *liber* free.] *trans.* To set free, set at liberty; to free, release *from* (something). *Chem.* To set free from combination.

1623 Cockeram, *Liberate*, to free one *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 206 Four thousand Knights that came to liberate their King. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 131 Jesus Christ liberats the Worship of God from the shadows. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. iii (1869) I. 533 By liberating the public revenue, they might restore vigour to that government of which they themselves had the principal direction. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 97 Advanced to some more than mortal height, That liberates and exempts me from them all. 1805 W. Saunders *Mus. Waters* 377 The portion of acid thus liberated. 1841 Lane *Arab Nts* I. 112, I will liberate him from his present sufferings. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 172 The six slaves . were eventually liberated by the crew of an English vessel. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 52 Walking slow Liberates the brain o'erloaded.

Hence **Li·berating** *ppl. a.*

1868 Browning *Ring & Book* III. 1296 Thanks to His liberating angel Death. 1883 R. Zimmermann in *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 844/3 The prophet of a liberating movement

Liberated (li·bĕre·ited), *ppl. a.* [f. Liberate *v.* + -ed 1.] Set free, set at liberty.

1794 Burke *Pref. to Brissot's Addr.* Wks. VII. 305 This liberated galley-slave. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxi. 147 The partially liberated streams flowed over their own ice.

b. *spec.* in *Bot.* (see quot. 1888).

1845 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Liberatus* (Bot.), . liberated. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Liberated*, in Botany, applied to a structure which is in part adherent to another and in part free.

Liberation (libĕre·i·ʃən), n. of action f. *liberāre* to Liberate. Cf. F. *libération* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of liberating or condition of being liberated; setting free; release.

Liberation Society: the current designation of the 'Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control', the object of which is to advocate the disestablishment and disendowment of all established churches in the British dominions. Cf. next word

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xcv. 426 (Add. MS.) The contricion that he had in his Ende was the signe and token of his liberacion. 1532 Bp. Clerk in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 306 For the liberation off Italye. 1623 Cockeram, *Liberation*, a deliuerance. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. iii. (1869) I. 515 The future liberation of the public revenue they leave to the care of posterity. 1782 Pownall *Study of Antiq.* 155 This mode of analysing requires perfect liberation from all prejudged system. 1800 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 55 Those gases that require, for their liberation, a red heat. 1875 Lightfoot *Comm. Col.* ii. 15 A liberation from the dominion of the flesh. 1879 R. T. Smith *Basil Gt.* x. 127 The separation of soul and body is liberation from all evil 1886 *Q. Rev.* CLXII. 8 The Liberation Society had a balance on its Legacy Account of 10,334*l.* 15*s*

Liberationist (libĕre·i·ʃənist). [f. Liberation + -ist.] One who sympathizes with the aims of the 'Liberation Society' (see prec.); an advocate of disestablishment. Also *attrib.*

1869 *Echo* 12 Oct., He served Mr. Gladstone against the Church on the political platform with Cardinal Cullen and the Liberationists. 1885 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Apr. 75 A conclusive reply to Dissenting Liberationists. 1886 *Q. Rev.* CLXII. 8 According to the wonted Liberationist style of reasoning 1888 C. A. Lane *Notes Eng. Ch. Hist.* II. xxviii. § 8. 242 Liberationist agitators.

So **Libera·tionism,** the principles or practice of liberationists.

1881 *Ch. Times* 1 July 437 The evil spirit of Liberationism will be for ever cast out. 1886 *Q. Rev.* CLXII. 8 Democracy . acting in obedience to Liberationism

Liberative (li·bĕrătiv), *a.* [f. L. *liberāt-* (see Liberate *v.*) + -ive.] That liberates or favours liberation.

1843 Carlyle *Francia* Misc. Ess. (1872) VII. 2 A liberative cavalier. 1863 J. F. Maguire *Father Mathew* 300 The writer resolves to be free, whether Father Mathew should give him permission or not; still a liberative line from his reverence would be a triumph [etc.]

Liberator (li·bĕre·itəɹ). [Agent-n. in L. form, f. Liberate *v.*] One who liberates; a deliverer.

'The Liberator (of Ireland)' was a designation applied by his followers to Daniel O'Connell, the advocate of 'Repeal of the Union' between Great Britain and Ireland.

1650 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* 138, I have reverenced him as much as possibly I could, as Liberator of his Country 1658 Hewyt *Last Serm.* 155 The exploits of the Judges and Kings given to the people of God for Liberators. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 127 The King of Sweden .. was expected by all, as a true Liberatour, or Deliverer. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* I. i, The future liberator of Rome. 1843 Carlyle *Francia* Misc. Ess. (1899) IV. 262 Bolivar, 'the Washington of Columbia,' Liberator Bolivar. 1848 W. J. O'N. Daunt *Recoll. O'Connell* I. 16 In 1834, I was in Dublin, and met the Liberator at a Repeal meeting 1881 *Academy* 16 Apr. 272 The invading army of liberators was closely blockaded.

Liberatory (li·bĕrătŏri), *a. rare.* [f. L. *liberāt-* (see Liberate *v.*) + -ory.] = Liberative.

1592 West *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 46 Instruments of their effects be either Constitutiue and making, or remissorie and liberatorie 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* IV. viii, Strong men and liberatory Samsons

Liberatress (li·bĕre·itres). [f. Liberator + -ess.] A female liberator.

1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 4 Joan .. was received with the honours due to the liberatress of the town. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxvii, He had run over to Laura, his liberatress, to thank her for his recovered freedom. 1894 *Catholic News* 12 May 4/6 The memory of the great 'liberatress' belongs to all the French.

Also **Liberatrice** [with Fr. suffix], **Liberatrix** [with L. suffix], in the same sense. *rare.*

1820 Scott *Monast.* xxix, Beneficent liberatrice. 1893 *Leisure Hour* Mar. 343/2 The liberatrix of France.

Liberd(e, obs. form of Leopard.

Libero-motor (li·bĕromōuta), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *liberāre* to Liberate + Motor.] Disengaging or liberating motor energy.

1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* I. iii. (1872) I. 47 Each ganglion is a libero-motor agent. 1880 Bastian *Brain* 38 Libero-motor elements

Libertarian (libəɹtē·riăn), *sb.* (*a.*). [f. Liberty + -arian, as in *unitarian*, etc.]

1. One who holds the doctrine of the freedom of the will, as opposed to that of necessity. Opposed to *necessitarian.* Also *attrib* or *adj.*

1789 Belsham *Ess.* I. i. 11 Where is the difference between the Libertarian and the Necessarian? 1838 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xxx (1866) II. 113 When the Libertarian descends to arguments drawn from the fact of the Moral Law. 1882–3 F. L. Patton in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2524/1 The libertarian doctrine is now taught by appealing to consciousness 1886 H. Sidgwick in *Mind* XI. 144 His psychology inevitably precludes him [Plato] from being really Libertarian 1895 G. J. Romanes *Th. Relig.* 129 If libertarians grant causality as appertaining to the will

2. One who approves of or advocates liberty.

1878 Seeley *Stein* III. 355 1901 F. W. Maitland in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July 419 A supply of competent editors was wanted [for the Rolls Series]. In such matters Englishmen are individualists and libertarians. The picture of an editor defending his proof sheets . before an official board of critics is not to our liking.

Hence **Liberta·rianism,** the principles or doctrines of libertarians.

1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 10 *note*, The general drift of his [Kant's] system is not libertarianism 1886 H. Sidgwick in *Mind* XI. 144 [This] is to make him [Plato] talk modern Libertarianism in a quite unwarrantable way

Liberticidal (libə·rtisəi·dăl), *a.* [f. Liberticide *sb.*1 + -al.] = Liberticide *a.*

1794 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 193 Their liberticidal measures. 1822 *Examiner* 381/2 The liberticidal system of Divine Right. 1887 R. Garnett *Carlyle* vii. 119 He is a noble patriot in the first half of his career, and a liberticidal usurper in the second.

Liberticide (libə·rtisəid), *sb.*1 and *a.* [a. F. *liberticide* (recorded only as adj.; used by Babœuf, *a* 1797), f. *liberté* Liberty + *-cide*, -cide 1.] **A.** *sb.* A 'killer' or destroyer of liberty.

1793 Southey *Maid of Orleans* II. 328 Cæsar .. the great liberticide. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. II. ii, What if he should prove too prosperous, and become Liberticide, Murderer of Freedom! 1863 *Scotsman* 28 Mar. (Kinglake's Crimea), He abhors Louis Napoleon .. because he sees in him a liberticide. 1895 Ouida in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 241 He was, in his prime, a regicide; he is, in his old age, a liberticide.

B. *adj.* Destructive of liberty.

1793 A. Young *Example France* (ed. 3) 60 *note*, Spare not the liberticide members, who vote in favour of Louis. 1827 Bentham *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 122 As to the tongue, under one of the late liberticide Acts, two London Aldermen .. have sufficed to put an end to all public use of that instrument. 1829 Shelley in Dowden *Shelley* (1886) II. vii. 294 Two liberticide wars undertaken by the privileged classes of the country. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 431 The most violent, haughty, and liberticide of all despotisms.

Liberticide (libə·rtisəid), *sb.*2 *rare.* [f. as prec.: see -cide 2.] The 'killing' of liberty.

1819 Shelley *Eng. in* 1819, 8 An army which liberticide and prey Make as a two-edged sword to all who wield.

1898 Ouida in *Review Rev.* Sept. 251 All that has been done by the State since the revolt of May is libericide of the most violent character.

Libertinage (li·bəɹtinédʒ). [f. next + -AGE]

1. The conduct or practice of a libertine; habitual licentiousness with regard to the relation of the sexes; = LIBERTINISM 2

1611 COTGR., *Libertinage*, Libertinage, Epicurisme, sensualitie, licentiousnesse, dissolutenesse. 1639 MARCOMBES in *Lismore Papers* Ser II. (1888) IV. 98 Hauing tasted allready a litle drope of y^e^ Libertinage of y^e^ Court. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul* (1878) 20 The libertinage which prevails must. render them .unfit for bearing children. 1819 *Metropolis* (ed. 2) II. 181 The General was .. famous for libertinage and debauchery 1844 *For Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 189 The suppers of the Duke of Orleans became a school of libertinage. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* I XIII (1881) 259 The upper classes were given up for the most part to frivolity and libertinage.

2. Free-thinking in religious matters; = LIBERTINISM 1.

1660 BLOME *Fanat. Hist.* I 5 Anabaptism, being a doctrine of licentiousness and libertinage. 1767 WARBURTON *Serm. Linc. Inn* XIII. Wks. 1788 V 194 *note*, Erasmus thought he saw, under all their fondness for the Language of old Rome, a growing libertinage, which disposed them to think slightly of the Christian Faith.

Libertine (li·bəɹtin), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 lyb-, 7-8 -in. [ad L. *libertīn-us* (in sense 2 perh. through F. *libertin*, recorded from 1542), f. *libertus* made free, cogn. w. *liber* free.]

A. *sb.*

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A freedman; one manumitted from slavery; also, the son of a freedman.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* vi. 9 Summe risen of the synagoge, that was clepid of Libertyns. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 315 Quhidder ane servand or ane libertine war maid consull. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov* 34 Libertine, that is to saie, any man of a bonde ancestour. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 411 A mean commoner of Rome, descended from the race of Libertines or Slaues newly infranchised. 1631 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* (ed. 2) Ep. Ded., As if one could be put into the state of a Libertine, without a former seruitude! 1644 *Jus Pop.* 52 Who could more powerfully sway in the Palace than Eunuchs, Grooms and Libertines? 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 24 There are some Persons forbidden to be Accusers as Libertines against their Patrons. 1727 LARDNER *Credib. Gosp. Hist.* I. III § 4

¶ b. Misused for: A freeman (of a city). *rare*—[1].

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI 50 He vsde me like a fugitiue; an Inmate in a towne, That is no citie libertine, nor capable of their gowne.

2. a. *pl.* The name given to certain antinomian sects of the early sixteenth century, which arose in France and elsewhere on the continent. b. Later, in wider sense: One who holds free or loose opinions about religion; a free-thinker

1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1613/1 Euen the infidels, Turkes, Iewes, Anabaptistes, and Libertines, desire felicitie as well as the Christians. 1589 *Acts Privy Council* (1898) XVII 424 In those Lowe Countryes there are Sectaryes, as Annabaptystes, Lybertines, and soche lyke 1604 R CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Libertine*, loose in religion, one that thinks he may doe what he listeth. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 Neither wanted their Libertins in those daies, that thought They might doe what they listed 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt* IV. 297 The old plea of loose Libertines in the Apostles time; I have faith, saith one, and though I have no works, yet my faith will save me 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 254 The Libertins, and Profane Spirits of the Age are apt to Reason, or rather Mutiny against the Ways of God 1762 GOLDSM *Nash* 48 People of all ways of thinking, even from the libertine to the methodist. 1832 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xviii. 163 Flamsteed never scrupled to denounce Halley as a libertine and an infidel. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* II. xvii 283 The intellectual libertine who denies everything that cannot be certified by the senses.

c. *transf.* One who follows his own inclinations or goes his own way; one who is not restricted or confined.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i 48 When he speakes, The Ayre, a Charter'd Libertine, is still. 1612 T TAYLOR *Comm Titus* iii 1 Romish policie, that they might become the absolute libertines of the world .. hath withdrawn the neckes of the clergie from vnder Ciuill Power. 1628 BP. HALL *Serm Chr Liberty* Rem. Wks. (1660) 27 What is this, but .. to professe our selves, not Libertines, but licentiate of disorder? 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 116 Those Pharisees in the Gospel . Christ himselfe was a libertine to them and their strictnesse. 1698 LISTER *Journey Paris* (1699) 39 Though Rubens in his History is too much a Libertine in this respect, yet there is in this very place, which we now describe, much truth in the habit of his principal Figures. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv, He is the chartered libertine of the place.

3. A man who is not restrained by moral law, esp. in his relations with the female sex; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life. † Rarely applied to a woman.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* 45 The whole brood of venereous Libertines, that knowe no reason but appetite, no Lawe but Luste. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 29 b, Twenty thousand of these dreggy lees of Libertines hiu'd vnto him in a moment. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 49. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II v, The plump Dutch Frow, the stately dame of Spain, The Roman libertine, and sprightful Tuscan. 1713 ROWE *J. Shore* I, That man the lawless libertine may rove, Free and unquestion'd through the wilds of love. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 P 14 The giddy libertine, or drunken ravisher. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XIV, Since when is it that the principal libertine has altered his morals so much? 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) 80 His life .. was that of a libertine.

4. At Aberdeen University: A student who has no bursary.

1782 OREM *Chanonry Aberd.* 175 The janitor .. hath twenty shillings Scots from every bursar, and two shillings and six pence sterling from libertines. 1818 KENNEDY *Ann. Aberd.* II 392 Since the original foundation of the college, the students have been distinguished by the titles of *bursars*, and *libertines*, or free scholars.

B. *adj.*

1. Manumitted from slavery (see A. 1). *rare.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII i. 432 The verie Libertine or enfranchised women. 1795 MACKNIGHT *Apost. Epistles* (1820) IV. 547, 4000 of the Libertine race were transported.

2. Acknowledging no law in religion or morals; free-thinking; antinomian. Also *occas.* Pertaining to the sects known as 'Libertines'.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 36 The doctrine of the gospell is not a libertine doctrine. 1640 BP HALL *Chr. Moder.* II. x. 82 Even among the Christians themselves, what foule charges of libertine doctrine are layd upon them by false teachers! 1693 TILLOTSON *Pref. to Wilkins' Nat. Relig.*, The pernicious doctrines of the Antinomians, and of all other libertine-enthusiasts. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II ii. (1852) 115 Religion .. had like to have died through a libertine and Brownistick spirit. 1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. i. 55 Persons of libertine and atheistical tenets. 1858 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 18 The Libertine party instantly saw the opportunity afforded of turning opinion against the pastors. 1861 TRENCH *7 Ch. Asia* 84 In the Apocalypse of St. John we find these libertine errors already full blown. 1901 *Expositor* June 412 The libertine tendencies of Gentile Christians in Asia Minor.

3. Free or unrestrained in constitution, habit, conduct or language. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* (1593) 139 Although that same French Mirrour be stuffed with geere homely enough, fit for a Libertine & frantique Theame; yet doth it [etc.]. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 167 A more libertine disposition 1668 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 36 Amongst other libertine libels, there was. a bold petition of the poor w—s to Lady Castlemaine. 1689–90 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 238 There is something in the Genius of Poetry, too libertine to be confined to so many Rules. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 79 The libertine ant will choose her own settlement. 1847 EMERSON *Wood Notes* II. Poems 70 He is free and libertine, Pouring of his power the wine To every age, to every race.

† b Of literary composition, translation: Extremely free. *Obs.*

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* Pref., The Grammarians perhaps will not suffer this libertine way of rendring foreign Authors to be called Translation. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* Pref. (1686) 3 The Satyr and Odes of the Author.. I have translated in the same libertine way. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 172 P 2, I have rambled in this Libertine Manner of Writing by way of Essay. 1760 H WALPOLE *Let to Sir D Dalrymple* 3 Feb., The transitions are as sudden as those in Pindar, but not so libertine.

4. Characterized by habitual disregard of moral law, esp. with regard to the relation of the sexes; licentious, dissolute; characteristic of or resembling a libertine.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* II XXV. § 3 121 The heathen Poets, when they fall upon a libertine passion, doe still expostulate with lawes and moralities, as if they were opposite and malignant to nature. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art* Pref (1700) 4 A tendency not only to Antinomianism, but to a Libertine course of life. 1762 GIBBON *Misc Wks.* (1814) IV. 132 The frank libertine wit of their old stage. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem E. Darwin* 375 A band of libertine lovers .. plight their promiscuous hymeneals. *a* 1831 MACKINTOSH *Rev of* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 11 The attractions of his lively and somewhat libertine conversation were among the means by which he maintained his ground with Charles II. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice of Bks.* iii. 51 The Decameron .. is redolent of that libertine humanism which stamps the Renascence.

Libertinism (li·bəɹtiniz'm). [f. LIBERTINE + -ISM.]

1. The views or practice of a libertine in religious matters; freedom of opinion or non-recognition of authority as to religion; free-thinking.

1641–51 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 10 A zealous Defender of the established Doctrine .. of our Church, from Heresie, Libertinisme, and Prophanenesse. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* Apol 566 Fed with the sweet sugar sops of Libertinism and Antinomianism. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* XXXII. (1700) 356 The Marriage of most of the Reformers was urged .. as a Doctrine of Libertinism, that made the clergy look too like the rest of the World. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 110 His Design was to abolish all Religion and establish Atheism and Libertinism, leaving every Body to their Liberty of believing what they pleased. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* II. IV. Concl 446 If Men reject Revealed Religion, great Libertinism must ensue. 1861 TRENCH *7 Ch. Asia* 84 Heathen false freedom and libertinism.

2. Disregard of moral restraint, esp. in relations between the sexes; licentious or dissolute practices or habits of life.

1611 COTGR., *Sensualité*, Sensuality, libertinisme, or epicurisme. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* III. (1651) 283 Troden under foot by Libertinism, and sensuality, as meat for Swine. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1783) II. XVII. 186 Thus are wickedness and libertinism, called a knowledge of the world, a knowledge of human nature. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 339 Wicherley was ambitious of the reputation of wit and libertinism, and he attained it. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. XIII, The lord made a boast of his libertinism.

3. Freedom of life or conduct; unrestrained liberty. *rare.*

1647 HAMMOND *Chr. Oblig. to Peace* III. 71 Dignified with the title of Freeman, and denied the libertinisme that belongs to it. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. II. i. 71 If libertinism is carried to a certain degree, the coercive power must become arbitrary. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 451 The freedom and libertinism of useless and unnecessary pleasures.

† **Liberti·nity.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. *libertinitās*, f. *libertīnus* LIBERTINE: see -ITY.] The condition of a freedman. Also = LIBERTINAGE.

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* III. x. (1609) 128 To bring the owners .. thereof into a certaine seruitude, or rather libertinity. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Libertinism*, *Libertinage*, or *Libertinity*. 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Libertinous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *libertīnus* + -OUS.] = LIBERTINE *a.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 432 The other abuse is, their Libertinous Masses

† **Li·bertism.** *Obs. rare.* [app. f. LIBERTY + -ISM.] = LIBERTINISM 1.

1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* Wks. 1851 IV. 304 A Writ of Error, not of Libertism. 1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth Ch* 33 To avoid both the confusion of Libertism, and the Tyranny of pretended Ecclesiastical Infallibility.

Liberty (li·bəɹti), *sb.* Also 4–6 lib-, lyberte(e, 5–7 -tie, -tye, 6 libartye. [a. F. *liberté* (14th c. in Littré) = Pr. *libertat*, It. *libertà*, Sp. *libertad*, Pg. *liberdade*, ad. L. *libertāt-em*, f. *liber* free.]

1. Exemption or release from captivity, bondage, or slavery.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 70 His libertee this brid desireth ay. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1272 By duresse & constreynt to put thys creature Cleerly from hys liberte. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc.) p xlix, The caytif beggar hath meate & libertie. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xvii[i]. 19 He brought me forth .. in to lyberte. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxi. 1 To proclaime libertie to the captiues. 1727 DE FOE *Syst Magic* I iii. (1840) 71 Moses and Aaron were to assure Pharaoh that God sent them, and they were in his Name to demand liberty for the Children of Israel. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii 42 She gazed .. on the sullen, surging waters that lay between her and liberty.

b. In religious use: Freedom from the bondage of sin, or of the law.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iii. 17 Forsoth where is the spirit of God, there is liberte. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 76 Þat vn-to libertee Fro thraldam han vs qwit. 1526 TINDALE *Jas* i. 25 Whosoever loketh in the parfait lawe off libertie, and continueth there in. 1543 BECON *Nosegay* K vj b, This spiritual liberte maketh vs not free from our obedience & dutye towarde the temporal power. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 482 This libertie, which Christians haue, is a spirituall libertie, a heauenly liberty, a liberty of the soule . which setteth the soule at liberty from destruction. 1823 SIMEON in *Memoirs* (1847) 587 The boundaries of Christian liberty and Christian duty.

2. Exemption or freedom from arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic rule or control. *Cap of liberty*: see CAP *sb.*[1] 4 f.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. 1, Fredome and lyberte is better than ony gold or syluer. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, s v. *Libertas*, To defende the libertie of the common weale. 1649 CULPEPPER *Phys. Direct.* A, The Prize which We now play for is The Liberty of the Subject. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* i. (1661) 4 They vindicate that liberty left them as an inheritance by their Ancestours, from the incroachments of the Court of Rome. 1690 LOCKE *Govt* II. IV § 22 Wks. 1727 II. 165 The Liberty of Man, in Society, is to be under no other Legislative Power, but that established by Consent in the Commonwealth. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 429 Those who would give up essential liberty, to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety. 1789 BURKE *Corr* (1844) III. 105 You hope, sir, that I think the French deserving of liberty. I certainly do. 1816 J SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. XXXIV, Liberty is the chief distinction of England from other European countries. 1845 MILL *Ess.* II. 244 The modern spirit of liberty is the love of individual independence. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. XXVII. 493 Be careful not to suffer liberty to degenerate into license, or anarchy to take the place of order. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. § 5. 500 Eliot died, the first martyr of English liberty, in the Tower.

b. *Natural liberty*: the state in which every one is free to act as he thinks fit, subject only to the laws of nature. *Civil liberty*: natural liberty so far restricted by established law as is expedient or necessary for the good of the community. *Liberty of conscience*: the system of things in which a member of a state is permitted to follow without interference the dictates of his conscience in the profession of any religious creed or the exercise of any mode of worship. *Liberty of the press*: the recognition by the state of the right of any one to print and publish whatever he pleases without previous governmental permission.

The *liberty of the press* is not understood to imply absence of liability to judicial punishment for the publication of libellous or criminal matter, nor to be inconsistent with the right of the courts to prohibit a particular publication as involving a wrong to some person.

1580 J. HAY in *Cath. Tract.* (1901) 61 Quhy in the beginning of your new Euangell preached ye libertie of conscience. 1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 250 That he woulde suffer them to enjoy the libertie of their conscience. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 31 When complaints are freely heard, deeply consider'd, and speedily reform'd, then is the utmost bound of civill liberty attain'd, that wise men looke for. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXI. 108 Naturall liberty, which only is properly called liberty. 1676 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. I. § 98. 4687 In the treaty of Passaw was granted Liberty of Conscience to the Professors of the Augustane Confession. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 151 The liberty of the press is .. essential to the nature of a free state. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 2 June, Let. ii, As for the liberty

of the press,..it must be restrained. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 281 Political or civil liberty is the liberty from legal obligation which is left or granted by a sovereign government to any of its subjects. 1858 [see CONSCIENCE 4].

3. The condition of being able to act in any desired way without hindrance or restraint; faculty or power to do as one likes.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 285 It lay not in his libertee No-wher to gon. *c* 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 89, I me reioysed of my libertee, That selde tyme is founde in mariage. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 180 He kepte his liberte To do justice and equite. 1530 PALSGR. 298 Suche as writeth in ryme use in this thyng their lyberte. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 7 A man is Master of his libertie. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 8. 118 The Idea of Liberty is the Idea of a Power in any Agent to do or forbear any particular Action. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 195 Thought, word, and deed, his liberty evince, His freedom is the freedom of a prince. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 45 I've liberty now—not under the pennant—do as I like. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* VII. § 1. 184 If there be any one principle..more sternly than another imprinted on every atom of the visible creation, that principle is not Liberty but Law. 1872 DE MORGAN *Budget Paradoxes* 464 We have a glorious liberty in England of owning neither dictionary, grammar nor spelling-book. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* X. vii. (1876) 372 The liberty of the wild bee.

b. *Philos.* The condition of being free from the control of fate or necessity; = FREEDOM 5.

(Now chiefly in expressed antithesis to *necessity*; the phrase *liberty of the will* occurs, but *freedom* is more common in this connexion.)

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 30 Many men vtturly take away the liberty of wyl. 1654 HOBBES (*title*) Of Libertie and Necessitie. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr Dict* II, Liberty of Will, *franc Arbitre* 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* v. 21 Supreme of gifts which God gave Of his free bounty..Was liberty of will. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* IV. xi (*chapter-heading*), Liberty and Necessity. *Ibid.* 400 These terms are supposed to involve the Liberty of the Will.

4. Free opportunity, range, or scope *to* do or †*of* doing something; hence, leave, permission.

14.. *Epyphanye* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 112 For they in hart rejoysed not a lyte On hym to loke that they have lybarte. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 131 A lady callyd Curtesy, whiche graunted him lyberte to goo wher him lyst 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22, I will she haue hire liberte at alle leffull tymes to go in to the chapell 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XXVII 3 Iulius..gave him liberte to goo vnto his frendes 1530 PALSGR 239/1 Lybertie leave, *faculté, liberté.* 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 53 Youthfull men, Who giue their eies the liberty of gazing. 1604 — *Oth.* II. ii. 10 There is full libertie of Feasting from this present houre. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. (1896) 26 There is no liberty for causes to operate in a loose and straging way. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 365, I enjoy Large liberty to round this Globe of Earth. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. viii, You have my full liberty to publish them 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* (ed. 2) 190 You have the liberty of doing so. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* I. 4 Bid him come in and wait for liberty to talk. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* III, Have they no liberty, no will, no right to speak?

b. Unrestricted use of, or access to, permission to go anywhere within the limits of: chiefly in phr. *to have the liberty of* (Cf. FREEDOM 13 b) ? *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M.* IV. ii. 156 He hath euermore had the liberty of the prison 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 22 He desyres not to be at libertye, but to have the libertye of the house 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* VIII. 90, I was freed from the Cage and had the liberty of the dungeon. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. VIII (1840) 133, I might be more happy in this Solitary Condition, than I should have been in a Liberty of Society. 1724 — *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 270 They allowed him the liberty of the town. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* IV. (1813) 12 He was now provided with a good house and the liberty of a manor.

c. *Naut.* Leave of absence. (Cf. *liberty man* in 10.)

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 12 They shall be allowed to complete the remainder of the aforesaid time of liberty. *Ibid.* 13 The seaman ashore on liberty. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Breaking liberty*, not returning at the appointed time.

5. Unrestrained action, conduct, or expression; freedom of behaviour or speech, beyond what is granted or recognized as proper; licence. (*Occas.* personified.) Now only in particularized sense: An instance of freedom, an overstepping or setting aside of rules; a licence.

1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 7 John the Baptist, whom Herode .had beheaded for the libertie of his tonge. 1562 FILLS *Stat. Geneva* Ep. Ded. *iv b, They charge vs with libertie and licenciousnesse. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 102 Nimble Iuglers .Disguised Cheaters, prating Mountebankes; And manie such like liberties of sinne. 1603 — *Meas for M.* I. iii. 29 Libertie plucks Iustice by the nose. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett* (vol. III) 124 These liberties are not sufferable in the freest conversations, they draw on other more dangerous liberties. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV 146 A Captain that very well understood .the pest of great Bodies to be sloath and liberty, which debauch Souldiers from their Duty. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Postscr., Wks. 1760 I. p. xvii, Using no other liberties, besides that of expunging certain passages. 1709 FELTON *Classics* (1718) 18 The Poem [Æneid] is still more Wonderful, since without the Liberty of the Grecian Poets, the Diction is so Great and Noble, so Clear that [etc.]. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. vii, If I allow captain Macheath some trifling liberties. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) II. vii. 219 Those who may venture on liberties with the men of fargone times which to the historian are forbidden. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. Introd. 11 Thucydides has rarely .allowed himself liberties not to be found somewhere in other writers.

b. Phr. *To take the liberty to* do or *of* doing something: to go so far beyond the bounds of civility or propriety, be so presumptuous as to (etc.). *To take liberties*: to be unduly or improperly familiar (*with* a person; sometimes *euphemistic*); to use freedom in dealing *with* (rules, facts, etc.).

1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 169 Maecenas took the liberty to tell him that [etc.]. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnassus* II. 127 Catullus..took the Liberty to call the Nobleman Bastard. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. x. (1840) 220 The poor man had taken liberty with a wench. 1739 *Wks. of Learned* I. 83 *note*, Mr. Dryden..takes great Liberties with the Authors he translates. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 71 The first Foot of the first Line is defective by two short Syllables; which is a Liberty seldom taken. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 101, I will..take the liberty to give them..my opinion. 1824 MRS SHERWOOD *Waste Not* II. 9 Mayhap you have made a stolen march, and taken what they call thieves' liberty 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxiii. 286 He thought I was taking some undue liberty with his dignity.

6. As a feminine personification; with reference to the preceding senses, esp. sense 2.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 175 Will, Wantonness, Renoun, and Libertee. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 36 The Mountain Nymph, sweet Liberty. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 87 (*Hotel at Paris*) Liberty..no tint of words can spot thy snowy mantle. 1798 COLERIDGE *France: An Ode* 89 O Liberty! with profitless endeavour Have I pursued thee. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 92 Liberty never wore a more unamiable countenance than among these burghers, who abused the strength she gave them.

7. *Law.* **a.** A privilege or exceptional right granted to a subject by the sovereign power; = FRANCHISE *sb.* 2 b.

[1166–7 *Pipe Roll* 13 *Hen II* (1889) 107 Burgenses de Bedeford' reddunt Computum de. xl. *marcis* pro Carta Regis *habenda*, ut sint in libertate Burgensium de Oxineforde.] 1404 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 549 Als ferre as he may by the lawe of his land, or by his prerogatif, or libertee. 1414 *Ibid.* IV. 22 So as hit hath ever be thair liberte & fredom, that thar sholde no Statut no Lawe be made oflasse than they yaf therto their assent. 1557 [see FRANCHISE *sb* 2 b]. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 106 Then had the Lord of Meath the same royal liberty in that territory *a* 1626 BACON *Uses Com. Law* (1635) 8 Many men of good quality have attained by charter .within mannors of their owne liberty of keeping law-dayes 1647 FULLER *Good Th in Worse T.* 13 A grant of liberty from Queene Mary to Henry Ratcliffe 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 195 Grant to be held by inheritance and with perpetual liberty. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 31. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v., A liberty to hold pleas in a court of one's own.

b. *pl.* (†rarely *collect. sing.*) Privileges, immunities, or rights enjoyed by prescription or by grant.

[1180 *Mag. Rot.* 26 *Hen. II*, Rot. 56 in Madox *Hist. Exchequer* (1711) 273 Homines de Preston reddunt computum de C marcis, Pro habenda Carta Regis, ut habeant Libertates quas Homines de Novo Castro habent.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 162 Þe lawis & þe libertes of holy chirche. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 392 That he be disfraunchised of his libertees. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1491/2, I thought meet to passe ouer the antiquitie of.. Douer, with the liberties thereof. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 55 The Heluetians did bestow the liberties of their citie vpon Lewis the eleuenth. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 223 They haue chose a Consull, that will from them take Their Liberties. 1669 MARVELL *Corr* cxxix. Wks. 1872–5 II. 294 After long debate what to do with the Lords in point of our Libertys now 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. v. (1857) 76 The liberties of the commons were crushed at the fatal battle of Villalar.

c. †Hence *occas.* a person's domain or property. The district over which a person's or corporation's privilege extends. Also (in England before 1850), a district within the limits of a county, but exempt from the jurisdiction of the sheriff, and having a separate commission of the peace. (See also quot. 1876.)

Liberty or *liberties of a city*: the district, extending beyond the bounds of the city, which is subject to the control of the municipal authority. *Liberties of a prison* (esp. the Fleet and the Marshalsea in London): the limits outside the prison, within which prisoners were sometimes permitted to reside.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 325/2 Within ye said Citee, and Libertee of the same. 1510 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) 210 Commaundement gyven to the Surgeons of this Citie, that they..dwell within the libertie of this Citie 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* x. 43 Who so euer they be that fle vnto the temple at Ierusalem or within the liberties therof [Vulg. *in omnibus finibus ejus*]. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/1 To distrayne the goodes of any Irish, being found within theyr libertye, or but passing through theyr townes 1659 RUSHW. *Hist Coll.* I. 199 Within and without the Walls of the City of London, and in the Liberties and Nine out Parishes. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 128, I will begin the experiment in the liberty of St. Patrick's. 1778 *Lng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Warwicksh.*, This county .is divided into four hundreds and one liberty. 1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 144 The worthy knight demanded .what she meant by strolling into his liberty at that hour of the night. 1792 CHIPMAN *Rep.* (1871) 11 Bond conditioned that J. a prisoner should not depart the liberty of said prison. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* IV, The offices of Dombey and Son were within the liberties of the City of London, and within hearing of Bow-Bells. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* I. ii. § 3. 52 When a large district comprising several manors was held by a single lord in whom was vested by grant or long usage the complete jurisdiction of the hundred, the district was called a liberty or honour.

8. *Liberty of the tongue* (see quot.). So F. *liberté.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Liberty of the tongue*, in the manege, is a void space left in the middle of a bit, to give place to the tongue of a horse, made by the bit's arching in the middle, and rising towards the roof of the mouth.

In forging the bit, care must be taken not to make the liberty too high, or at least tickle the palate.

9. Governed by *at*, forming advb. or predicative phrase. †**a.** *At one's liberty* (later *at liberty*): at one's own choice, as one pleases, 'ad libitum'.

1426 BP. BEAUFORT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 102 Att his owen fredam and libertee .for to mowe passe the Sea in parfourmyng of the said avowe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8386 Thow shalt no thyng do. But at thyn owne lyberte. 1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 63 Wherof my seyd chauntry priest to be one of them at his liberte 1524 HEN. VIII in *Bucclauch MSS.* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I. 220 To..were his bonet on his hed..aswel in our presence as elleswhere, at his libertie 1607 C. LEVER *Q. Eliz. Teares* xlv. (Grosart) 80 Painefull to get, but lost at libertie.

†**b.** *At* (a person's) *liberty*: in his power or at his disposal. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 111 b, Yf I nowe had her at my liberte I sholde make her to deye a cruell deth. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 77 The shireffe maie awarde a Capias ad satisfaciendum. or elles a Fieri fac at libertie of the partie pursuant. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Falling fr. God* II. (1859) 86 They take this for a great benefit of God, to have all at their own liberty. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* V. § 319. 141 It is at the Libertie of the wife to have dower. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc* IV. 303 'Tis at their Liberty whether they will do any Works of Mercy or not.

c. *At liberty* (in early use †*at one's* or *one's own liberty, at all, good, liberty*): not in captivity or confinement; esp. in phr. *to set at liberty*, to liberate, free. Also, free to act, move, think, etc.; const. *to* with *inf.*, occas. with *clause*.

c 1430 LYDG *Compl. Bl. Knt* 661 Ye may togider speke What so ye liste, at good libertee. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. iii, Were I at my lyberte as I was. 1485 CAXTON *Pref. to Malory's Arthur* 3 But for to byleue that al is trewe that is conteyned herin, ye be at your lyberte. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* III. viii. 184 A man is not atte hys owne lyberte that byndeth hym self to another 1526 TINDALE *Luke* iv. 18 Frely to sett att liberte them that are brused. 1585 FETHERSTONE *Calvin on Acts* i. 5 The Lord openeth the prison for them that they may be at libertie to fulfil their function. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 133 More pitty, that the Eagles should be mew'd, Whiles Kites and Buzzards play at liberty 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 They .had rather haue their iudgements at libertie in differences of readings, then to be captiuated to one 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life Æsop* (1708) 2 The Reader is at Liberty what to Believe and what Not 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 109 P 1 Some particular Matters, which I am not at Liberty to report 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem* I. 253 Its Acid being set at liberty. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* xlv, 'If you knew it was coming .why didn't you tell a chap?' 'I was not at liberty', said Mr. Snape, looking very wise. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess* I. 26 He is quite at liberty to think so 1882 ALEXANDER in Watson *Life Candlish* xv. 174 His right arm was at liberty 1886 'HUGH CONWAY' *Living or Dead* VIII, You are at perfect liberty to repeat my words to him.

d. *At liberty*: (of persons or things) unoccupied, disengaged

1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* V. I. 75, I dressed as well as I could for shivering, and washed when there was a basin at liberty 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* I. 4, I have no doubt they will call: so be at liberty after twelve.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *liberty-monger*; *liberty-loving, -taking* adjs.; †**liberty-boy**, (*a*) *Anglo-Irish* (see quot. 1765 and cf. *liberty-corps*); (*b*) *transf.* or *allusive*, a noisy zealot for liberty; **liberty-cap** = *cap of liberty* (see CAP *sb.*[1] 4 f); **liberty corps** (see quot.); **liberty-day** *Naut.*, a day on which part of a ship's crew are allowed to go ashore; **liberty hall** (see HALL *sb.* 11); **liberty-liquor**, 'spirits formerly allowed to be purchased when seamen had visitors; now forbidden' (Smyth *Sailor's Word bk.* 1867); **liberty-man** *Naut.*, a sailor having leave to go ashore; **liberty-party** *U. S. Hist.*, a political party which made the abolition of slavery its leading principle; **liberty-pole**, a tall mast or staff with a Phrygian cap or other symbol of liberty on the top, †**liberty post**, a post marking the boundary of the Liberties of the City of London; **liberty-ticket** *Naut.*, 'a document specifying the date and extent of the leave granted to a seaman or marine proceeding on his private affairs' (Smyth); **liberty tree** = *tree of liberty*; †**liberty-wife**, a mistress.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* Introd., Wks. 1799 I. 229 A Dublin mechanic heading the *liberty boys in a skirmish on Ormond Quay. 1765 *Ann. Reg* 120 Several soldiers and the liberty boys (that is, journeymen weavers living in the earl of Meath's liberties adjoining to the city) broke open Newgate 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even* I. II. XVII 223 A Greek political ballad, which used to be sung by the Athenian liberty-boys. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 593 Enacting the part of liberty-boys. 1887 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* VI. 360 The '*Liberty' corps of the volunteers—so called because it was recruited in the Earl of Meath's liberties 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XII. 27 Sunday..is the *liberty day among merchantmen 1897 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 7/2 The *liberty loving elements of our town. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 18 Such *liberty-men shall forfeit all benefit from their liberty ticket. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 9 Pinnaces are the boats usually selected for carrying working parties, liberty men, &c. 1702 DE FOE *Test. Ch. Eng. Loyalty* in *Somers Tracts* 4th Collect. (1751) III. 14 Stubborn, refractory, *Liberty-Mongers 1828 SYD. SMITH *Mem* (1855) II. 290 Without making ourselves the liberty-mongers of all Europe. 1843 WHITTIER *What is Slavery?* Prose Wks. 1889 III. 105 It is against this system .. that the *Liberty Party is, for the present, directing all its efforts. 1775–83 THACHER *Mil. Jrnl.* (1823) 22 *Liberty poles were erected in almost every town and village .under which the tory is compelled to sign a recantation. 1789

Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 70 The soldiers were then paraded in triumph to the Palais Royal, which is now the liberty pole of this city. 1644 Nye *Gunnery* (1670) 50 The *liberty post standing amongst the desolate ruines of Fore-gate street. 1836 *Going to Service* xvii. 161 *Liberty-taking men-servants. 1758 *Liberty-ticket [see quot. for *liberty man*]. 1776 A. Adams in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 180, I ventured just as far as the stump of *Liberty Tree 1825 *Sweet William & Yng. Colonel* ii in Child *Ballads* II. 291/1 I'll keep her for my *liberty-wife.

Hence † **Li·bertyless** *a.*, deprived of liberty.

1643 T. Cash *Serm* in Kerr *Covt. & Covenanters* (1895) 248 Thy sword .. has made many a faithful minister libertyless.

Li·berty, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* **a.** To endow with liberties or privileges. **b.** To give liberty to; *dial.* to allow to run loose.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 26 The kynge made this Chirche with all his pertynencys with the same fredommys that his Crowne ys liberttid with or ony othir church yn all Inglonde that is most y-freid. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 360 He was lybertied to be at large in the Kynges courte. 1893 *Wiltsh. Glass., Liberty,* to allow anything to run loose. 'It don't matter how much it's libertied', the more freedom you give it the better

Libethenite (libe·pĕnəit). *Min.* [Named (*Libethenit*) by Breithaupt, 1823, from *Libethen* in Hungary: see -ITE.] An olive-green phosphate of copper found in crystals and reniform masses.

1832 Shepard *Min.* 174. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed 5) 563 Libethenite .. occurs in quartz.

† **Libi·dinist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *libīdin-, libīdo* lust + -IST.] A lustful person; a lecher.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II [= I. in later edd.] lxxviii. 224 Nero would not beleeue, but all men were most foule Libidinists 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 198 This Ceremony ..to Libidinists may seeme mirthful

† **Libidino·sity.** *Obs.* Also 6 lybidinosite. [a. F. *libidinosité.*] Lustfulness.

a 1529 Skelton *Bk.* 3 *Foles* Wks. (1568) X vij b, Sardanapalus, that for his lecherye and lybidinosite fell into hell. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Libidinosity,* lustfulness, lasciviousness, luxury, incontinency.

Libidinous (libi·dinəs), *a.* Also 5 **lybidynous, lybydynous.** [ad. L. *libidinōs-us,* f. *libidin-, libīdo* lust: see -OUS. Cf. F. *libidineux.*]

1. Of persons, their lives, actions, desires: Given to, full of, or characterized by lust or lewdness; lustful, lecherous, lewd.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 241 He was lybydynous Thorgh fleshly lust. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* ix. 36 The grete kyng barbaryn by whom he is repressed fro his lybidynous desire. 1548 Hooper *Decl.* 10 *Commaund.* x. 157 A dissolute, commune, and libidinous liefe. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. Pref. Wks. 1738 I. 61 Libidinous and ignorant Poetasters, who do lay up vicious Principles in sweet Pills. 1721 Addison *Spect* No. 90 ¶ 1 A lewd Youth advances by Degrees into a libidinous old Man 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 660 Libidinous discourse Exhausted, he resorts to solemn themes Of theological and grave import. 1835 J. B. Robertson tr. *Von Schlegel's Philos Hist* (1846) 40 Polygamy is indulged in to the most libidinous excess 1837 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) IV. 13 A debauched, merely libidinous mortal.

† **2** Provocative of lust. *Obs. rare*—1.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 426 Thus is wine drunke out of libidinous cups.

Hence **Libi·dinously** *adv.*, lustfully; **Libi·dinousness,** lustfulness.

1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 25 Boldlie and libidinously. 1611 Speed *Hist Gt. Brit.* VI. vii. § 3. 65 For blood and libidinousnesse hee was held a most vnsatiate fury 1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 195 The unbridled libidinousness of Giovanni Gaston. 1818 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg.* 302 Witness was not prepared to say that laudanum would produce libidinousness. 1822 Beresf. Hope *Bramdrths* II. xxix. 224 Tigress women, Libidinously baleful.

Libiniоid (libi·niˌoid), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Libinia* + -OID.] Having the characteristics of the genus *Libinia* of brachyurous crustaceans.

1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 50 The genus Trichia .. is Libiniоid in aspect.

† **Libitinarian,** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *libitīnāri-us* (f. *Libitina* goddess of corpses) + -AN.] (See quot.)

1661 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v. *Libitina,* They also who were employed to carry forth and bury Corps, were called Libitinarians, as well as Vespilons

† **Libitude.** *Obs.*—° [irreg. f. L. *libit-,* ppl. stem of *libet* it is pleasing: see -TUDE.] 'Will, pleasure' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Libken. *Old Cant.* Also 6 lipken, 7 libkin. [f. Lib *v.*[3] + Ken *sb.*[2]] A place to sleep in.

1567 [see Lib *v.*[3]]. 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring G.* v. i. K 4, If you come to our lib ken. 1621 B. Jonson *Gipsies Metamorph.* (1640) 50 To their libkins at the Crackmans. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Libkin,* a House to Lye in; also a Lodging. 1816 Scott *Guy M.* xliv, These are the fees I always charge a swell that must have his lib-ken to himself.

Liblong, obs. form of Livelong.

[**Liboya,** blunder for Jiboya, boa-constrictor.

1718 In *W. Rogers' Voy.* (ed. 2); ed. 1 (1712) has correctly *Jiboya* Hence 1774 in Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 195 (but p. 225 *jiboya*), and 1796 in *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) III. 517/2.]

‖ **Libra** (lə·brā). [L. *libra* pound (12 ounces), balance, constellation so called. (In med L. used for 'pound'; hence the mod.Eng. abbreviations £ = pound(s) sterling, lb. = pound weight.)]

1. *Antiq.* A (Roman) pound.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxx. (1495) 939 Twelue vnces makith Libra and is therfore acountyd a perfyghte weyghte. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 95/1 The Roman libra was used in France for the proportions of their coin till the time of Charlemagne. 1875 Jevons *Money* ix. 89 Units of weight, such as the shekel, the talent, the as, the stater, the libra, the mark, the franc, the lira.

† **2.** An arm of a balance. *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 19/1 At the other end of the libræ, or levers.

3. *Astron.* (With initial capital.) **a.** One of the zodiacal constellations, lying between Scorpio and Virgo **b.** The seventh sign of the zodiac (♎), which the sun enters on the 23rd of September.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. x. (1495) 312 The signe that hight Libra in mannes body rulyth the nether guttes of the wombe. *c* 1492 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 19 In certen tyme of the yere the sonne begynneth in a planete that men call libra. 1559 Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 35 Aries and Lybra. 1592 Nashe *Prognostication* Wks. (Grosart) II. 167 This autumnall reuolution beginneth in Libra. 1616 T. Adams *Plain dealing* 22 We liue under Libra, Iustice and Equitie. ..we feare not Taurus the Bull. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 558 From Eastern Point Of Libra to the fleecie Starr that bears Andromeda farr off Atlantick Seas. 1708 Swift *Predict. for* 1708, Wks. 1755 II. I. 150 The time that he enters Libra, .which is the busy period of the year 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* § 74. 29 The magnificent star-clusters, in the constellations..Libra and Aquarius.

Libral (lə·brăl), *a.* [ad. L. *librālis,* f. *libra* (see prec.).] (See quot. 1656.) *Libral as:* the Roman 'as' weighing a pound.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Libral,* that is or pertains to a pound weight, or measure, also belonging to the sign Libra. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 245 The heavy libral Asses of the early Monetary system.

† **Libraments.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *librāment-um,* f. *librāre* to balance, level, set in motion.] Fall or escape (of liquid).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 231 On either side a pitte most ha descent Vntil thi sought licours libraments.

‖ **Libra·tura.** *Obs.* [Sp., 'warrant, order', f. *librar* = F. *livrer* to deliver.] A ticket authorizing delivery of military stores.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 132 The Clarke of the Artillerie..who keepeth account of the payes by Libranzas or tickets. *Ibid.* iv. 137 Which [articles] they are to distribute and deliuer out by Librazas, or Tickets.

† **Librar.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *librasre,* ad. L. *librārius*: see Librarian.] A bookseller.

1596 in Dickson & Edmond *Ann. Scot. Printing* xxxiv. (1890) 478 Katherine Norwell, spous to Robert Smyth, Librar, Burges of Edinburgh.

Librar, obs. Sc. form of Library.

Librarian (ləibrē·riăn). [f. L. *librāri-us* concerned with books (hence as *sb.* a bookseller or scribe) + -AN.]

† **1.** A scribe, copyist. *Obs.*

1670 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 1. 370 The Booksellers got these books transcribed .. by unskeet Librarians 1725 W. Broome *Notes on Pope's Odyss* XII. 131 This is the error of the Librarians, who put τρεις for δις.

2. The keeper or custodian of a library. (This word has supplanted the older *library-keeper.*)

1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 1. 8 Why mayn't I be witty, as a Man that keeps a Librarian is Learned? 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1754, Mr. Wise, Radcliviun librarian, with whom Johnson was much pleased 1829 *University Instr* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 104 A projecting Room for the use of the Librarian.

† **3.** A dealer in books. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 290 This Mr Scot was in his time the greatest librarian in Europe: for, besides his Stock in England he had warehouses at Frankfort [etc.]

Hence **Libra·rianess,** a female librarian, **Libra·rianship,** the office or work of a librarian.

1818 Todd, *Librarianship* 1862 Trollope *N. Amer.* I. 360 The librarianesses looked very pretty and learned .; the head librarian was enthusiastic. 1871 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 5 In depriving the learned book-fancier of his librarianship 1886 *Academy* 19 June 432/3 An essay on some subject in librarianship or bibliography.

† **Libra·rier.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *librārius* (see Librarian) + -ER[1].] **a.** A bookseller. **b.** A librarian.

c 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 2/23 *Des chandeliers & libraries,* Of ketelmakers and librariers. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 70 Mr. Spencer, the Aboriginal Librarier, yet living, and yet faithfully attending the remains of the Books

Librarious (ləibrē·riəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *librāri-us* (see Librarian) + -ous.] Pertaining to, or having to do with, books.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Librarious,* pertaining to books. 1884 *Macm. Mag.* July 182 The acted Shakespearian drama now attracts crowds of studious people, or librarious people at any rate.

Library[1] (lə·brări). Also 4–7 **librarie,** 5 **lyberary,** 6 **liberary, librarye.** *β.* 4–5 **librair(e,** *Sc.* **librar.** [a. F. *librairie* (1380 in Godefroy), now only in sense 'bookseller's shop' = It., Sp. *libreria,* Pg. *livraria,* repr. Com. Rom. **librāria* (with suffix *-ia, -y*), f. L. *librāri-um* (F. *libraire* bookseller), subst. use of *librārius* adj., concerned with or employed about books, f. *libr-, liber* book, believed to be a use of *liber* bark (see Liber), the bark of trees having, according to Roman tradition, been used in early times as a writing material. Late L. *librāria* (sc. *taberna*) occurs with the sense 'bookseller's shop'.

The Rom. word admits of being viewed as f. *libro* book + *-aria,* but this leaves the ultimate analysis unaltered.]

1. A place set apart to contain books for reading, study, or reference. (Not applied, e. g. to the shop or warehouse of a bookseller.) In various applications more or less specific.

a. Applied to a room in a house, etc.; also, † a bookcase. In mod. use, the designation of one of the set of rooms ordinarily belonging to an English house above a certain level of size and pretension.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. v. 15 (Camb. MS.) The walles of thi librarye aparayled and wrowht with yuory and with glas. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* VI. i. (1554) 142 Bochas pensief stode in his library. 1488 *Inventory* in *Archæologia* XLV. 120 On the south side of the Vestrarie standeth a grete library. 1779 M. Tyson in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 195, I there saw his library, i. e. the Room which once contained his Books. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* I, The library occupied the west side of the chateau. 1854 W. Collins *Hide & Seek* II. ii. (1861) 161 Zack descended cautiously to the back parlour, which was called a 'library'.

b. A building, room, or set of rooms, containing a collection of books for the use of the public or of some particular portion of it, or of the members of some society or the like; a public institution or establishment, charged with the care of a collection of books, and the duty of rendering the books accessible to those who require to use them.

For *lending, reference library,* see those words. *Free library,* a library which the public are permitted to use without payment, esp. one maintained by a municipality out of the rates.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. vi. 30 In caas a greet clerk wolde go into a librarie and ouer studie there a long proces of ferth writun in the Bible. 1530 Palsgr. 35 A boke in the library of Gyldehall in London. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* in *Milton's Areop* (Arb.) 23 To be Sent to the Librarie at Oxford. 1708 *Act 7 Anne* c. 14 § 1 Whereas of late Years several Charitable Persons have..erected Libraries within several Parishes and Districts 1850 *Act 13 & 14 Vict* c. 65 § 7 That Admission to such Libraries and Museums [established by Town Councils] shall be free of all Charge 1900 G. C. Brodrick *Mem.* 210 The Merton library is .. the oldest specimen of mediæval libraries in England

c. (More fully, *circulating library.*) A private commercial establishment for the lending of books, the borrower paying either a fixed sum for each book lent or a periodical subscription.

These are of two kinds: the establishments on a large scale that issue books to subscribers all over the country, and the smaller establishments, usually in the hands of a bookseller, which circulate among local subscribers books either kept in stock or borrowed from one of the larger 'libraries'. In watering-places, the 'libraries' sometimes have reading rooms attached, and were formerly places of social resort (cf. quots. 1835). In the West end of London some of the 'libraries' act as agencies for the sale of tickets for places of amusement.

1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Tales* I. (1892) 261 The 'dear girls' ..had been at different watering-places for four seasons; they had gambled at libraries, sold at fancy fairs [etc.] *Ibid.* IV. 325 The library [at Ramsgate] was crowded There were the same ladies and the same gentlemen who had been on the sands in the morning *Mod. Advt.*, Now ready at all the libraries, Mr. —'s great novel, —

2. The books contained in a 'library' (sense 1); 'a large collection of books, public or private' (J.)

13 .. *S. Erkenwolde* 155 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg* (1881) 269 We haue oure librarie lantid þes longe seuene dayes *a* 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 195/1 Let all the Liberaries bee sought in England. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed 3), *Librarie* .. a great number of books. 1760 tr *Keysler's Trav.* III. 52 Cardinal Brancaccio has bequeathed a good library to this church. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II. 64 Pisistratus is said to have been the first person in Greece who collected a library. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 373 In universities, as well as in cloisters, libraries were very small

β 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 14 And slouthe kepeth the librairе Which longeth to the Saintuaire *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* Prol. 96 In deskis xij hymselue, as half a strete? Hath boked thair librair vniuersal. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 100 (*Comment.*) Ptolome. gaddert togidder in ane librar xxxvj thousand volummys. 1580 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV. 183 *marg.*, New librare.

b. Often used in the titles given by publishers to a series or set of books uniform or similar in external appearance, and ostensibly suited for some particular class of readers or for students of a particular subject, as in 'The Library of Useful Knowledge' (1826–1856), 'The Parlour Library' (consisting of novels, 1847–1863), 'Bohn's Standard Library', etc. Formerly also in the titles of bibliographical works, and of periodicals.

1692 (*title*) The Compleat Library: or News for the Ingenious. Containing Several Original Pieces. An Historical Account of the Choicest Books Printed. .. Notes on the Memorable Passages happening in May. As also the State of Learning in the World. To be Published Monthly. 1713 The Student's Library. a choice Collection of Books, In all Faculties and Parts of Learning. [A catalogue of books.] 1714 (*title*) The Ladies Library. Vol. I. Written by a Lady. Published by Mr. Steele.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*; esp. used to denote (*a*) a great mass of learning or knowledge; (*b*) the objects of a person's study, the sources on which he depends for instruction. In quot. 1523 = a catalogue, list.

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 88 We xal lerne 3ow the lyberary of oure Lordys law lyght. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 227 The lybrary of reason must be vnclosed 1523 Skelton *Gar. Laurel* 780 Of all ladyes he hath the library

Their names recountyng in the court of Fame. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep Ded. 7, I began to resolue the librarye of my vnditstanding. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 27 One Drop of Truth .. more worth then whole Libraries of Opinions. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* vii. 6 Ye may be as learned as Tostatus .. who was a living library. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 74 Able to make the world both his Library and his Oratory. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New Eng* (1867) 73, I darken his Merits if I call him less than a Walking Library. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T* Matt. xxiii. 7 These Pharisees were for carrying a library of God's law on their clothes, scarce a letter of it in their hearts 1883 J HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 104 Cards and men formed the library of the Duchess of Marlborough.

3. *attrib.*, as *library apartments, door, room, stairs*; **†library-keeper**, a librarian; **library tax**, the obligation imposed by law on publishers to supply gratis a copy or copies of the books published by them to certain public libraries.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 486 One of the *library apartments is handsomely adorned with statues. 1861 J. EDMOND *Children's Ch. at Home* iii. 49 A gentle tap at the *library door. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* iii. 2 This was their prime privilege, that they [the Jews] were God's *library-keepers. 1743 BIRCH *Life Boyle* Wks. 1772 I. p. lvi. Dr Thomas Barlow, then chief library-keeper of the Bodleian Library. 1785 BOSWELL *Tour Hebrides* 61 At the college there is a good *library-room. 1598–9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 482 The seelinge of the *Library staires.

Hence **Li·brarylze** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to place in a library; **Li·braryless** *a.*, without a library.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xviii. 199 Once a dunce, void of learning but full of Books, flouted a library-lesse Scholar with these words. 1796 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 361 If you see nothing in it [Beddoes's Essay] to library-ize it, send it me back next Thursday.

†Library[2]. *Obs.* In 4 *pl.* **librarijs.** [ad. L. *librārī-us*: see LIBRARIAN.] A scribe.

1388 WYCLIF *Esther* viii. 9 The scribis and the librarijs [1388 writeris, Vulg. *librarii*] of the king.

Librate (lə·brē't), *sb. Hist.* Also 7 **librat.** [ad. med L. *librāta* (sc. *terra*), f. *lībra* pound: see -ATE[1].] A piece of land worth a pound a year.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art Survey* II. vii. 59 Then must the Obolat be ¼ Acre, the Denariat an Acre, the Solidat 12. acres, & the Librat 240. 1776 PENNANT *Tour Wales* I. 26 Henry III. grants ten librates [Dugdale *decem libratas terræ*] in Longenedale in Derbyshire 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II 143 Twenty librates of land with the appurtenances 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1896) II. xiv. 119 The sheriffs were ordered to send all persons who possessed more than twenty librates of land

Librate (lə·brē't), *v.* [f. L. *librāt-*, ppl. stem of *librā-re*, f. *lībra* balance.]

†1. *trans.* **a.** To place in the scales, to weigh. **b.** To poise, balance. **c.** To produce or cause libration in: see quot. 1806 s.v. *librating* below *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Librate*, to weigh. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 144 All seeds..are librated by weight [orig. *pondere semper librantur*] 1667 *Phil Trans.* II 423 The Needles be touched by good Load-stones, and well librated. 1674 *Ibid.* IX. 219 The manner of Librating the Apogæum.

2. *intr.* To oscillate like the beam of a balance; to move from side to side or up and down.

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 28 Librating after the Nature of a Pendulum. 1730 SAVERY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 298, I was obliged to keep it in a Motion librating up and down like the Beam of a Pair of Scales 1770 *Ibid* LX 70 The whole limb of Venus would sometimes librate towards the limb of the sun. 1867 G MACDONALD *Disciple*, etc. 109 To drop, and spin away, Librating.

b. To oscillate or waver *between* one thing and another.

1822 *Examiner* 250/2 He .. is librating between vice and virtue 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl* II 34 The barometer slowly librating between 29 20 and the old 30 40

3 Of a bird, etc.: To be poised, balance itself.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 198 The birds of the air, librating over me, served as a canopy from the rays of the sun. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 138 Her playful sea-horse .. librates on unmoving fins. 1829 *Jrnl Naturalist* 263 Made to flutter and librate like a kestrel over the place

Hence **Li·brated** *ppl. a.*, balanced (*fig.*), **Li·brating** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*

1665–6 *Phil. Trans* I. 241 Some kind of Librating motion. 1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint* II. (1848) 404 The academic vigour, the librated style, of Annibale Carracci. 1806 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 73 The librating force or pressure, or the force causing libration. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 332 These strange librating bonds of birth and death. 1862 T Z. LAWRENCE in R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist & Art* 15 A librating circular smoky spectrum will be perceived at the end of the tube

Libration (lə·brē'·ʃən). [ad L. *librātiōn-em*, n of action f. *lībrā re* to LIBRATE. Cf. F. *libration.*]

1. a. The action of librating; motion like that of the beam of a balance oscillating upon its pivot; swaying to and fro. **b.** The state of being balanced or in equipoise; equipoise, balance.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud Astrol.* xviii. 381 This Thebit .. perceiuing the quantitie of the tropike yeare to varie, first inuented the libration of the 8. sphere. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 73 Some others .. imagine the Center. of the Earth to be moued vp and down by a certaine motion of Libration. *Ibid.* II. vi. 85 This libration or motion of the Water cannot bee caused by the winde or Aire. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Gold. Grove, Winter* v. 60 The poor bird was beaten back . descending more at every breath of the tempest then it could recover by the libration and frequent weighing of his wings. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 51 This must needs make it lose its former poise and libration. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 29 The Librations of the Pendulum. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 742 Their pinions still, In loose libration stretched. 1792 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 26 So turns the needle to the pole it loves, With fine librations quivering, as it moves. 1823 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 446 Others [viz. icebergs] a congeries of rubbish, and illustrating every possible condition of libration. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt* v. iii. 341 A dazzling brightness above the Splendour of the Sun was drawing nearer with gentle librations of its wings.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1650 *Anthroposophia Theomagica* 92 Such chiming and clinching of words, Antithetall Librations, and Symphonicall rappings. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. x 218 The Libration or Reciprocation of the Spirits in the Tensility of the Muscles. 1659 J. HARRINGTON *Lawgiving* Wks. (1700) 431 Such a libration or poize of Orders. 1659 WALKER *Oratory* 97 The short [period] is adverse to Metaphors &c. the long to exact correspondence and libration of its parts. 1670 DRYDEN *and Pr Comp. Granada* III. i. Wks. 1808 IV. 151 The bounds of thy libration here are set. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 719 The tremulous libration of the equipoise. 1882 J. H BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 480 Oxford has its regular periods of theological libration.

2. *Astron.* A real or apparent motion of an oscillating kind. *Libration of the moon*: an apparent irregularity of the moon's motion which makes it appear to oscillate in such a manner that the parts near the edge of the disk are alternately visible and invisible. (There are three kinds, called *libration in latitude, libration in longitude*, and *diurnal* or *parallactic libration.*)

1669 J. FLAMSTEAD in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1109 If the Libration of the Moon be known, the protraction of the Star's way in this Appearance will be facile. 1670 *Ibid.* V. 2061 Doubtless, as there is a certain Libration in the Moon, so 'tis not absurd to me, to hold a kind of Libration in the Earth, from the Annual and Diurnal motion of the same. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 181 We are nonplus'd at a thousand Phenomenas in Nature, which if they were not done, we should have thought them absolutely impossible, as for instance the central Libration of the Earth. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 754 Now this Libration of the Eccentrick they commonly call the Deviation. 1728 tr. *Newton's Treat. Syst. World* 61 The Moon's libration in longitude. 1804 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 374 Some small annual variation, or libration of position, which might lead to a discovery of the parallax of the fixed stars. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 547 Her libration in latitude, is when either of her poles appears to dip a little towards the earth. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. vi. 128 Galileo had discovered and explained the diurnal libration, arising from the spectator not viewing the moon from the centre of the earth 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys Sci* ix (1849) 78 The moon is liable to librations depending upon the position of the spectator. 1867–77 G F CHAMBERS *Astron* I. VII 79 When the North Pole [of the Moon] leans towards the earth we see somewhat more of the region surrounding it; .this is known as libration in latitude. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* 51 There is one hemisphere of the lunar surface on which in its entirety, no human eye has ever gazed, while at the same time the moon's librations enable us to conjecture of its general character.

†3. Weighing (*lit.* and *fig*). *Obs.*

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινη* xiii. 185 We . have made libration, what weight the judgment and practice of the ancient Church doth bear. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 48 Prudent libration of what weight they will and will not beare. 1770 EMERSON (*title*) Calculation, libration and mensuration, or the arts of reckoning, weighing and measuring.

Hence **Libra·tional** *a.*, pertaining to (the moon's) libration.

1880 PROCTOR *Rough Ways made Smooth* 110 Photographs of the moon should be taken in every aspect..of her librational swayings.

Libratory (lə·brătəri), *a.* [f. L. *librāt-*, ppl. stem of *librā-re* to LIBRATE.] Having a motion like that of the beam of a balance; oscillatory.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 809 That there is a Libratory motion in Comets as well as in the Moon. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX 257 The beam . acquired a libratory motion. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U.S.* 203 Just as the sea experiences a libratory motion, while its interior currents remain undisturbed. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* No. 285. 87 The libratory swaying to and fro of the moon.

†Libre, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *libre*, L. *liber* free.] Of the will: Free.

1590 A. HUME *Hymns* etc (1832) 10 He Adam lent a libre will to follow what he list. 1600 F. WALKER *Sr Mandeville* 107 a, Such thinges as are within the vse of free will and Lybre arbitrement.

Librettist (libre·tist). [f. LIBRETTO + -IST.] The writer of a libretto; a writer of librettos.

1862 *Sunday Times* 3 Aug., Of all themes, we imagine the captivity of Judah the most likely to make a librettist rhapsodical, and a musician uninteresting 1891 *Times* 8 Oct. 7/4 The oratorio .. set, not to the compilation of the ordinary librettist, but to a real poem.

‖Libretto (libre·to). Pl. **libretti** (-e·ti). [It. = 'little book', f. *libro* book.] The text or 'words' to which an opera or other extended musical composition is set; = BOOK *sb.* 8.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 113 If the Libretto, as they call it, is not approved, the Opera . will be condemned. 1843 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 204 The libretto, on the subject of Blue Beard, by Tieck 1880 RUSKIN *Arrows Chace* II 281 The libretto of *Jean de Nivelle* is very beautiful, and ought to have new music written to it.

Li·bricide. *rare*[−1]. [f. L. *libr-*, *liber* book + -CIDE 2.] The 'killing' of a book.

1856 W. BLAIR *Chron. Aberbrothock* iv. 11 Milton ranks libricide or book-slaughter with homicide or man-slaughter.

Libriform (lə·brifɔm), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *libr-*, *liber* bark: see -FORM.] Of the nature or character of liber.

1877 BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 364 Simple bast-like wood-fibres, or libriform fibres. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 81 Libriform cells are variable in length in different plants.

‖Libs (libz). *post. rare.* [L. *Libs* (also *Lips*), a. Gr. *Λίψ*, *Λιβ-*.] The south-west wind.

1742 SHENSTONE *School-mistr.* 57 The childish faces of old Æol's train, Libs, Notus, Auster.

†Li·bstick. *Obs.* [Anglicization of med.L. *libisticum*, corrupt f. *levisticum* (see LOVAGE). Cf. F. *levestic* (Cotgr.).] Lovage.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 98/2 Libstick, or Sermountain, hath at the joints a long slender leaf [etc.]. [Cf. 1800 A RANKEN *Hist. France* II. iv. ii. 292 He (*sc* Walafrid Strabo, in his poem *Hortulus*) treats of libisticum, chervil, the lily, etc.]

Libyan (li·biăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Libya* + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Libya, the ancient name of a large country in North Africa. By some philologists used as a designation for the Berber language, or for the group of mod. Hamitic langs. to which Berber belongs **B.** *sb.* **a.** An inhabitant of Libya. **b.** The Libyan language.

c 1620 T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* 12 The Thyme of Hybla, and the Libyan flore. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV 277 Whom Gentiles Ammon call and Libyan Jove. *Ibid.* XII 634 A Comet with torrid heat, And vapour as the Libyan Air adust. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Women* 145 We drank the Libyan sun to sleep. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III 61 The Libyan prince, Psammetichus 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 11 A Libyan of colossal stature.

So **†Libyc** (*occas.* Lybic) [ad. Gr *Λιβυκός*], **†Libycan** *adjs.* Also **Libyo-**, comb. form = Libyan and (something else).

a 1541 WYATT *Song of Iopas* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 93 The wanderyng Troian knight, whom Iunos wrath with stormes did force in Libyk sands to light. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii 22 On lybicke Ocean wide 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 28 Æmonian bears, night ranging, Lybican, menacing. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. vi. (1636) 192 Gelimus was set to waft upon the Tuscan Sea; . Lentulus upon the Libyc. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess* 175 b, Which dwelt in utmost Lybic coasts. 1890 BRINTON *Races & Peoples* iv 106 This is the typical appearance . of the ancient Libyans, and is still preserved . in Morocco and Algiers, hence I shall call it the Libyo-Teutonic type.

Licaym, Sc. variant of LICHAM *Obs.*

Licca. [Origin unknown.] (Usually *licca tree.*) A West Indian tree (*Tobinia emarginata*, *Sapindus spinosus*, or *Xanthoxylum emarginatum*).

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 207 Licca-tree. This shrub .. is very remarkable for the prickliness of its trunk. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 785 Licca tree, *Tobinia emarginata.*

Liccam(e, variant of LICHAM *Obs.*

Liccorish, obs. form of LICKERISH.

Lice, pl. of LOUSE.

‖Li·ceat. *Obs.* [L. *liceat* 'let it be allowed', pres. subj. of *licet* 'it is lawful'.] In University use: Some kind of licence or permit.

1686 WILDING in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 265 For a Liceat .. 00 01 00.

†Lice-bane. *Obs.* [f. *lice* pl. of LOUSE + BANE.] Some plant. (Cf. FLEA-BANE.)

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) 1755 in JOHNSON.

Li·celing. *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. *lice*, pl. of LOUSE + -LING.] A little louse.

1798 *2nd Ep. to J. Priestley* in *Poet. Reg* (1808) 404 He.. could tell On one small louse how many licelings dwell!

Licence (lə·sĕns), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 li-, **lycens**, 4–7 lycence, 5–6 **lysence**, **-ens**, (6 **laysance**, **lysans**, **-aunce**, *Sc.* **leccns**, 7 **licience**), 5–9 **license**, 4– **licence**. [a. F. *licence*, ad. L. *licentia*, f. *licēre* to be lawful. Cf. Sp. *licencia*, Pg. *licença*, It. *licenza.*

The spelling *license*, though still often met with, has no justification in the case of the sb. In the case of the vb., on the other hand, although the spelling *licence* is etymologically unobjectionable, *license* is supported by the analogy of the rule universally adopted in the similar pairs of related words, *practice* sb, *practise* vb, *prophecy* sb., *prophesy* vb (The rule seems to have arisen from imitation of the spelling of pairs like *advice* sb., *advise* vb., which expresses a phonetic distinction of historical origin.) A slight argument for preferring the *s* form in the vb may be found in the existence of the derivatives *licensable* and *licensure* (U. S.) which could not conveniently be spelt otherwise.

Johnson and Todd give only the form *license* both for the sb. and the vb, but the spelling of their quots. conforms, with one exception, to the rule above referred to, which is recognized by Smart (1836), and seems to represent the now prevailing usage. Recent Dicts., however, almost universally have *license* both for sb. and vb., either without alternative or in the first place.]

1. Liberty (to do something), leave, permission. Now somewhat *rare*. **†** Also *occas.* exemption *from* (something). **†** Formerly often in phr. *licence and leave*; *by, with, without* (a person's) *licence*; *to get, give, have, obtain, take* (a) *licence* (Cf. LEAVE *sb.* 1.)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 82 And askeþ leue and lycence at londun to dwelle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 855 If I have licence of this worthy frere. 1422 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 223 Now, sire, yit a word, by your licence. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 17 She ansuerde prayinge she myght speke with hir confessour; and they yaf hir lycence 1493 *Charter* in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xvii (1876) 179 Anentis the

making of out men burges but licens of the said abbot. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 146 Whose names we purpose to shewe with lycens. 1526 TINDALE *John* XIX. 38 And Pilate gave him licence. 1532 *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 119 How long any of them may be absent, how he schal have his leve and licence .. may be conceyvyd by leysure. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 10 The duke was banished..and yet without license of Kyng Richarde he is returned again into the realme. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 146 He gat neuyr leceni to marye quhil on to the tyme that [etc.]. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 148 The people..haue geuen a perpetual licence from labour to learnyng. 1640 *Order Ho Commons* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 143 Mr R. H. has License to go and speak with Sir G. R. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 122 Doth God forbid it? No; he commandeth it, which is more than leave or licence. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. x. (1840) 225 It would be difficult to go from hence without their license. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I App II. 256 If he sold his estate without licence from his lord 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I I. i 133 The king .. may .. prohibit any of his subjects from going into foreign parts without licence. 1807 CRABBE *Village* II. 61 Who take a licence round their fields to stray. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 81 The declaration was now interpreted as a license to restore their political unity. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 66 Others would confine the license of disobedience to unjust laws. 1888 M MORRIS *Clayerhouse* VI 110 The same license was granted to him for dealing with all future criminals of the same class.

†b. *spec.* Leave or permission to depart; chiefly in phrase, *to take one's licence*, to take one's leave; also *licence and congee. Obs.* (Cf. CONGEE *sb.* 2 b and LEAVE *sb.* 2.)

[*c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xvi. 67 The king hem 3af license Forto gon from his precense.] 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 30 Good men of armes .. discoragethe them as sone as paiment failethe, and takethe theire congie and licence of theire prince. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v (Percy Soc) 24 Of her than I dyd take my lycence. 1556–8 PHAER *Æneid* IV. K j b, Fayne wold he flee, and of that contrey sweete his licence take.

2. A formal, usually a printed or written permission from a constituted authority to do something, *e.g.* to marry, to print or publish a book, to preach, to carry on some trade, etc; a permit. Also in phrases †*book of licence* (see BOOK *sb.* 1), *letter of licence and composition* (see quot. 1809), *licence of mortmain* (see MORTMAIN); (*to marry*) *by licence* in opposition to *by banns.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 467/1 To praye .. the kynge to graunte licence of Exchaunge, under his grete Seal. 1463 *Mann & Housek. Exp* (Roxb) 187 We charge you to suffyr hym to enjoye our sayd lycence wyth outyn any let. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 81 This is she that in maner hath destroyed all religyons by the reason of dispensacyons or lycences. 1549 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App. III I. 136 [To] requyre yow to drawe a booke of Lysaunce from his Maiestie, to the Maior and Auldremen [etc.] 1552–3 *Inv. Ch Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 46, xl s. peyd to the byshope for his laysance to byrrey 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 6 They must first get a Licence in writing before they may vse them [the Scriptures]. 1617 in *Grosart's Spenser* (1882) III p. ci, John ffiorio, esquier, and Rose Spicer marr[d] by licence from Mr Weston's Office. 1641 *Declar. Both Houses* in Rushw *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I 515 Captain S. did by vertue and authority of Your Majesties License, embark at White-Haven 1649 THORPE *Charge at York Assizes* 20 For a Badgers or Drovers License two shillings. 1683 *Robin Conse* 15 If I [a publican) my Licence should observe, Both I and mine alas would starve. 1784 R. WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 53 The form of his licence [to preach] I insert from the original. 1748 *Anson's Voy* III. x. 410 A licence for the shipping of his stores and provisions. 1763 *Brit. Mag* IV. 495 Would you keep your pearls from tramplers, Weigh the licence, weigh the bans. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 269 It .is.. necessary, for corporations to have a licence of mortmain from the crown. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I vi (1869) I. 52 He must pay for the licence to gather these fruits. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks VIII. 406 Licences to dealers in spirits and wine. 1809 R LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 108 A Letter of License is an instrument or writing granted to a debtor by his creditors, giving him respite and time for payment of his debts. When they not only grant respite and time for payment, but agree to allow an abatement on their respective accounts, then this instrument is called a *Letter of License an d Composition* 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. iv. 92 A fine of £100 for every act of issue after the term of license has expired. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke* (1843) III. 240 A congregation is formed A license is obtained. A plain brick building, is run up, and named Ebenezer or Bethel. 1841 LYTTON *Nt & Morn.* I. i, Do you marry by license? No; my intended is not of age. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* VII. (1872) 61 'The Sandy Foundation Shaken' was printed without a license from the Bishop of London. 1851 R. NESBIT in *Mem* XII (1858) 305 After receiving 'licence', he preached in the Mission Lecture Room.

b. The document embodying such a permission.

1598 YONG *Diana* 393 The Kings licence being now come. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. 1, Pray ride to Nottingham, get a license. 1683 in *Songs Lond Prentices* (Percy Soc) 81, I bade her [an alewife] on her licence look. 1888 *Daily News* 28 Sept 3/3 There was a custom among cab proprietors of 'chair-marking' their drivers' licences. 1899 RAYMOND *Two Men o' Mendip* XV 249 He'd have no choice but to marry us, when I did come, licence in han'.

c. In some Universities, a certificate of competency in some faculty.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Licence is also applied to the letters, or certificates, taken out in universities, whether in law, physic, or divinity 1900–1901 *Durh. Univ. Cal.* 141 Final Examination for the Licence in Theology. *Ibid.* 487 Licence in Sanitary Science.

3. Liberty of action conceded or acknowledged; an instance of this.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 457 Thy lycence es lemete in presence of lordys. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XXXVI. 48 That nou sik licience haif we none. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 118 Taunt my faults With such full License, as both Truth and Malice Haue power to vtter. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 157/1 The true Licence of Disputations. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. VI. 39 Do you so understand the license you have, Miss? 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. ix. 299 English law .. has neither definition nor words to..circumscribe the license of the Judge. 1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* XXXVII. (1883) 312 The first little fib in which Lady Cecilia, as a customary licence of speech, indulged herself the moment she awoke this morning. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XI. (1876) 127, I thanked him again for what license he had given me. 1868 E EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. XIII. 249 He .. allowed great and public licence to his tongue. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 5225 The rooted plant aspired to range With the snake's license. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Feb. 4/7 Ordinary license of speech has seldom been more shamefully exceeded

b. Excessive liberty; abuse of freedom; disregard of law or propriety; an instance of this.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. XVI. 18 Oper mennes large licence displesip us, but we to ourself wol have no þinge denyed þat we aske. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N* III. ii. 48 Taunt him with the license of Inke. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 35, I should be condemn'd of introducing licence, while I oppose Licencing 1698 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* XV (1708) 20 Under the Allegory of the Ass is Insinuated the License of a Buffoon. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* II. 1, Your heart resents some licence of my youth. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 272 They are for licence, not for liberty. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, The licence of invention some people take is monstrous indeed. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 366 The intolerable licence with which the newspapers break . the rules of decorum. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I XVII, Thy license shook his sober dome. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII 315 The license which he gave to his troops to enrich themselves with the spoil of the country. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i (1864) 3 The first license given to the tongue is slander. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc Aims, Prog. Cult.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 226 The freedom of action goes to the brink . of license. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd § 13 The mixture has been accompanied or preceded by such licence in transcription.

c. Licentiousness, libertinism.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 P 3 The cause of much license and riot. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XVII. His unlimited license has disgusted the minds of all sober and thinking men 1841 IRELVELYAN *Life Macaulay* (1876) I II 84 The reaction from Puritanic rigour into the license of the Restoration 1847 JAMES *J Marston Hall* IX, The license of every kind that then existed in the city no tongue can tell nor pen can describe. 1901 *Expositor* May 367 These implements of license were originally made by God

4. Deviation from recognized form or rule, indulged in by a writer or artist for the sake of effect; an instance of this. Frequent in phrase *poetic* (*poetical*, etc.) *licence.*

1530 PALSGR. 44 Which auctors do rather by a lycence poetycall 1657 J SMITH *Myst. Rhet* 49 By the licence of this figure we give names to many things which lack names, &c 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. (f), I generally join these two Licenses together. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v., *Licence*, in painting, are the liberties which the painter takes in dispensing with the rules of perspective, and the other laws of his art. *a* 1772 GRAY *Corr* (1843) 260 As to any license in the feet, it is only permitted in the beginning of a long verse. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. CXX, This liberty is a poetic licence. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 227 The poem .allows a metrical licence. 1877 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 846 By a prophetic license, *perpetual* means *transitory* 1899 F T BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 179 Coleridge's simile of 'A painted ship upon a painted ocean' is only a poet's licence.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *licence-duty, -fee, -holder, -money, -tax.*

1859 K. CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 137 The infliction of the *license fee tended very much to exasperate the miners 1897 *Westm. Gaz* 7 Sept. 3/3 The old *licence-holders are going to the wall, and the brewers are stepping in 1692 *Ann. Albany* (1850) 121 Ordered that the sheriffe have a warrant to levy the *lycence money. 1900 *Daily News* 4 June 3/4 The Boers collected licence money from all the shops. 1885 *Pop Sci Monthly* XXVIII 464 (Cent) The *license-tax, as it is called there [in Wisconsin] applies to railroads, insurance, telegraph, and telephone companies. 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw.* II. II XLIII. 135 Licence taxes ..are directly levied by State officials.

Licensable (lə͡i sĕnsăb'l), *a.* [f. LICENSE *v.* + -ABLE.] †**a.** That may be dismissed. *Obs.* **b.** That may be licensed.

1611 COTGR., *Congeable*, . licensable 1641 *Downfall Tempor Poets* 5 (L), I now have another copy to sell, but nobody will buy it, because it is not licensable. 1896 *List Explosives* 18 Explosives which have passed the tests and therefore become licensable.

License, licence (lə͡i sĕns), *v.* Forms: 4–6 lycence, 5–6 lyc-, lysense, (7 lycens), 9 *Sc.* leeshance, 4– licence, 6– license. [f LICENCE *sb*, q. v. for the question of spelling. In sense 2, ad. F. *licencier*, f. *licence.*]

1. *trans.* To give (a person) permission *to* (do something). Now *rare.* (In early use the personal obj. may be interpreted as *dative*, and *occas.* appears preceded by *to.*)

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) 2983 If it be your will to licence me to tel my tale *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 739 in *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 76 If ye be to any man licencyng To set his fote vpon youres areryng, He wol after set his fote vppon your nekke. 1558 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1366/1, I beseche your Lordshyp license me to sytte downe. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 175/2 The dead bodies of both armies are licenced to be buried. 1590 GREENE *Orl Fur.* (1599) D 4 b, King Marsillus licenst thee depart. 1618 EARL SUFFOLK in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 50 But I pray your Lordship to lycens me truly to acquaynt you what mesery yt hath produced unto me. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I xix. (1640) 218 To license ourselves to commit any sinne out of a conceit that it is small. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 75 Our friendship with God, licenceth us to come with assurance. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 193 Therefore they were licensed to make bold with any of his things. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. VIII. 127 Lord Stratford was licensed to do no more than send a message to an Admiral.

b. To permit (a thing) to be done; sometimes with *dat.* of the person. Now *rare.*

1477 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* III. 191 The Pope will suffre a thyng to be usyd, but he will nott lycence nor grant it to be usyd nor don, and soo I. 1555 RIDLEY in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 928/2 At the last I was contente to take it for lycenced, and so began to talk. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. XIII. (1634) 45 To attempt things not licenced. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. li. (1622) 66 Neuer shewing themselues more attentiue, nor at any time licencing themselues a more secret speech of the Prince. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 99 Hee hath licensed us eating the flesh of foure-footed beasts. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 40 A patent of Henry II, in which he .. licenses the sale of Rhenish wine at the same price as French is sold at. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 554 If this were .. Allowed in the Spring rawness of our kind, What may be licenced in the Autumn dry? *Ibid.* 712 The divorce allowed by Christ, in lieu Of lapidation Moses licenced me.

†c. with *clause* as obj. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX XXVI. (1495) 363 It was lycencyd that seruaunte3 and wymmen and bestes shold reste in the Saturday. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 96/2 The governor licenced that it [the corps] should be buried.

†**2.** [After F. *licencier.*] To give leave of departure to; to dismiss, set free *from* (something); to send away *to* (a place). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B j b, The kyng thenne lycencyd them and gaf to them fayr gyftes. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 143 Beynge then lycensed from the laboure of theyr owne occupacyons. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 276 Amphialus licenced the gentleman, telling him, that by next morning he should have an answer. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd Funeral Teares* 188 Licence from thee that needlesse suspition 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* IV. i 103 He . comming vnto the companies, do licence them to their lodgings. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. III 210, I will now departe, and licence the remainder of my soule [F. *donner congé aux restes de mon ame*] 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr* 17 Tuesdayes and Thursdayes, on the after noones they are licenced to the recreation of the open fields. 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 74 Having then taken instructions for the way, and licensed himselfe from the King, he set him forwards on his journey. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Parallel* in *Reliq.* (1651) 17 When he listed he could licence his thoughts. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* I. i. 333 Sir, you were pleas'd your self to License me 1814 SCOTT *Waverley* XI, Thus licensed, the chief and Waverley left the presence chamber.

3. To grant (a person) a licence or authoritative permission to hold a certain status or to do certain things, *e.g.* to practise some trade or profession, to hold a curacy, to preach, to use armorial bearings, to keep a dog, to carry a gun, etc. Const. *for*, *to*, and *to* with *inf.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7692, I am licenced boldely In divinitee to rede *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7598 And besoght his reuerence þat he walde þaim lycence In his diocise to haue place. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 102 None oughte in holy chyrche to preche openly the worde of god but yf he be specially lycensed therto 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb) 62, I am lycensyd in bothe lawes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 125 Beyng therto lycenced by the kynge of castile. 1638 *Penit. Conf* VIII. (1657) 277 So licensing them (as it were) for Priestly power 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 72 Poor folks licensed to beg out of the limits of any city or town corporate 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* I 270 Licensing candidates for the ministry 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser III 178 Judith Kent, widow, 'Licenced'—as the legend imported, 'to vend tea, coffee, tobacco, and snuff' 1830 GALT *Lawrie T* IV. IX II. 78 Amos Bell had not been leeshanced above a week. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch Shaks* I. 23 The proclamation of July 8, 1557, licensing all English subjects to fit out ships to molest the French and Scots. 1901 *Durh. Dioc. Cal.* 215 Curates licensed.

b. To grant a licence permitting (a house, theatre, etc) to be used for some specified purpose.

1777 PARSONS *Let.* in 15th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I (1896) 232 A petition . for leave to bring in a bill to license a theatre at Birmingham. 1868 [see LICENSED *ppl. a.*]. 1874 [see LICENSER] 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III, In which there is .. not even a cottage licensed for the sale of ale

4. To authorize the publication of (a book), or the acting of (a play).

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 279 Were my writing As true as that of holy Iohns inditing, They would not licence it 1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 23 Mr Buckner did licence 64 pages of the booke. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 39 That no Book should be Printed . unlesse it were approv'd and licenc't under the hands of 2 or 3 glutton Friers. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* 155 Books Licensed by the Approbation .. of your Church. 1858 HALLIWELL *Dict. Old Plays* 264 This play was licensed on June 6th, 1634.

†b. To vouch for. *Obs. rare.*

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 216 A Story Licensed by a Person of Quality and of Great worth.

5. To allow liberty, free range, or scope to; to privilege, tolerate. *Obs.* exc. in *ppl. a.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 1. 17 Poesie is . in measure of words for the most part restrained: but in all other points extreamely licensed. 1640 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp.*

in He. Com. 9 Nov. 4, I shall..with your Permission licence my Thoughts too, a little 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* I. i. 9 Licence my innocent Flames, and give me leave to love such charming Sweetness.

Licensed (lə͡isĕnst), *ppl. a.* [f. LICENSE *v.* + -ED [1] or LICENCE *sb.* + -ED [2].]

1. To whom or for which a licence has been granted; provided with a licence. Now often *spec.* (of a house, etc.) licensed for the sale of alcoholic liquor. *Licensed victualler*: see VICTUALLER.

1632 SHERWOOD, Licenced, *licencié.* 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1847) 222 The reasons of your licensed pamphlet are good. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I. viii. 325 There are now eight hundred licensed coaches. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 926 For the purpose of the licensed act of trading the person licensed was to be considered as virtually an adopted subject of this country. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 474 A constable may at all times enter licensed premises.

2. To whom or which liberty or free scope is allowed; privileged, recognized, regular, tolerated.

1593 DONNE *Sat.* iv. 228 He . Iests like a licens'd fool, commands the law 1640 H. MILL *Nights Search* 123 He .. turn'd her out; now she's a licenst whore. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 587 From Stage to Stage the licens'd Earl may run. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 32 The established professions were..licensed modes of witchcraft. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, Some, doubtless, [retired] to the licensed freedoms of some tavern. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXIII, Should licensed boldness gather force 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vi, Imagination is a licensed trespasser. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv 229 Clodius was a licensed libertine.

Licensee (lə͡isĕnsī·). [f. LICENSE *v.* + -EE.] One to whom a licence is granted.

1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I 411 A licensee who obliterates any record upon his license is liable to a fine of 5*l* 1879 CASTLE *Law Rating* 82 A lodger within his own apartment is more than a mere licensee.

Licenser (lə͡i sĕnsəɹ). [f. LICENSE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who licenses or gives authoritative permission for something; esp. an official whose function it is to license the publication of books or papers (*licenser of the press*), or the performance of plays (*licenser of plays*), on being satisfied that they contain nothing contrary to law or to public morals or decency.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 47 Those books must be permitted untoucht by the licencer. 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon* II 133 He was appointed by the Presbyterians a Licenser of the Press in London. 1737 CHESTERF. *Sp on Licensing Bill* in Hansard *Parl Hist.* (1812) X 334 By good luck he was not the licenser, otherwise the kingdom of France had never had the pleasure of seeing that play acted 1755 JOHNSON, *Licenser*, a granter of permission; commonly a tool of power. 1818 SIR F BURDETT in *Examiner* 21 Dec. 816/1 Much had been said of the tyranny of having a supervisor and licenser of the press. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix IV. 348 Sir Roger Lestrange . had been licenser under the last two Kings. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUKE *Psych. Med* (ed. 3) 2 The College of Physicians, whose licensers were required to visit the houses which they had licensed. 1884 W. J. COURTHOPE *Addison* v 83 For a long time the evanescent character of the newspaper allowed it to escape the attention of the licenser.

Licensing (lə͡i·sĕnsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LICENSE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of LICENSE *v.* in its various senses

1588 J UDALL *Demonstr Discip.* (Arb.) 25 Licencing of wandring preachers, is contrary to the word of God 1761 *Mem. to Ld Mayor* in Entick *London* (1766) IV 369 The licencing public houses by the county magistrates. 1777 PARSONS *Let.* in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I (1896) 232 The inhabitants dread the licensing of a theatre as an evil which they would wish to prevent. 1827 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec* (1886) II. 317 Regulations for the licensing of Alehouses

attrib. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1887) 28 With a view to the same great object, he attacked the licensing system. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Dec., Reformatories, and licensing bills, and trades unions, and municipal reforms. 1880 *Athenæum* 18 Sept 372/1 The multiplicity of universities and licensing boards is the greatest evil in British and Irish medicine.

Licensure (lə͡i·sĕnsiuəɹ). *U.S.* [f. LICENSE *v.* + -URE.] A licensing; esp. the granting of a licence to preach.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing Godwin). 1870–4 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xlii. 411 Seven young men, just graduated from the Seminary, were carefully examined for licensure.

†**Li·cent,** *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Precise formation uncertain; cf. the following words.] = LICENCE *sb.*; in quot. *attrib.*

1576 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1878) III. 694 Without paying any toll or custom as is here called incoming convoy, licent money and vijeil-gilt money, and last gilt.

†**Li·cent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [? ad. L. *licent-em*, pr. pple. of *licēre* to be permitted: see LICENCE *sb.* (But cf. the note on next word.)] Permitted.

1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* IV. ii. (1881) 79 The eldest day of our licent abode at Court, is run out.

†**Licent,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Only in *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* licent. [? f. prec. (But perh. cf. Eng. dial. *licen'd* = *licensed.*)] *trans.* To license, permit. Also *absol.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 104 The nobillis of Pichtis..war licent to returne hame. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 362 Thocht sa had bene his wife had bene on liue The law licent. for to haif ane Concubine.

Licentiate (lə͡isĕ·nʃiĕt), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 licenciat, -cyat, 6–7 licenciate, -tiat, 6– licentiate. [ad. med.L. *licentiātus* (see next) used *absol.* as *sb.*]

1. One who has obtained a licence or authoritative permission to exercise some function.

†**a.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 220 He [the frere] hadde power of confessioun .. moore than a Curat, For of his ordre he was licenciat.

b. One who has received a 'licence' from a university, college, or the like. In early use sometimes *gen.* = 'graduate'; more commonly *spec.* the holder of a particular degree between bachelor and master or doctor, still preserved in certain foreign universities (cf. Sp. *licenciato*, F. *licencié*); the latest use in England was in the Cambridge degree of Licentiate of Medicine (*Medicinæ licentiatus*, abbreviated M.L) which was abolished in 1859. In current British use, almost exclusively in certain designations indicating that the bearer of them has received a formal attestation of professional competence or of a certain degree of proficiency in some art from some collegiate or other examining body: e.g. in *Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians* (abbreviated L.R.C.P.), *Licentiate in Dental Surgery* (L.D.S.), *Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music* (L.R.A.M.), *Licentiate of the College of Preceptors* (L.C.P.). The University of Durham grants the title of *Licentiate in Theology* (L.Th.) to those who pass a certain examination, open both to graduates and non-graduates.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* III. xix. 210 A scoler licencyat atte Cambryge in Englande is come to the unyuersyte of parys. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 80 In the Ilande of sayncte Iohn ..Alfonsus Mansus a licenciate [is bysshop]. 1595 A. COPLEY *Wits Fits & Fancies* 82 A reuerend Licentiate at law was a suter to a fair Gentlewoman. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. VII. 225 Whenas the licentiate Pollo governed that Province. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist Ch. Scotl.* (Spottiswoode Soc. 1847) I 211 Alexander Barre, licenciate in the laws succeeded and died 1397. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II XXXV. 240 The next day . comes the Priest with the Licentiate. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 345 He was made a Licentiat of Divinity 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 54 The Degree of a Licentiate or Master in this Faculty. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v., Most of the officers of judicature in Spain are known by no other name than that of licentiates. Licentiate among us, is usually understood of a physician, who has a licence to practice. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L P, Garth*, The College of Physicians, in July, 1687, published an edict, requiring all the fellows, candidates, and licentiates, to give gratuitous advice to the neighbouring poor. 1789 GIBBON *Autobiog* (1854) 29, I should applaud the institution, if the degrees of bachelor or licentiate were bestowed as the reward of manly and successful study. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 550 A member or licentiate of the College of Physicians 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. 188 As fatal as any prescription of licentiate or quack. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 304 The licentiate, thus commissioned .. embarked at Seville. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* Introd. 7, I was admitted a Licentiate of Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons 1901 *Whitaker's Almanac* 268 Royal Academy of Music There are. 1,361 Licentiates (L R.A.M.). *Ibid*, College of Preceptors. Teachers..are granted diplomas of F.C P, L C P. and A.C.P.

c. In the Presbyterian and some other churches: One who holds a licence to preach but as yet has no appointment, a probationer.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch & Schm* ii (1860) 16 Four of the Presbytery . repaired to the parish church to conduct the settlement of the obnoxious Licentiate. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I 118 Irving's preachings as a licentiate (or probationer waiting for fixed appointment) were always interesting.

2. *nonce-use.* One who claims or uses licence; one who is not precise in the observance of rules.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Anagrams* (1657) 168 The licentiats somewhat licentiously, lest they should prejudice poeticall liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling or rejecting a letter, if the sence fall aptly

Hence **Lice·ntiateship,** the dignity or condition of a licentiate.

1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 202/1 Then he proceeded to pass the more difficult examination for the 'licentiate-ship' in his special subject.

†**Lice·ntiate,** *pa. pple.* (and *a.*). *Obs.* Forms: 4, 5 licenciat, -cyat, 6 licencoiat, 6–7 licenciate, -tiat, 6– licentiate. [ad. med.L. *licentiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *licentiāre*: see LICENTIATE *v.*]

1. *Sc.* Used as pa. pple. of LICENTIATE *v.*; equivalent to the later *licentiated.* **a.** Allowed, permitted. **b.** Licensed (to preach).

a. *c* 1500 *Bk. Precedence* in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 101 All thingis be takin treuly as thai attest, ay lisenciat and lovit with al ledis. 1565 CALFHILL *Treat. Crosse* ii 52 Louain hath licenciate you, to make what lies ye lust 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 283 The nobillmen are for the maist part licentiat to liue a libertine life in thair youth. 1639 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Mem. State* Wks. (1711) 133 Certain verses .. being afterwards licentiate to be read, .. they were forgotten. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 2 The bands of Scotish men of warre .. sall be brokin, and the men of warre licentiat to depart.

b. *a* 1660 HAMMOND in *Colet's Serm. Conf. & Ref.* (1661) 29 Those that are..to be licentiate for publick preachers. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 530 Some ministers were licentiate by the Council.

2. *adj.* Freed from rules; assuming licence, unrestrained, licentious.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 163 The world would count me the most licentiat loose straier vnder heauen, if [etc.]. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. ix, Our epigrammatarians, old and late, Were wont be blamed for too licentiate. 1608 T. CAMPION *Art Eng. Poetrie* 42 Neither let any man cavill at this licentiate abbreuiating of syllables. 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 39 All these miseries .. your licentiate liberty, your freedom hath brought us to.

Hence †**Lice ntiateness.**

1656 S. H *Golden Law* 21 Licentiateness is not a liberty.

Licentiate (lə͡isĕ·nʃiĕt), *v.* Also 6–8 -iat. [f. med.L. *licentiāt-*, ppl. stem of *licentiāre*, f. *licentia* LICENCE.]

1. *trans.* To give liberty to; to allow, permit (something) *to* (a person); to allow (a person) *to* (do something) or *that* (etc.). ? *Obs.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 138, I 30w protest, 3e wald me licenciat .. That I may [etc.]. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. iv. 22 Faithfull men . have neither a doore of entrance, nor a doore of utterance licentiated to them. 1650 DURYE *Just Re-prof.* 22 They rashly licentiat themselves unto many things. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* 1 (1682) 84 Their Chief Office is to licentiate Hypocrisie. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xiii. 101 The Nurses . are licentiated to recreate their Fancies 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 28 The Scots willingly licenciat them that habitation. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 47 'Tis Jesus Will that Angel to ordain, The Tyrant to licentiate or restrain 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 293/1 They were licentiated to go a begging

†**b.** To give a licence to; to license. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VIII 367 They openly Lycentiat three thousand common Stewes.

†**2.** To grant (a person) a licence or faculty, e g to practise medicine. *Obs.*

1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* To Rdr. A iij, Bred up in..that Faculty and licentiated in the practise theroff

3. *nonce-use.* [After F. *licencier* or It. *licenziare.*] To discharge (a servant).

1820 BYRON *Let* in *Eng. Stud.* XXV. 149 You may give up the house immediately, and licentiate the Servitors.

Hence **Lice·ntiating** *vbl. sb.*

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 528 He spoke against the way of licentiating. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* XXXVIII (1714) 48 The Licentiating of anything that is Course and Vulgar.

Licentiation (lə͡isenʃiē·ʃən). [f. LICENTIATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action of licensing; now only, the granting of a licence, e.g. to a medical practitioner.

1643 J. FREEMAN *Serm.* 35 There is a tacite licentiation or permission of errour. 1880 E. ROBERTSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 19/2 The system of medical licentiation is year by year becoming more stringent and more centralized.

Licentious (lə͡isē·nʃəs), *a.* Also 5–6 licencious. [ad. med L. *licentiōsus*, f *licentia* LICENCE: see -OUS. Cf. OF. *licentieux* (F. *licencieux*).] Characterized by licence or excessive assumption of liberty.

1. Disregarding commonly accepted rules, deviating freely from correctness, esp. in matters of grammar or literary style; overstepping customary limits.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* II viii. (Arb) 95 Our maker must not be too licentious in his concords. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V lix. § 2 This licentious and deluding arte, which changeth the meaning of words. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint* IV xiii 4 Poets and Painters are Licentious Youths. 1680 ROSCOMMON *Horace's Art Poet.* 82 The Tyber (whose licentious Waves, So often overflow'd the neighbouring Fields), Now runs a smooth and inoffensive course. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Venus & Ad.* Wks. 1722 II 315 If, Alas! thy too licentious Mind Is still to vig'rous Sylvan Sports inclined 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 86 P 12 The rest are more or less licentious with respect to the accent. 1785 T BALGUY *Disc* 174 It is hard to say whether there be greater inconvenience in too literal or too licentious an interpretation of Scripture 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. I. § 34. 30 Verse somewhat licentious in number of syllables. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean* V. cxliv. 256 To speak of a treaty as subsisting between the State and the Church. appears a licentious use of terms. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* Introd § 186 Licentious as distinguished from inaccurate transcription

2. Unrestrained by law, decorum, or morality; lawless, lax, immoral. Now *rare* on account of the prevalence of the specific use 3.

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Vpon trust of sainctuaries and the licencious liberties that heretofore haue ben. vsed in the same. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 272 What should I speak of the licentious liberty that divers princes have usurped. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. iv. 4 You haue fill'd the time With all Licentious measure, making your willes The scope of Iustice. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 61 Rights and Priviledges, which licentious people make their pretence of contesting with their Soveraigns. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I 79 There's no stopping your licentious tongue. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 261 But chief he gloried with licentious style, To lash the great. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 161 The licentious printing of Popish books. 1737 CHESTERF *Sp on Licensing Bill* in Hansard *Parl. Hist.* (1812) X. 338 The only place where they [Courtiers] can meet with any just reproof is a free though not a licentious stage. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. ii. 147 The licentious practice .. of making depredations upon foreign nations 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. (1875) 441/2 A loud and licentious murmur was echoed through the camps and garrisons of the west. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 472 Led astray by the premature illusions of a licentious fancy. 1809 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV. 127 The lying and licentious character of our newspapers. 1849 J. CUMMING *Ruth* x. 160 It leaves not one peg for the Antinomian to hang his licentious crotchets upon.

absol. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. lxxvi, In the Licentious yet it bred Despite.

3. Disregarding the restraints of chastity; libertine, lascivious, lewd. In modern usage the prevailing sense.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 53 Dissolute lyuynge, licentious talke, & such other vicious behauours 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 133 How deerely would it touch thee to the quicke, Shouldst thou but heare I were licencious? 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxv. 313 The pompious Prelacie of Rome, and liues lycentious thear. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* v. 177 This licentious Prince was, by reason of those scandals of his Life, less able or willing to grapple with the Ecclesiastical Power 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VII. Wks. 1813 III. 54 Whose licentious morals all good men detested 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv, Seeking occasion for a licentious gallantry among the cowering citizens. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi, A spectre at their licentious feasts. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 226 He indulged freely in the licentious intrigues of Venice.

absol. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 148 The pleasures of the licentious are chiefly supplied from that class

†4. quasi-*adv.* With licence or liberty; freely.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 31 More licencyous we may passe yn-to othir.

Licentiously (ləise·nʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a licentious manner.

1. Without regard to limit or rule; loosely.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., If they will haue the boundes of the same Fathers..to be stedfastly kept why doo they so licentiously passe them? 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 380 The Nazarites. had heretofore liued too lycenciously. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iv. (Arb.) 89 Our auncient rymers vsed these Cesures either very seldome . or else very licentiously 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. i. 67 Lycogenes uttered this sparingly . but his fellowes did more licenciously presse the King's dishonour. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 177 When I am writing to you . I .. wander licentiously out of my sphere. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 19/2 No poem was ever so licentiously translated as the English Lusiad. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Jan. 1/2 Discussion .. would otherwise have been licentiously prolonged.

2. Without regard to law, decorum, or morality; lawlessly, outrageously. Now *rare.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* IV. x. (1612) 153 Licentiously to commit all enormities. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 58 That no man should aspire to the Crowne licentiously. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 14 That every one might do therein licentiously, all that which it pleaseth him. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. 61 Let them act as licentiously as they will. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 12 Without shewing their right to the spot: they licentiously chose it.

3. Lasciviously, lewdly.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 26 b, I speake not . how licentiously painters and caruers haue in this point shewed their wantonnesse. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxx. 7 They licentiously folow their owne lusts. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment. Two Tales* (1901) 36 It is not good to touch a woman. To which she answers, not inordinately or licentiously. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Encycl.* I. 159/2 The Phoenician and Syrian female divinities were worshipped licentiously.

Licentiousness (ləise·nʃəsnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being licentious.

1. Assumption of undue freedom; disregard of rule or correctness; laxity, looseness

1568 H. B. tr *P. Martyr's Rom.* 441 b, Neither let him with overmuche licentiousnes vse what meates he lust. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. ii. § 92. 165 It is too great licentiousnesse for a servant to goe out without leaue. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 15 They sometimes come nearer to licentiousness, then liberty 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 610 Nor can this new Licentiousness of Bleeding be any way defended. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Prel. Dissert. (ed. 12) 45 The difference is not to be imputed to the licentiousness of the translator 1788 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* iv. 127 Corneille, Racine, Pope, exploded the licentiousness that reigned before them 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 76 The inconsistency between the licentiousness on this point in this situation, and the comparative strictness in other public situations. 1883 BURGON *Revision Revised* 31 Nothing else but depravations of the text, the result of inattention or licentiousness.

2 Disregard of law, morality, or propriety; outrageous conduct. Now *rare.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 31 By which theyr licentiousnes, the people of the Iland beyng prouoked 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 14 Such licentiousness or Anarchie is abhorred both of God and nature 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Commons* Wks. 1755 II. I. 38 The custom of accusing the nobles to the people .having been always looked upon as an effect of licentiousness 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 325 That licentiousness and anarchy which always follow a relaxation of the moral principles 1815 MACKINTOSH *France in* 1815 Wks. 1846 III 187 The licentiousness with which they had exercised their saturnalian privileges. *a* 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) II 392 That authorized licentiousness that trespasses on right.

3. Lasciviousness, lewdness.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 88 The licenciousnesse of theyr songes . is hurtfull to discipline and good manners. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 24 Though thou haue no farther taste of licentiousness in thy middle age. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. xxviii. 233 Gods wrath against .. prophanenesse, lewdnesse, and licentiousnesse. 1727 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. I. 187 That licentiousness which entered with the restoration. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xi. 191 Poem..was now declared to be the Bawd of Licentiousness. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xix, The licentiousness and brutality of so old a hand as you. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 194 Among the clergy properly so called..the prevailing offence was not crime, but licentiousness. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 244 Aristophanes accepts licentiousness as a fact which needs no apology

Lich (litʃ). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* and in *Comb.* Forms: *α.* 1–2 lic, 4–5 liche, lyche, 6 lytche, 7, 9 litch, 3–7, 9 lich, lych; in comb. 5 lege-, 6–9 leech-, 9 leach- (see also LICH-GATE, LICH-OWL). *Pl.* 1 lic, 3, 5 liches. *β.* 2–5 lik(e, (4 lijk), 7, 9 like, lyke. *Pl.* 9 likes. [OE. *líc* str. neut. = OFris. *lîk*, OS. *lîc* (LG. *liche, like*, Du. *lijk*), OHG. *lîh* neut. and fem. (MHG. *lîch* fem., also weak *lîche*, G. *leiche* dead body), ON. *lík* (Sw. *lik*, Da. *lig*), Goth. *leik* :—OTeut. **lîkom* neut. Comparison with the cognate words (see LICHE, LIKE *a.*, LIKE *v.*) suggests that the original sense was prob. 'form, shape'.

The OE. *líc* became by normal development *lich(e* in the south and *like* in the north; hence the diversity of forms above. Cf. *ditch, dike.*]

1. = BODY. **a.** The living body. Also the trunk, as opposed to the limbs.

Beowulf 733 Þæt he ʒedælde ... anra ʒehwylces lif wið lice. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1326 Þendan bu somod lic & sawle lifʒan mote. *c* 1205 LAY. 17694 For an his bare liche he weorede ane burne. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 16 He het .. beten hire swa luðere þat hire leofliche lich liðeri al oblode. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 471 in *O.E. Misc.* 131 So deð þe salit on fles, suket þuru is liche. *c* 1300 *Beket* 259 The here he dude next his liche his fleisches maister to beo. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 195 Liliwhite was hur liche. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 2 A wyf . Þat lene was of lich and of louh chere *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2931 Þe litillaike of his like lathely þat þai spyse. *Ibid.* 241 He..him. clethis All his liche in lyn claþe.

b A dead body; a corpse.

Beowulf 2127 Hio þæt lic ætbær feondes fæðmum under firʒenstream. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 23 Ealle þa hwile þe þæt lic bið inne, þær sceal beon ʒedrync & pleʒa. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 (Laud MS) Þa namen his sune & his frend & brohten his lic to Engle lande. *c* 1205 LAY. 3862 Heo nomen Morganus liche & leide hit on vrþen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2447 Egipte folc.. first .ix. niʒt ðe liches beðen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19785 Til-ward þat like he turnd his face. ? *a* 1300 *XI Pains Hell* 78 in *O. E. Misc.* 149 A water ..þat..stynkeþ so for holde lych. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 302/2 Lyche, dede body. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 332 Quha aw this lik he bad hir nocht deny 1806 *Sir Oluf* in Jamieson *Ballads* I. 222 Three likes were ta'en frae the castle away. 1895 BARING-GOULD in *Munster Mag.* 239 'Thomas maketh a beautiful lych, that her do.'

2. *Comb.*: **†lich-bell**, ?a hand-bell rung before a corpse; **†lich-fowl** = LICH-OWL; **†lich-holm**, a shrub of some kind; **lich-house** [cf. Du. *lijkenhuis*], a dead-house, a mortuary; **†lich-lay**, a rate levied to provide a church-yard (cf. LAY *sb.*[7] 4); **lich-path** = *lich-way*; **†lich-rest**, a place for a corpse to rest, a burial-place; **†lich-song**, ? singing at a lyke-wake; **lich-stone**, a stone to place the coffin on at the lich-gate; **†lich-wal, -wale**, a plant (see quots.); **†lich-way**, a path along which a corpse has been carried to burial (this in some districts being supposed to establish a right of way); **†lich-wort**, a plant (see quots.). Also LICH-GATE, LICH-OWL, LYKE-WAKE.

1421 in Warner *Hist. Abb. Glaston.* (1826) App. 99, j processional, j old gradual, iij new *lychebells 1449 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 90 For a lege bell and the mendyng of another ij[s]. i[d]. 1552 in W. Money *Ch. Goods Berksh.* (1879) 19 Two lytchebelles of bell metalle 1611 COTGR., *Effraye*, a Scritcheowle, or *Lychefowle. 1614 *Sco. Venus* (1876) 30 These goblins, lich-fouls, Owls, and night-crows to At murthers raile. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 13 Bruscus, frutex est *licheholm. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 Alswo ofte swo prest singeð his bede at *lich huse he [etc.]. 1569 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 324 Ane tenement of land within the yard and lichowss thairof [*sc.* of the parish church] 1850 *Ecclesiologist* X. 339 We .. propose .. with some degree of confidence,—Lich-House. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 430/2 He had it [the corpse] brought up and laid in his lych-house. 1753 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 170 To purchase a church yard on a *Lych Ley for St. Thomas's Church. 1862 *Church Builder* Apr. 48 That path up which you came.. used formally to be called the *Lich-path because all the funerals came along that path. *c* 1000 *St. Mildreds* in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 430 Heo ða hyre *licreste ʒeceas on ełʒ byriʒ. *c* 1205 LAY. 17225 And swa þu hit scalt leden to þere lich-raste. 1558 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 170 Of Wyllam Worthe for the lyche-reste of Ione his wyf vi[s]. viii[d]. *c* 1675 in *Rec. Presbyt. Inverness & Dingwall* (Sc. Hist. Soc.) 121 *note*, Discharging ..all ..*Lyksongs, fidling and dancing 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 279 [In North Devon] Passing through the lich gate, the corpse is placed upon the *lich-stone. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 72/2 Granum diureticum, anglice *lichewal. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxx. 487 In English Gromell: of some Pearle plant, and of others Lichwale. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Lichwale*, .. the gromwell, *Lithospermum officinale*, L. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 303/2 Aduertised of .. a *leech waie to be made ouer his land, without his leaue or consent 1787 in GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Leech-way*, the path in which the dead are carried to be buried. Exm. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 51/2 Ebulus uel Ebula gall. eble angl. welle-uort uel *licheuart. ? *a* 1500 *MS. Bodl.* 536 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 336/1 Peritoria i. peritory or lychewort 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., Lichwort is Pellitorie of the wall 1880 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Lichwort, *Parietaria officinalis*, L.

Hence **†Li·chless** *a. Obs.*, without a dead body.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3164 Do was non biging of al egipte lich-les, so maniʒe dead ðor kipte.

Lich, obs. form of LIKE; LITCH *dial.*, bundle.

†Licham. *Obs.* Forms: 1–2 **lichama, -homa,** 2 **licoama,** 2–4 **licome, lic(c)-, lich-, lick-, likham(e, likame,** 4–5 **lyc-, lygh-, lykam(e,** 5–6 *Sc.* **lec-, lekame,** (5 **licaym**), ? 7 (*ballad corruption*) **lingcan.** [OE. *lichama, -homa* = OFris. *liccoma, lichama, likma*, OS. *likhamo* (MDu. *lichame*, Du. *lichaam*), OHG. *lîhhamo, lîhmo* (MHG. *lîchame, lîcham*), ON. *líkame*, more commonly in str. form *líkam-r* (Sw. *lekam*, Da. *legeme*):—OTeut. type **lîko-hamon-* wk. masc., f. **lîko-* LICH, body + **hamon-*, OE. *hama* shape, covering, garment. (OHG. had also a syntactical combination of the same meaning, *lîhhinamo*, **lîhhin-hamo*, from the genitive of a wk. sb. *lîhha* = LICHE; hence MHG. *lîchnam(e*, mod.G. *leichnam*.)

It has been suggested that the word was originally poetical, describing the body as the 'fleshly garment' of the soul. Cf. OE. *feðerhama* FEATHERHAM.]

The body; the living body; also, the body as the seat of desire and appetite.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 9 Se lichoma bið lichoma þa hwile þe he his limu ealle hæfð. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 22 Ðines lichaman leohtfæt is ðin eage. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Drihten ..astah to heofene ..mid þan ilce licama þe he onþrowode *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Þa bi-com his licome swiðe feble *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1052 An lerdest hi to don shome An un-riʒt of hire licome *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 635 Bath war naked þar licam, Bot þar for thoght þam þen na scham. *Ibid.* 22324 Wit-vten last al his licam [*Edin. MS.* liccame]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 32 For no lykerouse lyflode hure lykame to plese. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3282 His lire and his lyghame lamede fulle sore 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 17 To sle the lust of hore lycam, and hore lykyng. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* v. 110 A! Eue, þou art to blame . me shames with my lyghame. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 900 He lukit to his lykame that lemyt so licht *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. 11 In all his lusty lecam nocht ane spot. *a* 1783 *K. Henry* v. in Child *Ballads* I. 299 He's thrown to her his gay mantle Says 'Lady, hap your lingcan'.

b. A dead body; a corpse.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 Þer leien ofte licomes iroted buuen eorðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12293 Dun o þis loft he yod, Til he com þar þat licam lai *Ibid.* 24599 Quen his licam in stan was laid, Allas! allas! ful oft was said *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 281 With a claith I couerit his licaym

†Li·chamly, *a. Obs.* [OE. *lîchamlic*: see LICHAM and -LY [1]. Cf. Du. *lichamelijk*, Icel. *líkamligr*.] Bodily; of the nature of the body; of or pertaining to the body, carnal.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 2 Hi wilnodon ðæs lichomlican deaðes wið þæm ecan life. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke III. 22 Se haleʒa gast astah lichamlicre ansyne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Hi neren aferede of nane licamliche pinunge. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 42 Wið stronge tintreohen and licomliche pinen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 Þe oðer riwle .. riwleð þe licome & licomliche deden. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Fleschliche þohtes þat leadeð þe & drahen .. to licomliche lustes *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 51 in *O. E. Misc.* 38 Mvchel volk hym vulede .. Summe for beon yuedde of lykamlyche vode

†Li·chamly, *adv. Obs.* [OE. *lîchamlîce*: see LICHAM and -LY [2].] Bodily (= BODILY *adv.* 1 and 2), in a bodily manner or form; in the flesh.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiii. [xv.] (1890) 200 Þeah þe he lichomlice þær æfweard wære *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 We ne moten halden moyses e licamliche. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 40 Ʒif me .. stien nu heortliche, & hwon ich deie gostliche, a domesdeie al licomliche, into ðe blisse of heouene *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Ase þu licomliche iwend iwend me from the worlde.

†Liche. *Obs.* Also 3 **like,** 4–5 **lyke.** [OE. (*man-, swín-*)*líca* = Goth. (*man-*)*leika*, OHG. (*man-*)*lîcha*; cogn. w. LICH.] Form, figure, guise.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Al swa eða þu mihtest .. smiten of þin aʒen heaueð, and gan eft to þin aʒene liche. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 Þe deuel com on neddre liche to adam. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5813 An der off þa fowwre der Wass inn an manness like. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 224 Þe þet is com to in one wildernesse in one wummone liche 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 283 Þerfore sche [Semiramis] desgised hir self in þe childes liche. *Ibid.* V. 239 Þe devel appered to þe Iewes ..in Moyses his liche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 143 In stede of man a bestes lyke He syh *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 858 Thai lufly ledis in lyke, thai layid on in ane ling.

Liche, obs. form of LEECH, LIKE.

Lichee, variant of LITCHI.

Lichen (ləi·kĕn), *sb.* [a. L. *līchēn*, ad. Gr. λειχήν in all the senses below. Cf. F. *lichen*, Sp. *liquen*, It. *lichene*.

Not in Johnson. The pronunciation (li·tʃĕn) is given in Smart without alternative, and most of the later Dicts. allow it a second place; but it is now rare in educated use.]

†1. = LIVERWORT; the lichens and liverworts having formerly been included in the same group.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 245 Another kind of Lichen or Liuerwort there is, cleauing wholly fast vpon rockes and stones in manner of moss. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lichen*, liverwort in botany, the name of a genus of mosses. 1759 STILLINGFL. *Gedner's Use Curiosity* Misc. Tracts (1762) 180 The vertues of the lichenes or liverworts upon animate bodies ..are not inconsiderable.

2. One of a class of cellular cryptogamic plants, often of a green, grey, or yellow tint, which grow on the surface of rocks, trees, etc. Also *collect.*

According to the modern theory, now generally accepted, the lichen is a fungus parasitic upon an algal, whose form is somewhat modified by the influence of the parasite.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 169 As well in this wild kind as in planted Plum trees of the hortyard, there is to be found a certain skinny gum, in Greek called Lichen, which hath a wonderfull operation to cure the rhagadies or chaps.] 1725 DELACOSTE tr. *Boerhaave's Aphorisms* 313 The famous

earthy ash-colour'd moss call'd Lichen. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 29 Where frowning Snowden bends his dizzy brow.. Retiring lichen climbs the topmost stone. 1796 COLERIDGE *To Yng. Friend on Domestic, with Author* 4 Where .. coloured lichens with slow oozing weep. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 325 Lichens are distinguished by their want of a distinct axis of growth. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* viii (1858) 320 Aged trees covered with lichen, as if the relics of a primeval forest long since cleared away. 1887 ALGIE *Guide to Forres* 66 The coral-like gray lichen. 1893 BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* v. *Winnowers* 8 The red roofs nestle, oversprent With lichen yellow as gold.

3. *Path.* A skin disease, characterized by an eruption of reddish solid papules over a more or less limited area.

1657 *Physical Dict., Lichen*, a tetter, or ringworm. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Lichen*, a cutaneous distemper, otherwise called *impetigo*. 1842 BURGESS *Man. Dis. Skin* 189 Lichen is not confined to any period of life, or to either sex. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Many authors regard lichen, strophulus, and eczema, as forms of the same disease.

†**4.** After a L. use in Pliny: A callous excrescence on the leg of a horse or ass (? = CHESTNUT 6). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 22 There is a collection of certain hard matter about an asses legs, called 'lichen', which if it be burned and beaten, and put into old oil, will cause hairs to grow out of baldness. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim & Min.* 81 The fume of the lichens, helps the falling sickness.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, as (sense 2) *lichen-dust, -flora, -fungus, -moss, -spot, -thallus, -tuft*; (sense 3) *lichen-eczema, -spot*; **b.** instrumental, as *lichen-clad, -clothed, -crusted, -laden, -matted, -tasselled* adjs.; **c.** similative, as *lichen-green, -like* adjs.; **lichen-starch**, a kind of starch associated with lichenin in Iceland-moss.

1848 *Chambers' Inform.* I. 563/2 A stunted *lichen-clad bole. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vii. 95 An immense *lichen-clothed menhir. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 232 An old boundary stone *lichen-crusted. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 117 He snapped the *lichen-dust from his fingers. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* XI. 195 The patient had suffered from *lichen-eczema from the age of 20 1857 W. A. LEIGHTON (*title*) The *Lichen-Flora of Great Britain. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 273 Algæ known as the hosts of *Lichen-fungi. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 6/4 Folds of *lichen-green velvet about the shoulders. 1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 49 The old buildings with..*lichen laden roofs 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip* 101 Blocks of weather beaten, *lichen-matted trachyte. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. x. § 25 The silver *lichen-spots rest, star like, on the stone. 1897 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* VIII 223 The initial stage was a lichen spot, of which there were many around the patches. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 572 The heavily *lichen-tasselled fringe of the forest-belt 1896 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit Lichens* 39 The .. tissues of the *Lichen-thallus. 1838 R. CATTERMOLE *Becket* etc 191 Ashes gray with *lichen-tufts.

Hence **Li·chenless** *a.*, destitute of lichens.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod Paint.* I. II. I. VII § 36 His very rocks are lichenless.

Lichen (lai·kĕn), *v.* [f. LICHEN *sb.*] *trans.* To cover with lichens.

1859 TENNYSON *Etaine* 44 There they lay till all their bones were lichen'd into colour with the crags. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Sept 426 How was it [island] lichened and mossed? 1864 SIR J. K. JAMES *Tasso* III. XLII *note*, Turrets lichened with gold

fig. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb 438/2 Popular superstition has not had time yet to lichen over the familiar objects of his country-side

Hence **Li·chened** *ppl. a*, **Li·chening** *vbl. sb.*

1823 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 274 O'er the natural tomb The lichened pine rears up its form of gloom 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 401 The deeply lichened stones of its low churchyard wall 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 230 The rudeness of the masonry and the lichening of the stones were no real indications of antiquity.

Lichenaceous (ləikĕnē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb* + -ACEOUS.] Having the character of a lichen.

1881 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Microgr. Dict.* (ed. 4), *Opegrapha*, a genus of Graphideæ (Lichenaceous Lichens)

Lichenal (lai·kĕnal), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *lichēnālis*, f. L. *lichēn* LICHEN *sb.*] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to a lichen. *Lichenal Alliance*: Lindley's name for the group of lichens. **b.** *sb.* A member of the 'Lichenal Alliance', a lichen.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingdom* 45 Alliance III. *Lichenales* — The Lichenal Alliance 1854 A. ADAMS, etc *Man. Nat. Hist* 532 Lichenals (*Lichenales*).

Lichenian (ləikī·niən), *a.* [see -IAN.] = next.

1889 *Amer. Naturalist* XXIII. 5 The 'Lichenian reaction' is seen in all lichens and in none of the fungi.

Lichenic (ləike·nik), *a. Chem.* [see -IC.] Of or pertaining to lichens. *Lichenic acid*, an organic acid obtained from lichens; its salts are **Li·chenates.**

1836–41 BRANDE *Chem* (ed. 5) 1198 Lichenic Acid apparently much resembles the boletic The lichenates of ammonia, potassa, and soda, are soluble and crystallizable. 1872 W. L. LINDSAY in *Q. Jrnl Microscop. Sci* XI. 39 Certain true Lichens, giving lichenic reactions with iodine.

Lichenicolous (lai·kĕnī·kŏləs), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + L. *col-ĕre* to inhabit + -OUS.] Inhabiting lichens.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1871 W. L. LINDSAY in *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XI. 28 This group of Lichenicolous Microscopic Parasites has been little studied.

Licheniform (lai·kĕnifɔm), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a lichen.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1867 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 186 II. 24 Some of the inferior liverworts are quite licheniform, and are often mistaken for lichens.

Lichenin (lai·kĕnin). *Chem.* Also **lichenine.** [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -IN.] A kind of starch obtained from Iceland moss and other lichens.

1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed 5) 1090 Lichen Starch. Lichenin. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 658 Lichenin. 1861–93 COOKE *Struct. Bot.* 9 Lichenine. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 358 Lichenin is abundant in certain lichens.

Lichenism (lai·kĕniz'm). [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -ISM.] The special symbiosis between alga and fungus occurring in lichens.

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 419 Species of Algæ so adapted to lichenism that they can no longer attain their full development outside the Lichen-combination. 1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 692.

Lichenist (lai·kĕnist). [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -IST.] = LICHENOLOGIST.

1833 W. J. HOOKER *Smith's Eng. Flora* V. 144 The great Swedish Lichenist. 1862 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. fr. Page Nature* 73 The French lichenists, Tulasne and Itzigsohn. 1862 ARSTED *Channel Isl.* II. VIII. (ed. 2) 189 A glance at a few of the more obscure genera,. will convince every lichenist that much yet remains to be done.

Lichenivorous (ləikĕni·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *lichēn* + *-(i)vor-us* devouring + -OUS.] Lichen-eating.

1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4377 Lichenivorous or herbivorous ruminants.

Lichenize (lai·kĕnaiz), *v.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To cover with lichens. Hence **Li·chenized** *ppl. a.*

1839 MURCHISON *Silur Syst.* I. XXIII. 297 Above the weathered and lichenized surfaces of the sandstone.

Licheno- (lai kĕno), combining form used (with hyphen) to form adjs. signifying the presence of the disease LICHEN in connexion with some other.

1897 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* VIII. 222 Symmetrical licheno-lupoid eruption on the calves of the legs. *Ibid.* 223 The patches being not a mere pigmentation, but distinctly a licheno-lupoid thickening.

Lichenographer (laikĕnɒ·grăfəɹ). [LICHEN *sb.* + -(O)GRAPHER.] = next. In mod. Dicts.

Lichenographist (laikĕnɒ·grăfist). [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -(O)GRAPHIST.] One who describes lichens; one who is versed in lichenography.

1848 in CRAIG. 1863 HITCHCOCK *Remin. Amherst Coll.* 42.

Lichenography (lai kĕnɒ·grăfi). [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -(O)GRAPHY.] The systematic description or study of lichens. Hence **Li·chenogra·phic, Lichenogra·phical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to lichenography.

1824 WATT *Bibl. Brit.* Subjects, *Lichenography* 1828 WEBSTER, *Lichenographic, Lichenographical.* 1848 in CRAIG; and in later Dicts.

Lichenoid (lai·kĕnoid), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -OID.] **1.** *Bot.* Resembling a lichen; lichen-like.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 332 Opegrapha and other Lichenoid genera. 1866 *Intell. Observ* No. 53. 340 Corrugated or lichenoid ball 1882 P. GEDDES in *Nature* No 642 361 The hypothesis of the lichenoid nature of the alliance between alga and animal.

2 *Path.* Resembling the disease lichen (see LICHEN *sb.* 3).

1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 97 A whitish, lichenoid, pellicular exudation..covered a third of the surface of the left tonsil. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* X. 175 His forehead and some other parts were covered with a form of lichenoid eczema.

Lichenologist (lai·kĕnɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. LICHEN *sb* + -(O)LOGIST] One versed in lichenology.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 332 The arrangement of Acharius has been adopted by lichenologists of this country and of most others. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 11 No lichenologist of repute has as yet accepted the theory.

Lichenology (lai·kĕnɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -(O)LOGY.] The science that treats of lichens. Hence **Licheno·logic, Lichenolo·gical** *adjs*, of or pertaining to lichenology

1835 in MAYNE *Expos Lex.* 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop Hist Brit Lichens* 3 The lichenological student requires no cumbrous or expensive apparatus. *Ibid* 7 A sufficient basis whereupon to found our plea for the study of Lichenology 1881 *Trnl Bot* X 128 He was an excellent lichenologist and published many lichenological papers. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr *De Bary's Fungi* 419 The Regensburg 'Flora' is a rich repertory of Lichenology since 1855.

Lichenose (lai kĕnōs), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -OSE.] Having the character of lichens; lichen-like.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 13 It may be affirmed that they have a lichenose nature. 1882 CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 552/2 The simplest form under which lichenose vegetation occurs.

Lichenous (lai·kĕnəs), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -OUS] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of lichens; of the nature of or resembling lichens; overgrown with lichens.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. VII § 35 The .crumbling and lichenous texture of the Roslin stone 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der* V. XXXVI, An effect something like that of a fine flower against a lichenous branch. 1893 RUSKIN *Poetry Archit.* I. VI. 85 The grey roof is warmed with lichenous vegetation.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the skin-disease Lichen.

1820–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV 125 Opium. threw out a most distressing lichenous rash 1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 152 A lichenous eruption about the pubes. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 742 The skin being dotted all about with hard lichenous elevations.

Licheny (lai kĕni), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -Y.] Overgrown with lichens; lichen-clad.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 382 The licheny cliff-stones, and the hollow-rhinded woods. 1856 R. SHIELD *Pract. Hints Moths* 40 The licheny trunks of the trees.

Lich-gate, lych-gate (lɪtʃgēt). *arch.* [f. LICH corpse + GATE.] The roofed gateway to a churchyard under which the corpse is set down, to await the clergyman's arrival.

1482–3 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 30 Et sol'. Will'o Sariant Carpent' pro emend' le lycheyate, iiijd. 1682 ASHMOLE in *Lilly's Life* (1774) 162 His coarse was. received by the minister (in his surplice) at the Litch-Gates. 1846 *Guide Archit Antiq. Oxford* 375 A handsome lich-gate of carved oak has been erected at the entrance of the Church-yard. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 824 Yet to the lychgate, where his chariot stood, [He] Strode from the porch 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the '600'* XVIII. 138 The ivy-clad lyke gate of the village church.

Lichi, variant of LITCHI.

Lichless: see after LICH.

Lichlie, Lichliness *Sc.*: see LIGHT-.

Lichness, obs. form of LYCHNIS.

Lichorous, obs. form of LICKEROUS.

Li·ch-owl. Also 6–7 like-owle. [f. LICH + OWL.] The screech-owl, so called because its cry was supposed to portend death in the house.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 56 *Bubo*, a shrichowle: a likeowle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 283 The Otis is a bird lesse than the Like-Owle, having two plumed ears standing vp aloft. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 302 The shreiking Litch-Owle that doth never cry, But boding death 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 268/2 The little Horn-Owle termed Lich Owls because Prognosticaters of Peoples death, when they scrietch about there Houses. 1898 WATTS DUNTON *Aylwin* (1900) 32/2 Then came the shadow of a lich-owl, as it whisked past us towards the apple-trees.

Licht, Sc. form of LIGHT.

Lichurie, variant of LECHERY.

†**Li·chy,** *a. Obs.* [f. *lich* LIKE *a.* + -Y.] Like.

1370–80 *Alex Paues of Hall* 78 in *O. E. Misc.* 225 Byndeþ hem in knucchenus forþi To brenne lyk to leoche, Spousbrekers wiþ lechours (etc.). 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* xi 16 But to whom shal I gesse this generacion lichy (*v. rr.* lyche, lykel)? It is lichi to children sittynge in chepynge (etc.). [In six other passages in Wyclif *lic(c)hi, lic(c)hy, lychi, lychy* occur as variant readings for *lich, lyke*, etc.]

Licible: see LISIBLE *Obs*, permissible.

Licience, obs. form of LICENCE.

†**Licious,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **licius.** [aphetic form of DELICIOUS. Cf. LUSCIOUS.] = DELICIOUS.

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) XXVII, Mete and drinke y-nuȝhe thay hade With licius drinke and clere. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 515 He that lives by the Allegorie, feeds upon licious Quails.

Licit (li·sit), *a.* Also 5 **licyte, lycite, -yte,** 7 **licite.** [ad. L. *licit-us* (pa. pple. of *licēre* to be lawful, either directly, or through F. *licite*)] Allowable, permitted, lawful.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A v b, She [the wife] ought to. obeye to hym in al thynges lycite and honeste. 1490 — *Eneydos* XIX. 70 To a peple yssued out of strange lande, is licyte to seke strange places for theyr dwellynge. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III 388/1 Such a thing is not licit to a particular. 1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Licite*, lawful, granted. 1757 *Herald* No. 4 (1758) I 54 Whether in our exchange commodities with Holland, the ballance is for or against us in licit trade. 1826 LAMB *Let* XVI *To B. Barton* 147 A friend's wife, whom I really love (I mean in a licit way). 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I 116 The natives of Whydah give the licit dealer scanty encouragement. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb 259 Abstinence from things in themselves licit. 1892 *Times* 11 Feb. 9/4 The consumption of licit or duty paid opium. 1897 BARING GOULD in *Expositor* Sept. 203 To obtain the recognition of Christianity apart from Judaism as a licit religion in the empire

Hence **Li·citly,** in a licit manner, lawfully; **Li·citness,** the quality of being licit, lawfulness.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* B ij, Thow oughtest to thynke ofte how licytly thou shalt mowe come to thyn intention 1788 R. HARRIS (*title*) Scriptural Researches on the Licitness of the Slave Trade 1806 THROCKMORTON *Consid* 38 The question may be licitly discussed on the ground of expediency 1855 R. BOYLE *Case with Wiseman* 27 Whether he could deprive me of saying Mass licitly 1881 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 May 443 Not so much as a glass of lager beer could the privates licitly obtain. 1884 *Catholic Dict* 629/2 To receive holy orders licitly, it is necessary to be in a state of grace

†**Licitate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *licitāt-*, ppl. stem of *licitārī* to bid at an auction, f. *licit us*, pa. pple. of *licērī* of the same meaning.] *trans.* To make a bid for, put a price upon.

1601 *Imp Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 85 Ecclesiastical persons are not to study how to murder Princes, nor to licitate Kingdoms

Licita·tion. *rare*—°. [ad. L. *licitātiōn-em*, f. *licitārī*. see prec.] (See quots)

1623 COCKERAM, *Licitation*, an inhauncing of a price set vpon any thing that is sold. 1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Licitation*, a setting out to sale; a prizing or cheapening. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Licitation*, the act of exposing to sale to the highest bidder.

†**Licita·tor.** *Obs. rare*—°. [a. alleged L. *licitātor*, agent-n. f. *licitārī*: see prec (But the L. word exists only as a misreading for *illicitator.*)] One who bids to raise prices at an auction.

1623 COCKERAM, *Licitator*, an inhauncer.

Lick (lik), *sb.* [f. LICK *v.*]

1. An act of licking. Hence quasi-*concr.* a small quantity, so much as may be had by licking; also *lick-up*. *A lick of goodwill* (Sc.), 'a small portion of meal given for grinding corn, in addition to the fixed multure' (Jam.).

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 16, I knock'd you once, for offering to have a lick at her lips. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* lxxxix. 129 This Woman with one lick of my Antidote (which was mixed with hony) received ease all over her body. *a* 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 113 Many love Christ with nothing but the lick of the tongue. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* II. ii. (1691) 21 He could come galloping home at Midnight to have a lick at the Honey-pot. *a* 1733 R NORTH *Life F. North* 219 He [Jeffries] could not reprehend without scolding, and in such Billinsgate Language, as [etc.]. He call'd it *giving a Lick with the rough Side of his Tongue*. 1814 *Abstract Proof respecting Mill of Inveramsay* 3 (Jam.) P. Wilson depones, that he did not measure or weigh the lick of goodwill. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lick-up*, a miserably small pittance of any thing. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 255 'Ae wee bit spare rib o' flesh to be sent roun' lick and lick about'. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 62 The polar man ..shall not have a lick of oil on Christmas Day. 1853 P. B ST. JOHN *Amy Moss* 50 Everybody brought 'sunthin —some a lick of meal, some a punkin' [etc.].

b. *colloq* A slight and hasty wash (usually 'a lick and a promise'). Also, a dab of paint, etc.

c 1648 in Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 154 We'll mark them with a lick of tarre. *a* 1771 GRAY *Candidate* 2 When sly Jemmy Twitcher had smugg'd up his face With a lick of court white-wash, and pious grimace. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., A Lick and a Slake.*

2. *U. S.* A spot to which animals resort to lick the salt or salt earth found there. Also *buffalo-lick*, *salt-lick*.

1751 C. GIST *Jrnls.* (1893) 42 Salt Licks, or Ponds, formed by little Streams or Dreins of Water. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 663 Salt Lick and Salt Spring are used synonymously, but improperly, as the former differs from the latter in that it is dry. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 219 One of our sergeants shot a deer at a lick close to our camp. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. v. 78 To rout the unlawful settlers who had gathered nigh the Buffaloe lick in old Kentucky. 1841 — *Deerslayer* IV, Like deer standing at a lick 1877 N S. SHALER *Addr. to I. A. Allen's Amer Bison* 458 The springs at Big-Bone Lick, as at all the other licks of Kentucky are sources of saline waters derived from the older Palaeozoic rocks.

3. A complaint in horses (see quot.).

1827 *Sporting Mag* XX 162 Coach horses are subject to symptoms known by the appellation of 'the Lick'. They lick each other's skins, and gnaw their halters into pieces.

4. A smart blow. (Cf. *to lick on the whip*, cited from *c* 1460.) Also *pl* (*Sc.* and *north*), a beating, in phr. *to get one's licks*, *give* (one) *his licks*

1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav* vi. 77 [He] gave the fellow half a dozen good licks with his cane. 1724 SWIFT *Wood's Execution* Wks. 1755 V. II 155, 3*rd Cook.* I'll give him a lick in the chops. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Shepk.* I. ii, To lend his loving wife a loundering lick. 1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* Postscr vii, An' monie a fallow gat his licks, Wi' hearty grunt. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI 79 Unless either of them gave him a lick on the head. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* VII, The dread of a lick should not hold me back. 1826 J WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks 1855 I 165 Every callant in the class could gie him his licks. 1837 S LOVER *Rory O'More* (1849) 13 We're used to a lick of a stick every day. 1887 *Schoolmaster* 15 Jan. 104/1 The boy deponed that the master gave him twa licks in the lug. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 103 The yin that got his licks fell down and bit the dust.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I 28 A lick at the Laureat will always be a sure bait to catch him little readers. 1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to For. Soldiers* Wks. 1812 III 247 A Lick at the French Convention. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 258 The tars are wishing for a lick, as they call it, at the Spanish galleons. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas Isl* IV XVIII, 'I wish I had had a lick at them with the gun first', he replied.

5. *Sc.* 'A wag, one who plays upon another' (Jam.).

1725 *Willie was a wanton Wag* in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc Songs* (1844) 20/1 And was na Willie a great loun, As shyre a lick as e'er was seen. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Grub-street* 5 He's naething but a shire daft lick.

6. *dial*, *U S* and *Austral.* A spurt at racing, a short brisk spin; a 'spell' of work. *Big licks* = hard work. Also speed, in phr. *at full lick*, *at a great lick*, etc.

1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xv, That are colt can beat him for a lick of a quarter of a mile. 1847 W. T. PORTER *Quarter Race* 104 He went up the opposite bank at the same lick, and disappeared 1861 BRYANT *Songs from Dixie's Land* 26 At length I went to mining, put in my biggest licks. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 79, I made up my mind to stay in America, till I'd done some big licks in the sporting line. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 26 Down the river . came sailing the .. whery .. ay! going at full lick too. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* 82 It'll be a short life and a merry one, though, dad, if we go on big licks like this 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 218 The recipient, thoroughly roused by this, starting off at a great lick.

Lick (lik), *v.* Forms: 1 liccian, 2-6 **lik**, 4-5 **like**, **lyke**, 3-7 **licke**(n, 4-6 **likke**, 5-6 **lycke**, **lykke**, (5 **lykkyn**), 6- **lick**. [OE. *liccian* = OS. *liccôn*, *leccôn* (Du. *likken*), OHG. *leckôn* (MHG., mod.G *lecken*):—OTeut. **likkôn* (whence It. *leccare*, F. *lécher*), prob. repr. pre-Teut. **lighnā-*, f. OAryan root **ligh-* (: *leigh-* : *loigh-*), found in Goth. (*bi*)*laigôn*, Gr. λείχειν to lick, λίχνος dainty, L. *lingĕre*, OIrish *ligim*, OSl. *lizati*, Lith. *lëzti*, Skr. *rih*, *lih* to lick.]

1. *trans.* To pass the tongue over (something), e.g. with the object of tasting, moistening the surface, or removing something from it.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 114 Ða reðan deor .. heora liðe liccodon mid liðra tungan. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 270. 320 Þo he i-saȝ ane leon licke þat bodi. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. (*Cristine*) 261 Þe serpentis hire fete can lyke. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 29 Thei [dogges] were about her mouthe and liked it. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I xvii, [The asse] beganne to kysse and to lykke hym 1592 G HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 206 To seek his dinner in poules with Duke humfrey: to licke dishes, to be a beggar *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 456 Must God then lacke the due attendance of the people in His house, while they are licking of thy trenchers? 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 431 P 3, I left off eating of Pipes, and fell to licking of Chalk. 1732 POPE *Ess Man* I 84 Pleas'd to the last, he crops the flow'ry food, And licks the hand just rais'd to shed his blood 1792 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Wks* III. 4 The man I hate..Who, to complete his dinner, licks his plate. 1798 SIR M. EDEN in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III 423 They continue to cringe and to lick the hand that strikes them. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* I, Tim stands on end, and licks the wanderer's face. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 844/1 The danger of licking adhesive stamps and envelopes.

absol. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 295 Lik not with by tonge in a disch. 1583 *Leg Bp St Androis* 1091 While ane pat doun his hand and lickit. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 462 When Jonathan saw honey dropping, he must needs be licking 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 128/2 Mix for a Dose .and to be lick'd of. as need requires. 1890 L C. D'OYLE *Notches* 60 The elk .was now 'licking' in the little side-valley.

b. Frequent in phrases expressive of actions referred to *allusively* or *fig.*, as *to lick one's fingers*, *to lick one's lips*, an action indicating keen relish or delighted anticipation of some dainty morsel; † *to lick* (another's) *fingers*, *to lick the fat from* (one's) *beard*, to cheat (him) of his gains; † *to lick one's knife*, said of a parsimonious person; *to lick the ground*, *to lick* (another's) *shoe* or *spittle* (cf. *lick-spittle* sb.), actions expressive of abject servility; † *to lick* (a patron's) *trencher*, said of a parasite; *to lick the dust*, † *the earth* [a Hebraism. Vulg. *terram lingere*], to fall prostrate, to suffer defeat.

a 1000 *Ags Ps.* (Th.) lxxi[i]. 9 His feondas foldan licciȝeað. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxi[i]. 9 His enemys the erthe shul licken. — *Micah* VII 17 Thei shuln lick dust as the serpent. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 6502 What shulde he yeve that likketh his knyf. 1500 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 396 Thou sall lik thy lippis, and suere thou leis. 1530 PALSGR. 609/2, I lycke my lippes or fyngers after swete meate 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VI* 169 b, Marchantes within the citee, sore abhorryng the Italian nation, for lickyng the fat from their beardes, and taking from them their livyng. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 104 [They] with no lesse confydence licke their lippes secreately in hope of their praye. 1602 *Withals' Dict* 263 A fellow that can licke his Lordes or his ladies trencher in one smooth tale or merrie lie, and picke their purses in another. 1610 SHAKS *Temp* III ii 27 How does thy honour? Let me licke thy shooe 1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 24 Have you not known some in a low condition, to bow and scrape, lick the spittle on the ground 1656 LD. HATTON in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 284 He purposeth not to deale at all with my cosen Kertons frends, vnless it be for mault, and that too in an honorable and considerable way without licking my fingars. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX 526 Oft he [the serpent] bowd His turret Crest .. and lick'd the ground whereon she trod. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 5 P 2 Sparrows for the Opera, says his Friend, licking his Lips, what, are they to be roasted? 1808 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XIII 1009 He should have learnt to lick spittle, and have drilled himself to crawl upon his belly. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* Iv. (1896) 162 He found the surly innkeepers licked the very ground before him now.

c. In proverbial sayings.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1438 Wele wotith the cat whos berde she likkith. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 19 He is an euyll cooke that can not lycke his owne fyngers. 1619 HOLLYBANDE *Fr Schoolem.* 100 b 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* VI, They say, a good cook knows how to lick his own fingers.

d. With adverbs, e.g. *over*; to take *in* or *up* by licking. With *away*, † *forth*, *off*, *out*, and with prep. *off* To remove by licking.

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Huni þer in beoþ liked of þornes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2858 Þan es sco [Lot's wife, or the pillar of salt] liked al a-way. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 93 Hanibal likked venym of his owne rynge *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 247 Þe bysschop wyth his tunge lykkyd it out lowly. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 40 And oft thay [the doggis] did this catiue man refresche Lickand the fylth furth of his laithlie flesche. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X 632 My Hell-hounds, to lick up the draff and filth. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect Plenty* IX, O'er lang, in troth, have we by-standers been, And loot fowk lick the white out of our een. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 77 Their [cows] practice of licking off their hair. *Ibid* VII. 175 The serpent . was seen to lick the whole body over. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimneys*w, It was a pleasure to see the sable younkers lick in the unctuous meat.

e. With complementary adj expressing the result, e.g. *to lick clean*. † *To lick whole*: to heal of wounds or sores by licking; in quots. *fig.*

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 32 If anie men haue licked theim selues whole youe be the same. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* I. 129 Who vnder a shew of licking them whole, suck out euen their hart blood. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 366 It is not a limme of Satan which is wounded; he might then licke himselfe whole. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 211 And yet betwixt them both, they lick't the platters clean. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* II. iii, If there were no more in Excommunication than the Church's Censure, a wise Man wou'd lick his Conscience whole with a wet Finger. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. vi, He would quickly lick himself whole again, by his vails.

† **2.** To lap with the tongue; to drink, sip. Also *intr.* constr. *of*, *on*. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1521 So long likked þise lordes þise lykores swete. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xxi. 19 In this place, in the which houndis lickiden the blood of Naboth, shulen lick and thi blood. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3826 Sum of his awen vryn & sum on Iren lickid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 139 Sum langis for the liffyr ill to lik of ane quart. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* vii. 5 Whosoeuer licketh of the water with his tunge, as a dogg licketh. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* 100 The Cat would licke milke, but she will not wette her feete. 1792 COWPER *Iliad* XXI. 148 Lie there, and feed the fishes, which shall lick Thy blood secure.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 1 and 2). **a.** Of persons and animals. Formerly in many specialized uses. † *To lick up* (an enemy's forces): to destroy, 'annihilate' (after Num. xxii. 4). † *To lick* (a person) *of* something: to cheat, 'fleece'. † *To lick the letter*: to use alliteration. † *To lick of the whip*: to have a taste of punishment.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 111. 378 In fayth and for youre long taryyng Ye shal lik on the whyp. [1535 COVERDALE *Num.* xxii. 4 Now shal this heape licke up all that is aboute vs, euen as an oxe licketh vp the grasse in the field.] 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 126 Yet sometyme thei wer slain, taken, and licked vp, or thei were ware. 1557 in Tytler *Hist Scot.* (1864) III 388 Three hundred of them [Gascons] be licked up by the way. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 259 b, They confesse the craft themselues, wherby they licked vs of our money 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanis* I. iv. 188 A crewe..That lick the tail of greatnesse with their lips. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 34 The English and Welsh delighted much in licking the letter. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. ix. 391 Hypocrites rather then they will lose a drop of praise will lick it up with their own tongue. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Ep. & Rev.* App. 690 Till he had licked of the whip, and learned better language. 1726 *Life Penn* in Wks. 1782 I. 136 Those very lies .. which himself had now licked up afresh.

b. Of inanimate agents (chiefly waves, flame, etc.): To lap, play lightly over, etc.; to take *up* (moisture, etc.) in passing over. Sometimes with personification.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 276 Seo lyft liccaþ and atyhþ done wætan of ealre eorþan. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 149 Untill the sunne or the wind have licked the tops of the grasse and flowers 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* III 698 Feavers .. rack their Limbs, and lick the vital Heat. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* III, Consumption licked her blood 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 154 The tide of human beings .. licking the base of the hill, rushed vehemently on one side 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Dec. XXVI, An upleaping jet Of cold Cocytus, which for ever licks Earth's base. 1891 T HARDY *Tess* II. xxiv, The wheels licked up the pulverized surface of the highway. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 45 The flames ruthlessly licked up everything in their path of destruction 1900 *Blackw Mag.* July 59/2 Fires had consumed the underbrush and licked the branches off the giant trees.

c. Sc. *To lick one's winning(s*: To make the best of one's bargain.

1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1796) 144 But now let us our winning lick (He cry'd in pet). 1794 BURNS '*O merry hae I been*' 9 Bitter in dool I lickit my winnins, O' marrying Bess, to gie her a slave.

4. *To lick* (*a person or thing*) *into* (*shape*, etc.), also † *to lick over*: To give form and regularity to; to mould, make presentable. Alluding to the alleged practice of bears with their young (see quots.).

[1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxiv. 70 Beres ben brought forthe al fowle and transformyd and after that by lyckynge of the fader and the moder they ben brought in to theyr kyndely shap.] 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* Wks. 1873 III. 31 He has not licked his whelp into full shape yet. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 7/2 Enforced, as a Bear doth her Whelps, to bring forth this confused lump, I had not time to lick it into form. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 444 The Author hath licked them [verses] over. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* XXVIII (1700) 339 Men did not know how to mould and frame it; but at last it was licked into shape. 1708 *Eng Theophrast.* 4 The play is writ, the Players upon the recommendation of those that lick'd it over, like their parts to a Fondness. 1780 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 509 Mr. Law, by taking immense pains, has licked it into some shape. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 132, I shall have trouble enough in licking her [a young servant] into shape. 1891 *Spectator* 12 Dec. 837 Their proposals..would be licked, by debate..into practicable shape.

5. Contemptuously used for: To smear with cosmetics; to varnish, to smarten with paint; to 'sleek', give smooth finish to (a picture).

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 99 Spending a whole forenoone euerie day in spunging and licking himselfe by the glasse. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lickt*, Pictures new Varnished, Houses new Whitened, or Women's Faces with a Wash. 1853 T. TAYLOR *Life B. R. Haydon* III 212 Modern cartoons with few exceptions are licked (smoothed) and polished intentionally.

6. *slang.* To beat, thrash. Also, to drive (something) *out of* (a person) by thrashing. † *To lick off*: to cut off clean, to slice off.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 144 Leggis war likkit of hard of at the kne. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* s.v. (Farmer), *Lyche*, to beate. 1719 RAMSAY *To Hamilton* VI, May I be

licket wi' a little. Gin of your numbers I think little. 1732 FIELDING *Mock Doctor* I. ii, Suppose I've a mind he should drub, Whose bones are they, Sir, he's to lick? 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary, Let. to Mr. Crisp* 19 Nov, As for..your father, I could lick him for his affected coolness and moderation. 1808 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1888) I. 167 How these poor dogs must have been licked. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii. (1871) 109 Say you won't fag—they'll soon get tired of licking you. 1879 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXV 542 Almost as free as America in the olden time, when every man was free to lick his own nigger. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLIX. 41 Well, I've tried to lick the badness out of him. .. You can, out of some boys, you know.

b. *slang.* To overcome, get the better of; to excel, surpass. *It licks me*: I cannot explain it. Also *to lick into fits*: to defeat thoroughly.

1800 in *Spirit Pub Jrnls.* IV. 232 By Dane, Saxon, or Pict We had never been lick'd Had we stuck to the king of the island. 1836 F. B. HEAD *Let.* in Smiles *Mem. J. Murray* (1891) II. xxxi. 366, I believe we shall lick the radicals. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Milton v. Southey & Landor* Wks. (1859) XII. 179 Greece was proud of having licked him [an enemy]. 1879 E WALFORD *Londiniana* I. 37 If we have a war and beat Russia or lick Abyssinia into fits. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* XXIV, It licked me to think it had been hid away all the time. 1890 — *Col. Reformer* (1891) 195 As a seller of unparalleled generosity, we can't be licked 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 618 We must either lick and rule these savages or run away

absol. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* XII (1889) 114, I believe that a gentleman will always lick in a fair fight.

7. *slang. intr.* To ride at full speed.

1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* XXI, A horseman .. rattled down the stony track as hard as he could lick.

8. Combs.: **lick-box** *nonce-wd.* ? = LICK-DISH; **lick-fingers**, one who licks his fingers (used as a term of abuse); **lick-foot** *nonce-wd.*, the action of licking the feet, servility; †**lick-halter** (see quot.); **lick-ladle**, a parasite; **lick-log**, a block of salt for cattle to lick; **lick-ma-dowp** *Sc. nonce-wd.*, a sycophant; **lick-platter**, a parasite; **lick-sauce** = LICK-DISH, **lick-spit** = LICK-SPITTLE; **lick-trencher** = *lick-platter*; **lick-up**, (*a*) something that licks up (see quot. 1844); (*b*) something 'licked' into shape (see quot. 1851–61). Also LICK-DISH, LICK-PENNY, LICK-POT, LICK-SPIGOT, LICK-SPITTLE.

1611 COTGR., *Liche-casse*, a *lick-box, a sweet-lips 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. XXX, Achilles was a scauld pated maker of hay bundles, Agamemnon a lick-box. 1595 *Locrine* III. IV F 2 b, You stopsauce, *lickfingers, will you not heare? [1625 B. JONSON *Staple News*, The Persons of the Play, *Lick-finger*, a Master Cooke, and parcell Poet] 1630 — *New Inn* II. ii, No flattery for't, No *lick foot, pain of losing your proboscis. 1611 FLORIO, *Lecca fune*, a *licke-halter, a knauish wag, a gallowes-clapper. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, 'Who and what is he?' 'A *lickladle of the court, lady'. 1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser III XII, I like a man to be up to the notch, and stand to his *lick-log. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* XXIII, Quhen thus redust to howps, They dander, and wander About pure *lickmadowps. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VI XXIII. II 186 No *lick-platter, no parasite, no toadeater. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph* II. 302 Him .who has A smutty tale for ev'ry rich man's table? *Lickspit and flatterer both' 1833 SARAH AUSTIN *Charac. Goethe* II 35 To play .the lickspit about the court of Weimar. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* To Rdr. 9 Not onely *licktrenchers but also claw backs, which curry fauour with great men by their false appeachings. 1787 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1816 I. 298 Butlers and lick trenchers. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 47 [Of Silver plating.] When cool the hammer is allowed to fall upon the lead, to which it firmly adheres by means of a plate roughed as a rasp, which is called the **lick-up* 1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* II. 34 A 'lick-up' is a boot or shoe re-lasted to take the wrinkles out .and then blacked up to hide blemishes.

†**Li·ck-dish.** *Obs.* [f. LICK *v* + DISH *sb.*]

1. A parasite.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lykdysshe, *scurra*. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 77 Smellefyestes, lyckedysshes, and franchars come vncalled. 1682 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 824 A lick dish, *catillo*.

2 Used allusively (see quot 1562).

[1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 64 She will lie as fast as a dogge will licke a dishe.] 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii 252 Thou lier lickdish, didst not say the neele wold be gitten? 1632 [see LIAR (*Proverbs*)].

Licked (likt), *ppl. a.* [f. LICK *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* July 337/2 Went cutting away with that fork and his licked knife. 1896 DU MAURIER *Martian* (1897) 43 The licked one .. dabbed his swollen eye with a wet pocket-handkerchief.

Lickell, *Obs.* jocular or colloq. form of LITTLE.

Licken, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [altered form of LIPPEN *v.*] *intr.* To trust *to*.

1535 COVERDALE *Hos* XI 5 The stoare that they haue lickened vnto, shall be destroyed and eaten vp 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v. *Lippen*, 'I know what to likken to'. 'He's nowt to likken to'.

Lickenesse, obs. form of LIKENESS.

Licker (li·kəɹ). [f. LICK *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or something which licks. Also *licker-up*; in *silver-plating* = *lick-up* (see LICK *v.* 8).

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lykkare, or he þat lykkythe, *lecator*. 1552 HULOET, Licker, *lictor*. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 999 Plated manufacture .. The under face of the stamp-hammer has a plate of iron called the *licker-up* fitted into it. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. CXXXVIII. 111 Being acquiescent lickers-up of ministerial dishonour. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 8/3 The licker of red-hot irons was briskly following his profession.

†**Lickering,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. ? = LICKERISH.

1578 T. P. *Gorg. Gal. Gall. Inventions* K, My lust alluers my lickering lyppes to taste.

Lickerish, liquorish (li·kərĭʃ), *a.* Forms: 5 licoore, 6 licoryce, **likerishe, -yshe**, 6–7 **licourish**, 7 **licoorish, li(o)korish, liquerish, liquourish, lioquo(u)rish**, 8 **likerish**, 6–9 **lickerish, licorish, liquorish.** [Altered form of LICKEROUS, with substitution of suffix -ISH for *-ous.*]

†**1.** Pleasant to the palate; *gen.* sweet, tempting, attractive; = LICKEROUS 1. Of a cook: Skilful in preparing dainties. *Obs.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 50 The deuises of lickerish cookes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. III. 194 With Licourish draughts And Morsels Vnctious. 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv E. Indies* 20 There is another very licquorish fruit. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 700 And wouldst thou seek again to trap me here With lickerish baits fit to ensnare a brute? 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 37 He [Bacon] was one of those that smoothed his way to a full ripeness by liquorish and pleasing passages. 1728 T. ICKELL *Horn Bk.* 18 Or if to Ginger Bread thou shalt descend, And Liquorish Learning to thy Babes extend.

2. Of persons, etc.: Fond of delicious fare; = LICKEROUS 2. †Const. *after, of.*

†*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* II. 199 And of that tree of Paradise she shall eate through my coyntice: For women are full liccoris [*v.r.* licorous]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* 66 Likeryshe of tongue, lighte of taile. 1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 13 This is a licoryce knaue that will swill his Maisters drink. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* vii. II. (1642) 102 Yet was he lickerish also after any rarity that was sent into his Table. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 42 Cattel being excessively licorish of their leaves and tender buds. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. vi. § 57 (1694) 55 They were so liquorish after Mans Flesh, that [etc.] 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard* 283 Green Peas are ready to satisfie the longing Appetite of the likerish Palate 1808 G COLMAN *Br. Grins, Knight & Friar* I. lx, A liquorish black rat Lured by the cook to sniff and smell her bacon. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII 201 The holy man. had a licorish tooth. 1879 W E. HEITLAND *Q. Curtius* Introd 29 He [Alexander] drank. rather by way of good-fellowship than from a liquorish appetite.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* Eagerly desirous, longing, greedy; = LICKEROUS 2 b.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm, Tim.* 384/1 The people..must not bee so lickerish to desire vnprofitable thinges. 1627 J CARTER *Expos.* 3 This propertie every one is most liquorish of, taking after their great grand-mother Eve. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm* in *Reliq* (1651) 99 Certain rare Manuscripts were upon sale to the Jesuits at Antwerp, licourish Chapmen of such Ware. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 77 Be not therefore licorish after Fame. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I 60 Their own liquorish affection to gold. 1834 BENTHAM *Deontol.* in *Westm Rev.* XXI. 9 He might have a lickerish leaning towards the trade of Cacus. 1873 H ROGERS *Orig Bible* (1875) 11 Jewish human nature showed so intense a sympathy with the general tendency to idolatry, as to cast a liquorish eye on every wandering form of it that came near them.

3 Lecherous, lustful, = LICKEROUS 3.

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I 51 Go to, Nell ..ye may be caught, I tell ye these be liquorish lads. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath* 319 The liquorish hag rejects the pelf with scorn 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* V. XII, Thou art a liquorish dog. 1808 LAMB *Wife's Trial*, The lickerish culprit, almost dead with fear. 1881 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 133 The smirk of a liquorish fribble.

4. *Comb*, as *lickerish-lipped* adj.

1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 154 Let euery young man be .. not licorish lipped, nor dainty toothed.

Hence **Li·ckerishly** *adv.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I (1662) 116 His expression *licking the Chancery* hath left Posterity to interpret it. liquorishly longing for that Place.

Li·ckerishness. [f. LICKERISH *a.* + -NESS.] Love of good fare; *gen.* keen appetite or desire.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Friandise*, licorous thinges, licourishnesse. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr Acad.* II. 293 Meere lickerishnes causeth vs to eate such meats as we know are contrary to our health. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 152 Where there is a liquorishness in a popular Assembly to debate. 1658 OSBORN *Jas. I*, 134 Their Governours licorishnesse after the choyce morsells of the Church. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng Malady* II. v. § 10 (1734) 168 The Snare and Temptation that Liquorishness and high Relish throws many into 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 35 The boy .. moved by lickerishness, began to eat.

†**Li·ckerous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 3–6 li-, lykerous, (4 lykerus, 5 lykerowse, lykorous, lykkerwys, lekerous, likerose, licrus, likrus), 5–7 licorous, licourous, lycorous(e, (5 lycourous, lycours, lycoruse, 6 lycoures, licoras, likorous, 7 likresse), 6–7 liquorous, lickerous, -orous. [a. AF. **likerous, *lekerous*, repr. a northern var. of OF. *lecheros* LECHEROUS; cf. ONF. *liquerie* = Central OF. *lecherie* lechery.

In Eng. use this form of the word has chiefly retained its etymological sense (cf., however, sense 3), while *lecherous* has been almost confined to a transferred application]

1. Pleasing or tempting to the palate. Also *gen.* and *fig.*: Sweet, pleasant, delightful.

c 1275 *XI Pains Hell* 172 in *O. E. Misc.* 228 Þo weore þeose þat .. hedden of mony metes de-deyn, But hit weore likerous be certeyn. *a* 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXV. 68 Noht may be feled lykerusere, Then thou so suete alumere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Þe softe bed clopes likerouses. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 216 Lekerous metis & drynkis. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 22 No woman shulde ete no lycorous morcelles in the absens .. of her husbond. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 139 *marg.*, Lucre is so lickorous that he that once lyckes of it, leketh it. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 19/2, I would not be his ghest, vnlesse I tooke his table to be furnisht with more wholesome and licorous vianda. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem* li. (1631) 536 Beeing fed with the licorous and deceitfull sweetnesse of their owne lusts. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 47 O tis an amiable diuel, a sweete sinne, a lycorous poyson.

2 Of persons, the appetite, etc.: Fond of choice or delicious food; dainty in eating; greedy of good fare. Const. *of, after.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 160 And et throf dame lykerouse. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII 253 Let not sir Surfet sitten at þi bord; .. for he is a lechour and likerous of tonge. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks. I 2 For þis riche man was boastful in speche and likerous in foode. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53 There be . other that be lykerous of moche mete and drinke. 1530 PALSGR 317/1 Lycorouse or daynty mouthed, *friant*. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 54 The Popes caterer casting a licorous glaunce that way *a* 1632 G. HERBERT *Priest to Temple* XXVI. Wks. (Grosart) III. 183 He that . for quality is licorous after dainties, is a glutton. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 182 These Iarres are .. interlarded with pitch to preserue the . Wine, yet making the taste thereof vnpleasant to liquorous lips 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xiv. 98 These devils are very lickorous of lardons.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* Having a keen relish or desire for something pleasant. Const. *of*; also, eager *to do* something.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T* 391 Yonge clerkes that been lykerous To reden Artes than been curious. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 444 Syn wemen are so likrus of loue in likyng of yowthe. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. VIII. 178 Whiche liue a pure and simple life, led with no likerous lustes of other mennes vanitie. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 82 Fit commendation (whereof womankind is so likerous). 1598 E. GUILPIN *Skiad.* (1878) 32 For though it be no cates sharpe sauce it is, To lickerous vanitie. *a* 1632 G. HERBERT *Temple, Discharge* i, Busy inquiring heart, what wouldst thou know Why dost thou pry, And turn and leer, and with a licorous eye Look high and low

3. Lecherous, lustful, wanton.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B X. 161 The likerouse launde that Leccherye hatte *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 58 And sikerly she hadde a likerous eye. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1762 This likerous dampnable errour [adultery]. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. XXV, Men and wymmen coude loue to gyders seuen yeres and no lycours lustes were bitwene them. 1587 TURBERV *Trag. T.* 15 Whilst thus Nastagio sought his owne decay, By liquorous lust. 1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 369 There in soft Downe the liquorous Sparrow sat. 1611 COTGR s v *Femme*, From women light, and lickorous, good fortune still deliuer vs.

4. *Comb.*, as *lickerous mouthed, -toothed* adjs.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 285 Like vnto lickerous mouthed men, who . desire meates with a greedy appetite. 1598 E GUILPIN *Skial* (1878) 9 Once Rinus saw a pretty lasse, And liquorous tooth'd desir'd to tast.

Hence †**Li·ckerously** *adv.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 114 To meche fode devoury; and to lykerouslyche. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 567 Oloferne, which fortune ay kiste So likerously. 1426 LYDG *De Guil Pilgr* 12915 Fatte mussellys large and Rounde, I threste hem in ffyl lykerously 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Friander*, to feed licorously

†**Li·ckeroushead.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 **likeroushed.** [f. LICKEROUS *a.* + -HEAD.] Lickerousness.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 144 Vsyng of mete noȝt only in likeroushed [*printed* liberoushed], but for pompe, to make manye messys.

†**Lickerousness.** *Obs.* [f. LICKEROUS + -NESS] Fondness for good fare; *gen.* keen appetite or desire. Const *of, after, inf* with *to*. Also, lecherousness.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 61 Likerousnesse & lustis of here bely. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 611 Venus me yaf my lust, my likerousnesse *c* 1386 — *Pars. T* 667 Auarice .. is likerousnesse in herte to haue erthely thynges. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 304/2 Lykerownesse, *delicacia*. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* V. (1622) 450 Whether . the likerousnesse of dominion [can] make you beyond iustice. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. (1672) 128 As perhaps licorousness of Wine before had caused many of them to do. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 129 A people .. so given over to licorousnesse, that it is an hard thing to get a Cook to please them. 1665 J SPENCER *Vulg Proph.* 119 That natural licorousness in the minds of men after the knowledg of things to come.

Lickham(e, variant of LICHAM *Obs.*

Licking (li·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LICK *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. LICK; the action of passing the tongue over something, of fashioning into shape, etc.; †also, the action of daubing or smearing the face with paint.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 435 Bestes..among hem self þey useþ cusses and likkynge and strokynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lykky[n]ge of howndys, or other beasts, *lictus*. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* Ded. 2 What costly deckyng, lyckinge, censinge, and worshipping of ymages. 1623 BP. HALL *Serm.* V 154 It scorneth to woo favour with farding and licking and counterfeisance. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. XCV. 363 By the daily licking of his rankling wounds with the tongue of lady Elenor his wife, he is said to be cured. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 27 Besides the licking of his own fingers, he [Dudley] got the King a masse of riches. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Sel. Th.* § 13 Jezebel, for all her licking, is cast out of the window and trodden to dirt in the streets. 1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg.* III. Wks. 1882 X. 227 Shakespeare was a pretty fellow, and said some things which only want a little of my licking to do well enough. *Mod.* He is somewhat uncouth; he wants licking into shape.

b. *concr.* in pl. (See quot.)

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 207 Coarse broad salt; exported for the fisheries. .. Pickings, or cattle lickings.

2. *colloq.* A beating, thrashing. *lit.* and *fig.*

1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* II. 151, I gave him such a licking, I question whether he didn't carry some of the bruises with'n to the grave. 1780 in F. Moore *Songs & Ball. Amer. Rev.* (1856) 307 The fray assum'd, the generals thought, The color of a lickin'. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III xiii, Obliged to take a severe licking from a boy twice as big .. as yourself. 1828 KEATS *Let.* Wks. 1889 III. 115 He praised Thomson and Cowper, but he gave Crabbe a most unmerciful licking. 1831 PALMERSTON 29 May in H. L. Bulwer *Life* II viii 81 The moment they [the Belgians] stir a step to attack Holland, they will get a most exemplary licking. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* ix. (1889) 74 The power to take a licking is better worth having than the power to administer one

3. *attrib.*, as *licking-bout*; †**licking-medicine**, an electuary; **licking-place** *U.S.* = LICK *sb.* 2; so *licking-pond.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxxv. 137 This rosted Onion .. is used in a licking medicine against an old rotten cough. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic* (1656) 144 The juyce [of Liquoris] dissolved in Rose-water with some Gum-Tragacanth is a fine licking Medicine for Hoarsness, Wheesings, &c. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv* etc 27 The back parts of our country are full of these licking [*printed* liching] ponds; some are .. of pale clay, the deer .. are fond of licking this clay. *Ibid.* 68 We .. travelled along a rich hill side, ..then down to a Licking place. 1762 P. COLLINSON in W. Darlington *Mem.* (1849) 238 Their bones or skeletons are now standing in a licking-place, not far from the Ohio. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary, Let. to Mr. Crisp* Dec., Times are much alter'd since I gave him such a thorough licking-bout at back gammon.

Licking (li·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LICK *v.* + -ING [2].] That licks. Of a flame: = LAMBENT. Also *slang*, first-rate, 'splendid' (cf. *thumping, whacking*).

1648 [see GENTLE *a.* 10]. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* xiv 91, I will briefly describe it [Bone-Ace], and the rather because it is a licking Game for Money 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 182 The thing was, to make a licking big frame of light wood.

Lickle, childish or illiterate form of LITTLE.

Lickly, obs. form of LIKELY.

Licknesse, obs. form of LIKENESS.

†**Li·ckpenny.** *Obs* [f LICK *v.*] One who or that which 'licks up' the pennies; something that 'makes the money go' Also *attrib.*

14.. ? LYDG. (*title*) London Lyckpeny. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* II. ii (1881) 34 London lick penny call ye it,—t'as lick'd me with a witness. 1607 DEKKER *Sir T Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III 116 *Wiat.* Sweet musicke, gallant fellow Londoners. *Clo* Y faith we are the madcaps, we are the lickpennies. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xix. (1655) 151 Their Religion is a dear and lick-penny religion for such poor Indians. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumphant* I i, She has two devils in her eyes, that last ogle was a lick-penny 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxviii, Law is a lick-penny, Mr Tyrrel.

†**Li·ckpot.** *Obs* [f. LICK *v.* + POT *sb.*]

1. A name for the first finger.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 73 Whiche fynger som men clepeþ likpot þat is þe fynger next þe thombe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 305/1 Lykpot fyngyr, *index.* *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 752/36 *Hic index*, a lykpot.

2. A pot out of which medicine may be licked.

1665 NEEDHAM *Med Medicinæ* 283 Their Nutritive Messes, Lick pots, and Pectorals

Licksome, dial. variant of LIKESOME.

†**Li·ck-spigot.** *Obs.* [f. LICK *v.* + SPIGOT] One who licks the spigot; a contemptuous name for a tapster or drawer; also, a parasite.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks (Grosart) V. 300–1 Let the cunningest licke-spiggot swelt his heart out, the beere shal neuer foame or froath in the cupp. 1599 MIDDLETON, etc *Old Law* IV. i, *Cook* (*to the Drawer*) Fill, lick-spiggot! 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 509 Parasites .. whom the Germans call *Schmorotzer* and *Tellerlecker*, that is, smell-feasts and lick-spickets. 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 362, I know the old lickspiggot will be nibling a little when he can come too't. 1700 E. WARD *Lond. Spy* II iii 4 He that salutes the old Lick-spiggot with other Title than that of Mr. Church-Warden runs the hazard of Paying double Taxes.

Li·ck-spittle. [f. LICK *v.* + SPITTLE.] An abject parasite or sycophant, a toady.

[1629 DAVENANT *Albovine* III G i b, Lick her spittle From the ground This disguiz'd humilitie Is both the swift, and safest way to pride] 1825 J WILSON *Noct Ambr.* Wks 1855 I. 40 To hear his lickspittles speak you would think that a man of great and versatile talents was a miracle. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* III. 319 It is only in England that literary men are invariably lick-spittles. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I 4 Stage-coachmen were .. comrades to gentlemen, lickspittles to lords. 1890 C. MARTYR *W. Phillips* 76 The South omnipotent and imperious, the North its errand-boy and lick-spittle.

attrib. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* ii. Wks. 1869 XXII. 36 A cringing baseness, and lickspittle awe of rank

Hence **Li·ckspittling** *vbl. sb*, toadying.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV 767 Such more than oriental prostration, such lick-spittling, you never saw in your life. 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* July 54 Demagogues who have not the chance of lick-spittling princes.

†**Li·ckster.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 4 **lyckestre.** [f. LICK *v.* + -STER] A female who licks; used to translate OF *lecheresse*, fem. of *lecheor* LECHER.

1340 *Ayenb.* 56 Þe tonge þe lyckestre him ansuereþ.

Licli, licly, obs. forms of LIKELY.

Licnen, Licnesse, obs ff. of LIKEN, LIKENESS.

Licome, variant of LICHAM *Obs.*

Licorice, alternative form of LIQUORICE.

Licorish, variant of LICKERISH.

†**Licorn.** *Obs.* [a. F. *licorne*, lit. unicorn.] 'An old name for the howitzer of the last century, then but a kind of mortar fitted on a field-carriage to fire shells at low angles' (Adm. Smyth).

1852 in BURN *Nav. & Milit. Dict.*

Licorous, licourous, variants of LICKEROUS.

Licour, -ish, obs. ff. LIQUOR, LICKERISH.

Lict, obs. form of LIGHT.

Licter, lictier, obs. forms of LITTER.

Lictor (li·ktǫɹ). *Rom Antiq.* Also 4 **littour.** [L.; perh. agent-n. f. *lig-*, root of *ligāre* to bind.] An officer whose functions were to attend upon a magistrate, bearing the fasces before him, and to execute sentence of judgement upon offenders.

A dictator had twenty-four lictors, a consul twelve.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 35 The magistrates senten littoures, that ben mynystris of ponysching, seyinge, Dismitte, or delyuere, 3e tho men. 1586 SIR E. HOBY *Polit. Disc. Truth* xxiv. 114 *marg.*, The fagots of the licturs. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 214 Sawcie Lictors Will catch at vs like Strumpets. 1623 COCKERAM, *Lictor*, a Serieant, a Hangman 1674 MILTON *P. R* IV. 65. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. xv. 302 Each [decemvir] was attended by his twelve lictors, who carried not the rods only but the axe. 1843 MACAULAY *Lake Regillus* i, Ho, lictors, clear the way!

b. *transf.*

1638 *Penit Conf.* viii. (1657) 223 God shall not greatly need any Lictors or Tormenters. 1667 *Causes Decay Chr. Piety* II. 31 They .. become their own Lictors and make that their choice which is their extremest punishment. 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 352 Satan, as the Lictor or Executioner of our Saviour, immediately seized the Criminal, and inflicted on him some bodily Disease or Torment. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* III. ii 120 A thousand justices in judgment sit, A thousand lictors deal most righteous blows.

Hence †**Licto·rian** *a.*, pertaining to a lictor.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Licture, Licure, obs. ff. LITTER *sb*, LIQUOR.

Licval, Licwurðe: see LIKEFUL, LIKEWORTH.

Lid (lid), *sb.* **Forms: 1 hlid(d, 2 hlyd, 3–4 lid(e, 4–6 lidd(e, lydde, 5 led(e, lyd(e, 3– lid.** [OE *hlid* neut. = Du *lid*, OHG. *hlit* (MHG. *lit*, mod.G. in comb. *augenlid* eyelid) lid, ON. *hlið* gate, gateway, gap:—OTeut. **hliđom* f wk.-grade of root **hlīđ-* to cover, in OE. *be-hlīdan*, OS *bihlīdan* to cover, OE. *on-hlīdan*, OS. *anhlīdan* to open]

1. That which covers the opening at the top of a vessel or closes the mouth of an aperture; the upper part of a receptacle, which may be detached or turned upon a hinge in order to give access to the interior.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II 262 Ða ledon ða þe3enas ðone Hælend ðæron, and mid hlide belucon ure ealra Alysend. *c* 1290 *S Eng. Leg.* I. 53/213 So huy openeden þat lid of is swete toumbe þere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5618 In þis kist þe barn sco did Quen it spird was wit þe lid [*Fairf.* lidde]. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim* 41 Make a luytel whucche, Forte do in þat ilke blod .. whon þe lust speke with me lift þe lide sone. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 272 The porter to the panere went, And the led vppe he hentt *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 73 Hele the potte with a close led, and stoppe hit abou3te with dogh or bater 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 437/2 The preest taketh the lydde of the chalys on whyche is the hoost. 1535 COVERDALE *Num.* xix. 15 And euery open vessel that hath no lydd nor couerynge, is vncleane. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xii. 9 Iehoiada the priest tooke a chest, and bored a hole in the lid of it. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 471 ¶ 8 Upon his lifting up the Lid of it [Pandora's Box] .. there flew out all the Calamities and Distempers incident to Men 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 589 Meantime some pyx to screen The full grown pest, some lid to shut upon The goblin! 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd* (ed 4) 417 The outer layer of the lid is formed of earth precisely similar to that which surrounds the hole 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* x 159 'Lift the lid of this box for me', she said

b Applied to a door, shutter, board, or the like, closing an aperture. Now *dial.* Cf. PORT-LID.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vi 4 In yᵉ house he made wyndowes, which might be opened and shut with lyddes. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 231 Stop thy oven mouth with a lidde of butter. 1686–7 AUBREY *Rem. Gentilism & Judaism* (1881) 48 Whereas his former Physitian shutt up his windowes and kept him in utter darknesse, he did open his windowe-lids and let in the light. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss*, *Lid*, a cupboard door.

c. The top crust of a pie. *dial*

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housewife* 68 At a vent in the top of the lid put in the same, and then set it into the Oven again 1747 MRS GLASSE *Cookery* 73 A Yorkshire Christmas-Pye First make a good Standing Crust .. Then lay on your Lid, which must be a very thick one.

†**d.** *Lid of the knee*, the patella, knee-cap. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 462 The lids of my knees beeing crushed

2. *Lid* (*of the eye*) = EYELID.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 26 Ðe leun ðanne he lieð to slepen Sal he neure luken ðe lides of hise e3en. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* v. viii. (1495) 114 Euery byrde closyth the eye wyth the nether lydde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3759 His loke was full louely, when ledys were opyn. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV xxxv, And of her eyen held the ledes downe. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 29 It is needeful that some members be holden vp with a grystle, as the liddes of the eyes. 1605 SHAKS *Macb* I. iii. 20 Sleepe shall neyther Night nor Day Hang vpon his Pent-house Lid. 1719 YOUNG *Job* 378 When his [Leviathan's] burnish'd eyes Lift their broad lids, the morning seems to rise. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV vii, I closed my lids, and kept them close, And the balls like pulses beat. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 122, I straightly would commend the tears to creep From my charged lids. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii 23 The skin of the lids contains no fat.

fig. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v. Wks. 1856 I. 131 Ere night shall close the lids of yon bright stars. 1646 CRASHAW *Sospetto d'Herode* I. xlviii, The fields .. saw no more, But shut their flowry lids for ever.

3. Each of the two sides or covers (of a book). Chiefly *dial.* and *U.S.*

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 7/1 *Inuolucrum, operculum libri, sittybus*, .. the couer or lid of a booke. 1854 A. E. BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Lid*, the boarded cover of a book. 1864 GROSART *Lambs all Safe* (1865) 85, I might close the lids of the Bible. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s.v *Hilling*, In Leicestershire generally, however, the covers of a book are the 'lids'. 1896 *N. Y. Sun* in *Catholic News* 29 Feb. 2/7, I have never yet found 'a good Catholic' who would deny anything in 'The Word of God' from lid to lid.

4. *Bot.* and *Conch.* = OPERCULUM.

1681 GREW *Musæum* 130 That little Shell called Blatta Byzantia, is the Operculum or Lid of the Purple. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 34 Many of them [sea snails] are also furnished with a lid, which covers the mouth of the shell, and which opens and shuts at the animal's pleasure. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* 799 *Lid*, a cover to the tips of several of the Mosses; as in the Bogmoss. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii (ed 3) 141 The singular form of leaf .. which has been called a pitcher .. consists of a fistular green body .. closed at its extremity by a lid, termed the *operculum.* 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 9/2 The urn itself [*sc.* of a moss] is closed by a lid, or *operculum*, and contains the spores. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Lid*, the terminal portion of the sporangium, which usually separates by a circular horizontal fissure.

5. *Mining.* **a.** The roof or roof-stone covering a 'pipe', a *lid-stone* (q v.). **b.** A flat piece of wood placed between the roof and the prop supporting it.

a. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* L iv b, Pipes never fail of Lids, it is that by which they are distinguished from Flats.

b. 1847 in HALLIWELL 1860 *Mining Gloss* (ed 2), *Derbysh. Terms*, *Cap* or *Lid*, a flat piece of wood placed between the top of the punch and the roof of the mine.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lid-elevator, -lash*; **lid-cells** *Bot.* (see quot.); **lid-flower**, a tree or shrub of the genus *Calyptranthes* (N.O. *Myrtaceæ*), in which the upper part of the calyx forms a lid; **lid-stone** *Mining* (see quot. 1858).

1887 GARNSEY tr. *Goebel's Morphol. Plants* 482 *Lid-cells of archegonium [of a cryptogam], terminal cells of neck closing for a time canal of neck Same as stigmatic cells. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. ii. 490 The knob, or *lid elevator, is a pine attached to the lid by a brass pin. 1866 *Treas Bot.*, *Lid-flower, *Calyptranthes.* 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I 151 Her eyes .. Hot, glazed, and wide, with *lid-lashes all sear 1653 MANLOVE *Lead-Mines* 265 *Lid-Stones. 1851 TAPPING *Derbysh. Lead-Mining Terms* (E D S), *Rake*, that species of metallic vein which is not covered with a lid stone. 1858 A. C. RAMSAY *Catal Rock Specimens* (1862) 63 (E D D), Locally called 'lid-stone', from its lying on the top of the iron ore which occurs in the limestone of the Forest of Dean.

Lid (lid), *v. rare.* Also 3 **lide.** [f. LID *sb.*] *trans.* To cover with a lid.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 84 And he heleð hit & wrihð [*v rr* lides, lideð] so þet he hit nout ne istinckeð. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew* (ed. 14) 151 Then lid your pye and bake it

Lidded (li·ded), *ppl. a* Also 1 **3ehlidad, -od, 3ehleodad, 4 ilided.** [OE. *gehlidod* as if pa. pple. of a vb. **hlidian* or **gehlidian*, f *hlid* (*gehlid*) LID *sb.* In mod. use a new formation on LID *sb.* and *v.* + -ED]

1. Having a lid; covered with or as with a lid.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxi. [xix] (1890) 320 Seo [*sc.* þruh] wæs swilce eac 3erisenlice 3ehleodad [*v r.* 3ehlidod, -ad] mid 3elice stane. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 Þes put he hat þat heo beo euer ilided & iwrien. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 146 Woodden-Cases made like Coffins (but not contracted at the extreams nor lidded). 1821 COLERIDGE *Lett.*, *Convers &c.* II 21 The tropical trees .. produce their own lidded vessels full of water from air and dew 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* xi 78 Maist o' the gentlemen wore dark blue .. coats .., their waistcoats deep in the lidded pooch

b *Mining* (Cf. LID *sb.* 5.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict* L iv b, Though we may in some Parts of this Work seem to assert that Veins are not Lidded, yet .. they may be so, but more especially on their Dip 1847 HALLIWELL s v, The top of the bearing part of a pipe is said to be lidded when its usual space is contracted to a small compass or width. A mining term.

c. *Bot.* and *Zool.* (Cf. LID *sb.* 4.)

1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) I. 357 Capsule .. lidded, and opening transversely. 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin Diagn* vi (ed. 4) 224 The eggs [of *Distoma sinense*] are oval, lidded, and spiked at the opposite end

2. Of the eyes: Having lids, covered with lids. Chiefly with adj. or adv. prefixed, as *half-, heavy-, high-lidded.*

1818 KEATS *Lines written in Highlands* 21 But the forgotten eye is still fast lidded to the ground. 1820 — *Cap & Bells* xx Poems (1889) 527 One minute's while his eyes remain'd Half lidded, piteous, languid, innocent 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. ix. 151 Duff gave him a high-lidded glance, vouchsafing no reply 1886 J. W. GRAHAM *Neæra* (1887) II. iii. 146 [Eyes] somewhat heavy lidded and slow moving.

Lidder, -ness, variants of LITHER, -NESS.

†**Li·dderon.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **ledron, 5 lyd(e)ron, -eryn, lydrun, lidrone, 5–6 lidderon, 6 lydderyn, lydderne, liddurn.** [Perh. a. OF. *ladron* (see LADRONE), influenced by *lidder* LITHER *a.*] A rascal, blackguard.

13.. *K. Alis.* 3210 Mony ledron, mony schrewe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 303/2 Lydron, or lyderon (*MS. H.* and *Pynson* lydrun, or lyderyn), *lidorus* [? = Gr. λοίδορος railer]. *Hec quedam glosa super correctione Biblie.* *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 167 To se nowe þis lidderon her he leggis oure lawes.

Ibid. 187 Say..whare ledde ȝe þis lidrone. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 188 Some lidderons [*MS.* liddurns], some losels, some noughty packis. 1526 — *Magnyf.* 1945 Lydderyns so lytell set by Goddes lawes. *a* 1529 — *Agst. Venemous Tongues* Wks. 1843 I. 133 To taunt theim like liddrous [*sic*], lewde as thei bee. 1552 Bale *Vocacyon* Pref 3 b, It is better (they saye in Northfolke) that yonge lyddernes wepe, than olde men.

Lide (ləid). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **hlýda**, 3 **lud(e**, 4 **lyde**, 7 **leed(e**, **leid**, 7– **lide**. [OE. *hlýda*; perh. *lit.* 'noisy', cogn. w. *hlúd* Loud.] The month of March.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 152 Þone monað martius þe menne hatað hlyda. *Ibid.* 228 Se æresta frigedæg þe man sceal fæsten is on hlydan. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11990 And þe teþe day of lud in to londone he drou. *Ibid.* 12040 In þe monþe of lude. *c* 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy) xxxv, Cattel cometh & goth As wederis don in Lyde 1616 Bullokar, *Leede*, an olde name of the moneth of March. 1686–7 Aubrey *Rem. Gentilism & Judaism* (1881) 13 The vulgar in the West of England doe call the month of March, Lide. 1866 *Jrnl. R. Instit. Cornw* Oct. II. 132 *Friday in Lide* is the name given to the first Friday in March.. I have heard this archaism only among tinners, where it exists in such sayings as this: 'Ducks wan't lay till they've drink'd lide water'. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.*

b *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *lide-month*, *-water*; **lide-flower**, **-lily**, the Lent lily, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus* (Britten & Holland *Plant-n.* 1886).

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* vi. G vij b, Daffadil, *lide-flowre [1623 *Lide-lilie, 1634 Lide-lilli], blackthorne, &c. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Leed*, or **Lend-moneth*, so called, saith Somner, *quasi Loud-moneth*, from the old Saxon word *Hlyd*, a noise or tumult. 1866 *Lide water [see above].

†**Lidgate.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **hliđ-**, **hlidȝeat**, 5 **lidyate**, **lyde ȝate**, 6 **lydyate**, 9 **lidgitt**, *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **liggat(e**, **ligget**. [OE. *hlidȝeat*: see Lid *sb.* and Gate *sb.*[1] The pronunciation is in some dialects (li·dȝet), from the ME. *lidȝate*, *-yate*.] A swing-gate; a gate set up between meadow or pasture and ploughed land or across the highway to prevent cattle from straying

854 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* (1887) II 63 Ærest on dic. þonne upp uuið hliðȝeatas 909 in Earle *Land Charters* (1888) 290 Ærest on icenan æt brombrigce up & lang weȝes to hlidȝeate 1441 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) lix, Parte went into the towne of Helperby .. and their festned a lidyate in the highway at the towne end of Helperby toward Yorke, with stoks, thorns, and otherwise *a* 1450 Myrc 1497 Hast þow ay cast vp lyde ȝate Þere bestus haue go in ate? 1557 *Scotter Manor Roll* in *Archæologia* (1881) XLVI 379 That euery man shall sufficiently make their Lydyates in time convenient. 1790 J Fisher *Poems* 107 They brak' the liggat o' the yard, Ay, a' in smash. 1847 Halliwell, *Lidgitts*, [Isle of Axholme]. *Linc* 1874 A. Hislop *Sc. Anecd* 325 At another time when 'right about wheel' was required, he attained his object by asking them to 'come round like a ligget, lads!' 1881 J. Younger *Autobiog* iv. 35 Her an' the bits o' lasses were out list'ning for us at the head o' the liggate as we came up

Lidger, -ier, obs. forms of Ledger

Lidless (li·dlės), *a.* [f. Lid *sb.* + -less] Without a lid.

1528 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 116 A potell pewter pott ledles. 1867 G. Macdonald *Poems* 119 Lidless coffins. 1894 H Nisbet *Bush Girl's Rom* 138 Tea which had been boiled over the smoky logs in the lidless billies.

b. Of the eyes: Having no lids; not covered with the lids. Chiefly *poet* = 'ever-watchful'

1796 Coleridge *Ode Departing Yr* 145 Her lidless dragon-eyes. 1820 Shelley *Ode Liberty* iv, Philosophy did strain Her lidless eyes for thee 1847 Tennyson *Princess* iv. 306 Not less to an eye like mine A lidless watcher of the public weal

c *Comb*, as *lidless-eyed*, *-looking* adjs.

1818 Keats *Endym.* i 598 The lidless-eyed train Of planets. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 153 Lidless-looking eyes.

Lidrone, variant of Lidderon.

Lie (ləi), *sb.*[1] Forms 1 **lyȝe**, **liȝe**, 3–4 **leȝe**, **leye**, **lighe**, **liyhe** (*pl.* **leis**), 3–5 **legh(e**, 4 **lyȝe**, 4–8 **lye**, 5–6, 9 (*Sc.* and *north. dial.*) **lee** (*pl.* **lees**, 6 **leis**), 5 **le**, 5, 7 **ly**, 6 *Sc.* **ley**, 4– **lie**. [OE. *lyge* str. masc. = OHG. *lug* (MHG. *luc*, inflected *lug-*; mod.G. *lug*):—OTeut type **lugi-z*, f. **lug-* wk-grade of **leug-*, OE. *léogan*: see Lie *v.*[2] Cf. the synonymous OHG. *lugin* fem. (MHG., mod.G. *lüge*), ON. *lygi* fem. The formal identity between the sb. and the vb. is a result of convergent sound-change. In northern dialects the plural *lees* is liable to confusion with Lease *sb.*[2]]

1. An act or instance of lying; a false statement made with intent to deceive; a criminal falsehood. Phrase, *to tell* († formerly *to make*) *a lie*. † Also, *without lie*, *no lie*, truly (often as an expletive in ME. poetry; cf. *without fable*).

In mod. use, the word is normally a violent expression of moral reprobation, which in polite conversation tends to be avoided, the synonyms *falsehood* and *untruth* being often substituted as relatively euphemistic

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiv. [xix.] (1890) 212 An is ærest lyges [*v.r.* liȝes] fyr [L. *unum* (sc. *ignem*) *mendacii*] *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Christ & Satan* 53 (Gr.-Wülk. II. 525) Þu us ȝelærdæst þurh lyȝe ðinne. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* v 7 That lighe [*MS. Harl.* liyhe] spekes leses tou mare and lesse *Ibid.* lviii. 13 Of legh, and of cursinge, Sal þai be schewed in endinge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13941 (Cott.) Sal yee na leis bere o mi toth. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2117 No þan an hundred, with-uten leye. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (Rolls) 10587 Of Arthure ys seid many selcouþ .. Al ys nougt soþ, ne nought al lye. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxvi. 18 A wicked spekere delited is in his leghe. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 304 Much to blame .. Þat louez [*read* leuez] oure lorde wolde make a lyȝe. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 12 Men schal nat wenyn euery thyng a lye For that he say it nat of ȝore a-go. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12594 Thies foure in hor falshode had forget a lie. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* vii. vii, Iubiter gate Dardamus no lee. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lix. 13 [Who] in my name all leis recordis. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xlvi. 155 Oberon neuer as yet made any lye to you. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iii. iv. 74 And twentie of these punie lies Ile tell. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Mahomet* (1637) 146 He was never known to make a Ly. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II 153 They doe receave but the lees of men for the truthe of God. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* i. xi. 51 Able to make a man both to believe lyes, and tell them. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* i. (1840) 11 Sarah was the first .. that ever told God a lie to his face *a* 1764 Lloyd *Ep. to C. Churchill* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 88 Shrewd Suspicion.. To truth declar'd, prefers a whisper'd lye. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1781 (1848) 670/1 Johnson had accustomed himself to use the word *lie*, to express a mistake or an errour in relation.. though the relater did not mean to deceive. 1796 Nelson 24 July in Nicolas *Disp* (1846) VII xciii, The lie of the day is, that Archduke Charles has requested an Armistice, which the French General positively refused. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxi, For they were queer hands the monks, unless mony lees is made on them. 1800 Coleridge *Lett*, *Convers*, etc. I. 119, I am almost inclined to reverse the proverb and say 'What every one says must be a lie'. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xx. 339 It was perhaps a lie invented by political malignity.

b. *White lie*: a consciously untrue statement which is not considered criminal; a falsehood rendered venial or praiseworthy by its motive.

1741 in *Gentl. Mag.* XI 647 A certain Lady of the highest Quality .makes a judicious Distinction between a white Lie and a black Lie. A white Lie is That which is not intended to injure any Body in his Fortune, Interest, or Reputation but only to gratify a garrulous Disposition and the Itch of amusing People by telling Them wonderful Stories. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 187 White lies always introduce others of a darker complexion. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxiv, All lies disgrace a gentleman, white or black. 1857 C. Reade (*title*) White Lies.

c *transf.* Something grossly deceptive; an imposture.

1560 Bible (Geneva) *Ps.* lxii. 9 Yet the children of men are vanitie, the chief men are lies [1611 men of high degree are a lie]. 1649 Bp. Reynolds *Hosea* iv. 59 The very formality of an Idol is to be a lye, to stand for that which it is not. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xi. v, How is it possible for a Man to maintain a constant Lie in his Appearance [etc.]? 1842 Miall in *Nonconf.* II. 177 Homage the most indirect paid to the state church is . the worship of a lie. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven* (1874) I. i 28 The sculptor of this base and senseless lie [the Vendramin statue]

2. *To give the lie* (*to*) · to accuse (a person) to his face of lying. Also *transf.* of facts, actions, etc. to prove the falsity of, to contradict (appearances, professions).

1593 Abp Bancroft *Daung Posit* i iii. 13 They gaue the Queene the lie 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* C ij, Though Galen saith, yet experience gives him the lye. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* iii ii 85 Giue me the lye another time. *c* 1600 Raleigh *The Farewell* 6 Go, since I needs must die, And give them all the lie. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett* (vol II) 83 Tertullian . therein gives the lie to all antiquitie. 1712 Addison *Spect* No 99 ¶ 7 The great Violation of the Point of Honour from Man to Man, is giving the Lye 1768 W Donaldson *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II 110 She gave him the lie for his civility, by assuring him she eat very hearty. 1805 T. Lindley *Voy Brasil* (1808) 115 Replies that nearly gave the lie to his pretended superior knowledge 1823 Scott *Quentin D* xxvi, Francis the First, and the Emperor Charles, gave each other the lie direct 1856 Reade *Never too Late* xxiv, Am I to understand that you give Mr Hawes the lie?

b Hence occas. *the lie* is used for: The action of giving the lie; the charge of falsehood

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, iv i. 66 That Lye, shall lie so heavy on my Sword, That [etc] 1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* iii 61 Astronomers . By common censure somtimes meete the lie. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 17 The other gives him the Lye and follows his Lye with a Stab. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* iii. § 2 He abhors to take the Lye but not to tell it.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.*; chiefly objective, as in *lie-giving*, *-hater*, *-monger*, *-teller*, *-writer*; *lie-consuming* adj; †**lie-bill** *nonce-wd.*, a distortion of Libel *sb.*; **lie-tea**, said to be a transl. of the name given by the Chinese to teas coloured for the European market.

1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 61 Pasquil and Morphurius, on whose brests were written no *Lie-Bills, as the Popes called them, but True-Bills of their villanies. 1822 Shelley *Hellas* 985 Thy *lie-consuming mirror. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxxix, *Lie givings, challenges, retractations 1900 York Powell in *St. George* III. 66 We at least will be a people of truth lovers and *lie-haters. 1830 James *Darnley* xxxiv, The tales that were circulated by the *liemongers of the court. 1876 A. H Hassall *Food* 114 This article has received the name of '*lie-tea' because it is spurious, and, for the most part, not tea at all. 1552 Huloet, **Lye teller*, or liynge knaue or queane. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 215 The end and purpose of the lye-teller 1863 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 300 We would advise him to give more attention to the contemporary libellers and *lie-writers.

Lie (ləi), *sb.*[2] Also 7 **lye**. [f Lie *v.*[1]]

1. Manner of lying; direction or position in which something lies; direction and amount of slope or inclination. Also *fig.* the state, position, or aspect (of affairs, etc.).

1697 *Collect. Connect. Hist. Soc.* (1897) VI. 248 Nott to alter the proper lye of the Land. 1843 Ruskin *Mod Paint.* (1851) I. ii. vi. i. § 30. 399 The general lie and disposition of the boughs. 1849 J. F. Johnston *Exper. Agric.* 101 On what geological formation the land rests—its physical position or lie. 1850 J. H. Newman *Diffic. Anglic.* 325 To map out the field of thought. and to ascertain its lie and its characteristics. 1862 Trollope *N. Amer.* II. 2 Washington, from the lie of the land, can hardly have been said to be centrical at any time. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xx. iii. (1872) IX. 44 Friedrich understands well enough .. from the lie of matters, what his plan will be. 1894 Baring-Gould *Deserts S. France* I. 15 The horizontal lie of the chalk beds. 1894 Besant *In Deacon's Orders* 83 The lie of his hair, his pose [etc.].

b. *Golf.* (*a*) 'The inclination of a club when held on the ground in the natural position for striking'. (*b*) 'The situation of a ball—good or bad'. (*Badm. Libr.*, *Golf* Gloss)

1857 H B. Farnie *Golfer's Manual* in *Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 126 The precise *lie* [of the ball] it [the niblick] is intended for so seldom occurs. *Ibid* 141 The lie of these spoons should be rather upright 1887 Sir W. G. Simpson *Art Golf* 152 From a bad lie it is the only way I know of to loft a ball 1890 Hutchinson *Golf* 58 An important consideration is the 'lie' of the driving club.

2. *concr* A mass that lies; a stratum, layer.

a 1728 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Fossils* i. (1729) I 12 Not in regular orderly Strata. as Stone-lies, and various sorts of Earth which are in their original State. 1865 Swinburne *Phædra* 153 The heifer. sleek under shaggy and speckled lies of hair.

3. The place where an animal, etc. is accustomed to lie; its haunt. Also, room for lying.

1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* vii, There were very fine loaches here, having more lie and harbourage than in the rough Lynn stream 1886 *Q Rev* Oct 359 *note*, At other times he [a salmon] is usually resting in his 'stand' or 'lie'. 1888 Rider Haggard *Maiwa's Rev.* i. 2 A long narrow spinney which was a very favourite 'lie' for woodcock.

4. *Railways.* 'A siding or short offset from the main line, into which trucks may be run for the purpose of loading and unloading' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Lie**, *a.* *Obs* [OE. *lyge*, cogn w. *lyge* Lie *sb.*[1]] Lying, false.

c 975 *Rushw Gosp* Matt xxvi. 60 Moniȝe lyȝe ȝewitu. *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg.* I. 319/688 Hinderful and of bost I nouȝ, hardi and ofte lie

Lie (ləi), *v.*[1] Forms and inflexions. see below. [A Com. Teut str. vb: OE. *licgan* = OFris. *liga*, *lidsa*, *lidzia*, OS *liggian* (Du, LG *liggen*), OHG. and MHG. *liggen*, *licken*, *ligen* (mod.G. *liegen*), ON *liggia* (Sw. *ligga*, Da. *ligge*), Goth. *ligan*:—OTeut **ligjan* (the Goth. *ligan* is abnormal), f. Teut root **leg-* (: *lag-* : *lǣg-*):—West Aryan **legh-* (: *logh-* : *lēgh-*) to lie; cf. Gr. λέχος bed, ἄλοχος bedfellow, wife, λόχος lying in wait, ambush, L. *lectus* bed, OSl. *ležati* to lie.

As in OTeut. **sitjan* Sit *v*, the present-stem has a *j* suffix, though the pa t. and pa. pple. are strong. In WGer. and consequently in OE., the pres-stem has two forms, due to the diversity in the phonetic character of the flexional suffixes. (1) The WGer. *lig-*, OE. *lig-*, appears in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. and the sing imp, and is the source of the mod. Eng. *lie*, (2) the WGer. *ligg-*, OE. *licg-*, appears in the inf, the 1st pers sing and the pl. pres ind., the pres. subj., and the pl. imp.; it is represented in mod. northern dialects by *lig*, the southern *lidge* has been found only in the Wexford dialect, though the ME. *ligge* in southern texts can only represent the pronunciation (lidʒə)]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. *Infinitive* **lie**. Forms: α. 1 **licgan**, **licgean**, *Northumb.* **licga**, 2 **liggan**, 2–5 **ligge-n**, 3 **ligen**, **luggen** (*u*), 4–5 **lyge**, **lygge**, 4–6 (7–9 *dial.*) **lig**, **ligg**, 5 **ligyn**, **lyggyn**, **lyg**, **lyegge**. β. 2 **lien**, 3 **liȝen**, 3 **lin**, 4 **lii**, **lij**, **li**, **lyen**, (? *erron.* **ley-n**, **leȝe**, **lai**), 4–5 **lyn(e**, **lyȝe**, 4–8 **ly**, 4–9 **lye**, 5 **liyn**, **lyyn**, **lyin**, 4– **lie**.

α. *Beowulf* 3082 (Gr.) Lete hyne licgean, þær he longe wæs. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp* John v. 6 Þa se hælend ȝe-seah þisne liggan. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 79 Ho letten hine liggen half quic *c* 1205 Lay 22836 Þer he scal liggen [*c* 1275 luggen]. *a* 1275 *Prov Ælfred* 467 in *O. E Misc* 131 He sal ligen long anicht *a* 1275 *Death* 118 ibid. 174 Nu þu schalt wrecche liggen ful stille. 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 3169 He bad him ligge and slepe wel. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5309, I will me lig to dei *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* v. 4, I sall noght lige in fleschy lustis *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) xxv. 118 Whare þe emperour schall ligg on þe morue 1425 *Ord. Whittington's Alms-house* in Entick *London* (1766) IV 354 A little house . in which he shall lyegge and rest. *c* 1440 [see β] 1483 *Cath. Angl* 216/1 To Lyg in wayte 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 254 There mayst thou ligge in a vetchy bed. 1651 Randolph, etc *Hey for Honesty* iii i Wks (1875) 431 Liggen in strommel *a* 1652 Brome *Eng Moor* i. iii Wks. (1873) II. 13 Make thy bed fine and soft I'le lig with thee. 1674 Ray *N C. Words* 30 *To Lig* to lye, Var Dial.

β. 1154 *O E. Chron* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) He ne myhte ..ne sitten ne lien ne slepen. *c* 1200 Ormin 6020, & nile he nohht tærrinne lin *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3778 (Cott) He þar-on laid his hefd to li [*Fairf* ly] *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* vii. (*Jacobus minor*) 482, & þare wele foure dais can þai ley but met & drink. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xi 6 The parde with the kide shal leyn. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 68, I lete it lie still. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil Pilgr.* 13554 Lat hym lyn a

whyle stylle. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyyn or lyggyn (*K.* lyin or ligyn), *jaceo.* 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. 277 They .. charged hym to lye still 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II 446 He might lie many years in a prison.

2. *Indicative Present:*

a. *1st pers. sing* **lie.** Forms: *α.* 1 licge, 3-4 ligge, 4-6 (7-9 *dial.*) lig, 5 lige. *β.* 4 liy, 4-9 lye, 6 ly, 4- lie.

a1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom* 211 Ase ich ligge lowe. c1275 LAY 14137 Ihc ligge faste bi-clused in on castle. a1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 3612 (Gött) Here .. i liy [*other texts* lig, lye] in bed of care. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. v. 417, I .. ligge abedde in lenten 1432 *Test. Ebor.* II. 22, j matres yt I lige on. 1530 PALSGR. 610/1, I lye a bedde. c1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LVII. i, On thee I ly. 1688 LEVINZ in Keble *Life Bp Wilson* iii (1863) 99 When I lye under the confinement of my melancholy retreat 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 148 Thinking that I lig so nigh 1801 R. ANDERSON *Cumb. Ball* 17 At neet I lig me down. 1802 COLERIDGE *Ode to Rain* 5 O Rain! that I lie listening to.

b. *2nd pers. sing.* **liest** (ləɪ ėst). Forms: *α.* 1 lizest, lizst, list, 3-5 list, lyst, 4-9 lyest, 6-7 ly'st, 4- liest. Also *north.* 4 lyis, 5 lise, lyes. *β.* 5 lyggest, lyggyst.

a1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 734 (Gr) Þær þu zebunden lizst. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* vii 10 Aris nu .. hwi list ðu neowel on eorþan c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Wi list þu turnd on þe eorðe? a1275 *Death* 84 in *O. E. Misc.* 172 Nu þu list [*v.r.* lyst] on bere. c1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 172 Now listow deed [*v rr.* lyst thow, liest thou, lyes thou]. c1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc) 159 Heyl, Lord over lordys, that lyggyst ful lowe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI ii, Here now thow lyggest 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v ii. 151 Whil'st thou ly'st warme at home. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1663 Thou .. now ly'st victorious Among thy slain. 1877 C PATMORE *Unknown Eros* I. ix. (*Eurydice*), Where .. On pallet poor Thou lyest, stricken sick.

c. *3rd pers. sing.* **lies** (ləiz). Forms: *α.* 1 lizeþ, lizþ, liþ, 2-5 liþ, 3 lizið, 3-6 lyth, 4 lyþe, leiþ, lyhth, lizth, lyzt, liht, 4-5 lijth, lithe, 4-6 lythe, 4-7 lyeth, 5-6 lyith, 3- (now *arch.*) lieth. Also (with ending orig. *north.*) 1 lizes, 4 lyse, lijs, 4-5 lis(e, 4-6 liis, 4-8 lyes, 5-6 lyis, lyese, 6 *Sc.* lyss, liss, lyiss, 4- lies. *β.* 2-6 liggeþ, -eth, 4-5 liggith. Also 4 liggus, 4-5 ligus, -es, lygges, -ys, -es, 5 ligis, 6 (7-9 *dial.*) lig(g)s.

α. a900 *O. E. Chron.* an 893 (Parker MS) Seo ea .. lið ut of þæm wealda. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt viii 6 Cnaeht min lizes in hus eorð-cryppel a1100 *O. E Chron* an 675 (Laud MS.) Medeshamstede .. & eal þ þær to liggeð. *Ibid.* an. 792 His lic lizð æt Tinan muþe. c1220 *Bestiary* 24 Ðanne he lieð to slepen. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 889 In ðe weie ðe lizið to salem a1300 *Cursor M* 2117 Þis land lies mast vnto þe south. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. I 115 Lucifer louwest lizth of hem alle c1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 181 A-wake .. who lyeth there [*v rr* lythe, liþe] 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* viii. 6 My child lyeth [*v r.* liggeth, 1388 lijth] sike. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 5369 Teutra .. here in tombe lis. c1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 26 This same sauter .. is þe self .. That lyzt at hampole. c1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 246, I haue na knawledge quhair the Court lyis 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 84 To say. that thair lisz mair pardone to ony oder prayer. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S T S) iv 76 Sum can nocht keip hir gap Fra lansing, as scho lyiss. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 86 As much as in me lyeth. 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* ii 3 When the city .. lyeth waste 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xxvi, That side which lyeth betwixt the equal angles. 1666 MILTON *2nd Epit University Carrier* 1 Here lieth one who [etc] 1675 EARL ESSEX *Lett.* (1770) 88 That part of the town which .. lyes to the water. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III 133 His skill indeed chiefly lyes in Coyns

β. a1300 *Cursor M* 2033 Þi fader slepand .. Liggus [*Gött.* lis, *Fairf.* lyse, *Trin.* liþ] here-oute 13.. *E E Allit P.* B. 1792 A dogge .. þat in a dych lygges a1400-50 *Alexander* 5173 A cabayne quare þe kyng liggis c1460 *Towneley Plays* ii 220 Gif hym that that ligis thore 1597 TOFTE *Laura* in Arb *Garner* VIII 298 Ah, happy thrice, that ligs in love with thee! 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Epitaphs* 59 Iohn Bell broken-brow Ligs vnder this stean a1774 FERGUSSON *Hallowfair* Poems (1845) 15 When Phœbus ligs in Thetis' lap. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xxxix, I can find out for him where liggs the pretty lass. 1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 52 Bold Robin he liggeth here.

d. *plural* **lie.** Forms: *α.* 1 licgaþ, liogeaþ, 2-3 liggeð, 4 liggiþ, 2-4 (6 *arch*) liggen, 5 liggyn, 4 ligge, 5 lygge. Also *north.* 4 ligges, 5 ligges, liggis. *β* 2-[illegible] lien, 2-3 lin, 4-6 lyen, 5 lyzn, lyun, 4-9 ly(e, 4- lie. Also *north.* 4 lijs, *Sc.* 4-6 lyis, lyes.

α. a1000 *Andreas* 1426 (Gr) Licgað æfter lande loccas todrifene. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 We liggeð in heueð sunnen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6355 Þere hii liggeþ. a1300 *Cursor M.* 25965 Al ur sin þat we .. ligges in [*Fairf.* lien]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A ii. 105 Thei liggen to-gedere. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 403 They .. Stondeþ, sitteþ, liggeþ, and slepeþ. *Ibid* II. 193 Þey ligge [*Caxton* lygge] vprizt. a1400-50 *Alexander* 772* Þar ligges lymmes of laddes. *Ibid.* 4845 Þai seze doun sodanly slane of þaire blonkis .& in þe strete liggis. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij b, The Forchers that liggyn euen between The ij theys of the beest. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 217 Many wyld beastes liggen in waite.

β. a1100 *O. E. Chron* an 963 (Laud MS.) Ealle þa þorpes þe ðærto lin. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1137 Þe landes þe lien to þe circe wican. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Al þat bitter bale þat ter lieð under. a1300 *Cursor M.* 5340 Þar lijs [*Fairf.* lyes] our heldres. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 2266 In caue þei lyen, & slepen samen y-fere. c1374 CHAUCER *Compl Mars* 5 Ye lovers that lye [*v.r.* ben] in eny drede c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiv. (*Lucas*) 80, & ger thame ryse þat lyis law. c1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xxiv. 255 Thei lyzn in Tentes. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 7966 Þe grekes, þat on oure ground lyun. 1448 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 8 All the bemes that lyen by hemself. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 284 Whiche Ladyes were buryed .. and now there lyen in shryne. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 54 Sum monstruous gret amang thaine lyis to the cost of Carrik *Ibid.* 148 In tyme of neid lyes the Pechtis abak wt thair supporte. c1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æ.* I. 101 Troy .. Whose ruines poore, which low in ashes lye. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 197 Place and Things that ly upward. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III 104 Here lie the remains of Giacomo Sanseverini. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* i. 12 Pebbles, which have been dug up .. and now lye in heaps.

3. *Indicative Past* **lay** (lēɪ). Forms: *α.* (strong) *1st and 3rd pers. sing.* 1 læz, læiz, 2 læi, 2-3 lei, 2-4 lai, leie, 3 læi(z)e, leai, leize, *Ormin* lazz, 3-6 laie, 4 lez, leye, 4-5 leyze, leghe, 4-6 *Sc.* la, 4-7 ley, (5 lye, leze), 5-6 laye, 3- lay. *2nd pers.* 1 lǽze, 3 læize, 3-4 lay, lai, etc.; 7 laist, 9 lay'st. *Plural.* 1 lǽzon, lázon, *Northumb.* lézon, 3-4 leien, laien, leizen, etc.; also 3- *uninflected.* *β.* (weak) 6-7 *dial.*, 8-9 *arch.* ligged, 6 *Sc.* liggit, 9 lied, *dial.* lig'd.

α. *Beowulf* 1532 (Gr.) Hit on eorðan læz. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 36 Lezon suæ scip næfdon hiorde. 11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1052 (Cotton MS) Þætte on Sandwic læiz. c1160 *Hatton Gosp* Mark ii. 4 Þæt bed þe se lamo on laiz. c1200 ORMIN 3692 He lazz .. i cribbe. c1205 LAY. 5030 Þa wombe þe þu læie inne swa longe. *Ibid.* 9766 Vaspasien mid his monnen læize [c1275 lay] at Exchæstre. c1220 *Bestiary* 42 In a ston stille he lai til it kam ðe dridde dai. a1275 *Passion Lord* 195 in *O. E. Misc* 42 Þe Gywes vp asturte þat leyen in þe grunde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3830 Boþe stede & king leye sone atte grounde. a1300 *Cursor M.* 10571 Þar efterson þai samen lai. *Ibid.* 23500 Quat þou did and in credel lai [*other texts* lay]. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2006 Þe leude lystened ful wel, þat lez in his bedde. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P* A. 214 Her fax .. On schylderez þat leghe 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 107 His body lay in þe streete .. unburied. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 8243 The ladies o lofte leghen to waite. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4459 (Horstm.) He lye euery-presonede stylle in þat castelle. a1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 173 b, His seignorie and power laie in those partes. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 57 b, His Purse .. laye upon his bed. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* IX 80 To ly hidd as he la. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I 247 The Manger where thou lais't. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. vi, I lay Seven years in Winchester jail 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* x. (1848) 131 Sicily lay at our feet

β. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I 56 Behind the Bus .. I liggit law a1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 456 Their Cels and Commoratories where they ligged 1748 THOMSON *Cast Indol.* 595 Here whilom ligg'd th' Esopus of the age 1813 T BUSBY tr *Lucretius* I Dissert 14 Bright eminences and fertile vallies lied in his way. *Ibid.* VI. Comm 25 Those who, by death or desertion, were deprived of their friends and domestics, lied unburied in their houses 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt Asia* III 2 In which calm home of happy life and love Ligged our Lord Buddha.

4. *Subjunctive Present* **lie.** Forms: 1 licge, 3-4 ligge, 4 lyg, ligg, 6 lig, 6-7 ly(e, 5- lie.

c1000 *Laws of Wihtræd* c. 25 (Schmid) Licge butan wyrzelde a1225 *Ancr. R.* 424 Nenne mon ne leten heo in .. ne ne ligge ute. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3507 If any fal in dedly syn Ryse he up, and ligg noght lang þar-in c1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V 411 If þow þus ligge a day or two or þre c1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 593 Wheþer we ryde, or be goande, lyg, or sitt. c1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xx. 272 That he lie with the lord in oon bed 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 500 That he be lost or with me lig. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I. 31 How lang saevir the frost ly. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 61 If my forme lye there.

5. *Subjunctive Past* **lay** (lēɪ). Forms: 1 lǽze, (*pl.* lǽzen), 3 leie, læie, 3-4 leye, 4 laye, 5 leyze, 7 ley (etc., as in pa. ind.), 5- lay.

c893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. 1 § 14 He sæde þæt he .. wolde fandian hu longe þæt land norþryhte læze. a1175 *Lamb. Hom* 33 Þah þu leie in ane prisune. c1205 LAY. 22254 Þat his folc gode aswunden ne læie þere [c1275 leye] c1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV 1532 (1560) If þis were wist my lif lay [*v r.* leye] in balaunce. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 16 It were good þat he lay [*Add. MS.* leyze] & traueilide wiþ hise hondis. 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 48 O, would the quarrell lay vpon our heads. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* I 195 If the ballast ley more at one end, it would dip towards that pole.

6. *Imperative* **lie** (ləɪ). Forms: *sing* 1 liz(e, 3 liz(e, 3-5 li, ly, 5-9 *north.* lig, ligg, 6-8 lye, 3- lie. *plur.* 4 liggeth; 4- lie.

c1000 *Sax. Leechd* II 118 Lize on þa sidan þe [etc] c1205 LAY 18097 Passent liz [c1275 ly] nu þer. *Ibid* 28724 Lize þer. a1225 *Ancr R.* 290 Ne lie þu nout stille. a1275 *Death* 137 in *O. E. Misc* 176 Li [*v.r.* ly] awariede bali þat neauer þu ne arise. c1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 904 (953) Li stil and lat me slepe. *Ibid.* III. 899 (948) Liggeth stille and taketh hym right here c1460 *Towneley Myst* ii. 326 Lig down ther and take thi rest. c1650 *Christopher White* iv in Child *Ballads* II. 439 Come, sweet wench, and ligg thy loue on mee. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I iv. 276 Lye still! my Heart.

7. *Present Participle* **lying** (ləi·iŋ). Forms: 1 licgende, *Northumb.* lic(c)end, 2-3 liggend, 4 liynge, lyng, liging, ligand(e, -onde, liende, lyende, liggonde, -ande, lyggynde, 4-5 ligging, -yng(e, 5 liggeng, lieng, lyynge, leing, liend, 4-6 lyeng(e, liand(e, lyand(e, 5 lyond, lyggande, 5-6 lyggyng(e, -ing(e, lyinge, 6 liyng, 7 lyeing, 5- lying, 9 ligging *dial.*

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John v. 6 Ðionne miððy gesæh se hælend licgende [*Rushw.* licende] c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Þus doð þe libbende frend to-zenes þe liggende. a1300 *Cursor M.* 6130 (Cott.) For was na hus in al þat land þat þar ne was ded man ligand [*other texts* liggande, ligond]. c1315 SHOREHAM 122 Lyggynde ine hare forage. c1325 *Song Mercy* 57 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 120 In harde prisoun lyng. c1375 *Cursor M.* 3384 (Fairf.) Þe landes lyand towarde þe est. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* viii. 14 He say his wyues moder liggynge [*v.r.* lyende, 1388 liggynge]. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 12666 Þe buernes .. Left hym þer lyond. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 498/1 As Felons .. in awayte lyggyng. c1440 *Generydes* 3027 In the feld he left hym liggeng. c1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 227 Lyand in lichory, laith, vnloveable 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xx, The fayrest corps lyenge in a ryche bedde. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 175 The Soueraigne leing in the dokke. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 64 Liand in his bed. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* F viij, The fore front alwayes defended the rest of the work lying behinde. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 5 The vthir syd lyeng toward Spane. *Ibid.* 9 The mid parte lyeing betuene that and Cheuott hillis. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 597 A merchantman lying at the quay took fire. 1864 TENNYSON *Northern Farmer* I. i, Wheer 'asta beän saw long and meä liggin' 'ere aloän?

8. *Past Participle* **lain** (lēɪn). Forms: *α.* (strong) 1 (ze)lezen, 3 i-læien, i-leien, i-leye, i-lei, 3-4 y-leye(n, lei(e)n, 4 y-leine, y-leie, y-lay, y-leighe, yleize, y-lie, leye(n, leie, leizen, ligen, lygyn, lin(e, *Sc.* lyin, 4-5 leyn(e, liggen, 4-6 lyn, 4-7 layn(e, laine, lyne, 4-8 layen, lyen, lien (also 9 *arch.*), 5 y-ly, lye, ?loy(e)n, 6 lyene, 7 li'n, lay, 7- lain. *β.* (weak) 6 *Sc.* liggit, 7 lied, 9 *dial.* lig'd.

α. c893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. xiii. § 3 Þa heo þæron zelezen wæs. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Longe we habben lein on ure fule synnes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1711 He adde ileye sik. a1300 *Cursor M.* 10084 Vte o prisun strang þat þai had ligen [*other texts* liggen, leyn, leyne] in sua lang. *Ibid.* 11297 Efter þat sco suld ha lin [*other texts* lyne, lien, lyn] Fourti dais in hir gisin c1320 *Sir Beues* 2001 (MS. A) In is prisoun. Ichaue leie þis seuen zare. c1325 *Lai le Freine* 98 Tvay men han y-ly me by. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4188 (Kölbing) Bi hir he wald haue yleize. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 3162 Som .. þat .. has .. lang lygyn in þair syn. 1362 LANGL. *P Pl.* A. v 259 He haþ leizen [C. VII. 330 leye] bi latro, lucifers brother. *Ibid* XI. 276 Þat hadde leyn [B x. 419 yleine] with lucifer manye longe zeris. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 286 Þei han so longe leyen in so gret cursinge. c1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath* IV. 2090 It were as good thei had loyn in bedde a1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 525 How þat he had woundyd bene, And seke he had lyn fulle sore. c1450 *Merlin* 86 How a man hadde lyen with her in semblaunce of the Duke. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23 Ye bedde that she hath loyen in. c1560 R MORICE in *Lett Lit. Men* (Camden) 25, I wolde yt hadd byn my fortune to have lyn in London. a1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1590) 101 b, Those flames which had so long layn deade in me. 1611 BIBLE *John* xx 12 Where the body of Iesus had layen. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II 67 Oft in one shade the hare and hound hath lyne. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* III. vi. § 24 (1651) 125 What if you had lien in Hell but one year? 1675 EARL ESSEX *Lett.* (1770) 207 An order of Council which had several months lay by me. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 380, I .. rolling on the soiled grass have li'n Perpetually, and .. wept. 1681 T FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 25 (1713) I. 161 If my Life had lain never so much at stake. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 43 Bricks .. had layen in the Place to dry 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 227 We .. found it had lyen much longer conceal'd. 1788 BEATTIE *Burns' Wks.* II. 141 Lang had she lien wi' buffe and flegs. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Bk. Sonnets* in *Wks. Fancy & Imag* II 176 At thy holy feet I should have lien. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* III. (1876) 69, I have lain awake all night.

β. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lv 28, I saw cowclinkis .. Had better liggit in the stockis. 1670 BARROW in Rigaud *Corr. Sci Men* (1841) II. 75 It hath lied by me without looking on for many years. 1832 *Specim. Yorksh. Dial* 11 Had she lig'd theer lang?

B. Signification and uses.

I. In senses expressive of bodily posture, and developments of these.

1. *intr.* Of persons or animals: To be in a prostrate or recumbent position. Formerly also with refl. pronoun.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 246 Se witeza læz and slep. *Ibid.* 328 Þa læz sum wædla æt his zeate, and his nama wæs Lazarus. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þes oðer Mon .. luueð his sunnen alse deð þet fette swin þet fule fen to liggen in. a1300 *Cursor M.* 690 Bi þe dere þat now es wild, Als lambe him lai þe leon mild. c1300 *Havelok* 475 Þe children .. Leyen and sprauleden in þe blod c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 55 'A ha!' said þe erle, 'had þat schank ne bien, þou had liggen þer stille, þe risen suld non haf sene' 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. Prol. 9 As I lay and leonede and lokede on þe watres. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxix 2 He sawz a pit in the feeld and thre flockis of sheep liggynge bisidis it. c1440 *Gesta Rom* ii. 6 (Harl. MS.) To ligge ny þe fire. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 295 When they haue lien a little space on the grounde, the priest giueth them a signe for to ryse. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) p. vi, They that haue once or twice lyen vpon the rack of publicke censure. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI 385 The woman having lain during the labour upon her left side. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxix. 23 To hear him, as he lay and read The Tuscan poets on the lawn.

b. with predicative complement expressing condition; e.g. *to lie asleep, sick, dead, blind, in a fever.* †Also with inf. (e.g. *to lie to die*).

c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 6 Min cnapa lið on minum huse lama. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 (Laud MS.) He lai an slep in scip. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 And efre lei þes wreche for-wunden. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2286 Nalde nawt godd leoten his martirs licomes liggen to forleosen. a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter Cant.* 496 A man þat liggys in a strayte fifere. a1425 *Cursor M.* 14172 (Trin.) He liþ to deze þat lele & trewe. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 253 (Harl. MS.) The suster of the Emperoure, þat now lithe in childebed. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. xviii. 715 And anon the kynge sawe hym the whiche had leyne blynd of long tyme. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 72 b, And so sayd saynt Laurence whan he laye rostynge on the yren crate. 1530 PALSGR.

610/1, I lye at the poynte of dethe. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 24 b, For the duke of Saxonie lay sicke at Collen. 1564 Grindal *Funeral Serm. Ferdinand* A iv b, Aeschilus the Poete lieng on slepe bare headed nere the sea. 1669 Pepys *Let.* 2 Nov. in *Diary* (1879) VI. 112 My wife .. hath layn under a fever so severe, as [etc.]. 1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 31 Aug., Ophy Butler's wife there lies very ill of an ague. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III 81 For hours she lay awake. 1887 E. Berdoe *St. Bernard* 68 The .. room where she lay a cripple for so many years.

† c. Used *simply* = to 'lie sick', keep one's bed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8942 War his sekenes neuer sa strang, Ne had he lin neuer sua lang. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. xiii. 91 They .. told hym how her lady was seke & had layne many yeres. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 408 Quhen bot schort he had lyne the x of July he departed this lyfe.

d. Expressing the posture of a dead body: To be extended on a bier or the like; to be buried (in a specified place). *To lie in state*: see State. † In OE. and early ME. also, To be dead.

Beowulf 2745 (Gr.) Nu se wyrm ligeð. *a* 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 901 (Parker MS.) Æðelwald .. sæde þæt he wolde oðer oðde þær libban oðde þær licgan. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 35 Ga to þine feder burinesse oðer þer eni of þine cunne lið in. *c* 1205 Lay. 5869 We eow wulleð bi-foren libben oðer liggen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3892 Ðor he [Aaron] lið doluen on ðat wold. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5340 þar lijs our heldres, þar sal i li *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* clxxix ii, Thyrty thousande with theim liggand ly 1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 83 The holy place where the blyssyd and holy Apostyll Seynt Jamys lyth 1695 Sibbald *Autobiog.* (1834) 126 He was buried at Edinburgh in the Gray Frier churchyard, where our other relations lye. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 164 P 12 Here lie the Bodies of Father Francis and Sister Constance. 1798 Wordsw. *We are seven* 21 Two of us in the churchyard lie, My sister and my brother.

e. To be in one's bed for the purpose of sleeping or resting. Also (now *rarely*) with qualifying word or phrase, e.g. *to lie soft(ly*.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 102/37 Þare heo leien In heore beden. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A vii. 14 The Neodi and the Nakede nym3eeme hou thei liggen. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalene*) 312 Þu in chuchis & silkine clathis lyis ful softe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 200 He nolde slepen in noon hous But liggen in his hoode *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiii. 274 (Harl MS.) Certenly he desirith wele to ete, swetly to drinke, softely to ligge. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 125 Tho gan shepheards swaines to looke aloft, And leave to live hard, and learne to ligge soft 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* (1839) 8 Hence it is that lying cold breedeth dreams of fear. 1710 Mrs. Centlivre *Man's Bewitched* v 68 Leave the London Dames .. To lig in their Beds till Noon 1742 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) I xc. 250 The people are extremely rude and barbarous, living chiefly upon raw flesh, and lying generally upon the ground, or at best in tents. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* ix, You must lie on the bed which you have made for yourself.

f. Hence *to lie with* (or † *by*): to have sexual intercourse with. Somewhat *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27943 Incest, þat es for to lij Bi þat þi sibman has line bi. *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 852 (Kölbing) Þis maiden feled al so bi her þi, Þat sche was yleyen bi. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 276 He wille not lyȝe with his Wyfes but 4 sithes in the ȝeer 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* v. xii, That none of his lyege men shold defoule ne lygge by no lady 1504 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p lxiv, That they shuld not ligg togedder till she came to the age of xvi yeres. 1533 Gau *Richt Way* 16 Thay that lysz wit thair kine and bluid. 1611 Bible *Jer* iii 2 Lift vp thine eyes vnto the high places, and see where thou hast not bene lien with. *a* 1652 Brome *Mad Couple* I 1 Wks 1873 I 16 You have unlawfully lyen with some woman. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No 51 P 7 Tho' he betrays the Honour and Bed of his Neighbour and Friend, and lies with half the Women in the Play 1750 G. Jeffreys in *Duncombe's Letters* (1773) II 250 He was only beforehand with his double-dealing brother in lying with a prostitute.

2. To assume a recumbent or prostrate position. Chiefly in *lie down*, *lie back*, etc., for which see branch IV. † Also with refl. pronoun. † Also, to lean or hang *over* (a wall).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20487 To hir bedd son scho 3od & lay Abutte þe time al of midday *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 70 Þat maidens miȝt him se And ouer þe walles to lye *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1166 Ladyes lay over and beheld. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix 67 (Harl. MS.) And þerfore let vs make him, þat settith such a dyet in vs, to rise with vs, and lig with vs. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* v, We shalle go and lye vs for to slepe. 1530 Palsgr. 610/1, I lye me to slepe, *je me mets a dormir* *a* 1828 *Leesome Brand* xxxiii. in Child *Ballads* I. 183 His mother lay ower her castle wa, And she beheld baith dale and down. 1832 Tennyson *Miller's Dau.* 111 From off the wold I came, and lay Upon the freshly-flower'd slope.

3. To be or remain in a specified position of subjection, helplessness, misery, degradation, or captivity; to be kept *in* prison; to continue *in* sin, etc. † Also *simply* = 'to lie in prison'; sometimes idiomatically *to lie by it*. *To lie by the heels* (arch.): see Heel *sb.*1 18. *To lie open* (*to*): see Open.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* v. i, On carcernum læȝon. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 37 ȝif he .. lið on sume heaued-senne. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1374 He haueth me do . ofte in sorwe and pine ligge. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4307 Alle oþer of þe lordes of þat lond þat þere leie in hold. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* (Sel. Wks.) I. 39 A long custom to ligge in synne. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* iv. vii, We ben here xx knyghtes prysoners .. & some of vs haue layne here seuen yere. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 219 b/1 And yet he entended to be his pledge and to lye for him, his charite was so grete. 1530 Palsgr. 610/1, I lye bounde in chaynes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 133 Sa lang in Sin as thow dois ly.

1586 Earl Leicester *Corr.* (Camden) 277 The auditour also .. is worthy to lye by the heeles. 1618 E. Elton *Rom.* vii. (1622) 90 Any particular sinne wherein thou hast liued and lyen. 1631 Massinger *Emperor East* iii. i, To free all such as lie for debt. 1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B.* 16, I must be paid, or he lie by it, until I have my utmost farthing or his bones. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 138 Lincoln was like to lye by it, and to be shut out of mercy by an irreversible decree. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables, Life Æsop* (1708) 7 From Lying at the Mercy of Fire, Water, and a Wicked Woman, Good Lord deliver us. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 482 The defendant .. was lying in prison as a debtor. 1888 Stevenson *Fam. Stud.* 265 His brother still lay by the heels for an unpatriotic treaty with England.

b. *To lie under*: to be subject to (some disadvantage or obligation).

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* iv. i. 171 If this sweet Ladie lye not guiltlesse heere, Vnder some biting error. 1682 Count Königsmark in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 336 The misfortune which I lay under. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* vi. 105 He lay under a sort of a Vow. 1710 Addison *Whig Exam.* No. 4 P 9 Any one who reads this letter will lye under the same delusion. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 236 Manila .. lies under some disadvantage, from the difficulty there is in getting to sea to the eastward. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 202 In spite of all the restraints under which the press lay. 1866 Dr. Argyll *Reign Law* vii. (1871) 331 The bondage under which all Science lies to fact.

4. To remain in a state of inactivity or concealment (not necessarily prone or reclining). Chiefly with complementary adj. or pa. pple. (For *to lie close, low, perdu*, etc., see those adjs.)

Cf. sense 8, where the subj is a thing.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. Metr. vii. 47 (Camb. MS.) Liggeth thanne stille al owtrely vnknowable. 1538 Starkey *England* II. i. 174 By the reson wherof our owne marynerys oft-tymys lye idul. 1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xvii. 57 That these nations of the Indies, which have lyen so long hidden, should bee knowne and discovered. 1679 Dryden *Troilus & Cr.* III. i, We'll none of him, but let him like an Engine Not portable, lye lagg of all the Camp. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 12 We have in this part of the country lain still, both the last Summer and this. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Tout le monde bas*, . the order to the ship's crew to lie snug upon deck or below. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xlviii, He . resolved to lie concealed within a short distance of the metropolis *Ibid.* I, Do you mean to sell me, or to let me lie here till this hunt is over? 1885 U. S. Grant *Mem.* I. xx 269 They were growing impatient at lying idle so long, almost in hearing of the guns of the enemy

b. *To lie in ambush, in wait*, † *in await* (see the sbs.). † *To lie for* = to lie in wait for. *To lie at catch* or *upon the catch* (? arch. or dial): to set oneself to entrap a person, to be captious (For *to lie at lurch, at ward, on one's guard*, see the sbs)

1605 T. Ryves *Vicar's Plea* (1620) 141 That hee seeme not to lie at catch for an aduantage against his inferiour fellow minister. 1611 Cotgr., *Agueitè*, dogged; watched, waited, lien for. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III i. § 11 Lie at catch, and wait advantages one against another 1671 Shadwell *Humourists* III. 38 *Dryb* .. That's stole out of a Play. *Cras.* What then, that's lawful, 'tis a shifting age for wit, and every body lies upon the Catch. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 307 The Dutch had a rich fleet coming from Smyrna .. Holmes was ordered to lye for them with eight men of war. 1808–18 Bentham *Ration. Judic Evid* (1827) I. 588 *note*, Since he lay upon the watch and catch, only to see what the plaintiff proved. 1879 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXV. 329 He only asks the question because it ought to be asked, and does not lie upon the catch.

c. *Shooting*. Of game-birds To remain crouching upon the ground. (Also *to lie dead.*) *To lie to the dogs, to the gun*: to permit the approach of a dog or the sportsman without 'rising'.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 441/1 After the birds have been sprung many times, they lie so dead that they will suffer him [the sportsman] almost to tread upon them before they will rise. *Ibid.* 441/2 Partridges lie much better to dogs that wind them, than to those that follow them by the track. *Ibid.* 443/1 When .. the sportsman perceives the birds running with their heads erect, he must run after them . for he may be pretty certain they will not lie well that day. 1848 *Zoologist* VI 1964 The Spanish snipe would much less frequently 'lie' to the gun. 1886 *Badm. Libr., Shooting* 6 In Scotland grouse are usually walked up with dogs. The birds in that country lie well. If grouse lie well to dogs they give easy marks to the gunner.

d. *To lie on* or *upon one's arms, oars, sculls, to lie upon wing*. see the sbs.

5. To dwell or sojourn, *esp.* to sleep or pass the night (in a place), to lodge temporarily. Now *rare* or *arch.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 312 At Sant Katerine hous þe erle Marschalle lay. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 166 þe king edwardes newe at glouseter þat ligges. 1415 Sir T. Grey in 43 *Deputy Keeper's Rep.* 584 And yat neghte I lay at Kengston. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xvii (1870) 167 Prage, wher the king of Boeme doth ly much whan he is in the countre 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* iv 141 [He] kept a better house, than any Ambassadour did, that euer lay at Constantinople. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* i xi, I think your father lies at Foresight's. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5980/3 The Exeter Carrier has lain at the Saracen's Head Inn for many Years past. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* vi. (Globe) 12 He refused, as he was to lie that night at a neighbour's. 1776 H. Walpole *Let. to Mason* 16 Apr, She lay at home or according to the chaste modern phrase, slept there. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 295 He lay that night at the deanery

b. *spec.* of a host or army (or its leader): To be encamped, to have or take up a position in a field. † *To lie in leaguer*: see Leaguer.

c 1205 Lay. 650 He .. leai þer abuten & abat his baleisiðen. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 239 The saisnes . laye that nyght stille armed. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. vi, For the kyng Ryons lyeth at a syege atte castel Tarabil. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxi 213 Y^e admyrall that lay at sege before ye castell. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 259 The kyng laie before Bullein, and was like to have conquered the same. 1644 Vicars *God in Mount* 146 Their Forces which had lyen so long before Sherborne. *a* 1671 Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 28 At Wakefield, six miles off, lay three thousand of the enemy 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 68 The army lay under their arms all night 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii I. 294 Near the capital lay also the corps which is now designated as the first regiment of dragoons.

† c. To live under specified circumstances or engaged in some specified occupation. (With *at*, *about*.) *Obs.*

1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* viii iii. 146 b, It cost hym his life in Arecias, where he laye at Surgery for the healyng of his legge. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy* II. i. 176 An Englishman called Thomas Williams .. lieth about trade of merchandize in the streete called The Soca of the Iewes. 1623 Massinger *Bondman* II. i, To lie at rack and manger. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v vii (1737) 27 There he lay at Rack and Manger. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II vi, The men lying .. at victuals and wages upon the owners' account.

† d. To be quartered *on*. *Obs.*

1669 *Ormonde MSS* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v. 101 Five of the horsemen are lying on the tenants of your petitioner.

6. In various idiomatic uses (with preps., etc.), expressive of steady and continuous action. (Cf. L. *incumbere operi*.)

† a. *To lie at, upon* to importune, urge. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Macc.* xi 40 He laye sore vpon him, to delyuer him this yonge Antiochus 1566 Gascoigne *Supposes* I i. Poems 1869 I. 204 The olde dotarde, he that so instantly dothe lye vpon my father for me [i e as a suitor for her hand] 1568 *MS. Depos. Canterbury Cath. Libr.* Bk. 16. 24 Sept, Shee hath layne at me a good while to have your good will in maryage with her. 1600 Holland *Livy* I 32 Dame Tullia lay ever upon him, & pricked forward his distempered & troubled mind. 1619 W. Whateley *God's Husb.* ii (1622) 114 To lie at him with vncessant and vehement sollicitations to commit such and such foule deeds. 1673 Janway *Heaven on E* (1847) 155 Shall they lie at you day and night, to give your consent, .. and are you still unwilling? *a* 1688 W. Clagett 17 *Serm.* (1699) 358 The judge in the parable granted the widow's suit merely because she lay upon him, and was troublesome to him. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Hist.* III. viii. § 3 Nicanor lay hard at Josephus to comply

† b. *To lie heavy upon*. to oppress, harass. (Cf. 7 c.) *Obs.*

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxlvi iii, He orphans doth support · But heavy lies upon the godlesse sort. 1611 Bible 1 *Esdras* v 72 The heathen of the land lying heauy vpon the inhabitants of Iudea. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* (1677) 181 This said, the Lycians heavier than before (To please their prince) upon the Argives lay

c. *To lie* † *at, to*: to apply oneself vigorously and steadily to

1583 Stocker *Civ Warres Lowe C.* III. 87 b, Citizens, Souldiers, Souldiers Wiues, and Pages, laye at it daye and night: insomuch that it was quickly dispatcht. 1656 Baxter *Reformed Pastor* 58 This is the work that we should lie at with them night and day. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 160 The men . lay desperately to their oars, and the skiff sprang through the water. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. xi 78 No mercenary mock-workers, but real ones that lie freely to it.

† d. with gerund: To keep on or continue *doing* something. *Obs. rare.*

1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* xi (1708) 13 Why will you lie Pining and Pinching your self in such a Lonesome, Starving Course of Life? *Ibid* lxii 77 The Generality of Mankind lye Pecking at One Another, till One by One they are all Torn to Pieces 1692 — *Josephus* iv (1733) 892 Here's an obscure, mean Wretch, that has the Face to lie tutoring me upon a Subject he knows nothing at all of himself.

II. Said of things, material or immaterial.

7. Of material things: To be placed or set horizontally or lengthwise or at rest on the ground or other surface.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xx. 5 He ȝeseah þa linwæda licȝan. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 9/296 þat treo ne scholde nouȝt ligge þere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1129 His blod on erth sced lijs. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A v. 65 As a leek þat hedde I-leiȝen longe In þe sonne. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iii 9 Apon þat body lay a grete plate of gold *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6603 Alle þe clathes lay him aboute. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 262 b, On all the bankes by the water side, laie peces of ordinaunce whiche shot of. 1590 Greene *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 12 A bottle full of Country whigge, By the Shepheards side did ligge 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 75 Take as much as lies on a shilling of Calcin'd Eggshells. 1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* vi. 42, I hear with great pleasure, that Jocke lay before you, when you writ last to me 1776–96 Withering *Brit Plants* (ed 3) II 436 Corn fields and sandy places, especially where water has lain. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii I. 345 The ruins of an old fort were to be seen lying among the pebbles and seaweed on the beach.

b. To be deposited, remain permanently in a specified place.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ii. 6 þe coroune lyes in a vessell of cristall 1459 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) II. 227 A Sawter .. and an Hympner lyggynge in his saide closet. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 The gardeyn assigned for woode to lye in. 1535 Coverdale *Judith* xii. 1 Then commaunded he her to go in, where his treasure laye. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 1 b, Al the grains and cornes lyand in bings. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV 65/1 A Petition from J. Macleod was ordered to lie on the table. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 393 An esquire passed among his neighbours for a great

scholar, if Hudibras and Baker's Chronicle [etc.]..lay in his hall window among the fishing rods and fowling pieces. 1892 *Law Times* XCI. 411/2 Jeune, J. made the order, but directed that it should lie in the office for a week.

c. Of a building, etc.: To be overthrown or fallen; with complement, as *to lie in ruins, in the dust.* *To lie heavy*: to be a heavy load *upon* (*lit.* and *fig.* · see HEAVY *a.*). Of food, etc, *To lie heavy, cold,* etc († formerly, simply *to lie*) *on the stomach*: to be felt as oppressive.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 544 (Kölbing) Foundement & werk þai founde Ligge vp so & doun op þe grounde. *a* 1500 H. SMITH *God's Arrow agst. Atheists* v. (1593) K 3 b, If it bee not builded vpon a good foundation . the whole building is like to lie in the dust. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 5 Sept., I ate sturgeon, and it lies on my stomach *c* 1726 [see HEAVY 1 b]. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 One sidewall long had in ruins lain. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 704 Delicate persons, in whom the cold water tends to lie heavy on the stomach.

8. To remain unworked, unused, untouched, or undiscovered. Often with complement, as *to lie barren, hid, waste* (see also FALLOW *a.*[2], LEA *a.*); also in phr. *to lie on one's hands, to lie at a stand.*

(Cf. sense 4, where the subj. is a person or a personification.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6841 Your land yee sal sau seuen [*sic*] yeir. .. þe seuend ye sal it lat hi still. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B VI. 165 Worth neuere plente amonge þe poeple þer-while my plow liggeth. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 173 b, Wherfore all brode Clothes, Kerseis, and Cottons, laye on their handes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 150 b, Through our mens wrytinges, sondrye articles are called agayne to lyght, whiche laye before hidde in darkenes. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* (1604) D 3 b, Letts goe and make cleane our bootes which lie foule vpon our handes. 1622 in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 217 This hath made matters to lie a little at a stand. 1628 DIGBY *Voyage Medit* (1868) 68 To make them buy their currantes (which lay vpon their handes) 1641 HINDE *J. Brunen* To Rdr 7 This worke hath lyen above twice five [years]. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 88 Turris, an ancient City . which had been sack'd by Barbarians, and layen long wast. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* I 3 'Tis pity that anything in Christ should ly hid from his People. 1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* I. i. 2 Rarely within the living memory has so much of skill lain barren.

† 9. Of the wind, the tongue: To be or become still, be at rest, subside. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Phœnix* 182 Donne wind liged weder bið fæger. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV XXVII 569 When the East wind began to lie, which for certeine daies had blustred and raged. 1611 COTGR., *Languarde*, . a wench whose tongue neuer lyes. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Thess.* v. 3 When the winde lies, the great rain fals. 1689 PRIOR *Ep. to F. Shephard* 110 Fancies flow in, and Muse flies high; So God knows when my Clack will lye.

10. To be situated (in space), to have a (specified) position. Often with adj. (or quasi-adv.) complement.

c 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 656 (Laud MS.) Ealle þa landes þa þær abuton ligged *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2469 þe land o gommor þar-bi lijs 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B x. 316 Ac þei leten bern as lordes ber londe lith so brode *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 161 In þe holownes þat is aboue liggiþ þe herte & þe lungis. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt* V 313/1, vii acres of Mede, liggyng in the Mede beside the Brigge of Chartesey. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl Hist* (1619) 508 The citie, which lay wonderfull commodious for the Romanes. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* v. Ess. (Arb.) 144 Men whose liuing lieth together in one Shire. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III iv. 21 O that way madnesse lies, let me shun that. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 184, I believe the seeane of disorder may lye heere. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 3 So much is the eye deceived in Land which lies high. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 77 Those Strata that ly deepest. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 170 P 13 It is a Misfortune for a Woman to be born between the Tropicks; for there lie the hottest Regions of Jealousy. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 204 A small sea-port of Somersetshire, lying upon the Bristol Channel 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) V 606 Within the manor of Collingham, where the lands lay 1883 *Eng Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 72/1 The wild beauty of Wicken Fen is in striking contrast with the cultivated land lying around it.

b. To be spread out or extended to the view.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 100 But let us try these truths with closer eyes, And trace them through the prospect as it lies. 1798 *Gentl. Mag.* 9/2 A spacious field now lies before the Christian world for the introduction of a better policy. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. x 141 It is remarkable that such difficulties as these should lie on the face of Scripture 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal* v. (1879) 99 We could not for a moment expect such indications to lie upon the surface. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 181 Samaria . unfenced and unconcealed by walls, lay open, unsheltered in every part from the gaze of the besiegers. 1890 J. PAYN *Burnt Million* II. xxx. 248 What a future seemed to lie before him!

c. Of a road, way, journey, etc.: To extend, have a (specified) direction.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XXXV 19 On þam wege, þe liþ to Euphrate. 1598 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III ii. 212 There lies your way. 1605 — *Lear* III. iv. 10 If thy flight lay toward the roaring Sea. 1648 GAGE *West Ind* 114, I found it not so hard to overcome, as I had conceited, the way lying with windings. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* x II. 567 The counties through which the road to London lay. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. vii. (1872) 142 Our course lay along the Valley of the Rhone. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* III. viii. 136 Nor doubt I where my voyage next must lie.

d. Of the wind: To remain in a specified quarter.

1604 E. G[IRSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. v. 218 Small furnaces vpon the sides of the mountaines, built expresly where the winde lies. 1704 RAY *Creation* I (ed. 4) 96 The wind lying in that corner at least three quarters of the Year.

11. *Naut.* a. Of a ship: To be stationed in a berth or anchorage.

c 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1009 (Laud MS.) And þær [þa scipu] sceoldan licgan. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1068 A hundreth schippys .. in hawyn was lyand thar. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 254 The seid ship lying at Rode in the Kynges haven. 1530 PALSGR. 610/1, I lye at an anker, as a shyppe dothe. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Minor* (1825) I. 35 They lay at anchor near Tenedos. *a* 1812 A. CHERRY *Song, Bay of Biscay* 7 Our poor devoted bark, Till next day, there she lay, In the Bay of Biscay O! 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii I. 302 He lay in port when he was ordered to chase a Sallee rover. 1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Clean.* 12 The Zebra lay just off the pier.

b. To steer in a (specified) direction. Also (quasi-*trans.*) *to lie the course*: (of a ship) to have her head in the direction wished. *To lie at hull*: see HULL *sb.*[2] 2.

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xix. (1577) 51 a, If the ship haue had often traueirse by the meanes of contrary windes, so that she could not lie hir course. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. v. 121 Whiles his false broker lyeth in the wind. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II ii. (1840) 27 They could not lie near the wind. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 342 The proas .. are capable of lying much nearer the wind than any other vessel hitherto known. 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780) G gg, The ship cannot lie her course without being close-hauled. 1800 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) IV. 189 The Success being to leeward, Captain Peard . lay across his hawse. 1892 H. M DOUGHTY *Our Wherry in Wendish Lands* 123 The waterway we now entered was scarcely four feet deep and that only in the middle. Luckily we could just lie it. *Ibid.* 301 A turn enabled us to lie our course, and up the sail went.

12. *fig.* Of immaterial things: To exist, be found, have place, reside (in some specified place or quarter); to be set, fixed, or arranged in some specified position or order. † *To lie fair*: to be just or reasonable. † *To lie in common*: to be common *to* or *among* several possessors.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1916 For-ði wexem wið gret nið And hate, for it in ille (herte) lið. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22280 Al falshed and felani, And al tresun sal in him li 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 334 And þus popes & prelates kepen to hem silf assoylyng, in which lybe wynnyng. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiv. 233 Whiche ij textis, if thei ben considered as thei liggen to gidere in rewe. 1593 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1200 Therby lyith a tale. 1598 STARKEY *England* I. II. 33 Herin, me semyth lyth a dowte. 1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* To Rdr., I have not..so absolutely translated every word as it lieth in the prose. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* v Wks. 1851 III. 223 If the words lay thus in order 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. § 15 This defect..of those histories is either more general, which lies in common to them all, or [etc.] *Ibid.* II. iv. § 1 If the opposition did not he between the order of true Prophets .and the false Prophets. 1672 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm.) I 520 Methinks it is natural and lies fair enough that I should have some share in [etc.] 1704 SWIFT *T. T'ub* Wks. 1760 I. 67 Their father .. commanded, that whatever they got should lie in common among them all. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 170 P 12 Their Acquaintance and Conversation has lain wholly among the vicious Part of Womankind. 1719 J T PHILIPPS tr *Thirty four Consers* 43 The fault lies at their own doors 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I iv (1852) 109 If the choice lay only between a tax on property and a tax on income. 1848 J. H NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 147 He..holds many profound truths in detail, but is quite unable to see how they lie to each other. 1861 M PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I 33 The people themselves, incapable of discerning where their true interest lay 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) II VII. 112 Their sympathies lay wholly with Gruffydd 1883 R W. DIXON *Mano* I, VIII 23 And told him all the truth, how all things lay.

† b. Of thoughts, inclinations, activities, etc.. To have a specified direction. *Obs.*

1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts, N. T* 281 Our fight doth not lye against flesh and blood 1641 J JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 189 The Elench here lyes directly, and point-blanck against the Papists. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 2 The .. Prejudices that lye against them. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I, i (Arb.) 25 My humour lyes another way. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life Æsop* (1708) 22 Æsop's Faculty lay notably that way. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 17 My inclinations have not lain towards prose.

c. *To lie in* (a person): to rest or centre in him; to depend upon him, be in his power (to do). Now chiefly in phr. *as far as in* (*me*, etc.) *lies.* Also, *to lie in one's power, to lie in* (or † *on*) *one's hands.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 965 þer-for louelich ladi in þe lis al min hope. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl Mars* 184 Sith hit lythe in his myght. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 431 Hit lyth in my grace, Wheþer þei deye oþer deye nat *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3109, I wote right wele it lithe in me The Sowdon to destroye. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. iii, Aske what ye wil and ye shall haue it, and hit lye in my power to yeue hit. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 243 It lyeth now in you to do with hym at your pleasure. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 255 b, Thei promised the kyng, to doo all that in theim laie with their frendes. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II* (1598) H 2 b, Fauour him my Lord, as much as lieth in you. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. ii. 4 Correction lyeth in those hands Which made the fault that wee cannot correct. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lx. § 7 The Church, as much as in her lieth, wilfully casteth away their soules. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 2 (1873) 113 To me .that do desire as much as lieth in my pen [etc.]. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* Wks. (1856) 44 Women though they weaker be .. yet on their hands The chastity of men doth often lye. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 176 As much as in you hath lyen. 1662 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 121, I am sure I have done all that lies in my power. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I IV. 226 All the Hopes of the Republic lay in an old Man just taken from the Plough. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. T.* 9 Resolved, so far as in him lay, to root out the Christian Faith. 1885 TENNYSON *Tiresias*, Only in thy virtue lies The saving of our Thebes.

† d. To belong or pertain *to* a person (to do); to pertain, be attached or incident *to* a thing. Also, *to lie* (one) *in hand to do. Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 779 Ne liþ hit nawt to þe to leggen lahe upon me. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 505/453 Per to liht muche mede. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 42 To me, maistir deuel, it lijs; To ihesu wole y take hede 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 73 He cannot choose but do all things, that he God a King and Prieste in hande to doe. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 59 Contrarily, it lies me in hand, I suppose, to take heed, least [etc.].

e. *To lie with*: to be the office or province of (some one) *to do* something.

1885 *Manch. Exam* 22 Sept 5/1 It lies now with Turkey to take the initiative.

f. To rest or be imposed as a burden, charge, obligation, etc *upon* a person; to be incumbent or obligatory *upon*; to press or weigh upon (one's mind or heart).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8348 (Cott.) He tald þat him lai apon hert. *Ibid.* 13385 (Gött.) On vs ligges noght þe nede. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XXVII. 20 Noo smale tempest laye apon vs. 1552 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Ep. to King, Sundrie occasions which may lye them on 1596 SHAKS 2 *Hen. IV*, V. II. 48 O, would the quarrell lay vpon our heads. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 255 It lieth us upon, to employ it to the best advantage we can. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* P 86 That Scripture lay much upon me, *without shedding of Blood is no remission.* 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 49 The present distress of the war that hath lyen so long upon us. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I 62 It was a duty lying on them by the Covenant. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg.) 94 These Things .lay upon my Mind. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XVI 74 With those charges lying upon him. 1804 CASTLEREAGH in Owen *Wellesley's Desp* 258 It lay upon them to offer terms to us. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 86 § 24 It shall lie on the defendant to prove that the child is not of such age.

g. To be set *at stake*; to hang or depend *on* or *upon* a hazard, doubtful issue, etc.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I iii 12 Full fast she fled As if her life upon the wager lay. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III vii. 43 He persists As if his life lay on't 1606 — *Ant & Cl.* III viii. 5 Our fortune lyes Vpon this iumpe 1668 R STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* iv. (1672) 52 Nor . can he reform sin, if his life lay on it. 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) II 142 We entered as warmly into it [the question], as though a province had lain at stake

h. *To lie in* · to consist in, to have its ground or basis in. † Also with *inf.* instead of *in* and object.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III xxii. (Arb) 265 Another point of surplusage heth not so much in superfluitie of your words. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Faith* VII, If blisse had lien in art or strength, None but the wise or strong had gained it. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb) 51 But here the great art lyes to discern in what [etc.]. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr Chr Relig* 75 The argument lies in the word Netser. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VII. II. 29 The perfection of every being must lie in its best part 1871 B STEWART *Heat* § 84 Our only chance of success lies in abstracting heat from this liquid 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Eng Hist* I. iii. 48 The true remedy lay in female education. *Ibid.* x. 178 Pitt's strength lay in his character.

i. *To lie in, within*: to be contained or comprised in (a specified room or compass); † to admit of being expressed in (rhyme).

a 1300 *Cursor M* 9240 (Gött.) Of abiud [cain] Elyachim, Of quam Asor, sadoch of him, þat loth er for to lig in rim 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 414 P 1 The Beauties of the most stately Garden or Palace lie in a narrow Compass. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lviii. 301 The question .. lies within a very narrow compass.

†j. *To lie at one's heart*. to be the object of one's affection or desire. Similarly, *to lie heavy at* or *to one's heart* · to give one grave anxiety. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS *Cor* IV II. 48 It would vnclogge my heart Of what lyes heauy too't. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett* (vol II) 32, I have something, I know not what, lies heavy at my heart. 1673 SIR W. TEMPLE *To Dk. Ormond* Wks. 1720 I. 123 The Spaniards have but one Temptation to quarrel with Us, which is an occasion of recovering Jamaica, for that has ever lien at their hearts.

13. (Chiefly in *Law.*) Of an action, charge, claim, etc.: To be admissible or sustainable

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 853 Certes, þi fader þan slouȝ y. Sebben þou so hast sayd, Amendes þer ouȝt to ly. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* Prol. 409 For sythe no cause of deth lyth in this cace, ȝow oughte to ben the lyghtere merciable. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 § 1 None essoyne or proteccion to lye nor to be allowed in the same. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 108 To consider what appeales out of the Chancery to this Course doe lye. 1652 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 277 There lyeth Excommunication for Injustice. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direc. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 75 There doth lye an Appeal to the Bishop. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 5, I should rejoice if there lay no other Objection against them, than that of Erroneous Opinions. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 253 If not, then indeed is thy conscience seared, and no hopes will lie for thee. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B* II. ix, Some or all of these objections will lie against every figure of a cross. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) V. 430 A writ of error did not lie after he attained his full age. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III ix. (1853) 121 One from whose knowledge there lies almost no appeal 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galat.* (1874) 124 Still more serious objections lie against identifying it with any later visit in the Acts. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iv. 93 In which case no action for damages would lie.

† 14. Of land, landed possessions: To appertain *to*. *Obs.*

839 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* I. 599, xiiii seceras & ða mæde þe þær to lið. *c* 1050 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 232 Ælc ðara landa ðe on mines fæder dæge læg into Cristes cyrcean. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 28 King of þat lond þat lei into Rome. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 23 Alle þe londes þe þerto liggeð. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 983 A parcell of lond .. þe wheche ry3twyslyche to þat Abbay lay. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus* II. (1882) 29 A house, with pasture lieng to it. 1618 Bolton *Florus* I. ix. (1636) 24 Whereas they had in the beginning no Land of their owne lying to their City.

¶ III. 15. *trans.* Used causatively or by mistake for Lay *v.*[1] Now *rare.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 369 He was wont to legge [*MS.* γ lygge] his heed uppon a forme. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2101 He comands To gedire þam vp ilka gome & þam in grauys legg. 1402 *Jack Upland* (Skeat) 46–7 And whan ye liggen it [your habit] besyde you, than lig ye youre religion besyde you, and ben apostatas. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 549 We shall .. ly hym in the mold. *a* 1500 Medwall *Nature* (Brandl) II. 1088 Thy sores whyche be mortall Onles that thys medycyns to theym be layn. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 48 That in mowinge hee neauer lye out his sheaues beyonde the balkes but rather within the balkes. *c* 1648-50 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. P iv, I saw a Tombe one had beene laine in. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* II. (1706) 16 Whilst Seas of melted oar lye waste the Plains. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Mark iv. 41 Christ, as God, lies a law upon the most lawless creatures. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 18 Would they but lye their groundless pretences by. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XII. XII, The whole furniture of the infernal regions hath long been appropriated to the managers of play-houses, who seem lately to have lain them by as rubbish. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 507, I dressed the wound, lying down as much of the scalp as [etc.]. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. xvi. P 5 The cloth was lain. Down we sat at table. 1880 F. G. Lee *Church under Eliz.* II. 245 As God had lain this peer's honour in the dust.

IV. Combined with adverbs.

†16. **Lie aback.** a. To be backward, reluctant, or shy. *Obs.*

1560 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 397 Not only shall any of his own pretend to disobey or ly aback in this action, but [etc.]. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 148 Nathir .. in tyme of neid lyes the Pechtis abak w[t] thair supporte.

† b. as *sb.* Shyness, timidity. *Obs.*

c 1600 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1423 Sir, I have seen them baith, In bradieness and lye aback, Escape and cum to skaith.

†17. **Lie abroad.** To lodge out of one's house or abode; to reside in a foreign country (in quot. 1651 with pun on Lie *v.*[2]). *Obs.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) III. 13 We might go barefoot, and ly abroad as beasts having no other canopy than the wild air. 1651 Walton *Life Sir H. Wotton* Reliq. W. c 1 b, An Embassadour is an honest man, sent to lie abroad for the good of his Countrey. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* II. 39 He .. being said to be sent to ly abroad, to prevent mischief to the Camp. 1675 *Collect. Sev. Treat. Penal Laws* Pref. A iv, The Popes Ambassadors .. lye abroad for his .. advantage.

18. **Lie along.** a. To be prostrate at full length, to lie outstretched on the ground (now *arch.*); to extend along a surface.

1530 Palsgr. 601/1, I lye .. as one lyeth alonge upon the grounde. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 30 As he lay along Vnder an oake. 1734 J. Ward *Introd. Math.* App. Gauging 455 To find what Quantity of Liquor is in any Cask, when its Axis is Parallel to the Horizon, viz. when it lies along. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* VI. i § 1 Dagon .. lay along, as having fallen down from the basis whereon he had stood. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* I. 91 A cell so small, that he could neither stand erect, nor lie along in it. 1803 Beddoes *Hygëia* x. 21 Few persons, suddenly stimulated to anger as they were lying along, would continue to repose in the same easy manner. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* III. vi. 129 Him who there lay dead along. 1885-94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* July xxii, The .. wings, That from his shoulders lay along at rest.

b. *Naut.* Of a ship: To incline to one side under the pressure of a wind abeam.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Along, Lying-Along*, the state of being pressed down sideways by a weight of sail in a fresh wind that crosses the ship's course. 1781 Archer in *Naval Chron.* XI. 288 The Ship lay very much along, by the pressure of the wind. 1838 Poe *A. G. Pym* xiii. Wks. (1865) IV. 109 The hulk lay more along than ever, so that we could not stand an instant without lashing ourselves.

19. **Lie back.** To lean backwards against some support.

1894 Crockett *Raiders* 14, I shipped the oars and lay back thinking.

20. **Lie by.** † a. To have a concubine. (Cf. Lie-by 1.) *Obs.*

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 28 My Father .. had ane wyfe, Thocht he abusit his body, and lay by.

b. *Naut.* = *lie to* 28 a: see By *adv.* 2 b.

1613 [see By *adv.* 2 b]. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 60/1 Our Fregats received some damage in their sails, and .. were forced to ly by to mend them. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 177 We lay by all the night .. for Captain Saunders .. to join us. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) A a a 4, To make sail, after having lain-by for some time.

c. To remain unused, be laid up in store.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 59 Let his carnall favour, and erroneous conceits ly by, let him empty himselfe of a worldly heart. *Ibid.* 441 Peters nets lay by when the season was. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccccclviii 434 The Wretchedness of Avarice, that rather then make use of the Bounties of Providence in their Seasons, suffers them to lye by and Perish. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 74 Thriving Nations have .. great Stores lying by of their own Manufactures. 1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 254, I had .. pillows lying by of no use.

d. To keep quiet, withdraw from observation; to remain inactive, rest.

1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 133 P 5 To lie by for some Time in Silence and Obscurity. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* II. 53 *Sir H.* 'What a plague—you did not cane him?' *Sir Ch.* 'He got well after a fortnight's lying by'. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. i. P 6 We determined on lying by for a day at Valladolid, as well to rest our mules, as to call on Signor Sangrado. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxv, I lay by on the watch for some opportunity when I might mend my own situation with my father. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 117, I must go below, and lie-by for a day or two. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 424/1 The plaintiff had lain by, whereas he should have taken the earliest opportunity of coming to the court.

21. **Lie down.** a. (ME. also *lie adown.*) See sense 2 and Down *adv.* 5. Also *refl.* (now *arch.*). Also in pregnant senses: † To fall in battle; † to die; to go to bed.

c 1205 Lay. 6864 Seoððen he dun læi [*c* 1275 dea3ede]. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1145 Þe romeins leie sone adoun; he made ampti place, & þe brutons arise vaste. *Ibid.* 2204 Oþer ligge adoun & be aslawe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10711 Þan lai þai all in kneling dun. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 446 We liggen down in our den. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 326 So lig down ther and take thi rest. 1535 Coverdale *Ruth* iii. *contents*, Ruth lyeth her downe in the barne at Boos fete. — *Isa.* xi. 6 The leoparde shal lye downe by the gote. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 17 Why should we rise, because 'tis light? Did we lie downe, because 'twas night? 1774 Foote *Cozeners* III. Wks. 1799 II. 185 *Mrs. Air.* Pray, Madam, is the young lady at home? *Mrs. Fl.* Just lain down for a little. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* ii, They rose early and lay down late. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* iv, There may be another [stag] lying down in the fern close to us. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xvi. 113, I lay down and had five minutes sleep. 1861 Dasent *Burnt Njal* II. 312 Kari lay him down.

† b. To be brought to bed *of* a child. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 89 The kynge sawgh that the quene was redy to ly down. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 214 Of the second I went a whole yeare big, and yet when euerye one thought me ready to lye downe, I did then quicken. 1620 J. Pyper tr. *Hist. Astreq* I. vi. 171 His wife lay downe, but it was of a daughter. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 212 Matrons with Child and ready to lye down. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* xxii. (1708) 29 A Wolf came to a Sow that was just lying down, and very kindly offer'd to take care of her Litter. 1818 W. Godwin in Kegan Paul *Life* (1876) II. 256 He says .. that Eliza was expected to lie down in two days after he sailed.

† c. Of an army: To take up a position *before*.

1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* I. 82 This obliged Heister to demand Cannon and Foot, with whom he lay down before the Castle of Kus.

d. *To take* (a beating, defeat, etc.) *lying down*: to receive it with abject submission.

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Aug. 133/1 Those who .. profess themselves willing to take, 'lying down', any and every inconvenience that the victorious Irish may inflict.

† 22. **Lie forth.** Of bees: To settle outside the hive. (Cf. *lie out*, 26 b.) *Obs.*

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 47 Those [hives] that have lyen forth, or otherwise be very full, you may let alone.

23. **Lie in.** a. To be brought to bed *of* a child († also const. *with*); to be 'confined'. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyyn' yn or yn chylde bedde .. *decubo*. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 42 As yet I am not determyned in what place she shall lye in. 1602 Rowlands *Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 35 When I lay in of my first Boy. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. iii. 86 You must go visit the good Lady that lies in. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 899 The Shee-Beare breedeth, and lyeth in with her Young. 1729-30 Bolingbroke in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 105 His wife lies in with one child. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XII. xiv, Five hungry children, and a wife lying in of a sixth. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xc, They regularly retire every year at proper intervals to lie in of the spleen. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 51 Learning then ordinarily lay-in of folio volumes. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* 76, 'Tis like a Koravan eating asafœtida when his wife lies in.

† b. To amount to, cost (a certain sum); 'to stand (a person) in' so much. *Obs.*

1622 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 212 Soe much money .. as the tendinge and keepinge of the said clocke shall lye in. 1660 Willsford *Scales Comm.* 1 A Grocer bought 5½ C grosse weight of Wares, which lay him in .. £163 13*s.* 8*d.* 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 134 The Corn will lye the Mum-Brewers in Two Shillings Six pence per Bushel. 1755 Johnson *Lie* 21, To cost: as, it lies me in more money.

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lie in!* the order to come in from the yards when reefing, furling, or other duty is performed.

24. **Lie off.** a. *Naut.* Of a ship or boat: To stand some distance away from the shore or from some other craft.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 79 The remnant Northward, lying off from Trent. 1726 G. Roberts *Four Years Voy.* 26 As I lay off at an Anchor. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lie off!* an order given to a boat to remain off on her oars till permission is given for her to come alongside. 1890 Hall Caine *Bondman* I. ix, [The schooner] intending to lie off at Ramsey for contraband rum.

b. To cease work temporarily; to take a rest.

1891 R. Kipling *City Dreadf. Nt.* 81 As soon as he makes a little money he lies off and spends it. 1899 *Nation* (N.Y.) 21 Dec. 467/1 If McKinley would lie off for the next four years, he might make a very good free-trade candidate for the Presidency in 1904.

c. *Racing slang.* 'To make a waiting race' (Farmer *Slang* 1896).

25. **Lie on.** † a. To be laid on. *Obs.*

1641-2 Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 109 Upon the first laying on of the rod, it may be, we will stamp and chafe; but when it still lies on .. we lie quiet, and then our spirit comes down.

b. Of a vessel: To be bound *for*.

1840 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 38/1 Not one [vessel] was, just then, 'lying on' for the Baltic way, the season being so late.

26. **Lie out.** † a. To stretch out, extend. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 54 Spaine and France .. lying out with their promontories into two contrary seas. *Ibid.* 61 Corsica .. lyeth out from the North into the South, and containeth in length an hundred and fiftie miles.

b. † To rest or settle outside (*obs.*); to sleep out, now *dial.* of cattle, to be left unhoused at night. *Obs.*

1630 J. Levett *Ord. Bees* (1634) 34 Their Bees haue exceedingly lyen out upon the Hiue and board. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. i, The witnesses farther made oath, that the said Timothy lay out a-nights. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Lie in*, *Lie out*, said of horses or cows. If they are kept housed at night, they are said to lie in, if not they lie out. Do your 'oss lie in or out?

c. *Sc.* To delay; *spec.* to delay in entering upon property as heir.

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 42 For his lying sae lang out in not subscryveing of the covenant. 1673-88 Fountainhall in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) III. 146 A man is married on a woman, that is apparent heir to lands .. She, to defraud her husband either of the *jus mariti* or the courtesy, lies out and will not enter. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 6 The rights and remedies competent to a superior against his vassal lying out unentered.

d. *To lie it out*: to sleep on late into the morning. ? *Obs.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. 2 The dear creature was so frightened, and so fatigued, last night, no wonder she lies it out this morning.

e. *To lie out of one's money*: to remain unpaid. *To lie out of one's ground* (Racing slang): see quot. 1896.

1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Floss* I. viii. I. 151, I can't lie out o' my money any longer. You must raise it as quick as you can. 1892 *Daily Chron.* 19 Apr. 9/2 How can zealous discharge of this duty be expected, when the officer .. has to advance the cost of the summons, and lie out of his money for a year at a time, if not for ever? 1896 Farmer *Slang*, *To lie out of one's ground* = to 'lie off' too long, so as to be unable to recover lost ground.

27. **Lie over.** a. To be held over or deferred to a future occasion.

1856 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 294, I have a strange story to tell you .. but that must lie over, or I shall miss the omnibus.

b. 'To remain unpaid after the time when payment is due' (Craig 1848).

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lie over*, a ship heeling to it with the wind abeam.

28. **Lie to.** a. *Naut.* Of a ship: To come almost to a standstill, with her head as near the wind as possible, by backing or shortening sail.

1711 Littleton *Let.* 13 Aug. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4906/3 The largest of them lay too a long time. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 79 Another storm .. reduced us to the necessity of lying to under our bare poles. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 81 We shortened sail, and lay to till morning. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Chron.* 117/2 It blew a strong gale .. on which Lieut. Roper handed all his sails, except the mizen, which he balanced, and lay to. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* (1886) 212 Take a turn round the capstan, and lie to for the tide.

b. *Sc.* To come to be fond of a person.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 79, I do like him sair, An' that he wad ly too [ed. 1789, p. 85 like me], I hae nae fear.

29. **Lie up.** † a. To be laid out for burial.

1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 253 Vilanye and synne y[t] weren vsed & done about dead bodyes ligging vp & yet is vsed about in many places, or the body be borne to church.

b. To go into or remain in retirement or retreat; to take to one's bed or keep one's room as an invalid; (of a ship) to go into dock.

1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. III. 24 There they [ships] must lye up, or be 3 or 4 Years in their return from a place which may be sailed in 6 Weeks. *a* 1868 Dickens in *Househ. Words* (Cent.), He has a bad cold—rheumatism—he must lie up for a day or two. 1881 Greener *Gun* 595 The black bear lies up during the day in caves and amongst rocks. 1893 R. Kipling *Many Invent.* 26 When there's nothing going on, there is nothing going on, and you lie up. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 443 Some days the patient may feel comparatively well and fit for work, on other days he is languid and lies up.

c. *To lie up in lavender*: to be in safe keeping or custody. (Cf. Lavender *sb.*[2] 2.)

1822 Scott *Nigel* xxv, Alas! the good gentleman lies up in lavender .. himself.

d. To lay or shape one's course.

1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 169 The land wind veered to the northward, and we lay up no better than west. 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Lig up to*, to proceed towards, to lay or shape one's course to, a given place.

Lie (ləi), *v.*[2] Inflected **lying** (ləi·iŋ), **lied** (laid). Forms: *Infin.* 1 **léogan**, 2 **leio3en**, 2–5 **li3e-n**, 3 **lege**, (*imper.* **lih**), 4 **léy(e**, **lei**, **lije**, **li**, 3–7 **ly**, 3–8 **lye**, 4 **leighe**, **lei3e**, **lyghe**, **lye3e**, **leie**, 4–5 **le3e**, 4–6 **ley**, *Sc.* **le**, 5 **ly(3)yn**, 5–6, 9 *Sc.* and *north.* **lee**, 4– **lie**. *Ind. Pres. 2nd sing.* a. 3 *Orm.* **le3hesst**, 4 **li3est**, **leyest**, **lex(s)t**, **lixt(e**, 4–5 **lyest**, 3– **liest**.

β. *north.* and *Sc.* 4 lighes, leies, lies, 4–5 lyes, 4–6 leis. *3rd sing. a.* 1 lóʒeþ, líhþ, 3 lih(e)ð, ligeð, leȝeð, leghep, *Orm.* leȝhepþ, 4 liȝ(e)þ, lyeþ, leiþ, leighth, leȝth, lyeȝ(e)th, lihth, likth, 5 lith(e, 3– lieth. β. 4 liges, leies, leyes, 5 lijs, leghes, 6 *Sc.* leis, 4– lies, *3rd pl.* 6 *Sc.* leue, leyne. *Pa. t. a.* 1 léah, léaȝ, (*pl.* luȝon), 2–3 luȝe, 3 leh, læh, lighgh, 3–4 lowe, 4 leigh, legh, ligh, lygh. β. 4 liȝed(e, leiȝede, leeȝide, liede, lyede, leghed, lei(e)d, lieid, 4–6 *Sc.* leit, leyt, 4–7 lyed, leid, 7 *Sc.* leed, 4– lied. *Pa. pple. a.* 1 loȝen, 2–3 i-loȝe(n, loȝen, 3 i-lowe, 3–4 y-low(e, loun, 4 lowe(n, leiȝen. β. 4 liȝed, *Sc.* leyt, 5 lyet, 4– lied. [A Com. Teut. str. vb. (in Eng. conjugated weak from the 14th c.): OE. *lēogan* (*lēah, lugon, logen*) corresponds to OFris. **liaga, *liatsa* (recorded in 3rd sing. pres. ind. *liucht*, pa. t. sing. subj. *lege*), OS. *liogan, liagan* (Du. *liegen, loog, gelogen*), OHG. *liogan, loug, lugun, gelogen* (MHG. *liegen, louc, gelogen*, mod. G. *lugen, log, gelogen*), Goth. *liugan*, ON. *liúga* (Sw. *ljuga*, Da *lyve*), f. Teut. root **leug-* (:*laug-*: *lug-*), whence Lie *sb.*[1]; cogn. w. OSl. *lžǐa* lie.]

1. *intr.* To tell a lie or lies; to utter falsehood; to speak falsely.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 29 Se awerȝda gast sona leah. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 401/1 *Fefellisset*, þa þa he leaȝ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Þu hauest iloȝen þan halie gaste. *Ibid.* 93 Ne luȝe þu na monnum! *Ibid.* 153 Hwenne þe muð is open for to liȝe. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 9 Þar ðu luȝe, ðu lease dieuel. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 131 He þe neure ne lihgh ne lige ne wile. *c* 1200 Ormin 5190 Þu leȝhesst, & beswikesst swa þin aȝhen wrecche sawle. *c* 1205 Lay. 17684 Þus læh [*c* 1275 leh] he laðe mon. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1431 Mit se swiðe lufsome leores ha leȝen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 236 Þu liest, cweð heo, fule þing. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3348 He adde so foule ilowe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5143 (Cott.) Þou lighes [*Gött.* lies, *Fairf* lyes, *Trin.* lyest] now, eber pantener! 1340 *Ayenb.* 63 Kvead þing hit is to lyeȝe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 206 My gud brethyre, quhy lest ȝou le? *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 264 In whiche autorite he seide soþ & in whiche he leiȝede. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 351 Þow lowe tyl eue. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 542 Þou leyest, & þou lext. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 297 Thou lixt, seid Gamelyn, so broke I my chyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 216/1 To Lye (*A.* Lee\, *commentari.* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 233 Les than wyse autouris lene [*ed.* 1553 leyne]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 193, I say, ȝe leit euerie one. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 52 As I take it, to lye, is to affirme that to be true which is false. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 7 It was made by him that cannot lye. *a* 1764 Johnson in *Boswell* an. 1781 (1848) 670/1 He lies, and he knows he lies. 1885 Burton *Arab. Nts* (1886) I 263, I lied against myself and confessed the theft, albeit I am altogether innocent of it.

b. *To lie of* (arch.), †*on*, †*upon* to tell lies about.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 287 Of þo pine þe þere bued nelle ic hou nout leiȝen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 68 And te unwreste blibeliche lieð on þe gode. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Forȝet ti folc þat liheð þe of weres & worldes wunne. *c* 1275 *Passion of Our Lord* 241 in *O. E. Misc.* 44 A ueole kunne wise hi lowen him vp-on. *c* 1305 *St Andrew* 28 in *E. E. P* (1802) 99 Þu wost wel mid alle þat þu þerof loude liast. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 838 He leighth on ous, withouten fail. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 142 Manye men liȝen of þe wounde of þe nose. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 138 Thocht thow ..thus vpoun me leid. 1559 Aylmer *Harborowe* L 2 The smarts of the tormentes made him to confesse it, and lye of him self. 1580 J. Hay *Demandes* in *Cath. Tractates* (1901) 59 Quhy ar ye nocht esscheamed to lie on wss in your preachings, saying [etc.] 1629 Earle *Microcosm., Modest Man* (Arb.) 80 Whosoeuer dare lye on him hath power ouer him. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* IV. 409 Nobody was more lied of. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxvii. 20 They lie on her [L. *falsum est*].

c. Proverbial expressions. For *to lie in one's teeth, throat, to lie like a trooper*, see the sbs.

a 1400 *Pistill of Swsan* 317 Nou þou lyest in þin hed. *a* 1529 Skelton *Merie Tales* v. Wks. 1843 I. p. lx, He . woulde lye as fast as a horse woulde trotte 1530 Palsgr 610/2 He wyll lye as fast as a dogge wyll trotte. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 21 Bishops will lye like dogs.

2 *fig.* Chiefly of inanimate objects: To present false statements; to convey a false impression; to make a deceitful show.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 451 Đe boc ne leȝeð noȝt of ðis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5054 For quen þe tan þe toþer sei Na wight moght þair blodes lei. *Ibid.* 14702 Þe hali writte lies [*Trin.* lyeþ] na wight. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil Pilgr.* 22376 The merour lyed verily 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg* 320 b/2 The Philosophers were brought to this that they sayd that the elementys lyeden or god of nature suffred. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 270 This wther buik. So frenschlie leis, oneth twa wourdis gais richt 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 587 The Sun, who never lies, Foretels the Change of Weather in the Skies. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 340 Where London's column, pointing at the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies.

3 quasi-*trans.* †a. with cogn. obj. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16067 Mani lesing had þai loun again iesu þat dai. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 400 Þi lesynge þat þow lowe [*v.rr.* leighe, leyȝ] til Eue. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. iii. 150 Many lesingis y haue herd him lie. *c* 1500 *Wyl Bucke's Test.* (Copland) A ij b, My tounge that neuer lied lesinge.

†b. To say or allege falsely. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Seven Sins* ix. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 18 O worde ic ȝou lie nelle. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* i (*Petrus*) 512 Þu leis all þat þou sais. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 11 How sholde I . enioyne the penance for thynges which I wene thow lyest veryly.

c. With *adv.* or phrase: To take *away* by lying; to get (a person, etc) *into* or *out of* by lying.

1720 T. Gordon *Humourist* I. 175, I have known great Ministers rail'd and ly'd out of their Places. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 44 Slandering women of reputation, and endeavouring to lye away their characters. 1762 Foote *Lyar* I. Wks. 1799 I. 290 If you don't one time or another .. lye yourself into some confounded scrape, I will consent to be hanged. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* I. 48 Every one would tell his story, his own way, and combine to lye an honest lawyer out of his bread. 1838 Sir J. Kaye *Hist. Afghan War* I. 204 The character of Dost Mohamed was lied away. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xii. vii. (1872) IV. 177 The tragically earnest meaning of your Life, is quite lied out of you, by a world sunk in lies. 1884 *Punch* 6 Dec. 276/2 Go on tamely to allow yourself to be lied into Party blindness.

†**4.** *trans.* To give the lie to. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 87 If any broþer or syster dispyse or mysconsel or lye his broþer. *c* 1450 *Robin Hood & Monk* xiv in Child *Ballads* III. 97/2 With þat Robyn Hode lyed Litul Jon. 1464 *Waterford Arch* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 331 He lied and rebuked the balif, to the great contempt of the King.

Lie-abed (lī·ăbed). [f. Lie *v.*[1] + Abed.] One who lies late in bed; a late riser; a sluggard.

1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 173 You are a lazy lie-a-bed. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* (1851) 249 She was a little of a slattern, something more of a lie a-bed, and, above all, a gossip of the first water. 1881 Blackmore *Christowell* xlviii, What has made a lark of such a lie-a-bed?

Lieand, Lieare, obs. ff. Lying *ppl. a.*, Lair *sb.*[1]

Liebenerite (lī·bĕnərəit). *Min.* Also **liebnerite.** [Named, 1847, by J. C. Marignac in honour of L. *Liebener*: see -ite.] A pinite-like mineral resulting from the alteration of nephelite (Chester).

1865 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 589 Liebenerite. 1878 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 38 Liebnerite.

Lieberkühn (lī·bərkün). *Optics.* [Named after the inventor J. N. *Lieberkuhn* (1711–56), an anatomist of Berlin.] A silver concave reflector fixed on the object-glass end of a microscope to bring the light to focus on an opaque object.

1867 J. Hogg *Microsc* I. ii. 58 Illuminated by a combination of the parabola and a flat Lieberkuhn.

Lieberkühnian (lībəikū·niăn), *a. Anat.* [f. *Lieberkuhn* (see prec.) + -ian] *Lieberkuhnian follicles* or *glands*: minute tubular cavities thickly distributed over the small intestines.

1852 Brande *Dict. Sci.* Suppl., Lieberkuhnian [*sic*] glands 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* II. 761 Amœbæ are found in the borders of the ulcers, chiefly in the Lieberkühnian follicles.

Liebig (lī·big). [From the name of the inventor, Baron Justus von *Liebig* (1803–1873).] More fully, *Liebig's extract* (*of beef*): A preparation obtained from beef, containing the salts and extractive principles of the meat in highly concentrated form, without the albumen, gelatin, or fat.

1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract Hygiene* (ed. 3) 246 When Liebig's extract is taken during fatigue, it is found to be remarkably restorative. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Dec, This [rice] with the chocolate and Liebig which he has in hand will last him for about three weeks. 1873 Tristram *Moab* x. 176 Meat and Liebig, without bread was trying diet *fig.* 1874 L. Tollemache in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 247 They do not contain the moral Liebig which would alone satisfy descendants of the Platonic guardians. 1890 *Spectator* 9 Aug, If there is to be a Supreme Parliament in future, it must be a Liebig's extract of Parliament.

attrib. 1893 F. F. Moore *I Forbid Banns* (1899) 24 Love-making on the Liebig principle as much love-making as would do duty for six months compressed into half an hour.

Liebigite (lī·bigəit). *Min.* [Named by J. L Smith, 1848, after Baron Justus von *Liebig*: see -ite.] Hydrous carbonate of uranium and calcium, found in thin, yellow incrustations (Chester).

1848 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* V. 336. 1868 Dana *Min* (ed 5) 308.

Lie-by. [f. phr. *to lie by*: see Lie *v.*[1] 20.]

1. A concubine, mistress Now *dial.* (Cf. Lig-by.)

a 1656 Ussher *Ann* vi. (1658) 132 He obtained this favour . by the means of his Lie-by, which was a wench of Eretria. 1825–80 Jamieson, *Ly-by.* 2. A mistress, a concubine. *Fife.* 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. Why, her wad'n never no better'n Squire ——'s lie by, and now her's anybody's.

†**2.** A neutral. (Cf *by-lier* s.v. By- B. 2 a.)

16 . *Postscript to Rutherford's Lett* (1857) 569 Their Master [Satan] fearing little, or finding little damage to his dominion, by these lazy ly byes and idle loiterers. 1723 M'Ward *Earnest Contend.* 354 (Jam.) Such an heroick appearance, would make you live and die ornaments to your profession, while ly-bys will stink away in their sockets.

3. (See quot.)

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 31 What is called a lie-by, or recess, to enable vessels to pass.

Lied, variant of Lyed *ppl. a. U.S.*

Liedge, Liedger, obs. ff. Liege, Ledger.

Lief (līf), *a* (*sb.*), and *adv.* Forms: 1 léof, líof, 3–4 leof (*inflected* leove, leofve), 3 lof, 4–5 luf, luef, lueve, 2–4 lef (*inflected* leve), 4–6 lef(f)e, 6–9 leve, (4 levef, lewe), 4–6 leefe, (5 leeff), 4–8 leeve, 6, 9 leave, 9 leaf, 4–7 leif, 5 leyf, 6–7 leife, leiv(e, 4 *Sc.* lyfe, 4, 6–8 live, 5 lyve, 4–6 lif(e, (4 lijf), 7–8 liff, 4–6 lyefe, 4–7 liefe, 2– lief. *Compar.* 1 lé-, líofra (fem. and neut. -re), 2 leofere, 3 leover, 3–6 lever, 4–5 lefer, (4 *Sc.* lyfar), 4–6 levir, -yr, (6 leffer, leir), 5–6 *Sc.* levar, 5–7 leefer, -ir, leever, 6–7 lieffer, 6 leaver, 5–7 liever, leyf(f)er, 7 leif(f)er, 6 *Sc.* loor, 6– liefer. Also 8 lieverer. *Superl.* 1 léof-, líofast, -est, -ust, 3 lefest. 3–4 leovest, 3–6 levest, 4–6 lievest, (6 leif-, lifest), 6– liefest. Also 6 leverest. [OE. *léof, líof* = OFris. *liaf*, OS. *liob, liof* (Du. *lief*), OHG. *liub, liup, liob, liab, lieb* (MHG. *lieb, lieb*, mod.G. *lieb*), ON. *liúf-r* (Sw. *ljuf*), Goth. *liuf-s* (*liub-*) :—OTeut. **leubo-* :—pre-Teut. **leubho-* (whence OSl. *ljubŭ*), f. Aryan root **leubh-* (: *loubh-* : *lubh-*, whence Believe, Love).]

A. *adj.*

1. Beloved, dear, agreeable, acceptable, precious. Also *lief and dear.* **a.** In attrib. use. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

Beowulf 34 Aledon þa leofne þeoden .. on bearm scipes. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 5 Her ys min leofa sunu. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4136 In to lef reste his sowle wond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17 Of tristrem and hys leif ysote. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. 1 136 Loue is þe leuest þing þat vr lord askeþ. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 279 Men made ymages to her leue frendes. *a* 1542 Wyatt *Poet. Wks* (1832) 57 For all that can no man bring Lieffer jewel unto his lady dear. 1575 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 145 She should not neede to care for yᵉ leefist frende she had. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 52 My lifest Lord she thus beguiled had. 1601 Munday *Death Earl Huntington* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII 273 Welcome to Guildford, Salisbury's liefest lord. 1748 Shenstone *Schoolmistress* 139 In which, when he receives his diadem, Our sov'reign prince and liefest liege is plac'd. 1844 Ld Houghton *Mem Many Scenes, Valentia* 198 Here the sun is pleased to cast Liefest smiles.

†**b.** Used in addressing a person. *Obs*

Beowulf 1216 Bruc ðisses beaȝes, Beowulf leofa, hyse mid hæle. *c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past* xxxvi. 253 Ðu leofesta broður *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Nimað ȝeme nu leofemon hwilche ȝife he us ȝefeð. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 1375 O, leue feren, feire is us i-fallen. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 656 Leove sire, trouwe on this. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W* 1170 *Dido*, Now leue sistyr myn what may it be. 1426 Br. Beauport in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 101 *note*, Levest earthly Lorde. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xx. (Arb) 50 Lief bellyn wherfore be ye angry. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. Prol 92 Thar bene bot few example takis of vther, Bot wilfully fallis in the fyre, leif brother. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. iv, Who was it leiue son? speke, ich pray the 1620 Quarles *Jonah* K 3 b, Deare liefest Lord, that feast'st the world with Grace. 1632 Holland *Cyropædia* 207 Children mine, liefe and deare, I love you both alike.

c. In predicative use. Const *dat.* or *to, unto*, esp. in *liefer was, were, to me, him*, etc. with *inf.* or clause as subject [= 'I had rather']. Also Sc. *liefis me* = dear is to me (see also Leeze me). *Obs.* exc *arch.* and *dial.*

a 900 *O. E. Chron* an. 755 (Parker MS) Þa cuædon hie þæt him nænig mæg leofra nære þonne hiera hlaford *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxix 19 Leofre me ys þæt ic hiȝ sylle þe þonne oðrum men. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 35 Swilche pine ic habbe þet me were leofere þenne al world most ic habben an alpi þraȝe summe lisse *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 29 Þu shalt ben lef and wurð and liken alle men. *c* 1200 Ormin 14702 To lakenn himm wiþþ þatt tatt himm Iss lefesst off þin ahhte. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 202 Þeȝ leof [*v r.* lof] him were nihtegale *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 23936 Þis ilk prater leuedi þou here, For þaa þat ar me lijfe and dere. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 266 Bot lueler gente if þou schal lose Þy loy for a gemme þat þe was lef 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 562 Hure was lecherie luf. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1143 Leuere me were by my fay he were to-drawe wyþ hors. 1390 Gower *Conf* II 205 Now ches and tak which you is levere. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 16 Þerfor lerne þe byleue leuest me were. *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Jonathas* 170 This man to folkes alle was so leef. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV xx, Ye haue lefte me the yongest and the fayrest, and she is moost leuest to me 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxv 42 Full leifis me ȝour graceles gane. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III vii. 37 O levis me! the lykest thing leving, And verray ymage of my Astianax ȝing! 1513 More *Rich III*, Wks 63/1 Them wer leuer to leese all that thei haue besyde, then [etc.] 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV iii. 52 Cambel tooke Cambina to his fere, The which as life were each to other liefe 1597–8 Bp Hall *Sat.* IV ii 81 Thy fathers odious name, Whose mention were alike to thee as leeue As a catch-pols fist unto a bankrupts sleeue. 1609 Holland *Amm Marcell* 147 Those who are most leife and deere unto us shall bee slaves. 1614 W. Browne *Sheph Pipe* B 7 Leuer me were be slaine in this place. Then purpose againe you any fallace. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* Lines 8/2 But all are deaf Vnto my Muse, that is most lief To mine own self. 1842 Tennyson *Morte D'Arthur* 80, I charge thee, quickly go again As thou art lief and dear.

d. In various constructions with *have* (see Have 22, and cf. G. *lieb haben*, Du. *liefhebben*): *I* (etc.) *had* (occas. *have*) *as lief as, I had* (occas. †*have*), *liefer* (*than*), †*liefest*, with object a *sb.*, *inf.* phrase (with or without *to*), or subordinate clause. †Also in catachrestic constructions (see Have 22 c).

In *I'd, you'd, he'd* (etc) *as lief*, the ambiguous contraction is prob taken to represent *would* rather than *had*; the examples are therefore placed under the adv. Actual instances with *had* might still occur, but only as *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1290 *S. Eng Leg.* I 94/79 For ich habbe leouere þat ȝe hire ouer-come. *Ibid.* 472/321 Ȝuyt hadde ich leouere ich were i-huld. 13 . *K. Alis.* 21 Feole & fille. hadde lever a ribaudye Than to here of God. *Ibid.* 1234 Theo riche . saide they hadden, sikirliche, Leovere steorve. than [etc.] *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 453, I have lever that love than lac al mi harmes. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidas*) 390 He had als lef be ded as lef his wyf but remed. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 19 Þei han levere to dien in pryde and in malice þan to lyve in mekenes and charite *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 919 Leuere ich hadde to dyen on a knyf, Than thee offende trewe deere wif. — *Monk's Prol* 5, I hadde leuere than a barel ale That gode lief my wyf hadde herd this tale. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 130, I hadde hir levere than

a Myn of Gold. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. ii. (1859) 75 Of these thre worldes,..I hadde leuer here speke, than ony thynge elles. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* A 4 He had leifer save one citizen and subjects life than kill a thousand enemies. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xxxi. 2 He had as lief have parted with his very heart-blood. 1750 Fielding *Tom Jones* vii. vii, One had lieverer touch a toad than the flesh of some people. 1756 Toldervy *Hist.* 2 *Orphans* I 121 With all my heart,..for I had as liff sit with Lucy or Marget as either of you, and at any time whatsomever. *a* 1766 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Biddulph* IV. 311, I had as lief have let it alone.

† **2** Desirous, wishful, willing, glad. Const. *of, to* with *inf. Obs.*

[This use app resulted from a conversion of the construction with dative, *him is lief* (see 1 c) becoming *he is lief*]

c 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy) xliii, The gode man schal have neuer a mossel, Be he never so lef. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 3072 With five hundred noble knistes Hardi & strong, & leue to fistes. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxlni 4 Man. þat is leuer to lose his saule þan his lust. *c*1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks* II. 298 þes newe ordris ech on þat ben so lef to lye. *Ibid.* III. 173 And thus us ow not to be lefe of jugement of men. *c* 1400 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 51, I was lefe for to escape *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) 5428 To saue his londes he was lefe *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk Nurture* 487 With a spone lightely to ete your soueravne may be leeff. † *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 593 I hat my father so leve he be That wyll profer me to thee. *c* 1500 *Yng Childr. Bk* 70 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 21 Be not lefe to telle tydinge.

3. Antithetically to *loath*, in senses 1 and 2. Also *absol*, esp. in *for lief or loath. Obs.* exc. *arch.*

Beowulf 511 Ne inc ænix mon, ne leof ne lað belean mihte sorhfullne sið. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Al þat me was leof, hit was þe loð. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2379 Ne leten he nouth for lef ne loth. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1639 *Hypsip. & Medea*, That he for lef or loth Ne shulde neuere hire false. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Other for lyef or lothe *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 1182 The Cooke, be he loothe or leef. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2544 Nowe leue, nowe lothe 1584 Peele *Arraignm Paris* II. ii, Well, Juno, whether we be lief or loth, Venus hath got the apple from us both. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II I. iv iv, Our adversaries, loth or lief Must needs confesse that [etc.] 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* III iv. 363 An oath To do my bidding once, if leve or loath It were to thee. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* III. viii. 136 Now hence must I be I loth or lief.

† **4.** a *absol.* (When used in addressing a superior = Sir! Sire! Lord!) *Obs.*

c 907 *Mem.* in Earle *Land Charters* (1888) 162 Leof ic ðe cyðe hu hit was ymb ðæt land at Suntial. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom* I. 314 Hi cwædon to ðam apostolon, La leof, hwæt is us to donne. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom* 235 La lief mæie wiman forzeten his oze cild. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2606 'Ye lef ȝe', couth þe erl gunter *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 44 Lefe & dere, My lond is at þi wille *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 257 But leve take heed to Cristis wordis. — *Wks.* (1880) 454 ȝif he do good to þe chirche in preiyng or in studiynge, leve, what is þis to herdis offis. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1 Lef, lythes to me Two wordes or thre Off one that was faire and fre.

† **b.** quasi-*sb.* A beloved, a dear one; a friend, sweetheart, mistress; occas a wife Similarly in the compar, one who is dearer *Obs*

971 *Blickl Hom.* 21 Ne bið he Godes leof on þam nehstan dæge *c* 1250 *Lutel soth Serm* 63 in *O. E. Misc.* 188 Hwenne heo to chirche comeþ to þe haliday Euerueh wile his leof iseon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4352 þat þou mi lefe wald be 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 939 þo wern Loth & his lef, his luflyche dester. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1782 Bot if ȝe haf a lemman, a leuer, þat yow lykez better. 1388 Wyclif *Song Sol.* i. 8 To my riding in charis of Farao, I licnede thee O my leef. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 207 Alwey the nye slye Maketh the ferre leve to be looth 1390 Gower *Conf* II. 221 Bot natheles sche hadde a levere. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) 6576 Nou wel I wote this fals theef Hath thus led a-way my leef *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialoges* viii. 29 Amand, your cosen alyed Hath a fairer lyef I han ȝe haue. 1595 Spenser *Col. Clout* 16 Colin my liefe, my life 1621 Ainsworth *Song Sol* v. 9 What is thy Lief more then another Lief? 1633 P. Fletcher *Poet Misc* 67 Thomalin my lief, thy musick strains to heare More raps my soul, then [etc.].

B. *adv.* Dearly, gladly, willingly. Chiefly with *would*, pa subj. (occas. *Sc* with omission of *would*). Also in *as lief* (*as*), *the liefer*; *lief I were* = I would gladly be.

The advb use originated chiefly from the misinterpretation of phrases like *I had as lief, I had liever* (see A. 1 d), in which *would* appears instead of *had* as early as the 13th c

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 49 And of hem two ðat leue luuen, ðe welden al her and abuuen. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5302 He ches leuere to deye him suelf, þan such sorwe yse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3135 þat he ne wald leuer his child cole þan of his lauerd wrath to thole. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 96 Alle wommen lievest wolde Be soverein of mannes love 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. II. 143 For to louye þy lord leuest of alle. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1082 þare lengis him lefe þe kynge & logis all a neuen [= an even] *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 365 Leve y were so worthy a knyght. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 29 They that wolde leuer be in the quier *c* 1454 *Paston Lett* I. 285 So, withoute your better avyse, I & my brothyr purpose us to be with you ther at that tyme; for, the sonner, the levyr me. *a* 1500 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks Soc.) 267 The trewth wolde I knowe as leff as ye. 1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* C viij b, The Pope.. sendeth him [the Emperoure] his coronacyon home to him oftymes moch leuer than that he shuld come any neare. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S T S.) iv. 79 Scho leir be japit thryiss. 1567 Turberv. *Ovid's Ep.* 83 b, More leffer shoulde it lurcke, if I might have my will. 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence* 213 Now see whether of these two conditions you would leaver have. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t Misc.* (1733) I. 20 But I loor chuse in highland glens To herd the kid. 1800 Coleridge *Piccolom.* iv. v, Far liever would I face about, and step Back to my Emperor. 1814 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 223 He might spare such a force..as I would as lieve not have to encounter. 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* III. iii. (1862) 242 She would as lieve part with the skin off her back as with her money. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. vi, I would as lief go there as anywhere. 1855 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xxxvii, I'd liefer sweep th' streets, if paupers had na' got hold on that work. 1876 Tennyson *Q. Mary* III. i, Far liefer had I in my country hall Been reading some old book 1896 A E. Housman *Shropsh Lad* I, Where shall one halt to deliver This luggage I'd lief set down? 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* June 220 To strip was to confess her sex, than which she would liefer have died.

Lief, obs. form of Leaf, Life.

‖ **Lief-hebber.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Du. *liefhebber*, agent-n. f. *liefhebben* to hold dear, f. *lief* dear + *hebben* to have.] An amateur.

1654 Bramhall *Answ. to Militare* 134 Put a *Liefhebber*, or *Virtuoso*, among a company of rare pictures, and he will pick out the best pieces for their proper value 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Liefhebber*, a lover. [Citing Bramhall. Hence prob. the misuse in the next quot.] 1791 Learmont *Poems* 13 Her fause lief hebber owre the ling Did wale his nichtly way.

† **Lie·fly,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1–3 léoflic, 3 leoflich, 4 leflich, leveli, 4–5 lefly. [OI. *léoflic* = OFris. *liaflik*, OS *liof-, lioblic* (Du. *lieflijk*), OHG. *liuplich* (MHG. *liepliche*, mod.G. *lieblich*, Goth. *liubaleiks*): see Lief *a.* and -ly 1] Lovable, lovely, delightful, beautiful, pleasant, dear, glad. Applied both to persons and things

Beowulf 1809 Sunu ecglafes heht his sweord niman leoflic iren. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 400 [Hi] lofiað leof-licne. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 183 Ihesu teke þet tu art se softe and se swote, ȝette to swa leoflic. þet [etc.]. *c* 1205 Lay 31787 Swiðe leoflic wes þe mon. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 17 Legged so luðerliche on hire leofliche lich þat hit hðeri o blode *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 90 Leoflich þing nis hit nout þet ancre bere swuch muð *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott Hom.* 187 Uor alle þinge swetest, alre þinge leoflucest. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 427 þei With a leflich lust lachte togeder. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 858 Gawayn, my lefly frende

† **Lie·fly,** *adv. Obs.* Also 1 léoflíce, 2–3 leofliche, 3 lefliche, (*Orm.* leflig), levelike, 4 leoflyche. [OE. *léoflice* = OHG. *liubilihho* (MHG. *liepliche*, mod.G. *lieblich*), ON *liúflega*: see Lief *a.* and -ly 2.] Beautifully; dearly, kindly; willingly, gladly.

c 900 tr *Bædas Hist.* iv xxv (1890) 350 þeah þe ic sceole ealle wican fæstan, ic þat leoflice do *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom* 257 Ich iseo a sonde cumen, swide gledd icheret, feier ant freolich, and leofliche aturnet. *c* 1200 Ormin 4950 Leflig to þeowwtenn ohre menn *c* 1205 Lay. 17747 Gingiuere & licoiz he hom lefliche ȝef *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 2223 And at þes lefdis licome leofliche smirede *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3434 Dis red ðhuȝte moyses ful god, And leuelike it under-stod. *c* 1275 *On Serving Christ* 59 in *O. E. Misc* 92 For he wolde þe lawe leoflyche holde [1888 *Sat Rev* 14 Jan. 55/2 But if Mr Max Müller will suggest any other word, we will as liefly use it]

† **Li·efness.** *Obs* — ° In 6 lefenesse. [f. Lief *a.* + -ness] Dearness.

1530 Palsgr 238/1 Lefenesse, *cherete*

Liefsome, variant of Leesome *Obs.*

a 1547 Earl Surrey in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb.) 19 So forth I go apace to se that leefsom sight 1819 W Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 17 That temple's flures and wa's are lined Wi leifsam pictures a' kinkind.

Lieftel, Lieful (l, var. ff. of Leeftail, Leeful.

Liege (līdʒ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3–5 lige, 4–5 lyge, 3–6 lege, (4 leyge), 4–6 leege, (5 lech(e, lyche, lysch; legge, ligge, lygge; lieg), 5–6 lyege, 5–7 leig(e, 6 leag(e, (leighe), 6 liedge, (7 leidge), 4– liege. [a. OF. *lige, liege* (med.L. *ligius, legius*) = Pr. *litge*, It. *ligio*; the ultimate derivation is disputed.

The prevailing view that the word represents an adoption of OHG *ledig* free (mod.G *ledig* unoccupied) is supported by a passage in a charter of 1253 (Du Cange, s.v. *Ledighman*), which contains the words 'ligius homo, quod Teutonice dicitur Ledigh-man'. The assumption of 'free' as the primary sense also seems in accord with the meaning of the med L *ligia potestas* (Liege poustie), *ligia voluntas*]

A. *adj.*

1. The characteristic epithet of persons in the relation of feudal superior and vassal.

a. Of the superior: Entitled to feudal allegiance and service. Now rare exc. in *liege lord*, which is also used *fig.*

[1292 Britton III iv. § 18 Si aucun deive fere homage a autre seignur lige qe a nous.] 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 9376 Vr lige louerd þat yeled is And ismered to iheu crist 13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 346 þat my leyge lady lyked not ille. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 Owre lige Lorde the Kyng 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 144 Men schull don him reverence As to here liege soverein. 1422 tr *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 248 Oure lyge lorde, kynge henry the Fyfte. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 30 Not so my liege lorde. 1549 Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 30 It hath pleased God to graunt vs a naturall liege kynge and Lorde. *c* 1600 T. Robinson *M. Magd.* II. 1566 Shee followes her Liege-Lorde ye villages throughout. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 209 You deserted the fortune of your liege lord. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* II. xx, Who, vassals sworn, 'Gainst their liege lord had weapon borne. 1844 H. H Wilson *Brit India* I 97 Originally a feudatory of Jaypur, the Raja had taken advantage of the enfeebled condition of his liege lord. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xxi, That is the rule of our liege lord, William.

b. Of the vassal: Bound to render feudal service and allegiance. (Cf. Liege man.) † Also, owing allegiance *to* (law).

13.. *E. E. Allit P.* B. 1174 þe lawe þat he was lege tylle. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 147 Al my lige leodes., *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 290 Kyngis schulde constreyne . here lyge freris & here obere clerkis. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. i, [They] brente and slewe the kynges true liege peple. 1538 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I 80 A false traitor to his Prayncе . and a seditious person to the kinges leighe people. 1577 Northbrooke *Diceing* (1843) 137 They shoulde be arrested by the King's liege people as vagabondes 1689 S. Johnson *Rem Sherlock's Bk* 19 Every Leige-Subject of England has a Legal Property in his Life. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xiii, I had a right to call on every liege subject to render assistance 1848 Wharton *Law Lex., Liege*, bound by some feudal tenure; subject.

† **c.** *transf.* of persons in other relationships: Entitled and bound to mutual fidelity. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4128, I schal loue him lelli as my lege broþer. *c* 1555 Philpot in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 236 The lyuyng lord, which . hath begotten you to be my liege syster, geue you grace so to grow in that generation, that [etc.]

¶ **d.** Used for: Loyal, faithful. *rare.*

1478 *Certificate* in *Surtees Misc* (1888) 37 He is a trewe, lige Inglis man. 1890 C. A Ansell tr. *A. da Montefeltro's Confer in Rome* 46 The materialist, liege to his own system, is incapable of doing anything but put one after another the results of his observations.

2. Of or pertaining to the bond between superior and vassal.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 424/2 Homage liege and Feaute. 1750 Carte *Hist Eng* II 401 The French maintaining it was a lige homage 1765 Blackstone *Comm* I 367 Land held by this exalted species of fealty was called *feudum ligium*, a liege fee 1818 Hallam *Mid Ages* (1872) I. 99 They always refused to pay liege homage, which implied an obligation of service to the lord

B. *sb.*

1. The superior to whom one owes feudal allegiance and service; = *liege lord.*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 134 þe lege þat hom lede shuld. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 302/2 Lyche, lady or lorde, .. *ligius.* 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks 42/2 Ye my liege quod the Duke of Buckingham thei haue [etc.]. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii Prol. 247 The larkis . Lovys thar liege with tonys curyus. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iii 8 The Miser threw him selfe .. Streight at his foot in base humilitee, And cleeped him his liege, to hold of him in fee. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I i. 291 My Liege, your Highnesse now may doe mee good. 1609 C Butler *Fem. Mon* v (1623) Lj, Shee .. More humbly begging in hir Dorik straines Of hir dear Liege leaue to be gone 1637 R Humphery tr *St. Aubroad* II. 41 He would not be profuse and prodigall of another mans good, much lesse of his Leiges 1705 J Philips *Blenheim* 396 The Natives, dubious whom They must Obey, in Consternation wait, Till rigid Conquest will pronounce their Liege. 1706 Addison *Rosamond* I vi, Nay, good my Liege, with patience hear 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos* (1818) I 191 The form of doing homage at this day, by putting the hands between the knees, and within the hands of the liege. 1788 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Peter's Pension* Wks. 1812 II 5 No less, my royal liege, than you and me. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xlvi, 'In the name of God, my liege,' said the Duke of Ormond, 'let' [etc.]. 1837 Browning *Strafford* II. ii. 35 My liege, do not believe it' I am yours.

2. A vassal bound to serve his superior, a liege man Hence in a wider sense. A loyal subject of the king.

1377 Langl. *P Pl* B xix. 56 Alle his lele lyges. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 338 The kinges founde here oghne liege That hem forsoke and desobeide. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 22/2 Youre humble and trewe lieges that ben come for the Co[mmun]e of youre lond. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 303 Lyche, man or womann (*P ligius*) 1450–80 tr *Secreta Secret.* 47 God almyȝty kepe oure kynge to ioye of his ligeys. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* ix. 533 Xxiv thousand off lele legis off France. 1549 *Extracts Aberd Reg* (1844) I 271 Tha had offendit to the quenis grace of Scotland, in the taking, . of the said William . he beand hir fre liege and subdit. 1648 D. Jenkins *Wks* Table, His Leidges are bound by Oath to remove the King. 1649 Jer Taylor *Gt Exemp.* II Disc xi 148 For kings and all that are in authority we may.. pray for peaceable reign, true lieges, strong armies [etc.]. 1821 Scott *Kenilw* xxvii, Her Majesty, being detained by her gracious desire to receive the homage of her lieges 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref* I. 97 The emperor's lieges. 1880 Kinglake *Crimea* VI. ix 380 In future campaigns the lieges shall not be the marplots they were in the days of Lord Raglan.

† **Liege,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Liege *sb.*] *trans* To render (homage) as a liege.

1563–87 Foxe *A & M* (1596) 348/1 You are entred into our homage by you lieged unto us, acknowledging your selfe a liege man unto the King of France.

Liegedom (līdʒdəm). [f. Liege *sb.* + -dom.] The condition of being a liege.

1813 Scott *Tvierm.* III. xxxvi, These foremost maidens .. proffer'd sceptre, robe, and crown, Liegedom, and seignorie, O'er many a region wide and fair

Liegefully (līdʒfŭli), *adv. rare.* [f. **liegeful* (f. Liege *sb* + -ful) + -ly 2.] Faithfully, loyally.

1887 Sir A. de Vere *Ess. on Poetry* I 53 Her heart was liegefully given to heavenly things.

Liegeless (līdʒles), *a* [f. Liege *sb.* + -less] **1.** Not subject to a superior; free.

1820 Keats *Hyperion* III. 91 O why should I Feel .. thwarted, when the liegeless air Yields to my step aspirant.

2. Disregardful of obligations to a superior.

In recent Dicts.

Liege man, lie·geman.

1. *Feudal Law.* A vassal sworn to the service and support of his superior lord, who in return was obliged to afford him protection, etc

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2663 Lordinges ȝe ben my lege men þat gode ben & trewe. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII.

1485 Kyng William wente into Scotland..and kyng Malcolyn bycam his leege man, and swoor hym homage and fewte. ?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1768 Alle his lele lige mene. 1480 H Stafford in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. iv. I. 66 The kyngys liche men . han y fetaylid hym well and nothyng vs. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cxxv. 105 They wolde become his liegemen, and holde theyr lande of hym for euer. 1523 Fitzherb *Bk. Surv.* 20 b, I shall true liegeman be and true faythe beare to kyng Henry and to his heyres. 1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* F iij b, A true Englishman, a sworne liegeman to hir Maiestie. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 109 If the Irish were receiued into the King's protection, and made lieze men and free subjects. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def Pop* viii. (1851) 189 They swear therefore to William, to be his Liege men 1813 Scott *Trierm.* ii vi, When Arthur Spoke of his liegemen and his throne 1830 Keightley *Hist. Eng* I 35 The princes of Cornwall, Wales, Cumbria and Strath-clyde became his liege men. 1855 Milman *Lat Chr.* vii ii (1864) IV. 88 Building fortresses to reduce his freeborn liege men to slavery.

2. *transf.* and *fig* One who serves as though sworn to do so, a faithful follower or subject.

1823 Scott *Peveril* xvii, A faithful liegeman to the law as well as the King 1827 Keble *Ch Y* 1 Sunday Advent ii, Sworn liegemen of the Cross 1862 Merivale *Rom Emp.* (1865) III. xxiv 93 Liegemen of Death and fares of the Stygian ferryman 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I v 259 When the dispute lay between the liegemen of the university and those of the state the university haughtily arrogated the authority over both. 1865 Parkman *Huguenots* vii (1875) 89 The trespassers, too, were heretics, foes of God and liegemen of the Devil 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S* I iii 86 Raleigh .. sent at five several times, to search for his liege men.

Hence † **Lie·gemanship.**

1611 Cotgr., *Lige*, allegiance, or liegemanship.

Liege poustie (līdʒ₍pau sti). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms. 4 **lege pouste, legge pouste,** 5 **leg(is po(u)ste,** 6 **leg powster, liege pouste,** 7- **liege poustie.** [a OF *lige poesté*, med.L. *ligia potestas*: see Liege *a.* and Poustie.] The state of being in health and full possession of one's faculties. Now only in *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1882).

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc* 5606 Þai wrethed God in þair legge pousté. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 165 Bot and I lif in lege pouste, Thair ded sall rycht weill vengit be. 1458 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 129 Scho had cofit fra hir son in his leg poste qwyl he was lewand. 1462 *Ibid.* 143 The quhylkis scho alegit was gevyn to her by her fadyr in his legis pouste. 15 . *Bk Alexander* (Bannatyne Club) 361 Gif I leif lang in liege pouste c 1560 *Aberd Reg.* XXIV. (Jam.), Ane testament maid be vmquhill Alexr. Kay baxter in his leg powster. 1609 Skene *Reg Maj* ii. xviii § 7 It is lesome to ilk man to give ane reasonabill portion of his lands, to quhom he pleases, induring his lifetime, in his liege poustie. a 1768 Erskine *Instit. Law Scot* iii. Tit. viii § 97 (1773) I 595 Where the ancestor has validly obliged himself in liege poustie to grant a deed 1882 *Bell's Dict. Law Scot*, *Liege poustie*, is that state of health which gives a person full power to dispose *mortis causa*, or otherwise, of his heritable property.

Lieger, obs. form of Ledger, Leger

Liegewoman. *rare.* [Cf. Liege man] A woman who is a liege vassal

1464 *Rolls of Parlt* V 544/1 Oure true Liegewoman.

Liegier, obs. form of Ledger.

Lien[1] (lī ĕn, līn, lai ĕn). Also 6 **lyen.** [a. F. *lien* :—L. *ligāmen* bond, f. *ligare* to bind, tie.

The usual pronunciation in England is (lī ĕn), though the others are sometimes heard. According to Funk's *Standard Dict*, the usual pronunciation in the U.S. is (līn)]

†**1.** *Anat.* A tendon. *Obs.*

1541 Copland *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.* D j, The lyens or strynges .. be of the nature of synewes

2 *Law.* A right to retain possession of property (whether land, goods, or money) until a debt due in respect of it to the person detaining it is satisfied.

1531 *Dial on Laws Eng* ii vii (1532) 20 The tenaunt hathe a true cause of a voucher, and of lyen 1741 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* vi 125 A Diversity is to be observed between a Lien Real and a Lien Personal 1809 R Langford *Introd. Trade* 133 *Lien*, attachment on property in your possession for a debt due to you from the owner of them 1845 R W Hamilton *Pop Educ* vii (ed 2) 165 Vermont possesses, also, its literary fund,—a lien of six per cent. on the profits of the banks. 1866 Crump *Banking* iii 83 It is only necessary for the borrower to give a lien to the banker. 1883 Sir E E Kay in *Law Times Rep* XLIX 77/2 It was hardly said that he was entitled to any charge, or lien, or equity on this particular fund.

fig. 1879 H George *Progr & Pov* v. ii. (1881) 260 A few thousand of the people of England hold a lien upon the labor of the rest 1883 J. Hawthorne *Dust* I. 168 The chance which had brought Lancaster into relations with the family .. gave him a lien upon the interest and gratitude of the two women.

b. *attrib.*, as in *lien bond*, *creditor*, *holder*.

1870 Pinkerton *Guide to Admin* 19 A widow cannot claim as against a mechanic's lien creditor. 1898 *Westm. Gaz* 20 June 10/1 A first mortgage on all property not covered by the prior lien bonds

Hence **Li enor** *U S. Law*, one who holds a lien.

1890 *Law Times* LXXXIX 165/1 If the lienors may insure, so may the owners of the injured ship and cargo.

†**Li·en**[2]. *Obs.* In 7 **liene.** [a. L. *liēn*: ?cogn. w. Skr. *plīhan* and Gr σπλήν (Brugmann).] The spleen.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 80 The Liene, or Splene conduceth that it may attract to it the more gross parts of blood.

Lien, obs pa. pple. of Lie *v.*

Lienal (lai₍ī nǎl), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *liēn* Lien[2] + -al] Of or pertaining to the spleen; splenic.

1879 J. R. Reynolds *Syst Med.* V. 221 Thus we have 'splenic' or 'lienal' .. forms [of leucocythæmia].

†**Lienary,** *a. Anat. Obs.* [f. L. *liēn* Lien[2] + -ary.] = prec.

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* viii. 291 Bloud must be let out of some lienary Vein.

‖**Lienculus** (ləi₍e·ŋkiŭlŏs). *Anat.* [mod.L., dim. of L. *liēn* the spleen.] One of the small masses of splenic tissue found in the neighbourhood of the spleen; an accessory spleen.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 527 Accessory spleens, splenunculi or lienculi, are common.

Liendely, Lieng(e, obs. ff. Lyingly, Lying.

‖**Lienitis** (ləiĕnəi·tis). *Path.* [mod L., f. L. *liēn* the spleen + -itis.] Inflammation of the spleen; = Splenitis.

1845 G. E Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem* I. 269 The serum has been observed . to be turbid in lienitis.

Lieno- (ləi₍ī·no), used as comb. form of L. *liēn* spleen, in adjs. signifying 'pertaining to the spleen and —', as **Lieno-gastric** *a*, pertaining to the spleen and the stomach; **Lieno-intestinal** *a*, pertaining to the spleen and to the intestines.

1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem Biol* 172 The system of the *vena portæ* formed by the union of two veins; one *gastric* , the other *lieno-intestinal* 1887 A. M Marshall *Pract. Zool* 232 The lieno gastric artery

†**Lienous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Lien[2] + -ous] = Lienal

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 336 It is good against the lienous, hepatical .. and convulsive dolours.

‖**Lienteria** (ləi₍ĕntīə riǎ). *Path.* [mod.L.: see Lientery.] = Lientery.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* vii. li (1495) 264 Lienteria is a flyxe of the wombe wythout passynge of meete & drynke withoute dygestyon. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* D j, The same water dronke in the forsayde maner stoppeth the whyte laskys named Lienteria 1625 Hart *Anat Ur* ii iv 69 A Citizen fell into that kind of laske which we commonly call Lienteria 1875 H Walton *Dis. Eye* 92 Begbie has found many suffering from lienteria, the food being only partially digested.

Lienteric (ləi₍ĕnte rik), *a. Path.* [f. next + -ic.] Of or pertaining to lientery.

1681 Grew *Musæum* 333 To strengthen the Tone of the parts, as in Lienterick and other like Cases 1727 Bradley *Fam Dict.* s v *Flux*, There are three sorts of Fluxes of the Belly, viz. the Lienterick, humoral or Diarrhœa, and Dysenterick Flux. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) I 206 Lienteric diarrhœa 1866 A Flint *Princ Med* (1880) 525 The dejections are called lienteric when they contain undigested aliment.

So †**Liente·rical** *a.* = prec.

1676 T. de Carencieres *Coral* 24 Hepatical fluxes, lienterical, menstual, spermatical.

Lientery (ləi·ĕntĕri). *Path.* Also 6 **lyentery,** 7 **lienterie, lyantery,** 7-8 **lientary,** 8 **-ory**; and in L. form Lienteria. [ad F. *lienteric*, ad mod.L. *līenteria*, ad. Gr. λειεντερία, f λεῖος smooth + ἔντερα bowels.] A form of diarrhœa, in which the food passes through the bowels partially or wholly undigested; an instance or kind of this.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cciv 70 b, The lyentery or imperfyte dygestion. 1647 A. Ross *Mystagogus Poet* ii (1675) 49 They [Harpies] are troubled with a continual flux or lientary. 1650 H Brooke *Conserv. Health* 176 Lienteries and all other Laskes 1663 Boyle *Usef Exp Nat. Philos* ii ii. 38 The sliny excretions voided in the lyantery 1766 Amory *Buncle* (1770) IV 87 He has that flux of the belly, which is called a lientery 1878 Kingzett *Anim Chem* 72 In lientery, also, the pancreas appears to be affected

Lier (ləi·əɹ) [f Lie *v*[1] + -er[1].]

a. One who lies, in senses of the vb.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x 292 The Scotis sa blyth of that Victorie and proud .. heidet thair the deid lyeris. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II 72 Chusing a Horse that is a good Lier, or such a one as lays himself down often... There is a great Difference in Horses, with relation to their being good or bad Liers.

b. With advs. or advb. phrases. †**Lier-by,** a kept mistress (cf. Lie-by 1, Lig-by). *Obs.*

1583 Melbancke *Philotimus* Aa iij, It is a Prouerbe in Englande that the men of Tiuidal borderers on ye english midle marches, haue likers, lemmons, and lyerbies. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 394 These whom the Apostle calls ἀρσενοκοῖται, liers with men 1611 Bible *Joshua* viii. 14 There were liers in ambush against him. — *Judg.* ix. 25 And the men of Shechem set lyers in wait for him. 1657 Fuller *Serm*, *Best Employment* 10 He [our Saviour] was no large lier on bed. 1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom* I. 25 She turned the corner with her, and escaped the eyes of the lier-in wait 1844 Mary Howitt *My Own Story* x. 101 The old squire was a late lier in bed

Lier(e, obs. form of Liar.

Lierne (li₍ɔ̄·ɹn). *Arch.* Also 5 **leyrn.** [ad. F. *lierne* (Delorme, 16th c.), of doubtful etym.] In vaulting, a short rib which neither springs from an impost nor runs along the ridge, but connects the bosses and intersections of the principal ribs.

1842 Willis in *Trans Instit. Brit. Architects* I. ii 31 The Liernes connect the ribs at other points [than the crowns] or may connect the crown of one rib with some intermediate point between the crown and springing of another rib. *Ibid*, The term *Lierne* is applied by De l Orme 'Inventions pour bien bastir' to the short-ridge ribs which form a cross at the summit of the vault which he has given as an example. 1879 Sir G Scott *Lect. Archit* II. 212 Liernes are not placed at right angles to the surface of the vaulting, but in a vertical plane. 1886 Mrs. Caddy *Footsteps Jeanne D'Arc* 226 The roof branched with liernes, clustering into stars in its vaulting.

b. *attrib.* in †*lierne-stud*, *-vault.*

1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 93 From euery beme a leyrn stood with .ij. braces into the beme and .ij. into the crownetree which shal lye vpon the said studdes. 1850 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* s.v., Vaults in which such liernes are employed are termed *lierne vaults* 1896 W. B. Wildman *Hist. Sherborne* iv 20 A lierne vault of the same sort as that of the Nave Aisles.

Lierne, obs. form of Learn.

Lierwit, variant of Lairwite.

1617 Minsheu, *Lierwit* est mulcta adulteriorum.

Lies(e, obs pl. of Lee *sb.*[2] and of Louse.

Liese, variant of Leese *v.*[1]

Liethwake, obs. variant of Leathwake.

Lieu (liū, lū). Forms: 3 **liue,** 6 **leu,** 6-7 **lue,** 7 **le(i)w,** 7-8 **liew(e,** 6- **lieu.** [a F. *lieu* :—L. *locum*, acc. of *locus* place.] Place, 'stead'.

1. In phrases. **a.** *In* (*the*) *lieu of*: in the place, room, or stead of (cf. Instead 1); in exchange or return for, as a payment, penalty, or reward for.

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I. 237/620 And nouþe In liue of Aungele ane man ich i seo. 1534 *Acts* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 § 2 Any other demaunde or duetie, in the name or lue of the same 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 11 b, In the lieu and place of Goddes innumerable, all their song. is now of Jesus Christe alone. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* 24 In lieu of their crueltie, they were plagued with this calamitie. 1620 Sir R Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 239, I am to paie him 3 tonnes of yron in lew of 40li. 1640 S. D. Ewes in *Lett. Lit Men* (Camden) 166 Two subsidies granted in leiw of it 1675 *N Riding Rec.* VI 237 Ordd. That £7 be paid unto the said Jane Watson in lue of her money and cloathes. 1680 Cotton *Gamester* 82 He takes in those four Cards and lays out four others in their lieu. 1719 Young *Busiris* I. i, I receive thee from the gods, in lieu Of all that happiness they ravish'd from me. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 101 A durable stone building in lieu of a perishable wooden one 1866 Crump *Banking* ix. 195 The amount to be paid in lieu of stamp duty 1891 *Law Times* XCII 80/1 The plaintiff sued the defendant for a quarter's rent in lieu of notice

b *In lieu*: used *absol.* = Instead 2. *arch.*

1599 in Fowler *Hist C. C C.* (O. H S.) 351 We thought that in Leu to recompense hereof. we might lawfully take part of the fine for ourselves. a 1650 May *Old Couple* i (1658) 2 Keep out the Sun, and do bestow in lieu A greater benefit, a safe concealment 1768-74 Tucker *Lt Nat* (1834) II. 432 God will not give us the thing we desire, but a better in lieu 1869 Browning *Ring & Bk* ix. 1195 Quit the gay range o' the world Enter in lieu the penitential pound.

2. Used without preceding prep. for: †**a.** ? Something given 'in lieu' of another thing (*obs. rare*—[1]). **b.** Stead, room (*rare*).

1592 Bp. Andrewes *Wonderful Combat* vi. (1627) 95 One would thinke it a very large offer to giue so great a lieu for so small a seruice. 1832 Austin *Jurispr* (1879) II. xlvi 807 A fungible or representable thing is a thing whose place, lieu or room may be supplied by a thing of the same kind

†**Lieutenance.** *Obs rare*—[1]. [a. F. *lieutenance*, f *lieutenant.*] = Lieutenancy 1.

1523 Wolsey in Fiddes *Life* (1726) ii 114 The kings grace . either in person or by Livetenance advance thether an Army

Lieutenancy (lef-, lefte·nǎnsi). Also less correctly **lieutenantcy.** [f. Lieutenant: see -ancy.] The office of a lieutenant.

†**1.** Delegated authority or command. *Obs.*

a 1631 Donne in *Select* (1840) 255 He that resists his [God's] commission, his lieutenancy, his authority, in law-makers appointed by him, resists himself

2. The office of a lieutenant, in various senses, e.g. that of deputy governor of a kingdom, etc., of Lord-lieutenant of a county; also, the commission of lieutenant in the army or navy.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 186/2 Graunte to hym made, of eny Revenuez .. for his seid Lieutenauncie there 1675 Ogilby *Brit.* Introd. 3 The Regiments. upon a Commission of Lieutenancy were settled 1703 *Lond Gaz* No 3886/4 The Earl of Rochester having desired to be discharged from the Lieutenancy of Ireland 1711 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 4 Apr, Her husband bought a lieutenancy of foot, and is gone to Portugal 1712 — *Let to Whig Lord* Wks 1824 IV 108 All your lordship can hope for, is only the lieutenancy of a county 1799 Washington *Lett.* Writ. (1893) XIV. 177 A lieutenancy was considered a handsome appointment for him. 1828 Scott *F M. Perth* xiii, When I was intrusted with the lieutenancy of the kingdom. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* III 7 The appointment to a coast-guard lieutenancy 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* ix II. 423 The Earl of Abingdon had recently been turned out of the lieutenancy of the county 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 140 Edmund Beaufort was ordered to undertake the lieutenancy in France and Normandy.

3. The term of a lieutenant's office.

1632 Le Grys tr. *Velleius Paterc.* 109 In his Lievetenancie under Marius in France. hee [Sylla] had routed some of the most esteemed Captaines. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 108 In ye time of my Lord Berkeley's Lieutenancy. 1842 De Quincey *Cicero* Wks. VI. 226 The prolongation of these lieutenantcies beyond the legitimate year was one source of enormous evil.

†**4.** The district or province governed by a lieutenant. *Obs.*

1588 Q. Eliz. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser ii. III. 138 The preparinge of our Subjectes within your Lievetennauncies to be in readines for defence againste any attempte. 1687 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 258 The list of Deputie Lievetenants .. throughout the said Lievetenancie 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 266, I mention'd the surprisal of that place [Iquique], it being but a small Lieutenancy.

5. The body of deputy-lieutenants in a county.

Also, in the city of London, the body of commissioners (sometimes incorrectly called 'deputy-lieutenants'), now usually appointed annually, who perform the duties of a Lord-lieutenant with regard to the militia and volunteers.

1679 in *Proceed. Guildhall Sept.* 13*th* 3 He would cause the Lieutenancy to meet on Thursday next. 1683 in *Lond. Gaz.* No 1859/1 The late Addresses from the Lieutenancy, Grand-Juries, and Corporations in our County. 1708 Q Anne *ibid* No. 4496/1, I Thank the Lieutenancy for their Address. 1709 H. Felton *Classics* (1718) 115 The List of Undisputed Masters, is hardly so long as the List of the Court of Aldermen and Lieutenancy of our famous Metropolis. 1727 Boyer *Fr. Dict.* s. v., The Lieutenancy of London (the Officers of the Artillery Men). 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 84 § 2 The commissioners of lieutenancy of the city of London.

b. *pl.* The bodies of troops under the command of the Lord-lieutenants and commissioners of lieutenancy.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 28 P 5 Our Militia and Lieutenancies, the most ancient Corps of Soldiers, perhaps in the Universe.

Lieutenant (lef-, leftenănt, *U. S* liutenănt). Forms: *a.* 4-5 lutenand, -a(u)nt; 5 leu(e)-, leuȝ-, lyeu-, 5-7 lieu-, 6 lyue-, liue-, lieue-, leaue-, lew-, 7 leiu-, 4-7 -tenante, -aunt, 5-6 -aunte, 5-7 -ant, 6-7 -ent, -tennent, -ante; 6 *Sc.* lewtennand, 4- lieutenant. *β.* 4 leef-, 4-5 leyf-, lyef-, 4-6 leve-, 5-6 lyff(e-, 5-8 lief-, 6 lefe-, lyffe-, lyve-, lieuf-, 6-7 live-, liefe-, leive-, leif-, 7 liev-, life-, + second element as in *α*; 5 luf-tenand, luff tenande, 6 leftenaunt, -tennant, -tenant. [a. F. *lieutenant*, f. *lieu* place + *tenant* holding (see Tenant); cf Locum tenens

The origin of the *β* type of forms (which survives in the usual British pronunciation, though the spelling represents the *α* type) is difficult to explain The hypothesis of a mere misinterpretation of the graphic form (*u* read as *v*), at first sight plausible, does not accord with the facts In view of the rare OF form *luef* for *lieu* (with which cf esp the 15th c Sc forms *luf-*, *lufftenand* above) it seems likely that the labial glide at the end of OF. *lieu* as the first element of a compound was sometimes apprehended by Englishmen as a *v* or *f* Possibly some of the forms may be due to association with Leave *sb* or Lief *a*

In 1793 Walker gives the actual pronunciations as (lev-, livte'nănt), but expresses the hope that 'the regular sound, *lewtenant*' will in time become current In England this pronunciation (liute'nănt) is almost unknown. A newspaper quot of 1893 in Funk's *Standard Dictionary* says that (lefte'nănt) is in the U S. 'almost confined to the retired list of the navy']

1. One who takes the place of another; usually, an officer civil or military who acts for a superior; a representative, substitute, vicegerent

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi (*Eugenia*) 40 To quham þe hale senat gef þe cure of Alysandir þe cyte þar lutenand þar-of to be 1375 [*MS* 1489] Barbour *Bruce* xiv 139 Schir Richard of Clare, That luf tenand Was off the king of Yngland 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls VIII 143 Hubert archebisshop of Cauntelbury was leeftenaunt [*v rr* lutenant, levetenaunt] of þe pope and of the kyng of Engelond 1390 Gower *Conf* I. 73, I his grace have so poursued, That I was mad his lieutenant 14 Lydg & Burgh *Secrees* 2194 Oon singuler man to make thy leyf tenaunt, To the ne thyne is not avayllable. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cclı (1482) 322 He beyng that tyme leyeutenaunt of the kyng in Normandye *c* 1500 *Melusine* lxii 369 Persuell .. held the said Fortres as lieuftenaunt & Captayne there for the kyng of England 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c 4 § 1 Any Justiciar, Steward, Lieuetenaunte, or other officer within wales or the marches of the same. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 4271 To Christe he [the Pope] is gret Lewtennand 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 106 They are his Liefetenants, his vicegerents in his Church 1610 Shaks *Temp* III ii 20 By this light thou shalt bee my Lieutenant Monster, or my Standard 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* (1839) 400 God was king, and the high-priest was to be, after the death of Moses, his sole viceroy or lieutenant. 1703 J Logan in *Pa Hist. Soc. Mem* IX 192 It will be extremely necessary to procure a lieutenant for some time at least in thy interest 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F* (1869) III. lxvii 698 His lieutenants were permitted to negociate a truce 1845 S Austin *Ranke's Hist Ref.* III 231 Though called king, he was in fact only a lieutenant of the sultan 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq* (1876) III. xi 49 He had the trustiest of lieutenants in his brothers.

† b *fig.* (Now not used, on account of the specific associations of the word.)

1377 Langl *P. Pl.* B xvi. 47 *Ac liberum arbitrium* letteth hym some tyme, þat is lieutenant to loken it wel by leue of myselue. *c* 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1254 Then made Vertu Reson hys lyeftenaunt 1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* xi. viii, He [God] maid Natur to be his luff tenande *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1633) 303 Where Fore-sight, with his Lievtenant Resolution, had made readie defence. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P* (1678) 110 Parthenia (whose tears Are turn'd Lieutenants to her tongue). *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III 241 The Holy Ghost, Christ's Lieutenant, that supplies the place of the absent Captain.

c. As a formal title of office, usually with defining phrase indicating the object or locality of delegated command, as in *Lieutenant of the Tower* (of London), the acting commandant delegated by the Constable; *Lieutenant of Ireland, of a county* (now always Lord Lieutenant), and in various other designations now only *Hist.*

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV 198/2 He beyng the Kynges Lieutenaunt in the said Londe [of Ireland]. 1454 *Ibid* V. 240/2 The Duk of York, the Kynges Lieutenant of his Parlement. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III. xxiv. 192 Lieutenaunt of the toun of Calays. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 35 *Preamble*, His Lyeutenaunte of Ireland and Gardeyn of the..Marches. 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 206 Henrie Stuart, quhom the king, maid leauetennant of the gret Gunis. 1596 Sir J. Smythe in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 89 Mr. Leivetenant of the Tower. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel* (1633) 140 Whereupon he made Reimond Lievetenant of the forces *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 187 He doe's not feare the Lieutenant o' th' Shire. *c* 1667 Cotton in *N. & Q* 9th Ser. VIII. 41/1, I am through his Magestyes gratyouse Favor lieutennant off ye Forrest. 1679 Wood *Life* 30 Apr., He was lieftenant of the ordinance. 1702 *Lond Gaz* No 3810/8 Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Sir George Rooke . Lieutenant of the Navies and Seas of this Kingdom. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr* I. ii 61 King Robert III had a younger brother Alexander, who was made lieutenant of the northern part of the kingdom.

† d. Used as an equivalent for L. *legatus*, *proconsul*, *suffectus*, Gr. ἡγεμών. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* iv. 31 Suffectus ether lutenaunt. 1526 Tindale *Luke* ii. 2 Syrenus was leftenaunt in Syria. 1553 Eden *Treat Newe Ind.* (Arb) 9 *Metellus celer*, proconsull or leauetenaunte of Fraunce 1557 N. T. (Genev) *Luke* iii. 1 Lieutenant of Jurie. 1636 E Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II 639 Fulvius remaining Lieftenant in the army for that the Consull was gon to Rome. 1658 Sir T Browne *Hydriot.* i (1736) 9 A great Overthrow was given unto the Iceni by the Roman Lieutenant Ostorius. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 408 The whole administration of the corn and provisions of the Republic was to be granted to Pompey for five years, with a power of chusing fifteen Lieutenants to assist him in it.

† e (See quot) *Obs.*

1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas I* (1655) 72 That Christmas the Temple Sparks had enstalled a Lieutenant, a thing we Country folk call a Lord of Misrule.

2. *Mil.* and *Naval.* (As a prefixed title, often abbreviated *Lieut.*, and in combs. *Lt.*) a. In the army: The officer next in rank to the captain. † Also in *captain-lieutenant* (see quot. 1727-51; cf *lieutenant captain* in 3). b. In the navy. The officer next in rank and power below the commander. † Also *lieutenant at arms* (see quot. 1769).

a. 1578 T N. tr *Conq. W. Indies* 1 Who in his youth applied himselfe to the warres, and was lieutenant to a compane of horsemen. 1642 *Althorp MS* in Simpkinson *Washington* (1860) p. lxxxii, To liefetenant Scotts horse of oates 3 pecke. 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb.* I § 52 A lievtenant of a foot company. 1653 Baxter *Chr Concord* 82 The Lieutenant of the Troop needs no new Commission. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Captain*, *Captain-lieutenant* is he who commands a troop, or company, in the name and place of some other person, who has the commission, with the title, honour, and pay thereof, but is dispensed withal, on account of his quality, from performing the functions of his post 1844 *Regul & Ord. Army* 3 Second Lieutenants take rank of Cornets and Ensigns. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict* (ed 3) s.v., In the footguards 24 of the lieutenants have the rank of captain in the army, and are called lieutenants and captains.

b 1626 Capt Smith *Accid Yng Sea-men* 6 The Lieutenant is to associate the Captaine, and in his absence to execute his place 1757 Smollett *Reprisal* II ix, Lieftenant Lyon commands a tender of twelve guns 1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1780) Z 4 b, The youngest lieutenant of the ship, who is also stiled lieutenant at arms, is particularly ordered to train the seamen to the use of small arms. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxi, The Admiralty had promoted him to the rank of lieutenant.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb*, signifying generally one who acts as deputy to the superior officer designated, as in † *lieutenant-admiral* (in the Dutch navy), *lieutenant-bailiff* (in Guernsey), † *lieutenant-fireworker*; † **lieutenant-captain** (see quot.); **lieutenant-colonel**, an army officer of rank next below that of a colonel, having the actual command of a regiment; hence **lieutenant-colonelcy**, the office or rank of lieutenant-colonel; **lieutenant-commander**, a naval officer who is in rank next below a commander and next above a lieutenant; **lieutenant-governor**, the deputy of a governor, *esp.* (*a*) in the British colonies, the actual governor of a district or province in subordination to a governor-general; (*b*) in the United States, the deputy-governor of a state with certain independent duties and the right of succession to the governorship, in case of its becoming vacant; hence † **lieutenant-governancy**, **lieutenant-governorship**, (*a*) the office of a lieutenant-governor; (*b*) the province under his government; † **lieutenant-prætor** = L. *proprætor*. Also Lieutenant-General.

1693 *Lond Gaz* No. 2867/3 On Sunday last *Lieutenant Admiral Allemond passed by Dover with 4 great Dutch Men of War. 1682 Warburton *Hist Guernsey* (1822) 49 The Bailiff is the chief judge of the royal court; his office may be executed by deputy, who is called the *lieutenant-bailiff. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Cap tain*, **Lieutenant-Captain* is the *captain's* second; or the officer who commands the company under the captain, and in his absence. .. In some companies, &c. he is also called *Captain-lieutenant* 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. v, He might haue beene Serieant-Maior, if not *Lieutenant-Coronell to the regiment. 1707 *Vulpone* 8 Collonels, Lieutenant Collonels, Majors, Captains. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* V. xix 549 The subject was referred on the part of Howe to Lieutenant-colonel Walcott 1797 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 446 Your good father tells me you are in great hopes of the *Lieutenant-Colonelcy. 1842 Thackeray *Fitz-B. Pap* Pref. (1887) 14 His papa would have purchased him ..a lieutenant-colonelcy. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 224 *Lieutenant-Commander J. G. Walker had been sent in the iron-clad Baron de Kalb. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg*, *Char.* 51/2 Mr. Harris was soon after appointed a *Lieutenant Fire-worker. 1595 Maynarde *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 13 The *Leiftenant-governor and some others were taken prisoners 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4341/3 Colonel Richard Sutton is made Lieutenant-Governor of Hull 1849 Cobden *Speeches* 72 If we take the case of our North American colonies we have five colonial and five lieutenant-governors 1880 V. Ball *Jungle Life India* i 47 The official residence of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. 1784 *Laura & Augustus* (1794) II. 50 *Lieutenant Governancy. 1745 *Observ conc. Navy* 44 Many have either had Governments or *Lieutenant-Governorships. 1886 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 556/1 The Reports on Public Instruction in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces show considerable difference in the state of education in the two lieutenant-governorships. 1618 Bolton *Florus* II. xiii. (1636) 130 Anicius, *Lieutenant-Praetor, subdued them in an instant.

Lieute'nant-ge'neral.

[After F *lieutenant général*, in which the second word is historically an adj qualifying the preceding sb. In Eng, however, and app. also in Fr, *general* has been commonly apprehended as a sb]

† 1. *gen.* One who exercises a delegated rule or command over some extensive region or department; the vicegerent of a kingdom, etc. (Cf. F. *lieutenant général du royaume.*) *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xlvi 176 Made hym seneschall & his leeftenaunt generall of the royalme *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw IV*, 244 Duke of Glocester, leuetenaunt generall, and chiefetayne for ye kyng of Englande *Ibid*, *Hen. VI*, 161 b, Longvile, lieuetenant generall for the Frenche kyng 1702 *Lond Gaz* No. 3709/4 The King of Spain..has made the Count d'Estrees Lieutenant General of Spain at Sea. *transf.* 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus* II. (1882) 104 The Deuill himselfe, whose vicegerent or Liefetenant generall in his kingedome of impietie he [the Pope] shewes himselfe to be.

2. One who acts as deputy to a general In the British army, an officer in rank next below a general, and next above a major-general. † Also *lieutenant-general of the ordnance.*

In the U. S. army the office has been held by only a few distinguished individuals beginning with Washington, and is now in abeyance.

1618 Bolton *Florus* II viii. (1636) 120 Scipio Africanus, serving voluntary under him [his brother] there, as Lieutenant General. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II § 26 The Earl of Essex was made lievetenant general of the army. *a* 1671 Ld Fairfax *Mem* (1699) 84 Lieutenant General Cromwell commanded the left wing of the horse 1691-2 in *Wood's Life* 23 Jan, Commissions are under the seale to make the duke of Ormond and Sir John Lanier lieutenant generalls. 1702 *Lond Gaz.* No 3822/4 Her Majesty has been pleased to constitute, the Rt Hon. John Granville Esq ; Lieutenant-General , of the Ordnance 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F* xvii. II 37 The lieutenant generals of the Roman armies, the military counts and dukes..were allowed the rank and title of *Respectable* 1798 J Adams *Wks* (1854) IX. 159, I congratulate them and the public on this great event, the General's [*sc* Washington] acceptance of his appointment as Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-chief of the army. 1808 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IV. 73, I shall be the junior of the Lieutenant Generals, however I am ready to serve the government wherever and as they please 1855 W Sargent *Braddock's Exped* 290 On 26th February, 1755, he was made a lieutenant-general. 1878 J. A Garfield in *N Amer. Rev* CXXVI. 452 The office of lieutenant general was virtually stripped of all authority.

transf. *c* 1620 Day *Parlt of Bees*, Char 1 (1641), 'Gainst all these outlaws, Martin, bee thou Lievetenant Generall.

† **Lieute'nantry.** *Obs.* Also 7 **lieutennendrie, lieutenandry** [f. Lieutenant + -ry.] = Lieutenancy in various senses.

1604 in *Reg Priv. Counc. Scotl* VII. 19 To command and chairge all leigis and subjectis within the bounds of the said lieutennendrie to rise. 1604 Shaks *Oth.* II. i 173 If such tricks as these strip you out of your Lieutenantrie. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 39 He alone Dealt on Lieutenantry, and no practise had In the braue squares of Warre. *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist Ch. Scot.* VI (1677) 286 A Commission of Lieutenandry was given to the Earl of Angus for convocating the subjects and pursuing the Rebels. 1676 W. Row *Suppl Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 461 He is discharged of his lieutenantry over the forces in Scotland.

Lieute'nantship. [f. Lieutenant + -ship.] The office of a lieutenant. Now *rare.*

1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 588/1 The Office of Stuardeship or Lieftenauntship of oure Lordeship and Maner of Wodestoke. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Agric* (1591) 242 In that Lieutenantship having spent scarsely three years, he was called home to bee Consull. 1626 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I 149 The Earl of Warwick is put out of his lieutenantship, and, which is more, out of the commission for the peace. *a* 1641 Bp Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 226 Antipater having succeeded Antipas his Father in the Lieutenantship of Idumœa. 1721 Strype *Eccl Mem* (1822) II. xxxiv. 445 The King gave him [the Marquis of Northampton] .. the lieutenantship of the chase of Hampton Court. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug 4 He had been proposed for a lieutenantship, when..he deserted.

Lieve, obs. form of Leave *sb.*

Liever, var. *liefer*, compar. of Lief.

Lievrite (*lī* vrəit). *Min.* [Named by Werner, 1812, in honour of C. H. Lelièvre, who first described it: see -ite] A synonym of Ilvaite.

1814 T. Allan *Min. Nomen.* 29 Lievrit. 1816 P. Cleaveland *Min.* (1822) 393 Lievrite. 1861 Bristow *Gloss. Min.*

Lif, obs. form of Life.

Life (laif), *sb* Forms: 1 lif, 3-5 lif, lijf, (4 liif, leve, liuf), 4-5 live, 4-6 lyf(f, lyif(f, liff, lyve, 4-7 lyfe, 5 lyyf, 5-6 lief, liffe, lyffe, 4- life. *Gen. sing.* 1 lifes, 2-7 lives, 3 lifves, 4-5

lyfes, lyvis, -ys, 4-6 -es, 5 -cs, lyfes, 6 liffis. *Dat. sing.* 1 **life,** 2-5 **live,** 3 **liwe,** 4-5 **lyve**; see also ALIVE. *Plural.* 4 **lyfis,** 4-6 **lyves, -is,** 4-7 **lifes,** 5 **lywes, lijfis, lyvis, -ess,** 6 **lyffes, lyfes, lieves,** 4- **lives.** [OE. *líf* str. neut., corresponds to OFris. *līf* neut., life, person, body, OS. *līf* neut., life, person (MDu. *lijf* life, body, Du. *lijf* body), OHG. *līb* masc. and neut., life (MHG. *līp*, inflected *līb-*, masc., life, body, mod G. *leib* masc., body), ON. *líf* neut., life, occas. body (Sw. *lif*, Da *liv* life, body) —OTeut. **lībo*ᵐ, f. Teut. root **līb-*, whence LIVE *v.*, OE *belīfan* BELIVE *v.*, to remain; the ablaut-var. **laib-* appears in LEAVE *v.* The general meaning of the root (Aryan **leip-, loip-, lip-*) is 'to continue, last, endure'; cf Gr. λιπαρής persistent]

I. The condition or attribute of living or being alive; animate existence. Opposed to *death*.

1. a. Primarily, the condition, quality, or fact of being a living person or animal. Phrases † *To bring (out) of life* (see BRING *v.* 8 b), † *to do* or *draw of live*, to kill, destroy; † *to go of live*, to die.

Beowulf 2471 Þa he of life ȝewat. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 And te londes men hi e lacheð, and doð of liue. *c* **1200** ORMIN 9776 Profetess all wiþþutenn gilt Þezz haffdenn brohht off life. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 252 Blodles & banles & leomen buten liue. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 201 His licham of erðe he nam, And blew ðor in a liues blast. *Ibid.* 3806, xiii ðhusent it haueð slaȝen, And iii score of liue draȝen. *Ibid.* 3884 Aaron ðo wente of liwe ðor. *c* **1330** *Spec. Gy Warw.* 252 Vp he ros þe þridde day From deþ to liue wid oute nay. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1559 (1608) Ioue .. bryng hym soone of lyue. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 11038 Phylmen, þe freke, .. Lut to þe lady, & of his lyff þanket. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 In þe whilk land it lyked him to take lief and blude of oure Lady Saint Marie. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 2162 If any life lenge in oure brestis. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 415 [He is] so sicke and diseased, that they can hardlye kepe life in him. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* ii. 20 The mouing creature that hath life. *a* **1638** MEDE *Wks.* 401 The fire is known by its burning, the life of the body is known by its moving. **1676** DRYDEN *Aurengz.* I. i. 150 Proof of my Life my Royal Signet made. **1697** COLLIER *Immor. Stage* 288 As long as there's Life there's Hope. **1738** POPE *Universal Prayer* 44 Oh lead me wheresoe'er I go, Thro' this day's Life or Death. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. 94 Life is the immediate gift of God. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* X. 516 Deep inspiration, sighing, and other strong symptoms of life. **1880** L. MORRIS *Ode Life* 138 Life! what is life, that it ceases with ceasing of breath?

b. In a wider sense: The property which constitutes the essential difference between a living animal or plant, or a living portion of organic tissue, and dead or non-living matter; the assemblage of the functional activities by which the presence of this property is manifested. Often with defining word, as in *animal, vegetable, psychical life*.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 25 b, In Plantes .. is the life vegetatiue. *Ibid.* 26 To apprehende the other life above this [*i.e.* life in the womb] called sensitiue. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 27. **1813** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 54 Life gives a peculiar character to all its productions; the power of attraction and repulsion, combination and decomposition, are subservient to it. **1830** R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 4 Life is seen in organized bodies only, and it is in living bodies only that organization is seen. **1874** CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 4 (1879) 120 The Cerebrum,—the instrument of our Psychical or inner Life. **1884** F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* vi. (1885) 170 There could have been no life when the earth was nothing but a mass of intensely heated fluid. **1889** BURDON-SANDERSON in *Nature* 26 Sept. 523 Life is a state of ceaseless change.

c. Continuance or prolongation of animate existence; opposed to *death*. (For *tree, water, elixir*, etc. *of life*, see these sbs.) (*A matter*, etc.) *of life and death*: (something) on which it depends whether a person shall live or die; hence *fig.* (a matter) of 'vital' importance.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 9 Lifes treow omiddan neorxena wange and treow inȝehydes godes and yfeles. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 115 Ech Mon scal him solf demen to deðe oðer to liue. *c* **1450** *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 138 Ȝef þe netle be alyue, hit is a sygne of lyf. **1690** W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 135 To sit upon life and death on a man, *De capite alicujus quærere*. **1824** BYRON *Def. Transf.* III. i, No bugle awakes him with life-and death call. **1887** *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1174 A thoroughly workable mobilisation scheme .. is a matter of life and death to the French.

d. Animate existence viewed as dependent on sustenance or favourable physical conditions. (For *necessary of life, staff of life*, see those words.) † Hence, that which is necessary to sustain life; a livelihood, one's living. *Obs.*

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 176 To fode, and srud, to helpen ðe lif. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 399 Al þat nedeþ to þe lyue þat lond bryngeþ forþ ful ryue. **1553** R. ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 14, I trust I cold applie my self to mo Kyndes of liffe than I hope any need shall ever drive me to seeke. **1571** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 88 Of all the barnis my Lady Seitoun bure, Scho me constranit to make Ilk ane a lyfe. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. ii. 84 Of necessitie it must be contrarie and vnfit for mans life. **1611** BIBLE *Deut.* xx. 19 The tree of the field is mans life. **1615** W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 3 And by this meanes your plot shall be fertile for your life. **1655** tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* IX. 7 You .. are so afraid to lay forth your money, that you dare not buy that which is most necessary for life. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 15 Cachao is the only place of Trade in the Country, and Trade is the Life of a Chinese.

e. Attributed hyperbolically to products of plastic or graphic art.

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 77 He shall shew you .. what marble got life by the carving-iron of the laborious Praxiteles. **1644** EVELYN *Diary* 1 Mar. (1819) I. 46 The *Ecce Homo*, .. for the life and accurate finishing exceeding all description.

f. *To come to life*: to recover as from apparent death; to regain consciousness after a swoon. So *to bring to life*.

1672 WISEMAN *Treat. Wounds* I. ix. 113 We bled him till he came to life. **1678** LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 52 They saw a man drownding .. After some howers he came to lyfe.

2. *fig.* Used to designate a condition of power, activity, or happiness, in contrast to a condition conceived hyperbolically or metaphorically as 'death'. Chiefly in biblical and religious use: The condition of those who are raised from the 'death of sin' and are 'alive unto righteousness'; the divinely implanted power or principle by which this condition is produced; also, the state of existence of the souls of the blessed departed, in contrast with that of the lost.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iii. 15 Eȝhuelc seðe ȝelefeð in ðæm ne losað ah he hafeð lif ece. *c* **1200** *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 9 Dat we .. swa cumeð forð in to ðe eche liue ðe he hafð us behoten. *c* **1220** *Bestiary* 46 Ure driȝten ros fro dede ðo, vs to lif holden. **1382** WYCLIF *Col.* iii. 3 Ȝour lyf is hid with Crist in God. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* 9 To lastynge lijf it wole us lede. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* v. xi. 539 It is bettir to a man forto entre sureli into lijf with oon yȝe, oon hond, oon foot, et cætera. **1585** FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* viii. 25 The seede of life began to be sowen throughout the whole region. **1829** CARLYLE in *Foreign Rev.* IV. 129 If our Bodily Life is a burning, our Spiritual Life is a being burnt, a Combustion.

3. Animate existence (esp. that of a human being) viewed as a possession of which one is deprived by death, esp. in *to lose, save, lay down one's life*, and similar expressions. Formerly † *the life* = one's, his (etc.) life. Often idiomatically conjoined with other sbs., as *life and limb* (formerly † *life and member*), *life and soul*. *Life for life*: one of the phrases expressing the principle of *lex talionis*.

Beowulf 2751 Þæt ic .. mæge æfter maððumwelan min alætan lif and leodscipe. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxi. 23 Sylle lif wið life, eaȝe wið eaȝe [etc.]. ? *a* **1100** *O. E. Chron.* an. 978 (Laud MS.) Sume hit ne ȝedyȝdan mid þam life. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 71 Þet lif and saule beon iborȝen. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 120 Al his lif scal bon suilch boð his endinge. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2441 Þet lif of mi licome. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 1970 Þar gas na ransun bot liue for lijf. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 994 A manes lif to saue. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 702 Nero gert hym lose þe lyf. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 1918 Of life & o lym my lege men I charge [etc.]. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 To dispose my recouerd lyf to his seruyce. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 47 The kynge gave them alle there lyffes & pardynd them. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* 357 Our liues and liberty is granted. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 335 The Turk .. meddles not with life and limb to prevent the sense of compassion which may arise that way. **1658-9** *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 235 It is not enough to serve you in those offices, unless they venture life and member. **1685** EVELYN *Diary* 8 July, [They] sold their lives very dearely. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vi. 140 You have, sav'd my Life. **1743** BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 75 Because he who does not value his own Life, has another Man's in his Power. **1836** LADY W. DE ERESBY in *C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) II. 495 Mrs. V. .. was pitched off .. but mercifully escaped with life and limb. **1849** JAMES *Woodman* iii, It must always be a terrible thing to take a life. **1890** SAINTSBURY in *New Rev.* Feb. 136 You take your life in your hands, you rebel, and you win or you don't.

b. In generalized or collective sense.

1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 92 He will not be appeased with money, nor with anything but life. **1847** MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xx, We must not take more life than is necessary. *Mod.* The sacrifice of life was enormous. These savages have no regard for human life.

c. † *In, upon, under pain of life*: subject to the penalty of death. † *For, upon one's life*: on a capital charge. *For (one's) life, for dear life*, etc., so as to save, or, as if to save, one's life. Also *hyperbolically* in trivial use, (*I cannot*) *for my life, for the life of me* (see FOR *prep.* 9 c).

c **1250** [see FOR A. 9 c]. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1022 Cease of suche busynesse, in peyne of thy lyue. **1613** SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 50 Emoyning them vpon paine of life to take no other sort of reward. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 76 For my life I could neuer attaine to any perfect knowledge thereof. **1650** HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 77 That all Cavaliers, under paine of life should deliver their Armes. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* 10 Apr., How Sir Thomas Allen .. was tried for his life. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 586 He was not, as they said, now in a criminal Court upon his life. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i. 6, I saw our Men .. rowing for Life to the Ship. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI. ii. ᴾ 10 Not knowing how for the life of him to part with those flattering hopes. **1813, 1831, 1849, 1887** [see FOR A. 9 c]. **1842** S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxi, He kept Reddy .. singing away for the bare life. **1880** GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 16 Mar. 2/8, I cannot, for the life of me, see why it should be struck out.

d. In asseverative phrases and oaths, as † *by, for, of my life*; *God's life*, shortened to 'SLIFE, *life*. † Also in oath-words formed with diminutive suffixes, **lifekins, lifelikins, lifelings.**

a **1400** *Cursor M.* 2719 (Gött.) At mi gaincum, bi mi lyf [*earlier text* (Cott.), if I haue lijf; *vita comite*, Vulg.] A son sal haue sare þi wijf. **1590** MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. iv. (1598) C, She smiles, now for my life, his minde is chang'd. **1599** PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* vi. (Percy Soc.) 34 He holde my life, Your minde was to change maidenhead for wife. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 159 By my life, she will doe as I doe. **1601** — *Twel. N.* v. i. 188 Odd's lifelings. **1604** Gods life [see GOD *sb.* 14 a]. **1606** DAY *Ile of Guls* G, Of my life we are come to the birth of some notable knauery. **1611** MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* D i b, Life, sh'as the Spirit of foure great parishes. **1668** SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* IV. Wks. (1720) I. 72 Cods my life kins! **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccxxviii. 404 Lifelikins, says she, I know no more Reason I have to Obey my Husband, then my Husband has to Obey me. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* v. ii, Gad's life, ma'am, not at all.

e. A vital or vulnerable point of an animal's body; the 'life-spot'.

1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* iii. (1859) 35 This he did so well as to hit the 'fish's life' at once.

4. Energy in action, thought, or expression; liveliness in feeling, manner, or aspect; animation, vivacity, spirit.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 96 a, The rest, full of lyfe in the heeles, saued themselues. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1346 When, seelie Groome (God wot) it was defect Of spirite, life, and bold audacitie. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 166 Those songs which are made for the high key be made for more life, the other in the low key with more grauetie and staidnesse. **1598** R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* 26 *Rem negligenter agit*, He goes carelesslie about the matter. He puts no life into the matter. **1669** BUNYAN *Holy Citie* Pref. A iij, I thought I should not have been able to speak .. five words of Truth with Life and Evidence. **1692** BURNET *Past. Care* ix. 115 That a Discourse be heard with any Life, it must be spoken with some. *a* **1715** — *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 392 His preaching was without much life or learning. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* XI. ii, There was no lustre in her eye, no life in her step. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 59 The most picturesque aspect of the scene was the life given to it by the many faces. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 28 Oct. 5/6 The comedy .. is heavy, and all the briskness of actor and actress is exerted in vain to give life to it.

† **b.** *To give life to*: to bring into active use; to impart an impetus to. *Obs.*

1622 G. WITHER *Christmas Carol* iii, *Fair Virtue* O 3 b, Young Men and Mayds, and Girles & Boyes, Giue life, to one anothers Ioyes. **1622** *Lett. to Conde Gondomar* in Rushw. *Hist. Collections* (1659) I. 69 To give life and execution to all Penal Laws now hanging over the heads of Catholicks. **1625** BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 48 The Statute of 32 Hen. 8. was principally intended both to giue life to the former Statute. **1631** T. ADAMS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 150 To giue life and beginning to the publick Lecture. **1721** R. BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 139 The late Dutchess .. whose Curiosity and Skill in Natural Knowledge gave Life to many Discoveries which, without her happy Influence, would have lain uncultivated.

5. The cause or source of living; the vivifying or animating principle; he who or that which makes or keeps a thing alive (in various senses); 'soul'; 'essence'. Hence (*poet. nonce-use*) = 'life-blood'. Also in collocation *life and soul*.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1692 Als þe saule es lyf of þe body, Swa þe lyfe of þe saule es God allmyghty. **1382** WYCLIF *Prov.* iv. 13 Hold discipline .. kep it, for it is thi lyf. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 194 Why? there you toucht the life of our designe. **1607-12** BACON *Ess., Despatch* (Arb.) 249 Order, & distribution is the life of dispatche. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* ix. 4 But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall you not eate. *a* **1618** RALEIGH *Disc. Invent. Ships* Wks. 1829 VIII. 323 The length of the cable is the life of the ship in all extremities. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* iv. (1697) 79 Water and Air are the true Life and Power of every Being. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 198 'Tis the Life of fine Water-works to be well fed. *Ibid.* 201 Water-Works are the Life of a Garden. **1715-20** POPE *Iliad* IV. 609 The warm Life came issuing from the Wound. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xiii. (Rtldg.) 14 Ballets incidental to the piece are the very life and soul of the play. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xliii, Mr. Pecksniff's young gentlemen were the life and soul of the Dragon. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iv. (1889) 33 At this very wine-party he was the life of everything.

b. *My life*: my beloved, my dearest. Not now in familiar use.

[*a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1531 He is mi lif & mi luue. *Ibid.* 2478 Mi lif, and mi leofmon, Iesu Crist, mi lauerd.] **1540** PALSGR. *Acolastus* III. v. R j b, I can not but I must needes or algates enbrace the my lyfe. **1595** SPENSER *Colin Clout* 16 Colin, my liefe, my life. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 226 O Imogen! My Queen, my life, my wife. **1706** ADDISON *Rosamond* I. vi. (1707) 12 Where is my Life! my Rosamond! [**1731** SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* 208 On Box of Cedar sits the Wife, And makes it warm for Dearest Life.] **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvii, Let us have one bottle more, Deborah, my life. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xiii, 'P. my dear—' said Mrs. Pott. 'My life', said Mr. Pott. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* VII. 339 My bride, My wife, my life.

6. In various concrete applications.

† **a.** A living being, a person. [So OS., OFris. *līf*.] *Obs.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 27 Sex sonnes and auht douhtres, þo were faire lyues. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1780 Ȝif ȝe luf not þat lyf þat ȝe lye nexte. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* II. 204 Tuo cofres .. So lich that no lif .. That on mai fro that other knowe. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1499 The last of þos lefe children was a lyffe [*printed* lysse] faire. **1423** JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxviii, Ane wofull wreche that .. of euery lyvis help hath nede. **14..** *Sir Beues* 1963+1 (MS. E.) Iosyan, þat ffayre lyff. *c* **1450** *Erle Tolous* 562 Than answeryd that lovely lyfe.

†**b.** One's family or line. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 599 Bot of þe lyfe þat he li3t off he like was to nane. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 59 And there [in Hell] she [Eve] and her husbonde and all thaire lyff [F. *leur lignée*] was in prison unto the tyme that God deied on the crosse.

c. *nonce uses.* Vitality as embodied in an individual person or thing.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 51 Euery life (if I may so speake) begetteth . issue . in it selfe afore it send it out 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii 2 Why should I play the Roman Foole, and dye On mine owne sword? whiles I see liues, the gashes Do better vpon them. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xiii, An awful thought, a life removed, The human-hearted man I loved 1864 — *En Ard.* 75 Philip like a wounded life Crept down into the hollows of the wood.

d. Vitality or activity embodied in material forms; living things in the aggregate

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 187 Well-shower'd earth Is deep enrich'd with vegetable life 1732 POPE *Ess Man* I 215 From the life that fills the Flood, To that which warbles thro' the vernal wood. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* vii, The noise of life begins again. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 11 The life of the scene, too, is infinitely more picturesque than that of London 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* I. xiv, Very little life was to be seen on either bank.

7. (In early use commonly *the life.*) The living form or model; living semblance; life-size figure or presentation. *After, from* (or † *by*) *the life*: (drawn) from the living model. *As large as* († *the*) *life*, life-size; hence *humorously*, implying that a person's figure or aspect is not lacking in any point. *Small life*: ? somewhat less than life-size.

1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* III. ii 110 There was neuer counterfeit of passion, came so neere the life of passion as she discouers it. 1607 BEAUM & FL. *Woman hater* II 1, It doth shew So neere the life as it were naturall. 1607-12 BACON *Ess Beauty* (Arb) 210 That is the best part of beauty which a picture cannott expresse, noe nor the first sight of the life. 1625 — *Ess*, *Friendship* (Arb) 179 The best Way, to represent to life the manifold vse of Frendship 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl Exerc* 24 Which shadow if you draw by the life must be hit at an haires breadth 1641 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I 36 A glorious crucifix greater than the life 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2420/4 Two Medals, One of his Highness the Prince of Orange, done by the Life 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 50 P 9 The picture is .. bigger than the life 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1786) I 229 The figures are less than life, and about half lengths *Ibid* IV 24 A light flimsy kind of fan-painting as large as the life 1807 SIR R C HOARE *Tour Irel* 235 Two curious old portraits the one of King Henry VIII, the other of Anna Bullen, small life. 1816 W HOLLAR *Dance Death* 7 He was drawing a figure after the life. 1853 'C BEDE' *Verdant Green* I vi, An imposing looking Don, as large as life, and quite as natural 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 312 The study from 'the Life'

b. *To the life*. with life-like presentation of or resemblance to the original (said of a drawing or painting), with fidelity to nature; with exact reproduction of every point or detail; † Formerly const. *of*. † *To set oneself out to the life*: to adorn oneself with the utmost pains

1603 B JONSON *K. Jas's Entertain* Wks (1616) 848 Wherein the very site, fabricke, strength, policie, dignitie, and affections of the citie were all laid downe to life 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* II (1629) D 2, A Tragedie in which a murther Was acted to the life 1641 MILTON *Ch Gov.* v Wks. 1851 III 119 To frame out of their own heads as it were with wax a kinde of Mimick Bishop limm'd out to the life of a dead Priesthood 1647 N BACON *Disc Govt. Eng* To Consideration, I propound not this Discourse as a pattern drawn up to the life of the thing 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacr* II. vii. § 12 The shadow or dark representation of that which was to be drawn afterwards to the greatest life. 1703 *Rules Civility* 195 To reflect upon a Lady for having set her self out to the Life in order to some evil Design *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Some of Contents Evergreen* vii, The girnand wyfe, Fleming and Scot haif painted to the lyfe 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. vii. P 20, I can take off a cat to the life. 1825 LAMB *Elia* II, *Stage Illusion*, They please by being done under the life, or beside it; not to the life 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxvii. (1896) 107 Where is the coquette that cannot scream to the life? 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks Char* xvii 427 The several characteristics of the men are set forth to the very life.

II With reference to duration.

8. The animate terrestrial existence of an individual viewed with regard to its duration; the period from birth to death. Also adverbially, *all my* (*his*, etc.) *life*: = in or during all my (etc.) life; † formerly sometimes without *all*.

c 1000 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) i. 10 On eallon heora life *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom* 225 Noe lefede on all his life ni3on hund 3eare and fifti. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 6125 Febleliche he liuede al is lif & deyde in feble deþe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12246 For sagh i neuer nan swilk mi liue. *c* 1384 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 443 Aftur a man deserves while he lyves here schal he be rewardid aftur his lyife. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* Prol. 59 Ther loved no wight hotter in his lyve [*other texts* lyfe]. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 472/1 [To] receive the saide annuitee, terme of his lyve. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 176 That he schuld nevir his live dwelle in no soile longing to the Kyng of Ynglond. *c* 1470 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 680 Poems (E. E. T. S.) 73 Considre that your liff is shorte. 1561 T HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I A ij b, So did he end his lief with glorye. 1611 BIBLE *Prov* xxxi. 12 She will doe him good, and not euill, all the dayes of her life. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* 50 They would . live all their lives-long in Dalilah's lap. 1728 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. xii. § 25 This Globe .. would be quite dispeopled in the Life of one Man. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, Early in life he had married Constance Valentia. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 47 There is a season in the life both of an Individual and of a society, at which [etc.]. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 8 Every day of our lives. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 The disastrous effects of the blunders of his middle life.

b. *For life*: for the remaining period of the person's life. *A lease, grant*, etc. *for* (*two, three*, etc.) *lives*: one which is to remain in force during the life of the longest liver of (two, three, etc.) specified persons. Hence occas the persons on whose length of life the duration of a lease depends are called the *lives.*

1470 in Fortescue *Abs. & Lim Mon.* (1885) 351 That no patente be made for terme of lyfe, or yeres countervailing terme of lyffe. 1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz* c. 6 § 1 That no Master, Provoste [etc] . shall make anye Lease for lief lieves or yeeres, of anie ferme [etc.]. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt* II. Introd Wks (1847) 43/1 As men buy Leases, for three lives and downward. 1692 R L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xci. (1708) 106 A Gentleman that had an Estate for Lives, and two of his Tenants in the Lease. . The Man . had Poyson'd himself, and the Revenge upon his Landlord was the Defeating him of his Estate by Destroying the Last Life in the Lease. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Wks. 1856 I. 363 The administration of this bank is for life 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* I 80 Nymphs For Life predestin'd to the Gnomes Embrace 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 211 To the use of himself for life, remainder to his wife for life 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess (1887) 321 Newcastle offered him the Duchy of Lancaster for life. 1849 — *Hist Eng.* vi II. 156 Four thousand pounds a year for two lives. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 77 § 7 If any land is comprised in a lease for a life or lives.

c. The term of duration of an inanimate thing, the time that a manufactured object lasts.

1703 T N. *City & C. Purchaser* 210 Mosaick, . an Ornament of much Beauty, and long Life. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 37 From eighteen to twenty months is the average life assigned to them [battery cells] 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 219/2 The average life of the steel rails. 1892 SIR A. KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep* LXVII. 141/1 The short life of the company, and the subsequent liquidation.

9. *Life assurance.* **a** A person considered with regard to the probable future duration of his life. *A good life*: one whose life is exposed to no exceptional risks, and who is likely to live at least to the term assigned as the average 'expectation' at his age. **b.** Any particular amount of expectation of life. **c.** 'An insurance on a person's life, a life insurance policy' (Ogilvie, 1882)

1692-3 HALLEY in *Phil Trans.* XVII 601 How to make a certain Estimate of the value of Annuities for Lives *Ibid* 602 The Price of Insurance upon Lives ought to be regulated 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch Scand* III iii, I suppose you're afraid that Sir Oliver is too good a life? 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess Probab* 212 The rules in the preceding chapter, though the status mentioned are technically called lives, are equally true for any species of circumstances. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* I. 476 [An applicant for insurance] was called upon to state on oath that he believed himself to be a good life.

10. *pl.* in proverbial expressions referring to tenacity of life

1562 [see CAT *sb*[1] 13 b] 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v i, I believe now a father Hath as many lives as a mother' 1859 MCLINTOCK *Voy.* '*Fox*' *Arct. Seas* x 176 We are only now to commence the interesting part of our voyage It is to be hoped the poor 'Fox' has many more lives to spare

11. Transferred uses in various games *Cards* ('*Commerce*'). One of three counters, which each player has; so called because, when he has lost all of them, he falls out of the game *Pool.* One of three chances which each player has. *Cricket* The continuation of a batsman's innings after a chance has been missed of getting him out

1806-7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III xxiii, At the game of commerce losing your life in fishing for aces 1840 T. HOOK *Fitzherbert* II. viii 199 All the old people are at whist, and all the young ones at commerce, I have just lost my last life and my only shilling 1856 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Billiards* (1858) 120 The first player who loses his three lives has the privilege of purchasing what is called a star 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 The captain . received a life in the slips.

III. Course, condition, or manner of living.

12. The series of actions and occurrences constituting the history of an individual (esp. a human being) from birth to death In generalized sense, the course of human existence from birth to death (*Anything, nothing*) *in life*: 'in the world'. at all.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* IV. xxxi [xxx] (1890) 378 Ða sume we 3eare for 3emynde awriton in ðære bec Cuðbertes lifes ?*a* 1100 *O. E. Chron* an. 1016 (Laud MS.) He 3eendode his da3as æfter mycclum 3eswince his lifes *c* 1175, etc. [see LEAD *v.*[1] 12]. *a* 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 252 (Gött) Till þaim þat ledis þair liues [*a* 1425 *Trin.* lyues] in mekil wast. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. v. 66, I leif . . and ledis life as 3e se 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) N ij, They that marry for love, shall lead their life in sorrow. *a* 1598 SPENSER *Hymn Heavenly Love* 183 He our life hath left unto us free. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 193 To know That which before us lies in daily life. *Ibid.* XI. 606 Studious they appere Of Arts that polish Life 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I iii Wks 1874 I 50 Those persons, whose course of life from their youth up has been blameless. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* l, 'Hallo!' responded that gentleman, looking over the side of the chaise with all the coolness in life 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ Org.* 5 One who owes to College endowments all that he has and is in life. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 2 They realised life as a long wrestling with unseen and invincible forces of grace, election, and fore destiny. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 221 There is nothing in life that would be a greater gain to me than that. 1879 MALLOCK (*title*) Is Life worth living?

b. The Biblical phrase *this life* (Vulg. *hæc vita*, Gr. ἡ ζωὴ αὕτη, 1 Cor. xv. 19) is used (as also *the* or *this present life*) to denote the earthly state of human existence in contradistinction to *the future life* (occas. *another life*, etc.), the state of existence after death (Phr. *To depart this life, from this life*: see DEPART *v.* 7, 8.) Hence arises an occasional use of *life* for: Either of the two states of human existence separated by death.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Luke viii 14 Þa ðe of carum. þiss lifes synt for-þrysmede. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Er ure drihten come to þisse liue. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* II. (*Paulus*) 219 Eftire þis lyfe transitore euire lestand lyfe is me before. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks. II. 229 Here in þis liif. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (*Prayer Ch. Milit*), All them, whyche in thys transytory lyfe be in trouble, sorowe, nede [etc] 1579 FENTON *Guicciard* VII 363 King Phillip had chaunged this life for a better within the towne of Burgos. 1751 JORTIN *Serm* (1771) II xix. 376 This was an effectual confutation of Sadducean notion that there was no life besides the present 1852 H ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 98 Regard this life—as what it is a pilgrimage to a better.

c. A particular manner or course of living: characterized as *good, bad, happy, wretched*, etc.

a 1025 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 270 Ealle hi3 wæron hali3es lifes menn. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4516 Þatt mann ma33 . cwemenn Godd wiþþ hali3 lif *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Heo stont þurh heh lif iþe tur of ierusalem *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13830 Þe lijf he ledes mai nan lede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 62 That liueth synful lyf here her soule is liche the deuel. ?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 554 He toke þe qwene, Arthourez wyff, A3enst goddes lawe & gode lyff *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 8939 To discharge me as cheftain, & chaunge my lif *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) VIII. 30 Þai er deuote men and ledez pure lyf. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I 33 Queene Katherin departed from her worldl e lief at Bugden. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. § 2 All men desire to lead in this world a happy life. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath Trag.* v. ii. Wks. 1878 I 139 My powertie compels My life to a condition lower than My birth or breeding 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 213 One that partakes of the life of a schollar and of a Courtier. 1754 EARL CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* IV. 20 Be sure to associate with men of decent and honourable lives. 1759 TOWNLEY (*title of play*) High life below stairs. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr N Forest* xiii, They live a roving life 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls* Ded 24 Wearing the white flower of a blameless life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III 151 The life of Sparta was the life of a camp.

d. In mod. use: The conspicuously active or practical part of human existence, the business, active pleasures, or pursuits of the world. Often with reference to social gaieties or vicious pleasures, esp in phr *to see life* Also, the position of participating in the affairs of the world, of being a recognized member of society, esp. in phrases *to begin* or *enter life, to be settled in life*

1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel* (1886) 26 She had been ushered into life (as that word is used in the dialect of St James's) at seventeen 1784 *Unfort Sensib.* II 182 The disadvantages of entering life without money 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I i P 5, I was dying to see a little of life. 1819 *Sporting Mag* V 123 All the frolic, fun, lark, gig, life, gammon, and trying-it-on are depicted 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* III 123 To see me happily settled in life 1885 E GARRETT *At Any Cost* vii 112 Does a man want to 'see life' in metropolitan boulevards and continental spas?

13 A written account of a person's 'life' (sense 12); a biography.

[*c* 900 see 12] *a* 1225 *St Marher.* 317 Hit were god thet hi radde hire lyf *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol 28, I writ þe lyf of sanctis sere *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T* 50 Thus writen olde clerkes in hir lyves. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 967 Saint cuthbert lyfe may he rede. 1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T.* I 42 Many for feare fled into desarts and caves, witnesseth S Ierome in the life of Paul the Eremite. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 102 P 2 Few authors write their own lives 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* vii II 203 The fifty poets whose lives Johnson has written 1850 L HUNT *Autobiog.* I. Pref. 6 Coleridge's Literary Life is professedly autocritical.

†**IV 14** Phrases formed with preps. with the meaning 'alive'. **a** *On live* (OE *on life*), *o live*, etc.: see ALIVE. **b.** *Upon live*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II 981 (1030) Þe beste harpour vpon lyue. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11275 Ne 3ou sechis no socour Of no lede vppon lyue. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 279 Es noghte a lorde in þat lande appone lyfe leuede

c *Of live*, later *of life*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7934 (Fairf) Be god of liue [*Cott.* o-liue, *Gött* a liue] he squaire his aþ 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 293 Wes nane off lyve that hym ne dred. *c* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 299 Alle men of lyve wakythe hym nowght 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 70/1 If they ben of lyff. *a* 1658 *Little Musgrave* x in Child *Ballads* II 244 As thou art a man of life.

d. *To live* (OE. *tó life*), north. *atte live.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Num.* xxxi 15 Moises axode hwi hi3 heoldon þa wifmenn to life *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 629 And leten [weren] ðe oðre to liue gon *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1022 Wheþer our to liue go, He haþ anou3 of þis. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 5180 (Fairf) Bot I ne kepped na langer atte liue.

e. *In live, in lif(e, with life.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1364 To sechen ysaac hom a wif, Of his kinde ðe ðor was in lif *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1839 Na creatur in liue [*Fairf.* on liue]. *c* 1375 *Ibid* 6492 (Fairf) Atte he was liuande and in life sulde be. *a* 1425 *Ibid* 11834 (Trin.) Mi3t no mon wiþ lif [*Fairf* in life, *Gött* on lijf] haue more.

f *Of lives, on lives, in lives.* [Cf. ALIVES]

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2834 If hise breðere of liues ben. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8373 Þou has in liues Mani childer wit þi wiues. *Ibid.* 9676 In all þis world left [na] ma in liues [*Trin.* on lyues] *Ibid* 6794 3our barns haf na faders in liues [*c* 1375 *Fairf.* on liuis].

†**V. 15. Lives** (OE. *lifes*), the gen. sing. used

a. predicatively = alive; *occas.* as *sb.*, those who are alive, the living.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v xvii. [xix] (1890) 462 He..nemne ðynre ēðunge anre ætywde þæt he lifes wæs. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 31 He nat to soðe þet heo beoð liues. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3802 He .. Ran and stod tuen liues and dead. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1307 Al .. That euere was in Denemark lyues. 13.. *Guy Warw* (A.) 5459 Nis̄t no day swiken Y mille, Liues or deþes þat ich him se *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3685 Y nolde þe lete lyues bee

b. attributively = live, living.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 67 Habbe nu sehtnesse and luue to ech liues man. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1422 Heo sezen him alyue a lyues-mon *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 620 No lyues creature Be it of fyssh, or bryd, or beest, or man *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxix. 373 Non lyves body there-Inne he say 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xi. 110 The yearth shal yelde hym again a liuesman on the third daie. ?*a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 324 Now gladith euery limis creature. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xl. viii. 1064 It is the gift . of God that I am a liuesman [L *vivus*] at this houre.

VI. Combinations.

16. General combs. **a.** simple attrib, as *life-air, -bark, -battle, -beauty, -experience, -food, -germ, -group, -guidance, -journey, -phase, -plan, -process, -tackle, -thread, -transit, -vein, -wreck*, etc.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 119 Space regioned with *life-air 1847 CARDL WISEMAN *Unreality Anglican Belief* Ess. 1853 II. 421 Seated at the helm of his *life-bark, that defies every storm. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* I. i. ii, He marches and fights, with victorious assurance, in this *life-battle *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV 274 The trees in their full *life-beauty. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser III. xiii 160 Blessed is the man whose *life-experience has taught a confiding belief. *c* 1475 *Pict Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 788/20 *Hic victus*, *lyfesfode. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I (1876) 12 *Life germs, which are all born together, do not die together. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* ii (1867) 24 Clearly developed and abundant *life-groups. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* (1858) 182 Some months of our *Life-journey 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* (1875) 28 The real nature of the *life-phase which was opening upon her. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser. I. xv (1866) 257 Each man must take up his *life plan alone 1889 MIVART *Truth* 389 Our merely organic *life-processes 1853 J. FRDAN *Autobiog.* III. 51 The self revelations I have deemed essential to my *life-story. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* (1858) 38 The same viscera, tissues, livers, lights, and other *Life-tackle 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp* (1865) VI I 210 The *life thread . had been severed by the fatal shears 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. iv, In this your brief *Life-transit *c* 1530 *Hick scorner* 117 Death . Taketh his swerde and smyteth asonder the *lyfe vayne 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 166/1 Failures and *life-wrecks.

b. Objective and obj gen, as *life-abhorring, -bearing, -begetting, -breathing, -bringing, -creating, -destroying, -devouring, -hugging, -outfetching, -poisoning, -preserving, -quelling, -reaving, -rendering, -renewing, -restoring, -saving, -sustaining, -working* (etc) adjs ; *life-lover, -saver.*

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har* I lxxxiii, *Life-abhorring gloom. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 13 This old *life-bearing earth 1648 HERRICK *Hesper* (1869) 175 Stay but till my Julia close The *life-begetting eye 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb* II i, The folded depth of her *life-breathing bosom. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* IV. 121 Yᵗ *lifebringing worde of the Father. 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses Var. Occas* 187 *Life-creating Paraclete *a* 1600 in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II 437 More strong then *life destroying death 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II vii 17 Avarice kindled *life devouring fire 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr* v iii, Let *life-hugging slaves be loath to die ! 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Sol.* I. 1 Her *life-infusing speech doth thus begin 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V 203 Making good the philosopher's notion, that man is a *life-lover. 1647 H. MORE *Oracle* 79 In friendly feasts, and *life-outfetching kisse 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad* cxxiii, *Life-poisoning pestilence 1590 — *Com. Err* v i 83 *Life-preserving rest 1895 S. R. HOLE *Tour Ames* 24 Life-preserving belts 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 10 Each halfe houre a hell of infernall paine, and betweene each torment, a long distance of *life-quelling time. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 58 *Lif-reaving knocks 1602 SHAKS. *Ham* IV v 146 Like the kinde *Life-rend'ring Politician. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 504 Your heart shall yield a *life renewing stream. 1781 — *Hope* 456 The trumpet of a *life-restoring day 1883 *Daily News* 5 July 3/1 Minor *life savers, such as mattresses, deck furniture, belts, dresses, buoys, &c. 1645 QUARLES *Sol Recant.* v. 17 His very *life sustaining diet. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II ix. § 80 (1875) 241 Life-sustaining power 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. II iii § 8 The silliest soule among them, might sooner bee partaker of their *life-working sense. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note S 638 Although the nature of the flesh is in itself powerless to give life, yet it will inwork this when it has the life-working Word.

c. Instrumental and parasynthetic, as *life-crowded, -deserted, -eyed, -penetrated, -teeming* adjs

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 132 Its seas *life-crowded. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 818 Solitary tracts Of *life-deserted sand. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 170 O beauty, holy and divine, *Life eyed, soul crowned 1893 *Month* Jan. 52 A potent and *life-penetrated organism 1847 HERSCHEL tr. *Schiller's Spaziergang* 3 *Life-teeming fields.

d. In adverbial relations of various kinds, chiefly with adjs. and pples = 'in, of, for, with, or as life', as *life-bereft, -lengthened, -lorn, -lost, -old, -spent, -sweet, -thirsting, -weary* (*-weariness*); *life-struggle.* † Also *occas.* = lifelike, as *life expression.*

1896 SIR T. MARTIN *Virgil* VI 219 The bodies *life-bereft Of heroes of renown 1621-31 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 98 Another King, but the same *life expression of all the royal and religious virtues of his father. *a* 1770 CHATTERTON in *Europ. Mag.* (1804) XLV 86 The drowning, *life-infatuate fool 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. IV *Decay* 10 *Life-lengthned Ezechiah 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 80 The *life lorn hillside. 1598 S. ROWLANDS *Betray. Christ* G ij, His *life-lost blood. 1899 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* (1900) 87/2 The rupture of *life-old associations 1633 FORD *Broken H.* IV. ii, *Life-spent Penthea. 1898 *Q. Rev.* July 103 The bitter *life-struggle of primitive society 1871-4 J. THOMSON *City Dread. Nt.* x. vii, Deathstill, *lifesweet, with folded palms she lay. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* III ix (1872) II. 174 A *life-thirsting .. juryman 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III 168 His illness had been more *life-weariness than organic disease. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul.* v. i 62 The *life wearie taker may fall dead. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I 112 The most life-weary looking mortal I ever saw

e. In adj. or advb. relation: Lasting for a lifetime, lifelong; during one's whole life, for life.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper* (1869) 117 Though hourely comforts from the Gods we see, No life is yet life-proofe from miserie. 1773 *Gentl. Mag* XLIII. 618 A bill for raising 265,000*l* by life-annuities 1791 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1896) 341 The heir most gratefully subscribed an agreement which rendered my life possession more perfect. 1813 J. FORSYTH *Excurs. Italy* 85 Extending the *livelli*, or life-leases 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let to Archd. Singleton* Wks 1859 II 264/2 An Ecclesiastical Corporation can sell a next presentation as legally as a lay life-tenant can do. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 224 Working-out his life-task in the depths of the Desert there. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvi V. 483 The life sitting elders at Athens. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 127 Colleges were homes for the life-study of the highest and most abstruse parts of knowledge. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecess* Pref 9 Elizabethan Dramatic Literature is important enough to occupy a man's life-labours. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag* Christmas No 224 He .had received a life sentence.

f. In senses relating to *Art*: = 'from the life or living model', as *life-study*, 'for the study of the life', as *life academy, -class, -school*; or 'imparting life', as *life-touch.*

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* Pref, It is fancy that gives the life touches 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc* (1699) 173 Moses drew out the main Lineaments, the Skeleton of the Picture, but Christ gave it all it's Graces, Air, and Life-touches. 1849 *Chambers's Inform* II 638/2 In London and elsewhere there are *life* academies 1897 *Mag. Art* Sept 252 The life class should be confined to the study of the figure for purposes of design only. 1899 MARY DEANE *Bk. Dene*, etc., 85 The difficulty of obtaining a life study of a phœnix

17. Special combinations: **life-arrow**, a barbed arrow with a line attached, which is fired from a gun in order to establish communication with a ship in distress (Cassell 1884); **life-assurance** (see ASSURANCE 5); **life-belt**, a belt of inflated india-rubber, of cork, or other buoyant material, used to support the body in the water; **life-breath**, the breath which supports life; also *fig.*; **life-buoy** (see BUOY *sb.* 1 b); †**life-cord** = *life-string*; **life-cycle** *Biol.* = *life-history*; †**life-dead**, suffering a living death; **life-drop**, a drop of one's heart's-blood; **life-estate**, an estate, the tenure of which is measured by a person's life. **life-history** *Biol*, the series of developments which an organism undergoes in the course of its progress from the egg to the adult state, also, an account of these developments; **life-hold**, applied to property which is held for a life or lives, hence **life-holder**, one who holds such property; **life-insurance** (see INSURANCE 4); **life-interest**, an interest or estate which terminates with the life of the holder or some other person; **life-jacket**, a life-saving contrivance in the form of a jacket; **life-knot** (see quot.), **life-line**, a line or rope which is intended to be instrumental in saving life, such as the rope attached to a life-buoy, etc.; **life-mortar**, a mortar for discharging a life-rocket (Ogilvie, 1882); **life-office**, 'an office or institution where life-insurances can be effected' (Cassell); **life-peer**, a peer whose title lapses at his death; so *life-peerage*; **life-plant**, a name for plants of the genus *Bryophyllum* (N.O. *Crassulaceæ*), which will grow without being rooted in soil, **life-raft**, a kind of raft for saving life in a shipwreck; **life-rate**, 'the rate or amount for which a life is insured' (Ogilvie), †**life-regiment**, ? a regiment of life-guards; **life-rocket**, a rocket which carries with it a rope to establish communication with those on board a ship in distress (Ogilvie); **life-root**, the Golden Ragwort, *Senecio aureus* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); **life-seat**, a seat contrived to be a life-saving appliance in case of a boat being capsized; **life-shot**, 'a shot carrying a line, and used for the same purpose as a life-arrow' (Cassell); †**life-sin**, actual sin; †**life-sith**, lifetime; †**life-spencer**, a cork jacket for saving life at sea; **life-spot** *Whaling*, the vulnerable point behind the fin of the whale into which the lance is thrust to kill the animal (*Cent. Dict.*); **life-spring**, the spring or source of life; **life-string**, a string or nerve supposed to be essential to life; *pl.* what is essential to the support of life; **life-table**, 'a statistical table exhibiting statistics as to the probability of life at different ages' (Webster 1864); **life-tenant** = *life-holder*; †**life-thraw**, lifetime, **life-tide**, † (*a*) ? lifetime; (*b*) the tide or stream of life; **life-tree** = 'tree of life'; **life-while** *arch.*, lifetime; **life-work**, the work of a lifetime; the work which is the object of a person's whole life; **life-writer**, a biographer; so **life-writing** *sb*, biography; *adj.* writing biographies.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 58 The institution of *life-assurances. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 84 Life assurance policies. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Life-belt* 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk* viii. (ed. 2) 286 The Life Belts supplied to men-of-war weigh 5 pounds. 1597 J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 87 This is the hand wherby the common wealth hangeth together, the *life-breath which these many thousand creatures draw. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii 621 That constitutional spirit which was the life-breath of parliamentary growth. 1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 342 The *life buoy being caught hold of 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii (ed 2) 283 The Service Life Buoy is supposed to be capable of keeping four men afloat *a* 1631 DONNE *Progr Soul* 394 This mouse to the brain . went, And gnaw'd the *life cords there. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* vi. 733 Fate shears The life-cord prompt enough. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 272 Each species has two generations in its *life cycle. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1629) 222 This *life-deadman in this old dungeon flong 1807 BYRON *Nisus & Euryalus* 48 And hostile *life drops dim my gory spear. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp*, **Life estates* are either for the life of the owner, or for the life of another, or others 1879 DALLINGER *Lect. Min. Forms Life*, We were able in the course of four years' steady work to complete the *life history of six distinct forms 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* V 401 The life-history of the white corpuscles. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk* IV 359 My father's Aunt Hannah had a *life-hold estate. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 428 Lifehold tenures 1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec 883/2 A small lifehold farm 1808-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic Evid* (1827) IV 635 The axe of the . malicious *life-holder is levelling to the ground the lofty oaks. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd Trade* 51 *Life Insurances are contracts to pay the assured a specified sum of money upon the death of the person or persons named in the contract 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* v I 657 He had only a *life interest in his property. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App 564 His life interest in his prebend was forfeited 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal.* 38 Cork *Life Jackets. 1855 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, **Life-knot*, a term applied to the neck, or point between the root and stem of plants, because if this part in a young plant be seriously injured it will die, whereas the root or stem may be removed without detriment 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 169 **Life-lines*, for the preservation of the seamen 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* Gloss., *Life lines*, ropes carried along yards, etc, for men to hold on by 1895 *Daily News* 2 Jan 3/3 He observed a rocket, and informed the coastguard, who arrived with the lifelines 1869 EARL RUSSELL in Hansard *Parl Deb.* 3rd Ser CXCV 454 That a great number of *life Peers may be created. 1863 H. COX *Instit* I vii 68 No *life-peerages had been created for several centuries. 1869 EARL RUSSELL in Hansard *Parl Deb* 3rd Ser CXCV 454 A life peerage had been granted to Lord Wensleydale 1851 GOSSE *Nat in Jamaica* 61 The Leaf of Life, or the *Life Plant. 1819 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXVII 110 The Gold Medal of the Society was this Session voted to Mr Thomas Cook, Lieut R N for a *Life Raft 1723 *Lond Gaz* No 6199/1 The Squadron of Life Guards, two Squadrons of the *Life Regiment 1857 THORRAU *Maine W* (1894) 121 She was a well-appointed little boat, . with patent *life seats and metallic life-boat *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 532 Concerning actuall, or *life sinne *c* 1230 *Halt Meid* 45 Al hare *lifside. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott Hom* 249 Euch sunne þat he .. wrahte in al his lif side. 1820 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXVIII. 164 *Life spencer. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs Lit* (1798) 310 The *life-springs of taste and of good conduct 1859 K. CORNWALLIS *New World* I 14 Hope is the life spring of enterprise *c* 1522 MORE *De quat. noviss* Wks 77/2 Breaking thy vaines & thy *life stringes wt like pain & grief 1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills Hybla* 39 Thy words have cut my life-string thro'. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* Tuesday bef Easter, One by one The life-strings of that tender heart gave way 1865 *Reader* 25 Feb 213/1 Every insurance office bases its transactions upon an instrument which is called a '*Life Table'. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli (*Agnes*) 332 A lame quhytare þane ony snaw þat euir þai schaw of þe *lif-thraw. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 245 [She] endowed the same with her owne Patrimonie and *Liuetide 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* III xiii, The life tide of the city. 1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist* (1886) vii/2 A Christian .. desire after the same *life-tree of Christ 1821 BYRON *Cain* I. i 292 Wherefore pluck'd he not The life tree? *a* 1300 *Sirız* in Wright *Anecd Lit* (1844) 5 Never more his *lif wile. *a* 1849 J. C. MANCAN *Poems* (1859) 321 The life-while of a world. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* III 43 Your great *life-work. 1879 PATTISON *Milton* xiii 167 In 1638 Milton has already determined that this lifework shall be a poem, an epic poem 1737 WARBURTON *Let. to Birch* 24 Nov in Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. Introd. 50 Almost all the *life-writers we have had before Toland and Desmaiseaux are indeed strange insipid creatures 1772 *Ann. Reg., Misc. Ess.* 193 Of all the fantastic amusements in which modern genius indulges itself, the most whimsical is *Life-writing *Ibid.* 169/1 This life-writing part of the world 1889 LOWELL *Latest Lit Ess* (1892) 76 It comes nearer to him [Plutarch] than any life-writing I can think of.

18. The gen. sing. *life's* (12–17th c *lives*) was formerly much used in certain syntactical combs., as *lives book, life's day* (= LIFE-DAY), *lives food, life's time* (OE *lifes tīd*; = LIFETIME), etc.; now *rare* exc. in *life's end* (somewhat *arch.*); also †**lives-wet** = blood.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* III. xiv. [xix] (1890) 216 Ealle his lifes tīd. *c* 1205 LAY. 229 Þis lond he hire lende, þat come hir lifes ende *c* 1280 *Bestiary* 287 Seke we ure lues fod. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 707 Þu schalt . libben liues ende wiðlesu Crist. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 246 God hat writen o liues boc al þet heo seið *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28889 Men agh noght warn him liues fode. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl Foules* 53 Oure prevent wordis lyuys space Nys but a maner deth. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 1624 *Medea*, I wot wel that . myn labour May nat disserue it in myn lyuys day *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 702 A knizte of þe table ronde, To his lyues ende. *c* 1430

LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 674 (*Lenvoy*) Go, litel quayre, vnto my lyues queen. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 536 For eny certein while or for al hir lyuys tyme. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cc j b, We can never passe one good lyves daie. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iv. 187 Cold, writhled Eld, his liues-wet almost spent 1600 *Certain Prayers* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 692 On whose life dependeth the life and life's-joy of so many thousands! 1637 *Sc. Prayer Bk., Catechism*, That I may continue in the same unto my lives end. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xii. 156 In the lives-time of their dearly Beloveds deceas'd. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 613 There is but little Sand left in their Lives Glass. 1830 *Song in praise of beer*, And I'll contend to my life's end There's nothing to tipple like Beer.

Life, *v. rare.* [f. LIFE *sb.*] *trans.* To give life to. Hence **Li·fing** *ppl. a.*

1880 G. MACDONALD *Diary Old Soul* Jan. 9, I see him all in all, the lifing mind, Or nowhere. *Ibid.* Mar. 27 As to our mothers came help in our birth—Not lost in lifing us, but saved and blest.

Life, obs. form of LIEF.

Li·fe-blood.

1. The blood necessary to life; vital blood.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 53 The weapon . deepe emperst his darksom hollow maw, And, back retyrd, his life blood forth with all did draw. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 269. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 467. 1789 COWPER *Cockfighter's Garland* vii, Nor e'er had fought but he made flow The life-blood of his fiercest foe 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.*, *Good Friday*, With the Saviour's life-blood wet

2. *transf.* and *fig.* That which gives life to a man's mind, thought, action, etc; the vital part or vitalizing influence.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 29 This sicknes doth infect The very Life-blood of our Enterprise 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. vii, [Ovid addressing Julia] Be gon, sweete Life-bloode 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 29 His love (life blood of all his hopes). 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 A good Booke is the pretious life-blood of a master spirit. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvii. 180 The noble spirit of the metropolis is the life-blood of the state. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xx. 110 The poetic element is the life-blood of the narrative

b. *attrib.* as *adj.* Vital, essential. *rare*⁻¹.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. (1847) 16/1 All the most sacred and lifeblood laws

3. (Also *live-blood*.) The popular name for an involuntary twitching of the lip or eyelid.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. xi. § 2 (1734) 229 Pulsations from Flatulency, like what is vulgarly called the Life-Blood, in several Parts of the Body 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. 221 My upper-lip had the motion in it, throbbing, like the pulsation which we call the life-blood. 1855 J. DIXON *Dis. Eye* 271 The orbicularis palpebrarum muscle is subject to a spasmodic twitching. popularly termed the live-blood.

Li·fe-boat. A boat specially constructed for saving lives in cases of loss of a vessel at sea.

In 1785 a patent was granted to Mr Lukin for an 'insubmergible boat,' but the word *life boat* is not used in the specification.

1801 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 14 Two life boats have been finished by Mr Greathead of Shields 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 283 The Gold Medal and Fifty Guineas were voted to Mr. Henry Greathead ..for a Boat of peculiar construction, named a Life-Boat, in consequence of the lives of many persons shipwrecked having been preserved by it 1811 MOORE *'Tis sweet to behold* ii, Yet who would not turn with a fonder emotion, To gaze on the life-boat, though rugged and worn 1860 *All Year Round* No. 65 344 The life-boat can brave storms in which a coast-guard boat or fisher boat could not venture to put out.

b. *attrib.*, **life-boat day**, a day on which collections are made for the maintenance of life-boats; **lifeboat-man**, a member of a life-boat's crew

1858 HOMANS *Dict. Comm.* 1215/2 The National Life-Boat Institution *Ibid.* 1216/1 A member of the Life-boat Committee. 1860 *All Year Round* No 65 345 The life-boatmen's pay 1864 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 40 Shoes on the lifeboat principle, selfacting dischargers of all extra water. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Apr 4/5 A meeting . for the purpose of establishing a lifeboat day in the town

Life-day. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: see LIFE *sb.* and DAY *sb.* A day or some period of a man's life; chiefly *pl.* (occas. *sing.*), a man's life or lifetime, '(all) the days of (one's) life'. † *To bring, do of life-day*, to kill; † *to leese one's life-dawes*, to die.

Beowulf 1622 (Gr.) Se ellor gast oflet lifdagas. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1224 On hyra lif-dagum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Her heo leueden al heore lifdages on kare *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1139 Þe while þu art on lif-day *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4119 Quiles him lesten liue dages. *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 84 in *O. E. Misc.* 39 Þet heo hyne myhte wreye and don of lyf-daȝe *c* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 49 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 59 Thine lif-dayes beth al a-go 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 4456 Beues..was islawe And ibrouȝt of his lif dawe *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 1006 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 312 Therfore he les his lyf dawes 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 293 And haiff he lyff dayis. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 880 He . leues louely with hir all hys lyue days. 1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 278 Which affray shorttyd the lyffdayes of the sayd Phillippe 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccx. [ccvi.] 650 These lordes . acorded well toguyder all their lyue dayes. 1538 DUCHESS NORFOLK in Miss M. A. E. Wood *Lett. R. & Illustr. Ladies* (1852) II. 368 As for my lord my husband, for his liveday I will never trust him 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* V. ix. G ij, Ye know that now our life daies are but short. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* (1887) 25 As a picture all of gold thy life-days shalt thou see.

Life-everlasting. American cudweed, *Antennaria margaritacea.*

1656 PARKINSON *Paradisi* (ed. 2) 374 *Argyrocome sive Gnaphalium Americanum.* Live long or Life everlasting 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Suppl. App. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* iv. (1886) 111 Life-everlasting grows under the table, and blackberry vines run round its legs.

Lifeful (ləi·fˌful), *sb. rare*⁻¹. [f. LIFE *sb.* + -FUL.] An amount sufficient to fill a lifetime

1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xxvii. (1881) 139 A manuscript containing a lifeful of learning.

Lifeful (ləi·fˌfŭl), *a.* Now *rare*. Also 3 **lifful**, 6 **livefull**, **lifull**, **lyfull**. [f. LIFE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of life; having much vitality or animation; giving or bestowing life or vitality.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 834 Þe liffule leaue of hali chirche. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 199 We pray to have the daily meat. to be made lifeful and healthful to us. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 118. 1596 — *F. Q.* VI. xi. 46 Like lyfull heat to nummed senses brought. 1606 MARSTON *Parasitaster* I. ii. B 2, Tiberio's life-full eyes and well fild vaines. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 768 A colour grew Upon his cheek, while thus he lifeful spake 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 108 Nothing is too lifeful for sculpture, if so be it be beautiful.

Hence **Li·fefully** *adv.*, **Li·fefulness.**

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Decl. P. C. Scipio* (Caxton 1481) D iv, In theyr children nature hath lyeffully emprynted the same 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 865 In their lifefulness forgetting all thoughts that appertain to death 1864 MRS CLIVE *John Greswold* II. 179 The garb which had been worn so lifefully in the morning 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* III. 54 Human hope and lifefulness.

Life-giver. One who or that which gives life.

1598 S. ROWLANDS *Betray. Christ* G 1 b, O..deaths victor, true life-giuer. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 98 The air—which is the kindest life giver. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 3 The Holy Ghost, the Lord and Life-Giver

So **Life-giving** *sb.* and *a.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 133 b, This creation and lifegiving, is not communicated to others 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Hon. Love* 65 Heavens life giving fyre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 199 The vertue .Of that life-giving Plant *a* 1761 LAW *Comf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 31 The life-giving power of his holy presence in our souls. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 201 The life-giving oxygen of the air. 1899 E. G. JONES *Ascent through Christ* II. iii. 295 All life giving is costly

Li·fe-guard. [Perh. suggested by Du. *lijfgarde* (obs.), G. *leibgarde* (in both of which, however, the first element = 'body').]

1. A body-guard of soldiers; now *pl.* (written *Life Guards*), in the British army, two regiments of cavalry, forming, together with the Royal Horse Guards, the household cavalry.

1648 *Declar. Commons, Reb. Ireland* 63 Most of the King's life-guard are Irish 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 161 One of Sir Tho Fairefax lief guard. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. x. 217 The Cherethites were a kind of lifegard to King David 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3822/3 A stronger Party of French Horse, drawn out of their Life-Guard 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, A thousand horse mount with him as his daily lifeguard 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* xxiv. 244 He had been passing the evening with an officer—one of the Life guards Blue 1884 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 9 Her Majesty's Regiments of Life Guards, and the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, have the Precedence of all other Corps whatever

b. *attrib.*, as †*life-guard oath*; **life-guard-man**, a member of a life-guard; also *Life Guardsman*, a soldier belonging to the Life Guards.

1662 JESSEY *Mirab. Ann. Secundus* 84 The biggest life-guard oaths. 1681–2 WOOD *Life* 12 Feb., Three men habited like life-guard men 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 23 June, I am resolved to make you my life guard man on the highway 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, His large boots resembled those worn by our Life Guardsmen at the present day 1877 MRS FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 11 You are big enough for a Life Guardsman!

2. The guard or protection of a person's life; a protecting agent or influence. ? *Obs.*

1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 226 Our spirits within us, which should be as our life guard to secure us against all attempts from without 1652 S. PATRICK *Funeral Serm.* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 531 Good men are the lifeguard of the world 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* III. (1697) 423 Modesty, the Life guard of Chastity *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 317 All the Heav'nly Host your Life guard are 1800 WEEMS *Washington* xiv. (1877) 208 This noble quality was the life-guard of his reason

3. A device attached to the front of a locomotive for sweeping small obstructions from the track.

1864 *Morn. Star* 9 Sept., Had not the life guard protected the wheels of the engine as it did the train would .. have been thrown off the line

4. *U. S.* A person employed to watch against accidents to bathers.

1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 217, I came out almost before the life-guard could get ready to throw me a life-preserver. *Ibid.* 223 The life guard of the bathing-beach

Hence † **Life-guard** *v. trans.*, to protect as a life-guard; to preserve, safeguard.

1690 *Mor. Ess. & Disc.* xii. 209 'Tis not a Man's great Parts. can Life-guard him from Censure, which is a-kin to Death

† **Life-holy**, *a.* Of holy life. Hence † **Life-holiness.**

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 133 Þe lif holie prest zacharie *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 142 Þet . heo holden hire up mid hore lif holinesse *Ibid.* 346 To hire owune schrift feder, oðer to summe oðre lif holie monne. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 207 His ariste arere me in lif holinesse 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 195 Lyf holy as eremites. *Ibid.* VI. 80 Lyf-holynesse and loue han ben longe hennes *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 303/2 Lyyf holy, *devotus, sanctus.*

† **Life-honey, live-honey.** *Obs.* (See quots. 1609, 1729.)

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 111 Tak halue apynt of lyf hony. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxxxiii. 234 Let it boyle vntill it come to the thicknesse of Liue Honie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 317 Such..as will not run like life hony 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vi. § 27 The other [hony] so soft that it will runne, which therefore is called liue-hony. 1729 *Evelyn's Pomona* Gen. Advt. 96 Live-Honey that which drops freely out of the Combs.

† **Li·fehood, li·vehood.** *Obs.* [f. LIFE *sb.* + -HOOD.] Means of maintaining life, livelihood, sustenance.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 308/2 Lyvelode, or lyfhode (*K.* liyflode), *victus* 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V. xiii, At the houre of his dethe he byquethed and gaf to them his herytage or lyuehode 1664 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 76 If the said inhabitants shall provide for a sufficient lifehood for the said children

Lifekins: see LIFE *sb.* 3 d.

Lifeless (ləi·fˌlės), *a.* Also 5–6 **lyveles**, 6–8 **liveles**, **-less(e**. [OE *līflēas*, f. *līf* LIFE *sb.* + *-lēas* -LESS.] Having no life.

1. That has ceased to live, deprived of life; dead.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xx. 7 Þu bist dead for-raðe, and þa þe þe to locıað beoð liflease eac *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1045 He . mid his worde awahte þe liflese liches to lif *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8668 The Myrmaidons .. Bere hym to his big tent, There left hym as lyueles. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIX. ii, The livelesse carcasses of those That liv'd thy servants, serve the crowes. 1650 W. SAUNDERSON *Aul. Coquin.* 19 He fear'd, that within few daies the Laird would be landlesse and livelesse 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVII. 286 He many a lifeless Trojan heap'd On slain Patroclus. 1841 LONGF. *Excelsior* ix, There in the twilight cold and grey, Lifeless, but beautiful, he lay 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 351 A blank level of lifeless grass.

Proverb 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 29 He is lueles, that is faultles 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 309

b. *hyperbolically.* Said, e. g., of a person in a swoon; insensible, senseless

1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 67 Consuming themselves in greedy looks, leave their bodies faint and liveless. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 517 If the Scorpion by chance creep by the herb Wolfsbane, it grows pale and liveless. 1795 MRS PARSONS *Myst. Warning* I. iii. 51 His senses fled, and he fell extended on the floor. Happily a servant was passing and beheld the lifeless body. He was soon restored to his senses. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. vi, Mrs. Felix Lorraine sank lifeless into his arms.

2. Not endowed with or possessing life, inanimate.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 574 Fela templa arærdon and mid lifleasum anlicnyssum afyldon 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 79 What so in things liueless and what so in the use. of beastes is done profitable to man's life. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 263 That which here stands vp Is but a quintine, a mere liuelesse blocke. 1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* I. 29 To stande in his place like a livelesse image. 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 624 They conjur'd their Demons into their consecrated Images, and made the liveless Stocks to move and speak 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. x. (1876) 124 A collection of lifeless forces 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 464 Then on the lifeless painting he feeds his heart to the fill

3. Wanting vital quality; destitute of animation, vigour, or activity. Also of food containing no 'life' or nourishment

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 896 Þe wrenchfule feont . weorp ham ut sone of paraises selhðen into þis liflese lif *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3894 Aftir moot he rowne with a pilwe His lyfles resouns þere to despende 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 170 b, For Vespasian did soone releeve the worlde that had long beene liuelesse and forlorne. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii, Ceaseless and disconsolate conceits Which dye my looks so liveless as they are. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 194 Feeding on hearbs and rootes, and such other liveless nourishment. 1642 *View Print. Bk. int. Observat.* 20 They are livelesse conventions without all vertue and power 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v. xxi. (1880) 310 The effect of the whole, as compared with the same design cut by a machine or a lifeless hand. 1890 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 2/5 This market is lagging again. .. Flax lifeless.

4. Devoid of life or living beings.

1728–46 THOMSON *Summer* 748 A wild expanse of lifeless sand and sky. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. vii. 124 Statues furnished the lifeless spot with mimic representations of the excluded sons of men 1879 BROWNING *Pheidippides* 53 Treeless, herbless, lifeless mountain

Hence **Li·felessly** *adv.*, **Li·felessness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lifelesness* [sic] 1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. xx, Each extended tress Long—fair—but spread in utter lifelessness. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 7 Antique-looking vessels, whose white sails hang in utter lifelessness from the mast. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 59 A few negro children posed as lifelessly as if they were really figures 'carved in ebony'. 1896 *Academy* 5 Dec. 485/2 [His] style is lifelessly correct and drab with Latinisms.

Life-like, lifelike (ləi·fˌləik), *a.*

1. Likely to live. Only in *phrase.* Cf. ALIVE-LIKE.

1613 J. DAY *Diall* (1614) 321 But what neede we take so long a Day as to see what they will say on their Death-beds, we shall heare some of them confesse it somewhat sooner, even while they are aliue, and liue-like 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lasses Langley* ii. 96 Here, mother I'm living and lifelike, thank God.

2. Like or resembling life; exactly like a living original or something in real life

1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 1047 Minerva, life-like on embody'd air, Impressed the form of Iphthima the fair. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* I. (1863) 15 The life-like forms of the painter or the sculptor 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 128 As we read this lifelike fiction.

3. as *adv.* With animation or liveliness.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 237 He went Life-like through all th ngs

Hence **Li·felikeness.**

1857 GLADSTONE in *Oxford Ess.* 10 This freshness and genuineness, this life-likeness, are almost wholly wanting. 1858 R. H PATTERSON *Ess Hist. & Art* 87 In all the distinctness of objective reality—with all the life-likeness of flesh and blood. 1884 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* May 788 The piteous and perfect lifelikeness of these magnificent lines every heart may recognize.

Lifelikins, Lifelings: see LIFE *sb.* 3 d.

Lifelod(e, obs. form of LIVELIHOOD.

Lifelong (lai·flɒŋ), *sb rare.* [Evolved from the advb. phrase 'all my (his, etc.) life long': see LONG *adv*] The duration of a life; a lifetime.

a 1836 R. H FROUDE *Mem.* (1849) 47 For the making of a single rich man, we make a thousand whose life long is one flood-tide of misery. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 119 A spot wherein a student might have passed a lifelong

Lifelong (lai·flɒŋ), *a.* [f. LIFE *sb* + LONG.]

†1. = LIVELONG. *Obs rare*⁻¹.

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett Henry & Frances* (1767) I 84, I wished for you in vain all night, the life-long night

2. Lasting or continuing for a lifetime.

1855 *Ess Intuitive Morals* 151 The glorious thirst after Knowledge never finds its life-long draught sweet enough 1866 J. H NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 2 The history of that dreary, lifelong fray 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 267 Plato in his life long effort to work out the great intellectual puzzle of his age

3. as *adv.* During the whole length of life.

1875 LOWELL *Poem at Cambridge (Mass) Centennial*, The boy feels deeper meanings thrill his ear, That tingling through his pulse life-long shall run

†Lifen, *v. Obs rare*⁻¹. In 7 **lyfen.** [f. LIFE *sb.* + -EN 5.] *trans.* To make lifelike.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* II v, And with such sighs, Laments, and acclamations lyfen it, As if [etc.]

†Li·feness. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg f. LIFE *sb.* + -NESS.] Lifetime.

1534 LADY ELIZ DACRES in Miss M A. E Wood *Lett R. & Illustr. Ladies* (1852) II 127 That the peace shall be concluded during the Princes lyfnes, and a year longer

Life-preserver.

1 One who preserves life

1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 234 The Doctors are nam'd *Hackeems* (it may be radically from the Hebrew word *Hachajim*, that is, a life preserver).

2. A life-buoy, life-belt, or other contrivance used in saving life at sea.

1804 *Naval Chron* XII 189 The plan of the 'Life Preserver' here mentioned is borrowed from that of Commissary Bosquet 1825 HOOD *Ode to Mr Dymoke*, Nor would even the best of his earthly inventions, 'Life preservers', have floated him out of this gore 1850 SCORESBY *Chevver's Whalem. Adv* II (1859) 18 Taking a life preserver, I ventured into one of the little canoes

3. A stick or bludgeon loaded with lead, intended for self-defence Often referred to as a frequent weapon of burglars.

1837 *Ann. Reg* II The prisoner was given in charge to the police, a life preserver having been found upon him 1851 *Illustr Catal Gt Exhib* 1056 Life preservers, of whale-bone and cane, covered with leather 1887 *Spectator* 26 Feb 28·/1 When a burglar is armed with a bludgeon or a life-preserver

Lifer (lai·fəɹ). *slang.* [f. LIFE *sb* + -ER¹.]

1. One sentenced to penal servitude (or earlier, transportation) for life

1830 R DAWSON *Pres State Australia* 201 Some were seven years' men, and others were what they call 'lifers' 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii, They'll make the Artful nothing less than a lifer' 1872 MISS BRADDON *To the bitter End* III. 266 'I'm a lifer', said Richard grimly.

2. A sentence for life.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 530 Is it not a shame to give me a lifer, and they only a month each? 1886 BESANT *Childr Gibeon* II. xi, He got five and twenty years, which Joe said was as good as a lifer.

Liferent (lai·fɹent). *Sc. Law.* Also 5 **lifrent,** 6 **lyf(e)rent, lyverent,** 7 **liffrent** A rent which one is entitled to receive for life, usually for support; a right to use and enjoy property during one's life.

1491 *Sc Acts Jas IV* (1814) II 225/1 Landis gevin in conjunctfeftment or lifrent 1535 *Ibid* 344/2 Þe wardatouris of sik landis [*marg add.* ladyis of coniunct fee or lyfrent]. 1535 Q MARGARET in *St Papers Hen. VIII* (1836) V. 22 *note*, Ye maist partie of oure landis and lyverent lyis apoune ye Bordouris of Ingland. 1591 *Charter* in A McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed 4) 359 We have given to our beloved cousin, Thomas, Lord Boyd, in free-holding, or life-rent [etc.] 1754 ERSKINE *Princ Sc. Law* (1809) 510 If the person prosecuted for this crime shall be denounced for not appearing, his liferent falls upon the denunciation 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr* (1879) II. I 858 Like the usufruct of the old jus civile liferent is personal to the liferenter. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* 6 Feb an 1826 They would have had a right to his liferent at Abbotsford among other things

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *liferent-infeftment, right, tack*; **liferent-escheat** (see ESCHEAT 1 b)

1681 *Sc. Act* in *Lond. Gaz* No 1649/3 They shall be.. punished with the loss of their Moveables and *liferent Escheat. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ Sc Law* (1809) 173 A *liferent infeftment or a liferent-tack, when assigned falls not under the assignee's liferent escheat, but his single. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ* (1857) 156 A minister had only a *liferent right to his glebe 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 218 That the licence granted to beneficed persons to sett tacks be restrained either to a *liferent tack, or to a nineteen yeare tack allanerlie.

Hence **Life-rented** *a.*, charged with a liferent.

1720 *Lond Gaz.* No. 5890/3 Part of Calder, not Life-rented

Liferenter (lai·fɹentəɹ). *Sc.* [f. prec. + -ER¹.] A person who is entitled to or enjoys a liferent.

1594 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1816) IV. 73/1 The heretouris and lyfrentaris of landis within townis and suburbis peroff. 1599 JAS. I *Basil. Δωρον* (1603) 83 Kingdomes are euer at God's disposition, and in that case we are but liue-rentars. 1685 *Sc Proclam* in *Lond Gaz.* No 2032/2 All the Heretors, Liferenters, Feuars and Wodsetters in the Shires of Air [etc.] 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev* Wks. V. 181 The temporary possessors and life-renters in it. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II I 858 Liferent is personal to the liferenter. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 124 A minister is but a life renter.

So **Liferentrix,** a woman who enjoys a liferent.

1692 *Inv.* in *Scot. N & Q.* (1900) Dec. 92/1 Issobel Hackat lyverentrix thereof 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* ii, Lady Margaret Bellenden liferentrix of the Barony of Tillietudlem. 1885 *Law Reports* 9 App Cases 329/2 The fee vested to Anne Niblie, for her own interest, and in her or the liferentrix for behoof of the children *nascituri*.

Life-size, *a.* Of the size of life; (of a picture or statue) equal in size to the original.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI 139/1 The figures are life-size. 1865 J H INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 340 Here is a life-size image of Apis, when he was a calf. 1878 BROWNING *Poets of Crosic* Epil xiii, So he made himself a statue Marble stood, life-size. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 81/1 Two life size portraits on panels.

Lifesome (lai·fsʊm), *a.* Also 6 **livesome** [f. LIFE *sb* + -SOME.]

†1. Fraught with life. *Obs.*

1583 T WATSON *Centurie of Loue* v, O liuesome death, O sweete and pleasant ill

2 Full of life or animation, lively.

1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II 414/1 Joy is depicted with a lifsome merry aspect 1797-1809 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* III. xii, I wish for your sake I could be More lifesome and more gay *a* 1849 H COLERIDGE *Ess* (1851) II 11 The speeches of Momus are very witty and lifesome

Hence **Li·fsomely** *adv*, **Li·fesomeness.**

1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 111 A plastick spring of lifesomness or animality. 1845 SARA COLERIDGE *Mem & Lett* I 321 What he does see clearly he expresses with great energy and lifesomeness 1848 — in *Q. Rev* Mar 430 His latest poems are not so lifesomely evolved from a central idea as those of his morning and noon-day.

Lifest, obs superl. of LIEF *a.*

Lifetenant, -aunt, obs. ff. LIEUTENANT.

Lifetime (lai·fteim). Forms: see LIFE and TIME. The time that one's life continues, duration of life.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 696 Wu lazelike ze [ðe turtre] holdeð luue al hire lif time *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 999, I graunt him grebi mi loue for euer al mi lif time 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* CCXXXII 251 Alle these forsayd thynges trewelych for to kepe alle his lyf time 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb.) 5 In hys lyfe tyme by hys owne martial affayres. 1642 tr *Perkins' Prof Bk* VIII § 571 248 Cause them to be given or deliuered unto them in their liue times 1738 LEDIARD *Sethos* II VII 80 Unless they restore them to their favour in their life-time 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 183 A lifetime might be passed happily in such pursuits *Transf* 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Jrnls* I 167 Durable for whatever may be the lifetime of the world

Li·feward, *adv* [See -WARD] In the direction of life, towards life.

1855 *Daily Tel* 7 Nov 8/1 A chance lifeward this way, deathward that 1857 H DRUMMOND *Ideal Life* 258 We want a principle life ward as well as God ward

Lifey (lai·fi), *a.* Now *Sc* Also 5 **livi, lyfy,** 9 **life.** [f. LIFE *sb* + -Y] †a. Characteristic of or belonging to life (*obs.*). b Lively, spirited

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 119 Not oonly animal vertues ben I chaungid, also naturel & liui vertues [*Add. MS.* lyfy]. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I XXXIX 359 A tenderness, that runs through one's heart, in the same lifey current. 1808-25 JAMIESON, *Lifey*, lively, spirited 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 64 There never march'd for open weir A troop sae lifey and sae jolly.

Liff(e, obs. forms of LIEF, LIFE, LIVE.

Liffleod, obs form of LIVELIHOOD.

Liffrent, obs. form of LIFERENT.

Liffful, variant of LEEFUL; obs. f. LIFEFUL *a.*

Liffyr, Sc. form of LIVER *sb*¹

Liflod(e, obs. form of LIVELIHOOD.

Lift (lift), *sb*¹ *Obs.* exc *Sc* and *poet.* Forms: 1 **lyft,** 2-3 **luft(e** (*u*), 3 **leoft,** 4 **leifte, lifte, lift,** 5-6 **lyft,** 4- **lift.** [OE. *lyft* masc., neut., fem., corresponds to OS, OHG., MHG. *luft* masc., fem. (Du *lucht*, G. *luft* fem.), ON. *loptr* neut. (see LOFT), Goth. *luftus* masc, fem.] The sky, upper regions; † in early use also, the air, atmosphere Also *pl.*, the (seven) heavens.

Beowulf 2832 Se widfloza, nalles æfter lyfte lacende hweorf *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 146 Romane him worhton eorþ hus for þære lyfte wylme & ateresse. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 79 Of þe usces ihe wetere and fuzeles ihe lufte *c* 1205 LAY. 25585 Com an wunderlic deor, æst in þan leofte [*c* 1275 in þan lufte]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 2124 Ich schal.. leoten toluken þi flesch þe fuheles of þe lufte. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 5685 Þo hurde he angles singe..Vpe in þe luft a murye song. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10479 Sco lift hir hend vin-to þe lift And þus to prai sco gaf a scift. *Ibid.* 12871 Als he loked vp til heuen Open he sagh þe liftes seuen. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 1444 Now se we þe lyfte clere and faire. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVIII. (*Margaret*) 316 Crist þat, with mony sternis sere payntyt þe lyft. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 276 A vois was herd on hih the lifte Of which al Rome was adrad. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 326 The lyft lemit vp beliue, and licht was the day. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXV. 49 Quhill that twa monis wer sene vp in the lift. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 182 The lift begouth for to ouercast with shouirs. 1759 *Rural Love* 10 The dearest lass beneath the lift. 1785 BURNS *Winter Night* 4 When Phœbus gies a short-liv'd glow'r, Far south the lift 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 130 The sweet calm moon in the midnight lift. 1866 HISLOP *Prov. Scot* 107 If the lift fa' the laverocks will be smoored. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* III. IV. 40 The moon shines dolorous From out the rainy lift

b. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as † *lift fowl*; **lift-like** *a.*, heaven-like.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2245 Fode to wilde deor, & to luftfuheles. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXI. 274 Long shroud like lights Lit up its lift like dome.

Lift (lift), *sb.*² [f. LIFT *v.*]

I. The action or an act of lifting. (See also DEAD LIFT.)

1. The action or an act of lifting, in various senses of the vb.; a raising or rising; the distance through which anything is lifted and moved † *To have the lift*: to be hanged. *To be on the lift* (Southern *U.S.*): to be on the point of removing; also *fig.* to be at the point of death (*Cent. Dict.*)

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. v 848 In the lyftyng the kyng sowned and syr Lucan fyl in a sowne wyth the lyfte. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII 536 After many showtis & lyftis at the gatis. 1570 *Durham Depos* (Surtees) 190 He saith that he was comandyd by Brian to gyve a lifft at the aulter ston 1604 JERILO *Friar Bacon's Proph.* 486 in Hazl *E. P. P* IV 285 And thieues must hang, and knaues must shift, And silly fooles must haue the lift. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 731 In the Lift of the Feet when a Man Goeth up the Hill, the Weight of the Body beareth most upon the Knees 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* I. 29 [It] was transported miraculously from Nazareth. 17 hundred Italian miles, O! a long lift for so scurule a Cell. 1692 R L'ESTRANGE *Fables* LXXXIII. (1708) 99 The Goat .. gives the Fox a Lift, and so Out [of the Well] he Springs. 1704 F FULLER *Med. Gymn* (1711) 128 We must give an equal Lift to all the Parts 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* xlii (1856) 397 We continue perched up, just as we were after our great lift of last December. 1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag* (1858) V. 8 There was so much lift of sea 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser I (1873) 132 An almost imperceptible lift of the eyebrow 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* LXXXI, No lift of ripple to o'erlap Keel, much less, prow. 1878 B TAYLOR *Deukalion* I v, The broader lift of this gray vault o erhead

b. A help on the way given to a foot passenger by allowing him to travel some distance in a vehicle

1712 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 17 June, I generally get a lift in a coach to town 1825 *Sporting Mag* XVI 331 Instead of money for frequent 'lifts,' the driver receives. presents of game 1844 DICKENS *Mart Chuz.* XXXV, To get a lift when we can To walk when we can't 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der* IV I 8 Giving patience a lift over a weary road

c. *Sc* and *north dial.* The removal of a corpse from the house for burial; the starting of a funeral procession

1887 in *Eng Dial Dict*, s v 1897 G NEASHAM *Joshua Lax* 7 The lift was announced to take place at 11 a m

2. *fig.* In various immaterial applications, e g: A 'rise' in station, prosperity, etc.; promotion, a rise in price, an act of helping, or a circumstance that helps, to a higher or more advanced position. *To give* († *lend*) *a lift* to 'give a helping hand' *to* † *To give a lift at*: to attack. † *To have (one) on the lift*. ? to have at a disadvantage

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II 123, I did suffer them now and then to draw my money, but neither much, nor often, lest when they had me on the lift, they might haue left off 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Communion* v, Another lift like this will make them both [body and soul] to be together 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ* v 66 We would intreat him to lend Bellarmine a lift in answering the famous Doctor Whitakers 1653 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng* II. vi (1739) 32 It is no wonder if the King feeling the incumbrance, gave a lift at the Pope's power, by stopping the current of Money from England, Rome-wards. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Apr, The only lift to set him upon his legs 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 69 To give the objection all the lifts we can 1676 OTWAY *Don Carlos* IV. i Plays (1888) 53 Thy foes are tottering, and the day's thy own, Give them but one lift now, and they go down 1721 H. LAMB *Autobiog.* in (1895) 29, I enter'd my cadet or volunteer in the King's Life Guard of Swissers, in order to get thereby a little lift. 1770 BURKE *Shortening Parlts* Wks X. 82 A living was to be got for one, a lift in the Navy for a third. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 288 You have given the finishing lift to the misfortune that was already destroying him 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. i P 2 My memory wants a lift. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1830) 120, I shall set myself more on a level with these gentry, by a lift in my fortunes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Oct. 5/4 The extension of the franchise has given an incalculable forward lift to the principles of the Alliance 1897 *Trans. Highld. Agric Soc.* 142 His spirit, action and style gave him a great 'lift' in the show-yard.

b. An elevating influence or effect. ? *U.S.*

1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Prose Wks 1890 IV. 308 The language and verse of Spenser at his best have an ideal lift in them. 1876 — *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 3 The traveller feels the ennobling lift of such society.

†c. A crisis or emergency; = DEAD LIFT. *Obs.*

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 6 In Extremitie, when my life is at a lift, or my state set vpon a desperate Cast 1632 BROME *Novella* IV. i. Wks. 1873 I. 145 Fear it not, Mistris, she is as sure at such a lift.

3. An act of lifting or stealing; in older use, † a shift, trick. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1598 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D, Such yoong youths .. fall then to priuy lifts & cosenages. 1599 *2nd Rep. Faustus* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 338 Such cranks, such lifts, careers and gambalds as he plaid there. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (1640) 54 If for our Linnen we still us'd the lift, And with the hedge. made shift. 1858 JUDSON *Myst. & Mis. New York* I. iv. 40 When I hear of the boys making a large lift, I always envy them. 1894 LAING *Poems* 12 (E. D. D.) For remember a' villains began wi' a lift That by some folk wad scarcely be reckoned a theft.

4. The act or habit of carrying (the head, neck, eyes, etc.) aloft; elevated carriage.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. vii. 47 She is a little above middle height, with a fine lift to her head and neck. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xix, The proud lift of her neck was gone. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 320 The head set firm on it without any droop or lift of the chin. 1889 ADELINE SERGEANT *Esther Denison* I. II xii. 159 There was a happy expectancy in the lift of her eyes as she walked up the country road.

5. Technical uses.

a. *Engineering* The action of lifting a load through a vertical distance, or one of several successive distances Hence, in *Coal-mining*, ' a series of workings being prosecuted to the rise at one time ' (Gresley *Gloss Coal mining*, p 201).

1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 59 If you have but one Lift one Station or Engine-Room will be sufficient. *Ibid* 63 A Custom used in very deep Mines of raising their Water by several Lifts from Cistern to Cistern 1850 E HULL *Coalfields* Introd. (1861) 5 The 'Cannel' seam is reached by means of two 'lifts' at a depth of 600 yards. 1867 SMYTH *Coal* 100 The mines are from 300 to 500 feet deep, sunk in lifts of 40 to 50 feet at a time.

b. *Horology.* The amount of motion of a watch-balance produced by each impulse of vibration.

1884 F J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 73 If it is found that the lift is unequal from the point of rest the balance spring collet must be shifted in the direction of the least lift till the lift be equal

†**c.** *Card-playing* The action of lifting or ' cutting ' a pack of cards; also quasi-*concr* one of the portions into which the pack is so divided. *Obs.*

1674-80 COTTON *Compl Gamester* 84 When they [fraudulent gamesters] deal to their Partner they place in the second lift next the top, 1, 2, 3, or four Aces 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* VI. 545 When you're enamour'd of a lift or cast, What can the preacher more, to make us chast?

d. The distance or extent to which anything rises, e g a safety valve, the pestle of an ore stamp, the water in a canal lock.

1837 J. T SMITH tr *Vitat's Mortars* 306 Length of lift 3 937 inches 1840 H S TANNER *Canals & Railr U. S* 252 The difference between the levels is termed the *lift of the lock*, which ranges from 3 to 30 feet 1851 *Illustr Catal Gt Exhib* 232 Centrifugal pump for draining marshes adapted for a large quantity of water, with a low lift

II. A person who lifts.

†**6** *slang* One who lifts or takes away and appropriates (something), a thief (Cf LIFT *v* 8)

1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch* II 22 The Lift is he that stealeth or prowleth any plate, iewels, or such parcels from any place by a sleight conueance vnder his cloke. *c* 1600 *Nobody & Somebody* D 3 b, Talke not of the Gayle, 'tis full of limetwigs, lifts, and pickpockets 1602 ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 16 Richard Farrie a notable Lift of sixtie yeares of age 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Twelvepence* 1 71/1 Lifts, Foysts, Cheats, Stands, Decoyes

III. A device or apparatus for lifting.

7. *Naut* pl. ' Ropes which reach from each mast-head to their respective yard-arms to steady and suspend the ends ' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*)

1485 *Naval Acc Hen VII* (1896) 36 Mayne lyftes ij 1611 COTGR., *Balancines*, the lifts. 1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram* v 24 The top sail Lifts doe serue for sheats to the top gallant yards, the haling them is called the Topping the Lifts. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr* II 260 The parrels, lifts, and clue-lines soon are gone. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 114 The yard is down on the lifts.

8. a *Shoemaking.* One of the layers of leather used to form a heel. †**b.** *Wool-carding* (see quot. 1688).

1577 PLOT *Oxfordsh* 139 The other [stone] in the shape of the heel of an old shoo, with the Lifts plainly to be distinguish'd. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 92/2 The Lifts are the narrow pieces of Leather which are Nailed about to hold the Leaf on the Board 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Lifts*, among the Shoe makers they are Pieces of Sole Leather put upon the Heels if wooden, or several of 'em one upon another if Leather, in order to make 'em higher or lower 1880 *Times* 21 Sept 4/4 The heels are built architecturally by selecting lifts of diminishing size.

†**9.** In a windmill: ? = *lift-tenter. Obs.*

1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III 340/2 The Parts of a Wind-Mill .. the Lift, that which raiseth the Mill stones higher or lower.

10. An apparatus for raising or lowering persons or things from one floor or level to another; an ascending chamber or compartment; a hoist; = ELEVATOR 3d Also, the well or vertical opening in which the apparatus works.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 230 The principle is applicable to dinner-lifts for hotels and mansions 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lift*, an elevator for sending dishes, &c., up or down from a kitchen. 1861 BRESE HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19/1 *C.* 128 Great central hotels with their machinery of lifts. 1862 *Ann. Reg.* 168 Throwing a quantity of waste paper, which he had collected on the upper floors, down the 'lift'. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxii, We entered the lift to be conveyed to the floors above.

11. A contrivance on a canal serving as a substitute for a lock.

1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 659 Where locks or lifts occur, the stationary steam-engine should drag up the vehicle.

12. A set of pumps in a mine; also, the section of a shaft occupied by one set.

1849 GREENWELL *Coal trade Gloss.* (1851), *Lift*,. a column, or parallel columns, of pumps. 1855 *Cornwall* 255 A steam engine .. works nine lifts of pumps, and lifts thirty-six tons six cwt. per stroke.

13 In various applications: see *shoe-lift* (a shoe-horn), *window-lift.*

IV. The thing lifted.

14. The quantity or weight that can be lifted at one time. Also *Sc.* a large quantity.

13 . *Coer de L.* 3352 Off gold well twenty mennys lyfte. 1755 JOHNSON, *Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or surcharge of any thing. 1785 BURNS *2nd Ep. J Lapraik* 74 Gie me o' wit an' sense a lift. 1861 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* II II. 35, I have used up three lifts of notepaper already in telling people that there is no vacancy for a lobby messenger in the Petty Bag office. 1871 R BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 100 To find from handlift and from barrow load, What salts and silts may constitute the earth. 1888 OGILVIE (Annandale) s v, 2 cwt is a good lift

15. *dial.* A gate without hinges, that must be lifted in order to remove or open it.

1674 RAY *S & E. C. Words* 70 A *Lift*: i e. a Stile that may be opened like a gate, *Norf* *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E Anglia*, *Lift*, a sort of coarse rough gate not hung, but [etc.] 1898 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag* Nov 25 The stoutest undergrowth is split for hurdles and the rest of less substance twisted into another form of hurdle which is known as a 'lift'

16 *dial.* A particular joint or cut of meat, usually of beef. (The precise application varies according to locality: see quots.)

1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III 87/2 The Lift, or Buttock, is the Fleshy part of the Thigh of a Cow or Ox 1790 A WILSON *To the Famishing Bard* Poet Wks (1846) 55 A sirloin huge—a smoking lift, To feed thy keen devouring eye 1854 A. E BAKER *Northamptonsh Gloss., Lift*, 2 The meat taken out of a flitch of bacon, when the ham is left in; the fleshy part of the leg 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Lift*, the upper part of the thigh of an ox. 1889 *N W Line Gloss., Lift*, half a round of beef

17 A rising ground

1825 SCOTT *Let. to Mrs W. Scott* 23 Mar in *Lockhart*, He started the topic of our intended railroad I had at my finger end every cut, every lift, every degree of elevation or depression, every pass in the country 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* I § 2. 7 A mere lift of higher ground with a few grey cottages dotted over it. 1885 *Century Mag* Nov. 108 Here and there in the land were sharp lifts where rocks cropped out, making miniature cliffs overhanging some portions of the brook's course.

V 18. *attrib* and *Comb.* (several of these combs. should perh be referred to the vb stem), as (sense 1) *lift-capstan, -pulley*, (sense 10) *lift-attendant, -man, -railway, -shaft, -well*; also **lift-bridge**, a bridge that may be raised to allow the passage of a boat, e g on a canal; **lift-gate** = sense 15 (Knight), **lift-hammer** = tilt-hammer; **lift-latch**, a latch that does not slide, but rises and falls; **lift-lock**, a canal lock; **lift-pump**, any pump other than a force-pump; **lift-tenter**, in windmills, a governor for regulating the speed, by adjusting the sails, or for adjusting the action of grinding machinery according to the speed; **lift-wall** (see quot.).

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 6/2 The *lift attendant had sustained terrible injuries. 1850 *Proc Inst Civ. Engin.* IX 203 Description of a Vertical *Lift Bridge 1883 G C DAVIES *Norfolk Broads & Rivers* XXV (1884) 190 At Haddiscoe is a lift bridge, where a road crosses the Cut 1495 *Naval Acc Hen. VII* (1896) 202 *Lyste Capsteynes. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Lift hammer*, a large hammer 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Lift-latch lock* 1840 H. S TANNER *Canals & Railr U S* 100 The Wisconisco Canal has 6 *lift locks 1883 *Daily Tel* 26 Feb 7/8 Honest man wants a situation as *liftman 1485 *Naval Acc Hen. VII* (1896) 37 *Left poles with iij sheves of brasse ij, left poles with ij sheves of brasse ij 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Lift-pump*, a pump acting by the pressure of the atmosphere on the external body of water. 1893 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/7 The Clifton Rocks Railway, a *lift railway cut in a tunnel from the Gorge of the Avon to the summit of Clifton Rocks. 1894 *Times* 14 Feb. 14/1 The door leading from the *liftshaft on to the next floor 1884 R. STUART *Steam Engine* 133 The attached balls, which were called a *lift tenter, by their centrifugal force either raised or lowered a stage in which the arbour of the spindle revolved, and brought the mill-stones nearer, or removed them farther from each other, as they might be adjusted 1841 BREES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, **Lift-wall*, the cross wall of a lock chamber 1897 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 8/3 The deceased was found .. at the bottom of the *lift-well

Lift (lift), *v.* Forms: 4 **leftyn**, 4-5 **lifte(n**, 4 6 **lyft(e**, 5 **lyften**, **-yn**, 4- **lift** *Pa t.* 4-5 **left(e**, **lyft(e**, 4-5 **lifte**, 4-7, 9 **lift**, 4 **liftd**, **-id**, **-ud**, 4- **lifted**. *Pa. pple.* 4-6 **lifte**, **lyfte**, 5-8 (9 *poet*) **lift**, 4- **lifted**. Also 5 **i-lift**. [a. ON. *lypta* (Sw. *lyfta*, Da *løfte*) = MHG, mod.G *luften*:—OTeut. type **luftjan*, f. **luft-us* (ON. *loptr* air, sky = LIFT *sb.*1). The etymological sense is therefore to move up into the air.

The verb which occurs in the phrase *luteun and lefften* (see LOUT *v.*), very frequent in the Ormulum, but not found elsewhere, has been commonly identified with this vb., but neither the form nor the sense favours the identification. Apparently the phrase (which is followed by a dat. of person) means 'to show respect to' (a superior), 'to condescend graciously to' (an inferior). It does not seem possible to connect *lefften* with OE. *lyffettan* to flatter.]

1. *trans.* To raise into the air from the ground, or to a higher position; to elevate, heave, hoist. †Also, to erect, rear on high (a building). †*To lift (a child) from the font*: to stand godfather to.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2388 Abram .. Bi betel lifted an auter neu *Ibid.* 8963 Sco lift hir skirt wit-vten scurn And barfote wode sco þat burn. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 78 In wrastlyng, whan a chaumpyoun may lyften an oþerys foot, þanne he throwyth hym doun. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 224 A child whom the kyng . left fro the funt. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I iv. 4 High lifted up were many lofte towres. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV. 499 Arethusa leaping from her Bed, First lifts above the Waves her beauteous Head. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 58 P 2 Lifting his Legs higher than the ordinary Way of Stepping. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 433 P 6 One who could lift Five hundred Weight. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* xx, He lifted his cane *in terrorem* 1839 YEOWELL *Anc Brit. Ch.* x (1847) 104 They had no inclination to lift the sword, except against each other. 1841 LANE *Arab Nts.* I. 91 The Prince lifted her from his horse. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt Exhib.* 1147 A. magnet capable of lifting a weight of 500 pounds. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 137 The clouds were slowly lifted above the tallest peaks. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xviii. 282 Lavender made no further sign of surprise than to lift his eyebrows, and say—' Indeed ! '

b. with *up, aloft, away, off, out*, and advb. phrases *To lift up* †occas to install in a high seat.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14332 þe lid o tumbe awai þai lift. 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A v 203 For to lyfte hym aloft [he] leide hym on his knees 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 349 A whirlewynd lefte up sixe rafters of þe cherche *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 229 He lyft [v r left] vp þe lach. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 38 Than yede the peple to oon of the stones, and lefte it vp 1460 *Lybeaus Disc* (Kaluza) 2057 Our on schall other lifte þe hedde of be chinne. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* xxxv. (Percy Soc) 182 He stretched hym up and lyft his axe a lofte. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lxi. 213 They weyed vp theyr ancres & lyft vp theyr sayles 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* cvii 25 The stormy wynde aryseth, and lifteth vp the wawes therof. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball* (S. T. S.) 44 That Prince on Croce thay lyfit on hicht. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxvii. 28 They lift vp Ioseph out of the pit. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom* III xxx 129 The Knight of the Eagles presently lift up his Bever 1686 WOOD *Life* 29 Dec, Mr John Massy installed in his deane's place .. first his patent was read then his dispensation . and then he was lifted up 1725 J. LEWIS *Antiq. Hebr Rep.* III. 270 When she had lift it [a shoe] up 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 99 A large ram of iron being lift up to the top of them 1872 R ELLIS tr *Catullus* lxi 121 Lift the torches aloft in air, Boys 1887 *Times* (weekly ed) 11 Nov. 7/4 The girls sang as if they wanted to lift themselves off the ground.

†**c.** To bear, support *Obs rare*—1.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I xi 54 Th' earth him underneath Did grone, as feeble so great load to lift

d. *Sc* To take up, pick up. Hence in *Golf*: To take up the ball.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* IV 206 Dionethie haueing receiued a gret wound, he is lyfted be his awne 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* VII II (1849) 309, I happened to lift a newspaper 1840 BLAINE *Encycl Rural Sports* 113 The ball nearest the hole must be lifted till the other is played 1848 G F CARNEGIE *Golfiana* in *Golfiana Misc* (1887) 81 Now, lift the stones, but do not touch the ball. 1890 HUTCHINSON *Golf* 447 Gloss *s v*, To lift a ball is to take it out of a hazard and drop or tee it behind

e. In occasional uses, = RAISE. †(*a*) in *passive*, to rise (*obs.*); (*b*) *colloq* to bring (a constellation) above the horizon in sailing, etc.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* IV 813 Ybrestid brode, and al the body lift In brawnys grete *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 69 Thenne sodainly rose and was lift a tempeste 1892 R KIPLING *Light that failed* VII, She'll [the steamer on her way to Australia] lift the Southern Cross in a week

2 In immaterial sense and *fig.*: To elevate, raise. Also with *out, up*, and advb phrases. †*To lift* (a person) *out* to get (him) displaced. †Also (? *nonce-use*), to raise, excite (wonder).

a 1300 *Cursor M* 25743 Penance sothfast and schrifte quen we fall vp mai vs lifte *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXII 6 þou has purged my hert, and liftid vp to haf þe ioy of contemplacioun 13 *E. E. Allit. P* B 586 If he has losed þe lysten hit lyftez meruayle 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* C ij, Lyfte fro the erth, refresshed wt ghostly contemplacion *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) B b, Philosophers who fyrste lyfted theim selues to regarde the sterres of the heuen. 1582 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* III. (1584) Q ij b, It is our affection that must be lift vp. 1659 WOOD *Life* Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 299 Carrying tales to the great persons and endeavouring to lift one another out. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 51 P 4 It lifts an heavy empty Sentence, when there is added to it a lascivious Gesture of Body. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* I (1852) 19 There is much in the scenery of a nocturnal sky to lift the soul to pious contemplation. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett* III 224 With so rich a husband she would be able to lift them out of all their difficulties. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life Pusey* I. IV. 327 Pusey's paper . lifted it [the subject] at once into the region of principle.

b. To raise in dignity, rank, or estimation; to elevate, exalt. Also with *up* and advb. phrases. Now *rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 10 Whan þe kyng Kynwolf had don his endyng, Brittrik his kosyn bei lift him to kyng. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* VIII. 2 For liftid is þi worship abouen heuens. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxv. 280 (Add. MS.) Whan he was thus I lifte up, his herte was enhaunsed in pride. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxiii. 145 Sonne, be war þat þou dispute not .. why þis is so gretly peyned, & he is so excellently lifte up 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 b, Whom they moost extoll and lyfte vp moost heye, they forsake soonest. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. VII. 233 His envious brethren's

trecherous drift, Him [Joseph] to the Stern of Memphian State had lift. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xx. § 12 Neither can it be reasonable thought .. that we thereby do offer disgrace to the word of God, or lift vp the writings of men aboue it. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. ii. (1647) 45 Arnulphus ..was by popular faction lifted up into the Patriarchs chair. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. xv. 48 Then was he lifted to his former style, Archbishop of Ravenna he became.

absol. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* II. 7 The Lord .. bringeth low, and lifteth vp.

c. Chiefly with *up*: To cheer, encourage. Also, To elate, puff up (with pride). † *To lift up oneself of* (something): to pride oneself upon. Now *dial.* and *arch*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. ii. 3 Be not lifte up þerfore for eny crafte or eny kunnyng. *Ibid.* VII 8 Lifte not up þiself of gretnes. 1572 R. H tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 108 Gabriel with comfortable words did lift up the blessed Virgin which before was sore troubled by this Salutation. 1586 I B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* I. (1594) 50 He should not be cast downe too much in aduersitie, nor lift up beyond measure in prosperitie. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron* XXVI 16 But when he was strong, his heart was lifted vp to his destruction. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 62 He who is lifted up with pride, is soon deserted by God. 1890 HALI CAINE *Boudman* II II, It had lifted up his heart that Greeta had chosen poverty . before plenty. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* 207 Gin ye juist jined the fouk..the auctioneer would be lifted

3. *intr.* for *refl.* (also with *up*). To rise. Said *esp.* of a vessel riding on the waves, occas of the waves themselves. Also in quasi-*passive* sense (e.g. of a window): To admit of being raised.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1942 We þan lift vp a lite & lent him a-gayne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 20 b, So that his body lyfted aboue his bedde foure fote or more. 1757 CAPT. RANDALL in *Naval Chron.* XIV 95 Although there was a great Sea running, she did not lift. 1807 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 315 This most morbid and oppressive weight is gradually lifting up. 1844 W. H MAXWELL *Sports & Adv Scot.* xxxiii. (1855) 262 The windows would not lift. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 319 Rough days, when..he sat in boats lifting over enormous waves. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* I. ii. 19 The water instead of ruffling lifted 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 205 Not till the fourth day broke was the land seen lifting afar 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 78/2 Fowl lift only a few inches from the water 1897 R KIPLING *Captains Courageous* i, The big liner rolled and lifted.

b. Of a sail (see quot. 1867)

1810 CAPT. TUCKER in *Naval Chron* XXIV. 337 By keeping the sails lifting, . we contrived to drift in 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 114 This must not be hauled too taut so as to hinder the sail from lifting. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Lift*, a term applied to the sails when the wind catches them on the leeches and causes them to ruffle slightly

c. Of clouds, fog, etc: To rise and disperse. Also (*U. S.*) of rain: To cease temporarily.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* VI. (1842) 102 The clouds .. lifted from the eastern horizon majestically slow 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* III 349 One morning when the darkness lifted, sixty strange sail were found at anchor in the Downs. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II 178 The thick fog had lifted. 1901 [see LIFTING *vbl. sb*].

fig. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 232 My head-ache ..soon lifted.

d. Of a floor, etc.: To swell or warp and rise.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 268 Those four stones should be provided . with trenails to hinder them from lifting 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric Soc* I. III 272 A limestone road lifts more in frost than a gravel one 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 116 The great tendency of the deck to lift when these heavy guns are fired over it. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Nov 7/5 The concrete platforms lifted when test guns were fired.

† **e.** Of a horse: To rear, to raise the feet (high).

1607 [see LIFTING *vbl. sb*].

† **4.** *To lift at*: **a.** To pull at (something) in the attempt to raise it *lit.* and *fig.* **b.** To rise in opposition to. Also in *indirect passive. Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 611/1, I have lyfted at this same this halfe hour' *jay hallé a ceey ceste demye heure* 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* li (1878) 115 Lift at their [*viz* cattle's] tailes er an Winter be past 1607 DRAYTON *Leg. I Cromwell* Wks (1748) 222 Secret foes lifted at my state 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl* I. IX 113 Bishops had been much lifted at, though not yet taken away 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm* verse 14 (1669) 76/1 That principle of holiness makes him lift at that duty which he can little more than stirr 1690 *Andros Tracts* II. 39 Some others have lifted at the Fourth [commandment]. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Cond. Und* § 27 Like the Body strain'd by lifting at a Weight too heavy

5. *trans.* In various phrases chiefly Hebraisms, or in the Hebrew manner. **a.** *To lift (up) one's eyes, brow, face, visage*: to give an upward direction to the eyes, etc, to look up. *lit.* and *fig.* † Hence *to lift up one's ears*. to listen attentively.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 17837 I'l heuen þai lifted þair eien brade. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 408 He lyfte vpe his vesage fro þe ventalle. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* CXXI 1, I lift vp myne eyes vnto the hilles. 1550 CROWLEY *Informn. & Petit.* 5 Herken you possessioners, and you rich men lyfte vp your ears 1611 BIBLE *Job* XXII. 26 For then shalt thou haue thy delight in the Almightie, and shalt lift vp thy face vnto God 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* XXV. 176 With brow Lift to the glowing sun. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* XII. III. 151 It was whispered that he had dared to lift his eyes to an exalted lady.

b. *To lift (up) the hand/s*, (occas. *one's arm*): (*a*) *gen.*; (*b*) in prayer, thanksgiving, etc.; (*c*) in taking an oath; (*d*) in hostility *against* (a person); (*e*) to do a stroke of work (*mod slang*)

(*a*) 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7976 Ne myght have anes to lyft þair hand To wype þe teres fra þair eghen oway. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 57 P 9 He lifts up his hands with astonishment.

(*b*) *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4767 Oft he liftud vp his hend To godd, þat he helpe þam wald send. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* II. 8, I wole men for to preie in al place, liftynge up clene hondis with oute wraththe *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1274 To God, he did his hondys lifte, And thankid hym of his sond. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 A Negro..lift up his hands, invocating Mahomet or the Devil. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. v. 222 In praying it was likewise customary to lift up the hands towards heaven.

(*c*) 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* XIV. 22, I lift vp my honde vnto the Lorde, the most hye God *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 4 At which Answear the said Person lift up his Right Hand towards Heaven. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 (Hilperic lifted his hands, and calling the Almighty to witness, swore that, etc. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 52 Seventeen brass-bound officers, all gen'elmen, lift their hand to it that [etc.].

(*d*) 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* CV[I] 26 Then lift he vp his honde agaynst them, to ouerthrowe them in the wildernes. 1554–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 180 He has lift up his prophane Arm against his generous Deliverer. 1804 J GRAHAME *Sabbath* 340 The murderer—let him die, And him who lifts his arm against his parent.

(*e*) 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlviii, He would not lift his hand for any one that day.

c. *To lift up one's head*: (*a*) *literally*; (*b*) *fig.* to regain courage or energy; to renew one's efforts, to rally. † *To lift up the head of* (a person); used in the Bible for: to bring out from prison; restore to liberty or position of dignity.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 22522 All bestes Vp þan sal þair hefds lift Apon vr lauerd for to cri *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 882 *Thisbe*, And therwithal he leftyth vp his hed *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) IV. 24 The Dragoun lifte up hire Hed azenst him. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* XXV. 27 The kynge of Babilon lifte vp the heade of Ioachim y kynge of Iuda out of preson 1560 BIBLE (Genev) *Judg* VIII 28 Thus was Midian broght lowe so that they lift vp their heads nomore 1611 BIBLE *Luke* XXI 28. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 185 Olynthus in the decline of the Spartan power had begun to lift up her head again.

d. *To lift up one's heart, mind, soul*: to raise one's thoughts or desires; to encourage, exalt oneself (with pride).

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* XXV. 1 Vnto the (o Lorde) I lift vp my soule. 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk Com Prayer, Communion*, Lift vp your heartes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron* XVII 6 His heart was lift vp in the wayes of the Lord. — *Dan* V. 20 When his heart was lifted vp, and his minde hardened in pride 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I XVIII. (1840) 327, I forgot not to lift up my heart in thankfulness to heaven

e. *To lift (up) a cry, one's voice*, etc.: to cry out loudly. Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* XVII. 12 Ten leprouse men . reyside [*v.r.* lifteden, lifted] the vois, seiynge. 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III III 52 Thenne sawe I two spirites that liften vp a wondre hidous crye *c* 14 *Tundale's Vis* (1843) 230 And or he spake any thyng He lyfte up a greyt sykyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg* II 4 The people lifte vp their voyce, & wepte. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 65 Fit to lift vp a loude laughter, and nothing els 1742 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I 351 A rude rout lift up their voice on high 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I. 28 The voice of the dauntless Gregory was lifted in behalf of the deserted and friendless Praetextatus 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V liv 82 He had . an opportunity of lifting his protest against the greatest crime of his age 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* V 62 Lo! with joy to the heavens they lift their glorious voice.

f. *To lift up one's heel, horn* (see those sbs.).

6. To bear or carry in an elevated position, to 'hold high'. (With some attributed notion of sense 1.)

1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV 48 There the Capitol thou seest Above the rest lifting his stately head On the Tarpeian rock. 1732 POPE *Ep Bathurst* 340 Where London's column, pointing at the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies. 1764 GOLDSM *Trav* 204 Dear [is] that hill which lifts him to the storms. 1805 WORDSW *Prelude* III 4 We saw The long-roofed Chapel of King's College lift Turrets and pinnacles in answering files.

7. To take up or collect (rents or moneys due), to levy (contributions, fines, etc); to draw (wages, the amount of profits, etc.). Now *dial.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. XXXIII 81 They haue for to sene that his rentes and revenues and suche other auantages rightwysly to be lyfte. 1473 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 43, viij markis be wis to be lyftyt ande rasit as for oute saide tairs 1491 *Act 7 Hen VII*, c 18 If the seid fyne had never be lifte. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist Ch Scot* II (1677) 59 His person arrested, his Rents lifted by the Kings Officers 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* IV. 79 He's sent To Fairyland to lift the rent 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Rand* XVI (1760) I 106 Entitling that person to lift his wages when they should become due. 1799 in J. Smith *Hist Jefferson Coll* (1857) 165 That a collection be lifted for the purpose of purchasing such a Dictionary as may be thought necessary for the Society. 1814 BYRON *To Moore* 3 Aug, Whose 'bills' are never 'lifted'. 1869 GIBBON *R Gray* v, The Laird lifted his rent.

8. *slang* To take up (a portable object; cf. 1 d) or drive away (cattle) with dishonest intentions, in wider sense, to steal In early use, to steal something from (a shop, etc.); to rob. Cf. *shop-lifting.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1373 Conuey it be crafte, lyft & lay asyde 1592 GREENE *Upst Courtier* G 3, It is reported you can lift, or nip a bounge, like a guire [*sic*] Coue 1595 RECORDER FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. I. II. 303 Lyfte is to robbe a shoppe or a gentilmans chamber 1666 DRYDEN *Ann Mirab* CCXXVIII, But if night robbers lift the well-stored hive, An humming through their waxen city grows. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 25 Ther came a company of highlanders, and lifted out of Frendraucht's ground, ane number of goods. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* I. 78 Thieves that came to lift their cattle.

1824 SCOTT *Wav.* XVIII, Donald Bean Lean never lifted less than a drove in his life. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1869) 74 He took to his old courses, and lifted a purse here, and a watch there. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. VI. II. 307 More [Scots] were bent on lifting kine and sheep. 1881 A. LANG *Library* 52 He used to tell how he had lifted a book ..from a stall on the Pont-Neuf 1892 R. KIPLING *East & West* in *Barrack-r. Ballads* 75 He has lifted the Colonel's mare that is the Colonel's pride.

transf. 1885 *Spectator* 10 Jan. 51/2 In painting-in his background, he is, therefore, reasonably entitled to 'lift' his materials wherever he finds them. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 456/3 All that is vitally concerned with Lincoln, is lifted bodily from Herndon's book

† **9.** The technical word for: To carve (a swan). (The text of quot. *c* 1500 app. contains some error.)

c 1500 *For to serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 374 Begynne at the lifte legge first of a Swan; and lyfte a goose y reared at the right legge first. 1513 *Bk Keruynge* ibid. 266 Lyfte that swanne 1804 FARLEY *Lond. Art Cookery* (ed. 10) 293 To lift a swan, you must slit it quite down the middle of the breast.

10. *Card-playing intr.* To cut (for deal). ? *Obs.*

1599 MINSHEU *Span. Dial* (1623) 26, I lift to see who shall deale, it must be a coat card. 1608 MACHIN & MARKHAM *Dumb Knt* IV i H 3 b, But come, lift for the dealing, it is my chance to deale. 1674–80 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 86 At French Ruff you must lift for deal.

11. *trans.* To take up and remove, take away; to drive (cattle) away or to market, to stike (a tent). *Sc.* To remove (a corpse) for burial; also *absol.*

a 1670 SPALDING *Troubl* (Bannatyne Club) I. 236 The said day Monro lifts his camp frae Strathbogie 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* XIII, We seem to be met at a funeral . Elliesław, when will you lift 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Ireland* I. 11 That's better than seeing them lifted to the pound. 1835 JAMES *Gipsy* II, I fear that we shall be obliged to lift our tents, and quit this pleasant nook 1836 MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Vow* V. XV, They came at dawn of day To lift the lady's corpse away 1856 KANE *Arct Expl.* II. VII. 79 Nearly all my hopes of lifting the sick . rest upon these dogs. 1882 *Macm Mag* XLVI 164 When an invitation is being given verbally to a funeral in Scotland, the person invited usually asks, 'When do you lift?' 1886 C SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 118 If a good ewe requires a lamb [her own being dead], it may be advisable to lift a small gimmer's lamb, and put it to her 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 7/1 A large number of families went to the church and lifted their books. 1891 *Newcastle Even Chron* 31 Jan 2/1 Interment on Sunday, to lift at 'Iwo o'clock. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/4 Some hot-headed proposals were made, one being to lift tools at once.

b. *U. S. To lift (a person's) hair*: to scalp.

1848 RUXTON *Life in Far West* 37 'We'll lift the hair, any how', continued the first, 'afore the scalps cold'

c. *U. S.* To get rid of, pay off (a mortgage)

1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* 79 The weather must lift the mortgage on his farm, and pay his taxes. 1886 STOCKTON *Lady or the Tiger* 74 So then the spectral mortgage could never be lifted.

12 a To take up out of the ground (*St.* in general sense); to dig up (potatoes).

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III 1125 When lifted for shipment to the London market, they [potatoes] are first riddled into sizes, then [etc.] 1883 J PURVES in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 354 The tall, strong farm-women 'lifting' the potatoes. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas Isl* I 1, There is still treasure not yet lifted 1892 E REEVES *Homeward Bound* 334 She had come over to Paris to lift his remains and remove them to another place. 1892 F P DIXON *Seed Catalogue* 25 Fifty-fold [potato] which may be lifted July and August.

b. *Sc.* To carry (a crop), clear (a cornfield).

1876 A LAING *Lindores Abbey* XXIV 309 He went and searched the ground after the crop was lifted. 1883 [see LIFTED *ppl. a.*]

13. To hit (the ball) into the air; esp. in *Cricket*: often with the bowler as object

1874 *Times* 5 Oct 11/2 When the [golf] ball must be 'skied', or lifted over some swell of the ground. 1882 *Daily Tel* 24 June, W. G lifted Spofforth round to the leg boundary 1894 N. GALE *Cricket Songs* 31 He lifts you o'er the Baths for six. 1897 *Daily News* 16 June 3/4 Hill, as is his custom, lifted the ball a good deal

14 *Comb*: † **lift-leg**, a name for strong ale.

1587 HARRISON *England* II XVIII (1877) I 295 There is such headie ale and beere in most of them, as is commonlie called huffecap, stride wide, and lift leg

† **Lift**, *ppl. a Obs.* [pa pple. of LIFT *v.*] = LIFTED *ppl. a* Also with *up*.

1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. XXXII. 81 Ne neither of them shalle be the lift hand to mayntenaunce of wrong. 1617 A NEWMAN *Pleas Vis* 18 Then seem'd his lookes, and lift-vp hands to say, 'Take heed by me'. 1679 'T. TICKLEFOOT' *Trial Wakeman* 7 He replyed with lift up hands, God forbid that [etc.] 1724 M DAVYS *Reformed Coquet* 163 With lift-up Hands imploring help.

Liftable (lĭ·ftăb'l), *a.* [f. LIFT *v.* + -ABLE.]

1856 FERRIER *Inst Metaph.* Introd 62 To divide the ponderable into the liftable by us . and the still liftable, though not by us 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs Carlyle's Lett.* III 194, I was to remove thither with my work (so soon as liftable). 1893 *Field* 4 Mar. 335/1 The centre-plate is so fitted as to be liftable into or out of the boat.

Lifted (lĭ·ftĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. LIFT *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the vb.: Raised aloft, upreared, elevated, exalted; stolen, etc. Also with *up*

1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* R 3 Let vs daylye call to God with lifted vp heartes and handes. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXIX. v, Thy lifted hand a might of wonder showeth. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 725 She endeavour'd to stop his lifted up Arm from falling on me. 1667 MILTON *P. L* XI. 866 In the Cloud a Bow, Conspicuous with three lifted colours gay. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* IV. i. 1803 Provoke the lifted Sword and pointed Spear. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. Gentl. N. Scotl.* (1754) II. 93 His

Grandfather .. is therein assured of the immediate Restitution of his Lifted, that is, stolen Cows. 1819 WORDSW. *Waggoner* IV 151 The morning light in grace Strikes upon his lifted face. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* iv. (1891) 184 All their changing grace of depressed or lifted pinnacle. 1859 GEO. ELIOT (*title*) The Lifted Veil. 1883 MRS. HOPKINS *Autumn Swallows, Bormus*, Down from the lifted cornfield trips The child. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Apr. xxv, The last red ray Fled from her lifted arm.

Lifter (lɪ·ftəɹ). [f. LIFT *v.* + -ER 1] One who or that which lifts in senses of the vb.

1. One who lifts or raises, in either a material or an immaterial sense. Also with *up*.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps* iii. 3 Thou (o Lorde) art .. the lifter vp of my heade. 1552 HULOET, Lifter wyth leuere, *phalangarius*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Llevador*, a bearer, a lifter 1649 PRYNNE *Demurrer to Jews' Remitter* 83 The greatest designers, plotters and lifters up of themselves against the interest of Christ 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 156/2 Musick is a lifter of Dead, Drowsie and Melancholly Spirits. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl* Wks. X 401 Long pieces of wood to which the action of a long line of lifters might be applied 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 927 Two men at a vat, and a boy as a layer or lifter can make about 6 or 8 reams in 10 hours 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 366 The lifter up to the nations of the banner of righteousness

b. One who takes up dishonestly; a thief. Cf. *cattle-lifter, shop-lifter*.

a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, III. i, Why, I am a lifter, maister, by occupation 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 129 1674-80 COTTON *Compl Gamester* 5 Pads, Biters, Divers, Lifters .. these may all pass under the general .. appellation of Rooks. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxix, Ye needna ask whae Rob Roy is, the reiving lifter that he is. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 278 While in the 'lifter's' possession .. they [books] had been enriched by numerous annotations. 1885 *Fraser* 11 We are shifters, we are lifters, Working skilfully together.

c. One of a sect of Scottish presbyterians who considered it essential that the officiating minister should 'lift' a piece of sacramental bread while uttering the prayer of consecration

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott* II 520 Hence originated a schism, and the two parties were distinguished by the name of lifters and anti lifters

2. Something which lifts or is used for lifting.

a Something which elevates or raises, in either a material or an immaterial sense; applied also to any simple implement, e.g. †a crutch, †a fork, a curved piece of iron for lifting a stove-lid, and in mod. slang to a heavy blow Also with *up*

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 76/36 A Lifter, forke, *fuscina* *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lifter*, a Crutch 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus* viii 158 *Sakeph Gadol*, or the Greater Lifter up, as if it designed the Musick to be very Loud 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 7 Used as a lifter of water to the top of water-wheels. 1881-3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig Knowl* 665 Dreams in antiquity were thought to be of importance as lifters of the veil 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* xxxiii 383 As long as I'm going to hit him at all, I'm going to hit him a lifter

b. Technical uses. †(*a*) *Anat* = LEVATOR 2. (*b*) *Mining* The wooden beams used as stems for stamps in old-fashioned stamp-mills (Raymond *Mining Gloss*.) (*c*) *Magnetism*. The cross-piece of soft iron applied to the poles of a horse-shoe magnet. (*d*) *Weaving*. ? An appliance for raising and depressing the leaves of the heddles. (*e*) *Steam-engine* The arm on a lifting-rod that raises the puppet-valve (Webster, 1864). (*f*) *Papermaking* A bucket-wheel for raising the pulp from the reservoir to the trough. (*g*) *Founding*. 'A tool for dressing the mould; also a contrivance attached to a cope to hold the sand together when the cope is lifted' (Webster, 1864). (*h*) *Surg.* = ELEVATOR 2. (*i*) = *lifting-cam*.

(*a*) 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II i. 86 That Muscle of the shoulder blade, from its office commonly called the Levator, or the Lifter

(*b*) 1671 *Phil Trans* VI 2108 Suffering the Lifters to fall with great force on the Ore, thereby breaking it into small sand 1860 *Eng & For Mining Gloss* (Cornwall Terms), *Lifters*, wood beams, to which the iron heads of a stamping mill are fastened

(*c*) 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil* IV I. 387 The contact or lifter of soft iron to be placed at the other end of the bars 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 396 The soft iron lifter of a horse-shoe magnet

(*d*) 1865 BEN BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I 236 A weaver upon a 'jacquard' loom, had the misfortune to break one of the irons of her lifter.

(*f*) 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 938 The pressure of the pulp and water in the vat forces the pulp up the pipe into the lifter-box, whence it is taken by rotatory lifters, and discharged into a trough, where it runs down and mixes with the thick pulp from the chest

(*i*) 1852 BURN *Nav. & Milit. Dict* II, Lifter or Lifting-cog, cam or wiper. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 5/1 The lifter raises the central lever or pawl.

Lifting (lɪ·ftɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LIFT *v.* + -ING 1] 1. The action of the vb. LIFT in various senses. Also *lifting up*. †Also *concr.* in *hand-lifting* so much as can be taken up by the hand. † *At the lifting*: on the point of removal.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 204 Glotoun was a gret cherl and grym in þe lyftynge. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 567 Stanys [which] Fell fra þe fyrmament as a hand lyftyng. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 107 The lyftyngys vppe of the crosse. 1551 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiv. *marg. note*, The exercise of the spirit & lyftynge vp of the mind to God, ar called medytacions. 1590 JAS. VI *Sp. Gen. Assembly* Aug., As for our Neighbour Kirk in England they want nothing of the Masse, but the liftings. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 382 Surbating .. cometh .. sometime by the hardness of the ground, and high lifting of the horse. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. 170 There had been some liftings at him in the Court by Sir John Cook. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 240 This army .. by and attour 10000 baggage men is now at the lifting. 1674-80 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 92 In the lifting for dealing the least deals *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. Genti. N. Scotl.* (1754) II. 230 The stealing of their Cows they call Lifting, a soft ning Word for Theft 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* I. xxiii. 285 A sudden lifting of the fog showed them the cape. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad Lanc* 74 The 'lifting' of women by men on Easter Monday 1884 PAE *Eustace* xix. 244 The cargo is ours for the lifting 1901 W. D. HOWELLS *Lit. Friends* II. vi. 89 In a lifting of the rain he walked with me down to the village.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *gen*, as *lifting power, trade*; b. a contrivance or portion of a machine adapted for lifting, as *lifting-bar, -blade, -cog, -crane, -gear, -hitch, -hook, -pallet, -piece, -rod, -screw, -tongs, -wire*; **lifting-cam**, a cam or projection by which a lifting movement is effected, e.g. in firearms; **lifting-day** *local* = *heaving-day*; **lifting-dog**, (*a*) = *lifting-cam*; (*b*) (see quot. 1881 2); **lifting-jack** (see JACK *sb*.1 10).

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 247 The *lifting bars which in shape are something like blunted knife blades. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 359 The *lifting-cams or 'dogs', are dispen ed with. 1852 *Lifting-cog [see LIFTER 2 b (f)]. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* I 206/2 These three requisites are very beautifully combined in the *lifting crane 1881 GREENER *Gun* 264 Knock the wire pivot right through the *lifting dogs. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Lifting dog*, a claw hook for grasping a column of bore-rods while raising or lowering them. 1887 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 2/7 The pinnace was crushed through the breaking of the *lifting gear 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 247 Half the number of *lifting hooks are attached to the lifting bars 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Op. rat. Mechanic* 513 That the end of the spring may project a little way over the point of the *lifting-pallet 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, **Lifting-pieces*, are Parts of a Clock, which do lift up and unlock the Detents in the Clock-part. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 217 There are four pins in the minute wheel for raising the quarter lifting piece. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 357 A much greater *lifting power has been obtained with other varieties of the electro-magnet 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II 185 This Gentleman .. is remarkable for carrying on the *lifting Trade.

Lifting (lɪ·ftɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LIFT *v.* + -ING 2.] That lifts, in senses of the vb., *spec.* in **lifting-bridge**, a bridge of which either a part or the whole may be drawn up at one end when needful; **lifting-gate** = LIFT *sb*.2 15; **lifting-pump**, any pump other than a force-pump; **lifting-sail**, a sail whose action tends to lift the bows out of the water; **lifting-set**, 'the series of pumps by which water is raised from the bottom of a mine by successive lifts' (Knight *Dict Mech.* 1875).

13 *E. E. Allit P.* B. 443 After harde dayez wern out an hundreth & fyfte, As þat lyftande lome (the ark) luged aboute. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett fr New-Eng.* (1867) 8 Even the Parson himselfe gave me a lifting hand 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) IX 17/2 Of lifting-pumps there are several sorts. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Nant. Steam Eng.* 65 On the top of the air bucket fits the lifting valve 1851 *Illustr Catal Gt. Exhib* 1148 Swing, lifting, or rolling bridges are in such cases indispensable. 1875 *Carpentry & Join* 135 These double legged tables are very generally made with a rack to allow of their rising by the application of a lifting force. 1888 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 205 The jib and flying-jib are lifting sails 1894 *Daily News* 19 June 6/5 The supremely interesting feature of this really great work are the lifting bascules 1895-6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 215 By its use the extensor or lifting muscles are developed 1898 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 7/1 The mechanism of the lifting roadway is so perfect in its action

Lifull, obs. form of LIFEFUL.

†**Lig.** *Obs.* Also 7 **ligge** [Origin obscure; the identity of the word in the two quots. is not certain.] a. A projection. b. A band, stripe

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III xiii. (1611) 125 When any part is thus born with ligges, like peeces of the flesh or skinne, depending, it is termed erasing. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II vii. 252, I cannot .. empale each Page of this Discourse with a Black mourning Lig

Lig, obs. and dial. form of LIE *v*.1

†**Li·gable**, *a. Mus. Obs.* [ad. L. type **ligābilis*, f. *ligāre* to bind: see -ABLE.] Of two or more notes: That may be 'tied' together.

1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus.* Annot., Minimes cannot be tied or enter in ligature But that defect might be supplyed by dashing the signe of the degree either with one stroke, or two, and so cause the Ligable figures serue to any small quantitie of time we list 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 40 There are foure ligable Notes, that is, a Large, a Long, a Breefe, and a Semibreefe

Ligament (lɪ·gămĕnt). [ad. L. *ligāment-um*, f. *ligāre* to bind.]

†1. Anything used in binding or tying; a band, tie; *Surg* a bandage, ligature. *Obs.* in lit. sense.

1599 A. M. tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 344/1 Cut of linnen ligamentes the breadth of three fingers, grease them in this salve. . Tye then these ligamentes theron. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 66 The Prince of Aurange .could finde no meanes to stanch the Bloud, either by Medicine or Ligament. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iii. App. § 4 (1682) 27 The Gardener, with his Ligaments of Leather, secures the main Branches. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone Br Thames* 7 All the Work well cemented and join'd together with proper Ligaments. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. I. 228 Their drawers .. are more convenient than breeches .. being without any tight ligaments.

b *fig.* Chiefly, a tie, bond of union.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22595 My boondes and my lygamentys Ben dyuerse comaundementys, To holden in subiecyoun flolkes off relygyoun. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. v 280 The bishoppe of Rome .. might have released or pardoned .. such ligaments, mults, or canonicall corrections as he had inioyned to publike offenders. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 38, I have not those strait ligaments, or narrow obligations to the World, as to dote on life. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. x, He looked up .. in my uncle Toby's face, then cast a look upon his boy;—and that ligament, fine as it was,—was never broken. 1796 BURKE *Reg. Peace* I (1892) 70 The law of nations, the great ligament of mankind 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xvii. (1877) 326 The Sacraments have been often called the ligaments for the wounds of the soul. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* iv. (1852) 69, I find here a woman, a man, a child, amongst whom and myself there exist the closest ligaments. No matter whether of love or hate; . of right or wrong.

2. *Anat.* One of the numerous short bands of tough, flexible, fibrous tissue which bind the bones of the body together. By extension applied to any membranous fold which supports an organ and keeps it in position.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 20 Ne leeue we nouȝt þat ech brood ligament is a skyn, & ech round ligament to be a senewe 1599 MASSINGER etc *Old Law* I i, I might have gently lost it in my cradle, Before my nerves and ligaments grew strong 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed 3) 213 The Ligament of the Thigh-bone, which is commonly called the round one 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol* VIII 120 A flexible ligament, inserted, by one end into the head of the ball, by the other into the bottom of the cup [of a ball and socket joint]; which ligament keeps the two parts of the joint in their place 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXI, The ligament which unites the Siamese twins. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud* 275 To Goethe, bones and ligaments were not less beautiful and full of interest than flowers and streams.

b. A similar part in lower organisms

1797 *Encycl Brit* XIII 537 A ligament placed at the summit of the [oyster] shell serves as an arm to its operations. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I 42 They [insects] are cut, as it were, into two parts. These parts are in general connected by a slender ligament or hollow thread. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV 185 In those with a sessile one [sc. abdomen] the base is attached to the metaphragm by strong ligaments.

c. *spec.* in *Conch.* The elastic substance which holds together the valves of a bivalve shell.

1816 T. BROWN *Elem Conchol.* 155 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII 433/1 To this hinge is superadded a ligament. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol* VIII (1855) 242. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log bk.* 123 The ligament which holds the two shells together

3. *Comb.*, as *ligament-wise* adv.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 389 These .. are knit to the proper membrane of euery gristle by the interposition as it were of a Periostion Ligament wise

Hence †**Li gament** *v rare*, to bind *together*.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III 210 There was great wisdom in framing that oath, to ligament the single person and people together

Ligamental (ligămĕ·ntăl), *a.* [f. LIGAMENT + -AL.] Of the nature of a ligament, composed of the fibrous tissue of which ligaments consist

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I 2 Muscles often spryng out of Ligamentall Cartilages 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 628 The Tongue hath no Ligamentall Fibres to strengthen it as Muscles haue. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* V v. 239 The Urachos or ligamentall passage derived from the bottome of the bladder.

b Pertaining to the ligament (of a bivalve)

1850 J. D. SOWERBY in *Dana's Geol* App I 699 Equivalve, suborbicular, thin, ligamental area elongate. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 247 The internal ligament, or cartilage, is lodged in furrows formed by the ligamental plates. *Ibid.* 286 A distinct ligamental ridge in each valve

Ligamentary (ligămĕ·ntări), *a.* [f. LIGAMENT + -ARY] a. Of the nature of or composing a ligament, consisting of the tissue proper to ligaments. b Of or pertaining to a ligament

1744 tr *Boerhaave's Inst* III 411 Besides these ligamentary Fasciæ, there are also others more broad and muscular 1783 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* I 188 The ligamentary periosteum, which covers the vertebræ. 1816 D. P. BLAINE *Veterinary Art* 411 Ossifications and ligamentary enlargements 1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 312 Flax is applied by the natives to almost every purpose of clothing, building, picking, or wherever ligamentary structure can be turned to account 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr Creat* V 87 In some of the nail-heads . there appear well-marked ligamentary impressions

Ligamenti ferous, *a Conch.* [See -FEROUS] (See quot.)

1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 56 *Ligamentiferous*, having or containing the ligament, as the cardinal pit in Mya.

Ligamento- (ligămĕ·nto), used as a pseudo-L. comb. form. with the meaning 'ligamentous and . . ', as *ligamento-cartilaginous, -muscular* adjs.

1782 A. MONRO *Anat Bones, Nerves*, etc 67 This flexible ligamento-cartilaginous substance 1835-6 TODD *Cycl Anat.* I 519/1 A large ligamento-muscular plate.

Ligamentous (ligămĕ·ntəs), *a.* [f. LIGAMENT + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a ligament; composed of the tissue proper to ligaments.

1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* I. vi. (1686) 9 A Muscle, which is one while ligamentous and nervous, and otherwhiles fleshy. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict.* s.v. *Plants*, Those [plants] that are not woody may be reduced to six Sorts, viz. the fibrous, ligamentous, bulbous [etc.] 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 23 All ligamentous parts are weak in their vital powers. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 32 It had unfortunately acquired

a ligamentous adhesion to the orbicular ligament of the hip. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* III. 409 The second kind of articulation, the ligamentous, he affirms takes place only in orthopterous and some neuropterous insects. 1872 MIVART *Elem Anat.* 28 Ligamentous fibres bind together the margins of the apposed articular surfaces. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 119 The tongue consists merely of ligamentous or cellular substance.

b. Pertaining to the ligaments of the body.

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 563 Gouty, or ligamentous and tendinous inflammation.

Hence **Ligamentously** *adv*, by ligaments.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI 609 Being also connected ligamentously with the scapulæ.

Ligan, obs. form of LAGAN, wreckage.

Ligance, obs form of LIGEANCE.

†Ligate, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L *ligāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ligāre* to bind.] 'Bound, tied'.

1604 in R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*

Ligate (lai'geit), *v.* Chiefly *Surg.* [f. L. *ligāt-*, ppl. stem of *ligāre* to bind.] *trans.* To bind with a ligature or bandage; *spec.* in *Surg*, to tie up (a bleeding artery or vessel).

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Ek. Physicke* 37/1 Open a blacke Henne on her backe, applye and also ligate her on his head. 1775 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1873) VII 652 He was at that time even destitute of a needle to ligate a bleeding vessell 1896 TREVES *Syst. Surg.* I. 540 When a surgeon is ligating an artery 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VI. 244 If the superior mesenteric artery be ligated. *fig.* *c* 1600 *Timon* III. v, I let it be lawfull for me to ligate and obligate your eares with my words.

Hence **Ligated** *ppl a*, tied with a ligature; (of letters) united in a ligature; **Ligating** *vbl. sb.* Also **Ligator**, 'an instrument to place and fasten a ligature' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 31 b/1 That nature may have time to close the cutt and ligated vayne 1866 T WRIGHT in *Intell Observ* No 50. 108 The Roman ligated letters. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Ligating-forceps 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI. 165 The formation of a thrombus is of no assistance in securing obliteration of a ligated vessel.

Ligation (laige'ɪʃən). [ad L. *ligātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ligāre* to bind.]

†1. The action or process of binding; a connecting or binding fast; also, the condition of being bound; suspension (of the faculties). *Obs.*

1597 A M tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg.* 'iij, To bring to passe in this wretched worlde, in our bodye, a shorte and breefe ligatione [of us and Heaven] 1612 J COTTA *Disc. Dang Pract Physicke* i. vii 68 To them that sleep in their clothes there is not so true a ligation of their senses. 1638 *Penit. Conf* viii (1657) 237 He that hath not the power of absolution hath not the power of ligation. 1643 SIR T BROWNE *Relig Med* II § 11 The slumber of the body seems to be but the waking of the soul It is the ligation of sense, but the liberty of reason 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ligation*, a binding, also the tongue-tying in children especially 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq.* 291 They having no coherence or ligation with the time of the Prophet, but onely with one another 1684 T BURNET *Theory of Earth* I 196 The ligation of Satan proves this point effectually for so long as Antichrist reigns, Satan cannot be said to be bound.

2. The action of binding with a ligature; *esp.* in *Surg*, the operation of tying up (a bleeding artery, etc.) Also, an instance of this.

1597 A. M tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 27/2 The ligatione or tyinge of the teeth, to joyn them together 1634 T JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg* XIV iii 556 The habit of the body ought to prescribe a measure in ligation for tender bodies cannot away with so hard binding as hard. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Queries* Wks. (1673) 588 Swathing, and the rest of the ligations used by Nurses to Infants 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg* II v 39 If such a Wound should happen in the joint of the Hip, where such Ligation cannot be made 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 165 It is this angeitis which leads to the closure of a vessel after ligation.

3. Something used in binding, a ligature, bandage, bond, tie; also, the place of tying. *arch*

1597 A. M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 44 b/2 Reducinge both the endes of the ligatione which we have in our hands above on the wounde. 1633 J. DONE *Hist Septuagint* 48 There was also an enrichment of Precious stones, strung through a ligation of Cords. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xlvii, Ther is a peculiar Religion attends frendship, ther is according to the Etymologie of the word, a ligation and solemne tie 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxviii, A bundle tied with tape, and sealed at each fold and ligation with black wax.

†Ligatory, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type **ligātōrius*, f. *ligāre* to bind: see -ORY.] a. Serving to bind or tie up b. That has binding force, obligatory.

1610 HEYWOOD *Lanc Witches* iv. (1634) H 3, *Dough* Now do I thinke upon the codpeece point the young jade gave him at the wedding. *Arth.* A ligatory point. *Bant* Alas poore Lawrence. 1625 W. B *True School War* 4 It is cleere amongst .. Professors of Cases of Conscience, That the errour which . is called an erroneous Conscience, is ligatorie.

Ligature (li'gătiŭr), *sb.* Also 7 ligator. [ad L. *ligātūra*, f. *ligāre* to bind. Cf. F. *ligature*.]

1. Anything used in binding or tying; a band, bandage, tie. Chiefly *spec.* in *Surgery*, a thread or cord used to tie up a bleeding artery, to strangulate a tumour, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 82 Also it is good to . streyne þi ligature at þe ground of þi wounde, & bynde it losely at þe mouþ of þe wounde. 1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg* H iij b, Let it .. be cut in the myddes of the ligature and let the nether parte be left. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. i. 1, Whether by spells, ligatures, philtures, incantations, &c. this Disease .. may be cured. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 269 The Cover is .. a kind of Band or Ligature to the whole Fabrick. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 102 The fillets and ligatures that .. Nurses use to bind them flat unto the Head. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I i, I likewise felt several slender ligatures across my body. 1805 FOSTER *Ess* II. ii. 132 The ligatures which the Olympic pugilists bound on their hands and wrists. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvii, It is impossible that my bandage or ligature, knit by these fingers, should have started. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II 277 The ligature [for the artery of a sheep] should generally be made of waxed silk 1896 TREVES *Syst Surg.* I 217 The finest sulphochromic catgut forms a trustworthy ligature.

b. *fig.* Anything binding or uniting; a bond, tie.

1627 H BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* Ep. Ded. 9 No ligatures of lawes can long hold them. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib* To Rdr. (1821) 1 History .. the common bond and ligature, which unites present time with all ages past. 1642 JER TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 329 The Bishop is the band, and ligature of the Churches Unity. 1827 *Examiner* 689/1 The ligatures which connect him with the narrative which he delivers are very artificial.

2. = LIGAMENT 2. Not now in good use.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 177 þis hipe boon. is maad fast aboue wiþ ligaturis & pannyclis & nerues 1641 WILKINS *Math Magick* I v (1648) 29 The Ligatures for the strengthning of them [nerves], that they may not flag and languish in their motions. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm* II 225 It is said of Belshazzar, Dan 5 that the joynts (bindings or ligatures) of his loyns were loosed. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 175 The [snake's] eggs were not held by a ligature, but appeared pasted together by some strong adhesive gum.

3. The action of tying; an instance of this. Also, the result of the action or operation; a tie or the place where it is made. a. *Surg.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg* L j b, Howe many maners of lygatures or rollynges ben there and howe ought they to be made? 1597 LOWE *Chirurg* (1634) 93 In amputation . I finde the ligator reasonable sure, providing it be quickly done. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 212 Mr Hamilton made three ligatures in the jugular vein of a cat. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man Oper. Surg.* III. 17 Ligature was known amongst the ancients for the removal of pedunculated tumours. 1896 TREVES *Syst. Surg* I. 540 The ligature of a main artery in its continuity

b *gen.* The action of binding up or tying.

1651 WITTIE *Primrose's Pop. Errr.* IV xlviii. 406 Some doe annoint the weapon, and binde it up carefully. Neverthelesse, some say, that by the onely dipping of the weapon into the box of ointment, without any ligature, they have performed a cure 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III iii, The fatal noose with the most strict ligature squeezed the blood into his face. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* VIII. 137 A tight ligature was made behind each stone

4. *Mus.* A method of indicating the connexion or binding of notes into groups, as a guide to their rendering by the executant. In ancient notation, a compound note-form expressing two or more tones to be sung to one syllable. †*In ligature* (of notes) connected in this way. In mod. notation = TIE or SLUR In *Counterpoint*, a SYNCOPATION.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus* 9 *Phi* But how if it haue a tayle on the right side? *Ma.* Then it is as though it were not in Ligature and is a Long. *Ibid*, Annot, Ligatures were deuised for the Ditties sake, so that how manye notes serued for one syllable, so many notes were tied together 1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl* 40 A Ligature is the conioyning of simple Figures [notes] by fit strokes 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s v, Hence syncopes are often called ligatures, because they are made by the ligature of many notes 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus* (1789) II. iii. 183 Ligatures or binding notes 1848 CRAIG, *Ligature*, in Music, a binding indicated by a curved line 1880 ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict Mus* II 136 *Ligature*, a passage of two or more notes, sung to a single syllable *Ibid.* 138 In some old printed books, the last note of a Ligature is placed obliquely, in which case it is always to be sung as a Breve.

5. In *Writing* and *Printing* Two or more letters joined together and forming one character or type, a monogram. Also, a stroke connecting two letters. *In ligature*, combined in one character or type

1693 *Phil Trans.* XVII 887 These Ligatures have been a long time Thorns in the Eyes of all that first learn Greek 1731 BAILEY vol II, *Ligatures* [with Printers], types consisting of two letters, as *ff*, *fi*, *ß*, &c. 1773 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV 326 As for the Greeks, nothing is more common than ligatures, or monograms, on their coins 1880 WARREN *Book plates* xii. 137 The two initials are in ligature. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I v 263 In the earlier monumental scripts the letters are separate, but in some of the Egyptian papyri certain letters are united by ligatures. 1885 COOK tr *Sievers' O. E. Gram.* (1887) 5 The ligatures and diphthongs are never geminated. 1896 J. C EGBERT *Lat. Inscript* 67 Ligatures . are common in Gallic inscriptions from the first century A D. . Ligatures of Three Letters.

†**6.** Binding quality; also *concr.*, that which has this quality. *Obs.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 100 Salt it is which gives ligature, weight, and constitution to things. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s v *Fir tree*, They grow in moist or barren Gravel, and poor Ground, if not over sandy and light, without any loamy Ligature.

†**7.** The state of being bound; suspension of the intellectual or physical powers (see quots.). *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ligature*, among mystic divines, signifies a total suspension of the superior faculties, or intellectual powers of the soul. . This passive state of these contemplative people they call their ligature. *Ligature*, is also used for a state of impotency, in respect to venery, caused by some charm, or witchcraft

Ligature (li'gătiŭr), *v.* [f. LIGATURE *sb.*] *trans.* To bind with a ligature or bandage; *spec.* in *Surg.* to tie up (an artery, etc.).

1716-20 *Lett. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) I. 297 All Things were prepared, her Leg ligatured, and .. plunged in the warm Bath. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 43 Goat skins..blown full and ligatured, are put under the corners that appear most to sink. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 19 A wounded artery or vein should be ligatured above and below the wound. 1888 CARPENTER in *Standard* 28 Sept. 3/3 The way in which infants were clothed and ligatured. 1896 TREVES *Syst Surg.* I. 217 One does not require to ligature many vessels in a wound now that we have such excellent pressure forceps.

fig. 1821 *Tales of my Landlord*, *Witch of Glas Llyn* II. 194 By ligaturing his energies and cooling his friends, prudence would have ruined the cause which rashness saved.

Hence **Ligatured** *ppl. a.*

1859 *Nat. Encycl.* I 150 The ligatured vessel. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 298 A ligatured artery.

Lig-by (li gbəi) *Obs* exc. *north. dial.* [f. *lig*, northern f. LIE *v.*[1] + BY *adv.*] A bedfellow; a mistress, concubine; = LIE BY 1.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 379 Edith his wife, who before time had beene one of King Henrie the First his sweet hearts and lig bies. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* v. i. Wks. 1873 III 85 I'le be none of his Ligby for twice so mickle 1698 LACY *Sauny the Scot* II. i 9 He means to make one of your Lasses his Wench—that is, his Love and his Ligby. 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Lig-beside*, or *Lig by*, a concubine.

Li'gdur. *dial.* Also 7 lig-dewe. [Possibly a corruption of F *ligature* LIGATURE, which occurs in the somewhat similar sense 'belt of coarse cloth worn by pensants and carters'.] (See quot. 1402.)

1617 *MS. Visitations Archd Canterbury* (Cathedral Libr.) 148 We present Francis Tresse for laying of. a dirty paire of lig-dewes in the chest where the church ornaments do usually lie 1902 *Eng. Dial Dict*, *Ligdur*, long gaiters reaching to the thighs [*Kent*].

Lige, obs. form of LEAGUE, LIE *v.*[1], LIEGE.

Ligeance (lə'dʒăns, li'dʒăns). Forms: 4 **legg(e)aunce, lygeaunce, ligence, lygiauns, liegance**, 4-5 **ligeaunce, leg(e)aunce, lygaunce**, 4-6 **liegeaunce**, 4-7 **lege-, legiance, ligance**, 5 **legiaunce, legauns, legence, liegiance, lyeg(e)aunce, lygeance, lygeaurs**, 6 **legyaunce**, 6-7 **liegeance**, 7-8 **leigeance, ligiance**, 5-9 **ligeance**. [a OF *ligeance*, *legiance*, etc. (latinized *ligentia*, *ligantia*, *legiancia*), f. *lige* LIEGE. see -ANCE. Cf. ALLEGIANCE.]

1. The obligation of a liege man to his liege lord; the duty of fidelity of a subject to his sovereign or government; = ALLEGIANCE 2. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1377 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) I. 217 And in his leggaunce worthily He abod mony a bitter brayd *c* 1382 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 503 þat alle þo ordris of fieris, in peyne of lesynge of alle hor legeaunce, telle þo kynge what is þis sacrament *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 105 Comaundinge hem vppon legeaunce To come in al hast 1471 *Arriv. Edw IV* (Camden) 39 [They] became his true liegemen, with as streight promyse of trew legiaunce as cowthe be devised. 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p xcviii, Wee understand . your true mind & faithful liegiance towards us. *c* 1500 *Melusine* lvii 338 'By god', said geffray, 'gramercy, Fayre lordes, and I am redy to receyue you to your lygeaunce.' And penne they dyde to hym hommage 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* II. xi (Arb) 112 She enuirons her people round, Retaining them by oth and liegeance *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 93 They owe him no leigance, nor obedience 1660 R COKE *Justice Vind* 49 How vile would this man make Majesty! how light the ligeance which is due not only by nature, but by oath from all subjects to their rightful Soveraigns' *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* II (1692) 191 None sate there before he had taken an oath to bear true ligance to him and his heirs, and to defend his Majesty against all perils. 1689 *Consid conc. Succession & Allg* 19 Allegiance or Ligeance with respect to the King (for anciently even Inferiour Lords had their Liege men) imports That [etc] 1839-44 TUPPER *Proverb Philos* (1852) 134 Ligeance we swear to our God, and ligeance well we have kept.

occas in *pl.* 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I cclii 258 The frenche kynge shall rendre and delyuer to the kynge of Englande .. the honours, regalities, obeisances, homages, liegeances that apperteyneth to the crowne of Fraunce. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 471 By the Faith and Liegances which to us ye owe.

†b. Phr. *To do* or *make* (one's) *ligeance* *Obs*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 55 þat he and his successours and men of Scotlond schulde doo homage legeaunce and feaute to the kynges of Engelond 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr* (1851) 80 Agens here ligeaunce and solempne ooth maad to king Jon. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 2680 The king of fraunce To whom he had made his lyegeaunce *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlvi 446 Therto ben ȝe bownden Echon be the legeaunce ȝe han me don. 1652 G. W. tr *Cowel's Inst.* 23 The next capitall Lord to whom her Ancestors had done legiance.

2. The sway or jurisdiction of a sovereign over his subjects or 'lieges'; the territories subject to a sovereign. Now only in legal use.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1270 We . buþ Charlis men þe Emperere & vnder his liegeaunce 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 176 What is a king in his ligeance, Wher that ther is no lawe in londe? 1447 *Act* 25 *Hen. VI* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 9 Any such Irish enemies so received to the legeance of our Souveraigne Lord 1609 LD.-CHANC. ELLESMERE *Sp. on Postnati* 5 Hee was borne within the ligeance of his said Maiestie. 1628 COKE *On Litt* 129 He may be born out of the realm of England yet within the liegeance. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded., The Seas of Engl. were ever under the Legiance of our Kings. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 366 Such as are born within the dominions of the crown of England, that is, within the ligeance, or as it is generally called, the allegiance of

the king. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 341 All persons born out of the ligeance of the Crown of England. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr* (1879) II. xxxi. 570 An alien enemy living within the ligeance of our king.

†**Li·geancy.** *Obs.* Also **legeancy.** [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] = prec.

1647 DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* iii. 82 The definition of Legeancy is set down in the great customary of Normandy, *Ligeantia est quâ domino tenentur vassalli sui* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Liege*, Liege man is he that owes ligeancy to his Liege Lord. 1660 SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem Asserted* v. (1682) 36 Allegiance or ligeancy is due to the King, and none but the King.

Lige(a)r, Ligence, obs. ff. LEDGER, LIGEANCE.

Ligeretie, ligeritie, variants of LEGERITY.

1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist Relat* 153 It was rather his ambition and ligeretie .. which made him take so sudden and unexpected a resolution

Ligg(en, obs. and dial. form of LIE *v.*[1]

Liggat(e, ligget, dial. var. LIDGATE.

Ligge, obs. f. LIE *v.*[1], LIEGE; var. LIG *Obs.*

Ligger (li·gəɹ), *sb. dial.* [f. *lig*, northern var. LIE *v.*[1] + -ER[1]. Cf. LEDGER *sb.*, which is a doublet of this word, and occurs in several of its senses.]

1. A coverlet.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord* (1790) 85 Hangers, liggers, and all that is the Kinge's stuffe 1847 HALLIWELL, *Ligger*, a coverlet for a bed. *Linc.*

2. †A scaffolding-timber; = LEDGER *sb.* 2 (*obs.*). Also, see quot. 1895.

1500–18 *Acc. Louth Steeple* in *Archæologia* X 83 For middle scaffolds two pieces going through, 16d, eight smaller liggers 4d. 1895 *E Anglian Gloss*, *Ligger*, a pole nailed horizontally from stud to stud to support the splints before receiving a coat of clay or loam.

†**3.** The nether millstone. (Cf. LEDGER *sb.* 4.)

1781 PEGGE in *Archæologia* (1785) VII 20 The stones which composed these primitive mills . were two, an upper stone or runner, and a nether, called in Derbyshire a ligger.

4 (See quots.)

1840 SPURDENS *Suppl to Forby*, *Ligger*, an extemporaneous bridge over a 'mash-deek' [mash dike] usually formed of an aldern pole lain over it. 1865 W. WHITE *E Eng* I 162 Ligger or, in native pronunciation, Ligga, is the plank across a ditch or drain. 1887 W RYE *Norfolk Broads* 67 We crossed a 'ligger', or plank bridge, over a little beck

5. *Angling.* A line with a float and bait which is left in the water, used chiefly in pike-fishing in the Norfolk Broads. (Cf LEDGER *sb* 5)

a 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E Anglia* 1883 G C DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* 130 You will see numerous bundles of reeds, each the size of a rolling pin These are the Broadman's 'liggers', or trimmers, which he sets for pike all over the Broad The line is rolled round the ligger with a foot or two free, and the double hook is baited with a roach.

Comb 1895 P. H. EMERSON *Birds, etc Norfolk Broadlands* 317 Liggermen detest them [grebes]; for they will clear their liggers of fish.

6. *Worsted-manuf.* One who puts the material on to a carding machine. Also *Ligger on* (Eng Dial. Dict).

1881 *Census Instructions* (1885) 107 Bobbin Ligger. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Jan 2/1.

Ligger (li·gəɹ), *v.* [f. LIGGER *sb.* Cf. LEDGER *v.*] *intr.* To fish with a 'ligger'. Hence **Li·ggering** *vbl sb*

1834 *New Monthly Mag* XLII 23 Our supreme sport, liggering for pike. 1883 G C DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* 130 The liggering on Rockland, therefore, does not interfere with the pike-fishing in the river

Ligging, obs. form of LYING.

Ligh(e, Ligher, obs. forms of LIE, LIAR.

Light (ləit), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 **lēoht**, 1 **līoht**, *Anglian* **lĕht**, 2–3 **leocht**, 2–5 **liht**, (4 **lyht**), 3–4 **liot**, **lit(t**, **lijt**, 3–5 **liȝt(e**, **lyȝt**, (**liȝht**, **lyȝhte**, **lyȝght**), **lith**, 4 **lyth(e**, 4–6 **lyght(e**, (5 **lyghth**, 6 **lyghtt**), *Sc.* **lycht**, (4 **lyicht**), 4, 6 **lyte**, (4 ? **leyt**, 6 **lytt**), 5 **leght**, 2–3, 4– *Sc.* **licht**, 3– **light.** [OE. *lēoht* str. neut. (later *lĕoht*, Anglian *lĕht*, early ME. *lĭht*) corresponds to OFris. *liacht*, OS. *lioht* (Du. *licht*), OHG. *lioht* (MHG. *lieht*, mod.G. *licht*):—OTeut **leuhtoᵐ*.—pre-Teut. **leuktom* (also **leukotom*, whence Goth. *liuhaþ*; for the suffix cf. NAKED *a.*), f. Aryan root **leuk-* to shine, be white. (Not in ON, which has instead a parallel formation on the same root, *liós*:—**leuhs-*.) According to some scholars, the sb. is the neuter of the adj. **leuhto-* LIGHT *a.*[2]; on this view the primary sense would be 'that which is bright'.

The Aryan root **leuk-* (: **louk-*, **lŭk-*) is represented in a great number of words. In Teut., besides the words mentioned above and their derivatives, there are those mentioned under LAIT *v.*, LEAM *sb.*[1], LEYE; also OE. *līxan* to lighten Outside Teut. the root appears in Skr. *ruc* to shine, *rōcas*, *rōcis* neut., brightness, *rukma* shining, Gr. λευκος white, λεύσσειν to see, L. *lūx*, *lūmen* light, *lūcēre* to shine, *lūna* (:—**louknā*) moon, OIrish *lōn*, *lūan* moon, *lōche* lightning, Welsh *llūg* light, *lluched* lightning, *lleufer* (OWelsh *louber*) light, OSl. *luča* beam of light.]

1. That natural agent or influence which (emanating from the sun, bodies intensely heated or burning, and various other sources) evokes the functional activity of the organ of sight.

a. Viewed as the medium of visual perception generally. Also, the condition of space in which light is present, and in which therefore vision is possible. Opposed to *darkness.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 3 God cwæð þa: ȝeweorðe leoht, and leoht wearð ȝeworht. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 44 Al was ðat firme ðrosing in niȝt, Til he wit hise word made liȝt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* VIII xxviii. (1495) 339 Lyghte shedyth itselfe fro the hyghest heuen anone to the mydle of the worlde. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* 1 23 Darknes from light we parte on two. 1593 SHAKS *Lucr.* 674 Light and lust are deadlie enemies. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 90 Since light so necessary is to life. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr* IV. ii, Now shine, sweet moon! let them have just light enough to make their passes 1756 BURKE *Subl & B* XXI. XIV, All colours depend on light. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I VI 45 Beyond a certain intensity light ceases to be light, and becomes mere pain.

b. Viewed as being itself an object of perception, cognized by means of the specific visual sensation indicated by the use of words like 'bright', 'shining', etc. Also, in particularized sense, an individual shining or appearance of light.

For *Northern*, *Southern Lights* (= AURORA *Borealis*, *Australis*), *Zodiacal light*, see the adjs.

Beowulf 727 Him of eaȝum stod liȝe ȝelicost leoht unfæȝer. ?*a* 1100 *O E. Chron* an. 789 (Laud MS) Heofenlic leoht [*MS F* lioht] wæs ȝelome seoȝen ðær þer he ofslaȝen wæs. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 1594 Swuch leome & liht leitede þrinne. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 588 She saw þer inne a lith ful shir, Also brith so it were day, Aboute þe knaue þer he lay. 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 3 A Gem in whose Centre .. a certaine light is seene shining .. like to the Moone 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v i 89 That light we see is burning in my hall. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 340 With thy long levell'd rule of streaming light 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* II III I v. § 4 Whatever beauty there may result from effects of light on foreground objects. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 3 The long light shakes across the lakes. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xvii, And in the scatter'd farms the lights come out

c. Viewed as residing in or emanating from a luminary. Phr. *to give light* (said of a luminary).

c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt. xxiv 29 Se mona hys leoht ne sylð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1771 Sun and mone had tint þair light. 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 122 His [the sun's] lem on þe loft liȝht ȝaf aboute. 1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A I. 163 Chastite withouten Charite Is as lewed as a Laumpe þat no liht is inne 1530 TINDALE *Answ More* 24 The air is dark of itself, & receiveth all her light of the sun. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII*, 22 On the top stode a goodly Bekon gevyng light. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. III 125 What Torch is yond that vainely lends his light To grubs and eyelesse Sculles? 1634 MILTON *Comus* 199 And fill'd their Lamps With everlasting oil, to give due light To the misled and lonely Travailer 1716 POPE *Iliad* VIII 688 As when the Moon..O'er Heav'ns pure Azure sheds her sacred Light. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* II, The sun .. poured its chequered light through the stained window.

d In scientific use.

The word *light* has been used in six special senses: (*a*) the thing (variously conceived as matter or energy) which is communicated from a luminous body to the body illuminated by it, (*b*) this thing regarded as producing sensation; (*c*) the sensation produced, (*d*) the process (variously conceived as rectilinear motion of corpuscles, undulatory motion of the ether, or periodic change of electrical and magnetic state) by which the communication is made; (*e*) certain characteristics of such processes (rays or waves), (*f*) physical energies and processes of the same type as those involved in the production of vision, but having possibly a different range of periods (e g Röntgen rays). The sense (*c*) (rare in actual use, though not uncommonly expressed in definitions) agrees with an occasional use of the word in popular language we should, e g, usually apply the name *light* to the sensation experienced when the optic nerve is excited mechanically without the intervention of a luminous body. In the sense (*d*) the word *light* is equivalent to *the process of transmission of light*; in the sense (*e*) it is equivalent to *rays of light* or *waves of light*

(*a*) 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* I. 18 The Light of the Sun consists of Rays differently refrangible 1812 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. xxxvi, Light is a substance consisting of very subtle particles which are constantly emanating in straight lines from luminous bodies 1876 TAIT *Rec Adv. Phys. Sci* iii. (ed 2) 66 It necessarily followed that light is a form of energy

(*b*) 1704 NEWTON (*title*) Opticks or, a Treatise of the Reflections, Refractions, Inflections and Colours of Light. 1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Philos* II 629 Radiant Light consists in Undulations of the luminiferous Ether

(*c*) 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans* XC. 295 Light, both solar and terrestrial, is a sensation occasioned by rays emanating from luminous bodies.

(*d*) 1875 W. K CLIFFORD in *Fortn. Rev.* XVII 785 Thus Light is described as a vibration and such properties of light as are also properties of vibrations are thereby explained

(*e*) 1900 LARMOR *Aether & Matter* xii. 205 Waves of high period (much higher however than ordinary light).

(*f*) 1865 MAXWELL in *Phil Trans* CLV 466 We have strong reason to conclude that light itself including radiant heat, (and other radiations if any), is an electromagnetic disturbance in the form of waves. 1897 S. P. THOMPSON (*title*) Light visible and invisible.

e. The portion or quantity of light which comes through a window, or which is otherwise regulated so as to illuminate a given space. *In a good* (or *bad*) *light*: situated so as to be clearly visible (or the reverse).

In the early 17th c. *false* or *deceiving lights* are often mentioned as a kind of trickery practised by shopkeepers. See, e g *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Phylaster* v iii. (1620) 58; *a* 1626 MIDDLETON *Wom. beware Wom.* II. ii. (1657) 120 and *Anyth. for quiet Life* II ii. (1662) C 3 b.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxiii. 643 Other wyndowes there were..the whiche gaue great lyght into the house. 1625 BACON *Ess. Building* (Arb.) 551 A double House, without Thorow Lights, on the Sides. 1658 W SANDERSON *Graphice* 26 Place your best Pieces, to be seen with single lights. *Ibid.* 61 Choose your Light Northwards towards the East, one single Light only, great and fair, without any reflection of Trees or Walls. 1797 HOLCROFT tr *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xlii. 69 The picture .. is in a bad light. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xvii, Bed-rooms where Lady Betty has had her hair powdered, and where the painter's north light now takes possession of the place which her toilet-table occupied a hundred years ago.

f. *In light*: exposed to rays of light, lighted up.

1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Concl. 41 The happy valleys, half in light and half Far-shadowing from the west

g. *One's light*: the ordinary measure of light which a person enjoys, or expects to enjoy, for seeing around him. *To stand in a person's light* = to cut him off from the enjoyment of it; hence this and similar phrases are used *fig.* to express injury done to a person's interests; so *to stand* (Sc. also *to sit*) *in one's own light* †*To lay in* (*a person's*) *light*: to bring as an objection against.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 210 Bycause that he fer was from hir sighte, This nye Nicholas stood in his lighte 1528 MORE *Dialogue Heresyes* IV. Wks. 252/1 He could shewe a fayre law, which lawe if it wer laied in their light that would take vpon them the defence of any worship to be done to ymages, would make al theyr eyen dase. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* (1858) II 73 We sat our far into oure awin licht 1538 BALE *God's Promises* v 21 What tho' fearce Pharao wrought myschef in thy syght, He was a pagan, lay not that in our lyght 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II IX Wks (1562) G ij, How blindly ye stand in your owne light. 1601 DENT *Pathw Heaven* 222 They [the wicked] be much their owne foes, and stand in their owne light. 1633 B JONSON *Tale Tub* II I, Take a vool's Counsel, and do not stand in your own light. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1862) I 226 And do we not sit far in our own light, to make it a matter of bairn's play 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxix, To take away the character of a lad that's been a good servant to you, because he can't afford to stand in his own light for your good. 1856 READE *Never too Late* lxx, Don't stand in the poor girl's light *Mod colloq* Please move a little farther that way; you are in my light

h. A gleam or sparkle in the eye, expressive of animated feeling or the like.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1378 And dying eyes gleem'd forth their ashie lights 1833 H COLERIDGE *Song*, '*She is not fair*' 10, I cease not to behold The love-light in her eye. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxix, He was followed by Cassy, pale, calm and with that same fearful light in her eye 1893 *Pall Mall Mag* Christm No 249 He had . an eye without light, a voice without charm.

i *To put out* or *quench* (*one's*) *light*: to extinguish his 'vital spark'.

1604 SHAKS *Oth.* V. II. 10–13. *a* 1616 BEAUM & FL *Maid's Trag* IV. I (1619) G 4 b, *Evad.* You will not murther me? *Mel* No, tis a iustice and a noble one, To put the light out of such base offenders 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* III xi, Quench thou his light, Destruction dark!

j. *pl.* [after L *lumina.*] Graces of style. *rare*—[1].

1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No 267 P 4 Bacon .. had the comprehensive Knowledge of Aristotle, with all the beautiful Lights, Graces, and Embellishments of Cicero.

k. fig. *Light of* one's *eye*(*s*) applied to a loved object.

a 1000 *Juliana* 95 Ðu eart dohtor min minra eagna leoht. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk Florence* IV II, She was the light of my eyes, and comfort of My feeble age. 1841 LANE *Arab Nts* I. 108 O my beloved! O light of mine eye.

l. *The light of God's countenance*: in Ps. iv 6, etc = Divine favour. In allusion to this, *the light of* (*a person's*) *countenance* is often sarcastically used for. (his) sanction, approving presence.

1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* I. I, Count Trollop was in Iceland at this celebration of the ancient festival, and he was induced by Jorgen to give it the light of his countenance.

2 *spec.* The illumination which proceeds from the sun in day-time; daylight. Also, the time of daylight; day-time, day break. (Usually *the light*. Also *the light of day*.)

c 1000 *Ags Ps.* (Th) lxxvii 33 Ær leohte [L. *ante lucem*]. *c* 1020 *Rule St. Benet* viii. (Logeman) 37 Onginnendum leohte [L *incipiente luce*] *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom* 233 Hwat deð si moder hire bearn, formes hi hit cheteð and blissið be þe lichte *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 14195 Qua has to wenden ani wai, God es to go bi light o dai. *c* 1300 *Proverbs of Hending* xxxvi in *Salomon & Sat* (1848) 279 Drynk eft lasse, and go by lyhte hom, quoþ Hendyng *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 148 As a goed werk man þat rysis bifor light til his werk. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 Lyke as the precyous stone, the more it is polyshed or rubbed, the more perfytly it receyueth the lyght. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc P* v 26 All day I wot not what to do, I loth to sie the licht. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* III. 613 Their Morning Milk, the Peasants press at Night. Their Evening Meal before the rising Light To Market bear *Ibid* IV. 274 Then having spent the last Remains of Light, They give their Bodies due Repose at Night 1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric Chem.* (1814) 230 Plants grow vigorously only when supplied with light. 1860–1 FLO NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 59 Almost all patients lie with their faces turned to the light exactly as plants always make their way towards the light. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 134 The appointed hour was approaching when man in his turn was to go forth into the light of day.

b. In the asseverative phrase *by this* (*good*) *light*. Also *by God's light*: see GOD 14 a and 'SLIGHT. *arch.*

c 1510 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 23 Thou art a mad gest, be this lyght! 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 93 Come, I will haue thee, but by this light I take thee for pittie. 1610 — *Temp.* II. ii. 147 By this good light. 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* v. i, *Beau.* Catcht, by this light! 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iv, By this light, Anthony, thou art mad.

c. *To see the light*, to come into the world; to be brought forth or published.

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith* (1690) Ded., Had not the Doctrins offended France, they had long since seen the light. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 20 July (O. H. S.) I 10 He is resolv'd it [a book] shall see y Light. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat* (1777) I. 175 As soon as the helpless infant sees the light.

3. The state of being visible or exposed to view. *To come to light* (in early use †*in, on light*). to be revealed, disclosed, made visible or made known. *To bring* (rarely †*put*) *to light* (cf. F. *mettre en lumière*): to reveal, make known, publish.

a 1000 *Elene* 1123 (Gr.) Nu is in leoht cymen, onwrixen wyrda bigang. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15892 He drogh him bak behind þe men Wald he noght cum in light. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek* xvi. 57 When thou wast in thy pryde, and before thy wickednesse came to light. 1549 T. SOME *Latimer's 7 Serm* Ep Ded. (Arb.) 19, I haue gathered, writ and brought into lyght the famous fryday sermons of Mayster Hugh Latimer. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 44 Thairby it sall cum to lycht That ze ar my Disciples rycht. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Ded., It is necessary for him who shall put to light any such thing as this is, to choose such a patron [etc.] 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxviii. 11 The thing that is hid, bringeth he forth to light. 1643 *Declar. Comm., Reb. Irel.* 57 Their devillish designes and devices are come to light, and brought to our Knowledge. 1765 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 48 A worthy family who had lived in Virginia several years in a conspicuous light. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 285 Everybody wished..to bring to light some of the treasures. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 224 Its history is shrouded in the darkness which surrounds all the doings of its Earl till he breaks forth into full light in the course of the next year. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 18/2 Another defect in the Rules of Court 1883 has come to light.

4. Power of vision, eyesight (now *poet.* or *rhet.*). Also *pl.* = the eyes (now only *slang*).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 19 Gehyran we nu forwhon se blinda leoht onfeng. *Ibid.* 21 Se blinda bæd his eagena leohtes. *c* 1250 *Meid Maregrete* 42 Nis no tonge an erþe ne non eyen litt Þat mai telle þe iote. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 340 Hir eyes hasill, yet bright, and such were the lyghtes of Venus. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 21 The weakning of his [Samson's] strength lost his libertie and his light. 1607 WILKINS *Mis. Enforced Marr.* II. D 1 b, Lift vp thine eyes. They were not borne to loose their light so soone. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 161 He mild'd the stout Caleb and darken'd his lights. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. xii. 38 His ministers with point of piercing sword Put out my light for ever.

5. A body which emits illuminating rays. a. The sun or other heavenly body (after Gen. i. 16).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 234 On ðam feorðan dæge gesceop God twa miccle leoht, þæt is sunne and mona. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 21 Make we heuen & erth and lyghtys fayre to se. 1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* ix. (1577) 34 b, You may knowe it by the Arke or bearing of the Starres and lyghtes rounde about you. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. iii. 41 And hee the Sunne for them to reuerence; None that beheld him, but, like lesser lights, Did vaile their Crownes to his supremacie. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol., Lights*, the luminaries. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxii. 26 Hesper, shineth in heaven a light more genial ever?

b. An ignited candle, lamp, gas-jet, or the like. Hence *wax lights* = wax candles for lighting (now *rare* in this use: cf. 14 b).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 150 We sceolan on ðisum dæge beran ure leoht to cyrcan, and lætan hi ðær bletsian. *a* 1400 50 *Alexander* 4231 Many lightis of a litt is lightid othire-quile. *c* 1420 *St. Editha* 1276 (Horstm.) Þis mayde toke hit [*sc.* þe cerge] þo from þat place & blewe out þe leyst anone sodanly. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. vi. 169 Sette lightis or laumpis bifore hem [images]. 1537 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 128, I wyll have a lyte brynnyng yn the chansell before the sacrement. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII.*, 207 b, In this chamber was hanged a great braunche of silver percell gilte, to beare lightes. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 673 This said, he sets his foote vppon the light. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxiii. 301 Both rich and poor vse this tallowe for lightes. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* II. The lights were lighted in a large, comfortable, well-furnished room. 1851 C. READE *Cloister & H.* lvii. (1896) 174 A Tuscan noble promised ten pounds of wax lights to our lady of Ravenna. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 6/2 The common practice of seeking for an escape of gas with a light caused a serious explosion yesterday morning.

c. *collect.* The candles or other illuminants used to light a particular place; lights collectively. † Also, material to be burnt for lighting.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom., Sermo Lupi* (Napier) 308 Godes cyrcan mid leohte and lacum hy gelome gegretan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7806 Vor me ne mizte no chirchegong wiþoute lizte do. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 576 Grim bad Leue bringen liit, For to don on his clopes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 317 An hondred mark to Seynt Peter his liȝt. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 7 Euery quarter for to meyntene þe liȝt & þe almesse of þe broþerhede. iij *d.* 1430 *E. E. Wills* 1882) 85 To our lady lyght, vjd. .. Item to seint Mergret lyght, iiij*d.* *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. vi. 170 Forto knele and preie and bere liȝt and sette up candelis bifore an ymage. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 281 Scho gert graith wp a burd honowryt with gret lycht. 1520 *Carpenters' Accts.* in Sharp *Cov. Myst* (1825) 186 Payd for lyght for the Cressetts *xd.* 1561 *Ibid.*, For carryinge ij cressites and iij stone of lyght. ijs. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. R. Bt. I.*, 27 b, Lands given and disponed for singing, or for licht in the kirk.

d. A signal-fire or beacon-lamp, esp. on a ship or in a lighthouse; often with prefixed qualification as *fixed, flashing, intermittent, revolving light.* Hence, used for the lighthouse itself.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xi. 155 In the beginning of the night the Admiralls light failed so, as the other shippe never see them after. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 253 On the evening of the 3rd of April, Sir Edward 'made the light' of the Baleines on the Isle of Rhée. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Introd. 5 The original lantern for the light was of a diameter somewhat exceeding five feet. 1793, 1858 [see FLOATING LIGHT]. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. xxi, They stood as signals to the land, Each one a lovely light. 1850 A. STEVENSON *Treat. Lighthouses* I. 106 The succession of *red* and *white* lights is caused by the revolution of a frame whose different sides present red and white lights... The *flashing* light is produced in the same manner as the *revolving* light. *Ibid.* 107 The *intermittent* light is distinguished by bursting suddenly into view, and continuing steady for a short time, after which it is suddenly eclipsed for half a minute. .This distinction, as well as that called the *flashing* light, is peculiar to the Scotch coast. 1863 *Murray's Handbk. Kent & Sussex* 157 The wall, like that of its sister light at Gessoriacum, is composed of [etc.]. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* 44 Revealing the object he was in search of, as a harbour light reveals the port. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* lix, Black towers above the Portland light. The felon-quarried stone.

† e. A linkman. *Obs.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 454 ₱ 7, I went to my Lodging, led by a Light,. and made him give me an Account of the Charge [etc.]

6. Used *fig.* with reference to mental illumination or elucidation.

a. In phrases, as *to give* (*carry, bring*) *light* († *to* or *into* a subject). Also *to get* or *receive light.* Now usually *to throw* (*cast, shed*) *light upon.* † *To have need of light*, to need explanation.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. iii. 16 Ech man having to do with suche questiouns mai soone se that Holi Writ ȝeueth litil or noon liȝt therto at al. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 127 This carde should seme to giue a great light and knowledge vnto Nauigation. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. ix. (1602) 42 The Salutation of the Queene is but a Catalogue of all the names of the Iustices, and contayneth nothing that hath neede of light. 1657–8 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 423, I have received great light from him, and hope for much more. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 116 Thus I have given you what light I could into both these expressions. 1696 WHISTON *Theory Earth* II. (1722) 102 This Matter will .. give light and strength to some of the former Testimonies. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 19 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 165 Mr. Hugh Broughton had ye chief Hand and gave light to yt Work. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xi. (1840) 235 Can you give me no further light into it? 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 2 Arguments .. which carry light have their effect, even against an opponent who shuts his eyes. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 192, I was very desirous to get some light into some of the sensible qualities, that might probably occasion the difference. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. II. § 10 (1864) 38 The experimental enquiries of recent years have thrown much light upon this obscure and mysterious subject. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* XVI. 351 It is on these antecedents that I shall first endeavor to shed some light. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss's Hist Canon* IV. 57 The various aberrations of heresy are well suited for casting some light on the history of the canon.

b. Illumination or enlightenment, as a possession of the mind, or as derivable from some particular source. *Light of nature*, the capacity given to man of discerning certain divine truths without the help of revelation.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 134 Thes maner thynges a man may not do wythout wysdome and vndyrstondynge and lyght of connynge. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 61 We had a kinde of light, what would ensue. 1599 [CARTWRIGHT] *Christian Let.* 7 Yet you infer that the light of nature teacheth some knowledge naturall whiche is necessarie to saluation. 1630 PRYNNE *God No Impostor* 12 It is a greater good or happinesse then man by all the light of Art or Nature can attaine vnto. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 195 These words do, in my present Light, point [etc.] 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 72 If we follow the light of reason. 1732 — *Alciphr.* I. § 2 Having spread so much light and knowledge over the land. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 191 The men of England, the men, I mean, of light and leading in England. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers*, Lovel was a quick little fellow, and would despatch it [business] out of hand by the light of natural understanding. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 108 That is the point on which I want light! 1871 MORLEY *Condorcet* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 87 Less read throughout Europe by men of superior light. 1894 JESSOPP *Random Roaming*, etc., IV. 145 The Rector doing his duty according to his light as a country parson.

c. *pl.* (*a*) Pieces of information or instruction; facts, discoveries, or suggestions which explain a subject. (*b*) The opinions, information, and capacities, natural or acquired, of an individual intellect. (Cf. F. *lumières.*) Often in phr. *according to* (*one's*) *lights*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 125 He hath his suggestyons, felynges, & lyghtes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 217 We may entertaine some lights out of authentique Story. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 387, I had long Conversations with the Pensioner, by which I gain'd the Lights necessary to discover the whole present Scene of Affairs. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 354 The Governor .. might be expected to give us the best lights for avoiding this perplexity. 1793 W. ROY *Milit. Antiq. Rom. Brit.* Introd., Many new lights concerning the Roman history and geography of Britain. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxi. 262 The most distinguished of his successors, with all the lights of a century and a half, could not have stated more correctly [etc.]. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii. (1876) 83 He did his best; he worked according to his lights. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lvii. 140 He trusted that Grace would understand this by her own natural lights. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 503 We may love and honour the intentions of these excellent people, as far as their lights extend. 1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* 112 To Pen and to Pen's mother he is beneficent after his lights.

d. *New light(s*: novel doctrines (esp. theological and ecclesiastical) the partisans of which lay claim to superior enlightenment; hence by antithesis *Old light(s*, the traditional doctrines to which the 'new lights' are opposed. Also *attrib.* as in *New Light, Old Light men, teachers, doctrines*, etc., whence *New Lights, Old Lights*, as designations for persons holding 'New Light' and 'Old Light' views.

In Scotland the appellations *New Lights, Old Lights* (Sc. *Auld Lichts*) have been current in two different applications: (*a*) as occasional names for the Moderate and the Evangelical party in the Established Church (so used e. g. by Burns), (*b*) as the usual popular names for the two bodies into which the Associate (or Burgher) Synod was divided in 1799, and the two into which the General Associate (or Antiburgher) Synod was divided in 1806, in each case the 'Old Light' minority (adhering to the 'covenanted reformation' and to the principle of a national church) formed themselves into a separate presbytery, and in 1842 the few remaining Old Light Burghers and Old Light Antiburghers joined to form the Synod of United Original Seceders, to which the name 'Auld Lichts' is still frequently applied.

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 67 Those that dare even in their Pulpits, mock, and cry out against new lights. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 176 Give greater occasion to those, who brag of their new lights,. to reject all Scripture as useless. *c* 1665 SOUTH *Serm.* 1 *Kings* xiii. 33 Serm. (1715) 151 Against which New Lights, sudden Impulses of the Spirit, Extraordinary Calls, will be but weak Arguments. 1788 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 19 He was afraid of Fox, for going after new lights. 1744 JON. EDWARDS *Wks.* 1834 I. p. cxviii/1 To attend the ministry of those that are called New Light Ministers. 1785 BURNS *Ep. W. Simpson* xxvii, An' some their new-light fair avow, Just quite barefac't. *Ibid.* xxx, Some auld-light herds in neebor towns Are mind't [etc.]. 1806 R. FORSYTH *Beauties Scott* III. 429 The burgher associate clergy have .. resolved to expunge the offending passage from the Confession of Faith. Twelve or thirteen of their clergy have wished to retain the Confession of Faith unaltered. They are called the adherents of the old light, in opposition to the majority of their brethren, whom they term new light men. 1874 BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s.v. *Burghers*, On Sept. 5th 1799 the Burgher body split into two parties, called respectively the Old-Light and the New-Light. On October 2nd the Old-Light minority constituted themselves into a separate Presbytery. *Ibid.* In 1820 the New-Light Burghers united with the New Light Antiburghers, and took the name of the United Secession. 1888 BARRIE (*title*) Auld Licht Idylls.

e. A suggestion or help to the solution of a problem or enigma. Now *spec.* in an acrostic puzzle, each of the words which are to be guessed, their initials (or initials and finals) forming the word or words in which the answer to the puzzle consists.

1894 *World* 3 Jan. XL. 37/1 Acrostics. When 'second thoughts' are sent, the whole answer should be forwarded, not corrections to separate lights only.

7. Often with spiritual reference (said of the brightness of Heaven, the illumination of the soul by divine truth or love, etc.). *Angel* (or *spirit*) *of light*, one who dwells in Heaven.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 17 Se þe ne can þa beorhtnesse þæs ecan leohtes. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Deve six werkes of brictnesse he ben nemned lichtes wapne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 God wule ȝiuen on liht wiðinnen, him uorto iseonne, ant icnowen. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Wks.* (Horstm.) I. 13 Mare priuilyer he [Satan] transfigurs hym in þe forme of an awngel of lyght. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 73 I hat thou sette the soule of thy seruant in the Kyngdom of pees and of liȝt. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 18 The light of the Gospell is (at the least) as cleare as that of the law. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 257 Diuels soonest tempt resembling spirits of light. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* v. (ed. 2) 71 To walk in the light of Religion. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* LXXXVIII. 1, Thou art the God of Light! 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 28 Beware, ye who walk in light, lest ye turn your light into a curse. 1854 FABER *Oratory Hymns* lxvii. '*Hark! hark! my soul*' 1, Angels of Jesus! Angels of light!

b. *spec.* Among Quakers, the inward revelation of Christ in the soul.

1656 G. FOX *Jrnl.* I. 271 That which is called life in Christ the Word, was called light in us. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 89 Tho' he's more beholden to Sol, than a Quaker to his inward Light. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 45, I now saw, in and by the farther Openings of the Divine Light in me. 1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1768) V. 25 They [Quakers] prefer. to be called, in allusion to that doctrine that is the fundamental principle of their association, Children or Confessors of Light.

c. Applied to God as the source of divine light, and to men who manifest it.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 14 Ge synt middaneardes leoht. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 129 God of þis warld callit þame þe lichte. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball* (S. T. S.) 45 Call on the Lord, our gyde and lycht. 1859 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* lvi. (1899) 87 Whether the one True Light Kindle to Love, or Wrath consume me quite. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 588 In the presence of God Who is Light, all earthly light shall fail.

8. In figurative uses of sense 5:

a. One who is eminent or conspicuous for virtue, intellect, or other excellence; a luminary.

[1526 TINDALE *John* v. 35 He was a brennynge and a shynynge light.] 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* VI. i. (1714) 43 Some who were great Lights of old, And in their Hands the Lamp of God did bear. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 6 Those Sunnes of Glory, those two Lights of Men. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 82 He was a worthy light of our Church. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 78 Those eminent lights of the Latin church, Rufinus, Jerom, Hilary. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 370 If both the Lights Of Greece their private Int'rest disunites. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream*

Fair W. 268 Joan of Arc, A light of ancient France. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. iv, He had been one of the shining lights of his university. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xiii. (1876) 367 The great lights of the Bench. 1894 JESSOPP *Random Roaming, etc.* v. 189, I know of one eminent man of science, who was a burning and shining light in his day.

b. A bright example.

1550 CROWLEY *Waie to Wealth* (1872) 139 Fingered ladies, whose womanlike behauiour and motherlike housewifry ought to be a lighte to al women.

9. In figurative uses of sense 1 e: A consideration which elucidates or which suggests a particular (true or false) view of a subject. Hence, the aspect in which anything is viewed or judged. *In the light of*: (*a*) with the help afforded by knowledge of (some fact); (*b*) in the aspect or character of, viewed as being (so and so).

1689–90 TEMPLE *Ess., Gardening* Wks. 1731 I. 174 Cæsar, if considered in all Lights. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., I have mention'd but few Things in common with others, that are not either set in a new Light or accompany'd with different Reflections. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 518 ¶ 9 As you have considered human nature in all its lights. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* p. v, Should we consider your Majesty under this Light. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 182 In this light it will easily appear, how much more intense the same degree of heat may prove. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. i, Those great judges whose vast strength of genius hath placed them in the light of legislators. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 163 In the light of a foremast seaman, he appeared to be quite a Genius. 1834 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* I. 373, I quite enjoy the thought of appearing in the light of an old hunks who knows on which side his bread is buttered. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 289 In what light did she strike you? 1893 *Times* 1 June 9/5 In the light of all that has been said and done.

10. A window or other opening in a wall for the admission of light; *spec.* one of the perpendicular divisions of a mullioned window.

14.. in Willis *Archit. Nomencl. Mid. Ages* (1844) 51 Three windowes, every windowe conteineth vj lights.. Item ij hiest small lights. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 287 Sunt in qualibet bay-wyndow septem lyghtis. 1523 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 174 A wynddoo of thre lightes to be placed in the north ile. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 8 The lightes, doores and staires, rather directed to the vse of the guest, then to the eye of the Artificer. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 720 They shut their doores against them [Frogs], and stopped up all their lights to exclude them out of their houses. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc. Printing* ii. ¶ 1 For the making the height of his Lights to bear a rational proportion to the capacity of the Room. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 133 Round or Oval Lights.. make a very beautiful Diversity with the larger Windows. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 254 Clear Oyster-shell Lights, that are far inferior to Lights of Glass. 1760 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 804 The diameter of the circular light at top is 27 feet 5 inches. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 55 The third window.. two lights high, and four wide. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 182 The east and west windows, of five lights each.

b. *Gardening.* One of the glazed compartments (usually admitting of being opened) forming the roof or side of a greenhouse or the top of a frame.

1733 MILLER *Gardener's Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Hot-bed*, Some have them [Frames] to contain but two Lights, which is very handy for raising Cucumber and Melon Plants. 1821 W. COBBETT *Amer. Gardener* § 106 Air is given by pushing up, or drawing down, the Lights, which form the top or roof of the green house. 1829 — *Eng. Gardener* § 49 Upon this frame, glazed sashes are put, which are called lights. 1847 MRS. LOUDON *Amateur Gard. Cal.* (1857) 206 A frame with glass lights like those used for melon and cucumber beds. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 625 The soil should be watered about ten a.m., shutting down the lights for a short time, in order to prevent a chill taking place.

11. *Mech.* An aperture or clear space. (Cf. F. *lumière.*)

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 12 These Arches consist of a Semi-circle, and the Depth of their Archivolte is a tenth Part of the light or void of the greater, and an eighth Part of the light of the lesser ones. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm. Handbk.* 59 See that the 'lights' between the wheel teeth and the edge of the roller are equal on both sides when the wheel is locked.

12. *Painting.* Light or illuminated surface, as represented in a picture, or considered in regard to such representation; any portion of a picture represented as lighted up.

In this sense perh. mixed with an absolute use of LIGHT *a.*[2] Fr. has both *lumière* and *clair* in similar applications.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 3 With this onely did he fill and finish his Table, giuing in the rest Lights and shadowes, as might sute best with each seuerall part. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 66 In what places you will have those strong and high lights, and reflections to fall, which are seen in satten and velvet. *Ibid.*, Lay your light with thinne and waterish Lake. 1709 FELTON *Classics* (1718) 69 It is in Writing, as in Picture, in which the Art is to observe where the Lights will fall. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 412 It is very unusual to see the light and shade justly and naturally handled [in Chinese pictures]. 1811 *Self Instructor* 513 Giving the lights their proper value. *c* 1816 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* viii. (1848) 505 One point is the brightest in the eye, as on the object; this is the point of light. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 153 A light is made brighter by being opposed to a dark. 1843 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 5 The Italian masters universally make the horizon the chief light of their picture. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 204 Selecting some point of 'highest light'. 1867 TENNYSON *Window* i. The lights and shadows fly! Yonder it brightens and darkens down on the plain.

fig. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 121 The lights and shades, whose well-accorded strife Gives all the strength and colour of our life.

13. *Law.* The light which falls on the windows of a house from the heavens, and which the owner claims to enjoy unobscured by obstructions erected by his neighbours. Usu. in *pl.*

In England the inscription 'Ancient Lights' is frequently put on the face or side of a house adjacent to a site on which lofty buildings may be erected; the object being to give warning that the owner will have ground of action against any person who shall obstruct the access of light to his windows. (Cf. sense 10 above.)

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 5 If a house or wall is erected so near to mine that it stops my antient lights, I may enter my neighbour's land, and peaceably pull it down. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* vii. 48 If a house is sold with all the lights belonging to it, and it is intended to build upon the adjoining ground.. so as to interfere with the lights, the right to build in that manner should be expressly reserved. *Ibid.* xxv. 187 You should keep in view this distinction between the right to light, and rights of common and of way, or the like.

14. a. A flame or spark serving to ignite any combustible substance. *To strike a light*, to produce a flame or spark with flint and steel or with a match (see STRIKE *v.*). **b.** Something used for igniting; e.g. a spill, taper, match.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1900) 277 Wherefore he strook a Light (for he never goes also without his Tinder-box). 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 281 We had implements to strike a light. 1835 MARRYAT *Three Cutters* i, Tell Mr. Simpson to bring me a light for my cigar. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xi, Krook takes it [a candle], goes to the fire, stoops over the red embers, and tries to get a light. 1889 BESANT *Bell St. Paul's* I. 170 A jar of tobacco, and a box of lights. *Mod.* Go and put a light to the fire in the dining-room.

15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *light-beam, -glare, -spot, -wave*; **b.** objective, as *light-bearer, -bringer, -creating, -giver, -giving, -grasping, -hating, -maker, -making*; instrumental, etc., as *light-embroidered, -gilded.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xliii. (Tollem. MS.), A *lyȝt bem [L. *radius*] is a bryȝte strem of a body of lyȝte. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 119 Straggling accidental light beams. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 b, The sterre called lucifer: that is to say the *lyght berer. 1852 JAMES *Agnes Sorel* (1860) I. 257 Two of the light-bearers cast down their torches and fled. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v. (1838) 170 By this fairest of Orient *Light bringers must our Friend be blandished. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 390 The *light-creating God. 1745–6 COLLINS *Ode Liberty* iv. 16 Clouds, that lie Paving the *light embroider'd Sky. *c* 1670 H. ANDERSON *Crt. Convert* 7 We must.. Leave the fair Train, and the *light-guilded Room. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 16 And God made two greet *liȝt ȝyuerys [Vulg. *luminaria*]. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 Poetry.. hath been the first light-giuer to ignorance. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* July 464/1 It consists of a wick or light-giver, formed of vegetable carbon bent in the form of a loop. 1427–9 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 364/2 A redy Bekyn, wheryn shall be *light gevyng by nyht, to alle the Vesselx that [etc.]. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. v. (1874) 54 The light-giving face That lights the heavens. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI. 572 He had been covered overmuch To keep him from the *light-glare. 1889 *Tablet* 2 Nov. 688 The most powerful *light-grasping instruments as yet used. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. xxxvii, *Light-hating ghosts. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxii. 8, Y shal make alle *liȝtmakers [Vulg. *luminaria*] of heuen for to mourne vpon thee. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 528 *Light-making rays. 1884 EARLE *Ags. Lit.* 98 Anglia became for a century the *light-spot of European history. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. viii. 110 Different *light-waves produce different colours.

16. Special Comb.: **light-ball** *Mil.*, a combustible fired from a mortar at night, to throw light on the operations of the enemy; **light-boat** = LIGHTSHIP; †**light-bolt**, a thunderbolt; also *fig.*; **light-box**, †(*a*) a certain apparatus for striking a light by chemical means; (*b*) *Naut.* = *light-room* (Cent. Dict.); **light-due, -duty**, a toll levied on ships for the maintenance of lights in lighthouses and lightships; †**light-fat**, a lamp; **light-head**, the top portion of a 'light' (sense 10); **light-keeper**, one who has charge of the light in a lighthouse or lightship; **light-land** (*Hist.*), land given for the maintenance of light at an altar or shrine; **light-man**, (*a*) one who attends to the light (in a lighthouse, etc.); a light-keeper; (*b*) a linkman; hence **lightmanship**, the office or duty of a lightman; **light-money** = *light-due*; **light-picture**, a photograph; **light-port** (see quot. 1867); **light-room**, (*a*) a small chamber next to the magazine in a war-ship, in which lights are placed behind thick glass windows for illuminating the magazine; (*b*) the room at the top of a lighthouse containing the lighting apparatus; **light-shot** *Hist.*, a due levied for furnishing the church with lights [= OE. *leoht-gesceot*]; **light-struck** *a.*, (*a*) ? thunderstruck; (*b*) *Photogr.*, injured by exposure to actinic light; **light-tight** *a.*, impervious to light; **light-tower**, a lighthouse; **light-vessel** = LIGHTSHIP; **light-year** (see quot. 1890).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 766/2 Fire-balls, *light-balls, smoke-balls, [etc.]. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 86 Light balls burn from 10 to 20 minutes. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Commerce* 1237 *Light-Boats and their Accessories. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 76 Thundring *lightbolts from torne clowds fyrye be flasshing. *a* 1603 BREWER *Lingua* IV. i. (1607) H, Therefore more murthering art thou then the light bolt. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xii. 8 Whatsoever the pope with his bulls, or the emperor with his light-bolts, did to hinder it, still the gospel ran and was glorified. 1853 H. KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 273 By-and-by the *light-box was sold as low as a shilling. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 479/1 *Light-dues are collected.. upon ships frequenting our ports. 1860 R. BURSELL in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 4 The Light dues.. are one shilling per ton. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 84 The condition of their receiving the *light duties was that of maintaining a light. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John v. 35 He wæs byrnende *leoht fæt [Vulg. *lucerna*] & lyhtende. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13399 Þurrh Filippe onn Ennglissh iss Lihhtfatess muþ bitacnedd. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 554 A monial which branches over the *light-heads. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 310 They would fully instruct the person entered as *Light keeper. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 94 Its base is surrounded by the light-keepers' dwellings. 1879 E. WATERTON *Pietas Mariana* 85 Lands given for this purpose were called lamp-lands and *light-lands. 1457 *Churchw. Acc. Yatton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 99 For the *lytemen of Cleve.. yrecevede iiii marke iis. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) IV. 255 The midwife moon might mind her calling, And noisy lightman leave his bawling. 1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 68 Box making, for which the Nore lightmen have been famous for years past. 1534 *Churchw. Acc. Yatton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 148 Of John Wassborowe for *lygthmanshepe.. vis. viijd. 1672 MARVELL *Corr.* ccl. Wks. 1872–5 II. 399 He will on his part give you the best security.. from the time that the *light-mony shall begin to be payd. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 518 For Pilotage and Light-Money £10 10. 1886 E. SCHUYLER *Amer. Diplom.* 308 Apart from the Sound dues themselves, there were charges of light money, pass money, etc., which caused a delay at Elsinore. 1885 AGNES M. CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 199 By its means the first solar *light-pictures of real value were taken. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Y y, *Cantanettes*, the *light ports in the stern of a galley. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Light-port*, a scuttle made for showing a light through. Also, a port in timber ships kept open until brought deep by cargo. It is then secured and caulked in. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), **Light-room*,.. it is used to contain the lights by which the gunner, and his assistants, are enabled to fill the cartridges with powder. 1803 *Naval Chron.* XV. 59 Coppered the light room. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 805 The Light-Room Floor, the 86th course of the building. 1875 W. M'ILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 112 The light-room at the top [of the lighthouse]. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 110 Each one according to the extent of land he had, should pay into his parish church.. a certain quantity of wax under the name of *light-shot. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 177 *Light struck, stunned, dazed, disabled. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 105 Five or six [plates].. were too badly light-struck to show whether they had ever been exposed in the camera or not. 1884 *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 864/3 We.. were doubtful whether the chamber [of the camera] was *light-tight. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. I. xi. 120 A Pharos or *Light-Tower. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 39 The light towers of the Heve. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 126 A *Light-vessel has been moored in 3 fathoms. 1888 *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 558/2 The distances in *light-years of the last two stars. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* XII. § 433 It is better, and now usual, to take as the unit of stellar distance the so-called 'light year', i.e. the distance light travels in a year, which is about 63,000 times the distance of the earth from the sun.

Light (ləit), *a.*[1] Forms: 1 **léoht, liht,** *Northumb.* **leht,** 2–4 **liht(e,** 3 *Orm.* **lihht,** (4 **lixt, lyht, lit),** 4–5 **liȝt(e, lyȝt(e,** 4–6 **lyght(e,** 4–7 *Sc.* **licht, lycht,** (5 **leyȝt,** 6 **leicht, lyȝt, lyȝth, liht),** 4– **light.** [OE. *léoht, líht*, Northumb. *lĕht* = OFris. *li(u)cht*, OS. **liht* implied in derivatives (Du. *licht*), OHG. *liht(i* (MHG. *liht*, mod. G. *leicht*), ON. *léttr* (Da. *let*, Sw. *lätt*), Goth. *leihts*:—OTeut. **liŋhto-* (*-tjo-*), f. Teut. root **liŋgw-* :—pre-Teut. **leŋgh^w-*, as in Lith. *leŋgvas* light, the ablaut-var. pre-Teut. **ḷŋgh^w-*, Teut. **luŋgw-*, appears in Skr. *laghu*, Gr. ἐλαφρός light, ἐλαχύς small, OHG. *lungar* light; cf. also LUNG.]

I. In the primary physical sense and uses connected therewith.

1. Of little weight, not ponderous. The opposite of *heavy*. Also in *to lie light* (cf. HEAVY 1 b, c). *Light ice, sails* (see quots. 1867).

a 1000 *Riddles* xli. 76 (Gr.) Leohtre ic eom micle þonne þes lytla wyrm. *c* 1205 LAY. 5903 Heore wepnen weoren lihte. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 152 Was neuere lef vp-on lynde lyghter þer-after. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 85 Gude lycht harnes, fra that tyme, wsyt he euir. 14.. *Promp. Parv.* 304/1 (*MS. K.*) Liht of wyhte, (*P.*) light of weight or mesure. 1534 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 30 My yoke is easy, and my burden is light. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 90 Al thair harnesse was lycht. 1613 J. DENNIS *Secrets Angling* I. C 2 b, Rods [were made] of lightest Cane and Hazell plant. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 121 Watches have been made as light and little, as many that wore them make of their time. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 51 How light wou'd lye the Turf upon my Breast, If [etc.]. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 97 The lighter sails, for summer winds and seas, Are now dismiss'd. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 325 It [wheat] will be very light in the ear. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Light ice*, that which has but little depth in the water; it is not considered dangerous to shipping, as not being heavy. *Ibid.*, *Light sails*, all above the topgallant-sails; also the studding sails and flying jib. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 64 Veils not her hidden breast light brede of drapery woven.

absol. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIV. (Percy Soc.) 108 Of the eyen the offyce only is the syght, To se The whyte, or blacke, the hevy, or the lyght. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. II. 105 Touching judgeth many things, Heavy, Leight, and those that are between them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 24 The art of weighing, again, has to do with lighter and heavier.

Proverb. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 151

Light geynes make heuy purses. 1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* CXVI. (1783) IV. 82 He swore that I should not leave him till his purse was as light as eleven-pence.

b. Deficient in weight (*'too* light'); below the standard or legal weight.

1589 *Nottingham Rec* IV. 226 For chaungeinge of fowre light French Crownes. 1590 Shaks. *Merch. V* IV i. 328 Be it so much As makes it light or heauy in the substance Or the deuision of the twentieth part of one poore scruple. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 115 Light Gold taken for merchandises sold. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng* II. 547 All Clipt and Light Money was called in. 1727 Boyer *Fr. Dict* s.v., This Guinea is light. 1859 Tennyson *Holy Grail* 26 For good ye are and bad, and like to coins, Some true, some light. 1887 T. E. Thorpe in *Gd. Words* 400 There is about £50,000,000 of light gold in circulation.

2. Possessing little weight in proportion to bulk; of small specific gravity. In the 17th and 18th centuries often applied to water.

1559 W. Cunninghan *Cosmogr. Glasse* 41 It is a generall maior among Philosophers, that al light thynges contend upwarde. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. 1. (1651) 232 Pure, thin, light water by all means use. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 260 It is the lightest water the earth yeelds I found it so light, that I had no weight in the bearing of it 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 383 Founders call their Ashes Lean, if they are Light, because then they have little Mettle in them. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* vi. (1697) 100 This is the lightest of all Waters, it cools and heats quickly. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit* I. 6/1 The best Water is clear, transparent and light. *a* 1728 Woodward *Fossils* I. (1729) I. 13 The Earthy matter, that was softer and lighter, would be easily washed away 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 504 The charcoal is light and brilliant. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric* (ed. 4) I. 373 The seeds of the different grasses naturally divide themselves into light and heavy seeds. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* ii. § 10 (1879) 59 Hydrogen, the lightest gas. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 184 Light magnesia is obtained by the same process from the lighter carbonate of magnesia.

absol. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. xi. § 1. 309 Æqually compounded of Light, and Heauie.

† **3.** In comparative: Delivered (*of* a child).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8593 On a night bath lighter war þai. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 310 On wherse þer scho was & lighter of a sonne. *c* 1560 in *Depos. Rebell.* 1569 (Surtees) 61 The morrow after the said Charles wyf was lighter. 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* II. 138 Our quene is instanthe lychter of a bony barne. *a* 1783 *Willie's Lady* VIII. in Child *Ballads* I. 86 Of her young bairn she'll neer be lighter.

4. Bearing a small or comparatively small load. Of a vessel: Having a small burthen, or (the usual sense) unladen, without cargo. (Cf. Heavy *a.* 4.) *Light engine* (see quot. 1881). *Light railway*: a railway constructed for light traffic. *Light porter*: one who carries only light packages. *Light water-draught, water-line* (see quot. 1867).

1602 in *Rec. Convent. R Burghs* (1870) II. 133 Quither the schip be laydnit or licht. *c* 1630 Milton *On the University Carrier* 22 He dl'd for heavines that his Cart went light. 1665 *Lond Gaz.* No. 11/1 The Norwich sent in one of near Three hundred Tuns, a light Ship. 1703 *Loud. Gaz.* No 3968/1 The Privateer being light and clean, came up with her about 4 in the afternoon. 1729 Moreton *Apparit* 213 The Ship was sent light as they call it to Virginia for a loading of tobacco. 1794 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 220 To allow light Swedes to leave the Port of Leghorn. 1835 *Mech. Mag.* XXII. 275 When the vessel is light, the speed of the wheels is increased. 1854 Dickens *Hard T.* II. i 135 A deaf serving-woman, and the light porter completed Mrs. Sparsit's empire. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk*, *Light water-draught*, the depth of water, which a vessel draws when she is empty, or nearly so *Light water-line*, the line showing the depression of the ship's body in the water, when just launched, or quite unladen. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 119 § 28 A light Railway shall be constructed and the Regulations shall not authorize a greater Weight than Eight Tons to be brought upon the Rails by any One Pair of Wheels. 1881 M. Reynolds *Engine-Driving Life* 111 A 'light engine'—a phrase in railway circles that means an engine alone, without a train.

b *fig.* or in figurative context.

1768 Hume *Balance of Power* Ess. 198 The Athenians always threw themselves into the lighter scale, and endeavoured to preserve the balance. *a* 1774 Goldsm tr. *Scarron's Com Romance* (1775) I. 321 Laden with years, and so extremely light of honesty, that [etc.]

5. Chiefly *Mil.* Lightly armed or equipped. † Also, lightly clad. *Light marching order* (see quot. 1825). Also Light horse, horseman.

c 1385 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol & T.* 15 Al light for somer rood this worthy man. 1600 Holland *Livy* VII. x 255 A light footmans shield he takes unto him. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib* III. iii. (1810) 527 Captaine Taffes troop of Horse with certaine light foote were sent from the campe. 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* xviii II. 111 He was overtaken by a party of light cavalry. 1808 *Med Jrnl* XIX 305 His Majesty's 13th Regiment of Light Dragoons 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* X. 527, I shall be with the Light division in the morning. 1825 G. R. Gleig *Subaltern* iii. 48 The division was to enter the trenches in what is called light marching order; that is, leaving their knapsacks, blankets, &c., behind, and carrying with them only their arms and ammunition. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xx III 161 To send a body of Thracian cavalry and light troops to the aid of the Athenians. 1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 393 Carbines, for some light infantry regiments. 1871 R. Ellis tr *Catullus* xxviii 2 Starving company, troop of hungry Piso, Light of luggage, of outfit expeditious 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xvi. 265 The legions had come light, without tents or baggage 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* 49 To travel in America one must travel light.

6. Of a vehicle or vessel: Lightly constructed; adapted for light loads and for swift movement. *Light cart* = 'spring cart' (see Cart *sb.* 3).

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. i. § 19 Hy habbaþ swyðe lytle scypa & swyðe leohte 1579 Fenton *Guicciard* I (1599) 28 It contayned xxxv light or suttle gallies. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3008/1 The Mareschal de Tourville had sent out divers light Frigats .. to get Intelligence. 1716 *Ibid.* No. 5473/1 The lighter part of the .. Fleet, viz. Gallies &c. was in the Port. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* VII. i, The arrival of a first rate light coach in a country town. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 480 Light vessels sent out by the English admiral for the purpose of obtaining intelligence. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. xiii, My Lord Mohun sent to London for a light chaise he had. 1888 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* III. I. 15 You had better go in the light cart.

7. Of a building: Having an appearance suggestive of lightness; graceful and elegant in form.

1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) II. i. 37 *note*, One of the lightest and most beautiful parish churches I have seen 1818 [see Heavy *a.* 15]. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 218/1 Unless [etc.] .. such timber model would have given rise to a much lighter style of architecture. 1850 *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) 439 Small light spires.

II. Having the operation or properties of things of little physical weight.

8. Having little momentum or force; gentle, not violent; acting gently; moving, impelling, or manipulating something without heavy pressure or violence. Said esp. of the hand, a step, the wind, † a medicine, or medical appliance (*obs.*), and occas. of immaterial agencies. Also *light of touch.*

a 1000 *Widsith* 72 (Gr) Se hæfde moncynnes . leohteste hond. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 220 Uour dolen, þus todeled—uondunge liht & derne—uondunge liht & openliche—uondunge strong & derne—uondunge strong & openliche *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 88 Þese ben liȝt medicyns . & þese medicyns ben strongere *Ibid.* 92 Þer is noon oþer wey, but a liȝt cauterization of þe senewe þat is hurt. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv 69 This Citie must be famisht, or with light Skirmishes enfeebled. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad* 566 Waxe yeelds at last to euerie light impression. 1765 Foote *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 22 There are risings and sinkings, as light as a cork 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* XII, Ellena fled with lighter steps along the alley. 1833 Ht. Martinfau *Loom & Lugger* I. IV 51 The lightest of her shriller tones made itself heard 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* XXVII, A tedious passage, from baffling and light winds 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* V § 8 144 A painter's light execution of a background. 1856 Whyte Melville *Kate Cov.* III, Gertrude .. brushing away . at my back hair, and pulling it unnecessarily hard no maid ever yet had a 'light' hand. 1863 Woolner *My beautiful Lady* 16 Though her hand be airy light Of touch. 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV. lxii, 229 His light walk 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII 54/1 There was a light breeze from about S W by S 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV 413 Intercurrent inflammations should be treated on general principles but with a light hand. 1901 *Brit. Med Jrnl* 5 Jan 8 When the extent of the cardiac dulness has been determined by careful light percussion [etc.]

9. Having little density, tenacity, or cohesive force Of soil: Friable, porous, workable. Of a cloud: Fleecy, vaporous, evanescent.

1523 Fitzherb *Husb* § 4 They [wheel-ploughs] be good on euen grounde that lyeth lyghte. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 106 The common sort of white Pea doth best in a light Land that is somewhat rich. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot* (ed 2) 262 The district of Glenlivet is remarkably fertile, the soil being a light loam. 1816 Byron *Siege Cor* xxi, There is a light cloud by the moon 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem* 60 Sand generally prevails to the amount of one half in light soils 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I. xxvii. 208 Some of the lighter clouds doubled round the summit of the mountain 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 606 A dull roar which made the light friable earth quiver under our feet.

b. Of bread, pastry, etc: That has 'risen' properly, not 'heavy' or dense.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 339 Þan take ȝoure loof of light payne. 1578 Bullein *Dial* (1888) 51 Eate light leauened breade. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* I. 20 The fourth property is, that it [bread] be light, and somewhat open. 1747 Mrs Glasse *Cookery* (1767) 145 Make it up into a light paste with cold water ; then roll it out. *Ibid*, Skim off as much of the liquor as will make it a light good crust 1864 Mrs. Stowe *House & Home Papers* x (1865) 112 Bread: What ought it to be? It should be light, sweet, and tender. *c* 1895 *N Midl. School Cookery Bk* 44 To make a light dough.

10. Of food or drink: That does not lie heavy on the stomach; easy of digestion. Of wine, beer, etc.: Containing little alcohol.

c 1000 *Ags Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 282/6 *Melle dulci*, leoht beor *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 122 Drince leoht wyn 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 241 For yf a man ette fryste grete mettes and sethyn lyght mettis, the lyght mettis shal be annone defyet. *c* 1520 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy) 23 Canst get my mayster a dyshe of quales, Smal byrdes, swalowes or wagtayles. They be lyght of dygestyon? 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph* 9 A light repaste, suche as the bodie maye easyly and without incommoditee awaye withall 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iii 69 The lights are of light digestion. 1693 Congreve *Dryden's Juvenal* XI. 128 Apples Mellow'd by Winter, from their cruder Juice, Light of Digestion now, and fit for Use. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks* (1709) 82 Don Diego took a light Supper. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) I. 675 *note*, The lighter preparations of bark are often found to be eligible tonics in hectic cases. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. xi, The little family were assembled at the last and lightest meal of the day. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* III xli. 238 The light wines of Bordeaux began to be familiar to almost every table 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 418 Rice and sago and such like puddings are not light or easily digestible foods 1898 J. Hutchinson in *Arch Surg.* IX. 316 Beer, which you would think was lighter [than stout].

11. *Light in the mouth* (of a horse): sensitive to the bit. (Cf. Heavy *a.* 11)

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Light upon the Hand* [in Horsemanship] is said of a Horse that has a good tractable Mouth, and does not rest too heavy upon the Bit. 1884 E. L. Anderson *Mod. Horsemanship* I. iv. 11 The beginner should be mounted upon a quiet horse that is light in the mouth

12. Of a syllable: Unemphatic, of little weight or sonorousness. Hence, of rhythm, consisting largely of such syllables.

1887 Colvin *Keats* v. 109 A perverse persistency in ending his heroic lines with the lightest syllables—prepositions, adverbs and conjunctions—on which neither pause nor emphasis is possible 1901 Bridges *Milton's Prosody* 90 Keeping therefore the term *short*, as it is used in the prosody of the Greeks, for the very shortest syllables, it is necessary to make two classes of their *long* syllables; and these I shall distinguish into *heavy* and *light*. *Ibid* 96 The greater part of the poem is in a lighter rhythm.

III. Of little gravity or moment.

13. Of small importance or consequence, not weighty; slight, trivial. Of a sin: Venial.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* lxii. (*heading*), Dætte hwilum ða leohtan scylda beoð beteran to forlætenne *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23021 þai þat has bot sinnes light sal clengid be *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxiv 4 Godis wayes he calles his lightere biddyngis. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1424 Light harmes Let ouer-passe *c* 1430 *Life St Kath* (Gibbs MS.) lf. 100 Presume not to blaber ayenst oure goddes by lythe repreef 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxii 51, I grant my seruice is bot licht. 1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest* Wks 1888 I. 52 Breuelie considering the first part of thair tittill to this thair supreme auctoritie, I fand it nocht only sclinder and licht, bot planelie inglorius 1570 G. Harvey *Letter bk.* (Camden) 8, I made but smal & liht account of mi fellowship. 1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1621) 51 Proscribing . whole families together, yea and that for light occasions. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III 308 Not only all evil doing, but even the lightest suspicions thereof 1742 Collins *Ode Poet. Char.* I, If not with light regard, I read aright that gifted bard 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 89 The Disease began with a light Shivering. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 338 This is no light matter 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* II. I. 161 Against the lighter vices the ruling faction waged war 1866 B. North *Yes or No* I xii 269 It was what the world calls a venial or light sin. 1872 Smiles *Charac* I (1876) 25 They will be held in light esteem by other nations 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 475 Windy tumidities . and therewith light diarrhœas are often associated.

† **b.** Of small value, cheap. Of a price: Low. Also *light cheap* = Cheap *a.* and *adv.* (Cf. Cheap *sb.* 8, 9.) *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 246 This Rescamiraduk .. His letter gan rebuk, sette it at light prise. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II. 236 That cam hym full light chepe *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 158 Thare come ane laithles leid air to this place, With ane girdill ourgilt, and vthir ligt gere. 1609 Bible (Douay) I *Kings* x 15 Al that sold light wares 1642 Trapp *Theol Theol* 267 That it comes to us so light cheap, is cause of thankfullnesse 1647 — *Comm* I *John* iii 18 Words are light-cheap, and there is a great deal of mouth mercy abroad.

† **c** Of persons: Not commanding respect by position or character; of small account. *Obs.*

1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 175/1, I might by a light person somtime knowe a muche more substanciall man. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 169 b, Diverse other light marchantes within the citee. 1548 — *Chron., Hen. VII*, 19 He set more by vile borne vileyns and light persones, then by the princes and nobles

d. Used *predicatively* or *absol.* in various phrases. † (*a*) *To set* (a person or thing) *light, at light*; *to set light by* or *of* (a person or thing): to account of small value, to despise, slight, undervalue. *To let light of* (see Let *v.*[1] 16). *Obs.*

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 635 Be Christ, said the Coilȝear, I set that bot licht *Ibid* 740 He was ludgeit and led, and set at na licht. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr Chr Wom.* (1592) Z vj, Nor set at light a childes ȝeares and age. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Fear Death* II. (1859) 98 Let us not set at light the chastising of the Lord 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* II. 132 We ought not to set light by that knowledge of it [the soule] which wee may attaine vnto 1618 Sir H. Mountagu in *Bucclench MSS* (Hist MSS. Comm) I. 244 My Lord of Exeter chafes; I tell them we set it as light. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Sacrifice* xx, Herod and all his bands do set me light. 1642 J. Eaton *Honeyc. Free Justif* 240 Thereby the words of the Scripture may be extenuated and set light of 1771 Wesley *Wks* (1872) V. 317 It is no other than betraying him . to set light by any part of his law 1820 Scott *Lady of L* I. xxiii, Light I held his prophecy.

(*b*) *To make light of*: to treat, consider or represent as of small or no importance.

1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxii. 5 They made light of it and went their wayes. 1531 Elyot *Gov* I xiii, Or if he be stungen he maketh lite of it and shortly forgetteth it 1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evil* in *Ess.* (Arb.) 150 If it appeare to be done by a sonne, or by a wife, or by a neere friend, then it is made light of. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 311 The Natives make light of such things as we call Colds 1736 Butler *Anal.* II i. Wks. 1874 I. 170 How great presumption it is, to make light of any institutions of Divine appointment. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I 236 A Barber-Surgeon was called to her, who made very light of it [a slight wound] 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* I. xvi 116 Making light of what ought to be serious. 1898 H. Calderwood *Hume* iii. 31 A tendency to make light of reason.

14. Characterized by levity, frivolous, unthinking. Const. † *of*.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 106 Þeos lufsume lefdi ne luuede heo nane lihte plohen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3285 Ne was

sco not o letes light. *Ibid.* 28568 Laghter light þat cums of gle. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3346 Sum dros of syn, Als light speche, or thoght in vayn. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 112 Licht men and vauerand. 1402 *Paston Lett.* No. 405 II. 32 The Commynnes throw all the schyer be movyd agayn hym, for cause of his lyght demeanyng towards them. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 256/2 A monke moche Joly and lyght of his lyuyng. 1536 D. BEERLEY *Let. to Ld. Cromwell* in Strype *Eccl Mem.* I. xxxv. 257 Lyzth and foolish ceremonies made . [by] lyzth and undiscrete faders. 1554 T. MARTIN *Treat. Marriage Priestes* Ll iij, Being (as some were), light braines, runnagates, vnthriftes and riotours. 1572 GRINDAL *Injunct. York* i. § 1 Being circumspect, that you offende no man eyther by light behauiour or by light apparell. 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* i. viii (1660) 45 If light eares incline to light lips, harm ensueth. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm* II. 3 A sober grave matron . will never be light and garish. 1641 *Vind Sinectymnuus* 31 It never came into our thoughts to use a light expression. 1698 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I 469 Was there ever any thing more light and mad than this Man is? 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 27. 176 Publick Faith is now commonly talked of in the lightest manner. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV xxxv. 245 The light wretch's as light expression 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* x, The disposition of the young Earl was lighter and more volatile than that of Julian. 1834 J H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xxiii. 354 That light perpetual talk about him. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 319, I wrote tales beside To suit light readers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 58 They speak of friends in no light or trivial manner. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1901) 86/2, I made some light rejoinder.

b. Of persons (chiefly of women) and their behaviour: Wanton, unchaste.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxv (*Thadee*) 3 Thadee .. licht women wes & richt brukil of hyre flesche. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 144 Vntrewe men and light women of body. 1581 LYLY *Euphues* To Schollers Oxf. (Arb.) 208 Did not Iupiters egge bring forth Helen a light huswife. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* IV. i, To give up her Honour to save her Jointure; and seem to be a light Woman, rather than marry. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst* iii, Lewd men and light women. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. v. 82 For nought beside vain dalliance cared they, And their light folly was before our eyes. 1895 T. HARDY *Jude the Obscure* II vi. 144 Jude .. found the room full of soldiers . and light women.

IV. Having the quick action that results from lightness.

15 Moving readily; active, nimble, quick, swift. So *light of foot, of person*; †*light fingers* (cf. LIGHT-FINGERED); †*light to run* (cf. LIGHT-FOOTED). Now only *arch.*

a 1000 *Phænix* 317 (Gr) He [se fugel] is snel and swift & swiþe leoht. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 13 þat man be waker, and liht, and snel. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 9277 Welssemen . þat liȝte were & hardi. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3730 Moght i not be sua light o fote. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 56 Fiff hundreth armyt weill in steill, That on licht horss war [horsyt] weill. 14 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 577/14 *Curax*, lyght to renne 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. ix. 130 Syr Accolon lost not a dele of blood, therfor he waxt passynge lyghte. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXXI 102 He was so lyght of fote that men callyd hym comenlych harold hare foote. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 95 Lusty of schaip, lycht of deliuerance. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 213 b, That diverse persones havyng light horses, should skoure the countrey. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform* III 70 To dance that nycht thay said sho sould not slak, With leggis lycht to hald the wedow walkane. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 54 He that was in the watch, saued himself with a light paire of heeles. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr* II i 205 Too light for such a swaine as you to catch 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* V. v. 342 He required the Cacique .. to give him an Indian that were light, to carry him a Letter. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric.* VII § 11 (1681) 135 The more remote the Branches are from the Earth, the less are they subject to the injuries of Cattle, or the Fruit to light Fingers. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s v, Among Astrologers, a Planet is said To be light, i e nimble, compared to another that moves slower. 1802 W HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* Ded. 15 It is common among horse-jockies to cry a horse down if his heels are too light. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. ix. 25 Well coloured was she, tall and debonair, And light and very swift.

16. That moves or is moved easily or with slight pressure; pliant, fickle, shifty, unsteady; facile, ready (of belief, etc). Const. *of, to* with *inf.* Now *rare.* (See also LIGHT OF LOVE)

c 1380 *Sir Tristr.* 1062 Per to icham al liȝt 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xviii 14 The spirit forsothe liȝt to wrathen *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1699 *Lucrece*, He was lyght of tunge *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1229 He Launches euyn to Lamydon with a light wille 1483 CAXTON *Cato* C vij b, For euery man oughte to be lyght to heeryng and slowe to speke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. ii. 57 Set in stead of that man, licht as lynd, Ouder a cloud or a waist puft of wynd. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I xxiii. 32 The kyng, who gaue lyght credence to thaym causedde his vncle to be beheeded. 1586 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 40 b, Be not lyght to byleue euery spiryte. *a* 1589 SKELTON *Dethe Erle Northumberlande* 175 Be not lyght of credence in no case. 1598 BALE *God's Promises* IV. (1744) 21 Thynkest thu that I wyll so sone change my decre? No, no, frynde Moses; so lyght thu shalt not fynde me. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm Prov.* (1552) 6 The Lyon, lyght of credite, forthwith ranne upon the wolfe and slewe hym. *c* 1570 FOXE *Serm. 2 Cor.* V 52 Some . use to glue light eare to such whisperers. 1576 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 174 When hounds are hunted with in this sorte, they become so light of beliefe that [etc.] 1597 BRARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 367 To whom the chast Matron gaue light credence. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 80 At this exaction .. the light Constantinopolitans grieuously murmured. 1607 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 56 A young man is light and moveable, an old man more grave and constant. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 410 Were he not to have been so light of belief. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xviii, We Light half-believers of our casual creeds. 1890 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* VII. 46 A light man, in whom no person can place any confidence.

V. That weighs or presses but little on the powers, senses, or feelings.

17. Easy to bear or endure. Of an expense or impost: Easy to pay. (Cf. HEAVY *a.* 23.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 15 Lihtro biþ tuoeȝe burgas in dæȝ domes ðon ðær ceastre. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt xi. 30 Min byrþyn is leoht. *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 958 My burþene [is] liȝt i nouh to beren. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II 521 Luff .. all paynys maks licht. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 17 3if þou wolt haue it a-forsyd with lyȝt coste, Take milk [etc] 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ci. 121, I am content ye shall come to a lyght ransome, for the loue of my cosyn of Derby. 1562 WINȝET *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 23 The office of all potestatis is lycht to thaim and plesand to the subiectis 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 33 The paine, that is now present, schort and licht. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 115 (Qos 1608) How light and portable my paine seemes now! 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* XII 4 Make thou his heauy yoke which he put vpon us, lighter 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 126 The afflictions of this present life will seem light. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *Martial Elegy* III, Deeming light the cost Of life itself in glorious battle lost 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil Serv* I iv. 74 All that we had endured was light compared to the discomfort on board. 1896 Mrs. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 226 Your seeing me has been no light punishment.

18. Easy to perform or accomplish, requiring little exertion; now only qualifying a sb such as *task, work*, etc.; formerly often as predicate with clause as subj. †Also, easy to obtain. †Of speech: Easy to utter; plain. (Cf. HEAVY *a.* 24)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 342 Hy habbaþ þæs þe leohtran gang. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 312 It is strong to stonde longe, and liht it is to falle hard *c* 1200 ORMIN 4500 Acc witt tu þatt itt biss nohht lihht To betenn hiefiȝ sinne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 þe leaue beo liht in alle þeo þinges þer nis sunne *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* Prol (1810) Pref. 99 In symple speche þat is lightest in manne's mouthe. 1340 *Ayenb* 99 Liȝt to zigge an sotil to onderstonde. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 78 þe nexte þing to here, And þe lihtest for to lere. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* Prol, Ful lihte rewles. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 229 Glandule comeþ be most part of fleume, & ben liȝter to resolue. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/1 Lyght of knowing or werking, *facilis*. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I xvii 100 It is liȝt for to answere. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 7 Yt is not lyght for euery man to drawe eny longe thyng from latyn into oure Englyshe tongue. *a* 1555 PHILPOT *Exam & Writ.* (Parker Soc) 335 It is not more lighter for him to slide and fall. 1610 SHAKS *Temp* I. ii 451 Least too light winning Make the prize light. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Theod. & Hon.* 247 Well pleas'd were all his Friends, The Task was light 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 186 The service will be light and easy. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 7 Invalids who were sufficiently recovered to do light work 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I I. 123 To keep down the English people was no light task even for that army. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III. 259, I cannot promise you that the task will be a light one.

†b. Phrase *Of light* [tr. OF. *de legier*]. lightly, easily. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii 106 A man that is well garnysshed is not of lighte ouerthrowe. 1490 — *Eneydos* XII. 45 All this people.. Whiche shall mowe of lyght, arȝse, and make werre ayenst the.

19. Of literature, dramatic works, music, etc.: Requiring little mental effort; amusing, entertaining. *Light comedian*: An actor of light comedy. (Cf HEAVY *a.* 20, 21.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 150 Madrigals, Canzonets, and such like light musicke 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. vii. (Rtldg.) 355 The library abounded in romances. Don Cæsar seemed to give the preference to that light reading. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xviii. III 79 Æschylus was accounted no less a master of the light than of the serious drama. 1849 *Blackw. Mag* Jan. 40 Light reading does not do when the heart is really heavy. 1878 BROWNING *Poets of Croisic* XCV, From out your desk Hand me some lighter sample. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 20 Dec., The old-fashioned plan of ending a symphony with a light and brilliant rondo, that lays no tax upon the hearer's wearied faculties. 1885 W. C DAY *Behind Footlights* 118 The light comedian will complete the list of our company. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 33, I remember the first time our light comedy attempted to sit down on one of these chairs. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw* (1890) III iii 604 What may be called the lighter ornamental style, such as the after-dinner speech.

20. Of sleep: Not oppressive to the bodily sense; easily shaken off. Hence also *light sleeper.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* V IX (1890) 410 Me liht slep oferorn 1827 KEBLE *Chr Y., Evening* xiii, Be every mourner's sleep to-night, Like infant's slumbers, pure and light. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz* XXXVIII, I am a light sleeper; and it's better to be up than lying awake. 1894 HON. EMILY LAWLESS *Maelcho* II. ii. 21 A man who at all times was a light sleeper.

VI. 21. Free from the weight of care or sorrow; cheerful, merry. *Obs.* exc. in *light heart.* †Also *glad and light*, etc. †Const. *of.*

13. in *Pol Rel. & L. Poems* 239 Þou waxist heui þat was wel lit. †*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 77 They mote singen and be light. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1411 All þere lordes were light þat þai lyffe hade. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5332 3it be liȝt & lete of þi sorowe 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. x. (1554) 21 b, The people were full glad and lyght. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) 448 He was so light Of hir talking and of hir sight. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii 23 Na ferly thocht his hart wes licht 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug., I have rarely seen a very rich man with a light heart and light spirits. 1844 A. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 1 When my heart was as light as a blossom in June 1884 W. C SMITH *Kildrostan* 55 Now my heart is light again, and I Could laugh like children at a pantomime. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 146 He broke into a light laugh.

VII. 22. Of the head: Dizzy, giddy. Also of persons: Wandering in mind, delirious = LIGHT-HEADED I (now *dial.*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

[Cf. sense 16; but there appears to be here a reference to a subjective sensation of physical levity.]

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 72 And thereof comes it that his head is light. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. i. 280 Are his wits safe? Is he not light of Braine? 1668 R MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 89. 141 He .. continued very light eight dayes. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 8 Light grew her head, her breast did beat *Mod, (Donegal)* 'He's a bit light at the full and the change' (H. C. Hart).

VIII. 23. *Comb.*: **a.** in syntactical combs. used attrib. or as adjs., as *light-draught, -heart, -land, -marching*; **b.** in parasynthetic derivatives, as *light bellied, -bodied, -brained,* †*-disposed, -legged, -mouthed, -pointed, -robed, -spirited, -thoughted, -tongued, -winged, -witted* adjs.; †**light-eared** *a.*, ready to listen, credulous; †**light-poised** *a.*, of light weight; †**light-skirted** *a* (of a woman: cf. LIGHT-SKIRTS), light in conduct, wanton (hence †*lightskirtedness*); †**light-tailed** *a.* = prec.; **light-timbered** *a.*, (of a horse) lightly-built, active. Also LIGHT-ARMED, LIGHT-FINGERED, etc.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, **Light bellied*, an epithet for a horse that has flat, narrow, and contracted sides. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2136/4 A white sanded gray Mare..*light-bodied. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw II*, v. ii (1598) H 2 b, The proud corrupters of the *light-brained king 1870 † W. HIGGINSON *Army Life in Black Regim* 169 We could then ascend the smaller stream with two *light-draft boats. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Mar 5/2 Eight light draught steamers for special service *a* 1552 LD SOMERSET in Foxe *A & M* (1563) 736 b, When one is ouer *light eared, the one way, and deafe on the other side 1845 G. MURRAY *Islaford* 37 There was a *light heart briskness in the air 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept 563/2 *Light-land wheat, almost every where good. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 87 *Light-legged Pas had got the middle space 1888 M MORRIS *Claverhouse* x 186 The active *light mounted Highlanders. 1884 E. A ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* 18 It is dangerous to have a severe bit upon a *light mouthed horse. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I 263 Its *light-pointed roof, its clustered chimneys. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 205 Swift is't [the water of the Kent] in pace, *light poiz'd, to keep *light-tongued companions out of the way 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii 269 *Light-wing'd Toyes Of feather'd Cupid seele with wanton dulnesse My . offic'd Instrument 1763 MASON *Sonn to Earl Holdernesse* 6 Here, as the light wing'd moments glide serene. 1577 H RHODES *Bk Nurture* in *Babees Bk* (1868) 82 For *lyght-witted or dronken, sure, men will name thee in talke. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 86 A foolish light witted fellow.

Light (lɔit), *a.*[2] Forms: 1 *léoht, Anglian* **leht**, 3 **liht**, 4 **lith, lyȝt**, 4–5 **liȝt**, 4–6 **lyght**, 5 **leyȝt, licht**, 6 **lighte, lycht**, 4– **light**. [OE. *léoht* (Anglian *lẽht*) = OFris. *li(a)cht*, OS, OHG. *lioht* (MHG. *liecht*, mod. G. and Du. *licht*): see LIGHT *sb.*]

1. †**a.** Bright, shining, luminous. Of a fire: Burning brightly. Phrase, *On (of, in) a light fire*: in a blaze (very common in 16–18th c.). *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* xviii 9 Bibod dryhtnes leht [Vulg *lucidum*] inlihtende eȝan *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 30 Seoð þonne æt leohtum fyre *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4464 Gods.. Sum of latoun & of lede & sum of liȝt siluir. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8742 Ymages Lokend full lyuely as any light angels. 14 *Tundale's Vis* 2120 (MS. A) Bryghtter .. Then ever schon sonne that was soo lyȝt. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1300 (Horstm.), To stanche þat leyre þat was so leyȝt 1583 STOCKER *Civ Warres Lowe C.* IV 57 b, At that tyme also was fire cried at Giethorne, and soone after, many houses were seene on a light fire 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell* 113 Now .we might discover smoke and light fires all the way along 1643 TRAPP *Comm Gen* XX 3 For methought, I saw all Heidelberg on a thick smoke, but the Prince his Pallace all on a light fire 1658 WARREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 24 All Sodome was of a light fire. 1737 *Mem G. di Luccæ* 110 The Flashes were so thick the Sky was almost in a light Fire. 1760 JORTIN *Life of Erasmus* II 717 He piled those ancient books together and set them all on a light fire.

absol. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 269 It is a foul leȝnge to chese wittingly & meyntene þe lesse perfit, & forsake þe liȝttere, sikerere, & perfitere.

b. Of a place, the time of day, etc: Having a considerable or sufficient amount of light, not dark. †In early use also with stronger sense: Brightly illuminated; *fig.* enlightened mentally.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* I. i. (1890) 26 Ðis ealond .. leohte nihte on sumera hafað *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 *Illuminacio mentis* þat is heorte be liht *c* 1205 LAY. 7238 Hit wes an ane time, þat þe dæi wes liht, and þe sunne wes swiðe briht. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 593 Also lith was it þer-inne, So þer brenden cerges inne. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2064 And to morewen, whan it is light, Sire, thou

schalt have thine wille. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 9 Charite þat makis þe eghen of oure saule lyght & lufly. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) xxiii, The nicht was licht, and penny full the mone. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 235 a/2 By and by commeth he with the letters, and delyuereth them it was skarce lyght daye. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 90 Nocht be the day was lycht, nathir at noneday bot at evin. 1611 BIBLE *Micah* ii 1 When the morning is light, they practise it [euill] 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii Pref 8 A man that has a light shop had need sell good ware. 1844 J T HEWITT *Parsons & W.* ix, The boy..got up before it was light on the following morning 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 56 A patient's bed should always be in the lightest spot in the room *Mod.* The morning room is a nice light room.

†**c.** Clean, pure. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A 681 Þat is of hert boþe clene & ly3t. *Ibid.* B. 987 Wyth ly3t louez vp-lyfte þay loued hym swyþe

2. Pale in hue. Also = *light-coloured.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 73 Siligo is a kynde of ryghte wheate.. Therfore let it be called in englishe lyght wheate. 1686 *Lond Gaz* No 2182/4 He had a light bob Periwig. 1727 BOYER *Fr Dict*, Light Hair, *des Cheveux blonds.* 1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* I 394 Draw your stuff quickly through, three or four times, according as you would have it deeper or lighter *Ibid* 305 Body [of artificial fly] light fur of an old fox 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict* c 85 § 3 Her name shall be marked on her stern on a light ground in black letters. 1898 *Pall Mall G* 3 Feb. 9/1 Never back a bird which has a light or yellow eye

b. Prefixed, as a qualification, to other adjectives of colour. (Usually hyphened with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

c 1420 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 617, 7 pannis integris de lyghtgrene. *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 10 A lyght plunket colour. *a* 1500 [see GLAD *a.* 1]. 1530 PALSGR. 239/1 Lyght grene popyngay coloure, *vertgay* 1789 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 71 The dawn in light grey mists arose. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II xix. (1874) 25 Beneath an ash-tree's light-green shade, There side by side the Three are laid. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I 14 A background of light-drab cloth.

3. *Comb.*: parasynthetic, as *light-coloured, -complexioned, -haired, -leaved, -veined, -waved* adjs.

1631 SANDERSON *Serm* (1681) II 2 A too-too *light coloured habit certainly suteth not well with the gravity of a sermon 1686 *Lond. Gaz* No. 2136/4 Left in a Hackney Coach a light-colour'd gray cloth Sur-toute Coat 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 78/1 The American Ash is, as a rule, lighter coloured both in foliage and bark than ours 1861 WAUGH *Goblin's Grave* II Her *light-complexioned face beamed with good nature. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I x 302 The husband of the *light-haired queen of heaven 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropsh Lad* lxiii, And fields will yearly bear them As *light-leaved spring comes on. 1613-39 I JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit* (1742) II 50 *Light vein'd marble 1824 T FENBY *Hymn to May* iv. 5 Yon *light-wav'd clouds thy tresses show

†**Light,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [Pa pple. of LIGHT *v.*[2]] Lighted, kindled, illuminated

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c 27 Take a light candell and sette in the Fustyan brennyng 1579 FULKE *Refut Rastel* 722 Neither was it the custome to sett light candels on the aultars. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 45 It quencheth light torches dipped therein 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons D'Olive* I. i, Me thinks through the encourtaind windowes . I see light Tapers. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI 274 With light candles in our hands

Light (ləit), *adv.*[1] Forms 1 **léohte**, 3 **lihte**, 3–5 **li3t**, 5 **lyghte**, 6 *Sc* **licht**, 4– **light** [OE. *léohte* = OS. *lihto* (Du. *licht*), OHG. *lihto* (MHG. *lihte*, mod.G. *leicht*), f. OTeut **lyhto-* LIGHT *a.*[1]]

1. In a light manner (cf senses of the adj.); lightly as opposed to heavily; nimbly, † quickly; † easily, comfortably.

In the phrases *to think light of*, † *to care light for*, etc, there may be confusion with LITE, little

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* IV xix (1890) 320 Þa wæs heo gesegen þurh twegen dagas, þæt hire leohtor & wel wære *a* 1250 *Prov Ælfred* 290 in *O E Misc* 120 Þene vnþev lihte leten heo myhte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 18059 Fra hus he lepe selcutli light *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 272 He wend haf had fulle light, Edward at his wille. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 653 And þane to þe lystis þe lordis leppis fulle lyghte *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* 268 Euery thing lijk to an other thing bringith into ymaginacioun and into mynde better and li3tir and esier the thing to him lijk, than the thing to him lasse lijk 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* L ij, Blessed be the houre that my suster clothed her so light 1573 *Satir Poems Reform.* xlii 432 Thocht of the matter thay pas licht 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* (1600) N 1 b, So light the Ferriman for loue doth care, As Venus passe not if she pay no fare 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I viii 10 His boystrous club, so buried in the ground, He could not rearen up againe so light 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* v i 401 Euerie Elfe and Fairie spright, Hop as light as bird from brier. 1592 — *Ven & Ad* 1028 The grasse stoops not, she treads on it so light 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* III 308 He .. treads so light he scarcely prints the Plains 1807 WORDSW. *Song at Feast Brougham Castle* 75 Thoughts that pass Light as the wind along the grass 1871 ROSSETTI *Last Confession* 401 She went with hands held light before her. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* lix, Lie you easy, dream you light.

Proverb. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 77 Light come, light go. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iv, Light come, light go, he cares not a farthing. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ix, Light come, light go, they wouldn't have been comfortable with money in their pockets in the middle of the half.

2. *Comb.* (with pres. and pa. pples.) as *light-bounding, -charged, -clad, -disposed, -harnessed, -loaded, -poised*, etc

1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 Many wilfull and light disposed persons..haue attempted the .violacion of the same statutes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) Pref., The light-beleeving and ignorant multitude. 1596 *Edw. III*, I. ii, Nor rusting canker have the time to eat Their light-borne snaffles. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. xiii. (1622) 24 The Bructeri . Stertinius ouerthrew with a company of light harnessed souldiers 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 303 Light-bounding from the earth, at once they rise 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 645 The fop light-fluttering spreads his mealy wings. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 463 Earth's inchanted cup With cool reserve light touching 1750 CHATHAM in Seward *Anecd.* (1796) III 386 'Midst all the tumults of the warring sphere, My light-charg'd bark may haply glide. 1751 *Act* 24 *Geo. II*, c 8 § 17 Damages do often happen to light loaded Barges..by deep-loaded Barges lying across in the said Rivers 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 227 The dancers' heels light-quivering beat the ground 1777 R. POTTER *Æschylus, Agamem* 236 Fond as a boy to chace The winged bird light-flitting round. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 152 A veil, light-shadowing each voluptuous charm. 1812 BYRON *Ch Har.* I lxxiii, With milk-white crest, gold spur, and light-pois'd lance 1823 ROSCOE *Sismondi's Lit. Eur* (1846) II xxxi. 329 Our light-swung hammocks answering to the breeze. 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der* III. xliv. 269 Lighter-clad intelligence 1883 F. M WALLEM *Fish Supply Norway* 31 (Fish Exhib Publ) Add . a few light-fried truffles or mushrooms 1883 R W DIXON *Mano* II. vi 84 The Saracen's curved sword and light-wrought mail.

†**Light,** *adv.*[2] *Obs* Forms: 1 **léohte**, 3 **liht(e**, 4–5 **li3t(e**, 5 **lighte**, **lyth**, 4– **light**. [OE *léohte* (= OHG *liohto*, MHG. *liehte*), f. *léoht* LIGHT *a* [2]] Brightly, clearly

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1239 (Gr) Þæt hy fore leodum leohte blicaþ. 971 *Blickl Hom* 127 [Leohtfatu] leohte & beorhte scinaþ ælce niht *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Euch heate of þe hali gast þat bearneð se lihte wiðute wastinde *c* 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 68 in *O E. Misc* 149 A hwel of stele is furþer mo And berneþ lihte and turneþ o *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* 33 In uche londe heo leometh liht *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* III. 199 These walles of berile shoone ful lyghter than a glas *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 485 With fel lans on loft, lemand ful light 14.. LYDG *Siege Harfleur* in Arb. *Garner* VIII 17 With men of arms that lyth did leme *c* 1710 C FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 137 Its [*sc* coal] in great pieces and so Cloven burns light so as the poorer sort works by it.

Comb. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 553 Þe li3t lemand late laschis fra þe heuyn

Light (ləit), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 **líhtan**, **lýhtan**, **léhtan**, 3 **lihte(n**, **li3ten**, 3–4 **liht**, **lyht**, 4 **li3t**, **ly3t**, **lith**, 4–5 **li3te**, 4–6 **lyght**, *Sc* **licht**, **lycht**, 5 **lyghte**, **ley3t**, **lyhte**, **ly3te**, 5–6 **lighte**, 6–7 **lite**, 8–9 *dial.* **leet**, 4– **light** *Pa t.* **a.** 1 **líhte**, 2–3 **lihte**, 4 **liht**, **lyht(e**, **ly3te**, **licte**, *north* **licht**, 4–5 **li3t(e**, **ly3t**, **lyghte**, 4–8 **light**, 5 **leyt**, 5–6 **lyght**, 8–9 *dial.* **leet** *β.* 4 **lihtid**, **lited**, **lithed**, **li3tid**, 4–6 *Sc.* **lichtit**, **lychtit**, **-yt**, 5–6 **lyghted(e**, 4– **lighted**; 7– **lit** *Pa. pple.* **a** 3–5 **li3t**, 4 **ly3t**, **liht**, **y-lyeght**, 5 **lyght**, 5–8 **light**. *β* 5 **y-lyghted**, **-id**, 5–6 **lyghted**, 6 **ly3thed**, 8 **lited**, 6 **lighted**; 8– **lit**. Also 7 **lighten**. [OE. *lihtan* = OFris. *lichta*, MDu *lichten* (Du *lichten*), OHG (*gi*)*lihten* (MHG. *lihten*, mod G. *leichten*, now rare, also *lichten*, Naut. from Du.), ON *létta* :—OTeut. type **līhtjan*, **lyhtjan*, f **līhto-*, **lyhto-*, LIGHT *a* [1] The senses in branch II app. originate in an absol use of the vb. in sense 2 ('to relieve a horse or vehicle of one's weight'); cf. ON. *létta* to dismount, halt on a journey]

I To lighten.

†**1.** *trans* To make light, lessen the weight of. Also *fig.* to reduce; to mitigate, assuage. *Obs*

c 1000 in *Narrat Angl. Conscrip* (Cockayne) 8 Ða wolde ic minne þurst lehtan 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Priv Priv.* 214 Thou shalte lyght the trauaillis of thy baronage. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 304/1 Lyghtyn chargys or byrdenys, *deonero* *Ibid*, Lyghteyn, or make wyghtys more esy (*P* lightyn burdens, heuy weightis) *allevio.* 1552 HULOET, Lyghten or make easye, *levigo, levo.* 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 34 We finde the same [bone] here, and there, attenuated, and lighted with long lynes, and flatted sides 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II (Arb) 67 Nor backward skewd I myn eyesight, In graue of holy Ceres tyl that my burden I lighted *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn* li 6 Vhilk slaiks my sorou And lights my louing largour at the leist.

2 To relieve *of* a (material) load or burden; to unload (a ship) Also, to 'relieve' (a person) *of* his property by plundering ? *Obs*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 422 3e schulen beon i-dodded four siðen iðe 3ere, uorto lihten ower heaued 13.. *E E Allit P.* C 160 To ly3ten þat lome, 3if leþe wolde schape. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 624 Thar schip thai lychtyt sone. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 34 They can not..containe or draw any moore, tyll they be lighted and dischargyd of that that is drawen already 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I. xii 42 Where we must land some of our passengers, And light this weary vessell of her lode 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 127 Tereus was lighted of all his baggage by these men. 1637 B JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, The wash'd Flocks are lighted of their wooll 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XI 208 Many a car, now lighted of its lord 1756 in *R Rogers's Jrnls.* (1883) 51 *note*, They saw a schooner at anchor some distance from ye shore and, upon this intelligence, lighted our boats and intended to board them.

b. To deliver *of* a child. Now *dial.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 79 Þat þe lace of oure ladie smok li3teþ hem of children. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) vi. 71 Where oure Lady rested hire, aftre sche was lyghted of oure Lord. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 337, I shall say thou was lyght Of a knaue childe this nyght. 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII. 339 Leuynge his wyfe with hir modyr tyll she were lyghted of chylde. 1542 *Will of R. Slanye* (Somerset Ho.) Yf .. she be lighted of a childe wherwt she goeth nowe. 1774 *Churchw. Acc. Norton & Lenchwick, Worcestersh.* (MS.) Pd Mrs. Sanders for liting Ben Turner wife. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., Is your wife lighted?

†**3.** To relieve (*of* pain, sorrow, etc.); to comfort, gladden, cheer (a person, his heart, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II. 186 Þicge þæt seofon niht, þonne liht þæt þone gewencedan magan. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 375 Li3ten him of his birdene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 Worp awei urom me alle mine gultes, þet ich beo ilihted of hore heuinesse *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5727 He light þam o þair wa. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 467 Venus, The whiche I prey . vs ay of oure sorwes lyghte. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa* ix. 1, The lond of Zabulon and the lond of Neptalym was releessid [*v rr.* ali3ted, li3tid] *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2814, I shall lefe & be lightyd; þarfore be 3e light *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* xl. 249 Of oþeris charge þou art ly3thed *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* Prol. iii, Ane mery sport To licht the spreit 1473 M PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 77 Ye have lyghtyd myne hert therin by a pound 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 171/1 A merye tale wyth a frende, refresheth a manne muche, and lyghteth his mynd 1530 PALSGR 611/2 This tydynges lyghteth me well. 1597 A. M tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg.* 10/1 She voyded matter, by the which she seemed to be lighted and easyed.

†**b.** *intr.* Of the heart To grow light or cheerful. Of sickness: To be alleviated. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 5163 Þan bigan his ert to light. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr 's T* 388 It was so fair a sighte That it made alle hire hertes for to lighte 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX xxii (Tollem MS), In þe dawenynge siknesse of bestes ly3teþ [*ed* 1535 is lyghted] and abateþ *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5255 Sire Alexander hire a-vises & all his hert li3tis. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii 138 Me thynk my hart lyghtys

†**4.** *trans.* To make of less effect, deprive of weight or influence. Also *Sc*, to slight, undervalue.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* I viii § 2 (1622) 56 Though he were very witty yet by his inconstancy, he lighted his authority [L *levatur authoritas*]. 1822 GALT *Entail* III viii 81 When the Laird lights the Leddy, so does a' the kitchen boys.

5. a *Naut* (*trans* and *absol*) (See quot. 1867.)

1841 DANA *Seaman's Man* 114 *Light*, to move or lift anything along, as, to 'Light out to windward!' that is, haul the sail over to windward *c* 1860 H STUART *Seaman's Catech* 45 The men on the yard light out on their respective sides 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, *Light, To* To move or lift anything along, as 'light over to windward', the cry for helping the men at the weather-earing when taking in a reef *Light along!* Lend assistance in hauling cables, hawsers, or large ropes along, and lifting some parts in a required direction 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed 6) 132 All light the sail out to windward together.

b. ? Hence *to light out* (*U.S. slang*) to decamp, 'make tracks'.

1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck Finn* I 2 And so when I couldn't stand it no longer, I lit out 1888 *Cornh Mag* Oct 373 He may light out for the country, railing West to a young city yet on the boom 1890 *Century Mag* Feb. 525/2 We'll light out an' find your brother

II. To descend. Cf. ALIGHT *v.*[1]

6. *intr.* To descend *from* a horse or vehicle; to dismount; to bring one's ride to an end Also with *off, down, adown* (arch.). † Sometimes conjugated with *to be.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III xvi [xxii.] (1890) 228 He lyhte of his horse & feoll him to fotum. *c* 1205 LAY. 5862 Lihteð of eowre blanken and stondeð on eowre sconken *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3256 Biside a well he lighted [*Gött* lithed, *Trin.* li3t] dun 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 121 The erll of Murreff..Lichtit on fut with his men3he *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 130 The knyght. Reynit his palfray of pride, Quhen he ves lichtit doune 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. iii, They haue desdayne to lyghte of their horses to fyghte with suche a lewde knyght as thou arte. *a* 1592 GREENE *Orpharion* (1599) 19 Set a Begger on horsebacke, and they say he will neuer light 1596 DANETT tr *Comines* (1614) 188 All the nobilitie of Fraunce lighted on foot to fight with the English men 1691 J WILSON *Belphegor* III. i. Dram Wks. (1874) 330 Sir, the company are now lighting at door' *a* 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Mem. Sidn. Biddulph* V. 175, I immediately lit off my horse 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 587 Stern Hassan from his horse Disdains to light 1868-70 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I 158 While from the horse he lit adown

†**b** *trans.* (causal) *To light* (*down*). to cause to descend; to help to dismount. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22020 He sal þam smett, and dun þam light *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 214 Þat is luf paramour Þat has me li3te [*Thornton MS.* gerse me lyghte and lenge] and laft lo3 in a lake

†**7.** Of persons: To descend, go down from a high place or to a low one. Often in ME. used to describe the Incarnation and the Descent into Hell. Occas. *refl* *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 79 A mon lihte [L *descendebat*] from ierusalem into ierico *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 32 Vre louerd is te leun, ðe liueð ðer abuuen, him likede to li3ten her on erðe *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2494 Te engles lihten of heuene & heuen hire on heh up. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott Hom.* 217 He lihte in to helle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20531, I lighted doun and man be-cam. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* 73 For sunful folk, suete Jesus, Thou lihtest from the he3e hous. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XI 240 Ihesu cryste on a iewes dou3ter aly3te [*MS. W.* li3te], gentil woman þough she were. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) xv 68 How Godd sent wisdom in til erthe and lightid in Virgin Mary. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 164 (Douce MS) Withe lucyfer in a lake lo3 am I lighte *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii 115 He will lyght fro heuen towre ffor to be mans saueyoure. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 54 The angel said to the virgine maria ye halie spreit sal licht in the.

†**b.** *To light low*: to be brought to the ground; to be degraded or humiliated. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1011 Leaf þi lease wit þæt tu wlenchest te in & liht to ure lare. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Þat fram se muchel hehschipe & se seli freodom schal lihte se lahe. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3340 Wel louwe he dede hem li3t Wiþ diolful dintes sare. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2362 3it li3t he law at þe last for all his lethire prid. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 305 Scho makis ane man lycht lawlie for to lycht, Quhome of befoir scho set so hie on hicht 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiv. 64 Law sall he lycht downe.

†8. *fig.* To descend, emanate, proceed. Const. *from, of. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 96 3if eni mon bit fort iseon ou, askeð of him hwat god þerof muhte lihten. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1791 Te hali gast, hare beire luue, þe liheð of ham baðe [*sc* the Father and the Son] a 1400–50 *Alexander* 599 Of þe lyfe þat he li3t off he like was to nane. *Ibid.* 4494 Ilk lede þat li3t is of 3our lede.

9. To fall and settle on a surface, as a bird, a snowflake, a person leaping upon the ground, or the like. Also with *down*. Phr. *to light on one's feet* or *legs* (fig.). to be fortunate or successful (cf. Fall *v.* 64 h, Leg *sb* 2 c).

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 132 Brid uorte sechen his mete lihteð adun to þer eorðe. c 1250 *Hymn to Virgin* 26 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 256 Þu ert eorþe to gode sede, on þe li3te þe heouene deu3. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1896 Sco [*sc.* the dove] fand na sted quare-on to light [*Gött.* lith]. *Ibid* 11612 Quen iesus sagh þam glopnid be, He lighted of his moderkne 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 988, I sy3e .. Ierusalem so nwe & ryally dy3t, As hit was ly3t fro þe heuen adoun 1423 Jas I *Kingis Q.* clxxvii, A turture .vpon my hand gan lyght 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* lix. 158 That egle that lighted amonge the hepe of swannes. 1530 Palsgr. 611/1 Loke welle where yonder fesante lyghteth a 1541 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1831) 109 It is possible .to fall highest, yet to light soft. a 1584 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 463 Luik quhair to licht before thou loup 1592 Warner *Alb Eng* viii xxxix (1612) 193 Snow, that lights & lies a moysture moystles. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St* iv i. 244 If he must down, he seeks to fall easily, and if possible, to light on his legs. 1667 Milton *P. L* iv. 182 Th' arch fellon overleap'd all bound Of Hill or highest Wall, and sheer within Lights on his feet 1759 Brown *Compl. Farmer* 95 If the swarms part, and light in sight of one another. 1828 Scott *Jrnl* 6 Mar, A feather just lighted on the ground can scarce be less concerned where the next blast may carry it. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 102 On the tree-tops a crested peacock lit. 1852 Thackeray *Lett* 23 Dec, I have made scores of new acquaintances and lighted on my legs as usual. 1871 L Stephen *Playgr Eur* iv (1894) 97 You made a .. spring, and lighted upon another rock.

10. To have a particular place of incidence or arrival. **a.** Of a blow, a weapon: To fall and strike; to fall (short, etc.). Now *rare*.

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 657 Ane arow done cane lycht & rewyt þe king of ane ee-sycht 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A* iii xxi 218 His arowe lighte upon caym and slew hym 1532 Cranmer *Let to Hen VIII* in *Misc Writ.* (Parker Soc) II 234 If the stroke [of an halberd] had not light short ? a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 305 Fra he begyn to schute his schot, Thow wat nocht quhen that it will licht 1590 Spenser *F. Q* i viii 18 The stroke upon his shield so heavie lites. 1604 Rowlands *Looke to it* 41 There flies my Dart, light where it will 1667 Milton *P L* ix 173, I reck not, so it [Revenge] light well aim'd 1710 Addison *Tatler* No 155 ¶ 2 But why in the Heel? .Because, says I, the Bullet chanced to light there. 1784 R Bage *Barham Downs* II 277 Some of the blows had light upon Lord Somerfort's head and face 1855 Stanley *Mem. Canterb.* ii (1857) 76 The sword lighted on the arm of the monk, which fell wounded.

†b. To come to or arrive in a place; to lodge in some position; to arrive *at* a point; to fall *into* a condition, to fall or 'land' in a particular place or position. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 249 Ha [*i e* Death] lihteð hwer se ha eauer kimeð wið a þusent deoflen. c 1320 R. Brunne *Medit* 47 And on a þursday þedyr he ly3t Wyþ hys dycyplys a3ens ny3t. 13.. *E E. Allit P.* A. 247, I am forpayned, & þou in a lyf of lykyng ly3te In paradys erde. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4785 Quare it [the fire] li3t on his like it lichid him for euire c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13686 A longyng vnlefful light in his hert 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* i. (1874) 8 If ye wil seke such ways, than wil the Holy Gost lyght in your councel 1551 Recorde *Pathw Knowl.* i v, Sette the one foote of the compas in the pricke, where you would haue the plumme line to lighte. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron* (1807–8) III. 37 Let us drinke togither in signe of agreement, that the people may know that it is true, that we be light at a point. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* iii. 54 Lidian entring with a point upon his enemy, lighted just betweene his arme and the curats [= cuirass]. 1629 Drayton *Verses* ii in *Sir J. Beaumont's Bosworth F.* 14 We are light, After those glorious Days, into the Night Of these base Times 1651 T. Barker *Art of Angling* (1653) 8 The Pearch feeds well, if you light where they be. 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* a 2, To make you aware of the way you have either chosen, or light into for want of a better.

c. *To light on, upon*: to fall or descend upon, as a piece of good or ill fortune, or the like; to descend upon the head of; to fall to the lot of, to be the 'portion' of: *occas.* conjugated with *to be*, as in the ME. phrase *my love is light upon* (a person). † Also, rarely, to happen *to* a person.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* 30 Levedi My love is on the liht. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 213 With þis worde þat he warp, þe wrake on hym ly3t. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 513 My love is leliche y-lyeght One a worthly wyeght. 1526 Tindale *Matt* xxiii. 36 All these thinges shall light apon this generacion 1556 Lauder *Tractate* 149 Quhat wo and miserie Sall lycht on 3ow. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 236 Honour and reputation lighting on yong men before their time. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii 366 But I do prophesie th' election lights On Fortinbras. 1607 E. Sharpham *Cupid's Whirligig* ii. D 3 b, The plague of Egypt light vppon you all. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxv. 233 The best livings light not alwayes on the ablest men. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 833 On mee .. all the blame lights due. 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 447 'Tis evident, that this Eternal Loss of Happiness lights to such Men thro' their acting contrary to their Reason. 1720–21 *Lett. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 111 The Infamy and Reward must then have light on their Heads 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* iii. 56 A final and overwhelming curse had lighted upon the land.

d. Of persons. *To light on* or *upon* (or †*of*): to happen to come upon, chance upon; to meet with or discover, esp. unexpectedly or by accident; to come across, whether as the result of search or not.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* v 1068 Ner hand .thai lychtyt apon Clyd. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 259 Diggon on fewe such freends did euer lite 1583 Babington *Commandm* viii. (1637) 82 Where may we live and not light of false forgers. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 109 Making spoile of whatsoever they light upon 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* ii (1701) 62/1 Not taking heed to the place, he lighted upon a precipice and fell down. 1659 Fuller *App. Inj Innoc.* i. 34, I thought he had lighten on some rare Evidence, out of the ordinary road 1687 Sedley *Bellamira* iv. i. Wks. (1766) 162 If I light of him I'll tear his goatish eyes out. 1738 Wesley *Wks* (1830) I. 38, I called at Alringham, and there lit upon a Quaker. 1779 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 16 Oct., How did you light on your specifick for the tooth-ach? 1839–41 S Warren *Ten Thous. a Year* I. i 7 His eye lit on his ring 1849 C Bronte *Shirley* I iv. 76 He opened it [a Bible] like at a chance, and was sure to light of a verse that set all straight 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App (1876) 547, I have as yet only once lighted on the use of the word in the singular.

e. To come or fall *into* a person's hands; to chance *into* a person's company. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1562 Cooper *Answ. Priv. Masse* Pref, One of the Copies of this answere by occasion, as it fortuned lighted into my hands 1651 tr *De-las Coveras' Don Fenise* 75 The letters which Teodore had sent were read, the which light in her hands unknowne to her father 1672 Marvell *Corr* ccv Wks 1872–5 II. 405 Upon Thursday last I accidentally did light into Sir Philip Frowd's company 1684–5 South *Serm.* (1823) I 221 A man by mere peradventure lights into company 1833 Ht. Martineau *Briery Creek* iv 77 A philosopher suddenly lighting in an infant community instead of having grown up out of it

f To turn out (well, happily); also *simply*, to fall out, happen, occur. Now *dial*

1607–12 Bacon *Ess*, *Beauty* (Arb) 212 Beautie for the most part it makes a dissolute youth, and an age a litle out of countenance But yet certainlie againe if it light well, it maketh veitues shyne, and vices blushe a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Oxford* (1840) III 6 To return to our English proverb, ('He looks as the devil over Lincoln') it is conceived of more antiquity than either of the fore-named colleges, though the secondary sense thereof lighted not unhappily, and that it related originally to the cathedral church in Lincoln. c 1746 J Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc Dial* To Rdr, Wks. (1862) 34 Let't leet heaw t will. 1790 Mrs. Wheeler *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 62 Haw leet it preia, dud it ivver run oway afore? 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* vii. ii, Whatever lights, we will stand together

III. †11. *intr.* The analogy of the phrase 'to light *from* a horse' (see 6) suggested the use of the same vb. with preps of opposite meaning to express the notion antithetic to this. Hence arose the sense: To mount *on* horseback, *into* the saddle, etc. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 3355 Wrothely in-to hys sadylle he lyght. c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 36 Soo lyghted anone on horsebak the goode duke Aymon. 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* xxxv (Percy Soc) 178, I toke my leave and on my stede I lyght c 1555 Machyn *Diary* (Camden) 54 He lycted be-hynd a gentleman unto the cowrte 1570 Levins *Manip.* 119/28 To Light on horse, *ascendere*.

Light (ləit), *v.*² Pa. t. and pa. pple. **lighted, lit.** Forms: 1 **líhtan, lýhtan,** 3 **lihte(n, li3te, leiten,** *Orm.* **lihhtenn,** 4 **li3t, liht, lith,** 4–5 **lighte,** 4–6 **lyght,** *Sc.* **licht, lycht,** 5 **lyghteyn,** (9 *dial.* **leet**), 4– **light.** *3rd sing pres. ind.* 1 **líht, lýht,** 3 **liht, licht,** 4 *Kent.* **l3t.** *Pa. t.* α. 1 **líhte, lýhte,** 3 **lihte.** β. 2 **lihtede,** 4 **li3tede,** 4–6 *Sc.* **lychtit, -yt,** 4– **lighted**; 8 **litt,** 6– **lit.** *Pa. pple.* α 3 **liht,** 3–4 **ili3t,** 4 **i-ly3ht, li3t,** 4–5 **lyght,** (5 **lyghth**), 4–8 **light.** β. 3 *Orm.* **lihhtedd,** 4–5 **li3tid,** 6 **lyghted, -yd,** *Sc.* **lychtet, lichtit,** 4– **lighted**; 6– **lit.** γ 9 pseudo-*arch.* **litten.** [OE. *lihtan* = OS *liuhtian* (MDu *lichten, luchten,* Du. *lichten*), OHG. *liuhten* (mod.G. *leuchten*), Goth. *liuhtjan*:—OTeut. **liuhtjan*, f. **leuhto-* Light *sb.* or *a.*²]

†1. *intr.* To give or shed light; to shine; to be alight or burning. Also, to lighten. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 5 Þæt leoht lyht on ðystrum. c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxii. (Z.) 128 *Fulminat*, hit liht c 1250 *Kent Serm* in *O E. Misc* 27 Si gode beleaue licht and is bricht ine þo herte of þo gode Manne ase gold. c 1290 *Beket* 1382 Þe cloudene hire [*sc* þe sonne] ouer-cast þat heo ne mai no leng li3te. c 1300 *Cursor M* 24942 Þe lem can light, þe storm it fel c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* iii. metr. xi. 79 (Camb. MS) Thilke thing that the blake cloude of errour whilom hadde y-couered, shal lyhten more clerly thanne phebus hym self ne shyneth. c 1386 — *Pars. T.* ¶ 963 Right so shal youre light lighten bifore men. 14.. *Ave Regina* in *Tundale's Vis* (1843) 146 Heyle tho lampe that euer is lyghtand To hye and lowe to ryche and pore. 1646 Crashaw *Steps, Ps.* xxiii. 66 A beame that falls, Fresh from the pure glance of Thine eye, Lighting to Eternity. a 1774 Goldsm. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 185 And that instant the taper which was lighting in the room was burnt out.

†b. Of day, etc.: To grow light. Sometimes conjugated with *to be. Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Dan.* 158 (Gr) Þa dæ3 lyhte. c 1205 Lay. 28314 Ase þe dæi gon lihte heo bigunnen to fihten. 1382 Wyclif *2 Sam.* xvii. 22 To the tyme that the dai were li3tid [Vulg *donec dilucesceret*] 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, iii ii 138 And that shall be the Day, when ere it lights [etc.]

2. *trans.* To set burning (a candle, lamp, torch); to kindle (a fire); to apply a light to (a combustible); to ignite. (Pa. pple. *lighted, lit,* † *light* = alight.) Also with *up*. † *To light off*: to ignite as an explosive.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 (Laud MS.) Me lihtede candles to æten bi. a 1225 *Leg. Kath* 1411 And tis ferliche fur schal lihten in ow þe halwende lei of þe hali gast. c 1300 *Havelok* 585 Blou the fir, and lith a kandel c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xvii. (*Martha*) 176 Þe sergis al scho lychtyt, bathe gret & smal. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4231–2 Many li3tis of a li3t is li3tid othire-quile, And 3it þe li3t at þam li3tis is li3tid as before c 1400 *Destr Troy* 11792 No fyre wold be light; þat assait was full sothely of sere men full ofte. a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 23 He fonde .. the candelle light. 1506 in *Mem. Hen VII* (Rolls) 282 Having great torches lit in his and divers other ships. a 1547 Bale *Image both Ch* xiii (1550) f i, The candle that he lyght vs to se ouer the house 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. v. 19 Shyning lampes in Joves high house were light. 1604 E. Grimstone *Hist Siege Ostend* 219 With their matches light, Bullet in the mouth. 1645 Waller *Of the Queen* 14 Thither my Muse, like bold Prometheus, flyes To light her torch at Gloriana's eyes. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl* Introd. ii. 29 What brightnesse is this I see? Have you light up any Candles? 1711 Addison *Spect.* No 46 ¶ 4, I twisted it into a kind of Match, and litt my Pipe with it. 1717 *Entertainer* No 5 (1718) 28 Like Gunpowder, when they are lighted off, they [the mob] scatter Ruin and Destruction around them. 1763 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I 20 *note*, The lamps put up in the streets .. were lighted up for the first time. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C* xxxvi, How would ye like to be tied to a tree, and have a slow fire lit up around ye? 1854 W. Collins *Hide & Seek* ii. ix (1861) 235 'He's the most generous fellow in the world', continued Zack, lighting a cigar 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Universities* Wks (Bohn) II 91 No candle or fire is ever lighted in the Bodleian 1890 Haggard & Lang *World's Desire* 128 A lamp for our feet the Lord hath litten.

b. *transf* and *fig.*

1679 Dryden & Lee *Œdipus* ii. 28 If an immodest thought, or low desire, Inflam'd my breast, since first our Loves were lighted 1752 Young *Brothers* iv i, Each morn my life I lighted at her eye. 1866 B Taylor *Anastasia* Poems 267 Thine eyes were lit from other skies. 1883 B. W. Richardson *Field of Disease* 211 It [Phthisis]. in nine cases out of ten is first lighted up by cold

c absol. *To light up*: to light one's pipe, cigar, etc *colloq.*

1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf* xlix, 'I suppose I may light up', said Drysdale pulling out his cigar-case.

d *intr.* To take fire, be lighted; *transf.* to 'kindle', become suffused with light.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) v 60 His Lampe schal lighte . withouten touchinge of ony Man 1820–71 Miss Cary *Poems* (1876) 94 The eve had just begun to light, Along the lovely west 1845 Mrs S C Hall *Whiteboy* xi. 97 A sky, just lighting into a pale, bright gray—an intimation of the first dawn of morning

fig 1860 Geo Eliot *Mill on Fl* ii iv, 'You poor-spirited imp,' said Tom, lighting up immediately at Philip's fire

3. *trans.* To give light to (a room or the like); to make light or luminous; to illuminate; *esp.* to furnish with the ordinary means of illumination. (Rarely with *up.*)

c 1200 Ormin 7279 Crist iss ec soþ sunnebæm Þatt all þiss werelld lihhteþþ c 1205 Lay 25595 Mid his feure he lihte al þis lond riche c 1250 *Hymn Virgin* 12 in *Trin Coll Hom* App 255 A leome newe þat al þis world haueð ili3t. c 1385 Chaucer *L G W.* 2506 *Phillis*, The mone hath .. Syn that thylke day foure tymes lyght the worlde ageyn c 1400 *Destr Troy* 6038 Torchis and tendlis the tenttes to light. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas* i x, Cleare Dyana Gan for to ryse, lightyng our emispery 1593 Shaks *Rich II*, iii. ii. 38 When the searching Eye of Heaven is hid Behind the Globe, that lights the lower world. 1715 *Notice* in *Lond Gaz* No. 5351/3 They intend to grant Liberty for Lighting the City of London 1802 Campbell *Hohenlinden* ii, Commanding fires of death to light The darkness of her scenery. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII 292/1 St Andrew's church is lighted with gas. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii I 362 Letters patent conveying to him for a term of years, the exclusive right of lighting up London. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag* VII. 216 The Irish Channel is well lighted. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II iii. 184 When he Had reached the hut now litten bright. 1875 Howells *Foregone Concl* 3 An apartment so brightly lit by a window looking on the sunny canal.

b. *To light up*: to furnish or fill with abundance of light; to illuminate in a special manner, to bring into prominence by means of light.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No 50 ¶ 7 A huge Room lighted up with abundance of Candles. *Ibid* No. 90 ¶ 7 The Room was lighted up on all Sides. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav* II 146 Lit up by the rising moon. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xi. III 1 In the evening every window from Whitechapel to Piccadilly was lighted up. 1884 'Rita' *Vivienne* ii. iii, The spring sunshine lit up the grey towers

fig. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xi 180 Once you can succeed in lighting up their imaginations

c *transf.* (Chiefly with *up*) To cause (the eyes, features) as it were to gleam with animation or lively expression. Also, to brighten up (writing). Also *intr.* for *refl.* or *passive*.

a 1766 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Mem. Sidn. Biddulph* IV. 77 Her expressive features all lit up with Joy. 1787 Mad.

D'Arblay *Diary* 13 July, A ray of genius .. instantly lights up his whole countenance 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* I. 269 Her eyes lighted with pleasure 1826 Disraeli *Vin. Grey* v viii, A smile, rather of pity than derision, lighted up her face 1854 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1860) II. 20 The style of Locke is perpetually lighted up with vivacious illustration 1855 A. Manning *Old Chelsea Bun-house* viii 110, I never saw a Face light up with Joy as Gatty's did, that Moment. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I App 694 He lights up and gives us a spirited account. 1888 Besant *Inner House* ii 34, I see the faces of all light up with satisfaction 1888 Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. xii 349 All his face [would] become lighted up with the fun of the story.

4. To give light to (a person) so as to enable him to see what he is doing; hence, to show the way to. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *absol*

c 1200 Ormin 19089 Sop lihht þat lihhteþ all þatt lihhtedd iss, To gan þe rihhte weȝe. 1422 tr *Secreta Secret., Priv Priv.* 206 Prayer lightyth a man to the lowe of god. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* To Rdr, If my light may so light some other, to espie and marke my faultes 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, s v *Fax*, *Præferre facem adolescentulo ad libidinem*, To be an example or sterer of a yonge man to lecherie as it were to light him the way 1604 E G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. viii 230 Those that labour therein, vse candles to light them 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* v. v. 22 1609 T. Cocks *Diary* (1901) 83 Given the Sonne [inn] boye Pawle for lightinge mee home ȝ' 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 817 Were the Stars only made to light Robbers and Burglarers by night? 1665 Boyle *Occas Reft.* iii. ii, Methinks the blaze of this Fire should light me to discern something instructive in it. *c* 1700 Earl Montagu in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist MSS Comm) I 350 A Dutch lanthorn of horn upon a great stick, to light before a coach when it is dark. *a* 1766 Mrs. F Sheridan *Mem. Sidn Biddulph* V 267 A little spark of that virtue which might have lit me to happiness and honour. 18 *Oranges & Lemons* in Mrs. Gomme *Tradit Games* (1898) II. 27 Here comes a candle to light you to bed. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls* I. 121 Poetical faith enough to light her cheerfully through all these mists of incredulity.

5. To enlighten or illumine spiritually or intellectually. ? *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 63 Þet he mid his halie gast us lihte. *c* 1200 Ormin 18990 All mannkinn iss lihhtedd þurrh fulluhht & þurrh Crisstenndom *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 793 That is the clere love and bryght That heo is alle with i-lyȝht. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sec. Nun's T.* 71 And of thy light my soule in prison lighte. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv Priv* 133 God light ȝoure resoun, and make cleer ȝoure vnderstondynge. 1535 Coverdale *Heb.* vi 4 They which were once lighted & haue taisted of the heauenly gyfte. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 42 Your hartis salbe lichtit with the licht of grace. 1819 Heber *Hymn*, '*From Greenland's icy mountains*', We, whose souls are lighted With Wisdom from on high.

6. *absol* To dispose the light in a picture.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Jan 3/1 Rembrandt lighted falsely for the sake of effect.

Light, erroneous spelling of *lite*, Leet *sb.*[2]

1833 *Rep. Sel. Committee on Municipal Corporations* 304 [At Hull] the mayor and alderman put out two names called lights, on a vacancy for alderman *Ibid.* 305 The chamberlains [of Hull]..are chosen by the burgesses out of four lights.

Lightable (lai·tăb'l), *a.* [f. Light *v*[2] + -able.] That can be lighted. 1832 in Ogilvie.

Lightage (lai·tĕdʒ). [f. Light *sb.*[2] + -age.]

†**1.** A toll paid by a ship coming to a port where there is a lighthouse. *Obs.*

1606 *Charter* in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II 701 Two Light Houses att the North Sheiles and for lights to be kept in them ..an ancient duetie called Lightage .. of every English shipp 4*d* 1789 Brand *ibid.* II. 714 *note*, Lightage, six-pence for an English vessel.

2. Provision of (artificial) light.

1852 *Edin. Rev* Jan 184 On the whole there exists a tolerably efficient system of lightage, buoyage, and beaconage.

Light-armed, *a.* [Light *adv.*[1]] Bearing light armour or arms.

1618 Bolton *Florus* III. x. (1636) 205 Hee with light armed bands of Souldiers got into Gall. 1772 *Ann. Reg* 234 We Are but the light-arm'd rangers on the scout. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. x, England's light-arm'd vessels ride, Not distant far, the waves of Clyde

fig. 1645 Milton *Colast.* 2, I still was waiting, when these light-arm'd refuters would have don pelting 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 306 Lead on my sons, Light-arm'd with Points, Antitheses, and Puns.

†**Li·ght-bed,** *v. Obs rare*—[1]. [f. Light *adv.*[1] + Bed *sb.*] *intr.* Of a vessel: To ground lightly as on a bed of earth.

1611 Speed *Theat Gt. Brit* xiv (1614) 27/1 He flying before Cæsar light-bedded upon a shelfe in the Sea.

Li·ght-bob. [Bob *sb*[7]] (See quot. 1785.)

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Light bob*, a soldier of the light infantry company 1802 in C James *Milit. Dict* 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X 618 Our active light-bobs, and our bold grenadiers. 1828 *Ibid* XXXIII 189 On then we went, .. great guns and small, lightbob and grenadier.

Light cheap: see Light *a.*[1] 13 b

Lighted (lai·téd), *ppl. a.* [f. Light *v.*[2] + -ed[1].] Kindled; illuminated.

1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* vii. 530 Hee vsd this stratagem of warr, to sticke vp lighted mattches, which [etc]. 1706 [E. Ward] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 64 Searching .with a lyghted Candle. 1832 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* iv, In the lighted palace near Died the sound of royal cheer. 1884 J. C Shairp *Sketches* (1887) 339 Every one with his lighted torch.

†**Li·ghten,** *sb. Obs.* In 4–5 **leighten,** 8 *Sc* **lichton** [f. Lighten *v*[2]] Lightning.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiv. 65 In somer es þer grete thundres and leightens [*ed.* 1839 Leytes]. 1791 Learmont *Poems* 12 (E. D D.) Swift as the lichtens fly, Whan thunners crash the clouds aboon.

Lighten (lai·t'n), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 **lihtne,** 4–5 **lyghtyn,** 5 **lightyn, liten,** 4– **lighten.** [f. Light *a*[1] + -en[5]; in sense 5 perh. rather an extension of Light *v.*[1], the inf. termination *-en* being taken as part of the stem.]

I. 1. *trans.* To reduce or remove the load of (a ship, etc.); to relieve *of* a burden, or something regarded as a burden. Also *intr.* for *pass.*

a 1375 *Joseph Arim* 644 Heo was lihtned of hire euel in a luytel stounde. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* II. xi. 100 Lufe .. is a lyght byrdyn, þe berar not chargeand bot lightynand. 1535 Coverdale *Jonah* I. 5 The goodes that were in the shippe, they cast in to the see, to lighten it off them. 1590 Spenser *F Q* I. x. 16 She of late is lightned of her wombe. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 2 In Winter your yong trees and herbs would be lightned of Snow, and your Allyes cleansed *a* 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* xv *Pythag Philos* 606 He lightens of its Load the Tree 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II 114 Clement, with his young pupil, came home, quite lightened of the money they had taken abroad. 1807 E. S Barrett *Rising Sun* III 88 We ought to return our grateful thanks to heaven, for having lightened us from so horrid a charge. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr Europe* iv. iii. 236 To lighten the cart I descended and walked on ahead. 1885 *Law Rep* 14 Q Bench Div 517 When vessels were of too heavy a burthen to come up the canal they were lightened at Sharpness. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 3/7 The steamer Amaryllis is ashore at Savannah. She will have to lighten before she can get off

2. To remove a burden from, relieve (the heart or mind); †to cheer, comfort (*obs*). Now *rare.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 2410 Whos comyng lightned his hert somdele. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 21 A trustie villaine .. that Lightens my humour with his merry iests. 1666 Bunyan *Grace Ab.* P 258, I was greatly lightened in my mind 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV 61 To lighten his conscience.

b *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.* Somewhat *rare.*

1400 *Sir Perc* 2219 His hert lightened in hy Blythe for to bee *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1863) Prol 1 Thaire suete songe made my herte to lighten. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I xi. 74 As I looked aloft my heart lightened.

3 *trans.* To reduce the weight of; to make lighter or less heavy (in various senses of the adjs.); to alleviate, mitigate.

1483 *Cath Angl* 216/2 To Lyghtyn, *alleuiare*, or to make lyght. 1570 Levins *Manip* 61/27 To Lighten, *leuigare* 1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz* c. 1 § 1 Yf any person deminishe or lighten the proper Moneys .. of this Realme. 1665 Boyle *Occas Reft* I. v, His fellow's Burthen lightens not his Load. 1667 Milton *P L.* x 960 How we may light'n Each others burden in our share of woe. 1670 Marvell *Corr* cxlvii Wks. 1872–5 II 325 The King resolved to weigh up and lighten the Duke's efficacy, by coming himself in person 1781 C. Johnston *Hist Juniper Jack* II I. vii. 57 The manner of this address was far from lightening Juniper's embarrassment 1793 *Trans Soc Arts* XI. 114 A stiff loam, lightened with rotten sawdust. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Vanderput & S.* ii 26 He lightens their labour. 1843 Lever *J Hinton* xxi. (1878) 144 To lighten the road by song and story. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I xvi. 110 We paused to lighten our burdens and to refresh ourselves. 1871 R. Ellis tr *Catullus* II. 8 Heavier ache perhaps to lighten 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ.* IV. 48/2 This has the effect of lightening the appearance. 1885 *Manch Exam.* 28 Mar. 5/5 The task of lightening the burdens of the ratepayers

†b. To remove the weight of; to lessen the pressure of. *Obs.*

1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* vi. 5 Peraduenture hee will lighten his hand from off you [A literalism of translation] 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) VI. 670/2 By lightening or sinking the graver with the hand, according to the occasion. *Ibid.* 671/1 The hand should be lightened in such a manner, that [etc].

c. To make agile or nimble. *rare.*

1599 Shaks *Much Ado* v iv 120 Let's haue a dance .. that we may lighten our own hearts, and our wiues heeles. 1727 Bailey vol II, To *Lighten a Horse* is to make a Horse light in the Fore-hand, i e to make him freer and lighter in the Fore-hand than behind.

4. *intr* To grow lighter.

1790 Dr Fox *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 85 Their luggage lightened every day. 1862 Tyndall *Mountaineer.* iv. 28 Until the rain seemed to lighten

†**II. 5.** To descend, alight; to light *upon.* *Obs.*

The well-known passage in the *Te Deum* (quot 1548–9) is perh. now commonly understood as containing Lighten *v.*[2]

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 11258 (Trin) While þis aungel tiþing tolde Obere liȝten [*Cott.* lighted] doun mony folde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* xliv. 172 (Harl. MS) Þe holy gost shalle liten in the as a shadow. 1548 9 (Mar.) *Bk Com. Prayer*, *Te Deum*, O Lorde, let thy mercy lighten upon us [L *fiat, Domine, misericordia super nos*]. 1704 Ray *Creation* I 150 They fly out of Italy into Africk: lightning many times on Ships in the midst of the Sea, to rest themselves when tir'd and spent with flying

Lighten (lai·t'n), *v.*[2] Forms: 4 **liȝtne, lyȝtne, liȝten, -on, -yn,** 5 **lyȝtnyn, lyghtenyn, (lithnyn), liȝtny, lighton, liȝthon, lyten,** 4–6 **lyghten,** 6 *Sc.* **lichtin, lychtin,** 3– **lighten.** [f. Light *a.*[2] + -en[5].]

1. *trans.* To shed light upon; to give light to; to make bright or luminous; to light up, brighten. Also *fig.* or in fig. context.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18600 Þe dai bitakens þe ded of him þat lightend [*Fairf* liȝtened] has ur ded sa dim. *a* 1340 Hampole *Ps.* lxvi 1 God lighten his face on vs [Vulg *illuminet vultum suum*]. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xxi. 23 The cleerte of God shal liȝten [1388 liȝtne] it. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Franklt. T.* 322 Hir desir Is to be quyked and lightned of youre fir [*v.rr.* lyghtenyd, liȝtned, lighted]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 Þis charbuncle liȝtnes all þe chaumbre on þe nyght. 1508 Atkinson tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlviii. 235 Than shall Ierusalem be lyghtened & enserched with lanternes & lyghtes 1530 Palsgr. 611/2, I lyghten, I fyll or store a place with lyght, *je enlumine.* 1563 Winȝet *Wks.* (1890) II. 77 Sanct Xistus the Pape, quha now rycht wirschepful lychtnis [L. *illustrat*] the Roman Kirk. 1588 Spenser *Virg Gnat* 341 Lightned with deadly lamps on everie post. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* ccxxxi, A key of fire ran all along the shore And lightened all the river with a blaze. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 7 The body of the church is lightened by a series of .. arched windows 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 348 The darkness of the captivity was lightened by the light of the prophetic grace which shone through Daniel and Ezekiel. 1880 E. White *Cert. Relig.* 32 That Lord of theirs who lightens the earth with his glory. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* x. 65 Pavement of deep black, lightened only by the image of a star.

b. To cause (the countenance or looks) to light up with lively expression, etc. Also *intr.* for *pass.* of the face, eyes, etc.

1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 544/1 To lighten up the clouded countenances of a dull society. 1856 Kane *Arct Expl* II. xvi. 175 The gloom of several countenances was perceptibly lightened. 1867 Ouida *C. Castlemaine* 1879) 9 The beauty, whose eyes he had seen lighten and proud brow flush 1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Col Reformer* (1891) 168 His eye lightened, and the old gleam of pride spoke from it.

†**2.** In Biblical lang.: To remove blindness or dimness from (the eyes); to restore sight to. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xviii. 9 Þe comaundment of lord shynand, lightenand eghen. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. pr. iv 99 (Camb. MS.) They ben lyke to bryddes of which the nyht lyhteth hir lookynge 1388 Wyclif *Tobit* xiv. 1 Aftir that he was liȝtned he lyuede two and fourti ȝeer. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* xlvi 195 (Harl MS) Penne whenne þou eit vp Risen fro slepe of synne, and art I-litenyd, & mayste see. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xii[i]. 3 Lighten myne eyes, that I slepe not in death.

3. To shed spiritual light upon; to enlighten or illuminate spiritually. *arch.*

1395 Purvey *Remonstr* (1851) 63 Othere bisshopis ben more lightnid of God in kunnynge and holynesse *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf* (W de W 1494) II xxx, He lyghtned her reason & kyndeled her affeccion. 1508 Atkinson tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiv. 163 It shalbe longe or thou be gostly lyghtned 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk Com. Prayer, Collect St. John Evang.*, Beeyng lyghtened by the doctryne of thy blessed Apostle and Euangelyste John 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm Par. Rom.* 23 The holy psalme wryter Dauid lightened with the spirite of god 1550 Hutchinson *Image of God* xviii. (1560) 94 The man which falleth after he is lightened, is not without al possibilitie of amendement. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen IV*, II i 208 Now the Lord lighten thee, thou art a great Foole 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ezek.* xliii. comm., Al the world is lightned by the preaching of Christs Apostles 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 180 Oh! how they were lightened! they saw what they never saw. 1840 I Williams *Hymn*, '*O heavenly Jerusalem*', To Christ the Sun that lightens His Church above, below.

†**4.** To kindle, ignite; = Light *v.*[2] 2. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvii. 31 Þou lightnys my lantern. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 46 Liȝtne the fier of thi loue in hem. 1490 Caxton *Encydos* xv 58 Venus lyghtened the torches for to receyue hiemen the god of weddynge. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb) 56 Who haue had in so fewe yeares the Candel of Goddes worde so oft lightned, so oft put out *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) III. 8 As one Taper lighteth another.

5. *intr.* To shine, flash, burn brightly; to be or grow luminous, to glow with light.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* i. 15 And liȝtne thei in the firmament of heuene and liȝtne thei the erthe. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 4630 With a launchant laite lightonyd the water *a* 1612 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* I. ii, The east begins to lighten. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft* 222 The Blood that lightens in their Cheeks 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* x 155 His steely lance, that lighten'd as he pass'd. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. xxix, He will wait the hour, When her lamp lightens in the tower 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 350 The low-browed clouds that lightened and darkened by fits as the flames rose and fell. 1871 Swinburne *Songs bef Sunrise*, *Prelude* 120 Her mystic face Lightened along the streams of Thrace.

b. To shine like light *on.* (Cf. quot. 1548–9 under Lighten *v.*[1] 5.)

1814 Cary *Dante, Par.* xxvii. 88 From her radiant smiles, pleasure so divine Did lighten on me [orig. 95 *lo piacer divin che mi rifulse*]

6. To flash lightning, to emit flashes of lightning. Chiefly *impers.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/1 Lyghtenyn, or leuenyn (*K.* lithnyn, as levyn), *coruscat.* 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xxxi, It lyghtned and thondred as it had ben woode. 1555 Eden *Decades* 244 The heauen neuer ceased thunderyng roryng & lyghtenynge with terrible noyse. 1611 Bible *Luke* xvii 24 As the lightning that lighteneth out of the one part vnder heauen, shineth vnto the other part vnder heauen. *a* 1637 B Jonson *Underwoods, Elegy*, '*Tis true, I'm broke*', God lightens not at mans each fraile offence. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 351 Two of the men cried out, it lightened. One said, he saw the flash. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xviii, It may thunder and lighten before the close of evening. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. clviii, Her dark eyes flashing through their tears Like skies that rain and lighten. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropsh. Lad* I, Where doomsday may thunder and lighten And little 'twill matter to one.

fig. 1722 Mrs. E. Haywood *Brit. Recluse* (ed. 2) 132 Scorn lighten'd in her Glances!

7. *trans.* To cause to flash *out* or *forth*; to send *down* as lightning. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxix. x, Lighten indignation downe. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 27 Shee lightened out smiles from those cheekes. *c* 1590 — *Fr. Bacon* (1630)

Ass, Her sparkling eyes Doe lighten forth sweet Loues alluring fire. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* 12 Wks. (1717) 44 How that thy King..Lightens forth Glory on thy dark Estate. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 69. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* v. 87 Calista nourished an enemy in her house, who lightened forth..miserable effects in small time after.

Lighten, obs. pa. pple. of LIGHT *v.*[1]

Lightened (lai·t'nd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. LIGHTEN *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Made light; relieved of a burden.

1700 DRYDEN *Flower & L.* 207 Some tumbled Horse and Man; Around the Fields the lighten'd Coursers ran. 1886 MISS BROUGHTON *Dr. Cupid* III. viii. 171 Peggy returns from it with a considerably lightened heart.

Lightened (lai·t'nd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. LIGHTEN *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Enlightened.

1578 J. HOCKWOOD *Serm.* 24 Aug. 28 Moste lighthened, I woulde saye, most Seraphicall Doctors. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 383 On lighten'd Minds, that bask in Virtue's Beams. 1900 BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* v 94 To help a fellow wayfarer out of darkness into the Lightened Way of Life.

Lightener[1] (lai·t'nəɹ). [f. LIGHTEN *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who lightens, makes light, easy, or less grievous; an alleviator.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Ep. Ded. 78 Learning and her lightener Poesy. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 108 A sweet lightener of my afflictions. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 9 Jan., What a lightener..would it not be, to this burthening period. 1884 SALA *Journ. due South* I. iv. (1887) 55 An accomplished lightener of the traveller's purse.

†2. = LIGHTER *sb.*[1] *Obs.* (*north. dial.*)

1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 168, ij kealles & a half a lightner & a botte. 1592 *Ibid.* 252 My clinkere lightner, with all her geare. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 261 *note*, Their [the keelmen's] vessels are called keels or lightners.

Lightener[2] (lai·t'nəɹ). [f. LIGHTEN *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who lightens or illuminates; an illuminator; one who flashes lightning.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov* xxix. 13 The pore and the creaunsour metten togidere; of either the liȝtnere is the Lord. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol 63 Phebus lychtnar of the planetis all. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. 20 The same Sunne is the lightner of our eyes. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* I. iv. § 32. 482 The Thunderer and Lightner. 1898 *Academy* 26 Nov 337/1 Aryan speech could express agents only—rainers, not rain; lighteners, not lightning.

Lightening (lai·t'niŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. LIGHTEN *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The rendering light or lighter; alleviation (of pain, sorrow); † comforting, cheering.

1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lightnyng of burdayne, *alegement.* 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 44 b, He falleth to an amendement and lightening. 1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis* 80 To relieue his pensiue and heauie heart with some kind of lightning. 1655 BRINSLEY *Groan for Israel* 24 The lightning and saving of the Ship. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 605 The Frier Rodrigue..carrying 50 [guns], went there without lightening. 1890 *Athenæum* 6 Dec 769/1 The volumes, which would seem to need no lightening, are further brightened by some amusing letters.

2. *concr.* Leaven. *Obs* exc. *dial.* (see *E. D. D.*).

1720 GIBSON *Dispensatory* III § 8 (1721) 195 Knead it up with Barm or Lightning, and bake it

Lightening (lai·t'niŋ), *vbl. sb*[2] See also LIGHTNING. [f. LIGHTEN *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The shedding or shining of light; suffusion with light, lighting up; *fig.* enlightenment, illumination.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 1 Lord my lyȝtnynge: and my heel *c* 1400 *Prymer* (1895) 14 God, þat tauȝtest þe hertes of þi trewe seruauntis bi liȝtnyng of þe holi goost. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg* 45 Bi þe liȝtnynge of a sterre To ihesu alle þre presentis þei brouȝte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 74 Grace is an illumynacyon or lyghtnynge of the soule 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 734 The Son with calm aspect and cleer Light'ning Divine. 1814 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. x. 318 A lightening in the domestic horizon. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1448 This lightening of clear weather. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 228 A kindling of the eye, and godly lightening of all her gentle face.

b. *A lightening before death*: that exhilaration or revival of the spirits which is supposed to occur in some instances just before death.

Cf. 'a glimmering before death' (Fletcher *Sp. Curate*, IV. v.).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 90 How oft when men are at the point of death, Haue they beene merrie? Which their Keepers call A lightning before death. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xv. 213 This lightning flew before his death; which Pallas was to giue. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* v. Wks. 1873 III. 441 If it be a lightning before death, the best is, I am his heir. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 125 Not that I Lightning or fell Thunder feare, (Unless that Lightning before death appear). 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 P 2 We were once in great Hopes of his Recovery but this only proved a Light'ning before Death. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 7 The old saying about a lightening before death.

c. *attrib.*: **lightening-column**, ? *nonce-wd.*, a beacon-pillar (*fig.*).

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I 413 The first emporium of commerce—the lightening-column of navigation to all the world.

Li·ghtening (lai·t'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LIGHTEN *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That lightens, shines, flashes, etc.

1592 CONSTABLE *Poems* (1859) 1 As my heart shall aye remaine A patient object to thy lightning eyes. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 121 Alexander..who like a lightening thunder leaped into diuers parts. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. xciv. 197 This..Queene; Whose Victories..Haue but as onely lightning motions beene Before the ruine that ensu'd thereon. [Cf. LIGHTENING *vbl. sb.*[2] b.] 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 317/1 *Aurum Fulminans*: Lightning or Thundering Gold. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* III. 48 As I went Across the lightening fields.

Lighter (lai·təɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: (5 **lightor**, 6 **-ur**), 6 **lyghter**, 6–8 **lyter**, 7 **liter**, 7–8 **leighter**, **loiter**, (7 **loyter**), 5– **lighter**. [f. LIGHT *v.*[1] (sense 2) + -ER[1], or ad. Du. *lichter* of equivalent formation.] A boat or vessel, usually a flat-bottomed barge, used in lightening or unloading (sometimes loading) ships that cannot be discharged (or loaded) at a wharf, etc, and for transporting goods of any kind, usually in a harbour.

1487 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 113 R. A. shall haue free choise .. for the said tonne wyne to be taken in the lighter at his plesur. 1545 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt Admt.* I. (1894) 137 Suche goodes wares or merchandises which is [laden] into any suche lyghter or lyghters to thintent to cary the same from land aborde any shyppe or from borde any shippe to land. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 47 These flatts make it unnavigable for shippes, yet at high water great Boates, Loiters, and Pinnaces of 20, and 30 tun, may saile up to the plantation. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 275 He said, and climb'd a stranded Lighter's height. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 307 The lighters which sail upon a navigable canal. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 2 Barges, lighters, and other boats are thus enabled .. to float up or down the river.

transf. 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *To Shade of Elliston*, What tearing off of histrionic robes .. before the surly Ferryman will admit you to set a foot within his battered lighter.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lighter-boat*, *-builder*, *-master*. Also LIGHTERMAN.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. ii. (1611) 216 He beareth or a lighter boat in fesse gules. 1638 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) I. 94 The leighter master shall haue tenn shillings for his man & his leighter for XXIIII howers. 1640 in *T. Lechford's Note-Bk.* (1885) 375 One Lighter boate of the burthen of twenty tunnes. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 112 Lighter-builders [were] idle, and laid by.

Lighter (lai·təɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. LIGHT *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. One who lights or kindles.

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 26ᵇ A lighter and carrier of candels. 1753, 1853 [see CANDLE-LIGHTER 1]. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 4/2 The display [of fireworks] costs about £300. Twelve lighters are stationed at different points, and obey the signal at the same moment

2. An instrument for lighting; *esp.* a piece of twisted or folded paper used for lighting a pipe, etc.

1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 247 He evidently thinks there is something religious about this lighter and extinguisher. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VIII. 177 This letter, which Sir Blaise Has twisted to a lighter. To fire some holy taper. 1893 LLOYD & HADCOCK *Artillery* 222 Without a 'lighter' it [cordite] does not readily ignite.

Lighter (lai·təɹ), *v.* [f. LIGHTER *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To remove or transport (goods) in a lighter, or as in a lighter. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 212 Whenever you lighter goods from this new contemplated dock. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 195 Their cargoes were lightered to the warehouses higher up the Thames. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 739 Our effects .. were lightered ashore by means of the Indian canoes. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX 143/2 A standing agreement..that he should not lighter as a common carrier.

Hence **Li·ghtering** *vbl. sb.*

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 18 Would not that very considerably increase the expense of your lightering? 1858 T. DALTON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 337 The lightering to ships in the roads is done .. by American .. brigs

Lighterage (lai·təɹēdʒ). Forms: see LIGHTER *sb.*[1]; also 7 **lightradge**. [f. LIGHTER *sb.*[1] + -AGE.] Transhipment or unloading of cargo by means of a lighter or lighters; the charges made for this.

1482–90 *Howard Househ Bks.* (Roxb.) 370 Item, to Sergeaunt for lyȝterage vj d 1488 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 32 Bote hire lighterage & portage of the same stuff. 1583 *Rept. to Ld Burleigh* in Arb. *Garner* I. 46 The lighterage, carriage and porters' due o 2 8 1621 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 13 The custome Lyteradg and impoesicons to be all born and defraied by me. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 66 Lighterage for the unloading and Demorage. 1798 R. DODD *Let. on Port Lond.* 14 There will be no necessity for lighterage, shipping, reshipping, &c. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q Bench Div. 370 He had ever since done the plaintiffs' lighterage. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 12/2 Freight to Odessa, insurance, lighterage, and shipping charges.

Li·ghterman. [f. LIGHTER *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*]

1. One employed on or owning a lighter.

1558 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 11 § 6 Any Wharfinger, Lyghterman, Weigter or other Officer. 1608 H. WRIGHT in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 126 To puye the lyter men for caryinge downe the plancks. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 145 Lightermen .. are to be of the society of watermen and wherrymen. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* XXI. (1889) 198 He believes that the men of the uppermost bank [of a trireme] rowed somehow like lightermen on the Thames. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, He could not be a lighterman or river-carrier.

2. ? = LIGHTER *sb.*[1] (Cf. *Indiaman*; also LIGHTMAN.)

1769 *Ann. Reg.* 132 The flames .. destroyed .. two large lightermen on the river.

Light-fingered, *a.* Having light and nimble fingers. a. *gen.* b. Having fingers quick and dexterous at pilfering; thievish, dishonest. †c. Prompt in giving or returning a blow; pugnacious. *Obs.*

a. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 152 The .. solemn gravity of the premier affords a fine contrast to the light-fingered agility of his brother. 1890 *Century Dict., Light-fingered*, light in touch with the fingers, as in playing the piano.

b. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* XXXVIII. (1870) 217 They be lyght fyngerd and vse pyking. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Aristides* (1595) 351 Themistocles .. was a wise man.. but yet somewhat light fingered. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 148 Some light-fingered person having pickt his purse. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 14 Our men contented themselves with looking after their goods (the Tonquinese being very light-finger'd) 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 26 P 11 Sharp girls were apt to be light-fingered. 1823 SCOTT *Let.* 18 June in *Lockhart*, The light-fingered gentry melt plate so soon as it comes into their possession. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Round Christm tree* 105 The light-fingered gentry pick pockets furiously in the darkness.

c. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 220 Youth, whether brawling, quarrelous, lightfingred or bloudie handed. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 3 Light-fingred Younkers, which make euery word a blow 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 370 Angry men are light-fingered and apt to strike.

Hence **Light-fingeredness.**

1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXIII 358/1 The general persuasion of their [*sc.* Gipsies'] propensity to light-fingeredness.

Lightfoot (lai·tfut), *a.* [LIGHT *a.*[1]]

1. *poet.* = LIGHT-FOOTED. (Very common in 16th c.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/1 Lyght foote (*MS. K. c* 1490 liht fotyd), *levipes.* 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 26 And lightfoote Nymphes can chace the lingring night. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XVIII. ix, To match with lightfoote staggs, he made my foote so light. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 440 Some light-foot friend post to yᵉ Duke of Norfolk. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI XXXVI. 100 The victor spurr'd againe his light-foot stead. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 81 Light-foot Iris. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* liv, By brooks too broad for leaping The lightfoot boys are laid.

fig. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* Poems (1717) 391 Hours, chac'd with lightfoot-minutes, end. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Prelude* 185 By rose-hung river and light-foot rill. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. III. x. 275 The lightfoot hours dance by.

†2. quasi-*sb.* A name for the hare, and the deer. *Obs.*

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel Ant.* I. 134 He shal seien on oreisoun In the worshipe of the hare .. The liȝt-foot, the fernsittere. 15.. *Kinge & Miller* 85 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* (1868) II 151 'Wiffe' quoth the Miller, 'fetitch me forth lightfoote, that wee of his sweetnesse a litle may taste'. A faire venson pasty shee feiched forth presentlye. 1815 *Sporting Mag* XLV. 169 If light-foot elude the snare, not less than half a dozen of Chanticleer's family can compensate for the disappointment.

Light-footed, *a.* Having a light foot; treading lightly, active, nimble.

c 1490 [see LIGHTFOOT 1, quot. *c* 1440]. 1552 HULOET, Lyght foted, *aeripes.* 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xiv. (1810) 378 This lightfooted Generall could not bee overtaken. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. 88 The ravenous and light-footed pursuers of innocence. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 33 The light-footed vicuña. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* VI, A good-looking woman well-shapen, light-footed.

fig 1787–46 THOMSON *Summer* 124 Of bloom ethereal the light-footed dews.

Hence **Lightfoo·tedly** *adv.*

1887 *Athenæum* 17 Sept. 381/2 Florizel dancing light-footedly among her rustic associates.

Lightful (lai·tfūl), *a.* [f. LIGHT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of light (*lit.* and *fig.*); luminous, bright.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* XI 34 Al thi body schal be liȝtful. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst* (Shaks. Soc.) 20 Aungelle in hevyn evyrmore xal be, In lythful clere bryth as ble 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* III. 35 Mortall sight, Too weake to see the lightfull love that ruleth all with right. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captaines* 199 The lightful ark, God's sacred cabinet. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 348 Chrystall becomes lightfull without softning it's hardnesse. 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph* 526 What in the Body of the Lord can be more lightful than those five Wounds? 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 164 The hall within was lightful and airy.

Hence **Li·ghtfulness.**

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1622) 265 No more then the Sunne wants waxe to bee the fewell of his glorious lightfulnesse. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* VI. (1617) 78 He calleth him the FIRST beginner, Lightfulnesse, or altogether Light. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXV. (1848) 313 Watery lightfulness of ghostly eyes.

Light-handed, *a.* Having a light hand. a. Having a light touch; handling objects deftly and quickly. Said of persons and their actions. *lit.* and *fig* b. Having the hand lightly laden; carrying little. c. Of a vessel or factory = SHORT-HANDED.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/1 Lyghte handyd, *manulevis.* 1562–3 SIR W. CECIL in *Adp. Parker's Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 172, I beseech your Grace be not too light-handed in licences to every person. 1798 LD. CLARE in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III 396 The town was disarmed .. by a body of light-handed rebels. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* II. i. (1849) 82 It was agreed .. that .. we should set out as light-handed as possible. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Light-handed*, a term implying that a vessel is short of her complement of men. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 211 She was one of the cleverest and lightest-handed women we ever had about us. 1891 *Spectator* 21 Mar., Light-handed treatment of the trifles of life.

Hence **Light-ha·ndedness.**

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Legerdemaine*, light-handednesse, craftie slights, and conueiance. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* I. 132 What you want is .. the dexterous light-handedness of a woman.

†**Li·ghthead**[1]. *Obs.* [f. LIGHT *a.*[1] + -HEAD.] Lightness, folly, levity; an instance of this.

1340 *Ayenb* 207 Ine zuyche liȝthedes [hi] wastep hare time. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* lii. 9 Thurȝ liȝthed of hir fornycacioun [she] defoulede the lond. *c* 1400 *Cato's Morals* 196 Loke for na liȝthede, at þat þing in ani stide of þe haue blaming.

Li·ghthead[2]. [f. LIGHT *a*[1] + HEAD *sb*] A light-headed person. Also quasi-*adj*., light-headed.

[1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1954/1 He was induced to attempt such folhe . by some light heads that were then about him 1609 W. BIDDULPH in Lavendar *Trav.* (1612) 44 This thiefe [Mahomet] perswadeth light heads .. how he is the messenger of God] 1751 FIELDING *Amelia* II. iv. (1898) I. 98 Whilst I sat by her in her light-head fits, she repeated scarce any other name but mine. 1845 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 9 Thou canst make lubbard and lighthead agree.

Light-headed, *a.*

1. Disordered in the head; giddy, delirious. †Of a fever: Characterized by delirium.

†1537 LATIMER *Let.* in *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 391, I am light-headed for lack of sleep 1603 *North's Plutarch* (1612) 1204 If they be light headed and distraught of their wits. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Oct., The Queene continues light-headed, but in hopes to recover 1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt.* I. v 89, I was carried home senseless and extremely bruised, which caused me to fall into a light-headed fever. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i 234 Some were sore afeard That she had grown light headed with her woe

2. Of persons and their actions: Frivolous, injudicious, thoughtless; changeful, fickle

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Cæsar* (1595) 764 These .. were speaches fitter for a rash light headed youth, then for his [Cæsar's] Person 1590 R. HICHCOCK *Quintess. Wit* 89 He is ouer-light-headed, to change himselfe firste into one parte, then into another 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX 388 He was no suppressour of the subiects . to inrich light headed flatterers. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 190 A light-headed Nuntio, who did much mischief to his Majesty's service 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 144 The poor light-headed cicada-swarm of a Chorus 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. III. 144 Such thoughts were in the meantime counteracted by the light-headed doings of the Queen Dowager.

†3. quasi-*adv.* *Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. v. (1640) 6 We see how light-headed this Pagan did talk, being stark drunk with pride.

Hence **Light-hea·dedly** *adv*, **Light-hea·dedness.**

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 187 Diliriums, and what we call Lightheadedness. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 31 May 350/1 A fit of religious light-headedness 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 291 A sort of intermittent fever with fits of light-headedness off and on 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXIV, As to lightheadedness, there never was such a feather of a head as mine 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* x (ed. 2) 128 Gloating on my crime, light-headedly devising others in the future.

Light-hearted, *a.*

1. Having a light heart; not oppressed by care or sorrow; cheerful, gay.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2814, I sall leue & be lechid, forþi be ligt-herted 1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Lyght herted or mery, *alaigre.* 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. XIII (1840) 279, I was now light-hearted 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 12 He whistles as he goes, light-hearted wretch, Cold and yet cheerful. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 215 Light-hearted maid. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1862) 58 Mrs. K. began to make jokes about it, in her lighthearted way

2. Proceeding from a light heart.

1841 JAMES *Brigand* I, The light-hearted song in the porch 1891 T. K. CHEYNE *Psalter* VI 290 The light hearted freedom of antiquity

Hence **Light-hea·rtedly** *adv.*, **Light-hea·rtedness.**

1826 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. VII 89 The joy and light-heartedness which a foot-traveller feels 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. 1862 III. 14 As light-heartedly as the Duke 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 207/1 He considers light-heartedness, and a turn for making the best of things, as a proof of intellectual strength. 1897 MAUDE *Voluntary v. Compulsory Service* 131 Those who would now light-heartedly plunge us into war with the whole of Europe.

Light-heeled, *a*

1. Having light heels; brisk in walking or running; nimble.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii 415 The villaine is much lighter heel'd then I 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 29 Light-heel'd beagles that lead the chase 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 24 Light-heel'd ghosts and visionary shades. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 99 Prizes had been distributed to the most light-heeled damsels of either county, for their speed in running 1849 H. HAWTHORN *Visit Babylon* 18, I followed the light-heeled girl

†2. Of a woman. Loose, unchaste. *Obs.*

a 1613 OVERBURY *Charac., Foote-man* Wks. (1856) 14 His mother .. was a light-heeled wench 1637 NABBES *Microcosm* II. C 2 b, My mother a light-heel'd madame that kept a vaulting-schoole at the signe of Virgo 1638 — *Bride* IV. ii (1640) G 1 b, She is sure a light heeld wench. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 26 Has not Mr. Amathist espoused the venerable remains of a light-heeled Calypso?

So †**Light-heels**, a loose woman

1602 J. COOKE *How to choose a Good Wife* III. ii, I'll tell my mistress as soon as I come home that mistress light-heels comes to dinner to morrow.

Light horse.

1. †**a.** *collect. sing.* Light horsemen; a body of light cavalry (*obs.*). b. = LIGHT HORSEMAN. (Cf. F. *chevau-léger.*)

1532 [see HUSSAR 1]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 124 b, With .vi. m. archers, and .xiij hundred light horses 1611 COTGR., *Estradiot*, a light-horse, an Albanian horseman 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 40 The third sort of auncient Horsemen, were called Light-horse. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 7 England for the first time saw light horse and light foot. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. XX. 462 Three regiments of infantry with one of light-horse from Ireland.

attrib 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 475 Cases .. of close combat or light-horse skirmish. 1898 59*th Rep. Deputy Keeper* 5 Books and Papers relating to the Light Horse Volunteers 1779-1831.

†2. A courtesan. *Obs.*

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Witch* v. i (1778) 96 *An.* Florida. *Gas.* She: I know no other, Sir, You were nev'r at charge yet but with one light-horse.

Light horseman.

1. A light-armed cavalry soldier.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* A ij b, Suche lighte horsemen as were comen 1558 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 118 Consernyng the light horsse men settyng furthe. 1600 R. CHURCHE tr. *Fumée's Hist. Hungary* 32 Certaine of his light horsemen (who are commonly called Vssarons) 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 226 A light-horseman was discovered near the bridge on the American side

fig. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 461 It countenanced all the unscrupulous light-horsemen of debate

2. A slang name for one of a class of Thames thieves. (Cf. HORSEMAN 5.)

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 59 The gangs, denominated Light Horsemen were generally composed of one or more Receivers, together with Coopers, Watermen, and Lumpers. 1849 [see HORSEMAN 5]. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 6/1 'Light Horsemen' would look out for a lighter having valuable goods on board, and at night, stealing up quietly, would cut her adrift: then following her, as she floated down with the tide, would by-and-by rescue her, and bring her back, claiming salvage

†3. 'An old name for the light boat, since called a gig' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*) *Obs.*

1600 J. JANE in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 843 His long boat and light horseman were lost at sea 1634 BREWTON *Trav.* (1844) 1 We came to Gravesend in a light-horse in 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 220 Leaving a Light-horseman to be taken up for their baggage at Gravesend

†4. A variety of fancy pigeons. (Cf. HORSEMAN 3.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 244/2 Light Horse-men, a Bastard kind [of Pigeons] between a Cropper and a Carrier.

5. †**a** An early name of an Australian sea-fish, according to Morris prob. the Sweep, *Scorpis æquipennis* b. A West-Indian fish of the genus *Ephippus.*

1789 W. IENCH *Exp. Botany Bay* XV. 129 A species of grouper, to which, from the form of a bone in the head resembling a helmet, we have given the name of light horseman 1793 — *Acc. Settlement Port Jackson* 176 At the top of the list [of fish], as an article of food, stands a fish, which we named light-horseman 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (*c* 1865) II. 51/1 The median crest is developed to an extreme height in some fishes, as, e.g. the dolphin and light horseman fish (*Ephippus*). 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 5 Sometimes the crest of the bone is exceedingly lofty, as in the Light Horseman fish (*Ephippus*) and sometimes absent, as in the sucking fish Remora

Li·ghthouse. [f. LIGHT *sb.*, see HOUSE *sb.*[1] 2.] A tower or other structure, with a powerful light or lights (originally a beacon) at the top, erected at some important or dangerous point on or near the sea coast for the guidance of mariners. (The earlier name was *pharos.*)

1662-3 MARVELL *Corr.* XXXVII. Wks. 1872-5 II. 83, I have herewith sent you an account of your expenses about the Light-house 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3971/3 The Light-House upon the Edistone was blown down. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4459/4 The 28th of July last, a Light was placed on the Light House, Rebuilt on the Edistone-Rock off Plimouth 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 167 In approaching from Turin, we pass along the seaside to the immense lighthouse 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* (1857) 56 Perhaps I darkened, as the light house will That turns upon the sea

b. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *lighthouse-keeper, service, -top, -tower*

1672 EVELYN *Diary* 14 May, From the North Foreland Light-house top .we could see our fleete 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. XIV, Is this indeed the light house top I see? 1831 SCOTT *Pirate* Introd., The author was invited to join a party of Commissioners for the Northern Light-House Service. 1851 KINGSLEY *Three Fishers* II, Three wives sat up in the lighthouse tower. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 112 Lighthouse-keeper too, by far the most life weary looking mortal I ever saw

Lighting (lai·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. LIGHT *v.*[1] + -ING[1]. In OE. *lihting.*]

†1. Alleviation, relief. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Laws of Edgar* III. c. 2 (Schmid) Gif þæt riht to hefiz sy, sece siddan þa lihtinge to þam cynge *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27066 þat strength es o gret ligthing, quen man has casten his birthing o sin. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 789 Yt haste sent me lyghtyng yt late was lame. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) V. III. 385 Nor truste not for euer to haue socours ne lyghtynge

2. Descent; dismounting; alighting: also with *down.*

1350-1425 *Cursor M.* 13822 (Trin.) þe aungels liȝtyng [*Cott.* þe angel lightand; *Gött.* þe angel lighting (*vbl sb., not pple*)] þere hood I *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 6373 Mirabel made hir ladie forto light. Of that lighting Jewel was woo *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 399 Wallace with that, at his lychtin, him drew. 1506 in *Paston Lett.* III. 405 At the lyghtyng the Kyng of Castylle was of his hors a good space or owr Kyng was a lyght. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXX. 30 The Lord shall shew the lighting downe of his arme. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 22 To auoid the lighting of Crowes, Pyes, &c vpon your grafts. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Table Contents, Upon the Mounting, Singing, and Lighting of Larks. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 41 The lighting down of the grasshopper is a burden on the bending shoulders.

3. *attrib.*, as *lighting-place* (used *spec.* with reference to bees).

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. A 2 b, If..she [the queen-bee] dislike the weather, or lighting place, they quickly returne home againe. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bee.* 1759 BROWN *Compleat Farmer* 94 When your swarm hath made choice of a lighting place.

Lighting (lai·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. LIGHT *v.*[2] + -ING[1]. In OE. *lihting.*]

1. Illumination. †In quot. *c* 1175 = Dawn.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 16 God ȝeworhte þæt mare leoht to þæs dæȝes lihtinge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Ic ham ȝeue reste from non on saterdei a þa cume monedeis lihting. 1728 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 16 Oct., Paris has the advantage of London, in the neat pavement of the streets, and the regular lighting of them at nights. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1176 Chemical products, obtained by purifying gas used for lighting. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 26 The lighting should be mainly from the clerestory 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* XLVI. 390 The silver lighting of the restless sea.

attrib 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lighting-rate*, a public rate for maintaining the lamps or gas-lights in a parish. 1889 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/4 A conductor of the fluid from the lighting wire

†2. *concr.* Lightning *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7763 Tempestes þer come þondringe & liȝtinge ek *a* 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sci.* (Wright) 146 The liȝting þat schut abrod into al the wordle. *a* 1400 *Iokens Doomsday* 25 (E. E. T. S. 1878) Oure lord schal come & smyte adoun, as liȝttyng doþ to ground *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2191 Lyghtyn, thondyr, and rayne 1628 BOLTON *Florus* I. XVII. (1636) 51 As if volleyes of Lighting, and Thunder had beene discharged from the Clouds of Heaven upon the old earth borne Gyants.

3. Kindling, ignition. Also with *up* (see LIGHT *v.*[2] 2 c).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 The sexteyn shal han, for lythynge of the lythe, viij[d] 1499-1500 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 51 Paid for lightyng of the Rode light. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 124 The lighting of one Candle by another 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVIII. IV. 223 At the first lighting of the beacons 1897 OUIDA *Massarenes* IX, Do you mind my lighting up, Pater?

4. The incidence of light upon the features, etc.; the disposition of light in a picture.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 648 In a statue by an Italian master, what he notices chiefly are the various effects which various lightings produce upon its features. 1869 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 826 As a study in colour and lighting the work is a model 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 142 The colour and lighting of the object to be photographed

5. = ANNEALING 3 (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Lightish (lai·tiʃ), *a.* [f. LIGHT *a*[2] + -ISH.] Somewhat light, in the senses of the adj. Also *Comb.*, as *lightish-coloured* adj.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 25. 13 The Moon maketh the night, one while light, another while lightish. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2312/4 A loose lightish coloured Camblet Coat 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6217/3 He wears a lightish Wig 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. 14 A lay habit of lightish gray. 1872 G. MACDONALD *Wilf. Cumb.* I. XV. 237 His hair [was] a lightish brown.

Lightless (lai·tles), *a.* [OE. *léohtléas*, f. *léoht* LIGHT *sb.* + *-léas* -LESS.] Without light.

1. Receiving no light, unillumined, dark.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 504 He sæde ðæt he wære ȝelæd to leohtleasre stowe 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6819 For-þi þat helle es ay lightles, It es cald þe land of myrknes 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1555 Such Deuils steale effects from lightlesse Hell 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* (1863) 4 A man from his birth confined in a dungeon or lightlesse cave. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* III. 275 A lightless closet, in a room Hired at small rate 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. III. § 14 Not in her most ponderous and lightless masses will nature ever leave us without some evidence of transmitted sunshine 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 410 Into some nigh lightless prison cast 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 102 An owl, a bat, Blindworm, or mole, or any lightless thing.

fig. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. I. (Skeat) I. 20 Thynke on his disease, howe lightles he lyueth, sithe the beames brennende in loue of thin eien arn so bewet. 1790 R. MERRY *Laurel Liberty* (ed. 2) 13 All..who drew their profit from the lightless crowd

2. Giving or shedding no light

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4720 þe son sal be turned in til mirknes, And þe mone in til blode, and be lyghtles. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 4 Lust breathed Tarquin .. to Colatium beares the lightlesse fire 1639 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1881) II. 415 O dim and dark and lightless Sun. 1809 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVII. 456 Earth is but earth a dull and lightless body. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 130 There will be the lightless fire, retaining in darkness the power to burn, but reft of its rays. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 43 The almost lightless flame of a Bunsen's burner.

Hence **Li·ghtlessness.**

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 186 Something horrible there was too in the lightlessness of the red. 1892 W. E. HENLEY *Song of Sword, Lond. Voluntaries* III. 16 By a jealous lightlessness oppressed

Light-limbed, *a.* Having light limbs; agile, nimble.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3119/4 Lost, a brown bay Mare, pretty light limb'd 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. LXXIV, The light-limbed Matadore. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. (1868) 20 A young man more light-limbed than the stag.

Lightliwode, obs. form of LIKELIHOOD.

†**Li·ghtly**, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [OE. *léohtlic*, f. *léoht* LIGHT *sb.* + *-lic* -LY[1].] Brilliant, lightsome.

a 1000 *Riddles* XXX. 3 (Gr.) Lyhtfæt leohtlic listum ȝeziered. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. XXVII, This hundreth folde that a soule shall haue. ys noughte but the profyte of this lightly derkenes.

†**Li·ghtly**, *a.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 *léohtlic*, 3 *lihtlic(h)e*, 4 *lightli*, 5 *liȝtli, lyghtly*, 6 *lichtlie*, 4, 7 **lightly.** [OE. *léohtlic*, f. *léoht* LIGHT *a.*[1] + *-lic*,

-LY 1.] Frivolous, trifling, fickle; to be slighted, contemptible; also contemptuous, slighting; easy, easy to be persuaded. Cf. the senses of LIGHT *a.*1 *Lightly cheap* = *light cheap* (see LIGHT *a.*1 13 b).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* xliii 309 Ond eft ðæm ʒifrum suiðe hrædlice him willað fylʒan leohtlicu weorc & unnyt. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1320 Ah nis nawt lihtliche of þis meidenes mot. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 273 Ah noble men and gentile and of heh burðe ofte winnen luue lihtlice cheape *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7222 Þis wijf alsua, þat þou has now, If þou ne war sua lightli to tru! *Ibid.* 28087 To men and wemmen bath I wate, þat oft i helde my lightly late. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv Priv.* 241 Al tymes ette they mettis, wyche ben moiste, lyghtly to defye *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xx. 24 It is liȝtlier a man ay to be still þan to not excede in wordes. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 15 Ony lichtlie takine of ir quhilk men wsis to schaw. 1608 J KING *Serm. St. Mary's* 13 Dauid the sonne of Isai reigned, whose person was not so lightly

Hence †**Li·ghtliful** *a.*, slighting, contemptuous; †**Li·ghtliness**, contemptuous manner or treatment; contempt.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* III 192 Contemneng his requeistes wt cruel and lychtliful anssers. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI 166 In lychtlynes thai maid ansuer him till. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 13 Thay that turnis the halie writ to lichtlines and scorne 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* IV 67 Thay wald not thoill Venus haif lichtlines, Nor repudie.

Lightly (ləi·tli), *adv* For forms see LIGHT *a* 1 and -LY 2. Also *comparative* 1 **léohtlecor**, 3 **lihtluker**, 4 **lihtloker**, 5 **leyȝtlocure** [OE *léohtlíce* (= OFris *lichtelik*, OHG. *lîhtlîhho*, MHG. *lîhtelîche*, mod. G *leichtlich*, ON. *léttlega*), f. *léoht* LIGHT *a.*1 + -LY 2.] In a light manner.

1. With little weight, so as not to be heavy; with little pressure, force, or violence; not strongly or severely; gently, superficially, in both material and immaterial applications

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxiv 179 Ða weras mon sceal hefiʒlecor & stiðlecor læran, & ða wif leohtlecor *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 29419 If clerkes Smites oþer lighth in gamen *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* (MS I) 227 [He] lifte lyhtly þe lache, and lepe ouer þe lake 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* lv E v b, Whiche caused the deuyll fyrst to tempte them lyghtlyer. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virtue* XII 11, Come on she sayd and walke on lyghtly 1611 BIBLE *Isa* ix 1 At the first he lightly afflicted the land of Zebulun. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* I 718 Some [Letters] cut in wood, some lightlier traced on slates 1680 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 208 Try how the Centers are pitcht, by Treading the Treddle lightly down 1747 WESLEY *Prim Physic* (1762) 62 Boil very lightly one spoonful of white Copperas scrap'd 1812 J WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 452 So lightly doth this little boat Upon the scarce-touch'd billows float 1818 J. W. CROKER in *C Papers* (1884) 13 July, I must now mention to you what I have heretofore touched lightly upon 1857 H B FARNIE *Golfer's Manual* in *Golfiana Misc* (1887) 143 The cleek again is still more lightly shafted 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. ix 182 Crimes of bloodshed sat lightly on the adventurer's conscience 1883 S. C HALL *Retrospect* II. 333 The fact must not be passed too lightly over.

b. With reference to sleep (see LIGHT *a.*1 20).

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* IV xiv. [xi] (1890) 296 Swa swa he leohtlice onslepte 1852 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* II 207, I sleep lightly enough for such emergency

2 In no great quantity or thickness; to no great amount.

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 36 Awringe þa wyrta & ʒeswet swiþe leohtlice mid huniʒe 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L* I ii 157 They are but lightly rewarded 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* Aug. (1679) 23 You may sow Anemony seeds &c. lightly cover'd with fit mold in Cases 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr Mor.* I § 9 Persons lightly dipt, not grain'd in generous Honesty 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* xii, I fear me this traveller hath dined but lightly. 1830 LYELL *Princ Geol.* I 204 Moulds..rubbed lightly over with a solution of soap 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III 27 They are lightly clad in summer while at their work. 1898 *Westm Gaz* 16 Sept. 4/3 Birds are so scarce in some districts that they will need to be lightly shot.

†**b.** In no great degree, slightly *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, I iii. 45 They loue his Grace but lightly. 1631 A CRAIGE *Pilgrime & Hermite* 9 For hee that loues lightliest, Bee sure hee shall speede best. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* xliii Paraphr 227 The Forty third Psalm is exactly of the same mournfull subject with the former, but perhaps lightly varied from thence 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat. Man* I. 1 302 If he be at least but lightly skilled in Anatomy. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I 425 While yet the Head is Green, or lightly swell'd With Milky-moisture.

3. Without depression or heaviness; in lightsome mood; cheerfully, gaily, merrily.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 1012 Who looketh lightly now but Palamon. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 521 'It is lyke', said Schir Rolland, and lichtly he leuch. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Advt. to Rdr, The first begins grauely and ends lightlye. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV xiv 138 Bid that welcome Which comes to punish vs, and we punish it Seeming to beare it lightly. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I 497 Try to bear lightly what must needs be 1891 E PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 313 The old man..chatted lightly with Basil.

4. Easily, readily. *Obs.* exc *arch.* †*One cannot lightly*, etc. = 'one cannot well', etc. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 49 Þe put ne tuneð noht lihtliche his muð ouer us. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 254 Euerichon to dealed from oðer lihtluker to bersteð. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lx. 30 Whare men may noght lyghtly see whilk way þai sall take. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 461 Whil ther is oyle forto fyre, The lampe is lyhtly set afyre. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 28 Þay..seiden that lyghtly that myght be done, yf [etc.]. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 27 He wold take a knyght al armed and lyfte hym vp to the heyght of hys breste lyghtly. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 331 It could not lightly blowe more boisterously out of any quarter. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxix. 103 A man shall not lightly finde it in this countrey. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvii. 53 As we see them play away a piece of Damask at one cast at die, as those that come lightly by them. 1740 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I lxii. 175 Credulous people believe lightly whatever they hear. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xx, That's lightly said, but no sae lightly credited. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I ii. 458 As fair was he As any king's son you might lightly see.

Proverb 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I 251 The ding-thrift's proverb is, 'Lightly come, lightly go'. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II iv, Lightly got, lightly spent.

5. With facile movement, nimbly. †In early use, quickly, swiftly; *occas.* immediately, at once.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 416 Liȝtlike ȝe lepeð up. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 60 Þe earewen of þe liht eien fleoð lichtliche uorð 13.. *E. E. Allit P* B 853 Lyȝtly he rysez & bowez forth fro þe bench in-to þe brode ȝates *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 4366 (Horstm), Ouȝte off his bedde leyȝtlyche he lepe *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) 2245 Lighthe she did hir redie make *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi 251 Fayre lordes, now lightly on horsback. 15.. *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom* (1828) III. 81, I pray you my lord and lady that ye will lightly come. And incontinent the kynge and the queene descended 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc) 143 This Godfrey Gobilyve went lightly Unto dame Sapience. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* 624 When you them mete, lyghtly them arest. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 75 Which said, he lightly vaulting off his saddle, drew out his sword.

†**6.** As may easily happen; probably, perhaps. *Obs.* [Cf. G. *vielleicht*, Du. *wellicht*, perhaps.]

13.. *E. E. Allit P* C 88 Lyȝtly, when I am lest, he letes me alone. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 321 And lightliche oure lorde at here lyues ende Haþ mercy of suche men *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 487 With a spone lightely to ete your souerayne may be leeff *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld* 2 Some other maters that lightly wyll falle to purpose. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 16 Lightly there is one Judas in the congregation to crie 'Why is this waste?' 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp* I 105 There happens lightly some ugly little contrary accident.

†**b.** As is apt to happen; commonly, often *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks I 1 Richessis ben perilouse, for liȝtli wole a riche man use hem unto moche lust 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* v. xi (1495) 116 A beest stryken in the place of the temples dethe lyghtly folowyth 1535 in *Lett. R & Illustr Ladies* (1846) II. 150 He goes to market lightly, one week with another, three times a-week 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 219 The beddes heade which lightly is the appointed place for all mens purses. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 153 Such as vse ordinarily to be drunk, & are lightly neuer sober 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 75 When he goeth abroad—which is lightly every other Friday. 1637 R HUMPHREY tr *St Ambrose* I 44 Where there is leannes, there lightly is pensivenes 1670 RAY *Prov* 114 There's lightning lightly before thunder 1676 ALLEN *Address Noncont* 20 They lightly do in the total .. but frustrate and disappoint those ends.

7. a. With indifference or unconcern; carelessly, thoughtlessly, indifferently. **b.** Depreciatingly, slightingly

a 1225 *Leg Kath.* 942 In his hali nome ich schal leten lihtlice of al þat ȝe cunnen kasten aȝein me *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1218 Ʒhe bi mente hire to abraham, And sumdel liȝtlike he it nam *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1650, I sal do þam lij ful lau þat letes sua lightly on min au 1393 LANGL *P Pl.* C v. 168 The kynge lourede vp-on men of lawe and lightliche seide 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* cvi. 11 They but lightly regarded the councell of the most hyest. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron, Scot.* (1808) V. 437 Offended that such wandering theeues should so lightlie dare to contemne his power 1611 BIBLE I *Sam.* ii 30 They that despise me, shall be lightly esteemed 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 13 Seriousness and devotion become this house for ever May I never enter it lightly or irreverently 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I v 119 The Pope lightly appreciated the bare word of an heretical sovereign. 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Demerara* I 11 Her sister stared to hear her speak so lightly of being whipped 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xx IV 419 The Judges treated this argument very lightly 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III. 702 Thinking lightly of the possession of gold

Proverb *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 145 Ful wombe mei lihtliche speken of hunger and of festen *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll* 49 Þe fulle womb disputiþ litly of fastyng.

8 For a slight cause; without careful consideration, without strong reason.

c 1122 *O. E. Chron* an 1009 (Laud MS) Se cyng . & þa ealdor menn forleton þa scipo þus leohtlice *c* 1400 *Melayne* 212 Lyghtly walde þey it [the city] noghte ȝelde. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 176 Thane wille þay leue the lyghtely, þat nowe wille the lowte. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov* iii. 30 Stryue not lightly with eny man, where as he hath done ye no harme. 1751 *Affecting Narr of Wager* 9 An Asylum that must not lightly be violated 1790 BURKE *Corr* (1844) III 177 These are opinions I have not lightly formed, or that I can lightly quit. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xv III. 555 He was not a prince against whom men lightly venture to set up a standard of rebellion 1883 *Manch Exam.* 17 Dec. 5/1 A warning to judges not lightly to send such suits to be retried.

†**9.** 'Not chastely' (J.). *Obs.*

a 1745 SWIFT *Story of an injured Lady* (1746) 10 If I were lightly disposed, I could still perhaps have Offers, that some, who hold their Heads higher, would be glad to accept.

10. *Comb.*

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2274/4 Lost .. a dark grey Gelding .. lightly handled. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 76 And clasp'd her lightly-shaded breast beneath. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. viii. iii 180 Some lightly-budding philosophers. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 39 Her beauty walks in happier grace Than lightly-moving fawns. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod Housewife* 53 Butter a flat dish and put a layer of lightly-fried bread-crumbs.

Lightly (ləi·tli), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* For forms see LIGHT *a* 1 [f LIGHTLY *a.*2] *trans.* To make light of, despise, disparage, disdain.

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 218 Na heis [bu] þe for riches, to lichtly othyr mare or lese. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab* XI (*Wolf & Sheep*) xxii, Thay will lichtlie lordis in to thair deidis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. i. 70 Suppois thow lychtlyit thame of Lybie land 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* I. (1608) 16 His house That lightlied earth and seem d to threat the heaven. 1588 A KING tr *Canisius' Catech.* 4 To lychtlie thame for that thay ar poore 1650 ROW *Hist Kirk* Coronis (1842) 428 We doe not lightlie pearls though gathered out of a dung hill 1788 BURNS *Whistle & I'll come to you*, Whiles ye may lightly my beauty a wee 1814 SCOTT *Wav* lxvii, It's best no to lightly them that have that character. 1880 MRS. L B WALFORD *Troublesome Dau* I ix 192, I'd no' hae my ae bairn gang whaur she was lichtlied 1892 *Sat. Rev* 9 Jan 32/1 Of which trinity two at least are to be lightlied by no man

Hence **Li·ghtlied** *ppl a.*, **Li·ghtlying** *vbl sb.*

1470 *Extracts Aberd Reg* (1844) I 30 In gret lychtlying and contemnyng of our auctorite. 1528 JAS. V in *St. Papers Hen VIII* (1836) IV 500 To be confortit and ressavit within his Realme to our hurt lychtlying and displesour 1826 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha'* (ed 5) 19 They'd gar'd a lightliet lover greet

† **Li·ghtman.** *Obs* [? f. LIGHT *a.*1 + MAN, as in *Indiaman*, etc.] ? An unladen ship. (But cf. LIGHTERMAN.)

1665 *Lond Gaz.* No 16/1 On Friday last, 20 sail of Lightmen weighed Anchor

Lightman, Lightmanship see LIGHT *sb.* 16.

Li·ghtmans. *Thieves' cant.* [f. LIGHT *a.*2: for the second element cf. DARKMANS.] The day.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 Bene Lightmans to thy quarromes. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* K 4 b, I wud lib all the lightmans. *a* 1700 B. E *Dict Cant. Crew*, *Light-mans*, the Day or Day break. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*

Light-minded, *a.* Having a light or trifling mind; frivolous. Hence **Light-mi·ndedness.**

1611 BIBLE *Eccl* xix 4 He that is hasty to giue credit is light minded. 1661 G RUST *Origen* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 24 Tossed about like feathers with light-mindedness and admiration of trifles 1833 J H. NEWMAN *Arians* v ii. (1876) 387 The light minded multitude clamorously required it 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit.* ix. 120 Among the light-minded men and women who make up society. 1884 H. GERSONI tr *Turgenieff's Diary Superfluous Man* 26 Mar. 97 The sad consequences of light-mindedness.

Lightner. see LIGHTENER.

Lightness 1 (ləi·tnes). For forms see LIGHT *a.*1 [f. LIGHT *a* 1 + -NESS] The quality or fact of being light, in various senses.

1 The quality or fact of having little weight. Of a vessel. The fact of being lightly laden. Of a crop Smallness of the quantity present.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 83 Oh haueð huppen him lihtnesse and softnesse and hele *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III. pr. xi 77 (Camb MS) Wher-for elles berith Lythnesse the flaumbes vp *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LXII iv, Ev'n he that seemeth most of might With lightnesse self if him you weigh, Then lightnesse self will weigh more light 1590 SIR H LEE in *Archæologia* (1888) LI 171 A new brest [plate] of gret litenes and strengthe 1667 *Lond Gaz* No 140/1 A Holland Vessel. unable because of her lightness to bear sail. 1765 A DICKSON *Treat Agric* (ed 2) 231 The lightness of it, and particularly the shortness of the share make it go very unsteadily 1831 SIR J SINCLAIR *Corr* II 86 The different kinds of air, and the superior lightness by which some of them were distinguished 1848 MILL *Pol Econ.* I. xii § 2 (1876) 110 It is long before an English eye becomes reconciled to the lightness of the crops [in the United States]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V. 194 The lightness of bows and arrows is convenient for running

b Of bread, pastry, etc: (see LIGHT *a* 1 9 b).

1836 *Penny Cycl* V 372/2 To give the bread . porous texture and lightness 1864 MRS STOWE *House & Home Papers* x (1865) 112 The matter of lightness is the distinctive line between savage and civilized bread.

†**2.** The condition of being lightened or relieved; alleviation. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 24480 Her-wit come me son succur And sum lightnes o mi langur. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 332 In lightenes and alegeaunce of their sekenesse.

3 Absence of heaviness or pressure in action or movement; want of force or moment. Said both of material and immaterial things.

1795 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II 15 From the lightness of the air of wind, the Enemy's Fleet and our Fleet were a very long time in passing 1833 *Regul Instr. Cavalry* I 48 Lightness of hand consists in an almost imperceptible feeling and alternate easing of the bridle. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 704/2 The lightness of touch that so charmingly characterises the literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries 1893 *Westm Gaz* 17 June 5/2 The lightness of the weather spoiled yesterday's race 1893 *Law Times* XCIV 600/2 The tax falls with undue severity upon one class, and with unreasonable lightness upon others.

4. Of form or outline: Freedom from heaviness or clumsiness, graceful slenderness.

1808 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. *Biographies* II. (1870) 35 She had lost much of the lightness of her figure 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII 218/1 In them we observe a progressive change from heaviness to lightness—from columns less than four diameters in height to those of nearly seven 1885 *Truth* 28 May 848/2 The spray is rendered with much lightness and delicacy.

5. The quality of moving lightly; agility, nimbleness, swiftness. Also in immaterial sense.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 198 To shewe his lightnesse and maistrye He pleyeth Herodes vp on a Scaffold hye. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lvii. (1495) 172 The bones are holowe for the more lyghtnesse of mouynge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 216/2 A Lightenes, *agilitas.* 1530 PALSGR. 239/1 Lightnesse of understandinge, *facilité d'entendre.* 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxiv. 304 All these beasts for their lightnesse . have passed from one world to an other. 1859 J BROWN *Rab & Friends* (1862) 26 Rab trotted up the stair with much lightness. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv 187 The contemplation of the brightening east seemed to lend lightness to our muscles.

† 6. Ease, facility, readiness, esp. of belief. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27735 Lightness o rage. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 8, I blame your lightenes to beleue, & easynes to be persuaded. 1572 R H tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 152 Oftentimes these men, through their too muche lightnesse of beleefe, fall into great daungers 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 63 Linnets are both for lightnesse of digestion, and goodnesse of meate better then Sparrowes. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I Introd 24 Note with what Lightness even Men of good-natur'd Intention fall into Mistakes

7. Levity in behaviour; fickleness, unsteadiness, frivolity, thoughtlessness, unconcern.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 308 Lightnes of hert reves þam drede. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* 344 Forto forsake God in a liȝtnes and in a rechelesnes 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 95 This chaunge will..double thy lyghtnesse in tourning so often. 1679 BURNET *Hist Ref.* I 424 Imputing this insurrection . to their folly and lightness. 1760 *Ann Reg.* 52 The general lightness of his faith with regard to his former allies. 1828 SCOTT *F M. Perth* vii, My Catharine hath not by any lightness or folly of hers afforded grounds for this great scandal 1887 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* iii, The lightness of tone with which I uttered such serious words.

† b. Wantonness, lewdness, incontinence. *Obs.*

1516 *Life Birgette* in *Myrr. our Ladye* (1873) p. xlviii, She somwhat suspectynge the lyghtnesse of the virgyn commaundyd a rod to be brought vnto hir 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 If they perceive any wil acte or condicion of lightnes of bodie in hir, which for the time being shall be queene of this realme 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II 11 Women of leuitie and lightnesse. 1652 C. B STAPYLTON *Herodian* III. 18 With him of lightnesse she was much suspected.

8. Freedom from depression or dullness, esp in *lightness of heart*; high spirits, joy, mirth.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* III. xix (1495) 66 The instrument of smellyng is not in a beest onely for lightnes and fayrnesse. a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 1244 Myn hert is al nakid of lightnesse 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 64 b, And this lyghtnesse or myrth may come somtyme of the clerenes of mannes conscyence. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 55 They signifie Quarrels picked out of lightness of heart. 1828 R. NESBIT in *Mem* iii. (1858) 83, I am able to pursue my proper work with my usual lightness of spirit. 1851 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* xxi (1889) 195 He really hardly knew what to do to give vent to his lightness of heart

Lightness^2 (ləi tnès). [OE. *lihtnes* (= OHG. *liuchtnisse*), f. *liht*, *léoht* LIGHT *a* ^{2} + -NESS.]

† 1. Brightness, light (*lit* and *fig*) *Obs.*

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom* (Napier) 230 Se sunnandæȝ is restendæȝ and wuldorlic dæȝ and lihtnesse dæȝ. a 1325 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg.* (1878) 145 Alle þe liȝtnesse was aleyd. Sonne & mone lorn her liȝt. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xl. (1869) 91 The sunne .. maketh his lightnesse passe thoruh the cloude c 1531 LATIMER *1st Let. to Baynton* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1322/2 They were vnapte to receyue the bryghte lyghtnes of the truthe c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 922 We knowe selfely the soveraygne lyghtnesse to be darked of a lyght cloude 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xiii, His countenance is now . rendered wild by an insane lightness about the eyes.

2. The condition or state of being illuminated; illumination. Now only *lit.*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1559 In ðat dred his ðoȝt was led In to liȝtnesse for to sen, Quow god wulde it sulde ben. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13543 To-quils I in þis werld be, It has na lightnes bot o me. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* (1599) 29 By the lightnesse and darkenesse which shee receiueth of him. 1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 2 Thus must you to work with your flyes, light for darkness, and dark for lightness. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* II vii, The first thing that struck Walter in this apartment was its remarkable lightness.

Lightning (ləi tniŋ). Also 4-5 **liȝtnynge**, 4, 6 **lyghtnyng**, 5-6 **lightnyng**, **lyght**(e)**nynge**, **lyt**(e)**nynge**, (5 **litynnynge**, 6 **lyghteling**), 6-8 **lightening**, 7-8 **light'ning**. [Special use of LIGHTENING *vbl. sb* ^{2}; now differentiated in spelling.]

1. The visible discharge of electricity between one group of clouds and another, or between the clouds and the ground. Also in particularized sense (now *rare*), A flash of lightning. *Like lightning*, with the swiftness of lightning. Also in phr. † *in less than*, † *to last no longer than a lightning*.

Forked lightning, *chain* or *chained lightning*: designations applied (usu. indiscriminately) to lightning which assumes the form of a zigzag or divided line *Sheet lightning* that in which a wide surface is equally illuminated at once *Summer* or *heat lightning*: sheet lightning without thunder, the result of a storm at a great distance.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 197 Thanne come One *spiritus paraclitus* to Pieres and to his felawes In lyknesse of a liȝtnynge, he lyȝte on hem alle. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxvi 19 Thi liȝtnyngis schyneden to the world. c 1425 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 314 The moost horribil thunderes and litynnyngis that evyr ony man herd. a 1470 *Gregory's Chron* in *Hist Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 185 The same yere was Syn Poulys stypylle fyryd..whythe the lyghtenynge. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 98 He shall rewarde yowe whiche sendeth thunderynge and lyghtelyng to the destruction of myscheuous men. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 49 It shall be readie in les than a lightning. 1653 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 257 A beame of her eyes . which lasted no longer than a lightning 1718 POPE *Iliad* xv. 725 He drives him, like a Light'ning, on the Foe. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 261 This Notion ran like Lightening thro' the City. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xxvii, Our hero .. ran like lightning to the gap. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 17. 400 The lightning . was chiefly 'sheet lightning', though now and then 'chained' or 'forked' was visible. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 407 A few lightnings and rather more auroras were seen.

transf. and *fig.* 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coron. Solyman* 149 The Lightning of Royal disfavour afterwards fell on Mirza Sadee. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xxviii. (1803) 48 His eyes lost the lightning of their fury. 1821 SHELLEY *Death Napoleon* iii, The lightning of scorn laughed forth As she sung [etc.]. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 516 She .. Makes wicked lightnings of her eyes.

2. *slang* Gin.

1781 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 140 Noggin of lightning, a quartern of gin. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I 160 The stimulant of a 'flash of lightning'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as *lightning-flame*, *-flash*, *-glimpse*; b. instrumental, as *lightning-blackened*, *-blasted*, *-struck* adjs.; c. similative and parasynthetic, as *lightning-footed*, *-swift*, *-winged* adjs; *lightning-like* adj. and adv.

1897 CLARK RUSSELL *Noble Haul* 80 Abaft she was naked, withered, and *lightning-blackened. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II i 135 Yon *lightning-blasted almond-tree. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 8 To set the aire on fier with *lightning flames. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A* II i 3 Secure of Thunders cracke or *lightning flash. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 4 Then sight As by a lightning-flash, will come to thee. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. viii 247 Mars, the *lightning-footed. 1667 MILTON *P L.* vi 642 Light as the *Lightning glimps they ran. a 1822 SHELLEY *Prose Wks.* (1880) III. 323 *Lightning-like the vigorous maiden strides 1841 KEBLE *Serm* xii (1848) 311 The clear, the indisputable, the lightning-like evidence. c 1820 S ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 157 An oak . Now *lightning-struck 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* II xix. 48 So *lightning swift is thought 1646 CRASHAW *Sospetto d'Herode* xxx, The nimblest of the *lightning-winged loves.

d. passing into an *adj.*: Moving or flashing by with the rapidity of lightning.

1640 BP REYNOLDS *Passions* iv, To have a vanishing and lightning Fancie that knoweth not how to stay and fasten upon any particular. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. xi, He gazed with admiration on her lightning glance.

e. Special combs: **lightning-arrester**, a device to protect telegraphic apparatus, etc. from lightning; **lightning-bone**, ? = FULGURITE I; **lightning-bug** = FIRE-FLY I; **lightning-catarrh** (see quot.); **lightning-conductor**, a metallic rod or wire fixed to the summit (or other exposed point) of a building, or the mast of a ship, to convey lightning harmlessly into the earth or sea; **lightning-discharger** = *lightning-arrester*; **lightning express** *U.S*, a designation given to certain very rapid trains; **lightning-pains** *pl.*, sharp, shooting pains of momentary duration, felt by patients suffering from locomotor ataxy (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1888); **lightning-paper**, a kind of firework giving off flashes of coloured light; **lightning-print**, an appearance sometimes found on the skin of men and animals and on clothing struck by lightning, popularly supposed to be photographs of surrounding objects; **lightning-proof** *a.*, protected from lightning; **lightning-rod** = *lightning-conductor*, **lightning-stone**, **-tube** = FULGURITE I.

1870 F. L POPE *Electr. Tel* iv. (1872) 44 *Lightning-arresters must always be kept free from dampness and dirt 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 223 The name of '*lightning-bones', or 'thunder-bones', given to fossil bones. 1806 MOORE *Song* iv. Poems 166 Gleam then like the *lightning-bug 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 206 The elegant fire-fly is called a lightning-bug. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Field of Disease* 52 A suddenly developed and intensely severe cold or catarrh, hence sometimes called '*lightning catarrh.' 1832 *2nd Rep Brit. Assoc.* (1833) 564 This ship had not a *lightning conductor up at the time 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, *Lightning-discharger 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* vi, The *lightning-express-train *whishes* by. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 346 In organic nervous diseases they [i e baths] are not to be recommended, unless it be to relieve the *lightning pains of tabes. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* 137 *Lightning Paper. 1876 *Chamb. Jrnl* 15 Jan 36/1 Signor Orioli brought before a scientific congress at Naples four narratives relating to *lightning-prints. 1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.*, **Lightning-proof.* 1790 in *Trans. Amer. Philos Soc.* (1793) III. 323 After a *lightening rod has been erected 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 407 The lightning-rod that disarms the cloud of its threat 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 208 The *lightning-stones are metals, stones, pebbles, which the fire of the thunder has metamorphosed. 1831 *Literary Gaz* 15 Jan. 44/2 *Lightning Tubes—In the neighbourhood of the old castle of Remstein there have been found this summer very firm and long vitreous tubes.

Light of love, light o' love. Also 6 **light a love, lightilove.** [See LIGHT *a.*^{1} 16.]

1. As predicative phr.: Inconstant in love.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 89 Ah wretched wench, canst thou be so lyght of loue, as to chaunge with euery winde? 1592 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instruct. Chr. Woman* N j, And if he should mary her, he wil thinke shee will have as good mind to other, as himselfe, when she is so light of love.

2. As *sb.* † a. Inconstancy in love. *Obs.*

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* E iij b, The fickle are blamed: Their lightiloue shamed.

b. A woman capricious or inconstant in love; also, in more unfavourable sense, a wanton, a harlot.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 35 Foule strumpet, Light a loue, shorte heeles! 1618 FLETCHER *Chances* I. iii, Sure he has encountered Some light-o-love or other. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, You and I must part sooner than perhaps a light o' love such as you expected to part with—a likely young fellow. 1892 J. PAYN *Mod. Whittington* II 167 'My Kitty a light-o'-love—a trollop—' and the wretched father burst into tears.

attrib. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurditie* A ij, As there was a loyall Lucretia, so there was a light a loue Lais. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* B 2 b, To warne such light a loue wenches, not to trust euery faire promise that such amorous Batchelers make them. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 25 Following.. his light-o' love sweetheart to the dance.

† 3 The name of an old dance-tune. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 83. 1599 — *Much Ado* III. iv. 44. 1612 *Two Noble K.* V. iv.

Lightradge, obs. form of LIGHTERAGE.

Lights (ləits), *pl.* Forms: 2-3 **lihte**, 4 **liȝtes**, 4-6 **lightes**, **-is**, **-ys**, 6 **lyght**(e)**s**, *Sc.* **lichtis**, **lychtis**, **-es**, 6-7 **lites**, 6- **lights**. [Subst. use of LIGHT *a.*^{1} The word LUNG has the same etymological meaning, the lungs being distinguished from the other internal parts by their lightness.]

The lungs. Now only applied to the lungs of beasts (sheep, pigs, bullocks), used as food (chiefly for cats and dogs).

? a 1200 *Homily* in Phillipps *Fragm Ælfric's Gramm.*, *&c.* (1838) 6 þine þermes..lifre & þine lihte. c 1205 LAY 6499 þat deor .. ræsde o þene stede, and for-þat hiin þa breste þat þa lihte [c 1275 longene] and þa liuere feollen on eorðen. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 498 þe left schulder ȝaf he, Wiþ hert, liuer and liȝtes And blod tille his quirre. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10705 With a big arow he Rut þurgh his rybbes .. Betwene the lyuer & the lightes launchit hym þurghe. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxxi. 131 Then wofully sich wightys Shall gnawe thise gay knyghtys, Thare lunges and thare lightys. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xi. 80 So deip the grundin steyll heyd owt of sycht is, Ful hait and warm it festnyt in his lychtis. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xli 711 Bitter Almondes doo open the stopping of the lunges or lightes. 1596 SPENSER *F Q.* VI. III 26 As if his lungs and lites were nigh asunder brast 1665 WOOD *Life* 12 May, The lights of a bullock or yong oxe. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I xliii. 94 The Difficulty of Breathing shews the Lights [to be affected]. 1797 *Lond. Art Cookery* 133 To dress a Calf's Pluck Boil the lights and part of the liver. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf* xli, It is a piece of lights reserved for the dinner of the cat to-morrow 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 79 The lungs, or as they are vulgarly termed lights, are eaten as a part of the pluck or fry

Li·ghtship. [f. LIGHT *sb*] A vessel bearing a light, *esp* one with a warning light or lights moored where a lighthouse cannot conveniently be placed; a floating light.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer* II. 11 The office of the light-ship is to tow vessels in the dark through the strait. 1870 *Daily News* 2 Sept 3 The visitors to Ramsgate have had an opportunity afforded them of seeing the far famed Goodwin lightship at close quarters.

Li·ght-skirts. A woman of light character.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat* I. viii, Solomon Singing his love, the holy spouse of Christ, Like as she were some light-skirts of the East. 1602 *2nd Pt Return Parnass.* I. ii 310 Hath not Shor's wife, although a light skirts she, Giuen him a chast long lasting memory? 1616 T. TUKE *Treat agst. Paint* 39 Actions becomming onely light-skirts, and idle women 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. xii (1660) 145 I'le tell thee, Light-skirts, whosoever taught Thy feet to dance, thy dancing had a Fault 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *2nd Pt Artevelde* III iii 114 She's a light skirts! 1898 *Lit. World* 4 Feb 103 To consider her [Highland Mary's] story .. either (1) she was something of a light-skirts, or (2) she is a kind of Scottish Mrs. Harris.

b. *attrib* (in form *light-skirt*).

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass* I. vi. 468 You light skirt starres, this is your wonted guise, By glomy light perke out your doutfull heads. 1619 W SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 49 Any light skirt Dame, or Courtly Herodias shall rather be imitated. 1891 W A. CLOUSTON in *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 452/1 [The parrot] told tales to its master of his light skirt wife.

Lightsome (ləi·tsŏm), *a.*^{1} [f. LIGHT *a.*^{1} + -SOME. Cf. MHG. *lihtsam.*]

1. Having the effect or appearance of lightness; now chiefly with reference to form, light, graceful, elegant. † Also, in early use, easy. Somewhat *rare.*

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 304/2 Lyghtesum, or esy (*K.* lihtsum), *facilis.* 1578 *Chr Prayers* 77 b, Let thy yoke become sweete and thy burthen lightsom to me through thy crosse. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 179 The pillars as strong as any I have seen . but nothing neat or lightsome. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 19 Nothing contributes more to a Horse's being easy upon the Rider's Hand, than a lightsome Fore-End, and thin Shoulders. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. I. of Wight 123 The Air of Newport is lightsome and pleasant. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 14 Snowy blossoms .. so lightsome, and yet so rich! a 1851 MOIR *Poems, Angler* ii, His hat of whitest straw, Lightsome of wear. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iv. 116 The lofty tower, straight and lightsome as a lily.

2. Not weighed down by care, pain, or sorrow; light-hearted, cheerful, merry; also, enlivening, entertaining.

? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 956 With ladies and with bacheleres, Ful lightsom and [ful] glad of cheres. c 1400 *Beryn* 2973 Hir thouȝtis .. did hir peyn to make liȝtsom chere. 1590 T. WATSON *Eclog. Death Walsingham* 121 That lightsome vaine is changd from youth to aged grauitie. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 389 White garments .. suit fitly with that lightsome affection of joy. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* 202 A lightsome story of a French gentleman .. being asked merrily [etc.]. 1712 STEELE *Spect.*

No. 547 P 12, I now find myself chearful, lightsome and easy. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. xcii, Greece is no lightsome land of social mirth. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, Lightsome sangs make merry gate. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor* ii. 39 The merry-makers were dancing .. a lightsome crowd, with garlands and greenery.

b. Flighty, frivolous.

1533 Sir T. More in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 52 Not vppon the fallible opinion or sone spoken words of lightsome chaungeable peple. 1800 A. Carlyle *Autobiog.* 524 The neighbours . were all very agreeable, even the clergyman's wife, who was a little lightsome. 1890 W. A. Wallace *Only a Sister!* 77 She was as good-living a woman as ever stepped; but lightsome like, as foreign folks are.

3. Moving lightly; lively, nimble, quick.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 37 Their sences cleare and lightsome, their wits pregnant. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* xi. (1697) 193 The Body will feel itself more airy and lightsomer. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I 157 Matter is drawn off, and the Head rendered brisk and lightsome 1798 Frere, etc. *Anti-Jacobin* No. 31 (1852) 171 Thy limber and lightsome spirit bounds up against affliction. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* xiii. 133 As lightsome as a bird. 1815 L. Hunt *Feast of Poets* 65 Mr. Scott .has a lightsome fancy. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxv, There flutters up a happy thought, Self-balanced on a lightsome wing. 1879 J. Hawthorne *Laugh. M.* etc. 315 His lofty figure was as alert and light some as it was majestic

Lightsome (lai·tsŏm), *a.*[2] For forms see Light *sb.* and -some. [f. Light *sb.* + -some.]

1. Radiant with light; light-giving, luminous.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyghtesum, or fulle of lyghte, *luminosus*. 1530 Rastell *Bk Purgat.* III ii, The sonne & the other sterres . we see them so lyghtsom, so pure and clene. 1655 Gurnall *Chr in Arm.* I 3 Dark Lanthorn, lightsome one way, and dark another. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* 102 Lightsome clouds and shining seas

b. *fig*

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xviii[i] 10 The heste of the Lord [is] lightsum, lightende eȝen 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 12 God the father, the fountain of all light; from whence what soeuer is lightsome in heauen and earth, boroweth his light. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb Kent* (1826) 3 Master Camden, the most lightsome antiquarie of this age. 1615 Br. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xi. vii, The lights of Israel .. should be succeeded with one, much more lightsome than they. 1728 Swift *Two Lett. to Publ Dubl Wkly. Jrnl.* I Wks. 1824 VII. 206 You must grow from chaos and darkness, to the little glimmerings of existence first, and then proceed to more lightsome appearances afterwards. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* I. viii 21 Those lightsome words that warm like summer days.

2. Chiefly of an apartment, a building: Permeated with light; well-lighted, bright, illumined.

1538 Leland *Itin* VII 110 The Paroche Chirche is faire and lyghtesom 1625 Bacon *Ess., Building* (Arb) 548 His Stately Galleries, and Roomes, so Large and Lightsome 1654 Cokaine *Dianea* I 44 The Princesse was full of wonder That this habitation being under ground was so lightsome. 1726 Leoni *Designs* 2/2 The Ground-floor is above the level of the Street, which .. makes the offices beneath more lightsome 1798 Wordsw *Goody Blake & H Gill* v, The long, warm, lightsome summer day. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* xii 407 Beneath the lightsome vault of heaven he stands and prays.

b *fig*

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. v. in *Anglia* VIII 138 Þey [make] lightsum þe soule with a shynynge. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* viii 101 Beyond the first Olimpiade, there is nothing but a thicke cloud of ignorance, euen in the lightsomest places of all Greece. 1641 M. Frank *Serm.* (1672) 255 The times of the Gospel are the only lightsome day 1863 W. G. Blaikie *Better Days Work. People* II. 48 Will the six days of labour be none the lightsomer for the sunshine of the day of rest?

3. Clear, perspicuous, manifest. Now *rare.*

1532 More *Conf. Tindale* Wks 355/1 So shall I make you that matter so lightsome and so clere. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng* I. Wks. 1738 II 2, I shall endeavour with plain and lightsome Brevity, to relate things worth the noting. 1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol* 269 But were not ancient schemes of human nature far more lightsome, and easy of apprehension.

†4. Light-hued. *Obs*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1633) 312 The lightsome colours of affection, shaded with the deepest shadowes of sorrow 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 767 Black, and not lightsome, only about the edges of it there was some palenesse apparent. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv* 52 It must be a bright lightsom colour.

Lightsomely (lai·tsŏmli), *adv.*[1] [f. Lightsome *a.*[1] + -ly[2].] Lightly, nimbly; gaily, merrily.

1561 T. Hoby tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* I (1577) E 1 b, He settleth himselfe lightsomly (not thinking vpon it) in a readie aptnesse. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* III. xvi. (1713) 214 Though the Phancy of Cuphophron may seem more than ordinary ludibund and lightsomely sportful. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. Introd., The bugles ringing lightsomely. 1837 Hawthorne *Twice-Told T.* (1851) II. ix. 131, I perceive a flock of snow birds, skimming lightsomely through the tempest. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* iii. 88 They now most lightsomely live in that happiness to which there comes no end.

†**Li·ghtsomely,** *adv.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Lightsome *a.*[2] + -ly[2].] Clearly, lucidly, manifestly.

c 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 7/1 The same thing also in his boke, which he entitled *de Ente & Vno*, lightsomely he treateth. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 381 Gods favour shining more lightsomly had scattered away the clouds of contention. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 23 It is not as yet..made lightsomely famous.

Lightsomeness[1] (lai·tsŏmnės). [f. Lightsome *a.*[1] + -ness.] The quality of being lightsome or not heavy; †easiness (*obs.*), liveliness, cheerfulness, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyghtesumnesse, or esynesse, *facilitas*. 1582 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 154 By lightsomnesse or heauinesse in learning, by easinesse or hardnesse in retaining. 1617 J. Moore *Mappe Mans Mortalitie* II. vii. 148 Though the heavy burden of our sinfull flesh doe load vs, yet lightsomnesse it is to a Christian to thinke that the way is not long. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 200 There is no paine, but rather a lightsomnes of the body. 1668 G. C. in H. More *Div. Dial.* Pref. (1713) vi, That versatility of Wit, and lightsomeness of Humour. 1889 *Westm. Rev.* X. 428 The 'Misfortunes of Elphin'.. lacks lightsomeness, grace, and invention 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser. II 138 Drayton .. had an agreeable lightsomeness of fancy. 1880 J. Fothergill *Wellfields* III. xi 250 She was astonished at the sudden lightsomeness of heart which she felt 1885 Pater *Marius the Epicur.* II. 69 Dainty as that old divinely constructed armour of which Homer speaks, but without its miraculous lightsomeness.

Lightsomeness[2] (lai·tsŏmnės). [f. Lightsome *a.*[2] + -ness.] The quality of being lightsome, luminous, or well-lighted; brightness; †clearness.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyghtesumnesse, *luminositas*. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 583/1 The faith is not ordinarily with..open, incuitable, and inuincible lyghtsomenesse inspired into the soule. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 182 b, Spoken .. with a farre more playne lightsomnesse by our expositors. 1591 Harington *Orl Fur* III xvi, A darksome place with lightsomnes to fill 1617 Collins *Def Bp Ely* I. iv. 170 Paul was dazeled with the exceeding lightsomenesse. 1754 Edwards *Freed Will* IV ix. (1762) 259 The Sun's being the Cause of the Lightsomeness and Warmth of the Atmosphere. 1791 Bentham *Panopt* I. 14 Aptness, lightsomeness, economy . are the evident results. 1892 MacLaren *Paul's Prayers* etc 173 There are some of you, grovelling down at the bottom of the ocean, to whom the lightness and lightsomeness of the pure life..would seem miraculous.

Li·ght-tou·ch, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Light *a* + Touch *sb.*] *trans.* To paint with a light touch.

1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. xxxviii, Whate'er Lorrain light touched with softening hue

Lightwards (lai·twŏ̈dz), *adv.* [f. Light *sb.* + -ward(s).] Towards the light.

1891 L. Keith *Lost Illusion* II. xix. 219 The geraniums turned lightwards at the window.

Li·ght-weight, light weight, *sb.* and *a.* [f. Light *a.*[1]]

A. *sb. Sporting.* A man or animal under the average weight; esp. in *Boxing*, now usually a competitor not exceeding ten stone Also in *Racing* handicaps, one of the horses carrying light weights, or a jockey riding at a low weight.

1773 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I 431 Send him a clever lad who can ride light weights. 1823 Egan *Grose's Dict. Vulg Tongue, Light weights*, a pugilistic expression for gentlemen under twelve stone 1823 'Jon Bee' *Dict. Turf, Light weight*, in affairs connected with the ring, persons of 11 stone and under are light weights. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxxvi, As a light-weight, his skill is of the .. highest order 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* III iv 112 Presently entered the landlord, a light weight of five and-thirty 1897 *Outing* (U S) XXIX 542/2 Some breeders of the lightweights [dogs] have gone a trifle too far *attrib.* 1857 Lawrence *Guy Livingstone* ix. 80 Having her [a mare] broken into a perfect light-weight hunter 1896 *Daily News* 12 June 6/3 His engagement as a light-weight jockey

B. *adj* Light in weight; said *esp* of coins = Light, *a.*[1] I b. Also *fig.*

1809 E. S. Barrett *Setting Sun* I 39 May we not see in them the handwriting on the wall,. the end of the government of light-weight princes? 1898 *Westm. Gaz* 24 June 1/3 Some light-weight Colonial gold coins. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 9/1 It is customary to start with the lightest-weight birds—say 4 lb. 2 oz. and rising 2 oz. each bird.

Lightwood[1] (lai·twud). [f. Light *a.*[1]] A name given to various trees from the lightness of their wood; in Australia chiefly applied to *Acacia Melanoxylon*

(The first quot. may belong to the next word: the writer perh. mistook the reason for the appellation)

1685 L. Wafer *Voy. & Descr Isthmus Amer.* (1699) 95 A Tree about the bigness of an Elm, the Wood of which is very light, and we therefore call it Light-wood. 1843 J. Backhouse *Visit. Austral. Col.* IV 48 Light-wood.. derives this name from swimming in water, while the other woods of V. D. Land, except the pines, generally sink. 1859 H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* II. 193 A solitary dark-foliaged lightwood. 1866 H. Simcox *Rustic Rambles* 54 The numerous lightwood trees. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 681/1 Lightwood, *Ceratopetalum apetalum*.

Li·ghtwood[2]. *North Amer. & W. Indian.* [f. Light *sb.* (or Light *v.*[2]).] a. Any wood used in lighting a fire; in the southern states, resinous pine-wood. b. Used as a name for various trees (e. g. *Amyris balsamifera* Candle-wood) which burn with a brilliant flame.

[1685: see prec.] 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 620 The *Lignum Rhodium* Tree, called by the Planters of Barbados Lightwood. 1705 R. Beverley *Virginia* III iii. § 11 (1855) 136 They [Indians] generally burn pine or lightwood (that is, the fat knots of dead pine). 1763 W. Robinson in W. Roberts *Nat. Hist. Florida* 99 Oak, .. cabbage, lightwood, and mangrove trees. 1859 Bartlett *Dict Amer., Lightwood*, pine wood as opposed to slower burning wood. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 880/2 The bright-blazing pitch-pine, called 'lightwood' at the South.

attrib. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 450 Carrying lightwood torches. 1859 K. Cornwallis *New World* I. 176 The lightwood tree grew to a height of a hundred feet.

†**Li·ghtwort.** *Obs.* [f. Light(s) + Wort.] = Lungwort. **Sea L.,** ? *Mertensia maritima.*

1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle* (1596) 18 Mixe the pouder of light wort (which growes among stones or on Okes, like a dried turfe nigh the ground) with [etc.]. *Ibid* 267 Pomelle, so called in French, in Latin Consiligo, which I take to be the hearb called lightwort or comphere. 1770 Sir J. Hill *Herb. Brit.* II. 163 *Pneumaria Maritima*, Sea Lightwort.

†**Li·ghty,** *a. Obs* [f. Light *sb.* or *a.*[1] + -y] 1. Full of light, bright, shining.

1382 Wyclif *Matt* xvii 5 Loo! a ligty cloude shadewid hem —*Luke* xi 34 If thin yȝe schal be symple, al thi body schal be ligtful (*v r.* ligti; 1388 ligti).

2. Enlightened, well-informed.

1562 Turner *Bathes* I In this our lightye and learned tyme.

†**Li·gialty.** *Obs rare*[−1]. [ad. Ob. *ligealté* (Godefroy) obligation to homage, f. *lige* Liege.] ? A district or province in which one is a liege-lord.

1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt Eng.* II xv. 134 Kings.. must act, *Per deputatum*, when their Persons are absent in another Ligialty

†**Ligiament.** *Obs rare*[−1]. [ad. med L. *ligiamentum*, f. *ligius* Liege.] An act of allegiance.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 55 That he, his successours, and men of Scotlonde awe to make homage, ligiament [1387 *Trevisa* legeaunce], and fidelite to kynges of Ynglonde

Ligiance, Ligier, obs. ff. Ligeance, Ledger.

Liging, Lignage, obs. ff. Lying, Lineage.

Lign-aloes (lainæ lōuz). Also 4-5 **ligne aloes,** 6-9 **lignaloe,** 9 (sense c) **linaloa, -aloe.** [ad. late L. *lignum aloës* 'wood of the aloe' (*aloës* genitive of *aloë*).] a. The bitter drug aloes; = Aloe 3. b. Aloes wood; = Aloe 1 c [= Sp. *linaloe*] An aromatic wood obtained from a Mexican tree of the genus *Bursera*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1109 (1137) The woful teris . As bittre weren as is ligne Aloes or galle. 1577 Frampton *Joyfull News* 84 b, Making a Pomander of it, mingled with Muske, Lignaloe, it doeth comfort the braine. 1611 Bible *Num* xxiv 6 The trees of Lign-Aloes which the Lord hath planted. 1721 Bailey, *Lign-Aloes*, the Wood of Aloes, a Drug of great Price 1859 Hooker in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 428 Lign aloe —The name of a remarkably aromatic wood sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1855 from the department of Vera Cruz in Mexico. 1867 Jean Ingelow *Story Doom* I 18 Where the dew distilled All night from leaves of old lign aloe trees 1883 Ogilvie *Suppl., Linaloa*, A Mexican wood [etc.].

Lignate obs. Sc. variant of Lingot.

Lignatile (li·gnătil, -əil), *a. Bot* [ad. mod.L. *lignātilis* (cf. L. *saxātilis*), f. L. *lignum* wood.] 'Living or growing upon wood, as certain mushrooms' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855)

†**Ligna·tion.** *Obs*[−°] [ad. L. *lignātiōn-em*, f. *lignārī* to fetch or procure wood, f. *lignum* wood.]

1623 Cockeram, *Lignation*, a hewing or purueying of wood 1721 in Bailey.

†**Ligna·tor.** *Obs.*[−°] [L, f. *lignārī* (see prec.).]

1623 Cockeram, *Lignator*, he which doth it [*sc* lignation].

Ligne, obs. form of Line.

†**Ligneal,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *ligne-us* Ligneous + -al.] Ligneous; (in quot.) obtained from wood. So †**Ligneau** *a. Obs*[−°]

1599 A. M. tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 190/2 He may vse this ligneal water, Take of the best *Ligni Guaiaci* [etc.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ligneous, Ligneau*, of wood or timber, wooden, or full of wood.

†**Li·gnee.** *Obs.* In 5 **lignye, lygnee, -nye, lynee.** [a. F. *lignée*, f. *ligne* Line *sb.*[2] Cf. Pr. *linhada.*] = Lineage (Freq. in Caxton.)

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 109 Iacob and Alia praied that God wolde yeue his children lynee and generacion and multiplicacion *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 68 b, Salathiel whiche was of the lignye of the Hebrews 1490 — *Eneydos* vi. 29 To thende that their name perysshe not wythoute remembraunce for faulte of lygnee *c* 1500 *Melusine* l. 6 The noble lynee whiche yssued of the said woman.

Ligneous (li·gnėəs), *a.* [f. L. *ligne-us* (f. *lign-um* wood) + -ous. Cf. F. *ligneux.*]

1. Of the nature of wood; woody: said *esp* of plants and their texture (opposed to *herbaceous*).

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 504 They being of a more Ligneous Nature, will incorporate with the Tree it selfe 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii 334 The exhalations from ligneous and lean bodies, as bones, hair, and the like. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plants*, Under Shrubs or ligneous Plants, are those that are less than Shrubs 1792 Belknap *Hist New Hampsh.* III 118 That fossil, ligneous substance called peat 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III 247 Towards the centre the galls are hard and ligneous. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys Sci.* xxvii (1849) 365 In approaching the equator, the ligneous exceed the number of herbaceous plants 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 176 The..secondary bast of ligneous Dicotyledons.

2 (A mod. use, chiefly *jocular.*) Made or consisting of wood, wooden. Also *fig.*

Ligneous marble, 'wood coated or prepared so as to resemble marble' (Ogilvie 1882)

1818 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* x. (1873) 94 That ligneous barricado, which . now serves as the entrance of the lowly cottage. 1859 Sala *Two round Clock* (1861) 62 The ligneous charger .. painted bright cream-colour [etc.] 1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 7/5 Fraschini, who is ligneous as ever, and looks as if he were cut out of serviceable oak.

Lignescent (ligne·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. L. *lign-um* wood + -escent.] Tending to be ligneous or woody.

a 1706 Evelyn *Sylva* I ii. (1776) 66 Suffrutices are shrubs lower than the former, lignescent, and more approaching to the stalky herbs Lavender, Rue, &c. 1731 Bailey vol. II, *Lignescent*, growing wooden, becoming wood. [In some mod. Dicts.]

Ligni- (li·gni), comb. form of L. *lignum* wood, as in **Li·gnicole, Ligni coline** *adjs.* [L. *colĕre* to inhabit], growing on wood, as some mosses, lichens, and fungi (*Cent. Dict.*). **Lignicolous** (-i·kŏləs) *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS], living in wood; 'applied to certain bivalve shells which establish themselves in wood' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Ligniferous** (-i·fĕrəs) *a* [see -FEROUS], bearing or producing wood (ibid.). **Ligniform** *a.* [see -FORM], of the form or appearance of wood. **Lignipe·rdous** (-pə·rdəs) *a* [L. *perdĕre* to destroy], wood-destroying **Lignivorous** (-i·vŏrəs) *a.* [L. *-vorus* devouring], wood-devouring

1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed. 2) II 60 *Ligniform Carbonated Wood. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol* II. VII 122 Beetles, and many other kinds of *lignipe·rdous insects have been introduced into Great Britain in timber. 1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* xlix (1828) IV 492 In the saprophaga, the *lignivorous tribes form more than a half 1863 BATES *Nat Amazon* v. (1864) 128 The felled timber attracts lignivorous insects

† **Li·gnicide** *Obs* — ° [ad. L *lignicīd-a*, f. *lignum* wood + *-cīdĕre, cædere* to cut.] A wood-cutter (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Lignification (lignifikē·ʃən). [f. next: see -FICATION.] The process of becoming ligneous.

1808 GOOD in *Ann. Reg, Char.* etc. 112 We can trace the age of a tree with a considerable degree of certainty, by allowing a year for every outer circle, and about two or three years for the complete lignification of the innermost. 1877 BENNETT tr *Thomé's Bot* 22 The lignification or conversion into cork of cell-walls. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol Bot.* 62 Lignification may increase the thickness of the cell-wall

Lignify (li·gnifəi), *v.* [f L. *lign-um* wood + -(I)FY.] **a.** *trans* To convert into wood; to make ligneous. Chiefly in *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* **Li·gnified. b.** *intr.* To become wood.

1828 in WEBSTER [*trans.* and *intr.*]. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst. Bot* 133 Lignified vessels 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot* 33 The corky and lignified scales of the cell-wall 1884 SOPHIE HERRICK *Wonders of Plant Life* 16 The protoplasm disappears, the cellulose lignifies. 1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Upm.* I xvii. 265 A lignified turnip

Lignin (li·gnin). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f L. *lign-um* wood + -IN¹.] An organic substance, forming the essential part of woody fibre.

1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II 131 When a piece of wood has been boiled in water and in alkohol what remains insoluble is the woody fibre, or lignin 1859 *Fownes' Chem* 360 Pure lignin is tasteless, insoluble in water and alcohol, and absolutely innutritious. 1894 D H SCOTT *Struct Bot* I *Flowering Pl* 56 The woody character of the cell-walls of the xylem is due to the presence of a substance called lignine

b. *Comb.*. **lignin-dynamite** (see quot.).

1883 *Forin Rev* May 645 'Lignin dynamite', as the wood sawdust saturated with nitro-glycerine is called

Lignite (li·gnəit). *Min* [a. F. *lignite* (A. Brongniart in 1807), f. L. *lign-um* wood: see -ITE] A variety of brown coal bearing visible traces of its ligneous structure

1808 T ALLAN *Names Min.* 42 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 307 The pitch lakes of Trinidad are known to exude from Tertiary lignites. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 501 The lignites of Austria have yielded very numerous plant-remains *attrib* 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII 480/2 In the Isle of Wight (Alum Bay) lignite beds occur. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt Exhib.* 1125 Lignite blocks . used as a combustible

Lignitic (lignɪ·tik), *a.* [f. LIGNITE + -IC.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, lignite.

1843 in HUMBLE *Dict Geol etc* 1852 DANA *Man. Geol.* III. 507 A Lignitic formation. 1884 *Manch Exam* 20 Aug 6/3 Large masses of peat, lignitic branches and animal remains.

Lignitiferous (lignɪtɪ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. LIGNITE + -(I)FEROUS] Producing lignite.

1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol Terms, Lignitiferous*, applied to strata or formations which contain subordinate beds of lignite or brown-coal. 1882 *Pop. Sci Monthly* XX. 431 The lignitiferous beds of France.

Lignitize (li·gnɪtəiz), *v.* [f. LIGNITE + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into lignite.

1886 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci* Ser III. XXXI. 203 A large log two feet in diameter, and completely lignitized, was also seen

Ligno- (li·gno), used as a combining form of L. *lignum* wood (cf. LIGNI-) in a few scientific and technical terms. **Lignocellulose, Lignoceric** *a.* [L. *cera* wax] (see quots.). † **Li·gnograph** [-GRAPH], a wood-engraving. † **Ligno graphy,** wood engraving. **Li gno-sulphu·ric** *a.* = SULPHOLIGNIC *a.*

1900 JACKSON *Gloss Bot Terms* 47 **Lignocelluloses*, lignin combined with cellulose, as in Jute fibre. 1888 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, **Lignoceric acid*, $C_{24}H_{48}O_2 = C_{23}H_{47}.CO_2H$. A fatty acid contained in paraffin and in beech-wood tar. 1844 MANTELL *Medals Creation* I. xvii. Contents, The excellent artists by whom the *lignographs or wood-cuts were engraven. 1849 *Chambers's Inform* II 721/1 The art of Wood-Engraving, or, as it is sometimes more learnedly termed .. Xylography and *Lignography. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., **Ligno-sulphuric acid*, sulpholignic acid, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on lignine.

Lignoin (li·gnoin). *Chem.* [f. L. *lign-um* wood + *o* (? after *benzoin* or *aloin*) + -IN¹.] A brown substance ($C_{20}H_{23}NO_8$) obtained by Reichel from old Huanuco bark. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 695.

Lignone (li·gnoun). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -ONE.] (See quots.)

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 491 A specimen of wood-spirit .. was found by Gmelin to contain a volatile liquid, differing in some respects from acetone, to which he gave the term *lignone*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 695 *Lignone* or *Xylite*. These names were applied to a volatile liquid of variable composition..obtained from crude wood spirit by treatment with chloride of calcium, and subsequent rectification 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 36 *note*, Lignone, insoluble in water, alcohol and ether; soluble in ammonia, potassa and soda

Lignose (li·gnōus), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L *lignōs-us*, f. *lignum* wood: see -OSE] **A** *adj.* = LIGNEOUS.

1698 *Phil Trans.* XX 465 Those Plants are more fit for dying Cloth, which are Lignose. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex* In mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* **a.** *Chem.* One of the constituents of lignin. **b.** 'A Silesian blasting powder made of woody fibre charged with nitro-glycerine' (Knight *Dict Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

1878 A. H GREEN *Coal* v. 165 The lignose in its turn can be changed into cellulose 1885 GOODALE *Physiol Bot.* 36 *note*, Lignose, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and ammonia, soluble in solutions of potassa or soda.

Lignosity (lignɒ·sĭti). *rare* — °. [f. LIGNOUS or LIGNOSE + -ITY.] The condition of being ligneous or woody. 1888 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Lignot, obs. Sc. variant of LINGOT.

Lignous (li·gnəs), *a. rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L *lignōs-us*, f *lign-um* wood: see -OUS] = LIGNEOUS.

1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* July (1679) 21 Ship Stocks, and other lignous Plants and Flowers. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6133 Its [the Skin of a Root] compounding parts, likewise Parenchymous, and Lignous. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard* 38 The Lignous Body is a Substance whose Contexture is more close than that of the Bark. 1756 P BROWNE *Jamaica* 229 The nut or shell appears as if it had been composed of lignous fibres strongly interwoven 1831 J DAVIES *Man. Mat Med* 75 The remainder is a lignous substance 1855 MAYNE *Expos Lex* s.v. *Lignosus.*

Lignum[1] (li·gnŏm). [L. *lignum* wood.]

‖ **1.** *Bot.* The wood of exogenous plants, comprising both alburnum and duramen.

1826 GOOD *Bk Nat* I. 190 The whole of the liber of one year becoming the alburnum of the next, and the alburnum becoming the lignum 1866 in *Treas Bot*

‖ **2.** Occurring, with qualification, in the names of various trees and woods: **lignum aloes** († occas. *aloe*) = LIGNALOES; † **lignum aquilæ,** aloes-wood, † **lignum rhodium,** candle-wood, *Amyris balsamifera*; † **lignum sanctum,** a name for LIGNUM VITÆ.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii 150 Þe tree þat es called lignum aloes. 1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg* I iij a/2 Take lignum aloes ij. ounces 1529 *Doctors' Commons Wills* (Camden) 14 My beades of lignum alweys dressed with goulde 1553 Lignum Sanctum [see GUAIACUM 1]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 239 Lignum aloe, blacke, heauy and fine. 1558, 1604 [see GUAIAC] 1600 J. PORY tr *Leo's Africa* Introd 41 Here groweth the right Lignum Aquilæ, which is of so excellent vertue in phisick 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* IV 1 Wks. 1883 III 421 The chalks and chips of lignum aloes. 1693 Lignum Rhodium [see LIGHTWOOD 2]. 1741 *Compl Fam-Piece* I. 1. 56 The Powder of Lignum Aloes.

3. Short for LIGNUM VITÆ.

1899 *Sheffield manufacturer's list*, Braces, Beech and Lignum Head

Lignum[2] (li·gnŏm) *Austral* [Corruption of mod.L *polygonum.*] 'A bushman's contraction for any species of the wiry plants called polygonum' (Morris *Austral Eng.*). In quots. *attrib.*

1880 MRS. MEREDITH *Tasmanian Friends & Foes* xxviii 180 The poor emus had got down into the creek amongst the lignum bushes for a little shade. 1896 H. LAWSON *When World was Wide* 135 (MORRIS) By mulga scrub and lignum plain

‖ **Lignum vitæ** (li·gnŏm vəi·tī). [L. = wood of life]

1 A tree; = GUAIACUM 1. Applied also to several other trees having wood of similar properties.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III cxviii. 1309 Italian Lignum vitæ, or woode of Life, groweth to a faire and beautifull tree 1655 J S *Jrnl. Eng. Army in W. Indies* 18 Of Mastick and Lignum vitæ trees there are good plenty 1712 E COOKE *Voy S Sea* 326 The Trees I observ'd here, were Lignum Vitæ, Birch and many more. 1792 [see GUAIACUM 1]. 1866 *Morning Star* 17 Mar, The lignum vitæ is putting forth its blossoms. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Lignum vitæ of New South Wales, *Acacia falcata* Lignum vitæ of New Zealand, *Metrosideros buxifolia*. Bastard lignum vitæ, *Bedriera diversifolia*.

2. The wood of this tree; = GUAIACUM 2.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* v xii (1636) 556 Wood of Brasill, wood of Guaicum, called Lignum vitæ. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Nov, This morning my cozen Thomas Pepys, the turner, sent me a cupp of lignum vitæ for a token. 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 74 If it be very hard Wood you are to Plane upon, as Box, Ebony, Lignum Vitæ, &c 1817 J. ADAMS *Let.* 5 June Wks. 1856 X. 263 Mr Adams was born and tempered a wedge of steel to split the knot of *lignum vitæ*, which tied North America to Great Britain. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iii 85 My toy-bricks of lignum vitæ had been constant companions.

3. The resin obtained from this tree; = GUAIACUM 3.

1611 COTGR., *Gayac*, Gwacum, Lignum vitæ, Pockewood. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Guaiacum*, a wood called by some *Lignum vitæ*. It is much vsed in physicke against the French disease. 1686 S. SEWALL *Diary* 2 Jan. (1878) I. 116 Discoursed with Ralf Carter about Lignum Vitæ.

Lignye, variant of LIGNEE. *Obs.*

Ligoustre, variant of LIGUSTRE. *Obs.*

‖ **Ligula** (li·gĭŭlă). [L. *ligula* strap, spoon, by-form of *lingula*, f. *lingua* tongue.]

1. A narrow tongue-like strip or fillet.

a. *Bot.* A narrow strap-shaped part in a plant, as the 'limb' of a ray floret in composite flowers, a projection from the top of a leaf-sheath in grasses, 'an appendage at the base of some forms of Corona' (Henslow 1856). **b.** *Ent.* (*a*) The 'tongue' of Crustaceans, Arachnids, and Insects, being a horny, membranous, or fleshy anterior part of the labium. (*b*) A tongue like process on the elytra of certain aquatic beetles (*Cent. Dict.*). **c.** *Anat.* 'A thin lamina occupying the angle between the cerebellum and the restiform body' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888)

a. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot* I xiv (1765) 50 *Ligula*, a narrow Tongue, or Fillet. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch Bot* I. (1858) 10 [In grasses] there is often a thin membrane called a ligula, at the upper end of the sheath. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med* (ed 6) 371 Narrow leaves, with a long slit sheath and stipules adherent, forming a membranous ligula. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 392 Lycopodiaceæ. The leaves have no ligula.

b. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 363 *Ligula*, a capillary instrument between the lancets; probably representing the tongue of the perfect mouth. 1828 STARK *Elem Nat. Hist* II. 218 The labium is formed of two parts; one inferior is the chin (*mentum*), the other membranous [etc] . is termed *ligula* 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 424 Their antennæ are always geniculate, and the ligula is small, rounded and concave, or cochleariform.

c. 1848 *Quain's Anat* (ed 5) II 724 The diverging posterior pyramids and restiform bodies surmounted along their margin by a band of nervous substance called the *ligula*

2. A genus of cestoid worms, typical of the family *Ligulidæ*; a worm of this genus

1840 E BLYTH, etc *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* (1849) 649 The fourth Family of the Parenchymata—the Cestoidea- consists of only a single genus,—Ligula These are the simplest in their organization of all the Entozoa 1876 *Leuckart's Anim Parasites* Introd, When Rudolphi spoke of the ligulæ of fishes which could continue to live in birds

3. A genus of molluscs (*Cent. Dict.*).

1839 SOWERBY *Conch Manual* 56.

Ligular (li·gĭŭlăr), *a.* [f. LIGULA + -AR Cf. F. *ligulaire.*] Pertaining to or resembling a ligula.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 471 At the point where the lamina bends back from the unguis, ligular structures are often formed on the inner or upper side.

Ligulate (li·gĭŭlĕt), *a.* [f LIGULA + -ATE³] **1.** Having the form of, or furnished with, a ligula; strap-shaped, *Bot* applied *esp.* to the ray florets of some composite flowers, and to flowers having a monopetalous corolla slit on one side and opened flat.

1760 J LEE *Introd Bot.* I xix (1765) 49 Ligulate, when all the Corollulæ of the Florets are plane, flat, and expanded towards the outer Side 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* x. (1794) 101 He calls the semi-florets, ligulate flosculets 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 187 The 5 segments that make up the ligulate floret of a Compositæ 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII 480/2 *Ligulate flowers*, are such as have a monopetalous corolla slit on one side and opened flat, as in the Dandelion Lilac 1846 DANA *Zoöph* (1848) 580 Axis of the branchlets ligulate 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 196 Daisy, Ray-flowers many, 1-seriate, female, ligulate 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot* 547 When the leaf is ligulate and its insertion broad 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N Amer Rodentia* 239 The rudimentary pollex of *Myodes* bears a large ligulate nail

2. Of letters: Connected by a band.

1851 D WILSON *Preh Ann.* (1863) II 75 A good example of ligulate letters, which English antiquaries are familiar with, not only on the pottery, but also on the altars and inscribed tablets of the Anglo-Roman period

So **Li·gulated** *a*, in the same senses.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp, Ligulated flosculos.* 1777 G FORSTER *Voy round World* II 15 Some wore round coronets of the small ligulated feathers of the man of war bird 1855 MAYNE *Expos Lex* (s.v. *Liguliformis*), Ligulated corols. 1864 T WRIGHT in *Intell. Observ* No 34. 231 Doubled or ligulated letters.

Ligule (li·gĭul). [ad. L. LIGULA; cf. F. *ligule.*]

1. = LIGULA 1.

1862 in COOKE *Man Bot Terms.* 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 184 Compositæ, . Corolla ligulate, lobes elongate and connate into a strap-shaped or elliptic ligule. 1872 OLIVER *Elem Bot* II 277 Observe, in any common Grass the ligule, a scale-like stipular projection at the base of the blade of the leaf, where it passes into the sheath. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rodentia* 528 The end of this ligule or girdle of bone thus encircling the tympanic.

† **2.** 'A small (Romane) measure containing about a spoonefull; and in weight three drammes, and a scruple' (Cotgr.). *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 41 If it be taken to the weight or quantitie of two or three Ligules, it cures those who [etc].

Liguli- (li·gŭli), comb form of LIGULA in botanical terms, as *liguliferous* (see -FEROUS), *liguliflorate, -florous* (L. *flōr-, flōs* flower), *liguliformis* (L. *folium* leaf), *liguliform* (see -FORM).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Liguliferus*. . Applied by De Candolle to compound flowers which become double by the change of their corols into elongated little tongues or ligules; *liguliflorous. *Liguliflorus*..*liguliflorous. *Liguliformis*..Having linear leaves, as the *Eryngium ligulæfolium*: *ligulifolious. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, **Liguliflorate*, same as *Liguliflorous Liguliflorous*, applied to the corona of the Compositæ when it is entirely composed of ligulate florets. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 312 **Liguliformi*, When it [tongue] emerges from the labium, is short, flat, and not concealed within the mouth 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 418/2.

† **Ligurate,** *v. Obs.* — ° [Badly f. L. *ligurīre.*]

1623 COCKERAM II, To Feed daintily, *ligurate.*

Ligure (li·gĭuəɹ). Also 4 **lugre, ligurie, -y,**

7 **lygure**. Also in Lat. form **ligurius**, 6 *erron.* **ligurios**. [ad. L. *ligūrius* (Vulgate), ad. Gr. λιγύριον (Exod. xxviii, LXX), app. a variant of a word which appears in many different forms, as λαγούριον, λαγγούριον, λυγγούριον, λυγκούριον; the last of these (adopted in late L. as *lyncūrius*) is connected with the mediæval notion that the stone was a concretion of the urine of the lynx (Gr. λυγκ-, λύγξ lynx, οὖρον urine). The word may conceivably have some connexion with the source of AZURE, LAZULI.] Some precious stone.

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 91 Smaragde lugre and prassiune 1382 WYCLIF *Exod* xxxix 13 He putte in it foure ordres of gemmes .. in the thridde [was] ligury [1388 liguric], achatese, amatist. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lix. (1495) 572 Ligurius is a stone lyke to Electrum in colour. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod* xxviii 19 A Ligurios, an Achatt and an Ametyst. [1611 a Lygure, an Agate, and an Amethist.] 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 13 b, Ligurius, is a stone in colour lyke to Tin. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* III. vii § 5 I 80 1750 tr *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 118 Ligurius, as some fancy, is like the Electorius, and draws Straws. 1855 E SMEDLEY *Occult Sci.* 357 Ligure. Said to attract straws like amber.

Ligurian (ləigiū·riăn, lig-), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Liguria* (f *Ligur-*, nom. *Ligur*, *Ligus* = Gr. Λίγυς, pl. Λίγυες Ligurian) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the country anciently called *Liguria* in Cisalpine Gaul, including Genoa, parts of Piedmont and Savoy, etc. Now sometimes used by ethnologists as the distinctive epithet of a race of mankind supposed to be typically represented by the ancient Ligurians or their modern descendants. **b.** *sb.* An inhabitant or native of Liguria; a person belonging to the Ligurian race; also, a Ligurian bee.

Ligurian bee: a kind of honey-bee, *Apis ligustrica*, indigenous in southern Europe. *Ligurian republic*, the republic of Genoa, 1797–1805

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 57 Of the Ligurians, the most renowned beyond the Alpes, are the Salij, Deceates, and Oxubij 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* I. 11 [I am] vnwilling to make relation of my passing through the Sauoyean, and Ligurian Alpes 1795 GIFFORD *Mæviad* (1796) 58 Together we explored the stoic page Of the Ligurian, stern tho' beardless sage [Persius] 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) X 72/2 There is a great disagreement among authors concerning the origin of the Ligurians, though most probably they were descended from the Gauls 1813 SOUTHEY *Life Nelson* VI, About seventy sail of vessels belonging to the Ligurian republic 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III 54 It is best exemplified by the constitution of the Italian Republic, which was closely copied in the Ligurian 1875 J HUNTER *Bee keeping* 141 (*heading*) Ligurian bees and the methods of Ligurianizing an apiary *Ibid*, The name 'Ligurian' appears to have been given by Spinola, who described it in 1805 *Ibid*, On the 19th of July, 1859, the Ligurian Bee was introduced to England *Ibid* 143 Many Bee keepers .. have successfully replaced their Black Queens with Ligurians, and so eventually succeeded in Ligurianizing their whole apiary 1889 I. TAYLOR *Origin Aryans* 214 The primitive Aryans must be sought for among the four European races—Scandinavian, Celtic, Ligurian, and Iberian

Hence **Ligu·rianize** *v. trans.*, to make (a colony of bees) Ligurian. 1875 [see above]

Ligurie: see LIGURE, LIGURY

†**Ligurine.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. mod L. *ligurīnus*, app. a subst use of L. *Ligurinus* Ligurian.] ? Some fringilline bird.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 105 A Ligurine's head rassed vert, bearing a thistel Or The birde *Ligurinus* feedeth muche vpon thistles

†**Ligu·rion.** *Obs.*⁻° [ad. late L. *ligūriōn-em* (Du Cange), f *ligūrīre* to be dainty, greedy.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ligurion*, a devourer, a spendthrift.

Ligurite (li giŭrəit). *Min.* [Named by D. Viriani in 1813 from *Liguria* see LIGURIAN and -ITE.] An apple-green variety of titanite

1816 W PHILLIPS *Introd Min* (1823) 207 Ligurite occurs in a sort of talcose rocks in the Appennines. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII. 481/1 *Ligurite*, this mineral occurs crystallized; the primary form is an oblique rhombic prism 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III 605 *Ligurite*, a mineral having the angles and character of sphene (Dufrenoy) found in a talcose rock in the Appennines

Ligur(r)ition (ligiŭri·ʃən). *rare.* [a. L. *ligur(r)itiōn-em*, f. *ligur(r)īre* to be dainty, to lick up] Gluttonous devouring, licking.

1623 COCKERAM, *Liguritio*n, greedinesse, lycorousnesse. 1644 *Vindex Anglicus* 6 (in list of 'inkhorn' terms). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Liguritio*n, a gluttonous devouring; immoderate appetite. 1859 FARRAR *Y. Home* 94 Slovenly servants employed in the emptying of wine-glasses and the ligurition of dishes.

†**Li·gury.** *Obs.*⁻° = LIGURINE.

1598 FLORIO, *Spino*, the bird Ligurie or a Siskin. 1659 TORRIANO, *Spino*, a Ligury or Siskin-bird.

Ligury: see LIGURE.

†**Ligu·stre.** *Obs.* In 5 **lygoustre**. [a. OF. *ligustre* or ad. L. *ligustr-um* privet] Privet.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII XV, O Galathee, more whyte than the floure of lygoustre or of lylye.

Ligustrin (ligŭ·stiin). *Chem.* [f. L. *ligustrum* privet + -IN¹. Cf. F. *ligustrine*.] The bitter principle of privet.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 695 The leaves of privet yield, according to Polex .. a yellow, hygroscopic bitter extract, called ligustrin.

Ligynge, Ligyor, obs. ff. LYING, LEDGER.

Lih-: see LIE *v.*¹ and *v.*²

Lih3en, Lih3ere, obs. ff. LAUGH *v.*, LIAR.

Lihinde, obs. form of LYING *ppl. a.*

Liht, obs. f. LIGHT; var. LITE *Obs.*, delay.

Lij-: see LIE *v.*¹ and *v.*²

Lijf, obs. form of LIFE, LIEF.

Lijk, obs. form of LICH (body, corpse), LIKE.

Lijt, variant of LITE *Obs.*, delay; obs. f. LIGHT.

Lik: see LICH, LICK, LIKE.

Likable, Likame: see LIKEABLE, LICHAM.

†**Li·kance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 **lykance**. [f. LIKE *v.* + -ANCE] Liking; pleasure.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXIV 56 Loke that ye lowte to my lykance..dilygently ply to my plesance.

Likcour, obs form of LIQUOR.

Like (laik), *sb.*¹ [f. LIKE *v.*]

†**1.** (One's) good pleasure. (Also *pl.*) *Obs.*

? *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 2997 (Trin) What haue I done azeyn þi like [*Fairf* þe to myslike]? 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 75 Shee may doe all things at her owne likes.

†**2.** A liking (for). Const. *of*. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Anat Absurd.* E ij b, Being wonne to haue a fauourable like of Poets wanton lines.

3. In mod. use *pl.* (rarely *sing.*), *likes* (coupled with *dislikes*) · Feelings of affection or preference for particular things; predilections

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 495 She used to say, 'It was not her likes, but her husband's, or she'd have had me back.' 1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* XII 180 Her odd likes and dislikes. 1889 F M CRAWFORD *Greifenstein* III. XXII. 41, I do not care a straw for his like or dislike.

Like (laik), *a.*, *adv.* (*conj*), and *sb*² Forms: *a.* 4–5 **liche, lyche**, (also 6 *arch*) **lich**, (4 **liche, 5 lyoh, leyge**). *β.* 3–4 **lic**, 3–5 **lik**, 4 **liik, lijc**, 4–5 **lijk(e, lick**(e, 4–7 **lyke**, *Sc.* **lyk**, 5 **lek**(e, **lyek**, 6 **leeke, lyeke**, *Sc.* **lyik**, 4– **like**. *Comparative. a.* 3–4 **licchere, lichyr**, ? **lecho(u)re**. *β.* 3–4 **lickor, lyckore**, 4 **lykker**, 4–6 **lyker**, (*Sc.* -ar), 5 **licker, likkir**, 6– **liker**. *Superlative.* 4 **lickest**, 4–6 **likkest, lykest**, 4– **likest** [Early ME. *līch, līk* (? late OE. **līlc*), shortened form (= ON. *līk r*, Sw. *lik*, Da *lig*) of OE *gelīc* = OFris. *gelīk*, OS *gilīk* (Du. *gelijk*), OHG. *gilīh* (MHG *gelīch*, mod.G *gleich*), ON. *glīk r*, Goth. *galeiks*:—O Teut. **galīko-* f pref. *ga-* (corresponding in meaning to L *com-*) + **līko-* body, form, the word is thus etymologically analogous to L. *conformis* CONFORM *a*. The OE. *gelīc* survived into early mod Eng. as Y-LIKE. See also ALIKE *a*. The OE **līc* yields normally *lich* in Southern and *lik* in Northern ME. The former type did not survive after the 14th c; the prevalence of the β form may be partly due to the analogy of the comparative, where the *k* is normal in all dialects, though the forms with *ch* were not uncommon. The inflected comparative and superlative are now rare in educated use exc. *poet* or *rhetorical*.]

A *adj.*

1. Having the same characteristics or qualities as some other person or thing; of approximately identical shape, size, colour, character, etc, with something else; similar; resembling; analogous. (In the negative phrases, *there is none* or *nothing like* —, the adj. assumes a pregnant sense = 'no good or wonderful as')

a Const. *to, unto* (now arch.), north. †*till*, †*of*, *with* (arch), †*as*.

c 1200 ORMIN 7931 Þe33re sang iss he wiþþ wop *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 9524 And algat til his fader like [*Göll* of his fader liche, *Trin.* his fadir liche]. *Ibid* 18861 Þe tane es to þe toþer like 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX 33 He made man likkest (*v.r.* l-likest) to hym self one. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II 245 Þe wille of God mut nedis be good, liche to þe Fadir of hevene *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* st 108 He hadde a gret hedde leyge to a gret blok *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 47 Lijk to him y neuere noon knewe. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* IV. vii 458 The seid principal governaunce is ben of lijk state, condicioun, nature, and merit with this present principal gouernaunce 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc) 28 What is more folysshe, or lyker to madnesse, Than to spend the lyfe for glory, & rychesse? 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 17 A sphere of rounde fourme, like unto a Ball 1571 *MS. Depos Canterb. Cathedral Libr* XVIII lf. 60 b, You did say that one of Agnes Fullagor's children ys leeke vnto me. 16 *Ballad, Mary Ambree* 32 (Percy MS) There was neuer none like to Mary Aumbree 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. XXXVIII 314 It is in face like to a monkie 1611 BIBLE *Acts* XIV 15 Wee also are men of like passions with you 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 238 You would shew yourselves much liker to God who is love, and unliker to Satan the accuser. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 68 Are not these Shrieks like as those from a Woman in Distress? 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. III 101 A state of trial analogous or like to our moral or religious trial. 1796 MRS GLASSE *Cookery* X. 161 Dried herring should be steeped the like time as the Whiting in small beer. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* V. III. (Song), Sweet sleep, were death like to thee 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* II 94 Swift the likest author we have to Rabelais. 1870 M. ARNOLD *Paul & Prot.* 17 Laud held, on this point, a like opinion with him. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser II 97 An old Greek was a being of like passions with a modern Englishman.

b. Const. simple dative. (In early use often placed after its regimen: cf. -LIKE *suffix* 1 a.) In this construction the adj. when attributive follows the sb.

c 1200 ORMIN 3572 Hire sune wass himm lic O fele kinne wise 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5680 No licchere is broþer him was þane wolf is a lomb [*v.rr.* he nas no lechore his broþer; lyker, lichyr, lechoure, lyckore, lickor] 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 830–1 Whiles a man lyves he is lyke a man; When he es dede what es he lyke þan? *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II 92 3if Y seie, Y knowe him not, I shal be lik 30u, a lyere *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T.* 54 In this world was ther noon it lyche. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XVIII 199 Lymons, that is a manere of Fruyt, lyche smale Pesen. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 404 Thare is na leid on life of lordschip hym like *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI*, 84 The Parisians .. like the Wethercocke be variable and inconstaunt. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel N* III. 1. 39 Fooles are as like husbands, as Pilchers are to Herrings. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 25 Oct., Addison's sister is a sort of a wit, very like him. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr* I. 1. 93 There was nothing like it in the philosophy of Plato. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Restor R Family*, Be some kind spirit, likest thine, Ever at hand. 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Tales* XI. (1892) 446 'Now, uncle', said Mr Kitterbell, lifting up that part of the mantle which covered the infant's face, .. 'Who do you think he's like?' 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* lv. 4 What we have The likest God within the soul. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* XV. 226 The fixed stars are like our sun in every point in which it is possible to compare them.

¶ Some phrasal uses of the adj. in this construction have a special idiomatic force. The question *What is he* (or *it*) *like?* means 'What sort of a man is he?', 'What sort of a thing is it?', the expected answer being a description, and not at all the mention of a resembling person or thing. (Cf. WHAT-LIKE) *To look like* (occas. *to be like*) sometimes means 'to have the appearance of being' so and so; e g. in 'He looks like a clever man'. (Cf. sense 7) *Like that*, used predicatively (perh. a Gallicism = F. *comme cela*). of the nature, character, or habit indicated

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII 647 The unskilfulness of the Dissector, who was liker a Butcher than an Anatomist. 1692 R L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CLXXI (1708) 194 The Hypocrite is never so far from being a Good Christian, as when he looks Likest One 1816 J WILSON *City of Plague* I. I. 124 Do not I Look, as I feel, most like thy murderer? 1835 MARRYAT *Three Cutters* I, It is Lord B——, he looks like a sailor, and he does not much belie his looks 1878 PATMORE *Amelia*, She ask'd what Millicent was like. 1889 A. LANG *Prince Prigio* XVIII 139 He refused to keep his royal promise! Kings are like that. 1899 NEWNHAM-DAVIS *Dinners & Diners* 194, I found myself wondering what an infant incubator could be like.

c. In mod. use (with following dat.) often = 'such as', introducing a particular example of a class respecting which something is predicated.

1886 STEVENSON *Lett* (1899) II 41 A critic like you is one who fights the good fight, contending with stupidity 1887 COLVIN *Keats* I 1 A birth like that of Keats presents to the ordinary mind a striking instance of nature's inscrutability.

d. Without construction, chiefly in attributive relation. Resembling something already indicated or implied. *The like*, such as have been mentioned (cf. C 3); formerly often preceded by an adj. of quantity, as †*many the like* See also SUCH-LIKE, formerly also †*such a like* For *in like manner*, see MANNER; for *in like wise*, see LIKEWISE.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6382 Of hom it had likest sauur [*Göll.* lickest, *Fairf* likkest] *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* VI (*Thomas*) 130 A lyk dreme dremyt þat bath *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 19 For þe honor of God, & profit of himsilf & of þe peple, wiþ mani final leful leke cauns. 14 *Sir Beues* (MS C) 801 In lyke case was þe wylde bore. 1564 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App III iii 166 A proclamation of lyke substaunce & effect shall furthwith be drawen 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. VII. 29 For both to be and seeme to him was labour lich. 1591 — *M. Hubberd* 199 Be you the Souldier, for you likest are For manly semblance, and small skill in warre 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 601 Solinus reporteth of such a like Wood in a part of Africa. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref* 2 Wee shall finde many the like examples of such kind, or rather vnkind acceptance. *Ibid.* 3 An Heretike of the like stampe 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. III. 10 Like events will follow like actions 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 69 P 5 Hips and Haws, Acorns and Pig nuts, with other Delicacies of the like Nature 1840 L. HUNT in *Dram Wks Wycherley* etc *Farquhar* p LXXVII, Equally profound is Mr. Lamb in whatever he says at all times on the like subjects. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* I. 5 The like working of men's minds under like conditions 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 169 They cause disease and poverty and other like evils

e. Of two or more persons or things: Having the same or closely resembling characteristics; mutually similar, in predicative use = alike (now *rare*). Prov. *As like as two peas*: see PEA *sb.*

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* III (*Andreas*) 1037 All are lyk, and 3et. In ilke face men fyndis diuersyte *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 14, ij lymes þat ben lich in complexioun. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 471 They war al goodly persones and moche lyke of stature. 1604 H. JACOB *Reasons Reform.* 9 Al these are exceeding divers and no way like. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 355 The two letters of *b* and *m* being in manuscripts very like. 1757 MRS GRIFFITH *Lett Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 181, I always looked upon them as twin sisters, and so very like, that it was difficult to know one from t'other. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 280 No two dreams are like. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* I. 21 A nation means a *like* body of men, because of that likeness capable of acting together. 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim.* 9 Things which seem to be like may be different.

¶ f. Inaccurately const. dative (etc) instead of ellipt. possessive.

(Cf. κόμαι χαρίεσσιν ὁμοῖαι *Iliad* xvii. 51.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18408 Quat ert þou þat es here, þat has to theif so like a chere? *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxv. 72 The fader voyce, oure myrthes to amende, Was made to me lyke as a man 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 169 Hir lauchter lycht be lyke to trim Thysbie. 1890 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1895) II. 414 His domestic arrangements. are rather like a steamer.

2. In phraseological and proverbial expressions.

†a. *All like*: in all cases the same *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 21 Whersomeuer one deye, the weye to the other worlde is all like.

†b *Like case* (advb phr.): in the same way, likewise. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1534 *Kirton-in-Lindsey Churchw. Acc.* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s v, Paid wytsonday for 13 ponde sope for weching cherche clothes iij d. Paid at lammes lyke case iij d 1552 HULOET, Like case and I kewyse, *idem.* 1579 W. A *Specull Remedie* f iij b (Roxburghe Club), Yet haue I yeelded like a coward thoe, And followed his pleasures vaine like case 1889 *N. W. Linc Gloss* s v, Thaay chuckt th' watter tub oher, like caase thaay brok th' tap on it.

†c. Alike; in phr. *share and share like, portion and portion like. Obs.*

1540 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm* (1894) 96 To be compelled to bere and pay their partes and porcions of the same averyge after the rate of their said goods porcion and porcion lyke. 1692 R L'ESTRANGE *Fables* vii 6 Every one to go share and share-like in what they took.

d. In proverbial formulæ of the type *like master like man* (as the master, so the man).

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 177 Beeyng lyke men lyke maister accordyng to the prouerbe. *c* 1550 BALE *K Johan* (Camden) 73 Lyke Lorde, lyke chaplayne. 1611 BIBLE *Hosea* iv. 9 And there shall be like people, like priest [WYCLIF as the peple so the prest]. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* i i, Like hen, like chicken. *Ibid.* ii. ii, Like bitch, like whelps. 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist.* ix ii § 20 Like cup, like cover. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxiii, But like mother like child, they say 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 55 Like men, like manners

e. *Anything like, nothing like, something like*: anything, nothing, something nearly as great, good, effective (etc.) as (another thing), or approaching it in size or quality. Also ellipt *something like* = something like what he, it (etc.) should be, or what is desired or aimed at (chiefly *colloq*, and serving as an emphatic expression of satisfaction).

1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab* § 32 My great Conversion from prodigious Profaneness to something like a Moral Life. 1702 S PARKER tr *Cicero's De Finibus* iv. 247 This is something-like! 1791 'G GAMBADO' *Ann Horsem* i. (1809) 67, I have had nothing like a bad fall lately. 1798 *Geraldine* I 176 'This looks something like, Sir,' said she 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov 5/4 The Parcel Post is being conducted at a loss of something like £10,000 a week. 1884 *Ibid.* 17 June 4/7 There is nothing like giving a nickname to anything you wish to denounce 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* II 117 Not that Pye is an archangel, nor anything like it. 1901 *Expositor* Nov 396 In the 'Times' the other day, a description of the largest steam-hammer yet made was headed 'Something like a hammer'.

f The phrases in e are also used *adverbially*, conveying the notion of an approximation to what would be expressed by the predicate (vb. or adj) or its accompanying adv. Also ellipt. *something like*: in a tolerably adequate manner; †at a fairly reasonable price.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III ii 105 *Anti* What complexion is she of? *Dro* Swart like my shoo, but her face nothing like so cleane kept. *a* 1600 J DYKE *Serm.* (1640) 379 If a man will sell a commodity, hee will sell it somewhat like, or hee will keepe it 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 241 Why this is talking somewhat like. 1782 ELIZ BLOWER *Geo Bateman* III 111 [She sits her horse] nothing like so well as you used to do. 1793 BENTHAM *Wks* (1843) x. 239 The £600 a year . I do not look upon as anything like adequate. 1798 T. TWINING *Recreat. & Stud* (1882) 237 Often have I heard you something like blamed for these voluntary labours. 1851 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. Writings* (1876) II. 371, I have not any thing like got through the work 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xlvii 253 No; not so well done, or anything like so well done

3. Of a portrait, etc.: Bearing a faithful resemblance to the original. Now only *predicative.*

1561 T. HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* iv. (1577) T iij a, A muche more liker Image of God are those good Princes that loue and worshippe him. 1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 201 All these, and all that els the Comick Stage With seasoned wit and goodly pleasaunce graced, By which mans life in his likest image Was limned forth. 1638 BAKER tr *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 167 Those painters, that care not for making a face like, so they make it faire 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II Wks. 1716 III. 68 Its own Picture drawn so very like, that it has not patience to behold its own Physiognomy. 1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 36 295, I have myself seen the camps at Clapham and in Hyde-park, and must own my Correspondent's picture of the last to be like 1775 DK. RICHMOND in *Burke Corr.* (1844) II 87, I believe you will think it a good and a like portrait when you see it. 1850 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 203, I got your photograph at last: it is a beastly thing: not a bit like. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks* (1879) I. 103 It was very like and very laughable, but hardly caricatured.

4. *Math.* (See quot. 1706) Now superseded by *similar*, exc. in *like quantities* and *like signs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* D i, When the sides of one plat forme, beareth like proportion together as the sides of any other flatte forme of the same kinde doeth, then are those formes called *like flattes* .. and their numbers, that declare their quantities, in like sorte are named *like flattes.* 1660 BARROW *Euclid* vi. iv Schol., If in a triangle *FBE* there be drawn *AC* a parallel to one side *FE*, the triangle *ABC* shall be like to the whole *FBE*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Like Arches* or *Arks* (in the Projection of the Sphere) are Parts of lesser Circles that contain an equal Number of Degrees with the corresponding Arches of great Ones. *Like Figures* (in Geom.) are such as have their Angles equal, and the Sides about those Angles proportional. *Like solid Figures*, such as are comprehended under Planes that are like, and equal in Number. *Ibid*, *Like Quantities* (in Algebra), such as are expressed by the same Letters, equally repeated in each Quantity. Thus 2*a* and 3*a*, 6*dd* and 4*dd*, are like Quantities; but 2*a* and 3*aa*, and 6*f* and 4*fff* are unlike. *Like Signs*, are when both are Affirmative, or both Negative.. Thus +16*c* and +4*c*, have like Signs. 1709 J WARD *Introd. Math.* II. II. § 4 (1734) 154 Like Signs give + and Unlike Signs give − in the Quotient. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 401/1 To add terms that are like and have like signs. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 201.

5 *Golf* (See quot)

1887 DONALDSON *Suppl. to Jam.* s.v, When both parties have played the same number of strokes they are said to be *like.*

6. †a. Apt, suitable, befitting. Chiefly predicative. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Cov. Myst* xl (Shaks. Soc.) 394 This observaunce is most like you to do dewly, Wherfore tak it upon you, brother, we pray 1477 *Paston Lett.* III 196 An C *li.* is no money lyek for syche a joyntore as is desyred of my son. 1592 C'TESS SHREWSBURY in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. II III. 167 They are the likest instruments to put a bad matter in execution.

b. Characteristic of; such as one might expect from.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Apr, It was pretty to hear the Duke of Albemarle himself to wish that they would come on our ground, meaning the French, for that he would pay them; which was like a general, but not like an admiral. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 98 That would be liker a Drunkard than a Gentleman 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 8 Sept., It is like your Irish politeness, raffling for tea-kettles. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxvii, It would be like his impudence to dare to think of such a thing

7. *predicatively*, in certain idiomatic uses, chiefly with the vbs *feel, look, sound*: †a. With gerund as regimen: Having the appearance of (doing something). b Giving promise of (doing something); indicating the probable presence of (something). c. *colloq* In recent use (orig. U.S.), *To feel like*: to have an inclination for, be in the humour for.

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 690 They look'd rather like going to triumph after a Victory, than to win one. 1741 LADY POMFRET *Corr* (1805) III 30 The music sounds so like being accompanied by an organ, that [etc] 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* III 2 The Forty Colonies are all pretty like rebelling just now. 1863 R. B. KIMBALL *Was he successful?* II. xii. 278 He did not feel like returning to his solitary room with his mind unsettled. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* II 245 Wooded uplands suggested good cover-shooting; broad expanse of heath looked very like rabbits. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* (1895) 111 Bother work this morning! I feel much more like a stroll in the Luxembourg Gardens.

8. In accordance with appearances, probable, likely. Now only *dial.*

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 324 It wes weill lik That he mycht haff conquerit The land of Irland *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10440 Hit was not lik þat þe lede Shuld haue killit þis kyng. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 17 Thynges incredible and not lyke [L. *incredibilia et non verisimilia*]. 1541 WYATT *Defence* Wks. (1861) p. xxxiii, It was not like that I should get the Knowledge being in Spain. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl* II (1874) 14 Who hath the vantage, God knowyth, wether the King, or . the officers .. which is most lykest. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iii 45 Is it not like that I . run mad? 1603 — *Meas. for M* v i 104 *c* 1635 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (Wodrow Soc) 27, I know not if it came to Mr. Knox befor his death as it is like it did 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii 835 And is it like they have not still In their old Practices some skill? *a* 1717 BLACKALL *Wks* (1723) I 560 He only desired time, and would, 'tis like, have been able to pay thee. 1733 E. ERSKINE *Serm* Wks. 1871 II. 152 The temple where it is like Isaiah got the manifestation 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xv, 'It's like we maun wait then till the gudeman comes hame'.

9. *predicatively*, const. *to* with *inf.*: That may reasonably be expected *to* (do, etc.), likely *to*. Now somewhat *rare* in literary use; still common *colloq.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3452 Hir lijf was lickest to be ded. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 372 It is ful like for to stonde in þe same wise wiþ-in a few 3eris in ynglonde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2254 Licker at þe last end in langore to bide. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* VI. 199 For that [brik] is maad in somer heete To sone is drie, and forto chyne is like. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* IV 11 Now dansand mirry, now like to dee 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxxv. (1878) 82 Those of ths fairest and likest to thriue. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I v. 187 My graue is like to be my wedding bed. 1641 J JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 224 Lay a good foundation, and then the superstructure is like to stand. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc (1711) 239 Discovering how high the Quarrel was like to proceed. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 368 A man much liker to spoil business than to carry it on dextrously. *a* 1806 C J. FOX *Jas. II* (1808) 194 He thought himself like to get rid of them. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* IV. xlviii. 268 But we are in hard times, now, for all men's wits; for men who know the truth are like to go mad from isolation. 1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* iii. 34 The two or three places I am like to have business relations with. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxii, Such leagues apart the world's ends are, We're like to meet no more.

b. (Now *colloq.* or *dial*) Apparently on the point of. † Formerly sometimes (? by anacoluthon) with ellipsis of the vb. substantive, so that *like* becomes = 'was (or were) like' (*obs.*). Also in confused use, *had like to* (for *was like to*), chiefly with perf. inf.: = 'had come near to, narrowly missed (—ing)'. (A further grammatical confusion appears in the form *had liked to*: see LIKE *v.*[2] 2 b.)

c 1560 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) II. 135 Wherefore that plee would not serve, and so [they] had like to haue had judgment without triall. 1565 J. SPARKE in *Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 26 Which had like to haue turned vs to great displeasure. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II (1625) 80 That he had like to have knockt his head against the gallowes. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* v. iv 48, I haue had foure quarrels, and like to haue fought one. 1687 W RAND tr. *Gassendi's Peiresc* I. 20 And these digressions .. had like to cost him dear. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. xx. 367 After the treaty had been like to have been broken off. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) IV. 160 She advanced toward the Land of Coquetry, and like to have arrived there. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 78 P 4 The young Lady was amorous, and had like to have run away with her Father's Coachman. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 28, I had like to murder poor Mr Vindex. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* II, The eldest man seemed like to choke with laughter. 1826 — *Jrnl.* I 124, I had like to have been too hasty. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 241, I am like to cry whenever I think of her. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xxvii. 7, I had like to have said something else.

c. *dial.* (north. and north midland): Constrained, obliged, having no option but *to* (do so-and-so). Also with ellipsis of the inf. (Cf. *fain.*)

1828 *Trial W. Dyon at York Assizes* 11, I promised him I would not tell' I was like for fear of losing my life. *Mod.* (*Sheffield*) You'll be like to let him have his own way

10. *Comb*, as *like-minded* (whence *likemindedness*), *-natured, -seeming, -shaped, -sized* adjs.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xv. 5 That ye be *lyke mynded won towardes another. 1841 E. MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 248 Sir Robert Peel will find thousands likeminded with us. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd Men* I. iv. 381 They were devoted to one another, inseparable, and entirely like minded. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II 120 Our *like-mindedness must be according to Christ Jesus. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl* 192 That this rude and earthly body by a *like natured taste, touching, and meate, should be brought to immortalitie. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 26 Like-natured with them. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I. iii. 26 By his *like-seeming shield her knight by name Shee weend it was. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Feb 11/1 *Like-shaped and *like sized balls.

b. In proposed mathematical terms: †like-jamb, a parallelogram; †like-side, a rhombus.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* 1 Defin, Those squares which haue their sides al equal, may be called .likesides, . and those that haue only the contrary sydes equal, those wyll I call likeiammys, for a difference.

B. *adv* (quasi-*prep.*, *conj*).

1. In or after the manner of; in the same manner or to the same extent as; as in the case of. Const. as in A. 1 a, b; also *rarely*, †const. *after.* Also (const. *dat.*), in the manner characteristic of. *Like that*: in that manner (cf. A. 1 b ¶)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5133 Þai com haim noght as prisuns like [*Gött.* lick, *Trin.* liche] Bot als þai war knigthes rik. ?1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 58 He rode non odur lyke *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 253 Þan schulden prestis lyue lich to angels. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 590 His top was dokked lyk a preest biforn. — *Frankl. T.* 517 Phebus wax old, and hewed lyke latoun. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1613 Rome. Tild vpon Tiber after Troy like 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 187 Floenge like to the water, 3iffenge place like to the aier. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3170 Ful lyk o knycht one to the feld he raid. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 174 Ay loungand, lyk ane loikman on ane ledder. — *Tua maryit Wemen* 273, I hatit him like a hund. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* xi (1604) E 2, Like an asse as I was, I would not be ruled by him 1594 T HEDINGFIELD tr *Machiavelli's Florent Hist* (1595) 221 The disorder of his ministers (who liued liker Princes, then priuate men) *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn.* XXIX, Featur'd like him, like him with friends possest. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 275 Thou neuer should'st loue woman like to me. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 133 Fearing their Town would fare like Oudwater. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 97 P 1 This .. is using a man like a fool. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 23 Working like moles under ground. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* (1842–6) I. 256 She sings like her, laughs like her, talks like her. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* I 47 Striped like a zebra, freckled like a pard. 1854 MRS JAMESON *Bk. of Th.* (1877) 270 A lecture should not read like an essay. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 1 The name of Voltaire will stand out like the names of the great decisive movements in the European advance 1872 *Punch* 2 Mar 88/2 What was the use of his talking like that? 1879 MCCARTHY *Donna Quixote* xxi, But I never was good like that

b. In colloquial phrases denoting vigour or rapidity of action, as *like anything, like a shot, like fun, blazes*, etc.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 48 (1713) II. 53 He storms and sputters like— *Jest.* What I prithee? *Earn.* Why—like any think. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* v. iv. (ed. 2) 76, I have been looking up and down for you like any thing 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxi. (1784) 157 All the people in the pit are without hats, dressed like anything. 1848 Like fun [see FUN *sb.* 1 b]. 1872 L. CARROLL *Through Looking-gl.* 73 They wept like anything to see Such quantities of sand. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 18 Apr. 392/3 If she doesn't know anything about it, she'll say so like a shot.

2. = ALIKE. a. In a like degree; equally. Now *arch.* or *poet.* (only qualifying an adj. or adv.).

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 105 Whan eueri lud liche wel lyuede up-on erþe. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 10 Why this [is] a dreme, why that it swevene And noght to euery man lyche euene. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 20 Men of grete welþe, And liche witty and wyse. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4160 It was al liche longe & wyde. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 158 Whanne þat alle þe brawnys trauellen liche myche. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xxvii. 64/2 The

sonne in hymselfe is alwaye atte one and shyneth alwaye all lyke. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxxi. (1636) 131 [Mutton] is .. not like good in all places in England. 1612 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 41 Subtle as the Fox for prey, Like warlike as the Wolfe, for what we eate. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* xxi. 1 In our late troubles, it was a like difficult thing, to finde among our enemies, a wicked man in their prisons, or a godly man out of them. 1695 HICKERINGILL *Lay-Clergy* Wks. 1716 I. 326 That other like ill advised expression. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xvii, Hut and palace show like filthily. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 337 All His gifts Like wondrous, like unlimited, like fair, As when the wind first blew.

† b. In like manner. *Obs. rare.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 317 b (marg.), Quoque the coniunction, & coce the vocatiue of cocus, sounded both like in Cicero his tyme. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* (Arb.) 107 To shote compasse, to draw euermore lyke, to lowse euermore lyke.

† 3. Followed by an adj. or adjectival phrase: In the manner of one who (or that which) is —. *Obs.* exc. in *like mad* (see MAD *a.*).

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix. 19 Jon man is lyke out of his mynd. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 56 All looking on, and like astonisht staring. 1682 CREECH tr. *Lucretius* (1683) 87 The look is vivid still, nor seems like dead, Till every Particle of Soul is fled. 1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* III. 211 Being his tenant, he was like in his power.

† 4. In accordance with, according *to. Obs.*

1482 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 131 And to ham yeue thow lyke har deserte. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14281 The ffox, lyk hys entente, Took the chese, and forth he wente. *c* 1430 — *Chichev. & Byc.* ii. *Min. Poems* 130 These bestis Be fatte, or leene .. Like lak, or plente, of theyr vitaile. — *Reas. & Sens.* 5784 Arrayed lyche to hir degre. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 209 She..vsed him much liker his birth, then his fortune.

5. *Like as.* a. Introducing a clause: In the same way as, even as; (just) as if Also, *like as if* (now somewhat *rare*, occas. † *like as and*).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 368 þai cowde not schake away þis bonde by a contrari glose, lijke as oure prestis kan nowe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* III. 41 He told hym alle thynges like as were befalle. 1457 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 298 The pleyntif shall declare .. licke as the defendant were present. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xiii. (1539) 31 Lyke as and it were extortion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 139 b, Lyke as whan the wyndowe is opened, the .. beames of the sonne foloweth in so [etc.]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cii[i]. 13 Like as a father pitieth his owne children, euen so is the Lord mercifull vnto them that feare him. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 53 Hee came to Augustudunum aforesaid; like as if he had beene a leader of long continuance. 1611 BIBLE *Job* v. 26. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* IV. 1235 And now our lawes for Mammons cursed golde Like as at open mart are bought and solde. 1691 tr. *Emiliaunne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 194 They are all of dry'd Flesh, like as her Heart is. 1727 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 347 Likeas the Synod did, and hereby do, approve thereof. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 272, I held the letter in my hand like as if I was stupid. 1881 FORGAN *Golfer's Handbk.* 34 *Like-as we-lie*, when both parties have played the same number of strokes. 1888 W. E. HENLEY *Bk. Verses, In Hospital* vi, Likeas a flamelet blanketed in smoke, So through the anæsthetic shows my life.

b. With ellipsis of the vb. of the clause. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 222 Lete vs goo there like as prue and worthy knyghtes. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xl. 5 For as thow come sa sall thow pass, Lyk as ane schaddow in ane glass. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 34 Thair semelie schroud likeas siluer schene. 1559 ABP HETHE *Speech in Parlt.* 27 Feb. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 9 Kinge Davyd did .. leappe before the arke of God, lyke as his other subjectes. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc Mahometans* VIII. (1738) 149 They travel four Cammels in a breast tied one after the other, like as in Teams. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* IV. i, She's now rising: Like as a sun, so shines she in the east.

6. Used as *conj.*: = 'like as', as. Now generally condemned as vulgar or slovenly, though examples may be found in many recent writers of standing

This use originated partly in an ellipsis of *as* or an extension of the quasi prepositional function of the adv. (sense 1) to govern a clause instead of a sb., and partly in an anacoluthic use (somewhat common in the 16th c.) by which the sb. or pronoun which is primarily a dative governed by *like* is used as the subj. or obj. of a following clause. A good example of this anacoluthon (but with *to* instead of simple dative) is the following:

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iv. 42 Like to an Eagle, in his kingly pride Soring through his wide Empire of the aire .. by chaunce hath spide A Goshauke.

a. Introducing an unabridged clause.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 520 Ye have said lyke a noble lady ought to say. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. viii, Lyke an excellent Phisitioun cureth moste daungerous diseases, so doth a man that is valyant [etc.] 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 163 Like an arrow shot from a well experienst Archer hits the marke his eye doth leuell at. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. xix. 280 The patient still moveth the wounded joint, like the Jack of a watch doth move. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 253 To act like Judith did with Holofernes. 1798 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 12 He talks like Brunswick did. 1866 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 58 Unfortunately few have observed like you have done. 1867 H. MAUDSLEY *Phys. & Path. Mind* 18 They are strange and startling, like the products of a dream ofttimes are, to the mind which has actually produced them. 1869 BONAMY PRICE *Princ. Currency* v. 162 Is the demand of the cotton and of the iron for money so real and specific, that the coin is produced, like wine is produced in bottles for the drinkers who desire to drink wine? 1873 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 301 Dreading the model day like I used to dread Sunday. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* (1889) 169 Those assemblies were not wise like the English parliament was. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 5 Did he [Robinson Crusoe] wear trousers? I forget. Or did he go about like he does in the pantomime?

b. Introducing a clause with vb. suppressed.

Many apparent instances of this use may belong to 1, what is suppressed being a pple. or adj. and not a vb.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* (1620) 194 Did not David thirst after thee, like the thirstie hart the fountaines of cleaere water? 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen* (1676) 219 Do not you think me past recovery, and in that faith, do like Physitians to Patients, which are so, permit them anything? 1803 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1804) 140 The servants stare upon me like the deer On Selkirk, in Fernandez. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 129 Ere yet we have shed our locks like trees their leaves.

c. Followed by a noun or pron. (virtually the subj. or obj. of a suppressed clause) or a phrase.

15 . *Smyth & his Dame* I. 54 in Harl. *E. P. P.* III. 203, I sawe hym never wyth myne eye That could werke lyke I. 1723 *Pres State Russia* I. 343 They are not kept in Fish-pools and Stews, like in other Places. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* (1797) I. 120 A few who like thou and I drink nothing but water. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 324 Stalls, like in cathedrals. 1840 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 155 There is more of morning visiting, like in country life in England. 1895 MISS BALFOUR *1200 Miles in Waggon* ix. 98 The strain is causing opening of the boards like in a ship after a storm. 1896 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 7/4 Snow..is descending in thick flakes like in January.

† d. As well as: as also. *Obs. rare.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 9 Gastly Lookes Are at my seruice, like enforced Smiles. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* e v a, You that know what good Building is both by a Genius infused into your spirit, like by your particular applications to all things answerable thereunto.

e. † As if, 'like as'. (*obs*) Also (now *dial.*) *as like.*

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 89 b, To .. bere a candell brennynge in procession [on Candlemas Day] as lyke they wente bodely with our lady. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arthur Lyt. Bryt.* 338 He was bygge and hye above all other, and coloured like the rede rose had been set on the whyte lyly.

7. *dial.* and *vulgar.* Used parenthetically to qualify a preceding statement: = 'as it were', 'so to speak'.

1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* III. 252 Of a sudden like. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* vi, The leddy, on like Christmas night gae twelve siller pennies to like puir body about, in honour of the twelve apostles like. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 179 In an ordinar way like. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. iii, If your honour were more amongst us, there might be more discipline like. 1840–41 DE QUINCEY *Style* II. Wks. 1862 X. 224 'Why like, it's gaily nigh like to four mile like'. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 112 Might I be so bold as just to ax, by way of talk like, if [etc.].

8. Likely, probably. Rare exc. in phr. *like enough, very like, (as) like as not* (colloq. or dial.).

1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1219/1 Some sayd it was his wife, some sayd the keeper. Like inough (my lord) quoth Symons, for he is one of the same sort. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 265 Will money buy em? *Ant.* Very like. 1612 — *Cymb.* V. v. 259 Most like I did. 1682 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* Postscr., Wks. 1716 II. 169 He may fire a Canon, and kill a Friend as like as an Enemy. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. ix, 'Like enough,' cries the 'squire, 'it may be so in London.' 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 285 When I was yet with you I told you these things. Like enough. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiv, Like enough, to judge from the sound, his back was broken on the spot. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 321, I was much deceived in them. . Very like. It takes a smart man to be up to chaps of their sort. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 479/2 The players, like as not, handling the ribbons. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 29 No more at midway heaven, but liker, midway to the pit.

† 9. As if about *to.* (Cf. A. 9 b.) *Obs*

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth Lyt. Bryt.* 143 The paleys trembled like to haue gone all to peces.

10. *Comb*, as *like fashioned* (adj), *-feelingly* (adv.), *-made*, *-persuaded* (adjs.); **like-dealers**, the designation assumed by certain pirates about 1400.

1401 *Petition to Hen. IV* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) VIII. 193 Publicos Dei & omnium Mercatorum bonorum Inimicos, Pyratas, alio Vocabulo Likedelers Nominatos. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitful Less* (1593) M m 4, Yet is God of this nature, that he maketh his chosen to bee like fashioned vnto the image of his sonne. 1622 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 489 Wedded to a vow I made to one, whose breach of his like made one to me cannot yet vnmarry me. 1692 NORRIS *Pract. Disc* 57 The warm influence of a like-persuaded Princes Favour. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXXII. (1848) 363 He Yet feels the frailties of the things He has made And therefore can, like-feelingly, judge them. [1849 *Sidonia Sorc.* II. 144 That brotherhood who lived like brothers amongst themselves, dividing all goods alike, so that they were called 'Like dealers'. (These Like-dealers were the Communists of the Northern Middle Ages.)]

C. *absol.* and *sb*

1. With qualifying poss. pron. or its analogue: Counterpart, equal, match, analogue, etc

Sometimes in *pl.* (*his*, etc.) *likes*, though a collective or typical sing. often occurs where a pl. might be used.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 483 (Hausknecht) Faire hi habbe here in inome At on palais, nas non his liche. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 76 Of trouth is ther non her lich Of all these wymmen. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 44 Whan ffrith and felde wexen gaye, And every wight desirith his like. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lvii. 193 His lyke is not in al ye world. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 40 Her like shee has not left behinde. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 65 Socrates was a man excellent for humane wisdome, the like to whom could not be found among thousands of men. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 188. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. xii (1636) 321 A man of a barbarous blunt wit, but which did well enough among his likes. 1656 EARL MONM. *Boccalini's Advt. fr. Parnass.* 105 He rendred his Family as famous .. as the like of the greatest Princes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 418. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iv. (ed. 2) 55 Producing their like, without understanding or design. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VI. 321 Pass, and mingle with your likes. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 13 When he first begins to employ preterits and plurals and their like. 1879 JAS. GRANT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV. 96/1 Two men, whose like will scarcely ever be found in the world.

2. Something considered in respect of its likeness to something else; an instance of similarity; chiefly in proverbial expressions, as: *like (will) to like, like draws to like, like begets like*, etc.; *like for like*; *like cures like.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 543 Lyk to lyk accordis wele. *Ibid.* xii. (*Mathias*) 134 Lyk to lyk drawis ay. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxxi, A good knyght wylle fauoure another and lyke wille drawe to lyke. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim* (1535) 68 b, Lyke ioyned to lyke maketh one the more furious. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 8 Lyke wyll to lyke. 1582 DERRICKE *Image Iref.* II. F j b, *marg.*, Like vnto like saide the Deuill to the Collier. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 48 The Foxe and th' Ape determined to seeke Their fortunes farre abroad, lyeke with his lyeke. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 128 Euery like is not the same. 1607 W. SCLATER *Funeral Serm.* (1649) 2 Illustrated by a comparison of likes. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. lx. 296 In case of *talio*, or requiting like for like. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10. 1304 No like is the same; Similitude and Identitie are different things. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCCCXIX. 395 Two Likes may be mistaken. 1696 TRYON *Misc* i. 4 Every Like works upon its Likeness. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 55 Like breeds like they say. — *Two Voices* 357 For those two likes might meet and touch. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. III. ii. 61 Only like can know like.

3. *The like* · something or anything similar; the same kind of thing

Now chiefly in negative contexts, as 'I never saw the like.'

1553 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 375 Sum doo wysshe he had doonne the lyke by theyrs. 1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 77 *margin*, The verie like in England in the riuer of Thamys. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist China* 388 Which is the like as we have said of the kingdome of China. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 70. 16 *Ballad, Mary Ambree* 79 (Percy MS.) The like in my liffe I neuer did see. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* IV. 21 The like to this may be accounted of the continuall fire burning in the mountaine of Ætna. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl* (1900) 34 His Under Garments were the like that we saw him weare in the Chariott. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 87 467/1 Henry the seventh .. having composed matters in Germany..hastened to do the like in Italy. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1842 The drops were such as no experienced seaman on board had seen the like. 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* II. i. 85 She never can commit the like again. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 35 It is confessed that Hawkins and Cobham were meant to be buccaneers, and it is absurd to deny the like of Stucley.

† b. Preceded by *any, many, other. Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 7, I prai you let this on suffice in stead of a mani the like. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 97 As for these objections, or any the like. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 118 Had not Q. Curtius or some other like reuiued the remembrance of him. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 145 And very many other the like.

c. *And the like, or the like*: a formula used to avoid further enumeration of an indicated class; = 'and so forth'. See also SUCH-LIKE.

1592 WEST *1st Pt Symbol.* § 100 With these words following, or the like in effect. 1612 BACON *Ess., Studies* (Arb.) 13 Bowling is good for the Stone and Raines; Shooting for the longs and breast; gentle walking for the stomacke; riding for the head; and the like. 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist Relig* (1850) I. 3 Every body agrees that there is in our very nature sentiments of right and wrong; to do as we would be done by; .. to clothe our bodies, and the like. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 155 P 1 In travelling together in the same hired Coach, sitting near each other in any publick Assembly, or the like. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 43 If you have any acquired talent, such as music, painting, or the like. 1833 S. AUSTIN *Charact. Goethe* I. ii. 30 Questions concerning time, space, mind, matter, God, immortality, and the like. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) IV. 146 The mundane, earthy, instruments of taxation, police, soldiery and the like.

† d. Used as a mere demonstrative pronoun: = *that* or *those* (followed by *of*). *Obs. rare.*

1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 146, I doubt not but that 'twas ambition which kept Scipio chast, that was the sweetnesse of glory which charmed the like of Pleasure. 1653 *Nisseua* 145 He had changed his love affections into the like of Friendship, or rather of obsequiousness. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 214 His death was accompanied by the like of Orange.

e. *The like(s of* (rarely *to*). such a person or thing as; now often depreciatory. *colloq.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 384 Many of God's children believe that there is something in a broken reed the like of me. 1787 *Minor* 171 Never more presume for to speak to the likes of me. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 185, I never saw, nor heard of the like of this before. 1846 JAS. MILL in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 270 The like of which exists in no other spot on the surface of the earth. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 137 This is the best school that the like of me was ever put to. 1872 BROWNING in *Life & Lett.* (1891) 292 The second edition is in the press. 2,500 in five months is a good sale for the likes of me. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* (1895) 210 Are there no harems still left in Stamboul for the likes of thee to sweep and clean?

4. *Golf* (See quot. 1881.)

1863 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. VIII. 411/2 The Captain hookit his ba' into the Principal's Nose, and the Laird lay snug on the green at the *like*. 1878 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Football* etc. 89 (Golf) The reckoning of the game is made by the terms *odds* and *like*, and *one more, two more*, &c. 1881 FORGAN *Golfer's Handbk.* 35 If your opponent has played one stroke more than you—i. e., 'the odd', your next stroke will be 'the like'.

†**5.** Likelihood, probability. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1609 Yonge *Diary* 19 There is like of war between them.

6. In phrases formed with preps.

†**a.** *With like*: as is (was, etc.) fitting, in a fitting manner. *Obs.*

c **1200** Ormin 8190 Þatt oþerr follc all ȝede bun, Swa summ itt birrþ, wiþþ like. *a* **1240** *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 285 Ihesu þus tu faht for me aȝaines mine sawle fan þu me derennedes wið like

†**b** *In like* (also Sc *in to like*), *in liche*: = Alike. Also, without change. *Obs.*

13.. etc [see Inlike] *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 210 His ryk þat euire lestis in to lyk *Ibid* xxxv. (*Thadee*) 70 His ryke Is stedfaste lestand ay in lyke. *c* **1430** *Syr. Tryam* 1571 Hedd and fete lay bothe in lyke, To grounde was he caste! **1540** Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom* (1592) U ij. She .. which ought to count all in like faire & foul, saving her husband. *a* **1555** Ridley *Pit Lament.* (1566) B v b, All sped in lyke **1557** Paynel *Barclay's Jugurth* 75 His ennemies and his owne subiectes he dreeded and suspected both in lyke and after one maner.

†**c** *Of* (*a*) *like*, *by* (*the*) *like*: probably, Belike.

1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph.* 337 b, Harpalus (who by like had a good insight in suche matiers) **1570-6** Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 215 In which respect (of like) he gave to the hundreth, the name of the same Towne **1573** G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 50 Of a like that purpose to pluck Jupiter out of heaven **1577-87** Holinshed *Chron.* III. 24/2 King William conceiued displeasure against Urban .. and alledged by the like, that no bishop within his realme should haue respect to anie pope **1579** [see Belike] **1605** Verstegan *Dec Intell* iv. (1628) 89 The white rocks or clifs (by like about Douer).

Like (ləik), *v.*^{1} Forms: 1–2 lícian, 2–3 **likie(n, 3 lykyen, 3–5 li-, lyken, -i(n, -y(n, (4 likke, lykky), 4–7 lyke,** *Sc.* and *north* **lik,** (5 **lykey, lijk, leke**), 6–7 **leeke,** (7 **lyk**), 4- **like.** Also Y-like. [OE. *lícian* = OFris *likia*, OS *lîkôn* (Du. *lijken*), OHG. *lîhhên*, *lîchên*, ON. *líka*, Goth. *leikan*:—OTeut. **līkǣjan*, **līkōjan*, f **līko-* body (*orig.* appearance, form) see Lich *sb*]

1. *intr.* To please, be pleasing, suit a person. Chiefly quasi-*trans.* with *dative*; † in early use also const. *to*, *till*. Also *impers.* as in *it likes me* = I am pleased, it is my pleasure *to* do so-and-so. Now only *arch.* and *dial*

971 *Blickl Hom.* 129 Æȝhwylc man, sy þær corðan þær he sy, þurh gode dæda Gode lícian sceal *c* **1000** Ælfric *Gen.* xxvii. 14 Heo hit ȝearwode, swa heo wiste þæt his fæder licode. *c* **1175** *Lamb Hom* 63 God ȝife us swa his wil to donne þet we gode likie and monne *c* **1200** *Trin Coll. Hom.* 29 Þane he wile don oðer queðen hwat him þanne likað after defles lore. *c* **1205** Lay 8746 Hit þe likede wel þat þu us adun læidest **1340** *Ayenb* 187 Efterward ase merci likeþ to god alsuo hit ne likeþ noþing to þe dyeule. *c* **1374** Chaucer *Boeth.* iv pr vi. 108 (Camb. MS) The victories cawse lykede to the goddes and the cause ouercomen lykede to catoun. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* i 505 It likit till his will **1413** *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v xii 103 This is my loued sone that lyketh me. *c* **1430** *Two Cookery-bks.* 31 Take Porke or Beef, wheþer þe lykey, & leche it þinne þwerte. *c* **1449** Pecock *Repr.* ii. xix 267 Chese the seers which of tho answers to hem lijkith **1535** Coverdale *Esther* i. 8 The kynge had commaunded that euery one shulde do as it lyked him. **1577** Harrison *England* ii ix (1877) i. 201 To give his roiall consent to such statutes as him liketh of. **1613** Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, i. i. 100 Like it your Grace, The State takes notice. **1627** E. F *Hist Edw. II* (1680) 87 How that way may like you, that I know not. **1784** Cowper *Task* vi. 405 There they are free, And howl and war as likes them, uncontroul'd *a* **1850** Rossetti *Dante & Circ* (1874) i 41, I rode sullenly Upon a certain path that liked me not.

†**b.** *simply.* To be pleasing, be liked or approved. *Obs.*

c **888** K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xviii § 3 (Sedgefield) Forðy sceolde ælc mon bion on ðæm wel ȝehealden þæt he on his aȝnum earde licode. *c* **1315** Shoreham *Poems* (E.E T S) 98/13 Senne hys swete and lykeþ, Wanne a man hi deþ **1388** Wyclif *Gen.* xvi 6 Lo! thi seruauntesse is in thin hond; vse thou hir as it likith. **1616** B Jonson *Devil an Ass* Prol, If this Play doe not like, the Diuell is in 't.

c. *To like well* or *ill*. to be pleasing or the reverse

c **1250** *Gen & Ex* 4029 Ille liked ðanne balaac Euerilc word ðe prest balaam spac. **1297** R Glouc (Rolls) 11823 Him þoȝte þe wide contreie wolde him liki bet. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 76 Wan he was war of þe frenschemen on h[ert] him likid ille. *a* **1450** *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 18 My fader asked me 'how likithe you?' And y tolde my fader how me liked. **1590** Marlowe *2nd Pt Tamburl.* iv. i. I 5, He dispose them [women] as it likes me best **1596** Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 61 They sallied foorth where liked them best by the breaches thereof **1608** *Yorksh. Trag* i. iii, Good Sir, keep but in patience, and I hope my words shall like you well. **1667** Milton *P. L* vi 353 They colour, shape or size Assume, as likes them best **1668** Pepys *Diary* 22 Nov., My boy's livery is come home . and it likes me well enough. **1680** Moxon *Mech. Exerc* 222 Either with Moldings or other Work upon it, as best likes them **1799** Wordsw. *Ruth* 209 Where it liked her best she sought Her shelter. **1808** Scott *Marm.* vi. xv, At first in heart it liked me ill. **1832** Arnold *Serm.* II. 320 If there be no God, let us eat and drink, or follow what likes us best **1848** Thackeray *Van Fair* xii 103, I wish any respected bachelor that reads this may take the sort that best likes him

†**2.** *refl* and *intr.* for *refl.* To please oneself, take pleasure, delight *in* (something). *Obs.*

a **1300** *E E. Psalter* xxxvi. 4 Like in Laverd. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 19231 Ilk suik it-self bisuikes, And lethes mast þat þar in likes *Ibid* 28336, I ha me liked ai vm-quile In vnnait wordes **1340** *Ayenb* 177 Me zeneȝeþ wel ofte be þe nase ine to moche him to liky in guode smelles. **1549** Chaloner *Erasm on Folly* F ij b, Yet dooe these my old gurles not a little lyke their selves herein.

3. *intr.* To be pleased or glad. *To like ill*: to be displeased or sad. Now only *Sc*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 500 Þerl for him sori was, Ther liked non in that plas. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristrem* 1151 Þei marke liked ille. *c* **1400** *Gamelyn* 618 And Adam Spencer liked right ille. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst* xxvii 114 Ye ar all heuy and lykyt yll here in this way. *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 39 Be that it drew to the nicht, The King lykit ill. **1896** J Balfour Paul in *N. & Q.* Ser. viii. X 485/2, I should like if Mr. Reid would be good enough to inform us if the note-book states [etc].

†**4.** To be in good condition; to get on, do well, thrive. Chiefly with adv., *well*, *better*, etc.

c **1325** *Poem times Edw II* (Percy) xliv, Thi maystre is i-wonne And lyketh. **1523** Fitzherb. *Husb* § 53 It may fortune there be some [sheep] that like not and be weike. **1567** Maplet *Gr. Forest* 33 It [the beech tree] liketh best being sowne in moyst grounds. **1584** Cogan *Haven Health* cxciv. (1636) 176 Children live and like better with that [milk], than with any other thing **1597** Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, iii ii 92 (Qo. 1600) By my troth, you like [1623 looke] well, and beare your yeeres very well **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 500 Trees generally do like best that stand to the Northeast wind **1615** W Lawson *Country Housew Garden* (1626) 3 We meddle not with Apricocks nor Peaches, nor scarcely with Quinches, which will not like in our cold parts, vnlesse [etc] **1634** W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp* i. iv, The Cattle like as well with it **1673** Ray *Journ Low C*, *Malta* 296 Indigo agrees with the soil, and likes and thrives there very well **1681** Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxviii. § 4 (1689) 245 The Ponds where they like well.

5. To derive pleasure *of*, occas *by*, *with* (a person or thing); to approve *of*, become fond *of*. Also with adv. (*well* or *ill*). *Obs.* exc *dial.*

c **1430** *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 3124 Of this message he liked yll **1465** *Paston Lett* II 186, I understode he lykyd not by hys dysposicyon **1579-80** North *Plutarch, Lycurgus* (1595) 63 To see his notable lawes..so well established and liked of by experience **1590** Greene *Orl. Fur.* (1599) A 4 b, Daughter like of whome thou please **1611** Bible *Transl Pref* ¶ 2 But was that his magnificence liked of by all? **1643** Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 98 He began to like better of his employment **1672** Sir C Lyttelton in *Hatton Corr* (1878) 100 Ye King likes soe well of Sr T. L. that [etc]. **1709** Strype *Ann Ref* I xxv (1824) 419 Opinions, by no means liked of by the Bishop Cheney. *Ibid* ii. xliv. (1824) 167 They hoped that their prince would like well with this their doing. **1764** Burn *Poor Laws* 77 If any beggar's child. shall be liked of by any subject of this realm of honest calling. *a* **1825** Forby *Voc E Anglia*, *Like of*, to approve. 'My master will not like of it.' **1854** Miss Baker *Northamptonsh Gloss* I 397, I daredn't do't, my master wouldn't like of it

6 *trans* (The current sense.) To find agreeable or congenial, to feel attracted to or favourably impressed by (a person), to have a taste or fancy for, take pleasure in (a thing, an action, a condition, etc). In early use often *to like well* (now *arch.* in this form, though we say freely *to like very*, *pretty well*, and *to like better or best*), and antithetically *to like ill* (arch.) = to dislike

As used with reference to persons, the vb is often contrasted (as expressing a weaker sentiment) with *love.*

The two earliest quots. may belong to sense 1.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll Hom* 95 Mildheorted beð þe man þe reouþ his nehȝebures unselðe, and likeð here alre selðe **1297** R Glouc. (Rolls) 2039 Conan þe kinges neueu ne likede noȝt þis game. *c* **1385** Chaucer *L G W* 1076 *Dido*, And for he was a straunger sumwhat sche Likede hym the bet *c* **1470** *Golagros & Gaw* 1015 Be that schir Wawane the wy likit the wer. **1530** Palsgr 611/2, I can nat lyke hym better than I do **1581** T Howell *Deuises* (1879) 200 Wante makes the Lyon stowte, a slender pray to leeke **1590** Spenser *F. Q* iii ix 24 Yet every one her likte, and every one her lov'd *a* **1592** H Smith *Serm* (1637) 338 He which would have chosen the best, yet liked another before him. **1602** Warner *Alb Eng* xi lxvii. (1612) 285 With women, that no lesse attract our senses them to leeke **1671** Milton *P R* iv 171, I never lik'd thy talk, thy offers less, Now both abhor. **1711** Steele *Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 4 My Lover does not know I like him *a* **1716** South *Serm* (1823) III 237 Where a man neither loves nor likes the thing he believes **1741** Lady M W Montagu *Let to Mr Wortley* 5 Nov, The people here [Geneva] are very well to be liked **1781** Cowper *Truth* 210 He likes your house, your housemaid, and your pay **1818** Scott *Hrt Midl* xxxviii, Maybe ye may like the ewe milk cheese better **1852** Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiii, I may *like* him well enough, but you don't *love* your servants **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V 50 Most persons say that lawgivers should make such laws as the people like.

b *absol.*

1590 Shaks *Com Err* iii ii 7 If you like elsewhere doe it by stealth. **1595** — *John* ii i. 511 If he see ought in you that makes him like **1667** Milton *P. L* xi 583 Till in the Amorous Net Fast caught, they lik'd, and each his liking chose. *a* **1742** J Hammond *Love Elegies* vii, They met, they lik'd, they stay'd but till alone. **1808** Scott *Marm* v. Introd, Looking [he] liked, and liking loved

c. With direct obj. and inf or complementary pa. pple. or adj., or (now *rarely*) a clause introduced by *that.*

1534 More *On the Passion* Wks. 1290/2 Such as are lerned, will like also, that [etc]. **1805** Scott *Last Minstr.* v xxx, Less lik'd he still, that scornful jeer Mispris'd the land he lov'd so dear **1842** J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) II. 393 Would he like the subject discussed in newspapers? **1849** Thackeray *Pendennis* xlv, It was Blanche who asked him whether he liked women to hunt? **1887** Colvin *Keats* viii. 207 The sonatas of Haydn were the music he liked Severn best to play to him.

d With *inf.* as obj.: To find it agreeable, feel inclined *to do* or *be* so and so. Often somewhat idiomatically in conditional use, to express a desire, as *I should like* (= F. *je voudrais bien*, G. *ich möchte gern*); often derisively in *I should like to see*—(intimating that what is referred to is impossible), *I should like to know* (implying that the question has no natural answer). Also with ellipsis of inf., as in *to do as one likes.*

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 5528 Ȝe þat liken in loue swiche þinges to here. *c* **1440** *Generydes* 2010 Do as ȝe leke, for this is my councell. *c* **1450** *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 11 Who so lykes to luk it oure. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* i 33 Quha likis till haif mar knawlage in that part. **1528** Gardiner in Pocock *Rec Ref* I. i. 112 His holiness for pastime liked well to hear thereof. **1568** *Satir Poems Reform* xlviii 1 Off cullouris cleir quha lykis to weir, Ar sindry sortis in to this toun. **1596** Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii 152 Euerie ane mycht marie how mony wyfes he lyket. **1611** Bible *Rom.* i 28 They did not like [Gr οὐκ ἐδοκίμασαν] to retaine God in their knowledge **1662** Pepys *Diary* 22 Aug, I had liked to have begged a parrot for my wife. **1690** Locke *Hum Und* ii. xxi § 50 He may either go or stay, as he best likes **1694** Atterbury *Serm.* (1726) I. 191 He is already under the Dominion and Power of his own Lusts, and perhaps likes to be so. **1819** Shelley *Julian & Mad* 199 If you would like to go, We'll visit him **1830** Macaulay *Rob Montgomery* Ess. (1872) 130 What, we should like to know, is the difference between the two operations which Mr. Robert Montgomery so accurately distinguishes from each other ? **1831** — in *Life* I 233, I should have liked to have sate through so tremendous a storm. **1837** Dickens *Pickw.* xxxii, [Mr Gunter threatens to throw Mr Noddy out of window] 'I should like to see you do it, sir,' said Mr. Noddy. **1859** Mill *Liberty* v. 187 A person should be free to do as he likes in his own concerns. **1868** Bain *Ment & Mor Sci* iv xi. 406 To say we can be virtuous if we like, is [etc] **1874** Ruskin *Fors Clav* xxxix. 68, I should like to have somebody for a help **1884** *Manch Exam* 28 May 5/2 Those critics who maintain that we are free to do as we like in Egypt

e Often used, esp with conditional auxiliary, for *like to have*

1822 Shelley *Faust* ii. 1 Would you not like a broomstick? *Mod* I should like more time to consider the matter. Would you like the arm-chair?

f. The neutral sense inferable from the qualified uses, *to like well* or *ill* (see above), survives in the interrogative use with *how*, as in 'How do you like my new gown?', 'How would *you* like to be called a fool to your face?', etc.

1596 Shaks *Merch V* iii v 77 How dost thou like the Lord Bassanio's wife? **1606** Day *Ile of Guls* B 4 b, Boy, how doost like me in this attyre? **1727** Boyer *Fr Dict.* s v *Trouver*, *Comment le trouvez-vous?* How do you like it? **1819** Shelley *Cyclops* 532 How does the God like living in a skin? **1860** Tennyson *Sea Dreams* 194 How like you this old satire?

¶ **g.** In the colloquial half-jocular expression, used of an article of food or the like, 'I like it, but it does not like me' (i e. does not suit my health), the use seems to be a mere perversion of sense 6, and not directly connected with sense 1

1899 H Frederic *Market-place* xxiii 307 He liked the water, and the water liked him He decided that he would have a yacht

Like, *v*^{2} Also 5–6 **lyke.** [f. Like *a*]

†**1** *trans.* **a** To fashion in a certain likeness. **b.** To represent as like *to*, to compare *to.* **c.** To make a likeness of; to imitate. *Obs*

c **1450** *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1460 In haly speche he lyked [Bæda *assimilavit*] his lunde **1591** Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, iv. vi 48 Like me to the pesant Boyes of France. **1613** W. Browne *Brit Past* i v 489 Her lily hand (not to be lik'd by Art) A pair of pincers held **1622** Wither *Mistr Philar.* F 7 b, If to gold I like her Haire

2. *intr.* (Const. *inf*) †**a.** To seem, pretend *Obs.* **b.** To look like or be near *to* doing (something) or *to* being treated (in a specified manner). Now *vulgar* and *dial*, chiefly in compound tenses, *had* (rarely *were*) *liked to*, or (dial.) *am* (*is*, etc) *liken* (for *liking*) *to*, etc. (Cf *had like* s.v Like *a.*)

1426 *Paston Lett* I 24 The gret tendrenesse ye lyke to have of the salvacion of my symple honeste. **1598** Parsons *Archpriest Controv* (Camden) I 32 The other disorders that I have signified were liked to have receved a severe sentence & punishment. **1599** Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 115 Wee had likt to haue had our two noses snapt off with two old men without teeth. *a* **1622** R. Hawkins *Voy* (1878) 91 Her old leake had liked to have drowned all those which were in her **1654-66** Earl Orrery *Parthen* (1676) 18 Joy had lik'd to have performed what grief but begun. *a* **1689** Mrs Behn *Novels* (1722) I. 282 The Rabble had lik'd to have pulled him to pieces **1716** Abp Nicholson in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. i. III. 396 The judges, whom he had liked to have provoked by his clownish behaviour at the bar **1724** Ramsay *Tea-t Misc* (1733) II. 119 My heart alake, is liken to break When I think on my winsome John. **1760** H Walpole *Let to G. Montagu* 25 Oct., He probably got his death, as he liked to have done two years ago, by [etc.]. **1781** Bentham *Wks.* (1843) X 92 He was once what I had liked to have been, a methodist **1802** *Ibid.* 390, I would not serve you as X. Y Bellamy had liked to have served us. **1853** J. A. Benton *California Pilgr.* 127 The evening liked to have been a tedious evening.

-like, *suffix*, forming adjs. and advs. In strictness, the words containing this suffix are compounds of Like *a.* and *adv.*, in the senses in which these words govern a dative or are followed by an adj. (see Like *a.* 1 b, Like *adv.* 1, 3). The compounds so formed not unfrequently resemble in sense the derivatives formed with *-lik*(*e*, ME dial. form of -ly^{1}, -ly^{2}, but the two formations are entirely

distinct: thus ME. *gredilike* adv. (= greedily) is not the same word as the mod. Sc. *greedy-like*.

1. Appended to sbs. **a.** Forming adjs. with the general sense 'similar to —', 'characteristic of, befitting —'. Early examples are *circlelyk* (*a* 1420), *chieftainlike* (*c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi 489), *devil-like* (*c* 1470), *godlike* (1513), *bishoplike* (1544), *flesh-like* (1552). The suffix may now be appended to almost all sbs., including proper names; in formations intended as nonce-words, or not generally current, the hyphen is ordinarily used.

Some particular writers have shown an extraordinary fondness for words of this formation; e.g. more than 60 occur in Bailey's *Festus*.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* S iij b, Making Hidalgo-like Rhodomontades. **1603** DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 5 Then can you blame me to be hunter like, When I must get a wife? **1607** R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 188 The testimonies which themselues giue of their Sardanaple like sobriety. **1784** R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 100 An unaccountable unquality-like fit of the spleen. **1823** in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 151 The professor thought this conduct extremely rude and ungoldsmithlike. **1825** *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 38 Their leaves and habits are so salad- and kitchen-garden like, that we cannot recommend them. *Ibid.* II. 84 A low shrub, with heath- or fir like leaves. **1834** *Tait's Mag.* I. 758/1 He gave an Egan-like description of a pugilistic encounter. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 286 And swore to make all souls Believe alike in clockworklike content. **1849** NOAD *Electricity* 189 That plumbago-like substance found lining the interior of long-used coal-gas retorts. **1857** E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 263 June over! A thing I think of with Omar-like sorrow. **1866** W. AITKEN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* II. 578 If the noise .. is that of a friction murmur, soft and bellows-like. **1901** *Academy* 13 July 29/2 Strong, cudgel-like Anglo-Saxon words.

b. Forming advs. with the sense 'in or after the manner of —', 'so as to resemble —'. Early instances are *fellowlike* (*c* 1530), *gentlemanlike* (1542), *phraselike* (1549), *bishoplike* (1555). These advs., and the method of formation, are now perh. to be regarded as obsolete or at least archaistic, the apparent examples in recent use being explicable as quasi-advb. uses of the adj.; at least, the advs. or quasi-advs. are now employed only to characterize the subject of the sentence, not, as formerly, to indicate the manner of an action. In accordance with this change of signification, *-like* in the quasi-adverbial use now takes optionally a second principal stress, and is nearly always hyphened.

1564–78 BULLEIN *Dial. agst. Pest* (1888) 80 This is a comely parlour, very netly and trimely apparrelled, London like. **1576** GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 104 She .. drest hir Bacchus like. **1624** D. CAWDREY *Humilitie* 39 How vainely and garishly (popingaye like) are our men and women attired? **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xii. (1840) 255 How .. coward-like they had behaved. [**1768** W. DONALDSON *Life Sir B. Sapskull* I. 71 His father .. (dotard like) seem'd fully satisfy'd.] **1834** *Tait's Mag.* I. 768/2 Mr. Justice Rivers, Brutus like, was constrained in justice to condemn. **1871** BROWNING *Prince Hohenst.* 97 Only continue patient while I throw Delver like, spadeful after spadeful up.]

2. Appended to adjs. **a.** Forming adjs. In Sc. the suffix is added freely to almost any descriptive adj., esp. those relating to mental qualities, conditions of temper, or the like; the general sense of the compounds is 'having the appearance of being —'. In Eng. use the formation is not common, and the sense is usually 'resembling, or characteristic of, one who is —', as in *genteel-like*, *human like*.

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* vi. 694 Schir Rawff Gray saw at that war Sotheron leik. *Ibid.* x. 210 'Allace', he said, 'the warld is contrar lik!' **1587** FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1355/1 Of countenance amiable, and complexion English like. **1621** LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 182 Twas not sillines he saw, that made that innocent-like fashion shew in me. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 264 Wee found twelue Venerable like Turkes, ready to receiue vs. **1639** [see ALIVE LIKE]. **1724** RAMSAY *Vision* iv, A man .. Richt auld lyke, and bauld lyke. **1789** A. WILSON *Let.* in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 48 John's grim like smile. **1825** LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* ii. 110 It was a low square-like room. **1825** *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 15 A low herbaceous like shrub. **1827** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 357, I think Peter's looking auld-like. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 389 Their sublime-like beauty. **1866** AITKEN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* II. 719 A gluey like material.

b. Forming advs. With the sense 'like one who is —'. *Obs.* exc. in *Sc.*, where the sense of the advs. is rather 'so as to appear —'.

Chiefly in contexts where the word might admit of being taken as adj.; cf. 1 b.

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* v. 577 All his four men bar thaim quietlik. **1548** UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* 154 b, With suche pompe as this, triumphaunt lyke, and with such a trayne about him, did the Lord Iesus goe vnto Hierusalem. **1594** *Warres Cyrus* 1646 The Goddesse turnde her face, offending-like, frowning with angrie brows. **1681** RYCAUT *Critick* 182 You, Phrygian, or inconsiderate like, replied Critilo, propound late Remedies. **1682** *Songs & Ball.* (Percy Soc.) 126 When thundering like we strike about. *Mod. Sc.* Dinna rug at it sae rochlike [= roughly], or ye'll brak it.

Like, obs. f. LICK *v.*; var. LICH, LICHE.

Likeable, likable (ləi·kăb'l), *a.* [f. LIKE *v.*¹ + -ABLE.] That can be liked; pleasing; agreeable.

1730 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 110, I would fain know you; for I often hear more good likeable things than 'tis possible any one can deserve. **1780** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, We made a long visit here, as the people were mighty likeable. **1834–43** SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxxiv. (1862) 82 It is a very likeable place, being one of the most comfortable towns in England. **1882** STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 389 The most likable utterance of Knox's that I can quote.

Hence **Likeabi·lity** *rare* = next.

1823 SOUTHEY in *Life & Corr.* V. 144 My civilities to them are regulated .. a little more perhaps by their likeability.

Likeableness (ləi·kăb'lnes). [f. LIKEABLE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being likeable.

1860 RUSKIN in *Cornh. Mag.* II. 545 The agreeableness of a thing depends not merely on its own likeableness, but on the number of people who can be got to like it. **1879** H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* ix. § 60. 164 The different opinions concerning the likeableness of this or that occupation.

† **Liked**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. LIKE *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] Regarded with predilection or affection; beloved.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 133/2 When the bride Alfreda vnderstood the death of hir liked make and bridegrome .. she cursssed father and mother. **1583** BABINGTON *Commandm.* ix. (1637) 87 How stealeth it the love of man from his wife, .. a friend from his long and liked acquaintance? **1627–77** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xii. 19 It shall either induce me to a new good, or confirm me in my liked old.

† **Li·keful**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 4 licvol, likful, 6 likefull. [f. LIKE *v.*¹ + -FUL.] Pleasing, acceptable, agreeable.

c **1305** *Land Cokayne* 80 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Þer beþ rosis of rede ble And lilie likful for to se. **1340** *Ayenb.* 217 To þan þet þe bene by parfitliche licuol to gode and worthi to bi y-herd. **1340–70** *Alex. & Dind.* 498 Vs is likful and lef in landus to walke. **1592** WYRLEY *Armorie* 158 How loathsome now that earst so likefull seemd.

† **Li·kehood.** *Obs. rare.* [f. LIKE *a.* + -HOOD.] Likelihood, probability.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 75 So utterlye beyounde all exspectation and likehood.

† **Li·keless**, *a.* *Obs.* [-LESS.] Unlike.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1726 Sep or got, haswed, arled, or grei, Ben don fro iacob fer a wei; Ȝo3 him boren ðes ones bles Vn-like manige and likeles.

† **Li·kelihead.** *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 4 liklih(i)ede, 5 likelehede, 5–6 lyk(e)lyhed(e. [f. LIKELY *a.* + -HEAD.]

1. Probability. Chiefly in phr. *by* or *of likelihead*: probably, in all probability (cf. LIKELIHOOD, 2 b).

c **1386** CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 144 She gooth .. To euery place, where she hath supposed By liklihede hir litel child to fynde. **1495** *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 2 Preamble, Extreme rigour .. wherby by likelehede many of theym shuld lose their lives. **1501** *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 151 Ye may have trial by lyklyhed what ther answere shalbe. **1533** MORE *Apol.* 151 Certayne letters whyche some of the bretherne lette fall of late, and lost them of lykelyhed as some good kytte leseth her kayes. **1867** MORRIS *Jason* v. 96 Fellows, what have we done? by likelyhead An evil deed and luckless. **1870** — *Earthly Par.* I. ii. 553 Alas! full little likelihead That he should live for ever there.

2. Likeness; resemblance.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 147 Men mai wel make a liklihiede Betwen him which is averous Of gold and him that is jelous Of love. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. xli. (1859) 46 Though it passe my wytte, and myn abylete, for to counterfeten it in veray trouthe of lykelyhede, yet [etc.]

Likelihood (ləi·klihud). Forms: as those of LIKELY *a.* + 4–6 -hode, 5–6 -hod, 6– -hood. Also 5 lykeleod, 6 lightliwode, likeloode, lykelhood. [f. LIKELY *a.* + -HOOD.]

† **1.** Likeness; resemblance; similarity. Also an instance of this; a semblance, similitude. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 3 Parables & semblaunces or liklihodes of thynges naturelles and artyfycyelles. **1548** GEST *Pr. Masse* B iij, Sacramentes (sayth Augustin) vnlesse they haue certayne lykelyhode wyth the thynges wherof they be sygnes, they be no sacramentes at al. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 11 It is called Iris for likeloode to the Rainebow. *a* **1591** R. GREENHAM *Serm.* I. (1599) 96 Thus wee see what likelihood there is betweene the spirit and fire. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 23 There is no likelihood between pure light and black darkness. **1642** J. BALL *Answ. Canne* II. 9 It hath too much likelihood to the masse-book. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 200/1 Fables [are] Tales of Untruth, yet have a likelyhood of Truth.

2. The quality or fact of being likely or probable; probability; an instance of this. Const. *of*, † occas. *to* with *inf.* † *To take likelihood*: to infer as a probability.

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiv. 78 Principlis openest in probabilitie or likelihode to treuthis. **1472–3** *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 54/1 Seyng .. theym selfe in likelyhode to be endamaged. **1488** *Paston Lett.* III. 344 They sey [= saw] no lykeleod that they schuld have lycens. **1509** FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 309 Who may not nowe take euydent lyklyhode & coniecture vpon this, that [etc.] **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 14 The prince may pardon the offender, if there appeere likelyhoode of amendment in him. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 Neither is there any likelihood, that [etc.] **1630** J. LEVETT *Ord. Bees* (1634) 38 In May or June .. there is no great likelihood of a second or third swarm. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 9 Hearing of the likelyhood of my removal. **1717** *Entertainer* No. 7 (1718) 39 The State may be in great Likelihood to suffer Shipwreck. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 67 p 6 There was a likelihood of rain. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 397 That he really might be too late appeared an immediate likelihood. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 301 The story has strong internal likelihood in its favour.

b. In phrases (mostly obsolete) † *by likelihood*, † *by all* or *most likelihood*, † *in*, *in all likelihood*, † *of likelihood*: in all probability, probably.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 423/1 Ye which had ellys by liklyhode be lost. **1486** C'TESS OXFORD in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 7 To the entente by alle lykelyhod, to finde the wayes and meanes to gete shipping. **1491** *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 5 § 1 Every quinzime .. of liklyhode shalbe gretly mynysshed and lessed. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. [clxiv.] 270 Their speres grated nat; if they had, by moost lykelhod they had taken hurte. **1585** ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xvi. 287 The eldest, & therefore by likelyhoode the discreetest seruant of his house. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 238 Then I can lay it downe in likelihood. **1600** W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 121 Who of likelihood .. was possessed .. with so affectionate an opinion of his brothers aduancement, that [etc.]. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 812 It hath no Inscription, but in likelyhood it is the Tombe of Sir Roger. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 189 In all likelihood, he that made this great Automaton of the world, will not destroy it, till [etc.]. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 95 By all likelihood these ridges of Mountains do run in a continued Chain from one end of Peru and Chili to the other. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 259 Oliver .. was in all likelyhood of French extraction. **1862** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 102 In all likelihood we will go home together on Monday.

c. *The likelihood*: the probable fact, or the probable amount. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 287/1 The lyklyhode of the costes and expenses .. weyed and considered. **1542–5** BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 85 Yea & yet knowe not you whether they heare you or not, as the likelyhode is they do not. *Mod. Sc.* The likelihood is I'll not be able to go.

† **3.** Something that is likely, a probability; hence, a ground of probable inference, an indication, sign. Frequent in *pl.* *Obs.*

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 1 The likelihoodes and apparances being so far contrarie to that, which .. is nowe founde true. **1576** TURBERV. *Venerie* 23 If there be two [dewclaws] it is an euill likelyhoode. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 43 These likelihoods confirme her flight from hence. **1601** SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 63 Man cannot divine what end followeth beginning, the nearest is a likelyhood. **1611** SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xliii. (1614) 85/2 Which .. by high-wayes paved leading unto it, and other likelihoods, seems to have beene a worke of the Romanes. *a* **1641** SUCKLING *Lett.* (1646) 64 Thrusting upon your judgment impossibilities for likelyhoods. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* 119 Against which testimonies, likelyhoods, evidences, the bare denyall of one man cannot countervaile. **1656** EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass* I. xxiii. (1674) 24 This last is a suspition grounded only upon likelihoods.

4. The quality of offering a prospect of success; 'promise'. Now only as an echo of Shakspere.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 45 A fellow of no marke, nor likelyhood. **1606** G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* VI. 31 Amongst all the .. Captaines .. there was none of greater likelihood. **1818** LAMB *Lett.* xi. 104 There are actresses of greater merit and likelihood than you. **1847** L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. x. 232 An individual of no mark or likelihood.

Likeliness (ləi·klinės). [f. LIKELY *a.* + -NESS.]

† **1.** Resemblance, similarity; a semblance, similitude; = LIKELIHOOD 1. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 88 But at the last thar slayne he wes. In that failȝeit the liklynes. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 608 Þe feynd in [to] þe lyklynes .. of a maryn are one þe sey to þame can apere. **1412–20** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii, Jupiter .. Takyng lykelynesse of Amphitrion. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlix. 14 They chaunge the letter (Beth) into (Caph) the mark of likelynesse. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vii. 29 She knew not his favours likelynesse, For many scarres and many hoary heares. **1600** HAMILTON *Facile Traictise* in *Cath. Tractates* (1901) 242 The halie spirit discendit vpon Christ in lyklines of ane whyt dow. **1604** T. WRIGHT *Passions* III. iv. 97 The similitude of inclinations, And likelinesse of passions. **1680** H. DODWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 117 Books conjectured by Erasmus to be his from the likeliness of their Style. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. ii. xix. (1852) 442 There is frequently .. much likeliness between a Plinyism and a fable.

2. Probability; = LIKELIHOOD 2. Now *rare.* † Also in phrases *by*, *of likeliness* (cf. LIKELIHOOD 2 b). † Also, probable amount = LIKELIHOOD 2 c.

? *c* **1370** CHAUCER *Amorous Compleint* 15 Sooth is, that wel I woot, by lyklinesse, If that [etc.]. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 007 God is mychty to helpe, .. dred nocht; quhar man na liklines ma se. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 7544 For thing that may have no preving, But lyklinesse, and contriving. **1436** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 511/1 By the whiche alienes .. by liklynesse, the Counseall .. of oure saide Souverayn Lord .. is discovered. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 32 Seyng no lyklynesse to ben amendyd Of his host he took his leve that nyht. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* v. 620 'Maister', he said, 'as fer as I haiff feyll, Off lyklynes it may be wondyr weill'. *Ibid.* ix. 1010 Be lyklynes Wallace suld wyn the land. **1475** *Bk. Noblesse* 55 As by possibilite and alle liklinesse may be honourable and truly vanquisshid and wonne bye armes. **1530** PALSGR. 239/2 Likelynesse of a thyng that maye happen, *possibilité*. **1632** SHERWOOD, Likelihood, likelinesse, *probabilité*.

† **3.** An indication, sign; = LIKELIHOOD 3. *Obs.*

c **1450** LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2671 Shuldrys sharpe .. Off evyl feith is lyklynesse.

4. = LIKELIHOOD 4. ? *Obs.*

c **1470** HARDING *Chron.* CLXXXII. iii, There was no king Christen had such sonnes fiue Of lyklynesse. **1530** PALSGR. 239/2 Likelynesse or towardness, *indole*. **1735** DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Likeliness*, Handsomness or Worthiness.

Likely (ləi·kli), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 4 licly, lickli, likliche, 4–6 likly, lyk(e)ly, 5–6 lik(e)li, 5–7 *Sc.* likl(i)e, 4– likely. [a. ON. *líklig-r* (also *glíklig-r*), f. *lík-r* (*glík-r*) LIKE *a.* + *-lig-r* -LY¹. (OE. had the equivalent *gelíclic*.)]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** Having a resemblance, like, similar. Const.

till, to. Also, resembling the original, portraying accurately. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4852 For he shulde setten al his wil To geten a likly thing him til. ? *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 21132 (Trin.) Pei were likly eiper to oper 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II xii[i]. 64 Mast likkle a waverand sweving or dreymis [L. *similitima somnio*] 1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Lykly of countenance, *semblable.* 1596 SPENSER *Hymne Beautie* 198 For Love is a celestiall harmonie Of likely harts composed of starres concent. 1657-61 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* I. II. iv 38 Hath not the Father given us . a most excellent Mirrour, wherein to see the ill complexion of the present times? Doth not he set them forth in such likely colours, as if [etc.]

2. Having an appearance of truth or fact; that looks as if it would happen, be realized, or prove to be what is alleged or suggested; probable. † Also in advb. phrase *by likely.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks. I 44 Sum men þenken licly þat [etc.]. 1426 *Paston Lett* I. 25, I herde .. no maner lykly ne credible evidence 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 501/2 To the grettest likly myschief y^t may falle to the said Roialme. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 101 By likely to hit the pricke alwayes is vnpossible. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Four Serm.* (1612) I 3, Hee would rather content himselfe with his present ease, then commit himselfe to so likely misery. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II i. 11 Have you heard of no likely Warres toward? 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 25 No likelier cause can be alleg'd. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* III 81 The apparent contradictions admit of a likely reconciliation. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 291 The green spots would be the likely camping ground of wayfarers. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvii. 275 The story told by Ambiorix was likely in itself. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* II 780 A likely source of infection.

b. As predicate to a quasi-impersonal vb., with complement † an *inf*, or *clause*; also in parenthetical phrase, *as (it) is likely* or *it is likely.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 475 But it is licly, to many men, that siluestre synnede in his hiyng *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 64 For that she wolde fleen the compaignye Where likly was to treten of folye 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 82 We supposen, as it is lich, that King Jon [etc.]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6639 It was likly he was made preste At fyue and twenty 3ere at neste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 b, It semeth more lykely that he ascended up certayne steppes to ye crosse. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt* 152 It was likely there to have been a great fray. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* II. (1882) 37 It is verie likelie they doe so. 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng.* Wks 1738 II. 116 King Edward, by force, as is likeliest, though it be not said how, reduc'd him to Peace. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III 106 *note*, It is tho likelier also that Catullus did intend a Reflection upon Nonius. 1696 BP PATRICK *Comm. Exod* I 10 They had heard the Israelites discourse, it is likely, that they never meant always to stay there. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Wortley Montagu* 25 Apr., 'Tis very likely you will never receive this. 1776 LD. STIRLING in Sparks *Corr Amer Rev* (1853) I 173 It was not likely any more British troops would be sent out 1863 FR. A KEMBLE *Resid in Georgia* 16 It will be more likely that I should some things extenuate.

c. As predicate to a personal vb., followed by *to* with *inf.*, where *he* (etc.) *is likely to* = 'it is likely that he will'. † Also (*rarely*) const. *of* with gerund.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 4878, I sai it noght for-qui þat yee Ne ern lickli lel men to be. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1221 (1270) þou me .. Hast holpin bere I likly was to steruyn. 1405 HOCCLEVE *Misrule* 74 Ful seelde is seen, þat yowthe takith heede of perils, þat been likly for to fall. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1138 Þai were likly lost to be. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II. 759 He was not likely to speake it of naught. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 210 Kyng Henry the VI, thus readepted his croune & dignitie Royall, lykely within short space to fall agayn *a* 1592 H SMITH *Four Serm.* (1612) I 6 b, Thou art much weaker then a Prophet, .and the likelier to haue a most greeuous fall. 1622 DONNE *Serm* (*Judg.* v. 20) 24 Men exercised in Judgement are likeliest to thinke of the last Judgement 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 154 A hole where a Pike is, or is likely to lye. 1701 W. PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 79 The war is likely, and goods bear a price 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 515 P 2, I am glad to find you are likely to be disposed of in marriage so much to your approbation. 1747 SARAH FIELDING *Fam Lett.* 90 Putting themselves to a very unnecessary Trouble to prevent that Pain which seemed not likely of befalling them. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 123 The heavy expence they were likely to be at 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I I. 144 Lambert seemed likely to be the first of these rulers. 1896 *Law Times* C. 466/2 The coronet did not so closely resemble a Royal Crown as to be likely to be taken for it.

3. Apparently suitable or qualified (*for* a purpose or an action), apparently able or fitted (*to do* or *to be* something expressed or implied).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xxxvi (*Ioh Baptista*) 837 A basare stark & likly als but let to strik in twa his als. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* 1174 *Dido*, Me thynkith that he is likli for to ben a man. *c* 1393 — *Scogan* 32 I hat ben so lykly folk in love to spede. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2107 In euery wise He was a likely knyght for that Office. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 364 Haile he [Wallace] was, likly to gang and ryd. 1543 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 1 Standils or Storers, likely to prove and to be Timber-trees. 1557 *Act* 4 & 5 *Ph & Mary* c 3 § 1 Suche as were most able and lykelyest to serue well in the same. 1592 H. SMITH *Affin. Faithf* A 3 b, Deuising the likeliest policie to frustrate & disgrace but one of his Sermons. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*, IV. vi 74 Himself Likely in time to blesse a Regall Throne. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* v. ii. § 6 (1634) 597 The best and likeliest means of their common safety. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II 45 We are not yet come to a likely place. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life Æsop* (1708) 4 He..Carry'd them [slaves] to Samos, as the Likeliest Place for a Chapman. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect* No. 283 P 19, I regard Trade as the most natural and likely Method of making a Man's Fortune. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 131 This Island was the likeliest place..to meet with us. 1769 BURNEY *Hist. Mus* (ed. 2) III. vii. 410 Lely gave me these papers as the likelyest person to get them perfected 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 365 The most likely rocks have been tried with *aqua fortis.* 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) I 380, I call at every likely house in the towns or villages.

4 a. Having the appearance, or giving evidence, of vigour or capacity; strong or capable looking. b. (Now chiefly *U.S.*) Of young persons (occas. of animals): Giving promise of success or excellence; promising, hopeful.

1454 *Paston Lett.* I 265 The Duke of York .. wole come with his houshold meynee, clenly beseen and likly men. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 211 b, The kyng had marked bothe his wit and his likely towardnes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 48 The likeliest and ablest springals are chosen. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2128/4 Tall, well-set, likely Fellows. 1725 S WILLARD in *Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 235, I arrived at Dunstable with a Company of very good, likely, effective men 1793 WASHINGTON *Lett* Writings 1891 XII. 381, I am very sorry to hear that so likely a young fellow should addict himself to such courses. 1863 *Advt.* in Dicey *Federal St.* I. 254 He [a fugitive slave] is stout and well built; very likely. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii 226 Chinamen go to Mongolia in spring, buy up likely animals.

5. [? Influenced by LIKE *v.*] Of seemly or comely appearance; good-looking, handsome. ? Now *U.S.* and *dial.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. ii 77 The damoysel beheld the poure knyght, and sawe he was a lykely man. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I (1590) 66 b, These young companions make themselues beleeue they love at the first liking of a likely beautie. 1728 VANBR. & CIB *Prov Husb.* IV. i, You looked a good likely woman last night. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III 325 She is very likely and genteel. 1808 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* I 69 You are white, and she is brown, but you are both likely 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 32 The women are homely but the young men likely and active. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xii, You'll soon get another husband—such a likely gal as you 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xxv, That is Hetty Sorrel a very likely young person 1863 J G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* II. 16–17 All the others that were likely for sight and good for food.

† **6.** Seemly, becoming, appropriate *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI 379 Be wryt or word quhilk likis yow best till haiff? 'In wryt', thai said 'it war the liklyast' *a* 1674 MILTON *Wks.* (1738) I. Life 44 After likely Discourses [Lot] prepares for thire entertainment 1742 *Col Rec. Pennsylv* IV. 587 The Vessel had been cleansed and Aired in the likeliest Manner.

† **7.** *Was likely*, also catachr. *haa likely*: came near *to do* or *be* (etc.); = *was* or *had like. Obs*

1494 FABYAN *Chron* II xxxi 24 The . Gallis .. came into y^e Capitoill & were lykely to haue wonne it. *c* 1503 J. FLAMANK in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I 235 Els, I hade lykly to be putt to a grett plonge for my trothe 1652 LD. MONM. *Hist Warrs Flanders* (1654) 274 A very hot skirmish had likely to have been, had not the King [etc.].

8. *Comb.*, as *likely* † *-looked, -looking* adjs.

1709 *Brit Apollo* II. No 6 4/2 He must be a likely-look'd Fellow 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct 1305 The United States' Navy Board are ready to try any likely-looking invention. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 406 Big Eloby is a fine, likely-looking island.

B *adv.*

† **1. a.** In a like or similar manner; similarly. b. With close resemblance (in portraiture). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3348 The faderes redemyd fro helle ioyned he til aungels likely 1552 HULOET *s.v. Sc*, Sc and Sk bene very likely vsed 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III xi. S b, Then are those vessels likely proportionall. ? *a* 1600 in *Montgomerie's Poems* (1887) 274 Not abill, in tabill, With colours competent, So quiklie or liklie A form to represent.

2. Probably, in all probability.

Now chiefly *most likely, very likely*; otherwise rare exc *Sc* or *dial*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 434 Likliche hem wantiþ to be þe leeste membre þat Crist haþ ordeyned to be of his Chirche. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 412 And likly, þat þou demest for folye Is gretter wysdom þan þou canst espye 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw* (1603) 104 When of one house there be three or fower brethren, likely one or two of them give themselves to trafique and merchandize 1650 I RAPP *Comm. Deut.* 159 And were ready to wish (likely) as the Romanes did of Augustus, that [etc.]. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XXII P 9 That part of his Copy being such as his whole Copy will likelest Come-in alike with 1692 E WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) lvi, You're likely in the right, when blam'd by them. 1754 J SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I 15 The young Man who is to succeed him may likely spend his Fortune 1812 P. DRALTRY *Let to Parr* 17 Dec in *P.'s Wks.* (1828) VIII. 363, I shall most likely say a good deal on the subject when we meet. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I 124 A quartz reef had been abandoned, likely as unprofitable. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 21 You may be very likely right in that 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 211 Ask him where he is going and likely he will tell you he is going to some shrine to worship. 1895 *Leeds Mercury* 12 Sept. 4/8 He will likely be asked afresh whether [etc.]

† **3.** In a fit manner, fitly, suitably, reasonably.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II 335 þus in þes fyve figuris many men licly suppose þat [etc.]. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1442 So was that Lord receuyd .. Lykly to hys plesure. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 48 The knowledge of heat that we have from the feeling of it, is far more off from the right knowledge of it, or such as may likeliest become God, than [etc.].

Hence † **Li·kely** *v. trans.*, to make 'likely' or attractive; to adorn, embellish.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol 124 Or than to mak my sang schort sum tyme, Mair compendious, or to liklie my ryme.

† **Li·kement.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. LIKE *v.* + -MENT.] Liking; pleasure.

1649 J. E[LLISTONE] tr. *Behmen's Epist.* (1886) 27 Take likement and delight therein.

Liken (lai·k'n), *v.* Forms: 4 lione(n, (likkin), 4–5 li(o)kne, lykne(n, -nyn, 4–6 licken, -yn, 5 lycken, lykeny, lykyne, (lecoon, legeny, lekyn, likon, -yn), 4–6 lyken, 4– liken. [f. LIKE *a.* + -EN[5]; cf. OHG. *ki-lîhinôn* (MHG. *gelîchenen*), MLG. *lîkenen*, Sw. *likna*, Da. *ligne.*]

1. *trans.* To represent as like; to compare. Const. † *into, to, unto, with.* Also *to liken together.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4739 And to þe croys by gode skylle Ys þe harpe lykenede weyle. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 97 Þei may be wel licned to swolwis of þe see & helle 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. xx. 168 To a torche oþer to a taper the trinite is likened. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3095 It limps nost all-way þe last to licken with þe first. *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* (Horstm.) 1198 Dowuys ben legenyd to þe holy gost. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 22 Loue y likne in to a fier þat slakeen may for no þing. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 9, I leccone my lyfe unto the morrow tyde. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 Wel may the preacher and the ploughman be lykened together. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 97 The Prince broke thy head for lik'ning him to a singing man of Windsor. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 573 By likening spiritual to corporal forms. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II I. 375 Every good servant, for the future, will be proud to be likened to honest Joseph Leman. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks (1841) 147 The world has been likened to a variety of things. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) II 90 You liken her to Henry. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. i (1872) 5, I likened him often to sheet-lightning 1884 W C. SMITH *Kâdirostan* 93 You must not liken her To your wild-eyed Aspasias.

† b. To make imputations on (a person). *Obs. rare*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 42 þo þat .. Lickne men and lye on hem that leneth hem no 3iftes. *Ibid* 277 Lewed men may likne 30w þus þat þe beem lithe in 30wre eyghen.

† c. *To liken* (a person) *to do* (something): to represent as doing. *Obs.*

1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng* I. 6/1 Athlas..ye whiche is lykened to bere up heven on his sholders.

† d. *passive.* To be assigned by repute *to* (a person) as a lover or a future husband or wife; also, to be reputed *to be* (so-and-so). *Obs*

c 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 59 They haith beh him likned to-gither more and 2 yere 1575 *Ibid* 304 He saith that the said Janet was never by any report lykned to any man for the getting of the said child, but only the said Robert. . The said Robert is lykened to be the father of the said child.

2. To make like. *rare*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4350 To sett him in-to seruitute . þat god has fourmed to be free & to his face licknud 1483 *Cath Angl* 216/2 To make lyke (*A* to Lykyne), *assimilare, conformare.* 1720 *Duncan Fraser* in Evans *O B.* (1784) III xvii. 172, I will liken her to a laidley worm, That warps about the stone 18 LD. BROUGHAM (Ogilvie), The occasional deviations from its fundamental principles in a free constitution, and the temporary introduction of arbitrary power, liken it to the worst despotisms.

† **3** *intr.* To be like, to resemble; also, to become like. Const. *to* or *dative.* Also *trans.* to symbolize, represent. *Obs.*

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1064 If þou wyrkkes on þis wyse, þaȝ ho wyk were, Hir schal lyke þat layk þat lyknes hir tylle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 88 Þe more he him loueþ þe stranglaker, þe more he him likneþ propreliche *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 666 þi fourme Is lickenand on na lym ne like to my selfe *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 11 The plater drawen oute of the donge likenithe [Fr *signifie*] the soule in the bodi. 1809 BIANCHI *Levity & Sorrow* I. 70 Her own conduct towards Braunau had much likened to coquetry. *Ibid* II. 200, I once knew a lady . that likened surprisingly to you. 1838 CHALMERS *On Rom.* II. 87 We are daily likening unto Christ in superiority over the world

Hence † **Li·kener**, one who likens.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 305/1 Lykenare, or he þat lykenythe.

Likeness (lai·knes). For forms see LIKE *a.* and -NESS. [OE. (Northumb.) *licnes*, shortened form of *gelicness* I-LIKENESS.]

1. The quality or fact of being like; resemblance, similarity; an instance of this. Const. *to*; † formerly in the same sense, const. *of* (or genitive of pron.), *with.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9515 Wite clopes heo dude hire on . ilich þe snowe, þat me ne ssolde hire nor he likneise ise ne iknowe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3332 Licknes to corbin had he nan. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* II. xv. (1495) 40 The lykenesse of god is shewed in a lower maner in the lowest ordres of angels 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxviii, The vertu of my rynge . . that is reed it wil torne in lykenes to grene. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. K v b, It may be called ciste sage, of the lyknes that it hath with sage. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, V. iii. 8 The Lord of Stafford deere to day hath bought Thy likenesse. 1601 SIR W CORNWALLIS *Ess.* (1632) IX, Confounding a Gentleman, and a Peasant with the likenesse of salutation. 1612 W COLSON *Gen. Treasury* title, The practise . to adde and substract all vsuall Fractions vnlike, without reduction into likenesse. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* Pref., Moreover if likenes may beget love, England hath reason to affect Venice more than any other. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I 51 His other writings being such that no man from a likeness of style would think him capable of writing so extraordinary a book. 1818 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* (ed 2) 386 Neither of them has a shadow of likeness with the lyric poetry of Petrarch. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxiii, As sometimes in a dead man's face, . . A likeness, . . Comes out—to some one of his race. 1885 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 23 (1864) 499

There is scope for the detection of likenesses in the midst of diversity. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii. (1878) 103 It was a likeness to her little boy that had affected me so pleasantly.

2. That which resembles an object; a like shape or form, a semblance. Hence *gen.* form, shape, esp. in phrase *in likeness of.* † In OE. = figure, stature.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 27 Huælc . iurre geðences mæᵹe to-ece to licnesse [c 1000 anlicnesse] his elne enne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18823 Bot of his licknes þat he bar Quils he went prechand here and þare Þan mai we sai. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 332 Þan may men his liknes se Chaunged, als it had never bene he. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1142 *Dido*, Cupido .. Hadde the liknesse of the child I-take. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 27 Þe fleisch is not hoot, but it is moist & haþ þre maner lijknes. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1861 In liknes of brede and wyne gaf crist his blode and flesshe. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 47 Ane feind he wes in liknes of ane freir. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 104 In this borrowed likenesse of shrunke death Thou shalt continue two and forty houres. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* i. 5 Out of the midst thereof came the likenesse of foure liuing creatures. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 84, I must .. take the Weeds and likenes of a Swain. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccxix. 395 It is safer yet to stand upon our Guard against an Enemy in the likeness of a Friend, then [etc.]. 1815 SHELLEY *Demon World* 270 The likeness of a throned king came by. 1881 FREEMAN *Subj. Venice* 180 Spalato is putting on the likeness of a busy modern town.

3. The representation of an object; a copy, counterpart, image, portrait. Phr. *to take a person's likeness*: to make a portrait of him. Also of persons: One who closely resembles another.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. Contents (Sk.) 21/10 *Imaginis* licnessa. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2641 Hamones likenes was ðor-on. 1340 *Ayenb.* 49 Prelas, þet ssolden bi licnesse and uorbysne of holynesse .. to al þe wordle. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 4 Turne the, Lord, and tarye nowȝt, Thin owen lyknes to helpe and save. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, iii. iv. 73 Thou old Adams likenesse, set to dresse this Garden. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* iv. 16 Lest yee .. make you a grauen image .. the likenes of male, or female. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, My Picture* (1687) 50 Here, take my Likeness with you, whilst 'tis so. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 450 What next I bring shall please thee, be assur'd, Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy other self. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 412 All creatures do vehemently desire to bring forth their Likenesses. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals, &c.* 22 Whose Sire .. Had all bequeath'd .. To the dear Likeness of himself his Son. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. (1786) 2 At most he gave himself the trouble of taking the likeness of the person who sat to him. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 434 Such was the portrait an apostle drew, .. Heaven held his hand, the likeness must be true. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* i. vi. 34 Did you ever have your likeness taken? 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xx. 115 History's .. portraits ought to be likenesses. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* ii. xii. 223 They believe that their names and likenesses are integral parts of themselves. 1889 PATER *G. de Latour* (1896) 32 Her sacred veil .., which kings and princes came to visit, returning with a likeness thereof .. for their own wearing.

† **b.** A sculptured image, a statue. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1057 Off þatt an, off Cherubyn, Þeȝȝ haffdenn licness metedd Uppo þatt oferrwerrc batt wass Abufenn þarrke timmbredd. c 1205 LAY. 1267 He wolde .. wrchen hire .. on licnesse of ræde golde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 678 Nilus king Made likenesse, for muni[gin]g After his fader.

† **4.** A comparison; hence, a parable. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* v. 36 He seide to hem also a liknesse [Vulg. *similitudinem*]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1984 And shewed hem ensamples and lyknesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) ii. lviii. (1859) 56 'What reson hath the fyre to pleyne vpon the wode, which .. hit brenneth in to asshes?' .. 'No cause', quod I .. 'but between the and me this maner of lykenes is not comparable'. 'Sothly', qwod this body, 'this lykenes is accordaunt'.

† **5.** Probable amount; = LIKELIHOOD 2 c. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 131 Now that the lykennes off the kynges charges ordinarie and extraordinarie bith shewid [etc.].

Likening (ləi·k'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LIKEN *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of making like, or representing as like; assimilation, comparison.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lyknynge, *assimilacio.* 1632 SHERWOOD, A likening, *assimilation.* 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* vi. 104 Protestant likenings of the pope and his flock to the devil and his crew. 1894 *Athenæum* 30 June 835/1 [There is] an unconscious likening of all things to the flowers and hills she loves so well.

† **2.** A figure of speech; a comparison, simile. *At (the) likening of*: under the similitude of.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiii. 1 Þe prophet at þe likynynge of a bedel .. cries þat [etc.]. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 94 b, A likening is agayne annexed, as bloud. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi. 398 What .. are the similitudes of Cicero himselfe in his treatise of old age, but liknings taken from husbandry and Vines?

Liker (ləi·kəɹ). Now *rare.* [f. LIKE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who likes.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 443/1 To abhore and burne vp hys bookes and the likers of them with them. 1583 [see LIER b]. 1658 COKAINE *Poems* (1669) 202 Beauty is but opinion of the Liker.

Liker, obs. form of LIQUOR.

Likerish, -ose, -ous: see LICKERISH, -OUS.

Likesome, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also *dial.* **licksome.** [f. LIKE *v.* + -SOME.] Agreeable, pleasant.

c 1563 SIR T. CHALLONER tr. *Boethius* i. metr. i. in *Q. Eliz.'s Englishings* (E. E. T. S.) App. 150 Theis, of my happie lyksome yougthe ye glorye long ago. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807–8) III. 163 Of favour was she counted likesome. a 1650 *Will Stewart & Iohn* v. in Child *Ballads* II. 433/1 Or doe you mourne for a likesome ladye. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 87 He had looked rather gloomy before, but now he appeared quite licksome. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Likesome*, that which may be loved or desired. 1877 E. LEIGH *Cheshire Gloss.* 124 'Charly loves a licksome girl, as sweet as sugar candy.'

Likewarm, obs. form of LUKEWARM.

† **Li·keways,** *adv. Obs.* [f. LIKE *a.* + *ways*: see WAY.] = LIKEWISE 2 and 3.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. vii, Like waies I set one foote of the compas steddily in C. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 81 Our .. faith .. confirmit lykuayis according to his commandiment. c 1680 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 20 Lykwayes we sould keep the vouales of the original. 1685 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 211 And lykwayes I thinke I have done you no wrong. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 542 ᴘ 2 There are others who have likeways done me a very particular honour. [1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. xii, Likeways when I went to them two governors.]

Likewise (ləi·kwəiz). [abbreviated from *in like wise*: see LIKE *a.* and WISE *sb.*]

† **1.** (The full phrase.) *In like wise*: in the same manner. *Obs.*

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 148/1 As we have .. besought the Kyngs Highnesse .. in lyke wyse tenderly we desire all youre wysdomes. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 225 Alarde began to synge .. a new song .. & Richarde dide in lykewyse. 1509 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 109 To y^e chyrch of All Seyntys in y^e same town in lykwyse xs. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 22 In lykewise Neptun thee God .. apeered. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 183 If any be not present, he is searched out and brought in like wise.

2. In the like or same manner, similarly; = I. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* in *to do likewise* (after Luke x. 37).

a 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 133 Also lyke wyse al maner of personys of Hooly Chyrche obedyente unto us .. shalle swere for too kepe thys present acorde. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xxxv. 150 Item they .. may yssue out .. that owre whan the enemyes be not aware of .. and likwyse to sawte them as they be sawted. 1534 TINDALE *Luke* x. 37 Goo and do thou lyke wyse. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 9 And lyke wyse he plaith with the verb in Luke and in Marke. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* vii. 17 Hee said vnto them, Looke on mee, and doe likewise. c 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* ii, He thought it toucht his Deitie full neer, If likewise he some fair one wedded not. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) p. xiv, Multiplication of Decimals is performed likewise as that of whole numbers.

3. Also, as well, moreover, too.

1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 290 Wherfore let vs consyder lyke wise whether [etc.]. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxxviii. 314 There is likewise a small beast very common which they call Cuyes. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 84 It is good likewise in all Hypocondriacal cases. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. iii. 188, I had forgot to mention that his wife Was likewise lying dead. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv. 53 Likewise the imaginative woe .. Diffused the shock thro' all my life. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* Introd. 7 As there is a geographical distribution of climates, so likewise is there one of plants and animals.

Hence † **Li·kewisely** *adv.*, similarly. † **Li·kewiseness,** a similar method or manner.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. iv. *Columnes* 327 Th'other, which cuts this equi-distantly .. is (like-wisely) The second Colure. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., We .. may either find better words .. or at least coin fitter .. in a likewiseness to the old, than [etc.].

† **Likeworth,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **licwyrðe,** 3 **licwurðe.** [OE. *licwyrðe*, f. stem of *lician* to LIKE + *wyrðe* WORTH *a.*] Agreeable, acceptable, pleasing. So † **Likeworthy** *a.* in the same sense.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvi. § 1 (Sedgefield) 35 Hwæt bið þær þonne licwyrðes buton his god & his weorðscipe. c 1200 ORMIN 15918 Acc itt niss nohht biforenn Godd Licwurþiȝ lif, ne cweme. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 His oðer dieliche tocume is softe and swiðe milde and licwurðe. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Hit is se heh þing & se swiðe leof godd & se licwurðe.

Likham(e, variant of LICHAM *Obs.*

Likie(n, obs. form of LIKE *v.*

‖ **Likin** (lī·kīn). Also **lekin.** [Chinese *li-kin*, f. *li* LI [2] + *kin* money.] A Chinese provincial transit duty.

1876 *Agreement of Chefoo* (Y.), The amount of likin to be collected will be decided by the different Provincial Governments. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 8/4 Sheng .. has memorialised the Court in favour of the abolition of likin duties.

Liking (ləi·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [1] [OE. *licung*, f. *lician*: see LIKE *v.* [1] and -ING [1].]

† **1.** The fact of being to one's taste (cf. LIKE *v.* [1] 1), or of being liked. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xli. 303 Ðætte hie for ðære licunga ðære heringe. ðe hie lufiᵹeað eac ᵹeðafiᵹen ða tælinge. c 1175 *Paternoster* 247 in *Lamb. Hom.* 69 On oðer wise ic habbe ifunde hu me mei in sunne bon ibunde .. þet forme is to beon underling and þet oðer is liking. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 Þings were in desesse to him, þat now are in mikil leking. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 297 The greatest personages, helde Monkes, Friars, and Nonnes, in such veneration and liking, that [etc.]. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 218/1 The man [must] exhort the woman, and the woman the man, to be out of liking with themselues before God.

† **2.** Pleasure, enjoyment; an instance of this. *At liking*: in a suitable position, at one's ease. *Ill liking*: discomfort, unhappiness. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 110 Forte wenden us uromnard þe licunge þet flesches lustes askeð. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Habbeð mare delit þrin þen anie oðre habbeð ilikinge [= in likinge] of þe worlde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28080 In vayn glory haue I likyng. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 132 William þe Scottis kyng therfor was fulle blithe, Þat Henry had ille likyng. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 956 We lachen likinge y-now of þe los[t] briddus. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2023 Sche miȝt lede hire lif in liking & murþe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 226 Fredome mayss man to haiff liking. *Ibid.* iii. 560 Quhen men oucht at liking ar. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxcii. (1495) 730 This tree is not at lykyng in rough places and mountayns. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 831 Thane durste I saffly syng, Was never emporoure ne kyng More at hys lykyng. c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1065 The lordis on the tothir side for liking thay leugh. c 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* ii. 8 This likynge is more delectable to the body and saule than all the myrthe and likyng that all the worlde myghte gyue. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 80 b, And sought .. for the delicacie of viandes: well was that man rewarded that could bryng any thyng of likyng or pleasure.

† **b.** In bad sense, more fully *flesh's* or *fleshly liking*: Sensuality, sexual desire, lust. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 189 Þi deaþ adeadi in me flehces licunge. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 1 All þe lust and lykynge of þaire flesch and þis warld. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 73 Vse lytel flesshly likyng. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 92/49 For likinge blindiþ many oon. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 269 A man shall knowe when they fall to lyking and laying by this. a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 96 To Sensuality his Flesh propends, Propension up to Liking straight ascends.

3. The bent of the will; what one wishes or prefers, (a person's) pleasure. Also *pl.* † *Of free liking*: of free will. Now *rare.*

c 1375 *XI Pains Hell* 147 in *O. E. Misc.* 215 Moch froyt þer was here face be fore, To ete þer-of was here lykyng. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 127 Youre lykyng is that I shal telle a tale. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1975, I wol ben hool at your devys For to fulfille your lyking. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 48 With þe helpe of god þay all shall be subgitz to þy likynges. c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* x. (1630) F 3 b, I leaue thee to thine own liking. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. v. 60 The King had married him Against his liking. c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 12 (1810) 23 This I leave to the liking of others. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 290 Of all Men he is the least to follow his own Liking. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. 15 No one, indeed, acknowledges to himself that his standard of judgment is his own liking.

b. In phrases † *at, to,* (rarely *after, in*) *one's liking*: according to one's wish, to one's taste.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 497/133 Þouh he be nouȝt at þi lykynge, Þe prest þat schal þy masse synge, Þerfore lette þou nouht. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlvi. (1482) 311 He spared no thyng of his lustes ne desyres but accomplysshed them after his lykyng. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 165 You .. spent all at your owne lykynge In wantones and banketynge. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 401/2 Finding a place to his liking, he esconsed himself in despite of the Spaniards. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 138 Liberty to dispose of thy-selfe to thine owne best liking. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 228 ᴘ 7 A Gentleman, who would willingly marry, if he could find a Wife to his Liking. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 41 Season with pepper and salt to your liking. 1869 EADIE *Galatians* 123 It might not be in all points to their perfect liking .. but they could not set themselves against it.

4. The condition of being fond of or not averse to (a person or thing); favourable regard; 'fancy' for or inclination to (some object).

1340 *Ayenb.* 23 Þe uifte boȝ of prede is ydele blisse þet is fole likinge of fole heryinge. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 452 So gret liking & loue i haue þat lud to bi hold. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 27 Lot .. for lyking of drinke, Dude bi his douhtren þat þe deuel louede. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* viii. 1411 To tak ane lyking [*the MS. has* lak] and syne get na plesance, Sic lufe as that is nathing to avance. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. i. (1877) i. 6 For nothing could be obteined from him, of which the Normans had no liking. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xii. 13 She .. did great liking sheowe, Great liking unto many, but true love to feowe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. iii. 28 Is it possible .. you should fall into so strong a liking with old Sir Roulands yongest sonne? 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 523 Afterward they grew out of liking of this vain custom. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 50, I heare secretly that there is not the best liking between the two Queens. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) II. 8 Scarce any man passes to a liking of sin in others, but by first practising it himself. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 271 For the improvement of their Manufactures, and .. bringing the Europeans to the greater Liking of them. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 294 The Earl has taken a great Liking to him. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iv. viii. ᴘ 7 Though not dainty in her likings. 1825 HEBER *Journ. Upper Prov. India* (1828) II. 377, I have no liking for all this train. 1832 MISS WORDSWORTH *Loving & Liking* in *Wordsw. Poet. Wks.* I. 251 Likings come, and pass away; 'Tis love that remains till our latest day. 1847–9 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 63, I have a lawyer's liking for the best evidence. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxii. II. 313 Friendships begin with liking or gratitude.

attrib. 1701 CIBBER *Love makes Man* Epil., And know, that while the liking Fit has seiz'd you, She cannot look, he write, too ill to please you.

† **b.** Approval, consent. (See also GOOD-LIKING 2.) *Obs.*

1607 *Statutes* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 59 With the consent or likinge of the Scholemaster.

c. *On* or *upon liking*: on approval or trial. Now *rare* in educated use.

1615 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 190 This lycence to continue noe longer then untill Michaelmas .. but upon lykeinge. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* iv, The Royal Soul .. Came but a while on liking here. 1727 GAY *Beggar's Op.* i. viii, Are you really bound Wife or are you only upon liking? 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 25 He did not stay .. the entire month, which he was to pass on liking. 1834 *Autobiog. Dissenting Minister* 157 After spending a few months on liking, I was unanimously chosen. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. iv, He [the waiter] is a very young man on liking, and we *don't* like him.

†5. An object liked, (one's) beloved. *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 496, I sall followe the in faith .. my lyking thow art. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* XIV, The wyffis cam furth with cryis and clappis, Lo, quhair my lyking ligs! Quo thay. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 587 In the amorous Net Fast caught, they lik'd, and each his liking chose.

†6. Bodily condition, esp. good or healthy condition. Cf. GOOD-LIKING 4. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1279 So gode likeing he fand þat hole he was and fere. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* I. 46 Yf contreymen in likyng hele endure *c* 1440 *Generydes* 6760 All pale and wanne, owt of likeng he was. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 7 This ought not to seeme any marvayle . yf he were in better lykynge than hys horse. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 131 If God do lend me free layesure and libertie, with good likyng and a merrie heart 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* i. (1612) 2 These labors do make a good state or liking of the body. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* B b, I have one sheepe in my fold that's quite out of liking 1611, 1656 [see GOOD-LIKING 4] 1668 MASCAL *Gov Cattle* 16 Which will cause the beast to become lean and of ill liking. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4145/4 Strayed or stolen , a bay Mare , in good Liking 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1749) I. 9 They have been observed to eat plentifully and not become fatter or in better liking 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 616 To keep it [the child] plump in good liking

†**Li·king**, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. LIKE *v.*[2] + -ING [1]] The condition of being like or likely. a. quasi-*concr.* Something that is like; a resemblance. b. Phr *In liking*: likely *to* (do something).

1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Þe likinges [*F. figures*] and þe ymaginacions of zenne. 1599 *Let.* in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* 47, I am in liking to get Erasmus for your Entertainmente.

†**Liking**, *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4–7 *Sc.* **likand**. [f. LIKE *v.*[1] + -ING [2].]

1. Pleasing, pleasant, agreeable, attractive. Of food: Dainty. Of the weather, wind, an opinion: Favourable Const. *till, to*

1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 949 Summe þat longen to a lud of likinge smellus. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 9 And suth thyngis that ar likand Tyll mannys heryng ar plesand. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 237 Anon likynge wynd filled the sailles. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 31 In delicious and liking feeding . freers passen lords *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 95 Him thow our threw out off his likand rest. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. XII 15 O sweit habit, and likand bed, quod sche. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 72 b, The wynd to hym was likyng, wherby he sayled into Flaunders. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 244 He appointed hym and his fellowes to come and declare hys lykyng opinion touchyng the same 1596 J. NORDEN *Progr Pietie* (1847) 62 Grant that I may watchfully avoid what thou loathest, howsoever liking it be unto me. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug Citie of God* XIX. III. (1620) 709 Making a liking vse of all. [*a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III i, Thou art mine pleasure, by dame Venus brent; So fresh thou art, and therewith so lycand]

2. 'In condition'; healthy, plump; in a specified condition (e. g. *well, ill liking*) Of a soil: Rich.

c 1385 *Song of Yesterday* 75 in *E E P* (1862) 135 An hounde þat is likyng and loly ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1564 Abouten it is gras springing, For moiste so thikke and wel lyking, That it ne may in winter dye. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 7 It semeþ þe devyl gedreþ siche lumpis of 3onge men, fatte, and lyk3nge and yd3l 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8963 Thow wer to fat, and to lyk3nge. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 40 Euill lykand was the King 1523 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 48 It taketh mooste commonly the fattest and best lykynge. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan* I. 10, I am afrayed off my lorde the kynge,. lest he spye youre faces to be worse lykynge then the other spryngaldes of youre age 1611 BIBLE *Dan* I. 10. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv France* 7 The Countrey of Normandie is enriched with a fat and liking soil

†**Li·king**, *ppl. a*[2] *Obs. rare* [f LIKE *v.*[2] + -ING [2]] Likely, probable

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit* IX XVII. (1623) 879 A liking report was brought to the towne, that Warwick had prepared foure thousand valiant men.

†**Li·kingly**, *adv* [1] *Obs.* [f. LIKING *ppl. a* [1] + -LY [2].] In a pleasing manner; pleasantly, daintily, attractively; also, to one's liking, with pleasure.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 405 þe man þouȝte þat he hadde be likyngly i norsched. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. XX. 241 Lordliche for to lyuen and likyngliche be cloped. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent Mirr.* III, Takynge hede and beholdynge likyngely hir shamefast sembland *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXIII. 234 You .. That lede youre lyfe so lykandly 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. VI. 31 Sa likandly, in pece and libertie, At eis his commoun peple gouernit he.

†**Li·kingly**, *adv* [2] *Obs.* [f. LIKING *ppl. a* [2] + -LY [2].] In a probable manner, probably.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa* and Prol., Ellis it wole as likyngli be applied to falsnesse as to treuthe *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* III. V 305 Prechours ȝauen hem to flaterie for to the more likingli fille her wombis and her pursis

†**Li·kingness.** *Obs.* [f LIKING *ppl. a.*[1] + -NESS.] Attractiveness

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 93 þis feiseaunt hen is likingnes, And euere folewiþ hir þese 3onge men.

Likke, obs. form of LICK, LIKE.

Likli(e, likly, obs forms of LIKELY.

Likorice, Likour, obs. ff LIQUORICE, LIQUOR.

Likresse, -rus, variants of LICKEROUS *Obs.*

Likth, obs. 3rd sing. pres. ind. of LIE *v.*[2]

Lil, lill (lil). [Romany.] ‖ a. As a gipsy word: A book. b. *slang.* (See quots.); also 'a five-pound note' (Farmer).

1818 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Lill*, a pocket-book 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* I xvii 219 Then the more shame for you—a snake-fellow—a horse-witch—and a lil-reader—yet you can't shift for yourself. 1857 — *Romany Rye* IX (1900) 58 Lor', brother! how learned in lils you are! 1859 MATSELL *Vocab.* (Farmer), *Lil*, a pocket-book. *Lill*, a bad bill.

Lil, var. LILL *v. Obs.*, and LILE *a. dial.*

Lilac (lai·lăk). Forms: 7 **lelack**(e, 7–8 (9) **lilach**, 8–9 (now chiefly *dial.* or *U.S.*) **laylock**, (9 layloo, *U.S. vulgar* lalock), 8 **lylac**, 7– **lilac**. [a. F. *lilac* (Cotgr.; now *lilas*), a. Sp. *lilac*, a. Arab. ليلاك, ليلك *lîlăk*, app. ad. Pers. ليلاك *lîlak*, var. of نيلاك *nîlak* bluish, f. Pers. نيل *nîl* blue, indigo (Skr. *nîla*, Hindî *îl*); cf. various Pers. words for indigo, *lîlah, lîlanj*, etc., which have parallel forms with initial *n*. Other forms are Pg. *lilaz* (from Sp. or Arab.), Turkish *leslaq* (whence possibly the early 17th c *lelacke*, mod. *laylock*).]

1. A shrub, *Syringa vulgaris*, cultivated for its fragrant blossoms, which are of a pale pinkish violet colour; a variety has white blossoms. Also, the flower of this shrub

1625 [see *lilac-tree* below] 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 128 The Autumnal budds .. making little Rhombuses, and network figures, as in the Sycamore and Lilac. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Nov. 79 Plant Roses . Lilac, Syringas [etc.] 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 605 And gather'd laylocks perish, as they blow. 1777 T. WARTON *Ode x 1st Apr* 25 The lilac hangs to view Its bursting gems in clusters blue. 1844 LADY G. FULLERTON *Ellen Middleton* (1854) II. xii 69 A large nosegay of lilacs and seringa 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t* II, Lalocks flowered late 1865 TENNYSON *On a Mourner* II. Nature makes the purple lilac ripe 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 3 The yellow laburnum, and the laylock were at their best.

b. Applied to other species of *Syringa* (see quots.).

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 28 Rose-Trees, Honey-suckles, Persian Lilachs, &c. 1848 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 478/2 *Syringa Josikæa*, Josika's lilac. is a native of Transylvania, and was discovered by the Baroness von Josika, after whom it was named by Jacquin. *S. Chinensis*, Chinese lilac . In characters it is intermediate between *S. vulgaris* and *S. Persica*, and agrees with a hybrid plant produced at Rouen by M. Vain, and called *S. Rotomagensis*, the Rouen lilac 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 124 *S. Persica*, the Persian Lilac, is a smaller and slenderer shrub, with looser, more drooping heads of flowers, more aromatically perfumed. This also has a white variety.

c. Applied to plants of other genera (see quots.)

1839 *Penny Cycl* XV 80/1 *Melia Azedarak*, sometimes called Persian Lilac, Pride of India, and Common Beadtree 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat. Austral* XVII 326 The White Cedar-tree, or Australian Lilac (*Melia Australis*). 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 681/2 African Lilac, *Melia Azedarach*. Australian Lilac, a name used by the settlers for *Hardenbergia monophylla*, also *Prostanthera violacea*. Indian Lilac, *Melia sempervirens* 1881 J. S. GAMBLE *Indian Timbers* 70 *Melia Azedarach*, Linn . The Persian Lilac. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng., Lilac*, name given in Australia to the tree *Melia composita* called Cape Lilac. It is not endemic in Australia, and is called 'Persian Lilac' in India. In Tasmania the name of Native Lilac is given to *Prostanthera rotundifolia*.

2. The colour of lilac blossom

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. III. XI. 258 The colour was more or less inclined to red, from lilac to violet 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. XVII. 32 The breast [of the paroquet] is of a leaden hue, the belly lilac. 1816 C. IFFS HARDWICKE in *Two Noble Lives* I. 53 Elizabeth wore white and silver, I wore layloc and silver. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 3 She brought us Academic silks, in hue The lilac.

b. *attrib*, passing into *adj.* Of the colour of lilac blossom

1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Contrast* (1832) 114 It will spoil my lilac ribbons 1854–6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. 5 The little lilac glove 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* XV, So Willy and I were wedded I wore a lilac gown 1882 *Garden* I. Apr. 210/1 A beautiful alpine Crowfoot, with delicate lilac flowers.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *lilac-ambush, -bush, -flower, -shade, -tree*, also, qualifying the names of colours, as *lilac-blue, -grey, -mauve, -pink, -purple*; parasynthetic, as *lilac-coloured, -headed, -tinted* adjs.; **lilac moth** (see quot.); **lilac-tide** *nonce-use*, the time when lilac is in bloom.

1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* III. This, yielding, gave into a grassy walk Thro' crowded *lilac-ambush trimly pruned 1851 *Bham & Midl. Gardener's Mag.* May 52 Bunches of delicate *lilac-blue flowers 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. VI. 87 The catbird in the *laylock-bush is loud 1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) IV. 97 You must write with this *lilach-coloured liquor 1880 BLACK *White Wings* XX, The silent, glassy, *lilac-grey sea. 1802 G. BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* IX. 344 The beautiful *lilac-headed parroquet. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* XIV. 296 The little chocolate-coloured moth called the *Lilac Moth (*Lazotænia ribeana*). 1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 307/3 Pelargoniums . Lady Sheffield, *lilac-pink. *Ibid.* 1 Apr. 223/2 A compact rosette of a rich *lilac-purple. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Modern Sappho* I, Nothing stirs on the lawn but the quick *lilac-shade. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl Hertford* 12 May, Though in all the bloom of my passion, *lilac-tide, I have not been at Strawberry this fortnight. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 126/2 *Lilac tinted spots 1625 BACON *Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 556 The *Lelacke Tree. 1650 *Surv. Nonsuch Palace, Archæol* V. 434 A fountaine of white marble .. set round with six trees called lelack trees.

Lilaceous (lăilē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. LILAC + -EOUS.] Of or belonging to a lilac colour.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 862/1 A beautiful lilaceous blue. *Ibid.* 864/2.

Lilacine (lai·lăsin). *Chem.* Also **lilacin**. [f. LILAC + -INE. Cf. F. *lilacine*.] A crystalline substance obtained from the lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*; now called SYRINGIN.

1842 *Pharmaceutical Jrnl.* I. 557 The lilacine appears to be combined in the lilac with malic acid. 1844 in HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms*; and in recent Dicts.

Lilalite. *Min.* [f. F. *lilas* lilac + -LITE.] An obsolete synonym of LEPIDOLITE.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 208 Lepidolite—Lilalite of some.

†**Lilburne.** *Obs. rare* [−1]. A lubber.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 44 Ye are suche a calfe, such an asse, suche a blocke, Such a lilburne, such a hoball, such a lobcocke.

†**Lile,** *sb. Obs.* [f. name of *Lille* in France. Cf. LISLE.] ? A kind of grogram (more fully *Lile grogram*).

1640 in Noorthouck *Lond.* (1773) 843/1 Stuffs, liles, broad or narrow, the piece not above 25 yards, *ad.* 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas II*, c. 4 Sched. s.v. *Buffin*, Buffins, Mocadoes, & Lile Grograns narrow the single peece .. 1½. *li.* 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 65 Lile Grograins.

Lile (lail), *a.* and *adv. dial.* Also **lil.** [app. repr. a contraction of ON. *lîtell, lîtl-* LITTLE: cf. mod. Sw. *lilla*, Da *lille*.] Little.

1633 *King & Poore N. Man* 89 Full lile we know his hard griefe of mind 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* vii. (1882) 17/1 He'll have a hard death, poor lile fellow. 1863 — *Sylvia's L.* Novels (1874) 127, I trust to thee to look after the lile lass. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 200 Nice lil thing, too.

Lile: see LILLE *v.* and LILY.

Liliaceous (lili·ēʃəs), *a.* Also 8 *erron.* **lilaceous.** [f. L. *liliāceus*, f. *lilium* lily: see -ACEOUS.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, lilies or the order *Liliaceæ*, lily-like.

1732 BAILEY vol II, *Liliaceous*, of, pertaining to, or like lilies, of the lily kind 1775 MASSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI 285 [A flower] of the liliaceous kind, with a long spike of pendulous flowers, of a greenish azure colour. (this is *ixia viridis*) 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* I. (1794) 25 The calyx is wanting in the greater part of the liliaceous tribe 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* II. (1852) 32 The large liliaceous plants which shaded the streamlets. *a* 1856 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* II. (1857) 95 Aquatic plants and liliaceous roots

Lilial (li·liăl), *a.* and *sb. Bot* [ad. mod.L *liliālis*, f. *lilium* LILY.] a. *adj.* Only in *Lilial alliance*: In Lindley's classification, the 'alliance' or group of orders which includes the *Liliaceæ*. b. *sb* A member of this alliance.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 195 [Endogens.] Alliance XVI. Liliales.—The Lilial Alliance. Natural Orders of Lilials 1854 A. ADAMS, etc *Man. Nat. Hist.* 501, II. Order—Lilials (Liliales)

†**Liliated,** *a.* [f. L. *lilium* LILY + -ATE [3] + -ED [1].] Embellished with the fleur-de-lis of France.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 156 When he is girded by the King [of France] with the Liliated sword

Lilibolaro, obs. form of LILLIBULLERO.

Lilie, obs. form of LILY.

Lilied (li·lid), *a.* Also 6–7 **lillied,** 7 **lily'd.** [f. LILY + -ED [2].]

1. Resembling a lily in fairness of complexion.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 372 Her ruddy round Cheeks seem'd to be composed Of Roses Lillied, or of Lillies Rosed 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XXXVII. 62 The modest sweetness of a lilied face 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph. To my Jamie*, The lily'd breasts with violets vein'd. 1761 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 234 Did they Wear ruffs too small Or, over lilied, add a little rose. 1822 J. WILSON *Lights & Shadows Scott Life* 4 She was like the fairest of all the lilied brood 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 266 Of just-tinged marble, like Eve's lilied flesh.

2. Covered with or abounding with lilies.

a 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 97 Nymphs and Shepherds dance no more By sandy Ladons Lilied banks. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 287 O'er the lilied vale Clearer than glass it flow'd. *a* 1803 BEATTIE *Ode to Peace* III. III, Along the lilied lawn the nymphs advance. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. IX. 65 Its lilied pool and grassy acres speckled with deer.

b. Bearing or embellished with the heraldic lilies or fleur-de-lis.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 617 And plant the lilied flag Victorious on yon tower 1814 S. ROGERS *Jacquel.* 88 The lilied banners streaming bright 1824 CARY *Dante, Par.* VI. 116 The fond belief, that heav'n Will truck its armour for his lilied shield. 1884 GARDINER *Hist. Eng.* VII. lxx. 195 The lilied banner of France

Liliform (li·lifɔ̄m), *a.* [f. LILY + -FORM.] Having the form or shape of a lily

1856 *Jrnl. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.* XII. 73 Pateræ of red glazed ware, with broad flattened rims of tasselled or liliform patterns were discovered at the same time.

Lilliput, Liliputian: see LILLIPUT, -IAN.

Lill (lil), *sb* [1] *Sc.* [Cf. Du. *lul*.] = LILT *sb.* 4.

1721 RAMSAY *Poems* Gloss. (1760), *Lills*, the holes of a wind-instrument of music. 1788 in *R. Galloway's Poems* 154 Go on, then, Galloway, go on, To touch the lill, and sound the drone 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. XI, He could play weel on the pipes; and he had the finest finger for the back lill [*c* 1832 back-lilt] between Berwick and Carlisle.

Lill (lil), *sb.*[2] A pin of a very small size

1888 BECK *Draper's Dict., Lills*, a very small pin; probably an abbreviation of Lilliputian. *Mod. Advt.*, Lills. Pins with perfect Solid Heads.

Lill, *sb.*[3] *slang.* See LIL.

†**Lill,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 6 **lil, lylle,** 6–7 **lill,** (7 **lell**). [Onomatopœic: cf. LOLL *v.*] *trans.* To loll or hang (the tongue) *out* (rarely *forth*). Also (*rarely*) *intr.* said of the tongue.

1530 PALSGR. 611/1, I lylle out the tonge, as a beest dothe that is chafed, *je hallette*. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627)

15 Ye shall see him lil and hold out his tongue. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 34 Cerberus . lilled forth his bloody flaming tong. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 228 As the Woodpecker, his long tongue doth lill Out of the clov'n pipe of his horny bill To catch the Emets. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. x. 255 Scornfully lolling and blaring out his tongue. 1611 FLORIO, *Lucerna*.. Also the Lantern-fish, which lilling foorth his tongue, yeelds a great blaze or light. *Ibid.* s.v. *Lingua*, Like a tongue lilling out of the mouth 1628 MABBE tr. *Alemán's Guzman d'Alf.* II 219 They shall lill out their tongue, like a Calfe. 1656 W. D. tr *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* P 651 A scorner sheweth his slightings and scorns by distorting his lips, lilling out his tongue [etc]. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss., Lill*, to pant as a dog.

Lilla-, lillebullero: see LILLIBULLERO.

† **Lille**, *v. Obs.* In 3 lylle, 5 lile. [Cf. Du. *lillen* to tremble, quiver.] *intr.* ? To quiver.

13 . *E. E. Allit. P* C. 447 þe wyz .. Loked alofte on þe lef þat lylled grene.

† **Lill for loll**, *phr Obs.* Also 5 lyl for lal, 6 lill for law. [Possibly a jingling perversion of some phrase containing the OE. *læl* bruise; see quot. *c* 1000. For the jingle cf. *tit for tat.*] *To give*, etc. *lill for loll*: to retaliate.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod* xxi. 25 Sylle lif wiþ life . wunde wiþ wunde, læl wiþ læle] *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* III ii 263 Thai come onone to bind and led away Sampsone, And to quyt hym lyl for lal [*v r.* lill for law]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 336 Scho murdreist this ilk king: And so that tyme scho plaid him lill for law. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 277 b, Why may not I as well wt the like lavishnes of tongue, geve lill for loll? 1639 SMYTH *Hund. Berkeley* (1885) III 33 Lill for loll Id est, one for another . as good as hee brought

Lillianite (lĭ lĭănəit) *Min* [Named by Keller, 1889, from the *Lillian* mine, Colorado, its locality see -ITE.] A steel-coloured sulphide of bismuth and lead. 1892 DANA *Min.* 130.

Lillibullero (lĭlĭbŭlĭ·ro). Forms: 7 lilli burlero, Lilly Burleighre, 8 lilibolaro, lille-, lilla-, 8- lillibullero. [Unmeaning.] Part of the refrain (hence, the name and the tune) of a song ridiculing the Irish, popular about 1688.

1688 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 275 Ho I broder Teague, dost hear de decree? Lilli Burlero, bullen a-la Dat we shall have a new deputie. 1689 *Diary* in *Topographer* (1790) 32 The Chimes at St Michaels haveing for some time been made to strike Lilli Burlero 1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop* v 66 Dol, de tol dol, dol dol, de tol dol · Lilly Burleighre's lodg'd in a Bough 1714 GAY *Sheph Week* Sat 116 He sung of Taffey Welch, and Sawney Scot, Lille-bullero, and the Irish Trot. 1759 STERNE *Tr Shandy* II ii, He accustomed himself to whistle the *Lillabullero*. 1760 H WALPOLE *Let to Sir D Dalrymple* 3 Feb., The mob will never sing lillibullero but in opposition to some other mob. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* ix (ed 5) II 428 One of the characteristics of the good old soldier is his trick of whistling Lillibullero

Hence **Lillibulle·ro** *v*, *trans.* (*nonce-wd.*) to sing 'lillibullero' over.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V iii, My father managed his affliction otherwise for he neither wept it away nor did he rhyme it, or lillabullero it.

Lillie, Lillied, obs. forms of LILY, LILIED.

Lilliput (lĭ lĭpŭt) The name of an imaginary country in *Gulliver's Travels* (1726), peopled by pygmies six inches high. Used *attrib* = diminutive. Occas. *sb*, a person of diminutive size, a child.

1867 WHITMAN *Carol of Harvest* 3 The lilliput, countless armies of the grass 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts and W. Honey* (1884) 69 One of these Lilliput frogs leaped near me. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 2/1 It is easy enough to decide on what to give the Lilliputs [*sc* children].

Lilliputian (lĭlĭpiū ʃăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also Liliputian. [f LILLIPUT + -IAN.]

A. *sb.* An inhabitant of LILLIPUT; hence, a person of diminutive size, character, or mind.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. iii, etc. 1727 FIELDING *Love Sev. Masques* III x, Oh, gemini! would I had been born a Lilliputian! 1808 SCOTT *Dryden's Wks.* (1883) IV 5 The other personages of the drama sink into Lilliputians beside the gigantic Almanzor 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 326 The antics of these official Lilliputians.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Lilliput or its inhabitants; hence, of diminutive size; petty.

1726 SWIFT *Gullives* I. v, The Lilliputian tongue. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v 319 Good substantial Leagues dwindling into even Liliputian Furlongs. *a* 1764 LLOYD *New-River Head* Poet Wks 1774 II. 64 The Lilliputian Statesmen rise To malice of gigantic size. 1808 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1869) III. xviii. 150 Petty conquests or Liliputian expeditions 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* (1850) 33/1 The stairs are of lilliputian measurement, fitted to their tiny strides 1878 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Soc. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) III. 383 In America our institutions, our politics have fostered a self-reliance which is small, liliputian, full of fuss and bustle. 1884 *Garden Illustr.* 8 Nov. 427/1 The charming little *Erysimum pumilum* .. is often called the Lilliputian Wallflower.

Hence **Lilliputianize** *v.*, to dwarf **Lilliputianized** *ppl a*, **Lilliputianizing** *vbl. sb.*

1885 CLARK RUSSELL *Strange Voy* I xix. 282 The satirical Lilliputianizing of the stately Margaret Edwards went against the grain. 1889 *Macm Mag.* Oct. 419/2 The Liliputianized figures of her crew making a very toy of the little fabric. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. xi 230 Lilliputianised as he was [by distance].

Lillite (lĭ lɪit). *Min.* [Named by Reuss, 1857, after — von *Lill*: see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of iron, similar in appearance to glauconite.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 695 *Lillite*, a silicate of iron from Przibram in Bohemia... It is a dull, amorphous, earthy substance of blackish-green colour.

Lilly, obs. form of LILY.

Lilly-low (lĭ·lĭlō*u*). *dial.* A playful variation (used in speaking to children) of LOW *sb.*, blaze

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 47 A *Lilly-low*,..a comfortable Blaze. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Lillylow*, a bright flame. 'When we got there, there was five corn-stacks all in a lillylow'. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 360 For lilylows is nought to it for burning.

Lilly-pilly. An Australian timber-tree, *Eugenia smithii* (N.O. *Myrtaceæ*). Also *attrib.*

1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat. Austral.* xvii. 327 The Lillipilly-trees, as they are named by the colonists, consist of several species of Acmena. 1879 J E. TENISON-WOODS in *Proc. Linnean Soc. N. S. Wales* IV. 134 *Eugenia Smithii*, or Lillipilli. 1890 'LYTH' *Golden South* 201 Luxurious foliage of .. lily-pilly, and other native trees.

Lilt (lĭlt), *sb.* [app. f. LILT *v*]

1. A song or tune, *esp.* one of a cheerful or merry character. Chiefly *Sc.*

1728 RAMSAY *Ep. to W. Starrat* 26 The blythest lilts that e'er my lugs heard sung. 17 *Jacobite Relics* (1821) II 193 Is't some words ye've learnt by rote, Or a lilt o' dool and sorrow? 1842 S LOVER *Handy Andy* v 52 To the tune of a well known rollicking Irish lilt. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xli (1874) 308 Hark to the grand lilt of the 'Good Time Coming!' 1874 BURNAND *My time* xvi. 133 A peasant . suddenly takes up a pipe . and commences to play a lilt.

2. The rhythmical cadence or 'swing' of a tune or of verse. Chiefly *literary.*

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 253 It proceeds as by a chant One reads along naturally with a sort of *lilt* 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* III. (1873) 91 The sonorous lilt of the Greek Epic verse contrasts with the grave unbending statelíness of the Hebrew. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud* 289 The lines go with a lilt, and sing themselves to music of their own. *fig.* 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 336 This faculty of hitting the precise lilt of thought is a rare gift. 1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* 75 An eagerness of description, a lilt, if I may so call it, in the progress of the narrative

3. A springing action; a light, springing step.

1869 A. C. GIBSON *Folk sp. Cumberld* 37 Wid a lilt iv her step an' a glent iv her e'e. 1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 6/1 A sort of 'lilt' in the gait, which is by no means graceful.

4. (See quot.) ? *Obs.* Cf. LILL *sb.*[1]

1776 HERD *Coll Songs* II. 258 Gloss., *Lilts*, the holes of a wind instrument of musick; hence Lilt up a spring. *c* 1832 [see LILL *sb.*[1] quot. 1824].

5 *Comb.*, as *lilt-like* adj.

1866 *Daily Tel* 10 Mar 246/3 Many of the songs have that lilt-like quality which almost makes them sing themselves

Lilt (lĭlt), *v. Sc., north. dial*, and *literary.* Also 4 lulte, 6 lylt [ME. *lulte* (*u*), of obscure origin; perh. cogn. w. Du., LG. *lul*, pipe (cf. LILT-PIPE); Skeat compares Norw. *lilla* to sing]

1. *trans.* †a. To sound (an alarum), to lift up (the voice). *Obs.* b. To sing cheerfully or merrily. Also, to strike *up* (a song), to 'tune *up*' (the pipes).

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1207 Loude alarom vpon launde lulted was þenne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ix. 88 In ane bowand horne A feindlych hellis voce scho lyltis schyll [L. *Tartareamintendit vocem*]. 17 RAMSAY *Ep Mr. Gay*, Lilt up your pipes, and rise aboon Your *Trivia* and your moorland tune. 1722 — *Three Bonnets* IV. 192 Lilt up a sang 1725 — *Gent. Sheph* II iv, Rosie lilts sweetly the 'Milking the ewes'. *Ibid.* IV i, Weel lilted, Bauldy, that's a dainty sang *Ibid* v. iii, What shepherd's whistle winna lilt the spring? 1847 EMILY BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* XXI 182 She tripped merrily on, lilting a tune to supply the lack of conversation 1878 MISS TYTLER *Scotch Firs* 136 An old song lilted in a clear shrill voice. 1883 G C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads & Rivers* vi (1884) 47 Reed-wrens lilting some sweet fragment of song

2. *intr* To sing cheerfully or merrily; to sing with a lilt or merry 'swing'.

1786 BURNS *Ordination* III, Mak haste an' turn king David owre, An' lilt wi' holy clangor 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* XXII, Jenny, whose shrill voice I have heard this half hour lilting in the Tartarean regions of the kitchen. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* XVIII, Murphy, who presided in the cart full of fiddlers like a leader in an orchestra shouted 'Now rasp and lilt away, boys!' 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* July 24/1 A voice came lilting up the den very sweetly.

3. *north dial* 'To move with a lively action' (Dickinson & Prevost *Cumbld. Gloss* 1899).

1834 WORDSW *Redbreast* 70 Whether the bird flit here or there, O'er table *lilt*, or perch on chair. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lilt*, to jerk or spring, to do anything cleverly or quickly *North.*

4. *To lilt it out* (Sc.) · to toss off one's liquor.

1721 RAMSAY *Up in Air* IV, Tilt it, lads, and lilt it out.

Lilting (lĭ lĭtĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LILT *v* + -ING [1].] The action of LILT *v* ; cheerful or merry singing.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 350 Let's awa' to the Wedding, For there will be Lilting there. *c* 1750 MISS ELIOT *Song, Flowers of Forest* I, I've heard the lilting at our yowe-milking, Lasses a lilting before the dawn of day.

Hence † **Lilting-horn**, a kind of trumpet. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 133 (Fairfax MS.) And many flowte and liltyng horne [*v rr* lytelyng, lyltyng, litelynge]. 14 . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 593/21 *Lituus*, a lyltynghorn [*printed* lylkynghorn].

Li·lting, *ppl. a.* [f. LILT *v.* + -ING [2].] Cheerfully singing; (of song, metre, etc.) characterized by a rhythmical 'swing' or cadence.

1800 S. T. COLERIDGE *Death Wallenst.* Transl. Pref., This is written .. in the same *lilting* metre (if that expression may be permitted) with the second Eclogue of Spencer's Shepherd's Calendar. 1866 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp* (1865) VI. liv. 409 He was a proficient in the lilting metre .. of his tutor. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 8 Nov. 4/5 The lilting burden of 'Lero, lero, lillibullero, lero, lero, bullen-a-la'. 1900 J G. FRAZER *Pausanias* etc. 380 The flute broke into a light lilting air.

Hence **Li·ltingness.**

1884 J. BURROUGHS *Birds & Poets* 121 The bobolink has . on the high grass lands .. quite a different strain .. running off with more sparkle and liltingness.

† **Lilt-pipe.** *Obs.* [? f. LILT *v.*; cf. Du. *lulle-pijp* bagpipe.] ? A bagpipe.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 761 The lilt pype, and the lute.

Lily (lĭ·lĭ). Forms: 1, 3–5 lilie, 4 lely, leli, lilye, luly, 4–5 lylye, lyle, 4–6 lely, 5 lylie, lylle, lelly, lele, 5–6 lyl(l)y, 5–8 lilly, 6 lile, 6–7 lillie, lyllie, 8– lily. *Plural.* 1 lilian, 2 lilien, 5 lilijs, -iis, lylly(e)s, lylyes, lelyes, 6 *Sc.* lilleis, 6–8 lillies, 7 lyllies, 8 lilys, 4– lilies. [OE *lilie* wk fem., ad. L. *lilium*, a. Gr λείριον.

The L word has passed into nearly all the European langs. OS *lilli*, Du *lelie*, OHG *lilja, liljo* (MHG. *lilje, gilge*, mod G. *lilie*), ON *lilia* (Sw. *lilja*, Da. *lilie*; F. *lis* (cf *fleur-de-lis*), Pr. *lilis, lirris* (.—popular L. **lilius*), Sp, Pg *lirio*, It *giglio*]

1. Any plant (or its flower) of the genus *Lilium* (N.O. *Liliaceæ*) of bulbous herbs bearing at the top of a tall slender stem large showy flowers of white, reddish, or purplish colour, often marked with dark spots on the inside; *esp* (without qualification) *L. candidum*, the White or Madonna Lily (cf. b), which grows wild in some Eastern countries, and has from early times been cultivated in gardens; it is a type of whiteness or purity.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 7 Seo hwitnes þære lilian scineþ on þe *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II. 90 Drince he lilian wyrttruman awylledne on wine oððe on ealað. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1433 Se rudie & se reade ilitet eauereach leor as lilie ileid to rose. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T* 32 As she [Nature] kan peynte a lilie whit And reed a Rose. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* XVII. xci. (1495) 658 The lely is an herbe wyth a whyte flour and though the leuys of the floure be whyte yet wythin shyneth the lyknesse of golde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3902 Leons quyte as lylly. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 200 Þou schalt make þe lyme neische wiþ oile of lilie. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XIII, I was radder of rode þene rose in þe rone, My lere as þe lele, louched one highte. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 38 The Lily hath a long stalk The flour is excedyng white. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 862 In twisted braids of Lillies knitting The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair 1704 POPE *Autumn* 26 For her, the lillies hang their heads and die. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* 33 The wand-like lily, which lifted up, its moonlight-coloured cup.

b. With qualification, applied to: (*a*) various other plants of the genus *Lilium* or N.O. *Liliaceæ*, the qualifying word indicating the colour, appearance, habitat, etc.; e. g. *flax, martagon, orange, panther, Persian, St. Bruno's, tiger, Turk's cap lily* (see the first element), (*b*) certain allied plants, esp. of N.O. *Amaryllidaceæ*, e. g. *belladonna, calla, gold, Guernsey, ixia, Jacobæa*(*n, knight's-star, lent, lide, Mexican, pond, sword lily* (see the first element); also DAY-LILY, WATER-LILY.

African lily, Agapanthus umbellatus (Treas Bot) **Atamasco lily**, *Zephyranthes Atamasco.* **Yellow lily**, † (*a*) the yellow iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*; (*b*) the daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudonarcissus* (dial).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 200 An herbe much lyke vnto a yelowe lylie 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II xlii 200 The white Lillies be very common not only in this Countrie, but in all places els where in gardens. *Ibid* xlii 201 Of the Orenge colour, and redde purple Lilies. *Ibid* xliv 202 The wilde Lillie hath a straight rounde stemme set full of long leaues, at the toppe whereof there grow fayre pleasant floures .. of an old purple or dimme incarnate colour, poudered or dashte with small spottes. *Ibid* xlvi 204 The yellowe Lillie non bulbus, his leaues be long and narrow flowers much lyke to the other Lillies, of a fainte or Ochre colour yellowe The darke red and purple Lillie non bulbus. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xciii. 150 *Lilium montanum maius*, the great mountaine Lilly 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* I. cvi. 199 The Yellow Mountain Lilly with the spotted floure. 1741 *Compl Fam-Piece* II III. 374 Fiery Lilly, .. Yellow Asphodel Lilly 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot* App. 317 African Scarlet Lily, *Amaryllis*. Atamasco Lily, *Amaryllis* 1882 *Garden* 20 May 356/2 A variety of the African Lily, in which the leaves are marked longitudinally with stripes of yellow

c. Used in all versions of the Bible to render Heb שׁוּשַׁן *shūshan*, *shōshan*, שׁוֹשַׁנָּה *shōshannāh*, LXX and NT. κρίνον

The Heb. words were prob. used, as the corresponding Arab *sūsan* still is in Palestine, for all the conspicuous species of lily, lotus (*Nymphæa Lotus*), anemone, ranunculus, tulip, etc. In Cant v 13 a red flower appears to be meant. The 'lilies of the field' of Matt. vi 28 have been variously identified with the red *Anemone coronaria* and with the scarlet Martagon or Turk's Cap lily, both of which are common in Galilee The herbalists of the 16-17th c. took 'the lily among the thorns' (*lilium inter spinas*) of Cant. ii. 2 to be the honeysuckle: see Coles *Art of Simpling* (1656) 7.

2. Lily of (or † **in**) **the valley** († *lily convally, convall lily*, † *May*, † *great park*, or † *wood lily*), a beautiful spring flower, *Convallaria majalis*, having two largish leaves and racemes of white, bell-shaped, fragrant flowers.

The name *lily of the valley* represents the Vulgate *lilium convallium*, a literal translation from the Heb. of Cant. ii. 1. The application to this particular plant is app. due to the German herbalists of the early 16th c.

1538 Turner *Libellus, Ephimeron* est lilium conuallium grandius, quod angli uocant Great parke lyly. 1548 — *Names of Herbes* 35 The Poticaries in Germany do name it *Lilium conuallium*; it maye be called in englishe May Lilies 1563 Hyll *Art Garden* (1593) 98 The wood Lillie or Lillie of the valley, is a flour merualous sweete. 1579, etc [see Convally]. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* II. lxxxvii 331 Of Lilly in the valley, or May Lillie. 1728–46 Thomson *Spring* 444 Where scatter'd wild the lily of the vale Its balmy essence breathes. 1729 [see *lily-bell* in 5]. 1814 Wordsw *Excursion* IX, That shy plant the lily of the vale, That loves the ground 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 221 A wreath of artificial lilies-of-the-valley on her head

b. *Lily-of-the-valley tree* (see quot.).

1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 30 The beautiful lily-of-the-valley tree (*Clethra arborea*) which bears branches of white flowers, like five or six sprays of lilies-of-the-valley growing from one stalk, and emitting the most delicious scent.

3. *fig.* Applied to persons or things of exceptional whiteness, fairness, or purity, e.g. a fair lady; the white of a beautiful complexion (*sing.* and *pl.*; cf. *rose*).

c 1386 Chaucer *Sec. Nun's T.* 87 The name of seinte Cecile It is to seye in englissh heuenes lilie, For pure chastnesse of virginitee. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxv 520 [To Jesus] Hayll! lylly lufsome lemyd with lyght! 1498 Alcock *Mons Perfect.* a ii b, The beuteous lylyes of chastyte in body and soule. 1613 Shaks. *Hen VIII*, v. v. 62 A Virgin, A most vnspotted Lilly. 1622 Wither *Fair Virtue* D 7 b, The Lillies oft obtaine Greatest sway, vnlesse a blush Helpe the Roses at a push. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 174 P 5 The gamester ladies .. wear away their lilies and roses in tedious watching. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1388 Farewell, fair lily.

4. A figure or representation of the flower. a. *gen.*

1459 in *Paston Lett.* I. 478, 3 pellow of silk the growund white wyth lyllys of blewe. 1464 *Ibid.* III. 433 Item, one box of silver chased with lilies. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1629) 260 Pamela .was working vpon a purse certaine roses & lillies. 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* II 134 He eiket to the circle of the croune four lillies of golde wt four goldne signes of the croce. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* v 60 Sometimes, like Wax, she rolls the Butter round, Or with the wooden Lilly prints the Pound

b. The heraldic fleur-de-lis, esp. with reference to the arms of the old French monarchy (also *golden lilies*); hence, the royal arms of France, the French (Bourbon) dynasty.

a 1352 Minot *Poems* x 3 Both þe lely and þe lipard suld gader on a grene. [See note, ed J Hall.] 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot.* (1858) II. 357 In thair armes to weir the reid lillie, Quhilk hes bene ay the king of Frances flour 1660 Dryden *Astræa Redux* 18 We sighed to hear the fair Iberian bride [the Infanta Maria Theresa] Must grow a lily to the Lily's side. 1738 F. Wise *Let conc. Antiq. Berks* 27 The Emperor of Germany is sometimes stiled The Eagle, and the King of France The Lilly, from the Arms they bear 1769 Gray *Ode for Music* IV 39 Great Edward, with the lilies on his brow From haughty Gallia torn 1815 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 2) 48 [A Frenchman—faithful adherent of the Bourbons], took the strangers home to his small cottage, to talk fondly of the reviving lilies 1843 Macaulay *Ivry* IV, Fair gentlemen of France, Charge for the golden lilies.

†c. The fleur-de-lis which is used to mark the north on a compass. *Obs.*

1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* 12 The Lilly of their compasses was turned alwaies towards the North pole 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* II. II 60 If wee place a Needle touched at the foote of tongues or andirons it will obvert its lyllie or North point 1661 Philipott *Disc Navig.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) II. 328 But, sailing farther, it veers its Lilly towards the West.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb*: simple attrib., as *lily-avenue, -bank, -bed, -bloom, -bud, -bulb,* †*crop, -crown, family, -garth, group, -honey, -root, shade*; similative, as *lily clear, -shaped, -shining, -whitening* adjs.; *lily-like* adj. and adv.; instrumental and locative, as *lily cradled, -crowned, -paved, -paven, -robed, -silvered, -strangled* adjs. Special combs.: **lily-beetle**, the beetle *Crioceris merdigera*, parasitic on lilies; **lily-bell**, **lily cup**, the flower of the lily-of-the-valley; **lily-enorinite**, an encrinite resembling a lily in shape; **lily-iron**, a harpoon having a detachable head used in killing sword-fish; **lily-pad** *U.S.*, the broad flat leaf of a water-lily as it lies on the water; **lily-star**, (*a*) =*feather-star*, a crinoid of the family *Comatulidæ*; (*b*) the star-like flower of the water-lily; †**lily-water**, a 'water' distilled from lilies; **lily-work**, architectural decoration containing designs of lilies. Also Lily-flower, Lily-pot, Lily-white.

1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 162 A *lily avenue climbing to the doors. 1723 Ramsay *Fair Assembly* x, Like *lily-banks see how they rise 1606 Shaks *Tr & Cr* III ii. 13 Where I may wallow in the *Lily beds Propos'd for the deseruer. 1854 A. Adams, etc. *Man Nat Hist.* 204 *Lily-Beetles (Crioceridæ). 1729 T. Cooke *Tales, Proposals, &c* 82 The Poet.. To render his Melissa vain, Calls her the Lilly of the Vale.. The Tears, with which her Eyelids swell, Are Dewdrops on the *Lillybell. 1854 F. Tennyson *Days & Hours* 87 Some lilybells Pluckt ere the flush of dawn. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 84 White *lily-blooms 1877 Bryant *Poems, Sella* 344 She laid The light-brown tresses smooth, and in them twined The *lily-buds. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* III 538 Now *lilly bulbes sowe Or sette. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II 309 Her face is *lily-clear—Lily shaped. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 29 The golden bee Is *lily-cradled. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 249 The *lilie croppes on and on..He smot of. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 708 His angelis.. with *lely and rose-cronis in hand. 1746 J. Warton *Ode to Fancy* 55 Nodding their *lilly-crowned heads. 1826 Hood *'I remember'* 11 The violets and the *lily-cups, Those flowers made of light. 1808 Parkinson *Organic Rem* II. 174 The *Lily Encrinite [described]. 1570 Levins *Manip* 34/13 Y' *Lilygarth, *liletum*. 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 908 It takes the name of Grasse honey, .. *Lilly-honey, Violet-honey, &c., respect being had to those things from which it is collected. 1852 M. H. Perley *Rep. Fisheries New Brunswick* (ed. 2) 187 They [sword-fish] are captured by means of an instrument called a '*lily-iron', from the form of its shaft, or wings, which resemble the leaves of a lily 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Sword-fish lily irons and lances and harpoons 1652 Kirkman *Clerio & Lozia* 23 That Rose and *Lilly-like colour mingled together. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* IV. 143 The lilylike Melissa droop'd her brows 1868 Lowell *Willows* Poet. Wks. (1879) 373/2 A pike lurks balanced 'neath the *lily-pads. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i 1. *Eden* 531 By some cleer River's *lilly-paved side. 1822 Shelley *Fri. Life* 368 O'er *lily-paven lakes. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 211 Tak *lylie rote. 1650 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint, Relapse* 25 Sweet downie thoughts, soft *lilly-shades, calm streams. 1821 J. S. Miller (*title*) A Natural History of the Crinoidea, or *Lily-shaped Animals. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* IV 268 Half-naked lay The *lily shining child. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV 303 To Isles of fragrance, *lily-silver'd vales. 1854 A. Adams, etc *Man. Nat Hist* 334 Pedunculated *Lily-stars (Pentacrinitidæ) 1863 Woolner *My Beautiful Lady* 121 Mid splashing waters, sedge, and lily stars. 1887 Browning *Parleyings* Wks. 1896 II 722/1 Some *lily-strangled pool. 1599 A. M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 254/1 Take *Lillye-water, Rosewater, and water of Mayflowers. *a* 1743 Savage *Employm. of Beauty* 44 The well-rang'd teeth in *lily-whitening rows. 1611 Bible I *Kings* vii. 19 The chapiters .. were of *lillie worke in the porch

b. In plant-names (of little currency): **lily asphodel, daffodil,** names for the genus *Amaryllis*; **lily-bind, -bine** *dial.*, bindweed; †**lily-grass**, Gerarde's name for an aquatic species of corn-flag (*Gladiolus*); **lily hyacinth**, †**jacinth**, the genus *Scilla*, esp. *S. Lilio-hyacinthus*; †**lily leek**, Gerarde's name for Moly; †**lily narcissus**, a proposed name for the tulip; **lily pink**, the genus *Aphyllanthes*; **lily thorn**, the genus *Catesbæa*; **lilyworts**, Lindley's name for the N.O. *Liliaceæ*.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lilio asphodelus*. The common yellow flowered *lilly asphodel. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App 317 Lily Asphodel, *Amaryllis*. 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser III. 244 Snow-white *lily-bines, and light fragile hare-bells. 1733 Miller *Gard Dict., Lilio-narcissus* (is so called, because it resembles both these Plants), *Lily-Daffodil. 1760 J. Lee *Introd Bot.* App 317 Lily Daffodil, *Amaryllis* 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. xxi 27 Water Gladiole hath on the top of every rushie stalke a fine vmble..of small flowers, in fashion of the Lillie of Alexandria, the which it is very like, and therefore I had rather call it *Lillie grasse. *Ibid.* lxx. 97 *Hyacinthus stellatus Lilifolius*, *Lillie Iacinth *Ibid* 98 The *Lillie Hyacinth is called *Hyacinthus Germanicus lilyflorus*, or Germane Hyacinth, taken from the countrie where it naturally groweth wilde. *Ibid.* Table Eng. Names, *Lillie Leeke, that is Moly. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lii. 213 The greater is called both *Tulipia*, and *Tulpian*, and of some *Tulipa*, .. we may call it *Lillynarcissus. 1848 Craig s.v., *Lily pink*, the plant *Aphyllanthes monspeliensis* 1816–20 Green *Univ. Herbal* I 267/2 *Catesbæa Spinosa*, *Lily Thorn. Discovered near Nassau Town in Providence. 1845 Lindley *Sch Bot.* 135 Liliaceæ —*Lilyworts.

B. as *adj.* a. White or fair as a lily; lily-white; lily-like. Also in parasynthetic comb., as *lily-cheeked, -fingered, -handed -wristed* adjs.

15 . *Crt. of Love* 781 And lily forhede had this creature *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* IV. vii. (Arb.) 72 It shall be euen so, by his lily woundes. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iii. 6 He .lickt her lilly hands with fawning tong 1590 Greene *Neuer too Late* (1600) 31 Lilly cheekes whereon beside Buds of roses shew their pride. *c* 1590 — *Fr. Bacon* 1 (1630) A 3, She turn'd her smocke ouer her lilly armes. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent* IV. iv. 160 The ayre hath pinch'd the lilly tincture of her face *a* 1618 Sylvester *Sonn* xxii. Wks (Grosart) II. 325/2 Thy brow Fairer then snow, or the most lilly thing. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Country Life* 246 The lilly-wristed morne. 1649 Dryden *On Death Ld Hastings* 58 Blisters Like rosebuds, stuck in the lily-skin about. 1720 Gay *Sweet William's Farew.* 48 Adieu, she cries! and wav'd her lilly hand *a* 1810 Surtees *Barthram's Dirge* v, They rowed him in a lily-sheet, And bare him to his earth 1847 Tennyson *Princess* Concl. 84 No little lily-handed Baronet he. 1859 — *Elaine* 2 Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* v 69 He was no mere lily fingered idler about town. 1877 Bryant *Poems, Little People of Snow* 110 She saw a little creature, lily-cheeked.

b. Pale, pallid, colourless, bloodless; **lily-livered** *a*, white-livered, cowardly; so **lily-liver**, a 'lily-livered' person.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 337 These Lilly Lips, this cherry nose, These yellow Cowslip cheekes 1605 — *Macb* v. iii. 15 Go pricke thy face, and ouer-red thy feare, Thou Lilly-liuer'd Boy. 1805 Joanna Baillie *Rayner* I. i 9 That plain word Still makes Sebastian, like a squeamish dame, Shrink and look lily-fac'd. 1857 Trollope *Barchester T.* xiv, Surely you will not be so lily-livered as to fall into this trap which he has baited for you 1860 Thackeray *Roundabout Papers* xii. (1869) 130 When people were yet afraid of me .. I always knew that I was a lily-liver.

Hence **Li·lyfy** *v. trans.*, to make lily-like.

1866 Reade *Griff. Gaunt* (1887) 109 The full moon's silvery beams shone on her rose-like cheeks and lilyfied them

Li·ly-flower. The flower of the (white) lily; *occas* the heraldic fleur-de-lis.

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 25630 (Gött.) Þar þu lay in þi bright boure, Leuedi! quite als lell floure. 1340 *Ayenb* 230 My lemman is ase þe lylye amang þe þornes.. þis lilye flour lokeþ his uayrhede amang þe þornes of uondingges of þe ulesse. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 161 A garlond .. of rose leuys Stekid al with lylye flourys newe. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xii. 91 Þe lelly floure full faire of hewe. 1618 Webster *Wh. Devil* v. Stage Direction La *marg.*, A pot of lilly flowers. 1833 Tennyson *Œnone* 94 Poems 56 The smooth-swarded bower, Lustrous with lilyflower.

Li·ly-pot.

1. A flower-pot with a lily growing in it; a representation of this, commonly occurring as a symbolic accessory in pictures of the Annunciation, and hence frequent as a religious emblem.

1540 *Invent. Ch. Goods* in *Gentl. Mag. Libr., Ecclesiology* 157 A single vestment of white damask imbroidred with lily pots 1578–9 *New Year's Gifts* in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) II. 251 A lylly pot of agathe, a lylly flower going owte of it garnesshed with roses of rubyes. 1898 *Archæol. Jrnl.* LV. 172 On the brass of Bishop Andreas at Posen, dated 1479, .. the lily-pot forms the central upright band of the episcopal mitre

2. An ornamental vase imitating the 'lily-pot' of sacred art; in the early 17th c. app. *spec.* a tobacco-jar.

1620 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. iii, He keepes it [Tobacco] in fine Lilly pots, that open'd, Smell like conserue of Roses, or French Beanes. *c* 1618 Fletcher *Q Corinth* II. iv, *Vintner*: Look into the Lilly-pot. *a* 1658 Brome *Weeding Covent-Gard* II. ii. (1658) 34 *Vint.* Y'are welcome, Gentlemen, take up the lillie-pot.

b. *Her.* (See quot.; the use seems incorrect.)

1780 Edmondson *Her.* II. Gloss., *Lily-pot* see Covered Cup.

†3. A size of writing paper distinguished by the 'lily-pot' as a water-mark. *Obs.*

1589 G. Harvey *Pierce's Supererog.* (1592) 138 Stationers .. find more gain in the lillypot blank than in the lilly-pot Euphued

Lily-white, *a.* (Stress variable.) Also 4 **luly-**. White as a lily.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* vii 30 Lylie-whyt hue is that reveth me mi rest 13 *E E Allit P.* B. 977 Loth & þo luly whit his lefly two dejter. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 16 Heo was . Loueliche & lilie whit. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I Prol 453 In loifing of thir ladyis lilly quhyte. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iii 26 A silken Camus lilly whight. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* I. xi, Cherry Cheeks, small Lily-white Hands. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII 280 As to despotism, your lily-white hands must never touch it. 1820 Scott *Abbot* VII, With . ten lily-white groats in his pouch.

b. as *sb.* (*a*) Lily-white colour. †(*b*) *Old Cant.* A chimney-sweep.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lilly white*, a Chimney-sweeper 1713 *Eng. Gratitude* 7 See how my Flowers are . dy'd in Lilly-white or Rosy-red.

So †**Lily-whited** *a.* in same sense; hence **Lily-whiteness.**

1560 Phaer *Æneid* IX (1562) Ee iij, Some lylywhyted swan. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Apr. xxii, Psyche, all in lily-whiteness veil'd.

Lim, obs form of Limb, Lime *sb.*[1], Limn.

Lima (lī·mă), the name of the capital of Peru, used *attrib.* in the following names of products of that locality: **Lima bark**, the bark of certain species of *Cinchona*; a kind of Peruvian bark; **Lima bean**, *Phaseolus lunatus*; see also quot. 1858; **Lima-wood**, a kind of Brazil-wood.

1834 M. G. Lewis *Jrnl W. Ind.* 152 The Lima Bean is said to be more like a pea than a bean 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Lima Bark*, common name for the *Cinchona pallida*, or pale Peruvian bark. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Lima-bean*, the *Phaseolus Limensis*, an esteemed kind of pulse cultivated in the tropics; the perennial kidney-bean, *P. perennis* 1864 Craig, Suppl., *Lima-wood* is a fine kind of Nicaragua wood, produced in South America 1886 A. H. Church *Food Grains Ind.* 155 The Lima or Duffin bean.. is cultivated almost everywhere throughout India.

†**Limace.** *Obs rare.* [a. F. *limace* (:—L. **limācea*) slug, formerly also shell-snail, or ad. L. *līmāc-em, līmāx* slug, snail.] A shell-snail.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr* (W. de W. 1495) I xlviii. 93 a/2 His skynne was as harde as the shelle of a lymace. 1592 Lodge *Enphues Shadow* (1882) 32 The Limace stayeth what shee toucheth.

Limaceous (ləimē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *līmāc-, līmāx* slug, snail + -eous (cf. -aceous).] Pertaining to slugs or snails; snail-like; also, in mod. use, pertaining to the genus *Limax* of slugs.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Limaceous*, snaily, snail like. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Limaceus.*. Applied by Mencke to a Family..of the *Gasteropoda cœlopnœa*, having the *Limax* for their type: limaceous. 1861 Wilson & Geikie *Mem E. Forbes* XIV. 490 Delicacies suited to the limaceous appetite. [In mod. Dicts.]

Limacian (ləimē·ʃiăn). *Zool.* [f. L. *līmāc-* Limax + -ian. Cf. F. *limacien.*] A limacid or slug.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 485/1 Lamarck . concludes by comprehending under his *Limaciens* the .. five genera *Onchidium, Parmacella, Limax, Testacella*, and *Vitrina*.

Limacid (lə·măsid). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Limacid-æ*, f. Limax: see -id.] A gastropod of the family *Limacidæ*; a slug. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Limaciform (ləimæ·sifɔm), *a.* [f. L. *līmāc-, līmāx* slug, snail + -(i)form.] Having the form of a slug; limaceous.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 185 It is probable that the other limaciform larvæ are similarly circumstanced. 1851–6 Woodward *Mollusca* 197 *Clenta*] *Cocksii*, Animal limaciform, back elevated.

Limacin (lə·măsin). *Chem.* [ad. F. *limacine*, f. L. *līmāc-* Limax: see -in.] (See quot.)

1865 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 696 *Limacin*, a substance

obtained by Braconnot .. from the garden-snail (*Limax agrestis*).

Limacine (lɔiˈmăsəin, -in), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *Limacinæ* (see below), f. L. *līmāc-*, *līmāx* slug: see -INE.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to the sub-family *Limacinæ* or family *Limacidæ* of land-snails, typified by the genus *Limax*; limaceous. **b.** *sb.* A slug of the sub-family *Limacinæ* or family *Limacidæ* (Cent. Dict.).

1868 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Limacine*, viscous or slimy, like a snail.

Limacinean (lɔiməsiˈnɪăn). [f. mod.L. *Limacinea*, f. L. *līmāc-* (see prec.) + -AN.] In De Blainville's classification, a slug belonging to the third family, *Limacinea*, of his *Pulmobranchiata*.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 485/1 The second section of the Limacineans of M. de Blainville, or those which have the border of the mantle enlarged into a species of buckler.

Limacinid (lɔiməˈsinid). [f. mod.L. *Limacinid-æ*: see -ID.] A pteropod of the family *Limacinidæ*, typified by the genus *Limacina*.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Limacoid (lɔiˈmăkoid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *Limacoid-ea*, f. L. *līmāc-*, *līmāx* slug: see -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to the *Limacoidea*, a family of gastropods typified by the genus *Limax*. **b.** *sb.* A slug of the family *Limacoidea*.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Limacoides*, .. applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus, and Carus to an Order (*Limacoidea*, more correctly *Limacoides*) of the *Enthelmintha*, comprehending the intestinal flat worms which have some resemblance to the *Limaces* or slugs: limacoid.

‖ **Limaçon** (lɪmasoñ). Also 6 li-, lymasson. [Fr = shell-snail, spiral staircase, snail-wheel, etc., f. *limace* (see LIMACE).]

†**1.** A kind of military manœuvre. [So in OFr.]

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl* 1 68 You shall bring them in this proportion of a ring, otherwise called a limasson. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 207 To the end they may assure themselues the better, it is necessarie they make Lymassons when they are in simple and single aray

2 (See quot.; some Dicts. give the sense as Eng.)

1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV 315/2 The Univalve Shells, as they were then [1757] called, or as Adanson denominates them, the *Limaçons*.

3. *Math.* (See quot. 1877.)

1874 SYLVESTER in *Proc Roy. Institt.* VII. 186 *note*, The Limaçon of Pascal 1877 CAYLEY in *Encycl Brit* VI 723/1 A form which presents itself is when two ovals, one inside the other, unite, so as to give rise to a cruciode—in default of a better name this may be called, after the curve of that name, a limaçon 1879 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* (ed. 3) 44 In like manner on the radius vector to a fixed circle from a fixed point on it a portion of fixed length is taken on either side of the circle The curve is called Pascal's limaçon.

4. A metallic gimp (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1893).

Limail, lemel (lɪˈmēl). Now only *techn.* Forms: 4-5 limail(le, lymail(le, ayl(e, lemaille, 5 limayle, lymayll, 6 limall, 7 limaile, limmell, 9 lemel, *Sc* lummle. [a. F. *limaille*, f. *limer*:—L. *līmāre* to file.] Metal filings

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom Prol.* & *T* 1267 An Ounce .. Of siluer lemaille. 14 .. *Voc.* in Wr Wulcker 592/45 *Limatorium*, lytarge or lymayle. 1460–70 *Bk Quintessence* 9 If ȝe wole not make lymayl of gold, þanne make þerof a sotil þinne plate. 1555 W WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. i. 115 Limall of golde. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew* (1660) 105 Take Limmell of Gold, Silver, Lattin, Copper, Iron [etc.]. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Lummle*, the filings of metal. 1893 *B'ham Gaz.* 12 Jan 3/3 The waste comprised wire-ends, called gold scrap, and gold dust, called lemel.

‖ **Liman** (lɪmāˈn). [Russian ЛИМАНЪ estuary; applied to the salt-marshes at the mouths of the Dnieper (cf. Turkish *liman* harbour, mod Gr. λιμανι, ? Gr. λιμήν).] (See quots.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Liman*, a shallow narrow lagoon, at the mouth of rivers, where salt is made 1859 RAWLINSON *Herod* III iv. lii. 48 *note*, The word in the Greek is rather 'marsh' than 'lake', and the liman of the Dniepr is in point of fact so shallow as almost to deserve the name. 1879 WEBSTER Suppl., *Liman*, the deposit of slime at the mouth of a river.

Limasson, obs. form of LIMAÇON.

†**Limate**, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *limāt-*, ppl. stem of *līmāre*, f. *līma* file.] To file. 1721 in BAILEY.

Limation (lɔiˈmēʃən). Now *rare*. [ad late L. *līmātiōn-em*, used by Cælius Aurelianus, in sense 'diminishing (of the body)', n. of action f. *līmāre*: see prec.] Filing; *fig.* 'polishing up'.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 272 Limation proper to Metals is a preparation with a file, whereby they yeeld dust for divers uses. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Limation* .. In Surgery, the filing of the Bones, or hard Parts of the Body. 1852 S. R MAITLAND *Eight Ess.* 197 Two years .. during which the new commissioners were employed in the limation of the work [preparation of a book] committed to them.

†**b.** *Astron.* Correction of errors in calculation or observation. *Obs.*

1669 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr Sci. Men* (1841) II. 77 You know how much it may conduce to the limation of astronomy, and the correction of our canons, to have the celestial phænomena accurately observed. 1669 — in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1109 How the Motion of the Moon's Latitudes, which shall need its limations, is to be reform'd.

Limature (lɔiˈmătiŭɪ). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *līmātūra*, f. *līmā-re* to LIMATE: see -URE. Cf. obs F. *limature*.] Metal filings.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 99 Limature of iren. .. Limature of bras. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* VI. iv. 180 Take three or four pounds of the limature of Iron, wash it well [etc.]. 1721 in BAILEY. (In mod. Dicts, which, however, give as the first sense 'The act of filing', without quot. or reference.)

‖ **Limax** (lɔiˈmæks). Pl. **limaces** (lɔiməˈsīz). [L. *līmāx* snail, slug.]

1. The typical genus of the *Limacidæ* or slugs; a member of this genus, a slug.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVIII. lxx. (1495) 825 Limax .. hathe that name for he bredith in lyme other of slyme 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Limax*, a Snail without a Shell, a Dew Snail, a Slug. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist Anim.* 87 The body of the Limax is of a figure approaching to cylindric. *Ibid*, *Limax ater*, the black Limax. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* III. 31 *Limax Rufus*, L. (the Red Limax) *Ibid* 32 These Mollusca closely resemble the common Limaces. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 103 Some of the limaces lower themselves to the ground by a thread.

2. (See quot.; the sense is recognized as Eng. in some modern Dicts.)

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 484/1 Linnæus uses the word Limax to designate the soft parts of most of the genera of his (*Vermes*) *Testacea*.

Limb (lim), *sb.*[1] Forms: *sing.* 1–8 **lim**, 3–4 **leome, leme, lime**, 3–7 **lym**, 4–6 **lyme, lymme**, (5 **leyme**), 6–7 **limme, limbe**, 6– **limb** *pl* 1 **limu, leomu**, -o, -a, *Northumb.* **lioma**, 1–3 **lime**, (2 **leoman**), 2–3 **limen, lemen**, 3 **leome(n, lumen**, (**lemman**), **leomes**; also 2– regularly inflected in -*s*. [OE. *lim* str. neut. = ON. *lim-r* str. masc. (Sw., Da. *lem*):—OTeut. type **limo-*; according to Kluge from a root **lī-* in OTeut. **lipu-* LITH *sb.*; cf. also Lith. *lémů* (:—**loimen-*) trunk, stature.]

1. Any organ or part of the body. *Obs* exc. *dial*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I 274 Gif an lim bið untrum, ealle ða oðre ðrowiað mid þam anum. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2023 Naked o þat lime lai he þat man think mast scham to see a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi 9 A man has na lym þat he is warere wiþ þan wiþ his eghe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 195 We sighe .. a mayde .. i torned into a man, and was i-berded anon, and anoon hadde alle lymes as a man schulde haue [L *barbamque et cetera virilia produxisse*.] 1398 — *Barth De P. R* III. xvii (Tollem. MS.) Þe lyme of syȝte [L *organum visus*]. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* v, The lymmes of generacion were shewed manyfestly. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 166 Self is ouerspread in all the lims and faculties of thy body and soule. 1680 *W. Cornw Gloss* s.v. *Limb*, 'Your daughter looks well'. 'No, she's but slight, her face is her best limb'.

2. A part or member of an animal body distinct from the head or the trunk, e.g a leg, arm, wing.

971 *Blickl Hom* 13 Þa clænan leomu þære halgan fæmnan 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an 1137 (Laud MS.) [Hi] þrengde þe man þær inne ðet him bræcon alle þe limes. c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 23 Þu sunegest mid summe of þisse limen ofter þenne þu scoldest c 1205 LAY. 19501 Sa me scal lacnien his leomes þat beoð sare. a 1225 *Leg Kath* 252 Leomen buten liue. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I 6/164 þe strenche him failede in is limes 13 *Gaw & Gr. Kn*t 139 His lyndes & his lymes so longe & so grete 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 385 Off lymmys he wes weill maid c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol* 32 Oute old lemes mowe wel been vnweelde c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3762 A large man of lenght with limis full brode c 1440 *York Myst* XXVIII. 21 My lymmys are heuy as any leede 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI iii, He felle amonge the serpentys, & euery beest took hym by a lymme 1508 FISHER *7 Penit Ps* cxlii. Wks. (1876) 239 Beddes to refreshe theyr wery lymmes 1558 G. CAVENDISH *Poems* (1825) II 80 *The Earle of Surrey*, In dewe proportion she [nature] wrought hathe every lyme (*rimes*, tyme, clyme] 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 41 Their weake limmes and failing ioyntes 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* II. Disc XIII 163 He made crooked limmes become straight 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 37 This will stop the bleeding of an amputated Limb. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. XX, His trembling limbs their aid refuse. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat* iv. 152 A vertebrate animal may exist without limbs, as we see in most serpents

fig 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 417 There is. no birde that flyeth with one winge, no loue that lasteth with one lym. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 728 Through the three Regions, Naturall, Vitall & Animal, we haue carried our Story. it followeth now that we prosecute our History vnto the Limmes. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq* iv. 10 The very body of Antichristianism, with the distinct Limbs and Articulations thereof

b. = LEG. Now only (esp. *U.S.*) in mock-modest or prudish use.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) lxvi. 175 Summe han here Armes or here Lymes alle to broken, and somme the sydes 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 182 Thy hanchis hirklis, with hukebanis harth and haw, Thy laithly lymis ar lene as ony treis. ? a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 316 The hingand brayis on adir syde Scho powtterit with hir lymmis wyde. a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* iv, His lymis wer lyk two rokkis. 17.. RAMSAY *Scribblers Lash'd* 116 If Nellie's hoop be twice as wide As her two pretty limbs can stride. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 1st Air iv, I lastly was with Curtis, among the floating batt'ries, And there I left for witness an arm and a limb. 1837 S. KNOWLES *Love Chase* II. i Dram. Wks. 1856 II. 15 I'll show a limb with any of them! Silks I'll wear, nor keep my legs in cases more! 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. 1. II. 245, I am not so particular as some people are, for I know those who always say limb of a table, or limb of a piano-forte. 1858 *Pittsburg Chron.* June (Bartlett), The poor brute [a horse] fell .. fracturing his limb. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* vii. 61) 83 'A bit of the wing, Roxy, or the—under limb?'

†**c.** *pl.* The pieces of a suit of armour.

1631 DAVENANT *Gondibert* I. VI. xliv, Some, who once were steadfast foot, .. snatch those limbs which only horsemen wore.

d. Phrases. *Life and limb*, †*limb and lith*, †*limb and head*, †*limb and bone*, *limb and carcase*, *limb and wind*, expressions intended to refer inclusively to all the bodily faculties employed in certain connexions. †*Limb and land*, body or life and property. †*Ilk(a) limb*, *ich a limb*, used advb. in sense 'in every limb, in every part of the body, all over'. *To tear* or *pull* (one) *limb from limb.*

c 1205 LAY. 702 Ȝe sculen habben lif & leomen [c 1275 lime]. *Ibid.* 2817 He hehte hælden grið & frið vppe leome & vppe lif a 1300 *Cursor M* 24619 Sua lam in lime and lith. c 1300 *Havelok* 2555 Als he louede leme or lif a 1330 *Roland & V.* 493 He bi-held him ich a lim 1362 LANGL. *P Pl.* A. v 81 Bope his lyf and his leome was lost þorw my tonge c 1430 *Hymns Virg* 43 Saue þee harmelees, lyme & heed. c 1440 *York Myst* xix. 2 Peyne of lyme and lande, Stente of youre steuenes stoute. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* v. 26 He is blyssyd, ich a lym 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxvi 62 He had pyte of hem and yaf hem lyf and lymme a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 132 That their lifes and lymmes should be saved. 1567 *Satir Poems Reform.* xi. 23 Lym nor lyth I may not steir. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* v (1608) 71 That Duke whose name alone Hath made great warriours quake both lim and bone. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks 1883–4 V 297 Hee will.. tear him limbe from limbe, but hee will extract some capitall confession from him. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 120 Of able Body, sound of Limb and Wind 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II iii (1840) 51 They pulled down their houses, and pulled them.. limb from limb 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* II, The traveller.. examined him in limb and carcass. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Nov 16/2 Young men, strong of limb and wind.

3. In uses originally *fig.* (cf. MEMBER).

a. A member (e.g. of the church as 'the body of Christ', of Christ, of Antichrist); a branch or section; an element or component part. *Obs.* exc. in nonce-uses, with distinct reference to a metaphorical 'body'.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 276 Ge sindon Cristes lichama and leomu. [c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 27 Hie sculen bien mine lemen, and ich here heaued a 1225 *Ancr R.* 360 Nis God ure heaued, and we alle his limes?] c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E E T S) 23 Ȝef þat þou art A lyme of holy cherche. 1340 *Ayenb* 182 Þe kueades þet byeþ ine þise wordle þet byeþ þe lemes of antikrist. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 412 God haþ ordeyned dyuerse lemes of hooly chirche. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* P 62 Ye were the children of God, and lymme of the regne of God 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos* (Palfr) 91 In the soules of men is ingenerate a limbe of science, which with the mixture of a terrestriall substance is darkened 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 19 His Christian brethren, whom he heareth alsoo to be the lymmes of Christ. 1565 JEWEL *Def Apol.* (1611) 402 Your Schoolemasters and you are a limme of Antichrist. c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* I xvi 1, All lands, the lymms of earthy round. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* v. lxviii § 9 A part of the house of God, a limme of the visible church of Christ. 1607 HIERON *Wks* I. 115 The whole order thereof in euery part and limme set downe in His eternall wisedome and prouidence 1661 MARVELL *Corr* XXV. Wks 1872–5 II. 61 So considerable a body in yourselves and so honourable a limb of the towne 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr* Pref b 3 b, Fletcher was a Limb of Shakespear 1773 BURKE *Corr* (1844) I 441, I never can forget that I am an Irishman I think I would shed my blood, rather than see the limb I belong to oppressed 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* II (1856) 22 Our little corps of officers including that non-effective limb, the doctor 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I VI 83 An army is but the limb of a nation.

b. † *The devil's* or *the fiend's limb*, *limb of the devil*, *of Satan*, *of hell*: an agent or scion of the evil one; an imp of Satan; hence, a mischievous wicked person (now *dial.*). †So also *thieves' limb.*

971 *Blickl. Hom* 33 Cuþ is þæt se awyrgda gast is heafod ealra unrihtwisra dæda, swylce unrihtwise syndon deofles leomo. c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I. 78/20 Zaroen and Arphaxat þat þe deueles limes were a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* III. 1 Many, þat is, fendes & þe fendes lymmys, rises agayns me. c 1350 *St Mary Magd* 212 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg* (1881) 83 A, lym of Satenas, þi sire! c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 109 þe deuelis lymis maden discencion. ayenst hem. 1434 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 435 A disciple and lyme of the feende called the Pucelle. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 2763 Judas yt thevis lymme. a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 189/a Such a vyllayne, and lymme of yᵉ deuell. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 201 The gift of regeneration, which is that whereby a man, of a limme of Sathan, is made a member of Christ. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 45 He hath made many black limbs of hell fair saints in heaven. 1660 DICKSON *Job* x. Sel. Writ. (1845) I. 71 Ye may as well say, 'I am naturally a devil's limb'. 1833 J. S. SANDS *Poems* 86 (E. D D) Divide my game, ye devil's limbs!

c. Hence *limb* alone is used for: A mischievous person (now applied mostly to children); a young imp or rascal. *colloq*

1625 B JONSON *Staple of N.* III. Intermeane (1631) 49, I had it from my maid Joane Heare-say 'shee had it from a limbe o' the schoole, shee saies, a little limbe of nine yeere old. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict*, *Limb*, .. sometimes 'tis a Term of Reproach, signifying a Scold, or very turbulent Woman. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II Wks 1799 I 269 Ah, Foote's a precious limb! Old Nick will soon a football make of him! 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxii, Now listen, you young limb. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx, 'See there!.. don't that show she's a limb?' 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Transl.* 7 He was what nurses call a 'limb'.

d. *Limb of the law*: a derisive name for a legal functionary of any kind, e.g. a lawyer, a police officer. Also occas. *Limb of the bar*: a barrister.

1730 *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 35 He is a Limb of the Law and will be over here [at York] at our Assizes. 1753 *School of Man* 149 There's another Limb of the Law starting from his bed to peruse a case recommended to him. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III Wks. 1799 II. 92 Well said, my young limb of the law. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. v P 7 A limb of the law, who had hitherto taken us under his protection. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 260 As a limb of the Bar, I with honour renown 'em.

†**e.** applied to things. *Obs.*

1593 Q ELIZ. *Boeth.* III pr. x. 64 What tho' all these good thinges, sufficiency, powre, all be but lyms of blissidnes. *c* 1640 *New Serm. of newest fashion* (1877) 37 That Heathenish Structure the lim of Idolatry Cheapside Crosse 1662 *Merry Drollery* I. 2 But she a Babe of grace. Thought kissing a disgrace A Limbe of prophanation In that place.

4. Transferred senses.

a. A main branch of a tree.

Beowulf 97 (Gr.) Se ælmihtiga gefrætwade foldan sceatas leomum and leafum 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI lxxxiii 764 His [the cedar's] limmes and branches be long and stretched out. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort* Jan (1706) 5 In taking off an whole Branch or Limb, cut close to the Stem. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xx (1840) 354 A large limb of the tree 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 114 Giant shadows trenched the frosty ground From bole and limb. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S Co* 271 Elms are often stripped to make the timber .. free from the great branches called 'limbs'

b. In various uses, chiefly of material things and more or less technical: A projecting section of a building, e.g. the outworks of a castle; one of the four branches composing a cross; a member or clause of a sentence, or the like; a spur of a mountain range; one of the pieces which compose the lock of a gun.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* I. *Hist Scot* 477/1 They wanne the lims of the house vpon them, forcing the capitayne to retire within the dongeon 1577-87 *Ibid* III. 593/1 After that all the lymmes of the Castell had beene reuersed and throwne downe, they kept the maister Tower. 1609 HIERON *Wks* I 411 Now followeth that limme of the prayer, which concernes the man. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* I 3 b, I haue heard you say, giuing my brother sucke, Hee tooke the Crucifix betweene his hands, And broke a limbe off 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 97 A carpenter's square, having a spirit-level fixed upon one of its Limbs 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* III viii, A slender crosslet The shaft and limbs were rods of yew. 1832 J HODGSON in Raine *Mem* (1858) II 258 The outer gateway and court which stood on the most northerly limb of the hill. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Jrnls* (1872) I 20 There is a spiral stair case within one of its [an arch's] immense limbs. 1859 *Musketry Instruct* III 11 Name the limbs of the lock, and the other principal parts of the rifle 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xv 355 In another limb of the same sentence 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) II x 515 A short eastern limb, ending in an apse, contained the high altar 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* V 845 So great an increase of arterial pressure as to rupture a limb of the aortic valve

†**c.** [tr. med.L. *membrum.*] An estate, etc. dependent on another. *Obs.*

[1442 in Madox *Formul Anglic* (1702) 147 Manerium de Raskell cum omnibus suis membris & pertinenciis suis.] 1605-47 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* in *Worcs Hist Soc. Proc* III 403 Thys chappell is a lym of Suckley, havinge neyther buryall nor Armes. *Ibid.* 405 Escelie, Wolscote and Wolaston are but lyms of the Manor of Swineford.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *limb arch, -bone, -ease, -muscle, -nerve, -vessel*; *limb-numbing, -strewn* adjs.; †**limb-broken** *a.*, affected with hernia, ruptured; **limb-girdle** *Anat.* (see GIRDLE *sb.*[1] 4 b), **limb-guard**, defensive armour for the arm or leg; **limb-length** *advb phr.*, with limbs stretched out to their full length; †**limb-lifter**, a fornicator, †**limb-take** *a.*, crippled. Also LIMB-MEAL.

1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Vertebr. Dissect* 102 The general arrangement of the skeleton; its *limb arches and limbs 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 6 The strength and lightness of the *limb-bones 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII xix. (Tollem. MS.), It helep hem at þe beste þat beþ *lyme broke [ed 1535 limme broken L. *herniosis*] 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I 6 Longing for *limb-ease, and tooth motion 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 33 Possessed of no functional limbs nor *limb-girdles. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm* VIII (1874) 125 At this time [*c* 1350] the *limb-guards were made to enclose the limbs within back and front pieces, hinged and buckled together. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* VII 211 Where the Bacchantes lie *limb-length beneath the silver-firs 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 33 Better might they say them selues to be perfect *Limme lifters for teaching the trickes of euery strumpet 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam Love* V. iii, Abroad thou'rt like a stone horse, you old limb lifter 1611 FLORIO, *Leuante*, a lim lifter, an vp-taker, a bold pilfrer 1898 P. MANSON *Trop Diseases* XIV. 241 Atrophied *limb-muscles. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* III 309 The sweat-nerves, although ultimately in the *limb-nerves, do not leave the cervical or lumbar regions of the cord in the anterior roots of these nerves 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II 1 III. *Furies* 173 The stifning Carpese, th'eyes-foe Hemlock stinking, *Limb-numming belching, and the sinew-shrinking Dead laughing Apium. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* V. 101 Amid the horrors of the *limb-strewn field. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 106 Brute beestis cherisshe vp theyr kynde thoughe they be *lymtake, or be nummed. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. 333 All the larger *limb-vessels must also be simultaneously affected.

Limb (lim), *sb.*[4] Also 6-7 **lymb(e, limbe,** (7 **lembe**). [ad. L. *limb-us* hem, border, edge, fringe, zodiac, or F. *limbe* (= It., Sp., Pg. *limbo*). Cf. LIMBUS, LIMBO.]

†**1.** *Sc.* = LIMBO 1, LIMBUS 1. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 492 (1888) 18 For sawles fro helles Lymbe shuld passe maugre thaire foos. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 92 The Lymb of faderis auld, With *Lymbus puerorum*. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 360 That was the Lymbe, In the quhilk did remaine Our Fore-fatheris, because Adam offendit. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 8 The fatheris, quha war abyddand, in the limbe and place of rest. 1600 J. HAMILTON *Facile Traictise* X 3, To hyd the deliuerance of the patriarches and vthers Iust men, in the auld law out of the lymbe of the fathers. 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed 3) X. s.v. *Limb, Limbus*. The limb of the patriarchs... The limb of infants dying without baptism.

†**2.** A border or edging. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXX. (1645) 321 There must appeare at the bottom of the paper, a Lembe of deepe blew

3. In scientific use; The edge or boundary of a surface. **a.** *gen*

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721) 209 The violet and blue at the exterior Limbs of each Ring, and the red and yellow at the interior. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 501 Their ears are lacerated, separating the border or cartelaginous limb. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 268 *Disk*, the middle of a surface. *Limb*, the circumference. *Margin*, the extreme sides. 1831 *Literary Gaz* 15 Jan 40/3 The points thus formed being carefully marked on the limb of the circle, the intervals are then subdivided [etc.].

b. The graduated edge of a quadrant or similar instrument.

1593 FALE *Dialling* 50 b, The 63d. 30m of the limbe of the Quadrant. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* VII xx. (1636) 677 The limbe of the Mariners Astrolabe is traced .. with three Circles, making two spaces to containe therein the degrees and numbers of altitude. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 715 b, The Limb of the Quadrant is divided into 90 .. Degrees. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 34 Mark down the Degrees and Minutes shewn on the Limb. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 154.

c. The edge of the disk of a heavenly body, esp. of the sun and moon.

a 1677 HALE *Prim Orig. Man* IV VIII 364 The perception of Sense judgeth, the Limb of the Heavenly Horizon to be contiguous to the Earth. 1726 tr *Gregory's Astron.* I 39 The Eastern Limb of the Moon will first cover the Western of the Sun, and the Western of the Moon will last uncover the Eastern Limb of the Sun. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) I 305 When astronomers, in describing an eclipse, talk of the shadow of the earth touching the outer limb of the moon. 1818 WOODHOUSE *Astron* XI 90 The lower limb of the Sun when setting 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 301 Similar prominences were seen about the sun's limb 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. IX, The sun's lower limb was just free of the hill

d. *Bot.* The lamina or expanded portion of a monopetalous corolla, of a petal or sepal. Also, the lamina or blade of a leaf.

1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict*, *Limb*, among the Florists, 'tis the Edge of Leaves, Flowers, &c 1760 J. LEE *Introd Bot* I III (1765) 7 One Petal, it consists of two Parts, viz. the Limb, or upper Part, which usually spreads wider 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl* I 6 The upper large part of the petal is termed the limb, and the lower the claw. 1872 OLIVER *Elem Bot.* I VII. 85 In a gamopetalous corolla .. the lower united portion is called the tube, the free divisions, which indicate the number of parts cohering, the limb.

e. *Zool.* In trilobites (see quot.).

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* VI 258 The limb, or lateral area on either side [of the glabellum] answers to a thoracic *pleuron*. *Ibid.* 259 The limb is thus divided into two parts—one fixed, attached to the glabellum, the other separable . . on which the eye is placed.

Limb (lim), *v.* [f. LIMB *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To pull limb from limb; to dismember. Also with *up*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., As the one had wrackt and limm'd my thoughts so had the other nipt in my soul and shrivell'd up my thoughts. 1693 SMALRIDGE *Jul Cæsar* in *Dryden's Plutarch* IV. 482 They ran up and down the city, to find out the men, and limb them. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *To limb*, to pull limb from limb 1885 IROMHOLT *Aurora Borealis* I 172 The intestines being taken out, the trunk is limbed up each joint being skilfully dissected 1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept 7/1 As to hearing the defendant threaten to 'limb' the complainant

†**2.** *refl.* To provide oneself with limbs *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI 352 As they please, They Limb themselves, and colour, shape or size Assume, as likes them best.

Limb, obs form of LIMN.

Limbachite (li·mbăχəit). *Min.* [Named by A. Frenzel, 1873, from *Limbach* in Saxony, its locality: see -ITE.] 'A hydrous silicate of aluminum and magnesium, resembling cerolite' (A. H. Chester *Dict Min* 1896).

1882 DANA *Man. Min. & Lithol.* 309

Limbate (li·mbĕit), *a. Biol.* [ad. late L. *limbāt-us*, f. *limbus* LIMB *sb.*[2], LIMBUS.] Of a part or organ: Having a limb or border; bordered; *Bot.* said esp. of a flower having an edging of a different colour from the rest.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 291 *Limbate*, when the disk is surrounded by a margin of a different colour. 1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* Gloss., *Limbate*, having a colored or dilated surface 1866 *Treas. Bot*, *Limbate*, having one colour, surrounded by an edging of another. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot* 418/2 *Limbate*, bordered.

Limbation (limbē·ʃən). *Biol.* [f. prec.: see -ATION.] The formation of a border; a border distinguished by colour or structure.

1881 H. B. BRADY in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* Jan. 59 Sutures limbate, the limbation taking the form of raised beads. 1894 in GOULD *Illustr Dict. Med.*

Limbeck (li·mbek), *sb. arch.* Forms: 4 **lambyke**, 5-6 **lembike, -byke**, 6 **lembyck, -beck, lymbeke**, 6-7 **lim-, lymbeck(e, -bique**, 7 **limbek, -bic(ke**, 6-9 **limbec(k.** [aphetized f. ALEMBIC.] = ALEMBIC.

c 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæologia* XXX. 409 Lambyke. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 11 Panne putte it in a lembike and distille it at a good fier. 1529 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 277 A lymbeke for stilling of watters. *a* 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 31 The dull drops, that from his purpled bill, As from a limbeck, did adown distill. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 605. 1667 DRYDEN *Secr. Love* I. iii, I feel my Strength each Day and Hour consume, Like Lillies wasting in a Lymbeck's Heat. 1713 POPE *Guardian* No 92 P 4 Like a limbeck that gives you, drop by drop, an extract of the simples in it. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 277 Let the distiller pass it and repass it through his limbecs.

Comb. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. i 16 An engine, which limbecklike extracted sweet water out of the brackish Ocean.

b. *fig.*

1593 LODGE *Phillis* (1875) 54 My loue doth serue for fire, my hart the fornace is, The aperries of my sighes augment the burning flame, The Limbique is mine eye that doth distill the same. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 3 What my sad eye Distils from Lymbeck of a bleeding Hart. 1605 SHAKS. *Mac.* I. vii. 67 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule XIV § 29 (1676) 372 The remaining part [of the books of the Fathers] have passed through the limbecks and strainers of Hereticks [etc.]. 1840 HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Misery* IX, The waters that down her visage rilled Were drops of unrectified spirit distilled From the Limbeck of Pride and Vanity 1887 *Athenæum* 20 Aug 243/2 There are [in the translation] French forms of expression .. which ought to have been passed through the limbeck.

†**Li·mbeck,** *v. Obs.* [f. the sb. Cf. OF. *lambiguer* (16th c.), It. *lambiccare*.]

1. *trans* To treat as in an alembic; to subject to the process of distillation or extraction of essence, etc. Chiefly *fig.*; esp. to rack or fatigue (the brain) in the effort to extract ideas.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 162 Where the greater doe nothing but limbicke their braines in the Arts of Alchymy and Ballancing 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II. 50 Wasting my wits, and Limbeking my braines, without drawing any iuice or substance thence at all. *a* 1652 BROME *Songs*, etc (1661) 255 His Patients grow impatient, and the fear Of death, lymbeck'd their bodies into tears. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves, Diuc Eccl* II 11 (1677) 346 And when he had try'd and Lymbeck'd all, the spirit and Extract comes forth, Vanity, Vexation.

2 To distil or extract (an essence, etc.) as by an alembic

1598 FLORIO, *Lambicare*, to distill, to limbecke 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 139 The springhead, where Crystall is Lymbeckt all the yeere 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koivn* Diat III. 140 The quintessence to be limbeck'd and distilled [etc.].

Hence **Li·mbecked** *ppl a*, **Li·mbecking** *vbl sb.*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco battered* 233 The stench and Stuff Extracted from their limbeckt Lips and Nose. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 18 Metaphysicall Limbeckings.

Limbed (limd), *a.* Also 4-5 **i-limed, ilymed.** [f. LIMB *sb* + -ED[2].] Having limbs. Nearly always with adv. or adj prefixed, as *well-limbed, straight-limbed*

c 1320 *Cast Love* 624 Hose now I-seȝe heere A child þat riht I-limed nere, þat þreo ffeet and þreo honden beere 1412-20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* I. v, So well Ilymed and compact by measure Well growe on heyght and of good stature. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 105 Thinhabitantes are well lymmed and proportioned 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann* I XIII (1622) 26 The Cheruscians being a great limmed people. 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX XVIII (1623) 898 Little of stature, ill-limmed, and crook backed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII 456 Innumerous living Creatures, perfet formes, Limb'd and full grown 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* II 231 Strong limb'd and stout, and to the Wars inclin'd 1748 *Anson's Voy* III V 339 These Indians are a bold well-limbed people 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 173 It was a colt about two years old, well grown, finely limbed 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 4 A man straight-limbed, and sinewy in frame.

Limbekill, obs. form of LIME-KILN.

†**Limbelite.** *Min. Obs.* [Named (*limbilite*) by H. B. de Saussure, 1794, from Limburg, its locality: see -LITE.] A synonym of chrysolite.

1837 DANA *Min.* 335 The minerals Chusite and Limbelite of Saussure, from the volcanic district of Limbourg, appear to be decomposed varieties of this species [Chrysolite] 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 696

Limber (li·mbəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **lymor(e**, 5-6 **lymour**, 6 **lymowr, lym(m)er**, *Sc.* **lymnar**, 6-7, 9 **limmer**, 9 **limber.** [Of obscure origin. The F. *limon* = sense 1 below; the derivative *limonière* means 'the shafts and connected framework of a vehicle'. If the form *lymnar* in Douglas be genuine, it may be an adoption of *limonière*, and perh. the forms *lymour*, etc, though recorded earlier, may be corruptions of this.]

1. The shaft of a cart or carriage. *Obs.* exc *dial.*

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 123 A crouper for the lymour, price iiijs. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* XXXIII, The lymnaris [of the chariot] wer of birneist gold. 1513 — *Æneis* IX. vi 23 The cartis stand with lymowris bendyt strek. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Cortol* (1595) 248 They made him carrie a limmer on his shoulders that is fastened to the Axeltree of a couch [= coach]. 1611 FLORIO, *Timone*, .. the limmer or beame of a Wagon or Waine 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 982 (*Pitcoal*) The rolley horses have a peculiar kind of shafts, commonly made of iron, named limbers, the purpose of which is to prevent the carriage from overrunning them. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Newcastle Terms), *Limmer's*, the shafts by which the horses draw.

†**b.** Short for *limber-horse.*

1632 SHERWOOD, A limmer, *limonier*. *Voyes* a Thill-horse.

2. *Mil.* (In early use *pl.*) The detachable fore part of a gun-carriage, consisting of two wheels and an axle, a pole for the horses, and a frame which holds one or two ammunition-chests. It is attached to the trail of the gun-carriage proper by a hook.

Quot. 1628 seems to be an erroneous explanation.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 84, 1 paire lymores with boltes forlokkes kayes lynces and a taile pynne for the said Curtowe. 1578 Bourne *Invent & Devices* xcvi. 85 The Lymers that the horses doth draw in. 1628 R. Norton *Gunner* lix 130 The sides and Cheekes [of the Carriage] called Limbers. 1801 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 325 A six-pounder, its carriage and limber, and ammunition in the limber box. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xix. 96 Twelve pieces of Field Artillery, with their Carriages and Limbers. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 103 No. 7 attends the limber and serves ammunition.

3. *attrib.*, as (sense 1 b) †*limber croup*, †*hame*, *pillow*; **limber-box, -chest** *Mil*, the ammunition box carried by a limber; **limber-hook** (see quot.); **limber-horse** *dial*, the horse which is placed between the shafts; †**limber-plank** *Mil.* (see quot.); **limber-saddle**, a cart-saddle.

1801 *Limber box [see sense 2]. 1876 Jas. Grant *Hist. India* I. xxiv. 129/1 Wood's field-guns had only five rounds left in the limber-boxes. 1888 *Century Mag.* May 103/2 Some of whom [the enemy], springing nimbly on his *limber-chests, shot down his horses and then his men. 1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in Grose *Antiq. Repert.* (1807) I. 47 *Lymour crowps . *Lymour pilows. 1876 Voyle *Milit. Dict.* (ed 3) s.v. *Limber*, At the back of the limber is an iron hook or pintle, termed a *limber-hook, to which the trail of the gun carriage is attached The limber-hook is stated to have been invented in 1804. 1628 R. Norton *Gunner* lx. 131 The *Limber Planks or sides of the Carriage must be 4 and a halfe, or 5 dyametres broad, one thicke. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 123 For a *lymour sadell price vs; for a payre *lymour hamys garnissht xvijd. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi vii, The flap of a limber saddle rolling up and galling and pinching your calf.

Limber (li·mbəɹ), *sb.*[2] *Naut* [? a corruption of F *lumière* hole, perforation (lit. 'light'), used *Naut* in the same application.]

1. One of a series of holes cut through the floor-timbers on each side of the keelson to form a passage for water to the pump-well.

1626, 1711, etc [see *limber hole, -board* in 2]. 1729 Capt. W. Wrigglesworth *MS. Log-bk of the 'Lyell'* 6 Sept., Cleared the Limbers in the Forehold. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech* 63 See the limbers are clear, and limber boards shipped. 1898 F. T. Bullen *Cruise Cachalot* 326 The ship never made a drop of water more than just sufficient to sweeten the limbers.

2 *attrib.* in spec combinations: **limber-board** (see quots.); **limber-chain**, a chain used like a limber-rope (Webster, 1864); **limber-hole** *Naut.* = sense 1, **limber-passage** *Naut.*, the passage or channel formed by the limber-strakes on each side of the keelson; **limber-rope** *Naut.*, a rope passing through the limber holes, by which they may be cleared of dirt; **limber-strake** (or **-streak**) *Naut.* (see quots and Strake), **limber-tar** (see quot.).

1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 70 One Strake next the *Limber Boards. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Limber-boards*, short pieces of plank, which form a part of the ceiling, or lining of a ship's floor, close to the kelson, and immediately above the limbers. They are removed, when it becomes necessary to clear the limber-holes of any filth, or gravel, by which they may be clogged. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 69 The limber boards cover these channels or 'limbers', and serve to keep dirt out, which would soon choke the pumps. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 8 Then lay all the Flore timbers, and cut your *Limber holes aboue the keele, to bring the water to the well for the pumpe. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Limbers*, Every floor timber has two limber-holes cut through it, viz. one on each side of the kelson. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* v. 79 The limber-holes in the floor-plates are, as a general rule, cut above the frame angle-iron. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129 **Limber passage*, a passage or channel formed throughout the whole length of the floor, on each side of the kelson, for giving water a free communication to the pumps. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), **Limber-Rope*, a long rope, frequently retained in the limber-holes in order to clear them by pulling the rope backwards and forwards. 1841 Dana *Seaman's Man.* 114. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 404/2 The *limber strake. 1841 Dana *Seaman's Man.* 114 *Limber-streak*, the streak of foot-waling nearest the keelson. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 55 The limber strakes, while constituting a longitudinal tie over the floors, served also to form watercourses on each side of the keel, leading to the pumps. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Limber Tar*, the bilge-water or refuse found in the hold of a ship that imports tar, which has drained from the casks during the voyage.

Limber (li·mbəɹ), *a.* Also 6 **limmer, lymmer**, 6–7 **lymber**. [Of obscure origin; Skeat suggests connexion with Limp *a.*, which, however, has not been found before 1706; it may perh. be some compound of Limb *sb.* (cf. the derivation of Leathwake from Lith, limb). Cf. also the synonymous *limmock* dial.]

1. Easily bent (without damage to shape or structure); flexible, pliant, supple.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Lentus*, softe, tender, pliant, that boweth easely, limber [etc.]. 1567 Turberv. *Epit* etc 87 The Bargeman that doth rowe with long and limber Oare. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. lxxx. 543 The roote tough and limmer, and harde to breake. *Ibid.* v. xxxii. 591 The Gourde hath long limmer stalkes. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 50 Do not prune off the side branches, lest the body of the plant be too small and limber to beare his head. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 476 Those wav'd thir limber fans For wings. 1684 Boyle *Porosum. Anim. & Solid. Bod.* v. 46 With another piece of the same Bladder, made limber by being a little wetted in common water. 1713 Cheselden *Anat.* 1 i. (1726) 12, I .. found .. in one instance several of the bones as limber as leather. 1738 [G. Smith] *Curious Relat.* II. v. 108 A Sort of Paper .. as fine and limber as Silk. 1787 J. Farley *Lond. Art Cookery* (ed. 4) 7 The feet [of a goose] will be limber, if it be fresh, but stiff and dry if old. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxx. 111 That the [new] ropes might have time to stretch and become limber. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 73 Ye Norsemen brave That ply the limber oar.

b. Of persons, their bodies, movements, etc.: Bending or moving easily; lithe and nimble.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 100 Limber in her whisking .. shee soars vp nimblye toe skyward. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* VI. xxxviii, In Postures strange, their limber Bodies bending. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* III. i, I could skip Out of my skin, now, like a subtill snake, I am so limber. 1635 Foxe & James *Voy. N. W.* (Hakluyt Soc.) II. 378 The sunne shone, and thawed our men and made them more limber. 1694 Crowne *Married Beau* II. 20 Methinks you are As limber in your tongue as in your hams. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* II. 549 At getting up, he took notice that his legs were more limber and bended with greater ease. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xliv. 71 The Italian .. a thin limber creature. 1817 Coleridge *Christabel* II. 1 A little child, a limber elf. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* I. 1, A limber and graceful figure. 1859 Wraxall tr. *R. Houdin* III. 27 The fingers remaining perfectly free and limber. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xiv, Her comely boy, The limber scion of the God of War.

†**c.** In unfavourable sense, of things which are properly firm or crisp: Limp, flaccid, flabby.

1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii (1612) 182 My limber wings were Leather-like vnplum'de. 1602 Middleton *Blurt* II. i, Limber like the skin of a white pudding when the meat is out. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* I. xv. 20 Flowers are to be gathered before they wax limber. 1736 Bailey *Housh. Dict.* 195 Observe to clap very quick and very hard, for if you let them dry they will be limber. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* (1767) 323 A rabbit, if stale, will be limber and slimy; if new, white and stiff.

2 *fig.*

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 11 Confusion to these limber sycophants. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 47 You put me off with limber Vowes. *a* 1639 Wotton in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 219 He had tryed and found him a Prince of limber virtues. 1695 *Remarks Late Serm.* (ed. 2) 2 Men of limber and pliable Consciences can easily do this. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) II. 244 Tho' both in his sense, and his Loyalty limber. 1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 250 His whole nature becomes limber and quick to his love. 1887 Betham-Edwards *Next of Kin wanted* I. xx. 272 [He] proved limber as a withy in her hands.

†**3.** quasi-*sb.* Limber quality, limberness. *Obs.*

1786 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscretions* I. 12 The whole depth of his talents laying in the mere limber of his tongue.

4. *Comb.*, as *limber-backed, -footed, -legged* adjs.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 96 The Himantopodes be some of them limber legged and tender. 1720 *Humourist* 162 A poor limber-back'd Beau. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* (1767) 322 The duck, if new, limber footed; if stale, dry-footed.

Hence **Li·mberness.**

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Lentitia*, softenesse, pliantnesse, limbernesse. 1669 Boyle *Contn. New Exp.* I. 160 The limberness of them [the sides of a bladder] would permit the Air to accommodate it self and the Bladder to the Figure of a Cylindrical vessel. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 278 In this [trough] oaken Planks are laid for the confin'd Steam of hot Water to impregnate and reduce them to a Limberness. 1835 M. Scott in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 460 The extreme pliancy and eel-like limberness, if I may so speak, of the whole body. 1889 F. M. Crawford *Greifenstein* I. viii. 236 He has the most surprising limberness of wrist.

Limber (li·mbəɹ), *v.*[1] [f. Limber *a.*] *trans.* To make limber, pliant, or supple. Hence **Li·mbering** *ppl. a.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* III. 356 Her stiff hams .. are now limbered into courtesies three deep at every word. 1753 *Ess. Celibacy* 39 They exempt themselves from the free and limbering situations and circumstances of action. 1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* iii. (1885) 60 She worked her wrists to limber 'em. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* viii. 164 The stiffest arms can be limbered.

Limber (li·mbəɹ), *v.*[2] *Mil.* [f. Limber *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To attach the limber to (a gun). Hence *absol.* to fasten together the two parts of a gun-carriage, as a preparation for moving away. Usually *to limber up.*

1843 Lever *J. Hinton* vi. (1878) 34 The heavy artillery was seen to limber up, and move slowly across the field. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xix. 95 Breadth of Shed, Guns limbered up 40 ft. o in. 1861 *Man. Field Exercise Artillery* 50 Limbering is always done at a trot. 1868 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 278 The guns of Turner's battery were limbered up and pushed forward.

†**Li·mberham.** *Obs.* [f. Limber *a.* + Ham.

The quot. from Wycherley shows that Dryden did not, as is generally supposed, invent the name; whether Wycherley invented it, or whether it was already current as an appellative or a nickname, remains at present uncertain.]

a. In etymological sense: One who has 'limber hams', a supple-jointed person; *fig* an obsequious person, 'lackey'. **b.** A character like that represented in Dryden's play, a 'kind keeper'.

[1675 Wycherley *Country-wife* II. 27 There can be no more scandal to go with him, than with Mr. Tatle, or Master Limberham. *Lad.* With that nasty Fellow! no—no. 1678 Dryden *Limberham* (1680) Pers. Dram., *Limberham*, a tame, foolish keeper, perswaded by what is last said to him, and changing next word.] 1689 Hickeringill *Ceremony-monger* i. Wks. 1716 II. 390 If I were a Papist, I profess I would bow and cringe as well as any Ecclesiastical Limber-ham of them all. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 99 He's a true limberham, a prodigal cully to the jilt he keeps for the use of the public. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 251 When the challenger was asked how the weight of both should be made equal, he insisted on the other's carrying the difference in bars of iron, by which means, Limberham would be upon a footing with Loggerhead. 1756–66 Amory *Buncle* IV. xiii § 3. 249 She lives..to ruin the miserable man, who is dunce enough to become a Limberham to the execrable wretch.

†**Limberly,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. ? = Limber *a.*[1]

1782 Elphinston tr. *Martial* I. xliii. 47 Not the pears, that are bound by the limberly broom.

Limbic (li·mbik), *a. Anat.* [ad. F. *limbique* (see quot. 1901), f. *limbe*, Limb *sb.*[2] + *-ique*, -ic.] Pertaining to, or having the character of, a border; in *limbic lobe* (of cerebrum), 'term applied by Broca to the gyrus fornicatus and its prolongation, constituting the anterior part of the uncinate gyrus, because they are marked off in nearly all mammals from the surrounding convolutions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); also *limbic fissure*, the fissure surrounding this lobe.

1882 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 9) II. 341 The two ends of the limbic lobe of Broca, which are separated by the deep part of the Sylvian fissure. 1894 Gould *Illustr. Dict. Med.* s.v. *Fissure, Limbic fissure* (of Broca), the fissure surrounding Broca's great limbic lobe. It includes the supercallosal, precuneal, and part of the collateral fissures. 1899 W. B. Lewis *Mental Dis.* (ed. 2) 102 The limbic fissure, which here separates the lower limbic arc from the extra limbic mass. 1901 *Gray's Anat.* (ed. 15) 631 The term limbic lobe (*grande lobe limbique*) was introduced by Broca in 1878, and under it he included two convolutions, viz. the callosal and hippocampal.

Limbie (li·mi). *Sc.* [f. Limb *sb.*[1] + -ie dim. suffix.] A little leg.

1789 Burns *To Dr. Blacklock* (21 Oct.) v, Ye glaiket, gleesome, dainty damies, Wha by Castalia's wimplin' streamies, Lowp, sing, and lave your pretty limbies.

Limbless (li·mles), *a* [f. Limb *sb.*[1] + -less.] Having no limbs, deprived of a limb or limbs.

1594 R. Wilson *Cobler's Proph.* v. ii. 52 So flies the murderer from the mangled lims Left limles on the ground by his fell hand. 1624 Massinger *Renegado* iv. i. (1630) H 2 b, Till nought were left me But this poore, bleeding limblesse Truncke. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 162 Whereas that which is given and received in the Eucharist, is (as Epiphanius well observeth) livelesse and limmelesse. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 86 A tree not only limbless and leafless, but very near lifeless. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 459 The class also contains certain limbless creatures which look like something between snakes and earthworms.

Limb-meal (li·mˌmīl), *adv. Obs* exc. *arch.* and *dial* Forms: see Limb *sb.*[1]; also 3 **-mele, -meel(e**, 5–7 **-meale**, 9 *dial.* **limb-mull, limmel.** [OE. *limmælum*: see Limb *sb.*[1] and -meal.] Limb from limb, limb by limb, piecemeal.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 440/36 *Membratim*, limmælum. *c* 1205 Lay. 25618 He þer þene beore of sloh, and hine limmele [*c* 1275 leome-mele] to-droh. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 79 Þer ase wilde deor limmel to luken ham. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1779 in *S. Eng. Leg.*, Þei ich beo drawe lime mele. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 281 Maximus was alto hakked and i þrowe lyme meele into Tyber. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VIII. xxxvii. 330 He was drawen lymme meale. 1590 Fenne *Frutes* 41 Readie to teare in peeces, and plucke lim-meale the bodie of the bloudie tyrant. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. iv. 147 O that I had her heere, to teare her Limb meale. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 309 Tears Cards Limb-meal without Regard of Age, Sex, or Quality, and breaks the Bones of Dice. 1709 tr. *P. de Cieza's Trav.* 78 Putting him to exquisite Torments and tearing his Body Limb-meal. 1860 T. Martin *Horace* 309 Up with their nails the earth they threw, Then limb meal tore a coal black ewe. 1894 *S. E. Worcs. Gloss.*, *Limmel*.

Hence †**Limbmeally** *adv.*, in same sense.

1569 Underdown *Ovid agst. Ibis* Liij b, He was torne limmeally, that is to say, each peece from other.

Limbo[1] (li·mbo) [L., abl. sing. of *limbus* (see Limbus), occurring in such phrases as *in* or *e* (= in or out of) *limbo*. Cf. It. *limbo* and Limb *sb.*[2]]

1. A region supposed to exist on the border of Hell as the abode of the just who died before Christ's coming, and of unbaptized infants.

More explicitly *limbo patrum*, *limbo infantum* or *of the infants* see Limbus.

13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 291 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 272 Quene þou herghedes helle-hole & hentes hom per-oute, oute of limbo, þou laftes me þer. [1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 84 The deuel Bar hem forth boldely And made of holy men his horde *in lymbo inferni*.] *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 198 How crist entred hell To glad our haly fadres in Lymbo as clerkes tell. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxv. 96 Thise lurdans that in lymbo dwell. *Ibid.* 213 Lymbo is lorne, alas! 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* D vj b, After her deth she [Eve] fylle in a derke and obscure pryson that was the lymbo of helle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 53 b, After theyr deth they went to lymbo patrum a place of derkenes nye to hell. 1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* To Rdr. 19 Of what texte thou provest hell, will a nother prove purgatory, a nother lymbo patrum. 1605 Heywood *Troub. Q. Eliz.* Wks. 1874 I. 221, I am freed from limbo, to be sent to hell. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Wks.* (1687) 81 "Tis a just Idea of a Limbo of the Infants. 1749 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) X. 101 In what condition were they [the Old Testament Saints] while thus detained in limbo? 1818 Moore *Fudge Fam. Paris* 57 Souls in Limbo, damn'd half way. 1857–8 Sears *Athan.* xviii. 163 If a spiritual body is desirable at all, why are the saints kept waiting for it in limbo?

b. in extended use (see quots.).

1643 Sir T Browne *Relig Med.* i. § 54 Methinks amongst those many subdivisions of Hell, there might have been one Limbo left for these. 1667 Milton *P L* iii. 495 All these upwhirld aloft Fly o're the backside of the World farr off Into a Limbo large and broad, since calld The Paradise of Fools. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No 297 ⁋ 7 The Picture which he [Milton] draws of the Limbo of Vanity 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* iii i. (1872) 163 As yet my books are lying as ghost books, in a limbo on the banks of a certain Bristolian Styx.

† **c.** used *gen.* for: Hell, Hades. *Obs.*

1581 T. Howell *Devises* D iij b, And let my Ghost in Lymbo lowe be led, To Tantals thyrst, or prowde Ixions wheele. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* ii. (Arb) 56 And with hoat assalting too Limbo we plunged a number [L *multos demittimus Orco*]. 1612 *Proceedings of Virginia* v 30 in *Capt Smith's Wks.* (Arb) 111 These vninhabited Iles; which (for the extremitie of gusts, thunder, raine, stormes, and il weather) we called Limbo 1634 W Tirwhyt tr *Balzac's Lett* 270 She hath filled Limbo with her paricidiall leachery *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Baccanall Tri.* 50 in T. Morton's *New Eng. Canaan* (1637) 147 Minos, Eacus and Radamand, Princes of Limbo

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** Prison, confinement, durance; also, † pawn. *slang.*

1590 Greene *Neuer too Late* (1600) 56 If coyne want, then eyther to Limbo, or else clap vp a commodity 1590 Shaks. *Com Err.* iv ii 32 1613 — etc. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv 67, I haue some of 'em in *Limbo Patrum* 1649 Evelyn *Mem* (1857) III 51 So that John is now faster in Limbo than Ever 1664 Butler *Hud.* ii i 100 On she went, To find the Knight in Limbo pent 1687 Congreve *Old Bach* ii i, I let him have all my ready Mony to redeem his great Sword from Limbo 1798 Beresford in *Ld Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 441–2 We have colonels and lieutenant-colonels, and majors and captains enough in limbo 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr* ii viii, Monks must not speak too loud, under penalty of foot-gyves, limbo, and bread and water 1849 Cobden *Speeches* 84 Men of bad character, who have been put into limbo, or flogged 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* i x (1883) 79 There were, besides the residents.., poets not yet in limbo

b. Any unfavourable place or condition, likened to Limbo; *esp* a condition of neglect or oblivion to which persons or things are consigned when regarded as outworn, useless, or absurd

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks 1851 III. 275, I am met with a whole ging of words and phrases not mine, for he hath mangl'd them in this his wicked Limbo. 1728 Pope *Dunc* i 238 O! pass more innocent, in infant state, To the mild Limbo of our Father Tate 1828 Moore (*title*) Limbo of Lost Reputations 1866 J Martineau *Ess* I 60 Comte . dismisses religion into limbo 1874 Motley *Barnevelt* II. xiii 89 To send the Golden Bull itself to the limbo of worn out constitutional devices 1894 J Knight *Garrick* ix 164 The piece ran for eleven nights before descending into the limbo of oblivion

3 *attrib*, as † *limbo dungeon*, *limbo-like* adj; † **limbo-lake**, the 'pit' of Hell (cf Lake *sb*⁴ 3)

1555–8 Phaer *Æneid* iii G iv b, For Cyrces yle must furst be seen, and lands of Lymbo lake [L *infernique lacus*] 1590 Spenser *F Q.* i. ii. 32 What voice of damned Ghost from Limbo lake 1696 Toland *Christianity not Myst* 27 They should not say they are in Limbo-Dungeon 1748 Thomson *Cast Indol* 458 His father's ghost from limbo-lake, the while, Sees this. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xvi, From haunted spring and grassy ring, Troop goblin, elf, and fairy, To Limbo lake, Their way they take 1848 Geo Eliot in Cross *Life* (1885) I 179, I am even now in a very shattered, limbo-like mental condition.

‖ **Limbo**². [Zulu: see quot. 1899] A South African name for a kind of coarse calico.

1891 *Pall Mall G* 9 Nov. 6/2 This present is accompanied by a quantity of limbo (a coarse quality of calico) 1896 A. B. Balfour 1200 *Miles in Waggon* 62 Bright-coloured cotton stuff, limbo, as it is called here. 1899 B Mitford *J. Ames* ii. 14 A dark blue fabric, commonly called by the whites 'limbo', being a corruption of the native name 'ulembu', which signifieth 'web'

Limburgite (li·mbʊɹgəit). *Min.* Also -yte [f *Limburg*, a Belgian province + -ite.] A semi-glassy rock consisting of olivin and augite with some magnetite and apatite.

1882 Dana *Man. Min. & Lithol* 453 Limburgyte. 1897 Geikie *Anc. Volcanoes Gt. Brit.* I. 31 The basic series includes Dolerites, . Limburgites . and Picrites.

‖ **Limbus** (li·mbɒ̆s) [L = edge, border; in med L., a region on the border of Hell]

1. Occas. used (as the normal form for English adoption) = Limbo 1. *Limbus patrum* = 'the limbo of the fathers', i.e. of the just who died before Christ's coming. *Limbus infantum* = 'the limbo of infants': see Limbo 1 Also *transf.*

c 1440 *York Myst* xxxvii 198 What þanne, is lymbus lorne, allas! 1532 More *Confut Tindale* Wks. 514/1 The state of soules, both in heauen, hell, purgatory, paradyse, & *Limbus patrum.* 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 418 b, There be sayd to be 4 Mansions in hell The second Lymbus, a place for such as are not Baptised *a* 1623 Pemble *On Zach.* (1629) 148 He had ransomed the Fathers out of their Purgatory, or infernall Limbus. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 1000 As if all Spirits and Soules of Men, came forth out of one Divine Limbus. 1651 Biggs *New Disp* § 264 194 The Limbus or Physitians purgatory *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Expos Ephes* Wks. 1681 I ii. 121 The Papists. put Children. into a state call'd *Limbus Infantum*, wherein they do as it were eternally sleep 1790 Burke *Fr Rev.* (C. P. S.) 224 By the new French constitution, the best and the wisest representatives go equally with the worst into this *Limbus Patrum.*

† **b.** A prison; = Limbo 2 a. *Obs.*

1583 *Leg Bp St Androis* 349 Laich in a lymbus, whair they lay, Then Lowrie lowsit them long or day.

2. Used *techn* in lit. sense of 'border' or 'edge'; e.g. the ridge which borders the crater of a volcano; in *Antiq.* the rim of a crater or wine-bowl; in *Bot.* = Limb *sb*² 3 d; in *Conch.* 'the circumference of the valves of a bivalve shell from the disc to the border or margin' (*Syd. Soc Lex.* 1888).

1671 Willoughby in *Phil Trans* VI. 2126 Having tipp'd the ends, inverted them, and fasten'd a Limbus or ring of soft wax to the great ends. 1697 T. Smith *Voy Constantinople, Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 23 Now we see plainly the Smoke briskly issuing out of the Crater, the Limbus of which was all black. 1727–52 Chambers *Cycl*, *Limb, Limbus*, the outermost border, or graduated edge, of an astrolabe, quadrant, or the like mathematical instrument. 1793 Martyn *Lang Bot*, *Limbus*, the border or upper dilated part of a monopetalous corolla 1806 Galpine *Brit. Bot* 62 Primula. 1 . limbus of the cor flat. 3.. limbus of the cor. concave. 1857 Birch *Anc Pottery* (1858) II. 272 Round the crater is the limbus, which is a decorated border of floral or other ornaments.

Lime (ləim), *sb*¹ Forms · 1 lím, 1, 3 **liim**, 3, 7 **lim**, 3–7 **lym**, 3–8 **lyme**, (4 **liym**), 3– **lime** [OE. *lím* str. masc. = MDu. *lîm* masc. (mod.Du. *lijm* fem), OHG. *lîm* (MHG. *lîm*, mod G. *leim*) masc, ON. *lím* neut.:—OTeut. **lîmo-* = L. *līmus* mud, f. WAryan root **lī-* in L. *li-nĕre* to smear; another grade of the root occurs in Loam, Lair *sb.*²]

1. A viscous sticky substance prepared from the bark of the holly and used for catching small birds, = Birdlime. Now only *poet.* (In OE. any adhesive substance, e g glue, paste.)

a 700 *Epinal Gloss* 133 *Bitumen*, liin. *a* 1000 Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wr Wulcker 95 Ic beswice fuȝelas hwilon mid neton mid grinum mid lime. *c* 1000 — *Gram* (Z.) 258 Swaswa lim ȝefæstnað fel to sumum brede. *a* 1250 *O & N.* 1056 (Jesus MS) Þe louerd Lym [*Cott* lim] and grune Sette and leyde þe for to lacche *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29082 Mani man perist was als fuxl in lime *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lyme, to take wythe byrdys, *viscus.* 1565–6 *Churchw Acc St. Martin's, Leicester* (1866) 166 For Lyme to catche yᵉ sterlyngs in yᵉ churche, vjᵈ. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. P* xxi 34, I fand My fethers in the lyme 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* i 211 Toils for Beasts, and Lime for Birds were found 1697 *Phil Trans* XIX 377 The Bark [of Holly] begins to be full of Lime. *a* 1850 Wordsw (W), Like the lime That foolish birds are caught with.

b. in allusive phrases (cf Lime *v.*¹ 2, 3).

13 . *K Alis.* 419 Heo bylevith in folie So in the lym doth the flye. 1477 Norton *Ord Alch.* v in Ashm (1652) 83 For Fier with Erth hath most concord of all; Because that siccitie is the lyme of heate 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent* iii ii 68 You must lay lime to tangle her desires By walefull Sonnets. 1592 Lodge *Euphues Shadow* (1882) 20 Philamour that was first caught in the lime, was most of all tormented in his loue 1604 Earl Stirling *Paraenesis to Pr Henry* xxviii, While fancies are not glu'de with pleasures lime 1610 Shaks *Temp* iv. i. 246 Monster, come put some Lime vpon your fingers, and away with the rest

2 Usually coupled with *stone* · Mortar or cement used in building In quot. *a* 1225 *fig.* Now *Sc.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* C 320 *Cementum* · lim, *lapidum.* *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 314/23 *Cementum*, lim to wealle *c* 1200 Ormin 16284 Þatt draȝhenn swerd wass inn an hannd, & lim & stan inn oþerr *c* 1205 Lay 15818 Ich habbe lim & stan on leode nis betere nan *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 226 So ueste ilimed mid lim of ancre luue euerichon of on to oðer *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2552 Ðo sette sundri hem to waken His tiȝel and lim, and walles maken *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25468 Castel mad o lime and stane *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel Wks. II. 209 Þe churche is taken for þe hous of liym and stoon, þat conteyneþ sich men *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5088 Þar was a cite in þat side asisid all with gemmes, With-outen lyme or laire *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* xi. 680 Mudwall werk withoutyn lym or stayn 1593 Shaks *Rich II*, iii iii 26 King Richard lyes Within the limits of yond Lime and Stone. 1745 Sir J Ware *Wks. conc Irel.* I. 127 Those slender round Towers of Lime and Stone, which are seen spread through divers Parts of the Country 1786 Burns *Twa Brigs* 101 Your ruin'd, formless bulk o' stane and lime 1827 Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* i 25 Throu' the thick stane and the lime, He slippit like a beam throu' glass. *Mod Sc.* A stane-an'-lime wa' is better nor a dry-stane dyke.

3. The alkaline earth which is the chief constituent of mortar; calcium oxide (CaO). It is obtained by submitting limestone (carbonate of lime) to a red heat, by which the carbonic acid is driven off, leaving a brittle white solid, which is pure lime (or Quick-lime). It is powerfully caustic and combines readily with water, evolving great heat in the process, and forming hydrate of lime (*slaked lime*).

The designations *carbonate, phosphate* etc *of lime* are still current in popular use, though in technical language they have given place to the more systematic terms *calcium carbonate* (or *carbonate of calcium*), etc. *Chloride of lime* see Chloride 2.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 197/16 *Calcis uiua*, ȝebærnd liin. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R.* xvi. xxiii. (1495) 560 Whyle lyme is colde in handlyng it conteyneth preuely wythin fyre and grete hete. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 122 Caste aboue þe wounde þe poudre of lym tofore seid. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 217 Tak arpment, & slekyd lyme, & argoyle. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xxxiii. 12 The people shal be burnt like lyme. 1596 Shaks 1 *Hen. IV*, ii. iv. 137 You Rogue, heere's Lime in this Sacke too. 1622 R Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* xliii. 103 Since the Spanish Sacks haue beene common in our Tauernes, which (for conservation) is mingled with Lyme in its making, our Nation complaineth of Calenturas, of the Stone [etc.]. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 137 They were now (like Sand without Lyme), ill bound together. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 32 Lime, when properly and judiciously applied, ranks first amongst the class of manures. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 488 Lime is detected most effectually by the oxalic acid, which .. forms with it an insoluble precipitate. 1837 Whittock, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 130 Lime is found in chalk, marble, &c, and is the basis of animal bones. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 489/1 Phosphate of lime has been recommended in rickets.

† **b.** = *lime-wash*. *Obs.*

? 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Lawson MS. 1656) xxxix, Which pictures have been washed over wᵗʰ Lime, and yet do appear through the Lime.

c. *Lime and hair*: a kind of plasterer's cement to which hair is added to bind the mixture closely together. Also *attrib.*

1626 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 181 For lyme and haire for lymeinge the wyndowes, viijd 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 46 Lime and Haire Birdcage-like-Buildings. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 640 Cements. used by plasterers for inside work The first is called lime and hair, or coarse stuff.

† **d.** *Oil of lime* [F. *huile de chaux*]: an old name for the so-called 'chloride of lime' in a state of deliquescence.

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Adm. vii. in Ashm. (1652) 191 Oyle of Lime [*printed* Lune] and water 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 76. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 275.

† **4.** **a.** The Calx of metals. **b.** Used generically for: An alkaline earth. *Obs.*

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 225 Metals, after they are reduc'd into Lime. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 5 When this [aerial, *i. e.* carbonic] acid is expelled, the earth .. is then called lime, or common or calcareous lime, to distinguish it from other earths, which also form limes, when free from all combinations, viz. the Barytic and Scottish earths

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lime-basket*, *-burn*, † *-coop* (dial.), *-crag*, † *-fat*, *-keeve*, *-maker*, *-man*, *-merchant*, *-mortar*, *-process*, † *quarrel*, *quarrier*, *quarry*, *-salt*, *-scow*, *-scuttle*; *lime-daubed*, *-dressed*, *-like* adjs.; **lime-ash** *dial.*, a composition of ashes and lime used as a rough kind of flooring for kitchens, etc.; **lime-ball** (*light*), limelight; † **lime-bush**, a bush dressed with birdlime; hence, a means of entanglement; **lime-cartridge** (see quot.); **lime-cast**, a covering or layer of lime mortar; also *attrib.*; † **lime-chalk**, quicklime; **lime-coal** (see quot.); † **lime-core**, unslakable lumps in quick-lime; **lime-cylinder**, a cylinder of lime used in the production of limelight; **lime-liniment** (see quot.); **lime-liquid**, liquid grout of lime; **lime-marl** (see quot.), **lime-milk**, milk of lime, slaked lime diffused in water; **lime ointment**, an ointment consisting of slaked lime, lard, and olive oil (*Syd. Soc Lex.* 1888); **lime-phial** *Antiq*, a phial filled with quicklime, fixed at the end of an arrow, used in mediæval warfare for the purpose of blinding the enemy (Hewitt *Anc. Armour* III 759, *Index*; cf. Strutt *Horda Angelcynnan* I. 98); **lime-putty**, (*a*) (see quot.); (*b*) = *lime slab*; **lime-rock**, limestone (? now *U.S*); **lime-rubbish**, broken mortar from old walls, etc., used as a dressing for land; **lime-shells**, burnt lime before it is slaked; **lime-sink**, a rounded depression in the earth found in limestone districts; **lime-slab**, a pasty smooth composition of slaked lime and water used in plastering; **lime-sour** = *grey sour*, see Grey *a.* 8 (*Cent. Dict*); **lime-wash** *sb*, a mixture of lime and water, used for coating walls, etc.; *vb*, to whitewash with such a mixture; **lime-white**, **-whiten** *vbs*, to lime-wash; **lime-work**, † (*a*) stucco (quot. 1589); (*b*) a place where lime is made (also *pl.*); † **lime-yard** = Lime-twig. Also Lime-burner, Lime-fingered *a*, Lime-kiln, Limelight, Lime-pit, Lime-pot, Lime-rod, Limestone, Lime-twig, Lime-water, Lime-wort¹, etc

1813 Vancouver *Agric Devon* 96 The *lime ash-floor . costs 6*d.* in the square yard, tempering and laying down 1893 Quiller-Couch *Delect. Duchy* 195 Their clothes dripping pools of water on the sanded lime-ash. 1830 Drummond in *Phil Trans* CXX. 391 The intensity of the *lime-ball being therefore 264 times that of the Argand lamp. 1835 *Edin. Rev.* LXI. 238 The lime-ball light of Lieutenant Drummond. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xviii, Mr. Chitling wished he might be busted if he warn't as dry as a *lime-basket. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 538 The 2 *lime-burns occurred in plasterers. 1577 Fenton *Gold. Epist* 91 No other things are the riches of the worlde, but a stumbling blocke for the wicked, a *limebush for the good. *a* 1640 Day *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 53 Like a fishe in a net or a selie bird in a limebushe. 1883 Gresley *Gloss Coal-mining*, **Lime cartridge*, a charge or measured quantity of compressed dry caustic lime made up into a cartridge, and used instead of gunpowder and in a somewhat similar manner for breaking down coal. 1861 Neale *Notes Dalmatia*, etc. 96 Here, much hidden by *lime-cast, I made out the inscription. 1873 O'Curry *Manners Anc. Irish* III. 16 Many lofty lime-cast castles, built of limestone. 1637 Heywood *Dial., Anna & Phillis* Wks. 1874 VI. 320 Water doth make the *lime-chalk scortch with heat. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, **Lime coal*, small coal suitable for lime burning. 1674–91 Ray *Collect. Words* 38 *Coop*, as, a muck-coop, a *lime-coop; a cart, or wain, made close with boards, to carry anything that otherwise would fall out. 1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 128 Good dry Earth, *Lime-Core, Rubbish, &c. 1649 *Burgh. Rec. Glasgow* (1881) II. 177 Anent the coall and *lymecraig it is ordourit [etc.]. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* ix. 64 Let the *lime-cylinders then be raised to

incandescence by means of the oxyhydrogen gas. 1861 W. F. Collier *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 205 As sorry makeshifts for scenery as the *lime-daubed tinker who acted Wall. 1899 J. W. Mackail *Life W. Morris* I. 279 The English *lime-dressed vellum had been found almost useless for fine work. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 19 Cussions, stuffed with horse here [etc.], which is wrought in *lyme fattes 1574 in Worth *Tavistock Par. Acc.* (1887) 30 For mending of the *lyme Keve, vjd. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 141 A salt taste, with something *lime-like or lixivial. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 173 *Lime Liniment is an emulsion of calcareous soap and free oil. 1775 G. Semple *Building in Water* 78 Filling .. the inside with small Stones, and *Lime-liquid. 1573 Baret *Alv.* L 441 A *limemaker, *calcarius*. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6128/3 Edward Brent, Lime-maker. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts*, etc. 772 This true limestone must not be confounded with the *lime-marl, composed of calcareous matter and clay. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 208 Many *Lime-men, (and some of those Bricklayers that are in Fee with 'em) may speak against this Practice. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4789/4 William Ball, *Lyme-Merchant. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* 110 Whiten it Three or Four times together with *Lime-Milk. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 275 Smeared over with common *lime mortar 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, **Lime process*, the method of getting coal by the use of the lime cartridge. 1888 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, Lime process of sewage purification. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., **Lime pulty*, ordinary lime run through a fine sieve 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 452/1 To haue and win Lyme-stones in the *lyme quarrells, pairtis and boundis of the Toune and Landis of Paistoun [etc.]. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 52/1 John Potty, a *lime-quarrier *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Consid to Parlt* Wks. (1711) 187 That coal-pits, *lime-quarries, within fourty foots of the king's high-ways, be filled up. 1882 Ouida *Maremma* I. 34 The lime quarries of Alberese. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric Perth* 547 A dry sharp soil to work upon mostly covering *lime rock 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 270 *Lime rubbish from the pulling down of old houses. 1884 Sutton *Cult Veget & Fl* (1885) 88 Old gardens should be refreshed with a dressing of lime occasionally, or of lime rubbish from old buildings. 1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 71 A salt of this acid gives, in *lime salts, a semi-solid precipitate. 1823 J. F. Cooper *Pioneer* xxiii (1869) 99/2 Did'ee ever see a ship, man? or any craft bigger than a *lime-scow, or a wood-boat, on this here small bit of fresh water? 1865 F. Martin *Life J. Clare* 62 He sat down upon his *lime-scuttle 1793 *Statist Acc. Scot* VI. 202 To strong land they give from 40 to 70 bolls of *lime shells to the Scotch acre 1845 Lyell *Trav. N. Amer* I. 176 *Lime sinks or funnel shaped cavities, are frequent in this country arising from natural tunnels and cavities in the subjacent limestone 1608-9 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 305 Barrowefull *lyme slabb 6d. 1541 *Extracts Aberd Reg* (1844) I. 176 Ane skep, ane schod schuill, with ane *lym tub 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 168 Old Fruit Trees may be restored by the application of a good strong *lime-wash 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 126 In using lime-wash, it is better to put two thin coats on a wall than one thick one. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 305 The walls and ceilings are ordered to be *lime-washed twice a-year. 1777 Howard *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 359 It was scraped and *lime-whited once a year. 1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* III. 221 The walls were *lime-whitened. 1589 Rider *Bibl Scholast.* 870 *Lime worke, *albarium opus, albarium*. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2829/1 Since the destroying of the Lime-Works by our Dragoons 1808 J. Robertson *Agric. Surv. Inverness* 141 A lime work belonging to Sir James Grant of Grant. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 179 Leccherye in likyng is *lymeȝerde of helle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lyme ȝerde, *viminarium, viscarium*.

b. In names of minerals, denoting the presence of lime or calcium, e.g. *lime-marl, -slate*; **lime-epidote**, zoisite; **lime-feldspar**, triclinic feldspar containing calcium; †**lime-harmotome**, phillipsite; **lime-malachite**, an impure malachite containing calcite; †**lime-mesotype**, scolecite; †**lime-uranite**, autunite; **lime-wavellite**, 'a variety of wavellite, supposed to contain lime as an essential ingredient' (A. H. Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 56 Labradorite, or *lime feldspar. 1896 Chester *Names Min* 157 *Lime-feldspar*, a syn. of anorthite. 1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 772 This true limestone must not be confounded with the *lime-marl, composed of calcareous matter and clay. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 192 Saussure has minutely described a singular transition from granite to *limeslate.

Lime (ləim), *sb*.2 Also 7 **lyme**. [a. F. *lime* = mod.Pr. *limo*, ad. Sp. *lima*, a. Arab. *līma*ḫ. see Lemon.]

1. The globular fruit of the tree *Citrus Medica*, var. *acida*, smaller than the lemon and of a more acid taste; more explicitly *sour lime*. Its juice is much used as a beverage. **Sweet Lime**, *Citrus Medica*, var. *Limetta*.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 28 The Ile [Mohelia] inricht us with many good things; .. Orenges, Lemons, Lymes 1697 Dampier *Voy* (1729) I. 296 The Lime is a sort of bastard or Crab-limon. The Tree, or Bush that bears it, is prickly, like a Thorn, growing full of small boughs. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 664 To where the lemon and the piercing lime, .. Their lighter glories blend. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 573 The ruddier orange and the paler lime. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* 260 *Citrus Limetta*, the cultivated Sweet Lime.

b. Applied with qualification to fruits of trees of other genera. **Ogeechee Lime**, the sour tupelo, *Nyssa capitata*, of which a conserve is made. **Wild Lime**, *Atalantia monophylla* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866), *Xanthoxylum Pterota* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890), and (in Jamaica) *Rheedia lateriflora* (Fawcett in *Bulletin Bot. Dept. Jamaica*, 1896).

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lime-green* sb. and adj., *lime-tree*; **lime-myrtle**, the West-Indian name for *Triphasia trifoliata* (Grisebach *Flora Brit. W. Indies*, 1864); **lime-plant**, the May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*; **lime-punch**, punch made with lime-juice instead of lemon-juice. Also Lime-juice.

1890 *Daily News* 14 July 3/4 The scene was gay with white gowns, pale heliotrope, citron, *lime-green. 1844 C. Johnson *Farmer's Encycl* (Worc.), **Lime-plant*, the May-apple, or wild mandrake; *Podophyllum peltatum*. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 299/2, 'I dine with a turtle-party at Bleaden's'. 'Nothing like Bleaden's *lime punch, Sir Jacob, eh?' 1748 *Anson's Voy* II. viii. 216 We found there abundance of cassia, and a few *lime-trees.

Lime (ləim), *sb*.3 Also 8 lyme. [App. an altered form of *line* Lind.]

1. A tree of the genus *Tilia* (N.O. *Tiliaceæ*), esp. *T. europæa*, a common ornamental tree having heart-shaped leaves and many small fragrant yellowish flowers; the linden.

Red Lime, *T. grandifolia* Ehrh.

1625, 1649, 1667 [see 3]. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 209 His Limes were first in Flow'rs. 1704 Pope *Autumn* 25 The lymes their pleasing shades deny *a* 1705 Ray *Synopsis Plant. Angl.* (1724) 473 *Tilia foliis molliter hirsutis, viminibus rubris*.. 'Tis known by the name of the Red Lime, and grows naturally in Stoken-church Wood. 1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 27 Aug., It is autumn this good while in St. James's Park; the limes have been losing their leaves. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 316 The lime at dewy eve Diffusing odours. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 447/1 *Tilia rubra*, Red Lime. The young branches are of a beautiful coral-red colour, thence it has been called *T. corallina*. 1849 Aytoun *Buried Flower* 176 Ere the bees had ceased to murmur Through the umbrage of the lime. 1861 Delamer *Fl. Gard.* 10 The Lime is a good town tree, leafing early in spring, and perfuming the air with its blossoms in August.

2. The seed of the lime-tree.

1747 Mrs Glasse *Cookery* (1767) 269 To pickle stertion-buds and limes; you pick them off the lime trees in the summer Take new stertion-seeds or limes, pickle them when large.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lime-avenue, -bark, -flower, -gall, -grove, -tree, -walk, -wood*; **lime bug**, an insect that infests lime-trees; **lime hawk-moth**, *Smerinthus tiliæ*, whose larva feeds on the lime (1869 E. Newman *Brit. Moths* 5).

1899 J. W. Mackail *Life W. Morris* II. 348 Up the short *lime-avenue to the tiny church. 1894 Gladstone *Horace's Odes* I. xxxviii. 2 The wreaths with *limebark bound. 1832 *Planting* VI. 72 (L. U. K.) *Coccus tiliæ*, *lime bug. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Lime flower oil*, a colourless or yellowish volatile oil obtained by distillation from the flowers of *Tilia europæa* and other species. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, **Lime galls*, . a sort of galls or vegetable protuberances, formed on the edges of the leaves of the lime tree in spring time 1667 Dryden & Davenant *Tempest* III. iii, In the *lime-grove, which weather-fends your cell 1798 Nemnich *Polyglottin-Lex.* V. 817 *Lime hawk moth, *Sphinx tiliae* 1625 Bacon *Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 558 The Flowers of the *Lime Tree. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv Impr* (1653) 172 The Lime Tree is also newly discovered as useful in our English plantations. 1797 Coleridge' *This lime tree bower'* 2 Here must I remain, This lime tree bower my prison! 1860 *Murray's Berks, Bucks & Oxon* 172/2 There is a pleasant garden attached to Trinity, with a trellised *lime-walk of great celebrity 1732 *Lunenburg (Mass.) Proprietors' Rec.* (1897) 209 It begins at a red oak and runs east to a *Limewood 1832 Tennyson *Miller's Dau.* 211 Poems (1833) 45 When in the breezy limewood-shade, I found the blue forget me-not.

†**Lime**, *sb*.4 *Obs. rare*−1. In 5 **lyme**. [? ad. L. *limes* Limit.] Limit, end.

c 1420 *Chron Vilod.* 109 And þus Englonde toke first his name In þe gode kyng Egbertȝs tyme, Ryȝt as we clepe ȝet þe same And herrafter shulde wt-ouȝte lyme.

Lime (ləim), *v*.1 Also 4–7 **lyme**, 5 **lymyn**; *pa. pple.* 3 **i-limed**, 4 **ylymed** [f. Lime *sb*.1; OE **limian* seems to be implied by the vbl. sb. *liming*.]

1. *trans.* To cement. Chiefly *fig.*

a 1225 [see Lime *sb*.1 2] *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1792 Ant te hali gast, hare beire luue, þe lihteð of ham baðe, & limeð togederes, swa þæt nan ne mei sundrin from oðere 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 84, I will not ruinate my Fathers House, Who gaue his blood to lyme the stones together. *a* 1617 Bayne *Lect.* (1634) 302 The wicked confidence wherewith our hearts are limed to the creature. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 115 That cruel tower .. Of living souls impacted, limed with blood.

2. To smear (twigs or the like) with bird-lime, for the purpose of catching birds. Also *allusively*.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. v. 54 Ye haue had handes lymed euer redy for to catche *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 305/2 Lymyn wythe bryd lyme, *visco* 1547 Boorde *Introd Knowl.* ii. (1870) 126 My fyngers be lymed lyke a lyme twyg [*sc.* in order to pilfer]. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 91 My selfe haue lym'd a Bush for her 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccclxxix. 350 Those Twigs in time will come to be Lim'd, and then your'e all Lost if you do but touch 'em. 1816 Scott *Antiquary* xlii, But he would have found twigs limed for him at Edinburgh.

b. To smear with a sticky substance. *rare.*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 562 Dat arche was a feteles good, set and limed a-gen ðe flood. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 39 b/1 Make ther dyverse places and lyme it with cleye and pitche within and without. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* xxi. 18 A glutinous thick mass, that round Lim'd all the shore beneath.

3. To catch with birdlime. Often *fig.*

13.. *K. Alis* 5701 Hy maden her armes envenymed; He that was take of deth was lymed. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 353 Loue he gan hyse federis so to lyme. *c* 1386 — *Wife's T.* 78 A man shal winne us best with flaterye, And with attendance and with bisynesse Been we ylymed bothe moore and lesse. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* v. 115 His demonstracyons coude vs not trappe ne lyme. 1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 193 When birde is limde, farewell faire feathers all. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 88. ? *c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 240 Am I then noosd! am I limed! 1680 Crowne *Misery Civ. War* v. 70 The bird that sees the bush where once itself Was limd. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 74 Fine as the spider's flimsy thread he wove The immortal toil to lime illicit love. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xl. xxxi, The buzz of a struggling insect who has limed himself in your ear. *a* 1822 Shelley *Ess., Def. Poetry* (1840) I. 39 Lucretius had limed the wings of his swift spirit in the dregs of the sensible world. 1868 Browning *King & Bk.* V. 364 Vittiano – one limes flocks of thrushes there. 1870 Miss Bridgman *Rob. Lynne* II. iii. 64 He was .limed this time [matrimonially].

†4. To foul, defile. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf* I. 179 For who so wole his handes lime, Thei mosten be the more unclene *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 63 Off handys and dede be trewe evyrmore, ffor yf thin handys lymyd be, Thou art but shent 1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* D j, No witte maie be founde not lymed with some great vices 1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super* (1593) 37 Who is not limed with some default.

5. To treat or dress with lime.

†**a.** To put lime into (wine) In quot. *absol.* (Cf. Lime *sb*.1 3, quots. 1596, 1622.) *Obs*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iii. 15 (Qo. 1602) *Host.* ..Let me see thee froth, and lyme [*Fo.* liue]

b. To dress (land, etc.) with lime. Also *absol.*

1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv Impr* (1653) 135 About twelve or fourteen quarters of Lime will very well Lime an Acre, you may also over-Lime it, as well as under-Lime it 1674–91 Ray *Collect Words* (E. D. S.) 15 The most effectual way to prevent smutting or burning of any corn, is to lime it before you sow it *a* 1698 W. Blundell *Cavalier's Note-bk.* (1880) 87 Sir Roger Bradshaigh limed the hall croft with lime from Clitheroe. 1757 Mrs Griffith *Lett Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 158 Sixty-three acres of corn, all limed, at eighty barrels to an acre. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 245 Where I limed, there seems now a pretty deal of grass. 1796 J. Adams *Diary* 27 July, Wks. 1851 III. 421 Making and liming a heap of manure 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 266 Then lime and sow with oats. 1880 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/8 The farmer has expended not less than £6000 in building, and in draining, and liming four hundred acres.

†**c** To smear or coat with lime-wash. *Obs.* (Also White-lime.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/2 Lyme wythe lyme, *idem quod* whyton wythe lyme. 1530 Palsgr. 611/2, I lyme a wall, or rofe with whyte lyme to make it whyte 1574 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 161 For lymynge over the vestrye. 1591 Lodge *Catharos* (1875) 30 Thou tylest thy house against stormes and lymest it well 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 387 Houses newly limed

d To steep (skins) in lime and water

1688–1844 [cf. Liming *vbl sb*.1 2 c] 1707 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1859) IV. 7 Leather, which shall be insufficiently tanned, or which hath been over limed or burnt in lime.

e (See quot.)

1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 783 The sludge.. is limed—that is, a small quantity of lime is added to it so as to facilitate the operation of pressing

†**Lime**, *v*.2 *Obs. rare*−0 In 7 **limme**. [a. F. *lime-r* (13th c. in Littré):—L. *limārе* (see Limate).] *trans.* To file, polish.

Some Dicts. cite a supposed example from Chaucer *H. Fame* 1124, 'A lymed glas'; but the true reading is 'Alym de glas'=F. *alun de glace*, crystallized alum.

1613 R. C[awdrey] *Table Alph* (ed. 3), *Limme*, pollish, amend.

†**Lime**, *v*.3 *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; cf. the synonymous Line *v*.3] *trans.* To impregnate (a bitch) Also *pass.* and *intr.*, to copulate *with*, to be coupled *to*

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* App. 317 Yf anye manne require eyther thy dogge for the folde, or for the chace to lime his bitche. 1579–80 North *Plutarch, Lycurgus* (1595) 54 They caused their bitches to bee limed with fayrest dogges. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 370 A Mastive Dog was limed to a she Wolf. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 130 Why earthworms are limed so much to the headward 1682 *Roxb. Ballads* IV. 281/71 But France is for thy Lust too kind a Clime, In Africk with some Wolf or Tyger lime.

Lime, obs. f. or var. Leam *sb*.1, Limb *sb*.1, Lyam.

Li·me-burner. [Lime *sb*.1] One whose occupation it is to make lime by burning limestone.

1389 *Petition* in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 174 Hugh de Hecham, lymbrennere. 1497–8 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* 49 Diuersis lymebrenners pro lyme. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Parys plasterers, daubers, and lyme borners. 1624–5 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 181, 15 quarters of Lyme to Snowe the Lymeburner 1749 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (ed. 6) xxxiv. 287 The Lime-burners Horses are very subject to the scab 1808 J. Walker *Hist Hebrides* I. 165 A skillful limeburner who has had full experience in burning limestone with peat, turf, and wood 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xxv, My mouth is as dry as a limeburner's wig.

Limed (ləimd), *ppl. a.* [f. Lime *v*.1 + -ed 1.]

1. Smeared with birdlime (or other sticky substance); †*fig.* said of hands given to pilfering.

c 13 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1289 The wise man dede make a dich Ful of lim and of pich, The fader lep in bifore, Into the limed diche. 1399 Langl. *Rich Redeles* II. 186 Lymed leues were leyde all aboute. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* vi. (Arb.) 54 Somtime I wold betraye the Byrds, that lyght on lymed tree. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus* II. (1882) 38 Men .who haue limed fingers, liuing vpon pilfering. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iii. 68 Oh limed soule, that strugling to be free, Art more

ingag'd. 1720 GAY *Dione* II. v. Poems II. 467 On the lim'd twig thus finches beat their wings. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, There are limed twigs about them, my child.

2. Dressed or treated with lime.

1707–12 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. Suppl. I. vii. 36 All sort of Peas love limed or marled Land 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 30 Clay, well limed, will fall in winter. 1898 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc. Scotl.* 91 On limed land, too, Agrostis is eaten by stock.

† **Lime-fingered,** *a. Obs.* [Cf. LIME *sb.*[1] 1, LIMED *ppl a.* (sense 1).] Given to pilfering.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 21 A cleane fingred huswyfe, and an ydell,..wyll be lyme-fyngerd. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. IV. 629 They are light-footed and lime fingred. 1624 BP. HALL *True Peace-Maker* Wks. (1625) 542 Carelesse, slothfull, false, lime-fingred seruants.

So † **Lime-fingers,** thievish propensities.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII x (1614) 700 It is secured from the lime-fingers of any passenger

Limehound, variant of LYAM-HOUND.

Li·me-juice. [f. LIME *sb* [2]] The juice of the lime used as a beverage and as an antiscorbutic.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4074/4 A Parcel of extraordinary good Rum and Lime-juice, to be sold 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* xxxvi. (1856) 326 Three times a day did these high-spirited fellows drink a wine glass of olive-oil and lime-juice 1854 *Act* 17 & 18 *Vict.* c 104 § 224 The master of every such Ship . shall serve out the Lime or Lemon Juice and Sugar and Vinegar to the Crew, whenever they have consumed Salt Provisions for Ten Days 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I 49 Some that had not yet 'got the lime juice off them', i e. unmistakable new chums.

b. *attrib.* in *lime-juice writing,* writing with lime-juice as a sympathetic ink.

1877 OWEN *Surv. Wellesley's Adminstr.* 43 in *Desp,* [He] may seem, by a sort of lime-juice writing, to have invalidated much which he does not repudiate.

Hence **Li·me-juicer. a.** *Australian.* One who has lately made the voyage from England; a 'new chum' (cf. quot. 1859 under prec.). **b.** *U.S.,* a British sailor or ship, so called because in the British navy the consumption of lime-juice is enforced (as an antiscorbutic). **c.** An advocate of the use of lime-juice.

1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 58 Turn that lime-juicer out 1884 *Pall Mall G* 26 Aug 11/1 They would not go on a 'lime-juicer', they said, for anything 1891 C CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* I. 596 Hawkins, it will have been remarked, was no bigoted 'lime-juicer'

Lime-kiln (ləɪ·mˌkiln). Forms: see LIME *sb* [1] and KILN; also 6 **lyme kylme, 7 limbekill.** A kiln in which lime is made by calcining limestone.

1296 *Durham Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 6 Septem acras terræ apud limkilne. 1355–6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 557 Et in 1 Lymkilne comburend apud Pytingdon, 14s 6*d.* 1509 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 112 Yᵉ hygheway from yᵉ lyme kylle. 1580 FRAMPTON *Dial Yron & Steele* in *Joyful News* (1596) 145 Put them into an Ouen, like to a lyme keele 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 86 As hatefull to me, as the reeke of a Lime-kill. 1608 BONHAM in Topsell *Serpents* 314 Wormes which are wont to doe much hurt to Fornaces and Limbekills where they make Limbe. 1692 *Lond Gaz* No 2828/2 They destroyed their famous Lime Kill 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1732) 83 Resembling those places in England where there have been anciently Lime-kilns. 1876 ALICE CARY *Pict. Country Life* 1 16 A pile of dry stones that had once been a lime-kiln 1892 HUME NISBET *Bush-ranger's Sweetheart* xviii 136 'That infernal "swanky" has left me as dry as a lime kiln', cried out my companion

attrib. c 1547 in Willis and Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 726 A key of yᵉ lyme kylne doore.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr & Cr* V I 25 (Qo 1609) Now the rotten diseases of the south Sciaticaes, limekills ith' palme, take and take againe such preposterous discoueries! 1845 E B. BARRETT in *Lett R. Browning* (1899) I 289 The great Law lime kiln dries human souls all to one colour

Limeless (ləɪ·mˌles), *a.* [f LIME *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having or containing no lime.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 165 Yon limeless Sands loose-driving with the Wind. 1881 *Standard* 22 Jan 5/2 The limeless mortar and half-burnt bricks of the speculative architect 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* III 120 The degree of calcification from spongy, limeless tissue to normal osseous structure

Limelight (ləi·mˌləit). [f. LIME *sb* [1]] The intense white light produced by heating a piece of lime in an oxyhydrogen flame. Called also DRUMMOND LIGHT.

1826 DRUMMOND in *Phil Trans* CXVI. 336 Applied to a revolving light, where four sides are illuminated, each with four reflectors, one reflector, with the lime light, might be substituted on each side. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I vi 46 The naked eye can detect no difference in brightness between the electric light and the lime light. 1882 F HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 433 When Shakespeare played Hamlet and Macbeth, he had neither limelight, footlights, scenery, costumes, nor stage machinery.

‖ **Limen** (ləi·men). *Psychol.* [L. *līmen* = 'threshold'; introduced as an equivalent for G. *schwelle* (a term first used by Herbart *Psychol.* 1824).] The limit below which a given stimulus ceases to be perceptible; the minimum amount of stimulus or nerve-excitation required to produce a sensation. Also called THRESHOLD.

1895 TITCHENER *Külpe's Outl Psychol.* 48 The just noticeable stimulus is technically termed the *stimulus limen* [G. *Reizschwelle*], and the just noticeable stimulus-difference the *difference limen* [G. *Unterschiedsschwelle*]. 1901 — *Exper Psychol.* I. 140 The method given for the determination of the limen.

Limen, obs. pl. LIMB *sb.*[1]

† **Limenarch.** *Obs.* In 7 **limenark.** [ad. late L. *limenarch-a* ad. Gr. λιμενάρχης, f. λιμεν-, λιμήν harbour + -άρχης ruling, ἄρχειν to rule.] A harbour-master.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Limenark,* the Warden or Governor of a Port.

Li·me-pit. [f. LIME *sb.*[1]]

1. a. A limestone quarry. **b.** A pit in which lime is burnt.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 324 (Harl. MS) Men that havith great plente of fire, for stonys to be brent in your lymepyttis. 1489–90 in Swayne *Churchw Acc. Sarum* (1896) 371 Cariage of Rubrish fro the lymepittes to the ch, 6*d.*

2. A pit in which tanners dress skins with lime to remove the hair, etc.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict*, *Pelambrera,* a tanners lime pit, *depilatorium.* 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xiii. 218 It is a nusance. to corrupt or poison a water-course by erecting a dyehouse or a lime-pit for the use of trade, in the upper part of the stream. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 764 They [skins] are left in the lime-pits for about twelve days, when they are stripped of their hair [etc].

Li·me-pot. [f. LIME *sb.*[1]] A pot to contain lime or birdlime; a vessel of lime to pour upon assailants in a fight (*Hist*); † a pot or furnace in which limestone is burnt; a lime-wash pot.

14 *Nom.* in Wr-Wülcker 703/5, *Hoc viscerium,* a lymepott. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 217/1 A Lyme pott or brusche, *viscarium, viminarium* 1549 *Compl Scot.* vi. 41 Boitis man, bayr stanis & lyme pottis ful of lyme in the craklene pokis to the top. 1596 *Reg. Mag Sig* (1890) 160/1 Vastam caudam terre cum lie vorkhousis et lymepottis ad australem partem 1692 in *Rec. Convent. R. Burghs* (1880) IV 571 Item, a yeirs rent of lim potts and grass at the east port 3 8 8 1860 HEWITT *Anc. Armour* III 489 Both fire pots and lime-pots were employed at the siege of Harfleur in 1415. 1860 *Ecclesiologist* XXI. 218 A man armed with a fire-pot, or lime pot.

Li·mer [1]. *Obs.* (exc. *arch*) Also 4–5 **lymer(e, 5 lemer, lymour, -eer, 5–6 lymmer, limmer, 5, 7 lemor,** (*corrupt forms* 6–8 **levyner, -iner, lyemmer), 7–9 leamer.** [a. AF. *limer* = OF. *liemier* (mod.F. *limier*), f. OF. *liem* (F. *lien*) leash: see LIEN [1] and LYAM.] A kind of hound, *properly* a leash-hound; in early use (and now *arch*) a bloodhound; later, a mongrel.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 362 There ouertoke I a grete route Of hunters and eke of foresters, And many relayes and lymers. c 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 56 With Alauntes, Lymmeris and Racches free. 1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21444 They berke, they byte, ryht felly, . The grete lemerys wer so strong c 1440 *Partonope* 530 Fayre Grehoundes and grete lymours a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 15 Hauithe youre loke and boldithe youre hede ferme as a best that is called a lymer 1486 *Bk. St Albans* F iv b, Theis be the namys of houndes a Mastyfe, a Lemor, a Spanyell. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Hybrida,* is a dogge, ingendred betwyxte a hounde and a mastyue, called a lymmar, or mongrell. [1570 CAIUS *De Canibus Brit.* 11 b, *A leuitate,* Leuyner, *à loro* Lyemmer *appelatur is quem Leuinarium & Lorarium latine nominauimus*] 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb *Garner* III 264 Of the Levyner or the Lyemmer 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II. 185/1 The Leviner, or Lyemmer, or Leamer, so called from the Leam, or Lyne wherewith they are led 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Limer,* a great Dog to hunt the wild Boar. 1828 WEBSTER, *Leamer,* a dog, a kind of hound. 1897 D. H MADDEN *Diary Wm. Silence* 65 The bloodhound, or limer, would have been entitled to the first share [of the hart's paunch]

Limer [2] (ləı·məɹ). [f LIME *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who limes; one who snares with bird-lime; one who limewashes. Also a brush used for lime-washing. (See also WHITE-LIMER.)

1611 COTGR, *Blanchisseur,* a white dauber, or white limer a 1642 SIR W MONSON *Naval Tracts* III (1704) 347/1 Hair, such as the White Limers use. 1655 *Speymouth Session Rec* 20 David Dunbar was desyred to agree with some lymers for as much lyme as would serve 1872 *Daily News* 8 June, She was only furnishing the Whitechapel trappers and limers with a new and valuable kind of quarry. 1894 P. N HASLUCK *House Decoration* 67 In some parts of the country this 'limer' is the principal ceiling-brush used . Limers of the best kind are as expensive as distemper brushes

Limerick (lı·mərik). [Said to be from a custom at convivial parties, according to which each member sang an extemporized 'nonsense-verse', which was followed by a chorus containing the words 'Will you come up to Limerick?'] A form of 'nonsense-verse'.

1898 *Cantab* 6 Oct, *Contents,* Illustrated Limericks 1898 M. H. in *N. & Q.* 19 Nov. 408 When and why did the nonsense verse as written by Lear acquire the name of 'Limerick'? 1898 J H MURRAY *ibid* 10 Dec. 470 *Limerick.* A nonsense verse such as was written by Lear is wrongfully so called Who applied this name to the indecent nonsense verse first it is hard to say. 1899 R. KIPLING *Stalky* 201 Make up a good catchy Limerick, and let the fags sing it.

† **Lime-rod.** *Obs.* [f. LIME *sb.*[1]] = LIME-TWIG.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 394 The feeld of snow, with thegle of blak ther-Inne Caught with the lymerod, coloured as the gleede. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xxxi. 260 Like as yᵉ birde yᵗ is caught with the lyme rode. 1617 MINSHEU, *Lime twigges,* or lime roddes. 1626 BRETON *Fantastickes* Jan. (Grosart) 7 The Currier and the Lime-rod are the death of the fowle.

‖ **Limes** (ləi·miz). Pl. **limites** (ləı·mitīz). [L. = LIMIT.] Boundary.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 1 A mile from Eltesle towards Neotes in the limes of Cambridgshire. 1577–87 HARRISON *England* I. xiv. in *Holinshed,* The Twede .. is a noble streame and the limes or bound betweene England and Scotland.

Limestone (ləi·mˌstōun). [f. LIME *sb.*[1] + STONE.] A rock which consists chiefly of carbonate of lime, and yields lime when burnt. (The crystalline variety of limestone is marble.)

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 6 b, Yet may he laufully . selle .. fre stonne, lyme stone, chalke, .. or tynne, to his owne vse. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* (1723) 10 Free-stone, Ragg-stone, Lime-stone. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* vi. 95 Any soft Stone as Firestone, Limestone, etc., if broke small, and laid on cold Lands, must be of advantage. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd Geol* (1815) 86 No organic remains are found in the crystalline lime-stone.

b. A species (or † a specimen) of this rock.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* May (1679) 17 Having before put some rubbish of Lime-stones, pebbles, shells or the like at the bottom of the Cases, to make the moisture passage. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 57 Others are said to make Use of Lime-stones to fine and preserve the Drink. 1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric Chem* (1814) 6 By simple chemical tests the nature of a limestone is discovered in a few minutes. 1833 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 395 One of the limestones of the Middle Oolite. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 774 When the kiln is to be set in action, it is filled with rough limestones. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 118 All limestones from the softest chalk to the hardest marble consists essentially of carbonate of lime.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *limestone-cliff, -crag, -gravel, -land, -region, -slab*; *limestone-encased* adj; **limestone-bead** (see quot.); **limestone-fern** (Britten & Holland), **-polypody,** book-names for *Polypodium calcareum.*

1793 D URE *Hist. Rutherglen* 319 The Entrochi. by workmen in Kilbride they are more commonly called *Limestone-beads. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* v. 243 The yucca grew on the *limestone cliffs. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 14 A low cave of rock at the foot of a *limestone crag. 1889 N S. SHALER *Aspects of Earth* 102 The North Atlantic where minute *limestone encased creatures float in the water while they live 1764 *Museum Rust.* III xvii 75 Others fallow, and manure with a very happy provision they have in the thinly inhabited and interior parts of the kingdom, called *lime stone gravel 1805 R. W DICKSON *Pract. Agric* I 236 Lime stone gravel .. has been successfully laid upon land in Ireland. 1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 10 A large tract of *Limestone land was so warm (as they speak) as to dissolve the Snow that fell on it. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* VI 164 *Limestone Polypody. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 321 A *limestone region is essential to the abundance of these animals 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 774 The several stories are formed of groined arches *o*, and platforms *p*, covered over with *limestone slabs.

Li·me-twig. [f LIME *sb.*[1]]

1. A twig smeared with birdlime for catching birds.

? a 1400 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (Roxb) 13 Thy lyme twigges and panters I deffye 1616 SURFL. & MARKH *Country Farme* 705 Such as bring vs Hawkes, doe take them for the most part with lime twigges. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* Apol A iv, The Fowler His Gun, his Nets, his Lime-twigs a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet Wks. 1721 II. 113 As Birds unwary on the Lime-twigs tread. c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 136 To catch a thrush on every lime-twig there

b. *fig.*

1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 457 b, A lymetwygg layed by Hypocrytes to gett money withall 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI,* III. iii 16 1607 DEKKER *Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III 112 Catch Fooles with Lime-twigs dipt with pardons. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 646 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 11 June, There are so many lime-twigs laid in his way, that I'll bet a cool hundred he swings before Christmas. 1821 BYRON *Juan* V xxii, Ambition, Avarice, Vengeance, Glory, glue The glittering lime-twigs of our latter days

Prov. 1670 RAY *Prov* 175 His fingers are lime-twigs. Spoken of a thievish person.

† **2.** One whose fingers are 'limed'; a thief. *Obs.*

c 1600 *Nobody & Someb* D 3 b, Talke not of the Gayle, 'tis full of limetwigs, lifts, and pickpockets

† **3.** *attrib.* or as *adj.* Ensnaring; pilfering. *Obs.*

1602 *2nd Pt Return fr. Parnass.* I iv 428 Let vs run through all the lewd formes of lime twig purloyning villanyes. c 1730 *Royal Remarks* 44 The Lime-twigg Titles of their own [the Booksellers'] composing, to catch the curious Birds of Life Momus wanting that Lime-twigg Faculty.

Hence † **Li·me-twig** *v. trans.*, to catch as with a lime-twig; to entangle, ensnare.

1646 J HALL *Horæ Vac.* 87 You may be Lyme-twig'd with their errours and loose the Truth for a friend. 1671 L ADDISON *W Barbary* To Rdr, That the Ottoman Empire reckon it among their Happinesses not to have their Consultations lime-twigg'd with Quirks and Sophisms of Philosophical Persons. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 85 Their Mind is so illaqueated or lime-twigged, as it were, with the Ideas and Properties of Corporeal Things. 1815 LAMB *Lett., to Wordsworth* (1852) 246/1 Lord bless me! these 'merchants and their spicy drugs' they lime-twig up my poor soul and body. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv, Barrow & Newton* Wks. 1853 I. 484/1 He allowed his mind to be lime-twigged and ruffled and discomposed by words.

Li·me-water. [f. LIME *sb.*[1]] A solution of lime in water, used medicinally and in the clarification of sugar.

1677 GREW *Colours Plants* iii in *Anat Plants* (1682) 277 Other Alkalies, and particularly Lime-Water. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I 5 The strongest lime-water contains no more than about one grain per ounce troy. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 136 Lime-water soon becomes covered with a pellicle of carbonate when exposed to the air.

Li·me-wort [1]. [f. LIME *sb.*[1] + WORT.]

† **1.** The Catchfly, *Silene Armeria.* [So called because covered with a sticky substance.] *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxxvi. (1633) 600 This plant called *viscaria* or Lyme-woort.

2. The Childing Pink, *Dianthus prolifer*. [So called from often growing on old mortar.]

1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 99.

Li·me-wort[2], **limpwort.** [f. **lime*, **lempe* (OE. *hleomece*) in BROOKLIME, *brooklempe*.] The Brooklime, *Veronica Beccabunga*.

1666 MERRETT *Pinax* 6 *Anagallis, sive Becabunga* Brooklime *ab Herefordensibus* Limpwort. 1851 *Eliza Cook's Jrnl.* 5 July 149 The knapweed .. the willow-herb and the lime-wort unfolding their simple many-coloured beauties.

Limicoline (ləimi·kŏlain, -in), *a.* [f. L. *limicola* (f. *limus* mud + *colĕre* to inhabit) + -INE[2].] Of or pertaining to the *Limicolæ*, a family of shore or wading birds.

1874 COUES *Birds N.W.* 454 There are numerous exceptions to the rule of four eggs among the limicoline birds 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 811 The [Sandpiper's] nest, in which four eggs are laid with their pointed ends meeting in its centre (as is usual among limicoline birds).

Limicolous (ləimi kŏləs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Living in mud.

1888 BEDDARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 678/2 In many limicolous forms, as in earthworms, the setæ are simple in form.

Liminal (li·minăl), *a.* [f L. *limin-*, *limen* threshold + -AL.] **a.** *gen.* Of or pertaining to the threshold or initial stage of a process. *rare* **b.** *spec.* in *Psychol.* Of or pertaining to a 'limen' or 'threshold.'

1884 *Mind* July 428 The liminal difficulties cannot be evaded without the most disastrous consequences to the body of the exposition. 1884 J SULLY *Outlines Psychol.* v. 114 Every stimulus must reach a certain intensity before any appreciable sensation results. This point is known as the threshold or liminal intensity. 1895 TITCHENER *Külpe's Outl Psychol.* 243 We may also introduce the concept of the limen, defining the just noticeable deviation from indifference as a liminal pleasantness or unpleasantness

Liminary (li·minări), *a.* ? *Obs* [ad. F. *liminaire*, ad L. *liminārĭs*, f. *limin-*, *limen*: see -ARY[2].] Introductory, preparatory; = PRELIMINARY

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii (1632) 595, I need but the liminary epistle [= F *epistre liminaire*] of a Germane to store me with allegations. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Liminarie* 1663 *Flagellum or O Cromwell* 188 As the grand and Liminary work to Oliver's Regality 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 518/2 With .. its epistles liminary and ultimate

Liming (lə·imiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. LIME *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

†**1.** Gluing or cementing together. In quot. *fig*

c 1050 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 436/13 *Litture*, liming. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 138 þet monnes soule schal beon so ueste iueied to þe flesche, þet nis bute uen & ful eorče, & þuruh þet ilke limunge luuien hit so swuče, þet [etc.].

2. The action or process of treating things with lime **a.** Whitewashing with lime. (See also WHITE-LIMING.) **b** Dressing earth with lime, in cultivation **c.** Steeping skins in lime and water.

a. 1552 ELYOT *Dict*, *Albarium opus*, pargettyng, white limyng 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, *Encaladura*, the liming, the plaistering of an house. 1626 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 181 For lymeinge the windowes about that were glased, and other that neaded lymeinge aboute xij d.

b 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. ii (1668) 7 The Liming of your ground will take at least half so much time as the sanding 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI 122 We have never found that a second liming has produced any good effect. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 13 Deep plowing and limeing, and the judicious use of manures. 1875 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vict* c 92 § 5 Claying of land, liming of land, marling of land.

c. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 86/2 Lyming, piting the skins with Lime and Water. 1778 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 118/1 Steeping the hides for a short time in a mixture of lime and water, which is called liming. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* II 50.

†**Liming,** *vbl. sb*[2] *Obs.* [f LIME *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] Copulation.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 138 Sometime she bringeth forth but one, which is a good argument to proue that she is filled at the first lyming. 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 130 Why Slugs or Dodmans ingender in the neck, and are so many hours, if not days, in the limeing.

Liming, obs. form of LIMNING.

Limis, obs. pl of LIMB *sb*[1]

Limit (li·mit), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **lymyte**, 5-7 **lymit(te**, (5 -ytt), 6 **limitt**, li-, **lymmet**, **limete**, **lymet(e**, **lemyet**, 6-7 **limite**, 7 **limmit**, 6- **limit.** [ad. F. *limite*, ad. L. *limit-em*, *limes* boundary.]

1. A boundary, frontier; an object serving to define a boundary, a landmark. Now only in narrower sense: A boundary or terminal point considered as confining or restricting; chiefly *pl.* bounds.

c 1375 [see *limit-stead* in 5]. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5069 Qua list þis lymit ouir-lende, lene to þe left hand. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 144 Wyth in the lymytes and space of the royame. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bk.* 3 *Foles* Wks. (1568) X v b, Romulus .. dyd Instytute lymittes or markes aboute the citie. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump* 1482 Let it suffice the, to defende thy limites from inuasion. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 83 That twoo such seas haue enuironed any lande with soo narowe lymittes 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. iii, The endes or limites of a lyne, are pointes. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Forrex* vi, T'inlarge the limetes of our kingdome wide. 1598 in *Egerton Papers* (Camden) 278 Chiveat Hill, being the lemyet of the Easte Marche. 1624 WOTTON *Elem. Archit.* I. 24 When they haue chosen the Floore, or Plot, and laid out the Limits of the Worke, wee should first of all Digge Wels and Cesternes [etc.]. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ix. (1635) 154 Hence is the Water enforced to enlarge his limits. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 201 Peter Heywood Esquire, one of the Kings Justices of the Peace within the limits of Westminster. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 14 The Picts Wall being a better Limit then Fortification, served rather to define then defend the Roman Empire. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 54 P 2 To be confined within the Limits of a good handsome convenient Chamber. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* Wks. III. 279 A point may be the limit of a line. 1803 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 A circle of thin haze .. marked dimly the limits between heaven and earth.

†**b.** Contour (of the human form). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1636 W. BETTIE *Titana & Theseus* B 3 He stept into a greene Arbour . where he first viewed each limit, or proportraiture of her body. *Ibid.* B 3 b, Theseus .. thought it very strange, that Nature should endow .. such comely limmits with such peruerse conditions.

2. One of the fixed points between which the possible or permitted extent, amount, duration, range of action, or variation of anything is confined; a bound which may not be passed, or beyond which something ceases to be possible or allowable.

Superior limit: the earlier of the two dates, or the higher of the two quantitative extremes, between which the possible range of something is confined; contrariwise *inferior limit*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 362 þanne Goddis lawe myȝte freeli renne bi þe lymytis þat Crist haþ ordeyned. 1502 ATKYNSON tr *De Imitatione* III. viii. 203 Nat ponderinge theyr exyle & pore lymytes of reson 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Theseus* (1595) 2 They range out of the boundes or limites of true apparance. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III ii. 8 Dispatch, the limit of your Liues is out. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* LXXII, Finding thy worth a limmit past my praise 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXII. 121 For the limits of how farre such a Body shall represent the whole People. 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 282 A Wise Man's Pow'r's the Limit of his Will. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I VI. § 5 To leave Obscurities in the Sentence, by confining it within too narrow Limits. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* II XXI 279 Nature has set limits to the pleasures of sense. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. V. V 505 For six hours .. every part of the English army was engaged to the utmost limit of exertion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. VI. 46 The limit at which the eye can appreciate differences of brightness. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par Churches* 183 That subject is beyond our present limits. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 59 A crystal however has absolutely no limit to its growth. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 23 Would I shrink to learn my life time's limit. 1894 *Current Hist.* (U. S.) IV. 355 Rear Admiral . B. .. retired from the active list of the navy under the limit-of-age law. 1895 J. A. BEET *New Life in Christ* I. vi. 45 All men have . transgressed limits marked out by an authority which none can question 1895 LD. ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 702/1 The section does not deal with salvage beyond the three miles limit.

b *Math.* In various applications (*a*) A finite quantity to which the sum of a converging series progressively approximates, but to which it cannot become equal in a finite number of terms. (*b*) A fixed value to which a function can be made to approach continually, so as to differ from it by less than any assignable quantity, by making the independent variable approach some assigned value. (*c*) Each of the two values of a variable, between which a definite integral is taken. (*d*) The ultimate position of the point of intersection of two lines which, by their relative motion, are tending to coalescence.

Doctrine or *Method of Limits* a term chiefly used to designate that mode of expounding the principles of the Differential and Integral Calculus, according to which the conception of 'limits' or 'limiting values' forms the basis of the system.

[*a* 1727 NEWTON *Opuscula* I. 53 Quibus Terminis, sive Limitibus respondent semicirculi Limites, sive Termini] 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) X 78/2 *Limit*, in a restrained sense, is used by mathematicians for a determined quantity to which a variable one continually approaches; in which sense, the circle may be said to be the limit of its circumscribed and inscribed polygons. In algebra the term *limit* is applied to two quantities, one of which is greater and the other less than another quantity; and in this sense it is used in speaking of the limits of equations, whereby their solution is much facilitated. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII 406/2 There are two conditions which must be fulfilled before *A* can be called the limit of *P*, first, *P* must never become equal to *A*, secondly *P* must be capable of being made as nearly equal to *A* as we please 1842 DE MORGAN *Diff. Calc.* Pref, The idea of limits being absolutely necessary even to the proper conception of a convergent series. *Ibid.* Introd. Chap. 32 A case will be found in which the limit of an intersection is deduced. 1844 HYMERS *Integral Calc* 122 Integrals are usually required between limits. 1857 WOOD *Algebra* 168 This quantity, which we call the *sum* of the series, is the *limit* to which the sum of the terms approaches, but never actually attains.

c. Astron. *Limit of a planet*: its greatest heliocentric latitude.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Limit* of a Planet is the greatest Heliocentrick Latitude. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Limits* of a planet, its greatest excursions or distances from the ecliptic. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) II. 507/2 Suppose Venus to be in the point *C* in her utmost north limit.

d. *Comm.* In various applications, e. g. the amount up to which a particular customer of a bank is not permitted to overdraw, the price given by a principal to an agent as the highest at which he will buy, or the lowest at which he will sell. *Founder's limit* (see quot. 1872-6).

1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 76 The banker gives him [his customer] a 'limit', beyond which he must not draw 1872-6 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Limit*, *Founder's*. In the manufacture of ordnance, the limitation of error for guns, shot, &c. allowed to the founder.

e In generalized sense: Limitation, restriction within limits. Chiefly in phr *without limit*.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I iii. 5 The sadnesse is without limit 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 463 Souls . Disdaining Limit, or from Place, or Time. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV 22 Pain is the violation, and pleasure the restoration of limit.

¶ **f.** Used by Shaks. for: Prescribed time; the prescribed period of repose after child-bearing.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M* III. i. 224 Between which time of the contract, and limit of the solemnitie. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. ii 107 Lastly, hurried Here, to this place, i' th' open ayre, before I haue got strength of limit.

†**3.** The tract or region defined by a boundary; *pl.* the bounds, territories *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxiii 156 The sayd two bretherne, entryd the lymyttys of Kynge Charlys. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren* IV xx. (1588) 619 Those Sessions were to be holden in euery limite of the Shire 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 75 The Arch-Deacon hath diuided it Into three Limits, very equally. *c* 1600 — *Sonn* xliv, I would be brought From limits farre remote, where thou doost stay. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 161 In everye Parishe or Lymitte. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek* xlvii 12 Vpon the top of the mountaine, the whole limit thereof round about shall be most holy. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *Hist New Eng* (1826) II 314 The Dutch governour pretended to seize the ship as forfeit to the West India Company by trading in their limits without leave 1667 MILTON *P L.* v 755 At length into the limits of the North They came. 1798 S. ROGERS *Pleas Mem.* I. 290 Great Navarre, when France and freedom bled Sought the lone limits of a forest shed

†**b.** ? A division or part of the territory (in quot, of one of the Cinque Ports). *Obs.*

c 1698 R GIBSON in Gardiner *1st Dutch War* (1899) I 40 The sea government at all those places by courts of Lode manage at each, and the lesser seaports adjacent to be made limits to the greater.

c. *U.S.* and *Canada.* A tract of woodland of defined extent, a timber allotment.

1887 S CUMBERLAND *Queen's Highw fr. Ocean to O* (1887) 5 Timber limits of inexhaustible extent. 1888 *Harper's Mag* Mar 550/2 The voyageur reports the quality and quantity of timber in certain 'limits' or lots.

†**4.** *Logic.* = TERM (med.L. *terminus*). *Obs.*

1599 BLUNDEVILLE *Art of Logic* V. 1 116 Why are they [*sc* material principles] called tearmes or limites? Because they lymmet a proposition and bee the vttermost partes or bondes whereunto any proposition is to bee resolved, as for example in this proposition, euery man is a sensible bodie: these two wordes, man and sensible bodie, are the tearmes, limmetes, or boundes, whereof as the saide proposition is compounded, so into the same it is to be resolued, as into his vttermost parts that haue any signification

5 *attrib.*, as *limit-law*, *-line*, †**limit-stead**, a place on a boundary.

1849 R V DIXON *Heat* I. 139 Boyle's and Mariotte's law may be considered a ''limit law' 1864 BROWNING *Dram. Pers.*, *James Lee* VIII 14 'As like as a Hand to another Hand ' Who said that, never followed, like me, an hour, The beauty in this of the *limit-line' 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 7 Sept 780/1 At a given distance from the limit-line of the square in putting the weight a rectangular pit is prepared *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xlvii (*Cecile*) 448 Pane ware þe brethire one led, til þai come til þe *lymmyt-stede.

Limit (li·mit), *v.* Forms: 4-6 **lymyt(e**, 6-7 **limite**, **limmit**, **lymit**, (6 **lemyt**, **limitte**, 7 **limytt**), 5- **limit**; *pa. t.* 5 **lymett**; *pa. pple.* 4 **lemete**, 5-6 **lemett**, **lymyt**, 6 **lymmit**, **-yt**. [ad. F. *limiter*, ad. L. *limitāre*, f. *limit-*, *limes* LIMIT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To assign within limits (also *to limit and assign*, *limit and ordain*); to appoint, fix definitely; to specify. Also with *away*, *over*. Const. *dat* or *to*, (*till*), *upon*, and *to* with *inf.* *Obs.* exc. in legal language

138 . WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 298 As tyme & oþer circumstaunce þat limiten peyne for a dede ben aȝen þe fredom þat crist wole haue in hise lawe *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) XXV 118 Ilkane of þer ostez hase paire iourneez limited. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4283 Oure lord has lemett vs elike þe lenthe of oure days. 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton) V 1 (1859) 72 Of endeles thynge maye no proporcion be lymyted, ne accounted. 1444 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 125/1 Thoo peynes that ben specialli lymyted upon the seid Baillifs. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xix. 6 Apon the erth he send lightnes, Both son and moyne lymett thertyll. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxv 184 At the daye before lymytted and assygned. 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II. xliv. 143 The Lady Elyanoure had it lymytted to her for her dowry. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron* (1875) I. 55 Under a certaine paine lymitted for the same for the said cleargie. 1581 W STAFFORD *Exam Compl.* iii. (1876) 91 Euery Artificer dwelling out of all townes . should bee limitted to bee vnder the direction of one good Towne or other. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* xiv. (1604) F 2 b, O, no end is limited to damned soules! 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* I. (1891) 1 The Center or middle of the same Shere which I limytt to be aboute Heythoch moore 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xi. (1632) 578 Astrology could not yet limit the motion of the Moone. 1668 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks 1872-5 II. 250 Neither do I believe we can finish it and the rest within the time limited us by his Majesty. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat* (1752) 266 The time limitted in the bottomry bond. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 155 If the estate be limited over to a third person 1795 BENTHAM *Supply without Burden* 32 When an estate in England has

been limited away from a man altogether, he never looks at it. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV 175 In the release there was a power . to revoke the uses contained therein, and to limit other uses.

†b. To appoint (a person) to an office; to assign (a duty) to a person. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm* Sel. Wks I. 140 þree offices of heerdis þat Crist haþ lymytid to hem. *c* 1380 — *Wks* (1880) 331 As if a pope make a lawe þat who euer he lymytiþ to here confessioun of þis man or confession of þis comunatee, he shal here þise mennes shrifte. 1420 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 16 Sercheours .. assigned and lymyt by Thomas of Gare. 1482 *M. Paston's Will* in *P. Lett.* III. 286 After the stipend of the preste lymyted to synge for me be yerly levied *c* 1505 in *Plumpton Corr* 189, I had the keyes levered me & had a fellow lemett to keep the said schawnter with me, & he faylled me in my most need. 1557 Paynel *Barclay's Jugurth* 42 He had lymited hym in Numidy in his stede to be captayne of the army. 1638 Heywood *Wise Woman* IV. i. Wks 1874 V. 319, I limit you to be a welcome guest unto my Table.

†c. To lot or plot *out*; to allot, apportion. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 612/1 Our grounds were lymyted afore our fathers dayes. 1559 W Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* Pref A vj, And by . th'equinoctiall, polary circles, and altitude of the pole, to limite out the Zones, Climates, and Parralleles. 1577 Harrison *England* II. iv. (1877) I. 91 England was limited out by families and hidelands. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 765/2 God..hath limited out all our life. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* vi (1628) 157 Markenryc, that is the country or Kingdome, marked or limited out. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom* II i § 8 (1622) 190 He had all his learning and knowledge limited out vnto him: yea, and that by a scant scantling. *a* 1649 *Prayers* in *Chas I's Wks* (1662) 197 Let thy infinite Power vouchsafe to limit out some proportion of deliverance unto Me.

†d. *Math.* To lay down, 'give' in the hypothesis of a proposition. *Obs.*

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl* I xv, The likeiamme .hath one angle like to *D* the angle that was limitted. *Ibid* II. iii, This triangle . hath two corners equal eche to other, that is *A* and *B*, as I do by supposition limite.

†e. *pass.* of proportions or contour: To be outlined or drawn (in a specified manner). *Obs.*

1636 W. Bettie *Titana & Theseus* B 2, Seeing his face so perfectly featured, and viewing each limb, the portraiture of his body so well limited, that [etc.]

2. To confine within limits, to set bounds to (*rarely* in material sense); to bound, restrict. Const. *to.* †Also, to prohibit (a person) *from* (something).

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 457 Thy lycence es lemete in presence of lordys. 1508 Fisher 7 *Penit Ps* cxxx. Wks (1876) 226 The mercy of god . can neuer be lymyt to ony creature. *c* 1530 More *Answ Frith* Wks 841/1 Than must he limitte Gods power howe farre he will geue God leaue to stretche it. 1555 Eden *Decades* II They haue lymyted and enclosed certeyne grounde to make gardeynes and orchiardes. 1585 Abp Sandys *Serm* xvii 298 He limiteth and restraineth his permission, saying, Rest a while. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxix § 1 If in continuance also limited, they all haue ..their set termes. 1631 *Star Chamb Cases* (Camden) 80 Sr Francis Leake made a deed limitting the use to my Lady Leake. 1662 Earl Orrery *State Lett* (1743) I. 77 His Hylas was not limited to numbers and rhyme, as mine is. 1670 G H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii 186 He was limited in his Victuals, and ty'd up to a certain allowance every day. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I 557 He thought a government limited by law was only a name. 1722 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (ed 3) 62, I had a Husband and no Husband.. Thus I say, I was limited from Marriage, what Offer soever might be made me. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. x 362 He limited his number of cavalry to six thousand men. 1786 Burke *W Hastings* Wks 1842 II. 143 The act of parliament .. did expressly limit the duration of their office to the term of five years. 1813 Lady Hamilton in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I 272 You do not know how limited I am. I have left everything to be sold for the creditors. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I 418 A man cannot by any conveyance at common law limit an estate to his wife. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I vii. 216 The philosophical inquirer will not limit his researches by simple dates. 1844 Ld Brougham *Brit. Const.* xvi (1862) 249 And it [the succession] was afterwards further limited to the descendants of James I 's daughter. 1856 Kane *Arct Expl.* II. xxviii. 282 Our draft on the stores .. had been limited for some days to eggs [etc.]. 1874 Green *Short Hist* v. § 1. 218 The commerce was still mainly limited to the exportation of wool to Flanders. 1900 F. Anstey *Brass Bottle* iii. 35 If you remember, sir, you strictly limited me to the sums you marked.

b. To serve as a limit or boundary to; to bound; to mark off *from*. Also *to limit in*. Now *rare*.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I (Arb) 26 This rule thus fixed no tyme shal limit, or hazard. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* v. (1636) 560 The Provinces that . are limited with the Provinces of China. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* Ev, Limits there be for euery thing beside, No banks can limit in the sea of pride. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 122 The kingdome of the Parthians .. is limited and separat by these mountaines and streights. 1625 K Long tr *Barclay's Argenis* I. xx 60 The souldiers reached to the doore of the Temple, in two rankes, limiting the way to them that came to the Princesse. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 185 God cannot bee God, if Nature limit him. 1889 Geddes & Thomson *Evolution of Sex* xi. 146 Round the chromatin rods vacuoles are formed, limiting them from the surrounding protoplasm.

†3. *intr.* To border *upon* (a country). *Obs.*

1613 Sherley *Trav. Persia* 4 Those countries limitting upon the King of Spaines vniall partes.

†4. To beg within specified limits. [A back-formation from Limiter (sense 1).] *Obs. rare*⁻¹

1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 57 They [Popishe friers] go ydelly a limiting abrode.

Limitable (li·mităb'l), *a.* [f. Limit *v.* + -able.] That may be limited.

1582 Mulcaster *Positions* xliv. (1887) 287 When the childe knoweth his certaintie in all limitable circumstances. 1643 Herle *Answ. Ferne* 29 A power .. limitable .. not to be exercised within fifty dayes. 1686 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 363 If they are limitable by any other Power, they are Subjects to that Power.

Hence **Li·mitableness.**

1644 Hunton *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iv. 22 Neither its being supreme doth hinder its limitablenesse. 1684-5 H. More *Let.* 19 Jan. in Norris *Theory Love* (1688) 154 Those terms *Totum* and *Omne* imply also a comprehensibleness, limitableness, or exhaustibleness of the number of those parts.

†**Li·mitage.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Limit *v.* + -age.] That which is limited or allotted to a person or persons; an allotment.

1634 Rainbow *Labour* (1635) 29 Their limitage were fallen to them in a goodly ground.

Limital (li·mităl), *a.* [f Limit *sb* + -al.] Of or pertaining to a limit or boundary.

1877 Gilbert *Rep Geol. Henry Mts* iv 90 A laccolite of small volume will not exceed the limital area, but will grow by lifting its cover.

Limitanean (limitē·niăn), *a. Rom. Antiq.* [f. late L. *limitāne-us* (f. *limit-*, *limes* Limit *sb*) + -an.] Stationed on the border.

1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng* I. 129 Lands given to those who were named the Limitanean and Ripuarian soldiery.

†**Limita·neous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. as prec. + -ous.] Of or pertaining to bounds or frontiers.

1721 in Bailey. Hence 1755 in Johnson.

†**Li·mitany,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -y¹.] Dwelling on the border.

1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* ix. ix § 66 The Poictouines .. were the limitanie or border-subjects of the English Dominions in Aquitaine.

Limitarian (limitē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Limit *sb.* + *-arian* as in *unitarian*, etc.] A designation applied by adversaries to those theologians who hold the doctrine of 'limited redemption'.

1844 J. Cairns *Let* in *Life* x. (1895) 228 Graham is somewhat delayed in licence by a limitarian presbytery. 1848 Craig, *Limitarian*, one who limits, one who maintains the doctrine, that only a part of the human race are to be saved. 1852 J B. Johnstone (*title*) Who are the Limitarians?

Limitary (li·mitări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *limitārius*, f. *limes* Limit: see -ary².] **A.** *adj.*

1. Subject to limits; limited in action, range, etc. †Const. *to.*

1620 Brathwait *Five Senses* iv 46 Delights momentany and limitarie to an instant, may for the present yeeld a satisfaction. 1673 Dryden *State Innocence* III i Wks. 1808 V. 143 Let me with Him contend, On whom your limitary powers depend. 1727 C. Pitt *Callimachus' Hymn to Jupiter* 119 What no inferior Limitary King Could in a length of Years to Ripeness bring. 1814 Scott *Ess Drama*, etc. (1874) 143 The synod of Olympus were themselves but limitary deities. 1822-56 De Quincey *Confess* (1862) 169 The poor limitary creature calling himself a man of the world. 1838 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xxix (1866) II 107 We cannot, indeed, rise superior to our limitary nature. 1850 *Fraser's Mag* XLI 328 The Stuarts looked abroad for models of kingcraft, and repined at their limitary right-divine.

b. Of a friar. Licensed to beg within certain limits. (Cf. Limiter 1.)

1830 Scott *Demonol* vi 175 Chaucer ascribes the exile of the fairies to the warmth and zeal of the devotion of the limitary friars.

2. Of or pertaining to a limit or boundary; situate on the boundary. †Of a sentinel: Stationed on the boundary.

In quot. 1667 the sense is doubtful: it may be 1.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II v 125 All the former were limitary places in the tribe of Asher. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, Cumberland* I. (1662) 216 This County (because a Limitary) did abound with Fortifications. 1667 Milton *P. L* IV 969 Then when I am thy captive talk of chaines, Proud limitarie cherub! 1732 Bailey vol II, *Limitary*, belonging to the limits or bounds. 1819 *Banquet* 57 Visit your limitary huts, and see Where cleanliness reside, and industry. 1885 W T. Watkin in *Academy* 1 Aug 77/3 We have another limitary mark on a centurial stone at Manchester.

3. Serving as a limit or boundary; limiting, confining, containing. Const. *of.*

1807 Anna Seward in *Athenæum* Mar (1895) 282/1 Where the horizon's limitary line Meets the gloom'd sea. 1822 H Cornwall *Dram. Scenes, Julian the Apostate* II, A limitary power, Which strikes and circumscribes the soul. 1845 Trench *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. v. 98 Refusing the Scriptures as authoritative in and limitary of the Truth. 1847 W. R. Hamilton *Let to De Morgan, Ess Analytic Logical Forms* 3 The once formidable array of limitary rules has vanished. The science now shines out in the true character of beauty. 1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV 451/2 The hepatic cells are enclosed in a limitary membrane. 1899 J Hutchinson *Archives Surg.* X. 151 There was deep erosion of the nails, presenting an abrupt limitary margin.

B. *sb.* = Limiter 1. (Cf. A. 1 b.)

a 1662 Heylin *Laud* (1668) 210 Great were the Sums of Money which the Piety of the Design, and the Diligence of their Limitaries brought in from their several Walks.

Limitate (li·mitē't), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* In 6 *Sc.* **limitat.** [ad. L. *limitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *limitāre* to Limit.] †**A.** *pa. pple.* = Limited. *Obs.*

1582 N. Burne in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T S.) 164 As gif his pouar of virking miraclis var limitat to the pairtis onlie quhair your Sanctis var bureit. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb) 21 Translations are limitat, and restraind in some things, more than free inuentions are.

B *ppl. a.* a. Of land: Parted off by limits or boundaries. *rare.*

1853 Whewell tr. *Grotius' De Jure Belli* I. 407 Land .. determined by its measured quantity, is governed by the same rule as limitate land.

b. *Bot.* Bounded by a distinct line, as the hypothallus in some lichens.

1871 W. A Leighton *Lichen-flora* 401 *Arthonia ilicina*, ..smooth, shining, scaly, limitate.

†**Li·mitate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *limitāt-*, ppl. stem of *limitāre* to Limit.] *trans.* To put limits or bounds to; to limit. Hence †**Li·mitated** *ppl. a.*

1560-78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 3 The persons nominate .. to .. define and limitate the jurisdiction of the Kirk. 1563 Winget *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 125 Gif we..limitatis and determinatis nocht the wisdom of God be our phantasie. 1654 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 457 A clause so general and so limitated, would be interpreted rather in favour of them.

Limitation (limitē'·ʃən). [ad. L. *limitātiōn-em*, f. *limitāre* to Limit. Cf. F. *limitation.*]

1. The action of limiting (in senses of the vb.); an instance of this.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 70 þei commaunden þat no man schal preche þe gospel but at here wille & lymytacion. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 217/1 A Lymytacion, *limitacio.* 1533 More *Apol* ix. Wks 865/2 They . leaue not one man for Goddes parte thys eyghte hundred yeare paste by theyr owne lymitacion. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c 20 § 1 Their heires inheritable by the limitacion of suche giftes. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 76 This absolute limitation and restraint of Satan. 1683 *Brit. Spec* 63 The Monarch himself must be Judge, and then farewel Limitation. 1720 Waterland *Eight Serm* 250 It is here, without any restriction or limitation, applied, by the inspired Writer, to our Saviour Christ. 1833 Ht Martineau *Berkeley* I. viii. 159 Some objected to this, that mere convertibility was not enough without limitation. 1845 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl Metr.* II. 610/1 The proper limitation of mathematical accuracy to things without matter. 1863 H. Cox *Instit* III iii 623 A fresh limitation of the succession to the throne was made towards the end of the reign of William III.

†b. *spec.* The action of determining the boundaries of (a country) or the contour of (a figure). *Obs.*

1677 W Hubbard *Narrative* II 5 Letters Patent granted by the King for the Limitation of Virginia. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit* III 31/2 Limitation we call the determining or fixing the sweeps of all the lines, the projections of the angles and the depression of every hollow.

†2. a. An allotted space; the district or circuit of an itinerant officer or preaching friar; the region belonging to a particular nation; *fig.* one's allotted sphere. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm* Sel. Wks. II 182 Oo frere grutchiþ aȝens anoþer, and fiȝtiþ wiþ him, whanne he prechiþ treube in his lymytacioun. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T* 21 The lymytour seyth his matyns and his hooly thynges As he gooth in his lymytacioun. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 21 Your limitors will not suffer one in anothers limitation. 1426 Lydg *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12620 Whyl thow the holdest by resoun Wyth Inne thy lymytacioun, Nat to erryn, nyh nor fer. 1527 R Thorne in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 256 The saide Islands fall all without the limitation of Portingall. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen VIII*, c. 27 Auditours yerely ridinge their seueral circuites and limittacions. 1552 B. Gilpin *Serm bef. Edw. VI* (1630) 25 Some [pulpits] have not had foure Sermons these fifteene or sixteene yeares, since Friers left their limitations.

†b. An allotted time. *Obs.*

1607 Shaks *Cor* II iii. 146 You haue stood your Limitation.

3. The condition of being limited; limitedness.

1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v. lxix § 1 As the substance of God is infinite, and hath no kinde of limitation. 1601 Shaks. *Jul C.* II i 283 Am I your Selfe But as it were in sort, or limitation? 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum Knowl* § 4 The natural dulness and limitation of our faculties. 1755 Young *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 123 Through the limitation of the human intellect. 1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess* I. 109 What seems to us limitation, may be, not limitation, but a mode of divine power. 1875 Lyell *Princ Geol.* II. iii. xxxviii 331 The limitation of groups of distinct species to regions separated from the rest of the globe by certain natural barriers. 1880 Haughton *Phys Geog.* vi 272 The limitation of special families and sub-orders to special Continents.

4. A point or respect in which something is limited; a limiting provision, rule, or circumstance.

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv* 12 The lymitacyon expressed in the statute of Westmynster. 1590 H. Swinburne *Testaments* 134 This limitation is suspected of some not to bee sounde. 1642 Milton *Apol Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 295 That limitation therefore of after settling is a meere tautology. 1664 H. More *Myst Iniq.* x 33 Let him mince it as well as he can with mental limitations and restrictions. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 10 Apr, So as that he that goes there may go with limitations and rules to follow. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. viii. § 1 (1734) 193, I shall have little further to add, but some Limitations..with regard to particular Cases. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 63 This limitation was made by parliament, that [etc.]. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. II. xi. 261 Most of the provinces coupled their acquiescence with limitations which rendered it of little worth. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* ii. 53 He was heir to the earldom of Tyrone according to the limitations of the patent.

5. *Law.* a. The statutory specification of a period, or the period specified by statute, within which an action must be brought. *Statute of Limitations*: any of the statutes (now esp. 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 27) fixing a period of limitation for actions of certain kinds. b. The specification of a period or the period specified for the continuance of an estate, or the operation of a law. c. The settlement of an estate by a special provision or with a special modification or modifications; the modification or provision itself.

a. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 196 Limitation is an assignement of a space or time, within which hee that will sue.. ought to prove, that he or his ancestor was seised of the thing demanded, or otherwise he shall not maintaine his suit or action. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 178 It is enacted by the statute of limitations, 21 Jac. I. c. 16, that no entry shall be made by any man upon lands, unless within twenty years after his right shall accrue. *Ibid.* 188 In all these possessory actions there is a time of limitation settled, beyond which no man shall avail himself of the possession of himself or his ancestors. *Ibid.* 250 Sixty years is the longest period of limitation assigned by the statute of Henry VIII 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 313 If it be a legal debt, this Court being applied to for a discovery, will not prevent the statute of limitations from running. 1852 LD. PALMERSTON in *Croker Papers* 17 June (1884) I. i. 18 There is no statute of limitation as to epistolary debts.

b. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 155 When an estate is so expressly confined and limited by the words of it's creation, that it cannot endure for any longer time than till the contingency happens upon which the estate is to fail, this is denominated a limitation. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 495 The future limitation being only for the life of a person *in esse* 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 245 The limitation of the act was to three years, or the end of the next general assembly

c. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 193 A tenancy in common may be created by express limitation in a deed 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 291 By the limitation of the will, he was to make a grant of the rent. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 73 The failure of the objects of the several limitations 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. iv. 66 Most grants of this kind were attended by conditions and limitations.

6. = LIMIT 1 and 2. Also *pl.* bounds, boundaries.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxviii. 344 They of the .. marches and lymitacions of the realme of Castell, Came .. and made homage. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 1 To the conservation of the body of mankynde within the lymitation of helth. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 61 Numa Pompilius .. did cause as well a publik perambulation to be made throughout his whole kingdom as priuate limitations & bounds betwixt partie & partie 1616 CAPT. J. SMITH *Descr New Engl* 23 The Gouernment, Religion, Territories and Limitations. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. viii. 193 She knew the limitations of her own powers too well to attempt more than she could perform with credit. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram* (ed. 5) I. 319 The supposed exceptions .. do not come within the reason and limitation of the rule 1864 BOWEN *Logic* I. 25 When the use of words is not checked by a frequent recurrence in thought to the precise limitations of their meaning.

Limitative (li·mitətiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *limitatif, -ive* (16th c. in Hatzf.), ad. med.L. *limitātīvus*, f. L. *limitāre* to LIMIT: see -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Tending to limit; limiting, restrictive.

†*Limitative place*: in Scholastic philosophy, 'place' in the sense in which it is predicable of things that do not occupy space, = DEFINITIVE *a.* 3. *Limitative judgement* (Logic) used by Kant to denote judgements of the type 'Every A is a not-B', which he regarded as a class co-ordinate with affirmative and negative judgements; also *occas.* used for a judgement serving to limit or modify another.

1530 RASTELL *Purgatory* III. xi. g 4 Therfore purgatory can be no place contynentyue but purgatorye maye be a place lymytatyue, and also a place operatyue. For where so euer that god doth lymyt the soule of man after it is separate from the body to be purged, there is ye place lymytatyue of the soule 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 464 Without using the limitative particle (onely) or (alone) to restrain his extravagant interpretation. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Observ. Peel's Sp.* (1830) 53 Before the words 'every other country' stands .. the limitative word 'almost'. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 143 The incidental Judgment expressed in an additional word or clause may be either explicative or limitative 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. vi. 307 Nor need Logic regard the infinite or limitative judgment as distinct from the affirmative 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 151 Their several undertakings should be co extensive and mutually limitative 1892 *Athenæum* 4 June 722/3 Being essentially negative and limitative, it can only end in negative conclusions.

†**2.** Subject to a limit or condition, conditional.

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 67 A prudent Possessor of the Bill will accept of no conditional or limitative Acceptance.

B. *sb. Logic.* A limitative judgement.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 144 In respect to Limitatives, no question can arise concerning the truth or falsity of the incidental Proposition.

Limited (li·mitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. LIMIT *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb.

†**1.** Appointed, fixed. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 67 He hiereth some of them for meate and drynke, and a certeyne limityd wayges by the daye. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 882/1 That euerie man, should paie the whole subsidie out of hand, not tarrieng till the daies of paiment limited. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. i. (1810) 225 They did somewhat exceede the time limited.

2. Circumscribed within definite limits, bounded, restricted. Of circumstances. Narrow. *Limited mail*: a mail train in which only a limited number of passengers is conveyed. *Limited monarchy*: one in which the functions of the monarch are exercised under conditions prescribed by the constitution; so *limited government, monarch, royalty.*

1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 259 The knowledge of angels is limited. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xix. 98 That King whose power is limited, is not superiour to him, or them that have the power to limit it. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 265, I cannot imagine what it is makes men in England believe ye Governm^t^ of Ireland to be for a Limited Time of Three Years. 1738 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* Introd. 5 The blessings of a limited government. 1789 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 72 The King of France must soon be one of the most limited monarchs in Europe. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxi, I thank your Highness .. for your cautious and limited testimony in my behalf. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 247 In limited monarchies a single individual shares the sovereign powers with an aggregate or aggregates of individuals. 1833 MYLNE & KEEN *Reports* II. 244 His co-executor was in narrow and limited circumstances. 1853 BRONTË *Villette* viii. (1876) 68 That school offered for her powers too limited a sphere. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 15 A limited number of images only will be seen. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* iv. 86 A limited Deity was a recognised conception of antiquity. 1883 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man* 80 He started for Dublin by the mid day limited mail.

b. *Limited company*: short for *limited liability company* (see LIABILITY).

1855 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 133 § 1 The Word 'Limited' shall be the last Word of the Name of the Company. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 107 The Nevada Land and Mining Company, (limited).

3. quasi-*sb.* = *limited mail* in 2. (*U.S. colloq.*)

1887 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 577 Let the great steamship founder, the limited crash through a trestle—living or dead, these men will be found at their posts.

Hence **Li·mitedly** *adv.*, **Li·mitedness.**

a 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 74 You see nothing is delivered by him against it, but modestly, limitedly, and perplexedly. 1656 [J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 288 A difference of Substance distinct from corporeity and limitednesse. 1812 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* (1858) II. 91, I assume a character which is .. unadapted to the limitedness of my experience. 1891 H. JONES *Browning* 235 He pushes the limitedness of human knowledge into a disqualification of it to reach truth at all 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 76 We in London need such limitedly local relaxations.

Limiter (limi·tə1). Forms: 4–6 lim-, lymitour(e, -ytour(e, (7–9 limitour), 6 lim-, lymiter, -yter, limmeter, 7 limitor, 6– limiter. [f. LIMIT *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. (Also *friar limiter.*) A friar licensed to beg within certain limits. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 138 On limitoures and listres lesynges I ymped *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 10 The grete charitee and prayeres Of lymytours and othere hooly freres. 1516 *Will of R. Peke of Walcfield* 4 June (MS.), To every lymyter of the iij orders of freers—*xxd* 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* (1562) 94 A limitoure of the graye fryers, in the tyme of his limitation preached many tymes and hadde but one Sermon. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* IX. 1 There neuer was Fryer limitor, that duckt So low, where beggyng woon him twenty cheeses. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 85, I meane me to disguize .like a Pilgrim, or a Lymiter.

transf. or *allusive* 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* To Rdr. 2 Some of our Catholique Limitors had beene roming in the countrey and brake into my pale secretly.

2. One who or that which limits (in senses of the vb.).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 217/1 A Lymytour, *limitator.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 80/2 A Limiter, *limitator* ?1612 *Two Noble K.* v. i. 30 So hoyst we The sayles, that must these vessells port even where Thy heavenly lymiter pleases. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 5 (1622) 180 The Sunne is not that infinite limitour, which .. setteth seuerall bounds, vnto all other things 1639 LD. G. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 27, I am sure they are the best declarers and limiters of their own [doctrines] 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 222 Abolishing a law so good and moral, the limiter of sin

Limiting (li·mitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LIMIT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. LIMIT; an instance of this.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Modification* a qualifying, moderating, limiting, or releasing. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. *To Chr. Rdr.* (ante 689) Forms of prayer are aiudged to be a kind of limiting of Gods Spirit. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 405 A bold limiting of the time of forty days.

Limiting (li·mitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LIMIT *v.* + -ING[2].] That limits, in senses of the vb. *Limiting angle* (see quot. 1873). *Limiting parallels* (see quot. 1867).

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* VII. § 7 192 It would be needful to accept some well known examples for final and limiting authorities. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 131 The Condition can always be expressed by a limiting adjective 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. 33 Even with well-meant efforts of the practical spirit it [*sc.* criticism] must express dissatisfaction, if in the sphere of the ideal they seem impoverishing and limiting. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Limiting parallels*, the parallels of latitude upon the earth's surface, within which occultations of stars or planets by the moon are possible. 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* II. iii. 53 In order that a ray may pass from a dense medium into a rarer, the angle of incidence must not exceed a certain limit, this angle is called the limiting or critical angle of refraction. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 539 The limiting zone between the external cortex and the bast-layer

Limitless (li·mitlĕs), *a.* [f. LIMIT *sb.* + -LESS.] Having or admitting of no limits; unlimited, illimitable; unbounded, unrestricted.

1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* (1591) G 4 b, Say, whether thou wilt crowne With limitlesse renowne 1612 J. DAVIES *Wit's Pilgrimage* civ. (Grosart) 20 To this Sea of Cittie-Commonwealth (Lymittlesse London). *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* x. (1652) 129 Sir Philip .. observed this limitless ambition of the Spaniard. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 57 While the king acts in consent with the parliament .. he is limitless, irresistible. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 436 In the depths of limitless space, exist numerous assemblages of stars. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 58 Almost limitless power of giving pain.

Hence **Li·mitlessly** *adv.*, **Li·mitlessness.**

1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* (ed. 2) 145 When the affection has become wholly and limitlessly our own. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Mar. 239/2 The Imperial throne .. the power *solutus a legibus* which in its limitlessness could redress all wrongs.

Limitor, -our, obs. forms of LIMITER.

Limitrophe (li·mitrōf), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *limitrophe*, ad. late L. *limitrophus, limitotrophus* (a hybrid f. L. *limit-, limes* + Gr. -τρόφος supporting), applied to lands set apart for the support of troops on the frontier.]

A. *adj.* Situated on the frontier; bordering on, adjacent *to* (another country).

1826 [J. R. BEST] 4 *Years France* 129 Russia has already absorbed, within its empire, that great limitrophe nation which might have been a barrier against further progress. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* VI. 503 Like many of these limitrophe Pyrenean districts it became independent soon after ..731. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 5/3 The policy of a limitrophe frontier with Russia revived 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 1/2 England was perfectly free to enter into any relations she pleased with the States limitrophe to India.

†**B.** *sb.* A border-land. *Obs.*

1589 A. M[UNDAY] *Hist. Palmendos* v. (1653) 32 He .. became .. famous through all the neighbour Marches and limitrophes of Tharsus. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* C ij b, The Prince ought to have of them (*sc.* castles) in his frontier places, and Lymitrophes (as they call them).

Hence †**Limitrophing** *ppl. a.*, bordering, adjacent; †**Limitrophous** *a.* (see quot.).

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* IV. vii. 29 The Counties of Boulougne, Saint Paule, and other limitrophing Seigneuries. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Column*, Limitrophous or boundary Column, is that which shews the limits of a kingdom, or country conquered.

†**Limity.** *Obs.* Also 6 **lymytee.** [Formation uncertain; possibly *limitres, -tees*, represents L. *limites*; but cf. OF. *limité.*] = LIMIT.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccx. [ccvi] 648 There shulde be in their company of the lymytees of Fraunce, mo then fyue hundred knightes. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* Ded. A iij b, The very limities & boundes of the world 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 29 They go not out of ye limities of their own contrie.

Limm, obs. form of LIMN.

‖ **Limma** (li·mă). [Late L., a. Gr. λεῖμμα remnant, part left, semitone, f. λείπειν to leave.]

1. *Mus.* The semitone of the Pythagorean scale (see quot. 1694).

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* vi. 152 The Pythagoreans, not using Tone Minor, but two Equal Tones Major, in a Fourth, were forced to take a lesser Interval for the Hemitone; which is call'd their Limma, or Pythagorean Hemitone, and, which added to those two Tones, makes up the Fourth; it is a Comma less than Hemitone Major (16 to 15) and the Ration of it, is 256 to 243 1887 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 503 The Ditonic Diatonic Tetrachord, consisting of two greater Tones and a Limma, as set forth by Pythagoras

2. *Gr. Pros.* A time or mora in a line required by the rhythm but not expressed by a syllable in the words: indicated in schemes by the sign ∧.

Limme, obs. form of LIMB *sb.*[1]

Limmeal, -ly, obs. vars. LIMB-MEAL, -MEALLY.

Limmell, variant of LIMAIL, metal filings.

Limmer (li·mə1), *sb* and *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 **lymmare,** 6 **lymare, -er, lymmar,** 6–7 **limmar, lymber, lymmer.** [Of obscure origin; connexion with LIMB *sb.* is possible.]

A. *sb.*

†**1.** A rogue, scoundrel. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law of Armys* (S.T.S.) 233/24 Ane unworthy lymmare, that settis nocht for honour bot for pillery. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xii, [To the fox] 'Byde', quod the lioun; 'limmer, let ws see Gif it be suthe the sillie sow hes said.' 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lxiv, He causit hir to be schamfully defowlit with rebaldis and limmaris of his cuntre. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 219 Adam Scot speciall bordirer and limmer, commounlie calit king of traytouris. 1602 JAS. VI *Let to Eliz.* (Camden) 147 The repreasing of fugitiues and lymmeries[*sic*] 1607 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 379/2 That Insolent and wicked race and name of the glengregour and notorious lymberis and malefactouris. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i, Fowle Limmer! drittie Louwne! 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* IV. There have been a proper set of limmers about to scale your windows, father Simon.

2. Applied to a woman. **a.** A light woman; a strumpet. **b.** In weaker sense: A jade, hussy, minx.

1566 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 83 In causa diffamacionis, viz. that his wyf was a lymer. 1788 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* VIII, I wore nae frizzl'd limmer's hair 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 182 Except for breakin o' their timmer Or speakin lightly o' their limmer. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiii, Kate and Matty, the limmers, gaed aff wi' twa o' Hawley's dragoons, and I hae twa new queans instead o' them. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* lxxxv. (1900) 460 Leave my husband in the hands of you and that limmer, who has never been true to us 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xiii. 141 'Oh—the limmer—how dared she', cried my mother, on fire instantly at the hint of an insult or rejection to her eldest son.

B *adj.* Knavish, scoundrelly.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 9 With mony lymmar loun. 1568 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 53 For lymmer lawdis and litle lassis lo. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i, Hence with 'hem, limmer lowne, Thy vermin, and thy selfe, thy selfe art one *a* 1785 *Rookhope Ryde* IV. in Child *Ballads* III. 439 Limmer thieves drives them away.

Hence †**Limmerful** *a.*, knavish; †**Limmery,** knavery.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvi. 152 Thy lymmerfull luke wald fle thame. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 206 The lymmerie lang hes lestit.

Limmeter, obs. form of LIMITER.

Limming, obs. form of LIMNING.

Limn (lim), *v.* Now *literary* and *arch.* Also 5 **limyne, lymm**, 5–7 **lymn**(e, 6–7 **limm**(e, **limb**(e, **limne.** [Altered form of LUMINE *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To illuminate (letters, manuscripts, books). Also *absol. Obs.*

14.. *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VII. 295 þis bisshop hym-self schonede not to write and lumine [*MS.* β (early 15th c.) lymne] and bynde bookes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 Lymnyd, as bookys (*K.* limynid), *elucidatus.* 1499 *Churchw. Acc. Croscombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 24 A mass boke of veln lymmyde. 1531 ELYOT *Gov* I. v, Their fyrst letters to be paynted or lymned. 1534 RICH *Let. to T Cromwell* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I xxxiv. 179 A certain tale of M. Magdalen, delivering her a letter from heaven, that was limned with golden letters. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. iv. B viij b, And if their toyes, in letters lymde, be printed once in booke, Then [etc.]. 1573 *Art of Limming* title-p., Diuerse kyndes of colours to write or to limme withall vppon velym 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist China* 94 When they write letters vnto anie principall person, they gilde the margent of the paper, and limbe it.

†**2.** To adorn or embellish with gold or bright colour; to depict *in* (gold, etc.). Also (*rare*), to lay on (colour). *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 73 Images rychely lymned wyth golde and Albyn colours. 1573 *Art of Limming* title-p., How siluer or golde shalbe layed or limmed vppon the sise 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 490/1 Their bannerols displaied, and richlie limmed with my lords armes. 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 84 The Royal Arms of Portugal were limned in Gold.

3. To paint (a picture or portrait); to portray, depict (a subject). †Formerly *spec.* to paint in water-colour or distemper (see LIMNING *vbl. sb.* 2). † Also with *forth, out.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 290 Looke, when a Painter would surpasse the life, In limming out a well-proportioned steed. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* vi. (1596) 83 Pictures which are lymned in oyle. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 222 Nicon that famous painter of Greece, when he had most curiously limbed forth a Horses perfection [etc.] 1622 WITHER *Faire Virtue* M, Where Apelles limb'd to life Loathed Vulcans louely wife 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 230 He may be the competent Judge of a neat picture, or elegant poem, that cannot limne the like 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxxvii, For there by magic skill, I wis, Form of each thing that living is Was limn'd in proper dye 1854 MRS. OLIPHANT *Magd. Hepburn* II 55 The dim chapel .. with Scripture stories limned in its ancient glass. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 335 If he be limned aright in the canvas which has descended to us.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 NASHE *4 Lett. Confut.* 30 With life and spirit to limne deadnes it selfe *Hoc est Oratoris proprium.* 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 194 As mine eye doth his effigies witnesse Most truly limn'd, and liuing in your face 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel* Induct., I fear it is not possible to limme so many persons in so small a tablet as the compasse of our playes afford 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T., Mixt Contempl.* xxi (1649) 83 It is easie for one to endure an affliction, as he limns it out in his own fancie 1653 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* III. iii, What's beauty but a perfect white and red? Both here well mix'd limn truth so beautiful. 1661 FELTHAM *Lusoria* xxxvii in *Resolves* (1709) 601 He must limb Spirits never tir'd. 1856 SPURGEON *New Park St. Pulpit* I. 56 Instances of persons going to the house of God, and having their characters limned out to perfection. 1871 SMILES *Charac* x. (1876) 284 Perhaps the most complete picture of a great man ever limned in words. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 130 The Odusseus is limned with incomparable art.

4. Prov. *To limn the water, limn* (something) *on water*: said of something transient or futile

1620 BACON *Poems* (Grosart) 49 Who then to fraile Mortality shall trust, But limmes the Water, or but writes in dust. 1622 *Vindiciæ Carolinæ* ix. 73 All he had done was but a kind of Limming the Water, to them. 1671 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxx 4 A woman's words Limn them on ebbing floods, write on a wintery gale [L. *In vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua*].

†**5.** *absol.* or *intr.* To paint; *esp.* to paint in water-colour or distemper. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell ho.* III 44 To paint or limne with the colours that are taken from hearbs or flowers. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent* xiii (1634) 126 The vertuous Margaret Queene of Navarre beside her excellent veine in Poesie could draw and limne excellently. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 7 May, Yesterday begun my wife to learn to limn of one Browne. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* IV. 57 *Merry.* Cannot you Limne, Sir? *Rambler.* Limne, what dost thou mean? *Merry* Why Limne, Sir, draw Pictures in little. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 30. 136 If Oxen, Lions, Horses and Asses . were able to limn and paint.

Limnacean (limnē'·shăn), *a* and *sb.* [f. mod. L. *Limnacea* (see below), for **Limnæacea*, f. LIMNÆA: see -ACEAN.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to the *Limnacea*, one of the three families of *Pulmobranchiata* in De Blainville's classification. **b.** *sb.* A gasteropod of the family *Limnacea*, a pond-snail (*Cent. Dict.*). Also **Limna·ceous** *a.* = prec. adj. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

‖**Limnæa** (limnī·ă). *Zool.* Also *erron.* **Lymn-**. [mod.L., ad Gr. λιμναία, fem. of λιμναῖος, f. λίμνη pool, marsh.] A genus of the family *Limnæidæ* or pond-snails, typical of the sub-family *Limnæinæ*; a pond-snail of this genus. Hence **Limnæ·an**, a gasteropod of the genus *Limnæa*; **Limnæ·id** (also limneid), a gasteropod of the family *Limnæidæ*; a pond-snail; **Limnæ·ine** *a.*, pertaining to the sub-family *Limnæinæ* (Cent. Dict.).

1834 MCMURTRIE tr *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* III. 38 Having a shell very similar to that of a Lymnæa. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 11 The air-breathing limneids live in fresh water. 1856 *Ibid.* III. 361 The Litorinæ and Limnæans are found living together.

Limnanth (li·mnænþ). *Bot.* [f. Gr. λίμνη lake, marsh + ἄνθος flower.] **a.** A plant of the genus *Limnanthemum* (N.O. *Gentianaceæ*) of perennial water-herbs. **b.** A plant of the genus *Limnanthes* or tribe *Limnantheæ*, N.O. *Geraniaceæ* (Cassell)

1872 OLIVER *Elem Bot* II 209 The .. orbicular floating leaves of Common Limnanth (*Limnanthemum nymphæoides*).

Limned (limd), *ppl. a.* [f. LIMN *v.* + -ED 1.] † Illuminated (*obs.*); painted, depicted, portrayed.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Miniati libri*, limned bokes, hauyng letters of dyuers colours 1573 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III 26 The lymned letters and pictures. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R Grenvile, To the fayrest* vii, Ill limn'd memorials of diuinest rage. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 3. 18 Like the first Letter of a Patent, or limmed Booke. *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* Ep. Ded. (1652) 1 Both your Bloud and Vertues do so strongly Intitle you to this well-limb'd Piece. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 216 The limned picture of my wife 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* xxvii. 90 The human flesh Or . its limn'd resemblance.

Limner (li·mnəɹ). Now *literary* or *arch.* Forms: 4–5 **lymnour**, 4–6 **lymenor**(e, 5 **lymnore, lympner**, 6 **lymmer**, 6–7 **lymner, limmer**, 7 **limbner, limpner**, 6– **limner.** [Altered form of LUMINER: see LIMN *v.* and -ER 1.]

1. An illuminator of manuscripts. *Hist.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 9 Johannes Dancastre, lymenor 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxli (1495) 698 Grauours, lymnours and payntours eteth Rewe to sharpe theyr syghte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 Lymnoie (*K. c* 1490 luminour), *elucidator, miniographus* 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 9 § 1 That this Acte in no wise extende to any writer lympner bynder or imprynter. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Barbers, boke bynders, and lymners. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 188 The lyttle byrdes whiche the lymmers of bookes are accustomed to paynte on the margentes of churche bookes. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 334 A limmer . had drawne S. Peter and S. Paul so liuely. 1859 C. BARKER *Associat. Princ.* i. 18 The *Rector Chori* had . the charge of the writing materials, and of the colours for the limners.

2. A painter, esp. a portrait painter. †Sometimes *spec.*, a water-colour artist.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* II 23 The fine and subtil earth of the hearbe or flower, out of the which some curious Limner may draw some excellent colour 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 10 The Poets (with their apes, the painters, limmers, and carvers) 1638 USSHER *Immanuel* (1645) 16 A curious limmer draweth his own sons pourtraicture to the life. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ* 137 The limbner drew it as he was an artist, not as one of this or that nation. 1661–2 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Jan., Cooper, the great limner in little. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 147/2 A Limner, a Painter in Water colours. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. i, Pray now, Mr. Carmine, how do you Limners contrive to overlook the Ugliness, and yet preserve the Likeness? 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III viii. 186 Many refined strokes show that the limner had studied his original by her side 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III. 250 The drawing of a limner which has not the shadow of a likeness to the truth.

Hence **Li·mnery**, the work of a limner.

c 1832 H. COLERIDGE *Ess* (1851) I 199 The few remnants of church-limnery that have escaped the fanatics and the modernisers.

Li·mniad, *rare.* [Erroneously for **limnad*, ad. Gr. λιμναδ-, λιμνάς fem. adj., 'pertaining to lakes,' f. λίμνη lake.] A lake-nymph.

1818 L. HUNT *Foliage, The Nymphs* p. xii, The Limniad takes Her pleasure in the lakes.

Limning (li·mɪŋ, li·mnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LIMN *v.* + -ING 1.]

1 Illuminating of manuscripts, etc. Also *concr.*

c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 72 There begynnyth the craffte of lymnynge of bokys 1573 (*title*) A very proper treatise, wherein is briefly sett forthe the arte of limming, which teacheth how siluer or golde shalbe layed or limmed vppon the sise [etc.] 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Luminacion de libros*, lymning, *miniculatio* 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* title p., The making of all kinds of colours, to be vsed in Lymming, Painting, Tricking, and Blason of Coates, and Armes. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 39 Of the third Edward, says Mr Vertue, many portraits are preserved in illuminated MSS .. He has not marked where these limnings exist 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 100 The art of illuminating, or limning, as it was formerly called.

2. Painting († formerly *spec.* in water-colour or distemper).

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* G g 1 b, Singing, playing, and phisick, geometry, painting, and liming 1675 SALMON *Polygraph.* II xv. 73 Limning is an Art whereby in Water Colours, we strive to resemble Nature in every thing to the life. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 147/2 Limning, Painting in Water colours with Gum or Size. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 328 Limning, one would think, is no expensive Diversion, but .. she paints Fans for all her Female Acquaintance, and draws all her Relations Pictures in Miniature. 1884 B. B. WARFIELD in *Chr. Treasury* Feb. 92/1 The skilled limning of a Michael Angelo.

b. An instance of this; *concr.* a painting.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2511/4 A Collection of Paintings and fine Limnings by the best Masters. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 295 E'er you attempt those accurate and refin'd limnings or portraitures of mankind, or offer to bring gentlemen on the stage. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 67 A great many limnings in rather a rude style of art. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 145 The limnings of early painters on the walls.

3. *attrib.*, as †*limning gold*, †*picture*, *-skill.*

1420 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 120 *Pro auro vocato* 'lymnyng gold'. 1617 I. OLIVER in *Wills Doctors Com.* (Camden) 84 All my drawings .. and lymning pictures, or any thing of lymning whatsoever. as yet unfinished. 1737 MATT. GREEN *Spleen* 450 When fancy tries her limning skill To draw and colour at her will

Li·mning, *ppl. a.* [+-ING 2.] Painting.

1782 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *3rd Ode to R. A.'s* iv, Thus should young limning lads themselves demean.

Limnite (li·mnəit). Also **lymnite.** [f. Gr. λίμνη lake + -ITE.]

1. *Palæontology.* A fossil species of the genus *Limnæa.*

1864 WEBSTER, *Lymnite.* 1882 OGILVIE, *Limnite.*

2. *Min.* Bog iron ore, containing more water than limonite.

1868 in DANA *Min.* 178.

Limnograph (li·mnŏgraf). [f. Gr. λίμνη lake, marsh + -GRAPH.] An apparatus for automatically recording the variations of level in a lake.

1880 *Nature* 4 Mar. 427 Beside the fixed limnograph of M. Plantamour.

Limnology (limnǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. λίμνη lake, marsh + -λογία -LOGY.] **a.** The study of the physical phenomena of lakes. **b.** That department of science which treats of pond life.

1895 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 195/3 Limnology was dealt with [at the Geographical Congress] by Dr. F. A. Forel. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 709 The study of microscopic aquatic life and general limnology.

Limnometer (limnǫ·mītəɹ). Also *erron.* **limni-**. [f. Gr. λίμνη lake + -METER.] An apparatus for measuring the variations of level in lakes

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav* II. xvi. 14 The Marquis del Toro has undertaken to put this design into execution establishing limnometers, on a bottom of gneiss rock, so common in the lake of Valencia. 1879 *Nature* 23 Oct. 615/2 M. Edouard Sarasin has recently established a registering limnimeter .. near the eastern extremity of the Lake of Geneva.

Limnophilous (limnǫ·filəs), *a.* [f. Gr. λίμνη marsh, pool + φίλ-ος loving + -OUS. Cf. F. *limnophile.*] Fond of or living in marshes or pools, as certain molluscs, etc. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Limo- (ləi·mo), taken as comb. form of L. *līmus* mud, in the sense 'clayey and . . .'

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 13 A certain earth of the limo-cretaceous kind.

Limon, obs. form of LEMON.

†**Limoneer.** *Obs.* In 6 **lymoner, -eer.** [a. F. *limonier*, f. *limon* shaft: see -EER.] A horse which is attached to the shafts of a vehicle.

1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* (1726) II 112 That new Lymoneers and horses for draught and carriage should be recovered. 1524 — in *St Papers Hen. VIII* (1836) IV. 120 Provision of lymoners, carriages and drawghtes.

Limonin (li·mŏnin). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. mod.L. *limonum* (F. *limon*) LEMON + -IN.] (See quot.) Also (*rare*) **Limone** [as in Fr.].

1845 GREGORY *Organic Chem* 459 Limonine, or Limone, a bitter crystalline matter found in the seeds of oranges, lemons, &c. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 699 *Limonin*, the bitter principle contained in the pips of oranges and lemons.

Limonite (ləi·mŏnəit). *Min.* [Named by Hausmann, 1813, probably from Gr. λειμών meadow, a rendering of its earlier Ger. name *wiesenerz*, meadow-ore. see -ITE.] A name at first confined to bog iron ore, but now extended to include all forms of hydrous sesqui-oxide of iron, containing about 15 per cent. of water.

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 472 Bog, Meadow, &c; Iron ore, Limonite 1852 C. U. SHEPARD *Min* (ed 3) 276 Limonite occurs in beds and veins. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 156 Limonite occurs in stalactitic, mammillated, pisolitic, or earthy, conditions.

attrib. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 308 A deposit of limonite-iron ore

Hence **Limoni·tic** *a.*, consisting of or resembling limonite (*Cent. Dict.*).

‖**Limo·nium.** *Obs.* [mod.L. *līmōnium* = L. *līmōnion* (Pliny), a. Gr. λειμώνιον, neut. of λειμώνιος, f. λειμών meadow.] Any plant of the genus *Pyrola*, esp. *P. rotundifolia*; wintergreen.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 48 Limonium named of the Herbaries Pyrola, is named in duch wintergrowen. . It maye be called in englishe wyntergrene 1562 — *Herbal* II. 39 The sede of Limonium is good againyst all kyndes of flyxes. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort* July (1679) 21 Flowers in Prime, or yet Lasting . Indian Tuberous Jacynth, Limonium [etc.]. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 386 You have besides the scarlet Lichnis, .. divers kinds of Limoniums.

Limose (ləi·mous), *a Geol.* and *Bot. rare.* [ad. L. *līmōs-us*, f. *līmus* mud.] Pertaining to, of the nature of mud; growing in mud.

1845 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, s. v. *Limosus*

†**Limo·sity.** *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *līmōsitās*, f. *līmōs-us.*] 'Muddiness' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Limothe·rapy. *Med. rare.* [f. Gr. λιμό-s hunger + θεραπεία medical treatment.] Treatment of disease by fasting; the hunger cure.

1893 in *Dunglison's Dict. Med.* (ed. 21).

Limous (ləi·məs), *a.* ? *Obs.* Also 5 **lymous, -ows.** [ad. L. *līmōs-us*, f. *līmus* mud, slime.] Muddy; slimy.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 139 Yf water ther be lymous or enfecte, Admyxtion of salt wol hit correcte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 198/2 Gleymows, or lymows, *limosus, viscosus, glutinosus.* 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI i. 275 The mud and limous matter brought downe by the river Nilus. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* *a* 1734 Sir J. Floyer (J.), They esteemed this natural melancholick acidity to be the limous or slimy fœculent part of the blood. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 157 A limous lava which consists of argillaceous and siliceous earths mixed with iron.

Hence † **Limousness**, sliminess.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 198/2 Gleymowsenesse, or lymow(s)nesse, *limositas, viscositas.*

† **Limp,** *sb*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Limp *v.*[1] Cf. Ol. *gelimp*, f. *gelimpan.*] An occurrence.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 On alle þose limpes ne untrowede neure Iob to-genes ure drihten

Limp (limp), *sb*[2] [f. Limp *v.*[2]] The action of limping; a limping gait or walk.

1818 Todd *s.v.*, He has a limp in his walking. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* iii, The sun-browned tramps quicken their limp a little. 1876 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 15 Jan. 35/1 The Grecian bend and the Alexandra limp—both positive and practical imitations of physical affliction.

Limp (limp), *sb*[3] *Mining.* An instrument used for throwing off the refuse from the ore in the operation of jigging (see quots.).

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict., Limp* [is] a very small and thin Piece of Board, shaped almost half round, and it is Shod on the circular edge with Iron. 1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 323 The uppermost light stony waste may be easily separated and skimmed off by a piece of semicircular board, called a Limp. 1875 in J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* Gloss. 1881 in Raymond *Mining Gloss.*

Limp (limp), *a.* [Of obscure origin; G. *lampen*, 'to hang limp', has been compared.]

1. Wanting in firmness or stiffness, flaccid; flexible, pliant. Of a textile fabric: Unstiffened.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Limp*, limber, supple. 1750 M. Browne *Walton's Angler* iii. 42 The Chub .. eats waterish, and . the Flesh of him is not firm, but limp [*earlier edd* short] and tasteless. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Limp, limpsy*, flaccid. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xvi, His [Punch's] body was dangling in a most uncomfortable position, all loose and limp, and shapeless 1866 *Cornh. Mag* Mar. 348 A female with a heap of limp veil thrown up over an obsolete bonnet 1884 *Bazaar* 19 Dec. 658/1 Scarf arrangements are made in almost any limp material 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 116/1 Strangling in our starch we can rally him [Byron] familiarly on his limp collars.

b. *Bookbinding.* Used to designate a kind of binding in which no mill-board is used.

1863 *Parker's Catal. Bks. printed for Univ. Oxf.* 2 Sophoclis Tragœdiæ each Play separately, limp cloth. 2*s.* 6*d.* 1882 *Clar. Press List New Bks* 40 The Oxford Bible for Teachers Turkey Morocco, limp, 22*s.* 6*d.*

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Wanting in firmness, strictness, nervous energy, or the like

1853 G. J. Cayley *Las Alforjas* I. 196 We told them that our nation had no taste or genius for dancing, preferring to imitate in a limp and spiritless manner, the dances of foreign countries 1872 Bagehot *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 76 Creeds or systems that conduce to a soft limp mind tend to perish 1880 Vern Lee *Stud. Italy* II. ii. 24 His contemporaries composed in loose, limp rhymes. 1885 Dobson *At Sign of Lyre* 141 Whether the limp Matron on the Hill Woke from her novel-reading trance.

† **Limp,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms 1 **limpan,** *pa. t.* lomp, *pa. pple.* lumpen, 2–5 **limpe**(n, 4–5 **lympe**(n; *pa t* 5 **lympede, -ide,** *pa pple* 4 **lumpen.** [OE. *limpan* str. = OHG. *limphan, limpfan, limfan, limfen*; also *limpan* (MHG. *limpfen*); cf. OHG. *gilimpf* suitableness, fitness, mod G *glimpf* moderation, lenity.]

1. *intr.* To befall, happen. Const. *dative.* Chiefly *impers.* or quasi-*impers.*

Beowulf 1987 Hu lomp eow on lade leofa Biowulf. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. § 2 (Sedgefield) Þa yflan habbað gesælða, & him limpð oft æfter hiora agnum willan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 412 3if out limpeð misliche þet [etc.]. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B 424 Nyf oure lorde hade ben her lodezmon hem had lumpen harde. 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 907 Hit was Wawen hym self þat in þat won syttez, Comen to þat krystmasse, as case hym þen lymped *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3095 It lympys nott allway þe last be lykkynd to þe first *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 615 Bot him lympede þe werse, and þat me wele lykis.

2. To belong, pertain, relate *to.*

858 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 438 Butan ðem wioda ðe to ðem sealtern limpð *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 41 We eow wulleð sutelliche seggen of þa fredome þe limpeð to þan deie. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 þet hwite creoiz limpeð to ou.

3. *trans.* To incur, meet with.

13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 174 And who-so lympes þe losse, lay hym þer-oute. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 875, I hadde lefte my lyfe are þo hade harme lymppyde

Limp (limp), *v.*[2] [cogn. w. MHG. *limphin* (rare) of the same meaning. Cf. also Limphalt *a.*]

1. *intr.* To walk lamely, to halt. Also with *about, along, away.* Occas. with cognate object.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 132/11 To Limp, *claudicare.* 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 254 Why does the world report that Kate doth limpe? 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 274 Of Hawks.. the Circos..is lame and limpeth of one leg. 1648 Bp. Hall *Breathings Devout Soul* xxii. 34 That holy servant of thine .. went limping away. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 80 P 7, I must therefore humbly beg Leave to limp along the Streets after my own Way. 1787 Burns *Tam Samson's Elegy* x, Owre mony a weary hag he limpit. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. i, Limp along like a pig in a string 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 259 His trail was followed for a long distance, which he must have limped alone. 1867 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 275 He limps about and does his work

b. *fig.*; in quot. *c* 1400, to fall short *of.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 36 Sum lokyt ouer lytle and lympit of the sothe. 1586 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel* i. 11/2 in *Holinshed*, And if anie of these three [*sc* marks of the subjection of a country] lacke, doubtlesse the conquest limpeth. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* 105/1 (*ibid.*) Sir John Alen was found to limpe in this controuersie. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 130 So farre this shadow Doth limpe behinde the substance 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 566 The whole chain will become a rope of sand, and the consequence limp lame behind. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *My Relations*, I must limp often in my poor antithetical manner 1887 Freeman *Exeter* iv. 90 The pentameter might perhaps have limped less if [etc.].

2. *Comb.*, as *limp-verse*; *limp-legged* adj.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 625 With that I herd gunnis russhe out at ones, It made sum lympe legged, and broisid there bones *c* 1648–50 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl., Vpon the Errata's*, What tho my limpe-verse be maimed?

† **Li·mpard.** *Obs.* [f. Limp *v.*[2] + -ard.] A contemptuous name for one who limps, a cripple.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxxix, What could that gouty Limpard have done with so fine a dog?

Limper (li·mpəɹ). [f. Limp *v.*[2] + -er[1].] One who limps.

1632 Sherwood, A limper, *vn boiteux* 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 77 P 1 Before the Limpers came in, I remember a Race of Lispers *a* 1868 Whitman *Boston Town* III, Back! back to the hills, old limpers!

Limpet (li·mpet). Forms: 1 **lempedu,** 4–7 **lempet**(**t,** (7 **lampert, lympit, -pot**), 7–9 **limpit,** (8 **limpid**), 8–9 *Sc.* **lampit, lempeck,** 7– **limpet.** See also Limpin. [OE. *lempedu*, a. late L. *lampręda* limpet, also Lamprey.] A gasteropod mollusc of the genus *Patella*, having an open tent-shaped shell and found adhering tightly to the rock which it makes its resting-place.

c 1050 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 438/17 *Lempręda*, lempedu 1312–13 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 10 In lempetis. *c* 1560 A Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 33 Lapstaris, lempettis, mussillis in schellis. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 30 Of shell fish, there are Wrinkles, Limpets, Cockles [etc.]. 1673 Sir W. Scroggs *Let to Ld. Hatton* in *H. Corr.* (1878) 117 Those lympitts y^t^ wer never seene in England lack wine to make 'em tast. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer* (1698) II. 155 Every day we had plenty of Lamperts and Mussels of a very large size. 1685 *Phil. Trans* XV. 1284 And tast as well as Lympots or Winkles 1726 Swift *Gulliver* IV. xi. 168, I continued three Days feeding on Oysters and Limpits, to save my own Provisions. 1748 H. Ellis *Hudson's Bay* 171 Shells are seldom met with; the only ones I saw were Limpids, Muscles, and Periwincles. 1842 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 36 The Limpet or Lempecks. These have a rather thin shell of a greenish colour.

b. *fig* and *allusive.*

1824 Scott *St Ronan's* xxxi, He stuck like a lampit to a rock 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* III. i, Be limpets to this pillar, or we are torn Down the strong wave of brawlers.

c *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *limpet rock, shell*; *limpet-shaped, -shelled* adjs.

1577 Harrison *England* II. xiii (1877) I. 255 The workemen happened oftentimes upon lempet shels. 1786 Burns *Earnest Cry & Prayer* vii, Triumphant crushin't like a mussel Or lampit shell. 1818 Keats *Ep. to Reynolds* 88 The first page I read Upon a Lampit rock of green sea-weed Among the breakers 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 477 Limpet-shelled blain. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 17 The hat, a large limpet-shaped affair made of palm leaves.

† **Limphalt,** *a. Obs* Also 1 **læmpihalt,** lemphald, -h(e)alt, 6 **lympe hault.** [OE. *lemphealt*, f. **lamp-*, abl.-var. of **limp-*. see Limp *v.*[2]] Lame, limping. Hence † **Limphalting** *vbl. sb.*, limping.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 589 *Lurdus*, læmpihalt [*Erfurt* lemphihalt, *Corpus* lemphalt, *Leiden* lemphald] *c* 1050 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 433/17 *Lurdus*, lemphealt. 1530 Palsgr. 317/a Lympe hault, *boiteux.* 1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* A iij, Vulcane, that lymphault smithe *Ibid* C ij, But when the Gods are sette at bankette, he plaieth the jester, now wyth hys lymphaultynge, now with his skoffinge

Limphatic, obs. form of Lymphatic

Limpid (li·mpid), *a.* Also 7 **limpidde.** [ad. F. *limpide*, or L. *limpidus*, prob. related to early *lumpa*, class. L. *lympha* clear liquid: see Lymph.] Chiefly of fluids. Free from turbidity or suspended matter; pellucid, clear.

1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Limpidde*, cleere, pure 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 54 Chrystall is a minerall body, made of a lentous colament of earth, drawne from the most pure and limpid juyce thereof. 1682 Dryden *Religio Laici* 341 And still the nearer to the spring we go, More limpid, more unsoiled, the waters flow. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 374 Winds from all quarters agitate the air, And fit the limpid element for use. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xiv (1849) 127 The pure and limpid crystal of Iceland spar. 1860 *Vt. Collins Wom. White* I. viii. 34 The eyes are of that soft, limpid, turquoise blue, so often sung by the poets.

b of immaterial things and *fig.*

1649 Needham *Case Commw.* 16 It were vaine to raise more dust out of the Cobwebs of Antiquity in so limpid a case. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 389 Death the only means to free a limpid soul .. from that dungeon of flesh. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 27/1 She possesses a pure and limpid soprano of considerable compass. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xv, Devoutly hoping that his limpid intellect might not be brought to bear on his difficulties until they were quite settled. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 6 There is a singular transparency in the mind, as there is also in the limpid language, of Homer.

Limpidity (limpi·dĭti). [ad. F. *limpidité* or late L. *limpiditāt-em*, f. *limpidus* Limpid.] Clearness, transparence, with reference to both material and immaterial things.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq* 245 Rivers what they signifie..in respect of their limpidity 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 133 We are surprised to observe the solution of copper retain its limpidity 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser. I. (1873) 178 The limpidity of its expression allows us to measure it at a glance 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 294 Waters, of a perfect limpidity.

Limpidly (li·mpidli), *adv.* [f. Limpid + -ly[2]] In a limpid manner.

1870 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser. I. 280 Goethe himself, limpidly perfect as are many of his shorter poems, often fails in giving artistic coherence to his longer works. 1875 Browning *Inn Album* III. 84 He's Limpidly truthful.

Limpidness (li·mpidnes). [f. Limpid + -ness.] The quality of being limpid; = Limpidity.

1664 H. More *Synops. Proph.* 248 The other consideration of rivers is their limpidness and irrigation. 1758 *Elaboratory Laid Open* Introd. 75 Having that greater degree of lightness, volatility, and limpidness, which brings it to what is called the ethereal state 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 198 Nothing can be finer than the delicious limpidness of his phrase 1885 G. Meredith *Diana of Crossways* II. i. 8 Lake waters under rock, unfathomable in limpidness.

Li·mpin. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **lympyne.** = Limpet.

1585 Higins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 70 *Tellina, mytulus*, a limpin 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 265 The Limpins, Muskles, and Scallops. 1611 Cotgr., *Berdin*, the shell-fish called a Lympyne, or a Lempet 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 120 There are the largest Limpins that perhaps are anywhere to be met with 1891 *Owen's Pembrokeshire* 126 *note*, Limpin is still the local name for Limpet.

Limping (li·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Limp *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] The action of Limp *v.*[2]

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 91 The Claudians which they so terme of claudication or limping 1604 F. Hering *Def. Caveat* 15 The extreme limping and halting thereof will easily appeare.

Limping (li·mpiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Limp *v.*[2] + -ing[2].] That limps.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 28 Well apparreld April on the heele Of limping Winter treads. 1607 — *Timon* IV. i. 14 Sonne [*printed* Some] of sixteen, Plucke the lyn'd Crutch from thy old limping Sire 1724 Ramsay *Vision* xix, Limpand Vulcan. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* VIII. 430 The limping smith far-famed replied 1891 A. Welcker *Wild West* 18 They were followed by limping, mangy Indian dogs.

b *fig.* (Cf *halting, lame.*)

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 164/1 The Danes had a lame and limping rule in this land 1599 Marston *Sco Villanie* II. v. 195 Rude limping lines fits this lewd halting age 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 490 Nothing wrested, nothing limping all marcheth with like tenour 1702 Dennis *Monument* xxv, She to new Slaughter lash'd on limping Fate 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 146 To give the vigor of an athlete to our limping wills 1876 Spurgeon *Commenting* 113 His prophetic work has been reprinted, but not this limping poetry.

Comb 1577 Gosson in Kirton *Mirr. Mans Life* K vij b, A lame and lothsome lymping legged wight

Hence **Li·mpingly** *adv.*, **Li·mpingness.**

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim* 826/1 Though wee goe limpingly, yet . we striue with our selues to go forward. 1611 Cotgr., *Boistément*, limpingly 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) VI. lii. 345 Both were applauded; the time of life of the Lady, the limpingness of my Lord, considered 1787 Beckford *Italy* (1834) II. 38 Our conversation was limpingly carried on in a great variety of broken languages

† **Li·mpish,** *a.*[1] [f. Limp *v.*[2] + -ish.] Somewhat limping, inclined to limp.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 146/10 Lympish, *claudus.*

Limpish (li·mpiʃ), *a.*[2] [f. Limp *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat limp (in quot *fig.*: cf. Limp *a* 2).

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 509/1 He was trying to cut a limpish figure.

† **Li·mpitude.** *Obs. rare*—[0] [ad. L. *limpitūdo*, f. *limpidus* Limpid.] = Limpidity.

1623 in Cockeram. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Limpkin (li·mpkin) [f. Limp *v.*[2] + -kin; the bird's movements resemble those of a limping man.] A name for the genus *Aramus* of birds, holding a place midway between the Cranes and the Rails; called also Courlan (See quot.)

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 127 The family of the limpkins or courlans is a very small one, consisting only of one genus of two species *Aramus pictus* is restricted to Central America, the West Indies, and southern Florida. *A. scolopaceus* inhabits eastern South America.

† **Limply,** *a. Obs.* In 3 **limpliche.** [OE. *limplic* (Sweet), f. *limp-an* to befit (= Limp *v.*[1]) + *-lic*, -ly[1].] Suitable, appropriate.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Ure fader feide..to elche lime limpliche mihte

Limply (li·mpli), *adv.* [f. Limp *a* + -ly[2].] In a limp manner.

1869 *Latest News* 10 Oct. 6 The legs dangling limply on either flank 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* I. 630/1 He shook hands somewhat limply.

Limpness (li·mpnés). [f. Limp *a.* + -ness.] The quality or condition of being limp.

1732 in Bailey vol. II. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xv. 241 Gentle and obedient, not through any timidity or limpness of character. 1877 D. M. Wallace *Russia* xxxii. 545 The moral laxity and limpness which may be remarked in the lower classes of Russia.

Limpsy (limpsi), *a. dial.* and *U.S.* Also **-sey**. [f. Limp *a* For the ending, see Flimsy.] Limp.

a 1825 [see Limp *a.* 1]. 1865 E. Burritt *Walk Land's End* viii. 284 That child makes two steps forward before its limpsy body loses its balance 1868 Whitman *Sel. Poems* 119 The death-howl, the limpsey tumbling body, the rush of friend and foe thither. 1869 Mrs. Stowe *Oldtown Folks* xlviii. (1870) 525 She looked sort o' limpsy, as if there wa'n't no starch left in her.

Limpwort: see Lime-wort 2.

Limstock, obs. variant of Linstock.

Limuloid (li·miuloid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. next + -oid] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to or resembling the genus *Limulus*. **b.** *sb* A limuloid crustacean

1859 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s. v. *Limulus*, Several limuloid crustaceans have been discovered in the coal-measures. 1877 Le Conte *Elem Geol* (1879) 313 In general appearance they [Trilobites] certainly approach Limuloids.

‖ **Limulus** (li·miulŏs). *Zool* Pl. **-i.** [mod.L. use of L. *limulus* somewhat askance, f. *limus* askew.] A genus of *Merostomata* (Order *Limulidæ*); the king-crab or horse-shoe crab

1837 Buckland *Geol & Min* I 393 A second approximation to the character of Trilobites occurs in the Limulus or King crab. 1859 Page *Handbk Geol. Terms, Limulus*, the Molucca-crab, king-crab, or horse-shoe crab. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* v 94 The Limuli, or horse shoe crabs.

‖ **Li·mus.** *Obs.* [L. *limus.*] Mud, slime.

1649 J. E[llistowe] tr. *Behmen's Epist.* i. § 64 Being out of the *limus* of the earth

Limy (lai·mi), *a* [f. Lime *sb.*1 + -y.]

1. Besmeared with birdlime

1552 Huloet, Lymye or clammye, *viscidus*. 1591 Spenser *Muiopot.* 429 He . wrapt his winges twaine In lymie snares the subtill loupes among [In mod Dicts]

2. Consisting of or containing lime.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI 615 Some bolar, some sandy, some talky, some limy. 1681 Grew *Museum* 7 A human Skull cover'd all over with the Skin. Having been buried in some Limy soil, by which it was tann'd 1813 J. C. Eustace *Italy* I. xi. (1815) 387 Its limy ruins spread over the surface, burn the soil and check its natural fertility 1876 Page *Adv. Text Bk Geol* 66 Their flinty and limy cases being aggregated in countless myriads. 1893 *Black & White* 15 Apr 464/2 Limy dust fills the eyes.

3. Of the nature of lime, resembling lime

1775 A. Burnaby *Trav* 34 There is a peculiarity in the water at Winchester, owing to the soil's being of a limy quality.

† **Lin**, *v. Obs.* Forms 1 **linnan**, 2 **linnen**, 3–7 **lynn(e**, 5–7 **lyn(e**, (6 **lenne**, 7 *Sc.* **lein**), 6–7 **linne**, 6–8 **lin**, 8 *Sc.* **lean**, **leen**. *Pa. t.* 1 **lann**, 4 **lan**, 5 **lyne**, 6 **lin**; *weak* 6 **linde**, 7 **lind**, **lynned**. [OE. *linnan* = OHG (*bi-*)*linnan* (cf. Blin *v.*), ON. *linna* (Da *linne*, *linde*), Goth. (*af-*)*linnan*:—OTeut. **linnan* (? .—**linw-*), cogn. w. ON. *lin r* soft, yielding, OE. *līðe* (—**linþjo-*) gentle: see Lithe *a.*

The Sc. forms, *lein*, *leen*, *lean*, seem to be due to association with *leend*, Lend *v.*]

1. *intr.* To cease, leave off, desist *from* (something; in OE. const. *dative*); also const. *to* with *inf.* Of the wind: To drop, lull. Also as a command, 'Leave off!' 'Let go!'

Beowulf 1478 Gif ic æt þearfe þinre scolde aldre linnan. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 67 For ure fond nefre ne linnen for to fonden us mid sunnen. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1717 Þe neauer ne linneð nowðer ne lesseð, ah leaseð aa mare. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 354 Rymenhild seþ he cube Gan lynne wiþ hire Muþe. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 38 Þat never þai no lan þe pouer to wirche wo. 1539 Cranmer *Pref. to Bible*, Which thyng [i.e. reading the Bible at home] also I neuer lynne to beate into the eares of them that bene my famyliers. 1559 *Mirr Mag., Clifford* i, Couer fire, and it wil neuer linne. 1560 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 473 My lippes shall never lenne To power thye prayses to my penne. 1590 Greene *Mourn Garm* (1616) 63 All things did from their weary labour linne 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 315 If one pluck off the wings from a drone, and put him again within the hiue, he will neuer lin vntill he haue done the like by all the rest of the same kind 1625 B Jonson *Staple of N.* iv Intermeane (1631) 62 Set a beggar on horse-backe, hee'll neuer linne till hee be a gallop. 1644 Z Boyd *Gard Zion* 26 (Jam) For th' uncle and the nephew never lin, Till out of Canaan they have chac't them clean. 1652 C B. Stapylton *Herodian* II. 85 On both sides to Assayle they never lin. 1693 R. Lyde *Acc Retaking a Ship* 23 At two in the Afternoon, the wind was at N N W and Lynn'd a little. *Ibid.* 25, I bore away thinking to go in over the Bar in the Morning tide, but by five the Wind Lin'd. 1697 W. Cleland *Poems* 96 (Jam) Pareing time, and all the year, Is one to them, they never lein [*rime* keen] [1710 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 31 Dec., When the year with MD 'gins, It without MD never lins. (These Proverbs have always old words in them; *lins* is leaves off)] 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph* iv. i. (1728), Let gang your Grips, fy, Madge!—howt, Bauldy leen [*rime* seen].

¶ **b.** Misused for: To fail, omit.

c 1720 Prior *Wand. Pilgr.* 90 They seldom miss to bake and brew, Or lin to break their fast.

2. *trans.* To cease from, leave off, discontinue.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 319 Þi tale nu þu lynne, For Horn nis noȝt her-inne. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III 558 Þe lavdabyll lyfe of lecherry let hur neuer lynne. 1548 Patten *Exped Scot* L iv b, Our Northern prikkers . sum hoopynge, sum whistelyng .. never linde these troublous .. noyses all ye night long. 1610 *Cruel Shrew* 9 in *Roxb. Ball.* (1871) I. 95 She never linnes her bauling Her tongue it is so loud.

b. with vbl. sb. as obj., or *intr.* with pr. pple. as complement.

13 . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5950 His leman lan neuer wepeing Anizt, when sche alon was. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* 5, I was so cruell a persecutour, that I coulde neuer lynne doynge of vyolence. 1579–80 North *Plutarch, Aristides* (1595) 358 He [a horse] neuer lin flinging till he cast his maister on the ground. 1607 Middleton *Your Five Gallants* I i. 292 A ruby that ne'er lins blushing for the party that pawned it. 1643 Milton *Divorce* i. Pref., We should never lin hammering out of our own hearts, as it were out of a flint, the sparkles of new misery to ourselves.

Lin, obs. inf., pres. pl., and pa. pple. of Lie *v.*1

Lin, obs. variant of Line *sb.*1, Linn, waterfall.

Linable, lineable (lai·năb'l), *a.* [f. Line *sb.*2 or *v.*2 + -able.] Ranged in a straight line.

1698 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 289 Buildings running linable from that and an old howse. 1700 *Ibid.* 290 Y^e^ building some time since intended for a Chapell and linable to ye southward. 1708 *Ibid.* (1886) II. 60 That a bridge be made lineable with the new intended street. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr* (1757) II. 75 His Feet should be carried lineable. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 7/2 By opening a valve the slide becomes lineable with the barrel of the gun.

Linage (lai·nėdʒ). Also **lineage**. [f. Line *sb.*2 + -age.] **a.** Position (of figures) in line. **b.** Quantity of printed or written matter estimated in number of lines. **c.** Payment according to the number of lines.

a. 1883 in *Are we to read backwards?* 39 The modern Arabic figures—uniform in linage—were more legible than the 'old style' figures.

b 1884 *Nonconf & Indep.* 9 May 445/1 Fair progress was made, though no great amount of lineage of the Bill was disposed of.

c 1888 *Globe* 27 Oct. 6/5 An editor offered him [Mr. Swinburne] 'lineage' for a poem 1898 *Kendal Mercury* 7 Jan. 5/6 One of the terms of the engagement was that he [a reporter] was to have half the 'lineage'.

Linage, obs form of Lineage.

Linaloa, -aloe: see Lign-aloes.

† **Li·nament.** *Surg. Obs.* [ad. L. *līnāment-um*, f *līnum* flax.] Lint rolled into a tent for surgical use.

1623 in Cockeram. 1721 in Bailey. Hence in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Linaria** (lainē·riă). *Bot* Pl. **-as.** [mod L., f. *linum* flax] Toad-flax (*Linaria vulgaris*).

1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 376 Linaria . wilde flaxe, or tode flaxe. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II iii 367 Double Violets yet remain, Linaria's. 1758 Mrs Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III 509 A little yellow and white flower we found, like linaria.

Linarite (lai nărait). *Min.* [Named by Glocker, 1837, from *Linares*, Spain, where it is alleged to be found] Sulphate of lead and copper, found in brilliant blue crystals.

1844 Aiger *Phillips' Min* 552 1852 Brooke & Miller *Min.* 554 *Linarite* Cupreous sulphate of lead 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 664 Linarite occurs altered to cerussite.

† **Li·nary.** *Obs.* In 6 **lynary**, **linari** [Anglicized form of Linabia.] Toad-flax.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 58 If it [Osyris] haue no name it maye be called in englishe Lynary or todes flax. 1562 — *Herbal* II 93 Pinespourge hathe much milck which linari lacketh in hyr lefe.

Linative, corruption of Lenitive.

1601 *M. Magd. Lament.* Concl. 139 in *Fuller Worthies' Miscell.* (1871) II, Thy linative applide, did ease my paine.

Lince, dial. f. Linch; obs. f. Lynx.

Lincean, Linceus: see Lyncean, -eous.

Lince(y, obs. variants of Linsey.

Linch (linʃ), *sb*1 *Obs.* exc. in *Comb.* Forms: α. 1 **lynis**, 4 **lins**, 5 **lynce**, 4, 8–9 *dial.* **lince**. β. 6 **linche**, 9 **linch**. [OE. *lynis* masc = OS. *lunisa* fem. (Du. *luns*, *lens*, late MHG. *luns*, *lunse*, mod.G. *lunse*). A shorter form *lin* (? OE. **lyne*:—**luni-*) corresponding to OHG *lun* fem., mod.G. dial. *lunn*, *lon*, appears in Lin-nail and Linpin.]

† **1.** = Linch-pin. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 8 *Axedones*, lynisas. *c* 1000 *Ags. Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 267/29 *Axedo*, lynis. *c* 1315 Shoreham iv 223 (E. E. T. S.) Per-fore me makeþ prynses þe host to gouerni, And ase whewelen þe linses To-gadere heldeþ hy. 1497 *Naval Acc Hen. VII* (1896) 84 Boltes forlokkes kayes lynces and a taile pynne for the said Curtowe.

† **b.** *Naut* ? A belaying-pin. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Haile the linche and the scheitis.

2. *Comb.*: † **linch-box**, ? = *axle-box*; **linch-clout** (see quot.); **linch-drawer** *dial*, a tool for drawing out linch-pins; **linch-hoop**, 'a ring on the spindle of a carriage-axle, held in place by the linch-pin' (*Cent. Dict.*). Also Linch-pin.

1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4935/4 One other sort with both Edges Cyphered off, commonly call'd the Lince-box. 1782 *Rees's Cycl., Linch-clout*, in Artillery, the flat iron under the ends of the arms of an axle-tree to strengthen them, and diminish the friction of the wheels. 1892 *Auctioneer's Catal. Farm Sale* (*Kent*), Lince drawer and grease pots.

Linch (linʃ), *sb.*2 *dial.* [repr. OE. *hlinc*: see Link *sb.*1] A rising ground; a ridge; a ledge, esp. one on the side of a chalk down; an unploughed strip serving as a boundary between fields.

1591 in *Wiltsh. Archæol., etc., Mag.* VI. (1860) 195 There leadinge westwarde .. to a linche; there contynuinge the same linch to Maddington Wale. 1670 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Linch* (Sax.), a Bank, Wall, or Causey between land and land, or Parish, and Parish, to distinguish the bounds. 1787 *Survey* in *N. W. Line. Gloss.* s. v., The lands in the fields are called dales and the linches or green strips on each side are called marfurs or meerfurrows. 1797 Maton *West. Counties* II. 186 Those singular natural terraces .. the linches or linchets, as they are called. 1895 *Edin Rev.* Apr. 350 'Linches' naturally formed by the action of the plough on a hillside

Linch, *v.*1 *Obs.* exc *Sc. intr.* To limp.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 134/34 To linche, *claudicare*. 1825–80 in Jamieson.

† **Linch**, *v.*2 *Obs.* [? Cf. Link *v.*2] *intr.* ? To prance. Only in *ppl. a.*

1593 Hollyband *Fr Dict.*, s. v. *Coquelineux*, *Cheval Coquelineux*, a linching horse.

Linch (linʃ), *v*3 [f. Linch *sb.*1] *trans.* To fasten with or as with a linch-pin.

1898 Viscount Dillon in *Archæol. Jrnl.* Ser. II V. 313 The pasguard is also linched on a pin standing out of the elbow-piece.

Linch, variant of Linge *dial.*, to beat.

Linchet (li·nʃet) *dial.* Forms: 7–9 **lynchet**(t, 9 **linchard**, 8– **linchet**. [f. Linch *sb.*2; perh. by confusion with *lanchet*, Landshard.]

1. A strip of green land between two pieces of ploughed land.

1674 Ray *S & E. C. Words* 71 *A Lynchett*, a green balk to divide lands. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 67 There happened in this ground to be a linchet ploughed up in the winter 1863 Barnes *Dorset Gloss., Linchet* or *Linch, Lynchet* or *Lynch*, .. the strip of green ground between two ploughed ledges 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss., Linch, Linchet*, .. *Linchard*, &c.

2. A slope or terrace along the face of a chalk down. (Cf. Linch *sb.*2)

1797 [see Linch *sb.*2]. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V i. 169 The parings from road-sides, old banks, and linchets, ant-hills, &c., are burnt. 1888 T. Hardy *Wessex Tales* (1889) 26 The 'lynchets', or flint slopes, which belted the escarpment at intervals of a dozen yards 1898 — *Wessex Poems* 135 That Highway the Icen, Which trails its pale riband down Wessex O'er lynchet and lea.

Li·nch-pin. Also 4 **lyns-**, 7–9 **lince**, **lins**(e, 9 (*doubtfully genuine*) **link-**. See also Linpin. [f Linch *sb.*1 + Pin.] A pin passed through the end of an axle-tree to keep the wheel in its place.

1376–7 *Compotus Roll Hyde Manor* (*MS. Deeds Westmr. Abbey*), In ij camellis ferri vocatis lynspins emptis pro carectis iiij^s^. 1627 Capt Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiv 65 The pins at the ends of the Axeltree is called Linch pins. 1688 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI 93 Jn ye Parlor 3 Cart boxes, 1 lince pinn & a washer 00–01–00. 1696 Phillips, *Lins-pin*. See *Linch-pin* 1760–72 H Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 5 One of the linch-pins that kept the wheel on the axletree. 1780 Cowper *Progr Err* 441 If the rogue.. Left out his linchpin, or forgot his tar 1847 Halliwell, *Link-pins*. Linch pins are called also *link-pins* and *lin-pins* in the provinces. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* i. vi (ed. 3) 137 There was the good old custom of taking the linchpins out of the farmers' and bagmen's gigs at the fairs 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 418 But who dares draw out the linchpin from the wagon-wheel.

Hence **Linch-pinned** *a*, having linch-pins.

1893 H. J Moule *Old Dorset* 109 Rough little cars, with wheels loosely linch-pinned.

Lincious, Linck, obs. ff. Lynceous, Link.

† **Li·ncloth.** *Obs.* [f. Line *sb.*1 + Cloth; the vowel of the first element underwent the shortening usual in compounds.

In the first quot however *linne* seems to represent the accus. of Linen *a*]

a. Linen cloth; a piece of the same. **b.** *pl.* Sheets for a bed.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 171/226 Fastinge for to make, And Linne cloth and schurte of selk for is sunnes forsake. 1340 *Ayenb.* 178 Vor to zeche þe more grace of clennesse, ase þet line cloþ þet is y huyted be ofte wessinge *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 140 And þar him eft clethis, All his liche in lyn clape *c* 1450 *Douce MS.* 55 (Bodl.) xxix, Ley hem in a feyre lyncloth. 1506 *Inv.* in *Paston Lett.* III. 408 Item, ij payre of lyncloys viij*d*. *Ibid.*, Item, ij schertis and a quarter of lynclothe ij*s*. vj*d*. *Ibid.* 409 Item, a stomaker of lenclothe vij*d*. *Ibid.* 410 Item, a yerd of lynclothe vij*d*. *Ibid.*, John Keduray, a payre of lynclothys. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 242 Paper, or lyn clothe..make fenestrals in stede of glasen wyndowes. 1582 *Arc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 117, i pece of harborow lynne clothe, *vs.* vj*d*. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* i. (1891) 5 Well serued of manye forraine Comodities..as with Wynes, .Iron Lincloth &c.

Lincoln (li·ŋkŏn). Also 6 **lyncolne**, **-cum**, **-kome**, **lincome**, 8 **linkome**. [The name of an English city, the county town of Lincolnshire.]

1 Used *attrib.* or *adj.* in the following: † **Lincoln farthing**, a hearth-tax payable at Lincoln; **Lincoln green**, a bright green stuff made at Lincoln; † **Lincoln say**, a say or fine serge made at Lincoln; † **Lincoln twine**, (*a*) a twine or thread made at Lincoln; (*b*) a material woven from th s.

1444 *Bp. Alnwick's Reg.* in Wordsw. *Lincoln Stat.* II. (1897) 487 Commissio ad leuand' le smoke ffardyngis alias dict' *Lincoln farthinges. *c* 1510 *Gest R. Hode* ccccxxii in Child *Ballads* III. 77 Whan they were clothed in *Lyncolne grene, They keste away theyr graye. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* vi ii. 5 All in a woodman's jacket he was clad Of Lincolne green. *a* 1845 Hood *Forge* i. xiii, With little jackets .. Of Lincoln green. 1310–11 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 506 In xvij ulnis de *Lincolnessaye empt. pro Priore et socius suis, xlvij*s. jd.* 1566 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 506 Item of *lyncum tuyne to schew tha Quens curges

tua unce. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 183 A sark made of the linkome twine.

† b. Short for *Lincoln green*.

a 1568 *Christis Kirke Gr.* 14 Thair kirtillis wer of lynkome licht.

2. *elliptical*, as *sb.* in *pl.* A variety of sheep originally bred in Lincolnshire.

1837 YOUATT *Sheep* viii. 332 The Lincolns were decidedly inferior—they were fen sheep. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 155 Lincolns made some good figures. 1897 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* 61 The Teeswaters themselves were descended from the same stock as the Lincolns.

Lincture (li·ŋktiŭ). [ad. L. type **linctūra*, f. *lingĕre* to lick: see -URE.] = next.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. v. (1624) 306 Confection, Treacle,. Eclegmes or Linctures. 1818 in TODD. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Linctus (li·ŋktŭs). Pl. **linctuses**. [a. L. *linctus* a licking, f. *lingĕre* to lick.] A medicine to be licked up with the tongue.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., Linctus, a medicine that is to be lick d with the tongue. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 78 The Lozenge and Linctus are in every Bodies hand. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. 2 Balsams, Linctus's, Pectorals 1749 SHORT *Hist. Air*, etc I. 222 Slippery, thickening, Linctuses were found of most Service. 1818 CRABBE *Flirtation* Wks. 1834 V 276 I've heard of pangs that tender folks endure But not that linctuses and blisters cure.

† **Lind.** *Obs.* Forms: α. 1 lind, linde, 3-5 linde, 3-6 lynde, (5 lyynde), 5-6 lynd, 3-lind. β. 6-8 lyne, line. See also LINN[2]. [OE. *lind* str. fem. and *linde* wk. fem. (Du. *linde*), OHG. *linda, linta* (MHG. *linde, linte*, G. *linde*), ON. (Sw. and Da.) *lind*:—OTeut. **lendā*, perh.:—pre-Teut. **lentā*, cogn. w. WAryan **lntā*, represented by Gr. ἐλάτη silver fir.]

1. The lime or linden (*Tilia Europæa*). In ME. poetry often used for a tree of any kind, esp. in phr. *under* (*the*) *lind*.

α. *a* 700 *Epinal Gloss* 1004 *Tilia*, lind. 972 in Bond *Facs. Charters Brit. Mus.* (1877) III. xxx, Of steapan leahe in ða greatan lindan. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1750 Þe wrenne sat in hore lynde *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiv. 45 In May hit murgeth when hit dawes, ant lef is lyggiȝ on lynde. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw* 1205 (A) And to pleyn vnder þe linde, þe hert to chacen and þe hinde. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 513 Þe king .teld him vnder linde Þe best, hou it was boun And brouȝt. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* I. 154 Was neuere leef vpon lynde liȝter ther-after. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1155 Be ay of chere as light as leef on linde ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 454 Lugge þi selle undyre lynde, as I e leefe thynkes. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 389 Iason as Ientylle as euer was the lynde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 525 Syne vp and doun, als lycht as leif of lynd 1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) R v a, Ye may still a water, of the floures of lind, it is a tree called in latin tilia. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* I. 538 Elms, and linds are not here so stately as further north.

β. *c* 1510 *Lytell Geste R. Hode* cccxcviii in Child *Ballads* III. 75 On euery syde a rose-garlonde They shot vnder the lyne. [*Cf.* ccclxxiv, vnder the lynde.] 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 342 We haue verie great plentie of these [trees]..so are we not without the chesnut, the line [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 541 As for the Line or Linden tree. 16.. *R. Hood & Guy of Gisbourne* xxii. in Child *Ballads* III. 92 How these two yeomen together they mett, Vnder the leaues of lyne.

¶ 2. ? Used erroneously for 'wood'.

a 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS* ii. 572 in *Anglia* XVIII. 321 In an harys skyn do it bynde, And lete it so lyn in feld or lynde.

3. *attrib.*, as *lind-grove, -tree*; **lind-coal**, charcoal made of the wood of the lime.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 569/34 *Calea*, a lyndtre. 14.. *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 101 lf. 76 (Halliw. s. v. *lynd-cole*) Half an unce of lyndecole. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 53/2 Euerie euening he would write twelue tables, such as they vsed to make on the lind tree. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 12 All prisoners Sir In the Line-grove which weather-fends your Cell. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1632) 279 On Phrygian hills there growes An Oke by a Line-tree.

Lindabrides (lindæ·bridīz). *arch.* The name of a lady in the romance 'Mirror of Knighthood,' used allusively for: A lady-love, a mistress.

[1585 R. P. tr. *Mirr. Knighthd.* I. II. xxi. (1599) 75 Beeing with childe by the Emperour [Alicandro] she was delyuered at one birth of a sonne and a daughter,. the Damsell is called Lindabrides, and the Knight Meridian. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. iii, *Amo* Lindabrides! *Asa.* I, sir, the Emperour Alicandroes daughter. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midnight* II. E.] 1640 SHIRLEY *Love's Cruelty* II. i, One that I would love and honour above all, my lady-paramount and superintendent Lindabrides. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedd.* IV. i, Such a woman is my wife, and no Lindabrides. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 29 When he is laid to sleep, his Landabrides and his dear friend divide the spoil. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* ii, I will visit his Lindabrides, by Saint George, be he willing or no.

Lindackerite (lindæ·kĕrəit). *Min.* [Named by Haidinger, 1853, after J. *Lindacker*, who first analysed it.] Hydrous sulph-arsenate of copper and nickel, found in oblong green crystals.

1857 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* (ed. 3) II. 427 Lindackerite [occurs]..in oblong, rhombohedral tables. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 590 Lindackerite..on charcoal gives alliaceous fumes.

Linden (li·ndĕn), *sb.* [LINDEN *a.* used subst.

The recent currency of the word is prob. due to its use in translations of German romance, as an adoption of G. *linden* pl. of *linde*, or as the first element in the comb. *lindenbaum* = 'linden-tree'.]

1. The lime-tree (see LIME *sb.*[3]).

1877 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. 106 b, The Lynden [*printed* Lynder], in Greeke φιλλυρία, and so in Italian, in Spanish Latera, in Dutch Lynden. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxxiii. 754 The broth of the leaves of Lynden sodde in water cureth the noughtie ulcers and blisters of the mouthes of young children. *a* 1585 T. POTTER *Moralist* II. 20 A majestic Linden reared its towering branches over the mouldering battlements. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. xxv, Herself would..seat her down upon some linden's root. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* iii, Air-swept lindens yield Their scent. 1869 COOK in *Nature* 3 Oct. 559 When the linden was in bloom a single hive of bees would sometimes store up 15 lbs. of honey in the day.

2. *Antiq.* Used to render the OE. *lind*, shield of lime-tree wood.

1858 J. HEWITT *Anc. Armour* I. 78 The shields placed in the graves were the ordinary 'lindens', of which no part commonly remains but the metal-boss and handle.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *linden-tree*; *linden-shaded* adj.

a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 102 The *linden shaded courtyard. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 373 *Linden tree: for filthy sores of childrens mouthes. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict. Teja*, a linden tree 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 817 Linden-tree, *Tilia*. 1818 SCOTT *Battle of Sempach* I 'Twas when among our linden-trees The bees had housed in swarms.

† **Li·nden**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *linden*, f. *lind*: see LIND.] Made of the wood of the lime-tree.

a 1000 *Gnomic Verses* (Exeter MS.) 95 (Gr.) Scip sceal ȝenæȝled, scyld ȝebunden, leoht linden bord. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2039 Bi water he sent adoun Liȝt linden spon.

Linder (li·ndəɹ). *Sc.* A woollen waistcoat or undershirt.

1768 A. Ross in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 360/2 He'll sell his jerkin for a groat His linder for another o't. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 142 They wear waistcoats, or linders, reaching no farther down than the waistband of the petticoat. 1897 *Aberd. Weekly Free Press* 26 Feb. (E. D. D.), Charged with having. stolen..a linder.

Lindiform (li·ndifōɹm), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Lindi-a* + -FORM.] Resembling the genus *Lindia*, said of certain apodous insect larvæ (Webster 1890).

Lindsayite (li·ndzəiit). *Min.* [f. the surname *Lindsay* + -ITE. Named by Nordenskiöld, 1843, but the reference has not been traced.] An altered variety of anorthite.

1850 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci* IX. 411 Lepolite and Lindseyite. 1892 DANA *Min.* 339 Lindseyite ..is a somewhat altered variety.

Line (ləin), *sb.*[1] Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: 1 lín, 4-5 lynne, 4-6 lyn, 4-7 lyne, 5-7, 8-9 *dial.* lin, 6-7 linne, 3- line. [OE. *lín* neut. = OS. *lín* (Du. *lijn* in comb.), OHG. *lín* (MHG. *lîn*, mod.G. *lein-* in comb.), ON. *lín* (Sw. *lin*), Goth. *lein*:—Com. Teut. type **lino*[m], a. or cognate with L. *linum* flax (whence F. *lin*), cognate with Gr. λίνον (ī), and perh. with λῖτρί dat., λῖτα accus., linen cloth. The mod. dial. form *lin* (with the antecedent *lynne, linne*) is app. a back-formation from compounds like LINCLOTH, LINSEED.]

1. = FLAX. † a. The fibre of flax. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

In the 16-17th c. asbestos was often described as a kind of 'line' or flax (cf. LINEN B. 1 c, L. *linum indicum, linum fossile*).

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 20 Hread þæt waxende ne brecep & lin smikende ne adwæscet. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 539 The bondes .weren of ful strong line. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 49 Þat ressayued þe messangers of Israel .. and feled þam in hir hous amang towe of lyne. *c* 1475 *Piet. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 795/18 *Hoc asperum*, a stryke of lyne. 1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Asbestinum*, a kynde of lyne which can not be burned. *Ibid.*, *Linum*, lyne or flaxe. 1611 COTGR., *Lin*, line, flax. *Lin vif*, a Kind of Indian line, or linnen, which the fire purifies, but consumes not. 1659 C. HOOLE tr. *Comenius' Orbis Sensual* (1672) 121 Line and Hemp, being rated in water and dried again, are braked with a wooden Brake.

b. In mod. technical use, flax of a fine and long staple, which has been separated by the hackle from the tow. Occasionally applied to the similar fibre of other plants.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 215 The heckled flax, called *line*, when freed from the *tow*, is carried away to be sorted. 1852 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 198 China grass . half-bleached and full-bleached line from this grass. *Ibid.* 278 The long fibres called line, which remains in the hand of the heckler.

c. The plant itself.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 28 Now lyne and puls is sowe. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) XXX. The lint rypit, the carle pullit the lyne. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 49 Linum is called in englishe Flax, lyne or lynte. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1289 The herbe Line .. furnisheth us wherewith to make a simple, plaine, and slender vestment. 1626 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 37 In August he shall pull his Line and Hempe. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 28 Fields of hemp are now no longer to be seen; but line or flax is still grown.

2. Flax spun or woven; linen thread or cloth. † Also, a napkin of linen; and in *pl.* linen vestments.

a 700 *Epinal Gl.* 634 *Mænitergium*, lin [*a* 800 *Corpus Gl.* 1270 lin]. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xx 6 Simon petrus..in-eode in ða byrgenne & ȝeseah ða lin ȝisetedo. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Þe haued line sward, and hire winpel wit. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11119 He..wered noþer wol ne line. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 730 [He] solde alle his good boþe wolen and lynne. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 82 A fair towaille of lyn. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 30 Fars hit thurghe a clothe of lyne. 1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 17 § 1 No person .. withe any Devise or Engyne made of Heere, Wooll, Lyne or Canvas .. shall take and kyll .. Spawne or Frye of Eeles, Salmon, Pyke or Pyckerell. 1591 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 364 Nor anie weauer, which his worke doth boast In dieper, in damaske, or in lyne. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 459 Little he was, and euer wore a breastplate made of linne. 1631 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 299 Ten yeardes of line for a surpleloth. 1642 BEST *Farm. Bk.* (1857) 106 The kindes of linnes or huswife-cloath are brought abouts of peddlers 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* IV. iii. 342 Some of the thoraces were made of line, or hemp twisted into small cords, and set close together. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Lin*, linen; the fabric made with the fibre of flax; in contradistinction to the plant itself, which is sounded Line.

† b. Phr. *Under line* (occas. *in line*), in one's clothes; used in ME. poetry as a mere expletive. Cf. *under gore* (see GORE *sb.*[2] 2). *Obs.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiv. 46 Ah wolde lylie leor in lyn Y-here lovely lores myn. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1814 Þat lufsum vnder lyne. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1202 Þe quene, Louesom vnder line. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 846 He .. drissede hym in his worthy wede, þat lofesome vnder lyne.

† 3. The seed of flax; LINSEED. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 78 Take camomell and lyne of eche lyke much. 1558-68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 90 b, Take thre pounde of the Oyle of lyne. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 38 b, They call the seede Lin, and the plant Flaxe.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) † *line beat* (cf. BEAT *sb.*[2]), † *-beater*, † *-boll* (cf. BOLL *sb.*[1] 3), *-dresser*, † *-house, -sorter, -spinner, -spreader, stump, tow, -weaver*, † *-webber, weft, -wick, work, -yard, yarn*; (sense 2) *line bed, clout*, † *-draper*, † *sock*, † *stock, table-cloth*; † **line-finch**, ? a linnet (cf *flax-finch*); **line-gout**, some plant which hinders flax in its growth; † **line-spurge**, a proposed name for *Euphorbia Esula*; † **line-strike**, a hank of flax.

1483 *Cath. Ang.* 217/2 A *Lyne bete, *linitorium. Ibid.*, A *Lyne beter, *linifex, linificator*. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 37, 1j. remenauntz of the *Lynne bed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 A *Lyne bolle, *linodium*. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 112 Tak a fare *lynne cloute, & do therynne a disshful of ote-mele 1845 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Lin-clout*, linen rag. 1436 *Close Roll* 15 *Hen VI*, *Lynnedraper. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 9 Lyne webbers, setters, with lyne drapers. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5909/4 John Northropp, late of Leeds, *Line dresser. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 A *Lyne fynche, *linosa*. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 568 The good hus-wife must be careful when the line is growne, to free it from being intangled with the weed using to wind about it which of some is called *line gout 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 A *Lyne howse, *linatorium. Ibid.* 218/1 A *Lyne soke (*A.* *Lynstoke), *linipedium*. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 215 *Line-sorters. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6186/10 Corbort Roman,. *Line-Spinner. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 216 Girls, termed *line-spreaders, are employed to unite the locks of line into one sliver. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 93 Pityusa. may be called *lynespourge of the lyknes yt it hath with linaria. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 A *Lyne stryke, *linipulus*. 1851 *Illustr Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 198 *Line stumps, or the raw flax plant with the seed. as pulled and dried. 1619 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 75 One *lin tablecloth .. for the communion table. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 8/6 *Line tow and jute yarns in buyers' favour. 1415 in *York Myst.* Introd 27 *Lynweuers. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* VIII. 38 Gabriel the lynweuar 1890 *Daily News* 20 Aug. 2/7 Some stocks of *line wefts are almost nil 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II. i. 10 With a *line-wick, another Esquimaux plan, we could bake bread. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218/1 *Lyne warke, *linificium*. 1611 COTGR., *Lignaraye*, a *line-yard, or flax-yard. 1886 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 6/7 *Line yarns quiet.

Line (ləin), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 líne, 3-7 lyne, 4 lin, lingne, 4-6 ligne, lygne, 5 lyn, lynye, 3- line. β. *Sc.* 4 lynge, 4-6 ling. [Two words, ultimately of the same etymology, have coalesced. (1) OE. *líne* wk. fem. = MDu. *line* (mod.Du. *lijn*), OHG. *lína* (MHG. *line* cord, line, mod.G. *leine* cord), ON. *lína* (Sw *lina*, Da. *line*); either a native Teut. formation on **lino-* flax, LINE *sb.*[1], or (more probably) an early Teut. adoption of L. *linea* (see below); (2) ME. *ligne, line*, a. F. *ligne* = Pr. *ligna*, Pg. *linha* (Sp. and It. in learned form *linea*):—popular L. **linja* repr. classical L. *linea* (earlier *linta*), orig. 'linen thread', a subst. use of *linea* fem. of *lineus* (**linius*) adj., flaxen, f. *linum* flax = LINE *sb.*[1]; the subst. use of the adj. is due to ellipsis of some fem. sb., possibly *fibra* FIBRE.

In continental Teut. the popular L. **linja* was adopted as OHG. *lina* (MHG., mod. G., Du., Da. *linie*).]

I. Cord or string (and derived senses).

1. A rope, cord, string; † a leash for dogs or for hawks. *Obs.* in gen. sense; now chiefly *Naut.* or as short for *clothes-line*, etc. Also applied with words prefixed to particular 'makes' of rope, e.g. *cod-line, house-line, whale-line*.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 294 (Gr.) Yldo .. ræced wide langre linan, lisseð eall ðæt heo wille. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 182/24 *Spiræa*, linan. [1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped* (Camden) 40 Pro. v lynes parvis pro les ankeres et seyles.] *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 29532 (Cott Galba) Cursing es þe fendes lyne þat harles a man to hell pine. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 32 The seymen.. Thair lynys kest, and waytyt weyll the tyd. *c* 1500 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 206 Pro vj[xx] fawdom long lyne for the convaans of the schryne with ij fytyll lynys callyd syde ropes. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* II. 21 She knyt the rose coloured lyne in the wyndowe. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.* 1727 The gesses, *lemniscus*. The

lines, *tænia*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 4 And by her in a lino a milkewhite lambe she lad. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 286/2 The string wherewith we lead them; .. for a Spaniel [it is called] a Line. 1700 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 247 A Line seldom holding to strein. above 50 or 60 feet. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lines*, among fowlers, is used to express the strings by which they catch birds. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 8 P 7 Shirts waving upon lines. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* s. v., Deep-sea soundings for scientific purposes are recorded in thousands of fathoms, in which case the line is sometimes made of silk. 1889 A. B. GOULDEN *Mission of St. Alphege* 51 Family washing is hung on lines stretched across the lane.

b. In generalized sense, as a material: Cord.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) XVI. 487/1 The making of two strand and three strand line.

† c. A 'cord' in the body. *Obs. rare.*

1621 FLORIO, *Linea alba*, the white line, the vmbellical veine, the line or hollow tying from the nauel. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 487 She pours a sensibility divine Along the nerve of every feeling line.

d. Applied to a spider's thread. *poet.*

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 218 The spider's touch, how exquisitely fine! Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err* 495 Spun as fine As bloated spiders draw the flimsy line. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 72 A gossamer line sighing itself along The air.

e. A telegraph or telephone wire or cable. Also (with mixture of sense 26), a telegraph route, a telegraphic system connecting two or more stations.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1101 Five great electric telegraphic lines. .. The extent of line thus served appears to be about fifteen hundred miles. 1854 [see CABLE *sb.* 3]. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Mar. 9/3 The American trans-Pacific line.

f. *pl.* Reins. *dial.* and *US*

1852 BRISTOL *Upper Ten Thousand* 67 Handing the lines to Ashburner, as he stopped his team, Masters leaped out. 1895 RYDINGS *Manx Tales* 77 He'd jus' puk up the lines on the hosses back. 1901 G. W. CABLE *Cavalier* x, He stepped into the carry-all and took the lines.

† g. *fig. Line of life*: the thread fabled to be spun by the Fates, determining the duration of a person's life. *Obs.* Cf. sense 27.

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxix. iii, Lo, thou a spanns length mad'st my living line. 1600 *Cert. Prayers* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 694 That the line of thy mercies and the line of her life may be lengthened and run forth together. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lawiers. Tray* III. ii. E 3 b, This fatall instrument, Was mark'd by heauen to cut his line of life, And must supplie the knife of Atropos. 1603 HUGH HOLLAND *Pref. Verses* in *Shaks. 1st Folio*, Though his line of life went soone about, The life yet of his lines shall neuer out. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* IX. 188 Our troubles about sin are short, though they should run parallel with the line of life.

2. A cord bearing a hook or hooks, used in fishing. (Also *fishing-line.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13285 At see sant Iohn and Iam he fand, Quils þai þair lines war waitand. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 777 To fysshen here, he leyde out hook and lyne. *a* 1450 *Fyshynge w. angle* (1883) 8 Arme 3owr crop at þe ovir ende down to the frete with a lyn of vi. herys & double the lyne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Avian* xvi, Of a fyssher whiche with his lyne toke a lytyll fysshe. 1590 L. M[ASCALL] (*title*) A Booke of Fishing with Hooke & Line. *a* 1613 J. DENNYS *Secr. Angling* I. xx. B 4 The Line to lead the Fish with wary skill. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 55 Put it [a grasshopper] on your hook, with your line about two yards long. 1827 PRAED *Red Fisherm.* 97 The line the Abbot saw him throw Had been fashioned and formed long ages ago. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 50, I thought you never left your books except To trim the boat and set the lines.

b. In allusive phrases referring to the 'playing' of a hooked fish at the end of the line; esp. *to give line*: to allow full play, scope, or latitude.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 39 Giue him Line, and scope, Till that his passions (like a Whale on ground) Confound themselues with working. 1611 — *Winter T.* I. ii. 181, I am angling now, (Though you perceiue me not how I giue Line). 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 124 We began to play, and I went wearying of them out by little and little, giving them line enough to runne themselues out of breath. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 34 So soon as he gets hold of a text, he .. falls a flinging it out of one hand into the other, tossing it thus way and that; lets it run a little upon the line, then 'tanutus, high jingo, come again'. *a* 1687 WALLER *Pride* 7 The meanest wretch, if Heaven should give him line, Would never stop till he were thought divine. *a* 1715 BP. BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 435 The King was willing to give Oates line enough, as he expressed it to me. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. viii, It's policy to give 'em line enough.

† 3. *pl.* Strings or cords laid for snaring birds. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 130 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 136 Þe schadewe cacchen þei ne myht For no lynes þat þei coube lay. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 199 As hose feiþ fynes to lacche wiþ Foules. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp., Lines*, among fowlers, is used to express the strings by which they catch birds. These lines are made of long and small cords, knotted in different places.

4. A cord used by builders and others for taking measurements, or for making things level or straight. (Cf. PLUMB-LINE.) *Line-and-plummet* (attrib.): rigidly methodical.

1340, 1362 [see LEVEL *sb.* 2]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 98 To hewe þis burde I will be-gynne, But firste I wille lygge on my lyne. 1505 FITZHERB. *Bk. Husb.* § 124 To take a lyne, and set it there as thou wylt haue thy hedge, and to make a trenche after thy lyne. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 28 Ane biggare can nocht make ane evin up wal without direction of his lyne. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xl. 3 A man .. with a line of flaxe in his hand, & a measuring reed. 1758 J. WATSON *Millt. Dict.* (ed. 5), *Cordeau*, a Line divided into Fathoms, Feet, &c. to mark Out-works on the Ground, used by Engineers. 1848 *Chambers's Inform.* I. 515/2 The gardener measures and marks off all his figures in the ground with his line and spade. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xii. (1875) 89 There was a line-and-plummet regularity, an angular preciseness, in Mrs. Breynton's mind and person. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 297 Trees then he felled .. and carefully He smoothed their sides, and wrought them by a line.

fig. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 1068 Eueri wight þat hath an hous to founde.. wole..send his hertes lyne out fro with Inne Alderfirst his purpos for to wynne. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 268 This decencie is .. the line and leuell for al good makers to do their busines by. 1859 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* xli. (1899) 82 For 'Is' and 'Is-not' though with Rule and Line And 'Up-and-down' without I could define.

b. Phr. *By line*: chiefly in figurative contexts, with methodical accuracy. Also *by line and level, by rule and line*, etc.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 477 (Douce MS.) Þei settene listes by lyne one þe lo3 lande. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xlvi. (1878) 101 Through cunning with dible, rake, mattock, and spade, by line and by leauell, trim garden is made. 1578, 1610 [see LEVEL *sb.* 1 *fig.*]. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i. F 3, To carry Quarrells As Gallants doe, to manage 'hem, by line. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 10 It [i. e. the matter] is not pudled, but built up by Plummet and Line, with proportion to Time and Place. 1718 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 P 5 Plantations of our Europeans, which are laid out by the Rule and Line. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 789 A poet does not work by square or line, As smiths and joiners perfect a design.

c. *pl.* Appointed lot in life. In echoes of Ps. xvi. 6, where the reference seems to be to the marking out of land for a dwelling-place.

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xvi. 6 The lines are fallen vnto mee in pleasant places; yea, I haue a goodly heritage. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct. 7/3 The poor Pope's lines seem just now to have fallen in most unpleasant places, and are indeed hard lines. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 175 My brother's lines have indeed fallen unto him in a pleasant place.

† 5. Rule, canon, precept; standard of life or practice. [Cf. 4 b.] *Obs. rare.*

Line has been used in several places in the A. V. to translate Heb. קָו *qav* (primarily 'cord') in thus sense. Cf. *line upon line* (sense 23 h).

1340 *Ayenb.* 124 Uor be þise uirtue al þet man deþ..al he dist and let and reuleþ to þe lyne of scele. *Ibid.* 160 Þo þet ne zeneȝeþ ac doþ al be riȝtuolnesse and be lingne. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 212 Thys thyng apperyth meruelouse straunge—pepul to haue the lyne of theyr lyfe to be wryte in a straunge tong. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Cor.* x. 13 We wil not reioyce aboue measure .. but according to the measure of that line [κατὰ τὸ μέτρον τοῦ κανόνος], wherof God hath distributed vnto vs a measure. 1563 WINȝET *Wks.* (1890) II. 7 An infallible, as it is a general, reul to al riȝt, an ewin lyne of lawtay. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. i. 3 Let none then blame me, if I doe not forme them to the common line Of present dayes, which are corrupted sore. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* II. i. C b, A man must not so much as spit but within line and fashion. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xix. 4 Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world.

6. *Hard lines*: ill luck, bad fortune. (Prob. nautical in origin; now often associated with 4 c.) *Hard line money* (Naut.): extra pay in consideration of special hardships.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. iii, The old seaman paused a moment. 'It is hard lines for me,' he said, 'to leave your honour in tribulation.' 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairlegh* iii, It will be 'hard lines' upon him. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two V. Ago* I. iv. 110 'Gad, Sir, that was hard lines! to have all the pretty women one had waltzed with..holding round one's knees, and screaming to the doctor to save them. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 210 You seem to have had hard lines yourselves. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 2/1 *On a Torpedo-boat*, Besides, there is hard-line money, which makes up for a good many discomforts.

II. A thread-like mark.

7. A stroke or mark, long in proportion to its breadth, traced with a pen, a tool, etc. upon a surface. *Line of burden, floatation, war* (on the hull of a ship): see the sbs.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxviii. 8, I shal make to turne ayeen the shadewe of lynes, bi the whiche it hadde go doun in the orilogе of Acath, in the sunne, backward bi ten lynes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 184 Be the gret Compas devised be Lines in manye parties, and that alle the Lynes meeten at the Centre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/2 Lyne, or lynye, *linea*. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Euery lyne is drawen betwene twoo prickes, wherof the one is at the beginning, and the other at the ende. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 122 Draw a right line from A. unto D. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 210 As many Lynes close in the Dials center So [etc.]. 1610 GUILLIM *Displ. Her.* (1679) 12 [Gules] is expressed in Graving by Lines drawn streight down the Escucheon. .[Azure] is expressed by Lines drawn cross the Shield. 1620 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 195 Archimedes .. was drawing of his lines. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 125 The line of Burthen, or fourth Line. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Lines*, in heraldry, the figures used in armories to divide the shield into different parts, and to compose different figures. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 607 He draws upon life's map a zigzag line. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* II. 100 An expression of forms only by simple lines. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 139 The writing-master first draws lines with a style.

fig. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M.* IV. ii. 83 His life is paralel'd Euen with the stroke and line of his great Iustice. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas Medit.* 5 If thou have drawn in me some lines & notes of able indowments. 1677 TEMPLE *Let. to Chas. II*, Wks. 1731 II. 438, I promised to represent the whole to Your Majesty in the truest Lines and Colours I could possibly. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 80 The lines of his character are indeed too broad and clear to be overlooked.

b. *Mus.* One of the horizontal parallel equidistant strokes forming the stave, or placed above or below it (*ledger lines*).

1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* V. H 4 Cantat. Iudgement gentlemen, iudgement. Wast not aboue line? I appeale to your mouthes that heard my song. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. i. 4 Five lines is only usual for one of those Parts as being sufficient to contain the Compass of Notes thereto belonging. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 157/1. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Music* 3 The Spaces, as well as the Lines of the Stave, furnish situations for the notes.

c. *Line of lines*, Gunter's line. *Line of numbers, of shadows*: see NUMBER, SHADOW.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Gunter's Line.*

d. *Fine Art.* Applied *spec.* to the lines employed in a picture; chiefly *collect.* or in generalized sense, character of draughtsmanship, method of rendering form. Also *pl.* (cf. sense 15) the distinctive features of composition in a picture. *Line of beauty*; the curve (resembling a slender elongated letter S), which according to Hogarth is a necessary element in all beauty of form. Also, with reference to engraving (see *line engraving* in 32).

1626 B. JONSON *Forest* xiii. 20, I, that . haue not .. so my selfe abandon'd, as .. I should feare to draw true lines, 'cause others paint. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vii. 38 The waving line, which is a line more productive of beauty ..for which reason we shall call it the line of beauty. ..The ..line of beauty being compos'd of two curves contrasted, becomes still more ornamental. *Ibid.* x. 52 For as . there is but one that truly deserves the name of *the line of beauty*, so there is only one precise serpentine-line that I call *the line of grace*. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 46 A bold stroke with the line of beauty, and well shaped stalks, leaves and flowers . are the only things a designer has to observe in compleating a well-designed damask pattern. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* p. iv, Miniature engravings in the line manner. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 727/1 To this state of etching.. professional engravers bring their plates to be finished in the line manner. 1858. *Bookseller's Catal.*, First impressions of . the 27 fine portraits . all beautifully engraved in line. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. i. 126 To translate into colour and line all this huge pageant of life. *Ibid.* II. iii. 154 We praise the mellow Virgilisms in Tennyson, but we are down upon the painter who repeats another's lines.

e. *Geomancy.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* I. i. 49 Lines, circles, scenes, letters, and characters.

f. In various games, as tennis, football, etc., *the line* denotes a particular line which marks the limit of legitimate or successful play.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 35 Thou hast striken the ball, vnder the lyne. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1753) 127 Poor mortalls are so many balls Toss'd som o'r line, som under fortun's walls. 1890 HEATHCOTE etc. *Lawn Tennis* (Badm. Libr.) 334 It will often be extremely difficult for him to judge on which side of the line the ball was dropped. 1899 F. MITCHELL in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 210 When the throw-out belongs to his opponents, every forward on coming up to the line must mark his man.

8. Something resembling a traced mark, chiefly in natural objects; e.g. a thin band of colour; a suture, seam, furrow, ridge, etc. *Line of growth* (Conch.): see quot. 1839.

c 1290 *S. Edmund* 96 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 299 In al is bodi nas o weom. bote ase is heued was of I smyte..A smal red line is al-a-boute. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 91 Longe leuys .þat hauyn whit lynys yn hem. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* V. 266 The Lione he settis in the midis; than tua lynes, on the vttir syd, Wouen in threid of gold. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 203 Yon grey Lines, That fret the Clouds, are Messengers of Day. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 476 The lynes it hath are long and almost superficiary, yet diuided manifold..by the thin membrane running betwixt them. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* (1682) 6 Those several Lines, by which both the said Varieties [of plants] are determin'd. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 290 *Line*, a narrow longitudinal stripe. 1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 57 *Lines of growth*, the eccentric striæ or lines, formed by the edges of the successive layers of shelly matter deposited by the animal, by which it increases the shell. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 26 Along the faces of the sections the lines of stratification were clearly shown. 1880 RIMMER *Land & Freshw. Shells* p. xxiii, The line of growth. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xiv, There were black lines under her eyes the next morning. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* I. x. 111 A thin line of light crept again under the door.

b. A furrow or seam in the face or hands. In *Palmistry*: A mark on the palm of the hand supposed to indicate one's fate, temperament, or abilities; e.g. *line of life, of fortune, of the head, of the heart, of health* or *liver* (*hepatic line*).

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Incisura*, the lynes in the palme of the hande. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 56 The small lynes in our hande. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 169, I shall haue good fortune; goe too, here's a simple line of life. 1601 — *Twel. N.* III. ii. 84 He does smile his face into more lynes, then is in the new Mappe. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* (1640) 55 You..meane not to marrie by the line of your life. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 42 The Line of Life or of the Heart.. He that hath this entire, long, clear and ruddy, shall live a happy life. *Ibid.*, Line of liver, liver line [see LIVER *sb.*[1] 1 and 6]. *a* 1726 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) IV. 7 No more than he can read the future estate of his soul in the lines of his face. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* III. v, The line of life is crossed by many marks. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* III. ii. 290 There were lines of premature age on the handsome face.

c. A narrow region in a spectrum, appearing to the eye as a fine straight black or shining stroke transverse to the length of the spectrum. Called collectively *Fraunhofer's lines.*

1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. v. 117 Dr. Woollaston .. discovered six fixed dark lines in the spectrum. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 21/2 The beautiful discovery made by Wollaston and Fraunhofer of the existence of dark spaces, bands transverse to the length of the spectrum, and now generally designated Fraunhofer's lines.

d. *Jewellery.* (See quot.)

1883 *Daily Tel.* 12 Feb. 5/2 The..cat's-eye..is characterised by possessing a remarkable play of light resulting from a peculiarity in its crystallisation. This ray of light is called 'line' by jewellers.

9. *Math.* An element of configuration such as must be represented in geometrical figures by a 'line' (sense 7); a continuous extent (whether straight or curved) of length without breadth or thickness; the limit of a surface; the trace of a moving point.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 17 A Circle is a plaine and flat figure comprehended within one line, which is called a circumference 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. ii. 2 A lyne is a magnitude hauing one onely space or dimension. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Def. ii. 2. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 434 If from any Point *L* of the Ellipse two right Lines *LS*, *LE* be drawn. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I 280 Lines are either Parallel, Oblique, Perpendicular, or Tangential. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II xiv 6 He considers a line as composed of an infinite number of points. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Theory Electr. & Magn.* I. 155 The line $x = \kappa \log f$.

b. With various defining words: A curve connecting all points having a common property.

1826 [see ISOTHERMAL]. 1850, 1873 [see ACLINIC]. 1877 [see ADIABATIC].

10. A circle of the terrestrial or celestial sphere; e.g. † *ecliptic, equinoctial,* † *tropic line.* Now *rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 9 In Armenia, Macedonia, Italia, and in oþer londes of þe same lyne *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* Prol., The arising of any planete aftur his latitude fro the Ecliptik lyne. 1511, 1551 [see EQUINOCTIAL A. 1]. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind* (Arb.) 8 The lyne, called *Tropicus Cancri* and the *Equinoctial* lyne 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 282 Under the Ethiop Line By Nilus head. 1667–8 NEWCASTLE & DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* V. 1. D's Wks. 1883 III. 83, I have seen your . ecliptics, and your tropic lines, sir 1837 [see EQUINOCTIAL A 1].

b *The line*: the equinoctial line; the equator. *Under the line*: at the equator. (Sometimes written with a capital.)

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 392 (*marg.*) The straight of Malaca is vnder the line. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* I. iii. 5/1 The shippes are at the least two monthes before they can passe the line 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 1 Sebastian Cabot sayled to about forty degrees Southward of the lyne 1676 GLANVILL *Ess* III 27 Some of the Indians that live near the heats of the Line 1728 POPE *Dunc* III. 62 Where spices smoke beneath the burning Line. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 69 The naked negro, panting at the line. 1814 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* XII. 92 To prohibit all trade in slaves north of the Line 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 606 In a darker isle beyond the line

allusively. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp* IV. i 235. 1613 — *Hen VIII*, V iv. 44 *a* 1667 COWLEY *Misc., Account* 42 Cold frozen Loves with which I pine, And parched Loves beneath the Line. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 125 The Beams of his glory strike it but obliquely and feebly, but shortly it will be under the line, and there the sun shall stand still.

11. Often used for 'straight line' (sense 9); esp. in *Physics* and *techn.*, as in *line of the apsides, of distance, of force, of sight* (for which see those words). *Line of fire* (see quot 1859).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xx 90 Þe lyne þat es betwene þise twa sternez departes all þe firmament in twa partes 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 139 Marking diligentlye that the Center of the second Circle, be in the line of sighte 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud Fr. Acad* (1618) III. xxiv. 116 By meanes of the shadowes, or visuall lines, representing the saide shadowes 1826 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II 266 The forces which act upon a body may be resolved into the directions of three lines or axes. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* Gloss. 778 *Line of centres*, a line drawn from the centre of one wheel to the centre of another when their circumferences touch each other 1851 *Illustr. Catal Gt Exhib.* 319 Whenever the axis of a single lens comes in the line between the observers and the focus. 1859 'STONEHENGE' *Shot-gun* 314 The line of fire is the indefinite projection of the axis of the barrel. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* § 82 I. 84 If a line be drawn whose direction at every point of its course coincides with that of the resultant force at that point, the line is called a Line of Force. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 250/1 Any number of players can take part so long as they are not so crowded as to get into each other's line of play.

b. *Fencing.* (See quot.)

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Line*, In fencing, is that part of the body directly opposite to the enemy, wherein the shoulders, the right arm, and the sword, ought always to be found; and wherein are also to be placed the two feet, at the distance of 18 inches from each other. In this sense, a man is said to be in his line, to go out of his line, &c.

c. *On the line*: said of a picture in an exhibition which is hung so that its centre is about on a level with the eye.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint* 314 The centre of the picture should not be much above the level of the eye. In an exhibition the pictures in this most favourable situation are said to be on the 'line'. 1873 *Punch* 26 Apr. 169/1 Pictures hung 'upon the line' at the Academy, for reason of their merit. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. ii. 134 And I was also on the line in the big room.

12. In advb. phr. (mostly *obs.*) having reference to the straight line, e.g. *even as line, even by line, as straight as line* (now, *as a line*), *as line right, right* (*up*) *as a* or *any line, in* (*until*) *ane ling* (Sc.): in a direct course, straightforward; also, straightway, at once. (Cf. LINE-RIGHT.)

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 150 After in a while com R. euen as lyne. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6370 (Kölbing) Þurch þe wombe & þurch þe chine Þe spere yede euen bi line *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1412 (1461) To his Neces hous as Streyt as lyne He com. *Ibid.* III. 179 (228) Pandarus, as faste as he may dryue, To Troylus þo com as lyne right. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (*Jacobus*) 298 He gert fele knychtis in a lynge pryk efter þame 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 49 Than sprent thai sammyn in-till a lyng. *c* 1425 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 692 To purgatorie y shal as streight as lyne. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) XVI, To the wolff he went in to ane ling 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. viii. 43 Lyke as ane lyoun..Cummys braidand on the best fast in a lyng. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 687 Quhilk causit him go leip furth in ane ling. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 27 Thou folowest their steppes as right as a lyne. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xliii, He.. went as straight as a line.

13. A direction as traced by marks on a surface or as indicated by a row of persons or objects. *To bring into* (*a*) *line*: to align; *fig.* to cause (persons) to agree, to make unanimous. † *To draw in a* or *one line*: to be unanimous.

a 1500 *MS. Ashmole* 344 lf. 22 b (*Chess rules*), Draw thy kyng forth in to the lyne ther his kyng goth yn. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 65 He loued me: We drew both in one line 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 152 Now Powers from home, and discontents at hom[e] Meet in one line 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. XXI. 1127 Seeing the LL. of the Senat thus drawing all in a line. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett* 6 The Bottom-line is the line that bounds the bottom of the Descending Letters. 1763 HOYLE *Chess* 163 When your Adversary has a Bishop and one Pawn on the Rook's Line 1851 *Illustr Catal Gt. Exhib* 355 As the breech sight, the muzzle sight, and the object aimed at, are. at different distances from the eye, it is difficult to bring them at once into line. 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* IX. 89 Livingstone was going to get the horses in line, to start them for the farmer's Cup 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. ci. 2 Jonathan, too, is coming into line; his caustic wit is making its way into the press 1897 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 3/1 It was found a matter of no small difficulty to get all the owners into line

b. *Mil.* (See quot. 1872–6.) Cf. sense 21.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 73 When the open Column, halted on the Ground on which it is to form, wheels up into Line 1802 C. JAMES *Milit Dict* s.v., When the light infantry companies are in line with their battalions. 1872–6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., The term *in line* is applied to a battalion when its companies are deployed on the same alignment to their full extent, i.e. in two ranks. Columns are said to be *in line* when their fronts are on the same alignment 1881 TENNYSON *Charge Heavy Brigade* i, And he call'd 'Left wheel into line!'

14. Contour, outline; lineament.

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) C 3 b, Seeming him was his wife, Both in line, and in life. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 107 Euerie line and tricke of his sweet fauour. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. i. 10 The Lines of my body are as well drawne as his. 1818 SHELLEY *Lines on Euganean Hills* 19 The dim long line before Of a grey and distant shore. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* VIII. (1878) 122 The line of my features. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 450 The savage lines of his mouth. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 The skirt falling in straight, plain lines to the ground 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* V. III. 286 The round line of the sea was bleared and broken.

15. *pl.* a. The outlines, plan, or draught of a building or other structure; *spec.* in *Ship-building*, the outlines of a vessel as shown in its horizontal, vertical, and oblique sections. (Also *fig.*)

1673 TEMPLE *Ess Irel.* Wks. 1731 I. 121 The raising such Buildings as I have drawn you here the Lines of. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xiii, Nor have I heard of any other Ship built by the Kings-fisher's Lines. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 66 The principal Lines of my Design of a Bridge suitable to that Place 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit India* II. IV. V 188 Carnac.. remained.. to lend his countenance and aid to measures, the line of which he had contributed to draw. 1851 *Illustr Catal Gt Exhib.* 336 Model of a ship's hull. The novelty claimed in the uniformity of its lines. 1860 READE *Cloister & H* lvii (1896) 174 Her extravagant poop that caught the wind, and her lines like a cocked hat reversed.

b. *fig.* Plan of construction, of action, or procedure: now chiefly in phr. *on* (such and such) *lines.*

1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* I. ii. 13 In all very uncultivated countries there are but obscure lines of any form of government. 1807 S. COOPER (*title*) The First Lines of the Practice of Surgery; being an elementary work for Students [etc.]. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv 18 The lines of their policy are often to be traced for the most part by conjecture and inference. 1875 — *Gen. Hist. Rome* li. (1877) 404 He did not live to lay even the first lines of his great work. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 80 He had reorganised the constitution on the most strictly conservative lines. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxi. 432 Nearly all these offices are contested on political lines. 1889 SWINBURNE *Stud Prose & Poetry* (1894) 286 No later work of Victor Hugo's, written on the same lines or in the same temper, can reasonably be set beside the *Châtiments.*

16. [After F. *ligne.*] A measure of length, the twelfth part of an inch.

1665 *Phil. Trans* I. 61 It did bear but 2 inches and 9 lines French for its greatest Aperture. 1759 ADANSON *Voy. Senegal* 101, I was informed, that there fell two inches three lines of water. 1849 *Sh. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 62 The Long-tailed Field-Mouse...Length of head and body three inches eight lines. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* I. 3 Varying from less than a line to many inches in length.

b. In recent technical use (see quot.).

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 133 Button Gauge...The numbers indicate the quantity of 'lines' in diameter. This 'line' is equal to the French millimetre.

17. A limit, boundary; more fully, *line of demarcation.* Phr. *To draw the line* (see DRAW *v.* 59 b); also, with similar meaning, *to* † *lay, form a line. To run the lines* (U. S.): see RUN *v.*

1505 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* (Arb.) cxii, And now the night grew neere her middle line. *a* 1613 J. DENNYS *Secr. Angling* I. IV. B 1 b, Of Heauen the middle Line That makes of equall length both day and night. 1727–52 [see DEMARCATION]. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 228 And Middle natures, how they long to ioin, Yet never pass the insuperable line! 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 108 Their different principles compose some of the strongest political lines which discriminate the parties even now subsisting amongst us. 1770 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* III. (1876) 33 It is this intellectual dignity..that ennobles the Painter's art; that lays the line between him and the mere mechanic. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. iii. (1840) I. 69 To form a line between them and the Company, it was ordained, that [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* I. I. 30 The line which bounded the royal prerogative. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vii, Hold on and hit away, only don't hit under the line. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xviii. 303 The lines of separation of the great watersheds.

b. *Mason's and Dixon's line*: the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, so named from the two astronomers who surveyed it (1763–1767), and forming the line of demarcation between the free and the slave States.

1850 WHITTIER *Old Portr. & Mod. Sk* Pr. Wks. 1889 II. 295 Every petty postmaster south of Mason and Dixon's line became *ex officio* a censor of the press. 1861 LOWELL *E Pluribus Unum* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 51.

† 18. Degree, rank, station. *Obs.*

1528 *Extracts Aberd. Reg* (1844) I. 121 Skiparis and seruandis of euery lyne. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii 168 To shew the Line, and the Predicament Wherein you range vnder this subtill King *Ibid* III. ii. 85 And in that very Line, Harry, standest thou. 1782 PAINE *Let. Abbé Raynal* (1791) 37 One whom years, experience, and long established reputation have placed in a superior line. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apol.*, etc. (ed. 3) IV. 46 She had received a more liberal education than is usually bestowed upon English women in the middle line of life

III. Applied to things arranged along a (straight) line.

19. A row or series of persons or objects.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* H ij, Men call a line of Brickes, and a line of Asshelers stones, when many bee laied in a rowe, in lengthe 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 117 What will the Line stretch out to'th' cracke of Doome? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 63 P 4 The Officers planting themselves in a Line on the left Hand of each Column. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 28 Aug., The Street is perhaps the most beautiful line of building in the world. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 57/2 The bond was wrote obliquely, from right hand to left, the seals in a line, on the margin. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 260 A line of trading posts from the Mississippi and the Missouri across the Rocky mountains. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 31 Trees in formal line. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* XIV. (1879) 301 The valley enclosed by lower lines of hills than [etc.]. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* XIII, The line of festal light in Christ-Church hall. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 158 In the whole line of the procession

b. A fancy name for: A flock of geese.

[1802 DANIEL *Rur. Sports* II 465 [Geese in flight] form two oblique lines like the letter V, or if their number be small, only one line.] 1882 *Standard* 10 Feb. 5/3 To speak by the book, of a 'line' instead of a 'flock' of geese.

20. *Mil.* A trench or rampart; *pl.* (also *collect. sing.*), a connected series of field-works. Also, one of the rows of huts or tents in a camp or cantonment (see quots. 1872–6 and 1876). *Line of circumvallation, defence,* etc.: see the second sbs.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 613 The Line that incompassed his Camp was 8 Foot high. 1695 PRIOR *Ballad Taking Namur* 113 Regain the lines the shortest way, Villeroy. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 139 P 7 He took the French Lines without Bloodshed. 1793 BURNS *Sodger's Return* I, I left the lines and tented field 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng* I. 352 Lines were now run from bastille to bastille, and the town was completely shut in. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II 21 To attack the Gorkha positions at the western extremity of their line 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man* (1862) 263 *Lines* are formed for the entrenchment of armies, and are composed of a succession of redans, &c (joined by curtains). 1872–6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Cantonments*, In India, a cantonment contains barracks for European troops, and native huts termed lines for the Sepoys. 1876 *Murray's Handbk. Surrey*, etc. 173 In the North Camp [Aldershot] the buildings are principally of wood, arranged in 'lines' which are lettered from A to Q. Each line is an oblong block of about 40 huts.

fig. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot* v. 220 They hastened to entrench themselves within the lines of absolute despotism.

21. *Mil.* and *Naut.* A row or rank of soldiers (distinguished from a *column*); a row of ships in a certain order Also occas. *collect. sing.* = ships of the line. *Line of battle*: see BATTLE *sb.* 12. *Ship of the line*: a line-of-battle ship.

1704 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4054/1 Their Line consisted of 52 Ships and 24 Gallies. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4222/3 He had then 30 Ships of the Line, besides two or three Frigats. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) A a 3 b, The line is said to be formed abreast, when the ships sides are all parallel to each other, on a line which crosses the keels at right angles. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Characters* 56/2 Lord Cornwallis put him in command of the second line of the army. 1801 CAMPBELL *Battle of the Baltic* II, While the sign of battle flew On the lofty British line. 1805 in Duncan *Life of Nelson* (1806) 231 We have only 11 line, 3 frigates, and a sloop. 1813 SOUTHEY *Life of Nelson* VI, The fleet from Cadiz..consisting of from seventeen to twenty sail of the line. 1815 BYRON *Ode, 'We do not curse thee, Waterloo'*

iii, While the broken line enlarging, Fell or fled along the plain. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* IV. i, Suddenly the lines of the Moors gave way.

b. *The line*: in the British army, the regular and numbered troops as distinguished from the guards and the auxiliary forces; in the U.S. army, the regular fighting force of all arms.

1808 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI 141 To prevent the men from volunteering to serve in the line. 1849 *Chambers's Inform* II. 184/2 The pay of a private..in the cavalry of the line [is] *1s 4d* in the infantry of the line, *1s. 1d.* 1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* II. v, Then Charlie Haughton sold out of the Guards.. [and] went into the line. 1865–6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 148 The Connecticut line assembled to return to their homes and leave the army to its fate. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. iii. 37 The new head dress for the Line.

c. *All along the line*: at every point.

1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 246 God will be victorious all along the line in the present battle. 1880 T. HODGKIN *Italy & Invaders* I. i. 117 The campaign of 378 opened auspiciously for the interests of Rome along the whole line.

22. A regular succession of public conveyances plying between certain places; e.g. the Cunard line (of steamers), the White Star line.

1848 *Chambers's Inform.* I. 424/2 Lines of large steamers are got up by companies as a speculation. 1900 F. T. BULLEN *Idylls of Sea* 198 The better class of seamen will be found making voyage after voyage in the same vessel or at least in the same line. 1901 *Scotsman* 2 Mar. 10/1 The first vessel of the new direct line to Jamaica from England.

23. A row of written or printed letters.

a. *gen.* One of the rows of letters in any piece of writing or letterpress: often, esp. in *pl.*, put for the contents or sense of what is written or printed.

†*Line by line*: from beginning to end, seriatim. *To read between the lines*: to discover a meaning or purpose not obvious or explicitly expressed in a piece of writing.

a 1000 *Riddles* xliii. 10 (Gr) Se torhta Æsc an an linan. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. VIII. 94 Þe Bulle In two lynes hit lay and not a lettre more. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 84 Quhen the marschall the cowyne Till bath the lordis lyne be lyne Had tald. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. V 428 In canoun ne in þe decretales I can nouȝte rede a lyne. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1821 Loo 'litill thefe' in ilka lyne his lettir me callis 1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 1 Com'st thou with deepe premeditated Lines? With written Pamphlets? 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 100 The good opinion you have of me, which is to be seen in every lyne of your letter. 1709 H. FELTON *Classics* (1718) 80 Two Lines would express all they say in two Pages. 1711 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4807/4 Let him send a Line or two directed to the Blue Anchor and Crown. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 53. 344 Clerks amongst us make distant Lines, few words in those Lines. 1755 JOHNSON *s. v.*, (In the plural) A letter; as, I read your lines. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* XXVI. (1813) 130 Not a note, not a line, did I receive in the mean time. 1816 C. WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* 31 We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone. 1856 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 299 The distance between your lines in the letter just come. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I 118 No writer, was ever more read between the lines. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 194 In every line that he wrote Cicero was attitudinising for posterity. 1880 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXVI. 327 They do not say as much to their secret selves; but you can read between the lines these words—'What a weariness it is!' 1896 *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* p xviii, A line-for-line and page-for-page reprint of the original text.

fig. 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 210 The last line of all things is death.

b. *spec.* in *Printing*. A row of types or quads.

1659 C. HOOLE tr. *Comenius' Orbis Sensualium* (1672) 101 The Compositor composeth words in a composing stick, till a Line be made. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 11 You must indent your Line four *Spaces*. *Ibid*, It is not graceful to end a Break with a short word onely in a line. 1683 — *Mech. Exerc.* II. 394 *White-line*, a Line of Quadrats 1841 W. SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 310 *Head line*, the top line of a page in which is the running title and folio, but sometimes only a folio.

†c. *collect.* A written record, message, etc. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1932 [He] Vn-lappis liȝtly þe lefe & þe line [*v.r.* lines] redes. *Ibid* 3060 And vneth limpid him þe lee þe lyne me recordis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9628 The Secund day suyng, sais me the lyne, þe Troiens full tymli tokyn þe feld.

d. A few words in writing; often applied to a short letter.

1647 H. MARKHAM *Let.* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 3, I . desire a line under your own hand to whom I shall deliver the castle. 1751 BERKELEY *Let. to Johnson* 25 July, Wks. 1871 IV. 326 A line from me in acknowledgment of your letter. 1775 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 352, I have this morning received a line from Mrs. Warren 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* iii. I. 415 History was too much occupied with courts and camps to spare a line for the hut of the peasant or for the garret of the mechanic 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III 279 Dearest,—Just a line to say that all goes well. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* II. 307 Marcella scribbled a line on a half sheet of paper, and despatched Benny with it.

e. The portion of a metrical composition which is usually written in one line; a verse; *pl.* verses, poetry. Also *pl.*, (so many) lines of verse (sometimes, of prose) set to be written out as an imposition in school.

To read the line (Sc.): to give out the words of a metrical psalm or hymn a line at a time (cf. LINE *v.*² 6).

1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 8 The regent sal cause thayme to writ twa or thre lynis of Terence. 1599 DRAYTON *Idea* xlii, And in my lines, if shee my loue may see! 1623 B. JONSON *To memory of Shakespeare*, Marlowes mighty line. 1630 MILTON *On Shakes*, Each heart Hath from the leaves of thy unvalu'd Book, Those Delphick lines with deep impression took. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 349 And ten low words oft creep in one dull line. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 211 Each line, each word, in Catullus, has its merit. 1792 COWPER (*title*) Lines addressed to Dr. Darwin. 1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards & Review* 390 Lines forty thousand, cantos twenty-five! 1867 A. DICKSON *Rambling Recoll.* (1868) 33 To dispense with reading the line in psalmody was by many held to be profane. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 252 The lines of Homer which you were reciting. 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 72 To commute the punishment to 500 Latin lines.

f. *pl.* Short for *marriage lines*, the certificate of marriage. Applied also *dial.* to other kinds of certificates (e.g. of church membership).

1809 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss., Lines.* Marriage-lines is a certificate of marriage often asked for and kept by the bride. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xi, She could not produce her marriage lines. 1861–2 THACKERAY *Adv. Philip* xii. (1869) I. 254 'How should a child like you know that the marriage was irregular?' 'Because I had no lines', cries Caroline quickly. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 81 'Lines of admission', or as we should call them letters of recommendation. 1901 *Union Mag.* Mar. 106/1 The old minister fell into a reverie in the very midst of filling in Sandy M'Turk's lines.

g. *pl.* The words of an actor's part.

1888 *Daily Tel.* 7 Dec., He [an actor] said, 'Do let me get in some of my "lines"'.

h. *Line upon line*: now taken as referring to the reiteration of statements in successive lines of writing or print (for the orig. meaning see 5).

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXVIII. 10. 1837 MRS. T. MORTIMER (*title*) Line upon line; or, a second series of the earliest religious instruction the infant mind is capable of receiving. 1896 *Home Mission.* (N. Y.) Aug. 218 A line-upon-line presentation of these facts.

IV. Serial succession.

24. A continuous series of persons (rarely of things) in chronological succession. Chiefly with reference to family descent, a series in which each member is the parent of the one next following. So *male, female line, direct line.* For *heir of line*, see HEIR 1 b.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 279 If gentillesse were planted natureelly vn-to a certeyn linage, doun the lyne. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14696 'Flatrye'.. by dyssent off lyne doun Eldest douhter off Falsnesse. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 48 In þe lyne vpward, þi fadyr is to þe in þe first degre of kynrede. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 34 The fyrst rycht lyne of the fyrst Stewart. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk* 285 A marshall muste take hede of the byrthe, and nexte of the lyne, of the blode royall. 1640 LD. DIGBY in Rushw. *Hist. Coll* III. (1692) I. 146 By the concentring of all the Royal Lines in his Person. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 13 There is no House in Europe that can show a longer Line of Heroes. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 457 Isaac, Jacob, Judah . and Solomon, were preferred without any regard to the next in line. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 211 In the line Of his descending progeny. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 136 The property, derived from a long line of ancestors. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 358 Purchases in the line of the mother or grandmother. 1868 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* I xiii. 254 He and his sons founded a long line of Priests. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXII. 817/1 The case is governed by a line of authorities extending over a century.

†b. *By line*: by lineal descent. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V 1481 Of þis lord descendede Tydeus By ligne. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 3 Of Symone . & of Iudas .. þat brethire ware be lyne of fies to Sancte Iames callit þe les. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 693 Of his lynage am I, and his of spryng By verray ligne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1841 Lord of þe londe as be lyne olde. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. x, My fader is lyneally descended of Alysaunder .. by ryght lygne. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II 134 The lawful 30uth quha rycht be lyne was sproung of the kingis blude.

25. Lineage, stock, race. ? Somewhat *arch.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 5462 (Kölbing) Aigilin, A wiȝt knist of gentil lin. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 357, I trowe, he were a develes sone, Of Belsabubbis lyne. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 7253* He is of the lyne of king Priam. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 21 They had put out of rome tarquyn and al his lygne. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 6 Sole heyre male lefte of the ligne of Richarde duke of Yorke. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 923 Virgin, daughter of Locrine Sprung of old Anchises line. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 303 Th'immortal Line in sure Succession reigns. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 588 Shame not the line whence glorious you descend. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* ix. II. 456 The party hostile to his line, his office, and his person. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp* xiii. (1877) 139 He belongs to no consecrated line. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* I. 78 The line of Cyrus being extinct.

V. A direction or course of movement.

26. Track, course, direction; route; e.g. *line of communication, of march, of operations.*

For *telegraph line* see 1 e.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21779 That lyne ryht shal lede the To the place . Wych thow hast . souht. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. (1635) 15 All earthly bodies are by a right line directed to the Center of the Terrestriall Globe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 224 Sounds that move in oblique and arcuate lines. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 213 This would have carried us in a direct line to the Island of Quibo. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 574 Though..the shaft. err but little from the intended line 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 737 Lying in a diagonal direction across the line of march. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Line*, the route of a stage-coach, railroad, packet, or steamer. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 193 The neck of country by which he keeps up his communications with the base is called the 'line of operations'. 1872 B. STEWART *Physics* ii (1876) 3 You must know..the direction or line in which I am moving. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* I. vii. 82 They ran on parallel lines that never met.

b. Short for *line of rails, railway line, tram line.* Cf. branch III.

In railway lang. variously applied (*a*) to a single track of rails, as in *the up line, the down line*; (*b*) to a railway forming one of the parts of a system, as in *main line, branch line, loop line*; (*c*) sometimes to an entire system of railways under one management, as in *the Midland line.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 643 The numerous projected lines of rail-road for diminishing the friction of carriages. 1841 *Penny Cycl* XIX. 251/1 Curves on a main line of railway being objectionable..When the Liverpool and Manchester line was projected. 1848 *Chambers's Inform.* I. 411/2 The plan of laying down continuous lines or tramways of smooth pavement for the wheels to roll over. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1148 Model of a patent railway, with a third line of rails, to prevent running off the line. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 195 The farmers .. use the line to advantage by sending flour to inland and coast consumers by every train. *c* 1886 R. KIPLING *Railway Folk* 56 Naturally a father who has worked for the line expects the line to do something for the son. 1898 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 11 A few stations down the line.

c. U. S. *To ride the line*: to make the circuit of the boundary of a cattle-drift in order to drive in stray cattle.

1888 T. ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Mar. 669/1 Those who do not have to look up stray horses, and who are not forced to ride the line day in and day out.

d. *Hunting.* The straight course in the hunting field, esp. in phrases *to ride the line, to take, keep one's own line.*

1836 *New Sporting Mag.* X. 62 Nothing is so unsportsmanlike or so dangerous as to cross a man at a leap; every one should keep his own line, and if a man when he gets close to it fears the fence before him, he should pull up. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 196/2 A parson he was, after a sportsman's heart...Though an old man when I knew him, he always rode the line religiously. 1898 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Nov. 6/1 Hounds drove along after their fox in rare style,..the line was worked out to Houghton.

27. Course of action, procedure, life, thought, or conduct.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7266 For his barouns and for myne This weore the ryghtest lyne. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 6492 (Kölbing) Þe king aros by wrongful lines & He forlay þe stewardes wiif. 1629 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* 39 The same hand of Kingly munificence which pointed him out the lines of his obliged loyaltie. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 112 The line I have observed with him has been [etc.]. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam* III. 57 Promising to consult with him, in regard to what line of life he should pursue. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* II xiv, I should then have inherited some family line of conduct, both moral, and political. 1850 LEWIS *Lett.* (1870) 233 The Protectionists, as a party, have taken no line in the matter. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* v. 131 You should consider by what lines of thought you would be able to make the truth clear to them. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xvi. (1882) 121 The line that shall be taken upon all the questions of the day. 1893 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 42 Few men . whose line of life lay so far apart from a naturalist's or a poet's can ever have loved nature or poetry better.

28. A department of activity; a kind or branch of business or occupation.

The sense seems to be largely due to the influence of quot. 1611, where, however, *line* (= Gr. *κανών*, lit. 'measuring rod', R V 'province') was prob. meant by the translators in a sense belonging to branch II. The phrase *line of things*, sometimes used instead of *line* in the sense above explained, certainly arose from misapprehension of this text, where the words 'in another mans line' are parenthetical.

[1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* x 16 And not to boast in another mans line of things made ready to our hand.] 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 148 Keep thou especially in thine own line neither trouble thy self for the line of another. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 23 It is not out of Curiosity or Busybodinesse, to be meddling in other mens Lines. 1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* II 86 To intrude our selves into that which is out of our Line, or beyond our Sphere. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 866 He entred on the Physick line, but took no degree in that Faculty. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 20 Sept, Seeing things in this light I consider every letter as something in the line of duty. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II 95 If I can be made useful to you in any line whatever here. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 23 Sept. an. 1777, Johnson was .. prompt to repress colloquial barbarisms .. such as *line*, for *department*, or *branch*, as the civil line, the banking line. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV Introd., Any thing much worse than usual in that line? 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* V i. P 65, I had got into the matrimonial line. 1820 BYRON *Blues* II. 94 Stick to those of your play, which is quite your own line. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos, Char.* IX. (1892) 238 Mr. Augustus Cooper was in the oil and colour line. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 535/2 The line of this story is correctness rather than interest.

b. *In* (or *out of*) *one's line*: suited (or unsuited) to one's capacity, taste, etc.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXVI, Have you got anything in my line to-night? 1886 R. KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 35 Her jokes aren't in my line. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 183 Store-keeping was not in my line.

†**29.** Used by Shaks. in *pl.* for: 'Goings on', caprices or fits of temper. [Cf. the Warwickshire dial. phrase *on a line* = in a rage.]

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 22 Your husband is in his olde lines againe. 1606 — *Tr & Cr.* II. iii. 139 Yea watch His pettish lines. [*Mod. edd.* lunes *in both places.*]

30. *Comm.* An order received by a traveller or agent for goods; the goods so ordered; also, the stock on hand of a particular class of goods.

1888 *Daily News* 4 Mar., Spinners content themselves with supplying special lines and immediate requirement. 1890 *Ibid* 11 Apr. 6/6 In spite of the new French tariff we still continue to receive fair 'lines' for silver goods from Paris. 1892 *Money Market Rev.* 6 Feb., Another error committed

by some of the Trusts has consisted in taking inordinately large 'lines' of particular Stocks.

VI. Combinations.

31. Simple attrib. and objective, as *line battalion, end, -guard, -maker, -making, -pair, -regiment, -rima, -room*; *line-throwing* adj.

1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 50/1, a companies from each of the *line battalions assigned to the sub-district. 1748 W. Hardy *Miner's Guide* 184 Your Assistant having made a mark upon the Ground, where the *Line End touched last. 1888 'J. Bickerdyke' *Bk All-round Angler* II. 28 A Nottingham reel fitted with a little invention intended to prevent the line uncoiling..off the reel. This *line-guard has answered beyond my expectations 1897 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 7/3 Some six miles further on, the point where [railway] *line-making was actually in process. 1867 Cayley in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1893) VI. 201 A conic is a curve of the second order and second class; *quâ* curve of the second order it may degenerate into a pair of lines, or *line-pair. 1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 255 Eighteen months in such a school would have turned the French *line-regiments into Zouaves. 1860 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* xxv. 554 *Line-rhyme is a constituent of all but the most ancient forms of Icelandic verse *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* III. ii, To hang up cloaths, or any thing you please, Your Worship cannot want *line room. 1887 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 6/7 A *Line-Throwing Gun.

†**b.** *Bot.* Used = *linear-*. *Obs.*

1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 37 The leaflets line-lanc'd, keel'd, erect. *Ibid.* 41 Seeds one, cover'd, line-oblong. *Ibid.* 105 Filaments five, line-compress'd.

32. Special combs.: †**line-angular** *a.* (see quot.); **line-bait**, bait used in line-fishing; **line-ball** *Baseball* (see quot.); **line-breeding** *U.S.*, 'the breeding of animals with reference to securing descent from a particular family, especially in the female line' (Webster *Suppl.* 1879); **line-cod**, cod-fish caught with a line; **line-conch**, a large gasteropod of Florida, *Fasciolaria distans*, marked by black lines (*Cent. Dict.*); **line-coordinate** *Math*, one of a set of quantities defining the position of a line; **line density** (see quot.); **line drawing**, a drawing done with a pen or pencil; **line engraving**, the art of engraving 'in line', i.e. by lines incised on the plate, as distinguished from etching and mezzotint; an engraving executed in this manner; **line-filling**, a flourish or ornament serving to fill up a line of writing; **line-firing** *Mil.*, firing by a body of men in line; **line-fisherman**, a man who fishes with a line; so **line-fishing** *sb.* and *a*; **line-hunter**, a hound which follows its quarry by the line of the scent alone; so **line-hunting** *a.*; **line-integral** *Math*, the integral, taken along a line, of any differential that has a continuously varying value along that line; **line-integration**, the operation of finding a line-integral; **line-knife**, a knife used on a whaler for cutting the harpoon rope; **line-maker**, 'a manufacturer of rope, sash-lines, clothes-lines, etc.' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); **line pin**, one of the iron pins used to fasten a bricklayer's line (see quot. 1859); †**line-reel**, a reel upon which a gardener's line is wound; **line-riding** *U.S.*, riding the line (see sense 26 c); **line-rocket**, a small rocket attached to a line or wire along which it is made to run; **line-soldier**, a soldier of the line, a linesman; **line-squall**, a squall, consisting of a violent straight blast of cold air with snow or rain, and occurring along the axis of a V-shaped depression; so **line-thunderstorm**; **line-storm** *U.S.*, an equinoctial storm; **line-way**, †(*a*) a tow-path; (*b*) 'a straight direct path' (Halliwell 1847); **line-wire** *Telegraphy*, the wire which connects the stations of a telegraph-line; **line-work**, drawing or designing executed with the pen or pencil (as opposed to wash, etc.). Also Lineman, Linesman.

1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* p. xviii, A *Line-angular Survey is, when the Coast is measured all along with a Chain, or Wheel, and the Angles taken at each Point and Turn of the Land with a Theodolite, or magnetic Needle 1895 *Outing* (U S) XXX. 432/1 Minnows, frogs, crayfish or any favorite *line bait. 1874 H. Chadwick *Base Ball Man* 55 A '*line ball' or 'liner' is a ball sent swiftly from the bat to the field almost on a horizontal line. 1877 Holdsworth *Sea Fisheries* 80 Very few *line-cod are caught in the North Sea for the next three months. 1866 Cayley in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1892) V. 521 Considered as (what in the theory of *line-coordinates it in fact is) a particular case of the double tangent. 1873 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* § 64 I. 68 In this case we may define the *line-density at any point to be the limiting ratio of the electricity on an element of the line to the length of that element when the element is diminished without limit. 1895 Zangwill *Master* II. vii. 205 To undertake wash-drawings, *line-drawings, colour-work or lithography. 1810 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVIII. 14 *Line Engravings of Historical Subjects. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 729/2 Effect is obtained in etching in the same manner as in line-engraving—namely, by depth. 1895 M. R. James *Abbey St. Edmund's at Bury* 93 The small initials . as well as the *line-fillings, are of the most absolutely perfect kind. 1808 C. James *Milit. Dict.*, **Line-firing* are executed separately and independently by each battalion. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 405 For close quarters, line-firing, or quickness of loading, the musket will hold its place for centuries to come. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 6/2 The *line-fishermen off our coasts. 1848 C. A. Johns *Week at Lizard* 242 They depend for this supply on *line-fishing. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/2 The screw *line-fishing boat George Baird. 1858 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 355 Many of them [*sc.* hounds] had their heads up .. Some few of the *line hunters were persevering with the scent over the greasy ground. 1856 Whyte Melville *Kate Cov.* xii, They are capital 'line-hunters', so says John. 1890 *Sat. Rev* 1 Feb. 135/1 In the vast forests of Europe a line-hunter on the scent of an ungalled hart would be lost to all eternity. *Ibid.*, The old slow *line-hunting staghound. 1873 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* § 69 I. 71 *Line-Integral of Electric Force, or Electromotive Force along an Arc of a Curve. *Ibid.* (1881) II. 232 The magnetic potential, as found by a *line-integration of the magnetic force. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xli. 202 The captain seizing the *line-knife from his broken prow, had dashed at the whale. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 19 July, The pretty woman, the *line-maker's wife that lived in Fenchurch Streete. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 395/2 Two *Line Pins, with a Line lapped or raped about part of both. 1700 Moxon *Mech Exerc.* (1703) 247 A Pair of Line Pins of Iron, with a length of Line on them. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 387 The Line Pins, consist of two iron pins, with a line of about sixty feet, fastened by one of its extremities to each. 1859 *Gwilt's Encycl. Archit* (ed. 4) II. iii 514 The line pins . for fastening and stretching the line at proper intervals of the wall, that each course may be kept straight in the face and level on the bed. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 256 When you haue cast your ground, you shall begin to stretch your line with good and firme *line-reeles, to take the bredth and length of your borders round about. 1888 T. Roosevelt in *Century Mag* Mar. 668/2 *Line riding is very cold work, and dangerous, too, when the men have to be out in a blinding snowstorm 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I 19 Charges for the *line rockets. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract Hygiene* (ed. 3) 551 Two-thirds of each *line-soldier's service is passed abroad. 1887 R. Abercromby *Weather* 241 This class of atmospheric disturbance, which, for the sake of classification, we will call '*Line-squalls'. 1867 Whittier *The Palatine* 63 Along their foam-white curves of shore They heard the *line-storm rave and roar. 1887 R. Abercromby *Weather* 248 We will now give an example of *line-thunderstorms which are not associated with the trough either of a V or a cyclone. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 569/2 A waye on either syde of the seid water called a *lyne weye, to convey the said Trowes, Botes, Cobles and Shutes, on the seid water. 1870 F. L. Pope *Electr. Tel* III. (1872) 24 A Telegraphic Circuit consists of one or more batteries, the *line wire, the instruments and the earth 1895 Zangwill *Master* II. vii. 205 Cross-hatching, solid black, *line work.

†**Line**, *sb*.[3] *Obs.* In quots lyne; see also Ligue. [a. OF. *lin, ligne, ling(e.]* Some kind of ship.

[*c* 1394 Malverne *Contn Higden* (Rolls) IX. 91 Franci et Hispani in uno balynger et una lyna sulcantes maria circa ora maritima Angliæ.] *c* 1400 T. Walsingham *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) II. 135 Duæ grandes galeyæ, et aliud genus ratis quod vocatur 'lyne', et una bargia, et septem balingariæ. 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I. cccxxviii 514 He made redy for him a shyp, called the Lyne, the whiche wolde go on the see with all maner of wyndes without perell.

[**Line**, *sb*.[4], 'a hat-maker's pad', given in some Dicts. (as an application of Line *sb*.[1]) seems to be a spurious word, due to a misreading of Lure *sb*.[2]]

Line (lain), *v*.[1] Forms: 4–7 lyne, 5 lynyn, 7 loyn, 5– line. [f. Line *sb*.[1]; with primary reference to the frequent use of linen as a lining material for articles of clothing.]

1. *trans.* To apply a second layer of material (usually different from that of the article 'lined') to the inner side of (a garment; in later use, any covering or containing object); to cover on the inside.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 440 In sangwyn and in pers he clad was al Lyned with Taffata and with Sendal 1432 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 91 A russet gounne lynyt with whythe blanket. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 239 The sleves and brest were cutte, lyned with cloth of golde. 1591 Lodge *Catharos* (1875) 30 Thou buiest a warme gowne against Winter and linest it well. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 575 Then must the inside be lined with boards, to the intent that the beast make no evasion 1664 Wood *Life* 5 Dec. (O.H.S.) II. 24 For loyning and lengthning my new yarn stockings, 3*d*. 1676 Wiseman *Surg* VI. v 423 You may use .Tin-plates lined with soft Linings to receive the fractured Member. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 28 Aug, The church of the Annunciation is finely lined with marble 1795 Burke *Regic Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 123 An ambassador, whose robes are lined with a scarlet dyed in the blood of Judges. 1820 Syd. Smith *Mem.* (1855) II. 197 Lady Granville is nervous on account of her room being lined with Spitalfields silk. 1829 Southey *Young Dragon* I. v 8 With amianth he lined the nest, And incombustible asbest. 1845 Budd *Dis Liver* 147 Abscesses, lined by a distinct, but very thin membrane. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 339 A mode of lining culinary..articles with enamel

b. *trans.* and *fig.*

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LV. iii, Mischief cloth'd in deceit with treason lin'd. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 602 Nature hath..lined them [serpents] with a more thick and substantial flesh. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc* (1650) 132 How can you escape to be involved in a treason, lined with perjury? 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* VI. (1697) 161 Unless some Antidote . lines with Balsam all the Noble Parts. 1742 Young *Nt. Th* VIII. 503 With modest laughter lining loud applause. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 149 In a few minutes..it is lined with bright, small air bubbles. 1780 Cowper *Table T.* 59 The diadem with mighty projects lined. 1784 — *Task* I. 310 The willow such, And poplar that with silver lines his leaf.

†**2.** To strengthen by placing something along the side of; to reinforce, fortify. Also *fig. Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 7 To lyne and new repayre our Townes of Warre. 1605 — *Mach.* I. iii. 112 He. did lyne the Rebell with hidden helpe And vantage. *a* 1626 Bacon *Consid. War w. Spain* Misc. Wks. (1629) 43 Two Generals, .. lined and assisted with Subordinate Commanders of great Experience. *a* 1699 Osborn *Characters &c.* Wks. (1673) 630 Your Resolution is too well lined by Philosophy against the storms of Danger, to admit a Parley with any force but that of Reason. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 275 The upper part of the Town, where the Walls were not lined with banks, he thought fit to batter 1704 Harris *Lex. Techn*, To *Line* a Work, is to strengthen a Rampart with a firm Wall, or to encompass a Parapet or Moat with good Turf, &c. 1761 Churchill *Rosciad* Poems (1763) I. 45 Receiv'd, with joyful murmurs of applause, Their darling chief, and lin'd his fav'rite cause.

3. To fill (one's purse, pockets, stomach, etc.) with something that may be spoken of as a lining; to cram, stuff.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc) p. lxi, He had a pautner with purses many folde And surely lined with silver and with golde. 1550 Crowley *Last Trump.* 820 Thou wylt viset no sicke man that cannot lyne thy purse with golde. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 27 Who lin'd himself with hope, Eating the ayre, on promise of Supply. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II vii. 154 The Iustice, In faire round belly, with good Capon lin'd. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iii. 72 What *If* I do line one of their hands, 'tis Gold Which buyes admittance. 1628 Massinger *New Way* IV. i, I will not fail my lord. .. Nor I, to line My Christmas coffer. 1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* I. i. (1725) 97 When I have lined my sides with a good dinner 1672 — *Assignation* Prol., You come to plays with your own follies lined 1731 W. Bowman *Serm.* xxix, Tho' such change would line our breeches. 1795 J. O'Keeffe *Song*, '*Friar of Orders Gray*' ii, With old sack wine I'm lin'd within 1820 Combe *Dr. Syntax, Consol.* I. (1869) 144 For now I have my purse well lin'd Nor doth a fear assail my mind. 1824 Carr *Craven Dial.* Gloss. 90 *Lined*, drunk. 'He's weel lined'. 1866 Whittier *Maids of Attitash* 30 No bridegroom's hand be mine to hold That is not lined with yellow gold.

4. To cover the outside of; to overlay, drape, pad, *lit.* and *fig.*; to face (a turf-slope). *Obs.* exc. *Naut.*, to add a layer of wood to.

1572 Gascoigne *Hearbes, Councell to Barthol. Withipoll* (1575) 152 Theyr smoothed tongues are lyned all with guyle. 1626 (see Clarichord P.]. 1663 Wood *Life* 9 July (O.H.S.) I. 481 The rayles..were loyned in mourning 1664 Power *Exp* 181 *Philos.* I. 5 A fuzzy kinde of substance like little sponges, with which she [Nature] hath lined the soles of her [the fly's] feet. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 67 Slopes.. require more Circumspection in the Method of lining them with Turf. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 31 Bowsprits made of two trees, are coaked together in the middle, and bolted as masts, and lined to the size 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xviii (1813) 293 If the bed gets over cool, line it, or cover round with straw.

5. In certain technical senses (chiefly *to line up*). **a.** *Bookbinding.* To glue on the back of (a book) a paper covering continuous with the lining of the back of the cover. **b.** *Cabinet-making.* To put a moulding round (the top of a piece of furniture).

1880 Zaehnsdorf *Bookbinding* xix. 85 This class of work is not lined up. The leather is stuck directly upon the book. 1885 Crane *Bookbinding* xv. 118 Before lining the back, the headband should be set. 1889 *Work* 22 June I. 234/1 A small toilet table was being lined up.

6. To serve or be used as a lining for. (Cf. senses 1, 3, and 4.)

1726 Swift *Bec's Birth-day* 8 Nov. 34 Domestic business never mind Till coffee has her stomach lin'd. 1733 — *On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 188 Your poem sunk, And sent in quires to line a trunk. 1794 Cowper *Needless Alarm* 15 Wide yawns a gulf beside a ragged thorn; Bricks line the sides, but shivered long ago 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxvii 6 These mortal lullabies of pain May bind a book, may line a box. 1885 *Law Times Rep* LII. 738/1 Small quantities of gold and silver became embedded in the bricks lining the furnaces. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept 289/2 Wild rose . falling. down to the daisied grass that lines the ditches. 1895 Zangwill *Master* II. iv 167 Caricatures of. sensuous faces lined the walls.

Line (lain), *v*.[2] Also 4–6 lyne. [f. Line *sb*.[1] Cf. L. *līnēare*, F. *ligner* (OF. *lignier*), Sp. *linear*, It. *lineare*.]

1. *trans.* To tie with a line, string, or cord (*rare*); †to string (a bow) (*obs.*).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 478 Þe 3unge man þan his bov bent syne, and vith his hand þare-vith can lyne. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* xvii. xcvii. (1495) 663 The flex is gadred all hole and is thenne lyned. 1872 De Vere *Americanisms* 131 Cunning mules..are *lined*, that is, the forefoot is tied to the hindfoot on the same side.

2. To measure or test with a line, to cut to a line; also *absol.* Occas. *fig.* to reach as with a measuring-line. *Obs.* exc. in technical use.

a 1400 *Burgh Laws* cv. (*Sc Stat.* I), Þat þai sall leilly lyne in lenth as braidnes baith foir part and back part of þe land. 1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 93 The bordes shalbe lynyd and leyd on hye on the gistes. 1541 *Aberd. Reg.* XVII. (Jam.), The Baillies ordanit the lynaris to pass to the ground of the said tenement, and lyne and marche the same, &c. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 44, I sall lyne landis lellelie betwix parteis. 1635 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint* 57 A sweet self-privacy in a right soul Outruns the Earth, and lines the utmost pole. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 32 As they line or sound for the depth of a River. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 116 Then if the trunk is to be squared it is 'lined'. The string is fastened at one end, and, mounting the tree, the foreman moves the line about until he finds what branches should be cut away to trim the trunk to the best advantage.

3. (*U.S.*) To angle with a hook and line. *rare.*

1833 [see Lining *vbl. sb*.[1] 5].

4. To trace with, or as with, a line or lines; to delineate, sketch. Chiefly in combination with advs. *To line in*: to put in with a hard pencil the

permanent lines of (a freehand drawing); also, to insert (objects) in the outline of a picture. *To line off*: to mark off by lines. *To line out*: to trace the outlines of (something to be constructed); to prescribe in general outline; to forecast, adumbrate.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 97 All the pictures fairest Linde, are but blacke to Rosalinde. 1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* 1 My purpose is, with dim water-colours to line me out a heart. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* IV. XIII. § 1, I have.. lined you out the best way that I know for your successful performance. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv* 138 Here is a way plainly lined out to cheat the Rats and Mice. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 264 Mr D has boldly lined off streets and a market place through the very heart of the moor 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* x, He again strongly conjured him to construct a sconce upon the round hill called Drumsnab, and offered his own friendly services in lining out the same. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 197 She had seen them [mountain heights] day after day thinly lined on the dead sky. 1885 MILLIGAN *Revelation* VI. (1887) 231 The picture may not yet be realised in fulness, but every blessing lined in upon its canvas is in principle the believer's now. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 304 Thick or compressed lips, open or sunken eyes, straight or hooked noses, may enable one to roughly line out a disposition.

5. To mark with a line or lines; to impress lines upon; to cover with lines. Also with *off, out*. *To line through*: to draw a line *through* (an entry), to cross out.

1530 PALSGR. 611/2 Have you lyned your paper yet? *Ibid.* 612/1, I lyne, as a carpenter dothe his tymber with a coloured lyne before he square it. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* 100 The Stuff being thus lined is fastned with wedges over the Pit 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 130 It [the land] must be lined out into oblong squares. 1819 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 429 Selfish cares with barren plough, Not age, had lined his narrow brow. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. v. 64 The chart was lined off . for tracing upon it the rise, and progress. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XIII, This entry was afterwards lined through. 18.. — (Ogilvie), He had a healthy colour in his cheeks, and his face, though lined, bore few traces of anxiety. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *To line a ship*, is to strike off with a batten, or otherwise, the directional lines for painting her *Ibid*, *Line out stuff*, to mark timber for dressing to shape. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 99 The edges and butts of the plates are lined off 1892 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 3/1 Every piece of wood [should] be correctly lined before being cut or planed 1900 A. BLACK in *Expositor* Sept. 223 The pale wronged face, lined with melancholy resignation.

6. To read out (a metrical psalm, a hymn) line by line for the congregation to sing. Also *to line out*.

1853 N. D. GOULD *Ch. Mus. Amer.* 47 This custom of reading, or lining, or, as it was frequently called, 'deaconing' the hymn or psalm in the churches. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 549/2 The preacher was lining out a hymn. He lined out two lines, everybody sung it.

7. *U.S.* To follow the line of flight of (bees).

1867 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. v. 78, I had lined a beautiful swarm that very day into the hollow of a dead beech 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* II. 32 Girls lining the wild bees to their haunt in the hollow tree 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* 25, I emerged just in time to see the runaways disappearing over the top of the hill. .. Lining them as well as I could, I soon reached the hill-top.

8. a. *trans.* To bring (ships, soldiers, etc.) into a line or into line with others; to bring (one's boat) into line with that of (another); also with *up*. Hence *U.S.* to assign (a person) *to* (certain work)

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 193 The pivots being lined, and the wheeling distances being true. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 75 Too much time must not be lost in lining the gabion accurately 1886 *Philadelphia Times* 21 Mar. (Cent.), No actor of American birth and training can be lined to this class of work. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 3/1 The cast iron frames are lined up in place before the concrete is poured in 1899 *Ibid.* 29 July 8/7 Blackstaffe.. crossed over in front of Howell and lined him

b. *intr.* (*a*) To present to the eye a line of a specified kind. (*b*) To form a (good) line with others; to fall into line; also with *out, up*; *fig.* to come *up to* a certain line (*c*) To run in line *with*; to border upon.

(*a*) 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 16 Masts that have cheeks differ in this; they line tapering athwartships. The afts-ides of top-masts line straight

(*b*) 1790 *Bystander* 159 This the printers describe by saying a letter does not line well. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 34 The men as they come up endeavour to line well on the part already formed. 1864 ROLLOPE *Small Ho. at Allington* XV, She struggled to line up to the spirit of her promises and she succeeded. 1887 SHEARMAN *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 316 The forward must always be ready to line up and face one man, and one only. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 June 5/2 Nearly two hundred 'old students' lined up to receive the Royalties. 1894 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 2/7 The two old birds and the four cygnets then lined out in battle array 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 334/1 These boats enjoyed a world wide renown for their speed, anterior to their lining up against boats of another type.

(*c*) 1881 *Harper's Mag.* No. 369. 433/2 Three hundred acres of good fresh land, lining with the Booker estate.

9. a. To arrange a line (orig. of troops) along (a hedge, road, etc.). **b.** To have or take one's place or (of inanimate objects) to have a place in line along (a road, etc.)

In both significations the vb. is now apprehended with a mixture of the sense of LINE *v.*[1]

a 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 248 They having lined the hedges behind them with their reserve 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 115 And Lined the Wood on each side of the Narrow Way with several Companies of Musqueteers. 1740 S. SPEED in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 393 Their coasts were lined with soldiers on that account. 1782 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliii (1869) II. 611 The ramparts were lined with trembling spectators. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. iii (Rtldg.) 344 The walks well gravelled and lined with orange trees. 1828 *Ann. Reg., Gen. Hist.* 139 The numerous batteries with which it [the shore] is there lined. 1830 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 155 At such times the street is lined with listeners. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VI. ii, He came into a broad and spacious square lined with palaces 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 580 The thick hedges which on each side overhung the narrow lanes, were lined with musketeers. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vii. 88 A fine quay lined with shipping. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 8 The Greeks .lined the southern shores of Italy with that fringe of colonies, which [etc.]. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* I. x. 112 A cutting in the hill lined with overhanging snow-drifts.

b 1598 BARKET *Theor. Warres* 48 At that instant have the shot that line the battell, their time to serve. a 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 30 They . had set about five hundred Musketeers to line the hedges about the Town 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4345/3 The Streets were lin'd by the Militia. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 126 The violet . condescends to line our edges 1773-83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XXXV. 496 Not feeble years, nor childhood stay'd, but all Alike impatient throng'd to line the wall 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Chron.* 55/2 Council house street was lined by the body guard. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Broad landing quays covered with cranes lined the river bank 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. (1874) 132 The English archers.. lined the pass 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 126/2 For some twenty years he annually dispatched ten or twelve vessels to the ports lining the Mediterranean

Line (lǣin), *v.*[3] Also 4, 6 lyne. [ad. F. *ligner*.] *trans.* Of a dog, wolf, etc.: To copulate with, to cover.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. XXV. (1495) 784 The Yndens teche bytches and leue them in wodes by nyghte for Tygres shold lyne them and gendre wt them. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 57 And scho was lynit with ony of that birth, Sic hundis thai said for hunting ar na worth. 1576 TURBERV *Venerie* II. 5 From that time they beganne to haue bitches lined by that dogge and so to haue a race of them. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 179 These last deduce him from the Helvetian kind, Who near the Leman lake his consort lined. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. H iv/1 Mongrels, that come from a Hound bitch, that has been lin'd by a Dog of another Kind. 1889 MIVART *On Truth* 379 Analogous effects are often produced when a thorough-bred bitch has been once lined by a mongrel.

Lineable, *a.*: see LINEABLE.

Lineage (li·nĕdʒ). Now only *literary*. Forms: 4-7 li(g)n-, ly(g)nage, (5 len-, lyne-, lyngnage, 6 linn-, lyna(d)ge), 7- lineage. [a. OF. *lignage, linage* = Pr. *linhatge*, Sp *linaje*, Pg. *linhagem*, It *lignaggio, legnaggio*:—L. type **lineāticum* (see -AGE), f. *linea* LINE *sb.*[4] The spelling *lineage*, which appears late in the 17th c., is prob. due to association with LINE *sb.*[2]; the mod. pronunciation is influenced by *lineal* or L. *linea*.]

1. Lineal descent from an ancestor; ancestry, pedigree

a 1330 *Otuel* 336 Tel me Of what linage þou art come. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1820 *Lucrece*, Tarquinius that sholdist as be lynage & be right Don as a lord & as a worthi knyght. c 1440 *Generydes* 3873 The Kyng of Egipte, born of highe lenage 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 16 The gretenes of his lignage and hye blood of his persone 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 64 He, that to his noble linage addeth vertue & good conditions, is highly to be praised 1586 Q. ELIZ. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 23, I am not of so base a linage, nor cary so vile a minde. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XLI. 129 There was at the same time one Arsaces, though of unknown lynage, yet of approued valor 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* III. ii. 41 Thou art the Father of our Kings, The stem whence their high lineage springs 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 209, I have been thought to disgrace my lineage. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 233 When the lineage is clearly made out, there is no need of this auxiliary proof 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, The quiet and lowly spirit of my mother's humble lineage 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* VII. 43 She was so white as not to be known as of coloured lineage without a critical survey. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. XIII. 546 Norman lineage was vulgarly regarded as the more honourable

†**b.** said of animals and inanimate objects *Obs.*

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 493 Ther be hawkes, ase I herd seyne, That byn of lenage gene. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 253 These are said to refuse copulation with any other Horses that are not of their own kinde and linage. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 153 White hoar-frost is of the house and linage of dew. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 195 They proceed in the Main from the same Stock and Linage, and are all more or less of the Kindred of Salts. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 252 Distinguish all betimes, with branding Fire, To note the Tribe, the Lineage, and the Sire

2. quasi-*concr.* (Chiefly *collect.*)

†**a.** The persons through whom one's 'lineage' (sense 1) is traced; one's ancestors collectively. [So F. *lignage*, in opposition to *lignée* = descendants.] *Obs.*

13 *K. Alis.* 3068 Thow woldest geve vyl trowage; So dude never non of thy lynage. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. x, Duke Iosue and Machabeus were of oure lygnage. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiv. 402 My linage and forebearis war ay lele. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 46 His linage was not of the lowest sort of the people .. but were men that lyved by the swete of their browes.

b. The descendants of a specified ancestor [= F. *lignée*]. †Also *rarely* applied to an individual descendant.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2883 She wepte nat for any outrage But for of here come no lynage; þat no fruyt of here myȝt spryng [Orig. *þur defaute de ligne*]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXIX. (*Placidas*) 254 þat herytag þat to man I hicht & his lynag. ?a 1400 *Arthur* 269 Y am þeir Eyr & þeyre lynage. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. VII. (1554) 20 Tencrease his lynage .. He toke a wife that was but yong of age. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 21 Pepyn . was chosen kyng of Fraunce when the lygnage of kyng cloys faylled. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 183 With hym died . heires of greate parentage in the Southe parte, whose linages revenged their deaths. 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 167 b, Fully perswaded with himselfe that hee was of the linage of the Gods. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* VI. III. 118 Of this Mariage ensued a plenteous lignage, to witt, three Sonnes and foure Daughters. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 34 P 3, I am now arrived at that part of life in which every man is expected to settle and provide for the continuation of his lineage. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. XII. 154 Callias, a seer sprung from the gifted lineage of Iamus. 1863 H. COX *Institl.* I. VII. 65 The dignity of the peerage .. was confined to the lineage of the person ennobled

fig. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. ii. 37 The 'Eastern Question', as it was called, had become consecrated by its descent through a great lineage of Statesmen.

†**c.** A family or race viewed with reference to its descent; a tribe, clan *Obs.*

?a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 258 She [Envye] is ful glad, in hir corage, If she see any greet linage Be brought to nought in shamful wise. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 51 Pat was þe bygynnynge of þe praldom of þe ten lynages of Israel. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XXI. 224 The first Nacyoun or Lynage was clept Tartar. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* d v b, The fait or dede whiche .. the humayne lynage bought ful dere. 1532 *Galway Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 405 Whatsoever man or woman shall make any comperacion betwixt lynadge and [l]inadge. shuld .. forfayte an hundrid shillinges. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. XXV. 80 From him sprang two families or linages.

Lineal (li·nĭăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-7 lineall, 5-6 liniall, (5 linealle, -yalle, 6 lin-, lyneal(l, -iall, -yall), 6- lineal. [a. F. *lineal*, f. late L. *linealis*, f. *linea* LINE *sb.*[2]]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to a line or lines; consisting of lines. †*Lineal alphabet*: one in which the symbols consist of lines. *Lineal demonstration*: one performed by means of lines. *Lineal translation*: one in which the original is rendered line for line (*rare*). *Lineal number, perspective*: see LINEAR. Of writing. Arranged in regular lines.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXVI. (1495) 926 The nombre lineall begynnyth fro one and is wryte arowe and lyne vnto endlesse. c 1430 *Art Nombryng* 14 Of nombres one is lyneal, anoper superficiale, anoper quadrat, anoper cubike or hoole 1624 WOTTON *Elem. Arch.* I. 50 Errors euer occurring more easily in the management of grosse Materials, then Lineall Designes. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* I. II. (1734) 10, I might have here inserted a Lineal Demonstration of this Rule of Addition. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 7 (1794) I. 91 This way of writing may be as swift, lineal, and legible, as the operations of daylight. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. LXXIII. 113 They were not .. ignorant of lineal perspective. 1875 E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 371 He now is said to be engaged upon a lineal and literal translation of Virgil

b. Of measures Relating to a single dimension of space; = LINEAR *a.* 3.

a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 92 And let this measure be called the Lineal Unite. 1848 *Gregory's Mathematics* (ed. 3) 120 An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 129 The claim is 1,000 feet lineal measurement in length

2. a. Of descent, ancestry, consanguinity, inheritance, or succession (hence also of a descendant, ancestor, heir, etc.) That is in the direct line; opposed to *collateral*.

1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 132 Henry the sext, is truly borne heir unto the corone of Fraunce by lynyalle succession 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 285 They shewed a lineall discent, how their first ancetor, Wulstan, came out of France. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 178, I am the . lyneall heyre 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. XI. 12 And after them the royall issue came Which of them sprung by lineall descent 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. XI. § 161 The Prime and Ancient Right of Lineal Succession to any thing 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 P 8 Enriched in the common course of lineal descent. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 203 Lineal consanguinity is that which subsists between persons, of whom one is descended in a direct line from the other. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* I. Abdalla a lineal descendant from the Great Zingis 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* X. 65 Under recent legislation the father and other lineal ancestors are let in in default of lineal heirs. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* VI. 262 Whether they may not both be the lineal descendants of older and extinct king crabs.

b. Pertaining to or transmitted by lineal descent. *Lineal warranty* (see quot. 1767).

1486 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 54 By cource of liniall possession. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 173 The Jews claimed .the Church of God as peculiar and by lineal right due to their nation. 1626 D'EWES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 217 To whome the crowne of his auncestors and predecessors is now devolved by lineall right. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i. (1757) 13 Busiris, who now reigns, was first of males In lineal blood, to which this crown descends. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 301 Lineal warranty was where the heir derived, or might by possibility have derived, his title to the land warranted, either from or through the ancestor who made the warranty. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 34 As if they waged some lineal feud with time. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 520 In lineal dignity, he [Anchises] was even before Priam.

c. Of persons: Lineally descended (*rare*). †Also, of children, legitimate (*obs.*).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii 82 That faire Queene Isabel .. Was Lineall of the Lady Ermengare. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvii. 165 Although it was the lot of Henry the first to have many children, yet it was not his happinesse to have many lineal. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II 79 In the East-Angles, Edmund lineal from the ancient stock of those Kings, was..crown'd at Bury. 1693 DRYDEN *To Congreve* 44 For only you are lineal to the throne. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Chron.* 35/1 The reestablishment of the ancient and lineal family on the throne. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* I. 332 A real woman, lineal indeed From Pyrrha's pebbles or old Adam's seed.

† **B.** *sb. Obs.*

1. Genealogy, pedigree.

1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 137 Don in ordre by corious lynealle.

2 One who is related in the direct line. *rare.*

1757 FOOTE *Author* II. Wks. 1799 I 156 There's seven yards more of lineals, besides three of collaterals.

Lineality (lĭnīæ lĭti). [f. LINEAL *a* + -ITY.] The quality of being lineal; chiefly with reference to modes of writing, uniformity of direction.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Lineality*, the state of being in the form of a line *Am. Review*. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* II. xxx. 6 The luxuriant curves departed, a compressed lineality was to be observed everywhere. 1881 I PITMAN *Phonographic Phrase Bk.* 43 The principal requisites of phraseography are legibility, easy joinings, and lineality in writing. 1888 *Effective Advertiser* No 42 45 The system [Taylor's Shorthand] is laborious but perhaps less so than the Gurney system, because of its better Lineality.

Lineally (lĭ nĭăli), *adv.* (Forms as in LINEAL.) [f. LINEAL *a.* + -LY².]

1 In the direct line of descent; by lineal descent.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr.* 1121 Folwyng doun of a kynrede Lynealy, fro gre to gre 1466 EDW. IV in *Paston Lett* II. 282 Gentlemen descended lineally of worshipfull blood. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1293/2 Moyses gaue theym warning of Christ, that he should be a verye man, comming liniallye of one of theyr owne tribes 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 38 From whose race of old She heard that she was lineally extract 1631 HEYWOOD *Lond Jws Hon* Wks 1874 IV. 277 Shee was lineally descended from the Roman Emperours 1779 F. HERVEY *Nav. Hist* II. iii. 138 From Sir Thomas Monson .are lineally descended the two noble families of Monson and Sondes 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) III. 421 None but those who are lineally descended from him can derive a title to it by descent

transf. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II ix. § 3 (1622) 296 All those so largely extended lines, .. doe lineally descend from one onely prick.

2 In a line; in a direct line Now *rare.*

1536 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 108 Fra the Blakwell and craig lynallie north 1597 A M tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 6/2 Commonly e, shotten woundes doe not enter right, or liniallye into the bodye, but turninge 1607 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 404 The Lord may at his pleasure drive, as is accustomed, from Dirkness Crook lineally to Callendike. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug Citie of God* 127 The shade of the earth falling from ye suns place lineally upon the moone. 1827 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg* 169/2 Ten feet lineally from east to west. 1854 *Jrnl. R Agric Soc.* XV. I. 43 The sources of the Nene are two springs about 70 miles lineally distant from its mouth

3. In various occasional uses: † **a.** By means of lines; graphically. **b.** With regard to the lines or outline of anything. **c.** Line for line.

1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 264 Amazed at the admirable frame of giants which were lineally deciphered therein 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 52 The Essentialls .. must be lineally sanctioned by Supreme Councels. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal Beauty* IX 50 We may lineally account for the ugliness of the toad, the hog, the bear and the spider, which are totally void of this waving-line *Ibid* XVII 238 If stage action .was to be studied lineally, it might [etc.] 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel* 26 June, The old structure [Blackfriars bridge] designed by Myline was not, lineally, unhandsome. 1887 BOWEN *Virg* Pref (1889) 7 Virgil ought to be translated more or less lineally, as well as literally.

Lineament (lĭ nĭămĕnt). Forms: 6 **lineamente, linyament,** 6–7 **liniament, lyniament,** 6– **lineament.** [a F. *linéament*, ad. L. *lineāmentum*, f *lineāre* (in the unrecorded sense 'to trace lines': see LINE *v*.¹), f *linea* LINE *sb.*²]

† **1.** A line; also, a delineation, diagram, outline, sketch; *pl.* outlines, designs. *lit.* and *fig. Obs*

1570 DEE *Math Pref.* 41 The whole Feate of Architecture in buildyng, consisteth in Lineamentes, and in Framing. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 51 Circles, characters, & lineaments of imagerie a 1640 J BALL *Answ Canne* 1 (1642) 33, I see here a perfect image of the Brownists but not so much as any lineament of any English Protestant Preacher. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ii. 15 The choicest parts [of Grecian Metaphysics] received their first lineaments, and configuration from [etc.]. 1675 tr *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* To Rdr b 3, A great part of these Annals, lay yet shadowed in their first Lineaments. 1709–89 V MANDEY *Syst Math, Geom* 137 All Magnitude is either a Line, or a Lineament or Diagram. 1752 HUME *Ess & Treat.* (1777) I. 237 The broken lineaments of the piece are carefully studied. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 395 The imagination, being free in the choice of its colors and lineaments, incessantly passes from object to object. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* p. viii, Diversity may be used to imply a still greater difference than the variety presents. A very faint shade of difference might, if necessary, be called a lineament.

† **b.** A minute portion, a trace; *pl.* elements, rudiments. *Obs*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. x 38 The first Lineaments of Mist or Fog, we impute to the Influence of ♑. 1686 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* IV. vii 159 The Muscles of the Ears in men.. are so very small, that Galen calls them the lineaments of Muscles. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 323 The paste .. encloses some lineaments of black mica.

† **2.** A portion of the body, considered with respect to its contour or outline, a distinctive feature. *Obs.*

In the 17–18th c. very frequently applied to the parts of Insects.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 255 The liniamentes of his body and membres. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 3 God hath no lineamentes nor partes corporall. 1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* B v, Beautie standeth in suche liniamentes, shape, and portrature of the body, as [etc.]. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* 7 Equalling the most excellent inhabitants of the earth, both in the endowments of minde and lineaments of bodie. 1611 J. S. *Hooker's Eccl. Pol.* To Rdr., Beholding the goodly Lineaments of their well set Bodies. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* vii. 64 In the Scriptures, those bodily lineaments, head and feet, and hands, and eyes, and eares be ascribed to God. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v 85 Insects, with so many lineaments in a little compass, that [etc.]. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I 91 Man he seems In all his lineaments, though in his face The glimpses of his Father's glory shine. 1707 MIEGE *State Gt. Brit.* ii. 50 The Lineaments of their Bodies are well proportioned. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 197 What lineaments divine we trace Through all his figure, mien, and face! 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 36 Men are even as their fellow-insects; they rise to life, exert their lineaments, and flutter abroad.

b *fig.* in *pl.* (Now associated with the narrower sense 3.) Distinctive features or characteristics.

1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ* iv. (1702) 29 Yet have we other fruits that by some kindred may seem to counterfeit some Lineaments of that taste. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II 103 So near of Kin are all fantastic Illusions, that you may discern the same Lineaments in them all. 1709 SWIFT *Advancem. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II i. 97 Tracing, however imperfectly, some few lineaments in the character of a lady 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* Pref. 5 The most beautiful lineaments in the character of Cato are owing to this excellent science 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks VIII. 52 Complete in all the lineaments of men of honour 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* Ess. (1887) 526 Some lineaments of the character of the man were early discerned in the child. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II 68 To trace the principal lineaments of the law of contract 1864 KIRK *Chas Bold* I i. 13 The general lineaments of the era that was passing away.

3 In narrower sense, a portion of the face viewed with respect to its outline; a feature.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II 789 Aswell in all princely behavior, as in the liniamentes and favour of his visage. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* May 212 Shee sawe (in the younglinges face) The old lineaments of his fathers grace. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii 44 Fortune reignes in gifts of the world, not in the lineaments of Nature. a 1665 J GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 462 Every lineament of his face being here represented 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* ix. 328 The same Features, the same Lineaments visible in both. 1702 *Eng Theophrast* 208 A single fine lineament cannot make a handsom face 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III vii, General benevolence for mankind, in every lineament of his countenance 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har* II lxii, In his lineaments ye cannot trace The deeds that lurk beneath 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 75 He examined his lineaments, in the hopes of detecting a likeness to the Chandos portrait

Hence † **Li neament** *v. trans.*, to delineate, trace in outline. † **Li neamental** *a.*, of the nature of a sketch or imperfect outline; pertaining to lineaments † **Lineamentally** *adv*, in accordance with a general design. **Li·neamenta·tion**, representation in form or lineament.

1628 JACKSON *Creed* IX. xxix § 5 The forementioned speculative knowledge, being lineamented in our brains. 1602 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 140 They might have cunningly carued or cut out .some lineamentall fashion or shape of serpents. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 17 In whom alle thinges excerpte of oþer men ar broken in to smalle membres, but concorporate here liniamentally [L. *lineamentaliter*] 1791 J LEARMONT *Poems* 188 Man's winter day must also come And all his lineamental bloom Be stained. 1890 J H STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* IV. 65 It does not follow .. that we must think the *vois* a merely immanent principle .of lineamentation and proportion in the material mass.

Linear (lĭ nĭăr), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *lineāris*, f. *linea* LINE. Cf. F. *linéaire.*]

A *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a line or lines. *Linear perspective*: that branch of perspective which is concerned with the apparent form, magnitude, and position of visual objects, as distinguished from *aerial perspective* (see AERIAL 4).

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It Isl.* I 192 When backgrounds were introduced, they were ill executed, the linear-perspective being nowhere accurately observed. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov 9 That linear hardness which never appears in nature. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess* II. 63 The general rules of linear perspective 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr* 29 This difference between models and crystals must be remembered. The former have linear symmetry.

2 Consisting of lines; involving the use of lines.

1840 LARDNER *Geom.* ix. 93 The extent of space included within the linear boundaries of any figure is called its area. 1884 RUSKIN *Pleas. Eng.* 21 The Celts developing peculiar gifts in linear design, but wholly incapable of drawing animals and figures. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec 706 Two systems of writing, pictographic and linear, did, indeed, exist in the early Aegean world

fig. 1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 172 Narrative is linear, Action is solid.

3. Having the direction of a line; extended in a line or in length; *spec.* in *Math.* and *Phys.* involving measurement in one dimension only. *Linear equation*, an equation of the first degree. *Linear numbers, linear problem* (see quot. 1706).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Linear Numbers*, are those that have relation to Length only: For Example, such as represent one Side of a plane Figure; and if the Figure be a Square, the Linear Number is call'd a Root *Ibid.*, *Linear Problem* (in *Mathem.*), such a Problem as can be solved Geometrically, by the Intersection of two Right-lines. 1799 J WOOD *Elem. Optics* iv (1811) 83 This line is called the diameter, or linear aperture of the lens. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 340 Similar Prisms and Cylinders are to each other, as the Cubes of their Altitudes, or of any other Like Linear Dimensions. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I 201 The superficial breadth of the stream, expressed in linear inches 1826 tr *Lacroix's Diff. & Int Calculus* 326 We call it from thence, a linear equation of the first order. 1830 LYELL *Princ Geol* I 314 Active volcanic vents..arranged in a linear direction 1832 BREWSTER *Optics* xli 336 The linear magnifying power is the number of times an object is magnified in length 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math* 91 The resistance does diminish the actual or linear speed. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 44 It is possible to arrange the animals of any one sub-kingdom in something like a linear series 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 6 A point *P* moves in a circle with constant linear velocity *Ibid* 123 So that (ξ, η) are also linear functions of (ξ′, η′); and if the first satisfy a linear equation, so must the second

4. Resembling a line; very narrow in proportion to its length, and of uniform breadth.

1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* II. I ii 42 [The Soul] Girds the swoln earth with linear list 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist* I. 362 Body gray brown, with transverse linear whitish stripes. 1853 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed 3) 357 Minute linear bodies hardly so long as the diameter of a blood-corpuscle. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* XI. 178 These linear nebulæ, which Sir John Herschel thinks are flat ellipsoids seen edgewise. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I 218 A conductor, two of whose dimensions are very small compared with the third, as for instance a wire, is called a linear conductor.

b. spec. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Like a thread, elongated.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s v. *Leaf, Linear Leaf*, one the two sides of which run almost parallel to one another. 1777 ROBSON *Brit Flora* 15 *Linear*, everywhere of the same breadth, though sometimes narrowing at the extremities only 1787 *Fam. Plants* I 2 Anther linear Stigma linear. 1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist* II 89 Shell equivalve , hinge linear, without teeth 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 180 Verticillate fringes of linear leaves growing round the joints. 1852 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 106 Muricidæ .. Lingual ribbon long, linear. 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 225 *Campanula rotundifolia*, lower cauline leaves lanceolate, upper narrow linear quite entire 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 430 Two narrowly linear feathers. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. § 4. (ed. 6) 95 Linear, when leaf blades are narrow, several times longer than wide, and of about the same breadth throughout.

c. Having a (more or less) plain outline; not indented or notched; also said of the outline.

1796 C MARSHALL *Garden* xii (1813) 139 A tree may be regular without being linear 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed 3) III. 444/1 A Margin entire, linear without the least dent or notch.

5. Surg. *Linear extraction* (*of cataract*). see quot. 1890. *Linear rectotomy*: the operation of dividing a strictured urethra through the rectum.

1874 G. LAWSON *Dis Eye* 127 Linear Extraction of Cataract. 1878 I. BRYANT *Pract Surg.* I 724 M. Verneuil has advocated the operation of 'linear rectotomy' for the cure of stricture. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat Med. Dict*, *Linear extraction*, methods of cataract extraction in which the corneal incision approaches to a plane passing through the centre of curvature of the globe.

6. *Comb.* chiefly *Bot.*, signifying 'linear and . . .', 'between linear and . . .', as *linear-acute, -attenuate, -awled, -elliptical, -elongate, -ensate, -filiform, -lanceolate, -ligulate, -oblong, -obovate, -setaceous, -spathulate, -subulate* adjs.; also *linear-leaved, -shaped* adjs.

1847 W. E STEELE *Field Bot* 9 Hawkweed, .. bracts *linear attenuate a 1794 SIR W JONES in *Asiat Res.* (1795) IV. 269 Leaves *linear awled, pointed, opposite 1881-2 W S KENT *Man Infusoria* II. 786 Body *linear-elliptical 1836 LOUDON *Encycl Plants* Gloss., **Linear-ensate*, long sword-shaped 1845 LINDLEY *Sch Bot* iv. (1858) 42, I 4[*sine*] *rubra*. Leaves *linear filiform, mucronate, somewhat fleshy. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Lineari lanceolatum*, *linear-lanceolate. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II 20 *Pharmaceum hneare*, *linear-leaved Pharnaceum 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 373 Potamogeton. . Leaves *linear-ligulate 1839 JOHNSTON in *Proc Berw. Nat Club* I. No. 7. 205 Teeth transverse, *linear-oblong. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 312 *Rumex conglomeratus*, .. inner fruiting sepals linear-oblong. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl* 89 *Stypheliæ tubiflora*. Leaves which are sometimes *linear obovate 1847 W E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 21 Scales of receptacle *linear setaceous. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 126 The view would resemble that of a great lake, if it were not for the *linear-shaped islets. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 130 *Saxifraga Andrewsii*. .. Leaves *linear spathulate 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot*, *Lineari-subulatum*, *linear-subulate.

b. in quasi-Latin form, as *lineari-elongate, -lacinose, -oblong* adjs.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 9 Spores 8, oblong or lineari-elongate or cylindrical. *Ibid.* 12 Spores 8, colourless, lineari-oblong or subfusiform. *Ibid.* 18 Fuscous-black, lineari-lacinose, lacinie ligulate.

† **B** *sb.* A linear equation. *Obs.*

1684 T. BAKER *Geometr. Key* title p., Of linears, qvadratics, cubics, biqvadratics; And the finding of all their Roots.

Linearity (linĭæ rĭti). [f. LINEAR *a.* + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being linear; a linear arrangement or formation.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 390 Another Oversight, in this Plan [of Short Hand], is the Neglect of Beauty and Linearity,

1837 J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs Attributes God* III. xlvii. 284 The Palmetto is beautiful in its radiation, a Grass in its simple linearity. 1891 *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 515/2 Backslopes and upright strokes are practically discarded, linearity is well preserved.

Linearize (lĭ·nĭărəiz), *v.* Also **linearise.** [f. LINEAR *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To represent in a linear form; to transform *into* a linear figure. Hence **Li·nearizˌation,** the action or process of linearizing.

1895 *Daily News* 2 May 5/1 The Cretans used a symbol of a double axe-head, bipennis. They linearised this into an X with the top and bottom closed. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 213 When the Northmen used the 'Tau for the hammer of Thor, they merely linearised a picture of a real hammer. 1896 A. J. EVANS in *Academy* 13 June 494/1 Characters of a type representing the linearisation of originally pictographic characters.

Linearly (lĭ·nĭărli), *adv.* [f. LINEAR *a.* + -LY².] a. In a linear direction. b. By linear measurement. c. By means of lines.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 331 A cell *n* times greater linearly each way 1887 R. A. ROBERTS *Integral Calculus* I. 316 The arc of the general bicircular quartic can be determined linearly. 1891 W. A. JAMIESON *Dis. Skin* i. (ed 3) 6 The upper part is marked with prominences called papillæ arranged linearly.

† **Li·neary,** *a. Obs.* [ad L *līnĕārius*, f. *līnea* LINE.] = LINEAR *a.* 2 and 3.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl* II. Pref., Euclides woorkes in foure partes, with diuers demonstrations Arithmeticall and Geometricall or Linearie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 525 The linearie portraying or drawing shapes and proportions by lines alone. 1641 W. PRICE in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 59 Whether all that may be performed by algebraical equations may likewise be wrought geometrically according to a lineary operation. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 93 We speak of such a figure as is not an accident of a body, but a meer lineary and superficiall character. 1664 EVELYN tr *Freart's Archit.* 118 The more easy and useful principles of those lineary Arts.

Lineate (lĭ·nĭˌēt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *līnĕāt-us*, f. *līnĕāre* to reduce to a line, f. *līnea* LINE.] a. *ppl. a.* Marked with lines, *spec* in *Bot.* (see quot. 1866) † b. *sb.* A figure formed of lines. *Obs.*

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege* III. vii, I am my self as void Of all [perfections], as Tables not yet lineate. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 334 Species are Quantities or Magnitudes, denoted by Letters, signifying Numbers, Lines, Lineats, Figures Geometrical, &c. 1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 15 *Lineate*, slightly streaked longitudinally with parallel lines, not impressing the surface. 1793 MARTYN *Lang Bot., Lineatum folium*, a lineate leaf. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 290 *Lineate*, painted with several such [longitudinal] stripes. 1866 *Treas Bot., Lineate*, lined, marked by fine parallel lines.

Lineate (lĭ·nĭˌēt), *v.* Also 6 **liniate,** 7 **lyneate.** [f. L. *līnĕāt-*, ppl. stem of *līnĕāre* (see prec.).] *trans.* a. To mark with lines. † b. To delineate; to represent either by drawing or by description.

a. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr* (1568) 114 b, Then with a cutting yron .. you shall liniate and make equall the said fourmes. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 1. 37 A Flinty Pebble, black without, lineated within with Stripes of white, yellow and red, encircling one another.

b. 16.. SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortalitie* viii, Life, to the life, The Chess-board lineats 1614 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich. III*, H, They seemed in the object of such Glory T'inuite some Pen to lyneate their Story. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 128, I would my Fancy rear, To lineat a day most clear

Hence **Li·neated** *ppl. a.* = LINEATE *ppl. a.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh* 100 Of these [stones] there are some curiously lineated, and others plain. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 1. 36 Several lineated or crusted Pebles 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) III. 443/2 [Botany] A Surface is Lineated, lined, the nerves being depressed. 1819 TURTON *Conchol. Dict* 17 *Buccinum lineatum*, Lineated Whelk. 1863 REEVE *Land & Freshwater Mollusks* 179 *Acme lineata.* Lineated Acme

Lineation (lĭnˌēˈ ʃən). [ad L. *līnĕātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *līnĕāre*: see LINEATE *a.*]

1. The action or process of drawing lines or marking with lines; an instance of this, also, a contour or outline; quasi-*concr.*, a marking or line on the surface (*e.g.* of the skin).

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* II. iii (1495) 30 Angels haue noo matere nother lyneacions and shappe of body. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr.* 21182 The vysage and the hand also, Vp-on wych Men may .. Telle the condycions By dyvers lyneaciouns Wych ther be set. *a* 1450 *Cov Myst.* xx. (Shaks. Soc.) 189 Of lynyacion that longyth to jematrye. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 197 b, Not ymagynynge in the deite ony corporall fygure or liniacyon. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 275 It is a . root, which by exsiccation hath contracted wrinkles and lineations. 1816 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Luminous Historian* Introd. iii. (1872) 304 Nature's lineations plainly tell There's room and room enough to act them well. 1892 F. GALTON *Finger Prints* I. 5 The ridges, whose lineations appear in the finger print.

b. *collect.* A marking with lines; an arrangement or group of lines.

c 1550 *Sympathising Lover* in Evans *Old Ballads* (1784) III. xxx. 226 Her countenaunce with her lynyacion. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 101 Conchites .. differing in colour, lineation and valves. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 1. 32 There are in the horney Ground two white Lineations, attended with two of a pale Red. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Oxford* 392 Nothing upon it, but somewhat like a Chalice, and crooked Lineation. 1856 W. B. CARPENTER *Microsc.* § 339. 596 The peculiar lineation of the surface of nacre. 1884 GEIKIE in *Nature* 13 Nov. 30/2 Striated planes .. covered with a fine parallel lineation.

2. A division into lines.

1833 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 431 There is no authority to assume one lineation [of a hymn] rather than another. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 1/3 The large initials .. disturb the lineation of the verse.

† **Li·neature.** *Obs.* [ad. L. type **līnĕātūra*, f. *līnĕāre*: see LINEATE *v.*] a. Something having an outline or shape. b. An outline; also *Geom.*, a periphery.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 557 There accompanied him a certeine shadowy and dark lineature. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (Draught of Frontispiece), Perfection is only shadowed, because in his native lineature hardly to be expressed. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 253 By its lineature by which it hath within five obtuse angles, and without five acutes.

Li·ne-boat. Also 7 **lime-, lymboat.** ? A boat used for line-fishing.

1613 BEAUM & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* v. iii, I shall see you Serve in a lowsy Lime boat, ere I die, For mouldy cheese and butter Billingsgate Would not endure. 1614 T. GENTLEMAN *Engl way to wealth* (title), Wealth that is yearely taken out of his Maiesties Seas, by the Hollanders, by their .. Busses, Pinkes, and Line-boates. 1668 *Roy. Trade of Fishing* 12 Now I will descend to the particulars of the Hollanders Busses, Pincks, Yagers, Lymboats, and the use of them in their several fishings. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 8/1 He put it to those who were employed on board line boats if they should lose Sunday at their vocation.

Lined (ləind), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. LINE *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] In various senses of LINE *v.*¹ *Lined blades* (see quot. 1833). *Lined gold*, gold having a backing of another metal, used for making jewellery and ornaments. Also in *Comb*, as *red-lined, silk-lined, tin-lined*, etc., q.v. under their first elements.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/1 Lynyd, as clothys, *duplicatus.* 1492 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 75 Item I be quethe to the wyff of Robert Halowe my best lyned gowne and my cloke. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp Eliz of York* (1830) 68 Alle the Quenes lyned gownys. 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lyned gowne, *robe doublee.* 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. 968 A pair of lined slippers. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. i. 24 Plucke the lyn'd Crutch from thy old limping Sire. 1692 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks* (ed. 3) 396 This is that which at this day makes the Monks of Italy so full of Mony and so well Lin'd. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Moat, Lined Moat*, is that whose Scarp and Counterscarp are cas'd with a Wall of Masons Work lying in Talus or a-sloap 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 38 *Lined blades*—Scissors of all the larger sizes are often made entirely of iron, with the exception of a slip of steel welded along the edge of the blade. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1246 Lined gold is merely gold lined with copper. 1881 GREENER *Gun* Index 667 Lined barrels.

b. *Her* (See quot 1893)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xvii. 395/2 The ends turned over his head cloathed of the third, Garnished (or Faced or lined) Or. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her* I. 1847 *Gloss Her.* s.v., A mantle gules, lined ermine. 1893 CUSSANS *Her.* 129 *Lined*, .. applied to the lining of a Mantle, Chapeau, &c, when borne of a different tincture from the garment itself

c. *Lined-up* (see LINE *v.*¹ 5).

1889 *Work* 22 June I. 210/3 The meaning of a 'lined up' top is .. well known among cabinet makers.

Lined (ləind), *ppl. a.*² [f. LINE *v.*² and *sb.*² + -ED.]

1. Marked with lines, having lines traced or impressed on the surface.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 385 *Lineatum*, lined, with depressed Nerves or hollow Lines 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 260 App., Provincial Terms for Sexes and Ages of Cattle Colours .. brindled, light brown, approaching to dunn; lined, with white back. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp* II. 82 *Zizyphus lineatus*, lined Zizyphus, a shrub from China. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 122 They [compound magnifiers] do actually exhibit all sorts of lined and ordinary objects better than single ones. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 194 If my brow grow lined while young 1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* II. xxi. 165 Old George, looking woefully worn and lined, sat up 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 215 In the camera the lined negative undergoes a certain amount of shifting.

2. In parasynthetic combs., as *five lined, right-lined, straight-lined*, etc., q.v. in their alphabetical places.

3. *Her.* Of an animal: Having a 'line' attached to its collar

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her* I. s.v., Lines, as well as chains, are often affixed to the collars of animals . and are then termed collared and lined. 1847 *Gloss. Her* s.v., A greyhound gorged and lined. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist & Pop.* xvii. § 3 (ed. 3) 281 A wolf arg., collared and lined or.

Lineless (lə·nlĕs), *a.* [f. LINE *sb.*² + -LESS.]

† 1. Of a person: ? To whom no bounds can be set. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. (If not a misprint for *tireless.*)

1594 CAREW *Tasso* II. lix, The tother is Circassian Argant cald .. Vntreatable, vnpatient, vnappald, In armes lineiesse [It. *infaticabile*], and peerlesse valiaunt.

2. Having no impressed or indented lines.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 247 His countenances have the physiognomy of nature, not the vague lineless face of the statuaries 1878 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIII. 70 Her face .. was smooth and lineless. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas, Coastwise Lights* ii, Through the endless summer evenings, on the lineless, level floors

Lineman (lə·nmæn). [f. LINE *sb.*² + MAN.]

1. A man employed to attend to the condition of a railway, telegraph, or telephone line.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Linemen*, men employed on a railway. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 138 The lineman placed in charge of a length by road must walk his length. 1890 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/1 While a lineman was repairing an electric wire .. he received an electric shock.

2. One who carries the line in surveying.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Linemen*, .. persons carrying the measuring line for a surveyor.

3. A line fisherman. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Linen (li·nĕn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 **línen,** 1-8 **linnen,** 3-7 **lynnen,** (3 **linn, linin,** 4 **lenyne,** 5 **lynand**), 4-6 **lyn(n)yn(e,** (4 **lynyng**), 5-6 **lynen, -ine, -on,** 6-7 **li-, lyn(n)ing, -yng(e,** 3- **linen.** [OE. *línen, linnen* = OFris. *linnen* (Du. *linnen*), OS. and OHG. *línîn* (G. *leinen*):—OTeut. type **línîno-* f. **lîno*ᵐ flax: see LINE *sb.*¹ and -EN⁴.]

A. *adj.* Made of flax. In mod. Eng. apprehended chiefly as an attributive use of the sb., with the sense: Made of linen. † *Linen wings* = sails.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1081 Linnin ryhae. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xiv. 82 Đæt hræġl wæs beboden ðæt sceolde bion ġeworht of .. twi-punnenum twinne linenum. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John xix. 40 Hyo .. be-wunden hine mid linene cladе. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Nexst fleshe ne schal mon werien no linene clað. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8962 Þis gode mold .. gurde aboute hire middel a uair linne [*v. r.* linnene] ssete. 1340 *Ayenb.* 236 Linene kertel erþan hi by huyte, uelezipe him be-houeþ þet he by ybeate and y-wesse. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 422 I hai .. lynyng clothis had, but mair. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 59 Lenyne cloth he oysit ay. 1423 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. i. (1859) 1 She kevered it lappyng [it] In a clene lynnen clothe. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 270 For grey lynen cloth and sylk frenge for the hers. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w Kennedie* 224, I se him want ane sark, I reid 3ow, cummer, tak in your lynning clais. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek* xliv. 18 They shal haue fayre lynnynge bonettes vpon their heades. 1572 GRINDAL *Injunc. at York* B iij, A comely and decent table, .. with a faire linen clothe to lay vpon the same. *c* 1600 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Trag. Barnavelt* v. iii, Who Unbard the Havens that the floating Merchant, Might clap his lynnen wings up to the windes. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 24 May, Up, and made myself as fine as I could, with the linning stockings on, and wide canons. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* II. 485 A linen armour he wore on his breast 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit World* v. iii. § 8. 474/1 Sextus [I]. ordered that Priests should minister in Linnen Surplices. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 88 Our Returns are chiefly in Linnen and Linnen Yarn. 1759 GRAINGER *Tibullus* I. v. 17 And I nine Times, in linnen garbs array'd, In silent Night, nine Times to Trivia pray'd 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 328 Some persons washed their children with cold water by means of a linen cloth 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Linen-yarn*, spun flax.

B. *sb.*

1. Cloth woven from flax.

The explanation 'cloth woven from flax *or hemp*', given by Johnson and copied in most subsequent Dicts, appears to be a mere blunder, founded on occasional loose uses (cf. 3).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. I. 3 A louely ladi on leor In linnene I cloþed. 1377 *Ibid.* B. Prol. 219 Wollewebsteres and weueres of lynnen *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 62 In this same tyme was Linus Pope, whech ordeyned that women schuld with lynand cure her heer. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 935 Looke þer be blanket cotyn or lynyn to wipe þe neþur ende. 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I. 2540 She neuer ware lynon by day or by nyght. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* ii. 18 The childe was gyrded with an ouer body cote of lynnen 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xvi. 19 There was a certayne ryche man wᵗ was clothed in purple and fyne lynnen 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* I. 93 Of linnine lykwyse thay maid wyd sarkis. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 10 That other precept was made against wearing a garment of linnen and woollen, because [etc] 1695 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3099/2 An Act for Burying in Scotch Linnen 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 69 Apply a Suppository of Linnen. 1768 HUME *Ess., Balance Trade* xxvii. 194 A tax on German linen encourages home manufactures. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 309 Large quantities are exported in an unbleached state; that is, under the name of *brown linen*, and *green linen*. 1843 HOOD *Song of the Shirt* iv, It is not linen you're wearing out, But human creatures' lives! 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 659 For thine Fares richly, in fine linen 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Linen*, cloth made from flax or tow. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 3/4 An article described as linen which was partially made of cotton.

b. *pl.* Various kinds of linen; linen goods.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 238 The cottons from the Coromandel coast, make the European linnens almost useless. 1851 *Illustr. Catal Gt. Exhib* 1158 An assortment of unbleached linens. 1892 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 2/7 Dress linens keep firm in price.

† c. *Fossil linen*: a kind of asbestos. (Cf. LINE *sb.*¹ 1 a and FLAX *sb.* 5 b.) *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 83/2 *Fossile Linen* is a kind of amianthus, which consists of flexible, parallel, soft fibres, . celebrated for the uses to which it has been applied, of being woven, and forming an incombustible cloth.

2. Something made of linen; a linen garment. *Obs.* in *sing.*; the *pl.* is found in Scottish writers.

1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 137 All the Reste off the lenyns that belong to the papishe priste. 1724 R. WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 57 Her friend went into another room and put on clean linens. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 Sept., A very decent girl in a printed linen. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 184 A little bag, wherein were my linens and some books. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp* 147 Dressed in .. preternaturally unsullied linens, and a short sheepskin.

† b. *pl.* The sails of a ship (cf. *linen wings* in A).

1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* I. i, Farle up all her Linnens, and let her ride it out.

3. *collect.* a. Garments or other articles made of linen; often by extension applied to garments normally or originally made of linen, even when other materials are actually used. Often *spec.* = under-

garments, e.g. shirts; also = bed-linen, table-linen. *To wash one's dirty linen at home*: to say nothing in public about family affairs, disputes, or scandals.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 334 Alle þei fled on rowe, in lynen white as milke. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 876 Wayte hys lynnyn þat hit be clene. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 466 Lady, aryse and fette hym suche linnen as he nedeth. 1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 140 All my lynnen except my too best shirts. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iv. ii. 40 In any case let Thisby haue cleane linnen. 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* ii. ii, He and the Duchesse By night meete in their linnen. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 449 My Linnen, Letters, and Sacket was lying in my hostery. 1653 Walton *Angler* iii. 61 Lets go to that house, for the linnen looks white, and smels of Lavender. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* ii. x, *Miss Pru* I'm resolv'd I won't let Nurse put any more Lavender among my Smocks —ha, Cousin? *Frail.* Fie, Miss; amongst your Linnen, you must say—You must never say Smock. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3809/5 A Party of 30 of Paul Diack's Hussars . took away the Linnen that was hanged out to dry upon the Palisades. 1731 Ld. Bathurst *Let.* 19 Apr. in *Swift's Wks* (1841) II. 649 Washing your linen and mending it, darning your stockings, &c. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 132 He .. bespoke a suit of clothes. He bought new linen. 1820 Keats *Eve St. Agnes* xxx, And still she slept an azure-lidded sleep, In blanched linen, smooth, and lavender'd. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxvi, Take our dirty linen on shore. 1877 R. J. More *Under the Balkans* xv. 216 The parents of the bride gave a present of homespun linen to the godfather and godmother. 1895 *Globe* 23 May 1 People who ought to wash their dirty linen at home will not be satisfied with a less public laundry than Piccadilly.

† b. A piece or pieces of linen, *esp.* strips of linen for use as bandages. In *pl.* graveclothes. *Obs.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 79 *Mist. Ford* Go, go, sweet Sir Iohn: Mistriis Page and I will looke some linnen for your head. 1651–3 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* (1678) 104 In a single Linnen [he] laid his honour'd head. 1653 S. Mewce *Let. to Lady H.* in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) I. 9 Lynnen to dresse the wounded men was required. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath* iii. viii. (1712) 111 The Family gave out that he died . got him washed and laid Linens handsomly about him. 1676 Hale *Contempl.* i. 121 The linnen that wrapped his body in one place, and the linnen that bound his head in another. 1689 Burnet *Tracts* I. 38 They were some of the Linnings in which Christ was wrapped. *a* 1796 Burns *O merry hae I been* ii Bless'd be the hour she cool'd in her linnens.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attrib., as *linen* †*-loom*, *-manufacture*, *-paper*, *-work*. b. objective, as *linen-keeper*, *-printer*, *-stainer*, *-weaver*, †*-webster*; *linen darning*, *linen-making*, *-weaving* adjs. c instrumental and parasynthetic, as *linen-fitted*, *-suited*, *-vestured* adjs.

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 88 An old harden sheet or apron is invaluable as practice for teaching *linen darning and patching. 1896 *Westm. Gaz* 8 Oct 3/2 Woman has purloined for her own use the *linen-fitted flannel shirt. *Mod. Advt*, Required, Position as Housekeeper, *Linen-keeper, Matron, or Lady-Help. 1404 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 22 Item, j. *lynyn lome. 1468 *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 133 Unum lynnen-lome. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) II. 382 A great hearing at councill between the islands of Jersey and Guernsey and the *linnen manufacture corporation. 1727–52 Chambers s.v. *Paper*, *Linen or European Paper is chiefly made of linen rags beaten to a pulp. 1875 Scrivener *Lect. Text N. Test* 17 About the twelfth century linen paper came to be substituted. 1772 *Ann Reg* 99 The prisoners were *linen-printers. 1775 J. Adams *Fam Lett* (1876) 119, I think there is a particular occupation in Europe, called a paper-stainer or *linen stainer. 1762 *Gentl. Mag* 185/1 A limpid stream Where *linnen suited Sal for water goes. 1866 J. B. Rose *Ovid's Metam.* 30 The *linen-vestured race, Hold her in deepest reverence. 1721 Strype *Eccl Mem.* IV. iv. 49 *Linnin-wearing bishops. 1474 in *Cal Pat. Rolls* 14 *Edw IV*, 22 Nov., *Lynnen wever. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron.* iv. 21 The kynred of yᵉ lynnenweuers in yᵉ house of Aszbea. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4409/4 Thomas Tuttle, a Linen-Weaver. 1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll* iii (1692) I. 680 Richard Parcivall of Kirkman-Shalme in the said County of Lancaster, *Linen-Webster. 1720 *Lond Gaz* No. 5889/4 George Malton, late of Woodkirk, Linnen-webster. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* iii. 14 He made a vayle also of Yalow Sylke, scarlet, purple, *lynenworke.

5. Special combinations: †**linen ball**, some instrument of torture (cf. Lawn *sb.*¹ 3 b); **linen-decency** *nonce-use* (see quot.); **linen fold** = *linen scroll*; **linen lapper** (see quot.); †**linen-lifter**, a man given to adultery; **linen-hall**, a market-hall for the sale of linens; †**linen-man**, a shirt-maker or linen-draper; **linen-mill** (see quot.); **linen-panel**, one decorated with a linen-scroll; **linen-pattern** = *linen-scroll*; **linen-prover**, a microscope used to determine the fineness of a linen fabric by counting the threads; **linen-scroll** (see quot.); †**linen-teller** = *linen-prover*; †**linen-wheel**, app. a kind of sewing machine.

a 1630 *Pathomachia* iii. iv. 29 Vnlesse thou confesse .. the Spanish Strappado, *Linnen Ball, and Peare of Confession shall torment thee. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 75, I fear yet this iron yoke of outward conformity hath left a slavish print upon our necks; the ghost of a *linnen decency yet haunts us. 1850 Whipple *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) II. 12 All the conventional proprieties and linen decencies of language, he would find continually violated. 1891 *Trans. Soc. Antiquaries* 22 Jan. 225 The panels are ornamented with '*linen-fold' patterns. 1765 Wesley *Jrnl.* 4 May, I preached in the *Linen Hall,. a large square, with piazzas on three sides of it. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 167 He.. sells it at the linen-hall in Dublin. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Linen Lappers*, men who examine, measure, and fold the linen for the various markets. (Term used in the North of Ireland.) 1632 Felthan *Char. Low C.* (1659) 24 They [Dutchwomen] are not so ready at this play as the English .. nor are their Men such *linnen-lifters. 1685 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* i. i, O Founder, no such matter, My Spurrier, and my Hatter, My *Linnen-man, and my Taylor. 1631 Massinger *Emperor East* i. ii, How low a new stamp'd courtier May vaile to.. His linnen-man, and taylor. 1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Mill*, *Linen-Mills. . Their use is, to scour linens, after their having been first cleansed when taken out of the lixivium, or lye. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. 270 *Lignis undulatis*, that is, with undulated or wavy woodwork. The words probably denote what is now termed '*linen panels'. 1850 Parker *Gloss Archit.* s.v. *Panel*, One kind of ornament which was introduced towards the end of the Perpendicular style .. consists of a series of straight mouldings so arranged . as to represent the folds of linen, it is usually called the '*linen pattern'. 1894 Maskelyne *Sharps & Flats* 68 The mirror in this case is mounted somewhat after the fashion of a *linen-prover. 1854 Fairholt *Dict. Terms Art*, **Linen-scroll*, a peculiar style of decorative ornament, extensively used to fill panels in the latter part of the fifteenth, and during the sixteenth century; so termed from its resemblance to a small napkin folded in close convolutions all over its surface. 1797 Miers Fisher in *Mem. Lit. & Philos Soc. Manchester* (1798) V. 316, I examined the .. skin, with a glass which magnified considerably, and which is known in Ireland by the name of a *linen teller. 1638 J. Rous *Diary* (Camden) 85 He [a handless man] tooke three stitches in a cloathe with a *linnen-wheele (prepared with a turner's devise for the foote).

Linen-armourer. a. *Hist.* A maker of 'linen armour' (i.e. gambesons and similar adjuncts to armour); in mod. renderings of the original title of the guild now known as the Merchant Taylors' Company. †b. Allusively used in jest for: A tailor. Hence †**linen-armouress**.

In AF. the guild was called 'La Fraternite des Taillours et Armurers de Lynge Armurie', anglicized as 'The Fraternite of Taillours and Lynge Armurers'; the Latin charters were addressed 'Cissoribus et Armurariis Linearum'. (See Clode *Mem. Guild Mercht. Taylors* 58–9; Herbert *Guilds* II 385.)

1603 Stow *Surv. Lond.* (ed. 2) 542, I finde that king Edwarde the first, in the 28 of his raigne, confirmed that Guild by the name of Taylors and Linnen Armorers. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise Clean Linen* Ded., Wks. II 165 You are the only Linnen Armouresse, Cap a pie from the declination of the Stocke to the exaltation of the Nightcap. 1687 *Hist. Sir J. Hawkwood* i. § 1. 1 The Merchant-Taylors, then called Linnen-Armourers, were eminent not only in Peace, but War. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew*, *Linnen-armorers*, Tailers. So 1785 in Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*.

Li·nen-dra·per. [f. Linen *sb.*] A retail trader who deals in linens, calicos, and the like.

1549 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 6 Johannes Cleyter, lynen draper. 1600 *Chester Pl* Banes 86 Cappers and lynnen drapers, see that you fourth bringe In well-decked order that worthy storie of Balaam and his Asse. 1607 † Dekker & Webster *Westward Ho!* i. i, Like politic penthouses, which commonly make the shop of a mercer or linen-draper as dark as a room in Bedlam. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 21, I am a linnen draper bold, As all the world doth know. 1858 Lytton *What will he do?* ii. v, Mrs. Haughton was the daughter of a linen draper.

Hence **Li·nendra·peress**, the wife of a linen-draper, a female linen-draper. **Li·nendra·pery**, the occupation of a linen-draper; goods in which a linen-draper deals.

1868 Miss Braddon *Dead Sea Fr.* I. vi. 104 The linen-draperess seated herself in one of the holland-covered arm-chairs. 1849 F. J. Foxton *Pop. Chr.* 16 The heterodox linen-drapery of the Tractarians. 1895 P. White *King's Diary* 4 Colossal linendrapery ending in such a daughter is a glorified trade.

† **Li·nener.** *Obs.* [f. Linen *sb.* + -er¹.] A linen-draper or shirt-maker.

1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom* ii iii, I doo also loue to see her .. haue her counsell of taylors, linneners, lace-women, embroyderers. 1625 — *Staple of N* The Persons of the Play, Linener, Haberdasher, Shoomaker.

Linenette (linene·t). [f. Linen *sb.* + -ette.] A textile fabric made to imitate linen.

1894 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 9/5 Velvet and velveteen, satin and sateen, linen and linenette . were wholly different materials. 1896 *Ibid.* 9 Dec. 10/3 A piece of linenette or dress material purchased of the defendants.

Linenless (li·nénles), *a.* Devoid of linen or underclothing; discarding linen. Also *Comb.*

1855 *Chamb Jrnl.* IV. 290 It was the tall, buttoned-up, linenless-looking, grisly old Pole. 1887 *Gd. Words* 82/1 The horsehair shirt and linenless rule admits of no exception.

Lineo- (li·nɪ,o), used as combining form of L. *linea* line; as in **Li·neo-ci·rcular** *a. Math.*, said of an apparatus for converting rectilinear into circular movement. **Li·neograph** [see -graph], an instrument for drawing lines of a definite character (*Cent. Dict.*). **Li·neo-li·near** *a. Math.*, linear with respect to each of two different variables or sets of variables. **Li·neo-po·lar** *a. Math.*, produced by taking the $(n-1)$-th polar of a locus with respect to a function of the nth order; so called because such a polar of a point is a line (*Cent. Dict.*).

1858 Cayley in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1889) II. 517 The lineo-linear covariant becomes the lineo-linear invariant $ab'-a'b$. 1874 Sylvester in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 186 *note*, In the lineo-circular or parallel motion adjustment imagine the connecters to be detached from the angles of the diamond, and [etc.].

‖ **Lineola** (linɪ·ŏlă). [L. *lineola*, dim. of *linea* Line *sb.*²] †a. *Math.* A line. *Obs.* b. *Anat.* and *Zool.* A little line. Hence **Li·neolet** *Ent.*, a fine or obscure line (*Cent. Dict.*)

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 77 The Lineola *βρ*, is to the Lineola *br*, as the Causes producing them. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lineola*, a little line.

Lineolate (linɪ·ŏlĕt), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. Lineola + -ate² 2.] Marked with minute lines. Hence **Li·neolated** *a.*, in the same sense.

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol Compend.* 421 *Noctua lineolata*, the lineolated Dart [moth]. 1858 Dana *Crust.* I. 354 Postero-lateral region faint lineolate. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 418/2 *Lineolate*, marked with fine or obscure lines.

Liner¹ (lai·nəɹ). [f. Line *v.*]

1. One who lines or fits a lining to anything.

1611 Florio, *Foderáro*, a liner. 1881 *Census Instr.* (1885) 74 Straw Hat and Bonnet Making: . Liner. *Ibid.* 78 Furrier, Working. .. Liner. 1887 *Pall Mall G* 7 Sept. 7/2 William Glover, a bucket liner, was thrown forward and struck among the girders. *Mod. Advt.*, Mantle finishers and liners wanted.

2. *Mech.* Something which serves as a lining. a. An inside cylinder, or a vessel placed inside another. b. A thin slip of metal, etc. placed between two parts to adjust them; a shim. c. A slab on which pieces of marble, etc. are fastened for grinding or polishing (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

a. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept 2/1 The gun has a thin liner put in from the breech, extending over the powder-chamber. It is advisable to have thin liners, which can be easily taken out. 1887 D. A Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 58 A is the cast-iron casing or barrel of the pump; B is a brass liner fitting tightly into the former at its ends. 1894 *Times* 28 Feb. 6/6 The trial had to be abandoned owing to the heating of the eccentric strap of the port low-pressure engine and the destruction of the brass liner.

b. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* x. 181 On account of the edge-strips being worked inside the plates, liners had to be fitted at each frame. 1874 Theakle *Naval Archit.* 114 Wide liners are fitted between the bulkhead frames and bottom plating. 1881 Greener *Gun* 237 The barrels are bored up within three inches of the muzzle with a fine-boring bit, using a spill and liners.

Liner² (lai·nəɹ). Also 5 **lynnor**, 5, 7 **lyner**, 6 **lynar**. [f. Line *sb.*² or Line *v.*⁴]

I. Of persons.

1. *Sc.* An official whose duty is the tracing of the boundaries of properties in burghs.

14 *Burgh Laws* cv (Sc. Stat I), Þe saidis lyneris sall suer þat þai sall leilly lyne in lenth as braidnes baith four part and back part of þe land according to þe richt and auld merchis within þe burgh. 1462 *Extracts Burgh Recs Peebles* (1872) 139 Thir ar the lynnoris to serf the burgh of Pebillis: + Wylyem Bulle, Rychart Cant [etc.]. 1542 *Extracts Aberd Reg.* (1844) I. 453 It was fundyn and determynit be the lynaris anence the debatis betuex Iohne Henrisone Culane and Iohn Nachty, twcheing thair landis liand in the Gastraw [etc.]. 1894 K. Hewat *Little Sc World* i. 20 The Liner has still important duties to perform in tracing the boundaries of properties.

2. One whose business it is to paint lines on the wheels, etc. of carriages. Also *liner-out*.

1819 *P. O Lond. Direct* 299 Salmon, Thos., Springer and Liner, King street, Clerkenwell. 1884 *Pham Daily Post* 28 July 3/3 Carriage-painters.—Wanted, two good Liners-out and Varnishers.

3. A writer of miscellaneous items for the newspapers, which are paid for at so much per line. (Cf. Penny-a-liner.)

1861 D. Cook *Paul Foster's Dau* xix II. 87 Because now and then a liner is found in the gutter, it doesn't do to cry shame on every man that wields a pen. 1865 *Reader* 20 May 567/1 The account in the *New York World* of the pursuit and capture of Booth is by a prince amongst liners.

4. One who 'lines' a tree. (Cf. quot. 1890 s.v. Line *v.*² 2.)

1880 *Lumberman's Gaz* Jan. 28 The scorers and liner fell the trees and roughly trim the two opposite sides.

5 = Linesman 1.

1870 *Daily News* 27 Sept., Such troops are less likely to commit excesses in a conquered town than regular liners.

II. Of things.

†**6.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xii. P 7 The Liner is . a thin Plate of Iron or Brass . that being applied to the Face of a Punch, or other piece of Work, it may shew whether it be straight or no. *Ibid* xvi, He examins by applying the Lyner . and holding it so up between his Eye and the Light, tries whether or not the Lyner ride upon the part that was extuberant.

7 (See quot.)

1886 Mrs. Sharp-Ayres *Mirror Painting* Introd. 4 Take a very fine brush, called a liner, dip it in the colour, and go over the traced outline of the water lily.

8. a. A vessel (now usually a steam-ship) belonging to a 'line' of packets (see Line *sb.*⁴ 22).

1838 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. II v, All they got to do is, to up Hudson like a shot . and home in a liner, and write a book. 1848 Kingsley *Yeast* v (1851) 96 The railroad, Cunard's liners and the electric telegraph. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 4/7 If the bar was silted up 3 ft. it absolutely prohibited large Atlantic liners from entering Liverpool. 1897 R. Kipling *Captains Courageous* i The big liner rolled and lifted, whistling to warn the fishing fleet.

b. A line-of-battle ship.

1858 in Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1859 G. A. Lawrence *Sword & Gown* xvii. 228 A huge 'liner', with English colours at the main .. close on the enemy's quarter. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 602 There was a fleet in commission of three liners and three or four frigates. 1863 Woolner *My Beautiful Lady* 147 The huge liners of the hostile fleet. 1864 *Times* 17 Oct., Wooden liners had become universally acknowledged as useless to compete with ironclad frigates.

9. A boat engaged in sea-fishing with lines.
1901 *Scotsman* 4 Mar. 6/2 The want of herring bait is handicapping the steam liners who are working the cod and ling fishing.

10. *Sports.* (? *U.S.*) a. *Baseball.* A ball which, when struck, flies through the air in a nearly straight line not far from the ground.
1874 [see *line-ball*, LINE *sb.*[2] 32].
b. A ball, marble, or other object that rests on a traced line (*Cent. Dict.*).

11. *colloq.* A picture hung 'on the line' at an exhibition (see LINE *sb.*[2] 11 c).
1887 W. P. FRITH *Autobiog* I x. 114 The work, in due time made its appearance in Trafalgar Square, where it was amongst the fortunate 'liners'.

12. 'A threshed sheaf of corn' (*W. Cornwall Gloss.* 1880).
1608 CARFW *Cornwall* 110 b, As the threshing lout, Rusheth his Lyners out, So Lyner on his course rusheth.

†Line-right, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [f. LINE *sb.*[2] + RIGHT *a* and *adv.*]
A. *adj.* (Situated) in a straight line; straight.
c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 Under which lyne, whan that the Sonne and the Mone ben lyne-riht, than is the Eclips of the Sonne or of the Mone. 1465 *Hist. Doc. Rock.* (E. E. T. S.) 6 Which wall or syde hous is crokyd, and not lyne-ryjt.
B. *adv.* In a straight line; rectilineally; straight
c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II § 23 Til that any sterre fix sit lyne-riht perpendiculer over the pol Artik. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Line right agayne the wormes heade They holden it tyll that he be deade. 1419 in *Surtees Misc* (1888) 14 We awarde that a lyne be drawen lyneryght. *c* 1430 LYDG *Reas. & Sens* 2536 Lyne ryght thy cours to dresse To thilke path. 14. *Epiphanye* in *Lumdale's Vis* (1843) 108 The sterre hem browght to Beedlem And lyne ryght the chylde above

†Lineseat. *Obs.* In 5 lyncet, -set. [f. *line* flax (see LINE *sb.*[1]) + SEAT.] The stool on which women sit while spinning.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/2 Lyncet, a werkynge stole 1465 *Mann. & Household. Exp* (Roxb.) 484 Item, to Cumberton fore a lynset the same day, viij *d*

Lineseed see LINSEED

†Lineshark. *Obs. rare* —[o].
c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 773/12 *Hec culingua*, a lineshark

†Line-sharker. *Obs rare* —[1].
1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubburd's T* Wks (Bullen) VIII. 51 Certain line-sharkers that have coursed the countries to seek you out.

Linesman (lə͡inzmăn) [f. *line's*, genitive of LINE *sb.*[2] + MAN. Cf. LINEMAN.]
1. A soldier belonging to a regiment of the line.
1856 E. NAPIER (*title*) The Linesman, or Service in the Guards and the Line during England's long peace. 1885 *Mag of Art* Sept. p. xliii/2 The ugly shako and the coarse red trousers of the French linesman.
2 = LINEMAN 1.
1883 *Standard* 3 May 6/5 James B—, ..telegraph linesman. 1884 *Manch Exam* 11 Nov. 8/2 A number of linesmen engaged in unloading a barge of heavy sleepers.
3 a. *Lawn Tennis* An umpire posted near to one of the 'lines,' whose duty it is to decide whether any particular ball falls within the court or not. b. *Football.* In the Association game since 1891, an official whose chief duty is to mark when and where the ball crosses the touch-line or the goal-line.
1890 HEATHCOTE, etc. *Lawn Tennis* (Badm. Libr.) 349 There should certainly be not less than three linesmen (for the further side-line, and the base lines) in addition to the umpire-in-chief. 1894 *Westm Gaz* 27 Mar 2/3 [*Football*] Any player of the opposite side—selected by the referee and linesmen. 1897 *Whitaker's Almn* 644/1 [*Football*] Neutral linesmen shall officiate in all games. 1898 *Laws Assoc* § 13 in *Football* (Badm Libr.) 326 Two linesmen shall be appointed, whose duty..shall be to decide when the ball is out of play and which side is entitled to the corner kick, goal kick or throw in, and to assist the Referee in carrying out the game in accordance with the laws.

Linet, obs form of LINNET and of LINT[1].

Liney: see LINY.

Ling (liŋ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3-5 lenge, 4 leyng, 4-5 leenge, 4-7 lyng(e, linge, 4- ling. [ME. *lenge*, *lienge*, later *ling'e* (whence, according to Hatz.-Darm., F *lingue*); cf. early mod Du. *lenghe*, *linghe* (now *leng*), G. *lenge*, *länge*, *lange*, ON. *langa*, Sw. *länga*, Norw. *langa*, *longa*, Da. *længe*. Connexion with LONG *a.* is probable.]
1. A long slender gadoid fish, *Molva vulgaris* or *Lota molva*, inhabiting the seas of northern Europe. It is largely used for food (usually either salted, or split and dried). †*Old ling*: salted ling. *Organ ling*: see ORGAN.
c 1300 *Havelok* 832 Ne he ne mouthe on the se take Neyther lenge, ne thornbake. 1324-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 14 In ..ij Lenges empt', iiij*s.* viij*d* 1377 *Ibid* 46 In j Turbutt et j leyng emp xx *vjd* 1425 in Kennett *Par. Antiq* (1818) II 255 Cum i viridi lynge, cum iii congers. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 43 Nym Milwel or lenge, þat is wel y-wateryd. 1459 in *Paston Lett.* I. 490 Item, ij saltyng tubbes. Item, viij lynges. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lvii. (1878) 133 Ling, Saltfish and Herring, for Lent to provide. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iii. (1600) L 4 b, Hee lookes like a drie Poule of Ling vpon Easter-eue, that has furnisht the table all Lent. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 28, 33 Our old Lings, and our Isbels a'th Country, are nothing like your old Ling and your Isbels a'th Court. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew* II. ii. (1668) 78 Take the jole of the best Ling that is not much watered. 1619 *Pasquil's Palm.* (1877) 152 When Flesh doth bid adue for diuers weekes, And leaues old Ling to be his deputie. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies* viii. (1662) I. 23 Ling, that Noble Fish, corrival in his Joule with the surloin of Beef. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Mar, Had a good dinner of ling and herring pie. 1718 A VAN LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil Trans* XXVII 409, I stood by a Fishmongers Shop, whilst they were laying their dry Ling in the Water to soften it. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 91 Old ling, which is the best Sort of Salt Fish, lay it in Water twelve Hours, then [etc.]. 1808 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog* (1813) III. 22 The Ling in the neighbourhood of Iceland are so bad, that [etc.]. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II *Rejoic. New Yr*, He protested there was no faith in dried ling. 1836 YARRELL *Brit Fishes* II. 182 The most usual length of the Ling is from three to four feet.
2. Applied in America, New Zealand, etc. to other fishes, as the burbot (*Lota maculosa*), the cultus-cod (*Ophiodon elongatus*), etc. (see quots.).
c 1850 [see LAWYER 5]. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III 212 In eastern Florida it [*Elacate canada*] is called the sergeant-fish, and along the western coast of the peninsula it is known as the ling or snook. *Ibid.* 260 One [fish] living in the sea round New Zealand (*Genypterus blacodes*) is known as the ling or cloudy bay-cod 1888 [see CULTUS-COD]. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng., Ling* In New Zealand and Tasmania, it is applied to *Genypterus blacodes*, Forst., also called Cloudy Bay Cod *Lotella marginata*, Macl, is called Ling, in New South Wales.
3. *attrib*, as *ling fish* (cf. *cod-fish*), *fishery*, *hook*, *pie*.
1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II xvi. H vj b, Grete foyson of *ling fysshe, and haburden *c* 1526 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 224 Sir, ye spoke with me that you wold have had som good ling fish. 1836 *Chamb Jrnl.* Dec. 388 Spain presents a good market for dried cod and ling fish. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul* (1878) 222 The *ling fishery 1896 LYDEKKER *Roy Nat. Hist* V. 436 The ling fishery is an important industry, large quantities of these fish being cured and dried. 1822 HIBBERT *Descr Shetld Isl.* 510 The lines are fitted with *ling hooks. 1623 MARKHAM *Lng. Housw.* 100 A *Ling pie.

Ling (liŋ), *sb.*[2] Also 4-7 lyng(e, 5 lynk, 5, 7 lingge, 6-7 linge. [a. ON. *lyng* (Da. *lyng*, Sw. *ljung*):—O Teut. type **lingwo*[m]. Cf. Sw *lingon* cowberry.] A name applied to various ericaceous plants, chiefly *Calluna vulgaris*; see HEATHER.
c 1357 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 559 Ft in reparacione stagni molend Abbathie cum Mos et Lyng pro eadem. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev* 336 He laf slawe in a slak flotty score on a pak Dede in the lyng. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 305/2 Ly(n)ge of the hethe, *brueria*. 14 *Arund. MS.* 42, f 23 b in *Promp Parv* 305 *note*, An heth þat groweþ ful. of lynk. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 397 Gif thow meitis ony leid lent on the ling 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III 249 For xiiij thrave of lyng 1538 LELAND *Itin* V 122 In the Dales of Richemontshire they burne Linge, Petes, and Turffes. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 35 Erice is named in english Heth, hather, or ling 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron., Hist Scot* 95/1 There was growing in that place verie much of that kind of heath or ling, which the Scotishmen call hadder 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1206 Little beds..made of chast tree and of heath or lings 1607 NORDEN *Surv Dial* v 235 Heath is the generall or common name, whereof there is one kind, called Hather, the other, Ling. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 357 Sheep will now abide that heath and feed upon Ling all the hardest winter 1819 CRABBE *Tales Hall* XIX, She stirr'd the fire of ling, and brush'd the wicker chair 1822 BEWICK *Mem* 11 The shepherd might have his hovel thatched with heather and ling 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I 124 Their huts were always thatched with rushes and ling.
b *attrib*, as *ling thatch*, ling-bird, the meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*.
1814 *Sporting Mag* XLIV 245 *note*, The small heath-bird or 'ling bird 1893 J. WATSON *Confess Poacher* 110 The 'cheep-cheep' of the awakening ling-birds rises from every brae. 1482-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 648 Pro tractacione xl travis (*sic*) del *lyngthake, xx*d*. 1884 *Gd. Words* 21 The heavy ling thatch hung low over window and wall.

Ling, *sb.*[3] [Chinese 菱 *ling* (Giles).] The water-chestnut of China, *Trapa bicornis*, the seeds of which are much eaten as food.
1860 SCARTH *Twelve Yrs China* 8 Gathering the rich mould and decayed vegetable matter where the 'ling' has grown in the water. 1866 in *Treas. Bot*

†Ling, *v.* ? *dial Obs.* [Cf. *linge*, to put out the tongue (Oxfordshire, *Eng Dial Dict.*).] *intr.* Of the tongue: To protrude from the mouth.
1674 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 303 Her tongue would ling out of her mouth.

Ling, variant of LENG *v. Obs.*

-ling (liŋ), *suffix*[1], appended to sbs., adjs., vb.-stems, and (rarely) advs., to form sbs., is a Com. Teut formative (OE., OS., OHG. *-ling*, ON. *-ling-r*, Goth. *-ligg-s* in *gadiliggs*). It doubtless arose from the addition of the suffix *-ingo-s* -ING[3] to noun-stems formed with the suffix *-ilo-* (-EL[1], -LE 1), but in all the historical Teut. langs. it has the character of a simple suffix.
1. In OE., *-ling* added to sbs. forms sbs. with the general sense 'a person or thing belonging to or concerned with (what is denoted by the primary sb.), as *hỳrling* hireling, *ieröling* ploughman (f. *ierð* ploughing), *rǽpling* prisoner (f. *rǽp* rope). The derivatives from adjs. have the sense 'a person or thing that has the quality denoted by the adj.', e.g. *déorling* darling, *efenling* an equal, *feorðing* quarter, farthing, *geongling* youngling, *gesibling*, *sibling* kinsman; similarly from an adv., *underling* subordinate. One or two names of birds have this suffix in OE., as *swertling* ? some black bird (? f. *sweart* black), *stærling* starling; here it may possibly have a diminutive force (see 2 below).
In ME. and mod.E. the suffix continued to be freely employed with the same function as in OE.; examples are *atterling*, *deathling*, *fatling*, *firstling*, *grayling*, *nestling*, *nursling*, *sapling*, *suckling*. The personal designations in *-ling* are now always used in a contemptuous or unfavourable sense (though this implication was not fully established before the 17th c.), as *courtling*, *earthling*, *groundling*, †*popeling* (= papist), *vaunling*, *worldling*. On the analogy of words like *nursling*, where the grammatical character of the initial element is ambiguous, a few sbs. in *-ling* have been formed on vb.-stems (taken in passive sense), being personal designations of contemptuous import, such as *shaveling*, *starveling*; of similar origin is *stripling*, though it has lost its primary derisive sense.
The suffix is no longer productive in the uses above explained.
2. In ON. the suffix had a diminutive force, of which there are only slight traces in the other Teut. langs. (cf. OE. *stærling* mentioned above, and G. *sperling* sparrow); chiefly in words denoting the young of animals, as *gǽsling-r* gosling, *ketling-r* kitten, *kiðlin-gr* young kid, †'kidling', but also in a few other words, as *bǽkling-r* booklet, *vetling-r* glove, *yrmling-r* little worm. In Eng. the earliest certain instance of this use appears to be *codling*, recorded *c* 1314 (*kitling*, which appears *a* 1300, being of dubious formation), in the 15th c. we find *gosling* (of which the earliest quoted form, *gesling*, points to adoption from ON.), and *duckling*. In the 16th c. and subsequently the suffix has been employed in many new diminutive formations, chiefly contemptuous appellations of persons, as *godling*, *lordling*, *kingling*, *princeling*; in this use it is still a living formative.
In the formation of diminutives expressing merely smallness of size, *-ling* has never been extensively used; a few writers of the 19th c. have so employed it in nonce-wds.
c 1800 LAMB *Lett* (1837) I 147 Gentry dipped in Styx all over, whom no paper javelin-lings can touch 1815 J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demolished* 8 Philosophling *Ibid.* 22 Thinkling *Ibid* 24 Metaphysicling 1885 HOWELLS in *Century Mag* XXX. 541 'A pity for you!' cried the hunchbacking.

-ling[2], **-lin(g)s**, *suffix*, forming adverbs, most of which survive only *dial.* The Teut. root **ling-*, *lang-*, *lung-*, to extend, reach, appears in its three ablaut-forms as the terminal element in certain OE. advs expressive of direction or extent, as in *bæcling* BACKLING; *andlang* (see ALONG, ENDLONG); *nihtlanges* for a night; *grundlunga* (also *grundlinga*) to the ground. In certain instances the suffixes *-linga*, *-lunga*, were already in OE substituted for *-inga*, *-unga*, advb terminations originating in some case (? ablative) of sbs in *-ing*, *-ung* (see -ING[1]); so in *néadlunga*, *nédlinga*, whence, with adverbial (genitival) *es*, the ME. *nedlingis* NEEDLINGS, of necessity. The original OE. use (in which the suffix is added to sbs. to form advs. of direction) is continued in the later formations *grúfelyng* (GROVELLING), *héadling(s*, *sídeling(s*; more numerous, however, are the words in which the suffix forms advs of condition or situation from adjs., as *blindling(s*, *darkling(s*, *firstlings*, *flatling(s*, *hidlings*, *mostlings*.

Lingal, variant of LINGEL

‖ Lingam (lĭ ŋgăm), **linga** (liŋgă). Also 8 lingum, 8-9 lingham. [a. Skr. *liṅga*, nom. case *liṅgam*; the flexional *m* has been preserved in the word as adopted into the non-Aryan langs. of India.] Among the Hindus, a phallus, worshipped as a symbol of the god Siva.
The first quot. contains some misunderstanding.
1719 I. T. PHILIPPS tr *Thirty-four Confer* 326 The third Way of attaining Salvation, is by offering to the *Piratti Lingum*, which is an Image of a Man made of Dung. 1793 W. HODGES *Trav.* v. 94 These Pagodas have each a small chamber in the center, with a lamp hanging over the Lingham *Ibid. note*, The Lingham is the great object of superstition among the followers of Brahmah. 1799 COLEBROOKE in *Life* v. (1873) 152 A number of little altars, with a *linga* of Mahadeva on them. 1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem* II. 364 Two respectable brahmins..who.. had..performed the accustomed ceremonies to the linga. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* v. 120 Several stones, of four feet in height..which appeared to be lingams.
Hence **Li·ngamism**, the worship of lingams.
1843 MACAULAY *Sp. Ld. Ellenborough's Govt.* Sp. (1853) II. 9 To what religion was it that the offering was made? It was to Lingamism.

Lingan, Lingat, obs. ff. of LINGEL, LINGOT.

Lingcan: see LICHAM.

Linge, lindge (lindʒ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 *dial.* linch, linse. [Of obscure origin: the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* cites (s.v. *Linch*) from Moisy a mod. Norman *lincher* to whip.] *trans.* To beat, thrash.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* LVII. Florus' Brev. 1242 Met he with a soldior out of his ranke and file? If he were a Roman, up he went and was well lindged & swaddled with vine-wands by the centurion. 1606 — *Sueton.* Annot. 27 As if he had beene well lindged with lether thongs 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid Encycl.* 319 *Linged*, lashed, beaten, &c. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Linge, Lynge*, to flog, beat. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Linse*, to beat severely. *Devon.* 1858 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. VI. 278/2 'I be magistrate exclaimed, 'Give me a stick, and I'll linge him myself!' 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Linch*, to flog or thrash, to beat with a whip or flexible cane

Lingel, lingle (liŋg'l), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* Forms: 5 lynyolf, lynolf, (inniolf), 6 lyngell, 6–7 lingell, 7 *Sc.* linyel, 8 lingan, 9 lingal, liniel, 6- lingel, 7- lingle. [a. OF. *lignoel, ligneul*:—popular L. **lineolum*, f. L. *linea* LINE *sb.*[2]] A shoemaker's waxed thread.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/1 Lynyolf, or inniolf [*H*, *P.* lynolf], threde to sow wythe schone or botys, *indula, licinium* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 142 Bodkyn, knyfe, lyngell, gyue thy horse mete, se he be shoed well 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lyngell that souters sowe with, *chefgros, lignier* 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 110 For may he once get his shooes on my feete, Without last or lingel his woordes make them meete 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 231 And he must have a lyngell in readinesse to sow up the skin, and at euery stitch that he taketh let him knit his threed or lyngell. 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* v. iii, Whose Master wrought with Lingell and with All. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Writ* (1845) I. 196 He had his elsin and linyel for sewing of leather. 1721 RAMSAY *Ode to Mr. F—* 1, Hinds wi' elson and hemp lingle, Sit soleing shoon out o'er the ingle. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 July, A little hemp, which he spun into lingels. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 306 George . scratched his head with the awl, and gave the lingles such a yerk, that he made them both crack in two. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 104 Settling in haste to his awl and his lingel

b. *attrib*, as *lingel-* (or †*lingel's*) *end, -tail.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc* (1590) 25 My shoe shall rend, my nall blade bend, My lingels end, first shall I spend, Before his works goe downe. *c* 1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* v. (1801) 48 They pow and rax the lingel tails. 1899 COLVILLE *Vernacular* 16 The sutor .. deftly bursed a fresh lingle-end.

Hence **Li·ngel** *v. trans*, to bind fiimly with cobbler's thread. *Sc.*

1819 HOGG *Jacobite Relics* I. 102 Come like a cobler, Donald Macgillavry, Beat them, and bore them, and lingel them cleverly.

Lingel, lingle (liŋg'l), *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* Forms. 5 lengell, (lynnell), 5–7 lingell, 6 lyngell, 7 lingal, 7- lingel, 8- lingle. [app. repr. an AF **lengle* —L *lingula* strap, thong, also spoon; dim. of *lingua* tongue. Cf LANGLE.]

†1. *collect. sing.* The leather straps, etc. of a horse's harness. *Obs*

1460 *Lybeaus Disc* 1364 (Kaluza) His scheld was blak as pich, Lingell, armes, trappure swich *Ibid* 1664 And of be same painture Was lingell and trappure.

2. A thong or latchet.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Cohum*, a thonge or lyngell wherwith the oxe bowe & the yoke are bounden togider. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 342 Shame and sorrow on her snout that louses off thy lingals sa lang as they may last 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lingel*, a little tongue or thong 1790 A. WILSON *To E. Picken* Poet Wks. (1846) 107 This half a year yer funny tales, Ower mosses, mountains, seas and dales, I've carried i' my lingle 1801 BEATTIE *Parings* (1873) 4 (E. D. D.) Afore the ingle she knit a lingle to swing the roast. 1832 A. HENDERSON *Prov.* 129 It's short while since the sow bore the lingel 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Lingel*, a small thong of leather for sewing or lacing bands. [syn.] Lingle 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* XXV 188, I had my sword dangling by a lingel or tag at my right wrist 1896 — *Grey Man* XXIX 200, I saw nothing but some discharged pistols lying with broken lingels abroad on the sand.

†3. A flat blade or spoon, a spatula.

1598 FLORIO, *Paletta da spetiale*, a lingell, a spoone, a tenon, a spattle or slice as Apothecaries vse. 1611 COTGR., *Friquette*, a lingell, smalle sklice, little scummer. *Ibid.*, *Palette*, a Lingell, Lenon, Slice, or flat toole wherwith Chirurgians lay salue on plaisters.

Hence **Lingel** *v. trans.*, to fasten with a thong. (Cf. LANGLE *v.*) *Sc.*

1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* XLVI (1880) 293, I never read the ballant aboot the worm lingelt roun' the tree.

†**Lingence.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *lingĕre* to lick: see -ENCE.] A linctus.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Nottinghamsh.* II. (1662) 315 A stick hereof [of liquorice] is commonly the spoon prescribed to Patients, to use in any Lingences or Loaches.

†**Linger,** *sb. Obs.* [f. LINGER *v.*] Delay.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 34 Who but they cowld abyde such hunger and colde, .. besydes the lynger of paye, sycknes and mortalitie?

Linger (liŋgəɹ), *v.* Forms: 4, ? 6 **lenger**, (4 **langer**), 6 **lyngar**, -er, 6- **linger**. [Northern ME. *lenger*, frequentative of LENG *v.*: see -ER[5].]

†1. *intr.* To dwell, abide, stay (in a place). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 604 Per-for he gafe him to be-gin A luuesum land at lenger in. *a* 1300 *Ibid.* 1411 And leuer was [adam] siþen to lenger (*Fairf.* langer) in hell þan langer in þis liue to duell

2. To stay behind, tarry, loiter on one's way; to stay on or hang about in a place beyond the proper or usual time, esp. from reluctance to leave it.

1530 PALSGR. 672/1, I lyngar behynde my companye, I tarye behynde them, *je large* 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 27 Leaste any linger behynde his companie. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 313 A number of the Souldyours .. came home agayne unpayde and lyngered and still hanged vpon the prince 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 54 Then linger not, my Lord, away, take horse. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* LXXXVIII, And, in her songs, sends many a wishfull vow For his returne that seemes to linger late. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 30 June, They had no orders, and lay lingering upon the way. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 254 They pretending they had lost their Way, but more truly lingred, not having us to spur them on 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, In scenes like these she would often linger alone. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 98 He would linger long In lonesome vales, making the wild his home. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 67 Evelyn could have lingered all day in the room. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor* 245 The broken gentleman lingers for hours beside the portraits of the old Count. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 6 94 The White Ship in which he had embarked lingered behind the rest of the royal fleet. 1893 G. E. MATHESON *About Holland* 22 The Dutch trains do perhaps seem to linger somewhat on the way.

b. To proceed at a slow pace; to go lingeringly (*down, past*).

1826 MRS. SHELLEY *Last Man* II. 130 Soon the dim orb passed from over the sun, and lingered down the eastern heaven 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* III. (1892) 54 These men linger listlessly past. 1840 — *Barn. Rudge* XVI, He was never lingering or loitering, but always walking swiftly. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 294 Lingering through one of the aisles.

c. *fig.* (with a prep. as *on, over, round*): To dwell upon, give protracted consideration to, be reluctant to quit (a subject).

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* (1848) I. II. v. § 8. 293 Every one of those broad spaces she would linger over in protracted delight. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. iv. 168, I linger round a subject. 1871 R. ELLIS tr *Catullus* LXIV 117 Yet, for again I come to the former story, beseems not Linger on all done there

3. 'To remain long in languor and pain' (J.); to continue alive, though oppressed by sickness or other distress. (Cf. LINGERING *ppl. a.* b.)

1534 [see LINGERING *vbl. sb.*] 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 78/23 To linger, *languere* 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. ii. 88, I would not haue thee linger in thy paine. 1607 — *Cor.* III. iii. 89 Pent to linger But with a graine a day 1819 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. Biographies II. (1870) 320 He lingered a few days, possessed of his senses, reconciled to his fate. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 251 He lingered as a prisoner of the Inquisition for sixteen years. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Dr. Therne* 6 He lingered for nearly two years.

fig. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 723 When hope, long lingering, at last yields the ghost.

4. To be tardy in doing or beginning anything; to hesitate, delay; to dawdle †Const. *inf.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt* III. 7-10 As they y[t] make hast are pertakers of health, so they that linger are al pertakers of peril 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 16/1 The king . differed the time, and lingered to give any answer 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 58 We haue linger'd about a match betweene An Page, and my cozen Slender. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Pet.* II. 3 Whose iudgement now of a long time lingereth not [Gr. οὐκ ἀργεῖ] 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* II. ii. 17 And if my Eyes have pow'r, He should not sue In vain, nor linger with a long delay 1818 S. ROGERS *Columbus* IV. 50 Oft the stern Catalan Muttered dark threats, and linger'd to obey 1851 GROTE *Greece* VIII. 420 His accuser denounces him as having .. designedly lingered in the business, for the purpose of prolonging the period of remuneration 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIX. IV. 268 By no remonstrance could he prevail on his allies to be early in the field. .. Every one of them lingered, and wondered why the rest were lingering. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. XVIII. 186 Either Malcolm lingered in his preparations, or [etc.].

5. *fig.*, chiefly of immaterial things. a. To remain, to be slow to pass away or disappear; to stay or persist, though tending to wane and dwindle *To linger on*, to continue to linger.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 172 But winter lingering chills the lap of May 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* IV. 189 Nor could the waggon long survive, Which Benjamin had ceased to drive It lingered on,—guide after guide Ambitiously the office tried 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVI. III. 707 It is by no means improbable that this superstition may still linger in a few obscure farm-houses. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. XXII. 483 When the Plague had departed from most parts of London, it often lingered in the Tower 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 110 But he has still a doubt lingering in his mind.

b. To be slow in coming or accruing.

1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 141 Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. Introd. (1880) 9 The wages of men's sins often linger in their payment 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. XX. 593 When the sentence was once passed its execution did not linger.

c. Of actions or conditions: To be protracted (wearisomely or painfully), to drag on. (Cf. LINGERING *ppl. a.*)

[1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 74 One would have lingring Warres, with little cost.] 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. XVII. 8 As the siege of Ithome lingered, the Spartans called on their allies for aid

6. quasi-*trans.* a. with advb. compl. (*forth, on, out*). To draw out, prolong, protract by lingering, tarrying, or dallying. *To linger away*: to waste (time) by lingering

1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw VI* (1562) 137 It shal cause things to haue good successe, and that matters shal not be lingred forth from daye to daye. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 265, I can get no remedy against this Consumption of the purse. Borrowing only lingers, and lingers it out, but the disease is incurable. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* V. x. 9 Let your briefe plagues be mercy, And linger not our sure destructions on. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. iii, I'll not insult on a base, humbled prey By lingering out thy terrors. 1695 DRYDEN *Death Mr. Purcell* 29 Now live secure, and linger out your days. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 36 The first linger away their lives in perpetual drudgery 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 34 (1754) 179 To prevent the scholars from ling'ring away their time, and neglecting their studies. 1849 SCOTT *Diary* 8 Mar. in *Lockhart*, Half measures do but linger out the feud. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Wedding*, We all began to be afraid that a suit which as yet had abated none of its ardours, might at last be lingered on, till passion had time to cool. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 522 His policy, therefore, was for the present to linger out the negotiations. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 130 Ford lingers out his heart-breaks too much.

b. To pass (life) sadly or wearily.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 411 Far from gay cities, and the ways of men, I linger life. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* II. 239 They left him to linger in this manner, unattended, the remains of his wretched life.

†7. *trans.* To cause to linger; to prolong, protract, draw out (the time, a business, etc.); also, to delay, put off, defer. *Obs.*

1543 GRAFTON *Cont. Harding* 18 Edwarde..thoughte he wold not lynger his busines. 1556 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* A iij b, I forbare and lingered the time to see if any [etc.] 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 307 The Bread, that our Lord gaue to his Disciples, he lingred it not [tr. L. *non distulit*], nor had it to be kept vntill the morning *a* 1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* II. 7 That wee by no occasion should linger ye amendment of our liues vntill age. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 215 Wherefore I advise all men not to linger the time long in eating and drinking superfluously. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 231 He goes into Mauritania . vnlesse his abode be lingred heere by some accident. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 59 To linger and detract the war. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. II. § 3. 175 The Leigers could not be perswaded to linger the time and stay their aduantage. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 301 Secure ones may linger their repentance till it be too late. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* IV. iv, To linger Pain, which I strive to cure, were to be cruel.

†b. To keep waiting, put off (a person). Also with *off*. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Let. to Marg. Roper* Wks. 1429/1 They were not lingered nor made to daunce any long attendance..as sutours were sometime wont to be. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 101 Then Henry spedely prepared him selfe because he would lynger his frendes no lenger. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 35 Least the parties should be long lingered with vaine hope of an endlesse end 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Justine* XXI. 80 Hee sollicited the Affricks and the King of Mauritane for supply, being lingred off with delayes.

8. *intr.* To have a longing or craving, to hanker. Const *after*; also (rarely) with infinitive.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 11 They [*sc.* tups] will beginne to linger after ewes and decline *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 54 Such as fell into discontent, and lingered after their former condition in England 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. XXVII. (1739) 120 The Cardinal finding the King's mind to linger after another Bedfellow. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 14 More remarkable it seems that they should extoll and linger after the Cucumbers and Leeks, Onions and Garlick in Ægypt. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) I. 255 Thou lingerest with Impatience to exercise thy talking Faculty. 1893 *Surrey Words* (E. D. S.) s. v., Being used to hay makes them linger more after it.

Lingerer (liŋgəɹəɹ). [f. LINGER *v.* + -ER[1].] One who, or that which, lingers, tarries, etc.; †a dawdler, idler, †one who hankers (*after*).

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim* 610/2 As oft as we play the lingerers, & cold starueliinges. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 3 Our late leaners and lingerers after such a kinde of sect. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 131 P 1 The mighty body of lingerers, persons who waste away In gentle inactivity the day. 1740 J. LOVE *Cricket* (1770) L 53 O Flee, you Ling'rer, Flee! 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* VIII, 'But you, ye lingerers', he added, looking to a knot of beeches which still bore their withered leaves [etc.]. 1891 SMILES *J. Murray* I. i. 11 The book was a lingerer on his shelves and did not sell. 1892 STEVENSON *Wrecker* VII. 122 A waterside prowler, a lingerer on wharves.

‖ **Lingerie** (læ̃ʒɹi). [Fr., 'the making or selling of linnen cloth, also, linnen, linnen stuffe, things made of linnen' (Cotgr.), f. *linge* linen.] Linen articles collectively; all the articles of linen, lace, etc. in a woman's wardrobe or *trousseau*.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xvii/2 It is expected that lingerie will be this season in very great request, both in morning and half-dress. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Nov. 516/1 A happy bride supplied with 'a handsome lingerie'. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 3/2 The ribbons of the lingerie are sky-blue.

Lingering (liŋgəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the vb. LINGER. Also *rarely* in *pl.*, last remaining traces (of something).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16992 And quils þou lues here wit vs þi lengring sal be care *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 6686 (Fairf.) Þe smyter sal quite his leching and make amendis for his lyngering 1534 MORE *Comf. agst Trib.* II. Wks. 1172/1, I know my lingering not likely to last longe, but out wil my snuffe sodainly some daye within a while. 1570 SIR T. WILSON *Demosthenes* 45 Lingering is noysome when necessity requires haste. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 Now, quod he, no lingring, let vs hence. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 702 1822 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 80, I am still troubled with lameness and inflammation in the ankles, the lingerings of my tedious malady. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard* 267 After a lingering, The little innocent soul flitted away. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 625 A delay of three years is a striking illustration of..the lingering of all college work.

†b. Hankering (*after*). *Obs.*

1608 Hieron *Wks* I. 732/1 Remoue from him..all worldly desires, all lingring after the deceiuing sweetnes of these earthly things. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 89 Gods judgements . crossing their lingring after Caanan.

Li·ngering, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That lingers, delays, loiters, moves slowly, etc.; remaining behind, slow to depart or disappear.

a 1547 Surrey in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb) 31 Of lingring doutes such hope is sprong pardie. 1561 Sackville & Norton *Ferrex & Porrex* I. ii. 194 The lyngering yeres That draw not forth his ende with faster course. 1594 *Warres Cyrus* 289 We'll starue them with a lingring siege. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrowes* I § 63. 105 Whether sudden or lingring iudgements. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* VIII. 100 Restore, my Charms, My lingring Daphnis to my longing Arms. 1750 Gray *Elegy* 88 Nor cast one longing ling'ring Look behind. 1849 J Cumming *Ruth* vi 95 Even in the worst and most depraved of mankind, there is a lingering sense of gratitude. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 203 The lingering remains of volcanic activity.

b. *esp.* of disease, suffering, or death: Slow, painfully protracted. † Of poisons: Characterized by slow or tardy action. *Obs.*

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen VI*, III. ii 247 They will torture him with grieuous lingring death. 1612 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 320. 1621 — *Cymb.* I. v. 34 Strange ling'ring poysons. 1623 Webster *Duchess Malfi* v. ii, 'Tis a secret That (like a lingring poyson) may chance lie Spread in thy vaines, and kill thee seauen yeare hence. 1687 F. Little *Mon. Chr. Munif.* (1871) 67 His lingering disease increasing, and death approaching. 1653 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 289 He yet is extreame weake, and I feare his sicknes will proue lingering, but I hope not in any daunger of his life. 1671 Milton *Samson* 618. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 81 We see him die with lingering torments. 1677 Barrow *Serm Passion* 14 And that no stupifying, no transient pain, but one both very acute and lingring. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No 363 P 13 Lingring and Incurable Distempers. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV 22 He retired..to Richmond, where he died of a lingering illness. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 511 He put the widow of Sévajî to a painful and lingering death. 1885 Gilbert *Mikado* II Orig Plays Ser. III (1895) 208 Punishment! Yes. Something lingering, with boiling oil in it, I fancy. 1887 *Kent Gloss* s. v., He's in a poor lingering way

Lingeringly (li ŋgəriŋli), *adv.* [-ly 2.] In a lingering manner.

1589 Rider *Bibl. Scholast.* 873 Lingeringly, *tarde*. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* v. 38 Not so long, so lingringly, as this macerating, massacring, murthering Famine. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth *Poems* Wks. (1711) 24/1 As the flow'r which lingringly doth fade 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 73 Barke bound disease makes trees liue lingringly and poorely. *a* 1687 Cotton *On Tobacco* 72 Poems (1689) 517 Coughs, Astmas, Apoplexies, Fevers, Rhume, All that kill dead; or lingeringly consume. 1827 Moore *Epicur* xvi. (1839) 167 Her hand parted lingeringly from mine. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) I 270 Even the best of them look lingeringly and longingly back to Europe and her legends. 1871 Rossetti *Poems, Last Confession* 244 Her voice was swift, yet ever the last words Fell lingeringly. 1878 Symonds *Sonnets M. Angelo* lxxiv, Death ..Who to sad souls alone comes lingeringly.

[Lingerly, *adv.*, given in Dicts., appears to be a misprint in the later edd. of C. Bronte's *Jane Eyre* iii; ed. 1 (1847) has *lingeringly*.]

†**Li·nget** 1. *Sc. Obs.* In full **linget-seed**. Also 6 **lingeat**, 8 **linjet**. [An unexplained var. of *linnet*, earlier form of Lint *sb.*] The seed of 'lint' or flax, linseed. *Oly(e lingeat* linseed oil.

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* VIII (*Preach Swallow*) XVIII, Se ye yon churle,..Fast sawand hemp and gude linget seid? *Ibid* XXVI, Yone lint heirefter will do gude; For linget is to lytill birdis fude. 1477 *Extracts Aberd. Reg* (1844) I 408 Thre peckis of lynget, and thre pekkis of hemp sede. 1502 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* II 25 Item, for iij pointis olye lingeat xiijs. 1505–6 *Ibid.* III. 184 Item, for ane quart oly lingeat viijs. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 152 Linget seed 1655 in *Rec. Convent. Roy Burghs* (1878) III. 420 Repairing thither with ane bagg of linget. 1794 *Piperef Peebles* 6 (E. D. D.) An' nane but hamit linjet sawn,—Fan lint was beaten wi' the mill

†**Linget** 2. *Obs rare*—°. Also 6 **lingette**. [Of obscure origin: Halliwell gives *linget* as a Somerset var. of *linnet*, but cites no authority.] Some small bird; perh. = *ling-bird* (see Ling *sb.*2 b).

1552 Elyot *Dict.*, *Atricapilla*, a byrde with blacke fethers on the crowne of his head, muche like our linget [1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, Like a lingette or titlynge]. 1611 Cotgr., *Fauvette*, a yellowish bird somewhat lesse then the Nightingale, whereunto she resembles both in singing and shape; some call her, a Linget. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Linger* or *Linget*, a kind of Bird

Linget, obs. form of Lingot.

†**Lingible**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad L. type **lingibil-is*, f. *lingĕre* to lick.] Meant to be licked.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 315 Others are lingible, as lohochs, syrups, and sublinguale troches.

Lingism (li·ŋiz'm). [f. *Ling*, the name of a Swedish physician + -ism.] 'Ling's mode of treating disease by the use of gymnastics and appropriate movements' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); kinesitherapy.

1879 in Webster Suppl.

Lingle: see Lingel.

Ling-long, *a.* ? reduplication of *long*.

a 1810 Surtees *Barthram's Dirge* iii, She tore her ling long yellow hair, And knelt at Barthram's side.

Lingo 1 (li·ŋgo). Also 8–9 linguo. [? corrupt form of Lingua (*franca*): see Lingua 2, 2 b, and cf. Pg. *lingoa*.] A contemptuous designation for: Foreign speech or language; language which is strange or unintelligible to the person who so designates it; language peculiar to some special subject, or employed (whether properly or affectedly) by some particular class of persons.

1660 *New Haven Col. Rec.* (1858) II. 337 To wch the plant [= plaintiff] answered, that he was not acquainted with Dutch lingo. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* IV iv, Well, Well, I shall understand your Lingo one of these days, Cozen; in the mean while I must answer in plain English 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. 193 They are Sesquipedalia Verba of which their [*sc.* the American Indians'] Linguo is composed. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VI. ii, I have often warned you not to talk the court gibberish to me. I tell you, I don't understand the lingo 1758 J. Chubbe *Misc. Tracts* (1770) I. 84 When men speak French, or any Outlandish Linguo. 1778 Sheridan *Camp* II. ii, You may swear he is a foreigner by his lingo. 1818 *Blackw Mag.* III. 407 The linguo of the Virtuoso clan. 1861 Geo. Eliot in Cross *Life* (1885) II. 312 The good man began to pray in a borrowed, washy lingo. 1864 Kingsley *Let. to his Wife* in *Life* (1879) II. 168 The Basques speak a lingo utterly different from all European languages. 1866 Lowell *Biglow P.* Introd. Poems 1890 II. 165, I should be half inclined to name the Yankee a lingo rather than a dialect. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 470 They come with their barbarous lingo to flatter us. 1875 E. C. Stedman *Victorian Poets* 187 To use the lingo of the phrenologists, his locality is better than his individuality

Lingo 2. *Weaving.* Also 8 **lingoe**. [? variant of Lingot] (See quots.)

1731 Mortimer in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 106 Every Thread of the Warp goes through a small Brass Ring called a Male, or through a Loop in the Leish, and hath a small long Weight or Lingoe hung below, to counter-balance the Packthreads. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 49 1831 G. R Porter *Silk Manuf.* 254 The cords whereby the leaden weights, which are called lingos, are attached to the harness. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Lingo*, a long, thin weight of wire used in Jacquard looms.

‖ **Lingo** 3, **lingoa.** [Moluccan *lenggoa*, dial. var. of Malay لیڠوا *lĭgūh* (Le Clercq *Ternate Vocab* 1890). The word appears as *linggoa-boom* (Du. *boom* = tree) in Valentyn *Oost-Indien* (1726) III. I. 215] A large leguminous tree, *Pterocarpus indicus*, or its wood (native in the East Indies), also called *Burmese rosewood*, *Amboyna wood*, *Kyabuka*, etc.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg*, *Misc. Tracts* 74 *note*, Of the Lingoa-wood Valentyn describes three sorts, the red, the white, and the stone-hard lingoa. 1808 tr *Stavorinus* in Pinkerton *Voy & Trav.* XI. 254 The wood which is called Amboyna wood, or properly Lingoa Wood 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Lingo*.

Lingot (li·ŋgŏt). ? *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 *pl.* **lingattis**, 7 (**lignot**), **lingat(e**, **linget**, (8 **lignate**), 6– **lingot**. [a. F. *lingot*: see Ingot.]

1. A mould in which metal is cast; = Ingot 1.

1540 *Ld Treas Acc Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I 307* With other gold wark, to be meltit in ane grete lingot. 1686 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed 2) 36 Lingots are Iron molds [etc.]. 1688 [see Ingot 1].

2. A mass of metal shaped like the mould in which it has been cast; = Ingot 2.

1488 *Ld Treas. Acc. Scot* I 84 Twa lingattis of gold. 1584 Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* v. (1608) 77 Golden lingots. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 179 Among the Lacedemonians iron lingets quenched with vinegar that they may serve to no other use [have been used for money]. 1653 H Cogan tr *Pinto's Trav* XIV. (1663) 42 Lingots of silver. 1670 Ld Fountainhall in M. P. Brown *Suppl Decis.* (1826) II 477 Some lignates of copper. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* i. 13 They paid Sums in France by Lingat as well as in coin 1776 Swinburne *Trav. Spain* xliv (1779) 409 The port of Cadiz, where the lingots of America are landed. 1801 Hel. M. Williams *Sk. Fr Rep.* I xviii. 226 The vandalic fury that . melted into lingots the most exquisite pieces of bronze. 1841 C. Mackay *Mem. Pop. Delusions* III. 187 The Baron showed me a lingot of gold made out of pewter.

transf. and *fig.* 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur Leigh* VII. 1124 The house's front Was cased with lingots of ripe Indian corn. 1868 Browning *King & Bk.* I. 459 Thence bit by bit I dug The lingot truth, that memorable day.

Lingster, variant of Linguister.

Lingthorn. A local name for the star-fish, *Luidia fragilissima* (see quot. 1841).

1841 E. Forbes *Hist. Brit. Starfishes* 139 The five-armed form is there [at Scarborough] called Lingthorn by the fishermen, and is taken in deep water: but is very rare. 1843 Embleton in *Proc. Berw Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 50.

Li·ngtow. *Sc. Obs.* [? f. Sc. *ling*, Line *sb.*2 + Tow.] A rope used by smugglers. Also *Comb.* **Lingtow-men**, smugglers.

1857 J. Paterson *Mem J. Train* 185 The carriers from the coast to the interior were called lingtowmen, from the coil of ropes or lingtows which they generally wore like a soldier's shoulder-belt, when not employed slinging or carrying their goods. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* i 14 Wondering how long it would be till my father let me have a horse from the stable and a lingtow over my shoulder to go out to the Free Trade among the Manxmen.

‖ **Lingua** (li·ŋgwă). [L., = tongue; in sense 2 prob. chiefly from It.]

1 The tongue or a tongue-like organ; *spec.* in *Ent.* (*a*) the ligula, or the central well-developed portion of it; (*b*) a tongue-like prolongation of the hypopharynx; (*c*) 'the tubular proboscis of Lepidoptera' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 358 *Lingua* (the Tongue), the organ situated within the *Labium* or emerging from it, by which insects in many cases collect their food and pass it down to the *Pharynx*. *Ibid.* 359 According to circumstances it might perhaps be denominated *Lingua* or *Ligula*. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 410 The anterior surface of the lingua and hypopharynx is beset with fine hairs. 1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 246 In the Hymenoptera..A process, the tongue (lingua), is developed on the surface of the labium turned towards the mouth, and this has two lateral appendages, or secondary tongues (paraglossæ) at its base. 1880 Pascoe *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 280 *Lingua*, . is sometimes applied to a part of the sucking-apparatus of insects, and to the 'inner integument' of the labrum in some Orthoptera, &c.

b. = Lingo 2.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 230/2 The linguas are the long pieces of round or square lead, tied to the end of each thread of the long-harness to keep them tight.

2. A language or 'lingo'.

1675 J. Smith *Chr Relig. Appeal* I. 43 In translating out of, and into those Lingua's they had at their Fingers ends. 1678 *Geneva Ball.* ii. in W. W. Wilkins *Pol Ballads* (1860) I. 203 Was ever such a Beuk-learn'd Clerk That speaks all linguas of the Ark? 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 100 We teach them their Lingua, to Crave and to Cant. *a* 1734 North *Exam* I. ii. § 90 If they could not (in the Lingua of our East Angles) have t'one, they would have none of t'other. 1857 R. Tomes *Amer. in Japan* viii. 179 Many of the women speak a little of the lingua called Chinese English, or, in the cant phrase, *pigeon*.

b. **Lingua franca** [It., = 'Frankish tongue']: a mixed language or jargon used in the Levant, consisting largely of Italian words deprived of their inflexions. Also *transf.* any mixed jargon formed as a medium of intercourse between people speaking different languages.

1678 Dryden *Limberham* I. i, 'Tis a kind of *Lingua Franca*, as I have heard the Merchants call it; a certain compound Language, made up of all Tongues, that passes through the Levant. 1737 [S Berington] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 28 That mixed Language called *Lingua Franca*, so necessary in Eastern Countries' It is made up of Italian, Turkish, Persian, and Arabian. 1787 Beckford *Italy* (1834) II. 224 Addressing himself to me .. in a most fluent lingua-franca, half Italian and half Portuguese. 1836 Marryat *Midsh Easy* xiii, One of the men could speak a little Lingua Franca. 1872 Beames *Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.* I. 121 That. all-expressive Urdu speech, which is even now the *lingua franca* of most parts of India. 1877 F. Burnaby *Through Asia Minor* I vi. 64 'What do you want?'—he asked in *lingua franca*, that undefined mixture of Italian, French, Greek, and Spanish, which is spoken throughout the Mediterranean.

fig 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser I. 170 What concern have we with the shades of dialect in Homer or Theocritus, provided they speak the spiritual *lingua franca* that abolishes all alienage of race?

†**Lingua·cious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f L. *linguāci-*, *linguax* loquacious (f. *lingua* tongue) + -ous.]

1. Talkative, loquacious.

1652 Biggs *New Disp.* P 80 We desire the linguacious Chymistry of these heads to tell us. 1727 in Bailey vol. II.

2. Linguistic. (A bad use.)

1814 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 499 The author appears .. after having completed two volumes of selections from the antient writers, to have .. acquired a respectable knowledge of their linguacious peculiarities.

Hence † **Lingua·ciousness.**

1727 in Bailey vol. II.

†**Linguacity.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *linguāci-* (see prec) + -ty; L. type **linguācitātem*.] Loquacity.

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Linguacity*,.. talkativeness, verbosity. 1721 in Bailey.

Linguadental: see Linguo-.

Lingual (li·ŋgwăl), *a* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *linguāl-is*, f. *lingua* tongue. Cf. F. *lingual*]

A. *adj.*

†1. Tongue-shaped (see quot.). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 308 The ix. cauterie is clepid linguale [L. *cauterium linguale*] *Ibid.* 309 Superfluite of fleisch þat is vpon a mannes browis, þou schalt do awei wiþ a cauterie þat is clepid lingual, schape as it were a tunge of a brid.

2. Chiefly *Anat.* and *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the tongue, or to any tongue-like part (see Lingua 1).

Lingual artery, a branch of the external carotid, supplying the tongue. *Lingual bone*, the hyoid bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). *Lingual nerve*, a tactile and sensory nerve (a branch of the inferior maxillary division of the fifth cranial pair), supplying the tongue. *Lingual ribbon*, in molluscs, = Odontophore. *Lingual teeth*, the chitinous band of teeth which is borne upon the odontophore.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 143 There are men somewhere who have really a double Tongue, with which they better perform the lingual offices then we do with one 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 426 The labial palpi .. might with equal propriety be denominated lingual palpi. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 287 The constrictor medius is covered, in its outer surface, by the hyo-glossus and lingual artery externally. 1848 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* 379 The branch of this proceeding to the tongue, is known as the lingual nerve. 1851–6 Woodward *Mollusca* iv. 28 The lingual ribbon of the limpet is longer than the whole animal. 1858 Owen in Murchison *Siluria* App. (1859) 562 Lingual teeth of gasteropods. 1860 J. G. Jeffreys *Brit. Conchol.* I. 289 The tongue or lingual plate of Cochlicopa. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 65 The lingual cartilage is large in all cyclostomes. 1880 R. Rimmer *Land & Freshwater Shells* 23 Central lingual tooth minute. 1888 Tryon *Conchol.* I. 94 At the lower posterior end is situated the lingual sheath, enclosing the odontophore.

3. *Phonetics.* Of sounds: Formed by the tongue.

As a term of phonetic classification, the word has been very variously applied: e.g. by Wilkins to most of the vowels, and to all the consonants exc. the labials and gutturals; some have appropriated it to the 'divided' sounds, *l* and *r*. In present use, it hardly survives exc. as

a synonym for CEREBRAL (e.g. in Whitney's *Sanskrit Grammar*, 1879).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv. § 2. 374 Then u, o, ŭ, should be first, as being Labial, and a, a, e, ι, next, as Lingual, or Linguapalatal, and y last, as being Guttural. 1773 W. KENRICK *Dict.*, *Rhet. Gram.* § 2. 3 He would be at no loss to perceive, that the guttural and nasal modes of enunciation are less pleasant than the labial and lingual. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1861) 167 Not a lisp, certainly, but the least possible imperfection in articulating some of the lingual sounds.

4. a. Pertaining to the tongue as the organ of speech. **b.** Pertaining to language or languages.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 456, I was advised to take a country lodging for the benefit of the air; but as a lingual noise is not the only one I dislike, I was for ever changing my situation. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. v. 1311 If others yet no language knew, Then, tell me, whence their lingual talent grew. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 415 He [a tongueless boy] underwent a strict examination as to..the lingual powers he still possessed. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. ii, One great difference between our two kinds of civil war; between the modern lingual or Parliamentary-logical kind, and the ancient or manual kind in the steel battle-field. 1855 J. WILSON in Mitchell *Mem. R. Nesbit* (1858) 396 His lingual studies in India were almost altogether confined to the Marathi and to the elements of Sanskrit. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 79 Your talk is not a mere exhibition of lingual dexterity; it means something. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 928 The lingual ingenuities of logic.

B. *sb.* **1.** A lingual sound (see A. 3).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv. § 2. 374 In conformity with the common Alphabets, I begin [in enumerating the vowels] with the Linguals. *a* 1709 W. BAXTER *Let.* in *Gloss. Rom. Antiq.* (1731) 409 The second Sort I call Linguals, which are proper to Mankind, and borrowed by Imitation from animal and other Sounds. 1817 DUPONCEAU in *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1818) I. 261 Four linguals, *shim*, *shal*, *sed*, and *sin*. 1871 W. A. HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. System* 36 The linguals and labials among letters are particularly troublesome.

2. *Anat.* The lingual nerve (see A. 2).

1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* III. i. 345 Here the sensory lingual was evidently the means of causing motor effects.

Lingua·lity. [f. LINGUAL *a.* + -ITY.] The quality of being lingual. (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1893.)

Lingualize (li·ŋgwăləiz), *v.* [f. LINGUAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make lingual.

1875 F. HALL in *Nation* XX. 116/2 The letters *d*, *n*, and *t*, where lingual, were, we surmise, first dentalized, so as to conform to their character everywhere on the Continent, and these letters on reaching England, where there are no vernacular dentals, were, in turn, lingualized. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 59 The final *r* or *n* of a preposition or other like prefix ordinarily lingualizes the initial *s* of the root to which it is prefixed.

Lingually (li·ŋgwăli), *adv.* [f. LINGUAL *a.* + -LY [2].] In a lingual manner; as regards language. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Linguapalatal: see LINGUO-.

† **Lingued**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. L. *lingua* tongue + -ED [2].] Tongued. Only in Comb. *honey-lingued*.

1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World Tost at Tennis* C 4 b, Hony-lingued Polihymnia.

Linguet, variant of LANGUET.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xix. 166 The body or linguet [*sc.* 'a tongue, or labell of flannen'] by which the water ascendeth, being a dry one. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Linguet*, a tongue; as in some organ-pipes. A languet. *Ibid.*, *Linguet*, the piece of a sword-hilt which turns down over the mouth-piece of a scabbard.

Linguiform (li·ŋgwifǭɹm), *a. Bot.*, *Anat.* and *Zool.* Also less correctly **lingua-**, **linguæ-**. [ad. L. type **linguiform-is*, f. LINGUA; see -FORM.] Shaped like the tongue.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Linguiform leaf*, a linear leaf in shape of a tongue, which is obtuse, fleshy, depressed, convex on the under side, and usually cartilaginous at the edge. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 186 *Linguiform*, *Tongue-shaped*. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 424 When you look within the mouth, you will find a linguiform organ, which evidently acts the part of a tongue, and therefore ought to have the name. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 703/1 The foot, which is shaped like a tongue, is named linguiform, as in the *Solen strigilatus*. 1848 CRAIG, *Linguaform*. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 304 Veneridæ: . foot linguiform. 1862 COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms*, *Linguæform*. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 13 Mar. 641 In some instances the gall-bladder projects beyond the apex of the linguiform projection.

Lingui·potence. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *lingua* tongue + *potentia* power. Cf. *armipotence*.] ? Mastery with the tongue, or of languages.

1820 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 108 The New Testament contains not the least proof of the *linguipotence* of the Apostles, but the clearest proof of the contrary.

Linguished: see LINGUIST *ppl. a.*

Linguism (li·ŋgwiz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *lingua* tongue + -ISM.] Conversance with, or predilection for, (foreign) languages.

1819 MOORE *Mem.* 4 Mar. (1853) II. 274 The faults of Mr. Fox's writing may perhaps be traced to his linguism, and some of the purest writers of English have been those that knew but little of other languages.

Linguist (li·ŋgwist). [f. L. *lingua* tongue, language + -IST. Cf. F. *linguiste* (from 17th c.).]

1. One who is skilled in the use of languages; one who is master of other tongues besides his own. (Often with adj. indicating the degree or extent of the person's skill.)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 57 Seeing you are beautifide With goodly shape; and by your owne report A Linguist. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Answ. Lett. **3 b, Be thou Iohn, the many-tongued Linguist, like Andrewes, or the curious Intelligencer, like Bodley. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 31 Vnleste a manne be a good saxoniste, frenche, and Italyane linguiste. 1602 BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 39 A generall Linguist and partycular so in insight in the Ierish tungue. 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* I. i, I study languages. Who doost thinke to be the best linguist of our age? 1673 HICKERINGILL *Gregory Father Greybeard* 256 Clean Latin style .. pencill'd whether by himself or any other linguist. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 89. 467/1 The Golden Bull .. requires Emperours to be Good Linguists to confer themselves with Embassadours. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 1 The great Linguist, John Minsheu. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 276 He was a linguist, a mathematician, and a poet. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* (1862) 24 And here I must protest .. against the supposition that the student of language must necessarily be a great linguist. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* III. 81 He is a wonderful linguist, speaking not only Hebrew and Greek, but most of the Arabian dialects.

transf. 1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 47 Each Sylvan sound I truly understood, Become a perfect Linguist of the Wood.

¶ **b.** One who speaks a (specified) language.

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* xiii. Tracts (1769) 371 All the names of artificial things brought into use, since the empire of these linguists ceased, are expressed in the language of their conquerors.

† **2.** A student of language; a philologist. *Obs.*

1641 WILKINS *Mercury* iii. (1707) 12 Many of the other [words] .. are of such secret Sense, as I think no Linguist can discover. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 3 Here linguists and philologists may find that which is to be found no where else. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 1. 320 A Light in which Grammarians and Linguists alone consider Words. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 171 And what will be curious to the linguist, here are the Iliad and Odyssey, the very books from which Pope made his translation.

† **3.** An interpreter. *Obs.* (Cf. LINGUISTER.)

'Formerly much used in the East. It long survived in China, and is there perhaps not yet obsolete' (Yule).

1711 C. LOCKYER *Trade India* 104 Get it translated without your Linguists Knowledge. 1742 C. MIDDLETON in A. Dobbs *Hudson's Bay* (1744) 192 The Southern Indian, who was Linguist for the Northern ones, returned with the Boat. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 300 This Evening came . a Chinese Interpreter or Linguist. 1780 *Ann. Reg.* 204 The persons who acted as linguist, surgeon, and surgeon's mate. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 251 Marina made herself so far mistress of the Castilian as to supersede the necessity of any other linguist. 1882 '*Fan Kwae' at Canton* 50 Other Chinese were closely allied to the foreign community as 'Linguists'.. They were appointed by the Hoppo to act as interpreters.

† **4.** One who uses his tongue freely or knows how to talk; a master of language. *Obs.*

1588 T. HARRIOTT *Virginia* (Cent.), Artamockes, the linguist, a bird that imitateth and useth the sounds and tones of almost all the birds in the countrie. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 43 All linguists [*marg.* Pies, parrats, stares, &c.] eke that beg what hart would craue Selling your tongues for euery trifle seene As almonds, nuttes [etc.]. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* v. i, Ile dispute with him. Hee's a rare linguist. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 374 Richard Martin was a plausible Linguist, and eminent for Speeches spoken in Parliaments.

† **Li·nguist, li·nguished,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [app. evolved from a misunderstanding of prec. (perh. in the phrase 'the best linguist'), the ending being taken for that of a pa. pple.] Skilled in languages, 'languaged'.

1607 BRETON *Murmurer* (Grosart) 7/1 So profoundly read in the rules of the best learning, and so well Linguist in the most necessary Languages. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Elegy Prince Henry* Wks. II. 336/1 Mean time she [my Muse] 'mongst the linguish'd Poets throngs, Although she want the helpe of Forraigne tongs. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 499 They are delicately linguishd, the most part of them, being brought vp in France or Italy.

Linguister (li·ŋgwistəɹ). Now only *U.S.* Also 7 **linkister**, 8 **languister**, 9 **lingster**, **linkster**. [f. prec. + -ER [1].]

1. An interpreter; = LINGUIST 3.

a 1649 W[illegible] *New Eng.* (1826) II. 237 He, being linkister ([illegible] he could speak the language). 1713 in G. Sheld[illegible] *Deerfield (Mass.)* (1895) I. 350, I Jmployed my Indi[illegible]ster to talk to her. 1760 *Let. to Gov. Fort St.* [illegible] A. Dalrymple *Orient. Repert.* (1793) I. 396, I was [illegible]ther concerned, than as a Linguister for the King's Officer who commanded the Party. 1840 J. F. COOPER *Pathfinder* xiii, On the Atlantic..where a seafaring-man has occasion sometimes to converse with a pilot or a linguister in that language [French]. 1885 H. M. STANLEY *Congo* I. 123 Massalla, the lingster of Chinsalla village. 1889 F. R. GOULDING *Marooner's Isl.* (1890) 65 Linkster is a word in common use in many parts [of Georgia and Florida], being a corruption of linguister, and means interpreter.

¶ **2.** *nonce-use.* A linguist, philologist.

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 265 He who writes to be read, does not write for linguisters.

Linguistic (liŋgwi·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. LINGUIST + -IC. Cf. F. *linguistique*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the knowledge or study of languages. Also used for: Of or pertaining to language or languages; = LINGUAL 4 b.

The latter use is hardly justifiable etymologically; it has arisen because *lingual* suggests irrelevant associations.

1856 C. J. ELLICOTT in *Cambr. Ess.* 187 Orthographies .. and .. the veriest *minutiæ* of linguistic differences. 1858 J. M. MITCHELL *Mem. R. Nesbit* i. 12 His linguistic talent was logical as much as philological. 1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* i. (1862) 2 The most striking improvement in linguistic study may be dated from the discovery .. of the Sanskrit. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 31 In a linguistic point of view the peoples were one.

B. *sb.* [-ICS.] The science of languages; philology.

a. *sing.* (Cf. F. *linguistique*, G. *linguistik*.) *rare.*

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1840) I. p. cxiv, We may call the science of languages linguistic, as it is called by the best German writers. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 334 Mr. Hooper is always weak in his linguistic.

b. *pl.*

1855 in OGILVIE, Suppl. *a* 1858 S. W. SINGER (Worc.), A work containing a complete chronological account of English lexicography and lexicographers would be a most acceptable addition to linguistics and literary history. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 191 A fundamental principle in linguistics. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 112 The extreme interest which I take in philology and linguistics.

Linguistical (liŋgwi·stikăl), *a.* [f. LINGUISTIC + -AL.] = LINGUISTIC *a.*

1823 T. G. WAINEWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 311 To .. garnish one's paragraphs with . outlandish sprigs, not personally plucked from the linguistical trees. 1845 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* II. iii. 85 A remarkable linguistical talent. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2308 In this dictionary he does not pretend to give a linguistical explanation of the words occurring in the N. T.

Lingui·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In regard or relation to language or linguistics.

1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* xxii. 473 It is also linguistically important because [etc.]. 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxv. 267 The similarity of customs . among races linguistically related to each other. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 130 Gawain Douglas, whose translation of the Æneid is linguistically valuable.

Linguistician (liŋgwisti·ʃən). *rare* [−1]. [See -ICIAN.] One who is versed in linguistics.

1897 *Classical Rev.* 94 The earliest linguisticians regarded *vi* in the words for twenty as a by-form of *dvi*.

Linguistics: see LINGUISTIC B b.

Linguistry (li·ŋgwistri). *rare.* [f. LINGUIST + -RY.] Study of language.

1794 T. PAINE *Age of Reason* I. 33 But the apology that is now made for continuing to teach the dead languages, could not be the cause at first of cutting down learning to the narrow and humble sphere of linguistry. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 246 To bring down their estimate of my linguistry, I gave them a literal translation of that proverb which defines comparisons as odious.

‖ **Lingula** (li·ŋgiŭlă). Pl. **lingulæ** (-lī). [L., dim. of *lingua* tongue. Cf. LIGULA.]

1. A little tongue or tongue-like part.

Now only *spec.* in *Anat.*, short for various mod.L. names of structures, as *l. fistulæ* (the epiglottis), *l. cerebelli*, etc.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xvi. (1679) 74 They..make the Incision with a Chisel in the Body very neatly, in which they stick a Leaf of the Tree, as a lingula to direct it into the appendent Vessel. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life of Guilford* (1742) 298 The ingenious Mr. Hook put this Scheme of Musick into Clockwork, and made Wheels, with small *Lingulæ* in the Manner of Cogs. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. A genus of bivalve molluscs, including many fossil species; any shell of the genus.

Lingula flags, micaceous flagstones and slates of N. Wales, containing the lingula in large quantities.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 313/2 *Lingula* has been found in a fossil state in the inferior oolite of Yorkshire. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 240 Observations on the living Lingula are much wanted. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* iii. 39 The Lingulæ, from the abundance of which some of the Primordial beds have received in England and Wales the name of Lingula flags.

Lingular (li·ŋgiŭlăɹ), *a. Anat.* [f. prec. + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a lingula.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lingularis*, of or belonging to a little tongue: lingular. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 126 In the child at birth the lingular folia are rounded and distinct.

Lingulate (li·ŋgiŭlĕ^i^t), *a.* [ad. L. *lingulāt-us*: see LINGULA and -ATE.] Tongue-shaped.

1849 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 7. 361 Antennæ with the third joint parallelogrammic, with its tip rounded (lingulate). 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Lingulate*, tongue shaped. 1881 *Nature* 4 Aug. 308 In three years . I found exactly one hundred implements, mostly lingulate examples (a few ovate).

So **Li·ngulated**, in the same sense.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 244/2 [Botany.] Lingulated, tongue shaped.

Linguo, obs. form of LINGO.

Linguo-, † **lingua-**, used as combining form of L. *lingua* (the correct form would be *lingui-*) in **Linguo-**, † **linguade·ntal** *a.*, of or formed by tongue and teeth; also *sb.*, a sound so formed. (Cf. DENTILINGUAL.) **Linguo-**, † **linguapa·latal** *a.*, formed by the tongue and palate; also *sb.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv. § 2. 374 M must be the first, as being Labial; N next, as being Dental; and then NG, as being Lingua-palatal. 1669 W. HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 71 T and D. are Gingival; Th. and Dh. are Lingua-dental. *Ibid.* 138 The Labiodentals *f*, *v*, which as also the Linguadentals *th*, *dh*, he will soon learn by the method before directed. 1817 DUPONCEAU in *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1818) I. 262 Three linguo-palatals, *lamed*, *ro*, *nim*. *Ibid.*, Four linguo-dentals, as *delta*, *tar*, *thick*, *thence*. 1828 WEBSTER, *Linguadental*, an articulation formed by the tongue and teeth.

† **Linguo·sity.** *Obs.* [−0] [ad. L. *linguōsitāt-em*, f. *linguōs-us* talkative (f. *lingua* tongue): see -ITY.] Talkativeness. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

†Lingwort. *Obs.* [? f. LING *sb.*² + WORT; perh. named from the appearance of the root.] White Hellebore (*Veratrum album*).

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Lyngwort, *Elleborum album*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxiv. 347 This kind of Hellebor is called in English White Hellebor, Neseworte, and Lingwort. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 401 Mingle them together with Ling-wort and Pepper. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* x. 68 The Hearbs are as followeth. The Nettle,.. Lingwort, Onions, Scammony [etc.]

Lingy (li·ŋi), *a.*¹ [f. LING *sb.*² + -Y¹.] Abounding in or covered with ling or heather.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 133 A Lingy Heath or Common. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref* IV. (1710) 103 *margin*, His Cell was upon a Lingy Moor, about two miles from Mulgrave Castle. 1845 WATSON in *Jrnl. R. Agric Soc* VI. I. 79 Heath land, or, what is generally termed in the North of England 'lingy land'. 1884 *Kendal Mercury & Times* 26 Sept. 2/6 Three beautiful meadow fields, which were a great contrast to the surrounding lingy land.

Lingy (li·ndʒi), *a.*² *dial.* In 7 **lingey.** [a. OF. *ligne, linge* thin, supple.] Limber; supple.

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 44 *Lingey*; Limber. 1850 in OGILVIE. [Common in mod. dialects: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

Linhay (li·ni). *s. w. dial.* Also **linn(e)y.** [Of obscure origin; the first element may possibly be the stem of OE. *hlinian* LEAN *v.*] A shed or other farm building open in front, usually with a lean-to roof.

1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 30 Backward in the Court there was a Linny that rested upon a wall. 1768 TOPLADY *Wks.* (1794) I. 41 The dwelling-house, the barn, the linhays, the stable, &c. were. all in flames at once. 1800 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg* 25/1 Nearly the whole of the dwelling-house, offices, extensive barns, stables, linneys, &c. were consumed. 1837 COTTLE *Remin.* i. 9 The sties for their pigs, and the linnies for their cattle. 1864 T. Q COUCH *E. Cornw. Gloss.* in *Jrnl. Roy. Inst. Cornw.* I. 17 *Linhay*, a shed consisting of a roof resting on a wall at the back, and supported in front by pillars. 1893 Q [COUCH] *Delectable Duchy* 291 Run up to the linhay an' fetch a rope.

Liniall, Liniation, obs. ff. LINEAL, LINEATION.

Liniel, variant of LINGEL *sb.*¹

†Lini·gerous, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *līniger* (f. *linum* flax + *-ger* bearing) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Linigerous*, that beareth flex or linnen. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod Dicts.

Liniment (li·nimĕnt). Also 5 **lynyment,** (7 **leniment**). [ad. L. *līnīment-um*, f. *līnīre* to smear, anoint. Cf. F. *liniment.*]

†1. Something used for smearing or anointing.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* XI. 440 In lynyment ffor tonnes best doth askis of sarment. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 139 The Bird compressing the Glandules, squeezes out and brings away therewith an oily Pap or Liniment, most fit and proper for the inunction of the Feathers.

2 An embrocation, usually made with oil.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg., Interpr. straunge Wordes*, Liniment is an oyntment. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 252 The Artificial Liniment of Doctor Levinus Lemnius for a comely Beard. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Questman* 127 Leniments, emplasters and unctions. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Anemone*, Anemones boiled in old Wine, and apply'd in the Form of a Liniment. 1889 LYTTON *Disowned* 19 Bossolton urged the application of liniments and bandages. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 237 Liniment of Verdigris was formerly an article of the Pharmacopœia.

Linin (lə·in). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. L. *linum* flax + -IN¹.] A crystallizable bitter principle obtained from *Linum catharticum* (Purging Flax).

1852 BRANDE *Dict. Sci* etc., Suppl., *Linine.* 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 700 Linin melts and decomposes when heated.

Lininess (lə·ininés). [f. LINY *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being liny; undue prominence of lines.

1857 *Ecclesiologist* XVIII. 169 The mouldings of these windows are .composed mainly of a succession of bold rolls, and so entirely free from any lininess.

Lining (lə·ining), *vbl. sb*¹ Also 5–6 **lynyng(e, -ong,** 5–7 **lyning,** 6 **lyenynge,** 7 **loyning.** [f. LINE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.]

1. *concr.* The stuff with which garments are lined; the inner or under surface of material stitched into a coat, robe, hat, etc. for protection or warmth.

1401–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 393 In .. factura trium casularum cum lynynges. 1462 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 149 For lynynge to the sayd jaket, xij.*d* 1502 *Prom. Purse Exp Eliz. of York* (1830) 54 Betwene the outside and the lynyng of the Quenes cloke. 1666 WOOD *Life* 26 Feb (O. H. S.) II. 73 Loynings for my breches and pockets. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib* 1057 Patterns of hat-linings. 1871 M. ARNOLD *Friendship's Garland* 165, I write with a bit of coal on the lining of my hat.

fig. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 791 As bumbast and as lining to the time. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd Authors* in *Comm. Ep.* 648 Allin had a Cardinals hat, but with so thin lining (means to support his state) that he was commonly called, *The starveling Cardinall.*

b. *pl.* Drawers; underclothing. *dial.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. F.* II. i, I ha' scene as fine outsides, as either o' yours, bring lowsie linings to the Brokers, ere now, twice a weeke. 1655 tr *Com. Hist. Francion* IV. I His lynings hanging out of his Breeches down unto his shoes. 1669 WOOD *Life* 19 Oct. (O. H. S.) II. 174 A pair of flannill loynings, 2*s.* 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* III. iii. 31 *L. Mal.* Drawers, my Lord, you mean. *Ld. Mal.* Jesu! no; you know I never wear **Linings.** 1866 T. EDMONDSTON *Gloss. Shetl. & Orkn.* s. v., I was standin' i' my bare linins. 1894 *Hetton-le-Hole Gloss., Linings*, pitmen's drawers, fastened at the knee by strings.

2. In extended use: Any material occurring or placed next beneath the outside one (for spec. applications see quots.).

1713 POPE *Guardian* No. 4 P 3, I have found unvalued repositories of learning in the lining of bandboxes. 1813 EUSTACE *Italy* I. vii. 281 Some fragments of marble linings.. remain to attest the ancient magnificence of this port. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 61 Ironstone of black colour (Blackstone lining). 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* p. xlvi, Placentae covering the whole lining of the carpella. 1834 *Pickering's Catalogue* I Biblia Sacra Hebraea.. Bound in blue morocco, with morocco linings. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 300/1 The lining of the abdominal muscles. 1841 BREES *Gloss. Civ. Engin., Lining*,..a term applied to puddle laid along the bottom and upon the sloping sides of canals, whereby it prevents the water from escaping. 1850 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. s. v., Lining is distinguished from casing, the first being a covering in the interior of the building, whilst the latter is the covering of the exterior part of a building. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Linings*, the reef bands, leech and top linings, bunt-line cloths, and other applied pieces, to prevent the chafing of the sails. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 231 These barrels,.. are welded upon a 'chemise', or plain iron lining. 1895 *Cassell's New Techn. Educ* III. 362/1 The lining of the edges of modern dining-tables is composed of wood similar in age and character.. to that of the table-top.

b. Proverb.

[1634 MILTON *Comus* 221 Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud Turn forth her silver lining on the night?] 1871 SMILES *Charac.* viii. (1876) 218 While we see the cloud, let us not shut our eyes to the silver lining. 1885 GILBERT *Mikado* II. Orig. Plays Ser. III. (1895) 198 Don't let's be down-hearted! There's a silver lining to every cloud.

3. *fig.* Contents; that which is inside.

c 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 52 Ne hath no joie to do no besinesse, Sauff of a tankarde to pluk out the lynyng. *Ibid.* 53, 54, 55. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* v. iv, Mischief their soules for inmost lyning have. 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, I. iv. 61 The lining of his coffers shall make Coates To decke our souldiers for these Irish warres. 1632 W. ROWLEY *Woman never vext* IV. i. 64 This leane Gentleman lookes As if he had no lining in 's guts. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 2 And (whatever the linings were) certain it is there was such a fair outside of love as eye scarce ever beheld the like. 1738 *Lady's Decoy* 4 in *N. & Q* Ser VII. VI 205 My money is spent; Can I be content With pockets depriv'd of their lining? 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* (1884) 86, I was sure to return at meal-time with a lining of berries in the top of my straw hat.

4. The action of LINE *v.*¹; providing with a lining. Also *lining up.* See LINE *v.*¹ 5.

1839 URE *Dict Arts* 636 [The hat] is then ready for the last operations of lining and binding. 1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* xix. 84 Books that have been over-cast in the sewing should have rather a strong lining up. 1885 CRANE *Bookbinding* xv. 118 This stage of the lining is represented at Fig. 105. 1889 *Work* 22 June I 234/1 The following directions do not pretend to cover the whole subject of lining up [in cabinet-making]. 1895 ZAEHNSDORF *Sh Hist Bookbinding* Gloss. 26 *Lining-up, i.e.*, glueing the back to receive the necessary paper, linen, or soft leather before the final cover goes on.

5. *attrib.*, as *lining cloth, paper, piece*; **lining side,** the inside or under side.

1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 566 With laidly lips, and lyning side turned out. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech* 45 On the after part of the sail is a lining cloth for receiving the chafe of the tops. 1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* Gloss., *Lining Papers*, the coloured or marbled papers at each end of the volume. 1889 *Work* 22 June I. 234/2 The lining pieces will be of..3-in. width.

Lining (lə·ining), *vbl. sb.*² [f. LINE *v.*² + -ING¹.] The action of LINE *v*²

1. Arranging in line, alignment. Chiefly *Mil.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 48 That kind of lining which is vsed in placing a pike and a shot. *Ibid.*, Lyning of battels with shot or bowes. 1632 SHERWOOD, A Lining (or making straight by a line) a thing drawne by line, *alignement* 1796 *Instr. & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 50 The looking and lining of the soldier is always towards that point. *Ibid.*, By the men's lining themselves to one hand (inwards).

2. The use of the measuring line or of a stretched cord for alignment.

1823 CRABBE *Technol. Dict., Lining*, the act of marking the length, breadth, or depth of any piece of timber, according to instruction and design, by a cord rubbed with red or white chalk. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 625 When the slater has finished the eaves, he strains a line on the face of the upper slates.. This lining and laying is continued close to the ridge of the roof. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Newcastle Terms), *Lining*, dialling or surveying underground.

b. In Scottish royal burghs: The authoritative fixing of the boundaries of burghal properties. Now usually short for *decree of lining*, the permission granted by a Dean of Guild to erect or alter a building according to specified conditions. Before the institution of Dean of Guild Courts, this permission had to be obtained from the Chancery, the instrument being called a *brieve of lining.*

1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 11 The quhilk day the thre Baillies and ane parte of þe counsale past to visie and decyde þe questione of Lyneyng and ny'bourheid betuix Thomas Crawfurd and maister Dauid Conynghame. 1681 VISCT. STAIR *Institt Law Scot.* IV iii. § 13 (1693) 554 The third Unretourable Brieve, is, the Brieve of Lyning, which is of this Tenor. 1888 *Cases Crt. Session* 4th Ser. XVI. 259 If, for instance, it was proposed to set up a blubber or a glue work in one of the divisions of Princes Street, the Dean of Guild might refuse a lining because [etc.]. 1898 *N. B. Daily Mail* 23 Sept 3 This year 649 linings having been granted at a valuation of £2,106,760.

8. Tracing of lines. *Lining out*: see quot. 1823.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 Lining-out; drawing lines on a piece of timber, &c. so as to cut it into boards, planks, or other figures. 1839 W. A. CHATTO *Wood Engraving* viii. 663 Some wood engravers are but too apt to pride themselves on the delicacy of their lining. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild* viii. 144 When the lining-out had been completed the beam-arms were punched out.

4. The giving out of a hymn (by the precentor) line by line. Also *lining out.*

1863 S. L. J. *Life in South* I. xvii. 355 Next follows a hymn of alternate singing and 'lining'. 1883 G. W CURTIS in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 14/2 The ancient leading and lining of the hymn gave way to modern psalmody. 1894 N. DICKSON *Auld Sc Precentor* 20 This practice was called 'lining out', or 'reading the line'.

5. Fishing with a line.

1833 J. V. C. SMITH *Fishes Massachusetts* 262 It [Weak-Fish] is taken both by lining and seining. 1897 LD. MAYO in *19th Cent.* Aug. 199 *note*, Cross-lining, a mode of fishing with two boats; a long line dressed with flies is dragged between each boat

6. *attrib.*: **lining-gauge,** †**lining-stick,** a type-founder's tool for testing the exact evenness of the bottom serifs of the letters.

1683 MOXON *Mech Exerc., Printing* xvii. P 2 The Lining-Stick is about two Inches long for small Letters.

†Lining, *vbl. sb*³ In 7 **ligning.** [f. LINE *v.*³ + -ING¹.] The action of LINE *v.*³

1611 COTGR., *Alignement*, .. the ligning of a bitch.

Li·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. LINE *v.*² + -ING².] That lines or forms a lining.

1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult* 265 Catarrhal inflammation of the lining-membrane of the bronchial tubes.

Lining, obs. form of LINEN.

Linition (lɪni ʃən). [ad late L. *līnītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *līnīre* to smear, anoint.] The application of a liniment. 1889 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Linitis** (lɪnəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. λίν-ον flax + -ITIS: see quot.] 'Inflammation of the areolar tissue which surrounds the blood-vessels of the stomach' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1889 BRINTON *Dis. Stomach* V. 310 Cirrhotic inflammation or plastic linitis. *Ibid.* 321 *note*, I would suggest that the inflammation of the filamentous network of areolar tissue might be well expressed by some such word as *linitis* (from the Homeric λινον, rete ex lino factum). *Ibid.* 331 Suppuration of the areolar tissue, or suppurative linitis.

Link (liŋk), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **hlinc,** 3 **lynk,** 5 *pl.* **linx,** 6 **lynck,** 6– **link.** See also LINCH. [OE. *hlinc*, possibly a derivative, with *k* suffix, of the root *hlin-* to LEAN.] **a.** Rising ground; a ridge or bank. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* **b.** *pl.* (*Sc.*) Comparatively level or gently undulating sandy ground near the sea-shore, covered with turf, coarse grass, etc. **c.** *pl.* The ground on which golf is played, often resembling that described in b.

931 in Earle *Land Charters* 166 Donne norð ondlong ðæs hlincas. *c* 1000 *Phœnix* 25 (Gr.) Ne dene ne dalu hlæwas ne hlincas. *c* 1250 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 57 In lez Lynkys apud Blythemowth. 1487 *Extracts Aberd Reg.* (1844) I. 42 No catall sale haf pastour of gyrss apone the lynkis. 1514 *Ibid* 93 That euery man compeir upoun the linx efter noun. 1545 *Ibid.* 221 To find fiue personis. to vaiche thair blokhouse, linkis, and havin nychtlie. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe* C. III. 86 There were.. placed in the linkes .about two hundred horse. 1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 48 The Marquiss came ashoar to the Links of Barnbugall at midnight. 1697 DALLAS *Stiles* 595 The saids Lands .with the Castles, Towers,.. Links, Cunnin gares, and whole remanent Pertinentis of the samine. 1728 in Burton *Lives Lovat & Culloden* (1847) 330 This day, .I got the better of my son at the gouf in Musselburgh links. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 70 Many Millions of Trees are planted in a sandy Down, or Links, as they call them here, between the House and the Sea. 1836 W. D. COOPER *Gloss. Provinc. Sussex*, *Link*, a green or wooded bank, always on the side of a hill between two pieces of cultivated land. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 8 A narrow strip of links formed of sand knolls fixed by means of bent and similar plants. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxii. 259 The Scots army was paraded on the links of Leith by Leslie. 1882 STEVENSON (*title*) The Pavilion on the Links

Link (liŋk), *sb.*² Forms: 5 *pl.* **lynx,** 5–6 **lynk(e,** 5–7 **linke,** 6 **lenk, lynoke,** 6–7 **linck(e,** 6– **link.** [a. ON. **hlenk-r* (Icel. *hlekk-r*, OSw. *lænker*, mod.Sw. *länk*, Da. *lænke*):—OTeut. type **hlankio-z*; cogn. w. OE. *hlencan* pl, armour, OHG. *lancha* FLANK, loins, bend of the body (MHG. *lanke*), whence MHG. *gelenke* (collective) flexible parts of the body, mod.G. *gelenk* articulation, joint, link.]

1. One of the series of rings or loops which form a chain. †Also, formerly, *pl.* chains, fetters.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 606 That no creatur Of lokis nor lynx mycht louss worth a lence. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 2433 in *Anglia* IX. 476 Thinkand thairthrow to lok him in his linkis. 1505 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 100 Duo paria de lenks; duo paria de guyvies de ferro. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlix. 8 To bynde their kynges in cheynes, & their nobles with lynckes of yron. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 163 Two cheynes of golde, wherof the one conteyned viii lynkes. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 763 Sins follow one another like linkes in a Chaine. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 94 Nor ayre lesse Dungeon, nor strong Linkes of Iron, Can be retentiue to the strength of spirit. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1410, I praise thy resolution, doff these links. 1789 BURNS *The last that made the bed to me*, Her hair was like the links o'

gowd. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 17 All truths run into one another like the links of a chain. 1816 Byron *Pris. Chillon* xi, My broken chain With links unfasten'd did remain. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* ix. 93 The strength of a chain is no greater than the strength of its first link.

† b. *sing.* A chain. Also *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 138/14 A linke, chaine, *vinculum.* 1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* v. 18 Woe unto you that draw iniquitie in cordes of vanitie, and sin as the linke of a wayne. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks.* Misc (1711) 244 Fasten'd to each other like a Link of Gally-slaves, by a light Chain. 1730 — *Pulteney's Answ. Walpole* Wks. 1841 II. 430/2 A minister whose whole management hath been a continued link of ignorance, blunders, and mistakes in every article.

c. One of the divisions, each being a hundredth part, of the chain used in surveying (see Chain *sb.* 9); used as a measure of length.

In Gunter's chain of 4 poles length (the one in general use) the link is 7·92 inches. In the U. S. engineers and some surveyors use a chain of 100 links of 1 foot each.

1661 S. Partridge *Double Scale Proportion* 42 Let the breadth given be 7 chains, 50 links. 1828 Hutton *Course Math* II. 80 [This] gives 555152 square links, or 5 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches.

d. Short for *sleeve-link.*

1807 *Self Instructor* 120 [Bill of Parcels] Card of eight points crystal links *ol.* 14*s. od.* 1895 *Army & Navy Coop. Soc. Price List*, Studs, links, solitaires.

2. Something looped, or forming part of a chain-like arrangement. a. A loop; a segment of a cord, etc.; a lock of hair. In *Angling*, one of the segments of which a hair-line is composed. *Mil.* (see quot. 1802).

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 3 Be þe wyndas of þi mynde, wyth þis roop made mygty in thre lynkes schal be turnyd vp be bokett of þi desyre. 1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 12 Whan ye haue as many of the lynkys as ye suppose wol suffyse for the length of a lyne thenne must ye knytte theym togyder wyth a water knotte or elles a duchys knotte. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 Some made knottes of lynkes endes, Some the stay rope suerly byndes. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, v. i. 23 Sir, a new linke to the Bucket must needes bee had. *a* 1613 J Dennys *Secr. Angling* 2 xi. B 2 b, The linke that holds your Hooke to hang vpon. 1653 Walton *Angler* iv 108 The line should not exceed, especially for three or four links towards the hook, I say, not exceed three or four haires 1802 C James *Milit. Dict.*, *Links*, in the art of war, are distinct reins, or thongs of leather used by the cavalry to link their horses together, when they dismount, that they may not disperse. 1802 Daniel *Rur Sports* II. 149 In the making lines, every hair in every link should be equally big, round, and even *a* 1825 *Twa Sisters* xix in Child *Ballads* I 135/2 You'll tak three links of my yellow hair. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 117 We learn to say a stitch in needlework, a loop or link in knitting.

† b. Applied to the joints of the body. *Obs.*

c 1530 Redforde *Play Wit & Sci* (Shaks. Soc) 8 Thes jontes, thes lynkes, Be ruffe, and halfe rustye. 1818 Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* xii I. 278 There's the weight of a millstane on aboon the links o' my neck. *Ibid.* xiv II. 21 He had as mony links an' wimples in his tail as an eel.

c. One of the divisions of a chain of sausages or black puddings. (Chiefly *pl.*) Now *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 306/1 Lynke, or sawcistre, *hilla.* *a* 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 443 Some podynges and lynkes 1611 Cotgr., *Andouille*, a linke, or chitterling. 1688 R Holme *Armoury* III. 83/1 Links, a kind of Pudding, the skin being filled with Pork Flesh and tied up at distances *a* 1791 Grose *Obs* (1796) 191 In Suffolk black puddings made in guts are called links. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Chimney-Sweepers*, Reserving the lengthier links for the seniors

d. *pl* Windings of a stream; also, the ground lying along such windings. *Sc.*

? *a* 1700 in Nimmo *Hist Stirlingsh.* (1777) 440 The lairdship of the bonny Links of Forth, Is better than an Earldom in the North. 17.. *Rattling Roaring Willie* i. in Scott *Last Minstr.* Note lxiv, In the links of Ousenam water They fand him sleeping sound. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II xxx, The Links of Forth shall hear the knell. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* xxxiii. Crayon Misc. (1863) 183 We wandered for some time among the links made by this winding stream.

3. A connecting part, whether in material or immaterial sense; a thing (*occas.* a person) serving to establish or maintain a connexion; a member of a series or succession; a means of connexion or communication. *Missing link*: see Missing *ppl. a.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII*, 133 A convenient mariage ..whiche should be a lincke necessary, to knit together the realme of Scotlande and England. *a* 1575 Gascoigne *Deuise Maske*, Posies *Flowers* liii, Whose brother had like wise your daughter tane to wife, And so by double lynkes enchaynde themselues in louers life. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 914, I feel The Link of Nature draw me. Flesh of Flesh, Bone of my Bone thou art. 1712 Pope *Spect.* No. 408 P 4 Man seems to be placed as the middle Link between Angels and Brutes. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 1 Being able to see no further than one link in a chain of consequences. 1803 T. Winterbottom *Sierra Leone* I. xii. 202 The connecting link between the homo sapiens and his supposed progenitor the oran outang. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Distant Correspondents*, A pun, and its recognitory laugh, must be co-instantaneous. A moment's interval, and the link is snapped. 1836 Marryat *Japhet* lvi, I had severed the link between myself and my former condition. 1865 R. W. Dale *Jew. Temp.* xx. (1877) 229 Every link in his argument gives way. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 302 He is a connecting link between two widely different phases of thought.

b. 'Any intermediate rod or piece transmitting motive power from one part of a machine to another'. Also = *link-motion* (in recent Dicts.).

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 30 And E [is] a link to couple the pin A and the crank D together, so that motion may be communicated to the shaft C.

c. *Math.* (See quot. 1894.)

1866 Cayley in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1892) V. 521 The ordinary singularities of a plane curve would thus be the node, the cusp, the link, and the flex. 1874 Sylvester in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 182 First conceive a rhomb or diamond formed by four equal links joined to one another. 1894 Cayley in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1897) XIII 506 It will be convenient to speak of the line joining the two given points as the link.

d. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1880 Stainer *Composition* § 108. 90 When it is desired to unite two sections by a musical progression of one or more bars, the added portion is considered as external to the rhythmic form, and has been appropriately termed a link.

† **4.** *In link*: in union or connexion. *Obs.*

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xli. (1887) 232 Seeing the soule and bodye loyne so freindly in lincke.

† **5.** (See quot.) *Obs.*—[o]

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Link*, .. Also a thin Plate of Metal to solder with.

6. A machine for linking or joining together the loops of fabrics. 1892 [see Linker].

7. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *link-belt, -chain, pattern, -word*; **link-block** *Steam-engine*, the block actuated by the link-motion and giving motion to a valve-stem; **link-lever**, 'the reversing lever of a locomotive' (1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **link-motion**, (*a*) *Steam-engine*, a valve-gear for reversing the motion of the engine, etc., consisting of two eccentrics and their rods, which give motion to a slide-valve by means of a 'link'; (*b*) *Geom.*, a linkage in which all the points describe definite curves in the same plane or in parallel planes (*Cent. Dict.*); **link plate**, a plate with the staple of a lock attached, for fastening down upon a surface; **link-staff** *Surveying*, = *offset-staff* (see Offset); **link-stud** = 1 d; **link-structure** *Math.*, a linkage or link-work; **link-work**, (*a*) work composed of or arranged in links; (*b*) see quot. 1855; (*c*) *Geom.*, a system of lines, pivoted together so as to rotate about one another (for Sylvester's restricted use see quot. 1874); **link-worming**, protection of a rope by 'worming' it with chains (1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1884 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb 188/2 An endless *link-belt or chain. 1876 *Sci. American* XXXV 230/1 Improved *Link Block for Locomotives, . an improved adjustable link block, claimed to fit tightly in the link and to wear it equally 1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 157 The links are then to be riveted on the pivots, each pivot receiving two of them, and thus holding the hinge together, on the principle of a *link chain or hinge. 1849-50 Weale *Dict. Terms*, **Link-motion*, a new apparatus for reversing steam-engines. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* VI. (ed. 2) 211 Starting ahead or astern is effected by link motion. 1877 [see *Link-structure*]. 1887 J A. Ewing in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 505/1 In Stephenson's link-motion—the earliest and still the most usual form—the link is [etc.] 1901 *Scotsman* 1 Mar. 5/5 A *link pattern chain. 1842 J Done *Turner's Comp* (ed 4) 15 Lock, key, escutcheon, *link plate. . The link plate is let into that part of the case corresponding with the lock. 1828 Hutton *Course Math* II 59 At every chain length, lay the offset-staff, or *link-staff, down in the slope of the chain. 1877 Kempe *How to draw a straight line* 6 When such a combination is pivoted in any way to a fixed base, the motion of points on it not being necessarily confined to fixed paths, the *link-structure is called a 'link work' a 'link-work' in which the motion of every point is in some definite path being .. termed a 'link-motion'. 1881 C E Turner in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV 307 Two gold English *link-studs. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1880) § 520 Under the title of *Link word I comprise all that vague and flitting host of words commonly called Prepositions and Conjunctions. 1530 Tindale *Ex* xxviii. 14 Thou shalt make hokes off golde and two cheynes off fine golde: *lynkeworke and wrethed 1855 Ogilvie, Suppl., *Link-work*, the general term applied in mechanics to that species of gearing [illegible] motions are transmitted by links, and not by wheels [illegible]. 1874 Sylvester in *Proc. Roy. Instit* VII. [illegible] link work consists of an odd number of bars, [illegible] of an even number.

Link (lɪŋk), *sb.*[3] Also 6–7 linck(e, lynck(e, linke, lynk(e. [Of obscure origin.

The conjecture that it is a corruption of *link* in *lantstock*, Linstock (from Lunt) has little plausibility. Perhaps the likeliest hypothesis is that the word is identical with prec.; the material for torches may have been made in long strings, and divided into 'links' or segments. A not impossible source would be the monastic Latin *linchinus* (one instance in Du Cange, others in Diefenbach), an altered form (by a process common in med. L.) of *lichinus*, glossed 'weke' (wick) and 'meche' (match) in the 15th c. (see Wr.-Wülck.), a. Gr. λυχνος light, lamp]

1. A torch made of tow and pitch (? sometimes of wax or tallow), formerly much in use for lighting people along the streets.

1526 *Househ. Ord* (1790) 163 The Secretary [to have] from the last of October unto the first day of Aprill three lynckes by the weeke. 1530 Palsgr. 239/2 Lynke, *torche.* 1580–1 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 3 Any maner of Wares wrought with Waxe, as in Lightes Staftorches . Lynckes Greene Waxe Red Waxe or any other worke , wrought with Waxe. 1592 Fraunce *Emanuell* 43 in *Fuller Worthies Misc.* (1871) III, Lynkes gaue light to the night, and caused their swoords to be glistring. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 48. 1608 Middleton *Fam Love* III. iii, Give me my book, Club, put out thy link, and come behind us. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XVIII. vi. 114 To set upon an horse backe a burning lampe, .. that the Persians weening it to be a tallow linke giving light before the captaine softly marching, might take their course that way especially. 1688 Wood *Life* 13 Apr, Twenty four lyncks burning on Merton Coll. Tower between 9 and 10 at night. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4280/5 Whoever shall .. presume to . sell any such Links not weighing 14 l. and upwards to the Dozen .. will be prosecuted. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 245 Frank . without answering, dashed his link in the villain's face, and bade the chairman go on. 1813 Coleridge *Remorse* IV i, Our links burn dimly. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* iii, His face and figure were full in the strong glare of the link. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II. ix, Though the links were there, the link-boys had run away.

b. A link-boy.

1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 255 'I think I should like to be a link, Jim,' said the young one. 1846 Mrs. Gore *Sk. Eng. Charac* (1852) 64 Corney is sovereign of the elective monarchy of Links.

† **2.** ? The material of 'links' used as blacking.

Johnson suggests that in the Shaks. passage the word may mean 'lamp black'. The quot from Pomet may possibly throw light on Shakspere's use; cf. also quot. *c* 1600.

1596 Shaks *Tam Shr* IV i. 137 There was no Linke to Colour Peters hat [*c* 1600 ? Greene *Mihil Mumchance* D 2, This Cosenage is vsed like wise in selling olde Hats found vpon dunghils, in steede of new, blackt ouer with the smooke of an olde Linke] 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I. viii § 56 212/1 They melt black Pitch, and afterwards dip a Wick of Flax, Hemp, or the like, in it, which we sell by the Name of Links [F *Bougie noire*], and is us'd sometimes to black Shoes withal.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *link-extinguisher, -light*; *link-burnt, -lighted* adjs.

1837 Wheelwright tr. *Aristophanes* II. 123 Give me the beggar's basket *link-burnt through 1859 Nares *Gloss.*, **Linke-extinguishers*, large extinguishers attached to the railings of houses formerly used by the link men for extinguishing their links 1899 W. Churchill *R. Carvel* 219 Lanthorns and link extinguishers. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II ix, We have lights, *link-lights and rushlights of an enlightened free Press 1849 Dickens *Dav Copp.* xix, I had been leading a romantic life for ages to a brawling, splashing, *link-lighted world.

Link (lɪŋk), *v.*[1] [f. Link *sb.*[2] (though recorded somewhat earlier)]

1. *trans.* To couple or join with or as with a link (*in* or *into* a chain, *in* amity, etc.). (Also *absol.*)

a. two or more things *together.*

1387–8 T Usk *Test Love* I i (Skeat) I 42 Depe in this pinyng pitte, with wo I ligge istocked, with chaines linked of care, and of tene. ? *a* 1412 Lydg. *Two Merchants* 76 In love he lynketh them that be vertuous. *c* 1480 — *Thebes* II in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 364 b, Trouth and mercy linked in a Cheine *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 365 Tharwith [*sc.* other armorial bearings] lynkit in a lyng, .. He bure a lyon as lord, of gowlis. 1494 Fabyan *Chron* 3 In as wordes fewe As I goodly may I shall lynke in fere, The storyes of Englande and Fraunce. 1530 Palsgr. 612/1 They be so faste lynked togyther by maryage that it wyll be harde to sowe a discorde bytwene them 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* v. lii. § 2 Two persons linked in amitie 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 62 Sometimes they linke three or foure together. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb* XI. § 98 Linked together by many promises and professions, and by an entire conjunction in guilt. 1770 Burke *Pres Discont.* Wks II 329 Whilst men are linked together, they speedily communicate the alarm of any evil design. 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 398 The boy, who . Sits linking cherry-stones or platting rush. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus* s.v. *Appoggiature*, In bold and energetic movements, a chain of appoggiatures . serve to link the greater intervals. 1837 Landor *Pentameron* Wks. 1846 II. 318 The clapping of hands (so lately linked) hath ceased 1865 Kingsley *Hereto* xv, Your fortunes and his are linked together. 1885 Gilbert *Mikado* I. Orig. Plays Ser. III. (1895) 179 That all who flirted, leered or winked (Unless connubially linked) Should forthwith be beheaded.

b. one thing (*in*) *with* or (*on*) *to* another. Also *occas.* (without construction) = to secure with a link or chain.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron Troy* I ii, So was malice linked with innocence 1532 More *Confut Tindale* Wks. 638/2 Vnto al their olde heresyes to lynke an whole chaine of newe. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xxxviii. 125 Our chaine That lingth vs to credence: is not auctoritie. 1585 Abp Sandys *Serm* xvi. 287 Abraham would not linke his sonne with the wicked 1590 Spenser *F. Q* III. ix. 4 Yet is he lincked to a lovely lasse. 1632 Lithgow *Trav* v. 175 They [*viz.* certain serpents] lincke or claspe themselues about their necks and bodies. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 133 All this will soon Follow, as to him linkt in weal or woe. 1693 G Stepny in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 303 Driving himself a Chariot down the Hill, And (tho a Consul) links himself the Wheel. 1799 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 268, I am not for linking ourselves by new treaties with the quarrels of Europe. 1810 Southey *Kehama* xvi. xii, Strong fetters link him to the rock. 1842 Barham *Ingol Leg., Misadv. at Margate* Moral, Don't link yourself with vulgar folks. 1845–6 Trench *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. iii 43 A Gospel which should link itself on with whatever had occupied the philosophic mind. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 104 Linked in, indeed, identified with the swarming life of modern Rome. 1880 Mrs. Oliphant *He that will not*, etc. xxxviii, Bell linking herself on to his arm, and Marie holding his hand.

c. *Mil.* To tie (horses) together with 'links' (see quot. 1895). Also *absol.* (See also Linked b.)

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 232 The horses .. are .. linked to the center under the bridle reins. .. All officers link at their posts in squadron. 1802 C. James *Milit Dict.* s.v., The whole go to the left about together, and link. 1895 Sir E Wood *Cavalry Waterloo Campaign* v. 119 Most of the riders had slept at the horses' heads with an arm passed through the reins, though in some Regiments they were 'linked' *Note*, Horses are said to be linked when the collar chains or head-ropes are passed through the links of the head-collars of the horses on either side.

d. To pass (one's arm) *through* or *in* another's.

1843 Browning *Ret. Druses* v. (*intr.*), Come, old Nasif—link thine arm in mine. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Halib.* II. v. 173 Anthony linking his arm within his lordship's. 1872 'M. Legrand' *Cambr. Freshm.* 349 Mr. Pokyr, linking his arm through that of his friend. 1872 Browning *Fifine* i, O trip and skip, Elvire! Link arm in arm with me! 1884 F. M. Crawford *Rom. Singer* I. 29 Nino..linked an arm in his as we went away.

e. *To link in* (fig.): to entice, beguile. Now *dial.*

1592 Greene *Disput.* etc. 1 Hath your smooth lookes linckt in some Nouice? 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Link*, to entice; be-guile; mislead 'They linked him in along with a passel o' good-for-nothin' runagates'.

2. *intr.* To be coupled, joined, or connected (e.g. in friendship, marriage, etc.).

c 1540 J. Heywood *Four P. P.* B ij, Wynking to drynkinge is alwaye lynkinge. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 52 A cluster Of theyre companions they let in, thee coompanye lincketh. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 115, I were loth To linke with him, that were not lawfull chosen. *a* 1618 Raleigh *To Son* ii. in *Rem.* (1661) 84 Though thou canst not forbear to love, yet forbear to link. *a* 1680 Butler *On Drunkenn.* 79 Rem. 1759 I. 116 Fiercest Creatures, In Love and close Alliance link. 1735 Dyche & Pardon *Dict., Link* (v.), to enter into a Cabal or Company of Robbers, Rioters, or Rebels. 1790 Burke *Fr Rev.* Wks. V 181 No one generation could link with the other. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 5/1 We ought forthwith to link in with the Cape Railway system on our southern border.

b. To go arm in arm, or hand in hand.

1819 R. Anderson *Cumberld. Ball., Carel Fair*, Sae we link'd, an' we laugh'd, an' we chatter'd. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* ii, Clapping palms wi' them, and linking at their dances and daffings. 1871 C. Gibbon *Lack of Gold* x, Linking home arm-in-arm like douce guidman and guidwife.

Link (liŋk), *v.*[4] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Cf. Norw. *linka* to give a toss or bending motion with the body (Aasen), to fling, or drive backwards and forwards (Ross). Cf. also Linch *v.*[2]] *intr.* To move nimbly, pass quickly along; to trip. *To link off*: to pass away, disappear quickly.

1725 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xxiv, Maidenheads gaed linkin Aff a' that day 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, I saw my Meg come linkan o'er the lee. 1785 Burns *Addr. to Deil* xx, Some luckless hour will send him linkin To your black pit. 1790 — *Tam o' Shanter* 150 Ilka carlin .. linket at it in her sark! 1822 J. Walker *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 21 The hours gaed linking by. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 68 Ha'e .. this billet as fast as ye can link to the captain.

b. *causal.* To cause to move or circulate rapidly.

1721 Ramsay *To R. H. B.* ii, He disna live that canna link The glass about.

Hence **Li·nking** *ppl. a.*

1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxvi, A man that can whistle ye up a thousand or fesfteen hundred linking lads to do his will.

Linkage (li·ŋkedʒ). [f. Link *sb.*[2] or *v.*[1] + -age.] The condition or manner of being linked; a system of links.

Applied e.g. (*Chem.*) to the union of atoms or radicals in a molecule; (*Geom.*) to a system of straight lines, etc pivoted together so as to rotate about one another (by Sylvester used with restricted application; see quot. 1874 for *link-work*, Link *sb*.[2] 7).

1874 Sylvester in *Proc. Roy. Instit* VII. 182 *note*, A compass or a pair of scissors is the simplest form of linkage; a set of lazy-tongs is another 1877 Kempe (*title*) How to draw a straight line; a lecture on linkages. 1887 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Jan. 74 Brühl showed that in case of 'double-linkage' each such carbon atom has a refraction equivalent to about 6·2. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Sept. 462/1 Chemists are persuaded that the ethylenic form of linkage is not the equivalent of two paraffinic linkages. 1893 Cayley in *Coll. Math Papers* (1897) XIII. 292 The results given by the MacMahon linkage. 1897 *Standard* 1 Feb 5/2 The linkage of life to life in Nature 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VI. 512 Such places of linkage of neurons being called 'synapses'.

Li·nk-boy. [Link *sb.*[3]] A boy employed to carry a link to light passengers along the streets.

1660 Pepys *Diary* 4 Feb., Thence to Sir Harry Wright's, and after that with a link-boy home. 1716 Gay *Trivia* III. 114 Nor need th' officious Link-Boy's smoaky Light. 1739 J. Mottley *Joe Miller's Jests* No. 239 A Link-Boy cry'd, Have a Light, Gentlemen? 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxvi, The red glare of the link-boy's torch 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. xvii 161 Link-boys with their torches lighted the beaux over the mud.

fig. 1698 Farquhar *Love & Bottle* III. i, This is the page, love's link-boy, that must light me the way.

Linked (li·ŋkt), *ppl. a.* Also 5 **lynket**, 6 **ylinoked**, 6–7 **linoked**. [f. Link *v*.[1] + -ed[1].] Connected by or as by links; joined, coupled, associated. †Also, made or fashioned with links. †**Linked line** *adv. phr.*, in a continued line.

a 1450 *Fyrskynge w. Angle* (1883) 8 Make þe yarde mete vn to the hole of the seyd stafe yn to þe halfe stafe lynket lyngh. 1582 T. Hoby tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* II Lij, By and by were vices by that linoked contrarietie necessarily accompanied with them. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II vii 46 She held a great gold chaine ylincked well. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 140 With many a winding bout Of linoked sweetnes long drawn out. 1667 — *P. L.* I. 328 His swift pursuers ..with linked Thunderbolts Transfix us to the bottom of this Gulfe. 179 . Burns *Bonie Peg*, Wi' linked hands, we took the sands Adown yon winding river. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 29 Notions, linked arguments [etc.] .. influence only the comparatively few. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* III ii, 136 The dark linked ivy tangling wild. 1893 Scott *Talism.* i, His limbs .. fitted to wear his linked hauberk, with as much ease as if the meshes had been formed of cobwebs. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxii. (1878) 180 What trouble could enter into these linked lives?

b. *Mil.* Since 1872 used of two infantry battalions (or regiments) which are coupled together to form a regimental district (see also quot. 1872-6).

1872 Ld. E. Cecil in Hansard *Parl. Debates* 3rd Ser. CCIX. 1343 The linked regiments seemed in some instances rather ill-assorted unions. 1872-6 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* (ed 3) 232 These regiments are termed linked, and in the case of one of the regiments going or being on foreign service requiring men to make up its numbers, soldiers are drafted from the regiment remaining at home. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 6/1 The line battalion in England, which has a linked battalion abroad, is unfit in every way to go into the field.

Linker (li·ŋkəɹ). [f. Link *v*.[1] + -er[1].] One who or that which links or joins.

1896 F. L. Mackenzie in Miles *Mem.* 237 The linker of the seasons, The snowdrop,—it shall bring. 1881 *Census Instr.* (1885) Coal miner: Linker, Hitcher. Hosiery Manufacturer: Linker. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Linkers*, workers (females) of links, that is machines for joining or linking together the loops of fabrics.

Linking (li·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Link *v*.[1] + -ing[1].] Connexion by or as by links; coupling together, association.

1545 Udall *Erasm. Par., Luke* Pref. (1548) ¶ v b, For the better lynkyng of one sentence to an other. 1608 Hieron *Wks.* I. 752/1 The linking of my selfe into this wedlocke band. 1837 D. M'Nicoll *Wks.* 204 The beautiful linkings by which the New Testament is combined with the Old 1894 *Times* 19 May 10/1 The occasional linking of the regiments.

Li·nking, *ppl. a.* [f. Link *v*.[1] + -ing[2].] That links or joins together.

1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. ii. iii. 161 In linking circles wide extending. 1901 *Blackwood's Mag.* June 845/2 There is a linking sonnet, 127, between the series addressed to Herbert and the shorter series to the Dark Lady.

Hence †**Li·nkingly** *adv.*, so as to be linked or connected.

1635 Person *Varieties* I. vi. 18 Ptolomee his opinion is more true, that the earth and waters, mutually and linkingly embrace one another and make up one Globe.

Linkister, corrupt U. S. form of Linguister.

Li·nkman. A man employed to carry a torch.

1716 Gay *Trivia* III. 139 Though thou art tempted by the link-man's Call Yet trust him not along the lonely Wall. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 596 A remarkable robbery was committed near Moor-fields by a linkman. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* v 44 A ballad-singer may hold his head up with a linkman any day. 1881 *Census Instr.* (1885) 31 Linkman. 1898 *Daily Tel.* 13 Jan. 7/3 To receive two and six each for acting as linkmen at a wedding.

Linkster, corrupt U. S. form of Linguister.

Linky (li·ŋki), *a.* [f. Link *sb*.[1] + -y.] Having the character or appearance of links.

1859 Parker *Misc. Poems* 19 (E.D.D.) The lang linkie lea rig, once pleasant to see. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 127 The linky, boggy muirland that they call the Figgate Whins.

Lin-lan-lone. An echoic formation intended to suggest the sound of a chime of three bells.

1889 Tennyson *Far—far—away* ii, The mellow lin-lan-lone of evening bells.

Linn[1] (lin). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 1 **hlynn**, 6 **lyn(n**, 6–8 **lin**, 8– **linn**. [Two words seem to have been confused: OE. *hlynn* str. fem., torrent (? related to *hlynn* masc., 'clangor', *hlynnan*, *hlynian* to resound), and Gaelic *linne* = Irish *linn*, earlier *lind*, Welsh *llyn*, Cornish *lin*, Breton *lenn*.]

1. A torrent running over rocks; a cascade, waterfall.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xviii. 1 Se hælend eode. ofer þah hlynne þe mon Cedron nemneþ. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. vii. 9 The ryveris Brystand on skelleis our thir demmyt lynnis. 1536 (see Leap *v.* 2 d). 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 118 Watter [that] fast rinnis ouer ane lin, Dois not returne againe to the awin place. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, Between twa birks out o'er a little lin The water fa's. 1785 Burns *Halloween* xxv, Whyles owre a linn the burnie plays. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 99 The roar of the linn On the night breeze is swelling. 1884 Q Victoria *More Leaves* 311 A linn falling from a height to which footpaths had been made. 1892 *Standard* 8 Jan. 5/2 In Wales and Scotland there are linns which could render Manchester and Dundee independent of the pitmen of the Black Countries.

2. A pool, esp. one into which a cataract falls.

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron., Descr. Scot.* xii. 18/1 A loch, lin, or poole there. *a* 1584 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 80, I saw an river rin Out ouir ane craggie rok of stane, Syne lichtit in ane lin. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* v 118 Toothy, tripping downe from Verwin's rushie Lin [*marg. note*, A Poole or watry Moore] 1790 A. Wilson *Suicide* Poet. Wks. (1846) 130 Driven by mad despair .To poison, dagger, or the engulphing linn. *a* 1808 *Earl Richard* xxii. in Child *Ballads* II. 153/1 The deepest pot in a' the linn They fand Erl Richard in. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* I. Prel. 3 He..sees nixes in the dark linns as he fishes by night.

3. A precipice, a ravine with precipitous sides.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 356 It is found at the bottom of a deep and narrow ravine, or linn. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. Introd. 3 Gazing down the steepy linn, That hems our little garden in. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* I, If you come here again, I'll pitch you down the linn like a foot-ball. 1856 Bryant *Count of Greiers* v, They dance through wood and meadow, they dance across the linn.

Linn[2]. Now *dial.* Also 5 **lyn**, 8 **lin**, 8–9 **lynn**. [Altered form of Lind *sb.*, the vowel being shortened as is usual in the first element of a compound.] The linden or lime; also, the wood of this tree; *attrib.*, in *linn-bark*, *-board*, *-tree*.

c 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 (Addit. MS.) A Lyn tre, *tilia*.

1694 Grew *Veget. Trunks* vii. § 4 Some Woods are soft, but not fast; others are both, as Linn. 1796 in Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 577 The more useful trees are, maple, .. lynn tree. 1796 Marshall *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 332 Lin; *tilia europæa*, the lime or linden tree. 1799 J. Smith *Acc. Remark. Occurr.* (1870) 30 A cover was made of lynn bark which will run even in the winter season. 1808 Pike *Sources Missis.* (1810) I. App. 54 The banks of the Mississippi are still bordered by the pines of the different species, except a few small bottoms of elm, lynn and maple. 1812 Brackenridge *Views Louisiana* (1814) 104 The timber is not such as is usually found in swamps, but fine oak, ash, olive, linn, beech, and poplar of enormous growth. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c 56 Linn Boards, or White Boards for Shoemakers. 1847 Halliwell, *Linn-tree*, a lime-tree. *Derb.*

‖ **Linnæa** (linī·ă). *Bot.* [mod.L.; so named by Gronovius, 1749, after the Swedish naturalist C. F. Linné, better known by his latinized name Linnæus.] A slender evergreen flowering plant (*L. borealis*, N.O. *Caprifoliaceæ*) of the north temperate and frigid zones.

1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 227 The linnæa loads the air with its perfume. *Ibid.* 396 The forest is here carpeted with the linnæa.

Linnæan, Linnean (linī·ăn) *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Linnæ-us* (see prec.) + -an. (The spelling *Linnæan* is the more common, though the Linnean Society adopts the other form.)] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Linnæus or his system; given or instituted by Linnæus; adhering to the system of Linnæus.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v *Botany* Tab. 1 Characters of the Classes in the Linnæan System. 1759 B. Stillingfl. *Calendar Flora* Pref., Misc. Tracts (1762) 243, I have retained the Linnæan names of every plant, and animal in the Swedish Calendar. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 491 The Linnæan genera of Mosses are chiefly founded on the situation of the capsule. 1864 Bowen *Logic* x. 343 The Linnaean Classification of plants.

B. *sb.* A follower of Linnæus; one who adopts his system.

1772 Barrington in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 300 If .. a bird, which is supposed to migrate in the winter, passes almost under the nose of a Linnæan, he pays but little attention to it, because he cannot examine the beak.

Hence **Linnæanism,** the doctrines and practice of Linnæus, or of his school.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 9 Nobody beyond the barriers of Linnaeanism could ever dream of designating any of these..a natural history.

Linnæite (linī·əit). *Min.* [Named by Haidinger, 1845, after Linnæus, who first described it: see -ite.] Sulphide of cobalt, containing some nickel and copper.

1849 J. Nicol *Min.* 457 Linnæite. occurs in octahedrons and cubes. 1894 *Mineral Mag.* X. 339 Cleavage and density of linnæite and polydymite being the same.

Lin-nail. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. **lin* (see Linch *sb.*[1]) + Nail. Cf. Ger. dial. *lonnagel.*] = Linch-pin.

1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 293 Item, for fyfty iij chenȝeis, to the lynnalis of the cartis and the erleddir pynnys .. ixs. 1562 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 207 One wayne wth yron bound wheilles, axill nailles, lyn nailes. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*

Linnen, obs. form of Linen.

Linnet (li·nėt). Forms: 5 **linet**, 6 **lenet**, **linnette**, **lynnet**, 7–8 **lennet**, **linot**, 6– **linnet**. [a. OF. *linette*, *linot*, *linotte* (mod.F. *linotte*), f. *lin* flax, on the seeds of which the bird feeds. OE. had a *linetwige*, whence Lintwhite, and there is one example of *linece*, f. *lin* Line *sb.*[1], flax.]

1. A common and well-known song-bird, *Linota* (or *Linaria*) *cannabina*, of the family *Fringillidæ*. Its plumage is brown or warm grey; but in summer the breast and crown of the cock (when wild, not when caged) become crimson or rose-colour. Allied species are the Mountain-Linnet or Twite (*Linota flavirostris* or *L. montium*) and the Lesser Redpoll (*L. rufescens*).

[*c* 1050 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 286/21 *Cardella*, linece] *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1412 'What meneth this?' Seid than the linet; 'welcom Lord of blisse'. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 134 b, Men fede byrdes with the sede of it [sesamum] ..namelye syskennes, and linnettes. 1604 Drayton *Owl* 109 Fie, quoth the Lennet, tripping on the Spray. 1631 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 290 The shee-Lennet flew away and left the male alone. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 261 The Mountain Linnet: *Linaria Montana*. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxvii, I envy not in any moods .. The linnet born within the cage. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 515 According to its sex, or the season of the year, it is known as the Red, Grey or Brown Linnet.

2. Applied, with qualifications, to birds of other genera. *Green linnet*, the greenfinch (see Green *a.* 12 b). *Pine linnet*, a siskin of N. America, *Chrysomitris* (or *Spinus*) *pinus*.

1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xxix. 550 The Indigo Bird or Blue Linnet of America (Spiza cyanea). 1884 Burroughs *Fresh Fields* vi. (1895) 140 The greenfinch or green linnet is an abundant bird everywhere. 1886 — *Signs & Seasons* ii. (1895) 41 The pine grosbeak and the pine linnet are both nurslings of this forest.

3. *Mining. pl.* Oxidized lead ores (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *linnet-bird*, *-finch*; *linnet-like* adj.; **linnet's heads** (see quot. 1727–52).

1570 Levins *Manip.* 86, 43 A Linnet bird, *acanthis*. 1598

FLORIO, *Lindria*, .. a Lenet-bird or Lack-backar.. *c* 1630 *Lovelace's 'To Althea'* in *Percy Fol.* II. 80 When Lynett like confined [1649 *Lucasta* 98 Like committed Linnets] I With shriller note shall sing. 1797-98 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Teazel*, The smaller kind [of teazles] sometimes called linnots heads, are used to draw out the knap from the coarser stuffs, as bays, &c. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 276 The sweet linnet like voice of the Princess Ottilie came on her ear. 1890 *Century Dict., Linnet-finch*, same as linnet.

Linnet-hole. *Glass-making.* [f. **linnet*, corruption of F. *lunette* + HOLE.] = LUNETTE.

1662 MERRETT *Nerl's Art of Glass* 344 And on the two other sides they have their Calcars, into which linnet holes are made for the fire to come from the furnace, to bake and prepare their Frit, and also for the discharge of the smoak. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Linney, variant of LINHAY.

Linnow, obs. form of LENNOW *a.*, flabby, limp.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* (1535) 108 b, Baynyng maketh the skynne linnowe or soupulle.

† **Linnow,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *linnow*, LENNOW *a.*] *trans.* To make supple (in quot. *absol.*).

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 19 b, Of the sweete taste it shall have the power, that it may linnow, smooth, and fynely lewse.

Linny, variant of LINHAY.

Lino, obs. form of LENO.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr., He .insisted upon presenting me with a complete suite of gauze lino. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 165 Spangles and sprigged 'linos'!

Linoleic (lĭnōlī·ĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *lin-um* + *ole-um* oil + -IC.] *Linoleic acid*: an acid found as a glyceride in linseed and other oils. Hence **Lino·leate,** a salt of linoleic acid. So **Lino·leïn** [-IN[1]] (see quot. 1900).

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 360 The oleic acid furnished by the saponification of linseed oil differs from ordinary oleic acid; Sacc terms it linoleic acid. *Ibid.* 370 The olein of olive oil differs from the olein of linseed oil, or linolein. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 700 *Linoleic Acid* Paraverolic acid. *Ibid.*, Linoleate of lead. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 148 *Linolein*, the glyceric of linoleic acid found in linseed oil.

Linoleum (lĭnōu·lĭəm). [f. L. *linum* flax + *oleum* oil.] A kind of floor-cloth made by coating canvas with a preparation of oxidized linseed-oil. Hence **Linoleumed** (lĭnōu·lĭəmd), *ppl. a.*

1878 *Law Rep., Chanc. Div.* VII. 834 A Mr Walton obtained several patents, the last and principal being in 1863, for preparing floorcloth by means of a certain solidified or oxidised oil to which he gave the name Linoleum, and the floorcloth made by him therewith had been called and known as 'Linoleum Floor Cloth', and apparently also as 'Linoleum'. In 1864 the Linoleum Manufacturing Company .was formed 1879 in WEBSTER, Suppl 1892 *Pictorial World* 21 May 104/1 A chilly tiled or linoleumed passage. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 9/4 Furnishers, upholsterers, carpet and linoleum warehousemen

‖ **Linon** (lĭnoñ). [F. *linon.*] A trade-name for 'lawn'. (In some mod. Dicts)

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr 2/2 *Linon*, by the way, is just the linen batiste of our shops.

† **Lino·sity.** [ad. mod. L. **linōsitās*, f. *lin-um* flax] Abundance of flax (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Li·nostole.** [ad. OF. *linostolie*, ad. Gr. λινοστολία, f. λίνον linen + στολή robe.] A surplice.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. iv. 13.

Linot, obs. form of LINNET.

Linotype (ləi·nŏtəip). *Printing.* [= *line o' type.*] A machine for producing stereotyped lines or bars of words, etc. as a substitute for type-setting.

1888 [First used in] *Specif. U. S. Patent* No. 393846, 4 Dec. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 June 20/1 The linotype .. has been adopted in the offices of several American newspapers. 1899 *Appleton's Ann. Cycl.* 623 In 1880 he [Mergenthaler] made a complete change of system, and adopted the plan that he brought to perfection in the linotype.

Hence **Li·notypist,** one who uses a linotype.

1895 *Daily News* 26 Nov 10/5 Linotypist wants day work.

† **Li·nous,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *lin-um* flax + -OUS.] Of the nature of flax; flax-like

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. i. v. 14 Pliny mentions another Sort of Linous Substance [orig. *alterius quoque lini cujusdam*], which he calls in the First Chapter of his Nineteenth Book, ξύλον, Wood

Linous (ləi·nəs), *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. LINE *sb.*[2] + -OUS.] Relating to or in a line.

1860 WORCESTER (cites Sir J. Herschel).

Linoxin (lĭnǫ·ksĭn). *Chem.* Also **-yn.** [f. L. *lin-um* flax + OX-YGEN + -IN[1].] A resinous substance obtained from linoleic acid.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 714.

Li·n-pin. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4-6 **lynpin,** 5 **-pyne, linepin,** 7 **linnpin.** [f. *lin* (see LINCH *sb.*[1]) + PIN.] = LINCH-PIN.

c 1330 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 518 In duobus Lynpinnes. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 665 29 *Hoc hunullum*, lynpyne. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 With .. ii. lyn pinnes of yren in the axiltre-endes. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii 133 Rammers, linepinnes, and all such other implements 1659 C. HOOLE tr. *Comenius' Orbis Sensualium* (1672) 173 The Axle-trees .. the Lin-pins, and Axletree-staves. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 339/2 Linn Pin.

† **Li·nquish,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *linqu-ĕre* + -ISH[2], after RELINQUISH *v.*] *trans.* To abandon, forsake.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXXIX. xviii, But now awhile I linquish this conflict. 1604 R. C[AWDREY] *Table Alph.*, *Linquish*, to leaue or forsake. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 232 Th' Opime you'd linquish for the Macerated.

Linsang (lĭ·nsæŋ). [a. Javanese *linsang*, *wlinsang*, wrongly rendered 'otter' in Dicts.] A kind of civet cat, *Linsang* (or *Prionodon*) *gracilis*, striped black and white, common in Borneo and Java. A related African species is the Guinea Linsang, *Poiana richardsoni*.

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 438 The Linsang (*Prionodon gracilis*) of the Malayan regions..is white, with broad, black cross bands It occurs in Borneo, Java, and Singapore... The Guinea Linsang.. ranges from Sierra Leone to Fernando Po. 1893 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* I. 456 The Asiatic linsangs..constitute the genus *Linsang*. The one African linsang..has been made the type of a separate genus —*Poiana*.

Linse, obs. and dial. form of LINCH.

Linseed (lĭ·nsēd). Forms: *α*. See LINE *sb.*[1] and SEED. *β*. 6 **lint(e)seede,** 7 **lyntseed,** 7–9 *north. dial.* **lintseed.** [OE. *līn* LINE *sb.*[1] + *sēd* seed; cf. MHG. *līnsât*, Du. *lijnzaad*.

The form *lint-seed*, which is strictly to be regarded as a distinct word, f. LINT, is in Scotland used of seed intended to be sown, while the ordinary form is current in other applications.

The seed of flax, well known as the source of linseed-oil, and as a medicament. † Occas. the flax-plant. *Oil of linseed*(*s* = linseed-oil.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 140 Genim þas ylcan wyrte seoð.. mid linsæde. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 262 Mederan settan, linsed sawan. 13 .. *S. E. Leg.* (MS Bodl. 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 311/217 Of linsed & of eyrin & of oþer þing men conne al day oyle out bring. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. XCVII. (1495) 664 Lyne sede nourissheth but lytyll: and is hard to defye. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 15 Now lynseed, yf the liketh, may be sowe. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 [They shall] till and sowe one roode .with line sede, otherwise called flaxe sede. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xlix. 71 Linseede mengled with hony appeaseth the cough. 1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E* xv. (1659) 114 The drosse or that which is left after the pressing out of Lyntseeds. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 418 The catarrhe .. if from repletion, it's helped by line-seed, with honey. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* I. 27 The Secret of Oyl Painting, consists in using Colours that are Ground with Oyl of Nut, or Linseed. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 37 Leaves, like those of Linseed but larger, greener, and more viscous. 1729 (*title*) Short Rules and Observations for Sowing of Lint-seed and Hempseed. 1782 J. MILL *Diary* in *Skeltland Minister* 18*th Cent.* (1897) 112 A decoction of 2 oz. lint seed, 2 do of Liquorishstick bruised and boiled [etc.] 1807 *Med. Jrnl* XVII. 554 The .. barley water, and infusion of linseed were ordered to be continued 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 30 Having dipped the fore-finger and thumb partially in oil of linseeds. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 66 And some they brought the brown lint-seed, And flung it down from the Low. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 148 The seeds of the Flax plant, called Linseed, are very largely imported.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *linseed-shaped* adj.; **linseed cake,** linseed pressed into cakes in the process of extracting the oil, and used as food for cattle; **linseed-earth** (see quot.); **linseed-meal,** linseed ground in a mill; **linseed-oil,** the oil obtained by pressure from linseed; **linseed poultice,** a poultice made of linseed or linseed-meal; **linseed-tea,** an infusion of linseed, used as a demulcent.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem* (1814) 365 Cattle at first refuse *Linseed cake. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, **Linseed Earth*, blackish grey clay suitable for making into firebricks. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 68/1 With *lintseede meale make a little paest. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 384/1 Cataplasms of linseed-meal 1548 *Privy-Council Acts* (1890) II. 174 *Lyncede oyle, xx galons. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 15/2 Colours mixed up with lintseed oyl. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 192/1 In oil-gilding the size used is made of a mixture of boiled linseed-oil and ochre. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 813/2 A common bread and water or *lintseed poultice. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg* (ed. 2) I. 703 The knots [of farcy] are small and *linseed-shaped. 1741 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 659 When I went to-bed, drank some *Linseed-tea.

Hence **Linseeded** *ppl. a.*, mixed with linseed.

1884 *Scotsman* 27 Feb. 228/2 The Bill for allowing linseeded cake to escape duty passed its second reading.

† **Li·nsel.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 **lynsel.** [ad. F. *linceul* sheet, winding sheet:—L. *linteolum*, dim. of *linteum* linen cloth.] A shawl, a wrap.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* III. D 4 b, Casting a thyn course lynsel ore hys shouldgrs, That..trayl'd vpon the ground.

Linsey (lĭ·nzi). Also 5 **lynesey,** 6 **lince,** 7–8 **linsy.** [Possibly f. LINE *sb.*[1] + SAY.]

1. In early use, perh. some coarse linen fabric. In later use, = LINSEY-WOOLSEY. Also *attrib*

1435–6 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 419, xx clothis of lynesey 1583 *Rates Custom-ho.* D j b, Lince called blew lince the doz. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* 1769 (1774) 259 Chiefly engaged in manufactures of linsies, worsted stockings [etc.]. *c* 1806 *Erl Richard* xxiv. in Child *Ballads* II. 463 O haud awa thae linen sheets, And bring to me the linsey clouts I hae been best used in. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 64 Woollen Cloth Manufacture. Linsey Weaver.

2 (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Linsey*, strong Bind, also streaky sandstone.

Linsey-woolsey (lĭ·nzi wu·lzi). Forms: 5 **lynsy-,** 6 **lylse-, lince-, lynse-,** 6–8 **linsi** (**e-, -y** (**e-,** 7 **lin(t)sie-, lincy-, linsy-, lynsey-,** 7–9 **lindsey-,** 6– **linsey-**; 5 **-wolsye,** 6 **-wolse, -woolsy** (**e, -wulse** (**y,** 6–8 **-wo** (**o**) **lsie, -y,** 6–9 **-wolsey,** 6– **-woolsey.** [f. prec. + WOOL, with jingling ending.]

1. Orig. a textile material, woven from a mixture of wool and flax; now, a dress material of coarse inferior wool, woven upon a cotton warp. Also *pl.* Pieces or kinds of this material.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 Lynsy wolsye, *linistema vel linostema*. 1528 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 128 We shall haue a *tot quot* From the Pope of Rome, To weue all in one lome A webbe of lylse wulse. 1591 H. SMITH *Prep. Marriage* 157 God forbad the people to weare linsey wolsey, because it was a signe of inconstancie. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* To Rdr., I had as lieue haue..no cloathes rather then wear linsey wolsey. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 18 They make every one Cloth of for their own wearing, as also woollen Cloth, and Linsey woolsey *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 159 Kendall Cotton .. is much made here and also Linsi-woolseys. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 169 Martha .. delighted to be cloathed in good Linsy Woolsy, the work of her own hands. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. 73 Then ensues another set of changes . till gray hairs, wrinkles, and lindsey-woolsey wind up the picture. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exped.* 85 Dresses of linsey-woolsey (a cloth, home-woven, of wool and flax).

b. A garment of this material.

1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 18 Marcella.. had usually figured..in a linsey-woolsey.

2. *fig.* or in figurative contexts, *esp.* a strange medley in talk or action; confusion, nonsense.

? 1592 GREENE *Vision* Wks. 1881–6 XII. 235 Thou hast write no booke well, but thy *Nunquam sera est*, and that is indifferent Linsey Wolsey. 1594 NASHE *Terrors Nt.* Wks. 1883 III. 229 A man must not .. haue his affections linsey wolsey, intermingled with lust, and things worthy of liking. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 13 What linsie wolsy hast thou to speake to vs againe. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* v. i, This unfashionable mongrel, this linsey wolsey of mortality. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past Let Bp. Burnet* I. 52 Far be it from all Mankind to impute such All to-mall and Linsey-wolsey to the Providence of God.

3. *attrib* passing into *adj.*

1618 DONNE *Serm.* CXXXIII. V. 394 Out of his word I can preach against Linsey-woolsey garments [*Deut.* xxii. 11] 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. v, [I] have never seen any of your cash, unless for one lindsey woolsey coat. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port* XXIX, The women wore jackets and aprons with a kind of linsey woolsey petticoat. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 47 Forty or fifty years ago .. a servant of the best class was clad chiefly in linsey woolsey garments. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. Pref. 5 To dress the sovereign in a linsey-woolsey garb would be seen at once to be a very unsuitable investiture.

b. *fig.* Chiefly with sense, 'giving the appearance of a strange medley', 'being neither one thing nor the other'.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 102 b, An asse in a rochet, a lince wolse bishop 1619 BP. SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 18 The linsey-woolsey Laodicean church, neither hot nor cold. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1227 A Lawless Linsy-woolsy Brother, Half of one Order, half another 1758 J. RUTTY *Spirit. Diary* (ed. 2) 125 Lord take away this linsey woolsey virtue! 1823 *Examiner* 532/1 A perking, prurient, linsey-wolsey species of composition.

4. *Comb.*, as *linsey-woolsey-wise* adv.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II *Magnif.* 32 And also mingle (Linsie-woolsie-wise) This gold-ground Tissue with too mean supplies

Linstock (lĭ·nstŏk). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 **linestoke, lyn(t)stock,** (**limstock**), 6–7 **lint stooke,** 6–8 **lin(t)stock,** 9 **lent-stock.** [In 16th c. *lint-, linestocke*, ad. (with assimilation to LINT and LINE *sb.*[1]) Du. *lontstok*, f. *lont* match (see LUNT *sb.*) + *stok* stick.] A staff about three feet long, having a pointed foot to stick in the deck or ground, and a forked head to hold a lighted match.

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* 95 b, He in his hand, a smoking lyntstock broght And so gaue fier. 1592 STOW *Ann.* (an. 1563) 1116 A linestoke fell into a barrel of powlder, and set it on fire together with the vessell 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, Their master gunner confronts me with his linstock, readie to giue fire. 1628 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1684/1 Then thirty Gunners with their Linstocks, followed by thirty Negroes with their Brown-bills. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Lintstock* 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 63, 1 lent-stock; 12 handspikes. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. ix, The gunner held his linstock yare. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Hamilton Tighe*, The linstock glows in his bony hand. *fig.* 1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 19 The match of furie is lighted, fastned to the linstock of rage.

Linsy, obs. form of LINSEY.

Lint[1] (lint). Forms: 4–7 **lynt(e,** 5 **lyn(n)et,** 6 **linte,** 7 (9 *dial.*) **linet,** 5– **lint.** [In ME *linnet*; related (somewhat obscurely) to LINE *sb.*[1]; perh. a. F. *linette* (recorded only in the sense 'linseed', but possibly of wider meaning in OF.), f. *lin* LINE *sb.*[1]: see -ET.]

1. (Now only *Sc.*) The flax-plant.

1458 [see *lint-sown* in 5] 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 49 Linum is called in englishe Flax, lyne or lynte. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 39 Flax is called of the Northen men lynt 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot* 154 Our present Way is to sow our Lint on any Ground, which puts us to a great Expence to weed it 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* XI, The frugal wifie garrulous will tell, How 'twas a towmond auld, sin' lint was i' the bell. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 29 Flax, or, as it is universally called in Scotland, lint, is sown

2. (Chiefly *Sc.*) Flax prepared for spinning. Also, the refuse of the same, used as a combustible.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 612 Pik and ter als haf thai tane, And lynt and hardiss with brynstane. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* III (*Andreas*) 593 Lynt to bet þe fyr of hell. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 423 This trew woman thaim seruit weill in deid, With lynt and fyr, that haistely kendill wald. 1568 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 72 To pay the said

Isabell every yere one bonde of lynt. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXXIV. lxxxvii, Each roome therein was full of divers fleeces Of wooll, of lint, of silk, or els of cotten. 1741 in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xxi. (1876) 272 For one hundred weight of lint to be given out to the poor people of the paroche to spin. 179. BURNS *Weary Pund o' Tow* 5, I bought my wife a stane o' lint As gude as e'er did grow; And a' that she has made o' that Is ae poor pund o' tow. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 330 It was at different times a brazier's shop, and a magazine for lint.

3. A soft material for dressing wounds (formerly also to burn for tinder), prepared by ravelling or scraping linen cloth. † In *pl.*, pieces of this material.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 Fille þe wounde wiþinneforþ with lynnet of lynnen cloop. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/1 Lynt, schauynge of lynen clothe, *carpea*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III xii. 333 The same layde to with fine linte or lynnen, doth swage and mitigate the payne. ? *c* 1600 *Distracted Emp* v. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 249 May theire sore wast theire lynnen into lynte. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 55 Let him but finde the least sparke in the lint, hee neuer ceaseth blowing till he haue made it a huge flame. 1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Sea-Voy.* III 1, O that I had my boxes and my lints now. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. x. 498 Very much weakened with ten great wounds, and roul'd up with Lints and Plaisters. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux Stratagem* v. iv, Do, do, Daughter—while I get the Lint, and the Probe and the Plaister ready. 1767 GOOCH *Treat Wounds* I. 189 Lint or Puff-ball, moistened in Alcohol Vini will generally answer the purpose. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, He .. hastily took from his purse some dry lint, to apply to the slight wound. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iv. 51 To scrape lint and nurse the wounded was proper woman's employment down in Poland yonder. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II 63 Drainage [of the abscess] was kept up by means of a strip of lint

b. Fluff of any material. † Also, a particle of the same. *rare*.

1611 COTGR., *Freluche*,.. a small straw, or lint. *a* 1663 HOWARD *Committee* II. 1 *Four Plays* (1665) 88 Driving the lint from his black Cloathes With his Wet Thumb 1898 *Century Mag* Jan. 372/2 After a little the saws clogged with lint, the wheel stopped, and poor Whitney was in despair

4. a. Now only *dial.* or *U.S.* Netting for fishing-nets. † **b.** A net for the hair. *Obs rare*$^{-1}$.

a. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 629 Which 245 yards of Lint or Netting (ready made or knit) will cost three pence a yard. 1874 HOLDSWORTH *Deep sea Fishing* II 101 That length of line being appropriated to the 30 yards of [drift-]net, so that the 'lint' or netting is set slack. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* Suppl., *Lint* (*Fishing*), a fisherman's name for the netting of a pound or seine. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 37 They ligged the ground rope in, and begun pulling in the lint to the cod end.

b. *a* 1828 *Ld. Livingston* xxxii in Child *Ballads* IV. 433/2 There's never lint gang on my head

5. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *lint-boll* (*-bow*), *-mill*, *-pad*, *-sheaf*, *-speck*; *lint-sown* ppl. a.; **lint-box** (*U.S.*), the upper part of a cotton-press; **lint-doctor** *Calico-printing* (see quot.); **lint-haired** = *flaxen-haired*; **lint-paper**, ? = *linen-paper*; **lint-scraper**, a person employed to scrape lint (for hospital use); also (*slang*), a contemptuous name for a young surgeon; † **lint-spurge**, a name proposed for the plant *Euphorbia Esula*; **lint-top** (Sc. *-tap*), as much flax as is usually laid on a distaff for being spun off. Also LINT-WHITE *a.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab* VIII (*Preach. Swallow*) xxvii, Me think, quhen that yone *lint-bollis ar ryip, To mak ws feist. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 552 Athort his nitty now like louse lyes linkand like a large lint bow 1901 G. W. CABLE *Cavalier* xxi, The *lint box of the old cotton-press was covered with wet morning-glories. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 217 Another .sharp-edged ruler, called the *lint doctor, whose office it is to remove any fibres which may have come off the calico in the act of printing 1891 V. C. COTES 2 *Girls on Barge* 78 A dirty *lint-haired ragamuffin. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 49 Upon this water there are . two *lint-mills. 1879 *St. George's Hosp Rep* IX. 482 Wet *lint-pad and bandage applied. 1794 BLUMENBACH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 180 The outward ones had some traces of our common *lint paper 1861 THACKERAY *Lovel* vi. (1869) 241 If Miss Prior prefers this *lint-scraper to me, ought I to baulk her? 1881 *Instr Census Clerks* (1885) 48 Lint Scraper 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 168 Some persons recommend to set up the *lint sheaves in stooks, like grain. 1458 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 128 Al the wast land that was *lynt or corn sawin. 1827–35 WILLIS *Parrhasius* 53 The *lint-specks floated in the twilight air. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E D. S.) 63 Pityusa oughte to be called..*Lint-spourge, for it hath smal leaues like Flax. 1721 RAMSAY *Bessy Bell & Mary G.* ii, Bessy's hair's like a *lint tap.

Lint^2 (lint). *dial.* [Short for *lintle* LENTIL.] = LENTIL (chiefly in *pl.*). 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

Lintan: see LINTER^2.

† **Lintea·rious**, *a.* *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *linteāri-us* (f. *linteus* linen) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to linen (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Lintel (li·ntĕl). Forms: 4–5, 7 **lyntel(l**, 5, 7 **li-**, **lyntal(l**, (6 **lyntil**, **lynttyll**, 7 **lental**, **lindal**, **lintle**, 8 **lintil**, 9 **lentil**), 7– **lintel**. [a. OF. *lintel* threshold (F. *linteau*):—popular L **līmitāle* or **līmitellum* (f. *līmit-*, *līmes* LIMIT *sb.*, confused with *līmin-*, *līmen* threshold).]

1. A horizontal piece of timber, stone, etc. placed over a door, window, or other opening to discharge the superincumbent weight.

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xii. 22 Sprynge 3e therof the lyntel [Vulg. *superliminare*], and euer either post. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 436 The Emperor..wrote letteres on the lyntell of the dore in grewe. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxix. 39 Albeid that thow were never sa stout, Vndir this lyntall sall thow lowt. 1601–2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 629 Paid for lyntalls at the fountaine iiij^s viij^d. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 82 One Lintal to discharge the two Windows and Balcony-door, eight foot of Timber. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VII. 116 The pillars silver, on a brazen base; Silver the lintels deep-projecting o'er. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xii. (1847) 139 A moorstone lintel is placed across the top to support the little roof. 1863 A. FONBLANQUE *Tangled Skein* II. ii. 29 Upon the lentil of No. 7 [he] found painted the name of Mr. C. L.

† **2.** ? A spoke of a wheel. *Obs.*$^{-0}$

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 125/13 Lyntil of a cart, *radius*.

3. *attrib*, as *lintel-piece*, *-post*, *-stone*, *-tree*.

1842–59 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* Gloss. s.v, If a wall be very thick, more than one *lintel piece will be required. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 408 The lintel-piece alone weighs about 3,000 pounds. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* 942 Others [*sc.* birds] sometimes Are driven within our *lintel-posts by storms. 1575 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 50 Item, to James Law, for þe thre *lintall stanes to þe loiss windois, xij *s.* 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ* x 197 The lintel stones of the doorway are 40 feet 10 inches in length. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 580 The maine *lintle-tree which lay ouer the .. cheekes of the great dore. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 77 The door-posts silver . The lintle-tree upon them silver too.

Hence **Li·ntelled** *a.*, furnished with a lintel. **Li·ntelling** *vbl. sb*, the action of providing with lintels; the material used for this purpose.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 98 Lintelling, Guttering , &c. at so much per Foot 1827 *Gentl. Mag* XCVII II 9 A doorway with a lintelled architrave 1894 DOYLE *Mem. S. Holmes* 111 Over the low, heavy-lintelled door.

Lintel(l, obs. form of LENTIL.

Linter^1 (li·ntəɹ). *U.S* [f. LINT^1 + -ER^1.] A machine for stripping off the short-staple cotton-fibre from the cotton-seed after ginning. Also *linter-machine*. (In recent U.S. Dicts.)

Linter^2, † **lintan**, dial corruptions of LEAN-TO.

1736 *New Hampsh. Prov Papers* (1870) IV 714 'Tis judged the cause [of a fire] was from a spark falling out of the lintan chimney (which was lower than the house) 1861 MRS STOWE *Pearl of Orr's Isl* 10 A brown house of the kind that the natives call 'lean to' or 'linter'. 1893 ZINCKE *Wherstead* 261 A penthouse is a 'linter' (lean-to).

† **Linterel.** *Obs.* [Perh a corruption of LINTEL; perh. a dim. of OF. *linter* (? :—L. type **līmitārium*), lintel] = LINTEL.

a 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII* (1809) 639 A mightie buildyng of tymber the lynterelles inhaunsed with pillers.

Lintern, linton, altered ff. LINTEL; cf. prec. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1533 *Repar. Tower* in Bayley *Tower Lond* (1821) I App 22 It'm for ij lyntons made for the ij. wyndowes. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 133, I read this inscription in a peece of stone . directly over the linterne of the dore. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 212 When every one of the Hebrewes had slaine a Lambe, . and with the bloud thereof coloured the poste and linterne of the doores. 1864 T Q COUCH *E Cornw. Gloss.* in *Jrnl. Roy Inst. Cornw* I 17 *Lintern*, a lintel

Lintie (li·nti). *Sc.* Also **linty.** [f. *lint* in LINTWHITE + dim. ending -IE (-Y).] = LINNET.

1795 BURNS *Verses Destr Woods* 4 Where linties sang and lambkins play'd. *a* 1835 HOGG *Ringan & May* 41 Poet Wks. 1838 I 300 She trows . The linty's cheip a ditty tame 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 198, I heard the linties singing where I was falling asleep.

Lintil, lintle, obs. forms of LENTIL.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. I. ii. 504 The Burre and the Lintle cannot endure one another [L *lappa lenti adversatur*].

Lintonite (li·ntŏnəit). *Min* [Named after Miss L. A. Linton, who analysed it.] A variety of thomsonite found in green amygdules in trap.

1879 PECKHAM & HALL in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser III. XIX. (1880) 122.

Lintseed, Lint-stock: see LINSEED, LINSTOCK.

Lintwhite (li·nt,hwəit), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 1 **līnaethuīȝae**, **līnetuīȝe**, **-twīȝe**, 4 **lynkwhytte**, 6 **lyntquhit**, **-yte**, 7– **lintwhite**. [OE. *līnetwīge*, perh. f. *līn* flax + *-twīge* (? cogn. w. OHG. *zwigôn* to pluck, *vellere*, *carpere*), found also in *þisteltwīge* thistle finch. Cf. TWITE *sb.*

The etymology involves a difficulty because the first element appears as *līne-* (or *līnæ-*) instead of *līn*; but the correspondence in sense with the Rom. name of the bird (see LINNET) is in favour of its correctness. Apart from etymology there is no evidence that the first vowel in the O.E. word was long.]

= LINNET.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) C 147 *Carduelis*, linetuiȝe. *a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 309 *Carduelis*, linaethuiȝae *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 11/26 *Carduelis*, linetuiȝe. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2674 With lowde laghttirs one lofte for lykynge of byrdez, Of larkes, of lynkwhyttez, þat lufflyche songene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII Prol. 240 Goldspynk and lyntquhyte fordynnand the lyft. 1549 *Compl Scot* vi. 39 The lyntquhit sang cuntirpoint quhen the osȝil ȝelpit. *c* 1690 *Roxb Ballads* (1888) VI. 607 The Lint-white loud, and Progne proud . do sing as sweetly as in Yarow 1785 BURNS *To William Simpson* xii, When lint-whites chant among the buds. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 76 The lintwhite and the throstlecock Have voices sweet and clear.

Lint-white (li·nt,hwəit), *a.* *Sc.* [f. LINT^1 + WHITE.] White as lint or flax; flaxen.

1794 BURNS '*Now nature cleeds*', Lassie wi' the lint-white locks. 1866 MISS MULOCK *Noble Life* viii. 148 With the sun shining on the lint-white hair.

† **Li·ntworm.** *Obs.* [a. MHG. *lintwurm* dragon.] ? A figure of a dragon.

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 218 *Inventory Jewels of Hen. V*, Ung Lyntworme d'or ovec 1 Crois. *Ibid.* 219 Item, III Lyntewormes.

Linty, *sb.*: see LINTIE.

Linty (li·nti), *a.* [f. LINT^1 + -Y^1.] † **a.** Resembling lint; soft like flax or lint (in quot. *fig.*). **b.** Full of lint or fluff.

1607 MIDDLETON *Phœnix* II. iii. F 2, One good bang vppon a Buckler would make moste of our Gentlemen flye a peeces, tis not for these lintie times. 1705 N. TATE tr *Cowley's Plants* v. (1721) 392 To see such Kernels such strong Armour wear; First with a linty Wad wrapt close about, (Useful to keep green Wounds from gushing out) 1889 GORDON STABLES *Dog Owners' Kennel Comp.* v. § 4. 54 Mixture of about two-thirds hardish hair and one-third linty. 1891 *Bazaar* 20 Feb. 261/3 Swansdown .. is better than cotton-wool, because it is not so linty.

‖ **Linum** (ləi·nŏm). *Bot.* [mod.L. use of L. *līnum* flax, LINE *sb.*^{1}] A genus of plants (N.O. *Linaceæ*) of which flax is a well known example. In popular use, applied to the ornamental species of this genus

1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* v. 138 The hillsides [on the road to Bethel] were covered with the most lovely spring flowers; dwarf irises, the delicate pink linum [etc]. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 385/3 Linums have stood the past winter better than heretofore.

Linx, obs. pl LINK *sb.*; obs. form of LYNX.

Liny, liney (ləi·ni), *a.* [f LINE *sb*^{2} + -Y^1.]

1. Of the nature of or resembling a line or streak, thin, meagre.

1807 OPIE in *Lect Paint.* (Bohn 1848) 254 Somewhat that is stiff, crude, 'liney', and harsh in respect to anatomy 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II 207 The narrow liny clouds, which a few minutes ago lay like soft vapoury streaks along the horizon. 1830 *Fraser's Mag* I. 146 The architraves .. are cut away, and made to look weak and liny 1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 365 It looks thin, 'liney', and attenuated. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr Madding Crowd* viii, Shaping their eyes long and liny, partly because of the light

2. Full of lines, marked with lines.

1817 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 364 Then there rose to view a fane Of liny marble. 1835 T. WALKER *Original* vi. (1887) 65 The brooding affections of the mind .. make the countenance fallen, pale, and liny. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* III § 22 90 The leaf being rendered liny by bold markings of its ribs 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 356/2 To give the grounding a liney appearance.

Lion (ləi·ən), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 **lēa**, **līo**, **lēo**, 3 **leo**, 3 *Orm.* **le** (*genitive* **leness**, **leoness**, **leuness**). β 3 **leun(e**, **lyun**, 3–4 **leoun**, **liun(e**, 3–5 **leon**, 3–8 **lyon**, 4 **leone**, **lyen**, 4–6 **ly-**, **lione**, **lioun**, 5 **lyown**, **lywn**, 5–6 **lyoun(e**, 6 **lionne**, 3– **lion**. [The mod form represents an adoption (first appearing *c* 1200) of AF. *liun* (F. *lion*), a Com Rom. word = Pr *leo*, Sp. *leon*, Pg. *leão*, It. *leone*, *lione* — L. *leōnem*, nom. *leo*, a. Gr λέων (stem λεοντ-, perh. altered from an earlier *λεϝον-). The Gr. word was perh. adopted from some foreign lang.; a noteworthy similarity of sound is presented by Heb. לָבִיא *lābī* lion (pl. *lᵉbāʾīm*), also occurring in the sense 'lioness' with the vocalization *lᵉbiyyā*; cf. also Egyptian *labai*, *lawai* lioness. The synonymous Gr. λίς (cf. Heb לַיִשׁ *layish*) is not etymologically connected.

Before the adoption of the Fr. word, English possessed forms directly representing the Latin *leo*, *leōnem*. The word was used, with difference of gender and inflexion, both for 'lion' and 'lioness', the L. *leæna* not having been adopted. Owing to the two-fold form of the L. word in the nom and the oblique case, the declension in OE. is irregular and variable. The recorded forms are: nom. sing *lēo* (Anglian *lēa*), gen. sing. *lēon* (Northumb. masc *lēas*), dat. sing *lēon*, *lēone*, *lēonan*, acc. sing. *lēon* (fem. also *lēo*), nom., acc pl. *lēon*, gen. pl. *lēona*, dat. pl. *lēoum*, *lēom*, *lēonum*.

The L. word has been adopted into all the Teut. langs: cf OFris. *lawa*, MDu *leuwe*, *lēwe* (Du. *leeuw*), OHG. *lewo*, *lēwo*, *louwo*, *lio* (MHG. *lēwe*, *leu*, mod G. *löwe*, *leu*), ON *león*, *ljón* (MSw. *leon*. Sw. *lejon*, Da. *løve* from Ger) From Gr. or L., but in some cases through Teut. as the immediate source, are the forms in the Balto-Slavic langs: Lith *lēvas*, *liutas*, Lettish *lauvas*, OSl. *lĭvŭ*, Russ. левъ, Polish *lew*, Czech *lev*.]

1. A large carnivorous quadruped, *Felis leo*, now found native only in Africa and southern Asia, of a tawny or yellowish brown colour, and having a tufted tail. The male is distinguished by a flowing shaggy mane. (The Maneless Lion of Gujerat is a recognized Asiatic variety with only a slight mane.) It is very powerful, and has a noble and impressive appearance; whence it is sometimes called 'the king of beasts'. In early use the name was applied to both sexes; from the 13th c. the derivative LIONESS has been used for the female.

The young are now commonly called 'lion's *cubs*'; the older designation 'lion's *whelp*' survives in rhetorical applications, owing to its use in the Bible.

α. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 3 Ðyles æfre gesleæcce swe swe lea sawle mine. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. xi § 3 Seo leo bringð hire hungregum hwelpum hwæt to etanne. *c* 1000

Sax. Leechd. I. 364 Ðа þe scinlac þrowien etan leonflæsc. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 438/22 *Leo*, lio. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5834 And tatt wass rihht tatt le wass sett Onngæn þatt Goddspellwrihhte, .. Forr leness whellp þær þær itt iss Whellpedd, tær liþ itt stille þre daʒhess. *Ibid.* 6026 Þatt deor Þatt wass i leoness like *c* 1205 LAY. 28064 Þa com an guldene leo liðen ouer dune. *c* 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 125 Gentil ich wes ant freo Wildore then the leo.

β. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 139 Ðe lyon ðe gað abuten þe dier hem to forswoleʒen. *c* 1205 LAY. 4085 He liððe ʒeon þeos leoden sulch hit an liun were [*c* 1275 a lion]. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 33 Daniel bimong þe wode liuns. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 690 Als lambe him lai þe leon mild. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11255 (Petyt MS.) Ilkon proudere þan þe lion. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 798 Tho myghtest wene that this Palamon In his fightyng were a wood leon 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 74 As leon is the king of bestes. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) II. xlv. 51 Somme hadden longe hoked clawes, lyke as they had ben lyons. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II 113 Thus Wallace ferd als fers as a lyoun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 129 Rauenynge wolues or rampynge lyons. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Rich. III*, 54 b, We must fight together like lions, and feare not to dye together lyke men. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 313 The Lion and fierce Tiger glar'd aloof. *a* 1687 WALLER *Summer Isl.* II. 16 They roar'd like Lions caught in toyles, and rag'd. 1727–38 GAY *Fables* II. ix. 73 The Lion is (beyond dispute) Allow'd the most majestic brute. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 32/2 The Maneless Lion of Guzerat. 1859 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* xvii. (1899) 74 They say the Lion and the Lizard keep The Courts where Jamshyd gloried and drank deep.

b. Extended to other animals of the genus *Felis*. *American mountain lion*, the puma or cougar.

1630 *New England's Plantation* (1835) 8 For Beasts there are some Bears, and they say some Lyons also; for they haue been seen at Cape Anne 1649 *Perf. Descr. Virginia* 17 [List of native beasts] Lyons, Beares, Leopards, Elkes. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist.* (1824) I 431 The Puma, which has received the name of the American Lion.

c. Applied ironically (usually with qualification) to certain weak or timid animals: † *Lion of Cotswold*, † *Cotswold lion* (also Sc. *Lammermoor lion*), a sheep; *Essex* or *Rumford lion*, a calf. See also quots. 1825, 1827.

1537, *a* 1553, *a* 1612 [see COTSWOLD]. 1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 36 She is as fierce, as a Lyon of Cotsolde. 1678 RAY *Proverbs* 307 As valiant as an Essex lion, i e. a calf. 1699 T. BROWN *Wks* (1720) I 216 That Prodigy of a Man that .. so dexterously mimick'd the Harmony of the Essex Lions. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rumford-Lyon*, a Calf. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 380 You look like a Lamermoor Lyon 1825 C M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 156 I'll thank you for a cut out of the back of that *lion*, tittered a man opposite With all the natural timidity of the hare whom he thus particularised, I was proceeding to help him [etc] 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xxxix (1849) 101 'A lion *is* a hare, sir' 'What!' 'Yes, sir, it is a hare!—but we call it a lion, because of the Game Laws.'

2. Proverbial and allusive phrases. **a.** Proverbs (chiefly referring to the strength or ferocity of the lion). **b.** *A lion in the way* (or *path*): after Prov. xxvi. 13, applied to a danger or obstacle, esp. an imaginary one. **c.** *The lion's mouth*: taken as a type of a place of great peril. (Cf Ps. xxii. 21, 2 Tim. iv. 17.) Similarly, *In the lion's paws*. **d.** *The lion's share*: the largest or principal portion. **e.** *The lion's skin* occurs chiefly with reference to the fable of the ass that clothed himself in the skin of a lion. (See also quots) **f.** *The lion's provider*: = JACKAL, *lit.* and *fig.* **g** *To twist the lion's tail*: freq. in journalistic use with reference to foreign insults to, or encroachments on the rights of, Great Britain (cf 5 c).

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* ix 4 Betere is a quyc dogge thanne a leoun dead. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr 's T.* 483 As by the whelp chasted is the leon [cf F *battre le chien devant le lion*] — *Wife's Prol* 692 Who peynted the leon, tel me who? [See note, ed. Skeat] 1595 SHAKS. *John* II i. 138 You are the Hare of whom the Prouerb goes Whose valour plucks dead Lyons by the beard. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's G* 10 Like the moneth of March, which entreth like a Lion, but goeth out like a Lamb. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI ii. 291 As the Proverb saith, The Lion is not so fierce as he is painted. 1749 [see BEARD *v.* 3] 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xiv, And dar'st thou then To beard the lion in his den, The Douglas in his hall?

b. 1641 MILTON *Reform* II Wks. (1847) 18/1 They fear'd not the bug-bear danger nor the Lyon in the way that the sluggish and timorous Politician thinks he sees. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb.* VI. § 342 There be both Mountains, and Lyons in the way. 1868 BRIGHT *Sp. Ireland* 1 Apr., You have always lions in the path. 1869 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 643, I have been the sluggard, and I ride apace, For now there is a lion in the way.

c. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 7 Leose me lauerd ut of þe liunes muð. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 62 What doth hee else, but (as it were) put his finger into the Lions mouth. 1629 CAPT. SMITH *True Trav.* xx (Arb.) 878 But Merham, the old fox, seeing himselfe in the lions pawes, sprung his loufe. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* iv. 289 He wou'd not lay down his Arms, saying it was better to die, than to run into the Lion's Mouth. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 54 In the power of saying rude truth, sometimes in the lion's mouth, no men surpass them.

d. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 252 Nor when they were in partnership with the farmer .. have I heard that they had taken the lion's share. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxii. 155 Always .. ready to take the lion's share of responsibility and labour. 1865 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) V. 251 Attacking a government which they knew only by their lion's share in its offices. 1872 *Punch* 22 June 253/1 The art of finding a rich friend to make a tour with you in autumn, and of leaving him to bear the lion's share of the expenses.

e. [1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* (1889) 219 The fourthe fable is of the asse, and of the skynne of the Lyon.] 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 93 The man that once did sell the Lyons skin While the beast liu'd, was kill'd with hunting him. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Lion*, *Il n'y eut iamais bon marché de peaux de lions*, .. a Lyons skinne was neuer bought good cheape. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Florence* V. i, Reason assured me It was not safe to shave a lion's skin. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng* II. 847 When the Lyon's Skin alone would not serve turn, he knew how to make it out with that of the Fox. 1711 [see ASS *sb.* 1 c].

f. 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Earth* II. 322 This has given rise to the report of the jackall's being the lion's provider. 1808 SCOTT *Let. to W. Gifford* 25 Oct in *Lockhart*, If you will accept of my services as a sort of jackal or lion's provider 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. xxvii, The poor jackals . (As being the brave lion's keen providers). 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 14 Old Lieschen was his . cook, errand-maid, and general lion's-provider.

3. *fig.* (chiefly after biblical usage: cf. Rev. v. 5). **a.** Taken (in a good sense) as the type of one who is strong, courageous, or fiercely brave.

The Lion of the North, Gustavus Adolphus.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 Þa streonge leo þet wes þes liuiʒendes godes sune. [1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9384 Is mouþ is as a leon, is herte arn as an hare.] *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II*, 252 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 334 Nu ben theih liouns in halle, and hares in the feld. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1225 At the palʒoun, quhar thai the lyoun [*sc* Wallace] saw. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Comp Lys & Sylla* (1595) 522 Lyons at home, and Foxes abroade 1589 [see LAMB *sb.* 2 b]. 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I. III 7 He, my Lyon, and my noble Lord. 1599 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* II. 61 Wks. (1901) 167 English Archers .Eclipped Lyons of the Westerne worlde 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* I. I 239 He is a Lion That I am proud to hunt. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 504 The Lyon . whose Sire, was surnam'd Dowglas. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 396/1 The campaigns of the Lion of the North, till his fall in the moment of triumph at Lützen 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 132 The manliest, and king of English kings, The lion Cromwell, in his dress of war.

b. In a bad sense: A fiercely cruel, tyrannical or 'devouring' creature or person.

Partly after biblical uses: cf. Ps. xxxiv. 17, lvi 4, 1 Pet. v. 8, etc.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 6 Ant tu grisliche gra þu luðere liun lað godd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 120 Wummone wroð is wuluene, & mon wroð is wulf, oðer leun. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Prede is king of wyckede þeawes. Hy is þe lioun þet al uorzuelþ. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 A Lyon among sheepe and a sheepe among Lyons. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xiv. (1697) 273 All such as would have the bestial, savage Nature strengthen'd .., and have a mind to be Lions and Devils . to their own kind. 1832 H. BLUNT *Hist Paul* (ed 2) I. 40 That the lion had become a lamb, that the persecutor was now a humble and inquiring believer.

† **c.** (See quot.) *Obs*

1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 71 ¶ 2 We polite men of the town give the name of a lion to any one that is a great man's spy *Ibid* ¶ 7 A lion, or a master spy, hath several jack-calls under him.

4. *pl* Things of note, celebrity, or curiosity (in a town, etc.); sights worth seeing: esp. in phr. *to see*, or *show*, *the lions*. † In early use, *to have seen the lions* often meant to have had experience of life.

This use of the word is derived from the practice of taking visitors to see the lions which used to be kept in the Tower of London. See the introductory quots

[1629 CAPT. SMITH *True Trav.* xviii (Arb) 872 After, one Master John Bull. , with divers of his friends, went to see the Lyons [in the Tower] 1731 FIELDING *Lottery* in Wks. 1882 VIII. 480, I must see all the curiosities; the Tower, the lions, and Bedlam, and the court, and the opera. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII lxviii, Escorting two or three coaches full of country-cousins .. to the Lions, the Wax work, the Monument, &c.]

1590 GREENE *Neuer too Late* (1600) 34 Francesco was no other but a meere nouice, and that so newly, that to vse the olde prouerbe, he had scarce seene the Lions. 1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* V. ii. Wks. 1616 I. 242 *Amo.* You come not to giue vs the scorne, Monsieur? *Mer.* Nor to be frighted with a face, Signior! I haue seene the lyons. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Water-Cormorant* Wks. 1630 III. 5 Some say [of a Drunkard] hee's bewitcht, or scratcht, or blinde, Or seene the Lyons, or his nose is dirty. 1770 JENNER *Placid Man* (1773) I. 119 It made no inconsiderable figure amongst the Lions of Bath. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Cecilia* I. viii, Mr. Monckton .. asked Morrice why he did not shew the lyons. 1792 T. TWINING *Recr. & Stud.* (1882) 157, I suppose the lions of Nottingham are public, accessible lions, and require no interest to get sight of. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* V. i ¶ 6 The churches were the best lions we met with in our way 1810 SCOTT *Let. to J. B. S. Morritt* 9 Aug in *Lockhart*, The cavern at Staffa is one of the few *lions* which completely maintain an extended reputation. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 96 The rest of the day was spent in seeing the Lions—and first the Cathedral. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* viii. 123 He was polite .. and showed the lions very good-naturedly. 1864 'C. BEDE' in *Lond Soc* VI. 27/1 That celebrated collection of lions of which his University can show so complete a menagerie in her College Halls, Bodleian [etc.].

b. Hence: A person of note or celebrity who is much sought after.

1715 LADY M W. MONTAGU *Town Eclogues, Tuesday*, Fops of all kinds, to see the Lion, run; The beauties stay till the first act's begun. 1774 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 311 The present Lyon of the times, according to the author of 'the Placid Man's' term, is Omy, the native of Otaheite. 1815 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 67 [At a ball] The King of Prussia is the only Royal lion. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* VI. i, The literary lion who likes to be petted. 1850 THACKERAY *Contrib to Punch* Wks. 1886 XXIV. 251 What is a lion? A lion is a man or woman one must have at one's parties. 1889 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* III. 131 Longfellow .. largely paid the poet's penalty of being made the lion of all the drawing rooms.

† **c.** *Oxford slang.* A visitor to Oxford. ? *Obs.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Lion* a name given by the gownsmen of Oxford, to inhabitants or visitors. 1785 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 95 ¶ 4, I did not excel in any of my academical exercises, save that of circumambulating the colleges and public buildings with strangers ; in this branch of learning I gained such general reputation as to be honoured with the title of *Keeper of the Lions.* 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II xxxii. 60 [The young student] had abstained from visiting many things himself, till he should have a lion to take with him. 1818 T. WARD *Strictures Charac. Barristers* (ed. 2) 45 To the amusement of the Nobility and Gentry visiting Oxford, the latter of whom are known by the University men by the appellation of Lions and Lioness's, when observed in the streets with an Oxford Guide in their hand, or gaping about.

† **d.** (See quot) *Obs.*

1785 G A. BELLAMY *Apol.* II. 68 Just under him, in the pit, sat a lion [*Footnote*, A term at that time in vogue for a cit]

5 An image or picture of a lion. (A favourite sign for inns and taverns: usually *Red*, *White*, *Golden*, etc. *Lion*.)

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 894 Y-painted al .. with briddes, libardes, and lyouns. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) VIII. 86 Lyouns of Gold 1487 *Will* in *Paston Lett* III. 464 An hanging bed, with a lyon thereupon 1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec Oxford* 118 Ye marke which ye Mayor .. had striken in ye . butchers waytes, which marke was ye lyon and crowne. 1562 in Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 83 To one that brought home a lyone blowen downe upon London Bridge, 4*d* 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 18 Bearyng upon his breast a white Lion. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* (1776) I 237 A great red flagge .. with the winged Lyon made in it in gold. 1745 P THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 21 The Lion was very loose, and would certainly have been lost but for two strong Supporters . fix'd from the Ship's Bows to secure him. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 376 A colossal lion, of cast iron. 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 55 Porch-pillars on the lion resting, And sombre, old, colonnaded aisles.

b. *spec.* in *Her.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1040 Wiþ alaunce .. He smot him in þe lyoun, And tristrem, Bar him þurch þe dragoun In þe scheld *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5927 Thre lions the lord bare all of light goulis. 1449 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 222 The White Lioun [*i. e.* the Duke of Norfolk] is leyde to slepe. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. v. 28 Hark, countrymen! either renew the fight, Or tear the lions out of England's coat. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v 265 The Lionis, quhilkes the kingis of Scotis weiris in thair armes. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr* IV. xxiii, The lion argent decked his breast 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII 37/2 With supporters (lion and unicorn) of the Royal arms 1868 CUSSANS *Her* vi (1882) 84 Three Lions passant-guardant in pale or, on a field gules, constitute the Arms of England

c. *British Lion*, the lion as the national emblem of Great Britain; hence often used *fig.* for the British nation. Similarly *Scottish lion.*

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 289 Such mercy from the British Lyon flows. 1796 BURKE *Regic Peace* III. Wks. VIII 293 He would no longer amuse the British Lion in the chace of mice and rats. 1806 *Naval Chron* XV. 52 Each [of the seamen] appeared a true bred cub of the British Lion. 1849 W. E AYTOUN *Lays Sc Caval*, *Heart Bruce* xxv, We'll let the Scottish lion loose Within the fields of Spain! 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* XII xxv. IV. 174 The British Lion is aroused! 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxiv, The British Lion, or any other lion, cannot always have a worthy enemy to combat, or a battle royal to deliver

6. a. A gold coin current in Scotland down to the reign of James VI. **b.** A Scottish copper coin = HARDHEAD [2] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1451 *Sc Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 40/1 Item þt þare be strikyn ane new penny of golde callit a lyon wt þe prent of þe lyon on þe ta side & the ymage of Sanct Andro on þe toþer side . And þat þe said new lyon .. sall ryn for vjs. viijd. of the said new mone *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 344 Lyounis vtherwayes callit hardheidis. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I 365 (MS G) Daylie thair was suche numbers of Lions (alias called Hardheids) prented, that [etc]. 1899 GRUEBER *Handbk. Coins Gt. Brit. & Irel* 169, 184.

7. The constellation and zodiacal sign LEO. Also *Little Lion*: the constellation Leo Minor.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl T* 330 Next at this opposicion Which in the signe shal be of the leon 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* XLIV (Percy Soc. 216 Out of the Lyon to enter the Vyrgyne. 1697 CREECH *Manilius* II 44 The Lion The squeezing Crab, and stinging Scorpion. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 326 To conclude our examination of the constellations visible on the 22nd of March at midnight, we must notice .. the Little Lion above the Lion.

† **8.** *Lion of the sea*: **a.** ? A kind of lobster (cf. F. *lion de mer*). **b.** = SEA-LION. *Obs.*

1598 *Epulario* G iij b, To dresse the fish called the Lion of the sea. 1772 *Ann Reg* 92/1 These sea-wolves, which he calls lions.

† **9.** Alchemy. *Green lion*: a 'spirit' of great transmuting power, supposed to be produced by certain processes in alchemy; sometimes identified with the 'philosophical mercury'. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch* Recapitulation in Ashmole *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 188 The Spottyd Panther wyth the Lyon greene. 15.. A ANDREWES (title) *Hunting of the Greene Lyon* ibid. 278. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 69 He would seeme to haue the Green Lion and the flying Eagle in a box 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 53 A greene sharpe spirit . This is that greene lyon which Rypley commendeth so much. 1610 B JONSON *Alch.* II. ii, Your generall colours, sir, Of the pale citron, the greene lyon, the crow, The peacocks taile.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attrib., as *lion-colour*, *-cub*, *-kind*, *-lair*, *-skin*, *-whelp*; **b** objective,

as *lion-keeper, -stalking, -tamer, -taming*; c. similative, as *lion-bold, -sick* adjs. (see also 12); d. parasynthetic, as *lion-footed, -headed, -hued, -maned, -mettled, -thoughted* adjs.; e. instrumental, as *lion-guarded, -haled, -haunted* adjs.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 21 Wisemen stout, and stung, grow *Lion-bold. 1551–2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 23 Anye other color or colors then .*lyon color motteley or iren grey. 1666 Merrett tr *Neri's Art of Glass* xlii, In the bottom there will remain a Lion colour 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xix. 13–14 A *Lyon-cub, of sordid mind, Avoided all the lyon-kind. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 686 Ausonius makes her [i. e. the Sphynx] *Lyon-footed 1898 J. Davidson *Last Ballad* etc. (1899) 149 The trader and the usurer Have passed the *lion-guarded door. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxii 76 Cybele, the thong relaxing from a *lion-haled yoke. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 239 The *lion-haunted woods. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* iii. 115 The human-headed lions and bulls, and perhaps conversely, the *lion headed men were religious, not political symbols at all. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Leonado*, *lion hued, *fulvus a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk* Ser II 645 If one of these lions enraged is going to assail the spectators, the *lion-keepers hold under his nose the confiture of Gazelles' meat [etc.]. 1721 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. 188 Representations of human victorys over the *lion-kind 1727 [see *lion cub*]. 1860 Pusey *Min Proph* 361 Nineveh was still one vast *lion-lair. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* lxxxvii. 428 The *lion-maned buffaloes of the West 1605 Shaks *Mach* iv. i. 90 Be *Lyon metled, proud. 1606 — *Ir. & Cr.* II iii 93 He is not sicke. *Aia.* Yes, *Lyon sicke, sicke of proud heart. 1805 Southey *Ballads & Metr. Tales* Poet. Wks. VI. 267 He could have swallowed Hercules, Club, *lion-skin, and all. 1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* xliv, We are graciously permitted .to try a little *lion-stalking in Algeria. 1798 Sotheby tr. *Wieland's Oberon* v. viii, O'er me the *lion-tamer holds his hand 1820 Keats *Hyperion* II. 68 Tiger-passion'd, *lion-thoughted, wroth. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cvii 22 *Lyoun whelpes..seke fra god mete vnto þa. 14 *Wyclif's Gen.* xlix. 9 (MS. S.) Judas a lyoun whelp. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 98 The portal-warding lion-whelp, And peacock-yewtree of the lonely Hall.

11. Special comb.. **lion-ant**, the same as *ant-lion*; †**lion-cat**, an Angora cat; †**lion-eudweed**, the Edelweiss (see *lion's foot* in b); **lion-dog** [after F. *chien-lion* (Buffon)], a variety of dog having a flowing mane; **lion-dollar** (see Dollar 5): **lion-dragon**, a heraldic beast having the fore-part like a lion and the hind part like a wyvern; **lion forceps** (see quot.); **lion-hunter**, one who hunts lions; one who is given to lionizing celebrities; **lion hunting**, the action of a lion-hunter, *lit.* and *fig.* (in quot. † going in quest of the 'lions' of a place); †**lion-leopard** (F. *lion léoparde*), a lion passant guardant; = Leopard 3 b; **lion-lizard**, the basilisk, its crest being compared to a lion's mane; **lion-monkey**, the marikina or silky marmoset; †**lion noble** = 6 a; **lion-poisson** *Her.* [F. *poisson* fish] (see quot. 1868); **lion-show** *jocular*, a gathering of 'lions' or celebrities; **lion-skinned** *a.*, clothed in a lion's skin, *fig.* with allusion to the ass in the fable (cf. 2 e); †**lion-string**, some kind of string for musical instruments; **lion-tailed** *baboon, monkey*, the wanderoo (*Macacus silenus*); **lion-tawny** *a.*, of the tawny colour characteristic of lions; also *sb.*; **lion-tiger**, used *attrib.* of a cub bred between a lion and a tiger.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 323 Of the Formica Leo, or *Lion-Ant. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat* xix (1852) 442 *note*, This Australian pit fall was only about half the size of that made by the European lion-ant. 1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. i 359 The *lion cat; or as others more properly term it, the cat of Angora. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cxcv. § 10. 517 *Leontopodium sive Pes Leoninus*, *Lion Cudweede. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II i 9 The *Lion Dog greatly resembles that animal, in miniature, from whence it takes the name. 1845 Youatt *Dog* 50 The Lion Dog .The origin of this breed is not known; it is, perhaps, an intermediate one between the Maltese and the Turkish dog. 1697 *Virginia St. Papers* (1875) I. 52 Dollers, comonly called *Lyon or Dog Dollers, have no vallue ascertained whereby they may pass currantly amongst the inhabitants of this County 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xxvi. 183 *Lions-dragons, Lions-Poisons, and whatsoeuer other double shaped animall of any two .. of the .. kinds before handled 1864 P. Holme *Syst. Surg.* IV. 1045 The '*lion forceps' of Fergusson .. is a strong straight forceps provided with two sets of teeth . by which it obtains a firm hold on a bone. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV 32/1 (art. *Lion*) The dangers and hair-breadth escapes of the *lion-hunters. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 330 These Lion hunters were the ruin and death of Burns. [Cf. the name 'Mrs Leo Hunter' in Dickens *Pickwick* (1837).] 1878 *Athenæum* 19 Jan 81/2 Keats, the obscure medical student, who died before a single lion-hunter had found him out. 1770 Jenner *Placid Man* (1773) I. 120 *Lion-hunting being the whole end and design of travelling. 1612 Selden *Notes on Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. 182 Being blazon'd in Hierom de Bara, and other French heralds, *Lion-Leopards. 1707 Funnell *Voy* II. 35 A large sort of Lizard called a *Lion lizard. 1738 Mortimer in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 347 *Lacertus griseus.* The Lion Lizard. 1803 Sarrett *New Pict. Lond.* 115 In one of the glass cases is a beautiful *lion-monkey. 1586 *Min. Privy C.* 10 Dec. in Burns *Coinage Scot.* (1887) II. 389 *Lyoun noblis 1887 Burns *ibid.* 388 Lion nobles or Scottish angels. 1610 *Lion-Poisons [see *lion-dragon*]. 1868 Cussans *Her.* vi. (1882) 101 The Lion-poisson, or Sea lion, which has the head and shoulders of a Lion, with fins for paws, and the *nowed* tail of a Fish for a body. 1839 Lockhart *Scott* (1869) III. xix. 186 *note*, Mr. Coleridge's own stately account of this *lion-show in Grosvenor Street. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 596 Hail, glorious Liberty!. *Lion-skinned Freethinking, safe affector of thy bravery. claims to be the sole gatherer up of thy spoils. 1699 Howell *Vocab.* I. Sig. Y yyyyyy, Wire strings, gut strings, venice catlings, nimikins, *Lion strings: *Diverse sorti di corde.* 1781 Pennant *Quadrupeds* I. 183 *Lion-tailed Baboon. *Ibid.* Plate xxii, Lion tailed Monky. 1893 Lydekker *Roy. Nat. Hist.* I. 113 The Lion-Tailed Monkey (*Macacus silenus*)..These monkeys inhabit the Malabar, or Western, Coast of India. 1573 *Art of Limming* 8 If you mingle redde Lead and Masticot togather, you shal have thereof a *Lyon tawney. 1611 Cotgr., *Lionnin*, of a Lyon-tawnie colour. 1885 Burton *Arab Nts.* (1886) I. Foreword 7 The boundless waste of lion-tawny clays and gazelle brown gravels. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 35/1 *Lion-Tiger Cubs.

b. Combinations with *lion's* (mostly plant-names): †**lion's claw**, (*a*) Black Hellebore, *Helleborus niger*; (*b*) a kind of oyster; **lion's ear**, 'a common name in the Andes for some species of *Culcitium*; also *Espeletia* and *Leonotis*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **lion's foot**, (*a*) Lady's Mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*; (*b*) Black Hellebore; (*c*) the genus *Leontopodium*, esp. *L. alpinum*, the Edelweiss; **lion's heart**, a plant of the U.S., *Physostegia virginiana*; **lion's leaf**, any plant of the genus *Leontice*, esp. *L. Leontopetalum*; **lion's leap**, an acrobatic leap or somersault; cf. F. *saut du lion* (Cotgr.); **lion's mouth**, a name for *Antirrhinum majus*; **lion's paw** = *lion's foot*; **lion's snap** = *lion's mouth*; **lion's tail**, (*a*) the plant *Leonotis Leonurus*, from the supposed resemblance of the inflorescence to the tuft of a lion's tail; (*b*) Motherwort, *Leonurus Cardiaca*; **lion's tooth** or **teeth**, the Dandelion; †**lion's turnip**, = *lion's leaf.*

1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Lion, Patte de lion*, *Lyons claw, Setterwort, Settergrasse, bastard blacke Ellebore 1759 Mrs Delaney in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 560 Kind of oysters called the lion's claw. 1835 Booth *Analyt. Dict.* 261 *Leonotis*, *Lion's ear. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 98 Deos wyrt þe man pedem leonis, & oðrum naman *leon-fot nemneð. 1538 Turner *Libellus*, Lyons fote, *Elleborum nigrum.* 1611 Cotgr., *Alchimille*, Lionsfoot, Ladies mantle, great Sanicle. 1845 A. Wood *Class-Bk Bot.* 282 *Physostegia Virginiana.* .. A beautiful plant native in Penn. and southward . **Lion's heart.* 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. iv. § 4 182 Plinie doth call it also Leontopetalon, Apuleius Leontopodion...In English *Lyons leafe and Lyons Turnep 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Lion's-leaf, *Leontice.* 1882 J. Smith *Dict. Plants* 247 Lion's-leaf (*Leontice Leontopetalum*), a herbaceous plant of the Barberry family. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 131 The *lions-leap, flip-flap, &c., of the acrobat. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), **Lion's-Mouth, Lion's-Paw, Lion's-Tooth*, several sorts of Herbs. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. North Amer.* xi. iii. 189 The flower called the lion's-mouth . forms a sweet nosegay of itself, and is worthy the gardens of kings. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Pata de Leon*, *Lions pawe, *Leontopetalon.* 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 262 The leaues of Lions paw. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. clv. § 4. 439 Snapdragon is called. in English Calues snout, Snapdragon, and *Lyons snap. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 *Lion's-tail, *Leonurus.* 1562 Bullein *Def. agst. Sickness* (1579) 10 The vertue of Dandelion or *Lyons teeth. 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n*, Lion's teeth, *Leontodon Taraxacum.* 1597 *Lyons Turnep [see *lion's leaf*]. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Lion*, Some also tearme Lyons leafe, and Lyons Turnep, *pes Leoninus.*

12. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* = 'lion-like; characteristic of a lion; strong, brave, or fierce as a lion'.

1614 Jonson *Barth. Fair* II. iii. (1631) 21 You shall not fright me with your Lyon-chap. 1671 Milton *Samson* 139 The bold Ascalonite Fled from his Lion ramp. 1681 Dryden *Sp. Fryar* I. 1 Pox o' this Lyon-way of wooing though. *Ibid* IV. 57 Gross Feeders, Lion talkers, Lamb-like fighters. 1752 Young *Brothers* I. i. Wks. 1757 II. 205 We'll seek his lion Sire, Who dares to frown on us, his conquerors. 1757 Gray *Bard* 117 Her lion-port, her awe-commanding face 1795 J. Fawcett *Art of War* 31 The savage soldier . Nurs'd in no silken lap, his lion-nerves, Strings strong as steel. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VIII 196 The jackal of ambition's lion-rage. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser I. 274 May,. barking in her tremendous lion-note, and putting down the other noises like a clap of thunder. 1842 Tennyson *Eng. & Amer. in* 1782, 3 Strong mother of a Lion-line. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 156 This true soldier had fallen in that lion rush which Richard made at his foe. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 266 Jonah feared not the fierceness of their lion nature, but God's tenderness.

Lion, Lion Herald, Lion King-at-arms: see Lyon.

‖ **Li·onceau.** *Obs.* Chiefly *Her.* Forms: *pl.* 5 **leonnceux, lyonsewes**, 6 **lionne-sewys**, 7 **lionceaux.** [a. F. *lionceau*, OF. also *leonceau* 'a Lyons whelpe' (Cotgr.), later form of *lioncel* Lioncel] A young lion; = Lioncel.

c 1450 *Merlin* 413 This lyon crowned hadde in his companye xviij lyonsewes crowned. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1167 Twelve leonnceux ouer sex greces Salomones throne exourned. *c* 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 147 in *Q. Elis. Acad.* 99 Twa things in armis sal end in schewis a[l]wey;..As lionne-sewys, to sey, and heronne-sewis. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* I. vi. 24 Six. Lionceaux rampant purpure.

Lioncel, leoncel (lə·iˈɒnsel), *a. Her.* [irreg. f. Lion.] (See quot.)

1828–40 Berry *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Lioncel* or *Leoncel*, adorned with lions' heads, as a cross, the ends of which terminate in lions' heads. In mod. Dicts.

Lioncel (lə·iˈɒnsel). Also 7 **lioncell, lyoncel.** [ad. OF. *lioncel*, dim. of *lion* Lion. Cf. Lionceau.] A small or young lion; chiefly *Her.* (see quots).

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xv. 139 In the Blazoning of Armes consisting of more Lions in a Field then one, you must terme them Lioncels. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 134/1 A Lioness Lionseth a Lioncell, or Lions Whelp. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Lioncels* is also a Term in *Heraldry* for Lions, when there are more than two of them born in any Coat of Arms, and no Ordinary between them. 1864 Miss Yonge *Trial* I. xi. 223 She was more flattered by the civilities of a lioncel like Harvey Anderson. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 153 Three chevronels sa., the middle one charged with a lioncel passant of the field.

† **Lion-drunk**, *a. Obs.* Said of a man in the second of the proverbial four stages of drunkenness, in which he becomes violent and quarrelsome.

The mediæval saying was that wine makes a man successively resemble a sheep, a lion, an ape, and a sow. (See Skeat's note to Chaucer *Manciple's Prol.* 45.)

1592 Nashe *P. Pennilesse* 23 b. The second [kind of drunkard] is Lion drunke, and he flings the pots about the house, calls his Hostesse whore [etc.]. 1623 Massinger *Bondman* III. iii. *a* 1640 Day *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 52 When the lions bloode mates with a furious disposition,.. it converts to rage, stabbings, and quarrells; and such we call Lion-Drunk.

Lionel (lə·iˈŏnĕl). *Her.* [a. OF. *lionel*, dim. of *lion* Lion] = Lioncel.

1562 Morgan *Sph Gentry* IV. ii. 15 Three demy Lionels passant argent. 1736 Sleech in *Lett. Lit Men* (Camden) 366 His Arms (a Chevron between 3 Lionels) carv'd on it.

Lionesque (lə·iŏne·sk), *a.* [f. Lion + -esque.] Characteristic of a lion.

1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI 245 His profile was that of a Greek statue; the eyes small and piercing; the whole face lionesque. 1894 Fenn *In Alpine Valley* II. 166 His lionesque tramp up and down their prison.

Lioness (lə·iˈŏnĕs). Forms: 4 leoun-, lioun-, (lyenn-), 4–5 leon-, 4–7 lyon-, lyonn-, 4–8 lionn-; 4 -es, 4–7 -esse(e, (5 -asse, -ys); 7- **lioness.** [a. OF. *lion(n)esse, leonesse* (now superseded by *lionne*), f. *lion* Lion.]

1. The female of the lion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12336 Right be þat water side lai a leoness [*Fairf.* liones, *Gött* leones] 13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 2465 Stoutliche þe liounesse þan Asailede Beues. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlix. (*Tecla*) 210 Ymang þai bestis wes richt stark & fel a lyonnes. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 637 Stibourne I was as is a Leonesse. 1462 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 475 The Office of kepyng Lyons, Leonesses and Leopardes, within oure Toure of London. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV ii. 138 The chafed Bore, the mountaine Lyonesse 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 393 They rejoyce Each with thir kinde, Lion with Lioness. 1717 Pope *Iliad* X. 213 The gaunt Lioness, with Hunger bold. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 46 Lyons do in a very severe manner punish the adulteries of the Lyoness. 1813 Byron *Giaour* 1215 Go, when the hunter's hand hath wrung From the forest-cave her shrieking young, And calm the lonely lioness.

b. *fig.* Applied to persons.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xv 12 Yet wote I wel that leon is he nought ne thou ne myght no leoneesse be. 1595 Shaks *John* II. i. 291 Were I at home At your den sirrah, with your Lionnesse, I would set an Oxe-head to your Lyons hide. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* VI. 147 O fair and strong and terrible! Lioness That with your long locks play the Lion's mane.

2. A female celebrity; a woman who is lionized. † Also (*Oxford University slang*), a lady visitor to a member of the university.

1808 Scott *Let. to Lady Louisa Stuart* 19 Jan. in *Lockhart*, Miss Lydia White is what Oxonians call a lioness of the first order, with stockings nineteen times nine dyed blue 1824 — *St. Ronan's* VII, Bring Mr. Springblossom—Winter-blossom—and all the lions and lionesses. 1848 J. H. Newman *Loss & Gain* V 26 He had promised him tickets, for some ladies, lionesses of his, who were coming up to the Commemoration. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* XXV, The whole load, .were on the look out for lady visitors, profanely called lionesses. 1894 Fenn *In Alpine Valley* I 8 She was received in society and petted as the new lioness.

Lionet (lə·iˈŏnĕt). [a. OF. *lionet*: see Lion and -et] A young lion.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1629) 252 A braue Lion, who taught his young Lionets how in taking of a prey to loyne courage with cunning. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* lx. xx, So may we see a little lionet—When newly whelped, a weak and tender thing, Despised by every beast 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* X 382 Emulous he strove, like the young lionet When first he bathes his murderous jaws in blood. 1819 Lamb *Lett.* XI *To Miss Wordsworth* 109 The whelps (lionets) he was sorry to find were dead. 1845 Hood *Remonstr. Ode* 19 All the nine little Lionets are lying Slumbering in milk, and sighing.

Lion-heart. † a. A heart like that of a lion, i. e. brave, courageous; in quot. 1665 with pun on *hart*. b. A lion-hearted, courageous person; commonly used to translate *Cœur de Lion*, the traditional appellation of Richard I of England.

1665 Dryden *Ind. Emperor* I. ii, My lion-hart is with love's toils beset. 1668 Otway *Venice Preserved* III. ii, Oh! I could tell a Story would rouze thy Lion-Heart out of its Den. 1832 Tennyson *Margaret* iii, What songs.. The lion-heart, Plantagenet, Sang looking thro' his prison bars? 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 240 The Christian chivalry which was led in England by the Lion-Heart, and in France by Roland, and in Spain by the Cid.

Lion-hearted, *a.* Having the heart or courage of a lion; courageous; magnanimously brave.

1708 J. Phillips *Cyder* II. 563 See Lyon-Hearted Richard, Piously valiant. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XX. 182 Two dogs of chace, a lion-hearted guard. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nich.* XXX, Farewell, my noble, my lion-hearted boy!

Hence **Lionhea·rtedness.**

1885 Ruskin *Pleasures Eng.* 155 The lion-heartedness which gave the glory and the peace of the gods to Leonidas.

Lionhood (ləi·ənhud). [f. LION + -HOOD.] The state or condition of being a 'lion'.

1833 WHEWELL in Mrs. S. Douglas *Life* iv. (1881) 153 But she [Miss Martineau] is a remarkable person. She is now enjoying the honours of her lionhood in London. 1845 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 111 Do not understand me as exaggerating the miseries which my lionhood entails on me.

Lioning (ləi·əniŋ), *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* [f. LION + -ING [1].] The being made a 'lion' of.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 219 My loyal little darling taking no manner of offence not to participate in my lionings.

Lionish (ləi·ənish), *a.* Also 6 **lyonyshe**, 6–7 **lyonish**. [f. LION + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to a lion; resembling or having the nature of a lion; brave or fierce as a lion.

1549 E. ALLEN *Jude's Par. Rev.* 7 This hath Jesus Christ yᵉ sauiour of yᵉ world, deserued & brought to passe wᵗ his lyonyshe might. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i 16 Promises. of safety from wicked, lyonish, cruell, and bloodthirstie men. 1644 *Answ. Doctr. & Disc. Divorce* 10 The Lionish dispositions shall so be changed that they shall be fit for the society of milder natures. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop* xxx. (ed. 3) 450 Our Lions may be..drawn both thoroughly lionish and thoroughly heraldic.

Lionism (ləi·ŏniz'm). [f. LION + -ISM.] The practice of lionizing; the condition of being treated as a 'lion' or celebrity.

1835 *Athenæum* 23 May 392/3 Mrs. Hemans was remarkable for shrinking from the vulgar honours of lionism 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. i. (1872) 167 Sterling was.. vividly awake to what was passing in the world; glanced into its Puseyisms, Liberalisms, literary Lionisms, or what else the mad hour might be producing.

Lionist, obs. form of LYONIST.

Lionite (ləi ŏnəit). *Min* [Named, 1877, from the Mountain *Lion* Mine in Colorado, its locality] A variety of native tellurium, containing much silica.

1877 T. BERDELL in *Proc Amer. Phil. Soc.* 172 (Chester).

Lionize (ləi·ŏnəiz), *v.* [f. LION + -IZE] **1.** *trans.* To visit the 'lions' of (a place); to visit or go over (a place of interest).

1838 TICKNOR *Life, Lett. & Jrnls.* II. viii 157 Eager to lionize the town with us 1852 E. LEAR *Jrnls Painter in S. Calabria* 75 Lionising the church and convent. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 32 The time to lionise Cambridge is May and June 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin* II xxi. 20 The next day I passed at Northampton, lionising the different buildings of interest in the place

2. a. To show the 'lions' to (a person). Also *absol.* **b.** To show the 'lions' of (a place).

1830 MACAULAY *Southey's Colloq* in *Edin. Rev* L. 535 Mr Southey very hospitably takes an opportunity to lionize [*Ess* 1843 I 228 escort] the ghost round the lakes 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M* 135, I want you to lionise an old friend of mine, who has the ambition to 'do' Connemara under your guidance 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* xxv. (1889) 238 I'm not in the humour to be dancing about lionizing 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxiv, He had lionised the distinguished visitors during the last few days over the University. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 189 The vicar then lionised the church 1881 E FITZGERALD *Lett* (1889) I 475, I was lionized over some things new to me, and some that I was glad to see again.

3. *intr.* To see the 'lions' of a place.

1825 C. M WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I 137 We sallied forth to lionize which is the Oxford term for gazing about, usually applied to strangers. 1847 R. W. CHURCH *Let.* 6 Feb. in *Life & Lett.* (1897) 80 We got in yesterday [at Malta] at 1.30, and have been lionising since. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gt Sahara* xviii 312, I was soon compelled to desist from all attempts to lionize, as ophthalmia rendered the light intolerable

4. *trans.* To treat (a person) as a 'lion' or celebrity; to make a 'lion' of.

1809 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* xix. They cannot lionize me without my returning the compliment and learning something from them. 1864 *Spectator* No 1875 639 During the height of the Russian War, Russians were as safe in London as in St. Petersburg, were, indeed rather lionized.

5. *intr.* To be a 'lion'.

1834 *Fraser's Mag* IX. 64 This is quite fame enough for any one, and upon the strength of it he may continue to lionise.

Hence **Li·onizing** *vbl. sb.*; **Lioniza·tion**, the action of the vb.; **Li·onizer**, one who lionizes

1829 FROUDE in *Rem* (1838) I. 239, I got within the baleful influence of Lionisers, and was pestered out of my wits by humbugging guides. 1837 LOCKHART *Life of Scott* lxxiii, The pernicious and degrading trickery of lionizing 1841 DICKENS *Let.* in *Life* (1872) I. xv. 229 The horrors of lionization. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Goa* 268 A glimpse of scenery that even a jaded lionizer would admire. 1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Table T.* I. 100 Her lionizing mania had reached to fever point 1861 MRS CLARA BROMLEY *Wom. Wand. West. World* 34 In a hurried journey one gets sadly tired of lionising. 1864 'C. BEDE' in *Lond Soc.* VI. 27/1 The country cousins will retain but a very vague remembrance of their Oxford lionizings. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* II. xxix. 346 The lion was Tom Moore, the poet; and the lionizers, consisting chiefly of ladies [etc.]. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 462 Antonia had to submit to the lionisation of her husband.

Li·on-like, *a.* (*adv.*) **a.** *adj.* Resembling a lion or what pertains to a lion.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xcl. 122 This lionlike spider: erst feerce as could be. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xi. 22 He slue two Lyon-like men of Moab. 1747 T. SMITH *Jrnl.* (1849) 270 There has been no high winds this month [March] —no lion-like days. 1809 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd. App. v, The lion-like mode of wooing practised by the ancient Highlanders. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 51 His [Achilles'] lion-like fury of sorrow for Patroclus.

b. *adv.*

1610 NICCOLS *Ed. Ironside* lxix. *Mirr Mag.* 600 The anguish arm'd our armes with strength to strike, And made vs both incounter lion-like 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* III. i, But, lion-like, has been in deserts bred. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. xiv. (1872) I 131 Ritterdom fought lionlike, but with insufficient strategic and other wisdom.

Lionly (ləi·ənli), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. LION + -LY.] Lion-like.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiv § 2. 242 Sacrifizing to their Pagan Gods..that Lyonly Nazarite Sampson. 1660 GAUDEN *Serm. Brownrig* 236 That which in their Physiognomy is.. lupine or leonine (for so we read some men had lionly looks). 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 50 Which bring at whiles the lionly far roar.

Lionne (lyon). [F., fem. of *lion* LION]

†**1.** A lioness. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Isumbras* 180 So come a lyonne with latys unmylde, And in hir pawes scho hent the childe.

‖**2.** A woman of the highest fashion.

1846 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Tour Venice* 384, I was much amused at the splendid dresses of the lionnes, and the singularity of that of the lions of the Tyrol 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. v § 11 The lionne of the ball-room, whom youth and passion can as easily distinguish as [etc.].

Lionne, -esse, obs forms of LION, LIONESS.

Lionne-sew, variant of LIONCEAU

†**Lion-piece.** *Obs.* In 7 **lyon-**. [Perh. f. vbl. phr. *lie on*; hardly f. LION or LIERNE.] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR, *Filière*,. a Lyon-peece, or Ridge-peece, of timber, a side-wauer. [Hence in Halliwell as *lion*]

†**Lionse**, *v. Obs.* [? A back-formation from LIONCEL.] *trans.* To whelp: said of a lioness.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 44 It is saide that when they are first Lionsed, they sleepe continually three long Egyptian daies. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/1 A Lioness Lionseth a Lioncell or Lions Whelp.

Lionship (ləi·ənʃip). [f. LION + -SHIP.] The quality or condition of being a 'lion'; also, the personality of a 'lion' (used as a mock title).

1769 GOLDSM. *Epil to 'Sister'* 32 Strip but this vizor off, and sure I am You'll find his lionship a very lamb. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L 179 The history of poor Byron's lionship lives in all our memories. 1865 F MARTIN *Life J. Clare* 218 William Hilton, like Clare, was averse to lionship.

Lioun, -esse, obs forms of LION, LIONESS.

Liour, variant of LEAR [2]. *Obs.*

Lip (lip), *sb.* Forms: 1 **lippa**, 2–7 **lippe**, (3 **leppe**), 4–6 **lyppe**, 5 **lyp**, (**lype**), 7 **lipp**, 4– **lip**. [OE. *lippa* wk. masc, corresponds to OFris. *lippa* masc, MLG, MDu. *lippe* fem. (whence mod.G. *lippe*, mod.Du *lip* fem.), MSw. *lippe, lippa*, and *lape*, mod.Sw. *lapp*, Da *læbe*:—OTeut. type **lipjon-*, cogn. w. the synonymous OSax *lepor*, OHG *leffur*, *lefs* masc. (MHG. *lefs* masc., *lefse* fem., mod Ger. dial. *lefze* fem.):—OTeut. **lepoz-*, **leps*, f. root **lep-*, pre-Teut. **leb-*; ablaut-variants occur in L. *labium, labrum*, and Pehlevi *lap* (mod Persian *lab*) lip. The LG. word was adopted into OF. as *lipe*, whence mod F. *lippe* thick under-lip.]

I. 1. Either of the two fleshy structures which in man and other animals form the edges of the mouth. Distinguished as *upper* and *lower*, also as † *over* (obs) and *under*, colloq. or dial. *top* and *bottom lip*. Phr. (*immersed, steeped*) *to the lips*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr-Wülcker 157/22, *Labium*, ufeweard lippa. *Labrum*, niðera lippe *Rostrum*, foreweard feng þære lippena togædere. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* III. 100 Wið lippe sar. *c* 1205 LAY. 29359 Of cnihten he carf þe lippes. 13 *K. Alis* 6428 Heo no hath nose, no mouth, no toth, no lippe. *c* 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 81 in *O E. Misc.* 213 Þo þat stod vp to þe leppis Be þe seruys of god þai set noȝt by. 1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 52 Poysoun on a pole þei put vp to his lippes *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) xxii. 100 Men þat hase þe ouer lippe so grete þat, when þai slepe in þe sonne, þai couer all þe visage with þat lippe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ix. 1928 His lyppys round, his noys was squar and tret. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 39 For lauchter nain mycht hald thair lippis. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* II. i. 49 When she drinkes, against her lips I bob. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. ii. 50 Had they.. Steep'd me in pouertie to the very lippes. 1724 R. WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* 166, I observed his lips quivering. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ Surg.* (1771) 37 A cancerous Tumour on the Middle of the Under-Lip. 1822 SHELLEY *Fragm. Unfinished Drama* 113 Some said he was steeped in bitter infamy to the lips 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) I. 449 [The Loach] with four barbels or cirri.. on the upper lip in the front 1883 R W. DIXON *Mano* I. xvi. 51 To the lips was he in luxury immersed. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. xxii, The little upward lift in the middle of her top lip.

†**b.** Proverbs. (See also LETTUCE 2.) *Obs.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 77 He can yll pype, that lackth his vpper lyp. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. *Hist. Scot.* 464 A man cannot pipe without his vpper lip.

†**c.** *transf.* or *fig.* in phr. *the lip* (? = point) *of a lance*. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10139 With the lippe of þere launsis so launchet þai somyn. *Ibid.* 10147.

2. In phrases referring to certain actions regarded as indicative of particular states of feeling. *To bite one's lip* or † *on one's lip*, (*a*) to show vexation, (*b*) to repress emotion; *to carry* or *keep a stiff upper lip*, to keep one's courage, not to lose heart; in bad sense, to be hard or obstinate; *to curl one's lip* (see CURL *v.* 3 b); † *to fall a lip of contempt*, to express contempt by the movement of the lip; † *to hang the lip*, to look vexed (cf. HANG *v.* 4 b); *to lay* (a person) *on the lips*, to kiss (see LAY *v* 34); *to lick one's lips* (see LICK *v.* 1 b); † *to make* (*up*) *a lip*, to frame the lips so as to express vexation or merriment *at*; to pout or poke fun *at* [cf. F. *faire sa lippe*]; *to smack one's lips*, to express relish for food, *fig* to express delight.

1330 [see BITE *v.* 16]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 67 For wrappe he bot his lippes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 283 And go so forth as I go may, Fulofte bitinge on my lippe. 1546 BP. GARDINER *Declar. Art. Joye* 46 b, Eyther they make a lyppe at it, or yelde with silence to seme to gyue place to auctoritie for the tyme. 1557 SEAGER *Sch. Vertue* 455 in *Babees Bk.*, Not smackyng thy lyppes As comonly do hogges. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 846 The Erle. was therewithall a little vexed, & began somwhat to hang the lip. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II i. 127, I will make a Lippe at the Physician. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 373 Hee falling A Lippe of much contempt, speedes from me. 1781 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 14 Sept, Was not that a speech to provoke Miss Grizzle herself? However, I only made up a saucy lip. 1833 J NEAL *Down Easters* I. ii 15 'What's the use o' boohooin'? Keep a stiff upper lip; no bones broke—don't I know?' 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xxv, She used to carry a stiff upper lip, and make him and the broomstick well acquainted together 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xlv, He then drank and smacking his lips, held out the tumbler for more. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II 70 He.. Biting his lip to keep down a great smile Of pride.

3. Chiefly *pl.* Considered as one of the organs of speech; often in figurative contexts. (In early examples chiefly in literalisms from the Vulg.) † *To lift* or *move a lip*: to utter even the slightest word *against*. *To escape* (a person's) *lips*: see ESCAPE *v.* *To hang on* (a person's) *lips*. to listen with rapt attention to his speech.

c 1020 *Rule St Benet* (Logeman) xxxviii. (1888) 69 Mine lippan þu ȝeopena & min muð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 158 Ich am a man mid suilede lippen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng Leg.* I. 266/102 Heo ne wawede leome non bote hire lippene vnnehe ȝware-with heo seide hire oresun. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 34 Heo hath a mury mouht to mele, With lefly rede lippes lele, Romaunz forte rede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xxxv (*Thadee*) 147 Na ȝet þi lyppis suld nocht be opnyt to pray the tiimite. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W 1531) 132 And the locke of good aduysement shall be set on our lyppes. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 42/2 We may not once moue the lippe against them 1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M.* II ii. 78 Mercie then will breathe within your lips. 1606 — *Tr & Cr* I iii 240 Peace Troyan, lay thy finger on thy lips. 1625 BACON *Ess*. *Of Atheism* (Arb.) 333 Atheisme is rather in the Lip, than in the Heart of Man. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 56 From his Lip Not Words alone pleas'd her. 1704 *Good Expedient for Innoc & Peace* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII 14/2 It might appear a Crime to lift a Lip against, or return any Answer to this Objection. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 44 Hypocrisy, formality in prayer, And the dull service of the lip, were there 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 50 Not less among us lived Her fame from lip to lip. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xi. III. 127 John Hampden. produced a composition too vituperative to suit the lips of the Speaker 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III. 238 Unless I hear the contrary from your own lips 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* II 427 If the Christianity of the lips is consistent with anti-Christianity of life.

†**b.** *sing.* Language; chiefly in phrase, *of one lip* (a Hebraism); also used for 'agreeing in one story'. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen* xi. 1 Forsothe the erthe was of oo lip [1388 langage], and of the same wordis. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv* 174 [The poor Clothiers of Worcester] are all of one Lip, a bad Trade, and they do not know when it will mend [etc]. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 15 In parts remote one from another, and of a divers lip or language 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* II 90 This, People of a different Lip doth bind With sacred Cords.

c *slang.* Saucy talk, impudence.

1821 *D Haggart's Life* (ed. 2) 20, I was at no loss in vindicating myself and giving him plenty of lip. 1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck Finn* v 31 'Don't you give me none o' your lip,' says he 1895 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* xx. (1896) 152 Says Sal to me, 'None of your lip'.

II. Something resembling the lips of the mouth.

4. The margin of a cup or any similar vessel; e.g. of a bell.

1592 R D *Hypnerotomachia* 60 And in the bearing out of the lippe of the vessell ouer the perpendicular poynt of the heade there was fastened a rynge. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 9 The Orifice [of a vessel] is incircled with a lip of Glass, almost an inch high 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. viii. I. 102 The Sea bounded against those Hills as the ledges or lips of its Vessel. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 321 Raise the coals quite to the lip of the crucible. 1810 E D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 31/1 The fracture had taken place. seven feet high from the lip of the bell. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser IV 259 A small brown pitcher with the lip broken 1847 C BRONTE *J. Eyre* xx, He held out the tiny glass. 'Now wet the lip of the phial' 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 156 [The] Lips.. [are] the rounded edges of the cylinder in a Cylinder Escapement.

b. The edge of any opening or cavity, esp of the crater of a volcano.

1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 38/1 The Lips of the Apertures. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 341 Every stream of lava descending from the lips of the crater. 1855 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 575/2 The remainder should be placed on the ditch lip on the headridge. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 190 The partially-molten rock.. may eventually run over the lip of the crater. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 106 Crouching.. under the heathery lip of the chasm.

c. In wider sense: Any edge or rim, esp. one that projects; *spec.* in *Coal-mining* (see quot. 1883).

1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 589 Certaine claspes which ..caught holde of the edge or lip of the table. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 130 The lip of the hammer [of a gun] overhangs the upper edge of the inclined plane. 1839 Murchison *Silur Syst* I. xxix. 379 Round the northern lip of this coal tract. 1883 Gresley *Glass. Coal-mining, Lip*, .. the low part of the roof of a gate-road near to the face; taken down or ripped, as it is called, as the face advances. 1890 J. Service *Thir Notandums* xv. 102 The Laird o' Auchinskeich had a bit mailin' on the lip o' the moss.

5. In scientific and technical uses.

a. *Surg.* One of the edges of a wound.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 35 Be war þat . no þing þat lettiþ consolidacioun, falle betwene þe lippis of þe wounde. 1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap* 2 Fiv, Yf the lyppes of the vlcere appere harde and stony, they must be cutte. 1685 Boyle *Enq. Notion Nat* 333 The Chirurgeon does often hinder Nature from closing up the Lips of a Wound. 1758 J. S. *La Dran's Observ Surg.* (1771) Introd. 3 The Lips of a Wound must be joined. 1807–26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 288 As soon as the bones are reduced, the lips of the wound are to be accurately brought together. 1889 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

b. *Anat.* and *Zool.* = Labium or Labrum.

1597 [see Labium 1 a]. 1611 Cotgr., *Landies*, the two Pterigones, or great wings within the lips of a womans Priuities. 1782 [see Labium 1 b]. 1828, 1862 [see Labium 2]. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) II 280/2 (*Arachnida*), A rudimentary sternal lip (*labium*) 1880 [see Labrum]. 1901 *Gray's Anat.* (ed 15) 631 The central lobe or island of Reil lies deeply in the Sylvian fissure, and can only be seen when the lips of that fissure are widely separated

c. *Bot.* (*a*) One of the two divisions of a bilabiate corolla or calyx. (*b*) = Labellum 1.

1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 395 *Rictus*, gaping, irregular, with two lips. 1776–96 Withering *Brit Plants* (ed. 3) II. 41 Lip scolloped, blunt, longer than the petals. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot* 434 *Ajuga* [has] scarcely any upper lip at all. 1832 Lindley *Introd Bot.* I. II. § 7 118 The lower lip or labellum, the latter term is chiefly applied to the lower lip of Orchideous plants. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 184 Orchids. *Cattleya Schilleriana.* The lip is three lobed.

d. *Conch.* One of the edges of the aperture of a spiral shell.

1681 Grew *Museum* 124 Note, That when I speak of the Right or Left Lip of a Shell, I mean, as it is held with the Mouth downward. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven* I. xx 216 One of the innumerable groups of curves at the lip of a paper Nautilus 1866 Tate *Brit Mollusks* III 45 The outer lip is thin, not thickened or reflected as in the majority of the land shells

e. *Mech.* In various senses (see quots.).

c 1850 *Rudim Navig* (Weale) 130 *Lips of scarphs.* The substance left at the ends, which would otherwise become sharp, and be liable to split, and, in other cases, could not bear caulking 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech* Suppl., *Lip*, the helical blade on the end of an auger to cut the chip 1898 *Cycling* 53 Split bracket; 'lips' compressed by screw bolt

f. *Organ-building* (See quot. 1876.)

1727–52 Chambers *Cycl* s.v. *Organ*, Over this aperture is the mouth BBCC; whose upper lip, CC, being level, cuts the wind as it comes out at the aperture 1852 Seidel *Organ* 79 The good intonation, or speaking of a pipe, depends on the correct position of the lips 1876 Hiles *Catech Organ* IV (1878) 24 Above and below [the mouth of an organ pipe] are two edges called the lips 1881 C A Edwards *Organs* 128 The opening between the lips of a pipe is called 'the mouth'.

6 *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive: (*a*) belonging to a l.p or lips, as in *lip-end, -favour, -hair, -position, -quiver, -smile*; also *lip-like* adj.

1674 Thearle *Naval Archit* 70 Sometimes, only those at the *lip ends of the scarphs are left 1598 Greene *Philomela* (1615) E 2, Lutesio kind, gaue the Gentlewoman a kisse for he thought she valued a *lip fauour more then a peece of gold. 1873 W Cory *Lett & Jrnls* (1897) 325 Snobs and gents, and men with waxed *lip hair 1836–9 Todd *Cycl Anat.* II. 543/1 The *lip-like folds of skin before the membrana tympani. 1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* 128 The upper lip-like portion of the anterior suckers. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* IV III, His house full Of children, clyents, servants, flattering friends, Soothing his *lip-positions. 1851 H Melville *Whale* xxxiv 167 Dough-Boy's life was one continual *lip-quiver. 1871 G Meredith *H. Richmond* XVII, She had her lips tight in a mere *lip-smile.

(*b*) In uses relating to the lips as the organs of speech (sense 3), chiefly with the implication 'merely from the lips, not heartfelt', as in *lip-babble, -Christian, -comfort, -comforter, -cozenage, -devotion, †-gospeller, -holiness, -homage, -love, †-lusciousness, -physic, -religion, -resignation, -revel, -reverence, reward, -righteousness, wisdom*; *lip-†good, -holy, -learned, -wise* adjs.

1895 Zangwill *Master* I. VI 70 Were these things, then, merely *lip-babble? 1888 Farrar *Early Chr* I. 448 *note*, He is speaking, not of *lip-Christians but, of converts who lapse into 'wretchlessness of unclean living'. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* III. i, *Lip comfort cannot cure me. *a* 1813 Southey *Soldier's Funeral* 43 Reverend *lip-comforters that once a week Proclaim how blessed are the poor. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 40 Pretends himself, with a new strain of *Lip-cousenage, to be the Heir of Edward the First. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 292 There may be somewhat like prayer, which yet is not prayer, but *lip-deuotion. 1603 B Jonson *Sejanus* I. ii, But, when his Grace is merely but *lip-good, And that [etc.]. 1558 E P. tr. *Cranmer's Confut. Unwrit. Veritles* Pref. A iiij, We were .. *lippe gospellers, from the mouth outeward and no farther. 1624 Davenport *City Nt.-Cap* I. i, She that is *lip-holy Is many times heart-hollow. 1591 Greene *Maiden's Dream* in *Shaks. Soc. Papers* (1845) II 141 *Lip-holines in Cleargie men [*Dyce suggests* Lip-holy Clergie men] he could not brooke. 1858 R. A. Vaughan *Ess. & Rem* I. 46 The transcendentalist bestows upon it [Christianity] his *lip-homage. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 531 The fashion which our *Lip-learned Physitians and Apothecaries practice is this [etc.]. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Philem. 7 There is a frozen charity, and a *lip-love found among many professors, whom Christ will disown at the great day. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I. iv. 10 Some conceive voluptuousnesse thereby is forbidden; others *lip-lusciousnesse and hypocrisie in divine service. *a* 1625 Beaum & Fl. *Lover's Progr.* I. i, This is cold comfort, And, in a friend, *lip-physic. 1597 J Payne *Royal Exch* 14 These marchants deceyve moche by there paynted faulshode and *lipp religion. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der* IV. lxix. 353 The Invisible Power that has been the object of *lip-resignation. 1815 Milman *Fazio* (1821) 42 'Tis an old tale Thy fond *lip-revel on a lady's beauties *c* 1843 Carlyle *Hist. Sk Jas. I & Chas I* (1898) 204 Not with *lip-reverence but heart-reverence. 1595 Markham *Sir R Grinvile* I, To euery act shee giues huge *lyp-reward 1801 Southey *Thalaba* V XXXV, For the dupes Of human-kind keep this *lip-righteousness' *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I (1629) 65 All is but *lip-wisedom, which wants experience 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. li (1632) 166 They only are good Pretors, to do justice in the Citie, that are subtile, cautelous, wily and *lip-wise.

b. objective and obj genitive, as *lip-biting, -feeding, -treatment*; *lip-blushing, -dewing*, adjs.

a 1734 North *Exam* III. VIII § 10 (1740) 589 How they had posted themselves in the View of the Prisoner, and made Signals at all Turns with Winks and *Lipbitings *c* 1588 Kyd *1st Pt. Jeronimo* (1605) B, By this *lip blushing kisse 1791–3 Wordsw *Descr. Sk.* 132 *Lip-dewing song. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt* XIII. 52 God hath purposely put honey and milk under their tongues that they may look to *lip-feeding. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* III 343 Neglect of this precaution is almost certain to produce failure of the *lip-treatment

c instrumental and locative, as *lip-bearded, -born, -licked* adjs.

1615 A. Niccholes *Marr & Wiving* vi. 17 Meere Croanes *lip bearded, as wiches. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* lxxx IV 279 Why had he brought his cheap regard and his *lip-born words to her who had nothing paltry to give in exchange? 1632 Lithgow *Trav* I 4 Clouted complements, stolne Phrases, and *lip-licked labours, of lamp-huing spirits.

7. Special comb.: **lip-auger** (see quot); **†lip-berry**, ? any small red berry, *esp.* that of the Arum; **lip-bit** (see quot); **lip-blossomed** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), labiate; **lip-bolt** = *lip-head bolt*; **† lip-clip**, a kiss; **lip-fern** (see quot); **lip-full** *a dial*, full to the lips, **† lip-glass** (see quot), **lip-head bolt** (see quot.), **lip-hook**, (*a*) the upper hook of several on a line, which is put through the lip of a live bait; (*b*) 'a grapnel for catching in the lip of the whale, to tow it to the vessel' (Knight); **lip-language**, (in the instruction of the deaf and dumb) language communicated by movements of the lips; **† lip-letter**, a labial (see Labial *sb* 1); **† lip-lick**, a kiss; **lip-piece**, a plug of wood thrust through the lip and worn as an ornament; **lip-pipe** *Organ-building*, a flue-pipe; **lip-plate**, the hypostome of trilobites (*Cent. Dict.*), **lip-plug** = *lip-piece*, **lip-reading**, (in the instruction of the deaf and dumb) the apprehending of what another says by watching the movements of his lips; **lip-ring**, a ring passed through the lip, and worn as an ornament; **lip-speaking**, speaking to one who is deaf by means of movements of the lips (cf. *lip-reading*); **lip-spine** *Conch.*, a spine on the edge of a shell (*Cent. Dict.*); **lip-strap** (see quot.); **lip-sworn** *a.*, that has taken an oath of secrecy; **lip-thatch** (*jocular*), a moustache; **lip-tooth**, a tooth on the lip of a shell; **lip-vein**, a labial vein (see Labial *a* 1 b); **lip-wing** (*jocular*), a moustache; **lip-work** = Lip-labour (so *lip-working* adj); **lip-wort seed** *nonce-wd.* (*humorous*) = idle talk. Also Lip-deep, Lip-labour, Lip-salve, Lip-service, Lip-worship.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. s.v. *Lip*, A *lip auger has pod and lip; in contradistinction to the screw auger. *a* 1613 Dennys *Secr. Angling* II. XXXV C 8 b, *Lip berries from the bryar bush or weede 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-mecum* IV § 27 (1689) 27 Lip-berries. Whose true name is Aron berries or Berries of Cookow-pints or Wake-Robin. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Lip-bit*, a boring tool adapted to be used in a brace, and having a cutting lip projecting beyond the end of the barrel. 1876 E. R. Lankester *Hist. Creation* I. i. 15 The great natural family of *lip-blossomed plants. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 38 These *lip bolts are likewise shown 1606 *Wily Beguiled* 21 A Maid cannot loue, or catch a *lip clip or lap clap, but heers such tittle tattle 1890 *Century Dict.*, **Lip-fern*, a fern of the genus *Cheilanthes*; in allusion to the lip-like indusium. 1822 H. Ainslie *Land of Burns* 16 The recent rains have..swollen the river *lip full. 1825 T. Cosnett *Footman's Direct.* 128 Two sets of finger-glasses, and *lip-glasses for the company to wash their mouths in 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Lip-head Bolt*, a bolt with a head projecting sideways. 1870 Cholmondeley-Pennell *Mod. Pract. Angler* 12 The *lip-hook is a very important portion of the spinning-flight. *Ibid.* 208 The single lip-hook is passed through the upper lip of the bait. 1879 H. Calderwood *Mind & Br.* 209 The German method of instructing deaf-mutes by *lip-language. 1591 R. Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, B is a *lip-letter. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I (Arb) 40 When she shal embrace thee, when *lyplicks sweetlye she fastneth. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 111 *note*, This custom of the women's wearing the '*lip-piece' by way of ornament. 1855 Hopkins *Organ* 354 *Lip, mouth, or flue pipes .. are such as have an oblong opening, called the mouth..bounded above and below by two edges called the lips; which are made to sound by the wind first passing through a narrow fissure, flue, or wind-way. 1876 (see Labial A. 1 c) 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 14 June 451/1 The Suyá are made fun of for their *lip-plug, or *botoco. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* § 185 a. 204 It has long been known that individuals among the Deaf-and-Dumb have acquired the power of '*lip-reading'. 1866 Livingstone *Last Jrnls.* I. i 24 The teeth are filed to points, and huge *lip-rings are worn by the women. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 9/5 If *lip-speaking could not be taught, the deaf, while they must have continued a community apart, would have [etc.]. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 232 **Lip-strap*, a small strap with a buckle passing from one cheek of the bit through a ring in the centre of the curb chain to the other cheek, for the purpose of preventing the horse from seizing the cheek of the bit in his mouth 1602 Middleton *Blurt Master-Const.* III iii. E 4 b, Your *lip-sworne seruant may there visit you as a Physition. 1892 R Kipling *Barrack-r Ballads* 167 For each man knows, ere his *lip-thatch grows, he is master of Art and Truth. 1886 E. D. Cope *Origin Fittest* V (1887) 178 The *lip-teeth characteristic of the genus *Triodopsis*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg.* 29 b/2 The seaventh is the *lippe vayne, whereof on each syde are two. 1825 C M Westmacott *Eng. Spy* II 58 I wirled the dexter side of his *lip-wing 1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* I. ii, *Fits*... And I except all kissing I forbid all *lip-work 1649 Milton *Eikon* i Wks 1851 III 344 Manuals, and Handmaids of Devotion, the lip-work of every Prelatical Liturgist, clapt together, and quilted out of Scripture phrase. 1894 Ld. Wolseley *Life Marlborough* II lxix. 231 There can be no doubt that Marlborough did make these protestations of penitence But it was all lip-work 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III 311 Their office is to pray for others And not to be the *lip working deacons of other mens appointed words. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 211 Lyuerwort I haue none but *Lipwort seede I haue.

Lip (lip), *v*.[1] [f. Lip *sb*]

1. *trans.* To touch with the lips, apply the lips to.

1826 E Irving *Babylon* I IV 262 As it were lipping the cup, whose bitterness this generation shall have to drink *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II 166 Or the bubble on the wine, which breaks Before you lip the glass 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* XVIII 154 After the final adjustment of the mouthpiece lipping the instrument with an affectation exquisitely grotesque 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D* XLII, No good sheep dog even so much as lips a sheep to turn it 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict Mus Terms*, *Lip, to*, to adjust the lips so as to produce the proper tone of wind-instruments played by the mouth.

b. To kiss. *poet.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. i. 72 To lip a wanton in a secure Couch 1606 — *Ant & Cl* II. v. 30 A hand that Kings Haue lipt, and trembled kissing. 1605 Marston *Eastward Hoe* I. i, Lip her, knave, lip her. *a* 1845 Hood *What can old Men do?* II, Love will not clip him, Maids will not lip him 1871 Rossetti *Poems, Eden Bower* XIX, Lip me and listen. 1888 *Harper's Mag* Dec 116 With the traders' wives made merry, Lipped the young and mocked the old.

c *transf* Of water. To kiss, to lap.

1842 Tennyson *Audley Crt.* 12 The dying ebb faintly lipp'd The flat granite. 1861 Whyte Melville *Good for Nothing* II 61 Her cargo was stowed away by deck and hold, till the waters lipped the gunwale. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D* I, When the waxing element lips but a single pebble of the founder's name 1877 L Morris *Epic Hades* II 110 The clear cold crystal of a mossy pool Lipped the soft emerald marge. 1889 Herring & Ross *Irish Cousin* II. II IV. 34 The murmur of the sea, slightly lipping the rocks.

absol. 1875 Blackmore *A. Lorraine* III IX 149 It did not lip, or lap, or ripple, as all well-meaning rivers do.

2. a. To pronounce with the lips only, to murmur softly. b. To take upon one's lips, to utter (? *obs*); (*slang*) to sing (a song)

1789 G. Parker *Life's Painter* 113 But come, I'll lip ye a chaunt. 1799 in *Spirit Pub Jrnls* III 353 Sir John lipt us the favourite chaunt of Jerry Abershaw's 'Ye scamps [etc.]' 1818 Keats *Endym.* I 965 Salt tears were coming when I heard my name Most fondly lipp'd 1840 Lytton *Pilgr Rhine* V, The fame is lipped by the Babel of the world 1861 *Temple Bar* I 169 A respectable British Bacchus lipping soft lyrics to the blushing Ariadne at his side 1887 T Hardy *Woodlanders* III xiii 274 'Ah, I thought my memory didn't deceive me!' he lipped silently. 1893 'B Abbotsford' *But* 74, I lipped 'Good-morning' to him. 1896 *Punch* 11 Jan. 15/1 There's Arnold and there's Morris, both can lip the laureate line

3. (Chiefly *Sc.*) a. *intr.* Of water, etc.: To rise to, cover, or flow over the lip or brim of a vessel. Also with *in, over*. Also of the vessel: To have the water, etc. flowing over its brim or edge.

1703 D. Williamson *Serm bef Gen. Assembly Edin.* 49 The wrath of God lipping in over their Souls. 1839 R M M'Cheyne in *Mem.* (1872) 334 It [your joy] will be like a bowl lipping over. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq* 231 To carry [the waterpail] with the water lipping at the edge 1883 — *Treas. Isl* IV. XVII, The gunwale was lipping astern.

b *trans.* To serve as a lip or margin to.

1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* XX. (1852) 478 Oval basins of coral-work just lipping the surface of the sea. 1880 Blackmore *Mary Anerley* II. XVIII. 305 The margin..instead of being rough and rocky, lips the pool with gentleness.

†c. To overlay the lip or edge of (a vessel).

1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* 722 With the hornes are made drinking Cups, and for that purpose the richer sort of people do edge or lip them ouer with siluer and gold.

d. To notch on the lip or edge.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 323 That broth pot ladle, sorely lipped, and riven. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* VIII, It were worth lipping a good blade, before wrong were offered to it.

e. *intr. Path.* Of a bone: To form a lip or morbid outgrowth at the extremity. Also of a casting: To have an irregular projection at the edge.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 3/1 When a statue is cast in several pieces and one of the pieces 'lips'. 1894, 1897 [see LIPPING *vbl sb*]

f. *trans. Golf.* To drive the ball just to the lip or edge of (a hole).

1899 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 10/6 At the fourteenth Mr. B. again lipped the hole and lost.

g. *Sc.* To fill the interstices of (a wall) up to the lips or face.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 115 Walls . may frequently be made either more durable, or more ornamental, by being dashed, lipped, or harled with lime. 1845 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* X 307 He has built stone dikes of more than 9 miles in length lipped and pointed with lime.

† **Lip**, *v.*² *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. LOP *v.*] *trans.* To cut off (the head of an animal); to cut short, prune (a root); to shear (a sheep).

c 1480 *Avow Arth.* lxv, Sone the hed fro the hals Hit lyputt fulle euyn 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 21 Lightly to barbe and pluck off with a sarcling hook, the beards or strings of the root; that being thus nipped and lipped . they might [etc]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 608 Their sheepe bring foorth twice in a yeare, and are likewise twice lipped.

Lip, obs form of LEAP *v.*

Lipæmia: see LIPO-.

Lipard, obs form of LEOPARD.

Liparite (li·părəit). *Min.* [Named, 1847, by Glocker, f. Gr. λιπαρ-ός shining + -ITE.] = FLUORITE.

1865 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xi. 177 The vitreous rocks of the first or highly-silicated subclass closely resemble the liparites, trachytes, andesites [etc].

Liparocele (li pärosīl). *Path.* [f. Gr. λιπαρό-ς oily + κήλη tumour.] A fatty tumour of the scrotum (see quots.)

1830 KNOX tr. *Béclard's Anat.* 90 At the exterior of the peritonæum, this tumour constitutes the adipose hernia or liparocele 1844 HOBLYN *Dict Med*, *Liparocele*, a species of sarcocele, in which the enclosed substance is fat. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat Med Dict*, *Liparocele*, a circumscribed fatty tumour growing from subperitoneal connective tissue, and making its way through the abdominal walls, simulating an abdominal hernia.

Hence **Li paroce lic** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

Li·p-dee·p, *a.* **a.** Immersed to the lips, in quots. *fig.*

1780 COWPER *Progr. Err* 233 Lip-deep in what he longs for, and yet curst With prohibition and perpetual thirst 1867 ANDERSON *Rhymes* 129 (E D D) Lip-deep in poverty he strove

b. Going no deeper than the lip; superficial.

1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst Visit* I 257 Sentiments that were merely lip deep 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv Younger Son* I. 288 Their courage is but lip deep 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks Char* ii 36 No cold profession merely,—no lip deep ostentation. 1897 L KEITH *Bonnie Lady* ix 95 The lave of them are bonnie bargains, and their promises but lip deep.

Lipe (ləip), *sb.*¹ *Obs* exc. *dial.* Forms. 4 **lippe, lyppe**, 6, 9 **lipe, lype.** [Cf OF. *lipce* (F *lippée*).] **a.** A portion, a slip **b.** A pleat or fold

a. 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B v 250, I lene folke þat lese wol a lyppe at euery noble 1393 *Ibid* C xii 226 Me were leuere, a lippe of godes grace, Than al þe kynde witt þat ȝe can boþe. 1851 *Cumbld Gloss*, *Lipe*, a fragment 1878 *Cumbld Gloss*, *Lipe*, a large portion Usually applied to land

b. *a* 1600 *Queen's Wardrobe* in Nichols *Progr Q. Eliz* III 508 One peticoate of tawney satten, with lypes, lyned with orenge colour sarconet. 1808–80 JAMIESON, *Lype*, a crease, a fold

† **Lipe**, *sb.*² *Obs.* A sudden movement, a jerk.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* i (Arb) 89 You shall se a weake smithe, which wyl wyth a lipe and turnyng of his arme, take vp a barre of yron, yat another man thrise as stronge, cannot stirre.

Lipemania, incorrect form of LYPEMANIA

† **Li·pet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹ [f LIPE *sb.*¹ + diminutive ending -ET.] A small piece, a bit

c 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 52 A boy Checrelik was his sworn brothir, Of every disshe a lipet out to take

† **Liphæ·mia** ¹. *Obs.* In 8 **leiphæmia.** [mod. L., f. Gr. λιπ- weak stem of λείπειν to leave, fail, be lacking + αἷμα blood.] (See quot)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s v. *Blood*, An excess in the quantity of blood constitutes what we call a *plethora*; a defect or want of a competent quantity, a *leiphæmia*

Liphæmia ², var LIPOHÆMIA: see LIPO-.

Lipic (li pik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. λίπ-ος fat + -IC.] *Lipic acid* a crystallizable acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon a fatty acid.

1852 BRANDE *Dict. Sci* etc Suppl, *Lipic acid*, an acid formed by acting upon stearic and oleic acid, by means of nitric acid. 1865 in WATTS *Dict Chem*

Lipidarye, Lipken, obs. ff. LAPIDARY, LIBKEN.

Li·p-labour. [See LIP *sb* 6 a (*b*).] Labour of the lips. **a.** Empty talk; *esp.* vain repetition of words in prayer. Also *attrib.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1140 No Sabboth wyl we with Gods worde sanctyfye, But with lyppe labour, and ydle ceremonye. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 235 Those heathenish repetitions and unnatural lip-labours which our Saviour censured 1641 *Arminian Nunnery* in *R. Brunne's Chron.* (1810) I App Pref. 130 A lip-labour devotion, and a will-worship. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* ii. (1704) 286/2 They will think it a little Lip-labour for their Tongues to pronounce it 1679 'T. TICKLEFOOT' *Trial Wakeman* 6 Marshal not being shye of his lip labour, fell to impertinent questioning him. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* x. (ed. 2) 152 They [our Prayers] become an empty lip-labour. 1788–92 T. SCOTT *Comm., Pract. Obs. on Eccl.* v. 1 Our wandering imaginations..render our attendance on divine ordinances little better than a mere lip-labor

† **b.** Kissing. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb) 145 Syth mye nose owtpeaking, good syr, your liplabor hindreth, Haralye ye may kisse mee, where no such gnomon apeereth 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment. 2 Tales* 17 They express their mutual love in Lip-labour.

Hence † **Lip-labouring** = LIP-LABOUR; † **Lip-laborious** *a.*, given to lip-labour.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef Edw. VI* (Arb.) 124 Many talke of prayer, and make it a lyplabourynge. *Ibid* 132 It is no prayer that is wythout fayth, it is but a lyppe labouring. 1630 LORD *Hist. Banians* xiii. 86 The Bramanes grew hypocriticall and lip-laborious.

Lipless (li·plés), *a.* [f. LIP *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no lips.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 100 Þai hafe a platte mouth, lippless. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 85 Drawing away the cover of their lips, as if they were lipIesse 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiogn.* x. 59 A lipless mouth denotes coldness. 1798–1812 JOANNA BAILLIE *Orra* v. ii. Wks. (1851) 259 And lipless jaws that move and clatter round us In mockery of speech. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV. 886/2 The lipless mouth of the snake. 1862 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. xvi, A..flat broad face, with high ears, wide lipless mouth [etc].

Liplet (li plet). [f. LIP *sb.* + -LET] A little lip; *spec.* in *Ent.*, a small lip-like projection.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* (1843) I 333 The case terminates in two turgid liplets.

Lipne, obs. form of LIPPEN.

Lipo- (lipo) (before a vowel **lip-**), combining form of Gr. λίπος fat, used in various pathological terms, chiefly mod.L. **Lipoca·rdiac** *a* [CARDIAC], pertaining to a fatty heart (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). **Li pochrin** [see OCHRE and -IN], 'a yellow colouring matter obtained by treating the eyes of frogs with ether after removing the retinæ' (*Syd. Soc Lex.*). ‖**Li pofibro·ma** *Path.* [FIBROMA], a fibrous lipoma. **Lipoge·nesis** [-GENESIS], the formation of fat. **Lipo·genic** *a.* [Gr. γεν- + -IC], tending to produce fat. **Lipo·genous** *a.* [Gr. γεν- + -OUS] = prec. (*Syd Soc Lex*) ‖ **Li pohæ mia** (also *lipæmia, liphæmia*) *Path.* [Gr. αἷμα blood], prevalence of fatty matter in the circulation. **Lipoly·tic** *a* [Gr. λυτικός loosening], having the property of dissolving fat. ‖**Li·pomyxo·ma** *Path* [MYXOMA], a tumour composed partly of fatty and partly of mucous tissue (*Syd. Soc. Lex*)

1882 QUAIN *Dict Med* 1052/1 The current views on *lipogenesis or fat formation. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* IV 308 They are often obese, and hence the name '*lipogenic glycosuria' has been used in these cases 1866 A FLINT *Princ Med.* (1880) 72 In diabetes the blood often has a slightly milky appearance from an increased amount of fat This condition of the blood has been called *lipaemia. 1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys* 24 This particular form of fatty acid emulsion occurs in *lipohæmia 1898 LAZARUS-BARLOW *Man Gen Pathol* 507 The *lipolytic ferment of the pancreas (steapsin)

Lipogram (li pŏgræm). [Back-formation f. Gr. λιπογράμματος *adj*, wanting a letter, f λιπ-, weak stem of λείπειν to leave, be wanting + γραμματ-, γράμμα letter. Cf F. *lipogramme.*] A composition from which the writer rejects all words that contain a certain letter or letters

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 62 ᴘ 3 Anagrams, Chronograms, Lipograms and Acrosticks 1880 W T DOBSON *Lit. Frivol* 58 Lipogram is the name applied to a species of verse in which a certain letter, either vowel or consonant, is altogether omitted.

Lipogrammatic (li pogræmæ·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC. Cf. F *lipogrammatique*] Of or pertaining to a lipogram: of the nature of a lipogram.

1739 J. MERRICK *Triphiodorus* p xv, Tryphiodorus is said to have composed a Lipogrammatick Odyssey, from which he entirely excluded the letter Sigma 1891 H MORLEY *Note to Spect* No. 59 ᴘ 2 The earliest writer of Lipogrammatic verse is said to have been the Greek poet Lasus, born in Achaia 538 B C.

So **Lipogra mmatism**, the art or practice of writing lipograms. **Lipogra·mmatist**, a writer of lipograms.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 ᴘ 2 The first I shall produce are the Lipogrammatists or Letter-droppers of Antiquity. 1816 SOUTHEY *Ess* vi. (1832) I. 296 No author ever shackled himself by more absurd restrictions (not even the Lipogrammatists) 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang* 394 Lipogrammatism would not deserve to be noticed, had not distinguished authors .occasionally practised it

Lipography (lipǫ·grăfi). [f. Gr. λιπ-, weak stem of λείπειν to leave, be wanting + -GRAPHY] The omission of a letter or syllable in writing.

1888 GOW *Compan. to Classics* 55 *Haplography* or *Lipography*, writing once a letter or syllable which should be written twice, is a special and very common case of omission. 1893 *Classical Rev.* Oct. 360/2 The reading is invoked as evidence for ancient tradition: is it not simply a case of lipography?

Lipoid (li·poid), *a.* [f. Gr. λίπ-ος fat + -OID.] Resembling fat.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 349 A peculiar 'lipoid transformation' of a fœtus.

‖ **Lipoma** (lipōᵘ·mă). *Path.* Pl. **lipomata** (lipōᵘ·mătă). [mod.L, f. Gr. λίπ-ος fat + -ωμα: cf *steatoma*, etc.] A fatty tumour.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 91 The lipomata .. sometimes present the appearance of the omentum when they are drawn out. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Dec. 1274/1 A large diffuse lipoma.

Hence **Lipo mato·sis** [after Gr. words in -ωσις], excessive accumulation of fat in a tissue. **Lipo·matoid, Lipo·matous** *adjs.* [-OID, -OUS], resembling, or of the nature of, a lipoma.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat* IV. 129/2 A lipomatous mass had formed in the pleura. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Lipomatoides* lipomatoid. 1866 A FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 647 Lipomatosis or development of adipose tissue between the acini which may be thereby obliterated

Lipomorph (li·pǫmǫɹf). *Zool.* [f. Gr. λιπ- (weak stem of λείπειν to leave, be wanting) + μορφ-ή form.] (See quots.)

1897 SCLATER in *Geog. Jrnl* June IX. 474 'Lipomorph' = a group which characterizes a particular district by its absence from it *Ibid* 673 Bears and deer are 'lipomorphs' of Africa south of the Atlas, and cats (*Felis*) of Australia

Lipostomous (lipǫ·stŏməs), *a Zool.* [f. as prec. + Gr. στόμ-α mouth + -OUS.] Having no mouth. In some mod. Dicts.

Lipostomy (lipǫ stŏmi). *Zool* [f as prec. + -Y.] Absence of a mouth or osculum.

1880 F. P PASCOE *Zool Classif* (ed. 2) 280 *Lipostomy*, absence of a mouth. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Forms Anim. Life* 793 The absence of an .. osculum is known as lipostomy

Lipothymy (lipǫ þimi), **lipothymia** (lipŏþəi·miă). Also 7 **leipothymy, lypothimy**, 7–8 **lipothymie**, 7 **lipothymia**, 9 **leipothymia.** [ad. and a mod.L. *lipothymia*, ad Gr. λιποθυμία, f λιπ-, weak stem of λείπειν to leave, fail, be lacking + θῡμός animation, spirit. Cf. F *lipothymie* (16th c).] Fainting, swooning, syncope; an instance of this. † Also *fig.*

1603 F. HERING *Cert Rules Contagion* (1625) B iij b, The wearers of these Amulets haue fallen into sodaine Lypothimies and soundings 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 5 This lipothymie, this faint heartednesse, lost him [James] the reputation and respects of his people 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit* (1676) 807 When nature is in a lipothymie 1665–6 BOYLE *Lit. to Stubbe* 9 Mar., Wks. 1772 I *Life* 82 Others are freed from lypothymias by being pinched, or having cold water thrown in their faces 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem Med. Wks.* Vocab, *Leipothymy.* 1761 PULTENEY in *Phil Trans.* LII 351 A faint weak voice, an aptitude to fall into lipothymies from slight causes. 1787 W FALCONER *Influence Passions* (1791) 90 *note*, He himself was affected with Lipothymia at seeing a criminal broken on the wheel 1835–6 TODD *Cycl Anat* I. 796/1 Syncope occurs without any antecedence of pain or leipothymia.

So **Lipothy mial, Lipothy mic**, † **Lipothymous** *adjs*, of or pertaining to lipothymy; characterized by or tending to lipothymy.

1665 G HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 26 If the patient is surprised with a Lipothymous anguor, jactitation, or great oppression about the stomach or Hypochonders, expect no relief from Cordials 1689 — *Curing Dis. by Expect* iv 28 Bleeding very oft doth upon the stopping of the Blood throw them into a long and deep swooning or Leipothymick fit 1836 I TAYLOR *Phys Theory Another Life* 319 All the facts connected with paralysis and leipothymic states of the system, will, if fairly considered, either confirm or exclude the theory we adopt 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* V 371 The lipothymial symptoms soon predominate

Lipotype (li pǫtəip). *Zool.* [f Gr λιπ-, λείπειν to leave, be wanting + TYPE] (See quot)

1882 *Proc. Zool Soc* 21 Mar 312 Mr. Sclater stated that he had found it convenient to coin a term for the designation of a type of animal, the absence of which was characteristic of a particular district or region This term he proposed should be 'Lipotype'

Lipoxenous (lipǫ·ksĭnəs), *a. Bot* [f. as prec. + ξέν-ος a host + -OUS] Deserting its host; said of certain parasitic fungi which after a time quit the plant which served as a host for them So **Lipo xeny**, the phenomenon of desertion of the 'host' by parasites

1887 GARNSEY tr *De Bary's Fungi* 388, 496.

Lippard, obs. form of LEOPARD

Lipp(e, obs form of LEAP *v*, LIP *sb.*

Lippe, variant of LIPE *Obs.*

Lipped (lipt), *ppl a* [f LIP *sb* or *v.* + -ED.]

1 Having or furnished with a lip or lips; having lips of a specified kind. Often in parasynthetic comb., as *blubber-*, *red-*, *thick lipped*

1377 onwards [see BABBER, BLABBER, BLOBBER, BLUBBER] 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. ii. 63 Thou young and Rose-lip'd Cherubin. 1755 JOHNSON, *Lipped*, having lips 1820 KEATS *Lamia* i 189 A virgin purest lipped. 1844 WILLIS *Lady Jane* i 644 Lamps conceal'd in bells of alabaster, Lipp'd like a lily. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 133 Stalk .. inserted in a small, sometimes a lipped, hollow. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sci.* I 403/2 A lipped vessel should be used. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1058 The *filarida* are long filiform worms with a lipped, a papillated, or a simple mouth 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* 72 Delicate little nostrils, mouths not too heavily lipped. 1902 *Brit Med Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 879 The synovial membrane was found rather inflamed, and the edges of the cartilages were lipped.

2. *Bot.* = LABIATE; also, having a labellum.

1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* Gloss., *Lipped*, having a distinct lip or labellum. 1847 W E. STEELE *Field Bot.* Introd. 16 (*Gloss*), *Lipped* = Bilabiate 1854 S THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 251 Another lipped flower, is the..hemp nettle.

Lippen (li·pĕn), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 2 **lipnen, -ien**, 4, 6 **lip-, lypnin**, (4 **lepnyn**, 6 **lippne**), 5–6 **lip-, lyppin, -yn**, (7 **lipen**, 9 **lippin**), 6–

lippen. [Of obscure origin; cf. the synonymous LICKEN *v.* and LITTEN *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To confide, rely, trust. Const. *to, till*; occas. *in, into, of, on, unto*. Also in *indirect pass.* *To lippen for*: To look confidently for.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Ne lipnie ȝe no al to eower festene. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 22 Ne lipnie na mon to muchel to childe ne to wiue. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw* 832 Thus may ye lippin on the lake, throu lair that I leir. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 70 To thy auld schervandis have an E, That lang hes lippinit into the. 1563 DAVIDSON *Conjut. Kennedy* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 208 Thay disseave baith thaim selves and all uthers quha lippinnis in thaim. 1577 BUCHANAN *Let to Randolph* Wks (1892) 58 Yf ye gett it not or thys winter be passit, lippin not for it. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 456 We must lippen much to the old charter, *Providebit Dominus*. 1685 T. SHARP *Let.* 5 Mar., in *Thoresby's Corr.* (ed. Hunter) I. 68, I lippened, as we say, of you, else (etc.). 1789 BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* (21 Oct.) ii, I lippen'd to the chield in trouth. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ix, I jaloused him . no to be the friend to the government he pretends the family are not to lippen to. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 49 A gude-hertit crater, but ye cudna lippen till him. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* I. ii. 23, I would lippen to Eli's word—ay, if it was the Chevalier, or Appin himsel'.

2. *trans.* To entrust. Const. *dative* or *to, (till)*, occas. *in*. Also, to trust (a person) *with* (a thing).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii (*Laurentius*) 128 þat þu before lepnyt to me, of godis burd þe priwete. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 456, I loue ȝou mair for that loiss ȝe lippyn me till. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiv. 46 Or quhat in windis sa dissaitfull to ws, .. Wald thow I lipnit the maist noble Enee? 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 179 Christ will lippen the taking you to heaven, neither to yourself, nor any deputy, but only to Himself. 1883 BLACK *Four Macnicols* v, The people would say I had done wrong in lippening a boat to such a young crew. 1887 *Suppl. to Jamieson* Addenda s.v., I'll lippen ye wi' my siller

3. To expect with confidence. Also with sentence as obj. † *To lippen* (a thing) *in, upon* (a person): To expect from.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. iv. 554 Than is to lyppyn sum remede. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 150 Lyp[n]ing richt lang that tha suld thame reskew. 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 59 To traist upon God, lippin all gud upon him. 1559 LD. HUME in Sadler *State Papers* (1809) II. 137 To sende to me zour resolut answer, that I may perfitlie understand quhat I may lyppin. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 74 Your cord and lousie coit and sark, Ye lippin, may bring yow to salvatioun. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 444, I can yet lippen that meikle good in Christ as to get a suspension. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 68 Hoo lippen't her feather wur turned strackling. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 51 But some chield ay upon us keeps an ee, And sae we need na lippen to get free

Hence **Li·ppening** *vbl. sb.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 238 Thai ar cummyn heir, For lypnyng in thair gret power. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 289 All his beleif and lipning wes in thame. 1565 *Postscr. to Q. Mary's Let.* in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1845) II. 328 This we doubt not bot ze will do according to oure lippinnins with all possible haist.

Lipper (li·pəɹ), *sb.*[1] *Naut.* and *dial.* Also 6 *Sc.* **lippir.** [Belongs to LIPPER *v.*[1]] A rippling, slight ruffling of the surface of the sea. Often *collect.* Also *wind-lipper*. See also quot. 1867.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ix. 119 Lyk as the see changis fyrst his hew In quhyt lippiris by the wyndis blast 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* II. 221 A deal of sea and wind lipper. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xv. (1869) 67/1 'As to the seas, they runs more in lippers in the Bay of Biscay'. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., There's no great sets o' wind, but a great deal of lipper on. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Lipper*, a sea which washes over the weather chess-tree, perhaps *leaper*. Also, the spray from small waves breaking against a ship's bows. 1882 *Good Cheer* 33 A light breeze was blowing, making what sailors call a lipper on the surface of the water. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 6/2 The approaching torpedo, so clearly identifiable by . the lipper of its 'wake'.

Lipper (li·pəɹ), *sb.*[2] *Glass-making.* [f. LIP *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] An implement used in forming the lip on a glass vessel.

1869 J. LEICESTER in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 282/2 The workman then takes his lipper, which is merely a round piece of glass, the shape of a small rolling pin.

Lipper (li·pəɹ) *sb.*[3] *Whalefishing.* (See quot.)

1887 G. B. GOODE etc *Fisheries U.S.* II. 287 In lippering up decks a man takes an oil scoop in one hand and the lipper in the other, with which he brushes the refuse fluid into the receptacles and transfers it to the tubs. [*Note*] A lipper is a piece of thin blubber of an oblong shape, with incisions in one end for the men to grasp. .. Sometimes a piece of leather may be used. Different vessels employ different utensils of this kind. A large metal ladle used for scooping up the oil from the deck is also called the lipper.

Lipper (li·pəɹ), *v.*[1] [? frequentative formation related to LAP *v.*[1]] *intr.* Of water: To ripple.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xi. 73 The lypperand wallis quhyt War pulderit full of fomy froyth mylk quhit. *Ibid.* x. vi. 11 Nor ȝit na land brist lyppering on the wallis. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 107 A little burn, with scarce audible noise, runs lippering in the bottom

Lipper (li·pəɹ), *v.*[2] *dial.* [? freq. of LIP *v.*[1] (cf. LIP *v.*[1] 3).] *intr.* Of a boat: To have its lip or gunwale level *with* (the water).

1822 HIBBERT *Descr. Shetld. Isles* 511 Nor can these lighten the boat so much as that she will not appear, according to the phrase of the fishermen, just lippering with the water. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xv. (1855) 136 The boat . being .. sunk so far as just to *lipper* with the water.

Lipper (li·pəɹ), *v.*[3] *Whalefishing.* [f. LIPPER *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To wipe (the deck) with a lipper. Chiefly *to lipper up, off.*

1887 G. B. GOODE, etc *Fisheries U. S.* II. 287 The decks . are .. 'lippered up' regularly while boiling, for the sake of cleanliness and economy as well. *Ibid.*, Lippering up [see LIPPER *sb.*[3]]. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., To lipper off the deck.

Lipper, var. LEPER *sb.*[1] *Obs.*; obs. f. LEPER *sb.*[2]

† **Li·ppet.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. LAPPET.] The lobe (of the ear).

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* I. 29 The lower part whereof [*sc.* the ear] is called the tippe or lippet.

Lippie (li·pi). *Sc.* [f. LIP *sb.* + -IE.] A little lip.

1789 BURNS *Song*, '*O, whar did ye get*' 9 My blessin's upon thy sweet wee lippie.

Lippie, variant of LIPPY, *sb. Sc.*

Lipping (li·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. LIP *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of LIP *v.*[1] in various senses.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Lipping*, making notches on the edge of a cutlass or sword. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 5/1 Soon the gentle lipping of the tide was replaced by the roar of white-crested waves.

b. *spec.* in *Pathology.*

1894 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 2 June 1188/1 The lipping of the articular ends of the bones being characteristic. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 106 The presence of bony thickening and lipping about the joints. 1899 E. BLAKE *Study of Hand* (ed. 2) 28 Attacks of chondritis with fibrous degeneration, followed by bulging of the cartilage, known as 'lipping', due to muscular traction, on the opposing articular surfaces.

Lipping (li·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. LIP *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] (See quot.)

1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* vii. (1813) 100 Lipping is cutting the slope face of the cion so as to leave a rib down in the middle.

Lipping (li·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LIP *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That lips, in senses of the vb.

1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 29 She rose against the lipping wind. 1850 W. MILLER *Songs Nursery* in *Whistle-Binkie* (1890) II. 66 Hairst time's like a lipping cup. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xix. 135 The first little rivulet that trickled forth from their lipping fulness would be the signal of their destruction.

Lippir, obs. Sc. form of LIPPER *sb.*[1]

Lippitude (li·pitiud). Now *rare.* Also 7 **lipitude.** [ad. L. *lippitūd-o* (f. *lippus* blear-eyed), either directly or through F. *lippitude.*] Soreness of the eyes; bleariedness; an instance of this.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 297 Such are Pestilences, Lipitudes, and such like. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 121 The loines bruised and applied help the dry lippitude. 1680 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) II. 169 His lippitude then was come even to blindnesse. 1788 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 217 Ointments . are useful in cases of lippitude. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* II. 573 An unsightly lippitude and excision of the lower eyelid, are hence a very common result of a scrofulous attack on this organ.

Lippy, lippie (li·pi), *sb. Sc.* Also 7 **leippie.** [dim. of LEAP *sb.*[2]] The fourth part of a peck; in goods sold by weight usually 1¾ lb.

1612 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) II. 374 To tak na mair for furlett, pek, and leippie, fra the burrowes bot fourty merk in tyme cumming. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xviii, There shall her *justum* both in Peck and Lippy be furnish'd to the full eternally. 1725 *Newburgh Council Rec.* in Laing *Lindores Abbey* etc., xxiv. (1876) 310 All conserned ar to pay the said herd ffor ilk beast off Coū six lippies off good and sufficient bear. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 272 Give each Beast twice a Day, Morning and Evening, .. a Lippy and a half. Linlithgow Measure, of the best Oats. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVII. 464 The return of lint is commonly a stone of flax from the lippie. 1868 *Perthsh. Jrnl.* 18 June, We lately heard of some being caught after roosting whose stomachs were found to contain one-fourth of an imperial lippy of grain. 1896 BARRIE *Marg. Ogilvy* IV. (1897) 65, I was sounded as to the advisability of sending him a present of a lippie of shortbread.

b. A measure or vessel holding this quantity.

1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xi. (1857) 168 A measure, much like what in Scotland we would term a meal lippy.

c. *Comb.*: **lippy(s-bound** (s, the space of ground required for sowing a 'lippy' of flax-seed.

In some districts = 100 square yards.

1876 LAING *Lindores Abbey* etc., xxiii. 300 Domestic servants had a small patch (two lippies-bounds, equal to about five and a half poles) allotted to them.

Lippy (li·pi), *a.* [f. LIP *sb.* + -Y.] Of a dog (see quot.).

1877 GORDON STABLES *Pract. Kennel Guide* iii. 35 *Lippy*—applied to hanging lips of some dogs where hanging lips should not exist, as in the Bull Terrier.

Lipsalve (li·psāv). [f. LIP *sb.* + SALVE *sb.*] Salve or ointment for the lips; an example of this; also *fig.* flattering speech. *attrib.* in *lipsalve-box*

1592 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Cerillas*, lip salue, *Vnguentum labiorum.* 1627 F. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 91 One that .. taught him not to trust a Woman's Lip-salve, when that he knew her breast was fill'd with rancour. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 297 Let not their lip salve so annoynt you, as it make you forgetfull of him that made you. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 A Collection of Receipts to make Pomatums, Lip-Salves. 1767 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 383 A fine lip salve. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. XXXI, You supply the deficiency of the former with wafers, pocket-pieces, lip-salve-boxes, cut cards, &c. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 13 May, Praise costs men nothing, and is usually only lip-salve. 1882 J. ASHTON *Social Life Reign Q. Anne* I. 128 Rose and white lip salves were used as now.

† **Lipse,** only in riming phr. *without lipse*, app. = 'without fail'.

a 1380 *S. Paula* 34 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 4.

Lipse, obs. variant of LISP *v.*

Li·p-service. [See LIP *sb.* 6 a (*b*).] Service of the lip; service that is proffered but not performed.

1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* Pref. a Pleasing themselves in their lip-service in bearing a part in it. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 419 No lip-service for me. 1850 SYD. DOBELL *Roman* I. Poet. Wks. 1875 I. 15 They subdued the world And with superior scorn heard its lip-service. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* XIV. People who had showed him lip-service when he was thought to be rich.

So **Li·p-se rver,** one whose service is in profession only.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 44. 419 Such a noisy lip-server as that pauper.

† **Liptote.** *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *liptotēs*, blundered form of *litotēs*. Cf. MDu. *liptote.*] = LITOTES.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 195 By another [figure] we temper our sence with wordes of such moderation, as in appearaunce it abateth it but not in deede, and is by the figure Liptote. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cambridgesh.* I. (1662) 157 Bale beginneth very coldly in his commendation . , *Vir non omnino stupidus* . . ; but we understand the language of his Liptote.

‖ **Lipuria** (lipiū·riă). *Path.* [mod.L. *lipūria*, f. Gr. λίπ-ος fat + οὖρον urine.] 'The presence of oily matter in the urine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 262 The so-called characteristic symptoms .. namely, fatty stools and lipuria.

Li·p-worship. [See LIP *sb.* 6 a (*b*).] Worship that consists only in words.

1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 262 The knee worship, and the cap-worship, and the lip-worship they may have that are in worshipful places and callings. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 216 They worship him in vain, who give him only a Knee, or a Lip-worship. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lvi. 75 The lip-worship of courtiers and time-servers.

Hence **Li·p-wo·rshipper,** one whose worship is limited to professions.

1884 SIR A. DE VERE *1st Pt. Mary Tudor* IV. ii, True love Visits not thrones. The lonely sitter there Finds flatterers, lip-worshippers, but not True love

† **Liquabi·lity.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *liquābil-is* see next and -ITY.] The state of being liquable.

1662 S. P. *Acc. Latitude Men* 17 That softness should signifie liquability, answered just to humidity signifying fluidity. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Li·quable,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **liquible,** 7 **liqueable.** [ad. L. *liquābil-is*, f. *liquāre*: see LIQUATE *v.* and -ABLE.]

A. *adj.* That can be liquefied; capable of melting. Also, soluble (in a liquid).

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. x. in Ashm. (1652) 111 Such bodies which in nature be liquable. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 20 Quicksilver and Brimstone are the cause of beginning in all thinges liquable or those which melt, which are commonly called Mettals. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 314 A Salt . liquable in water or Wine. 1768 A. CATCOTT *Treat. Deluge* 382 The matter contained within the shell exactly resembled any liquable substance cast fluid into a mould.

B. *sb.* A substance that may be liquefied.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 Wiyn not aloonly holdiþ in it þe propirtees of gold, but myche more þe propirtees of alle liquibles if þei be quenchid þerinne. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 109 Any kind of liquor or liqueable. which is put into the Furnace, Pot, Kettle, Caldron or Copper, to be further heated, and boyled.

Hence **Li·quableness.** 1727 BAILEY vol. II.

‖ **Liquamen** (likwē·imen). [L. *liquāmen* a liquid mixture, f. *liquāre*: see LIQUATE *v.*] † **a.** A substance reduced to a liquid state. Also, the name of a kind of fish-sauce used by the ancient Romans; garum. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 827 And make liquamen castimoniall Of peres thus. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5059 That Liquamen or softer pulp (which I took to be Bees-meat). 1770 *Ibid.* LXI. 343, I mixed six drams of the putrid liquamen, with this liquor. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 60 The Romans had a raw salad .. made savoury with liquamen, oil, and vinegar. The liquamen was something like our anchovy liquor

b. 'A fluid for administering medicine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

† **Liquament.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *liquāment-um*, f. *liquāre*: cf. prec.] A concoction, liquid mixture.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 731 Mix the brayed Litharge with the liquament.

Liquate (ləi·kwēit), *v.* [f. L. *liquāt-*, ppl. stem of *liquāre* to melt, cogn. w. *liquor* LIQUOR.]

† **1.** *trans.* To make liquid, cause to flow. Also *intr.*, to become liquid, melt.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 69 Disenteries, which grating upon the tender tunicles thereof, liquates the blood from them. ; at every tormenting liquation puts nature upon the rack. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. i. 10 If the Salts be not drawn forth before the Clay is baked, they . are apt to liquate afterwards. *Ibid.* 19 Being wet, . the Salts liquating, it becomes soft like Marle.

2. *Metallurgy* To liquefy metals in order to separate them or to free them from impurities. Also *to liquate out.*

1864 in WEBSTER. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 424 A liquation-furnace, used for liquating the bullion, in order to free it from such impurities as may not have been eliminated in its passage through the lead-softening furnace. 1882 T. E. THORPE in *Nature* XXVI. 178 Heating dis-

integrated suet.. when a clear yellow oil is (to borrow a term of the metallurgists) 'liquated out'.

Hence **Li·quated** *ppl. a.*, **Li·quating** *vbl. sb.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 700 A Bath promotes the flowing of the Blood, liquating of it. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 483 The liquated lead is completely desilverized.

Liquation (likwē·ʃən). [ad. L. *liquātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *liquāre*: see prec.]

1. The process of making or of becoming liquid; the condition or capacity of being melted.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 272 Liquation is when as that which shall be made into one body, is dissolved, that it can flow abroad like waves. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 49 Crystall is nothing else, but Ice or Snow ..congealed beyond liquation. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* II. XVIII. 74 Liquation differs from Dissolution, in that Liquation is alwayes caused by heat, and seldome or never with any humour; Dissolution alwayes with humours, seldome with heat. 1669 [see LIQUATE *v.* 1]. 1722 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v., Such unctuous Substances as are procured by Liquation, or Liquefaction, which signify the same.

2. *Metallurgy.* The action or process of separating metals by fusion.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VII. v in Ashm (1652) 170 As yt [Gold] the Fyre doth fele, Lyke Wax yt wylbe redy unto Lyquacyon. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. XIII. 59 In the liquation or melting of gold with other metalls. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXI 161 Mettals in their liquation, although they intensly heat the air above their surface, arise not yet into a flame. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 774 Lead and antimony are the metals most commonly subjected to liquation.

3. *Comb.*, as *liquation furnace, hearth, tube*; **liquation cake**, a cake, composed of black copper and lead, used in charging a liquation furnace.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 775 The flames, after playing round about the sides of the liquation tubes, pass off into the chimney. *Ibid.* 824 The working area charged with the liquation cakes and charcoal. *Ibid.*, These cakes are .. placed in the liquation furnace. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Liquation Hearth*, or *Furnace*.

† **Liquative,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L *liquāre*: see LIQUATE *v.* and -ATIVE.] Of or pertaining to liquation.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* II. XVII 75 The Alcumists .. have invented many things, whereby the liquative or fusitive Art is enriched

† **Liquator.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [a. L. **liquātor*, agent-n. of *liquāre* to melt.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Liquator*, he which melteth.

Lique, an alleged name for a kind of small sea-going vessel, is prob. a spurious word in the Fr text of Froissart, which Berners followed, *lique* is believed to be a mistake for *ligne*. see LINE *sb.*3

1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss* I. lxxxiii. h b/2 A lytell shyppe called Lyque [F. *ligne*] 1847 NICOLAS *Hist. R. Navy* II. 164 Lique was a small, light, swift vessel Froissart says [etc.] 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 210 'Liques' and 'lynes', small swift rowing galleys

Liquefacient (likwĭfē·ʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *liquefacient-em*, pr. pple. of *liquefacĕre* to LIQUEFY: see -FACIENT.]

A. *adj.* 'Making liquid' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

B. *sb* Something which serves to liquefy; *spec.* in *Med.*, an agent (such as mercury and iodine) supposed to have the power of liquefying solid deposits (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). Also, an agent which increases the amount of fluid secretions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

† **Liquefacted,** *ppl. a.* [f. L. *liquefact-*, ppl. stem of *liquefacĕre* to LIQUEFY + -ED¹.] Liquefied.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 22 b/1 With the liqvefacted and moulten corrosive. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 90/2 Inungate therwith externally e your Croppe, with liquefactede Bacon.

† **Liquefactible,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IBLE. Cf. OF. *liquefactible*.] That may be liquefied, liquefiable.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XVII. (1658) 191 Those bodies .. which by heat are mollified or are liquefactible.

† **Liquefacting,** *ppl. a. Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] Used in the liquefaction of metals.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 41 b/2 We must yet make greater fyer thervnder, with violente flames, as if it were a liqvefactinge fyer.

Liquefaction (likwĭfæ·kʃən). Also 8–9 *erron.* liquifaction. [a. F. *liquéfaction*, ad. L. *liquefactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *liquefacĕre* to LIQUEFY.]

1. The action or process of liquefying, or the state of being liquefied; reduction to a liquid state.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm (1652) 59 Ayer also with his Coaction, Maketh things to be of light liquefaction· As Wax is and Butter, and Gummes all, A little heate maketh them to melt and fall. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. v. 562 Which [cloudes] were encreased by the liquefaction and distilling of the aire into water. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 12 The qualities of fire remain the same, whether you throw gold or clay into it; yet upon casting in the latter no liquefaction will ensue. 1800 HENRY *Expt. Chem.* (1808) 37 Ice, during liquefaction, must absorb much caloric. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* XXI. (1844) 106 The liquefaction and solidification of gases. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* VII. 298, I think it impossible to withstand the evidence which is brought for the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius at Naples. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 69 The softening or liquefaction of the outer surface of the wall of the hair.

† **2.** *fig.* Said of the 'melting' of the soul by ardour of devotion, etc. (Cf. F. *liquéfaction.*)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 150 A liquefaction or a meltynge of the soule. *a* 1632 DONNE *Serm.* XXVI 257 Till thou feele in thy selfe, a liquefaction, a colliquation, a melting of thy bowels under the commination of the Judgements of God upon thy sin. 1633 Earl MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 201 They laboured by a liquefaction of their soules into God, to insoule themselues in God. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 228 She rap't at his endearing Eye..in sweet, am'rous Liquefaction dy'd.

Liquefactive (likwĭfæ·ktiv), *a.* [ad. L. type **liquefactīv-us*, f. *liquefactĕre* to LIQUEFY.] Having the effect of liquefying.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 47 Fatty or liquefactive change may lead to its absorption. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 164 The liquefactive softenings which may occur in old thrombi.

Liquefiable (li·kwĭfəi ăb'l), *a.* Also **liqui-**. [f. LIQUEFY *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. F. *liquéfiable.*] That may be liquefied.

1558–66 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* III. VI. 69 b, To make all metalles liquifiable. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 839 The Consistencies of Bodies are Liquefiable, Not Liquefiable. 1855 *Trnl. R. Agric Soc.* XVI. I 34 Their more fluid and liquefiable parts. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 298 Both these substances are, at ordinary temperatures, gases, but liquefiable by pressure and cold

fig. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* Wks 1843 V. 485 The penance and the excommunication themselves have been made liquifiable into fees.

Liquefier (li·kwĭfəi,ər) [f. LIQUEFY *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which liquefies.

1824 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 721 Punch—cold lime and rum punch, I mean—the best liquifier, perhaps, that has yet been invented for this season. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 3/1 The great liquefier [*sc.* of air and gases], Professor Dewar.

Liquefy (li·kwĭfəi), *v* Also 6–9 **liquify**. [a. F. *liquéfier*, ad. L. *liquefacĕre* to make liquid, f *liquēre* to be fluid: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To reduce into a liquid condition. With obj a solid substance, also in *Physics*, air, gases. † Formerly, to dissolve (in a liquid).

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 75, I do lyquifye it in the oyle of Roses. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 10/2 Liquefye the Suger in Melisse water. 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* Introd., Some of them may be Liquefied by liquour, as earths, salt, &c., some by fire, as metallick fluores. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) III. 63 The substance in the phial looks like balsam of Peru, which may be very easy liquefied. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag Conv.* Wks 1846 II 245 Sweat ran from them liquefying the blood that had hardened on their hands and feet. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* II. § 21 (1870) 26 Simply to liquefy a mass of ice an enormous amount of heat is necessary 1881 LUBBOCK *Addr Brit. Assoc* in *Nature* No. 618. 411 Oxygen and nitrogen have been liquefied.

2. *fig.* To 'melt' with spiritual ardour. (Cf. F. *liquéfier.*) Also *intr.* for *passive.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 313/2 From that houre the sowle of hym lyquefyed and the passion of Jhesu cryst was mereyelously infyxed in his herte 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. vi. 201 That I may leme..what is to man to be lyquyfyed and molten in loue.

3. *intr.* To become liquid; † *rarely* to dissolve (in water).

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II (1882) 29 Othersome will cast wette salt into it [wool], which in time will liquifie. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 840 The Disposition not to Liquefie proceedeth from the Easie Emission of the Spirits, whereby the Grosser Parts contract. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 119 Blood which liquefy'd at the Approach of the Saint's Head, tho' it was hard congeal'd before. 1750 tr. *Leonardus's Mirr Stones* 18 Some stones, do not liquify, and also sink in water. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* Wks. 1840 IV. 71 Crystalline muriate of lime and snow, both cooled to 0° Fahrenheit .. act upon each other and liquefy. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. XI 289 The ice liquefying rapidly.

4. *trans.* To give (a consonant) a 'liquid' or semivocalic pronunciation.

1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Notes Fortescue's Abs & Lim. Mon.* 27 This letter *g* is also liquified in the middle, as in the word sail from the Saxon *saegl.* 1842 M. RUSSELL *Polynesia* i. (1849) 39 They [the consonants] are liquefied to a soft and almost vowel sound.

5. *jocular.* To moisten or 'soak' with liquor or 'drink'. Also *absol.*

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl* 5 Mar., Something of toddy and cigar in that last quotation, I think. Yet I only smoked two, and liquified with one glass of spirits and water. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 12 When thoroughly liquefied, his loquacity is deluging.

Hence **Li·quefied, Li·quefying** *ppl. adjs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 243/1 Which foresayed paper balle, she must winde in liquefyede waxe. 1731 *Hist Litteraria* III. 252 Iron melted into a liquified Matter. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 741 Liquefied amber separated from the oily portions which alter its consistence 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I xi. 83 After we had divided the liquefied snow, amongst us we had nothing to drink. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* XXIII. 365 Some irritating liquefying body derived from the decomposition processes going on on the surface of the dysenteric ulcer.

Liqueres, -is(e, obs. forms of LIQUORICE.

Liquerish, obs. form of LICKERISH.

Liquerous, variant of LICKEROUS.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* D 2.

Liquesce (likwe·s), *v. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *liquescĕre* to become liquid.] *intr.* To become liquid.

1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* I. 157 When by degrees, the heat penetrates within the ice so as to make it distend and liquesce.

Liquescence (likwe·sĕns). *rare.* [f. LIQUESCENT *a.*: see -ENCE.] The process or fact of becoming liquid.

1875 *Fam. Herald* 13 Nov. 29/2 If the phial of Januarius were . duly attested to be coagulated human blood . its liquescence periodically would be acknowledged as a miracle. [In some recent Dicts.]

Liquescency. *rare*⁻⁰. [f. next: see -ENCY.] The state or quality of being liquescent; 'aptness to melt' (J.)

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in later Dicts.

Liquescent (likwe·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *liquescent-em*, pr. pple. of *liquescĕre* to become liquid: see -ESCENT.] That is in process of becoming liquid; apt to become liquid.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Liquescent*, melting, consuming 1758 REID tr *Macquer's Chem.* I. 23 They . attract the moisture of the air, and are thereby melted into a liquor. These may be called *Liquescent Salts.* 1822–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) II. 486 The spinal marrow .. was found disorganised and liquescent.

transf. *a* 1849 POE *Ulalume* Poems (1859) 69 At the end of our path a liquescent and nebulous lustre was born 1867 BAILEY *Universal Hymn* 16 Globelets of liquescent flame.

b. Of a sound: Tending to a 'liquid' pronunciation.

1755 JOHNSON s.v. *Malign*, The *g* is mute or liquescent.

Hence † **Liquescentness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Liquescentness*, aptness to melt.

† **Liquescible,** *a. Obs rare.* [f. L. *liquesc-ĕre* to become liquid: see -IBLE.] Liquefiable.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 264 The best [scammony] is nitid, splendic, clear like gum. easily liquescible.

‖ **Liqueur** (likōr; often likiū·ər), *sb* [F.; = LIQUOR *sb.*]

1. A strong alcoholic liquor sweetened and flavoured with aromatic substances.

1742 POPE *Dunc* IV. 316 He . Try'd all *hors-d'œuvres*, all *liqueurs* defin'd, Judicious drank, and greatly-daring din'd. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *To the Virtuosi* V, 'Tis you Know what conserves they chuse to eat And what liqueurs to drink. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* (ed. 2) 280 At dinner we had different sorts of wine and a liqueur 1804 I. TROTTER *Drunkenness* v. (1884) 176 The liqueur called Noyau. 1815 *Sporting Mag* XLVI. 122 Cafes, where coffee and liqueurs are taken. 1871 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III 169 Manufacturers of exquisite liqueurs. 1882 *Encycl Brit.* XIV 686/2 Bitters form a class of liqueurs by themselves.

b. A mixture (consisting of sugar and certain wines, or sugar and alcohol) used to sweeten and flavour champagne.

1872 THUDICHUM & DUPRÉ *Treat. Wine* 468.

2. = *liqueur-glass* In some recent Dicts.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *liqueur manufacturer, merchant*; **liqueur brandy,** a brandy of special bouquet, which is consumed in small quantities as a liqueur; **liqueur-frame,** a frame for holding liqueur bottles; **liqueur-glass,** a very small drinking glass used for liqueurs; **liqueur-man,** one who adds the liqueur in the process of champagne-making; **liqueur-stand** = *liqueur-frame.* **liqueur-wine** [= F. *vin de liqueur*], one of the strong and delicate-flavoured wines that have the character of liqueurs.

1882 *Encycl. Brit* XIV. 686/2 Wines and spirits remarkable for their amount of bouquet, such as tokay and *liqueur brandy, &c. 1875 Jas. GRANT *One of the* '600' IV, Binns appeared .. followed by a servant bearing *liqueur-frames, filled with 'mountain dew'. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 18 Two *liqueur glasses. 1872 THUDICHUM & DUPRÉ *Treat Wine* 468 The liqueur is kept in the atelier in a large can attached to a machine which is under the guidance of the *liqueur-man. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **Liqueur manufacturer.* 1800 *Ann Reg* 441 An Italian *liqueur merchant 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Liqueur stand.* 1872 THUDICHUM & DUPRÉ *Treat. Wine* 515 *Liqueur Wines.

Liqueur, *v* [f. LIQUEUR *sb.*] *trans.* To flavour (champagne) with a liqueur.

1872 THUDICHUM & DUPRÉ *Treat. Wine* 467 The operation of liqueuring. *Ibid.* 469 It sometimes happens, however, that .. the wine which has been disgorged or liqueured undergoes a slight second fermentation. 1876 M. COLLINS *Blacksmith & Scholar* I. IX. 243 The liqueured champagnes for which we give as many shillings as it cost pence.

Liquible, variant of LIQUABLE *Obs.*

Liquid (li·kwid), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 **liquyd,** 5–6 **li-, lyquide, -yde,** (5 **lyquet,** 6–7 **liqued**), 6– **liquid.** [a. OF. *liquide*, ad. L. *liquid-us*, f. *liquēre* to be liquid, cogn. with *liquāre* LIQUATE *v*, *līquī* to be liquid, *līquor* LIQUOR.]

A. *adj.*

I. 1. Said of a material substance in that condition (familiar as the normal condition of water, oil, alcohol, etc.) in which its particles move freely over each other (so that its masses have no determinate shape), but do not tend to separate as do those of a gas; not solid nor gaseous. Hence, composed of a substance in this condition.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccli.* XLIV. 30 Alle liquyd [1388 moist] sacrifices, or fleetynge, as oyle, and hony, and syche. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 203 Fleuma vitreum was liquide fleuma, & wiþ cooldnes it is congilid. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 373 Rosyn, grece, and other lyquet & brynyng stuffe. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) Oiv b, Another devine medecine, in a liquide-fourme. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II.

29 Rosin of y' larche tre .. is moyster or more liqued. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II ii 6 Which feedes each living plant with liquid sap. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N.* I i. 211 Decking with liquid pearle, the bladed grasse. 1604 — *Oth.* V. ii. 280 Whip me ye Diuels .. Wash me in steepe-downe gulfes of Liquid fire 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 202 Windes doe not blowe so much vpon the solid earth, as vpon the liquid sea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 229 If it were Land that ever burn'd With solid, as the Lake with liquid fire. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV 601 Down from his Head the liquid Odours ran 1760–8 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* cvi P 4 The whole is liquid laudanum to my spirits. 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* II 113 Add a very small quantity of water, in order that the mixture may form a paste somewhat liquid. 1849 R. V. DIXON *Heat* I 21 Liquid thermometers, may be applied to measure temperatures considerably above those at which the liquid filling them boils in the open air. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II xi 1 With the taste of Nectar and colour of liquid gold

b. In poetical and rhetorical lang. often used for: Watery.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr & Cr.* I. iii. 40 And anon behold The strong ribb'd Barke through liquid Mountaines cut 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 559, I will returne againe to my liquid iourney betwixt Mentz and Franckford vpon the river Mænus. 1657 BP H KING *Poems* (1843) III xiii. 103 All the Ship-wracks, and the liquid graves 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 58 Meanwhile our vessels plough the liquid plain 1819 WORDSW *Waggoner* Concl 36 While Grasmere smoothed her liquid plain The moving image to detain. 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Voy Eng* Wks (Bohn) II 11 The good ship gliding through liquid leagues. 1879 J BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* (1884) 82 It [the strawberry] is the product of liquid May touched by the June sun.

c *occas.* Of the eyes: Filled with tears.

1598 ROWLANDS *Betray Christ* 57 Her liquid eies stroue each t'exceed the other, . by teares her woe appeares 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* iii. 36 Poems, over which fair eyes had grown full and liquid

II. In various *transf* and *fig.* senses

2. Of light, fire, the air Clear, transparent, bright (like pure water). [Cf. L. *liquidus* in poetry.]

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III iv. 49 And with her pineons cleaves the liquid firmament. 1653 H MORE *Antid Ath* II ii (1712) 41 Though the Earth move floating in the liquid Heavens. 1688 PRIOR *Exodus* III v, Why does he [the Sun] wake the correspondent Moon, And fill her willing Lamp with liquid Light? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 378 They That wing the liquid Air, or swim the Sea. 1742 GRAY *Ode on Spring* iii, The insect youth are on the wing, Eager to float amid the liquid noon. *c* 1800 K WHITE *Poems* (1837) 73 The liquid lustre of her fine blue eye. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xiii (1879) 163 The dark hazel eyes shone with a more liquid lustre. 1884 *St. James's Gaz* 10 May 6/2 A youthful forehead and a pair of liquid eyes.

3. Of sounds. Flowing, pure and clear in tone; free from harshness or discord. Also in *Phonetics*, Of the nature of a 'liquid' (see B 2).

a 1637 B JONSON *Eng Gram* (1640) 47 It [R] is sounded firme in the beginning of the words, and more liquid in the middle, and ends as in *rarer, riper* 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple*, etc 105 Bathing in streames of liquid melodie 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded, The many Liquid consonants are plac'd so Artfully, that they give a pleasing sound to the Words. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat* II i 31 Lull with Amelia's liquid name the Nine. 1752 HUME *Ess* xxi Wks 1854 III. 229 The Italian is the most liquid, smooth, and effeminate language that can possibly be imagined. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi (1824) 586 The liquid cadence, as it trembled and sank away, seemed to tell the dejection of no vulgar feelings. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II 404 Make liquid treble of that bassoon my throat. 1855 H SPENCER *Princ. Psychol* (1872) I II i 149 Tones which are alike in pitch .. are distinguishable by their ringing or their liquid character 1879 J BURROUGHS *Locusts & W Honey* (1884) 86 The liquid and gurgling notes of the bobolink 1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* § 21 But those 'vowellike' or 'liquid' voiced consonants which are unaccompanied by buzz are often also syllabic.

†**4.** Of proofs, exposition, etc.: Clear, evident, manifest. *Obs*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 17 With vs it is euident and liquid enough. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* II iii § 3. (1622) 219 But vnto those that be learned, it is cleare enough and liquid 1620 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 519 You had suspended your Judgement till more liquid proofs. *a* 1657 R LOVEDAY *Lett* cxxx (1659) 236 My most liquid discoveries, as I thought, of undoubted truths, have so oft been confuted. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινη xxii. 222 S Augustine impressed himself especially to fight against [the Donatists], as is liquid through the whole torrent of his writings 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet* 462 This is the clear and liquid reason why [etc.] 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* [305], I have robbed my self of liquid Proof by my own Act

b. Of an account or a debt: Undisputed Now only in *Scots Law*, said of a debt that has been ascertained and constituted against the debtor, either by a written obligation, or by the decree of a court

1660 HOWELL *Dict.* s.v., To make accounts liquid, or cleer, *liquider, arrester les comptes.* 1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* To Rdr., A Debt of One hundred thousand Pieces of Eight, which his Catholic Majesty owed unto my Father: The Demand was unquestionable, for the Account was liquid, and clearly stated by the Council of the Exchequer 1688 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 120 To Discount is good and sufficient payment, if it be of a due and liqued Debt. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 135 Nor does it admit of any delay tho' the Debt be entirely Liquid. 1732 Liquid sum (see LIQUIDATION 1). 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 253 Inhibition may proceed .upon a liquid obligation. 1884 SIR R. COLLIER in *Law Times Rep.* LI 581/2 A claim by way of compensation is admissible when it is for a demand which is termed liquid.

5. Not fixed or stable. Of movement: Facile, unconstrained.

1833 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 165 The liquid or convertible state in which we find the designations of office in the New Testament. 1867 DEUTSCH *Rem.* (1874) 13 The liquid nature, so to speak, of its technical terms. They mean anything and everything. 1877 PAUER *Pianoforte Playing* 16 The task of rendering the five fingers of each hand fluent, or, as we may say, liquid.

6. Of assets, securities, etc.: Capable of being promptly converted into cash.

1879 *Daily News* 26 May, Liquid Securities, or in other words, those easily convertible into cash when necessity arises. 1884 *Pall Mall G* 5 May 7/2 A company with sufficient capital to take over the bank's liquid assets.

7. *Comb.*. **Liquid-solid** *a.* (see quot).

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II xiii. § 100 (1875) 292 A liquid solid aggregate, or, as we commonly call it, a plastic aggregate, will admit of internal redistribution with comparative facility.

B. *sb*

1. A liquid substance (see A. 1). In *pl.* often = *liquid food.*

Liquids and *gases* are classed together as *fluids* see FLUID.

1708 J PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 31 Be it thy Choice . To sit beneath her leafy Canopy, Quaffing rich Liquids. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I vi. § 4 Juice includes both substance and liquid. 1773–83 HOOLE *Ori. Fur.* XXII 88 E'er his lips essay'd The moistening liquid. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 125 He refused to swallow liquids. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng* 161 Steam when in contact with the liquid from which it is formed. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed 4) 36 Thirst, or a desire for liquids. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* vi. 58 The liquid of the bath must be thin 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat Phil.* I i § 320 We shall designate a mass which is absolutely incompressible, and absolutely devoid of resistance to change of shape, by the simple appellation of a liquid 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. iii 157 Popping corks and gurgling liquids.

b. *Dutch liquid*. see DUTCH *a.* 3 b.

2. *Phonetics.* A name applied to the sounds denoted by the letters *l, m, n, r*, or (by some writers) only to those denoted by *l* and *r*.

The name (L. *liquidæ*, sc. *litteræ*) is a literal translation of the Gr. ὑγρα (sc στοιχεῖα) applied to λ, μ, ν, ρ, on account of their flowing and easy sound as compared with other consonants, or perh as having an indeterminate or unstable character between consonant and vowel (cf the application of υγρός to a vowel of variable quantity; also the term ἡμίφωνα 'semi-vowels', applied to the 'liquids' and σ) A somewhat analogous term is the F. *mouillé* lit 'wet', used to denote the palatalized pronunciation of *l* and some other consonants.

1530 PALSGR Introd. 23 Theyr consonantes be deuyded in to mutes & liquides or semivocalles 1611 FLORIO, *Liquide*, liquids, as L M N R *a* 1637 B JONSON *Eng Gram* (1640) 47 It [L] melteth in the sounding, and is therefore called a liquid, the tongue striking the roof of the palate gently. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No 163 P 7 There is scarce a Consonant in it, I took care to make it run upon Liquids 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 88 P 3 By tempering the mute consonants with liquids and semi-vowels 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xliv, With syllables which breathe of the sweet South, And gentle liquids gliding all so pat in.

3. *Comb.* †**liquid vessel**, receptacles for liquids

1649 *New Haven Col Rec* (1857) I 458 The wormes would eat it [timber] so as it would be vnserviceable for making of liquid vessell

Hence **Li·quidless** *a*, without liquid.

1826 *Blackw Mag.* XX 397 Coleridge's patent inkstand stood liquidless as a sand-bottle

Liquidambar (likwidæ·mbăı). Also **liquid amber**. [a. mod.L *liquidambar* (in Renou 1615), app. irreg. f. L. *liquid-us* LIQUID + med.L. *ambar* AMBER.]

1. A resinous gum which exudes from the bark of the tree *Liquidambar styraciflua*. Called also *copalm balsam.*

1598 FLORIO, *Liquidambro*, liquid amber 1616 BULLOKAR, *Liquid Amber* A sweete Rosin brought from the West Indies, comfortable to the braine. 1657 JOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* IV II IX. 673 Liquid Amber is a certain oleous Rosine .. called from its suaveolence, Liquid Amber, or Oyl of Amber [*orig* Liquidambar dictum, quasi ambarum liquidum] 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v. *Amber*, Liquid Amber, is a kind of native balsam, or resin, like turpentine; of a pleasant smell, somewhat like ambergris

2. *Bot.* A genus of trees, N.O *Hamamelideæ*, consisting of two species, *L. orientalis* of Asia Minor (which yields the balsam known as liquid storax), and *L. styraciflua*, the Sweet-gum Tree of N. America; a tree of this genus.

1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1854) 2 The rich foliage of the liquid-amber tree 1846 W. D. COOLEY *Maritime & Inl Discov* III v. xviii. 273 The eastern slope of the Cordilleras of Mexico, covered with thick forests of liquidambar. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 412 652 Some young Liquidambars. 1884 E EGGLESTON in *Century Mag* Jan. 446/2 Carts with truck wheels sawed from the liquid-amber or sweet-gum tree

Liquidate (li·kwide·ıt), *ppl. a. Law rare.* Also 7 *Sc.* **liquidat.** [ad. late L. *liquidāt-us*, pa. pple. of *liquidāre*, f. *liquidus* liquid, clear.] Ascertained and fixed in amount. (Cf. LIQUID *a.* 4 b.)

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 77 The Judge sal take ane pledge fra the defender .. to pay the debt, with the skaiths taxat and liquidat in the persewers clame, to the persewer, within space of fiftene dayes. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 Sched (FF) No 1 With a Fifth Part more of the Interest due at each Term of liquidate Penalty.

Liquidate (li·kwide·ıt), *v.* Also 7 **liquidat.** [f. late L *liquidāt-*, ppl. stem of *liquidāre*, f. *liquidus* LIQUID. Cf. F. *liquider*, Sp. *liquidar*, It. *liquidare* (in sense 4).]

†**1.** *trans.* To make clear or plain (something obscure or confused); to render unambiguous; to settle (differences, disputes). *Obs.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I (1692) 79 There he discours'd with that depth of Learning, yet liquidating that depth with such facility of opening it. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 382 He liquidates many Points. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* I. ii. 43 A senseless jumble, soon liquidated by a more egregious act of folly. 1765 — *Otranto* iii. (1798) 49 Ere we liquidate our differences by the sword 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P. Addison* Wks. III. 58 There were these words, 'Britons, arise!'.. Addison was frighted, lest he should be thought a promoter of insurrection, and the line was liquidated to 'Britons, attend.' 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* iii. § 10 In what other respects our ideas of them [pains and pleasures] may be liquidated will be considered in another place.

b. To clear away, resolve (objections). *rare.*

1620 SIR R. NAUNTON in *Fortesc Papers* 114 He may liquidat all scruples when he shall come to the Spanish Court. 1865 F. H LAING in *Ess. Relig & Lit* Ser. I (1865) 202 The same principle of a long preparation liquidates many other objections of the same character.

†**2.** To determine and apportion by agreement or by litigation; to reduce to order, set out clearly (accounts). *Obs*

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 41 Ane Baron, in his awin court, may liquidate the prices of his fermis, auchtand to him be his tenentis. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 22 [He] could cleare you any account, could liquidate and divide it to an haire 1739 CIBBER *Apol* (1750) II. 45 This pension was to be liquidated into an equal share with us. 1755 *Connect. Col Rec* (1856) X 366 A committee with full power to examine, liquidate, adjust, settle, and give needful orders for the payment of the several accounts. 1758 J BLAKE *Plan Mar Syst* 41 The commander will be able to liquidate the amount of his nett wages. 1795 WYTHE *Decis Virginia* 14 An account of goods not delivered or accepted as a payment nor liquidated between the parties ought not to be accepted as a payment in paper 1798 BAY *Amer Law Rep.* (1809) I 114 Agreed to pay the debt on its being liquidated *fig* 1759 CHESTERF. *Let to Son* 27 Feb (1892) III. 1248 If our epistolary accounts were fairly liquidated, I believe you would be brought in considerably debtor

3. To clear off, pay (a debt). Also *absol.* in *U.S. slang.*

1755 JOHNSON, *Liquidate*, to clear away, to lessen debts. 1785 LD MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr* II 122 The King desired the Prince of Wales to send in an Exact Statement of his debts, giving him to understand he would liquidate them 1786 R KING in *Life & Corr* (1894) I. 6 As the debt arose during the circulation of paper, it may probably be more easily liquidated by the scale than in any other way 1823 LINGARD *Hist Eng.* VI 110 Charles had not wherewith to liquidate the arrears of his victorious army in Italy 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* IV 135 No effort should be spared to liquidate the National Debt 1835 HALIBURTON *Clockm* Ser I xviii, When I liquidate for my dinner, I like to get about the best that's goin. 1849 GROTE *Hist Greece* II lxxi (1862) VI 333 The pay which he had offered was never liquidated 1868 ROGERS *Pol Econ* iv (1876) 6 In the vast majority of instances no money is used to liquidate debts on either side

4. *Law* and *Comm.* **a** *trans.* To ascertain and set out clearly the liabilities of (a company or firm) and to arrange the apportioning of the assets, to 'wind up'. **b.** *intr.* To go into liquidation

1870 *Standard* 16 Nov, A proposal to liquidate by arrangement was resolved upon by the creditors 1883 *Manch Exam* 27 Nov 4/7 It has been decided to liquidate the Exchange Bank 1884 *Law Times* 13 Dec. 119 1 The debtor liquidated and a trustee was appointed.

5. *trans* To liquefy, melt. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Liquidate*, to make moist, to clear. 1862 *Jrnl Soc Arts* X. 324/2 The heat of the ship's hold being sufficient to partially liquidate its [*sc.* rubber] substance.

b. *fig.* To dissipate, waste.

1702 DE FOE *Reform Manners* Misc. 91 These [*sc* drunkards] liquidate their Wealth, and covet to be poor.

6. To make (a sound) less harsh or grating

In some mod. Dicts.

Hence **Li·quidated** *ppl. a.*, **Li·quidating** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Liquidated*, made moist or clear; also spoken of Bills made current or payable, pay'd off, cleared 1749 *Connect. Col Rec* (1876) IX 453 That he press forward the liquidating, settling and obtaining final payment for the accounts. 1798 BAY *Amer Law Rep.* (1809) I. 16 Liquidated accounts. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur* I. iv (1866) I. 181 Debts in the legal sense, that is, liquidated and ascertained amounts 1891 *Daily News* 15 Jan. 2/2 A substantial surplus will remain for division among the partners of the liquidated firm. 1895 *Ibid.* 8 May 8/7 Wheat . declined under the combined control of lower cables, further rains in the West, and active liquidating 1899 *Ibid.* 2 Feb. 4/7 Liquidating or abortive companies.

Liquidation (likwide·ı·ʃən). [n. of action f. late L. *liquidāre* to LIQUIDATE. Cf. F. *liquidation.*]

1. *Law.* The action or process of ascertaining and apportioning the amounts of a debt, etc.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 41 Liquidation of prices of fermis. 1732 BAILEY vol. II, *Liquidation*, an ascertainment of some dubious or disputable sum; or of the respective pretensions which 2 persons may have to the same liquid or clear sum. 1737 *Ibid.*, *Liquidation* [in trade] the order and method which a trader endeavours to establish in his affairs.

2. The clearing off or settling (of a debt).

1786 R KING in *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 6 How far a liquidation by the scale will be equitable or just, in your estimation,

I cannot say. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 226 The national debt, for the liquidation of which there is the one exhaustless fund. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* III. 272 It shall be applied to the liquidation of his debt to the Company. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom Emp.* (1865) I. ix. 382 His property was confiscated to the state in liquidation of the fine. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* vi. 127 The liquidation of Debt is a national duty.

3. The action or process of winding up the affairs of a company, etc.; the state or condition of being wound up; *esp.* in phr. *to go into liquidation.*

1869 *Echo* 23 Mar, The . Company (limited) has passed into voluntary liquidation 1873 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 3/2 The notifications for the liquidation of ecclesiastical property in Rome number more than 60 1874 MRS. RIDDELL *Mortomley* II viii 99 If his own brother had gone into liquidation. 1879 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 5/5 A petition for liquidation in bankruptcy. 1880 *Ibid.* 28 Oct, The vast majority of defaulters have their affairs arranged in liquidation.

Liquidator (li·kwideⁱtəɹ). [f. LIQUIDATE *v.* + -OR. Cf. F. *liquidateur.*] A person appointed to conduct the winding-up of a company.

1858 LD. ST LEONARDS *Handy Bk Prop Law* xxii 170 All executors and administrators, liquidators under the Joint Stock Companies Act. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Apr, The official liquidator..had done all that he could to get in and administer the assets of the company.

b. *Liquidators of vessels* (U. S.): a class of officers of the New York custom-house

1884 R. WHEATLEY in *Harper's Mag* June 58/1.

Hence **Liquidatorship**, the office of liquidator.

1869 *Daily News* 5 Nov., That the official liquidator should be allowed to retire from the provisional liquidatorship.

Liquidity (likwi·dĭti). [ad. L. *liquiditāt-em*, f. *liquidus* LIQUID *a.*: see -ITY. Cf. F. *liquidité.*] The quality or condition of being liquid.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii 183 They doe by reason of their liquiditie, very fitly prepare the way for other meats 1653 H. MORE *Conject Cabbal.* (1713) 83 Air and Water, for their thinness and liquidity, are very like one another. 1758 BORLASE *Nat Hist. Cornwall* 82 Passing from a state of liquidity into a state of solidity 1794 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed. 2) I. 398 Lavas owe their liquidity to melted bitumen and sulphur. 1813–21 BENTHAM *Ontology* Wks 1843 VIII 200 Of such of them as are in a state of fluidity, liquidity and gaseosity included 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* i iii 29 Heavy rain fell, but it came from a region high above that of liquidity. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* 40 This amount of heat which is necessary to keep the water in the liquid form is termed the heat of liquidity 1881 G MACDONALD *Mary Marston* I. ii 33 Eyes with..more than a touch of hardness in the midst of their liquidity.

† b. Rarefied condition, subtlety. *Obs.*

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci* vi. 28 The spirits, for their liquidity, are more uncapable than the fluid Medium, which is the conveyer of Sounds, to persevere in the continued repetition of vocal Ayres

c. Of sound Clearness or purity of tone.

1817 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 371 The wild Thrilling liquidity of dewy piping 1819 P MORRIS in *Blackw Mag* VI. 309 The mind wandering abroad rejoices in joining itself with . the soothing liquidity of rivers 1821 *Examiner* 155/2 Sweet and indefinable liquidity of tone.

Liquidize (li·kwidəiz), *v* [f. LIQUID *a* + -IZE] *trans* To make liquid, in various senses.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 72 The coffee-jug, which he at times applied to his lips, seemed to liquidize his imagination. 1840 *Ibid.* LIX 204 It should be liquidized in a silver saucepan. 1880 *Libr Univ Knowl* (N Y) X 696 This also liquidizes..all broad vowels, when a corresponding termination has dropped 1887 MARY LINSKILL *In Exchange for a Soul* III iv 113 The bells were ringing softly, the softer for the nearness of the water, which seems always to 'liquidise' the sound

Liquidly (li·kwidli), *adv* [f LIQUID *a.* + -LY².]

1 In a liquid manner, after the manner of a liquid.

1652 SPARKE *Scintilla Altaris* (1663) 533 That dozen springs did liquidly record The twelve apostles. 1821 *New Monthly Mag* III 523 A noble crystal, which is so liquidly transparent as to shew images truly through its softening medium 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B* I ix 175 Tea, between black and green , something with a body, although most liquidly refreshing

† 2. *fig.* Clearly, plainly (= L. *liquido*). *Obs*

1620 DONNE *Serm.* lxxiv. 750 That sense which arises evidently, liquidly, and manifestly out of the Originall Text it selfe 1657 W BLOIS *Mod. Policies* F iv, It concerns Christians to be cautelous before swearing, to swear Liquidly, and to observe Conscionably. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινη* xv. 199 That the ancient Suspension was attended with such an interdict, appears liquidly enough by the second Councel of Arles. 1662 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed 6) 283 Which they did as liquidly, clearly and truly expound and paraphrase, as if [etc.]

Liquidness (li·kwidnĕs). [f. LIQUID *a* + -NESS] The quality or condition of being liquid, liquidity.

1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lyquednesse, *moysteur* 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii 54 The myre, by reason of its liquidnesse, had soked it selfe quite thorow my cloathes. 1675 SIR E SHERBURNE *Manilius* Pref. 11 The fluidity and Liquidness of the Heavens 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 119 They are mistaken in their Notion of Hardness and Liquidness. 1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 194 The bright river's gliding liquidness. 1839 *Tait's Mag.* VI. 584 With such quivering liquidness of tune, The Gondola draws nigh.

† **Liquidy**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LIQUID *sb.* + -Y ¹.] Of a liquid nature.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 78 (Add. MS) A venemy Vlcus is, in whom habundeþ venym sotyl & liquydy [*v.r.* liquid].

Liquiform (li·kwifǭɹm), *a.* [Contracted ad. mod.L. type **liquidiformis*, f. *liquid-um* LIQUID *sb.*: see -FORM.] Having the form or appearance of a liquid. *Liquiform melanosis*, 'a name given by Dr. Carswell to the product of the disintegration of melanotic tumours which are sometimes found in serous cavities' (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1805 T. WEAVER tr. *Werner's Treat. External Char. Fossils* 204 Native-Quicksilver, which is found in globules, and liquiform. 1833 CARSWELL *Pathol. Anat, Melanoma* 3 Liquiform Melanosis.

Liquirice, obs. form of LIQUORICE.

Liquor (li·kəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3 **licur(e**, 4 **li-, lykour**, 4–6 **lycour(e**, 4–7 **licour(e, liquour(e**, 5–6 **lycor**, 5–7 **licor**, (5 **lycure, lycowr, licoore**, 6 **liquore, lyquor, liker, lickor, likcour**, 7 **liqor, liquer, licquor, lecker**), 6- **liquor.** [a. OF. *licur, licour, likeur*, mod.F. *liqueur* (Pr. *licor, liquor*, Sp, Pg. *licor*, It. *liquore*), a. L. *liquor* (in Lucretius also *līquor*) liquidity (hence *concr.* a liquid, liquor), cogn. w. *liquāre, liquēre, līquī* (see LIQUATE, LIQUID). The later Eng. forms have been assimilated graphically to the L. word, without change of pronunciation.

The L root **llqu-* is by some scholars thought to represent a pre Latin **wlīq-*, found also in Celtic (Irish *fliuch*, Welsh *gwlyb*, wet); but this is doubtful.]

† 1. A liquid; matter in a liquid state; *occas* in wider sense, a fluid. *Obs* in general sense

a 1225 *Ancr R* 164 Hwo þet bere a deorewurðe licur, oðer a deorewurðe wete, as is bame, in a feble uetles. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 21620 Þis cros was men þan wont to se, and it was tald þat a licure þar-of ran. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 289 It [baptisme] be done anely in water, For nanothir licour is leuefull tharfore. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 116/2 Vynegre, Oyle, and Hony and all other Lycours gaugeable. 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 239 Wyth thre lyquores that ys with wepynge teares, wyth blody swette, and wyth blode 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* xxxii Wks. (1876) 41 Parte of theyr payne shall be in a pytte full of brennynge lycour. 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* IV. x 234 Although it [quicksilver] be a liquor, yet is it more heavie then any other mettall. 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* ii ii 21 Yond same blacke cloud, lookes like a foule bumbard that would shed his licquor. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos* i 59 Which Veins and Arteries [in the Louse] are so exceeding little, that both they and their Liquor are insensible 1701 tr *Le Clerc's Prim Fathers* 309 He [Prudentius] would have the Soul to be a very subtle Liquor.

¶ Used in the primary Latin sense Liquid quality, liquidity. *Obs rare.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch* v in Ashm (1652) 63 Your principall Agent Which I teach you to knowe by signes fowre, By Colour, Odour, Sapor and Liquore

b In somewhat specialized uses. The liquid constituent of a secretion or the like, the liquid product of a chemical operation. Also in various phrases (often translating Lat. names of substances), as *liquor of flints* = *liquor silicum* (see 6), *liquor of the Hollanders* (see quot.); *liquor of Libavius*, bichloride of tin.

1565 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* I 4, I heave not vpe my handes filled wth liquour of gowld, but wth water so muche prysed by Artaxerxes 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II 150 If liquor of flints, siliceous potash, be poured into a solution of gold 1808 DAVY in *Phil. Trans* XCIX 93 The fuming muriate of tin, *the Liquor of Libavius*, is known to contain dry muriatic acid 1831 J DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med* 305 Treat directly the morphia with diluted sulphuric acid and permit the liquor to crystallize. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 12 The chloride of olefiant gas, usually called Liquor of the Hollanders 1879 J M DUNCAN *Lect Dis Women* xv (1889) 108 The retained menstrual fluid becomes denser, the liquor being mostly absorbed.

2. A liquid or a prepared solution used as a wash or bath, and in many processes in the industrial arts, e.g. in *Tanning*, the ooze or tan-water. *Iron, red, yellow liquor* (see quot. 1839).

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* ii (1882) 37 The shoomaker liquoreth his leather, with waterish liquor, kitchen stuffe, and all kinde of baggage mingled togither. 1611 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 161 Paide for wodd and coles for the boylinge of the lecker to the same, xijd. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II 292 The sole invention for dipping of cloth, hats, scarfes, &c. in a certain liquor that shal preserve them to keep out rain 1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 14 My Liquor's being then so strong and oleous, that I durst not venture to liquor the Furniture 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII 307/1 The hides are then put into a pit of strong liquor called ooze or wooze, prepared by infusing ground bark in water. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 223 The pyrolignite of iron called iron liquor in this country, is the only mordant used in calico-printing for black, violet, puce, and brown colours. The acetate of alumina, prepared from pyrolignous acid, is much used by the calico-printers under the name of red or yellow liquor, being employed for these dyes. *Ibid.* 1209 Some finely clarified syrup, made from loaf sugar, called liquor by the refiners, is poured upon the base of each cone 1883 B W. RICHARDSON *Field of Disease* 492 In the further process of finishing the snuff..there is what is called sifting 'the shorts', preparatory to adding the 'liquors', viz. salt and water to make weight, and scents to give perfume

† b. *dial.* Grease or oil (for lubricating purposes). *Obs.* (Cf. LIQUOR *v.* 1.)

1559 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 90 Payd for lycor to lycor the chymes..jd. 1584 *Ibid.* 167 Item, for a pynte of goose liker, to liker the belles. iijd.

c. *Brewing.* Water.

1742 *Compl. Fam-Piece* i. vi 278 The Day before you intend to brew, you should boil a Copper of Liquor, (Water being an improper Term in a Brew-house). 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 22 The Liquor (for it is Six-pence Forfeit in the London Brew-house if the Word Water is named). 1880 *Times* 2 Oct. 6/1 'Liquor' is the word used, because in brewing it is considered a grave solecism to speak of 'water'.

3. Liquid for drinking; beverage, drink. Now almost exclusively *spec.*, a drink produced by fermentation or distillation. ***Malt liquor***, liquor brewed from malt; ale, beer, porter, etc. ***Spirituous liquor***, liquor produced by distillation; spirits. ***Vinous liquor***, liquor made from grapes; wine.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13405 Dranc he neuer ar sli licur. 13.. *Coer de L* 3048 To mete hadde he no savour, To wyn, ne watyr, ne no lycour. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 6763 Na licour sal þai fynd to fele, Þat þair threst mught sleke. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 315 This Maister [a Surgien and Phisicien] putte a liquour in hire mouth 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. vi, For his chiefe socoure She toke to hym a vyoll with lycoure. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* i iii 10 In the whiche they caste wyne, mylke, and other Lycours. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 252 Water..of the whiche dyuers lycours or drynkes for mannes sustynaunce be made of [*sic*]. 1611 BIBLE *Num* vi 3 Neither shal he drinke any liquor of grapes 1667 MILTON *P L.* v 445 Eve thir flowing cups With pleasant liquors crown'd 1687 A. LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav.* i 33 They call it Coffee, This Liquor is made of a Berry. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 36 A broad Face, from which drops his Proboscis or Trunk , through its Hollow he sucks his Liquor. 1718 LADY M W MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar, Sherbet . is the liquor they drink at meals. 1719 DEFOE *Crusoe* i. xiii (1840) 227 There were some casks of liquor, whether wine or brandy I knew not. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 227 Beer, cyder, champaign, and other Huffy liquors. 1789 W BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 139 Persons afflicted with low spirits, . find more benefit from the use of solid food and generous liquors. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 141 Fruits for the manufacture of fermented liquors. 1842 M. RUSSELL *Polynesia* iii. (1849) 120 Their own laws were strong enough to prevent the manufacture of spirituous liquors at home

fig 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 53 Fruytfull and quycke by the lycour and sappe of charite and grace. 1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm Par Gal* 16 My sonne Isaac by drynkyng the effectuall lickor of the gospel, shal styll growe vp, vntill he become a perfite man. 1584 LODGE *Alarum* (1879) 44 They are drunken with the lycour of her abhominations 1859 FITZGERALD tr *Omar* ii (1899) 69 Awake, my Little ones, and fill the Cup Before Life's Liquor in its Cup be dry

b. With reference to intoxicating effect. *Disguised with liquor* = DISGUISED *ppl a.* 6. *In liquor*: in a state of intoxication. *To be* (*the*) *worse for liquor*: to be overcome by drink.

a 1529 SKELTON *Bk 3 Fools* Wks 1843 I. 202 Thou hast wylde lycoure, the whiche maketh all thy stomacke to be on a flambe. 1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* (ed 2) 23 a, He is reputed a boore that will not take his licour profoundly 1752 HUME *Ess & Treat* (1777) I 229 Though the passion for liquor be more brutal and debasing 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 260/2 He was in liquor 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xvii IV 110 When he had slept off his liquor 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ix (1876) 246 He led her across, not observing that she was in liquor at the time. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin Gt. Mutiny* 108 He had never been the worse for liquor in his life

c. *slang.* (Chiefly *U.S.*) A drink (of an intoxicating beverage). Also, *a liquor-up.*

1860 LEVER *One of them* xxii, If you choose to come in and take a liquor with me 1872 *Echo* 23 Aug (Farmer), To have, as the Americans would say, a liquor-up, at the hotel 1882 *Punch* 29 Apr 193/2 These 'nips' and 'pegs' and 'liquors' at all hours of the day were unknown to us.

† d. Used for LIQUEUR. *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) XII 259/2 Liquors of various sorts are compounded and distilled at Montpelier.

4. The water in which meat has been boiled; broth, sauce; the fat in which bacon, fish, or the like has been fried; the liquid contained in oysters.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 11 Þen take þe lycowr of þe bonys, an þe skyn, an þe brothe þat þe Capoun was sothyn ynne *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 303/1 Lycure, or brothe of fysche, and oþer lyke, *liquamen.* *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 65 Take and seþe verueyne, and betonye, and wermod & þanne . take þe same erbys and grynde hem and tempre hem wyþ þe same licour a ȝeyne. *c* 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 382 Looke ye haue good mustarde þer-to [brawne] and good licoure. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p xlvii, Oft all the broth & licour fat Is spilt on thy gowne. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. ii. (1840) 30 He . softened them with the liquor of the meat. 1747 MRS GLASSE *Cookery* ii. (1767) 49 Take some of the oyster liquor [etc.] *Ibid* 59 Let them grow cold in their own liquor before you serve them up *Ibid* vi. 125 When you boil a leg of pork or a good piece of beef, save the liquor Then put in the pork or beef liquor. 1806 A HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 77 Add a little anchovy liquor *Ibid.* 115 A few oysters with their liquor. 1896 *Warwicksh Gloss*, *Liquor*, gravy, the grease of fried bacon, &c.

5. The liquid produced by infusion (in testing the quality of a tea). *In liquor*, in the state of an infusion.

1870 E. MONEY *Cultiv. & Manuf. Tea* (1878) 111 They judge from three things, first, the Tea; secondly, the liquor; thirdly, the out-turn. *The Liquor* —In taste this should be strong, rasping, and pungent. *Ibid* 136 Its [*sc.* Flowery Pekoe's] strength in liquor is very great. 1882 *Tea Cycl.* 224/1 Poor teas of weak liquor.

‖ **6.** The Latin word, pronounced ləi·kwǫɹ and li·kwǫɹ, is used (*a*) in *Pharmacy* and *Med.* in the names of various solutions of medicinal substances in water, as *liquor ammoniæ*, strong solution of ammonia (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889); *liquor potassæ*, an aqueous solution of hydrate of potash; *liquor*

silicum, 'a compound of silex and salt of tartar, discovered by Van Helmont in 1640, which becomes liquid in a damp moisture' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). (*b*) in *Physiol.*, as *liquor amnii*, the fluid contained in the sac of the amnion; *liquor sanguinis*, the blood-plasma.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 51 He melted the white sand of Freyenwalde with four times its weight of salt of tartar, and formed a *liquor silicum*. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 220 The fluid matter contained within the nucleus is called the *liquor amnios* [sic]. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 360 The liquor amnii at the sixth month was turbid. 1857 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 184, I dissolved a portion of this concretion in liquor potassæ. 1874 JONES & SIEV *Pathol Anat.* (ed. 2) 14 Liquor sanguinis consists of a watery solution of certain inorganic salts.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *liquor-cistern*, *-dealer*, *-gage*, *glass*, *-saloon*, *-seller*, *-shop*, *-store*, *-tent*, *traffic*, *vessel*, *liquor-fired*, *-seasoned* adjs. Also †**liquor-back**, a kind of vat used in brewing; **liquor-pump**, 'a portable pump for emptying casks, etc.' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); also in *Sugar-Manuf.* (see quot.); **liquor-thief**, a tube which is let down through the bung-hole of a cask in sampling spirits (Knight).

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent* 108 Cisterns, Scuppers, *Liquor-Backs. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 765 The cock, above is left open to maintain a communication with the *liquor cistern [in tanning]. 1859 H. W. BEECHER *Life Thoughts* Ser. II. 70, I can imagine how a *liquor-dealer would feel to own his conversion. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 138 Her *liquor-fired face. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Liquor-gage. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* IX, A bottle of brandy, and a *liquor glass 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1196 In Demerara .. it is usual to attach to the [sugar] mill a *liquor-pump. In action, the liquor from the gutter of the mill-bed runs into the cistern of the pump, and is raised to the gutter which leads to the clarifier or coppers. 1874 D MACRAE *Americans at Home* xl 320 In *liquor-saloons and gambling-houses. 1884 *Mag. of Art* Mar. 215/2 Some ..getting *liquor-seasoned as they grow older. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. XIII (Rtldg.) 15 A *Liquor-shop. 1825 *Ann Reg.*, *Chron.* 46 Mr. Henry Beer's *liquor-store 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr* I, The licensed *liquor-tent 1901 *19th Cent.* Oct. 538 The illicit *liquor-traffic had been absolutely stopped. 1608 R. NORTON tr. *Stevin's Disme* D III, Of Gaudging, and the measures of all *Liquor vessels.

Hence **Li·quordom** *nonce wd.*

1892 FARRAR in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 545 In the sense in which it is incessantly used by the defenders of liquordom.

Liquor (li·kəɹ), *v.* [f. LIQUOR *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cover or smear with a liquor; *esp.* to lubricate with grease or oil. *Obs* exc. as *nonce-use* in *to liquor over.*

1573 *Churchw. Acc St Margaret, Westm* (Nichols 1797) 19 Paid for netesfoot oil to liquor the belles . 2*d.* 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist* 46 He liquored the earth wyth hys bloude 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 117 Cart-Wheeles squeak not when they are liquored. 1655 BAXTER *Quaker's Catech* 22 If I had your Spirit to liquor my tongue, I should preach the people out of the place *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I. 388 Witches liquor their Staves and fly through the Air. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) I 149 That which he fansy'd to be Blood, was only..the Oil of the Lamp that had liquor'd his Hair and Face. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1756) I. 348 Greasing, or Liquoring the Hoofs with Hog's Lard 1847 HALLIWELL, *Liquor*, to oil, or anoint. *Glouc.* 1864 *Gd. Words* 80/2 Great knobs of buds on a horse-chestnut .. liquored over with an oily exudation.

2. *esp.* To dress (leather, boots or shoes) with oil or grease.

1508 [see LIQUORING *vbl. sb.*]. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. v. 100 They would melt mee out of my fat drop by drop, and liquor Fishermens boots with me. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 527 The fat of Swine is very precious to liquor shooes and boots therewithal. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* XXXIV. § 31 (1689) 202 Let the Currier very well Liquor them with following Liquor 1776 ANSTEY *Election Ball* 29 Polish his Stirrups and liquor his Boots. 1830 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Random Records* (1872) 471 [He] liquored his boots, rubbed down his Highland pony [etc.].

b. *slang*, in phr. *To liquor* (a person's) *boots*: (*a*) to cuckold (him); (*b*) (see quot. 1785).

1708 T. BROWN *Whs.* (1720) II. 305 Believing for some Reasons he had an underhand Design of liquoring his boots for him. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., *To liquor one's boots*, to drink before a journey, among Roman Catholicks to administer the extreme unction.

†**c.** *slang.* To thrash, beat; *esp.* in phr. *to liquor* (a person's) *hide. Obs.*

a 1689 *R. Hood & Little John* VIII. in Child *Ballads* III. 134/2 I'll liquor thy hide, If thou offerst to touch the string. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 101 I'll liquor your Hide.

†**3.** *Cookery.* To cover (pie-crust) with a prepared liquor; to glaze. *Obs.*

a 1704 *Compl. Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 72 Liquor it [a pie] with Claret, Butter, and stript Time. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* II xlviii. 82 Two pies, one of dormice liquored with syrup of white poppies.

4. In various industrial arts: To steep in or soak with a liquor; to steep (malt) in water; to clear (sugar-loaves) by pouring over them a 'liquor' of fine syrup.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 99 While the Malt lies liquored in the Mash-vat. 1833 URE *Rep. Sugar Refining* 3 in *Parl. Papers* XXXIII. 553, I regret that circumstances did not permit me to adopt as my general practice the clearing the loaves with fine syrup, called liquoring, instead of using clay pap. 1851 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* III. 155 The [tobacco] leaves intended for the production of snuff are sorted and liquored. 1874, 1893 [see LIQUORING *vbl. sb.*].

b. *transf.* To adulterate (spirits) with water.

1894 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 6/6 They will be obliged to 'liquor' their spirits—that is to say, they will dilute them with water.

5. To supply with liquor to drink; to ply with liquor. Also *to liquor up.* Now *slang.*

c 1560 *Misogonus* I iv. 19 (Brandl *Quellen* 434), I thinke, heis at Alhouse, a likeringe ones brayne. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 115 The blynde man, who weening to powre drinke into hys dyshe, powreth it into yᵉ riuer which hath no neede to bee liquored. *c* 1600 *Timon* III. iv, If that your throates are dry, I'le liquour them. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* I. xvii. 118 If wee licker them throughly with strong Beere. 1668 *Rump* I. 336 Unlesse the Brewer doth liquor him home. 1709 E. WARD *Secret Hist of Clubs* 321 There are several of these Flat-Cap Societies of Female Tatlers, who, as soon as their Business is over, liquor their Weather-beaten Hides at the Taverns adjacent to the Markets which they use. [Cf. 2 c] 1710 — *Brit. Hudibras* 5 Some liquor'd well with Foggy Ale. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 294 'Call him in', roared Sir Harry, 'and let's liquor him'. 1890 *Boy's Own Paper* 11 Jan. 227/3 I've been liquored up and stroked down till I feel about as shaky as our friend Hugh there.

6. *intr.* (*slang.*) To drink alcoholic liquor. Also *to liquor up.*

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer* Ser. I. I. 239 It's a bargain then,. come let's liquor on it. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. XII. 81 The old man called her Mary. 'No, Dad, it must be Margaret'. 'No! Mary. Besides, that's a Bible name, and we can't liquor up on Margaret'. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* June 146 They liquored at the bar, and played the mysterious game 'euchre'. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. XI. 259 'Will you liquor with me?' he said.

Hence **Li·quored** *ppl. a.*; **Li·quoring** *vbl. sb.* Also **Li·quorer.**

1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 37 A barrell of greese for the licoryng of the Quenes borehydes. 1611 COTGR., *Surpoinct*, .. an oylie grease scummed from peeces of lichored leather. 1667 LACY *Sawny Scot* IV. (1698) 26 O' my Saul, Sawndy wou'd be Hang'd gin I sud bestow an aw'd Liquor'd Bute. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* II. 460 Og from a treason-tavern rolling home, Round as a globe, and liquored every chink. 1851 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem Technol* III 156 The liquored leaves [of tobacco] are tied up in bundles. 1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-pr.* IV 47 By this alternate steaming and liquoring, the goods are much more thoroughly cleansed than [etc.]. 1885 A. EDGAR *Old Ch Life Scot.* 326 These sobered liquorers. 1893 C. BOOTH *Life & Labour Lond.* IV. 224 The class of operatives [of a cigar factory] known as 'liquorers' and 'strippers'. *Ibid.*, 'Liquoring' is the preliminary process to which the [tobacco] leaf is subjected, and consists in sprinkling it with pure water by means of a spray [etc.]. 1896 G. M. STISTED *Life Sir R. F. Burton* XI. 267 A stroll .. enlivened by an occasional liquoring up with a new acquaintance.

Liquoras, obs. form of LIQUORICE.

Liquorice, licorice (li·kŏris). Forms: 3 licoris, 3–5 licorys, lycorys, 4–5 lycorice, -yce, 5 lycuryce, 5–6 li-, lycores(se, 5–7 li-, lycoris(e, (6 -yse, -yse, -isse), 6 likorice, lykorise, lickorise, liequoria, liquerise, lyqueryce, -esse, li-, lycouresse, lycuresse, lykeres, liquoras, 6–7 li-, lycoras, liquoris, 7 lichoras, licorish, liquirice, liqueres, lykyrrhise, licourice, 7–8 liquorish, 9 *dial.* lickerish, 6– licorice, 7– liquorice. [a. AF. *lycorys*, OF **licorice*, early mod.F. *liquerice* (Cotgr.), ad. late L. *liquiritia* (whence It. *liquirizia, legorzia*, MHG. *lakeritze*, mod.G. *lakritze*, Du. *lakk(e)ris*, Da., Sw *lakrits*), corruptly a. Gr. γλυκύρριζα (latinized *glycyrrhiza* by Pliny), f. γλυκύς sweet + ῥίζα root. The Rom. langs. in general have metathetic forms of the late L. word: OF. *recolisse, regolisse*, etc. (mod.F. *réglisse*), Pr. *regalicia*, Sp. *regalis(a*, Pg. *regalis, regalice*, It. *regolizia.*]

1. The rhizome (also called *liquorice-root*) of the plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra.* Also, a preparation (used medicinally and as a sweetmeat) made from the evaporated juice of this rhizome, and commonly sold in black cylindrical sticks; also called *extract of liquorice, stick* or *Spanish liquorice, Spanish juice. Italian liquorice*: a similar product obtained from *Glycyrrhiza echinata*

c 1205 LAY. 17745 And gingiuere & licoriz he hom lefliche ȝef. 13 . *K. Alis.* 428 His love is al so swete, y-wis, So ever is mylk or licoris! *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 Such licoris mai leche from lyve to lone, Such sucre mon secheth that saveth men sone. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 160 Commodytés..commynge out of Spayne, Bene fygues And lycorys, Syvyle oyle, and grayne. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 39 b, Lycuresse is good for the voyce. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* XXII. (1870) 287 Lyqueryce .. doth loose fleume. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 356 Cheese made of Mares or Asses milk, and Licorice. 1611 BEAUM & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* I. i, Carry him this sticke of Licoras, tell him his Mistresse sent it him, and bid him bite a peece, 'twill open his pipes the better, say. 1613 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) II. 396 Ilk gritt ball of brissell annetseides and liqueres. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit* XIV 487 A Lambitive that consists of the Syrups of Lykyrrhize, violets [etc.]. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2000/4 The Juyce of Liquorice of Blois .. is sold at the two Pestles and Mortars in St. Martins Lane near Charing-Cross 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 35 Use Water wherein sliced Liquorice is steeped. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xii. 77 Their poison .. has a great deal of resemblance with Spanish liquorice. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* VIII, Don't eat the stick-liquorice. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* VI, I cough sometimes in the winter-weather, and father gives me lickerish. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. I. 109 He hath a yellow beard. . Like a carrot's, . . and English carrot's better than Spanish licorice.

fig. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 164 O the sugar candy of the delicate bagpipe there: and o the licorise of the diuine dulcimers there.

2. The leguminous plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, the dried rhizome of which is the liquorice of commerce. Applied also to other species, esp. *G. echinata.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 40 Glycyrrhiza called in latin *Radix dulcis* is named in english Lycores, in duch *Suesholtz*, or Lycoris or Clarish. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 50 Of Licorise. Lycorise is so saide, especially through the Grecke word, for that it hath a sweete roote. 1576 *Surv.* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 424 Gardinges and Orchettes wharin growes Cherries, Wallnutes & also Licores. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) Ded 2 Vnicornes being glutted with brousing on rootes of Lycoras. 1654 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I 316 All marsh ground till we came to Brigg, famous for the plantations of licorice. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 31 You may, if a deep mould, plant them [certain lands] with liquorish. 1811 LYSONS *Suppl. Env. Lond.* 448 About ten acres of licorice have lately been planted in the parishes of Barnes and Mortlake 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 91 The roots of the liquorice contain an abundance of a sweet subacrid mucilaginous juice. 1870 YEATS *Nat Hist. Comm.* 243 Liquorice is a native of Italy, Spain, Sicily, and the southern parts of Europe

3. Applied, with qualifying epithet, to various plants, the roots of which resemble or are used as substitutes for the true liquorice, as *English, Indian, mountain, wild liquorice* (see quots.).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 86 *Regalicum*. It maye be called in englishe mocke Licores, because the leaues are lyke Licores 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. 6 E ij/1 Put to it as much of the fine Powder of Bole Armoniack and English Liquorish as will make it up into a stiff Paste 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Liquorice, Wild, *Astragalus*; *Caperaria*; *Glycine* 1866 *Treas. Bot* II 687/2 Wild liquorice, *Abrus*; also an American name for *Galium circæsans.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *liquorice planter*, †*-race* (= root), *-root*, *-runner*, *-set*, *-soup*; *-stick*, *-tree*, *-water*, *-wood*; **liquorice juice**, the juice extracted from liquorice root, esp as dried and prepared for use; **liquorice mass, paste,** 'crude liquorice' (*Cent. Dict.*); **liquorice powder**, ground liquorice root, used as an aperient; **liquorice vetch**, *Astragalus glycyphyllus*; **liquorice weed**, a tropical plant, *Scoparia dulcis* (*Cent. Dict.*)

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* I. vi 392 Of *Liquorice Juyce. 1838 *Penny Cycl* XI 279/1 Good liquorice juice is black, dry, easily broken , with a shining fracture 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I lx 256 *Liquorice-planters in Yorkshire and Surry. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 328 ₱ 3 When I had occasion to buy Treacle or *Liquorish Power [sic] at the apothecary's shop. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 183 *Liquericie rase ℥ iij 1530 PALSGR 239/1 *Lycorice rote, *reclice*. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med* (1790) 401 Sliced liquorice root. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. lx. 253 Some *liquorice runners, or *sets are to be procured. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 10 Mar., The *liquorice soup and fat pork which constitute the usual diet at the hotel 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr Tong, Vn friquet*, also a *lickorous sticke. 1782 J. MILL *Diary* (1889) 67 A decoction of 2 oz lint-seed, 2 do. of Liquorish-stick bruised and boiled. 1882 A. J. C. HARE in *Gd Words* Mar. 186 The rich plain sprinkled with *liquorice-trees 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot* App 317 *Liquorice Vetch, *Astragalus*. 1882 *Garden* 24 June 439/1 In the hedges you may very occasionally meet with a rare plant known by the not inappropriate name of Liquorice Vetch 1865 *Athenæum* No 1984. 614/2 A glass of *liquorice-water. 1611 FLORIO, *Ligoritia*, the *Lycorice-wood.

Liquoring (li·kəriŋ), *ppl. a. Comm.* [f. LIQUOR *v.* + -ING 2.] Of tea: That produces (a specified kind of) liquor. (Cf. LIQUOR *sb.* 5.)

1891 *Times* 13 Oct 9/3 Tea . Undesirable liquoring sorts were rather lower. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 7/1 Useful liquoring teas show an advance of a farthing

Liquorish (li·kəriʃ), *a.* [f. LIQUOR *sb.* + -ISH. (An etymologizing sense-perversion of LICKERISH.)] Fond of or indicating fondness for liquor.

1894 S. R. KEIGHTLEY *Crimson Sign* 312 A rare seaman, but liquorish He was born with a thirst. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea waif* 270 He turned a liquorish eye upon me.

Hence **Li·quorishly** *adv.*; **Li·quorishness.**

1789 *Emblems of Mortality* p. XXVII, To contemplate the Liquorishness of one Figure of Death, who is secretly sucking through a Reed the Wine from the emptied Cask. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 39 That purpose was to try how many silver foxes' heads full of port-wine Tom could carry off without tumbling, and the old fellow, being rather liquorishly inclined, had never made any objection to the experiment.

Liquorish: see LICKERISH, LIQUORICE.

Liquorist (li·kərist). [a. F. *liquoriste.*] One who makes liqueurs.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 435/1 The French are our masters in the art of the liquorist. 1879 *Spon's Encycl. Industr. Arts* etc. I. 225 The manufacture of these liqueurs constitutes the trade of the 'compounder' or 'liquorist'.

Liquorless (li·kəɹlĕs), *a.* [f. LIQUOR *sb.* + -LESS.] Without liquor.

1859 SALA *Gas-light & D* II. 27 The haughty Hospodar of Hungary, drinks confusion to the Bold Bandit of Bulgaria in a liquorless cup. 1891 *Voice* (N. Y.) 26 Mar., Cannot the poor man's club be a liquorless club?

†**Li·quorous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LIQUOR *sb.* + -OUS.] Of the nature of liquor; liquid.

1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. I. IV. XIII. 117 And by that which is made by Filter, We acquire the Clearness of every Liquorous Thing.

†Li·quorsome, *a. Obs.* [f. LIQUOR *sb.* (erroneously supposed to be the source of *liquorous* LICKEROUS *a.*) + -SOME.] = LICKERISH, LICKEROUS. Hence **Li·quorsomely** *adv.*

1636 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 27 Men of shallow minds and liquorsome bodies, cleaving to the pleasures of the flesh. 1664 — *Myst. Iniq.* I. vii. 21 Liquorsomely partaking of the diffused reek of the things Sacrificed.

Liquourish, obs. form of LICKERISH.

‖ Lira (lĭ·rä). *Pl.* ‖ **lire** (lĭ·re), *rarely* **liras.** Also 7 in anglicized form **lire.** [It. *lira*, a contracted form of L. *libra* pound: see LIBRA.] The name of an Italian silver coin which is the unit of monetary value in that country.

It is now divided into 100 centesimi, and equivalent in value to the French franc.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 70, I bought .. a fat hen for two lires. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV 118 A *bracera* .. may be hired from Venice to Trieste for fifty or sixty *lire*. *Note*, A *lira* is about 6*d.* sterling 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 39, I found this book, Gave a *lira* for it, eightpence English just. 1877 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* IV, The money went to the marchioness .. who may have fed the hungry and clothed the naked with the *lire* of the angry man. 1884 F. BOYLE *On the Borderland* 237 A baksheesh of two liras.

Lirate, variant of LYRATE.

Lircher, obs. form of LURCHER.

Lire (lāi·ə), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1 **lira**, 4–7 **lyre**, 4–5 *Sc.* **lyr**, (4 **lere**), 3– **lire.** [OE. *lira* wk. masc., of obscure origin.] Flesh, muscle, brawn.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II 216 Þa liran þara lendena sariað. *Ibid.* II. 264 Breost ablawen & sar þeoh & lira *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss* in Wr. Wülcker 159/8 *Pulpa, uel uiscum*, lira. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 58 As þat istelet irn to limede hire ant te leac liđ ba ant lire. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8202 (Kölbing) For he carf man & stiel & ire, So flesche hewer dop flesches lire. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 504 Scho wald haf ronnyne in þe fire, til half brynt hir bane & lyr. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 146 He dide next his white leere Of clooth of lake fyn and cleere A breech and eek a sherte ? *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 12 Take the lire of Pork and grynd it smal. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1899 Lybeauus smot of hys theygh, Fell, and bone, and lyre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218 Lyre of flesche, *pulpa* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. iv. 35 The haill bowkis of beistis, bane and lyre. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* VI. (1608) 95 Ther was no sinew, Arter, vaine, nor lyre, That was not mangled with their vulgar rage 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XXI IV. (1620) 786 A boiled Peacock was serued in and I. tooke some of the Lyre of the breast. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk* VI. 133 He never observed .. the hook, which indeed was buried in the lire *a* 1835 J R. WILSON *Tales of Borders* (1837) III. 304/2 He was nae feckless smaik that, either in bane, limb, or lire. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lire*, the flesh of an animal, or rather the increasing substance as it grows bulky. 'There's a fair deal o' lire about it'

Hence **Li·ry** *a. Obs* exc. *dial.* Fleshy.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218/1 Lyrye, *pulposus.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Lire*, 'Quite liry', well fleshed.

Lire, *sb.*[2] *rare*—[1]. [App due to some mistake on Scott's part, perh. a confused recollection of LITRE.] A supposed old French measure. (The glossaries of recent edd. say 'a pint'.)

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxiv, 'If you want a confessor', said Trois-Eschelles—'Or a *lire* of wine', said his facetious companion

†Lire, lier, *v. Obs.* [f. **lire*, **lier*, LEAR[2].] *trans.* To thicken with a 'lear' (see LEAR[2] 2).

15 *Wyl Buche his Test.* (Copland) B ij b, Take blode of a good shepe & drawe hit with the brede & lier vp thy pot therwith but not to thicke. *Ibid.* Lire him vp with crustes of brede, drawne with wine.

Lire, var. LEER *sb.*[1] *Obs* ; obs. form of LYRE.

Lire, pl. and obs. sing form of LIRA.

‖ Lirella (lire·lă). *Bot.* [mod.L. = F. *lirelle*, a diminutive f. L. *lira* furrow.] The narrow 'shield' or apothecium, with a furrow along the middle, found in some lichens.

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 271 *Lirella* is a linear shield, such as is found in Opegrapha, with a channel along its middle. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 383 The more usual forms [of apothecia] are round and linear; in the latter case they are commonly termed lirellæ.

Hence **Lire·llate, Lire·lline, Lire·lliform** (*errons.* **lirellæform**), **Lire·llous** *adjs*, shaped like a lirella.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lirelliformis*, .. lirelliform. *Lirellosus*, lirellous. 1871 W. A LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 162 Apothecia. lirelliform. *Ibid.* 388 Apothecia lirellæform. 1889 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Lirellate.* 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Lirelline.*

Liricall, obs. form of LYRICAL.

†Liriconfancy. *Obs.* Also 6 **liricum-, liriconfancie, lyryconfancy,** 7 **lilly-confancy,** 8 **liricumphancy.** [Corruption of L *lilium convallium* (see CONVALLY), influenced by FANCY.] The lily of the valley.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 49 Liricumfancie, or as other iudge May Lilie. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxvi. 178 Lyllie Conuall, is now called .. in English Lyryconfancy. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxvii. § 2 332 It is called in English Lillie of the valley, or the Conuall Lillie, and May Lillies, and in some places Liriconfancie. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ii. 24 It [Lily of the Valley] is called .. in some places, Liriconfancy or Lilly-Confancy. 1746 *Poor Robin, an Almanac* A 8 b (May), The Honey-suckle, Rosemary, Liricumphancy, Rose-parsley, Which do this Month adorn each Field. 1755 JOHNSON, *Liriconfancy*, a flower.

Liring, variant of LEARING: see LEAR 2.

Liriodendrin (ləi·riode·ndrin). *Chem.* [f. next + -IN.] A bitter principle extracted from the bark of the *Liriodendron tulipifera.*

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 836 The crystals of liriodendrin. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v.

‖ Liriodendron (ləi·riode ndron). [mod.L, f. Gr. λείριον lily + δένδρον tree.] A genus of plants, N.O. *Magnoliaceæ*, of which the N. American Tulip-tree is the only representative.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Liriodendrum*, a name given by Linnæus to a genus of plants called *tulipifera* by Catesby and others, and by us the *tulip tree*.] 1802 M CUTLER in *Life* etc (1888) II. 104 A number of trees, magnolias, bignonias, Liriodendrons, etc. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 925 The liriodendron.

Li·ripipe, li·ripoop. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6–7 **liripoope,** 6 **liripope, lerripoop, leerypoope, liri-, lyri-, leripup,** 7 **lyripoope, lirry-poop(e, leerepoop, luripup, lirripippes,** 9 (**liripipy**), **liripipe.** [ad. med.L. *liripipium, leropipium*, explained in glosses as 'tippet of a hood', 'cord', 'shoe-lace', and 'inner sole-leather of shoes'. No plausible etymology has been found; connexion of the latter part with F. *pipe* PIPE *sb.* is not unlikely; the form *loripipium*, which suggests L. *lorum* strap, is prob. an etymologizing corruption. Cf. F. *liripipion* (Cotgr.) 'a graduate's hood'.

Ménage's ludicrous guess, that *liripipium* is a corruption of *cleri ephippium*, is repeated seriously in recent Eng. Dicts.]

1. In early academical costume: The long tail of a graduate's hood (see quot. 1860).

[1350–70 *Eulogium Hist.* (1863) III. 230 Habent etiam .. liripipia usque talum longa modo fatuorum dilacerata.] 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* I. xviii. I. 213 With his Hair cut round as a Dish, his Liripoop on his Head, after the old fashion. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume Eng.* (ed. 2) 93 It [the hood] is closed tightly about the head by the liripipe, or long pendent tail of the hood, that hung down the back when the hood was thrown off, and was wound like a bandage about it when placed over the head 1872 E. L CUTTS *Scenes & Charac.* 429 The priest is habited in a robe of purple, with a black cap and a black liripipe attached to it.

¶ A passage of Knighton (*c* 1400), well known from being quoted by Du Cange, speaks of certain court ladies as wearing male attire, with 'liripipes'. Hence such mod. examples as the following:

1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 83 As to her dress, she had a purfled liripipy might have suited a court harlot.

b. (See quot.; perh. a mistaken guess.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lerripoops*, certain old-fashion'd Shooes, tipt with Horn, and ty'd up to the Knees with Silk-Ribbons, or Silver-Chains.

†2. Something to be learned and acted or spoken; one's 'lesson', 'rôle', or 'part'; chiefly in phrases *to know* or *have* (one's) *liripoop, to teach* (a person) *his liripoop. Obs.*

1546 *Supplic of Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 84 They know their liripope so well that they draw the tayle betwine the legges, and gette them selues streyght to the kennell. 1568 U. FULWELL *Like Will to Like* B iij, I shal teache you bothe your liripup to knowe. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* vii. 58 A wittold .. Who can his lyrypoope, and gaze full mannerly For birdes neates in the roofe, while others syckerly Dubbes him an horned knight. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 35/1, I will teach thee thy lyrripups after an other fashion than to be thus malepertlie cocking and billing with me that am thy gouernour 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 30, I am nor al tales, and riddles, and rimes, and iestes, thats but my Liripoope, if Martin knock the bone he shall find marrow. 1592 LYLY *Sappho* I iii 163 Thou maist bee skilled in thy logick, but not in thy leerypoope 1594 — *Moth. Bomb* I. iii, Theres a girle that knowes her lerripoope. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* II ii. (1881) 35 I'll teach him his leripoop for stealing whilst he hath a day to live again. 1611 COTGR s.v. *Roulet, Qui sçait bien son roulet*, That knowes his liripoope, thats thoroughly prouided to speake. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* I. i, So, so, I have my lerrepoop already. 1633 BRETON *Packet Lett* 60, I see you haue little to doe that haue so much leasure to play your Luripups.

¶ b. Used for: A shrewd trick.

1605 *London Prodigal* IV. i. E 3 b, Well, cha a bin zerued many a sluttish tricke, But such a lerripoope as thick ych was nere a sarued.

†3. A silly person. *Obs.*

1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* II. i, Keepe me this young Lirrypoope within doors 17.. MILLES *MS. Devon Gloss.* (Halliw.), A *liripoop*, vel *lerripoop*, a silly, empty creature; an old dotard.

†Liripipionated, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *liripipionné* (nonce-wd.), f. *liripipion*: see prec.] Furnished with a 'liripipe'.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xviii, Master Janotus, with his haire cut round like a dish .. in his most antick accoustrement Liripipionated with a graduates hood [etc.].

Lirique, obs. form of LYRIC.

Lirk (lɔ̄ik). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5, 9 **lerk,** 9 **lurk.** A fold in the skin; a wrinkle.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3029 Hir forhed [was] full freashe & fre to be-holde, .Nouber lynes ne lerkes but full lell streght. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* xv, Some loo to keep their skins frae lirks. 1737 MERSTON *Poet. Wks.* (1767) 145 The Mare..had no lirk in all her leather. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., The child's that fat I can't get dryin' all his lerks.

transf. & fig. 1723 MCWARD *Contend. for Faith* 307 (Jam.) The Lord who knows to seek out the lirks of our pretences. 1808 SCOTT *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1803) III. 281 The bought i' the lirk o' the hill. *a* 1835 J. M. WILSON *Tales of the Borders* (1857) I. 207 Till I find her dead body in the lirk of the hill. 1849 LD. COCKBURN *Circuit Journeys* (1883) 359 A button .. was found twisted in what the witness called 'a lurk', or fold, of the sheet. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 63 The herds' cothouses in the lirks of the hills.

Hence **Lirk** *v.*, to wrinkle.

1680 LAW *Mem* (1818) 176–7 It [the elephant] has a rough tannie skin, and lirking throughout all its body; the trunk of it lirks, and it contracts it, and draws it in as it pleases. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., The uppers of your boots is all lerked.

Liroconite (ləi·rǫ·kŏnəit). *Min.* Also *erron.* **liriconite.** [f. Gr. λειρός pale + κονία powder: see -ITE.] Hydrous arsenate of aluminum and copper, occurring in bluish-green crystals.

1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Mineral* 94 Ord. IV. Malachite. Genus II. Liriconite. 1825 HAIDINGER *Mohs' Min.* Index, Liroconite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 853 Liroconite.

†Lirp. *Obs. rare.* A snap (of the fingers). So also **Lirp** *v.*, **Li·rping** *vbl. sb.*

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.* (1567), *Chricch*, is the lirpyng that is made with the fingers. 1598 FLORIO, *Frulla*, a flurt or lirp with ones fingers... *Frullare*, to flurt or lirp with ones fingers.

Lirrop, dial. var. LABRUP, to beat.

Lirry, lirrie: see LURRY.

†Lirt. *Obs.* [cf. BELIBT *v.*] Deception, trick.

c 1440 *York Myst* xxvi. 255 For truly þou moste lerne vs That losell to lache, Or of lande, thurgh a lirte, That lurdayne may lepe. 1887 JAMIESON, Suppl. s.v., 'He gied her the lirt', i.e. the slip, go-by.

†Lirylong, *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. ALIRY.]

c 1400 *Beryn* 309 He stappid into the tapstry wondir pryuely And fond hir ligging lirylong

Lis[1] (lĭs). *Her.* Pl. **lis, lisses.** Also 7 **lise,** 8 **lys** [a. F. *lis* lily.] = FLEUR-DE-LIS 2.

1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit* IX. xii 572 Hee [Edw. III] quartered the Flower de Lize with the Leopards .. albeit wee see his former Seale also adorned with two Lize or Lillies. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II ii. 90 Or, within a double Tressure, Counter-flower'd Lys. 1870 H. JENNINGS *Rosicrucians* vii 45 Now of the 'lisses', as we shall elect to call them. *Ibid* 46 The three 'Lotuses', or 'Lisses', were the coat of arms 1888 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 742/1 A cross fleury with lions and lis in the angles.

Lis[2]**, liss** (lis). *Irish Antiq.* [a Ir. *lios*, OIr. *liss*, *less* = Welsh *llys.*] A circular enclosure having an earthen wall; often used as a fort.

1845 G. PETRIE in *Trans R. Irish Acad* XX. 443 The great Rath or Lis, called Lismor, or the great fort. 1858 B. O'LOONEY in *Trans. Ossianic Soc* IV. 231 The nobles of this country are said to live in the great and large duns, fortresses, lisses, and raths. 1899 W. B. YEATS *Secret Rose* in *Wind among Reeds* 49 Him who drove the gods out of their liss.

Lisarde, obs. form of LIZARD.

Lisbon (lĭ·zbən). The name of the capital of Portugal. [= Pg. *Lisboa.*] Hence **a.** A white wine produced in the province of Estremadura in Portugal and imported from Lisbon; also *Lisbon wine.* **†b.** A kind of soft sugar. **c.** A kind of lemon.

Lisbon cut, a kind of brilliant cut, the same as 'double brilliant' (1874 Knight *Dict Mech.* 384/2). *Lisbon diet-drink* (see quot. 1854–67 s.v. DIET-DRINK).

1767 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 368 Take one pound of the best Lisbon sugar. 1767 H. KELLY *Babler* No 41 I. 173 A Vintner who owed me a hundred pounds for some Lisbons (for you must know I am a wine-merchant) 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng Housekpr.* (1778) 42 Put to it a glass of Lisbon wine. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis Children* (ed 4) III. 125 A little Lisbon sugar may be added to this compound of sugar and milk. 1818 TODD, *Lisbon.* 1. A kind of white wine 2 A kind of soft sugar. 1897 MISS HARRADEN *Hilda Strafford* 133 Robert went to a lemon-nursery and bought 500 Lisbons, budded on the sour root.

Lische, obs. Sc. form of LEASH.

Lise, obs. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of LIE *v.*[1]

†Liser. *Obs.* Also 4 **lyser, lesere,** 5 **lysure.** [a. OF. *lisiere*, of unknown origin. Cf. LISIÈRE.] A list, selvage, also, a strip or cutting of cloth.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 210 Thanne drowe I me amonges draperes my donet to lerne, To drawe þe lyser [*v.rr.* liser, lesere] alonge þe lenger it semed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/1 Lyyst, or lysure, *strophium*. Lyyste, lysure, or schrede, or chyppyngys, what so euer hyt be, *presegmen.*

†Lise'tte. *Obs.* [a F. *Lisette*, dim. of *Élise, Élisabeth.* Cf. LISKIN.] A French maidservant.

1774 CHESTERF *Lett.* (1792) I xxxvi. 118 Your footman and lisette would be your equals, were they as rich as you.

Lish (lĭʃ), *a. dial.* Also **leash, leish, lies(o)h, leesh** (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) Active, nimble.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* 92 Gloss., *Lish*, stout and active. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* I 39 Twa lang liesch chaps. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* May 160 He was a leash lad and a leal. 1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 86 Up came a 'lish' clever young man, a Highlander smartly dressed in the garb of his country.

Lish, variant of *leish*, LEASH *sb.* (sense 7 a).

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 49 The journeyman-weaver .. transfers the lish or cord [etc.].

†Lisible, *a. Obs.* Also **licible, loisible.** [a. F. *loisible* (? OF. **leisible*), f. OF *loisir, leisir* (see LEISURE *sb.*) :—L. *licēre* to be lawful: cf. LICENCE.] Lawful, permissible.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1565 Þi conceyt holdeþ it good and lisible [*Halliwell reads* licible] To doon. *Ibid* 3119 When he a man y-murdred hath and slawe A man to sle by lawe, it is lisible. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 309 Toching the stay of his fortifications at Portet, which ar alledged by us not loisible by the treaty.

‖ **Lisière** (lizyȩ̄r). *Fortif.* ? *Obs.* Also 8 **lisier.** [Fr.: cf. LISER.] = BERM, FORELAND 2 b.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lisiere*, a Term in Fortification, the same as *Berme* and *Fore-land.* 1758 J. WATSON *Milit. Dict.*, *Foreland*, Barm, Berm, or Lizier.

Lisk (lisk). Now *dial.* Forms: α. 3 *Orm.* **lesske,** 5–7 **leske,** 6 *Sc.* **leisk,** 7– **lesk.** β. 6– **lisk,** (7 **liske, lysk**). γ. 5–6 **laske,** 8 **lask.** [Prob. of Scandinavian origin: cf. MSw. *liuske, liumske* (mod.Sw. *ljumske*) masc., Da. *lyske*, MDu., Flemish *liesche* fem. (mod.Du. *lies* fem.); a form *lesca* 'inguen' in the Werden Glosses (Gallée *O.S. Texts* 360) may possibly be OE. (for **léosca*), but the *sk* (instead of *sh*) of the ME. and mod. forms shows that they do not descend from this.] The loin or flank; also, the groin.

α. c 1200 ORMIN 4776 Lende, & lesske, & shulldre, & bacc ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1097 Lyme and leskes fulle lothyne. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 298/2 Leske (or flanke), *inguen.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 214/1 A Leske, *ypocondria.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. x. 103 At his left flank or leisk [1553 lisk] persyt tyte. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 32 In the leske or groyne are the Emunctories of the Liuer. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxi. § 255 In the lesk, under the groin or share, are the privities or secrets. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lesk*, the groin or flank. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. *Lesk*, My husband's broke his body, and it presses on his lesk.

β. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 121 Lene larbar, loungeour, baith lowsy in lisk and lonȝe. 1603 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* II. 417 Be the straik of ane sword in the lisk and the wambe. 1679 *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. xciv. 163 Wounded in the groyn or lisk with a partizan. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2575/4 A white Mare, blew Spots about the Lysk, bob-tail'd. 1709 *Jacob. Songs* (1887) 57 Ane proddit her in the lisk Anither aneath the tail. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xxiv. 93 There was but one point on which he could not bear being attacked, like a horse which will not stand being touched in the lisk.

γ. ? 14.. *Harl. MS.* 219, lf. 150 (in *Promp. Parv.* 298) *Mes flanks*, my laskes. 1552 HULOET, Laske or flancke, *pyga.* 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* 92 Gloss., *Lisk*, or *lask*, the flank.

Liskeardite (liskā·ɹdəit). *Min.* [Named by Maskelyne, 1878, from *Liskeard* in Cornwall: see -ITE.] Hydrous arseniate of iron and aluminium.

1878 *Nature* 15 Aug. 426/2. 1883 *Ibid.* XXVII. 307 Two new aluminous mineral species, Evigtokite and Liskeardite.

† **Li·skin.** *Obs.* [a. obs. Du. *Liesken* (= mod. Du. *Liesje*), dim. of *Elisabeth.* Cf. LISETTE.] A Dutch maidservant.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 55 And this can our duche liskins, and kitchin maides well approue.

Lisle (ləil). The name of a town in France (now *Lille*), used *attrib.* in *Lisle glove, lace, thread* (see quots.).

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 201 Fast cotton dyeing for Lisle thread gloves. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Lisle-gloves*, fine thread gloves for summer wear. *Lille-lace*, *Lisle-lace*, a light, fine and transparent white thread hand-made lace, sometimes called 'clear foundation'. 1879 WEBSTER Suppl., *Lisle-thread*, a hard twisted cotton thread, originally produced at Lisle, France.

Lisne, obs. variant of LISSEN *dial.*, rock-cleft.

Lisnisse, variant of LESNESS *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Christopher* 75 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 61 Þu most in lisnisse [*S. Eng. Leg.* 273/73 lesnesse] of þi synne þer habbe þi woninge.

Lisome, variant of LEESOME *a.*[2] *Sc. Obs.*

1653 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* II. 260 It sall not be lisome to any landwart or countery man to buy [etc.].

† **Lisoun.** *Obs.* In 4 **lysoun.** [? a. OF. *luision* shining, light.] ? Glimpse; trace.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 887 Þay lest of Lotez logging any lysoun to fynde.

Lisp (lisp), *sb.* [f. LISP *v.*] The action or an act of lisping.

a 1625 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Elder Bro.* II. ii. Love those that love good fashions, Good clothes and rich, they invite men to admire'm That speake the lispe of Court, Oh, 'tis great learning! 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, *Bell.* What a pretty lisp he has! *Dor.* Ho, that he affects in imitation of the people of Quality of France. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 ¶ 5 She has naturally a very agreeable Voice and Utterance, which she has chang'd for the prettiest Lisp imaginable. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 21 Nov., They all affect a little soft lisp. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxvi, A young lady of sixty-five, who spoke with an engaging lisp. 1869 J. EADIE *Galatians* 303 The childlike lisp in the word Abba and its easy labial pronunciation.

b. *transf.* A sound resembling a lisp, e.g. the rippling of water, the rustle of leaves.

1855 BROWNING *Popularity* viii, As if they still the water's lisp heard Through foam the rock-weeds thresh. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn*, 1st *Interlude* 55 Wild birds gossiping overhead, And lisp of leaves, and fountain's fall. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 68 The mother of months.. Fills the shadows and windy places With lisp of leaves and ripple of rain.

Lisp (lisp), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **lisped** (lispt). Forms: 1 ***wlispian,** (**áwlyspian**), 4 **wlispe,** 4–6 **lysp(e,** 4–5, ? 7 **lipse,** (5 **lyspyn**), 6–7 **lispe,** 7– **lisp.** (Also 7–9 *jocularly* **lithp.**) [OE. **wlispian* (known only in comb. *áwlyspian*), f. *wlisp, wlips* adj., lisping; cf. MLG. *wlispen, wilspen*, LG., Du. *lispen*, Sw. *läspa*, Da. *læspe* to lisp. OHG. *lisp* adj., stammering, OHG., MHG. *lispen* to trip in speaking, lisp, mod.G. *lispeln* to lisp.]

1. *intr.* To speak with that defect of utterance which consists in substituting for s and z sounds approaching þ and ð; either by reason of a defect in the organs of speech or as an affectation. Also, *loosely*, to speak with child-like utterance, falteringly or imperfectly.

a 1100 *MS. Junius* 23, lf. 142 b (in *Mod. Lang. Notes* (1889) May 279/1), And seo tunge awlyspaþ, seo þe ær hæfde ful recene spræce. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 393 In spek wlispyt he sum deill. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 264 Somwhat he lipsed, for his wantownesse To make his englissh sweete vp on his tonge. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/2 Lyspyn yn speche, *sibilo.* 1530 PALSGR. 612/2 He lyspeth a lytell, but it becometh hym well. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 323 He can carue too, and lispe. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* iv. i. 34 Looke you lispe, and weare strange suites. 1604 MIDDLETON *F. Hubburd's Tales* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 80 She had a humour to lisp often, like a flattering wanton. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 111 As a nurse to a child lisps in broken language. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 492 ¶ 4, I can move with a speaking mien, can look significantly, can lisp, can trip, can loll. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 128 As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame, I lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers came. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 Aug., Lady Charlotte is very handsome,.. she unfortunately lisps very much. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 3rd Sund. Lent, As little children lisp, and tell of Heaven.

2. *trans.* To utter with a lisp or lispingly (also with *out*). In extended use, to utter with childlike, imperfect, or faltering articulation; to give imperfect utterance or articulation to (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 157 As nurses talk half syllables, and lipse out broken language to young children. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxx. 239 The Statute of Henry the fourth concerning Heresie doth lispe some such Power. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 28 Vouchsafing to lisp mysteries to those that would be deterred by any other way of expressing them. 1708 POPE *Dryope* 81 When first his infant voice shall lisp his mother's name. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 17 ¶ 6 Her Maid trips in, and lisps out to me, that her Lady is gone to Bed. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 23 No Children run to lisp their Sire's Return. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 64 Pray send me the Report that you speak of, in which they begin to lisp their intentions. 1819 *Metropolis* III. 174 Lady tho and tho, lithpth out an Insipid. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1887) 319 Newcastle sent for Pitt, hugged him, ..and lisped out the highest compliments. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 62 'And me, too', lisped Sophia – the youngest hope. 1855 BROWNING *Cleon* 3 The light wave lisps 'Greece'.

Hence **Lisped** *ppl. a.*

a 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE *Basil* II. iv. Wks. (1851) 27 The lisp'd flattery of a cunning child.

Lisper (li·spəɹ). Also 5 **lyspare,** 6 **lispar, lypsar.** [f. LISP *v.* + -ER [1].] One who lisps.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/2 Lyspare, *blesus, sibilus.* 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 31 No man shulde rebuke and scorne a blereyied man or gogylyed, or toungetyed, or lypsar, or a stuttar or fumblar. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* II. 42 The disaffection of Lispers consists in Conformation, and not at all in Intemperature. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ¶ 1, I remember a Race of Lispers, fine Persons, who took an Aversion to particular Letters in our Language. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. lxxviii, Each lovely lisper Smiled. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* III, 'Ah', said the lisper, carelessly; 'but can he write poetry, and play proverbs?'

Lisping (li·spiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LISP *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb LISP (*lit.*, *transf.*, and *fig.*).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/2 Lyspynge, *sibilatus, blesura.* 1625 J. KING *David's Strait* 5 Plato's crump shoulder and Aristotle's lisping. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* § 13. 156 For our parts we answer without lisping. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 205 Having some defect in her Speech, to wit, a Lisping. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 622 To prevent lisping, stammering, and other such like imperfections. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 10 These first crude attempts at poetry and lispings of the Muse. 1839 LONGF. *Voices Nt.* Prelude xiii, Low lispings of the summer rain.

attrib. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* v. ii, I remember How I would dandle you upon my knee At lisping-age.

Li·sping, *ppl. a.* [f. LISP *v.* + -ING [2].] That lisps; (of sounds or utterance) characterized by a lisp or lisping.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxviii. 11 The Lorde also shal speake with lispinge lippes and with a straunge language vnto this people. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 68 A pleasant lisping sound. 1646 FANSHAWE *Guarino's Pastor Fido* (1676) 142 Thy lithping gibberish. 1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 45 The other pair of Lisping and Sibilant Letters. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil Pleas.* (1777) I. 27 A lisping accent. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* iii, I heard my own name pronounced by a very soft, lisping voice. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. v. 17 The father who should impose the obligations of manhood upon a yet lisping son, ..would be as unjust as he would be unwise.

Lispingly (li·spiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a lisping manner; with faltering utterance.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Agst. Cursing & Swearing* Wks. I. 50/1 Little children that can scarce speake plaine, can make a shift to sweare lispingly. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* 62 How lispingly and imperfectly doe we perform the close of this Petition. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 419 The affairs which were lispingly discussed in the lady's chamber.

Lispound (li·spaund). Also 6 **lespund, lesh pund,** 7–8 **leispound,** (8 **lispond**), 8–9 **lispund.** [ad. LG. and Du. *lispund*, contr. f. *livsch pund* 'Livonian pound' = med.L. *livonicum talentum.* (An example, in the form *lispunt*, is quoted by Du Cange from a Polish document of 1454.)] A unit of weight used in the Baltic trade, and in Orkney and Shetland, varying at different periods and in different localities from 12 to 30 pounds.

1545 *Rates Custom Ho.* d vj, viii lyspoundes facit .c. li xx. lispoundes facit a shyp pounde. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif.* s. v. *Serplaith*, Ane stane and twa pound Scottish makis ane lesh pund. 1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney* 92 Leispound a weight of their Victual, which contains 24 of their Merks: it is also called a Setten. This answers to 28 of our pounds. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.*, *Shetl.* V. 197 The butter..is delivered to the landlord in certain cases by the lispond. This denomination of weight consisted originally of only 12 Scotch or Dutch pounds. By various acts, it has been gradually raised to 30 lb. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* i, Eight lispunds of butter. 1837 G. G. MACDOUGALL *Graah's E. Coast Greenland* 33 A tribute of 127 lispounds of walrus-teeth. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Commerce* 1635 [At Riga] the lispound = 20 lbs. [= 18.4 lbs. avoirdupois].

Lispy (li·spi), *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. LISP *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by a lisp; inclined to lisp.

1873 DURNFORD *Let.* 25 Oct. *Mem.* (1899) 165 Lord Stanhope reminded me really of what he was years ago, rather prosy and lispy, but sensible and full.

† **Liss.** *Obs.* Also 1 **líðs, líss,** 2–4 **lisse,** 3 **lysse,** 4–5 **lys.** [OE. *líðs, líss*, f. *líðe* gentle, soft: see LITHE *a.*]

1. Remission, release; mitigation, abatement; hence, cessation, end.

c 1000 *Credo* 54 (Gr.) *Remissionem peccatorum.* Lisse ic ȝelyfe leahtra ȝehwylces. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Song wið uten lisse. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 239 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.*, Eiðer doð hem wo inoh, nabbeð hie none lisse. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 220 Ther sawe I Ioues venus kysse And graunted was of the tempest lysse. c 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 510 What for his labour and his hope of blisse His woful herte of penaunce hadde a lisse. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 200 Loue is lech of lyue and lysse of alle peyne. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* li. 310 Of his peynes he myhte hauen non lys. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poetry* IV. Gloss., *Liss*, remission or abatement, especially of any acute disease.

2. Tranquillity, peace, rest, joy, delight.

c 1000 *Phœnix* 672 (Gr.) Lifȝan in lisse lucis et pacis. a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 265 Þa eadiȝan ceasterwaran þær ȝefeoþ and wynsumiað on lisse and on blisse. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Blisse and lisse ic sende uppon monnen þe me luuieð. c 1205 LAY. 3261 Þat he mihte.. libben on lisse [*later text* ine blisse]. c 1275 *Sayings of Bede* 34 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* 505 Þer-inne is reste and lisse. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xviii. 57 Suete Ihesu, Myn huerte love, min huerte lisse. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 430 Bring me of þis wodenisse And bring me in to sum lisse. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 29 Lorde of lyf and of lyȝte of lysse and of peyne. 1393 *Ibid.* C. VII. 315 Me ys leuere in this lif as a lorel beggen þan in lysse to lyue.

Liss: see LIS [2].

‖ **Lisse** (līs), *sb.*[1] [F. *lisse* smooth (in *crêpe lisse* smooth crape).] A kind of silk gauze.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. 113 The snowy lisse crape cap. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 Mar., A long white crape lisse veil. 1879 MRS. ELIOT JAMES *Ind. Housek. Managem.* 18 Lisse, if you go to a hot station [in India], would be almost useless. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 184/2 Edge it with lace plaiting or lisse frilling.

‖ **Lisse** (līs), *sb.*[2] *Weaving.* [a. F. *lisse, lice* (cf. with quot. F. *haute lice*).] = LEASE *sb.*[4] 2, 3. Also see quots. 1878, 1885.

1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6711/1 [Parts of a ribbon-loom] 6 The high-lisses, or lists, are a number of long threads, with platines, or plate leads, at the bottom [etc.]. 1878 DE CHAMPEAUX *Tapestry* Introd., [Explains the 'lisses' to be the two cylinders of which the loom consists]. 1885 E. MUNTZ *Tapestry* xvi. 358 Rings of small cord called 'lices' or 'lisses', are fastened to each thread of the front cloth.

† **Lisse,** *v.* *Obs.* (? exc. *Sc.*) Also 4 **les,** 4–5 **lis, lys,** 4–6 **lysse.** [OE. *lissian*:—pre-Eng. **linþisójan*, f. **linþjo-* soft, mild: see LITHE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To subdue (only OE.); to mitigate, assuage, relieve (pain, etc.).

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 294 (Gr.) Yldo beoþ on eorþan æȝhwæs cræftiȝ lisseþ [? *for* lissað] eal ðæt heo wile. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 702, Y prey þe sumdele hys peyne þou lys. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 848 Forto lissen his langour. c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 173 Hym likis in land your langour to lis. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 113 Such compositiones as stanche or lysse ake.

2. To relieve (*of* pain, etc.); to comfort.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 702 Lat vs lyssen wo with oþer speche. *Ibid.* I. 1082 Troylus..is somdel of akynge of his wounde Ilyssed. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 117 As for to les þaime of þar payne. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 442 In hope for to been lissed of his care. c 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 245/45 This leche lyssyd me, lazars. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 31 Son, open thyn hert for peraventure y cowd the lis. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XCIV. ii, In water [he] was cast, his fleshe to keele and lisse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 352 b/1 That.. they may be eased and lyssed of theyr paynes.

3. *intr.* To abate, cease, stop; to be relieved *of.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3758 Than of my peyne I gan to lisse. *Ibid.* 4128, I trowe my peyne shall never lisse. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *To Liss*, to cease, to stop. *It never lisses*, it never ceases, Roxb.

Hence † **Li·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

? a 1412 LYDG. *Two Merchants* 641 Which in to lissyng his langour did leede.

Lissen (li·s'n). *dial.* Also 7 **lisne,** 7–9 **lissom.** [Of obscure origin: cf. LIST *sb.*[3], which has some affinity in meaning (cf. sense 4 of that word).]

1. A cleft or seam dividing the strata of a rock.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) III. 175 A strange stone..wherein is noe chinke, cracke, chopp, or Lisne at all. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 192 In the Lisne of a Rock at Kingscote in Glocestershire, I found at least a Bushel of Petrified Cockles. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 58 We have another fine Earth, found frequently in the

lissoms or seams of the Rocks. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lissen*, a cleft in a rock. Glouc. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.*, *Lissen*, a cleft in a rock; the parting of stone in a quarry.

2. A layer or stratum; † a support for a beehive.

1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 126 (Let. fr. Faringdon, Berks) Two [hives]..that I was obliged to raise on lissoms nine inches high 1879 in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v. 'In burnin' lime we putten first a lissom o' coal, an' then a lissom o' lime-stwun'.

3. A strand of rope; 'one of the rows of straw plait in a bonnet' (Devon 1837 in E. D. D.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lissens*, the ultimate strands of a rope 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Lissom*, the strand of a rope, each lissom may be composed of several yarns.

Lissencephalous (li sense făləs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod L. *Lissencephal-a* (f. λισσός smooth + ἐγκέφαλος brain) + -OUS.] Pertaining to the *Lissencephala*, the second group of mammals in Owen's classification, which have smooth brains.

1859 OWEN *Class. Mammalia* 33 The following Table exemplifies the correspondence of the groups in the Lyencephalous and Lissencephalous series. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 53 The lissencephalous or smooth-brained mammals fall naturally into four well-defined orders.

Lisses, pl of LIS[1].

Lissom (li·səm), *a.* Also **lissome.** [Contracted variant of LITHESOME.] Supple, limber; lithesome; lithe and agile.

a 1800 PEGGE *Suppl to Grose* (1814) 34 *Lissom*, limber, relaxed, North 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 147 They are so much more athletic, and yet so much lissomer—to use a Hampshire phrase, which deserves at least to be good English. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh* III 375 *Lithesome*, or *Lissome*, soft, pliable; expert in action. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 135 Back flew the bolt of lissom lath 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 70 Straight, but as lissome as a hazel wand 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co* 11 The lissom bound of the hare. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 187/1 The tongues grow lissom under the influence of good fellowship and potent liquor.

fig 1859 HELPS *Friends in C* Ser. II I. viii 227 His [Ovid's] lissome lines are droned over

b. That renders supple. *nonce-use.*

1864 LD. DERBY *Iliad* XVIII. 389 They wash'd the corpse, With lissom oils anointing.

Hence **Li ssomness.**

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II iii (1871) 264 He was applauded by all for his lissomness 1895 SAINTSBURY *Corrected Impressions* xv. 142 His marvellous lissomeness of thought

Lissotrichous (lisǫ trikəs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. λισσός smooth + τριχ-, θρίξ hair] Smooth-haired; leiotrichous.

1880 F. P PASCOE *Zool. Classif* (ed 2) 280 *Lissotrichous* or *Leiotrichous*, having straight smooth hair.

† List, *sb.*[1] *Obs* Forms. 1 **hlyst,** 2-4 **lust**(e, 3-4 **list**(e, **lyst,** 4 **lest,** 4-6 **liste.** [OE *hlyst* masc and fem = OS. *hlust* fem, ON. *hlust* fem — OTeut. **hlusti-z* —OAryan **klusti-s* (Skr. *śruśti* obedience), f root **klus-* (: *kleus-* : *klous-*), OTeut. **hlūs-* (. *kleus- klaus-*), found also in the vbs OE., *hlosnian*, OHG. *losēn* (MHG *losen*), OHG. *lûstrên* (mod Ger. dial *laustern* cf G *lustern*, Sw *lystra*, Da *lystre* to 'answer' to a name, 'answer' the helm), MHG *lûschen* (mod G *lauschen*), MHG *lusemen*, *lusenen*, all meaning 'to listen'; also, outside Tent, in OSl. *slyšati* to hear, *sluχъ* hearing, Lith. *klausà* obedience, *klausýti* to hear, Zend *çraosānē* to hear, Welsh *clûst*, Irish *clúas* fem, ear (·—OCeltic **kloustā*) The root OAryan **klus- · kleus- : klous-* (Teut **hlūs- · hleus- : hlous-*) is an extended form of **klu-* (Teut. **hlū-*) : see LOUD *a.*]

1. Hearing; the sense of hearing. *To have* or *give a list.* to give ear, be attentive, keep silence.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* II 550 Đa fif andgitu ure lichaman, ðæt is gesihþ and hlyst, swæcc and stenc and hrepung *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II. 40 Gif [mon] yfelne hlyst hæbbe *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 75 Hore lust hore loking hore blawing hore smelling heore feling wes al iattret *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 61 Gif he binimeð us ure sihte oðer ure liste *c* 1205 LAY 11577 Mi fader Caredoc makede lust & þus spæc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13708 All þat gaf him list ilkan. *c* 1330 *Assumpt Virg.* (B M. MS) 2 Sitteþ stille & haueþ lyst. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII xxi (1495) 238 I hyckenes of luste and of herynge *a* 1400 *Octouian* 60 Fele of hem casted a cry .That noon of hem that sytte hym by May haue no lest.

2 The ear. (But cf. LIST *sb*[3] 1 b.)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1900 With ys hond a wolde þe 3yue a such on on þ' luste þat al þy breyn scholde clyue al aboute ys fumte *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 634 He smoot me ones on the list. *a* 1535 MORE *Howe a Sergeant would learne to play the frere* Wks. 1163 b, And with his fist, Upon the lyst, He gaue hym such a blow, That [etc.].

† List, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 3-4 **liste,** 4-5 **lyst**(e, **lest**(e. [Com. Teut.: OE. *list* str. fem. corresponds to OFris. *lest*, OS. *list* art, wisdom (Du. *list* fem., cunning), OHG., MHG. *list* masc., wisdom, art, craft (mod.G. *list* fem., craft, stratagem), ON. *list* fem., art, skill (Sw., Da. *list*), Goth. *list-s* fem., stratagem, wile:—OTeut **listi-s*, f. root **lis-* (·*lais-* in Goth. *lais* I know): see LEARN *v.*, LORE.] Art, craft, cunning. Also phr. *by* or *with list.*

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1318 Mid hu micle eine æxhwylc wille þurh calle list lifes tnigan. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 588 (Gr.) Lædde hie swa mid lixenum & mid listum speon idese on þæt unriht. *c* 1205 LAY. 17210 Betere is liste [*c* 1275 sleahþe] þene ufel strenðe. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1527 Swa þe cnotte is icnut..þæt ne mei hit liste ne luðer strengðe nowðer leowsin. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 172 Ich wolde bi3te bet mid liste, Þan thu mid al thine strengthe. *a* 1275 *Prov Ælfred* 638 in *O. E. Misc.* 136 Of him þu mi3t leren listes and fele þeues 13 . *Seuyn Sag* (W) 2046 This was a dede of queint list. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* IX. (*Bartholomæus*) 322 He crucifyt wes fyrste & [syne] his skyne of flayne with lyste. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 42 We ben bigiild alle wiþ oure lyst.

List (list), *sb.*[3] Also 4-7 **lyst**(e, **liste,** 5 **liest, lyyst**(e. [OE. *liste* wk. fem. = MDu. *lijste* (Du. *lijst*), OHG. *lîsta* (MHG. *liste*, mod.G. *leiste*); the Teut. word was adopted in Rom. as It. *lista*, F. *liste*; the ON. *lista* (*f*) is prob. from Fr. or ME.]

I. Border, edging, strip.

† 1. *gen.* A border, hem, bordering strip. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss* 583 *Lembum*, listan *vel* thres. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1761 Þe myst dryues þor3 þe lyst of þe lyfte, bi þe lo3 medoes 13 *Guy Warw.* (1887) p. 464 (MS. A) His targe wiþ gold list He carf atvo. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* vii (*Jacobus Minor*) 48 Þai stryfe wald, quha mycht fyrst Of his kirtil nycht þe liste. 1433 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) II 49 Unam tuellam de twill, cum nigris lystez. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII Prol. 38 The nycht furthspred hyr cloke with sabill lyst. 1591 G FLETCHER *Russe Commw* (Hakl Soc) 16 In the very farthest part and list of Europe bordering upon Asia 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* V. xx. § 10 [I hey] haue thought it better to let them [the books of the Apocrypha] stand as a list or marginall border vnto the olde Testament 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. vi. 15 Trachonitis, the coursest list and most craggy ground about the countrey of Judea. 1684 R WALKER *Nat. Exper* 96 The water begins first to congeal at the top round the edges, and from that List of Ice shoots several small Threads to the middle 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod* XXV 11 A Border or List of Gold went round at the Top of it.

† b. Applied to the lobe of the ear. *Obs.* [Cf. G. *ohrleiste*, which, however, means the 'helix' of the ear; also LIST *sb*[1] 2.]

1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lyste of the eare, *mol de loraylle* 1611 COTGR s.v. *Mol.* 1631 DEKKER *Match me in Lond.* II. 30 They haue giuen it me soundly, I feele it vnder the lists of both eares.

2. *spec.* The selvage, border, or edge of a cloth, usually of different material from the body of the cloth † Phrase, *within the lists* (usual in statements of measurement). [So F *liste* in Cotgr.]

[1297 *Magna Carta Edw I*, c. XXV, Una latitudo pannorum tinctorum, russetorum, & haubergettorum scilicet due ulne infra listas.] 1433 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 452/1 The lyste at the one ende of all soche Streite Clothes *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 307/1 Lyyst of clothe, *forago.* 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 All maner of white brode wollen clothes with crumpil listes, otherwise called bastardes. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen VIII*, c. 12 § 2 Euery brode cloth shall conteine in breadth seuen quarters of a yarde within the listes at the least. 1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* (ed 2) 8 For his breeches they were made of the lists of broad cloaths. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M* I. ii. 30 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 1 The List or Border here being known to be more worth then the whole Cloth. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 716 Woollen-Cloaths that were not two Ells within the Lists, according to King Richard's [1st] late Assize, or Statute 1835 URE *Philos Manuf.* 186 A few threads of strong coarse yarn are placed to form the lists or selvages of the cloth. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 396 The list is made in the West of England frequently of goats' hair 1844 G DODD *Textile Manuf.* III. 104 The tenter-hooks were driven into poles and rails, and the cloth hung on them by the 'list' at the edges.

b *fig* and proverbial.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* A 2 b, Yet find fault with broad termes, for I haue mesured yours with mine, & I find yours broader iust by the list 1596 LODGE *Marg Amer* (1876) 24 Arsadachus knowing the cloth by the list, the bill by the Item, the steele by the marke [etc.] 1622 PEACHAM *Compl Gent* i (1634) 15 Which miserable ambition hath so furnished both Towne and Countrey with Coates of a new list, that [etc.]. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint* II *Garland*, False joyes, Peeces of sackcloth with silk lists 1677 GILPIN *Demonol* (1867) 294 Who will reject a fine web of cloth, as one speaks, for a little coarse list at the end

c. In generalized use Such selvages collectively; the material of which the selvage of cloth consists.

1567 HARMAN *Cavent* (Shaks Soc) 33 Their armes bounde up with kercher or lyste. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard* II. 62 We must .constrain the Branches of those Fig-Trees, as near as we can to the Walls, with Nails and List. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I 263 Sissly .. Pulls off her Garter of woolen List 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lxi. (1804) 438 A dirty rag tied with two pieces of list. 1772 MRS DELANY *Lett.* Ser. II I. 401, I have had list nailed round my doors, and stopping every crack and crevice that let in cold air [etc.] 1901 *Q. Rev.* Apr 483 By 1850 india-rubber had superseded list for cushions [of billiard-tables]

d *attrib.* (quasi-*adj*) = Made of list.

1661 *Inuentarye* in *MS. Rawl A* 182 If 311 On rugg, 2 Liste couerlids [etc.]. 1847 C BRONTE *J. Eyre* XVII (1890) 171 Her quiet tread muffled in a list slipper. 1851 *Illustr Catal. Gt Exhib* 1121 List carpet 1866 MRS. H WOOD *St Martin's Eve* XVII. (1874) 193, I have got on list shoes, ma'am. 1901 *Q Rev* Apr. 485 List cushions were abandoned in favour of rubber.

3. A strip of cloth or other fabric.

a 1300 *Birth Jesus* 587 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 91 And bond him wiþ aliste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19845 A mikel linnen clath four squar Laten dun, him thoght was þar, At nokes four, four listes lang, Vnto þe lift þar-wit it hang. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. VI. 8 He bar a bordun I-bounde wiþ a brod lyste. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. IV (1495) 191 Childrens . lymmes ben bounde wyth lystes and other conuenable bondes that thei ben not crokid. *c* 1450 *ME. Med Bk* (Heinrich) 122 Bynde him aboue þe brawon of þe arme wyþ a good lyste. ? *a* 1525 *Trust. Galaunt* 186 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 159 Theyr gownes and theyr cotes shredde all in lystes. 1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) X v b, Make a girdle of a wollen list mete for the midle of the pacient. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 69 With a linnen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other, gartred with a red and blew list 1713 SWIFT *Elegy on Partridge* Wks. 1755 III. II 80 A list the cobler's temples ties, To keep the hair out of his eyes. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Amble*, Many fold fine soft Lists about the Gambrels of the Horse. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 37 The four seams adorned with lists of a different colour from that of the cap.

transf. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* v. ii. Wks 1616 I 246 You slaue, you list, you shreds, you—. (*Beats the Tailor*). 1614 — *Barth. F.* IV. iv. (1631) 67 Those superstitious reliques, those lists of Latin, the very rags of Rome, and patches of Poperie.

† b. Formerly often: A strip of cloth used for filtering or for causing a liquid to drip. *Obs.*

1593 T HYLL *Art Gardening* 152 Putting clothes or lists hanging halfe out of the pan that they may so drop continually water on them in the forme of feltring, as the wise name it. *c* 1623 LODGE *Poor Mans Talent* (1881) 12 Distill them by a filter, which is by a list, or passe them through a cloth or bagg 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys Mech* XXXV 263 We resolved, instead of a List of Cotton, or the like Filtre, to make use of a Siphon of Glass.

4. A band or strip of any material; a line or band conspicuously marked on a surface. ? *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVII. CLXII (1495) 709 A meete borde is areryd and sette vpon fete and compassed wyth a lyste abowte *c* 1575 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P Carew* (1857) 108 His herse was set up with list and rail garnished with scutcheons. 1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* M ij, A certaine white list and streake, called by the Astrologers *Via lactea*. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* XII (1655) 57 Their shooes.. the outside whereof of the profaner sort are plated with a list of silver 1669 BOYLE *Contn New Exp* I. (1682) 55 The divisions of an Inch made on a list of paper 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 413 There is a list of grass greener than ordinary, call'd St Kenelms-furrow 1713 DERHAM *Phys Theol* VII. II 379 A black List of Something adhering to the Rock—which he found was a great number of Swallows. 1747 *Gentl Mag* 310 Their ends [of wire] being fastened to the under parts of the boards at XX, by means of a list of tin, half inch broad, which is nailed over them. 1776 *Phil Trans* LXVII. 37, I have glued three wooden lists on the back of the board to prevent its warping.

b. One of the divisions of a head of hair, of a beard. [? Suggested by It *lista.*]

1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 242 A comb of pearl to part The lists of such a beard as youth gone out Had left in ashes. 1880 A J BUTLER *Dante's Purg* I 4 He wore his beard long and mingled with white hair, like to his locks, of which a twofold list [orig *una doppia lista*] fell to his breast.

5. A stripe of colour. ? *Obs.* (Cf. F. *liste*)

1496 *Fysshynge w Angle* (1883) 34 The body of blacke wull & a yelow lyste after eyther syde. 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lyste on horsebacke, *raye.* *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 273 His horse was of a fine sorrell, with blacke feete, and blacke list on his backe. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot Pentat*, *Exod.* XXVIII 19 There are many colours [of Agate] and some the best, that are greene with a golden list. 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* VI XL 334 The Asse having a peculiar marke of a crosse made by a blacke list downe his backe, and another athwart 1690 BULWER *Anthropomet* Pref, Painted with lists, here, naked arms behold 1772–84 COOK *Voy* (1790) I 319 The blue cat having a fine blue tinge, with a beautiful red list down its back 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist.* II 49 All along the back there runs a white list, which ends at the insertion of the tail 1846 *Parley's Ann* VII. 35 With some black about the face, and a list of the same down the hind part of the neck

† b. Used for. A mark of a wound, a scar. *Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXI 464 He sholde never have knowen hym, yf it had not be a lityll liste [orig *cicatrice*] that he had by his right eye

6. *Arch.* † a. (See quot. 1812–16.) *Obs* b. A small square moulding or ring encircling the foot of a column, between the torus below and the shaft above (Cf LISTEL.)

Cf obs. F. *liste*, 'a small square out-jutting brow, or member of a piller' (Cotgr.)

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 32 The Freese, the List, the Ovolo. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict*, *List*,. a Fillet or flat Ring that ornaments the Bottoms of Columns immediately above the Torus 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. II 156 The capital consisting only of a large list or square stone, and a large quarter round under that 1812–16 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* I 177 The list or spiral line of the volute runs along the face of the abacus. 1842–59 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss

7. In various technical senses. † a (See quot. 1688.) b *Carpentry* (? *U. S.*) 'The upper rail of a railing' (Knight *Dict Mech.* 1875). c. *Carpentry.* A strip cut from the edge of a plank. (Cf. LIST *v.*[3] 3). d. *Tin-plating.* The wire of tin left on the under edge of a tinned plate, which is removed by plunging the plate into the list-pot.

1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III 285/1 The Parts of a [Wool-] Card. The List, is that as is nailed to hold the Leaf 1834 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* III. 37 There is always a list or selvage of tin on the lower edge of every plate.. When the list is melted..the boy takes out the plate.

II. Boundary.

† 8. A limit, bound, boundary. Often *pl. Obs.*

1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 44 Any brother or sister yat duellen wyt-outen ye lystys of thre myle from ye cite. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10669 All the ledis to the listes on the laund past. *Ibid.* 10018. 1559 *Primer* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 90 The miserable captives, which as yet be hedged in within the lists of death. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim* 334/1 God setteth vs barres and listes. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vii. (1617) 94 The Tropicks are his [the Sunnes] vttermost lists. *a* 1598

H. SMITH *Serm* (1637) 203 As though humility were the bond of all duties, like a list which holdeth men in compasse. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, v ii. 295 You and I cannot bee confin'd within the weake Lyst of a Countreyes fashion. 1601 — *Twel. N* III i 86, I am bound to your Neece sir: I meane she is the list of my voyage. 1636 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Concl. 411 To keepe my discourse within those very lists and limits which yourself have prescrib'd. 1643 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vi. 60 To what strange Lists Is her conceal'd Omnipotence confin'd?

†b. Region, territory. *Obs.*

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 57 Whateuer foggy Mists Do blind men in these sublunary Lists.

9. *spec.* in *pl.* (†sometimes construed as *sing.*) as the equivalent of the like-sounding OF. *lisse* (mod.F. *lice*) The palisades or other barriers enclosing a space set apart for tilting; *hence*, a space so enclosed in which tilting-matches or tournaments were held. †Phr. *in, within* (*the*) *lists*. Sometimes, by extension, the arena in which bulls fight or wrestlers contend, etc. † Also (*rarely*) *sing.* in the same sense

[The OF *lisse* (see LYCH, used once by Caxton), which appears to have influenced the application of the Eng. word, is of doubtful etymology; it corresponds to Sp. *liza*, Pg *liça*, It *lizza*, med L. *licia* palisades, lists Hatz.-Darm. suggest a late L. type **listia*, f. OHG *lista*: see above.]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 660 Cambalo That faught in listes with the bretheren two For Canacee. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4199 Without the diche were listes made, With walles batayled large and brade *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 497 (Douce MS.) Pe lordes by-lyue hom to list ledes With many seriant of mace 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII xxii, Blamor tooke his hors at the one ende of the lystes, and sire Trystram atte other ende of the lystes. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 77 To doo armes in liestis to the utteraunce. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cliv 183 These two dukes came into the felde, all armed, in a lystes made for ye sayd duke of Almayne, chalenger, and for the duke of Englande, defender. 1589 *Pasquil's Return* Civ b, It fareth with them, as it dooth with the Wrastler within the Lystes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 43 On paine of death, no person be so bold ..as to touch the Lystes, Except the Marshall 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 497 Encountering his enemie in a List, made of purpose betweene the Campe, and Castle. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, When the Lists set wide, Gave room to the fierce Bulls. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxii, The lists are oped, the spacious area clear'd. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II vii, A summer day in lists shall strive My knights 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* i, They reel, they roll in clanging lists.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A place or scene of combat or contest Phr. *To en'er* (*the*) *lists*.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* xcix, Now is she in the very lists of love, Her champion mounted for the hot encounter. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 100 As when his Tritons' trumps doe them to battell call Within his surging lists to combat with the Whale. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *7 Serm. Wond. Combat* vi. (1627) 88 The lysts where this temptation was vsed, was the Mountaine. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt Eng.* I. iv (1739) 9, I hold it both needless and fruitless to enter into the Lists, concerning the original of the Saxons. *Ibid.* lix. 116 The King, loth to enter the List with the Clergy about too many matters. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 22/2 See, Chloris, how the clouds Tilt in the azure lists. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 463 Dagon hath presum'd, Me overthrown, to enter lists with God 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 110 Demodocus Majestic to the lists of Fame repairs. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I iv. 77 The Royal Society contained few individuals capable of..entering the lists against his assailants. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. i. 35 [Let] the spirit Range in free battle lists. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lxii, Slight lists Wherein the puppet-champions wage mimic war

†**10.** a. *sing.* and *pl* An encircling palisade; a railed or staked enclosure. b. *pl.* The starting-place of a race (= L. *carceres*). Also *sing.* a race-course or exercising ground for horses. *Obs.*

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 59 The citie, pales or lyst or fort where y^e campe is lodged. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 68 All these were placed without the lists [L *extra tabulatum*]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 222 To the Lists they [horses] must not be brought to enter into any masteries there before they be full fiue yeres of age. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I 101 A list to ride horses in, much frequented by the gallants in summer. 1668 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen (1712) 12 We both setting out from the same Lists, though taking several ways, meet together ..at the same Goal. 1737 WESTE *Let* (in verse) in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 19 As yet just started from the lists of time.

III. 11. *Comb.* **list-boy**, in *Tin-plating*, a boy employed to place the plates in the list-pot; **list-pot**, a cast-iron trough containing a small quantity of melted tin, in which the tinned plates are plunged to remove the 'list' (see 7 d), **list-wall** [cf. sense 4], a dry wall with one or more strips or bands of cemented walling.

1818 S. PARKES in *Mem. Lit. & Phil. Soc. Manch.* (1819) Ser II III 369 There is always a wire of tin on the lower edge of every plate, which is .. removed, in the following manner. A boy called the *list-boy, takes the plates when they are cool enough to handle, and puts the lower edge of each into the *list-pot. 1793–1813 *Reports Agric.* 62 (E. D. D.) A wall fence 'partly dry and partly cemented with mortar, or what is commonly called a *list wall'. 1850 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II 728 The fence is what is called a list wall, alternate layers of dry wall and stone with mortar

List (list), *sb.*4 Also 4–5 **lest(e, lyst(e.** [f. LIST *v.*2 Cf. Icel. *lyst* fem., appetite (for food).]

†**1.** Pleasure, joy, delight. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 13078 Þa andswarede þe munec mid muchelere liste [*later text* mid swiþe gode wille] 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* A 467 So fare we alle wyth luf and lyste, To kyng & quene by cortaysye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 132 In curteisye was set ful muche hir lest [*v.r.* list]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/2 Lyst, or lykynge,..*delectacio*. *c* 1480 HOLLAND *Howlat* 755 All thus our lady thai lovit, with lyking and lyst. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl 197 How he suld..leaue this lyfe with list for all thair plaid.

2. Appetite, craving; desire, longing; inclination. Const. *to* (with sb. or inf.), rarely *for*, *of*; † frequently collocated with *leisure*. Now only *arch.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 544 He doð men hungren and hauen ðrist, and mani oðer sinful list. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1231 Hem wexon ðrist, ðe water sleckede ðe childes list. *a* 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 24752 (Gött.) Þat gifs me list [*other MSS* lustie] of hir to rede *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II 738 (787) Right a-noon as sesed is here lest, So cesseth loue and forth to loue an newe. 1423 JAS. I *King's Q.* lvii, Hastow no lest to sing? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ii. 69 The wyld wolf.. Rasys in ire, for the wod hungris list. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 226 The traytoure Gerard had no lyst to slepe. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 410/1 He had no leisure, and lesse lyst, to attend unto Wickliffes matters. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 278 It is a very good way to .. kill the list and lyking of a Sparhawke, to feede hir .. with liquid meates washt in water. 1596 W. SMITH *Chloris* (1877) 29 Since my disgrace I had of them no list 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xv. (1614) 195 If he have list to the stoole. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III 9, I have done it, neither out of malice, nor list to speak evill. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 319, I had little list or leisure to write. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 242, I thank you for all things courteous and civil, but for your cordial I have no list thereto. 1825 SCOTT *Jalism.* xxvi, I have more list to my bed than to have my ears tickled. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 84 To give a loose to all the lists of youth 1888 P. CUSHING *Blacksmith of Voe* III. x. 216 The divine list of sex, and the sweet ache of soul

3. (One's) desire or wish; (one's) good pleasure. Phrase *at* (*one's*) *list* Now only *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22130 Turn þai sal til him titest, And siþen þaas other at his list. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1957 Pleyn at your list I yelde me 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 261 Honestie my olde Graundfather called that, when menne lyued by law, not lyst. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* I. xxxi, Frail multitude! whose giddy law is list. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 110 He that can of list and will propound what he pleases. 1695 HICKERINGILL *Lay-Clergy* Wks 1716 I 326 By the Law of the Land, and not the Arbitrary list or will of any Man living. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 26 It was a god there working his own list.

List (list), *sb.*5 Also 7–8 (*Naut.*) **lust.** [Of obscure origin: perh. a use of LIST *sb.*4]

1. *Naut.* The careening or inclination of a ship to one side.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 82 The Ship at low water had a great lust to the offing. 1658 PHILLIPS, *I ust of a ship* 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* II. (1842) 30 What a list to port she is getting! 1881 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 2/6 The cargo shifted giving the ship a list to port. 1883 *Times* 4 Jan. 8 The vessel gave a sudden list to starboard.

2. *transf.* A leaning over (of a building, etc.).

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 85 The whole building had got a considerable List or leaning to the S.W. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 396 Two lines of straggling fence running with all sorts of lists and bends.

List (list), *sb.*6 [a. F. *liste* = Sp., Pg., It *lista*; prob. identical with LIST *sb.*3, the special sense being developed from that of 'strip' (of paper): see LIST *sb.*3 4] A catalogue or roll consisting of a row or series of names, figures, words, or the like. In early use, *esp.* a catalogue of the names of persons engaged in the same duties or connected with the same object; *spec.* a catalogue of the soldiers of an army or of a particular arm; also in † phr. *in* or *within the list*(*s*, *in list* (occas. fig.).

Active list, a list of those officers in the army or navy who are liable to be called upon for active service. *Free list*, (*a*) a list of persons who are allowed free admission to a place of entertainment; (*b*) a list of articles which are exempt from duty under the revenue laws Also *army list*, CIVIL LIST, *retired list*, *sick list*, etc. (see the first words).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 98 Young Fortinbras. Hath .. Shark'd vp a List of Landlesse Resolutes. *Ibid.* ii. 32 The Leuies, The Lists, and full proportions are all made Out of his subiect 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III vi 76 The Thracian King Adullas The Kings of Mede, and Licoania, With a more larger List of Scepters 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, IV. i 14 'Tis the List Of those that claime their Offices this day. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* IV. iii. 130 Pioners..are not reckoned Souldiers, neither come neere by many degrees either to that list or reputation 1625 BACON *Ess., Of Youth & Age* (Arb.) 257 He was the Ablest Emperour, almost, of all the List 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I i (1810) 3 To bee in list 3000 Foot, and 250 Horse. 1646 EVANCK *Noble Ord.* 20 You will not be out of the List long. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* IV. 157 The Battalion was of eight thousand foot, and the Archers of the List. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 10 Their Fear brought in a false List of their Enemies Number. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *List*, a Scrowl of the Names of several Persons of the same Quality with whom we have Business, or with whom we have some Relation. A List of the Slain and Wounded in such a Battel. A List of such a ones Creditors A List of the Prisoners in such a Prison. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I 284 Endless is the list of human ills. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 383/2 The letter-founders have a kind of list, or tariff, whereby they regulate their founts 1809 LD. MULGRAVE in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 358 His name being removed from the List of the Navy. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xx, Edward took a list of the contents. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I ii, She keeps a little list of her lovers. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 128 The earliest classical revival restored Cæsar and Virgil to the list of monastic studies.

b. *Racing slang.* Short for: The list of geldings in training Hence *to put on the list* = to castrate.

1890 FARMER *Slang, Added to the List*, an abbreviation of 'added to the list of geldings in training'.

†c. *American.* The return of particulars of taxable property required to be furnished by the owners. (Cf. LIST *v.*4 1 b.) *Obs.*

1648 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 349 To the prejudice of many who have duely and according to law presented their lists. 1655 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1850) I. 279 Sea-Brooke is fyned forty shillings for not sending ye Lists of theire estates to the Courte.

d. *Comb.*: †**list-maker** = LISTER[2] 2; **list price**, the price fixed for an article in the printed list issued by the maker, or by the general body of makers of the particular class of goods.

1666 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1850) II. 48 This Court doth order that ye land..be valued by the list makers of Stonington.

List, *sb.*7 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. Du. *lies* pork-fat, G. *leiste* flank, groin.] The flank (of pork); a long piece cut from the gammon.

1683 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. 71 Take the largest of your Chines of Porke, and that which is called a Liste. 1824 CARR *Craven Dial., Lists*, the flanks.

List, *sb.*8, variant of LISSE *sb.*[2] = LEASE *sb.*[4] Also *Comb* **list-stick** (see quot.).

1782 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 2) IX. 6711/1 The list-sticks, to which the high-lisses are tied. The high-lisses, or lists, are a number of long threads, with platines, or plate-leads, at the bottom.

List, *a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. connected with LIST *sb.*1] Ready, quick (*esp.* of hearing). Also applied to rooms, etc. in which one hears well.

1813 CULLUM *Suffolk Words* s.v., 'List of hearing', quick of hearing. 1823 GALT *Gilhaise* II. 130 When any of his disciples were not just so list and brisk as they might have been. 1847 HALLIWELL s.v., A list house or room, where sounds are heard easily from one room to another. *Kent.* 1861 *N. Brit. Rev.* Nov. 325 His ear was not list to catch the distant sounds. 1863 *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* II. 185 *List*, quick; as list of speech. 1887 *Kent. Gloss., List*, the condition of the atmosphere when sounds are heard easily. 'It's a wonderful list morning'

List (list), *v.*1 *arch.* Forms: 1 **lystan**, 3–4 **leste(n**, **luste(n**, 4–6 **lyst**, 5 **lyste**, **lest**, **lust**, 6–7 **liste**, 3– **list**. 3*rd sing. pres.* (contracted) 1–6 **lyst**, 2–6 **lust**, 3 *Orm* **lisste**, 3–5 **luste**, 4–5 **lest(e**, 4–6 **lyste**, **liste**, 4–7 **list**. *Pa. t.* 1–5 **lyste**, 2–5 **leste**, 3 *Orm.* **lisste**, 3–6 **lust(e**, 4–6 **liste**, **lyst(e**, 4–7 **list**, (5 **leist**, **lest**) Also 4 **lysted**, 5 **-yd**, etc, 4– **listed**. [OE. *lystan* = OS. *lustian* (Du. *lusten*), OHG. *lusten* (MHG., mod G. *lusten*), ON. *lysta* (Sw. *lysta*, Da *lyste*): –OTeut. **lustjan*, f. **lust-us* pleasure. see LUST *sb.*

It is often somewhat uncertain whether forms in *lust-* should be referred to this verb or to LUST *v.*; in southern and perh. in West Midland ME. the vowel may represent either *u* or *ü*, and the examples are here placed under the one vb. or the other as the sense suggests. In other dialects of ME., and occas. in the 16th c., *lust* occurs in the sense of *list*, and with its peculiar inflexion (e.g. 3rd sing. pres. *lust*), and in these cases it is more convenient to regard it as an altered form of this vb., due to the influence of the sb. or vb. *lust*, than as a special use of the latter.]

1. *impers. trans.* (in OE. with *acc* or *dat.*) To be pleasing to. *Me list* (occas. *listeth*): I please, choose, like, care, or desire.

a. Const. inf.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Hine ne lyst his willan wyrcean. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 211 *Lecturio*, me lyst rædan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Þenne þan mon ne lust on his liue nan god don. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8119 Himm lisste þa Wel etenn off an appell *c* 1205 LAY. 30253 Þem kinge luste slepe *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22601 Na creatur sal þan list [*Trin.* luste, *Edin* lesten] plai. 13 *Gaw & Gr. Kn't* 941 Þenne lyst þe lady to loke on þe knyȝt. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv (*Julian*) 206 My gud brethyre, quhy lest 3ou le? *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 490 The lestyth nat a louere be. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 108 Na man es forboden to trowe in what lawe þat him list leue on *c* 1440 *Sir Gowther* 499 Him lystyd nothyng for to play. For he was full wen. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 48, I knowe alle thinges, that me leste to wite. *c* 1491 *Chast Goddes Chyld* 12 Somme whan they sholde slepe thenne hem list wake and pray. Some whan they sholde wake and pray thenne hem lust to slepe. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* I ii, Me list This idle task on me to undertake 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii 35 When him list the prouder lookes subdew. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims St.* (1651) 49 When it listeth him to call them to an account. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc* 64 When me list to sadder tunes apply me. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. viii, When at need Him listed ease his battle-steed

b. Without dependent inf. (Chiefly in subordinate clauses introduced by *as*, *if*, *what*, *when*, etc.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 2 Ne him eac mæfre ȝenoȝ ne þincð ær he hæbbe eal þæt hine lyst. *c* 1205 LAY. 30741 Æiþer gon liðe þider him to liste. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 918 Nu 3e reste One while, ef 3ou leste. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 243 Offer or leeue, wheþer þe lyst. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 519 Wemen. can wet thair chekys, quhen thaim list, with teris. 14 . *Nun* 298 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 146 There we talkeden as vs lest. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XX. 15 Ys yt not lawfull ffor me to do as me listeth with myne awne. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 43 Let hym come when hym lust. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 191 Licence to do what them listed 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 518 This proud Antiochus shall doe what him listeth. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Aug. xvii, Thy mortal life is but a brittle vase, But as thee list with wine or tears to fill.

¶ With ellipsis of *go*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 87 To þe holy land him list, & þider gan him spede.

†c. Const. *of* (= OE. gen.), *after*.

a 1050 *Beath. Metr.* xxvi 71 Hi for ðem yrmðum eardes lyste. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11334 Whanne hiss fasste forþedd wass þa lisste himm affterr fode. *a* 1382 MINOT *Poems* (Hall) i. 71 No thing list þam þan of play. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 20 He..has lykyng to lerne þat hym list after.

2. With *personal* construction. **a.** Const. inf.: To desire, like, wish *to do* something.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 776 Þe Ladie lay on hur bed & lysted too slepe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 209 Thei bryngen up als many as men list to have. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* 124 Quhen [that] hir court leist semble fair and clein. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 13/2 He either wist not, or list not to shew his cunning therein. 1590 GREENE *Ord. Fur.* (1599) A 4 b, I list not boast in acts of Chiualrie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 177 If we list to speake. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. xx. § 5 Points he listed not meddle withall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 75 If they list to try Conjecture. 1687 TOWERSON *Baptism* 149, I list not to contend about anything, of which I myself am not more strongly perswaded. 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* III. xx, If you list to taste our cheer. *Ibid.* xxiii, We little listed think of him.

b. Without dependent inf.: To wish, desire, like, choose. (Chiefly in subordinate clauses, as in 1 b)

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 13 After ðan ðe here herte leste, ic hem folȝede. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit* 352 Þy wyl be ydo, ryȝt as þou lest. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. v. (1558) 4 All worldly thynges chaungyng as she lust. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 3 To that entent that who so luste may kepe hem from harme. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 123 Deyme as yhe lest, ye that best can and may. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxii. 7 They do euen what they lyst. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Idolatry* II. (1859) 209 The Bishop of Rome .did in all the West Church..what he lust. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1629) 199 Your griefes, and desires whatsoeuer and whensoeuer you list, he will consider of. *Ibid.* III. 260 He might returne if he listed. 1611 BIBLE *John* iii. 8 The winde bloweth where it listeth. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* IV. 1441 Thou mayst make sale of it to whom thou list. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 60 By his Musick he could drive men into what Affections he listed. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxvii. 42 Let them think what they list. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* v, We will, if your ladyship lists, leave him. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. XIV. 348 The invaders landed and harried where they listed.

†**c.** *To list of*: to care for. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1791 Þe leuedis listed [*Fairf* list] noght o pride. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1254 One þe lawnde righte þer þay lay And liste no thynge of playe 14 . *Women's Horns* in *Rel Ant.* I 80 They have despit, and ageyn concyence, Lyst nat of pryde, then hornes cast away. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1744 Þe shipmen of na lyky ng lyste.

†**3.** *trans.* To desire or wish for (something).

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* I. (Arb.) 59 And seinge also they haue libertie to lyste what they will, I pray God they haue will to list that which is good. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v 55 By our listing of a thing, we may perceiue some alteration in our selues; but the thing it selfe that is listed or willed feeleth nothing thereof.

List (list), *v.*[2] *arch.* Forms: 1 **hlystan**, 2–3 **lusten**, 2–5 **luste**, 3 **lhisten**, (**h**)**listen**, **hleste**(**n**, **lheste**, 3–6 **liste**, **lest**(**e**, 4–5 **lyst**, (5 **lyston**, **-yn**, **listyn**), 4– **list**. [OE. *hlystan*, f. *hlyst* LIST *sb.*[1] (Cf. mod.Icel. *hlusta*)]

1. *intr.* = LISTEN *v.* 2.

c 1000 *Instit Polity* § 5 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* (1840) II. 310 Hlystaþ hwæt ic secge. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Lusteð nu þanne, and undernimeð þreo þing *Ibid.* 189 Eie ne maig swo muchel biholden, ne ere lhisten ne herte þenchen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 263 Bo nu stille, and lat me speke, And lust hu ich con me bi-telle. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 355 Lust whi [*Harl. MS.* list were fore] ihc wonde Bringe þe horn to honde. *a* 1300–1400 *Cursor M* 20399 (Gött) Listes all i 3u biseke i-wiss. 1549 LATIMER *Serm on Ploughers* (Arb) 29 But nowe I thynke I se you lysting and hearkening, that I shoulde name him *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr Bacon* XI. (1630) G, List how they rumble. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl* IV iii. 12 Peace, what noise? 1 [*Sol.*] List, list. 2 [*Sol.*] Hearke. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 480 List, list, I hear Som far off hallow break the silent Air. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 89 List, sirs, and may this bloody record be a warning to future tyrants. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II XXXIII, The stag .. Spread his broad nostril to the wind, Listed before, aside, behind. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 12 Great Napoleon Stops his horse, and lists with delight. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lv. 1 List, I beg, provided you're in humour.

b. Const. *to*, *unto*, *till*; in OE dat. and gen.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlix. 385 Ða fundon hie hiene .hlystende hiora worda. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Luke xvi. 29 Hiȝ hlyston him. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7846 Patt he Ne lisste nohht wiþþ ære Till naness kinness idellleȝȝc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13833 Ne till vr laghes will he noght list *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4002 Now lysteþ to þis spelle. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii. (1633) C 2, Graue Gouernors, list not to his exclaimes. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* VII. 54 Wilt then list to me? 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. i, The warder Lists to the breeze's boding sound. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, The Family* 22 List to a tale.

2. *trans.* To listen to, hear; = LISTEN *v.* 1.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 [He] þe luste nulleð þesne red. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 67 Hlest hwat se heiȝeste ðe seið. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9017 To lisstenn whatt te preost ȝuw seȝȝþ Off ȝure sawle nede. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Hie openeden his earen to luste þe defles lore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20590 Listes þe bon þat scho him badd. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 505 'Kyng', he sede, 'þu leste [*Laud MS.* wiltu luste] A tale mid þe beste'. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5083 So is it wit, a wiseman his wordis to listyn. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 46 Elues, list your names. 1642 T. HILL *Trade of Truth* Ep Ded., I put it into your Honourable Protection, who have listed it [a sermon]. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Epil., But ere the battle should he list her cries, The lover trembles—and the hero dies! 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. xvii, I list no more the tuck of drum 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 178, I..list the drone of heavy humble-bees. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* iii, And you will list the bugle That blows in lands of morn.

List (list), *v.*[3] [f. LIST *sb.*[3]; cf. OF. *lister* (one example in Godef.) to put a list on (cloth); also It. *listare*, G. *leisten*, Du. *lijsten*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To put a list, border, or edge round (an object); to border, edge. Also, to put as a list or border *upon*. *Obs.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) xciii. (1887) 454 A targe listed wiþ gold. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xciv. (1869) 51 The scrippe was of greene selk,..Lysted it was wel queyntliche with xii belles of siluer. 1530 PALSGR. 612/2, I lyste a garment, or border it rounde about with a lyst. I have lysted my cote within to make it laste better. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Lister*, to list or border any thing. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq* (1651) 297 A long straight mossie walk .. listed on both sides with an Aquæduct of white stone. *a* 1639 — *Dk. Buckhm.* ibid. 80 Such an Accumulation of benefits, like a kind of Embroidering or listing of one favour upon another. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. i. 2 Trite and trivial phrases..listed with pedantic shreds of School-boy verses. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* VI. Wks. (1847) 553/1 A Danish curtaxe, listed with gold or silver. 1703 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII 1451 The edges [of a fern leaf] are listed with Seed.

b. To fix list upon the edge of (a door).

1860 WORCESTER, *List* .. 5 To fix list, or a strip of cloth, to; as, 'To list a door'. 1881 R. T. COOKE *Somebody's Neighbors* 64 Monsieur Leclerc .. listed the doors against approaching winter breezes.

†**2** To enclose; to shut *in* with rails or the like.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII 463 [He] kepte his daye appoynted for that batayll, In a felde called in Frenshe Lapre Aux Clers, where for theim was ordeyned a place lyestyd and closed in goodly wyse. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. i. 109 Upon the other thre quarters, it [Asie] is lysted in with the Occean 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Canea*,. euery place listed or rayled in.

†**b.** To bound, limit. *Obs.*

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. viii § 4 The local compass of a bishop's authority and power was never so straitly listed, as some men would have the world imagine.

3. *Carpentry.* To cut away the sappy edge of a board; to shape a block or stave by chopping.

1835 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) I. 34 Sawne bords .. cut sharp at ye tope, and either listed or shote with a plaine 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss., *Listing*, the act of cutting away the sap-wood from one or both edges of a board. 1874 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 22 Floors For each edge listed, add *or 2d.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

4. *Agric.* To prepare (the land) for the crop (of cotton or Indian corn) by making ridges and furrows with the plough or beds and alleys with the hoe. *local U.S.*

1785 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1891) XII 224 Some of it had been twice ploughed, then listed, then twice harrowed before sowing 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 432 Boys and girls, 'listing' an old corn-field with hoes.

List (list), *v.*[4] [f. LIST *sb.*[6]

In senses 3 and 4 the word is now taken chiefly as an aphetic form of *enlist*, and written *'list.*]

1. *trans.* To set down together in a list; to make a list of; to catalogue, register.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV i. § 1 (1634) 457 These kings were of the nation of Argives who are listed as followeth. 1655 H VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Rules & Lessons* XX, When night comes, list thy deeds. 1712 *Official Notice* in *Lond. Gaz.* No 4994/3 The Persons bringing the said Tickets, are desired to List the same in a Numerical Order, and to write in their List the Name. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials* 271 Of the Forbasa listed in the Book of Leinster there is one more so remarkable, that [etc.] 1887 *Athenæum* 6 Aug 171/2 About one hundred species of butterflies have been listed.

b. To set down or enter in a special, formal, or official list (e g. of persons or property for assessment, of stocks, etc.); *U.S.* to enter or register for taxation.

1638 *Virginia Stat* (1823) I. 454 All negroes imported and Indian servants .being sixteen years of age, to be listed and pay leavies as aforesaid 1666 *Plymouth Col. Rec* (1855) IV. 136 Incase they be not accomodated with land amongst them with whom they are listed neare the Bay line. 1687 RYCAUT *Contn Knolles' Hist. Turks* II 223 There were listed fifty-five thousand, who paid duties of Harach 1702 *Hawick Kirk Session Rec.* 4 Oct., The Minister .desired such as intended to communicate to list themselves this week. 1787 M CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 324 Spent the day in listing my money for Congress. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 214 Assessors are to list such lands only as are situate [etc.]. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 5/7 Only seven cases were listed for to-day. 1893 *Times* 14 July 4/1 The shrinkage in the value of American securities 'listed' in this market.

†**2.** To comprise in a list or catalogue; to enrol (*among*, *in*, *into* a certain number, *under* a certain head); to include or enrol in the number or membership *of*; to put in the same category *with*. *Obs.*

1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 142 He that .. desires to be listed into the rolle of those that haue gotten greatest fame. 1637 MASSINGER *Address to Shirley on his 'Grateful Servant,'* My obscure name, Listed with theirs, who here advance thy fame. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xxiv. Wks. 1851 III. 489 What are Chaplains? In State perhaps they may be listed among the upper Servingmen of som great houshold. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Feb., The persons therein concerned to be listed of this or that Church. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* To Rdr., Vertues are listed in the rank of invisible things. 1704 SWIFT *T Tub* Wks. 1768 I. 51 It is under this class I have presumed to list my present treatise. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind* I. xxii. 274 All Trades and Occupations being listed into Tribes; none can marry out of their own Tribe. 1777 SIR A. DICK *Let. to Johnson* 17 Feb. in Boswell *Johnson*, I have .. listed Dr. Samuel Johnson in some of my memorandums .. under a name which [etc.].

3. To enter on the list of a military body; to appoint formally (an officer); also in *pass* with compl., to be appointed or 'gazetted' as (captain, etc.). In later use only in narrower sense, to enrol (private soldiers). to receive as recruits; = ENLIST *v.* 1.

1643 *Declar. Comm., Reb. Irel.* 28 The Parliament .. had made choice of, and listed all the Commanders .. for that Expedition. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 55 Some troops of those who had been listed by them under good officers. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* ix. 61 What Tumults could not do, an Army must, which is but Tumults listed. 1653 SHIRLEY *Crt. Secret* IV. 47, I was listed Captain, before some The Generall knew had been seven years in service. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* I. i, I don't beat up for common soldiers; no, I list only grenadiers 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 26 Looking on themselves like volunteers, not like men listed in the service. 1795–7 SOUTHEY *Juvenile & Mis. Poems* Poet Wks. II. 82, I was trapp'd by the Sergeant's palavering pretences, He listed me when I was out of my senses.

b *transf* and *fig.*

1668 W. PENN *No Cross No Cr.* Wks. 1782 II. 96 Last of all, it lists thee of the company of. Jesus; to fight under his banner. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks 1755 II. 1 50 He is listed in a party, where he neither knows the temper, nor designs, nor perhaps the person of his leader 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* II. 9 He that is born, is listed; life is war. 1750 CHESTERF *Lett* 5 Feb. (1792) II CCXVI. 332 You are but just listed in the world, and must be active, diligent, indefatigable. 1776 BENTHAM *Fragm Govt* Wks. 1843 I. 288 Men whose affections are already listed against the law in question. 1882 J WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 88 Farmer-folks in politics Wi' Tory lairds are listed.

4. *refl.* and *intr.* (for *refl.*) To have one's name entered upon the list of a military body; to engage for military service; = ENLIST *v* 4. Phr. *to list* (*oneself*) *a soldier* or *for a soldier*.

1643 *Declar. Comm., Reb. Irel.* 62 Who .. have lysted themselves in the Lord Dillons Troupe *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 162 Secure yourself in some other parliament garrisons, or list into the castle 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* VIII. (Rtldg. 1883) 57 In his youth [he] listed a soldier 1702 SEDLEY *Grumbler* III i. Wks. (1766) 233 *Catan.* Brillon has listed himself a soldier. *Grichard.* Listed himself a soldier! *Catan.* Yes, Sir, listed to go to the war 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 89 P 6 A Drum passing by, .. I listed myself for a Soldier. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 414 If any officer and soldier..shall desert, or list in any other regiment. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist* (1876) II. IX. 138 Whether a thoroughly upright and enlightened man would rather have listed under the royal or parliamentary standard. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 164 He listed at last for a sodger.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. VII 19 They lost their names by listing themselves under some other people. 1658 *Whole Duty of Man, Private Devotions* (1684) 173 Having now anew listed my self under his banner. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph.* IV. i, You who are listing yourself into the honourable company of cuckolds. 1732 POPE *Ess Man* II. 98 Passions, though selfish, if their means be fair, List under Reason. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* II 11, The Rulers list themselves his Foes. 1791 BURKE *App Whigs* Wks. VI. 254 To list themselves, and even to take a lead, with the party which they think most likely to prevail. *a* 1845 HOOD *Irish Schoolm* XVII, When first the scholar lists in learning's train. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 3 Merely that they [M P.'s] may list under party banners.

List (list), *v.*[5] *Naut.* Also 7–8 **lust**. [f. LIST *sb.*[5]] *intr* Of a ship: To careen, heel, or incline to one side. Also with *off*.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng Sea-men* 29 Cun the ship spoune before the winde, she lusts, she lyes vnder the Sea. *c* 1740 A. ALLEN *MS. Dict.* s v. *Lust*, Mariners say the Ship lusteth, when she leans to one side rather than to another. 1880 *Times* 6 Aug. 5/3 When heavily laden she.. had a tendency to list, and righted herself with difficulty. *Ibid* 17 Dec. 5/6 She was moored outside the dock but listed off, and makes a good deal of water. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 742 She listed to port and filled rapidly.

Listable (li·stăb'l), *a. U.S.* [f. LIST *v.*[4] + -ABLE.] That may be listed or put upon a list (e g. of men liable to military service, of property liable to taxation); assessable, rateable.

1665 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1857) II. 115 Their sones and sarvants that are listable, which are to be listed, and to traine 1688 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen Reg* (1880) XXXIV. 371 An Acc[on] of the lystable Estates in the towne of Lyme. 1779 *Vermont St. Papers* (1823) 295 A true account of all their listable poles, and all their rateable estate 1893 *Columbus Disp* (Ohio) 23 Nov. 13/5 Of a nature and form not listable for taxation.

Listed (li·stĕd), *a.*[1] [f. LIST *sb* 3 + -ED 2.]

1. Provided with a list or selvage.

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 1 Everie White Clothe.. shalbe. lysted accordinge to the auncyent custome. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2725/4, 24 yards of white Salisbury Cloth, which was Listed, and some part of it stained Reddish.

2. Bordered, edged; striped. Also (of colours), arranged in bands or stripes.

c 1450 *Merlin* 163 Crownes of goold and asure bendes entrauerse lysted as grene as a mede 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 150 His haire drawing toward the colour of blacke, sleeke, and listed. *Ibid* 386 The wood of the walnut tree is listed and smooth of his owne nature. 1659 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) III 159 A blew paire of stockings and a gray listed garter. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 862 A dewie Cloud, and in the Cloud a Bow Conspicuous with three listed colours gay. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XIV. 87 In two listed rays The splendours shot before me 1876 LONGF *Dutch Picture* iv, The listed tulips look like Turks.

3. Covered or edged with list.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* ii 43 The listed rings .. are easily made out of a slip of thin pliant wood, the rough ring being covered by rolling list round it. 1866 THOREAU

Yankee in Canada i. 12 We pushed aside the listed door of this church. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 415 A listed strip fitting the opening.

4. (See quot. and LIST *v.*³ 3.)

1842–59 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Boards, listed*, such as are reduced in their width by taking off the sap from their sides.

Listed (li·stėd), *a.*² [f. LIST *sb.*³ II + -ED ².]

1. Of ground: Enclosed in or converted into lists for tilting. Of a combat: Fought in the lists.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1087 Those encounters, where we might have tri'd Each others force in camp or listed field. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1470 Bold..are thy generous youth,. and first Or on the listed pl in or stormy seas. 1793 SOUTHEY *Let.* in Dowden *Life* (1880) 30 The tapestried room—the listed fight—the vassal-filled hall 1812 JOANNA BAILLIE *Orra* I. i Wks (1851) 237 In these listed combats. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har* IV cxxxix, On battle-plains or listed spot? 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig* VII III. (1873) 216 To fight it out with them inch by inch in a listed field.

2. Engaged in the lists.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 37 The blazon'd urn That held the name-scrolls of the listed bards.

Listed (li sted), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. LIST *v.*⁴ + -ED ¹.] Enlisted for military service.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I 390 Their defensive Armies were but listed Tumults. [Cf quot. 1648 in LIST *v.*⁴ 3.] 1693 W. FREKE *Art of War* VIII. 257, I would rathe be a Volunteer, than a Listed Souldier. 1709 *Royal Proclam.* 27 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz* No. 4510/2 They shall take a Receipt.., acknowledging the Receipt of such Listed Man.

Listed (li sted), *ppl. a.*² [f. LIST *v.*³ + -ED¹.] (See LIST *v.*³ 4.)

1888 *Sci. American* 12 May 298/1 Being designed .for use on growing check-rowed and listed corn.

† **Li·sted,** *a.*³ *Obs.* [f LIST *sb.*¹ + -ED ².] Only in comb. *thick listed*, hard of hearing.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. xcvii. 289 a, They that are thicke listed, seeme in a maner to be out of their wittes, but they that are blinde, are reputed more miserable, and therefore we laugh at the deafe, and pittie the blinde.

Listel (li·stĕl). *Arch.* Also in It. form **listello, listella.** [a. F. *listel*, ad. It. *listello*, dim. of *lista* = LIST *sb.*³] A small list or fillet.

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* I xxv. 89 The vpper rule, called listello. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.*, etc. 127 Those very small Listellos or Annulets under the Echinus of the Doric Capitel, by the Italians call'd Gradetti, Degrees. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 16 Annulets, or Listellas. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 172 A small flat face is called a fillet, or listel. 1848 tr *Hoffmeister's Trav Ceylon & Ind* 339 The roof is formed of smooth planks, over the seams of which are laid triangular listels, to prevent the rain from penetrating.

Listen (li·s'n), *sb.* [f. LISTEN *v.*]

†1. Hearing, sense of hearing. *Obs.*

13 . *E E. Allit. P* B. 586 He þat fetly in face fettled alle eres If he has losed the lysten hit lyftez meruayle

2. The action or an act of listening; a spell of listening or attentive hearing. Also *listen-out* (after *look-out*). Chiefly in phr. *On* or *upon the listen*: in the act of listening.

1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* II. 151 They are always upon the listen in this house 1807 tr *Three Germans* I. 6 Not the faintest sound reached their attentive listen *Ibid* II. 30 He remained upon the silent listen. 1817–18 COBBETT *Resid U. S* (1822) 206 The anxious listen, the wistful look, and the dropping tear, of the disconsolate dams. 1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag* XXXVI. 729 They were alarmed, as they kept a listen-out, by an incessant barking 1840 *New Monthly Mag* LIX 397 Mrs. Hawkey is . clearing her throat for a long talk, myself settled down .. for a long listen. 1884 FENN *Sweet Mace* II. XIII. 223 She was often on the watch, and always on the listen.

Listen (li·s'n), *v* Forms: 1 *Northumb.* **lysna**, 3 **lustnie, -in**, *pa. pple.* **i-lustned**, 3–4 **lustne(n, listne(n**, 4 *pa t.* and *pple.* **lisnyt, lesnyt**, 4–5 **lesten, -yn, -in, li-, lystyn, -in**, 4–6 **lysten**, 5 **lystny**, 7 **lissen**, 3– **listen**. [ONorthumb *lysna*, **hlysna*, corresp. to MHG. *lüsenen*:—OTeut type **hlusinôjan*, f. Teut. root **hlus-*: see LIST *sb.*¹ From the same root is OE. *hlosnian* (:—OTeut type **hlos-*, *hlusnôjan*) to listen. The forms with *t* are due to association with the synonymous LIST *v.*¹]

1. *trans.* To hear attentively; to give ear to; to pay attention to (a person speaking or what is said). Now *arch.* and *poet.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii 18 Gie forðon ʒeheras *vel* lysnas bisena ðæs sauende. *c* 1205 LAY 25128 Þa heo hafden longe i-lustned þan kinge. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 398 Listneð nu a wunder. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 2137 King pharaon listnede hise red. *a* 1300–1400 *Cursor M* 20590 (Gött) Listnes þe bone þat scho him bad. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 4607 Ladis & oþer lordes lesteneþ now my sawe! *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 8421 Lystyn my wordes. *c* 1476 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 159 If it lyke you to lystyn him. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 25 What messenger hath Ate sent abroad With idle lookes to listen my laments? 1634 MILTON *Comus* 551 At which I ceas't, and listen'd them a while. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V. 310 The tale of all the ills she hath endured I listen. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xlviii, Listening debates not very wise or witty. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* III, Listening the lordly music flowing from The illimitable years.

†b. With two objects: To hear (something) from (a person). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 288 Þe chance listnes me.

2. *intr.* To give attention with the ear to some sound or utterance; to make an effort to hear something; to 'give ear'.

c 1205 LAY. 26357 He lustnede [*later text* luste] ʒeorne. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 785 We schulen lustnin hu þi lauerd & ti leof . wule werien to dei þine leasunges. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 212 in *O. E. Misc.* 115 Lustlike lustine [*v.r.* lustnie; *earlier text* Lvsteþ] .. lef dere. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I 2091 Nou lestne *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1029 Now listenes, lef lordes, þis lessoun þus i ginne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 72 He . lisnyt full ententily Gif he oucht herd of thare cummyng. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 20 Listinythe a while and ye shall see 14 *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 566/1 *Asculto*, to lystny. 1530 PALSGR. 612/2 Lysten at the crevysse if thou cannest here any by [*sic*] steryng 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 627 And in their motions harmonie Divine So smooths her charming tones, that Gods own ear Listens delighted. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.*, *Mark* i 45 Christ doth not stay in the crowd with his ear open to listen how men admire the preacher 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 448 A man .. Who . Speaks with reserve, and listens with applause. 1875 DASENT *Vikings* I xii. 162 Every one listened what he would add to such a clever beginning. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 323 They will be sure to listen if they find that you are a good speaker

fig. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 54 The deep air listen'd round her as she rode.

b. Const. *to* (*unto*): to give ear to (= sense 1); also, in extended sense, to give heed to, allow oneself to be persuaded by.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I. 462/2 Lustniez nouþe to mi speche. *a* 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 6451 *heading* (Gött.), Listens nou vnto mi saw *c* 1450 *Merlin* 11 The holy man lestned well to all hir confession. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III i. 198 King Philip, listen to the Cardinall. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlix. 1. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Durham* (1662) I. 295 Lissen to Mr. Cambden his Character of him. 1667 MILTON *P L.* VI. 908 List'n not to his Temptations. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 8 These officers .were much listened to by some considerable persons. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I. v. 375 Henry must have been compelled to listen to many such invectives. 1883 — *Short Stud* IV I. xi. 139 Boys and girls found him always ready to listen to their small distresses.

c. † *To listen of*: to hear tell of. † *To listen on* = *listen to.* *To listen for*, † *after*: to be eager or make an effort to catch the sound of; to endeavour to hear or to hear of.

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 22431 (Gött) If ʒe of þaim will listen a trau, I sal ʒu tell of þaim sothsau. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 402 Of a prince proude in play Listneþ, lordinges dere ?*a* 1400 LYDG *Chorle & Byrde* (Roxb.) 14 To heere of wisedom thyn eeres ben half deef Lyke an asse that lystneth on an harpe 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen. VI*, I III 152, I will listen after Humfrey, how he proceedes. 1597 — 2 *Hen IV*, I. i. 29 Heere comes my Seruant Trauers, whom I sent to listen after Newes. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* Pref. 15, I beg that they will so farre listen after me . as to take notice . what becomes of me. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III iv. 160 Scholars listen after Libraries, Disputations, and Professours. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. vi, She pricks up her ears to listen after the voice of her pursuer 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 862 The sick man.. Would listen for her coming — *Enid* 184 While they listen'd for the distant hunt 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* i. 26 Then must science and civilisation listen for the voice of a new deliverer.

†d *To listen one's ears* (or *an ear*) *to* = b *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk M. Aurel.* (1546) Y iv, I neuer lystened myne eares to murmures 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 726/2 If we listen our eares to obey that that is shewed vs here. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann* (1658) 559 The Citizens would by no means lissen an eare to the accusation.

†3. (quasi-*trans.*) *To listen forth, out*: to obtain tidings of. (Cf. HEARKEN *v.* 8.) *Obs.*

a 1592 GREENE *Geo. a Greene* (1599) A 3, Come, Bonfield, let vs goe, And listen out some bonny lasses here *Ibid* D 4 b, Ienkin, goe to Bradford, And listen out your fellow Wily. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII lxxiii. (1612) 300 For Mandeuil they seeke, and him at last did listen forth.

Listener (li·s'nəɹ). Also 7–8 **listner.** [f. LISTEN *v.* + -ER ¹.]

1. One who listens; an attentive hearer

1611 COTGR., *Escouteur*, an hearer, hearkener, listener *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims St* (1651) 45 To have their Beagles, or listeners in every corner .. of the Realm. 1643 *True Informer* 8 They are great listners after any Court news. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clxx (1708) 184 'Tis an Old Saying, That List'ners never hear Well of Themselves. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 31 ⁋ 1 This gentleman was entertaining a whole Table of Listners with the project of an Opera. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* xxi. IV. 592 The streets were stopped up all day by groups of talkers and listeners. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV 4 The youthful group of listeners . are at last convinced by the arguments of Socrates.

b. *slang.* The ear.

1821 *Sporting Mag* VII 274 Sampson was floored from a tremendous wisty castor, under the listener. 1822 *Blackw Mag* XI. 594 A douss on the smeller—a dimmer to the daylights, and a larrup on the listeners 1827 EGAN *Anecd. Turf* 6 Hooper planted another hit under Wood's listner.

2. *Fortif.* = *Listening-gallery* (see next b).

1828 J. M SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 302 From the envelope gallery are run out galleries in directions parallel to the capitals of the works. These latter are called *listeners.* 1833 STRAITH *Fortif.* § 213. 161 The distance between the listeners depends. on the nature of the soil that conveys the sound.

Listening (li s'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING ¹.] The action of the verb LISTEN.

13 *K. Alis.* 4798 Yif yee willeth yive listnyng, Now yee shullen here gode thing 1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 68 This Cuffe was but to knocke at your eare, and beseech listning 1641 MILTON *Ch Govt* II Pref. Wks. 1738 I. 59 It were a folly to commit any thing elaborately compos'd to the careless and interrupted listening of these tumultuous times. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VII. 95 Lonely listenings to my mutter'd dream.

b. **Listening gallery** *Fortif.* (see quot. 1872–6).

1833 STRAITH *Fortif.* § 213 160 Listening galleries. 1872–6 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Ecoutes*, listening galleries... These galleries are run out under and beyond the glacis at regular distances in the direction of the besiegers' works, and enable the besieged to hear and estimate how near the besiegers have carried their mining operations.

Li·stening, *ppl. a.* [-ING ².] That listens or hears attentively. Also *fig.*

a 1275 *Prov Ælfred* 654 in *O. E. Misc.*, So deit þe lusninde luþere mon. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LXI. i, Lord, lend my voice a listning eare. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. ii 87 That I should open to the listning ayre How many worthie Princes' blouds were shed. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 745 Thro' the soft silence of the listening night. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 61 Th' Applause of list'ning Senates to command. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 37 There was a listening fear in her regard. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 59, I pray for a listening spirit, which is a great mark of grace.

† **Lister** ¹. *Obs.* Also 4 **listre**, 4–5 **lyster**, 5 **-are, -yr, -ore, lyysterre.** [a. OF. *listre*, altered from *litre* :—L. *lector* (see LECTOR).] A reader or lector. In first quot , app. a preaching friar.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 138 On limitoures and listres [*v.rr.* listers, legistreris] lesynges I ymped. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 298 Somme freris procuren to be bisshopis, somme to be lystris. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 257 He hadde a lyster at mete. 1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* I. iv. (1554) 7 Prudent listers, which list in bokes rede *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/1 Lyysterre (*H.* lystyr, *S* lystore, *P.* listyr), *lector* (S. *delector*). 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 235 He . went to Rome and there was he mad lyster of the Paleis, and comensale with the Pope 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii 264 Porters, Scribes, Listers, and many other persones without office.

Lister ² (li·stəɹ). [f. LIST *v.*⁴ + -ER ¹.]

1. An enlister.

1678 *Connect Col Rec* (1859) III 11 Whither the former immunities were stated upon the Troop as a Troop or upon those whoe were the first listers *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Grumbler* III. Wks. 1778 II. 234 *Cat.* Sir, they will list me too, the serjeant would have taken me, if I had not been too quick for him *Gri.* Why these are terrible listers!

2. One who makes out a list, *spec.* (*U S.*) of taxable property; an assessor.

1716 *Coll Connect. Hist. Soc.* (1897) VI. 321 Voted that the Listers and Ratemakers distribute the New Law book in this Town. 1858 W T. MARTIN *Hist Franklin County* in A. E. Lee *Hist Columbus* (Ohio) (1892) I. 156 John Blair lister of taxable property in Franklin Township.

Lister ³ (li stəɹ). *U. S.* [f. LIST *v* ³ 4 + -ER ¹.] A double-mouldboard plough, used in corn and beet culture, which throws up ridges and at the same time plants and covers seed in the furrows.

In recent U.S. Dicts.

Lister, variant of LEISTER.

Listerian (listīə·riăn), *a.* [f. *Lister* + -IAN.] Applied to the system of antiseptic surgery invented by Sir Joseph (now Lord) Lister.

1880 MAC CORMAC *Antisept Surg.* 52 The enormous advantages which are to be derived from the Listerian system of dressing.

Listerine (li·stərin). [f *Lister* (see prec) + -INE.] An antiseptic solution (see quot 1889).

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex* , *Listerine*, a solution containing the antiseptic constituents of thyme, eucalyptus, baptisea, gualtheria, and mentha arvensis, with two grains of benzo-boric acid in each drachm 1897 *N. Y. Voice* 3 June 7/2 One who rinses her mouth with listerin once a day.

Listerism (li·stəriz'm). [See -ISM.] The system of antiseptic surgery originated by Lister.

1880 MAC CORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 53 Listerism is destined to become more largely employed.

Listerize (li·stərəiz), *v.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To treat according to Listerian methods.

1902 *19th Cent.* Jan. 102 The English surgeons were 'Listerizing' wounds with great success

Listful (li·stfŭl), *a.* *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. LIST *v* ² + -FUL] Inclined to listen, attentive.

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 7 The shepheard swaines .with greedie listfull eares, Did stand astonisht at his curious skill. 1596 — *F Q.* v. i. 25. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Ess.* 94 Explicit cautions, as they enter a too listful ear, are likely to be suggestive of evil.

† **Listily,** *adv* *Obs.* In 5 **lystyly.** [f. LISTY *a.* + -LY ².] With pleasure or delight, pleasantly.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 318/1 Lustyly, or lystyly, *delectabiliter.*

Listing (li·stiŋ), *sb.* [f. LIST *sb.*³ + -ING ¹.]

1. Selvage; list; border; the material of which the list of cloth is composed.

14.. *Nom* in Wr.-Wülcker 696/22 *Hec forigo*, a lystynge. 1444 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) II 99, 1 coverlet de blodio cum alio coopertorio rubeo habente in lystyng volucres et albas ollas. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxx, The humid wall, with paltry pictures spread;. The Seasons, framed with listing, found a place. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom Amusem* 115 Procure two yards. of web, of broad tape, or cloth listing 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 152 A chamber, hung round with red damask, which was trimmed with golden listings. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 206 Wool. so coarse that we could use it only in the edging of cloths or listing 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr* I. 178 The listing or border charged with a.. rich ornamentation.

2. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Listing*, a narrow strip cut out off the edge of a plank in order to expose the vessel's timbers for examination; or in order to put in a new piece instead of altogether replacing a defective or damaged plank.

3. *Comb.*: **listing-pot** = *list-pot*: see LIST *sb.*³ II.

1818 S. PARKES in *Mem Lit. & Philos. Soc Manch.* (1819) Ser. II. III. 362 The listing pot, with a little melted tin in it.

†Li·sting, *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. LIST *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] Desiring, wishing.

1589 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. (1617) 60 Willing or listing is no more an action that passeth into the outward thing, than vnderstanding is.

Li·sting, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. LIST *v.*[4] + -ING [1].]

1. Enrolment, enlistment.

1642 CHAS. I *Declar. to Parlt.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 536 Why the listing of so many Officers, should be misconstrued, We much marvel. 1648 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* I. 134 Skippon's underhand Listing of Schismaticks. *a* 1655 VINES *Lords Supp.* (1677) 204 Baptism may be..for initiation, and listing of souldiers under Christ's colours. 1709 *Royal Proclam.* 27 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510/3 Any three of the Commissioners, who shall be present at the listing of any Person. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit* I. 289 Mr. Medcalf, who plume's himself with the criminal poling and listing of his Winefed-Pilgrims.

attrib. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 547 And as a clown hates listing-money—so The sign of Serjeant Kite is still his foe. 1766 *Gentl. Mag* LVI. I. 521 He took from him about six guineas in gold, listing-money.

2. The drawing up of a list (*e.g.* of rateable property). Also *attrib.*

1699 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 295 The listing of such faults as have escaped, either in the beginning or end of the book. 1891 K. FIELD *Washington* IV 371/1 The listing committee of Denver's Mining Exchange is supposed to guard against the fraudulent listing of property. 1899 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 2/5 Lists of the numbers, and forms for listing

Listing, *vbl. sb.*[3] *U. S.* [f. LIST *v.*[3] 4 + -ING [1].] In **listing-plough**, a double-mouldboard plough used in listing (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

†Listing, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. LIST *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] Listening.

1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 10 To breathe their deare thoughts to the listing Woods.

Listless (li·stlés), *a.* [f. LIST *sb.*[4] + -LESS. Cf. the collateral form LUSTLESS, which occurs in the sense of 'listless' (tr. L *deses*) as early as 1398.] Of persons, their actions, etc.: †**a.** Destitute of relish or inclination for some specified object or pursuit; const. *of* (*obs.*). **b.** Characterized by unwillingness to move, act, or make any exertion; marked by languid indifference as to what goes on around one, or as to what one has to do.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/2 Lystles, *desidiosus, segnis.* 1667 W. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II 549 He was ever a listless, dull and melancholy fellow. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* Author's Apol., This Book is writ in such a Dialect As may the minds of listless men affect. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV 378 The sick idle in their empty Haves remain, Benum'd with Cold, and listless of their Gain. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 136 Intemperance and sensuality do make men's minds listless and unactive 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 103 His listless Length at Noontide wou'd he stretch 1760 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I Pref. 3 A dull discourse naturally produces a listless audience 1812 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) II. 442 The playthings of children should be calculated to fix their attention, that they may not get a habit of doing any thing in a listless manner. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* 1 xi. 78 The listless strokes of his axe proclaimed his exhaustion. 1883 SIR J. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst* v 121 Listless students of law do not make their way at the Bar.

absol 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 3 P 7 By what methods the listless may be actuated.

Comb 1822 [C'TESS BLESSINGTON] *Magic Lantern* 8 A listless looking young man.

Hence †**Listlesshede**, listlessness.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/2 Lystles-hede, *segnicies, desidia.*

Listlessly (li·stlesli), *adv.* [-LY [2].] In a listless manner; with languid indifference.

1693 LOCKE *Educ* § 116. 148 Whether he lazily and listlessly dreams away his time. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* III. 707 Where thou seest a single Sheep..Listlessly to crop the tender Grass 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Tales* vi. (1892) 354 The cold hands, when she ceased to hold them, fell listlessly and heavily back on the coverlet. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* III 3 She went about the house listlessly, yet was too restless to sit long at her work.

Listlessness (li·stlesnes). [-NESS] The condition or quality of being listless; †(*a*) want of relish for some particular object or pursuit (const. *of, to*) (*obs.*); (*b*) languid indifference as to one's surroundings, or as to what one has to do.

1646 JENKYN *Remora* 23 There is in the heart, a naturall listlesnes [*pr.* listnesnes] from, and opposition unto a right reformation 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 119. 146 If listlessness and dreaming be his natural Disposition. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II vii. 67, I have. *A third Part* of *Priest-craft* in my Head, which perhaps may come abroad and take the Air, if not prevented by my Laziness, Listlesness, or Old Age. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Malt Liquor*, Nauseousness at the Stomach, and Lassitude of [*sic*] Listlessness to Motion. 1776 G. MASON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 180 Ill health, and a certain listlessness inseparable from it, have prevented my writing..so often. 1795 *Montford Castle* II. 282 His lovely mistress without whom felicity was nothing but listlessness and quietism. 1842 PUSEY *Cries Eng. Ch* 8 The general listlessness which crept over the Church during the last century. 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* ii 54 The disposition to listlessness which belongs to the military character.

†Li·stly, *adv. Obs.* (or *dial.*) Forms: α. 1 **listelice**, 3 **listeliche**, 4 **lystily, -yly, listely.** β. 4 **listli, lystly**, 4-6, (9) **listly.** [OE. *listelice* (= ON. *listuliga* elegantly, cunningly), f. *list* skill, art (?*u* stem: cf. ON. *listug-r* skilled, polite). With reference to the formation see note s.v. GREEDILY.] Cunningly, craftily, deftly.

α. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 30 Seoð þonne æt leohtum fyre listelice oþ hunizes þicnesse. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 666 in *O. E. Misc.* 137 He wole stelin þin haite and kereu, and listeliche on-suerren. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1190 He. layde hym doun lystyly, & let as he slepte. *Ibid.* 1334 Þen brek þay þe baie, þe bales out token, Lystily forlancing, & bere of þe knot. *c* 1390 *Will. Palerne* 25 þat litel child listely looked out of his caue.

β. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2742 He ful liath hem ledes so þat loueli schippe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 307 He lystly lousit sone þe band, þat thomas had in fwte & hand. *Ibid.* XXXVIII. (*Adrian*) 296 Scho..softyt hurtis þat ware sare, & listly als kemmyt þare hare. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 100 This lady..leit him listly lene vpone his kne. [1847 HALLIWELL, *Listly*, easily, distinctly.]

Listred (li·stred). [ad. Welsh *llestraid* lit. vesselful, f. *llestr* vessel.] A Welsh corn-measure, equal to 3¾ imperial bushels.

1879 *Parl. Return Corn Weights & Meas.* 52 *note*, Cardiff. Wheat is sold by bushel of a certain weight and by listred. 1883 *Standard* 2 Mar. 3/8 Winchester bushels, bags, listreds, windles, and Carlisle bushels.

†Li·sty, *a. Obs.* [f. LIST *sb.*[4] or *v.*[1] + -Y.] ? Pleasant, delightful. Also, pleased or willing *to do* something; hence, ready, quick. (Cf. LIST *a.*)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/1 Lysty, or lusty, *delectabilis. Ibid.* 317/2 Lusty, or lysty, *delectuosus* (K. *delectabilis, voluptuosus*). 1539 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem* (Parker Soc.) 417 If you be listy to hear of Furnes fools. ?*a* 1550 in *Lanehani's Let.* (1871) Pref. 130 Haue youe gyffuine any drynke vnto your husband to make hyme lystear to occupye with yone? 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 111/45 Listy, *libens.*

Liss, obs. Sc. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of LIE *v.*[1]

Lit (lit), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3, 7, 9 **lit**, 4-5 **litte**, 5 **lyt, lyt**, 7, 9 **litt.** [a. ON. *lit-r* colour, also countenance, corresponding etymologically to OE. and early ME. WLITE.]

1. A colour, dye, hue; also, a stain.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1968 In kides blod he wenten it, ðo was ðor-on an rewli lit. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 36 Whittore then the moren mylk, with leofly lit on lere. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4336 Nouthire to toly ne to taunde transmitte we na vebbis, To vermylion ne violett ne variant littis. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. VII. 1381 Fayr and quhyt, but ony lyt. 1768 A. ROSS in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc Song* (1844) 361/1 A pair o' grey hoggers weil clutkit benew, Of nae other lit but the hue of the ewe. 1832 A. HENDERSON *Scot Prov.* 128 It's like Pathhead lit—soon on, soon aff.

2 Dye-stuff; also, a batch of dyeing.

13 *Childh Jesus* 677 in *Archiv Stud. neu Spr.* LXXIV. 336 Bot we vs hame faste nowe hye Alle oure litte thane mone we tyne 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas II* (1814) II. 49/1 It is sene speidfull, þat lit be oryit vp, and vsyt as it was wont to be. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 321 Litt, callit orchard lit, the barrell—xii *li.* 1637–50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) 432 It is excellent litt. 1822 HIBBERT *Descr. Shetld. Isles* 442 The *Lichen tartareus* yields a lit or dye, that was formerly an article of commercial notice. 1884 D. GRANT *Lays & Leg North* 4 The dyster..lost .a' his claith, His bowies, pots, an' lit.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *lit-pot, -vat* (see Eng. Dial. Dict.); **lit-house** = DYE-HOUSE 1.

1662 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* III 605 [Confession] M. B. and I went in to A. Cumings litt-hows in Aulderne.

Lit (lit), *v. Obs.* exc *dial.* Forms: 3–4 **lite**(n, 4–7 **litte**, 5 **lytt, lytyn**, 5–6 **lytte**, 6 **litt**, 9 **let**, 7–9 **lit**. [a. ON. *lita*, f *lit-r*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To colour, dye; to stain.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 He liteð cruelte mid heowe of rihtwisnesse 13. *Childh. Jesus* 657 in *Archiv Stud. neu Spr* LXXIV. 336 Thes clathis seinte he hedire to mee For to litte thayme. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxvii. 25 þat þi fote be littid in blode. *a* 1400 *Burgh Laws* xx. (*Sc. Stat.* I), Na man bot a burges sall by woll to lytt [L. *ad tingendum*] na clathe to mak na schere. 1496 *Fyrshynge vv. Angle* (1883) 34 The wynges of the redde cocke hakyll & of the drake lyttyd yellow. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII x 35 New sched blude littis thair armour cleyr. 1557–8 *Act* 4 & 5 *Phil & Mary* c. 5 § 3 The Wooll [shall] bee first dyed, litted and coulered withe the coulour blue. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 107 Wooll to be littid may not be bocht, bot be Burgessis. 1683 G. MERITON *Yorks. Dialogue* 622 (E. D. S.), I heve some Garne to send with thee to Lit. *a* 1823 BEATTIE *John o' Arnha* (1826) 15 Weel dy'd and litt through and through. 1842 R. W. HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* 359 To let is to dye, but not in fast colours.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To blush deeply.

1801 BEATTIE *Parings* (1873) 10 (E. D. D.) Wi' this my face began to lit. 1888 D. GRANT *Scotch Stories* 30 Her face littit scarlet.

Hence **Lit, Li·tted** *ppl. a.*, dyed.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 219/1 Littyd, *infectus* 1820 J. HOGG in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1844) 509/2 Wi' lutit brogues an' a', lassie, Wow but ye'll be vaunty! 1860 C. INNES *Scot. in Mid. Ages* viii. 237 A stone of litted wool. 1897 *Shetland News* 28 Aug. (E. D. D.), Wi' a hap o' Sibbie 's an' my muckle blue lit froke maunder her head an' shooders.

Lit (lit), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of LIGHT *v.*[2]] Lighted, illumined; also with *up*. (Also in *comb*, as *sun-lit.*)

1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 39 When sunset may breathe, from the lit sea beneath, Its ardours of rest and of love. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 62 He looks all round, 'tis drear and dim, Save in the lit-up castle yonder. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1928 My lit eyes Flame with the falling fire that leaves his lids Bloodless.

Lit, obs. f. LIGHT *sb.*, *a.*[1]; pa. t. LIGHT *v.*[1] and '.

Lit, obs. f. LITE *sb.*[1], LITE *v.*; dial. f. LITE *a.*

Litaneutical (litănĭū·tikăl), *a.* [f. Gr. λιτανευτικ-ός, f. λιτανεύειν to pray, whence λιτανεία LITANY.] Of the nature of a litany.

1839 W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* (ed. 3) I. 288 The litaneutical form of praying is visible in all the offices of the eastern churches. 1847 H. BAILEY *Rituale Anglo-Cath.* Pref. 21 The Litaneutical form of praying is itself an example of the same kind.

Litany (li·tăni), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **letanye**, 3–7 **letanie**, (4 **letayne**), 4–7 **letany**, (5 **letony, -eny, latanie**, 6 **latenie, -ony, -yny**, 7 **latiny**), 6– **litany.** [ad. med.L. *litania, letania* (whence OF. *letanie*, F. *litanie*, Pr., Sp. *letania*, Pg. *ladainha*, It. *litania, letania, letana*), a. Gr. λιτανεία prayer, entreaty, f. λιτανεύειν to pray, entreat, f. λιτανός suppliant, f. λίτη supplication, related to λίτεσθαι, λίσσεσθαι to supplicate.]

1. *Eccl.* An appointed form of public prayer, usually of a penitential character, consisting of a series of supplications, deprecations, or intercessions in which the clergy lead and the people respond, the same formula of response being repeated for several successive clauses. A litany may be used either as part of a service or by itself, in the latter case often in procession.

Greater and Lesser Litany: see quot. 1885.

The name of 'the Lesser Litany' has also been given to the petitions *Kyrie eleison, Christe eleison, Kyrie eleison*, and 'Lord, have mercy upon us, Christ, have mercy upon us, Lord, have mercy upon us'.

[*a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 3 May 72 Cristes folc mærsiað letanias.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 Seoue psalmes siggeð sittinde oðer cneolinde, mit te Letanie. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 8393 Clerkes on god gonne crye Wepinde wiþ procession & songe þe letanye. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 375 He schal be housled and i-lad to þe dore of purgatorie wiþ processioun and letanye *Ibid.* V. 299 Aboute þat tyme Seint Mammertus ordeyned solempne letanyes þat beeþ i-cleped þe Rogaciouns,. and beeþ i cleped þe lasse letayne for difference of þe more letayne þat Gregorye ordeynede to be seide a Seynt Markes day 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 21 b/2. 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* II. 753 Whyle he was anoyntynge, the clergy sange the latyny. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (1858) II. 63 The sevin psalmis to sing and reid, With latony, placebo, and the creid. 1621 SPEED *Hist. G. Brit.* IX 1 § 4 In their publike Processions, and Letanies of the Church, this Petition was added, From the rage of the Normans, good Lord deliuer vs. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* VI (1739) 514 These earnest Supplications for the Mercy of God, which were called Litanies. 1866 BLUNT *Annot. Bk. C. P.* 22 *note*, The lesser Litany is an ancient and Catholic prefix to the Lords Prayer. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* III. XXXIV. 366 The University of Paris commanded that there should be public litanies 1883 R. W. DIXON *Hist.* II. VIII. 95 Through the streets the priests and monks gan pace In their procession, chanting litanies. 1885 *Cath. Dict* (ed. 2) 519/2 The Litany of the Saints is chanted on the feast of St. Mark (April 25), and on the three Rogation days, on the former occasion it is called the Greater (*litaniæ majores*), and on the Rogation days the Lesser (*litaniæ minores*).

b. *The Litany*, that form of 'general supplication' appointed for use in the Book of Common Prayer, of similar form to those mentioned above, and consisting of petitions to the Trinity, deprecations, and obsecrations, with concluding suffrages and prayers.

[*c* 1420–30 *Primer* (1895) 47 And here bigynneþ þe letanie.] 1544 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 726 Paid to the chaunter of Westmynster for pryking the new Latyny in prykeson. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw VI*, c. 1 § 6 The Mattens, Evensonge, Letanye, and all other prayers. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany* (heading), The Letany and Suffrages 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 244 To have. the Lords Prayer, Creede and Letany in the English tongue. 1679–1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* (1715) III. I. 164 In the Litany they did still [anno 1545] Invocate the Blessed Virgin and all the Blessed Company of Heaven to pray for them. *a* 1695 A. WOOD *Life* (1848) 117 Which being all done the fellowes went to the letany 1885 RUSKIN *Pleasures Eng.* 136 Our petition in the Litany, against sudden death.

2. *transf.* A form of supplication (e.g. in non-Christian worship) resembling a litany; also, a continuous repetition or long enumeration resembling those of litanies.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvi. 177 Thei putten his name in hire Letanyes, as a Seynt 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. XXVIII. 268 Not onely the Iribes should go in solemne procession with their praiers and Letanies, but also [etc.]. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med* II. § 10 Lord deliver me from my self, is a part of my Letany 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 10, I shall think my returne full of reward if you shall.. put me into your Letanies. 1658 tr *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* IX 28 The passengers Letanies are mixt with the mariner's blasphemies. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Stud for Epipsychidion* 56 Hear them mumble Their litany of curses. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 168 Beggars throng the road, chanting their ceaseless litanies. 1881 BESANT & RICE (*Chapl. of Fleet* I. VIII. (1883) 68 So did these reprobates maintain a perpetual litany of ribaldry.

¶ The form of a parody of the Litany has often been employed as a vehicle for scurrilous political satire.

1659 (*title*) A Free Parliament-Letany. 1680 (*title*) The Loyal Subjects Litany 1682 (*title*) The Cavalier's Litany. 1817 (*title*) The Political Litany diligently revised. To be said or sung, until the appointed change come, throughout the Dominion of England and Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 236 One intelligent man told me properly to work a political litany, which referred to ecclesiastical matters, he 'made himself up', as well as limited means would permit, as a bishop!

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *litany-chant, -book, -prayer*; **litany-desk, -stool**, a low movable prayer-desk at which a minister kneels while reciting the litany; = FALDSTOOL 3; **litany-wise** *adv.*, after the manner of a litany.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 755/9 A *letenyboke, *Hec letenia.* 1844 CARDL. WISEMAN *Minor Rites* Ess. I. 511 It blesses the fields with its solemn procession and *litany-chant. 1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 130 A large stone, at the East End of the Choir.. (on part of which stands the *Litany desk). 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 162 Let them introduce the use of a Litany-desk. 1894 E. BISHOP in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 452 The fact that these *Litany-prayers are found in the Sundays of Lent is interesting. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 147 The nave will contain both lettern and *litany-stool 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* iv. 102 Which versicle was used *Litany-wise (that is, returned by the people) in the service of the Temple.

Hence **Li·tanying** *vbl. sb.* (*nonce-wd.*), recitation of litanies.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* IV. vii, Pause in thy mass-chantings, in thy litanyings, and Calmuck prayings by machinery. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* III. v. (1872) I. 169 Popish litanyings..and idolatrous stage-performances.

Litarge, -i(e, -ik, -yk: see LETHARGY, -ARGIC.

Litarge, -y, litargirij, obs. ff. LITHARGE.

† **Lita·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *litātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *litāre* to offer a successful sacrifice.] The action of sacrificing; a sacrifice.

1623 COCKERAM, *Litation*, a sacrifice. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Litation*, a sacrificing. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 400/2 The terrestrial gods..delight in banquets, and mournings, and funeral litations, and costly sacrifices.

Litch (litʃ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. LEECH *sb.*^{3} and *sb.*^{4}]

1. A handful (of reeds, etc.); a bundle (of cords, yarn, etc.). In mod. use, 'a tangled mass' (*Eng Dial. Dict.*).

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Thomices*, lyches of hempe wherwith halters are made. 1552 HULOET, Liches or linckes of cordes, halters, or ropes, *thomices.* 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 39 Being thus prepared, take out of that wet bundle a litch of 40 or 50 reeds or straws.

2. (See quot.) [Perh. a different word.]

1851 H. NEWLAND *Erne* 59 The Captain who had been baiting a formidable litch with a good sized par *Footnote*, Litch, .An arrangement of hooks and swivels calculated to give the appearance of life to a dead bait

Litch, variant of LICH, body.

Litchi (litʃī). Forms: 6 **lechia, -ya**, 7 **lichea**, 8 **letchee**, 8–9 **lichee**, 9 **lī ché, leechi, leeche, leechee, li-chee, lichi, li-chi, lychee**, ? **lychus**, 8– **litchi** [Chinese *li-chi.*] The fruit of the *Nephelium litchi* (N.O. *Sapindaceæ*), a tree that has been introduced from China into Bengal (see quots.).

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* iii 6 They haue a kinde of plummes that they doo call Lechias. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) II I. 24 The Lichea ..is as big as a small Pear, somewhat long shaped, of a reddish Colour. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E Indies* II. xlvi 156 Delicious Fruits, such as . Rambostans, Letchees, and Dureans. 1775 *Ann. Reg* II 33 Among those plants are the lichees, a very fine fruit of China of several sorts. 1822 HEBER *Journ. Upper Prov. India* (1844) I. iv. 60 Of the fruits which this season offers, the finest are leeches and mangoes. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* (near end), He tried also to naturalize in Worcestershire the delicious leechee. 1878 P. ROBINSON *In My Indian Garden* 49 The lichi hiding under a shell of ruddy brown its globes of translucent and delicately fragrant flesh. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/3 The litchi and the longan.

attrib. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med* (ed. 6) 707 The delicious 'litchi-nuts'. 1879 MISS MAIVE STOKES *Indian Fairy Tales* xv. 91 Here are a hundred and sixty lichi fruits for you.

Litcoop: see LYTH-COOP *Obs.*

† **Lite**, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* Also 4 **lijt, lit, litte**, 4–5 **lyte, lytt.** [f. LITE *v.* Cf. LET *sb.*] Delay, tardiness; frequent in phr. *without lite*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4776 Iacob wen he was mast in sijt God lighted him, wit outen lijt. *Ibid.* 5790 Þar-to sal be now na lang lite. *a* 1350 *St. Cecilia* 353 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg.* (1881) 163 And at þe last withouten lite All baire heuides he gert of smite. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1620 So lang gaf sho him respite, And thus he haves hir led with lite. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 225 Fast for to fle outt of my land, Byd thaym, withouten lyte.

† **Lite**, *sb.*^{2} *Sc* and *north. dial. Obs.* In 5 **lyit, lyte.** [Aphetic var. of ELITE *sb.*^{1} Cf. LEET *sb.*^{2}] A bishop-elect; = ELITE *sb.*^{1}

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VII. v. 741 He stud as Lyte twa yhere owre, And Byschape thretty yhere and foure. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6519 And cuthbert to hexham lyte 1497 HALYBURTON *Ledger* (1867) 83 Johne Fressall, factor to Master John Fressall, lyit of Roys.

† **Lite**, *sb.*^{3} *Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L *līt-em*, *līs.*] Strife.

1493 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II 232/2 Exhorting and praying þaime to leif þair contentiounnis, litis and pleyis

Lite, *sb.*^{4}, *a.*, and *adv.* *Obs* exc. *arch.* or *dial.* Forms. 1 **lȳt**, 2–3 **lutte**, 3–4 **lut**, 3–5 **lute, luyte**, 3, 5–6, 8–9 **lit**, 4 **lijt, luite**, 4 7 **lite, lyte**, 4, 9 **lyt**, 5–6 **litte**, 6 **lyght, lytte**, 8 **loyt**, 9 **leet, light, loit.** [Partly repr. OE. *lȳt* sb., adj., adv. (= OS. *lut* sb.), and partly the synonymous ON. *litt* adv., contraction of *litet*, neut. of *litell*: see LITTLE]

A. *sb.*

1. Little, not much. *Unto lite*: very nearly.

a 1000 *Runes* 22 (Gr) Wen ne bruceþ, ðe can weana lyt, sares and sorȝe. 12.. *Prayer Our Lady* 24 in *O. E. Misc.* 193 Muchel ich habbe ispened, to lite ich habbe an horde. *c* 1290 *Life of Jesus* 632 ȝiueth us, heo seiden, of ouwer oli. . Nai, seiden þe oþere, þere were to luyte to us alle. 13 . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 640 Of mi luf is me bot lite. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 149 He that loueth the lelly lyte of thyne coueiteth. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 11 Thy neighebore thou wytest synfully And seist thou hast to lite, and he hath al. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 930 Vpon þis woful thoght I .. muse so, that vn-to lite I madde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 38, I knaw tharin full lyte. *a* 1575 *Friar & Boy* 59 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 63 He sayd he wolde ete but lyte, Tyll nyght that he home came. 1867 ROCK *Jim an' Nell* lxv. (E D. S. No. 76), And Joe an' Will have each a-bro't A main peart o' the leet they 've got, Gosh, 'e 'll ha quite a vortin

b. (*A, by*) *lite and lite*: (by) little and little. Also erroneously, *by lithe and lithe.*

c 1290 *S. E. Leg.* I. 313/465 So þat þe sonne bi-fore geth luyte and luyte i-wis. *c* 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 44 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 134 Heo ne schal fade as a flour Luyte and luyte loosen hir beute. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 527 (Cambr. MS.) Euere it wastith lyte & lyte awey. 1406 HOCCLEVE *Misrule* 92 A lyte & lyte to withdrawen it. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Don Barth.* Wks. (1587) 104 By lite and lite his fits away gan flie. 1592 DEE *Comp Rehears.* (Chetham Soc) 23 Not long after..by lithe and lithe I became hindered.

c. *A lite* (in early texts often written *alite*): a little Used also advb.

c 1290 *Beket* 1896 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 161 A luyte [*v r* lute] bi-fore cristemasse to þe kinge heo come. *c* 1290 *St. Kenelm* 318 ibid. 354 Huy comen into one wode: a luyte bi este þe toune *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl.* 435 (Kölbing) For þe barouns were hende Bi Salesbiri biside a lite Al redi bataile to smite. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 249 If he wol make me slepe a lyte,..I wil yive him a fether-bed. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1240, I have but a lite, And likly am herafter to have lesse. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 17 Þe ȝolke an þe whyte y-strainyd a lyte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 3, I slaid on a swevynnyng slummerand a lite 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 766 Wyll the deith a lyte withdrawe his darte. 1584 LODGE *Alarum* (1879) 73 Such stately knees as when they bend a lite, All knees doo bend. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 30, A *Lite*: a few, a little 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 561 (E. D. S.) Es hire ya lick a lit about ma Cozen Magery

2. (In OE. followed by genit. pl. with sing. vb.; subsequently *ellipt.* as subj. to plural vb.) Few.

Beowulf 2882 Werȝendra to lyt þrong ymbe þeoden. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 104 Hwi boð fole iclepede, and swa lut icorene. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 123 Lit ben þat þus understonden and bishechen god. *c* 1205 LAY 4045 Her wes muchel mon qualm þat lut her quike bi-lefden. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 658 (Harl. MS) Of þat þer were o ryue he lafte lut o lyue. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 8496 (Fairf.) Þis write wiþ many was rede and sene bot lite [*Cott.* fa, *Gött.* fone] wiste quat hit walde mene.

B. *adj.* (Uninflected in OE.)

1. Few. Also, *a lite* = *a few* (see FEW 2 a).

a 1000 *Be Domes Dæge* 61 He mid lyt wordum ac ȝeleaffullum his hæle beȝeat *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 105 We wilen bi godes wissinge and bi his helpe þerof cuþen ȝiu þese lit word *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 Þe hehscipe of þe mede þat tis ilke lut wordes bicluppen abuten. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 27864 (Fairf) Þer ar synnis lite [*Cott* foun] . worre to amende þen is þis. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 211 Lite prestis or none ben clene of þis symonye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1312 Soght to þe Citie on soppes to gedur Tho þat left were on lyue þogh þai lite were *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47 With a lite grotes put hom þer in And sethe hom wele. ? *a* 1550 *Scotish ffielde* 9 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I 212 There were lite Lords in this land: that to that Lord longed. 1860 WAUGH *Yeth-Bobs* III. 47 'It'll be within a light (few) minutes o' noon, aw'll be bund.' 1870 BRIERLEY *Ab-o'-th' Yate on Times & Things* 48 If anybody had axt me heaw mony friends I had, I should ha' bin bothered to ha' said how loit (few)

2. Little in amount; not much of.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Iþencheð hu lutte hw(i)le ȝe beoð here. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 763 Oft spet wel a lute lyste, Thar muche strengthe sholde miste. *c* 1290 *S Eng. Leg.* I. 87/24 Deol and sor and luyte gladnesse 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 2041 Is poer lute was vor þe king was euere aboue. *a* 1300 *K Horn* 1211 (Cambr MS) Wyn nelle ihc, Muche ne lite, Bute of cuppe white. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 276 Soþlike, in a lite þrawe Al engelond of him stod awe. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim* 554 Luyte wonder hit was so þey wrouȝt haden. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 423 Lite fortune and povert and scarste of riches makeþ me a þeef. 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q* xiii, I . in my tyme more Ink and paper spent To lyte effect 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 71 Your aureate tongis both bene all to lyte, For to compile that paradise complete. 1796 [R WALKER] *Plebeian Politics* (1801) 31 Hoo knokt eawt whot loyt breams he had 1837 MRS PALMER *Devon. Dial* 22 The leet money I've a croop'd up I be a shirk'd out o'

3. Little in magnitude; small. Often coupled with *great* or *much*

c 1205 LAY 22208 Þa wes Walwain lute child *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 280 Holie men þet holðet ham lutte & of lowe liue. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 184 Tho fleȝ ther up a lute fowel ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 532 Upon this dore I gan to smyte, That was [so] fetys and so lyte *c* 1384 — *H Fame* III. 279 Me thougt she was so lyte That the lengthe of a cubite Was lengere than she *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* Prol., Latin ne canstow yit but smal, my lyte sone. 14.. LYDG. *Temple of Glass* 1291 For al my life it were to lit a space *a* 1450 MYRC 1268 Any mon myche or luyte *a* 1575 *Friar & Boy* 226 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 71 Though I be lyte, Yonder byrde wyll I smyte. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. lxxxi. 175 Yet blossom'd out her flowres, small or lite 1802 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Middlesex Elect.* Wks. 1816 IV. 172 Vor now I'll screw my fiddle-strings Forsooth, a leet bit higher. 1877 TUGWELL *Hand-bk. N Devon* 253 Jan, do'e zee the lit woman standing by the bed?

absol. *c* 1380 *Senyn Sag* (W.) 1137 He let of-sende moche and lite, Hise neyebours him to visite. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI. xxvi, From this exploit he spar'd nor great nor lite.

C. *adv.* Little; in a small degree, to a small extent

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1566 (Gr) He lyt onȝeat, þæt him on his inne swa earme ȝelamp. 1340 *Ayenb.* 31 Þe uerste [zenne] is þonneliche, huanne þe man loueþ lite and lheucliche oure lhord *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 708 Charlis wiþ þe hore berde doþ þe lite Auaylle. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 Þanne thou nedyste a medycine þat ys lyte dryinge. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 413 In straunge lande ryding, ne travayle, Ful lyte or nought in love doth avayle.

Lite, *v.*^{1} *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **lit**, 5 **litte, lytyn**, 6 **lyte**, 8 **light.** [app. a. ON. *hlíta* to trust.]

1. *intr.* To expect, wait, delay.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2821 (Cott.) Quen þai sagh loth be to litand þai tok him-self bi þe hand *a* 1300–1400 *Ibid.* 10209 (Gött.) Child to gete þai litid [*Cott. has* littend] lang. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 801 Þen litud þai na langer bot laschid out swerdis. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xxii. 24 They lyte the redy weyes for to lerne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 308/1 Lytyn, or longe taryyn, *moror* 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v, To wait in expectation of proceeding. 'I have been liting o' you this half hour'.

2. To rely *on*, to trust to.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 151/11 To Lyte, or trust, *fretus esse.* 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 30 To *Lite* on: to Rely on. 1683 G MERITON *Yorksh. Dial* 91 (E. D. S. No. 76), I lited on Hobb, and he lited on me. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 340 Gloss., *Light*, to rest, depend, or rely. 'It is not to light on'; it is not to be depended upon. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'I suppose, then, I may lite o' you'.

Hence † **Liting** *vbl. sb*, delay.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26631 Þou sal shriue þe als sone als þou has euer þi synne done,..for liting is ful selcouþ ille.

† **Lite**, *v.*^{2} *Obs.* Also **lit.** [Aphetic f. *delite*, the earlier form of DELIGHT *v*] *refl.* To delight.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1560 Amang kaym kyn þat lited [*Fairf.* delitet, *Trin.* delited] þam noght bot in sin. *Ibid.* 25950 Þe thrid [sin] es wers of alle we rede, to lig and lit vs in vr sake, And siþen wil na mendes make.

Lite, obs. form of LIGHT *v.*^{1}

-lite (= F. *-lite*, G. *-lith, -lit*), a frequent ending in names of minerals (also in names of certain fossils, as *coprolite*, and of certain types of mineral structure, as *axiolite*), represents the Gr. λίθος stone; the words in which it occurs are mostly intended to correspond to assumable Gr. formations, so that in actual use the ending is almost always *-olite*, with the thematic or combining *o* usual in Gr. compounds; there are a few exceptions, as *auerlite, chesterlite.* The form *-lite*, which was used in some original English formations (*actynolite*, etc.) by Kirwan in 1794, is due to the example of the French geologists, who used *-lite* instead of the older *-lithe*, the two spellings representing one and the same pronunciation in Fr. The adoption of the abnormal form was prob. helped by the analogy of CHRYSOLITE, where the *t* instead of *th* is due to the fact that the Gr. word came at an early period into Eng. by way of med.L. and OF.

Litel, obs form of LITTLE.

Liten, var. LEIGHTON *Obs.*; obs. f. LIGHTEN *v.*^{1}

Liter, obs f. LIGHTER *sb.*^{1}; var. LITRE.

Liter, obs. form of LITTER *sb.*

Literacy (li·tĕrăsi). [f. LITERATE: see -ACY. (Formed as an antithesis to *illiteracy.*)] The quality or state of being literate; knowledge of letters; condition in respect to education, *esp.* ability to read and write.

1883 *New Eng. Jrnl. Educ* XVII. 54 Massachusetts is the first state in the Union in literacy in its native population. 1888 *New Princeton Rev* Dec. 336 Education is more general, our literacy greatly increased, our habits and tastes more refined 1893 *Athenæum* 19 Aug 255/3 It was for Mr Edgar to trace the gradual progress in Scotland from illiteracy to literacy.

Literal (li·tĕrăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5–8 **litteral**, (5, 6 **lyt(t)urall**, 6 **lyt(t)ar-, -erall**), 6–7 **lit(t)erall**, 4– **literal.** [a. OF. *literal* (F. *littéral*), ad L. *litterālis*, f. *littera* LETTER *sb.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to letters of the alphabet; of the nature of letters, alphabetical; † expressed by letters, written. † Of a verse = ALLITERATIVE.

c 1475 *Partenay* 6605 And so haue I don, after myne entent, With litterall carectes for your sake 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 63 Be literall I meane, that the maist pairt of zour lyne, sall rynne vpon a letter, as this tumbling lyne rynnis vpon F 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 15 Whether we shoulde expecte a literall acknowledgment of the charge, or to bear a personall confession of the same. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 348, I wrot this literal Distich: Glance, Glorious Geneue, Gospell Guiding Gem; Great God Gouerne, Good Geneues Ghostly Game. 1733–63 N. HOOKE *Rom. Hist.* (ed. 5) I. 8 The art of expressing their thoughts by literal characters 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Contents 7 Literal References.

b. Of a misprint (*occas.* of a scribal error): Affecting a letter. (Cf. B. 2.)

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* To Rdr., If there happen to occur some Errata .. ye will .. either pass them over with connivency if they be literall or else taxe with some easie censure in case they be materiall. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* III. 112 'Twas a literal fault in that Copy, which Casaubon used 1748 *Anson's Voy.* Introd. 6, I know of none but literal mistakes, some of which are corrected in the table of Errata. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. viii. 26 There are just the same kind of literal imperfections in them [the books of the Bible] that there are in all others. 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Sept. 398/1 It is. vexatious that, through the inattention of the printers, any literal errors should have crept into it.

c. Of mathematical notation and computation: Performed by means of letters. Of a quantity, an equation, etc.: Denoted or expressed by a letter or letters. Opposed to *numerical*.

1673 Kersey *Algebra* I. i. 2 Algebra is by late Writers divided into two kinds; to wit, Numeral and Literal (or Specious). 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* A iij b, The First Principles of Literal Computation, usually called Algebra. 1755 Johnson s. v., The literal notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the cyphers. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 399/2 The literal calculus and the algebraic rules of Harriot. 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts* etc., *Literal Equation*.

2. Of a translation, version, transcript, etc.: Representing the very words of the original; verbally exact. † Also, (the) exact (words of a passage).

1599 Massinger etc. *Old Law* I. i, Pray you repeat the literall words expresly. 1692 Dryden *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 87 The common way .. is not a literal Translation, but a kind of Paraphrase. *a* 1753 R. Newton *Theophrastus' Char.* (1754) p. viii, I do not say it is necessary, that all Greek Authors should be attended with versions so literal. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 258, I have had the honour to give you both a literal and a faithful narrative of the conversation. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 67 This may excuse a literal transcript from my diary. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 227, I shall not imitate Shelley in adding a literal translation.

3. a. *Theol.* Pertaining to the 'letter' (of Scripture); the distinctive epithet of that sense or interpretation (of a text) which is obtained by taking its words in their natural or customary meaning, and applying the ordinary rules of grammar; opposed to *mystical, allegorical*, etc. † Also *occas.* of a commandment, law, etc.: That is to be interpreted literally.

1382 Wyclif *Prol.* 43 Holy scripture hath iiij vndirstondingis; litteral, allegorik, moral, and anagogik. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 107 Not only with litteral teching, but with many mysti exposiciones. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. ix 108 Unto the lyturall sens, by this commaundement is pryncypally defended manslaughter. *c* 1530 More *Answ. Frith* Wks. 835/1 If he sayd that the wordes of Chryste might beside the lyttarall sence be vnderstanden in an allegorye, I woulde wel agre wyth him. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. 97 The couenant of God made with the auncient people, was voide, bicause it was onely literall. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v lix. § 2 Where a litterall construction will stand, the farthest from the letter is commonly the worst. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1674) 8 b, Moses received of God a literal Law, to be imparted to all, and another Mystical. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 433 The Prophets predicting things of them in reference to the first Completion which is Literal. *a* 1761 Law *Comf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 114 All these texts, which a learning, merely literal, has thus mistaken, do only prove [etc.]. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vi 125 The literal meaning of the incident is almost lost in its high spiritual application.

b. Hence, by extension, applied to the etymological or the relatively primary sense of a word, or to the sense expressed by the actual wording of a passage, as distinguished from any metaphorical or merely suggested meaning.

1597 G. Harvey *Trimming T. Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III 36, I giue not euery word their litteral sence. 1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 12 Never eares were more attentive, .. then those of our family when I read your letter they were not satisfied to have onely a literal interpretation. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 35. 255 If you mention the *Golden Age* to him, he understands it in a literal sense. 1763 Chesterf. *Let to Son* 18 Dec (1892) III. 1302, I see very few people; and, in the literal sense of the word, I hear nothing. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 156 Advocates for reform in the literal sense of the word. 1902 Greenough & Kittredge *Words & their Ways* xvii. 235 *Position* and *situation* are similar to *state* in their literal meaning.

c. Of persons: Apt to take literally what is spoken figuratively or with humorous exaggeration or irony; prosaic, matter-of-fact.

1778 Mad. D'Arblay *Evelina* (1791) II. xxxvii. 246, 'I fancy you will find no person .. call going about a few places in a morning *seeing Bath*'. 'Mayhap, then,' said the literal Captain, 'you think we should see it better by going about at midnight?' 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 78 Their tendency .. to something of the literal dulness which Charles Lamb complains of in relation to the Scotch. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut Breakf.-t* iii 20 One man who is a little too literal can spoil the talk of a whole tableful of men of *esprit*. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit* Pref. 12 The earnest, prosaic, practical, austerely literal future.

Comb. *a* 1849 H. Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) I. 320 Literal-minded, unimaginative .. individuals.

d. Of composition: Free from figures of speech, exaggeration, or allusion.

1736 Butler *Anal* I. iii. 88 They are not to be taken as intended for a literal delineation of what is in fact the particular scheme of the universe. 1887 M. Morris *Claverhouse* iv. (1888) 66 His own despatch is singularly literal and straightforward.

4. Used to denote that the accompanying sb. has its literal sense, without metaphor, exaggeration, or inaccuracy; literally so called.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 11 The literall and downe-right adorement of Cats, Lizards, and Beetles. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 385 When we say Christ ascended, we understand a literal and local ascent .. of his humanity. 1679 Harby *Key Script.* i. 5 The seventh Head also (was not Rome Papal, but) appertained to Rome Literal. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. ii. 18 The literal extirpation of a nation is an impossibility.

† 5. Of or pertaining to letters or epistles; epistolary. *Obs.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) III. 4 To hold this litterall correspondence I desire but the parings of your time .. let our Letters be as Eccho's. *a* 1657 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1663) 168 To .. shorten the distance betwixt us, by a literal intercourse.

† 6. Of or pertaining to letters or literature; = Literary. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 658 Lackyng lytturall scyens. 1591 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 63 They excell in no kinde of common arte, much lesse in any learning or litterall kinde of knowledge. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* III. iv. 102 If they be delighted in musicke they present them with instruments, .. if in studie with literall labours.

B. *sb.*

† 1. A literal interpretation or meaning. *Obs.*

1630 Donne *Serm.* xiii. 127 S. Gregory hath, given us many Morals (as he cals them) upon this Booke [Job], but truly not many Literals for .. he bends all the sufferings of Iob figuratively, mystically upon Christ. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV x. 204 How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphoricall expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their literals.

2. *Printing.* A misprint of a letter.

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* [170] Errata sic corrige. .. The litteralls are commended to favour. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxx. 6 We noticed rather a large number of literals.

Literalism (li·tĕrăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ism. Cf. F. *littéralisme*.]

1. The disposition to accept and interpret the terms of a statement in their literal sense.

1644 Milton *Divorce* II. xvii, If none of these considerations can avail to the dispossessing him of his precious Literalism, let [etc.]. 1845 J. H. Newman *Ess. Developm.* 324 Diodorus and Theodore of Mopsuestia, .. the most eminent masters of literalism in the succeeding generation. 1865 Lecky *Ration.* I. iii 342 The doctrine was stated with the utmost literalism and precision. 1888 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 385 Extravagant literalism has been even more fatal to exegesis than extravagant allegorising.

2. Literality as a principle of translation; a peculiarity of expression due to this.

1883 A. Roberts *O. T. Revision* xi. 224 The great characteristic of the translation of Aquila is its extreme literalism. *Mod.* Some of the translator's literalisms are very ungraceful.

3. *Fine Arts.* The disposition to represent objects (occas. to interpret representations) faithfully, without any idealization.

1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 208 On considering this face of Charles and translating it from the ideal into literalism, I doubt [etc.]. 1888. *Studio* III. 147 (Cent.) He shunned the literalism of both form and color that jarred the ideal vision.

Literalist (li·tĕrălist). [f. as prec. + -ist. Cf. F. *littéraliste*.] One who insists upon the literal sense of a text or statement. Also, in art or literature, one who depicts or describes objects exactly as they are; an exact copyist.

1644 Milton *Divorce* II. xx. 72 Let the extreme literalist sit down now, and revolve whether this in all necessity be not the due result of our Saviours words. 1685 H. More *Paralip. Prophet* xl. 348 The Objector has rather acted the part of a Literalist. 1827 G. S. Faber *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 321. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 548 The merely descriptive writer, the literalist, though he write in verse, is not a poet at all. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 139 The veriest literalist will cry out: Everyone knows that this is not to be taken literally!

Literalistic (li·tĕrălī·stik), *a* [f. prec. + -ic.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a literalist; belonging to or having the character of literalism.

1875 Poste *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 503 Strictum jus adheres to a grammatical or literalistic interpretation of a disposition. 1891 T. K. Cheyne *Psalter* viii. 387 A literalistic interpretation will not meet the requirements of these psalms.

Literality (litĕræ·lĭti). [f. Literal + -ity.]

1. The quality or fact of being literal; literalness; an instance of this. † Also, a literal meaning.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep.* I. iii 9 Not attaining the deuteroscopy, and second intention of the words, they .. are not sometime perswaded by fire beyond their literalities. 1650 Bp. Hall *Revelation unrev.* § 8 Wks. 1808 X. 107 How wild a paradox it is to tie those frequent and large promises of the Prophets to a carnal literality of sense. 1818 Lamb *Female Orators* Wks. 635 One her coarse sense by metaphors expounds And one in literalities abounds. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 460 It is easy, to sneer at literality; literality is after all the first merit of translation. 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* xv. (1870) 293 Those to whom the sea has proved cruel, may rejoice to accept the announcement in all its literality, that in heaven there shall be no more sea. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. 375 The same spirit of strictness and literality.

† 2. Learning, knowledge of letters. *Obs.*

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Literalize (li·tĕrălaiz), *v.* [f. Literal + -ize.] *trans.* To render literal; to represent or accept as literal.

1826 G. S. Faber *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 96 If we are to literalise the words of our Lord. 1827 *Examiner* 581/1 Ridicule is poorly employed in literalizing poetical allegory. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 90 This disposition to literalize metaphors gave currency to the monkish stories.

Hence **Literalising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Literalisation**, the action of literalizing (1864 in Webster); **Literalizer**, one who literalizes.

1848 G. S. Faber *Many Mansions* Pref. (1852) 20 The literalising Reveries of the Chiliasts. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* I. 538 The hierarchical, repressive, and literalising spirit, .. will be seen to exist in the Free Church of Scotland. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 352 Several of the epithets usually applied only need literalizing to turn into the wildest of the legendary monster-stories. 1895 *Thinker Mag.* VIII. 493 Ver. 14 .. does not help the literalizers at all.

Literally (li·tĕrăli), *adv.* [f. Literal + -ly².]

† 1. *nonce-uses.* a. By the letters (of a name). b. In letters or literature. *Obs.*

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xvi. iii. (1886) 399 One T. of Canterburie, whose name I will not litterallie discover. 1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 7 And yet I tell you me-thinkes you are very bookishly and literally wise.

2. With reference to a report, translation, etc.: In the very words, word for word.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 145 Which are literally thus translated. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 501 P 5 Others repeat only what they hear from others as literally as their parts or zeal will permit. *a* 1753 R. Newton *Theophrastus' Char.* (1754) p. viii, I would .. advise every Scholar to translate his Author thus literally, word for word. 1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 238 Every word of this is literally as the men spoke it.

b *transf* With exact fidelity of representation.

1816 Byron (*title*) Churchill's Grave, a fact literally rendered.

3. In the literal sense.

1533 Frith *Answ. More's Let* C 3 b, Allthough it were literalye fulfillyd in the children of Israell .. yet was yt allso ment & verified in Christ hym selfe. 1579 Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 105 They interprete literally, which the doctors did write figuratively. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 481 All those Passages are not to be Literally understood. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. xiv. (1840) 286 This was a china warehouse indeed, truly and literally to be called so. 1763 Hailes *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 78 *note*, It may be doubted, whether this was ever literally true. 1876 E. Mellor *Priesth.* iv. 161 Literally speaking, 'this cup' could never be 'a new covenant'. 1895 Sir A. Kekewich in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 663/1 It is found that the Act does not mean literally what it says.

b. Used to indicate that the following word or phrase must be taken in its literal sense.

Now often improperly used to indicate that some conventional metaphorical or hyperbolical phrase is to be taken in the strongest admissible sense. (So, e. g., in quot. 1863.)

1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 107 My daily bread is litt'rally implor'd. 1708 Pope *Let. to H. Cromwell* 18 Mar., Euery day with me is literally another yesterday for it is exactly the same. 1761–2 Hume *Hist Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 341 He had the singular fate of dying literally of hunger. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxx. 137 What punishment has he suffered? Literally none. 1839 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 100 At the last I was incapable of correcting the proofs, literally fainting on the ground. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 105 For the last four years I literally coined money. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 76 The air is literally scented with them all.

Literalness (li·tĕrălnĕs). [f. Literal + -ness.] The quality of being literal, literality.

1630 Donne *Serm.* xiii. 127 Origen doth never pretend to much literalnesse in his expositions. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 246 The same literalness of perception and absence of passion. 1881 Westcott & Hort *Grk. N. T.* II. 8 The greater literalness of later transcription.

Literarian (litĕrē·rĭăn). [f. as Literary + -an.] One engaged in literary pursuits.

1866 F. Hall in *Reader* 24 Feb. 206/2 Passing to his compatriot Sanskritists, we come upon a brood of literarians. 1887 *Lit. Opinion* 1 Apr. 48/2 When a renowned literarian pauses in his chron.cles.

Literarily (li·tĕrărili), *adv.* [f. Literary + -ly².] In a literary manner or respect.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 593 Go as. tutor to a young gentleman literarily disposed. 1895 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 3/5 My education has. been a good one, classically, literarily, and commercially.

Literariness (li·tĕrărinĕs). [f. Literary + -ness.] The quality of being literary.

1877 Mallock *New Republic* I. iii i. 239 Why, I thought culture was books and literariness, and all that. 1899 *Academy* 16 Dec. 715/2 Most good literary critics, if they have not style, have 'literariness'.

Literary (li·tĕrări), *a.* [ad. L *litterāri-us*, f. *littera* letter. Cf. F. *littéraire*.] (Not in Johnson 1755–1775.)

† 1. Pertaining to the letters of the alphabet. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep.* I. ix. 37 Our first and literary apprehensions being commonly instructed in Authors which handle nothing else [but idle fictions]. 1769 *Middlesex Jrnl* 8–11 July 4/2 A complete set of Literary Cards, for teaching children to read, spell, count. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 334 *note*, The literary references to Plates Nos. 19, and 20.

† 2. Carried on by letters; epistolary. *Obs.*

1757–8 Smollett *Hist. Eng.* (1800) II. 252 A literary correspondence was maintained between the English General and the Mareschal de Villars. [1828 Todd s.v., *Literary* is not properly used of missive letters.]

3. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, literature. a. Pertaining to letters or polite learning. b. Pertaining to books and written compositions; also, in a narrower sense, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of that kind of written composition which has value on account of its qualities of form. *Literary history* (e. g. of a legend, a historical personage or event, etc.): the history of the treatment of, and references to, the subject in literature. *Literary property*: (*a*) property which consists in written or printed compositions; (*b*) the exclusive right of publication as recognized and limited by law.

1749 L. Evans *Middle Brit. Col.* (1755) 3 The Seats of some Half a Dozen Gentlemen, noted in the literary Way.

1758 J. G. Cooper *Retreat Aristippus* Epist. i. 198 With these, and some a-kin to these, I live in literary ease. 1759 Goldsm *Pol. Learn.* vi. Wks. (Globe) 430/1 A man of literary merit is sure of being caressed by the great, though seldom enriched. 1773 Johnson in *Boswell* 29 Apr., Mallet had talents enough to keep his literary reputation alive as long as he himself lived 1779 — *L. P., Cowley* ¶ 2 His mother struggling earnestly to procure him a literary education. 1845 Graves *Canon Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 785/1 The literary history of the early Greek collections has been carefully illustrated by Biener. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii (1861) V. 7 The parliamentary conflict on the great question of a standing army was preceded by a literary conflict. 1898 H Calderwood *D. Hume* iii. 28 A large measure of literary ability was appearing in Scotland 1900 J. G. Frazer *Pausanias*, etc 68 The writer, it is plain, has exaggerated for the sake of literary effect.

4. Acquainted with or versed in literature; *spec.* engaged in literature as a profession, occupied in writing books. Of a society, etc.: Consisting of literary men

1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1764, That club at Mr. Garrick's funeral [an. 1779] became distinguished by the title of The Literary Club 1809 *Med Jrnl.* XXI 192 A few years since, he married Miss Edgeworth, a lady of a respectable literary family in Ireland. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 302 In the true Literary Man there is thus ever a sacredness. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* i. iii. 18 The primary duty of a literary man is to have clear conceptions, and to be exact and intelligible in expressing them. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 24/1 Artistic and literary Glasgow owed much to his genial energy.

Hence **Li·teraryism**, addiction to literary forms; an instance of this, a form of expression belonging to literary language.

1879 Elworthy *Pref to Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 13 The same culture which prompts them to compose at all, binds them in chains of literaryism. *Ibid* 14 A great many literaryisms are pointed out in the notes. 1891 Stevenson *Vailima Lett.* i. (1895) 94, I found a lot of slacknesses and (what is worse in this kind of thing) some literaryisms.

‖ **Literata** (litĕrēⁱ·tă). *nonce-wd.* In quot. *pl.* [L. fem. of *litterātus*.] A learned or literary lady.

1794 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) I 87 The young lady is said to be the most literary of the beautiful, and the most beautiful of the literatæ

Literate (li·tĕrĕt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5, 7 litterate, 6 litterat. [ad. L. *litterātus*, f. *littera* letter.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Acquainted with letters or literature; educated, instructed, learned. In early use, const. *in*.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 81 The kynge toke to the childe a m talentes whiche bouȝhte anoon a c. childer litterate. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* iii 142 For I in law am not weill litterat. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 176 Done by the witnesses themselves if they were literate. 1631 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* v. i. H 2 b, The Ægæan sea, that doth diuide Europe from Asia. (The sweet literate world From the Barbarian) 1636 Brathwait *Rom. Emp.* 150 An enemy of all litterate and learned men. 1680 *Answ. Stillingfleet's Serm* 7 Re-ordination is an uncouth thing, quite against the hair of the literate World. 1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II clxxii 139 You are going to a polite and literate Court. 1768–84 Johnson in *Boswell* App. (1848) 812/2 Had my mother been more literate, they had been better companions. 1821 Lamb *Elia, Old Benchers Inner Temple*, He was the Friar Bacon of the less literate portion of the Temple. 1845 R. W Hamilton *Pop Educ.* x. (ed. 2) 267 On the same ground, a Literate qualification for electoral rights in the commonwealth, must be condemned 1884 D. Hunter tr. *Reuss's Hist Canon* ii. 19 When the writings of the first disciples came within reach of persons who were literate, they might [etc.].

absol 1859 T. Hare *Election Representatives* (1865) 90 Reducing..the literate and the ignorant..to one dead level 1859 Smiles *Self-Help* x. (1860) 274 The humblest and least literate must train his sense of duty.

2. Of or pertaining to letters, literary men, or literature; literary.

1648 W Mountague *Devout Ess* i xix. § 3 348 Surely this is the proper function of literate elegancy, to figure vertue in so lively and fresh colours, that [etc]. 1651 tr. *Wotton's Panegyr Chas. I* in *Reliq. W.* 135 To beguile, with some literate diversion, the tedious length of those days. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac* (1737) III Misc. v ii 274 Downright Ignorance of all literate Art, or just Poetick Beauty. 1764 Scott *Bailey's Dict.* Title-p., Republished with many corrections, additions and literate improvements 1812 *Antiq.* in *Ann Reg.* 534/2 His own liberal hand was speedily extended to relieve literate distress. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit* i. v. (1855) I. 352 By the Reformation the number of those requiring..a literate education was greatly reduced. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II iv. ii 242 Another inscription preserving the only authentic literate Memorial. 1872 M. Collins *Two Plunges* III. vi. 137 The old town has not the first force of either the aristocratic or the literate or the mercantile impulse.

†**b.** = Literal 4. *Obs.*

1556 J Heywood *Spider & F* Concl 60, I craue leaue. one sence tenterpretate: Of apt aplication to sence literate.

3 'Marked with short, angulated lines resembling letters' applied to the surfaces of shells and insects' (*Cent. Dict.*).

B. *sb.*

1. A liberally educated or learned person.

a 1530 *Image Hypocr* iv 80 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II 440 Advocates, And parum litterates, That eate vpp all estates. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 152 Christopher Hartley, Esquire, a Sir Wou'd-be Literate. 1808 Eleanor Sleath *Bristol Heiress* V. 324 Persuading her that she was the most accomplished literate and female wit of the age. 1852 J. H. Newman *Callista* (1856) 238 Callista was a Greek; a literate, or blue-stocking. 1878 Lady Herbert tr. *Hübner's Ramble* II ii. 494 The literates in China are all atheists.

2. *spec.* In the Church of England, one who is admitted to holy orders without having obtained a university degree.

1824 Bp. Jebb *Sp. Irish Tithe Compos. Amendmt. Bill* 49 In Ireland we have no literates, none of that class, who, in this country, prepare themselves by private study, at a trifling cost, for the profession of the Church. 1861 Beresf. Hope *Eng. Cathedr 19th C.* 18 Literates—who enter holy orders without any reasonable hope of any better material position. 1866 S B. James *Duty & Doctrine* 19 Graduates of the three Universities .. theological-college men and literates. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* iv. 74 To obtain ordination as a literate is something

3 One who can read and write. Opposed to *illiterate*.

1894 H. C. Lea in *Forum* (U.S.) Aug. 675 Statistics show that literates contribute a larger percentage of their class to the criminal ranks than do the illiterates.

†**Literated**, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ed¹.] Learned.

1611 Florio, *Alletterato*, literated, learned. 1612 Webster *Wh Devil* iii. i. E 2 b, Most literated Iudges, please your Lordships [etc.]. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol* clxv 706 Much tugging and shuffling with Attorneys, men witty and literated, cheats in Accompts.

‖ **Literati** (litĕrāⁱ·təi), *sb. pl.* Also 8 litterati. [L. *litterātī*, pl of *litterātus*: see Literate.

In It the word occurs in the same form (pl. of *literato*, now written *litterato*, also *letterato*) Possibly in the 17–18th c. the Eng. use may have been supposed by some to be derived from It. and not from Latin, early in the 18th c. Literato appears as the sing beside Literatus.]

Men of letters; the learned class as a whole.

The earliest application in Eng. use is as the appellation of the learned class of China, which Burton obtained from the Latin version of the letters of the Jesuit M. Ricci, 1606–7. The word is still so employed by writers on China.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1624) 52 To be.. examined & approued as the literati in China. 1664 Evelyn tr *Freart's Archit.* etc 132 An industrious searcher of the Sciences, which is the same that a good Philologer is amongst our Literati *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig Man.* i. ii. 63 These Sentiments are not confined to the Literati of mankind 1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 581 ¶ 33, I shall consult some Litterati on the project. 1787 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc (1888) I. 281 The University literati and men of fortune are become proprietors 1803 Syd. Smith *Wks* (1859) I 63/1 The list of Danish literati will best prove that they have no literati at all. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* iii. iii. (1820) 174 Manifold are the tastes and dispositions of the enlightened literati, who turn over the pages of history 1830 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 137 Certain provincial literati of the Hof-district 1860 R D *Vac. Tour.* 114 The literati of the southern Slaves are not to be found among a higher class than the village clergy, and masters of village schools.

‖ **Literatim** (litĕrēⁱ·tim), *adv.* [L. *litterātim*, f. *littera* letter.] Letter for letter; literally.

1643 *Myst Iniq* 36 He wrote this Copy out of his *literatim*. *a* 1733 R. North *Examen* i. ii § 131 (1740) 102 The Proceedings of the Lower House, which are set forth *literatim* in many Prints. 1823 Ld. Erskine *Speeches* I. 329 A paper which it sets out literatim on the face of the record. 1901 *Athenæum* 27 July 119/1 This..does not profess to be an exact reproduction literatim of the text.

Literation (litĕrēⁱ·ʃən). [f. L *littera* + -ation.] The action or process of representing (sounds or words) by letters. In mod. Dicts.

Literatist (li·tĕrătist). [f. Literate + -ist.] One engaged in literary pursuits; a writer, author.

1660 Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 469 He was not ashamed, as our Universities Literatists are at this day, to learn of Women. 1830 'Jon Bee' *Ess.* in *Dram Wks. S Foote* I p xxix, Indeed they are never the most elegant literatists who study longest, at college, the jargon of the schools. 1866 F. Harper *Peace thro Truth* Ser i 135 It would .seem as though the greater number of our modern literatists were a sort of inferior caste in English civilization

Li·teratize, *v. nonce-wd* [f as prec + -ize] *trans* To pass *away* (time) in literary occupations.

1836 Ld Lytton in R R. Madden *Life C'tess Blessington* (1855) II 41, I literatize away the morning.

‖ **Literato** (litĕrā·to). Also 8 litterato. [It. *litterato*, ad. L. *litterātus*] One of the literati; a man of letters or erudition; a learned man. Cf. Literatus.

1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I 91 Every Literato is proud of the Honour of his [Bacon's] Company. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 53 ¶ 9 Some may think we descend from our Imperial Dignity, in holding Correspondence with a private Litterato [*v r.* Litterati]. ? 1789 Cowper *Let. to W. Bagot* Wks 1836 VI. 266 A folio edition of the Iliad, published .at Venice, by a literato, who calls himself Villoison 1851 R. F. Burton *Goa* 100 You cannot boast of ever having produced a single eminent literato.

Literator (li·tĕrēⁱtəɹ). [a. L. *lit(t)erātor* (1) a teacher of ABC, (2) a grammarian, critic, (3) a smatterer, a sciolist; f. *littera* letter. Cf. F. *littérateur*.]

†**1.** A pretender to learning, a sciolist. *Obs.*

1635 A Stafford *Fem. Glory, Apol.* (1869) p. xcv, Theise Puritanicall Christians will admit of any Church-Mountebanke, any Literator, soe hee can shew him selfe seditious enough. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 457 Gregory Martin, a Literator, who brawles against us for using sometime the word Congregation for the Church.

2. A literary man; = Littérateur.

1791 Burke *Let to Member Nat Assembly* Wks. VI. 36 [French] preceptors..a set of pert petulant literators, to whom they assign the brilliant part of men of wit and pleasure 1822 *Brenan's Milesian Mag* July 87 A history of Ireland..is about to be published by that illustrious literator Jack Squintum [Jn. Lawless: pub. 1814]. 1817 Ticknor *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1876) I. 128 He..asked me with the eagerness of a hardened literator, whether [etc.]. 1829 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks 1853 I. 385/1 They are lawyers, literators, metaphysicians. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 902 Hume, even as a litterator, was every way superior to the bishop 1840 Thirlwall *Lett.* (1881) 196 On the metaphysicians and literators I do not suppose that it would produce the slightest impression. 1872 Swinburne *Under Microscope* 58 The men really and naturally dear to them [English reviewers] are the literators of Boston. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* lxxxi, Literators trudging up to knock At Fame's exalted temple-door. 1890 *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 44/2 No array of circumstances can transmute the born 'literator' into a mere man of action. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec., Mr. Gibb is no mere Orientalist; he is also preeminently a literator.

3. †**a.** A bibliographer (*obs.*). **b.** One who concerns himself with verbal and textual criticism. *rare.*

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v *Book*, The history of a book is either of its contents..or of its appendages and accidents, which is the more immediate province of those called literators, and bibliothecarians. 1826 De Quincey *Lessing's Laocoon* in *Blackw. Mag.* XX 733 It is impossible from the slight notices of this drama [the *Laocoon* of Sophocles] in the old literators to come to any conclusion about the way in which it was treated. 1858 — *R. Bentley* Wks. VII. 102 The philological researches of the Greek and Latin literator.

4. *nonce use.* (See quot.)

1785 Trusler *Mod. Times* III 166 Lord W. wished to appoint me his literator, which office was to cull out the pith of every new publication, and retail it to him at breakfast.

†**Li·teratory**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *litterātōrius*, f. *litterātor* (see prec.).] Literary.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 181 The martial and literatory endowments of some natives of that soyle.

Literature (li·tĕrătiūɹ). Forms: 4 *Sc.* lateratour, 5–6 litt-, lytterature, 6 *Sc.* literatur, -uir, 6– literature. [ad. (either directly or through F. *littérature*) L. *litterātūra* (whence Sp. *literatura*, It *letteratura*, G. *litteratur*), f. *littera* a letter. Cf. Lettrure.]

1. Acquaintance with 'letters' or books; polite or humane learning; literary culture. Now *rare* and *obsolescent*. (The only sense in Johnson and in Todd 1818.)

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 53 Scho had leyryte of þe sewine sciens. & part had of al lateratour *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* ix. xxiii. 2227 Cunnand in to litterature, A seymly persone in stature [etc.]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI 359 Seynte Grimbalde the monke, nobly instructe in litterature and in musyke. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* ii. 4 The comyn people..Whiche without lytterature and good informacyon Ben lyke to Brute beestes. *a* 1529 Skelton *Bouge of Courte* 449, I know your vertu and your lytterature. 1581 N. Burne *Disput.* xxv 109 b, Ane pure man, quha .hes nocht sufficient literatur to vndirstand the scripture. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* i. To the King § 2. 2 There hath not beene. any King..so learned in all literature and erudition, diuine and humane. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 346 In comparison of your spacious literature, I have held all the while but a candle to the sun. 1693 J Edwards *Author. O. & N Test* 239 Another person of infinite literature [Selden]. 1727 Swift *Let Eng. Tongue* Wks 1755 II. i 187 Till better care be taken in the education of our young nobility, that they may set out into the world with some foundation of literature 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Milton* (1868) 37 He had probably more than common literature, as his son addresses him in one of his most elaborate Latin poems *Ibid* 62 His literature was unquestionably great. He read all the languages which are considered either as learned or polite. 1802 Mar Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. 206 A woman of considerable information and literature. 1862 Borrow *Wild Wales* II x. 104 The boots [is] a fellow without either wit or literature. 1880 Howells *Undisc Country* xix 290 In many things he was grotesquely ignorant; he was a man of very small literature

2. Literary work or production; the activity or profession of a man of letters; the realm of letters.

1779 Johnson *L. P., Cowley* ¶ 1 An author whose pregnancy of imagination and elegance of language have deservedly set him high in the ranks of literature. 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur Lit* (1859) II. 407 Literature, with us, exists independent of patronage or association. 1830 Scott *Introd. to Lay Last Minstr.* Poet Wks. 1833–4 VI 17, I determined that literature should be my staff, but not my crutch, and that the profits of my literary labour. should not..become necessary to my ordinary expenses. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* vii viii, Ah, you make literature your calling, sir? 1879 Morley *Burke* 9 Literature, the most seductive, the most deceiving, the most dangerous of professions.

3. Literary productions as a whole; the body of writings produced in a particular country or period, or in the world in general. Now also in a more restricted sense, applied to writing which has claim to consideration on the ground of beauty of form or emotional effect. *Light literature*: see Light *a.*¹ 19

This sense is of very recent emergence both in Eng. and Fr.

1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem Philos.* 6 Their literature, their works of art offer models that have never been excelled. 1838 Arnold *Hist. Rome* I. 21 Many common words, which no nation ever derives from the literature of another, are the same in Greek and Latin. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 1 Such history, almost more than any other branch of literature, varies with the age that produces it 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 41 There is no department of literature, of science, or of useful art, in which they have not produced a first rate book. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I v. 244 Literature, when it is in a healthy and unforced state, is simply the form in which the knowledge of a country is registered. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 7 413 The full glory of the new literature broke on England with Edmund Spenser. 1879 Seeley in *Macm. Mag.* XLI. 24 Those who cannot have recourse to foreign literatures are forced to put up with their ignorance.

b. The body of books and writings that treat of a particular subject.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 44, I was well acquainted with the literature of the subject. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* I. 9 It.. has accumulated a literature of its own which an ordinary lifetime is hardly long enough to master.

c. *colloq.* Printed matter of any kind.

1895 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/2 In canvassing, in posters, and in the distribution of what, by a profane perversion of language, is called 'literature'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct 2/1 A more judicious distribution of posters, and what is termed 'literature'.

‖ **Literatus** (litĕrē·tŭs). *rare* [L. *lit(t)erātus*, f. *littera* letter.] One of the LITERATI; a man of letters or erudition; a learned man. Cf. LITERATO.

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 401 It is.. not a sufficient Reason to decry it so much as a late Ingenious Literatus has done. 1806 LAMB *Lett.* viii. *To Mr. Rickman* 79 You do not happen to have any place at your disposal which would suit a decayed Literatus? 1883 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Yng. Man* I. Wks. 1890 X. 19 Now we are to consider that our bright ideal of a literatus may chance to be married

Litere, obs. form of LITTER.

Literose (litĕrōus), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *litterōsus*, f. *littera* letter.] Studiedly or affectedly literary. Hence **Literose·ity.**

1888 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag* Feb. 479/2 Daudet is always literose. 1891 — *Introd. to Mrs. Craig's tr. Verga's House by Medlar-tree* 6 He has as completely freed himself from literosity as the most unlettered among them.

Lites, obs form of LIGHTS.

Lith (liþ), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 leoð, 1-4 lið, 3-6, 9 lithe, 3-6 lyth, 4 lippe, 5 leth, lythe, 5, 7, 9 leith, 6 lethe, 4- lith. [OE. *liþ* neut. = OFris. *lith*, *lid* neut., OS *lið* masc. (Du. *lid* neut.), OHG. *lid* masc. and neut, ON. *liðr* masc. (Sw. and Da. *led* masc.), Goth *liþus* masc.:—OTeut. **liþu-*:—pre-Teut. **litu-* f. root **lī-*: see LIMB *sb.* A compound of this word with the prefix *ga-* (= Y-) is OHG. *gilid* (G. *glied* limb, member).]

1. A limb. *Lith from lith*, †*from lith to lith*: limb from limb.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1032 (Gr) Sceal þonne anra gehwylc leoðum onfon & lichoman. *c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* IV xxx[I] (Schipper) 534 He wæs bygendlic on þam geþeodnessum his hþa [*v rr.* leoða, lima]. *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* (Kölbing) 8494 Wawains breþer on & oþer smiten euerich liþ fram oþer. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 99 Sche hath no lith withoute a lak. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 292, I schall the bette euery leth, Hede and body, wythout greth. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 53 To make al hir body to be rent lyth from lyth. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W de W.) I vi 38/1 The horryble wheles whiche the tyraunt Maxencius ordeyned to rente her from lyth to lyth 1738 E ERSKINE *Serm* Wks. 1871 II. 177 Everything was in its proper joint and lith, subservient unto the great end of their creation

2. A joint; frequent in *lith and limb*, etc.; also *lith and bone. Out of lith*: out of joint.

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 242 On ðone lið þæra eaxla *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 626 He ne hauen no lið ðat he muȝen risen wið *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 12612 Weri was sco bath lith and ban. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 518 Quhat sek mane þat twechit hym, His hele he gat in lith and lyme 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* III. xiv, Allas syr sayd the lady myn arme is oute of lythe 15.. *How Gd Wyfe taught Dau.* 38 in *Q Eliz Acad* 45 Loke þou mekly ansuere hym, And meue hym noþer lyth ne lymme. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 135 Thow art moir lerge of lyth and lym Nor I am, be sic thre. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr* III xxiv, Ilka member, lith and lim *a* 1782 LD AUCHINLECK in Croker's *Boswell* (1831) III 79 *note*, God, doctor! he gart kings ken that they had a lith in their neck. 1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw Mag* XXIV 683, I.. finally sunk away into voluptuous diffusion of lith and limb on that celestial sofa. *a* 1828 *Bonny Bows o Lond.* xvii in Child *Ballads* I. 135/2 He's taen a lith o her little finger bane.

b. *fig.* esp. in phrase *to hit the lith* or *to hit upon the lith*, an expression borrowed from carving

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 262 Þus, lo þe articles, þet beoð, ase þauh me seide, þe liðes of ure bileaue onont Godes monheade 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 221 To hold off an erroneous conclusion in the least wing or lith of sweet sweet truth. 1727 P. WALKER *Life Peden* in *Biogr. Presb.* I. 122 And seldom hit upon the right lith or joint. *Ibid.* 140 Of late, I have heard some liths and nicks of the Gospel made plain.

c The last joint or tip (of the finger).

c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Luke xvi. 24 Sende lazarum þæt he dyppe his fingres liðe on wætere & mine tungan gehæle 1825 SCOTT *Guy M* xxxix, A scar abune the brow, that ye might hae laid the lith of your finger in

3. *Sc.* A division (of an orange, etc.); one of the rings surrounding the base of a cow's horn.

1795 G. ROBERTSON *Agric Surv. Mid-Lothian* 155 The horns (of the Mysore cow in particular) are without annulets, or liths as we call them *a* 1859 J. P. NICHOL (Ogilv.), The reader will at once comprehend the reason by cutting an orange through its centre obliquely to its axis. Each lith is of equal size, but the exposed surface of each on the freshly-cut circle will not be so. 1890 H. DRUMMOND in *Life* xv. (1899) 376 A green banana leaf.. wound once round the head after being cut into four or five 'liths'.

†**Lith**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [OE. *hlið* neut.:—OTeut. type **hlīþo*[m], f. root **hlī-* (see LEAN *v.*[1], LADDER).—pre-Teut. **klei-*; cf. the ablaut var. ON. *hlíð* of the same meaning.] A slope.

Beowulf (Z) 1893 No he mid hearme of hliðes nosan gumena grette *a* 1000 *Andreas* 841 (Gr.) Fore burgcearum beorgas steape, hleoðu hlifodon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 117 Þere weren men of eche kunde þat is under heuene liðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 32219 Ȝeond wudes & ȝeond liðen. [1789 WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 171 A steep abrupt pasture-field..known by the name of Short Lithe. *Ibid*, Steep pastures are called the Lithe.]

†**Lith**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 3 liȝ, leoð. [ON. *lið* a host, also help, f. root of *líða* to go, travel, go on an expedition (see LEAD *v.*[1]).]

1. A body of men.

c 1205 LAY. 5307 We wullet gan a leoðe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi 181 Þre leodes in o lith non lenger þan other, Of one mochel & myȝte in mesure and in lengthe.

2. Help, remedy.

c 1205 LAY. 5213 Nes þer nan oðer lið ȝif heo nalden ȝernen grið.

†**Lith**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Also 4-5 lithe, lythe. [Of somewhat uncertain origin; most prob. a. ON. *lýð-r* people, vassals collectively (see LEDE); but it may wholly or partly be a use of LITH *sb.*[3] 1.] People, subjects, vassals. Only in alliterative phrases. (Cf. LEDE 1 b.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13165 Noþer i ask þe lith na land. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2515 Lond and lith, and oþer catel. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 194 Þer wille wille not be went, ne lete lond ne lith [Fr *tere ne tenement*]. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 252 In cas that we have .Wittandly and willfalli gere our euen cristen..falsly be desesed of land or of lithe *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* liii. (MS. Douce), Here I gif Sir Galerone Al þe londes and þe lithes fro lauer to layre *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 841 Who schall us now geve londes or lythe, Hawkys, or bowndes? 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law of Armis* (S. T. S.) 148, I am lyke to tyne up all, bathe land, lythe, and place.

Lith, obs. forms of LIGHT *sb.* and *a.*[2]

Lith, obs. f. 3rd pers. sing. pres ind. of LIE.

-lith, a terminal element representing Gr. λίθος stone, in adaptations of actual or assumed Gr compounds. The words with this ending are chiefly terms of Biology and Pathology, as *coccolith*, *cyatholith*, *discolith*, *helmintholith*, *hippolith*; other examples are *acrolith*, *aerolith*, *laccolith*, *monolith*. In terms of mineralogy -LITE is commonly used instead of *-lith.*

‖ **Lithæmia** (liþī·miă). *Path* [mod.L., f. Gr λίθ-ος stone + αἷμ-α blood.] The condition in which lithic or uric acid is in excess in the blood; formerly called *uricæmia.*

1874 C MURCHISON *Functional Derangem Liver* ii. 65 This morbid state of the blood I propose to designate Lithæmia. 1884 F. J NOTT in *Harper's Mag* Aug 442/2 These waters are..efficacious in..lithæmia.

Hence **Lithæmic** (liþī mik) *a*, of or pertaining to lithæmia; affected with lithæmia.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Lithæmic insomnia* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 10 These also are frequently found in lithæmic persons *Ibid* 750 The so-called 'lithæmic diathesis' is a frequent cause of throat disease

Lithagogue (liþăgŏg), *a* and *sb. Path.* Also 9 *erroneously* lithogogue. [f. Gr. λίθ-ος stone + ἀγωγός drawing forth.] a. *adj.* Having the power to expel calculi from the kidneys or bladder. b *sb* A medicine supposed to have this power

1844 HOBLYN *Dict Med Terms*, *Lithagogus*, Lithagogues. 1850 OGILVIE has adj and sb.

Lithanode (liþănōd). *Electr.* [f. Gr. λίθος stone + ANODE.] A hard compact form of peroxide of lead, used in storage batteries. Also *attrib.*

1887 D. G. FITZGERALD *Patent Specif.* Engl No. 16608 for 1886 My invention relates to the manufacture of peroxide of lead in porous coherent self-supporting masses (or what is known as 'lithanode') 1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept 283/2 This difficulty, we are told, was soon overcome by utilising some of the small lithanode cells to produce a flashing arc 1893 *Pall Mall G* 10 Jan 4/3 The lamps are worked by Lithanode batteries from the stage.

‖ **Litha·nthrax.** *Obs* Also 7 lithanthrix, 8 lithonthrax. [Mod.L., f. Gr. λίθ-ος stone + ἄνθραξ charcoal.] Used as a scientific name for mineral coal (i.e 'coal' in the mod. sense), in distinction from *xylanthrax* (charcoal).

1611 SPEED *Theat Gt. Brit.* I xlvi 89 The Chiefest commodity are those Stones Linthancraces [*sic* ? *read* lithantraces], which wee call Sea-coales. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), *Lithanthrax*, a stony Coal, being a kind of Gagate. 1706 *Ibid* (ed. Kersey), *Lithanthrax*, stony Coal, a kind of Jeat; Pit-coal, or Sea-coal. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Fossils* I (1729) I. 165 Lithonthrax, or Coal 1802 A ELLICOTT *Jrnl.* (1803) 24 Mines of pit coal (lithanthrax), are inexhaustible from Pittsburgh many miles down the river

Litharge (li þādʒ). Forms: *a.* 4-6 litarge, 5-6 lytarge, 6 lethargy, lytherge, 6-7 litargy, littarge, 7 lithargie, -y, lytharge, (littorage, lytoridge, lyturgy), 8 litargie, letharge, litherage, (liturge), 5- litharge. *β.* 5 litargirij, 6 lithargirye, lythurgyry, 7 lithargiry [*a* or ad. OF. *litarge*, *litargire* (F. *litharge*), ad L. *lithargyrus*, a. Gr. λιθάργυρος, f. λίθ-ος stone + ἄργυρος silver. The *β* forms are from the mod.L. derivative *litargirium*, *-ia.*]

1. Protoxide of lead (PbO) prepared by exposing melted lead to a current of air. †Also *litharge of lead.*

1322 in *Wardr. Acc. Edw. II* 23/20 Litarge 4*d.* per lb. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 222 Oure grounden litarge eek in the Plojrfurne. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 41 Then we name it our grounde Litharge. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 49 Take Litarge of leide in fyne pouder. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Smelting Silver* 114 When the furnace is come to a true temper of heat the Lead converted into Litharge is cast off. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 325 Lead being..burnt into Litargie, retakes also its first Form if a Lixiviate Salt be..applied to it. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 389 Pure Lead, being exposed to a strong fire without any additament, turns to Litharge. 1886 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 155 Put a few grains of litharge before the blowpipe flame.

†b. *Litharge of gold*: a name given to litharge when coloured red by mixture of red lead. *Litharge of silver*: a name given to it as being a by-product in the separation of silver from lead. *Litharge of bismuth*: ? a similar product obtained by the oxidation of bismuth. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 99 Take litarge of gold, litarge of siluir ȝ.viii. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxxxvii. 771 To be pound with the lytarge of sylver and frankencense. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. i. 269 The iuice mixed with oile of roses, ceruse, and litarge of golde, and applied (etc.). 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 304 The very root of the right Nard .. is mangled with Litharge of siluer, Antimony, or the rind of Cyperus. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 208 Take lyturgy of gold and lyturgy of silver .. mix well the lyturgys. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* (1719) 212 *Lythargyrus Auri*, Litharge of Gold. It generally is call'd thus for its Colour sake. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, Artificial Litharge, which is of two kinds, viz that of gold, and that of silver; or rather it is the same, with this difference, that the one has undergone a greater degree of fire than the other. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 489 Litharge of Bismuth.

†2. Used as equivalent to *White Lead* or *Red Lead* (see LEAD *sb.*[1] 2).

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. M j, The iuice of Coriandre with whyte lede or lythurgyry and vinegre. 1660 HOWELL *Lexicon*, Litargie, or white Lead 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 26 Of these pibble-stones take one part, and half a part of red Littorage or Littarge .. and hete it well. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed. 2) II. 368 Litharge or Red Lead. 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem.* II 64 If you expose to heat in a crucible red oxide of lead or litharge.

3. *attrib.*, as *litharge-furnace*; **litharge-plaster** ? = DIACHYLON; **litharge-way**, the opening in a reverberatory furnace through which the litharge flows in the fining of silver.

1887 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 26 We canvassed the .. necessity of erecting a *litharge furnace. 1784 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis Children* (1799) III. 94 Small pieces of the *litharge-plaster may be applied. 1889 *Syd Soc Lex*, Litharge plaster, the *Emplastrum plumbi.* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI 464/2 This blast .. throws the litharge that is not imbibed by the test towards a channel, called the *litharge-way, through which it flows.

Lithargie, obs. form of LETHARGY.

Lithate (li þēt). *Chem.* Also **lithiate.** [f. LITH-IC + -ATE.] A salt of lithic acid.

1881 W. PROUT *Gravel, Calculus*, etc. 112 The quantity of lithate of ammonia in the urine is increased above the natural standard 1883 CRABB *Technol. Dict*, *Lithiate.* 1886 H W. FULLER *Dis Lungs* 248 The urine is generally scanty during the height of the disease, deep coloured, loaded with lithates. 1896 HARLEY *Mat Med* (ed. 6) 119 It is supposed to decompose the insoluble lithate of soda in the system.

Hence **Lithatic** (liþæ tik) *a.*, of or pertaining to, or of the nature of a lithate

1858 J. H. BENNET *Nutrition* v 154 The turbidity is owing to the presence of a lithatic deposit

†**Lithe**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. LITHE *a.*; not connected with LETHE *a.*] A calm, lull; *fig* respite

c 1300 *Havelok* 147 Ne he ne mouchte no lyþe gete. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 310/1 Lyye, or lythe, and calme wedyr, *malacia*

Hence †**Li thefull** *a.*, calm, gentle

c 1205 LAY 1262 He þonkede hire ȝeorne mid liðfulle worden

Lithe, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial* In 7 lyth, 9 lythe. [? f LITHE *v.*[2]] (See quots.)

1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III. 83/1 Lyth, or Lything, is Oatmeal or bruised Groats that thickens Broth. 1899 *Cumbld Gloss*, *Lythe*, oatmeal and water mixed smooth and added to broth to thicken it

Lithe (ləið), *sb.*[3] *Sc.* Also 8-9 lythe. [? variant of LEWTH (But cf LITHE *a.* 2 c.)] Warm shelter.

1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 58 She frae ony beeld was far awa', Except stane-sides, and they had little lythe. 1868 G MACDONALD *R. Falconer* II. 195 Come into the lythe o' the bank here

Lithe (ləið), *a.* Forms: 1 liðe, lyðe, 2-5 liðe, 4 liȝth, 4-7 lith, lythe, 5-7 lyth, 8-9 *dial.* lyth(e, 4- lithe. Also 3 i-liðe. [OE *liðe* = OS. *lithi*, OHG. *lindi* (MHG. *linde*, mod.G. *lind*) soft, gentle, mild:—OTeut. type **linþjo-*, f. Teut. and WAryan root **len-*, whence LIN *v*, ON. *lin-r* soft, L. *lentus* slow.]

†1. Of persons, their actions, dispositions, and utterances: Gentle, meek, mild. Const. *dat.* or *to* Obs

Beowulf 3183 Manna mildust, leodum liðost. *a* 1000 *Apollonius of Tyre* (1834) 2/25 Ða cliopode heo hi hire to mid liðere spræce *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v 5 Eadiȝe synt þa liðan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7754 Forr lamb iss soffte & stille deor, & liþe & meoc & milde. *c* 1205 LAY. 4 He wes Leouenaðes sone liðe him beo drihten *Ibid* 4917 Þu eært me swiðe liðe [*c* 1275 liþe] & ich þe leouie swiðe *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Swuch ouh wummone lore to beon—luuelich & liðe. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxliv. [cxlv] 9 Our Lord is liþe to alle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9706 The first of þo fre, þat to þe freike said, Was Vlyxes, the lord, with his lythe wordes.

2. Of things, chiefly material things: Mild, soft; also, agreeable, mellow, pleasant. Of a medicine: Gentle in operation. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 3 Hwæðer him cume þe reðu w[y]rd þe liðu. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 211 (Gr.) Þæt liðe land. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Det weter of egipte wes liðe and swete *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 707 Water þai asked swiþe,. Wit mete and drink liþe. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 118 To make lythe of that was harde. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 87 If þe quytture be þicke & towȝ, þanne is þe medicyn to liþe. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 3762 The savour soft and lythe Strook to myn herte withoute more. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 172 How lythe and cheerfull would the soule be in going to Zoar out of Sodome. 1664 SPELMAN *Gloss* s. v. *Ledo*, lenis (nobis hodie, Lithe). 1844 THOM *Rhymes of a Weaver* 72 They miss the lythe licht o' their May. 1878 — *Jock o' Knowe* 56 (E. D. D) Lithe Time stole away.

† **b.** Of weather: Calm, serene. [Cf OE. *Liða*, June and July.] Of water: Smooth, still. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 7242 Þæt weder wes swiðe liðe *Ibid.* 24198 Þa. þat gras was riue and þat water wes liðe. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cvi. 29 His stremes leften lithe. 13 *Coer de L.* 4859 The wynd gan wexe lythe. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1056 To the see they went fulle yare And passyd the watur lythe. *c* 1460 *Emare* 348 The wedur was lythe of le 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* II. *Hist Scot* 203/2 It prooved as lithe a date, without appearance of anie tempest to insue.

c. Comfortable, genial, sheltered, warm. *Sc.*

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 417 Sche toke up hur sone to hur And lapped hyt fulle lythe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II 276 Syn in a bed thai brocht him fair and lyth. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Wks* (1807) 262 Like thee they scour frae street or field, And hap them in a lyther bield. 1867 G W. DONALD *Poems* (1879) 66 Licht an' lythe wes Peggie's bosom 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xi (1873) 66 They're fine lythe parks, an' ear' tee; beasts mith live o' them throu' the winter naar 1884 D. GRANT *Lays & Leg. North* 274 Winter drives them o'er the sea To seek the lyther land.

3. Easily bent; flexible, limber, pliant, supple. (The current sense, the only one in Johnson.)

c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 6 Of bodies stronge & liȝth. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb 74 His dewelap as lythe, as lasse of Kent 1599 *Withals' Dict.* 109 b, The bills of birds we see full oft, Whiles they bee yong are lith and soft. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 347 Th' unwieldy Elephant . wreath'd His Lithe Proboscis. 1667 R. NORWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* II. 567 To the Harping-Iron is made fast a strong lythe rope. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XXVI. 85 Like the leaf, That bows its lithe top till the blast is blown. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 36 As lithe eels over meadows gray Oft shift their glimmering pool by night 1856 BRYANT *Poems, Hymn to Death* 37 The perjurer, Whose tongue was lithe, e'en now, and voluble Against his neighbour's life 1871 R ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxi. 106 He more lithe than a vine amid Trees.

4. Of broth, soup, etc.: Smooth, thick. *dial.*

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1669) 259 Stir it up quick with your hands, like a lith pudding 1805 J. STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1808) 56 Bit swoaps o' drink an' guod lythe keale.

5. *Comb.*

1791 COWPER *Iliad* XV. 839 Or swans lithe-necked grazing the river's verge. 1897 *Daily News* 26 May 9 There are sixteen of them . tall, lithe looking sun-burnt figures.

† **Lithe**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **líðan**, 3 **liðen**, *Orm.* **liþenn**. *Pa. t.* 1 **láð**, 3 **læð**, **lað**, *pl.* **liðe(n**; also *in weak form* **lið(e)de**. *Pa. pple.* 3 **iliðe(n**. [OE. *líðan, láð, liden* = OS. *líðan*, OHG. *lídan* carry (MHG. *líden*), ON *líða* to travel (Sw. *lida*, Da. *lide*), Goth. (*af-, ga-, us-*)*leiþan* to go, f. Teut. root **līþ-* (:**laiþ-*, see LOAD *sb.*).] *intr.* To go, pass; in OE. esp. to go by sea, to sail.

Beowulf 221 Ða liðende land ȝesawon. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* III. xiv. [xix] (1890) 218 Þa forlet he þa mæȝðe & ofer sæ lað in Gallia rice. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8434 Inntill whillc ende off all þatt land He badd himm þanne liþenn. *c* 1205–75 LAY. [*passim* . see *Glossary*].

Hence † **Li·thing** *ppl. a*, of a ship, sailing.

c 1205 LAY 943 Alle þa liðinde scipen Þe on his londe beoð.

† **Lithe**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **líþan**, **líþian**, 3 **liðen**, 4–7 **lythe**, 3– **lithe**. [OE. *líð-an*, weak vb. f. *líðe* mild, LITHE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render 'lithe', i.e. gentle or mild; to influence (a person) gently; to relax (fetters); to assuage, mitigate (grief, pain); to relieve, soothe; to render (a limb) supple; to bend, subdue (persons, their passions).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 124 Ðis is ðearf ðæt se se þe wunde lacnian wille ȝeote win on & eft ele, ðæt se hie liðe & hæle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Shereðuresdaies absolucion liðe þe sinne bendes. 13.. *K. Alis* 2797 The saut com so thikke and swithe, That no weryng ne myghte heom lithe. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 183 Lome mennes limes weore lyþet þat tyme. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 726 (754) He þat wont here wo was for to lyþe, She mot for-gon. *a* 1400 50 *Alexander* 3754 To lithe vs all if þou limpes na louyng þou gettis. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7721 Hir angre she gan ther to lithe. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 173 The haly spreit . be his grace lythis and turnis our hart to God 1614 T. ADAMS *Diuells Banket* vi. 291 England hath now suppled, lythed, and stretched their throates. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 313 Giue me also faith, Lord,. to lythe, to forme, and to accommodate my spirit and members.

2. To render 'lithe' or thick; to thicken (broth, etc). Also *transf.*

1674 RAY *N C. Words* 30 Lithe the pot, i e. put Oatmeal into it. 1711 W. STORR *Bk. Rem.* in *Yorksh Arch. Jrnl.* VII 58 Lithe it with bean meal as hot as can be bidden. 1808 BALD *Coal trade of Scot.* i. 13 The coalmasters frequently inquired if the sinkers were lything the water, that is, making it of a thick and muddy colour by their operations. 1867 B. BRIERLEY *Marlocks* iii. 69 The old woman was engaged in 'lithing' the broth.

Lithe (ləið), *v.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 3 **liðen**, **-in**, 3–7, 9 **lythe**, 4, 7 **lithen**, 4 **lythen**, 4, 6–7 **lith**, 4–6 **lyth**, 3– **lithe**. [ON. *hlýða* (MSw. *lydha* to listen, Sw. *lyda*, Da. *lyde* to obey; the Da. *lytte* to listen, is a different formation), f. *hlióð* neut., listening, sound, corresp. to Goth. *hliuþ* listening attention (ἡσυχία), OHG. *hliudar*, OE. *hléoðor* sense of hearing, music, f. Teut. root **hleu-* to hear: see LIST *sb*[1]] *intr.* To hearken, listen. Const. *dat.* or *to*, *unto* (*at*, *till*). Also, to hear *of* (a thing). Occas. quasi-*trans.* with obj. a thing.

a 1225 *Juliana* 73 Lusteð me leoue men & liðeð ane hwile. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2077 Quað ðis bred-wriȝte, 'liðeð nu me'. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1400 Liþes nou alle to me, Louerdinges. 13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1719 Thenne was hit lif vpon list to lyþen þe houndez. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 67 How þe gamen ȝede lithe I salle ȝow seie. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 429 Hir name was cleped Belisaunt, As ye may lithe at me. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. XI. 65 To lithen here laies and here loueliche notes ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1810 Theis newe made knyghttez Lythes vn-to the crye. *c* 1400 *Tale of Gamelyn* 1 Litheth and lesteneth and herkeneth aright. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5023 Þan list him lithe of his lyfe & of his last ende. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1163 Lufly ledis in land, lythis me til! ? *a* 1500 *Ballad, Adam Bell*, etc. I. 17 Now lithe and listen, gentlemen That of mirth loueth to heare! 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* l 1 Now lythis of ane gentill Knycht, Schir Thomas Norray. 1592 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 228 Lythe and I shall tell them the. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 132 Thou mun not take petition (lithen me) Nor entertaine him, till thou take thy fee. 1683 G MERITON *Yorksh. Dial.* 4 Lythe yee, Lythe yee! How fondley you tawke. 1807 STAGG *Poems* 20 Monny a sleepless night she past,..As she lythe'd the lengthnin' blast. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Witches' Frolic*, One tale I remember of mickle dread, Now lithe and listen, my little boy Ned

Lithe, variant of LYTHE, the pollack.

Lithe, obs. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of LIE *v.*[1] and [2].

† **Litheby**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **liþebiȝ(e**, 3 **leoðebeie**, **leþebei**. [OE. *leoþu-bíȝe*, *liþebíȝe*:—pre-Engl. **liþubaugjo-*, f. *liþu-* LITH *sb.*[1] + **baugjo-*, f. root of BOW *v.*] Supple-jointed, lissome.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II 152 Þa wearð þæt haliȝe lic hal on eorðan ȝemet, liðe biȝe on limum *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 16 Sei me seli meiden hwonne is te ileanet i þine leoðebeie limen so stalewurðe strencðe. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 692 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 Þe lonke mon is leþe bei.

Lithectasy (liþe·ktăsi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. λίθος stone + ἔκτασις: see ECTASY.] The operation of removing calculi through the urethra, by first extending or dilating it.

1842 R. WILLIS *Stone in Bladder* Pref., The operation which I have described under the title of Lithectasy. 1876 GROSS *Dis Bladder* 236 Professor Dolbeau has performed the operation, which he terms perineal lithotrity, but which differs only from lithectasy in removing the calculus piecemeal.

Lithectomy (liþe ktŏmi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. λίθ-ος stone + ἐκ out + τομία cutting.] A proposed substitute for the inaccurate word LITHOTOMY (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1889).

Lithed, obs pa. t. LIGHT *v.*[1]

Lithely (ləi·ðli), *adv.* [f. LITHE *a.* + -LY [2].]

† **1.** Gently, graciously, meekly, mildly. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* XXI. 150 Hwilum liðelice to ðreatiȝeanne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 428 Techeð ham to holden hore riulen liðeliche þauh, & luueliche. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 259 Wel is riht þat we þe liðeliche lustnin

2. With pliant movement, briskly, nimbly.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 69 And quhen we cam to the Lommond height, Se lythlye we lychtid doune. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 398 Your line springs lithely into the air, hookless, and of course fishless.

Litheness (ləi·ðnės). [f. LITHE *a.* + -NESS.] † **a.** Gentleness, meekness, mildness. **b.** Flexibility, suppleness.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Erest he walde us mid liðnesse isteoren. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x (*Mathou*) 445 Þe clergy ..with lythnes [had] byde goddis wrake. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* (Rolls) 52 Summe men seide that he [Aristotle] was the son of swech a spirit whech thei clepe Incubus, for the lithnes of his body, an the sotilte of his witte. 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lythenesse, delyvernesse, *souplesse*. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 458 Thou canst remove that utter unwillingnesse . and cause lythnesse, and complying therewith. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Litheness*, suppleness, limberness. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* xii. 402 The litheness of his body at this time was altogether surprising 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 20 To sinewy grasp and litheness bred.

† **Li·ther**, *sb. Obs.* [OE. *líð(e)re*.—prehistoric **liþrjôn-*, f. **leþro*[m] LEATHER.] A sling.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) F 385 *Funda*, liðre. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xvii [xiii] (1890) 304 Swa micelre brædo swa mon mæȝe mid liðeran ȝeweorpan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8124 Me ne miȝte noȝt ise bote arwen & flon, & stones out of liþeren [*v r.* leþeren]

Lither (li ðəɪ), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: *α.* 1 **lýðre**, (**hlýðre**), **léðre**, (2 **leoðre**), 2–3 **luðere**, 3 **leðere**, **luðre**, (**lui-**, **luyþer**), 3–4 **liðere**, **luther(e**, 3–5 **luðer**, 4 **luthur**, **luþur**, **lyþere**, **lythyre**, 4–5 **lethur**, 5 **lether**, **lethir(e**, **lethur**, **lithur**, **lythyr**, (5 **leither**, 6 **lytheir**, **liether**, 3– **lither**. *β.* 5 **ledyr**, **liddyr**, **lyder**, **-ir**, **-yr**, 6 **lidder**, **lydder**, **-ir**, **-yr**. [OE. *lýðre*:—prehistoric **liuþrjo-*; the first element of MHG., G. *liederlich* lewd (in early use also slight, trifling, pretty), and related by ablaut to LODDER. Some scholars regard the Gr. ἐλεύθερος and L. *līber*, free, as ultimately connected.]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** Of persons, their actions, dispositions, etc.: Bad, wicked; base, rascally unjust. Also of an animal: Ill-tempered. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. xxxvi, Ac se ealdormon hie betæhte lyþrum monnum to healdonne. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xix. 22 Of þinum muðe ic ðe deme la lyðra þeowa. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Iudas and þat leoðre folc hit repen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256 He is umbe, deies & nihtes, uorte unlimen ow mid wreððe, oðer mid luðer onde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1873 A luþer emperour biuore þat het maximian. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 272 Al luþur bi-leue we loþen in herte. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 98 Þus I liue loueles lyk A luþer dogge. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 840 Sa he lost has þe lyfe for his leþer [*Dublin MS.* lether] wordis. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 146 The follest slouen ondyr heuen, Prowde, peuiche, lyddyr, and lewde. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 39 All folke thought them..to lyther, To lynger bothe in one house togyther.

† **b.** *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*). *sing.* Evil in the abstract. *pl.* Bad men.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Ne ne let tu neauer mi sawle forleosen wiþ the forlorne ne wiþ the luðere mi lif. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 566 Oþer ellez þyn yȝe to lyþer is lyfte. *Ibid.* B. 163 For alle arn laþed luflyly, þe luþer & þe better. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 629 Lede clanly ȝour lif & no luþur wirche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. XVIII. 82 Thus are þe lithere lykned to lussheborue sterlinges.

† **2.** Of things: Bad (in various senses, chiefly physical); poor, sorry, ill-conditioned, ill-looking, worthless; hurtful. Of a part of the body: Withered, paralysed, impotent. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xli. 27 Þa seofon hlænan oxan and þa seofon hlyðran ear ȝetacniað seofon hungerȝear. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss* in Wr-Wülcker 179/45 *Lolium et cetera adulterina genera* Boþen and oðre lyðre cynn. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 258 Þeo ilke reouðfulle garcen of þe luðere skurgen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 621 So þat a luþer beuerege to hare biof þe hii browe. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 156 For be monnes lode neuer so luþer, þe lyf is ay swete. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 942 Sore he fel oppon þe grounde, & hadde a fol luþer wonde. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 868 Þere-fore no like no lud of his luþur fare 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XV 342 As in lussheborwes is a lyther alay and ȝet loketh he lyke a sterlynge. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 599 He passed . mony a playne, Til he come to that lethir sty, That him byhoved pass by. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI v. 17 His smotterit habit, our his schulderis lidder. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* F ij b, They still daube theyr lither chekes with peintyng 1556 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xxxvi. Argument, He careth and carkth for his lytheir gayne. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XII. 152 b, And in his lither hand he hilld a potte of wyne. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II 7, I like them [radishes] better..being thus lyther, and withered as you see, then when they are fresh and cripsie

† **b.** of the air: Foul, pestilential. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C XVI. 220 Founde ich þat . hus [the pope's] bulle myghte Letten þis luþer eir Thenne wolde ich [etc]

3. Lazy, sluggish, spiritless; also *absol.* Now *dial.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 147 Crystys curs, my knaue thou art a ledyr hyne! 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon.* III. xxxiv, Behald ȝe men that callis ladyis lidder. 1529 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 75 Thocht I be, in my askyng, lidder *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S) ii. 68 Thair lanciss come to lidder & slaw. 1600 *Look About You* xi. c 4 b, Ile bring his lyther legges in better frame. 1611 FLORIO, *Badalone*,..a lubbard, a lither, a loger head. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 143 The qualitie of the Princesse her servants, was not so lither and effeminate as [etc.] 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* (1677) 217 The man to see to was both great and tall, Though but a lither fellow. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, Thine own laziness. that dost nothing but drink and sleep and leaves that lither lad to do the work. 1884 J. C. EGERTON *Sussex Folks & Ways* iv. 61 'Lither'..was quite familiar to him in the sense of 'idle, lazy'.

b. *Lither lurden*: = 'lazy lout'. Hence *the lither lurden*: the disease of laziness = FEVER-LURDEN.

a 1550 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (Shaks. Soc) 13, I am alwayes troubled with the litherlurden. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 129 What Iockie (lither lurden) lesse for wea, Thou'st be so tattert.

4. Pliant, supple; (of the air, sky) yielding. *arch.* Also, in mod. dialects (influenced by LITHE *a.*): Agile, nimble.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, s v. *Brachium, Cerea brachia*, Nice and liether armes. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii 21 Thou antique Death Two Talbots winged through the lither Skie, In thy despight shall scape Mortalitie. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg Bednall Gr.* IV. ii. (1881) 82 Vanish, I know thou art but lither ayr, Thy hand fell lightly on me. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* (1652) 102 They have wide, checker, lyther consciences. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 957 The Butterfly is a volatile Insect, having two lither cornicles growing forth from before his eyes 1807 HOGG *Mount. Bard, Mary of Moril Glen* 103 With limbs as lydder and as lythe As duddis hung out to dry. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iv. § 239 We see, as in a figure, the lither sky filled with crystal vessels full of life-giving air. 1891 MAXWELL GRAY *In Heart of Storm* I. 38 Boys. are made that lither and sprack they can't bide quiet long together.

† **B.** *adv.* Badly, wickedly; ill, poorly. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Christ & Satan* 62 (Gr.) Habbað we alle swa for ðinum leasungum lyðre ȝefered *c* 1205 LAY. 2785 Ah toward his lifes ende him ilomp wel luðere [*c* 1275 luþre]. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 33 Þu biwistest daniel bimong þe wode liuns ilatet se luðere. *c* 1300 *Proverbs of Hendyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I 114 Lyht cheþ luthere ȝeldes.

Hence † **Li·therback**, a slothful person. † **Li·therhead**, wickedness.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9488 Þe godemen of þe lond hire luþerhede iseye. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 88 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 50 Heo turnede to folie & to liþerhede al hire þoȝt. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 269 Hee must be no litherbacke, vnapt, or slothfull fellow.

†Li·ther, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. LITHER *sb.*] **a.** *trans.* To hurl, shoot forth from (or as from) a sling. **b.** *intr.* To sling stones, to let fly. Const. *to* (= *at*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Liðere to him luðerliche mid te holie rode steue. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11438 Hii wolde sir edward vawe out to hom sende Liþerend wiþ a mangenel, hom wiþ hom to lede. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 48 Þese lourdeines litheren þer-to þat alle þe leues fallen, And feccheth a-way this frut.

†Li·ther, *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 3 liðerien, lyperien. [f. LITHER *a.*] *intr.* To act wickedly, to do harm.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* XXV. 5 Kirke of liþerand [Vulg. *ecclesiam malignantium*] hated I. *Ibid.* XXXVI. 9 For þat liþeres, outend sal þai. *Ibid.* CIV. 15 In mine prophetes nil lithre þou.

Lither, liðere, obs. forms of LATHER *v.*

Literage, obs. form of LITHARGE.

†Li·therby. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. LITHER *a.* + -BY (see -BY [2]).] (See quot.)

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* I. iii. 19 There no time to plaie the litherbie now, or lasie lubber.

†Li·therly, *a. Obs.* [f. LITHER *a.* + -LY [1]. OE had *liþerlic* in the sense of sordid, mean; cf. G. *liederlich* (mentioned s v. LITHER *a.*).] **a.** Spiteful, mischievous. **b.** Idle, lazy.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* LXXXV. (1878) 174 Some litherly lubber more eateth than twoo, yet leaueth vndone that another will doo. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. ii. (1651) 25 What wends against the grain is lytherly. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 24 To awaken them out of their remisness and litherly formalness 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. XXXII, He was waspish, arch and litherlie.

†Li·therly, *adv. Obs.* For forms see LITHER *a.* and -LY [2]. [f. LITHER *a.* + -LY [2].] In a 'lither' manner. **a.** Wickedly, deceitfully, viciously. **b.** Badly, meanly, miserably, wretchedly. **c.** Idly, lazily.

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 178/27 *Pessime*, luþerlice. *a* 1225 *St Marher* 4 Thine forðfederes beoð .. forloren luðerliche *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1563 Ðin broðer iacob was her nu And toc ðin bliscing liðer like. 13 . *E. E. Allit P.* B. 36 What vrþly habel .. Wolde lyke, if a ladde com lyþerly attyred *c* 1330 *Will. Palerne* 1231 Leþerly as a lyoun he lepes in-to þe prese *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 113 A clerk hadde litherly biset his whyle, But if he koude a Carpenter bigyle ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1263 To unlordly he wyrkez, Thus letherly agaynes law to lede my pople *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XIII. 171 Men say 'lyght chepe letherly for-yeldys' 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* XVII. (1588) 167 Earnestly, manfully, and not litherly or faintly. *a* 1583 ARBUTHNOT in Pinkerton *Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) 144 Men wes sueir, and durst not steir; But lurkit lidderlie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. lviii 83 Doing all things that they did, litherly, slowly, rekelesly and stubbornely.

†Li·therness. *Obs.* [f. LITHER *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Wickedness

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott Hom* 197 Þu ne uorsakest nenne mon uor his luðernesse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7999 His strengþe and is wisdom He turnde to luþernesse, þo lanfranc was ded. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 226 Þis worlde.. es ful of pompe and lythernes.

2. Laziness, sloth, listlessness, indifference; want of spirit, cowardice. Also in physical sense, laxity.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. iv. 355 He that lay in lythyrnes. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 733, I am not ladyn of liddyrnes with lumpis. 1570 SIR T. WILSON *Demosthenes* 17 Things lost by much lethernesse must be recovered againe by great diligence. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 540 It is ..vniust that the lithernesse of our wives, should be fostered with our sweat. 1656 W D. tr *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 617. 189 Shun both extremities; but sloath and litherness more. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Dropsy*, When the Dropsy proceeds from the real Indisposition .. of the Liver, its known by. Litherness or Supinity of the Belly.

Lithesome (ləi·ðsəm), *a.* [f. LITHE *a.* + -SOME.] Pliant, supple, agile; = LISSOM.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 177 Nature may have .. made some of our organs more lithesome .. than others. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp agst. Quebec* 64 Smith was lithsome and quick afoot. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 428 The warlike carriage of the men, and their strong, lithesome, resolute step. 1888 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* V (ed. 5) 248 My attention was attracted by an active lithesome old man.

Lithia [1] (li·þiă). *Chem* [a. mod.L. *lithia*, altered from LITHION, after *soda, potassa*. Cf. LITHINA.] The oxide of lithium, LiO.

1818 *Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* V. 337 Lithia (the name given to the new alkali) was first found in the petalite. 1819 [see LITHIUM]. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem* I. 573 The acetate of lithia.. was converted by calcination into carbonate of lithia. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 497 Lithia..closely resembles potash in its effects upon the system.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lithia salt, water*; **lithia-emerald** (see HIDDENITE); **lithia-mica** = LEPIDOLITE; **lithia-tourmaline** = RUBELLITE.

1854–68 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 314 Lepidolite..**Lithia-mica.* 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 211 Greisen is a granular-crystalline rock, consisting of quartz and mica, the latter usually lithia-mica. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1843) 50 A *lithia salt. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 201 *Lithia water is often prescribed to gouty..persons.

c. *colloq.* Short for *lithia water*.

1893 SALTUS *Sapphira* 21 Mr. Snaith..refreshed himself with whisky and lithia.

Lithia [2] (li·þiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. λίθος stone.] The formation of sand or stony concretions in the body, *esp.* in the Meibomian follicles of the eye. (Cf. LITHIASIS.)

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 255 Tendency to the separation or production of a morbid superabundance of calcareous earth in Osthexia and Lithia 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Lithia*, the formation of stone or gravel in the human body. Also, an affection in which the eyelids are edged with small, hard, and stone-like concretions. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lithiasis (liþəi·ăsis). *Path.* [mod.L. *lithiasis*, Gr. λιθίασις, f. λιθιᾶν, f. λίθος stone.] The formation of stony concretions in any part of the body, *esp.* in the bladder and urinary passages.

1657 *Physical Dict., Lithiasis*, the disease of the stone, engendered in a mans body. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Stone*, The *lithiasis*, or the disposition of the kidneys and bladder to generate stones. 1835 G. GREGORY *Theory & Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) 567 The foundation of our reasonings concerning lithiasis. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lithiasis*, Name given to a disease of the eyelids, in which small hard tumours grow upon their margins. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 906 The discharge from the body of urinary concretions..constitutes lithiasis or gravel.

Lithiate, *sb.*: see LITHATE.

Lithiated (li·þiēted), *ppl. a.* [Two formations: (1) f. LITH(IC) + -ATE + -ED [1]; (2) f. LITHI-UM + -ATE + -ED [1].] **†a.** Combined with 'lithic' (now called *uric*) acid (*obs.*). **b.** Impregnated with a salt of lithium.

1797 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 389 Gouty matter is lithiated soda 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 11 Sept. 883/2 Another form of soda is the lithiated compound phosphate. [1890 *Century Dict.*, *Lithiate*, v., to impregnate with a salt of lithium.]

Lithic (li þik), *a* [1] and *sb.* [ad. Gr. λιθικός, f. λίθος stone.] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Chem.* and *Path.* Of or pertaining to 'stone' or calculi in the bladder. **†***Lithic acid*: an obsolete name for uric acid.

1797 WOLLASTON in *Phil Trans* LXXXVII 386 A peculiar concrete acid, which, since his [Scheele's] time has received the name of lithic. *Ibid* 393 The appearance of the lithic strata shews that they are . an accidental deposit. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 350 Small quantities of uncombined lithic, or, as it is now called, uric acid. 1821 W. PROUT *Gravel, Calculus*, etc. 223 A small or moderately sized lithic calculus in the bladder. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 37 The efficacy of alkalies in preventing the deposit of lithic gravel in the urine. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed 2) 445 Urinary deposits, which consist of the normal elements of the Urine, —namely, Lithic Acid, and the Phosphates. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 180 The uric, or lithic, acid calculus.

2 *gen.* Of or pertaining to stone; consisting of stone. *Lithic age*, the 'stone age' of Archæology.

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* 93 This remarkable example of lithick literature. [Quasi-archaic.] 1865–7 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit.* (1874) I. 35 The best lithic ornaments are those which approach nearest to the grace and pliancy of plants. 1874 *Contemp. Rev* XXIV. 762 The architecture of St. Paul's is lithic, and suitable to no other material than stone 1883 N. JOLY *Man bef Metals* I. i. § 3 23 Even in our day groups of men exist who are still in their lithic age.

B. *sb.* A medicine given for stone in the bladder (Funk's *Stand. Dict* 1893).

Lithic (li þik), *a.*[2] *Chem.* [f. LITH-IUM + -IC.] Pertaining to lithium. *Lithic paint* (see quot.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Lithic Paint*, a mastic of petalite (which contains an alkali known as lithia), sand, and litharge, used as a coating for walls 1878 LOCKYER *Spectrum Analysis* vi. (ed 2) 160 Lithic Iodide gave the red line of this metal extending all across the spectrum

Lithification (li þifikē·ʃən). [*f.* next: see -FICATION.] The process of forming into stone.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 221 The cause of joints is probably the shrinkage of the rock in the act of consolidation from sediments (lithification), as in stratified rocks.

Lithify (li þifəi), *v.* [f. Gr. λίθ-ος stone + -(I)FY.] *trans* To form into stone.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem Geol.* v. (1879) 478 All these deposits are imperfectly lithified sand and clays in nearly horizontal position. *Ibid.* 480 The rocks of this period are mostly imperfectly lithified.

†Lithina. *Chem. Obs.* [mod.L., as if Gr. λίθειον, neut. of λίθειος adj., stony, f. λίθος stone, the name was proposed in 1818 by Berzelius for the fixed alkali discovered by Arfwedsson in 1817, to designate its *mineral* origin, the two previously known being of vegetable origin.] An earlier name for LITHIA [1].

1818 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) Advt., Of the new fixed Alkali, Lithion. 1825 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci* IX. 330 A very useful test for lithion. 1826 HENRY *Elem Chem.* I. 572 To distinguish it from the two other fixed alkalis, both of vegetable origin, it received the name of lithion, (from λίθειος, *lapidens*;) and this term, to suit the analogy of the other alkalis, was afterwards converted into lithia or lithina. *attrib.* 1856 *Qly. Jrnl Geol. Soc.* XII. II 11 The metallic base of the lithion-alkali. *Ibid.* Petalite, Lithion-spodumen [etc.].

Lithionite (li·þiŏnəit). *Min* [f LITHION + -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of LEPIDOLITE.

1824 BAUERMAN *Descr. Mineralogy* 201 Zinnwaldite, Lithionite, Cryophyllite—apparent axial angle up to 65°. 1896 in A. H. CHESTER *Names Min.*

Lithiophilite (liþiǫ filəit). *Min.* [A name given, 1878, by Brush and Dana; f. LITHI-UM + Gr. φίλ-ος friend + -ITE] A mineral containing a large proportion of lithium.

1878 *Amer Jrnl. Sci.* XVI. 118 No crystals of Lithiophilite were found. 1892 DANA *Min.* 757 Lithiophilite occurs at Branchville, Fairfield Co., Conn

Lithistid (liþi·stid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *Lithistida*, f. Gr. λίθος stone + ἱστός web: see -ID.] **a.** *sb.* A siliceous sponge of the group *Lithistida*, in which the spicules are articulated to form a silicious skeleton. **b.** *adj.* Pertaining to or having the character of the *Lithistida*.

1892 *Athenæum* 13 Feb. 218/2 Tetractinellid, lithistid, and hexactinellid spicules are also present. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 467 Lithistid sponges from the Upper Cambrian of the Mingan Islands are better preserved.

Lithistidan (liþi·stidăn), *sb.* and *a.* = LITHISTID. In some recent Dicts.

Lithium (li·þiŏm). *Chem.* [f. LITHIA [1]: see -IUM.] A metallic element of the alkaline group occurring in small quantities in various minerals.

1818 *Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* V. 338 The chloride of lithium..is a white semi-transparent body. 1819 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* 201 A. substance is separated, which may be called *lithium*, the term *lithia* being applied to its oxide. 1821 RICHARDSON *Geol.* V 81 Three metallic bases of the alkalis—potassium, sodium, and lithium. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 69 Lithium shows a bright brilliant line in the red.

attrib. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 213 The lithium salts were formerly supposed to be very rare. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 99 Twenty grains of lithium carbonate.

Litho (li·þo) A techn. abbrev. of LITHOGRAPH.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1896 *Daily News* 27 July 4/4 Litho artists jostled the bricklayer, and the bricklayer joined hands with the baker. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 7/3 There was no difference between the ordinary stone lithos and the transfer paper lithos.

Litho- (li·þo), before a vowel **lith-**, combining form of Gr. λίθος stone, in many scientific terms (the more important appear as main words): **‖ Lithobiblion** (-bi·bliǫn) *Geol.* [Gr. βίβλιον book], a laminated schistose rock; a bibliolite (Webster 1828–32). **Lithobiotic** (-bəiǫ·tik) *a.* [Gr. βιωτικός, f. βίος life], pertaining to the natural state of crystals, minerals, and stones (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856); hence **Lithobiotism** (-bəi·ŏtiz'm), the hidden or undeveloped existence of crystals, etc. (*ibid.*). **Li·thocarp** (-kăɹp) [Gr. κάρπος fruit], 'a fossil or petrified fruit; a carpolite' (Webster 1828–32). **Lithochryso·graphy** [Gr. χρυσός gold + -GRAPHY], printing in gold on stone. **†Li·thocol, -colla** [Gr. κόλλα glue]: see quot. **Lithocoralline** [CORALLINE], pertaining to or having the character of the *Lithocorallia* or stone-corals. (In recent Dicts.) **Lithocysto·tomy** *Surg.* [CYSTOTOMY] = LITHOTOMY (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **‖ Lithodia·lysis** *Surg.* [DIALYSIS], an operation by which stone in the bladder is dissolved (Mayne); hence **Li·thodialy·tic** *a.*, pertaining to lithodialysis (*ibid.*). **Lithofellic** (-fe·lik), **-fellinic** (-feli·nik) *adjs. Chem.* [L. *fel* gall, bile], the designation of an acid which is a large constituent of bezoars. **‖Lithofracteur** (-fræ·ktoɪ) [Fr. (L *fractor* breaker)], an explosive compound of nitroglycerine, used for blasting. **Lithofra·ctor** [L. *fractor* breaker] = LITHOCLAST (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1889). **Lithoge·nesis, -genesy** (-dʒe·nəsi) [-GENESIS, Gr. -γενεσία], that department of mineralogy which treats of the formation of stones. **Lithogenous** (liþǫ·dʒĭnəs) *a.* [Gr. -γενής producing + -OUS], stone-producing: applied to those animals which produce coral. **Lithogeny** (liþǫ·dʒĭni) *Path.* [see -GENY], the formation of calculi (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). **Litholabe** (li·þǫləb), also in mod.L. form **†-labon** *Surg* [late Gr. λιθολάβος, f. λαβ- to seize, take], an instrument for extracting stone from the bladder or for holding it while being operated upon. **Litholapaxy** (-lăpæ·ksi) *Surg.* [Gr. λάπαξις evacuation], an operation for crushing stone in the bladder and evacuating it. **Litholatry** (-ǫ lătri) [see -LATRY], stone-worship (Ogilvie 1882); so **Litho·latrous** *a.*, stone-worshipping (*Cent. Dict.*). **Litholeine** (liþǫ·lĭin) [L. *oleum* oil + -INE [5]], 'a yellow oily liquid distilled from petroleum, used in eczema and parasitic skin-diseases' (*Cent. Dict.*). **‖ Litholysis** (liþǫ·lisis) *Surg.* [Gr. λύσις solution], the dissolving of stone in the bladder by means of lithotriptic injections (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Li·tholyte** (-ləit) [G. -λυτης solvent], 'a form of catheter for conveying solvents of calculi into the bladder' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **Litholytic** (-li·tik) *a.*, pertaining to litholysis (*Syd Soc. Lex.*). **Lithometer** (-ǫ·mĭtəɹ), an instrument for measuring the size of a stone in the bladder (*ibid.*); also *attrib.* **Lithomyl** (li·þŏmil) [Gr. μύλη mill], an instrument devised for reducing calculi to powder; hence **Lithomyly** (-ǫ·mĭli), the use of the lithomyl (*ibid.*). **‖Li thonephri·tis** *Path* [NEPHRITIS], calculous inflammation of the kidney (*ibid.*). **Lithonephro·tomy** *Surg.* = NEPHROLITHOTOMY (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **‖ Lithopædion, -ium** (-pī·diǫn, -iŏm) [Gr. παιδίον little child], a dead extra-uterine fœtus, impregnated with calcareous matter. **Lithophagous** (-ǫ·făgəs) *a.* [Gr. -φάγος eating], stone-eating: applied *esp.* to molluscs which bore through stones. **‖ Litho·phagus**, a stone-eater; pl. (-i),

lithophagous animals. **Lithophane** (li·þŏfēn) [Gr. -φανής appearing], a kind of ornamentation produced by impressing upon porcelain-glass in a soft state figures which are made visible by transmitted light (Ogilvie 1882); so **Lithophanic** (-fæ·nik) *a.*, pertaining to lithophane or lithophany; **Lithophany** (-·făni) [cf. F. *lithophanie*], the art of making ornamented glass of this kind. **Lithophilous** (-·fĭlәs) *a.* [-φιλος loving], applied to insects living in stony places and to plants growing upon rocks (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856 and *Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Lithophosphor** [PHOSPHOR], a stone which becomes phosphorescent when heated (Webster 1828–32); hence **Li·thophospho·ric** *a.*, becoming phosphorescent when heated (Craig 1848). **Li·thophotography** = PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY. ‖ **Lithophthi·sis** *Path.* [PHTHISIS], the stage of tubercular phthisis in which calcareous concretions are present in the lungs (Mayne). **Lithophyll** (li·þŏfil) *Palæont.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], a fossil leaf or the impression of a leaf, or a stone containing such a leaf or its impression (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Lithophysa** (liþŏfai·să), **Lithophyse** (li·þŏfais) [Gr. φῦσα bellows], a spherulite having a concentrically chambered structure (*Cent. Dict.*). **Li·thoscope** *Surg.* [see -SCOPE], an instrument used to determine the size and form of a calculus (Mayne). † **Litho·scopist**, ? one who examines stones. **Lithosphere** (li·þŏsfi·ə) [SPHERE], a term (corresponding to *atmosphere* and *hydrosphere*) used by some to designate the crust of the earth. **Li·thotheo·logy**, natural theology as illustrated by the study of stones. **Li·thotint** [TINT *sb.*], the art or process of printing tinted pictures from lithographic stones; a picture so printed. ‖ **Lithure·sis, -u·ria** *Path.* [Gr. οὔρησις, -ουρία urination], the passing of small calculi with the urine (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). ‖ **Lithurorrhœ·a**, calculous diabetes (*ibid.*).

1845 FORD *Handbk. Sp.* I. II 361 This new style of printing in Gold and colours on stone, this "'Lithochrysography' and 'Lithocromatography' 1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), "*Lithocol*, the Cement with which the Stones are fastned, when they are cut, under the Grindstone, made of Pitch, Resin, and old Brick. 1706 *Ibid.* (ed Kersey), "*Lithrolla* 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat* III 805/1 "Lithofellic acid 1852 *Fownes' Chem.* (1859) 566 Oriental bezoar stones consist essentially of a . "lithofellinic acid. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "*Lithefracteur*. 1883 *Times* 24 Nov 7 Dynamite, lithofracteur, or any similar nitro-glycerine compounds 1828–32 WEBSTER (citing *Diet Nat Hist*), "*Lithogenesy*. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol* II. 288 The operations of "lithogenous polyps. 1846 BRITTAN tr *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 534 Push the external canula as far forwards as possible on the "lithotabe 1732 BAILEY vol II, "*Lithotabon* 1878 BIGELOW in *Trans. Lond. Clinical Soc.* XII. 24 This method, which I have called "litholapaxy, its peculiar feature being evacuation. 1891 tr. *De La Saussaye's Man. Sci Relig.* xii. 89 Tree worship is as widely spread as "litholatry. 1856 R. DRUITT *Surgeon's Vade Mecum* IV. xx. (ed. 7) 576 "Litholysis, or solution of stone. 1860 in *Lancet* 25 Aug 185 (title) Calculus in the Bladder treated by Litholysis 1876 GROSS *Dis Bladder* 221 Sect II. Litholysis. 1842 R. WILLIS *Stone in Bladder* i. 30 The stone in the bladder was caught .. by means of a "lithometer 1895 ERICHSEN *Sci. & Art Surg.* (ed. 10) II. 1077 Lithometer Sound for measuring Stone. 1822 GOOD *Study Med* IV. 257 An osseous or almost stony mass, which has been distinguished by the name of osteopædion or "lithopædion. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 195 The "lithopædium of extra-uterine gestation. 1828–32 WEBSTER, "*Lithophagous* 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat* I. 704/1 The lithophagous Conchifera. 1827 *Mirror* I. 8 There was brought to Avignon a true "lithophagus, or stone-eater. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III Gloss. *Lithophagi*, molluscous animals which bore into solid stones. 1828 *Specif. Patent* No. 5626 "Lithophanic china. 1851 *F. Joubert in Trans. Soc. Arts* IX 300/2 A process known as "lithophany, or transparent china, or biscuit slabs. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict Terms Art*, "*Lithophotography*, the modern art of producing prints from lithographic stones by means of photographic pictures developed on their surface. 1892 *Athenæum* 21 May 670/3 The "Lithophyses in the Obsidian of the Roche Rosse, Lipari 1693 E. LHUYD *Let.* 18 Apr. in *Gentl. Mag* (1822) XCII i 318, I have been all this while expecting the return of our "Lithoscopist 1887 *Times* 6 Sept 11/3 The form of the "lithosphere and the material of its surface. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LVI. 436 Thus were formed the oceanic basin and the continental arches of the lithosphere. 1869 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* (1878) II. i. 17 There has been an astrotheology, a "lithotheology, a perinotheology [etc]. 1892 A. B. BRUCE *Apologetics* I. v 117 Books appeared on bronto-theology, seismo-theology, litho-theology, phytotheology. 1843 HARDING & HALL *Baron. Halls Ing* Pref., The prints which illustrate this work are executed in "Lithotint, . that is to say, they are drawn on stone with the brush. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 171 Lieutenant Brown, whose admirably artistic sketches I had seen in Haghe's lithotints. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg* II 90 It is safer to attribute "lithuria to dyspepsia.

Lithochromatic (li·þŏkromæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f LITHO- + Gr χρωματ-, χρῶμα colour + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to lithochromatics; involving or produced by applying oil colours to stone.

B. *sb. pl.* The art or process of applying oil colours to stone and taking impressions therefrom.

1846 BUCHANAN *Technol Dict.*, *Lithochromatics*, the art of painting in oil upon stone, and taking impressions on canvas. 1870 *Eng. Mech* 7 Jan. 404/3 The influence . of lithography and litho-chromatic printing upon the older arts of engraving..has been such that the processes in..use fifty years ago can scarcely be said to exist.

So **Lithochro·mic** *a.* and *sb.*, in the same sense.

1850 OGILVIE, *Lithochromics*

Lithochromatography (li·þŏkrōumătǫ·grăfi). [f. LITHO- + Gr. χρωματ-, χρῶμα colour + -GRAPHY.] = CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY. Hence **Li·thochromatogra·phic** *a.*, chromolithographic (in mod. Dicts.).

1843 F. E PAGET *Pageant* 37 Blessings on the inventor of an art with such a brief, soft, and euphonious name as that of lithochromotography! 1845 Lithochromatography [see LITHO-].

Lithochrome (li·þŏkrōum), *a.* [f. LITHO- + Gr. χρῶμα colour.] Lithochromatic. Also *absol.* Chromolithography; = LITHOCHROMY 2.

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art, Lithochrome*, colour printing by the lithographic process, generally termed chromolithography. 1863 ALCOCK *Capital Tycoon* I. 907 The lithocrome process has long been familiar to them . blocks of wood only being used instead of stones. *Ibid.* II. 285 Our lately discovered art of lithochrome printing.

Lithochromy (li·þŏkrōmi). [f. LITHO- + Gr. χρῶμα colour + -Y. Cf. F. *lithocromie.*]

1. Painting on stone.

1837 *Civ. Engin & Arch. Jrnl.* I 72/2 The peripteral temple executed by me in Munich Park, which, to the best of my knowledge, constitutes the first example of lithochromy in the present day 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 320 A very important application of painting, from an early period, was that for which in our times the term lithochromy has been formed.

2. Chromolithography.

1885 E. C. AGASSIZ *Life L. Agassiz* I. 282 The newly-invented art of lithochromy [*anno* 1838].

Lithoclast (li·þŏklast). [f. LITHO- + Gr. -κλάστης breaker, f. κλᾶν to break]

† 1 A stone-breaker. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1829 BURCKHARDT *Trav. Arabia* I. 307 A party of horsemen were ready .to assist the lithoclast, as soon as he should have executed his task.

2 *Surg.* An instrument for breaking up stone in the bladder.

1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* II. 560 The perforating instruments have been set aside by Jacobson's lithoclast. 1882 SIR H. THOMPSON *Dis Urinary Organs* xii. (ed 6) 81 Urethral lithoclasts.

Hence **Lithocla·stic** *a.*, pertaining to the lithoclast or to lithoclasty; **Li·thoclasty** [cf. F. *lithoclastie*], 'the reduction of a vesical calculus into fragments by the aid of the lithoclast' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

Lithocol, -coralline: see LITHO-.

Lithocyst (li·þŏsist). [f. LITHO- + CYST.]

1. *Zool* One of the sacs containing mineral particles found in certain Medusæ, and supposed to be organs of hearing.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 24 Every appendage (except the hydrotheca and lithocysts) commences its existence as a cæcal process of the ectoderm and endoderm. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 92 The margin of the umbrella is furnished with a series of..'lithocysts'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv Anim* III. 126 There can be little doubt that the lithocysts .are of the nature of auditory organs.

2. *Bot.* A cell containing crystals of calcium carbonate formed beneath the surface of the leaves of some plants.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 88 Transitional forms between the imperfect laticiferous vessels of bulb-scales and simple lithocysts which do not contain latex but only raphides.

Lithocystotomy, -dialysis, etc.: see LITHO-.

Lithodome (li·þŏdōm). Anglicized form of LITHODOMUS. 1848 in CRAIG

Lithodomize (liþǫ·dŏmәiz), *v* [f as next + -IZE.] *trans.* To burrow in (stone), as a lithodomus.

1864 *Reader* 19 Nov 644/1 Lithodomized stones.

Lithodomous (liþǫ·dŏmәs), *a Zool.* [f. next + -OUS.] Dwelling in rock or stone; produced by or pertaining to mussels of the genus *Lithodomus.*

1850 DANA *Man. Geol.* 588 Nine feet above this they are penetrated by lithodomous or boring shells. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol* II. II. xxx 172 Deposits, which envelop the pillars below the zone of lithodomous perforations.

‖ **Lithodomus** (liþǫ dŏmәs). *Zool* Pl. -i. [mod.L., ad. Gr. λιθοδόμος mason, f. λίθος stone- + -δόμος building, δέμειν to build.] A genus of small mussels which burrow in rock or stone; a mussel of this genus, a date-shell.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* Gloss., *Lithodomi*, molluscous animals which bore into solid rocks, and lodge themselves in the holes they have formed. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol* etc., *Lithodomus.* 1848 CRAIG, *Lithodomes, Lithodomi* 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II The shipworm adheres to timber, and the pholas and lithodomus to limestone rocks.

Lithofellic, -fractor, -genesis, etc.: see LITHO-.

Lithoglyph (li·þǫglif). [f. LITHO- + Gr. γλύφειν to carve.] An incision or engraving on stone; an incised or engraved stone; also, the art of engraving on precious stones.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Lithoglyph*, the art of engraving on precious stones. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 3 If there be any remains of sculpture on the stone, it becomes a lythoglyph or a hieroglyph.

† **Lithoglypher.** *Obs.*— = LITHOGLYPHIC *sb.*

1730 BAILEY (folio), A *Lithoglypher*, a Stone-cutter or Mason.

Lithoglyphic (liþǫglif·ic), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. λιθογλυφικ-ός, f. λιθογλύφος stone-cutter.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the art of engraving on precious stones (Craig 1848). † **b.** *sb.* An engraver on precious stones. *Obs* —°

1623 COCKERAM, *Lithoglyphicke*, a grauer or cutter of stones. 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1736 BAILEY (folio), *Lithoglyphick*, of or pertaining to carving or cutting in stone.

Lithoglyphite (liþǫ·glifәit). [Formed as LITHOGLYPH + -ITE.] A fossil which bears the appearance of having been artificially cut or engraved. 1828–32 in WEBSTER (who cites LUNIER).

Lithograph (li þǫgraf), *sb.* [f. LITHO- + -GRAPH (or a back-formation from LITHOGRAPHY).]

1. A lithographic print. Also *attrib.*

1839 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 98 We have an exquisite lithograph of Lucas's portrait of my father. 1846 N. F. MOORE *Hist. Sk. Columbia Coll.* 23 These streets, probably, like those of many lithograph cities of recent date, existed only upon paper. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 179 Melancholy lithographs represent to us a long-faced, square-browed man.

2. An inscription on stone. *nonce-use.*

1859 WHITTIER *'The Rock' in El Ghor* iv, The graven wonders pay No tribute to the spoiler, Time! Unchanged the awful lithograph Of power and glory undertrod.

Li·thograph, *v.* [f. as prec.]

1. *trans.* To print from stone; to produce by a lithographic process; in first quot to make a lithographic portrait of. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk* I. 1457 This personage has obtained himself to be sketched and lithographed. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 93 Of this work, the part relating to bridges was, in 1850, lithographed at the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 235 This native print was lithographed in the Oordoo language.

2 To write or engrave on stone. *rare.*

1872 J FERGUSSON *Rude Stone Mon.* 73 If they could have written to any primeval 'Times', they would not have taken such pains to lithograph their victory on the spot.

Hence **Li thographed** *ppl. a.*

1839–42 S WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* III. 407 A lithographed likeness of his odious face. 1852 *Illustr. Catal Gt. Exhib* 1213 Specimens of gilt, lithographed, and coloured borders. 1880 V. BALL *Jungle Life India* xii 535, I bought several lithographed books in the Urdu language. 1890 *Athenæum* 21 June 808/3 It is proposed to publish in lithographed facsimile a manuscript volume of recipes

Lithographer (liþǫ·grăfәr). [f. LITHO- + -GRAPHER.]

† 1 One who writes treatises about stones. *Obs*

1685 *Phil. Trans* XV 1056 Though it be commonly by the Lithographers reckon'd amongst stones. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 175 The Sardachates of the Lithographers

2. One who practises lithography; a lithographic draughtsman or printer.

1808–32 in WEBSTER. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.* (ed. Ringwalt) 284 The first attempts at transferring, in lithography, were made in Paris, in 1826, by a lithographer named Motte 1878 RICHMOND *Gram Lithography* 3 Many difficulties which do not now confront the Lithographer

Lithographic (liþǫgræ·fik), *a.* [f. LITHOGRAPHY + -IC. Cf. F. *lithographique.*]

1. Pertaining to, employed in or produced by lithography; engraved on or printed from stone.

1813 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (1894) Ser. II. II 117 Forty Lithographic impressions from drawings by Thomas Barker 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 158 *note*, This fac-simile is curious as being a production of the newly invented Lithographic process. 1819 *Trans. Soc Arts* XXXVII 131 A Lithographic Press, the invention of Mr Alois Senefelder 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks 1862 IV 30 No better than a lithographic print by the side of a fine Volpato. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV. 44/2 The two principal agents used for making designs, writings, &c, on stone, are called lithographic chalk and lithographic ink.

b *Lithographic limestone, slate, stone*: a compact yellowish slaty limestone used in lithography. Hence the adj. is applied to rocks resembling this.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol & Min.* I. (1837) 406 The lithographic limestone of Solenhofen 1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc. 777 The lithographic stones of the best quality are still procured from the quarry of Solenhofen. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. 79 Smoother than the finest lithographic stone. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxix 165 The chain of hills which is reddish white, and almost of lithographic nature, like the Jura limestone of Pappenheim. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk Geol* xvii. 322 The lithographic limestones of Germany.

2. Descriptive of stones or rocks. *rare.*

1820 DA COSTA in *Gentl. Mag.* XC i. 222 A Lithographic view of the several Counties in England.

3. Writing on stone. ? *allusive nonce-use.*

1862 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem* 32 The records .., which geology has written down with her lithographic pen.

Lithogra·phical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to lithography. *rare* —°.

1828–32 in WEBSTER

2. Pertaining to the descriptive science of stones; lithological.

1878 W S SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 154 The Denbighshire grits are Lower Wenlock strata, changed and altered as regards their lithographical constituents.

Hence **Lithogra·phically** *adv.*, by means of lithography. 1828–32 in WEBSTER.

† **Lithogra·phize**, *v. Obs.* [f. next + -IZE.] = LITHOGRAPH *v.*

1821 A. H. Rowan *Let.* 14 Sept. in *Lady Morgan's Mem.* (1862) II. 151, I am lithographising Mr. Wolff's prayer over the corse of the persecuted—injured Queen of England. 1822 T. G. Wainewright *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 264 An interesting series .. might be lithographized by some of his pupils. 1830 Bentham *To Pres. Jackson* 10 Jan., Wks 1843 XI. 41 The author of an address to the French army that, after having been written here, and either printed or lithographized, has been transmitted to.. France.

Lithography (lɪθɒ·grăfi). [ad. mod.L. *lithographia* or F. (and Ger.) *lithographie*: see Litho- and -graphy.]

†1. A description of stones or rocks. *Obs*

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI 161 Having some Years since Publish'd his *Specimen Lithographiæ Helveticæ*, and perhaps designing a Lithography, his Observations on Figur'd Fossils are not so numerous as we should otherwise have wish'd.

†2. The art of engraving on precious stones

1730 Bailey (folio), *Lithography*, the Art of cutting or engraving in Stone; also a Description of Stones.

3. The art or process of making a drawing, design, or writing on a special kind of stone (called 'lithographic stone'), so that impressions in ink can be taken from it.

Lithography was invented in 1796 by Alois Senefelder of Munich (1771-1833). The term (in Ger. form *lithographie*) was used *c* 1804-5 by Senefelder's associates at Munich.

1813 H. Bankes *Lithography* 8 Mr P H. André introduced the art under the title of Polyautography I have taken the liberty, however, to change this for Lithography. 1819 tr Senefelder (*title*) A Complete Course of Lithography. 1832 Babbage *Econ Manuf* xi. (ed 3) 78 A few years ago one of the Paris newspapers was reprinted at Brussels as soon as it arrived by means of lithography. 1852 Ruskin *Stones Ven* I Pref. 10 Executed in tinted lithography 1879 *Print Trades Jrnl.* XXVI 17 The process of lithography consists essentially in the application of a greasy ink on to a damp stone.

Lithoid (lɪ·θoid), *a* [ad. Gr. λιθοειδ-ής, f. λίθο-ς stone: see -oid.] Of the nature or structure of stone.

1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 299 A capping of lithoid tuff rising about a hundred feet. 1863 A. Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed 2) 108 By the progressive development of crystallites or crystals during the cooling and consolidation of a molten rock a glass loses its vitreous character and becomes lithoid, in other words, undergoes devitrification.

So **Lithoidal** (lɪθoi·dăl) *a.*, in the same sense.

1833 Lyell *Princ Geol* III. 124 At a greater depth the mass assumes a more lithoidal structure 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. iii 93 Lithoidal lavas.

Litholabe, -lapaxy, -latry, etc.: see Litho-.

†**Litho·loger.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f Gr λίθο-ς stone + *-loger* as in *astrologer*.] A lithologist.

1685 H. More *Illustration* 366 That it [chrysolite] strengthens the Intellect..is the opinion of Lithologers.

Litholo·gic, *a.* [f. Lithology + -ic.] = next. 1828-32 in Webster. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I x 130 If the Houses of Parliament were built up by the forces resident in their own bricks and lithologic blocks [etc.].

Lithological (lɪθɒlɒ·dʒɪkăl), *a.* [f. Lithology + -ic + -al.] Pertaining to lithology; relating to the nature or composition of stones.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 50 A description of the lithological and mineralogical empire 1833 Lyell *Princ Geol* III. 237 To put the student upon his guard against too implicit a reliance on lithological characters as tests of the relative ages of rocks. *Ibid*, Gloss., *Lithological*, a term expressing the stony structure or character of a mineral mass We speak of the lithological character of a stratum as distinguished from its zoological character 1881 Ramsay in *Nature* No. 618 420 The various formations, by help of the fossils they contain, have been correlated in time, often in spite of great differences in their lithological characters

Hence **Litholo·gically** *adv.*, in regard to lithology; with respect to the nature of stones.

1845 Capt Newbold in *Jrnl Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XIV. 300 Ferruginous and coloured clays that sometimes, lithologically speaking, resemble laterite. 1872 W S. Symonds *Rec Rocks* iv. 84 The Aran range, with its mountain peaks, ..resembles the rocks of Cader Idris lithologically

Lithologist (lɪθɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. Lithology + -ist.] One who is versed in lithology.

1746 Da Costa in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 398 A regular jointed conic Body, called by Lithologists the Alveoles of the Belemnites. 1821 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 448 Our lithologists would do well to revive this name.

Lithology (lɪθɒ·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *lithologia* or F. *lithologie*: see Litho- and -logy.]

1. That department of mineralogy which treats of the nature and composition of stones and rocks. Also, the lithological characters of rocks, etc.

1716 M Davies *Athen. Brit* III. 104 Mr. Scheutzer..in his..De Querelis Piscium, seem's to have quite different Fancies of that subterraneous Ichthyologico-Lithology 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 82 A specific difference which it is the business of lithology to mark by some appropriate character, annexed to the generic name of granite. 1870 *Athenæum* 22 Jan. 127/3 Considering first the petrology and lithology of rock masses, Prof Molloy divides the compounds of the earth's crust into 3 groups. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xvi. 287 In different districts the lithology of these groups will be found to vary 1877 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* Introd. (1879) 2 A knowledge of mineralogy and lithology is required to understand structural geology.

2. That department of medical science which is concerned with the study of *calculi* in the human body. Also, a treatise on *calculi*.

1802 Hooper *Quincy's Lex.-Med*, *Lithology*, a discourse or treatise on stones. 1828-32 Webster, *Lithology* .. 2. A treatise on stones found in the body. *Coxe.* 1835 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Lithologia*...Term for the consideration of the nature and different qualities of stones, or of *calculi*; lithology. 1890 J. S Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 76.

Litholysis, -lyte, etc.: see Litho-.

Lithomancy (lɪ·θŏmænsi). [f. Gr λίθο-ς stone + μαντεία divination, -mancy.] Divination by signs derived from stones.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II iii 75 The Lithomancy or divination from this stone, whereby Helenus the Prophet foretold the destruction of Troy 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Lithomancy*, divination by casting Pibble stones, or by the Load-stone. 1895 Elworthy *Evil Eye* 444 Lithomancy, divination with a precious stone called siderites.

Lithomarge (lɪ·θŏmārdʒ). *Geol.* Also in L. form **lithomarga.** [ad. mod.L. *lithomarga*, f. Gr. λίθο-ς stone + L. *marga* marl.] 'An early name for several kinds of soft clay-like minerals, including kaolin' (A. H. Chester 1896).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lithomarga* 1784 Kirwan *Min.* 74 Lithomarga or stone marl. 1815 W. Phillips *Outl. Min. & Geol* (1818) 138 A Quartzose rock . composed of quartz, schorl, beryl and lithomarga. 1820 R. Jameson *Min* II 74 There are two kinds, viz Friable Lithomarge, and Indurated Lithomarge. 1843 Portlock *Geol.* 210 Lithomarge of greenish-white colour at Dunluce. 1870 *Athenæum* 14 May 646 Restormelite is a variety of kaolinite, standing nearest to the lithomarge group.

Lithometer, -nephritis, etc.: see Litho-.

Lithontriptic (lɪθɒntrɪ·ptɪk), **lithonthryptic** (-brɪ·ptɪk), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Also 7-8 lython-, 8-9 -thriptic. [ad F. *lithontriptique* or mod L. *lithontripticus* (in the 17th c etymologically corrected to *-thrypticus*), repr. the Gr. phrase (φάρμακα τῶν ἐν νεφροῖς) λίθων θρυπτικά '(drugs) comminutive of stones (in the kidneys)' (Galen), where λίθων is genitive pl. of λίθος stone and θρυπτικός (neut. pl. -κά) an adj. f. θρύπ-τειν to crush small, comminute. The inaccurate spelling *-tripticus* gave rise to the notion that the word was derived from Gr τρῖβ-ειν to rub, wear down, and the *Physical Dict.* 1657 gives a mod.L. *lithontribon* sb., which seems to be meant for a Gr. combination, as if λίθον τρίβον 'that which rubs down stone'. (Cf. the med.L *litontripon*, *litotripon* sb., in glosses.) Some recent writers have substituted the more analogically formed Lithotriptic.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of breaking up stone in the bladder.

α. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 83 The Lithontripticke powder of Nicolaus. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 89 Euonimus mixes lithontriptick herbs with the blood thereof to wast the stone. 1742 J. Parsons (*title*) Description of the urinary bladder..with animad versions on lithontriptic medicines. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 50 The old idea of their [viz. saxifrages] being lithontriptic appears to have been derived from their name rather than their virtues. 1883 Holmes & Hulke *Syst Surg.* (ed. 3) III. Index 924 Lithontriptic treatment of calculus.

β. 1830 Ogilvie, *Lithonthryptic* [adj. and sb.].

B. *sb.* A lithontriptic medicine.

α. 1694 Westmacott *Scrypt. Herb.* 30 Conserve of Hips.. is said by Authors to be a Lithontriptick. 1774 T. Percival *Ess.* (1776) III. 138 Lime water has been long and justly celebrated as a lithontriptic. 1845-55 Garrod *Mat. Med* (ed. 6) 114 Magnesia is at times employed as a lithontriptic 1876 Gross *Dis. Bladder* 217 Lithontriptics, or solvents and disintegrators of stone.

β. 1683 *Phil. Trans* XIV. 533 Some medicines, though they are not Lythonthripticks yet may be good nephritick 1693 *Ibid* XVII 766 'Tis esteem'd as a great Traumatick and Lithonthriptick. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl* s.v *Stone*, A liquor that will dissolve or break the concrete stone which is called a lithonthriptic.

Lithontriptist, -or: see Lithotriptist, -or.

Lithophagous, -phane, -philous, etc.: see Litho-.

Lithophone (lɪ·θŏfōun). *Surg.* [f. Litho- + Gr. φωνή sound.] An instrument for rendering audible the contact of a sound or probe with a vesical calculus. 1889 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Lithophotography, -phyll, -physe: see Litho-.

Lithophyte (lɪ·θŏfait). [f. Gr. λίθο-ς stone + φυτόν plant. Cf. next.]

1. *Zool.* A polyp the substance of which is stony or calcareous, as some corals

1774 Goldsm. *Nat Hist.* (1824) III 324 Of the lythophytes and sponges. 1831 Beechey *Voy. Pacific*, etc I. 263 The aversion of the lithophytes to fresh water 1862 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* App. 413 It is the general assumption that coral islands are built up from the bottom of the ocean by the unaided labour of lithophytes. 1875 Lyell *Princ Geol.* II iii. xlix 594 All were increasing their dimensions by the active operations of the lithophytes.

attrib. 1853 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav* III. xxvi. 113 Pectens, venuses, and lithophyte polypi.

2. *Bot.* A plant growing upon stone or rock.

1895 Oliver tr. *Kerner's Nat Hist. Plants* I. 56 The number of lithophytes is comparatively very small. They include those lichens and mosses which cling in immediate contact to the surface of stones and derive their food in a fluid state direct from the atmosphere.

Hence **Lithophy·tic, -phy·tous** *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a lithophyte

1828-32 in Webster. 1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 408/2 The propagation of some of the lithophytous polypes resembles that of the hydra. 1895 Oliver tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 81 The atmospheric deposits supply lithophytic plants with a sufficient quantity of nutrient salts. *Ibid.* 82 Many mosses are completely lithophytic in early stages of development whilst later they figure as land plants.

‖ **Lithophyton.** Pl. **-phyta.** *Obs* [mod. L., f. Gr. λίθο-ς stone + φυτόν plant.] Coral.

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* II v. 91 That Coral (which is a Lithophyton or stone plant) 1691 Ray *Creation* 1 (1692) 74 Not only the Herbaceous and Woody Submarine Plants, but also the Lithophyta themselves affect this manner of growing. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v, The white sea lithophyton called shrubby coralline 1761 Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* LII 357 Mr. Mason of Barbadoes..brought me this rare lithophyton.

Lithoscope: see Litho-

Lithosiid (lɪθɒ·sɪ,id), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *Lithosiid-æ* (see below), f. generic name *Lithosia* (Fabricius), f. Gr. λίθος stone + -ia ².] See -id.

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the family *Lithosiidæ* of bombycid moths, called footmen. **B.** *sb.* A moth of this family; a footman (*Cent. Dict.*).

1863 Bates *Nat Amazon* xii. (1864) 414 The moth is of a dull slaty colour, and belongs to the Lithosiide group of the silk-worm family (*Bombycidæ*).

Lithosperm (lɪ·θŏspəm). Anglicized f. next.

1865 Watts *Dict Chem* III. 730 The root-bark of *Lithospermum arvense* contains a red colouring matter .. the lithosperm-red forms a blue solution with ether. 1893 E. H. Barker *Wand. South Waters* 236 A sprig of lithosperm stood like a little tree laden with Dead Sea fruit.

‖ **Lithospermon, -um** (lɪθɒspō·rmɒn, -ŏm). [mod.L., a Gr λιθόσπερμον, f. λίθο-ς stone + σπέρμα seed.] The plant Gromwell.

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* II vi. 101 Lithospermon, or grummell 1727 Bailey vol II, *Lithospermon*, the Herb Stone Crop, Gromwell, or Graymil (*printed* Graynul). 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* VI. 123 The virtues of the lithospermum or stone-seed, in curing calculus.

Lithospermous (lɪθɒspɜ·rmɒs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. λίθο-ς stone + σπέρμα seed + -ous.] Having hard, stony fruit. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex*

Lithosphere, -theology, -tint: see Litho-.

Lithotome (lɪ·θŏtoum). [ad. Gr. λιθοτόμον (in sense 1), neut. of λιθοτόμος adj., stone-cutting, f. λίθο-ς stone + -τόμος cutting, τέμνειν to cut. Cf. F. *lithotome*.]

1. *Surg.* An instrument for cutting the bladder in lithotomy; more properly called a *cystotome*.

1758 J S *Le Dran's Observ Surg.* (1771) 257, I thrust the Point of the Lithotome cross the *Perinæum* into its (*canula*. 1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 934/2 Should the blades of the lithotome be too widely divaricated .liability to venous hemorrhage will be the result 1846 Britton tr. *Malgaigne's Man Oper. Surg* 521 It only remains to incise the prostate and neck of the bladder in withdrawing the lithotome.

2 A stone in its natural state which resembles a stone artificially cut.

1828-32 Webster (citing *Dict Nat. Hist.*).

Lithotomic (lɪθɒtɒ·mik), *a.* [ad. Gr. λιθοτομικός, f. λιθοτόμος (see prec.).] Stone-cutting; of or pertaining to lithotomy. So **Litho·tomical** *a.*

1825 Southey *Lett* (1856) III. 484 Your Butler, when left by forgetfulness four-and-twenty hours in the lithotomic machine 1828-32 Webster *Lithotomic*, pertaining to or performed by lithotomy. 28 *Med. Jrnl.* (Worc.), Lithotomical 1885 A. Stewart *Uncle Ben Nevis & Glencoe* iv. 27 He had cheek enough to undertake a lithotomical operation if it came handy

Lithotomist (lɪθɒ·tŏmist). [f. Lithotomy + -ist. Cf. F. *lithotomiste*.]

1 One who practises lithotomy.

1663 Boyle *Usef Exp Nat. Philos* II. iii. 79, I inquired of him, whether he had met with a remedy that could dissolve the stone, offering him much more for a cure of that kind, then he would require as a lithotomist. 1732 *Gentl. Mag.* I 78 Dr Bamber, lithotomist to that [viz. St. Bartholomew's] hospital. *a* 1754 R. Mead *Wks.* (1775) 405 Ammonius, a Greek physician, who was surnamed Λιθοτομος, the Lithotomist 1883 Holmes & Hulke *Syst Surg.* (ed 3) III. 281 Some of the most successful lithotomists have advocated sufficient incision as less dangerous than violent extraction.

2. One who cuts inscriptions on stone. *rare.*

1713 *Phil Trans.* XXVIII. 291 Lithotomists careless in dividing Syllables.

Lithotomize (lɪθɒ·tŏməiz), *v* [f next + -ize.] *trans.* To subject to the operation of lithotomy. Hence **Litho·tomized** *ppl. a* In quot. *absol.*

1836 *Brit & For. Med Rev* II. 467 Of the lithotomized in Paris, at least four out of five recover. 1876 Gross *Dis. Bladder* 202 Patients are often brought to the surgeon from a distance to be lithotomized

Lithotomy (lɪθɒ·tŏmi). [ad. late L. *lithotomia*, a. Gr λιθοτομία, f. λίθο-s stone + -τομία cutting.]

1. The operation, art, or process of cutting for stone in the bladder

1721 in Bailey. 1722 in Quincy *Lex Phys.-Med.* (ed 2). 1763 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 2) X. 8431/1 (*marg*) Lithotomy reckoned exceedingly dangerous by the ancients. 1800 *Med. Jrnl* III 193, I was induced to make use of a Histoire Caché, in the operation of Lithotomy 1846 Britton tr *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 508 Three principal methods perineal lithotomy, recto-vesical lithotomy, hypogastric lithotomy 1875 Sir W Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 815/1 The lateral operation of lithotomy.

attrib. 1871 Holmes *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 1083 Surgeons seem still divided in opinion as to whether a lithotomy knife should or should not be beaked 1876 T. Bryant *Pract.*

Surg. I. 699 Lithotomy scoops or forceps. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 271 The patient was placed in the lithotomy position. *Ibid.* 344 A lithotomy tube was passed into the bladder, and tied in.

†2. [After Gr.] A quarry. *Obs.*

1696 Blount *Glossogr., Lithotomy*, a Masons Work-house, or quarry; also a Prison. D. Br. [*i. e.* Sir T. Browne] useth it

Lithotripsy (li·þǒtripsi). Also in mod.L. form lithotripsia. [f. Litho- + Gr. *τρῖψις* rubbing, f. *τριβ-ειν* to rub. Cf. next.] The operation of rubbing down or crushing stone in the bladder by means of a lithotriptor.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 409 *note*, A tribute of praise to the several individuals by whom lithotrity and lithotripsy have been brought to their present state of efficiency. 1846 R. Liston *Pract. Surg.* xii. (ed. 4) 495 In the year 1827, when lithotripsy was yet in its infancy. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Lithotripsia.*

Lithotriptic (li|ǒtri·ptik), *a.* and *sb.* [Refashioned form of Lithontriptic, as if f. Gr. λίθο-ς stone + *-τριπτικός*, f. *τρίβειν* to rub, wear away.] = Lithontriptic.

1847 South tr. *Chelius' Surg.* II. 561 Rigal's chest-like contrivance, which contains all the lithotriptic instruments. *Ibid.* 564 The duration of a lithotriptic sitting depends on the sensibility of the patient.

Lithotriptist (li|ǒtri·ptist). *rare*⁻⁰. Also lithon-. [f. Lithotript-ic + -ist.] One who practises lithotripsy.

1836 Smart, *Lithontriptist.* 1850 Ogilvie, *Lithotriptist, Lithontriptist.*

‖ **Lithotriptor** (li|ǒtri·ptǫr). *Surg.* Also lithon-. [Orig. *lithontriptor*, a quasi-L. agent-noun on the analogy of Lithontriptic; afterwards refashioned (cf. prec.).] An instrument for rubbing down or crushing stone in the bladder.

1829 in *Patents, Abridgem. Specif. Med.* etc. (1863) 92 A surgical instrument for destroying the stone in the bladder without cutting, which he denominates 'lithontriptor'. 1847 South tr. *Chelius' Surg.* II. 561 The catheter having been withdrawn, the lithotriptor is introduced.

Lithotrite (li þǒtrəit). *Surg.* [Back-formation from Lithotrity.] An instrument for crushing stone in the bladder into minute particles which can be passed through the urethra.

1839 R. Druitt *Surgeon's Vade Mecum* vi. iv. 401 The instrument which has now superseded the foregoing, is the screw lithotrite of Mr. Weiss. 1876 Gross *Dis. Bladder* 149 The tumor was seized and torn away with the trilabe, or crushed by a lithotrite.

Lithotritic (li|ǒtri·tik), *a.* [f. Lithotrity + -ic.] Relating to lithotrity; having the property of crushing stone in the bladder.

1830 Cooper *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 1179 It is . alleged, that as lithotomy is very successful upon young subjects, lithotritic attempts are not requisite. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Lithotritic.*

Lithotritist (li|ǒ·tritist). [f. Lithotrity + -ist.] One who practises lithotrity.

1836 *Brit. & For. Med. Rev.* II. 470 The road to the lithotritist's success is cleverly marked out by M. Amussat. 1846 R. Liston *Pract. Surg.* xii. (ed. 4) 495 In 1829, a professed lithotritist arrived in this country 1868 Sir H. Thompson *Dis. Urinary Organs* xiii (1882) 87 The skill of the lithotritist may to some extent be known by the debris he makes.

Lithotritize (li|ǒ·tritəiz), *v.* [f. Lithotrity + -ize.] *trans.* To subject to lithotrity.

1842 R. Willis *Stone in Bladder* iv. 107 The third is perfectly well,—but he has not yet been lithotritized. 1864 T. Holmes *Syst Surg.* (1870) IV. 1117 This increases the number of adult patients with stone to 103, of which only 34 were lithotritised.

Lithotritor (li·þǒtrəitǫr). *Surg.* Also in Fr. form -triteur. [ad. F. *lithotriteur*, an alteration of Lithotriptor, as if f. L. *tritor*, agent-n. f. *terĕre* to rub.] = Lithotriptor.

1828–32 in Webster 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 534 It is well to move the lithotriteur backwards and forwards to assure yourself that the stone is well seized. 1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 550 The instruments employed for this purpose [i. e. Lithotrity] are called, in the abstract, Lithotrites, Lithotriteurs, Lithotritors, Lithotriptors, Lithothryptors, Lithotrypetæ, and Lithoclasts.

Lithotrity (li|ǒ·triti). [Formed after Lithotritor, by substitution of suffix: see -y.] The operation of crushing a stone in the bladder by means of a lithotrite.

1830 tr. Baron Heurteloup (*title*) Cases of Lithotrity or Examples of the Stone cured without incision. *a* 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Autobiog.* (1865) 144 After the year 1835, I scarcely ever had recourse to lithotomy at all, substituting for it that of lithotrity. 1876 Walsham *Surg. Pathol.* 396 The operations of lithotomy, lithotrity, and puncture.

attrib. 1860 *N. Syd Soc. Year-bk Med* 295 Statistical Analysis of twenty-one Lithotrity Operations.

Lithotype (li þǒtəip), *sb.* [f. Litho- + Type *sb.*]

1. A stereotype made with gum-shellac, sand, tar, and linseed-oil, and pressed while hot on a plaster mould taken from type.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

2. An etched stone surface for printing.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

3. A lithographed finger-print.

1890 Conan Doyle *Sign of Four* i. 10 Lithotypes of the hands of slaters, sailors, cork-cutters [etc.].

Li·thotype, *v.* [Back-formation from Lithotypy.] *trans.* To prepare for printing by lithotypy (Ogilvie 1882).

Lithotypic (li|ǒti·pik), *a.* [f. next + -ic.] Relating to lithotypy; printed by the lithotype process. In mod. Dicts.

Lithotypy (li|þ·tipi). [f. Lithotype *sb.* + -y.]

1. The process of making lithotypes (see Lithotype *sb.* 1). 1882 in Ogilvie.

2. Printing from etched stone. In mod. Dicts.

Lithoxyl (li|þ·ksil). *Min.* Also -yle. [Orig. *lithoxylon* (J. G. Wallerius 1747); f. Gr. λίθο-ς stone + ξύλον wood.] A synonym of wood-opal.

1828–32 Webster, *Lithoxyle*, petrified wood.

So **Litho·xylite** = prec. (Ogilvie 1882).

†**Lithoxyloi·dical**, *a. Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -oid + -ic + -al.] Resembling pyritized wood.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 23 Lithoxiloidical, as if fibrous, or pyritified wood.

Lithsman (li·þsmæn). *Hist.* [OE. *liðsmann*, a. ON. *liðsmaðr* (accus. *-mann*), f. *liðs*, genit. of *lið* host + *maðr* Man.] A sailor in the navy under the Danish kings of England.

11 . *O.E. Chron.* an. 1036 (Laud MS.) Þa liðs men on Lunden ȝecuron Harold to healdes ealles Engla landes. 1848 Petrie & Stev. *Chron.* 95 The thanes and the 'lithsmen' at London. 1848 Lytton *Harold* III. ii, 'The lithsmen of London', cried a Saxon thegn, 'are all on his side, and marching already through the gates'. 1865 Kingsley *Herew* (1867) I. 11 He succeeded, by the help of the.. lithsmen of London, .in setting his puppet on the throne. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq* (1876) I. vi. 485 A new element, the 'lithsmen', the nautic multitude of London.

Lithuanian (liþiu¡ē·niän), *a* and *sb.* Also 7 Lituanian. [f. proper name *Lithuania* + -an.]

A. *adj.* Belonging or relating to Lithuania, its people or language.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 102/2 Another division [of Lithuania] is into Lithuania properly so called, and Lithuanian Russia. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV. 53 The bulk of the Lithuanian nation remained faithful to their idols. 1843 R. Garnett in *Proc. Philol Soc.* (1845) I. 147 The Lithuanian *merga*, maiden.

B. *sb.* A native of Lithuania; also, the Lithuanian language, being one of the Lettic group of Aryan languages.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 414 Antonius Schwebergerus, the Lituanian of Vilna. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV. 53 In the twelfth century the Lithuanians began to be more known. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr *Hist. Servia* 72 The plague is considered by the Lithuanians to be a personal being.

Lithuanic (liþiu¡æ·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [Formed as prec. + -ic.] a. *adj* = Lithuanian *a.* Also, in wider sense, applied to the group of languages (also called *Lettic* and *Baltic*) which includes Lithuanian together with Lettish and Old Prussian. b. *sb* The Lithuanic language or group of languages.

1841 Latham *Eng. Lang* 3 The Livonian, the Old Prussian, and the Lithuanian of Lithuania, constituting the Lithuanic stock. 1844 — in *Proc. Philol. Soc* (1845) I. 235 In Lithuanic the term in use is *one*; as, wiens *wiend.*

Lithur, obs form of Lither *a.*

Lithuresis, Lithurorrhœa, etc.: see Litho-.

Lithwayke, variant of Leathwake *Obs.*

†**Lithwort.** *Obs.* Also 5 lyt(h)wort. [OE. *liðwyrt*, f. *lið* Lith *sb.*[1] + *wyrt* root, plant.] Dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus.*

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* I. 124 Deos wyrt þe man ostriago, & oðrum naman lyðwyrt nemneð. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 299/2 *Erifeon*, liðwyrt, *idem est ostriago.* *c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* ibid. 558/21 *Ostrag.um*, herbyue, liþewurt *c* 1450 *ME. Med Bk.* (Heinrich) 203 Jus of lythwort. *Ibid.* 205 Tak lytwort, bresewort Rybwort.

Lithy (li··ði), *a. dial* Forms: 1 liðiz, 4 leoþi, 4–5 leþi, 4–6 lethy, -ie, 5–6 lithie, -ye, 6 lythey, 6–7 lythy, -ie, 7– lithy. [OE. *liðig* = ON. *liðug-r* yielding, nimble, free, unimpeded, MDu. *ledech* unimpeded, unoccupied (Du. *ledig*, *leeg* empty, vacant, unoccupied), MHG *ledic* free, unimpeded (mod.G. *ledig* unoccupied, vacant). The ulterior etymology is obscure; see Kluge s.v. *ledig.*] Pliable, flexible, supple; soft, unresisting.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 224 Þa ȝelæhte petrus hire liþian hand. *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* xlvi (1883) 234/22 Heo [*sc.* a man's heart] bið liðig swa clað ongean deofles lare. *c* 1315 Shoreham (E. E. T. S) vii. 590 Ȝef eny loȝ þer leþi were. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test Love* III vii. (Skeat) I. 101 So oft falleth the lethy water on the harde rocke, till it haue through perced it. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. vi. (Tollem. MS.), Suche children ben nesche of flesche, leþi [*ed.* 1535 lethye, *ed.* 1582 lythie] and pliant of body *Ibid* xvii ii. (1495) N iiij b/2 That stalke is fyrste feble & lethy and that for defawte of harde humour. *a* 1400 *Disp. Mary & Cross* 483 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 147, I bar þi fruit leoþi and lene 14 *Sir Beues* (MS M) 647 All to leþy the spere was wrought. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 9779 (Trin.) Penne were he leþyere [*Laud* lethier, *Cott., Gött.* wayker] þen he was ere 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 121 *marg.* Y⁶ thei might haue their ioynctes nymble & lithye. 1573 Twyne *Æneid.* xii. Mm ij b, And up shee leapes, and lithie raignes with hand she turneth round. 1598 [R. Carew] *Herrings Tayle* B, Their lithie bodies bound with limits of a shell *a* 1618 Sylvester *Spectacles* xli, The World's Weapons were but lythie Wax; And Vertue's Shield is of celestiall Fier. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 227 It hath many small weake, but lithy and tough slender greene stalks. 1843 Borrow *Bible in Spain* x, His limbs were now thoroughly lithy, and he brandished his fore legs in a manner perfectly wondrous. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 259 A man..in the full active use of his lithy form.

†b. *fig.* Weak, feeble. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* x. 184 Ac theologie..A ful lethy þinge it were ȝif þat loue nere. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 157 My cause..may be made lethy [L. *infirmari*], and it may be reysed up. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Li iv, Ye are..in aduersitie feeble and lethy.

Lithy-tree. [app. f. prec.] The wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum Lantana*; also *Rhus caustica* (Cent. Dict. 1890).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 689/1 Lithy-tree, *Viburnum Lantana.*

Litigable (li·tigăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *litigāre* (see Litigate) + -able.] That may become the subject of litigation; disputable.

1764–7 Ld. Lyttelton *Hen. II* (1769) II. 401 The litigable title to Nantes and its earldom. 1844 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* CIII. 242 Which last frontier contains much litigable territory. 1897 *Daily News* 7 July 5/1 To add another litigable point to the Bill.

Litigant (li·tigănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *litigant*, ad. L. *litigant-em*, pr. pple. of *litigāre* (see Litigate).]

A. *adj.* Engaged in a law-suit or in a dispute. Only in connexion with *party.*

1638 Chillingw *Relig. Prot.* I v. § 98. 299 The parties litigant are agreed that many errors were held by many of the ancient Doctors. 1688 in Somers *Tracts* I. 196 Verdicts are found..as the litigant Parties exceed one the other in Power and Practice. 1754 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1762) I. App. ii. 257 Sometimes the party litigant offered the king a certain portion..payable out of the debts. 1884 Sir J. Bacon in *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 135 The shareholders who are the parties here litigant.

B. *sb.* A person engaged in a lawsuit or dispute.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 1 Much greater is the odds between these two Litigants. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* 102 If the Litigant be not pleased with the opinion of his Judg. 1728 T. Sheridan *Persius* iv. (1739) 62 The Judges and Litigants both used to swear at this Altar. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 228 That security, which the aggregate body of litigants . do not enjoy. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* viii. II. 339 Ordinary litigants complained that their business was neglected. 1885 Sir C. S. C. Bowen in *Law Times Rep* LIII. 484/2 The great rule is, that poverty is no bar to the litigant.

Litigate (li·tigeˡt), *v.* [f. L. *litigāt-*, ppl. stem of *litigāre*, f. *lit-*, *lis* lawsuit.]

1. *intr.* To be a party to, or carry on, a suit at law; to go to law. Also †*gen.* to dispute.

1615 Daniel *Queen's Arcadia* Poems (1717) 181 Then might they be taught .. To litigate perpetually. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* I. i. 27 If any will litigate de nomine entis, let them call it Being or No being as they please. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 83 The Appellant after the Interposition of an Appeal still litigates in the same Cause before the Judge a Quo. 1834 *Tait's Mag* I. 697/1 Making the determination of two Justices of Peace final, if the Quaker did not litigate farther. 1881 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 5/3 It was a characteristic of Lord Justice Lush as a Judge to prevent suitors if he could from litigating to the uttermost.

2. *trans.* To make the subject of a lawsuit; to contest at law; to plead for or against.

1741 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* II. v. 234 A question formerly much litigated. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xiii. 87 If I do not oblige them, my grandfather's estate is to be litigated with me. 1774 *Connect Col Rec.* (1887) XIV. 381 A rate of one penny farthing on the pound, to pay their costs in sundry matters litigated before the Assembly. 1792 Cowper *Iliad* XII. 515 Litigating warm Their right in some small portion of the soil 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 350 The precise question ought not to be again litigated. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* II. i. 117 The property in 'Anderson's Pills' was litigated in the Court of Session.

b. *gen.* To dispute, contest (a point, etc.).

1739 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) II. 26 He never cared to litigate anything that did not affect his figure upon the stage 1758 H. Walpole *Catal Roy. Authors.* (1759) II. 230 The point indeed has been much litigated, but is of little consequence. 1842 G. S. Faber *Prov. Lett* (1844) I. 91 He deems it indecorous to litigate the question with his diocesan.

Hence **Li·tigating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 10 Compelling my litigating opponents to an accomodation. 1780 *Newgate Cal* V. 25 A family estate, the right of which was litigating in the court of chancery. 1884 T. H. Gore in *Law Times* 8 Nov. 29/1 The retailer was the person litigating.

Litigated (li·tigeˡtėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[1].] a. Made the subject of a lawsuit; contested at law. b. *gen.* Contested, disputed.

a 1745 Swift *Acc. Crt. & Empire Japan* Wks. 1841 I. 559/1 There were two maritime towns . bordering upon Tedsu: of these he purchased a litigated title. 1772 Barrington in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 266 This litigated point can only receive a satisfactory decision from very accurate observations. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. i. 23 Malone made him great promises of even acquiescing to the litigated clause of the King's consent. 1813 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 210 It is a litigated question, whether the circulation of paper, rather than of specie, is a good or an evil 1835 Reeve *De Tocqueville's Democr.* I. ii 41 Officers were charged with the arbitration of litigated landmarks 1865 Carlyle *Fredk Gt.* III. xiv. (1872) I. 231 These litigated Duchies are now the Prussian Province Jülich-Berg-Cleve.

Litigation (litigēˡ·ʃən). [ad. late L. *litigātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *litigāre* to Litigate.]

1. The action or process of carrying on a suit in law or equity; legal proceedings; †in *pl.*, kinds of litigation. *In litigation*: in process of investigation before a court of law.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 38, I have never yet spoken with one clergyman who hath had the experience of both litigations that hath not ingenuously confessed he had rather .. have three suits depending in Westminster Hall than one in the Arches or any ecclesiastical court. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 139, I never heard of any that stood out a suit against this payment .. but was alwayes overthrown in the litigation. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* 24 My relations threatened me with litigation concerning my inheritance. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* (ed. 2) Introd. 6 A tribunal to which any point in litigation can be referred. 1880 McCARTHY *Own Times* IV. liv. 176 Litigation means the waste of time and money.

b. The practice of going to law.

1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* VI. viii. (1786) 509 Nothing quells a spirit of litigation like despair of success. 1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 347/1 This method would destroy litigation as effectually as the method proposed by Mr. Scarlett. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* IX (ed. 4) 62 The spirit of litigation within him told him that the point was to be carried.

2. Disputation. Now *rare.*

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 149 Quha dow abstene fra litigatioun, Or from his paper hald aback the pen, Except he hait our Scottis Natioun? 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 29 Wiclef was much offended at this kind of sophistic litigation in maters of faith. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. x, The squire..was, after some litigation, obliged to consent. 1786 BURKE *Articles agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 87 To receive an explanation .. of the matter in litigation. 1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* Jan. 1 Whether the 'muscular sense' directly yields us knowledge of space is still a matter of litigation among psychologists.

‖ **Litigator** (li·tigeˈtəɹ, -ǭɹ). [L.; agent-n. f. *lītigāre* (see LITIGATE).] One who litigates.

In mod Dicts.

† **Litigio·se,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *lītigiōsus*: see LITIGIOUS.] = LITIGIOUS 1.

1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* III. 28 None gave so great an advance and perfection to this Dialectic litigiose mode of Philosophising as Aristotle.

Litigiosity (litidʒiǫ·sĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The character or quality of being litigious; *esp.* in *Civil* and *Scots Law* (see LITIGIOUS 2 b).

1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 159 *marg.*, Litigiosity as to lands not to begin before date of registration of notice of summons of reduction. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 611 If the purchaser had notice of the litigiosity, he forfeits the purchase money to the fiscus.

Litigious (liti·dʒəs), *a.* Also 6 **litygyous, lytygious, letigeus,** 7 **la-, letigious, litigeous.** [ad. F. *litigieux*, ad. L. *lītigiōsus*, f. *litigium* litigation, related to *lītigāre* to LITIGATE: see -OUS.]

1. Of persons, their actions, dispositions, and utterances. **a.** Fond of disputes, contentious. Now *rare.* **b** Fond of litigation; eager to go to law.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* iii. 3 It bihoueth a byschop for to be not litigious, or ful of stryf. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 285 Socrates hade ii. litigious and malicious wifes. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 B iij b, The other are all togyther stupydes, sturdy, & lytygious. 1592 [see BARRATOUS]. 1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Sp. Curate* II. ii, 'Tis some honest Client, Rich and litigious, the Curate has brought to me. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxviii. (1840) 168 A door was opened for her litigious pretenders to the Crown. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xix. 118 This Philosophy is litigious, the very spawn of disputations and controversies. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* II. 51 A litigious prosecution of their suits. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 13 If the moment of opinions had been by some litigious divines made the measure of their zeal. 1793 BURKE *Observ. Conduct Minority* Wks. VII. 234 Objections which I must ever think litigious and sophistical. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 338 Lieut. Proctor is of a very litigious disposition. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 373 They [Hindus] are very litigious. They will persevere in a law-suit till they are ruined. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 299 Sir Patrick Hume .. had returned from exile, as litigious .. as he had been four years before. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxv. 601 Pine's grasping and litigious spirit had .. given plenty of trouble in bygone days to Ralegh. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* Wks. (1896) I. 685/1 Play the litigious fool to stuff the mouth Of dikast with the due three-obol fee.

absol. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 ¶ 3 This prodigious Society of Men may be divided into the Litigious and Peaceable.

† **c.** Engaged in litigation or contention; litigant. *Obs.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxii. 143 He of Lancaster, and she of Yorke the heire. Of which letigious Famelies here mapped be the Lines.

absol. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 155 Gateways.. by which the litigious and others had Access.

† **2.** Open to dispute or question; disputable, questionable; productive of litigation or contention. *Obs.*

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 10 And in especyal that ye haue ended the litygyous mater. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 41 To determine .. dubious, and litigious questions insurging upon Moses' law. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xi. § 12 The feast of Easter being .. litigious in the dayes of Constantine. 1598 SIR T. NORREYS in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 17, I feare the matter will prove very letigeus. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 336 The time of his birth seemeth to him to be litigious. 1648 BP. HALL *Select Th.* Ded., An age .. that hath almost lost piety, in the chase of some litigious truths.

b. Disputable at law; that is or is liable to become the subject of a lawsuit, esp. of a benefice (see quot. 1768). In *Civil* and *Scots Law* said esp. of property respecting which an action is pending, and which therefore may not be alienated.

1568 *Mem. Q. Eliz. to Commissioners* in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 15 The rest, that is litigious and doubtful, to be equally divided. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Triumph of Love* ii, Thou hast put so sure a plea, That all my weal's litigious made by thee. 1624 SIR H. BOURGCHIER in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 314 Dr. Dee's [library]..hath been long litigious, and by that means unsold. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 417 The Earl of Desmond dying, leaves his Estate litigious betwixt his Brother and Grand-child. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 194 Nor Marks nor Bounds Distinguish'd Acres of litigious Grounds. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 246 If two presentations be offered to the bishop upon the same avoidance, the church is then said to become litigious. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 159 No summons of reduction .. shall have any effect in rendering litigious the lands..except [etc.]. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius Digest* 493 If the thing was not known to be litigious when purchased.

3. Of or pertaining to lawsuits or litigation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. ii (Arb.) 153 Certaine Doctours of the ciuil law were heard in a litigious cause betwixt a man and his wife. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 268 The barres of our litigious Courts had wont To crack with thronging pleaders. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 99/1 Pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, fat contentions, and flowing fees. 1705 T. BROWN *To Author of Address* in *Coll. Poems* 95 Scaffolds are rais'd in Litigious Hall, The Maces glitter, and the Serjeants Bawl. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 253 ¶ 13 Your Knowledge in the litigious Parts of the Law. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Œconomic Reform* Wks. III. 261 The fury of litigious war blew her horn on the mountains. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 71 A defendant, unjustly dragged into the litigious contention.

Litigiously (liti·dʒəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a litigious manner, after the manner of a litigant; in a contentious spirit; wranglingly.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* IV. iv. 121 Some foolish words .. did pass, Which now litigiously he fastens on me. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 270 An Acquaintance with the Nature and Course of some Courts proceeding litigiously by Citations. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 47 From Mad men, Fools, and Knaves he did Litigiously receive it. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxxiii, Instead of expressing anxiety to receive his son, he litigiously requires proofs.

Litigiousness (liti·dʒəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being litigious; readiness to go to law.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. iv. § 9 This would minister matter of much litigiousnesse. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Rutland House* Wks. (1673) 356 Farewel the happiness of the Nation when the populousness of the City argues the litigiousness of the Country. 1707 ATTERBURY *Vind. Doctr.* 37 The Intemperance and Litigiousness, with which he reproaches some of them. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 20/2 Promiscuous ridicule and the weapons of litigiousness had been thrown into the crowd. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 467 Strangers are now struck with the litigiousness .. of the natives. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 31 Jan. 6/6 The Corporation is notorious for its obstructiveness and litigiousness.

Litir, obs. form of LITTER.

Litis-contestation (ləi·tis,kǫntestēɪ·ʃən). *Civil* and *Scots Law.* Also 9 in compound form **liticontestation.** [ad. L. *lītis* (gen. of *līs* lawsuit) *contestātiōn-em* (n. of action f. *contestārī* to take or call to witness).] The formal entry of a suit in a court of law.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 276/8 And fra litiscontestacioun be, the plede is begunnyn. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 30 Quhilk day being come, the defendar sall mak litiscontestatioun. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 446 By the common rules of the law, where no litiscontestation is past .. no witnesse should be receiued. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 265 Before Litis-contestation, the Defender may crave Protestation against the Pursuer for not insisting. 1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Proced.* Introd., Wks. 1843 II. 7 Expense of liticontestation, defrayed as far as possible by the public. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 180 An obligation is extinguished by litiscontestation or joinder of issue.

† **Litispe·ndence.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [a. OF. *litispendence* (F. *litispendance*), ad. late L. *lītispendentia*, f. *lītis* (see prec.) + *pendentia*, n. of state f. *pendēre* to hang.] **a.** (See quot. 1706.) **b.** A plea that another action is pending.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Litispendence*, the hanging of a suit till it be tried or decided. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Litispendence*, the time during which a Law suit is depending. 1728 in BAILEY, and in some mod. Dicts.

† **Litispe·ndency.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 58 The preventing of any violent procedures betwixt the parties during this litispendency.

† **Litlum,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 **lýtl-, lítlum, lítlan,** 3 **lutlen,** 4 **lytul-, litel-, lutlum,** 4-5 **litlum.** [OE. *lýtlum*, dat. pl. neut. of *lýtel* LITTLE, used advb.] Little by little, gradually: chiefly repeated *litlum and litlum*: also (rarely) *by litlum.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxviii (Z.) 228 *Paulatim* lytlum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xl. 10 Ic zeseah þær on weaxende blosman litlum and litlum. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1110 (Laud MS.) Syððan litlan and litlan his leoht wanode. *c* 1205 LAY. 3569 Makie him god baid .. & him blod lete lutlen [*c* 1275 lutel] and ofte. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Þat liht alei lutlen ant lutlen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 599 Lere hem litlum & lytlum [1393 C. xviii. 320 lytulum and lytulum; *v. rr.* lit(e)llum and lit(e)lum, litel and (bi) litel]. *a* 1380 *St. Ambrose* 533 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 16 A schort fuir.. lutlum and lutlum In to his mouþ crep hole and sum. *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. vi. in *Anglia* VIII. 139/9 Hee þat rekkiþ not smale thinges falliþ doune by litlum.

Litmus (li·tmǒs). Forms: 6 **lyȝtmose, lyt(t)mos(se, litmouce,** 7 **litmas(e, -mouse, litt(i)mus,** 7-8 **litmose,** 8 **litmoss, lytmus,** 7- **litmus.** [Altered from MDu. *leecmos*, *lijcmoes* (mod.Du. *lakmoes*) LACMUS, prob. from association with LIT *v.*] A blue colouring matter, obtained from various lichens, esp. archil, *Roccella tinctoria.*

It is turned red by acids, and the blue colour is restored by alkalis.

1502 *Receipt for Corke* in *Arnolde's Chron.* 71 b/1 Take an C. & a q'rt of lyȝtmose. 1518 *Will of R. Hoby* (Somerset Ho.), xij bagges of Lytmos otherwise called white Corke. 1546 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey* 107 Item for lyttmosse ijli. viijd. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 37 Dry Litmas scraped in water. 1606 PEACHAM *Art of Drawing* 57 If you put to overmuch Litmose it maketh a deep blew. 1640 *Rates* in Noorthouck *Lond.* (1773) 838/2 Littimus, the cwt. qt. 112 lb. 1d. 1722 *Act Encour. Silk Manuf.* &c. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6040/7 Litmus the Hundred Weight, .. twenty Shillings. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 471 This solution .. reddens tincture of litmus. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 448 Soak the papers in strong neutral litmus and dry them.

b. *attrib.*, as *litmus colour, liquor, tincture*; **litmus blue,** a blue pigment prepared from litmus; **litmus paper,** unsized paper stained blue with litmus, to be used as a test for acids; when reddened by an acid, it serves as a test for alkalis.

1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 83 The principal blewes.. are Blew bice, Smalt, *Litmose blew. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 83 Put the quantity of a Hazel-Nut of Litmose-blue, to three Spoonfuls of Conduit-Water. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 30 Another portion of the same *litmus liquor reserved for comparison. 1803 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 246 A fluid came over, which reddened *litmus-paper. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xii. 270 Two of them [test papers] .. surpass the rest, these are litmus and turmeric papers. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 367 May's *litmus tincture.

Litnien, variant of LITTEN *v.*¹ *Obs.*

† **Litorean,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *lītore-us* (f. *lītor-*, *lītus*, *littus*, shore) + -AN.] = LITTORAL *a.*

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Lito·te.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. See also LIPTOTE. [a. F. *litote*, ad. Gr. λιτότης: see next.] = next.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xv. 116, Ps. 23. 4 Yea though I walk [etc.]; its a *Litote*, I will believe good: its a cold and a dark shadow to walke at deaths right side.

‖ **Litotes** (ləi·totīz). *Rhet.* [Gr. λῑτότης, f. λῑτός smooth, plain, small, meagre.] A figure of speech, in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary; an instance of this.

Examples of litotes are: 'A citizen of no mean city'; 'When no small tempest lay on us.'

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 3. 1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 115 The *litotes* or diminution, [is the peculiar talent] of ladies, whisperers, and backbiters. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Chr. Ch.* I. v. 291 Pressing into his service.. the litotes and other rhetorical figures.

Litrameter (litræ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. λίτρα a pound + METER.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.

1826 R. HARE in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* XI. 183 On the Litrameter. This name..is given to one of the instruments which I have contrived for ascertaining specific gravities. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Litre**¹. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 **lytre.** [ad. late L. *litra*, a. Gr. λίτρα a pound.] A pound.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 432 One silver boul, weighing fiue lytres [*marg.* or pounds].

Litre² (lī·təɹ, Fr. lītr). Also *U.S.* **liter.** [a. F. *litre*, first formed in 1793; suggested by *litron*, the name of an obsolete Fr. measure of capacity, app. f. late L. *litra*, a. Gr. λίτρα pound.] The unit of capacity in the metric system, represented by a cube whose edge is the tenth of a metre, and equivalent to rather more than 1¾ pints.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Littre, Decimeter cube. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 56/1 Four litres and a half make, roughly speaking, an imperial gallon. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 6 If we take .. a litre of hydrogen and a litre of chlorine, we obtain exactly two litres of hydrochloric acid. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 336 The farmers ..strike bargains over a couple of 'liters' of wine with the Hebrew corn, cattle, or pig dealer.

‖ **Litron.** [Fr.; see prec.] (See quot.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wig*, Half a Litron or somewhat more than half a pint of wheat flower.

Li·tster. ? *Obs.* Forms: 4 **litestere,** 4-5 **littester,** 5 **littstar, lystare, -er, lyt(a)ster, lyttester,** 5-6 **lytster,** 6 **litstair,** 5- **litster,** (9 *dial.* **lister**). [f. LIT *v.* + -STER.] A dyer.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 17 No mader, welde, or wod no litestere Ne knew. 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 6 [He] seld yt furth deceyvabilly to lytsters, and, in especial, to John Kyrkby and Robert Dowfe, lytsters of York. 1432 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 21, I wyll .. to Kendall wyfe, lyttester, xxvjs viijd. 1488 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 12 Ft de iijs. pro firma unius gardini nuper in tenura Thomae Parker, litster. 1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 119 As alsua ane litstair or ma for litting and perfitting of thair saide warkis. 1609 *N. Riding Rec.* I. 165 Tho. Newton, litster, presented for brewing [etc.]. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, xcv, As though the state Might weare noe Cloath by Dyed in Litstar's fatt. 1714-26 G. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1900) 18 He had also two other Sons..both Litsters in Aberdeen. 1819 HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.*, *Lister.* 1887 BULLOCH *Pynours* 85 The burn still runs, but now of small use to any Litster.

Litt, Littarge, obs. ff. LIGHT, LIT, LITHARGE.

Litte, obs. f. or var. LIT, LITE.

Li·tten, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **líc-tún,** 5 **lytton(e, letton,** 6 **lyttyn,** 7 **litton,** 6- **litten.**

[OE. *llc-tún*, f. *llc* corpse, LICH + *tún* enclosure, TOWN.] A churchyard. (Cf. CHURCH-LITTEN.)

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* III xvii. (Schipper) 268 His lichama ..wæs .. on þæra hroþra lictune bebyriged. *c* 1440 *Chron. Vilod.* 4087 Bot when he come in to þat chirche-lyttone þo, Twey wemen he founde þere. 1474–5 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 18 It. of the gift of the Bochers for grounds to her Stallys with oute the letton ijs. *Ibid.* 20 It' in cleansyng of the Lytton xjd. 1506 *Will of Leer* (Somerset Ho.), To be buried in the cloister or in the lyttyn of the Trynite 1595 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc Sarum* (1896) 145 The wale against the litten. 1614–15 *Ibid.* 165 Masonn mendinge the Church litton wale, 5s. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Litten*, as Church-litten; a word us'd in Wiltshire for a Church-yard. 1798 J JEFFERSON *Hampsh Glossr* (MS) s v, The burye ground at Holy Ghost Chapel at B'stoke is called the Litten. It is used also at Newbury in Berks. 1818 in TODD; and in mod Dicts.

Litten (lit'n), *ppl a.* [pseudo-archaic pple. of LIGHT *v.*2] = LIGHTED. Usually in comb., e.g. *dim-, gray-, red-litten.*

a 1849 POE *Haunted Palace* vi, And travellers now within that valley, Through red litten windows, see Vast forms that move fantastically To a discordant melody 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 72 And 'salvum me fac Domine' they sung Sonorous, in the ghostly going out Of the red litten eve along the land. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* III. 9 After the weary tossing of the night And close dim-litten chamber. 1896 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* 407 Sal Kavannah moved into the gray-litten space. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 319/1 It [yellow hair] sprayed out like a cloud of litten gold.

†Li·tten, *v.*1 *Obs.* Also 2 **litnien,** 3 *Orm.* **littnenn.** [? Extended form (with suffix -EN 5) of ON. *líta* = OE. *wlitan* to look.] *intr.* To look *to, unto.* Also const. *for to* with *inf*: to rely on.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Forþi ne litnie [? *read* litnie] namon to swiðe to þisse liue. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6115 Þet birrþ wislike nittenn Uppo þe sellfenn, and o þa þatt littnenn to þan fode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 10209 Child for to gett þai littend lang 1535 COVERDALE *Jer* xlvi 25 Pharao, and all them yt litten vnto him.

†Li·tten, *v*2 *Obs.* [? f. *lit* LITE: see -EN 5] *trans.* To diminish.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2701 Hwan Hauelok saw his folk so brittene, And has ferd so swithe littene, He cam driuende upon a stede.

Litter (li·tər), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **liter(e,** 4 **litir, littar,** 5 **leter(e, -yr, lyttar, -ere, -ier, -yer, lyter(e, -ier, -our,** 5–7 **lytter, -tre,** 6 **litto(u)r, (litre),** (6–7 **lioter,** 7 **letter, liotier, -ure, litour, littier, littre),** 5– **litter** [ad. AF *litere*, OF. *lutiere*, (F. *litière*) = Pr. *leitiera*, Sp *litera*, It. *lettiera*:—med.L *lectāria*, f. L. *lect-us* (F. *lit*) bed]

†1. A bed. *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13817 Quen he had made me hale and fere, 'Rise vp', he said, 'wit þi litere' *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4910 All lemed of his letere þe loge as of heuen. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 17 The traitours sought the Kyng..yn the withdrawyng chaumburs, yn the lutters, undir the presses. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* xiv 590 Lo, here a lytter redy cled. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb) 61 Tho laye they doun on a lyter made of strawe, the foxe hys wyf and hys chyldren wente alle to slepe.

b. In technical use: A 'bed' or substratum of various materials.

1848 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem Technol* I. 35 Having first made a litter of shingles, planks or billets, with a layer of charcoal powder several inches in thickness.

2. a. A vehicle in use down to recent times, containing a couch shut in by curtains, and carried on men's shoulders or by beasts of burden. **b.** A framework supporting a bed or couch for the transport of the sick and wounded.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 8541 (Kölbing) Sche skeuered, par ma fay, & was yleyd in liter, Al mast liche an hors bere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX 106 In littar thai [him] lay, And till the slevach held thair vay. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron Troy* II xx, In a lytter made tho full royall To cary hym softe and easyly. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 301 Than thei ordeyned hir a litter vpon two palfrayes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIX. vii, He ordeyned lyttyers for the wounded knyghtes. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp Eliz of York* (1830) 28 Item a covering for a litter of blewe cloth of golde 1557 GRIMALD in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 123 In littour layd, they lead him vnkouth wayes 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 51 A flash of lightning glaunced vpon his liciter, and struck his servant stone dead. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 554 The drowsie frighted steeds That draw the litter of close-curtain'd sleep 1663 WOOD *Life* 4 July, The scutcheons on the litter hung on still 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I Pref. 50 To keep himself close shut up in his litter 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I 31 Found five litters in which sick or wounded men had been carried. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng* I 429 She was conveyed, in a litter, over which four knights held a canopy of cloth of gold. 1894 A ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc 153 He soon made a comfortable litter in which to carry Elsie home.

3. Straw, rushes, or the like, serving as bedding.

†a. For human beings. *To make litter of* (one's life): to sacrifice lavishly (= F. *faire litière de*) *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/2 Lytere of a bed, *stratus, stratorium.* *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 435 in *Babees Bk.*, Gromes paletiis shyn fyle and make litere. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Household. Ord.* (1790) 41 The groome porter berith wood, strawe, rushes, for the King's chambre, making the King's litters of his bed. 1652 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev Naples* II. 119 Whereupon the said Duke offer'd to make litter of his life for the service of his Catholick Majesty the King. 1774 COLLYER *Hist. Eng.* II. 126 John Baldwin held the manor of Oterarsee . by the service of finding litter for the king's bed, viz. in summer grass or herbs, and in winter straw.

b. For anima's. In mod. use also, the straw and dung together.

[1314–15 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 300/2, xxiii quarters de aveyn & de litter.] *c* 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (Roxb.) 10 As pelows ben to chambres agreable So is harde strawe lytter for the stable. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/2 Lytere, or strowynge of horse, and other beestys, *stramentum.* 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II (1882) 129 A little straw or litter bad inough for a dog to lie in. 1668 GERBIER *Princ.* 35 The space which the Horse doth possess when in the night time he lyeth stretcht on his Litter 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compt Gard.* I 54 To place daily under those Animals a sufficient quantity of fresh New Straw, well spread, which is call'd making of Litter. 1732 SWIFT *Bro. Protestants* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 181 The gen'rous wheat forgot its pride, And sail'd with litter side by side. 1809 SCOTT *Prose Wks* IV *Biographies* II. (1870) 124 There was no wood to burn and no litter or forage to be had for his horses. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 127 Take some long litter from the dung heap. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III. I. 320 The litter of a farmyard gathered under the windows of his bedchamber.

c. Hence applied to straw or similar materials used for other purposes, *e.g.* **†as** a component of plaster, **†**for thatch, or for the protection of plants.

1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III 160 Et de *ad.* solut. pro liter pro dobura ibidem. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 255 For litter for dawbyng of þe same bothes. 1649 TORRIANO, *Stipia*, ..licture, or thatch for cottages 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort.* Mar. (1679) 12 Take off the Littier from your Kernelbeds. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gardiner* I. III. xiii. 304 Tulips are protected..by Coverings of Straw, or long Litter. 1744 PICKERING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 100 Over the Bed, thus prepared, must constantly be kept a Covering of long new Litter . to preserve the Plant from the Frost 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr Pract Agric.* (ed 4) II. 195 In frosty weather, protect the rows by fern leaves, long litter, or branches of evergreens. 1861 DELAMER *Fl Garden* 22 Agapanthus . may be permitted to remain throughout the winter in the open ground, under a covering of litter or leaves.

4. Odds and ends, fragments and leavings lying about, rubbish; a state of confusion or untidiness, a disorderly accumulation of things lying about.

1730 SWIFT *Lady's Dressing-r.* 8 Strephon . took a strict survey Of all the litter as it lay. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV ix, She was ashamed to be seen in such a pickle, . her house was in such a litter 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xx. 397 Dying flowers, all litter, and everything unsightly, admonish the gardener to trim his plants. 1825 URE *Philos Manuf.* 232 They [silkworms] must be well cleansed from the litter. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX IX 293 He [Turner]..enjoyed and looked for litter...His pictures are often full of it. 1868 J H BLUNT *Ref. Ch Eng* I. 347 An old pamphlet among the litter of the abbot's study. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. XVII. 182 The kitchen was covered with the litter of dressmakers preparing for the wedding.

5 a. The whole number of young brought forth at a birth.

1486 *Bk St Albans* F vj, A Litter of welpis. 1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 27 The litter is lyke to the syre and the damme 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, I. ii 14, I doe heere walke before thee, like a Sow, that hath o'rewhelm'd all her Litter, but one. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 220 The best of the whole litter is that whelpe that is last ere it begin to see. 1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* I ii, Seven of their young pigs . Of the last litter. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 123 Possibly this Subject never had a Litter 1731 *Gentl Mag.* I 352 A Litter of young Lions was whelp'd at the Tower 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xiv. (ed 2) 276 In the sow, the bitch, the rabbit, ..which have numerous litters, the paps are numerous. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* III. ii, The hunter may reserve some single cub From out the tiger's litter 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 6 Strongly marked differences occasionally appear in the young of the same litter

transf. and *fig.* 1565 HARDING *Confut Jewels' Apol.* IV. xx. 219 Verely a man might thinke this booke was set forth by some ennemye of our newe englishe clergy, . had not them selues . acknowledged it for a whelpe of their one littour *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I xix. (1640) 223 That abhominable litter and broode of sinnes which have their originall in mans heart. 1662 SOUTH *Serm.* 9 Nov. (1663) 35 Let him reflect upon that numerous litter of strange, sense lesse absurd Opinions, that crawle about the world. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref 6 They are as inapprehensive, and of the same litter with the former. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* Pref A ij, In the time when Hawkers were loaded with whole Litters of Pamphlets *a* 1704 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Collog. Erasm.* (1711) 358 A servant maid and a litter of children 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III Wks. VIII. 282 To bring into an happy birth her abundant litter of constitutions. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* viii, When a man had married into a family where there was a whole litter of women, he might have plenty to put up with if he choose

†b. An act of bringing forth young: usually in phr. *at a* or *one litter.* Said of animals only.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 307/2 Lytere or forthe brynggynge of beestys, *fetus, fetura.* 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* VI. (1697) 129 The thirty Pigs at one large Litter farrow'd. 1704 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 91 The female produces from three to six young ones at a litter.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *litter-bearer, -bier, -car, -gelding, -man, -window*; also *litter-wise* adv.; (sense 3) *litter-cutting*; (sense 5) *litter-sister.*

1552 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Lecticariola*, she that attendeth on a *litter bearer. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III 14 He shut his eyes, and now no more could hear His litter-bearers' feet. 1889 TENNYSON *Enid* 1414 Yet raised and laid him on a *litter-bier. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* I. 140 Two of my dragoons got into the *litter-cars of the country. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 396 Two knife cane-top *litter and chaff-cutting machine. 1836 DEVON *Issue Exch. Jas. I* 319 A *litter-gelding for the Queen's litter. 1505 *Ld. Trens. Acc. Scot.* III. 97 Item, for ij steikis chamlot to the Quenis tua *littar men .. vijli. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 33 Six Littermen: Fee a peice 10*l.* 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 84 Augustus Cæsar .. had escaped a thunderclap which kill'd his litter-man close by him. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. xi. 440 All belonging to the Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Litter-men, Postillions, &c. 1897 *Sketch* 24 Nov. 192 The puppy . is a *litter-sister to the then ten-weeks-old Wayward. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 42 Keep His *litter-window shut, and he can sleep *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 32 He was carried in a rich Chariott, without Wheeles, *Litter-wise.

Litter (li·tər), *v.* [f. LITTER *sb*]

†1. *trans.* To carry in a litter. *Obs. rare*—1.

1713 ? DARRELL *Gentl. Instructed* I. Suppl. iii. 18 These Pagan Ladies were litter'd to Campus Martius, ours are coach'd to Hide-Park.

2. To furnish (a horse, etc.) with litter or straw for his bed; *humorously*, to provide (a person) with a bed. Also *to litter down.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVIII. xli. (1495) 802 The colte is not lyttrid wyth strawe nother coryed wyth an horse combe. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf Beasts* (1658) 291 It shall be necessary to keep him warm by littering him up to the belly with fresh straw. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 30 Tell them how they litter their Jades and exercise Merchandize in the House of God. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1749) I. 77 Bedding or littering him down with dry clean Straw. 1799 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 220 That the stock may be well fed,—littered,—and taken care of according to the directions. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg* XVI, One is litter'd under a roof Neither wind nor waterproof. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 221 Let him be returned to the stable, littered down. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* II 112 Thrashing straw to litter the large stock of cattle he had on hand.

absol. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 41 b, Al kinde of strawe, is good to litter withall.

transf. or *fig* 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I 1-9, I love the browning bough to see That litters autumn's dying bed

3. *intr.* To lie down on a bed or on litter. *rare.*

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* II. 72 The Inne, Where he and his horse litter'd. 1858 W. ARNOT *Laws fr. Heaven* II 279 That poor wretch .. has a number of children littering in the hovel which they call their home.

4. *trans.* **†a.** To compound (plaster) with or as with litter (*obs*). (Cf. LITTER *sb.* 3 c.) **b.** *nonce-use.* To plaster.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 65 Some use pure clay littered with ox heare. 1862 J. SKELTON *Noga Crit.* I. 60 The hovels of the natives were built of turf, littered with mud.

5. To cover with litter. Also with *down.*

1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 226 But, for his ease, well littered was the floor. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 55 A loose stable, well littered down with fresh straw 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II iii (1891) 73 Mind, which grows, not like a vegetable (by having its roots littered with etymological compost), but like a spirit.

6. a. To cover as with litter, to strew *with* objects scattered in disorder. Also with *round, up.*

1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1755 III II 15 They found The room with volumes litter'd round. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II 68 You know how angry your mother is at their rapping, and littering the house 1784 COWPER *Task* VI 280 Littering with unfolded silks The polished counter 1825 SCOTT *Jam Lett* 17 May, We need not litter up your house as we can always get into a hotel 1859 DICKENS *T Two Cities* II. v, A dingy room lined with books and littered with papers. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. 1 iv. 49 Dinner was over The floor was littered with rushes and fragments of rolls and broken meat. 1895 E. A. PARKES *Care Health* 35 Serving merely to litter up the surface of the earth.

b. To scatter in disorder *about, on, over.*

1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* 289 View them litter'd on the floor, Or strung on pegs behind the door 1863 FR A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 31 Firewood and shavings lay littered about the floors. 1883 LD. R GOWER *My Reminis.* I XVIII. 358 A room . which we found full of soldiers asleep littered over the floor.

c. Of things: To lie about in disorder upon.

1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro'M.* 14 Pieces of stuccoed tracery littered the garden and the terrace. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv* II. xiv. 41 Papers, belonging to our various departments under him, littering his table. 1896 A E HOUSMAN *Shropsh Lad* XII, Or littering fag the fields of May Lady-smocks a-bleaching lay.

7. Of animals, occas. *transf.* in contemptuous use of human beings: To bring forth (young).

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I IX, Whan the bytche had lyttred her lytyl dogges. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 187 She doth lytter them deepe under the ground and so the wolf doth not. 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* III. I 239, I would they were Barbarians, as they are, Though in Rome littered. 1610 — *Temp.* I. II 282 Saue for the Son, that [s]he did littour heere, A frekelld whelpe, hag borne. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* clvi. VI 231 Lions are littered perfect but Bear whelps licked unto their shape. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng* V (1880) 84 Wolves littered their young in the deserted farmhouses. 1874 *Supernat. Relig.* I. I IV 112 He must take the after-birth of a black cat, which has been littered by a first-born black cat.

fig. *a* 1814 *Orphens* III. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 299 For now I see Calamity is littering plagues to me.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. IX, A bytche which wold lyttre and be delyuerd of her lytyl dogges. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 30 Pliny precisely affirmeth that they litter the thirtyeth day after their conception 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. I 184 Infants dropt, the spurious pledges Of gipsies litt'ring under hedges. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist.* xii. Wks. 1866 II 504 If ever it [Kerry] was mentioned, it was mentioned as a horrible desert..where she she wolf still littered.

Litter, variant of LIGHTER *sb.* and *v.*

Perh. misprs. for *litere, littred.* (The quot. for the vb. is much older than those under LIGHTER *v.*)

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 152 The goods are littered to and from the Ships. *Ibid.* 153 The great charge . by carrying .. goods by Litters, to and from the Ships.

†**Litterage.** *Obs.* In 7–8 **litteridge.** [f. LITTER *sb.* + -AGE.] **a.** The process of littering or being littered; birth. **b.** (See quot. 1726.)

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* III. lxxxvii. (1618) 834 In the same Countrey there are Bores like to others . in their litteridge, which are grown in two moneths, and yet are smaller then conies. 1726 *Nat. Hist. Irel.* 79 The other [sort of ore] ..went most away into litteridge or dross.

Litterat(e, obs. form of LITERATE.

‖ **Littérateur** (litərator). [*F. littérateur*, ad. L. *litterātor*, f. *littera* letter.] A literary man, a writer of literary or critical works.

1806 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 364 During a part of this time he lives with a profligate *literateur* [sic] of the name of Beauvin. 1816 BYRON in Moore *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1830) II. 10 He [Bonstetten] is also a *littérateur* of good repute. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 348 Like Gibbon, he [Southey] was the most accomplished *littérateur* amongst the erudite scholars of his time. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man* I. II. 8 For many years now, I have been an industrious *littérateur* of all work.

‖ **Littératrice** (literatris). *rare.* [*F littératrice*, fem. of *littérateur*.] A literary woman; an authoress.

18 . O. W. HOLMES in *Cornhill Mag* Apr. (1879) 419 In an inland city, where dwells a *littératrice* of note

Litterature, obs. form of LITERATURE.

Littered (li·tərd), *ppl. a.* [f. LITTER *v.* + -ED1.] In senses of the vb.

1. Employed or strewn as litter; also, scattered in disorder.

1754 DODSLEY *Public Virtue, Agriculture* II. 231 Strew around Old leaves or litter'd straw, to screen from heat The tender infants. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* 67, I remember how the littered concealing straw was raised. 1863 LD. LYTTON *King Amasis* II. 137 See these littered shards upon the sordid earth!

2. Covered or strewn with litter; clogged *up* with litter.

1870 *Evening Standard* 29 Oct., From one of the upper balconies of this littered chateau we looked down upon Paris. 1895 *Educat Rev.* Sept 166 The mind is left in a littered-up condition. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 220/1 He looked at the littered table

3. *nonce-use.* That has produced a litter.

1894 GLADSTONE *Horace, Odes* III. XXVII 1 With littered fox, and lapwing's call.

†**Li·ttering,** *sb. Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Litterings*, small Sticks that keep the Web stretch'd on a Weaver's Loom.

Littering (li·tərĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LITTER *v.* + -ING1.] In senses of the vb.

1. a. The action of furnishing beasts with litter, or covering a floor with litter. **b** *concr.* The straw of an animal's bed; a layer of litter in a stable. **c.** *collect.* Odds and ends scattered about

a 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* v iv 15 This is called littering of Horses: and when you haue thus done, you shall let him rest till the next morning. 1849 STEPHENS *Bk of the Farm* § 955 Mr. Hunter tried the littering of the break, occupied by the sheep, with straw.

b. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXXI. 34 Rachel hidde the mawmetis under the literyng of a camele. 1856 FERRIER *Inst Metaph.* Introd. (ed 2) 9 To add another coating to the infinite litterings of the Augean stable

c. 1897 *Daily News* 3 May 7/2 Ten times more littering ..is left by the fashionable promenaders on the expensive fête days.

2 The process of bringing forth (young) or of being brought forth.

1542–3 BRINKLOW *Lament* 26 b, The ionge in the lytterynge, or forth bryngynge 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 110 They [bitches] have milk about five days before the littering. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXV. 174 At the first littering their eyes are fastly closed

Littering (li·tərĭŋ), *ppl. a* [f. LITTER *v.* + -ING2.] That litters, or makes a 'litter'.

1863 ATKINSON *Staunton Grange* XVI (1864) 172 The first thing I saw .was part of a huge littering jackdaw's nest.

Litterure, variant of LETTRURE *Obs.*

Littery (li·tĕri), *a.* [f. LITTER *sb.* + -Y.] Of or pertaining to litter; marked by the presence of litter; tending to produce litter; untidy.

1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric* I. 270 The long littery dung from livery stables 1847 in *Fraser's Mag.* (1848) XXXVII. 308 The littery practice of serving up the potatoes in their skins. 1858 MISS MULOCK *Ih about Wom.* 275 The rooms are untidy and 'littery'. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist* 622 As much short moist dung as will prevent the littery portion from becoming dry. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 101 He took me into his library, a rough, littery, but considerable collection. 1888 *Garden* 21 Jan. 43/3 The whole process is troublesome, littery, and is. uncertain in its results.

Littimus, obs form of LITMUS.

†**Li·tting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. LIT *v.* + -ING1.] The action of colouring, dyeing, or painting. Also *Comb.* †**litting-lead,** a dyer's vat.

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 332 Ine schelde beoð þreo þinges, þet treo, and þet leðer, & þe peintunge [*v.r.* lutinge]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 308/2 Lytynge of clothe (*MS. K, P.* luttinge), *tinctura*. 1485–6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 157 Operanti super..et posicione unius lyttynglede 1543 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I 187 Ane gryt litting leid, price twenty poundis, ane litill litting leid, price sax poundis. 1568 *Satir Poems Reform.* xlviii. 31 Seure, be my witting, not brunt in the litting

Little (li·t'l), *a., adv*, and *sb.* Forms: 1 **lytel, litel,** *Northumb.* **lyttil,** (lytl-, litl-), 2–3 **lutel, lut(t)l-, lit(t)l-,** 3 **lutil, luttel, leitel,** 3–5 **luytel, litelle, -ul,** 3–6 **lit(t)el, litell,** 4 **luitel, littil, lytille, -ulle,** 4–5 **lytul,** 4–6 **lytel, -il, -yll, litil(l, littill, -ell,** 4–7 **litle,** 5 **litull(e, -ille, -yll, littull, lytyle, -elle,** 5–6 **lyt(t)ell, lyttyll, lytill, -yl(le,** 6 **lyt(t)le, lyttil, lytel, lityll, (laytell, lickell,** 7 **lickle),** 6– **little.** See also LEETLE. [OE. *lytel, lytel*, corresponds to OS. *luttil* (MDu. *luttel, lettel*, Du. *luttel*), OHG. *luzzil*, also *liuzil*, ? *lūzil* (MHG., mod.G. dial. *lützel*):—WGer. **lūttilo-*, f. **lūt* (prob. f. the root of OE. *lútan* to bow down: see LOUT *v.*) represented in OE. *lýt, lyt* (and the equivalent forms . see LITE *sb.*), and in OS. *luttik*, OFris. *littich*, OHG. *luzzig* little. A synonymous and phonetically similar (but radically unconnected) adj. OTeut. **littilo-* is found as Goth. *leitils*, ON. *lítell* (Sw. *liten, lilla*, Da. *liden, lille*), and possibly in OE. *ítel*, MDu. *ítel*, mod.Flem. *ijter*; the root **lit-*.—pre-Teut. **leid-* may be cogn. with **loid-* in Gr. λοίδορος abuse, L. *lūdus* (:—**loidos*) play; some scholars have compared Lith. *laidau* I let flow, *leidżu* I set free.

The long vowel in OE *lýtel* is vouched for by metrical evidence (Sievers in *Beiträge* X. 504) and certain features of the declension (Sarrazin *ibid.* IX. 365), as well as by the early ME *luitel*. On the other hand, the Northumb. *lyttel*, and the widespread early ME. *luttel, littel*, suggest that the *y* may have been short in some dialects, and perh. generally in the syncopated flexional forms. The modern dialects that are marked by a large Scandinavian element in the vocabulary mostly have the vowel long, the pronunciation being (lǽ'l) or the like; this seems to point to influence from the ON. *lítell*.]

A. *adj.* The opposite of *great* or *much*. Compar. LESS, LESSER; superl. LEAST.

These forms, however, are not quite coextensive in application with the positive, so that in certain uses the adj has no recognized mode of comparison. The difficulty is commonly evaded by resort to a synonym (as *smaller, smallest*); some writers have ventured to employ the unrecognized forms *littler, littlest*, which are otherwise confined to dialect or imitations of childish or illiterate speech.

I. Opposed to *great*. Often synonymous with *small*.

Its customary antithetic association (in mod. Eng.) is with *great* or *big*, not with *large*; on the other hand, *small* is the customary antithesis of *great* or *large*, but not of *big*. One difference between the two synonyms is that *little* is capable of emotional implications, which *small* is not.

1. Of material objects, portions of space, etc.: Small in size, not large or big. Of persons: Short in stature.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* i. (Z.) 2 Ic Ælfric wolde þas lytlan boc awendan to engliscum gereorde of ðam stæfcræfte. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 2517 Of þe lutle banes, þe floweð ut wið þe eoile, floweð oðer eoile ut. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I. 407/162 He may here in þe grounde ane luttle worm iseo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 14939 A littel hill Man calles mont oluete. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 373 He schewede to hym a lytulle rownd dyche 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI, The xj knyges withdrewe hem to a lytil woode and so ouer a lytyl ryuer 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform* III. 178 War I ane cat and sho ane lyttill mous. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V* I. II. 1 By my troth Nerrissa, my little body is weanie of this great world *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig Man.* I. I. 4 Even in the very little Insects, there appears the excellent work of the Divine Wisdom. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Study Hist* (1777) 335 There is a prejudice in China in favour of little feet 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XIII, You may bring him to the little back gate 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXI, She was called tall and gawky by some ..of her own sex, who prefer littler women

b. Used to designate animal and vegetable species or varieties which are distinguished by their smallness from others belonging to the same genus or bearing the same name

c 1450 *ME Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 227 Þe lytel daysye. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 133 Moustayle or litle stone crop. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) II 327 Little Mouse-tail. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* I. 110 The little owl is seven inches and a half long 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V 295 Little Bulbous Rush. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* XII. (ed. 4) 247 The Little Auk has a wonderful power of resisting the fury of the waves.

c. Used to characterize the smaller or less important of two countries or places of the same name. †*Little Britain*, Brittany. Similarly in many Eng. village names, as *Little Gidding, Little Malvern*; in river-names; and in names of streets: cf. GREAT *a.* 6 e. Also in names of constellations, as *the Little Bear*: cf. GREAT *a.* 6 d.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XXV. 259 Descendynge toward the litille Armenye. *c* 1450 *King Ponthus & Fair Sidone* XXVI. *heading* (1897) 93 How Ponthus retorned to Litle Bretayn *c* 1530 (see BRITAIN 2). 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 73 Philebert de Chandew, a Baron in his own countrey of little Bruttaine in France. 1677 F. SANDFORD *Genealog. Hist. Kings Eng* 62 Conan of Little Britain.

d. With superl. meaning, in *little finger, toe*.

a 1000 *Boeth Metr.* XX. 179 Þæt hire [*sc.* of the soul] þy læsse on ðæm lytlan ne bið anum fingre þe hire on eallum bið þæm lichoman. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 309/329 Sif he ne may with is luytel finguer ane man to sunne teche. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* V XXIX. (1495) 140 The fysthe fyngre is the lytyll fyngre and highte Auricularis. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 36 Ech poynt schal be from opir bi þe brede of a litil fyngir. 14 . *Nom* in Wr.-Wülcker 679/10 *Hic articulus*, a lytyle too 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* XII. 10 My litle fynger shall be thicker then my fathers loynes. 1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 804/1 Openly pronouncing that Luther had more learning in his litle finger, then all yᵉ doctours in England in their whole bodies. 1643 I. STEER tr. *Exp Chyrurg.* XV. 61 His fore-finger. and little finger were burnt. 1726 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (1741) 305 *Os metatarsi* of the little Toe is the shortest. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* LXXVIII, He used the little finger . of his right hand as a tobacco-stopper. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 152 The fifth (finger is) the 'little digit'.

e. Often emphasized by being coupled with some other adj. implying smallness. † Also reduplicated *little little*.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 507 Scho had layd in his lape a litill tyne egg. 1548 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 189 When he .sawe there a litle litle herthe, & in the same a litle preatie small fyer, he saied [etc.] 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III iii. 153 And my large Kingdome, for a little Graue, A little little Graue, an obscure Graue. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, V. i. 29 Any pretty little tine Kickshawes. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. iv. 22 He hath but a litle wee-face.

2. Used *spec.* of young children or animals. *Little one* (often pl.): child, offspring, young one.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. xvii. § 1 His ȝingran dohtor.. seo wæs lytel cild. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3217 Þiss lif to ledenn he bigann Whann he wass ȝet full litell. *Ibid.* 8053 Whil þatt I wass litell child Icc held o childess þæwess. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol* 73 Thy litel children hanging by the hals For thy Iason, that was in loue so fals. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxvii, He toke vppe the ladi, and the litulle knaue. 1468 J. PASTON, Jun. in *P. Lett* II. 319 And, modyr, I beseche yow that ye wolbe good mastras to my lytyll man, and to se that he go to scole. 1526 TINDALE *Matt* XVIII. 6 Whosoever offende one of these lytell wons, which beleve in me. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* IV. iv. 47 Nan Page (my daughter) and my little sonne. 1611 COTGR., *Petit*, the little one, or young one, of a beast. 1641 MARMION *Antiquary* I. i, Well said, little-one, I think thou art wiser than both of them 1779 T. TWINING in *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 71 My sister and her little fellow-traveller. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* V. III 103 My wife! my little ones! Destitute, helpless. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* VII. II. 172 Through life he continues to regard the little Bentincks with paternal kindness. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 377 Among the Carnivora the mothers have frequently to hide their little ones in case the father eats them. 1898 FLO. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 19 The little boy's small back.

¶ **b.** *Little language* Swift's name for the infantine dialect which he used in conversation and correspondence with 'Stella'. (Often quoted in references to Swift's life.)

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 May (1901) 209 Do you know that every syllable I write I hold my lips just for all the world as if I were talking in our own little language to MD?

3. Used to convey an implication of endearment or depreciation, or of tender feeling on the part of the speaker. Also coupled with an epithet expressing such feelings, e. g. *pretty, sweet little*.

1567 *Satir Poems Reform* III. 154 The wois that Ouid in Ibin Into his pretty lytull buik did wryte. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 204 And when she weepes, weepe euerie little flower 1596 — *Merch. V* V. I 21 In such a night Did pretty Iessica (like a little shrow) Slander her Loue. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, II IV 225, I prethee lack be quiet, the Rascall is gone ah, you whorson little valiant Villaine, you 1694 WOOD *Life* 23 June, I returned from London in the company of a little poore thing, Sir Lacy Osbaldeston. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 246 My dear sweet master, My darling little Cyclops. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol 154 A rosebud set with little wilful thorns 1849 DICKENS *Dav Copp.* XXVI, She had the most delightful little voice, the gayest little laugh, the pleasantest and most fascinating little ways, that ever led a lost youth into hopeless slavery. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. VIII 23 Sweet was her carriage, sweet the little folds Of her fair dress close drawn with meekest care *Mod.* Bless your little heart!

4. Of collective unities: Having few members, inhabitants, etc., small in number.

c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Luke XII. 32 Ne ondræd þu þe la lytle heord. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol* 1 A litel toun Which þat ycleped is Bobbe up and down 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I. 1845 A lytell vyllage called Exmynge. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bæda's Hist. Ch. Eng* 152 A litle parte of these reliques were at that time in this monasterie. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. I 13 Our Court shall be a little Achademe. 1592 — 1 *Hen. VI*, IV II. 46 A little Heard of Englands timorous Deere 1611 BIBLE *Exod* XII 4 If the houshold be too little [COVERDALE few] for the lambe 1696 *View Crt. St Germain* 2 The number of the Consciencious Jacobites must be very little. 1754 COWPER *Ep. Rob. Lloyd* 18 A fierce banditti Make cruel inroads in my brain, And daily threaten to drive thence My little garrison of sense 1820 KEATS *Ode on Grecian Urn* IV, What little town by river or sea shore Is emptied of this folk, this pious morn? 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 In the realm of mere letters, Voltaire is one of the little band of great monarchs. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 157 In a little class of instances (eight) the root has a preposition prefixed.

5. Of immaterial things, considered in respect of their quantity, length in series, etc.

c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 1 in *O. E. Misc.* 37 Iherep nv oue lutele tale þat ich eu wille telle *c* 1330 *Spec Gy Warw.* 166 He halt þerof ful litel prys 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. XVIII, The knyghte put a lytel dele of water in his mouthe 1555 BRADFORTH in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. XLV. 127 Thoughe yt be never so daungerous to me to sett this lyttell treatys abroad 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N* I. II. 54 Ile speake in a monstrous little voyce. 1599 — *Much Ado* V. I. 162, I said thou hadst a fine wit: true saies she, a fine little one. 1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* 14 The Printer when I askt a little summe, Huckt with me for my booke. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* V. I. P 66 He was no longer at a loss for his little pocket expenses. 1843 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* III 99 Tiny Tim had a plaintive little voice and sang it very well indeed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III I. 335 Proprietors, who..derived their subsistence from little freehold estates. 1872 EARLE *Philol Eng. Tongue* § 499 The indefinite article, which is descended from the

littlest of the numerals. 1875 E. C. Stedman *Victorian Poets* 152 A little poem, 'The Flower'.

6. Of dimension, distance, or period of time: Short. †*So little while* (advb. phr.): for so short a time.

Beowulf 2097 (Gr.) He onwęz losade, lytle hwile lifwynna breac. *c* 1205 Lay. 343 Nes Brutus i þon londe bute lutel ane wile. *Ibid.* 26939 Þer heo leien stille ane lutle stunde. *a* 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 14754 (Gött) Ze felle þis kirc dune to þe grund, I sal it raise in littel stound. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 28 In lytil space here, I wryt þe lyf of sanctis sere. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1283 A lytyll tyne hys ey castyng hym besyde. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 148 After soper, withynne a litill space She brought hym to his bedde with torche light. ? *c* 1540 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. ii. App. lxxii. 174 They may think things pas lightly here, that are so little while liked. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur* II. xii, When that she a little way had past 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 157 Our little life Is rounded with a sleepe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 320 And now in little space The Confines met of Empyrean Heav'n And of this World. 1675 Marvell *Corr.* ccxxxvi. Wks. 1872–5 II. 449 Although the House of Commons hath both days been long and very busy, the relation falls within a litle compasse. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 475 P 2 She hopes to be married in a little time. 1859 FitzGerald tr. *Omar* iii. (1899) 70 You know how little while we have to stay.

b. Qualifying a sb. denoting definite measure of duration or distance, to emphasize its brevity. †Also, in 16–17th c., used for: Bare, scarcely complete.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cvii. 128 In the mornyng they wer within two lytell leages of Auberoche. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 343 The Abbey of Mauros, which was .ix. little myle from Rosebourgh. 1608 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 147 A little Month, or ere these shooes were old 1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. vii. 312 This retirement of the Duke's being but ten little Leagues from Paris. 1697 tr. *Le Comte's Mem. & Rem. China* iv. (1737) 108 It is off of Nankin thirty leagues from the sea, a little half league broad. 1794 Cowper *Moraliser corrected* 17 Distant a little mile he spied A western bank's still sunny side. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* II. i. 98 Your brother died Some little hours before. 1848 Brougham *Of Revolutions* Wks 1857 VIII. 332 But a little month ago, and the Germans would have held the like language of national self-complacency. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* v. 5 We, when sets in a little hour the brief light, Sleep one infinite age, a night for ever.

7. Of qualities, emotions, conditions, actions, or occurrences: Small in extent or degree.

c 1205 Lay. 26452 For æuere heo ȝelp makieð heore monscipe is luttel 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* Prol. 195 Better is a litel losse þan a longe sorwe. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 333 No man shuld liȝe a lytel lesyng to saue þe worlde. *c* 1440 *Bocius & Sidrak* (Laud MS 559 lf. 3), I shall teche yoow a lytill leste: That befelle oonys in y Este. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 704 Pat litel sinful dede. 1608 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii 182 (1604 Qo.) Where loue is great, the litlest doubts are feare, Where little feares grow great, great loue growes there. *c* 1600 in *Hatton Corr* (1878) 3 It is a sinn, and that not a lickle one 1768 Goldsm *Good-n. Man* I. i, Upon that I proceed,...though with very little hopes to reclaim him 1885 J. K. Fowler in *Daily News* 14 July 2/1 Fowl-growing and egg-selling are distinctly little businesses.

†**b.** Const *of*: Having the quality or performing the action mentioned to a slight extent only.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 195 And sib þes foulis ben litil of prys. *c* 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 513, I am a sede foul ..and litil of cunnynge. 1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV 405/2 Thei [wines] wex al nought or litell of value. *c* 1450 *Bk Curtasye* 34 in *Babees Bk.*, Loke þou be hynde and lytulle of worde. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* IV xiv, It behoveth not to the yong and lytyl of age to mocke theyr older 1508 Dunbar *Twa maryit wemen* 185 He lukis as he wald luffit be, thocht he be litill of valour

c. With agent-noun or sb. indicating occupation, etc.: That is such on a small scale.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 308/1 Lytylle lyare, *mendaculus.* 1767 A Young *Farmer's Lett. to People* 55 A much larger capital than any little farmer can possess 1834 Youatt *Cattle* vi. 192 The dairyman and the little farmer clung to the old breed.

d. Now often idiomatically in somewhat playful use, indicating some feeling of amusement on the part of the speaker

1885 Anstey *Tinted Venus* 72 How long do you mean to carry on this little game? 1888 Rider Haggard *Col Quaritch* IX, How well she managed that little business of the luncheon. *Mod.* I understand his little ways.

8. a. Of things Not of great importance or interest; trifling, trivial.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an 656 (Laud MS) Hit is litel þeos ġife. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Hwi wolde god swa litles þinges him forwerne. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 17 Ouer litel þing ðu ware trewe, ouer michel þing ic ðe scal setten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3302 Leue freind þine asking Es noght bot a litell thing. 1593 Shaks *Rich II*, I. iii 213 How long a time lyes in one little word. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 134 All little Ielousies which now seeme great Would then be nothing. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* v I 524 Every little discontent appears to him to portend a revolution. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. v, Constant attention in the littlest things

b. Of persons: Not distinguished, inferior in rank or condition. Now *rare.*

c 1200 *Bestiary* 689 He ðe is ai in heuene mikel, wurð her man, and tus was litel. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III viii. 75 If þou coudist at all tymes abide meke & litel in þiself *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 11, I am..litil seruaunt unto the quene of the countre. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xv. 17 When thou wast litle in thine owne sight. 1744 Ozell tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 69 Honour'd and esteem'd..both by Gentle and Simple, by Little and Great Folks. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 152 P 5 To learn how to become little without being mean 1772 Mackenzie *Man of World* I viii. (1823) 128 There is no Tax so heavy on a little man, as an acquaintance with a great one. 1847 Lytton *Pelham* ii, There was in it .. no cringing to great, and no patronising condescension to little people.

9 Paltry, mean, contemptible; little-minded.

1483 *Cath Angl.* 218/2 Litille, .. *declinus ad ingenium pertinet. Ibid.*, Litille,..*paulus mediocritatis est, paululus, pupus, pusulanimis. c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1885) II 43 One of their own members who encouraged all those little men in their wicked persecution of him. *Ibid.* II 74 Almost all the parliament-garrisons were infested and disturbed with like factious little people. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* xiv. Notes (1697) 367 He dy'd a very little Death..being Martyr'd by the fall of a Tile from a House. 1701 Rowe *Amb. Step.-Moth.* II. ii. 804, I hear thee and disdain thy little Malice 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 568 P 2 [It] renders the Nose-puller odious, and makes the Person pulled by the Nose look little and contemptible. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 246 Haughtiness is always little. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xi. I 308 The little passions which so frequently perplex a female reign 1829 Lytton *Devereux* II viii, The littlest feeling of all is a delight in contemplating the littleness of other people. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks Char.* xix. 484 They do this with the little cunning of little minds.

II. Opposed to *much.*

10. Not much; only a slight amount or degree of; barely any. (Often preceded by *but.* Also in phr. *little or no . . .*).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 31 He þus cwæð la lytles ġeleafan hwi twynedest þu? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 530 Þow may þam find with litul suink. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2125 Tristrem, for sope to say, Y wold þe litel gode. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* I. 139 To litel latyn þow lernedest, lede, in þi ȝouthe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's Prol* 28 Ther is but litil Latin in my mawe. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. iii. 16 Holi Writt ȝeueth litil or noon liȝt therto at al. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* vi (1887) 45 To much meat cloyes, to litle faintes. 1591 Shaks *Two Gent* IV i. 21 Then know that I haue little wealth to loose. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 703 Strong Desires th' impatient Youth invade; By little Caution and much Love betray'd. 1821 Shelley in Lady Shelley *Mem* (1859) 54 There is little probability of an injunction being granted. 1828 Macaulay *Hallam* Ess. (1872) 71 He had little money, little patronage, no military establishment. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 213 William was able to attack the town from the point where it gained little advantage from its site.

b. Forming with its sb. a kind of privative combination, with the sense 'absence or scarcity of' (what the sb. denotes). Now *rare.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxxvii 40 Gemune, mære God, hwæt si min lytle sped [L. *quæ mea substantia*]. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 905 The lytell corage, *la pusillanimité.* 1606 Shaks *Ir. & Cr.* III iii. 220 They thinke my little stomacke to the warre, restraines you thus. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 535 Surena was constrain'd by his little Victuals. 1752 Burke *Corr* (1844) I 29 Our little curiosity, perhaps, cleared us of that imputation [of being spies]. 1802 Wordsw. *Sailor's Mother* 35 God help me for my little wit!

11. *A little*: a small quantity of; some, though not much. Identical in sense with *a little of* (see B. 4) from which it prob. originated by ellipsis

14 . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 604/20 *Posse*, a lytyl hauynge, or a lytyl myght. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 16 Caste þer-to a littel Safroun & Salt *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk* (Heinrich) 134 Take harde spaynessh sepe and a litul stale ale 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 128 The iuyce of quynces with a lyttell cloues and sugre. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 166 b, Whose mother susteyned not a litle slaunder and obloquye of the common people. 1595 Shaks. *John* III iv 176 As a little snow, tumbled about, Anon becomes a Mountaine. 1598 Bacon *Ess., Atheisme* (Arb) 125 A little naturall philosophie doth dispose the opinion to Atheisme. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit* 215 A little learning is a dang'rous thing 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* vi. II. 6 By a little patience, prudence, and justice, such a toleration might have been obtained. 1901 H Black *Culture & Restraint* iii. 88 It takes a great deal of life to make a little art.

†**b.** *Rarely* used without *a* in this sense. *Obs.*

1597 Shaks 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 43 A Body, yet distemper'd, Which to his former strength may be restor'd, With good aduice, and little Medicine 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 174 O do not sweare, Hold little faith, though thou hast too much feare

†**12.** With pl. and collect. sing.: = Few. *Obs.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2468 Pemperour .. Wille huntte to morwe .. Wiþ litel folk & nouȝt wiþ miche. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* v iv (1494) R j, Cleomenes with lityll peple made his fone to flee 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 541 Desiring to know what accident brought him thither, e-pecially armed, where little Armes was required. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempt* 28 Our late Civil warre which lasted so long in our land; yet left so little signs behind it

III. 13. Special collocations: †**Little Easter Sunday**, ? Low Sunday. **Little Englander**, one who advocates a 'little England', that is, desires to restrict the dimensions and responsibilities of the Empire So **Little Englandism**, the policy or views of Little Englanders. **Little fever** ? *U.S.*, typhoid (*Cent. Dict.*). **Little giant**, 'a jointed iron nozzle used in hydraulic mining' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*); cf Giant *sb.* 4. **Little habit** = *lesser habit* (s. v. Habit *sb.* 2 b). **Little hours**, the 'hours' of prime, terce, sext, and none (= F. *les petites heures*). **Little house**, a privy (now *dial.*). †**Little Jack**, an irreverent name for the little box (sometimes in the form of a human figure) in which the reserved sacrament was enclosed within the Easter sepulchre during part of Holy Week. †**Little king** [tr. L. *regulus*, cf. F. *roitelet*], the wren. **Little people, fairies**; cf. Little man 4. †**Little pox**, small-pox. †**Little son** [= F. *petit-fils*], a grandson. See also *Little* Bethel, Cassino, Custom (*sb.* 4), Entrance (1 c), Mass, Seal, Shilling, etc.; also the main words below.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 137 b, Vpon *little Easter Sunday the Freeholders .. did there assemble. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 2/2 Do not let us fall into the error so often made by *Little Englanders and suppose that [etc.]. 1899 *Times* 20 Jan. 9/2 Mr. Morley's proud pronouncement of the faith of '*Little Englandism'. 1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 352 In Deer Lodge County .. '*little giants'..have been introduced. 1720 T. Gordon *Cordial Low Spirits* 64 It was observed that all the while it [Treaty at Utrecht] was making, Her Ministry went frequently to the *Little House. 1769 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XII. 249, I particularly desire wherever you have preaching .. that there may be a little house. 1812 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 228 A privy is called a little house. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 46 Item a sepulker wth *litle Jack litle Jack was broken in peces this yeare by the said churchwardens. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 35 Rebelle as a *litille kyng, obeyshaunt as a pekok. 1726–31 Waldron *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 27 As they confidently assert that the first inhabitants of their Island were fairies, so do they maintain that these *little people have still their residence among them. 1619 *Notes B. Jonson's Convers. w. Drummond* (Shaks. Soc. 1842) 23 Sir P. Sidneye's Mother, Leicester's sister, after she had the *litle pox, never shew herself in Court therafter bot masked. 1570 Mary Q. of Scots *Let. to C'tess Lennox* 10 July in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary* (1824) 228 The transporting ȝoure *littil son and my onelie child in this country...I have born him, and of ȝow he is descendit.

IV. 14. *Comb.* (chiefly parasynthetic), as *little-footed, -haired, -headed, -minded* (whence *little-mindedness*), *-statured*; **little-endian** *a.* and *sb.*, the designation of the orthodox party in the controversy in the state of Lilliput on the question at which end an egg should be opened (Swift *Gulliver* iv); hence used *allusively*; †**little-sight** *a.*, short-sighted; **little-thrift**, an unthrifty person.

1832 *Little endian [see Big *a* B. 2]. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 11/1 A controversy between the Big-endians and the Little endians of female attire. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* II. 118 She fulminated out her scorn of laws Salique And *little footed China. 14 . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 574/18 *Comatulus*, *lytyl heryd. 1670 G. H. *Hist Cardinals* II. i. 122 Two sorry *little-headed Nephews 1707 Hearne *Collect.* 25 Oct. (O. H. S.) II. 66 This is *little minded. 1813 *Examiner* 24 May 332/2 The little-minded vanity of a nation. 1824 in *Spir. Pub. Trnls.* (1825) 342 The *little-mindedness which shrinks from professional satire. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v vi. (1495) 112 An eye is *lytyll syght whiche seeth not well afferre. 1702 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3774/4 Went away from his Mother, James Bristow, aged about 17 years, *little Statured. 1849 James *Woodman* iv, They cannot be such idle *little-thrifts as you make them out.

B. *absol.* and *sb.*

I. The adj. used *absol.*

1. Chiefly with *the*: Those that are little; little persons.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxiv. 6 Drihten ġehealdeð dome þa lytlan *c* 1200 Ormin 8002 Forþi let he cwellenn þa þe miccle & ec þe litle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6551 Þai fled a-wai, Littel and mikel, less and mare. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12058 Þe lordis to þo litill þe lyuys han grauntid 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* I. xiii, The lytyle ryght ofte may lette and trouble the grete. 1535 Coverdale *Judith* xiii 13 They came all to mete her, litle & greate 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* xvi. (1708) 21 The Great and the Little have Need one of Another.

2. *The little*: that which is little; the little qualities, characters, aspects, etc.

1791 Cowper *Yardley Oak* 87 Comparing still The great and little of thy lot 1806 Prisc. Wakefield *Domestic Recreation* vi. 80 The invention of man has not yet contrived glasses that comprehend either the vast or the little of nature. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 5123 Little and Bad exist, are natural.

3. Not much; only a small amount or quantity: often preceded by *but*; admitting of being qualified by advs. of degree, as *very, rather. Little or nothing*: hardly anything. †*Little is me of*: I care little for. †*To say little*: to make no reply, to be silent. †*Within little*: within a short distance *of. To make* or †*let little of, set little by*, etc.: see the verbs.

c 1200 Ormin 6480 Her iss litell oþerr nohht I þiss land off þatt sallse *c* 1205 Lay. 3465 Þe mon þe litil ah *a* 1225 *Juliana* 26 Lutel is me of ower lufe. *c* 1275 *Moral Ode* 12 in *O. E. Misc.* 58 Al to muchel ich habbe i-spend to lutel i-leyd an hoide. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26997 Litel he sette be his life. 13 . *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 525/51 3if þou haue luytel, luitel giue and do. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc* 1459 Now haf we or litel, now pas we mesur 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. iv. 344 Thenne she smote doun her heed and sayd lytel. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxvi. 226 He dyd ete & drynke but lytell. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 67 Though ye spent but lickell. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 9 Landed for a purpose at the pyle of Fowdrey within lytle of Lancastre. *Ibid., Hen. VIII*, 139 These wordes sore astomed sir Richard Weston, but he said litle *c* 1580 Jefferie *Bugbears* IV. v. in *Archiv Stud. mod. Spr.* (1897), Lyttle sayd, sone amended. 1611 Bible *Luke* vii. 47 To whom litle is forgiuen, the same loueth litle. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz* II an 13. 124 It missed little but hee had been proscribed when he was dead. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II viii. (1840) 194 (Like me) he came from little at first 1766 Goldsm. *Vic W.* viii. Ballad viii, Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long. 1794 Burns *Song* (first line), Contented wi' little, and cantie wi' mair. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xxiv, Little he

eats and long will wake. 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* II. xxvi. 295 He was a tall lanikin figure.., and upon the whole appeared to be good for very little. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* vii, The myth of a simple and ignorant race must necessarily mean little, because a simple and ignorant race have little to mean. 1881 *Mod. Temp. Jrnl.* XLIX. 31 We know little or nothing about the truth.

b. Const. *of*.

Now *rare* exc. when the context does not permit the use of *little* adj., e. g. when the sb. is defined by a demonstrative adj. The use with an adj. used *absol.* (as in quots. 1824, 1833) is a Gallicism, and not in common use.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 921 That lord hath litel of discrecion, That in swich cas kan no diuision. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 259 In that Kyngdom of Medee there ben many grete Hilles, and litille of pleyn Erthe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij, Off spare hawkes ther is chooce and lytill of charge of thaym. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 221/1 There was little of sound and salutary which they did not derive from Democritus or from Pythagoras. 1833 MOORE *Mem.* VI. 337 [Stones like] those at Stonehenge..have but little of new or marvellous for him who has seen the rocks beyond the Atlantic. *Mod.* Of political sagacity he had very little. He showed little of the amiability which was ascribed to him.

†**c.** In the genitive depending on an indefinite pron., as *what, somewhat*. *Littles what*, also *what littles*: little or nothing, a trifling quantity; in first quot., trifles. *Obs.*

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 (Laud. MS.) Bec & mæsse hakeles & cantelcapas & reafes & swilce litles hwat. c 1200 ORMIN 4681 For þatt tu muȝhe winnenn her Wiþþ sinne summwhatt littless. *Ibid.* 6952 Forrþi þatt teȝȝ..ȝet unnderrstodenn littless whatt Off all þe rihhte trowwþe. c 1305 *St. Edmund* 396 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 81 Hit was what lutles þat he et.

d. Qualified by a demonstrative or possessive: (The) little amount or quantity; (so) small a quantity, a (very) small amount, etc.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 17 Þæt lytle þæt he erede he erede mid horsan. a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 265 Þis lutle ich habbe iseid of þat ich iseh in heouene. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xlii. 325 This little may suffice touching the Bezaars stone. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 71 My little fills my little-wishing minde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1000 If all I can will serve, That little which is left so to defend. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 40 Ev'ry moment leaves my little less. 1789 BURNS *Upon seeing a wounded hare*, Go, live, poor wanderer of the wood and field, The bitter little that of life remains. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 50 Dora stored what little she could save. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxix. 73 The little of his poems which remains. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 July 13/1 Lord S. spoke of the little..done for our coast defences during the last 20 years.

II. *sb.* (With *a* or in *plural*.)

4. A small quantity, piece, portion; a small thing; a trifle.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 110 Naked falleð in ðe funt-fat, and cumeð ut al newe, buten a litel. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 347 Cristis apostlis .. were not bisie about dymes, but helden hem paied on a litil, þat the puple ȝaf hem redily. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1449 Lo, how fortune .. of a litill hath likyng a low for to kyndull. 1614 DAY *Festivals* ix. (1615) 267 Contemne not these littles, be they in truth never so little. 1631 FOSBROKE *Solomons Charitie* (1633) 7 Many littles, given unto many,..is better then much conferred upon one. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccclxviii. 443 A Man may be Happy with a Little, and Miserable in Abundance. 1846 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxiii. (1851) 236 When a man's being shaved, what a little will make him laugh. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xiv, A debt to pay off by littles.

Prov. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 50 Many a little, makes a mickle.

b. Const. *of*. (In early use with *genitive*.)

For the restriction in mod. use see 3 b.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 336 Nim .. hwerhwette niþewearde an lytel. c 1200 ORMIN 4086 Þeȝȝ ummbeshærenn þeȝȝreshapp A litell off þe fell aweȝȝ. c 1205 LAY. 30107 Wið an luttel ȝeren þa uade[re]s dede weoren. c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 68 Do a lytul þer of in þe sore eye. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 21 Putte þerinne a litil of rubarbe or of summe oþer laxatiue. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xiv. 29 Se how lighte myne eyes are become, because I haue taisted a litle of this hony. 1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* III. (1641) 92 He drank a little of the wine. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 4 Architecture was perverted to meer house-building, where it retained not a litle of Vanbrugh. 1798 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 418 Not a bit of a Ballad .. nor a little of a Tale to enliven the evening. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. xv, Let me recommend you a little of this pike! 1887 *Jrnl. Educ.* Dec. 509 The 'little of everything' theory [of education].

c. Used advb.: To a little or slight extent; in a small degree; somewhat, rather. *Not a little*, a good deal, extremely.

† *A little of the biggest* (quot. 1654): rather large.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* ii. 7 Thou hast maad him litil, a litil lesse fro aungelis. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 139 In þe ij day he openede a litil hise yȝen. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. ix. (1859) 7, I was comforted nought a litel. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. xvii, Thenne was not he a lytel sory for launcelot. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 104 b, Here must I a litle digresse. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Ivstine* G g j, Although himselfe was of smal knowledge, and a little eloquent. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* ii. 12 When his wrath is kindled but a litt'e. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 147 All the enemies Horse began to shogge a little. 1654 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 240 The ring, too, is very well, only a little of the biggest. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 159, I was a little afraid. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xviii, We are not a little hungry, I can tell you. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1494 The Magazines are a little dull this month.

5. A short time or distance. Chiefly in *after a little, for a little, in a little*.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xvi. 16 Nu ymbe alytel [*Hatton* an lytel] ȝe me ne ȝeseoð, & eft embe lytel ȝe me ȝeseoþ. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 266 For a little Follow, and doe me seruice. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Pet.* ii. 18 They allure .. those that were cleane [*marg.* Or, for a little, or a while] escaped from them who liue in errour. a 1814 *Hector* III. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 345 And death we all must in a little share. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 293 In a little, he and Froda left the inn. 1881 W. H. MALLOCK *Rom. 19th Cent.* II. 290 Be here then and we will go for a little into the garden.

b. Used *advb.* = For or at a short time or distance.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Ȝe iherden a lutel er on þisse redunge þet ðe halie gast com ofer þa apostlas. c 1200 ORMIN 3467 Forr aȝȝ itt flæt upp i þe lifft Biforenn hemm a litel. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14327 Forgeten has þou son þi lare þat i þe said a littel are. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8421 Lenge here at a litill, lystyn my wordes. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 101 It rynnez into þe see a lytill fra þe citee. c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 800 He lukit ane lytill him fra. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 227 Let me slepe a lytell lenger. 1643 TRAPP *Comm., Gen.* xxii. 9 Mount Moriah..was a little from Salem, as mount Calvary also, was a little from Jerusalem. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1 A little onward lend thy guiding hand To these dark steps, a little further on. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i, Yet, yet, a little and destructive Slaughter Shall rage around. 1794 COWPER *Moralizer corrected* 21 In hope to bask a little yet. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 107 The tree which thou passedst but a little ago. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 1 Comrades, leave me here a little, while as yet 'tis early morn.

†**6.** *But a little* = 'but little' (see 3). *Obs.*

With quot. 1377 cf. 1470–85 and 1548 in 3.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 188 Sothenesse seiȝ hym wel and seide but a litel. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 87 An aunswere which pleased Ferardo but a lyttle. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 61 Thou'dst thank me but a little. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 146, I haue a little to say touching this fourth seate; for, I haue done enough in the last, to satisfie this.

III. Phrases, chiefly formed with prepositions.

7. Forming expressions, chiefly with repetition of *little*, having the sense: By small degrees; a little at a time; gradually.

a. *By little and little*; also †*by little and by little*, †*by a little and (a) little*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 358 Crist wole teche his disciplis bi litil and litil alle þes. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) V. i. (1859) 68 Alwey it decrecyd by a litel and a litel. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 243 Hit sholde not be sodaynly chaungid that wyche is custoumet, but slowly by lytill and by litill. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 112 b, And so by a litle and litle, the Englishmen recovered again many tounes. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. *Hist. Eng.* 112/2 By what wyles and craft he might by little and little settle here, and obteine a kingdome in the Ile. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxiii. 30. 1625 BACON *Ess., Atheism* (Arb.) 337 Custome of Profane Scoffing in Holy Matters; which doth, by little and little, deface the Reuerence of Religion. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref. 2 Their Descendants lost by little and little the Primitive and Purer Rites. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 321 Both fleets arrived by little and little. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 105 Add, by little and little, as much pearl ash..as it will take up. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 243 All this we knew by little and little.

†**b.** *A little and (a) little*. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 950, I wol a litel and litel laskit in hast. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 23 Hys spyrite beganne a lytyll and a lytill to come ageyne. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 170 This great tumult and sodain fury, was .. a litle and litle appeased and finally quenched. 1655 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 75 The companie of faithfull began a litle and litle to encrease againe. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ix. (1840) 157 My ink..I eked out with water a little and a little, till it was so pale. 1751 R. PALTOCK *Peter Wilkins* (1884) I. 50 Stowing them all close together to keep in the moisture, which served us to suck at for two days after, a little and a little at a time.

†**c.** *Little and little*. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 302 Litel and litel þei may gete al þe rewme into here owene hondis. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 33 He may not leve it attones, but litille and litille. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxv. 138 And soo lytell and lytell, the dethe of Jaques Dartuell was forgoten. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 67 Littell and littell the cat eateth the flickell. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 294 They shoulde haue a special care vnto their healthes, in trauelling not too fast but little and little.

d. *Little by little*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218/2 Litylle be litille, *diuisim, paulatim*. 1586 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* II. (1672) Q 2 Weak and dead for hunger, I went little by little up the street. a 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 16 How many things little by little may have been received under old names, which would not have been so at once under new ones. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 643 Little by little, the face of the country began to change. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 272 Little by little, the revelation of Christ's Nature was made through the events of His intercourse with men.

†**e.** *By (a) little*. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 171 Our affairs began by a little, and as it were by stealth, to grow unto some quiet state. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded. § 4 Young birdes .. by little first proue theyr tender wyngs. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 178 That melancholy waxing away by little. 1763 *Ann. Reg., Char.* etc. 106 Sift ..more of the same sand by little upon it. a 1814 *Love, Honor & Interest* I. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 263 Soon by little he began to droop.

†**8.** *Into (right) little*: very nearly. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 856 (884) For which we han so sorwed he and I That in-to litel boþe it hadde vs slawe. c 1540 LADY BRYAN in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxi. 173 It wil be (in to right little) as great Profit to the Kings Grace this way, as the t'other way.

†**9.** *In a little*: in a few words, briefly. *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 11 But pray how past it? Ile tell you in a little.

10. *In little*: on a small scale; formerly esp. with reference to *Painting* = in miniature.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 90 On his visage was in little drawne What largenesse thinkes in parradise was sawne. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 384 [They] giue twenty, forty, an hundred Ducates a peece, for his picture in Little. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* 7, I shall endeavour to limme her soule in little (since in great neither my time, nor ability will let me). 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 119/1 The Temple was an imitation in little of that at Ephesus. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* Pref. 61 This autority was at first exercised in little by those, who [etc.]. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 171 Sir Kenelm Digby. compares Vandyck and Hoskins, and says the latter pleased the most, by painting in little. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 13 A miniature of loveliness, all grace Summ'd up and closed in little. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt-cap* 137 By Boulevard friendships tempted to come taste How Paris lived again in little there.

C. *adv.*

1. To only a small extent; in only a slight quantity or degree; but slightly; not much, not very.

The use of the word to qualify adjs. (='not very') seems to be a Latinism or Gallicism, and has never been common.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii. 87 Hio me lytle læs [L. *paulominus*] laþe woldan, ðisses eorð-weȝes ende ȝescrifan. c 1200 ORMIN 3751 Þatt te birrþ. lætenn swiþe unnornelȝ & litell off þe sellfenn. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 139 Þei loven to litil þe sheep. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13918 He drof at hym with þe dart, derit hym but litle. a 1450 MYRC 21 Luytel ys worthy þy prechynge ȝef thow be of euyle lyuynge. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xvii, Who that preyseth hym self lytyll he is ful wyse. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 17 Remembryng the olde proverbe, love me litle and love me longe. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 82 They.. intermeddle little in the ordinary government of the state. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 192 ¶ 2 They liked us as little as they did one another. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, He..found that such friends as benefits had gathered round him were little estimable. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 4 The most refined doctrines of this enlightened people were little more than a collection of vague speculations. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 161 A zeal little tempered by humanity or by common sense. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 126 But this is little material.

b. When, contrary to the usual order, *little* is placed before the vb. which it qualifies, it becomes an emphatic negative, as in *he little knows* = 'he is very far from knowing'. This use is confined to the vbs. *know, think, care*, and synonyms of these.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 137 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 224 Litel wot he hwat is pine. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1834 Littel roght þam of his manance. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 227 b, They would littel thynk, that he would so untrewly handle me. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 86 They little know How dearly I abide that boast so vaine. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 164 He little imagined of how much consequence it might be. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* V. iii, Little cares for a smile or a tear The clay-cold corpse upon the bier!

†**2.** A little time (before); for a little time. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 463 Alls I seȝȝde nu littlær. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1918 For me lauerd, Iesu Crist, mi deorewurðe leofmon, lutel ear me haueð ileaðet. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14188 Ne was þou noght bot littel gan Almast þar wit þe juus slan? c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 549 Þe vilne þat lytil befor tholit he Of thame namyt of galele. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. x. 523 The Mexicaines by this meanes, remained much eased and content, but it lasted little.

3. *Comb.*, as *little able, -heard-of, -known, -loved, -travelled, -used* adjs.; **little-bless** *v., nonce-wd.*, = Heb. *bērēk* ('bless' euphemistically for 'curse').

1825 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers.*, etc. II. xlv. 225 May God bless you, and your *little-able but most sincere friend. 1610 BROUGHTON *Job* i. 5 It may be my children have sinned, and *little-blessed God in their hart. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* i. 3 The .. *little-heard of offence of Maintenance. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 162 That singular and *little-known people the Mosquito Indians. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 102 Being ridde of this louing, but *little-loued company. 1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 211 A *little-travelled land, this. 1900 *Everybody's Mag.* III. 585/1 They went to the *little used front door.

†**Little**, *v. Obs.* Also 3 lutli, -i(e)n, littlin, 3–4 litelen, 4 littel, -yl, lutle, luttul, 5 lytil, -el, letil, lityll. [OE. *lýtlian*, f. *lýtel* LITTLE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make little, diminish; to reduce in size, amount, or importance. Also with *away*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxix. § 1 Þonne lytlað ðæt his anweald, & ecð his ermða. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 49 He litlede him seluen to-foren mannes eiȝen. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 539 Oft ich singe for heom þe more For lutli sum of heore sore. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* viii. 6 Þou liteled him a litel wight Lesse fra þine aungeles bright. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xvii[i]. 46 Y shal littelel [*sic*] hem as poudre. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 423 Departing litliþ strengþe. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 85 Be it put vpon a softe fyr, to þe þrydde party be lytild away. a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 38 Nother Marshalls, nother usshers of hall .. owe not to little or withdrawe any hole stuffe of fleshe or fyshe. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 75 Oh pray God to little the, to pare off thy superfluities.

b. To belittle, extenuate (a sin).

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 61 She [Eue] wende to haue lytelyd her synne. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 164 Paul stiles himselfe the chiefe of sinners, imputes the crucifying of Christ to the ignorance of the Iewes; so littleing a sinne more grieuous. 1627 — *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 291 Its natural to most, to litle their sins.

2. *intr.* To become little, be diminished; to dwindle, wane.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iii. 30 Hine ȝedæfnað þætte

auexe mec untudlice þæt ic lytleȝe (*Ags. Gosp.* waniȝe, L. *minui*). *a* 1225 *St Marher.* 5 Ne his makelese lufsum leo ne mei neauer littlin ne aliggen. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 265 Of þulli blisse, þat hit ne me neauer mare lutlin ne wursin. *c* 1325 *Old Age* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 211, I werne, I lutle, ther for I murne. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 145 His Godhede luttulde not þeiȝ he lowe lihte. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 20 They lityll and deye by longe contynuaunce of ghostli siknesse.

Hence † **Li·ttling** *vbl. sb.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 102 If he conseille þe to lytelynge of þi þinges þat þou hauys in tresour.

Little-ease. Now *Hist.* or *arch.* A place in which there is little ease for him who occupies it; a narrow place of confinement; *spec.* the name of a dungeon in the Tower of London, and of an ancient place of punishment for unruly apprentices at the Guildhall, London. Also, the pillory or stocks.

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1171 Lodge hym in Lytell Ease Fede hym with beanes and pease! 1548 ELYOT *Dict* s.v. *Arca*, A streicte place in a prisone, called littell ease. 1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1562) 115 Was he not worthy to be cast in bocardo or lytle ease? 1608 MIDDLETON *Family of Love* III. i. D 1 b, How dost thou brooke thy little ease, thy Trunk? [To a person who has been carried in a trunk.] *a* 1623 W. PEMBLE *Wks.* (1635) 548 As a prisoner of the Jayle, or one that is in little ease. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. ii, I sweat to think of that garret ..why 'tis a kind of little ease, to cramp thy rebellious prentices in. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 312/1 There is another like place of punishment in our House of Correction in Chester, it is called the Little Ease, a place cut into a Rock, with a Grate Door before it. 1738 *Curiosity, or Gentl. & Lady's Libr* (1739) 54 Here ev'ry Creditor has Right to seize, And make his Home a real Little-Ease [*Note.* A Place of Punishment in Guildhall, London, for unruly 'Prentices]. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng* III. 736 A loathsome filthy hole or dungeon in the Tower, called Little Ease. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* xiii, The walls of the cell, which was called the Little Ease, were so low, and so contrived, that the wretched inmate could neither stand, walk, sit, nor lie at full length within them. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 10 The pantry: a sort of little-ease in a corner of the cuddy.

transf. 1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom* II. 58 In the Romish Purgatory all soules are in little-ease. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 6 To grant nothing to this consideration, is rather to crowd men into a Little ease in Religion, than to unite them

Little-go. [f. LITTLE *a.* + GO *sb.* Cf. GREAT-GO.]

1. A private and illegal lottery Now *Hist.*

See also quot. 1867; but no authority for the statement has been discovered.

[? *c* 1710: cf quot. 1867.] 1795 *Sporting Mag* VI 274 A private lottery, or little go, was drawing at a house in Islington. 1796 COLQUHOUN *Police Metropolis* 149 The Keepers of unlicensed Insurance Offices . have recently invented and set up private Lotteries, or Wheels, called by the nick-name of Little Go's. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) I. 315 Unlicensed lottery-wheels are called little-goes. 1802 *Act 42 Geo III*, c. 119 § 1 All such Games or Lotteries, called Little Goes, shall be deemed common and publick Nuisances, and against Law. 1806 *Ann Reg.* 388 An unlawful game of chance, . formerly known by the name of the Little Go, but now distinguished, to avoid the penalty, by the name of Ivory. 1830 GEN P. THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) I. 195 It is a political little-go, in which everybody knows the concern to be ruinous in the main. 1867 C. WALFORD *Insur. Guide* (ed 2) 25 About this date [1710] commenced a system of speculative assurances known as 'the little goes'. A number of persons combined, and each subscribed 5*s* fortnightly, inclusive of policy stamps and entrance money, on condition of £200 being paid to his heirs and executors In another of these schemes 5*s.* a quarter entitled the subscriber's representatives to receive £120 on his demise 1887 PROCTOR *Chance & Luck* 133 At illegal [lottery] offices, commonly known as 'little goes', any sum, however small, could be risked.

2. *Univ. colloq* The popular name (still current at Cambridge) for the first examination for the degree of B.A. (At Cambridge the official name is 'The Previous Examination'; at Oxford 'Responsions' is the official name of the examination formerly known popularly as 'Little-go', and now as 'Smalls'.)

1820 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. I. 32 At present the Examination [at Oxford] is divided into a Little-go and a Great-go; colloquial appellations of the facetious great children sucking at the bosom of Alma Mater. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 461 *note*, The little go is a new classical examination lately instituted at Cambridge 1838 F W. ROBERTSON *Lett.* 23 May (1882) I. 37 [dated 'Brazenose, Oxford'], I have to take my 'little go' this term. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iii, He's coaching me and some other men for the little go. 1860 M BURROWS *Pass & Class* i. (1866) 11 Responsions, commonly called 'Little go' or, still more familiarly, 'Smalls'. 1876 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) I 47 In my second year I had to work for a month or two to pass the Little Go, which I did easily.

attrib 1882 L. CAMPBELL *Life Clerk Maxwell* vi 152 Some time before the little go examination 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 3 Aug. 693/3 First came the three answers given to the 'Little Go' question.

Little-good.

1. *Sc.* The devil.

1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xlix. 384 All this running here and riding there as if the Littlegude was at his heels. 1822 — *Entail* II. 284 The mim maidens now-a-days hae delivered themselves up to the Little-gude in the shape and glamour o' novelles and Thomson's Seasons.

2. *dial.* The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia.* Also the sour dock, *Rumex acetosa.*

1808–80 in JAMIESON. 1831 W. PATRICK *Plants Lanark.* 210 Sun Spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia.* .. Called Devil's Kirnstaff and Little-good. 1876 *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* 39 *Rumex acetosa* gets [the name of] 'little guid'.

† **Littlehead.** *Obs.* [See -HEAD.] Littleness.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* liv. [lv.] 8, I a-bade him þat sauf me made Fra littelhed of gast. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 106 Arwenesse, þat may be clepyd lytelhed of trust of good dede. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i 1 The lytylhed of my persone.

† **Littlelaik.** *Obs.* [a. ON. *lítil-leik-r*: see LITTLE *a.* and -LAIK.] Littleness.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1709 As he lenes & lokis on his fourme, His litillaike [*Dublin MS.* litilayke] & his lickness he laythly dispiced. *Ibid* 2706 How þi lawnes & þi litillaike [*Dublin MS* lityllake] þou lickyns to my hiȝt.

Little man.

1. The little finger. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 308/310 Þe deuel. wolde fain benten beom bi þe polle with 'luttle man', is leste finguer. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr -Wülcker 753/3 *Hic auricularis*, the lythylman. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

2. A small landowner or capitalist.

1811 in W Marshall *Review Repts. Board Agric., East.* 88 A little man may as well have nothing allotted to him as have it so far off 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser I. *Two Races of Men*, I grudge the saving of a few idle ducats, and think I am fallen into the society of lenders, and little men. 1891 S C SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 29 They have a very strong objection to a 'little man' getting three acres, or less, with or without a cow.

3 a. *Sc.* (See quot. 1835) **b.** (See quot. *c* 1880).

1835 CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1841) 153 Amongst the servants in the employment of our Scottish farmers. There is the 'muckle man' and the 'little man' *c* 1880 *Sketchy Mem. Eton* 16 (Barrère) He called the footman (or little man, as was the generic term for this class of domestic at my tutor's).

4. *pl* Fairies, 'little folk'.

1850 ALLINGHAM *Poems* 87 Up the airy mountain Down the rushy glen, We daren't go a hunting For fear of little men.

Little master.

†**1.** An inferior master. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gal* iii. 25 Now we ben not vndir the litil maistir [1388 vndurmaistir, Vulg *sub pædagogo*]

2. *pl.* A group of German engravers of the sixteenth century, followers of Durer, so called from the smallness of their prints. [G. *die kleinen meister, die Kleinmeister*; F *les petits maîtres.*]

1837 *Penny Cycl* IX. 440/1. 1879 W. B. SCOTT *Little Masters* iii. 16 Dürer, the reputed teacher of the Little Masters.

3. (See quots)

1870 L. BRENTANO *Introd. to Toulmin Smith's Eng Gilds* 178 In this [viz. the hat-] trade prevailed, early in the eighteenth century, the system of carrying on industry by means of sub-contractors (*alias* sweaters), who were called Little Masters. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Little master*, a manufacturer in a small way of business, who works as a journeyman.

† **Li·ttlemeal**, *adv. Obs.* In 4 -mele, -melome. [f. LITTLE *sb.* + -MEAL.] Little by little.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxiii. 14 Y shal folwe litil mele the steppis of hym. — *Deut* vii 22 He shal waste thes naciouns in thi siȝt, litilmele [1388 litil and litil] and bi partees. — *Judg.* xx. 33 The busshementis. litil melome hem seluen bigunnen to opne.

Littleness (li·t'lnes). [OE. *lýtelnes*: see LITTLE *a.* and -NESS.] The attribute of being little.

1. Smallness of quantity, amount, bulk, stature, degree, or extent.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* xxxviii (Z.) 228 Sume syndon *quantitatis*, ða ȝetacniað mycelnysse oððe lytelnesse [*v r* lutelnesse] 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XIII xxvi (1495) 460 Affocius is a lytyll fysshe and for lytylnes it not may be take with hoke 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 63 b, His vylenes, lytelnes, or other deformite of nature. ? *a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 317 For littilnes scho was forlorne, Siche ane kemp to beir. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St.* II. ix 86 Those of unusuall littlenesse are made ladies dwarfs. 1655 — *Hist. Camb.* 83 Lowness of endowment, and littlenesse of Receit, is all [that] can be cavilled at in this foundation. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Greatness* in *Verses & Ess.* (1674) 121, I confess, I love Littleness almost in all things, A little convenient Estate, a little chearful House, a little Company, and a very little Feast. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II viii, Observing the littleness of the houses, the trees, the cattle, and the people, I began to think myself in Lilliput. 1828 CHALMERS in Watson *Life A. Thomson* (1882) 81, I thought not of the littleness of time, I recklessly thought not of the greatness of eternity 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 902/1 A marvellous littleness of hand and foot.

2 Want of greatness, grandeur, or importance; insignificance, triviality, meanness, pettiness; smallness of mind.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* liv 9 [lv 8], I abood hym, that made me saaf fro the litilnesse [Vulg *pusillanimitate*], ether drede of spirit 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 219/1 A Litilnes, *declinitas ingenij est, modicitas, paruitas, paucitas.* 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W 1506) II. i 84 Knowynge the lytylnesse & fray[l]te of humayne nature 1694 SOUTH *Serm.* II Ep Ded., If the supposed Littleness of these matters should be a sufficient Reason for the laying them aside 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 197 ¶ 4 There is a Sort of Littleness in the Minds of Men of wrong Sense. 1779 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 20 Oct, Mrs. Thrale is so enraged with him for his littleness of soul in this respect 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t* Ser II. iii. (1869) 78 Littleness is their element, and they give a character of meanness to whatever they touch. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur* xi. (1894) 262 The mountains speak to man of his littleness and his ephemeral existence. 1896 W. WARD *Talks with Tennyson* in *New Rev.* July 81 Contemptuousness was, he said, a sure sign of intellectual littleness.

b. An instance of this; a mean, petty quality or action.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 120 Neither are our minds troubled with those Limitations and Littlenesses which we meet with in our perception of other things. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. xi. 292 One of those vainglorious littlenesses which too often entered into his composition. 1832 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 38 Pitiful Littlenesses as we are. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls Ded.* 25 Wearing the white flower of a blameless life, Before a thousand peering littlenesses. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII lxiii. 66 The greatness of their general character overshadowed their littlenesses.

† **Little-what.** *Obs.* [f. LITTLE + WHAT. Cf. *littles what* s.v. LITTLE B. 3 c.] A small portion or quantity (*of*); somewhat. Also *A little what* (advb.) in some degree, somewhat.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks I. 62 So þat ech on myȝte take a litil what of breed 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 99 Twenty ȝere and a litelwhat more. *Ibid.* V. 191 And so he reste a litel what sittynge [L *modicum sedendo*]. 1398 — *Barth De P. R.* IV ix. (Tollem. MS.), A litill what swete in sauoure [L. *in sapore parum dulce*]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4392 Of þi lare a litill quat likis me to write.

† **Little world.** *Obs.* A literal rendering of MICROCOSM.

c 1200 ORMIN 17597 Mycrocosmos, þatt nemnedd iss Affterr Ennglisshe spæche Þe little werelld. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 35 The philosofre callith man the litille world. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 124 If the bodie be not set on worke, the minde goeth astray, whereby this litle world is soone ouerthrowne. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. i. 10 (Qo. 1608) 1614 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 28 The Little-World, wherein the Great is shown 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cclix, The Little World thus Circumscribes a Nation.

Little-worth, *a.* (*sb.*) Now *arch.* and *Sc.* Of little worth; *esp. Sc.* = of worthless character.

c 1200 ORMIN 16518 All swa summ itt wass litell wurrþ Till þeȝȝre sawle nede *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 236 Right so as contricion auailleth noght with-outen sad purpos of shrifte..right so litel worth is shrifte or satisfaccion withouten contricion 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 41 M. Harding saith, all this that I haue heere alleged .is Little-worth stuffe. 1611 BIBLE *Prov* x. 20 The heart of the wicked is little worth. 1733 E. ERSKINE *Serm* Wks. 1871 II. 189 Lax little-worth young men 1785 BOSWELL *Tour Hebrides* 75 He had once come to a stranger who sent for him; and he found him 'a little-worth person!' 1825–80 JAMIESON s.v., He's a littleworth body. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* lxxxv. 30, I .Whose life, whose thoughts were little worth.

b *sb* A 'little-worth' person.

1825–80 JAMIESON, *Little worth.* This term is used substantively in Dumfr[ies], as, He's a littleworth.

Li·ttling. *dial.* [OE. *lýtling*: see LITTLE *a.* and -ING [3]] A little child or young animal.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp* Matt. xix 14 Leteþ þa lytlingan cuman to me. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt xi 25 Þu þe be-hyddyst þas þing fram wisun and gleawun, and onwruȝe þa lytlingun. 1721 BAILEY, *Littling*, a little one 1852 ALEX. ROBB *Poems & S* 187 Twa or three Curs o' littlins baulin' 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Littling*, the smallest pup, &c, of a litter. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 104 But never no sign o' a murdered litlin'.

Littlish (li·tliʃ), *a. dial.* Also **littleish.** [f. LITTLE *a* + -ISH] Rather little.

1860 GEO ELIOT *Mill on Fl* III vi, This littlish blade's broke. *c* 1865 — in *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov (1883) 1/2 Their [*sc.* servants'] standard measures too are of a private kind; a good lump, a handful, a tea-cup, a littleish basin [etc.].

Litton, obs form of LITTEN *sb*, churchyard.

Littor, Littorage, obs. ff. LITTER, LITHARGE.

Littoral (li·tŏrăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 litorall, litteral, 7–9 litoral. [ad. L. *littorālis*, better *lītorālis*, f. *lītor-*, *lītus* (often written *littus*) shore Cf. F. *littoral.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the shore; existing, taking place upon, or adjacent to the shore.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 125 The litteral parts when they are just against the rising Sun are sooner inlightned 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 378 The British forces would only attack by sea, or by a littoral warfare. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III 346 The littoral Cordillera of Brazil 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* v. 151 The beneficial action of the sea air is apparent on our littoral climate. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 320 The littoral extent of Italy is, in proportion to its area, very considerable 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* II. ii. 223 The ice of littoral glaciers exhibits a green colour 1895 HOFFMAN *Begin Writing* 44 The Innuit of littoral Alaska.

b. *Zool., Geol.*, etc: Growing, living, or deposited on the 'littoral zone' (see quot. 1876).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Fishes .. are either pelagious, living in the main sea, . or litorall, living neer the shore. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Litoral shells.* 1776 DA COSTA *Conchology* 66 Some [Shell fish] are even littoral, or inhabit the shores. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 151 There were then also littoral formations in progress, such as are indicated by the English *Crag.* 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat* xiii (1879) 285 The islands were here .. composed of a stratified, soft, littoral deposit. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 82 *Limax gagates* is a littoral animal. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* iii. 76 The Littoral [zone] lies between high and low water mark. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 429/1 *Litoral, Littoral*, Belonging to or growing on the seashore or rivershore.

B *sb.* A littoral district; the region lying along the shore. [After It. *littorale*, F. *littoral*]

[1815 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp* (1838) XII. 287 By the cession to Geneva of part of the *littorale* of the lake by the King of Sardinia.] 1828 [J R. BEST] *Italy* 54 He has obtained a littoral, or sea-coast, stretching along the whole of his continental territory. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 193 The towns along the Mediterranean littoral. 1868 E. P. WRIGHT *Ocean World* iv. 79 The sand of the littoral of all existing seas is so full of these minute but elegant shells. 1880

O'Donovan *Merv Oasis* Pref. 7 The Russian settlements on the Eastern Caspian littoral. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 162 The portion of the Caribbean littoral commonly known as the Mosquito Coast.

Littour, early form of Lictor; obs. f. Litter *sb.*

Littress (li·trés). (See quot.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Littress*, a smooth kind of cartridge-paper, used in the manufacture of cards.

Littuit, variant of Lituit *Obs.*

Lituanian, obs. form of Lithuanian.

Lituate (li·tiĕ,ĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *litu-us* clarion + -ate[2] 2.] Forked with the points turned a little outwards.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Litu·iform, *a. rare*—°. [f. L *litu-us* clarion + -(i)form.] Shaped like a clarion.

1840 in Smart; and hence in mod. Dicts.

†**Littuit**. *Her. Obs.* Also 7 littuit, lytuite. [variant of Lettice] (See quots.)

1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 75 b, The second [fur] is called Argent, and is vsed for a doubling, and taken for the Littuit's skin. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* I. iii 9 The skinne or furre of a litle beast called a Lytuite, so named (as I conceiue) [of] Lithuania 1731 in Bailey vol. II.

Lituite (li·tiu,əit). *Geol.* [ad. mod L. *Lituites*, f. *lituus*: see Lituus; so called from its shape.] A fossil cephalopod shell of the genus *Lituites*.

1828-32 in Webster. 1837 Buckland *Geol. & Min* I 365 *Lituite*. Together with the Orthoceratite, there occurs a cognate genus of chambered shells, called Lituites. 1859 in Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms*

Lituolite (li tiu,ŏləit). *Geol* [f. mod.L. *Lituol a*, dim. of L. *lituus* (see Lituus: the name refers to the shape of the shell) + -ite.] A microscopic fossil foraminifer of the genus *Lituola*.

1843 Humble *Dict Geol.* etc., *Lituolite*, a fossil lituola. 1859 in Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms.*

‖ **Litura** (litiu·ră). *Ent.* [L.] (See quot.) Hence **Li turate** *a. Ent.* and *Bot.* (see quots).

1806 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* IV. 285 *Litura*, an indeterminate spot growing paler at one end, as if daubed or blotted. *Ibid*, *Liturate*, a surface painted with one or more such spots (Latreille). 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Liturate*, when spots are formed by the abrasion of the surface.

†**Liturate**, *v Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *lītūrāt-*, ppl. stem of *lītūrāre*, f. *lītūra* an erasure, f. *lit-*, ppl. stem of *linĕre* to blot out.] *trans.* To blot out, erase. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Liturge (litŏ·ıdʒ) *rare*—[1]. In 8 liturg [ad. L. *lītūrg-us*, Gr λειτουργ-ός (see Liturgy)] A priest or minister; = Liturgist 3.

1737 Waterland *Eucharist* 478 In these three ways, the Christian Officers are Priests, or Liturgs to very excellent Purposes, far above the Legal ones. [In some recent Dicts.]

Liturge, obs. form of Litharge.

Liturgic (litŏ·ıdʒik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *lītūrgic-us*, a. Gr. λειτουργικ-ός, f λειτουργ-ός: see Liturgy.] **A.** *adj.* = Liturgical.

1696 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Liturgick*, pertaining to such a Liturgy, mumsterial. *a* 1763 Byron *Expost with Sectarist* 11 Misc Poems 1773 II 280 At all liturgic Pray'r and Praise it storms, As Man's Inventions. 1781 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. xxvii. 166 The *Te Deum*, *Benedictus*, and the rest of the liturgic hymns. 1880 T. C. Murray *Orig. & Growth Ps.* ix. 282 We saw that it [Ps. cviii] was a purely liturgic cento

b. *Gr. Antiq.* (Cf. Liturgy 3.)

1849 Grote *Greece* II lxi. (1862) V. 318 The Athenians abridged the costly splendour of their choric and liturgic ceremonies at home.

B. *sb pl.* †1 ? Liturgical books. *Obs*

a 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem* (1680) 81 The like may be said for Saint James, if he (as the Roman church doth in its Liturgicks suppose) were an Apostle

2. a. The study of liturgies, their form, origin, etc. b. That part of pastoral theology which deals with the conduct of public worship.

1855 Ogilvie, Suppl., *Liturgics*, the doctrine or theory of liturgies 1860 Worcester (citing *Eclectic Rev.*). 1888 W Blaikie *Ministry of Word* 296 Ample treatises on Homiletics, Liturgics, etc. 1888-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl* 2127 His principal writings relate to liturgics

Liturgical (litŏ·ıdʒikăl), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -al.] Pertaining to or connected with public worship; having to do with liturgies or forms of public worship, or *spec.* with the Liturgy or Eucharistic service. Also, pertaining to liturgies.

Liturgical colours: the colours used in ecclesiastical vestments, hangings for the altar, etc., varying according to the season, festival, or kind of service. *Liturgical day*, a day on which mass was celebrated.

1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 202 The time is taken up with a tedious number of Liturgicall tautologies, and impertinencies 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* ix. (1739) 581 There being no less than five liturgical Words in that Text. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I. ii 106 The greatest Liturgical scholars are divided on the meaning of this ordinance. *Ibid.* 172 The Anglo-Saxons got all their liturgical books from Rome. 1861 Pearson *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 135 A liturgical service like that of the missal 1875 *Chamb Jrnl.* No. 133. 54 The impressive pomp of liturgical ceremonial. 1894 O. J Reichel in *Trans. Exeter Diocesan Archit. Soc.* I. 30 That Pope writing to Decentius informs him that on ordinary liturgical days the presbyters consecrated with their bishop

Hence **Litur·gically** *adv.*, from a liturgical point of view; in a liturgy, in liturgical worship.

1864 Goulburn *Communion Office* I. 77 Liturgically considered the Decalogue is to be regarded as a lesson from the Law. 1899 T. K Cheyne *Chr. Use Psalms* I. 18 The Psalms are all used liturgically.

Liturgician (litəıdʒi·shăn). [f. Liturgic: see -ician.] One skilled in liturgics.

1889 Chr. Wordsworth in *Guardian* 13 Nov. 1767/1 Henry Bradshaw (who had naturally yet more of the liturgician's spirit).

Liturgiological (litŏ·ıdʒıŏlǫdʒikăl), *a.* [f. Liturgiology + -ic + -al.] Pertaining to or connected with liturgiology.

1887 *Athenæum* 16 July 80/1 What is to be thought of the liturgiological attainments of a writer who cites as an authority 'the Catholic Prayer Book'? 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 3/3 The book, "The Hours of the Virgin Mary", was published by the society for its liturgiological interest.

Liturgiologist (litŏ·ıdʒıǫlŏdʒist). [f. next + -ist] One who is skilled in liturgiology.

1866 *Ch. Times* 27 Jan. 90/3 Ninety-nine out of a hundred liturgiologists, would have .. replaced the old Roman names so unnecessarily laid aside. 1882 T. F Simmons *Alms & Oblations* 18 By the offering of the oblations and prayers, *sub una*, as liturgiologists express it.

Liturgiology (litŏ·ıdʒıǫlŏdʒi). [f Liturgy + -ology] The science which treats of liturgies.

1863 Neale (*title*) Essays on Liturgiology. 1866 *Ch. Times* 27 Jan. 30/1 Liturgiology is passing out of the stage of private investigation and theory into a salient feature in the daily work of the clergy. 1889 *Q Rev.* Jan. 188 The Science of Comparative Liturgiology.

Liturgist (li tıu,dʒist). [f. Liturgy + -ist. Cf. F. *liturgiste* (1752, Dict. de Trévoux).]

1. One who uses or advocates the use of a liturgy.

1649 Milton *Eikon* i. Wks. 1851 III. 344 Manuals, and Handmaids of Devotion, the lip work of every Prelatical Liturgist, clapt together, and quilted out of Scripture phrases. 16.. *Harl. MS.* 6512, lf 2 The Catholick Lyturgist to his rightly religious frend 1812 *Religionism* 54 Keep your distance, caitiff wretches, do, Vile liturgists!

2. A student of or authority on liturgies; a compiler of a liturgy or liturgies.

1637 Sparrow *Bk. Com Prayer* (1664) 218 It comes down to us from ancient times, as appears by S. Hieromes Lectionarius .. and other old Liturgists and Expositors. 1712 Sir G. Wheler *Liturgy after the Anc.* 202 (MS.) Our Apostolic and Primitive Liturgists. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I 450 Dionigi, the liturgist. 1894 *Tablet* 24 Mar. 443 In the works of mediæval liturgists. Holy Week is called *Hebdomada Authentica*.

3. One who celebrates divine worship; a minister.

1848 R. I. Wilberforce *Doct. Incarnation* xii. (1852) 327 The Minister ought not to be considered as merely a preacher, but also as a real Liturgist, i e as the organ through which the devotion of the congregation is conveyed 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Hence **Liturgi stical** *a*, of or pertaining to a liturgist. 1889 Chr Wordsworth in *Guardian* 13 Nov. 1767/1 A Bishop has an inherent liturgistical character by our ancient custom

Liturgize (litŏ·ıdʒeiz), *v rare*—[1]. [f. Liturgy + -ize.] *intr.* To perform a liturgical act.

1826 G S. Faber *Diffic Romanism* (1853) 245 They, who bring these oblations in remembrance of the Lord, approach not to the dogmas of the Jews but, liturgising spiritually, they shall be called the sons of wisdom.

Liturgy (litŏdʒi). Also 6-7 leitourgie, leiturgie, -y, liturgie. [ad. med.L. *lītūrgia*, a. Gr. λειτουργία public service, service of the gods, public worship, f. λειτουργός (also λητ-, Hesych) public servant, minister, f. *λεῖτο-s (believed to be a var. of *λήιτος, public, recorded in the subst. uses λήιτον public hall, λήιτη, λῆτη priestess; app. a derivative of λεώς, λαός people) + -εργος that works. Cf. F. *liturgie* (16th c.).]

1. The service of the Holy Eucharist · properly applied to the rite of the Eastern Church. In liturgics, used *spec* (with qualification) of the different types of Eucharistic service

1560 Becon *Catech.* v. Wks. 1564 I. 462 b, In the Liturgie of the Ethiopes we reade thus So sone as the Gospel is ended, the Deacon sayth [etc.] 1564 Harding *Answ to Jewel's Challenge* 105 Basile in his liturgie, that is to saye, service of his Masse, sayeth thus in a prayer. 1565 Jewel *Repl Harding* 10 St. James Liturgie hath a special prayer for them that liue in Monasteries 1625 Pagitt *Christianogr* 73 They use the Liturgie of Saint Chrysostome. 1843 Pusey *Serm. Holy Euch.* 25 The Liturgies join together, manifoldly, remission of sins and life eternal, as the two great fruits of the Sacrament. 1890 *Ch. Q Rev* Jan 288 The revision of the Scottish 'Liturgy' or Communion Office.

2. A form of public worship, esp. in the Christian Church; a collection of formularies for the conduct of Divine service. †Also, public worship conducted in accordance with a prescribed form

c 1593 *Exam. H. Barowe*, etc. B j b, Wither he thinketh that any Leitourgies, or prescript formes of prayer, may be imposed vpon the church. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol* iv. xi. § 9 The Church in her liturgies hath intermingled with readings out of the New Testament lessons taken out of the Law and the Prophets. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 10 Four main branches of diuinity; faith, manners, liturgy, and government. 1640 Br. Hall *Humb. Remonstr.* 9 The prime subjects of their quarrell, and contradiction, Leitourgie and Episcopacy. 1657-61 Heylin *Hist Ref.* II. Pref. 47 The Smectymnian .. rather chose to fall down Liturgie itself as having no authority from the Word of God. 1704 Swift *Mech. Operation Spirit* Misc. (1711) 290 Their Discretion in limiting their Devotions and their Deities to their several Districts, nor ever suffering the Liturgy of the white God to cross or interfere with that of the black. 1894 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 214 The psalms and liturgies of churches, are of this slow growth. 1885 A. M. Fairbairn *Catholicism* II. iv. 73 Organs and liturgies have found a home in the land and church of Knox.

fig. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* III. ii, The Liturgie of Loue, *Ouid de arte amandi*. 1652 Howell *Leviath.* I. xii. 54 Charming, and Conjuring (the Leiturgy of Witches). 1784 Cowper *Task* VI 679 For Garrick was a worshipper himself; He drew the liturgy, and framed the rites And solemn ceremonial of the day.

b. *Chiefly with the*: The Book of Common Prayer.

1609 Prynne *Ch. Eng.* 128 That worthy Arch-Bishop Cranmer caused our Leiturgy to be translated into Latine. *c* 1646 Milton *Sonnet, On new forcers of Conscience*, Because you have thrown of your Prelate Lord, And with stiff Vowes renounc'd his Liturgie 1688 Penton *Guardian's Instruct.* (1897) 35 The simple, full and significant style of the Liturgy 1704 Nelson *Fest & Fasts* (1739) Prelim. Instruction 2, K. Charles 2. issued out a Commission for the reviewing of the Liturgy 1828 Macaulay *Hallam* Ess. (1887) 64 To this circumstance she [the Church of England] owes her noble and pathetic liturgy. 1843 Borrow *Bible in Spain* (ed 2) III. xii. 222 It was Sunday .. and I happened to be reading the Liturgy.

3 *Gr. Antiq.* At Athens, a public office or duty which the richer citizens discharged at their own expense.

1836 Lytton *Athens* (1837) II. 461 The State received the aid of what were termed liturgies from individuals. 1847 Grote *Greece* II xi III 159 The Liturgies of the State, as they were called, unpaid functions such as the trierarchy, choregy, gymnasiarchy, which entailed expence and trouble upon the holder of them 1880 *Sat Rev* 25 Dec. 790 It was a species of liturgy—a voluntary contribution to a great public object.

4. *attrib* and *Comb.*

1641 Milton *Animadv* 25 The principall scope of those Liturgie-founders was to prevent either the malice or the weaknesse of the Ministers. 1721 *Country-Man's Lett. to Curat* 48 Make him a Church of England or Liturgie-Man, the best way you ever can. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Aug. 10/1 The liturgy-melodies can now again be given in their original purity

Hence †**Liturgy** *v. rare*—[1], *trans.*, to conduct by means of the Liturgy. 1716 M. Davies *Athen Brit.* III 10 All the Presbyterians .. unanimously agree to go to the Church-Service, to be Liturgy'd into Wedlock and into the Grave.

‖ **Lituus** (li·tiu,ŏs). [L.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* a. The crooked staff borne by an augur; an augural wand. b. A curved trumpet, a clarion.

(1579-80 North *Plutarch, Camillus* (1595) 159 They did finde Romulus augures crooked staffe .. This staffe is crooked at one of the ends, and they call it *Lituus*] 1622 *Coryat's Crudities, Panegyr. Verses* 12 b, (*Note*) The Augures lituus or bended staffe. 1776 Burney *Hist Mus.* I 518 A double *Lituus* The lituus was a crooked military instrument, in the form of the augural staff, whence it had its name It was a species of Clarion, or octave Trumpet 1801 A. Ranken *Hist. France* I i. ii. 234 The lituus of the Roman augurs became the crosier, or bishop's staff. 1852 D Wilson *Prehist. Ann.* (1863) I ii. iii. 368 A lituus or musical wind-instrument found in 1768.

2. *Math* (See quot. 1839.)

[*a* 1716 R. Cotes *Harmonia Mensurarum* (1722) 85 Hujus generis alteram hic adjungam Spiralem, quam Litui Figuram appello propter formæ similitudinem] 1758 Lyons *Fluxions* IV. § 119 If *BF* is inversely as the square of *SP*, the curve is called by Mr. Cotes the *Lituus*. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV. 58 *Lituus*, a name given to a spiral thus described:—Let a variable circular sector always have its centre at one fixed point, and one of its terminal radii in a given direction Let the area of the sector always remain the same; then the extremity of the other terminal radius describes the lituus. The polar equation of this spiral is $r^2\theta = a$

3. *Zool.* A genus of cephalopods, now called *Spirula*; a shell of the genus.

1753 Chambers *Cycl Supp.* s v, The lituus is always a conic shell, running in a strait line from the mouth, through a great part of the length, and from the end of this strait part to the extremity, twisting into the shape of a cornu ammonis. *Ibid*, *Lituites*, a name given to the stones formed in the lituus-shell.

Liue, Liuf, Liun(e, obs. ff. Lieu, Life, Lion.

Livable: see Liveable.

Livanomancy, erron. var. Libanomancy.

Livar, obs. form of Liver *sb*[2]

Live (ləiv), *a.* [An attributive use of *live* in *on live*, Alive. Cf. *lives* in Life *sb.* 15.]

1. That is in the possession or enjoyment of life; living, as opposed to 'dead'. *Live hair, feathers*: hair or feathers pulled from a living animal.

1548 Udall *Apophth Erasm.* 256 b, A liue doggue, a cocke, an adder and an ape 1548 Udall, etc. *Par. Erasm*, *Mark* 19 b, A liue carkas liuyng only to his payne & torment. 1590 Shaks *Mids N.* II. i. 172 The iuyce of it on sleeping eye lids laid, Will make or man or woman madly dote Vpon the next liue creature that it sees. 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* v lxiv. § 5. 153 It seemed .. not against reason to repute them by a courteous construction of law, as liuemen 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 215 Hairs pulled off from a live Hare. 1681 *Lond. Gaz* No. 1656/4 One who pretends to buy Live Hair to make Periwigs. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccixxxvi. 250, I had rather be a Live-Begger then a Dead Countess 1839-42 S. Warren *Ten Thous. a Yr* II. iv. 99 The only live things visible. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* I i 126 Shall two hundredweight of hypocrisy bow down to his four-inch wooden salat, and the same weight of honesty not worship his four-foot live one? 1856 Miss. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 268, I brought two live

plants in flower pots. 1864 BROWNING *J. Lee's Wife* VIII. ii, 'Tis a clay cast From Hand live once, dead long ago. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 107 It [i.e. the land] has 'live chattels and dead chattels'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 686 The importation of live cattle from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease exists, has been prohibited.

† b. *absol. Obs.*

1585 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 125 b, A comfort for the liue, and token of their good heart. 1577 FULKE *Two Treat. agst. Papists* II. 436 One sacrifice for the liue and the deade. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 486 Both the liue and dead should be equally diuided. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xi 279 This Gentleman .. that can put the Dead and the Live together in Dialogue.

c. Somewhat frequent in jocular use, esp. in 'a real live —' (*slang* occas. of inanimate things).

1887 *Fun* 26 Oct. XLVI. 175/1 A real live glass milk-jug ..given to every lady that buys one pound of our two shilling Bohea. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 53 Rosemary had taken a great deal of trouble to catch 'a real live' philosopher

d. *A live certainty*: app. a nonce-phrase, substituted for *a dead certainty* (see DEAD *a.* 18).

1885 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. xlii. 374 Then Mrs. Mackenzie would probably be with them to a live certainty.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* in various applications.

a. Of impersonal agencies, conditions, etc.: Full of life or active power; stirring or swarming with living beings; indicating the presence of life; busy, active. (Cf. ALIVE 5, 6.)

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II. xxiv, Flush light she sendeth forth, and live Ideas. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* ii, All the live murmur of a summer's day. 1858 KINGSLEY *Parable from Liebig* VIII. (1873) 251 The world is too live yet for thee. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit., Geo. Eliot* ii. 296 Style .. so live with breeding imagery.

b. (Chiefly *U.S.*). Of persons: Full of energy and alertness; 'wide-awake', up-to-date. Of questions, subjects of consideration: Of present interest and importance; not obsolete or exhausted.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* 147, I shall only get live people to write for me. 1877 TALMAGE 50 *Serm.* 26 In all the world of literature there is no such live book as the Bible 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw* III. cviii 565 An enterprising man created a new type of 'live' newspaper. 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 618/1 The strenuous effort of the Republicans to resurrect the money question and make it a live issue is becoming ludicrous.

3. Of combustibles: Flaming, glowing.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vi. 6 Then flew one of the Seraphims vnto mee, hauing a liue-cole in his hand. *a* 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess* (1629) 288 Where is any liue sparke or seede of Grace? 1736–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 34 The scorpion, when hemmed in with live coals stings himself in the head. 1840–2 GEO. ELIOT in *Academy* 20 Jan. (1894) 56/3 Philanthropy, kindled by the live coal of gratitude and devotion to the Author of all things. 1865 SWINBURNE *Dolores* 245 When thy gardens were lit with live torches. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 103 Under the spits live embers place.

transf. and *fig.* 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 278 We come to set up votes that are live quarrels, like York and Lancaster. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 964 Now from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom Shoots less and less the live carnation round. 1873 T. W. HIGGINSON *Oldport Days* 199 There is to-day such a live sparkle on the water, such a luminous freshness on the grass. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* May 646/1 'Dead' and 'live' were terms used in speaking of dull opal that could be made to flash as if alive by the application of water.

4. Containing unexpended energy. Of a shell, a match, etc.: Unkindled, unexploded. Of a rail, wire, etc.: Charged with electricity. Of a cartridge: Containing a bullet, opposed to *blank*.

1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 440 A quantity of six-inch live shells fired. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) XI. lxxvii § 6. 506 Live shells were placed along the top of the rampart. 1890 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 6/6 Touching a live electric wire somewhere in the city. 1894 *Times* 29 May 6/6, I have repeatedly found matches about the ground .. They were 'live' matches. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 7/4 The accused said, 'You are a —— fine pal to give me a live cartridge'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 2/1 The rails are said to be 'live' when charged with the electric current. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 856 A person for example may be seriously injured .. through an iron tool in his hand by which accidental contact is made with live metal.

5. a. Of a mineral, a rock: Native, unwrought; = L. *vivus*. b. Of air: In its native state, pure.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 22 Live brimstone, boiled to the thicknesse of Honey. 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* II. 307 A well cut in the live rock. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pictures in Flor.* ii, Through the live translucent bath of air. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xiii. 11 His essences turn'd the live air sick. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 1526 The live rock latent under wave and foam.

6. Said of parts of machines or apparatus which either themselves move or impart motion to others. (Cf. DEAD *a.* 23.)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 325 The dead pulley is fixed to the axis and turns with it, and the other, which slips round it, is called the live pulley. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 There is a live sheave for the working top pendant, and a dumb one for the hawser. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Live-axle*, one communicating power; in contradistinction to a dead or blind axle. *Ibid.*, *Live-head*, the head-stock of a lathe, which contains the live-spindle. 1876 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 308 Three conical rollers carried by a loose or 'live' ring. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed 6) 53 The metal rollers are each made to revolve round their own pins, which are secured to a plate, called the live ring 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Live Ring*, a circular gang of wheels, as used in the turn-tables of draw-bridges, and in those for locomotives. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 156 [A] Live Spindle .. [is] a rotating spindle; applied generally to the rotating mandrel of a lathe.

7. Of or pertaining to a living being. † *Live voice*: the voice of a living man. (Cf. *vivâ voce.*) *Live weight*: the weight of an animal while living.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. 367 For the begetting of true and liuely faith, we suppose the liue voice of an ordinary Ministery as the Organe, whereby [etc.]. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 32 Ineffectuall .. if not quickned with some live voyce and knowing assistance. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xv. 261 The live weight of the male would be about five hundred pounds. 1898 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* 286 The live weights of the individual sheep were ascertained three times during the experiment.

8. In various collocations and combinations: † **live anatomy**, vivisection (see ANATOMY 1 b); **live-asunder** ? *nonce-wd.*, (torn) apart while living (as a limb from the body); **live-birth**, the fact of a child's being born alive; **live-born** *a.*, born alive; **live-broken** *a.*, broken alive; **live-cannibalism**, the practice of eating the flesh of human victims still living; **live-gang** *U. S.* (see quot.); † **live-goods**, ? = LIVE-STOCK; **live-hole** *Brickmaking* (see quot.); † **live-like** *a.*, resembling a living person; **live matter** (see quot.); † **live-personal** *a.*, made by the person himself; † **live-shape**, living form; **live-steam** (see quot.); **live-thorn** *a.*, constructed of living thorn (cf. *quickthorn* QUICK D); **live-vat** (see quot.); † **live-wight**, a living thing; **live-work** (see quot.). Also LIVE-BAIT, LIVE-OAK, LIVE-STOCK.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem* (1836) II. 248 He has by guilt torn himself *live-asunder from nature, and is, therefore, himself in a preter-natural state. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Live-birth*, The aerated condition of the lungs is no proof of *live-birth in the legal sense 1797 MRS A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* II. iii 41 The self same house .. where they had nine children *live born and christened. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodoric* Wks. (1837) 55 A wretch *live-broken on misfortune's wheel. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II 199/1 After these atrocities it would seem trifling to speak of the *live-cannibalism of Tongataboo. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Live-gang*, a gang-saw mill, so arranged as to cut through and through the logs without previous slabbing. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xiii § 1 To exercise the like rage upon his person or *live-goods, which did the wrong, could be no satisfaction either to the law, or party wronged. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 408/2 Clamp-bricks are burned in the following manner:—The flues or *live holes—are carried up two courses high through the clamp. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xii. § 3 Hauing now met them as *liue like as they themselues were. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Live-matter (Printing)*, type in page or column ready for printing. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xvii § 6 Moses' *liue-personal proposal. 1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 193 Some of the most experienced '*live salesmen' and 'dead salesmen'. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. x. § 1 The lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, tooke their distinct specificall being, or *liue-shape, from the first sinne. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Live-steam*, 1 Steam from the boiler at its full pressure; in contradistinction to dead steam. 2 Steam from the boiler; in contradistinction to exhaust-steam 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 3/2 The heat is supplied by the waste steam, supplemented if necessary by live steam. 1893 *Daily News* 29 June 5/2 Enclosed with a strong *live-thorn palisade impenetrable to arrows. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 163 The fresh, or *live vat, is that which has not yet been worked 1657 W. RAND tr *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 148 All which he possesses, seems to be no lesse common to all learned men, then the Air and Water are to all *Live-wights 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat.* I. xx. 51 Those Live-wights which have no Lungs, have no bladder. 1855 *Cornwall* 148 We might distinguish these two kinds of work as dead and *live work—the dead being that which proceeds in the dead rock, and the live that which is concerned in extracting and pulverizing the ores

b. In the names of various contrivances for holding living objects or for examining them microscopically, as *live-box*, *-car*, *-trap*, *-well*.

1882 GOSSE in *Pop. Sci. Rev.* I. 41 *note*, Specimens hatched in the same live-box, in the same water, from the same brood, and on the same day. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Live-trap*, a device for imprisoning living microscopic objects. It consists of three parallel glass slips; the middle one has a circular perforation forming the cell, while the other ones constitute the sides 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal* 199 Live-car, full size, for keeping fish alive. 1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Live-well*, a well in a fishing-boat for keeping fish alive.

Live (liv), *v.*[1] *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **lived** (livd). Forms: *Inf.* α. 1 **libban**, 2–4 li-, **lybben**, 3 *Orm.* **libbenn**. β. 1 **lifian, lifgean, lyfan, -ian, leofian, -igan**, *Northumb.* **lifga**, 2–4 **lifen, livien**, 3 *Orm.* **lifenn**, 2–4, 6 **liven**; 3 **leofen, leofven, (lioven, luvien)**, 4–5 **lif(f(e, (4 lijf, lyfve, luf(e)**, 4–6 **lyve(n, lyvie, -yn**, *Sc.* **leif(f(e, leyff, lyf(f(e, 5 lyf(e, (4–5 liwe, -i, -y, lywe)**; 2, 4–5 **lef, en**, 4–5 **leven, -yn, (4 levin, loven)**, 5 **lewyn**, 5–6 **leve**, 6–7 *Sc.* **leaf, leiv(e**, 4– **live**. *Pa. t.* 1 **lifode, -ade, lifde**, 2–5 **livede**, 4– **lived**. *Pa. pple.* 1 **gelifd**, 3–4 **y-lyved, i-lyved, (6 liven. lyven)**, 3– **lived**. [A Common Teutonic weak vb.: OE. *libban* (WS.), *lifian, lifgan* (Anglian and in poetical texts), pa. t. *lifode, lifde*, corresp. to OFris. *libba, liva, leva*, OS. *libbian*, pa. t. pl. *libidun* (Du. *leven*), OHG. *lebên* (MHG., mod.G. *leben*) to live, ON. *lifa* to live, remain (Sw. *lefva* to live, *qvar-lefva* to remain, Da. *leve* to live), Goth. *liban*, pa. t. *libaida* to live:—OTeut. stem **libê-*, f. root **lib-* (: *laib-*) to remain, continue, whence LIFE *sb.*, q. v. for cognate words.]

1. *intr.* To be alive; to have life (see LIFE 1 b) either as an animal or as a plant; to be capable of vital functions. † *To live and look* (see LOOK *v.*).

In this sense the simple present is now *arch.* or *rhetorical*; the compound present *is living* is the usual form.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* CXIII. 18 We ða ðe lifgað we bledsiað dryhten. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Se lichoma buton mete & drence leofian ne mæg. *a* 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 901 (Parker MS.) He wolde oðer oððe þær libban oððe þær licxan. *c* 1175 *Pater Noster* in *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Ure gultes lauerd bon us forgeuen al swa we doþ alle men þet liuen. *c* 1205 LAY. 4668 Ich sugge þe to soðe þat 3et leouð þi broðer. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2262 Tu schalt libben, & beon leof & wurð me. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17408 Þe lauerd liues yee did on rode. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 17 Þat to þe kyng Egbriht alle were þei gyuen For þer heritage þer to die or lyuen. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 9 Þerfore may na beste ne fewle liffe þare. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 95 And, certys, for to lyf or dy I shall not fayll. 15.. *Interl. 4 Elem.* 452, I am for you so necessary Ye can not lyue without me. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 33 He was crownyd lyuing hys fader by pope Johnn. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 51 Now this second Plant liued in the first, ere it liued in itselfe, and al liuing wights do liue, moue, and feele. afore they come forth 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlv. 3 And Ioseph said. Doeth my father yet liue? 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 309 Plants are said by some kind of analogie to live yet they cannot be said properly to live... Brutes are said properly to live, because they have a true self-motion. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 198 Those parts may be said to live no longer when the circulation ceases. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xli, He lives, he wakes—'tis Death is dead, not he. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. ii, Yonder stream is of an element in which man cannot live nor breathe. 1862 J. F. STEPHEN *Def. R. Williams* 296 A more eminent or more excellent man hardly ever lived.

b. *fig.* of things: To exist, be found, *poet.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, II. ii. 79 We are on the earth Where nothing liues but crosses, care and greefe 1599 — *Much Ado* III. i 110 No glory liues behinde the backe of such. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* XCV[1] 11 That here lives more faith in honest doubt, Believe me, than in half the creeds. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* LXXXVI. 4 In all that bodily largeness, Lives not a grain of salt, breathes not a charm anywhere.

2. To supply oneself with food; to feed, subsist Const. † *by*, † *of*, *on*, *upon*, † *with*, rarely † *in* (either the actual food or the means of providing it). *To live on a person*: to burden him with one's maintenance.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Godes is þæt yrfe þe we bix leofiaþ. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* II. 62 Eft genim swines scearn þæs þe on dun lande and wyrtum libbe *c* 1200 ORMIN 7775 Cullfre ne lifeþþ nohht bi flessh *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 573 Foueles waren ðer-inne cumen .. And mete quorbi ðei miȝten liuen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11109 Ion liued wit rotes and wit gress, Wit honi o þe wildernes. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 242 Many .. þat wolen make hem self gentel men and han litel or nouȝt to lyue on. 1382 — *Matt* iv. 4 A man lyueth not in breed aloon. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. XXII. 217 Tresour to lyue by to here lyues ende. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxxix 411 (Add. MS.) She..leuyd many yeres with rotes and grasse, and such frute as she myght gete *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 288 Leiff on your awin 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. ccvii. 244 They coude fynde nothynge to lyue by in the playne countrey. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII*, 92 b, To whom the kyng assigned an honest pencion to live on. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 42 [They] are to be compelled to worke, and not to liue vpon other mens labours. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 147 The Agriophagi .. liue most of panthers and lions flesh. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 294 They that served at the Altar lived on what was offered 1670 EACHARD *Cont Clergy* 20 A person, at all thoughtfull of himself and conscience, had much better chuse to live with nothing but beans and pease-pottage. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 264 P 2 Irus .spent some Time after with Rakes who had lived upon him. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 35 For Asthma .. live a fortnight on boiled Carrots. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xvi. 4 Wks. 1830 IV. 194 The spider lives upon flies. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* III. 9 He then lived on his 'means' for a while. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 84 Sometimes they were .. living upon their friends.

b. *fig.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Þa gastlican lare .. þe ure saul big leofaþ *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 15614 (Fairf.), I warne 3ou to, liue a pon his laie. 1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 246 They .. agreed to live on Letters, till the painful age should be lapsed which held them apart. 1844 A. B. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 49 To live untill this tender heart On which it lives is dead

3. To procure oneself the means of subsistence. Const. *by*, † *of*, *on* or *upon*, † *with*. Also, *to live from* HAND TO MOUTH. *To live by one's wits*: see WIT.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. iv. (Schipper) 371 [Hi] be heora agenum handgewinne lifigeaþ 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 964 Þe scottes sede þat þet lond nouȝt inou be To hom bothe to libbe by as hii miȝte ise. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 272 A feloun was sauid þat hadde lyued al his lyf with lesinges & þeftis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 311 He made his doustres use hem to wolle craft .. þey schulde 3if hem nedede lyve by þe craft. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 160 Comoun woinman, þat leuyth by here body. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 210 Item, þe galle of euery fowl, þat lyueþ by raueyne doþ þe same 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* iii, [He] lyued by the laboure of his handes pourely. 1530 PALSGR. 612/2 Thou lyvest of nothyng but of pollyng. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 174 b, Men .. had lyued by the kynges wages, more then a few yeres. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. iii. 1901 A dunce I see is a neighbourlike brute beast, a man may liue by him. 1604 E. G[IRMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xix. 178 They

lived of fishing at sea, and of seeds. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Surgeon* (Arb.) 62 His gaines are very ill got, for he liues by the hurts of the Common-wealth. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 295 God left man .. to live .. by his own industry. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 24. 161 A whimsical Fellow .. liv'd upon setting Stones in Wrist-Buttons. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 428 Every one.. must live by his trade 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prel., Why should he reverence Nature? Let him use her and live by her. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* i. 11 Those luxuries which the big man consumes .. the small man lives by.

b. Proverb. *Live and let live.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 229 According to the Dutch Prouerbe .. *Leuen ende laeten leuen,* To liue and to let others liue. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 43 And what's the Whole Bus'ness at last; but Live, and let Live. 1885 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II 136 Two or three people are of no use, and are kept-on on the live-and-let-live principle.

4. To pass life in a specified fashion, indicated by an adv. or advb. phrase (occas. an adj. or compl. sb.) having reference

a. to the manner of regulation of conduct, esp. in a moral aspect.

c900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xxvii. (Schipper) 61 Hu hie mid heora ȝeferum drohtian & lifiȝean [*MS. B.* lifian] scylan? c1200 ORMIN 372 And ȝuw maȝȝ ben þiss ilke word God lare hu ȝuw birrþ libbenn. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4025 Hit is ney vif ȝer þat we abbeþ yliued in such vice. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B 581 Þaȝ þou a sotte lyuie, .. by-þenk þe symtyme. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 288 Leden clanliche our lif & libben as simple. c1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xiv. (*Lucas*) 32 How þai liffyt her but blame. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 2 He that levys here ryȝtwysly. 1472 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 24 Thomas Dransfeld .. now liffez as a vacabond. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 9 Wych tyme he lyuyd more vertusely. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt. II* 39 Ilk ane of them sall leaue leallie and trewlie in their office. 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 174 They live like goats, and die like asses. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 63 Living on this wise, we .. shall pass our days in good hope.

b. to personal conditions, e.g. degree of happiness, comfort, splendour, repute, or the contrary. †*To live away*: to lead a life of extravagance. *To live in clover* (see CLOVER 3). *To live fast* (see FAST *adv.* 7).

Beowulf (Z.) 99 Swa ða driht-guman dreamum lifdon eadiȝlice. c1200 ORMIN 5207 Þær he shollde libbenn Wiþþ reste and ro. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 535 (MS. *a*) Þer abbeþ kinges & mani oþere ofte ilyued in ioie. a1300 *Cursor M.* 11132 To speke of nedes of þair huse Als dos þe men þat liues in spus. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1588 Þus þei left in likyng a god while after. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 228 He levys at ess that frely levys! c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*St. Andrew*) 944 To luf in contemplacione. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 9760 And fele .. fre kynges frusshet to dethe, Þat might haue leuyt as lordes in þere lond yet. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xii, Better worthe is to lyue in pouerte surely then to lyue rychely beyng euer in daunger. a1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 364 To suffer everie man to leaf at libertie of conscience. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvi. 5 After the most straitest sect of our religion, I liued a Pharisee. 1643 TRAPP *Comm., Gen.* xxi. 15 Who erst lived at the full in his fathers house. 1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 181 He that would have his health hold out must not live too fast. 1719 J. T. PHILLIPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 316 The Inhabitants live very easie and happily in all these Four Provinces. 1767 H. KELLY *Babler* No. 111. II. 218 Possessed of such a handsome sum, I considered it as nothing more than a proper compliment to my wife, to live away for some time, and therefore set up a smart post-chaise. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* II. 80 He set up for an esquire himself, lived away at a most extravagant rate, and neglected his business. 1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 34 Old Mr. Ellingford, though he lived close, known to be immensely rich. 1836 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. iii. 79 My parents are as poor as rats .. and consequently we live in quite a small way. 1859 G. MEREDITH *Juggling Jerry* x, I .. have lived no gipsy. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 4 They lived very much to themselves, and scarcely interfered with the dominant party.

c. to the rule or guiding principle, or to the object and purpose of one's life.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 We ealne þysne ȝear lifdon mid ures lichoman willan. a1225 *Juliana* 75 Lusteð writen lare and luuieð þrefter. a1240 *Ureisun* in *Lamb. Hom.* 189 Þi deaþ ..do me liuien to þe. a1300 *Cursor M.* 16424 We [*MS.* He] haf vr lagh, .. þat we liue wit al in land. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 281 Socrates seide þat meny men wil leve forto ete and drynke. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 20 Ane man lwffis notht god ower al thyng .. na liffis notht efter his halie wil. 1562 WINȜET *Cert. Tractates* III. Wks. 1888 I. 23 Giue euerie man mycht leue according to his vocation. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 126 Euery man liue for himselfe. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 167/1 Maligned by those who lived after Tyrannical institutions. a1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 3 Rules..such as all that call themselves Christ's Disciples are oblig'd to observe and live by. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. 5 It is not easy to understand that sane men could ever..live by such a set of doctrines. 1858–65 — *Fredk. Gt.* II. i. (1872) IV. 24 They saw no society; lived wholly to their work.

d. *To live well*: (*a*) to have abundance, to feed luxuriously; (*b*) to be in comfortable circumstances; (*c*) to live a virtuous life.

For *well to live* = 'well to do', prosperous, see WELL *adv.*
c1350 *Will. Palerne* 5393 Þus was þe kowherd out of kare kindeli holpen,..wel to liuen for euer. 1530 PALSGR. 612/2, I shal lyue well ynoughe without you. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xx. 141 He preaches well that lives well, quoth Sancho, and I know no other Preaching. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 64 If you would live well for a week, kill a hog; if you would live well for a month, marry; if you would live well all your life, turn priest. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 68 Carbuncles seem .. most common in persons who have lived well.

e. *To live in* (or *within*) *oneself*: to rely upon oneself for occupation and diversion, opposed to living 'in society'.

a1674 CLARENDON *Tracts* 293 They live to and within themselves. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 125 Living much within himself .. his chief amusement was his collection. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Eng. Kings, Chas. I,* 333 His mind had been prepared for the application of these lessons by that early necessity of living very much in himself.

f. With *up*. †(*a*) *To live up*: *fig.* to live on a high level; to take a high intellectual or moral position. (*b*) *To live up to*: to act in full accordance with (principles, rules, etc.). Also, to push expenditure to the full limits of (one's fortune).

1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* 209 Those who followed Reason's dictates right, Lived up, and lifted high their natural light. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm. & Disc.* (1726) I. 72 The Rule is strict indeed; but .. there are Great Helps .. enabling us to live up to it. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 125 ¶1 All those who do not live up to the Principles of Reason and Virtue. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 163 ¶4, I am one of your Disciples, and endeavour to live up to your Rules. 1832 J. S. KNOWLES *Hunchback* I. i. 9 Your fortune .. is ample; And doubtless you live up to't. 1837 G. E. CORRIE 17 Sept. in *Mem.* iv. (1890) 90, I had an interesting conversation with the Squire on the duty of living up to one's convictions.

5. quasi-*trans.* with cognate *obj.* = 4.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 476/16 Se cyning Eglippus leofode his lif on eawfæstre drohtnunge. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal .. for godes eie libban his lif rihtliche. a1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 10175 (Gött.) Sua haly lijf þai liued euer. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 686 Þou hast ylyued .. y lif to longe to do me such a spyte. c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 171 How prestis schulde lyfue [*printed* lyfne] a pore lif. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 40 What lyfe he lyffyd þe treuth ys tald. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 b, They that lyueth the holy lyfe of religyon. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 72 We suld .. Leif in the warld a lyfe perfyte. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. iii. E 3, This is no life for men at armes to liue. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* 35 To live the life of the spirit. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 530 ¶4 It shall be my business hereafter to live the life of an honest man. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xvii, And each half lives a hundred different lives. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 Montaigne,—content to live his life, leaving many questions open. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* I. vii. 74 The panorama seemed more varied than when he was living the scenes in all their daily detail of dull routine.

b. *transf.* in *Hunting*. To keep up (the pace). Also *absol.* in phr. *to live with hounds*.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 681 We whip and spur, but cannot live the pace. 1898 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Nov. 6/1 The check .. was most welcome to the contingent who still lived with hounds.

6. quasi-*trans.* *To live down*: †**a.** To defeat by superiority of life (*nonce-use*). **b.** To put down, silence, wear out (prejudice, slander, etc.); to cause (some discreditable incident) to be forgotten by a blameless course of life. **c.** To lose hold of, forget (a fancy) as life goes on.

a1731 ATTERBURY (J.), A late prelate, of a remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope, and the whole consistory. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 1 It has lived down prejudice. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* xxix, It is very probable that your cousin will live down his fancy. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 158 How long do you think it will take in New York society for a girl with sixty thousand dollars a year to live anything down?

7. *trans.* To express in one's life; to carry out in one's life the principles of.

1542 BECON *Potation for Lent* L vj b, Not only loue but also lyue yᵉ Gospel. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 81 Our Minister lives Sermons. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* xix. 37 Words not so much to bee read as lived. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* ix. 26 He preached the Doctrine, and Lived the Application. a1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 147 Hereby you may be sure to live heaven upon earth in time. a1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 3 To say who is the Lord .. is to deny God .. and live a lie. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 70 To live poetry, indeed, is always better than to write it.

8. *intr.* In an emphatic sense: To have life that is worthy of the name; to enjoy or use one's life abundantly.

1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* H iv b, They trewly liue, that liue in scorne of spight. a1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 194 One man may live more in a day than another in twenty. 1673 SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* II. i. 19, I have vow'd to spend all my life in London. .. People do really live no where else. 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 129 Well might I breathe but never think I lived. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix, While you are making the choice of life, you forget to live. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* Ascension Day x, Our wasted frames feel the true sun, and live. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. (1858) 268 He was living up to the last days of his life. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 317 Jack Dawson .. didn't care about anything but horses and dogs, and lived every day of his life.

9. To continue in life; to be alive for a longer or shorter period; to have one's life prolonged. Also in phrases *to live to* (be or do so and so); *Long live* (formerly simply *live*) *the king!*

831 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 445 Gib eadwald leng lifiȝe ðonne cyneðryð, ȝeselle [etc.]. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) ȝif he leng moste liuen. a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 He lefede nigon hundred ȝiere and xxxᵗⁱ. c1205 LAY. 252 Ah lut ȝer he leouede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7823 He .. bihet, ȝif he moste libbe, þat he nolde misdo nammore. a1300 *Cursor M.* 2082 Noe .. Liued fourti ȝere after þe flod. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 16, I schal leue hem lyflode .. As longe as I liue. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 94 If þei ben not curid, þei lyuen þe lengere tyme. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 259 (Douce MS.) Þou shal leve but a stert. c1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 138 Wheþer he shal lyuen or dye of þe seeknesse. a1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI,* 130 b, Criyng: sainct Denise, live kyng Charles. 1586 in Hearne *R. Glouc.* (1724) 675/2, I am so unhappy to haue lyuen to see this unhappy daye. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 114 Hath Cassius liu'd To be but Mirth and Laughter to his Brutus? 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 7 Not suffring a Tree to liue the tenth part of his age. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 153 Harme him [a frog] as little as you may possibly, that he may live the longer. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 210 If I live to come back again. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* Pref., And in this kind Mr. Philips, had he lived, would have excelled. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 34 If he lives, I will carry him a Prisoner to the Commodore. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 32/2, I should not have supposed he could live many hours. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 253 Now let us sing, Long live the king! And Gilpin, long live he! 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 270 To the use of A. for 99 years, if he should so long live. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiv, Live and learn Mr. Bevan! 1893 *Academy* 13 May 412/1 Lord Carnarvon did not live to put the final touches to his translation.
fig. 1813 R. THORNTON 16 June in Hansard *Parl. Debates* XXVI. 685 A great statesman .. had once exclaimed, 'Perish commerce—live the constitution!'

b. with †*forth*, *on*, †*over*.

c1200 ORMIN 17213 Acc ȝiff þatt he þatt fullhtnedd iss Her lifeþþ forþ onn erþe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 141 Alfridus forsoþe after his blyndynge sent unto Hely liffed over but fewe dayes. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 13105 Made was this mariage þo mighty betwene, And [they] lyuet furth in Lykyng a long tyme after. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 155 Shall I liue on, to see this Bastard kneele, And call me Father? 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* iii, While the tree lived, he in these fields lived on. 1896 M. FIELD *Attila* I. 20, I would rather drop down dead Than live on like my cousin.

c. said of the Deity and of spirits.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 131 Þurh Godes fultum, þe lyfað & rixað a butan ende. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 And alle men shullen cume to libben echeliche. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1771 Þer as me liueð aa in blisse buten euch bale. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 77, I wold wot what it may the avayle To forsakyn the goddys wych leuyn ay. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. vii. 345 The Indians of Peru beleeved commonly that the Soules lived after this life.

d. To escape spiritual death.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 15 Þe ded of synful I na wil bot þat he leife his syn & lif. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. xi. (1896) 99 Lern .. to lufe þi makar, if þou desyre to lyfe qwhen þou liens passys. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* li. Wks. (1876) 103, I wyll not the deth of a synner, but that he be tourned from his wycked lyfe and leue. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxiii. 11.

e. *fig.* (*poet.* and *rhetorical*). Of things: To survive, continue in operation.

1768 GRAY *Elegy* 92 E'en in our Ashes live their wonted Fires. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 38 Nothing lives but perfect Love. 1895 MERRIMAN *Sowers* I, What little daylight there was lived on the western horizon. 1896 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 547/2 Blunders of this sort live long.

f. quasi-*trans.* *To live out*: to complete (a term of life); also to survive the end of (a period of time). Also *dial.* to survive (a person): see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lv. 23 The bloudthurstie and disceatfull shal not lyue out half their daies. 1899 GUY BOOTHBY *Dr. Nikola's Experim.* ii. 55 He was as certain as any one possibly could be that the chap could not live out the week. *Mod.* I never thought he would live out the night. (Recent Dicts. give 'to live out a war, a term of office, a century'.)

10. Chiefly of a vessel. To escape destruction; to remain afloat. Also quasi-*trans.* of persons. *To live out* (a storm): to escape destruction by.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 14, I saw your brother .. binde himselfe .. To a strong Maste, that liu'd vpon the sea. 1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dogge* To Rdr. 17 There are Coltes who will venture to row in waters wherein (to use the seafaring phrase) they cannot liue. 1671 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 190 It was impossible for the Boat to live any longer in that Sea. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xvi. (1840) 289 The savages in the boat never could live out the storm. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 142 Carrying out the King's Mooring Barges so far to sea, where they could not live but in fine weather. 1838 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 145 A ferocious hurricane .. so that nothing could 'live' afloat. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 15, I have seen a boat live in as bad a night as this.

11. To continue in the memory of men; to be permanently commemorated; to escape obliteration or oblivion.

c1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXIX. xi, From out the booke [let the wicked] be crossed, Where the good men live engrossed. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* IV. ii. 45 Mens euill manners, liue in Brasse, their Vertues We write in Water. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 56 Let .. the temples be graced with such sights; worke them out in ivorie; let them live in colours. 1688 PRIOR *To Countess Exeter* 13 Eliza's glory lives in Spenser's song. 1718 — *Solomon* III. 264 A fancied kind of being to retrieve, And in a book, or from a building live. a1748 WATTS (J.), That which strikes the eye Lives long upon the mind. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *Hallowed Ground* vi, To live in hearts we leave behind, Is not to die. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 131 One noble passage still lives, and is repeated by thousands who know not whence it comes. a1873 MACREADY *Remin.* (1875) I. 94 Cooke's representation of the part .. lived in my memory in all its sturdy vigour. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. viii. 21 So would he..give me those kind looks which live in me.

12. To make one's abode; to dwell, reside. Also, to cohabit. Also with †*forth*. Of shop-assistants: *to live in*: to reside in the establishment; opposed to *to live out*. *To live out* (U.S. colloq.): to be in domestic service.

c 1205 LAY. 6235 We wulleð..þe leofuen wið a to ure liue. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 578 Ðis fis woneð wið ðe se grund, and liueð ðer eure heil and sund. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 438 For-þi lyue we forth with lither men. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. i. (1554) 178 Decius lived in deserte ferre out in wildernes. *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 249 That hauit lywith in Lowthe many longe days. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 30 Welcum, therfor, abufe all livand leyd, Withe us to liue, and to maik recidence. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 266 He is not where he liues, but wher he loues. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 72 Here liued I, but now liue here no more. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 2 It was their office to teach the people, and therefore it was necessary they should live among them. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xiv. 283 The righteous is more excellent than his neighbour, though he live next dore to a graceless nobleman. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ⁋ 4 The Coffee-house is the Place of Rendezvous to all that live near it. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 391/1 Bluster has liv'd in the Country ever since. 1815 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 49 The family, with whom she lived servant. 1855 MRS. TERHUNE *Hidden Path* vii. 63 She has never lived out before. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 80 Melesias and I live together, and our two sons live with us. 1891 *Daily News* 14 July 7/3 It was admitted that they lived together. 1895 *Law Times* C. 133/2 The deceased lived in a cottage near the up side of the railway line. 1896 C. BOOTH *Life & Labour Lond.* VII. 217 The majority of grocers' assistants still live in. *Ibid.* 218 Men ..who live out not unfrequently help themselves to food.

fig. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 50 Lord lifes in my hert. 1857 PUSEY *Real Presence* i. (1869) 4 The Fathers, among whom, for these last twenty years, I have lived, as in my home.

b. *To live in* (a room, etc.): to occupy, inhabit; to treat as one's ordinary abode. In quots. in *indirect passive*.

1883 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* I. 3 The veranda was more lived in than the sitting-room. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 407 The drawing-room looked more lived-in than ever.

13. *Comb.* In names of plants: **Live (for) ever,** (*a*) = LIVE-LONG 1 and 2; (*b*) Everlasting Flower, *Helichrysum*. **Live in idleness** (= *love-in-idleness*), a name for the Heartsease or Pansy.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxcv. 517 It ..may be kept .. by the space of a whole yeere ..wherefore our English women haue called it Liue long, or Liue for euer. *Ibid.* II. ccxcix. 705 Called..in English ..Pansies, Liue in Idlenes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew, Hearts-ease*, .. an Herb called Live in Idleness, or Pansies. 1715 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 355 Round Saddle-leaved Cape Live-ever. *Elichrysum Capense*. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Live-ever, *Sedum*. 1763 J. WHEELER *Bot. & Gardener's Dict.*, Liveever, *Crassula*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Livelong or Live-for-ever, *Sedum Telephium*. 1884 BURROUGHS *Fresh Fields* viii. (1895) 171, I did not catch a glimpse of ..elecampane, live-for-ever, bladder campion, and others, of which I see acres at home.

†**Live,** *v.*² *Obs. rare.* [f. *live*, LIFE *sb.* Cf. LIVEN *v.*] *trans.* To give life to; to quicken, vivify.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxviii. 73 This soule sensitif whiche euery beest beryth in his blood lyueth or quycketh the body to which he is conioyned.

Live, variant of LEVE *v.*² *Obs.*

Liveable, livable (li·văb'l), *a.* [f. LIVE *v.* + -ABLE.]

†**1.** Likely to live. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1611 in COTGRAVE s.v. *Viable*.

†**2.** Conducive to (comfortable) living. *Obs.*

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Feb., They are counted very rich people, worth at least 10 or 12,000*l*, and their country house all the yeare long, and all things liveable.

3. Of a house, a room, or locality: That may be lived in; suitable for living in.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* xxv, There will be work for five summers at least before the place is liveable. 1827 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* August, He [Scott] used to say that he did not know a more 'liveable' country [than the vale of Tweed]. 1830 CAMPBELL in *Lady Morgan's Mem.* (1862) II. 310 You will find me in a far more liveable part of London than I lived in before. 1849 LD. CARLISLE *Jrnl.* 12 Feb. in Trevelyan *Life Macaulay* (1889) 479 His rooms at the top of the Albany are very liveable. 1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mountains* 202 [South Park] looked to me quite lowland and livable. 1895 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 195/3 If men had learnt the art of living in Africa, that continent would prove quite as 'livable' as Brazil.

4. Of life: That can be lived; bearable, supportable.

1841 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. App. C. 436 But not the strongest Tory or Conservative values our Church or Law more than I do, or would find life less liveable without them. 1865 WHEWELL in *Life* 541, I cannot yet see how life is livable. 1896 *Nation* (N. Y.) LXII. 28/3 Who has for three years found life quite livable.

5. Of persons (also *liveable with*): That may be lived with; companionable, sociable.

1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 305 Many men and women are of irreproachable character in all the great essentials, yet are not liveable people. 1888 *Athenæum* 21 Apr. 501/3 Few will leave so pleasant an impression [as Matthew Arnold], few will seem so livable-with as he. 1896 E. F. BENSON *Babe B. A.* 7 They were both ..very live able-with.

Hence **Li·veableness,** quality of being 'liveable' (in quot. 1895, capability of living, 'viability').

1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 305 Everybody who has ever been a member of a household or a family, must have a ready conception of the quality—liveableness. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 103 If the poet is to be of any help, he must testify to the liveableness of life. 1895 *Athenæum* 27 July 129/1 The articles ..are very fair of their kind. But they have absolutely no independent livableness.

Li·ve-bait. [f. LIVE *a.* + BAIT *sb.*] A living worm, small fish, etc. used as a bait in angling.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 513 Your Liue-baits are wormes of all kinds. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 361 Folding live-bait kettle.

Hence **Li·ve-baiting,** fishing with live bait.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* (1880) 132 Live baiting is the next method for discussion.

Liveblood: see LIFE-BLOOD 3.

Lived (laivd), *a.* [f. LIFE *sb.* + -ED².] Possessed of or endowed with a certain kind or length of life. Also LONG-LIVED, SHORT-LIVED *adjs.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 13 If you pearce his hart, you can doo him little harme, for he is liude like a Cat. 1805 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 743 Nature is a wary wily long breathed old witch, tough-lived as a turtle.

Lived (livd), *ppl. a.* [f. LIVE *v.* + -ED¹.] **a.** That has been lived or passed through. **b.** That is expressed in one's life.

1879 TODHUNTER *Alcestis* 3 Cheapen not the worth of our lived lives. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Education* I. 77 The world demands a lived gospel as well as a preached gospel.

Live-day long (Burns): see LIVELONG 1 b.

Livefull, -les, obs. ff. LIFEFUL, LIFELESS.

Live-honey: see LIFE-HONEY.

Livelich, obs. form of LIVELY.

†**Li·velihead.** *Obs.* [f. LIVELY + -HEAD.]

1. Liveliness, vivacity.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 308/2 Levelyheede, or qwyknesse [*MS. K.* lyyflines], *vivacitas*. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. I. ii, The stronger hope, the stronger fear is fed; One mother both and the like livelyhed. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 20 With lusty livelyhed he talks.

b. Living form or original. Also, condition of being alive; life.

c 1542 SURREY *Death Sir T. Wyatt* 2 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 28 Dyuers thy death doe diuersely bemone: Some, that in presence of thy liuelyhed Lurked. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 3 What mote ye weene, if the trew lively-head Of that most glorious visage he did vew! 1596 *Ibid.* VI. vii. 20 But, when he nigh approcht, he mote aread Plaine signes in him of life and livelihead.

2. In senses of LIVELIHOOD¹: Means of living; also, inheritance.

1471–6 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 27 She hath no other mean to help herself with, unto that a determination be had betwixt T— I— & her, of the livelyhed that standeth in travers betwixt them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 2 Full little weenest thou what sorrowes are Left thee for porcion of thy livelyhed.

Livelihood¹ (lai·vlihud). Forms: *α.* 1 líflád, 2–5 lif-, 3–6 lyf-, 4 liif-, lyff-, lyif-, 4–6 lyfe-, lyve-, 4–7 live-; 2–4 -lad, 3–7 -lode, 4 -ladd, -laid(e, -late, -led(e, 4–6 -lode, -lood, 4–7 -lod, -loode, 5 -lothe, *Sc.* -lat, 5–7 -load, 6 -lodde, *Sc.* -lait, -lett. *β.* 5 livelhood, -hud, liffleod, 6 lyveliod, livelihod, livelehood, lyvelyhoode, 7 liveliehood, 6– livelihood. [OE. *líflád*, f. *líf* life + *lád* course, way, also subsistence (see LOAD, LODE). Cf. the corresponding OHG. *lībleita* provisions, subsistence, f. *līb* life + *leita* conduct. In the 16th c. the spelling was gradually assimilated (see forms) to that of LIVELIHOOD², -HEAD.]

†**1.** Course of life, lifetime; kind or manner of life; conduct. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Benedictine Rule* i. (Schröer-Wülker) 9/20 Þæt feorðe muneca cyn is, þe is Widscriþul ʒenæmned, þa ealle heora líflade [L. *tota vita sua*] ʒeond missenlíce þeoda farað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 Hwet is þet be mei mare spenen of his aʒen feire forbisne of his aʒene liflade. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Þurh englene liflade & heuenlich þat leades þah ha licomliche wunie up on eorðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1506, I find na term of his [caymes] liuelaid. *a* 1300 *Ibid.* 2009 A neu liuelade con þai bigin. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xii. 217 For gouernaunce and reule of her lijflode. *a* 1470 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 374 Directe his levelode profitably. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 344 How is this contrarye to ye auncient custome of the Elders, If ministers ..marry wives for the necessary comfort of theyr livelyhood?

2. Means of living, maintenance, sustenance; esp. in *to earn, gain, get, make, seek a livelihood*.

a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 37 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 In þe vale of eboir his liuelod he [Adam] most swink sore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1962 Ete .. Na o fouxul þat refes his liuelade. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 133 Þat þe lude myʒt haf leue liflode to cach. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 212 We ..withdrawes lyuelade fra tham that nede haues. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 169 And Ilke day thigyt his lyf led At þaime þat passage-by þare mad. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 331 Lanfrank..was a man þat kouþe doo no grete werkes to gete his liflode þerwiþ. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 342 Poul.. wrouʒte with hise hondis forto haue his lijflode. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 376 My lyflat is bot honest chewysance. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 40/2 Noe began to labouer for his lyfelode with his sones. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1104 Then must it be the Priests wages, which at that time had no other livelode. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* to *Rdr.* ⁋ 1 Those noursing fathers and mothers..that withdraw from them who hang vpon their breasts.. liuelyhood and support fit for their estates. 1660 WOOD *Life* Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 360 To gaine a bare livelihood. 1680 AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 401 What he did for his delight and recreation only when a boy, proved to be his livelihood when a man. 1708 *Eng. Theophrast.* 117 A hazardous Trade to which they have bound themselves to get a Livelyhood. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 297 To..restrain our own Subjects from..seeking their Livelihoods. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 4 They made a livelihood or trade of it. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 61 Fishermen who gain their livelihood on its waters. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 118 Let each man practise one art which is to be his livelihood. 1882 JEAN L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* vii. 87 When Dr. Candlish left the Establishment he did so without any prospect of a livelihood.

†**b.** Corporeal sustenance, food, victuals. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19835 Quils þai dight him his liuelade, In orisun he lai and bade. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 280 Wyld hony wes his lyflede, & a thinge callit locusta. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* ii. 28 Lyuelodis bi prijs sel to vs, that we eeten. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 21 Crist ..wold not curse hem þat denoied to Him harborow & lifelod. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 122/2 Oaks, Elms, Ashes, Walnuts, Chesnuts, and such Trees, wrong them [Fruit Trees].. of their Livelyhood.

†**c.** In immaterial sense or *fig.* *Obs.*

1616 HIERON *Wks.* II. 38 Faith is (as it were) the liuelyhood of a Christian: it is the stocke whereon hee liues. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Answ. to Objections* Wks. (1711) 214 We will allow no livelyhood to tender consciences. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 118 His livelihood was upon things that were Spiritual [*marg. note*, Little-Faith could not live upon Esaus Pottage].

†**3.** Income, revenue, stipend; *pl.* emoluments.

1422 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 51, I bequeth to two prestes,.. resonable lyuelode. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 424/2 Some withoute any liflode or guerdon. 1439 W. BYNGHAM *Petit. to Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. Introd. 56 For all liberall sciences used in your seid universitees certeyn lyflode is ordeyned and endued. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 308/2 Lyflode, or waryson,..*donativum*. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 131 How necessarie it is that he [the King] haue grete livelod aboff the same charges. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 29 The seid Marie preest to haue the seyd iiij^{li} mjd. to avmentacion of his liflode. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 32 Rewarded in lifelode of londes and tenementis yoven in the counte of Mayne. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 270 The Yerely Stint of the Lyuelod belonging to London Brydge. 1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 15 Any spirituall persone ..hauyng any dignitee, benefyce, promocion, or other spirituall lyuelode, within the prouince of Yorke. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 199 The Cardinall.. gave Elizabeth Beauchampe thre C. markes of Livelod. 1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1052, I ..exhorte you to beare your partes of your liuelode & salarie towerd the paiment of this summe graunted. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 297 There was payed vnto the Sanctuary for them λύτρον, which went to the maintenance of the Priests amongst their other liuelyhoods and Reuenues.

†**4.** Property yielding an income, landed or inherited property; an estate, inheritance, patrimony. Also, *man of (great, small) livelihood*. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 80 Yf the Chyuetayne were taken of the same countre where that he is enheryted and hath his lyuelode. 1438 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 111 Item all myn owne lyuelode to remeyne to my next heires. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 5013 He was no man of grete lifelode. ? 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 254 What tyme that I rode oute aboute my litil livelod. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii, Syre Ector ..had grete lyuelode aboute london. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* iv, [None ought to hunt and hawk] withoute he be moche ryche and man of lyuelode. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 285 Some lorde is of blode royall & of small lyuelode. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 94 b, To byld abbays, to endote them with lyvelode, to be prayd fore for ever. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xv. (1874) 38 Thei can not be content with the sufficyent lyuelodes that their fathers left them. 1570 *Queen's Councell's Let.* 7 Feb. (in *N. & Q.* 1 Aug. 1857), Such speciall men of lyvelod and worshipp of the said Countie as have interest herein. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 15 To this liuelode that from his mother came, Conquests he winned. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 411 Being entred once vpon those grounds as his owne liuelode and possession. 1627 SIR R. COTTON in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 469 For the Land-forces, if it were for an Offensive War, the men of less livelihood were the best spared.

5. *Comb.*: †**livelod-man,** man of property.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 72 This lyflat man hyr gat in mariage. *c* 1500 *Melusine* VI. 31, I shal make the for to be .. the gretest and best lyuelod man [F. *terrien*] of them all. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* VII. 869 The lyflait men [*c* 1470 the blessit men], that was off Scotland borne, Fande at his faith Wallace gert thaim be sworn.

†**Li·velihood**². *Obs.* [f. LIVELY *a.* + -HOOD.] = LIVELINESS in various senses.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 106 How much his [Love's] assaultes can debilitate the livelihoode of the bodies and spirites of men. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 29 The fairness of the wall, the staitlynes of the pictures and the lyvelyhoode of the paynting. 1594 J. KING *Funeral Serm.* in *Jonas* (1618) 673 His spirit departeth; not only his strength, his health, his agility, his liuelihood; but his breath. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 58 The tirrany of her sorrowes takes all liuelihood from her cheeke. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 638 The red [wines] which are not yet come to their liuelyhood and maturitie. 1629 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 13 They are actions operatiue, full of liulihood and efficacy. 1640 C. HARVEY *Synagogue* (1647) 37 Thy Circumcision writ thy death in blood, Baptisme in water seales my livelyhood. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 93 In the Law-maker and the Law-dispenser, doing their duties, consists the life and livelihood of any State. 1641 *Relat. Answ. Earl Strafford* 3 The Lieutenant ..spake ..with such a measure of Eloquence and Lively-hood, that his very Enemies were affected with it. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 32 The first judged of the Livleyhood and duration.. of the City.

Live-like: see LIFE-LIKE and LIVE *a.* 8.

Livelily (lai·vlili), *adv.* [f. LIVELY *a.* + -LY².] In a lively manner (see the senses of LIVELY *a.*). Briskly, vigorously; keenly; vividly, impressively.

1558 KNOX *Baptism* Sel. Writ. (1845) 253 The promises of Salvation in Christ Jesus are not in the papistical baptism livelily and truly explained to the people. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 57 Pictures made in wax most livelyly

of the Infanta. 1648 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 59 Let them walke livelily and cheerefully. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Anuoy's Trav* (1706) 28 Least he should .. appear livelily touch't with the Reproach she made him. 1709 S. SEWALL *Diary* 13 July (1879) II. 258, I found the Deal-Box of Waters all afire, burning livelily. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* III. 192 Those distractions, which her letters to him had so livelily represented. 1845 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superann. Man*, Livelily expressing the hollowness of a day's pleasuring. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 116 Truths, which it seems almost impossible that any mind should so distinctly, so livelily, and so voluntarily, have presented to itself. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* I. 12 [They] bound over the depths of ocean as livelily as if they were all tritons and sea-nymphs. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1944. 232/1 A fourth, who is livelily talking.

Liveliness (lai·vlinės). [f. LIVELY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being lively (see the senses of LIVELY *a.*); †vitality (*obs.*), activity, vigour, animation, vivacity, vividness.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (1495) 63 The syȝte hath the name of vivacitas, that is lyflyness. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 308/2 Lovely heede, or qwyknesse (*MS. K.* liyflines), *vivacitas*. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 139 Ouer muche aboundance of water, extynguyssheth the lyuelynesse & the naturall power of the grayne and sede. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxiii. (1636) 224 The Emperour [asked] by what meanes he reteined still the vigour or liuelinesse of body and minde. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 82 In present readinesse and liuelinesse of wit he excelled all the men in Europe. 1698 CAPEL *Rem.* To Rdr. § 3 The liuelinesse of his prayers. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* II. viii. (1699) 212 The Imagination encreasing the pains of the Senses, by the liveliness of its Apprehension. 1708 C. MATHER in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen Reg.* (1879) XXXIII. 186 He continued unto the Ninety Fourth year of his Age, an unusual Instance of Liveliness. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 10 P 2 Any .. part of her head-dress, which by its darkness or livelyness ought too much allay or brighten her complexion 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Florist*, It will be the best way to put 'em all together into Earth, this will preserve their Livelyness. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 12 When the briskness and liveliness of malt liquors in the cask fails let them be drawn off and bottled up. 1831 *Society* I. 254 Probably we are indebted to the liveliness of his imagination for the whole cream of the story. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* xiv III 457 The perspicuity and liveliness of his [Sherlock's] style have been praised by Prior and Addison. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V 12 There is little of the liveliness of a game in their mode of treating the subject. 1885 DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Exam.* 2 Mar. 6/1 If she [Russia] wishes to exhibit any liveliness it must be at a safe distance from their frontiers.

Livelong, live-long (li·vlǫŋ), *sb.* Also 6-7 lib-, lyblong. [f. LIVE *v.* + LONG *adv.*] Used as the name of certain plants. Cf. *live-for-ever* (LIVE *v.*[1] 13) and LIFE-EVERLASTING.

1. *Sedum Telephium*, ORPINE.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I xxxi 43 Like the roote of Orpyn or Lyblong 1579 LANGHAM *Garl Health* (1633) 455 Orpin or Liuelong, hath the nature and vertue of Houseleek. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II cxxxviii 417 In English Orpyne; also Liblong, or Liuelong 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr Bot* 726 In English Orpine, and of some Livelong, because a branch of the greene leaves hung up in any place will keepe the verdure a long time 1760 J. LEE *Introd Bot.* App. 317 Live long. *Sedum.* 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II 325.

†2. American Cudweed, *Antennaria margaritacea*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II cxcv 517 Wherefore our English women haue called it [*Gnaphalium*] Liuelong, or Liue for euer, which name doth aptly answer his effects. 1656 PARKINSON *Parad.* 375 The Live-long was brought out of the West-Indies, and groweth plentifully in our Gardens.

Livelong (li·vlǫŋ), *a. poet.* and *rhetorical.* Forms: 5 lefe, leve longe, 6 leeue long, 6-livelong, 8-9 *Sc.* lee-lang. [Originally two words = LIEF *a* and LONG *a.*; cf. the corresponding use in G. *die liebe lange nacht* (lit. 'the dear long night'): see Grimm s. v. *Leb.* In the latter part of the 16th c the word was apprehended as if f. LIVE *v.* + LONG *a*, and altered in form in accordance with this view.]

1. An emotional intensive of *long*, used of periods of time. Chiefly in *the livelong day, night.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 832 Thus thai hurteled to-gedere Alle the lefe longe daye *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxix. 319 Al that leve longe Nyht Into the Se he loked forth Ryht. *c* 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 61 Thus haue I told ye most of my trade, al the leeue long daye. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. vii. 65 He touch't no meat of all this liue long day. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass* III. v. 1462 Where dreary owles do shrike the liue long night. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 263 For though it seems so little a time .. it hath been a whole live-long night. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 P 2 Here I sit moping all the live long Night. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 9 P 4 Vacant of thought. I indulge the live-long day. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 295 Or lee-lang nights, wi crabbit leuks, Pore owre the devil's pictur'd beuks. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, This was the last day of freedom for the whole livelong summer. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* 77 The live long summer day She at the house end sits. 1819 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* I. 25 He watched there the lee-lang night 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Good-bye* Wks. (Bohn) I. 416 Where arches green, the live-long day, Echo the blackbird's roundelay. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. 11. 35 It ill becomes a chief To sleep the livelong night.

¶ b. Used by Burns in transposed form.

179. BURNS *Mother's Lament*, So I, for my lost darling's sake, Lament the live-day long.

2. *nonce-use.* That lives long or endures; lasting.

1630 MILTON *On Shakespeare* 8 Thou in our wonder and astonishment Hast built thy self a live-long monument.

¶ 3. Taken as = LIFELONG. (Prob. meant to be pronounced lǝiv-.)

1882 FREEMAN *Reign Will. Rufus* II. vii. 453 He lived .. to meet with a heavy doom, live-long bonds,. at the hands of his offended cousin and sovereign.

Lively (lai·vli), *a.* Forms: 1 liflic, 3 livelich, 4 life-, lilf-, livelich(e, -lyche, 4-6 lif(e-, lyf(e)ly, (6 lyvelyche), 6 live-, lyvelie, -lye, 4- lively. *Comp.* § liveloker. [OE *liflic*, f. *lif* life + *-lic* -LY[1] = OHG. *liblich*, ON. *lifligr.*]

†1. Possessed of life; living, animate; = ALIVE 1, LIVE *a.* 1, LIVING. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 358 He .. wæs .. his Fæder lifiic onsæȝednys on lambes wlisan ȝeoffrod 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) 124 Death assaileth euery liuely thing 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst Luther* Wks. (1876) 338 Thou arte christ the sone of the lyuely god. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1334/2 Many lyuelye members in the vnitye of Christes mysticall bodye. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 14 The Lodestone .. draweth Iron to it. .. The common people therefore .. haue iudged y Iron liuely. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II 14 It hath pleased thee to humble thy selfe in making thy selfe a liuelie man. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 105 Now I behold thy liuely body so? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 4 All liuely creatures else [*sc.* other than man] take care onely for their food. *a* 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Bosworth F.* 106 The holy King then offered to his View A lively Tree, on which three Branches grew. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 207 He hath a bodie made lively by his soule. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg* xxi 155 The colour of a lively bone is of a whitish colour, mingled with a lively ruddiness. *fig.* 1547 *Homilies* I *Faith* II. (1859) 39 There bee two kinds of faith; a dead and unfruitfull fayth; and a fayth lively

†b. In various transferred applications of L. *vivus*: = LIVE *a.* 3, 5, LIVING. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Ags. Hymnarium* (Surtees) 92 Wyll liflic. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II 202 Ic eom se liflica hlaf, þe of heofenum astah. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 232, I am y^e^ lyuely breed that descended from heuen 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 36 To thurst for that lively water. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* I (1586) 16 b, And as a dead coale, layed to a liuelie, kindleth 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial* III 85 And these springs I like well For a house without liuely water is maymed. 1609 W. BIDDULPH in *Lavender's Trav.* (1612) 30 His house being hewed out of the liuely rocke. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 80 Where she was killed there sprong a lyuelie fountayne. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II. 1 D 2 See, the young sonne interd a liuely graue.

†c. Of or pertaining to a living person Of instruction, etc.: I elivered or imparted *vivâ voce.* (Cf. LIVE *a.* 7, LIVING.) *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I 13 They do beleue that it is as verily come from heauen as if they heard the liuely voice of God to speak therein 1570 DEE *Math Pref* 5 They which are not liable to atteine to this without liuely teaching 1582 BENTLEY *Mon Matrones* II 13 The liuelie voice of God, rebukinghe tooke me vp 1611 BIBLE *Acts* vii. 38 This [*sc* Moses] is he . who receiued the liuely oracles [λόγια ζῶντα], to giue vnto vs 1709 MANDEY *Syst Math, Arith.* 10 The Solution is learnt much easier by liuely instruction, than by deaf and dumb Letters.

†2. Of or pertaining to life; necessary to life, vital. *Obs.*

In this sense the spelling *lifely, lyfely* persisted longer than in the others, owing to association with the sb.

a 1000 *Ags. Hymnarium* (Surtees) 80 Lificum mid þinum .. blode [L *vivido tuo sanguine*] *c* 1000 *Basil's Hexameron* XI (1849) 18 God ableow on his ansyne lificne blæd. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I (*Petrus*) 484 Gyf he liffis, he ma spek, and ga, and obir lifly taknis ma 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd* xv 11 That bleȝ in to hym a lifi spirit. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol (Skeat) I. 121 Utterly these thinges be no dremes ne iapes, to throwe to hogges, it is lyfelych meate for children of trouth *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Prince* 3252 For verray cold, His lyfly myght he loren hadde at moost. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim* (1535) 36 a, Y^e^ lifely spirites that procede from the brayne to the other membres. 1530 RASTELL *Bk Purgat.* II ii, The soule is no nother thynge but a lyfely power. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 755 With a maladie so grievously taken, that his lively spirites began to faile. *c* 1570 GRINDAL *Dial.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) II 1390 Turkes, Iewes, and heathen be dead, because they lack y liuely foode of the soule *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* III. (1633) F 1 b, Oh that my sighs could turne to liuely breath. 1640 DYKE *Worthy Communn.* Ep. to Rdr, A branch hath all lively sap and moisture from the root and stocke.

fig. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 265 Spiritual swerdis and lyflyche word of oure God. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 79 The greate parte of these Cyterens will not haue in their howses that lyuely worde of our soules. *c* 1570 GRINDAL *Dial.* in Foxe *A & M.* (1583) II. 1388 So violently to tread downe the liuely worde of God.

3. Of an image, picture, etc: Life-like, animated, vivid. (In later use associated with 4 c.)

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2845 So lifliche weren þai alle Ymages semed it nouȝt, To abide 1568 SKINNER tr. *Montanus' Inquisition* 3 b, But they draw his counterfaite as liuely as may be 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II ix. 2 Full liuely is the semblaunt, though the substance dead. 1604 DEKKER *Kings' Entert.* Wks. 1873 I. 292 The countenaunces of the Marchants being so liuely that bargaines seeme to come from their lippes. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon* 41 The liuely Statues and stately Monuments in Westminster Abbey. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 72 All the Candles were instantly put out, to yield a livelier Image of the occasion. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 416 P 5 A Description often gives us more lively Ideas than the Sight of Things themselves 1753 (*title*) The Expedition of Major General Braddock to Virginia. Being Extracts of Letters .. Together With many little Incidents, giving A lively Idea of the Nature of the Country. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 42 The person of Richard II. is still preserved in the most lively manner, in two different pictures. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed 4) 163 The most lively pictures have been given of the hasty flights, the crowded roads [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 384 Under the reign of Elizabeth, William Harrison gave a lively description of the plenty and comfort of the great hostelries.

4. Full of life.

a. Of persons (occas. of animals), their faculties and actions Vigorous, energetic, active, brisk.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Sum is ȝung & luelich, & is neode þe bettere warde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xii. (1495) 118 Mannes eeres meue leest. but to here they ben moost able and lyuely 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 237 Tho men whych kepyth reysonabill diette..bene more hole of body,..more lyueloker [etc.] 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, Let vs syng with a quycke spiryt, open mouth, and lyuely voyce. 1611 BIBLE *Exod* I. 19 The Hebrew women .are liuely, and are deliuered ere the midwiues come in vnto them *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 31 A truer or more lively valour there never was in any man *a* 1761 LAW *Comf Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 17 A man of lively parts and much candour 1780 COWPER *Let.* 18 Mar., Wks. (1876) 42 Men of lively imaginations are not often remarkable for solidity of judgment. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 833 The strong attack subdued his lively powers. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* v (1859) 71 The mate, if lively, is soon aloft. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* XXXII 368 Goods are transported on carts drawn by lively horses. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 268/2 A lively discussion is expected.

b. Of feelings, impressions, sensations, memory: Vivid, intense, strong.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Pet* I. 3 Blessed be God..which. hath begotten vs agayne vnto a lyuely hope by the resurreccion of Iesus Christ *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VII*, 4 b, That in the same cytie, the memory of kyng Richard his mortall enemy was yet recent and lyvely. 1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 498 But now I dy'de, and death was liuely ioy 1660 JER TAYLOR *Worthy Communn* II ii 131 If we..pray that we may have lively relish and appetite to the mysteries, it may be well in time 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc Hist* IV. IX. 397 However lively the father's affliction might be. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. Wks. 1813 V. 331 The remembrance of their ancient rivalship and hostilities was still lively. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* III. VII ii 31 They are guided too implicitly by their lively sensations. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* XI, In the habit of anticipating with the most lively satisfaction. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* i. 55 Those impressions are the most lively which are conveyed to the mind in the shortest space of time. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 17 The state of the weather excited the liveliest hopes of success. 1859 MILL *Liberty* II 33 The clearer perception and livelier impression of truth. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess Crit.* I 44 An intimate and lively consciousness of the truth of what one is saying 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII VII (1875) 261 Taking a lively interest in the small events around them 1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm* IV. 101 A source of the liveliest fear. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II VIII. 220 'My dear young ——', she began, in accents of lively affection.

c. Of evidence, illustrations, expressions: Vivid or forcible in effect, convincing, striking, telling.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. V. 343 They shew the Indians their blind errors, by lively and plaine reasons. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 49 He could not give a more lively and demonstrable evidence. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 53 A hint of this, I will give you in a lively example 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 41. 265 Example is the liveliest Way of Instruction. 1870 HOWSON *Metaph St Paul* III 149 A more copious and lively instance of the same kind of illustration 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* VII. 114 A term becomes too directly significant, and we have to devise a new one, less lively.

d. Of physical processes: Active, vigorous, brisk. Of liquor: Brisk, sparkling; opposed to *flat.* Of air: Fresh, invigorating.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew* 123 It [beer] may bee drunke at a fortnight's age and will last as long and liuely. 1742 *Lond & Country Brewer* I (ed 4) 66 Its heavy Parts will .keep it mellow and lively to the last 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xvii. (1878) 217 The air is much cooler and more lively. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol* (ed. 2) I. 320 Producing a greater amount of heat and a more lively combustion. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* lxii, Oh many a peer of England brews Livelier liquor than the Muse.

e. Of a landscape, etc.: Full of bright and interesting objects. Of a narrative, etc.: Full of action and incident.

1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Life* (1721) I. 68 The liveliest Episode in the whole Æneis. 1756 BURKE *Subl & B* II. v Which he has represented in the colours of bold and lively poetry. 1839 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem* (1858) II. 385 To see . the trees bourgeoning in our lively woods. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* XX, It was the liveliest room in the building. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II VII (1872) 147 The view from the top is remarkably lively and satisfactory 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* XXIV. 293 A valley lively with flocks, herds, tents (etc.) 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranch Life in Montana* 84 I've been having a pretty lively week of it.

f. In humorously euphemistic use.

1772 FOOTE *Nabob* I. Wks. 1799 II. 290 My Lady's temper's apt to be lively now and then. 1883 *Manch Guard.* 15 Oct. 5/2 The police had a lively time of it in bundling out the peace-breakers. 1891 *Pall Mall G* 21 Nov. 2/2 Altogether things are getting lively. 1892 *Law Times* XCII 197/2 The Press is making things lively for Her Majesty's judges.

†g. *humorously.* Of cheese: Teeming with life.

1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 194 Liuely cheese is lusty cheare

5. Of colour, light, etc.: Vivid, brilliant, fresh.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.), I sawh. a womman .with a lyfly coloure. 1552 ELYOT *Dict.* s.v *Color, Floridi colores*, liuely colours. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr* 1589 Her liuelie colour kil'd with deadlie cares. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. XV. 251 These oisters within are of the colour of heaven, very lively. 1698 ROW-

LAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1013 The green Scarabee..is of a lively emerald colour. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 252 Bright azure rays from lively sapphyrs stream. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* vii. 19 And livelier far than Tyrian seem'd his vest, That with the glowing purple ting'd the ground. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xiv, And islands that, empurpled bright, Floated amid the livelier light. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol Comp.* 344 Griseus, lively light gray. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xii. III. 136 The turf is of livelier hue than elsewhere. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* i. 1 In gold and lively colours.

6. Gay, sprightly, vivacious.

1580 CHURCHYARD (*title*) A light Bondell of liuly discourses called Churchyardes Charge. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I vi. 488 A manner so lively and entertaining 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. ii. 22 Voltaire, in the first volume of his entertaining and lively Essay on General History. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxxi 191 Never did I see him more lively or more agreeable. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III 187 He had compared, in a lively epigram, the opposite characters of two Prætorian præfects of Italy. 1790 COWPER *Let.* 7 July *Wks* (1876) 334 The French .. like all lively folks are extreme in every thing 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 31 Sterne even condescended to adopt some of those lively extravagancies. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 131 But your manner is livelier and younger. 1868 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xvi. 124 He was lively in conversation. 1885 *Pall Mall Budget* 19 June 31/1 His account of the *America* is lively reading and will appear very seasonably.

7. *Naut.* Of a vessel: Capable of rising lightly to the sea.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 498 We found our Vessel lively enough with that small sail which was then aboard. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 170 To render them very floaty and lively in a rough hollow sea. 1897 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 8/3 In the sense, therefore, that she rides the waves instead of labouring through them, the Cambria might be described as a lively ship.

8. quasi-*sb.* *colloq.*

1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 171 'Time from me, my livelies'' cried Mole.

9. *Comb.*, as *lively-foliaged*, *-looking* adjs.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. ix. (Rtldg.) 3 He drew from his pocket a phial full of a lively looking red liquor 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv 362 Lively-foliaged poplars generally shadowed their extremities

Lively (ləi·vli), *adv.* Now *rare* Forms: 1 **lifl̄ice**, 4 **lyfly**, 4–6 **lifly**, (5 **liyfly**, **lyfely**), 5–6 **lyvely**, (5 **lievlie**, **lyvele**), 6 **livelie**, 8 *Sc* **lyflie**, 6– **lively**. [OE. *līflīce*, f. *līf* LIFE + *-līce* -LY [2].]

†**1.** (OE. only.) So as to impart life.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 244 He ȝenam ða hlaf and hine liflice ȝehalȝode.

†**2.** As a living person or thing. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* ii. xviii (1495) 44 Though an angel take a body for euery nedefull doyng he may take it Not lyfly, neyther gyuyth therto lyfe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 38 A dainty flowre Which in that cloth was wrought, as if it lively grew.

3. With animation, actively, briskly, nimbly, vigorously.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2997 There light þai full lyfely, lept into bote. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 355 He lept vp on foote as lifly as he hadde noon harme ne dissese. ? *a* 1500 *Mankind* (Brandl) 41/73 Leppe a-bout lyuely, þou art a wyght man. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* R viij, Beinge Lxx yeares of age, [he] executed the office of a capitaine as lively as though he had bene younge in yeares. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings, Will. I*, 9 The Normans did liuely charge vpon them in head. 1643 CROMWELL *Let.* 6 Aug in A. Kingston *East Angl. & Civ. War* (1897) 121 You must act lively; do it without distraction. 1664 POWER *Exp Philos.* 4 If you divide the Bee you shall. see the heart beat most lively 1699 SALMON *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 276/2 It will make the Medicine work more lively and briskly. 1883 G H BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 402/2 We found that it was going on a little livelier than ever.

†**b.** Feelingly; (touched) to the quick. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 79/1 The examples ought to make vs feele it liuely, and to the quicke. 1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 197 Making him .. liuely to lament his owne filthinesse and abomination. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 33 Don Louis was so lively touched with compassion that [etc.]. 1653 *Nissena* 86 She was so lively imprest with what she had heard. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Some of the Contents* vii, How lyflie he and amorous Stuart sing!

†**c.** Promptly; at once; = BELIVELY. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 372 [He] led hom furthe lyuely into a large halle. *Ibid.* 4355 And so the ledis of the lond lyuely hym cald. *Ibid.* 5447 Out of Lyce come lyuele þe lege kyng Glaucon.

4. In a life-like manner; vividly, 'to the life'. Very frequent in the 17th century ? *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1229 Wel koude he peynten lifly that it wroghte. 1559 BP SCOT in Strype *Ann Ref.* I App vii. 18 Who so redith the third chapter of the second epistle of St. Paul to Tymothie, may see them there lively described. 1598 F. MERES *Palladis Tamia* 287 Apelles painted a Mare and Dogge so liuelie, that Horses and Dogges passing by woulde neigh and barke at them. 1604 DEKKER *Kings' Entert.* Wks. 1873 I. 293 In a large Table ..is their fishing and shipping lively and sweetely set downe. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spiritual Navig.* 6 This glasse lively represents to us ourselves and our Saviour 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 14 The funeralls of Misenus, most liuely thus expressed. 1659 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 143 A sheete of paper, on which was very liuely painted ye thing in miniature. 1662 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 30 Meeting with nothing that lively resembles these things in our former state. 1687 BURNET *Trav.* i. (1750) 39 The Image also seemed to shed tears; and a Painter had drawn those on her Face so lively, that the People were deceived by it. 1726 *Life of Penn* in *Wks* I 28 What Game such Persons play at, may be lively read in the attempts of Dionysius, &c. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin* lxx. (1783) III. 22 He [Draper] painted himself..much livelier .. than it was in the power of any other person to depict him.

†**b.** Clearly, plainly. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 17 And liuely to know the ungodly maligners. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 171 She seemed..most liuely to beholde .with hir eie. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 144 The wisedome of a prince is not livelier discerned, then [etc.]. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* i 107 The shape of a man cannot bee more lively seene in a looking glasse, than [etc.]. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 14 The Pope's pontifical, wherein he showeth himself to be Antichrist most lively. 1673 PENN *The Chr. a Quaker* v. 533 It had been utterly impossible for divers weighty Things .to have been known, and said so lively, had they not been seen by the Light.

†**5.** Of a vessel: (Floating) in a lively manner. (Cf. LIVELY *a* 7.) *Obs.*

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 171 Remarkably full in their bows; which..enabled them to float much more lively upon the surface.

6. *Comb.*, as *lively-expressed*; *lively-daring*, *-shining*, *-skipping*, *-speaking*, *-thriving* adjs.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxii 962 The *liuely daring French 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 2 Gods will, first of all vttered in a *liuely expressed voice by the mouth of Christ. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 918 The *lively-shining leopard, speckled o'er With many a spot. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 123 The *liuelie skipping Brane along with Gwethrick goes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 112 Giving as ready obedience as they can to any *lively speaking prince of the world. 1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 32 You shall haue for one *liuely thriuing tree, foure .. euill thriuing, rotten and dying trees

Liven (ləi·v'n), *v.* *colloq.* [f. LIFE + -EN [5]. Cf. ENLIVEN.] **a.** *trans.* To put life into; to brighten, cheer. Also with *up*. **b.** *intr.* To grow lively, to brighten; in quot. with *up*.

1884 *Manch. Exam* 26 Nov. 8/1 Matters will liven up a bit during the day. 1897 J. H. CRAWFORD *Wild Flowers Scot* Introd. 13 A few typical forms in a natural setting, livened by some incident . in which I shared.

Hence **Li·vener**, something that enlivens; *spec.* a drink of beer or spirits; a 'pick-me-up'.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug 13/2, I think he would want a livener before the time had expired 1895 *Daily News* 4 Jan 3/7 He could not get out of bed unless he had two or three 'liveners'.

Liven, variant of LEVE *v.*[2] *Obs.*

†**Livenath.** *Obs.* Also 3 **liveneð**, **-ðe**, 4 **lyfnoð**. [a. ON. *lífnað-r* (only in the sense 'conduct of life') f. root of LIVE *v.*[1]] Food, means of living.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 63 Gif us ure livenað *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 275 Ðe mire muneð us inete to tilen, Long liuenoðe. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 Lutel þarf þe carien for þin anes liueneð. 1340 *Ayenb* 138 He ham poruayþ have lyfnoþ zuetliche and mid guod savour.

Liveness (ləi·vnės). [f. LIVE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being 'live'.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Mar 357/2 The 'liveness' of the New Scholarship

Livening (ləi·v'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LIVEN *v.* + -ING [2].] **a.** That enlivens or cheers; cheering. **b.** That grows lively or bright.

1705 ELSTOB in Hearne *Collect.* 30 Nov. (O H S) I 107 Help'd by ye livening Virtue of ye Sun. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* i (1873) 2 The blackcocks lift their necks in the livening heather.

Live-oak (ləi·v,ōu·k). [LIVE *a.*] An American evergreen tree (*Quercus virens*) growing in the southern Atlantic States. The name is applied to some other species in the Pacific States.

The second quotation probably refers to the Ilex.

1610 *True Declar. Col. Virginia* (1844) 22 Ashe, Sarsafrase, liue Oake, greene all the yeare, Cedar and Firre. 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 43 Mountains, whose tops in crossing we found also covered with live Oaks, (which are green all the year,) and wild Pines 1770 COOK *Jrnl.* 6 May (Wharton 1893) 248 The wood of this is hard and Ponderous, and something of the Nature of America [*sic*] live Oak. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxvi. 32 The ever-green live oak and lofty magnolia dress the forest in a perpetual mantle of green. 1862 S. L. J *Life in South* (1863) II. xvi. 306 Valuable timber, such as live oak. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiv, I crawled under cover of the nearest live-oak.

attrib. 1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 51 The American live-oak and cedar ships cost from 33 to 35 dollars [a ton] 1863 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* (1870) 40 The great live-oak branches, and their trailing moss.

Liver (li·vəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **lifer**, 3–4 **livre**, 3–5 **livere**, **lyvre**, 4 **lyvour**, 4–5 **lyvere**, 4–6 **lyver**, 5 **levir**, **-yr**, **lyffere**, **lyvir**, **-yr**, **lywer**, 5–6 **lever**, 6 *Sc.* **liffyr**, **luffer**, 7 **livour**, 1, 4– **liver**. [OE. *lifer* fem. = MDu. *lēver*, *lēvere* (Du. *lever*), OHG. *libara*, *lebara*, *lebera*, *lepera* (MHG. *leber*, *lebere*, G. *leber*), ON. *lifr* (Sw. *lefver*, Da. *lever*):—OTeut. **librā*, ? cogn. w. Armenian *leard.*

Some scholars regard the Teut. word as cogn. w. the Aryan **yēqṛt* (Skr. *yakṛt*, Gr. ἧπαρ, L. *jecur*), the root being supposed to be **liq-* (: **lyīq-*); but the supposition involves serious difficulties.]

1. A large glandular organ in vertebrate animals, serving chiefly to secrete bile and to purify the venous blood. Also in generalized sense, the flesh of a liver or livers, *e.g.* used as food.

In the warm-blooded animals the liver is usually of a dark reddish-brown colour. In man it is situated below the diaphragm, and is divided by fissures into five lobes.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 [7] And se Uultor sceolde forlætan þæt he ne slat þa lifre Tyties [*MSS.* Stices, Ticcies] ðæs cyninges. *a* 900 *Kentish Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 61/33 *Iecor eius*, his lifere. *c* 1205 LAY. 6499 Þat deor..for-bat him þa breste ban and þa senuwen þat þa lihte and þa liuere feollen on eorðen. *c* 1290 *S. E. Leg.* I. 320/738 In þe Nepemeste bolle þat þe liuere deoth of springue, Þare comez o-manere soule. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2156 Alisaundre hutte him, certe, Thorugh livre, and longe, and heorte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 131 Have I nat of a capon but the livere. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 27 Þilke chylum spredeþ þorwe al þe lyffere by mene of veynes Capillares. *c* 1430 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Take lyver of porke and kerve hit smalle. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* iii. 399 Me thynk my hert ryfis both levyr and long, To se sich stryfis wedmen emong. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1124 Ȝe thre my trypes sall haue, for ȝour trauell, With luffer and lowng. 1598 *Epulario* H iv b, To make a Tart of the liuer of fishes. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 19 They are polluted offrings, more abhord Then spotted Liuers in the sacrifice. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 346 Spirits that live throughout Vital in every part, not as frail man In Entrailes, Heart or Head, Liver or Reines. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* I 440 The liver .. parts and strains the vital juices. 1771 GOLDSM. *Haunch Venison* 81 A fry'd liver and bacon. 1803 *Med Jrnl.* X. 1 Abscess of the Liver. 1818 BYRON *Beppo* xcii, I never Saw a man grown so yellow! How's your liver? 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* v 117 The liver is the largest glandular organ in the body, ordinarily weighing about 50, or 60 ounces.

b. Applied to analogous glandular organs or tissues in invertebrates.

1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 588 The liver is proportionally of very large size in the Mollusca we are now describing. 1861 J. R GREENE *Man. Anim Kingd., Cœlent.* 106 Within the roof of the latter [polypite] .. is lodged a peculiar brownish mass, the so-called liver.

c. Palmistry. *Line of the liver*. the line which stretches from the wrist (near the 'line of life') to the base of the little finger.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* xv. 50 Of the Line of the Liver, or the Hepatique. *Ibid.*, When this line of the Liver is winding up and down, and waving, it signifies Theft, evill Conscience.

2. *fig.* and *allusive.* **a.** Formerly often mentioned *fig.* with allusion to its importance as a vital organ of the body (coupled with *brain* and *heart*); also with allusion to the ancient notion that it was the seat of love and of violent passion generally. (Now only *arch*) **b.** A *white liver* is spoken of as characterizing a coward: cf. *white-livered.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 100 The livere makth him forto love. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 47 To quench the coale which in his liuer glowes. 1596 — *Merch V.* iii. ii. 86 How manie cowards .Who inward searcht, haue lyuers white as milke. 1599 — *Much Ado* iv i. 233. 1601 — *Twel N.* i. i 37. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 703 That greives my liver most. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* i. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 24 Because I am all liver, and turn'd lover. *Ibid.* ii. i. 37 Their livers were too hot, and for temper sake they must needs have a cooling carde plaid upon them. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v v. 15 To you (the Liuer, Heart, and Braine of Britaine) By whom (I grant) she liues. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widow's Tears* v. Dram Wks. 1873 III. 66 It will be such a cooler To my Venerean Gentleman's hot liuer 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* ii iii. E 2 b, By him I'll send A Letter, that shall make her brothers Galls Ore flowe their Liuours 1651 N. BACON *Disc Govt. Eng* ii xvi. (1739) 84 The Mint is the very Liver of the Nation, and was wont to be the chief Care of the Parliament 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* iii 404 When Love's unerring Dart Transfixt his Liver, and inflam'd his Heart. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xxv. (1861) V. 304 [an. 1701] In every market place .. papers about the brazen forehead . and the white liver of Jack Howe, the French King's buffoon, flew about 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 734 He was a great hunter, and his liver grew hot in him for the bush.

†**c.** Disposition, temperament, 'kidney'. *rare.*

1800 *Spirit Public Jrnls* (1801) IV. 182 John Bull will solemnly and dully sit down to his pipe and bowl with a fellow of the same serious liver.

3. A diseased or disordered condition of the liver; liver-complaint. Also, with qualification specifying the disease, as *bronze*, *cirrhotic*, *hobnailed liver.*

1805 J. LEYDEN in *Scott's Prose Wks.* IV. *Biographies* II. (1870) 179, I had a most terrible attack of the liver. 1826 JEKYLL *Corr. w. Lady Stanley* (1894) 165 Lord Wycombe was dying of liver and dropsy. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 60/2 The 'fatty liver' is a frequent attendant on pulmonary phthisis. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 670 What used to be called the 'nutmeggy' liver, is simply the result of congestion of its blood-vessels. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* iii. 148 He suffered from ague for the first time since boyhood, and later came liver. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 390 Dyspeptic troubles. usually attributed to 'liver'.

4. In old chemical terminology applied (tr. L. *hepar*) to certain liver-coloured substances, e.g. metallic sulphides, and compounds of a metal or of sulphur with an 'alkali'.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* i. (1699) 436/1 *Hepar Sulphuris*, Liver of Sulphur. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Liver of Antimony* (among Chymists), Antimony open'd by Salt-peter and Fire, so as to make it half Glas, and give it a Liver-colour. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) X. 104/2 Liver of Arsenic, is a combination of white arsenic with liquid fixed vegetable alkali, or by the humid way. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 283 Liver-of-sulphate springs; i.e. springs which are impregnated with sulphurate 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 174 You fuse together equal parts of sulphur and alkali, .. and the result will be a solid mass of a reddish brown colour, .. which has a considerable resemblance to the liver of certain animals. It is for this reason that sulphurets have been called Livers. 1876 *Daily Tel.*

97 July 3/5 (E. D. D.) Do you ever use black antimony, or liver of antimony, with any of the horses?

5. *Agric.* 'Livery' soil.

1803 *Annals Agric.* XXXIX. 79 Upon these strong soils, the point..most necessary to attend to is that of avoiding all spring ploughing, which loses a friable surface, and turns up liver.

6. as *adj.* Liver-coloured.

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xi. 203 That peculiar brown which is called 'liver' by bird-fanciers. 1892 *Daily News* 31 May 6/1 General D.'s familiar browns [horses] and the chestnuts, liver and pale.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *liver abscess, ache, attack, cell, chill, colour, disease, disorder, distome, function, ill, oil, pudding, pus, trouble*; *liver-coloured, -helping, hued, rotten* adjs.; **liver-brown** *a.*, of the brown colour of the liver, dark brownish red; **liver-complaining** *a.*, ? complaining of liver disease; **liver-complaint**, disease of the liver; **liver-faced** *a.*, 'mean and cowardly' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **liver-fluke**, a trematoid worm (*Distoma hepaticum*) infesting the liver; †**liver-grown** *a.*, suffering from enlargement of the liver; also, adherent as an enlarged liver (in quot. *fig.*); **liver-hearted** *a.*, cowardly; hence *liver-heartedness*; †**liver-lap**, a lobe of the liver; †**liver-lask** (see quot.); **liver-leaf** *U.S.*, = LIVERWORT 2; **liver-line**, 'line of the liver' (1 c); **liver-opal**, an obsolete synonym of mexilite (Chester *Names Min.* 1896); **liver-ore**, an early name for hepatic cinnabar (*ibid.*); **liver-pad**, a pad or plaster to be applied about the region of the liver; †**liver-padding**, ? = *liver-pad*; **liver-pill**, a pill intended to cure disease of the liver; **liver-pyrites**, hepatic pyrites (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **liver-rot**, disease of the liver caused by the liver-fluke; †**liver-sea**, an imaginary sea in which the water is 'livered' or thick, so as to impede navigation (cf. G. *lebermeer*); **liver-shark**, the basking shark, *Cetorhinus maximus* (Webster 1890); †**liver-shot, -sick** *adjs.*, diseased in the liver; **liver-spots**, 'a popular name for *Chloasma*, or macular pigmentation of the skin; because it was supposed to depend on some disorder of the liver' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **liver-starch** = GLYCOGEN (*ibid.*); **liver-stone** = HEPATITE; **liver-sugar**, the sugar derived from glycogen (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); †**liver-vein**, the basilic vein; also *allusively*, 'the style and manner of men in love' (Schmidt); **liver-weed**, *Hepatica triloba* (Syd. Soc. Lex.); cf. *liver-leaf*; **liver-wing**, the right wing of a fowl, etc. which, when dressed for cooking, has the liver tucked under it; hence *jocularly*, the right arm.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii 363, I have many times seen amœbic *liver abscess cases recover completely. *Ibid.* ii. 64 The pain in the loins and the *liver ache continue. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III 900 There had been undoubted dyspepsia or a '*liver attack' before the onset of the symptoms. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) I 30 **Liver brown*—greyish brown. 1849 D CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem* 107 When protosulphide is fused with rather more than its weight of sulphur a liver brown mass is obtained 1873 T. H GREEN *Introd. Pathol* (ed 2) 273 Atrophy of the *liver-cells 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* IV. 46 The vague condition called '*liver-chill' is regarded by some authors as a form of active congestion of the liver. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2114/4 A..Spaniel Bitch, mark'd all over her body .. with specks of liver-colour. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I 232 A Piece of Iron-Ore, of a dark Liver Colour. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp Nat. Philos* II. ii. 166 A clotted and almost *liver-coloured masse. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 261 His .. liver-coloured dog Don. 1787 *Generous Attachment* II 145 A love writing, love sick, *liver complaining girl. 1809 J. CURRY (*title*) Examination of the prejudices against mercury in *liver complaints. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II iii 563 The excitation of the *liver disease in sheep. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON *Arch. Surg.* XI No 41. 2 Foremost amongst the most definite indications of *liver disorder we have the yellow condition of the skin known as Jaundice. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II. 1026 By comparing the figures of these *liver distomes. 179. NEMNICH *Polyglotten-Lex.*, **Liverfluke*, Fasciola hepatica. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 121/1 The liver-fluke is extremely rare. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* IV. 51 Various general symptoms referable .. to disturbances of gastro-intestinal and *liver functions. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 159 Unlesse it be the lowest lees of a canonicall infection *liver-grown to their sides 1658 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 344, I suffered him to be opened, when they found that he was what is vulgarly called liver grown. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 321 She was only liver-grown and would in a few months be as small in the waist as ever. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xiii. 1 He complayneth not of the miserie of a fewe dayes, as the tender and liver harted sort [L. *pusillanimes*] are wont to doe 1897 BLACKMORE *Dariel* liii. 468 If thou art too liver-hearted to avenge thy father's wrongs. 1897 O. SCHREINER *Trooper P. Halket* i. 79 'It's not *liver-heartedness', said Peter. 1611 COTGR., *Hepatique*, ..*Liuer-helping; comforting a whole, or curing a diseased, liuer. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1327/4 White body, with some *liver-hued spots. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 139 Sum langis for the *liffyr ill to lik of ane quart. *a* 1000 *Ags Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 238/30 *Fibra, i. uena, iecoris intestina*, *liferlæppa. 1596 FITZ GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 25 Her.. turtle-doves, .. Whose liver-laps do swell with full-vain'd loves. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 582 The Liver laps of a Wolf. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/1 The waterye Bloodye flixe is called *Fluxus Hepaticus*, the *Liver laske. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. i. (1871) 162 *Liver-leaves with cups full of snow-capped threads. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 102 The *Liver line at a distance, and not touching the Vital line. 1875 H C WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 407 When a mineral acid . is added to cod-liver oil, the well-known biliary play of colors occurs; it shows that it is a *liver oil. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 201 The miners find sometimes a matter in the mines they call *liver-ore. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 72 Used as a *liver pad. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 580/16 *Epaticum*, a *lyverpaddyng. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 2, I had just been reading a patent *liver pill circular. 1887 *Boston Jrnl.* (Mass.) 31 Dec. 2/4 A *liver-pudding completed this typical Georgia repast 1898 P. MANSON *Trop Diseases* xxiii 361 The naked-eye appearance of *liver-pus. 1837 YOUATT *Sheep* xi. 452 The river overflows..The foundation may be laid for foot-rot but the *liver-rot is out of the question. 1820 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 707 What avails it .to a man in the last stage of ulcerated lungs, that his neighbour is *liver-rotten as well as consumptive? *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlix. 11 The perillous gredy gulfe of Perse, And *levir sees that syndry shippis devoirs. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 7 She [a hawk] is seldome..subiect to be *liuer shot. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV lviii. 520 The rootes . are good for such as be *liver sicke. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat* II. vii. 45 Demon my friend once liuer sicke of loue. 1883 G. HARLEY *Treat. Dis. Liver* xxv. 1061 Among a few practitioners of the old school one hears a good deal about the diagnostic value of what are called *liver spots. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 143 *Liverstone. 1861 *New Syd Soc. Yr.-bk for* 1860, 88 That *liver sugar is .. identical with the sugar of the grape. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 430 Signs of *liver-trouble precede .. the intestinal disorder. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* (1535) 105 In Aprile and May, the *lyuer veyne must be lette bloudde. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 74 This is the liuer veine, which makes flesh a deity 1660 CULPEPPER *Two Treat.* (1672) 10 At what time Bleeding is good In Summer, open still the Liver-vein. *a* 1845 HOOD *United Fam* xviii, We all prefer the *liver-wing. 1855 BROWNING *De Gustibus* II, The king Was shot at, touched in the liver-wing. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xix, Mr. Pumblechook helped me to the liver wing.

Liver (li·vəɹ), *sb.*[2] Forms: see LIVE *v.* [f. LIVE *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who lives or is alive; a living creature. Now *rare.* Also, an inhabitant, dweller (chiefly *U.S.*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 132 Lyueres to forn vs. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 1 The edder was feller than ony lifers of the erthe. 1382 — *Isa.* xxxviii 11, I shal not see the Lord God in the lond of lyueres *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll* 8 A liuar in þis world *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) Ff iij b, She that ouercometh all lyuers, shall be vanquished of the alonely by death. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xliii (1612) 206 When as the wandring Scots and Picthts King Marius had subdude, He gave the Liuers dwellings. 1599 GREENE *Alphonsus* Wks. (Rtldg.) 234 Thou king of heaven, which Dost see the secret of each livers heart 1677 CARY *Chronol* II. II III. xiv. 252 They must instantly have been Detected by the present Livers that were upon the Place. 1718 PRIOR *Power* 47 Try if life be worth the liver's care. 1747 in *Col Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 87 One, John Powle, a Liver on Sasquehanna River. 1817 KEATS '*I stood tip-toe*' 117 Dear delight Of this fair world and all its gentle livers. *a* 1845 HOOD *Stanzas to T. Woodgate* I, Tom;—are you still within this land Of livers? 1863 D. G MITCHELL *Sev. Stor., My Farm of Edgewood* 289 There is no liver in the country so practical.

b. Qualified by adjs. having advb. force: One who lives (in a specified way, for a long time, etc.)

c 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 64 in *O. E. Misc.* 212 Cursid leuers with here cumpers. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 926 So vertuous a lyuere .. Ne saugh I neuere as she 1433 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 447/1 Untrewe lyvers, and poeple withoute conscience 1476 *Paston Lett* III 166 The lenger lyver of yow bothe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii 6 The damned ghosts doen often creep Backe to the world, bad livers to torment. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* x 429 The Turke, and the Irish-man, are the least industrious, and most sluggish liuers vnder the Sunne *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm Reg.* (Arb.) 63 As I have placed him last, so was he the last liver of all the Servants of her favour 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 28 Apr, The Queen is well, but I fear will be no long liver. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass* II. 18 A grave man and a good liver 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 197 Though a loose liver among his guests, the governor was a strict disciplinarian among his men 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* l, The country for easy livers, The quietest under the sun.

c. [Cf. LIVING *vbl. sb.*] *Good liver*: (*a*) one given to good living; (*b*) *dial.* a well-to-do person.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 68 b, The haruest dinners are held by euery wealthy man, or as wee terme it, euery good liuer betweene Michaelmas and Candlemas. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 459 Or it is a group of good-livers round the table of a private house.

2. One who lives a life of pleasure. (Cf. F. *viveur.*)

1852 R S SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 133 The sixth earl, .. having been a 'liver', had run himself aground by his enormous outlay on this Italian structure.

3. *dial.* The 'quick' of the finger-nail. Also *Comb.* **liver-sick**, an agnail. (See E. D. D.)

Liver (ləi·vəɹ), *sb.*[3] Also 7 **leaver**, 7–9 **lever.** [A back-formation from the name *Liverpool.*] A name arbitrarily given to the bird figured in the arms of the city of Liverpool.

It was intended for the eagle of St. John the Evangelist, the patron saint of the corporation, but owing to the unskilful delineation there have been many guesses as to the identity of the bird represented. In some ornithological books the name is given to the Glossy Ibis.

1668 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 269 The Armes of this towne viz[t] the Leaver. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xii. 266/2 He beareth Azure, the Head of a Lever couped proper: of some termed a Shovellers head: this fowl is..in Low Dutch Lepler, or Lepelaer, or Lefler; from the Germane termed Lofler, which we more finely pronounce Lever: Yet Mr. Ray in the translation of the Ornithology terms this Bird, a Spoon Bill. 1873 PICTON *Memor. L'pool* I. 18 Mr. Gough Nichols has .. shown .. that the so-called liver or cormorant was intended to represent the symbolic eagle of St. John the Evangelist.

†**Liver,** *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 **lyvir,** 6 **lyver.** [Aphetic f. DELIVER *a.*]

1. Delivered (*of* a child); = DELIVER *a.* 3. *rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3746 And be scho lyuir of a lasse scho lengis in oure burȝe

2. Free from restraint in motion; active, nimble; = DELIVER *a.* 2.

1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Lyver quyke, *deliure.* 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858 II. 51 Lycht lyuer men to cirkill thame about. *c* 1650 *R. Hood, Beggar & 3 Squires* 46 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 17 Those that saw Robin Hood run, said he was a liver old man. 1664 *Flodden F.* v. 50 With lusty Lads liver and light. 1686 G STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 39 Again speaks out a Lyver lad A trusty Trojan.

Liver (li·vəɹ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Partly a. F. *livre-r* (11th c. in Littré):—L. *līberā-re* to LIBERATE; and partly aphetic f. DELIVER *v.*] = DELIVER *v.*[1] in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15879 (Cott.) Þe fals felun Iudas..liuerd his maister vp. *Ibid.* 20391, I liuerd me of mi sarmon. *a* 1300–1400 *Ibid.* 14418 (Gött.) God liurd þaim of mekil wa. 13.. *S. Gregory* (Vernon MS.) 72 Liuere me, lord, out of þis pyne. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3152 [Þai] egirly cries On Alexander eftir help & he ham all liuers [*Dubl.* delyuerys]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 265, I am leuerd a lap is lyke to no lede. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 33 Yf he haue doon soo I shall neuer leuer hym the value of a peny. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 275 That they be prest redy to lyuere you batayll 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/2 The which woord [livery] is derived of livering or delivering foorth theyr nightlye foode *c* 1626 BP MOUNTAGU in *Cosin's Corr* (Surtees) I. 99 Hath Dr. Wrende livered my letter and effected it? 1672 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1814) VIII 61/1 If any of that victuall shall happin to be livered within their bounds. 1701 in J. Bulloch *Pynours* (1887) 74 If any goods shall be livered at the shoar below the Estler work. *a* 1765 *Northumberland betrayd by Douglas* ix. in Child *Ballads* III 412/1 For all the gold that's in Loug Leuen, William wold not liuor mee. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Livver*, to deliver 'Is the ship livvered,' unloaded. 1883 *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Liver*, to deliver; so *posit* for deposit. 1887 J BULLOCH *Pynours* 41 Their industrious wives..were loading or livering some vessel in the 'herborie'.

Liver, obs. form of LIVERY, LIVRE.

†**Liverage**[1]. *Obs.* [a. OF. *livrage* tax (1395 in Godef.), f. *livrer* LIVER *v.*] (Sense uncertain.)

1544 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 120 Whils thre score poundes be paid that I am owen for liverage.

†**Liverage**[2]. *Obs.* In 6 **liv(e)reage.** [? f. LIVER *sb.*[2] (sense 3) + -AGE.] An agnail.

1598 FLORIO, *Pipitula*, the skinne growing at the fingers ends about the nayle, called of some the wortwales, or liuereages. *Ibid.*, *Redunia*, a fellon or sore that breedeth betweene the naile and the flesh. Some .. call the same wortwales, or liureages.

Liverance (li·vərăns). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Partly a. OF *livrance* delivery, sort of homage, f. *livrer* to DELIVER; partly aphetic f. DELIVERANCE.] **a.** Delivery, distribution, LIVERY. **b.** Deliverance, liberation, release.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5045 Þai þe stiward fand At a garner soiurnand, Þar he liuerance [*Fairf.* deliueraunce, *Trin.* lyuerey] made of corn *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 163 Þow schalt haue liueraunce of In and al þat þe neodes. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4299 If y may lyue til moneday non, lyuerance wil y make. 1384 *Charter Lond.* in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 17 That no man take hostel within ye wallis of London..by strengthe nor by lyueraunce of the Marchal. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 473/2 A speciall warrant of discharge .. for the lyverance ayeen of hir saide londes. 1488 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 233, I haue sett y[e] said Richard to the lyueraunce. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 239 All those y[t] their liueraunce purchase against the right of holy Churche. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 35, I accepted of him at the Price of Seventeen Guineas;..but before I took Liverance of him (as it is called I had him run along a little in his Halter. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Livverance*, liberation, departure. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Liverance* delivery.

Liveray, livere, obs. forms of LIVERY.

Livered (li·vəɹd), *a.* Also 3 **lyured,** 4 **liuerd, lyuered,** 6 **leueryd.** [f. LIVER *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].]

†**1.** Coagulated, clotted. *Livered sea* = *liver sea* (LIVER *sb.*[1] 7); in quot. applied to the Red Sea.

c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 47 in *O. E. Misc.* 148 Snov and is and lyured blod. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 925 Vor þo þe folc of israhel moyses wiþ him nom & ladde hom out of egipt in to þe liuerede [*v. r.* reed(e, rede] se. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6506 Vr godd . þis ilk es he þat brogh(t) vs thoru þe liuerd se [*Trin.* þe rede see] 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 645/236 Þer was no thyng bot lyuered blode 14.. *Siege Jerusalem* (E. E. T. S.) 2/29 Þe lyppe lyþ on a lumpe lyuered on þe cheke.

2. Of bread: Heavy. Now *dial.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 317/1 Bakers Terms .. *Livered*, tough Bread. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Livered*, heavy, or underbaked. *South.*

3. With prefixed adj.: Having a liver of a certain kind. (See also *lily-, pigeon-, white-livered.*)

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* III. ii, What a greene sicknesse-liuer'd Boy is this!

†**Liverer.** *Obs.* Also 4 **livrere,** 6 *Sc.* **liverair.** [? a. OF. *livreure* delivery, deliverance, f. *livre-r* LIVER *v.*] = LIVERY *sb.* in various senses.

c 1330 *Amis. & Amil.* 1640 He..feched her livrere eueri day,

To her liues fode. 1548 W. Patten *Exped. Scotl.* Pref. cviij, Their perfit appointment of sure armour,..& their sumptuous sutes of liuerers beside. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 148 There is diuerse princis that gyffis..leuerairis, armis ande heretage to them that hes committit vailȝeant actis in the veyris. c 1650 *Merline* 306 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 432 That they wold wend to Vortiger & aske him meede & liverr [*read* liverer]

Liveried (li·vərid). [f. Livery *sb.* + -ed 2.] Dressed in, furnished with, or wearing a livery.

1634 Milton *Comus* 455 A thousand liveried Angels lacky her. 1641 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 7 He had 116 servants in liveries, every one liveried in green satin doublets. 1738 Pope *Epil. Sat.* i. 155 Our Youth, all livery'd o'er with foreign Gold, Before her dance behind her crawl the Old. 1798 Wordsw. *Simon Lee* 28 Old Simon to the world is left In liveried poverty. 1798 Jane Austen *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. v. 126 A fashionable chaise and four, postilions handsomely liveried. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. App. 327 Aristocratic girls..who grace a ball-room, or loll in a liveried carriage. 1838 Dickens *Nick. Nick.* x, A liveried footman opened the door.

fig. a 1639 Wotton *Descript. Spring* 24 in *Reliq.* (1651) 524 All look't gay, all full of Chear, To welcome the New-liveri'd yeare. 1750 C. Smart in *Student* I. 225 The livery'd clouds shall on thee wait.

†**Livering.** *Obs.* [f. Liver *sb.*1 + -*ing*, ? after *pudding*.] A pudding made of liver and rolled up in the form of a sausage.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 217 Oure mete now begyns;.. Two blodyngis, I trow, a leueryng betwene. 1556 Withals *Dict.* (1568) 49 a/1 *Tomaculum, ex iecore porcino cibus fit, ut supra*, a lyueryng. 1591 A. W. *Bk. Cookrye* 12 b, To make Liuerings of a Swine. 1611 Cotgr., *Fricandeaux*. Short..daintie puddings rolled vp into the forme of Liuerings. 1624 Chapman *Homer's Batrachom.* 58 Lyurings (white-skind as Ladies). 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 159 The Darbyshire huswife when she makes whitings and blackings, and liverings and hackings. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxvii. (1737) 122 Chitterlings, Links, Liverings.

†**Livering,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Liver *v.* + -ing1.] Delivering, delivery; provision of entertainment.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7171 Ther was fair hostell, and lyvereyng.

Liverish (li·vəriʃ), *a.* [f. Liver *sb.*1 + -ish.]

1. Resembling liver; of the consistency of liver.

1740 Cheyne *Regimen* p. xli, The Blood..continues bad, that is, sizy, liverish.

2. *colloq.* Having the symptoms attributed to disordered liver.

1896 *Advt.* in *Daily News* 9 July 9/1 When you begin to feel 'liverish'. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 Apr. 3/6 Mr. Alfred Bishop was welcome as the hearty Earl, who is inclined to be testy when 'liverish'.

†**Liverison.** *Obs.* In 2 liureisun, 4 liversoon, liuerisoun, 5 lyveresone. [a. OF. *liv(e)reison*, mod.F. *livraison* :—L. *līberātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *līberāre* to deliver, Liberate (cf. Liver *v.*).] Delivery, deliverance, Livery.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 In þe deie of liureisun hwense god..wule windwin þet er wes iþorschen. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1011 In a castel heo was y set, And was deliverid liversoon. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 197 Isaac þe Emperour takes his liuerisoun. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 309/1 Lyveresone, *corrodium*.

Liverless (li·vəɹles), *a.* [f. Liver *sb.*1 + -less.] That has no liver; deprived of the liver; also *fig.* of one whose liver does not perform its functions.

1598 I. M. *Servingmans Comfort* (1868) 164 My poore maisterlesse, and Lyuerylesse, nay Lyuerlesse and Hartlesse brother in Christ. 1864 C. Clarke *Box for Season* I. 107 Liverless bachelors, all cayenne pepper, turtle, and Peruvian cyanokaita. 1886 'Hugh Conway' *Living or Dead* II. xiv, Such a peppery diet would make me as liverless and heartless as [etc.]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 37 A healthy frog received 0·016 milligramme [of strychnine] subcutaneously without any ill effect; while a smaller dose (0·012) killed the liverless one with violent convulsions.

Liverpudlian (livəɹpʊ·dliăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Liverpool* (with jocular substitution of *puddle* for *pool*) + -ian.] a. *adj.* Belonging to Liverpool. b. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Liverpool.

1833 *New Sporting Mag.* V. 40 As Mr. Canning said to the Liverpudlians. 1849 Clough *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 139, I like the Manchester people..better than the Liverpuddlians. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 1/1 The division is a fairly typical section of the Liverpudlian electorate.

Liverwort (li·vəɹwɒ̄ɹt). [tr. med.L. Hepatica (applied to plants having liver-shaped parts or used in diseases of the liver). Cf. G. *leberkraut*, Du. *leverkruid*.] A name of various plants.

1. The lichen-like plant *Marchantia polymorpha*; = Hepatica 2. Sometimes called Stone Liverwort.

a 1100 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIV. 326 Wiþ liferadle. Nim liferwyrt & bere hi man onder cneowe. a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 19 *Epatica*, liverwort. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 57 Epatica..crescit in saxis..et uidetur quasi frustula membrane inherentia.. anglice, a liureuurt. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 9 b, Thynges good for the Lyver.. Lyverworte. 1538 Turner *Libellus*, Lyverwort, *Lichen*. 1562 — *Herbal* ii. 36 Liuerwurt sodden in wine is good for the diseases of the liuer and longes. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iii. lxx. 411 Stone Liuerwort spreadeth it selfe abroade vpon the ground, hauing wrinckled, or crimpled leaues layde one vpon another as the scales of fishe. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 130 Liver-wort grows near Springs, Wells, and Watry Places, very low, almost like a Moss. 1858 Lewes *Sea-side Stud.* 74 Springs, glossy with liverwort and feathery with fern. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* ii. i. 308 The little group of Hepaticae or Liverworts which is intermediate between Lichens and Mosses. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 185 The two flat sides of the gemmæ of this liverwort are identical.

2. *Anemone (Hepatica) triloba*; = Hepatica 1. Formerly called Noble Liverwort, Three-leaf Liverwort. (The name in U.S. is *liver-leaf*.)

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* i. xl. 59 [It] maye be called in English Hepatica, Noble Agrimonie, or Three leafe Lyuerwurte. *Ibid.*, The Hepatica or Noble Lyverwurte is a souveraigne medicine against the heate of the Lyver. 1629 Parkinson *Parad.* xxix. 226 In English you may call them either Hepatica, after the Latine name, as most doe, or Noble Liuerwort. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 101 *Herba Trinitatis*..obtaineth that name onely from the figure of its leaves, and is one kinde of liverworte or Hepatica.

†3. Agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*. *Obs.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* i. xxxix. 57 In Latine *Eupatorium*,.. in base Almaigne Agrimonie, and of some Leuercruyt, that is to say, Liuerwurte. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor* 9 Agrimony, ..called also Liuer-wort because it is good for the liuer.

4. With qualification: **Ground Liverwort**, *Peltidea canina*; **Marsh Liverwort**, the genus *Riccia*; **Water Liverwort**, Water Crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis*; **White Liverwort**, Parnassus Grass, *Parnassia palustris*; **Wood Liverwort**, the lichen *Sticta pulmonacea*.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* ii. ccxciv. 692 Parnassus Grasse or white Liuerwoort. *Ibid.* iii. clviii. 1375 *Hepatica terrestris*, Ground Liuerwort. *Ibid.* clix. 1377 Lungwoort, or woode Liuerwoort. 1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 296 *Lichen cinereus terrestris*, Ash coloured Ground Liverwort. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Liver-wort, Marsh, *Riccia*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 858/1 *Peltidea*, a genus of lichens the species of which are vulgarly confounded with *Marchantia* under the name of liverwort. The herbalists, however, distinguish them as Ground Liverwort.

Livery (li·vəri), *sb.* Forms: α. 3 liverei, 4 liveri, 4–5 levere, livere(e, *Sc.* lufre, 4–6 lyvere, -er(e)y, li-, lyveray, 4–7 livre, levery, li-, lyverie, -ye, (5 levore, *Sc.* liffray, luveray, lyvera, lewray), 5–6 leveray, liverey, -erie, (6 li-, lyveraie, -aye, livorie, *Sc.* leifray, lufray(e, 7 livrie, livory, *Sc.* lewerie), 5– livery. β. (?)6 lyver, 7 liver. [a. AF. *liveré* (1292 in Britton), F. *livrée* (1351 in Du Cange s.v. *Liberare*), fem. pa. pple. of *livrer* Liver *v.*: see -y. Cf. It. *livrea*, Sp. *librea* (both from Fr.); med.L. had *liberata*.]

1. a. The dispensing of food, provisions, or clothing (cf. 2) to retainers or servants; hence *gen.*, provision, allowance. b. The food or provisions so dispensed; an allowance or ration of food served out. Now *Hist.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2122 Þe thrid part..al on þis side þe greckes see, was Iaphet giuen til his liuere. *Ibid.* 19220 Wit þam i mai ha mete and drinc, Mi liuere haf wit-vten suinc. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 146 To London forto com, whan parlement suld be,..and tak þer his liuere. 13.. *Test Christi* 376 (MS. Harl. 2382) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIX. 431 A cote armur..the which y toke of thy lyuere. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiv. 233 Tharfor he maid of vyne lufre [*MS. E* levere, *ed.* 1616 lewerie] Till ilk man. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452/1 That thei..gyf no Liverees of Sygnes, no make no Retenue of men. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* ii. 2 Moche now me merueileth..Of ȝoure large leuerey to leodis aboute. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 133 Syr Stewyn Serope..Hauynge the gouernaunce of Irlande, many extorcionys did, Lyuerez takynge. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 371 in *Babees Bk.*, Lyueray he hase of mete and drynke, And settis with hym who so hym thynke. *Ibid.* 839 Of candel liueray squyers schalle haue. a 1483 *Liber Niger* in S. Pegge *Cur. Misc.* (1782) 79 Taking every of them, for his livery at night, half a chet loaf, one quart of wine, one gallon of ale, and for winter livery, from All-Hallowtide till Easter, one percher wax, one candle wax [etc.]. c 1492 *Gest R. Hode* clxi. in Child *Ballads* III. 64/1 There he made large lyueray, Bothe of ale and of wyne. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 409 Ȝe ar far large of Leueray. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/2 In great howses, the liverye is sayd to be served up for all night, that is theyr nyghtes allowaunce for drinke. 1639 Davenport *New Trick to Cheat Devil* I, [Stage-direction *Ent. with Wine*, Chan.] *Chan.* I have brought your Livery. 1670 Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI. 47 They serve God for a livery, for loaves, and not for love. 1707 Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. x. 140 To whom [the Lord Great Chamberlain] belongs Livery and Lodging in the Kings Court. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 81 The butler..dispensed the stores to the cook, and gave out the rations or liveries of meat, wine, and beer. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 531.

fig. 1633 Ford *Broken H.* iv. i, Great (faire one) grace my hopes with any instance Of Liuery, from the allowance of your fauour, This little sparke. [mod. ed. *Attempts to take a ring from her finger.*] 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* i. § 47, I found upon a naturall inclination, and inbred loyalty unto vertue, that I could serve her without a livery.

c. Allowance of provender for horses. *At livery*: (of a horse) kept for the owner, and fed and groomed at a fixed charge. Now *rare* or *obs.* exc. in Livery-stable.

Coynye and livery: see Coynye.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1003 A thousaund hors and thre.. Ylke nyȝt tok lyvere Off cowrne and off hay. 1481–4 *Paston Lett.* III. 280, I had my horsse with hym at lyvery. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/2 What Liverye is, we by common use in England knowe well enough, namelye, that it is allowaunce of horse-meate. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 559 Champions and wrestlers, whose allowance was much like to the hurse giuen to laboring horses. 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Keeper* 49 A keeper of horses at livery. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 70 Twelve guineys a year..which King Cha. the 2d allowed him for a nagg's livery. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Livery of Hay and Oats*, the giving out a certain Quantity for feeding Horses, &c.

1731 Bailey vol. II. s.v., To stand at Livery is to be kept at livery stables. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xix, There was a necessity..for arresting the horse, and placing him in Baillie Trumbull's stable, therein to remain at livery, at the rate of twelve shillings (Scotch) per diem.

fig. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D iij b, They finde all themselues good meales, and stand at liuerie as it were, at other mens tables. 1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* ii. i, To keepe you sixe at Liuery, and still munching. 1611 B. Jonson *Introd. Verses* to Coryat *Crudities*, And here he disdain'd not, in a forraine land, To lie at Livory, while the Horses did stand. 1628 Fletcher *Chances* iii. i, Best hang a sign-post up to tell the Signiors Here ye may have lewdnesse at Liverie. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 157 In whose [Venus'] temple at Corinth two hundred maids daily stood at livery.

†d. Stipendiary allowance (for a fellow of a college or the like). *Obs.*

1587 R. Hovenden in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 211 We willinglie and thanckfullie acknowledge great benefitt by the statute mentioned... But such benefitte as commethe to each on for his liverye risheth cheflie by fynes and woodsales; which liveryes..are in reazon somewhat increased but not dobbled. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Livree, La Livrée des Chanoines*, their liuerie, or corrodie; their stipend, exhibition, daily allowance in victuals or money.

2. A suit of clothes, formerly sometimes a badge or cognizance (e.g. a collar or hood), bestowed by a person upon his retainers or servants and serving as a token by which they may be recognized; in wider sense, a distinctive badge or suit worn by a servant or official, a member of a company, etc.; †formerly, the uniform of a soldier or sailor. In generalized use, the distinctive uniform style of dress worn by a person's servants, etc. (now only men-servants). *In livery*, wearing a particular livery. *Out of livery*: (of a servant) not dressed in livery; wearing plain clothes. †In early use also, a set of distinctive badges or suits; in first quot. = garments, clothes.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1107 And alle in sute her liurez wasse. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xix. 36 Thre hundreth and sexte had he Of squyeris, cled in his liverye. c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 363 An haberdasshere and a Carpenter, A Webbe, a Dyere, and a Tapycer, And they were clothed in o lyueree Of a solempne and a greet fraternitee. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 21 Ye bretheren and sisteren of yis gilde..shul han a lyueree of hodes in suyte. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* ii. 79 That no manere meyntenour shulde merkis bere, Ne haue lordis leuere þe lawe to apeire. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xv. 51 (Add. MS.), xlti knyghtes of oone leveraye. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 41 Bothe my colers of silvir, the kyng's lyfre. 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* (Camden) 14 He..wered ane estryche feder, Prynce Edwardes lyvery. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 124 A gowne and a hoode of the liveree of the Garter for the Duke de Ferrare. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 14 Every baron gaf hys lyverey that they shold be knowen eche fro other. 1522 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 13 The kinge and he ridinge both together in one liverey. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 173 b, The erle perceiving by the livery of the souldiors, that he was circumvented. ? a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 319 Ȝe noble merchandis.. Address ȝow furth..In lusty grene lufraye. a 1592 Greene *Geo. a Greene* (1599) F 1 b, Two liueries will I giue thee euerie yeere, And fortie crownes shall be thy fee. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 58 Liveries, tokens, and other badges of factious dependance. 1631 Heywood *Lond. Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 273 All this goodly band..in their City Liveries. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1616 Immediately Was Samson as a public servant brought, In thir state Livery clad. 1684 in *Scott. Antiq.* XV. 18 Skulking and vagrant persons who have hitherto imitated the livery of the king's sojors. 1707 Farquhar *Beaux Strat.* iii. i. 23 What sort of Livery has the Footman? 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4710/4 Deserted.., John Stephens, a Serjeant, having his Serjeant's Livery on. 1814 Mrs. J. West *Alicia de Lacy* III. 113 Disguised in the livery of a trooper. 1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* i. i, A Servant out of livery leaped from the box. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. ii. 28 Hunting the country in the livery of the Salisbury Hunt. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 610 The king out of compliment wore the livery of the duke of Lancaster. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 862/2 Servants in claret and yellow livery noiselessly served wine.

β. 1522 Hen. VIII *To Earl Shrewsbury* in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XIII. 338 Badges, Tokens or Lyvers to Were. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* iii. i. 303 To wear the liver of an enemy to one's King.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

?c 1325 *Earth* ix. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 151 Whan erþ makiþ is liuerei he grauiþ vs in grene. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* ii. xiii, When that Flora..Hath euery playne, medowe, hil and vale..clad in lyuery newe. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. clxxxii. 180 That Rollo shuld..take vpon hym the lyuerey of Cristes baptym. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Rogation Week* iv. (1859) 495 Love and charity, which is the only livery of a Christian man. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 113 The childing Autumne, angry Winter change Their wonted Liueries. 1611 Cotgr., *Lirripipionné*, faithfull to the pot, and therefore bearing the red-faced liuerie therof. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 192 White (the livery of innocence). 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 599 Now..Twilight gray Had in her sober Livery all things clad. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 665 A Snake..has cast his Slough aside, And in his Summer Liv'ry rouls along. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* v. 96 Trees receive annually their peculiar liveries, and bear their proper fruits. 1734 Berkeley *Analyst* § 1 Wks. 1871 III. 258 Clothing themselves in the livery of other men's opinions. 1797–1804 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 112 The females may be seen in the livery either complete or partial, of the past Season. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* i. i, Sorrow's livery dims the air. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. viii. 311 The rustic garb, which was the livery of his servitude.

3. *collect. sing.* a. Retainers or servants in livery. †Also *occas.* a liveried servant. ? *Obs.*

1423 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiii. 104 In these ryall festes the kyng yeueth his leuery ful ryche and ryal robes.

a 1577 Sir T. Smyth *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 106 First of retainers, that no man should haue aboue a number in his Liuery or retinue. 1608 Shirley *Witty Fair One* I. ii. (1633), Her Father rides..With halfe a douzen wholesome Liueries, To whom he gives Christian wages. *Ibid.* II. ii, My lodging is next to her chambers, it is a confidence in my Master to let his Liuery lye so neere her. 1714 Steele *Lover* 11 Mar. (1723) 38 Seeing a Place in the second Row of the Queen's Box kept by Mrs Lucy's Livery, I placed my self in the Pit directly over against her Footman. 1766 Chesterf. *Let. to C'less Suffolk* Nov. (1892) III. 1349 If she is a Mrs with a surname, she is above the livery, and belongs to the upper servants. 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 450/2 As cross-humoured as the livery of this day, in their notices of what we now gently call our 'supplies'.

†b. Used for: Following, faction. (Cf. F. *livrée* in the sense of 'party'.) *Under* (a person's) *livery*: in dependence on him. *Obs.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 116 b, As to the regarde of Hercules, Theseus [etc] they faylled not to be of the lyuereye of Iason a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VII* 12 To compasse that the duchy of Bryteyne should breuely come vndre their liure and subjeccion. 1613 Milles tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 722/2 All the other Christians, as Maronites . and others of that Liverie, never used it [circumcision].

c. = *livery company* (see 10 b) or the liverymen of a company. Also, *To take up one's livery* (? orig. in sense 2): to become a liveryman of one of the City companies.

c 1521 *Old City Acc. Bk* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII, Receyved of Brether admittid & taken into the lyuerey this yere. 1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 252 A Remedye agaynst theym that wyll not be of the lyuerey, nor bere offyce. 1624 Massinger *Renegado* III. ii, I should . nere be pittied By the liueries of those companies. 1637 *Dec. to Star Chamb.* in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 17 Euery Master-printer that is of the Liuery of his Company. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., The Livery or Livery-men of a Company or Corporation, such Members as are advanc'd to a Degree above the Yeomanry, and have a Right to wear a Livery-gown upon solemn Occasions. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV 219/1 (London) Certain senior members of the livery, who form what is commonly called 'The Court of Assistants'. *Ibid.*, In more modern times..it has frequently been made imperative upon many freemen of the City to take up their livery in one of the Companies. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* v, We belong to the same Livery in the City.

†d. *slang.* (See quot.) *Obs*

1680 Betterton *Revenge* I. 8 'Tis out of fashion now to call things by their right names. Is a Citizen a Cuckold? no, he's one of the Liverie

†4. The lodging provided or appointed for a person. Also, the quarters of a portion of an army. *Obs.*

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 241 The souerayngne . Assongnyde to the senatour certaygne lordes, To lede to his leuere. *Ibid.* 3078 In iche leuere on lowde the kynge did crye. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II clx [clvi.] 440 The duke of Berrey was come to Auygnon and was lodged in the popes palais, but he came to Vyle neufe to the kynge, and laye in the lyuere [*footn.* hotel; Fr. *en ta liuree*] of arras, called Amontays, in the way to Mountpellyer.

5. *Law.* a. The legal delivery of property into a person's possession; phr. *to have, give, take livery. To sue* (also *sue for, sue out*) *one's livery*: to institute a suit as heir to obtain possession of lands which are in the hands of the court of wards. (Also *fig.*) b. The writ by which possession of property is obtained from the court of wards.

1430–31 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 372/2 Noght havyng liveree of the saide Wolles 1460 *Ibid.* V. 388/1 The Sollicitours for the Quene . causid the seid John and Isabell to sue a speciall Livere of the seid Londes and Tenementes. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 190 He desyryd me to mak hym levery of the seyd bests so taken. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. vii. 13 b, By way of surrendre . a freholde may passe without lyuerey. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 129, I am denyde to sue my Liuerie here, And yet my Letters Patents giue me leaue 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 155 The Courte of Wardes and liveries, doeth allso call all Wardes in Wales to sue forth their lyveries there. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 210 The Kings Wards after they had accomplished their full Age, could not bee suffered to haue Liuerie of their Lands, without paying excessiue Fines. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* v ix. (1718) 281 What mean these liv'ries and possession keys? 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xi. Wks. 1851 III 426 It concern'd them first to sue out their Livery from the unjust wardship of his encroaching Prerogative 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Livery*. 3. It is the Writ which lies for the heir to obtain the possession or seizin of his lands at the Kings hands. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 24 § 1 It is hereby Enacted That the Court of Wardes and Liveries and all Wardships Liveries Primer-Seizins and Ouster-le-mains be taken away and discharged. 1707 Chamberlayne *State Gt Brit.* II. vi 98 He [the king's eldest son] may that Day sue for the Livery of the said Dukedom [of Cornwall] and ought of Right to obtain the same. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 17 § 1 Tythes or other incorporeal hereditaments only, which lie in grant and not in livery. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 318 Sir J. Palmer thought, that in a deed to pass an inheritance, where there was a common in gross, the word *grant* was absolutely necessary; for it could not pass by the livery. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 384 The recusants were allowed to sue for livery of their estates in the court of wards. 1875 Poste *Gaius* II. Comm (ed. 2) 173 In English law conveyance by livery was an older title than conveyance by deed.

c. *Livery of seisin* (freq. erron. *livery and seisin*; AF. *livery de seisin*): the delivery of property into the corporal possession of a person; in the case of a house, by giving him the ring, latch, or key of the door; in the case of land, by delivering him a twig, a piece of turf, or the like.

Virtually abolished by 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 106 § 2, which provides that after 1 Oct. 1845 'all corporeal Tenements and Hereditaments shall as regards the Conveyance of the immediate Freehold thereof, be deemed to lie in Grant as well as in Livery'.

c 1475 *Partenay* 560 After sette day of lyuerey and season, That men deliuer you possession. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 13 a, In a leas for terme of yeares by deede or without deede, it nedeth no lyvery of seisin to be made to the lessee. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. iv 37 She gladly did of that same babe accept As of her owne by huerey and seisin. 1608 Dod & Cleaver *Expos. Prov* xi-xii 189 How large demeanes may a man be estated in by taking a turfe in way of liuery and seison? 1652 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 297, 22nd [Jan.] was perfected the sealing, livery and seisin of my purchase of Sayes Court. 1741 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* II iii. 195 The Livery of Seisin must be *propriâ manu* of the Infant. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV 57 Livery of seisin is exactly similar to the investiture of the feudal law; it was adopted here . that the proprietor of each piece of land should be publicly known. 1876 Freeman *Norm Conq* V. xxii. 24 He who could neither show his writ, nor bring evidence, of personal liveiy of seisin, was held to have no lawful claim to the lands which he held.

transf and *fig.* 1628 Jackson *Creed* IX. ix. § 5 Abraham in that sacred banquet which the King of Salem exhibited to him did (as we say) take levery de seisin of the promised land 1652 Biggs *New Disp.* P 180 The Feaver, who hath now taken livery and seisen 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* cx. 7. 566 To take livery and seizin of an hostile Countrey.

†6. *gen.* The action of handing over or conveying into a person's hands; delivery (of goods, money, etc., of a writ). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 1896 The marchandise within Is nat in my charge; ye know as wele as I To make therof no lyuery. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxv 65 What are ye þat makis here maistrie, To loose þes bestis with-oute leverie? 1442 *Rolls of Parlt* V 64/2 At the tyme of the sale, and tofore the lyvere of hem from the seid Staple 1444 *Ibid* 125/2 Upon the levere of him so arrested 1464 *Ibid.* 560/2 After the lyvere of the said Writte 1465 *Paston Lett* II 192 He desyred me to mak hym levery of the seyd bests so taken 1578–80 North *Plutarch, Camillus* (1595) 150 He sent an Herauld before to Rome, to demand huerie of the man that had offended him, that he might punish him accordingly 1745 *Observ. conc Navy* 14 Had they arrived in the Ship at her Port of Livery.

†b. Delivery or dealing (of blows). *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1233 Þanne lente he swiche leuere to ledes þat he ofraust, þat [etc] *Ibid* 3822 William leide on swiche liuere . þat [etc.] 13 *Coer de L* 4029 Swilke levery he hem delte, Al that he hytte anon they swelte. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Reuleles* III 330 They lente hem leuere of her longe battis. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 7613 Ector deled about lyueray To alle that euere come In his way.

†7. A due or tribute. Cf. med.L. *livrea* (Du Cange). *Obs. rare*—1.

1577 Harrison *England* II. ii (1877) I 58 S. Davids hath Penbroke and Caermardine shires, whose huerie or first fruits to the see of Rome was one thousand and five hundred ducats at the hardest.

8. A particular sort of wool (see quot 1837).

1837 Youatt *Sheep* III 67 The livery—principally the skirtings and edgings, and the short course or breech wool, that which comes from the breech of the animal 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII 551/1 The [wool] sorter has to make his selection in relation to the fineness, the softness, the strength, the colour, the cleanness, and the weight of the wool, and in reference to these qualities he separates the wool into many parcels, which receive the names of—'prime', 'choice', . 'fine abb', 'coarse abb', 'livery', &c. 1875 in Knight *Dict Mech* s.v. *Wool-sorting*

9. *U.S.* = Livery-stable. (*Cent. Dict.*)

10 *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib. passing into adj., in various senses: (*a*) †given as or constituting a livery; intended for servants' use (*obs.*), as *livery arrows, bedstead, bow, feather-bed, meal, towel*; (*b*) pertaining to, forming part of, or used as a livery, as *livery beard, button, cloak* (in quot. *fig.*), *cloth, coat, collar, colour, gown, hat, lace, plush, red, suit*; (*c*) kept at livery or for hire, as *livery horse, nag*; transf. *livery friend, mistress, punk*; (*d*) wearing a livery, as *livery attendant.*

1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II 350 *Lyverey arrowes, xvc shef. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded., His patient *liuery attendant 1641 Brome *Joviall Crew* iv. i. Wks 1873 III 417 All the Servants wear *Livery-Beards. 1610 *Althorp MS* in Simpkinson *The Washingtons* App. p iv, The Butler's Chamber Impr a *leverye bedstead, with a tester of buckram. 1566 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 3 Bowes . of the course sorte, called *Lavery Bowes. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 19 b, All Liueray or warre Bowes. 1848 Thackeray *Bk Snobs* xxxiv, A *livery-button maker. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* 167 Sirra, *huorie cloake, you lazie shipper slaue. 1791 Learmont *Poems* 179 Ye gie them wage, board, *livery-claith. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf* II. 151, I have sold a large quantity of livery cloths for the use of London 1552 T. Wilson *Logike* 45 b, A *hverie coate garded with velvet. 1575–85 Abp Sandys *Serm.* v. 83 Loue is the Liuerie-coate of Christ 1820 Scott *Abbot* vi, Showing you it was your Lady's livery-coat which I spared, and not your flesh and blood, Master Roland. 1473 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I 68 A *leueray colare of the Kingis 1621 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 167 Two of the ordinarie *lyverie fetherbedes. a 1637 B. Jonson *Disc.* (1641) 105 They have *Livery-friends, friends of the dish, and of the Spit. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 120, I have but on gowne at Framyngham and an other here, and that is my *levere gowne. 1606 *Progr. Jas. I* (1828) II. 67 The Companies of London, in their lyverie-gownes and hoodes. 1776 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Hartford*, The chief bailiff was then allowed by the king 20*l.* a year for his livery-gown. 1890 *Army & Navy Stores Catal.* Mar. 1173 *Livery Hat. 1865 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett* III. 301 Putting Mr. C. to the cost of a *livery-horse. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3726/4 Some new Cloth and *Livery-Lace. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 341 The practise of giving them six and a half bolls of meal, is daily becoming more general. These farmers, who keep any married servants, have them all on this establishment of *livery meal 1623 Massinger *Dk. Milan* IV. ii, He that at euerie stage keeps huerie Mistresses. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 901 Wouldst thou with a Gothic hand Pull down the schools .. Or throw them up to *liv'ry-nags and grooms? 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1055 *Livery plushes, of various qualities. 1624 Massinger *Renegado* III. ii, His ships, his goods, his *liuery puncks, confiscate. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4447/4 Their *Livery Red, lin'd and fac'd with Yellow. 1705 *Ibid* No. 4162/4 Two *Livery-Suits of a deep blue. 1888 Wardrop *Poems & Sk* 232 John, that livery suit and hat, please. 1582 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 46, vij long table towells, and iiij *liverave towells.

b. Special comb: **livery company**, one of the London City companies which had formerly a distinctive costume used for special occasions, †**livery cupboard**, a cupboard in which 'liveries' of food were served out; in later times, app. an ornamental buffet or sideboard, **livery fine**, the payment due from those who become liverymen in a London company; **livery-fish** *Anglo Irish*, the striped wrasse, *Labrus mixtus*; **livery list**, the list of the liverymen of a company; **livery office** (see quot.), †**livery pot**, a pot in which 'liveries' of wine were served out; **livery servant**, (*a*) a servant who wears livery; (*b*) = *livery-fish*; †**livery table**, a table on which 'liveries or rations were put; hence, a side table; **livery tavern**, an inn at which horses may be kept at livery. Also Livery-man, Livery stable.

1766 Entick *London* IV 73 This is also a *livery company 1871 W. H. Ainsworth *Tower Hill* I. ix, The barges of the twelve livery companies. 1571 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 267 A carpet for the *lyvery cubberd 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 184 The livery cupbords of gold inlaid with rich pretious stones. 1737 tr. *Le Comte's Mem. & Rem. China* VI. 172 A livery cupboard borne by the officers of the palace 1822 Scott *Kenilw.* xxxii, The livery cupboards were loaded with plate of the richest description. 1837 *2nd Rep. Munic Corp. Comm., Lond. Companies* 18 Prior to the 15th December 1796, the *Livery fine was 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 1880–4 F. Day *Brit. Fishes* I. 258 Cook wrasse, blue striped wrasse, Livery-servant and *livery-fish in the north of Ireland 1861 *Evening Star* 4 Oct., The proceedings in the City Registration Court during the revision of the *Livery lists 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.*, **Livery-office*, an office appointed for the delivery of lands. 1575 Lanebam *Let.* (1871) 8 A payree [*sic*] of great whyte sylver *lyvery Pots for wyne 1696 Finett *For. Ambass.* 133 An old guilt Livery Pot that had lost its fellow 1702 *Order in Council* 8 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No 3791/4 That . all Lords do . cloath their *Livery Servants with Black Cloth 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* II. ii. 24 They will go in the character of livery-servants to stand behind the chairs of the great 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 297 To remoue the cupbourd of plate, & *liuery table [*L. mensam vel repositorium*], whiles one of the guests is a drinking 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* V xviii. 173, I conceive therefore the other nine [Tables of Shew Bread], onely as side cupboards, or Livery tables ministeriall to that principall one 1787 M. Cutler in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I 252 My companion conducted me to a *livery tavern.

Hence †**Liveryless** *a.* 1598 [see Liverless].

Livery (li·vəri), *a.* [f. Liver *sb*.1 + -y.]

1. Of the consistency or colour of liver; *dial.* (of soil) heavy, tenacious.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 28 Mar. 1775 The surface is remarkably fine for such a livery, leathery, water-shaken Ley 1857 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII I. 101 [Potatoes] not heavy, livery balls, but light and flowery. 1877 *N. W. Line Gloss.* s.v., Clay or warp land is said to turn up livery when, on ploughing the soil, it is found to be sad and heavy, without tendency to crumble into mould

2 *colloq.* = Liverish 2.

†**Li·very**, *v. Obs rare* [f. Livery *sb.*] *trans.* To array in a livery: in quot. *fig*

1597 Shaks *Lover's Compl* 105 His rudenesse so with his authoriz'd youth Did liuery falsenesse in a pride of truth. 1611 Florio, *Liuerare*, to liuery, to giue or put into liueries.

Li·very-man, liveryman.

1. A liveried retainer or servant. ? *Obs.*

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2877/2 After them Sir William's own Livery men, to the number of 12, all with their Hats off. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac* (1737) III. 340 Some inferiour officer or livery-man of the train. 1822 Scott *Kenilw.* VII, Officers of the Earl's household, liverymen, and retainers, went and came

b. (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1743 Zollman in *Phil Trans* XLII 458 Those [Caterpillars] to which Gardeners have given the Name of Liverymen, by reason of the Distribution of their Colours.

2. A freeman of the City of London who is entitled to wear the 'livery' of the company to which he belongs, and to exercise other privileges.

1688 *Eng Elect. Sheriffs* 21 In the Case of my Lord Mayors imposing a Sheriff upon the City, without the concurrence of the Livery-men. *c* 1710 C. Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 241 All freemen or Liverymen of this city hath a Right to Choose their sherriffs. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 149 The lord mayor, at the request of a numerous body of liverymen, having summoned a common hall. 1861 *Evening Star* 4 Oct., He is a Liveryman—and a member of one of the twelve great companies. 1875 Stubbs *Const Hist* III. xx. 416 The franchise was formally transferred to the liverymen of the companies.

3. A keeper of or attendant at a livery-stable.

1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 103 Come off, clumsy!

you can't manage that 'ere fine animal', cried the livery man. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 135 We had a slight altercation with the livery-man, .. who wished to charge us for more days than our ponies had been in pupilage.

Livery-stable. A stable where horses are kept at livery, or are let out (with or without carriages) for hire. (Also *livery and bait stable.*)

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4182/4 Left at a Livery Stable .., a Chesnut Mare. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 95 Houses, in which women are hir'd as publickly as horses at a livery stable. 1839 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 114 A fly .. furnished us from a livery-stable. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* v, The livery stable was hard by.

Comb. 1736 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1859) IV. 527 Alexander Thorp, livery stable keeper, and Isaac Cusno, saddler. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I ii, A livery stable yard in Duke Street. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II liii. 95, I should be so much obliged if I might be allowed to pay the livery-stable keeper's bill.

Lives, Livesman: see LIFE *sb.* 15, 15 b, 18.

Live stock, li·ve-stock.

1. Domestic animals generally; animals of any kind kept or dealt in for use or profit.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, Nothing but live stock—and that's only a few pointers and ponies. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 420 The number of its live-stock is more than treble. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. 264 Trying the great market of Covent-garden for the sale of his live-stock. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix 105 Our live stock, consisting of four bullocks, a dozen sheep, a dozen or more pigs. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. v. (1876) 159 Farmers may also now insure their live-stock.

transf. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, You talked of independence and a fortune, but not a word of a wife. *Sir A*... Odds life, sir! if you have the estate, you must take it with the live stock on it, as it stands. 1894 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 305 Our suffering the human live-stock of the country to live such a wretched scanty existence as they do.

attrib. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 7 The Council have agreed to the Live-Stock Prize Sheet. 1894 *Daily News* 4 July 5/7 The live-stock trade

2. Body vermin. *dial.* and *slang.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Live stock*, lice, or fleas.

Livetenant, obs. form of LIEUTENANT.

Live-tide: see LIFE 17.

Live time, obs. form of LIFETIME.

Livi, obs. form of LIFEY.

Livid (li·vid), *a.* [ad. F. *livide* or L. *līvidus*, f. *līvēre* to be livid.] Of a bluish leaden colour; discoloured as by a bruise; black and blue.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 9 There followed no Carbuncle, no purple or liuide Spots. 1663 COWLEY *Christ's Passion*, Verses & Ess. (1669) 2 Dost thou not see the livid traces Of the sharp scourges rude embraces? 1703 POPE *Thebais* I. 83 Thou, sable Styx! whose livid streams are roll'd Thro' dreary coasts. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 252 With wan care Sunk are those eyes, and livid with despair. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 143 A voice from the livid lips of the Prophet articulated these words 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* v, The light glared on the livid face of the corpse 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 345 A livid suffusion like that of erysipelas slightly elevated. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II 197 In 1607 it [the Comet] was dark and livid. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 311 Silvery Gull or Herring-Gull of Latham. Mantle bluish-cinereous; legs livid. 1864 BROWNING *Jas. Lee's Wife* VI. v, Her lean fingers shut Close, close, their sharp and livid nails Indent the clammy palm. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 220 *Hieracium Lawsoni*..styles livid. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 179 Over the water there hung a livid fog of heat.

Comb. 1860 J. R. EDKINS *Chinese Scenes & People* (1863) 132 A long-faced livid-looking individual..rose.

b. Prefixed, as a qualification, to other adjectives or substantives of colour. (Usually hyphened with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

In botanical use the form *livido-* (see -O *suffix*) has been employed in compound designations of colour so *livido-castaneous*, *-fuscous*, *-virescent*, etc. (W. A. Leighton *Lichen-flora*, 1871.)

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxvi, His trembling lips are livid blue. 1827–35 WILLIS *Leper* 53 White scales, Circled with livid purple, cover'd him. 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 8 The edges of this foul ulcer are swollen, and of a livid-red colour. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. x, His colour has turned to a livid white. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 218 Disc livid-glaucous.

Hence **Li·vidly** *adv.*, in a livid manner, with a livid tinge.

1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 58 Tinging the bough till lividly it grew All ashes. 1898 J HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 339 He looked lividly pale, but by no means absolutely blanched.

Lividity (livi·dĭti). [ad. F. *lividité* or late L. *līviditās*, f. *līvidus*, LIVID.] The quality or condition of being livid; a pale-bluish discoloration.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm (1652) 65 This Waun Colour called Lividitie, In Envious Men useth much to be. 1611 COTGR., *Lividité*, lluiditie, lewnesse [etc.]. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 207 The Signs of a Tendency to such a State, are Darkness or Lividity of the Countenance [etc.]. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 189 There was no lividity of lips or cheeks. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* II. 58 A shade more livid than the normal lividity of the complexion 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* V. 207 The lividity of the hands..was never attended by algidity.

Li·vidness. [f. LIVID + -NESS.] = prec.

1656 PRYNNE *Demurrer to Jews' Remitter* 26 He is whipped even unto bloud and lividnesse. 1698 MUSGRAVE in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 179 The remarkable Lividness of their Faces. 1762–65 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* III. 53 He .. caught the roundness of his flesh, but with a disagreeable lividness. 1798 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 354 This occasional lividness would happen to a child in that state. [In mod. Dicts.]

Livido-: see LIVID *a.* b.

†**Li·vidous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *līvid-us* LIVID + -OUS.] Livid.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 3 b/1 The Membrana is blacke, leadish-colourede, and lividouse.

Livier (ləi·viəɹ) *local.* [? f. *live(s)*, pl. of LIFE + -IER.] One who holds a tenement on a lease for a life or lives.

1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 269 Many of these families had been life-holders...The 'liviers' (as these half-independent villagers used to be called). 1891 — *Tess* (1900) 127/2 'Liviers' were disapproved of in villages almost as much as little freeholders.

Living (li·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LIVE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.]

1 The action of the vb. LIVE in various senses; the fact of being alive; the fact of dwelling in a specified place; †the faculty or function of life; course of life; †continuance in life.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxii. 4 Þy mercy is better vp lybbeinges. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 25 For wysely and discretely thei departed hir levynge in two. — *Pr. Consc.* 4130 Ful synful sal be his bygynnyng, And wonderful sal be his lyvyng. And his endyng sal be sodayn. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 152 Sume of lyfinge mad na forse. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxix. 363 (Add. MS.) [For] the fyrste woman he gafe to the soule weyng [? *read* beyng] and leuyng with trees; for the second he gafe felyng with bestes [etc.]. *c* 1520 GRESHAM in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 236 God .. send your Grace goode helthe and long leyffven. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 127 This long living is the true cause of their propagation. 1631 JORDAN *Nat. Bathes* ii. (1669) 14 There is no living for any creature, where there is no water. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. v. (1840) 96 There would be no living for me in a cave. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. vii (Rtldg.) 27 He was ..so jealous, that there was no living for vexation at his unfounded surmises. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 20 As if living in the country would save them from attending to any of the laws of health. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/4 This [campaigning] is 'living', anyhow, in a sense in which garrison life is not.

†**b.** Duration of life; lifetime. *Obs.*

[1340 *Ayenb.* 73 Voryet þi body ones a day guo in-to helle ine þine libbinde þet þou ne guo ine þine steruinge.] *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 188 Sheo ne graunted him in hir lyvynge No grace. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* liii. 263, I schal preyen be my levynge [F. *en mon vivant*], that I In that same Abbeye I-beryed to be. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1076 Than war I woundir vnwis, To purchese proffit for pris, Quhare schame ay euer lyis, All my leuing *c* 1475 *Partenay* 488 That neuer, dais of your leuing, Ye shall not enquere of me the saturday. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 238 She . did thence remoue, To spend her liuing in eternall loue.

c. The action of passing or conducting one's life in a particular manner, whether with reference to moral considerations or to food and physical conditions; †manner of life. †Also, a particular (monastic) rule of life.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 205 He þat right ordir of lyfyng wil luke Suld bygyn þus. *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 28943 (Cott. Galba) Þam þat has bene haueand, hend, of lifing clene. *a* 1450 MYRC 22 For luytel ys worthy þy prechynge, 3ef thow be of euyle lyuynge. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3690 Demys 3ow na better in 3our doyng þan othir of þe same leuyng. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII*, c. 4 Priests . openly reported of incontinent living in their Bodies. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2474 He forsoke this worlde and chaunged his lyuynge. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 53 Dissolute lyuynge, licentious talke, and such other vicious behauours. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 15 We .. haue almost minde at no time to repent and amend our liuings. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 63 Whereas all those in Egypt, though painfull in their livings, were healthfull in their lives. 1689 W. SHERLOCK *Death* III. § 4 (1731) 114 There is a Living a-pace, as some call it; not to lengthen, but to shorten Life. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 78 Our Living now is very hard 1802 WORDSW. '*O Friend! I know not*', Plain living and high thinking are no more 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. i § 36 (1875) 129 Under Socrates .. Philosophy became little else than the doctrine of right living. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ii 23 There are huge improvements to be made .. in the first requisites for decorous and beautiful living.

d. *Living-in*, *-out*: the practice of residing in or out of an employer's premises. Also *attrib.*, *living-in* or *-out system.*

1896 C. BOOTH *Life & Labour Lond.* VII. 505 Index, 'Living-in' system. 1899 *Daily News* 22 June 9/5 The iniquities of the living-in system. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 15 May 2/7 Living out . would take a great deal of responsibility from the shoulders of employers.

2. The action, process, or method of gaining one's livelihood.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. I. 152 To .. fynd to them some honest lyvyngs. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 55 ¶ 1 Most of the Trades, Professions, and Ways of Living among mankind. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 286 That occasional entire dependence upon personal resources which has been roughly translated as 'living by his wits'. 1901 H. BLACK *Culture & Restraint* ii. 35 Men are so concerned about living that they lose sight of life.

3. The means of living; livelihood, maintenance, support; †also, an income, an endowment. Now chiefly in *to earn*, *get*, *make a living.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 976 (Kölbing) A cabel.. Forto drawen vp al þing, Þat nede was to her libbeing. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 122 Þat matydiane worthit ga to gnt lyfing to þame twa. 1450 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* V. 425 *note*, We have gevin till oure loved Patrik Lyndesay five markes .. till his living yerly. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 897 Rycht wichtly wan his lewyng in to wer. 1496 *Act 12 Hen. VII*, c. 6 Woollen Cloth .. by making whereof .. the poor People have most universally their Living. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 250 Gawine Dounbar .. biggit ane brig ouir Dee, .. and foundit ane yeirly leving, to sustene the same. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 493 If thou have any lyveyng So that thou nede not to laboure; Se thou apply the to learnynge. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xii. 44 She .. did cast in all that she had, euen all her liuing. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* III. lxxxii. (1660) 134 Instead of giving Encrease to her revenues, make a living Upon her ruins. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6306/3 Sometimes plays on the Violin for a living. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 150 No person will have need to beg or steal; because he may gain his living better by working 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* iii. (1861) 52 Society is barbarous, until every industrious man can get his living without dishonest customs. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii (1876) 472 He cannot make a living out of it, if [etc.]. 1883 SIR J. BACON in *Law Times Rep.* 1 Mar. (1884) 9/2 The son. earns his living as a licensed victualler.

b. † Also in narrower sense: Food; *pl.* Victuals (*obs.*).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (*Blasius*) 39 Quhare vthyre lyfynge had he nocht bot as þe foulis til hym brocht. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlv 600 A brid that browhte me my lyveng. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccii. [cxcviii.] 623 The see was closed fro them on all partes, wherby their lyuenges [F. *vivres*] and marchaundises myght nat entre into their countreys. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 516 There is scarse any food whereof they do not eat, as also no place wherein they pick not out some living. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 20 Our living consists very mainly of wild ducks.

†**4.** Property in general, esp. landed estate; *pl.* estates, possessions. Phr. *man of living. Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2280, I haue lost my living A hundreth pound it was worth wele 1465 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* VII. 321 *note*, Cuthbert Colevile .. has left his leving and gudis in the said realme. 1566 ASCHAM *Let. to Leicester* 14 Apr., My lease. the whole and only liveing that I have to leave to my wife and children. 1580 HAY *Demandes* in *Cath. Tractates* (1901) 61 Except onlie the pattimonie and leaving of the kirk. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. vi. (1588) 34 That none be now placed in the Commission, whose Leuings be not answerable to the same proportion. 1588 A. MARTEN *Exhort. Faithf. Subjects* D 2 There be many more great houses alredy, then there be men of liuing able to vphold. 1597 BACON *Coulers Gd. & Evill* Ess. (Arb.) 144 Men whose liuing lieth together in one Shire. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 21 Maintaineinge himselfe upon his owne lyveinges verye noblye. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xi. (1810) 351 Hee presented unto him all the men of living and quality in the Province. *c* 1678 *Roxb. Ballads* (1886) VI 261 My Lands and Livings are but small, For to maintain my Love withal. 1716 B CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II 101 Not far from Penobscot, where the main body of our Enemies living was 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I xxi, Thy kinsman's lands and livings fair

†**b.** A holding (of land), a tenement. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 28, I would not haue them [parkes] to be made of poore mens liuings 1605–47 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcestersh.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* I 139 Thys lord . did fyrst sell to many of the Tenants heere the inheritance of theyre lyvinges. 1617 *N. Riding Rec.* II. 159 J. D. presented for refusing to pay his sessment . of that living on which he now dwelleth. 1819 SCOTT *Noble Moringer* iv, There's many a valiant gentleman of me holds living fair.

5. *Eccl.* A benefice. More fully *ecclesiastical*, *spiritual living.*

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 40 A mon to have iiij. benefyse, an-oder no lyvyng, This is not Godys wyl. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 138 What reason is it that one man should haue ij mens livinges and ij mens charge? 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 3/2 For the holding and reteining of all other spiritual livings whatsoever. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 110 When a man is to be preferred to an ecclesiastical living 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 28 They have two or three Livings apiece. 1680 COUNTESS MANCHESTER in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 217 He haveing a great many very good liveings in his gifft *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.*, 1 *Pet.* v. 3 To take a living only to get a living, is an horrid impiety. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* x. (1739) 602 Any Person presented to any..Living Ecclesiastical. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxvii, My father..was possessed of a small living in the Church. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xvi. (1813) 69 The late Mr. Darcy bequeathed me the next presentation of the best living in his gift. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 532 At the time of the Restoration .. he had held a living in Kent. 1884 J. BRIGHT in *Times* 5 Aug. 10/4 The 500 peers are possessors of not less .. than 4000 livings of the Church of England.

†**6.** A term in the game of Maw. *Obs.*

c 1570 *Groome-porters lawes at Mawe* in *Coll. Black-Let. Ball. & Broadsides* (1867) 124 If you turne vp the ace of hartes, and thereby make either partie aboue xxvj, the contrary part must haue liuings; but if the contrary parte bee xxv, by meanes whereof liuings sets them out, then is he who turned vp the ace of hartes to make for the set.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, as (sense 1 with reference to dwelling) *living-house*, *-place*, *-room*, *-wagon*. **b.** objective, as (sense 3) *living†-giver*, †*-griper*; (sense 5) *living-broker*; *living-seeking* adj.; †**living-days,** days of life; **living-wage,** a wage on which it is possible for a worker to live; similarly *living price.*

1765 J. CLUBBE *Misc. Tracts* (1770) II. 44 Now is it not justly to [be] apprehended, that a certain order of men .. may come over hither, and commence *living brokers? *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 237 Oure *leuynge dayes . arn at an ende. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 22 Whose goodly name .. Was called Carmentis in her livyng dayes. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* III. E 2, Is thy *liuing-giuer within, sir? *Ser.* You meane my master, sir? 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* ii. 51 A Gentleman perhaps may chaunce to meete His *Liuing-griper face to face in streete. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 624

There are near to the *living-house large, well-built houses with the proper machinery for drying the cocoa. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iii. 124 The cloister was really the *living-place of the monks. 1890 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Mar. 168/2 Mr. C. would be glad to be enabled to do, at a *living price, a series of prints. 1805 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 9 No *living-room should depend for its ventilation on such of its windows as may communicate with a green-house. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Mar. 209/2 From all the living-rooms glimpses were obtainable of soft green hills and white cottages. 1898 *Daily News* 31 May 6/6 The Premier had much dislike for *living-seeking parsons. 1893 *Ch. Times* 6 Oct. 995/2 As firm .. as are the miners in standing out for what they call a '*living' wage. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 10/1 Sir Andrew Clarke .. used for the first time the phrase 'the living wage'.. in 1892. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 329 He termed it, as all showmen do—the *living wagon.

Hence **Li·vingless** *a.*, without a living.

1878 L. WINGFIELD *Lady Grisel* I. viii. 136 They were enjoined to roam .. with a livingless parson as a mentor.

Living (li·viŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LIVE *v.* + -ING [2].]

1. *Predicatively*, or *attrib.* following the sb.: Alive, or when alive. † Also in the absolute construction, *living* —, = 'in the lifetime of —'.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* liv. [lv.] 16 Astigen hie in helle lifgende. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. viii (Schipper) 29 Constantius .. be Diocletiane lyfgendum Gallia rice .. heold. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4847 Elleuen breþer es we liuand. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 547 The wiffis had him till his cuntre, Quhar wes na man leiffand bot he. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 459 Ye shall se me well certan, and lyfand shall I be. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* xii. 33 He shal sett them lyuynge before the iudgment. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxviii 60 Thou hes left leifand bot few in that land. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 267 Living his mother Alexandra, he had been with the High Priesthood nine yeares. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 254 As long as there is one man living who thinks you worthy of his confidence. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 357 Where a testator .. gives to his four children then living. 1830 R. B. PEAKE *Crt. & City* I. ii, You are the only man living that can serve my brother!

2. *attrib.* That lives or has life.

a. said of the Deity (after Biblical use).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxviii. (Schipper) 523 Ealle .. hine þurh þone lifigendan Dryhten halsedon. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlii. 2 My soule is a thurste for God, yee euen for the lyuynge God. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii 231 The Leuing Lord bring th ime to this gude end! 1732 BERKELEY *Serm. to S. P. G.* Wks. III. 240 The church of the living God. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* liv, By the living Lord it flashed upon me .. that she had done it.

b. of human beings, animals, and plants, or their parts. In mod use sometimes used for 'now (or at the time spoken of) existing or living', 'contemporary'.

† *Living stock* = LIVE STOCK. *Living skeleton*: an individual with an extremely emaciated frame.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1529 Þæt ne mei hit .. strengðe of na liuiende mon leowsin. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Ne non liuiinde þing woc þer nis ne 3eomer. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1689 Þou sal tak tuin Of ilk liuand best. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 790 A libbing lud lay in hur armes. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 64 Libbinde Laborers þat libben bi heore hondes. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 577 Þar wes na liffand man þat mycht se hym for þat mekil lycht. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 59 Oþer many euelys comyn, þurgh whilk many leuand creatures ar perschyd. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 112 Saw neuer man so faynt a leuand wicht. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 43 Th' Earth .. is called .. the norishe of lyving creatures, .. the sepulchre of the dead. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 116 All leuing man in to this warld sa round Sall loue thy name. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* vi. 19. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 37 Destroying the living stock. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 41 The supposed likeness which is observed between the decay of vegetables and of living creatures. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 115 That he preferred a dead carcase to his living children. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* (1826) LXVII 239*/1 The name of the Living Skeleton is C. A. Seurat. 1841–71 R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 733 The Crocodile .. likewise kills living prey. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. II. 457 He was generally esteemed the greatest living master of the art of war. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* II. (1891) 82 He went to Rome and ordered various works of living artists. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 197 After this we encountered no living thing. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 1 The living succulent parts of plants. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 81 A fresh supply of air is constantly required by a living animal.

c. absol. *The living*: those who are alive. *The land of the living*: see Ps. xxvii. 13, lii. 5; Isaiah xxxviii. 11, liii. 8.

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* iii. 3 Ic ne 3esio dryhten god in eorðan lifgendra. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Hi is aelra libbinde moder. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 699 For non lyuyande to þe is Iustyfyet. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 954 Lord .. thow life lent to levand in leid. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* vi. 8 What helpeth it the poore, that he knoweth to walke before the lyuynge? 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* ii. 20 He .. hath not left off his kindnesse to the liuing and to the dead. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) Ded., Your Generosity .. takes all occasions of exerting it self towards the Living. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxxvii. 242 I'm glad to see you still in the land of the living. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 185 The true way to mourn the dead, is to take care of the living who belong to them. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1359 If one may judge the living by the dead.

d. *transf.* (*a*) In various phrases of biblical origin. Of water: Constantly flowing; also, refreshing. (*b*) Of coals: Burning, flaming. Cf. LIVE *a.* 3. (*c*) Of rock, stone: Native; in its native condition and site, as part of the earth's crust. Cf. LIVELY 1 b.

1388 WYCLIF *John* vi. 51 Y am lyuynge breed, that cam doun fro heuene. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 29 The Welle of Gardyns and the Dyche of lyvynge Waters. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* lxxxvii. L j b, [He] made .. to .. come out of the stone lyuyng and swete water. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 16 Christis blude .. is ane leuand well Celestiall. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 78 In a spacious cave of living stone. *Ibid.* VIII. 547 And living Embers on the Hearth they spred. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 64/1 A high bold shore of living craggy Rock. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 59 What remains On living Coals they broil. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Wallace* xxxviii, His soldiers firm as living rock. 1837 YOUATT *Sheep* xi. 452 He got another pond of living water, and sustained in that season no loss to his flock. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* II. I. xiv. 45 The fish ponds .. were fed by a living stream. 1893 BUDGE *Mummy* 14 The Sphinx is hewn out of the living rock.

e. Of a language: Still in vernacular use. (Cf. *dead language* s.v. LANGUAGE 1.)

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ii. 45 The Hebrew ceasing to be a Living Language. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 12 Not only in English but French, and .. every living Language in Europe. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 66 Here all the living languages abound. 1845 [see LANGUAGE 1].

f. *fig.* in various uses. *Living pledge* (see quot. 1767). *Living death*: a state of misery not deserving the name of life.

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* i. 3 The fadir of oure Lord Ihesu Crist .. bigat vs a3en in to lyuynge [1382 quik] hope by the a3en risyng of Ihesu Crist. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlvi. 261 So Constantines glorious life drew to an end, though his liuing-glory shall be endlesse. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 100 To live a life half-dead, a living death, and buried. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* LI. xx, Their every Thought, and Word, and Deed, That from a living Faith proceed. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 48 Or wak'd to Extacy the living Lyre. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 157 *Vivum vadium*, or living pledge, is when a man borrows a sum (suppose 200*l.*) of another; and grants him an estate, as, of 20*l.* per annum, to hold till the rents and profits shall repay the sum so borrowed. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* i. 5 Each man had .. living trust in the continual care of Almighty God. 1863 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. Life* iii (1891) 78 It is the living question of the hour, and not the dead story of the past, which forces itself into all minds. 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* (1870) 77 Not that there is anything in a living Christianity incompatible with liberty. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 65 The idea .. was created solely by the living fact.

3. Of or pertaining to a living person or what is living. † *Living fence*: a fence formed of living wood, esp. hawthorn. *Within living memory*: in the recollection of persons still alive. *Living force* = VIS VIVA.

1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* iii 6 Death having overcome that Envy which dog's living Virtue to the Grave. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 357 For a living-fence, I met with none so .. serviceal as those, made by the planching of Quicksets. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. xxiii. 351 It is as if a living hand were to touch cold iron. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 438 There had within living memory been no equally serious encounter between the English and French. 1864 *Lond. Rev.* 27 Aug. 247/2 Psychonomy .. illustrated by tracings from living hands. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* (1885) 360 That which is denoted by the term Living Force, though it has absolutely no right to be called force, is something as real as matter itself. 1877 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 341 The newly-invented study of living history is the chief joy of so many of our lives. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. v. 1 No ecclesiastic within living memory .. has enjoyed a larger share of personal celebrity.

4. With prefixed adv.: That passes life in a specified manner.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 33 Vnkunnynge & euyl leuynge prelatis. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 19 Oct. 3/1 Richardson .. was .. a good and virtuous living man.

5. = LIVELY *a.* in senses 4, 5, and 6. *Living gale* Naut. (see quot. 1883).

a 1718 PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 231 During her Illness she uttered many Living and Weighty Expressions. 1816 BYRON *Dream* ii, A most living landscape. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. ii. 46 The sight of the city and of the neighbourhood, to which he devoted himself .. gave him a living interest in Rome. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 370 Bold, and rich, and living architecture. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 47 The portrait of William is drawn .. in living colours, by the Chronicler. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, *Living gale*, a tremendous gale. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. Pref. 9 Faithfully to commit to paper a living image of the man.

Livingly (li·viŋli), *adv.* [f. LIVING *ppl. a.* + -LY [2].] In a living manner; as if living; vitally; livelily, vividly.

a 1470 in *Hist. Collect. Cit. Lond.* (Camd.) 137 We .. shalle ordayne for hyr governaunce of the persone of oure sayde fadyr, sykerly, lyvyngly, and honestely, aftyr the askynge of hys ryalle astate and dygnyte, by [etc.]. 1577 KNEWSTUB *Confut.* (1579) 40 b, His children, heauenly, spirituall and liuingly minded. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 157 You have most livingly described the peeces in Orestes Temple. 1661 G. RUST *Origen* 79 That vital temper the Soul requires in the body she will livingly joyn with. 1680 G. KEITH *Rector corrected* i. 9 That word which doth .. quicken our Souls unto God, and livingly doth refresh and comfort us. 1769 WOOLMAN *Jrnl.* x. (1840) 141 The doctrine of Christ, 'Take no thought for the morrow', arose livingly before me. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 488 The life, yet breathing and livingly remembered, of men. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VI. ii, A fountain still played sparkling and livingly. 1890 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) I. 122 It was absolutely necessary that he [Socrates] should be brought livingly before us. 1881 W. R. NICOLL *Incarnate Saviour* 24 This is not the mere history of the past: it touches us livingly.

Livingness (li·viŋnės). [f. LIVING *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The quality, condition, or fact of being alive or living; vigour, vivacity, vividness.

1688 SANDILANDS *Salut. Endeared Love* 29 Which indisposeth both Body and Mind to serve the Lord even in that livingness and freshness which he requires. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 31 The attitude was even awful in the livingness of its command. 1851 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 113 There has arisen in our country .. a sense of the livingness and value of our history. 1871 F. J. A. HORT *Hulsean Lect.* 195 Early sense of life .. branches off into self-regarding passions, but thereby loses its own livingness. 1884 MRS. OLIPHANT *Open Door* 43 Signs of the livingness of nature.

Livingstonite (li·viŋstŏnəit). *Geol.* [named by M. Barcena, 1874, in honour of Dr. David *Livingstone*: see -ITE.] Sulphantimonide of mercury.

1874 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* VIII. 145 Livingstonite much resembles, in color and aspect, stibnite. 1892 DANA *Min.* 110 An ill-defined alterative product of livingstonite.

† **Li·vish**, *a. Obs.* Also 3–4 **lifissh**, 6 **lyvish, -yshe.** [f. LIFE *sb.* + -ISH.] = LIVING *ppl. a.*, in various senses.

c 1200 ORMIN 5140 Þatt tu Ne do nan ifell dede Forr lufe off nan lifisshe mann. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 93 Air .. Of whos kinde his aspirementz Takth every lifissh creature. *c* 1530 tr. *Erasmus' Serm. Child Jesus* (1901) 4 Christ, from whose body flodes of lyuyshe water do renne. *Ibid.* 39 To be a lyuyshe member of the most holy body, the church. 1542 BECON *News out of Heaven* Prol. A iij b, Yf there were true & liuish fayth, than [etc.]. — *Pathw. Prayer* xxxvi. O vij b, Euerye houre oughte we to offer a lyuish prayer vnto God.

Hence **Li·vishly** *adv.*

1530 PALSGR. 839 Lyvysshely, *au vif.* *a* 1560 BECON *Chr. Knt.* Pref., Wks. II. 145 b, These vertues .. do liuishly shine in your Lordships daylye behauiour.

Livish, obs. variant of LOVAGE.

Livor (ləi·vǫɹ). [a. L. *līvor* in both senses.]

1. *Path.* 'The mark of a blow; lividness, lead-colour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also, the discoloration of skin in a corpse; *pl.* the parts of skin discoloured.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Livor*, a black and blew mark in a body, coming of a stroke or blow; also blackness of the eyes coming of humors. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 672 The erysipelatous livor .. gained ground. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 33 It is the fashion .. to praise .. even the strange livors of corruption. 1885 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Life* I. *Autobiog.* xiv 307 Natural cadaveric livor is confined to so thin a layer of tissue that [etc.].

† **2.** Ill-will, malignity, spite. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 74 With unappeaseable wrath and blood-desiring livor, he pressed and trod to pieces the incest marriage-causer. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III viii, Out of this roote of envy, spring those ferall branches of faction, hatred, livor, emulation. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. I. 127 But what a plague livor and faction is [to] the Church and the owners souls, let but these ugly words of his be witness.

Livorie, -y, obs. forms of LIVERY *sb.*

‖ **Livraison** (livrę̄zoṅ). [F.:—L. *līberātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *līberāre* to deliver (see LIBERATE *v.*).] A part, number, or fascicule (of a work published by instalments).

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 197 The *livraison* which I hope shortly to lay before the publick. 1824 *Advt.* in Cowper *Priv. Corr.* II. (*at end*) Napoleon's Memoirs .. The first three Livraisons, each in two Parts .. Editions in French and English. 1882 WALT WHITMAN *Spec. Days* 7 *note*, These soil'd and creas'd livraisons, each composed of a sheet or two of paper.

‖ **Livre** (līvr). Also 7–8 **liver.** [F.:—L. *lībra* the Roman pound.] An old French money of account, divided into 20 sols (or sous), and approximately equivalent to the present franc.

Besides this livre, called *livre tournois*, there was also at one time a *livre parisis* = 1¼ *livres tournois*.

1553 J. LOCKE in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 102 Euery Sechino is of venetian money eight liuers and two soldes. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 168 A barrell of .. Beere was worth twenty foure Liures which is eleuen Germaine Dollers. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 250 The Liver is Nine pence, the Sol an halfe penny. *Ibid.* 286 That thou maiest be paide all thy money in the exchange coyne, which is this brasse peece called the Liuer. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boaystuau's Theatre World* 195 Eighteen Livers tornoys. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xxix 110 This Amounts every Year to Four Piasters, which make about Ten French Livers. 1746 *Acc. French Settlem. N. Amer.* 13 A Captain here has one hundred and twenty livres a month. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII 259/2 They had the conscience to charge an English sea officer .. 300 livres (12 guineas and a half) for eight days lodging. 1886 *Athenæum* 24 Apr 549/1 Her son, the Duke of Richmond, had left France, and had thereby forfeited the pension of 20,000 livres allowed him.

Livre, obs. form of LIVER, LIVERY *sb.*

Livreage, variant of LIVERAGE [2] *Obs.*

‖ **Livret** (līvrę). Also 5 **lyveret.** [F. dim. of *livre* book.] A small book.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xvi. 539 Thanne fonde he there A lytel lyveret Wher-Inne that these names weren set. *Ibid.* xxxix. 267 Al this was wreten In thike lyveret. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 44 Each ponte is furnished with a livret or book, containing a suit of thirteen cards.

Livrie, obs. form of LIVERY.

† **Lix.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *lixa.*] A (Roman) camp follower.

1679 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) II. x. 262 Moderating all that under agents and lixes are doing. *Ibid.* xi. 263 Consider by whom he was put to suffer .. by judges higher and lower, and by lixes, by Jews and Romans.

Lixam, obs. dial. f. LIKESOME, pleasant.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 69 To be of a Cheerful, and Lixam Countenance.

† **Lixive.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *lixive* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *lixīvium* LIXIVIUM.] = LIXIVIUM.

1606 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* III. i, Then can I .. vse strange speach Of. Eclegmats, Embrochs, Lixiues, Cataplasmes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Walnut Tree*, A Dye is also made of this Lixive to colour Wool, Wood, and Hair 1802 SAMPSON *Surv. Londonderry* 112 To two ounces of the water, were added ten drops of lixive, or lye of tartar.

Lixivia: see LIXIVIUM.

Lixivial (liksi viăl), *a.* (and *sb.*). Now *rare.* [f. L. *lixīvi-um* lye + -AL. Cf. F. *lixiviel.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to lixivium or lye; obtained by lixiviation. † Hence formerly used for: Alkaline; sometimes in narrower sense as the distinctive epithet of potash.

1650 CHARLETON *Van Helmont's Ternary of Paradoxes* Proleg D, A Lixivial Tincture, or Alchahal 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 139 Pot-herbs for the most part have a lixiviall volatile salt. 1675 *Phil Trans* X. 414 All kinds of Alcaly's whether lixivial or alcalisate, fixt or volatile. 1676 HODGSON *ibid* XI. 765 The Lixivial salt I used, was only Potashes dissolved in Spring-water 1684–5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 26 Of the tast of the Mineral Water, as Acid, Ferruginous, Vitriolate, Lixivial, Sulphureous, &c. 1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 13 The swelling..was discussed by a lixivial Fomentation. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* i. (1735) 14 The common Symptoms of the Excretion of the Bile being vitiated, are..a lixivial Urine [etc.] 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II xviii 171 This Distemper..requires lixivial Washes. 1797 BECKFORD *Pop Tales Germans* I. 163 Its neighbour [*sc.* stream] at Carlsbad. announces its entrance into the world by hot lixivial fumes. 1800 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 343 Carbonated soda..gives the lixivial taste.

† **B.** *sb.* A lixivium, an alkali *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit.* iv. 129 An Ulcer is an effect of an acid, not of a lixivial. 1698 *Phil Trans.* XX. 199 A Medicine..put into a very strong Lixivial.

† **Lixi·vian,** *a* *Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *lixīvi-um* LIXIVIUM + -AN.] = LIXIVIAL *a.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s.v *Corn setting Engine*, Pigions dung or any other saline or lixivian substance.

† **Lixi·viate,** *a* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 7 **lixiviat,** *erron.* **lixivate** [f. LIXIVI-UM + -ATE².]

A. *adj.* Obtained by lixiviation; of or pertaining to a lixivium or to lixivial salts; alkaline.

1657 G STARKEY *Helmont's Vind* 318 Their [*sc* Salts] Lixiviate Acrimony is somewhat hostile. 1663 BOYLE *Usef Exp. Nat. Philos* II App 381 Those that prescribe the lixiviat salts of plants 1680 — *Produc. Chem Princ* I. 32 Egyptian Niter being acknowledged to be a Native Salt is yet of a lixiviate nature 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 301 The Salt will have lost all its lixivate Taste. 1716 J CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig Philos.* (1730) III xxviii § 11 A Lixiviate Salt will mix with Oil, and turn it into Soap. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II; and in mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* A lixivium, alkali.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 41 The water turned of..a brisk green colour, the Index of a lixiviate. 1824–8 LANDOR *Imag Conv* Wks. 1846 I. 59 He . washed them in a lixiviate.

Lixiviate (liksi vieᶦt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of mod.L. *lixīviāre*, f. *lixīvium* LIXIVIUM. Cf. F. *lixivier.*]

1. *trans.* To impregnate with lixivium or lye.

1646–1794 [see LIXIVIATED *ppl a.*] 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 112 Having been thus lixiviated they [*sc.* linens] are to be returned to the mill. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. II. i. 153 He directs us to lixiviate the dressed hemp in a solution of soda.

2. To subject to lixiviation.

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I 140 This coal when burnt falls into ashes, which being lixiviated with water, give a fixed alkali. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav Amer* 248 In order to obtain the nitre, the earth is collected and lixiviated 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip* xxiv 608 Collect some charcoal ashes from the crucible furnace and lixiviate them. 1854 *Chamb Jrnl.* II 279 The great ocean lixiviates our earth 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 134 By lixiviating the saline soil over a filter of wood-ashes.

fig 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Lord* Wks. V. 60 Churches, play-houses, coffee-houses, all alike are destined to be well-sifted, and lixiviated, to crystallize into true, democratick, explosive, insurrectionary nitre.

Hence **Lixi viated** *ppl. a.*, **Lixi·viating** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* III. iii. 110 The salt and lixiviated serosity with some portion of choler. 1794 PEARSON in *Phil Trans* LXXXIV. 391 The lixiviated carbonaceous matter being mixed with 300 grains of red oxyd of lead. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 329 The lixiviated *gakröste* mixed with from ⅛ to ¼ of the lixiviated *dünnsteinrost* 1881 *Brit. Trade Jrnl* XIX. 335 It is conveyed from the furnaces..to the laxiviating pans [*sic*]..where it is crushed.

Lixiviation (li ksivieᶦ·ʃən). [ad. mod.L. **lixīviātiōn-em*, agent-n f. *lixīviāre*. see prec. Cf. F. *lixiviation*] The action or process of separating a soluble substance from one that is insoluble by the percolation of water, as salts from wood ashes.

1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 145 The Salt extracted from Barilla by lixiviation. 1805 *Useful Projects* in *Ann. Reg* 860/1 A solution which may be procured by the lixiviation of ashes. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric Chem.* iv (1814) 163 The water of lixiviation will be found to contain the saline and soluble animal or vegetable matters if any exist in the soil. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. II. 34 A good deal of salt is made by lixiviation of the soil. 1881 J. DAVIS *Rise & Fall Confed. Govt.* I 478 The niter was obtained from lixiviation of nitrous earth.

Lixivious (liksi·viəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *lixivi-um* lye + -OUS.] = LIXIVIAL *a.*

1658 SIR T BROWNE *Hydriot.* 31 The salt and lixivious liquor of the body. 1686 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Course Chym* Introd (ed. 3) 5 The Salt of Plants drawn after this manner, is called Lixivious Salt. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* I. xxiv. (1760) 90 Impregnated with a lixivious Taste from the alcaline Salts used in Rectification. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 537 Those united Contraries (commixing oily with lixivious particles) compose together a new soluble, and saponaceous body. 1800 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 227 [Seltzer water] has a gently saline and decidedly alkaline taste. If it be exposed to the air . it intirely loses its pungency, and the alkaline or lixivious flavour becomes proportionably stronger.

‖ **Lixivium** (liksi·viəm). Pl. **lixivia** (*rare*). [L. *lixīvium* neut. of *lixīvius* (also *lixīvus*) adj., made into lye, f. *lix* ashes, lye. L. had also the fem. *lixīvia*, whence F. *lessive.*] Water impregnated with alkaline salts extracted by lixiviation from wood ashes; lye. Also, a solution obtained from other substances by lixiviation.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 304 *Aqua vitæ* is also precious in all Lixiviums against Gangrens. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 80 His device was, out of the ashes of a Nettle, to draw a weak Lixivium. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* iv. (1735) 95 The Urine is a Lixivium of the Salts that are in a Human Body 1736 BAILEY *Househ Dict.* 319 Wash it very well with a lixivium of quick lime 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 469 The application of a lixivium of soap and water proved successful 1812 SIR H DAVY *Chem Philos.* 242 The cloths after being treated with alkaline lixivia were exposed .to dew and air. 1885 WATT *Leather Manuf* xi. 135 A lixivium composed of the dung of pigeons and fowls in water. 1894 SMILES *J. Wedgwood* xviii. 233 Painted colours effected by Prussian lixivium.

¶ Used for: LAVA. In quot. *fig.*

1814 SIR R WILSON *Diary* II. 383 The whole of Europe is a smothered volcano. If the channels of wisdom, justice, and liberality had been opened, the boiling lixivium would have flowed safely away.

† **Lixivye.** *Obs rare.* [ad. L. LIXIVIUM] = prec.

1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 41 b/2 We may also make goode Lixivye only of Oacken ashes 1599 — *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 7/1 Make this subsequente Lixivye, or lye · Take Zeduaria, bay berryes, . grosselye beaten, seeth or boyle it together with a quarte of wyne.

Lixt(e, obs. 2nd sing. ind. pres. of LIE *v.*²

Liyhe, -er, -inge, obs. ff. LIE, LIAR, LYING.

Liynglye, obs form of LYINGLY.

Liza (ləi ză). *U.S.* [a. Sp. *liza* (applied to various species of mullet): see Valenciennes *Hist. Nat Poiss.* (1836) XI. 36, 61–2] An American species of mullet; according to U.S. Dicts. *Mugil curema*, a different species from *Mugil liza* Val.

Lizard (li zăɹd). Forms: 4–5 **lesard(e, lisard,** 4 **liserd, lusarde,** 5 **lesere, lizart,** 6 **lisarde, lessert, lucert, lycert, -sert, lyzard, -erd, lazard,** *Sc.* **lyssard,** 7 **lyser, lezard, lisart, lysard, lissard, 6– lizard.** [a OF. *lesard* masc, *lesarde* fem. (mod F. *lézard, lézarde*) (= Pr *lazert, lauzert*, Sp., Pg *lagarto*, It. *lacerta, lucerta*), repr. L. *lacertus* masc., *lacerta* fem., lizard; the ending in OF. would normally have been *-ert, -erte,* but was assimilated to the suffix *-ard.*]

1. A name popularly applied to reptiles of the genus *Lacerta*, and to other reptiles resembling these in shape and general appearance, having an elongated body, a long tail, four legs, and a scaly or granulated hide. Ordinarily, the name relates to the small animals of the genus *Lacerta* and other genera of the order *Lacertilia*; by extension, animals like the crocodile, the agama, the iguana, or the great fossil saurians, are often spoken of as lizards. In scientific books, the name is commonly used as coextensive with that of the order *Lacertilia*, which includes many animals which, as lacking either limbs or scales, or both, would not be popularly regarded as 'lizards'.

1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. xviii 335 Thus ylyke a lusarde with a lady visage, Theuelich þow [*sc.* Satan] me robbedest 1382 WYCLIF *Lev* xi 30 A lacert, that is a serpent that is clepid a liserd. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3573 Bestis Aslebards, lesards, & lenxis, lious & tigris. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* I 1056 A floor So maad that lisardis may not ascende. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 298/1 Lesarde wy[r]m, *lacertus* *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* (E E. T. S) viii. 28 Men ete not. Of bestes venemous:—Serpentes, lizarts, scorpions. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon* I. xxv, The feild was odious Quhair dragouns, lessertis, askis, edders swatterit. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 244 You shall give your hawke two inches of a Lucert's tayle newly cut off 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 220 The thirde kinde of Orchios, called in Latine *Hirci testiculus*. . Upon the stemme groweth a greate many of small floures. much like to a Lezarde. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii 325 Their softest Touch, as smart as Lyzards stings. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 450 As starry Lezards in the Summer time Upon the wals of broken houses clime. 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* IV. i 17 Adders Forke, and Blindewormes Sting, Lizards legge, and Howlets wing. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xi. 30 These also shalbe vncleane vnto you, . the Cameleon, and the Lyzard. 1648 GAGE *West Ind* xii. (1655) 45 Mans flesh, which the great Lisarts, or Caimains eat very well. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos* II. i. 18 Of lizards it hath been observed . that their tails being struck off will grow again. 1728 RAMSAY *Twa Lizards* 14 In Nilus giant Lizards sport, Ca'd Crocodiles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 119 The scales of the lizard seem stuck upon the body even closer than those of fishes. 1818 BYRON *Ch Har.* IV. cxvii, Through the grass The quick-eyed lizard rustles. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 313 Lizards, the green lightenings of the wall. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard* 602 He watch'd So still, the golden lizard on him paused.

b. applied, with qualifying word, to many species of the genus *Lacerta* (see quots.).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. viii. 160/1 This is generally called by the name of a Green Lizard, but in the Summer time they are paler. 1693 RAY *Syn. Meth. Anim. Quadr.* 264 *Lacertus viridis*, the green Lizard. 1751 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* II 248 Lacertus minor, cinereus maculatus, *Asiaticus.* The small spotted grey Lizard. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 16 The Brown Lizard. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. v, And his awaken'd ear Heard the grey Lizard's chirp. 1838 T. BELL *Brit. Reptiles* 17 Sand Lizard. *Lacerta agilis.* Linn. *Ibid* 32 Viviparous Lizard. Nimble Lizard. Common Lizard. *Zootoca vivipara.* 1883 *Cassell's Nat Hist.* IV. 274 The other species of Lacerta, which may be seen frequently on the Continent of Europe, are the Green (*Lacerta viridis*) and the Ocellate (*L. ocellata*) Lizards, and the lively little Wall Lizard (*L. muralis*). 1896 *Roy. Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) V 159 The pearly lizard (*Lacerta ocellata*) of Southern Europe, may be taken as our first example of the typical genus *Lacerta*. *Ibid.* 161 The .. sand-, or hedge-lizard (*L. agilis*).

c. applied, with qualifying word, to other genera of *Lacertilia* and *Batrachia*. **Anguine lizard,** *Chamæsaura anguina.* **Croaking lizard** (see quot.). **Flying lizard,** *Draco volans.* **Water lizard,** (*a*) a tailed batrachian, newt; (*b*) a varanian, monitor. Also FENCE, FRILL or FRILLED, GROUND, LACE, LION, SAIL *lizard*

1841 *Penny Cycl* XX. 457/1 The Monodactyle or *Anguine lizard. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist* (1888) III. 408 In the island of Jamaica, the *croaking-lizard, *Thecadactylus lævis*, is a most abundant. animal. 1693 RAY *Syn. Meth. Anim. Quadr.* 275 *Lacerta volans Indica*, the *Flying Indian Lizard. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* 1824) III. 165 The whole race of dragons is dwindled down to the Flying Lizard. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II viii. 160/1 The Neute, Asker, or *Water Lizard are one and the same Creature. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist* IV 277 The largest known Lizards belong to the family of Water Lizards, Monitoridæ, or Platynota.

† **2.** *Lasy lizard*. a term of reproach applied to a slothful person. *Obs.*

1600 J LANE *Tom Tel-troth* (1876) 128 And there this lazie lizard soundly sleeped. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Posie* I. ix. 30 The sluggard, the lazie Lizzard, and the luskish Lubby?

3. A figure of a lizard; esp in *Heraldry.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. viii. 160/1 He beareth Argent, a Lizard, Vert, countergoing, a Newte or Asker, proper. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 340 The Ironmongers Crest: Two Lizards erect, combattant, proper, chained and collared or.

¶ **b.** ? Confused with LUCERN.

1780 EDMONDSON *Her.* II Gloss., *Lizard*, or *Lezard*, a beast somewhat like a mountain or wild-cat, with a short tail, and long dark-brown hair, spotted .. It is the crest and dexter supporter to the arms of the Skinners' Company of London.

4. A fancy variety of the canary. In full *lizard canary.*

1865 *Derby Mercury* 25 Jan, The gold and silver spangled lizards were very superior 1876 R. L. WALLACE *Canary Bk* xiv 164 The Lizard. .. Lizard canaries are more frequently tampered with than any other variety by unprincipled exhibitors.

5. *Naut.* A piece of rope having a thimble or block spliced into one or both ends.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 169 *Lizard*, an iron thimble spliced into the main-bowlines, and pointed over to hook a tackle to *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 19 At the quarters, quarter strops and lizzard. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed 6) 44 The other end is secured with a lizard to the opposite quarter. *Ibid.* 137 The lizard is sometimes only a pendant.

6. A crotch of timber or a forked limb, used as a sled to support a stone being hauled off a field; a stone-boat (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

¶ **7.** = LACERT². *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1574 J. JONES *Nat Beginning Grow Things* 24 Sinews, muscles, lizards, tendones, gristles, bones.

8. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *lizard-kind*, *shape*, *tribe*; *lizard-like*, adj.; **lizard-bird, dragon,** animals half lizard and half bird or dragon; **lizard canary** (see 4); † **lizard fish,** (*a*) the horse-mackerel or scad; (*b*) a fish of the genus *Synodus*; **lizard-green,** a colour resembling that of the green lizard; also as *adj.*; **lizard orchis,** the plant *Orchis hircina* (see quot. 1578 in 1); **lizard-seeker,** one of the West Indian genus *Saurothera* of ground-cuckoos, so called because the birds live much on lizards (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855); **lizard-skin** *a*, made of the skin of a lizard; **lizard wine** (see quot.).

1862 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem.* 39 The heroes of the geological bas-reliefs are ichthyosaurs, ..*lizard-birds, gigantic crocodiles [etc.]. 1883 R. JEFFERIES *Story Heart* ii. (1891) 19 The *lizard-dragon wallowing in sea foam. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp.*, *Lacertus* .. the *lizard fish, .. a fish of the cuculus kind, much resembling the common mackerel .. and more usually called *trachurus*. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer* (*Bull. U S. Nat. Mus* III) 279 *Synodus.* Lizard-fishes. *Ibid.* 280 *S. fœtens* .. Sand Pike; Lizard-fish 1897 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6/5 A graduated panel of white cloth braided in *lizard-green. 1899 *Ibid.* 28 Jan 6/4 Lizard-green satin. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III vi. 157 The modern salamander is an animal of the *lizard kind. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xlviii. 343 His most *lizard-like expression. 179. NEMNICH *Polyglotten-Lex.*, **Lizard orchis.* Orchis coriophora. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 89/1 That curious and nearly extinct native, the Lizard Orchis. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v *Iguana*, It is an amphibious animal, of the *lizard shape. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. iii. 156 He pulled out a *lizard-skin case. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III vi. 158 This animal .. differs from the rest of the *lizard tribe. 1894 *Daily News* 15 Sept 5/4 A curious article of export from Pakhoi (China) is dried lizards.. They are used for making a medicine called '*lizard wine'.

b. with **lizard's**, in the names of plants, as **lizard's herb, tail, tongue** (see quots.).

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lizard's herb, *Goniophlebium trilobium.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Lizard's tail*, the English name of a genus of plants, described by Linnæus under that of *Saururus.* 1866 *Treas Bot.*, *Saururus*, It has.. small white flowers, nearly sessile in a slender naked terminal spike, from which the plant has derived the popular name of Lizard's-tail. *Ibid.*, *Lizard's tongue, *Sauroglossum.*

Lizardly (li·zǝɹdli), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. LIZARD + -LY [1].] Resembling a lizard.

1883 G. M. FENN *Sweet Mace* I. xi. 203 That long, lanky, lizardly fellow, Abel Churr.

Lizard stone. (See quot. 1858.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Lizardstone*, a kind of stone. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Lizard-stone*, a name for the serpentine marble stone obtained in Cornwall, in the vicinity of the Lizard Point.

† **Lizary.** *Obs.* = ALIZARI.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. III. ii. 154 When we wish to obtain a fine bright colour we mix several kinds of lizary together.

Lizier(e, variant of LISIÈRE.

Lizor, liz(z)ure, Sc. or dial. ff. LEASOW.

-ll (l; after a consonant 'l), contraction of WILL, after pronouns ending in a vowel, as *I'll, he'll, you'll, who'll*; sometimes, more colloquially, after other words as in *that'll do, John'll go.* Formerly written also **'le**, as in *Ile* or *I'le, youle.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 29 Ile trust unto my wit. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* III. iii. 185 Youle be made bring deformed forth *Ibid.* iv. 8 Ile weare this. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* I. 15 I'll take a turn before Dinner. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 12 Divide the given Equation by *y*, and you'll have [etc.]. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Sept 3 There'll be no more rest for China. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana of Crossways* I. viii. 176 The mare'll do it well, . She has had her feed.

LL. Contraction for L. *legum* of laws, in degrees, as LL.B. = *Legum baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Laws, LL.D. = *Legum doctor*, Doctor of Laws. † Also for 'Lords' (see L III).

Llama (lā·mă, Sp. lya·ma). Also 7–9 **lama**, 8 **glama.** [a. Sp. *llama*, quoted as a Peruvian name of the animal in 1535 (Oviedo *Hist. Peru* ed. 1851 I. 418); in Dom. de S. Thomas *Lexicon de la Lengua del Perú* (1560) it is given (along with *paco*, *guanaco*, and *vicuña*) as a rendering of *oveja* (sheep).] A South American ruminant quadruped, *Auchenia llama*, closely allied to the camel, but smaller, humpless, and woolly-haired; used as a beast of burden in the Andes.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 735 An Indian boy driuing 8. Llamas or sheepe of Peru which are as big as asses 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* iv. xli 319 There is nothing at Peru of greater riches and profit than the cattell of the country, which our men call Indian sheep, and the Indians in their generall language call them Lama. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim* 574 The glama . is an extremely singular animal 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist.* II 413 The lama, which may be considered the camel of the new world 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* viii (1852) 166 The guanaco or wild Llama, is the characteristic quadruped of the plains of Patagonia. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III 110 The llama that will carry a load if you caress him, will refuse food and die if he is scourged.

b. The wool of the llama or a material made from this.

1882 *World* 21 June 18/1 A pink llama was made with a wide flounce of coarse white lace coming from under the scarf. 1887 TUER & FAGAN *First Year Silken Reign* iv. 69 Her [the Lady Mayoress's] petticoat was of llama and gold.

c. *attrib.* as *llama-cloth*, *-driver*, *-stuff*, *-wool*

1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom* II. xvi, The lama-driver on Peruvia's peak. 1851 *Illustr Catal. Gt. Exhib* 1055 Embroidered Llama stuff. *Ibid.* 1083 Llama wool shawls. 1871 W. H. G. KINGSTON *On Banks of Amazon* (1876) 109 The coca-bag .. was made of llama cloth, dyed red and blue.

‖ **Llano** (lā·no, Sp. lya·no). [Sp.:—L. *plānum* PLAIN, PLANE.] A level treeless plain or steppe in the northern parts of South America.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 873 Peru is divided into three parts, which they call Llanos, Sierras, and Andes. . The Llanos or Plaines on the Sea-coast have ten leagues in bredth. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 176 The Llanos of the Orinoco, huge intertropical steppes 1885 B. HARTE *Maruja* ii, Ten leagues of the llano land.

Lliana, erron. form of LIANA.

1863 R. F. BURTON *Abeokuta* I. 24.

Lo (lōu), *int. arch.* Forms: 1 **lá**, 2–4 **la**, 3–4 **lou, low**, 4 **lowe**, 4–6 **loo**, 6 **loa**, 6–7 **loe**, 3– **lo.** Also 3–4 (as if imperative pl.) **los.** See also LEW *int.* [The evidence of rimes in ME. poetry shows that the spelling *lo* or *loo* represents two distinct words. (1) ME. *lǭ*:—OE. *lá*, an exclamation indicating surprise, grief, or joy, and also used (like O!) with vocatives. (2) ME. *lo* with close *ō*, prob. a shortened form of *lōke* (OE. *lóca*), imperative of LOOK *v.*; cf. ME. and mod. dial. *ta* for *take*, *ma* for *make*, also the mod. dial. *loo' thee* = 'look you'. The *los* of the Cursor M., used in addressing a multitude, seems to be imper. pl. The peculiar early ME. forms *lou*, *low(e* may stand for *lo we* = 'look we'. The present pronunciation (lōu) would normally represent OE. *lá*, but it may be a mere interpretation of the spelling, as the mod. *lo* corresponds functionally to the second of the two words, which should normally have become **loo* (lū) in mod. Eng.]

† **a.** In early use, an interjection of vague meaning, corresponding approximately to the modern O! or Oh! (*obs.*). **b.** Used to direct attention to the presence or approach of something, or to what is about to be said; = Look! See! Behold!

Beowulf 1700 þæt la mæg secgan, se þe soð and riht fremeð on folce c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 7 He cwæð to him; La næddrena cyn [etc.]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Lahwet scal þis beon? *Ibid.*, La hu ne beað þa þet here specað galileisce? c 1200 ORMIN 17964 Þiss blisse iss min la fulliwiss. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2454 Low, þe 3ete of eche lif abit te al iopenet! a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16411 And sua it es, La god it wijt *Ibid.* 16367 Pilat said, 'los, her 3ur king' c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I 77 Lo, þe loomb of God: lo him þat takiþ awey the synnes of þis world. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XX 4 Loo, here þe lettere in latyn and in ebrew. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 399 Lo, maister, slike a myschefe! c 1425 *Crafte of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 11 Þou schalle do way þe hier figure & write þere a cifer, as lo an Ensampull. c 1450 *Merlin* 77 Open · lo, here the duke. 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng.* ccliii (1482) 325 Lo what a mariage was this as to the comparison of that other 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks 574/1 When they suffer wrong, they cannot forgeue loe, and when men take away their goodes they be angry, so they be lo. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i 53 For lymmer lawdis and litle lassis lo [*rimes* scho, b[e]to, do] Will argun bayt w[t] bischop, preist, and freir. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I iv 42 His dearest loue the faire Fidessa loe Is there possessed of the traytour vile. 1611 BIBLE *Haggai* i. 9 Ye looked for much, and loe it came to litle. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 167 Loe here wee haue expresse mention of seuerall sorts of worlds 1735 BERKELEY *Free-think. in Math.* § 34 Lo! This is what you call 'so great, so unaccountable'. 1758 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, Lo! He comes with clouds descending. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III 177 The prince drew near; where lo! an altar stood 1859 FITZGERALD tr *Omar* vii. (1899) 71 The Bird of Time has but a little way To fly—and Lo! the Bird is on the Wing.

† **Lo.**, obs abbreviation of LORD.

1610 *True Declar. Virginia* (1844) 13 That noble Gouernour, the Lo. Laware.

Lo, obs form of LOW *sb.* and *a.*

‖ **Loa** (lōu ă) [A Congo word, used in Fr. by Guyot 1805] The larva of the nematode worm *Filaria oculi*, infesting the human eye in tropical countries. Also *attrib.*

1889 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Loa-worm* 1898 P MANSON *Trop Diseases* xxxiii 518 The man remembered that when a lad, he had a loa in his eye. *Ibid.* 519 The blood of another patient, known to be the subject of loa infection.

Loac, variant of LAKE *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

Loach (lōutʃ). Forms: 5 **looche**, 5–7 **loch**, 5–9 **loche**, 6– **loach.** [a. F. *loche* (13th c.), loach, also *dial.* slug; cf. mod. Norman *loque* loach, slug (Moisy). Sp *loja* is from Fr.]

1. A small European fish, *Cobitis* (*Nemachilus*) *barbatula* (-*us*), inhabiting small clear streams and highly prized for food; also, any fish of the family *Cobitidæ* **Spinous Loach**, *Cobitis tænia.*

1357 [see 4] 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 585/18 *Fundulus*, a looche. 14.. *Nom* ibid. 705/1 *Hec alosa*, a loch c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 54 And smalle fysshe thou take sperlynges and meawus withal And loches. 1558 *Act 1 Eliz* c. 17 § 4 Places where Smeltes, Loches, Mynneis hathe been used to bee taken c 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S T S) ii. 108 Thair wes nowdir lad nor loun Mycht eit ane baikin loche Ffor fowness. 1651–7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 31 Bait your hooks with millers thumbes, loaches. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii 161 Carps and Loches are observed to breed several months in one year. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvii, The loach in its general aspect has a pellucid appearance. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* xiii. 6 Where in the shallow stream the loaches play 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom Econ.* II. 33 That ugly little fish the loche. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vii. (ed 12) 38 A jar of pickled loaches. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 118 The Coachman, sluggish as a bearded loach.

2. Applied to fishes of other genera.

a. The burbot or eel-pout. (In recent U. S. Dicts) **b.** *Sea-loach*, the whistle-fish.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ichthyogr* (1686) 121 *Mustela vulgaris*, A Sea Loche *Cestriæ.* Whistle-fish *in Cornubia.* So 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool* III. 164.

† **3** *fig* A simpleton. *Obs.*

1605 *Tryall Chev* III i in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 303 The Loach gets me into a Sutlers bath and there sits me drinking for Joanes best cap. c 1680 *Peele's Jests* 17 This Loach spares not for any expence.

4 *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1357 *Act 31 Edw. III*, *Stat.* iii. c. 2 Le pesson de Doggerefissh & lochefissh. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1596) 43 Some do take a loch fish quick, and put it down the beasts throat. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xv. (ed. 12) 90 Was not I a lout gone by, only fit for loach-sticking? 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 254 Loach Traps, .. Loach Hook and Rod.

Loach: see LOHOCH.

Load (lōud), *sb.* Forms: 1 **lád**, 3–6 **lode**, 5 **lod**, 5–6 **lood(e**, 6–7 **loade**, 6– **load.** *β north.* and *Sc.* 4–9 **lade**, 5–9 **laid**, (5 **layde**). [OE. *lád* fem., way, course, journey, conveyance, corresp to OHG. *leitâ* course, leading, procession (MHG., mod. G. *leite*), ON. *leið* way, course:—OTeut. **laidâ* (whence **laidjan* to LEAD), related to **līþan* to go (OE. *līðan*, ON. *líða*). The development of meaning has been influenced by the association of the sb. with LADE *v.*; in extreme northern dialects this word is not distinguishable from LADE *sb.*[1] The words *load* and LODE are etymologically identical; the present article includes only those senses in which the mod. spelling is *load*, and obs. senses akin to these.]

† **1.** Carriage. Also, an act of loading. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Laws Northumbr. Priests* c. 55 in Schmid *Gesetze* 368 Sunnandæges cypinge we forbeodað .. and ælc weorc, and ælce lade, ægðer 3e on wæne 3e on horse 3e on byrdene. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2703 Wanne þe barouns it i knewe what þay in lode hadde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 310/2 Loode, or caryage, *vectura.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Bk. Husb.* § 25 The more hey maye be loded at a lode, and the faster it wyll lye.

2. That which is laid upon a person, beast, or vehicle to be carried; a burden. Also, the amount which usually is or can be carried; e.g. *cart-load*, *horse-load*, *wagon-load.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 3if a miracle nere, heo hefde iturpled mid him, boðe hors & lode, adun into helle grunde. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/80 He let nime platus of Ire .. wel nei3 ane cartes lode. a 1300 [see CART-LOAD]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 467 Thai kest thair ladis doun in hy. c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 644 My laid war I laith to lois. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 206 A layde, a burdyn. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 125 Sundrie cariers baith of hors and laides. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. ii 64 Æneas bare a liuing loade; Nothing so heauy as these woes of mine. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 113 By strapping the load round the shoulders of the person, who is to bear it. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, Where some halt to rest from heavy loads. 1882 *Rep. to Ho Repr Prec. Met. U. S.* 99 In January, 1881, 11 carloads from the mine yielded $190.

b. The specific quantity of a substance which it is customary to load at one time; hence, taken as a unit of measure or weight for certain substances.

The equivalence of a load varies considerably according to the locality and to the substance. As a measure, a load of wheat is usually 40 bushels, of lime 64 (in some districts 32) bushels, of timber 50 cubic feet, of hay 36 trusses (= 18 cwt.), of bulrushes 63 bundles, of meal 2 bolls (Sc.) A load of lead ore (in the Peak, Derbyshire) = 9 dishes (see DISH *sb* 6 c).

1384–5 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 390 In iij ladys calcis empt. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2060 Of stree first ther was leyd ful many a lode 1409 *Durham Acc. Roll* in *Eng. Hist. Rev* XIV 529, xii lodas continentes cc[m]xl petras ferri. 1458 *Nottingham Rec.* II 220, xl lod de Baseford ston. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 230 A loode of lyme from Havant a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxliii. 532 Mo then .x lode of thornes were caryed out to brenne the noble lady 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 501 A lode [of coals] that of late yeres for a royall was solde. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) I. 344 Ane laid of quheit, ane laid of beir, ane laid of aitts. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 50 The Load of Lead is 175 ll. 1709 J WARD *Introd. Math.* I. iii. (1734) 37 Nine of those Dishes they [*sc.* Derbyshire leadminers] call Load of Ore. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M j b, Three Loads five Dishes will be full enough to make up one Ton Weight. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract of Customs* (1821) 105 Hay, the Load of 36 Trusses, each Truss 56 lbs. 1825 COBBETT *Rur Rides* 194 This rick contains . what they call in Hampshire ten loads of wheat, that is to say, fifty quarters, or four hundred bushels 1887 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. 255 The load at Appleby. is [c 1700] for peas, rye and wheat 4 bushels, of [*sic*] barley and bigg 5 bushels. 1887 *Cunningham's Diary* (Scot Hist. Soc.) Introd 18 Though no longer carried on horseback, a load of meal still means two bolls 1898 *Daily News* 16 June 7/2 Wheat futures are usually dealt with in 'loads' A load is a thousand quarters.

3. A material object or a force, which acts or is conceived as a weight, clog, or the like.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, I ii 2 Why droopes my Lord like over-ripen'd Corn, Hanging the head at Ceres plenteous load? 1667 MILTON *P. L* IV 972 Farr heavier load thy self expect to feel From my prevailing arme *Ibid* v. 59 O fair Plant . with fruit surcharg'd, Deigns none to ease thy load and taste thy sweet? 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 273 The great River of the Amazons . runs up to the Equator with a vast load of Waters. 1725 N ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 260 Bleeding lessens the additional Quantity of Blood, and removes its Load. 1832–53 I MURRAY in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot Songs) Ser III. 43 The hazle bushes bend nae mair Beneath the lades that crushed them sair. 1842 A COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed 4) 361 If we eat more than the system requires, the bowels become weakened by their load 1852 *Beck's Florist* Dec 273 The luxuriance and profusion, I may say the loads of bloom.

b. The charge of a fire-arm

1692 *Capt Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II xii. 108 What quantity of Powder will be a sufficient Load for such a Piece. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 141 A gun with but one barrel will, by a single operation on the trigger, discharge six or eight loads in succession 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Load*, the charge of a gun.

c. *Electr.* The resistance to a dynamo or motor of the machinery which it drives, apart from its own friction.

1895 THOMPSON & THOMAS *Electr. Tab. & Mem.* 57 If the dynamo is run at constant speed, the motor also will run of itself at nearly constant speed, whatever its load. *Ibid.* 82 Lifting Power of Magnets —The rule is:— Load = *a* × the square of the cube root of the magnet's own weight. 1900 *Westm Gaz.* 22 May 2/1 Giving a day-load for traction and power and a night-load for light.

d. *Building.* The pressure caused by gravity upon a structure or any part of it.

1871 R S. BALL *Exper. Mech.* xi. 172 A structure has to support both its own weight and also any load that may be placed upon it. Thus a railway bridge must at all times sustain what is called a permanent load, and frequently, of course, the weight of one or more trains. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 49 The columns .. are . proportioned in thickness to their load, irrespective of their height.

e. *Phys.* The amount of resistance to be overcome by the contraction of a muscle.

1894 STARLING *Elem. Hum. Physiol.* 94.

4. *fig.* A burden (of affliction, sin, responsibility, etc.); something which weighs down, oppresses, or impedes.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 157 Sharpe Buckingham vnburthens with his tongue, The enuious Load that lyes vpon his heart. 1599 — *Much Ado* v i. 28 Those that wring vnder the load of sorrow. *c* 1646 MILTON *Sonnet on Mrs. C. Thomson*, Meekly thou didst resign this earthy load Of Death, call'd Life. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal & Arc* II 265 Our life's a load. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* Introd., When I consider. of how tedious, and often unintelligible, a load of description it [*sc.* drawing] would rid them 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 374 And all that freedom's highest aims can reach, Is but to lay proportion'd loads on each. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xii. 206 From some people . a favour .. is a load. 1791 BURNS *Lament Earl Glencairn* v, I bear alane my lade o' care. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) II. 175 So did they give the heir the privilege of laying the load upon the personal estate. 1841 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xiv. 141 With this thought, a load was lifted from the old man's heart. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xiv. III. 400 His spirit .. sank down under the load of public abhorrence.

5. a. As much as one can 'carry' of drink; (one's) fill; phr. † *to have* (or *have taken*), *to get one's load, to have a load.* Now only *dial.* and *U.S. slang.*

† b. *To give* (a person) *his load*: to beat soundly.

1598 LODGE & GREENE *Looking Glass Lond.* H 2 b, Ply it till euery man hath tane his load. 1678 RAY *Prov.* 87 Proverbiall Periphrases of one drunk.. He has a jagg or load. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life Æsop* (1708) 16 The Cups went round, and Xanthus by this Time had taken his Load, who was mightily given to talk in his Drink. *Ibid* clvii. 173 There are Those that can never Sleep without their Load. 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 188 Give him his load so as he shan't b' able to find the way home 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I. 369 Then we drank, The General leapt about . a little while; but having his Load soon went to sleep. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., He went home late with a load on. 1908 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., *To get one's load*, to be drunk.

c *Mech.* (See quots.)

1855 OGILVIE, Suppl. s v, In mech. an engine or other prime mover is said to be loaded when it is working to its full power, and the quantity of work it is then doing is called its load. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Load*, the amount of work done by an engine worked up to its capacity. Not to be confounded with *duty*.

6. *Loads* († *a load*): a great quantity or number, 'lots', 'heaps'. *colloq.*

With the earlier quots. cf CART LOAD b.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. 1 22 Loades a grauell i' th' backe, Lethargies, cold Palsies, and the like. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 205 There is a loade of newes. 1852 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 183 Sunday —Loads of talk with Emerson all morning. 1860 EDKINS *Chinese Scenes* (1863) 73, I was very much pleased to get all the home letters on Monday last—This mail I had loads.

† 7. Phrases. a. *To lay on load*: to deal heavy blows (occas. *to lay load about* or *about one*); *fig.* to speak with emphasis or exaggeration; to emphasize (the fact) *that* ..; to exaggerate, 'lay it on thick'; also, to be extravagant in expenditure. Also, *to lay on load of reproaches.* b. *To lay load on* or *upon*: to belabour with blows; also *fig.* to blame, reproach. c. *To lay* (or *cast*) *the load*: to throw the blame. d. *To lay on by load*: to heap or pile on. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1537 *Thersites* (Roxb. Club) 51, I wyll . laye on a lode with this lustye clubbe. 1579 CHURCHYARD *Gen. Rehearsal Warr* K j b, He strake diuers of the Almaines.. and laiyng loade about hym, he made such waie that the gate was free. 1580 FULKE *Daug Rock* 169 He layeth on lode, that Luther and Caluines authoritie is not like to Christes. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. vi. (1589) 19 The Danter then of Trespassers laies lustie lode about. 1587 *Mirr. Mag*, *Cæsar* xxviii, They fell from wordes to sharpe, and layde on loade amayne. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* To Rdr., Wks. (Grosart) I. 163 Who being both but newelie come to their Fathers lands and goods,. lay on such loade, and spend al their leudnes so fast. 1596 SPENSER *F Q.* IV. ix. 22 So dreadfull strokes each did at other drive, And laid on load with all their might and powre. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* II IV. (1622) 37 They should..lay on thicke load; and strike at their faces with their swords. 1611 COTGR., *Exaggerer*, to exaggerate, aggravate, lay on load. 1613 DAY *Festivals* viii. (1615) 234 They lay on load of bitter Reproaches against it *a* 1620 J. DYKE *Sel. Serm* (1640) 211 Satan will be busie to lay on loade, and to affright a man with Hell and damnation. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* VII. 57 They raile and scoff when er'e he comes abroad, And of his lewd behaviour laies on Load. 1677 MIEGE *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v., They laid much load upon that expression, *ils exaggererent beaucoup cette expression.* 1832 SIR S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* 22 Leap out, my masters; leap out and lay on load.

b. [*c* 1425: see LADE *sb.*1] *c* 1550 WEVER *Lusty Juventus* D ij, Lay lode on the flesshe, what so euer befal You haue strength inough to do it with all. *c* 1560 INGELEND *Disobed. Child* (? 1570) F j, [Stage direction] Here the wyfe must laye on lode vppon her Husbande. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron. Eng.* (1807) I. 466 They laid load vpon the Romans with their arrowes and darts. 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* I III. v, The vast thumps of massie hammers noise, That on the groning steel laid on such lode. 1679 DRYDEN *Œdipus* I. i. Dram. Wks. 1725 IV. 378 Lay load upon the Court; gull 'em with Freedom. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 429 The Dutch began to lay Load upon their Allies, for their Backwardness. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 1097 Mnestheus lays hard load upon his Helm.

c. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 251 The load of that marriage was cast on Lord Clarendon. *Ibid.* (1734) II. 565 It was moved to lay the Load of that Matter on him.

d. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) 64 He maketh you beleue, by lies laide on by lode.

8 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *load goods*, *-hauling*, *wagon*; *load-carrying* adj.; **load displacement**, **draught**, the displacement or draught of a vessel when laden; **load factor**, the ratio of the average to the maximum amount of work, power, etc., of consumption to production, etc.; † **load-horse**, a packhorse; **load-line** = LOAD-WATER-LINE; † **load-man**, a man who bears or has charge of a load; † **load-mark-line** = *load-line*; **load-penny** *Hist.*, a market due anciently levied on loads; † **load-pin**, a bar inserted into the side of a wagon, to increase its capacity; **load-rail**, **-tree**, a broad rail fixed across the middle of a certain kind of corn or hay cart. Also LOAD-SADDLE, -WATER.

1611 COTGR. (1632) *Sommier* .. any toyling, and *load carrying, drudge, or groome. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 1/3 The fire-resisting material and the load carrying material. 1884 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/7 The Rodney .. has a *load-displacement of 9,740 tons. 1898 *Ibid.* 12 Apr. 6/6 Her displacement at *load draught will be 15,000 tons. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 916 The *load factor of the heart, the ratio between its average and its maximum work, is ample. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Feb. 4/1 The 'load factor', the proportion between the hours of daily consumption and the productive power. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/7 When he left the camp of the Rear Guard he told them that they must not lose their *load goods. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 16 Jan. 3/2 *Load hauling and gradient-climbing. 1568 *Loode horse [see LOADER 1] 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 254 Of *Load or Pack Horses. 1884 H SPENCER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 727 A compulsory *load-line for merchant-vessels. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 8/1 The operation of the load-line tables, which was so dear to the late Mr Plimsoll. 1902 *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 7/8 Light loadline bill. This bill..provided for the marking of a second load-line.. to indicate the minimum depth to which a vessel might be immersed in water when she was in ballast. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII 466 The *layd-men that persauit weill, I hai kest thair ladis doun in hy. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B* 11 Lode men, and bere brewers. 1711 W SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild Assist* 91 The Line a. d. is termed the deep *Load-mark Line. 1883 GREEN *Conq. Eng* IX. 440 The gift of its [*sc.* Worcester's] market-dues, wain-shilling and *load-penny, was the costliest among the many boons which Æthelred and Æthelflæd showered on Bishop Werfrith. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 137 They. putte the shelvinges, and *loade-pinnes, and pike-stowers, of everie waine into her body 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* (ed. 2) II. 357 The *load-rail, 9 inches broad, is convenient to sit upon in driving, and to stand upon when forking the sheaves in unloading. *Ibid*, The *load-tree or rail. 1659 HOOLE tr *Comenius' Orbis Sensualium* (1672) 173 A Wagon, which is either a Timber-Wagon or a *Load-Wagon.

Load (lōud), *v* Forms: 5–6 lode, 6 loade, 6– load *Pa. pple.* (6 lode, 7 load), 7– loaded. *strong* 6-7 loden, 6–8, 9 *dial.* loaden. [f. LOAD *sb.* The strong pa. pple. *loaden* was formed on the analogy of LADEN.]

1. *trans.* To put a load on or in; to furnish with a burden, cargo, or lading; to charge *with* a load. Freq. in pa. pple. *Loaded* († *loaden*) *with* = laden with, having a load of. *Loaded down*: weighed down with a load.

1503 S. HAWES *Example of Virtue* i. 19 A shyp .. with moche spyces ryght well lode. 1530 PALSGR. 613/1, I lode a carte This horse is not halfe loden. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 43, I haue ben streaking me (like a lubber) when the sunne did shine, and now I striue al in vaine to loade the cart when it raineth. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* VII 398 Sundrie boates and lighters loaden with prouisions. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* (1676) 808 Deploring his condition that his horse being loaden could not run fast. 1775 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 1 Jan I. 339 A large Dutch ship loaden with tea. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 57 The water-carrier loaded down with the weight of his earthen-vessels. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* ii 15 The men were loading another cart. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 154 Trams, weighing when loaded 25 to 32 cwt. each

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*). Of a vehicle: To fill with passengers.

1832 *Examiner* 346/2 Last week the coach travelled nearly empty..[Now] the coach loads better than ever. 1893 *Times* 4 May 12/2 This coach always loads well.

2. To place on or in a vehicle as a load for transport; to put on board as cargo; † to carry (hay, etc.). In quot 1495 *transf.* † Also with *in*, *out*.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxix 790 Castors.. laye one of them vpryght on the grounde..and layeth and lodyth the styckes and wode bytwene his legges and thies and draweth him home to their dennes. 1523 FITZHERB *Bk. Husb* § 22 He maye well lode oute his dounge before none, and lode heye or corne at after none. 1613 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 184 Ev'le freeman may loade and carry goods from the waterside. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 415 The Dutch Ships which are to have Passports to load in France Wines, Brandy, and other Goods. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 89 We..fetched our luggage, and loaded it. into the canoes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Untry'd Earth*, Dung..is accordingly loaded in at a great Expence, more particularly in making an Asparagus-Bed. 1743 T. JONES in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 402 The whole Army should..have their baggage loaded.. in a readiness to march by break of day. 1900 F. T. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* ii. 32 We were to load mahogany for home.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To take in one's load or cargo. Also with *up*.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5836/4 Who has now a Ship loading thereof at St. Katherine's Dock. 1820 J. FOWLER *Journ.* (1898) 98, I then Con Cluded to load up and move on the Road Which We did and on loading up the Horses We find seven Hors loads of meet. 1847 R. TOWERS *Amer. in Japan* xvi. 368 The 'Macedonian' sailed for Manilla..leaving the 'Suppy' to load with the coal purchased at Formosa.

3. To add or affix a weight to, to add to the weight of (something); to be a weight or burden upon; to bear down or oppress *with* a material weight; to weight, *spec.* to weight with lead (see LOADED *ppl. a.*); to increase the resistance in the working of (a machine) by the addition of a weight. *Loaded with* = supporting the weight of. † *To load with earth*: to bury.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xlviii. 205 [The stalkes] being loden [with] litle flowers from the middle even up to the very top. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bloody Bro* v. ii. (1639) I b, When thou hast loaden me with earth for ever. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 58 So their trees were more plentifully loaden with fruits. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiv 188 Some rich man of mean worth loaden under a tombe big enough for a Prince to bear. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 147 A circling row Of goodliest Trees loaden with fairest Fruit. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* x. 608 The Phrygian Troops escap'd the Greeks in vain, They, and their mix'd Allies, now load the Plain. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 15 P 1 The coach was drawn by six milk-white horses, and loaden behind with the same number of powdered footmen. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 548 The ponderous hammer loads his better hand. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii 313 We were neither disordered nor even loaded by this repletion 1793 BEDDOES *Lett. Darwin* 52, I eat one-third or one-fourth more than before without feeling my stomach loaded. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 79 A bat loaded with lead. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 79 A machine may be so loaded as just to be in equilibrio with its work. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x 67 The fresh snow which loaded the mountain. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 304 Many a feast high-pil'd did load each table about them. 1892 STARLING *Elem. Human Physiol* 84 The shortening is not very powerful, and can be prevented by loading the muscle moderately.

b. To adulterate by adding something to increase the weight of the article; to make (light or thin wine) appear full-bodied by adulteration.

1860–1 [see LOADED *ppl. a.* 2] 1887 *Harper's Mag.* June 120/1 If the paper is to be 'loaded', that is, adulterated with clay or cheap fibres.

4. To supply in excess or overwhelming abundance *with*. Chiefly in pa. pple. *Loaded* († *loaden*) *with*: charged, fraught, or heavily laden with; having an abundance of.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 71 The Danes, being loden with riches and spoiles..departed to their ships. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxviii. 19 Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth vs with benefits. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 263 A Rich Noble-Man, notoriously loaden with Crimes 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 69 P 1 If a Man be loaded with Riches and Honours 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 72 The air may be loaded with a greater quantity of interspersed vapours. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 22 Aug., The shops [are] loaded with merchandise 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) I 288 When they have slept in the same bed with one loaded with it [i.e. small-pox] 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 212 He returned to Moorshedabad, loaded with disease. 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* xxiv, Old Torquil . loaded him with praises and with blessings. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3 93 The air of London is so loaded with carbon. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. VII 138 He would have loaded her with gifts, had she been willing to accept them.

5. To put the charge into (a firearm); also *absol.* *To be loaded*: (of a body of men) to have their arms charged.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 To loade a peece. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr Alsatia* v. Wks. 1720 IV. 105 [She snaps a pistol at Belfond] *Belfond.* Thank you, Madam; are you not a Devil? 'twas loaden 1799 *Instr & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 271 The same principle of reserving the fire with the front line, till the rear support is loaded 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 262 Several pieces of heavy ordnance, loaden with grape shot 1841 THACKERAY *Drums* II. xlv, They load and fire. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1146 At one operation, these caps are loaded with fulminating-powder. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 145 How many barrels are loaded?

6. *fig.* To weigh down, burden, oppress (*with* something immaterial); to clog, encumber.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 232 b, He sholde..fixe them in his he.t, lodyng & chargynge his memory with them. 1599 *1st Pt. Ret. fr. Parnassus* I i. 360 And if I liue, I'le make a poesie Shall loade thy future's yeares with infamie. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 39 Neither are we loden with those declensions, flexions, and variations, which are incident to many other tongues. 1625 BACON *Ess., Superstition* (Arb.) 347 Ouer-great Reuerence of Traditions, which cannot but load the Church. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I 5 Load with the filth of dallying Lust and Sin. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 418 And sturdiest Oaks Bow'd their Stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts. 1777 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 272, I have been now for near ten weeks.. constantly loaded with a cold. 1865 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 4 Lest so stern a solitude should load And break thy being. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* viii. 257 The frivolous vanities with which Confirmation was loaded, led him to speak in a disparaging tone of it.

absol. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 9 A frowne lodeth, and a smile lightneth; to frowne therefore kindly, is a barre to Iellocy: but loading crabbedly, men vndoe themselues speedily.

b. To overwhelm *with* abuse, reproaches, etc. † Also, to throw blame upon; to charge *with* something opprobrious.

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 296/2 A few silly men,

loaden with the vilest reproaches that the wit of man could invent. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* xxv. (1708) 32 To be Loaden at every turn with Blows and Reproaches. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Æneid* xi. 335 These are the Crimes, with which they load the Name Of Turnus. 1709 Stanhope *Paraphr.* IV. 583 They Load his Doctrine with Imposture and Blasphemy. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1734) II. 272 Every thing was acceptable there, that loaded that Treaty, and these Lords. *Ibid.* 564 The Design was now formed, to load the late Administration all that was possible. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III i, While the Dutchman.. loaded me with all the curses and injurious terms his language could afford. 1901 D. Smith in *Expositor* Oct. 282 An angry brother once loaded him with abuse.

7. To heap or pile *on*. *rare*.

1580 Sidney *Ps.* IX. viii, Lord, . Ponder the paines which on me loaden be. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1243 E're long thou shalt lament These braveries in Irons loaden on thee. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* iii, The more he sees I can do, the more he loads on.

b. *Painting*. To lay (colour) on thickly in opaque masses.

1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 228 In the foreground the 'impasto' should be bold; but in the more brilliant lights, it can scarcely be 'loaded' too much. 18.. *Art Jrnl.* N. S. XI. 10 (Cent.) Masses of white enamel are loaded upon the surface, with a view to further treatment.

8. *intr.* a. To collect into a load or heap. b. To become loaded or clogged.

1806–7 A. Young *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 139 The objection to so much concavity or flatness in the fore part of the breast, .. is the loose earth of the furrow loading there. 1892 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Oysters are apt to load with sand.

9. a. *refl.* and *intr.* (*Stock-exchange.*) To buy heavily of stock. b. *pass. To be loaded up*: to have large quantities of a thing in hand as security.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 5/2 One of those cornering cliques which are the curse of legitimate trade across the Atlantic appears to have loaded heavily on the chance of an outbreak. 1893 *Times* 15 Aug. 7/4 No banking system could stand being loaded up with rye year after year.

10. *Life-insurance*. To increase (a premium) by adding a charge (called the 'loading') as a provision against contingencies or for other reasons; to charge (a particular life) with a 'loaded' premium. (Cf. Loading *vbl. sb.* 3.)

1867 C. Walford *Insur. Guide* (ed. 2) 260 Table shewing the process of 'loading' rates of premiums: also affording a comparison between the English and Carlisle Rates loaded, and the Northampton *net* Rates. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* IV. 615 If the body-weight bear an undue proportion to the weight of the individual, such cases are either 'loaded' or declined as second or third class lives.

Load, obs. form of Lode, Lodh.

† Loadage. *Obs.* [f. Load *v.* + -age.] A toll or due for loading. 1662 [see Anchorage[1] 5].

Loaded (lōu dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Load *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Charged, burdened, laden, etc. (see the verb).

1662 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxxxv. 375 When 'tis ripe .. it downward turns its loaded head. 1682 Otway *Venice Preserv'd* I. 10 If thou art alter'd, where shall I have harbour? Where ease my loaded Heart? 1693 G. Stepny in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 195 To turn a Mill, or drag a Loaded Life Beneath two Panniers 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 218 As now in louder Peals the loaded Winds Bring on the gath'ring Storm. 1766 Smollett *Hist. Eng.* (1804) V. 262 Many loaded guns went off while the houses were burning. 1785 Mad. D'Arblay *Lett.* 25 Aug, Whenever we are quite alone, she now unburthens her loaded heart. 1821 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) I. 325 He who sets a loaded gun means it should go off if it is touched. 1830 *Examiner* 107/1 A loaded cart. 1889 Ruskin *Præterita* III. 107 The loaded apple trees in the orchard.

b. Weighted, esp. with lead, as a *loaded stick, whip*. *Loaded dice*: dice in which lead is inserted in order to make them fall with a particular face upwards.

1771 Wesley *Jrnl.* 7 June, With his loaded whip, [he] struck Nancy A—— on the temple. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 302 He says but little, and that little said Owes all its weight, like loaded dice, to lead. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 27 The surface should be well worked with loaded harrows. 1839 R. S. Robinson *Naut. Steam Eng.* 111 The water still driven by the plunger .. goes on to the loaded valve. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Loaded Cushion*, a lady's table pincushion for fastening work to, and which is loaded with lead. 1889 J. M. Robertson *Christ & Krishna* xv. 86 One is flogged to death with loaded whips.

¶ c. Charged with magnetism, magnetized. [After Loadstone.]

1717 Prior *Alma* II. 225 Great Kings to Wars are pointed forth, Like loaded Needles to the North.

2. In technical use. Of wine: Adulterated so as to appear full-bodied. Of the tongue: Thickly furred. Of the liver: Charged with excess of bile. Of the urine: Surcharged with salts, etc. Of a muscle: Subjected to a 'load' (see Load *sb.* 3 e).

1860–2 Thackeray *Lovel* iii. 193 Loaded claret, and sweet port. 1875 B. Meadows *Clin. Observ.* 12 Tongue is now somewhat loaded in a morning. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 17 The stimulation of the intestinal glands .. relieves the 'loaded' liver. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xxi. 339 Furred tongue, scanty, high-coloured, loaded urine. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 925 A loaded does more work than an unloaded muscle.

3. *U.S. slang*. Drunk.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1892 *Voice* (N.Y.) 28 July, A Democrat who stood on the sidewalk made this uncharitable exclamation as S. stepped into a carriage: 'He's loaded'. 1897 in Barrère & Leland *Slang*.

† Loa·den, *ppl. a. Obs.* [Strong pa. pple. of Load *v.*]

1. = Heavy-laden 2. Also *absol.*

1542–5 Brinklow *Lament.* (1874) 82 Come vnto me all ye that laboure and are loden (meaninge with sinne). 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1845) 427 This we preach unto you, that until you be wearied and loaden, you will not cast your burden on Jesus. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. III. i. 386 Large Creatures; who .. go led and loaden thro those dry and barren Places!

2. Loaded, charged, weighted, laden.

1600 Surflet *Country Farme* v. xviii. 694 You must haue speciall regard to sowe them [Beanes] all about the fifteenth daie after the change of the moone, bicause that in so doing, they will bee the better loaden. 1619 Fletcher & Massinger *False One* IV. iii, Pitty me, Pitty a loaden man. 1639 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) I. 266 A loaden horse carrying a sack of corne. 1704 Addison *Italy* (1733) 105 The Seas.. Shove the loaden Vessels into Port. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 274 The loaden shelves afford us full repast. *a* 1774 Goldsm. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 289 Certain peasants who attended a loaden cart. 1792 Charlotte Smith *Desmond* I. 213 Those majestic and deeply-loaden clouds.

Loaden (lōu·d'n), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 loden. [f. Load *sb.* + -en 5.] *trans.* = Load *v.*, in various senses. Hence **Loa·dened** *ppl. a.*

1568 Q. Eliz. *Let. to Mary Q. Scots* 21 Dec. in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary* (1824) App. 55 We did not thynk .. to have seen or heard such matters of so great apparence & moment to charge & loden yow. 1628 Gaule *Pract. Theory* (1629) 167 That they straiten not our Thoughts, ere they loaden our Backes. 1638–48 G. Daniel *Eclog.* I 213 Our loadned trees Beare equall Burthens 1658 Bromhall *Treat. Specters* I. 96 A loadned and ballasted ship. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 52 (*Letter*) He had loaden'd himself in going up stairs with a thousand compliments to Madame. 1790 A. Wilson *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 278 With ripe fruit the loaden'd bough Bends to the swaird. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Loadened*, loaded. 'I wen't hev loaden'd guns browt into th' hoose'. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., I was told to loaden up with flax. 1889 Mabel Peacock *Lincs. Tales* 127 When he's tekken his jackit off to help to loäden a cart.

Loader[1] (lōu·dəɹ). Also 5–6 loder, 6 looder. [f. Load *v.* + -er[1].]

1. a. One who loads (in various senses); a carrier (*obs.* or *dial.*); a man who stands on the top of a wagon, a haystack, etc., and arranges the hay or corn which is forked up.

1476 *Paston Lett.* III. 153 It come home the same daye that I come owte, browght by Herry Berker, loder. 1568 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 325 Nether any looder, carye or recarye wth their loode horse or horses. any maner of corne. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1060/2 So were his loders more readie to aggraunte his burthen, than willing to ease him. 1619 Dalton *Country Just.* xliv. (1630) 103 [To] punish the offences of Badgers Loaders Poulters or other ministers for the King's Majestie. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 35 The one of the men is a loader, the other a forker, and the woman to rake after the waine. *a* 1662 Fuller *Worthies, Cornw.* (1662) I. 204 The French man did it out of covetousness, that so two loaders might bring double grists to his Mill. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 217 It is good husbandry to have two pitchers to one loader in the field. 1848 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 58 According to Springer, the company consists of choppers, swampers,—who make roads,—barker and loader, teamster, and cook. 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 28 Jan, There are also 'loaders', who assist the teamsters in placing the logs on their sleds. 1880 Bottrell *Trad. Cornw.* Ser. III. 158 The 'loader' (miller's boy) having brought the grist to a farmhouse.

b. An attendant whose business it is to load guns for a man who is shooting game.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept 2 A quick man, with a good loader at his back, will not unfrequently get at least three barrels into a rise of birds. 1895 G. W. Smalley *Stud. Men* 198 The killing was done not to his own gun, but to his own three guns, as he had two loaders.

c. (*a*) A loading-machine. (*b*) See quot. 1872–6.

1872–6 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Loader*, an instrument used with S. B. siege howitzers to steady the shell in the passage down the bore. The fixed iron band which crosses the hollow hemisphere of the loader has a hole in it which embraces the fuze, and which on reaching the bottom of the bore can be easily disengaged. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Loader*, a machine attached to a wagon, as a *hay-loader* or *stone-loader*. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.

† 2. App. a dicing term; a doublet. (In quots. *fig.*) *Obs.*

1693 Dryden *Juvenal* VI. Argt. (1697) 114 Lust is the main Body of the Tree. .. Every Vice is a Loader; but that's a Ten. 1694 — *Love Triumphant* IV. i, You will find but one bastard charged upon you: you see I was not for laying loaders.

3. A gun which is loaded in a particular way, always with qualification, e. g. Breech-loader, Muzzle-loader, *single-loader*.

1858 [see Breech-loader]. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 31 When it is required to be used as a single-loader, and a full magazine held in reserve for a greater emergency.

† Loa·der[2]. *Obs.* [f. Load *sb.* + er[1].] = *Load-horse.*

1600 N. Breton *Pasquil's Passion* ix. (Grosart) 26/1 The Sacke, That laide awry may breake the Loaders backe.

Loading (lōu·din), *vbl. sb.* [f. Load *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the verb Load; the placing of a load or cargo in a vehicle, vessel, etc. † *Bill of loading* = bill of lading (see Bill *sb* 3 10).

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 22 In lodynge of hey or corne, the cattel is alwaye eatynge or beytynge. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* viii. (1633) 100 The Irish impositions of Coyne, Livery, Cartings, carriages, loadings, .. and such like. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 25 With your Commission, Cocket, or bills of loading. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 17 Perrin must take them, and sign Bills of Loading for good well-conditioned Goods. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 545 The want of a pier . prevents them from loading or unloading except at low water. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 961 The 'loading' indeed, if not excessive, stimulates the organ to stronger contraction.

b. *Arch.* The placing of a 'load'.

1731 Labelye *Westm. Br.* 80 The further Loading of the settled Pier would be dangerous. 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 48 In the bridge, without any loading, each large pontoon is immersed to the depth of about 9½ inches.

c. *Painting*. (See Load *v.* 7 b.)

1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 228 This loading of thick masses of colour upon the picture. 1882 Hamerton *Graphic Arts* 230 Loading is the use of opaque colour in heavy masses which actually protrude from the canvas and themselves catch the light as the mountains do on the moon.

d. The use of weights or of some added material for the purpose of falsification or adulteration. *concr.* The material used for this purpose.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 4/2 Loading is slipping about an ounce weight of lead down the ears of the horse. No matter how vicious the beast may be it becomes dazed and stupid when the load plugs its ears. 1889 *Ibid.* 16 Nov. 6/3 Into lobsters and crabs which have become by reason of age of lighter weight are introduced portions of fresh haddock or roker. .. This is technically called 'loading'. 1890 Watt *Paper-making* 114 The very finest qualities of paper are usually made without the addition of any *loading*, as it is called.

e. *Conjuring*. (See quot.)

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 345/2 For the purpose of what is called 'loading', i. e. bringing a rabbit or other article into a hat, etc.

2. The putting of the charge in a firearm.

1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent Inv.* § 58 To make a Pistol discharge a dozen times with one loading. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 375 The whole crew. were quick in loading, all of them good marksmen 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II 66 The loading was effected almost as easily and rapidly as in a smooth-bore.

3. *Life-insurance*. (See quot. 1881.)

1867 C. Walford *Insur. Guide* (ed. 2) 258 Some loading to the pure premiums may be considered as absolutely necessary. *Ibid.* 329 There will still remain .. a considerable surplus, after paying all proper expenses, out of the loading of the premiums. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 173/1 With the introduction .. of mortality tables which approached more closely the death-rates among assured lives, there revived the practice of making an addition to the pure premiums, in order to provide for expenses, for fluctuations in the death rate, and for other contingencies. This addition is called the 'loading' or 'margin'. The terms 'loading' and 'margin' have come to bear a somewhat extended meaning. They are now used to designate the difference between the premiums payable by the assured and the net premiums deduced from any table that may be employed for the time. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* I. 477 The calculated premium is slightly in excess of the true net premium, and the 'loading' in contingent cases is usually heavy.

4. *concr.* a. That with which something is loaded; a load, lading, cargo. Now somewhat *rare*.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 620 A Frenshman .. beynge a carter, whiche dayly vsed to entre this towne with vytayll & other lodynge of his carte. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* I. i. 85 Goe thou thy wayes, discharge thy Ship, And bid my Factor bring his loading in. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 363 Look on the tragic loading of this bed. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3917/4 The Loading of the Dorothy .. will be exposed to publick Sale. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* i. (1840) 11 The ship, having taken in her loading, set sail for Portugal. 1745 Eliza Heywood *Female Spect.* XVII. (1748) III. 258 The plumb unhandled lost its bloom, the weak stems let fall their loading yet unripe. 1755 *Mass* No. 13. 5 In failure of better loading, my wife and my chum might have the first ride in it [*viz.* a cart]. 1804 in Lewis & Clarke *Trav.* (1893) I. 45 No damage was done to the boats or the loading. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 636, 21 waggons of five cwt each, which, with their loading of coals, amounted to 43 tons eight cwt. 1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 245 He had, as early as such loading could be procured, ordered from town great stores of fruit-trees and plants

b. *pl.* in *Mining*. (See quots.)

1875 J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* 96 Blocks, which are mounted upon piers or 'loadings' of masonry. 1883 Gresley *Coal-mining Gloss., Loadings*, pillars of masonry carrying a drum or pulley.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Pertaining to the loading of goods, cargo, etc., as *loading-berth, -book, -pick*; pertaining to or used in the loading of firearms, as *loading-bar, -chamber, -funnel, -hammer, -machine, -plug, -tongs, -tray*; **loading-rod**, a ramrod; **loading-turn** (see quot. 1858).

1881 Wilhelm *Milit. Dict.*, **Loading-bar*, a bar used to carry shot. It is passed through the ring of the shell-hooks; also called *carrying-bar*. 1900 F. W. Bullen *With Christ at Sea* iii. 53 We had reached our **loading* berth. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 407 J. Mann, Cart-follower, kept the **Loading*-book. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Loading-chamber*, the paterero, or inserting piece in breech-loading. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Loading-funnel*, one for charging mortars with loose powder. **Loading-hammer*, one for loading rifles. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Derbysh. Terms), **Loading pick*, a pick made purposely to cleave or rive up coals and prepare them for laying on the corves. 1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 164, I appeared among them with my **loading*-rod. 1882 Wilhelm *Milit. Dict.*, **Loading-tongs*, a pair of tongs used with siege howitzers to set the shell home. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Loading Turn*, the successive rotation for ships to approach the quays, to take in cargo. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.*

20 Apr. 5/3 Many of the collieries have little or nothing to sell for some weeks ahead, while loading turns as a rule are practically full to the end of the month.

Loading (lōu·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOAD *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. That loads.

1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Loading-up Men*, men at the docks who stop the bales from the cranes and pile them up on the trucks.

† **2.** *fig.* Burdening, oppressive, aggravating. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Goodness* (Arb.) 205 Such Men, in other mens Calamities, are, as it were, in season, and are euer on the loading Part. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 2 The paine that doth seaze thereon [the brain], is farre duller, and more loading. 1642 S. ASHE *Best Refuge* 29 Our Patentees, ..may justly be cast under this loading aggravation.

3. That is loaded in a specified way: in comb. with prefixed word, as BREECH-LOADING.

a 1858 [see BREECH-LOADING] 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 318/1 The relative effects of breech-loading and muzzle-loading rifle fire. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 15 Apr. 3/1 Daylight-loading cameras.

Loadless (lōu·dlės), *a.* [f. LOAD *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no load.

1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. lxix. 297 It will be simply to me only occasion for the loadless traveller's song.

Loadsaddle. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also (*north.*) 4 lad-, 5 layd-, 5– lade-, laid-. [f. LOAD *sb.* (or perh. LADE *sb.*[1]) + SADDLE *sb.*] A pack-saddle.

1397–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 136 In ij ladsadell' et uno panel empt. ixs. iiijd. 1418–19 *Ibid.* 615 In cartesadiltrees et ladesadiltrees empt. ijs. viijd. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 206/1 A layd sadylle, *gestatorium, gestarium.* 1563 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees 1853) 169 A lade sadle, ij girths, a halter, and a wanton bodome, xx[d]. *a* 1568 *Wowing Jok & Jynny* 52 in *Bannatyne Poems* (1878) 389, I haif.. Ane auld pannell of ane laid sadill. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lade-saddle*, a saddle for a horse carrying a load or burthen on its back. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Load-saddle*, a wooden pack-saddle.

† **Loa·dsome,** *a.* *Obs.* or *arch. rare.* [f. LOAD *sb.* + -SOME.] Burdensome.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 2 That therby the reading.. may be more conspicuous.. which otherwise would be loadsom, and tedious. 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* 36 The weakest wit & youngest yeeres.. is euer forced to bear the lodesom burden of loue. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 139 It has all the charms of idlesse, without the weary, loadsome, and loathsome self-reproachingness of idleness.

Loadstar: see LODESTAR.

Loadstone, lodestone (lōu·dstoun). Also 6 (?) lodysshestone. [f. *load*, LODE + STONE *sb.*

Literally 'way-stone', from the use of the magnet in guiding mariners. Cf. LODESTAR.]

1. Magnetic oxide of iron; also, a piece of this used as a magnet.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 One kepte yᵉ compas and watched yᵉ our glasse, Some yᵉ lodysshestone dyd seke. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 38 b, Like as the lodestone draweth vnto it yron, so [etc.]. 1579 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 156 One rynge of gold havinge in it a stone called a lode stone. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. (1643) 291 The Loadstone, is coloured like iron, but blewer, and tending to a skie colour. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Pope* 10 Oct. I. 129 A small piece of loadstone that held up an anchor of steel too heavy for me to lift. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 292 The smallest loadstones have generally a greater attractive power, in proportion to their size, than larger ones. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 304 A loadstone sometimes was set instead of a jewel, indicative of love's attractions. 1891 *Nature* 3 Sept., The property of the magnet or 'loadstone' to point to the north first became known in the eleventh century.

2. *fig.* Something which attracts.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 102 Such things which are occasions and loade stones to draw people to wickednesse. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* Wks. (Rtldg.) 246 To have his absence whom he doth account To be the loadstone of his life! 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Bk. Martyrs* Wks. III. 141/1 She was at home, abroad, in euery part, Loadstar and Loadstone to each eye and heart. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 47/1 Load star of love, and load-stone of all hearts. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxvii (1791) II. 172, I find you.. the general loadstone of attention. 1857 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* III. v. § 3. 164 His human sympathy and human sorrow were to be the lodestone of all hearts. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* lx. (1879) 735 Jerusalem was now the loadstone that had drawn the whole Jewish world around it.

† **Loa·dum.** *Obs.* Also lodam(e, loadam, loadem, load him. [Florio (1598 and 1611) identifies the game with one called in It. *carica l'asino* (load the ass), which suggests *load 'em* as the etymological spelling; but the reason for the name is not clear.] A game of cards; in one form, called *losing loadum*, the loser won the game.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 67 At primero, at trump..and at lodam. 1599 *Hist. of Pope Joan* A j b, In which the gamesters like loadam playe and bring them forth last that are of most price. 1601 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. 14 You that have beene deepe students at post and paire, saint and Loadam. 1611 COTGR., *Coquimbert qui gaigne pert*, A game at cards, like our loosing Lodam. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 111 Which must needs be hindred by their practise, which with Rings and Jewels play at such loosing Loadem with their Lips. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 232 After the nature of Load-him, a game at cards where he that wins loseth. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. xi, To converse with Scandal, is to play at Losing Loadum; you must lose a good Name to him, before you can win it for yourself. 1785 *Poor Robin, an Almanac* Dec., At loadum, cribbidge, and all fours.

Load-water-line. *Naut.* The line of floatation of a ship when she has her full cargo on board. (Called also † *load-water-mark, load-line,* and *Plimsoll's mark.*) Hence **load-water-draught, -length, -section** (see quots.).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) D 1 a, The line which determines her depth under the water is usually termed the load-water-line. *Ibid.* D j b, The load-water-mark. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 570 Admitting that she is now sunk three or four feet below her proper loadwater-line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Load water-section*, a horizontal section at the load water-line in the shipbuilder's draught. 1887 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 5/1 The Thistle has a load-water length of 86ft. 4in. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Load-water*, pertaining to a loaded vessel, as, load-water draft. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 336/1 By halving the sum of load-water line length and the square root of the sail-area.

Loaf (lōuf), *sb.*[1] Pl. **loaves** (lōuvz). Forms: *sing.* 1 hláf, 3–4 laf, 3–5 lof, 4–5 loof, (4 lhoue), 5 layf, *Sc.* lafe, loofe, looff, 5–6 lofe, loffe, 6–7 loafe, 8 *Sc.* leaf, 7– loaf; *pl.* 1 hláfas, 3 *Orm.* lafess, 3–4, 6 *Sc.* laves, 4 lafes, lavis, -ys, *Sc.* lafis, lawis, 3–7 loves, 4–5 lofes, looves, 4 lofis, lovis, loovys, 5 loofes, looffis, lovys, *Sc.* laffis, 7 loafs, loafes, 6– loaves. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hláf* masc. = OHG. and MHG. *leip*, inflected *leib-*, bread, loaf (mod.G. *laib*, also written *leib*, loaf), ON. *hleif-r* loaf (Da., MSw. *lev*), Goth. *hlaif-s* bread (whence *ga-hlaiba* messmate, comrade, = OHG. *gileipo*, which seems to have suggested the equivalent late L. *compānio* COMPANION):—OTeut. **hlaiƀo-z*.

Whether the sense of 'bread' or that of 'loaf' is the earlier is uncertain, as the ulterior etymology is obscure. For many doubtful conjectures see Uhlenbeck *Gotische Etymologie* s.v. *hlaifs*. Some have suggested connexion with OE. *hlīfian* to rise high, tower, the reference being supposed to be to the 'rising' of leavened bread. Outside Teut. the following synonymous words are certainly in some way connected (most probably adopted from Teut.): OSl. *χlěbŭ* (Russian хлѣбъ), Lith. *klëpas*, Lettish *klaips*, Finnish *leipä*, Esthonian *leip*. It has been supposed by some that the initial element in G. *lebkuchen, lebzelter*, gingerbread, is an ablaut-variant of this word.]

1. Bread. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 11 Hlaf userne ofer wistlic sel us todæȝ. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 322 And eton hiȝ þeorfne hlaf mid grenum lactucam. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He hi afedde feortiȝ wintre mid hefenlice hlafe. 1821 *Hunter's MS.* in *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., People say 'some loaf', as well as 'some bread'.

fig. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 48 Ic am hlaf lifes.

2. A portion of bread baked in one mass; one of the portions, of uniform size and shape, into which a batch of bread is divided. Also with qualifying word, as *barley, bran, cottage, household, tin, tinned loaf*, for which see the first element. *Brown loaf*, a loaf of BROWN BREAD. *White loaf*, a loaf made of wheaten flour only.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 17 Nabbas we her buta fif hlafum & tuoeȝ fisces. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11788 Þurrh þatt te laþe gast himm badd Off staness makenn lafess. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 227/283 Ane wel faire ȝwite lof. 1340 *Ayenb.* 82 Þe wyfman grat myd childe þet more hi uynt smak in ane zoure epple þanne ine ane huetene lhoue. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 69 How many hynen in my fadirs hous ben ful of loves, and Y perishe here for hungre. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 150 A loof oþer half a loof oþer a lompe of chese. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 64 (Ps. cxxxii. 15) His poore y schal fylle wiþ lofes. *c* 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 lf. 6 b, Take a lofe of white brede & stepp hit with the brothe. 1485 in *Descr. Cat. Anc. Deeds* I. (1890) 358 And iiij loves of the secunde brede wekely, every love weyng too pondes. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 13 b, The best bread is that, that is of a daie old and the loves or manchedes, maie neither be great nor little. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* iv. 42 Bread of the first fruits, twentie loaues of barley. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady-Errant* v. i. Plays (1651) 66 Just as so much Quick-silver Is put into hot loves, to make 'em dance As long as th' heat continues. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. vi. 33 It was the custom to make one great loaf. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxviii, Bread was the scarcest article at the banquet, but the Glover and his patron Niel were served with two small loaves. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 243 Kneading the flour, making noble puddings and loaves.

fig. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* xxiii. 1 A loafe of the same leaven, was that resolute Rufus.

Proverbial. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 30 For better is halfe a lofe than no bread. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 87 Easie it is Of a cut loafe to steale a shiue we know. 1687 *Good Advice* 43 And then she will think that half a Loaf had been better then no Bread. 1758 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 13 June (1892) III. 1227 The lady has wanted a man so long, that she now compounds for half a one. Half a loaf—. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v., To be *in bad loaf*, to be in a disagreeable situation, in trouble.

b. † *Assize loaf*, a loaf of the weight fixed by the assize of bread (31 Geo. II. c. 29). † *Church loaf* = HOLY LOAF. † *Prized loaf*, a loaf of the price fixed by the assize of bread. † *St. Stephen's loaf*, a stone. Also HOLY LOAF.

1499 *Churchw. Acc. Croscombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 24 Paid W. Toyt for tyndyng of the lyght and the church loffe. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. ix, He took up one of St. Stephen's Loaves, alias a Stone, and was going to hit him with it. 1762 *Act 3 Geo. III*, c. 11 No Assize Loaves of the Price of three Pence, and prized Loaves called Half Quartern Loaves,..shall..in any Place be made for Sale [etc.].

c. *Loaves and fishes* (fig. phr., after John vi. 26): pecuniary advantages as a motive for religious profession (or, *occas.*, for display of public spirit); the emoluments of ecclesiastical office.

1624 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 954 If it were not for the loaves and fishes, the traine of Christ would bee lesse. 1799 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 300 Their seducers have wished war..for the loaves and fishes which arise out of war expenses. 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* xiv, 'The loaves and fishes', once so high, Are gone. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. x, Any clergyman.. whose loaves and fishes are scanty.

d. *Oyster, mushroom loaf*: The crust of a loaf or roll of bread filled with a stuffing of oysters or mushrooms.

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 99 To make Oyster-Loaves. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 287 To make Mushroom Loaves. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. iv, A dish of oyster loaves.

3. A moulded conical mass of sugar; a sugar-loaf. (Cf. LOAF-SUGAR.)

1363–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 566 In ix lb. Sucr. de Sipr. empt. in uno laf apud Ebor. 1373–4 *Ibid.* 578 In ij lafes de Sugour ponder. xxiij lib. quarteron empt...xlvijs. iiijd. 1440–41 *Ibid.* 78 Item j layf de suggir, iiijs. vjd. 1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 98 The isle of Tenerif, otherwise called the Pike, because it is a very high Island with a pike vpon the toppe like a loafe of Sugar. 1654 EVELYN *Diary* 27 June, Here [at Bristol] I first saw the manner of refining suggar and casting it into loaves. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* Pref. 9 Refined loaves.

† **4.** A mass or lump (of anything). *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Phigethlo*, a little swelling hard and red,.. our chirurgions do call it a little loafe or manchet. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xii. 244 They put all the mettall into a cloth, which they straine out,.. and the rest remaines as a loafe of silver. 1611 COTGR., *Pain de moustarde*, a loafe, or ball, of drie, or dried mustard. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* 504/2 The Cakes [*sc.* of corrosive sublimate].. they call Loaves.

5. A 'head' (of a cabbage).

[1585: implied in LOAFED.] 1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 113 All the plants from the English seed produced solid loaves by the 24th of June. 1829 — *Eng. Gard.* § 129 When it [the cabbage] makes its loaf in the summer, you cut the loaf off.. In a month after cutting the head, the stump should be taken up.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loaf basket*; objective, as *loaf-giver*; similative, as *loaf-shaped* adj.; † **loaf-cabbage**, a cabbage with a 'loaf' or head.

1891 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 3/7 The bread boy bears the *loaf basket. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gardiner* III. xxiii. 131 That which.. comes in just as *loaf cabbages decay. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* 19 Some have lost their Lives by Toads, being accidentally boil'd in the folds of a Loaf-Cabbage. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* ix, A moral song.. in which a charitable *loafgiver is represented. 1890 H. LATHAM *Pastor Pastorum* v. 129 Our Lord was hungry, and *loaf-shaped stones were lying all about Him.

Loaf (lōuf), *sb.*[2] *slang.* ? *U.S.* [f. LOAF *v.*[2]] The action of loafing.

1855 WHITMAN *Leaves of Grass* (1884) 39 The farmer stops by the bars as he walks on a First-day loafe and looks at the oats and rye. 1886 *American* XII. 76 A resolution I have made to enjoy a solid old-fashioned loaf this summer. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 374/2 The holiday camp, in which a restful loaf is the principal object. 1900 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 3/1 In those days a Sandhurst instructorship was.. looked upon as a 'comfortable loaf'.

b. *Comb.*: **loaf-day**, a day when no regular work is done. [But cf. Sw. *lofdag*, Du. *verlofdag* leave-day, holiday.]

1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 217/2 On 'loaf-days' the hands occupy themselves with making the neat cans which it is their.. business to fill.

Loaf (lōuf), *v.*[1] [f. LOAF *sb.*[1] (sense 5).] *intr.* To form a loaf or 'head'. Hence **Loa·fing** (in 9 *loaving*), *vbl. sb.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 552 The white cabbage cole.. closeth or lofeth in June, July, and August. 1817–8 COBBETT *Year's Resid. Amer.* (1822) 67 The cabbages.. were.. earlier in loaving, than any of the rest of the plot.

Loaf (lōuf), *v.*[2] Also loafe. [Of obscure origin.

Lowell's conjecture (adopted in recent Dicts.) that the vb is ad. Ger. dial. *lofen* = *laufen* to run, is without foundation; the Ger. vb. has not the alleged sense 'to saunter up and down'. G. *landläufer* (= LANDLOUPER) has a sense not very remote from that of *loafer*, but connexion is not very probable.]

intr. To spend time idly. Also quasi-*trans.* To idle *away* (time).

1838 J. C. NEAL *Charcoal Sk.* III. ii. 34 One night, Mr. Dabbs came home from his 'loafing' place—for he 'loafs' of an evening like the generality of people—that being the most popular and the cheapest amusement extant. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvi, Major Pawkins rather 'loafed' his time away, than otherwise. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xii, Men talked, and loafed, and read, and smoked. 1855 WHITMAN *Leaves of Grass* (1884) 29, I loafe and invite my soul, I lean and loafe at my ease. 1857 C. KEENE *Let.* in G. S. Layard *Life* iii. (1892) 62 My friend.. fished, and I loafed about sketching. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., [At Niagara] You may lounge, you may loafe, you may saunter, you may moon,.. but you.. cannot study. 1885 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 39 He allowed me to waste those two precious years in loafing about at home.

Loaf-bread. Now *dial.* Bread made in the form of loaves; ordinary baker's bread as distinguished from cakes or wafers.

1559 FECKNAM in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. ix. 25 The communyon riceyved..in lofe bread, without any reverence. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 980/2 Then cake bread and loafe bread are all one with you. 1564 J. RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 162 b, The Sacrament was ministred.. some tyme in loeuebread, some tyme in wafers. 1832 W. JAMESON in *Mem. & Lett.* (1845) 93 Bakers don't care for loaf-bread, nor ministers for Sermons. 1899 M. RUSSELL *Irish Farmer's Sunday Morning* in *Idyls of Killowen* 3/4 Before the sire

the loaf-bread, too, is laid. *Note.* As contra-distinguished from griddle-bread.

Loaf-eater. *Antiq.* [A literal rendering of OE. *hláf-æta*. Cf. Beef-eater.] One who 'eats the bread' of a master; a household servant.

[*a* 1000 *Laws of Ethelbert* c. 25 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 8 Gif man ceorles hlaf-ætan ofslæhð.] 1844 *Camp of Refuge* I. 54 Frithric.. had maintained one score and ten loaf-eaters or serving men in his glorious abbey. 1897 Maitland *Domesday & Beyond* 101 A mere ceorl has had..a soke..over his house and over his loaf-eaters.

Loafed, loaved (lōuft, lōuvd), *a.* [f. Loaf *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].] Having a 'loaf' or 'head' (see Loaf *sb.*[1] 5).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 552 In the steede of the thicke cabbaged or lofed leaves, it [cauliflower] putteth foorth many small white stemmes. 1585 Higins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 128 *Lactuca sessilis*,..loafed or headed lettice. 1817–8 Cobbett *Year's Resid. Amer.* (1822) 19 We have fine loaved lettuces. 1825 — *Rural Rides* 26 All [farm animals] like these loaved cabbages.

Loafer (lōu·fəɹ). [? f. Loaf *v.*[2] + -er[1]; but the sb. may be the source of the vb. by back-formation.] One who spends his time in idleness.

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* vii. 17 The men appeared to be the laziest people upon the face of the earth; and indeed.. there are no people to whom the newly invented Yankee word of 'loafer' is more applicable than to the Spanish Americans. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1850) 130/2 When we stop to change, some two or three half-drunken loafers will come loitering out with their hands in their pockets. 1852 Thoreau *Autumn* (1894) 46 Even insects in my path are not loafers, but have their special errands. 1873 Leland *Eng. Gipsies & their Lang* vi. 89 When the term first began to be popular in 1834 or 1835, I can distinctly remember that it meant to *pilfer*. Such, at least, is my earliest recollection, and of hearing school boys ask one another in jest, of their acquisitions or gifts, 'Where did you loaf that from?' A petty pilferer was a loafer, but in a very short time all of the tribe of loungers in the sun, and the disreputable pickers up of unconsidered trifles, ..were called loafers. 1893 Liddon, etc. *Life of Pusey* I. ii, Older boys knew that he was no loafer: and when he felt unwell he could always get off 'fagging cricket'.

attrib. 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw.* II lvii 397 Among the 'loafer' class. 1896 J. Davidson *Fleet Street Eclog* Ser. ii. 81, I see the loafer-burnished wall.

Hence many nonce-wds, as **Loa·ferdom**, the state of being a loafer; **Loa·feress**, a female loafer; **Loa·fering**, the practice or 'occupation' of a loafer; in quot. *attrib.*; **Loa·ferish** *a.*, somewhat of a loafer; pertaining to or characteristic of a loafer; **Loa·ferism, Loa·fery**, the practice of loafing; **Loa·fership**, the state of being a loafer.

1842 B M Norman *Yucatan* iv. (1843) 88 The Casa-real ..was the loafering place of the Indians. 1861 *Macm Mag* IV. 76/1 Encouraging 'loafery' by the instances we are going to adduce of Idleness and Scampishness succeeding where Philosophy has failed. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* xix, A scene composed of the four pleasant ruffians in the loaferish postures which they have learned as *facchini* waiting for jobs. 1885 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 July 458 Loafers and loaferesses. 1889 *Home Missionary* (N Y) Dec 362 Loaferism and blackguardism. 1889 *Field* 28 Sept 448/1 The dangers which 'loafership' entails upon the future of any juvenile. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 262/2 A mere loaferish breach of the peace. 1894 *Forum* (U. S) May 276 The steps from enforced idleness down into loaferdom and crime are short and near together.

Loafing (lōu fiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Loaf *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Loaf. Also *attrib.*

1838 [see Loaf *v.*] 1846 *Simmond's Colonial Mag* Sept. IX 41 Practices of this kind come properly under the head of 'loafing' (living idly on other people), as defined in the American vocabulary. 1862 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* xli, Shoeblacks are compelled to a great deal of unavoidable 'loafing'. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., There is .. a public news-room, and a public loafing hall. 1883 A. M Gow *Primer of Politeness* 214 The trouble began with loafing; loafing led to blackguarding.

Loafing (lōu·fiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Loaf *v.*[2] + -ing[2].] That loafs.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* i. ii, A half-gipsey, poaching, loafing fellow. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xiv. 222 Loafing vagabonds, who would pick your pocket.

Hence **Loa·fingly** *adv.*, in a loafing manner.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 367 The shop, about which I had all this time been loafingly prowling.

Loaflet (lōu·flet). *nonce-wd.* [f. Loaf *sb.*[1] + -let.] A small loaf.

1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* I. xv. 228 Crisp home-made loaflets.

Loafs, obs. pl. of Loaf.

Loaf-sugar. Sugar refined and moulded into a loaf or conical mass.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 473 And medel therwith two pounde of lofe sugre. 1678 J. Phillips tr. *Tavernier's Trav. India* ii. 131 Loaf-Sugar is also made at Amadabat, where they are perfectly skill'd in refining it. 1732 Fielding *Mock Doctor* ix. Wks. 1882 IX. 267 These look exactly like lumps of loaf-sugar. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sci.* I. 356/2 In a purer state..the cane-sugar is called 'loaf' or 'lump-sugar'.

Loam (lōum), *sb.* Forms: 1 lám, (laam), 3–4 lam, 3–5, 6–9 *Sc.* lame, 5–8 lome, (4 in comb. lom-), 6–8 loame, 6–7 *Sc.* and *north* leame, 7 leem, 8–9 loom, (9 laem), 6– loam. [OE. *lám* neut. = MDu., Du. *leem*, MLG. *lêm*, whence mod.G. *lehm* masc.; with different declension the word is found as OHG. *leimo* masc. (MHG. *leime*, mod. HG. dial. *leimen*); the OTeut. forms *laimo-, *laimon- are from the root *lai- (: *li-) to be sticky, occurring also in Lair *sb.*[2]; for cognates in other ablaut-grades see Lime *sb.*[1]]

†1. Clay, clayey earth, mud; *occas.* 'earth' or 'clay' as the material of the human body. *Obs.*

c 725 *Agr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 6/38 *Argella*, laam. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* ii. 7 God ʒesceop eornostlice man of þære eorðan lame. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 And god þa ʒeworhte senne man of lame. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 991 ʒe! ne makede he mon of lam to his ilicnesse? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11985 And o lame o þaa lakes selue Wit handes made he sparus tuelue. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Bartholomaeus*) 135 Adame, þat wrocht wes of vmwemmyt lame. 1593 Shaks *Rich. II*, i. i. 179 The purest treasure mortall times afford Is spotlesse reputation: that away, Men are but gilded loame, or painted clay. 1600 Holland *Livy* 1376 The name [Argiletus] it taketh of a kind of clay or lome, where of there is plentie in that place. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* xiii. xxiv. (1620) 467 This man therefore being framed of dust or lome [L. *de terræ pulvere sive limo*] (for lome is moystned dust). *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 289 My Fathers House is Earth where I must lye: A House of Clay best fits a Guest of Lome. 1655 Culpepper *Riverius* ix. iii. 237 Some [*sc.* depraved appetites] desire Clay, Coals, Earth, Loam, Chalk and the like.

fig. 1645 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 72 See to the Politicke Is not Hee partly Sicke? Are his Designes vnmixt with Drosse and Loame? *a* 1657 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 198 Thou art become Slave to the spawn of mud and lome.

b. Used loosely for: Earth, ground, soil. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 193 Þar sal ʒe find..O lazar ded laid vnder lam. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxix 5 *Maria.* In lame is it loken all my light, For thy on grounde on-glad I goo. 1616 *Barbour's Bruce* xix. 256 (ed. Hart) That time Edward of Carnauerane The King, was dead, and laide in Lame [*MSS.* stane]. 1867 G Macdonald *Poems* 160, I'll see the corpse, ere he's laid in the loam. 1871 Joaquin Miller *Songs of Italy* (1878) 12 These skies are Rome! The very loam Lifts up and speaks in Roman pride.

2. Clay moistened with water so as to form a paste capable of being moulded into any shape; *spec.* a composition of moistened clay and sand with an admixture of horse-dung, chopped straw, or the like, used in making bricks and casting-moulds, plastering walls, grafting, etc.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw IV* (1830) 127 Payed for borde naill and lome for cering and amending of his chambre flore. 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg.* 56/2 In nowyse gyue nomore chaf to the peple forto make lome and claye. 1577 Harrison *England* ii xii. (1877) i 234 The claie wherewith our houses are impanelled, is either white, red, or blue,..the second is called lome. 1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 40 Ye may giue him lome of a wall mixt with vrine. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 233. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 427 You may take off the Barke of any Bough and couer the bare Place with Loame well tempered with Horse-dung, binding it fast downe. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 11 Make a Loam of three parts Clay and one part Horse-dung. 1684 *Ibid.* 57 By covering Steel [in annealing] with a course Powder of Cow-Horns,.. and so inclosing it in a Loam. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* ii. 86/2 Lome, a kind of Clay to put about Grafts, made of Clay and Horse-dung. 1694 Dryden *Love Triumph.* iv. i. 65 The Lodging Rooms are furnisht with Loam. *c* 1710 C. Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 116 Their buildings are of timber of Loame and Lathes. 1759 Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 208 A cake of plaisterers stiff loam, or such as the brewers use to stop their beer barrels. 1789 P. Smyth tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 80 The loom during the winter should be kept steeped, and made into bricks in the spring. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 518–19 [*Founding*] Over the brick dome a pasty layer of loam is applied.; this surface is then coated with a much smoother loam. 1883 T. D. West *Amer Foundry Pract.* (ed 2) 184 In some places a natural loam can be obtained—but this is rare; most shops have to make their loam of different proportions of sharp and loam sands.

Proverb. phr. 1586 Hooker *Serm* ii. § 19 Wks. (1888) III. 504 But we wash a wall of loam; we labour in vain.

3. A soil of great fertility composed chiefly of clay and sand with an admixture of decomposed vegetable matter.

It is called *clay loam* or *sandy loam* according as the clay or sand preponderates.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.*, *May* (1706) 57 A natural Earth, with an Eye of Loam in it (such as is proper for most Flowers). 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s v. *Flower*, Where the Ground is too stiff, and that you desire a natural Mixture to bring it to the State of Loam, you must add to it a sufficient Quantity of dry or Sea Sand. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 458 Loam, it is probable, is not an original soil, but the earth of rotten vegetables. 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. People* 119 The soil is an exceeding light sandy loam. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 16 The soil. consisting of clay and sand, and in some places of a loam. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 268 Cliffs, composed. of alternating strata of blue clay, gravel, loam, and fine sand. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. Co.* 376 The loam discolours the water during a storm for several yards out to sea. 1887 T. Hardy *Woodlanders* II. xii. 228 The fruity district of deep loam.

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Made of or consisting of loam.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 108 In Fyndoure.. wes found ane anciant sepulture, in quhilk were ii lame piggis, craftely maid. 1563 Davidson *Confut. Kennedy* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 214 The leame pote that contenis the medicine. 1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 2 *Cælo tegitur qui non habet urnam*...And heauens will cover when leame tombes cannot do'ide. 1623 Goad *Dolef. Euen-Song* 13 They with their Kniues opened the Loame-wall next vnto them. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1664) 66 Are we not Gods leem vessels? 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 260 He dreamed that he was a lame pig. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* x. vi. § 31 To cut their passage out of a lome wall into the next chamber. 1663 *Inv. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture*, A lame pot for watering chamberes. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3953/2 A Manufacture of Lame, Purslaine and Earthen Ware. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Ashet*, Ashets seem to have been the first things of lame ware. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 140 Our loam-heap should be free from all vermin.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, *spec.* in *Founding*, *Brick-making* and *Bricklaying*, as *loam brick*, *cake*, *casting*, *lute*, *mould*, *work*, *loam-beater*, *-board*, *-hook*, *-mill*, *-moulder*, *-moulding*; **loam-salts**, ? land composed of loam impregnated with salt.

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Loam Board, a board having an edge cut to the outline of the sectional shape of the work which it is intended to strike up. 1881 C. Wylie *Iron Founding* 15 Dried loam off castings .. is only used for making *loam bricks for cores. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Loam-cake. 1881 C. Wylie *Iron Founding* 49 *Loam castings, as a rule, do not contract so much as sand castings. 1700 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Bricklayers-Wks.* 14 A *Loame-hook, Beater, Shovel, Pick-Ax, Basket and Hod, which commonly belong to Bricklaiers Labourers, and may be called the Labourers Tools. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1057 It [*sc.* a stoneware pipe] is . secured at the joints with *loam-lute. *Ibid.* 518 The mould is formed of a pasty mixture of clay, water, sand, and cow's hair . kneaded together in what is called the *loam mill. *Ibid.* *Loam moulds. 1881 C. Wylie *Iron Founding* 98 No doubt Hiram, in Solomon's time, was a thorough *loam moulder. *Ibid.*, *Loam moulding stands distinctly apart from either green sand or dry sand moulding. 1852 Wiggins *Embanking* 100 A piece of silty *loam-salts, near Fossdyke. 18.. *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v., Early *loam work [*sc.* in building] is often stamped in patterns. 1881 C. Wylie *Iron Founding* 50 In large loam castings this occurs to a greater extent than in small or light loam work.

Loam (lōum), *v.* [f. Loam *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cover or plaster with loam. ? *Obs.*

1600 Surflet *Country Farme* iii. xviii. 460 After loming the ioints and seames very well with gum and wax mixt together. 1630 Capt. Smith *Trav. & Adv.* 25 With the ashes of bones tempered with oile, Camels haire, and a clay they have; they lome them so well, that no weather will pierce them. 1671 J Webster *Metallogr.* xi 157 They diligently lome or daub up the pots with clay, or lute. 1703 Moxon *Mech Exerc.* 264 Gudders which lye in the Walls, must be Loamed all over, to preserve them from the corroding of the Morter.

2. To dress with loam.

? 1842 Lance *Cottage Farmer* 12 They are grown in the deep sands which have been loamed.

Loamed (lōumd), *a. rare.* [f. Loam *v.* and *sb.* + -ed.] a. Stopped with 'loam' or earth. b. In *deep-loamed*, having a great depth of loam.

1819 Keats *Isabella* xxxv, The forest tomb Had..taken the soft lute From his lorn voice, and past his loamed ears Had made a miry channel for his tears. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 347 A deep-loamed field.

Loamless (lōu·mles), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Loam *sb.* + -less.] Without loam; unmixed with loam.

1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 183 Even in that thin, and loamless brook The mountain-trout. all nimbly glancing I spied.

†**Loa·m-pit.** *Obs.* In 1 lámpytt, 4 lompet, 6 lome-pitt. A clay pit.

990 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl* III 252/24 Swa andlang mearce on ða lampyttas. *c* 1315 Shoreham iv. 134 Þe crokkere myȝte segge: Þou proud erþe of lompet, Ine selþe þou schelt lygge. 1596–7 S Fincke in *Ducarel's Hist. Croydon* App (1783) 157 The lome-pitts beyond Dubbers-hill.

Loamy (lōu·mi), *a.* [f. Loam *sb.* + -y[1].]

†1. Formed of earth (see Loam *sb.* 1). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 Alle þeo þat leauen luue of lami mon, for to beon his leofmon.

2. Of or pertaining to loam; consisting of, or resembling, loam.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 24 With this Rabbinicall rubbish..haue you laboured a lomie and sandie building. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 495 He [Agricola] ascribeth to the beech-martin, a loamie or red throat. [A mistranslation of *quod guttur eius lutei sit coloris*, G. Agricola *De Re Metall.* (1561) 490.] 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 665 Mellow Earth is the best .. Especially if it be not Loamy and Binding. 1720 De Foe *Capt Singleton* vii. (1840) 118 We found the earth of a yellowish loamy colour. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 437 The farmer's hedge Plash'd neatly, and secured with driven stakes Deep in the loamy bank. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-Bk Geol* xx. 432 Its dark loamy aspect renders it readily separable from the 'subsoil' of sand.

†b. Built with loam or plaster. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1658 Hewyt *Last Serm.* 195 The Peasant that from his loamy cottage is carried prisoner to a stately Castle .. changes his golden liberty for iron shackles.

Hence **Loa·mily** *adv.*, (*nonce-wd.*) in the manner of loamy soil, **Loa·miness.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Loaminess*, fulness of Loam, or loamy Nature. 1841 J. Grey in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 271 The greater friability and loaminess of the soil. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* vii, The bank is steep. overhanging loamily.

Loan (lōun), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–4 lan(e, 5–6 *Sc.* lane, layne, 3–8 lone, (4 lon, 5 lonne, 7 loyane), 4–6 loon(e, (5 lowne, 6 londe), 6–7 loane, 6– loan. [a. ON. *lán* neut. (Da. *laan*, Sw. *lån*) = OE. *lǽn* fem., MDu. *lêne* (Du. *leen*), OHG. *lêhan* (MHG. *lêhen*, mod.G. *lehn*) neut.:—OTeut. *laihwniz-, -oz-, neut.:—OAryan *loiqnes-, -os- (Skr. *rēknas* inheritance, wealth), f. root *loiq- (: leiq- : liq-) represented in Gr. λείπειν to leave, Goth. *leihwan*, OHG. *lîhan* (mod.G. *leihen*), OE. *léon* to lend.

The OE. *lǽn* did not survive into ME., being superseded by the Scandinavian form; but its derivative vb. *lǽnan* is the source of Lend *v.*]

†1. A gift or grant from a superior. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 257 Wiit..þonkeð god 3eorne..of se riche lane [*MS. T.* leane] .þat he haueð ileanet him. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 186 in *O. E. Misc.* 114 Ayhte nys non ildre istreon; ac hit is godes lone. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10179 In þrin his godes did he dele þat godd had lent him of his lane. 13. *Evang. Nicod.* 1530 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LIII. 419 Þus all þa saintes þanked him ryght þat slyke lane wald þam len. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 640 Vr lord lene vs þat lon. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 153 God be thanked of his loone. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1916 The lady..Dwellyd as nonne. Loveing god of hys loone. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xix. 271 Thou leyne vs lyffyng on thi lone. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab* xii. (*Wolf & Lamb*) xix, Lordis that hes land be goddis lane [*rimes* tane, gane].

2. A thing lent; something the use of which is allowed for a time, on the understanding that it shall be returned or an equivalent given; *esp.* a sum of money lent on these conditions, and usually at interest. Phr. †*to loan*: as a loan.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14036 Tua men .. asked him penis to lan. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nycholas*) 810 Þe Iow .. gert cal hyme in lugment, to prowe his lane þat he lent. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod* xxii. 25 If thou 3yuest money to loone to my pore puple. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* i. iii. 16 3eve 3e loone, hoping no thing ther of [*Luke* vi. 35]. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 387 Euery man that payeth to such a yefte or lone aboue specificied 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 226 He the whiche receyueth that londe of money. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 17 Our saluiour sais in the vi chaiptur of S. Luc. len 3our layne traistand no thing thairfor. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* ii. 20 The Lord giue thee seed of this woman, for the loane which is lent to the Lord. 1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 12 Their Money being Loans of Paper Credit called Bills, from their Government to private Persons upon Land Security. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 409 Dhar ceded to the British government . as security for a pecuniary loan, the province of Bairsia for five years. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol Econ.* i. iv. (1876) 37 Indian railways have been constructed by loans subscribed almost entirely in England.

b. *fig.* Said, in recent use, of something (as a word, a custom) 'borrowed' or adopted by one people from another.

1891 T. K. CHEYNE *Psalter* viii. 405 To regard the conceptions of Isa. lxv. 17, and still more, of Isa lxvi. 15 as mere loans from Mazdeism is uncritical. 1892 E P. BARROW *Regni Evangelium* iv. 78 Inward graces and outward opportunities are loans which may be enlarged by use and must be accounted for.

3. The action of lending; an instance of this; also in phr. †*at*, †*by*, †*in*, *on* or *upon loan*; and †*to put to loan*, in quot. *fig.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 244/136 'Leneth me', he sede, 'Ane hondret quarters of þat corn þis schipmen seiden ne dorre we make no lone'. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 295 No wight in al this world wiste of this loone 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. v. 194 Lumbardes of lukes þat lyuen by lone as Iewes. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 245 2 I her shal be severally leveide and had by wey of lonne and preste to hym. 1463 *Masin & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb) 220 Item, delyveryd to the sayd Straton, by lone, xij*d*. 1494 FABYAN *Chron* vii 496 Any bargeyn or lowne of money by way of vsury *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 244 Money. prested out in lone. 1646 *Massach. Col. Rec.* 4 Nov. (1853) II. 164 The Corte .. formerly granted Maior Nehemia Bourne the loane of sixe great guns. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 319, I am promis'd the loan of it [a book]. 1721 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1859) IV. 297 To permit and suffer the said Richard Ward to have and take upon loan as much of said bills .. as by them shall be thought needful. 1729 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 553 The vote of the House .for re-emitting some bills at loan. 1753 WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* (1754) 6 The Waters were quite impassable, without swimming our Horses; which obliged us to get the Loan of a Canoe. 1823 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X 36, I am much obliged to you .for the loan of this precious collection of memorials. 1827 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II 972 If the loan is not upon the vessel, but upon the goods and merchandize. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* III. 605 He incessantly pressed for a 'brave sum of money' on loan. 1858 W. H. SUMNER in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XII. 226, I obtained the loan of that Order Book. 1900 MRS. CARUS-WILSON *Irene Petris* Pref. 12, I am indebted ..to many friends for loan of letters, etc.

transf and *fig* (*rare*). 1538 ELYOT *Dict.* Addit., *Animam debet*..he hath not his lyfe but in lone. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* v. xlix. 118 The blow was put to loane. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I 297 She gratified Clive by a momentary loan of two knuckly old fingers.

†b. *occas.* The action of hiring or letting.

1601 *Exp. Judges riding West. & Oxford Circuit* 49 in *Camden Misc.* (1858) IV, It. the loane of vessells vz. iiij*d* 1790 *Weston Rec.* (Massach.) 5 Apr. (1893) 414 The proceeds of the Sale or Loan of the Same [pews] to Discharge the Debts of the Town.

4. *National finance.* a. A contribution of money, formerly often a forced one, from private individuals or public bodies, towards the expenses of the state, the amount of which is acknowledged by the government as a debt; sometimes, the sum of money so contributed.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 8/2 Ye gret loones and prestes, ye which yei have afore this tyme made unto our said Soverain Lord. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 8 At the tyme of the same lone or taking of the seid money. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen VIII*, c. 2 § 1 Euery high collectour of any .xv subsidie or other taxe or lone. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 102 b, At the last loane some lent the fifth part. 1603 *North's Plutarch, Seneca* (1612) 1217 He..ransacked all Italie with impositions and excessiue lones. 1646 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I 126 The money which the aldermen gave the king, they neither presented in the name of a loan nor of their own proper gift. 1772 *Junius' Lett.* lxviii. 347 Several persons..refused to contribute to a loan exacted by Charles the First. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* vi. 82 Loans of almost every kind, and under every species of pretence had been raised upon the suffering nation. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 143 They..obstinately refused to grant a loan which they were called upon to advance, and which was to be repaid out of the proceeds of the tax for the Turkish war. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 162 Since Juarez triumphed, there have been no forced loans, no exactions.

b. An arrangement or contract by which a government receives upon its own credit advances of money on specified conditions, esp. the payment of a stipulated interest.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. viii. 324 The frequent opportunities of conferring particular obligations, by preference in loans [etc.]. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 109 It had been thought necessary to offer..ten per cent. per annum, on a loan. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 429 To reduce the charge on account of the loan to 3 or 3½ per cent 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, The Company has contracted loans to the extent of 16,000,000*l.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *loan-account, act, -chest, -fund, -shop*; b. objective, as *loan-contractor, -jobber, -jobbing*; †**loan-bank**, an establishment from which poor people could borrow money at a low rate; †**loan-bill** = *exchequer-bill*; **loan-collection**, a collection of works of art, curiosities, or the like, lent by their owners for exhibition; **loan-god**, a god borrowed from another religion; **loan-holder**, one who holds debentures or other acknowledgements of a loan; a mortgagee; †**loan-house** = LOAN-OFFICE 1; **loan-monger**, a contemptuous name for a loan-contractor; so *loan-mongering* vbl. sb., *loan-mongery*; **loan-myth**, a myth borrowed from a foreign mythology; **loan-note**, an acknowledgement of indebtedness signed by an officer of a borrowing society on its behalf; †**loan-recusant**, one who refused to contribute to a loan; **loan-society**, an association of persons who pay a periodical subscription in order to form a fund from which loans may be made to members or others; **loan-word** [= G. *lehnwort*], a word adopted or borrowed from another language. Also LOAN-MONEY, LOAN-OFFICE.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Aug 6/3 The customer. is informed that a *loan account. has been opened in his name. 1743 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1871) V. 668 The *Loan Act for emitting £25,000 which his Majesty has condescended to approve. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 11 If publick *loan-banks, lombards, or banks of credit were erected 1746 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1876) IX 250 A certificate .. for letting out the loan bank made by this Colony 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 63 Loan banks lent money. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6078/2 The Exchequer Bills, called *Loan Bills. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 473 There were special *loan-chests, the borrower deposited some object of value as a pledge in the chest out of which his loan had been taken. 1895 H. F. BROWN *Biog. J. A. Symonds* I. 100 Symonds saw the first *loan collection of old masters [at Manchester]. 1834 *Tait's Mag* I. 390/1 The vitals are eaten out of Old England by subsidies, *loan-contractors, and Jew-jobbers. 1835 *Act* 5 & 6 *Will. IV*, c. 23 § 1 Certain Institutions for establishing *Loan funds have been .. established .. for the Benefit of the Labouring Classes. 1893 DK ARGYLL *Unseen Foundat Society* xvi. 521 A loan-fund had been opened. 1901 A. LANG *Magic & Relig.* ii 15 The Theory of *Loan-Gods; or borrowed Religion. 1823 BYRON *To Bowring* 10 Oct. in Moore *Lett. & Jrnls. Byron* (1830) II. 693 It will be requisite for the *loan-holders to set apart. 50,000*l.* sterling for that purpose. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/1 The shareholders and loanholders would have confidence. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 79 Their Lumbards, or *Loane-houses, are principally for the benefit of the poore. 1797 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls* (1802) I 84 *Loan-jobbers and Contractors are quarrelling who shall rob us. 1822 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 144 Loan-jobbers, stock-jobbers, Jews. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* i (1887) 15 A junior partner in the eminent *loan-jobbing firm of Catchflat and Company. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* i. iv, He turned up his nose at the Walpolian *loanmongers. 1898 *Spectator* 8 Jan. 39/1 he plunder of conquered States for the benefit of the victor through the agency of the loan-monger. 1826 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 259 Till excises and *loanmongering began, these vermin [the Quakers] were never heard of in England 1822 *Examiner* 419/2 This must be the case even if *loan-mongery goes on. 1887 LANG *Myth, Ritual, & Relig.* I. 322 Many Greek myths are '*loan-myths' 1883 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 564 The *loan-notes of the Cherry Tree Building Society. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 75 The *Loan-Recusants appeared the only men in the peoples affections. 1849 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. I 5 The Lombard merchants..were the first to open *loan-shops in England. 1835 *Act* 5 & 6 *Will. IV*, c. 23 An Act for the Establishment of *Loan Societies in England and Wales 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* v. 171 *Loan-words are common to all dialects. 1900 MARGOLIOUTH in *Expositor* Apr. 248 Isaiah's oracles were full of Aramaic loan-words.

Loan (lōun), *sb*.[2] Now only *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 4, 8–9 lone. [See LANE *sb.*]

1. A lane, a by-road.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ii. 192 Lyȝere..Lurkede þorw lones [*B., C.* lanes]. *Ibid.* v. 162 Clarisse of Cokkes lone [*B., C.* lane]. 1785 FORBES *Poems Buchan dial.* 33 Why fear'd he to gang up the lone, and trembled at their swords? 1809 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 94 An' down the loan he took his flight. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Lone, loan*, a lane, a narrow passage. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 36 Maybes he's comin' up the loan this verra meenit.

2. An open uncultivated piece of ground near a farmhouse or village, on which the cows are milked.

1725 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* ii. xix, Milk het frae the loan. 1721 — *Ricky & Sandy* 72 Nuckle kye stand rowting in the loans. 1881 W. T. ROSS *Poems* 108 From the woods and loans An answering storm was hurled.

†**Loan**, *sb.*[3] *Sc. Obs.* [? a. Gael. *lòn.*] Provisions. Also *attrib.*, **loan-money, loan-silver**, board wages.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 289 That thay sould be in reddynes agane the xxj day of Julij instant with fourtie dayes lone. 1630 MRQ. HUNTLEY in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 145 That all his Majesteis leges .. be in reddiness prepairit with all diligens to repair whair and when he think fitting, vpone 48 houris aduertesement, with 15 dayis lone. *a* 1670 SPALDING *ibid.* 316 Ilk heretour to furnesh his prest man with 40 dayis loan *Ibid.* II. 320 Ilk souldiour to haue sex schillinges ilk day, during the space of 40 dayes, of loan siluer..To gidder also with thair hyre or levis or loan money. *a* 1836 W. ROBERTSON in W. Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 606 Aft there's ease in dolefu' croon, Tho' little loan lie in the wallet.

Loan (lōun), *v.* Now chiefly *U. S.* Forms: (? 3–4 lane(n), 6 loane, 6, 8 lone, 6– loan. [f. LOAN *sb.*[1]

The earliest quots. are doubtful, as they may belong to LEND *v.*[2] (a miswritten for æ); if correct, they indicate an early adoption of ON. *lâna* of equivalent etymology.]

trans. To grant the loan of; to lend. Also with *out*.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 77 Gif ðu him lanst ani þing of ðinen. *c* 1205 LAY. 3680 Ich þe wulle lanen of mine leode-folc fif hundred schipes. *Ibid.* 6247 Ic eow wulle lanen [etc.] 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 1 Lonyng or leying out the same for gaines in purchasing landes. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 203 In yeares of dearth and Scarcity, [he] loaned to many of them . wheat and other corne out of his grayneries. 1644 J. LANGLEY *Mournf. Note of Dove* 20 By way of location, or loaning them out. 1789 B FESSENDEN in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen Reg.* (1859) XIII. 32 Gershom Tobey loans Oxen. 1740 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1874) VIII. 320 The remainder of the said thirty thousand pounds .. shall be loaned out to particular persons. 1785 *Weston Rec.* (Massach.) 19 Sept. (1893) 370 Said sum being Loned to the Treasurer by the Direction of the Town. 1803 FESSENDEN *Terrible Tractorat.* i. (ed. 2) 3 I hey will not loan me, gratis, Their jingling singsong apparatus. 1834 CALHOUN *Wks.* II. 328 The power to withdraw the money from the deposit, and loan it to favorite State banks. 1847 BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 541 We once loaned a Protestant lady a pamphlet by an eminent Catholic divine. 1880 BONAMY PRICE in *Fraser's Mag.* May 674 He receives a deposit from one man; he loans it out in part, to another. 1896 NEWNHAM-DAVIS *Three Men*, etc. 172 The stalls .are barrack chairs loaned for the occasion.

absol. or *intr* *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxvi[i]. 27 The ryȝtful ys merciful and laneþ [*MS. Dubl.* leneþ] 1864 in WEBSTER 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 262 The limit..within which the executive officers..may loan to a director.

Loan, obs. form of LONE *a*

Loanable (lōu·năb'l), *a.* [f. LOAN *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be loaned or lent, esp. of capital, etc.: Available for use in loans.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xxiii. § 4 (1876) 390 It is therefore so much subtracted from the amount of what may be correctly called loanable capital. 1885 *Manch. Guard.* 20 July 5/5 The accumulation of loanable gold in the banks . is a proof that gold has not risen in value.

Loaned (lōund), *ppl. a.* [f. LOAN *v.* + -ED[1].] That has been lent; that has been issued as a loan.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* 106 b, Who so do thinke meete that loned mony be remitted to the debters. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxiv. (1612) 309 She, the Pawne accepted, did her loned Ring forgoe. 1740 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1874) VIII. 357 Three thousand pounds of loaned bills were drawn in for interest for the year 1740. 1749 *Ibid.* (1876) IX. 455 Mortgages given for the security and payment of the last loaned moneys. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* LV. 498 An unwarrantably loaned umbrella.

Loanee (lōuni·). [f. LOAN *v.* + -EE.] One to whom a loan has been granted; a borrower.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 157 Having the honour of being the Adam of South American loanees. 1853 WHEWELL tr. *Grotius* II. 65 A loanee is bound to make good the thing lent if it be destroyed.

Loaner (lōu·nəɹ). [f. LOAN *v.* + -ER[1].] One who loans or lends; one who grants a loan.

1884 *Home Mission.* Nov. 285 They loan through agents, and these agents do not protect the interest of the loaner. 1898 *19th Cent.* Sept. 364 Mr. Joseph Jefferson, who is the loaner of this collection.

†**Loange.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 loenge. [a. OF. *loenge* (F. *louange*), f. *loer* (*louer*) to praise.] Commendation, praise.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 223 Al the poeple of his nobleie Loange unto his name seie. *c* 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 14 To the loenge of perdurable gloire. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 25 He was chosen emperour of Rome wyth grete loange. 1490 — *Eneydos* xvi. 64 Doo bi suche manere of wyse, that the loeuynge [*etc*] be vnto the attrybuted.

Loaning (lōu·nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOAN *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. LOAN; lending.

1740 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1874) VIII. 360 The committee for the loaning the said bills are to take notice hereof. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 6/2 The President proceeds to condemn the loaning of public funds to banks without interest. 1902 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 261 The excessive loaning of a bank's funds to its officers and directors.

Loaning (lōu·nin), *sb. Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 4–5 lon(n)yng(e, 6–7 loning, 8 lownin, 7– loaning. [f. LOAN *sb.*[2] + -ING[1].]

1. = LOAN *sb.*[2] 1. †*Free loaning*: a right of way.

1324 *MS. Charter* (*penes* W. Greenwell of Durham), Le Lonnynge quod ducit usque Charlawe. 1370 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 60 Injunctum est omnibus tenenti-

bus quod faciant les lonyngs. 1475 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) I. 175 Accepand a fre lonyng throw the sayde auche to Glentras as efferis to the town to haf of law. 1502 *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 356 Brakan more lonyng. 1597 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 341 To the loning that lyethe betwex Lumley parke paile and Lamb felds. 1610 *N. Riding Rec.* I. 199 For not repayring the loning betwene Earbie and West Ronckton 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c 65 § 5 Any distance to be measured along any street, lane, or loaning. 1862 M'Cosh *Supernatural* i. v. 92 We steal away thro' some green loaning. 1893 Crockett *Stickit Minister* 114 Leaning on the gate at the head of the loaning.

2. = Loan *sb.*[2] 2.

c 1750 Miss Elliot *Song, The Flowers of the Forest* i, But now they are moaning on ilka green loaning. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. ii, See not a Dulcinea in every slipshod girl, who drives. out the village cows to the loaning. 1882 J. Walker *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 38 Crummies rootin up the loanin' Wi weel-filled baggies.

3. *attrib.*, as *loaning end*; **loaning-dike**, a wall dividing the arable land from the pasture.

1383 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 177 De ten. villæ quia noluerunt facere le lonyngdiks juxta Bishoplaw. 1596 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1890) 160/2, 6 rudas terrarum .. inter .. lie Ovir Frankland ex australi, lie loning-dyke ex occidentali. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss Hags* xxxv. 256 Every day the old man passed this loaning-end.

Loa·n-mo:ney.

†**1.** Money payable as a contribution to a government loan. *Obs.*

1523 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i I. 221 The ij[e] of the Li of lone money shalbe payed with a good will and with thanke. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett* (1892) I. 249 There is much murmuring about the restraint of those that would not conform to Loan Moneys. 1659 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 431 Sir P. H. refusing to part with Loan-money, was called before the Lords of the Council. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 381 Sir Harbottle's father .. lay long in prison, because he would not pay the loan-money.

2. Money advanced as a loan.

1727 T. Amory 24 May in W. B. Weeden *Econ. & Soc. Hist. New Eng* (1890) II 480 We shall soon see if the Loan Money will be continued The Lower House is for it. 1764 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1861) VI. 393 As fast as gold and silver shall be paid into the said office, for the aforesaid loan money. 1895 *Daily News* 3 May 9/4 A decline in the rate for loan money from 4 to 3½.

Loa·n-o:ffice.

1. An office for lending money to private borrowers.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5859/9 Subscriptions for erecting Loan-Offices, Publick Treasuries, &c. pretending to assist the Poor. 1732 *New Jersey Archives* (1894) XI 304 Purchasing New-Jersey Currency and keeping it up till they could make an Advantage of it by imposing upon the Poor, who were in necessity of it to pay into the Loan-Office 1897 *Daily News* 8 May 4/7 Indictments charging against four prisoners loan-office and turf frauds.

2. An office for receiving subscriptions to a government loan.

1777 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 45 The design of loan-offices was to prevent the farther depreciation of the bills by avoiding farther emissions. 1779 Franklin *Wks.* (1888) VI. 428 The interest is payable only at the loan office in America from whence the bills issued 1865 H Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II 55 Congress erected a Loan Office in each of the United States.

attrib. 1781 Franklin *Wks.* (1888) VII. 178 Accepted a number of loan-office bills this day.

So **Loa·n-o:fficer** (*U.S.*), an official charged with the duty of receiving subscriptions to a government loan.

1737 *Col. Laws N. York* (1895) II 1040 An Act to facilitate and Explain the duty of the Loan officers in this Colony. 1790 J. Adams *Wks* (1854) IX. 571 The loan officers or collectors, or some other known character, will have this additional duty annexed to him.

Loansom, obs. form of Lonesome.

Loap(e, obs. form of Lope *v.*

Loar(e, obs. form of Lore.

Loasaceous (lōuăsē¹·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Loasaceæ*: see next and -aceous.] Of or pertaining to the N.O. *Loasaceæ* or *Loaseæ*.

1856 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*; and in some recent Dicts.

Loasad (lōu·ăsæd). [f. mod.L. *Loasa* (prob. of S. American origin) + -ad.] A plant of the order *Loaseæ* or *Loasaceæ* (native to tropical America), of which *Loasa* is the typical genus.

1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 744 The resemblance between Loasads and Cucurbits.

†**Loath,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **láð,** (**laað**), 2–4 **lath(e,** 4–6 **loth(e,** 4, 6 *Sc.* and *north.* **laith,** 6– **loath(e.** [OE. *láð*, orig. neut. of *láð* Loath *a.* In sense 2 from the vb. Loathe. (Cf. Leth.)]

1. Something hateful or harmful; evil, harm, injury; an annoyance, a trouble.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. vi. (Schipper) 576 Eala; hwæt þu me mycel yfel and lað dest mid þinre ærninge. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 74 Ðonne bið þæs innoðes sar settende & liðiȝende, þæt hit sona nænig lað ne bið. *c* 1205 Lay. 16073 Nu þu most þat lað on-fon. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 76 Wo so dede hem wrong or lath, .. He dede hem sone to hauen ricth. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 308 Þat na man did hyme lath. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1935 To do that lady no lothe That pendid to velany. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 9 Harmes shall ye hent And lothes you to lap.

2. Dislike, hatred, ill-will; in later use, in physical sense, disgust, loathing. Also *to have in loath*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Men schedden hate teres for laþe of þe worlde. *c* 1200 Ormin 11887 To shildenn þe wiþþ all hiss laþ. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 255 Ich mei ..warnin ow of his lað. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 603 Eyther forȝaf oþer his loþ. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 458 Be now lathe or lette, ryghte as þe thynkes. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 818 Ever bytwyne hem was hate & loth. 1508 Dunbar *Poems* vi. 28 Det michi modo ad potandum And I forgif him laith et wraith. 1589 R. Bruce *Serm.* (1843) 129 We are come to such a loath, disdain and off casting of this heavenlie food. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 301 If your Horse..grow to a loath of his meat. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 141 They are by experience found to breede loathe in the Birds. 1669 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 84 What then hath cast us behind them? not our want of wits, but loathe of pains. 1728 P. Walker *Life Peden* (1827) 113 O Scotland, many long and great shall thy Judgments be of all kinds..for Loth and Contempt of the Gospel.

Loath, loth (lōuþ), *a.* Forms: α. 1 **láð,** (**laad, laath, láth**), 2–3 **lath,** (3 **læð**). β. *Sc.* and *north.* 4–6 **lath(e,** 4–8 **laithe, layth(e,** 6–9 **leath,** 4–9 **laith.** γ. 3–5 **leith,** 5–6 **leyth.** δ. 2–4 **loþ,** (2 **lod**), (3 **leoð, lodt, lothȝ**), 4–6 **lothe,** (4 **lot**), 4–5 **looth(e,** (7 **loathe, lought**), 4– **loth,** 6– **loath.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *láð* = OFris. *lêed* (for **lêth*), OS *lêð* (Du. *leed*), OHG. *leid* (MHG. *leit, leid-*; mod.G, as sb., *leid* sorrow, pain; cf. *leider* unfortunately, which is properly the comparative of the adj.), ON. *leið-r* (Sw., Da. *led*):—OTeut. **laiþo-*, adopted in Rom. as F. *laid*, It. *laido* ugly. The ulterior etymology is obscure. Apparently cognate are OHG. *lêwes* alas, and possibly OE *lá* Lo.]

†**1.** Hostile, angry, spiteful. *rare* in ME. *Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 1506 Þæt heo þone fyrd-hom ðurh-fon ne mihte ..laþan fingrum. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3811 He lengit not long in his lothe hate.

†**2.** Repulsive, unpleasant, hateful, loathsome.

Beowulf (Z) 134 Wæs þæt ȝe-win to strang lað ond longsum. *a* 700 *Epinal Gloss* 514 *Ingratus*, lath *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 71 And kep us from his waning þat laþe gast þet laðe þing. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 283 Þer is þe loþe sathanas *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 458 Seftes sop ure seppande. leiðe and lodlike. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 369 And niðful neddre, loð an liðer, sal gliden on hise brest neðer. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7829 To dreri ded þat he be don, Laþer ded þan [*printed* þat] ani in lyf *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 154 Bring ous of this lothe hous. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xv. 6 Þof þai seme laith & outkastynge. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii (*Paulus*) 771 A fowle padow. þat wes laythe to se. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 31 Thenk on the leyth lazar was borne into Abragus barme. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* x 63 He was foule and layth to syght. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ii ii. 128 But mair abaid, As was devisit, the laith worde furth braid 1583 Babington *Commandm.* viii. (1590) 381 Wee should not take any sure comfort til we haue. altered quite so loath a life 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 155 Relaxment from loth prison strong.

†**b.** Const. *dat.* or *to*, esp. in *him* (etc.) *loath is, were*, etc. *to* (do so and so); also with clause as subject. *Obs.*

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros* iv. x. § 7 Swa lað wæs Pena folc Scipian..ðæt [etc.]. 11.. *O. E. Chron.* an 1048 (Laud MS) Him wæs lað to amyrrene his aȝenne folgað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 He his unseli ȝif him is lað to donne þis. *c* 1205 Lay. 4000 Þe quike hire wes swa swiðe leoð þat [etc.]. *Ibid.* 7321 Þes tiðende him wes læð *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Þisse unðeauwe. is þauh of alle on loðest [*printed* onloðest] God. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1216 Hir was ysmaeles anger loð. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 119/454 Lothȝ vs were any-þing to don. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1102 To blam þe broiþer was þam laith. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1255 Him loþ þouȝt no lenger to striue. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's T.* 41 For hym were looth byiaped for to be. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 432 To losse swylke a lordschipe me thynke it fulle laythe. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1484 Here seruice to him was nat lothe. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* i. xxii, That is me loth said the knyght, but sythen I muste nedes I wille dresse me therto. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* i. Prol. 489 Bot laith me war, but other offence or cryme, Ane bruitell body suld intertrike my ryme.

†**3.** Ugly; esp. in phrase *for fairer, for loather*, in the marriage service. *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvii 77 Þe wymmen er riȝt layth and ill araid. 1403 *York Manual* (Surtees) p. xvi, I take the, N., to my wedded wyfe. to hold and to haue. for fayrer, for layther. 1484 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 162 *note*, For farer for lather.

Proverb. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 49 The lothe stake standeth longe.

4. Averse, disinclined, reluctant, unwilling. Const. (†*for*) *to* with *inf.*, also *for* (a person) *to* (do something), also with sentence as object; occas. with *of, to, unto*, followed by a sb.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* ii. pr. iv. 27 (Camb. MS) She lyueth loþ of this lyf. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 3 Loathe to offende I purpose [etc.]. *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 27788 (Cott. Galba) Slewth..it makes a man lath for to lere. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxiv. 70 She fond the so dulle and soo lothe to hir wordes. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1126 The pope was not lothe To assoyle hym of hys othe. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 702 He was..laith for to stynt. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxciii. 229 The whiche the erle of saynt Powle was lothe vnto. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 575 Full laith he wes .. To put his honour in dame Fortonis handis. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 93 The duke of Gloucester..beganne to waxe lothe of his supposed wife. 1598 Deloney *Jacke Newb.* vii. 86 The lother to speake, for that hee could speake but bad English. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 600 The residue shewed themselues unwilling and loath to depart. 1621 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1632) 1023 What king hath be lother to punysh his subjects. *a* 1657 Sir W. Mure *Sonnet* iii. 12 (S. T. S) I. 49 No greif at all ..Sall mack me ewer loath of my estait. 1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 22 His relations being lought to part with the estate they had got by his supposed death. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 7 Feb., I .. would be loth he should not do well. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & Phil.* ii. Wks. 1871 I. 314 You are loath to part with your old prejudice. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iii. 169 She found him moderate, and loth to send her to prison. 1724 Ramsay *Tea t Misc.* (1733) I. 114, I am laith that she shou'd tyne. 1811 W Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 5 The Calvinists..are seen to be . loth to military service. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* ix. § 1 (1862) 113 Would be loath to risk a shilling of it. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* 62 Lammeter isn't likely to be loth for his daughter to marry into my family. 1890 Sir A. Kekewich in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 764/1 One is loth to believe the similarity is innocent and unintentional.

b. without construction; sometimes quasi-*adv.* Phr. *Nothing loath*: not at all unwilling.

c 1475 *Lerne or be Lewde* 11 in *Babees Bk*, To Lothe, ne to Lovyng, ne to Lyberalle of goode. 1608 G. Wilkins *Pericles* vi (1857) 42 To take a loth and sorrowfull departure of her. 1667 Milton *P L.* ix 1039 Her hand he seis'd, and to a shadie bank. He led her nothing loath. 1702 Rowe *Tamerl* i i. 406 As Wretches.. Part with their Lives, unwilling, loth and fearful. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* v. i, Thus aged men full loth and slow The vanities of life forego. 1836 J. H. Newman in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 123 See in king's courts loth Jeremiah plead! 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* i. xi, The children were nothing loth, for the house was splendid, and the welcome kind enough. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt. cap* 227 Give me permission to cry 'Out of bed, You loth rheumatic sluggard!'

†**c.** Displeased. *Obs. rare.*

a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 363 in *O. E. Misc.* 124 Þurh lesinge mon is loþ 1670 Dryden *Conq. Granada* i. i. (1725) 38 You are loth, That, like a perjur'd Prince, you broke your Oath.

5. Used antithetically to *lief*, in senses 2 and 4. See Lief *a.* 3, and quots. there given.

†**6.** quasi-*adv.* Reluctantly, slowly. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxvi[i]. 1 Þe laghere is oure voice and þe lathere ere we herd. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* ii. 1185 (1234) Of þing ful ofte loth bygonne Cometh ende good.

Loath to depart. Orig. the tune of a song (prob. containing those words) expressive of regret for departure; *transf.* any tune played as a farewell.

1584 Greene *Arbasto* Wks. (Grosart) III. 211 With that she cast on me such a louing looke, as she seemed to play loth to depart. 1609 *Ravenscroft's Deuteromelia* in Chappell *Pop. Mus. Old Time* I. 173 Sing with thy mouth, sing with thy heart, Like faithful friends, sing *Loath to depart*. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 80 Yet againe returning to the Hive, with delightful melody singing a loath to depart, [they] invite all their Sisters to hasten apace, and wait upon their Queen now on her coronation day 1855–7 Chappell *Pop. Mus. Old. Time* II. 708 It [*sc.* 'The Girl I left behind me'] has also been played for at least seventy years, as a *Loth-to-depart*, when a man-of-war weighs anchor, and when a regiment quits the town in which it has been quartered. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Loath to depart*, probably the first line of some favourite song; formerly the air was sounded in men-of-war, when going foreign, for the women and children to quit the ship.

Loathe (lōuð), *v.* Forms: α. 1 **láðian,** 2–3 **laðen, lathen,** 3 **laðien,** 4–6 *Sc.* and *north.* **lath(e,** 5 **laith(e.** β. 3–4 **loðien,** 3–5 **loþe(n,** 3–7 **lothe,** (5 **lothee**), 6–7 **loth,** 5–6 **loothe,** 6–8 **loath,** 6– **loathe.** [OE. *láðian* = OS. *lêthon*, ON. *leiða*:—OTeut. type **laiþôjan*, f. **laiþo-* Loath *a.* (OE. had *láðan* to hate, cause to shun, revile = OHG. *leidan*:—OTeut. type **laiþjan*, f. **laiþo-*.)]

†**1.** *intr.* To be hateful, displeasing, or offensive. Const. *dat* or *to*. *Obs.*

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* iii. xi. § 5 Þa Cassander þæt geascade þæt hio ðæm folce laðade, þa ȝegaderade he fird. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 101 Þe oferlifa on hete and on wete macað þene mon un-halne, and his saule gode laðeð. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Þat te schal laði þi lif. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 750 Þo þis kyng leir eldore was, he bigan to loþe, Vor he so longe liuede, is leue doȝtren boþe. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 217 The barli cake is Gedeon, Which. Schal come and sette such ascry That it schal to us alle lothe. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. i. 173 Þat ous loþeth þe lyf er he lete ows passe *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12122 For hit [deth] laithit hir les þen on lyue be. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* iv. 24 If geniall brands and bed me lothed not. 1573 Sir C. Hatton *Let. to Q. Eliz.* (Pearson's 81st Catal., 1900, p. 36), So great Discorde in the sweetness of your most rare & excellent Musike as would lothe you. *a* 1597 Peele *David & Bethsabe* (1599) E iv b, Let not the voice of Ithay loth thine eares.

†**b.** *impers.*; also quasi-*impers.* with subj. *inf.* simply or with *it*. (*It*) *loathes me* (*of*) = I am disgusted (with). *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 324 Smit hine so luðerliche þet him loðie to snecchen eft to þe. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 686 To þenke on hem, forsoþe me loþys. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* iii. ix. (Caxton 1483) 56 Now mowe this folke swolewe ynowe of the fyre of helle and lycken till them lothe. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 85 Thus is þe day come to nyȝt þat me loþith of my lyuynge. 1530 Palsgr. 614/2, I lothe his villanye, or it lotheth me of his villanye. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 131 b, It would have loathed me to have rehearsed the same in this place. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 95 It lotheth mee to make mention of this cruelty.

†**2.** To be or become disgusted, to feel disgust. Const. *at, for, of, with* (something). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8123 If men laith with þi lyf, lyffyng in erthe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 136 Al the roialme thanne rumourt and lothit for that rousty Synne. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7718 Of hir life she gan to loothe. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xiii. 4 My maistres hes a man of me, That lothis of euery thing bot love. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Num.* xxi. 6 Our soule now lotheth at this most light meate.

†**3.** *trans.* To excite loathing or disgust in (a person, etc.). Const. *of*. Also, to render (a person) loath or reluctant *to* (do something) or averse *from* (something). *Obs.*

1568 ABP. PARKER *Pref. to Bishops' Bible* *i To lothe christen men from reading, by their couert slaunderous reproches of the scriptures. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 101 Such matters as will lothe any honest man or good woman to come neare such playes. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* D ij, Medlers ..if you deale much with them, they wil extremely irck, and loath you. c 1620 *Women Saints* 75 Such a filthie state, as might lothe the stomacke of the beholder. 1645 BRINSLEY *Church-Remedie* 34 As if one should endeavour to loath a sick man of his potion, before it come at him. 1661 H D. *Disc. Liturgies* 6 They are.. good for nothing but to loath pious souls

4. To feel aversion or dislike for; to be reluctant or unwilling *to* (do something). Now only with stronger sense: To have an intense aversion for; to regard with utter abhorrence and disgust.

The stronger sense in mod. use may be partly due to association with the idea of nauseation often implied in the specific use 4 b.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 128 Wel late he latheð uuel were, þe ne mei hit don ne mare. 1300 *Poems 7 deadly Sins* in Brampton *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 62 Good werk he lothith to begynne. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 142 Alle ladies me lopen þat louen eny worschep. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5115 Forþi like it to ȝour lordschip & lathis noȝt my sawis. c 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 246 Thes Lollardes that lothen ymages most. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 328 Than I him lichtlyit as a lowne, et lathit his maneris. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 114 All though it be that thynge that yu lothest moost. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1629) 259, I should loath the keeping of my bloud with the losse of my faith. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV 158 The Swarms..loath their empty Hives, and idly stray. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 416 In my soul I loath All affectation. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* III. 35 Mother, I loathe him. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iii. 148 Whose malignant cruelty made him loathed by his contemporaries. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw* III. lxxxi 73 To dictate their terms to statesmen who loathe the necessity of submission.

absol. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 104 To breathe and loathe, to live and sigh. 1884 BROWNING *Family* 72 Man who ..craves and deprecates, and loves and loathes.

b. To feel an aversion or disgust for (food, etc.).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5610 If in syknesse that he falle, And lothe mete & drink withalle. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III ii. Wks. 1856 I. 109 Ile force him feede on life Till he shall loath it. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxvii 7 The full soule loatheth an honie combe. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) III. Serm. xxxvii. 411 A stomach, surcharg'd with foul, or poisonous matter, which it loaths. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 182 He sees ..No costly lord the sumptuous banquet deal, To make him lothe his vegetable meal. 1866 J. THOMSON *Philosophy* IV. v, Your stomach soon must loathe all drink and meat.

Loathed (lōᵘðd), *ppl a* [f. LOATHE *v.* + -ED [1].] That is an object of loathing or disgust; utterly disliked, abhorred, detested.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 542 His compaignye is vn-to folkis lothid. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 70 The grieslie Tode-stoole ..And loathed [1611 loathing] Paddocks lording on the same. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1633) 305 But her waiting Jaylors with cruell pitie brought loathed life unto her. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 572 Earth the loathed stage Whereon we act this fained personage. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII 178 Frogs, Lice, and Flies, must all his Palace fill With loath'd intrusion. 1742 COLLINS *Ode on Poet. Charac* 13 It left unbless'd her loath'd, dishonour'd side. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xxi, Her beauty will I mock with loathed lust.

Hence **Loa·thedness**.

a 1859 L HUNT *Shewe Faire Seeming* xxvii, What first was Love, was now called Loathednesse.

Loather (lōᵘ·ðəɹ). [f. LOATHE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who loathes or feels disgust at (anything).

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* D ij, Louers of playes, and loathers of good preaching. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. iii. (1848) 306 The mutinous Loathers of Manna, and lusters after flesh, had their wish severely granted. 1885 TENNYSON *Freedom* viii, Thou loather of the lawless crown As of the lawless crowd.

Loathful (lōᵘ·ðful), *a* Also 6 lothefull, 5-6 lothful(l, 8-9 *Sc.* laithfu'. [f. LOATH *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. That is an object of loathing or disgust; hateful, loathsome. Now *rare*.

a 1450 *Cov Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 75, I lothfolest that levych. 1481 EARL WORCESTER *Tullie of Old Age* (Caxton) f 3 b, I demaunde you Scipion and Lelius if the olde age of such as delited them in the labourage of londes semyth unto you to be wretched or lothfull. 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III 280 Whosoeuer prepareth himself to praye, let hym be lothful to himself in his owne euils. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 735 And lothefull idlenes he doth detest. 1892 *Times* 10 Nov. 3/5 Europeans whose presence is so loathful to every right thinking Mussulman.

2. Reluctant, retiring, bashful. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. xxv. (1634) 485 So that yet we bee not lothfull or wearie of long tarrying. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1314 Which when he did with lothfull eyes beholde. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat Nt.* 63 But blate and laithfu', scarce can weel behave. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 12 A landward lad is aye laithfu'.

Hence **Loa·thfully** *adv.*, in a loathful manner, with reluctance. **Loa·thfulness**, the quality or condition of being loathful; reluctance.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xii. 32 Proteus ..reading it with inward loathfulnesse, Was grieved to restore the pledge he did possesse. 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 57 There was nothing for it but to loathfully walk away.

†**Loa·thiness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LOATHY *a.* + -NESS.] Disinclination; reluctance.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xix. 114 Redinessis into synne and lothinessis into good.

Loathing (lōᵘ·ðiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOATHE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. LOATHE; intense dislike, abhorrence; strong distaste (for food).

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 33 What es þis desire? Now, sothely, na thyng bot a lathynge of all þis werldis blysse. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. i, But he askyth a lothynge of synne. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) I iv, Lothing cometh of muche corrupte meate or sum grosse and sharp humor. 1612 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* P 15 To weane the curious from loathing of them for their euery-where-plainenesse. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* 75 Medlers helpe the loathing of the stomack, being taken in the instant thereof. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 270 Which..hymn.. though it should be said night and day yet could it never breed a loathing. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 P 10 Objects .. who would now move Horror and Loathing. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 31 It ..does often occasion Loathings and Gripes. 1792 *Burns' Prose Wks.* 93 *note*, Burns marked his loathing of remuneration by the use of even a stronger term than this. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxxiii, Your brother's widow and her orphan shun you with disgust and loathing. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 48 It is this loathing at tyranny .. which makes it impossible that tyranny should ever finally succeed. 1901 *19th Cent.* Aug. 214 Hunters will tell you of the absolute loathing generated for venison when [etc.].

†b. Comb.: **loathing-stock**, an object of loathing. *Obs*

1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 35 Hee hath..with Beere made thy body a carkase fit for the Biere, a laughing and lothing-stocke .. to men and Angels.

Loathing (lōᵘ·ðiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOATHE *v.* + -ING [2].] That loathes, in senses of the vb.

†1. That causes loathing or disgust; disgusting.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w Kennedie* 102 Laithly and lowsy, als lathand as ane leik. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* 52 Goose-egges are loathing; yeelding an euill taste and sauour. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 418 You deliver them [Daughters] up, and force them into loathing Embraces.

2. That feels disgust or is disgusted.

c 1585 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CVII. vi, Their lothing soule doth foode refraine. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets Drie Dinner* P 3 b, Clowding the loathing ayr with foggie fume Of Dock-Tabacco. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 46, I looked upon the aims of others with a scornful and loathing eye.

Hence **Loa·thingly** *adv.*, in a loathing manner, as one who feels a loathing or disgust.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng* XV. XCV. 380 Yea, let them listen, lothingly, what Iesuites propound Gainst Kings and States. 1824 LAMB *Lett* (1888) II. 112, I was loathingly in expectation of brencheese. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 378 Again I recoiled—wrathfully, loathingly.

†**Loa·thless,** *a Obs.* [OE. *láðléas*, f. *láð* harm, LOATH *sb.* + *-léas* -LESS.] Harmless, innocent.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 419/2 *Innunes*, laþlease. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Loðles is þe man þe ne doð ne ne quað ne þencð no þing þat he [etc.]. a 1225 *Juliana* 45 Godes licome þat he nom of þat laðlese meiden.

Hence †**Loa·thlessness,** innocence.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Deflen De bireueden him alle his riche weden þat waren .. undeðlicnesse and loðlesnesse.

Loathliness (lōᵘ·ðlinės). [f. LOATHLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being loathly; hatefulness, hideousness, loathsomeness. Now *rare*.

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 371 b/2, I shal cutte of my nose so that euery man shal hate me for my lothelynes. 1531 ELYOT *Gov* III. xxv, The deformitie and lothelynes of vice. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxx. 482, I will none of your sacrifices ..al such things are but smoke and loathlynes in my sight. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar. Secess.* 245 Popery .. through the loathliness of its own corruptions [etc.].

Loathly (lōᵘ·ðli), *a.* Forms: 1 láðlic, 2-3 loðlic, 3 lad-, lað-, loð(e)liche, 3-4 lod(e)lich(e, -like, -lych, loþely(ch, 4 lat-, laþ-, loþli, loth(e)-, loþliche, 4-6 lod(e)ly, loth(e)lie, -ly, (5 lathely, loodly, looþell, lotly), 5-6 layth(e)liche, -ly, 6 *Sc.* lathly, laithe, -ye, 6- loathly. *compar.* 3 laðluker, *superl.* 3 lað-, lodlukest, 4 lodlakest. See also LAIDLY. [OE. *láðlic* (= OFris. *lêdlik*, OS. *lêðlik*, OHG. *leidlîh*, MHG. *leidelich*, *leitlich*, ON. *leiðlig-r*), f. *láð* LOATH *a.* + *-lic* -LY [1].]

Hateful, disgusting, loathsome, repulsive, hideous, horrible. Rare in 17th and 18th cents.; revived in the 19th c as a literary word.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III xiv. (Schipper) 260 Mon laþlice deaþe þone cyning acwealde. a 1175 *Cott Hom* 219 Awende to loðlice deoflen. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 279 Þer ligget laðliche fend in stronge raketeie. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Ower greste, & ower lodlukeste sunnen. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3030 So woren he lodelike on to sen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20420 Lokes ..þat naman of all our fer bi-fore hir mak lath chere. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S) 584/383 That forehed is lodly That is calouh and bare. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 244 Thou art so loothly, and so oold also. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 265 Ypocrisie is ylikned in latyn to a lothliche dounghep. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xiii. (1859) 10 He hath..wesshen in the lothely lake of cursyd luxury. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxvii. K vj, My clothyng semeth to yow lothly. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon* II. xx, Ȝone Caitiue. A laithlie ryme dispitefull and subtelle Compylet hes. 1550 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 313 If.. ye shall happen to espie any persone infected with any lothelie grief or disease. 1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 335 Clerks they to loathly idlenes entice. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 21 Discord shall bestrew The vnion of your bed, with weedes so loathly That you shall hate it both. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. 543 In chamber brooding like a loathly toad. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 309 And hide reluctant Truth in Error's loathly veil. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* cviii. 1 Loathly Cominius. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. vi, A knight was sent forth to kill a dragon or a loathly worm. 1896 BARRIE *Marg. Ogilvy* vi. (1897) 125 She sighs at sight of her son, dipping and tearing, and chewing the loathly pen.

†b. *absol.* or *quasi-sb.* A monster. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 934 He laid on þat loodly, lettyd hir noght, With dyntes full dregh, till he to dethe paste.

Loathly (lōᵘ·ðli), *adv.* Forms: see LOATH *a.* and -LY [2]. [OE. *láðlíce*, f. *láð* LOATH *a.* + *-líce* -LY [2].]

†1. In a manner to cause loathing; foully, hideously, dreadfully, shockingly. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvi. 83 (Sedgefield) 196 Þa ðe leon wæron on gunnon laðlice yrrenga ryn. c 1205 LAY. 7935 Laðliche [c 1275 loþliche] heo feohten. a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom* 205 Ich am lodliche i-hurt ine licame and ine soule. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7358 Þe find.. laithli sal his licam dight. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1136 He lodliche was bi-lad al for vre sake. c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 139 Of ilk airt of the Eist sa laithly it laid. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 A cytyzen of parys.. lothely sweryng had blasphemyed Jhesu cryste. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* v. xxxii, With dust and blood his locks were loathly dight.

†b. With abhorrence or detestation. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1090 Alle þat longed to luþer ful lodly he hated. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 51 Seeing how lothly opposite I stood To his vnnaturall purpose.

2. Reluctantly, unwillingly. Now *rare*.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* H vij b, In punishyng you, he did it lothely. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xciii. 14 Lothlie he losed his arms, and leete him go. 1624 *Trag. Nero* IV. vi. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 78 Thou loathly this imprisoning flesh putst on. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 11, I know how lothly men are induced to suspect themselves to be in an error. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* II. v, For Roderick told of many a hidden thing Such as are lothly utter'd to the air. 1845 T. W. COIT *Puritanism* 408 Mr. Knowles loathly admits, that [etc.]. 1880 MRS C. READE *Brown Hand & White* III IV 100 The child goes, but loathly, and crying that she will come to see them very soon.

Hence †**Loa·thlihead** *rare*⁻¹, loathsomeness.

1340 *Ayenb.* 203 Þet is apert tokne þet .. þe lodlichede byeþ ine þi herte.

†**Loa·thly,** *v. Obs.* In 3 lodlichen, 6 *Sc.* laithly. [f. LOATHLY *a.*] a. *trans.* To make loathly or repulsive; to disfigure. b. To look upon as loathly; to loathe.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256 Vor a lute clut mei lodlichen swuðe a muchel ihol peche. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 381, I him forleit as a lad, and lathlyit him mekle

Loathness (lōᵘ·þnes), *a.* [f. LOATH *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being loath.

†1. In various senses of LOATH *a.*: Harmfulness, enmity; unpleasantness. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He wes dreihninde on þissere worlde .. mid nane laðnesse and mid sibsumnesse. a 1225 *Ancr. R* 310 He haueð .. loðnesse of ham alle, as Ieremie witneð: *Omnes amici ejus spreverunt eam.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2949 It ledis vnto laithnes and vnlefe werkes. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III Wks. 1229/1 You tel me the lothnes of the losse, and the comfort of the keeping.

2. Reluctance; disinclination. Const. *to* with *inf.*; rarely *of* with *gerund*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26589 And tell þi sins ilkan bi nam, for lathnes leue þou noght, ne scam. c 1528 HEN. VIII in Fiddes *Wolsey* (1726) II 140 The other shall declare and shew the loathnes that is in him .. to be displeased. 1529 SIR T MORE *Suppl Soules* II. Wks. 316/2 Diuers doctours allege diuers causes of his heauines and lothnes at yt time to depart & die. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II i. 130 The faire soule her selfe Waigh'd betweene loathnesse and obedience. 1616 HAYWARD *Sanct. Troub. Soul* I i (1620) 16 How doth my resolution sticke betweene loathnesse and necessitie? 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 545 A loathnes of running to close without clearnes. 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref.* I. li 547 The negligence or lothness of the Bishop, to prosecute them

Loathsome (lōᵘ·ðsŏm), *a.* Forms: 4 loþsom, 4-5 loothsom, 4, 6-7 *Sc.* and *north.* laithsum, -some, 5 lathesum, loth(e)sum, 6-9 loth(e)som(e, 7-8 loathsom, 6- loathsome. [f. LOATH *sb* + -SOME; = OHG. *leidsam*.]

1. Exciting disgust or loathing. (Now always with emotional implication.) a. In physical sense: Exciting nausea; offensive to the senses; noisome, sickening.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M* 23229 (Gött.) Fell dragons and tadis bath .. ful laithsum [*Cott.* wlatsum] on to here and se þar sal be. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* V. xvi. (1495) 121 Yf the teeth were bare they were loathsom and nat fayr. c 1460 *Pol. Rel & L. Poems* 172 Man is but lothesum eorthe and claye. 1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV (1577) S viij, Unwittinglye otherwhile eate some lothesome and abhorring meate. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* I. v. 72 A most instant Tetter bak'd about, Most Lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust, All my smooth Body. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 480 Thou must not.. Lie in this miserable loathsom plight Neglected. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) and let. after p. 145 A Gouty scrofulous Substance, very loathsom to look upon. 1748 *Anson's Voy* III. viii. 383 The stench of the hold [was] loathsome beyond all conception. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxvii. 42 She died shortly of a loathsome disease. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* IV. I. 432 A loathsome volatile salt, extracted from human skulls, was forced into his mouth.

Comb. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 671 Covered from head to foot with loathsome-smelling scabs.

b. In a moral sense: Hateful, distasteful, odious, repulsive, shocking.

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W de W. 1494) I. lxiii, Wyth thy pryde thou defowlest all thy good dedes and makyth hem loothsom in the syghte of thy lorde. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 218 How lusting life, that laithsum sin, The oppin eyis of sum do blind. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 112 If Lawe seeme loathsome unto thee, searche the secrets of Physicke. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* P 84, I was more loathsome in my own Eyes than was a Toad. 1748 HUME *Ess. Mor. & Polit.* xix. 208 The Mind, unexercis'd, finds every Delight insipid and loathsome. 1870 HOLLAND

Marb. Proph. 93 Death can but loose a loathsome bond. 1894 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 259 He was free from the errors which make some of Rousseau's confessions loathsome.

†2. Affected with loathing or disgust; disgusted. Const *of*. *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* III. xv. [ix.] (1877) II. 61 We, as lothsome of this abundance, or not liking of the plentie. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. xxiv. 34 a, Thou mayest refresh thy loathsome and weeried minde.

Loathsomely (lōu·ðsǝmli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a loathsome manner.

1. In a manner to excite loathing; disgustingly, foully, repulsively, shockingly.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 15825 (Trin.) Þei..hugged hem lothsumly ouer hilles dale & slowȝe. 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 48 No dead carrion so loathsomely stincketh in the nose of any earthly man, as [etc.]. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I (1659) 209 Those that are..lothsomely apparelled, may knock long before they enter. 1650 GAULE *Magastrom.* 371 Alexander..rotted lothsomely. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. 174 Favourites must be now observ'd, little Engines of Power attended on, and loathsomly caress'd. 1868 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* vi. (1891) 35 Our English masks are only stupidly and loathsomely ugly.

†2. With reluctance or hesitation, reluctantly.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 106 Nothing ought to be lothesomly receiued, which [etc.].

Loathsomeness (lōu·ðsǝmnes). [f. LOATHSOME + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being loathsome, whether in a physical or moral sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1641 Al lathsumnes o wikkudhede has filed þe werld on lenth and brede. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cii. 2 Delite of syn be noght in thi sight: bot lathsumnes of syn. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* Wks. (Dyce) II. 72 Euer to remayne..In lousy lothsumnesse. 1654 T. HALL (*title*) The Loathsomnesse of Long Haire. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 373 To observe the sudden change of vain beauty into loathsomeness. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* xvi. 135 The..utter loathsomeness of those crimes. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 800 If there is beauty, it is mated with hideousness and loathsomeness.

b. quasi-*concr.* Something loathsome, a loathsome object.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Peter* 7 Those sacrifices of Moses are now all ready growen in to a lothesomenes. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 322 For auoiding of putrefaction, or some other lothsomnesse. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xiii. (1674) 16 Those enormous and hateful loathsomnesses, which do so much nauseate good mens eyes. 1867 BUSHNELL in *Hours at Home* Nov. 6 The very thing now wanted..is a good supply of disfigurements,..loathsomenesses, objects of aversion and disgust.

†2. A feeling of loathing, disgust, or repugnance; aversion, dislike, reluctance, nausea. *Obs.*

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. ii. in *Anglia* VIII. 154/28 She receyued no worldes ioye..but forsoke hem wiþ a loþsumnes of herte. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 28 b, Southistel..causeth fastidiousnes or lothsomnesse of the stomake. 1556 CECIL in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) VII. 450 The loathsomeness of the Queen's Majesty to consent thereto. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 190 Neyther that they runne away from them, or fordo them selues for impatientnes and lothsomenes of that estate [slavery]. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 132 The sweet Oranges..cause lothsomnesse in the stomack. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 108 Loathsomenesse to drinke after others. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* II. 103 We must now, unwillingly, and with a degree of loathsomeness, proceed to give some few examples of it. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 104 No sentiment can be excited except of hatred and disgust, which approaches to loathsomeness.

Loathy (lōu·ði), *a. arch.* Also 5–6 **lothy**. [f. LOATH *sb.* + -Y.] = LOATHSOME.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 16 Neuer man sawe fowler ne lothyer beest. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 29 Wks. (Dyce) I. 117 Your wynde schakyn shankkes, your longe lothy legges. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. (1617) 170 Things which seem most filthy and lothy. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 23 Docks, quitchgrass, loathy mallows no man plants. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xx. (1881) II. 127 The loathy floor of liquid mud lay bare beneath the mangrove forest.

Loave, obs. f. LAVE *sb.*[1] and *a.*; var. LOVE *v.*[2] *Obs.*

Loaved, Loaving: see LOAFED, LOAFING *vbl. sb.*[1]

Loaver, variant of LOWER, hire.

†**Lob**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [OE. *lobbe* wk. fem.; cf. *loppe*, LOP *sb.*] A spider.

c 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* lxxxix. 10 (Bosw.) Ure gear swa swa lobbe [*Vulg. sicut aranea*] oðð rynge beoþ asmeade. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxviii. 15 Þou madest his soule to stumblen as a lob [*Vulg. sicut araneam*]. *Ibid.* lxxxix. 10 Our yeres shal þenchen as þe lob.

Lob (lǫb), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **lobbe**, 9 **lobb**. [Perh. onomatopœic in origin. Several Teut. words of similar sound express the general notion of something heavy, clumsy, or loosely pendent: cf. e.g. EFris. *lobbe* hanging lump of flesh, MLG. and early mod.Du. *lobbe*, *lubbe* (mod.Du. *lob*, *lubbe*) hanging lip, also ruffle, hanging sleeve, Da. *lobbes* clown, bumpkin, Norw. *lubb*, *lubba* short stout person.]

†1. The pollack. *Obs.* (Cf. LOB-KEELING.)

1357 *Act 31 Edw. III*, Stat. 3 c. 2 Les trois sortz de lob, lyng, & cod. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Lobbe* is a great kind of north sea fish. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 161.

2. A country bumpkin; a clown, lout. Now *dial.*

1533 *Image Ypocr.* 1045 To prove oure prelates goddes And lay men very lobbes. *Ibid.* 2273 Frier bib, frier bob, frier lib, frier lob. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 65 The rude lobbes of the countrey, whiche be to symple to paynte a lye. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 16 Farewell thou Lob of spirits, Ile be gon. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* D iij, The sight of a flat-cap was dreadfull to a Lob. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XVII. ix. 91 One that, under the shew of wisedome and learning, was a very lob and foole. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 456 William Greyncob an Hind..This Lob too was made principal Prolocutor. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xlvii, The Country Lob trudg'd home very much concern'd. 1854 W. GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* 13 We sometimes hear a heavy clumsy man called 'a great lob of a felley'.

3. Something pendulous, e.g. the wattles of a fowl, hanging blossoms or ornaments, etc. *rare.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 245/2 The Cock of the Mountain..hath..about the cheeks two red fleshy lobs or gills. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* (1877) 3 Immense steel spurs, inlaid with silver filigree, and furnished with 'lobs' attached to them.

4. A lump, a large piece; a nugget (of gold); a 'lump' (of money). Chiefly *dial.*

1825–80 JAMIESON, *Lob*, a thing heavy and unwieldy. *Dumfr.* 1843 W. CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasantry* I. 8 Any how we'll gain a lob by it, I'm thinking. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lob* (2) A very large lump. *Linc.* 1863 *Once a Week* III. 535 (Farmer) He must have a regular lob of gold stowed away somewhere. 1884 ROGERS *New Rush* I. 5 Imagine future 'lobs' of which they share.

5. *Brewing.* A thick mixture (see quot.).

For the sense cf. LOBLOLLY, LOBSCOUSE.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 103 When the wort is discharged into the gyle tun, it must receive its dose of yeast, which has been previously mixed with a quantity of wort, and left in a warm place till it has begun to ferment. This mixture, called *lobb*, is then to be put into the tun, and stirred well through the mass.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lob-like* adj. and adv.; †lob-coat = LOBCOCK; lob grass dial., *Bromus mollis*; lob-tailing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (see quots.).

1604 *Wit of a Woman* (Comedy) G 3 b, My bush and my pot, cares not a groate, for such a *lob-coate, farewell. 1756 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 72 The grass which country-people call the hooded-grass, or *lob grass, is apparently of but little value. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. I. *Abraham* 589 He yawns; and leaning on His (*Lob-like) elbow heavs Thm Message don. 1611 COTGR., *Alourdi*, growne dull, sottish, lumpish, heauie headed, lob-like. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Lob-tailing*, the act of the sperm whale in violently beating the water with its tail. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Idylls Sea* xii. 75 It sounded..as if an extra large whale were 'lob-tailing'—i.e. poised in the water head downwards, and striking deliberate blows upon its surface with his mighty flukes.

7. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Rustic; clownish, loutish; clumsy. Also *appos.* as quasi-proper name.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 387, I wes laith to be loppin with sic a lob avoir. 1593 'P. FOULFACE' *Bacchus Bountie* A 4, The Beanladistes, those deuout doctors of Lob libers canne. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 82 It is a world of sport to heare how some such clouting beetles rowle in their loblogicke. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Kn. Burning Pestle* III. iv, There's a pretty tale of a Witch,..that had a Giant to her sonne, that was cal'd Lob lie-by-the-fire. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxv. 116 Grouthead gnat snappers, lob-dotterels, gaping changelings [etc.]. 1873 MRS. J. H. EWING *Lob Lie-by-the-Fire* Introd. 3 Lob Lie-by-the-fire—the Lubber fiend, as Milton calls him—is a rough kind of Brownie or House Elf. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. Prelude 4 They lump along like the old lob-legs of Dobbin the horse.

Lob (lǫb), *sb.*[3] *Mining.* Also **lobb**. *pl.* Steps in a mine. Also applied to an irregular vein of ore resembling a flight of steps.

1681 HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner* (E. D. S.), *Lobs*, steps that ascend or descend within the mines, as stairs up to and down from a chamber. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M j b, When we drive Dipping downwards, we go by Stairs or Lobbs so as the diping requires. 1769 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 99/2 The descent is about 160 yards, through different lodgments, by ladders, lobs, and cross-pieces of timber let into the rock. 1851 TAPPING *Manlove's Lead Mines* Gloss. 28 Also when the ore in a vein does not go down perpendicularly, but only a few yards at once, then level for a yard or two, and then sets down again, such veins are called *lobbs*.

Lob (lǫb), *sb.*[4] *Thieves' slang.* Also **lobb**. A box; a till.

1718 C. HITCHIN *True Discov.* 15 (Farmer) A wedge lobb, alias gold or silver snuff-box. 1793 *Discov. John Poulter* (ed. 2) 39 A Lobb full of Gibbs, a Box full of Ribbons. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lob*, a till or money drawer. 1868 *Temple Bar* XXIV. 537 'Lob' means the till.

b. *Comb.*: lob-crawler, a till-thief; lob-crawling, -sneaking, robbing tills.

1887 J. W. HORSLEY *Jottings from Jail* 25 Poor old Jim, the *lob-crawler, fell from Racker and got pinched. 1894 A. MORRISON *Tales Mean Streets* 259 Scuddy made a comfortable living in the several branches of *lob-crawling and peter-claiming. 1868 *Temple Bar* XXIV. 537 Stealing the till and opening the safe is what we call '*lob-sneaking' and 'Peter-screwing'.

Lob (lǫb), *sb.*[5] *Games.* [f. LOB *v.*]

1. *Cricket.* A slow underhand ball.

1875 *Times* 29 June 11/1 At 67 Mr. Greenfield tried three overs of lobs. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 20 May, Humphreys tried his lobs once more, and got rid of Garrett almost directly. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 250 An article on bowling would not be complete without some reference to slow underhand, or, to use the familiar word, 'lobs'. *attrib.* 1883 *Standard* 3 Aug. 6/3 Preston made a very poor show..against the lob bowling of Mr. Walker. 1888 STEEL & LYTTELTON *Cricket* (Badm. Libr.) 160 Every batsman..knows the danger of playing wildly at underhand 'lobs'...Occasional mistakes are made, no doubt, when an unexpected lob bowler appears.

2. *Lawn-tennis.* (See quot.) Also *attrib.* in *lob-volley.*

1890 HEATHCOTE *Tennis* (Badm. Libr.) 238 When a lob is about to drop near the base-line it is now generally returned either by the 'lob-volley'.., which is a defensive stroke, or the player runs back and returns it again with a lob. *Ibid.* 242 The 'lob' is a ball tossed high in the air, and, if possible, over the opponent's head. As a 'toss' it was known and tolerated long before it was condemned as a 'lob'. *Ibid.* 245 The service, the stroke off the ground, the volley, the half-volley, and the lob.

Lob (lǫb), *v.* Inflected lobbed (lǫbd), lobbing. [f. LOB *sb.*[2]]

†1. *intr.* To behave like a 'lob' or lout. *Obs.*

1596 J. SMYTH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 93 There is no man that doth well knowe mee, that will beleeve that I would (if I had not been distempered by surfett and drinke) ryde lobbinge and dawinge to rayle at your Lordship.

2. *trans.* To cause or allow to hang heavily; to droop. ? *Obs.* exc. *slang.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. ii. 47 Their poore Iades Lob downe their heads, dropping the hides and hips. 1821 EGAN *Real Life in Lond.* I. 187 The dancing party..were lobbing their jollys [= heads] on..the table.

3. *intr.* To move heavily or clumsily; to walk *along* with a slow lumbering movement. Of a cabman: To 'crawl' or 'prowl' in search of a fare.

1829 PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* 21 (E. D. D.) So off I lobb'd. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 81 Keeping a sharp look-out for any night cabman who may be 'lobbing', as the phrase is, off his stand. 1847 HALLIWELL s.v., *To lob along*, to walk loungingly. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 363 The lion..may next be seen lobbing up some open grassy ascent. [1865: see LOBBING *vbl. sb.*] 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* 86 The enemy's shells came lobbing into it [the trench]. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 744/1 Our ponies..lobbing and lurching through the heavy sand.

4. *trans.* To throw heavily or clumsily; to toss or bowl with a slow movement. In *Lawn-tennis*, to strike (a ball) well into the air so as to fall at the back of the opponent's court; also *absol.*

1847 HALLIWELL, *Lob* (1) To throw gently. *Sussex*...(7) To cast or throw. *Durham.* 1880 MAITLAND in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 313/2 Suppose..that shell are being lobbed from behind a parapet at high angles into a work. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 70 Sandbags..which are pulled down one by one, and..lobbed over the others by hand. 1889 W. M. BROWNLEE *Lawn-Tennis* 141 If you can lob at a good pace just over his head, you may beat him altogether, and score. *Ibid.* 142 Sweat..lobbed to him six balls in succession. 1891 R. KIPLING *Life's Handicap* 87 Martini-Henri carbines that would lob a bullet into an enemy's camp at one thousand yards.

5. *Brewing.* To add 'lob' (see LOB *sb.*[2] 5) to (wort).

1838 [see LOBBING *vbl. sb.*].

6. *Metallurgy.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lobbing* (*Metallurgy*), breaking blocks of ore into pieces with the hammer, for assortment as to quality with such ores as copper, and for more effectual treatment in the preparatory roasting or calcining processes.

Hence **Lobbed** *ppl. a.*

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 4/1 [Champion Lawn Tennis] A lobbed return with a twist.

Lobar (lōu·băɹ), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *lobār-is*, f. L. *lobus* LOBE: see -AR [1].] Pertaining to a lobe.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 287 This form of pneumonia almost invariably affects an extensive portion of the lung, hence the term 'lobar' which is applied to it. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lobar arteries*, the arteries which are distributed to the lobes of the brain. *Lobar fissures*, the sulci between the cerebral and cerebellar lobes.

Lobate (lōu·bet), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *lobātus*, f. L. *lobus* LOBE: see -ATE [2].] Having or characterized by lobes, lobed.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 178 *Lobate*, *lobed*; when they are divided to the Middle into Parts that stand wide from each other, and have their Margins convex. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. (1794) 290 The leaves..so deeply serrate as to be almost lobate. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 23 The lobate Oyster, or Gryphus. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 14 Thallus..crustaceous, granulose or lobate. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 140 Sweet Mignonette. An herbaceous (garden) annual, with alternate entire or lobate exstipulate leaves. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 323 Fins not lobate. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 132/1 The oral and aboral pole, or the oral only, bear lobate appendages. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* II. 195 In the lobate foot, a paddle results not from connecting webs, but from a series of lobes or flaps along the sides of the individual toes.

Hence **Lo·bately** *adv.*, so as to form lobes.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 616 Substipitate, lobately divided.

Lobated (lōu·beted), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. as LOBATE + -ED [1].] = LOBATE.

1703 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1425 The twigs and footstalks are Thorny, the Leaves single, sometimes lobated. 1775 JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* Gloss. 1862 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1874) p. xxiv, Toes three or four, more or less connected by a membrane at the base, sometimes lobated.

Lobation (lobē·ʃǝn). [f. LOBATE: see -ATION.] The formation of lobes; the condition of being lobate.

1840 BLYTH, etc. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 246 The Phalaropes which it [sc. the Lobefoot] resembles in the lobation of its toes. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 647 The lobations of an oak-leaf. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. iv. 98

Lobation or segmentation. 1889 *Nature* 3 Oct. 558 Suggestions are made upon the subject of progressive lobation [in ice-formations]. 1890 Coues *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* II. 190 This lobation of the hallux is seen .. in all truly lobe-footed birds.

Lobato- (lōu·bē··to), taken as comb. form of Lobate in the sense 'lobate and . .', as *lobato-digitate, -foliaceous, -ramose*, etc.

1846 Dana *Zoöph.* (1848) 618 Branches much compressed, very broad, .. *lobato-digitate. *Ibid.* 647 Flabellate and *lobato-foliaceous. *Ibid.* 496 Branchlets angular, irregular, *lobato-ramulose. 1871 W. A. Leighton *Lichen-flora* 21 Lobato-divided or subradiate. *Ibid.* 26 Lobato-partite at the apex. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Lobato-sinuate*, applied to a lobate leaf which has curved sinuations between the lobes.

Lobb: see Lob. **Lobber**, obs. f. Lubber.

† Lobbet. *Obs. rare* −¹. [? For **lobet*, f. Lobe + -et.] A lobe (of the liver).

1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 216 The heart of a Pigeon sits in the four Lobbets of the hollow of his Liver.

Lobbing (lo·biŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Lob *v.* + -ing ¹.] The action of the vb Lob, in various senses.

1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. 160 Samuel Long is a slow bowler, George Simmons a fast one, and the change from Long's lobbing to Simmons's fast balls posed them completely. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1019 The distillers make the specific gravity of their wort as high as from 1·084 to 1 110 . by lobbing, that is, by preparing a strong infusion of the flour of malt, or of barley, and malt, and hot water, and adding this almost saturated solution to the wort, till it has acquired the requisite strength. 1851 Pycroft *Cricket Field* ix. 179 The old-fashioned under-hand lobbing. 1865 *Irish Times* 18 Sept., A number of car drivers were prosecuted for 'lobbing'. 1875 [see Lob *v* 6]. 1889 W. M. Brownlee *Lawn-Tennis* 140 Lobbing has caused more fits of temper than any stroke in the game. *Ibid.*, I had omitted to give him full credit for his lobbing powers.

Lo·bbing, *ppl. a* [f. Lob *v.* + -ing ².] That lobs (in various senses).

1840 E. E. Napier *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* I. ii. 26 The gaunt wolf, whom thou hast before now forced to drop his long lobbing pace, and put his best foot foremost. 1851 Pycroft *Cricket Field* xi 223 A lobbing bowler. 1860 Russell *Diary India* I xvii 268 Some wounds from lobbing round-shot. 1891 R Weir *Riding* (Badm. Libr.) iv. 105 There are . plenty of horses that from bad riding get into a loose lobbing canter behind the hand.

† Lo·bbish, *a. Obs* [f Lob *sb.*² + -ish.] Characteristic of a 'lob' or rustic: clownish.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 10 That loute of lobbishe kinde. 1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr. Tong, Flac,* a great lobbish knaue. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* v. (1622) 450 Their lobbish guard (who all night had kept themselues awake, with prating how valiant deeds they had done when they ran away).

Lobby (lo·bi), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *lobium* or *lobia*: see Lodge *sb.*

From quot. 1553 it would appear that the word came into Eng. as a monastic term; hence there is no improbability in supposing the med.L. word to be the immediate source.]

† 1. ? A covered walk, cloister (in a monastery).

1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 53 Our Recluses neuer come out of their lobbeis, sincke or swimme the people.

2. A passage or corridor connected with one or more apartments in a building, or attached to a large hall, theatre, or the like; often used as a waiting-place or ante-room.

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 61 How in our voyding Lobby hast thou stood, And duly wayted for my comming forth? 1602 — *Ham* II ii. 161 Sometimes He walkes foure houres together, heere in the Lobby 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* VI lxiii. 147 Thus in the Lobby as they freely were Charg'd on the suddaine by this armed trayne. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* I. i. 80 All those which were his Fellowes but of late, .. Follow his strides, his Lobbies fill with tendance. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil Wom.* IV v, Doe you observe this gallerie? or rather lobby, indeed? 1673 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* III. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 303, I have such a *tendre* for the court, that I love it even from the drawing-room to the lobby. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 79/2 All shou'd be so joined together by the Roof and by Lobbies, that the Servants .. may not be called as it were out of another House. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. xxviii. 45, I went into the lobby leading to the great hall, and dropt into the first chair. 1806–7 J Beresford *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) v. v, Fretting and freezing in the outer lobbies and at the street doors of the theatre. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1850) 148/1 The box lobby of a theatre. 1842 Tennyson *Walking to Mail* 29 A jolly ghost, that shook The curtains, whined in lobbies, tapt at doors. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* lvi, Passing through a small lobby, they came to another open door. 1888 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* III. i. 18 Christabel ran down to the lobby that opened into the stable yard.

b. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Lobby*, in a ship, is a small apartment adjoining the fore part of the bread room, and appropriated to the use of the surgeon. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 *Lobby*. A name sometimes given to an apartment close or next before the great cabin bulk-head.

c. *Agric.* A small enclosure for cattle adjoining the farm-yard.

1777 Marshall *Min. Agric.* II. Digest 21 *note, Farmery.* The Slip or Lobby is entered from the Common. 1819 in Rees *Cycl.* s.v.

d. A watchman's 'box' in a factory.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 19 June 10/3 [A witness, watchman at Messrs. Doulton's, said:] He then sat in his 'lobby', seventy yards from the gate, till four.

3. *spec.* In the House of Commons, and other houses of legislature, a large entrance-hall or apartment open to the public, and chiefly serving for interviews between members and persons not belonging to the House; also (more fully *division lobby*), one of the two corridors to which members retire to vote when the House divides.

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 1 The outward Room of the Commons House, called the Lobby, . . where the Cryer of the Chancery first made Proclamation in the King's name. 1648 C. Walker *Hist. Independ.* I. 40 Refusing to let some Members passe out of the House, or come forth into the Lobby. 1648 Nedham *Mercurius Pragmat.* No. 39. 20 Dec., Col. Pride .. caused them [Members] to retreat into the Lobby, where they use to drink Ale and Tobacco. 1695 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Sp. Ho. Peers* 18 Apr. *Wks* 1723 II. 123, I think the first time I propos'd it was here in the bishops lobby. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 196/1 While I waited in the lobby during the debate. 1798 I. Allen *Hist Vermont* 207 Colonel Allen went into the lobby, and began to write a memorial to the Legislature of New Hampshire. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 171 The mysteries of the Lobby are only for the initiated. Three quarters of an hour after the division was called, the result was known to the exoteric world. 1865 Bright *Sp. Canada* 23 Mar., If the hon. member divides, I shall go into the same lobby with him 1887 *Spectator* 6 Aug. 1046/1 Considerations which chiefly determine the lobby into which Members of Parliament go.

b. *collect.* Those who frequent the lobbies of the House or who vote in a particular lobby; *U. S.* the persons who frequent the lobby of the house of legislature for the purpose of influencing its members in their official action; the body of lobbyists.

1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Lobby*, the persons who frequent the lobby of a house of legislature. 1884 *Century Mag.* Mar. 655/1 The lobby and corruption are legitimate subjects for satire. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. i. App. 555 'The Lobby' is the name given in America to persons, not being members of a legislature, who undertake to influence its members, and thereby to secure the passing of bills. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Mar. 2/3 The friends of the eight hours movement have great reason to be satisfied not only with the number but the quality of their lobby.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lobby correspondent, door, fire, -lounger, -lounging, room, stove, -table, -wicket*; **lobby-member**, a lobbyist.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 8/2 When Mr. L. was *lobby correspondent he was invariably entrusted with the publication of any items of information which Mr. Chamberlain wished to be made known 1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 151/2 The *lobby door of the King's bench prison. 1799 E Du Bois *Piece Family Biog.* III 73 Chatting in high glee with one of the Cyprian corps before the *lobby fire 1803 *Sporting Mag* XXI. 145 The fashionable accoutrements of a *Lobby-Lounger. 1807 tr. *Goede's Trav.* II. 205 Lobby-loungers [at a theatre] make their appearance at 8, 9, and even 10 o'clock 1894 *Westm Gas* 9 May 1/2 *Lobby-lounging is substituted for fighting in the House. 1848 Craig, **Lobby Member.* 1860 Worcester (citing Greeley), *Lobby-member*, one who frequents the lobbies of a house of legislation in order to influence the action of the members. 1650 W Saunderson *Aul. Coquin.* 10 [He] put the King in a *Lobby Room, next the Chamber. 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ* (1857) 76 Every manse should be kept dry and warm by the help of a *lobby stove. 1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 190 She clanked it on the *lobby-table. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 314 Her sister Picotee, who came in at the north door, closed the *lobby-wicket softly, and went lightly forward to the choir.

Lobby (lo·bi), *v. U.S.* [f. Lobby *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To influence (members of a house of legislature) in the exercise of their legislative functions by frequenting the lobby. Also, to procure the passing of (a measure) *through* Congress by means of such influence. (Used *occas.* in reference to the House of Commons.)

1850 Lyell *and Visit U. S.* 28 A disappointed place-hunter, who had been lobbying the Houses of Legislature in vain for the whole session. 1862 J. Spence *Amer.* 37 How is it to be expected that a needy and ambitious lawyer . having nothing but his three or four dollars a day . shall not be open to the influences of those who lobby him? 1864 Sala *Daily Tel.* 29 Sept., The American Emigration Company was cleverly lobbied through Congress. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 619 *To lobby through*, is to get a bill adopted by such influence. 1887 Goldw Smith in *Contemp Rev.* July 11 The people, at all events, cannot be lobbied, wheedled, or bull-dozed. 1894 *Yorksh Post* 4 Apr. 5 To send delegates to London .to 'lobby' members for their respective constituencies with a view of obtaining the largest possible majority.

2. *intr.* To frequent the lobby of a legislative assembly for the purpose of influencing members' votes; to solicit the votes of members.

1835 in Ogilvie Suppl. *a* 1859 *N Y. Tribune* (Bartlett), There is a quarrel in Philadelphia about Mr. W—'s appointments. Some of the Loco-focos have come out to lobby against him. 1864 E. Sargent *Peculiar* III. 32 You were biased by the semi-loyal men who were lobbying for slavery. 1879 Cath. & C. Tait *Mem.* 570 Bishop Williams of Connecticut, whose handsome figure may be seen at most times in the smoking-room, either lobbying or telling good stories. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxxv. 619 Manufacturers who have had to lobby in connection with the tariff. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 27 Apr. 2/1 The large majority against this Westminster Bill was in part a protest against the way in which its promoters had lobbied in its interests.

fig. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 98 In the Greek epic, the gods are partisans, . they lobby and log-roll for their candidates.

Hence **Lo·bbying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1835 in Ogilvie Suppl. (s.v. *Lobby* v.) 1862 *Times* 6 Jan., 'Lobbying' as it is termed, is a well known institution at Washington. 1864 *Reader* No. 88. 297/1 *Lobbying*—this is, .. buying votes with money in the lobbies of the Hall of Congress. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 237/1 They will not knowingly choose the agents of the 'lobbying' Rings. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. I. App. 556 What is known as lobbying by no means implies in all cases the use of money to affect legislation.

Lobbyer (lo·biəɹ). *U. S.* [f. Lobby + -er ¹.] = Lobbyist.

1862 J. Spence *Amer.* 76 The whole legislation was bribed . even the lobbyers . were admitted to a share of the spoil. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 237/1 There are lobbyers among us, too, but they refrain from putting temptation into that crude form.

Lobbyist (lo·biist). Chiefly *U. S.* [f. Lobby + -ist.] One who frequents the lobbies of the House of Representatives in order to influence members in the exercise of their legislative functions. Also *occas.*, a journalist or other person who frequents the lobby of the House of Commons.

1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 96 A Representative listening to a lobbyist. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. xiv. 213 The arrangements of the committee system have produced and sustain the class of professional 'lobbyists', . who make it their business to 'see' members. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 383/2 The excited lobbyists who prattled last Saturday and Monday about a threatened defeat of Ministers.

So **Lo·bbyism**, the system of lobbying.

1883 *Pall Mall G* 6 Sept. 3/2 American manners, American lobbyism, and American corruption.

Lobcock (lo·bkɒk). Now *dial.* [f. Lob *sb.*¹ + Cock.] A country bumpkin; a clown, lout, boor; a heavy dull creature; a blundering fool.

a 1553 Udall *Roister D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 44 Ye are . Such a lilburne, such a hoball, such a lobcocke 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 76 Seneca and Lucan were lobcockes to choose that death. 1611 Cotgr., *Richeteau*, a wealthie chuffe, rich lobcocke, well-lined boore 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xix (1737) 83 We are a silly sort of Grout-headed Lobcocks *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lobcock*, a heavy, dull Fellow 1710–11 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 135 Again at the lobby, like a lobcock, of the house of commons, about your Irish yarn. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 171 Ev'ry Lobcock hath his Wench. 1875 *Lancash. Gloss., Lobcock*, a great, idle, young person. 1895 *E. Anglia Gloss., Lobcock, Lubbock*, a lout, a lubber.

attrib. and *appos.* 1577 Breton *Wks. Young Wit* (L.), I now must leave you all, alas, And live with some old lobcock ass! 1577–82 — *Flourish Fancie* (Grosart) 15/2 The lobcoke Lust. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* (1623) C, Your lubberly legges would not carry your lobcocke body.

Hence † **Lobcocked** *a.*, loutish, boorish.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* (1623) G, Such a great, long, large, lobcokt, loseld Lurden.

Lobe (lōub). Also 6 **lobbe**. [ad. late L. *lobus*, a. Gr. λοβός lobe of the ear, of the liver, capsule or pod of leguminous plants:—pre-Hellenic **logw-* cogn. with **legw-* in L. *legūmen* pod, *legula* lobe of the ear. Cf. F. *lobe* (16th c.).]

1. A roundish projecting part, usually one of two or more similar portions into which an object is divided by a fissure. a. One of the divisions of the liver or lungs formed by the fissures.

[1525 tr *Jerome of Brunswich's Surg.* B iv/1 The longues hath .v. lobos or feders.] 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H j b, Demaunde, Howe many lobbes hath the lunges? Answere .v. Three in the ryght party and two in the lefte. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* v. 75 These eminences are neither to be called Lobes, Fibres, nor wynges 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. ii. 108 The lobes and severall parcells of the liver 1667 N. Fairfax in *Phil. Trans.* II. 549 The left Lobe of the Lungs almost quite wasted. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xi (ed 2) 202 The heart lies on the left side, a lobe of the lungs on the right. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 320 The liver was found of large size, and its left lobe reached over the stomach into the left hypochondrium. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 397 In snakes one lobe of the lungs is rudimentary.

b. The lower soft pendulous part of the external ear.

1729 Quincy *Lex. Physico-Med* (1722) 124/1 The external [ear] is .. divided into two Parts, of which the upper is called *Pinna*, or the Wing, the lower *Fibra*, or Lobe. 1807–26 S Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 393 An incision was begun over the condyloid process, opposite the lobe of the ear. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* ix, Pursued and brought back by the hair of his head, or the lobe of his ear. 1871 G. Meredith *H. Richmond* xli. (1889) 370 Her ear.. was of a very pretty shape, with a soft unpierced lobe.

c. *Bot.* † (*a*) A pod, capsule, or fruit-case. *Obs.* (*b*) A rounded projection or division of a leaf (sometimes, of other organs) of a plant.

1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. i. (1682) 3 Some very few Seeds are divided, not into two Lobes, but into more. 1681 — *Museum* II. v. 211 Of Berrys, Cones, Lobes, and some other Parts of Trees. *Ibid.* 238 A Long Flat Lobe. .. Its whole Cavity is filled up with one single Fruit. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* (1733) s.v., A Pea or Bean being committed to the Ground, is first found to cleave into two Parts, which are, as it were, two Leaves or Lobes of the Placenta. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* II. viii. (1765) 90 Such as have the Lobes of the Corolla bent obliquely to the Right. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 522 Then rise the tender germs, upstarting quick And spreading wide their spongy lobes. 1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 26 c, Leaves divided palmately into many narrow lobes. 1865 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 570 Corolla monopetalous, and bearing . as many stamens as it has lobes. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* xiii. 292 The immersion of a leaf in pure water sometimes caused the lobes to close. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* III. iv. 98 Lobe is the common name of one of the parts of a simple blade, especially when there is only one order of incision.

d. One of the divisions of the brain. Also, in the cerebellum, a group of folia marked off by unusually deep fissures.

1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* I. 134 A maid servant was shot into the right side of the Sinciput..she lived as long, viz. until the Lobe of the Brain was wrought out or corrupted. 1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) sv, Bidloo uses the diminutive *Lobellus*, for [*sic*] little Lobe, for the four Processes of the Brain. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 411 The middle lobes of the brain, separated from the posterior by a groove directed obliquely backwards. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 461 Of the four lobes of the brain, the fourth only is found to actuate the electric current; it is hence called the electric lobe. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 558 That the Lobes of the Cerebellum are the parts specially concerned in the regulation of the muscular movements. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* viii. 196 The olfactory lobes which..form ..a part of the brain.

e. *Zool.* A rounded projection or part of an organ.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* III. 357 *Lobi* (the Lobes), the parts of the Maxilla above the Palpus. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I 352 The Galley Wasp Two little lobes before the tympanum. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III. 42 The vignette represents the structure of the foot .one lobe on each side each of the phalanges. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 34 The lobes of the mouth become more or less distended. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiii. 342 The upper lobe of the tail. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 382 Their [*sc.* grebes'] feet . have the tarsi flattened and elongated toes furnished with broad lobes of skin.

f. The larger or most important and projecting part of a cam-wheel.

1855 OGILVIE Suppl. s.v, The lobe of a cam-wheel is the portion of curve between two minor distances from the centre of rotation, and including a major distance between them. If the wheel has *n* lobes, then $2\pi/n$ is the lobe-angle and there are *n* lobes in a revolution.

g. *Geol.* A great marginal projection from the body of a continental ice sheet.

1889 *Nature* 3 Oct 558 The moraines can be traced around continuously from one lobe to another.

h. *gen.*

1877 J. WELLS *Bible Echoes* iv. 47 You have often seen little lobes of gum on the bark of such trees as the fir-tree

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lobe-like* adj.; **lobe-angle** *Mech.* (see quot. 1855 in 1 f); **lobe-berry**, the seaside grape, *Coccoloba uvifera*, of the West Indies (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **lobe-foot**, a lobe-footed bird; **lobe-footed** *a*, having lobate feet, as some birds; † **lobe-leaf**, a foliole of a compound leaf; **lobe-plate** (see quot.).

1833 P. J. SELBY *Illustr Brit. Ornith.* II. 166 In the Orkneys the Red *Lobefoot is a common species 1835 JENYNS *Man. Brit. Vertebr. Anim.* 214 *Lobipes hyperboreus* Steph. (Red Lobefoot). 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* II. 190 In all truly *lobe-footed birds, as coots, .. grebes, .. and phalaropes. 1758 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 446 Because they have an equal number of pinnæ, or *lobe leaves, on the whole leaf of each tree. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1224/2 *Lobe-like expansions. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Lobe plate*, a strong piece of cast-iron laid upon the keelson, etc., to support the parts of a marine steam-engine

Lobed (lōubd), *a.* [f. LOBE + -ED 2.] Having a lobe or lobes; lobated. Chiefly *Nat Hist.*

In *Bot.* applied to a leaf in which the division extends not more than half-way from the margin to the centre and the segments or the sinuses are rounded

1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam Plants* I. 77 Stigma two-lobed. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) III 781 Leaves The largest lobes lobed or divided half way down to the mid-rib 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 450 Proteus. Body very minute,..diversely lobed instantaneously. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 134 Leaves .deeply lobed 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III 44 The dilated and lobed membranes of the toes. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. 218 This fossil . is globular, lobed, branched. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* VI. v. 245 The calyx or corolla .is said to be. lobed, a general term for any considerable separation beyond toothing 1893 W. H. HUDSON *Patagonia* 138 The wings beating rapidly, the long legs and lobed feet sprawling behind *Comb.* 1832 *Planting* 116 (L. U. K.) The lobed-leaved, or post oak.

Lobelacrin (lōubĭ'læ krin). *Chem.* [f. LOBELIA + L. *ācri-*, *ācer* sharp + -IN.] An acrid principle found in the leaves of *Lobelia inflata*.

1874 FLÜCKIGER & HANBURY *Pharmacographia* 358 This substance which we may term Lobelacrin, is decomposed if merely boiled with water; by the influence of alkalis or acids it is resolved into sugar and Lobelic Acid. 1887 T. L. BRUNTON *Text-bk. Pharmacol.* 960.

Lobeless (lōu·blĭles), *a.* [f. LOBE + -LESS.] Without lobes.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 16 Aug., The straight, coarse black hair, lobeless ears, and slightly protruding lips, are all extremely Oriental.

Lobelet (lōu blĭlĕt). *rare.* [f. LOBE + -LET.] A small lobe, a lobule.

1850 OGILVIE, *Lobelets*, in *bot.* small lobes. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. iv. 98 Ultimate portions or small lobes may be called Lobules or Lobelets.

Lobelia (lobī'liă). [mod.L, f. name of Matthias de *Lobel* (1538–1616), botanist and physician to James I: see -IA.] A genus of herbaceous (rarely shrubby) plants, typical of the N.O. *Lobeliaceæ*, of which many species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers, which are chiefly blue, scarlet, or purple; they are widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions and characterized by a deeply-cleft corolla without a spur; a plant of this genus, or its flower.

1739 P. MILLER *Gardeners Dict.* II. s.v., *Lobelia frutescens* ..Shrubby Lobelia, with a purslane Leaf. 1835 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. 114 He foamed at the mouth like a hoss that has eat lobelia in his hay. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xiv. 223 The scarlet lobelia.

b. In the Pharmacopœia, the herb *L. inflata*.

1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* III. 1. 404 In doses exceeding fifteen or twenty grains, the Lobelia causes speedy and severe vomiting. 1868 *Daily News* 30 July, He had poisoned a dog with lobelia, and it died 48 hours after. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 595 Lobelia is used only when the inflammatory action is complicated with [etc.].

Lobeliaceous (lobĭlĭē'ĭ ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Lobeliace æ* (f. LOBELIA) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the N.O. *Lobeliaceæ*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 187 He is also, perhaps, right in considering Jasione more properly a Campanulaceous than a Lobeliaceous plant. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 77/1 Isotoma, a lobeliaceous genus.

Lobeliad (lobī'liĕd). *Bot.* [f. LOBELIA + -AD] Lindley's name for: A plant of the N.O. *Lobeliaceæ*. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1862) 106.

Lobelic (lobī'lik), *a. Chem.* [f. LOBEL-IA + -IC.] *Lobelic acid*: an acid existing in *Lobelia inflata*.

1840 PEREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* II. 947. 1874 [see LOBELACRIN]. 1887 T. L. BRUNTON *Text-bk. Pharmacol* 960.

Lobeline (lōu·bĭlin). *Chem.* Also **lobeli(i)n** and (mod.L.) **lobelina**. [f. LOBEL-IA + -INE 6.] An oily alkaloid with a pungent tobacco-like taste obtained from *Lobelia inflata* (Indian tobacco).

1844 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* III. 128 Analysis of Lobelia inflata. By Reinsch. Analysis gave following results.— Water [etc.]. Peculiar substance (Lobeliin). 1850 W BASTWICK in *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* X. 270 *Lobelina*. 1852 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. Suppl, *Lobeline* 1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Lobelina*,.. lobelin. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 355 *Lobelina*. 1887 T. L. BRUNTON *Text-bk. Pharmacol.* (ed 3) 317 Lobeline.

Lo·bellated, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. mod.L. **lobellus*, dim. of *lobus* LOBE + -ATE 2 + -ED.] Lobulated.

1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 395 Oval leaves, either entire, or lobellated.

Lobel's catchfly. [From the name *Lobel*: see LOBELIA.] The plant *Silene Armeria*.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Aug., Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting Lobells Catch-fly [etc.]. 1741 [see CATCHFLY] 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1862) 42.

Lober, obs. form of LUBBER.

† **Lo·bfish.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **lubfysh.** [f. LOB *sb.*²] A kind of stockfish.

[1421 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1882) III 312/1 Lob fish.] 1538 FITZHERB *Just. Peas* 156 Fyshers that actually labour to take Lyng, Haberdine, Lobfyshe. 1545 *Rates Custom ho* c vj, Stokfyshe called lubfysh. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 *Sched. Rates Inwards*, Stockfish *voc.* Cropling Lubfish.

Lobie, obs. form of LOOBY.

† **Lo·bilin.** *Obs* [? quasi-proper name, f. LOB *sb.*², after *Colin*; cf. *Lubin.*] A rustic, boor.

1588 J HARVEY *Disc. Probl* 98 Rest you merrie, O ye Colin clowtes Clap your hands, O ye Lobilins.

Lobing (lōu·bĭŋ), *vbl. sb. Bot.* [f. LOBE + -ING 1] Formation of lobes; lobation.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 8 *Ranunculus hirsutus*. Leaves variable in lobing. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. iv. 38 The carpels so completely consolidated as to leave no trace of lobing.

Lobing (lōu bĭŋ), *ppl a. Bot.* [f. LOBE + -ING 2] Forming lobes.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 169 *Heracleum sphondylium*.. segments . lobing and toothing.

Lobiole (lōu biəul). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *lobiolus* (irreg. after *petiolus* PETIOLE), dim. f. *lobus* LOBE] One of the small lobes into which the thallus of some lichens is divided (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lobiped (lōu·biped), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* Also **-pede.** [ad. mod L. *lobiped-*, *-pēs*, f. *lobus* LOBE + *pēs* foot.]

A. *adj.* Lobe-footed, as certain birds; having lobate feet.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Lobipes*, . lobipede.

B. A lobe-footed bird, a lobe-foot.

1882 in OGILVIE.

Lob-keeling. ? *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. LOB *sb.*² + KEELING *sb.*¹] The coalfish.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 136 Riht als sturioun etes merling, And lobbekeling etes sperling. 1880–4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* I. 295 *Gadus virens* . Coal-fish . lob, lob-keeling [etc.].

Loblolly (lŏ·blŏli). Now *dial.* Also 7 **lap-**, 8–9 **lop-**. [perh. onomatopœic: cf. the dialectal *lob* 'to bubble while in process of boiling, said esp. of porridge', also 'to eat or drink up noisily' (E. D. D.), *lolly* (obs. Devon), 'broth, soup, or other food boiled in a pot' (*ibid.*).]

1. Thick gruel or spoon-meat, freq. referred to as a rustic or nautical dish or simple medicinal remedy; burgoo. † Hence, a ship-doctor's medicines.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxxv. § 2. 242 The lowe countreymen .. vse it for their meate called Wermose, and with vs Loblollie. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 132 It makes an excellent grewell, or lob-lolly which is very soueraigne at Sea. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 326 There is a difference (he grumbles) between Laplolly and Phesants. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 31 This we call Lob-lollie. But the Negroes, when they come to be fed with this,..cry out, O! O! no more Lob-lol. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* I. iv. 13 What a filthy deal of Lob-lolly was here, to swell and wamble in her Guts. 1746 *Exmoor Scold.* 189 (E. D. S.) And nif et be Loblolly, tha wut slop et oll up. 1750 [see BURGOO]. 1786 [see *loblolly man* in 4].

2. A bumpkin, rustic, boor.

1604 BRETON *Grimello's Fort* (Grosart) 9/2 This Loblollie, with slauering lips, would be making loue 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 86 He Lies gaping like a great Loblolly. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxi, That lob't-headed Loblolly of a Carter. 1894 R LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 91 Blest if you aren't worth a dozen o' these Low's-toff loplollies.

3 ? Short for *loblolly bay*.

1849 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 355 The forest trees in .. the south [of Alabama are] pine, cypress, and loblolly.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loblolly feast, -making, -pot*. **loblolly bay**, an ornamental tree, *Gordonia Lasianthus*, of the southern United States; **loblolly boy**, an attendant who assists a ship's surgeon and his mates in their duties; also *dial.* an errand-boy, man of all work; † **loblolly doctor**, a sailor's name for a ship's doctor; † **loblolly lamb** = sense 2; **loblolly man** *Naut.*, a surgeon's mate; **loblolly pine**, the tree *Pinus Tæda*, growing in swamps in the southern United States; **loblolly sweetwood**, a West Indian name for *Sciadophyllum Jacquinii* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **loblolly tree** = *loblolly wood*; **loblolly whitewood**, *Nectandra sanguinea*; **loblolly wood**, *Cupania glabra*; also *Pisonia cordata* (*Treas. Bot.*).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot* App. 306 Bay, *Loblolly, *Gordonia*. *Ibid.* 317 Loblolly Bay, *Hypericum*. 1770 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LX 519 That elegant evergreen-tree, called in South Carolina and the Floridas, the Loblolly-bay, or *Alcea Floridana* 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxvii. (1804) 178 Among the sailors I was known as the *Loblolly Boy. 1836 E. HOWARD *R Reefer* lvi, The loblolly boy, that is, the young man who had charge of the laboratory where all the medicines were kept. 1875 *Fam. Herald* 23 Oct. 415/2 He began life as a 'loblolly boy' on board a barge. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 273 They were just loblolly boys, at every one's beck and call. 1710 C. SHADWELL *Fair Quaker Deal* I. 15 [Sailor speaks] Our Rogue of a *Loblolly Doctor, being not satisfied with his two Pences, must have a Note for ten Months' Pay for every Cure. 1645 R. BEAKE *Lett. fr. Sommer Isl.* in *Prynne's Discov Prodig. Blazing Stars* App. 3 A certaine Feast, held every week at severall houses, which Feast they called a *loblolly Feast. 1600 *Hosp Incur. Fooles* A iij b, Those notted, grosse, and *loblolly-lams. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 64 The Mystery of *Loblolly-making. 1786 MRS. PIOZZI *Anecd Johnson* 285 He [Dr Johnson] asked an officer what some place was called, and received for answer, that it was where the *loplolly man kept his loplolly 1760 *Acts Gen. Ass. Georgia* (1881) 219 Squared Timber that shall be made of swamp or *loblolly pine. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng Canaan* (1883) 342 [He] called to his wife to set on the *loblolly pot. 1806 *Naval Mag.* XV 241 We found several . girls stewing venison . in a loblolly-pot 1750 G HUGHES *Barbadoes* 143 The *Loblolly tree. This is a middle sized tree. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 214 *Loblolly whitewood, or White Sweetwood. *Ibid.* 178 *Loblolly wood This shrubby tree . rises generally to the height of 12 or 14 feet.

‖ **Lobo** (lō bo). [Sp.:—L *lupus* wolf.] A large grey wolf of the south-western United States, *Canis lupus occidentalis*.

[1839 COL. HAMILTON SMITH *Dogs* (Naturalist's Libr.) I. 152 The Spanish wolves congregated formerly in the passes of the Pyrenees in large troops, and even now the lobo will accompany strings of mules as soon as it becomes dusky.] 1859 BAIRD *Mammals N Amer* II 14 *Canis occidentalis*, var *Mexicanus*, Lobo Wolf. (In recent U S Dicts.)

† **Lo boite.** *Min. Obs.* [Named by J. J. Berzelius in 1815, after *Lobo* da Silveira, who first described it: see -ITE.] Vesuvianite.

1816 W PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (1823) 34 Berzelius mentions a 'Magnesian Idocrase' from Gökum and Frugord, under the name of Lobōite. 1837 DANA *Min.* 350 Idocrase..Loboit, Frugardit, Idokras, of the Germans.

‖ **Lobola** (lŏu·bŏlă). [? Kaffir.] The South African native custom of marriage by purchase.

1897 *Daily News* 17 July 5/6 Mr. Rhodes .. pointed out that the old system of lobola was equivalent to the custom of marriage settlement in vogue with the whites. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct 302 The custom of lobola—i e. the marriage gift of cattle to the bride's father—stands in the way of many Kafir marriages.

Lobose (lou·bōus), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *lobōsus*, f. *lobus* LOBE.] Having many or large lobes; *spec.* pertaining to the *Lobosa*, an order of *Rhizopoda* so characterized.

1885 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 842/2 A certain small number of independent lobose Gymnomyxa.

Lobous (lōu·bəs), *a.* [f. LOBE + -OUS.] Having (many or large) lobes.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 190 Blossoms, arising from joints with lobous leaves.

Lobscouse (lŏ·bskəus). *Naut.* and *dial.* Also 8–9 **lobscourse**, 9 **lobskous**, **-scouce**, **lap's course**. [Of obscure origin: cf. LOBLOLLY. (SCOUSE is now used in the same sense)] A sailor's dish consisting of meat stewed with vegetables and ship's biscuit, or the like.

1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 83 He has sent the Fellow .. to the Devil, that first invented Lobscouse. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ix. 76 A mess of that savoury composition known by the name of lob's course. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* v. (1869) 22/1 He acquired the art of making lobskous. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xi, Prepares to revel upon Lobscouse. 1867 SMYTH

Sailor's Word-bk., *Lat's Course*, one of the oldest and most savoury of the regular forecastle dishes. 1894 F. F. Moore *Journalist's Note Bk.* 146 Something like a glorified Irish stew, or perhaps what yachtsmen call 'lobscouce'.

Hence **Lobscouser** (lɒ bskuusəɹ), a sailor, tar.

1888 Clark Russell *Marooned* (1890) 18 Plain ginger-haired British lobscousers.

Lobsided, variant of Lopsided.

Lob's pound. Now *dial.* Also (*? erron.*) 7 Cobs pound, 8 Hob's pound. [See Lob *sb.*[2] 2.] Prison; jail; the lock-up. Also *fig.*, an entanglement, difficulty.

1597 E. S. *Discov. Knights of Post* B, Knightes of the Poste, Lords of lobs pound, and heires apparant to the pillory. 1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 64 There is the Woodcocke fall'n into the gin, And in Lobs-pound intangled by a wile. 1639 J. Clarke *Paroemiologia* 188 Hee's in Cobs pound. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I iii. 910 Crowdero, whom in Irons bound, Thou basely threw'st into Lob's pound Where still he lies. 1657 G Digby *Elvira* II. 23 He hath us faith Fast in Lobb's Pound. 1694 Echard *Plautus* 8 If Mr Constable and his Watch shou'd pick m'up and in wi' me to Lobs-Pound? 1706 Mad. D'Arblay *Camilla* IV. iii, What! are you all in Hob's pound? 1829 Bentham *Justice & Cod Petit* Wks. 1843 V. 494 From the sheriff the information would, in course, pass on to the defendant, when the time came for his finding himself in Lob's pound. 1895 *E. Anglia Gloss.*, *Lobspound*, to be in any difficulty or perplexed state.

Lobster[1] (lɒ bstəɹ). Forms: 1 lop(p)estre, lopystre, 4 lopister, 4–7 lopster, 5 loppestare, lopstere, 5–7 lobstar, 6 *Sc.* lapstar, 6–7 lopstar, 4– lobster. [OE. *lopustre*, *lopystre*, *loppestre*, corruptly ad. L. *locusta* Locust. The L. word orig. denotes a lobster or some similar crustacean, the application to the locust being suggested by the resemblance in shape. In late L. the original sense survived alongside the other: cf. F. *langouste*, OCornish *lagast* lobster.

The ending *-istre* of the OE. word is due to assimilation to OE. fem. agent-nouns (see -ster) cf OE. *nyllestre* from L. *meretrix*. The cause of the substitution of *p* for the L. *c* is obscure.]

1. A large marine stalk-eyed ten-footed long-tailed crustacean of the genus *Homarus*, much used for food; it is greenish or bluish black when raw, and of a brilliant red when boiled; the first pair of feet are very large and form the characteristic 'claws'.

a 1000 Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 94/14 Crabban muslan pinewinclan. and lopystran and fela swylces. *a* 1100 *Voc.* ibid 319/20 *Polipus*, loppestre. 1311–12 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 9 In sperling', creuis, lopisters, et pisc. aque dukis. 1314–15 *Ibid.* 10 In burbot, sprot et lopsters. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX lxxviii (1495) 909 The vertue of gendringe of egges is . in crabbes and lobsters *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 114 Nym ye perch other ye loppestere or drie haddok. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 764/31 *Hic polipus*, a lobstar *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 33 Lapstaris, lempettis, mussillis in schellis 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 181 A Crabs bak'd guts, a Lobsters butterd thigh. 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv. 142 Lobsters will swim swiftly backward 1688 R Holme *Armoury* 338/1 A Crefish a Species of the Lobster, but of a lesser size. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) II. 17 On unadulterate wine we here regale, And strip the lobster of his scarlet mail. 1794 C. Pigot *Female Jockey Club* 139 She faints at the approach of a mouse; if surprised by the sight of a black lobstar, she screams unmercifully. 1875 F. W. Pavy *Food* (ed. 2) 174 The flesh of the lobster is mainly found in the tail and claws.

b. Applied with qualification to other crustaceans resembling the above. **Norway lobster**, *Nephrops norvegicus*. **Spiny** or **thorny lobster**, *Palinurus vulgaris* = Crayfish 3 b. Some crayfishes are called *fresh-water lobsters*.

1778 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 2) III. 1610/1 The strigosus, or plated lobster, with a pyramidal spiny snout 1795 tr. *Thunberg's Trav.* I 240 The Cape lobster (*Cancer arctus*) has no large claws, and is craggy all over, and covered with erect prickles. 1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol Compend.* 92 *Palinurus vulgaris* .. is sometimes denominated Spiny-lobster, or sea Cray-fish. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* 81 The sea cray-fish, or thorny lobster. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 104 A peculiar pale-blue Lobster from Norway.

c. The flesh of the animal, as food.

1789 Cullen *Mat. Med.* I. 393, I have known .. persons who could not take even a very small quantity of lobster or crab without being affected soon after with a violent colic.

¶ **d.** The construction of jointed plate-armour is often described by comparison to a lobster's tail. Cf. *lobster-tail*, *-tailed* (in 5 below).

1786 Grose *Anc. Armour* 22 Gauntlets .. were .. oftener of small plates of iron rivetted together, in imitation of the lobster's tail, so as to yield to every motion of the hand. *Ibid.* 23 Cuissarts or thigh pieces. They were made flexible at the knees by joints like those in the tail of a lobster.

† **2.** An opprobrious name (? for a red-faced man).

1602 Middleton *Blurt Master Constable* D 2 b, Let him goe . an old combe-peckt rascall . hang him, lobster. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III 289 What a dictionary of proper names hath the Rogue got together! He pearce you for this, you Lobster *Ibid* 290 Leere not, Lobster, lest I thump that russeting face of yours with my sword hilt. 1609 B Jonson *Epicene* v. iii. Wks. (1616) 593 You whorson Lobster.

3. A contemptuous name for: A British soldier. The name was originally applied to a regiment of Roundhead cuirassiers from their wearing complete suits of armour (cf. 1 d above). In later times it has been referred to the characteristic red coat. Also *boiled lobster*. *Raw* (or *unboiled*) *lobster*: a policeman; so called in contradistinction to 'boiled lobster', on account of his blue uniform.

c 1643 *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 68 When as 'tis but a lobster, whom (men say) Turn him but o're and o're he'll turn to you. 1644–7 Cleveland *Char. Lond Diurn.* 5 Translate but the Scene to Roundway-downe: There Hasleriggs Lobsters were turned into Crabs, and crawl'd backwards. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 104 [June 1643] Sir William Waller having received from London a fresh regiment of five hundred horse, under the command of sir Arthur Haslerigge, which were so prodigiously armed that they were called by the other side the regiment of lobsters, because of their bright iron shells with which they were covered, being perfect curasseers. 1660 in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) V. 73 Redcoats, lobsters, corporals, troopers, or dragoons. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I 73 The women ..exclaim against lobsters and tatterdemallions, and desire 'em to prove 'twas ever known .. that a red-coat died for religion. 1776 S. Haws in *Milit. Jrnls.* (1855) 89 The Lobsters [*i.e* British troops] came out almost to topple hill and took 3 cows. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 29 He had gained over the lobster, as he called the serjeant. 1829 Buckstone *Billy Taylor* I. iii, I am no more a dull drab-coated watchman *Mary*. Thou unboiled lobster, hence! 1830 *Ann Reg*, *Chron* 9 Nov. 191/2 'No Peel—down with the raw lobsters!' 1878 Besant & Rice *Celia's Arb.* xxxix. (1887) 284 Jack the Sailor, Joe the Marine, and the Boiled Lobster. 1896 W. W Jacobs *Many Cargoes* 214 She's married a lobster. . He's a sergeant in the line.

attrib or *appos.* 1758 L Lyon in *Milit Jrnls.* (1855) 40 This afternoon their was a Lobster Corperel married to a Road Island whore. 1779 J. Carpenter in *Proc Vermont Hist. Soc* (1872) p. viii, 7 Prisoners broke Prison from the grand Lobster guard at Fortin.

b. slang phr. *To boil one's lobster*: see quot.

1785 Grose *Dict Vulg. Tongue* s.v., To boil one's lobster, for a churchman to become a soldier, lobsters which are of a bluish black, being made red by boiling

4. Short for *lobster-caterpillar*, *-moth*.

1869 E. Newman *Brit Moths* 216 The Lobster (*Stauropus Fagi*). *Ibid.* 217 This singular caterpillar, which is known to collectors as 'The Lobster', feeds on oak and birch

5. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *lobster-catch*, *-catching*, *-fishery*, *-fishing*, *-hatchery*, *-man*, *-red* adj., *-salad*, *-sauce*, *-shell*, *-shop*, *-supper*, *-woman*; **lobster-boat**, a boat used in lobster-fishing, fitted with a well in which to keep the lobsters alive; **lobster-box** *slang*, (*a*) a transport ship; (*b*) barracks (*Slang Dict.* 1865); **lobster-car** *U.S.*, 'a box or frame in which lobsters are kept alive under water awaiting sale or transport' (*Cent. Dict.*); **lobster caterpillar**, the larva of the lobster-moth; **lobster-clad** *a*, clad in jointed armour suggesting a lobster's shell; **lobster-claw**, (*a*) 'a screw jack used in setting rigging' (Knight *Dict Mech* Suppl); (*b*) *pl.* a common marine alga, *Polysiphonia elongata*, so called because it bears tufts of filaments resembling a lobster's claws (*Cent. Dict.*); **lobster-coated** *a.*, red-coated; **lobster-crab**, a crustacean of the family *Porcellanidæ*; a porcelain-crab, **lobster-crawl**, 'a fishing ground for lobsters' (*Cent Dict.*); **lobster-creel**, = *lobster-pot*; **lobster-flower**, the Barbadoes flower-fence, *Poinciana pulcherrima* (*Treas. Bot.* Suppl. 1874); **lobster-joint**, a joint in an instrument resembling a joint in a lobster's claws; lobster-louse, a parasite of the lobster, *Nicothoe astaci*; **lobster-moth**, the bombycid moth *Stauropus fagi*; **lobster-night** *nonce-wd.*, ? a night celebrated by a lobster supper; **lobster-pot**, a basket or similar structure serving as a trap to catch lobsters; **lobster-smack** *jocular*, a military transport; **lobster-tail**, a piece of armour jointed after the manner of a lobster's tail (cf. 1 d); also *attrib.*; **lobster-tailed** *a*, wearing 'lobster-tail' or jointed armour; **lobster-trap** = *lobster-pot*.

1777 Pennant *Zool* IV. 8, I am told that when men of war meet a *lobster boat, a jocular threat is used, That, if the master do not sell them good lobsters, they will salute him. 1833 M Scott *Tom Cringle* II (1842) 64 We landed in the *lobster-box, as Jack loves to designate a transport 1887 G. B Goode, etc. *Fisheries U S* V II. 674 Entirely submerged *lobster-cars are used in Norway. 1901 *Q. Rev* July 48 If the difficulties in reference to the treaties were confined to the *lobster-catch. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 215/1 For *lobster-catching two kinds of nets are occasionally used. 1859 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* II. xciii. 73 The ancient *lobster-clad knights. ? 1794 Burns *Let to Mrs. Riddel* Wks. (Globe) 539 Those *lobster-coated puppies 1854 A. Adams, etc. *Man Nat. Hist* 290 *Lobster-crabs (*Porcellanidæ*). 1853 Reade *Chr Johnstone* 320 The periodical laying down, on rocky shoals, and taking up again, of *lobster-creels 1865 Bertram *Harvest of Sea* 301 In France the *lobster-fishery is to some extent 'regulated'. *Ibid.* 385 *Lobster fishing. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 53 Two methods of lobster fishing are in vogue. 1889 *Nature* 21 Mar 499 A complete *lobster hatchery could be established on the West coast. 1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 511 The introduction of the inner tube (into the trachea) without employing *lobster-joints. 1863 Wood *Nat. Hist.* III. 640 The *Lobster-louse is sometimes found in considerable numbers, fixed to the gills of the lobster. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 210/2 The typical *lobsterman lives at the bottom of a charming and remote cove. 1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 247 *Lobster moth. 1863 Wood *Nat Hist.* III. 535 The Lobster-moth derives its name from the grotesque exterior of the caterpillar. 1715 Pope *Farew. to London* Wks. (Globe 1895) 479 Luxurious *lobster-nights farewell, For sober studious days!

1764 *Ann. Reg.* 90 Tangled in the lines of some *lobster pots. 1882 Ansted *Channel Isl.* IV. xxii. (ed. 2) 508 The number of lobsters taken weekly from the various lobster-pots round the coast of Guernsey is estimated to average 4,000. 1856 Kane *Arct Expl.* I. xv. 167 The little *lobster-red fury of a stove. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. cxxxv, I'm fond of.. A *lobster salad. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* VI, We had champagne and lobster-salad. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 161 Turbot..which ruddy *lobster-sauce accompanies. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* VI, *Lobster shells. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 508 An occasional crash of oyster-shells cast . from some *lobster-shop. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* V, I steered for 'the *lobster-smack'. 1859 C. C. Black tr. *Denmin's Weapons War* (1877) 219 The long '*lobster-tails' which replaced the waist-piece and the tassets. 1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 512 The angular and descending portions of the inner tube of the..canula..have to be made with joints on the lobster tail principle. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* V, Oliver on horseback, . charging with his *lobster-tailed squadron. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 376 Old as I am I am fit to exchange broadsides with any lobster-tailed piccaroon. 1865 Bertram *Harvest of Sea* 385 The *lobster-traps and crab-cages, which are not unlike overgrown rat-traps. 1898 G. Parker *Battle of Strong* V. 33 A *lobster-woman put on her sabots.

Hence (*nonce-wds*) **Lo·bsterdom**, the 'realm' of lobsters; **Lo·bsterling**, a young lobster.

1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* 146 He had live barnacles on his claws, which is a great mark of distinction in lobsterdom. 1901 *Spectator* 27 July 119/2 Sunlight . brings swarms of lobsterlings to the top of the jars in which they are hatched.

Lobster[2] (lɒ bstəɹ). *East Anglian.* Also 6 lopster, lobstart, 6, 9 lopstart, **lobstert** (*E. D. D.*). [f. Lob *sb.*[2] + *stert*, Start, tail. Cf *clubstart*, Clubster.] A stoat.

? 1490 *Paston Lett.* III. 365 Wesellis, lobsters, polkattys. 1552 Huloet, Lopster vermyn. 1577 Harrison *Descr. Engl.* III xiii. in *Holinshed*, Haryers, whose game is the Foxe, . Lobstart [1586 lopstart], Wesell, Conye, &c. 1787 Marshall *Norf.* (1795) II 383 *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E. Anglia* 1864 C. Elton *Norway* ix. 124 Even now it is said that farmers in England complain of the 'lobsters' sucking the eggs and killing the chickens.

Lobster[3] (lɒ bstəɹ). [Jocular formation on Lob *v.* + -ster.] One who bowls 'lobs' at cricket.

1889 *Daily Chron.* 8 June 5/4 It is welcome to note the success with the ball of. Winter, the lobster. 1890 E. Lyttleton *Cricket* 36 The gentle and sensitive 'lobster'.

Lobstering (lɒ bstərin), *vbl sb.* [f. Lobster[1] + -ing[1].] Catching lobsters.

1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 211/1 [The lobsterman] is a fisherman in other branches and a farmer as well, for lobstering need not take the whole of any one's time

† **Lobsterize**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd* [f. Lobster[1] + -ize.] *intr.* To move backwards, as a lobster is supposed to do (Cf. *to crawfish*).

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II III IV *Captaines* 621 Thou makest Rivers the most deafly-deep To lobstarize (back to their source to creep)

Lobular (lɒ·bĭlăɹ), *a Phys.*, etc. [f Lobule + -ar.] Pertaining to or having the form of a lobule or lobules. Of pneumonia: Affecting the lobules of the lungs.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) I. 389 The substance of the lungs is lobular. 1826 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* IV xl. 116 A lobular substance consisting of granules filling the whole cavity of the body 1834 J Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed 4) 199 Central peripneumonies, and those denominated lobular 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 55 Lobular pneumonia. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Lobular fissures*, the sulci between the several cerebral and cerebellar lobules. 1892 Woodhead *Pract Pathol.* (ed. 3) 372 Lobular pneumonia.

Hence **Lo·bularly** *adv*

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI 386 The left lung was .. condensed with . lobularly disposed lesions throughout.

Lobulate (lɒ·bĭlĕt), *a.* [f. Lobule + -ate[2].] Having or consisting of lobules or small lobes.

1862 in Cooke *Man. Bot. Terms* 52. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 172 Ivy Albumen lobulate.

Lobulated (lɒ·bĭlĕtéd), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ed[1].] = prec.

1783 W. Keir in *Med. Commun.* I. 130 The kidney had a lobulated form 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 79 Lobulated masses of adipose tissue.

Lobulation (lɒbĭlē·ʃən). [f. Lobulate: see -ation.] The formation of lobules or small lobes; a lobulated condition.

1861 Bumstead *Ven Dis.* (1879) 611 There is no lobulation of the organ.

Lobulato-, taken as comb. form of Lobulate in the sense 'lobulate and . '.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 701 Coralla lobulato-glomerate. 1871 W A Leighton *Lichen-flora* 225 Thalline margin lobulato-crenate

Lobule (lɒ·bĭul). Chiefly *Anat.* [ad. mod.L. Lobulus] A small lobe.

1682 T. Gibson *Anat.* (1697) 14 The lobules of which the Lungs are composed. 1720 Hale in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 5 Every Duct is made of lesser Ducts united, which rise from the Lobules . which constitute each distinct Lobe. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 139 Its last adhesion, was to the helix of the left ear, just above the lobule. 1866 Huxley *Preh Rem. Caithn* 157 The nose nearly straight and ending in a rounded lobule. 1872 — *Physiol.* v. 126 The smallest obvious subdivisions of the liver substance .. which are termed the lobules. 1880 [see Lobelet].

Lobulisation (lɒbĭlaizē·ʃən). [f. Lobule + -ization.] 'The passage of a tissue from a unform to a lobular condition' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Lobulose (lɒ·bĭlōs), *a.* [f. Lobule + -ose.] Having many lobules.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 618 Stout lobes which are much and crowdedly lobulose.

Lobulous (lǫ·biŭləs), *a.* [f. LOBULE + -OUS.] 'Possessing lobules, or prominences resembling lobules' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

‖ **Lobulus** (lǫ·biŭlŏs). Pl. **lobuli** (lǫ·biŭləi). [mod.L., dim. of *lobus* LOBE.] A small lobe, lobule.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Nat. Aliments* (1735) 28 A great number of those Air-Bladders form what we call Lobuli, which hang upon the Bronchia, like Bunches of Grapes upon a stalk. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xl. 117 The result of the approximation of polygonous lobuli. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 461 The lower dependent and fleshy portion of the pinna is the lobulus.

Lob-worm (lǫ·bˌwɔ̄ɹm). [f. LOB *sb.*[2]] **a.** A large earthworm used for bait by anglers. **b.** The LUG-WORM (*Arenicola marina*).

a. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 7, I baited my hook with two Lob-worms 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 94 For the Trout the Dew-worm (which some also call the Lob-worm) and the Brandling are the chief. 1718 G JACOB *Compl. Sportsman* 119 The Lob or Garden-Worm well scoured is the only Bait. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i (1880) 31 The large roach will..take the tail of a lob-worm very ravenously

b 1854 *Eng Cycl., Nat Hist* I 295 *Arenicola piscatorum*, the Lob or Lug Worm. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 9) II. 71/1 All round the British and many other coasts the lob-worm (*Arenicola marina*) is used for bait.

Loby, obs. form of LOOBY.

Loc, variant of LAKE *sb*[1] *Obs.* (offering, gift).

Loc, obs. form of LOCK *sb.*, LOHOCH.

Locable (lōᵘ·kăb'l), *a. rare* [f. L. *locāre* to place: see -BLE] Of persons: That can be placed (in a situation or office). As *sb*, one who is fit to be so placed; hence *attrib.*, as *locable list.*

a 1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Introd. View* (1830) 5 Persons locable in the several situations, say in one word, *locables.* 1816–30 *Ibid*, *Extract Const. Code* 27 Applicants demanding admission into the locable list, and to that end presenting themselves for examination

‖ **Local** (lokal), *sb.*[1] Commonly in erroneous (fem.) form **locale** (lokā·l). [Fr.; absol. use of *local* adj.: see next.] A place or locality; esp. a place considered with reference to some particular event or circumstances connected with it; a quarter in which certain things are done, or which is chosen for particular operations.

1772 SIMES *Mil Guide* (1781) 7 The Mareschal [de Puysegur] says, he saw a battle lost, because an Aid-de-camp had, upon a false representation of the local made to the General, been sent to him who commanded the right wing, to order him to change his ground 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 189 Unless they attend to the nature of the soil of the local where those accidents happened, their reports will generally meet with little credit 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* xi, O, the propriety of the *locale* is easily vindicated. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Old Woman in Grey*, But no matter—lay the *locale* where you may *c* 1844 SYD SMITH in *Mem.* (1855) II 539, I hear that Lord Carlisle is wheeled down to the gallery. .I know all the *locale* so well that I see him in his transit. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* xi 381 Feeling that their little thatched cottage would, some day or other, be ranked among the celebrities of English *locales.*

Local (lōᵘ·kăl), *a* and *sb.*[2] Also 5–6 **localle,** 5–7 **locall,** 6 **locale** [a. F. *local* (= Sp, Pg. *local*, It. *locale*), ad. L. *locāl is*, f. *loc-us* place]

A *adj.*

1. Pertaining to or concerned with 'place' or position in space. Now chiefly in *local situation.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt* 1 And also in recountyng of hye hystoryes the comune vnderstondyng is better content to the ymag[i]nacion local than to symple auctoryte to which it is submysed *Ibid* Envoy 250 The ymagynacion locall 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xvii. (1634) 675 *marg.*, A local presence of the body of Christ. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* v. i. 17 (1st Qo. Fisher 1600) G 3 The Poets penne turnes them to shapes, And giues to ayery nothing, a locall habitation, And a name. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 335 As to a local descent into the infernal parts they all agree. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar Matheseos* 46 Some of these Powers have borrowed their Denominations from Local Extension. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt & Spir.* (1782) I xix. 231 The Cartesians.. maintain .that spirits have no extension, nor local presence. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) VI. 341 The local situation of the lands devised. 1862 STANLEY *Jew Ch.* (1877) I v. 109 This change of local situation was at once a change of moral condition.

†**b** Having the attribute of 'place' or spatial position. *Obs.*

1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1548) 55 Yᵉ Lord, whiche to shewe his humanite to be locall (that is to saye: contained in one place onely) dyd saye vnto his disciples. I ascende vnto my father. *Ibid.* 55 b, Howe dyd he ascende in to heauen, but because he is locall and a very man. 1565 JEWEL *Replie Harding's Answ* vi. 348 His [Harding's] answeare is, that Christes bodie is Local onely in one place. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 734 Angels peraduenture at this daie are more aptly saide to bee locall or in place not circumscriptiuely, but definitiuely 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II. ii III (1651) 246 [They] will have Hell a materiall and locall fire in the center of the earth. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 564 A higher flight the venturous goddess tries, Leaving material worlds, and local skies. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Birthday Song* 272 That sound divine the truth has spoke all, And pawn'd his word, Hell is not local.

†**c.** *Local motion*, movement from place to place, motion of translation, locomotion. *Obs.*

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* I. viii. 10 The elementes are .. moueable by locall motion. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxiii. 208 Zoophytes. that is such creatures as though they goe not from place to place, and so cause a locall motion of their whole substance, yet in their partes, they haue a distinct and articulate motion. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 831 It is certain, that cogitation, (phancy, intellection, and volition) are no local motions. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 34 Plants have no local or progressive Motion.

d. *Grammar.* Relating to place or situation.

1842 JELF *Greek Gram* II. 230 [*heading*] Local Dative. 1845 *Ibid.* I. 296 [Adverbs] are divided into *a.* Local, . *b.* Temporal, .. *c.* Modal [etc.]. *Ibid* 298 The Local adverbs in ει, as. .*ἐκεῖ.* 1889 E. A. SONNENSCHEIN *Lat. Gram.* § 348 Local Clauses. (Clauses of Place.)

e. Psychol. *Local sign* (after G. *localzeichen*): that element in a sensation which is the basis of our instinctive judgement as to its locality.

1874 SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 70. 1884 BOSANQUET tr *Lotze's Metaph.* 490.

2. Belonging to a particular place on the earth's surface; pertaining to or existing in a particular region or district.

Local time the time of day or night reckoned from the instant of transit of the mean sun over the local meridian.

?14 . in *Myrr our Ladye* p. xxi, Priuileges ordynary iniunccions localle statutes laudable custons decrees & al other ordynaunces 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* I. init, If in Prose and Religion it were as iustifiable, as in Poetry and Fiction, to inuoke a Locall power I would therin ioyne with the Author. 1687 in *Magd Coll & Jas. II* (O. H. S) 112 That College had the Bishop of Winchester for their Visitor Local. 1740 PITT *Æneid* viii. 461 The Swains the Local Majesty rever'd 1792 *Anecd W. Pitt* II. xxix 125, I have no local attachments, it is indifferent to me, whether a man was rocked in his cradle on this side or that side of the Tweed 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iii 139 Two observatories provided with accurate means of determining their respective local times. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 612 *note*, Oldmixon, who was a boy at Bridgewater when the battle was fought,..was so much under the influence of local passions that his local information was useless to him. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 31 The name Γραῖα is only a local name of a settlement of. Boeotians. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 313 Mr Yeo, the local lawyer.

b. With restrictive force: Limited or peculiar to a particular place or places.

1615 G SANDYS *Trav* 170 Those ceremonies that are not locall, I willingly omit. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 119 Truth is not local, God alike pervades And fills the world of traffic and the shades 1811 *Henry & Isabella* I 3 Her ideas were as local as Andrew's; and they neither of them seemed likely to disturb the brain of the other 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I i. 5 The importance of the struggle would have been more local and temporary. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 189 That letter (of the moral law) read in our own casual and local interpretation.

c. Belonging to a town or some comparatively small district, as distinct from the state or country as a whole. *Local government*, the administration of the affairs of a town (or other limited area) by its inhabitants, as distinguished from such administration by the state at large.

Local board in England and Wales *spec.* (see quots 1863 and 1901) *Local Government Board*. a department of State established in 1871, to act as the central authority for Local Government in England and Wales.

1688 *Connect Col Rec* (1859) III 439 The law that doth confirm or locall lawes 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N.* v i (1869) II 402 The local or provincial expenses of which the benefit is local or provincial .ought to be no burden upon the general revenue of the Society. 1786 BURKE *W Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 191 He the said Warren Hastings hath left the said troops, by his new treaty, without any local controul 1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* (1872) I 128 Such is the national importance which a merely local privilege may sometimes bestow 1844 H. H WILSON *Brit India* III. 279 The local government was involved in a discussion with the Supreme Court at the Presidency 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt* (1865) 116/2 Among the duties classed as local, or performed by local functionaries, there are many which might with equal propriety be termed national 1863 H. COX *Instit* III IX 732–3 In the places and districts in which the [Local Government] Act is adopted, it is carried into execution by local Boards The local Boards have extensive powers of undertaking and regulating the drainage and cleansing of towns, the suppression of nuisances, and similar matters of police. 1880 E. ROBERTSON in *Encycl Brit.* XI. 21 Local government repeats on a small scale the features of the supreme government, but its business is chiefly judicial and administrative. 1901 FAIRLIE *Munic Administr.* 69 An important change was made by the Local Government Act of 1894. The urban local boards are called Urban District Councils, and the term of office of the councillors is fixed at three years

d. In various specific collocations. *Local examination*, the name given to certain examinations of boys and girls, held in a number of different places under the direction of a central board at one of the Universities. *Local preacher* (among the Methodists), a layman who is authorized to preach in the district in which he resides, as distinguished from the ordained itinerant ministers. *Local rank* (see quot. 1876). *Local veto*: the prohibition of the sale of liquors in a district, under the system of *local option* (see e); hence the nonce-wds. *local-vetoist*, *-vetoism*

1772 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III 476 A Justice levied a fine on a Local Preacher, on pretence of the Conventicle Act 1858 *Exam. Students Not Members Univ Camb.* 15 Notice for Local Examinations. 1861 *4th Ann. Rep. Delegacy (Local Exam.)* 1 The Oxford Local Examinations for the year 1861 commenced on Tuesday, May 28. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 327 *Local rank*, the rank given to an officer in her Majesty's service serving in a foreign land with other troops, whereby he is placed in his proper position, as regards equality of rank, with those officers whose first commissions are of the same date, but who have been more fortunate in promotion. 1885 *Min. Wesleyan Confer.* 369 Our supply of Ministers is drawn from our Local-preachers. 1894 SIR W. LAWSON in *Westm. Rev.* 27 Sept. 4/3 What would happen if they, the Local Vetoists, got their bill? 1900 A. J. BALFOUR in *Daily News* 29 May 2/5 Perhaps the hon. baronet would reverse his opinion about the infallibility of democracies, or even of local vetoism.

e. Local option. The right granted by the legislature of a country or state to the inhabitants of each particular district to decide whether the trade in liquor shall be prohibited within the district. Hence occas. by extension, the principle of allowing localities to decide for themselves whether they will accept or reject certain regulations. Hence **Local optionism**, the principle of local option; **Local optionist**, an advocate of local option.

1878 SAMUELSON *Hist. Drink* 218 *note*, The tendency of legislation seems to be towards 'local option' or 'permissive prohibition' 1880 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 2/4 The Home Rulers, the Teetotallers, the Local Optionists. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 688/2 Those celebrated 'local option laws' which are in force in some of the United States. *Ibid.* 689/1 Such laws are in force in Massachusetts, New Jersey (which had the Chatham Local Option Law of 1871), New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Vermont. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess* 174 Measures like that for granting Local Option, as it is called, for doing away the addiction of our lower class to their porter and their gin. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 6/3 The reluctance of the Welsh and Midland miners to admit the principle of local option.

3. *Law.* (In renderings of the AF. phrases *chose local*, *trespas local*)

1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* 180 b, Pur ceo que le chose est local, & annex al franketeñ. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s.v. *Chose*, Chose locall is such a thing as is annexed to a place. For example. a mill is chose locall. [With reference to Kitchin] 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 419 An Action of Trespass for Battery, is transitory and not local, and therefore the place need not be .set down in the Declaration. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v *Trespass*, *Trespass local* is that which is so annexed to the place certain, that if the defendant join issue upon a place, and traverse the place mentioned in the declaration, and aver it, it is enough to defeat the action

4 Pertaining to a particular place in a system, series, etc, or to a particular portion of an object.

a. Pertaining to, or affecting, a particular part or organ of the body. Chiefly *Med.*, of diseases, ailments, etc., and hence of remedies which are applied to such ailments.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul* R ij b, The fyrste shal be of the locall remedyes of hote apostemes. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg* 25 b/2 The doctours make no mention of locale medicines in these diseases. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV v 244 Tell me you Heauens, in which part of his body Shall I destroy him? Whether there, or there, or there, That I may giue the locall wound a name 1667 MILTON *P L.* xii. 387 Dream not of thir fight, As of a Duel, or the local wounds Of head or heel. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Local Medicaments*, those Remedies that are apply'd outwardly to a particular Place, or Part; as Plaisters, Salves, Ointments, etc. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 145, I employed only local means for their cure. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect Inflam.* 179 The Local or Topical treatment of inflammation 1834 *Cycl Pract. Med* III. 49/1 The symptoms may be considered as local and general, the *local* being, principally, pain, tenderness, and tumefaction; the *general*, fever [etc.] 1874 SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 56 The exquisite delicacy of local sensibility, especially that of the retina. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VII. 11 A local inflammation or hæmorrhage.

b. *Electricity* and *Magnetism. Local action*, action between different parts of a plate in an electric battery as distinguished from the general action of the battery *Local attraction* (see quot. 1867). *Local battery, local circuit* (see quot. 1868). *Local current*, a current set up by local action; also, a current in a local circuit.

1841 BRANDE *Man Chem* (ed 5) 297 In the common battery much local action takes place upon the zinc plates without contributing to the circulating forces 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Local attraction*, the effect of the iron in a ship on her compasses; it varies with the position of a compass in a ship, also with that of a ship on the earth's surface, and with the direction of the ship's head 1868 CULLEY *Handbk. Telegr.* (ed. 3) 169 *Local circuit*, one which includes only the apparatus in the office, and is closed by a relay. *Local* [*battery*], the battery of a local circuit. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 101 We then work by local currents. *Ibid.*, A local battery. *Ibid* 102 In flowing through R′ it completes the local circuit by which the local current flows from L′ B′ through M′.

c. Arith. *Local value*. that value (of a numeral figure) that depends on its place or serial position.

1853 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (1857) 2 All numbers have a simple or intrinsic value, and also a local value.

d. Photogr. *Local reduction* (see quot).

1892 BOTHAMLEY *Ilford Man. Photogr* viii. 68 Local reduction (*i e* reduction of parts of the image) can be effected by..applying a very weak solution of the ferricyanide.

e. Local colour: (*a*) *Painting*. The colour which is natural to each object or part of a picture independently of the general colour-scheme or the distribution of light and shade. (Now usu. *collect. sing.*: formerly the pl. was used.) (*b*) Hence, in works of art or literature: The representation in

vivid detail of the characteristic features of a particular period or country (e.g. manners, dress, scenery, etc.), in order to produce an impression of actuality.

1782 BAILEY, *Local Colours*, in painting, are such as are natural and proper for each particular Object in a Picture. 1782 J. T. DILLON tr. *Menge's Sh. Art Paint.* 76 The local tints of the flesh, in every part are admirably diversified. *Ibid.* 80 If Titian was happy in his tints, and the local colour of his objects, Correggio. exceeded him in [etc.]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 599/2 The happy dispositions of colours both proper and local. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* I. 15 The objects were all drawn .with a pen and ..then thinly washed over with indications of their local colours. 1839 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint* 8 The local colour, which is the self colour of an object, and what we mean when we talk of a 'red coat' or a 'green field' 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 666/2 There are [in *Doris*] some capital pictures of the times of landlord shooting without anything Irish in character, or dialogue, or local colour.

5. Pertaining to places (in the geographical sense) or to an individual place as such.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Surnames* (1614) 112 The most surnames in number, the most ancient, and of best account, haue bene local, deduced from places in Normandie and the coyntries confining. 1857 R. MORRIS (*title*) The Etymology of Local Names. *Mod.* One of the most trustworthy of local etymologists.

6. *Math.* Pertaining to a locus. *Local problem*, a problem in which the object is to determine a geometrical locus.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Local Problem* a 1865 SIR W. R. HAMILTON *Elem. Quatern.* (1899) I. 39 The degree of the function *f*, or of the local equation, marks (as before) the order of the curve [etc.].

B. *sb.* (absol. use of the adj.)

1. A person who is attached by his occupation, function, etc. to some particular place or district; an inhabitant of a particular locality. Chiefly *pl.*

1835 HOOD *Poetry, Prose, & Worse* XXXV, How sweet to be drawn for the locals By songs setting valour a-gog. 1892 'H. HALIBURTON' *Ockil Idylls* 148 Gang freely, fishers, by their banks, Baith foreign loons an' locals. 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 16 Mar. 1/3 He has been what is known in the legal world as a 'local'—that is, he has confined his practice to courts of Lancashire, and has not taken up a professional abode in London 1901 H. G. HUTCHINSON in *Longm. Mag.* July 236 We go to some 'rough' as the locals call it—ground of long grass giving fine protection for partridges.

b. *esp.* A local preacher (see A. 2 d).

1824 CARR *Craven Dial.* Gloss. 90 *Local*, a local preacher amongst the Methodists. 1889 T. E. BROWN *Manx Witch*, etc. 121 He cudn go on by the hour Like these Locals.

2. Something local.

a. An item of local interest in a newspaper; *collect.*, local news, matter of local interest.

a 1869 W. CARLETON *Farm Ballads, Editor's Guest* 36 So long as the paper was crowded with 'locals' containing their names 1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* (1900) 17/1 There's a column of local coming in, and a concert in the People's Hall.

b. A postage-stamp current only in a certain district. c. *U.S.* Postal matter bearing an address locally used but not known generally.

1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Feb. Suppl. 3/1 The apparently interminable Russian locals. 1873 *Ibid.* Jan. Suppl. 4 Russian and Egyptian Locals. 1882 *U. S. Offic. Postal Guide* 681 Locals and nixes. Matter addressed to places which are not post offices is unmailable.

d. *Telegraphy.* A local battery or circuit (see A. 4 b). 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

e. A local train; a train which serves the stations of a particular district. (In recent Dicts.)

1902 *Strand Mag.* Jan. 74/2 He boarded the local in the morning.

f. A local examination (see A. 2 d).

1893 *Athenæum* 4 Feb. 157/3 This [book] is intended mainly for students preparing for the University Locals.

Local (lōʊ·kăl), *v. Scots Law.* [f. LOCAL *a.*] *trans.* 'To apportion an increase of salary to a minister among different landholders' (Jam.); to lay the charge of such stipend *on* or *upon* a landholder or his land.

1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 34/1 To locall sufficient stipendis. 1695 J. SAGE *Fund. Charter* Wks. (1844) I. 248 The Earl of Morton .. had flattered the Church out of their possession of the thirds of the benefices, promising instead thereof localled stipends upon the ministers. a 1768 [see LOCALITY 5 b]. 1808 *Act* 48 *Geo III*, c. 138 § 14 The Right of any Heritor to surrender his valued Teind in place of subjecting his Lands, to the Amount of the Stipend localled upon them, shall not be taken away. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XIX, A clause, which had occurred in a process for localling his last augmentation of stipend. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* § 1162 (ed. 6) 496 The localling or apportioning of the burden on the unexhausted teind is under the jurisdiction of the Court of Session as Commissioners of Teinds. 1877 in *Cases Crt. Session* 4th Ser. IV. 1127 The proceedings shewed that at this time there was sufficient free teind without localling on heritors who had heritable rights. *Ibid.*, The lands were localled on for stipend in an interim locality in 1853. 1880 *Law Rep., App. Cases* V. 249 A scheme of locality was prepared, D lodged objections to the scheme in so far as it localled minister's stipend on eighty-one acres of his land.

Locale, erroneous form of LOCAL *sb.*[1]

Localism (lōʊ·kăliz'm). [f. LOCAL *a.* + -ISM.]

1. Attachment to a locality, esp. to the place in which one lives; limitation of ideas, sympathies, and interests growing out of such attachment; disposition to favour what is local. Also (with *pl.*), an instance of this state of mind.

1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XXVII. (1872) 160, I have never seen the spirit of localism which is so prevalent throughout Spain more strong than at Saint James. a 1882 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) II. 526, I am one of those who believe that our government is not to be destroyed by localisms, North or South. 1877 S. BOWLES in Merriam *Life* (1885) II. 428 Congress is simply an aggregate seething and struggling of a great number of localisms—rarely or never losing themselves in the stream of national or patriotic feeling. 1883 *Spectator* 30 June 828 Agriculture is more weighted by what we may call the localism of labour than by any other single cause.

2. Something characteristic of a particular locality; a localizing feature; a local idiom, custom, or the like.

1823 E. MOOR (*title*) Suffolk Words and Phrases, or an attempt to collect the Lingual Localisms of that County. 1839 C. CLARK (*title*) John Noakes and Mary Styles. A Poem, exhibiting some of the most striking lingual localisms peculiar to Essex 1850 FREEMAN in *Ecclesiologist* X. 284 Architectural localisms, as illustrated by the churches of Northamptonshire and Leicestershire. 1858 *Almæ Matres* 38 All talk scandal, gossip, localisms. 1897 *Saga-Bk. Viking Club* Jan. 306 Brushing away many of the most interesting localisms in thought and language.

Localist (lōʊ·kălist). [f. LOCAL *a.* + -IST.] One who inclines to treat or regard things as local, to subject them to local conditions, etc.; a student of what is local; one who assigns a local origin to (diseases).

1683 O. U. *Parish Churches no Conventicles* 16 The Legislators had more regard to the Duty, than to the Place of it, and had more respect to the Discretion of the Priest, than this Localist hath; he labouring more for the Circumstance of Place, to gratify his own Humour, then the Intention of the Thing to edify the Congregation 1833 *Cycl Pract. Med.* II. 163 In our opinion, both essentialists and localists have taken a much too limited view of the etiology of fever. 1860 BERKELEY *Brit Fungol.* 55 Where species are very difficult to distinguish, it is in general because forms are separated which are too closely allied, an evil which is familiar enough to every practical botanist, though apt to be overlooked or completely ignored by the inexperienced or mere localists. 1901 *Q. Rev* Oct. 542 The 'Localists' attributed the epidemics to local conditions, atmospheric changes, uncleanliness, and so forth.

Localistic (lōʊkălı·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of a theory: Attributing a local nature or origin.

1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 336 The localistic theory of cholera 1896 *Allbu't's Syst Med* I. 881 Until now he has defended the 'localistic' view [of the origin of cholera poison] against those of Koch and the contagionists. 1899 E. P. MORRIS in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol* XX. 323 As long as the conflict between localistic and grammatical theories of the cases is undecided.

Locality (lokæ·lĭti). [a. F. *localité*, ad. late L. *localitātem*, f. *locālis* LOCAL.]

1. The fact or quality of having a place, that is, of having position in space.

1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* vii. § 3 69 It destroyes the truth of Christs humane bodie, in that it ascribes quantitie to it, without extension, without localitie. 1662 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Locality*, the being of a thing in a place. 1661 GLANVILL *Van Dogmatising* xi. 100 That the Soul and Angels..they have nothing to do with grosser locality, is generally opinion'd. 1772–82 MASON *Eng. Gard* I. 181 Come then, thou sister Muse, from whom the mind Wins for her airy visions colour, form, And fix'd locality; sweet Painting, come. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 34 The locality of Hell, and the existence of an Evil Spirit, are annihilated. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* VI. XIII. (1872) II. 174 Imagine a solitary point A, in space which has no assignable bounds, and suppose it possible for that point to be known by a being having no locality.

2. The fact of being local, in the sense of belonging to a particular spot. Also *pl.* local characteristics, feelings, or prejudices. *Obs.*

1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 33 And now I talk of coaches, I have never set my foot in ours, since you left London: I begin to think that this is carrying the idea of locality too far, and will therefore order it to set me down at the play-house, this evening 1791 BURKE *Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. 1802 IV. 14 These factions .weakened and distracted the locality of patriotism. 1808 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 246 The vast variety of humors, prepossessions and localities which, in the much diversified composition of these States, militate against the weight and authority of the General Government.

3. *pl.* The features or surroundings of a particular place. [So Fr. *localité*, 'particularité ou circonstance locale' (Littré).]

1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, Owing to the height to which he was raised, and the depth of the vaulted archway, his eye could but indistinctly reach the opposite and external portal. It is necessary to notice these localities. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 61 After nightfall we walked over to Sallenches. The localities about the bridge reminded me of Milltown in the County of Dublin.

4. a. The situation or position of an object; the place in which it is, or is to be found; *esp.* geographical place or situation, e.g. of a plant or mineral.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* II. Index, Lignite, localities of. *Ibid.* Lituite, locality and character of. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 202 A blind man. feeling all around him with his cane, so as to find out his locality. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 53 The anatomist can tell you that the localities of these powers are different. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xiv. 303 He insists upon the power of the glaciers to mould themselves to their localities. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 249 The reports that the police were sending down constantly, of his supposed locality and outrages.

b. A place or district, of undefined extent, considered as the site occupied by certain persons or things, or as the scene of certain activities.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 321 Pallas mentions that, in the same locality, opposite old Temruk, a submarine eruption took place in 1799. 1860 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xv. 291 The deliverer is to be sought in the locality nearest to the chief scene of the invasion. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 185 The tremendous rainfall of the Khasi Hills, amounting in some localities. to 559 inches of annual rainfall.

5. *Sc.* †a. An assessment, tax, or levy, esp. one for the support of soldiers or other war-expenses. *Obs.*

1640 in *Minute Bk. War Comm. Kirkcudbright* (1855) 157 Desyering the said Committie to allot and allocate to thame ane competent localitie, furthe of the redrest of thair said husbands' rentes, goodes and geir, for aliment of thame and thair said childrene. 1649 in *Clarke Papers* (1901) IV. 161 We are in greate want of monies, to carry on our Locality, for coales and candle, all the six Companies beinge draune into the Cittadell. 1679 in M'Dowell *Hist. Dumfries* XXXVII. (1873) 426 Ane months locality for sixty horse. 1686 *Corshill Baron-Court Book* in *Ayr & Wigton Arch. Coll.* (1884) IV. 172 James Bichet. persued Robert Lachlane and Johne Wyllie .for the 2 pairte pryce of ane seck,. lost by them in takeing localitie to sojouris with corne. 1687 *Cameronian Soc. Let. to Friends* in Shield *Faithf. Contendings* (1780) 301 Paying any of their wicked impositions, as Militia money, Cess, Locality, or Fines.

Comb. 1685 J. RENWICK *Serm.* (1776) 151 Then shall cess payers and locality-payers be paid home.

b. 'The apportioning of an increase of the parochial stipend on the landholders, according to certain rules' (Jam.); the stipend as apportioned. Also short for *decree of locality*.

1664 in Morison *Decis. Crt. Session* (1806) XXXIII. 14789 There being but a decreet of modification, and no locality, the Earl alleged locality should be first made. a 1768 ERSKINE *Instit* II. x. § 47 (1773) 359 Where a determinate quantity of stipend .. is modified to a minister out of the tithes of the parish. the decree is called *of modification*: but where that quantum is also localled or proportioned among the different landholders liable in the stipend, it is styled a decree *of modification and locality*. 1870 in *Cases Crt. Session* 3rd Ser. IX. 59 This was a process of augmentation, modification, and locality of the stipend of the parish of Cameron. In the locality one of the heritors objected to the interim scheme of locality prepared by the common agent, on the ground that [etc.] 1883 RITCHIE *St. Baldred* 23 (E. D. D.) The Old Localitie, payable to the minister of Tyninghame, by way of minute.

c. (See quots.)

1807–8 R. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* (1815) s.v., The term *locality* is also applied to such lands as a widow has secured to her by her contract in liferent. These are said to be her *locality lands* 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* § 1947 (ed. 6) 831 In the stipulations of a marriage contract these points are important—1 A provision by jointure, locality, etc., if accepted, discharges the claim of terce... Locality is an appropriation of certain lands to the wife in liferent, her security depending on the completion of her right by infeftment duly recorded.

6. *Law.* Limitation to a county, district, or place.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. XXIII. 384 The locality of trial required by the common law seems a consequence of the antient locality of jurisdiction. All over the world, actions transitory follow the person of the defendant, territorial suits must be discussed in the territorial tribunal.

7. *Phrenol.* The faculty of recognizing and remembering places.

1815 SPURZHEIM *Physiognom. Syst.* (ed. 2) 364, xxiv. Organ of locality. *Ibid.* 368 This faculty measures distance, and gives notions of perspective: it makes the traveller, geographer and landscape-painter; it recollects localities and judges of symmetry. Hence it seems to me that it is the faculty of locality in general. 1875 E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 187 To use the lingo of the phrenologists, his locality is better than his individuality.

8. *Psychol.* in phr. *sense of locality* (see quots.).

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 480/2 These investigations show not only that the skin is sensitive, but that one is able with great precision to distinguish the part touched. This latter power is usually called the *sense of locality*. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Locality, sense of*, the faculty of distinguishing the part of a sensory surface to which a stimulus is applied.

Localisable (lōʊ·kălaı·zăb'l), *a.* [f. LOCALIZE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be localized.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psych.* VII. XVII. (1872) II. 467 Such components of consciousness being unlocalizable in space, and being but indefinitely localizable in time. 1865 F. H. LAING in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. I. 196 It is the same localisable faculty that is supposed in the idea of the name's being 'called upon' one, as a pledge of God's favour. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* VI. 78 The feelings classed as emotions, which are not localizable in the bodily framework.

Localisation (lōʊkălaızē·ı·shən). [f. LOCALIZE *v.* + -ATION.]

1. The action of making local, fixing in a certain place, or attaching to a certain locality; the fact of being localized. Also, an instance of such action or condition.

1853 SIR E. S. CREASY *Eng. Constit.* (1858) 371 The contrast as to the centralization or localization of administrative power, which exists between England and other civilized countries. 1872 CARDWELL in Hansard *Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CCIX. 895 With us, therefore, localization means identification with a locality for the purposes of recruiting, of training, of connecting Regulars with auxiliaries [etc.]. 1885 *Law Times* 14 Feb. 276/1 Nothing tends more strongly than localisation to confirm the despotic instincts in a judge.

b. *Phys.* The process of fixing, or fact of being fixed, in some particular part or organ of the body.
1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* v. vi. (1870) I. 573 Localization of function is the law of all organization whatever. 1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 214 The inflammation may be stated to be the effect of the localization in the peritoneum of the influence of a specific morbid poison. 1878 FOSTER *Physiol.* III. vi. § 3. 500 Hence it became very common to deny the existence of any localization of functions in the convolutions of the hemispheres.

2. Assignment (in thought or statement) to a particular place or locality. Also, the ascertaining or determination of the locality of an object.
1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 494 This curious though very natural localization of history. 1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 405 To Bala Lake..there is a legend attached, which might be imagined to be a localization of the Deluge. 1887 *Zoologist* XV. 5479 The determination of the seat of these functions, or in other words their localization, has been attempted in every way. 1881 W. H. PREECE in *Nature* No. 620. 465 In order to apply this apparatus to the localisation of a bullet in a wound. 1882 GROSART *Spenser's Wks.* III. p. ciii, The .. fact .. disproves this attempted localisation of her in the 'Vale of Evesham'. 1884 BOSANQUET tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* § 275. 481 The psychological genesis of our ideas of space and the localisation of the impressions of sense. 1886 J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit* XX. 52/1 What has been..called the 'localization and projection' of sensations. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 139 The localisation of the physical signs, and the differences in the mechanical effects produced, will probably make this fact clear.

Localize (lō'kălaiz), *v.* [f. LOCAL *a.* + -IZE.]
1. *trans.* To make local in character; to invest or imbue with the characteristics of a particular place or locality.
1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* 123 May it not be fairly inferred that their [*sc.* the nobility's] local situation swallowed up the man, and produced a character similar to that of women, who are localized, if I may be allowed the word, by the rank they are placed in, by courtesy? *a* 1796 BURNS *Remarks Sc. Songs* Wks. 1834 VIII. 18 Songs are always less or more localised (if I may be allowed the verb) by some of the modifications of time and place.

2. To fix or plant in a particular place or district, or in a particular part or point of any whole or system. Usually with limitative force: To restrict or confine *to* a particular place or area; to make local in range or currency.
1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 162 Their privileged banks [etc.]..which unnaturally localize and accumulate wealth, that was intended by nature for equal diffusion among the skilful and industrious *a* 1835 J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs & Illustr. Attrib. God* (1837) III. xlii. 91 To localize peculiar foods to peculiar climates. 1839 *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 54 There, on that spot, stands the fatal axe of the revolutionary tribunal, naturalised everywhere, localised everywhere. 1859 G. WILSON *Gatewayes Knowl* (ed. 3) 96 Though we are in the habit of speaking of it [*sc.* the sense of touch] as localised in the fingers. 1866 GROVE *Contrib. Sci* in *Corr. Phys Forces* 201 The power of localising, if the term be permitted, heat which would otherwise be dissipated. 1888 *Daily News* 25 July 5/1 Contributors may subscribe either to the general fund, or, if they prefer it, to the local institute. . It would be a matter for general regret if any very large proportion of the contributors localised their money.

b. To identify with a particular locality or localities; to attach to particular districts.
1870 *Daily Tel.* 24 Nov., The advocates for 'localising' the Army give us advice of the most valuable kind. 1872 CARDWELL in Hansard *Parl Deb.* 3rd Ser. CCIX 895 The principles on which we propose to localize the Army.

c. To concentrate (attention) *upon* a particular spot.
1820 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCII 62 Localizing attention on the meritorious parts. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 493 Thus we may will that a spot in the skin shall itch, and it will itch, if we can only localize our attention upon the point sufficiently.

3. To attribute (in thought or statement) to a particular place or locality; to find or invent a locality for, ascertain or determine the locality of. Occas. const. *to.*
1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II 254 The mere vanity of local appropriation, similar to that by which they severally localized the history of the deluge and the appulse of the Ark. 1833 WORDSW. *Fancy & Tradition,* Thus everywhere to truth Tradition clings, Or Fancy localizes Powers we love. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 270 *note,* The Romans appropriated and localised every tale and tradition. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* II. i § 12 (1864) 97 Part of the agreeable feeling in the exercise of the muscular organs..can be localised, or referred to the muscles actually engaged. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci* 4 Descartes localized mind in the pineal gland. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* VII. 232 It seemed to him that he had seen her before, but he was unable to localize her face. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 182 At first it was a somewhat difficult matter to discover the exact place of the fault, or, as it is termed, to 'localise' it. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 664 He was again attacked by intense headache, which could not be localised to any particular part of the head.

Hence **Lo'calising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 307 The localizing humour of their religion. 1841 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* (1842) II. vii. 841 In every system of polytheistic worship there has been a localizing of divinities. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* ii. (1875) 57 Speaking exclusively of this localising influence as it affects our own faith. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 354 Pain on firm pressure with the finger tips in an intercostal space .. is a common and valuable localising sign [of liver abscess]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 762 Any such localising symptoms as have been described.

Localized (lō'kălaizd), *ppl. a.* [f. LOCALIZE *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb: e. g. made local, invested with local characteristics; fixed in, attached or restricted to, a certain locality.
1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 26 The history of the Argo must have been well known to that southern nation, anterior to its localized adoption by the Greeks. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 330 A strongly localised religion. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 136 The oak has vanished altogether,..and I could never hear of or see any in the bogs, so that I expect that even in the old times they were strictly localized. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 83 A very sudden and localised outbreak of either typhoid fever or cholera. 1880 *19th Cent.* No. 38. 708 That each native regiment should be composed of men of some distinct nationality, religion, or race, with a localised depôt.

b. Fixed in a particular part (of a system or the like); gathered or concentrated into one point or part; *spec.* in *Path.*, occurring in, or restricted to, some particular part or parts of the body.
1846 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* II. ii. 117 All matter is only localised and partial force. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* I. vii. (1876) 237 To produce the spark the heat must be intensely localised. 1880 MAC CORMAC *Antisept Surg.* 18 A localised abscess formed near the drainage tube. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr & Magn.* I. 251 If we had an electric field with given localised charges. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 859 Such localised pain soon becomes merged in the diffuse pain due to pressure on the cord as a whole. *Ibid.* VIII. 15 This form of valgus .. is curable by localised faradisation of the muscle.

Locally (lō'kăli), *adv.* In 5 localliche. [f. LOCAL *a.* + -LY[2].] In a local manner.
1. In respect to place, or position in space.
c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxxvi. (1869) 49 Now lady, . quod he, vnderstonde ye that localliche, virtualliche, or oother wise? 1552 CRANMER *Answ. to Gardiner* III 85 The body of Christ was & is all one to ye fathers & to vs, but corporally & locally he was not yet born vnto them 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. viii, By this faculty therefore we locally move the body. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 383 By which that body . became substantially present in heaven, and no longer locally present in earth. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 15 The shire [or shires respectively] within which such lands do locally lie. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV Wks. IX. 104 That they look upon us, though locally their countrymen, in reality as enemies. 1857 PUSEY *Real Presence* iii (1869) 327 To Moses God appeared locally in the flame of fire in a bush 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* IV. 122 These establishments are not subordinate to the University, within which they are locally situated.

†2. In regard to a particular 'place' or topic; in particular circumstances. *Obs.*
1638 CHILLINGW *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 47. 269 A man may Locally and properly depart from the Accidents of a subject, and not from the subject it selfe.

†3. (Named) after a particular place. *Obs.*
c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 223 (1810) 233 Soldon had . lords locally named. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 375 He was the last clergyman I find ..who locally was surnamed.

4. In regard to a particular (geographical) place, or the situation of a particular object; in some particular place, in certain districts; in the particular place or district (specified or alluded to).
1860 J. F. THRUPP *Study & Use Psalms* II. 66 Those Jewish opponents of Christianity, still, perhaps, locally, if not generally, formidable. 1862 ARNTED *Channel Isl* II. ix. (ed 2) 233 The spiny lobster, locally called crayfish. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. i. 7 A further division of the functions of government . distributes the offices of government locally under the heads of domestic, colonial, and international government. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Dec. 5/5 Vigorous efforts are being made locally to cope with the distress.

5. In respect to some particular part or parts (e g. of the body).
1800 JENNER in *Med. Jrnl.* III. 295 Dr. Jenner's assertion, that a person may be 'repeatedly affected, both locally and generally, with the Cow-pox'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 860 Locally a menthol spray may be used.

Lo'calness. *rare*[−]°. [-NESS.] The quality of being local.
1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Locality, Localness,* the being of a thing in a place.

‖ **Locanda** (loka'nda). [It., ad. med.L. (*camera, domus*) *locanda,* (room, house) to be let. (*Est locanda* is still used in Rome for 'To Let'.)] A lodging-house or inn.
1838 J. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece* etc. (1839) 11/1 When we found ourselves in a neat little locanda. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II 263, I was carried to a locanda in Leghorn.

Locate (lō'ke't, lōkē'·t), *v.* [f. L. *locāt-*, ppl. stem of *locāre* to place, let for hire, f. *loc-us* place.]
1. *trans.* To appoint the place or situation of (the lands referred to in a grant); to fix the site of (a building, etc.). Chiefly *U.S.*
1765 C. COLDEN in *C. Papers* (1878) II. 10 Your Lordships Commands to give my assistance in locating their Lands on any part between New York and Albany. 1773 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 375, I have also taken the liberty of writing to the Governor of West Florida expressing my hopes of obtaining this land (and more) in case you should think proper to locate it in that government. 1780 *Virginia Stat.* X. 317 Be it enacted That the ground to be appropriated to the purpose of building thereon a capitol .. shall be located on Shockoe hill.

2. To survey and define the limits of (a tract of land); to lay out (a road); to mark the position or boundaries of, to enter on or take possession of (a land-claim, a gold-mine, etc.). *U. S.*
1739 *Hist. Pelham* (Mass.) (1898) 26 Voted..the Making a Road..and John Gray and James Allexander are appointed a Comittee To see ye same located in the most Suitable place for Publick Advantage. 1784 H. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) I. 58 The method of Locating Land Warrants by selecting the most rich and fertil Spots. 1780 *Virginia Stat.* X. 317 An act for locating the publick squares, to enlarge the town of Richmond. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* etc (1821) I. 192 Such, as attended, drew for their lots; and located them at their pleasure. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 303 If you want an exact recipe for making such a road, send a family of musquash through to locate it. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 332 The Golden Queen Mine was located in the latter part of September, 1873. 1885 F. B VAN VORST *Without a Compass* 10 He .. located a valuable claim near the Pyramid Mountains.

3. To fix or establish in a place; to settle; *pass.* to be settled, stationed, or situated. Chiefly *U.S.*
1807 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* II. 186 This was amongst the motives that led me to locate myself at Tunbridge Wells, &c. 1813 in J. Maclean *Hist. Coll. N. Jersey* (1877) II. 153 The Assembly passed an act locating the Theological Seminary permanently at Princeton. 1819 FRANCES WRIGHT *Views* (1821) 176 The Dutch and the German [emigrants] invariably thrive the best, locate themselves, as the phrase is here, with wonderful sagacity. 1823 *Stat. Massach.* 10 Feb., Said insurance company shall be located and kept in the town of Salem 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iii. 25 To work in the silver mine by the mouth of which they were located. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* I. xi. 133 When the gathering dispersed we packed up and located ourselves about two miles from the common. 1840 W. L. GARRISON in *Life* II 386, I shall do what I can to locate him [N. P. Rogers] in New York. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xlv, As soon as Mary was located, she wrote a letter. 1844 DICKENS *Pictures fr. Italy* (1846) 38 Albaro, the suburb of Genoa where I am now, as my American friends would say, 'located'. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist Sk.* Ser. II. (1873) 216 They suffered themselves to be diffused and widely located through the great empire of the Caliphs. 1856 G. DAVIS *Hist. Sk. Stockbridge & Southbr.* 173 The stocks, which were a terror to evil doers, were located in the rear of the church. 1896 *Century Mag.* Dec 218 He said he would locate his headquarters near those of Meade.

b. *U.S.* In the Methodist Episcopal Church: To appoint (a minister) to a fixed pastoral charge, as distinguished from the position of a 'circuit-rider'.
a 1814 T. COKE in Southey *Wesley* (1820) II. 464 It is most lamentable to see so many of our able married preachers . become located merely for the want of support for their families. 1838 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. II. ii, I never heerd you preach so well, says one, since you was located heer. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 46 He had asked the presiding elder to locate him as a married man for the next year since he was about to marry.

c To place in an office or position. *rare.*
[1769: see LOCATED *ppl. a.*] *a* 1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introd. View* (1830) 5 His wish will be, to see located, in each situation, the individual in whose instance the maximum of appropriate aptitude has place. 1828–9 *Ibid., On Militia* (1830) 5 Persons holding command in this body—to whom does it belong to locate them? To the monarch . To whom to dislocate them, and that at pleasure? To the same.

d. *pass.* Of a quality, faculty, etc.: To 'reside', have its 'seat'.
1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* iv. 57 Even the tenth part of those homely virtues..are matters of plebeian admiration in the persons of royalty; and every tangible point in every such virtue so located, becomes [etc.]. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* II. 32 Placing the hand on the stomach, in accordance with the natural and wide-spread theory that desire and passion are located there.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* To establish oneself in a place; to settle.
This is the earliest recorded use, unless, as is not unlikely, the first quot. is *absol* from sense 2.
1652 *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* V 35 Divers Indians . have..suffered us to locate upon their land. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XVIII, Beneath whatever roof they locate, they disturb the peace of mind and happiness of some confiding female 1858 *Jrnl R. Agric Soc.* XIX I. 62 Scarcely any have more than two bedrooms, in which the whole family have to locate 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 236/2, I .. shall be the guest of Molly Porter, . while I'm locating. 1887 *Ibid.* Feb. 458 Their wanderings become more and more restricted, and they locate on the north or northwest faces of the highest mountains.

5. To allocate, allot, apportion.
1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 13 Remuneration thus located is a premium on inaptitude 1828 *Edin. Rev* XLVII. 88 The banks of these rivers are fast filling with settlements,—those of the Hunter..being, we understand, entirely located.

6. To refer or assign (in thought or statement) to a particular place; to state the locality of.
1807 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* 476 Under this roof the biographer of Johnson. passed many jovial joyous hours; here he has located some of the liveliest scenes .. in his entertaining anecdotes of . Samuel Johnson. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist., Ess. Miracles* p cxxix, As if inspired Scripture itself were so precise in dating, locating, and naming the sacred persons and sacred things which it introduces. 1858 — *Scope Univ. Educ.* 153 That large Philosophy which embraces and locates truth of every kind. 1896 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 72, I locate there at once all that is simple and admirable in human life. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* vii 157 These extraordinary actions of omnipotence are conveniently located in the past

7. To discover the exact place or locality of (a person or thing).
1888 B. HARTE *Flip* I, He contented himself with endeavouring to locate that particular part .. from which the voices seemed to rise. 1896 H. S. MERRIMAN in *Cornh. Mag.* July 55 'We had a fire in the hold, and the skipper he would go down alone to locate it'. 1898 *Daily News*

2 Sept. 5/2 The gunboats yesterday made a river reconnaissance and located the enemy's position at Kerreri.

¶ 8. *Civil Law.* Used to render L. *locāre* in the sense: To let out, hire out. *rare.*

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 50 A thing that has been lent or located to..the deceased. *Ibid* III. § 145 When a thing is located in perpetuity, as happens in the case of lands belonging to a municipality granted by it in lease

†**Locate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* In 7 locat. [ad. L. *locāt-us*, pa. pple. of *locāre* to LOCATE.] Let or hired out, leased.

1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit.* I. xv. § 5 (1693) 130 The Conductors Obligation is to pay the Hire, and after the end of Location, to restore the thing locat.

Located (lokēi·tėd), *ppl. a.* [f. LOCATE *v.* + -ED [1].] In senses of the verb; † in first quot. = put in its place (the opposite of *dislocated*).

1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. vi. 44 Your compound Fracture .. will be the more difficult to reduce, because of the new Located Joint. 1764 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1887) III. 330 A claim that the proprietaries's best and most valuable located uncultivated lands should be taxed no higher than the worst and least valuable of those belonging to the inhabitants. 1769 *Pol. Reg.* IV. 140 Governmental,..200 noble; 300 senatorial; 25,000 located; 40,000 coated, red and blue 1799 J. SMITH *Acc. Remark. Occurr* (1870) 121, I took a journey westward, in order to survey some located land I had on or near the Youhogany. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. i. (1849) 84 Babelmandel,—a newly located town 1833 C. STURT *South Australia* II ii. 23 We were now far beyond the acknowledged limits of the located parts of the colony 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff Patriot* 42 The village where he was soon to begin his first year's pastorate as a 'located' preacher.

Locatee (lǫkătī·). *rare.* [f. LOCATE *v.* + -EE.] One who is located.

1816-30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 46 An appropriate instrument of location, signed by Locator and Locatee.

Locating (lokēi·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f LOCATE *v.* + -ING [2]] That locates.

1816-30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const Code* (1830) 55 The locating functionaries will .. remain in possession of a power of choice, altogether arbitrary. 1898 P MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 356 When limited it [*i. e* local œdema] is a useful locating symptom

Location (lokēi·ʃən). Now chiefly *U.S.* [ad. L. *locātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *locāre* to LOCATE]

1. *Civil* and *Sc. Law.* The action of letting for hire (correlative with CONDUCTION). see quot. *a* 1768. *Contract of location*: a contract by which the use of a chattel is agreed to be given for hire, or by which a person agrees to give his services on the same condition.

1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 29 If the partie commaunded haue anything for his paine, it is not then properly commaundement, but Location and Conduction. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 86 Location (setting for hyre and profite) ..Location and conduction of kirk-lands. 1651 HOBBES *Govt & Soc.* iii. § 6. 40 In buying, selling, borrowing, lending, location, and conduction, and other acts whatsoever belonging to Contracters. 1681 VISCT STAIR *Instit.* I. xv. § 1 (1693) 129 Location and Conduction is a Contract, whereby Hire is given for the Fruits, Use, or Work of Persons or Things. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Instit.* III. iii. § 14 (1773) 450 Location is that contract, in which a hire is agreed upon, for the use of any moveable subject, or for the work or service of persons. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. iv. 136 Part of the great subject, location, or letting and taking to hire. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 60 If we have neither taken the thing from our creditor in location, nor on our own request obtained possession of it from him. *Ibid.* III. § 14 [see CONDUCTION 7].

2. The action of placing; the fact or condition of being placed; settlement in a place.

1623 COCKERAM, *Location*, a placing. 1674 GREW *Anat Plants, Disc. Mixture* iii. (1682) 226 As Mixture is varied with respect to the Bodies Mixed; so likewise in respect of the Mixture it self, which I call the Location of Principles, or the Modes of their Conjunction. 1799 J. WINTHROP in *N. Eng Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1873) XXVII. 354 The location of the camps and the idea of an harbor are mine. 1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* I 166 For opening new settlements for the location of additional free settlers. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is* (1846) I. x 404 The Castilian officers, to whom the location of the camp had been intrusted 1891 *Month* LXXIII 433 The location and translocation of spirits. 1901 *Scotsman* 13 Mar. 9/6 A possible location of batches of 1000 Boers at Dehra.

b. Appointment to official positions. *rare.*

a 1816 BENTHAM *Offic Apt Maximized, Introd. View* (1830) 7 Remuneration to the intended functionaries . for the time and labour requisite to be expended on their part; before location, in qualifying themselves for rendering their several official services; after location, in the actual rendering of those same services. 1816 *Ibid., Extr. Const. Code* 18 System of official location, or, for shortness, the location system.

3. The fact or condition of occupying a particular place; local position, situation. Also, position in a series or succession.

1597 A. M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/1 When the recurved muscles revert to there accustomede locationes. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. vii. (1611) 29 The middle Points are those that haue their location in or neere to the Center of the escocheon. 1638 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 1 The head is more tormented with paine then any other part of the body; which is partly caused by the location of the head. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 17 Our Reasons for the location and order of each part and terme. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants, Disc. Mixture* III. (1682) 226 Both the Conjugation, Proportion, and Location of Letters is varied in every Word. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 283 East-Hartford resembles East-Windsor in location, soil, agriculture. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* 173 Definite location in space is necessary for an intelligence having varied experience of a world of objects in space. 1883 P. SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* II. XII. lxxxiii. 709 He knows the location of the praetorium.

4. The marking out or surveying of a tract of land (*esp.* of a 'claim') or a settlement; the laying out of a road or the like. *U.S.*

1718 *New Jersey Archives* (1882) IV. 379 Lands .. laid out on Passaiak by name, and Scituate on ye same Passaiak by an actual Survey or location. 1770 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1889 II 275 Sandy Creek (one of the places allotted for the location of our grant). 1785 T. PICKERING in *R. King's Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 72 To explore the country and make locations. 1795 SULLIVAN *Hist. Maine* 159 There was no regularity in the locations of the lands 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Location*, the act of fixing the boundaries of a mining claim, according to law.

5. *concr.* (*U.S.*) A tract of land marked out or surveyed; *spec.* a mining 'claim'. Also, in the South African colonies, the quarters set apart for natives.

1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 14 In the map.. those parts are more full and correct, excepting the lines of towns and locations. 1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 14 A few families settled on locations from and under the Province of Massachusetts. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. 173 Above Conway is Bartlett, the last town on the east side of the mountains, the lands above being at present only called locations. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 48 They tell a story of a gang of experienced woodmen sent to a location on this stream, who were thus lost in the wilderness of lakes 1878 AYLWARD *Transvaal* ii (1881) 20 They [i.e. the natives] are allowed as much land as they want for their locations. 1882 *Rep to Ho. Repr. Prec Met. U.S* 321 The Grand Dipper is a promising location in the same locality with the Bunker Hill. 1894 M. O'RELL *J. Bull & Co* 283 A kraal, called a location, where the Kaffirs employed in the town as porters, etc, live in huts.

b In Australia, a farm or station.

1828 P CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 141 Importation succeeding importation until the distance of the locations required a fresh central farm to be instituted. 1863 M LEMON *Wait for End* xiii (1866) 162 She was continually the companion of her father in his rides about the location 1865 F H. NIXON *Peter Perfume* 101 This 'location' of Deniliquin is the best place for spreeing I've ever been in

attrib 1846 J. L. STOKES *Discov. Austral.* II vii 246 A piece of land is obtained by a person who merely performs the location duties, and does nothing to his estate

6. Place of settlement or residence. Chiefly *U.S.*

1827 G HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 57 My theory or system to move the location of the first inhabitants of the earth. 1827 *Examiner* 261/2 [He] changes his character, costume, and location (as the Yankees say). 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser I I 138 These were students of Schenectady College would I like to see it? a beautiful location, not half a mile off 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* (1877) 218 They visited Windsor. Mr. Beck said that if he had such a location he should always live there 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 221 A first-class, fattening, plains-country cattle station having been his ideal location

Locative (lǫ·kătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L **locātīv-us*, f. *locāt-*, *locāre* to LOCATE: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to location.

1. *Gram.* The name of the particular case-form which denotes 'place where'; e.g. L. *domī* = at home. Also, pertaining to this case.

1841 H H. WILSON *Skr. Gram.* 33 The termination of the locative case. 1862 T. CLARK *Compar. Gram.* 124 This view of the Locative origin of the Latin Genitive in the second declension. 1894 W. M. LINDSAY *Lat. Lang* ix. § 5 Locative Adverb-forms *Ibid*, The adverbial Locative cases of Nouns in common use, *humī, domī, militiæ*, &c.

2. Pertaining to appointment to offices

1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 53 Of the locative function, the mode of exercise is as follows.

3. Serving to locate or fix the position of something.

1817 CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL in H. Wheaton *Rep.* II. 211 Entries made in a wilderness would most generally refer to some prominent and notorious object which might direct the attention to the neighbourhood in which the land was placed; and then to some particular object which should exactly describe it. The first of these has been denominated the general or descriptive call, and the last the particular or locative call, of the entry. *Ibid.*, If, after having reached the neighbourhood, the locative object cannot be found within the limits of the descriptive call, the entry is equally defective.

B *sb. Gram.* The locative case.

1804 W. CAREY *Skr. Gram* II. i. 35 There are seven Cases, viz. the Nominative, Accusative, Instrumental, Dative, Ablative, Possessive, and Locative. 1850 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang* vi. (1861) 206 There was originally in all the Aryan languages a case expressive of locality, which grammarians call the locative. 1867 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* IV. iv. 214 The ordinary sign of the locative (which in Sanscrit and Zend is -i) was in the old Persian -ya or -iya. 1888 KING & COOKSON *Sounds & Inflex. Grk. & Lat.* xii. 341 The adverbs in -ī were originally locatives.

Locator (lokēi·tǫɹ). Also 7 -our. [a. L. *locātor*, agent-n. f. *locāre* to LOCATE.]

1. One who lets for hire; esp. in *Civil* and *Sc. Law.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 55 Some buy kie and let them forth to farm, reserving the Calf to themselves; and if by the negligence of the Cowherd, the Cow cast the Calf, the hirer is bound to answer the value, but if it miscarry without his negligence, then is the loss equall to the Locatour or Farmer 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 87 The people was Lord thereof and Letter or Locator. 1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit.* I. xv. § 6 (1693) 130 The Obligation on the part of the Locator, is to deliver the thing locat, and to conti[n]ue it during the time of the Location. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* § 133 (ed. 6) 60 The Locator or Letter of the subject or of the labour. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 423 The locator supplies a service for which the conductor pays the price.

2. *U.S.* One who 'locates' (see LOCATE *v.* 2); one who takes up a grant of land, opens a mine, etc.

1817 CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL in H. Wheaton *Rep.* II. 211 A subsequent locator .. must look for the beginning called for in this entry twelve miles below the mouth of Licking. 1882 B. HARTE *Gentl La Porte*, As one of the original locators of the Eagle Mine he enjoyed a certain income. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 585 Here no locator encroached upon his neighbor's claim. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq* 220 The place for the locator's name at the end of the first copy.

3. One who places persons in office. *rare.*

1816-30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 34 Of this scrutiny, as of the other, the result will lie in the view of each locator.

Loce, obs. f. or var. LOOSE, LOSE.

Locellate (lose·lėt), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *locellāt-us*, f. L LOCELLUS.] Divided into *locelli.*

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419/1.

‖**Locellus** (lose·lǒs). *Bot.* [L., dim. of *locus* place.] A secondary cell (see quots.).

1862 in M. C. COOKE *Man Bot. Terms.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Locelli, Loculi*, the peridia of certain fungals. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419/1 *Locellus*, a secondary cell, as where a proper cell (*loculus*) of an anther or an ovary is divided by a partition into two cavities

Loch [1] (lǫχ). *Sc.* Forms: 4-6 locht, louch, (6 louche), 6- loch. [Gael (and Irish) *loch.* Cf. the Anglo-Irish LOUGH. The word was adopted in ONorthumbrian as *luh.*] A lake; applied also to an arm of the sea, *esp.* when narrow or partially landlocked.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 430 In A nycht and In A day, Cummyn owt our the louch ar thai. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xx. (*Blasius*) 309 þe tyrand þane gert bynd hym fast & in a depe locht hyme cast. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Honour* III vi, Bot suddanelie thay fell on sleuthfull sleip, Followand plesance drownit in this loch of cair. *a* 1586 *Satir Poems Reform* xxxvi. 84 Quhen that þe Quene wes in the Louche Inclusit. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 40 Amang the Lochis or bosumis of the Sey. 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj*, *Crimes Pecuniall* 146 Na greene lint, suld be laid in lochs, or running burnes. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett N. Scotl.* (1818) II 102 Winding hollows between the feet of the mountains whereinto the sea flows these the natives call lochs. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 13 Sept. an 1773, Kingsburg conducted us in his boat across one of the lochs, as they call them, or arms of the sea. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed 2) 22 Extensive arms of the sea which bear the name of lochs. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Forerunners* Wks. (Bohn) I 447 On eastern hills I see their smokes, Mixed with mist by distant lochs. 1901 *Longm. Mag* May 90 You may have heard friendly owls hooting to each other across a loch.

b *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loch-fishing, -foot, -side, -trout*; **loch-leech** *local Sc.*, a leech; **loch-maw**, a species of mew (Jam.); **loch-reed** (see quot).

1860 G. H. K *Vac Tour* 165, I do not care much for *loch-fishing myself. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xlvi. 328 The lads..now lay quiet enough down in the copse-wood at the *loch-foot. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i 43 In this Case Blood is to be taken at the Arm, or with *Loch-Leeches. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Calendar* I. 182 The gowk kens what the tittling wants, although it is not aye crying *Give, give*, like the horse loch-leech. 1673 WEDDERBURN *Vocab.* 16 (Jam.) *Larus*, a *loch-maw. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* II. 1131 *Arundo phragmites* The *Loch-Reed. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 109 Ane narow place, Betuix a *louchside and a brae. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* I. 46 Vpon the loch-syd of the Ness..is situat a verie. ancient hous. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 224 The household at the farm by the lochsides. 1875 W. M'ILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 21 The grey *loch-trout plays in the depths of the little inland seas.

Loch [2]. *Mining.* ? *Obs.* (See quots.)

1789 J WILLIAMS *Min Kingd.* I. 288 These open caverns are frequently met with in hard mineral veins, and they are generally called by miners lochs, or loch-holes. 1874 J H COLLINS *Metal Mining* Gloss, *Loch*, a cavity in a vein, a vugh. Derbyshire term.

Loch, variant of LOHOCH.

Lochaber (lǫχ,æ·bəɹ). Also 7 Loquhabor, Lochwaber. [The name of a district of Inverness-shire.] *attrib.* in *Lochaber-axe* (Antiq.): 'a sort of halbert of a large size, having a strong hook behind for laying hold of the object assaulted' (Jam.). Also in *Lochaber-trump* Sc., a Jew's-harp (E. D. D.).

1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pennilesse Pilgr.* E 4 b, Harquebusses, Muskets, Durks and Loquhabor Axes. 1643 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1819) VI. 43/2 That they be furnisched with halbert, lochwaber axes, or Jedburgh staffes and swordis. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. xxxviii, Claymore and broad-sword and Lochaber-axe. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvi, Two wild Highlanders. one of whom had upon his shoulders a hatchet at the end of a pole, called a Lochaber-axe. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 179 Lochaber-axes of the city guard.

Lochage (lǫ·kēdʒ). *Gr. Antiq.* Also in quasi-Latin form ‖**lochagus** (lǫkēi·gǒs). [ad. Gr. λοχᾱγός (λοχηγός), f. λόχος LOCHUS + ἀγ-, ἡγ-, ἄγ-ειν to lead.] The commander of a lochus.

1808 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* III. 149 Xenophon .. called together the lochages of the troops which had served under Proxenus. 1832 Lochagus [see LOCHUS]. 1849 GROTE *Greece* V. II. xlii. 254 Amompharetus the lochage. 1850 *Ibid.* VII. II. lvi. 112 Each lochagus had the power of dividing his lochus into more or fewer enomoties as he chose.

Lochan (lɒ'χăn). *Sc.* [Gael. *lochan*, dim. of *loch*] A small loch or lake.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 36 The rumour spreading round the lochan, The cause could not be told for laughin. 1811 Mrs. ANNE GRANT *Superstit. Highlanders* I. 266 In the depth of the valley, there is a lochan (the diminutive of loch) of superlative beauty. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1857) 205 A little irregular lochan, fringed round with flags and rushes. 1868 J. BROWN *Enterkin* 31 Still there sleep unnumber'd lochans Craig-begirt 'mid deserts dumb.

Loche, variant of LOACH.

‖ **Lochia** (lɒ'kiă). *pl. Path.* Also anglicized 7 lochies, 8 loches. [mod.L., ad. Gr. λόχια, neut. pl. of λόχιος adj., pertaining to childbirth, f. λόχος a lying in. Cf. F. *lochies.*] The discharge from the uterus and vagina which follows childbirth.

1685 COOKE *Marrow Chirurg., Physic* III. xiv. (ed. 4) 605, If the Lochies flow duly, commit it to Nature. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lochia*. 1722 QUINCY *Lex Phys.-Med.*, *Lochia*, Loches. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 352 The evacuation we call *lochia*. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 537 A suppression of the *lochia*, or usual discharges after delivery. 1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux' Midwif.* 497 These purulent lochia.

Hence **Lo'chial** *a*, of or pertaining to the lochia.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lochia*, The lochial flux. *Ibid.*, Lochial fevers. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 11 She attributed her complaints to the profuseness of the lochial discharge. 1862 *N. Syd Soc Year bk. Med. & Surg.* 382 In eighteen cases the lochial secretion was examined from day to day. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 7 Jan, Mem. 12/2 Between the birth of the two [boys] there was no lochial discharge.

Lochtris, obs. pl. form of LACHTER.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. 219 Þe lochtris of hare.

‖ **Lochus** (lɒ kŭs). *Gr. Antiq.* Pl **lochi** (lɒ kəi). [mod.L., ad. Gr. λόχος] A division of the army, in Sparta and some other Greek states.

1832 ARNOLD *Thucyd.* v. lxviii. II 339 The lochus then consisted ordinarily of 100 men, under the command of the lochagus. . On extraordinary occasions .. the strength of the lochus was doubled while the number of the lochi themselves was not increased. 1849 W. SMITH *Gk. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed 2) 483/2 The lochus here is a body of 512 men, and is commanded by a polemarch.

Lochy (lɒ'χi), *a. rare.* [f. LOCH *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Full of lochs.

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV 302 As woody, as lochy, and as rivery a parish, as ever laughed to scorn Colonel Mudge 1899 J. LUMSDEN *Edin. Poems & Songs* 6 Duddingston's lone, lochy dell

† **Lo·citate,** *v. Obs*—° [f. L. *locitāt-*, ppl. stem of *locitāre*, freq of *locāre* to let or hire out.] *trans.* To set or let out to hire (Cockeram 1623).

Lock (lɒk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 loo, looc, 3-7 looke, 4-5 loke, 4-6 lokk(e, 5, 7 lok, look (e, (8-9 *dial.* in sense 2 luck, *Sc* loake), 5- lock [OE *loc* masc. = OS.? *loc* (MS *loci*, glossing *cesariem*, MDu. *locke*, Du. *lok* fem.), OHG *loc* masc. (MHG *loc* masc., pl. *locke*, mod.G. *locke* fem.), ON *lokk-r* masc. (Sw. *lock*, Da. *lok*):—OTeut. **lokko-z*, **lukko-z*:—pre-Teut. **lugno-s.* Cognate words in Teut. are ON *lykkja* loop, bend (Norw *lykke*, Da *løkke*), mod.Icel. (*h*)*lykkur* a bend.

The pre Teut. root **lŭg-* (*leug-* : *loug-*) prob meant 'to bend' (cf Gr. λύγος withy, whence λυγοῦν, λυγίζειν to bend; also Lith *palugnas* compliant); it is formally coincident, or perh really identical, with the root of LOCK *sb.*[2], LOUK *v.*]

1. One of the portions into which a head of hair, a beard, etc., naturally divides itself; a tress. In *pl.* often = the hair of the head collectively. † *Fickle under her lock* : having guile in her head.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 28 *Antiæ*, loccas. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xviii 138 Eft hie ne sceoldon hiera loccas lætan weaxan 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 243 Ne an loc of eowrum heafde forwyrð. *c* 1205 LAY. 18449 [Heo] sluʒen ʒeond þan feldes falewe lockes. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 330/237 His lockes weren ful hore 13 *Seuyn Sag* (W.) 2207 But sche was fikel, vnder hir lok, And hadde a parti of Eue smok. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *To Scriv.* 3 Vnder þy long lokkes þowe most haue þe scalle *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 459 His lookes full louely lemond as gold. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 254 And þenne she lepte to hym & kawȝte hym by þe lokke. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 257 Those blessed lockes of heare. whiche in lyfe moost semely did become that gracyous heed 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 37 The lockes of haire with their skinnes be hanged on a line vnto two trees. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 361 With these . the Spirits Elect Bind thir resplendent locks. 1712 POPE (*title*) The Rape of the Lock 1740 LADY POMFRET *Lett.* (1805) II. 81 They wear .. their heads dressed in locks with jewels. 1794 BURNS *Song*, Lassie wi' the lint-white locks. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iii. (1847) 30 The hair of his head hanging down in long locks covered his back and shoulders. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 26 She sometimes begged for a lock of his hair.

† b. A lovelock; also, a tress of artificial hair.

1600 *Jacke Drums Entert.* (*Pasq. & Kath.*) I. (1601) B 4 b, And when his period comes not roundly off, [he] takes tole of the tenth haire of his Bourbon locke. 1608 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. 1209 He whose thin sire dwells in a smokye roufe, Must take Tobacco and must weare a locke. 1603 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 332 [Apprentices shall not] weare their haire longe nor locks at their ears like ruffians. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Oct, My wife (who is mighty fine and with a new fair pair of locks). 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III. Wks. 1720 I. 368, I have .. all manner of Tires for the head, Locks, Tours, Frouses, and so forth. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 389/1 Women usually wear such Borders [of Hair], which they call Curls or Locks when they hang over their ears.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (esp. of the foliage of trees).

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 56 b, Penroyall. It hath lockes verie like Isope. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 125 The faded lockes fall from the loftie oke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1066 While the Winds Blow moist and keen, shattering the graceful locks Of those fair spreading Trees. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode to West Wind* ii. 9 The locks of the approaching storm. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems I 188 Let the locks of the lightning Flash coiling me round! 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* III. lxxvi, The grand oaks Which had a thousand times their locks renewed.

2. Of wool, cotton, etc.: A tuft or flock; a loose fragment, a shred, esp. one 'twisted on the finger of a spinner at the distaff' (Halliwell).

In *pl* used by wool-dealers for: The lowest class of remnants after the removal of the fleece, consisting of the shortest wool, coming from the legs and belly of the sheep

c 1300 *Battle Abbey Custumals* (Camden) 56 Et habere lockes de ventre ovium 1425 in Kennett *Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 251 De lana fracta, videlicet lokys, collecta in tonsura ovium. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 503/2 By puttyng in Fleces, lokkes of Wolle, and peces of moche worse Wolle. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 8 Preamb., Great quantitie of Wolls .. hath ben sorted .. and thereof is made moche Lokkys and Refuse. 1523 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 146 At the leaste waye, she may haue the lockes of the shepe, eyther to make clothes or blankettes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 477 What a noyse is here, and not so much as a locke of wolle. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I 156 Money . yearly made by sale of locks, belts, and tags of Sheep *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks* (1660) 81 A lock of wooll falls without noise. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 476 Their Distaffs full With carded Locks of blue Milesian Wooll. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 229 P 3 He goes into the next Pool with a little Lock of Wool in his Mouth 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* (1802) 3 She, laid aside her Lucks and Twitches. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf* i. 25 The clotted locks of cotton . are caught by the various iron pins, and torn open fibre by fibre. *Ibid.* iii. 97 The locks of wool are dissected, and the fibres loosened one from another 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 444 He took a lock of cotton two inches long. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. ii (1871) 6 There is a bunch of lucks down cellar. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 243/1 The loose fragments of wool .. are made up into bales by themselves under the name of 'locks'

attrib. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xvii. 365 Inferior wool, known in the accounts as broken, refuse, or lock wool. 1899 *Daily News* 23 May 10/3 Fur machinists for lock linings wanted.

3. A quantity, usually a small one, of any article, esp. of hay or straw; a handful, armful, a bundle. Now *dial.* Also in Sc. legal phrase *lock and gowpen.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 311/1 Lok of hey, or oþer lyke, *vola.* 1563-87 FOXE *A & M.* (1596) 1879/2 His lying was upon the cold ground, hauing not one lock of straw, nor cloth to couer him. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies, Flowers* 38 Fewe men wyll lend a locke of heye, but for to gaine a loade. 1629 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *N. Brit. Advertiser* Oct. 1894 (He) fearing your evill, went to the barne and geve yow ane look corne. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 95 So good clothes ne're lay in stable Upon a lock of hay 1661 D. NORTH in R. North *Lives* (1826) II 308 Good grass which the adjacent inhabitants in summer cut down and make into locks. 1673 A. WALKER *Lees Lachrymans* 8 A lock or strik of Flax. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 131 P 9, I suppose this Letter will find thee picking of Daisies, or smelling to a Lock of Hay 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld Ball.* 89 Monie went there [Burgh Races] a lock money to bet. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii. *note*, The expression lock for a small quantity . is still preserved. in a legal description as 'the lock and gowpen' or small quantity and handful. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX 454/2 Spreading a good lock of tar round the bottom of the bush. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I 47 Gleaning, if so were that a lock of wheat might still be gathered from these neglected ears. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* XXI. (1844) 142 It isn't a lock of bacon or a bag of meal he cares for 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. ii. 283 Children following the waggons to pick the locks of clover left by the pitchers. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* iii, I'll curl up to sleep in a lock of straw.

Lock (lɒk), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1-4 loo, 4-6 lok, loke, 4-5 lokk(e, 4-7 locke, 3- lock [OE. *loc* neut. corresponds to OFris *lok* lock, OS. *lok* hole, OHG. *loh* (MHG., mod.G. *loch*) hole, ON *lok* lid, also end, conclusion (Sw. *lock*, Da. *laag* lid):—OTeut. **loko*[m], **luko*[m], f. **luk-*, wk.-grade of the root **lŭk-* (*leuk-* : *louk-*) to close, enclose (see LOUK *v.*). OE. had also from the same root *loca* wk. masc (cf. ON. *loka* wk. fem., lock or latch, MDu. *lōke* enclosure). see LOKE.

The great diversity of meanings in the Teut. words seems to indicate two or more independent but formally identical substantival formations from the root]

I. A contrivance for fastening.

1. An appliance for fastening a door, lid, etc., consisting of a bolt (or system of bolts) with mechanism by which it can be propelled and withdrawn by means of a key or similar instrument. (In OE app. used with wider meaning, applied, e.g. to a bar, bolt, latch, or the like.)

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* I. i. (Schipper) 9 Mid þam sæðelestum ceastrum. ða þe wæron mid..ʒeatum and þam trumestum locum ʒetimbrade. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 572 Godes engel undyde ða locu ðæes cwearternes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 Þet is þet loc þeðe deofel ne con unlucan. *a* 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 17357 (Gött.) Þai .. vndid þair lock all wid þe kay. *c* 1325 SHOREHAM I. 2146 Seynt Iohan seȝ a bok was fast ischet Wyþ strongle] lokes seuene. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* VII. 266 Ich. pryuyliche hus pors shok, vnpiked hus lokes. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1098 Necessarie vnto him is it Barres and lokkes stronge for to haue. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lv. 13 Thai brak vp durris, and raeff vp lockis 1536 *Reg. Riches in Antiq. Scriab.* (1771) 195 Gemmels and locks of silver, containing the Coronation of our Lady. 1562 *Child Marriages* 131 To pull out the nayles of the hindges, and open hit [a chest] on the other side, contrary to the locke. 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* v. 5 My hands dropped with myrrhe . vpon the handles of the locke. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Noble Gent.* v. i, A strange locke that opens with Amen. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1797) 311 See under how many locks and doors these metals are secured. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* II. 263 Early fame of Wolverhampton locks. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 94 The Electric lock has been designed to lock and unlock sidings at a distance from the signal box

transf. and *fig.* 1340 *Ayenb.* 255 Do to þine moupe a dore and a loc. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* II. 198 And þat is þe lok of loue þat vn loseþ grace. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 132 The locke of good aduysement shall be set on our lyppes. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. iv, Obedience to your strict command Was the first lock. 1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* II. vi, I kept a lock upon my lips.

¶ App. explained to mean: A wicket or hatch (or perh. a leaf of a door or casement). Cf. LOUK *sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 311/1 Loke, sperynge of a dore or wyndow, *valva.* [See Way's note 2 v.]

b. Phrases. *Lock and key* (rarely † *key and lock*) occurs freq. as a phraseological combination in the literal sense or as a typical expression for appliances for fastening or securing; rarely *attrib. Under lock and key*, formerly also † *under* (*a*) *lock* (cf. KEY *sb.* 1 b) · securely locked up; also *fig.* So *under lock and seal*, † *under lock and hasp*, etc.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1557 He hire bi-lukþ myd keye and loke. *a* 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 14711 (Gött.) Ioseph .. þe lokid vnder lock and sele. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xx. 89 Þare es na thing vnder lokk, and als riche es a man as anoþer. 1413 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 48 He, of thy soules helthe, is lok and keye. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 373 Kepenge hit with grete diligence vnder a locke. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I 389 God, that art both lok and keye of all goodnesse. 1528 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 116 A rownde tabyll of waynskott w[t] lok and key. *c* 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sci.* II i. B ij, Althinges must be kept vnder locke and haspe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. XXXL 154 With great care [they] kept their wyves so closely under lock and key. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 105 The foremost [room] whereof was assured with a good lock and key. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 62 Under lock and key, in the .. store room. 1899 MARY CHOLMONDELEY *Red Pottage* 224 She has a lock-and-key face

c *Locks-and-keys* (dial.): see quots.

1837 J. F. PALMER *Devon Gloss.*, *Locks-and-keys*, the seed-pods of the ash and sycamore. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Locks-and-keys* Ash-keys. *West*

2. 'A cotter or key; as the one which fastens the cap-square over the trunnion of a mounted cannon; a forelock' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

† 3. A hobble or shackle on a horse's (or other animal's) foot to prevent it from straying. Also HORSE-LOCK *Obs*

[1486 etc.: see HORSE-LOCK] 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 894 Quho wyll go sers amang sic heirdis scheip, May, habyll, fynd mony pure scabbit crok, And goyng wyll at large, withouttin lok. 1539 *MS. Acc. St John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for a lock for the mare 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. LXXXIV. 364 If a horse be galled in the pastorne, on the heele, or vpon the cronet, either with shackell or locke. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3065/4 Stolen or Stray'd .., a Roan.. Gelding, with a Lock on his Foot

transf. 1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* 151 Till at the last, God sent him [John Fox] fauour in the sight of the keeper of the prison, so that he had leaue to goe in and out . wearing a locke about his legge

4. A contrivance to keep a wheel from revolving, or from turning to right or left (Cf. *lock-chain.*)

1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake-Dance Moquis* i 8 There was no brake, no lock, no shoe to the wheels. 1898 *Cycling* 37 Steering Locks are valuable for preventing the machine from moving when resting against a wall.

5. In fire-arms, the piece of mechanism by means of which the charge is exploded. (See also FIRE-LOCK, FLINT-LOCK, MATCHLOCK.) Phr. *lock, stock, and barrel* = the entirety of anything.

[Appears first in the comb. FIRELOCK. Prob. the name is due to some resemblance of the mechanism of the original wheel firelock to that of a lock (sense 1). Cf. G. *schloss*, used both for the 'lock' of a door and the 'lock' of a gun.]

1547, etc. [see FIRELOCK 1] 1681 GREW *Museum* 366 Under the Breech of the Barrel is one Box for the Powder A little before the Lock, another for the Bullets; Behind the Cock, a Charger, which carries the Powder to the further end of the Lock. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6390/2 They broke some of the Locks of their Pieces. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* II. 90 The priming was laid in the hollow at the side of the lock. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* IV, I'll put a new flint in my lock. 1891 R. KIPLING *Light that failed* v, The whole thing, lock, stock, and barrel, isn't worth one big yellow sea-poppy.

6. Short for ROW-LOCK.

1850 SCORESBY *Chevver's Whalem. Adv.* XII (1859) 178, I had placed my left hand and weight against the oar. Instantly laying hold of his own in like manner, his first effort broke it short at the lock.

II. A barrier, an enclosure. [Cf. OE. *gāta loc* pen for goats.]

† 7. A barrier on a river, constructed so as to be opened or closed at pleasure. (See quots. 1758, 1793.) *Obs.*

† *c* 1300 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 475 Il sont desturbeez par Gortz, par Lokes, & par Molins. 1478-5 *Ibid.* VI. 159/1 Molles, Mille dammes, Mille pooles, Lokkes, and dyvers other ympedymentes. 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 1 Weares . gores gootes fludgates lockes. 1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 387 A lock called Rewley lock is to be repayred 1623-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I ii Wks. 1772 I. 47 Let no man dare To spoile thy fish, make locke or ware. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 233 Provided the fall of water be not great, a Lock will suffice, which is made up only of

bars of wood called Rimers, set perpendicularly to the bottom of the passage 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 158 The Use of Locks was happily invented, which are a Kind of wooden Machines, placed quite a-cross the River, and so contrived, as totally to obstruct the Current of the Stream, and dam up the Water.

†8. The passage or waterway between the piers of a bridge. *Obs.*

1545 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 177 A certen lokk called Ruly myddell lokk shall be stopped upp. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2062/4 Vessels..too large to pass through any other Lock of the said Bridge. 1705 *Ibid* No. 4121/4 The Lock belonging to London-Bridge, commonly called the Draw-Bridge-Lock, will be barrocaded up. 1813 T. FAULKNER *Fulham* 6 The largest opening for the passage of vessels is in the middle,..and is called Walpole's Lock.

9. On a canal or river: A portion of the channel shut off above and below by folding gates provided with sluices to let the water out or in, and thus raise or lower boats from one water level to another.

1577 W. VALLANS *Tale two Swannes* in *Leland's Itin.* (1759) V. p. xiii, This locke containes two double doores of wood, Within the same a Cesterne all of Plancke, Which only fills when boates come there to passe. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv* 154 Building two great Stone Locks or Sluces to let down and bring up the Ships. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 511 O be content, where heav'n can give no more! More, like a flash of water from a lock, Quickens our spirit's movement for an hour. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 34 Except the falls, which the states are now making navigable by locks. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng*, etc (1821) II 94 The whole number of locks, including a guard lock, is seven. 1832 LARDNER *Hydrost.* iv. 67 The surface of the water in the lock is thus slowly elevated raising the vessel with it. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xiii, Where is the girl, who by the boatman's door, Above the locks .. Unmoor'd our skiff?

b. The quantity of water which fills a lock.

1792 W. JESSOP *Rep. River Witham* 7 The Trade on the Navigation..will take two Locks of water.

†c. A 'lift' on a railway, for raising and lowering vehicles from one level to another. *Obs.*

a 1824 DICKSON in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI 115 The plans for the locks may be divided into two, one for water, condensed air or steam; one for animal power, wind [etc.] 1825 NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 659 Where locks or lifts occur [on a railway], the stationary steam-engine should drag up the vehicle . not simply from the one level to the other, but to a platform some feet above the higher level.

d. Short for *lock keeper*.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. viii, 'I am the Lock', said the man. 'The Lock?' 'I am the Deputy Lock on job, and this is the Lock-house.'

10. *Engineering.* An ante-chamber giving access to a chamber in which work is carried on in compressed air. More fully *air-lock*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* I. 49 *Air-lock. Ibid.* 421 s.v. *Caisson.* 1894 *Westm. Gaz* 16 Oct. 3/1 Entrance is obtained by means of a couple of 'locks', tubular chambers about 6ft. in diameter. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 41 Perhaps the most frequent exciting cause [of caisson disease] is too rapid a reduction of the pressure in 'locking out', that is, in passing from the caisson to the open air through the lock or ante-chamber.

III. Senses derived from LOCK *v.*1

11. A locking together, interlocking; †an unintelligible or ambiguous discourse (*obs*); an assemblage of objects jammed together, now esp. a crowd of carriages in the streets, a 'block', 'jam'.

1560 GARDINER in FOXE *A. & M* (1563) 759/1 The worst man of all is that will make him self a locke of wordes and speach, which is knowen not to be my faction, .. and how can that be a doubtfull speach in him that professeth to agree with the kinges lawes,. which I did expresly 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 265 Sergesthus, eager with his Beak, to press Betwixt the Rival Galley and the Rock, Shuts up th' unwieldy Centaur in the Lock. 1834 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* I. 594, I have seen all Albemarle Street closed by a 'lock' of carriages. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 231 Stopped on the road from Epsom in a lock of carriages. 1857 *Abridg. Specif. Patents Sewing*, etc. 17 The stitch produced is termed the 'chain stitch', the two threads having a double lock with each other.

†12. A grapple, grip, or trick in wrestling (cf. quot. 1899); hence *fig.* (*a*) a stratagem, trick, dodge; (*b*) a difficulty, dilemma, chiefly in phr. (*to be, have, put*) *at, on*, or *upon a* (*the*) *lock. Obs.* (Cf. DEADLOCK.)

1608 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Whore* (1630) G 3 b, He and foure of his men drew vpon me, sir I made no more adoe, but fell to my old locke, and so thrashed my blue Coates, [etc.]. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 129 *note*, Both closelie graplinge with a mutual locke. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 7 They must be also practiz'd in all the locks and gripes of wrastling. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 321 If the devil catches us at this lock, he will throw us flat. 1650 CROMWELL in Carlyle *Lett. & Sp* (1871) III 40 Being indeed upon this lock, hoping that the disease of your army would render their work more easy. 1651 — *Let.* 26 July, The Enemy is at his old lock. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 41 At that lock they often were, and some good Planters too, that far'd very hard. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* IV. iv, Why look you, Colonel, he's at's old Lock, he's at's May-bees again. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 159 This, beside all the lock and advantage that I have the Nonconformists upon since the late times. *Ibid.* 216 Now the Author having got them at this lock cries Victory. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Collog.* (1711) 225 He was now upon the same lock with Balbinus. 1723 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 39 My inclination is .. that you keep the books to yourself rather than put the Colonel upon the lock. 1744 P. WHITEHEAD *Gymnasiad* iii. 42 *note*, The youthful hero, being on the lock, must again inevitably have come to the ground. 1805 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 256 A few heavy tumbles were given without a trip or a lock. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Lock*, a term in wrestling, used when the left (right) leg is passed between the opponent's legs, and then twisted round his right (left) leg by a motion which is first backward, then outward, and finally forward.

b. *slang.* (See quots.)

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, s. v., *He stood a queer Lock*; i. e. He stood an indifferent Chance. 1735 in DYCHE & PARDON *Dict. c* 1780 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 116 What lock do you cut now? [explained to mean 'by what way do you get your livelihood now?' *Ibid.* 137]. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v.

13. (*To walk*) *lock and lock* = arm in arm.

1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I xxiii, She don't wait any more for him to walk lock and lock with her.

14. The occupation of locking (prison-cells). *On the lock*: engaged in locking up.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. xix, Will you go and see if Bob is on the lock?

15. The swerving (to right or left) of the wheels of the fore-carriage of a vehicle from the line of direction of the hind-wheels. (Cf. LOCK *v.*1 3.)

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 366 New application . to a caravan, or waggon,. to allow a higher fore wheel, and give a greater amount of lock. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

16 *Plastering.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lock* (Plastering), the projection of the plaster or cement behind the lath, which keeps it from falling or scaling off.

17. *Thieves' slang.* (App. short for *lock-all-fast*: see first quot.) A receiver of stolen goods; also, a house where stolen goods are received.

a 1700 B. E *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lock all fast*, one that Buys and Conceals Stolen Goods. *The Lock*, the Magazine or Warehouse whither the Thieves carry Stolen Goods. 1718 HIGGIN *True Discov.* 16 (Farmer) That woman they spoke to as they passed by is a Lock, alias Receiver and Buyer of stolen goods. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op* I. ii, Betty hath brought more goods into our Lock to-year than any five of the Gang. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 365/1 We lament that this ancient palace of the Kings of France should become a Lock, (which means a repository for stolen goods).

IV. 18. (More fully *Lock-hospital.*) A hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases. (Now usually with capital L.)

The 'Lock lazar-house' in Southwark, which is mentioned as having received a bequest in 1452, was afterwards employed as a hospital for venereal diseases, and its name came to be used as a general designation for institutions of that kind. The origin of the name is uncertain; it has been conjectured that the 'Lock lazar-house' was so called as being specially isolated or quarantined.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, The Lock*, .. an Hospital for Pockey Folks in Kent street. 1720 BECKET in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 60 The Lock beyond St. Georges Church, and that at Kingsland, are at this time applyed to no other use than for the entertainment and Cure of such as have the Venereal Malady. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct Fathom* (1784) 157/1 To erect an hospital, lock, or infirmary, by the voluntary subscription of his friends. 1755 FLEMING in *Phil. Trans* XLIX 263 *note*, Mr. John Clark, now surgeon to the Lock-Hospital, near Hyde-Park Corner. 1766 ENTICK *Lond.* IV. 444 There is a lock hospital for venereal complaints. 1869 E. A PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 501 Certified Lock Hospitals are provided for her treatment.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb*

19. a. simple attributive, as (sense 1) *lock-bolt, -staple*; (sense 5) *lock-action, -cover, -lanyard, -plate, -side, -stop, -string*; (sense 9) *lock-bank, -duty, -gate, -hatch, house, -man, -side.* b. signifying 'provided with a lock or locks', as (sense 1) †*lock-chest*, †*-cock*, (U.S.), †*-house*; (sense 9) *lock-weir.*

1898 R. KIPLING in *Morn. Post* 7 Nov. 5/1 A Maxim [gun] making sure of its *lock-action. 1773 *Ann. Reg.* 66 Upwards of 600..workmen were entertained upon the *lock banks with an ox roasted whole. 1552 *Inventories* (Surtees) 12, ij *lock-chestes. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 112 Beer .. which stood in a corner of his front parlour, with a *lock-cock to it 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 103 Unstrap the Carbine; take off the *lock-cover 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v i. (1869) II. 308 The toll or *lock-duty upon a canal. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 233 *Lock-gates put down between every two of them. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig* 338 The most effectual method of providing lock-gates. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 70. 2/1 Whether tame Rabbits may not be as Good . as the Wild .. provided they are kept in a *Lock-house, having the advantage of [etc.]. 1865 [see 9 d]. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Lanyard*, A *lock-lanyard is the cord fastened to the lock of a gun by which the gun is fired. 1887 *Times* 14 Oct. 3/4 Robinson, *lockman at the South West India Docks. *c* 1880 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 11 On the stock is a *lock plate. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 71. 500 The stock is divided into the .. *lock-side [etc.]. 1897 *Daily News* 30 July 5/2 At Molesey only a limited number of people are admitted to the lock-side. 1898 *Athenæum* 7 May 594/3 The place where the *lock-staple had once been fitted. 1883 LD. SALTOUN *Scraps* I. 280 The rifle was loaded and capped, but secured by the *lock-stops. 1885 *Century Mag* XXIX. 738, I .. ran out the gun, and, taking deliberate aim, pulled the *lockstring. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* iv. 67 Mud, filth, gas-dregs, *lock-weirs.. have ruined the fishery.

c. objective, as (sense 1) *lock-filer, -maker, -picker*; *lock-making*; (sense 9) *lock-keeper, -owner, -shutter, -tender.*

1858 GRENER *Gunnery* 213 They have..obtained a much better price than any other *lock-filers out of London. 1794 RENNIE *Rep. Thames Navig.* 53 Examination..of the *Lock-keeper's books 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii. (1889) 12 The lock-keeper again came to the rescue with his boat-hook. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 111/2 It is still possible for a mechanic of equal skill with the *lock-maker to open it without the key. 1890 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 16 The lock-makers of England. 1787 BRAMAH *Locks* 6 The art of *Lock-making. 1888 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 68 Am I doing nothing but make-believe, something like Louis XVI's lock-making? 1732 in *Extracts from Navig. Rolls* 23 Unless Notice hath been . given to the said *Lock-owners. 1888 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* (1901) 131 Thieves, cheats and *lockpickers. 1782 in *Extracts from Navig. Rolls* 13 To the *Lock-shutter 6*d*. 1788 *Act* 28 *Geo. III*, c. 52 § 18 Bargemen, Watermen, Lock-Shutters. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 1. 37 Gardens occupied by *lock-tenders .. were exempt.

20. Special comb. (in some cases perhaps combinations with the vb. stem): **lock-band, -bay** (see quots.); **lock-chain**, a chain employed to lock the wheels of a vehicle; **lock-chamber**, the space enclosed between the side-walls and gates of a lock; **lock-hole**, †(*a*) a keyhole; (*b*) 'the recess in a musket-stock to receive the lock' (Knight); **lock-nut** (see quot.); **lock-nut**, a nut screwed down upon another to prevent its breaking loose, a check-nut; **lock-paddle** (see quot.); **lock-pen** = *lock-chamber*; **lock-piece**, (*a*) 'in guns of the old construction, a lug cast just alongside of the vent for the attachment of the lock' (Knight); (*b*) (see quot. 1860); †**lock-pit**, ? = sense 9; **lock-pool**, ? = LASHER 4 b; **lock-pulley**, two pulleys formed to rotate separately, or together, at will (Knight); **lock-rail** (see quot. 1842); **lock-saw**, a long tapering saw, used to cut the seat for a lock in a door; **lock-seat**, the excavation on a river or canal intended to contain a lock; †**lock-shoe, -sill** (see quots); **lock-spring**, the spring by means of which the case of a watch is opened or closed; **lock-step** *Mil.* (see quot.) hence *lock step* adv. and vb.; **lock-stitch**, a sewing-machine stitch, in which two threads are locked firmly together; also *attrib.*; **lock timber** *Mining* (see quot.); **lock-tool** = *lock-cramp*; **lock-work**, (*a*) the manufacture or construction of locks (senses 1 and 9); (*b*) the parts of a lock; (*c*) a series of locks (sense 9); (*d*) *pl.* a factory for the manufacture of locks (sense 1); (*e*) *pl.* operations in progress for the construction of locks (sense 9).

? *c* 1528 DIGGES in *Archæologia* (1794) XI. 233 The hewinge of the stone ashlar, and Endstons, with artyficiall bevelinge, and *lockbands, one within another, will amounte..for the rodde 16*s 6*d*. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lock-bands*, binding stones in masonry. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Lock-bay*, the pond or space of water between the gates of a canal-lock. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* iii. 93 If there are no *lock-chains upon wagons, the front and rear wheels on the same side may be tied together with ropes so as to lock them very firmly 1862 SMILES *Engineers* I. 375 *Lock chamber. 1592 GREENE *Philom.* E 4 b, The Earle. peeping in at the *locke hole, saw them two standing .. hand in hand. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 87 Within the *Lock-hole of the most patent Door of his Dwelling-house. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I 7 The mistic tribes of night's unnerving breeze, That through a lock-hole even creep with ease. 1863 BUCKLAND *Curios. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. (ed. 4) 231 The '*lock nets'. are simply a large form of the round nets used to catch freshwater crayfish. *a* 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.* etc. (1865) 79 Leakage around the pipe [is] prevented by two *locknuts. 1887 D A. Low *Machine Drawing* 20 In practice, the thin nut, called the lock-nut, is often placed on the outside. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, **Lock Paddles*, the small sluices used in filling and emptying locks. 1891 A. J. FOSTER *Onze* 170 Most of the *lock-pens will only hold two lighters at a time. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), **Lock piece*, a piece of timber used in supporting the workings. 1802 *Hull Dock Act* 1503 With a *lockpit or entrance into the same from the said river Humber. 1772 *Extracts from Navig. Rolls* Remarks p. ix, A strong Breast-work of Piles on the upper Side of the *Lock-pool. 1881 TAUNT *Thames Map* p. xv/1 Caution should always be used when in a weir or lock-pool. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 589 On the *lock-rail the lock is either mortised in, or screwed on. 1845-59 GWILT *Archit.* 568 The next are called the lock or middle rails in doors. 1668 R HOLME *Armoury* III. 365/1 A *Lock Saw.. to make Key holes in Doors. 1794 WASHINGTON *Let* Writ. 1892 XIII 1 Mr. Weston's opinion, respecting the *lock-seats at the Great Falls of that river. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* (1786) I. 124 In order that the wheel that is to be locked may not be worn, .. a kind of sledge carriage, hollowed out on the inside, and called a *lock shoe is fitted to it. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, **Lock-sills*, the angular pieces of timber at the bottom of the lock against which the gates shut. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 47 The *lock spring fits in a groove formed in the band of the case. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict*, **Lock-step*, this step consists in the heel of one man being brought nearly in contact with the joint of the great toe of another. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 55 The men who are now practising the lock-step in front of the window of Louis XVIII. 1828 *Examiner* 630/1 A Sailor toe-and-heels it, and lock-steps and straddles. 1866 THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* ii. 25, I observed one older man .. marching lock-step with the rest. 1869 J. WEBSTER in *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 326/3, I do not say one word against *lock-stitch machines. 1882 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Lock-timber*, an old plan of putting in stull-pieces in Cornwall and Devon. The pieces were called lock-pieces. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 376 So curious are they in *Lock work (indeed beyond all preference). 1794 W. COMBE *Boydell's Thames* I. 47 A successive apparatus of lock-work, to remedy the various levels of the country. 1857-8 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Englin.* (1858) XVII. 389 The construction of the gates was entirely independent of the lock-work. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 2/3 The bright steel and very elaborate lock-work was perfect. 1899 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/2 The new lock and safe works recently erected .. by Messrs. Chubb and Sons. 1901 *19th Cent.* Oct. 550 One finds here .. bridge works, lock-works.

Lock (lǫk), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **locked** (lǫkt). Forms: 4–6 lok(e, 4–5 lokke, 5 lokkyn, 4–6 looke, 5– **lock.** [f. Lock *sb.*[2]; cf. ON. *loka*, similarly f. *loka* sb., lock, latch; also ON. *lykja* (Sw. *lycka*, Da. *lukke*.)

The older vb. with this meaning was Louk, OE. *lūcan*; after the 14th c. this survived mainly in the pa. pple *loken*, which was probably looked upon as belonging to *lock* vb.]

1. *trans.* To fasten (a door, gate, box, drawer, etc.) with a lock and key; occas. with † *to*, *up*. Hence (chiefly with *up*), to secure (a chamber, building, enclosure) by locking the doors.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 17347 Pai .. did to sper þe dors fast, Locked bath wit-vte and in. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* vii (*Jacobus Minor*) 781 Þe Iowis .. In til a cawe me closit faste, lokit, & celyt at þe laste. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 311/2 Lokkyn or schette wythe a lokke. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxii 215 The gates of the castel ben lokked with the lokkes that dame Isabel sent hidder. 1535 Coverdale *Judg.* iii. 23 Ehud . put to ye dore after him, and lockte it. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 73 Were not my doores lockt vp, and I shut out? 1600 in A. Bisset *Ess Hist. Truth* v. 218 Maister Alexander locked to the study door behind him. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* i. xiii. 62 When going to sleep, he locks his dores 1726 *Adv. Capt R Boyle* 66 The Hour drawing near, they lock'd up the Doors of the House. 1819 Byron *Juan* i. clxxxvii, Juan . liking not the inside, lock'd the out. 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* xiii. III. 250 The reformers locked up the church and departed with the keys. 1900 Mackenzie *Guide Inverness* 43 The Greyfriars Churchyard is kept locked

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W 1531) 83 b, Yf the gate of ye mouth be not shutte with the dore of scylence, & locked with the key of discrecyon. 1713 Gay *Fan* iii 54 Death blasts his bloom, and locks his frozen eyes. 1859 FitzGerald tr. *Omar* vi. (1899) 71 And David's Lips are lock't. 1866 B. Taylor *Poems, Sorrowful Music* 37 This weight of grief Locks my lips. 1879 Browning *Halbert & Hob* 61 His lips were loose not locked.

Proverb. 1855 Bohn *Handbk Proverbs* 445 Lock the stable-door before the steed is stolen. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Sept 3/1 This is done probably on the principle of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen

b. absol. *To lock up*: to lock up the house, lock the doors.

1901 A Hope *Tristram of Blent* xxvi. 356 'Is her ladyship still out, ma'am?' he [the butler] asked. 'I was going to lock up'. 'Oh, go to bed', she cried 'We'll lock up '.

c. *intr.* Of a door: To be locked; to admit of being locked.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix 23 Doubly disparted, it did locke and close, That when it locked, none might thorough pas. *Mod* The door will not lock

2. *trans.* To shut up or confine with a lock; to put under lock and key. Const. *in*, *into*, *within* Also with advs. *in*, *up*.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 17661 In a hus we lokked þe. 13 *K. Alis* 3936 The kyng bad him loke in prisoun *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol* 317, I trowe, thou woldest loke me in thy chiste *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* iv 775 'To the chawmer, quhar he was vpon chance, Speid fast', he said, 'Wallace is lokit in' ?*a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 221 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 292 Lok vp all in to 3one almery 1590 Marlowe *Edw II*, II. ii. 54 The lovers of fair Danaë, When she was lock'd up in a brazen tower, Desir'd her more. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 42 Away then, I am lockt in one of them, If you doe loue me, you will finde me out 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 17 Some dayes before he had begunne to locke himselfe in his chamber. 1713 Swift *Freeny & Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. i. 144 We locked his friend into a closet. 1732 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 13 Your wine lock'd up, If then plain bread and milk will do the feat, The pleasure lies in you, and not the meat. *a* 1745 Swift *Direct. Servants, Butler* 33 Always lock up a Cat in a Closet where you keep your China Plates, for fear the Mice may steal in and break them. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* lxi, The little cell in which he was locked up for the night 1891 *Law Times Rep* LXIII. 690/2 The defendant had given distinct orders to Nunney never to lock anyone up

3. *transf.* **a.** To enclose, hem in, surround. Chiefly with *in*

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvi. 265 Alle faste y lokked and enclosed with highe Mountaynes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5495 He lockis in ane ser limy with a laith mey[n]he. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc New Invent* p. lxii, The great winding of the River locks in the Water that it cannot make that haste down to the Sea that it would. 1793 Smeaton *Eddystone L.* § 199 Lodged in a dovetail recess, wherein it was locked fast on three sides. 1833 Tennyson *Pal Art* 249 A still salt pool, lock'd in with bars of sand 1837 Lockhart *Scott* 19 July an 1821, He and .. his companion, found themselves locked in the crowd, somewhere near Whitehall 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* vi i, So completely is the land locked with hills. 1851 Dixon *W Penn* xxiii. (1872) 201 The vessel was locked in ice.

b. To keep securely or render inaccessible, as if in a locked receptacle. Chiefly with *up*.

1562 Winjet *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 27 Worthy to be lokit in the memorie of thaim quha [etc.]. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep* iv. vi. 194 The seed of plants lockt up and capsulated in their husks. 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 92 Keepe your secrets fast lock't up 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded. 2 A Jewel. lockt up in a Language unknown to the greatest part of that Nation. 1666 *Rhode Island Col. Rec* (1857) II. 159 In the hardest winters when the Massachusetts and others. are fast locked up with strong doores of ice. *a* 1760 Shenstone *Ess.* (1765) 40 Prudent men lock up their motives. 1779 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 26 May, As censorious a country lady as ever locked up all her ideas in a country town. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog* II. 101 The seaports in Holland and Germany are every winter locked up with ice. 1807–8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 163/2 The very same wind .. locks you up in the British Channel 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. viii. 376 Their [*sc.* Arabians'] literature .. locked up in a character so difficult of access to European scholars. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* III. ii § 26 (1864) 507 Sir Humphrey Davy suggested that metallic substances were locked up in soda, potash, and lime. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint* 222 Some colours. are perfectly permanent when 'locked up' (to use the painter's phrase) in oil. 1879 Stainer *Music of Bible* 157 Their secrets remain for ever locked up.

c. Comm. and Finance. *To lock up*: To invest (capital) *in* something that is not easily convertible into money.

1692 Locke *Consid. Lower. Interest* 113 If one Third of the Money imploy'd in Trade were locked up, . must not the Land-holders receive ⅓ less for their Goods. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Briery Creek* iv 73 The money he had locked up in land would never be productive while he remained its owner. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I. v § 9 (1876) 52 To set free a capital which would be otherwise locked up in a form useless for the support of labour. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ* xi. (1876) 149 A banker cannot afford..to have his capital locked up in long advances.

d. Of sleep, stupefying agencies, enchantment: To hold fast, overpower completely. Also with *up*.

1725 Pope *Odyss* x. 77 Me, lock'd in sleep, my faithless crew bereft Of all the blessings of your god-like gift! 1789 Charlotte Smith *Ethelinde* (1814) V. 258 He endeavoured to awaken her from the heavy shock which seemed to have locked up her senses. 1860 Tyndall *Glac. I.* xvi. 119 Went to bed, where I lay fast locked in sleep for eight hours 1873 W. Bruer *Serm. & Commun. Addr.* 199 His mind may be locked up in insensibility 1879 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf P.* 834 That border-world Of dozing ere the sense is fully locked. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Nov. xxvi, 'Art thou the woman of the earth', she said, 'That hast in sorceries mine Eros lockt?'

4. To shut off with or as with a lock *from* (a person); to preclude or prevent *from* (something) by or as by locking. Also with *up*.

1602 Shaks. *Jul. C* iv. iii. 80 When Marcus Brutus growes so Covetous, To locke such Rascall Counters from his Friends 1612 — *Cymb* iv. iv 2 To locke it [*sc.* life] From Action and Adventure. 1613 Middleton *Tri. Truth* Wks (Bullen) VII 243 He locks his ear from those sweet charms 1688 *Lond Gaz* No 2378/4 Lost . , a brown bay Filly, being locked from taking Horse 1700 Congreve *Way of World* iv v, Do you lock your self up from me, to make my search more Curious? 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat* 19 Is there, who, lock'd from ink and paper, scrawls With desp'rate charcoal round his darken'd walls? 1742 Young *Nt Th.* ix 285 Angels cannot guess The period, from created beings lock'd In darkness. 1785 J. Phillips *Treat. Inland Navig.* vi, Large tracts of country are locked up from commerce

5. Lock out. a. To turn (a person) out, and lock the door against him. † Also, *to lock forth*. **b.** To prevent the entrance of (persons) by locking the door; hence, (of an employer) to refuse employment to (a body of operatives) as a means of coercion. (Cf Lock-out *sb.*)

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* iv. i. 18 For locking me out of my doores by day *Ibid.* iv iv. 98 Say wherefore didst thou locke me forth to day? 1592 — *Rom & Jul.* i. i. 145 Shuts vp his windows, lockes faire day-light out. 1842 F. E. Paget *Milford Malv* 53 When I was being locked out of yonder church 1861 Dutton Cook *P. Foster's D* i, I am locked out. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* ix (1876) 89 Large funds are subscribed, out of which labourers on strike or locked-out are supported.

6. To fasten, make or set fast, fix; *techn.* to fasten or engage (one part of a machine) *to* another; also in *passive*, (of a joint) to be rendered rigid. *To lock up a form* (Printing): to fix the types or pages in a metal frame so as to prepare them for press, etc.

1670–98 Lassels *Voy Italy* II 106, I saw the great chair which locketh fast any man that sitteth down in it 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* Contents, The world no heap, but a set of Bodies lockt fast together 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* viii, The Office of these Quoyns are to Lock up the Form, viz. to wedge it up close together. 1816 *Mechanic* I 370 This scape-wheel is locked on its extreme point, and unlocks in an easy manner *Ibid.* 411 The wheels are locked, without spring-work, perfectly safe from getting out of order. 1844 J. Johnson *Typogr* II. xiv. 495 It is the business of the person who locks-up the form, to ascertain whether all the pages are of an equal length. 1845 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 38 A locking clutch is fitted upon the spindle between these two wheels, and can be made to lock either one of the wheels to the spindle, at the same time that it leaves the other disengaged 1847 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 80 His teeth were locked together 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 142 Every attempt at movement locking the limb in a tetanoid spasm.

b. To put a lock on the foot of (a horse); to fasten (a wheel) so as to keep it from turning. Cf. Lock *sb.*[2] 3, 4.

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3011/4 An Iron grey Colt Lockt on the further Foot before. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 19 The descent so steep as to require the wheel of the chaise to be locked. 1884 J. G. Bourke *Snake-Dance Moquis* I. 8 The driver got out, locked the wheels, and walked

c. *intr.* for *refl.* Of mechanism, a joint (*e.g.* the knee-joint): To become fixed or set fast. † Of an animal's flanks: To draw together, shrink.

1658 R. White tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 124 The dog . not being able to take any nourishment, his flanks do lock up. 1869 W. Blades *Bks. in Chains* (1892) 219 Our artist.. has put quoins at the head and foot too, making the pages lock up all round the chase—truly a mechanical puzzle 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 5/2 The accident was due to the rudder locking. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 879 When he attempted to bend the knee it locked.

7. To fix or join firmly by interlacing or fitting of parts into each other. Also with *together*, *up*.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 228 And when from thence he struggles to be gone, She locks her lillie fingers one in one. 1598 — *Merry W.* v. v. 81 Pray you, lock hand in hand. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* i. ii, Not as a man repentant, but half mad He sits and sullenly locks up his arms. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 187 The Portuguese .. ran their bowsprit into the fore part of our main shrouds,. and so we lay locked after that manner 1725 Pope *Odyss.* ix. 512 In his deep fleece, my grasping hands I lock. *a* 1788 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I (1729) I. 159 The Columns were incorporated with, and lock'd into each other. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1461 It was required, that. we should have our hands locked together 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 288 Merlin lock'd his hand in hers. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk., Lock*, to entangle the lower yards when tacking. 1893 McCarthy *Red Diamonds* III 233 Granton .. locked his right leg round Bland's leg in an attempt to throw him.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To interlock, intertwine.

1688 Clayton in *Phil. Trans* XVII. 791 The Heads of the Branches of the Rivers interfere and lock one within another. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot* (ed. 2) 94 The stones are . made to lock into one another with grooves and projections. 1858 *Merc Marine Mag.* V. 227 Until .you observe the North and Inner South Heads locking

c. *Fencing.* † (*a*) = Engage *v.* 17 (*obs.*). (*b*) (see quot 1782)

1579 Gosson *Sch Abuse* (Arb.) 46 Teaching the people howe to warde, and how to locke, howe to thrust, and how to strike. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* H 2 b, When he should haue lockt with both his hilts He in a brauery florisht ouer his head 1782 Rees *Chambers's Cycl.*, To *Lock*, in Fencing, is to seize your adversary's sword arm, by turning your left arm round it, after closing your parade, shell to shell, in order to disarm him (So in mod Dicts.)

d. *To lock horns* (of cattle) to entangle the horns mutually in fighting Hence *fig.* U.S., to engage in combat *with* (some one)

1865 Swinburne *Atalanta* 942 Then shall the heifer and her mate lock horns. 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw* II. iii. lxx. 562 *note*, The Boss of Tammany, with whom Mr Cleveland had at an earlier period in his career 'locked horns' 1901 *U. S. Corresp* in *Academy* 25 Mar. 240/2 We should hardly feel warranted in locking horns with Tammany Hall

e. To embrace closely; also, to grapple in combat. Now only *passive lit.* and *fig*

1611 Shaks. *Wint T* v. ii 83 Shee locks her in embracing, as if shee would pin her to her heart 1646 Evance *Noble Ord* 15 The Devill thought to have lockt Job upon that hip 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xxxii, Catharine..was locked in the arms of Louise 1854 M. Arnold *Switzerland, Farew* ii Lock'd in each other's arms we stood. 1878 Bosw Smith *Carthage* 252 Before the two armies became locked in the deadly combat now to be related. 1893 Traill *Social Eng* Introd 35 The birth and early years of the nineteenth century found our country still locked in the death grapple with Napoleon.

8. *Mil.* (See quot 1802.) *absol.* and *passive.*

1802 C James *Milit Dict., To Lock up*, to take the closest possible order in line or in file. The expression is derived from the lock step 1844 *Regul & Ord Army* 264 He is to take care that the rear ranks are well locked up. 1847 *Infantry Man* (1854) 56 He will see that the rear rank locks well up. *c* 1860 H Stuart *Seaman's Catech* 11 In loading what precautions are necessary? To lock close up with the front rank to prevent accident.

9. *Printing* (See quot.)

1820 Scott *Prose Wks* IV Biographies II. (1870) 325 A leaf in the former [*sc.* a copy of Caxton's Book of Troy] was what is technically called locked [*Footnote*] Such is the phrase when, by an error at press, the reverse has been printed on the side of the leaf which should have presented the obverse, so that page 32 precedes 31

10. *intr.* Of a vehicle: To admit of the fore-wheels' passing askew under the body of the carriage. Said also of the wheel. (Cf Lock *sb.*[2] 15.)

1669 Worlidge *Syst Agric* (1681) 328 To Lock, is a term used by Drivers in moving the fore wheels of a Waggon to and fro. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *To lock*, among Drivers, to move the wheels of a Waggon to and fro. 1805 Dickson *Pract. Agric* I 33 A very useful improvement . is that of leaving the space sufficiently deep in the bed of the waggon for the fore wheels to lock round in the shortest curve. 1851 *Illustr Catal Gt Exhib* 260 When locking, the carriage draws the lever *b* from its recess. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* III 148 The road is narrow, and the coach will not lock 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV. 174 The front wheel has to lock or turn under the arch.

11. *Engineering* and *Navigation.* **a.** *intr.* To provide locks for the passage of vessels. **b** Of a canal. To pass by a lock *into*. Also of the vessel: To pass *down*, *in*, or *out* through a lock. Of persons: To pass *out* through an air-lock. **c.** *trans.* To pass (a vessel) *down*, *in*, *out* or *through* by means of a lock. **d.** *intr.* To take a boat into a lock. **e.** *trans.* To furnish (a canal) with locks; to shut *off* (a portion of a river) by means of a lock.

a. 1769 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II 245 This Council will lock down to the sea shore there at their own expence.

b 1795 J. Phillips *Hist. Inland Navig* Add 168 The canal locks into the river at Beeston Meadow. 1840 *Evid Hull Docks Comm.* 121 They will have to lock in and out again 1857–8 *Proc Inst. Civ. Engin.* XVII 397 Two long levels of a canal locking from one into the other 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 364/2 There was less trouble in locking down at the various levels 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 41 Too rapid a reduction of the pressure in 'locking out', that is in passing from the caisson through the lock or ante-chamber in which the pressure should be gradually reduced.

c. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 121 The small vessels ..would have to be locked in and out. 1857–8 *Proc Inst. Civ. Engin.* XVII. 397 An up train [of boats], which had

been locked through from the lower level. 1876 STEVENSON in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 788/1 Vessels are locked down from the sea into the [North Holland] canal.

d. 1887 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 18 Care must be taken in locking with a barge, to keep astern of her

e. 1892 *Pall Mall G* 24 Nov 2/1 The portion of the river thus diverted would then be locked off.

† Lock, *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. Du. *lokken* = G. *locken.*] *trans.* To allure, entice. Also *absol.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 110, I am no byrde to be locked ne take by chaf. 1562 TURNER *Baths* Pref., Flockinge byrdes..ceas not locking and calling, if they heare any of their kindes. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xv, 'Tis just like that old Lucy, to lock a poor maid into shame.

Lockable (lǫ·kăb'l). [f. LOCK *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That can be locked.

1893 *Field* 4 Mar 335/1 Lockable hatches 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 375 1 Some clever Japanese artisans then made the paper-walls . eye-proof, and the openings cunningly lockable.

Lockage (lǫ·kėdʒ). [f. LOCK *sb.* and *v.* + -AGE.]

† 1. The means of locking or fitting (pieces of timber) together *Obs.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 272 Whose Lockages [*sc.* of the roof of the Sheldonian Theatre] being so quite different from any before mentioned.

2. (See LOCK *sb.*[2] 9, 9 c.)

a. The amount of rise or fall effected by a lock or series of locks.

1770 J. BRINDLEY *Surv. Thames* 2 The Length will be about a Mile, and the Fall or Lockage ten Feet 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Addenda 5 The total lockage is five hundred and forty-four feet, viz. four hundred and ninety-six feet fall, and forty-eight feet rise 1829 J. MACAULEY *Hist. New York* I. 184 The ascending and descending lockage is about one thousand and thirty two feet 1879 *Daily News* 28 Aug 3/2 From Chicago to Montreal . there are .. 56 locks, and a total lockage of 564 feet

b. Toll paid for going through a lock or locks.

1771 *Act* 11 *Geo. III*, c. 45 § 9 Which price or lockage shall be painted..on Boards, on the said Locks 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xv. 483 The price of lockage is not to exceed 4[d] per ton per lock 1819 *Stat. Massach.* 19 June, Toll or lockage at the lock or locks 1836 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 424 The expense of lockage, transhipment, &c

c. The construction and working of locks; also, the aggregate of locks constructed.

1809 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 403/1 Nearly 900 feet of lockage. 1824 R. STEVENSON in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 133 The great deideratum in the Railway system, must doubtless lie in a convenient mode of lockage, for raising the waggons from one level to another. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 459 To convert the river by lockage into a channel capable of receiving vessels. 1839 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* LXIII. 426 This line was impeded by an enormous quantity of lockage. 1853–4 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* (1854) XIII 218 It was the same thing hydrostatically, whether the lockage was up or down, or indeed, whether there was any vessel at all in the lock 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. iv. 452 Brindley's plan was to cut the level as flat as possible, in order to avoid lockage 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec 4/5 The drainage area of the coal-bearing rocks along the route of the proposed Canal would give a sufficient amount of water for lockage

d. *attrib.*, as *lockage-system, -water.*

1816 *Mechanic* I. 310 (*title*) Method of saving lockage water, in Canals, Docks, and Navigation 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II 147 Powerful steam engines were also erected to pump back the lockage water into the canal above 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Aug 750 The lockage system of the Welland [canal] is out of date

Lo ckchester. *Obs* exc *dial* Also 5 **lokecheste.** [perh. f. LOCK *v.*[1] + CHEST + -ER[1], in allusion to the creature's habit of rolling itself up tightly.] A woodlouse

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 310/2 *Locchester*, wyrm *a* 1485 *Ibid* 316 2 (MS. S) *Lokchester*, worm. 14.. *Loc* in WR.-WÜLCKER 597/8 *Multipes*, a lokecheste, or a shrympe 1847–78 HALLIWELL s.v. *Lockchest*, A gardener [in Oxfordshire] used to call the wood louse *lockchester*

† Lockdor. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. LOCK *v.*[1] + DOOR *sb.* or perh. DOR *sb.*[1]] = prec.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 311/2 Lokdore, wyrme, *multipes*

Locke, obs. form of LUCK.

Locked (lǫkt), *a.*[1] [f. LOCK *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Having locks or tresses. (Cf. the parasynthetic derivatives *golden-locked, long-locked.*)

1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 98 The maid, for a guest so sunnily lock'd deep sighing

Locked (lǫkt), *a.*[2] [f. LOCK *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].]

1. Furnished with a (pad)lock.

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 13 His locked, letter'd, braw brass collar.

2. Of a canal Provided with locks.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 8/2 A 'locked' ship canal for large ocean steamers between Runcorn and Manchester

Locked (lǫkt), *ppl. a.* [f. LOCK *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb. · Closed with a lock and key, closely fastened or entwined, etc. Also *fig.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 234 A loklate [*v.r.* lokkit] bar, was drawyn ourthourth the dur 1580 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 125 For taking awaye of ane lokit dur, wt key of ane stabill. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. i, Your garbe .. must be Very reserv'd and lock't. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 39 Iniurie of chance .. forcibly preuents Our lockt embraures. 1857 *Abridg. Specif. Patents Sewing*, etc. (1871) 96 A locked tambour stitch having a running thread passed through the loops. 1872 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci* (1879) II v. 63 By the same agent we tear asunder the locked atoms of a chemical compound 1883 ANNIE THOMAS *Mod. Housewife* 134, I .left it in a locked drawer in my wardrobe 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. iii. 72 Then the locked mountains either hand that stood Met knee to knee. 1895 R. KIPLING in *Pall Mall G.* 30 July 2/3 A locked and swaying mob that moved from right to left and from left to right along the bank. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 2/3 Years of locked and agonised joints. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 878 Limited movement in knee which becomes locked if moved much

b. With *up.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 446 Shee much amaz'd breakes ope her lockt vp eyes. 1676 MACE *Musick's Monument* title-p., All Its Occult Lock'd-up Secrets Plainly laid Open. 1721 RAMSAY *Morning Interview* 8 He starts with lock'd-up eyes. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II i, A locked-up iron room with three locks. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 6/3 Locked up securities left on the hands of the bank.

c. Locked jaw: (*a*) a jaw set fast by spasmodic contraction of the muscles; (*b*) = LOCK-JAW, and occas. = JAW-FALL 2.

(*a*) 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 86, I was soon convinced she had that terrible symptom, a locked jaw. 1802 JANE WEST *Infidel Father* III. 4 A private ball has been known to save half a county from such an immoderate fit of yawning, that people grew apprehensive of locked jaws. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 269 In some, a locked-jaw takes place about the seventh day from the operation

(*b*) 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 331 A convulsive contraction called the locked-jaw came on. 1788 [see JAW-FALL 2] 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. of Childr.* (ed. 4) I 19 *note*, The formidable disease so fatal to new-born children in the West-Indies, called the locked-jaw, or jaw-fallen. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI 363/2 Locked-Jaw is not an infrequent disease among sheep. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1873) I i 5 So that no man shall henceforth contemplate them , without danger of locked-jaw.

Locker (lǫ·kəɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 5-6 **loker(e, -yr.** [f. LOCK *sb.*[2] or *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

I. One who locks.

1. An officer at the Custom House, in charge of a locked up warehouse, acting under the warehouse-keeper.

1735 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit* II iii. 200 (List of Excise Officers), Six Lockers at the Tea Warehouses, each 30*l* per Ann 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 361 The Locker in attendance at the Warehouse receives notice of the Merchant's intention to ship the Goods 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1887 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 6/7 Robert Lacky, the prisoner's father, had been a locker in the service of the Customs.

2. *slang.* (See quot.)

1718 C. HIGGIN *True Discov.* (Farmer), I am a locker, I leave goods at a house and borrow money on them, pretending that they are made in London.

3 With advs

1751 *Hist. Acc.* 66 *note*, Had it fell into the Hands of one of the Park-Lockers-up 1887 *Pall Mall G* 18 Oct. 4/1 Young men may remain out until twelve on leaving their names with the locker-up 1894 *Athenæum* 30 June 831/2 In several pitched battles between the two parties the lockers out were successful.

II. A means of locking.

4. *techn.* Something that locks or closes; †? a stopper, a stop to a bell

1417 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 13 That the water be ledde downe be a pype of lede closed wyth a loker. 1545 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 21 Item, for settynge up of a loker to drawe the corde before the crucifixe 1569 *Ibid* 139 Item, a locker and a handell ffor the second bell *inyd* 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 211 Bobbins, pushers, lockers, point bars. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining* 159 *Locker*, a short iron or wooden bar for scotching tram wheels on inclined roads.

† **b.** = LOCKET 2. *Obs*

1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 Sched , Lockers or Chapes for Daggers

III A locked or enclosed receptacle.

5 A box or chest with a lock; also, a small cupboard, e.g. one attached to a bench, or placed under a window-seat.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 311/2 Lokere, *cistella* 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 31 They .trussyd the body in a loker of tre 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19 The bulle and the bushoppees seelys. be set in a loker of burde for brekyng of the seelys. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ii, Some small Lockers to put in some Bottles of such Liquor as he thought fit to drink. 1754 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs Dewes* 296, I have ordered lockers to your windows. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot* 509 The specimens thus pasted, are conveniently kept in lockers. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build* 937 Some benches have a locker, or cavity 1873 J. RICHARDS *Woodworking Factories* 112 The planers, lathes, and drills have their lockers. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 316 Iliana's trousseau was stored away in the stout old heavy lockers.

b. *Naut.* A chest or compartment for containing clothes, stores, ammunition, etc. Often with word prefixed to indicate its use, as *charn-, shot-locker. Boatswain's locker*: 'a chest in small craft wherein material for working upon rigging is kept' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). (*Not*) *a shot in the locker*, used *fig.* for: (no) money in one's pocket, (not) a chance left *Laid in the lockers* fig., dead For *Davy Jones's locker* see DAVY JONES.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 A Hamacke, the lockers, the round-house [etc.] *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 356/2 The Gunner is..to have his Shot in a Locker near every Piece. 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* s.v., Any little boxes, or as it were, Cubbords which are made by the Ships-sides to put in shot by the Peeces, ..are (by a common name) called Lockers. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 41 Heaving the rest into David Jones's Locker 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI 188 Coiling the line in the front locker. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiii, Brown's dead-shot—laid in the lockers, man. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* vii, In front of the bed-places were two lockers, to sit down upon. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii 4 He .. has charge of the boatswain's locker. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvi, As long as there's a shot in the locker, she shall want for nothing. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 151 They made a sudden dash over the lockers and across our faces for the cabin door. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* xi, He had another shot left in his locker, which he now fired

6. A compartment in a pigeon-house, a pigeon-hole. † Applied also to the cell of bees.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 146 These doues they keepe in certaine cages or lockers on the tops of their houses. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 649 The Lockers or holes of the up grown Bees, are somewhat too large *a* 1617 BAYNE *Ox. Exh.* (1658) 91 Pigeons flye home to their own lockers. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xiv. § 154 In a dove [pigeon-] hovse to each pare of tame ones is appointed out a locker. 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Locker*, a Pigeon Hole. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 451 A Gentleman who kept tame pigeons discerned something white at the Lockers. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* (1843) I 130 Which makes it advisable never to have their [Pigeon's] lockers fixed to a dwelling house. 1859 BRENT *Pigeon Bk* 86 Pigeon-houses, or lockers, on a more limited scale, are of various forms.

b. *Eccl.* A cupboard, recess, or niche in a wall usually near an altar, fitted with a door and lock, for the reservation of the Sacrament, the keeping of sacred vessels, etc.

1527 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I 117 The Egiptiens tuk out of Thomas Watsouns houss tua siluer spounis, hand in the locker of ane schryne. 1552 in *Inv. Ch. Goods Yorksh.*, etc. (Surtees) II 65 Item, one loker for the sacrament. 1593 *Ane. Rites Durham* (Surtees) 2 The severall lockers or ambers for the safe keepinge of the vestments and ornaments belonginge to everye Altar

IV. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 4) *locker-bar, -plate*; (sense 5) *locker-hole, -key, -nipper, -room, -seat.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 733 In the year 1824, Mr Morley added another plate to each of the *locker bars. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 112 The common runt kept generally in *locker holes in inn yards 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 379/1 Here are my *locker keys; you'll find everything open. 1800 J. ANDREW in *Naval Chron.* VII. 48 The yeoman of the *locker-nipper 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 732 Two other long flat bars below, called the *locker plates 1895–6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 252 The *locker room for young men is fitted with ninety-six lockers. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 21 The *locker-seat stretches across the forward end of the laboratory

† Lo·cker, *v. Obs* Chiefly *Sc.* [? f. LOCK *sb.*[1] + -ER[5].] *intr.* To curl. Only in ppl. adjs **† lo·ckered** (*lockard, lokerit, lokkerit*) curled, and **† lo·ckering** (*lokerand*) curling. Also **† Lo·cker** *sb.* in *pl.* = curled locks. **† Lo·cker** *a.*, curled

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 779 Alle with lutterde legges, lokerde unfaire. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VII (*Lion & Mouse*) Prol. v, With lokker hair, quhilk ouer his schulderis lay. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xii. 63 A felloun bustuus and gret lyoun skyn, Terrible and rouch, wyth taty lokyrand haris. *Ibid.* xiv. 8 His helm Wyth cristis thre, lik till ane lokerit mane *Ibid* XII. Prol. 127 Hevinly lylleis, with lokerand toppis quhyte *Ibid* XII. i. 16 For ire [the lyoun] the lokkerris of his nek vpcastis 1687 H. MORE *Contn. Remark. Stor* (1689) 428 The Daughters lockard hair

Locker, variant of LOCKER *Obs.*

Lockeram, variant of LOCKRAM

Locker-gowlan, -on: see LUCKEN-GOLLAND.

Locket (lǫ·ket). Forms: 4 **loket,** 5 **loket,** 6 **lockett, -itt,** *Sc.* **lokart,** 6– **locket.** [ad. OF. *locquet, loquet, luquet* (mod F. *loquet* latch), dim. of *loc* latch, lock (recorded chiefly as AF.), of Teut. origin, cognate with LOCK *sb.*[2]]

† 1. One of the iron cross-bars of a window. *Obs.*

1354 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III 92 In mercede fabri facientis pragges et lokats de ferro suo proprio pro fenestris figendis 1541 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scotl.* (1862) III 163 And to put in ilk lycht of the wyndois grete lokartis of irne for binding of glas thareto. 1598 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 252 In euery light one vpright barr and fiue Crosse barrs or locketts.

attrib. 1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III 101 Et in Cloketnayles 3*d.* *Ibid* 102 Et in lxx loketnayles, 2*d*

2. One of the metal plates or bands on a scabbard.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 7 No person shall bring into this Realme . Hiltes, Pommeles, Lockettes, Chapes, Dagger Blades [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Locket*,..that part of a Sword-scabbard, where the Hook is fastened. 1879 *Unif. Reg.* in *Navy List* (1882) July 487/2 *Scabbard.*—The top and middle lockets to be four and three inches and a half long respectively

† 3. A fastening or socket, *Naut.* (see quot *a* 1642). *Obs.*

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III (1704) 346/1 Lockets are the Holes the Pinnle of the Murderers goes into. 1664 BUTLER *Hudibras* II. i. 808 That other Virtuous School of Lashing; Where Knights are kept in narrow lists, With wooden Lockets 'bout their wrists.

† 4. A group of small jewels set in a pattern. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 12 Like a Locket of Diamonds, or a Sett of round Crystal Beads 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* XXVIII. (1697) 541 Twelve Ouches, in which every single Stone was set, as we see it now, in our present Lockets. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3984/4 Lost, a Gold Case of a Watch, set on the outside with nine Lockets, and little Diamonds between. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Locket*, a Set of Diamonds, or other Jewels.

5. † **a.** 'A small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament' (J.). *Obs.* Hence the now current sense **b.** A small case of gold or silver, containing a miniature portrait, a

lock of hair, etc., and worn (usually, suspended from the neck) as an ornament.

For a passage *c* 1320 often quoted as an example of this sense, see LOKET

a. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Locket*, a little Lock of a Gold Chain. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 152 The [nabob's] turban .. has a top .. most ingeniously contrived with lockets and springs to take in or let out.

b. 1679 [see HAIR *sb.* 10]. 1720 GAY *Poems* II 399 Some by a snip of woven hair In posied lockets bribe the fair. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXXVIII. It contained a little gold locket, in which were two locks of hair. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II XXXIII. 45 Locket, fine brilliant centre and drop, pierced open setting.

Hence **Lo'cketed** *ppl. a.* **a.** Ornamented with a locket. **b.** Set in a locket.

1871 G. A. SALA in *Belgravia* XIV. 430 Somebody was highly curled, oiled, ringed, chained, pinned, and locketed. 1901 *Academy* 10 Aug. 110/1 His [Geo. IV's] request to be buried in his night-shirt, beneath which was a locketed portrait of Mrs. Fitzherbert

Lockfast (lǫ'kfast), *a.* [Two formations: (1) f. LOCK *sb.*[2] + FAST *a*, (2) f. LOCK *v.*[1] + FAST *adv.*]

1. Chiefly *Sc.* Fastened or secured by a lock.

1453 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl* V. 556, xxxiiij grotis of xij*d.* grotis and j*d* in a lokfast box 1554 *Extracts Aberd. Reg* (1844) I. 281 The saidis baillies suld tak and apprehend the said John Chalmer, and put him in custodie in stark lokfast hows. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 137 That ye make steiked and lockfast Gates and Doors open and patent. 1820 SCOTT *Monast* XXIV, Having no sure lock-fast place of my own 1888 ANNIE S. SWAN *Doris Cheyne* xv 232 It was not lockfast, of course, but I had no right with what it contained 1890 *Harper's Mag* Nov. 882/1 The cemetery was lock-fast now.

fig 1838 *Blackw Mag* XLIII. 440 Psychology will be lightened of a useless and unmarketable cargo which has kept her lockfast for many generations

b. quasi-*sb* A receptacle that is locked fast.

1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 341 A third party entered the house, broke open several lockfasts, and stole the whole of the plate.

2. *Mech.* Adapted for locking something fast, fast-locking

1881 GREENER *Gun* 198 The two motions, the sliding and the drop-down, are combined in the Dougall lock fast breech action 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull* III 327 So long as there is ample bearing surface and a good lock fast attachment.

Lockful (lǫ'kful). [f. LOCK *sb.*[2] + -FUL.] As much as will fill a lock.

1811 *Two Rep. Thames Navig* 25 The Canals, some of which have no water, pay heavily for every lockfull forced up by steam engines. 1837 *Civil Eng & Archit. Jrnl* I. 44/2 Making 6740 cubic feet or 46,243½ gallons of water to each lockful

Lockian (lǫ'kiăn), *a* and *sb.* [f. *Locke*, the English philosopher (1632–1704) + -IAN] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Locke or his followers.

1858 W. R. PIRIE *Inq Hum. Mind* II. II 80 The most eminent of the professed Lockian School 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos Kant* II XIII. 511 Kant was the founder of a new philosophy, which was fatal to the Leibnitzian, as well as to the Lockian, Individualism.

B. *sb* = LOCKIST. In recent Dicts.

Hence **Lo'ckianism**, the philosophical doctrines of Locke or his followers.

1862 *Macm Mag* July 201 It is here that Berkeley passes from Lockianism to Platonism 1886 SETH in *Encycl Brit* XXI. 383/1 The principles of Lockianism

Locking (lǫ'kiŋ), *vbl sb*[1] [f. LOCK *v*[1] + -ING[1]]

1 The action of LOCK *v.*[1] in various senses *lit.* and *fig*; an instance of this.

1611 SHAKS *Cymb* I v. 41 There is No danger in what shew of death it makes, More then the locking vp the Spirits a time 1776 G. TEMPLE *Building in Water* 145 The locking of Headers and Stretchers together. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl Anat* I 163/2 There was probably a locking of the bones with each other. 1842 SYD. SMITH *Let. Locking in on Rattw* Wks 1859 II 322/1 We have arranged our plan upon the locking-in system 1860 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* III 53 All the hateful preparatory lockings up and packings well over 1882 *Times* 22 Feb., Such a gigantic 'locking-up' of produce as that. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 144 In this form of the lever escapement the pallets have not less than 10° of motion Of this amount 2° are used for locking, and the remainder for impulse. The amount of locking is to some extent dependent on the size of the escapement .. The lighter the locking the better. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 134 The outside locking could not have been effected if it [the key] had been in the lock.

2. *concr.* A contrivance for locking: †**a.** a lock (*obs.*); **b.** the piece of machinery in a watch, serving to lock the escapement.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 457 Close vp sayd he, this window, with lyme and stone, stop the holes of the doore with double Matts, hanging another locking to it. 1816 *Mechanic* I 411 The locking may be compared to a light balance turning on fine pivots, without a pendulum spring. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 410 Patent 'diamond escapement' as intended for the use of marine chronometers. The locking is intended to be jewelled.

3. **a.** With *down*. The action of providing locks for lowering a vessel on a canal. **b.** The action of lowering or raising a vessel by the use of a lock or locks; also with *down*, *up*.

1776 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 246 Concerning the locking down and making a bridge for the canal. 1798 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 361 The use, or locking down, is thus managed. *Ibid* 362 For ascending, or locking up, the boat being in the lock, the lower gates are shut. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 122 They must enter by locking.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly *Mech.*, denoting appliances serving to lock or engage one portion of a machine with another, as *locking-bolt*, *-box*, *-brace*, *-clutch*, *-pole*; **locking-bar**, **-frame** (see quots.); **locking-pallet**, **-piece**, a tooth of the detent, which engages successively the teeth of the escape-wheel; **locking-plate**, (*a*) = *count-wheel* (see COUNT *sb*[1] 9); (*b*) in a lock; (*c*) a plate on a vehicle to take the wear of the fore-wheel when the vehicle is turning short; a rub-plate (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); (*d*) a nut-lock (*ibid.* Suppl. 1884); **locking-spring** (see quot. 1884); **locking-stone**, the 'jewel' of an escapement; **locking-wheel** = *locking-plate* (*a* and *c*).

1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 75 The '*Locking Bar'.. is chiefly applied to siding points to prevent their being moved while a train is passing over them. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 206 In the snap principle, the *locking-bolt is forced into the bites or grips by a spring upon the gun being closed. 1895 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 38 The *locking-box [in a mill governor]. 1868 *R. & Munitions War* 284 The hammer in its fall will force the *locking-brace to enter its proper position 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 38 A *locking clutch is fitted upon the spindle between these two wheels 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng Railway* 71 The '*locking-frame' consists of a row of levers by means of which the signalman actuates every pair of points and every signal under his control 1816 *Mechanic* I 373 A semi-cylindrical pin called the *locking pallet. *Ibid.* 194 This *locking piece, or locking pallet 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 242/2 In the real lock it [the bolt] would be called the *locking plate 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 156 The locking plate, the earliest arrangement of striking work, is shown in the engraving of 'De Vick's clock' 1793 *Trans Soc. Arts* XI. 293 A cart with a *locking pole fixed to the wheel. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 49 Bayonet Making *Locking Ring Maker. 1678 *Lond Gaz.* No 1296/4 The *locking Spring being lost from the Watch. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 156 [The] Locking Spring [is] the spring of a watch case that keeps the cover closed against the force of the fly springs *Ibid* 59 See that the face of the *locking stone is angled so as to give perceptible draw 1704 HARRIS *Lex Techn., Count-Wheel*. It is by some called the *Locking Wheel, because it hath Notches in it .. in order to make the Clock strike 1, 2, 3, 4, &c 1835 *Partington's Brit Cycl Arts & Sci* I. 283 A circular horizontal locking-wheel, formed of iron, is attached to the front part of the carriage

Locking (lǫ'kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] *Hat Manuf* [? f. LOCK *sb*[1] + -ING[1].] (See quot.)

1900 *Ann. Rep. Insp Factories for* 1898 II. 167 Locking. This is the last stage before the fur passes to the felt hat manufacturer—the trays of shaven fur are taken to women who remove the outer edges, leaving only the fur of the back which they compact by pressing it in the hand and place it in a bag.

Lockist (lǫ'kist). [See LOCKIAN and -IST. Cf. F. *lockiste*.] A follower of Locke, one of his school.

1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 20 Dec. (O. H. S.) I 134 Dr Wynne is a great Lockist 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits* XIV. 239 'Tis quite certain that the dull men will be Lockists.

Lo'ck-jaw. [An alteration of the older *locked jaw*. see LOCKED *ppl a*.] Popular name for trismus, or tonic spasm of the muscles of mastication, causing the jaws to remain rigidly closed; a variety of tetanus. 'Also extended so as to mean *Tetanus*' (*Syd Soc Lex*).

1803 *Med Jrnl* IX. 316 One girl died of lock jaw. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 841 The jaws are firmly shut by the rigid contraction of the muscles, and hence the affection is known as lock jaw. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment Phys* I II. § 74 (18/9) 78 Tetanus (commonly known as 'lock jaw').

Hence **Lo ck-jawed** *ppl a*, having the jaws fixed, *fig.* unable to speak.

1801 J. BROWN in *Naval Chron.* VII 153 We were lock-jaw'd. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI v P 7 On this theme you may expatiate till the populace become lock-jawed with astonishment. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr* Wks 1855 I 210, I burst out into such a torrent of indignant eloquence that the Slaves and Tyrants were all tongue-tied and lock-jawed before me.

Lockless (lǫ'kles), *a* [f. LOCK *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Having no lock (in various senses of LOCK *sb* 2)

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 99 In a lockles cheast, no man will shake his bag. 1746–74 D. GRAHAM *Metr. Hist. Rebell* I. Wks 1883 I 87 With lockless guns and rusty swords 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxi, One large gold bracelet clasp'd each lovely arm, Lockless. 1884 HAMERTON *Hum. Intercs.* XXIV, Thrust into a lockless drawer.

Lockman (lǫ'kmăn). *Sc.* and *Isle of Man* Forms 5 6 **lokman**, 6 **loikman**, 7 **lockmane**, 7– **lockman**. [? f. LOCK *sb.*[2] + MAN *sb.* (cf ON. *lokusveinn* janitor); if so, the original sense would be 'turnkey, jailor'.] †**a.** In Scotland: A public executioner, hangman (*obs.*). **b.** In the Isle of Man: The coroner's summoner.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1342 The lokmen than thai bur Wallace but baid On till a place, his martyrdom to tak. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 174 Ay loungand, lyk ane loikman on ane ledder. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XXI. 17 Quhy hes thou me alone in langour left? Delyvring me vnto this lokman Love. 1616 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Misc. Maitl. Club* II. 191 To be tane be the lockmane to the place of executioun. 1656 J. CHALONER *Descr. Isle of Man* in D. King *Vale-Royall* IV. 26 Either of the said Officers may give their Token for Execution to the Coroner or Lockman [*side note*, Lockman is an under-Sheriffe]. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Lockman*, the Name of an Officer in the Isle of Man, that executes the Orders of the Governor, which at London is called a Sheriff. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, I wadna think of asking the lockman's place ower his head. 1863 KEBLE *Life Bp. Wilson* xix. 642 A lockman (or coroner's summoner) is presented for summoning a jury and witnesses to meet on a Sunday. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scotl.* II. x. 54 Every burgh lockman had his free house

Hence **Lo'ckmanship**, the office or duties of a 'lockman'.

1500 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *101 Gift to Adam Barde, Lockmanne, for his Service of Lokmanschip.

Locko-man: see LOCOMAN.

Lo'ck-out. *Pl* **lock-outs** (*erron.* **locks-out**). [f. vbl. phr. *lock out* see LOCK *v.* 5.] An act of 'locking out' a body of workers; *i.e* a refusal on the part of an employer, or a number of employers acting in concert, to furnish work to their operatives until certain conditions have been assented to by the latter collectively.

1860 *All Year Round* No 57 161 Lock-outs competing against operatives' intimidation. 1863 W. G. BLAIKIE *Better Days for Working People* iv. (1864) 91 Strikes on the one side have their counterpart in locks-out on the other

Lockram[1] (lǫ'kriăm). *Obs.* exc. *Hist* Forms 5 **lokerham**, 6 **locram**, **lo(o)queram**, **lockerom**, **loccrum**, **lokeram**, 6–7 **locrum**, **lockrome**, 7 **lokram**, 7–9 **lock(a)rum**, 6–9 **lockeram**, 6– **lockram**. [ad. F. *locrenan*, from *Locronan* (lit. 'cell of St. Ronan'), the name of a village in Brittany, where the fabric was formerly made. For the form cf. BUCKRAM.]

1. A linen fabric of various qualities for wearing apparel and household use. Also, an article made of lockram: in *pl* pieces of lockram

1483–4 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w Acc* (1896) 35 Pro vna vlna de lokerham ad emendand diuersas albas, v*jd.* 1520 Sir R. ELYOT *Will* in *J. Elyot's Gov.* (1883) I. App A. 313 Lynnen cloth of canvas and lokeram for shetes and smockes and shirtes. 1552 in *Surrey Church Goods* (1869) 16 One old surplice of loqueram. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas IV*, IV iii, Let the linings be of tenpenny lockram. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* II i. 224 The Kitchin Malkin pinnes Her richest Lockram 'bout her reechie necke. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew* II i (1668) 42 Spread it thin upon new Lockram or Leather somewhat bigger than the grief 1666 *Lond Gaz.* No 38/1 Two Barks of this Town laden with Lockerams from Jersey and Guernsey 1692 *Ibid* No 2810/4 A considerable quantity of Locrums and Towlas 1729 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II 245 The sisters wear Lockram, and buy it of him. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* II. Why should I bend to her?—is it because her kirtle is of silk, and mine of blue lockeram?

2. *attrib*

1554 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 147 To Mother Huntman a new rayle and a lockerom kercher 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* II. 755 His lockram bande sewde to his hempen shirt. 1632 BROME *North Lasse* IV. III Wks 1873 III. 74 Let all the good you intended me, I e a lockram Coife, a blew Gown, a Wheel, and a clean Whip 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in a Constable* IV Wks 1874 I 217 Thou thoughtst, because I did weare Lokram shirts Ide no wit 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 129 A lockram shift.

b. Lockram jaws, jaws covered with flesh as thin as lockram Hence **Lockram-jawed** *a*

1682 *New News fr Bedlam* 36 Their Lockram Jaws we'l rent and tear *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant Crew, Lockram-jaw'd*, Thin, Lean, Sharp-visag'd 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Redriv* I vi 7 After he'd made a little Pause, Again he stretch'd his Lockram Jaws. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Lockram jaw'd*, a Person of a long, lean, meagre Visage or Countenance.

Lockram[2] (lǫ krăm). *dial.* and *U.S.* Also **lockum**, **lockrum**. [? Figurative use of prec.; cf. *bombast*, *fustian*.

(But cf *logaram* dial., in the *Eng. Dial Dict.* treated as a corruption of *logarithm*).]

A pack of gibberish. Also quasi-*adj.*

1825 J. NEAL *Bro Jonathan* I 157 What has all this long, lockum story to do with your trade? 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm., Slick's Let* 8 As for that long lochrum about Mr Everett, .. there aint a word of truth in it. 1855 — *Nature & Hum Nat* I 14 In Congress no man can speak or read an oration more than an hour long, but he can send the whole lockrum, includin' what he didn't say, to the papers 1854 in MISS BAKER *Northants Gloss*

Lockron, corrupt form of LUCKEN-GOWAN.

Locksman (lǫ'ksmæn). [f. *lock's*, gen. of LOCK *sb.*- + MAN *sb*]

†**1.** *Sc* A turnkey, jailor; also = LOCKMAN a.

17– in Fountainhall *Decis.* (1759) I 169 (Jam.) The Provosts and Baillies of Edinburgh do judge Alexander Cockburn their Hangman or Locksman within three suns—for [etc.] 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXIII, To play the Locksman here in Lochleven, with no gayer amusement, than that of turning the key on two or three helpless women?

2 = *lock-keeper* (see LOCK *sb* 2)

1846 MRS GORE *Eng Char* (1852) 66 Thomas Scroggs, a locksman on the Paddington canal. 1884 *Manch Exam.* 19 Sept. 8/4 The locksmen of the Rideau Canal have a busy time opening and shutting the 47 huge gates.

Locksmith (lǫ'ksmiþ). [f. LOCK *sb.*[2] + SMITH.] An artificer whose occupation is to make or mend locks.

1226 in J. T. Gilbert *Hist. & Munic Rec. Irel.* (Rolls) 87 Ricardus le loksmith de Tickehille *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 311/2 Loksmythe, *serefaber*. 1501 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1900) II. 112 The lok smyth of Edinburgh 1627 S. S. in Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram* 211 b, He's neither Lock-Smith, Gold-Smith, nor Black-Smith. 1707 *Loud Gaz.* No. 4347/4 Thomas Temple the Younger, late of North-Walsham .., Lock Smith. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 179 In the cathedrals of the period the locksmith's work was especially elaborate and ingenious.

Hence **Lo·cksmithery**, the locksmith's art.
1804-6 Syd. Smith *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 261 Some mysteries of locksmithery.

Lo·ckspit. [f. Lock *sb.*[2] or *v.*[1] + Spit a turf] (See quots.) Hence **Lo·ckspit** *v. trans.*, to mark out (ground) by a 'lockspit'; **Lo·ckspitting** *vbl. sb*
1649-50 Ogilby tr. *Virgil* v. (1654) 319 *marg.*, Sets out the Circuit with a Plough, which we call Lock-spitting. 1704 Harris *Lex. Techn., Lock-spit*, a Term in Fortification, signifying the small Cut or Trench made with a Spade, to mark out the first Lines of any Work that is to be made. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lockspit*, among miners, is the small cut or trench made with a spade of about a foot wide, to mark out the first lines of a work 1889 *N. W. Linc Gloss.*, *Lockspit*, a breadth of earth taken from the bottom of a drain of the same width as an ordinary draining tool. *Ibid.* s.v., I lockspitted her oot fra one end to t'uther.

†Lo·ckster. *Obs rare*—[1]. [? f. Lock *sb.*[1] + -ster] ? A woman who picks yarn.
1590 *Proclam* in Noake *Worcestersh, Relics* (1877) 61 The knitters of hose divers of them are common locksters and resetters of yarne

Lo·ck-up, *sb.* (*a*). [f. Lock *v*[1] + Up *adv*]
1. The action of locking up, in various senses.
a. The action of locking up a school, etc. for the night; also, the time at which this is done.
1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann* Mar 148 During the long winter's evenings, after Lock-up 1890 M Williams *Leaves Life* I 16 One of the amusements of the Lower boys was, after 'lock up', to be perpetually ringing old Plumptree's bell and running away.
b The action of 'locking up' capital, or investing it so that it cannot be quickly realized; an instance of this. Also, an amount so 'locked up'.
1866 Crump *Banking* xi 246 The banker continues to throw good money after bad, the termination of which is an indefinite lock-up 1889 *Spectator* 9 Mar., This means a 'lock up' of nine millions sterling 1893 *Westm Gaz* 5 Apr 6/3 To distinguish between bills and mortgages—between liquid assets and lock-ups 1900 *Ibid.* 30 May 9/3 Those who buy such shares as a 'lock-up' may possibly be able to sell them at much higher prices.
2 (Short for *lock up house* or *room*: see 4.) An apartment or building that can be locked up.
a. *gen.*
1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb 3/4 No 126 was what builders call the 'lock up' Tools, screws, door handles, etc., were stored in the middle room on the first floor, the door of which was kept locked
b. A house or room for the detention (usually temporary) of offenders.
1859 Jephson *Brittany* ix 141 Lodge me in the lock-up for the night 1865 J. Cameron *Malayan India* 267 In ten days .600 prisoners were accumulated in the lock ups of the central police station 1891 Barriz *Little Minister* (1892) 65 Gavin was with the families whose breadwinners were now in the lock-up
3. An official who locks up a building for the night
1893 H. le Caron 25 *Yrs. in the Secret Service* (ed 15) 165 Breslin, who was chief hospital warden, and Byrne, who was night-watchman and 'lock-up'.
4 *attrib.* passing into adj., with the sense 'capable of being locked up'; as *lock-up coach-house, line* (of business), *place, room, shed*; **lock-up house**, a house of detention, *spec.* (see quot. 1785); **lock-up shop**, a detached apartment used as a shop and locked up at night
1840 Dickens *Barn Rudge* xxxv, Choice stabling, and a *lock-up coach-house 1767 *Chron* in *Ann Reg* 60/2 The office keeper found it to be a *lock-up house for recruits. 1772 *Ibid.* *72 The detestable practices carried on by kidnappers in what are called lock-up houses 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue, Lock up house*, a spunging house also houses kept by agents or crimps, who inlist or rather trepan men to serve the East India, or African Company as soldiers. 1804 *Europ. Mag* XLV 332 *note*, Coleman street had in it a Magistrate and a lock up house 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum* iii (1876) 246 He was in hiding, or worse than in hiding, in the lock-up house. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, There is not a man could be of sae muckle use in the..*lock up line of business. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* vi i p 15 He opened all his *lock up places. 1823 *Spirit Publ Jrnls.* (1825) I. 171 The Magistrate was surprised to see such a figure brought out from amongst the filthy wretches of the *lock up room 1880 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 4/1 Dry and clean separate lock-up rooms. 1818 Col Hawker *Diary* (1893) I 54 They are under a *lock-up shed 1897 *Daily News* 1 Dec 3/5 The building is a *lock-up shop which was closed at about 6 30 last evening.

Locky (lɒ·kɪ), *a.* Also 7 lookie. [f. Lock *sb.*[1] + -y.] Of or pertaining to locks (of hair); having locks in abundance.
1611 Cotgr., *Houpelu*, lockie, tassellie, tufted 1841 Lever *C O'Malley* iii. 19 Less in curls than masses of locky richness.

†Lo·ckyer, lo·cker. *Obs.* In 4-5 lokyer(e, 5 lokere, 6 locker, lockier. [f. Lock *sb.*[2] + *-yer*, -ier, -er[1]] A locksmith.
1356 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 282 Henry Clement, lokyer. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xvii (1869) 144 This hand is a fals lokyere, and a fals moneyere and a fals tellere of pens. 1481-90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 321 The same day, my Lord rekened with his lokyer. and he shall have for his wages xl.s *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 908 The smythe or locker *le marschall ou serrurier*. 1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 245 How may I make report of the euils that Vera the Lockier hath committed in Valiodolid.

Loco[1] (lō·u kō). *U.S.* [A use of Sp. *loco* insane, mad.] One of several leguminous plants (chiefly species of *Astragalus*) found in the western and south-western U.S., which, when eaten by cattle, produce *loco-disease*. More fully *loco-plant, loco-weed.*
1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 503/1 The loco, or rattle-weed, met with also in California, drives them [horses] raving crazy. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 297 A weed called 'loco' has of late years largely increased in some of the cattle-ranges of Texas and the Indian territory. 1889 *Science* XIII. 176/1 A curious affection which exists among horses in north western Texas, known as 'grass staggers', which is caused by eating the 'loco weed', which gives rise to the saying that the horses are locoed.
b. = *loco-disease* (*Cent. Dict.*)
c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loco eater, -intoxication*; loco-disease, a disease in horses, affecting the brain, caused by eating loco-weed.
1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 5/1 A healthy horse refuses loco; but if he once by accident acquires the taste, it grows upon him and at last he dies of loco-intoxication. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept 297 The animal has become a confirmed 'loco-eater'. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Loco-disease.*

Loco[2]. Short for Loco-foco 2.
1841 H Clay *Let.* 4 July in *Private Corr* (1855) 454 The Locos are opposed to the scheme. 1847 Emily Dickinson *Lett* (1894) I 67 To say nothing of its falling into the merciless hands of a loco!

Loco[3]. Short for Locomotive *sb.* Also *attrib.*
1898 R Kipling *Days Work* 215 An eight wheeled 'American' loco. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 2 Sept. 9/6 Vertical and loco-type boilers.

†Lococession. *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L *locō*, abl of *locus* place + *cēssiōn-em*, n. of action from *cēdĕre* to yield] 'A giving place' (1656 Blount *Glossogr.* citing Dr. Charleton)

Lo·co-descri·ptive, *a.* [f. *loco-* (in Locomotion) erroneously taken as a combining form of L. *locus* place] Descriptive of local scenery, etc.
1815 Wordsw *Poems* Pref., The Epitaph, the Inscription, the Sonnet, and all loco-descriptive poetry, belong to this class [the Idyllium] 1833 J M (*title*) The Invitation; a Locodescriptive Epistle, containing Sketches of Scenery in Wilts and Dorset. 1841 Disraeli *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 219 These are loco-descriptive poems. Such were Denham's 'Coopers Hill', and its numerous imitations

Locoed (lō·u kōud), *ppl a* *U. S.* [f. Loco[1] + -ed.] Affected with or poisoned with loco; also *transf.* of a person (see quot. 1892)
1886 *Cornh Mag* Sept 298 About two hundred and fifty 'locoed' horses, which had been driven in the fall from the region where 'loco' flourished. . In addition to being badly locoed and half-starved, the majority suffered from Spanish itch 1892 *Chamb Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 816/2 In localities where loco is found, if people are deficient in intellect, or odd and eccentric, they are designated 'locoed'.

Loco-foco (lō·u ko,fō·ko) *U.S.* [An invented word; it is not known what suggested the formation.
It has been conjectured that *loco* was taken from *locomotive*, wrongly imagined to mean 'self moving', *foco* may be a jingling alteration of It *fuoco* or Sp *fuego* fire (the inventor would hardly think of L *focus* hearth, which is the source of the mod Rom words for 'fire').]
†1. 'A self-igniting cigar or match' (Bartlett). More fully *loco-foco cigar, match. Obs.*
1839 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst* XXIV. 116 We were offered lately in the streets of Pittsburgh a kind of loco foco matches which were new to us. They ignite by friction and burn as if containing phosphorus. 1852 Brande *Dict Sci*, etc (ed 2) s v, Lucifers (which in America are termed loco-focos) 1859 Bartlett *Dict Amer.* s.v., In 1834 John Marck opened a store in Park Row, New York, and drew public attention to two novelties One was champagne wine drawn like soda water from a 'fountain', the other was a self lighting cigar, with a match composition on the end These he called 'Loco-foco cigars. 1883 A. Gilman *Amer. People* xxi 437 When the candles had been blown out they were lighted with matches then [1835] called 'locofocos'.
2. *U.S. Polit Hist.* Used *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* as the designation of the 'Equal Rights' or Radical section of the Democratic party (for the origin of the name see quot. 1842). Hence *absol.* a member of this party.
The name was given in 1835; the section originally so named soon became extinct, but the name long continued to be applied by opponents to the Democrats generally.
1837 P. Hone *Diary* 6 Sept., The President's message is locofoco to the very core 1838 H. Clay *Let.* 28 Aug in *Private Corr* (1855) 428 The Locofocos have carried that [election] in Missouri. 1838 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III 120 Those loco foco luminaries who of late have been urging strong and sweeping measures. 1842 J. D. Hammond *Polit. Hist. N. Y* II. 491-2 A very tumultuous and confused scene ensued, during which the gas-lights .. were extinguished The Equal Rights party .. had provided themselves with *loco-foco* matches and candles, and the room was re-lighted Immediately after this outbreak at Tammany Hall, the Courier and Enquirer, a whig, and the Times, a democratic .. newspaper, dubbed the anti-monopolists with the name of the Loco-Foco Party, a sort of nick name which the whigs have since given to the whole democratic party. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz* xvi, Here's full particulars of the patriotic loco-foco movement yesterday, in which the Whigs was so chawed up. 1850 Hawthorne *Scarlet L* Introd (1883) 23 But you would inquire in vain for the Locofoco Surveyor. 1896 Howells *Impressions & Exp.* 1 The Whig newspaper which my father edited to the confusion of the Locofocos.
Hence **Lo·cofo·coism**, the principles of the Locofoco party.
1837 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks* 27 Aug. (1883) 95 The most arrant democracy and locofocoism that I ever happened to hear. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in the South* I. i. 5 'Platforms', 'constitutions', 'compromises', 'locofocoisms',..and 'democrats', were given up in despair.

†Lo·coman. *Negro-English. Obs.* Also locko-. [Perh. f. some African word, possibly Aku *oldgu* sorcerer (J. Platt, jun.) + Man *sb.*] (See quots.)
1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xxvi 262 Their Locomen, or pretended prophets, find their interest in encouraging this superstition by selling them obias or amulets *Ibid.* xxix. 359 A locko-man, or sorcerer.

Locomobile (lō·kŏmōu bil), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *locō*, abl. of *locus* place + *mōbilis* Mobile. Cf. F. *locomobile.*] *a. adj.* 'Having the power to change place, partially or entirely' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889); *b. sb.* 'A locomobile vehicle' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902). So **Locomobi·lity** [cf. F. *locomobilité*], 'the faculty of being locomobile' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Locomote (lō·u kŏmōut), *v.* [back-formation from Locomotion.] *intr.* To move about from place to place.
(Originally *slang*; subsequently adopted or re-invented in biological use)
1846 *Quarter Race Kentucky* 83 He throws the galls in, and a bed too in the hay, if you git too hot to locomote 1865 *Intell Observ* Sept 83 [Snail-leeches] locomote by attaching one extremity of the body to the ground and by drawing the other extremity up to that point. 1887 *Hardwicke's Sci.-Gossip* XXIII. 269/1 They are able to locomote very swiftly by the aid of their fins, tails and feet.

Locomotility (lō·u kŏmōutɪ·lɪti), *rare*—[1]. [ad. F *locomotilité*, f. L. *locō* (see Locomotive) + F. *motilité* power of movement.] The faculty or power of locomotion.
1857 *Dunglison's Med Lex.* s v *Locomotion*, The faculty [of locomotion] is sometimes called Locomotivity, and Locomotility

Locomotion (lōukŏmōu ʃən). [f. L *locō* (see Locomotive) + *mōtiōn-em* Motion. Cf. F. *locomotion*, Sp *locomocion*, It. *locomozione.*]
1 The action or power of moving from one place to another; progressive motion of an animal.
1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep* III. i. 104 All progression or animall locomotion being (as Aristotle teacheth) performed *tractu & pulsu* 1664 Power *Exp Philos* I 39 The Animal Spirits are the Soul's immediate instrument in all Loco-motion 1704 *New Pract. Piety* 38 He has fix'd the Laws of Loco motion in Corporeal Substances. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I 134 This personal liberty consists in the power of loco motion, of changing situation, or removing one's person to whatsoever place one's own inclination may direct, without imprisonment or restraint, unless by due course of law 1768-74 Tucker *It Nat* (1834) II. 395 But what is to be understood by coming to the Father? Not a locomotion surely; for .. God is omnipresent 1817 J. Evans *Excurs. Windsor*, etc 451 The Oyster was once thought to have no power of loco motion, but it is now ascertained, that it can move from place to place. 1856 Sir B Brodie *Psychol Inq* I ii. 46 One office of the cerebellum is to combine the action of the voluntary muscles for the purpose of locomotion 1872 Huxley *Physiol.* vii. 157 Movement of the body as a whole, is termed locomotion. 1881 Burdon-Sanderson in *Nature* No 619 44 Those [*sc* organs] of locomotion are no doubt more complicated than those of respiration or circulation
2. Movement from place to place, esp by artificial means; travel; also, the means of travelling.
1788 R. Graves *Recoll. Shenstone* 96 An excursion to London, upon the footing that loco-motion then was was a matter of some importance 1880 *Edin. Rev* XXXIII. 77 Taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion 1835 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* I 31, I have no taste whatever for locomotion, by earth, air, or sea. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* III I. 370 Every improvement of the means of locomotion benefits mankind morally and intellectually. 1858 H. Rogers *Ess* I. vii. 335 He spent his days in a far greater variety of scenes than usually vary the lot of a philosopher, and indulged prodigiously in locomotion. 1874 Helps *Soc Press* ix. 131 Locomotion having so greatly increased and improved, the dwelling-place has become of less importance 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 194 The inequality of the ground in our country is more adapted to locomotion on foot.
3. Progressive movement of an inanimate body.
1851 *Illustr Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1234 A new system of locomotion for railways. 1854 Tomlinson tr. *Arago's Astron* 107 We have now to inquire whether the annual revolution of the sun is real, or whether this too is not an appearance caused by the earth's locomotion.

Locomotive (lōukŏmōu tɪv), *a* and *sb.* [as if ad. mod.L. *locōmōtīvus*, f. L. *locō*, abl. of *locus* place + *mōtīvus* Motive *a* Cf. F *locomotif.*
Suggested by the scholastic phrase *in loco moveri* (= *moveri localiter*) to move 'locally' or by change of position in space; cf. Aristotle's ἡ κατὰ τόπον κίνησις.]
A. *adj.*
1. Of or pertaining to locomotion or movement from one place to another. *Locomotive faculty* (cf. F *faculté locomotive*), the faculty or power of movement from place to place by an act of the will; so also *locomotive power.*
1612 W. Sclater *Chr. Strength* 12 Some kind of command over the locomotiue faculties. 1627 S. Ward *Happiness of Practice* 27 Like dying men, and sicke of Apoplexies and speech: but no faculty Loco-motiue, no power to stirre hand or foote. 1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* (1658) 1105 The will can hinder seeing, not immediately, but by the loco-motive power; by closing the eyes. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vii. 196 Complaints of

gravity in animated and living bodies, where the nerves subside, and the faculty locomotive seems abolished. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot* I. vi. 35 To which the command of Reason and the will doe concurre with the locomotive power 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl* iv. 38 The manner whereby the faculty of the brain effects a locomotive action in any muscul 1717 PRIOR *Alma* I. 287 If in the night too oft he [*sc.* a child] kicks, Or shows his loco motive tricks. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. ii, The Homunculus is . endow'd with the same locomotive powers and faculties with us. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit* I iii 62 As if the passive page of a book..instantly assumed at once loco-motive power. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 197 Except this exercise of the loco motive faculty, nothing is there to distinguish him from the common stock of still life *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis* (1869) III. v 438 The locomotive functions are more active in persons of a sanguine temperament.

b. *jocular*. Of or pertaining to travel, or movement from one locality or country to another.

1772 GRAY in *Corr. w Nicholls* (1843) 120, I rejoice you have met with Froissart he is the Herodotus of a barbarous age.. his locomotive disposition, his religious credulity, were much like those of the old Grecian. 1786 *Observer* No. 85 III. 236 The locomotive mania of an Englishman circulates his person, and of course his cash, into every quarter of the kingdom 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. Concl., Considering them [stage coaches] as the very climax and pinnacle of locomotive griefs. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II vii, We conjecture that he has known sickness; and, in spite of his locomotive habits, perhaps sickness of the chronic sort. 1850 J. STRUTHERS *My Own Life* iv. Poet. Wks. I. p xlvii, The young man . laid aside his locomotive dreaming, and became not only reconciled but wedded to the locality. 1874 HELPS *Soc Press.* x. (1875) 143 In these locomotive days one is too apt to forget one's neighbours.

c Of or pertaining to vehicular locomotion. *Locomotive power*: power applied for transport purposes, as opposed to stationary power

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 671 Engines which have a locomotive principle [*sc.* as opposed to stationary engines] 1851 *Illustr Catal Gt Exhib* 219 Steam-engine adapted for stationary, locomotive, or marine purposes.

2. Having the power of locomotion **a.** Of an animal: That moves from place to place by its own powers of locomotion.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins* 49 They could not live and grow without food, they were not locomotive, and therefore could not go forth of their cells for it 1709 T. ROBINSON *Ess Nat Hist Westmld. & Cumbld.* 33 These shell Fish which were not Loco-motive were left behind. 1794 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 64 The mind He scans of every locomotive kind, Birds of all feather, beasts of every name 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I 56 A caterpillar then may be regarded as a locomotive egg. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 248 The locomotive bivalves have generally the strongest hinges 1879 G. ALLEN *Colour Sense* III 23 The young barnacles and balani are active, locomotive animals.

b *jocular* Of a person: That is constantly travelling from place to place.

1732 J. WHALEY *Trav. of a Shilling* 66 Poems 186 Or when my dwelling I wou'd change My loco-motive Face was seen At Hamp-stead, or at Turnham Green 1810 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 3 Oct (1894) I vi 193 You being the more locomotive persons will I trust take another peep of Scotland. 1827 *Sporting Mag* XX 262, I have not been much loco motive of late 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* (1850) 128/2 He had all his life been restless and locomotive, with an irresistible desire for change. 1878 C. MACGREGOR in *Monthly Packet* 19 Hadrian was one of the most locomotive Emperors that Rome ever had 1896 FARMER *Slang, Locomotive tailor*, a tramping workman.

c. Of things; *esp.* of a vehicle or piece of machinery which moves in any direction by its own mechanism.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 670 Mr Gordon has taken out a patent for a locomotive carriage with the engine on springs. 1827 D. M'NICOLL *Wks.* (1837) 185 This new locomotive world [*sc.* a sailing-vessel] moves onward through the ocean 1835 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* viii, Behold me confined in a locomotive prison [*sc.* an ordinary carriage]. 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXII 485 Such locomotive machines, impelled by steam power, as have been contrived for use upon common roads. 1846 GREENER *Sci Gunnery* 76 You put not a locomotive train in motion at once, if attempted, you break and fracture the whole carriages. 1851 *Illustr Catal Gt. Exhib* 366 Patent dibble, with locomotive machine attached 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls* I. 283 She looked like a locomotive mass of verdure and flowers. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 65 352 The locomotive post-offices, with their great nets—as if they had been dragging the country for bodies.

d. spec *Locomotive engine*, †*locomotive steam engine*: an engine constructed for movement from place to place by its own power (as opposed to 'stationary' engine), usually by the generation of steam; *esp.* a steam engine adapted to draw a train of carriages along a railway; a railway-engine. Now generally shortened to *locomotive* (see B. 1).

1815 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 50 The proprietors had provided a powerful locomotive steam engine, for the purpose of drawing coal-waggons. 1815 *Specif of De Bander's Patent* No 3959. 7 Those complicated unwieldy and dangerous machines called locomotive engines or steam horses. 1823 *Private Act* (Stockton & Darlington) 4 *Geo. IV*, c. xxxiii. § 8 [To] make and erect such and so many loco-motive or moveable Engines as the said Company .. shall from Time to Time think proper . for the Conveyance of Passengers. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem Technol.* (ed. 2) I p. x, Locomotive and marine engines. 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 70 § 13 Nothing in this Act contained shall authorize any Person to use upon a Highway a Locomotive Engine which shall..cause a Nuisance.

3. Having the power to produce locomotion; adapted for or used in locomotion.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim Kingd.* (ed. 4) 207 [It] gives off minute twigs to the locomotive suckers placed on each side of its course. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 204 A cavity formed by the union of the locomotive organs.

B. *sb.*

1. = *Locomotive engine* (see A 2 d).

1829 J. WALKER *Rep* (7 Mar) *to Directors L'pool & Manch Railw Co.* (1831) 18 The quantity of work which the locomotives are capable of performing 1831 BOOTH *L'pool & Manch. Railw.* (ed 2) 70 All established methods . horses, locomotives, and fixed engines. 1837 LONGE in *Life* (1891) I 258 While steamboats and locomotives traverse field and flood with the speed of light 1849 B. BARTON *Select.* etc. p xxviii, A variety of noises, not unlike a locomotive at first starting. 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict* c. 70 § 8 Every Locomotive propelled by Steam or any other than Animal Power to be used on any Turnpike Road or Public Highway. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX 244/2 The two types of engines are known respectively as 'inside cylinder locomotives' and 'outside cylinder locomotives'.

b. *slang pl.* The legs

1841 *Laird of Logan* 24 The disher of dainties took to her locomotives—the infuriated man with the fork at her heels. 1843 W. T. MONCRIEFF *Scamps of Lond* i 1 (Farmer), I will stop my locomotives directly So now you may set your's agoing as soon as you like 1870 *Sheffield Times* Mar. (ibid.), Having regained his freedom he again made good use of his locomotives

2 An animal having powers of locomotion.

1872 DANA *Corals* I 25 It is not a solitary case; for there are many others of Actiniæ attaching themselves to locomotives—to the claws or backs of crabs [etc.].

3. Applied to an inferior kind of needle.

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 95 There are a kind called 'locomotives', on which no maker will place his mark

4 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *locomotive driver, engineer* (also *U.S.* = -driver), *-runner* (*U. S.* = -driver), **locomotive car** *U. S*, a locomotive and a car combined in one vehicle; a dummy engine (Webster 1864-97).

1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI. 613 *Locomotive driver 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng Railway* p. v, I must not omit to acknowledge my obligations to the Chief *Locomotive Engineer. 1890 M. N. FORNEY in *Railw Amer.* 134 Locomotive engineers and firemen. *Ibid* 137 *Locomotive-runners and firemen

Locomotively (lōukŏmōu tivli), *adv.* [f. LOCOMOTIVE + -LY 2] With regard to locomotion.

1861 DICKENS *Gt Expect* xiv, He always slouched, locomotively, with his eyes on the ground. 1882 SALA *Amer Revis* (1883) I iv 63 A New York hack coupé is superior structurally, decoratively, and locomotively to one of our four-wheelers.

Locomotiveness (lōukŏmōu tivnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being locomotive; power of or fondness for locomotion.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII 335 The Minuet is the aristocracy of locomotiveness. 1829 *Examiner* 595/1 We reduced her organ of locomotiveness. 1833 *New Monthly Mag* XXXVIII 308 He has the organ of locomotiveness largely developed

Locomotivity (lōu kŏmōuti vĭti). *rare*—1. [ad. F. *locomotivité*, f. *locomotif, -ive* see LOCOMOTIVE.] Power of locomotion; ability to move from place to place.

1792 BRYANT *Authent. Script.* 4 The most superb edifice that ever was conceived or constructed, would not equal the smallest insect, blest with sight, feeling, and locomotivity. 1857 [see LOCOMOTILITY] 1888 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Locomotor (lōu kŏmōutəɹ), *sb* and *a.* [f. L. *locō* (see LOCOMOTIVE) + *mōtor*, agent-n. f. *movēre* to move. see MOTOR. Cf. F. *locomoteur*, whence the adjective use B. is adopted]

A *sb* One who or something which has locomotive power.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser 1. *Dist. Corresp.*, They [kangaroos] would show as fair a pair of hind shifters as the expertest loco-motor in the colony. 1869 *Daily News* 2 June, There are several improved specimens of the new locomotor on view 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 594 [*Cycling*] Everyone his own locomotor against time. 18 *Elect Rev.* XXIV. 270 (Cent) Electric locomotors.

B. *adj.* (Chiefly *Phys.*) Of, pertaining to, or concerned with locomotion. *Locomotor ataxy*: see ATAXY 2.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 48 Soleshaped locomotor disc known as the 'foot'. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II 351 To explore our spinal cords and to observe the locomotor system of Medusæ 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 70 Animals . devoid of locomotor appendages. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 280 The peculiar metamorphosis enables the larva to remain . adapted to a locomotor life.

Locomotory (lōukŏmōu'təri), *a.* [f. L. *locō* (see LOCOMOTIVE) + *mōtōrius* having the function of movement: see MOTORY.] Pertaining to or having the power of locomotion.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 701/2 Whatever the form of the locomotory organ it is always organized in the same manner. 1892 R. L. STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 292 To what passes with the anchored vermin [*sc.* plants], we have little clue...But of the locomotory, to which we ourselves belong, we can tell more.

†**Loco-move**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. MOVE *v.*, after LOCOMOTION.] = LOCOMOTE *v.*

1792 T. TWINING *Let.* 16 July in *Country Clergyman 18th Cent.* (1882) 156 It is high time you should know something about us and our locomotions. To-morrow morning.. we begin to loco-move towards Bitteswell.

Locomuta·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. *loco-* (after LOCOMOTION) + MUTATION.] Change of place.

1886 LOWELL *Progr. World* in *Latest Lit. Ess.* (1891) 184 The tendency of population towards great cities; no new thing, but intensified as never before by increased and increasing ease of locomutation.

Loco-re·stive, *a. nonce-wd.* [Humorous imitation of LOCOMOTIVE, *rest* being substituted for *mōt-*] Inclined to rest in one place.

1796 LAMB *Corr.* Wks 1868 I 10 Your loco restive and all your idle propensities, of course, have given way to the duties of providing for a family.

Locorum, variant of LOCKRAM 1 *Obs.*

Locqueram, Locram, vars. LOCKRAM 1 *Obs.*

Locrian (lōu kriăn), *a* and *sb* [f. L *Locri-s* + -AN] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Locri, a people of Greece, or to their country Locris *Locrian mode*: an occasional appellation of one (not identified with certainty) of the 'modes' of ancient Greek music; in the Middle Ages applied arbitrarily to the 11th ecclesiastical mode. **b.** *sb.* One of the Locri, an inhabitant of Locris.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 35 Aiax the lesse, Oileus Sonne, the Locrians led to warre 1715 POPE *Iliad* II 630 Fierce Ajax led the Locrian Squadrons on. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Locrian*, in antient music, the seventh species of the diapason. 1835 I. HIRLWALL *Greece* I 99 The Locrians claimed a higher antiquity than any other branch of the Greek nation 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr Atonem* VI (1852) 179 In the fact recorded of the Locrian legislator we find [etc.] 1880 ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict Mus* II 158/1 Locrian Mode.

So †**Locre·nsian** [f. L *Locrensis*]

1547 BECON *Agst Adultery* III, *Homilies* I xi (1859) 130 Among the Locrensians the adulterers had both their eyes thrust out

Loculament (lŏ kiŭlămĕnt). [ad. L. *loculāmentum*, f. *loculus* dim. of *locus* a place.] A little cell; *spec.* in *Bot*, one of the cells or compartments of a capsule or pericarp, a loculus.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Loculament*, a place of bords made with holes for Pigeons or Conies, a Coffin for a Book; also the several places wherein the seeds lye, as in Poppy heads. *Dr Charl[eton]* 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 18 A small pea . made up of three loculaments or cells 1760 J. LEE *Introd Bot* I vi (1765) 13 The cells, or hollow compartments of the capsule in which the seeds are lodged, *Loculaments* 1796 DE SERRA in *Phil Trans* LXXXVI. 498 A membranaceous loculament, containing the pollen. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 1 289 The loculaments, loculi, or cells of the pericarp.

Hence **Loculamentose** *a.* (*Syd Soc. Lex.*, 1889), **Loculamentous** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856), full of loculaments or little cells

Locular (lŏ kiŭlăɹ), *a Phys.* and *Bot.* [ad. mod L. *loculār-is*, f. LOCULUS] Having loculi.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 121/1 The locular aspect of their divided surfaces.

b. with defining prefix, as *bi-, tri-, uni-locular*, etc.

[1783, 1836 see BILOCULAR] 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichenflora* 17 Septate and muriti-locular *Ibid* 21 Irregularly muriform locular *Ibid* 230 Spores fuscous, 4-locular 1871 W. L. LINDSAY in *Q. Jrnl Microscop Sci* XI 30 The sporidia of the Biatora are sometimes 2 locular, though also simple

Loculate (lŏ kiŭlĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *loculāt-us*, f. *loculus* see LOCULUS and -ATE] = LOCULAR.

1866 in *Treas Bot.* 1889 in *Syd Soc Lex*

Loculated (lŏ kiŭlē·ted), *ppl a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Divided into loculi; celled

1801 HOME in *Phil. Trans* XCII 82 The loculated cæcum. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat* V. 268/1 The infundibula of Rossignol are loculated with the ultimate cells. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* IV 81 The body of the Pearly Nautilus, contained within the last chamber of its coiled and loculated shell, is [etc.] 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* III 894 The perityphlitic abscess is deeply loculated.

Loculation (lŏkiŭlē·ʃən) [f. L *loculātus*: see -ATION.] The state or condition of being loculated, development or production of loculi.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Locule (lŏ kiŭl). [a F. *locule*, ad. L. *loculus*, dim. of *locus*] = LOCULUS. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Loculicidal (lŏkiŭlisəi·dal), *a Bot* [f. L. *locul-us*, dim. of *locus* place + *cīd-, cædĕre* to cut + -AL] Of a carpel, etc.: That dehisces through the back or dorsal suture of the loculus.

1819 LINDLEY *Richards' Observ Fruits & Seeds* 85 *Loculicidal*; when dehiscence takes place by the middle of the cells. 1830 — *Nat. Syst Bot* 33 Dehiscence either loculicidal or septicidal *Ibid.* 134 Capsule . with 3 loculicidal valves. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* (1884) 75 Loculicidal crustaceous or coriaceous carpels.

Hence **Loculici·dally** *adv.*

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 175 Caps. separable into 3 pieces, sometimes dehiscing loculicidally 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 46 Polygala .. Capsule compressed, loculicidally splitting along the edges *Ibid.* (1884) 413 Berry indehiscent or loculicidally 4-5-valved

Loculose (lŏ kiŭlōs), *a. Bot.* [ad L. *loculōsus*, f. *loculus*: see -OSE.] Full of loculi or cells; divided into cells by internal partitions.

1855 in HYDE CLARKE. 1866 *Treas Bot*, *Loculose*, divided by internal partitions into cells, as the pith of the walnut-tree. Never applied to fruits. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419/1.

Loculous (lŏ kiŭlŏs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *loculōsus*: see prec. and -OUS.] = LOCULOSE.

1840 in SMART. 1900 in JACKSON *Bot. Terms.*

‖ **Loculus** (lɒ·kiŭləs). Pl. **loculi** (lɒ·kiŭlǝi). [L. *loculus*. dim. of *locus*.]

1. A small chamber or cell in an ancient tomb for the reception of a body or an urn.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* II. vi. (1872) I. 87 St Elizabeth's loculus was put into its shrine here. 1883 *Fortn Rev* July 137 Another spacious cave containing chambers and a number of loculi for corpses.

2. *Zool*, *Anat*, and *Bot.* One of a number of small cavities or cells separated from one another by septa.

1861 J R GREENE *Man. Anim Kingd., Cælent* 176 The number of septa in process of formation is often less than the number of loculi. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont* 90 The space below the calice is broken up into a number of vertical compartments or loculi 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 182 A simple cyst consists of a single loculus. A compound or multilocular cyst is one consisting of numerous loculi. 1880 GRAY *Struct Bot.* 419/1 *Loculus*, the cell or cavity in an ovary or an anther. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 894 This disposition [in perityphlitic abscesses] to the formation of loculi or pockets.

Lo·cum. *colloq* Short for LOCUM TENENS.

1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar 8/8 Acting .. as 'locum' in Darlington place Church, Ayr (during the severe illness of the minister).

Locum-tenency (lō·kŏm,tī·nĕnsi). Also **-tenancy**. [f. next: see **-CY**. Cf. med L. *locumtenentia*] The position of being a *locum tenens*.

1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II 343 It is not very probable that St. John would have employed the ..word *Antichristus*, in the sense of Locum-Tenancy or Usurpation of the character of Christ. 1881 *Church Bells* 19 Feb. 193 *Advt.* Curacy, or Locum Tenency, wanted by a priest. 1893 G. TRAVERS *Mona Maclean* I 268 To look out for a practice, or a locum-tenency 1896 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5/2 [He] will take the locum-tenency of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, for at least a year.

‖ **Locum tenens** (lō·kŏm tī·nenz). [med L, = 'one who holds the place (of another)', a LIEUTENANT L. *locum*, accus. of *locus* place; *tenens*, pr. pple. of *tenēre* to hold] One who holds office temporarily in place of the person to whom the office belongs, or who undertakes another's professional duties during his absence; a deputy, substitute.

In Great Britain now chiefly applied to the deputy of a medical man or of a clergyman

[1463 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 499/1, & dicti Locumtenentis mandato, declarabat, qualiter idem Locumtenens Parliamentum voluit prorogare] 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* v. (1653) 22 Leaving Titus as his *Locum tenens* 1683 in Strype *Stowe's Surv Lond.* (1720) II. v. xviii. 391/2 The Lord Maiors *Locumtenens* 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng* IV 410 They ordered him to appoint a *locum tenens* and upon his declining to do so, they required the three eldest aldermen, one after another, to assume the post 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 187 D'ye mean Master Jeremy's deputy? Ay, ay, his *locum tenens*. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. ii, The old driveller will be my *locum tenens*, till years and renown enable me to become his successor 1883 S C HALL *Retrospect* I 326 He not being on the spot, a locum tenens became a necessity.

transf. 1832 G DOWNES *Lett Cont Countries* I. 461 A house wherein Petrarch was born, or perhaps its *locumtenens*.

attrib. 1887 *Pall Mall G* 16 Nov 7/1 Dr S, the *locum tenens* body physician of his Imperial and Royal Highness 1889 *Ibid.* 13 Nov. 3/1 Young medical men..who are taking locum tenens work.

† **Locumtenent, -tenant.** *Sc. Obs.* [ad. late L. *locum tenent em*: see prec] = LIEUTENANT.

1492 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 421 My lord Huntlie, locumtenant. 1544 *Ibid.* 193 For furnesing of ane thowsand horse to remain with the locumtenant on the bordouris, for resisting of our auld ennimeis of Ingland *Ibid* 194 And als thair was presentit in iugment twa writingis of the Erle of Huntlie, locumtenent generale of the north of Scotland.

Hence † **Locumtenentry** (Sc. *-tenendry*) = LIEUTENANTRY.

1544 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 194 Within the boundis of his locumtenendry.

Locupletative (lɒkiŭplī·tătiv), *a.* [f. L. *locuplētāre* to enrich, f. *locuplēs*: see next and **-ATIVE**] Tending to enrich.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration Judic Evid.* (1812) V. 702 The distinctions of which testimony is susceptible if servitive, exculpative, exonerative, or locupletative.

Locuplete (lɒ·kiŭplīt), *a rare.* [ad. L. *locuplēt-em*, *locuplēs* richly stored] Well-stored, rich. Hence **Lo·cupletely** *adv rare*—¹.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 21 The Digests of our English discoueries cited vp in the precedence and be documentized most locupleatly. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Locuplete*, rich, wealthy, well-stored. 1864 HALDEMAN *Tours Chess Knight* Bibliogr 3 Books in the locuplete chess library of Professor George Allen.

‖ **Locus** (lō·kŭs), *sb.*¹ Pl. **loci** (lō·sǝi). [L. = place.]

1. Place in which something is situated, locality.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos Princ Relig.* II. 118 Yet Space is not actually to be divided; or one part of it separated from another. Since it is the universal Locus of, and penetrates all Bodies. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 516 These certificates were entirely inadequate to determine the locus of the claims without parol testimony. 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxix, We all of us carry on our thinking in some habitual *locus* where there is a presence of other souls 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Locus*, the whole space in or on which a thing is situated; a place. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 395 It is even uncertain how far the writing-centre has a locus apart from the region in which impressions..are registered. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 10 Jan 4 In Dundee the fish trade is divided against itself on a miserable question of the locus of its market.

2. A subject, head, topic. [So in the Latin rhetorical writers, after Gr. τόπος.]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp.* s.v 1894 BRUCE *St. Paul's Concept. Chr.* VII. 155 This manner of handling the locus of justification is very open to criticism

3. *Math.* The curve or other figure constituted by all the points which satisfy a particular equation of relation between coordinates, or generated by a point, line, or surface moving in accordance with any mathematically defined conditions.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A *locus* is a line, any point of which may equally solve an indeterminate problem *Ibid.*, All *loci* of the second degree are conic sections. 1758 LYONS *Fluxions* IV. § 99 The locus of a simple equation is always a right line 1848 SALMON *Conic Sect.* II. § 15 A single equation between the coordinates denotes a geometrical locus. 1879 CLIFFORD *Seeing & Thinking* IV. (1880) 141 When a point moves along a line, that line is the locus of the successive positions of the moving point 1881 *Nature* XXV 131 The locus of the centre of this extraordinary barometric depression. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj Geom.* 119 If two (non-concentric) pencils lying in the same plane are projective with one another (but not in perspective), the locus of the points of intersection of pairs of corresponding rays is a conic passing through the centres of the two pencils.

4. In Latin phrases: **locus classicus**, a standard passage (esp. one in an ancient author) which is viewed as the principal authority on a subject; **locus communis**, a COMMONPLACE, **locus in quo**, lit. 'the place in which' (something takes place), the locality of an event, etc.; in *Law*, used to designate the land on which trespass has been committed; **locus pœnitentiæ** (after Heb. xii 17), a place of repentance; in *Law*, an opportunity allowed by law to a person to recede from some engagement, so long as some particular step has not been taken; **locus standi**, lit. 'place of standing'; recognized position; in *Law*, a right to appear in court. Also *genius loci* (see GENIUS 7).

1864 H HAYMAN *Ex Gk & Lat Verse* Introd p xxii, If a special subject has a **locus classicus*, as chariot racing in the *Electra* of Sophocles 1883 *Sat Rev.* 7 Apr 446/1 The inclusion of honourable traffic [was] grounded upon an utter misconception of the three *loci classici* in the Mosaic law 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 328/1 His action was successful, and the report of it is now a *locus classicus* in the law of life insurance 1531 ELYOT *Gov* I xiv, Hauyng almoste all the places wherof they shal fetche their raisons, called of Oratours **loci communes*, which I omitte to name. 1717 SALKELD *King's Bench Rep.* I 94 The Plaintiff demurred, because here are two Places alledged and the Avowant has only answered to the **locus in quo*, &c. which is but one of the two Places 1842 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Sir W. R Hamilton* (1889) III 248 Is there anything else which I ought to look at of yours on the same subject? if so, will you oblige me with a reference to the *locus in quo*. 1892 ATKINS *Celt or Gael* I. 10 [They] suggest that the Aryan was a native of some cold part of Western Europe —Southern Scandinavia seems the latest favourite *locus in quo*. a1768 ERSKINE *Instit.* III. II. (1773) 427 The right competent to a party to resile from a bargain concerning land, before he has bound himself by writing is called in our law **locus pœnitentiæ*. 1789 *Term Rep.* III. 149 An auction is not unaptly called *locus pœnitentiæ* 1855 *Newsp Reader's Pocket Comp* I. 68 'The doors of the institution are open to a limited number of adult male criminals, as a *locus pœnitentiae*' that is to say, as a place for repentance and reformation. 1885 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Rep* 29 Chanc Div 489, I see no *locus pœnitentiæ* given to him after he has once made his election 1835 J W CROKER *Ess Fr Rev* VI (1857) 342 By this daring step Robespierre acquired a kind of **locus standi*. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXII. 94/2 An expectant occupier has a *locus standi* to apply for the renewal of a public-house licence.

Locus (lō·kŭs), *sb* ² *slang* Also **locust**. [As the earliest use is West Indian, the source may be Sp. *loco* lunatic (pl *locos*): cf. Loco¹] Something stupefying. Also *attrib* in **locus-ale**, an intoxicating drink made of the scum of the sugar cane

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist* 146 The first of which (*viz* scum of sugar-cane) that ariseth is little worth, but afterwards, what is scumm'd off, they make a very good drink of, called Locus-Ale, much used by the Servants in Jamaica. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* III 387 Some of the convicts would have given me some lush with a locust in it (laudanum hocussing).

Locus (lō·kŭs), *v. slang.* [f. Locus *sb* 2] *trans.* To stupefy with drink. *To locus away*: to get away under the influence of drink. Cf HOCUS *v.*

1831 *Examiner* 764/2 May threw a glass of the gin into Bishop's tea, when the latter said, 'are you going to locus or Burke me?' Mr Horner explained that 'locus' was a cant word to describe the act of putting a man in a state of stupidity. [The report of the same case in *John Bull* 5 Dec. 386/3 has: 'Are you going to hocus (or burk) me'] 1868 *Temple Bar* XXIV. 539 'Locusing' is putting a chap to sleep with chloroform and 'bellowsing' is putting his light out. 1898 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 30 I've been shanghaied an' locussed away to sea, an' I wants to git back home again

Locust (lō·kŭst), *sb.* Also (in sense 5) 7- **locus**. [a OF. *locuste* or L. *locusta*: see LOBSTER¹. The early ME. *languste* is a. OF. *langouste* (semi-popular ad. *locusta*, through *logoste*, *longoste*).]

1. An orthopterous saltatorial insect of the family *Acridiidæ* (characterized by short horns), esp. *Œdipoda migratoria* (or *Pachytylus migratorius*), the Migratory Locust, well known for its ravages in Asia and Africa, where, migrating in countless numbers, it frequently eats up the vegetation of whole districts Locusts are in many countries used for food.

In the Hebrew Bible there are nine different names for the insect or for particular species or varieties; in the Eng. Bible they are rendered sometimes 'locust', sometimes 'beetle', 'grasshopper', 'caterpillar', 'palmerworm', etc. The precise application of the several names is unknown. *Bald locust*, in Lev. xi. 22 used to render the Heb. קרְחָם *solʿĀm*, because the Talmud states that this word meant a locust with a smooth head

[*c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 127 Wilde hunie and languste his mete.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6041 þan sent drightin a litel beist, O toth es noght vnfelunest, Locust it hatt. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 51 Locustis ere bestis þat fleghis & etis kornes. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps* lxxviii[i] 46 He 3af to rust the fruitis of hem, and ther trauailis to a locust [COVERDALE the greshopper, 1611 the locust] 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* iii 4 Hys meate was locustes and wylde hony 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xi 22 Euen these of them ye may eate: the Locust, after his kinde, and the Bald locust after his kinde 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 184 Those great Multitudes of Locusts wherewith divers Countries have bin Destroyed. 1667 MILTON *P L* XII 185 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* III. 238 Thick as the locust on the land of Nile. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim Biog* (1813) III 166 The migratory locust 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec.* xii (1873) 327 Locusts are sometimes blown to great distances from the land. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym* I. xxxi 288 The white ant can destroy fleets and cities, and the locusts erase a province

2. Applied to insects of other families. a. An orthopterous saltatorial insect of the genus *Locusta* (family *Locustidæ*). b A homopterous insect of the genus *Cicada* (family *Cicadidæ*); e g the seventeen-year locust, *C. septendecim* c. *north.* and *midl. dial* The cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*

1623 COCKERAM, *Locusts*, grashoppers 1710 A. PHILIPS *Pastorals* VI. 29 When Locusts in the Fearny Bushes cry. 1846 J. L. STOKES *Discov Australia* I ix. 285 The trees swarmed with large locusts (the cicada, quite deafening us with their shrill buzzing noise 1854 WHITTIER *Burns* vii, I hear The locust in the haying. 1860 G BENNETT *Gatherings of a Naturalist* XII 270 Those noisy insects, the *Tettigoniæ* or Treehoppers, the Locusts of the colonists, are very numerous in New South Wales 1862 JOBSON *Australia* IV 104 We heard everywhere on the gum-trees the cricket-like insects—usually called locusts by the colonists—hissing their reed like monotonous noise. 1899 *Daily News* 26 July 8/2 The Cicadas, of which the 17-year Locust is one, are among the noisiest of insects.

3 *fig.* (from 1). A person of devouring or destructive propensities.

1546 BALE *Eng Votaries* I (1560) 5 b, Theyr Byshoppes, Priestes, and Monkes, with other disguised Locustes of the same generation 1587 FLEMING *Contn Holinshed* III 1323/2 Certeine locusts of the popes seminaries arriuing in England, and dispersing themselues into such places [etc.]. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp Friyar* III. 33 You promis'd to bring your Regiment of Red Locusts upon me for Free-quarter. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot* Wks. IV. 285 All the territorial revenues have..been covered by those locusts, the English soucars 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II 258 Those locusts called middle-men, who live out of the labour of the producer and the consumer 1840 ALISON *Europe* (1849-50) VIII I. § 8 127 An army of locusts in the form of customhouse-officers and other functionaries fell upon all the countries occupied by the French troops

4. a. The fruit of the carob tree; a locust-bean. b A cassia pod, the fruit of *Cassia fistula.*

[The Gr. name ἀκρίς, properly denoting the insect, is applied in the Levant to the carob-pod, from some resemblance in form, and from very early times it has been believed by many that the 'locusts' eaten by John the Baptist were these pods The application to the cassia-pod is due to confusion with the carob-pod]

1615 G SANDYS *Trav* II. 121 Their fields, in which grow variety of excellent fruites; as Dates, Almonds, Cassia fistula. Locust, (flat, and of the forme of a cycle) [etc] 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp* 181 Cassia, or Locust This is a kind of Pod or Cane, which grows upon a large Tree in some parts of Brazil. 1775 *Ann Reg.* 92 Some have called the fruit [of the algarroba tree] locusts, and supposed it was the Baptist's food in the wilderness.

5 = LOCUST-TREE (in its various senses).

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot* 1552 The second is called Locus by our Nation resident in Virginia. 1657 R LIGON *Barbadoes* 74 The Locust is a tree, not unfitly to be resembled to a Tuscan Pillar. *Ibid*, Another Locust there is, which they call the bastard Locust. 1676 T GLOVER *Acc Virginia* in *Phil. Trans* XI. 628 There is likewise black Walnut, Gum tree, Locust. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I 34 Let thy biting ax, the tough locust fell 1775 W EMERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Oct. 740/1 Large parks of well regulated locusts. 1822 J FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 229 The black locust is strong, heavy, not much subject to warping 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1272/1 There are, at least, three popular varieties of the common locust.. 1. Red Locust.. 2. Green, or Yellow Locust.. 3. White Locust. 1869 *Rep. U. S Commissioner Agric.* 201 Honey locust (*Gleditschia triacanthos*).

b. *U. S.* = *locust-club* (see 6).

1882 MCCABE *New York* XXIII 383 'Give them the locusts, men', came in sharp ringing tones from the Captain.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *locust-army*, *-flesh*, *horde*, *host*, *legion*, *swarm*; (senses 4, 5) *locust fruit*, *timber*, *treenail*; *locust-fashion*, *-like* advs.; **locust-bean**, the fruit of the carob tree; **locust-beetle** = *locust-borer*; **locust-berry**, the fruit of the West Indian locust, *Byrsonima* (*Mal-*

pighia) *coriacea*; also, the tree itself; **locust-bird**, (*a*) a name given in S Africa to *Creatophora carunculata*; also to *Ciconia alba* (Great Locust-bird) and *Glareola nordmanni* (Little Locust-bird); (*b*) the rose-coloured starling, *Pastor roseus*; all these birds devour locusts; **locust-borer**, a longicorn beetle, *Cyllene robiniæ*, whose larva destroys the locust-tree; **locust club**, a club made of the wood of the locust-tree, used by U.S. police; **locust-eater**, a bird of the genus *Gryllivora*; **locust-eating** *a.*, rendering mod.L. *gryllivorus*; **locust flower**, the flower of *Robinia Pseudacacia*; **locust-lobster**, a crustacean of the family *Scyllaridæ*; **locust post**, a post made of the wood of the locust-tree (*Robinia*); **locust shrimp**, the squilla or mantis-shrimp.

1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1057 Fetid fields With *locust-armies putrifying heap'd. 1847 R. W. CHURCH *Let.* 14 Feb. in *Life & Lett.* (1897) 82 The trees are very few [round Valetta]—scattered, black, shrubby carobas (or *'locust-bean) are the most numerous. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 215 It seems to have a near resemblance to the *Locust-berry tree. 1776 A. RUSSELL *Aleppo* 70 The locust-bird . is about the size and shape of a starling and seems of that species... The plumage on the body is of a flesh-colour; the head, neck, wings, and tail, are black. 1867 LAYARD *Birds S. Africa* 291 *Glareola Nordmanni*,.. Small Locust-bird of Colonists. *Ibid* 314 *Ciconia Alba*, . The White Stork, Gould .. Great Locust-Bird of Colonists. 1874 FROUDE *S. Afric. Notes* 13–19 Dec., An army of locust birds 1884 H. B. TRISTRAM *Fauna & Flora Palestine* 73 The Rose-coloured Pastor is well known to the natives as the Locust Bird, from its habit of preying on that pest, whose flights it generally follows 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Apr. 529 Rioters brained by the *locust clubs of the New York police. 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 66 The resemblance between *Petroica bicolor* and the genuine *locust-eaters (*Gryllivora*) is remarkably strong. 1808 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 156 The *locust-eating thrush. To this new species..Mr. Barrow has affixed the specific name of *Gryllivorus*. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvi. (1818) II. 9 The locust-eating Thrush. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 106/2 That no hated aliens should be suffered to spread themselves *locust fashion over their beloved shallow ground 1855 BROWNING *Saul* ix, The *locust flesh steeped in the pitcher 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives, Lake Scenes* 96 Pink lipp'd *locust flowers, Hanging in thousands. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III 70 Ingwa's are a Fruit like the *Locust Fruit, 4 Inches long, and one broad. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 257 The *locust hordes of travelling sheep 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xv, With treble vengeance will his hot shafts urge Gaul's *locust host 1884 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xviii. 334 The allied troops, in *locust legions, were pouring into Leipsic. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lv. (1612) 243 Hir Guizards into Scotland *Locusts like in her pretext did swarme. 1855 *Cornwall* 25 Locust-like, they had devoured the edibles, and left us remains which were neither tender nor tempting 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 1610/1 The locusta, or *locust lobster. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 291 Locust-Lobsters (*Scyllaridæ*). 1747 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1860) V. 200 From a point where a *locust post was erected, [we] ran a line three miles north-east. 1870–80 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (ed. 6) 306 The *Locust Shrimp (*Squilla mantis*) 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 171 Who send their *locust swarms O'er ravaged realms. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiv. 321 A locust-swarm of foragers. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1271/2 The strength of *locust timber, as compared with other woods 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 987/1 Considerable quantities of these '*locust treenails' are exported to this and other European countries.

Lo·cust, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LOCUST *sb.*] *intr.* To swarm and devour as locusts do

1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. i, This Philip and the black-faced swarms of Spain, Come locusting upon us, eat us up

Locust, variant of LOCUS *sb.*^{2}

‖ **Locusta** (lōkʊ·stă). [L.; see LOCUST *sb.*]

†**1.** A locust. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 281 Wyld hony wes his lyflede, & a thinge callit locusta *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 5 Sum men seien þat locusta is a litil beest good to ete 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxv. (1495) 429 Locusta hathe that name for he hath longe legges as the shafte of a spere

2. *Bot.* The spikelet of grasses. See also quot. 1727–41.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Locusta*, is used by botanists for the tender extremities of the branches of trees; such as, it is supposed, John the Baptist fed on in the wilderness. Some also used *locustæ* for the beards, and pendulous seeds, of oats, and of the *gramina paniculata*; to which the name is given on account of their figure, which something resembles that of a locust. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 292 Flowers [of the Grass tribe] in little spikes called locustæ 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 192 The partial inflorescence of a Grass, which is termed a *locusta* or *spikelet*.

Locustarian (lōkʊstē·rĭăn) [f. mod.L. *Locustari-æ*, f. LOCUSTA: see -AN.] An insect of the group *Locustariæ* (in Latreille's classification) of green grasshoppers, katydids, etc.

In some mod. Dicts.

Locu·stian, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. LOCUST *sb.* + -IAN.] Pertaining to locusts.

a 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 270 Thus at his Taul he has a Scorpion's Sting, Deadly, like that of the Locustian King.

Locu·stical, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. LOCUST *sb.* + -IC + -AL.] Pertaining to locusts and their habits.

a 1763 BYROM *Ep. to J. Bl—k—n, Esq.* 54 Tho', all to a Man, Translators adopt the locustical Plan.

Locustid (lokʊ·stid). *Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *Locustid-æ*, f. LOCUSTA: see -ID.] An insect of the family *Locustidæ*.

1893 in Funk's *Stand. Dict.* 1899 L. N. BADENOCH *True Tales Insects* 143 The Locustids appear to show no preference for the globular galls.

Lo·cust-tree. Also 7–8 locus tree. [In sense 1 clearly f. LOCUST *sb.* In the other applications the identity of the word is somewhat doubtful, but the New World trees so called may possibly have received their name from the resemblance of their fruit either to the carob-pod (LOCUST *sb.* 4) or the insect itself.]

1. The CAROB tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*

1623 JOBSON *Golden Trade* 132 They haue likewise great store of Locust trees, which growing in clusters of long cods together in the beginning of May, growes to his ripenes, which the people will feede vpon. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* II. 92 A tree growing in Spain called..carrobe or locust-tree.. the fruit exactly resembles kidney-beans.

2. A well-known North American tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia*, having thorny branches and dense clusters of white heavily-scented flowers; = ACACIA 1 2. It is used extensively for ornament and as a timber-tree, the wood being very hard and durable.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1550 *Arbor siliquosa Virginensis spinosa, Locus nostratibus dicta.* The Virginian Locus tree. 1676 S. SEWALL *Diary* 28 Sept. (1878) I. 22 Brought my Brother John going so far as the little Locust tree 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 80/1 The [leaves of the] Locus tree, are oval leaves set on the stalk by short foot-stalks. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 69 The pseudo acacia, or locust tree. 1828 W. IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* (1849) 389 The house stood . in the centre of a large field, with an avenue of old locust trees leading up to it 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 8 Locust-trees .. gave it a foreign grace and interest.

3. The COURBARIL of Guiana and the West Indies. Also, the West Indian *Byrsonima cinerea* and *B. coriacea* (Treas. Bot. 1866)

1629 *Plantation St. Christopher* in *J. Smith's Works* (Arb.) 905 Sugar Canes also Masticke, and Locus Trees. 1693 S. DALE *Pharmacologia* 506 *Gummi Animi*. *Locus vulgò* The Locust-Tree *In Nova Hispania & Brasilia oritur* 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 221 The Locus Tree It is a spreading shady tree, and found in many parts of Liguanea. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxiii 165 We saw some very fine locust-trees, being eighty or a hundred feet high, and prodigiously thick. .. The timber is of a beautiful cinnamon-colour, its seeds, like beans, . enclosed in a broad light brown pod 1838 J. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 542 This resin [animé] is obtained from the *hymenæa courbaril*, or locust tree. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 165 The Locust-tree (*Hymenæa*) of tropical South America, affording a very tough and close-grained wood.

4. *New Zealand.* = KOWHAI.

1872 A. DOMETT *Ranolf* VI. II. 111 Feathery locust-trees o'eraiched a little plot. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng., Kowhai.* Maori name given to (1) Locust-tree, Yellow Kowhai *Sophora tetraptera*.

5 **African Locust-tree,** *Parkia africana* (*Treas. Bot.* Suppl. 1874). **Bastard Locust-tree** of the West Indies, *Clethra tinifolia*. **Honey Locust-tree,** a North American ornamental tree, *Gleditschia triacanthos*. **Swamp** or **Water Locust-tree,** *G. monosperma* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 86 Bastard Locust tree. The berries are ripe in August. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Locust-tree, Honey, *Gleditsia*.

Locution (lokiū·ʃən). Also 6–7 loquution. [ad. L. *locūtiōn-em* (*loquī-*), n. of action f. *loquī* to speak. Cf. F. *locution* (14–15th c.).]

†**1.** The act of speaking, utterance *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 563 Of the hartes habundans the tunge makyth locucion *c* 1500 *Melusine* 20, I wil not make grett locucion or talking. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23/1 A whole lippe is necessarye to the loquution and speeche 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* xviii. 24 An eloquent man . It imports, 1 skill in the words ..; 2 good locution. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 140 Dentition and Locution are for the most part Contemporaries. 1767 LEWIS *Statius' Thebaid* XII. 1180 Should gentle Phœbus fortify my Lungs, And give Locution from a hundred Tongues

2. Speech as the expression of thought; discourse; also, style of discourse, expression. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1529 HORMAN *Vulg.* 98 b, Let no man call hym selfe a diuyne: that knoweth nat the figures of construction and locucion and specially allygoris [etc.]. *a* 1547 BALE *Image both Ch.* XV. (1550) 1), Under the shadowe of fygurate locution. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 116 To carrie the minde into sinfull thoughts, with vncleane locution, and vnchaste behauiour. 1606 MARSTON *Sophonisba* I. ii, I hate these figures in locution, These about phrases forc'd by ceremonie. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 347 A Libel may be obscure in point of Diction or Locution. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 196 The vein of Homeric feeling and the general style of locution . would be maintained 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 40 Their modes of speech accustomed every ear to their locution. 1852 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* (1866) I. Lett. to De Quincey 483 In barbarous locution, 'the knowable alone is the ignorable'.

3. A form of expression or phraseology; a phrase, expression.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 77 That somme men seyde Paradise to atteyn to the cercle of the moone, Alexander seythe that not to be trawthe, but after a locucion iperbolicalle. 1547 HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchester* D 1 b, Here ys a uery plain trope and figuratiue loquucion. 1555 BRADFORD in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) II. 1616/2 Which is an hyperbolicall loquution. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 133, I abhorre metaphoricall locutions in serious and abstruse subjects 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 140 If Testament in one place be taken for the instrument of his Testament, it is a tropical loquution. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 146 Analysis and synthesis .. are locutions which are but too frequently to be found employed. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Johnson & Tooke* Wks. 1853 I. 196/1, I cannot but think that so irregular a locution was at first occasioned by abbreviation in manuscripts. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. IX. III. 33 It was essential to the security of the despot that he should strike off the overtopping ears of corn in the field (to use the Greek locution) 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 14 July 35/3 A permanent Philological Board to watch over the introduction of new words and locutions. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Arroostook* xxvii. 319 The vigorous and imaginative locutions of the Pike language.

Locutor (lokiū·tŏr). *rare*$^{-1}$. [a. L. *locūtor*, f. *loquī* to speak.] A speaker.

1859 SALA *Two. round Clock* (1861) 174 As though the whisper were of such commercial moment that the locutor feared its instantaneous transport to the ears of Rothschild.

Hence **Locu·torship,** the office of spokesman.

a 1862 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) II. xlii. 14, I will not say that there is not some overdaring in relation to divine things, the locutorship of the Holy Ghost being among them

Locutory (lǫ·kiūtərı), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *locūtōri-um*, neut. of **locūtōri-us*, f. *locūtor*: see prec. and -ORY.] An apartment in a monastery set apart for conversation, a parlour; *occas.* a grille at which the inmates of a monastery may speak with those outside (cf. med.L. *locutoria fenestra*)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 242 b/1 He brouȝt hym in to the parloure or locutorye. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1170/1 So came she to the grate that they cal (I trowe) the locutorye 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. iii. 21, I was once with him in a Locutory 1778 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 557 *note*, Parlatories, or Parlours, or Locutories 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* XIX, She left the betrothed parties in the locutory or parlour. 1841 GRESLEY *Forr Arden* 60 While Latimer waited in the locutory, the compline-service, or second vespers, were prolonged beyond the usual time 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. VI. IV. 178 Several monks in the locutory.

Also in L. form ‖ **Locutorium** (lǫkiătō·rĭŏm).

1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 75 The times for conversation were, after dinner, in the Locutorium, or conversation-room. 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 427 The locutorium's prattle Again the convent hears 1883 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 420 She locked up the locutoria, the parlours where visitors were received

Lo·cutory, *a rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. **locūtōri-us* (see LOCUTORY *sb.*).] Pertaining to speech.

1828 *Harrovian* 45 Two worthies, whose locutory energies were considerably enhanced by a sapient shaking of the head.

Lodam(e, variant of LOADUM *Obs.*

Lodanum, obs. form of LAUDANUM.

†**Lo·dder,** *a Obs.* [Connected with OE. *lodder* beggar, poor wretch. Cf. OHG. *lotar* adj., vain, idle (MHG. *lotar* adj., loose, unsteady, *loter, lotter* sb., mountebank, rogue, mod.G. dial. *lotter*, loose, exhausted, also in mod.G. *lotterbube* blackguard, and in other compounds: see Grimm). The OTeut. stem **lod-* is related by ablaut to **leup-* in LITHER *a.*] Wretched.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* (E. E. T. S.) 624/441 But a Barn be twyȝes born, Whon domus-day schal blowen his bemus, He may elles liggen loddere for-lorn.

Hence †**Lo·dderly** *adv.*, wretchedly, basely.

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Ire.* 22 To helpe thys heyth man that .. þrogh hys owne men lodderly was of lond y-dryue.

†**Loddy,** obs. slang abbreviation of LAUDANUM.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 7 There are hairdressers and laundresses in London, who cannot begin their work without twopenny worth of what they call Loddy.

Lode (lōud). Forms: 1 **lād,** (**laad**), 3 **lad,** 3–4 (9 *dial.*) lade, 4 lod, 6 loode, 6–9 **load,** 7 **loade,** 9 *dial.* looad, 4– lode. [OE. *lād* fem.: see LOAD *sb.*, of which *lode* is merely a graphic variant, now appropriated to certain special senses (The obs. senses are placed under the one or the other word according to their affinity with surviving senses.)]

1 †Way, journey, course (*obs.*); *dial.* a road.

Beowulf 1987 (Gr.) Hu lomp eow on lade leofa Biowulf? *a* 1000 *Andreas* 423 (Gr.) Mycel is nu ȝena lad ofer lagustream. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3455 Þatt illc an sholldе þrinne lac Habbenn wiþþ him o lade *c* 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 419 He toke his lod vnlist, His penis wiþ him he bare. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* C 156 For be monnes lode neuer so luþer, þe lyf is ay swete 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Load*, a lane; in Mobberley applied to the roads leading to the various moss rooms on Lindow Common.

2. A watercourse; an aqueduct, channel; an open drain in fenny districts Now *local.*

1789 *Grant* in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* (1885) I. 358 Mariscem .. quam circumfluit Iaeȝnlaad.] 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 10 b, Such evill ayre as issueth foorth of Lodes, Synckes, Sewers, and draynes. 1574 BP. COX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 17 Our fennes, loodes, dykes, and banckes, being . so sore decayed. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 491 The whole region is overflowed by the spreading waters of the rivers having not loades and sewers large enough to voide away. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 376 There was formerly a small lode or gut, called Volfdyke, by which boats and small craft could sail out of the Trent. 1859 KINGSLEY *Plays & Purit.* Misc. II. 139 Down that long dark lode .. he . skated home. 1865 — *Herew.* xxi.

A man cutting sedges in a punt in the lode alongside. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Lade, lode,* an aqueduct or channel which carries the water to a mill 1894 *Athenæum* 5 May 587/1 A view of a fen lode or land drain in rainy weather.

†3. Leading, guidance. *Obs*

c 1200 ORMIN 2140 Forr þatt he [*sc.* þe steoresmann] wile follȝhenn a33 þat illke steorrness lade. *Ibid.* 6589 He .. Forleosebþ sawless sobe lihht, þatt iss Goddspelles lade. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8441 Quen he cuth þe lagh o landes lade.

b. *dial.* The turn to act as pilot.

1855 *Correspondent,* When a signal is made for a pilot, at Aldeburgh, the Pilots on shore draw lots, and he, who gets the lot, or as they call it the Lode, goes off to the vessel.

4. A loadstone Also *fig* an object of attraction. It is uncertain whether quot. *c* 1530 belongs to this sense; cf. 3

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 211 So they that are abrode fast about may range, Rowing on the see, my selfe their lode and gyde. *c* 1530 *Hyckescorner* (ed. Manly) 84 (*Perseverance*), I am never varyable, but doth contynue, Still goynge upwarde the ladder of grace, And lode in me planted is so true, And fro the poore man I wyll never tourne my face 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 51 Arcadies Apollo, whose brightnesse draws euerie eye to turne as the Helitropion doth after her load. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* vii. 34 As with the Loade I he Steele we touch.

5 *Mining.* A vein of metal ore.

Champion lode, the most productive lode in a district.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 8 They haue now two kinds of Tynne workes, Stream and Load. *Ibid.* 10 b, When they light vpon a smal veine, or chance to leese the Load which they wrought, they begin at another place neere-hand, and so drawe by gesse to the main Load againe. 1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans* XXXV. 402 When the Substances forming these Loads are reducible to Metal, the Loads are by the Miners said to be alive, otherwise they are term'd dead Loads. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 64 In the parish of Bridestow a lode of copper has lately been discovered within six or seven fathoms of the surface. 1845 *Proc. Amer Phil Soc.* IV 151 Zinc lying in two large and two smaller lodes and veins. 1866 THORNBURY *Greatheart* III. 7 The lode is a champion lode, and must run for miles, so the men tell me. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 93 The aggregate yield of the mines on the Comstock lode. 1881 — *Mining Gloss* s.v., In general miner's usage, a *lode, vein,* or *ledge* is a tabular deposit of valuable mineral between definite boundaries. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 60 The lode comes to an end, and the miners move elsewhere.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lode-claim, formation, -location, -mining, -ore,* **lode-plot** (see quot.), **†lode-ship,** ? a pilot ship; **lode-stovvan, lode-works** (see quots); **† lodewort,** a name for Water Crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis,* so called from its growing in watercourses.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 365 Brown's Gulch contains the following *lode-claims, all claimed as silver-lodes 1895 *Westm Gaz.* 28 Sept. 4/2 No. 1 Shaft is sunk to the depth of 24 ft on *lode formation 2 ft 6 in wide. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 328 Several lodes had in the mean time been found, or at least *load-locations [*sic*] made. 1874 *Ibid.* 363 Concerning the *lode-mining interest of the county there is but little to report 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Burslem,* Its potters use almost all the *load-ore that is dug at Lawton. 1778 PRYCE *Min Cornub* 324 **Lode-plot,* a Lode that underlies very fast or horizontal, and may be rather called a Flat Lode. 1357 *Act* 31 *Edw III,* Stat 3 c 2 En cas que pesson plus grant [que] Lob soit trove en nief appelle *Lodship [*translation* has Lode-ship] 1860 *Eng & For Mining Gloss* (Cornwall Terms), **Lode stowvan,* a drang driven towards rising ground on the indications of a lode in marshy ground 1586 CAMDEN *Britannia* (1600) 148 Horum autem stannariorum, siue metallicorum operum duo sunt genera. Alterum *Lode-works, alterum Streame-works vocant. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 8 b, To find the Loadworkes, their first labour is also imployed in seeking this Shoad, which either lieth open on the grasse, or but shallowly couered. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lode works* [in the Stannaries or Tin Mines in Cornwall], Works performed in the high Grounds, by sinking deep Wells call'd Shafts. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., *Lodewort is water Crowfoote.

†Lode-male. *Obs.* In 4 loode-. [f. LODE (sense 1) + MALE *sb.*] A travelling-trunk.

13 . *Coer de Lion* 3651 Geve hym .. Loode males .. Ful off ryche preciouse stones.

†Lodeman. *Obs.* Forms: 1 lâdmann, 5 lodman, ladman [OE. *lâdmann,* f. *lâd* LODE + *mann* MAN *sb.* Cf LODESMAN] In OE., a leader, guide; in later use only *spec.* a pilot

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Num* x 31 Þu canst weȝas ȝeond þæt westen, ac beo ure ladmann *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* (MS Camb. Gg. 4. 27) 1485 *Hypsip,* If they were brokyn or ought wo begon Or haddyn nede of lodman [*MS. Arch. Seld.* ladman] or vitayle. *a* 1500 *Piers of Fullham* 260 in Hazl. *E. P. P* II. 11 The lode man a bove that schuld sownd yerne Lakyth brayn, and also the lanterne ys owt. 1536 tr *Laws of Oleron* in *Black Bk. Admiralty* (Rolls) I. 129 If a ship is lost by default of the lodeman, the maryners may . bring the lodeman to the windlass or any other place, and cut off his head

Lodemanage (lōʊdmænėdʒ). [a. AF. *lodmanage* (also *lamanage*), f. OE. *lâdmann*: see prec. and -AGE.] Pilotage. *Court of lodemanage*: a court which sat at Dover for the appointment of the pilots of the Cinque Ports.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 403 His herberwe and his moone, his lodemenage. 1412–20 LYDG *Chron Troy* I. iii, Maryners that ..expert be of their lodmanage 1485 *Naval Acc Hen VII* (1896) 24 Paid John Henry lodesman for lodemanage of the same Ship x*s*. *a* 1500 *Piers of Fullham* 308 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 13 Ȝef that he to long abyde To cast an anker at his tide, And faileth of his lodemonage 1531 *Charter-party* in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl Crt Adm.* (1894) 37 All stowage lowaige wyndage pety lodmanage and averages acustomyd shalbe taken 1616 BULLOKAR, *Lodemanage,* skill of nauigation. 1716 *Act* 3 *Geo. I,* c. 13 § 1 A very useful . Society or Fellowship, of Pilots of the Trinity-House of Dover [etc.], who have always had the sole Piloting and Load-manage of all Ships and Vessels from the said Places up the Rivers of Thames and Medway. Every Person must appear at a Court of Loadmanage, and be publickly examined touching his Skill and Abilities in Pilotage, before he is to be admitted a Member of the said Society. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 72 To the petty, or accustomary Average belong Lodemanage, Towage and Pilotage. 1873 J. LEWES 1871 *Census* 25 There was in former times a Court called the Court of Lodemanage, which seems to have been a branch of the Admiralty jurisdiction

b. (See quot. 1607.)

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII,* c. 14 § 2 A pece of Flemmysh monney called an Englishe for lodemanage 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Lodemanage* is the hire of a Pilot for conducting of a ship from one place to another.

†Lo·der. *Obs.* [f. LODE + -ER 1.]

1. A leader: in quot. attrib. *loder-man.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3723 An loder-man we wilen us sen, And wenden in-to egipte agen. *Ibid.* 4110

2. The loadstone.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1569 The loder wherby these shipmen her cours toke echon.

†Lo·desman. *Obs.* Also 3–6 lodes-, (4 lodes-, loodis-), 5–6 lodis-, lodys-, (5 ladis-, lods-, 6 lodse-, loades), 6–8 loads-. [Altered form of LODEMAN, on the analogy of genitival compounds, as *doomsman*]

1. A leader, guide

c 1275 LAY 6245 And solleþ habbe lodes-men [*c* 1205 lædes-men] forþ ȝou to lede. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII lxxxvii (1495) 836 Tame swyne knowe theyr owne howses and home and lerne to come therto wythout guide and lodesman *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4967 Þe lede at was þar ladisman 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 106 Y folowyde euermore my duke and lodisman sent Nicholas. 1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 72 Ruffian wretches and rascall Lodesmen of all knavisshnes *c* 1540 tr *Pol Verg. Eng Hist* (Camden 1846) I. 69 The legion whereof Manlius Valens was lodesmann 1578 *Chr Prayers* in *Priv Prayers* (1851) 543 Be thou our loadsman, guide, and captain 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr. Tong,* Vne Guide qui mene autruy, a leader, a guide, a loadesman. 1594 LATIMER *1st Serm bef. Edw VI* (Arb.) 21 To walke ordinatly with God and to make him his lodes man and chief guyde.

b *spec. Mil.*

1581 STYWARD *Mart Discipl* 146 The Sergeant putteth them in araie that euerie man follow his lodseman, keeping his ranke fellowes iustlie on both sides 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* CXCIX 1241 Hee prouided them first of y principall point, which was, yt they might haue a good loadesman.

2. A pilot; a steersman.

13 *E. E. Allit P.* C 179 A lodes-mon lyȝtly lep vnder hachches. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* (Fairf.) 1488 *Hypsip,* If they were broken or woo begoon Or hade nede of lodesmen [*v rr* lodman, ladman] or vitayle. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1601 Sir lodisman, stere onys into the Costis, as wel as evir thowe can 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi 224 He . gaif ws then Gentill horsis, pilottis, and lodismen. 1530 PALSGR 240/2 Lodesman of a shippe, *pilotte* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII,* 22 b, The Englishe capitaines perceiuyng that the haven was daungerous to entre without an expert lodesman *a* 1571 JEWEL *Serm., Luke* x. 23-4 (1611) 247 What, I pray you, betides vnto a Ship so tossed in the sea if there be no Lodes-man to steere it? 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Loadsman,* a Guide or Pilot.

fig 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 61/1 If we be benighted, in deede we are glad to haue the Moone shine, or the Starres to be our Lodesmen. 1581 STUDLEY *Medea* in tr *Seneca* 136 b, Hesperus, the loadesman of the night.

†Lodes-mate. *Obs.* [f. LODE + MATE *sb.*, after *lodesman*] ? A travelling companion.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Govt.* v. III Poems 1870 II. 77 He is their lodes mate & companion in all places.

Lodestar, loadstar (lōʊdstāɹ). Also 4–6 lood(e-, 5–6 lod-, 6 loade-, (lodes-); see STAR *sb.* β. *north.* and *Sc.* 5–6 lade-, 6 leid-, laid-sterne, laydsterre. [f. *load,* LODE + STAR *sb.* Cf. ON. *leiðarstjarna.*]

1. A star that shows the way; *esp* the pole star.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1201 Calistopee Was turned from a womman to a Bere And after was she maad the loode sterre. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 199 Þe sterre þat ladde þe Grees whan þey seilled þider [*sc.* to Hesperia] and was her loode sterre, Hespera, þat is Venus 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. XVIII. 95 Wederwise sheepmen now . Han no by-leyue to þe lyft ne to þe lood-sterre ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 751 Schipe-mene .. Lukkes to þe lade sterne whene þe lyghte faillez. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xvii 180 The Sterre of the See, that is unmevable and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the Lode Sterre *c* 1511 *1st Eng Bk. Amer* (Arb) Introd. 28/1 Yat sowth layd sterre sawe we fourth with. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 1260 Tyll the cost be clere And the lode starre appere. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 16 Tha had fund rycht far Furth in the north, law vnder the laid star Ane plesand yle *a* 1571 JEWEL *On 2 Thess.* (1611) 150 The Master of the ship seemeth to be idle. Hee . looketh vpon the load star, and in appearance doth nothing 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. XX (1636) 321 The Load starre, or North starre. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Lodestar,* a Starre that guideth one. 1691 RAY *Creation* I (1692) 183 The Load-stone and the Load-star depend both upon this [*viz.* the steadiness of the earth's axis].

2. *fig.* A 'guiding star'; that on which one's attention or hopes are fixed.

This sense appears to have been revived at the beginning of the 17th c. after a lapse of some 150 years.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1392 Biseche I yow myn hertes lady fre. That herevpon ye wolden wryte me, For loue of god my rightе lode sterre. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. iii. (1494) b ij, To the hauyn of lyf she was the lode sterre. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXVII. 10 O hye trivmphing peradis of joy, Lodsteir and lamp of eivry lustines. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. (Percy Soc.) 83 The bright lodes sterre Of my true herte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Prol 8 Lanterne, leid sterne, mirrour, and a *per se.* 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807–8) III. 134 A paterne in princehood, a lodestarre in honour, and mirrour of magnificence. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N.* I. i. 183 Your eyes are loadstarres. 1642 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 21 Since hee must needs bee the Load-starre of Reformation. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* Introd. v, The load-star of each heart and eye, My fair one leads the glittering ball. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xxi, An orphan with my parents lived, whose eyes Were loadstars of delight, which drew me home When I might wander forth. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIX. IV. 274 The feather in the hat of Lewis was the loadstar of victory. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ France* p. XXIII, The French Revolution became an historic epoch for the world, and France the lode-star of Continental democracy. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Jenny* 18 Whose person or whose purse may be The lodestar of your reverie

Lodestone: see LOADSTONE.

Lodge (lɒdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 loge, logge, (4 loghe, loȝe, *Sc.* lug), 4–6 *Sc* luge, (5 loigge, looge, 6 loige, *Sc.* ludge), 7–8 lodg, 5– lodge. *Pl* 4 logis, *Sc.* luggis, 4–5 loges, logges, 5 loges, loggen, loiges, looges, 6 luges, -is (See also LOGIS.) [ME. *loge, logge,* a. OF. *loge, loige* arbour, summerhouse, hut (F. *loge* hut, cottage, box at a theatre, etc) = Pr *lotja,* Pg. *loja,* It. *loggia* (dial. *lobia*):—med L. *laubia, lobia* (recorded in the sense 'covered walk, cloister'. hence LOBBY), a. OHG. **laubja,* later *louppea, lauba,* sheltered or shady place, booth, hut (glossing *umbraculum, tempes, magalia, mappalia, prosccnium, propola*; MHG. *loube, loube* porch, balcony, hall; mod.G. *laube* arbour, summerhouse).

The derivation of the Ger word from OTeut **laubōn* LEAF is disputed by some scholars, on the ground that the sense 'arbour' is a mod development from compounds like *sommerlaube, gartenlaube* But the Latin-OHG glosses, and the early examples of *loge* in OF, seem to show clearly that the sense 'shelter of foliage', though not evidenced in MHG., is the primary one Cf LEVESEL]

1. A small house or dwelling, *esp.* a temporary one; a hut or booth; a tent, arbour, or the like. Now *dial.* in specific applications.

1290 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 29/1 Logges in quibus piscatores possent hospitari *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6192 Son be a mikel wodside þai made þair loges [*Gött* logis, *Trin* logges] for to bide. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A) 3622 Beues and Terri doun liȝte And wiþ here swerdes a logge piȝte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 392 Tentis and luggis als thair-by Thai gert mak. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr T* 33 Wel sikerer was his crowyng in his logge, Than is a clokke or an abbey Orlogge *c* 1400 *Wawne & Gaw.* 2037 A loge of bowes sone he made *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) XXVII 125 Þe comouns er all hird men and lyez þeroute in logez [F. *gissent en tentis*] *c* 1450 *Merlin* 387 A grete flame of fire . ran ouer the loigges of hem in the hoste 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. XVIII. 21 They cut downe bowes of trees to theyr swerdis to tye withall their horses, and to make them selfe lodges. 1575–6 *Durham Depos* (Surtees) 278 In the plage tyme when sick folkes had lodges maid upon the more. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* I. 8 The daughter of Zion is left as a cottage in a vineyard, as a lodge in a garden of cucumbers 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 377 So to the Silvan Lodge They came 1748 HELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 177 His People had they been furnished with large Beaver Coats, and had built Lodges in the Woods [etc.]. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 227, I call'd the low roof'd lodge the Peasant's Nest 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. XXVI, Here Some chief had framed a rustic bower. It was a lodge of ample size 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xi, Bricklayers often tramp, in twos and threes, lying by night at their 'lodges' which are scattered all over the country.

†b. A place of confinement, a cell, prison

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 307/279 Ore louerd after is dehe In harde logge him brouȝte And teide þane schrewe faste Inovȝ. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst* II. (Shaks. Soc.) 29 In helle logge thou xalt be lokyn. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2362 Had ye not the soner ben my refuge, Of dampnacyon I had ben drawen in the luge. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XII 7 A light shyned in the logge. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* V. II (1677) 59 How now! What's here one going to fire the house? Away, away with him to the Lodge 1704 SWIFT *Tale Tub, Battle Bks.* 236 Books of Controversy, being of all others, haunted by the most disorderly Spirits, have always been confined in a separate Lodge from the rest.

c. A shed or out-house. *dial.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Logium,* (in old Records) a Hovel, or Out-house, still call'd a Lodge in Kent. 1887 *Kentish Dial., Lodge,* an outbuilding, a shed, with an implied notion that it is more or less of a temporary character. 1888 FENN *Dick o' the Fens* 127 The lookers on saw that the stable and the cart lodge were doomed. 1892 R. STEAD *Bygone Kent* 201 'Lodge' means a wood or toolshed 1901 *Daily Chron.* 20 Dec. 5/1 The Member for Carnarvon in the clothes of the average constable would be, as they say in Kent, like 'a tom tit in a wagon lodge'.

2. A house in a forest or other wild place, serving as a temporary abode in the hunting season; now used of the solitary houses built, e.g. in the Highlands of Scotland, for the accommodation of sportsmen during the shooting season.

1465 in *Paston Lett.* III 437 The pullyng downe of the logge of Heyleasdon. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. XIX. 242 There by was a grete lodge and there he alyghte to slepe. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* c. 33 § 9 Keper of the Parke and of the Manoir or Loge there. *c* 1500 *Paston Lett.* III. 340 Writyn at the lodge in Lavenham the last day of Juylle. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 12 He retired himselfe, his wife, and children, into a certaine forrest where in he hath builded two fine lodges. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i.

215 Knight, you haue beaten my men, kill'd my deere, and broke open my Lodge. *Fal.* But not kiss'd your Keepers daughter? 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 222, I found him heere as melancholy as a Lodge in a Warren. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual* (1809) II. 36 If you will give yourself the trouble to inquire out my little lodge on the hill. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Oct 591 The tedium of endless rain and impenetrable darkness in a Highland lodge.

3. A house or cottage, occupied by a caretaker, keeper, gardener, etc., and placed at the entrance of a park or at some place in the grounds belonging to a mansion; the room, 'box', or the like occupied by the porter of a college, a factory, etc.

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xlii. 76 Strangenes, quhar that he did ly, Wes brint in to the porter luge 1504 *Nottingham Rec* III. 323 For reparacion of þe logge on þe est syde [of a bridge]. 1540 *Coucher bk. of Selby* II. 356 Unam domum sive le lodge erga portas ejusdem grangiæ *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 293 (1810) 301 They had a park, the very lodge whereof hath afforded dwelling to men of good worth. 1744 Ozell tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 211 Having the Lodge of the Bridge of St Vincent at their Back. 1798 Charlotte Smith *Yng. Philos.* IV 133 A lodge, where lived the widow of a huntsman, gave entrance to this forest-like domain. 1827 *Oxford Guide* 27 Magdalene College, The Porter's Lodge is on the first right-hand corner of the entrance Court 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxix, As they happened to be near the Old Bailey, and Mr Dennis knew there were turnkeys in the lodge with whom he could pass the night 1842 Tennyson *Audley Court* 16 We . cross'd the garden to the gardener's lodge 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xxvi 319 She passed through the lodges of the park entrance 1867 [see 8]

4. *gen.* A lodging, abode, esp. a temporary lodging-place, a place of sojourn; † formerly often *transf.* a place to accommodate or hold something.

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxv. 129 To saue þis noble ludge [the Castle of Edinburgh]. 1575 Gascoigne *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw* (1821) 37 Nor could I see that any spark of lust A loitering lodge within her breast could find *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* viii (1630) D 3 b, If Phœbus Come courting from the beauty of his lodge. 1594 — *Selimus* F 3 b, Witnesse these handlesse armes, Witnesse these emptie lodges of mine eyes. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 I. 44 The soule itselfe gallops along with them, As chiefetaine of this winged troope of thought, Whilst the dull lodge of spirit standeth waste 1618 Brathwait *Good Wife*, etc. E 7 b, Two empty Lodges haz he in his Head, Which had two Lights, but now his Eies be gone 1719 Watts *Hymns* I xliii, Earth is our lodge, and heaven our home. 1782 Cowper *A Fable* 25 [He] long had marked her [a raven's] airy lodge 1867 F. W. H Myers *St Paul* (1898) 23 This my poor lodge, my transitory dwelling

† **5** Phr. *To take one's lodge*, to take up one's abode. (Cf Lodging *vbl. sb.* 2.) *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 5168 Hermites Robes full faste lete doo make, In Arrygon toke hys logge and repair

6. The workshop in which a body of 'free masons' worked (see Free-mason 1) *Obs* exc. *Hist.*

1371 in Britton *Hist. Metrop. York* (1819) 80 Itte es ordayned yat all ye Masonnes sall be ilk a day atte yaire werk in ye loge yat es ordayned to ye masonnes at wyke inwith ye close als arly als yai may see skilfully by day lyghte for till wyrke *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 280 The prevetyse of the chamber telle he no mon, Ny yn the logge whatsever they donn *Ibid.* 133 1483 *Extracts Aberd Reg* (1844) I 39 It was appoyntit .. betuix the masownys of the luge. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 223/2 A Luge for masons, *lapidicina, lapicidium* 1483-4 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 415 Cum portacione eorundem [mason's tools] ad le Luge 1870 Brentano *Hist Gilds* iv in *Eng. Gilds* (E. E. T. S.) p cxliv, The 'lodge' itself of the architect was very similar to our factories, it consisted of one or more workshops in which the workmen worked together.

7. Among Freemasons and some other societies: The place of meeting for members of a branch; hence, the members composing a branch; also, a meeting of a 'lodge' of freemasons, etc *Grand lodge*, the principal or governing body of the freemasons (and of some other societies), presided over by the grand-master. For *Orange lodge* see Orange 2.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh* 316 Into which Society when any are admitted, they call a meeting (or Lodge as they term it in some places) which must consist at lest of 5 or 6 of the Ancients of the Order. 1733 Bramston *Man of Taste* 196 Next Lodge I'll be Free-Mason 1742 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 525 They are to guard the Lodge, with a drawn Sword 1753 *Scots Mag* Sept. 427/1 A body of gentlemen masons belonging to foreign lodges 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) X 625/1 It was this year [1720] agreed, that, for the future, the new grand-master shall be named and proposed to the grand lodge some time before the feast 1813 *Gen Hist* in *Ann. Reg.* 93 Provisions were made for establishing district lodges (of Orangemen) and . the masters of all regimental lodges were to make half-yearly returns to the secretary of the grand lodge; and in these military lodges . officers and privates were to meet on terms of equality. 1845 D. Jerrold *Caudle Lect* viii. (1846) 26, I suppose you'll be going to what you call your Lodge every night, now? 1866 Lowell *Seward-Johnson Reaction* Pr Wks. 1898 V. 318 Now joining a Know-Nothing 'lodge', now hanging on the outskirts of a Fenian 'circle' 1900 MacKenzie *Guide to Inverness* 46 The head-quarters of a lodge of Good Templars.

8. At Cambridge University, the residence of the head of a college.

1769 Gray in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 87 That Trinity Hall Lodge would be vacant. to receive Mrs. Nicholls and you 1830 Bp. Monk *Life Bentley* 115 The dean allowed the £170 to remain in Bentley's hands .. to be expended in purchasing furniture for the master's lodge. 1867 *Contemp. Rev* IV. 529 The name 'Lodgings', as applied to the Master's House, is peculiar to Oxford. At Cambridge the word is 'The Lodge', or the Master's Lodge. At Oxford 'The Lodge' is simply the Porter's Lodge.

9. The den or lair of an animal; ? now only of a beaver or an otter.

1587 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 6 Whilest that the Dragon is from home, these men bestrew his Lodge with certaine Graine *Ibid.* 72 b, The Ant is called in Latine *Formica, quasi micas ferens*, carying her meale by crummes into hir Lodge. 1611 Cotgr., *Reposte*, the lodge of a Stag, &c. 1744 A. Dobbs *Hudson's Bay* 40 He has seen fifteen [Beaver] of that Colour out of one Lodge or Pond 1756 Amory *Buncle* (1825) I. 30 Before the beasts were roused from their lodges, or the birds had soared upwards. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* Introd. 26 In the lodges of the beaver 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I 583/2 *Holt*, the lair of the otter. .. Other names for holt are Couch, Hover, Kennel, and Lodge.

10. The tent of a North American Indian; a wigwam or tepee. Also, the number of Indians accommodated in one tent as a unit of enumeration, reckoned at from four to six

1805 Pike *Sources Missis.* (1810) 14 Having shot at some pidgeons, the report was heard at the Sioux lodges. 1807 P. Gass *Jrnl.* 45 Their lodges are about eighty in number, and contain about ten persons each. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* II. 204 They came to two lodges of Shoshonies. 1839 Marryat *Diary Amer.* Ser. 1. I. 183 Wandering among the Indian Lodges (wigwams is a term not used now-a-days), I heard a sort of flute. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw* xvi. 12 By the shining Big-Sea-Water Stood the lodge of Pau-Puk-Keewis. 1859 Marcy *Prairie Trav* v 141 The usual tenement of the prairie tribes is the Comanche lodge, which is made of eight straight peeled poles about twenty feet long, covered with hides or cloth. 1892 W Pike *North. Canada* 24 Four deerskin lodges made our encampment.

† **11.** A collection of objects 'lodged' or situated close to each other. *Obs. rare.*

1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 229 The Maldives, a famous lodge of islands.

12. Rendering Romanic etymological equivalents

† **a.** = Loggia. *Obs.*

1613-39 I. Jones in Leoni *Palladio's Archit* (1742) II 42 This Cornice is a part from the Lodge to the top of it 1813 *Gentl Mag* LXXXIII 226/1 Royal Military Hospital, Chelsea. Dwarf walls, having cornices, in succession, containing small door-ways Two lodges, right and left, carry on the line, containing four compartments each. Grounds to the dwarf-walls and lodges, brick; dressings, stone.

b. = Logg 2 2 *rare*

1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith* 320 A Round of large Covered Lodges, in which a great number of people were contained, the Roofs of these Lodges were under the great Windows .. in the fourth Story of the Coliseum 1868 Browning *King & Bk* v 897 Where the theatre lent its lodge . Pompilia needs must find herself Launching her looks forth

c [? = Pg. *loja*] A storage room for wine.

1880 Vizetelly *Facts abt. Port*, etc. 126 We pass through the sample and tasting rooms into the lodges. *Ibid* 130 The Villa Nova wine-lodges 1895 *Westm Gaz.* 5 Apr 1/3 We have thousands of pipes of wine at Oporto, and the lodges cover acres of ground.

13. *Mining.* **a.** 'A subterraneous reservoir for the drainage of the mine, made at the pit bottom, in the interior of the workings, or at different levels in the shaft' (Gresley *Coal-mining Gloss.* 1883)

b. A room or flat adjoining the shaft, for discharging ore, etc.

1881 in Raymond *Mining Gloss*

14. A reservoir of water for mill purposes *local*

1853 *Gentl Mag* Feb. 191/1 [In the neighbourhood of Bury, Lancashire] two reservoirs in the village of Elton, forming a 'lodge,'. for the accumulation from three narrow streams rising at Cockey Moor 1891 *Oldham Microsc. Soc. Jrnl* May 101 Bad smells arise from our lodges

15. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *lodge-door, -keeper, -man, -room*; **lodge-book**, a book recording the doings of a masonic lodge; **lodge-gate**, the gate of a park or the like at which there is a lodge; **lodge-pole**, a pole used to support a North American Indian tent.

1738 J. Anderson (*title*) The New Book of the Constitutions of the Free and Accepted Masons, containing their History, . collected by Order of the Grand Lodge from their old Records and *Lodge Books 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 784 As Loot in a *lodge dor lened hym alone. 1542 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 12 For a new key to the loige dore 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xv, The lodge door was like a common garden-door 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* lii, At the *lodge gate. 1899 R. Kipling *Stalky* i 15 They could enter by the Lodge-gates on the upper road. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xv, The *lodge keeper admitted them into a great oblong yard, on one side of which were offices for the transaction of business 1892 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6/4 Often in my capacity as *lodge-man have I seen a poor woman breathlessly running in order to be in the mill before 'lock-out'. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw* ii 171 At night Kabibonokka Shook the *lodge-poles in his fury. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iii 37 The dogs were trained to drag the lodge-poles on the march. 1856 Kane *Arct Expl* I. xxxi. 421 From our *lodge room to the forward timbers every thing is clear already. 1864 A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 163 The lodge-room was in Croft Street.

Lodge (lɒdʒ), *v.* Forms: 3-5 **logge**(n, 5 **lodgyn, loyge, loigge**, 5-6 *Sc.* **luge**, 5-7 **loge**, 6-7 *Sc.* **louge, ludge**, 7 **lodg**, 5- **lodge**. [ad. OF. *logier* (mod.F. *loger*), f. *loge*: see Lodge *sb.*]

I. *trans.*

† **1.** To place in tents or other temporary shelter; to encamp, station (an army). Often *refl.* to pitch one's tent, to encamp, take up a position; also in *passive*, to be encamped or stationed. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 264 *Metati sumus castra juxta lapidem adjutorii* .. we beoð ilogged her bi þe, þet ert ston of help. *Ibid*, Ismeles folc com & loggede him bi þe stone of help. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 182 Comen ere þe Inglis with pauilloun & tent, & loged þam right weie ouer alle þer þam þink *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10745 Pavilions and pure tenttes [hai] pightyn aboute, And þere logget hom to lenge, while hom lefe thoght. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1952 A Messangere..him tellis, þat Alexander was at hand & had his ost loygid A-pon þe streme of Struma *c* 1450 *Merlin* 277 Ther-of herde Gawein ..that the saisnes were thus logged a-boute Bredigan. 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I. cxciv. 231 The watchmen of saynt Quintyne knewe that their ennemyes were natte farre lodged thense. 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 271 At night they returned and sayde, howe that the Englishmen were lodged in the fieldes. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* xii. vii. (1622) 163 [Claudius] wrot vnto P. Attilius Histrus to lodge a Legion, and all the aid he could leuy in the prouince, on the banke of Danubium.

† **b** To shelter with foliage. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 1140 Lurke vnder leuys logget with vines *Ibid* 1167 Lurkyt vnder lefe sals loget with vines.

2. To provide with sleeping quarters or temporary habitation; to receive into one's house for the night; † to entertain, show hospitality to (guests). Also, in wider sense (cf. 7 b), to provide with a habitation, to place as a resident *in* a building; also in *passive*, to be (well or ill) accommodated with regard to dwelling.

13 *Coer de L.* 6371 They are loggyd in this toun, I wyll goo, and aspye ther roun *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 624 A place quhare þat a monk lugyt wes. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 171 They ne founde as muche as a cotage, In which they bothe myghte logged bee *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4229 The fader logged hem. In a chambre next to his joyning 1453 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 211 [They came] to Bedlum Where poorly loggyd they fond the kyng of pees. 1526 Tindale *Matt* xxv 35, I was herbroulesse and ye lodged me. 1535 Coverdale *Heb.* xiii. 2 Be not forgetfull to lodge straungers 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III i 35, I nightly lodge her in an vpper Towre, The key whereof, my selfe haue euer kept. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scotland* I 103 With glade wil and frihe thay vse to luge kin, freind and acquaintance, ȝe and strangers that turnes in to thame. 1622 Bacon *Hen VII*, 118 When hee was come to the Court of France, the King stiled him by the name of the Duke of Yorke, lodged him, and accommodated him, in great State 1714 Swift *Imit. Hor. Sat* II vi 3 I've often wish'd that I had A handsome House to lodge a Friend, A River at my garden's end. 1764 Burn *Poor Laws* 233 It is a kind of insult upon poverty, to go about to lodge poor people in a superb edifice 1766 Smollett *Trav* I viii 139, I pay at the rate of two-and-thirty livres a day, for which I am very badly lodged, and but very indifferently entertained 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxi, This young lady was lodged for nothing. 1841 Lytton *Nt & Morn.* i iii, You lodge your horses more magnificently than yourself. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* I iii (1852) 105 The latter are probably better fed, and they certainly are better clothed and better lodged than at any former period.

transf *c* 1325 *Song, Know Thyself* 82 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 132 Preye we to god vr soules enspire Or we bene logged in eorþe lowe *c* 1645 Habington *Surv. Worcs* in *Worcs. Hist Soc Proc* I 95 Sir Humfrey Stafford. maryed Elianor . lodged with him in thys sepulchre

b. *refl.* To establish oneself, take up one's quarters. † In early use, = sense 7.

c 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 304 In the woud thaim logyt thai; The thrid part went to the forray *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xviii 193 There ben also in that Contree a kynde of Snayles, that ben so grete, that many persones may loggen hem in here Schelles *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* v. 132 Reynawde sayd to his folke, 'go we lodge vs'. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxi 246, I came & lodged me in the abbey 1632 J Hayward tr *Biondi's Eromena* 108 They lodged themselves in Terranova as well as they could. 1721 *Lond Gaz* No 4899/2 The Enemy quitted the Bastion., where our Men. lodg'd themselves, without any Opposition.

† **c** *fig* To harbour, entertain (feelings, thoughts). *Obs.*

1583 Babington *Commandm.* vi. (1637) 52 That say Racha, or thou foole to their brethren, that is, that shew their hearts to lodge an unlawfull affection towards them. 1593 Shaks. *Rich III*, II i 65 If euer any grudge were lodg'd betweene vs. 1623 Penkethman *Handf. Hon* iv. § 43 Lodge not suspect, lest thou still wretched be. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol* (1711) III. 20 Dost thou not often lodge vain thoughts?

d. Of a chamber, house, etc.: To serve as a lodging or habitation for. Often *transf.* and *fig.* of things: To contain, be the receptacle of; in *passive*, to be contained *in* something.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr* v vii 521 Whi ben so manye ostries clepid innes for to logge gistis, thou3 in fewer of hem alle gestis myȝten be logged? 1592 Davies *Immort. Soul* xxii. iii, The Brain doth lodge the Pow'rs of Sense. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1530 Saying, some shape in Simons was abusd, So faire a forme lodg'd not a mind so ill. *a* 1626 Bacon *New Atl.* (1900) 6 And the other 15 Chambers were to lodge us two and two together. 1725 Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Nat Relig* II. 63 The Memory [can] lodge a greater store of Images, than all the Senses can present at one time 1729 Woodward *Nat Hist Fossils* I. I. 182 Mundick Grains shot into several Figures, lodg'd part of them in a blueish grey, and part in a brown Stone 1747 Perkelry *Tar-water in Plague* Wks 1871 III. 485 The fine oil, in which the vegetable salts are lodged. 1795 Herschel in *Phil. Trans* LXXXV. 353 As tenons of any kind, in an apparatus continually to be exposed to the open air, will bring on a premature decay, by lodging wet 1826 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies* ix, Perhaps the mind of man is not capacious enough. to lodge two puns at a time. 1830 Knox *Béclard's Anat* 266 The conformation of the skull, and that of the vertebral canal depend greatly upon that of the nervous centre which they lodge 1835 S. Smith *Philos. Health* I. v. 216 The size of the spinal canal, accurately adapted to

that of the spinal cord, which it lodges and protects. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxvii. 4 Once, when his home, time was, lodged him, a master in years.

e. To receive into, or keep as an inmate of, one's house for payment; to have as a lodger.

1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* i. 3 Come along with me, Sir, you shall be very welcome. I commonly lodge all Gentlemen that come to this Place. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Vanderput & S.* vi. 90 A peasant who had undertaken to lodge the workmen. 1884 N Hall in *Chr. Commw* 6 Nov. 43/4 Lincoln, in early life, was so poor that he asked a shoemaker to lodge him.

†**f.** ? To lay to rest (*fig*). *Obs. rare.*

a 1658 Cleveland *May Day* ix, Then crown the Bowl, let every Conduit run Canary, till we lodge the reeling Sun.

3. To place, deposit.

a. To put and cause to remain in a specified place of custody or security.

1666 Pepys *Diary* 9 Aug., Money, to enable me to pay Sir G Carteret's 3000*l*, which he hath lodged in my hands 1690 Locke *Hum Und* II x § 7 (1825) 88 In this .viewing again the ideas that are lodged in the memory, the mind is oftentimes more than barely passive. 1710-11 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 25 Mar., I wish.. Mrs. Brent could contrive to put up my books in boxes, and lodge them in some safe place. 1723 Derham *Phys.-Theol* v. vi (1714) 309 How could we plant the curious and great Variety of Bones necessary to the Support, and every Motion of the Body? where could we lodge all the Arteries and Veins to convey Nourishment? 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I 212 Their orders were .to lodge count L. in a state prison. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 459 A reward of Six Dollars will be given for apprehending and lodging him in the Cage 1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr Amer* 52 His object was to lodge supplies of goods at various trading depots. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* iv. I. 623 Soon after Monmouth had been lodged in the Tower, he was informed that [etc.] 1866 Crump *Banking* ix. 177 The issue of receipts by the goldsmiths for money lodged in their hands 1871 B Stewart *Heat* § 70 A new standard and four authorized copies were made and lodged at the office of the Exchequer 1882 Pebody *Eng. Journalism* xx. 149 Messrs. Stevenson and Salt are my bankers. Lodge £15,000 there to my credit, and within a week you shall have a daily evening paper

†**b.** 'To place in the memory' (J.). *Obs.*

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 37 Which cunning the King would not vnderstand, though he lodged it, and noted it in some particulars, as his manner was.

c. To deposit in court or with some appointed officer a formal statement of (an information, complaint, objection, etc.). Hence, in popular language, to bring forward, allege (an objection, etc.).

1708 Ld. Sunderland in Ellis *Orig Lett.* ser II. IV 250 Several merchants on the other side have lodged a Petition against him. 1754-62 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lvii 354 The impeachment which the king had lodged against him. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T* (1822) I xv. 122 A magistrate, with whom informations had been lodged. 1885 Cave in *Law Times Rep.* LII 627/2 The objection which has been lodged against this appeal is necessarily fatal 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw* II. xxxvi 20 An American may .. never be reminded of the Federal Government except when he.. lodges a complaint against the Post-Office. 1891 *Law Times* XCII 106/2 Persons who have any interest in land which is sought to be registered can lodge a caution with the registering officer.

d. To vest, cause to 'reside', or represent as residing, *in* a specified person or thing; to place (power, etc.) *with* or *in the hands of* a person.

1670 Walton *Life of Hooker* 40 Acts of Parliament, intending the better preservation of the church-lands, by recalling a power which was vested in others to sell or lease them, by lodging and trusting the future care and protection of them only in the crown. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim Orig Man.* II. iii. 142 The Heathen Authors allow not above 1400 years at most for the continuance of the Assyrian Monarchy, and lodge the Original of it in Belus. 1712 Berkeley *Pass Obed.* § 3 Wks. 1871 III 108 Neither shall I consider where or in what persons the supreme or legislative power is lodged in this or that government. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 364 So he lodged it [*viz* a dispute] now where he wished it might be, in a point of prerogative 1752 Young *Brothers* iv i. Wks. 1757 II. 260 When all our hopes are lodg'd in such expedients, 'tis as if poison were our only food. 1752 Hume *Ess* v. *Indep Parl.* (1768) 31 The power of the Crown is always lodged in a single person 1804 Wellesley in Owen *Desp* 277 The Peishwa's power was lodged by another train of events in the hands of Scindiah 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit India* III. vi i. 52 The powers which were lodged with the Board of Control were lodged without danger. 1818 Cruise *Digest* VI. 381 And they could not take in that manner but by lodging an estate tail in George Grew. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, II. v. (1857) 251 Philip, on leaving the country, lodged the administration nominally in three councils. 1868 E. Arber *Introd. to Selden's Table-T.* 11 Selden lodges the Civil Power of England in the King and the Parliament. 1869 Haddan *Apost. Succ.* iii (1879) 62 There can be no ministry save where the Apostles have lodged the power of appointing one. 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw.* II. lii 314 The powers thus taken away from the common council, are ordinarily lodged with boards made up of the higher city officials.

e To get (a thing) into the intended place; *esp.* to succeed in causing (a weapon, a blow) to fall and take effect where it is aimed.

1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Escusson, Enter en escusson*, to lodge that bud in the bark of a tree by an incision of the forme of a T. 1680 Otway *Orphan* I. i (1691) 3 When on the brink the foaming Boar I met, And in his side thought to have lodg'd my spear. 1713 Addison *Cato* II. iii, O could my dying hand but lodge a sword in Cæsar's bosom. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. for Scandal* v. ii, Sir Peter is dangerously wounded .By a bullet lodged in the thorax 1853 Lytton *My Novel* xii. 50, I was shot at in cold blood, by an officer .. who lodged a ball in my right shoulder.

f. *Mil.* (*a*) †To point, level (cannon). (*b*) To place (the colours) in position. (*c*) *To lodge arms* (see quot. 1867).

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 Keepe your loufe and loge your ordnance againe. 1783 *Encycl. Brit.* 8968/1 Signals by the Drum. *Two long rolls.* To bring or lodge the colours. 1802 C. James *Milit. Dict., To lodge arms.* 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk* 452 *Lodge arms*, the word of command to an armed party preparatory to their breaking off.

g. To throw (something) so that it 'lodges' or is caught in its fall (cf. sense 8); to cause to 'lodge' or be intercepted; (of a current, etc.) to deposit in passing.

1606 Shaks. *Ant & Cl.* iv xii. 45 Let me lodge Licas on the hornes o' th' Moone 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 41 The Stones near the Shore lay so great and thick, that they were the occasion of lodging the Sands by them 1808 Pike *Sources of Mississ* (1810) iii 221 This crate or butment was filled with stone, in which the river had lodged sand, clay, &c. until it had become of a tolerable firm consistency 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* i. (1880) 21 He wore a close jerkin, a skull-cap lodged carelessly over his left ear, as if it had fallen there by chance.

†**h.** To set or fasten in a socket or the like *Obs.*

1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. iii 38 A Groove twelve Inches deep, in which the Extremities of the Axle are lodged 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III v 341 The heel of the yard is always lodged in one of the sockets 1776 G Semple *Building in water* 134 Let a Coffer be made . and lodged upon any hard level Ground. 1792 Falconer *Shipwr* I (ed 8) 793 They lodge the bars, and wheel the engine round. 1825 E. Hewlett *Cottage Conf.* v. 38 A scraper at each door might be furnished at no expense, and very little trouble; a bit of iron hoop lodged into two strong sticks.

4. To discover the 'lodge' of (a buck).

1576 Turberv. *Venerie* 239 We herbor and unherbor a Harte, we lodge and rowse a Bucke 1640 tr. *Verderer's Rom. of Rom.* II. 155, I would not walk thus with a purpose to lie all night in the wood, if it were not to lodge him Deer which to morrow he means to hunt 1713 Addison *Cato* iv. ii, The deer is lodg'd I've track'd her to her covert 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II i. 292 Nor is there required that Skill in lodging a Buck, as there is in harbouring a Stag 1823 Scott *Peveril* vii, I thought of going to lodge a buck in the park, judging a bit of venison might be wanted.

†**b.** *transf.* ? To track (a fugitive) to his refuge. *a* 1625 Beaum & Fl *Bonduca* iv 1, Are those come in yet that pursu'd bold Caratach? Not yet, Sir, for I think they mean to lodge him; take him I know they dare not.

5. To throw down on the ground, lay flat. Now only of rain or wind To beat down crops. (Cf. *ledge*, Lay *v*.[1] 1 c.)

1593 Shaks. *Rich II*, III. iii 162 Wee'le make foule Weather with despised Teares Our sighes, and they, shall lodge the Summer Corne 1605 — *Macb* iv i 55 1621 Sandys *Ovid's Met.* I. (1626) 7 The Corne is lodg'd, the Husband-men despaire. 1653 Milton *Ps* vii 18 Let th' enemy tread My life down to the earth and roul In the dust my glory dead, In the dust and there out spread Lodge it with dishonour foul 1760 Brown *Compl Farmer* II 72 If rye or wheat be lodged, cut it though it be not thorough ripe. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I 10 Land may be made too rich for flax, which will undoubtedly lodge it, that is, occasion its prematurely lying flat to the ground 1843 *Zoologist* I 297 Hedge-row trees are a great nuisance, blighting the hedges, lodging the crops and harbouring the plundering ring dove 1897 *Evesham Jrnl* 24 July (E. D. D.), Winter oats lodged by the little rain.

II. *intr.*

†**6.** To encamp. *Obs.*

13 *K. Alis.* 4098 With his ost he after ferd, And there he [Alisaunder] loggith anon, Ther Darie hadde beon erst apon. *c* 1440 Lonelich *Grail* xliv 418 Whanne the kyng was Comen to-fore þat Castel, he gan to loggen bothe faire & wel. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi 281 They concluded that on the morne theire oost shuld lodge a leghe nygh to the Sarasyns 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1251 With his armie encamped in the self same place where the Turks armie had but the yere before lodged

7. To remain or dwell temporarily in a place; *esp* to pass the night, sleep. Now *rare.*

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 807 þay wolde lenge þe long nazt & logge þer-oute *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb.) xxv 118 Pare þer þai schall luge ilk a nyght, þai schall fynd before þam redily purueyd all maner of thinges *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I 287 In Dunfermlyn thai lugyt all that nycht. ? *c* 1475 *Squyr lowe Degre* 180 Yf ye may no harbrought se, Than must ye lodge under a tre. *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* lxviii 235 They lodged in the strete next to the palays in a good hostrye *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw IV* 228 For at the gates entered but a few that were apoynted, the remnant lodged in the feldes 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, I i. 80 Did he so often lodge in open field, In Winters cold, and Summers parching Heate, To conquer France. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* II. 124 That nycht he ludget with ane Thomas Leslie, quha maid him a saft bed, with fair couerings dekit with al decore 1597 A M. tr *Guilleneau's Fr. Chirurg* 53 b, The poore souldiours, who being wounded, must lodge on the earth. 1611 Bible *Job* xxiv 7 They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they haue no couering in the cold. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* ii. § 6. 139 Here thou art but a stranger travelling to thy Countrey. ; it is therefore a huge folly to be much afflicted because thou hast a lesse convenient Inne to lodge in by the way 1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II (1677) 339 The extreme coldness of the Country is so fierce that generally they lodg between two Feather-beds. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 790 Ithuriel and Zephon. Search through this Garden,.. But chiefly where those two fair Creatures Lodge, Now laid perhaps asleep secure of harme. 1669 Pepys *Diary* 19 Feb., After seeing the girls, who lodged in our bed, with their maid Martha, I to the office 1724 R. Wodrow *Life of Jas. Wodrow* (1828) 68 He was several times forced to lodge in the open fields in the night time. 1778 Mad. D'Arblay *Evelina* (1791) II 246 The Captain will lodge at the Wells. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. xlvi. 734 He lodged in the cottage of a peasant. 1888 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 5/3 One boy of fifteen, for example, was sent to this dismal sojourn for the offence of 'lodging in the open air'.. . 'Lodging', we assume, means sleeping. 1900 A. Lang in *Blackw. Mag.* Dec 901/2 Darnley was to lodge at Craigmillar.

b. In a wider sense: To have one's abode; to dwell, reside. In later use chiefly *transf.* and *fig.* of a thing = to have its seat, 'reside', be placed. Now *rare.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A ix. 7 Was neuer wiht as I wente that me wisse couthe Wher this ladde loggede lasse ne more *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1631 Priam by purpos a pales gert make, .Louely and large to logge in hym seluyn. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 21 He and his successours to logge there. 1567 J. Maplet *Gr. Forest* 27 b, The bark which is the defence (and as I mought so say) their house to lodge in. 1598 Yong *Diana* 302 But he, that in high and lofue houses lodgeth (though the thunderclap smite him not) may be killed or wounded with the stones, timber, or some other thing that may fall from thence. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 108 O, you departed soules, That lodge in coffin'd trunkes, 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* i. v 87 Leaue her to heauen, And to those thornes that in her bosome lodge, To pricke and sting her. *Ibid.* v. i. 252 She should in ground vnsanctified haue lodg'd, Till the last Trumpet 1634 Milton *Comus* 246 Sure something holy lodges in that brest 1688 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 31 The Right of chusing the Sheriffs of London, does by Charter, lodge not in the Lord Mayor alone, but in him, the Court of Aldermen, and the Commons of London *a* 1792 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Wks* III 5 The heart that lodges in that miser's breast 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II iv § 19 (1864) 286 A strong sensibility. lodges in the lachrymal organ

c. *spec.* To reside as an inmate in another person's house, paying a sum of money periodically in return for the accommodation afforded; to be a lodger, to live in lodgings.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xiii. v (*heading in Contents*), The Adventure which happened to Mr Jones at his Lodgings, with some Account of a young Gentleman who lodged there. 1858 Lytton *What will he do* I. i, She and her grandfather lodge with me

8 To be arrested or intercepted in fall or progress; to 'stick' in a position

1611 Cotgr., *Encrouer*, to lodge, as a cudgell in a tree; to hang on or ledge in 1647 Cowley *Mistress*, '*Resolved to be Beloved*' II iv, But if it ought that's soft and yielding hit; It lodges there, and stays in it 1781 Cowper *Charity* 531 Worms may be caught by either head or tail, Plunged in the stream, they lodge upon the mud 1796 J Morse *Amer. Geog* I 480 In a freshet the flood wood frequently lodges, and in a few minutes the water rises to full banks. 1885 J Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 374 An opening which is nearly round or square, because if it were narrow the stuff might lodge 1853 Lytton *My Novel* III xii 125, I who might have been shot through the lungs, only the ball lodged in the shoulder. 1885 Grant *Pers. Mem.* I. xx. 279 A musket ball entered the room, struck the head of the sofa, passed through it and lodged in the foot.

9. *Hunting.* Of a buck: *intr.* To betake himself to his 'lodge' or lair. Also quasi-*passive*, to be in his 'lodge'.

c 1470 in *Hors, Shepe, & G* etc. (Roxb.) 31 A bucke is logged *c* 1486 *Bk St Albans* F vij b, A Bucke lodgith. 1615 [see Harbour *v* 2 c]. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* I i. 17 A hart was said to be harboured, a buck lodged [etc.]. 1888 P Lindley in *Times* 16 Oct 10/5 The hound worked on leash from the spot where the deer had lodged.

10. Of corn. – *to be lodged* (see 5)

1630 Lennard tr *Charron's Wisd* III xxxvii (1670) 509 As corn lodgeth by too great abundance and boughs overcharged with fruit break asunder. 1732 Tull *Horse hoeing Husb* xiii (1733) 151 One Argument, that it lodges for want of Nourishment is, that a rich Acre has maintain'd a Crop of Five Quarters standing 1759 tr *Duhamel's Husb* I. iv. (1762) 9 It grew so rank that it lodged, and yielded but little grain 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 247/1 The growth had been so heavy that it had 'lodged', or fallen.

Lodgeable (lɒ·dʒăb'l), *a.* Also 7 **lodgable.** [f. Lodge *v.* + -able.]

1. That may be lodged in; suitable for lodging or dwelling in

1598 Florio, *Habitabile*,. inhabitable, that may be dwelt in, lodgeable. *c* 1630 Donne *Serm* xxvi. 264 The Kings presence makes a Village the Court, but he that hath service to do at Court, would be glad to finde it in a lodgeable and convenient place. 1656 Finett *For. Ambass* 164 The Ambassador's house was appointed, but not yet. Lodgable. 1771 Smollett *Humph Cl.* Oct. v, The house is old-fashioned but lodgeable and commodious 1794 *Stat. Acc Scot* XII 22 The manse is a large lodgeable house *a* 1850 Jeffrey (Ogilvie), The lodgeable area of the earth.

2. That may be or can be lodged.

1897 Webster s.v, So many persons are not lodgeable in this village.

Lodged (lɒdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f Lodge *v.* + -ed.] In senses of the vb.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 60 So can I giue no reason .. More than a lodg'd hate, and a certaine loathing I beare Antonio. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 120 Take a live hare, and .. hide it in the earth.. Your hound,. at length coming neer the lodged hare, mendeth his pace. 1649 G Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, clxviii, When the lodg'd Deere they Hunt. 1731 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb* xiii. (1733) 154 Lodg'd Ears are always lighter than those of the same Bigness which stand. 1802 A. Ellicott *Jrnl.* (1803) 16 My boat struck the root of a lodged tree in the river. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. 287 The lodged oats and barley lay rotting on the ground.

b. *Her.* Of a buck, hart, etc.: Represented as lying on the ground.

1580 *Visit Cheshire* (Harl. Soc. 1882) 86 Downes of Downes and Taxhall. Arms —Sable, a buck lodged Argent. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xix. 296 Each shield rests upon a white hart lodged. 1868 Cussans *Her.* (1882) 91.

Lodgement, lodgment (lǫ·dʒmĕnt). Also **logiament, 8 logement.** [a. F. *logement* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *loge-r* to LODGE: see -MENT. Evelyn's form *logiament* seems to be quasi-It.; but cf. *parliament*.]

1. A place or building in which persons or things are lodged, located, or deposited; a place of shelter or protection; in early use *Mil.*, quarters for soldiers. ? Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 9 The souldier giuen to this vice . doth disturbe all townes .. and all lodgements 1641 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I 32 It is a matchless piece of modern fortification, accom'odated with logiaments for the souldiers and magazines. 1696 C LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 334 This, and not Prisons, had been the proper Lodgement for Fox and Muggleton 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV xiv. (1714) 251 Such Balls, Cases, and other commodious Repositories as are an admirable Lodgment to the Eggs and Young. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV 18 Within the space were rear'd Twelve ample cells, the lodgment of his herd 1760 STYLES in *Phil Trans.* LI. 844 Separate lodgements, each of which contains a single bee. 1764 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II 263 Design for a lodgement of fire engines 1818 *Art Preserv Feet* 108 The leather [of a boot] itself will form a lodgement for the corn.

b. A lodging-place; a lodging-house; lodgings. Now *rare*.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1732) 2 Certain publick Lodgments founded in Charity for the use of Travellers. 1847 THACKERAY *Let* (1887) 8 Come and stop with me until you have found other lodgment. 1850 MAXWELL *Let* in *Life* vi. (1882) 148 Getting room for my father as the Bull was full) in a lodgement. 1855 BRIGHT *Sp.*, *Reform* 18 Jan, Personages who have their lodgment higher up Whitehall 1867 INGELOW *Dreams that came true* xxiv, Her scanty earnings, and her lodgment cold

c. *Gunnery.* 'The hollow or cavity in the under part of the bore, where the shot rests when rammed home' (1872-6 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit Dict*).

2. *Mil* A temporary defensive work made on a captured portion of the enemy's fortifications to make good the position of the assailants and protect them from attack

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1187/2 We began to work for the raising a Battery, and the making a Lodgment to secure it. 1708 *Ibid* No. 4470/3 A new Communication was made on the Grand Lodgment between the two Counterguards. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* I II 108 It is usually advisable to make a lodgment as quickly as possible, and for this purpose to bring up the working party rapidly

3. The action of lodging; the fact of being lodged

a. The action of establishing oneself or making good a position on an enemy's ground, or obtaining a foothold; hence, a stable position gained, a foothold. Chiefly in phr. *to make* or *find a lodgement*

1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) V 229 They were gone to Vigo, . if they found it practicable to make a lodgment there. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer* II v 116 Cortes durst not attempt to make a lodgment in a city. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit Bridges* 209 The troops made good their landing, attacked the enemy, and established a lodgment 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I ix 62 My friend, who had found a lodgment upon the edge of a rock 1897 GEN. H PORTER in *Century Mag* Jan. 353 Many of our men succeeded in getting over the earthworks, but could not secure a lodgment which could be held

transf and *fig* 1757 BURKE *Abridgm Eng. Hist* Wks. 1842 II. 410 But then the minister must have taken it up as a great plan of national policy, and paid with his person in every lodgment of his approach 1824 W IRVING *T. Trav.* I 348, I was not perfectly sure that I had effected a lodgment in the young lady's heart 1868 MILMAN *St Paul's* IV 78 Wycliffe had made a dangerous lodgment in the City of London. 1884 L J JENNINGS in *Croker P* I. VIII 222 An intention which seems never to have held more than a temporary lodgment in his mind

b. The action of placing in position, or of providing with a receptacle.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VII. ii (1714) 355 The Structure and Lodgment of the Lungs. 1875 SIR WM TURNER in *Encycl Brit* I 827/2 The lower end of the bone is marked posteriorly by grooves for the lodgment of tendons passing to the back of the hand.

c. The action of depositing (a sum of money, securities, etc.); *concr.* a deposit of money. Now only *legal*.

1760-72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) II. 121 He has entered all his lodgments in feigned names 1825 HOR SMITH *Gaieties & Grav.* II. 243 The lodgments made by the players. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 243 A decree for ..lodgment in Court of a sum then in the District Registry 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI 59/2 S. had gained no priority over T by S.'s prior lodgment of the stop-order.

d. The 'lodging' of a thing or the accumulation of matter intercepted in fall or transit, *concr.* a mass of matter so lodged.

1739 S. SHARP *Surg.* (J), An oppressed diaphragm from a mere lodgment of extravasated matter. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I 98 The lodgment of blood or other fluid may easily affect the brain by compression 1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 123 Wherever there was a ledge, or shelf or basin, however minute, there these materials have found a lodgement. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist India* III. IX IV. 633 The plains on both sides are covered at this season by heavy lodgments of water 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 21 Some [rain] finding lodgment in little hollows of the rock.

e ? A body of persons established in a place.

1830 EVERETT *Orat.* (1850) I. 218 There is a great lodgment of civilized men on this continent.

4. Accommodation in a lodging-place, provision of lodgings; lodging. *rare*.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 65 The French spend less in hospitality, more in lodgement than the English 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 18 The miserable lodgement and miserable fare of a provincial inn. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. vii. 80 'For the board and the lodgment, good', said Riccabocca. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* I. IV. ix. 477 Retinue sufficient find nooks for lodgment in the poor old Schloss.

Lodger (lǫ·dʒəɹ). Also 4 **loger, logger,** 6 **loghger,** *Sc.* **lugear.** [f. LODGE *v.* + -ER [1].]

†**1. a** A dweller in a tent (cf. LODGE *v.* 7). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1517 Iobal .. Was first loger, and fee delt wit [*Genesis* IV. 20]

b. One who sojourns in a place, an occupant, inhabitant; also, one who sleeps or passes the night in a place. Now only *arch.*

1511 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep Hist MSS. Comm.* App. V. 394 No aliannt nor strangers shalbe loghgers ne in town nor land. 1832 SIR S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* 70 O lodger in the sea king's halls. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II V. i. 190 Tatterdemalions, lodgers in the hedge.

transf. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* VI. II. 412 By this you. quit the Part of its troublesome Lodger [*viz.* a bullet]. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist* II. ii 223 Look in that breast, most dirty D — ! be fair, Say, can you find out one such lodger there? 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 147 In properly cultivated land a grub is a very rare lodger.

c. One who resides as an inmate in another person's house, paying a certain sum periodically for the accommodation

1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr* IV. iv. 5 We were lodgers, at the Pegasos. 1599 — *Hen V*, II. i. 33 Base Tyke, cal'st thou mee Hoste, now by this hand I sweare I scorne the terme: nor shall my Nel keep Lodgers. 1680 BAXTER *Answ Stillingfl* IX. 18 In London, Lodgers may change frequently 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 101 ¶ 7 He lived as a Lodger at the House of a Widow-Woman. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 16 ¶ 3 He dismissed the lodgers from the first floor. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Constit* VI 85 All lodgers and boarders, all who have no house of their own.

†**2** One who lodges a person; a host *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II (1822) 139 Mony of thir presoneris gaif thankis to thair lugearis for the benevolence schewin to thame during the time of thair captivite 1632 SHERWOOD, A lodger, *hoste, qui loge, ou herberge* 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comm. Two Tales* 8 A Lodger or Tabler of Scholars and other Artists.

3. A thing that lodges or becomes fixed in a place.

1858 *Rep. Munit War* 17 The number of missiles discharged by these seventy-six effective rounds would be 1216 of which 443 [were] lodgers. 1880 DUNBAR *Pract Papermaker* 24 This prevents 'lodgers', or pieces of rag not reduced to half-stuff, hanging about, which, if allowed to escape, would cause knots and grey specks in the paper.

4 *attrib.*: **lodger-franchise**, a right to vote conferred by statute in 1867 upon persons in boroughs occupying lodgings of an annual rental value of at least £10, in 1884 it was extended to counties.

1867 *Times* 20 Mar. 9/4 The total omission of the Lodger Franchise from the present multifarious and omnivorous measure. 1884 *Act* 48 *Vict* c 3 § 2 A uniform household franchise and a uniform lodger franchise shall be established in all counties and boroughs.

Lodges, variant of LOGIS.

Lodging (lǫ·dʒiŋ), *vbl sb* Forms see LODGE *v*; also 4 **lugyne,** 6 **loggyne,** *Sc.* **ludgene, lugin(g, lugeing;** *pl.* 5 **loggeyns,** 6 *Sc.* **luggenis.** [f. LODGE *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb LODGE (in various senses).

1525 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I 110 The auld statut maid for the ressayt and luging of strangaris. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 141 There is not so muche skill to be used in lodgyng of a Bucke as in harboring of a harte. 1652 HEYLIN *Cosmogr*, *Scot* 297 The custom of the Indians in giving to the Bramines the first nights lodging with their Brides 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I 95 b, Houses .. for the lodging of men, animals, or tools of agriculture. 1731 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb* XIII (1733) 150 One Cause is the lodging or falling of Corn. 1884 *Manch. Exam* 30 June 5/3 That the straw is short is a great safeguard against 'lodging' in the event of heavy rainstorms.

†**2.** Dwelling, abode. Phr. *To make, take (up) one's lodging*. to take up one's (temporary) abode.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6212 Þis folk innermar þe [*Gött.* þair] loging made. 1362 LANGL. *P Pl.* A. XII 44 His loggyng is with Lyf that lord is of erthe. c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* III (*St. Andreas*) 56 Þe house . quhar þai twa þare lugyne in þe towne can ma. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 62 Thei take logginge in the toun After the disposicion Wher as him thoghte best to duelle. c 1450 *Merlin* 44 Go to a gode town and take thy logginge. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* VII. 11 Let vs go forth in to the felde, and take oure lodginge in the vyllages 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I 126 When he [*sc.* the Ganges] is once come into the flat plains and euen country he taketh vp his lodging in a certain lake. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* x. 29 They haue taken vp their lodging at Geba.

3. Accommodation for rest at night or for residence; now only, accommodation in hired rooms or in a lodging-house (often in phr *board and lodging*)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 465 To ȝiffe loggenge [L. *hospitium*] and other refreschenge to theyme. 1454 in *Paston Lett.* I 265 The Duke of Somersetes herbergeour hath taken up all the loggyng that may be goten nere the Toure. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1901) 190 He was ressauit in lugeing with Attius Tulius. 1535 COVERDALE *John* i. 38 Rabbi Where art thou at lodginge? 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V ii. 811 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* XIX 15 There was no man that tooke them into his house to lodging. 1668 DAVENANT *Rivals* V. 48 My lodging it is on the Cold ground. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. I. xi. 172 After food, clothing and lodging are the two great wants of mankind. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* iii. I. 327 An ample return for his food, his lodging, and his stipend 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 171 An old, dumb, myriad-wrinkled man, Who let him into lodging.

†**b.** Dwelling accommodation, house-room.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 49 One may make more or less Lodging than I have here drawn, according as ..the master shall require.

†**c.** Material to lie or sleep on. *Obs.*

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xvii. (1697) 402 Chaff-Beds, with Ticks of Canvas, and Quilts made of Wooll or Flocks to lay on them; which is the most easie and pleasant Lodging that can be invented. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1722) 371 Their Feathers serve to stuff our Beds and Pillows, yielding us soft and warm Lodging

4. *concr.* A place or building in which a person lodges or resides; a dwelling-place, abode; † a bedroom (*obs*); † military quarters, encampment (*obs.*). (In the sense of 'temporary lodging-place', 'hired rooms', commonly superseded by the pl. *lodgings*: see 5 b)

(*Castle*) *of lodgings* (one) used as a residence.

13 *E E Allit P.* B 887 Þay lest of lotez logging any lysoun to fynde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 1 The King is went till his luging. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 3063 Þanne þay gunne to pryke faste toward hure logyngge. c 1450 *Merlin* 43 He come in to oure logginge in Northumberlonde while we satte at oure mete a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xi 31 He was serchyd for in his logynge. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1745) I. 84 Raby is the largest Castel of Logginges in al the North Cuntery a 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. VII* 23 They that went before inquyred after ynnes and lodgynges as though they woulde repose them selfes there all nighte. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St Androis* 659 The menstrallis and the bairdis About his ludgene loudlie played. 1588 DR A. PERNE *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 28 The Colledge Librairie..to be newe builded at the east end of the Masters Lodginge longewayes towardes the Streate. 1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr.* Ind i. 49 Burne sweet Wood to make the Lodging sweete. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 1105 And on each small Branch of this large-limb'd Oke, Their pretty Lodgings carelessly they tooke 1618 BEAUM. & FL. *Loyal Subj.* II v, The rest [of the rooms] above are lodgings all. 1637 J TAYLOR (Water-P.) (*title*) The Carriers Cosmographie or A Briefe Relation, of The Innes, Ordinaries, Hosteries, and other lodgings in or neere London 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 264 ¶ 1 He lives in a Lodging of Ten Shillings a Week. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI 436 'A lodging all within itself, with divers easements, to set', is the common stile of a bill for letting a house in Edinburgh. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxi, In silvan lodging close bestow'd, He placed the page. 1823 GALT *Gilhaize* I III 30 Going straight up the walk to the door of a lodging, to the which this was the parterre and garden. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* iv I. 479 Hacket had already secured every inn and lodging 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II i. 63 His eye fell fiercely on me, when my way I found into his lodging

transf & *fig* a 1586 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 Our degenerate soules made worse by theyr clayey lodgings. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* II ii. 179 Not to behold This shamefull lodging [*sc* the stocks] 1645 WALLER *A la Malade* 23 The breaches made In that faire Lodging [the body] still more clear Make the bright Guest your Soule appear. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 10 Without it [Religion], Kingdoms are but lurking places for theeves, not lodgings for the pure God 1658 SIR T BROWNE *Hydriot.* III (1736) 31 Christians acknowledged their Bodies to be the Lodging of Christ 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV 64 Plaister thou their chinky Hives with Clay, And leafy Branches o'er their Lodgings lay

†**b.** The portion of space assigned to one man in a camp *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 155 Vnto euery man at Armes we will allow 8 lodgings; and vnto euery roome or lodging we will giue 50 superficiall foote of ground.

†**c.** A ward in a hospital . a cell in a prison.

1612 *New Life Virginia* (1897) 9 An hospital with fourscore lodgings, and beds already sent to furnish them. 1679-88 *Secr Serv Moneys of Chas II & Jas. II* (Camd Soc) 133 For strengthening divers of the prison lodgings with iron bars, bolts, and locks

†**d.** A square on a chess-board, as being the 'place' of a particular piece. *Obs.*

1562 ROWBOTHAM *Playe Cheastes* E iv b, Thou shalte cause thy knight to retyre to the lodging of thy Quene

†**e.** *Hunting.* The lair of a buck, stag, etc. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I (1590) 39 b, The stagge thought it better to trust to the nimblenes of his feete, then to the slender fortification of his lodging. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. XVI (1611) 147 They doe readilie discover. the Tracks, Fourmes, and lodgings of beasts of chase.

5. Specialized uses of the *plural*.

†**a.** Military quarters. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk Noblesse* 69 The duc made redy the ordenaunce wyth shot of grete gounys amongys the rebells and shot of arowes myghtelye, that they kept her loggeyns 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. VIII* 28 For his other lodgynges he had great and goodly tentes of blewe 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* I 8 The first inventer of the Portative tents or lodgings. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* V. III. 463 [They] fell vpon him, with hope to take him vnprepared, whilest he was making his lodgings 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C Warres* 839 Lodgings were made for the Souldiers under Ground in the Form of Trenches. 1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* 55 Very cold Lodgings, hard Marches, Scarcity of Provision.

b. A room or rooms hired for accommodation and residence in the house of another (in mod. usage, not in an inn or hotel).

1640 D'EWES in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 165, I have promised to take lodgings close by him in the Coven Garden. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 118 Sooner shall grass in Hyde-park Circus grow, And wits take lodgings in the sound of Bow. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 21 He used to lye at night in houses where he found written over

the door Lodgings for a penny. 1787 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Romance Real Life* I 220 She discharged her lodgings.. and went to another part of Paris. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxvii (1863) 585 The house may be yours: but the lodgings are mine and you will have the goodness to leave them 1861 MRS J H. RIDDELL *City & Suburb* II. vi 107 Life in lodgings, at the best of times, is not a peculiarly exhilarating state of existence

c. An official residence. Now the name given to the houses of the heads of certain Oxford colleges (Cf. quot. 1588 in 4, and LODGE *sb* 8.) Also *Judges' lodgings*: the house which (in some assize towns) is occupied by the judges during the assizes.

1661 WOOD *Life* 3 May, They all went to the warden's lodgings, and gave him possession 1826 *Act 7 Geo IV*, c. 63 § 1 Provisions for providing Lodgings for the Accommodation of His Majesty's Judges of Assize 1827 *Oxford Guide* 38 Queen's College Over the west cloister are two stories, containing the Provost's Lodgings [etc]. 1895 *Strand Mag* Mar. 320 The judge's lodgings are usually a fine old house set apart for the purpose.

6. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *lodging-hunting*, *-lease*, *-letter*, *-place*, *-seeker*; **lodging-car** *U S*, 'a car fitted with bunks for hands at work on a railway line' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Suppl*); †**lodging-chamber** = LODGING-ROOM b; †**lodging-fellow**, one who shares the same lodgings with another; **lodging-money**, an allowance made by government to all officers and soldiers for whom there is not sufficient accommodation in barracks (1872-6 Voyle *Milit. Dict*). Also LODGING-HOUSE, -ROOM.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I. 220 The hall, chapell, and great number of *lodging chambers are remarkable. 1687 DR SMITH in *Magd. Coll* (O H S) 162 Lodging-chambers. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 374 Sir Phelip Braunche [etc] . apud le sege de Roun; fuerunt le *logeyng felowys. 1879 'EDNA LYALL' *Won by Waiting* ix, It was certainly *lodging hunting under difficulties. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration Judic Evid.* (1827) II. 483 For each distinct species of contract let a distinct species of paper be provided, as for instance .*lodging-lease paper 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* I. 366 A *lodging letter will drive keen bargains for plates, dishes, or wash-hand basins and jugs 1802 C. JAMES *Milit Dict*, *Lodging money 14 *Epiph* in *Tundale's Vis* (1843) 116 Whyll thei slepped at her *loggyng place Ther com an angell apperyng with grette lyght 1611 BIBLE *Josh* iv 3 In the lodging place where you shall lodge this night 1878 J BULLER *40 years in N Z* 70 In a small rush church we met with a lodging place 1885 R L & F STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 99 A large number of *lodging-seekers

Lodging (lǫ·dʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LODGE *v* + -ING².] That 'lodges' or rests upon something, said *Naut.* of a horizontal in contradistinction to a 'hanging' or vertical knee.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist* P vij b, Full oft vpon thine armes my lodging necke I lay 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780) s.v. *Knee*, Knees are either said to be lodging or hanging. *Ibid.* s.v. *Decks*, The horizontal or lodging knees, which fasten the beams to the sides 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 40 Lodging knees have not been fitted of late years to H. M. ships.

Lo·dging-house. A house, other than an inn or hotel, in which lodgings are let.

1765 SMOLLETT *Trav* I viii 139, I was directed to a lodging house at Lyons, which being full they shewed us to a tavern 1814 BISSET *Guide to Leamington* 23 Every house in Leamington (the Author's and two others excepted) are appropriated as Lodging or Boarding Houses 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick* xvi, One street of gloomy lodging-houses 1891 C JAMES *Rom Rigmarole* 94 Elise, old, worn, haggard, and dying in a common lodging house close by

attrib c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas* (1833) I. xi. 300 Captain Harville did his best to supply the deficiencies of lodging-house furniture 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, Lodging-house keepers were favourable in like manner.

b. *transf.* and *fig*

1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xcviii. (1900) 534 It seems all the drains and sewers of the place run into that same salt basin on which account the town is a famous lodging-house of the plague. 1858 J MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr* 206 Temporary settlers and mercantile agents to whom Italy was a lodging-house rather than a home

Lo·dging-room. †a *nonce-use.* Space in which to dwell. **b.** A sleeping apartment, bedroom. (Now *local.*)

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* xlvii 4 183 If after the bringing of the Ark into the Temple, there had appered none other hygher truth it had bin but as a chyldish toy to lodge vp god in that narrow lodging roome [L. *in angusto illo domicilio Deum locari*]. 1615 *Manch Ct Leet Rec* (1885) II. 300 One Chambr or lodginge Roome 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph* iv i 65 The Lodging Rooms are furnisht with Loam · and bare Mattresses are the Beds 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 257 She bade her speak to the innkeeper to show her to her lodging room 1800 DOR WORDSW *Let.* 10 Sept. in Lee *Life* (1886) 66 We have one lodging-room, with two single beds. 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 438 Mezzanines. are exceedingly convenient for servants, lodging rooms, powdering-rooms, wardrobes &c

attrib. 1885 *Sheffield Teleg.* 20 June, Lodging-room furniture,—Mahogany Dressing Table [etc.]

Lodgis, -ys(e, variants of LOGIS.

‖**Lodh** (lōud). Also 8 load. [Hindi *lodh.*] The bark of the East Indian shrub, *Symplocos racemosa*, used in dyeing. Also *lodh-bark.*

1781 KERR in *Phil Trans* LXXI 381 To make the silk hold the colour, they boil a handful of the bark called Load in water 1848 in CRAIG

Lodicle (lǫ·dik'l). [ad. L. *lōdīcul-a* LODICULE.] = LODICULE. In some mod. Dicts.

Lodicule (lǫ·dikiul). *Bot.* [ad. L. *lōdīcul-a*, dim. of *lōdix* coverlet.] The hypogynous scale of a grass (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1864 OLIVER *Elem Bot* I. v. 53 Note also [in Wheat] 2 very minute scales, called lodicules, representing a perianth, inserted under the ovary. 1900 L. H BAILEY *Bot.* 146.

Lodlike, -ly, obs. forms of LOATHLY.

Lodomy, obs. form of LAUDANUM.

Lodsterne, obs. form of LOADSTAR.

Loe, obs. form of LO, LOW.

Loellingite: see LÖLLINGITE.

Loemography, Loemology: see LOIM-.

Loenge, variant of LOANGE *Obs.*

Loeri, Loes, var. ff. LORY, LOSE *sb.*, praise.

Loess (lōu·es, Ger. lös) *Geol.* Also **löss**, *erron.* **loëss.** [a. Ger. dial. *löss.*] A deposit of fine yellowish-grey loam found in the valley of the Rhine and of other large rivers.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III 151 There is a remarkable alluvium filled with land-shells of recent species which we may refer to the newer Pliocene era. This deposit is provincially termed 'Loess' 1873 J GEIKIE *Gt Ice Age* xxxii 453 Underneath the vast deposits of löss belonging to the last cold period. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci Lect.* v. 141 The antiquities . are usually found in beds of gravel and loam, or, as it is technically called, 'loëss'

attrib. 1882 R K DOUGLAS *China* vi 135 The huge tract of loess country in northern China.

Loewigite, Loewite. see LÖWIGITE, LÖWEITE.

†**Lof.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 lof, loob, 2-4 lof, 3 *Orm.* loff, 3-5 lofe, 4-5 loue, 5 loff, 6 *Sc.* loif. [OE. *lof* masc. = OFris., OS. *lof* neut. (Du. *lof*), OHG. *lob* neut, masc (MHG. *lop*, inflected *lob-*; mod.G. *lob* neut.), ON *lof* neut (Sw. *lof*, Da. *lov*):—OTeut. type **lobo-*, f. the root **lob-*, *lub-*: see LOVE *sb.*]

1. Praise.

Beowulf 1536 Swa sceal man don, þonne he æt guðe ȝegan þenceð longsumne lof c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) 122 *Ymnus*, loob. c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 7 Drihten þu dest þe lof of milc drinkende childre muðe. c 1200 ORMIN 3379 Si Drihhtin upp inn heoffness ærd Wurrþminnt & loff & wullderr. c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxxvi (*Ioh Baptista*) 1 In lofe of patriarkes al, and of þame þat we prophetis cal 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T S) 2 Till him be gevin honoure lof and glore c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S T S) xxix 18 Thair hairtis ar sett wᵗ sittelness, For loif and not for lufe *a* 1568 *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter Club) 223 Leill loif, and lawte lyis behind.

2. Price, value.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 213 Þe sullere lat sumdel of his lofe . þe beggere ecneð his bode [etc]. c 1205 LAY 18190 Þer to he læide muchel lof

3. *Comb* . **lof-ȝeorn** *a.*, desirous of praise; **loflike** *a*, worthy of praise.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 103 Þe seofeðe sunne is icweðen *Iactancia* þet is idelȝelp on englisc þenne mon bið lofȝeorn *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* xcv[i] 4 For mikel Laverd, swith loof like to se; Aghfulle over alle goddes es he.

Lof(e, obs or var ff LOAF, LOVE, LUFF.

Loff(e, obs f. LAUGH, LOAF, LOVE, LUFF.

Lofsom, -sum, obs. ff. LOVESOME.

†**Lo·f-song.** *Obs.* Forms: α. 1 **lofsang**, 2 **lofsonge**, 3 *Orm* **loffsang**, 1-4 **lof-song**. β. 3 **loftsong(e**, 4 **loft-sang.** [f LOF + SONG.] A song of praise, a hymn Hence † **Lofsonger**, a psalmist.

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* III xii. (Schipper) 1288 Fram þære tide þæs uhtlican lofsonges c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 99 We wurðiað þes halȝen gastes to cume mid loftsonge seofen daȝes *Ibid* 153 Þe lof-songere [c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* loft-songere] seið *Per mille meandros agitat quieta corda* c 1200 ORMIN 18024 And þurrh Judea tacnedd iss Loffsang Drihhtin to wurrþenn *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom* 261 A gleadunge wið-ute met murie loft song ant lihtschipe c 1320 *Cast. Love* 29 Vche mon ouȝte wᵗ al his mihte, Lof song syngen to God ȝeine.

Loft (lǫft), *sb.* Also 2-7 **lofte**, 5-6 **looft**, *Sc* **loyft**, 6 **loaft, loffte**, 7 **laught.** [Late OE. *loft*, a. ON. *loft* neut., air, sky, upper room (in Icel. written *lopt*; Sw, Da *loft* upper room, garret), cognate with OE. *lyft* masc, neut, fem.: see LIFT *sb.*¹]

†**1.** Air, sky, upper region. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Hexameron of St Basil* (Norman 1849) 10 Heo ne lið on nanum ðinge ac on lofte heo stynt. *a* 1175 *Cotton Hom* 217 Heo is loftes leom and all hiscefte ȝimston. c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 222 He makeð þe fisses in þe sa, þe fueles on þe lofte c 1290 *S. Eng Leg* 35/55 Huy comen fleo oppe in þe loft ouer þe apostle seint Ieme. c 1330 *King of Tars* 686 Let seche bi lofte and bi grounde, Yif eny Cristene prisoun mighte be founde. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A I 88 He is a-counted to þe gospel on grounde and on lofte [1377 aloft]. c 1400 *Destr Troy* 3719 Two iuste goddis, Lyuond in the lofte with lordships in heuyn. 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I. i 41 And ever-drizling raine upon the loft.

†**2.** Phrases. *Obs*

a. *On, upon (the) loft*: (*a*) = ALOFT in various **senses**; (*b*) in a high voice, loudly.

a 1100 *O. E Homilies* (Napier) in *Mod. Lang. Notes* (1889) May 278/2 Þæt stænene cweartern stod eall on lofte fram þære eorðan *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 974 Reynild, mi doȝter, Þat sitteþ on þe lofte c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 652 And it, that wondir lawch wer ere, Mon lowp on loft in the contrere c 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 3250 Therfore thoue shalt be honged on lofte. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 619 Þene his lemmane one loft skrilles and skrikes. c 1450 *Two Cookery Bks* 78 Couche hem in a faire chargeour, and ley the partrich on loft c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 875 Than said he loud vpone loft [etc]. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 147 Than all thai leuch apon loft, with laitis full mery. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 194 On ane litter, that buir him hie on loft. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 362, I luikit vp on loft

b. *By loft*: in height.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. xviii 45 And ȝit maken it.. Bothe as longe and as large bi loft [1393 aloft] & by grounde.

c. *Of loft*: from above. Also used for ALOFT.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 22143 (Fairf) Thoner of loft falle sal he gere & trees þrali blomis bere. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 791* Ledes hym [the horse] forth of þat loge and þen of-lofte lepys.

d. *Over loft* = ALOFT.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 6 Midde of the brigge ther was a toure over loft.

3. An upper chamber, an attic; an apartment or chamber in general; *spec.* (see quot. 1593).

a 1300 *Cursor M* 12277-79 In a loft was in þe tun, A child þar kest a-noþer don, Vte of the loft vnto þe grund. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 1096 ȝe schal lenge in your lofte, & lyȝe in your ese. c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W.* 2706 *Hypermnestra*, And at the wyndow lep he fro the lofte 1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc Scotl.* (1877) I. 119 For the mendin of the Thesauraris houss dure and the loyft that byrnt 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 77 Whan thou were in the highe lofte of thy grete towres thou sawe the see alle troubled. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I 159 While they were there sodeynly the loystes of the loft fayled, and the people fell downe 1593 *Anc Rites Durham* (Surtees ed. 2) 86 The mounckes dyd all dyne together at one table, in a place called yᵉ lofte, wᶜʰ was in yᵉ west end of yᵉ fratree aboue yᵉ seller 1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* xvii 19 He . caried him vp into a loft, where he abode, and laide him vpon his owne bed 1756 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 II. 364, I preached at five in a large loft 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* ii 33 One end of my sister's loft was packed with part of it [furniture]

b. The apartment over a stable, usually appropriated to hay and straw. (Cf. HAY LOFT)

1530 PALSGR 240/2 Lofte for haye or corne, *garnier* 1607 NORDEN *Surv Dial* v. 238 Some kind of lofts or hay tallets, as they call them in the west. 1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 41 There was slain a Burger .. as he was a measuring the Priests Corne in the Laught. 1741 in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey*, etc xiv (1876) 137 *note*, [He] carried off the whole slates lofts, jests and timber thereof 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* v, A wooden bed, placed in a loft half-full of hay.

c. A pigeon house Hence, a flock (of pigeons)

1735 J MOORE *Columbarium* 3 Let your Loft be large enough to contain the Number of Pigeons you intend to keep. 1876 FULTON *Bk Pigeons* 53 We cannot advise any one to breed more than twelve pairs of Carriers in any one loft, however large. 1859 *Westm Gaz.* 20 Nov. 8/2 A loft of the best Yorkshire racing pigeons was established at Durban some time ago

4. A gallery in a church or public room. (Cf. *organ-loft*, *rood-loft.*)

1504 *Ld Treas. Acc. Scotl* (1900) II 429 The loftis in the chapel of Strivelin 1562 TURNER *Baths* 2 a, Certayn loftes shoulde be bylded ryght over som parte of the fyrst or principall bath 1573 *Satir Poems Reform.* xli 92 ȝe Lords also, that dois frequent The loft in Sanct Geills Kirk. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Nov, I also to the ball, and with much ado got up to the loft, where with much trouble I could see very well 1712-30 G GUTHRIE *Memor.* (1900) 71 They provided a good large house and plenished it very well with Pulpit, lofts and Pews 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xv (1885) 132 The two schools had their pews in the loft on each side of the organ. 1893 SIR A. GORDON *Earl Aberdeen* 191 The minister. turned to the loft in which 'my Lord' was seated

5. A floor or story in a house. *Obs.* exc. *U.S* 'one of the upper floors of a warehouse' (*Cent Dict.*)

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xx. 9 A certayne yonge man named Eutichos. fell doune from the thyrde lofte and was taken vp deed 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot* (1821) II 476 Ane woman, havand commiseratioun on this Duk, leit meill fall doun throw the loftis of the toure, be quhilkis his life wes certane dayis savit 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* (1810) III. 439 The houses are very great, and the least of them with one lofte aboue head, and some of two and of three loftes *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Buckinghamsh* I. 135 Our Roger . finished the ground room and second loft

†**b.** The deck or half-deck of a ship. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ix 120 Go wndyr loft *Ibid* 143 Wallace On the our loft kest him quhar he stud?

†**c.** The ceiling or flooring of a room *Obs*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q* v. vi 27 All sodainely the bed, where she should lie, By a false trap was let adowne to fall Into a lower roome, and by and by The loft was raysd againe, that no man could it spie 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 78 This perswadeth me to be one of the causes whie in ould buildinges are found so manye vawtes and soe few loftes, for that in these watrye walles the beames in shorte tyme doe rott & soe the loftes decaye

†**6.** A layer, stage, stratum. Also *transf.* of the lateral branches of trees at varying heights. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *1 Esdras* vi. 25 With a lofte of tymbre of the same countre, yee with a new loft. 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 81 b, The Elephant espying him sitting on the loft of a tree, runneth [etc] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 536 Let them climb vp higher to the vpper boughs, leauing alwaies vpon euery loft or scaffold one branch of the old hard wood, and another young imp or twig. 1673 MILTON *Vacat. Exerc.* 42 And hills of Snow and lofts of piled Thunder. 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* II ii 162 We often times see Clouds as in several Stories, Lofts or Scenes, one over another.

7. *Golf.* **a.** Slope (in the head of the club) backwards from the vertical. **b** The action of 'lofting'; also, a lofting hit or stroke.

1887 SIR W. G. SIMPSON *Golf* 159 A much lofted iron is very difficult to use. .. A medium amount of loft is best. 1890 HUTCHINSON *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 200 For short approaches, there are weighty authorities who assert that the distances are most easily controlled by loft and spin.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 3) *loft-floor*, *-room*, *-window*; **loft-dried** *adj.*

1888 Cross & Bevan *Paper-making* 145 They are then sized, if required, by dipping them into a solution of gelatine: again slightly pressed, and hung up on lines or poles to dry. Such paper is called *loft-dried. 1419 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 147 In grundwallyng et emend unius *loftflore et alios defectus. 1858 Dickens *Bleak H.* xxxi, A bed in the wholesome *loft-room by the stable. *a* 1600 in *Evergreen* (1761) I. 191 The Ladys lukit frae their *loft Windows, God bring our Men weil back again.

† **Loft**, *a. Obs. rare.* [app. deduced from Aloft, as Live *a.* from *alive.*] Raised aloft, elated, elevated.

The first quot. may belong to Lofty *a.*, of which it would then be the earliest example.

14.. Audelay *Poems* (MS. Douce 302) If 29/2 Semele to se, o bold corage, Louele & lofte of his lenage. 1542 Surrey *Death Sir T. Wyatt* 27 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 29 In neyther fortune loft, nor yet represt. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 235 Absence my frende workes wonders oft. Now bringes full low that lay full loft.

Comb. 1590 R. W. 3 *Lds & Ladies Lond.* G 2 b, Downe with your point, no loft borne Lances here By any stranger be he foe or friend.

Loft (lɒft), *v.* [f. Loft *sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To insert a layer of planks in (a building) so as to separate the lofts or stories; to ceil or floor. Also, to furnish with a loft or upper story. *Obs.*

1563 *Stanford Chwardens' Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 169/1 For Loftyng the Toure & laying the plankes beneyth. 1598 Stow *Surv.* xxx. (1603) 277 It is now lofted through, and made a store house for clothes *a* 1615 *Brieue Cron. Erlis Rose* (1850) 20 He caused to joist and loft the chamber. 1634–5 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 43 The largest coy-house I have seen, lofted overhead to lay corn. 1646 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 337 That they [houses] be lofted with sawne boardes and made with convenient partitions.

transf. 1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Eagle & Body* (1609) B 1 b, See how many Eagles haue lofted their Ayries with the gobbets and morsels pluckt and carried from those Bodies.

† 2. To store (goods or produce) in a loft. *Obs.*

1518 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App. v. 326 No freman shall house, loft, nor seller ony straunge marchant goods. 1785 Washington *Notes* Writings 1891 XII. 229 The remainder of the Crop which was measured and lofted must be accted. for by the Overseer.

3. *Golf.* To hit (a ball) into the air or strike it so as to lift it over an obstacle. Also, to hit the ball over (an obstacle).

1857 H. B. Farnie *Golfer's Manual* in *Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 173 The player should practise lofting his ball directly into the hole. 1881 Forgan *Golfer's Handbk.* 30 You may boldly take your Light Iron and try to 'loft' your ball over the other, and so drop or roll into the hole. 1887 Sir W. G. Simpson *Golf* 138 If there is a high face to loft. *Ibid.* 151 If taken too clean, it [the lofted iron] will skim it a hundred yards with the force that would have lofted it fifty.

absol. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 697 You may loft in the sand and be little the worse. 1890 Hutchinson *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 243 He takes the light iron into his hand . . to loft over that sluggish little burn.

4. To keep (pigeons) in a 'loft' or flock.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 5/1 They [pigeons] could be 'lofted' in Whitehall or in Pall-mall.

Hence **Lofter** *Golf*, a lofting-iron.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 3/1 A ridge of snow . . necessitated in many cases the use of a 'lofter' instead of the regulation 'putter'.

Lofted (lɒftéd), *ppl. a.* [f. Loft *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Of a house: † a. Ceiled or floored (*obs.*). b. (*Sc.* and *north. dial.*) Having one or more stories above the ground floor.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xi. 96 That na Scottis man suld duel in ane house that was loftit, bot rather in ane litil cot house. 1639 *Declaration* in *Athenæum* 19 July (1890) 99/2 The dwelling howse of her brother was all well lofted and boarded over wth oken boards. *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xxii. 205 If any one has a Room above, it is by way of Eminence called a lofted House. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xix, A lofted house, that is a building of two stories. *c* 1856 *Denham Tracts* (1892) I. 343 The house being what in those districts [Northumberland] is termed lofted.

2. *Golf.* a. Of a cleek or club: Made with a 'loft' (see Loft *sb.* 7 a). b. Of a stroke. That 'lofts' the ball.

1887 Sir W. G. Simpson *Golf* 158 Certainly a more lofted cleek might be used. *Ibid.* 159 If a half-topped shot travels further than a lofted one over ordinary turf, the club has too much pitch. 1890 Hutchinson *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 122 Using . . an exceptionally lofted club to obtain the same result. *Ibid.* 200 The lofted approach is not a fancy shot.

Loftily (lɒftili), *adv.* [f. Lofty *a.* + -LY 2.] In a lofty way or manner (see the adj.).

1548 Elyot *Dict.*, *Elate*, proudely, loftyly. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 1 Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground My lowly verse may loftily arise, And lift it selfe vnto the highest skies? 1596 Bp. W. Barlow *Three Serm.* ii. 89 And yet they bear themselues so loftily, as if they could liue without gods blessing and help. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 82 To ride your horse . . amongst short gorsse or whinnes is exceeding good, . to make a horse trot loftilie and cleanly. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks* (Surtees Soc.) 4 A tuppe, if hee bee kept loftily and in lust, is sayd to be sufficient for fortie or fiftie ewes. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* Wks. (1848) p. xxi, A Strain worthy of the same pen, that so loftily describes the Destruction of Troy. 1744 Ozell tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 65 The Emperor . carried it . . loftily on account of his late Victory. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 74/1 Ely cathedral . . stands loftily grave and majestic. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* II. iv. 74 We came upon him riding loftily.

Loftiness (lɒftinés). [f. Lofty *a.* + -NESS.] The attribute of being lofty, in senses of the adj.

1548 Elyot *Dict.*, *Elatio*, loftynesse, hautenesse. 1560 Bible (*Genev.*) *Isa.* ii. 17 The loftines of men shalbe abased. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 198 Gallop the straite ring about with a little more firme loftinesse. 1610 Barrough *Meth. Physick* IV. ii. (1639) 219 Their face is red, and there is a loftinesse of the pulses. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 91 His speech, In loftiness of sound, was rich. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1686) III. xxii. 248 He [Solomon] did himself compose above a thousand songs; whereof one yet extant declareth the loftiness of his fancy. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 218 The loftiness of these buildings . was the cause of frequent and fatal accidents. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *On Some Old Actors*, Bensley . threw over the part an air of Spanish loftiness. *a* 1840 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* Ser. III. (1873) 194 Martin gained more by loftiness than others by servility. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 5/5 A. chamber 160 feet long . . and of a corresponding loftiness. 1885 Sir W. M. Conway in *Mag. Art* Sept. 463/1 Men. of dignity of thought and loftiness of feeling.

b. Used as a mock title of dignity.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 21 Were he so vnlearned, as your Loftines makes him.

Lofting (lɒ·ftiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Loft *sb.* or *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. *concr.* A roofing, ceiling, or flooring. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* and in *Mining.*

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 388 Quhen ony preis of horsmen come aboue the said fowsels the lofting suld brek. 1603 Owen *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 76 Tymber to serve for loftinges and roffes. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 66 That the sklait roofe of the hows and batlement thairof be taken downe with the lofting thairof. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 35 *Lofting*, wood . . placed upon the top of the ordinary balks or crowntrees used in timbering through a fallen place, for the purpose of keeping up the loose stones.

2. *Golf.* The action of the vb. Loft (sense 3).

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 8/2 Golfers who can skate should be proficient at bandy, in which lofting is a most desirable accomplishment.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **lofting-iron**, a golf-club used to loft a ball.

1887 Sir W. G. Simpson *Golf* 22 Lofting irons are more light-headed. 1892 *Century Mag.* Aug. 606 The approach should always be a lofting-stroke.

Loftless (lɒ·ftles), *a.* [f. Loft *sb.* + -LESS.] That has no loft or upper story.

1891 Atkinson *Moorland Par.* (1892) 22 These two one-roomed loftless dens.

† **Lo·ftily**, *adv. Obs. rare*−1. [f. Loft *a.* + -LY 2.] = Loftily *adv.*

1598 Sidney *Astrophel & Stella* Song VI. v, Musicke more loftily [1591 lustie] swels In speeches nobly placed.

Lofty (lɒ·fti), *a.* [f. Loft *sb.* (in *on loft*, *aloft*) + -Y 1.

The word occurs first in figurative applications, and even when literal has always had an emotional or rhetorical character.]

1. Extending to a great height in the air; of imposing altitude, towering.

Said of mountains, trees, buildings, rooms; not of persons, though *lofty stature* is a common phrase.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ix. 13 Forwearied with my sportes, I did alight From loftie steed. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1167 The Barke pild from the loftie pine, His leaues will wither, and his sap decay. 1611 Bible *Isa.* lvii. 7 Vpon a loftie and high mountaine hast thou set thy bed. 1646 Crashaw *Assumpt. Our Lady* 31 Each loftyest tree Bowes low'st his leauy top, to look for thee. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 508 The baptistery is a large and lofty octangular structure. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 146 The plains are extensive, and the mountains remarkably lofty. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* II. 268 Antenor's valiant son Of loftiest stature. 1823 Rutter *Fonthill* 19 The loftiest apartment which domestic architecture can present, probably, in the world. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. 21 The lofty and precipitous rock . on which stood the citadel of Corinth. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 6 Fading away into the loftier Highland Mountains.

† b. *Lofty tricks*: acrobatic feats, tumbling. *Obs.*

[1567 Turberv. *Ovid's Epist.* P iiij b, Then did my wanton tricks and lofty mounting, more delight thy minde.] 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xxv. 162 B. Jonson *Masque of Augurs.*

c. Of flight: Soaring to a great height. Of the brow: Imposingly high.

1738 Wesley *Psalms* cxlvii. ii, Ye Birds of lofty Wing, On high his Praises bear. 1798 Landor *Gebir* II. 154 The kingly brow, arched lofty for command.

2. In figurative and immaterial applications. a. Haughty, overweening, proud. † Const. *of.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst., Mary Magd.* 944 Whan I loke on þis lady, I am lofty as the lyon. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) R ja, Bearing themselues lofty of their beautye and worthynesse. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxxxi, A lofty hart, a lifted eye Lord thou dost know I never bare. 1611 Bible *Isa.* ii. 12 The day of the Lord of hostes shall bee vpon euery one that is proud and loftie. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 516 Cow'ring and Quaking at a Conq'ror's Sword, But Lofty to a Lawful Prince Restor'd. 1712–3 Pope *Guardian* No. 4 P 2 A lofty gentleman, whose air and gait discovered when he had published a new book. 1787 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 21 Aug., He appeared very lofty, and highly affronted. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 601 Several particulars are worked in with a lofty contempt for chronology. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* viii. 123 Inclined to treat everybody . with a sort of lofty good humour.

absol. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 28 Sum tymes the prowde and loftie do walke there to be sene in there heyght and braverie. 1611 Bible *Isa.* v. 15 The eyes of the loftie shall be humbled.

b. Exalted in dignity, rank, character, or quality. Of expectations, aims, desires: Directed to high objects.

[14.. see Loft *a.*] 1548 Elyot *Dict.*, *Excelsus*, hyghe or great, lofty, haute, noble. 1586 Day *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 129 Their estate (being peraduenture loftie, and of power to command or sway ouer vs) will not admit by writting to intermeddle with their actions [etc.]. 1611 Bible *Isa.* lvii. 15 Thus saith the High and loftie One that inhabiteth eternitie. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xii. I. 246 These lofty expectations were, however, soon disappointed. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 501 The courage of the survivor was sustained by an enthusiasm as lofty as any that is recorded in martyrology. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. xi. 646 How can they, constantly occupied with their lofty pursuits have leisure for such inferior matters? 1874 Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 257 The moral teaching of Euripides, of Socrates, and of the more lofty Sophists, was making sure and silent progress. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* v. 203 It is man's nobility, not his defect, that the most lofty and commanding part of him is his moral nature. 1878 E. Jenkins *Haverholme* 61 Heir to one of the loftiest of the English peerages.

c. Of compositions or utterances (hence occas. of writers or speakers): Elevated in style or sentiment; sublime, grandiose.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Effero*, *Elatis verbis intensa oratio*, a lofty and highe stile. 1577 J. Knewstub *Confutation* (1579) ** 5 b, They set forth their trifling and halfepeny doctrines with loftie and high phrases of speech. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.*, *Verses to Ld. Buckhurst*, In loftie numbers and heroicke stile. 1618 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 194 They may proceed from the lowest kind of verse in the Eclogues, to something a loftier in the Georgics. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 11 He knew Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme. 1640 Wilkins *New Planet* (1707) I. 148 His Book [Job] is more especially remarkable for lofty Expressions. 1692 Atterb. *On Ps. l.* 14, Serm. 1726 I. 32 Therefore is the hymn it self so lofty and moving. 1704 Pope *Windsor For.* 280 The shades where . . lofty Denham sung. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 88 About which [astronomy] I am willing to speak in your lofty strain.

d. Of majestic sound.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 98 Sound all the lofty Instruments of Warre. 1814 Wordsw. *White Doe Ryl.* i. 38 With one consent the people rejoice Filling the church with a lofty voice.

† 3. Of the wind, the sea: = High 10. *Obs.*

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 236 It is very hard to find it when the wind is lofty. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 146 Such a lofty and dangerous Sea as I have seldom seen.

4. *dial.* 'Massive, superior' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*, referring to Sleigh, *Derbysh. Gloss.* 1865). † Of sheep: Stout, in good condition.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks* (Surtees Soc.) 2 Yett is it a custome with many to clowte their shearinges to hinder them from tuppinge, that by this meanes they may make them more lofty sheepe. 1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 324 Lofty Tin, in contradistinction to Floran Tin, for Lofty Tin is richer, massive, and rougher.

5. *Comb.* a. In syntactical combs. with pres. pples., as *lofty looking*, *-sounding*, b. in parasynthetic derivatives, as *lofty-headed*, *-humoured*, *-lineaged*, *-minded*, *-necked*, *-paced*, *-peaked*, *-plumed*, *-roofed*, *-windowed.* Also † **lofty-like** *adv.*, as if placed on high.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 290 That with their *loftie headed tops reach to the cloudy skie. 1611 Cotgr., *Madamoiselle de cinquante pour cent*, . may be applyed to the *loftie-humored wife of an extorting Vsurer. 1624 S. Grahame *Pass. Spark* E 4, Man climbes aboue the course of such conceate, That *loftie like, they loath to look below. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* Wks. 1896 I. 655/1 Both . *lofty-lineaged, each of us Born of the best. 1755 Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) I. 283 His great Creator . . beholds with equal favour the creeping ant, and *lofty-looking Briton. 1611 Cotgr., *Orgueilleux*, . hautie, *loftie-minded. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* I. 93 *note*, That lofty-minded man. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 125 The Colt, that for a Stallion is design'd *loftyneck'd, Sharp headed, Barrel belly'd, broadly back'd. 1796 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 210 He does not possess opulence of imaginative *lofty-paced harmony. 1844 J. Tomlin *Mission. Jrnls.* 272 A *lofty-peaked mountain. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 25 Now the time is come, That France must vale her *lofty-plumed Crest. 1848 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph. Clouds* I. iv, *Lofty-roofed fanes, and marble built portals. 1777 Potter *Æschylus*, *Prometheus chain'd* 23 Woes like these Are earning's of the *lofty-sounding tongue. 1777 T. Warton *Poems* 63 Along the *lofty-window'd hall The storied tapestry was hung.

† **Lof-word.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 luffe-, luve-, 4–5 love-word. [f. Lof + Word. The forms show a confusion with Love *sb.*1] Praise.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2545 Mikel it was þat luffeword þan þat abram gat o mani man. *Ibid.* 10614 Sua wex hir loueword and hir fame. *Ibid.* 28383, I to gleumen cald and to ioglere, In tent þai suld me luueworde bere.

Log (lɒg), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–6 **logge**, 7–8 **logg**, 6– **log.** [Late ME. *logge*; of obscure origin; cf. the nearly synonymous Clog *sb.*, which appears about the same time.

Not from ON. *lág* felled tree (f. OTeut. **lāg-*, ablaut-variant of **leg-* Lie *v.*1), which could only have given **low* in mod. Eng. The conjecture that the word is an adoption from a later stage of Scandinavian (mod. Norw. *laag*, Sw. dial. *lågn*), due to the Norwegian timber-trade, is not without plausibility, but is open to strong objection on phonological grounds. It is most likely that *clog* and *logge* arose as attempts to express the notion of something massive by a word of appropriate sound. Cf. Du. *log* clumsy, heavy, dull; see also Lug *sb.* and *v.* In sense 5 the word has passed from Eng. into many other langs.: F. *loch*, Ger., Da. *log*, Sw. *logg*.]

I. *gen.*

1. A bulky mass of wood; now usually an unhewn portion of a felled tree, or a length cut off for use as firewood. *In the log*: in an unhewn condition.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xlv. 630 Pe frute þereof falleþ but he be..itrailled wt logges [L. *ligna*] & ya des as it were a vine. 1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb. club) 355 My Lord paied..[for] iij lodes of belet, and iij lodes of logges xviij.*s.* 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xlvi. 139 The hardy knyghtes .casted vpon theym grete logges wyth sharpe yron atte the ende. 1585 *Churchw. Acc. Heybridge, Essex* (Nicholls 1797) 173 Paide to Adrewe of Braxted, for a logge 6*d.* 1540–54 Croke *Ps* (Percy Soc.) 44 If one of his hate, Byfore the logge or stone wold ley, His purpose shall cumme all to late. 1545 *Rates Customho.* b, Dogion logges the hundreth peces vis. viiid. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst* I 23 b, I was somtime a figtree log, a block that serued for nought. *c* 1600 Day *Begg. Bednall Gr.* II. ii. (1881) 38 Wol't say I lye? thou had-t as good eat a load of logs. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. i. 17, I would the lightning had Burnt vp those Logs that you are enioynd to pile. *a* 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met* VIII *Meleager* 253 There lay a Log unlighted on the Hearth. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* I. 27, 250 of the Timber Ships are laden with Logs. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* cvii, Bring in great logs and let them lie, To make a solid core of heat 1857 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 196 The largest pine belonging to his firm ..was worth ninety dollars in the log 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 53/2 The smouldering ends of logs .. gave forth a tingling smoke which filled the hovel.

b. *fig.* and in similative phrases. Said, e g, of a vessel floating helplessly (cf. mod.G. *log sein* to float helplessly), of an inert or helpless person. † *A log in one's way*: a stumbling-block, obstacle. *To have a log to roll*: see Log-rolling.

1579–80 North *Plutarch, Annibal* (1595) 1148 Anniball .. knew that this great ouerthrow .. would also be a great logge in his way. *c* 1600 *Timon* I. ii (Shaks. Soc.) 7 Thou logg, thou stock, thou Arcadian beast 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev* v iv Wks. 1856 I. 137 The saplesse log, that prest thy bed With an unpleasing waight. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy S. Sea* 213 In this conflict, having lost all her masters, and being no other then a logge in the sea. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. xx, The flapping sail haul'd down to halt for logs like these! 1865 *Daily Tel* 13 Nov 5/2 The *New York Daily News* may have its log to roll and its axe to grind as well as other folks. 1886 Stevenson *Treas Isl* II. vii 59, I must have slept like a log 1898 *Daily News* 19 May 7/6 Mr Gladstone pathetically remarked that he was now like a log. 1900 *Longm. Mag* June 134 [He] struck Bill who fell like a log on the dusty road.

c. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss* (S. Staffordsh. Terms), *Log*, or *Baby*, a balance weight, placed near the end of the pit-rope, to prevent its running back over the pulley 1881 in Raymond *Mining Gloss.*

† d. See quot. (perh. confused with Lug). *Obs.*

1669 J. Worlidge *Syst. Agric* (1681) 348 *Log*, a term used in some places for a cleft of Wood, and in some places for a long piece or Pole, by some for a small Wand or Switch.

† e. Phr. *To hang upon the log*: ? to be slow in finding sale. *Obs.*

1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* I. 106 Something sure is in it, that Impostors finde such quick return for their ware, while Truth hangs upon the log

† f. In Old St. Paul's, a block or bench on which serving-men sat. *Obs.*

1609 Dekker *Guls Horn-bk* iv. 18. 1639 Mayne *City Match* III iii. 31.

2. A heavy piece of wood, fastened to a man's or beast's leg, to impede his movements. † Also *fig.*

1589 *Pasquil's Return* B, Her Maiestie layeth such a logge vppon their consciences, as they ought not beare *a* 1592 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II 483 Wedlock, with wife and children clogs, The single life, lust's heavier logs. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer* III. 193 They [insane negroes] were kept in out houses, chained to logs 1843 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxviii, Here I am tied like a log to you 1853 Marsden *Early Purit.* 324 W. L. was brought up before the same court with his chains and log at his heels.

b. A military punishment now abolished. (See quots.) *Obs* exc. *Hist.*

1830 in *Rep. Commiss. Milit. Punishments* (1836) 312 The log is a punishment .. which cannot be sanctioned and is henceforth strictly forbidden. 1846 H. Marshall *Milit. Misc* 205 The Log.—This punishment consisted of a log, or a large round shot, or shell, which was connected to a delinquent's leg by means of a chain; and he was obliged to drag or carry this about with him.

3. *King Log*: the log which Jupiter in the fable made king over the frogs; often used as the type of inertness on the part of rulers, as contrasted with the excess of activity typified by 'King Stork'.

1675 Crowne *Country Wit* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 III 114 Go, sir! manage him, whilst I handle Log, the second King of frogs, that follows him 1761 J. Wesley *Jrnl.* 18 Jan., The custom began in the reign of king Log. 1766 Chesterf. *Let. to Son* 11 July, I have always owned a great regard for King Log. 1901 M. J. F. McCarthy *Five Y. Irel.* xxiii. 320 They prefer King Log to King Stork.

4. *pl. Australian slang.* A gaol or lock-up (Formerly built of logs. Cf. *log-house.*)

[1820 G. Barrington *Hist. N. S. Wales* 184 The governor resolved on building a large log prison both at Sydney and Paramatta.] 1888 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xxv. (1889) 193 Let's put him in the logs. 1890 — *Miner's Right* xxx. 273 No bail allowed either, or of course you needn't have been ten minutes in the logs.

II. *Naut.* and derived senses.

5. An apparatus for ascertaining the rate of a ship's motion, consisting of a thin quadrant of wood, loaded so as to float upright in the water, and fastened to a line wound on a reel. Hence in phrases *to heave, throw the log*, (*to sail* or *calculate one's way*) *by the log.* Said also of other appliances having the same object.

1574 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* xiv. (1577) 42 b, They hale in the logge or piece of wood again, and looke how many fadome the shippe hath gone in that time. 1644 Manwayring *Sea-mans Dict.* s.v. *Logg-line*, One stands by with a Minut-glasse, while another out of the gallery lets fall the logg 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. ii. 146 We throw the Log every two Hours. 1686 J. Dunton *Lett. fr. New-Eng* (1867) 28 Being about 50 Leagues off the Lizard..we began to sail by the Log. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 305 Heave the Logg from the Poop. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) A a 4, It is usual to heave the log once every hour in ships of war. 1805 Sir E. Berry in Nicolas *Disp Nelson* VII. 118 *note*, During the chace we ran per log seventy miles 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1834) I. xii 156 It's now within five minutes of two bells, so we'll heave the log and mark the board. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 178 Calculating their way by the log 1876 *Catal. Sci. Appl. S. Kens.* 54 Patent Log, for measuring speed at sea, used in H. M. Navy

6. Short for Log-book. A journal into which the contents of the log-board or log-slate are daily transcribed, together with any other circumstance deserving notice.

1825 H. B. Gascoigne *Narr. Fame* 79 Then down he goes his daily Log to write. 1850 Scoresby *Cheever's Whaleman's Adv* VI (1859) 86 To fix the localities of whales' resorts by the comparison of the logs of a vast number of whalers. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl* IV. xviii, The captain sat down to his log, and here is the beginning of the entry. *transf.* 1875 R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* (1876) II 176 Had the writers lived, they might have worked up their unfinished logs into interesting and instructive matter.

b. (See quot.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Log* (Steam-engine), a tabulated summary of the performance of the engines and boilers, and of the consumption of coals, tallow, oil, and other engineers' stores on board a steam-vessel.

c. = Log-book 3. 1882 in Cassell.

7. *Tailoring* [*transf* from 6.] A document fixing the time to be credited to journeymen (who are paid nominally by the hour) for making each description of garment, the scale of computation embodied in this document.

1861 *Dunn's Tailor's Labour Agency Retrospect* 13 What is technically called a 'log' is agreed upon, that is a certain number of hours for every description of garment, and the wages fixed at so much per hour 1868 *10th Rep. Trades Union Comm.* 17 We [operative tailors] wanted a uniform time-log The masters prepared a time-log, and said to us, 'Here is the log, you must accept it as it is'.

III. *attrib* and *Comb*

8. a. simple attributive, as (sense 1) *log end, -fire, -mark*; (with the sense 'made of or constructed with logs') *log-booth, -bridge, -chamber, -fence,* †*-guard, -hut, -road, -shanty, -tent, -trap, -way*; ('for use in dealing with logs') *log-boom* (Boom *sb.*² 4), *-car, -chain, -railway, -sled, -sleigh, -stamp*; (sense 7) *log prices, -shop*

1878 *Lumberman's Gaz* 6 Apr, An addition to the wharf and a *log boom are being made. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II 371 Two rows of weatherbeaten *log-booths. 1664 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass* (1893) I 316 Foure acres of low lands Northwestrly from the *logg bridge as it is called 1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June, The track upon which runs the *log-car 1703 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI 224, 1 *Logg chaine. 1788 M. Cutler in *Life* (1888) I. 401 We were turned into a hot, *log chamber, full of people. 1659 Gauden *Tears Ch. Eng.* I. xiv 122 The most heavy *log-end of Christs Cross is laid upon many of them 1836 J. Abbot *Way to Do Good* I 24 They were stepping over a low place in the *log fence 1878 Browning *Poets Crosse* 1 Praise the good *log fire! Winter howls without 1808 Ashe *Travels* I 302 The town, has in its centre, the remains of an old *Log Guard 1797 J. A. Graham *Pres State Vermont* 161 As in a former Letter I mentioned the *Log Hut, I will here give a short account of its construction. 1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* VI 61 Log-huts, with the walls built American fashion of horizontal tree trunks 1859 *Michigan Rep.* VI. 270 The Mill Company had given a list of *log-marks under section eight of the act 1888 *Lancet* 26 May 1049 1 Tailors .. obtaining '*log' prices—that is, the highest rate of wages. 1857 Thoreau *Maine W* (1894) 125 A truck drawn by an ox and a horse over a rude *log railway through the woods 1819 F. Wright *Views* (1821) 234 A *log road, or causeway, as it is denominated, is very grievous to the limbs. 1874 Green *Short Hist* I. § 3. 25 He made his way at last to a group of *log-shanties in the midst of untilled solitudes 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 382 There are quite a number of Jewish coat makers working for 'private' or '*log' shops. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 2 Feb. 89 He has constructed a road of ice..on which the *log-sleds slip along readily. 1893 *Scribn. Mag.* June 706/2 The *log-sleighs have ten, twelve, and even fourteen-foot bunks, or cross beams, on which the load rests. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz* 5 Jan, Wyburn's improved *log stamp is convenient for marking logs with the exact number of feet. 1748 H. Ellis *Hudson's Bay* 154 Some of the People were employed in cutting Fire-Wood, others in building *Log-Tents. 1784 J. Belknap *Tour White Mts.* (1876) 13 We saw the. *log traps, which the hunters set for sables. 1779 in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 562 To maintain said mills by repairing the present buildings..and also the *log way and necessary mill houses.

b. objective, as (sense 1) *log-carrying, -driving, -hauling*; *log cutter, -maker*; (sense 6) *log-reading.* c. instrumental, as *log-lighted.* d. similative, as *log-like* adj., *log-wise* adv.

1898 *Daily News* 16 June 5/2 It is strange to hear that the aged poor are still at oakum-picking or *log-carrying. 1893 *Scribn. Mag.* June 710/2 At night he must get from the *log-cutters their count for the day. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 19 Dec, The dam will be used for flowage and *log-driving purposes. 1893 *Scribn. Mag.* June 706/2 There is great strife between the teamsters in making *log hauling records. *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *Gray haired Doc.* iii, The *log lighted hall. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* I. v. Wks. 1856 I. 86 A chaine that's fixt Onely to postes, and senselesse *log-like dolts 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 7 Jan. 28 Next come the '*log-makers', working in gangs of three or four, each with its 'chief'. 1901 *Blackw. Mag* Oct. 476/1 The modern navigator has buried the best part of his astronomy under a heap of dead reckonings and *log-readings. 1879 Browning *Halbert & Hob* 37 So *logwise .. Was he pushed, a very log.

9 Special combs.: **log-beam** (see quot.); **log-board**, a hinged pair of boards on which the particulars of a ship's log are noted for transcription into the log-book; **log-butter**, 'a drag-saw for butting, i.e. cutting off square the ends of logs' (Knight); **log-buttings**, the ends thus cut off; **log-cabin**, a small house built of rough logs; also *attrib.* (*U.S.*) in *log-cabin quilt* (cf. *log-house quilting* below); **log-camp** = *logging-camp* (see Logging *vbl. sb.*); **log-canoe**, one hollowed out of a single tree; **log-chip** = *log ship*, **log-cock**, 'one of the many local names in North America of *Picus pileatus* (Woodpecker)' (Newton); **log-crop**, the quantity of logs hewn in one season; **log-fish** a fish of the U.S. coast, *Lirus perciformis*; **log frame**, 'a name for a saw-mill' (Knight); **log glass** (see quot. 1858); **log-head** = Blockhead 2; † **log-headed** *a*, having a head like a log; **log-house**, a house built of logs, in early use (*U.S.*) applied to a prison, also *attrib.* in *log-house quilting* (see quot); **log-juice** *slang* [cf. Logwood 2, *note*], cheap port wine; **log-knot**, a knot made in a log-line to indicate a specified length; **log-line**, a line of 100 fathoms or more to which the log is attached; also the sort of line used for this purpose, **log-man**, † (*a*) one employed to carry logs; (*b*) one employed in cutting and carrying logs to a mill (*local U.S.*); **log-perch**, a freshwater fish, *Percina caprodes*, of N. America, **log-pocket**, a basin or pool in which logs collect; **log-reel** (see quot.); **log-runner**, an Australian bird of the genus *Orthonyx* (Morris); **log-running**, the operation of setting logs afloat down the side-streams, or conveying logs to the saw-mill; **log-ship**, also *log-chip* (see quot.), **log-slate**, a double slate used instead of the *log-board*; **log-work**, (*a*) the arrangement of logs in the walls of a house or other building; (*b*) the keeping of the log or log-book (sense 6).

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Log-Beam*, the traveling frame in which a log lies and travels in a saw-mill 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* IV. ii. 146 Next we will work the Courses of the *Log-board. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1834) I. xii 156 O'Brien reported the rate of sailing to the master, marked it down on the log board, and then returned. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Log board* 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz* 15 Oct, A machine that would utilize *Log Buttings 1850 Lyell *2nd Visit U. S.* II 427 The husband will fell timber, run up a *log cabin, and receive ready money from the steam-boats, which burn the wood. 1887 *Harper's Mag* Dec. 36/1 Reluctantly she shipped her book under the *log-cabin quilt, and said 'Come in'. 1857 Thoreau *Maine W* (1894) 180 My companion inclined to go to the *log-camp on the carry 1788 R. Putnam in *M. Cutler's Life* (1888) I. 379 Our whole fleet consisted of three *log canoes of different sizes. 1841 G. Powers *Hist Sk. Coos* 130 He took a log-canoe, and ascended the river to the place where Orford bridge now is. 1846 *Log-chip [see *log-ship*] 1856 *Intell. Observ.* No 53 333 The *Log-cock (*Hylatomus Pileatus*) 1884 J. Burroughs in *Century Mag* Dec. 222/2 The log-cock, or pileated woodpecker..I have never heard drum. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 7 May, The delivery of the *log crop of Michigan 1884 Goode, etc *Nat. Hist. Useful Aquatic Anim.* I 334 The Black Rudder fish—*Lirus perciformis*. This fish is also called by the fishermen '*Log-fish' and 'Barrel fish' *a* 1814 *Sailor's Ret* in *New Brit. Theatre* II 319 As sure as a can of grog, or allowance, is only left but the time of a *log-glass, so sartain [*sic*] is to be purloin'd. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Log-glass*, a half minute sandglass used on board ship for timing the speed of sailing, by the quantity of line run out in a given time. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 100 Not being born purely a *Loghead (*Dummkopf*), thou hadst no other outlook. 1571 R. Edwards *Damon & Pithias* E iv, The *log-headed knaue. 1669 *Maryland Archives* (1884) II. 224 That there be a *Logg house Prison Twenty ffoot Square Built in the Baltemore County. 1680 *N. Carolina Col. Rec.* (1886) I 300 Ye Deponent saw ye sd Mr. Miller enclosed in a Logghouse about 10 or 11 foot square purposely built for him. 1741 Tailfer, etc. *Narr. Georgia* (1835) 24 He threatned every Person . who . claim'd their just Rights and Privileges with the Stocks, Whipping-Post, and Logg-House. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 46 The log-house and shanty, [have] been supplanted by pretty frame-houses. 1888 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlewk.* 379 This pattern in Patchwork is one that in Canada is known as Loghouse Quilting. It is made of several coloured ribbons arranged so as to give the appearance of different kinds of wood formed into a succession of squares. 1843 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* II. iii, Mr B. and party are discovered drinking *log-juice, and smoking cabbage-leaves. 1860 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 114 *Log

knots in these..ropes will teach the men the..length. 1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* 147 Observing the way with the *logge-line. 1644 Manwayring *Sea-mans Dict.*, *A Logg-line.* Some call this a Minut-line. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 94 The holes, for marling the clues of sails, have grommets of log-line. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Log-line.* 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. i. 67 For your sake Am I this patient *Logge-man. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., The lumber business is carried on by the logmen 1882 Jordan & Gilbert *Fishes N. Amer.* (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* III) 499 *Percina*, *Log Perches. *Ibid.*, *P. caprodes* Log Perch, Rock-fish; Hog-molly; Hog-fish. 1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 17 Nov., A dam has been built across the river, forming a *log pocket. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Log-reel*, the reel on which the log-line of a ship is wound 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 6 Apr., The Green Bay *Advocate* of March 28 says that *log-running is commencing all around 1877 *Michigan Rep.* XXXVI. 168 It appears that the scale of the manufactured lumber exceeded the *log-scale 1841 Dana *Seaman's Man.* 114 *Log*, a line with a piece of board called the *log-ship, attached to it. 1846 Young *Naut. Dict.* s. v. *Log-line*, A piece of board called the Log-ship or Log-chip. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 43 The 'log-ship', is a flat piece of wood in the form of a quadrant, having a sufficient quantity of lead inserted in the circular edge to keep it steady and perpendicular in the water 1841 Dana *Seaman's Man.* 153 It is the custom for each officer at the end of his watch to enter upon the *log slate the courses, distances, wind and weather during his watch, and anything of note that may have occurred. Once in twenty-four hours the mate copies from this slate into the log-book 1721 J. Baxter in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1867) XXI. 57 All Hands went briskly to work, to finish y^e *log-work in ye Lower Block-house 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 3 Tedious accounts of their log-work, how many leagues they sailed every day, where they had the winds [etc.] 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* III. The chimney is commonly of lath or split sticks, laid up like log-work and plastered with mud.

‖ **Log** (lɒg, lɔ̄g), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **logg**. [Heb. לֹג *lōg*.] A Hebrew measure for liquids; the twelfth part of a hin; = about three quarters of a pint.

1530 Tindale *Lev.* xiv. 24 And let the preast take the logge [Vulg. *sextarium*, *Wycl.* sextarie; 1611 log] of oyle. 1755 in Johnson; and in mod. Dicts.

Log (lɒg), *v.*[1] [f. Log *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* †**a.** To bring (a tree) to the condition of a log; to deprive of branches (*obs.*). **b.** To cut (timber) into logs.

1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. ii. 80 A Tree so thick that after it is log'd it remains still too great a Burthen for one Man 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 101 After the trees have been chopped, cut into lengths, drawn together, or logged, as we call it. 1848 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 26 Only a little spruce and hemlock beside had been logged here.

absol. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* III. ii. (1849) 87 The settlers..were busy logging and burning 1848 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 97 We turned our backs on Chesuncook, which McCauslin had formerly logged on 1878 *Michigan Rep.* XXXVII. 408 He was logging on the..Manistee River

2. To lay *out* (a road) with a layer of logs.

1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 706/1 Road-makers log out the road to its proper width

3. †**a.** *trans.* Of water: To lie in (a ship) so as to reduce it to the condition of a log; in quot. *absol.*

1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. lxxxvi. 10 Several feet of under water logging in her hold

b. *intr.* To lie like a log

a 1813 A. Wilson *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 269 By slow degrees the sinking breezes die, And on the smooth still flood we logging lie 1864 [see Logging *ppl. a.*[1]].

†**4.** *Mil.* To inflict on (a soldier) the punishment of the log (see Log *sb.*[1] 2 b). *Obs.*

1816 C. James *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 4) s. v. *To Log* is a punishment which is inflicted in some dragoon or hussar regiments for indisciplined and disorderly conduct.

5. *Naut.* To enter (esp. the distance run by a ship in a log or log-book; hence *gen.*, to record. Also with *down*, *up*.

1823 J. F. Cooper *Pioneers* xxxiv. (1869) 149/2 I've logged many a hard thing against your name. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 94 He has just logged down, in a plain manner, what he noticed on the road 1880 N. H. Bishop *4 Months Sneak-Box* 106, I went into camp behind an island, logging with pleasure my day's run at sixty-seven miles. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 8 The weather was logged at midnight, 'Light, clear, passing showers'.

absol. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 376, I have got on very slowly since logging up last

b. Of a vessel: To traverse (a certain distance) by log-measurements.

1883 E. F. Knight *Cruise Falcon* (1887) 32 This day we logged 160 miles. 1892 *Daily Tel.* 29 Dec. 5/1 In one day she hardly logged as much as a hundred knots

c. To enter the name of (a man as an offender) in a log-book, with a penalty attached. Hence, to fine

1889 *Times* 10 Sept. 10/5 The understanding..was that the penalties for logging should not be enforced. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 2/1 Taken before the captain on the bridge and 'logged' to the extent of from five to twenty shillings 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Logging offences*, the entering..in the 'official log' of British vessels of offences committed by members of the crew 1899 F. T. Bullen *Log Sea-waif* 280 I'll log ye to morrow.

†**6.** *intr.* ? To be 'like a log', be sluggish. *Obs.*

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 133 Which kinde of Phrase, your old women in Spaine vse to their children, when they goe sneakingly and fearfully about any businesse. *Anda, anda, que pareçe que vas a hurtar*; Get thee gone, get thee gone, thou goest logging and dreamingly about it, as if thou wentest a filching

7. Austral. Mining. *To log up*: To make a log support for the windlass.

1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* v. 54 We..had logged up and made a start with another shaft.

Log (lɒg), *v.*[2] *dial.* [? Onomatopœic. Cf. *rog*, Rock *v.*] *trans.* To rock, move to and fro. **b.** *intr.* To oscillate.

1808 Polwhele *Cornish-Eng. Voc.* 45 *note*, This enormous mass, from its peculiarity of position, may be easily *logged* to and fro. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Log*, to oscillate.

Log, dial. form of Lug (worm).

Log, short for Logarithm.

Logan berry (lō·găn be·ri). [Named after Judge *Logan*, U.S.A., by whom it was first grown.] A fruit obtained by a cross between the raspberry and blackberry.

1900 *Speaker* 6 Oct. 11/1 Mr. Forrester..showed me some very fine hybrids, called Logan berries, between the raspberry and the blackberry. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Mar. 3/3 The blackberry, the loganberry, the wineberry, and allied fruits.

Loganite (lōu·gănəit). *Min.* [Named by T. S. Hunt, 1851, in honour of Sir W. *Logan*.] An altered hornblende, near penninite in composition.

1865 Carpenter in *Intell. Observ.* No. 40 286 *Loganite* (dark green silicate of magnesia).

Logan-stone (lō·gănstōun). Also **loggan-stone**, **logan**. [f. *logan* = Logging *ppl. a.*[2] + Stone.] A rocking stone.

1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Cornwall* 4 This stone..was a Logan or Rocking-stone. 1808 Polwhele *Cornish-Eng. Voc.* 45 *Logan*, shaking. A logan stone, a rocking moving stone. [1824 see Logging *ppl. a.*[2]] 1826 Carrington *Dartmoor* 66 Near the edge Of the loud brawling stream a Logan stands Haply self-poised. 1831 Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 79 Like the Logan stones, which the finger of a child may move 1859 H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* xxxiv. (1900) 181/2 Strong as your famous lieutenant who capsized the logan stone. 1881 J. Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* I. xv, The big loggan-stone that had stood in front was upset, and fallen into the gulley. (1881. see Logging *ppl. a.*]

Logaœdic (lɒgăĭ·dik), *a.* [ad. late L. *logaœdicus*, ad. Gr. λογαοιδικ-ός, f. λόγ-os speech, prose + ἀοιδή song (as standing between the rhythm of prose and of poetry).] Epithet of various metres in which dactyls are combined with trochees. Also quasi-*sb.*, a logaœdic verse.

1844 Major *Guide Gr. Trag.* (ed. 2) 159 The *Glyconeus*, which has a logaœdic order 1855 Linwood *Greek Tragic Metres* 79 Anapæstic Logaœdics are identical in their rhythm with Logaœdic Dactyls. 1879 J. W. White tr. *Schmidt's Rhythm. & Metric* § 21 65 Chorees and logaoedics can be extended to Series of six measures 1883 Jebb *Œdipus Tyran.* Introd. 72 The essential difference between choreic and logaoedic rhythm is that of ictus

†**Lo·garism.** *Obs.* [Corruption of Logarithm, after sbs. in -ism.] = Logarithm (in the earlier quots. used blunderingly)

1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) Ep. Ded., If any one be minded to learn the..art of Brachygraphie, Stenographie, Logarisme or any Art whatsoever. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, xix, Division (whose Arethmeticke Makes but a Logarisme to perplex The world). 1684 Cocker in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1985/4 His Artificial Arithmetick, shewing the Genesis and Fabrick of Logarisms.

Logarithm (lɒ·gărĭdhm). *Math.* Also 7 *erron.* **logorythm.** [ad. mod.L. *logarithm-us* (Napier, 1614), f. Gr. λόγ-os word, proportion, ratio + ἀριθμός number

Napier does not explain his view of the literal meaning of *logarithmus*. It is commonly taken to mean 'ratio-number', and as thus interpreted it is not inappropriate, though its fitness is not obvious without explanation. Perhaps, however, Napier may have used λογος merely in the sense of 'reckoning', 'calculation' (cf. Logistic).]

One of a particular class of arithmetical functions, invented by John Napier of Merchiston (died 1617), and tabulated for use as a means of abridging calculation. The essential property of a system of logarithms is that the sum of the logarithms of any two or more numbers is the logarithm of their product. Hence the use of a table of logarithms enables a computer to substitute addition and subtraction for the more laborious operations of multiplication and division, and likewise multiplication and division for involution and evolution.

The word is now understood to refer only to systems in which the logarithm of any number a^x is x, a being a constant which is called the *base* of the system. The logarithms (of sines) tabulated by Napier himself were not logarithms in this restricted sense, but were functions of what are now called the *Napierian* (also *Neperian*), *hyperbolic*, or *natural logarithms*, the base of which, denoted by the symbol e or ϵ, is 2·71828+. This system is still in use for analytical investigations, but for common purposes the system used is that invented by Napier's friend Henry Briggs (died 1630), the base of which is 10; the *Briggsian* or *Briggian* logarithms are also known as *common* or *decimal logarithms*. For *binary*, *Gaussian logarithm*, see the adjs. *Logistic logarithms* (see quot. 1795); also called *proportional logarithms*.

In mathematical notation 'the logarithm of' is expressed by the abbreviation 'log' prefixed to numeral figures or algebraical symbols. When necessary, the base of the system is indicated by adding an inferior figure: thus '$\log_{10} a$' means 'the logarithm of a to the base 10'.

[1614 Napier (*title*) Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis descriptio.] 1615–16 H. Briggs in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 36 Napper, Lord of Markinston, hath set my Head and Hands a Work, with his new and admirable Logarithms 1616 E. Wright tr. *Napier's Logarithmus* Ded., This new course of Logarithmes doth cleane take away all the difficultye that heretofore hath beene in mathematicall calculations. 1631 H. Briggs *Logarithm Arithm.* i. 1 The Logar. of 1 is 0. *Ibid.* 2 The Log. of proper fractions is Defective 1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* I. i, Sir Interest..will tell you instantly, by Logorythmes, The utmost profit of a stock imployed. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 173 Mr. Halley has..drawn a very curious Method for Constructing Logarithms. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Logarithms*, *Logistic Logarithms*, are certain Logarithms of sexagesimal numbers or fractions, useful in astronomical calculations. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* VI. 80 Bonaparte said that his favourite work was a book of logarithms. *c* 1865 in *Circ. Sci.* I. 519/1 This advantage, which the base 10 has over any other, was first seen and applied by Briggs; the logarithms are, therefore, sometimes called the 'Briggian Logarithms'.

Logarithmal (lɒgăĭ·þməl), *a. rare.* [f. Logarithm + -al.] = Logarithmic.

1630 R. Delamain *Grammalogia* To Rdr., To shadow out to the more learned the quintessence of this Logarythmall projection in Circles. 1849 Frebbe *Comm. Class-bk.* 90 By logarithmal numbers

†**Logari·thmancy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Logarithm + -mancy.] (See quot.)

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* xix. 165 Logarithmancy, [or divining] by Logarithmes.

†**Logarithme·tic,** *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. = next.

1721 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash.

Logarithmetical (lɒgărĭþme·tikăl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. Logarithm, on the analogy of Arithmetical.] = Logarithmic.

1621 W. Jameson (*title*) Account of John Neper's Logarithmetical Trigonometriae (in *2nd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 201). 1685 J. Hawkins *Cocker's Decimal Arith.* II. i. 205 Logarithmetical Arithmetick is an Artificial use of numbers, invented for ease in Calculation 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 191 Logarithmetical or Proportional Scales. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 416 Ye who learn logarithmetical rules at Cambridge

Hence **Logarithme·tically** *adv.*

1775 in Ash. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 144 The sliding rule is graduated logarithmetically

Logarithmic (lɒgări þmik), *a.* (and *sb.*) *Math.* [f. Logarithm + -ic. Cf. F. *logarithmique*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to logarithms. Also in *logarithmic sine*, *tangent*, *secant*, etc., used (somewhat incorrectly) to denote the logarithm of the function named; opposed to *natural*.

Logarithmic curve (or *line*), a curve having its ordinates in geometrical progression and its abscissas in arithmetical progression, so that the abscissas are the logarithms of the corresponding ordinates. *Logarithmic ellipse*, *hyperbola* (see quots. 1851). *Logarithmic spiral*, a spiral which intersects all its radiants at the same angle

1698 Keill *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 243 The Applicate of the Logarithmick curve DEF 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 261 The Curve describ'd by their Intersection is called the Logarithmic Line. . A Point from the Extremity thereof, moving towards the Centre with a Velocity decreasing in a Geometric Progression, will generate a Curve called the Logarithmic Spiral. 1752 Robertson in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 100 Now subtract the logarithmic versed sines of such degrees as are intended to be put on the scale, from the logarithm versed sine of 180°. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 423/2 Constructing logarithmic tables to facilitate their [*sc.* astronomers] calculations 1851 J. Booth *Elliptic Integrals* Pref., I have named them [two curves] the spherical parabola, and the logarithmic ellipse... The latter [may be traced] on a paraboloid of revolution. *Ibid.* 159 If a right cylinder, standing on a plane hyperbola as a base, be substituted for the elliptic cylinder, the curve of intersection with the paraboloid may be named the logarithmic hyperbola 1878 Clifford *Elem. Dynamic* I. 78 A point is said to have logarithmic motion on a straight line when the distance from a fixed point on the line is equally multiplied in equal times 1881 Maxwell *Elect. & Magn.* II. 347 Another point which moves with uniform angular velocity in a logarithmic spiral

b. Pertaining to the logarithmic curve.

1875 R. F. Martin tr. *Hairres' Winding Mach.* 17 A round steel rope of logarithmic form would weigh only 1594 kilogs.

B. *sb.* = *Logarithmic curve* or *line*.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Let AVD be a logarithmic, and its ordinates AB, VC, DQ 1797 Brougham in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 396 The common logarithmic has its subtangent constant.

Logarithmical (lɒgări þmikăl) *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = Logarithmic. *Logarithmical scales* (see quot. 1727–41)

1631 H. Briggs (*title* Logarithmicall Arithmetike 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 215 The Logarithmical Tangent-line 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Proportional scales*, called also *logarithmical scales*, are the artificial numbers or logarithms, placed on lines, for the ease and advantage of multiplying, dividing, &c. by means of compasses, or of sliding-rules. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 145 That line..which is now commonly known by the name of the logarithmical curve 1799 Young in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 150 The inner circle L is divided into 30103 parts, corresponding with the logarithmical parts of an octave. 1812–16 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 47 Formulas more convenient for logarithmical calculation 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. III. viii. § 8. 7 Thus reducing the error, which, strictly speaking, must always exist from the principle of logarithmical construction, to an almost infinitesimal fraction.

Hence **Logarithmically** *adv.*, by the use of logarithms in logarithmic proportions.

1760 Pemberton in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 923 The present methods of computing logarithmically an angle from the three sides of a spherical triangle given 1828 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 328 Expressing this equation logarithmically. 1875 Jevons *Money* xxiv. 332 The ratios in which

their gold pieces have changed would be calculated logarithmically.

† **Logarithmotechny.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. mod.L. *logarithmotechnia* (N. Mercator, 1668), f. *logarithm-us* LOGARITHM + Gr. *τέχνη* art.] The art of calculating or making logarithms.

1724 in BAILEY; 1775 in ASH; and in some mod. Dicts.

Lo·g-book.

1. *Naut.* A book in which the particulars of a ship's voyage (including her rate of progress as indicated by the log) are entered daily from the log-board. Hence *transf.* and *fig.*, a journal of travel.

a 1679 SIR J. MOORE *Syst. Math.* (1681) I. 271 A Book called a Traverse Book or Log Book. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Log-book*, at sea, a book ruled and columned like the log board. 1779 BOSWELL *Let. to Johnson* 7 Nov., My Chester journal is truly a log-book of felicity. 1821 BYRON *Diary* Wks. (1846) 677/1 This additional page of life's log-book. 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 146 The mate's log-book was upon the table.

2. *Tailoring* = LOG *sb.* 7.

1869 SPENCER tr. *Comte de Paris' Trades' Unions* 169 It was agreed that thenceforth payment should be by piecework, according to a tariff called the log-book.

3. A kind of journal of proceedings which the master of a public elementary school is required to keep.

1872 in Rice-Wiggin & Graves *Elem. Sch. Manager* (1879) 220 Occasional deviations from the table should be noted by the teacher in the log-book. 1882 *Education Code* 4 The log book must be kept by the principal teacher, who is required to enter in it from time to time such events as the introduction of new books [etc.]

† **Loge** [1]. *Obs. Cant.* [? Short for HOROLOGE.] A watch.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Loge*, a Watch. I suppose from the French *Horloge*. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v., He filed a cloy of a loge, . he picked a pocket of a watch.

‖ **Loge** [2] (lōʊʒ). [Fr.: see LODGE *sb.*]

1. A booth, stall.

1749 CHESTERF. *Let.* 25 Apr., Misc. Wks. 1777 II. 357 The several *loges* are to be shops for toys, *limonades, glaces*, and other *raffraichissemens*.

2. A 'box' in a theatre or opera-house.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* I. 198 (*The Rose*) He told me, it was some poor Abbe in one of the upper loges. 1818 C. CLAIRMONT in Dowden *Life Shelley* (1887) II. 192, I could not even perceive the faces of those who sat in the loge next to ours. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxix, George was out of the box in a moment, and he was even going to pay his respects to Rebecca in her *loge*. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 50, I did the grand tier deliberately, going from *loge* to *loge*.

-loger (lŏdʒəɹ), the ending of a few words which are virtually adaptations of actual or assumable Gr. words in *-λόγος* (L. *-logus*): see -LOGUE, -LOGY. The oldest of these is *astrologer* (14th c.); it is uncertain whether this was f. L. *astrolog-us* + -ER [1] (in which case it is an unusually early example of a type of derivation afterwards common), or whether it was f. *astrology* + -ER [1] (cf. the similar formation of *astronomyer, astronomer*). On the analogy of this word, *-loger* was applied in a few instances to form personal designations correlative with words in *-logy*, *-logic*(*al*, as in *chronologer*, †*geologer*, *philologer* (obsolescent), †*theologer* (*horologer* is of different formation). The suffix is no longer a living formative, being superseded by -LOGIST.

† **Loges.** *Obs. Cant.* (See quot.)

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark all* E 2 b, *A Feager of Loges*, one that beggeth with counterfeit writings. *Ibid.* E 3 *Loges*, a passe or warrant.

Loggage, obs. form of LUGGAGE.

Lo·ggat, lo·gget. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6–7, 9 **logget**, (7 **logat, locket**), 8–9 **loggat**. [app. some kind of derivative of LOG *sb.*]

1. An old game (see quot. 1773); also the missile used in the game. (See LOGGERHEAD 5.)

[1541. Implied in LOGGATING.] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III ii. (1588) 353 Bowles, Closh, Cottes, Loggets or other unlawfull Games. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v i 100 Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at Loggets with 'em? mine ake to thinke on't. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III 315, 200 crownes? I ha lost as much at loggets. 1705 T. BROWN *To J. Haines* in *Coll. Poems* 119 What though they ne'er broke Jest, or Pate at Lockets, They've Sence enough, for all that, in their Pockets. 1773 STEVENS in *Shaks. Wks.* X. 315 This is a game played in several parts of England even at this time. A stake is fixed into the ground; those who play, throw loggats at it, and he that is nearest the stake, wins: I have seen it played in different counties at their sheep-shearing feasts. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Apr. 401/1 Let us take the case of a fine old English gentleman in a country house on a wet day in the middle of the sixteenth century. After he had played at bowls or loggats till his arms ached, how was he to pass the time till supper?

2. A pole, heavy stake.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXX. x. 746 The enemies from out of the Carthaginian ships, began to cast out certaine loggets [orig. *asseres*] with yron hookes at the end (which the souldiors use to call Harpagones) for to take hold upon the Roman ships. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. ix. 79 Beating of fruit downe with long poales, loggets, or such like. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* IV. vi, Now are they tossing of his legs and arms, Like loggets at a pear-tree.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loggat-ground*; *loggat-playing* adj.

1793 BLOUNT in *Reed's Shaks.* XV. 305 *note*, A loggat-ground, like a skittle-ground, is strewed with ashes, but is more extensive. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shakes* iii. None of your logget playing, tavern-jesting, come-kiss-me-Moll lovers.

† **Lo·ggating.** *Obs.* In 6 **logating.** [f. prec. + -ING [1].] Playing at the game of 'loggats'.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 1 Sondrie newe and crafty Games and Playes, as logatinge in the Feildes, slydethrifte otherwise called shovegrote.

Logged (lɒgd), *ppl. a.* [f. LOG *v.* + -ED [1].] a. Reduced to the condition of a log; *lit.* and *fig.* rendered incapable of action or movement. Of water: Stagnant. Of a vessel: Water-logged. b. Of land: Cleared by hewing the timber into logs.

c 1820 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1891) XLV. 273 With deliberate aim, I kill one [Indian] and leave the other logg'd. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 265/2 Should she happen to get logged, there would be perhaps a difficulty in bringing her to the proper steer again. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lxiii, We should find employment . . in other countries, even if the States were logged. 1889 *19th Cent.* Oct. 702 Dippers [birds] will not long stay where the water is slow or logged. 1901 *Scotsman* 29 Oct. 9/2 The assumption that the logged . . areas contained the same average quantity of timber per acre as the forests still standing.

Logger (lɒ·gəɹ), *sb.*[1] *N. Amer.* [f. LOG *v.* + -ER [1].] One who fells timber or cuts it into logs; a lumberman.

1734 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 840 Many Towns raising a generall Contribution among the Logers for him. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. i 7 It will not be long before an accursed band of choppers and loggers will be following. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 114 Life among the loggers seems the very ideal of healthy independence. 1900 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Ser. VI. III. 681/2 One hundred and fifty-four thousand feet of timber, which an average gang of loggers would cut down in about eight days.

Logger (lɒ·gəɹ), *sb.*[2] *dial.* [app. a word invented as expressing by its sound the notion of something heavy and clumsy. Cf. LOG *sb.*[1] Although of late appearance in quots. it is prob. the source of LOGGERHEAD, LOGGERY.] a. A heavy block of wood fastened to the leg of a horse to prevent it straying (1777 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). b. Lumps of dirt on a ploughboy's feet (*Wiltsh. Gloss.* 1893). c. 'Meat which is sinewy, skinny, lumpy, "chunky", or not worth cooking' (*Warwicksh. Gloss.* 1896).

Logger (lɒ·gəɹ), *sb.*[3] In 5 **logour**, 9 **loggar.** [? f. LOGGER *v.*] In *pl.* 'Stockings without feet, tied up with garters and hanging down over the ankles' (Jam.).

1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 149 Item, for vii elne of quhyte to be logouris to the King, the tyme his leg wes sayre . . xxviijs.

Lo·gger, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? Back-formation from LOGGERHEAD.] Thick, heavy, stupid.

1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 9 My head too heavy was, and logger, Ever to make a Pettifogger. 1781 J. RIPLEY *Orig. Lett.* xix. 100, I would have seized you by both ears and given your logger head forty-five severe knocks against the pavement. 1812 P. FORBES *Poems* 73 (E. D. D.) Wow, man, ye'r like Davy Spence Wi' logger head. *Ibid.* 86 They sigh, an' shake their logger head, An' cry all's over!

Logger (lɒ·gəɹ), *v. Sc.* and *dial.* Also *Sc.* **loggar.** [? An imitative formation; cf. LOG *v.* and -ER [5].] *intr.* a. 'To hang loosely and largely' (Jam.). b. 'To walk with a lax gait or in a loose-jointed, swaying fashion' (*Northumbld. Gloss.* 1893). c. To shake as a wheel which has been loosened (Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*). Hence † **Lo·ggerand** *ppl. a.*, ? straddling.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XIII. (*Frog & Mouse*) vii, Hir loggerand leggis and her harsky hyde.

Loggerhead (lɒ·gəɹhed). Also 8 (sense 3) **-heat.** [f. LOGGER *sb.*[2] + HEAD.]

1. A thick-headed or stupid person; a block-head.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 204 Ah you whoreson loggerhead, you were borne to doe me shame. 1595 *Eng. Tripe-wife* (1881) 168 That shee should sweare . . that she would neuer marrie with the Grocer he was such a logger-head. 1611 COTGR., *Tesle de boeuf*, a loulthead, logerhead; one whose wit is as little as his head is great. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 107 A pitifull, sneaking, whining Puritan, related to ye Loggerhead at Lambeth. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* v. iv, It is almost a pity to hinder these two loggerheads from falling foul of one another. 1790 MALONE *Shaks. Wks., Twel. N.* II iii. 17 *note*, *The picture of we three.* I believe Shakspeare had in his thoughts a common sign, in which two wooden heads are exhibited, with this inscription under it: '*We three* loggerheads be'. The spectator or reader is supposed to make the third. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 25 While loggerheads, most dignified, Are soon to wealth and rank allied. 1892 *West Cumbld. Times* Christm. No. 4/1 (Cumbld. Glos. 1899) Keep off them rods yeh gert loggerheeds.

b. A local coin or token (see quot. 1799).

1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 222 The dollars which now circulate through that part of the country [Wales] go by the name of Loggerheads. 1799 J. CONDER *Provincial Coins* 205 [Coins issued within the last 20 years] Loggerheads (*White Metal*) Obverse]. A Cart under a Gallows, and three Men hanging, 'The End of three Loggerheads'.

2. A head out of proportion to the body; a large or 'thick' head. Chiefly *fig.*; also in phr. *to join, lay loggerheads together.* (See also LOGGER *a.*)

1598 R. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 52 His body is so fallen away and leane, That scarce it can his logger-head sustaine. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* I. i, Now, could I break my own logger-head. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 15 These two often join Logger-heads together, and broach more pernicious Contrivances. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. iv. 15 Let us retire, and lay our two loggerheads together. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xliii, I have been following you in fear of finding your idle loggerhead knocked against one rock or other.

3. An iron instrument with a long handle and a ball or bulb at the end used, when heated in the fire, for melting pitch and for heating liquids.

1687 in STRYPE *Stow's Surv. Lond.* (1720) II. v. xviii. 288/2 Not to suffer Pitch, Tar, Rozin, &c to be heated on board by Fire, Loggerhead Shot, or any other thing. 1732 *Act* 5 *Geo. II*, c. 20 § 4 If any Master . . shall cause or permit to be heated or melted by Fire, Logger Heat, Shot . . any Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Grease [etc.]. 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 158/2 We put hot logger heads in buckets of tar and pitch. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Logger-head*, an iron for heating tar. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* v, Three or four loggerheads (long irons clubbed at the end) were always lying in the fire in the cold season, waiting to be plunged into sputtering and foaming mugs of flip. 1900 ALICE M. EARLE *Stage Coach & Tavern Days* v. 108 Into this mixture [flip] was thrust and stirred a red-hot loggerhead, made of iron and shaped like a poker.

4. 'An upright rounded piece of wood, near the stern of a whale-boat, for catching a turn of the line to' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Also *transf.*

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii 30 The saddles . . have large pommels or loggerheads in front, round which the 'lasso' is coiled when not in use. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* ix. (1859) 116 It passes . . around a post called the loggerhead, firmly secured to the frame of the boat. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 39, I looked for the rushing of the line round the loggerhead (a stout wooden post built into the boat aft).

b. (See quot.)

1836 HEBERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* II. 702 The beam or loggerhead, for the purpose of transmitting the motion of the piston to the pumps in the mine.

5. ? = LOGGAT.

1871 G. R. CUTTING *Student Life Amherst Coll.* 112 The game of 'loggerheads' has become obsolete, in this part of the country. . . A 'loggerhead' was a spherical mass of wood, with a long handle, and the game consisted of an attempt to hurl this towards a fixed stake, in such a manner as to leave it as near as possible.

6. As the popular name of various heavy-headed animals. a. (Also *loggerhead turtle*, †*tortoise.*) A species of turtle, *Thalassochelys caretta.*

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 4 The Loggerhead Turtle. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 103 There are 4 sorts of sea turtle. The Loggerhead is so call'd, because it hath a great head. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 30 On the 24th we caught a large loggerhead tortoise. *a* 1845 HOOD *Turtles* vii, Poor loggerheads from far Ascension ferried! 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Feb. 227/1 A rarer kind [of tortoise-shell] is derived from the loggerhead turtle, a native of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. 1895 *Royal Nat. Hist.* V. 83 The third, and probably the largest species of turtle, is the loggerhead (*Thalassochelys caretta*), easily recognised by its enormous head. *Ibid.* 84 The Mexican loggerhead (*T. kempi*), from the Gulf of Mexico, differs in [etc.].

b. applied to (*a*) two species of tyrant-bird inhabiting Jamaica, *Pitangus caudifasciatus* and *Myiarchus validus* or *crinitus*; (*b*) a N. American shrike, *Lanius ludovicianus* or *carolinensis*, (*c*) a large duck of the Falkland Islands, *Tachyeres* or *Micropterus cinereus*, the Race-horse or Steamer-duck.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins* 128 In the Island of Barbadoes, and the adjacent Islands, are certain birds bigger than Sparrows, with a very great head, called by the English Logerheads and Counsellors. 1713 RAY *Syn. Avium* 185 *Sitta seu Picus cinereus major, capite nigro* A Loggerhead. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 300 [*Sitta, seu picus* Ray] They let Men come so near them that they knock them down with Sticks, whence they have the Name of Loggerheads. 1775 CLAYTON *Falkland Islands* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 104 Here is a species of ducks, called the loggerhead, from its large head. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* II. 86 *Lanius carolinensis*, Wilson. *Lanius ludovicianus*, Linnæus.—Loggerhead Shrike *Ibid.* 87 It is generally known by the name of the loggerhead.

c. *dial.* applied to various fishes, as the bullhead; also to the tadpole. (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 102 There are three or four species of the common loggerhead, or sculpa fish, common on the English coasts. 1880–4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 179 *Leuciscus cephalus*. . . Large-headed dace, loggerhead.

d. *dial.* applied to various large moths.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Loggerhead*, the large tiger moth. *North.* 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss.* 1894 *Hetton-le-Hole Gloss.*, *Loggerhead*, a clouded butterfly. Large moths are also sometimes called 'loggerheads'. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Logger-heed*, any kind of moth. The Ghost Moth.

7. *dial.* A plant of the genus *Centaurea.*

1889 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 25 The crop consists almost entirely of the common field scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*), logger-heads (*Centaurea nigra*) [etc.]. 1866 COCKAYNE *Leechdoms* III. 315 *Saxon Names Plants, Bolwes*, loggerheads, *centaurea nigra*. . . Loggerheads is a name I have often heard in Oxfordshire.

8. *pl.* in various phrases. † *To fall, get, go to loggerheads*: to come to blows. *To be at loggerheads*: to be contending about differences of opinion; also, rarely, *to come to loggerheads.*

[The use is of obscure origin; perh. the instrument described in 3, or something similar, may have been used as a weapon.]

1680 KIRKMAN *Eng. Rogue* IV. i. 6 They frequently quarrell'd about their Sicilian wenches, and indeed .. they seem .. to be worth the going to Logger-heads for. 1681 *Trial of S. Colledge* 49 So we went to loggerheads together, I think that was the word, or Fisty-cuffs. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 66 The others . went to loggerheads with Sancho, whom they soon overthrew. 1806 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 63 In order to destroy one member of the administration, the whole were to be set to loggerheads. 1831 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 25 Jan , I hear from London that our successors are at loggerheads. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* I xxiv. 347 The Lord Chancellor .and the Bishop came to loggerheads in the House of Lords.

9. *attrib.* or *adj.* = LOGGER-HEADED.

1684 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 301 For sayeing col. Sidney's jury were a loggerhead jury.

10. *Comb.*: **loggerhead sponge**, a West Indian sponge of inferior quality; 'probably named from Loggerhead Key' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

Logger-headed (lǫ·gəɹhedėd), *a.* Also 8 **lugger-headed.** [f LOGGERHEAD (or parasynthetically f. LOGGER *sb.*²) + -ED².]

1. Thick-headed, stupid.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr.* IV. i. 128 You logger-headed and vnpollisht groomes. 1643 J WHITE *1st Cent. Scandal. Priests* 44 A company of logger headed fellowes. 1667 COTTON *Scarron.* IV. 107 Like a Logger-headed Lubber. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 73 You logger-headed fellow.

2 Of animals: Having a large head. *Logger-headed duck* = LOGGER-HEAD 6 b (*c*).

1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 62 Oh! it is a great loggerheaded Chub! 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat.* ix (1852) 200 In these [Falkland] Islands a great loggerheaded duck or goose (*Anas brachyptera*) . is very abundant 1851 *Zoologist* XIX. 7603 The loggerheaded duck, whose wings .. are used as propelling fins in the water

transf 1728 VANBR. & CIBBER *Prov. Husb.* II. i, A great Lugger-headed Cart, with Wheels as thick as a brick Wall.

†**Loggership.** *nonce-wd.* [f. LOGGER *sb.*¹ + -SHIP.] Used as a derisive title for a sluggard.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* II. xx. (1865) 107 They [the Indian wives] must dresse it and see it eaten over their shoulders; and their loggerships [*sc* the husbands] having filled their paunches, their sweete lullabies scramble for their scrappes

†**Lo·ggery,** *a. Obs.* [? LOGGER *sb.*² + -Y¹.] Of rank growth. (Cf. LOGGY *a.*)

1641 BEST *Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 52 But 20 or 22 stookes of large or loggery haver will bee a sufficient loade. *Ibid.* 54 When barley is loggery and full of greenes

Logget: see LOGGAT.

Loggeyn(g, obs. form of LODGING *vbl sb.*

Loggia (lǭ·dʒiă; It lǭdʒa). Pl. **loggias,** It **loggie.** Also 8 *erron* **log(g)io** [a. It *loggia*: see LODGE *sb*] A gallery or arcade having one or more of its sides open to the air.

1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit* (ed 3) III 119 Temples and Loggio's, built in many delightful Recesses 1762 KAMES *Elem Crit.* (1774) II. 459 A logio laying the house open to the north, contrived in Italy for gathering cool air. 1762-71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1786) I. 250 This mansion was .. much improved by Sir Francis Bacon, who added Italian porticos, and loggias. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I 116 Carved into as many grotesque wreaths of foliage as we admire in the loggie of Raphael. 1838 *Civil Eng & Arch. Jrnl* I 329/2 A small loggia, formed by three open arches resting upon coupled columns 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xix. § xvi, In Italy the staircase is often in the open air, surrounding the interior court of the house, and giving access to its various galleries or loggias. 1883 — *Art of Eng* v 164, I have lived in marble palaces and under frescoed loggie

Loggin (lǫ gin) *dial.* A bundle (of straw).

1765 *Museum Rust* IV xxx 140 A good thresher can make up his loggins of two sheaves with sufficient neatness to please the nicest keeper of racers in the north. 1855 J C MORTON *Cycl Agric.* II 724/2 *Loggin* (Yorks), a bundle of straw about 14 lbs 1857 C B. ROBINSON *Gloss. to Best's Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 181 They set up a loggin on end.

Logging (lǫ giŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. LOG *v.*¹ + -ING¹.]

1. The action of felling timber or hewing it into logs Also *concr* A quantity of timber felled.

1706 *New Hampsh. Prov Papers* (1869) III. 337 Those whose livelihood chiefly consists in Logging and working in the woods. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xvii (1869) 74/1 His piles, or to use the language of the country, his logging 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr, It has been a hard winter for logging. 1895 CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* 400 During his student days he combined the theory of theology with the practice of 'logging'.

2. (See quot.. and cf. *log-rolling* 2.)

1817 JEFFERSON *Let.* 16 June in *Writ.* (1830) IV. 307 The barter of votes .. which with us is called 'logging', the term of the farmers for their exchanges of aid in rolling together the logs of their newly cleared grounds

3. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *logging-camp, -path, -road, -shirt. -sled*; **logging-bee** *U. S* (cf. BEE¹ 4)

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 192 We called a *logging-bee; we had a number of settlers attend to assist us. 1880 N. H. BISHOP *4 Months in Sneak-Box* 248 Following along its bank for a mile, we arrived at the *logging-camp of Mr. Childeers. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 291 We .. were soon confused by numerous *logging-paths. 1839 C. T JACKSON *3rd Rep. Geol. Maine* 41 We.. walked along a *logging road in the forest beside the stream. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 112 Robin down the logging-road whistles 'Come to me'. 1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI 30 A coarse garment of hempen cloth, called a *logging shirt. 1741 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1872) VI. 349 Sent our Baggage on *loging sleds to Rochester from Cochecho.

Logging (lǫ·giŋ), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. LOG *v.*¹ + -ING².] That logs or lies like a log.

1864 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 6 The logging crocodiles' Outrageous bulk.

Logging (lǫ·giŋ), *ppl. a.*² See also LOGAN-STONE. [f. LOG *v.*² + -ING².] That rocks. Only in *logging-rock, logging-stone.*

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 148 The rude and primitive symbol of the logging rock. 1824 HITCHINS & DREW *Cornwall* I iv. § 4. 148 In the parish of Sithney . stood a celebrated logging stone. 1881 *Harper's Mag* Nov. 803 Logging stones whose ponderous bulk sways at the touch of a woman's hand.

Logging(e, obs. form of LODGING *vbl. sb.*

†**Lo·ggish,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LOG *sb*¹ + -ISH.] Heavy, sluggish.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 2 To raise and elevate muddy and loggish spirits from the dunghill.

Loggy (lǫ·gi), *a.* [f LOG *sb.* + -Y.]

†1. Of a crop: Of strong growth, rank. (Cf. LOGGERY *a.*) *Obs.*

1620 MARKHAM *Farew Husb.* xvi. 141 A man may well mowe of good and deepe loggy medow, or of rough vneuen medow euery day one aker. 1635 — *Eng. Husbandman* II. ii vii. 73 The Medow or Hay which comes thereof, is so ranke, loggy, and fulsome in taste, that [etc].

2. Heavy; sluggish in movement. (Cf. LOGY *a.*)

1847 *Illustr. Lond News* 28 Aug. 142/1 They were beat . by their slow, loggy stroke.

Loggyne, -yng, obs. forms of LODGING *vbl. sb.*

†**Logh.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 lóh, 4 looȝ, loȝ [OE. *lóh*, *lōg, ? = OFris. *lôch* place, OHG. *luog*, den, cave.] Place, stead

11 . *O E Chron* an 779 (MS F) Her Æðelbyrht arb' forðferde & Eanbald was ȝehalȝud an his loh *Ibid* an 931 On his loh. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM v. 260 And ȝet ne were hyt noȝt y-noȝ One to agredy hyre looȝ And heȝ ine heuene blysse. *Ibid* vii 436 Nou schal man be in hare loȝ, And habbe ioye and blysse y-noȝ.

Logh(e, loȝe, obs. var. LOUGH, LOW.

Logh(e, loȝe, obs. pa. t. of LAUGH *v.*

Loȝen, obs. pa pple of LIE *v.*²

Logia: plural of LOGION.

-logian, an ending occurring first in *theologian* (a. OF. *theologien*, f *theologie*: see -AN, -IAN), and hence adopted in a few mod. words to form substantival personal designations correlative with the names of sciences in -LOGY. The words so formed (e.g. *geologian, philologian*) are now obs. or rare, being superseded by formations in -LOGIST.

Logic (lǫ·dʒik), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 **logik,** 4-6 **logyk(e,** 4-7 **logike, logique,** 6 **logycke,** 6-7 **logicke,** 7-8 **logick,** 6- **logic.** [a. F. *logique* (13th c), ad. med.L. *logica*, ad. Gr. λογική (first found in Cicero; ellipt for ἡ λογικὴ τέχνη, rendered in med L. by *ars logica*), fem. of λογικός (whence L. *logicus*) pertaining to reasoning, f λόγος word, oration, reasoning, reason, etc.: see LOGOS. The word is current in all the mod. Rom and Teut. langs.: Sp. *lógica*, Pg., It., Du. *logica*, Sw. *logika*, Ger., Da. *logik*.

Cicero uses also *logica* neut. pl. = Gr. τὰ λογικά 'logics' (see 1 b below)]

1. The branch of philosophy that treats of the forms of thinking in general, and more especially of inference and of scientific method. (Prof. J. Cook Wilson)

The proper scope of this department of study has been and is much controverted, and books on 'logic' differ widely in the range of subjects which they include. The definition formerly most commonly accepted is 'the art of reasoning'; for various modern definitions see the later quots At all times the vulgar notion of 'logic' has been largely that it is a system of rules for convincing or confounding an opponent by argument

In the Middle Ages logic (or DIALECTIC, q v) was one of the three sciences composing the 'trivium', the former of the two divisions of the seven 'liberal arts'.

1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A xi 127 Lo, logyk I lered hire and al þe lawe after *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 286 A Clerk ther was of Oxenford also, That unto logik hadde longe ygo. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 251 Permenides satte ten ȝere on a roche, and byþouȝt hym of þe art of logik. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 366 Sche made him such a Silogime, That he foryat al his logique 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* I. viii. 34 The seconde science is logyke . This science proueth the pro and the contra 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* A 1 b, Logike is an arte to reason probablie. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 49 b, Law, Logique, and the Swizers, may be hir'd to fight for any body. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II xviii § 5 (1891) 179 Logic differeth from rhetoric .. in this, that logic handleth reason exact and in truth, and rhetoric handleth it as it is planted in popular opinions and manners 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 12 Galen brings too much Logick into his Treatise of Pulses, and mentions the Predicaments [etc.]. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 354 Logic, or the science of the general principles of good and bad reasoning. 1837 SIR W HAMILTON *Logic* i. (1866) I 4 Logic is the Science of the Laws of Thought as Thought. 1843 MILL *Logic* Introd. (1846) 9 Logic is not the science of Belief, but the science of Proof, or Evidence 1870 JEVONS *Elem Logic* i 1 Logic may be most briefly defined as the Science of Reasoning.

b. *pl.* in the same sense. (Cf. *ethics*, etc.) Not now in general use.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng Pop Cerem.* III. vii 120, I remember, that I heard in the logicks, of *pars essentialis* or *Physica.* 1651 W JANE Εἰκὼν Ἀκλαστος 247 The Libellers Logickes serves him to as litle purpose, as his historie. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Theory Earth* (1734) 89 The Theorist in this part has endeavoured to give us a proof of his great skill in Logicks. 1862 *Dublin Univ. Cal* 48 The following books have been appointed for the Examination for Logical and Ethical Moderatorships:—Logics. All the Logics of the Undergraduate Course.

c. Used by translators and expounders of Hegel for: The fundamental science of thought and its categories (including metaphysics or ontology).

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 99/2 Hegel divides philosophy into three parts .—1. Logic, or the science of the idea in and by itself. 1854 A. TULK tr *Chalybäus' Speculat. Philos.* 313 Philosophy has three cardinal divisions,—the Logic, which with Hegel, as is readily seen, implies also Metaphysics; the Philosophy of Nature; and Philosophy of Mind 1874 W WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* i § 9 Speculative Logic contains all previous Logic and Metaphysics 1890 W. S. HOUGH tr *Erdmann's Hist. Phil* II 686 The fundamental science, which Hegel calls Logic, but remarks at the same time that it may equally well be called Metaphysics or Ontology.

2. A system or a particular exposition of logic; a treatise on logic. Also, the science or art of reasoning as applied to some particular department of knowledge or investigation.

1377 LANGL *P Pl* B xii 267 To lowe lybbyng men þe larke is resembled; Arestotle þe grete clerke suche tales he telleth; Thus he lykneth in his logyk þe leste foule oute. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr *Loys le Roy* 125 b, They which write for the most part, do nothing but heape one on another Grammars, Rhetoricks, Logicks, Institutions [etc] 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* xi. 296 If Mr B. had studied his new Logic more and his Phalaris less; he had made better work in the way of Reasoning. 1756 BURKE *Subl & B* Introd, Wks. I 96 The logick of taste, if I may be allowed the expression. 1833 SIR W HAMILTON *Discuss* (1853) 165 The arbitrary laws of our present logics. 1838 — *Logic* App (1866) II. 244 The Italian and Latin Logics of Genovesi are worthy of your attention 1880 W. WALLACE in *Encycl Brit.* XI. 619/2 The logic of Hegel is the only rival to the logic of Aristotle His logic is an enumeration of the forms or categories by which our experience exists 1882 R ADAMSON *ibid* XIV. 782/1 The metaphysical logic of Hegel, the empirical logic of Mill, the formal logic of Kant. 1884 *Mind* Jan 123 In that speculative domain [Germany], Logics swarm as bees in spring-time

3 Logical argumentation, a mode of argumentation viewed as good or bad according to its conformity or want of conformity to logical principles. *To chop logic*: see CHOP *v.*² 8. Also, logical pertinence or propriety.

1601 BP. W BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* Pref. 7 Malice marres logike and charitie both 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* I iv 15 This was the Logick of the Jews, when they accused our Saviour unto Pilate 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I. § 150 But when they instead of giving were required to pay, and by a logic that left no man any thing which he might call his own 1738 JOHNSON *London* 71, [I] A statesman's logick unconvinced can hear 1795 *Gentl Mag* 541/1 You will be astonished at the logick which could draw such an inference from that address. 1830 MACAULAY *Rob. Montgomery* Ess. (1887) 140 We should be sorry to stake our faith in a higher Power on Mr Robert Montgomery's logic. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* III v, Driven alike by its Logic, and its Unlogic 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I 4 *Gab Depart Luc* And where's the logic of 'depart'? 1863 E V NEALE *Anal. Th & Nat* 33 As Sir William Hamilton argues with overpowering learning and logic. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 4/7 England, as Mr Disraeli once said, is not governed by logic.

b *transf.* A means of convincing or proving.

1682 G TOPHAM *Rome's Tradit* Ep Ded, Bonner's Logick, Fire and Faggot. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 239 ▶ 8 A certain Grand Monarch writ upon his Great Guns—*Ratio ultima Regum*, The Logick of Kings. 1816 *Sporting Mag* XLVIII. 180 On setting to Lancaster cleanly hit Ford down; when it was loudly vociferated 'What do you think of that for logic'? 1859 F FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* xliii (1899) 83 The Grape that can with Logic absolute The Two-and-Seventy jarring Sects confute. 1869 J. EADIE *Comm Gal* 133 The logic of their facts was irresistible. 1880 *Daily Tel* 28 Oct, The 'logic of events' may prove too strong for them, and what reason could not effect necessity may enforce. 1901 *Scotsman* 14 Mar 7/5 Their territory was annexed to the British domain in consequence of the terrible logic of war.

4. *attrib* = of or pertaining to logic.

In some of the earlier quots. possibly a real adj (like L. *logicus*, F *logique*) = LOGICAL 1.

1581 J HAMILTON *Catholik & Facile Traictise* 19 Zung men neu cum out of the grammer or logic scholes 1608 T MORTON *Preamble Encounter* 107, I haue now my Mitigator vpon a Logicke racke 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II ii § 6 Most of them vsually penned in a base and barbarous Logicke phrase. 1628 T SPENCER *Logick* 36 This distinction, is received in all the Logick schooles. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. vii. (1636) 79 Endeavouring to enthrall us with sophisticall arguments and Logick quirks. 1652 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* (1653) A iij b, They would not endure to stand in a Logick forme 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 8 Sin is not a mere nothing, but has some kind of logic positivitie or notional entitie 1724 R WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 18, I had a copy of Logick and Ethick Dictates in my father's hand among his school books. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* IX. 865 Wouldst thou on metaphysic pinions soar? Or wound thy patience amid logic thorns? 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III v. 223 Questions insoluble, or hitherto unsolved; deeper than any of our Logic-plummets hitherto will sound. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 243 He'll keep clear of my cast, my logic-throw

5. *Comb.*: †**logic-fisted** *a.*, having the hand clenched, like Logic in personification (see Cic. *Orat.* xxxii. 113; Bacon *Adv. Learn* II xviii § 5).

1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 80 One, with an open-handed freedome, spends all he lays his fingers on; another with a Logick-fisted gripingness, catches at, and grasps all he can come within the reach of.

† Lo·gic, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*$^{-0}$. (But see LOGIC *sb.* 4.) [ad. L. *logicus* (or F. *logique*), a. Gr. λογικός: see LOGIC *sb.*] = LOGICAL *a.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 121/24 Logicke, *logicus*.

-logic (lǫ·dʒik), **-logical** (lǫ·dʒikăl), endings originally occurring in adaptations (through F. and L.) of Gr. adjs. in -λογικός, derived from adjs. and sbs. in -λογος, -λογον, which have derivative nouns of quality or function in -λογία, represented in Eng. by -LOGY. As the meaning of an adj. in *-logic(al)* may with substantial correctness be rendered by 'pertaining to —logy', such adjs. are commonly apprehended as derivatives of the related sbs. (as if f. *—logy* + -IC). In general, the existence of a sb. in *-logy* now implies the potential existence of a correlative adj. in *-logical* (the exceptions being confined to a few of the older words, such as *apology*, which have corresponding adjs. of different formation). For the difference in meaning between adjs. in *-logic* and the (now much more frequent) adjs. in *-logical*, see -ICAL, and cf. the note under GEOLOGIC 1.

Logical (lǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. LOGIC *sb.* and L. *logic-us* LOGIC *a.* + -AL. Cf. med.L. *logicālis* and obs. F. (16th c.) *logical*.]

1. Of or pertaining to logic; also, of the nature of formal argument.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxv. 9 The curious probatioun logicall. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., Since first I began to be a medler with these Logical meditations. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 But they are put off by the Names of Vertues, and Natures, and Actions, and Passions, and such other Logicall Words. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 39 A Sermon, in which there would be Ethicall Truth as well as Logicall. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 212, I beg'd that we might keep close to the strictest Logicall Disputing. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 13 Galen then blam'd the School of Moses and Christ for want of Logical Demonstrations in their Discourses of Laws. 1844 WHATELY *Logic* III. Introd. (ed. 8) 156 Many Logical writers .. have undertaken to give rules 'for attaining clear ideas'. 1851–5 G. BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Tennyson* 38 Our common speech, abounding in logical generalizations and names of classes.

2. That is in accordance with the principles of logic; conformable to the laws of correct reasoning.

1689 PRIOR *1st Ep. Fleetwood Shephard* 39 Then he, by sequence logical, Writes best, who never thinks at all. 1814 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* II. i. § 1. 47 A process of logical reasoning has been often likened to a chain supporting a weight. 1845 COLERIDGE *Method* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 42 These cannot be introduced into a scientific treatise without destroying the symmetry of its parts by a suspension of the logical order. 1900 R. J. DRUMMOND *Relat. Apostol. Teach.* i. 25 He wants a logical explanation of the Christian faith.

3. That follows as a reasonable inference or natural consequence; that is in accordance with the 'logic' of events, of human character, etc.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 11 Having the sovereignty to dispose of, it seemed logical that the Estates might keep it, if so inclined. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 3 In France accordingly feudal government runs its logical career. 1883 tr. *Stepniak's Undergr. Russia* 121 It may be called the sign of a lofty mind to which heroism is natural and logical.

4. Of persons: Capable of reasoning correctly.

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Nov., I find he is a very logicall man and a good speaker. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 ¶ 3 Nor is it sufficient, that a Man who sets up for a Judge in Criticism, should have perused the Authors above mentioned, unless he has also a clear and Logical Head. 1805 J. LEYDEN in *Scott's Prose Wks.* IV. Biographies II. (1870) 179 You logical lads of Europe will be very little disposed to admit the legitimacy of the conclusion.

Comb. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 290 The strong and logical-minded Manning.

5. [*nonce-uses*, after Gr. λογικός.] Characterized by reason; rational, reasonable.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. iii. (1821) p. xxiii, We may be too apt to rest in a mere 'logical life', an expression of Simplicius, without any true participation of the divine life. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 466 The logical worship is rendered reasonable service in Rom. xii. 1.

†6. *sb. pl.* The subjects which are studied in a course of instruction in logic. *Little* or *small logicals*: certain minor questions of the science of logic, which formed the subject of the *Parva Logicalia*, a collection of treatises by Petrus Hispanus and others. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 185 Those rules of restryctyons, amplyfycatyons, and supposytyons very wittelye inuented in the small Logycalles, whyche heare oure chyldren in euerye place do learne. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 22 b, Other intollerable, and vaine wordes which are writen in the little Logicals. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 10 John Colet .. after he had spent seven years in Logicals and Philosophicals, was licensed to proceed in Arts. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 328 He was educated in Grammaticals in Wikeham School .. in Logicals and Philosophicals in New College Oxon.

Logicalist (lǫ·dʒikălist). *Metaph. rare.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who regards the categories of logic as ontologically valid.

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* i. 210 That which the logicalist begins with, that which constitutes what I have called the *thinghood* of things, is with the phenomenalist unnoticed or treated as a delusion.

Logicality (lǫdʒikæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being logical.

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1853) 152 A fanatical logicality of mind. 1863 *Reader* 18 July 63/3 Induction, certainty, logicality,.. these are some of the things which mark a science. 1873 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 12/1 A disputative logicality inherent in the mental constitution of the people.

Lo·gicalize, *v.* *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LOGICAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make logical. Hence **Logicaliza·tion**.

a 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 494 The thought is logicalized by the effort at expression. *Ibid.*, The mere act of inditing tends.. to the logicalization of thought.

Logically (lǫ·dʒikăli), *adv.* [f. LOGICAL *a.* + -LY².] In a logical manner; according to the principles of logic or the laws of sound reasoning.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* I. xli. 143 Vpon which consideration *Ramus* most prudently, and truly logically iudgeth the nature of the argument. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 134 It is most logically and truly concluded. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 109 From hence I logically gather, The woman cannot live with either. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* III. § 9 (ed. 2) 163 His argument, Logically developed, will stand thus. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1869) 255 As one of his parishioners very logically remarked.

Logicalness (lǫ·dʒikălnes). [-NESS.] The quality of being logical.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II; and in recent Dicts.

† Lo·gicaster. *Obs.* *rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. type **logicaster*, f. *logicus*: see LOGIC and -ASTER.] A petty logician.

1683 O. U. *Par. Ch. no Conventicles* 7 This Logicaster will be baffled.

Logician (lǒdʒi·ʃăn). Forms: 4 **logissian**, 4–6 **logicien**, 5 **-icion**, **-ycien**, 6 **-ecien**, **-yssion**, 6–7 **-itian**, 6- **logician**. [a. F. *logicien* (13th c.), f. *logique* LOGIC: see -ICIAN.]

1. A writer on logic; a student of logic.

1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep.* 66, I holde my pees of gramariens and retorikis, filoferis, geometrers, logissians [1388 logiciens]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 219 Thei be logiciones ȝiffenge reason of either thynge as Plato was and his folowers. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 100 Gramariens, logyciens, maysters of lawe. 1530 PALSGR. 50 If they be suche as the logiciens call abstractes. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 18 Logicians make three necessary parts or terms in every proposition. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 78 Contradictory, as the logicians speak, to virtue. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* I. § 1 (ed. 2) 22 The logician's object being not to lay down principles by which one may reason, but by which all must reason. 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim.* 7 All people are logicians in some manner or degree.

2. One skilled in reasoning.

1592 GREENE *Disput.* 15 Thou art no Logitian, thou canst not reason for thy selfe. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 72 Then wee had not .. a subtill Scotus to play the Logician.

†Logi·cianer. *Obs.* Also **logicioner**, **-itioner**, *Sc.* **logicinar**. [f. prec. + -ER¹. (For the form cf. *practitioner*.)] = LOGICIAN. Also, one who is studying logic.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* M iv, Thear is no good logiciouer, but woold think [etc.]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 183 The sophist logicinaris per chance may argou, that tua contrareis can nocht be baytht false. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 43 b, Chose then now whether you wil be accompted a lyar or a simple logicioner. 1569 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* i. 65 When I was a Logitioner in Oxford. 1584 *Copie of a Letter* 77 He hath store .. of manie fine wittes and good Logitioners at his commandment.

Logicize (lǫ·dʒisəiz), *v.* *rare.* [f. LOGIC or L. *logic-us* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To use logical argument, employ logic.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 525 *Soc.* Hast thou, tell me, the spirit of Logic within ye? *Streph.* I can't logicize—no—but I'll pilfer with any. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. (1858) 348 Intellect is not speaking and logicising: it is seeing and ascertaining. 1844 H. P. TAPPAN *Elem. Logic* Pref. 5 Reason .. is the faculty which reasons or logicizes.

2. *trans.* To turn into logic. *nonce-use.*

1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* I. 200 Take Hegel's widest .. division of Logic, Nature, Spirit. the last subsumes the second under the first, Spirit logicises Nature.

Lo·gico-, taken as comb. form of LOGIC, LOGICAL, in the sense 'logical and . . .'

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 383 Bishops, liturgies [etc.], .. were, .. with celestial patents, wrapped up in the womb of this or that text of Scripture to be exforcipated by the logico obstetric skill of High Church doctors.

Logie¹ (lō·gi). *Sc.* [Of unknown origin.] The open space before a kiln fire; = KILLOGIE.

a 1779 D. GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 215 The kill ribs brake, and down he goes with a vengeance into the logie. a 1806 *Yetts of Gowrie* xi. in Child *Ballads* IV. 175/2 He's sleeping in yon logie. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Logie*, a fire in a snug place; a snug place for a fire. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 143 Mak a kiln o't and creep in at the logie. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 234 Ditchoked its loggie Nae longer reeks.

Logie² (lōu·gi). *Theatr.* [Said to be named from David *Logie*, the inventor (Barrère & Leland).] An ornament made of zinc, intended to give the effect of jewellery.

1860 *Cornh. Mag.* II. 239 *note*, Bits of looking glass, not convex, but cut in facets inwards, like the theatrical ornament cast in zinc, and called a 'logie'. 1883 SALA *Living Lond.* 483 The plastering of girdles with zinc 'logies'.

Loging, obs. form of LODGING *vbl. sb.*

Logio, erron. form of LOGGIA.

‖ **Logion** (lǫ·giǫn). Pl. **logia** (lǫ·giă). [Gr. λόγιον oracle, f. λόγ-ος word.] A traditional maxim of a religious teacher or sage. Chiefly used with reference to the sayings of Jesus contained in the collections supposed by some to have been among the sources of our present Gospels, or to sayings attributed to Jesus but not recorded in the Gospels.

[1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 62 Marke what we finde in their sayings gathered by men of olde time, which are commonly called Logia, that is to say, Oracles.] 1875 M. ARNOLD *God & the Bible* vi. 321 The *logion* .. is given by two out of the three Synoptics. *Ibid.*, The *logia* of the Fourth Gospel. 1879 E. A. ABBOTT in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 815/2 It may imply that he [Papias], as others had done, wrote an interpretation of the 'Logia', accompanied by comments and by supplementary traditions. 1887 H. R. HAWEIS *Light of Ages* i. i. 43 Its [Buddhism's] sacred books consisting of the words of Buddha and his exploits, the Logia and the Acta. 1889 A. B. BRUCE *Kingd. God* x. 235 The authenticity of this logion has been called in question.

† Logis. *Obs.* (Frequent in Caxton.) In 5 **lo(d)gys(e**, **logise**, **lodgis**, **-es**, **lodygys**. [a OF. *logis*, *-eis*, f. *loge-r* to LODGE.] A lodging-place; lodgings, a tent, encampment; lair (of an animal).

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 37 b, Hering in euery logise where they descended tidinges of him. 1481 — *Godfrey* 11 How the turkes of Anthyoche sprang out, and assaylled the lodgyses of our peple. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* v. ix, Nyghe to the lodgys of the lyon. c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xv. 362 Goo seke hym in his lodges. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 291 Of them were slayn XL. M¹ & more and dured the batayll vnto euen tyme, that they withdrew them eyther other part to theire lodgyses.

† Logism. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. λογισμ-ός calculation, reasoning, f. λογίζ-εσθαι to count, reckon, conclude by reasoning, f. λόγ-ος: see LOGOS.] Reasoning.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Logism*, the due and judicious understanding of a thing, formerly considered and esteemed of, according to reason. *Cot[grave]*. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule xiv. § 5 Tell me not of your logisms and syllogisms, I rely upon Scripture alone. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 19 Reasoning, or Logisme (from whence is a Syllogisme) is an act whereby [etc.].

† Logist. *Obs.* [ad. L. *logist-a* or Gr. λογιστ-ής, f. λογίζ-εσθαι (see prec.).] **a.** An expert reckoner or accountant. **b.** *Gr. Hist.* One of a board of Athenian officials (see quot. 1656).

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 5 The common Logist, Reckenmaster, or Arithmeticien, in hys using of Numbers. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Logist*, he that causeth presidents or notable sayings to be registred, a caster of accounts. The Logists among the Athenians .. were ten men .. to whom all such as had ended their Office of Magistracy .. were to render an account of all such occasions as they had then administration of. 1680 J. AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 472 Sr Jonas More was with him [W. Oughtred, mathematician] a good while, and learnt; he was but an ordinary logist before. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Logist*, one expert in Computation, or that understands Accompts.

-logist, an ending resulting from the addition of -IST to sbs. in -LOGY, forming sbs. with the general sense 'one who is versed in —logy'. It is now the only living formative with this function, the older equivalents *-loger*, *-logian*, *-logue* occurring only in very few words (most of which are obsolescent). The formation is mainly English, though a few examples, as *étymologiste*, *chronologiste*, have existed in Fr. from the 16th or 17th c., and others, as *zoologiste*, appear first in the 19th c.

Logistic (lǒdʒi·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *logisticus* (whence F. *logistique*), ad. Gr. λογιστικός, f. λογίζεσθαι to reckon, reason, f. λόγος reckoning, account, reason: see LOGIC, LOGOS.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. ? Pertaining to reasoning; logical. *Obs.*

1628 JACKSON *Creed* IX. vii. § 6 Even the wisest .. writers oft-times swallow such fallacies in historical narrations .. as would be rejected .. were they exhibited to them in the simplicity of language or logistic form. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 5 Men that are borne deafe and dumbe; who can argue .. rhetorically by signes, and with a kinde of mute and logistique eloquence overcome their amaz'd opponents.

2. Pertaining to reckoning or calculation.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Logist*, one skill'd in the Logistick Science, i.e. the Art of Reckoning, or casting Account. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. 115 The Algebraic Mark, which denotes the Root of a negative Square, hath its Use in Logistic Operations.

3. *Math.* **a.** In *logistic curve*, *line*, *spiral* = logarithmic. Also = pertaining to a logarithmic curve, e.g. *logistic semi-ordinate*. **b.** *Logistic logarithms*: logarithms of sexagesimal numbers or fractions used in astronomical calculations. **c.** *Logistic numbers* (see quot. 1882).

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Logistic*, or *Logarithmic line*, a curve so called, from its properties and uses, in constructing and explaining the nature of logarithms. *Ibid.*, There may be infinite logistic spirals. *Ibid.* s.v. *Quadrature*, The space intercepted between the two logistic semiordinates. 1785 HUTTON (*title*) Mathematical Tables, Containing the Common, Hyperbolic, and Logistic Logarithms. 1834 *Nat. Philos.*, *Astron.* xii. 226/1 (U. K. S.) The proportional, or, as they are sometimes called, logistic logarithms. 1882 J. W. L. GLAISHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 777/1 *Logistic numbers* is the old name for what would now be called ratios or fractions.

B. *sb.*

† 1. A calculator. *Obs.*

1633 W. ROBINSON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 15 A more exact way .. could not possibly be taken than by angles taken with a very large quadrant, and so good an artist and logistic as Snellius was.

2. *Math.* A logistic curve.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The logistic will never concur with the axis, except at an infinite distance. *Ibid.*, Quadrature of the Logistic. 1773 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 245 The subtangent of the atmospherical logistic, is the length of a column of such a fluid as I have supposed

3. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*). **a.** The art of arithmetical calculation; the elementary processes of calculation, as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division **b.** Logistical or sexagesimal arithmetic.

a. 1636 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Logistick*, the Art of counting or reckoning, the practice of Arithmetick, or that part thereof which contains Addition, Substraction, Multiplication and Division. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Logisticks*, the same as Logistical Arithmetick; but some apply the Term to signi y the first general Rules in Algebra. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 5 *Paricarmdshtaca*, eight operations, or modes of process · logistica or algorism 1884 J GOW *Hist. Gk. Math.* III 63 [Plato] is on many occasions careful to distinguish the vulgar *logistic* from the philosophical *arithmetic*

b. 1801 *Encycl Brit* Suppl II 81 Logistics, or Logistical Arithmetic, a name sometimes employed for the arithmetic of sexagesimal fractions, used in astronomical computations.

Logi·stical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. med L. *logisticus* (see LOGISTIC *a*) + -AL]

1. Pertaining to or based upon reasoning or disputation. (Cf. LOGISTIC 1.)

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 3 The Logisticall motions that appear in the Hands of Disputants 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn* 214 That Logistical or rational facultie of the soul 1833 *New Monthly Mag* XXXVIII 13 A question that depended upon no abstruse or logistical reasoning.

2 Pertaining to calculation. → LOGISTIC 2.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI xxxiv 349 Ye may vse the logistical secret of approching nere to the precise verytye. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* x (1707) 272 The Sacred Story does so exactly agree with the Conversions of Heaven, and Logistical Astronomy

3 *Math.* = LOGISTIC 3.

1653 SHAKERLEY (*title*) Tabulæ Britannicæ The British Tables: Wherein is contained Logistical Arithmetick, the Doctrine of the Sphere, Astronomicall Chronologie [etc.] *Ibid* 1 Chap 1 Of Logisticall Multiplication and Division *Ibid* 2 A new Table of Logistical Logarithmes 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Logistical Arithmetick*, was formerly the Arithmetick of Sexagesimal Fractions. It is now taken by some for the expeditious Arithmetick of Logarithms, by which all the Trouble of Multiplication and Division is sav'd 1709–29 MANDEY *Syst Math., Arith* 74 Astronomical [Arithmetic], which sometimes also is called Logistical *Ibid.* 78 Of Logistical Addition (i e addition of degrees, minutes, seconds, etc., of years, days, hours, etc.) 1777 SHUCKBURGH in *Phil Trans* LXVII 586 *note*, This table bears some analogy to the tables of logistical logarithms.

Logistics, *sb pl*1, see LOGISTIC B 3

Logistics (lŏdʒi·stiks), *sb. pl.*2 [ad. F. *logistique*, f *loge-r* to quarter, LODGE, or *logis* LOGIS see -ISTIC] (See quot 1898.)

1879 R TAYLOR *Destruct & Reconstr.*, v. 47, I have written of him [Johnston] as a master of logistics 1890 *Century Mag* Feb 570/2 The marches of Sherman disturbed all previous axioms of logistics. 1898 *Athenæum* 10 Sept 341 Strategy is the art of handling troops in the theatre of war, tactics that of handling them on the field of battle 'The French have a third process, which they call logistics, the art of moving and quartering troops, i e, quartermaster-general's work 1901 *Blackw. Mag* Jan 3/1 To the small commandos, say of from 50 to 300 men, 'hanging about' is the beginning and end of logistics

Logitioner, variant of LOGICIANER

Logocracy (lŏgo·krăsi). [f Gr λόγο-ς word + -CRACY.] A community or system of government in which words are the ruling powers.

1804–6 SYD SMITH *Mor Philos.* (1850) 104 Instruments which overturn the horrible tyranny of adjectives and substantives, and free the mind from the chains of that logocracy in which it is so frequently enslaved. 1807–8 W IRVING *Salmag* (1824) 108 Their government is a pure unadulterated logocracy, or government of words.

Logocyclic (lŏgosi·klik), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [f. Gr. λόγο-ς ratio + κύκλ-ος circle + -IC.] **a.** *adj.* Only in *logocyclic curve*, a crunodal circular cubic, whose equation is $(x^2+y^2)(2a-x) = a^2x$. **b.** *sb.* A logocyclic curve.

1858 J. BOOTH in *Proc Roy Soc* IX 257 A new curve, which I have called the *Logocyclic Curve*, from the similarity of many of its properties to those of the circle, and from its use in representing numbers and their logarithms. *Ibid* 261 The entire length of the logocyclic is equal to [etc.].

‖ Logodæ·dalus. *Obs.* Pl. **-i.** Also in anglicized form **logodædale.** [mod L., a. Gr. λογοδαίδαλος, f. λόγο-ς + δαίδαλος cunning.] One who is cunning in words.

1611 ?B. JONSON in *Coryat's Crudities* Charac Authour, He is a great and bold Carpenter of Words or (to express him in one like his owne) a Logodædale. 1650 TRAPP *Comm., Song Sol.* iv. 3 (1660) III 353 Those Logodædali, learned Asses, that prophanely disdain at the stately plainness of Gods blessed Book 1664 EVELYN tr *Freart's Archit* etc 121 Least whilest I thus discourse of the Accomplishments of our Artists..I my self be found Logodædalus

So † **Logodæ·dalist.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Logodædalist*, an Inventer or Forger of new Words, and strange Terms. 1806 J. LESLIE *Dict Synon. Words* s.v. *Words*, Inventor of words, logodædalist.

Logodædaly (lŏgodi·dăli). *rare.* [ad. late L. *logodædalia*, a. Gr. λογοδαιδαλία, f. λογοδαίδαλος (see prec.).] Cunning in words; skill in adorning a speech; 'verbal legerdemain'.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Logodædaly*, a goodly shew and flourish of Words, without much matter. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* xliii. (1836) 114 For one instance of mere Logomachy I could bring ten instances of Logodædaly, or verbal Legerdemain.

† **Logodiarrhe.** Also 8, 9 in Dicts. **logodiarrhœa.** [f. Gr. λόγο-ς word + διάρροια diarrhœa. Cf. F. *logodiarrhée*] A flux or flow of words.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* Pref. ¶¶¶ 4 b, A rambling logodiarrhe without wit or reason 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Logodiarrhœa* [1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Logodiarrhœa.* So 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*]

Logofascinated, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [hybrid f. Gr. λόγο-ς word.] Fascinated by words.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 231 The logofascinated spirits of the hearers. were so on a sudden seazed upon

Logogram (lŏ·gŏgræm). [f. Gr. λόγο-ς word + -GRAM.

In sense 1 substituted (owing to association with *anagram, lipogram*, etc.) for *logograph*, which in this sense is itself a mistake for *Logogriph*.]

1. = LOGOGRIPH.

1820 HEBER *Let* 1 Apr in *Life* (1830) II 19 If you are not much in the habit of composing logograms, you can hardly conceive how many words a single well-chosen noun may be coaxed into For instance, how many are there in steam-boat? 1862 H B WHEATLEY (*title*) Of Anagrams, ..Lipograms, Chronograms, Logograms, Palindromes

2. A sign or character representing a word; in *Phonography*, a word-letter; a single stroke which, for brevity's sake, represents a word.

1840 I PITMAN *Man. Phonography* § 159 (1845) 46 The hooked *vr* is used as a logogram for *very* 1870 — *Phonet Man* 126 The following ingenious exercise is composed entirely of Logograms.

Hence **Logogramma·tic** *a*, pertaining to logograms (sense 1).

1820 HEBER *Let* 1 Apr in *Life* (1830) II 19 The whimsical contrast which this logogrammatic Berserksgangr presented to the parallel exploit of Coleridge, who wrote his Kubla-Khan under the effects of opium.

Logograph (lŏ·gŏgraf). [f. as prec. + -GRAPH. Cf. Gr. λογογράφος (see next)]

¶ **1** Used erroneously for LOGOGRIPH.

Some mod edd of Jonson *Underwoods* lxi have *logographes* where the original ed has *logogriphes*

1797 *Monthly Mag* III. 468 The Masquerade; or, a Collection of New Epigrams, Logographs [etc.]

2 *Phonography.* A character or combination of characters representing a word; = LOGOGRAM 2.

1888 I. PITMAN *Man. Phonography* § 190. 68.

3. = LOGOTYPE

1872 W SKEEN *Early Typography* 426 It is an existing book, nearly two hundred years old, one half of which is printed with movable wooden letters, logographs, and words

4 = LOGOGRAPHER 2. *rare* (in quot *transf.*).

1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl* III xviii (ed 2) 417 The philosophy or mythology of the Welsh bards and logographs.

5 An instrument for giving a graphic representation of speech-sounds.

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp Telephone* 295 For recording vocal impulses one of the most sensitive instruments is the logograph, invented by W H Barlow, F R S.

Hence **Lo·gograph** *v trans.*, to print with logotypes.

1843 *Biographical Dict* II ii 576 A second edition appeared in 1764 and a third in 1797 9 (which being logographed, or printed with a separately cast type for every word, was reissued in 1801)

Logographer (lŏgo·grăfəɹ). [f. late L. *logograph-us* accountant (a. Gr λογογράφ-ος prose-writer, speech-writer, f. λόγο-ς word, speech, account + -γράφος -writer) + -ER[1], see -GRAPHER.]

† **1.** A lawyer's clerk, an accountant *Obs.*—°

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Logographers*, Lawyers Clerks, they that write Pleas and Causes in the Law or Books of Accompt 1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Logographer*, an Accomptant or Writer of Books of Accompts.

2. *Gr. Antiq.* A writer of traditional history in prose.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. IV I. 117 The adventures which the ancient poets, epic, lyric, and tragic, and the logographers after them, connect with the name of the Argeian Io. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* VIII. (1870) 265 Pherecydes, an Athenian logographer of the fifth century before Christ. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 42 After the manner of the early logographers, turning the Iliad into prose 1880 *Encycl Brit* XI 634/1 Hellanicus, the most important of the Greek logographers

3 *Gr. Antiq.* A professional speech-writer.

1853 GROTE *Greece* II lxxxvii XI 380 Before he [Demosthenes] acquired reputation as a public adviser, he was already known as a logographer, or composer of discourses to be delivered either by speakers in the public assembly or by litigants in the Dikastery 1881 *Q. Rev* Oct 531 The plain man, intending to go to law, addressed himself to a professional speech-writer, or 'logographer'.

4. One who practises or is skilled in logography.

1860 in WORCESTER citing Smyth

Logographic (lŏgogræ·fik), *a.* [f. LOGOGRAPHY + -IC. Cf. Gr. λογογραφικός]

1. Pertaining to logography (see LOGOGRAPHY 1).

1784 *Lond. Chron.* No 4287, Logographic Office, Black Friars, April 15. By His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent for printing by words intire instead of single Letters. 1785 (*title*) Miscellanies in Prose and Verse intended as a Specimen of the Types, at the Logographic Printing Office. 1828 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xiii 94 John Walter .set all the printers in London by the ears with his whim about logographic printing.

2. Consisting of characters or signs, each of which singly represents a complete word.

1801 J. HAGER *Babylon. Inscript.* 53 Goguet makes no distinction between hieroglyphic, and, as I call them, monogrammatic or logographic characters. 1828 DU PONCEAU *Chinese Syst. Writing* (1838) 110, I would not call the Chinese characters a syllabic, but a logographic system of writing.

So **Logogra phical** *a.* 1828–32 in WEBSTER.

Logographically (lŏgogræ·fikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a logographic manner.

1783 H. JOHNSON (*title*) An Introduction to Logography . Printed logographically and sold by J Walter. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Crit Rev.* III. 506 The want of variety in their rhymed letter-press is so obvious that it may be thought they might print all their poetry logographically, with stereotype hemistichs. 1828 DU PONCEAU *Chinese Syst. Writing* 114 It cannot be written with the Chinese character logographically.

Logography (lŏgo·grăfi) [ad. Gr. λογογραφία, f. λόγο-ς speech + -γραφία writing. Cf. F. *logographie.*]

1. (See quot. 1783.)

1783 H JOHNSON (*title*) An Introduction to Logography: or, the art of arranging and composing for printing with words intire, their radices and terminations, instead of single letters 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 198, I then wrote a treatise on the beauties of Liliputian ortho and logography. 1841 *Penny Cycl* XIX 16/1 Logography is merely a modification of block printing. 1887 FOX BOURNE *Eng Newspapers* I 255 A new [*c* 1783] printing process known as logography

2. A method of long-hand reporting, in which several reporters were employed, each taking down a few words in succession.

1841 BRANDE *Dict Sci, etc., Logography*, a system of taking down the words of an orator without having recourse to short-hand, which was put in practice during the French revolution

Logogriph (lŏ·gŏgrif) Forms: 6-9 **logogryphe,** 7-9 **-iphe,** 9 **-iff,** 7- **logogriph.** [ad. F. *logogriphe*, f. Gr. λόγο-ς word + γρῖφος fishing-basket, riddle.] A kind of enigma, in which a certain word, and other words that can be formed out of all or any of its letters, are to be guessed from synonyms of them introduced into a set of verses. Occasionally used for: Any anagram or puzzle involving anagrams.

1597–8 BP HALL *Sat* IV i 33 Worse than the Logogryphes of later times, Or Hundreth Riddles shak't to sleeue lesse rimes *a* 1637 B JONSON *Underwoods, Execr upon Vulcan* 34 (1640) B 1 b, Had I weav'd fifty tomes Of Logogriphes, or curious Pallindromes. 1765 H.WALPOLE *Let to Lady Hervey* 21 Nov *Lett* (1857) IV. 439 All I can send your ladyship is a very pretty logogriphe, made by Madame du Deffand. 1770 FOX in J H Jesse *G Selwyn & Contemp* (1843) II. 398, I gained great credit there by guessing a logogryphe. 1813 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XXXVI 417 A logogriph describes not a word only, but all the included words, which any portion of its letters can spell 1835 *Tait's Mag* II 808 A sort of logogriff not worthy of solution. 1867–77 G F CHAMBERS *Astron.* I XII 136 The original discovery was announced to Kepler in the following logogriph 1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nts.* VII 210 *note*, The clue to this logogriph lies in the numerical value of the letters forming the key word.

Hence **Logogri·phic** *a*, of or pertaining to logogriphs, of the nature of a logogriph.

1814 *Q Rev* X. 464 By dropping *r* [from Borlase], and changing *ase* into *us*, we have the ingenious logogriphic title of Sir Bolus.

Logolatry (lŏgo·lătri). [f. Gr λόγο-ς word + -LATRY.] 'Worship' of words; unreasonable regard for words or for verbal truth.

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit Rem* (1839) IV 305 [Neo-Platonism is] but one fanciful process of hypostasizing logical conceptions and generic terms In Proclus it is Logolatry run mad 1846 E. MIALL in *Nonconf* VI 45 Many good people are exceedingly prone to logolatry They get hold of a good word, representing a thing good in itself, and then conclude that every object to which that word may be applied, is a good thing 1890 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Mar. 145/1 An almost morbid tendency to literal truthfulness, or, as the writer calls it, 'logolatry'.

Logology (lŏgo·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. λόγο-ς (see LOGOS) + -λογία discourse: see -LOGY]

1. The doctrine of the LOGOS. (Only as the title of two books in the 18th c.)

1726 J JEFFERY (*title*) Logology, on John i 1.

2. The science of words. *rare*

1820 *Gentl Mag* XC i. 208 Perhaps the following little attempt at Philology (Logology?) may not be deemed an inadmissable trifle. 1878 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIII 139 One of our most esteemed modern authorities in 'logology'

Logomach (lŏ·gŏmæk). [ad. Gr. λογομάχ-ος adj, f. λόγος word (see LOGOS) + μαχ-, μάχεσθαι to fight] One who fights about words.

1865 *Cornh Mag.* XI. 483 The great logomach of Hippo.

Logomachical (lŏgomæ·kikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC + -AL] Disposed to logomachy.

1830 *Westm. Rev* XII. 405 Mr Galt is familiar with those . variations from the general standard which occur among his logomachical countrymen.

Logomachist (lŏgo·măkist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One addicted to logomachy; one who disputes about verbal subtleties.

1825 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem* (1839) IV. 272 If I met with a disputatious word catcher or logomachist 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 May 3/1 One feels inclined to ask like some old logomachist what he exactly means by 'is'.

Logomachize (lǫgǫ·măkəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To indulge in logomachy. Hence **Logo·machizing** *ppl. a.*

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 592 The.. incomprehensible cackle of logomachising ganders.

Logomachy (lǫgǫ·măki). Forms: 6–7 logomachie, 7– logomachy; also 7–8 in Latin form logomachia. *Pl.* -ies, also 8 -ys. [ad. Gr. λογομαχία, f. λόγο-s word + -μαχία fighting.]

1. Contention about words; an instance of this.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 169 Of so high a science they have made a certaine Logomachie. 1675 T. TULLY *Let. Baxter* 16 Which you seem to place amongst your Logomachies, or Logicall notions. 1711 tr. *Werenfels* (*title*) A Discourse of Logomachys, or Controversies about Words. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 25 The Sophistry call'd Logomochia [*sic*], or punning with and upon Words. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. II. 122 This quarrel tending to vain logomachies.. ended in confusion. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xv. § 1 (1876) 341 The reproach of logomachy which is brought.. against the speculations of political economists. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* Pref. p. xi, The barren logomachies of Plato's *Theætetus* are relieved by half a dozen immortal pages. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 289 It shows how much of mere logomachy there is in these disputes.

2. ? *U.S.* 'A game of cards each containing one letter with which words are formed' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Logomacice.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [as if ad. Gr. *λογομαχική (*sc.* τέχνη), fem. of *λογομαχικός of or pertaining to logomachy, f. λογομάχος LOGOMACH.] (See quot.)

1646 SALTMARSH *Some Drops* III. *Smoke in Temple* 56 You criticise on words, ..I wonder you.. have leisure for that, this is logomacice, or word-fighting.

‖ **Logomania** (lǫgomē·niă). [mod.L., f. Gr. λόγο-s + μανία madness.] A form of insanity in which there is a great loquacity (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Logoma·niac. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. λόγο-s word + MANIAC.] One who is insanely interested in words.

1870 H. GREEN *Shaks. & Emblem Writers* 103 We have outgrown the customs of those logo-maniacs, or word-worshippers, whom old Ralph Cudworth.. seems to have had in view.

Logometer¹ (lǫgǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. λόγο-s (in the sense of ratio) + -METER.] **a.** (See quot.)

1842 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 248 It is of course the *à priori* introduction of what answers to the logarithm of a number, which I call the logometer of a line given in magnitude and direction. *Ibid.*, By A^B is meant the line whose logometer is *B* × logom. *A*.

b. Applied to Wollaston's 'logometric scale' for chemical equivalents.

1855 in OGILVIE, Suppl. 1860 in WORCESTER (citing *Gentl. Mag.*).

Logometer² (lǫgǫ·mĭtəɹ). [A hybrid word f. LOG *sb.*¹ + -(O)METER.] A patent log for ships.

In recent Dicts.

Logometric (lǫgome·trik), *a.* [f. Gr. λόγο-s ratio + μέτρ-ον measure + -IC.] Indicating ratios by measurement. Used by Wollaston to designate his 'scale' for the graphic representation of chemical equivalents. Hence **Logome·trical** *a.* (in the same sense), **Logome·trically** *adv.*

1813 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* CIV. 15 Those who are acquainted.. with the use of logarithms as measures of ratios.. will not need to be told that all the divisions are logometric. *Ibid.* 17 In the engraved scale of equivalents, the ratios of these numbers are represented by logometric intervals at which they are placed. *Ibid.*, The slider is logometrically divided. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxii. 555 The scale is the logometric line of numbers. 1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Logometrical*.

‖ **Logoneurosis** (lǫgoniūrōu·sis). [f. Gr. λόγο-s word + NEUROSIS.] A nervous disorder causing defective memory of words.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 613 The two ideas of logoneurosis and lalopathy consequently do not cover each other.

Logonomy (lǫgǫ·nǒmi). *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. after ASTRONOMY.] The science of language.

1803 J. STEWART (*title*) *Opus maximum*.. Logonomy; or, the science of language.

Logopa·ndocie. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. λόγο-s word + πανδοκεία the trade of an innkeeper.] Readiness to admit words of all kinds.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 198 The systeme of a language, which, by reason of its logopandocie, may deservedly be intituled The Universal Tongue.

Logopathy (lǫgǫ·păþi). *Path.* [f. Gr. λόγο-s word + -PATHY.] A morbid affection of the speech (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 613 But as soon as the formation of thoughts is disturbed it becomes a question of dyslogia and logopathy.

‖ **Logos** (lǫ·gǫs). *Theol.* and *Philos.* [Gr. λόγος word, speech, discourse, reason, f. λογ-, ablaut-variant of λεγ- in λέγ-ειν to say.] A term used by Greek (esp. Hellenistic and Neo-Platonist) philosophers in certain metaphysical and theological applications developed from one or both of its ordinary senses 'reason' and 'word'; also adopted in three passages of the Johannine writings of the N.T. (where the English versions render it by 'Word') as a designation of Jesus Christ; hence employed by Christian theologians, esp. those who were versed in Greek philosophy, as a title of the Second Person of the Trinity. By mod. writers the Gr. word is used untranslated in historical expositions of ancient philosophical speculation, and in discussions of the doctrine of the Trinity in its philosophical aspects.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 52 We cal him Logos, which some translate word or Speech, and othersom Reason. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. xxiv. 79 That inward awfull Majestie Hight Logos, whom they term great sonne of God. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 243 Origen.. thence draws an Argument for the Eternity of the Logos or Word. 1831–3 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* xvii. (1845) 375 Plato never imagined this Logos or Mind to be a person in the sense in which Christians believe the Son of God to be a person. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 158 If Christ be that Logos or Word that was in the beginning. 1882 S. D. F. SALMOND in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 803/2 Heraclitus holds that nothing material can be thought of without this Logos, but he does not conceive the Logos itself to be immaterial. *Ibid.* 804/1 The Logos of the Stoics is a reason in the world gifted with intelligence, and analogous to the reason in man. *Ibid.*, His [Philo's] Logos is the representative of the world to God as well as of God to the world.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* I. ii. 150 Man.. shall.. under the conduct of the Logos-Redeemer, reascend to his source. 1865 tr. *Strauss's New Life Jesus* I. I. vi. 30 They are mere explanations of the Logos-theory. 1874 *Supernatural Relig.* II. III. i. 340 The dogmatic system of the Logos Gospel did not admit of more than mere reference to it. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* II. lxxii. 555 This extension of the Logos revelation explains the high estimate which some of the Greek fathers.. put upon the Hellenic.. philosophy.

Hence **Logos-ship**, the dignity and office of the Logos.

1895 *Expositor* Sept. 163 The logos-ship was attributed to Jesus.

Logothete (lǫ·gǫþīt). *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *logotheta*, ad. Gr. λογοθέτης, primarily 'one who audits accounts' (L. & Sc.), f. λόγο-s account + θε-, stem of τιθέναι to set + agent-suffix -της.] The designation of various functionaries under the Byzantine emperors; applied esp. (also in the Norman kingdom of Sicily) to a high official corresponding to the 'chancellor' of Western kingdoms.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 164/35 *Logotheta*, ȝemotman.] 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* liii. (1869) III. 286 Which the great logothete or chancellor of the empire was directed to prepare. 1862 KINGTON *Fredk. II*, II. xviii. 446 Logothete of Sicily, and Protonotary. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* viii. 217 He can talk Latin, and perhaps Greek, as well as one of those accursed man-eating Grendels, a Roman lawyer, or a logothete from Ravenna.

Logotype (lǫ·gǫtəip). *Printing.* [f. Gr. λόγο-s word + TYPE.] A type containing a word, or two or more letters, cast in one piece.

a 1816 EARL STANHOPE in Hansard *Typographia* (1825) 477, I have deemed it advisable to contrive a new pair of composing cases.. introducing a new set of double letters [these were *on, of, to, re, an, th, in, se*; they were not printed as ligatures], which I denominate logotypes, and rejecting altogether the double letters ff, fi, fl, ffi, ffl, ſt, ct, formerly occupying room in the cases, but used so seldom that [etc.]. 1880 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 41/2 The use of logotypes does rather enhance than lower the cost of printing. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Jan. 3/2 Are the Corean letters or logotypes as numerous as the Chinese?

b. *Comb.*

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vi. 107 The logotype system was once attempted at the Times office, but soon abandoned. 1896 H. HART in *Collect.* Ser. III. (O. H. S.) 407 The *Times* newspaper was started in order to show that logotype-printing was the only proper way to print!

Hence **Lo·gotypy** = LOGOGRAPHY 1.

1824 WATTS *Bibliotheca, Index Subjects, Logography*, or *Logotypy*, the art of uniting several characters into a single type.

Lo·g-roll, *v.* [Back-formation from LOG-ROLLING.] **a.** *trans.* To procure the passing of (a bill) by log-rolling. **b.** To approach (a politician) with the view of getting his political co-operation. **c.** *intr.* To engage in log-rolling.

1835 D. CROCKETT *Tour* 120 My people don't like me to log-roll in their business, and vote away pre-emption rights to fellows in other states, that never kindle a fire on their lands. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 279 The method of 'log-rolling' bills through the legislature. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr., The leading politicians who.. log-roll the railway bills. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 98 In the Greek epic, the gods.. lobby and log-roll for their candidates. 1879 *Times* 19 June, To log roll with everybody who was willing to work with him. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. II. li. 286 Sometimes by express, more often by a tacit understanding, local bills are 'log-rolled' through the houses. 1896 DU MAURIER *Martian* (1898) 391 They did not log-roll Barty, whom they considered coarse and vulgar.

Lo·g-ro:ller. [f. LOG *sb.*¹ + ROLLER.]

1. One who engages in political or literary 'log-rolling'.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 4 Aug., A professional politician.. lobbyer and log roller generally. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 120/1 Mr. Lang.. shows what log-rollers were Hayward and Thackeray. 1900 *Author* 1 Jan. 183 In these columns notes on books are given from reviews which carry weight, and are not, so far as can be learned, logrollers.

2. *U.S.* 'A device in a saw-mill to convey logs from the log-deck or the log-way skids to the head-block' (Knight).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., Fig. 1629 Emery's Log Roller.

3. One who practises the aquatic sport of 'log-rolling'.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 5/1 Canoes, shells, dug-outs, water-cycles, logs and log-rollers, and water-walkers, were present too in large numbers.. At the start one of the log-rollers managed to drop off his log.

Lo·g-ro:lling. [f. LOG *sb.*¹ + ROLLING *vbl. sb.*]

1. *U.S.* The action of rolling logs to any required spot; a meeting for co-operation in doing this.

1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 19 Occasionally there was a small opening on the bank, made for the purpose of log-rolling. 1859 MISS CARY *Country Life* i. (1876) 7 It was less welcome than as if it had brought a log-rolling. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 283/1 The great festivals of Western life are camp-meetings, barbecues, and log-rollings.

b. The action of propelling over the water a log on which one is seated.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 5/1 For the special benefit of the distinguished spectators..an elaborate display of log-rolling was given.

2. *U.S. slang.* Combination for mutual assistance in political or other action.

Suggested by the proverbial phrase 'You roll my log and I'll roll yours'.

1823 *Niles' Weekly Reg.* 7 June 210/1 That sort of 'management', now rather more fashionable, and known by the dignified appellation of 'log-rolling'—that is, a buying and selling of votes. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 169 Our log-rolling, our stumps and their politics.. are yet unsung. 1879 *Times* 19 June, The bribe was political preferment, or 'log-rolling'—that is, help in passing other Bills. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. I. xv. 213 Corruption.. appears chiefly in the milder form of reciprocal jobbing or (as it is called) 'log-rolling'.

b. Mutual puffing in literary publications.

[1845 in *Longm. Mag.* (1900) Feb. 375 Somewhere in this book of Letters occurs, about 1845, the phrase 'literary log-rolling', the earliest instance which one has met.] 1888 J. PAYN in *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Jan. 2 To have an eye to its [the book's] merits rather than to its defects, is obviously log rolling. 18.. *American* XVII. 350 (Cent.) If by log-rolling is meant that reviewers praise people in hopes of being praised in turn, then the taunt is empty.

-logue (lǫg), the form assumed by the Gr. -λογος, -λογον in adapted words (most of them through Fr.), as *analogue, catalogue, dialogue*. The words with this ending which are designations of persons (in most instances repr. actual or assumed Gr. compounds of -λόγος 'speaker, discourser', and related to parallel formations in *-logy*) are now little used, derivatives in *-loger*, *-logist*, or *-logian* being commonly preferred. Examples are *Assyriologue*, † *astrologue, ideologue, philologue, Sinologue*, † *theologue*.

Logwood (lǫ·gwud). [f. LOG *sb.*¹ + WOOD.]

† 1. Logs stored for fuel. *Obs.*

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Dec., It seemed to be only of log-wood that hath kept the fire all this while in it.

2. The heartwood of an American tree (*Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*) used in dyeing; so called from being imported in the form of logs.

It is used to some extent in medicine as an astringent. The alleged use of logwood in colouring spurious or adulterated port wine was at one time a frequent subject of jocular allusion.

1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 9 § 1 There hathe byn brought.. from beyonde the Seas.. Stuffe called Logwood alias Blockewood. 1597–1608 *W. Riding Sessions Rolls* in *Yorksh. Arch. & Topogr. Assoc.* (Record Ser.) III. 174 In dying wooll & Wollen clothe Logwoodd alias Blockwood. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 25 The rasping of brasil and logwood for the dyers is very hard labour. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3893/3 The same day arrived here the *Essex* of Boston from Campeachy, laden with Logwood. 1880 H. VIZETELLY *Facts about Port*, etc. 142 It has been often asserted that logwood is used to impart colouring matter to Port wine; and the authors of a bulky Treatise upon Wine endorsed this preposterous assertion with their authority. 1892 WALSH *Tea* 145 A decoction..from catechu or logwood being next added to impart a tea-like color to the liquor.

b. The tree that yields this wood.

1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Colmenero's Treat. Chocolate* 15 Three Cods of the Logwood or Campeche tree. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 221 Logwood. This shrub was first introduced to Jamaica from the main. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. (1794) 267 Amongst the plants with regular or equal polypetalous corollas, you will find Logwood, &c. 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 66 The fragrance.. of the delicious Logwood.. composed an atmosphere.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1752 J. MACSPARRAN *Amer. Dissected* (1753) 3 A fine promising new Settlement upon the Spanish Main, mostly inhabited by the Logwood Cutters. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 22 Strong tea, either with or without a few logwood scrapings. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 165 By our side is a stack of dingy logwood red. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 9/5 A logwood ship that was about to sail for England.

Logy (lōu·gi), *a.* *U.S.* [Of uncertain origin: cf. Du. *log* heavy, dull.] Dull and heavy in motion or thought.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Americanisms*, *Logy*, heavy, slow, stupid... He's a logy man, i. e. a slow-moving, heavy man. 'He is a logy preacher', i. e. dull. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 452/2 Outside ballast.. made boats logy. 1887 *Detroit Free Press* 21 May 2/3 He [Barnum] is heavier, and a trifle logy. 1890 in Leffingwell *Upland Shooting* 459 They [greyhounds] became 'logy' and out of heart.

b. Used as *sb.*: A heavy fish.

1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 61 'He's a logy. Give him room accordin' to his strength', cried Dan. 'I'll

help ya. 'No, you won't', Harvey snapped, as he hung on to the line. 'It's my first fish'.

-logy (lŏdʒi), earlier written *-logie*, an ending occurring originally in words adapted from Gr. words in *-λογία* (the earliest examples, e. g. *theology*, having come through F. *-logie*, med.L. *-logia*). These Gr. words for the most part are parasynthetic derivatives; in some instances the terminal element is *λόγος* word, discourse (e.g. in *τετραλογία* tetralogy, *τριλογία* trilogy); more commonly it is the root *λογ-* (ablaut-variant of *λεγ-*, *λέγειν* to speak: cf. LOGOS). In the latter case, the sbs. in *-λογία* usually denote the character, action, or department of knowledge proper to the person who is described by an adj. or sb. in *-λόγος*, meaning either '(one) who speaks (in a certain way)', or '(one) who treats of (a certain subject)'. Hence the derivatives in *-λογία* are of two classes, (1) those which have the sense of 'saying or speaking', examples of which are the words anglicized as *battology*, *brachylogy*, *cacology*, *dittology*, *eulogy*, *palillogy*, *tautology*; and (2) names of sciences or departments of study. As the words of the last-mentioned class have always a sb. for their first element, and *o* is the combining vowel of all declensions of Gr. sbs, the ending of these compounds is in actual use always *-ολογία*, becoming -OLOGY in Eng. The names of sciences with this ending are very numerous: some represent words already formed in Gr, as *theology*, *astrology*, many represent formations which might legitimately have existed in Gr, as *geology*, *zoology*, *psychology*; others are of hybrid composition, as *sociology*, *terminology*, *insectology*. The modern formations in *-logy* follow the analogy of Gr. formations in having *o* as the combining vowel, exceptions are *petralogy* (an incorrect form which some writers prefer to *petrology* because it shows the derivation from *πέτρα* rock, not from *πέτρος* stone) and *mineralogy* (F. *minéralogie*) which may be viewed as a contraction for **mineralology*. The suffix *-ology* is freely used in the formation of humorous nonce-wds, some of which are illustrated below. All the modern formations in *-logy* may be said to imply correlative formations in -LOGICAL and -LOGIST; in the case of some of the older words, the related personal designation ends in -LOGER or -LOGIAN. (Cf. -LOGUE.) Hence **Logy** *nonce-wd.* = OLOGY.

1820 W BUCKLAND in Mrs. Gordon *Life* (1894) 40 Having allowed myself time to attend to nothing there but my undergroundology. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 363 Hats were of scientific importance in his estimation, he had originated a system of hatology. 1853 (*title*) Chapology, or Hints about Hats. 1856 J YOUNG *Demonol* IV iii 372 The many Logies and Isms that have lately come into vogue 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 40/1 What are called advanced ideas are really in great part but a more accurate expression, by words in *logy* and *ism*, of sensations which men and women have vaguely grasped for centuries

Logyng, Logyng(g)e, obs. ff. LODGING *vbl. sb.*

Logyt, obs pa t of LODGE *v.*

Lohoch (lōu·hɒk). *Med.* Forms: *α.* 6 loo, 6-8 looche, 6-9 looch. *β.* 6 lochooch, 6-8 lohoo, 7 lehooch, lohoche, 7-9 lohook, 6-9 loooch, lohooch [a. med.L. *lohoc*, *looch*, a. Arab لعوق *laʿūq*, f. لعق *laʿiqa* to lick.] A linctus

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) D j b, Take mornynge and euening, a spounefull of the syrupe of iuiubes in maner of a loc 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxxiv. § 2. 47 They are good in a looche or licking medicine for shortnes of breath. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 76 This seed is passing good for lohoches or electuaries to be made thereof 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxxiii 139 The Juyce of Liquorice dissolved in Rose Water, with some Gum, Tragacanth, is a fine Lohoch for hoarsenesse 1753 N. TORRIANO *Sore Throat* 99, I made the Patient take some white Lohoc 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc It.* (1795) II. 222 Numerous forms of electuaries, lohochs, and linctuses. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat Med.* 266 Dose, from gutt xx to gutt xxx. a day in a looch or any mucilaginous menstruum. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Looch*, a linctus, or opaque oily emulsion, which may be used as a demulcent, or as an excipient for the suspension of powders.

Loif, Sc. variant of LOF *Obs.*, praise.

Loig(g)e, obs. form of LODGE *sb.* and *v.*

Loig(g)inge, -ynge, obs. ff. LODGING *vbl. sb.*

Loigne, var. LOIN and LOYNE. *Obs.*

Loik, Loikman, obs. Sc. ff. LUKE *a.*, LOCKMAN.

Loimic (loi·mik), *a.* [ad. Gr. λοιμικός, f. λοιμός plague.] Pertaining to the plague or to contagious disorders.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*; hence in mod. Dicts.

†**Loimo·grapher.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. Gr. λοιμός plague + -GRAPHER.] 'One who writes about or describes pestilences'. 1727 BAILEY vol. II.

Loimography (loimɒ·grăfi). [ad. mod.L. *loimographia* (R. Lyonnet, 1639), f. as prec. + -GRAPHY. The normal form would be **læmo-*, which is given as an alternative in some Dicts.] The descriptive science treating of pestilential diseases.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1864 in J. THOMAS *Med. Dict.*

Loimology (loimɒ·lŏdʒi). *rare*—°. In Dicts. also **loemology**. [ad. mod. L. *loimologia* (N. Hodges, 1672), f. as prec. + -LOGY.] The study of, or a treatise on, the plague or pestilential diseases.

1848 in CRAIG. 1864 in J. THOMAS *Med. Dict.*

Loimous (loi·mŏs), *a.* [f. Gr. λοιμ-ός plague + -OUS.] Having or full of the plague (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

Loin (loin), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 loyne, 6-7 loine, 6-8 loyn, (5 lony, 6 loigne, 9 *dial.* line), 7- loin. See also LUNYIE. [ad. OF. *loigne*, *longe*, dialectal variant of *longe* (mod.F. *longe* loin of veal) = Sp *lonja* piece of ham:—med L **lumbea*, fem. of **lumbeus* adj, belonging to the loin, f L. *lumbus* loin:—WAryan **londhwo-*: see LEND *sb.*1]

1. a. In the living body. Chiefly *pl.* The part or parts of a human being or quadruped, situated on both sides of the vertebral column, between the false ribs and the hip-bone.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xliii (1495) 160 The place called the loynes is in the sydes of the joyntes of the rydge. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F iij b, The loynes are musculous flesshes lyeng in the sydes of the spondyles of the backe 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1552) 15 b, From the ryght syde descendeth a braunche downe towardes the right loynes 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III. xxiv (Arb.) 290 An high paire of silke netherstocks that couered all his buttockes and loignes 1605 SHAKS *Lear* II iv. 9 Horses are tide by the heads,..Monkies, by th' loynes, and Men by th' legs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v 282 The middle pair Girt like a Starrie Zone his waste, and round skirted his loines and thighes with downie Gold *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* XIV. (1734) 269 Nothing will contribute more to strengthen a Horses Shoulders or Loyns. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 45 But restless was the chair, the back erect Distressed the weary loins, that felt no ease 1789 W BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 525 A sense of heat, weight, and dull pain in the loins. 1846 J BAXTER *Libr. Pract Agric* (ed 4) II. 135 Good hand rubbing should be used about the loins.

b. In an animal used for food; chiefly, the joint of meat which includes the vertebræ of the loins.

c 1302 *Pol Songs* (Camden) 191 We shule flo the Conyng, ant make roste is loyne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 312/2 Loyne of flesche (*S* lony), *lumbus*, *elumbus* *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XII 232 Alle a hare bot the lonys. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iij b, Then the loynes of the hare loke ye not forgete 1555 in W H Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 228 Item, a loyne of vele, xvj[d] 1598 *Florio* Bj, The Loine [of a Bucke] may be rosted, and the legs baked. 1680 EARL DORSET *On C'tess Dorchester* 12 So have I seen in Larder dark Of Veal a lucid Loin, At once both stink and shine. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 Apr, I dined at home on a loin of mutton and half a pint of wine. 1727 W MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 30 Loyn, of Veal 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr Pract. Agric* (ed 4) II. p xxi, The Brighton butchers sold .. loins of mutton at 6*d.* per lb. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 101 The cookery .. would suit you —constant loins of roast mutton

2 Chiefly *Biblical* and *poet.* This part of the body, regarded **a.** as the part of the body that should be covered by clothing and about which the clothes are bound; so, *to gird (up) the loins* (lit. and fig.), to prepare for strenuous exertion

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* III. 4 This Jhon had his garment off camels heer and a gerdell off a skynne aboute his loynes 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* XXXI. 17 She gyrdeth hir loynes with strength 1605 SHAKS *Lear* II iii. 10 My face I'le grime with filth, Blanket my loines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1096 Some Tree whose broad smooth Leaves together sowd, And girded on our loyns, may cover round Those middle parts 1742 COLLINS *Ode Poet Charac* 21 To gird their blest prophetick loins 1753 SMART *Hilliad* I. 27 Her loins with patch-work cincture were begirt. 1833 L RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 17 It was necessary, therefore, to gird up our loins and walk. 1855 BROWNING *Statue & Bust*, The unlit lamp and the ungirt loin. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss* v. 280 And round about her loins Wound a fair golden girdle. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Fam.* II v, He was standing like the impersonation of masculine punctuality with loins girded.

b. as the seat of physical strength and of generative power. †Hence occas. used as an equivalent for 'sire', 'offspring', 'descendants'. Also *fig*

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* XXXV. 11 Kynges shall come out of thy loynes. 1577-87 HOOKER *Chron Irel* 134/1 in *Holinshed*, John earle of Bath, whose ancestors were descended from out of the loines of kings. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* IV. i 137 This shame derives it selfe from vnknowne loines. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xl. 16 Loe now, his strength is in his loynes — *Isa.* xlv. 1, I will loose the loines of kings 1616 R C *Times' Whistle* IV. 1541 Impious villaine! to defame the fruit Of thine owne loynes 1628 GAULE *Pract Theory* (1629) Ep. Ded, And when it shall descend to your Loynes, may you be inuested with the Crowne, which fadeth not. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm Reg.* (Arb.) 27 By inter marriage with the Lady Iane Grey, .. to bring it [the crown] about into his [Northumberland's] loynes 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 352 A multitude, like which the populous North Pour'd never from her frozen loyns. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* IV. 459 What boots it, that from Phœbus Loins I spring. 1786 A. GIB *Sacr. Contempl.* II III. ii. 120 All his natural posterity, as being all in his loins. 1790 COWPER *Receipt Mother's Pkt.* 109 My boast is not, that I deduce my birth From loins enthroned, and rulers of the earth. 1826 J WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks I. 255 About a dizzen and a half—the legitimate produce o' the Eerish couple's ain fruitfu' lines. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 495, I thought, can this be he From Gama's dwarfish loins? 1880 L. MORRIS *Ode of Life* 43 The Future lies within thy loins, and all the Days to be To thee Time giveth to beget.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loin-ache*, *-guard*; **loin-cloth,** a cloth worn round the loins.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1075 This *loin ache is apt to reappear. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 324 The remainder of the dress is a *loin-cloth of white domestics or of indigo dyed cotton. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 5/5 In cold or rainy weather the cab-horses have waterproof loin-cloths. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 180/1 Brayette and *loin guard to protect the abdomen.

†**Loin,** *v.*1 *Obs. rare*—1. *trans.* The technical term for 'to carve' (a sole).

c 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij b, A Sole loyned. A Gurnarde chyned. A Tenche sawced.

†**Loin,** *v.*2 *Obs. rare*—1. [aphetic f. ALOYN.] *trans* To keep apart.

14 *Siege Jerus.* 63/1088 Doun þei daschen þe dores: dei scholde þe berde, þat mete yn þis meschef hadde from men loyned

Loin, obs. form of LINE *v.*1 and *v.*3

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* III vii (1878) II 49 The Indians, who tie their sault bitches often in woods, that they might be loined by tigers 1679 WOOD *Life* 3 May (O. H. S.) II 449 Dr Michael Roberts. died with a girdle loyned with broad gold about him (100*l.* they say).

Loined (loind), *ppl a.* [f. LOIN *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having loins (of a specified kind).

1865 *Daily Tel* 4 Mar., Headed like a snake, loined like a weasel, and breasted like a swan. 1871 *Daily News* 27 Nov, She is slack loined and light in the hindquarters. 1898 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* xv. 161 Clumsy brutes .. loose loined and shaggy fetlocked

Loiolite, obs. form of LOYOLITE, a jesuit.

Loir (loi·ə). [a. F. *loir*.—pop. L **glīrem*, for *glīr-em*, *glīs*.] The Fat Dormouse (*Myoxus glis*).

1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV 76 The greater dormouse, which Mr Buffon calls the Loir 1801 HFL. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep* I. xxi 314, I call them rats, from their almost perfect resemblance to that animal but their real name is the Loir. 1884 *Evang. Mag.* Mar 117 The Loir, or fat dormouse of France 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V 116 The two large European species, the Loir (*Myoxus glis*) and the Lerot (*Eliomys nitela*).

Lois(s, obs. form of LOOSE, LOSE, LOSS.

Loisible: see LISIBLE.

Loit, dial form of LITE, little.

Loiter (loi təɹ), *sb. rare*—1. [f. LOITER *v.*] The action of loitering; an instance of this.

1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 314 Picotee .. moved on in a manner intended to efface the lover's loiter of the preceding moments from her own consciousness.

Loiter (loi təɹ), *v.* Forms 4 (?**loitre** or **loitre**), **lotere,** 5 **loytron,** 6 **loyeter, loytre, lowtre, lewtre, leut(e)re,** 6-8 **loyter,** 6- **loiter.** [a. MDu. *loteren* to wag about (like a loose tooth), Du *leuteren* to shake, totter, *Naut* (of a sail) to 'shiver'; also, to dawdle, loiter over one's work; cf. WFlem. *lutteren*, EFris. *loteren*, of similar meaning. For the development of sense cf. the fig. uses of *loose*, *unsteady* The sense which the word has in Eng. has not been found in Du. earlier than the 16th c., but may be much older in slang use, the word was prob. introduced into England by foreign 'loiterers' or vagrants. The same root is found in MDu. *lutsen* to wag about.

The diphthong in the first syll. is a substitution for the unfamiliar vowel of the Du. word, which was prob. *ô* (as in mod. pronunciation) or nearly so

In the first quot. below, the form *loitrande* may be genuine; if so it represents a distinct word, f the root of LOLL *v.*]

1. *intr.* In early use. To idle, waste one's time in idleness. Now only with more specific meaning: To linger indolently on the way when sent on an errand or when making a journey, to linger idly about a place; to waste time when engaged in some particular task, to dawdle.

13 *E. E. Allit P* C 458 Penne was þe gome so glad of his gay logge, Lys loitrande [*Morris conjectures* loitrande] þer inne, lokande to toune *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 311/1 Loytron, or byn ydyl, *ocior* 1482 *Trevisa's Higden* (Caxton) II v 77 He slough caym that loyterd [*Trevisa* loted] amonge the busshes. 1530 PALSGR 613/1 He loytreth aboute lyke a maysterlesse hounde. *Ibid* 613/2 And you sende hym, he wyll sure loyter somewhere by the waye. *c* 1540 *Hye way to Spyttel Ho.* 143 in Hazl. *E P P* IV. 29 Lowtryng, and wandryng fro place to place 1553 *Primer in Liturgies, etc. Edw. VI* (Parker Soc.) 472 Laboured nothing at all, but went abroad loitering idly. 1597 SHAKS *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 198 Sir John, you loyter heere too long. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II II iv (1651) 277 Some of them do nought but loyter all the week long. 1660 WOOD *Life* Dec. (O. H. S.) I 359 People might loyter about the streets in sermon time. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 745 A Javelin threw, Which flutt'ring seemed to loiter as it flew. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I. 85 Nobody may loyter about in order to attempt it without instant suspicion 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 28 P 4 That I loiter in the shop with my needle-work in my hand. 1814 SCOTT *Wav* XXXIX, Officers loitered in the hall, as if waiting for orders 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 181, I linger by my shingly bars; I loiter round my cresses. 1870 E PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 8 These weak old men who loitered about. 1886 *Pall Mall G* 18 June 3/2 Cabmen have had to pay . fines . for 'loitering and obstructing' the roads. . To loiter, in cabman's English, means to ply for hire.

b. To travel or proceed indolently and with frequent pauses. With advs. or adverbial phrases.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 228 Prose swell'd to verse, Verse loitring into prose. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 1 We have lingered and loitered .. from port to port. 1827-35 WILLIS

Florence Gray 32, I loiter'd up the valley to a small and humbler ruin. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxxviii, With weary steps I loiter on. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 445 From the 13th of July to the 13th of August we loitered along. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* iv 51 He loitered thoughtfully along the uneven highway. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 115 The Avon loiters past the churchyard.

2. *trans.* † **a.** To neglect (one's work). *Obs.* **b.** To allow (time, etc.) to pass idly; to waste carelessly or upon trifles. *Obs.* exc. with *away*; occas. with †*out.* † **c.** To postpone getting or giving (something). *Obs.*

c 1540 *Hye Way to Spyttel Ho.* 871 in Hazl *E. P. P.* IV 62 But lye in bed, Lewtryng theyr worke tyll it pas noone. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph* Prol. ¶ ij, Be not of the nombre of those men, whiche . loyter the tyme . and do no good at all 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump* 547 When thou art determined what knowledg thou wilt most apply, then let it not be loytered, but seke to get it spedily 1589 WARNER *Alb Eng* v. xxv 111 To loyter well deserued gifts is not to giue but sell 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. i (1691) 12 Not loyter out my life at home. 1689 SHERLOCK *Death* iii. § 7 (1731) 210 These Men have loitered away the Day 1748 *Anson's Voy* II. v 173 It would have been extreme imprudence to have loitered away so much time. *Mod.* We loitered away the rest of the day

3. *Comb.* . † **loiter-sack,** a lazy, lumpish fellow.

1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb* II. ii, If the loiter-sacke bee gone springing into a taverne, I le fetch him reeling out.

Loiter, obs form of LIGHTER *sb.*[1]

Loiterer (loi tərəɹ). Forms: 6 **leuterar, leutterer, loitreer, loyterour, -(er)rer,** 6–7 **loyterar, -er,** 8– **loiterer.** [a. Du. *leuterer*: see LOITER *v.* and -ER [1].] One who loiters (see senses of the vb.); † a vagabond, 'sturdy beggar'.

1530 PALSGR. 240/2 Loyterar, *trvandeu.* 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 1 The same Justices shall cawse such Slave, or loyterer to bee marked on the forhed 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 22 These lousey leuterars. *Ibid* 27 An ydell leuterar *Ibid.* 87 Lasy lewd Leutterers. 1588 in *Norfolk Antiq. Misc* (1883) II. 329 Paid to Burwell and his loyterrers for vj dayes' woorke, vs viijd 1612 S RID *Art Juggling* B 1 b, Many of our English Loyterers ioined with them, and in time learned their craft and cosening 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min Bk* (1855) 84 David Macmollan, loyterar, being convenit for saying, that [etc] 1684 G. S. *Anglorum Spec* 196 Th Tusser was a Speculative Husbandman, but a Practical Loyterer in Agriculture 1723 SWIFT *Country Life* 33 The loiterers quake, no corner hides them 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 14 ¶ 9 The loiterer makes appointments which he never keeps 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* II. xxi, Come, loiterer, come ! 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* II 14 There are still a few loiterers on the pavement. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxxix. Spring will not wait the loiterer's time Who keeps so long away.

Loitering (loi·tərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the vb LOITER in its various senses. † In early use, vagrancy, vagabondage.

1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A v 188 Þer was lauȝwhing and lotering and 'let go þe cuppe' 1530 PALSGR 240/2 Loyteryng, *trvandise* a 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk. M Aurel.* (1546) K vij, A man giuen to exercises is vertuouse, and one giuen to leutrynges is a viciouse person. 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin's Comm. Acts* xxiii 13 When God calleth vs expresly, our loitring is without excuse. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxv (1627) 270 And to see that there be no intermission, or loytering in any fourme, if the master be away. a 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. (1726) I 854 Nor is he a good Servant that connives at other's Loyterings 1822 W IRVING *Braceb Hall* i. 7 Should I .. in the course of my loiterings. see anything curious. 1847–8 H MILLER *First Impr* xiii. (1857) 212 Opportunities .which loiterings by the road-sides present. 1889 BROWNING *Imperante Augusto* 162 No loitering, or be sure you taste the lash.

† **b** *attrib.*

1642 MILTON *Apol Smect.* xi Wks 1851 III 312 Were it not better to take it away soone after, as we do loitering books . from children. 1644 — *Areop* (Arb) 64 The helps of Breviaries, synopses, and other loitering gear

Loitering (loi tərɪŋ), *ppl a* [f. LOITER *v* + -ING [2].] That loiters or idles; in early use, that leads a vagabond life.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk M. Aurel* (1546) L iv b, These lewtryng theues, whyche wyl not labour by daie 1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* i (1584) F ij b, I haue bene a loytering labourer in the Lords vineyarde 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1638) 210 A company of loitring companions 1671 CLARENDON *Dialogues* Tracts (1727) 346 There is no temper so much to be despised as a loitering lazy nature 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 491 ¶ 1 After an Hour spent in this loitering way of Reading 1784 COWPER *Task* III 832 Herds Of fluttering, loitering, cringing vagrants. 1791–2 WORDSW. *Descr. Sk.* 89 The loitering traveller hence, at evening, sees From rock-hewn steps the sail between the trees. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Musketaquid*, Loiter willing by yon loitering stream. 1865 J. H INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 110 No loitering step was permitted by the overseers.

Hence **Loi·teringly** *adv*, in a loitering manner; in early use, † like a vagabond. **Loi·teringness,** the quality of being inclined to loiter.

1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 1 The said parsone so living Idelye and loyteringlie. a 1617 BAYNE *Lect* (1634) 136 Not looking that loyteringly it should be atchieved. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI 43 He strolled loiteringly on. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* vii 135 Like a first violet of spring, Trembling downwards loiteringly. 1868 J H STIRLING in *N Brit Rev.* XLIX 364 That inertia, that lingeringness and loiteringness, that are not unfrequent in Browning.

† **Loi·terous,** *a. Obs.* In 6 **loytrous.** [f. LOITER *v* + -OUS.] Inclined to loiter; sluggish.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. vi. D vj b, I noynte with supple oyle My loytrous limmes.

Lok, obs. form of LOCK; var. LAKE *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 445 (Ritson) In Englond he arerede a lok Of uche hous that come smok, To Rome yef a peny, y wys, That Petres peny cleped ys.

Lokart, -at, obs. forms of LOCKET.

Lokdore, variant of LOCKDOR *Obs.*

Loke (lōuk). *dial.* Also **loak.** [repr. OE. *loca* enclosed place, also lock, f. root of LOUK *v.* to shut, lock] A lane, a short, narrow, blind lane, a 'cul-de-sac'; a grass road, a private lane or road.

1787 MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 *Gloss*, *Loke*, a close narrow lane (common). a 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia*, *Loke*, a short narrow turn again lane. 1860 GILLETT *Sng. Sol. in Norf. Dial* iii. 2 In the lokes and causeys I'll seek him as my soul du love. 1865 W WHITE *E. Eng.* I. 162 *Loak* means lane 1892 P H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 5 We were playing down the loke, and we fell out.

attrib 1888 *N & Q* Ser. vii VI. 191/2 My house is bounded by a lokeway leading from —— to ——.

Loke, variant of LAKE *sb* [1] *Obs.*

Loke, obs. form of LOCK, LOOK *sb.* and *v.*

Lokecheste, variant of LOCKCHESTER.

† **Lo·ken,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [repr OE. *lácnian*. see LECHNE *v.*] *trans.* To heal.

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I viii. in *Anglia* VIII. 140/24 Wiþ woundes of Criste her woundes were lokned. *Ibid.* II. v. *ibid* 166/2 Þe inwarde esines soltenyd oute warde sorowe, & sumtyme lokkenyd and cecyd þe burden of sieknesse. *Ibid.* viii *ibid* 175/10 In þis hir woo was lokkenyd & hir spirite strengþed.

† **Lo·ken,** *ppl a. Obs.* See also LUCKEN. [str. pa. pple. of LOUK *v.*[1]] Locked, closed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23462 Wel þan al sal þou sei, wit loken als wit open hei. 1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 146 One maner of linsede, called loken sede, wyll not open by the son.

Loker(e, obs. form of LOCKER, LOCKYER.

Loker(h)am, variant of LOCKRAM *Obs.*

† **Lokes.** *Obs. rare* [prob. a use of the pl. of LOCK *sb.*[2], a transl. of OF. *closes Pentecoste*, med L. *clausum Pentecostes*, lit. 'the close of Pentecost'.

For examples of the OFr and med.L terms see J M Manly in *Harvard Studies Philol & Lit* I (1892) 88 ff The main difficulty is that these terms appear, whenever their sense can be determined, to mean the octave of Pentecost, or Trinity Sunday. Prof Manly, however, points out that there is evidence that 'Pentecost' was sometimes used for the season beginning at Easter and *closed* by Whitsunday, so that the transference of the name 'close of Pentecost' from Trinity Sunday to Whitsunday, though lacking direct evidence, is not improbable The use may have been merely local English, the *Ayenbite* and Shoreham both belong to Kent]

Whitsunday. Also **Lok-Sounday.**

c 1315 SHOREHAM (E. E. T S) v. 289 Al here [*sc* the Virgin's] ioyen a lok-sounday 1340 *Ayenbite* 213 At lokes [Fr *a Penthecouste*]. *Ibid* 143, 263.

† **Loke·t.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Of obscure origin.

If the sense be 'lappet', the word might be a dim of F. *loque* rag, though this has not been found earlier than the 15th c (Cotgr 1611 has *loquette*) A dim of LOCK *sb* [1] would yield an admissible sense, but a hybrid formation of this kind would be unusual at so early a period It is not easy to see how the word can be identified with LOCKET]

? Some part of a head-dress, ? a lappet; or ? a lovelock, curl.

c 1320 *Song* in *Harl MS* 2253 fo 61 b (*Pol Songs* Camd 1839) Ȝef þer lyþ a loket by er ouþer eȝe Þat mot wiþ worse be wet for lac [*MS* lat] of oþer leȝe

Loket, obs form of LOCKET.

Loking, -yng(e, obs. forms of LOOKING.

Lokk(e, Lokked, Lokkyn, obs. inf. and pa. pple. of LOCK *v* [1]

Lokman, Lokyer(e, obs ff LOCKMAN, LOCKYER.

Lokyn, Lokyr, obs. forms of LOOK, LOCKER.

Lolar, variant of LOLLER [1] *Obs.*, Lollard.

Lolard(e, lolart, obs. forms of LOLLARD.

‖ **Loligo** (lolai go) Also 7 **lolligo.** [a L. *lolīgo*] A genus of cephalopods; an individual of this genus, a squid. ¶ In the first quot. used *fig.* and app. by mistake for *torpedo.*

a 1626 BP ANDREWES 96 *Serm*, *Of Holy Ghost* xv (1629) 763 St Paul calls them the Lolligoe's of the Land His word is καταναρκεῖν; the six daies and the seventh, to them both alike. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard Cyrus* v 69 The cuttle-fish and *Loligo* [1706 PHILLIPS, *Loligo* (Lat), the Calimary Fish, whose Bloud is like Ink, as well as that of the Cuttle-fish] 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I 540/1 In *Loligo* the coats of the corresponding veins present . a spongy thickening 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm* (1858) 467 The loligo .. laid hold of the pebbles, apparently to render its abduction as difficult as possible.

[**Lolion**: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Loll (lǫl), *sb.* [f. LOLL *v.*[1]]

1. The action or posture of lolling. † Also *at loll, upon the (high) loll.*

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem* (1736) I. 21 Who is that graceful Person that appears upon the high Loll in his Chariot and six Horses? *Ibid.* 152 See that beautiful Gentleman at Loll in the next Chariot. 1709 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 71 ¶ 7 In reading Prayers he has such a careless Loll, that People are justly offended at his irreverent Posture 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lxvii. (1783) II 256 He was, in short, all laugh, loll, and liberty. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* v. 530 The old abundant city-fare was best, .. down to the loll itself O' the pot-house settle,—better such a bench Than [etc.].

2. One who lolls; an idle person. Also, a thing that lolls, e.g. a tongue.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 84 Then a tayle lyke a dolphin is added Iumbled vp of sauadge fel woulfs, with grislye lol hanging. 1600 BRETON *Pasquil's Mad-cappe* 26 Then let a knaue be knowne to be a knaue, .. A Lobbe a Lowte, a heavy Loll a Logge. a 1807 J. SKINNER *Poet. Pieces* (1809) 48 A mischievous pair O' mawten'd lolls.

3. A pet, a spoilt child. *dial.*

1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* I. Pref. p. xvii, The..Unmannerliness of this Mam's Loll. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Loll*, mother's loll, a favourite child, the mother's darling. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL (*Oxon.*).

Loll (lǫl), *v.*[1] Also 4–6 **lolle,** 4, 6, 8 **lull(e.** [App. due to a sense of the expressiveness of the sound (with the repeated *l*) suggestive of rocking or swinging; cf. LULL *v.* and MDu *lollen* to sleep, early mod Du. *lollebanck* (Kilian) couch, sofa; also mod. Du. dial. *lollen* to warm oneself with a pot of charcoal placed under one's seat. With sense 3 cf. LILL *v.*]

1. *intr* To hang down loosely; to droop, dangle. Also with *down* ? *Obs.* or *arch*

1362 LANGL. *P Pl.* A. v 110 Lyk a leþerne pors lullede [1393 lollid] his chekes. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 224 His chin wiþ a chol lollede As greet as a gos eye. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* III. xiv 374 Robyn rode without stiropis, eke thanne his legge lollid. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 339 Sometymes a hawke hathe a strype on his wing .. so as . it hangeth alwayes downe and lolleth. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV xii. 465 When it rayneth muche, it maketh the leaues to loll and hang downewarde 1845 H B. HIRST *Poems* 75 The lady is pale—Pale as the lily that lolls on the gale 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iv, A great white feather lolling down till it touched his left shoulder

† **b.** To swing, hang, be suspended. *Obs*

? c 1418 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 243 The game is not to lolle so hie Ther fete fallen fondement.

¶ **c.** Alleged by Langland to have formerly meant: To halt, be lame. *Obs*

1393 LANGL *P. Pl* C. x 215 Now kyndeliche, by crist beþ suche callyd 'lolleres', As by englisch of oure eldres of olde menne techynge He þat lolleþ is lame oþer his leg oute of ioynte, Oþer meymed in som membre, for to meschief hit souneþ And ryght so sothlyche suche manere eremytes Lollen aȝen þe byleyue and lawe of holy churche.

† **2** *trans.* To let droop or dangle. Also *to loll up*: to hang.

13 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS* (E. E. T S) 614/75 Mi loue i-lolled vp in þe eyr, Wiþ cradel bond I gan him bynde Cros! he stikeþ nou on þi steir, Naked a-ȝeyn þe wylde wynde. 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B xii 191 A men verset, Þat has take fro tybourne twenti stronge þeues; Þere lewed theues ben lolled vp. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 360 Of the Hawke that holdeth not hir wings up so well as she should do, but lolleth them. 1650 A B. *Mutat Polemo* 29 This made the Gallants loll their ears and laugh at one an other

3. To thrust out (the tongue) in a pendulous manner. Also with *out.*

1611 SHAKS *Cymb* v iii 8 The Enemy full-hearted, Lolling the Tongue with slaught'ring 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* IV 741 Fierce Tigers couch'd around, and loll'd their fawning Tongues. — *Æneid* VIII. 843 The foster Dam loll'd out her fawning Tongue. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III x, Then Nic. lolled out his tongue. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II 40 Every Fool has a natural hereditary Right to loll out his Tongue at his Brother 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I 1, The idle apprentices lolled out their tongues at him as he passed 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovitch* 132 How he lolls out the length of his tongue

b. *intr* for *refl.* Of the tongue: To protrude. Usually with *out.*

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v ii, His head was hanging down, His dry tongue lolling low a 1845 HOOD *Captain's Cow* x, The Parching seamen stood about, Each with his tongue a-lolling out, And panting like a dog 1900 *Longm. Mag* June 133 His tongue lolled out in the heat like a dog's

4. *intr.* (The chief current sense.) To lean idly; to recline or rest in a relaxed attitude, supporting oneself against something. Also with *about*, *back*, *out*

1377 LANGL *P Pl.* B xvi. 269 Or ligge þus euere Lollynge in my lappe 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II (1882) 28 A sheepeheard and a dogge lolling vnder a bush 1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, III vii 72 He is not lulling on a lewd Loue Bed 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 30 This pope Gregory is reported to have lulled night and day in the armes and embracings of Matilda the countesse. 1650 SIR A. WELDON *Court & Char Jas I* 103 The King hung about his neck, slabboring his cheeks. For God's sake, tel me, said the King . Then lolled about his neck. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 5 June, And, among the rest, Duncomb, lolling, with his heels upon another chair. 1674 DRYDEN *Epil. New Ho* 9 Who lolling on our foremost benches sit. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II xiii, He sat lolling back in a great elbow-chair 1749 LD CHESTERF. *Lett.* cxv (1892) I 265, I never saw the worst bred man living guilty of lolling, .. in company that he respected. 1778 W. MARSHALL *Minutes Agric.* 18 July 1774 He has good hands, but a bad head—a crazy couch, dangerous to lull upon. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. iv, Lolling against the wainscoat and gaping 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 246 The complaint first shows itself by . an unwonted desire to lounge and loll about. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii 76 A knot of smokers.. stood or lolled about the door of the Spread-Eagle. 1861 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, On a Chalk-mark* 115 Little boys should not loll on chairs. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. xii. 257 The Master of the house lolled, half-dressed, in an armchair by the hearth.

b. *trans.* To allow to rest idly. *rare.* Also, to pass *away* (time) in lolling about.

1696 R. COKE *Detection Crt. & State Eng.* (1719) I. 87 The King had a loathsome Way of lolling his Arms about his Favourites Necks, and kissing them. 1709 PRIOR *When Cat is Away* 54 Whilst Fubb till ten, on silken bed, Securely

lolls his drowsy head. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* II. 104, I take good care that none [*sc* no hour] shall be luxuriously lolled away in indolence. 1804 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 286 Gigantic sunflowers lolled their broad jolly faces over the fences.

c. quasi-*trans.* or *refl.*; also, *to loll it.*

1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) I. 374 Others..loll it away to the opera, in magnificent equipages 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 77, I .loll'd me 'gainst a propping tree.

†**6.** *intr.* To saunter, go lazily. *Obs. rare.*

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, ccxliv, Hee breakes the Portall, wᵗʰ vnsteddie feet, And Lolls to his owne Lamplight in coole Seas. 1678 Otway *Friendship in F.* III, 32 My revenge shall be to love you still; gloat on and loll after you where ere I see you

†**6.** *Comb.* **loll-ears**, drooping pendulous ears, **loll-eared** *a*, having drooping ears.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 109 Unlesse some Phebus have clouted vpon this Mydas head . the eares of some lolleared Asse *Ibid* 125 b, Skill to discerne a Lyon by his pawes, or rather an Asse by his lolle eares 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomenclator* 453 *Flaccus*, that hath hanging eares · loll eared · flap eared.

Hence **Lolled** (*out*) *ppl. a.*, said of the tongue.

1686 Dryden *Ann Mirab.* 132 With his lolled tongue he faintly licks his prey 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem* I. i. 5 The Slanderer is represented by the Picture of a Purple with its lolled out Tongue. 1902 *Academy* 3 May 455/2 Irreverence that expressed itself in loud laughter and a lolled-out tongue.

†**Loll**, *v.*² *Obs.* [back-formation from Lollard.] a *trans.* To call (a person) Lollard. b *intr.* To act or speak as a Lollard c. *trans.* To mumble (a phrase); to sing in a low tone.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 532 Whou none bis sori men [seweden] his soule, And oueral lollede him wiþ heretykes werkes! 14 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 245 And pardé lolle thei never so longe, Yut wol lawe make hem lowte 1655 J. Cotgrave *Wits Interpr* (1660) 288 The Sun-shine of the word, this he extoll'd; The Sun-shine of the word, stil this he lold.

Loll, var. Lull *v. Obs.*, to pull by the ears.

Lollar, variant of Lollier¹ *Obs.*

Lollard (lɒ·lārd). Now *Hist* Forms: 5 6 **lollarde**, 5 **loulardе**, 5–6 **lolarde**, 6 **lolart**, **lollerd**, **lollord**, 7 **lolard** See also Loller¹ (which occurs somewhat earlier). [a MDu *lollaert*, lit 'mumbler, mutterer', f. *lollen* to mutter, mumble (for the suffix see -ard).

The name was orig applied *c* 1300 to the members of a branch of the Cellite or Alexian fraternity (also called *lollebroeders*), who devoted themselves especially to the care of the sick and the providing of funeral rites for the poor. In the course of the 14th c it was often used of other semi-monastic orders, and sometimes, by opponents, of the Franciscans Usually it was taken to connote great pretensions to piety and humility, combined with views more or less heretical Hence early mod G *lollhart*, chiefly applied to the Beghards.]

1. A name of contempt given in the 14th c. to certain heretics, who were either followers of Wyclif or held opinions similar to his.

1390 [implied in Lollardy] 1415 Ld Scrope in 43 *Rep Deputy Kpr Rec.* 591 Yif he drue to Loulardis thai wolde subuert this londe & the chirge. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St Kath* III 327 Thow þei 3ow calle lollard, whych or elue, Beth not dysmayd 1460 — *Chron* (1858) 277 In that same tyme the Lolardis set up schamful conclusiones 1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1570) 74 They which to such witches will assent Are heretikes, lolardes, and false of their beleue 1529 More *Dyalogue* III Wks 211/1 Not such men as we now speke of, lollardes & heretikes 1571 *Satir Poems Reform* xxix 43 Sa, lolaris, 30ʳ hypocrisy þat sa fane 3e wald hyde, 3e sé, wyʳ tyme, in spyte of 3ow dois peice and peice owt slyde 1597–8 Bp Hall *Sat* II 1 17 Then manie a Lollerd would in forfaitment Beare paper-fagots. 1625 in *Cart. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I 67 Sir Edward Coke refused to take the sheriff's oath, because of the clause against Lollards 1853 Marsden *Early Purit.* 144 They [Anabaptists] are said to have existed in England since the early times of the Lollards 1876 A Laing *Lindores Abbey*, etc. xii 105 The opinions of the Lollards continued to spread.

attrib. and *appositive* 1842 Todd (*title*) An Apology for Lollard Doctrines, attributed to Wicliffe 1897 *Dict. Nat. Biog* LI 404/1 Jack Sharp, lollard rebel, was a weaver of Abingdon. 1901 T G Law *Scots N. Test* Introd 13 Very little is known of the Lollard movement in Scotland

¶ **2.** [Associated with Loll *v.*] Used for: One who lolls; an idler. *Obs. rare*

1635 Brathwait *Arcad Pr* I 239 He was found choak't with meat in's mouth, Fared Lollards in each country so, I wote well how the world would go. 1639 Milton *Hirelings* 84 A pulpited divine a lollard indeed over his elbow-cushion

Hence **Lolla·rdian** *a* [-ian], of or pertaining to the Lollards. **Lo·llardist** [-ist], one who holds the opinions of the Lollards; in quot. *attrib* **Lo·llardize** *v* [-ize], *intr.* to follow the practices of the Lollards. **Lo·llardizing** *ppl. a.*

1865 S. Evans *Bro. Fabian* 5 A lurching, lean-lipped, lollardizing loon, . No doubt hath played the spy on us and blabbed. 1888 Lindsay in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 811/1 Lord Montacute and several others had chaplains who were Lollardist preachers. 1887 H. R. Haweis *Light of Ages* I 42 Everything Albigensian, or Lollardism or Lutheran was ultimately cast out of the Roman Catholic Church.

Lollardism (lɒ·lādiz'm). [f. Lollard + -ism.] The tenets and practice of the Lollards.

1813 Lingard *Hist. Eng.* VI. 364 The teachers of Lollardism had awakened by their intemperance the zeal of the bishops. 1888 R. Vaughan *Nonconformity* 32 Lollardism was checked..but it did not die. 1888–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 908 [Lord Cobham's] bold stand on behalf of Lollardism led to persecution.

Lollardry (lɒ·lādri). *Obs.* exc. *Hist* Also 5 **lolla(r)drie**, 6 **lollerdry**. [f. Lollard + -ry.] *sing. collect.* and *pl.* The tenets of the Lollards.

1414 *Act 2 Hen V*, stat. 1. c. 7 Heresies & errours appellez vulgairement Lollardrie. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 49 Copyed has this Sauter ben of yuel men of lollardry. 1429 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 419, To put awey all maner heresies and errours, clepid openly lolladries *a* 1508 Kennedy in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Club) 144 The schip of faith Dryvis in the see of Lollerdry that blawis 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng* II. xvii (1739) 94 The former opinions, then known only by the general names of Heresy, are now baptized by the new name of Lollardry. 1884 J L Wilson *Wycliffe* viii 112 John of Gaunt, Lord Latimer, and the Lady Alice Perrers were all tinged with Lollardry

Lollardy (lɒ·lādi), *sb.* Also 4 **lollardie**, 4–5 **lollerdy**, 5 **lollardi**, 6 **lollardye** [f. Lollard + -y.] = prec.

1390 Gower *Conf* I 15 This newe Secte of Lollardie 1401 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 41 Now is oure bileve laft and Lollardi growith 1496 *Pol. Rel & L. Poems* 72, I was in Englond born, & for certeyn poyntes of lollerdy I [ne] myst abide þer 1554–5 *Act 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary*, c. 6 The suppression of Heresie and Lollardye 1732 Neal *Hist Purit* I 50 They repealed two of the Statutes against Lollardies 1888 Milman *St Paul's* 88 Accused, as a relapsed heretic, of Lollardy. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist* II xvi 471 The reputed Lollardy at court

Lo·llardy, *a.* [f. Lollard + -y¹.] Characteristic of the Lollards.

a 1529 Skelton *Replye* 204 To resorte agayne To places where ye haue preched And your lollardy lernyng teched 1888 Stevenson *Black Arrow* 13 'John Amend All!' A right Lollardy word

†**Lo·ller**¹. *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **loller**, 5 **lollere**, **louller**, 5–6 **lollar**, 6 **lolar**, **loular**, **lowler** [Var. of Lollard, with substitution of suffix -er¹ for *-ard*] = Lollard.

c 1386 Chaucer *Skipm Prol* 11, I smelle a lollere in the wynde quod he *Ibid* 15 This lollere here wol prechen vs somwhat 1393 Langl. *P. Pl* C. vi 2 Cloped as a lollere, Among lollares of london and lewede heremytes 1426 Audelay *Poems* 37 And sayn hit is a lollere. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* xxx 213, I was youre chefe tollare, Now am I master lollar. 1494 Fabyan *Chron* vii 600 Henry the V. Cherysshed the churche, to Lollers gaue a fall *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B* 11 With lollers, lordaynes, and fagot berers 1556 *Chron Gr. Friars* (Camden) 12 Thys yere the lorde Cobhame made a rysynge with many lollars and heryttykes. 1623 Cockeram, *Lollar*, a breaker of fasting-daies

Loller² (lɒ·lər). [f. Loll *v.*¹ + -er¹.] One who lolls.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III (Arb.) 91 Thee muffe maffe loller [*sc* the Cyclops] 1804 Mar. Edgeworth *Griselda* xi, Griselda one of the fashionable lollers by profession, established herself upon a couch 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser I 18 A loller on alehouse benches

Lollerd, lollerdry, lollerdy, obs ff. Lollard, Lollardry, Lollardy

†**Lo·llery.** *Obs.* Also 7 **lollary**. [f. Loller¹ + -y.] = Lollardry

1547 Bale *Latter Evan. A. Askew* Pref 4 These poore sowles..were put to deathe for heresye & lollerye. 1620 J Wilkinson *Coroners & Sheriffes* 44 All manner of heresies and errors, commonly called Lollaries.

Lo·llifica·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. Loll *v.*¹ + -(i)fication.] Lolling, lounging.

1834 Beckford *Italy* II 363 A well-cushioned divan had been prepared for his lollification.

Lolling (lɒ·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. Loll *v.*¹ + -ing¹.] The action of Loll *v.*¹ a. Resting at one's ease, lounging. b. Thrusting *out* (the tongue).

a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* iv. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II 446 With bowsinge and bollinge, With lillinge and lollinge. 1699 E Ward *Loud Spy* VII (1702) 3 His Graceful Lolling in his Chariot 1770 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I 228 What if you gave up a few minutes of your lolling 1872 Darwin *Emotions* xi. 261 How it is that lolling out the tongue universally serves as a sign of contempt and hatred

attrib 1853 *Ecclesiologist* XIV 114 Two huge pews for the notabilities, and within these lolling-boxes are the fireplaces which warm the church

†**Lo·lling,** *vbl. sb.*² [f. Loll *v.*² + -ing².] The action of Loll *v.*², acting or preaching as a Lollard

c 1418 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 247 Under colour of smeht lollynge, To shape sodeyn surrecciown Agaynst oure liege lord kynge.

Lolling (lɒ·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Loll *v.*¹ + -ing².] That lolls, reclining lazily; dangling, drooping Of the tongue: Protruding and hanging down

1567 Turberv *Ovid's Epist* Pvb, Marke out of order howe my lolling tresses flee. 1581 J Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 263 He would sooner espye him to be an Asse by his lollyng eares, then a Lyon by his pawes 1587 Turberv. *Trag Tales* etc. 190 None in all the land, long lolling lockes do weare 1697 Dryden *Virg Æneid* VIII. 399 The triple Porter of the Stygian Seat, With lolling Tongue, lay fawning at thy Feet. 1721 Shafteab. *Charac.* VI iv (1737) III. 371 One Hand serving only to support, with much ado, the lolling lazy Body. 1742 Pope *Dunc* IV. 337 A lazy, lolling sort Of ever-listless Loit'rers 1825 L. Hunt *Redi's Bacchus in Tuscany* 611 And now, Silenus, lend thy lolling ears. 1849 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) II. 243 The silent hounds lying about .., their lolling tongues showing like bright crimson sparkles. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Island* ix, Shut bells, that, dull with rapture, sink, And lolling buds, half shy.

b. *Her.* Of a hawk: With wings hanging down.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. xi 230/2 When Hawks feed they do generally hang down their Wings, which the Master of such kinds of Birds of Prey term (Lolling), therefore some from thence have blazoned this an Eagle lolling and feeding on his Prey: but that is needless, seeing they feed in this posture. 1894 Parker *Gloss Her., Lolling*, a name rarely used for *Preying*

Löllingite (lö·liŋgəit). *Min.* [Named by Haidinger, 1845, f. name of *Lölling*, Hüttingberg, Carinthia, its locality.] Arsenide of iron, found in brilliant crystals.

1849 J. Nicol *Min* 453 Löllingite 1892 Dana *Min.* (ed 6) 97 Löllingite occurs with siderite.

†**Lolling-lobby.** *Obs* [? For **loll-in-lobby*; but cf Looby and *lobber* = Lubber.] ? A derisive term for a monk.

1607 R C[arew] tr *Estienne's World of Wonders* 321 A rabblement of wicked and abhominable lolling-lobbies [orig *cafards*].

Lollingly (lɒ·liŋli), *adv.* [f. Lolling *ppl. a.* + -ly².] In a lolling manner

1832 *Examiner* 516/2 Making their profession a vehicle for themselves to lollingly ride upon. 1857 Buckle *Civilis* I ii 128 Her tongue protrudes, and hangs lollingly from her mouth 1865 *Athenæum* No 1943 83/2 To write books lollingly (if we may be allowed the expression).

Lollipop (lɒ·lipp), *sb. colloq.* Also **lollypop.** [Of obscure formation: cf. *lolly* (north. dial.) the tongue.] a. *dial.* The name of a particular kind of sweetmeat, consisting chiefly of sugar or treacle, that dissolves easily in the mouth. b. *pl.* (formerly also *collect. sing.*) Sweetmeats in general.

1796 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Lollypops*, sweet lozenges purchased by children. 1812 H & J Smith *Rej. Addr., Tale Drury Lane*, And buy crisp parliament with lollypops. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf* I, That in the petticoat age we may fearlessly indulge in lollipop 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* I ix, The irreclaimable and hopeless votary of lollypop 1860 *All Year Round* No 46 459 Upright glass-cases such as country dealers keep lolly pops in. 1884 Sala *Journ. due South* I xv (1887) 205 The consumption of lolli pops [was] phenomenal

b *fig* 'Luscious' literary composition.

a 1849 [see c]. 1856 T Cholmondeley *Lett.* in *Atlantic Monthly* (1863) I XXII. 750/2 There is no poetry, and very little or no literature. We are drenched with mawkish lollipops, and clothed in tawdry rags.

c *attrib.*

1834 A Fonblanque *Eng under 7 Administr* (1837) III 13 Lollipop stalls 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* xxiii, Marching with great dignity towards the stall of a neighbouring lollipop woman *a* 1849 H Coleridge *Ess.* II. 32 His [Dryden's] lolly-pop adulteration of King Lear.

Hence **Lo·llipop** *v. trans*, to treat to lollipops.

1837 *Fraser's Mag* XV 337 Mere children in matters of taste, fit only to be lollypopped by his 'lady'.

Lollop (lɒ·ləp), *vb colloq.* [f. next.] The action or an act of 'lolloping'.

1834 M Scott *Cruise Midge* xviii (1836) 292 Demolishing thousands of sandflies at every lollop 1881 Blackmore *Christowell* II, The jump of the horse gave a lollop to the near wheel

Lollop (lɒ·ləp), *v colloq* [Onomatopœic extension of Loll *v.*¹ Sense 2 seems to have been evolved from a sense of the phonetic expressiveness of the word.]

1 *intr.* To lounge or sprawl, to go with a lounging gait.

1745 Sir C H Williams *Place Book for Year*, Next in lollop'd Sandwich with neghgent grace. 1748 Smollett *Rod Rand* xxxiv (1804) 224 You are allowed, on pretence of sickness, to lollop at your ease 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* II iv, Keeping the fire from everybody'; he lollops so, that one's quite starved 1796 Grose *Dict Vulg Tongue* (ed 3) *Lollop*, to lean with one's elbows on a table 1845 Neal *Bro Jonathan* III 314 Poor Walter felt a serious disposition to lollop and sprawl about 1872 Miss Braddon *To Bitter End* I xvi. 269 Anything's better for her than lolloping over a book

2. To bob up and down; to proceed by clumsy bounds

1851 Mayhew *Lond Labour* I 29 Its head lolloping over the end of the cart. 1878 Lady Brassey *Voy Sunbeam* I 3 For four long hours, therefore, we lolloped about in the trough of a heavy sea, the sails flapping as the vessel rolled. 1880 Blackmore *M Anerley* II xii 217 Short, uncomfortable, clumsy waves were lolloping under the steep grey cliffs. 1887 Guillemard *Cruise 'Marchesa'* (1889) 129 A young blue hare lollopped up to have its ears scratched.

Hence **Lo·lloping** *ppl a*

1745 *Hum. Spectator* II 233 Many Women when they become so [*sc* wives], continue the same loitering, lolloping, idle Creatures they were before. 1840 Mrs. F Trollope *Widow Married* xxviii, With a sort of lolloping affectation that was intended to indicate great intimacy 1887 Saintsbury *Hist Elizab Lit* 109 They [*sc* 14 syllable verses] had an almost irresistible tendency to degenerate into a kind of lolloping amble.

Lollopy (lɒ·ləpi), *a rare* [f Lollop *v.* + -y.] Disposed to, or characterized by 'lolloping'.

1857 Olmsted *Journ. Texas* 152 A free-and-easy, loloppy sort of life generally, seemed to have been adopted.

Lollord, obs. form of Lollard.

Loll-shraub (lɒl,ʃrōb) Also **shrob.** ['Englishman's Hindustani *lāl-shrāb* red wine' (Yule).] 'The universal name for claret in India' (Yule).

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* II. 45 Will master drink loll shraub, or beer? 1834 Caunter *Orient. Ann.* viii. 106 The sturdy Mussulman made no scruple of taking his bottle of loll shrob.

Lolly (lɒ·li). *dial.* and *Austral.* [short for LOLLIPOP.] A sweetmeat. Also *attrib.*

1862 *Illustr. Melbourne Past* 36 July, The gorgeous decorations at the lolly stall 1871 SIMPSON *Recitat.* 24 Lollies that the children like. 1888 A. J. BOYD *Old Colonials* 165 Cakes and lollies.

Lollypop, variant of LOLLIPOP.

†**Lolpoop.** *Obs. rare.* [f. LOLL *v.*[1] Cf. *liripoop* under LIRIPIPE 3.] A lazy, idle drone. Hence **Lolpoop** *v intr*, to idle, lounge.

1661 A. WOOD *Life* 3 May (O. H. S.) I. 394 They knew him to have been the very lol-poop of the University. *a* 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1728 *Hias Burlesqu'd* (N.), And now to view the loggerhead, Cudgell'd and lol-pooping in bed *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Loll poop*, a sluggish sedentary lounger Literally one who is sluggish in the stern.

Loltre, *Obs.*: see LOITER *v.*

Lom, obs. form of LAMB.

1506 *Inv* in *Paston Lett.* III. 409 A gown furret with blake lom.

‖ **Loma** (lō·mă). *Ornith.* Pl. **lomata** (lō·mătă). [mod L. (Illiger), a. late Gr. λῶμα hem, fringe.] A lobe or fringe bordering the toe of a bird.

1874 in BAIRD etc. *N. Amer. Birds* III. 547 *Gloss*

Lomastome (lō·măstoum), *a.* and *sb Conch.* [a. F. *lomastome* (Férussac), f LOMA + Gr. στόμα mouth.] **a.** *adj.* The distinctive epithet of those groups of *Helicidæ* which have the peristome reflected. **b** *sb* A member of any of these groups. In recent Dicts.

Lomatine (lōu·mătin), *a. Ornith.* [f. Gr. λωματ-, LOMA + -INE[1].] Having a loma, lobe, or fringe, as the toes of some birds.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos Lex*, s. v. *Lomatinus.*

Lomb, obs form of LAMB, LOOM.

Lombard (lɒ·mbăɪd, lʊ·mbăɪd), *sb*[1] and *a.* Forms: 4–6 **lumbard,** 5 **lumbarde,** 6 **lumbarde, -berde, lumbart, -bertte,** 7 **lombart,** 8 **lombar,** 6– **lombard.** [a. F. *lombard* (whence MLG. *lombard*, MDu. *lombaert*, mod.Du. *lombard*), ad. It. *lombardo* (med L *lombardus*), contracted repr. late L. *Langobardus, Longobardus*, Teut.**Laŋgobardō-z, -bardon-* (OE. pl. *Langbeardas, -beardan*, ON. pl. *Langbarðar*); a compound of **laŋgo-* LONG *a.* with the proper name of the people, which appears in L. form as *Bardi*; in OE. poetry they are called *Heaðobeardan* (f. *heaðo* war).

The sense 'banker, money-lender, pawnbroker' was common in OFr, whence it passed to MLG. and MDu The sense 'bank, pawnbroker's shop' was prob. developed in MLG. and MDu, and seems to have been adopted thence into Eng, in this sense a fem. *lombaerde* occurs in MDu. beside the masc *lombaert* (Du. *lombard, lommerd*) A special development of meaning belongs to the variant LUMBER *sb*]

A. *sb.*

1. a. *Hist.* A person belonging to the Germanic people (L. *Langobardi*: see above) who conquered Italy in the 6th century, and from whom Lombardy received its name. **b.** A native of Lombardy.

1480 *Egerton MS* 1765 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II 71 No man shall supporte nether mayntene no Lumbarde, brytton, ne Spaynnarde. 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 37 Hongyd for kyllynge of two Lumberttes in a bote on the Temse. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 30/30 A Lumbarde, *longobardus.* 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* II v. (1622) 146 The King reenforcing his army with the aide of the Lombards, molested and annoyed the Cherusci. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 79 Although he be a good Lumbard—which is as much as to say, an enemy to hypocrisy 1695 DRYDEN *Dufresnoy's Art Painting* 94 Excepting only Titian, who, of all the Lombards has preserv'd the greatest purity in his works 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V* (1777) I i. 74 Thither the Lombards brought the productions of India. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* II. 66 Alboin, king of the Lombards, subdued Italy without resistance 1902 *Speaker* 10 May 167/2 A colony of Lombards should be induced to settle on the soil

†**2.** A native of Lombardy engaged as a banker, money-changer, or pawnbroker; hence applied *gen.* to a person carrying on any of these businesses.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B v 242, I lerned amonge Lumbardes and Iewes a lessoun, To wey pens with a peys. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Shipm T* 367 This Marchant Creaunced hath To certeyn lumbardes The somme of gold 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. v 194 Lumbardes of Lukes that lyuen by lone as Iewes. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marvit wemen* 362 He was a gret goldit man, I leit him be my lumbart. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. ii (Arb) 34 If he haue not one Lumbardes touche, my lucke is bad. 1590 GREENE *Mourn Garm.* (1616) 44 They are fallen to the Lombard, left at the Brokers. 1687 BURNET *Trav* II (1750) 96 They told me that all Europe over a Lombard and a Banker signified the same thing. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 57 P 2, I am an honester Man than Will. Coppersmith, for all his great Credit among the Lombards.

†**3.** The shop or place of business of a 'Lombard'; a bank, money-changer's or money-lender's office; a pawnshop, a *mont de piété.* See also the later form LUMBER. *Obs.*

1609 MARKHAM *Famous Whore* (1868) 23 No sooner got I coine. But to the bancke or lumbard straight it went 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 44 It bath bin many a Gallants good fortune to haue a braue Sute of Clothes on his back on the morning, yet it hath bin his bad fortune to haue them in the Lumbard before night. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg Pismire* 79 Their Lumbards or Loane-houses are principally for the benefit of the poore, where Brokers are not suffered to take fifty, or one hundred in the hundred. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Lombar* or *Lombard*, a Bank or Place where Money is let out upon Usury and Pawns. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 169 The said fathers of the poor may have power to erect petty banks and lumbards for the benefit of the poor. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 508 Her ukase concerning the imperial lombard of the year 1786 [1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 19 Lombards was a name given formerly in the Netherlands, France and England, to loan banks or lending houses]

†**4.** *Cookery.* [*ellipt.*: see B. 2.] Some kind of dish or culinary preparation. *Obs.*

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 130 The Hoga's, and Olies, and Lumbards of these times.

B. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the Lombards or to Lombardy; Lombardic.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 16 He fled and come in France, With littill of Lumbard leid 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 181 (*Deut.* xxiv. 1, 2) These ages wherein Canons, and Scotisms, and Lumbard Laws almost obliterated the lively Sculpture of ancient reason. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort* Oct. (1679) 26 Pears Lombart-pear, Russet-pear [etc.] 1741 HUME *Ess* xv. *Of Liberty* 178 The Lombard School [of painting] was famous as well as the Roman. 1833 SIR S. R. GLYNNE *Notes Ch. Lanc* (Chetham Soc.) 3 An inscription in Lombard letter. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl Metrop.* II. 779/1 The *Feudorum Consuetudines*,—a Lombard compilation of feudal law, formed about the middle of the 12th century. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. 1. 8 The marts of England were frequented by Lombard adventurers 1888 *Garden* 14 Oct 338/3 The Lombard Plum..holds about the same position among other varieties that the Baldwin does among Apples. 1902 *Speaker* 16 Mar. 658/1 To him the law of Justinian was 'Lombard law'.

†**2.** *Cookery.* In certain AF. names of dishes as *leche lumbard* (see LEACH *sb*[1] 2); *frutour lumbard* [*frutour* = FRITTER]; *rys lumbard* [F. *ris* sweetbread]. Also in **lombard pie** (see LUMBER-PIE).

?*c* 1390 [see LEACH *sb*.[1] 2]. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 35 Leche lumbarde 1452 *Reliq Ant.* I. 88 Frutour lumbert Lesshe lumbert. 1466–7 *Durh Acct. Rolls* (Surtees) 91 Et in 2 lib. dell powderlomberd empt de eodem, 3*s.* 3*d* 14.. *Anc Cookery* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 438 Rys Lumbarde — Leche Lumbarde

†**3.** *Lombard fever*: = FEVER-LURDEN. *Obs.* [Cf. dial *lomber*, to idle.]

1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 75 Sick o'th' Lombard feaver, or of the idles.

Hence †**Lombardee·r,** 'an usurer or broaker' (Blount *Glossogr* 1656); **Lombarde·sque** *a.*, resembling the Lombard school of painters; **Lombardian** *a.* = LOMBARDIC *a*; †**Lombardinian** *a*, characteristic of a 'Lombard' or usurer, †**Lombardish** *a*, Lombardic; **Lo·mbardism,** a Lombardic idiom; **Lombardo-,** taken as a comb form (after It. *Lombardo-Veneto*) with the sense 'Lombardic combined with . . '.

c 1489 CAXTON *Fayte of A.* IV viii 249 Another scripture that men calle the lombardishe lawe. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 36 [The Jesuits] commit extortion, symony, and all Lombardinian kind of deuises to make gain of *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* vi 24 By their profession they are for the most part Broakers, and Lombardeers 1819 W. S. ROSE *Lett.* I. 232 We shall observe him [Ariosto] grafting on it a thousand Latinisms and Lombardisms not yet naturalized 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. VIII § 7 423 The rude Lombardisms of the Lower Po gave way to the racy idiom of Florence 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 104/2 The Lombardo Venetian kingdom is in a thriving and progressive condition. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 81. 11/2 The Lombardian despots. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect Archit* I. 44 A style somewhat analogous to the Lombardo Rhenish. 1894 GOULD *Illustr. Dict Med., Pellagra, Ergotism, Lombardian Leprosy*, an endemic skin-disease .. due to chronic poisoning with diseased maize. 1901 *Westm Gaz.* 26 Mar 4/2 Sodoma remained to the end a Lombardesque artist.

Lombard (lɒ·mbăɪd), *sb.*[2] *Hist.* [ad. obs. Sp. *lombarda.*

The word has been supposed to be a misprint for *bombarda* BOMBARD. Cf however the very common late Gr. λουμπάρδα, λουμπάρτα, app. synonymous with βουμβαρδα, μπουμπάρδα bombard]

A military engine used in Spain in the 16th c.

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd & Is.* (1846) I. II. 136 A wooden fortress was constructed by the assailants, and planted with lombards and other pieces of artillery then in use [Prescott refers to Zurita *Anales* IV 113/1 (1610), who has Comenco se a combatir la ciudad con diuersos trabucos y lombardas]. 1849 W. IRVING *Columbus* III. 55 He proceeded to finish his fortress, which was defended by lombards 1858 W. MORRIS *Sir P. Harpdon's End* Poems 101 Amid the crash of falling walls, And roar of lombards.

Lombardic (lɒmbā·ɪdik), *a.* [ad. med.L. *lombardicus*, f. *Lombardus* LOMBARD *sb.*[1]: see -IC.]

Pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards. Applied *spec.* to the style of architecture which prevailed in northern Italy from the 7th to the 13th century; to a type of handwriting common in Italian MSS. during the same period; and to the school of painters, represented esp. by Leonardo da Vinci, Mantegna, and Luini, which flourished at Milan and other Lombard cities during the 15th and 16th centuries.

1697 H. WANLEY in Aubrey *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) I. 85 As to the Lombardic Character, we have not a book that I know of written in it, I mean agreeable to the specimens of it in *Mabillon de re Diplomatica.* 1784 ASTLE *Orig Writing* v. 93 Specimen of Lombardic writing *Ibid*, Written in Lombardic Uncials. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 479 His [St. Anthony of Padua's] church, which has six cupolas, is an admirable specimen of Lombardic architecture. 1849 J. BOOKER *Hist. Anc. Chapel Birch* (Chetham Soc.) 208 Legend in Lombardic capitals. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vii. § CLXXVII. 180 Correggio, uniting the sensual element of the Greek schools with their gloom, and their light with their beauty, and all these with the Lombardic colour, became .. the captain of the painter's art as such. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 76 The Lombardic Romanesque. 1901 *Athenæum* 27 July 131/3 The paten . in addition to the leopard's head crowned, bears a Lombardic S and a broad arrow.

b. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*) Lombardic writing.

1893 E. M. THOMPSON *Gr. & Lat. Palæography* xvi. 221 The peculiar appearance which has gained for it the name of *broken* Lombardic

Lo·mbard-street. Also 7 **Lumber-, Lumbard-.** The name of a street in London, so called because originally occupied by Lombard bankers, and still containing many of the principal London banks. Hence used *transf.* or *fig* for: The 'money market'; the body of financiers.

Paris has a *Rue des Lombards*, the name of which had the same origin.

1598 STOW *Surv.* (1603) 202 Then haue ye Lombardstreete, so called of the Longobards and other Marchants, strangers of diuerse nations, assembling there twise euery day 1645 *Ord Lords & Com, Presb Govt, Elect. Elders* 4 Alhallowes Lumberstreet 1647 *N Eng Hist. & Gen Register* (1885) XXXIX 179 Mr Dixon Merr in Lumber Street. 1721 RAMSAY *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 190 Trade then shall flourish, and ilk art A lively vigour shall impart To credit languishing and famisht, And Lombard-street shall be replenisht. 1763 A. MURPHY *Citizen* II 1 (1815), There we go scrambling together—reach Epsom in an hour and forty-three minutes, all Lombard-street to an egg-shell, we do. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib* (ed. 3) 38 All Lumbard-street to nine-pence on it *Note*, More usually 'Lombard-street to a China orange'. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* IV. iii, 'It is Lombard Street to a China orange', quoth Uncle Jack. 'Are the odds in favour of fame against failure so great?' answered my father. 1902 *Speaker* 26 June 369/2 Much of the floating credit of Lombard Street is based on loans against securities.

Lombardy poplar: see POPLAR.

Lomber, obs. form of LUMBER.

†**Lome,** *adv. Obs.* Also 4 *comparative* **lomer, lommere** [aphetic form of OE. *gelóme* Y-LOME.] Frequently; phr. *oft and lome.*

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 11 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 220 Alto lome ich habbe igult a werke and a worde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XX 237 For lomer [C XXIII 238 lommere] he lyeth þat lyflode mote begge, þan he þat laboureth for lyflode & leneth it beggeres *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1671 For many a tyme and offt, (I can nat sey how lome) He hath been in yeur marchis *c* 1420 *Chron Wace & Brut* 3887 Bot þey prey3ede so ofte & so lome, þat [etc.] *c* 1425 *Seven Sag* (P.) 1892 There was contek ofte and lome Bytwen Pule and the cité of Rome *c* 1475 *Partenay* 119 So As ye may hire sondry tymes lome

Lome, obs form of LAMB, LAME, LOAM, LOOM.

Loment (lōu ment). [ad. L. *lōment-um* beanmeal (orig. a 'wash' or cosmetic made of beanmeal), f *lō-, lavāre* to wash.]

†**1.** Bean-meal. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 366 The wynys browne eschaungeth into white, Yf that me putte in hit lomente of bene

2. *Bot.* = LOMENTUM.

1814–30 *Edinb. Encycl.* IV 45/1 *Loment* (*lomentum*), an elongated pericarp, which never bursts. It is divided into small cells, each of which contains a seed attached to the under suture 1826–34 GOOD *Bk Nat.* (ed 3) I 163 The loment is a kind of pod of which we have an instance in the mimosas and the cassia fistula. 1836 in LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* Gloss

Lomentaceous (lōumentē·ɪʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f mod.L. *lōmentāce-us*, f. *lōmentum*: see prec. and -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or resembling a lomentum, characterized by lomenta, belonging to the N. O. *Lomentaceæ*, a former sub-order of *Cruciferæ.*

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst. Bot.* 88 Lomentaceous genera, such as Ornithopus. 1872 OLIVER *Elem Bot.* II. 138 The siliqua of Radish,—an indehiscent and jointed lomentaceous siliqua.

‖ **Lomentum** (lome·ntŏm). Pl. **lomenta.** *Bot.* [L.; see LOMENT.] A legume which is contracted in the spaces between the seeds, breaking up when mature into one-seeded joints.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 253/2. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd Bot.* (ed. 3) 230, 236. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* Gloss. p. xvi. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed 2) 305.

Lomere, obs. form of LUMBER *v.*[1]

‖ **Lomi-lomi** (lōu·mi,lōu·mi). [Hawaiian *lomi-lomi*, reduplication of *lomi* to rub with the hand.] The shampooing practised among the Hawaiians.

1888 HOWELLS in *Longm Mag.* I. 51 This slippered and rhythmic pace was like a sort of Hawaiian *lomi-lomi* to our toughened sensibilities; it tickled, it lulled us.

Lomme, obs. form of LAME.

Lomonite *Min.*: see LAUMONTITE.

Lomp(e, obs. form of LAMP, LUMP.

Lo·mper, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [Cf. LAMPER *v.*; also *lomber* dial., to idle, and LUMBER *v.*] *intr.* ? To idle. Hence **Lo·mpering** *vbl. sb.*, ? idleness.

The passage of Shoreham is very obscure; the text may perhaps be seriously corrupt.

c 1325 SHOREHAM iii. 277 Her hys for-bode glotenye, .. For hyt norysseþ lecherye, .. And þa3 þer be alone lomprynge

In lecheryes rote, All hyt destrueþ charyte. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lomper.* (1) To idle. (2) To walk heavily.

Lompet, Lompish, obs. ff. LOAM-PIT, LUMPISH.

Lon, Lonch, obs. forms of LOAN, LAUNCH.

1449 *Paston Lett.* I. 85 They lonchyd a bote.

Lonche, obs. form of LUNCH.

Lonchidite (lɒ̃·ŋkidəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *lonchidit*, f. Gr. λογχίδιον, dim. of λόγχη spear-head (in reference to the shape of the crystals): see -ITE.] A variety of marcasite containing arsenic.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

Lond(e, obs f. LAND; var. LAUND *Obs.*

†**Londenoys.** *Obs. rare.* [a. AF. **Londenois*, f. *London*.] A Londoner.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. viii. (Skeat) 103 Howe should then the name of a singuler londenoys passe the glorious name of London?

Londinensian (lɒndine·nsiăn), *a.* [f. L. type *Londinensis*, f. *Londin-ium* London: see -IAN.] Pertaining to or characteristic of London.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. i 13 He thinks them human in their bulk; they are Londinensian.

Londisse, variant of LANDISH *Obs.*

London (lɒ·ndən), the name of the capital of England, used *attrib.* in various special collocations: †**London black**, †**London blue**, names for some particular colours of cloth; †**London bushel**, perhaps the same as the Winchester bushel (according to Fitzherbert it was smaller than that used in the north); †**London button(s**, the foxglove; **London clay**, an important geological formation, belonging to the lower division of the Eocene tertiary, in the south-east of England and esp. at and near London; **London ivy**, a fanciful name for (*a*) the smoke of London, which 'clings' to buildings and blackens them, (*b*) a thick London fog; **London lady**, a kind of potato; †**London measure**, a former practice of London drapers of allowing something above the standard yard in their measurements; **London particular** *colloq.*, a London fog; **London paste**, a caustic composed of equal parts of quicklime and caustic soda mixed with alcohol (*Syd. Soc. Lex* 1889), **London purple**, a by-product in the manufacture of aniline dyes, consisting mainly of calcium arsenite, used as an insecticide; †**London red**, name for a particular colour of cloth; **London rocket**, the plant *Sisymbrium Irio*, which (according to Ray) sprang up abundantly on the ruins of the great fire of 1666, †**London russet**, †**London scarlet**, names for particular colours of cloth; **London smoke**, a fancy name for a dull shade of grey; **London sugar**, a variety of pear; †**London tuft**, Sweet William = LONDON PRIDE (a).

c 1530 *So well ys me be-gone* in *Laneham's Let.* Pref. (1871) 130 His hoyose of *london black 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. i, One part skarlet, And the other *London-blew. *c* 1450 *Bk Curtasye* 626 in *Babees Bk*, Of a *lunden buschelle he shalle bake xx louys. 1523 [see BUSHEL *sb.*[1] 1]. 1552 ELYOT *Dict*, *Baccharis apud Ruellium*, is supposed to be the flower called *London button. 1611 COTGR., *Gantelée*, the hearbe called Fox-gloues and London buttons. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol* I. 152 From the *London clay we have procured three or four hundred species of testacea. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* x, Smoke, which is the *London ivy, had so wreathed itself round Peffer's name, . that the affectionate parasite quite overpowered the parent-tree. 1889 *Sporting Life* 4 Jan. (Farmer), A very severe cold caught by nine hours' contact with London ivy. 1780 A. YOUNG *Four Irel.* (1892) I. 306 Of other sorts of potatoes, he finds the *London lady and the apple to be the best sorts. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 25 Whatever Christianity or Civility will allow, I can afford with *London measure. *a* 1652 BROME *Covent Gard* Prol., 'Tis not in Book, as Cloth; we never say Make London-measure, when we buy a play. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* iii, 'This is a *London particular'. I had never heard of such a thing. 'A fog, miss', said the young gentleman. 1889 *Science* 24 May 394/2 The supply of powder can be regulated to such a nicety, that Mr Leggett claims he can make half a pound of *London purple cover an acre. 1894 *Times* 16 Aug. 6/2 Paris green or London purple. 1566 A. EDWARDS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) I. 357 Your *London reds are not to be sent hither. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 269 *S[isymbrium] Irio*, *London Rocket. 1566 A. EDWARDS in *Hakluyt's Voy* (1599) I. 358, I wore a garment of *London russet, being much esteemed. 1501 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1900) II. 30, v quarteris *London scarlat to lyne the samyn [doublat]. 1883 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 3/1 Blue black, dark grey, and the new '*London smoke' are chosen. 1884 HOGG *Instruct. Man.* (ed. 5) 605 **London Sugar*, A small, very early pear; ripe in the end of July and beginning of August. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxiv. 480 Sweete Williams, Tolmeiners, and *London Tuftes. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad. in Sole* (1656) 320 We do . call the narrower leafed kindes, Sweet Johns, and all the rest Sweet Williams; yet in some places they call the broader leafed kindes that are not spotted, London tufts.

Londoner (lɒ·ndənəɹ). [see -ER[1].]

1. A native (or inhabitant) of London. (Now chiefly with some reference to the real or supposed characteristics of London people.)

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1025 Hym þat hath þyn meyre & a londynere. 1518 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 18 As your grace dyuysid for Londonars. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 154 The Duke .. did of me demand What was the speech among the Londoners, Concerning the French Iourney. 1632 SHERWOOD (*title-p.*), Dictionaire, Anglois et François.. by Robert Sherwood Londoner. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip. Scand.* IV. i, These Londoners have got a gibberish with 'em would confound a gipsy. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 321 Towards London and Londoners he felt an aversion which more than once produced important political effects. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 226 The thoroughbred Londoner is seldom a perfect workman.

†2. A ship belonging to London. *Obs.*

1764 *Ann. Reg.* 92 Returned from the whale fishery .. ten Londoners with seven fish.

Londonese (lɒndənī·z), *a.* and *sb.* [f. LONDON + -ESE.] **a.** *adj.* Said derisively of dialect, peculiarities of speech, etc: Peculiar to or characteristic of London; cockney. **b.** *sb.* The 'Londonese' dialect. In some recent Dicts.

Londonesque (lɒndəne·sk), *a. rare.* [-ESQUE.] Having the characteristics proper to London.

1862 MAYHEW *Crim. Prisons Lond.* 54 Is there any other sight in the Metropolis so thoroughly Londonesque as this? 1875 *New Q. Rev.* July 477 Within this circumference .. the ideas .. of the inhabitants are purely Londonesque.

Londonian. *rare.* [-IAN.] A Londoner.

1824 L. M. HAWKINS *Mem.* II. 41 Certainly this . would have occurred to none but a thorough-paced Londonian.

Londonism (lɒ·ndəniz'm). [-ISM.] London habits, manners, or peculiarities of speech; a word, idiom, or pronunciation belonging to the London dialect.

1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang* 52 The humble and accepted dialect of London, the Londonisms as I may call them. 1857 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXI. 316 Their entire Londonism (which is not Cockneyism).

Londonize (lɒ·ndənəiz), *v.* [-IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make like London or its inhabitants.

1778 Miss BURNEY *Evelina* x (1791) I. 19 Her chief objection was to our dress, for we have had no time to Londonize ourselves. 1806 JEFFREY *Let* in Cockburn *Life* II. iii, You try to persuade yourself that you are Londonized. 1893 J. E. RITCHIE *East Anglia* 75 The new town has spread to Kirkley, has Londonized even quiet Pakefield.

2. *intr.* To visit or frequent London. *nonce-use.*

1827 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 75 (To Bernard Barton), Do you never Londonise again? Do your Drummonds allow no holidays?

Hence **Lo·ndonized** *ppl. a*; **Londoniza·tion**, the action or process of Londonizing.

1832 LYTTON *Eugene A* II. v, In our remoter roads and less Londonised districts. 1888 BLACKIE *Sp.* in *Scot. Leader* 19 Sept. 5 He did not believe in centralisation, or the Londonisation of Scotland. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* III. xiii. 266 Enjoying the Londonized odour of the cab.

Londono·logist. One learned in the history and topography of London.

1864 I. TAYLOR *Words & Places* 288 *note*, The whole tribe of modern Londonologists have followed Stow in [etc.].

Lo·ndon pride. Also 7 **London's Pride, Pride of London.** **a** The Sweet William, *Dianthus barbatus*, or a variety of it. Now *dial.* **b** *Lychnis Chalcedonica* Now *dial.* **c** *Saxifraga umbrosa.*

a. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad. in Sole* (1656) 319 Speckled Sweet Williams, or London pride. 1671 SKINNER *Etymol.* II, London's-Pride, or London-Tufts, *Armeria Prolifera, sic dicta, quia flores propter pulchritudinem Londini valde expetuntur.* 1672 W. HUGHES *Flower Garden* 43 Sweet Williams and London-pride Flower at the same time, and are ordered as Sweet Johns are. 1683 SUTHERLAND *Hortus Med. Edinburg.* 71 *Caryophyllus barbatus*,..Sweet Williams, or Pride of London of several colours.

b. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 64/1 The Pride of London is of some called the Flower of Constantinople. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-names* App. (Chedworth, Glouc.).

c. 1697 MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 510 *Cotyledon, sive Sedum serratum Latifolium Montanum guttato flore* vulgarly call'd by the Gardners London Pride. I suppose because of its pretty elegant Flower. 1726 THRELKELD *Synops. Stirpium Hibern.* App. 2. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix (1794) 270 Another species was formerly much shown out at windows and balconies in smoky towns, and hence, with its being really beautiful had the names of London Pride and None-so-pretty. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 92/2 The London Pride remains fresh and bright all through the winter.

‖ **Londra, luntra.** *Obs.* [Romaic λόντρα, It. *londra* 'fregata grande' (Somavera), *lontro* 'a canoa or Indian boate' (Florio). Found as med.L. *londra* A.D. 1011.] ? = FELUCCA.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1024/1 We gave chace to a Londra, otherwise a great Sitea. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 363 Whilst an Attempt should be made to burn their Galleots, Brigantines and Londra's. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.*, *Luntra*, see *Felucca.*

†**Lone,** *sb. Obs.*—[1] [?a. ON. *laun* (see LAIN *v.*).] Concealment; = LAIN *sb.*[1]

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1124 The kyng than tolde wythout lone to alle hys barons..how [etc.]

Lone (lōun), *a.* Also 7–8 loan; *Sc.* 4- lane, 6- lain, (9 *north. dial.* leane, lene). [Aphetic f. ALONE. Cf. *a lone* written for *al one* in the MSS. of R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2517.]

1. Of persons, their condition, situation, etc: Having no fellows or companions; without company; solitary. Chiefly *poet.* and *rhetorical.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 20, I laye longe in a lone dreme. 1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Lone onely, *seul.* 1616 BULLOKAR *Engl. Expos., Lone*,..single or solitarie. 1628 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 337, I was not a lone man in this my afflictions, but had many fellowes that suffered the like torment. 1740 SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 335 When I have on those pathless wilds appear'd And the lone wand'rer with my presence cheer'd. 1747 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. iv. (1777) 34 With not one friend his sorrows to divide, And chear his lone distress? 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 51 As some lone miser, visiting his store. 1824 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 261, I found myself a lone man, much at a loss. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. vii. 33 She felt for this lone child. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 109 Dim in lowlands far Lone marsh-birds winged their misty flight. 1882 OUIDA *Marenmma* I. 248 We trusted an old lone creature. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* June 785/2 Two lone Englishmen in the same house, not on speaking terms.

b. *To play, hold a lone hand*: in Quadrille and Euchre, to play against all the other players, or against the opposite side without help from one's own. Hence *lone hand, lone player* are used = a person playing such a game.

1799 MRS J. WEST *Tale of Times* I. 217 Sir Simon .. was remarkably partial to holding a lone hand [at quadrille]. 1830 R. HARDIE *Hoyle made Familiar* 37 [Quadrille.] When playing against a lone hand, never lead a king, unless you have the queen. 1886 *Euchre how to play it* 41 Suppose a player, being four, and his adversaries nothing, plays a lone hand and makes his five tricks. *Ibid.* 108 *Lone Hand*, a hand so strong in trumps alone, or in trumps, guarded by high cards of a lay suit, that it will probably win five tricks if its holder plays alone. *Lone player*, the one playing without his partner.

fig. c 1890 A. MURDOCH *Yoshiwara Episode*, etc., 81, I wasn't playing a lone hand in that game, and so I just allowed I wouldn't marry that girl just then. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 863, I am going to play a lone-hand, and intend being my own Commandant and Veldt Cornet and everything else.

c Having a feeling of loneliness; lonesome.

a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 84 When the lone heart, in that long strife, Shall cling unconsciously to life. *Ibid.* 382 And there my fond mother Sits pensive and lone. 1845 HOOD *Last Man* xxxiv, I never felt so lone. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do?* I. xii, I'll rather stay with you, Grandy, you'll be so lone.

2. Unmarried; single or widowed. Now only of women, with mock-pathetic reference to sense 1.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xviii. 1-8, I am a poore wedowe and alone woman destitute of frendes. 1588 M. KYFFIN *Terence, Andria* II. iii. E ij b, This Glycerie is a lone woman. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 35, A 100 Marke is a long one, for a poore lone woman to beare. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 128 That is but necessarie for a master of a familie, that is superfluous for a lone man. 1642 *Title Collect. Records* (T.), Queen Elizabeth being a lone woman, and having few friends, refusing to marry. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lone-woman*, a woman unmarried or without a male protector. 1847 HALLIWELL s.v., *Lone-man*, a man living unmarried by himself. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. i. 55 Men highly placed little know . what a trouble it is for lone women [to estimate their incomes].

3. Standing apart from others of its kind; isolated. Formerly *esp.* in phr *lone house* (sometimes hyphened).

1667 WOOD *Life* 1 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 143 This Cooper's hill is a lone house. 1717 POPE *Let. to Misses Blount* 13 Sept., No Lone-house in Wales, with a Mountain and Rookery, is more contemplative than this Court. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 180 In a single, or, as we call it, a lone house. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. iii. (1869) I. 18 In the lone cottages of the Highlands. 1813 *Sketches Charac.* (ed. 2) I. 138 'Twas a lone house, in a garden, with walls round it. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 274 A little lone public-house, about a mile from our village. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* viii (1859) 112 Dragging the lone boat quite out of sight from the mast head. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* vi, At some lone ale-house in the Berkshire moors.

4. *poet.* Of places: Lonely; unfrequented, uninhabited.

1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 154 Oh had I rather unadmir'd remain'd In some lone isle, or distant Northern land. 1717 — *Eloisa* 141 In these lone walls Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray. 1795 BURNS *Song*, '*Their groves o' sweet myrtles*', Far dearer to me you lone glen o' green breckan. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. i, In lone Glenartney's hazel shade. 1864 BROWNING *Dis Aliter Visum* vii, We stepped O'er the lone stone fence.

†5. Only, sole *Obs.*

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. ii. 613 He make it my lone request, that he wold be good to a scholler.

6. *predicatively* and quasi-*adv.*

†a. = ALONE; by myself, itself (etc.). *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 156 Floris enterd lone as it were for businesse. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 29 She carefully avoided meeting him lone, though often and earnestly urged to it.

b *Sc.* and *north. dial.* with possessive pronoun prefixed, as *my lane* = by myself. (Cf. ALONE 3.)

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurentius*) 521 Pe crystine . Lowand god of al his lane. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 678 How Hope and Curage tuik the man And led him all thair lanis. *a* 1600 — *Misc. Poems* iii. 33 And ladda vploips to lordships all thair lains. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xiv. (1862) I. 67 He had many against Him and compeared His lone in the fields against them all. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii, When Bessy Freetock's chuffy cherked wean .. cou'dna stand its lane. 1788 BURNS *Let. to J. Tennant* 21 My shins, my lane, I there sit roastin'. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 134 Can ye no let an auld man dee his lane?

7. *Comb* (adverbial and parasynthetic).

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 215 Those loud-tongued adulators, the mob, overpowered the lone-whispered denunciations of conscience. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 141 Lycophron, this breathless, this lone-laid. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 4/3 A man who could trust himself lone-handed in mid-ocean in such a craft.

Lone, obs. form of LOAN *sb.* and *v.*

†**Lo·nedom.** *nonce-wd.* [f. LONE *a.* + -DOM.] Solitariness.

1612 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* iv. 9 Alone] The Hebr. phrase is, in lonedome, or in solitarines.

†**Lo·neful,** *a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also *Sc.* **lanefu'.** [f. LONE *a.* + -FUL.] Lonely, forlorn.

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* v. i. 153 b, That solytary and lonefull lyffe, which he [Aedilwalde] passed in Farne island. 1844 THOM *Rhymes* 42 The lanefu' lawyer held his breath An' word micht utter nane.

Lonelihood (lōᵘ·nlihud). *poet.* [f. LONELY + -HOOD.] Loneliness.

1830 SCOTT *Doom Devorgoil* I. i, That fell Chief .. roams through his empty halls, And mourns their wasteness and their lonelihood. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* iii. (1848) 19 Yon .. star .. Making itself a lonelihood of light. 1849 A. J. SYMINGTON *Harebell Chimes* 179 The myriad stars But make us feel our lonelihood the more.

Lonelily (lōᵘ·nlili), *adv.* [f. LONELY + -LY [2].] In a lonely fashion.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 117 We lived well, but lonelily. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Iseult*, The weird chipping of the woodpecker Rang lonelily and sharp.

Loneliness (lōᵘ·nlines). [f. LONELY + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lonely.

1. Want of society or company; the condition of being alone or solitary; solitariness, loneness.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 49 b, That huge and sportfull assemblie grewe to him a tedious lonelinesse, esteeming no body founde, since Daiphantus was lost. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (Gen. ii. 18), It is not good for man to be alone .. Loneliness is the first thing which God's eye nam'd not good. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* I. viii, That man of loneliness and mystery. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* i. 2 The eccentric habits which belong to a state of loneliness. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 368 The loneliness of her [Elizabeth's] position only reflected the loneliness of her nature.

2. Uninhabited or unfrequented condition or character (of a place); desolateness.

1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 8 The deep silence added to the gloomy aspect, and both heightened by the loneliness of the place, greatly increased the solemnity of the scene. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 11 The loneliness of the place was very impressive. 1900 J. WATSON in *Expositor* Sept. 181 The unrelieved loneliness of mid-ocean.

b. A lonely spot. *nonce-use.*

1819 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 1029 In the bowers of mossy lonelinesses.

3. The feeling of being alone; the sense of solitude; dejection arising from want of companionship or society.

1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* VII. 403 He grew up From year to year in loneliness of soul. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xxv. 1 His loneliness on the death of Sarah may have prompted him to seek a companion of his old age. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xxx. 581 My own secret aches and lonelinesses.

†**Lo·neling.** *Obs.* [f. LONE *a.* + -LING.] A single child (opposed to a twin).

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxiii. 43, I think it best that the old womans childe do sucke longer than the yong and lustie Nurce, .. the twinne longer than the loneling.

Lonely (lōᵘ·nli), *a.* [f. LONE *a.* + -LY [1].]

1. Of persons, etc., their actions, condition, etc.: Having no companionship or society; unaccompanied, solitary, lone.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. i. 30, I go alone Like to a lonely Dragon, that his Fenne Makes fear'd, and talk'd of more then seene. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 200 To give due light To the misled and lonely Travailer. 1667 — *P. L.* XI. 290 Thy going is not lonely, with thee goes Thy Husband. 1708 ROWE *Roy. Convert* III. i. 27 When, fairest Princess, you avoid our Court And lonely thus from the full Pomp retire. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 73 By Night and lonely Contemplation led. 1816 C. WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* 18 As we hollow'd his narrow bed And smoothed down his lonely pillow. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 176 Jacob, as he wandered on his lonely exile from Beersheba to Bethel. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 1 We were three quiet, lonely old men. 1901 *Spectator* 23 Feb. 270/2 The lonely seer has his place in the vast and complex order of things, whether as philosopher or saint.

2. *poet.* Of things: Isolated, standing apart; = LONE 3.

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 86 Or let my Lamp at Midnight hour, Be seen in som high lonely Towr. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 3 Deep in a Cell her Cottage lonely stood. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxv, By a lone wall a lonelier column rears A gray and grief-worn aspect of old days. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xx, That lonely tree against the western sky.

3. Of localities: Unfrequented by men; desolate.

1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativity* 181 The lonely mountains o're, And the resounding shore, A voice of weeping heard. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. vii, Being arrived in this lonely place, where it was very improbable he should meet with any interruption. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VII. xix, This soul hath been Alone on a wide wide sea: So lonely 'twas, that God himself Scarce seemed there to be. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 554 An isle .. the loneliest in a lonely sea. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 231 A lonely spot by the river Charenton.

4. Dejected because of want of company or society; sad at the thought that one is alone; having a feeling of solitariness.

1811 BYRON '*One Struggle More*' iii, Though pleasure fires the maddening soul, The heart—the heart is lonely still! 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Look at the Clock!*, Mr. Pryce, Mrs. Winifred Pryce being dead, Felt lonely and moped. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* vi. (1873) 51, I wandered .. among the forms and tables and laughing groups without a companion, yet not feeling lonely. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 179 'No doubt they are dead', she thought, and felt the sadder and the lonelier for the thought.

b. *poet.* Imparting a feeling of loneliness; dreary.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* ix. 98 A heap of crumbling ruins stood, and threw Year after year their stones upon the field, Wakening a lonely echo. 1863 WOOLNER *My beautiful Lady* 22 A lonely wind sighed up the pines.

†**5.** (? *adv.*) ? Alone, without counting anything else. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1664 in Dircks *Mrq. Worc.* xviii. (1865) 309 And above 40 others [horses] lonely worth £50 a horse.

6. *Comb.*

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vi. 227 He was so lonely-hearted, he thought that rough kissing was better than none. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 64 Sarikei, a lonely-looking place.

Hence **Lo·nelyish** *a.*, somewhat lonely.

1900 PINERO *Gay Lord Quex* II. 75 Grotto? dark I suppose, and lonelyish?

Loneness (lōᵘ·n,nès). Now *rare* or *dial.* Also 7 **loness, loanness(e,** 9 *Sc.* **laneness.** [f. LONE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lone; solitariness; loneliness; lonesomeness.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Desacompañamiento*, lonenesse. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. lxxi, Shee feares the fatall daunger of the place, Her loneness, and the powre of Maiestie. 1609 W. SCLATER *Threef. Preservat.* (1610) Ep. Ded., Singular I am sure I am not, Sith neyther I affect lonenesse [etc.]. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv, Yet there's in loannesse somewhat may delight. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ii. (1852) 14 That soothing fret which makes the young untried .. In dreams and loneness cry. 1844 W. HOLMES in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 127 The laneness is gane.

Lonesome (lōᵘ·nsŏm), *a.* Also 7 **loansome,** 8–9 *Sc.* **lanesome.** [f. LONE *a.* + -SOME.]

1. Of persons, their condition, feelings, etc.: Solitary, lonely. In later use, chiefly in emotional sense: Having a feeling of solitude or loneliness; feeling lonely or forlorn.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. lxxvi, Where he with him the loansome night did passe. 1700 BLACKMORE *Paraphr. Isa.* xiv. 257 The lonesome Bittern shall possess This fenny seat. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 348 Again his Harp the lonesome Poet strung. 1767–95 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* vi, Light the lanesome hours gae round. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxii, You must keep up your spirits, mother, and not be lonesome because I'm not at home. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* iv. (ed. 4) 71 The boy began to feel very weary and lonesome.

2. Of localities, etc.: Solitary, unfrequented, desolate. In later use, chiefly with emotional sense: Causing feelings of loneliness, making one feel forlorn.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. *Præexistency of Soul* xlix, [They] dance .. Around an huge black Goat, in loansome wood. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. viii. 97 Neither shall we content our selves in lonesome tunes, and private soliloquies, to whisper out the Divine praises. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 495 If a man walk into loansome Fields amongst the Beasts. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* II. i, An unfrequented Vale, .. within whose lonesome Shade, Ravens and Birds ill omen'd, only dwell. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. 37 Like one that on a lonesome road Doth walk in fear and dread. 1799 WORDSW. *Infl. Nat. Objects* 18 In November days When vapours rolling down the valleys made A lonely scene more lonesome. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xiii. (1879) 186 In her lonesome cottage. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 60/2 This is the lonesomest place on earth.

Hence **Lo·nesomely** *adv.*, **Lo·nesomeness.**

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VI. i. (1852) 345 His lonesomeness was now become as much as any hermit could have wished for. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 275 Honest old Saunders, .. wonders mightily at my lordship, for passing my time so lonesomely, as he phrases it. 1822 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LIV. 310 A shy lonesomeness of disposition. 1857 *Tait's Mag.* XXIV. 41 The gas lamps .. gleam lonesomely. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 268 We would watch the lonesomeness of the river.

Long (lǫŋ), *a.*[1] Forms: 1 **lang,** 4–5, *Sc.* 5–9 **lang,** (4 *Sc.* **launge),** 3 **longue,** 3–7 **longe,** (6 **lounge),** 1, 3– **long.** See also LENGER, LENGEST. [Com. Teut.: OE. *lang, lǫng* = OFris., OS. *lang, long* (MDu., MLG., Du., LG. *lang*), OHG. *lang* (MHG. *lanc, lang-*, mod.G. *lang*), ON. *lang-r* (Da. *lang*, Sw. *lång*), Goth. *lagg-s*:—OTeut. **laŋgo-*:—pre-Teut. **loŋgho-* (= L. *longus*, Gaulish *longo-* in proper names, ? OIrish *long-* in combination).

This is regarded by some scholars as an alteration of **dlongho-* (in OPers. *dranga*), cogn. w. **dlgho-*, **dlegho-* in OSl. *dlŭgŭ* (Russian долго-, долгій), Gr. δολιχός, OPers. *darga-*, Zend. *darĕγa*, Skr. *dīrghá*; to the same root app. belong Gr. ἐνδελεχής perpetual, Goth. *tulgus* firm, persistent, OS. *tulgo* very; some also connect L. *indulgēre* to indulge (? orig. to be long-suffering towards).]

A. *adj.*

I. With reference to spatial measurement.

1. Great in measurement from end to end. Said of a line, of distance, a journey; also, of a portion of space or a material object with reference to its greatest dimension. Opposed to *short*.

Formerly often in phr. †*long and large* (see LARGE *a.* 4 b), which is sometimes applied *transf.* to immaterial things.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 13 He sæde þeah þæt land sie swiþe lang norþ þonan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 Foure þinges þe man find ilome on ȝerde þat he be riht and smal and long and smeþe. *c* 1205 LAY. 30096 Heo breken scaftes longe. Mid longe sweorden heo smitten. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8481 A gyn, þat me sowe chapeþ hii made .. boþe wid and long. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8079 Lang [*Trin.* longe] and side þair brues wern. *c* 1320 *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 577 As that ympe that so sprong, Hit was schort and nothing long. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. Prol.* 11 Ther is a long and large difference Bitwix Grisildis grete paciénce And of my wyf the passing cruelteé. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 256 The Kyngdom of Mede .. is fulle long: but it is not full large. *Ibid.* xxvi. 269 [The Griffoun] hathe his Talouns so longe and so large and grete .. as though [etc.]. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 787 Mak .. A lang sper of a betill for a berne bald. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E ij, A long gowne, two kyrtells & two cottes hardyes. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 148 Thair is bot lyse, and lang nailis yow amang. 1530 PALSGR. 240/2 Longegonne, *flevste.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 31 b *note*, Midas, the Poetes faine to have longe eares. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 207 In this play they did fight one with another at the long Spear, the long Sword. 1592 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 76 In armour, jack, steil bonat, spair, halbert, or lang gun. *a* 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-Deceiving* (ed. 8) 27 To weare long haire is commonly a badge of a royster, or ruffian. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 53 (1713) II. 93 A white Staff .. would much better please the scribbling Clown, and we'll help him to a long long one. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. i. 5, I have not been able yet to laugh him out of his long bib and beads. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 263/1 The Gorgon will be fitted with sixteen 32-pounders (long-guns). 1893 G. E. MATHESON *About Holland* 37 The long low line of the Dutch coast. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 665 Many cases .. yield to the long splint. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 350 These famous galleys were long low rowing boats of the ancient pattern.

b. With reference to vertical measurement: Tall. Sometimes prefixed as an epithet to proper names, e.g. *Long Meg, Tom, Will.* Now *rare* exc. in jocular use.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xvi. (Schipper) 179 Cwæþ þæt he wære se mon lang on bodiȝe. *a* 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 273 (Gr.) Ða ȝyt on orde stod Eadweard se langa. *c* 1205 LAY. 6366 Cniht he wes swiðe strong .. muchel and long. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8526 Þikke mon he was inou bote he was noȝt wel long. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 52 Grete lobres and longe þat loþ weore to swynke. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xv. 148, I haue lyued in londe .. my name is longe wille. ? 14.. *John de Reeve* 254–5 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* (1868) II. 568 What long ffellow is yonder, quoth hee, that is soe long of lim and lyre? *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 86 The treen thereon light, fertil, faire, and longe. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ii. (1544) 4 b, This Nembroth [Nimrod] waxe mighty, large and long. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xv. 676 Tamarisk is a little tree or plant as long as a man. 1588 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 54 Bought of lounge Tome the 23 of aprill [etc.]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* II. 21 A great and huge people, and of long stature. 1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 39 Pride of sap makes proud, long & streight growth. 1795 BURNS *Song*, '*Their groves o' sweet myrtles*', Wi' the burn stealing under the lang yellow broom. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxv, Lang John Mucklewrath the smith. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxvii. 47 Sir, 'twas a long lean suitor.

c. *Long arm, hand*: used *transf.* and *fig.* with reference to extent of reach. Also, †*to make a long arm*: to reach out to a great distance. *A long face* (see FACE *sb.* 6 b) *colloq.*: an expression of countenance indicating sadness or exaggerated solemnity. *A long head*: a head of more than ordinary length from back to front; *fig.* capacity for calculation and forethought. (Cf. LONG-HEAD, LONG-HEADED.) *To make a long neck*: to stretch out the neck. *To make a long nose* (slang): to put the thumb to the nose, as a gesture of mockery. *A long tongue*: *fig.* loquacity.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 177 Thenne he .. bare his hede vp, and made a long necke. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* 4 *Longae regum manus.* Kynges haue longe handes. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 42 Ouer that arme of the sea could be made a long arme. 1621 FLETCHER *Wildgoose Chase* V. iv, What ye have seen, be secret in; .. No more of your long tongue. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxiii. (1674) 24 Potent men, who have long hands, and short consciences .. would [etc.]. 1786 BURNS *Ded. to G. Hamilton* 62 Learn three-mile pray'rs, and half mile graces, Wi' weel-spread looves, an' lang, wry faces. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IX. viii. ¶ 2 He had a long head, as well as a fanciful brain. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* i. 8 You will see long faces enough when these taxes come to be paid. 1868 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 263 Prawle made a 'long nose' in the direction of Goree Piazzas. 1879 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXV. 548 You can put on a very long face and try to scold people into religion. 1889 J. S. WINTER *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 134 He has always had luck, and he has a long head too. 1899 *Daily News* 15 May 3/5 The long arm of coincidence.

d. Qualifying a sb. denoting a measure of length, to indicate an extent greater than that expressed by the sb. (Cf. 10.)

1619 in Ferguson & Nanson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 278 [Buying] harden cloath in the merkett with a longe yeard and selling the same againe with a short yeard. *c* 1646 *True Relation*, etc. in Glover *Hist. Derby* (1829) I. App. 63 His Major .. was forced to retreate in the night to Derby, being vi. long miles. 1697 ROKEBY *Diary* 57 Att Poulston Bridge (a long mile from Launceston) we entr into Cornwall. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 7 We think na on the lang Scots miles That lie between us and our hame. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* (1843) II. xi. 245, I discovered that we were still two long leagues distant from Corcuvion.

e. Of action, vision, etc.: Extending to a great distance. (Cf. *long sight*, 18.) *At long weapons*: (fighting) at long range. Similarly, *at long bowls* (or *balls*): said of ships cannonading one another at a distance. Also *long train* = *long distance train*.

1684 E. G[IRMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xiv. 163 Man hath not so long a sight, .. to transporte his eyes .. in so short a time. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVIII 384 But mighty Jove cuts short, with just disdain, The long, long views of poor, designing man! 1723 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 16 This would be .. liker honest men, than to keep us at long weapons, and fighting in the dark. 1840 SAUNDERS *Rep. Sel. Comm. Railways* Quest. 361 Places on the line where short and long trains are running together.

†f. *Long dung*: manure containing long straw undecayed; so *long litter* (see LITTER *sb.* 3 b, c). *Long forage*: straw and green fodder, as distinguished from hay, oats, etc.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Nov (1699) 130 The Leaves fallen in the Woods, may supply for Long dung, laid about Artichocks and other things 1775 W MARSHALL *Minutes Agric.* 15 Feb (1778), It forwards the digestion of stubble, offal straw, or long dung very much 1797 J. JAY in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II 60 Long dung is better than rotten dung, in the furrows, for potatoes. 1812 WELLINGTON *Let. to Earl Liverpool* 11 Feb in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VIII. 602 To secure a supply of long forage for the Cavalry 1830 *Cumb. Farm Rep* 58 in *Husbandry* (L U K) III, Long dung, that is to say, dung not fermented, may be applied to potatoes without any impropriety

g. *A long beer, drink* (colloq.): *lit.* of liquor in a long glass; hence, a large measure of liquor.

1859 TROLLOPE *W. Indies* iii. (1860) 48 A long drink is taken from a tumbler, a short one from a wine-glass 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 61 He stepped into a bar and called for a long beer.

2. Having (more or less, or a specified) extension from end to end: often with adv. or advb phrase expressing the amount of length. *It's as long as it is broad*: see BROAD *a.* 13. † *Through long and broad* — . through the length and breadth of

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* I. iii (Schipper) 15 Pæt ealond on Wiht is þrittiges mila lang east & west. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 16671 I sal þe tel how lang, how brade. it sal be made *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Þe table was a fote and a halfe lang 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii 66 Unto the crone of breid and lenth, To gar his lymmis langar wax. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 233 b, No longer quantitie, then that a man myght easely put thorough his arme. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 131 A cloake as long as thine will serue the turne 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 4 The lenth .. seuin hundir thousand pace lang, or thair about. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. iv. 195 That each person .. possessing (through long and broad Germany) .. 500 gold Guldens, should [etc.]. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* 77 Four Inches broad, and seven Foot long 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 395/2 The size for makeing of Brick are 10 Inches long, 5 broad, and 3 thick 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 293 The aqueduct of the cochlea is a small canal, about a quarter of an inch long. 1854 *Fraser's Mag* XLIX 505 A mark 30 feet long by 20. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II. ii. 240 The waves which produce red [light] are longer than those which produce yellow

¶ b. With mixed construction: see OF 39 b.

1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* ii. 20 Shal the women then eate their owne frute, euen children of a spanne longe?

† c. Extending *to. Obs.*

c 1610 *Women Saints* 148 There appeared before her a verie cleare white garment long to her foote, which she taking putt on her naked bodie.

3. With reference to shape: Having the length much greater than the breadth; elongated.

1551, etc. [see *long square* in 17]. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 261 Proportion Long (*Longa*) Disproportionably long throughout. 1851 *Illustr Catal Gt. Exhib.* 1175 Printed long shawls *Ibid.* 1245 French long and square cashmeres.

4. Of liquors. Ropy? *Obs.* [So G. *lang.*]

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open* (1677) 91 There let it [the wort] stand till it begin to blink and grow long like thin Syrup 1703 *Art & Myst Vintners* 43 If Wine at any time grow long or lowring. *Ibid* 65 Sack that is lumpish or long [1859 cf *long sugar* in 18 below]

II. With reference to serial extent or duration.

5. Of a series, enumeration or succession, a speech, a sentence, a word, a literary work, etc.: Having a great extent from beginning to end. *Long bill*: one containing a great number of items, hence, one in which the charges are excessive. *Long hour*: one indicated by a great number of strokes † *Long words*: long discourse.

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke xx. 47 Þa forswelxað wydywyna hus hiwgende lang gebed. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7911 Quat bot es lang mi tale to draw *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* v. 16/2 Dame what shall avaylle thenne Longe wordes? *c* 1500 *Melusine* 22 What shuld auayll yf herof I shuld make a longe tale? 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin's Acts* xiii. 42 The Jewes who made boast of their long stock and race. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* IV. 305 And Grandsires Grandsons the long List contains. 1712 P STANHOPE in *Lett C'tess Suffolk* (1824) I. 2 You do not know what you ask when you would have me write long letters. 1827 H. HUGH *Jrnl.* in *Life* x (1852) 203 Before the long hour of midnight all was hush. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* lx, He ain't like old Veal, who is always bragging and using such long words, don't you know? 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* II vii. 106 That night the monks of Peterborough prayed in the minster till the long hours passed into the short 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* (1884) 157 We had to wait a long time for a poor dinner, and pay a long bill for it when it came.

b. *colloq.* Of numbers, and of things numerically estimated: Large. Chiefly in *long family, odds, price.* Also in Card games, *long suit* (see quot. 1876); *long trump* (see quot. 1746).

1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 68 Long Trump. Means the having one or more Trumps in your Hand when all the rest are out. *Ibid.* 29 The long Trump being forced out of his Hand. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 82 The admirers of youth .. added to the chance of long-odds proved eager takers. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* I. v. 140 The natives are very partial to this breed, and give long prices for them. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 720/1 Cylinder machines are only suitable for long impressions 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr Thorne* II. x. 177 He was a prudent, discreet man, with a long family, averse to professional hostilities. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. 12 *Long suit*, one of which you hold originally more than three cards. The term is, therefore, indicative of strength in numbers. 1892 J. PAYN *Mod. Whittington* I. 177 He thinks I may pull off the long odds

6. Of a period of time, of a process, state, or action, viewed as extending over a period of time: Having a great extent in duration. *Long account*: see ACCOUNT *sb* 8 b.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* III. ix. (Schipper) 231 He wæs mid langre adle laman leȝeres swiðe gehefgad. *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 6779 (Kölbing) In þis sorweful time & lange. *c* 1330 *Spec Gy Warw.* 744 To sen..þe longe lyff, þat is so god. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B Prol. 195 For better is a litel losse þan a longe sorwe *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 828 Thay maid ane lang battail, Ane hour of the day. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxv 21 Than in frustrar is [all] sour lang learning 1530 PALSGR. 612/2 To lyve in langour is no lyfe, but a longe dyeng *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw IV* 229 Thus laie the englishmen in the feldes when the cold nightes began to waxe long. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 348 To blesse you with the long possession of your kingdome. 1619 R. WALLER in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. II. 228, I feare lest he be no longe lyffes man. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 535 Enjoy, till I return, Short pleasures, for long woes are to succeed 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV. 711 His long Toils were forfeit for a Look. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Bishop*, It is a long time that bishops have been distinguished from mere priests or presbyters. 1735 POPE *Prol Sat.* 132 To help me thro' this long disease, my Life. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 45 ¶ 2 The general lampooner of mankind may find long exercise for his zeal. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist.* (1776) V. 331 There was a long and earnest contention between them. 1809 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* (1826) 217 Let us make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. 1820 SCOTT *Monast* XXIII, The thought, that I have sent this man to a long account, unhouseled and unshrived 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc 52 Her brief noon of glory, and her long twilight of decrepitude and decay.

b. *Long of life* = 'of long life'. Now *rare*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III 156 Gif mann bið akenned on anre nihte ealdne monan, se bið lang lifes. 1591 SPARRY tr *Cattan's Geomancie* 97 They [children] shall be of good nature and complexion, and not long of life. 1818 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let* 29 May in *Diary* (1846) VI 349 Literature, as well as astronomy, is long of life. 1821 BYRON *Foscari* IV. i. 61 Discarded princes Are seldom long of life.

¶ c. For the use = 'occupying a long time,' 'delaying long,' see LONG *adv.* 2.

7. *Long time, while*, etc. are often used advb. (now, exc *poet*, always preceded by *a*) with the sense 'during a long time' = LONG *adv* 1 (*Long-time, longwhile* have *occas.* been written without division.) *This long time* or *while* for a long time down to the present

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* I xxv. (Schipper) 54 Pæt we forlætan þa wisan þe we langre tide heoldon *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 437 He heold on to herien his heaðene maumez long time of þe dei. *c* 1330 *Spec Gy Warw* 62 Þe world þurw his foule gile Hab me lad to longe while. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xli (*Agnes*) 368 A prest..paulyne had bene chaste langtyme *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1417 Syth they so long tyme haue made me so madde *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 68 They held ane lang quhile disputatioun 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxix 146 We haue ben a longe espace with hym 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II 759 They thinke that he long time in king Edwardes life forethought to be king 1557 GRIMALD in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb.) 101 For if, long time, one put this yron in vre 1640 tr *Verdere's Rom of Rom* I xxxvi 157 Certain Magicians, whom I have long time known 1694 L. ECHARD *Plautus's Comedies* 196, I knew th' owner o' that portmantle this long time. 1738 SWIFT *Pol Convers.* I. 7 How has your Lordship done this long time? *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 456 Dream and waking life .. blended Longtime in the cavern of my soul. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. viii. 22 So that long time he fed upon false joy.

b. Similarly with preceding prep., † *by, for*, † *in, of.* (*arch.* or *dial.*) (Now always with *a*)

1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 Many wronges. ydo to hem by longe tyme here before passed. *c* 1400 [see OF *prep* 53] 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 17 The Kyng, heryng of long tyme no stirryng of the traitours, demyd that thay had all begone *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 80 It is commonly sayd, that in long tyme al thinges continue not in one estate. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Theseus* (1595) 19 Those who had hated him of a long time, had a disdain & contempt to fear him any more 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv (Arb.) 285 He had not sene him wait of long time. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 386 This Capellianus and Gordian had not beene friends of a long time. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. v. 34, I have not been at church of a long time 1833 [see OF *prep.* 53]. *Mod.* I have not seen him for a long while.

8. Having (more or less, or a specified) extension serially or temporally. (See also LENGER, LENGEST.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21731 Thare his sun hued langar lijf. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (*Jacobus*) 344 Þai þe croice before þam set, and he bristit but langar lat. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 314, I hafe na langare tyme mo tales to telle. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N.* v. i. 61 A play there is, my Lord, some ten words long. 1710 W. BISHOP in *Ballard MSS* XXXI 57 He read a speech an Hour & half long. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 498 ¶ 2 Of how long standing this honour has been, I know not. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch iv, I will take such measures for silencing you as you shall remember the longest day you have to live. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* iii, The lesson must be longer than usual to day. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. § 18 (1879) 100 The longest time an eclipse of the sun can be total at any place is seven minutes 1886 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 164 The two longest of the dramatic poems bear upon them the sign of heroic meditation.

† b. (*All*) *the long day, night*, etc. = 'all the day, etc. long' (see LONG *adv.* 6). Cf. LIVELONG *a.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10491 Þe king. hangede men gultles vor wrabþe al longe day. *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 12624 (Fairf.) Þi fader & I as many way soȝt þe a-boute þis lange day. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 50 Walking in the mede. The longe day, thus walking in the grene. 1540-54 CROKE 13 *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 13 To trap me, yf they coulde, They studied wiles all the longe daye. 1559 W. CUNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 36 All sterres with in this circle included, do neither rise, nor yet set, but turne round about the pole, all the longe nyght.

¶ c. With mixed construction: see OF 39 b.

1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* 24 b, And hold you content, this Summer an vnder-meale of an afternoone long doth not amisse to exercise the eies withall. 1592 LYLY *Midas* III. iii, Let me heare anie woman tell a tale of x lines long without it tend to loue. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. v, A lecture of two hours long

9 With implication of excessive duration: Continuing too long, lengthy, prolix, tedious; †also in phr. *It*, etc. *were* (*too*) *long to*, etc. Hence occas. of a speaker or writer.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 9 Oðre godere werke þe nu were long eou to telle. *a* 1300-40 *Cursor M* 950 (Gött.) In till þe wreched world to gang, þar þu sal thinck þi liif ful lang. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 34 All thar names to nevyn. It war prolixt and lang, and lenthing of space. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xl 5 This lang Lenten makis me lene. 1570 *Satir Poems Reform* x 71 It war lang to discerne The godly giftis that this our Sone did lerne 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist* (1653) 279 What should I be long in this? *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I (1590) 17 b, But I am euer too long vppon him, when hee crosseth the waie of my speache 1604 E. G[IRMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* IV. xxxix. 315 It were long to report the pleasant sportes they make 1622 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 277 Though he were somewhat long in the explanation of these particulars, yet he had great attention 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom of Rom.* III. iv. 13 He thought it long till hee was in the Citie, that he might be conducted to his Lady 1661 FELTHAM *Lusoria* xli. in *Resolves* (1709) 604 A sheet of Bacon's catch'd at more, we know, Than all sad Fox, long Holinshead or Stow 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* I. 256, I cou'd be long in Precepts. 1704 POPE *Disc. Past Poetry* Wks. (Globe) 11 He is apt to be too long in his descriptions 1875 M. ARNOLD *Isa* xl-lxvi. 31, I have been too long, but the present attempt is new, and needed explanation. 1876 TREVELYAN *Life Macaulay* I. vi. 421 He beguiled the long long languid leisure of the Calcutta afternoon

b. Chiefly *Sc. To think long* to grow weary or impatient Const *for*, *to* (do something), also, *till* (something happens).

[*c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 183 Gief þe hleame beð euel loð is heo þe sowle and hire þuncheð lang þat hie on him bi leueð.] *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1275 To folow him thai twa thocht neuyr lang 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* v. 27 Sche thoght ryght lang To se the ailhous beside, in till an euill hour. *c* 1530 LD BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 445, I shal think tyll that season be come as long or longer than ye shal do 1586 EARL LEICESTER in *L. Corr* (Camden) 362, I feare it be thought longe till some well-instructed come here. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 41 Haue I thought long to see this mornings face, And doth it giue me such a sight as this? 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* IX. 192 All in Scotland thocht lang for the Gouernour 1599 GREENE *Alphonsus* IV. Wks. (Rtldg.) 240/1 And thinking long till that we be in fight 1628 EARL MANCHESTER in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm.) I. 267 The Lady mother thinks long to see them settled at their own house. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Lp Hamilton* II, When kedgy carles think nae lang, When stoups and trunchers gingle 1788 CLARA REEVE *Exiles* I. 195 We think long till we see you

10 Qualifying a sb. denoting a period of time, a number, or quantity, to indicate an extent greater than that expressed by the sb.; also, in subjective sense, to indicate that the time is felt by the speaker to be excessive or unusual in duration. (Cf. 1 d.) *Long years*: used *rhetorically* for 'many years'. *At (the) long last*. see LAST *a.* 10 b. *Long dozen, hundred, ton*: see the sbs.

1592 STOW *Ann.* (an 1563) 1111 Continuing in fight aboue a long hower 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng-z* I. i Wks. 1883 V. 207 And two long hours in close debate were spent. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen* 839/2 'Tis a long year since I saw you here 1801 SCOTT *Frederick & Alice*, Seven long days, and seven long nights, Wild he wander'd. 1808 BYRON *When we two parted*, If I should meet thee After long years, How should I greet thee? 1824 — *Juan* XVI. lxxxi, And rise at nine in lieu of long eleven. 1872 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 175 For long years I had ceased writing in my note-books. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. xiv. 46 Lips travelled over cheek and mouth by turn For a long hour

b. Of the pulse: Making long beats, slow.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 929 In strict stenosis we ordinarily have a long slow pulse

11. That has continued or will continue in action, operation, or obligation for a long period. Frequently applied to feelings, dispositions, etc., e.g. enmity, friendship; hence also, to persons in whom these are exhibited. *Long memory*: one that retains the recollection of events for a long period.

c 1200 *Bestiary* 275 Þe mire muneð us mete to tilen, Long liuenoðe, ðis little wile ðe we on ðis werld wunen. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XV. 15 Receaue not my cause in thy longe

wrath. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 31 Havyng also approved experience that the Duke of Burgoine wolde kepe no longer promise then he him selfe listed. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 269 Their long and great enemy, Philip King of Macedonia. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII*, III. ii. 351 A long farewell to all my Greatnesse. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 97 Juices of Stock-gilly-flowers, ..applyed to the Wrests, have cured long Agues. 1679 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) III. 10 This most . pious Lady, my long acquaintance. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX 102 Those Woods, that Holy Grove, my long delight 1704 MARLBOROUGH *Lett & Disp.* (1845) I. 238 It has been a long practice to send letters, under his covers, from unknown hands. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I 380 He was a long, and very kind patron to me. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I viii, I had a long lease of the Black Bull in Fetter-Lane 1733 BUDGELL *Bee* I. 37 Mr. John Mills, my long Acquaintance, living now in Drury-Lane. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix, Long customs are not easily broken. 1819 *Metropolis* (ed 2) II. 228 The ridicule such conduct brought upon him among the thinking part of his long acquaintance. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 2 If her kiss Had left a longer weight upon my lips 18 LADY DUFFERIN *Lament Irish Emigrant* 49. I'm biddin' you a long farewell, My Mary. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) III. xiii. 314 The Celtic race has a long memory 1882 T MOZLEY *Remin Oriel Coll* I. 13 His recollections contained some novelties, not to say surprises, to his longest friends.

b. (*colloq* or *proverbial*) *A long word*: one that indicates a long time.

1861 *Cornh. Mag* Dec. 685 Ye're the biggest blag-guard my eyes have seen since I've been in London, and that's saying a long word. 1883 *Standard* 28 July 5/1 'Never' is a long word.

¶ **c.** ? Used for · Long-suffering. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 320/1 He was a merueilous Rethour by eloquence, a susteynour and a berar up of the church by doctryne, shorte to hymself by humylyte and longe to other by charyte.

12. Of a point of time: Distant, remote. Now only in *long date*, and in the legal phrase *a long day*.

1437 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 509/1 Yai byen notable substance of gode to apprest, and to long dayes *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I iv. 18 Bifore that eny positijf lawe of God was 3ouen to the Iewis fro the long time of Adamys coming out of Paradijs into the tyme of Abraham *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 425 Thar lordschipe of sa lang dait. 1596 SPENSER *Prothalamion* 144 Here fits not well Olde woes, but ioyes, to tell Against the bridale daye, which is not long 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* 261 That its deriud from Bapvs, I must take long day to beleeu. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I iii, You must give me longer day. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem* (1736) II 92 Is his Punishment deferr'd to a long Hereafter? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 126 A long day, I doubt, will not be permitted me 1776 *Let* in *Gentl Mag.* (1792) 14/1 He has paid me with a bond due in October 1777, which is a long date. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 333 To obtain on the new loans a much longer day for the reimbursement of the principal. 1846 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 4/6 Bills on Amsterdam at long, or 3 months' date, found no takers.

b. Of bills, promissory notes, etc : Of long date, having a long time to run.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 87 Rates given for long paper, as compared with those for bills on demand.

13. a. *Phonetics* and *Prosody*. Applied to a vowel (in mod. use also to a consonant) when its utterance has the greater of the two measures of duration that are recognized in the ordinary classification of speech-sounds Also, in *Prosody*, of a syllable: Belonging to that one of the two classes which is supposed to be distinguished from the other by occupying a longer time in utterance. (Opposed to *short*) *Long mark*: the mark (-) placed over a vowel letter to indicate long quantity.

In Greek and Latin metre, a syllable is reckoned long (1) when it contains a long vowel or a diphthong, and (2) when its vowel is followed by more than one consonant (to the latter rule there are certain exceptions) A short syllable is conventionally supposed to occupy one time-unit (*mora*) in utterance, and a long syllable two The distinction between the two classes of syllables, with criteria nearly identical with those of Gr and Latin, is recognized in the prosody of many other peoples; in Skr the equivalents of 'long' and 'short' are used of vowels only, syllables being classed as 'heavy' and 'light'.

Various inaccurate uses of the terms *long* and *short* were formerly almost universal in Eng, and are still common (1) The vowel of a 'long' syllable, if 'naturally' short, was said to be 'long by position'. (2) By a confusion between the principles of quantitative and those of accentual verse, the stressed syllables, on the periodical recurrence of which the rhythm of English verse depends, were said to be 'long', and the unstressed syllables 'short'. (3) In ordinary language 'the long *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*' denotes that sound of the letter which is used as its alphabetical name, while 'the short *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*' denotes the sound which the letter most commonly has in a stressed short syllable (in the notation used in this Dictionary, respectively æ, e, i, ǫ, ʋ).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iv. (Z.) 37 On langne *o* ʒeendiað grecisce naman feminini generis 1412–20 LYDG *Chron Troy* II. 184, I took none hede noþer of short ne long 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 21 A vowell shalbe. longe or short in his pronounciation. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Eng. Verse* (Arb.) 33 The graue accent .. maketh that sillable long wherevpon it is placed. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* (Arb) 11 Thee first of *briefly* wyth vs must bee long. *Ibid.* 12 Although yt [*sc.* the conjunction *and*] bee long by position. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 55, I haue markit the lang fute with this mark, -. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xi. 364 Suppose a long Vowel to be divided into two parts; as Bo-ote. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol Græca* v xxiii. 535 In the Greek language every syllable was short or long. 1869 A. J ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. 13 The use .. of the long mark (-) for the lengthening of vowels generally short.

b. *Mus.* Of a note: Occupying a more than average time, or a specified time, in being sounded. (Cf. 6 and 8.)

1818 T. BUSBY *Grammar Mus.* 69 If a Minim is only half as long as a Semibreve, and a Crotchet but half the length of a Minim, a Crotchet is only one quarter as long as a Semibreve.

14. *Comm.* Said of the market (esp. in the cotton trade) when consumers have provided against an anticipated scarcity by large contracts in advance. See quot. 1859. Phrase, *to go* (*heavily*) *long*.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer*, *Long and short.* Broker's terms. 'Long' means when a man has bought stock on time, which he can call for at any day he chooses. He is also said to be 'long' when he holds a good deal. *Mod. Newspaper* The spinners had gone heavily long, and consequently did not need to buy except in very small quantities. It was found that selling was impossible except at constantly declining prices; that the market was heavily long; and that there was no short interest of any moment

III. In Combination.

15. In concord with sbs., forming combinations used attributively or quasi-adj., as *long-berry*, *-day*, *-distance*, *-focus*, *-gown*, *-journey*, *-pod*, *-quantity*, *-range*, *-sentence*, *-span*.

1886 *Daily News* 16 Sept 2/5 Coffee.—140 packages Mocha, *longberry, 100s. 1891 *Ibid.* 10 Feb. 2/8 [Wheats] To-day 39s. 6d. was required for longberry 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Long-day men.* 1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics* (Badm. Libr.) 101 In training for *long-distance races, in which category we should place those at a mile and upwards, [etc] *Ibid.* 103 The long distance runner is rarely over middle height. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull* III. 327 Another use of *long focus lenses is the taking of street groups from a distance. 1677 SEDLEY *Antony & Cl.* IV. i, Dull *long-gown statesmen. 1880 SIR E REED *Japan* II 310 *Long-journey travellers. 1898 *Engineering Mag* XVI. 80 One of the Portsmouth, or other long-journey, trains. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric* (ed 4) I. 89 *Long-pod [Bean]—The most abundant bearer. 1872 *Young Gentleman's Mag.* 651/2 A *long-quantity monosyllable is introduced. 1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 329 An American here shouts with a *long-range voice. 1903 *Edin Rev* Apr 291 Into these wars long range infantry fire seldom entered 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxiii, We were '*long sentence men' 1890 W J GORDON *Foundry* 41 Every *long-span bridge in the world

16. Parasynthetic derivatives in -ED[2], unlimited in number, as *long-armed*, *-backed*, *-bearded*, etc.

1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* IV. 206 The Gibbon, so called by Buffon, or the *Long Armed Ape 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* xii (1902) 87/1 A lank long-armed man 1611 COTGR. s v *Eschine*, *Longue eschine*, *long backt, or ill shaped, loobie 1787 'G GAMBADO' *Acad Horsemen* (1809) 32 A long back'd horse, who throws his saddle well forward. 1837 LANDOR *Pentameron*, *5th Day's Interview* Wks 1853 II. 348/1 Sitting bolt-upright in that long-backed arm-chair 1778 DA COSTA *Brit Conch.* 133 *Long-beaked Whelkes. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist* (1653) 165 Those that were long haired or *long bearded. 1679 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* II 18 Long-bearded Comets. *c* 1806 MRS SHERWOOD in *Life* xxi. (1847) 356 The schoolmaster was generally a long-bearded, dry old man. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 Verie well armed with some kind of head-peece, a collar, a deformed high and *long bellied breast. 1892 E REEVES *Homeward Bound* 212 Dirty, dark, *long-berried wheat, 1*d.* per pound. 1831 A WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer Ornith* III 60 The *long-billed curlew; . the bill is eight inches long 1696 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3163/4 W. L . low of stature, somewhat *long Bodied, and very short Legg'd. 1864 A M°KAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 299 [During a flood in a through town river] a long-bodied cart drifted towards him 1646–8 G DANIEL *Poems* Wks 1878 I. 213 My *long-brail'd Pineons, (clumsye and vnapt) I cannot Spread. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner & Ferns* 388 The *long-celled initial strands of the vascular bundles. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* IX. 1454 Ev'ry link Of that *long-chain'd succession is so frail 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV 5 *Cancer.* Crab. *Cassivelaunus.* *Long-clawed 1812 SHELLEY in Lady Shelley *Mem.* (1859) 44, I am one of those formidable and long-clawed animals called a man. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 352 The washed wool of all the *Longcoated sheep, is sold from 14*d* to 15*d* per pound. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng Lit.* 123 Hordes of long-coated peasants gathered round Kilcolman 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cxvii, After which come large and *long-crested, black shining seed 1593 SHAKS *Lucr.* cclviii, Let my unsounded self, supposed a fool, Now set thy *long-experienced wit to school. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* x. *Cinyras & Myrrha* 192 My long-experienc'd Age shall be your Guide 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, *Cariluengo*, *long faced. 1883 W. HASLAM *Yet Not I* 222 He was looking well and happy, not at all long faced and lanky. 1879 R H ELLIOT *Written on their Foreheads* I 14 How is it that the Scotch have got a greater amount of *long-facedness than the people of the east coast of England. 1678 *Lond. Gaz* No. 1272/4 He is..purblind, between *long and round favoured. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* IV, The pen where the fat, *long-fleeced ram was confined 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* V. 184 Order. *Hydrocharideæ*..(*Long-flowered Anacharis) 1552 HULOET, *Longe foted, *compernis.* 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 186 The long footed are fraudulent and short footed sudden. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser v. 60 A very *long-fronted, very regular, very ugly brick house. 1621 WITHER *Motto* A 8 b, I haue no neede of these *long-gowned warriors 1552 HULOET, *Longe heared, *acrocomus.* 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III 150 A military council was assembled of the long-haired chiefs of the Gothic nation. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 92 The. long-haired children of the north. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 37 Remove the oxide with a *long-handled iron spoon 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 70 Simond could reach this snow with his long-handled axe. 1687 *Lond Gaz.* No. 2292/4 A Roan Gelding. *long heel'd before. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 236 Since he [negro] has many other [attributes], such as being long-heeled, &c. 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 3 *Cancer.* Crab. *Longicornis.* *Longhorned 1846 M°CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 165 The Dishly breed of long-horned cattle. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, **Long Jointed* [spoken of a Horse], is one whose Pastern is slender and pliant. *c* 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moone* 199 *Long leau'd willow on whose bending spray, The pide kings-fisher .. sat. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 95 Long-leaved Sallow. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii, One of those *long limbed .. people, to whom it is difficult to assign any precise age. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 381 They were called Nazarites, as who should saie, *long locked or shagge haired people. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxxvii. 17 Peerless paragon of the tribe long-lock'd. 1877 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 359 These unreasonable Irish still remember it all, so *long-memoried they are! 1681 GREW *Musæum* 125 The *long mouth'd Wilk, *Murex Labris parallelis.* 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2036/8 A light dapple Gray Gelding, . *long pasternd, . and a little Mare-fac'd. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2361/4 A strawberry Mare, with a shorn Mane, ..*long quarter'd, and six years old. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius Sat.* (1697) 414 He who in his Line, can chine the *long ribb'd Appennine. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* viii. *motto*, The long-ribb'd aisles are burst and shrunk. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvii. 44 That *long-ridg'd Rocke, her fathers high renowne. 1683 *Lond. Gaz* No 1805/4 Long Visaged, and a long ridged Nose. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 XI. 65 Women and the clergy are upon the same footing. The *long robed gentry are exempted from the laws of honour. 1894 SAFER *Persian Pict* 158 The streets thronged with long-robed men and shrouded women. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 117 And *long-roof'd abbey in the dell. 1877 J D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 280 Plain *long-shafted Crosses without any figure 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 310 Marke what *long shanked legs aboue ordinary she [Nature] hath giuen vnto them [gnats]. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 653/1 The *long-shaped dorsal vessel or heart gives off arteries to both sides. 1898 H. S. MERRIMAN *Roden's Corner* xvii 176 A long-shaped lantern. 1902 *Speaker* 25 Jan. 480/1 The Iberian was a short, dark, *long skulled man. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict.*, *Mangado*, *long sleeved *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Obsequies* 105 Wks. (1687) 218 Teazers of Doctrines, which in long sleev'd Prose Run down a Sermon all upon the Nose. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843 I. 378 The beautiful weevils or *long-snouted beetles. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. (1794) 417 You may call it *long spurred, or Sweet Orchis. 1882 *Garden* 13 May 323/3 [The] Long-spurred Violet 1791 WOLCOT (P. PINDAR) *Remonstrance* Wks. 1812 II. 455 Night's *long staff'd Guardian to him steals. 1847 W E. STEELE *Field Bot* 203 Barren spike sometimes 1; fertile *long stalked. 1855 W S DALLAS *Syst Nat. Hist.*, *Zool* I 314 The Long-stalked Crab (*Podophthalmus*) 1772 JACKSON in *Phil. Trans* LXIII 6 *Long or short stapled isinglass. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng Note-Bks* (1883) I. 571 The long-stapled cotton. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxx, He strolled on beneath the *long stemmed trees. 1898 R. KIPLING in *Morn. Post* 9 Nov 5/2 The *long-stocked port-anchor 1863 DARWIN in *Reader* 14 Feb., *Long-styled plants. 1636 C. BUTLER *Princ. Mus* I III. § 3. 53 A *long-timed Note 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag* (1824) 313 The unseemly luxury of *long toed shoes. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir* I (1659) 73 He is lean and *long-visaged 1860 DICKENS *Lett* 2 Jan (1880) II. 109 Long-visaged prophets. 1616 SURFL & MARKH *Country Farme* 715 The *long winged hawkes do properly belong vnto the lure 1894 LE CONTE in *Pop Sci Monthly* XLIV 752 In long-winged birds the ability to rise quickly is sacrificed 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 184 *Long-wooled sheep 1824 J. SYMMONS tr *Æschylus' Agam.* 105 In woe deals the craft of the *long-worded lays

17. Combinations with participles in which *long* is used as a complement, as *long docked*, *-extended*, *-grown*, *-projected*, *-protended*, *-spun*, *-thrown*; *long-combing*, *-descending*, *-growing*, *-hanging*, *-streaming*, *-succeeding*

1846 M°CULLOCH *Acc. Brit Empire* (1854) I. 171 The native sheep of the Cotswold Hills produce coarse *long-combing wool. 1693 J DRYDEN in *D's Juvenal* xiv (1697) 356 A *long-descending Healthful Progeny 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II iii, Long-descending robes of embroidered purple 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2379/4 Lost , a Coach Gelding, with a *long dock'd Tail 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 30 The pillars *long extended rows. 1890 W A WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 41 A faint rumble .. at *longer growing intervals 1757 DYER *Fleece* II. 446 'Tis the comber's lock, The soft, the snow-white, and the *long-grown flake 1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 25/1 The foresayed *longe hanginge pallate. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XVIII 251 With *long-projected Beams the Seas are bright. 1718 *Ibid.* XVI. 981 Euphorbus . Swift withdrew the *long-protended Wood. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 21 Which before time has run his *long-spun Race. 1761–2 HUME *Hist Eng.* (1806) IV lxii. 668 Long-spun allegories, distant allusions, and forced conceits. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 38 He is blest wi' lang-spun tacks o' health and life. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I 352 The panting Chace Leaves a *long-streaming Trail behind. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 306 The *long-succeeding Numbers who can name? 1859 G MEREDITH *R Feverel* xx, Over the open, 'tis a race with the *long-thrown shadows.

18. Special combinations and collocations: **long annuities**, a class of British Government annuities which expired in 1860; **long-axed** *a*, having a long axis; † **long-bones**, a nickname for a long-legged person; **long-bowls**, (*a*) the game of ninepins; (*b*) 'a game much used in Angus, in which heavy leaden bullets are thrown from the hand' (Jam.); hence *long-bowling*; † **long-box**, the box formerly used by hawkers of books; **long-bullets** = *long-bowls* (*b*); **long-butt** *Billiards*, a cue specially adapted to reach a ball lying beyond the range of the half-butt; **long card**, (*a*) (see quot. 1862); (*b*) a card of unusual length, used in conjuring tricks; **long clay** *colloq.* = CHURCHWARDEN 3; **long-clothes**, the garments of a baby in arms; **long-coach** (see quot. 1807); † **long-cork** *slang*, claret, so called from the length of the corks used; **long-crop**, herbage long enough to give an animal a good bite; † **long-cutler**, ? a maker of long knives;

long-dated *a.*, †(*a*) that has existed from a remote date; (*b*) extending to a distant date in the future; chiefly of an acceptance, falling due at a distant date; **long division** (see DIVISION 5 a); **long-drop**, a form of gallows in which a trap-door is withdrawn from under the feet of the person to be executed; **long Eliza**, a 'blue and white' Chinese vase, ornamented with tall female figures; **long-ells**, a kind of coarse woollen; †**long fifteens** *slang*, ? some class of lawyers; **long finger**, the middle finger; also *pl.* the three middle fingers; **long firm** (see FIRM *sb.* 2 d); **long-fly** *Baseball* (see quot.); **long-fours**, long candles, four of which went to the pound; †**Long Friday** = GOOD FRIDAY; †**long-gig**, a sort of top; **long grain** = GRAIN *sb* 15; **long-harness** *Weaving* (see quot.); **long-home** (see HOME *sb.*1 4); **long-house**, †(*a*) a privy (*obs.*); (*b*) a house of unusual length, *spec.* the communal dwelling of the Iroquois and other American Indians; **long-jawed** *a* (see quot.); **long jump** (see JUMP *sb.*1 1 b; esp. as one of the 'events' of an athletic contest); hence *long-jumper*, *long-jumping*; **long-leave**, **-legger** (see quots); **long-lick** *U.S. slang*, molasses (cf. *long-sugar*); †**long-little**, something very short or small; **long-lugged** *a. Sc.*, having long ears; *fig.* eager to listen to secrets or scandal; **long-lunged** *a.* = LONG-WINDED 2; †**long-man**, the middle finger; **long measure**, (*a*) lineal measure, the measure of length; (*b*) a table of lineal measures; (*c*) = next; **long metre**, a hymn-stanza of four lines, each containing eight syllables; †**long-minded** *a.*, patient; †**long-mood** *a*, of patient mind, long-suffering; **long-nebbed** *a Sc.*, (*a*) *lit* long-nosed; (of a stick) long-pointed; (*b*) *fig.* curious, prying; also, making a show of learning, pedantic; **long-netting**, the process of catching fish with a long net; **long nines**, a kind of long clay tobacco-pipe; **long oyster**, the sea crayfish (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **Long Parliament**, the Parliament which sat from Nov. 1640 to March 1653, was restored for a short time in 1659, and finally dissolved in 1660; †also, the second Parliament of Charles II (1661–1678); **long-pig**, a transl of a cannibal's name for human flesh; also *attrib.*; **long plane** (see quot 1842); **long prayer**, in Congregational worship, the chief prayer, offered after the Scripture lessons and before the sermon, **long-primer** *Printing* (see PRIMER); **long-room**, an assembly room in a private house or public building; *spec.* in the Custom House at London, the large hall in which custom-house and other dues are paid; **long-rope**, a skipping game, in which a rope of considerable length is turned by two of the players, one at each end, while the others spring over it as it nears the ground; **long sea**, short for *long sea passage*; also *attrib*; **long service**, (*a*) *Naut.* (see quot.); (*b*) *Mil*, 'the maximum period a recruit can enlist for in any branch of the service, viz. for 12 years' (Voyle); also *attrib.*; **long-shaded**, **-shadowed** *adjs.*, casting a long shade or shadow, a rendering of Gr. δολιχόσκιος; **long ship** *Hist.*, a ship of considerable length, built to accommodate a large number of rowers; a ship of war, a galley; = L *navis longa*; **long-short**, (*a*) *U.S.*, 'a gown somewhat shorter than a petticoat, worn by women when doing household work' (Bartlett); (*b*) a trochaic verse (*nonce-use*); **long-shot**, (*a*) a shot fired at a distance; (*b*) a distant range; also *attrib.*; **long sight**, capacity for seeing distant objects; also, the defect of sight by which only distant objects are seen distinctly; **long-sixes**, long candles, six of which went to the pound (cf. *long fours*); **long-sleever** *Austral. slang*, a tall glass; **long slide** *Steam-engine* (see quot.); **long-splintery** *a.*, consisting of long splinters; †**long square** *Geom*, an oblong rectangle; also *attrib.*; †**long-staff**, a long cudgel, ? = QUARTER-STAFF; also *attrib.*; **long-staple** *a.* (see quot.); **long stitch** (see quot.); **long-stone**, a menhir; **long-stroke**, (*a*) *Naut* (see quot. 1867); (*b*) a stroke of a piston or pump rod, which is longer than the average; also *attrib.*: **long sugar** *U.S.*, molasses; **long-sweetening** *U.S.* (*a*) molasses; (*b*) (see quot.); **long sword** (see SWORD); **long-tackle** *Naut* (see quot.); also *attrib* in *long-tackle-block*; †**long-tennis**, some form of tennis (cf. F. *longue paume*, tennis played in an open court); **long-threads**, warp; **long-timbers** (see quot.); **long-time** *a.*, that has been such for a long time; **long-togs** *Naut.*, landsmen's clothes (Smyth); **Long Vacation**, summer vacation at the Law-courts and Universities, so called in distinction from the Christmas and Easter vacations; also *attrib.*; **long voyage** (see quot.); **long-wall** *Coal-mining*, used *attrib.* (rarely *advb.*), to imply a particular method of extracting coal (see quot. 1851); †**long-warped** *a.*, oblong (cf. OE. *langwyrpe* in *Techmer's Zeitschr.* II. 119; **long way** = *long-wall*; **long whist** (see WHIST *sb.*); †**long-willed** *a*, long suffering; **long-wool**, (*a*) long-stapled wool, suitable for combing or carding; (*b*) a long-woolled sheep; also *attrib*; **long writ** = *prerogative writ* (see PREROGATIVE).

1809 R LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 57 *Long annuities 16½ means, that an annuity of 100*l. from the present time to the year 1860, will cost .. 16½ years' purchase; at which time they will expire. This stock was originally for 99 years. 1888 BUXTON *Finance & Politics* I. 189 *note*, The 'Long Annuities' dated from 1780. Their actual amount in 1860 was £1,200,000. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 33 The deep orbit and the *long-axed eyeball going naturally with the long head. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 190 Ye *langbaynnes, loselles, for-sake 3e þat word! 1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 332 Item, the samyn nycht, in Sanctandrois, to the King to play at the *lang bowlis xviij *s* 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. VII. 201 *Long-bowling was performed in a narrow enclosure, .. and at the further end was placed a square frame with nine small pins upon it. at these pins the players bowled in succession. 1876 *Encycl. Brit* IV. 180/1 After the suppression of alleys 'Long bowling', or 'Dutch rubbers' was practised for a short time. *a* 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III v. (1651) 52, I shall live to see thee Stand in a Play-house doore with thy *long box, Thy half crown Library, and cry small Books. 1728 SWIFT *Past. Dialogue* 33 When you saw Tady at *long-bullets play. 1792 S BURWOOD *Life P. Skelton* (1816) 282 He challenged any of them to play long-bullets with him... The little fellow .. took the bullet, and threw it about twice as far as Skelton. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 27 The *long-butt is used in the same way when the ball cannot be reached with the half butt. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1870) 29 *Long cards are cards of a suit remaining in one hand after the remainder of the suit is played. 1872 *Young Gentleman's Mag* 698/2 Packs with a long card can be obtained at many of the conjuring depôts. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* XXI, He is churchwarden at home, and can't smoke anything but a *long clay. 1868 SALA *Accepted Addr* 85 It was settled almost before he was out of *long-clothes, that he was to be a carpenter 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* (1790) I. 26 The Margate *Long-Coach was drawn up in the yard, and the passengers already seated in it. 1807 GOLDE *Stranger Eng* III 59 Stage-coaches .. others in form of a cylinder, are called long-coaches. 1809 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* XIV, The young officer might like a drop o' *long cork; bring us .. one o' they claret bottles. 1878 J INGLIS *Sport & W* XI 121 They generally betake themselves then to some patch of grass or *long crop outside the jungle 1720 *Lond. Gaz* No 5881/5 George Cottrell, *Long cuttler. 1678 NORRIS *Coll Misc* (1699) 213 He must be the more unwilling to break off a *long-dated Innocence, for the unsatisfying pleasure of a moment 1866 CRUMP *Banking* VII. 153 Long-dated bills will sometimes command a higher price than shorter dates 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Dec. 5/1 The work-people no doubt act from a long-dated regard for their own interests. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 43 Divide by the whole divisor at once, after the manner of *Long division. 1833 M SCOTT *Tom Cringle* XI. (1859) 244 The lumbering flap of the *long drop was heard 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. 6/1 *Long Elizas (the trade name for certain blue and white vases ornamented with figures of tall, thin China-women) is a name derived undoubtedly from the German or Dutch. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I v. LXIV. 292 From Holland they reckon one bale of maghoot, one of shalloons, and one of *long ells, to ten bales of begrest 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII 555/2 Druggets and long-ells .. are made in Devon and Cornwall. 1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* II 1 C4, Why so, these are tricks of the *long fifteenes, To giue counsell, and to take fees on both sides. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 309/136 He pult forth is felawe, þe *'longue finger', þat sit him next 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v b, Betwene the longe fyngre and the leche fyngre. 1848 RIMBAULT *Pianoforte* 45 Every change is made by passing the thumb under the long fingers, or the long fingers over the thumb 1891 N. CRANE *Baseball* 81 **Long fly*, a fly ball which is batted to the out-field 1832 *Boston*, etc *Herald* 18 Sept. 1/4 Making long-sixes burn as brightly as *long fours *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* John XVIII. 1 *marg.*, Ðes passio ge byreð on *langa frigadæg. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 95 Crepe to cruche on lange fridai 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* IV. ii. Dram. Wks. 1872 II. 199 When I was young, I was arrested for a stale commodity Of nut-crackers, *long-gigs, and casting-tops 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 471 The longitudinal course of the single elements .. appearing in the direction of the *'long grain' of the wood and bast 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* 6711/2 The *long-harness [of a ribbon-loom] are the front reeds, by which the figure is raised. 1628 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 355 To make wads and wisps for those that go to the *Long-house (you know what I meane). 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 4 He set up a long house, made of smoothed wattles. 1774 D. JONES *Jrnl. 2 Visits to Indiana* (1865) 76 They proceed to bind them [captives] naked to the post in the long house. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Last of Mohicans* Pref. (1850), Where the 'long house', or Great Council Fire, of the nation was universally admitted to be established. 1894 FISKE *Hist. U. S.* I. 5 Ground-plan of Iroquois Long-house. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Long-jawed*, the state of rope when its strands are straightened by being much strained and untwisted, and from its pliability will coil both ways. 1888 BESANT *Revolt of Man* VI. 160 It is better to advance the knowledge of the world one inch than to win the *long-jump with two-and twenty feet. 1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics* (Badm. Libr.) 149 The *long jumper, like the sprinter, may be a man of almost any size or weight. 1888 *Society* 7 Oct. 23/1 As a man he has done extraordinary work at *long-jumping, sprinting, and hurdle-racing. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Long leave*, permission to visit friends at a distance. *Ibid.*, **Long leggers*, lean schooners, longer than ordinary proportion to breadth, swift. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* (1900) I. 6 A pot of something sweetened with *'*longlick' (molasses) made an apology for a meal. 1653 FISHER *Baby Baptism* 7 There was but a very *long-little, in comparison of what else might have been delivered. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XIV, While that *lang-lugged limmer o' a lass is gaun flisking in and out o' the room. 1901 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 355/1 It's a gossiping community this, long-lugged and scandal-loving. 1659 HOWELL *Lex, Prov.* Ded. to Philologers, A significant Proverb .works upon the Intellectuals more then a .. *long lungd Sermon. 1815 BYRON *To Moore* 12 June, The villain is a .. long-lunged orator *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I. 308/313 *'Longueman' hatte þe midleste for he lenguest is. *a* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 753/1 *Hic medius*, the longman. 1709 J. WARD *Yng Math. Guide* I III. (1734) 33 The least Part of a *Long Measure was at First a Barly Corn. 1801 W. DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 131 Hectomètre .. in the long measure of the new republican division, is equal to one hundred metres. 1718 *Long metre [see COMMON *a.* 19 b] 1618 S WARD *Jethro's Justice* (1627) 22 [A judge] must be .*long-minded, to endure the .. homelinesse of common people in giving evidence. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* CII 8 I averd .. milde-herted and *lang-mode 1720 RAMSAY *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 32 Impos'd on by *lang-nebbit juglers Stock-jobbers, brokers [etc.] 1823 HOGG *Sheph. Cal* (1829) I. 20 A large lang nibbit staff. 1881 L B. WALFORD *Dick Netherby* in *Gd. Words* 332/2 What wi' her lang nebbit English words I kenna gif my head or my heels is boon most 1893 J. WATSON *Conf. Poacher* 96 In *'long-netting' the net is dragged by a man on each side, a third wading after to lift it over the stakes. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf-t* (1883) 40 They were garnered by stable-boys smoking *long nines. 1659 *England's Conf.* 8 Their old hackney drudges of the *Long Parliament. 1678 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* 9 Nov (1857) I. 3 Though this parliament [*sc.* that then in session] was called the long parliament, yet [etc.] 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist.* (1876) II. x. 293 The long parliament, in the year 1641, had established, in its most essential parts, our existing constitution 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 181 No more *'long pig' for him [the Maori]! 1901 *Westm. Gaz* 14 May 3/1 As a matter of fact, 'long-pig' orgies are not common. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* 169 **Long-Plain*, The same that Joyners call a Joynter. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit* § 2102 The long plane is used when a piece of stuff is to be tried up very straight. It is longer and broader than the trying plane. 1897 *Times* 22 Apr 12/3 The *'long prayer' .. has been not only shortened but improved in quality. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 19 He led me into the *long-room at the custom house. 1759 *Compl. Lett.-writer* (ed. 6) 228, I hear perpetually of MISS Evelyn's praises at the long-room. 1772 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl., To Miss Willis* 6 Apr, There is a long-room for breakfasting and dancing. 1819 *Gentl. Mag.* 529 His regularity extended from the Treasury to the Long room. 1891 F. W. NEWMAN *Cardl. Newman* 2 Our boys, in large bands, enjoyed *Long Rope. 1680 J AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III 439 He was drowned goeing to Plymouth by *long sea 1731 *Gentl. Mag* I. 353 The Projector has already made one Trip to try Experiments, and was in his passage to London by Long Sea to make a further Proof 1861 CANNING in Hare *Two Noble Lives* (1893) III. 148 In a few weeks we shall be beginning to pack off our long sea goods. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Long-service*, a cable properly served to prevent chafing under particular use. 1874 *Punch* 4 June 3/1 Lord Strathnairn charged the late Secretary for War with bad faith, in not enlisting men for short and long service together 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 3/2 Had the old long-service system continued in force 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 237 Next the dogs he went, And in his hand shook a *longshaded spear. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 123 Brandishing his *long-shadowed spear. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I 96 The which [Saxons] came in three *long Shippes or Hulkes. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 182 Built after the model of long Ships, or Men of War. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* I. 268 A large vessel shot out from behind the point. It was a long ship of twenty benches. 1851 S JUDD *Margaret* I III 11 Her dress was a blue striped linen short-gown wrapper, or *long short, a coarse yellow petticoat, and checked apron. *a* 1881 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. Life* IX, The first two in iambics, or short-longs, the last in trochaics or long-shorts. 1791 *Hist. Eur* in *Ann Reg.* 185/1 What our sea men call a *long shot fire is the most destructive of any to the rigging of ships. 1814 SCOTT *Let. to Southey* 17 June, I should be tempted to take a long shot at him [Buonaparte] in his retreat to Elba. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XI (1856) 362, I ventured the ice, crawled on my belly, and reached long-shot distance. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Long-shot*, a distant range. It is also used to express a long way; a far-fetched explanation; something incredible 1873 *Young Gentl. Mag.* July 490 This did not, however, suit her long-shot tactics 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, **Long sight*, .. the *dysopia proximorum* of Cullen. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* (1900) 109/2 His companions had the usual long sight of agriculturists 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX 15 Some have gone so far as to illuminate our discussions with tens instead of *long sixes. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 283 Peasants who had never tasted anything daintier than a rushlight now had their fill of long sixes. 1888 *Cassell's Picturesque Austral.* III. 83 Their drivers had completed their regulation half score *'long sleevers' of 'she-oak'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Long-slide*, a slide-valve of such length as to govern the ports at both ends of the cylinder, and having a hollow back, which forms an eduction passage. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 291 Grey ore of Manganese. Fragments somewhat *long splintery. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. LXXVI, If you make a *long square of the whole line A C, and of that parte of it that lyeth betwene the circumference and the point, that longe square shall be equall to the full square of the touche line A. B. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* II. ii. 60 A Loadstone of a Parallelogram or long square figure. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) V. 18/2 Take two pieces of pasteboard .. through which you must cut long squares. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II i 82 No *Long-staffe sixpenny strikers. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 184 If thou dost carry but a little plate By night, the sword and long-staff thou fear'st straight. 1890 *Century Dict.*, **Long-staple*, having a long fiber: a commercial term applied to cotton of a superior grade, also called *sea-island* cotton. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework.* 187 (Embroidery),

*Long stitch, also known as Point Passé, Passé, and Au Passé. It is a name given to Satin Stitch when worked across the material without any padding. 1899 Baring Gould *Bk. of West* I. x. 171 The menhirs, locally termed *longstones, or langstones. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Long-stroke, the order to a boat's crew to stretch out and hang on her. 1884 *Imp. & Mach. Rev.* 1 Dec. 6715/2 The long-stroke by which this pump is distinguished averages about one-third more 1888 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl* L. 394/2 The short stroke engines are propelling the boats, both sea and river class, faster than the long stroke ones. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Long sugar, molasses, so called formerly in North Carolina from the ropiness of it *Ibid*, *Long sweetening, molasses, so called formerly in New England 1883 *Encycl. Amer* I. 199/2 In the far West, as Down East, sugar bears the name of long and short sweetening, according as it is the product of the cane .. or of the maple tree 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 156 *Long-tackle-block. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Long-tackles*, those overhauled down for hoisting up topsails to be bent Long-tackle blocks have two sheaves of different sizes placed one above the other, as in fiddle blocks. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxiii, They played at the ball, the *long tennis [*F. à la paume*], and at the Piletrigone 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* 1 36 Some [yarn] is employed as warp or *long threads for coarse goods *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 **Long timbers*, those timbers afore and abaft the floors which form the floor and second futtocks in one 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 171 Fish of *long time salting . is unwholsome 1877 A. M. Sullivan *New Irel* xv. 177 A long-time colleague and friend. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 5/3 A long-time deacon of the Tabernacle and personal friend of the late Charles Spurgeon. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 96 His '*long togs', the half-pay, his beaver hat, white linen shirts, and everything else 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* vi. 100 When now the long vacation's come The noisy hall and theatres grown dumb 1825 Thirlwall *Lett.* (1881) 85 A most delightful fortnight which I spent last long vacation at Cambridge. 1848 Clough (*title*) The Bothie of Toper-na-Fuosich, a long-vacation pastoral 1900 G. C. Brodrick *Mem. & Impress* 216 Such informal arrangements suffice to create a 'Long Vacation Term'. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Long voyage*, one in which the Atlantic Ocean is crossed 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 978 The fourth system of working coal, is called the long way, the *long wall, and the Shropshire method 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 149 The method of working coal, adopted in the Yorkshire mines generally, is that known as the long wall, distinguished from the Newcastle, or pillar-and-stall method, by extracting at once all available coal 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 50/1, I worked the coal 'long wall'. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 111 Þis is þe foormie of an heed weel proporcioundl, .. þat he be *longe warpid, hauynge tofore & bihynde eminence 1839 *Long way [see *long wall*]. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cii 8 Mercyful lord *langwillid [L. *longanimis*] & mykil merciful. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* iv. vi (1737) 21 They are 'long-Wool Sheep 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 388 Wool Manufacture. This well-known staple is divided into two distinct classes, long wool, or worsted spinning; and short wool, or the spinning of woollen yarn. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 103 Long-wool yarns are numbered on the same principle. *Ibid.* 125 Long wool, called also combing wool, differs as materially in a manufacturing point of view from short or clothing wool, as flax does from cotton. *Ibid* 130 Long wool, called also carding wool, requires length and soundness of staple 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 57 Practically the two long-wools are equal in weight as shearlings. 1642 C. Vernon *Consid. Exch.* 18 *marg.*, The *long Writ called the Prerogative Writ, out of the Treasurers Remembrancers Office, under the Teste of the chiefe Baron.

b. In names of animals, etc., as **long-bill**, a bird with a long bill, *e.g.* a snipe; **long clam**, (*a*) *Mya arenaria* (see Clam *sb.*[2] 1 d); (*b*) the razor-clam, *Ensis americana*; **long cripple** *dial.*, a slow-worm; also, a lizard; **long dog** *dial.*, a greyhound; **long-ear, long ears**, an ass; also *fig.* of a human being; **long fin** *Austral.*, a name for the fishes *Caprodon schlegelii* and *Anthias longimanus*, Günth. (Morris); †**long-fish**, ? a fish of the eel kind (cf. G. *langfisch*); **long-horn**, (*a*) one of a breed of long horned cattle, (*b*) the long-eared owl, *Otus vulgaris*; **long lugs** *Sc.* = *long ears*; **long-nose**, a name for the Gar-fish; **long spur**, a bird of the genus *Calcarius* (or *Centrophanes*); **long-wing**, a name for the swift; †**long-worm**, ? an adder or viper.

1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Oct. 14/1 One thousand one hundred and fifty sounds a satisfactory bag of the ''long-bills'. 1884 Goode, etc. *Nat. Hist. Useful Aquatic Anim.* 1. 707 The 'Soft Clam', '*Long Clam', or 'Nanninose' (*Mya arenaria*). 1887 — *Fisheries U. S.* II. 614 Under the name of 'long clam', 'knife-handle', and 'razor clam', they are occasionally seen in New York market. 1758 W. Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 284 We have a kind of viper which we call the 'Long cripple: It is the slow-worm or deaf-adder of authors. 1864 *E. Cornw. Gloss.* in *Jrnl. R. Inst. Cornw.* Mar. I 17 *Long cripple*, a lizard: in some parts applied to the snake 1896 Baring-Gould *Idylls* 223 He rins away from me just for all the world as if I were a long-cripple. 1847 Halliwell, **Long dog*, a greyhound. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* (1900) 44/1 William turned, clinked off like a long-dog, and jumped safe over hedge 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 150 The beast would sell for no more at a fair than his brother *Long-ear. 1845 Browning *Lett* (1899) I. 16 This long ears had to be 'dear Sir'd and obedient-servanted'. 1882 J. E. Tenison-Woods *Fish N. S. Wales* 33 (Morris) The *long fin, *Anthias longimanus*, Günth may be known by the great length of the pectoral fins. 1598 Florio, *Licostomo*, a kind of *longfish 1834 Youatt *Cattle* 188 The *long horns seem to have first appeared in Craven. 1896 Yarrell *Brit. Birds* I. 131 *Otus vulgaris*, the Long horn 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. Co.* 130 The cows in the field used to be longhorns, much more hardy. *a* 1748 Ramsay *Condemned Ass* 64 Sae poor *lang lugs man pay the kane for a'. 1896 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* I. 391 The Garfish.. *Long-Nose. 1848 C. A. Johns *Week at Lizard* 175 A long eel-shaped fish, the gur-fish, or long-nose. 1831 A. Wilson & Bonaparte *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 121 *Emberiza Lapponica* Wilson..Lapland *Longspur. 1893 Coues in *Lewis & Clark's Exped.* I. 349 *note*, The black-breasted lark-bunting or longspur, *Centrophanes* (*Rhynchophanes*) *maccowni* 1894 R. B. Sharpe *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 77 The Long-spurs, of which the Lapland Bunting is the type, are three in number 1854 Mary Howitt *Pictor. Cal. Seasons* 390 About the 12th of August the largest of the swallow tribe, the swift or *long-wing, disappears 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xii. 51 Moules, Rats, *Long-wormes.

c. In the names of plants or vegetable products, as †**long-bean** = Kidney-bean; †**long ear**, a name for a kind of barley; **long-flax** (see quot.); **long-leek**, the ordinary leek (*Allium porrum*); **long-moss** = Long-beard 3; **long-pod**, a variety of broad bean which produces a very long pod; **long purples**, a local name for *Orchis mascula*, *Lythrum Salicaria*, and other plants.

1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 11 Faciolia, called in.. English kidney-beane, or *long-beane. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 13 *Long-eare hath a flatte eare, halfe an inche brode, and foure inches and more of length. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Long-flax*, flax to be spun its natural length without cutting. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. 1 357 The young flower-stalk of the *long-leek (*Allium porrum*). 1808 T. Ashe *Trav. Amer.* I. 126 *Long Moss, *Tellandsia Usneoides*. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 249/2 The long-moss region commences below 33° lat. The moss hangs in festoons from the trees. 1821 W. Cobbett *Amer. Gardening* § 196 The best .is. the Windsor-Bean The *Long-Pod is the next best. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. vii. 170 There with fantasticke Garlands did she come, Of Crow-flowers, Nettles, Daysies, and *long Purples 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 90 Gay long purple, with its tufty spike. *Ibid.* II. 210 (Gloss.), Long purples, purple loose strife 1830 Tennyson *Dirge* v, Round thee blow..long purples of the dale.

d. *Cricket.* †**long ball**, a ball hit to a distance; **long field (off, on)**, the position of a fieldsman who stands at a distance behind the bowler, either to his left or right; also, one who fields in that position, **long-hop**, a ball bowled or thrown so that it makes a long flight after pitching; **long off, on**, short for *long field off, on*; **long-stop**, a fieldsman who stands behind the wicket-keeper to stop the balls that pass him; hence *long-stop* vb., to field as long-stop, whence *long-stopping* vbl. sb. Also *long leg*, *long slip* (see the sbs.).

1744 J. Love *Cricket* (1770) III. 3 Some [fieldsmen], at a Distance, for the *Long Ball wait 1843 *Long field [see *long on* below]. 1862 *Lond. Soc.* II. 115/2 Carpenter might have made more drives to the long field 1850 'Bat' *Cricketer's Man.* 43 **Long Field Off.*—This situation demands a person who can throw well *Long Field On* is of a character with the 'off'. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 11/5 Mr. Moule, long-field off 1837 *New Sporting Mag.* XI. 198 The lengths necessary to be pitched at that slow pace will be as good as *long hops 1867 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 432 The ball should come skimming in with a long hop to the top of the bails 1864 *Ibid* 476 A drive to *long off. 1901 I. Maclaren *Yng. Barbarians* xv. 295 A miraculous catch which he made at long-off 1843 'A. Wykhamist' *Pract. Hints on Cricket* Frontisp., The '*long on', or long field to the on-side, is for the most part done away with 1797 Colman *Heir at Law* II. ii, I'll make you my *long stop at cricket 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 103 Reliable long stop and very smart in the long-field 1860 *Bailey's Mag.* I. 34 'Lords', where, in days of yore Beagley *long stopped *Ibid* 303 The *long stopping of Diver. 1871 G. Meredith *H. Richmond* vi, We played at catch with the Dutch cheese, and afterwards bowled it for long-stopping.

B. Quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*

I. The neuter adj. used *absol.*

1. In various phrases with preps.

†**a.** *At long.* = 'at length'; (*a*) after a long time, in the end, (*b*) in an extended manner, in many words, fully.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3498 Bot lat vs leue him at longe & lende to oure hames 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 579/2, I shall purpose to treate of thys matter more at long. 1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 139 b, It were superfluous at longe to discusse.

b. *Before long*: before a long time has elapsed, soon. So *ere long*, Erelong.

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 69 Perhaps we may meet ere long 1813 Southey *Nelson* II. 196 Let us hope that these islands may, ere long, be made free and independent 1871 Trollope *Ralph the Heir* xlii. 426 'Bye, bye', said Neefit, 'I'll be here again before long'. 1872 Swinburne *Ass. & Stud.* (1875) 28 The terror and ignorance which ere long were to impel them to the conception and perpetration of even greater crimes 1892 *Bookman* Oct. 28/2 We expect from him before long a better novel than he has yet given us.

c *By long and by last* (? dial.): in the end.

1900 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 103 By long and by last we came to Veermuit bridge

d. *For long.* †(*a*) long ago (*obs.*); (*b*) throughout a long period (occas. *for long and long, for long together*); also *predicatively*, destined or likely to continue long

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4507 For lang was said, and yeit sua bes, 'Hert sun for-gettes þat ne ei seis'. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 56 For long we have sought the furious bore, and now we have found him. 1729 B. Lynde *Diary* 29 Dec. (1880) 35 Expecting the governor would adjourn for long the Gen'l Court. 1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* IV. 171 'Well, Lord, it mayn't be for long', replied Dolly. 1839 *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 535 No man ..kept himself for long and long, at a fearful..speed, as did Lord Brougham. 1856 F. E. Paget *Owlet of Owlst.* 148 Her back aches, frightfully if she sits up for long together. 1874 Ld. Houghton in T. W. Reid *Life* (1891) II. 300 Ripon's conversion is one of the oddest news I have heard for long. 1895 Mrs. H. Ward *Bessie Costrell* 121 The children had been restless for long.

†**e.** *Of long*: since a remote period; for a long time past. (Cf. Of 53.) *Obs.*

1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 24 b, The Castle of Antwerpe had of long beene a denne of murderers. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1325 The Lion..gan him avize..what had of long become of him. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 1 The Turks haue of long most inhabited the lesser Asia. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 39 Suckers of long doe not beare. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 453 Penall Lawes, if they haue beene Sleepers of long.

†**f.** *On long.* in length. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21664 O four corner þe aiche was made, Als has þe cros on lang and brade

†**g.** *Umbe long*: after a long interval. *Obs.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix § 2 (Sedgefield) 125 Ða andswarode he ymbe long and cwæð *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 518 Þes sondesmon, umbe long, com, & brohte wiþ him fifti scolmeistres.

†**h.** *With the longest*: for a very long time.

1636 tr. *Florus's Hist.* IV. ii. 273 When that part of his forces which was left behind, stayed with the longest [L. *moram facerent*] at Brundisium

i. *At (the) longest*: on the longest estimate.

1857 Pusey *Lenten Serm.* xii (1883) 235 Short, at the longest, were the life of man

2. Without prep. Much time. Now chiefly in *to take long.* †*This long* (used *advb.*): for this long time (*obs.*). *That long* (colloq.): that length of time

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 262 Du sone, this lang quhar has thow beyne? 1565 T. Stapleton tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 31 Forsakyng that auncient religion whiche this longe both I and my people haue obserued 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 102 Otherwise he had never this long haue deferr'd its discovery. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 67 It will take at least ten times that long to get a train ready for a return trip 1901 A. Hope *Tristram of Blent* xxv. 336 He had been wondering how long they would take to think of the lady who now held the title and estates *Mod.* Don't take very long about it. I do not think it will take long to finish the work

b as the predicate of an impersonal clause, (*a*) *it is* (*was, will be*, etc.) *long before, since, to* (something), *it will be long first*; *ere it be long.* † Also *long to* (used absol.) = 'long first' † Also ellipt., *though long first*

Ye 1000 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 434 Næs lang to þy þæt his broþor þyses lænan lifes timan geendode *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) 1. 4 It es lang sen it fell oute of þe hand 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 39 It shal not be longe to but that ye shal be hyely maryed 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 7 There shall be or it bee longe, a more ample remembraunce. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 174 Leste the olde enemye of mankynde, would styre up warre or ever it were longe *c* 1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* xx. 13 And tell him, ere it be long, I'll visit him 1606 Rollock *Thess.* III. 34 Byde a little while, it is not long to. 1616 T. Mathews *Let.* in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 36 God now at last, though long first, sending so good opportunity 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 223 As it was long before he could be perswaded to take a Prebend of Lincolne. 1670 Lady Mary Bertie in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22, I hope now it will not be long before I see you at Exton. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I. 47 It will not be long first. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* lxvi, She'll bring him round to her way of thinking before it's long.

3. *The long and the short of* (*it*, etc.), less frequently *the short and the long* the sum total, substance, upshot. Also, *to make short of long*: to make a long story short.

c 1500 *Merch. & Child* in Hazlitt *Early Pop. Poetry* I. 135 Thys ys the schorte and longe 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 137 There's the short and the long. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* II. xxxix. 254 The short and the long was this. 1642 J. Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 245 Whereof riseth such a necessity of beleeving that Christ maketh this the short and long of all 1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 412 This is the long and the short of it. 1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 108 ¶ 8 This is, sir, the long and the short of the matter 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 80 And that, Mr. John, is the long and the short on't 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxv, The short and the long of it is, that [etc.]. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* IV. vii. 160 There, to make short of long, was he way-laid By many knights at once. 1898 Besant *Orange Girl* I. ix, The long and the short of it is that you must pay me this money.

II. As *sb.* (with *a* and *plural*).

4. *Mus.* A long note; *spec.* in the early notation, a note equivalent to two or to three breves, according to the rhythm employed; also, the character by which it was denoted. † *Long and short* (see quot. 1597).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 414, It was a mery song; I dar say that he brogh foure & twenty to a long 1590 Cokaine *Treat. Hunting* Div b, Where the Foxe is earthed, blowe for the Terriers after this manner One long and two short. 1594 Barnfield *Sheph. Cont.* iii, My Prick-Song's alwayes full of Largues and Longs. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 78 Long and short is when we make two notes tied togither, and then another of the same kinde alone. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. xii. § 1 (1622) 334 The Art of Musicke mixeth contrary sounds in her Songes: as Sharps, with flats; and briefes, with Longs. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. vii. 24 The Large contains eight Semibreves, the Long four 1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* xi. 227 When Musick was first invented, there were but Two Notes, viz. a Long, and a

Breve. 1782 Burney *Hist. Mus.* II. iii. 184 The first consists of a succession of Longs and Breves. 1887 Browning *Parleyings w. Cert. People* Wks. 1896 II. 730/1 Larges and Longs and Breves displacing quite Crotchet-and-quaver pertness. 1891 W. Pole *Philos. Mus.* 162 The breve being intended to be held about half the time of the long.

attrib. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Character*, Long Rest. 1886 W. S. Rockstro *Hist. Mus.* iii. 35 Perfect Long Rest. Imperfect Long Rest.

5. *Prosody.* A long syllable. *Longs and shorts*: quantitative (esp. Latin or Greek) verses or versification. Hence (*nonce-use*) **long-and-short** *v.*, to make Greek or Latin verses.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 42 This poeticall schoole-mayster corrector of breves and longes, caused Collyngborne to be abbreviate shorter by the hed. 1811 Byron *Hints from Hor.* 514 Whom public schools compel To 'long and short' before they're taught to spell. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* i. iv. (1872) 29 Classicality,..greatly distinguishable from death in longs and shorts. 1871 M. Arnold *Friendship's Garland* vi. 51, 'I have seen some longs and shorts of Hittall's', said I, 'about the Calydonian Boar, which were not bad'. 1872 *Young Gentleman's Mag.* 23/1 As two shorts are supposed to equal one long, you may . put a dactyl for a spondee

6. Building. *Longs and shorts*: long and short blocks placed alternately in a vertical line; the style of masonry characterized by this arrangement Also *attrib*, as in *long-and-short work, masonry*.

1845 Petrie *Round Towers Irel* ii iii 188 Long and short. This masonry consists of alternate long and short blocks of ashlar, or hewn stone, bonding into the wall 1863 G G Scott *Westm. Abbey* (ed 2) 11 A small loop window. with long-and-short work in the jambs 1884 Earle *Ags Lit* 54 Of Saxon construction a chief peculiarity is that which is called 'longs and shorts'. It occurs in coins of towers, in panelling work, and sometimes in door jambs.

7. = *Long Vacation* (A. 18).

1885 M Pattison *Mem* 149, I began the Long in the belief that I was going in for my degree in November 1888 *Echoes Oxford Mag.* (1890) 111 If you dare to come up in the Long 1891 *Daily News* 25 Oct 2/3 [Oxford] had not yet awakened from the lethargy of the 'Long'.

8. *pl* = *long-clothes.*

1841 J T Hewlett *Parish Clerk* II 63 A baby in longs.

9. *pl.* Long whist. (See Whist *sb.*) *rare.*

1841 J T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* II. 29 Shilling points at longs..were the fashion. 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 162

10. *Comm.* One who has purchased in expectation of future demand.

1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar, Under negotiations by the 'longs' the market [i e for pork] fell back 5c. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 2/5 Wheat. fell off owing to longs unloading 1897 *Westm Gaz* 23 Aug 5/1 'Longs' circulating sensational accounts of damage done to the spring wheat crop.

Long (lǫŋ), *a.*[2] Also 3–5, *north. dial* 8 9 **lang**, 4–5 **lange**, 5–6 **longe** [Aphetic f. ME *ilong*, OE. *gelang* Along *a.*[1]] Phr. *Long of* († *long on*). attributable to, owing to, on account of, because of, 'along of'. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

c 1200 Ormin 13377 All Crisstene follkess hald Iss lang o Cristess hellpe. *c* 1275 Lay. 15886 Sai waren [= whereon] hit his lang þat þe wal falleþ *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6030 Al þis wrak on me es lang [*Fairf.* lange, *Trin.* longe] *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw* 750 Here 3e muwen se þe wrong And knowe, wher-on hit is long [*v. r.* alange]. *c* 1350 *St. Mary Magd* 464 in Horstm *Altengl Leg.* (1881) 86 All my los es lang on þe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4606 Slik lust is lang on þe leuir & likand spices *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i 50 Neuer we shall faylle you but if it be longe of you 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii 535 Whether it were of the Englysshmen longe or of the Portyngaleys, moche harme was done to the Spaynyardys. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par.* 1 *John* 44 All is long of the darkenes of the hate of his brother, that hath so blynded his eyes. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* ii (1882) 33 Who is it long of, can you tell? 1591 Florio *2nd Frutes* 51, I wot not what it is long of, but I haue no stomack. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. (Arb) 3 Its all long on you, I could not get my part a night or two before 1651 Baxter *Saints' Rest* i v § 2 61 That the very Damned live, is to be ascribed to him, That they live in misery, is long of themselves. 1705 J Blair in Perry *Hist Coll Am. Col Ch.* I. 148, I do again assure you it shall not be long of me if our differences be long lived 1749 Chesterfield *Lett* 24 Nov. (1892) I. 377, I have told the French Minister, *as how, that if* that affair be not soon concluded, your Lordship would think it *all long of him* 1881 Swinburne *Mary Stuart* iii. i 113 That all these Have fallen out profitless, 'tis long of you.

Long (lǫŋ), *adv.* Compared **longer** (lǫ·ŋgəɹ), **longest** (lǫ·ŋgėst). Forms: 1 **lange, longe,** 2 **lange,** *Orm.* **lannge,** 3–5, *Sc.* 6–9 **lang,** 3–5 **longe,** 5– **long.** See also Leng, Lenger, Lengest. [OE. *lange, lǫnge,* = OFris. *lang(e, long(e,* OS. *lango* (Du. *lang*), OHG. *lango* (MHG., mod.G. *lange*):— OTeut. **langô*, f. **lango-* Long *a*]

1. For or during a long time.

†*Long a day* (Spenser): for a long time. [Prob. for *long of the day*; cf. 'long time of þe dei,' quot *a* 1225 in A 7 Possibly the rare phrase *long the day* may have had this origin; but see 6 below]

Beowulf (Z) 2344 Þeah ðe hord-welan heolde lange. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth* (Sedgefield) xxxv § 7 Ða he ða longe and longe hearpode, ða cleopode se hellwara cyning. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 3et ic mei longe libben. *c* 1200 Ormin 219 Forrwhi þe preost swa lannge wass þatt da33 att Godess allterr. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 466 He nis nother 3ep ne wis, That longe abid war him nod nis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 169 Iesus quen he lang had fast Was fondid wit þe wik gast. 1340 *Ayenb.* 205 A roted eppel amang þe holen, makeþ rotie þe yzounde, yef he is longe þer amange. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Þai wald þat it schuld hafe lang lasted. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 22 § 4 Laborers .. longe sitting at ther brekfast at ther dyner and nonemete. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 192 b, This matter. hangyng long in consultacion. 1562 Pilkington *Expos. Abdyas* Pref. 9 Tyrannes raygne not long. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. x. 9 Most vertuous virgin..That hast wandered through the world now long a day. 1596 *Ibid.* vi iii. 4 Is this the timely joy, which I expected long. *c* 1605 *Acc. Bk W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 178, 1469 K. henry 6 proclamed kinge, but continued not longe 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV 372 If they could spare members, they must attend long. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* x 501 They long suspend the Fortune of the Field 1721 Ramsay *Prospect Plenty* vii, Lang have they ply'd that trade. 1766 Goldsm. *Hermit* viii, Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long. 1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II 322 We have long been expecting a packet. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. 115 The principle, which had long been generally admitted in the Greek republics, that [etc]. 1883 R W. Dixon *Mano* i. i. 1 Gerbert's disciple once, but long a monk Of Sant Evreult. 1895 F. Harrison in *19th Cent* Aug. 215 Many of his criticisms of modern scientific philosophy are precisely those which I have long urged.

b. In the comparative and superlative, or preceded by advs. of comparison (*as, how, so, thus, too,* etc.), the adv. indicates amount of relative duration. (Cf. Long *a.* 8.) *So* (or *as*) *long as*: often nearly equivalent to 'provided that', 'if only'.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. xxv (Schipper) 496 Ic . þe ætywde .. hu lange þu on hreowe awunian sceole. 971 *Blickl. Hom* 169 Swa lange swa ge ðisdydon ðara anum ðe on me gelyfdon. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 1816 To longe we habbeð idriuen ure dusischipes. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 623 Ay þe langare he sat sa, þe mare grew his sorow & va *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 37 If þat a wounde haþ be to longe in þe eir open þanne [etc]. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 424/1 Whiles and as longe as hit is or shall be soo *c* 1500 *Melusine* lv 331 So long rode geffray that he came to the Castel 1513 More in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II 775 The Cardinall perceyved that the Queene waxed ever the longer the farther of. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S T.S) xix. 13 How lang sall I this lyfe inleid 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball* (S T S) 27 Als lang as I leue on this eird. 1568 Tilney *Disc Mariage* C viij b, I have alreadie troubled them to long 1590 Spenser *F Q.* ii. viii 28 The guilt, which if he liued had thus long, His life for dew reuenge should deare abye 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* iii. lxv. 304 A liquour which kept them from rotting, and made them last the longer. 1642 J Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 171 Absalon kept his wrath so long, until it burst out into blood *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I 68 So long as there are devils in hell. 1715 Atterbury *On Matt* xxvii. 25 in *Serm.* (1734) I. 127 Thus long have they [Jews] been no Nation 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* ii § 20 The world .. always will be the same, as long as men are men. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 29/2 How long did you live with Sielabut at Delhi? 1825 Thirlwall *Lett.* (1881) 85 To cling to your profession as long as you can. 1834 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 391 God has mercifully supported me thus long. 1846 Browning *Lost Mistress* v, I will hold your hand but as long as all may, Or so very little longer 1863 H Cox *Instit.* iii ix. 730 One-third who have been longest in office retire annually 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I i 394 She stood so long that she forgot to weep. 1887 L. Carroll *Game of Logic* Pref, Is there any great harm in that, so long as you get plenty of amusement?

c. colloq *So long.* good-bye, 'au revoir'. [Cf. G. *so lange*]

1865 F H Nixon *P. Perfume* 8 Will wish you 'ta ta' —gentle reader—'So long!' *a* 1868 W Whitman *Poems* 398, I whisper So long! And take the young woman's hand for the last time 1889 *Chamb Jrnl.* 22 June 397 'When shall we see you again? Not for another six months I s'pose So long' 1894 A Robertson *Nuggets*, etc. 199 'So long then, wish you luck'.

d. *I, you,* etc. *may* (do something) *long enough*: a colloquial phrase expressing hopelessness of result. Now usually followed by *before* conj.

1530 Palsgr 616/2, I may do a thing longe ynough, which sayeng we use whan we signyfye our labour to be in vayne. Thou maye krye longe ynough . *tu as beau braire.* 1871 Browning *Hervé Riel* xi, Search the heroes flung pell-mell On the Louvre, face and flank, You shall look long enough ere you come to Hervé Riel.

2. The suppression of the qualified adj, adv., or phrase, in expressions like *to be long about one's work*, causes the adv. *long* to assume the character of a quasi-adjectival predicate = 'occupying a long time', 'delaying long'. Const. *in*, † *of*, † *a* (with gerund; the prep. is now often omitted *colloq.*), also followed by conj. *ere, or, before.*

The originally advb character of the word in this use is shown by the form *longe* (riming with *fonge*) in the first example, and by the analogy of the similar use of the advb. phrase in *to be a long time.* Cf. however F. *être long à.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 145/1368 Sumdel þe pope was anuyd þat he hadde i beo so longe. 1479 *Paston Lett.* III. 258 Let myn oncle kepe the patent .. tyll he have hys mone, and that shall not be longe to. 1530 Tindale *Num* xiv 18 The Lorde is longe yer he be angrye, and full of mercy 1539 *Cranmer's Bible* Matt. xxiv 48 My lord will be long a commyng. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 268 Whiche thyng forasmuch as it was veray slacke and longe in dooyng he assaied to passe ouer the sea of Adria. 1560 J Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 86 b, Went to mete . the Emperour, but they were longe or they myght be suffered to come to his speche. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Ivstine* vi 31 That the Empire which was so long a getting might not come to wracke 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T* iii. iii. 8 Ile not be long before I call vpon thee. 1612 Chapman *Widdowes Teares* i. Dram. Wks. 1873 III 19 Goe, Ile not be long 1637 Earl Monm. tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 294 The witchcraft of Rhetorique being ended, which is not long a doing. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 545, I advise to be long a chusing a kind of life. 1780 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1902) 26 It is from Glasgow, whence I am still longer before I believe. 1796 Mrs. E Parsons *Myst. Warning* IV. 242 You shall . remain .. till I have discovered the whole of your vile plot, which will not be long first. 1799 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) V. 257 The real author cannot be long of being déterré. 1803 *Lorimer* II. 57 The wound was long before it was healed. *a* 1814 *Last Act* ii. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 381 Is not our old gentleman rather beyond his time? in truth, I think him long. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* ix, They were not long of discovering the *tête-du-pont.* 1880 Froude *Bunyan* 53 His remarkable ability was not long in showing itself. 1894 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. II. 740 The opportunity was not long in coming.

b. *Not to be long for this world*: to have only a short time to live.

1822 Byron *Let. to J. Murray* 23 Sept., If it is, I cannot be long for this world.

3. With an agent-noun, as *long liver.* Also *longer, longest liver*, in legal use for 'the survivor, the last survivor'.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 271/2 The longest liver of them. 1522 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 237 The sayd Elizabethe nowe hys wyffe yf she be longer lyuer 1530 Palsgr 317/2 Longe taryer 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 241 Why am I longer liver? 1662 Bp Hopkins *Funeral Serm.* (1685) 13 The longest liver hath no more but that he is longer a dying than others 1781 Mad D'Arblay *Diary* Aug, He is strong-built, I dare say he will be a very long liver 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) II. 311 For and during the term of their natural lives, and the life of the longer liver of them 1869 Hughes *Alfred Gt.* iv 53 The longest liver should take land and treasure 1873 H Spencer *Stud Sociol* (1882) 94 The qualities which make him likely to be a long-liver.

4. Followed by *after, before,* † *eft, ere,* † *or,* or *since* (advs., conjs, or preps): At, from, or to a point of time far distant from the time indicated.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 5259 Sun i wend, lang siþen gan, þat wild beistes had þe slain. *Ibid.* 15938 Him i sagh lang ar wit him in rute *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* iii iii. 598 Scotland was dyssawarra left And wast nere lyand lang thare eft *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1145 Þare he lies with his ledis lang or he foundes. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* i. iii, Alle the estates were longe or day in the chirche for to praye. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II 759 One Mistlebrooke long before morning came in great haste. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I vii 5 The kyng sawe his suster, whom he had nat sene long before. *c* 1530 Tindale *Prol. to Jonah* (1551), Wycleffe preached repentaunce vnto our fathers not longe sence 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 26 b, And so not longe after they burned Luthers workes. *a* 1649 Drumm of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25 The long-since dead from bursted graves arise 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr* iii. iv. § 1 If there were persons existent in the World long before Adam was. *a* 1774 Goldsm *Surv Exp Philos.* (1776) I 9 Wanting the basis of reason, the whole fabric has long since fallen to the ground 1816 Southey *Ess.* (1832) I 331 They ought, long ere this, to have been prevented 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 28 A prison the ruins of which long after remained on the left bank of the Seine 1861 *Ibid.* 47 Protestant and peaceful times, long after London had ceased to fear a foreign foe. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H* xxx, He and I were born the same year, but he cut his teeth long before me 1889 Swinburne *Stud Prose & Poetry* (1894) 269 Such is life—as Mrs. Harris long since observed 1897 *Outing* (U S) XXX 167/2 You are hemmed in on every side by the long-since past.

5 The comparative is used (chiefly with qualifying adv., as *any, no, much, a little,* etc) in the sense: After the point of time indicated by the context (= L *amplius*, F. *plus* with negative, G. *mehr*) *No longer*: not now as formerly

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1300 To liue moght he na langar drei. 1423 Jas I *Kingis Q* xi, Vp I rase, no langer wald I lye. 1594 Shaks *Rich III*, i. iii. 157, I can no longer hold me patient 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig Sacr* ii vii. § 7 There should a time come when the Ceremoniall Law should oblige no longer 1766 Goldsm *Vic W* xxviii, Happiness I fear is no longer reserved for me here 1802 *Hatred* I 126, I could no longer dissemble with myself 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* iii. xix 190 There was no longer any room for doubt

6 Subjoined to expressions designating a period of time, with the sense: Throughout the length of (the period specified). [Cf. G. *sein leben lang.*] † Also rarely *poet.* in reversed order, as *long the day* (cf *long a day* under 1).

c 1290 *S. Eng Leg* I. 264/122 Heore 3at was swiþe faste i-mad þoru3 al þe 3ere longue. 1530 Tindale *Answ. More* iv xi. Wks (1573) 332 There were martyrs that suffered martyrdome for the name of Christ all the yeare long. 1568 Grafton *Chron* I 169 He traveyled all night long to Winchester warde. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxi. v, Thy gratious glory Was my ditty long the day. 1590 Spenser *F Q.* i i 32 The Sunne that measures heaven all day long. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 478 Without any change or alteration all the Sabbath long. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Num* xxiii 10 Carnall men live all their lives-long in Dalilah's lap. 1659 H L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 154 All Lent long. the very faithful themselves were cast upon their knees. 1780 T Gordon *Humourist* I 158 In Scotland a Man must be all Sunday long tied either to the Kirk or his Chamber 1825 Thirlwall *Crit. Ess* 36 Accustomed to pass their nights the whole summer long in the open air 1849 Helps *Friends in C* ii iv. 92 You are out all day long with the sheep 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 1064 While the lesson long, No learner ever dared to cross his legs. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III 245 He was to continue working all his life long at that and at no other.

† 7. At or to a great or a specified distance in space; far. *Obs. rare*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2485 So longe he hauen ðeðen numen To ffum iurdon ðat he ben cumen. 13 . in *Minor P. Vern. MS* 502 Two wyues sat 3onder, langare. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 155 Thei smyten so vigorously that oon myght here the crassinge

of speres half a myle longe. 1523 BERNERS tr. *Froissart* I. ix. 7 She .. rode to warde Heynaulte, and so long she rode that she came to Cambresys. 1532 in More *Conf. Barnes* VIII. *W.'s Wks.* (1557) 782/2 The church through oute all the worlde scattered farre and long. 1548 *Lam. & Piteous Treat* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) IV. 535 His gallyes were harboured fyue legges longe fromе the sayde towne of Argiere. 1586 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* II. (1672) R viij, All the way long did I nothing but think upon my good Gypseys.

† 8. With a long step. *Obs*

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4116/4 Paces and gallops well, trots a little long

9. *Comb.* When qualifying a ppl. adj. used attrib, the word, like most other advs., is commonly hyphened, forming innumerable quasi-compounds, as *long accustomed, -borne, -expected*, etc. Also LONG-CONTINUED, LONG-LASTING, LONG-LIVING.

a. With the sense 'for a long time'.

1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf Less* To Rdr. (1593) P 2 b, After *long accustomate doing of vertuous deeds. 1721 SHAFTESB *Charac.* (1737) II. 64 The abject and compliant state of *long-accustom'd slaves 1789 COWPER *Annus Mirab.* 47 Our Queen's *long-agitated breast *c* 1620 S. A GORGES *To the King* in Farr *S. P. Jas I* (1847) 315 Yet in my *long-borne zeale Time's chaunge Can make no chaunge appeare. 1827 LADY MORGAN *France* (1818) I 194 The sudden resurrection of a *long-buried aristocracy. 1833 J H. NEWMAN *Arians* V II. (1876) 381 That resurrection which now awaited the long-buried truths of the Gospel. 1725 POPE *Odyss* XX. 400 The *long-contended prize 1868 LIGHTFOOT *Comm Philipp.* (1873) 199 The *long delayed judgment of God. 1570 J PHILLIP *Friendly Larum* in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II 526 And eke enioy, as wee doo wish, Our *long-desired masse 1877 BRYANT *Odyss* V. 534 To thee, the long-desired, I come. 1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* II XXXIV (1541) 52 These exercises, may put out of the body, all *long durynge sicknesses. 1588 SHAKS. *L L L* IV III 307 As motion and long during action tyres The sinnowy vigour of the traualler. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* Q ij, And all my wit is me bereft by *long enduring smart. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV LXIII 251 The long-enduring watcher 1640 WALLER *Sp. Ho. Com.* 22 Apr., Wks. (1729) 406 A *long-establish'd government 1837 HT MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer* III 124 A long established and very eminent lawyer of Boston. 1628 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XXII 929 Their *long expected hopes were vtterly forlorne. 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 302 They balked their Roman conquerors of their long expected revenge. ?1605 DRAYTON *Eclogues* XII, And that all-searching and impartiall Fate Shall take account of *long forgotten dust. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 191 Tears repeat their long-forgotten course. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1816 Now he..armed his *long-hid wits advisedly. 1843 BROWNING *Return Druses* I. 229 Tell them the *long-kept secret 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I III. 27 Ah my *long-lacked lord, Where haue ye bene thus long out of my sight? 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph.* 483 He, the *long-longed for, the chosen of God. 1605 DAY *Ile of Guls* D iij, *Long lookt for comes at last. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* I, Exulting in the long-looked-for event. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* III. 83 To Chiron Phœnix owed his *long-lost Sight. 1887 BESANT *The World went*, etc XI 87 The safe return of the long-lost sailor 1780–82 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV 156 The images of his *long-parted friends. 1870 J. H NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. x. 481 During His *long-past sojourn upon earth. 1792 BURKE *Corr* (1844) III 388 The solid, permanent, *long-possessed property of the country. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 9 Hermione Was sent to crown the *long-protracted joy. 1715 — *Iliad* II 185 With *long resounding Cries they urge the Train To fit the Ships, and launch into the Main. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* V, The groans of the mountains, and the long resounding shores. 1852 H SPENCER *First Princ.* II XVI. § 134 (1875) 373 Its *long-settled political organization. *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Poems* Wks (1711) 9 With *long shut eyes I shun the irksome light 1729 LAW *Serious C* 299 [He] triumphantly entered that *long-shut-up paradise 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* IX. 319 Ere the Iberian Powers had toucht the *long-sought Bay 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV 74 My long-lost, my long-sought brother! 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I'o Parl, To be acquitted from the *long-suffer'd ungodly attribute of patronizing Adultery. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov., Homeri Ulysses* (1640) 93 Vlysses, in Homer, is made a *long thinking man, before hee speaks. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 59 We Must bide the stroke of that *long-threatened wrath. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV 149 *Long-toiled mariners, whom storms have at length compelled to seek a final port 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I III. 21 That *long-wandring Greeke, That for his love refused deitye 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 293 The dry Embraces of *long wedded Love. 1570 J. PHILLIP *Friendly Larum* in Farr *S. P Eliz.* (1845) II 533 And keepe the cruell papists still From their *longe-wished day. *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks (1711) 6 I hat day, long-wished day. 1748 *Anson's Voy* I X 107 We at last discovered the long-wished for Island. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol Econ. Art* 38 The *long-withheld sympathy is given at last.

b. With the sense 'to or at a great distance'; in a few nonce-words, chiefly *poet.* as *long destroying, -travelled, wandered, -withdrawing*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VII. 326 Our long-reaching Ordonance. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Poems* Wks (1711) 2 The palm her love with long-stretch'd arms embraces. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 313 Who shall, bring back Through the worlds wilderness long wandered man Safe to eternal Paradise of rest. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 31 (1713) I. 200 A sad Experiment I have made Of the long-reaching Arm of Kings. 1715 POPE *Iliad* VIII 265 They shake the brands, and threat With long-destroying flames the hostile fleet 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 67 O'er your hills and long-withdrawing vales, Let Autumn spread his treasures. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng Note-Bks.* (1879) II 23 He is a..widely and long travelled man

Long, (lɒŋ), *v* 1 Forms: 1 langian, 3-4 longen, 3-6 longe. *north* lang, (3 lobgy, 3, 6 longue. 4 loungy, 5 lung, longyn), 3- long. [OE. *langian* = OS. *langôn* impers. = sense 5 below (MDu *langen* to be or seem long; to 'think long', desire; to extend, hold out, offer, Du. *langen* to offer, present), OHG. *langên* impers. = sense 5 (MHG., G. *langen* to reach, extend, suffice), ON. *langa* impers. and pers. to desire, long :—OTeut. **langôjan*, **langǣjan* f. **lango-* LONG *a.*1]

† 1. *intr.* To grow longer; to lengthen. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 250 þonne se dæg langað þonne gæð seo sunne norðweard 13.. *K. Alis.* 139 Averil is meory, and longith the day *c* 1385 *Song on Passion* 2 in *O. E. Misc.* 197 Somer is comen, þis day biginnis to longe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret, Prov. Prov* 208 The dayes longyth fro equinoccium forth, and the nyghtes shortith.

† 2. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* VIII. 12 Be ther not good to the vnpitouse, ne be ther aferr longid the dazes of hym 1422 tr *Secreta Secret, Prov. Prov* 208 Prayer longyth a mannys lyue. ?*a* 1500 *Robert of Cysille* 32 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 271 Hys dwellynge thogt he there to longe

† 3. *To long away* [used to tr L. *ēlongāre*]. a. *trans* To put far away. b. *intr* To depart. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* LXXXVII. 19 Thou longedest awei [Vulg. *elongasti*] fro me frend and neȝhebore. — *Eccles.* XXXV. 22 The Lord shal not longen awey [Vulg *elongabit*].

4. *trans.* To cause to pass over a certain distance (see quots.). *dial.*

1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 71 *Long it hither:* Reach it hither. Suffolk. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Long*, to forward to a distance, from one hand to another, in succession.

II. † 5. *impers* with accus *Me longs (longeth)*: I have a yearning desire; I long. Const *after*, or *to* with sb. or inf. *Obs* (Cf *to think long*, LONG *a.* 9 b)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II xi. § 1 Þæt us nu æfter swelcum longian mæȝe swelce þa wæron *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 149 Him wile sone longe þar after. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 199/14 Hire longuede with hire broþer to speke *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20141 Hir langed sare hir sun cum to *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXXXIX. 9 Vs langis eftire a thynge of þe warld 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 38 Me longed aftir nouelrie

6. To have a yearning desire; to wish earnestly. Const. *for* († *after*, occas † *at*, † *to*), or *to* with inf. (The only current sense.) † Also, to be restless or impatient *till* (something is attained).

a 1300 *Cursor M* 10548 (Cott) Þan sal þou find þin husband þar, þat þou has langed efter sare. *c* 1386–90 CHAUCER *Prol* 12 Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III 352 Rycht sar he langyt the toune of Ayr to se. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XIX. 72 For therat I lang moche. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX. (Percy Soc) 138 You knowe well that some women do long After nyce thynges, be it ryght or wrong 1530 PALSGR. 614/1, I longe, as a woman with chylde longeth, or lusteth for a thynge that she wolde eate or drinke of *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 177, I langt in Luiffis bow to shute 1590 MARLOWE *Edw II*, II i. 82 Come, leade the way, I long till I am there. 1611 BIBLE *Ps* CXIX. 40, I haue longed after thy precepts 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 480 He longed for day, and it being come, .. hee quietly left his Lodging 1667 MILTON *P L.* IX. 593 All other Beasts that saw, with like desire Longing and envying stood. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat* II. 129 But what if any of the Ladies should long? Well, here take it, and the D—l do you good with it. 1786 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Nov, I hough she gave me a thousand small distresses, I longed to kiss her for every one of them. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I II 51 As the cold grave that longeth for its coffin. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* I 137 He longed to ask his mother the meaning of that stone 1855 TROLLOPE *Bolton Est.* XXVIII 338 This man longed for her,—desired to call her his own. 1884 F TEMPLE *Relat Relig & Sci.* VIII. (1885) 239 Believers in all ages have longed for external support to their faith.

† 7. Const an adv. or advb. phr with a verb of motion implied: To long to go. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Him wile sone longe þiderward. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 1915 Mi longeð heonneward. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 3649 Þo þe king hurde þis, him longede þuder sore *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 2914 So longid this lady with lust to the temple 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 27 The man had an high harte and sore longed upwarde, not rising yet so fast as he had hoped.

† 8. To grow weary. *Sc Obs.*

1606 ROLLOCK *Thess* XXIII. 293 Let vs not wearie in doing good, and he addes to the promise, we shall reape the frute of our good deeds in our owne tyme, if we long not, but goe forward ay to the end.

Long (lɒŋ), *v* 2 *arch.* Also 3 *north.* lang. [f *lang, long* (not recorded in OE.), aphetic f OE *gelang* at hand, dependent on, ALONG *a* 1 (= OHG. *gilang, kalang* akin). The simple vb. is now superseded in general use by the compound BELONG *v*]

1. *intr.* To be appropriate *to* († occas. *for*); to pertain *to* († rarely with simple dative); to refer or relate to; to belong, as a member of a family or the like, a native, adherent, or dependent; to be a part, appendage, or dependency Now only *poet.* as a rare archaism (written *'long* as if short for *belong*).

?*a* 1200 *Charter Edw. Conf.* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* (1846) IV. 215 Alle ða land ðe longen into ðare halazen stowe *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2808 Has þou h r ani man to þe langand or hei or lau. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 82 Unto þe Marche gan long an erle, Wolnot he hight. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 23 His astrelabie longinge for his Art. — *Sqr.'s T.* 8 Hym lakked noght that longeth to a kyng. *a* 1400 *Pryvner* (1891) 73 God to wham it longeth alone to haue mercy. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 19 Withe observaunces longyng for a kyng. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 277 A swyneherde longynge to the kynge *c* 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. x. 258 It is a thinge wherof the knowledge longeth unto him. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa marlit wemen* 407 For neuer I likit a leid that langit till his blude. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* XXXVIII. Wks. (1876) 82 Yf the thynge asked of almyghty god be longynge and not contrary to the soules helth. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 70 Their .. fraunchises longyng or dewe to them in all maner of places. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 6 With such austeritie as longeth to a father. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* V. XXI. 194 But hereto longeth a tale. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II VIII § 3 (1873) 124 Such mechanique as longeth to the production of the natures afore rehearsed. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. II. XLVII, But that full grasp of vast Eternitie Longs not to beings simply vegetive. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. iii. 383 West-gate where Shuppim and Hosah were Porters. To them also longed the gate Shallecheth. 1868–70 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I 240 He will give thee everything That longs unto the daughter of a King.

† b. To concern (a person); hence, to be fitting, befit, beseem. *Obs.*

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1222 She durste never seyn ne do But that thing that hir longed to. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 146 Hit longis to knyghtis to defende hom. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 237 In towne, as it longes, þe osul twyterep mery songes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXXVI. 140 (Add. MS.) Alle loye and gladnesse, as longeth to a maiden for to have. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 5 That, þat longith not to be knowe *a* 1548 HALL *Chron, Hen V* 64 It longeth not to clerkes to intermele of them 1564 tr. *P. Martyr's Comm. Judges* 211 b, That longeth to reason to seeke and search out.

† 2. (Const. *to, unto.*) To be the property or rightful possession of; = BELONG *v* 3. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 11 Þe catel longynge to þe companye *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4818 The maners that to the bischop langed. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 140 All the londe that longeth to the crowne. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron, Hen. V* 63 Any hous or edefice or place of ground longyng to any of the saied citezens. *a* 1552 LELAND *Collect* I 235 Fulco had robbid Ruyton a castle longging to Straunge 1608 DAY *Law-Tricks* V. (1881) 79 Unto what great Prince, Christian or Pagan, longs this mansion?

Long, obs form of LUNG, aphetic f. ALONG.

-long (lɒŋ), † **-longs** *suffix*, forming advs. The earliest instance is *endlong*, from ON. *endlang-r* adj., 'extending from end to end', 'the whole length of'. The word is properly a compound of LONG *a.*, but in Eng. it was principally used as adv., and developed the sense 'end-wise', 'end foremost', so that it became parallel in meaning to words like *sideling, headling, backling.* The ending *-long* thus came to be regarded as a variant of *-LING suffix* 2. Hence, on the one hand, the occasional 14th c. form *endelyng* for *endlong*, and, on the other hand, the substitution of *headlong(s, sidelong s, flatlong s* for the earlier *headling(s, sideling s, flatling's.*

‖ **Longa** (lɒŋga). *Mus.* Also 7 longo. [It., a. med L *longa* (sc. *nota*), fem. of *longus* long.] = LONG *sb.* 4.

c 1648–50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* (1818) 181 What though brieves too be made longo's? 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1893 SHEDLOCK tr. *Riemann's Dict. Mus.*, *Longa* (⊟), the second longest note of mensurable music = ½ or ⅓ *Maxima.*

Longable, obs. form of LAND-GAVEL.

1407 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. V 329 The Kings chief rent called *Longable.*

Longabo, longacion: see LONGANON.

† **Long-acre.** *Obs.* Apparently a usual proper name for a long narrow field containing an acre. (Now preserved as the name of a well-known London street.) In quots. *allusive* = one's estate or patrimony

1607 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch the Old One* I. i, But where's Long acre? in my vncle's conscience, which is 3 yeares voyage about 1608 *Yorksh. Trag* I IX, In a word, Sir, I have consumed all, played away long-acre. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. I B 3 b, It will run like Quicksilver over all their Husbands Demains: and in very short time make a quick dispatch of all his Long acre.

Long-acu·minate, *a. Bot* [f. L. *long-us* long + ACUMINATE] Having a long tapering point.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 336 *Salix fragilis*; leaves lanceolate long acuminate.

Longæval, etc., var. or obs. ff. LONGEVAL, etc.

Long-ago. Attrib. use of the advb. phrase *long ago* (see AGO): That has long gone by; that belongs to the distant past. Also quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*, the distant past or its events; rarely in *pl.*

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Blackw Mag.* CXXXI. (1882) 116/2 My long, long-ago theory of volition as a mode of double touch. 1851 LONGF *Gold Leg* I *Castle Twantsberg*, The shapes of joy and woe, The airy crowds of long-ago. 1861 A. A PROCTER *Leg. & Lyr.* 205, I have buried grief and sorrow In the depths of Long-ago. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* IX. (1875) 56 Desultory thoughts, with 'long-agoes'. 1889 *Chicago Advance* 24 Jan. A book, the long ago gift of his dead mother. 1896 HARE *Story of my Life* I. Pref 6 Time is always apt to paint the long-ago in fresh colours. 1896 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 338 In spite of his wide severance from the ways of that long-ago time. 1900 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 77 The long-ago silk gown of a long-ago lady.

Longan (lɒ ŋgăn). Also 8 lungung, 9 lungan, lung-yen. [Chinese *lung-yen*, lit. 'dragon's eye', f. *lung* dragon + *yen* eye.] The fruit of an evergreen tree, *Nephelium Longanum*, cultivated in China and the East Indies; also, the tree itself.

1738 S. BARON *Descript. Tongueen* in *Churchill's Voy.* III 4 The fruit called Jean or Lungung (that is, Dragon's eggs [*sic*]) by the Chinese. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 383 Thus the Longan, the Litchi, and the Rambutan, fruits among the more delicious of the Indian archipelago, are the

produce of different species of Nephelium. 1869 I. BURNS *Life W. C. Burns* xix. (1870) 502 No house could be had for divine service, and they had to gather under the shade of a magnificent lung-yen tree. 1874 S. W. WILLIAMS *Dict. Chinese* 567 *Lung-yen*, the longan fruit (*Nephelium Longan*).

Longanimity (lɒŋgăni·mĭti). Now *rare*; formerly common in religious use. Also 5 **-yte**, 6–7 **-itie**, **-ye**. [ad. late L. *longanimitāt-em* (occurring, e.g., in Vulg. 2 Pet. iii. 15), f. *longanimus* (see next), after Gr. *μακροθυμία*. Cf. F. *longanimité*.] Long-suffering; forbearance or patience (e. g. under provocation). (See also quot. 1656.)

c 1430 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiii 14 Thou shalt ouercome hem (temptacions) better litel & litel by pacience & longanimyte. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincoln.* viii. 131 Hys longanimity and long tarying for our amendment. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Serm. Pride* Wks. 1888 III. 614 In Isaac such simplicity, such longanimity in Jacob. 1632 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 198 The staidnesse, longanimity and constancy of the Spaniard. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s v, In Divinity it is thus defined; Longanimity is an untired confidence of mind in expecting the good things of the life to come. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 1 The Longanimity of God would no longer endure such vivacious abominations. 1784 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 14 Constancy is a Word too weak to express so extraordinary a Behaviour, 'twas Patience, 'twas Longanimity. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patronage* (1832) III. xxxviii. 71 The same penetration, the same longanimity, which enabled him to govern the affairs of a great nation, gave him a foresight for his own happiness. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xi. 217 In true generosity of soul, he [Essex] was as little a match for Raleigh as in longanimity. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan., His longanimity under the foolishness of the young woman is really marvellous.

¶ *erron.* Length (of time); also, prolixity.

1607 [see LONGINQUITY 2, quot. 1658]. 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge 30 Yrs. Ago* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 83 He is expected to ask a blessing and return thanks at the dinner, a function which he performs with centenarian longanimity, as if he reckoned the ordinary life of man to be fivescore years. 1861 — *Biglow P.* Ser. II. i. Poet. Wks. 1890 II. 216 A catalogue. emulous in longanimity of Homer's list of ships.

Longanimous (lɒŋgæ·nĭmŏs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *longanim-us* (f. *long-us* LONG + *animus* mind, after Gr. *μακρόθυμος*) + -OUS.] Long-suffering; enduring, patient.

1620 C. RAWLINSON *Confess. St. Augustine* 45 Thou seest these thinges, O Lord, and thou holdest thy peace, being longanimous, and full of mercy, and truth. 1849 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. Introd., Poet. Wks. 1890 II. 35 The present Yankee, full of shifts . longanimous, good at patching.

† Lo·nganon. *Med. Obs.* Also 5 **langaon**, 6 **longanum**, 6–7 **longaon**, 8 **longano(n, longabo**; also 6 *corruptly* **longacion, -ation.** [Late L. *longano(n, -gabo, -gavo, -gao.*] The rectum.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 168 And aftir þis gutt [colon] comeþ langaon, & is þe eende of alle. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xxv, The longation which is the ars gut. *Ibid.* cccIxiv, They [the wormes] be in a gutte named the longacion. 1548 VICARY *Anat.* viii. 66 The syxte and last is called Rectum or Longaon. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 b/2 The gutte Ileon .. and the Longanum. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 343 Those creatures .. whose meat passes immediatly .. into the straight gut Longaon, or the Twill. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Longano, Longanon*, or *Longabo*, the Straight Gut, in the Fundament. [In BAILEY, MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*]

Longart, variant of LONQUHARD *Sc. Obs.*

† Longa·tion. *Obs.* [ad. med L. **longātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *longāre* to prolong, f. *longus* LONG *a.*] 1. Lengthening, elongation.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 38/1 Strippe vp the skinne and the muscles, as well for the longation of the skinne, as lengtheninge of the Vaynes and Arteryes.

2. The longer process for transmuting metals.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* XIV. v. (1886) 301 In this art [Alcumystrie] there are two waies, the one called longation, the other curtation. 1606 N. BRETON *Sir P. Sydney's Ourania* K 2 b, With great expence and longation, Must come this metals alteration. 1671 H M. tr. *Arcana. Colloq.* 259 Longation, and.. Curtation.

Longation, corrupt form of LONGANON.

† Longayne. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *longayne, longaigne*, latrina, filthy place.] A filthy place.

1340 *Ayenb* 212 Me ssel bidde ine oneste stedes naȝt ine longaynes ase doþ þe ypocrites. [An odd misapprehension of the point of Matt. vi. 5.]

Lo·ng-beard.

1. A man with a long beard.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 128 Loud must have been the sound of the tymbals to overpower the blubbering of the Emir and his longbeards.

¶ b. A pseudo-etymol. rendering of LOMBARD.

1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 3 Famous incursions of the Longbeards 1889 [see LONGOBARDIAN].

2. An epiphytic plant, *Tillandsia usneoides*, found in the forests of the southern United States: also called *long-moss, Spanish moss.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Long-beard*, a name for a kind of moss or epiphyte brought down the Mississippi. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

3. A bellarmine.

1876 JEWITT *Ceramic Art Gt. Brit.* I. 92 The Bellarmine, or Grey Beard, or Long Beard, as it was commonly called.

Lo·ng-boat. The largest boat belonging to a sailing vessel.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 Some y⁶ longe bote dyde launce. 1578 in G. T. Clarke *Cartæ Glamorgan* (1890) II. 348 And that the .. Greene Dragon sent certaine in her longe boate and prayed the said Rich. to come abourde her who so did in the said longe boate. 1593 SHAKS. *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 68 Conuey him hence, and on our long boats side, Strike off his head. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seaman* 3 The Boteswaine..his Mate [is to haue] the command of the long boate, for the setting forth of Anchors. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* Wks 1851 VIII. 410 Our Long-boats sent to take in fresh Water, were assail'd in the Port. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 130 When they find themselves sinking they save themselves in the long-boat. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) F 4, The largest boat that usually accompanies a ship is the long-boat,. which is generally furnished with a mast and sails. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lix, The vessel is going to pieces, and it is full time for all who can, to get into the long-boat and leave her. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 33 All hands are sent ashore with an officer in the long-boat. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Long Boat*, is carvel-built, full, flat, and high.

Long-bow (lɒ·ŋbō). [See Bow *sb.*¹ 4.]

1. The name given to the bow drawn by hand and discharging a long feathered arrow (and so distinguished from CROSS-BOW), the national arm of England from the 14th c. till the introduction of firearms † *occas.* A soldier armed with a long-bow.

1500 *Robin Hood* (Ritson) II. xx. 75 With a long bow they shot a fat doe. *c* 1512 *1st Eng. Bk Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 34/2, xv. M. longe bowes and .xl. M. othere men. 1530 PALSGR. 240/2 Long bowe, *arc.* 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Conc. Weapons* 38 The excellencie of our Long-bowes and Archers. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 63 They must..discharge at the enemie with long bowes and cros-bowes. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* II. 186 The long Bow (the ancient glory of our English service) 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 46 The long-bow, so called, to distinguish it from the arbalist, or cross-bow. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, Shooting with hand-gun, cross-bow, or long-bow. 1868 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xxxix 334 The fatal power of the English long-bow was .. well known to the Scots

2. Phr. *To draw* or *pull the* (or *a*) *long-bow*, occas. *to draw with the long-bow*: to make exaggerated statements (*colloq.*).

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (ed. 3) 8 There came to us several Iradesmen; the first of them a Poor Rogue that made profession of drawing the long Bow. 1809 MAIKIN *Gil Blas* I. v. P 4 My grandfather set me the example of drawing the long bow. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. CXXXVIII, I have drawn much less with a long bow Than my forerunners. 1824 *Ibid.* XVI. i, At speaking truth perhaps they are less clever, But draw the long bow better now than ever. 1860 THACKERAY *Lovel* ii, I dare say I drew a number of long bows about her. 1888 INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 97 Critics, who have twitted me with 'drawing the long bow'.

3. *attrib.* : † **long-bow man** (see sense 2).

1676 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 89 A Lier He's a long bow-man. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. XXX. 153 Tho' 'twere Ælian that Long-Bow-man that told you so, never believe him

Long-breathed (-brɛþt), *a* [See BREATHED II.] Long of breath. *lit.* and *fig.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 132 His knightes were leane, pale, and long brethed, so that they might endure to fight long. *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* iv. (1652) 49 To negotiate with that long-breathed Nation [the Germans] proves commonly a work in steel, where many stroaks hardly leave any print. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xiii 433 Whole armies of words, and legions of long-breath'd petitions. 1816, 1884 [see BREATHED *ppl. a.* 6]. 1878 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* I. 8 The long-breathed tenacity of purpose, which in after years gave effect to his brilliant mental endowments.

Long cloth, lo·ng-cloth. A kind of cotton cloth or calico manufactured in long pieces; *esp.* cloth of this kind made in India.

1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* d iij, One long cloth makyth one shorte cloth and .vii. yardes. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 57 An allowance or abatement for Draped, Dressed, Rowed, and Sheared Clothes, which is fiue ℔ in a Long-cloth, and foure ℔ in a Broad-cloth. 1670 *Let.* 9 Nov in *Notes & Extr. Govt. Rec. Fort St George* No 1 (1871) 2 We have continued to supply you with the great stock in reguard ye Dutch do so fully fall in with the Calicoe trade that they had the last year 50,000 pieces of Long-cloth 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 26. 1720 *Lond Gaz* No 5815/3 A Parcel of long Cloaths white. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 313 The Long-Cloths exported in that Year make 10,000 of the Pieces. 1852 *Illustr. Catal Gt. Exhib.* 1195 Samples of thick calicoes (called long cloths and Wigans) woven by hand. 1864 J. S. BUCKLE *Manuf. Compend.* p. ix, 39 inches wide Long Cloth, 36 yards long. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 46 Long cloths from Dizzak are much prized. 1898 *Globe* 28 Oct. 1/5 Long-cloth! What you make nightgowns of!

Long coat, lo·ng-coat. a. A coat reaching to the ancles; also in *pl.* (= *long-clothes*) the garments of a baby in arms. Also *attrib.* b. One who wears a long coat.

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* II. i. (Shaks. Soc.) 18 Yet he doth but as many of his brother knights do, keep an ordinary table for him and his long coat follower That long coat makes the master a little king. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost his Pearl* III. E 2 He laugh shalt see enough, and thou shalt weepe Softly, good long coate, softly. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. i, And where hee spi'd a Parrat, or a Monkey, there hee was pitch'd, with all the little long-coats about him male and female. 1625 — *Staple of News* III. i, A Cabal .set out by Archie, Or some such head, of whose long coat they haue heard, And, being black, desire it. 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Jan., Not as yet 13 years old. He was newly out of long coates. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vii, Master Thomas Billings .. was in his long coats fearfully passionate.

Long-continued, *a.* [LONG *adv.*] Continued or that has continued for a long period or space.

1478 *Will R. Verney in Verney Papers* (1853) 28, I biqueth to Alice Wetherhede, my long-continued seruaunt, xls. 1570 T. NORTON *Nowells Catech.* (1853) 131 Long-continued age in such a miserable and wicked life. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg. Robt. Norm.* CXXII, But now to end this long-continued Strife. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VII. 127 Day following day, a long-continued feast. *Ibid.* XIII. 233 Long-continu'd ways, and winding floods. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 667 Worn out by .. long-continued pain.

Longdebefe, -bieffe, var. LANGUE DE BŒUF.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 51/2 Bowes, Arrowes and Longdebieffes.

Long-drawn, *a.*

1. Prolonged to a great or inordinate length. Also *long-drawn-out.*

[1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 140 In notes, with many a winding bout Of linckèd sweetnes long drawn out.] 1646 CRASHAW *Delights Muses* (1652) 88 Now negligently rash He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn dash Blends all together 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 317 While the proud their long-drawn pomps display. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iv. 28 A longdrawn carol, mournful, holy. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 138 Long-drawn schemes of action. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* x. 54 A long-drawn, gurgling whistle. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiv, Far away out in the marsh there arose one horrid, long-drawn scream. 1891 T. R. LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* III. viii. 331 The long-drawn-out romances which had been the favorites of the generations preceding his own [*sc.* Fielding's]. 1897 SIR E. WOOD *Achievem. Cavalry* II. 20 The long-drawn-out battle (Marengo), which lasted over fourteen hours.

2. Having great longitudinal extension. Chiefly *poet.*

1750 GRAY *Elegy* 39 The long-drawn Isle and fretted Vault. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 69 The long-drawn aisles, At every close, the lingering strain prolong 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* II. 299 The long-drawn street. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* LXIV. 333 Trail ye a long-drawn thread and run with destiny, spindles. 1888 INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 282 A long-drawn, thin echelon.

Longe, obs. form of LONG, LUNG.

Longe, obs. f. LUNGE *sb.*¹, *v.*¹; var. LUNGE *sb.*², *v.*²

Long-eared, *a.*

1. Having long ears; used *spec.* in the names of some animals.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Orejudo*, long eared. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 60 With long eard Caps, and Bells to make a noise. 1758 J. HILL *Hist. Animals* 582 The long-eared, Syrian Goat. 1807 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 176 The stomach of the long-eared bat. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* I. 104 The long-eared owl is fourteen inches and a half long. 1887 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 96 The Long-eared FOX (*Megalotis*).

2. In allusion to the ass's ears: Asinine.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 340 They are counted long eared which delight in them. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Paint.* iii, And like some long-ear'd creatures, bray 'what art?' 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 12 You are fallen in an evil, heavy-laden, long-eared age 1901 *Scotsman* 3 Oct. 4/2 The feeling of weariness with the war .. is getting the better of the long-eared multitude.

Longebeff, obs. var. LANGUE DE BŒUF.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 5.

Longed (lɒŋd), *ppl. a.* [f. LONG *v.* + -ED¹.] Earnestly desired. Now always *longed-for*; formerly also (*poet.*) without the adv., as if from a transitive use of the vb.

1526 TINDALE *Phil* iv. i, Brethren dearly beloved and longed for. *a* 1592 H. SMITH 6 *Serm.* (1618) C 7 b, May not the fastned Ship in a strange Land desire to bee loosed, to hasten to his longed for Port at home? 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii 8 Fresh expectation troubled not the Land With any long'd for change, or better State 1601 BRETON *Longing Blessed Heart* (Grosart) 10/2 She went all weeping And would not cease vntill her loue might haue Her longèd fruite. 1721 RAMSAY *Content* 206 Our long'd-for bliss *c* 1800 H. K. WHITE *Poems* (1830) 134, I will smile With joy that I have got my long'd release. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. li. 19 The longed-for mother. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr.* 120 She sees the longed-for strand.

† Longee. *Obs.* = LUNGE *sb.*¹

1678 BUTLER *Hud* III. i 159 After Longees Of humble, and submissive Congees. *a* 1680 — *Rem* (1759) II. 92 When he accosts a Lady, he stamps with his Foot, like a French Fencer, and makes a Longee at her.

Longee, obs. form of LUNGI *Anglo-Indian.*

Longen, obs. pl. form of LUNG.

Longer (lɒ·ŋgəɹ), *sb.*¹ [f. LONG *v.* + -ER¹.] One who longs.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* (1896) 78 Meditacion of þe longar to his lufe & forsakynge of felyschip. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 10 Surely he is a longer, that is never satisfied.

Longer (lɒ·ŋgəɹ), *sb.*² *Naut.* [† a.F. *longueur* length.] a. A row of casks stored next to the keelson Also *pl* b. 'The fore and aft space allotted to a hammock' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1730 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk of the Lyell* 12 June, Yesterday. sent the Long Boat for Water, and stowed a Longer of emty Butts. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* Gloss., *Longers*, the longest casks, stowed next the keelson.

† Lo·nger, *v. Obs. intr.* to linger.

1576–87 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* vii. 97 My absence is the cause of care, Thou doest accuse thy friend Of longring.

Longesought, var. LUNGSOUGHT. *Obs*

Longethebeve, var. LANGUE DE BŒUF *Obs.*

1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 295/1 Bows, Arrows, Speares, and Longethebeves.

Longeval, longæval (lɒndʒĭ·văl), *a.* [f. L. *longæv-us* LONGEVOUS + -AL.] Long-lived, long-lasting

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48 b/1 A longe-valle or longe-continuinge Dysenterye. 1597 M. BOWMAN *ibid.* Ded. ij, The omnipotent and Longevalle Emperiour of the Caelestialle influences. *c* 1714 ARBUTHNOT & POPE *Mem. Mart. Scribleros, Ess. Orig. Sci.* P.'s Prose Wks. 1741 II. 246 What prodigies may we not conceive of those primitive Longæval and Antediluvian man-tigers, who first taught sciences to the world? 1856 GRINDON *Life* viii. (1875) 97

Did man's daily bread grow on longæval trees, like acorns. 1851 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. Oxford* 249 Bones..quietly reposing in their 'longæval' graves.

†Longe·ve, longeve, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *longævus*: see LONGEVOUS.] = prec.

1673–4 GREW *Veget. Trunks* iii. § 15 According as the Tree is less or more Longæve 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 345 Demons having Bodies as well as men, (though of a different kind from them and much more longeve).

Longevity (lɒndʒe·vĭti). Also 7 -evitie, -evitie, 7–8 -evity, 8 -ivity. [ad. L. *longævitātem*, f. *longæv-us* LONGEVOUS. Cf. F. *longévité*.] Long life; long duration of existence.

1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav Doggs* 105 He beleeued the longeuity of the soule, and not the eternity. 1621 S. WARD *Life Faith* xiii. 109 The longæuity of those that liued before the Floud. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Serm.* iii. 90 He hath not extended the period of our Lives to the Longævity of the Antediluvians. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 P 1 Animals generally exceed each other in longevity, in proportion to the time between their conception and their birth. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 43 The town is remarkable for the health and longævity of its inhabitants. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog* (ed. 4) I. 40 The longevity of fish is far superior to that of other creatures. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 180 Is it a sign of longevity when a man looks much younger than he is? 1873 HAMERTON *Intell Life* I. vii. (1875) 41 Young men are careless of longevity.

Longevous, -aevous (lɒndʒi·vəs), *a.* Now *rare*. [f. L. *longæv us*, f. *long-us* LONG *a.* + *æv-um* age.] Long-lived; living or having lived to a great age.

1680 AUBREY *Let.* in *Lives* (1813) II. 198, I come of a longævous race. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 1 The . Element of Water . so shut up the first Windows of Time, leaving no Histories of those longevous generations 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 138 The longævous Elephant. 1701 GREW *Cosm Sacra* IV VIII 263 Cedar wood . is longevous, and an Evergreen. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I 391 The longevous antediluvian 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* IV. 432 Eli and Catherine lived to a great age... Giles also was longævous 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 198 He begins to feel dignified and longævous like a tree.

Longewoo, var. LUNG-WOE *Obs.*

Lo·ngful, *a.*[1] *dial.* [f. LONG *a.* + -FUL.] Long.

1798 J. JEFFERSON *Let. to Rev. J. Boucher* 19 Mar. (MS.), A longful time, is a curious kind of Hampshire Paragoge—for a long time. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia, Longful*, very long; full long. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* IV. 179 Bless you, they left this a longful while ago.

Lo·ngful, *a.*[2] *dial.* [f. LONG *v.*[1] + -FUL.] Longing. (See Eng. Dial. Dict.)

Longfully (lɒ ŋfŭli), *adv. rare.* [f. LONGFUL *a.*[2] + -LY [2].] With longing looks, longingly.

1849 MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 251 The idle garçons lean upon the marble-topped tables .. looking longfully at the passers-by. 1862 MAYHEW *Dogs* 107 They will eat greedily what they do not want if the cat looks longfully at that .. which no coaxing could induce them to swallow.

Lo·ng-hand, lo·nghand. Handwriting of the ordinary character (in which words are written in full), as distinguished from shorthand.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Nov, So as I can read it [a shorthand memorandum] to-morrow to Sir W. Coventry, and then come home, and Hewer read it to me while I take it in long-hand. 1712 F. I. *Shorthand* 25 Even in Long-Hand oftentimes equivocal abbreviations are often written 1864 *Social Sci. Rev* 224 Many years must necessarily elapse before phonography will entirely supersede the longhand now in use. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Dec. 20/3 Did you take notes in longhand of the speeches?

attrib. 1884 *Law Times* 24 May 55/2 There are obvious reasons why a longhand note cannot always be relied upon to contain every material point in the evidence 1897 *Westm. Gaz* 22 Jan. 7/1 Sir Isaac Pitman's efforts in the cause of the reform of longhand spelling.

Longhe, obs. f. LUNG; var. LUNYIE (loin). *Obs.*

Long-head. [f. LONG *a.*]

†**1.** *nonce-use.* One who wears his hair long; opposed to ROUNDHEAD. *Obs.*

1642 (*title*) Description of Round-Heads and Long Heads

2. One who has a skull of more than average length; in mod. scientific language *spec.* one the breadth of whose head is less than four-fifths of its length; a dolichocephalic person.

1850 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 2 There were found many Macrocephali among them, that is, such Long-heads as no other Nation had the like. 1704 SWIFT *Mech Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 282 Hippocrates tells us that among our Ancestors the Scythians there was a Nation, called Longheads 1890 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Nov. 757 The tall blond long-heads practically disappear 1900 *Daily News* 31 July 6/5 The wanderings of the long heads over the Western hemisphere are traced by their monuments.

Long-headed, *a.*

1. Having a long head: **a.** of persons, dolichocephalic; **b.** of things.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* ii. 24, I experimented on both the oval and long-headed glands. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 11/2 The men, who are wont to claim superior business cunning, are literally more long headed ('dolichocephalic'). 1890 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Nov. 757 People who are as regularly broad-headed as the Swedes and Germans are long-headed. 1900 *Daily News* 31 July 6/5 The long-headed Neolithic man.

2. Of great discernment or foresight; discerning, shrewd, far-seeing.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Long-headed*, wise, of great reach and foresight. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 52 P 3 Being a long-headed Gentlewoman, I am apt to imagine she has some further Design than you have yet penetrated. 1742 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* x. 49 The heads of colleges, d'ye see, being, most of them, long-headed men, argue logically upon this point. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Long-headed*, cunning, subtle, wise, artful. 1825 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1876) IV. 301 Madame .. was a woman that the Scotch would call long-headed. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxvi, Men of the world, long headed customers, knowing dogs. 1864 LOWELL *McClellan or Lincoln?* Pr. Wks. (1890) V. 173 Mr. Lincoln is a long-headed and long-purposed man.

Hence **Longhea·dedness.**

1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* I. xi. 188 The practical long-headedness, the ready adaptation of shrewd wit to immediate circumstance. 1866 LOWELL *Swinburne's Trag.* Pr. Wks. (1890) II. 128 Ulysses was the type of long-headedness. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man in Brit.* ix. 324 The Iberic element in the population of Spain has mainly contributed to the long-headedness of the modern Spaniard.

Longi, obs. form of LUNGI.

Longi- (lɒ·ndʒi), comb. form of L. *longus* LONG, in many scientific terms: **Longicau·dal, -cau·date** *adjs.* [L. *cauda* tail], long-tailed (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). **Longicauline** (-kɔ̄·laĭn) *a.* [Gr. *καυλός* stem], long-stemmed (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). **Longicollous** (-kɒ·ləs) *a.* [L. *collum* neck], *Bot.* 'applied to mosses that have urns in the form of a very elongated pear'; *Ent.* 'having the neck or the corselet long' (*ibid.*). **Lo·ngicone** *a. Conch.* [CONE], having a long cone, said of certain cephalopods; also as *sb.* **Longilabrous** (-lē[1] brəs) *a.* [LABRUM], having a long labrum, as some *Hemiptera* (Mayne). †**Longila·teral** *a.* [LATERAL], long-sided; of the form of a long parallelogram. **Longili·ngual** *a. Zool.* [LINGUAL], having a long tongue (*Cent. Dict.*). **Longipalp** (lɒ ndʒipælp) *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [PALP], *sb.* one of the *Longipalpi*, a group of beetles having long maxillary feelers (Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1842); *adj.* pertaining to the *Longipalpi* (Cassell 1884). So **Longipa·lpate, -pa·lpous** *adjs.*, having long palps (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Longipedate** (lɒngi·pĭdēt), **Longipede** (-pēd) *adjs.* [L. *pēs, pedis* foot], long-footed (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Longipennate** (-pe·nēt) *a. Ornith.* [PENNATE] = next (Ogilvie, *Suppl.* 1855). **Longipennine** (-pe·nin) *a. Ornith.* [mod.L. *Longipennes*; L. *penna* wing], long-winged; pertaining to the *Longipennes* or long-winged natatorial birds (*Cent. Dict.*). **Longiroster** (-rɒ·stəɹ) *Ornith.* [mod.L. *Longirostres*; L. *rostrum* beak], one of the *Longirostres*, a family of wading birds distinguished by the length and tenuity of the bill (Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1842). **Longiro·stral** *a.* [see prec.], pertaining to or resembling the *Longirostres*; also **Longiro·strate** *a.*, in same sense (Mayne). **Longisect** (lɒngisekt) *v.* [L. *sect-, secāre* to cut], to bisect lengthwise and horizontally (*Cent. Dict.*). **Longise·ction** [SECTION], longitudinal division of the body in a plane parallel with the axis and at right angles to the meson (*ibid.*). **Longita·rsal** *a.* [TARSAL], having a long tarsus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1884 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXII. 275 Kionoceras, nobis, includes the *longicones in which the longitudinal ridges are more prominent than the transverse striæ or ridges *Ibid.* 276 All those longicone species. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* I. 37 The decussis is made within a *longilateral square, with opposite angles *Ibid* II. 44 Nineveh was of a longilateral figure. 1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., **Longirostral.* 1890 COUES *Field & Gen Ornithol* II. 149 The longirostral [type], best exhibited in the great snipe family.

Longicorn (lɒ ndʒikɔ̄n), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *longicornis*, f. L. *long-us* LONG *a.* + *cornū* horn.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to the *Longicornes* or *Longicornia*, a group of coleopterous beetles having very long filiform antennæ. **b.** *sb.* A beetle of this group.

1848 CRAIG, *Longicornes, Longecorns.* 1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Longicorn*, pertaining to the longicornes. 1856 BATES in *Zoologist* XV. 5659 You take a dozen Longicorns one day, and they are sure to be of eight or ten distinct species 1874 WOOD *Nat Hist.* 675 We now come to the Longicorn Beetles. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 370/2 The common Longicorn Pine borer (*Monohammus confusor*). 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 583 There were quantities of large longicorn beetles about during the night.

Longie (lɒ ŋi). *Sc.* Also **lungie, lungy.** [ad. Norw. dial. *lomgivie*, f. *lom* LOOM *sb.*[2]] The guillemot, *Lomvia troile.*

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 545. 1809 EDMONSTON *Zetland* II. 276 Longie, .. Guillemot, Foolish Guillemot, Sea Hen 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, Mony a lungie's nest hae I harried up amang thae very black rocks.

Longiloquence (lɒngi·lɔkwĕns). *rare.* [f. L. *long-us* LONG *a.* + *loquentia* speaking.] Speaking at great length.

1836 COCKBURN *Jrnl.* I. 114 The quantity they have to get through. makes longiloquence impossible. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May 730 Longiloquence, if we may coin a new word for a very familiar thing, is neither their forte nor their foible. 18.. F. HALL (cited in Webster, 1897), American longiloquence in oratory.

Longimanous (lɒngi·mănəs), *a.* [f. late L. *longiman-us* (f. *long-us* LONG *a.* + *manus* hand) + -OUS.] Long-handed; *Zool.* applied to certain apes. †*fig.* Far-reaching. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* VII. xix. 384 The villany of this Christian exceeded the persecution of Heathens, whose malice was never so Longimanous as to reach the soul of their enemies. 1692 CHARLETON *Van Helmont's Tern. Paradoxes* Prol. D j b, Whether the Sanative Faculty of Vitriol, may not be conceded so longimanous and extensive, as to produce the same effect, at distance. 1896 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Longimetry (lɒngi·mĭtri). ? *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. **longimetria*, f. *longus* LONG *a.* + Gr. *-μετρία* measurement, METRY. Cf. F. *longimétrie.*] The art or process of measuring distances.

1674 in *Phil. Trans.* IX. 85 In *Longimetry*, the Art of Levelling, the Measuring of Hights or Distances unapproachable. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. 350 Our two Eyes are like two different Stations in Longimetry by the assistance of which, the distance between two Objects is measured. 1727 J. DOUGLAS (*title*) The Art of Planometry, Longemetry, and Altemetry, brought to Perfection by the Instrument called the Infallible.

Hence **Longime·tric** *a.*, pertaining to longimetry. In recent Dicts.

Longing (lɒ·ŋiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Also 3–6 *north.* **langing.** [OE. *langung*, f. *langian* LONG *v.*[1]]

1. The action of LONG *v.*[1]; yearning desire; an instance of this. Const. *for, after,* †*to,* †*of*; also with *inf.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 131 Ne mæg]æt na beon þæt þa bearn þe unbliþran ne syn, & langunga nabban after þæm freondum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 27 Þe godfrihte..habbeð longinge to heuene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 190 Oðer one deies longunge, oðer a sicnesse of ane stunde 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 309 Youre oghne liege men That live in longinge and desir Til ye be come ayein to Tyr. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9154 A fell arow of loue..Made hym langwys in Loue & Longynges grete *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 119, I haue grete langyng to approche nygh the paynemys. 1598 BACON *Relig. Medit* Ess. (Arb.) 113 As if they were euer children and Leginners, they are still in longing for things to come 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 284 Giue me my Robe, put on my Crowne, I haue Immortall longings in me. 1611 BIBLE *Ps* cxix. 20 My soule breaketh for the longing. that it hath vnto thy Iudgements at all times 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 511 Fierce desire, .. Still unfulfill'd with pain of longing pines. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* v. i, Whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire, This longing after immortality? 1748 *Anson's Voy* II. xiii. 378 Our native country, for which many of us by this time began to have great longings. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. xxii. 160 Sometimes when a guide was in front of me, I have felt an extreme longing to have a second one behind me. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 22 The return was still looked for with longing. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 436 They will have a fierce secret longing after gold and silver.

2. *spec.* in *Path.* The fanciful cravings incident to women during pregnancy. Chiefly *pl.*

1552 ELYOT *Dict., Citta*, is also the affection of longing in women with childe 1594 T. B *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* II. 157 The longings and imaginations of women with childe 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 237, I haue a womans longing, An appetite that I am sicke withall 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) II. 227 There is certainly nothing that we know of in a fright or longing that can produce such a change in organized matter. 1812 *Sporting Mag* XXXIX. 7 He had a pregnant wife, to satisfy whose longings, and to prevent any deformity of the child, he had ventured to trespass by shooting a hare.

b. *attrib.*: **longing mark,** a birth-mark, nævus (popularly supposed to be the impressed image of some object 'longed for' by the mother).

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxviii. 335 The longing markes which are often times seene in children, and do remaine with them all their life.

†**Lo·nging,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. LONG *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] *pl.* Belongings; appurtenances.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. iii. 15 And so forth of manie purtenauncis and longingis to matrimonye. *a* 1470 GREGORY in *Hist. Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 196 They dyspoylyd the placys and longgynges of many dyvers lordys. [But possibly this should read *longgynges* = lodgings.]

Lo·nging, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. LONG *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That longs; characterized by yearning desire.

1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 303 A grete comforte then it is vnto the soule that hath so longynge desyre vnto the body to here that the body shal ryse agayne. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 219 Gif we leif this art of langing lust. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cvii. 9. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 743 That Fruit, which with desire,.. Sollicited her longing eye 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. (1721) 425 Of Love defrauded in their longing Hour. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 88 Nor cast one longing ling'ring Look behind? 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 87 Wolsey had longing visions of the great work that might be effected if he could become pope 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 55 He felt a longing desire to see them.

Hence **Lo·ngingness.**

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* III. vi. lxxi, And now his Eyes even ake with longingness.

†**Lo·nging,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. LONG *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] Belonging.

13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 462 So is vcha krysten sawle, A longande lym to þe mayster of myste.

Longingly (lɒ·ŋiŋli)[3] *adv.* [f. LONGING *ppl. a.* + -LY [2].] In a longing manner; with yearning desire.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. 102. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 374 The most zealous among them [Our Doctors] longingly expect a more quiet season. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 5 To his first byass, longingly he leans. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* (1862) III. 247 No wonder that in the midst of these troubles he should longingly speak of returning to his native land. 1892 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 51/1 She whispered longingly, 'If I had only had your first love!' 1895 *Manch Exam.* 10 July 4/7 Mexican parties who look longingly upon the surplus of the American treasury.

†**Longinque,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *longinqu-us* long, distant, f. *longus* LONG *a.*] Distant.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. I. viii. § 3. 138 Of the antiquitie of Longinque Navigation.

Longinquity (lǫndʒiˑŋkwĭti). Now *rare*. [ad. L. *longinquitās*, f. *longinquus* (see prec.).]

1. Long distance; remoteness.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. Ep. 4 The longinquite of his martial voyaige. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. xii. 411 There may shine a Tartarian sunne in Cathay, when as a darke night in this longinquitie of distance hideth him from our eyes. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warres* 343 Many famous Miracles have been done by them, as is believed with great facility from confident Asseverations; for that the Longinquity of places excludes further Tryals. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Cast.* ii. 34, I think the proximity of wine a matter of much more importance than the longinquity of water.

2. Remoteness, long continuance (of time). Also, (? *erron.*) prolixity (of discourse).

1623 COCKERAM, *Longinquitie*, distance of time. 1658 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 556 The bones of the head—some of which are so affected by longinquity [ed. 1607 longanimity] of time that [etc.]. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. ii. 30 Thucydides could know nothing..of things before the Peloponnesian war, by reason of the Longinquitie of Time. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* Prel., Inordinate unvaried length, sheer longinquity.

† **Longiˑnquous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *longinqu-us* (see LONGINQUE) + -OUS.] Long.

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 32 By..every ordinate longinquous propulsion or pulsation of the blood.

Longipalp, -pennate *a.*, etc.: see LONGI-.

Longis, variant of LUNGIS *Obs.*

Longish (lǫˑŋiʃ), *a.* [f. LONG *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat long (in various senses).

1611 COTGR., *Longuet*, longish, or somewhat long. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* I. iii. (1640) 36, E.. where it endeth a former Syllabe, it soundeth longish, but flat: as in *dériver*, *préparer*, *résolve*. 1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico Med.* (ed. 2) 348 Such as have a longish Seed swelling out in the middle. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxv, A tall signor, with a longish face. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 30 Aug. 199/1, I'll lay longish odds I know Squire Cowcumber's way. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxxiv, They'd had a longish day and a fast ride.

Comb. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2666/4 A black brown Mare, ..round and longish Bodied. 1709 *Ibid.* No 4526/4 She is of a middle Stature, somewhat thin and longish-Favour'd. ? 1855 CHR. ROSSETTI in *Ruskin, Rossetti*, etc. (1899) 49 Three white longish-haired dogs.

Longitude (lǫˑndʒitiūd). Also 7 -tud. [ad. L. *longitūdo*, f. *longus* LONG *a.* Cf. F. *longitude*.]

1. Length, longitudinal extent; *occas.* an instance of this; a length; a long figure. † Also, tallness, height. Now chiefly *jocular*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxiv. (1495) 335 Orion.. his lengthe and longitude stretcheth nyghe to the brede and latitude of thre synges. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 431 And of the claue Is best an handful greet in crassitude And cubital let make her longitude. *c* 1470 *MS. Lambeth No.* 306 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 200 The longitude of men folowyng Moyses xiij. fote and viij ynches and half [etc.]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 114 A bastard or imperfect rounde declining toward a longitude. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 64 Thy Giants longitude shall shorter shrink. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 161 The forehead..its.. Longitude is from one temple to the other. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 23 A Superficies is a Longitude, having only Latitude. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 11 Mine [*sc.* a shadow] spindling into longitude immense. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, A petticoat, of scanty longitude. 1824 — *St. Ronan's* xvii, The direct longitude of their promenade never exceeded a hundred yards. 1824 *Examiner* 555/2 A longitude of beard that would honour a pubescent Jew. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* iii 23 One may walk long through the longitude and rectitude of many of her streets. 1869 ROGERS *Pref. Adam Smith's W. Nat.* I. 11 The wisdom of government is to limit that border land to the narrowest possible longitude.

2. Length (in immaterial senses, *esp.* of time); long continuance. Now *rare*.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 499 The curing of a Horse waxing hot with weariness and longitude of the way. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* Pref. Magn. 5 These men have found insteed of the longitude of places, a longitude of unprofitable labors. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1661) 15 The longitude, or continuance of the joy. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 437 Of longitude or brevity of a disease. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 226 According to quantity of matter and longitude of distance. 1902 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IX. 198/2 The life of the artist is all too brief for the exacting longitude of art.

3. *Geog.* † **a.** The extent lengthwise (i.e. from east to west) of the habitable world as known to the ancients (*obs.*). **b.** Distance east or west on the earth's surface, measured by the angle which the meridian of a particular place makes with some standard meridian, as (in England) that of Greenwich. It is reckoned to 180° east or west, and is expressed either in degrees, minutes, and seconds, or in time (15° being equivalent to 1 hour). Abbreviated *long.* † **c.** *occas.* = Difference of longitude (between two places). † **d.** In the 18th c. sometimes confusedly used for: The method of ascertaining longitude at sea. *Obs.*

For the origin of the term see LATITUDE 4. *Circle of longitude*: see CIRCLE *sb.* 2.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 39 The arch of the equinoxial, that is conteyned or bounded by-twixe the 2 meridians, is cleped the longitude of the toun. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 45 The longitude of the erthe habitable from the este to the weste.. hath viij[the] tymes v. tymes a clxx[ti] myles and viij[the]. 1527 R. THORNE *His Booke* in *Hakluyt* (1589) 253 The longitude..is counted from West to East. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (1895) p. xcix (Giles to Buslyde), I will be hable.. to instructe you.. in the longitude or true meridian of the ylande. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1880) 284 The longitude between place and place, is the portion of the Equator, which is contained betweene the Meridians of the same places. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. xi. (1635) 235 Places inioying the same Longitude are not alwayes equally distant from the first Meridian. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 428 ¶ 1 The late noble Inventor of the Longitude. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1755 (1847) 99/1 Mr. Williams..had made many ingenious advances towards a discovery of the longitude. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 61 The hour, as reckoned under any two meridians, is different, and the difference is proportional to the difference of longitude. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xiii 350 The determination of the longitude at sea by observing the distance of the moon from the stars. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 197 About the middle of the seventy sixth degree of east longitude. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xix. (ed. 2) 329 All lines of longitude form circles which have the earth's centre as their centre.

fig. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi 143 As if determined fully to ascertain her longitude and position, before she committed herself.

4. *Astron.* The distance in degrees reckoned eastward on the ecliptic from the vernal equinoctial point to a circle at right angles to the ecliptic through the heavenly body (or the point on the celestial sphere) whose longitude is required. (See also GEOCENTRIC, HELIOCENTRIC, HELIOGRAPHIC.) † Also *occas.* in the etymologically prior sense: The length or total extent of the ecliptic or of the sun's annual course.

The use of *latitude* (see LATITUDE 5) to denote distance from the ecliptic determined the astronomical application of the corresponding term *longitude*.

Circle of longitude: see CIRCLE *sb.* 2.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 40 Knowe by thyn almenak the degree of the ecliptik of any signe in which that the planete is rekned for to be, and that is cleped the degree of his longitude. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 176 So doo they call the motion of them [the Planetes] in Longitude, theyr distaunce by theyr naturall course from the beginninge of Aries. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* Introd. (1636) 435 The Ecliptique line containeth 360 degrees, which is the Longitude of Heaven, and the first degree of the Longitude of any Starre beginneth at the first point of Aries. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 373 The glorious Lamp,..Regent of Day,..jocond to run His Longitude through Heav'ns high rode. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 350 Before the sun His annual longitude of heav'n shall run. 1834 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* (1849) 11 The mean or circular motion of a body estimated from the vernal equinox, is its mean longitude; and its elliptical, or true motion, reckoned from that point, is its true longitude. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 270 Geocentric or common celestial longitude.

5. *Comb.*, as *longitude-table*; † **longitude hunter**, one bent on inventing a method for ascertaining the longitude; **longitude star** (see quot.); **longitude watch**, a chronometer for use in ascertaining the longitude.

1738 WEDDELL *Voy. up Thames* 64 At College they had been pestered with so many crack-brain'd *Longitude-Hunters. 1842 G. W. FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., **Longitude Stars*, a term frequently used to denote those fixed stars which have been selected for the purpose of finding the longitude by lunar observations. The chief of these are as follows.—Aldebaran, Pollux, Regulus, Spica Virginis, Antares, Formanault, and the largest star in Aquila. 1790 MARGETTS (*title*) *Longitude Tables. 1763 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 100 The trial of Mr. Harrison's *longitude watch.

Longitudinal (lǫndʒitiūˑdinăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *longitūdin-*, *longitūdo* LONGITUDE + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to length as a dimension; (extent) in length.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 275 Our antient historians inform us, that a new standard of longitudinal measure was ascertained by king Henry the first. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 270 The real depth, or longitudinal extent of the mine. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* II. I. i. 223 To express a limited portion of longitudinal extension in general. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 182 The number of longitudinal inches of the foot measure.

2. Extending or proceeding in the direction of the length of a body; running lengthwise.

Longitudinal elevation: one showing the side of a structure, as distinguished from an end view; a side elevation.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. (ed. 2) 134 These Vesiculæ are distended, and their Longitudinal Diameters ..straitned, and so the length of the whole Muscle shortned. *Ibid.* 518 The oblique Fibres which make but few turns serve to propagate gently the included Fluid, the Longitudinal ones to move the Vessel. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 3 The great longitudinal vallies of the Alps. 1807 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (ed. 7) 394 A longitudinal section was made with a saw completely through its substance. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 564 If two pieces of timber are connected, so that the joint runs parallel with the fibres of both, it is called a longitudinal joint. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxviii. 529 By longitudinal valleys is meant those which range parallel to the ridges or general strike of the mountains. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 7 Several of the species are beautifully coloured with longitudinal stripes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 88 The glacier.. is in a state of longitudinal strain. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 81, I have selected..the longitudinal elevation and the longitudinal and transverse sections..for their intrinsic merit.

b. *Anat.* and *Zool.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Longitudinal Suture* (in *Anat.*), the cross Seam of the Scull, that goes from one Side to the other. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 298. 1840 W. J. E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 361 The longitudinal fissure is the space separating the two hemispheres. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 3 The head of the sturgeon is defended by a case of superficial bony plates, and the body by five longitudinal rows of similar plates. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* iii. 142 The two depressions for the lateral sinuses, sweeping inwards towards the middle line of the roof of the skull, to form the longitudinal sinus. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 1 The longitudinal fissure in which is lodged the longitudinal sinus.

c. *Bot.*

Longitudinal system, 'an old term for fibro-vascular system' (Jackson *Bot. Terms* 1900).

1787 *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 76 Petals four, egg'd, sessile, with a longitudinal pit at the base. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 565 The beginning of the formation of lenticels takes place.. before longitudinal extension is complete. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Longitudinal system*.

d. *Acoustics.* Of vibrations: Produced in the direction of the length of the vibrating body; also (see quot. 1869).

1867 TYNDALL *Sound* v. 159 The sounds produced by the longitudinal vibrations of a string are, as a general rule, much more acute than those produced by its transverse vibrations. 1869 — in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 239 In the case of sound, the vibrations of the air-particles are executed in the direction in which the sound travels. They are therefore called longitudinal vibrations. 1879 W. H. STONE *Sound* 13 Longitudinal Vibrations. Every string which vibrates transversely between two points must also vibrate longitudinally.

3. Pertaining to longitude; measured from east to west.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 360 Its longitudinal dispersion is thus quite restricted, contrary to the rule among our birds of this..continent.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** *Anat.* A name for two muscles of the epigastrium. *Obs.* 1541 [see LATITUDINAL *sb.*].

2. *Ship-building.* In iron and steel ships, a plate parallel or nearly so to the vertical keel.

1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* i. 10 To preserve the continuity of their longitudinals. 1883 NARES *Constr. Ironclad* 5 Longitudinals are plates of iron, which run fore and aft between the frames, to strengthen the ship lengthways. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* 678 The stiffening angles for longitudinals.

3. A railway sleeper lying parallel with the rail (Webster 1864).

Longitudinally (lǫndʒitiūˑdinăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a longitudinal direction; in the direction of the length of an object; lengthways.

1724 in BAILEY. 1779 MRS. BOSCAWEN in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* Ser. II. II. 489 The seeds are..somewhat flat, and situated longitudinally. 1787 *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 4 Style..slit longitudinally. 1834 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xvii. (1849) 159 The air also vibrates longitudinally. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* App. 284 The locking device combined with a longitudinally moving breech-block. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 15 The longitudinally fissured..pancreas. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 303 A broad band of latitude, extending longitudinally from the Pyrenees to the east Coast of China. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 540 His body..was slit all over longitudinally with long cuts on the face, head, legs, and arms.

Longitudinarian (lǫndʒitiūdinēˑriăn), *a.* and *sb.* *rare*. [f. L. *longitūdin-* (see LONGITUDE) + -*arian* as in *latitudinarian*.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to longitude.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 186 What was the centre of London for any purpose whatever—latitudinarian or longitudinarian—literary, social, or mercantile?

† **B.** *sb.* A student of longitude. *Obs.*

1754 *Stow's Surv. Lond.* I. I. xxiv. 178/2 Aristotelians, Cartesians, Adepts, Astrologers and common Longitudinarians.

Longituˑdinated, *a.* *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *longitūdin-* (see LONGITUDE) + -ATE + -ED.] Placed longitudinally.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. iii. 71 Their [*sc.* Gazelles'] horns are.. annulated or ringed round, at the same time, that there are longitudinated depressions running from the bottom to the point.

† **Longiturnity.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. late L. *longiturnitās*, f. *longiturn-us*, f. *longus* LONG.] Long duration or continuance.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Longiturnity*, continuance of Space.

† **Loˑngity.** *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *longitās*, f. *longus* LONG.] Length.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 12 [House-spiders' eyes] in some were four..and in some eight, according to the proportion of their bulk, and longity of their legs.

Longivity, obs. form of LONGEVITY.

† **Longlasting**, *sb. Obs.* [f. LONG *adv.* + LASTING *vbl. sb.*] The fact of lasting a long time.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 67 Þis sentence, þat all delitable þinges of þys world.. ben alle for longlastynge of durabilyte.

Long-lasting, *a.* [See LONG *adv.* 9.] That lasts a long time.

1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Longe lastyng, *perdurable*. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxx. (1617) 483 That when he had giuen his life in sacrifice for sin, he might see a longlasting seede. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 282 Gather not long-lasting Fruit till after Michaelmas. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 217 When their sorrows are long-lasting and deep. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 182 Long-lasting storms of frost and snow.

Hence **Long-lastingness.** *rare*⁻¹.

1598 FLORIO, *Longinquità*,..length of time, long lastingnes.

Lo·ng-leg.

†1. = BUPRESTIS 1. *Obs.*—°

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 76 *Buprestis*,..a venemous flie like a beetle, and hurtfull to cattell: a longe legge: a wag-leg. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Bupreste.* 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s.v. *Beetle.*

2. Long-legs. a. The stilt; the 'long-legged plover'.

1713 RAY *Syn. Avium* 190 *Himantopus Plinii* Aldrov... Long-legs. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 496 Black-winged Stilt, *Himantopus melanopterus*..Longlegs, Longshanks.

b. = DADDY-LONG-LEGS.

1806 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VI. II. 374 This [*Tipula*] is popularly known by the title of Long-Legs.

Longleg (*Cricket*): see LEG *sb.* 6 c.

Long-legged, *a.* Having long legs: used *spec.* in the names of some animals.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 21 Hence you long-leg'd Spinners, hence. 1592 CHETTLE *Kinde-harts Dr.* (1841) 18 Is it not absurde to see a long legd lubber pinned in a chayre [etc.]? 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1079/4 They are shaped like a Moscovy Mallard, but larger and longer legg'd. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 30 May in Fraser *Life* (1871) 555 All the spiders except the long legged ones bite. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, What could have brought down the lang-legged loons to do their bloody wark within burgh? 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III. 75 *Recurvirostra himantopus* .. Long legged plover. 1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 292 The Phalangia,. or long-legged spiders. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 14 A long-legged puppy.

b. *Naut.* Of a ship: Drawing a great deal of water.

1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 83 Those ships being, to make use of a nautical phrase, too long legged for the eastern yard. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Long-line.

1. A deep-sea fishing-line.

1876 *Rep. Crab & Lobster Fisheries Scot.* App. I 15 Every third hook on the long lines is baited with crabs. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed 4) 176 Long Lines, Hand Lines, ..Deep Sea Lines. 1883 G. B. GOODE *Fish. Industry U. S. A.* 13 (Fish. Exhib. Publ) The much more general use of the trawl-line or long-line.

2. *attrib.* **a.** Written or printed with long lines. **b.** Furnished with or using long-lines (sense 1).

1758 *Advt* in *Whole Duty Man*, A Long-line Octavo Common-Prayer. 1849 TICKNOR *Sp. Lit.* III. 16 The old long-line stanza. 1877 HOLDSWORTH *Sea Fisheries* 79 Dog-fish are the great enemies of the long-line fishermen. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 3/1 Scotch long-line boats were lent early this year to the Donegal fishermen, who were encouraged to fish further out.

Hence **Long-lining,** fishing with long-lines.

1877 HOLDSWORTH *Sea Fisheries* 71 Long-lining from Grimsby is worked by means of large smacks. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 28 Feb 4/2 Three fishermen have been drowned at Scarborough while long-lining.

Long-lived (-ləivd), *a.* Also 7 -lift. [f. LONG *a.* + *live*, LIFE *sb.* + -ED [2]. Often pronounced lǫ·ŋlivd, as if etymologically parallel to *smooth-spoken*, etc.] Having a long life or existence; living or lasting a long time; longeval.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 570 Fader and moder honoure, That thow maist be longe lyved. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 1258 (Trin.) Longe lyued am I in elde. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 22 They are long lyued and lyue euen vntyl an hundreth yeares of age. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse* 41 Little eyes denotate a large cheverill conscience ..spacious breasted, long-lift. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xx. 12 Honour thy father and thy mother, that thou mayest be long lived upon the earth. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 176 Seldom is excellencie in any kinde long lived. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 142 Bacon observes the Pike to be the longest lived of any fresh water fish 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 171 The Sea .. produces Animals ..more sound, and longer-liv'd, than any of the other Elements. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 230 The lion .. is a very long-lived animal. 1883 JEFFERIES *Story Heart* i. (1891) 13 The long-lived summer days dried and warmed the turf in the meadows. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 374 Chronic uncured melancholics .. are often long-lived

Hence **Longli·vedness,** longevity.

1872 *Echo* 27 Sept., The long-livedness of the Mastai family. 1882 R. ADAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV 789/2 If .. there can be discovered a reciprocating relation between the want of gall in animals and longlivedness.

Long-living, *a.* [See LONG *adv.* 9.] That lives for a long time

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* ix 15 The longe lyuende and the wrshepeful. *c* 1500 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 94 The langest leving men. 1577 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II III 157 The admired Wisdome of the long-living Fathers of the elder world. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) X. 8 Another. That in the Register of Fame Had enter'd his long-living Name 1899 *Daily News* 24 May, Her Majesty comes..of a long-living stock.

Longly (lǫ·ŋli), *adv.* Also 5 **langly,** 6–7 **longely.** [f. LONG *a.* + -LY [2].]

†**1.** For a long while. = LONG *adv.* 1. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3188 Þe mast veniel syns sal þar bryn langly, Als wodde brinnes, þat es sadde and hevy. *a* 1400 *Ipomedon* (ed. Kölbing) 327/8 And whan they departed, eithre loked on othre so longly, that they left not, whilles oon might see that othre. 14.. *Life Alexander* MS. Linc. A. i. 17 lf 1 (Halliw.) He knelid doune on his kneesse, and biheld Alexander in the vesage langly. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. vii. 415 A man may desyre for to lyue longely for too amende his lyfe. 1506 *Kalender of Sheph.* F vij b, Father & mother thou shalt honour, end shalt lyue longely. 1581 DEE *Diary* (Camden) 11 Somewhat like the shrich of an owle but more longly drawn. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 170 Master, you look'd so longly on the maide, Perhaps you mark'd not what's the pith of all. 1605 SIR E. WATSON in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 238, I pray you .. deliver it to .. the Earl of Exceter with speed, for he longely looketh for it.

2. At considerable length: said of speech or writing. Now *Sc.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 222 To say longly or schorte, alle armes bare. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. 140 Lyk as the said artikill mair langlie proportis. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 121 Don't mind length, at least only write longly about yourself.

3. To a considerable length (in space). *rare.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 54 The bottom of the Sea, hath the Sand *Quellem* longly and largely laying open. 1871 COOKE *Handbk. Brit. Fungi* II. 761 Asci clavate, obtuse, longly pedicellate.

Lo·ng-neck.

†**1.** An earthenware retort or still with a long neck. *Obs.*

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* cxii. 183 Take good Copperas ..beat it to powder, put it in long necks, lute fast, and draw it with judgement. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* v. 90 1734 P. SHAW *Chem. Lect.* (1755) 432 This Matter may now be put into a well coated Long-Neck, and worked with care in a Reverberatory Furnace. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm Phil. Techn.* 13 Distillation in coated glass retorts, earthen retorts, or longnecks.

2. A local name for birds having a long neck, e.g. the bittern, the heron, the pin-tailed duck.

1864 ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds*, *Long-neck*,..Common Bittern. *Botarus stellaris.* 1882 *Field Naturalist* 44 Locally, the heron is called 'crane' or 'long-neck'. 1890 *Century Dict.* (citing G. Trumbull 1888), *Longneck*, the pintail duck, *Dafila acuta.*

Long-necked, *a.* Having a long neck (in various senses): used *spec* in the names of some animals.

c 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moone* 203 The long neck'd Heron there waching by the brim. 1689 *Lond Gaz* No. 2422/4 A slender Horse, 5 years old, .. long neck'd, thick jaw'd. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 337 A long-neck'd Vial, like a Matrass. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 27 The thing goes off with small damage to even a long-necked purse. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 69 Long-necked Tortoises (*Chelydidæ*). 1890 *Daily News* 27 Sept 2/1 The long-necked will rejoice to learn that collars are higher than ever. 1894 *Cosmopolitan* XVI. 344 Gracefully long-necked plesiosauri.

Longness (lǫ·ŋnes). Now *rare.* [OE. *langnys*, f. *lang* LONG *a.* + *-nys* -NESS] Length (in various senses); long continuance; †protractedness, delay.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* II 408 Bradnyss, langnyss, heahnyss and deopnyss. 1340 *Ayenb.* 105 Þet uerste word ous ssewep þe langnesse of his eurebleuinge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVIII. xxi. (1495) 781 The Camelion is a beest lyke to the Cocadryll and is dyuers oonly in crokydnesse of the backe and in longnesse of the tayll 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C vij b, And it be dyuidid after the longnes or after the brodenes. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 250 The affaires betweene Cæsar and the French King proceeded with so great a longnesse. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 9, I shall sometimes be long, and peradventure tedious to the Reader, But . in this longnesse of mine, I straine my nature to apply myselfe to all men. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 475 The longnesse of time will become tedious. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. viii. 148 It is shineing, indifferently hard, round behind, with some longness. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 254 The longness of the time. 1841 LATHAM *Eng Lang.* vi. 128 The Longness or Shortness of a Vowel or Syllable is said to be its Quantity 1890 *Temple Bar* July 431 She had a curious, opium like perception of time's longness.

Long-nosed, *a.* Having a long nose: used *spec* in the names of some animals.

1552 HULOET, Longe nosed, *acronasus.* 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict.*, *Narigudo*, long nosed, *Nasutus* 1680 WOOD *Life* 14 June, The servitor is tall, long-nosed, flowing hair and slow speech 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III vi, A little long-nosed thin man. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 508 The Long nosed Tapir. 187. *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 88 The Long-nosed Monkey. 1897 *Outing* (U.S) XXIX. 327/1 Copious draughts of saki, which steamed in a long-nosed pot overlaid with dragons.

Longobard (lǫ·ŋgǒbaɹd), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *Longobard-ī* (see LOMBARD).] = LOMBARD.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. x. (1622) 48 The Semnones and the Longobards tooke part. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 155 The barbarous Goths and Longobards. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt. Brit.* III. iii. 274 The Laws of the Longobards. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 147 Luitprandus .. the most illustrious of the Longobard kings. 1902 *Union Mag.* May 214/2 There is no single trace of the real Gothic or Longobard style.

So **Longoba·rdian** *sb.*, Lombard; **Longoba·rdic** *a.*, Lombardic.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. I. xx. 113 *note*, The Longobardic law is the most copious of all the barbaric codes in its provisions respecting marriage. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 85 A large gold thumb-ring .. on which is engraved the letter E of Longobardic form. 1889 R. R. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 67 From that day the Vinnilllians were called Longobardians—that is to say long-beards.

Long robe. [Cf. F. '*gens de robbe longue*, Lawyers, Clerkes, Professors of Artes, &c.' (Cotgr.).] Put symbolically for: The legal profession; esp. in *gentlemen, men, members of the long robe* = lawyers, barristers. Also *occas.* = The priesthood or ministry. (Cf. GOWN *sb.* 4 b.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 231 The first man of the long robe that deuised parks as well for these bores, as for other deere and sauage beasts, was Fulvius Lippinus. 1642 G. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 292 The Houses..have likewise appointed a Committee of the long robe to declare how the King ought..by the law to pass those Ordinances. 1680 *Honest Cavalier* 6, I believe there never was more worthy and Loyal Men under the Long Robe, than there is in this Age. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xii, They were the aversion of the Gentlemen of the Long Robe, and at perpetual war with all the country attorneys. 1760 FOOTE *Orators* I. Wks. 1799 I. 200 The two orders of the long robe next demand our attention. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 42 A source of much profit to the gentlemen of the long robe. 1875 *Punch* 25 Dec 266/2 The long-lived gentlemen of the surplice and the long robe.

†**b. Long-robe-man,** a lawyer, barrister. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xv. 251 He..entertaines a Justice of grave carriage,..Perswading the Long-robe-men, and his daughter. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 434 All the eminent long-robe-men, except Turner and Terrill, were absent, in respect of the change of the Chair.

Long run, lo·ng-run. (Also *Sc.* **lang run, langrin.**) Phr. *in the long run*, in earliest use †*at (the) long run*, occas. †*on*, †*upon the long run*: in the end; when things have run their full course; as the ultimate outcome of a series of vicissitudes. (Cf. F. *à la longue.*) In the Sc. examples: At last, at the end.

1627 J. CARTER *Plain Expos* 117 (F. Hall) At the long run. 1656 CROMWELL *Speech* 17 Sept, They [the discontented] must end at the interest of the Cavalier at the long run. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm) I. 459 At long run he will make his fortune 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 1 (1713) I. 4 There is neither Honour nor Estate to be got by Rebellion at the long run. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* III 31 At langrun Bawsy raik'd his een. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. II. xxviii. 205 Prudence and steddiness will always succeed in the long run better than folly and inconsiderateness. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl* 18 July i, Humphry is certainly the north star to which the needle of her affection would have pointed at the long run. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Contrast* ix, At the long run, these fellows never thrive. 1806 *Jamieson's Pop. Ball.* I. 295 At langrin, wi' waxin and fleechin',. She knit up her thrum to his wab. *a* 1814 *Manœuvring* II i in *New Brit Theatre* II. 89 That is but a bad way on the long run. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colon. Corn* 101 Upon the long run, a mean value is received for the average of crops. 1824 BENTHAM *Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II 426 To labour at the long-run under an imputation that is not just. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 156 Compromises never are found to answer, I think, in the long run. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. vii, He'll find it all right in the long-run. 1898 L STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr* I. v 178 To speak freely and openly is no doubt the best rule in the long run.

So †**Long-running,** in the same use.

1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 48 Their interrupcion Shall tourne to their destruccion At longe runnynge fynally. 1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* I. xcv. 25 As knowing, that at long-running, its only Truth that will stand upper-most. 1670 — *Cure Ch. Div.* 150 At the long running, the wound will be found to be increased, and the cure the harder because of the delay

Longs, *adv.* and *prep.* Now *Sc* or *dial.* Also 5 **longes,** 6 *Sc.* **langis, -ous,** 9 *Sc.* **langs.** [f. LONG + adverbial *s.* Cf. MHG. *langes* some time before; Du. *langs* prep., along.]

†**A.** *adv.* Long (ago). *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 748, I Entrede Into ȝowre Castel Not longes Agon.

B. *prep.* Along, alongside.

[*c* 1275 LAY. 19677 In langes [*c* 1205 on longen] þane strete.] 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 134 And, langis the channel,.. The Actiane gemmis and sportis did assay. *Ibid.* VII. xii. 100 Thai that duellis langis the chyll river Of Anyene. 1535 *Aberdeen Reg.* XV. 639 (Jam.) Als gud hagyng throucht the cloiss & langous the hous syd. 18 . D. NICOLSON *MS. Coll. Caithness Words* (E. D. D.), *Langs*, along.

Longsaddle, -settle, vars. LANGSETTLE *dial.*

Longsaugh, variant of LUNGSOUGHT.

Longshanks (lǫ·ŋʃæŋks). [See SHANK *sb.*]

1. A nickname given to Edward I of England on account of his long legs.

[13.. P. DE LANGTOFT *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 284 Lewelin..& David son frere, unt perdu manantie, Cil od le lunge jambes de tut est seisie. ? 1306 *Pol Songs* (Camden) 223 Whil him lasteth the lyf with the longe shonkes. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 4 Kynge Edward the furst, that was callyd kinge Edward with the longshangkes] 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, III ii. 12 Great Edward Longshanks' issue. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 342 Edward King of Ingland frome his lang leggis callid Lang-schankis. 1603 DRAYTON *Barons' Wars* II. xxx. 34 Great Lancaster.. Canst thou thy oath to Longshancks thus forget? *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Westminster* (1811) II. 104 He was surnamed Longshanks, his step being another man's stride.

2. A stilt or long-legged plover.

1817 T. FORSTER *Observ. Nat. Hist. Swallow* 86 *Charadrius himantopus*, Longleggedplover, Longshanks, or Longlegs. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III. 77 The name by which this bird is known on the seacoast is the stilt or tilt, or long-shanks.

Lo·ng-shore, *attrib. phr.* (*sb.*) [Aphetic f. ALONGSHORE.]

1. Existing on or frequenting the shore; found or employed along the shore.

Often contemptuous as applied to men.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 432 *note*, The functions of a Longshore lawyer. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 72 St. Thomé is not thought healthy the whole year through, because the 'long-shore winds'..are more felt. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* xiv, Sort of half-bred, long-shore chap. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* i. (1881) I. 11 Your rascally longshore vermin, who get five pounds out of this captain, and ten out of that, and let him sail without them after all. 1888 *Argosy* Apr. 277 Within easy reach of the coast, where the 'long shore' herrings abound.

3. *sb.* A longshoreman. *rare.*

1887 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. 82 Out of the way you loafing long-shores!

Lo·ngshoreman. [f. prec. + MAN *sb.*] One who frequents, or is employed along, the shore; e.g. a man engaged in loading and unloading cargoes, or in fishing for oysters, etc. along the shore.

18 . MRS. H. E. SPOFFORD *Pilot's Wife*, He would sooner turn longshoreman and sweep a crossing. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 20 Jan. 33/2 His [the old-fashioned sailor's] oaths were appalling to 'long-shore men. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xc. 234 The longshore men,. an important element in this great port, and a dangerous element wherever one finds them.

† Long-side, *a. Obs.* [For earlier *long and side*; cf. SIDE *a.*] Of garments: Long and sweeping.

1599 MASSINGER, etc *Old Law* II. i, Thast beene so us'd to wide long side things, that I shall have the waste of my Dublet lie upon my buttocks. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* vii. (1655) 150 Runners..use to gird up their long-side garments

† Long-sided, *a. Obs.* Having long sides.

14 . *Ragman Roll* 72 in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* (1864) 72 And at revell for to se yow hoppe, Ys joy y-now so ye your lyggus streyne; Ye lade longe sydyde as a loppe. 1664 BUTLER *Hud* II. i. 45 There is a tall long-sided Dame (But wondrous light) ycleped Fame.

Long-sighted, *a.*

1. Having 'long sight' (see I ONG *a.* 18); capable of distinguishing objects clearly at a distance but not close at hand; hypermetropic.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 208 The short-sighted can distinguish much smaller objects than long-sighted people. 1829 *Nat. Philos, Optics* xvii. 46 (U. K. S.) When the eye loses the power of accommodating itself to near objects, the person is said to be longsighted. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 228 After middle age, most persons become more or less long-sighted 1869 H. USSHER in *Eng. Mech.* 10 Dec. 295/2 He is long-sighted looking forward and short-sighted looking upward.

2. *fig.* Able to see far ahead; having great foresight; far-seeing.

1791 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1896) 341 *note*, The judicious lines in which Pope answers the objection of his long-sighted friend. 1855 GROTE *Greece* II. xcv. XII. 443 Throughout the whole career of Demosthenes we trace the same combination of earnest patriotism with wise and long-sighted policy. 1901 *Speaker* 3 Nov. 204/2 Such a city would have been distinguished for long-sighted prudence.

Hence **Longsi·ghtedness.**

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II xvii. 295 Long-sightedness may be acquired for those that are habituated to look at remote objects, are generally long-sighted 1832 *Nat. Philos, Acc. Newt Opt.* i. 3 (U. K. S.) He showed that those defects which are called long-sightedness, and short-sightedness, proceeded from too small or too great a refracting power in the eye. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vii. 423 To discern their [events] purport and tendencies from the first, is the province of human long-sightedness.

Longsome (lɒ·ŋsəm), *a.* Now chiefly *dial.* and *arch.* Forms: 1 **longsum**, 1–4, 6 *Sc.* **langsum**, (2 **lonsum**, 6 *Sc.* **layngsum**, 7 **longsom**), 6– **longsome**, *Sc.* **langsome.** [OE. *langsum*, f. *lang* LONG *a.* + *-sum* -SOME. Cf. OS. *langsam* (Du. *langzaam*), OHG., MHG. *lancsam* (G. *langsam*).] Long, lengthy; long lasting; *esp.* tediously long; † tardy, dilatory, slow.

Beowulf (Gr.) 134 Wæs þæt ȝewin to strang, lað and longsum. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II. 210 Þonne seo unȝefelde aheardung þære lifre to langsum wyrð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Þa dusiau him sculen efre adredan elles ne bið his rixlunge ne fest ne lonsum. *c* 1300 *Cursor M* 28471, I haue halden quen i was sett langsum setes at my mete. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii (*Vachor*) 1237 It ware langsum for to say the wondir þat god in þe way wrocht. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 133 Quhat is, bot turment, all his langsum fair, Begun with feir, and endit in dispair? 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 3 With soir travell than baith with baine and wyfe, Richt mony da leidand ane langsum lyfe 1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 60 We ar offendit be his layngsum delay. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Posies 99 A Lampe .With oyle and weecke to last the longsome night. 1599 JAS. I *Basil. Δωρ.* (1603) 118 Take no longsome workes in hande, for distracting you from your calling. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 401 To demonstrate this in particulars, were a long some task. 1661–2 MARVELL *Corr.* xxxiv. Wks. 1872–5 II 78 You may perhaps think us longsome in giuing you an account of your businesse. *c* 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 371 We tread with weary steps the longsome plain. 1728 RAMSAY *Lure* 55 She is not langsome In taking captives. 1842 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Visit Italy* I. i 4 The longsome interval between leaving Paris and arriving at Lyons. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. ii. 27 Men contrive to make their pleasures as dull, longsome, and laborious as any part of their daily task-work. 1861 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 135 Many a cheek has been paled..by longsome hours of over-work. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 87 The way there was a little longsome.

Longsomely (lɒ·ŋsəmli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2. OE. *langsumlice* (Sweet).] † For long; † tardily; lengthily and tediously.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law of Armes* (S. T. S.) 301 That thai may nocht endure the werls langsumly. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 155 As he was making his preparations too longsomly and slowly in Dundie. 1834 *Q. Rev.* L. 527 [They] expatiate so 'longsomely' on corn, currency, or corporations, that [etc.].

Lo·ngsomeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Tedious lengthiness; † tardiness (*Sc.*).

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xx. 4 (Spelman) Langsumnysse daȝa.

1597 JAS. I *Dæmonol.* 18 Considering the long-someness of the labour [etc.]. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 57 Such was the longsomenes of Returne, and the badness of the time at that instant. 1687 in Shields *Faithf. Contend.* (1780) 289 We..must intreat your favour..for our longsomeness in sending. 1834 *Q. Rev.* L. 527 The first..of these objections is the length of the Sunday morning service—the 'long-someness' as Archdeacon Berens terms it. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Jan. 19 A pretty scene, but superfluous, and producing no other effect than that of longsomeness.

Longsought, variant of LUNGSOUGHT.

† Longst, *prep. Obs.* Also 6 **longest**, *Sc.* **langest.** [Aphetic f. ALONGST.] Along.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 165 They sould. gang langest the cost to Sanctandrois and syne to Couper. 1585 BURROGH *Jrnl. in Leycester Corr.* (Camden) 464 With these 4 vessells my lord and the rest passed from Flushinge..longest by 2 fly-boates of warr, .. into Middlebroughe havon. 1592 GREENE *Farew. to Folly* (1617) D 3 b, Her shape was passing tall, Diana-like, when longst the Lawnes she goes. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 16 But 'longst the shore with sails of Faith must coast. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 22 When Venus, longst that plain, This Parian Adon saw.

Long standing.

1. Continuance for a long time in a settled and recognized position, rank, etc. Chiefly in phr. *of long standing.*

1602 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xxix. (1631) 36 Their discent ..from families of long standings 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I (C.P.S.) 83 This Fair therefore is an Ancient thing, of long standing. 1713 *Guardian* (1756) I. xxix. 124 Mothers of long standing, undesigning maids, and contented widows. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I ii. 24 A favorite of longer standing was in everybody's thoughts for at least three weeks. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxiv, Thomas is a friend of mine, of rather long standing. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xix. IV. 353 Between him and the licensers there was a feud of long standing.

2. *attrib.* or *compound adj.*

1872 JAMES *Duty & Doctrine* 20 The afflictions of many upright, deserving, poor, long-standing curates 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* CXXXII, La Rogue Had a long standing little debt to pay 1888 BURGON *Twelve Gd. Men* II xl. 336 He determined to carry into effect a long-standing wish to have a parish 'Mission' 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V 655 It [i e splenic enlargement] is greatest in long-standing cases 1900 *Longman's Mag.* Dec. 139 They had a long-standing account to settle with these bush heathen.

Longstwayes, -wise: see LONGWAYS, -WISE.

Long sufferance. *arch.* = next.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 109 Longanimitie, yt is longe suffraunce 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* ii. 4 Despisest thou the riches off his longe sufferance [1611 long suffering]? 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk Com. Prayer, Commination*, Obstinate synners . which despised the goodnesse, pacience, & long sufferaunce of god [so in 1552–1662]. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat., Gen.* vi. 3 This long-sufferance of God the Apostle mentioneth in 1 Pet 3. 19, 20. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 198 This my long sufferance and my day of grace. *c* 1776 WASHINGTON in Bancroft *Hist. U. S* (1876) VI. lvii. 496 The long-sufferance of the army is almost exhausted. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. xxiv, Long-sufferance is one path to heaven. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 467 Trying his truth and his long-sufferance.

Long-suffering, *sb.* Patient endurance of provocation or trial; longanimity.

1526 TINDALE *Gal.* v. 22 The frute off the sprete is, love, ioye, peace, longe sufferynge [so Coverdale; Luther has *langmüthigkeit*]. † 1529 — *Prol. to Exod* (1884) 162 Marke the longesoferinge and softe pacience of Moses. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 39 Cease thy admirations on Gods longe suffrings and providens, neyther mervell why God delayeth his help. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ii. 4 † *a* 1729 J. ROGERS 19 *Serm.* (1735) 351 His Forbearance and Long suffering will not endure for ever. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I viii. 154 Napoleon, who was by no means distinguished for meekness and long-suffering. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm Abb.* xxx. 339 Long-suffering, or slowness to anger.

Long-suffering, *a.* Bearing provocation or trial with patience.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxxiv. 6 Lorde Lorde, God, mercifull and gracious, and longe sufferinge. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Pet.* iii. 9 The Lorde. is long-suffring to vs-ward. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 276 And grant ungrateful friends a lengthened space To implore the remnants of long-suffering grace. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 269 They showed themselves .. as brave and skilful in war as they had been mild and long-suffering in peace. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 374 God can be long-suffering, because He can, whenever He sees good, punish. 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 615/1 Henry the Sixth's longsuffering Queen rested here awhile.

Hence **Longsu·fferingly** *adv.*

1891 L. KEITH *Lost Illusion* I. iii. 54 Priscilla bore..long-sufferingly with this mild pursuit.

Long sword. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* A sword with a long cutting blade. Often *fig.* or *allusive.* Also transl. of the cognomen (AF. *Longespei*) of William, son of Henry II and Fair Rosamond.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 129 Shall I..tell thee, where thy slashing Long-sword commeth short? 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, Here's long-sword, your last weapon. 1607 MIDDLETON *Phœnix* F 1 b, A Writ of Delay, Long-sword. Scandala Magnatum, Backe-sword. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XVIII. 170 With Long sword the braue sonne of beautious Rosamond. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* v. i, Provide pen and inke to take their Confessions, and my long sword, I cannot tell what danger wee may meete with.

Lo·ng-tail.

1. A long-tailed animal, formerly a dog or horse with the tail uncut. *Cut and long-tail*: see CUT *ppl. a.* 9; fig. in the sense 'riff-raff' (cf. quot. *a* 1700 here and BOB-TAIL).

1575–1699 [see CUT *ppl. a.* 9]. 1600 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i. 1509 He hath bestowed an ounce of Tobacco vpon vs, and as long as it lasts, come cut and long-taile, weele spend it as liberally for his sake. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Riff-raff*..Tagrag and Long-tail 1865 *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct. 5/1 Ten brace more or less of 'longtails' [= pheasants]. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 4/2 The farmer wants to sell his horse as a 'long-tail', and the military authorities would prefer not to receive it till it is five or six.

b. A long-tailed duck.

1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 189 *Heralda*, or the long-tails.

2. A nickname for: **† a.** A native of Kent. *Obs.*

In allusion to the jocular imputation that the people of Kent had tails (cf. quot *a* 1661); the French made the same accusation against Englishmen generally.

[1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 53 The Kentish men of old were sayd to have tayles, because trafficking in the Low-Countries, they never paid full but still left some part unpaid.] 1628 *Robin Goodfellow, his mad Prankes* (Percy Soc.) 4 They ever after were called Kentish Long-tayles. *Ibid.* 5 Truly, sir, sayd my hoastesse, I thinke we are called Long-tayles, by reason our tales are long, that we use to passe the time withall, and make our selves merry. 1636 SIR J. MENNIS & J. SMITH *Musarum Deliciæ* 7 Which still stands as a Monument, Call'd Long taile, from the Man of Kent. 1659 HOWELL *Lex., Eng. Prov.* 21 Essex Calfs, Kentish Long-tails, Yorkshire Tikes. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* (1811) I 486 '*Kentish Long-tailes*'.. It happened in an English Village where Saint Austin was preaching, that the Pagans therein did beat and abuse both him and his associates, opprobriously tying Fish-tails to their backsides; in revenge whereof an impudent Author relateth .. how such Appendants grew to the hind parts of all that Generation. 1701 T. BROWN *Advice* in *Coll. Poems* 104 We, the Long Heads of Gotham, To the Long-Tails of Kent, by these Presents send Greeting.

b. A Chinaman.

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.*

3. *Tobacco-manuf.*

1839 'JOSEPH FUME' *Paper on Tobacco* 119 The manufacturers tried them with a sample of returns under the name of long-tails.

4. *attrib.* = next.

1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 327 Longtail Tit (*Parus Caudatus*). 1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Long-tail*, a. Having the tail uncut, as a dog.

Long-tailed, *a.*

1. Having a long tail.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 17 Ane lang taild beist and grit with all 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 202 Thair lang taillit gowne 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I 178 The crested snake, and long-tailed crocodile. 1859 GEO ELIOT *A. Bede* v, The striped waistcoat, long-tailed coat, and low top-boots. 1896 *Peterson Mag.* Jan. 62/1, I shall have it printed in the old-fashioned way, long tailed s and all. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* 198 Long tailed Adooma canoes.

b. *spec.* in names of animals.

1752 J. HILL *Hist Animals* 544 The long-tailed Felis, with pencilled ears. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) II. 507 Long tailed Duck. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* xli. 106 The delicate long-tailed titmouse. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III 233 *Anas glacialis*. Long-tailed duck 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiii. 232 Long-tailed Humming Bird (*Trochilus polytmus*). 1899 *Westm. Gaz* 13 Sept. 1/3 Another beautiful butterfly—the long tailed blue

2. Of words: Having a long termination. † Also applied to a long-winded speech. *jocular.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 16 Thir lang taillit vordis, *conturbabuntur, innumerabilibus.* a 1670 SPALDING *Troub Chas. I* (Spalding Club 1851) II. 262 It is said this long taillit supplicatioun wes weill hard of by the bretheren of the general assembly. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph* (1774) 87 Hard long-tailed words drawn from the Greek and Latin languages. 1817 J. H. FRERE *K. Arthur* I vi, With long-tailed words in *osity* and *ation*. 1854 MRS. M. HOLMES *Tempest & Sunshine* 20 She was so heartily tired of its long tailed verbs. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan 6/3 Would not the combination—Demont Breton-Worms-Baretta—be a little long-tailed, say, for a visiting card?

Long Tom.

1. A name for a gun of large size and long range.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk, Long Tom*, or *Long Toms Turks*, pieces of lengthy ordnance for chasers, &c. 1897 *Westm Gaz* 13 Apr 5/1 One of the white twins, familiarly known as 'Long Toms', from the *Camperdown* barbette. 1900 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 2/6 Four 'Long Toms', or Canet guns of the type known as the '155 long'.

2 A kind of gold-washing cradle.

1855 F. MARRYAT *Mtns. & Molehills* xiv. 262 They [miners] return to their camps and long toms [*foot-n* gold washers]. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 18. 1890 *Golden South* 166 The real 'Long Tom' or cradle was a narrow trough filled with earth, into which water flowed; the cradle was rocked, and the gold washed from the earth fell into a tin dish.

3. *dial.* A name for certain animals (see quots.).

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Long Tom*, the long-tailed titmouse, *Parvus caudatus*. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food fishes N. S. Wales* 29 (Fish Exhib. Publ.) There are three or four species of *Belone* on our coast, all known under the name of 'Long Toms' by the fishermen.

Lo·ng-tongue. A person or thing with a 'long tongue'.

1. a. A small bird of the Cape of Good Hope. ? *Obs.* **b.** *dial.* The wryneck.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G Hope* II. 155 There is a little bird at the Cape for which I know no other name than what the Cape Europeans give it, which is Long Tongue. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) III. 937 The long-tongue is about the size of a bull-finch, and his tongue is not only very long, but said to be as hard as iron. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 100 The Wryneck. Emmet-hunter. Long-tongue. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 502/2 The Wryneck is the..Long-Tongue..of the modern British.

2. A chatterer, blab.

1847 in HALLIWELL. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Long-tongue*, (1) a tale-bearer

Long-tongued, *a.* Having a 'long tongue'; having much to say; chattering, babbling.

1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) III. vi. 84 A daughter eke he hath ..As vnhappie a longtounged girle as can be. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 102 Why how now long-tongu'd Warwick, dare you speak? 1602 *How Choose Good Wife* G 3, She blusht & said that long tongu'd men would tell. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 56 Lang tongu'd wives gae lang wi' bairn. 1818 SCOTT *Old Mort* vi, The foul fa' ye..for a lang-tongued wife. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xii, You didn't ought to give heed to a long-tongued fellow like Jebb, a man that must be talking

Longue, obs. form of LUNG.

‖**Longueur** (loṅgœ̄r). [Fr = length.] A lengthy or tedious passage of writing.

1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xcvii, I know that what our neighbours call 'longueurs', (We've not so good a word, but have the thing,) Form not the true temptation which allures The reader. 1887 DOWDEN *Life Shelley* I. v. 183 Admirable moralists, no doubt, were Fenelon and Marmontel, but there are longueurs in their writings.

Longueville (loṅgvil) Also **Longevil.** [Prob. from the surname *Longueville*; for its existence in Scotland cf. Henry's *Wallace* x. 789.] The name of a kind of pear.

1683 J. REID *Scots Gardener* (1756) 101 No Pear holds well on it [the quince], that I have tried, excepting the Red Pear, Achan, and Longevil. 1817 P. NEILL *Horticulture* in *Edin. Encycl.* (1830) XI. 211/2 The Longueville is very generally spread over the northern part of Britain, where aged trees of it exist in the neighbourhood of ancient monasteries

Long-waisted, *a.*

1. Having a long waist, as a person, a ship, etc.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 183 Slender, long-wasted, and not corpulent. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. ii, It makes me show long-waisted, and, I think, slender. 1694 *Lond Gaz.* No 2965/4 A young Bay Mare, long wasted and weak Pasturn 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. 214 Her long-waisted pigeon-breasted gown 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 589 The thorax appears to be unduly long and narrow, and the patients describe themselves as 'long-waisted'.

†**2.** *fig.* Easy; loose. *Obs.*

1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 24, I shall borrow a little of their [women's] loose tongue Liberty, and mispend a word or two upon their long-wasted, but short-skirted patience. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Lenten Litany* I iv, From a Parliament long-wasted Conscience, *Libera nos*, &c. — *Square Cap* iv, Next comes the Puritan in a Wrought-Cap, With a long-wasted Conscience towards a Sister.

†**Longway.** *Obs. rare.* [f. LONG *a.* + WAY.] A long road or causeway.

1627 in *Crt & Times Chas I* (1848) I. 293 They took the English at an advantage, when they were engaged in a narrow longway, going towards the bridge of the Isle de l'Oye

Longways (lǫ·ŋwēiz), *adv* Also 7 **longst-wayes.** [f. LONG *a* + WAY *sb.* with adverbial *s*.] In the direction of the length of a thing; longwise, lengthways, longitudinally.

1588 A PERNE *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 28 The Colledge Librairie to be newe builded at the east end of the Masters Lodginge longewayes towardes the Streate. 1601 SIR W CORNWALLIS *Ess* II. xli (1631) 181 Man his definition must be a creature with two legs made long-wayes. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 91 Give fire to the spaven both longst-wayes and crosse-wayes. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc*, *Printing* xxiv P 7 He Folds a sheet of the Paper he is to Work long ways, and broad-ways. 1705 A VAN LEUWENHOEK in *Phil Trans.* XXV. 1844 The Bark of the said Wood can't be stripp'd off longways. 1831 T HOPE *Ess Origin Man* II 399 Uneven bearing of the sole both longways and broadways. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. liii (1862) IV. 486 A channel through it long-ways from end to end 1899 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 8/3 To have alternately to hold the book up longways and sideways

†**b.** quasi-*prep* *Obs.*

1696 FINETT *For Ambass.* 11 Another Table placed long-wayes the chamber.

Long-winded, *a.*

1. Capable of continuing in action for a long time without being out of breath; long-breathed.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III iii. 181 One poore peny-worth of Sugar-candie to make thee long winded 1608 DAY *Humour out of breath* IV. G, *Fa.* Are you in breath my Lord? *Hort.* As a bruers horse, and as long-winded 1728 POPE *Dunc* II. 300 A cold, long-winded native of the deep. 1758 *Mickmakis & Marickeets* 37 Men that pretend to foretel futurity .. by frightful and long-winded howlings. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xii, I am younger and longer-winded than you. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 57 This hard work will always be done by..men of endurance,—deep-chested, long-winded, tough

fig 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 322 That every one might make preparation for a war which would be more long winded than the former.

b *Naut.* (See quot)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Long-winded Whistlers*, chase-guns.

2. Of persons: Given to lengthy speaking or writing; characterized by tedious lengthiness in speech, or dilatoriness in action. Of their speech, etc.: Tediously long; of a tedious or wearisome length.

1589 *Hay any Work* 48 Thou are longer winded then Deane Iohn is 1652 COTTERELL tr. *Cassandra* III. (1676) 41 Such a long-winded Discourse. 1696 PRIOR *Secretary* 8 For her, neither visits, nor parties at tea, Nor the long-winded cant of a dull refugee. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Long-winded Pay-master*, one that very slowly..Pares. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* iv. 22 The French Tradesmen are incapable of entering upon such long-winded Methods to favour their Commerce. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 230 A long-winded and multifarious dissimulation. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 171, I am no great friend, in general, of long-winded performances. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 589 The long-winded old salts who come here to report their wrecks 1891 *Law Times* XCII 106/2 Complicated provisions to suit the varying tastes of different owners..make conveyancing often seem long-winded.

Hence **Longwi·ndedly** *adv.*, **Longwi·ndedness.**

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I v. ii, [They] make known, not without longwindedness, the determinations of the royal breast. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 213, I may speak long-windedly and even inconsiderately as regards my young readers. 1874 HELPS *Soc Press.* vii. (1875) 82, I hate long-windedness as much as you do .; but I cannot call good similes and metaphors padding 1885 *Athenæum* 12 Dec 766/1 The longwindedness of narrative and dialogue only increases the insipidity of the whole.

Longwise (lǫ·ŋwəiz), *adv.* (*a*) Also 6-7 **longst wise.** [f. LONG *a.* + -WISE.] Lengthwise, longitudinally, longways.

1544 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* C ij, Dunbar, a toun stonding longwise vpon yᵉ seasyde. 1580 BLUNDEVILLE *Curing Horses Dis* 54 Laurentius Russius would haue the splent to be cured by fiering it longst wise & ouerthwart. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 67 That kernel as our Hazle nuts in England, will part in the middle long-wise. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 86 Upon which are laid other beams longwise 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxii, Standing it [a letter] long-wise and broad-wise on his table 1865 — *Mut. Fr* I. xvi, Too much of him longwise, too little of him broadwise, and too many sharp angles of him anglewise.

†**b.** Used as *adj.*: Oblong *Obs. rare.*

1600 HOLLAND tr *Marlianus' Topogr Rome* 1348 The Viminall hill . The forme thereof is longwise [L. *oblongam*].

Longwort: see LUNGWORT.

‖**Lonicera** (lǭnɪ·sěră). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. name of Adam *Lonicer* (1528–86), a German botanist.] A genus of caprifoliaceous plants consisting of the honeysuckles; a plant of this genus.

1863 *Life in South* II. 329 The scarlet lonicera, with vines and other climbers, reached the tops of the tallest trees 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 170/3 The two early flowering Loniceras .. are just now in perfection 1882 HARDY in *Proc. Berw Nat. Club* IX No. 3 434 A wide spreading Lonicera helped to cover the walls.

Loning, obs. form of LOANING *sb.*

†**Lo·nish,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. LONE *a.* + -ISH] Lonely.

1653 WOOD *Life* Sept. (O. H. S.) I 181 After he had spent the summer at Cassington in a lonish and retir'd condition, he return'd to Oxon

†**Lonquhard.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 **longart,** 7 **lonckart.** [app. a. Gael. *longphort*] A temporary cottage or hut; a 'shieling'. ? *Sc.* or *dial.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 269 Ore he ȝed his longart to 1618 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pennyles Pilgr.* F, There were small cottages built on purpose to lodge in, which they call Lonquhards 1632 in *4th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* I (1874) 533/2 [Vassals] sall caus big and put up our lonckartis for the hunting. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl in* 1769 (1790) 125 They lived in temporary cottages called Lonquhards.

Lont, rare obs form of LAND *sb.*

†**Lontaigne,** *a.* *Obs rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *lointaine*, fem. of *lointain*:—pop.L. **longitānum*, f. *longe* far off, f. *long-us* LONG *a.*] Distant.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4187 A man weending in til a Regionne lontaigne

Lonys, obs. pl. of LOIN.

Loo (lū), *sb.*[1] Also 6, 8 **lu,** 8 **liew, lue.** [abbreviated f. LANTERLOO.]

1. A round card-game played by a varying number of players. The cards in three-card loo have the same value as in whist; in five-card loo the Jack of Clubs ('Pam') is the highest card. A player who fails to take a trick or breaks any of the laws of the game is 'looed', i. e. required to pay a certain sum, or 'loo', to the pool. *Limited, unlimited loo*: see quots. 1830, 1883 **b.** The fact of being looed. **c.** The sum deposited in the pool by a player who is looed.

1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* Epil., They..May kiss the Cards at Picquet, Hombre,—Lu, And so he thought to kiss the Lady too. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed 2) xx. Lanterloo 102 If three, four, five or six play, they may lay out the threes, fours, fives, sixes and sevens to the intent they may not be quickly loo'd; but if they would have the loos come fast about then play with the whole pack. *Ibid.* 104 If any be loo'd he must lay down so much for his loo as his five Cards amount to 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 5. 2/2 A. gives B. 3s. 6d. to Play for him at Liew.. B had lost all but 5d. and there was a Liew down of 2s. 6d. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 62 Ev'n mighty Pam, that Kings and Queens o'erthrew And mow'd down armies in the fights of Lu. 1731 SWIFT *To Dr. Helsham* 16 Yet, ladies are seldom at ombre or lue sick. 1777 COLMAN *Epil. Sch. Scand.* in *Prose on Sev. Occas.* (1787) III 215 And as Backgammon mortify my soul That pants for Lu, or flutters at a Vole 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1885) I. viii. 30 On entering the drawing room, she found the party at loo. 1803 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 89 In the evening my aunt and I generally played at five-card loo with him. 1830 R. HARDIE *Hoyle made familiar* 70 At Limited Loo those who play and do not get a trick pay into the pool only the price of the deal, while at Unlimited Loo they pay the whole amount that happens to be in the pool at the time. a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Ld. Thoulouse* xii, I should like to see you Try to *sauter le coup* With this chap at short whist, or unlimited loo. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 2 They .. played billiards until the gates closed, and then were ready for.. unlimited loo in their own rooms. 1883 H. JONES in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 1/1 If there is a loo in the last deal of a round, the game continues till there is a hand without a loo *Ibid.* 1/2 At *unlimited loo* each player looed has to put in the amount there was in the pool. But it is generally agreed to *limit* the loo, so that it shall not exceed a certain fixed sum. Thus, at eighteen-penny loo, the loo is generally limited to half a guinea. 1885 FARJEON *Sacred Nugget* xv, The game being loo, six shillings 'tit-up', limited to two guineas. *Ibid*, 'Let it be club law'. .. So club law it was, and the loos became more frequent.

2. A party playing at loo.

1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 7 Jan., There were two tables at loo, two at whist, and a quadrille. I was commanded to the duke's loo. *Mod.* (*Ireland*) Are you coming to my loo?

†**3.** Party, set. Phr. *For the good of the loo*: 'for the benefit of the company or community' (Grose *Dict. Vulg Tongue* 1785). *Obs*

1764 H WALPOLE *Let. to Hertford* 27 May, Lady Falkener's daughter is to be married to. Mr. Crewe, a Maccaione and of our loo. 1774 *Association Delegates Colonies* 12 They shall be..sold Auction-wise, for the Good of the Loo.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *loo club*; **loo-table,** a table for playing loo upon; now the trade designation of a particular form of **round table,** originally devised for this purpose.

1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) II. 130 Dinner was no sooner over, than the loo-table was introduced into the drawing-room 1830 R HARDIE *Hoyle made familiar* 72 The following [laws] are those observed at the Loo Clubs. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* I. vi 46 A round loo-table.

†**Loo,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [F. *loup*: see LOUP.] A velvet mask partly covering the face, worn by females in the 17th century to protect the complexion. Chiefly *attrib*, in *loo mask.*

1690 EVELYN *Ladies Dressing-R* 10 Loo Masks, and whole, as wind does blow, And Miss abroad's dispos'd to go — *Fops Dict* 18 *Loo Mask*, an half Mask. 1839 W. H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* I ii, Blueskin . turning..beheld a young female, whose features were partially concealed by a loo, or half mask, standing beside him

Loo (lū), *v.*[1] [f. LOO *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To subject to a forfeit at loo (see LOO *sb.*[1] 1) *To loo the board* (see quot. 1883).

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) xx 102 If you play and are loo'd (that is, win never a trick). *Ibid.* 103 He who hath five Cards of a suit in his hand loos all the Gamesters then playing, and sweeps the board. c 1750 SHENSTONE *To a Friend*, I'll play the cards come next my fingers—Fortune cou'd never let Ned loo her, When she had left it wholly to her. 1797 *Sporting Mag* X. 304 The whole sum which happens to be down at the time when he is looed. 1862 H KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. 240 General Mainwaring had been looed in miss four times running. 1883 H. JONES in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 1/2 A flush 'loos the board', i e, the holder receives the amount of a loo from every one, and the hand is not played. 1885 FARJEON *Sacred Nugget* xv, [He] suggested that 'black Jack should loo the board'..so black Jack looed the board, and the loos became more frequent still. *Ibid.* xvi, It was proposed that the stakes should be raised to five guineas unlimited Each player put in five guineas, making a total of twenty five guineas, which sum represented the amount a player would be looed for 1886 D C. MURRAY *First Person Singular* xviii 134 To hold King, Knave, nine, and get looed on it

b. *transf* and *fig.* (See quots.) Now *dial.*

1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* I i 10 For let me tell ye, Madam, Scandal is the very Pam in Conversation, and you shou'd always lead it about for the good of the Board; spare no body, every one's pleas'd to see their Neighbour Loo'd. a 1845 HOOD *Storm at Hastings* v, No living luck could loo him! Sir Stamford would have lost his Raffles to him! 1859 BARTLETT *Dict Amer*, *Looed*, defeated A term borrowed from the game called *loo.* 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk*, *Looed*, thwarted, 'check-mated'. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss* s.v, When a cutler agrees to make a number of knives for a fixed sum and has not finished them when pay-time comes he is said to be *lood.*

†**Loo,** *v.*[2] *Obs* exc. *dial.* [aphet. f. HALLOO *v.* Cf. LOO *int.*] *trans.* To incite by shouting 'halloo'; to urge *on* by shouts; = HALLOO *v.* 1 b. Const. *at*, *upon*, or inf.

1666–7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* ii. 15 And therefore next uncouple either Hound, And loo them at two Hares ere one be found. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 40 (1713) II. 8 The Rabble 'lood to worry it [*sc.* the Government] as tyrannical and unjust. 1682 SHADWELL *Medal of John Bayes* Ep A i j, Young fellows, (who clap him on the back,. and loo him on upon the Whiggs, as they call 'em). 1689 *State Eur.* in *Harl. Misc.* I 195 England and Holland are desperately bruised through mutual buffetings, to which France cunningly looed them on. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 9 Ben was pitch'd upon to hollow the Hounds together, to looe them full cry at Monarchy.

Loo (lū), *int.* Also written **'loo**; in 7 **lo, lowe.** [abbreviated f. HALLOO.] A cry to incite a dog to the chase; = HALLOO. Also *loo in!* Also quasi-*sb.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III iv. 79 Alow: alow, loo, loo. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. vii. 10 Now bull, now dogge, lowe, Paris, lowe. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 4 (1713) I. 19 Ho loo Bob! Loo Crop, Loo, Loo, Loo, Smug! *Ibid.* No. 39 I. 255 'Loo my Dog Tutty..speak to 'em Tutty. 1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 266 Presently a Hare did rise very near before him, at the Sight whereof he cried Loo, Loo, Loo; but the Dogs would not run. 1810 J. WOOD *Let.* 27 May in *Life of S. Butler* (1896) I. 61 The youths are brought up with a rooted objection to St. John's, and, like bull-dogs of true breed, are always ready to fall upon us at

the loo of their seniors. 1830 R. Egerton-Warburton *Hunt. Songs* i. i. (1883) 1 His cheer by the echo repeated, 'Loo in! little dearies! 'loo in! 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* i. ix, A perfect pack in full cry, with a human chorus of 'Hoo rat! 'Too loo! loo dog!' 1881 Jefferies *Wood Magic* I. i. 19 Bevis .. called 'Loo! Loo!' urging the dog on.

Loo, var. Lew, and Loor *dial.*; Sc. form of Love.

Loob (lūb). *Tin-mining*

1. (See quot.)

1674 Ray *Collect. Words, Prepar Tin* 121 The dross and earth is carried all along the trough to a pit or vessel, into which the trough delivers it, called a loob.

2. *pl.* (See quots.)

1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 324 *Loobs*, tin slime or sludge of the after leavings, or leavings slime. 1860 *Eng. & For Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall terms), *Loobs*, slime containing ore.

Loobel, variant of Lowbell *Obs.*

† **Loo·bily**, *a. Obs.* [f. Looby + -ly^1.] Looby-like; awkward, clumsy, lubberly.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist* vi v. *False Miracles* § 12 There was in Wales a great and Loobily Image, called Darvell Gatherne 1756 Toldervy *Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 148 Talked politicks with the landlord, and disputed about religion with three loobily farmers. 1777 H. Carey *Honest Yorkshireman.* 13 It's enough to put any young lady in the pouts, to .. force her to marry a great loobily Yorkshire tike.

† **Loo·bish**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 loubish. [?f. Looby + -ish.] = prec.

1648 Hexham *Dutch Dict.*, *Onbelompen*, Clomnish [*sic*], or Loubish.

Looby (lū·bi). Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: 4–6 loby, -ie, 6 loubie, lowbie, -ye, 7 lubby, loubee, 7– looby. [Cf. Lob *sb.*, Lubber, and the Teut. cognates mentioned under those words.] A lazy hulking fellow; a lout; an awkward, stupid, clownish person.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B. Prol. 55 Grete lobyes and longe that loth were to swynke. 1529 S. Fish *Supplic. Beggars* (E. E. T. S.) 14 Set these sturdy lobies a brode in the world to get theire liuing with their laboure. *a* 1550 *Image Ipocr* iv. 129 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 440 With priors of like place . Great lobyes and lompes 1577–87 Stanyhurst *Descr Irel* 17/2 in *Holinshed*, Sir, you take me verie short, as long and as verie a lowbie as you imagine to make me 1629 Symmer *Spir. Posie* i. ix. 30 What is the state then of the sluggard, the lazie Lizzard, and the luskish Lubby? 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No 41 (1713) I 15 This is but like a great Looby at School, who [etc]. 1696 Phillips s.v. *Lob*, A great heavy sluggish Fellow is called a *Lob, Loubee* [1706 *Looby*], or *Lob-cock.* 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr* ii Pref A iv, Homer—Achilles makes a great strong Looby 1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 24. 158 [These] are all convincing Arguments to a Country Looby. 1783 Johnson in *Boswell* 20 Apr., A savage, when he is hungry, will not carry about with him a looby of nine years old, who cannot help himself. 1821 Clare *Vill Minstr.* I. 159 A good for-nought looby, he nettled me sore 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 207, I went once and stayed a week at Lady Jenny Spinner's to gain her looby of a son and his eighty thousand a-year. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* xxii. 11 No ditcher e'er appeared more rude, No looby coarser 1872 Geo Eliot *Middlem.* xxxv. (1873) 213 While I tell the truth about loobies, my reader's imagination need not be entirely excluded from an occupation with lords 1886 in Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

b *attrib* and *appositive*, passing into *adj*. Also in comb. *looby-like*.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iii. (Arb) 91 Al wee see the giaunt, with his hole flock lowbylyke hagling. 1679 Ld Rochester *Epigr Ld All-Pride* in *Roxb Ballads* (1883) IV 567 A plowman's looby meen, face all awry. 1687 *Advise to Pestholders* ii. 1 in *Third Collect. Poems* (1689) 21/1 That Looby Duke. 1771 T. Hull *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) I 143 A country squire, of the looby kind. 1830 J. Bee *Ess.* in *Dram Wks Foote* I (Cent.), This great, big, overgrown metropolis like a looby son who has outgrown his stamina.

Looce, obs. form of Loose.

Looch, variant of Lohoch

Loode, Lood(e)sterre, obs. ff. Lode, star.

Looe, variant of Lew *a.*^{1}, *sb.*^{2}, and *v*

Looer (lū·əɹ). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Loo *sb.*^{1} or *v.*^{1} + -er^1.] A player at loo

1770 Foote *Lame Lover* ii. 50 There is Mrs. Allspice has six tables every Sunday, besides looers, and braggers.

Looer, variant of Lower *sb. Obs.*, Luke *sb.*^{3}

Loof (lūf). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4–5 lofe, love, loove, 5–6 luif(f, 6 luyff, luff, loofe, 7 luve, 4– lufe, 7– loof (See also E. D. D.) [a. ON. *lófe* wk. masc. = Goth. *lōfa*; related by ablaut to OHG. *laffa* blade of an oar, OSl. (Polish, Russian) *lapa* paw, Lettish *lēpa* paw.] The palm of the hand. *To creesh one's loof*: see Creesh *v.* *Aff loof* adv. phr. = off hand.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 987 Wyth lyȝt louez vplyfte þay loued hym swyþe. 13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 349 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 274 Þene wos louynge oure lorde with loves vp haldene. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 26 Take a litill bawme and lay it on þe lufe of þi hand. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2569 (Ashm. MS.) Þe licor in his awen looue [*Dublin MS.* lofe], þe lettir in þe tothire. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii 462 *Noe.* I may towch with my lufe the grownd evyn here. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fables* 2072 in *Anglia* IX. 466, I sall of it mak mittenis to my lufis, Till hald my handis hait quhair euer I be. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. ii. 5 And in the holl luffis of his hand, quhair he stude, Dewly the wattir hynt he fra the flude. 1568 Turner *Herbal* ii. 109 They be as big as a man can grype in the palm or loofe of his hande. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 203 The suddartis luiffis wes as ouirluld wᵗ lyme. *c* 1680 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 54 If in your loof yee all this silver had. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 198 We are fools to be browden and fond of a pawn in the loof of our hand. 1721 Ramsay *Lucky Spence* xii, Wi' well-creesh'd loofs I hae been canty. 1728 — *Rob. Rich. & Sandy* 62 (1877) II. 8 A canty tale he'd tell aff loof. 1792 Burns *Willie's Wife* iv, Auld baudrons by the ingle sits, An' wi' her loof her face a-washin. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* vii. vii. (1849) 335 Though the case were as plain as my loofe. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., Give us thy lufe, not thy fist. 1896 Barrie *Sentim. Tommy* xix. 215 Using the loof of his hand as a spoon.

Hence **Loof-ful** *Sc.*, a handful.

c 1540 Lyndesay *Kittie's Conf.* 90 Curnis of meil, and luffillis of Malt. 1728 P. Walker *Life Peden* (1827) 61 Waving his Hand to the West, from whence he desired the Wind, said, Lord, give us a Loof-full of Wind

Loof, *sb.*^{4} and *v.*: see Luff *sb.* and *v.*

Loof (*lūf*), *sb.*^{3} Also louff, lough. [a. Arab. *lūf* (see Loofah).] = Loofah.

1865 *Pall Mall G* 4 Aug. 3/2 A good rough Baden-Baden towel, or the Lough used in the Turkish bath. 1870 *Treas. Bot*, Louff. *Luffa ægyptiaca.* 1897 Webster, *Loof.*

† **Loof**, *adv. Obs.* = Aloof, at a distance.

1555–8 Phaer *Æneid* i. A j, There was a towne of auncient tyme Carthago of old it hight, Against Italia and Tybers mouthe laie loof at seas aright. *Ibid.* iii F iij, There lieth a lond far loof at seas, wher Mars is lord. 1557–8 *Ibid.* vii. U j b, Him wandring loof astray.

Loof, obs. form of Loaf *sb.*^{1}

Loofah (lū·fă). [a. Egyptian Arabic لوفة *lūfah*, a plant of this species, which collectively is called لوف *lūf*.] The fibrous substance of the pod of the plant *Luffa ægyptiaca*, used as a sponge or flesh-brush. Also *attrib.*, as *loofah-tree*.

1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr* 356 Loofah, Konyikon, or Native Sponge of Western Africa. 1889 C. D. Bell *Winter Nile* xxvi. 231 The loofah tree bears a long green pod 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 3/3 Rubbing myself well with a well-soaped loofah.

Looge, obs. form of Lodge *sb.*

Look (luk), *sb.* Forms: 2–6 loke, 3–5 lok, 4, 8–9 *Sc* luke, (6 lowke), 6–7 looke, 8–9 *Sc.* leuk, 5– look. [f. Look *v.*]

1. The action or an act of looking; a glance of the eyes; a particular direction of the eyes or countenance in order to look at something. †Also *occas.*, sight, view (quot. 1390). Phr. † *To have* (or *get*) *a look of*: to be looked at by. *To have a look at* (colloq.): to look at for the purpose of examining. † *At a look*: (*a*) at first sight; (*b*) in the twinkling of an eye.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 215 Ȝif þe hodede ledeð hem [women] his life eȝen for to sechen hire loke. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii (*Martha*) 46 Þe quhilk As fyr gregois brynt at a luke *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 955 At the firste look he on hire sette. 1390 Gower *Conf* III. 179 In alle mennes lok A part up in his hond he tok. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5256 Him þoȝt hire like at a loke his lady his modire 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q* li, My luke vnto the hevin I threwe furthwith. 1508 Dunbar *Gold Targe* 232 Sudaynly, in the space of a luke, All was hyne went. 1591 Shaks *Two Gent* ii. iv. 108 Too meane a seruant To haue a looke of such a worthy a Mistresse. 1592 — *Ven & Ad.* 464 For lookes kill loue, and loue by lookes reuiueth 1753 L M. *Accomplished Woman* II. 125 Their every action is forced; their looks and smiles are all studied. 1798 Charlotte Smith *Yng. Philos* III 120 Medora watched her every look with distressing solicitude 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag* (1824) 346 Lovely virgins darting imperial looks of conquest 1813 Scott *Rokeby* i xix, One dying look he upward cast 1885 Mabel Collins *Prettiest Woman* ii, In the meantime I shall have a look at Warsaw. 1887 R. Buchanan (*title*) a look round literature. 1895 E. Bowen Rowlands in *Law Times* XCIX. 464/2 It is at the first look hard to see why [etc]

b. With epithet denoting the feelings expressed by the look.

It is sometimes difficult to say whether particular instances should be referred to this sense or to 2

1535 Coverd. *Ps* xvii[i]. 27 Thou shalt .. bringe downe the hye lokes of the proude 1567 Maplet *Gr Forest* 76 b, She hath alwayes a cheerefull looke towardes him 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist* 281 Hee casting vppon mee a sower visage, and a sterne looke. 1635 J Hayward tr *Biondi's Banish'd Virg* 97 It being not likely that shee should ever get a good looke of her Father 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 111 There was not one living soul that vouchsaf'd him a kind look. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* i i. 109 With looks averse, and Eyes that froze me *a* 1717 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 158 True Religion does not consist . in a singular Behaviour, in a down Look, in Sighing and Sobbing. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* iii. xii, Roderick, with impatient look. 1833 Tennyson *Dream Fair W.* xxvi, With sick and scornful looks averse. 1883 R W Dixon *Mano* iv. iii 147 And Sir Girole failed nought of courtesy, And gave to us good looks and welcome great.

c. *Upon the look*: engaged in looking *for*.

1819 Byron *Juan* ii. clxxiv, At last her father's prows put out to sea, For certain merchantmen upon the look.

2. Appearance, aspect.

a. With reference to persons, often with mixture of sense 1: Appearance of the countenance (sometimes, of the whole person); visual or facial expression; personal aspect. † *Of a good look* = of good appearance.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1605 *Hypsip.*, And of his lok as real as a leoun. *c* 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* 1582 (Lincoln's Inn MS), Þe whyte dragoun lay him by, Sterne of lok and grysly. 1508 Dunbar *Tua marit wemen* 267 Be of your luke like innocentis, thoght ȝe haif euill myndis. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 237 b, This paleness of visage, and dedly loke doth prognosticate yᵉ time of my death. 1611 Bible *Ecclus* xix. 29 A man may bee knowen by his looke. 1632 J Hayward tr *Biondi's Eromena* 68 Being the first time that a joyfull looke was seene in that Court, sithence the departure of the Princesse. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 87 The Mother Cow must wear a low'ring Look. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 146, I see another Man of a very good Look come into the Circle, and no body takes the least Notice of him. 1724 Ramsay *Vision* xi, With bauld forbidding luke. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii. 9 Indeed, gay and lively as he is, he has not the look of an impudent man. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* vii. ii (Rtldg.) 228 They had all the look of a deputation from a better world. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* xxxviii. (1896) 109 Denys wore a look of humble apology. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. xxii 190 The look of his face as he spoke was by no means pleasant.

b. *pl.* With the same meaning as sing. Sometimes = Good looks. Also phr. *to be in good looks*: to be looking well, to present a healthy appearance.

1564 Haward *Eutropius* ii. 15 After they were dead keping stil theyr grim lokes. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 45 At last her eyes glaunced on the lookes of Melicertus. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iii 959 Most of our women are extreamly proud Of their faire lookes 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* iv 371 Lean are their Looks, and shagged is their Hair 1709 Berkeley *Th Vision* § 9 We often see shame or fear in the looks of a man. 1724 *Lond Gaz.* No. 6283/3 Abraham Shaw, .. aged 38 Years, pale Looks. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxix, When I survey these emaciated looks, and hear those groans. 1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 225 They . lee-lang nights, wi' crabbit leuks, Pore owre the devil's pictur'd beuks. 1798 Jane Austen *Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. ii. 11 Catherine was in very good looks 1815 — *Emma* i. i, Everybody in their best looks. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropsh. Lad* xxiii, And few that will carry their looks or their truth to the grave.

c. Of inanimate and immaterial things: Appearance, esp. as expressive of their quality or nature.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 10 b, A certaine vaine of the earth, . having the verie looke and face of Golde. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 411 This colourless Syrup .. gives no unpleasing colour, nor alters the look of the Medicine in the least. *a* 1726 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 84 The beautiful Look of the forbidden Fruit. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* II iv. 40 If you fall I shall have the worst of it, from the looks of the matter. 1782 Cowper *Convers.* 862 Though such continual zigzags in a book, Such drunken reelings, have an awkward look 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* II xi. 269 What curious little circumstances conspired to give a look even of fabulous and novel-like interest to his adventures 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V. 27 Life is to wear, as at Athens, a joyous and festive look. 1877 W. H Russell *Pr Wales' Tour* viii. 344 There are no minarets, mosques or Hindoo temples, to detract from the European look of the place 1882 R Abercromby in *Nature* XXVI 572 In common parlance, any particular 'look' of the sky is called a prognostic.

d. *To have a look of*. to resemble vaguely, to remind the spectator of the appearance of (a person or thing).

1860 Emily Eden *Semi-attached Couple* II. 62 This picture which I think has a great look of you

3. *Comb.* With advs. forming combs. corresponding to various phrases under the vb., as *look-back, -down, -forward, -on, -up*, **look-on net**, one of the nets pulled up as a test of the condition of the others.

1597 Middleton *Wisdom of Solomon* xii. 15 Thou orderest every thing with look-on sight 1813 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 11 Jan 19/1 He takes away confidence from their look-up to him. 1850 Hawthorne *Scarlet L.*, *Custom House* (1886) 56 A dreary look-forward, this, for a man who [etc]. 1853 Jerdan *Autobiog* III 7 The look-back is wearisome. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 401 The look down on the works below is awful. 1877 Holdsworth *Sea Fisheries* 60 [Drift-net fishing]. Whilst the nets are in the water, the warp is occasionally hauled in till the first net is reached; this is called the 'look-on' net. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* I x. 207 Dan asked the skipper to try the 'look on' net.

Look (luk), *v.* Forms: 1 lócian, 2 lokien, (locan), (3 lokin, loky), 3–4 loc, lok(en, looken, 3–6 loke, (4 loki), 4–5 *north.* luk, 4–8 luke, (5 lokyn), 5–6 *Sc.* lowke, 5–7 looke, 6 *arch.* looken, *Sc.* louk, leuk, luck, luik, luick, lwik, 5– look. [OE. *lócian* = OS. *lôcon* (in a gloss):—OTeut. type **lôkôjan*; a form **lôgkjan*, app. of identical meaning, appears in OHG. *luogên* (MHG. *luogen*, mod.G. dial. *lugen*) to see, look, spy.

Brugmann (*Grundriss* I. 384) suggests that the type **lôkô-* may represent OTeut **lôklô-*:—pre-Teut. **lăghnâ-* or *lôghnâ-*, from the root **lăgh-* or **lôgh-* (Teut. **lôg-*) represented by the Ger. vb]

I. To direct one's sight.

1. *intr.* To give a certain direction to one's sight; to apply one's power of vision; to direct one's eyes upon some object or towards some portion of space. **a.** with phrase or adv. expressing the direction or the intended object of vision. (See also branches IV and V.)

The usual prep. introducing the object of vision is now *at*; the older *to look on, to look upon*, are in the literal sense either *arch.*, or include a mixture of the notion of mental watching or contemplation.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxii. 20 Efne swa sweotole swa he on ðæs sunnan mæg..on locian. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vi. 41 He on heofon locode & hi bletsode. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 47 Ac me þincþ ðat tu lokest aweiward. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Alle hire luueden þat hire on lokeden. 1362

LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 123 'Lewede lorel!' quod he 'luite lokestou on þe Bible'. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 143 Lokynge in þe first myrour. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8658 Achilles Woundit hym [*sc.* Ector] wickedly, as he away loked. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 393 þe childe loked here and þare. *c*1475 *Babees Bk.* 65 And yf they speke withe yow . Withe stable Eye loke vpone theym Rihte. 1598 tr. *Aristotle's Pol.* 379 Wee forbid them also to looke on leud pictures, or dishonest fables. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* III 4 And Peter fastening his eyes vpon him, with Iohn, said, Looke on vs. [But *looke at* (fig) in 2 Cor. iv. 18: see 3 a.] *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 3 But the Servant tooke them not, nor would scarce looke upon them. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 212 Her finnes so little that they are like the Dodoes wings, more to looke at, then for execution. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 61 The camelion may look directly forward with the right eye, and with the other at the same time, directly backwards. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 32 Before she could well look upon me, I addressed her. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, They walked quickly, looking neither to the right nor left. 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* 15 She could not look on the sweet heaven, Either at morn or eventide. 1842 — *Locksley Hall* 72 Such a one do I remember, whom to look at was to love. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 72 We went out to look at the firmament. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* I. 205 Every nerve and muscle in Rosamond was adjusted to the consciousness that she was being looked at. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 393 Such a look as schoolboys exchange when the master is looking another way.

¶ Phrases. (*Fair*, etc.) *to look at*, †*on*, †*upon*: with respect to appearance. *To look at him* (*me*, *it*, etc.): *colloq.* = judging from his (my, etc) appearance. *Not to look at* (†*on*, *upon*); often emphatically for 'not to touch, taste, meddle with'; so *cannot look at* (colloq.) = 'has no chance against'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23228 Fell dragons and tades bath þat ar apon to lok ful lath *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1554 Large on to loke, louely of shap. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2208 What wylte thou skelpe me? thou dare not loke on a gnat. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* v. 6 Euen thus are they (yᵗ dwell vpon the whole earth) to loke vpon. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xii. 11, I know that thou art a faire woman to looke vpon. 1846 *Bentley's Misc.* XX. 433 No one would think me more than five or six-and-thirty, to look at me. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1515 If he rise no more, I will not look at wine until I die. 1895 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 7/1 When he [a bowler] went on for the second time the batsmen .'could not look at him'

b. with the direction or object left indeterminate, or merely implied by the context. Sometimes said of the eye. †In early use also: To possess or receive the faculty of vision (= Gr. βλέπειν, ἀναβλέπειν). † *To live and look*: to retain one's faculties.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 173 And blinde men mid his bedum [Petrus] ȝehælde þæt hie locodan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Eien lokeð, and eare lusteð. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 54 in *O. E. Misc.* 39 þe blynde he makede loki. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1338 Cherubin, þat angel blyth, Bad him þa lok þe thrid syth. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX 49 But ȝif I may liuen and loken I schal go lerne betere. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 54 For ofte..Betie is to winke than to loke *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 468 The kingis palȝone couth weyll luk and wynk, with the ta E. *c* 1550 R. BIRSTON *Bayte Fortune* B ij, Looke therfore ere thou leape 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 993 But if thou judge it hard and difficult, Conversing, looking, loving, to abstain From Loves due Rites. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 334 He looks, and languishes, and leaves his Rest. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 7 When we look only with one eye. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* IV. XXV. (1876) 422 The eye looks, but it is the mind that sees 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 616/1 If he had looked he must have seen the light of the approaching train. 1901 'IAN MACLAREN' *Yng. Barbarians* VII. 141 At the most critical moment he was afraid to look.

c. To direct one's eyes in a manner indicative of a certain feeling; to cast a look of a certain significance; to present a specified expression of countenance. With *adv.* or *phrase*.

Now only with the object or direction specified as in a; otherwise this sense now merges in 9.

c 1205 LAY. 2266 He stod bi-foren Locrine & laðelich him lokede on. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5348 Vre louerd mid is eyen of milce on þe lokeþ þeruore. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 164 On ous he lokyde with loue. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E viij b, He euer loked on her of a wantoun and fals regard. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 9 Bot, Lord! how petewuslie I luke, Quhen all the pelfe they paist amang thame. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 53 b, Least that it might be suspected that he was abashed for feare of his enemyes, and for that cause looked so piteously. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xl. 7 Wherefore looke ye so sadly to day? 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. i 133 The man look'd bloodily when he spoke it. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 126, I look'd at him with joy. 1859 — *Enid* 1279 He turn'd and look'd as keenly at her As careful robins eye the delver's toil.

d. *occas.* To give a look of surprise, to stare. Now *colloq.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* v. ii, Doctor 'tis true (you looke) for all your Figures. I sent for him, indeed. *Mod.* Yes, you may look!

e. quasi-*trans.* in such phrases as *to look* (a person or thing) *in the face*: see FACE *sb.* 2 b. *To look a gift horse in the mouth*: see HORSE *sb.* 20.

The object in sentences of this kind was prob. originally in the *dative*: cf. G *einem ins gesicht sehen*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 28 He sa mekil, sa hee and auchful vas, þat few du[r]ste luk hyme in þe face. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* IV. i, I'll neuer look a horse i' th' mouth that's giuen. *a* 1726 SOUTH *Serm* (1823) VI. 330 The soldier .. converses with dangers, and looks death in the face. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 184 Many who, altho' they have pretended knowledge in Horses, have been looked in the Mouth (as we say). *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Cir.* I. (1874) 141 This lady .. Look'd thee so deep within the eyes, Love sigh'd And was awakened there. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* xiii. (1892) 194 She looks you straight at the eyes, perfectly unabashed. 1891 *Strand Mag.* II. 530/2 An eye that looks one through and through. 1892 R. KIPLING *Ball. East & West* 83 They have looked each other between the eyes, and there they found no fault. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xliii, With .. friendly brows and laughter He looked me in the eyes.

f with cogn. obj.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 112 Eyes, looke your last. 1599 SHAKS. etc *Pass. Pilgr.* 46 Such lookes as none could looke but beauties queen. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlii. 29 *And they came to Jacob*, who had looked many a long look for them, no doubt 1782 COWPER *Hope* 726 A transport glows in all he looks and speaks. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlix, And look thy look, and go thy way. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* viii, Terence, look your last at me, For I come home no more.

g. *trans.* With complement or prep.: To bring by one's looks into a certain place or condition. Now *rare*. (Cf. *look down*, 33 e.)

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 94 Thou hast look'd thy selfe into my grace. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* III. ii, Thrust out these fiery eies, that yesterday Would haue lookde thee dead. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Glance* iii, Thou shalt look us out of pain. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph.* IV. i, While you stay, every moment looks a part of me away 1700 — *Secular Masque* 51 Mars has looked the sky to red. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* v, They had early learnt the lesson of looking presumption out of countenance. 1776 *Hist Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 58/1 That armed force which was to have looked all America into submission. 1860 TROLOPE *Castle Richmond* I xii. 234, I really thought Mrs. Townsend would have looked him into the river when he came to her.

h. To express by a look or glance, or by one's countenance; to cast looks of (compassion, etc.) or looks which threaten (death, etc.). *To look daggers*: see DAGGER 3 b.

1727 THOMSON *Summer* 845 [1788] They .. sigh'd, and look'd unutterable Things. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 635 With that soft eye .. deign to look Compassion to the coldness of my breast. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) III 127 The same things differently expressed, looked, and delivered, cease to be the same things. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I xv, Some women use their tongues—she *look'd* a lecture, Each eye a sermon, and her brow a homily. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* vi, The old lady looked carving-knives at the delinquent. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravensw.* i, The Captain, looking several tremendous canings at him, walked into the back room 1867 *Gd. Words* 335/2, I was obliged to be contented with looking my pleasure.

2. With indirect question expressed or contextually implied: To apply one's sight to ascertain (*who*, *what*, *how*, *whether*, etc.). Now only used when the question is regarded as capable of being answered at a single glance.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vi. 38 Ða cwæð he hu fela hlafa hæbbe ȝe gað & lociað] *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 41 Heo tweien eoden in to helle for to lokien hu hit þer ferde *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Ure drihten beih of heuene to mannen and lokede gif here ani understoden oðer bisohten him. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2600 Ghe adde or hire dowter sent, To loken quider it sulde ben went. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 315 Brut sende vp þere þre hondred men iarmed wel, to loke ȝwat lond þat were. *c* 1425 *Crafte Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 30 Multiply þat digit by anoþer diget,. and loke qwat comes þere-of. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 463 Luik quhair to licht before thou loup. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* in *Cath Tractates* (1901) 205 Lowke quhat day of the age of the moone it is. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 19 Scarse could he once uphold his heavie hedd, To looken whether it were night or day. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 30 Nov., O, but one may look whether one goes crooked or no and so write on. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* x, I loved my trees in order to dispose, I number'd peaches, look'd how stocks arose. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III iii 318 He glanced from one article to another, looking who were the University-preachers of the week, who had taken degrees [etc.]. *Mod.* I will look what time the train starts.

†b. Phr. *Look else*: see whether it be not so. (See ELSE 4 c.) *Obs.*

1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. i, I kicke for all that like a horse, looke else.

c. *Go look*: = 'find it out'; a contemptuous manner of refusing information. Now *dial.*

1595 LYLY *Woman in Moon* v i 86 (Bond), If you aske me why I sing, I say yee may go looke.

3. *fig.* a. 'To direct the intellectual eye' (J.); to turn or fix one's attention or regard. With advs. or phrases as in 1 a. (See also branches IV and V.) Now usually const. *at*; formerly *on* or *upon*.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 37 b, Let the kyngdome of the assiriens be your example, and if that suffise not, then loke on the Percians. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 37 b, Lokyng more narrowly upon domestical evils. 1562 WINȝET *Cert. Tractates* I. Wks. 1888 I. 12 Thay..luckis bakwart with the Israelitis to the potis of flesche in Egypt. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 10 He man luke lawer, and enter in the Spreit, And than he sall persaif the cause fra hand. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxi. 124 Looke me vpon the Turkes: they haue some reuerence to their religion. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iv. 37 (1604 Qo) He that made vs with such large discourse, Looking before and after. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* iv. 18 While we looke not at the things which are seene, but at yᵉ things which are not seene. *a* 1625 BEAUM & FL. *Bonduca* II. iv, Ods so infinite Discretion durst not look upon. *a* 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), We are not only to look at the bare action, but at the reason of it. 1824 BENTHAM *Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 455 Instead of reforming others .. let him look at home. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Because ideas change, the whole mode and manner of looking at things varies with every age. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* lv, What I look at, is the sacrifice of so much portable property. 1885 F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 70 'That's the proper way to look at it', said he. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 30 Ch. Div. 14 The case of *Stokes* v. *Trumper* is not really in point when we come to look at it closely. 1890 MRS. H. WOOD *House of Halliwell* I. vii. 175, I marry a medical student!..I look a little higher than that. *Ibid.* III. viii. 207 Your friends will look at position as well as gentle blood.

b. To take care, make sure, see (*that* or *how* something is done; also with omission of *that*). Now *arch.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* IIx. 451 Lociað nu ðæt ðios eowru leaf ne weorðe oðrum monnum to biswice. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1966 Fiks and fleasse, o bath i sai, Lok ai þe blod ȝee cast a wai. *a* 1300 *Ibid.* 16814+15 Pilat bad þat þai suld loke þat he wore ded for-thy. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 38 Seynt petyr comaundiþ ȝif ony speke, loke he speke as goddis wordis. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 434 Loke hit be stondynge 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xvi. 60 Loke euerych of yow kynges lete make suche ordinaunce. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) O viij, And you (my L. Margaret) looke yee beare it well awaye. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. iii. 8 Dismisse your Attendant there: look't be done. 1621–31 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 133 The State must look their proceedings be just, and the Church must look their devotions and actions be pious. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 22 We ought to looke how wee spend our houres here. 1690 E. GEE *Jesuit's Mem.* 89 Censor to look that no man lived idly. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 477 When I call, Look ye obey the masters of the craft. 1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric Soc.* Ser. II. I. II. 242 We must look, therefore, that we have the..wide chest, straight back, &c. 1872 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 231 Look that warily then deep-laid in steady remembrance These our words grow greenly.

c. To expect. Const. *to* with *inf.* †Formerly also with clause, usually introduced by *that*. †Also, to expect, await the time *when* something shall happen; to be curious to see *how*, *whether*, etc.; also *impers.* in *passive*.

c 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (ed. Lumby) 7 Whose life hee looked that euil dyete shoulde shorten *Ibid.* 12 In these last wordes that euer I looke to speake with you 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* v. 4 When he loked yᵗ it shulde bringe him grapes, it brought forth thornes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 112 Lokyng every day when his Barons and their confederates would cruelly set upon him. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LXIX. viii, Some I lookt would me uphold. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii 243 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xi. 156 The wind being contrary and stormy, they looked all to perish. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 271 Then it was looked how he should justifie that fact. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 10, I neuer heard she was committed to prison; yet t'is look't euery houre when she shall be deliuered. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 9 Wee. saluted him in a very lowly and submissive manner; As looking that from him, wee should receyve Sentence of Life, or Death 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii 271 By whom we look to be protected. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II 164 God lookes every one should be fruit-full under all his dispensations. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 141, I never look to have a mistress that I shall love half as well. 1830 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 168, I too had been looking to hear from you. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, I'm glad mas'r didn't go off this morning, as he looked to. 1893 *Field* 11 Mar. 362/3 The. labourer..looks to go to work at a fixed hour. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* XXVI, Two lovers looking to be wed.

†d. with indirect question: To consider, ascertain (*who*, *when*, *whether*, etc.); to try (*if* something can be done, etc.). Also *simply*, to consider the matter, make inquiry; *esp.* in phr. *whoso will look*, etc. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 419 The king can furth his vais ta,.. for till luk gif he Micht recouer his cuntre. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 93 He vmthocht he wald luke Gyf he in sic corne cuth set huke. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 319 But diversite is greet here and þere, whoso wole loke. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III 255 That ich leode lokide what longid to his age. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 51 þou muste loke wheþer þat þe bodi be ful of wickide humouris, eiþer be clene. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 9 Than made he hir suster come on a saterday, to loke yef he might gete hir in that manere. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 403 Schir, luk ȝe and se Gif that the teindis of this countrie May not do all that we have tauld. *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ Cartwright* 50 If he looke well, this proofe serueth against him. 1692 LOCKE *3rd Let. Toleration* ix. Wks. 1727 II. 394 Whether..your pretending Gain to them, .. be a greater Mockery, you were best look.

4. Idiomatic uses of the imperative.

a. Used to bespeak attention: = 'see', 'behold', 'lo'. In mod. colloq. use often *look you* (in representations of vulgar speech written *look'ee*) = 'mind this'; also *look here*, a brusque mode of address prefacing an order, expostulation, reprimand, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* XXXVIII. (Z.) 231 *En* efne oððe loca nu, her hit is. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3331 Quod moyses, 'loc! her nu is bread'. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXX. 141 Here is a bag full, lokys, of pride and of lust. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Exclamatioun 18 Lo, heir he failȝeis, se thar he leis, luik! 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Govt.* IV. i, Poems 1870 II. 59, I would be glad to talke with Maister Gnomaticus .. and looke where he commeth in haste. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* 372 *Ν's Wks.* (Grosart) VI. 22 Looke where she comes: Æneas, view her well. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 116 (1600 Qo.) Looke you how he writes. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. iii. 116 Heauy matters, heauy matters: but looke thee heere boy. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. i. (Arb.) 33 For, look you, Sir, the grand design .. is to keep the Auditors in suspence. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 P 4 Look ye, said I, I must not rashly give my Judgment. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 206 P 2 Look'ee, Jack, I have heard thee sometimes talk like an Oracle. 1782 COWPER *Retirement* 283 Look

where he comes. *a* 1824 *Woman's Will* iv. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 111 Lookee there now! You can soon create a cause for quarrel, my Lady. 1843 LONGF. *Sp. Student* II. vi, Look, here he comes. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* li, Now, look here, my man..I'll have no feelings here. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* II. xiv, 'Now, lookee here, my dear,' returned old Betty,—'asking your excuse for being so familiar'. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. i, Look you, Master Wyatt, Tear up that woman's work there.

†b. Prefixed to interrogative pronoun or adv., or relative conj., forming indefinite relatives = *whoever*, *whatever*, *however*, etc. Also, in later use, emphasizing the correspondence of relative and antecedent, as in *look as* = 'just as'. *Obs.*

The absence of examples between the 12th and the 16th c. is remarkable: the idiom was prob. preserved in some non-literary dialect.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xvi. 6 Þrea hiȝ, loca hu þu wylle. — *Josh.* ii. 19 And loca hwa ut gange, licge he ofslagen *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 (Laud MS.) Loc hweðer þæra ȝebroðra oðerne oferbide, wære yrfeweard ealles Englalandes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* i. 3 His leeues shal not fall off, and loke what soeuer he doth, it shal prospere. — *Ecclus* i. 13 The loue of God is honorable wiszdome: loke vnto whom it appeareth, they loue it. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 94 And looke what he commaunded, that was done, though some did murmure. 1597 J. T. *Serm. Paules C.* 56 But looke as thou sinnest, so shalt thou haue the wages of sinne. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. vi. § 9 He added farther, that look what duty the Roman Consuls did execute..the like charge had the Bishop. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxvii. 13 Looke what is best, that best I wish in thee. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* iv 54 Looke at what time, and what day the heathen had prophaned it, euen in that was it dedicated with songs, and cittherns, and harpes, and cimbals. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 23 And looke how farre a tree spreads his boughs aboue, so far doth he put his roots vnder the earth. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 31 And looke what the Lawes..enioyne, that thou must doe, or be a Rebell 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* 321 Look, as God cannot but be just, so he cannot but be true. *Ibid.* 301, 302.

5. Look sharp. Originally (with *sharp* as adv.) = 'to look sharply after something', 'to keep strict watch'. In later use (which is merely colloquial) the sense is commonly 'to bestir oneself briskly', 'to lose no time' (the vb. being app. taken in a sense belonging to branch III, and *sharp* regarded as a complementary adj.).

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 132 ¶ 1 The Captain . ordered his Man to look sharp, that none but one of the Ladies should have the Place he had taken fronting the Coachbox. 1713 R. BENTLEY *Remarks Late Disc. Free-th.* II Wks. 1838 III. 472 It is time for us then to look sharp, to observe every period. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* vi. § 1, I must, therefore, look sharp, and well consider every step I take. 1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 69 At nine o'clock we began to look sharp for our house. 1803 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VII. 128 Mr. Robson will attend to the old peers..while Mr. Faulder will look sharp after the fortune-hunters. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 91, I see that the Ministers are very shy of dissolving the Parliament; and they shall look sharp if they act before I am ready for them 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 285/2 But let her look sharp, or spectacles may be thrust upon her nose that shall make her eyes water. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxix, Kit . ordered . him to bring three dozen..oysters, and to look sharp about it! 1846–9 S. R. MAITLAND *Ess.* etc. 258 Would he not be startled if one told him that he would have to look sharp for five-and twenty [martyrs]? 1874 *Punch* 8 Aug. 64 Glass of ale, young woman; and look sharp, please! 1890 FENN *Double Knot* I. viii. 191 You'd better look sharp,..they're all ready and waiting.

6. Transitive uses, chiefly synonymous with various intransitive uses with prepositions.

a. To look at, behold; to view, inspect, examine. Now *dial.* † *To look babies*: to gaze at the reflection of one's face in another's eyes.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3030 Rychard bad his men seche For some wys clerk and sertayn leche,..For to loke his uryn. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxiv. 17, I shal inwardly loke hym [Vulg. *intuebor illum*] but not nyȝ. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7525 Leches full lyuely lokid his wound. 1471 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 7 That no body look my wryghtynges. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 113 When he a while his glasse hath loken. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 40 Than let the shepeherde turne them, and loke them on euery syde. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 158 He mowit wpe to the hill heid of Tarbitt . to awew and luik the congregatioun. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman Hater* III. i, I cannot thinke, I shall become a coxcombe, To ha' my hare curl'd, by an idle finger,.. Mine eyes lookt babies in. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 80 Or when none that's iealous spies To looke babbies in his eyes. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Ep. & Rev.* App. 669 Many Heathens have advised the angry man to look his face in a glasse, and to grow ashamed of his distemper. 1655 *New Haven Col. Rec.* (1858) II. 151 Robert Cranfeild..testifyed..that he went to looke oxen. 1721 RAMSAY *Morning Interview* 34 He frown'd, and look'd his watch. 1874 W. H. L. RANKEN *Domin. Australia* vi. 105 Plains are scoured and every piece of timber looked. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* etc. 10 He looks his hand: behold the sooty meal The secret tells. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xi. 115, I was engaged in 'looking the sheep'—that is, numbering them and seeing that none had strayed.

†b. To look into, examine; to consider, have regard to, regard. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Beket* 284 The King from Normandie com To Engelond to Look the stat of his Kynedom. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 205 He that right ordir of lyfyng wil luke Suld bygyn thus, als says the boke. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 271 When þou prayes, god lokes þi wille *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 45 For he lokede the mekenesse of his handmayde. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xxxiii. (1558) 34 The matter who so list to loke. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 19 God lukis notht the wtuert richtfulnes quilk mony keipis. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S) xxxiv. 1 3e blindit luvaris, luke The rekless lyfe 3e leid.

†c. To consult or refer to (an author, a book, or a place in it); to 'turn up'. In the imper. = VIDE. Also, to search for (a word etc.) in a book of reference. (Cf. *look up*, 45 g.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9334 Þat yow tels sent Ieremi, If yee wald lok his propheci. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 250 Looketh the Bible, and ther ye may it leere. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3099 As þe boke can expresse: Who-so it lokith, fynde it shal no lesse. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. French* (1811) 69 Therfor loke Julius Cesar his comentaryes. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 60 Looke it sirra there in the dictionarie. 1598 FLORIO, *Aria*, looke *Aere.* 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 58 For his ensainting, looke the Almanack in the beginning of Aprill. 1611 COTGR., *Anorexie*, Looke *Anorexie.* 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* xii 7 *marg.*, Areus: looke Ioseph. Ant. lib. 13. cap. 8. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* etc. 125 *marg.* Look Lord Bacon in his life. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 157 Take the compass of the tree. look this compass in the Table. 1813 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 49, I found that if I looked a word to-day, in less than a week I had to look it again.

†d. To seek, search for; = *look for* (15 b). Also, to be on the look-out for, seek or search out. *Obs.*

c 1394 *P. P. Crede* 593 Now mot a frere..loken hem lesynges þat likeþ þe puple. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* I. (*Cock & Jasp*) v, I had leuer ga scrapit heir with my naillis ..and luik my lyfis fude. 1595 MUNDAY *John a Kent* (Shaks. Soc.) 22 Moorton shall looke him now an other bryde. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. v. 30 He hath bin all this day to looke you. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 152 You neuer left any Crownes nor Royals with me Goe looke your Crownes and Royals else-where. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anima Magica* To Rdr., He knew it was bootles to look fatal Events in the Planets. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Sept., In the morning she chid her mayds for not looking the fleas a-days. 1668 DRYDEN *All for Love* IV. i, Octavia, I was looking you, my love 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 417 Or else the poor Lass after the Wedding-Cloathes are made, must go look her an Husband. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 162 He went with his new Souldier to look his Father. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 138 ¶ 11 At her leisure hours she looks goose eggs 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. v, I'll go look him [a dog], however, for we went at such a rate that I never missed him 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 88 Pinders, that such chances look, Drive his rambling cows to pound.

†e. To take care of, keep, guard, watch over, preserve in safety; to observe (a day). Also *refl.* To guard oneself, beware; to abstain (*from*). Also *absol.* or *intr.*: To watch. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 We aȝen þene sunne dei swiþeliche wel to wurþien and on alle clenesse to locan *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3193 He dede is bunden & faire loken Alle ðe bones ðe he ðor token. *Ibid.* 3511 Loke ðe wel ðat ðu ne stele. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 800 Rymenhild þu kep and loke. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8297 'Godd þe loke', he said, 'sir king'. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 129 Þat othe sald he wele loke 1340 *Ayenb.* 42 Þet hi ham loki uram þise zenne. *Ibid.* 235 Þe prestes þet lokeden chastete ine þe temple weren todeld uram þe oþren þet hi ne loren hire chastete. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 219 God looke you all thre!

†f. To provide, appoint, ordain, decree, decide. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Þer fore hit wes iloked bi godes wissunge ine halie chirche þet mon scule childre fulhten. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1206 As his ahne goddlec lahede hit ant lokede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1230 Þe kyng he sende word aȝen, þat he adde is franchise In is owe court, vorto loke domes & assise. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 301 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 55 Þe bischop hadde iloked þat hit scholde þider beo ibore. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 36 Þe right lawes did he loke for fals men & fikelle *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3404 (Ashm. MS.) Syn it lokid [*Dublin MS.* lukkyd] has þe largenes of þe lord of heuen. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 783, I am a redy for to tho All that the court wyll loke.

†g. To expect, look forward to, look for. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 311 What ende at the length doe you loke of this obstinacy and vnloyaultie. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 4 We crave of all the gentill Readaris, not to look of us such ane History. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxix. K. i, What I look't from thee..I now enjoy. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. viii, His fortune gives him more than he could looke 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 369 The gifts she lookes from me, are packt and lockt Vp in my heart.

II. To have an outlook, face a certain way.

7. *intr.* To have or afford a certain outlook; to face, front, or be turned *towards*, *into*, *on to*, etc.

1555 COVERDALE *Jer.* i. 13, I do se a seethinge pot, looking from out of the north hitherwarde *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1633) 304 Each of these chambers had a little window to looke into the hall. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 193 That parte of the Castel that luikis to Tued. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xxi. 20 Pisgah, which looketh toward Ieshimon. 1668 DRYDEN *All for love* II. i, Unbar the Gate that looks to Cæsar's Camp. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 1 A summer parlour which looks into the garden. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* ii, The signal-elm that looks on Ilsley Downs. 1886 BEAT. M. BUTT *Lesterre Durant* I. v. 61 The windows looking north. 1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 268/2 The dining-room looks on to the Melbury Road.

b. Of parts of the body, or the like: To face or turn (in a particular direction).

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 243 The Knee and Foot look inwards. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 17 The points of your Fingers must not look upwards, but pointing towards your Adversary. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 388 Bearing the flowers underneath, the florets looking downwards. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* i. 23 Their nostrils have a narrow partition, and look downwards.

8. To show a tendency; to tend, point (in a particular direction).

1647 *Power of Kings* iv. 84 The context looketh wholly that way. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 188 The Argument drawn from Gods unbounded power and goodness, as looking towards the behoof of the Creature will ever fall short upon this score. 1602 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* II. ix. (1733) 44 The Barbarity of this bloody Decree look'd several ways. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 42 Its sense seems to look that way. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 328 He thinks it looks towards epilepsy. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* x. 93 In this direction look the words of our Lord to St. Thomas. 1881 P. GREG *Ivy* III. vi. 122 All the facts look the other way.

†b. To tend *to*, promise *to*. *Obs. rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 29 He speakes What's in his heart, and that is there which lookes With vs to breake his necke.

III. To have a certain appearance. [App. in part developed from 1 c; but cf. the similar use in passive sense of other verbs of perception, like *smell*, *taste*, *feel*.]

9. *intr.* To have the appearance of being; to seem to the sight. (This sense when used of persons often retains some mixture of the notion of 1 c.) Const. a predicative sb. or adj., or a predicative adv. (as *well*, *ill* = 'in good, bad health').

For the fig. phr. *to look black*, *blue*, *foolish*, *small*, etc., see the adjs.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8742 Ymages Lokend full lyuely as any light angels 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 37 God waith gif that scho loukit sour! 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 266 Resolueth all the grosenesse of the oyle, and maketh it to loke clere. 1658 WOOD *Life* 5 Apr., He look'd elderly and was cynical and hirsute in his behavior. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI 99 All pale he lies, and looks a lovely Flow'r 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 486 'T would have look'd vain, and ostentatious. 1715 POPE *Iliad* III. 208 She moves a Goddess, and she looks a Queen! 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Biddulph* I. 18 He is grown fat, and looks quite robust. 1788 COWPER *Pity for poor Africans*, You speak very fine, and you look very grave. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.*, *Forester* (1806) I 65 Henry looked in great anxiety 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. 1, I see that some of my hearers look surprised at the expression. 1871 M. ARNOLD *Friendship's Garland* v. 36 'You made me look rather a fool, Arminius', I began 1886 BEAT. M. BUTT *Lesterre Durant* I. xix. 304 London was certainly not looking its best 1888 SARAH TYTLER *Blackhall Ghosts* II. xvii 65 Kitty did not look the lady she was not. 1897 *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 274/1 No. 1 looked such a much larger house than it was..No. 2 . was such a much larger house than it looked.

b. with adv. of manner (†or advb. phrase): To have a certain look or appearance.

This use is often indiscriminately condemned, but is justly censurable only where *look* is virtually equivalent to *seem*, so that it requires a predicative complement and not a qualification of manner. (So, e.g., in quot. 1645.) Owing, however, to the prejudice excited by the inaccurate use, *look* now rarely occurs with advs. of manner other than *well*, *ill*, *badly*. In some early instances the apparent adv may possibly be an adj. in -LY[1].

a 1300 *XV Signa* 56 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 9 Hi sul lok as bestis þat cun no witte. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 189 So hungriliche [1362 A v. 108 hungri] and holwe sire Heruy hym loked. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxix. (1870) 300 For that wyll cause a man to loke agedly. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* 50 Though your pasture looke barreinly and dull. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cv. viii, Watry Nilus lookes with bloudy face. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i 32 You looke wearily. *Ibid.* IV. i. 146 You doe looke (my son) in a mou'd sort. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. iii. 3 The skies looke grimly. 1645 T. HILL *Olive Branch* (1648) 40 This would make you look more amiably and smell more sweetly. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 413 How base a thing it is, and how unnaturally it looks, that men should value Money more than the Law of God 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 21 Points and Corners advancing . look very ill upon the Ground. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. i. (1840) 7 The world looked awkwardly round me. *Ibid.* II. xv. 314 To see who looked with most guilt in their faces. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 567 Nature indeed looks prettily in rhyme. 1802 MRS. J. WEST *Infidel Father* II. 188 Do I also look meanly in her eyes? 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 57 Fields of Swedish turnips, all looking extremely well. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix II. 497 On the whole, however, things as yet looked not unfavourably for James. 1855 *Ibid.* xx. IV. 471 It tasked all the art of Kneller to make her look tolerably on canvass. 1891 SIR A. WILLS in *Law Times* XCI 233/2 Things had, by that time, begun to look badly for all concerned.

c. Const. *inf.* To seem to the view. *lit.* and *fig.*

1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Sel. Wks. I. 192 It looks to me to be narrow and pedantic, to apply the ordinary ideas of criminal justice to this great public contest. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 84 (1794) III. 345 To make a display..looks to be, with the major part, the real object which assembles them. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. vi. 123 A little hat that looked to be made of beaver. 1893 *Graphic* 25 Mar. 298/1 The Queen looked to be in good health.

d. *To look as if* (or †*as*) ——: to have an appearance suggesting the belief that ——. Often with indefinite subject, *it looks* (or *things look*) *as if* ——.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 9 He leuket as he culd lern tham a. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* IV. v, Looke they, as they were built to shake the world? *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Flower & Leaf* 57, I took the way, Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay; . And looked as lightly pressed by fairy feet. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 91 It looks as if Physicians learnt their Gibberish for no other purpose, than to embroil what they do not understand. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (1898) 11 It looks to me as if I were in a great crisis. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. ¶ 27 Pedro was

dumb-founded, and looked as if he could not help it. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 774 This looks as if Harold were now quartered in Denmark. **1892** *St. Nicholas Mag.* XIV. 538/1 It looked as if there was going to be a free fight. **1898** FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 9 She looked as if she were thoroughly bored.

e. quasi-*trans.* To have an appearance befitting or according with (one's character, condition, assumed part, etc.). *To look one's age*: to have the appearance of being as old as one is. *To look oneself*: to appear to be in one's usual health.

1828 *Examiner* 756/1 She looked the character extremely well **1842** L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* (1876) 373 Though people do not always seem what they are, it is seldom they do not look what they can do. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxiv, But what's the matter, George? . you don't look yourself. **1879** MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV xvii 187 She looked her full forty three years. **1883** *Manch Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/3 Miss Anderson looked the part to perfection. **1891** L. MERRICK *Violet Moses* II. xii. 134 He assuredly did not look his age.

10. Look like. a. To have the appearance of being. (See LIKE A. 1 b ¶)

c **1440** *York Myst.* xxx. 273 He lokis like a lambe. **1581** STUDLEY *Hippolytus* 67 Lyke lusty young Perithous he looketh in the face. **1528** EARLE *Microcosm*, *High Spirited Man* (Arb) 91 One that lookes like a proud man but is not. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II v § 3 There is some thing looks very like this in the proceedings of the people of Israel against the Prophet Jeremiah. **1599** T. BAKER *Refl. Learning* 58 This Plan, as laid down by him, looks liker an Universal Art than a distinct Logic. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 50 ⁋ 8 The Women look like Angels. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 606 He had a humour in his leg, which looked like the beginning of the gout. **1773** GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. (*end*). My dear 'squire, this looks like a lad of spirit. **1861** M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 40 The payment in kind, and not in money, looks like a customary acknowledgement from an old established guild **1884** W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 She .. looked like a monument planted there.

b. with gerund, vbl. sb, or *occas.* sb. : To give promise of, show a likelihood of.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 585 Thou look'st not like deceipt, do not deceiue me. **1747** *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 383 Parties may be abolish'd, but the late dissolution of the parliament don't look much like it. **1883** J. W. SHERER *At Home & in India* 158 Later on, indeed, after supper, he grew worse—looked like biting—and .. tore the bouquet in pieces. **1888** H F. LESTER *Hartas Maturin* II ii. 34 It looks like rain.

IV. Specialized uses with prepositions.

11. Look about —. (Cf. 25.)

a. To turn one's eyes to, or make searches in various parts of (a room, etc.); to go about observing in (a country, town, etc.).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 579 Men mycht se mony frely fute About the costis thar lukand. **1530** PALSGR. 614/1, I loke aboute the contraye, *je pourjecte le pais.* *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 28 [He] leapte out of his bed and loked about the chambre. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 255 Iago, looke with care about the Towne.

b. With pron. (used *refl.*), *to look about one*: to turn one's eyes or attention to surrounding objects; to consider, or take account of, one's position and circumstances; to be watchful or apprehensive.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 87 Sum of þam er lukand douneward to þe erthe, and will noȝt luke aboute þam **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. v, Whanne the catte was vpon a tree he loked aboute hym and sawe how the dogges [etc] **1562** COOPER *Answ Priv Masse* Pref. Rdr, A man maye thinke they had good cause to startle at the matter, and somewhat to loke aboute them, leste they seemed altogether carelesse. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. II. 141 Master, master, looke about you: Who goes there? ha. **1666–72** HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* vii. 18 If upon these Signs, you find a wasting of your flesh, then look about you. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xii, John began to think it high time to look about him **1744** OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 104 [They] had found the Enemy upon them, before they could look about 'em. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II I. 173 At length he returned, and, without having a single week to look about him, ..he was at once set to rule the state. **1891** *Strand Mag.* II. 482/1 He looked about him anxiously.

12. Look after —.

a. To follow with the eye; to look in the direction of (a person departing); *fig.* to think regretfully of (something past). † Also, to observe the course of (a person).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 121 Þa hie þa in þone heofon locodan æfter him, & hie Drihten ʒesawon upastiʒendne. **1535** COVERDALE *Exod.* xxxiii. 8 All the people rose vp, . and loked after Moses, tyll he was gone in to the Tabernacle. **1580** SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXVII. vii, Thou shalt see The wicked by his own pride banisht; Looke after him, he shall be vanisht. **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, III. I 219. **1858** BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* xi. (1869) 153 His soul still looking covertly after the goods she has lost

† b. To search for. *Obs.*

c **1330** *Spec Gy Warw* 786 Tweye manere shame men finł in boke, Who-so wole þerafter loke. *a* **1425** *Cursor M.* 11086 (Trin) Þenne loked aftir sir Zakary tables & poyntel lyte. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 77 Such that his suer treuthe is not lokid aftir neither souȝt aftir **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb* III v. 55 That man of hers, Pisanio, ..I haue not seene these two dayes. Go, looke after. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 ⁋ 1 He has caught me twice or thrice looking after a Bird's Nest. **1727** BOYER *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, To look after (to seek) a thing, *chercher quelque chose.*

† c. To anticipate with desire or fear; to look forward to. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XII. 181 Þere þe lewed lith stille and loketh after lente. **1393** *Ibid* C. IV. 249 Þe lest lad þat longeþ to hym..Lokeþ after lordshep oþer oþere large mede. *a* **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 They were lokyng after their help til they were deceyued. **1477** *Paston Lett.* III. 194 He lokyth afftr that ye sholde come see hym. **1533** GAU *Richt Vay* 37 Ve lwik efter ane blissit hop and the glorious cuming of the greit God *a* **1555** RIDLEY *Confer. w. Latimer* (1556) E 7, Hetherunto ye se. how I haue in wordes onely made..a florishe before the fight, which I shortly loke after. **1611** BIBLE *Luke* xxi. 26.

d. To seek for, demand (qualities).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i 251 The knaue .. hath all those requisites in him, that folly and greene mindes looke after. **1693** LOCKE *Educ.* § 94 Wks. 1714 III. 41 There is yet another Reason, why Politeness of Manners, and Knowledge of the World, should principally be look'd after in a Tutour. **1822** COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.*, etc. II. 98 Those marks which too frequently are overlooked, . but which ought to be looked for and looked after, by every woman who has ever reflected on the words 'my future Husband'.

e. To busy oneself about, concern oneself with; to give consideration to, consider.

1650 CROMWELL *Let* 17 July in *Carlyle*, O how good it is to close with Christ betimes. there is nothing else worth looking after. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II vii. § 3 God himself did dispense with the strict ceremoniall precepts of the Law, where men did look after the main and substantiall parts of the worship God required from them **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. ii 162 My Subject does not necessarily oblige me to look after this Water, or to point forth the place whereinto 'tis now retreated. **1701** W WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Alex.* i. 430 He could not look after his Sons' Education **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II 536 Under pretence of looking after the election, Clarendon set out for the West.

f. To attend to; to take care of; to 'see to' the safety or well-being of.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV 616 Eftir the fyre he lukit fast. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 146 Saist thou so (old Iacke). Ile make more of thy olde body then I haue done. will they yet looke after thee? **1601** — *Twel N* I v. 144 He's in the third degree of drinke: hee's drown'd: go looke after him. **1737** BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 341 The many Boys I have had to look after my Horses. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. for Scand.* II. I, I shall just call in to look after my own character. **1847** MARRYAT *Childr N. Forest* iv, You must look after the pony and the pigs. **1885** F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 30 The person who 'looked after him' did not sleep on the premises. **1891** *Law Times* XCI. 32/2 In theory, no doubt, the investor should look after his own interests

g. To keep watch upon. ?*rare.*

1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 148 Is Lechery so look'd after? **1672** C. MANNERS in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v 25 Our Navy puts out again to sea and wee shall then looke after the Holland Indian fleete **1821** *Examiner* 742/1 The police look after all breaches of the peace.

†13. Look against —. To look at (something dazzling). *Obs.*

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1597 Swuch leome & liht leitede brinne, þæt ne mahten ha nawt lokin þer aȝeines. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 254 Shee is too bright to be look'd against

Look at —. See senses 1 and 3.

14. Look behind —. With pron. used refl (For literal uses see 1 a and BEHIND *prep.*) *Not* or *never to look behind one*: colloq., to have an uninterrupted career of advancement or prosperity.

1852 SERJ BELLASIS in E Bellasis *Mem* (1893) 150 He did not look behind him, but got better and better

Look beside —. See BESIDE *prep.* 4 a.

15. Look for —.

a. To expect, to hope for, anticipate, be on the watch for.

c **1513** Q KATH. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 153 The Scotts being soo besy and I lokyng for my departing every houre. **1526** TINDALE 2 *Pet.* III 13 Neverthelesse we loke for a neve heven and a newe erth accordynge to his promes. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par John* 74 a, If thou be that very Messias whome we look for, tell it vs openly without all colour. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 21 Into England, where he was sooner arryved than he was looked for. **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* xi 3 Art thou hee that should come? Or doe wee looke for another? **1684** *Contempl State Man* I vii. (1699) 77 Death steals .upon us, when we least look for it. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I 121 We may look for the residuum to be in general very compound. **1828** *Examiner* 403/1 We must not look for figs from brambles. **1853** MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* II 229, I must write to tell them they may look for me any day. **1868** BAIN *Ment & Mor. Sci* 161 Looking for favour, we may encounter contumely. **1887** E F. BYRRNE *Heir without Heritage* I III. 56, I look for you to join us.

ellipt *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 47 Informed by his espialles that the daie of battaill was nerer then he loked for **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI 332 Henne tariet langre thair than ony man luiket for.

b. To seek, to search for.

1586 WHITNEY *Choice of Emblems* To Rdr. (1866), A pearle shall not bee looked for in a poore mans purce. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* III I. 3 Which way haue you look'd for Master Caius. **1861** DASENT *Burnt Njal* I. 31 He had best look for a wife. **1871** R. H. HUTTON *Ess* (1877) I. 39 It studies to find the higher unity .. by looking for a uniting power. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III 52 People who sweep the house to look for a thing. **1892** *Black & White* 26 Nov. 609/2 Caroline went to look for her a few hours afterwards.

c. *Sc.* To look at, to observe.

1785 BURNS *Halloween* x, Nell's heart was dancin' at the view, She whisper'd Rob to leuk for't.

16. Look into —.

¶ **a.** After L. *respicere in* of the Vulgate: To have respect to. *Obs.*

a **1400** *Prymer* (1891) 56 (Ps. ci[i.]) He lokede in to [Vulg. *respexit in*] the preiere of meeke men.

b. To direct one's sight to the interior of. (See 1 a and INTO *prep.*) Also, to consult (a book) in a cursory manner.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxi. 21 To axe Councell at the Idols, and to loke in to the lyuer. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 336 Not only that the Scriptures are the Mount, . but that they may not be look'd into. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ⁋ 5, I so far observed his Counsel, that I looked into Shakespear **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 17 To be convinced of this truth, you need only look into Thucydides. **1832** TENNYSON *Mariana in South* 75 An image seem'd..To look into her eyes and say, [etc.]. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 99 The fisherman, looking into the lake saw in it fish of different colours. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 27 With such feelings, both parties looked into the chronicles of the middle ages. Both readily found what they sought.

c. To examine (a matter) minutely; to investigate (a question).

a **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 37 Those imperfections . you by the daily mending of your mind haue of late bin able to looke into them, which before you could not discerne. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i 245 Well, I wil looke further into 't **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II iii 86 Let vs now looke into the temperature of Panama and all that coast. **1689** *Tryal Bps.* 126 The only thing that is to be lookt into. **1859** TENNYSON *Enid* 1771 Thither came The King's own leech to look into his hurt. **1879** HUXLEY *Hume* vi 117 It is needful to look narrowly into the propositions here laid down. **1890** A GISSING *Village Hampden* III. i. 15 Read your newspapers; look into the rights of things.

d. To enter (a house, etc.) for a few moments in passing. Cf. *look in* (37 b).

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* viii. II. 296 It is said .. that His Majesty deigned to look into the tennis court

†17. Look of —. Confusedly used for *look on.*

1530 TINDALE *Deut.* vi. 4–7 *marg*, It is heresy with vs for a laye man to loke of gods worde or to reade it. **1570** T. WILSON tr *Demosthenes' Olynthiacs* Ep to Sir W. Cecil, Often he woulde englyshe his matters out of the Latine or Greeke vpon the sodeyne, by looking of the booke onely. *c* **1592** MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV iv, *Curt.* And where didst meet him? *Pil.* . Within 40 foot of the Gallowes, conning his neck-verse I take it, looking of a Fryars Execution.

18. Look on —. (See also senses 1 and 3)

a. To pay regard to; to hold in esteem; to respect; = *look upon*, 24 a. Now *dial.*

a **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 175 [He] shewed to them his letters Patentes, but neither he nor his wrytyng, was once regarded or looked on **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*, v. vii. 22, I am not look'd on in the world. **1689** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I 616 Father Petre is now at Rome, but is not much lookt on there. **1859** GEO ELIOT *A. Bede* li, He'd be a fine husband for anybody, so looked-on an' so cliver as he is.

b. To regard or consider *as*; = *look upon*, 24 c

1629 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Good old Man* (Arb) 89 All men looke on him as a common father **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacr* I. II. § 9 Mercuriall books, which none of the wiser Heathens did ever look on as any other then Fables *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 606 So they looked on him as a dead man. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) III. 240 It was to be looked on as an evidence, that [etc] **1851** *Jrnl R. Agric Soc* XII I. 190, I should look on them as omens of bad success. **1892** *Monthly Packet* Mar 316 Every one.. looked on victory as certain

c. To regard with a specified feeling; = *look upon*, 24 b.

1846 KEBLE *Serm* xiii. (1848) 325 As, in medicine, wise men look coldly on remedies which profess to be quite perfect and infallible. **1878** R. H HUTTON *Scott* IX 93 A publisher looks on authors' MSS. with distrust **1881** GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist* I III 40 Edwin and Morcar..looked on him with family jealousy.

19. Look over —. (See also simple senses and OVER *prep*) **a.** To peruse or inspect cursorily; † to examine, pass in review.

1590 SHAKS *Mids N* IV ii 38 Euery man looke ore his part for our play is preferred. **1675** SOUTH *Serm* (1823) I. 301 Look over the whole creation, and you shall see, that [etc] **1684** CREECH tr *Juvenal* XIII 164 Look o'er the present and the former time. **1780** CHARLOTTE BURNEY in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary* (1889) II 288 My father and him next went to looking over the prints. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 3 When .I look over the hints and memorandums I have taken down **1848** *Jrnl. R Agric Soc.* IX. II 369 The plantation would be looked over every year, and the weakest trees..taken out **1855** LD. HOUGHTON in T W Reid *Life* (1891) I. xi. 527 Mrs Gaskell asked me to come and look over Miss Brontë's papers

b. To ignore, leave out of consideration. Now only, to overlook, pardon (a fault).

1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* ⁋ 50 Though I endeavoured at the first to look over the business of Faith. **1887** *Murray's Mag.* II 425 He forgave her, and looked over her conduct. **1890** A. GISSING *Village Hampden* II. xii. 263 Let us just warn the man, and look over it this time.

c. *Sc.* To look after, take care of.

1790 BURNS *Kind Sir, I've read* 21 Royal George, the Lord leuk o'er him

20. Look through —. (Cf. 43.)

a. To direct one's sight through (an aperture, a transparent body, or something having interstices); also *fig.* † *To look through one's fingers at*: to pretend not to see; to connive at. † *To look through a hempen window*: to be hanged.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 15 Throw pykis of the plet thorne I presandlie luiket, Gif ony persoun wald approche. **1549** LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 152 Thei loke thorow ther fyngers and wil not se it. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 289 Since your eyes are so sharpe, that you cannot onely looke through a milstone, but cleane through

the minde. 1598 Shaks *Jul. C.* I. ii. 202 He lookes Quite through the Deeds of men. 1602 — *All's Well* II. iii. 226 So my good window of Lettice fare thee well, thy casement I neede not open, for I look through thee. *c* 1620 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1683) 2 For revenge Henry VIII looked through his fingers at the preachers of the Reformed Religion. 1627 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Armado* Wks. (1630) I 77/2 Making their wills at Wapping or looking thorow a hempen window at St. Thomas Waterings. 1628 Earle *Microcosm., Meere Formall Man* (Arb.) 30 When you haue seene his outside, you haue lookt through him. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 44 P 5 The World is grown too wise, and can look through these thin Devices. 1830 Tennyson *Lilian* 10 She, looking thro' and thro' me, Thoroughly to undo me, Smiling, never speaks. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. iv. 123 Why look through The spaces that divide the warlike ranks?

† b. To be visible through. *Obs*

1596 Shaks *Tam. Shr.*, Induct ii. 12 Such shooes as my toes look through the ouer-leather. 1602 — *Ham.* iv. vii. 152 That our drift looke through our bad performance, 'Twere better not assaid.

c. To direct one's view over the whole of; to peruse cursorily from end to end; to glance through (a book).

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* II. (1567) 16 Looke through the worlde so round aske what thou lykest best 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* I. i, Looke through the world, And thou shalt see a thousand faces shine More glorious, then this Idoll thou ador'st. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 32 But of this frame the bearings, and the ties,..Gradations just, has thy pervading soul Look'd thro'? 1858 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. xiv. 452, I looked through ——'s two volumes

21. Look to —. (See also 1, 3, 6, and To *prep.*)

a. To direct a look or glance to. In early use chiefly *Sc*, equivalent to the mod. *look at* (see 3 a).

1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 321 Than lukit he awfully thame to *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xviii (*Egipciane*) 356 Pane stud þe monk to þe erde lukand. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 900 He lukit to his lykame that lemyt so licht 1508 Dunbar *Tua maryit wemen* 120, I dar nought luk to my luf for that lene gib 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I iv 77 (1604 Qo.), I he very place puts toyes of desperation into euery brain That lookes so many fadoms to the sea And heares it rore beneath. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam* xvi 12 He was of a beautifull countenance, and goodly to looke to 1850 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xviii. 123 We looked to the sky at intervals.

b. To direct one's attention to; to select for consideration. In Biblical use, *occas.* to regard with favour.

c 897 K Ælfred *Gregory's Past* xli. 302 To hwæm locize ic buton to ðæm eaðmodum? 1340 *Ayenb.* 89 Hy ssolden loki to hare zoþe uorbysne Ihesu crist *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 28877 (Cott. Galba) Crist lukes noght to þe almus dede, bot efter gude will of þe giser *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Confl Satan* (1578) 5 Loke to thy former wayes what they have bene. 1580 Sidney *Ps* xviii vii, I walk'd his [God s] waies, Still to his judgmentes look't. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III iii 126 Speaking of the qualitie of the windes, we must looke to the coastes or partes of the world from whence they proceede. 1611 Bible *Isa.* lxvi. 2 To this man will I looke, even to him that is poore and of a contrite spirit. 1844 Mill *Ess* 87 If we look only to the effects which are intended 1847 *Jrnl R Agric. Soc* VIII. I 12 Graziers look more to quality than quantity of wool 1891 *Law Times* XCII 18/2 We incline to think that there will be an appeal, . looking to the terms of sect. 49 of the Judicature Act.

c. To attend to, take care of; † to tend, nurse (a sick person).

a 1300 *St. Gregory* 1088 in *Archiv Stud. neu Spr.* LVII. 70 An holy man .þat dygne were þer to done [*sc* to be made pope] and cristendome to loke to *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 1659 And ȝe comforted me in prison eke, And loked to me when I was seke. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen. VI* 152 b, After the death of this prelate, the affayres in Fraunce, were neither well loked to, nor [etc.] 1549 Latimer *Serm Ploughers* (Arb.) 24 Ye that be prelates loke well to your office 1590 Shaks *Com. Err.* v. i 412 Come go with vs, wee'l looke to that anon. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xxxix. 12 Take him, and looke well to him, and doe him no harme 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk-bk*, *Beatrice Merger*, Mother would never let me leave her, because I looked to my little brothers. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvi III 635 He ordered his own surgeon to look to the hurts of the captive. 1864 *Jrnl. R Agric. Soc.* XXV. I 88 The cider should be looked to every morning. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr* II. vii, The yard gate lock should be looked to, if you please; it don't catch

d. In the *imperative* or in injunctive contexts: To direct one's solicitude to (something) as endangered or needing improvement.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v iii. 39 My Liege beware, looke to thy selfe 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass* iv. ii. 1880 Fellow looke to your braines; you are mad. 1630 Hales *Gold Rem.* I. (1673) 281 The Refuter must be sure to look to the strength of his reasons. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* vii, 'Look to your steps', said a voice. 1813 Shelley *Q Mab* iv. 237 Look to thyself, priest, conqueror, or prince! 1869 T. Hughes *Alfred Gt.* iii. 35 It behoved even the Holy Father to look to his fighting gear. 1889 *Repent P. Wentworth* II. v. 118 Then look to your own ways and manners, sir!

e. *To look to it*: to be careful, beware. Often with *clause*, to take care, see *that*.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 34 There is not a more fearful wild-fowl than your lion living; and we ought to look to 't. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. i. 4 Looke to it, Finde out thy brother wheresoere he is. 1672 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. i. (Arb.) 45 *Thun* Let the Critiques look to 't. *Light.* Let the Ladies look to 't. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 30 And they have reason to look well to it. 1848 Tennyson *Dora* 26 In my time a father's word was law, And so shall it be now for me Look to it. 1892 *Gd. Words* May 292/1 She would look to it that they had a roof over their heads.

f. To keep watch upon.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6057 Lokis well to þe listes, þat no lede passe! *a* 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen. V* 58 b, His kepers looked more narrowly to hym then thei did before. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* (1807–8) II. 235 He committed him to the keeping of certeine gentlemen, which without much courtesie looked streightlie inough to him for starting awaie. 1593 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 238 That all the alhouses of the back syd of the town may be loukte tow 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 83 For two yeares hee [a prisoner] was strictly lookt too 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 209 And then desires the Keeper to take A. B. the Prisoner from the Bar, and look to him, for he stands convicted of High Treason 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 167 Constable, look to your prisoner. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* iv. iv. 54 Sound the alarm, Look to the gates that none escape!

g. To direct one's expectations to; to rely on (a person, etc.) *for* something.

1611 Bible *Eccles.* xxxiv. 15 Blessed is the soule of him that feareth the Lord: to whom doeth he looke? 1806 Windham *Speech* 22 Dec., 'Man and steel, the soldier and his sword', are the only productions of a country that can be looked to with confidence for its protection and security. 1822 *Examiner* 227/2 To them then are the holders..to look for payment? 1885 *Law Times Rep* LIII 226/2 The consignee is the person to whom a carrier looks for the price of the carriage of goods. 1892 *Blackw Mag.* CLI. 220/2, I look to you to help us.

h. To look forward to (see 36); to expect, count upon.

1782 Cowper *Table Talk* 495 A terrible sagacity informs The poet's heart, he looks to distant storms, He hears the thunder ere the tempest lowers. 1804 Wellesley in Owen *Desp.* 274 The French have never ceased to look to the re-establishment of their power. 1824 *Examiner* 108/1 Baron Gifford looks to the Seals, when Lord Eldon retires. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit India* (1854) 31 Clerkships in the public offices is the line of employment which the body of them look to

i. To show affinity to. *rare*

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 514 The bear seems to look towards the sloth, and the feline race, in their whiskers and feet, look to the hares and rats.

22. Look toward(s —. (See simple senses and Toward, Towards *prep.*)

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott Hom* 211 Leoue louerd iesu crist loke toward me ase ich ligge lowe *a* 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* 69 Ihesu,..With thine suete eȝen loke towart me 1821 Shelley *Epipsych.* 516, I have fitted up some chambers there Looking towards the golden Eastern air.

b. *To look towards a person* · in vulgar speech, to drink his health (? *obs.* exc *jocular*).

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* liii, The ladies drank to his 'ealth, and Mr. Moss, in the most polite manner 'looked towards him'. 1853 'C Bede' *Verdant Green* II. iii, The Pet drank their healths with the prefatory remark 'I looks to-wards you gents!'

c. = *Look to*, 21 i (where see quot. 1835).

23. Look unto —. *arch* = *Look to*, in various senses: see 21 a-f.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14333 Iesus he loked vnto þe lift 1526 Tindale *Heb* xii 2 Lokynge vnto Iesus, the auctor and fynnyssher of oure fayth 1545 Raymond *Byrth Mankynde* V v, In a fayre garden if it be not regarded and loken vnto, the weedes wyll [etc.] ? *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 99 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 288 The gudwyf lukit vnto the Freiris tway 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 292 For ere that unto armes I me betooke, Unto my fathers sheepe I usde to looke. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 208 Then lets make haste away, And looke vnto the maine 1598 tr. *Aristotle's Politiques* 379 And it should especially be looked vnto children, that they neither heare nor see such things 1611 Bible *Isa.* xlv 22 Looke vnto mee, and be ye saued 1642 C. Vernon *Consid Exch.* 88 Abuses will grow like ill weeds.. unless they be looked unto and weeded out

24. Look upon —. (See also senses 1 and 3.)

† a. To pay regard to; *esp* to regard favourably, hold in esteem; = *look on*, 18 a. *Obs.*

c 1515 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser III. I 181 Yf yt had nott ben lokyd upon betymes, I suppose yt wold not have ben abull to have contynuyd a Monastery ffower yeres 1533 Cromwell *Let* 9 July in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) I. 357 For lacke . whereof ye haue forfaited to the kinges highnes the Somme of one thousande marke which ye ought substauncially to loke uppon for the king is no person to be deluded with all. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 101 God hes lukit apone ȝe powerte of his madine or seruand. 1611 Bible 2 *Macc.* vii 6 The Lord God looketh vpon vs.

b. With *adv.* or *adj complement*: To regard with a certain expression of countenance, or with a certain feeling; = *look on*, 18 c.

1619 Middleton *Inner Temple Masque* 23 The nearest kin I have looks shy upon me. 1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 61 The Romane Citizens being thus surrounded with direfull mis haps begaune to look sowre upon Commodus. 1633 Massinger *Guardian* iv. ii, I look with sore eyes upon her good fortune, and wish it were mine own 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 37 P 5, I look upon her with a mixture of Admiration and Pity. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I 273, I fancied he look'd something sweet upon me 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* xxv, Edward was . satisfied that he was not quite looked upon with indifference by Patience Heatherstone. 1864 Tennyson *Enoch Arden* 56 And all men look'd upon him favourably

c. To regard *as*, † to consider *to be* so-and-so (cf. 18 b). † Also, *to look upon it*: to be of opinion *that*.

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III ii. § 9 Both Pythagoras and Plato looked upon *constitutionem xylvæ* to bee *opus providentiæ* 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* iv. Advt, A Change of Circumstances, has occasion'd the Publication of these Papers, in such a way as will make most Readers look upon them as containing a story purely Romantick. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 237 It is lookt upon, as one of those very strange things, which if she doth, it is seldome. 1721 Addison *Spect.* No. 31 P 2 This Objection was looked upon as frivolous. *Ibid.* No. 191 P 7 This Morning .. I set up an Equipage which I look upon to be the gayest in the Town. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 151 The antients looked upon water as the..first principle of all created things. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 300, I now looked upon it that we might think ourselves secure. 1822 *Examiner* 803/1 You are looked upon as a kind lord.

V. With adverbs.

25. Look about. *intr*, See simple senses and About *adv.*; *fig.* to be on the watch, on the look-out. Also const. *for* († *after*): to be in search of. (Cf. *to look about one*, 11 b.)

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1087 He lokede aboute, Myd is collede snoute 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xix 669 The fox .. Lukit about sum hoill to se. *c* 1420 Lydg *Assembly of Gods* 347 She loked euer about as though she had be mad. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 11744 (Trin.) As þei to gider talkyng were þei loked aboute fer & nere. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 445 And whan rowlande was come out of the cave, he loked about for to know where they were. 1590 Palsgr. 613/2, I loke aboute, as one dothe that taketh the vewe of a place or contray. 1596 Adlington *Apuleius* vii xiii. (1893) 152 The shepheards looking about for a Cow that they had lost 1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul* III. v. 40 The day is broke, be wary, looke about. 1610 — *Temp* I. ii 410. 1611 Bible *Iobit* xi. 5 Now Anna sate looking about towards the way for her sonne. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II x. 395 Like the man who . looks about after the candle which he has all the while on his own head. 1784 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 155 It was time to look about. 1790 *Student* I 323 The fidler .. soon after enter'd .. and then every man look'd about for his partner. *Mod.* The last time I saw him he was looking about for something to do.

26. Look abroad. *intr.* See simple senses and Abroad *adv.*

c 1450 [see Abroad *adv.* 4] 1664 Waller *From a Child* 4 Before our Violets dare look abroad. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 738 He looks abroad into the varied field Of nature. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand by Seine* 192 The young men do not look abroad for a wife.

† **27. Look again, againward.** *intr.* To look back. Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2351 Heo as me ledde hire, lokede aȝeinward, for ludinge þæt ha herde. *c* 1320 [see Againward *adv* 1] *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 41 No man sendynge his hond to þe plowȝ and lokenge a-ȝen is able to þe kyngdom of god *c* 1400 [see Again *adv* 1 a]

† **28. Look aloft.** *intr.* To aspire, be ambitious. *Obs.*

1533 Frith *Agst. Rastell* (1829) 236 If the remnants of sin fortune at any time to look aloft and begin to reign, then he sendeth some cross of adversity or sickness to help to suppress them 1567 [see Aloft 11] 1568 Grafton *Chron* I 162 By this mariage, Egeldred began to looke a loft, and thought much of himselfe

† **29. Look alow.** *intr.* To humble oneself.

1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* II 33 There is no sainct so perfect but looking a-lowe, shall find himselfe vnworthy, and so stop his mouth

30. Look around. *intr.* To look in several directions, *fig.* to take a comprehensive view of things.

1754 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl* No. 93 He looked around, and saw a reverend Form advance towards him. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* (1820) I 185 Louis looked around in search of La Motte. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr *Hist. Servia* 239 When the Servians now looked around, they congratulated themselves on having made a successful campaign. 1880 Newman Smyth *Old Faiths in New Light* II. (1882) 32 We look around sceptical of our own impressions.

31. Look aside. *intr.* To turn aside one's eyes; to look obliquely.

1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 225 On syde echo lukit wyth ane fremyt fare 1530 Palsgr. 613/2, I loke asyde by chaunce, or caste myn eye asyde. *Ibid*, I loke asyde upon one by disdayne 1855 Browning *Andrea del Sarto* 147 They pass and look aside.

Look askance, askew, asquint: see the advs.

32. Look back. *intr.*

a. To turn and look at something in the direction from which one is going or from which one's face is turned.

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Respicio*, to loke backe, to haue regarde (etc.) *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1590) 2 At yonder rising of the ground she turned her selfe, looking backe toward her woonted abode 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. v. 19 Looke back, defend thee, here are Enemies. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII 641 They looking back, all th' Eastern side beheld Of Paradise, so late thir happie seat 1712–14 Pope *Rape of Lock* III 138 Thrice she look'd back, and thrice the foe drew near 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* XII, Often they looked back to the convent, expecting to see lights issue from the avenue

b. To direct the mind to something that is past; to think on the past. Const. *into*, *on*, *upon*, *to*.

1599 Shaks. *Hen V*, I. ii 102 Gracious Lord Looke back into your mightie Ancestors 1652 Baxter *Saints' Rest* IV. 130 Is it not a very little time when thou lookest back on it? 1721 Steele *Spect* No. 100 P 1 A Man advanced in Years that thinks fit to look back upon his former Life. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II 200 He would have looked back with remorse on a literary life of near thirty years. 1889 Mallock *Enchanted Island* 221 Experiences like these are always fresh to look back upon. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 331 One portion of my life is not pleasant to look back to.

† c. To look *to* a person *for* something. (? After L *respicere*.) *Obs.*

1646 P. Bulkeley *Gospel Covt.* I 52 The whole creation lookes backe unto him that made it for preservation in their being.

† d. *trans.* = *look back to*. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 53 See How I convey my shame, out of thine eyes, By looking backe what I haue left behinde Stroy'd in dishonor.

e. *colloq.* in negative contexts: To show signs of retrogression or interrupted progress. (Cf. 14.)

1893 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 3/6 Since that day St. Simon has never, to use a slang phrase of the day, 'looked back.'

33. Look down.

a. *intr.* See simple senses and DOWN *adv.*

c 1200 [see 45 a]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (*Vincentius*) 396 Keparis of þe presone, þat thru smal holis lokit done. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 146 Vpon Fawdoun as he was lukand doune. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdyas* Pref. 3 Hee that sittes on hygh looked doune to the lowe dungeon of the pryson, and raised Joseph to be ruler. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 201 Looke downe you gods And on this couple drop a blessed crowne. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii, I looked down upon the servants, . as if they had been pigmies, and I a giant. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 212 Thus is formed the promontory of Lincoln looking down upon the river to the South of it.

b. fig. *To look down on, upon*: to hold in contempt, to scorn; to consider oneself superior to

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 255 ¶ 9 A solid and substantial Greatness of Soul looks down with a generous Neglect on the Censures and Applauses of the Multitude. 1728 VENER *Sincere Penitent* Ded., Looking down upon it with a generous contempt of all its vanities. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 85 The monks looked down upon the parsons, and stole their endowments from them. 1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 29 July 476/1 They are . looked down upon and scorned.

† c. To have a downcast or mournful look.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvi. 12 It is no glaid collatioun Quhair ane makis myrrie, ane vther lukis doun.

d. *Comm.* To tend downwards in price.

1806 *Ann. Reg.* 49 The bounties would begin soon, in the language of 'Change Alley, to 'be looking down'. 1845 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 173 Who, when the shares 'look down', try to sell.

e. *trans.* To quell or overcome by one's looks.

1840 DICKENS *Humphrey's Clock, Clock-case* 33, I never could look the boy down. 1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* xxx (1857) 285 Having no importunate witnesses present .. to look me down while I was bragging.

34. Look downward. *intr.* = *Look down*, 33.

c 1400, 1562 [see DOWNWARD A. 1 b] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 722 Look downward on that Globe whose hither side With light from hence, though but reflected, shines 1823 *Examiner* 104/1 Consols were rather looking downward

35. Look forth. *intr.* To look out (of a window, etc., on to something). Now *arch.* and *poet.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1982 Then lokyd I forthe as Doctryne me badde. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 308, I salbe laith to lat him le, quhill I may luke furth. 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol* II. 9 He looketh forth at the windowe, 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 209 Through the Firey Pillar and the Cloud God looking forth will trouble all his Host. *c* 1775 T. LINDSEY *Song*, Look forth, look forth, my fairest! Thy faithful knight is nigh. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* 80 Jealousy looks forth distressed On good that seems approaching 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I i, The warder . from old Baliol's tower looks forth 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* xvii, The chevalier looked wistfully forth.

36. Look forward. *intr.* (See FORWARD B. 1 b.) Const. *to*, occas. *for*, † *on*.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 61 Looke forward on the iournie you shall go. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. ii. 314 Pleas'd to look forward, pleas'd to look behind. *a* 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Nourjahad* (1767) 71 The loss of Mandana imbitters all my joys, and methinks I begin to look forward with disgust. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 48 They..looked forward to the speedy expulsion of the intruders. 1861 THACKERAY *Adv. Philip* xxxii, The way in which we looked forward for letters from our bride and bridegroom. 1892 *Temple Bar* Nov. 379 We were looking forward to a merry time.

37. Look in.

a. See simple senses and IN *adv.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+188 (Cott.) Iohne .. loked in & sa3e þe schetez, bot he dorst not gang in. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 223/2 To Luke in, *inspicere*. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii 10 Me thocht Aurora..In at the window lukit by the day. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* ii. 9 He . loketh in at the wyndowe, & pepeth thorow the grate. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 62 Here, through this Grate Let vs looke in, the sight will much delight thee. 1830 TENNYSON *Mermaid* 26 That great sea-snake . Would..look in at the gate With his large calm eyes. 1839 LONGF. *Vill. Blacksm* iv, And children coming home from school Look in at the open door

b. To enter a room, etc. for the purpose of seeing something; hence, in mod. use, to make a call, to call (*upon* a person); to 'drop in' for a short stay or interview.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii 257 Looke in vpon me then, and speake with me. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 167 This Cell 's my Court: .. pray you looke in. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 121 To fashionably and carelessly look in at Tattersall's. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* II, Will 10'o'clock be too late to look in for half an hour? 1884 G. GISSING *Unclassed* III. vi. i. 136 Could you manage to look in at the office tomorrow? 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* III. xxvi. 4 I'll look in upon him after breakfast. 1892 *Temple Bar* Oct. 164 He would look in at the jeweller's at once and get her that bracelet. 1892 MRS OLIPHANT *Marriage Elinor* II. xviii. 46 Some prodigious reception to which people 'looked in' for half an hour

† **38. Look off.** To turn one's eyes away. *Obs.*

1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 Jan., No, no, look off, don't smile at me 1738 — *Pol. Conv.* 25 Why then, Mr. Neverout, do you see, if you don't much like it, you may look off of it. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1786) V. 113 Another small head of a man looking off.

39. Look on. *intr.*

a. To direct one's looks towards an object in contemplation or observation; often, to be a mere spectator (and not a participator in the action). *To look on ahead*: to look forward into the future.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxviii. 32 Sin þine suna and þine dohtra ȝesealdon oðrum folce, þær þu on locie [L. *videntibus oculis tuis*] *c* 1315 SHOREHAM (E. E. T. S.) I. 1895 So schulle þe rederes now Hy rede and conne on lowke. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 303 A trety of proprietels .. that salbe gude and prouffitable for all men that on lukis. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 38 He be a Candleholder and looke on. 1608 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Bowle Alley* (Arb.) 61 He enioyes it that lookes on and bets not. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 21 Miscarrying in that Design too, he contented himself, for a while, to lye-bye and look on 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* iii. (1869) 14/1 One who looked on a-head to the wants of posterity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 63 Potters' boys are trained to the business by looking on at the wheel. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* x. 118 The world looks on and laughs.

b. colloq. *To look on* (*with*): to read from a book, etc., at the same time (with another person).

1893 *Cornh. Mag* Jan. 64 They seem to have had a scarcity of music, necessitating a good deal of 'looking on'.

40. Look out.

a. *intr.* (See simple senses and OUT.) To look from within a building or the like to the outside; also, to put one's head out of an aperture, e.g. a window.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 352 That I be nyhte mai arise, At som wyndowe and loken oute. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 63 To luke out on day licht. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 91 b, A prison and a man lokyng out at a grate. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 38 [She] wente vnto her hall windowe . and loking out therat, pointed with her fingar 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 131 Lord Timon, Timon, Looke out, and speake to Friends. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *False One* I. ii. (Song) Looke out, bright eyes, and blesse the ayre: Even in shadowes you are faire. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 13 Looking out at it [the doore] all afrighted 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. ix 3 The sun look'd out with a smile Betwixt the cloud and the moor.

transf. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII ii. (Rtldg) 5 They.. looked out at the corners of their eyes.

† b. To appear, show itself. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr* IV v. 56 Her wanton spirites looke out At euery ioynt, and motiue of her body. 1606 — *Ant & Cl.* v. i. 50 The businesse of this man lookes out of him. 1607 — *Timon* III. ii. 80.

c To be on the watch or look-out; to exercise vigilance, take care. (Cf. LOOK-OUT.)

1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i, These Courtiers runne in my minde still; I must looke out. 1655 C. CHAUNCY in Quincy *Hist. Harvard Univ* (1840) I. 469 That your petitioner (may not be) enforced to look out to alter his condition. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn* (1711) Pref, It is high time to look out, and set upon a resolute Course of Riding 1740 tr. *De Monhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I. 79 Let us look out sharp where we are, this is the Place we lost her in. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v *Look-out*, The mate of the watch . calls often from the quarter-deck, 'Look out afore there!' 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv, Miguel & his Mother* Wks. 1853 I. 560/1 Before that time I will look out sharply, and afterward you must. 1840 THACKERAY *Gt Hoggarty Diamond* vi, 'Look out', said that envious McWhirter to me. 1886 BESANT *Childr. of Gibeon* II ix, You'd better look out Melenda's in a rage. 1892 *Black & White* 10 Sept. 301/2 We shall lose India if we don't look out.

d. To field, 'scout' (at cricket). ? *nonce use.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, Several players were stationed, to 'look out', in different parts of the field.

e. *To look out for*: to watch or search for; to be on the look-out for; to await vigilantly.

1669 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm* App v. 11 Some [are] so foolish now to cry the Duchess hath done itt, to looke out for love letters. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 268 ¶ 3 Where shall we find the Man who looks out for one who places her chief Happiness in the Practice of Virtue? 1742 BERKELEY *Let. to Gervais* 2 Feb, Wks. 1871 IV 284, I wrote .. to Dean Browne to look out for a six-stringed bass viol of an old make and mellow tone 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxvi, Prepare then this evening to look out for work against to-morrow. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvi, Rely on my looking out for your safety. 1831 O'CONNELL *Speech Ho. Comm.* 27 June, [They] begin to look out for disturbances—or as the sailors say, to look out for squalls. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 4 June 361/2 I'll look out for something to do.

f. To have or afford an outlook (*on*, *over*, etc.).

1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 84 The great Portal of his Palace that looks out into the Royal square. 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk*, *Roscoe* (1821) I. 23 The windows of the study, which looked out upon the soft scenery I have mentioned. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 6 The back court that my windows look out on 1866 W. COLLINS *Armadale* I. 162 The bedroom looked out over the great front door. 1874 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 3 His own little cell, looking out on the olive woods.

† g. To make any brief excursion. (Cf. *look in*, 37 b.) *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Rule of Reason* (1580) 46 He looked not out of his house all that daie. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 127 The Fish is presently sent to the Market in one of their Boats, the rest looking out again for more. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 296 It was not till the 12th instant that we were able to look out to sea further than to supply the seamen on board the buss with provisions.

h. *trans.* To find by looking; to choose out by looking.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek* xxi. 29 Thou hast loked the out vanities, & prophecied lyes. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* viii. 7 She has sent me to look thee out; prithee, come away. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. ii. 67 Ile looke you out a good turne, Seruilius. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 33 Let Pharaoh looke out a man discreet and wise. 1658 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) III. 141 Liberty is graunted vnto Mr. Josias Winslow,..to look out a place to suply him with twenty fiue acres of land. 1768 E. CLEAVELAND in B. P. Smith *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1878) 36 The Deputy Surveyor, . offered his assistance to look out the township and survey it. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 133, I am tired of looking out words to express their various merits. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, You 're a-staring at the pocket-handkerchiefs! eh, my dear!.. We've just looked 'em out, ready for the wash. *c* 1884 'EDNA LYALL' *We Two* xix, She went ..to the Bradshaw, and looked out the afternoon trains.

41. Look over. a. *trans.* To cast one's eyes over; to scrutinize; to examine (papers, or the like).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 11 Saynt cuthbert lyfe..Who so lykes to luk it oure, He sall' fynde it part in foure. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Mar (O. H. S.) I. 201 Dr. Kennett .. look'd them [MSS.] all over. 1712 *Ibid.* III. 301 Gronovius hath publish'd some extracts out of Josephus with emendations. .I must look them over. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI. ii. (Rtldg.) 396 The minister . looked me over from head to foot. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii. (1889) 14 Tom had time to look him well over, and see what sort of man had come to his rescue. 1892 *Temple Bar* Apr. 467, I have a number of papers to look over.

b. *colloq.* = *look on*, 39 b.

42. Look round. *intr.*

a. To look about in every direction.

1526 TINDALE *Mark* iii. 5 He loked rounde aboute on them angrely. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 529 Others from the dawning Hills Looked round, and Scouts each Coast light armed scoure. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 27 Let the Muse look round From East to West, no sorrow can be found 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1820) I. 100, I looked round in search of a human dwelling. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxix, Tito looked round with inward amusement at the various crowd. 1892 *Black & White* 19 Mar 367/2, I had now time and daylight enough to look round.

b. *fig.* To search about *for*.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II 161 In great perturbation men began to look round for help.

43. Look through.

a. *trans.* To penetrate with a look or glance; to search. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 49, I sawe ane Howlat..Lukand the laike throwe. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* III. ii (1668) 32 Fate sees thy Life lodg'd in a brittle Glass, And looks it through, but to it cannot pass. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* I i 108 Who bids thee face with steady view Proud Fortune, and look shallow Greatness thro'. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* July 231 His eye glaring at a stranger with a gaze that seemed to look him through and through.

b. To examine or survey exhaustively

1742–3 YOUNG *Nt Th.* VI, Look nature through, 'tis revolution all. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 749 Look human nature through

† c. *intr.* To become visible or obvious. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV*, IV. iv. 120 Th' incessant care . Hath wrought the Mure, that should confine it in, So thinne, that Life lookes through, and will breake out.

† **44. Look under.** *intr.* To look down. *Obs*

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 340 Thus pondering, he looked under with his eyes.

45. Look up.

a. See simple senses and UP *adv.*; to raise the eyes, turn the face upward.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Þanne .. þo wreches .. lokeð up and dun and al abuten. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 187 Ne deme ðe noȝt wurdi ðat tu duie loken up to ðe heueneward. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21393 Constantin lok up He sagh þar cristis cros ful bright. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* Prol 8 Approche neer, and looke vp murily. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* xl 12 My sȝnnes haue taken soch holde vpon me, that I am not able to loke vp. 1608 SHAKS *Per.* I. ii. 55 How dares [*sic*] the plants looke vp to heauen, From whence they haue their nourishment? 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 125 The hungry Sheep look up, and are not fed. *a* 1800 COWPER *Jackdaw* 10 Look up—your brains begin to swim. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 204 And he look'd up. There stood a maiden near. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 247 She looked up from her writing.

† b. Of a plant: To show itself above the ground.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 97 If it be suffer'd to look up in a Garden, it will wind about all Herbs and Plants that have Stalks.

† c. To cheer up, take courage, be cheerful.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 113 My Soueraigne Lord, cheare vp your selfe, looke vp. 1600 — *Hamm.* III. iii. 50 Then Ile looke vp, My fault is past. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. i. 215.

d. *To look up to* († occas. *at*): (*a*) to direct the look or face up towards; to raise the eyes towards, in adoration, supplication, etc.; (*b*) *fig.* to have a feeling of respect or veneration for.

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1627) 7 Let vs looke vp to God, and euery man reforme his owne wayes. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 157 ¶ 6 These Three Ladies .. look up to him, as their Patron and Defender. 1787 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 100 The rest seem to look up at you, as of an higher Order of Intelligence. 1794 C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* 141 Are these the patriots, to whom England was to look up for Salvation? 1843 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc.* IV. i. 210 Sweden looks up to British agriculture as the model for imitation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 447 The Whig members still looked up to him as their leader. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* I x. 178 In Pitt England had at last found the man to whom it could look up.

e. *slang.* To improve. Chiefly *Comm.*: cf. *look down*, 33 d.

1822 *Examiner* 725/1 Foreign Securities are generally looking up. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 211 The Radicals are, to use a mercantile phrase, looking up. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. xi. 303 Trade is looking up. 1888 SARAH TYTLER *Blackhall Ghosts* III. xxix. 85, I don't believe that agriculture will look up in this country for many a day.

f. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To look*, the bearing or direction, as, *she looks nigh*, is approaching her course.

g. To search for (something) in a dictionary or work of reference, among papers, or the like; to consult (books) in order to gain information.

1692 WOOD *Life* 24 July, They decided to look up it [Athenae Oxon.]—to see what I said of the Presbyterians. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 458, I have only looked up the authorities nearest at hand. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* vi. 44 She had better look the definitions up at the beginning of the books of Euclid. 1890 FENN *Double Knot* I. iii. 113, I have been looking up the Glens. Not a bad family, but a younger branch.

h. To call on, go to see (a person). *colloq.*

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xlix, George will look us up.. at half after four. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Feb. 208/3 So do look me up.. and you will be most welcome. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXIV. 246/2 You'd better look him up at his hotel.

i. To search for.

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 329 The obligacion of the Bisshop of Norwychys oblygacion, I never sye it that I remembre; wherfor I wolde and prey my modre to loke it up. 1473 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 37, I .. praye yow to loke uppe my *Temple of Glasse*, and send it me by the berer herof. 1636 EARL MANCH in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 276 It will be best for every one to .. look up the exemptions they have. 1669 *Plymouth Col. Rec* (1856) V. 27 The Court haue ordered that .. the said Winge be required to looke vp the said Indian, and bringe him before some one of the majestrates. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iv. (1889) 30 He was .. a sort of boating nurse, who looked-up and trained the young oars. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* I. 278 Hearing of some rebels in the neighbourhood of Taunton, he sent a small party of Oxford's regiment to look them up.

j. To direct vigilance to.

1855 MRS MARSH *Heiress of Haughton* II. 52 Phillips is new to his place, remember;—you must look him up, if he is careless. 1866 MRS. H WOOD *Channings* II. 235 A pretty time o' day this is to deliver the letters!. You letter-men want looking up.

k. *To look* (a person) *up and down*: to scrutinize his appearance from head to foot.

1892 *Standard* 3 Oct 4/7 They prefer to look his Viceroy up and down and all round before giving him a character. 1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 125/2 People looked her up and down.

† 46. Look upon. = *Look on*, 39 a. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 27 Whiles the Foe doth .. looke vpon, as if the Tragedie were plaid in iest, by counterfetting Actors. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr* v. vi. 10 *Aia.* Ile fight with him alone, stand Diomed *Dio.* He is my prize, I will not looke vpon. *Troy.* Come both you cogging Greekes, haue at you both. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v iii. 100.

47. *Comb.*: **look-like-a-goose** *sb.*, one who has a stupid look.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 300 He hath the figure of a man as Will Summer had, though he be indeed as very a Look-like-a-goose as he was.

Look, var. LOUK; obs. f. LOCK *sb.*[1]

Loo'k-down. *U.S.* [f. vbl. phr. *look down*: see LOOK *v.* 33.] A carangoid fish, the Horse-head or Moon-fish, *Selene vomer*.

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* III) 439.

Looke, obs. form of LOCK *sb.*[1]

Looked (lukt), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. LOOK *v.* + -ED [1].] In senses of the vb, with advs., as *after, for, up*.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Expectatus*, desyred, taried, & looked for. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s v *Expectatus*, The long loked day was come. 1606 etc. [see *long-looked-for*, LONG *adv.* 9a]. 1823 COBBETT *Rur Rides* (1885) I. 369 His anxiously looked-for event. 1885 H O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 168 The Balai, always the best looked-after building in a village. 1895 *Westm Gaz.* 7 Sept. 2/1 He was one of the most looked up-to gentlemen about. 1900 *Ibid.* 10 Aug. 2/3 A welcome beggar, a looked-for guest.

† Looked, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. LOOK *sb.* + -ED [2].] Having an aspect of a certain kind: preceded by a defining adj.; see also ILL-LOOKED, WELL LOOKED.

1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, II. iv. 11 Leane-look'd Prophets whisper fearefull change. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Aug., A strange fortune for so odd a looked mayde. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxix. (1737) 121 This Meagre-look'd Shrovetide. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) 182 A great surly look'd fellow took up his Tomhog, or wooden Cutlash, to kill Mr. Church 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 267 He was as ugly a looked fellow as ever I saw.

Lookee: see LOOK *v.* 4 a.

Looker (lu'kəɹ). Also 4, 6 **loker**, 5 **locar**, 5–6 **lokar**, 6 *Sc.* **luker**, 7 **lowker**. [f. LOOK *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who looks, in senses of the vb. Const. with preps., as *at, on, to, upon*.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Flie* xcii. 281 You are the myrrors; that all lookers looke in. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort* I. lxxxv. 108 b, A diligent looker to the profite of the Common wealth. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxii. v, The lookers now at me, poore wretch, be mocking. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 17 Quhilke brig haveng 8 bowis, is ane gret delectatione to the lukeris vpon it. 1671 VILLIERS (Dk Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I i (Arb.) 27, I have ever observed that your grave lookers are the dullest of men. 1675 OTWAY *Alcibiades* III. i. Wks. 1728 I. 39 An anxious Looker on this Tragic Scene.

b With advs., as *looker out*.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* vii. 12 God forsothe the loker about is. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 If we wil, we mai calle bischoppis, locars up on. 1767 *Pol. Reg.* I. 363 The lookers-out have not been able to prevail on any man of consequence to accept [an office]. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxiii. VIII. 140 The Peloponnesian fleet completely eluded the lookers-out of Thrasyllus.

c. Looker on, looker-on, one who looks on; a beholder, spectator, eye-witness. Often, one who merely looks on, without taking part. Cf. *onlooker*.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 22 Tearynge a sunder theyr visours.. not without great laughynge of the lokers on. 1586 SPENSER *Sonn. to G. Harvey*, Sitting like a Looker-on Of this worldes Stage. *a* 1667 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* v. iii. 84, I all this while Stand but a looker-on. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 P 2 To gain the Approbation of the Lookers-on. 1800 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* 18 Apr. (1812) I. 339 Accidents to the lookers-on do sometimes happen at bull-baiting. 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* (1894) 9 Every fool knows that lookers-on see most of the game. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biog.* II. iv. 128 As an undergraduate he was a looker-on at.. the Oxford Movement.

2. One who looks after or has charge of anything (e.g. † children, cattle, land, a farm, woods, etc.); a guardian, keeper, shepherd, farm-bailiff, steward. Now only *local*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 220 Þe children of riche men ssolle habbe guode lokeres and oneste. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2591 Þan mas he laddis ouire to lend & lokars of beatis 1609 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd to the lowker of Moserd Wood xij*d*. 1793 *Trans Soc. Arts* IV. 49 Where my looker and family, with two or three labourers constantly resides. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* II. 103 Old Frazer .. had .filled the office of looker at Castle Gowrand—a phrase that implicates the combined duties of steward and bailiff. 1806–7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 62 *note*, Leaving their farms to the management of bailiffs, whom they call lookers.

b. With prefixed sb.: An official inspector of (what the sb. denotes). (Cf. LEAVE-LOOKER.) *local*.

1835 *1st Rep. Munic. Corporat. Comm.* App. III. 1627 [Morpeth] There is no election of fish and flesh lookers. *Ibid.* 1600 [Lancaster] Other officers of the Corporation are, Auditors, .. Hedge-lookers. *Ibid* 1484 [Clitheroe] Other officers are, Market Lookers, . Lookers of Hedges and Ditches. 1899 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 3/5 T. Thornton, cloth looker, Briercliffe.

Look-in, *sb.* [f. LOOK *sb.* + IN *adv.*]

1. A hasty glance; a peep. Hence, a short visit.

1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B* I. xv. 293 The Induction to the 'Mirror of Magistrates' is a look in at the infernal regions. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. iii, He has given me another look-in, to make sure of .. our stock-in-trade being correct.

2. *Sporting slang.* A chance of success.

1870 *Bell's Life* 12 Feb. (F), Fawcett imagines he has got a look-in. 1898 *Westm Gaz* 12 July 10/2 For the Beaufort Stakes Mr. L. de Rothschild should have a good look in.

Looking (lu'kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOOK *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. LOOK; look, gaze.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Þer scal beon .. Lokinge wiþ-uten winkinge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 Vor nabbe ȝe nout þene nome .. of tollinde lokinges. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1048 Þurȝ woȝe & wone my lokyng ȝede. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 119 Crokidnes, or ellis lokynge asquynt of þe ȝen. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 17 The eldest suster [was] for her highe and unferme loking forsaken. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 74 The prydefull luking of my eine *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* III. i, Zoon's what a looking thou keep'st! *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) IV. 318 Anger passes, in the gospel account, for murder; and looking and lusting, for adultery. 1821 BYRON *Heav. & Earth* III. 92 After long looking o'er the ocean wide. 1861 J. EDMOND *Childr Ch. at Home* ix. 138 Looking is seeing with attention

Proverb. a 1624 BP M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 154 By looking comes liking, you know the proverb.

b. With adverbs.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 86 b, Whiche for ones lokynge backwarde was turned in to a salt stone. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 361 Which evidence you owed To some slight weariness, some looking-off Or start-away. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II x. 412 A sensitive looking-out in all that happens.. for tokens [etc.]. 1871 G. V. SMITH *Bible & Pop Theol.* xxiv. 248 Any conscious looking forward by the writer to a greater and more genuine sacrifice to come.

c. With prepositions, used *absol.*, or advs. *Looking after, on, to, unto*, care, attention; *looking for*, expectation; *looking over*, inspection. † *To give (a person) the looking on*: to look on without interference or participation in his activity.

c 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (ed. Lumby) 33 The yonger, which besides his infancie that also nedeth good loking to, hath a while ben so sore diseased [etc.]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 11 b, Or if the Frenche kinge warre upon Charles , shall he geve them the lokyng on? [*L. num otiosus erit spectator?*] *Ibid.* 64 b, His advise and counsell, whiche unlesse they woulde folowe, he would gyve them the lokyng on. 1612 BIBLE *Heb.* x. 27 A certaine fearefull looking for of iudgement 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 21 To make the People believe .that Religion is worth the looking after. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 44 If any person visited do fortune by negligent looking unto.. to come..from a place infected 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau* 241 That loss but made us love the more, With farther lookings on. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 328 My old horse .. wants a bit of looking after now. 1895 R. KIPLING in *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 2/1 Mowgli always attended a Looking over.

† **2.** Supervision, care, charge, custody. *Obs.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 360 (Camb. MS.) Aylmar, þe gode kyng, Dude him on mi lokyng. 1340 *Ayenb.* 8 To ham þet habbeþ þe lokingge ous to teche. *Ibid.* 128 Þe zenezere is ase þe ilke þet is ine prison. and ine greate lokinge.

† **3.** Decision, judgement. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7409 Þat vpe þe popes lokinge of rome he ssolde it do. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 86 Philip..askid if þei wild stand to þer lokyng.

† **4.** Look, expression of countenance, appearance. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 108 His lokyng was als brigt os is þe rede lempninge. 1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 31 The lokyng [Vulg. *intuitus*] therof was ferdful. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4707 Wene ye that hir lously looking Pleaseth vs any maner thing As it dooth you 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* II. i. 309 Why how now hoa; awake, why are you drawn? Wherefore this ghastly looking?

5. *attrib.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 281 b, Order me a lokyng place in the play. 1552 HULOET, Lokynge place to se about, *theatrum*. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* IV. ii. Wks. 1883 IV 94 But yet my toil May be rewarded with a looking-while. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xi, A dog would..squat upon his looking-out place.

Looking (lu'kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOOK *v.* + -ING [2].]

1. That looks or gazes. *rare.* † *Looking up*: having an upward aspect or direction; sloping.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 63 The other [spade] may be Six Inches wide, whose Tree must be made more compass and looking up, by far, than your usuall Spades are. 1728 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* II. 12, I scarce can trow my looking een, Ye're grown sae braw.

2. Forming combinations. **a.** with a preceding adjective, substantive (now *rare*), or phrase. (See also GOOD-LOOKING, ILL-LOOKING.)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 240 A needy, hollow-ey'd, sharpe-looking wretch. 1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 25. 213 A well looking old woman .asked from the upper window, who he pleased to want? 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug, I care not what looking horse I have; I never think of his appearance. 1782 MORITZ in *Brit. Tourist* (1809) IV. 33 Paddington, a very village-looking little town, at the west end of London 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T* (1816) I xviii. 148 A hard, stout looking man. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 249 The celebrity entered: a grave-looking elderly gentleman. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 83 Phylica ericoides a small heath-looking shrub from the Cape. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 803/2 A book printed in a dull, muddy, everyday-looking type. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 360 Most rude, chaotic, all these Speeches are; but most earnest-looking. 1881 W. H. MALLOCK *Romance 19th C.* II 5 He was a small dissipated-looking man.

b. with adverbs of direction: Having a certain aspect or direction.

1884 BLACK *Jud. Shakes.* xx, There was a touch of it on the westward-looking gables of one or two cottages.

Loo'king-gla:ss. [f. LOOKING *vbl. sb.* + GLASS.]

1. A glass to look in, in order to see one's own face or figure; a mirror made of a plate of glass coated at the back with an amalgam of quicksilver; † applied *occas.* to a metal mirror (cf. GLASS *sb.*[1] 8 b).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Wherein dayly & hourly I myght loke, as in a myrour or lokyng-glass. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 261. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 857 The brasen lauer was indeed made of the womens looking glasses. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 451 P 1 Seeing all her Wrinkles represented in a large Looking-glass. 1728 RAMSAY *Lass & Mirror* 3 The leal-hearted Looking-glass With truths addrest the lovely Lass 1771 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 22 July, The sea was smooth as a looking-glass. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* II 19 Let AB, fig. 16, be a plane mirror or looking-glass. 1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abbey* XXVI 384 The looking glass was invariably covered up in the chamber where the dead lay.

b. *fig.* (In the 16th and 17th cents. frequently used in the titles of books.) Now *rare* (= 'mirror').

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* Liij, The parson of a kinge is a thorrou persinge an sheninge lookinge glasse, in the whiche all the subgects sees them selfs. 1575 TYMME (*title*) A Looking Glasse for the Court. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. 269 The holy Scripture, is a Looking glass to shew vs our spotes and blemishes. 1600 BRETON *Pasquils Madcappe* ii, Beautie is but a Babies looking glasse. 1636 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* XXXV. 18 Great men are the Looking-glasses of the Country, according to which most men dress themselves. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 5 The Eyes, the Looking-glasses of Nature 1792 (*title*) The Looking-Glass for the Mind; or Intellectual Mirror 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 74 Each to each a looking-glass, Reflects his figure that doth pass.

2. As the name of a material: Plate glass, or glass silvered for use as a mirror.

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 97 The Tester was all fac'd with Looking-Glass. 1764 DELAVAL in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 233 Inclosed between small plates of thick looking-glass. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 178 How to Quick-silver the inside of Glass Globes, so as to make them look like Looking-glass. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *Cynic Fortune* VIII, He took stock of his features in the little triangle of cracked looking-glass affixed to the wall.

3. In the plant-names **Lady's looking-glass, Venus' looking-glass** (*Campanula Speculum*): see LADY, VENUS.

4. *slang.* A chamber-pot.

1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Beggar's Bush* II iii, Ha! A Looking-glasse! 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabee's Jrnl.* II (1818) 59 Mid-night waking, And a looking-glasse there taking, Chamber-pot was hol'd quite thorow. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 43. 2/2 *Q.* Why is a Chamber-Pot call'd a Looking-Glass? *A.* Because many rarely see their Faces in any other

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *looking-glass calm, -fitter, -frame, -maker, -man, -plate, -tin*; *looking-glass-panelled* adj.; **looking-glass carp** (see quot.); **looking-glass tree,** *Heritiera littoralis*, the leaves of which are silvery on the under side; **looking-glass writing,** writing done backwards, so as to be legible by means of a mirror.

1840 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 194 A *looking glass calm with bitter cold white frost. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 5/5 A '*looking-glass carp'..differs from the ordinary carp in having very few, and those very large, scales. *Mod. Advt.*, Junior *Looking-glass Fitter wanted. 1688 PARKER & STALKER *Japaning* v. 25 *Looking-glass-frames. 1622

Cotgr., *Miroaillier*, a *looking-glasse maker. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6137/4 William Turing, Looking-glass-maker. 1682 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 67 (1713) II. 164 The *Looking-glass-man you almost promised to deal withal the last time we met. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 3/2 The cheapest bedroom furniture means a *looking-glass panelled wardrobe. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 152 These *Looking-glass-plates are ground smooth and flat, and Polished 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* I. 55 Take a Plate of Polish'd Steel, which cover with that Orange, Tawny Mineral, call'd Mine de Plomb, Ground with Linseed-Oil and *Looking-glass Tin. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Looking glass tree, Heritiera. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 3/1 Notes ..made with the left hand in '*looking-glass' writing.

Loo k ou·t, look-out. *Pl.* **look-outs**, *rarely* **looks out.** [f. vbl. phr *look out*: see Look *v* 40]

1. The action (*occas.* the faculty or the duty) of looking out. *lit* and *fig* Chiefly in phrases *to keep* (rarely *to take*) *a* (*good*, etc) *look-out*; *to be, place, put on* or *upon the look out*; const. *for*, *to*, and *to* with *inf.*; orig. *Naut.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 346 We .. kept a good look-out for the rocks of Vele Rete. c 1760 S. Niles in 3 *Mass. Hist. Coll.* (1837) VI. 161 They were upon the constant look-out and had two forts not far distant from thence. 1766 Brice in *Phil. Trans.* LVI 67, I wished to put other people upon the look-out. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* II. Wks. (Globe) 622/2, I think if anything was to be foreseen, I have as sharp a look-out as another. 27 Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) III. 81 He..keeps a very good look-out to futurity. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 4 The gamekeeper of Mr. Blundell was upon the look-out for poachers. 1849 W. Irving *Crayon Misc* 192 At one time, in crossing a hill, Beatte .. took a look-out, like a mariner from the mast-head at sea. c 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 85 You are placed on the look out. 1864 Bowen *Logic* i. 26 Anything new or peculiar ..puts us upon the lookout to detect a possible absurdity. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iii. (ed. 2) 57 The very great majority of collisions happen through bad look-out and neglect to show lights. 1883 Stevenson *Treas Isl* II. x, We were running down for it with a bright look-out day and night. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 2/2 In these ships the men go from look out to wheel, from wheel to look-out 1894 J. Knight *D Garrick* ii 21 He had been on the look-out for such information.

2. In various concrete applications.

a. A station or building from which a look-out can be kept. Orig. *Naut.*

1700 *S. Carolina Stat. at Large* (1837) II. 161 The Look-out formerly built on Sullivan's Island . is by a late storm overthrown to the ground. 1766 W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 33 To the back part of the house is joined a tower, called in America a look-out, from which there is an extensive prospect towards the sea 1791 Bentham *Panopt* I 145 A Look-out or Exterior Inspection-Lodge. 1855 Longf *Hiaw* xix. 5 Another vulture, watching From his high aerial look-out. 1861 J. Edkins in *Chinese Scenes and People* (1883) 271 It is now used as a site for a high look-out by the rebels. 1893 F Adams *New Egypt* 244 A battery of four guns, with a telegraph station and look-out attached.

b. A person employed to keep a look-out; a watchman, scout, a party of men so employed. Also, see quot 1889.

1699 Cowley *Voy.* (1729) 12 We took their look-outs who told us the news. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xiv (1840) 240 We. kept a look-out upon the hill. 1840 R H Dana *Bef. Mast* xiv. 35 One man on deck as a look-out 1872 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann*, Apr. 266/2 The 'Cambria' sailed..with looks-out at her mast-heads. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb., Those aboard are divided into three look-outs, giving each look-out four hours on deck and eight hours below. 1889 Farmer *Americanisms*, *Look-out*, an attendant who, at the gaming-table, is supposed to see that matters are conducted fairly.

c A reconnoitring boat or vessel.

1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 36 Eight Look-outs, which are also laid aside. 1841 J T Hewlett *Parish Clerk* II. 203 Ere the channel was full enough for the look-outs to intercept her.

3. A more or less distant view; a prospect.

1779 H. Swinburne *Trav. Spain* xxiii. 184 This leads to a little tower .. The look-out charming 1842 Mrs. F. Trollope *Visit Italy* II. xl. 199 A walk through the Villa Reale seemed to promise advantageous look-outs without end 1883 *Eng Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 68/2 The traveller feels weary and disgusted with the ugliness of the look-out.

b. In immaterial sense: A prospect or prospective condition, an outlook.

c 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. No. 47. 2 It was bad already with them, and a worse look out. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xix, 'He's going at the knees.' 'That's a bad look-out.' 1886 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Aug. 13/3 The look-out for the shooting-season is satisfactory. 1889 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xxxv, It seemed a rather blue look-out.

4. †**a.** An object of desire (*obs.*) **b.** With possessive sb. or pron., *That is ——'s look-out*: i. e. the matter concerns only his interest, which others are not bound to consider if he neglects it.

1795 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I 45 The loaves and fishes are all the look out. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii, If he took it into his head that I was coming here for such or such a purpose, why, that's his look-out. 1858 R S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* xix. 63 That however is more the Earl's look out than ours. 1884 Sir F North in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 51 The result would be that a less price would be got, but that is the vendor's look out.

5. *attrib.*, as *look-out-boat*, *-man*, *-ship* etc.

1781 T. Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 301 *Look-out boats have been ordered from the seaboard of the eastern shore. 1798 Capt. Moss in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 248 Our *look-out canoes have watched them. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 123 The deer save the hinds a great deal of *look-out duty. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson* 177 The Swedish squadron had been seen by the *look-out frigates. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 64/1 Over these ruins towered a tall *look-out house. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xxx, The *look-out men at the mastheads. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. ii. 41 A '*look-out' place for noting the effect of the fire .. should be constructed. 1834–47 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* (1851) 272 Where to place videttes, *look-out posts, or telegraphs. 1804 Capt. Dance in *Naval Chron.* XII 138, I recalled the *look-out Ships. 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut.* xv. 264, I ordered some of my men every day to ascend this *look-out station. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II xii. 259 On .. some small eminences there are several *look-out towers. 1897 R. Baden-Powell in *Daily News* 23 Apr. 6/2 Up on the roof of the hall is a *look-out turret.

[**Lool**: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Loom (lūm), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **ȝelóma**, 3 **leome**, 3–7 **lome**, 5–7 **loome**, 6 *Sc.* **lwme**, (**lowme, lumme**, *Sc.* **lwime**), 6–7 **lomb(e**, 6, 9 *Sc.* **lume**, 9 *Sc.* **leem**, *dial.* **leumm**, 7– **loom.** [ME. *lome*, aphetic repr. OE. *gelóma* wk. masc., utensil, implement, f. *ge-* (Y- *prefix*) + *lóma* as in *andlóman* (often *andluman*, *andlaman*) pl , apparatus, furniture.

The ulterior etymology is obscure: some have suggested connexion with OE. *gelóme* (= OHG *kilómo*) often (see Ylome); on this hypothesis the primary sense would be 'things in frequent use'. The simple **lóma* is cited in some dicts. as occurring in the Leiden glosses and the Corpus Glossary; but the Latin lemmata seem to show that the entries belong to different words]

1. An implement or tool of any kind. *Obs.* exc *Sc.* and *north. dial*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxviii. (Schipper) 521 Þa bead se Godes mon þæt him mon issern geloman [*ferramenta*] mid hwæte þider brohte þæt land mid to teȝenne a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124, I blesced beo þi muð vor þu makest me leome þerof to timbren, & to echen me mine crune. 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 2309 He lyftes lyȝtly his lome, & let hit doun fayre, Wiþ þe barbe of þe bitte bi þe bare nek a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xii 41 So hit wes bistad, That nomon hem ne bad, huere lomes to fonde. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 518 Þai had na lomys to wil, for to make a gannand grawe 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C vi. 45 The lomes þat ich laboure with and lyflode deserue Ys pater-noster and my prymer a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2032 Fulle evylle myght any mene smale,..With siche a lome fighte. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 Loome, or instrument (S. loombe), *utensile*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi. iii. 53 Enee .With lume in hand fast wirkand like the laif. 1584 Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* i. (1608) 15 The Craftsman now his lumes away hath laide 1641 Best *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 49 An outligger carryeth but onely one loome to the field, and that is a rake 1819 W Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 51 Your hands are toom O' chappin-stick and weirlike loom, To batter at the bawd o' Rome 1894 Latto *Tam Bodkin* iv. 31 'They wad get the contents o' that lume i' their wames, though!' said Willie, pu'in' oot a muckle horse pistol.

†**b.** The penis. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4750 And large was his odd lome þe lenthe of a ȝerde 1508 Dunbar *Tua mariit wemen* 175 His lwme is vaxit larbar 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii 95

†**c** = Heirloom. *Obs.*

1424 *E E. Wills* (1882) 56, I wull he haue my grete maser for þe terme of his life, and so from heir to heyr lome. a 1814 *Sailors' Ret* II iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 340 With all the appurtenances, messuages, tenements, hereditaments, looms heir, rights of court, leet, and baron . thereto appertaining and belonging.

d. *dial.* Applied to persons, with adjs. of contemptuous meaning. (Cf. *tool.*)

a 1650 *Sir Aldingar* 47 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 168 'Goe with me', saide our comly king, 'This lazar for to see' .. 'there is a lodly lome', says Harry King, 'for our dame Queene Elinor!' 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss*, *Leumm*, loom; a tool; a term of reproach. 'He's an ill leumm'.

2. An open vessel of any kind, as a bucket, tub, vat, etc. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxii. 7 Samenand als in lome watres of se. 13 . *Childh. Jesus* 659 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIV. 336 Thies clathis sente he. ffor to litte thayme Doo thayme in ȝone lomys three. c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* xi. 447 In lomys smaller hent this must, and vse hit as wyn pestilent. 1509 *Market Harboro' Rec.* (1890) 233 Item a growt lome and a lome for grenys vjd. 1577 *Burgh Rec Glasgow* (1832) 80 Þe third falt breking of þair lwmes, delyng of the brewing [etc]. 1586 *MS Inv., Hatfield Woodhouse, Yorks*, It. kyts, stands, lombes, boules, dyshes, chyrne, flackets. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 66 No Fisherman shall use any Weel called a Lomb, or a Mill Pot, or any other Engine. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxiii, 'Ay, and there's something to pit it in', said the mendicant, eyeing the ram's horn—'that loom's an auld acquaintance o' mine'. 1858 Ramsay *Remin.* Ser. i. (1860) 154 Having referred to the accident [of falling from his gig], Balnamoon quietly added, 'Indeed, I maun hae a lume that'll had in'.

†**b.** Vessel, boat. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B 314 And þus of lenþe & of large þat lome [*sc.* the Ark] þou make *Ibid.* 443.

3. A machine in which yarn or thread is woven into fabric by the crossing of threads called respectively the warp and weft. (In quots. 1535, 1566 app. used for: The beam of a loom.)

Often with prefixed word indicating (*a*) the kind of material produced, as †*linen*, *ribbon*, †*woollen*, etc. *loom*; (*b*) the method of operation, as *hand*, *power loom*; (*c*) some particular form of construction, as *circular*, *draw loom*; (*d*) the inventor or improver, as *Jacquard loom*. for which see those words.

1404 *Nottingham Rec.* 27 Aug. II. 22 Item, j lynyn lome, et j. warpyngstok et warpyngtree, et j. wheel, appretiata ad ijs. iiijd. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 Loome of webbarys crafte (*K. P.* of webstare), *telarium*. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 106/1 To serche all maner Worstedes, or to do serche, as well within the Lomes as oute of the Lomes. 1535 Coverdale *1 Sam.* xvii. 7 The shaft of his speare was like a weauers lome. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 107 Johnne Craile who haith made a weavers lomb therof. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* iv. i, His vestaments sit as if . art had wrought 'em on the same loome as nature fram'd his Lordship. 1675 C. Hatton in *H. Corr.* (1878) 120 Those weavers who had loomes without engines broke open yᵉ houses of all those weavers who had loomes wᵗʰ engines. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Mr. Pope* 1 Apr., These wenches. pass the time at their looms under the shade of the trees. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. lv. 89 The looms of Ionia were kept in constant activity to supply purple robes for the Courtiers. 1843 Macaulay *Lays Anc Rom.*, *Horatius* lxx, And the goodwife's shuttle merrily Goes flashing through the loom 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng* vi. (1880) 96 The artizans set up their looms, and began to work at the manufacture of .cloth.

fig. 1603 Dekker *Wonderfull Yeare* A iv, Whatsoeuer they weaue in the motley loome of their rustie pates 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* ii. 97 All like a comely Youth in Lifes' fresh Bloom; Rare Workmanship, and wrought by heav'nly Loom. 1645 Z. Boyd *Holy Songs* in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 13/1 Sorrows are as threeds a crosse; in this our earthly loome. 1761 Gray *Fatal Sisters* ii, Glitt'ring lances are the loom, Where the dusky warp we strain, Weaving many a soldier's doom. 1787 *Minor* 54 The best wrought piece that ever issued from his intellectual loom. 1864 Longf. *Hawthorne* 7 The great elms o'erhead Dark shadows wove on their aërial looms.

†**b.** *transf.* Attributed to a spider or caterpillar; *occas.* used *poet* for the web itself. *Obs.*

1590 Greene *Orl Fur.* (1599) 58 Finest silke, Fetcht from the natiue loomes of labouring wormes. 1592 Nashe *P Penilesse* (ed. 2) 8 b, Spiders. that wont to set vp their loomes in euery windowe. 1606 Dekker *Sev Sinnes* 1 (Arb.) 15 O thou that on thy pillow (lyke a Spider in his loome) weauest mischeuous nets 1647 H. More *Poems* 152 Like spider in her web, so do we sit Within this spirit, and if ought do shake This subtile loom we feel as it doth hit.

4. Put for: The art, business, or process of weaving.

1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 236 The dressing and preparing of hemp and flax from the stalk to the loom. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* vii. 1096 Unbred to Spinning, in the Loom unskill'd 1784 Cowper *Task* i 416 Who Renounce the odours of the open field For the unscented fictions of the loom. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* iii, Clothes of much finer cloth, the manufacture of the German loom 1846 McCulloch *Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 1 The intervention of merchants and dealers gives a continuous motion to the plough and the loom. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 693 And one among his gentlewomen Display'd a splendid silk of foreign loom.

5. The shaft, i.e. the part between the blade and the handle of an oar; also, limited to the part of the oar between the rowlock and the hands in rowing; also, loosely, the handle.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 54 Of the young Trees Privateers use to make Loom, or Handles for their Oars. 1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1780) D d iv, That part of the oar . which is within-board, is termed the loom. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* ii, The oar meeting no resistance, its loom or handle came back upon the bosom of . Sally 1857 P. Colquhoun *Comp Oarsman's Guide* 30 The oar or scull [consists] of handle, loom, shank, and blade. 1883 Clark Russell *Sailors' Lang.*, *Loom*,..the part of an oar that is in a boat when the rest of it is out 1893 F M Crawford *Childr. King* i 5 Out go the sweeps, and the men throw themselves forward over the long slender loom, as they stand

6 *attrib.* and *Comb*: **a.** simple attrib , as *loom-beam*, *-pattern*, *-post*, *-spoke*, *-treadle*, *weight*; **b.** instrumental, as *loom-made*, *-wrought* adjs.; **c.** objective, as *loom-maker*, *-worker*; **d.** locative, as *loom-bred* adj.; **e.** special comb , as †**loom-flitter**, a weaver; **loom-house**, a building or factory in which weaving is carried on; **loom-lace**, lace made in a loom , **loom-lord** *nonce-wd*, the proprietor of weaving machinery; **loom-picture**, a picture woven in textile fabric; **loom-shed**, **-shop**, **-stance**, **-stead** = *loom-house*, †**loom-work**, weaving.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. iv I. *David* 88 His Lance a *Loom-beam, or a Mast (as big) Which yet he shaketh as an Osier twig. 1812 W Tennant *Anster F* ii. xxviii. 36 Dunfermline, too. Sends out her *loom-bred men. a 1653 G Daniel *Idyll* iv. 86 Children .. can name Oligarchy, wᵗʰ more Ease Then a *Loome-flitter, can Church Hierarchies. 1864 B Brierley *Layrock of Langley-side* ix. 121 We'st be as quiet as a empty *loomheawse 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2493/4 A Wastcoat lac'd with broad Silver knotted *Loom-lace. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit* vi. 123 There has been a nightmare bred in England of indigestion and spleen among landlords and *loomlords. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 5/5 Finest *loom-made Spanish lace. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119 Occupations of the People, *loom-maker. 1835 Ure *Philos Manuf* 259 *Loom pattern drawing. 1870 J. K. Hunter *Life Studies* xxii. 155 He had a wee box on the tap o' his loom , and he had a slate that hung on his *loompost. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 351 A *loom-shed. *Ibid.* 263 The master of a *loom-shop. c 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* V. 178 The destructive weaver seized a *loomspoke, and began a-beating me. 1876 S. R. Whitehead *Daft Davie* 6 The shop, containing generally several looms—a *loom-stance being often sublet by the householder—was on the other [side]. 1869 I. Burns *Life W. C. Burns* iv. (1870) 101 The weaving *loomsteads. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 145 Religion. weaving for herself new Vestures;—Teufelsdröckh himself being one of the *loom treadles? 1881 *Archæologia* XLVI. 468 The *loom weights of chalk . were used to weigh down the warp in the process of weaving 1598 W. Phillips *Linschoten* (1864) 179 These clothes .. being verie costly wrought with *Loome-worke. a 1640 Day *Peregr. Schol* (1881) 68 She taught Arachne her curiouse lomeworke. 1659 Torriano, *Telarolo*, a weaver or *loom-worker of any kind of cloth. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 199 Its woven waters seemed to fall, Its trees, its beasts, its *loom-wrought folk, Now seemed indeed as though they woke.

Loom (lūm), *sb.*[2] Also 7 lumb, 7–9 lumme, 9 lumne. [In Shetland repr. a. ON. *lóm-r*; in mod. literary use partly from Shetland dialect and partly a. mod. Sw. and Da. *lom*.] A name given in northern seas to species of the Guillemot and the Diver, esp. *Alca bruennichi* and *Colymbus septentrionalis* (Red-throated Diver). Cf. LOON [2]

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 343 It is common among the Norwegians and Islanders, who in their own Country Language call it Lumme] 1694 NARBOROUGH, etc. *Voy.* II. 80 The Lumb..is quite black at the top, but underneath his belly even to the neck, he is snow-white. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 129 On the water, near the rocks, there were thousands of lummes and razor-bills. 1778–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1761 The greater lumme, or diver, found in the northern parts of Europe. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* iv. 51 We saw a few looms and shear-waters. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exped* xvi. 391 One lumne. 1886 A. W. GREELY *Arctic Service* I. 49 On the face of these sea-ledges of Arveprins Island Bruennich's guillemots, or looms, gather in the breeding season .by tens of thousands.

b. The flesh of these birds as an article of food.

1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* iii 46 We revelled in 'loom soup', 'loom pie', 'roast loom' [etc.].

Loom (lūm), *sb.*[3] [f. LOOM *v.*[2]]

1. A seaman's term for the indistinct and exaggerated appearance or outline of an object when it first comes into view, as the outline of land on the horizon, an object seen through the mist or darkness, etc.

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, We're very near the land, Captain Wilson; thick as it is, I think I can make out the loom of it. 1839 — *Phant. Ship* xii, I did not see anything but the loom of her hull 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* II, A dark line, too faint for landsmen's eyes, far ahead, which changed into a loom of land. 1881 *Times* 30 May 6/4 Suddenly the loom of a rock was seen right ahead. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 244 Looking back there was nothing but a dim loom to show where we had left the great vessel.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 231 No mirage of tradition to give characters and events an imaginative loom.

2. *dial.* (See quot. and cf. LOOM *v.*[2] 1)

1878 *Cumbld. Gloss*, *Loom*, the slow and silent motion of the water of a deep pool.

Loom (lūm), *a.* (or *sb. attrib.*) *Naut.* Also 6 lum, 7 loome, loume. [Perh. corruptly a. Da. *lugn*: see LOUN *a*, *dial.*] Of a breeze or wind: Easy, gentle. *Obs.* exc. in **loom gale**, 'an easy gale of wind, in which a ship can carry her whole topsails atrip' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk* 1867).

1587 J. DAVIS *Traverse Bk.* in *Hakluyt* (1810) III. 154 An island of ice was carried by the force of the current as faste as our barke could saile with lum wind, all sailes bearing 1609 in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) IV IX v. 1733 By the feruent heat and loomes breezes, many of our men fell sicke of the Calenture 1626 CAPT SMITH *Accid Yng Sea-men* 17 A spoute, a loume gaile, an eddy wind. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* x. 46 A faire Loome Gale is the best to saile in, because the Sea goeth not high, and we beare out all our sailes. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxviii (1658) 304 We had run . with all the sails abroad we could make, and in a fair loom way. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. x, We . stood for the Offing with a fair loom Gale

Loom (lūm), *v*[1] *rare.* [f. LOOM *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To weave (a fabric).

1548 HOOPER *Decl. Ten Command.* x 161 He is as long in the morning to set his berd in an order, as a godlie crawftis man would be in loming of a peace of karsey. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr* 145 The cloth loomed from the cotton thread of the country

2. Weaving. *To loom the web*: to 'mount' the warp on the loom Also *absol.*

1827 TAYLOR *Poems* 58 (E. D. D.) Thou's begun to loom thy wab, I'se thinking yer a wabster bred 1851 L. D. B GORDON in *Art Jrnl. Illust. Catal* p. VII **/2 The 'lease' now being taken, and the cross bands or threads being introduced for the purpose of 'looming', or drawing in of the weaver's beam. 1883 A. BROWN *Power-Loom* (ed. 4) 86 The process of looming the web

Hence **Loo med** *ppl. a.*, woven.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 277 He..with loom'd Wool the native Robe supplies.

Loom (lūm), *v.*[2] Also 7 lome, 7, 8 loam. [Skeat suggests that the original meaning may have been 'to come slowly (towards)', and compares EFris. *lômen*, Sw. dial *loma* to move slowly, MHG. *luomen* to be weary, from *luomi* slack (related by ablaut to LAME *a.*). Cf. also *loomy* (Sc. and north dial.) misty, cloudy (E.D.D.).]

†**1.** Of a ship, also of the sea: To move slowly up and down. *Obs. rare.*

1605 SIR T. SMITH *Voy. Russia* C 1 b, To behold one of the 3 gallant spectacles in the world, a Ship vnder sayle, loming (as they tearme it) indeede like a Lyon pawing with his forfeet. 1667 COLEPRESSE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 481 Being in a Calm, that way which the Sea began to Loom or move, the next day the Wind was sure to blow from that point of the Compass towards which the Sea did Loom the day before. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 93 This is to him as the due ballast to the ship, which makes the vessel indeed loome somewhat deeper, but keeps it from tossing too lightly upon the uncertain waters.

2. *intr.* To appear indistinctly; to come into view in an enlarged and indefinite form. Also with *up*. Often with adj. compl., as *to loom large*.

1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 55 Here smokes a Castle, there a City fumes, And here a Ship upon the Ocean looms [orig. *Et là flote vne nef sur Neptune irrité*]. 1658 PHILLIPS *s. v.*, A Ship *Loomes* a great or a small sail, a term used in Navigation, and signifieth as much as a Ship seems a great or a little Ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v. *Looming*, She looms large afore the wind. *Ibid.* II, *Mirer*, to loom, or appear indistinctly. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* vi 87 We saw the land looming. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxvi. 136 A great ship loomed up out of the fog. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 73 The hard stern outlines loom around Of hill by many a frost embrowned. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 110 Men are magnified to giants, and brigs 'loom up', as the sailors term it, into ships of the line. 1880 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 112 Still the summit loomed above us. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* I. xiv, A mist through which Mr. Inspector loomed vague and large. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 53 The haze through which the sun's disc looms red and lurid.

transf. (*jocular*).

1862 MRS. H WOOD *Channings* v. 37 He understood it was quite a ladies' affair, and loomed in, dressed up to the nines.

b. *fig.* and of immaterial things.

1592 SYLVESTER *Jury* 180 But, lo My Liege: O Courage! there he comes: What Ray of Honour round about him Looms? 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 6 Reasons .which lowme so big in some mens eyes. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb* (1861) 69 Thus loom on my imagination those happier days of our city. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 7 July, Cash affairs loom well in the offing. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxiv, And is it that the haze of grief Makes former gladness loom so great? 1851 H. MAYO *Pop Superstit.* 101 The facts which loom so large in the dawning light. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 26 Political difficulties..were looming at no great distance. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 42 Shrunk to atom size, That which loomed immense to fancy low before my reason lies.

c. *causative.* To make to loom or appear unnaturally large. *rare.*

1817 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg.* 473 It possesses the quality of looming, or magnifying objects,..making the small billets of wood appear as formidable as trees

Loom, obs form of LAMB, LOAM.

Loomb(e, obs. form of LAMB, LOOM.

Loomer (lū·mər). [f. LOOM *v.*[1] 2 + -ER [1].] (See quot. 1892.)

1882 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/6 The Loomers. are still on strike. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Loomers*, those who take the warp as it comes from the 'taper', and prepare it for the loom.

Loomery (lū·məri). [f. LOOM *sb.*[2] + -ERY.] The place where looms or guillemots flock together for breeding.

1859 MCCLINTOCK *Voy. Fox* 151 Our shooting parties have twice visited a loomery upon Cape Graham. 1882 I. SMITH in *Standard* 22 Aug 2/5 At Cape Stephen there was a large loomery, and at Cape Forbes there were a few looms.

Looming (lū miŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. LOOM *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] A coming indistinctly into view.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* XI 53 The looming of a ship is her prospective, that is, as she doth shew great or little 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantat.* (1865) 7 At the first loaming of the ship vpon the river, wee found all the Countrey in Armes. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer* (1698) II. 84 This day we saw the looming of a very high land 1700 ROY in *Phil Trans.* LXXX 266 Wherever the most faint looming of the land in a very clear day can be discerned. 1807 *Europ. Mag.* LII 441/2 [Sailor *log*] 'Split me but I know the loaming of the land hereabouts' 1829 *Nat. Philos. Optics* XVIII. 56 (U K.S.) The elevation of coasts, ships, and mountains above their usual level, when seen in the distant horizon, has been long known and described under the name of Loomin,. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* IX. (1856) 69 No evidences of refraction visible, except some slight loomings of the more distant bergs. 1861 C. J. ANDERSON *Okavango* VII 87 A crashing and cracking, announced the approach of elephants; in a few moments afterwards the looming of a dozen huge unwieldy figures in the distance told of their arrival.

fig. a 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny* VII. (1840) 50 Tremendous loomings of eternal things.

Looming (lū·miŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f LOOM *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action or process of 'mounting' the warp on the loom. In quot *attrib.*

1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jrnl. Illust. Catal* p. VII**/1 The warp was then taken from this [sizing-] machine to a machine for winding it on a roller-beam, after which it was taken to the looming frame, and next to the loom.

Looming (lū miŋ), *ppl. a.* [f LOOM *v.*[2] + -ING [2]] That looms, in the senses of the vb.

1855 M. ARNOLD *New Sirens* 182 In the midst of river-meadows Where the looming deer are laid 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 217 As if divers social wants and looming penuriousness had never been within her experience 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* VI 119 Her silvery marabouts glancing like hoar-frost in the shadows of the looming walls.

Loon [1] (lūn). Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 lowen, 5–6 loone, 6 lound, 6–9 loun(e, lown(e, 7– loon. [In 16th c. *lowen*, *lowne*, riming with *chenoun*, *downe*. Of obscure origin; the early forms do not favour the current hypothesis of connexion with early mod.Du. *loen* 'homo stupidus' (Plantijn and Kilian) which seems to be known only from dictionaries. The ON. *lúenn*, beaten, benumbed, weary, exhausted (pa. pple. of *lýja* to beat, thrash) has been suggested as a possible etymon. The order of development of the senses is somewhat uncertain]

1. A worthless person; a rogue, scamp (esp. in *false loon, to play the loon*); a sluggard, idler.

c 1490 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7937 Þe clerkis þat were bare, lebir lowens [*rime* chenouns]. c 1470 HENRYSON *Fables* 2413 in *Anglia* IX. 475 Than lichtlie in the bukket lap the loun ..The tod come hailand vp, the wolf yeid doun. 1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 485 Fra honest folk deuoide this lathly lown. 1514 BARCLAY *Eclog.* ii. (1570) B iij, That men shall call the malapart or dronke, Or an abbey lowne or limmer [*printed* limner] of a monke. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* G. viii b, Cum here lounder, cum here tykes 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXIII. 68 To loup on lassis, lait, and play the Lowne. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I iv. 82 For shame, subscribe, and let the lowne depart. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XXXIII. 36 Let not ... louns with teasings 30u allure. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. ... He held them [breeches] all to deere, With that ... the Tailor Lowne. 1605 — *Mach.* V. iii. 11 The diuell damne thee blacke, thou cream-fac'd Loon. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1862) I. 289 Looking on with their hands folded behind their back when louns are running with the spoil of Zion on their back. 1674–91 RAY *N C. Words* 47 The Scots say, a fausse, i e. false Loon 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 589 But the false loon who cou'd not work his will By open force employ'd his flatt'ring skill. 1762 CHURCHILL *Prophecy Famine* Poems I. 114 When with a foreign loon she stole away 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. *Refectory*, Out upon him, the lazy loon!

appositively 16 . in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) 392 Christ's minister may not preach Christ's trueth, if a loun minister neare by him have taught lies, except the Bishop give him leave so to doe.

b. Of a woman: A strumpet, concubine.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S) iv. 87 The gayest grittest loun. c 1600 in Gordon Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 392 Bad hir swithe [*printed* snyithe] pack hir furthe harlot lowne. 1724 RAMSAY *Elegy J. Cowper* VII, He ken'd the bawds and louns fou well. a 1800 in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1802) II 68, I trow some may has plaid the lown. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II, Thou art too low to be their lawful love, and too high to be their unlawful loon.

2. A man of low birth or condition; in phrase *lord and loon*. Now only *arch.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (1858) I. 45 Thus for ane loun than lichlyit is ane lord. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* I viii b, The Lurdein was in a maner, all one wyth the Lorde, and the Lounde with the Larde 1608 SHAKS. *Per* IV. vi. 20 Wee should haue both Lorde and Lowne, if the peeuish baggadge would but giue way to customers. a 1650 *Capt. Carr* in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 81, 'I will not geve over my hous,' she saithe, 'Neither for lord nor lowne.' 1840 BARHAM *Ingol Leg.*, 'Monstre' *Balloon*, The peer and the peasant, the lord and the loon

3. A boor, lout, clown; an untaught, ill-bred person.

1619 *Bk. Demeanor* 12 in *Babees Bk*, With manlike cheere, Not like a rustic lowne. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 133, I contrasted him with the ill-bred loons who had addressed my mother in my behalf 1790 BURNS *Ep. R. Graham* II [He] Came shaking hands wi' wabster lowns. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc Mar* I. iii, Now get thee hence, thou grey-beard Loon. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* VII, Go to your Provost, you lorrel loons. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl* 49 A titled loon of high degree.

4. A fellow, man, 'chap'.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr* XII, The wyves. fand lyfe in the lounc. 1728 STARRAT *To Ramsay* 15 in *R.'s Poems*, And learn'd the Latin lowns sic springs to play As gars the world gang dancing to this day 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 8/3 Wherever Moray loons may gather.

5. A boy, lad, youth.

c 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S T.S) II 107 For thair wes nowdir lad not loun Mycht eit ane baikin loche For fowness 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* II Jan., I went in to see Crowly who was now grown a very great loon and very tame 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 17 Sept an. 1773, The usual figure of a Sky boy is a lown with bare legs and feet. 1821 CLARK *Vill. Minstr.* II 75 Urging each lown to leave his sports in fear. 1891 'H HALIBURTON' *Ochil Idylls* 127 As when ye roamed, a hardy loon, Upon the banks o' May. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* (1894) 202 The family consisted of three loons and a lassie

Loon [2] (lūn). [App. an alteration of LOOM [2] q v., perh by assimilation to prec. sb.] A name for certain aquatic birds.

1. Any bird of the genus *Colymbus*, esp. the Great Northern Diver (*C. glacialis*), remarkable for its loud cry.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng Prosp* (1865) 34 The Loone is an ill shap'd thing like a Cormorant. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng Rarities* 12 The Loone is a Water Fowl, alike in shape to the Wobble. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 341 Greatest speckled-Diver, or Loon. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. tr. *Biberg's Econ. Nature* Misc Tracts (1762) 90 The diver or loon lays also two eggs 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 414 On the Thames they [the grey speckled divers] are called Sprat loons, for they attend that fish during its continuance in the river. 1831 *A Wilson & Bonaparte's Amer. Ornith.* III 255 *Colymbus glacialis* . Great Northern Diver, or Loon. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 187 Listening to the whistling of the solitary loon. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 75 586 The loons hallooed and laughed at our approach. 1880 FITZGIBBON *Trip to Manitoba* IX. 101 The weird cry of the loon diving.

2. a. The Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*). b. The Little Grebe or Dabchick (*P. fluviatilis* or *minor*).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 339 The greater Loon or Arsfoot. *Ibid.* 340 The Didapper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker, Loon, or Arsfoot. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 395, 398. 1828 FLEMING *Hist Brit. Anim.* 131 *P[odiceps] cristatus*, .Greater Loon. *Ibid.* 132 *P. minor*, . Small Loon. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 4/4 Loon is a name for a small bird of the grebe tribe, and much better known as the dabchick.

3. *attrib.*, as *loon-skin*.

1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 166 Some have robes made of muskrat skins .. and I saw some of loon-skins.

Hence **Loo·ning** *nonce-wd.*, the cry of the loon.

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 307 This of the loon—I do not mean its laugh, but its looning,—is a long-drawn call, as it were, sometimes singularly human to my ear.

Loon³ (lūn). *dial.* (*Cheshire*). Also 7 lound, loone, 9 (?*erron.*) loom. [? Corruption of *lond* LAND *sb.*] = LAND *sb.* 7.

1612 *Will* (Cheshire) in *31st Rep Comm. Inq Charities* (1837) 361 Two butts of ground containing one lound. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 136/2 Butt is half the quantity of a Loon *Ibid.* 137/1 [see LAND *sb.* 7]. 1844 PALIN in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc* V. I. 62 A large portion of the flat clay-land has been formed, ages ago, into butts or loons, varying in width from 15 to 50 feet. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 724/2 *Looms*, (Chesh.), are wide lands, wider than *butts*.

Loon(e, obs. form of LOAN.

†**Loo·nery.** *Obs.* In 6– **lounrie, -y,** 7 **lownry.** [f. LOON¹ + -ERY.] The disposition and habits of a loon or rascal; lechery, villany.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 100 Thow art bot Gluncoch with thy giltin hippis, That for thy lounry mony a leisch hes fyld. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 37 Euir þe mair þow wald be trowit, The les þi lounrie Is allowit. 1606 ROLLOCK *On 2 Thess* 114 In thy lownry thou cannot haue an eye to God. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 47 Upon trial found a rogue For all his lownry was discovered

Loong, obs. form of LUNG.

Loongee, loonghie, var. forms of LUNGI.

†**Loon-slatt,** *slang. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [Perh. f. LOON¹ + SLATT (*slang*) half-crown.] A name for the Scottish merk, the value of which in the 17th c. was 13½*d*, the proverbial amount of the hangman's fee. (Cf. quot. 1785 s. v. HANGMAN.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Loon-slatt*, a Thirteen Pence half Penny.

Loony, luny (lū·ni), *a.* and *sb.* *vulgar.* Also **looney.** [Shortened form of LUNATIC + -Y.] **a.** *adj.* Lunatic, crazed, daft, dazed, demented, foolish, silly. **b.** *sb.* A lunatic.

1872 B. HARTE *Heiress of Red Dog* (1879) 93 You're that looney sort of chap that lives over yonder, ain't ye? 1883 E. C. MANN *Psychol. Med* 424 (Cent.) His fits were nocturnal, and he had frequent 'luny spells' as he called them. 1884 *St. James's Gaz* 29 Mar. 6/2 An excellent system whereby one loony was brought to bear upon another. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 27 Dad sez loonies can't shake out a straight yarn. 1900 F. W. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* xiii. 253, I sh'd a ben fair loony long ago.

Loop (lūp), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5–6 **loupe,** 6 **loppe,** *Sc.* **lowpe,** 7 **lope, loope,** 7– **loop.** [Of obscure etymology.

Prof. Skeat (*Concise Etym. Dict.*) suggests that the word may be a. ON. *hlup*, *hlaup* LEAP *sb.*, comparing the Sw *löp-knut*, Da. *löb-knude*, *löb pie*, running-knot. These compounds, however, seem to be merely modern Germanisms; the relevant sense of the verb, Sw. *löpa*, Da. *löbe*, being app. foreign to early Scandinavian, and due to the influence of the corresponding G. *laufen* (LG *lôpen*). Further, the mod.Sc. form of ON. *hlup* would be regularly *loup*, pronounced (laup), whereas the word *loop* is in Sc. pronounced (lūp); the spelling *lowpe* in G. Douglas is ambiguous, but prob. represents (lūp); cf. *drowpe* = droop. The Irish and Gael. *lub*, formerly suggested by Prof. Skeat, presents at least a noteworthy resemblance of sound and meaning to the Eng word.]

1. The doubling or return into itself of a portion of a string, cord, thong, or the like, so as to leave an aperture between the parts; the portion so doubled, commonly fastened at the ends. Often used as an ornament for dress (cf. *loop-lace*). † *Crochets and loops*: hooks and eyes. † *To prick in the loop*: to play FAST AND LOOSE: cf. *pricking in the garter* (GARTER *sb* 7).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2806 Paris with pyne, & his pure brother,.. Lauset loupis fro the le; lachyn in Ancres. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 446 in *Babees Bk.*, With crochettis and loupys sett on lyour. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. v. 66 The todir part [of a snake cut in two] lamyt, clynschis and makis hir hyde, In lowpis thrawin and lynkis of hir hyde. 1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Loupe to holde a button, *fermeau* 1551 MATHEW *Bible, Exod* xxvi. 4 Then shalt thou make loupes of Iacyncte coloure, alonge by the edge of yᵉ one curtayne. 1657–8 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 332 A Crooke and Loope to put yᵉ Sword in, 2*s.* 6*d.* 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 49 There is a Brass Pin in the Center at C for to hang the Plummet and String, with the Lope upon. 1690 EVELYN *Ladies Dressing-R.*, *Fops Dict.* 21 *Sultane*, a gown trimm'd with Buttons and Loops. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar, Those gold loops so common on birthday coats. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 118 A woman .. in .. a cloak with loops hanging behind. 1772–3 *Ess. fr Batchelor* (1773) II. 66 This is the identical Jack, who played prick in the loop with so many Lord Lieutenants, and cheated them all. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 103 The cloak did fly Till, loop and button failing both, At last it flew away 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict*, *Loop*, is . used to signify an ornamental part of a regimental hat. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 351 There are rows of buttons and loops down the breast of the tunic 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss* 73 And fixed the oars in leathern loops all orderly. 1890 JULIA P. BALLARD *Moths & Butterflies* 120 A loop-and-link as if he had begun to make a chain. 1891 W. C. SYDNEY *Eng. 18th Cent.* II. 110 So late as 1799 .. footmen wore their hair tied up behind in a thick loop called a hoop.

b. *spec.* in *Needlework* (see quots).

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 93 To speak correctly, we believe it can be proved that we should speak of a *mesh* in netting, a *loop* in knitting. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Loop*, a term used instead of stitch in Crochet, Knitting, Netting, and Tatting. In Lace-making the word Loop is sometimes employed instead of Picot.

c. *Mining.* (See quot. 1891.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, It [the D Link] is a loop in which one man is lowered and raised in an engine-pit. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Loops*, slings attached to the end of the ropes which formerly drew the corves to the pit-mouth of a coal mine. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 May 7/1 There were about 200 men in the pit, who had to be brought out by another shaft in loops.

d. = LOOPFUL.

1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2089 Epit. Med. Lit. 8 A loop of this second dilution is placed. on each cover glass.

2. A ring or curved piece of metal, etc. employed in various ways, e.g. for the insertion of a bolt, ramrod, or rope, as a handle for lifting, etc.; *dial.* a door-hinge.

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 44 A *Loop*; An Hinge of a Door. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 131 A Cover .. with a Loop to move it easily. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Loop*, in a Gun, tis a small Hole in the Barrel, to fasten it to the Stock or Carriage by 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Loop*, in a ship-carriage, made of iron, . through which the ropes or tackle pass, whereby the guns are moved. 1844 P. HAWKER *Instr Yng. Sportsm.* (ed. 3) 54 Parts of a Gun. . *Loops*, eyes to barrel which receive the bolts that fasten it into the stock 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 33 Put it [the ramrod] into the loops. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Loops of a Gun-carriage*, the iron eye-bolts to which the tackles are hooked. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Loop*, a sleeve or collar, as that upon the middle of a neck-yoke. 1878 JEWITT *Ceramic Art* I. 15 It has on its central band four projecting handles or loops, which are pierced Nine other looped examples, from Cornwall. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 239 The ribs are then soft-soldered on, and the loop fitted in.

3. Something having the shape of a loop, e.g. a line traced on paper, a part of a written character (as the upper part of the usual script *b*, *h*, *l*), a part of the apparent path of a planet, a bend of a river.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* IV. i. 388 Adverbs .. may be expressed by a Loop in the same place. 1814 SCOTT *Lines to Dk. Buccleuch* 13 Aug. in *Lockhart* xxxiii, For this mighty shoal of leviathans lay On our lee-beam a mile, in the loop of the bay. 1818 — *Rob Roy* i, I wish .. you would write a more distinct current hand and open the loops of your l's. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xviii. 127 Our path trended away from the river, crossing its numerous 'loops'. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. x, He set out . described a loop, turned, and went back again 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem Pl.* 2 The apex often travels in a zig-zag line, or makes small subordinate loops or triangles. 1900 R. C. THOMPSON *Rep. Magicians Nineveh* II p. lxxxix, Jupiter.. appears to have formed a 'loop' near Regulus. 1900 *Blackw Mag* July 58/1 James Bay, the Southern loop of Hudson's Bay.

4. *spec.* in scientific and technical applications.

a. *Anat.* A looped vessel or fibre. *Loop of Henle*, the looped part of a uriniferous tubule.

1846 TOYNBEE in *Medico-Chirurg. Trans.* XXIX. 309 Loops, convolutions, and dilatations, freely intercommunicating, characterize the tubuli of the surface. 1858 H. GRAY *Anat* 442 Occasionally the elementary [nerve-] fibres are disposed in terminal loops or plexuses. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Human Physiol.* II 518 The spiral tubule .. passes into the descending portion of Henle's loop.

b. *Zool.* In brachiopods, the folding of the brachial appendages.

1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 211 In *Terebratula* and *Thecidium* it [the internal skeleton] takes the form of a loop, which supports the brachial membrane, but does not strictly follow the course of the arms. 1860 REEVE *Elem. Conchol.* II. 182 In *Terebratula dilatata* the loops are long 1881 P. M. DUNCAN in *Academy* 19 Mar. 210 The comparative sizes are also given, and the internal skeleton or loop also.

c. *Math.* (See quot. 1877.)

1858 J. BOOTH in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IX. 261 The difference between the lengths of the loop and the infinite branch is equal to an arc of the parabola together with a right line. 1877 W. K CLIFFORD in *Math. Papers* (1882) 243 A path going along any line from O to very near A, then round A in a very small circle, and then back to O along the same line, will be called a loop. 1891 WOLSTENHOLME *Math. Probl.* 322 Also prove that the area of the loop is . . . .

d. *Acoustics.* The portion of a vibrating string, column of air, etc. between two nodes.

1878 LD. RAYLEIGH *Theory of Sound* § 255 II 46 Midway between each pair of consecutive nodes there is a loop, or place of no pressure variation. *Ibid.*, The loops are the places of maximum velocity, and the nodes those of maximum pressure variation. 1879 W. H. STONE *Sound* i. 9 The breaking-up of the string into a number of nodes with intervening loops or ventral segments.

e. *Railways* and *Telegraphy.* A line of rails or a telegraph wire diverging from, and afterwards returning to, the main line or circuit.

1863 CULLEY *Handbk Telegr* 122 Supposing the resistance of the loop to be 100 units. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 56 Sched 1. Note *a* & *b*, On single lines of Railway, each connection with a portion of double line at loops, terminal stations, or junctions to be stated. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 132 For some years the Midland .. used the loop via Worcester only for the local traffic. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* v, They .. thought the train was the Southampton express, or else the Windsor loop.

f. In a 'centrifugal railway' or the like: That portion of the path which forms a circuit, along the upper portion of which the passenger travels head downwards.

1900 *Scientif. American* 22 Sept. 186/1 [The car] plunges down the incline of 75 feet, whirls round the loop, and reaches the station after running up a heavy grade.

5. (See quots.) [Perh. a different word.]

1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 105 A *Loop*; A Rail of Pales, or Bars join'd together like a Gate, to be removed in and out at pleasure. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Loop*, the part of a pale-fence between one post and another.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loop-maker*; *loop-like*, *-shaped* adjs; **loop-artery**, an artery that forms a loop alongside the main-duct; **loop-drag, -eye** (see quots.); **loop-knot**, †(*a*) a reef-knot (*obs.*); (*b*) a single knot tied in a doubled cord, so as to leave a loop beyond the knot (1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **loop-lace**, (*a*) a kind of ornament consisting of a series of loops; (*b*) a kind of lace consisting of patterns worked on a ground of fine net; hence **loop laced** *a.*; **loop line**, (*a*) see 3 c; (*b*) a fishing-line used with the loop-rod (*q. v.*) to which it is attached by a loop; **loop-rod**, a spliced fishing-rod with a strong loop of horse-hair at the top for the attachment of the line; **loop-stitch**, a kind of fancy stitch consisting of loops; **loop-test** (see quot.); **loop-tube** = *looped tube* (see LOOPED *ppl. a.*¹ 1); **loop-work**, work consisting of loops or looped stitches; also *attrib.*; **loop-worm** = LOOPER 1.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 239 The blood can enter at each end of the short *loop arteries. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, **Loop-drag*, an eye at the end of a rod through which tow is passed for cleaning bore-holes. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 19 Vertical bars, to which they [horizontal bands] are attached by *loop-eyes or strong screw bolts. 1795 HUTTON *Math Dict.* s.v. *Knot*, A **Loop knot* [explained as = *reef-knot*]. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 351/2 We took a stout rope, made a strong loop-knot in it for each person. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 52 The sleeves . were cut from the highest to the lowest part .. and rejoind with small blacke *loope-lace 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1797/4 A new-fashion'd Campaign Coat . gold Loop Lace down the Seams. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 7/1 Common Valenciennes and loop laces. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2686/4 One Flanders *Loop-laced Combing-cloath. 1896 *Pop Sci. Monthly* Feb. 535 A tendency to draw a *looplike rudimentary contour soon emerges. 1885 D. WEBSTER *Angler & Loop-Rod* iv. 71, I constantly use the spliced rod and *loop-line. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.*, *Loop-maker, *faiseur d'Agrémens.* 1885 D. WEBSTER (*title*) The Angler and the *Loop-Rod. *Ibid.*, Pref p. viii, The art of fishing with what may be styled the loop-rod and line. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 134 We see a *loop-shaped gland. 1857 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing* etc. 19 Then carrying through the latter a loop of the first thread, so as to form a double *loop-stitch. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 619 Fig. 22 is the way open loop-stitch is worked. . When drawn through, the needle is put in a little way beyond the loop formed. 1867 CULLEY *Handbk Telegr.* (ed. 2) 145 A *loop test, when two similar wires are disconnected from earth at the distant end and joined together, is free from this source of error 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 276 The advantage of the loop test consists in its being independent, within certain limits, of the resistance of the fault. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Human Physiol.* II. 518 Here it [*sc* the narrow loop of Henle] becomes wider .. and enters a medullary ray, where it constitutes the ascending *loop-tube. 1857 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing* etc. 4 Apparatus for producing *loopwork ornaments on woven fabrics. 1888 *Art Jrnl.* 379 By leaving portions of the silk loopwork uncut a less raised pile is produced. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) III 388 [Canker-worms] are often called.. *loop worms or geometers

Loop (lūp), *sb.*² Forms: 4–6 **loup(e,** 5–6 **lowp(e,** 6 **loope,** 5–7 **lope,** 7– **loop.** [Prob. connected with MDu. *lûpen* (mod.Du. *luipen*), to lie in wait, watch, peer; cf. MDu. *glûpen* (mod. Du. *gluipen*) of similar meaning, mod.Du. *gluip* narrow opening, crack of a door. An Anglo-Lat. *loupis* abl pl., app. repr. this word, is cited by Du Cange from a document of 1394.]

1. An opening in a wall, to look through, or to allow the passage of a missile; a loop-hole.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 792 Wyth mony luflych loupe, þat louked ful clene. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 288 Eche chyne stoppe, þat no light leope yn at louer ne at loupe. *a* 1470 GREGORY in *Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 213 They hadde . loupys with schyttyng wyndowys to schute owte at. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 664 A place with a particioun atwene both prynces made with a lowpe, that eyther myght se other 1512 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb*, For makyng off a loope in þe dorter at þe susters syde vjd. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxvi. 655 The sayd wacheman came to yᵉ wall syde, where as there was a strayte lope into Florence chaumbre. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1213/1 One of them could not so soone looke out at a loope, but three or foure were readie to salute him. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer* 63 A square and curious chamber, with fiue loopes to yeeld light. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI. xxxii. 201 Some at the loopes durst scant out peepe. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 5 a, *Tenellare* or *tanellare*, is to make holes or loopes in walls to shoote out against the Assailants. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. (1826) 12 Some remains of massy walls, still exhibited loops for archers *c* 1822 BEDDOES *Pygmalion* Poems 160 A blinded loop In Pluto's madhouse' green and wormy wall. 1846 *Guide Archit. Antiq. Neighbourhood Oxford* 164 On the first floor [Northleigh Ch. tower] the windows are plain Norman loops. 1864 BROWNING *Worst of It* xii, I spy the loop whence an arrow shoots.

b. *fig.* and in figurative contexts.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 118 Closing the loops by which a general might seek to escape from the obligation of having to make the venture. 1879 T. L CUYLER *Heart-Culture* 102 The soul becomes luminous until the interior light and glow blaze out through every loop and crevice.

†**2.** An opening in the parapet of a fortification; an embrasure. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 14 b, They of Oliferne. .ran unto the bateillement and lowpes of the walles. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cccxxi. 499 At another lope of the wall on a ladder..the lorde of Sercell. fought hande to hande with his enemyes. 1544 *Late Exped. Scot.* 6 in Dalyell *Fragm. Sc. Hist.* (1798), They repulsed the Scottyshe gonners from the loupes of the same [gate]. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* Cc viii, The walle .. was very narowe in the toppe not

divided with lopes..but enclosed with one whole and continuall battilment rounde about. 1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 148 Some beate the lowps, some ply the walles with shot. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 381 A yew tree .. cut on the top with loop and crest, like the battlements of a Tower.

fig. a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q vj b, Euery lightnes done in youth breketh down a loope of the defence of our lyfe.

3. *Comb.*, as *loop-window.*

1573–80 Baret *Alv.* C 161 A loupe windowe or casement. 1848 Rickman *Styles Archit.* (ed. 5) 94 Some windows of this style are long and narrow, .. Similar loop windows with square tops occur occasionally also in Norman work. 1892 A. Heales *Archit. Ch. Denmark* 68 A small round-headed loop-window.

† Loop, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Of obscure origin; perhaps a use of Loop *sb.*[1] (cf. Loop *v.*[1] 2); but cf. Lop *sb.*[1]] A wood-louse or hog-louse.

1612 *Enchir. Med.* II. 58 Your Millepedes, which I take to be loopes or Hog-lice. 1615 Thomas *Lat. Dict., Oniscus*, a lope, a worme which bendeth himselfe like to a bowe when he goeth It is called of some *Millepeda.*

Loop (lūp), *sb.*[4] Also 5–6 loupe, 9 loup. [ad. F. *loupe*, which has all the senses. Cf. G. *luppe.*]

1. *Metallurgy.* A mass of iron in a pasty condition ready for the tilt-hammer or rolls; a bloom.

1674 Ray *Collect. Words, Iron Work* 127 The sow at first they roll into the fire, and melt off a piece of about three fourths of a hundredweight which so soon as it is broken off becomes a Loop. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 163 The Metall in an hour thickens by degrees into a lump or mass, which they call a loop. 1732 in Bailey vol. II. 1794 H. Cort in *Repertory of Arts & Manuf.* (1795) III. 365 The method and process, invented .. by me, is to continue the loops in the same furnace, .. and to heat them to a white or welding heat. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 768 The ore .. loses its fusibility, and is collected into lumps called loops. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Loup*, the pasty mass of iron produced in a bloomary or puddling furnace.

attrib. 28 Whitman *To Working Men* 6 Iron works—the loup-lump at the bottom of the melt at last.

† **2.** A precious stone of imperfect brilliancy, *esp.* a sapphire. *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xiv. 160 Of the Saphire Loupe, and of many other Stones. 14.. Lydg. *Commend. Our Lady* 92–3 Semely saphyre, depe loupe, and blewe ewage, Stable as the loupe, ewage of pite. 1545 *Test. Ebor.* VI. 228 A flower of golde diverslie enamyled, with a rubie, a saphire lupe and a perle. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 130 In the uppermost Rose, was a faire Saphier loupe perced.

3. A knot or bur, often of great size, occurring on walnut, maple, oak, and some other trees.

In some mod. Dicts.

4. 'A small magnifying-glass' (*Cent. Dict.*)

Loop (lūp), *v.*[1] [f. Loop *sb.*[1] App of recent origin; not in Johnson or Todd. Cf. Looped *ppl. a.*[1], which is recorded from the 16th c.]

1. *trans.* To form into a loop or loops; also with *round.*

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 412 The other end is already looped, or as sailors would say, 'doubled in a bight'. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 342 The eyes of the needles were formed by looping the metal round at the head. 1891 *Nature* 10 Sept., The larva .. loops its body to and fro with a kind of lashing movement..in the water.

2. *intr.* To form a loop; *spec.* of certain larvæ.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 384 The roots..twist themselves among the masonry, and the huge boughs come looping through the holes 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 173 *Pedipes afra* .. loops in walking, like truncatella. 1885 *Atlantic Monthly* LVII. 595 The currant worms went looping and devouring from twig to twig 1898 E. Coues in *J. Fowler's Jrnl.* p. xxii, Fowler .. went a roundabout way, looping far south to heads of the Whitewater and Verdigris rivers before he crossed the Neosho

3. *trans.* To put or form loops upon; to provide (a garment) with loops.

1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 24 The broad valley..looped with glittering water. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 336/1 Snow loops every ledge and curtains every slope.

4. To encircle or enclose *in* or *with* something formed into a loop.

1840 Lardner *Geom.* 248 Let a pencil be looped in the thread ..Thus placed, let the pencil be moved in the loop of the thread. 1863–76 Curling *Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 102 Metallic wire .sufficient..to admit of the surgeon..looping his finger with it.

5. Chiefly with *adv.* or *phrase*: To fasten (*back*, *up*) by forming into a loop, or by means of an attached loop; to join or connect by means of a loop or loops. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1840 Browning *Sordello* II. 199 For him was .. verse .. A ceremony that .. looped back the lingering veil Which hid the holy place. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. viii, His frock-skirts looped over his elbow 1844 Hood *Bridge of Sighs* 31 Loop up her tresses Escaped from the comb. 1853 *Mechanics' Mag.* LVIII. 375 Each needle carries a separate thread, which are looped into each other alternately. 1863 Alford in *Life* (1873) 366 Their narrow..streets, shady and lofty, looped together with frequent arches from side to side. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* II. 28 She had an abundance of dark hair looped up. 1880 N. Smyth *Old Faiths* v. (1882) 208 Every thread of life is inextricably looped with a thousand other threads. 1881 *Encycl. Brit* XIII. 99/1 The basal processes loop with the horizontal fibres.

† Loop, *v.*[2] [f. Loop *sb.*[4]] *intr.* Of heated iron-ore: To form a loop (see Loop *sb.*[4]).

1674 Ray *Collect. Words, Iron Work* 125 Care also must be taken that it be not too much burned, for then it will loop, i.e. melt and run together in a mass.

Looped (lūpt), *ppl. a.*[1] Also 6 *Sc.* lowpit, 7 louped. [f. Loop *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Coiled or wreathed in loops; † intertwined.

'*Looped tubes of Henle*, the narrower portion of the urinary tubule in the kidney' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. iv. 9 Lo! twa greit lowpit ederis, with mony thraw, Fast throw the fluide towart the land can draw. 1850 Nichol *Archit. Heav.* 83 Others [nebulæ] are in the meantime apart; but nevertheless of remarkable aspects: for instance Sir John Herschel's curious looped shape, the 30 Doradûs. 1860 Reeve *Elem. Conchol.* II. 182 A variously elaborated system of apophyses, or looped skeletons. 1877 Gray *Anat.* (ed. 8) 704 The tubes taking the course above described form a kind of loop, and are known as the looped or recurrent tubes of Henle. 1878 [see Loop *sb.*[1] 2].

† **2.** Having, or fastened with, a loop. Of a dart: Furnished with a thong or strap for throwing.

1589 Rider *Bibl Scholast.*, Looped, or latched with loopes, *amentatus.* 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XXXI vii. 413 They..assailed one another on both sides with louped darts and such like casting weapons.

3. Of lace: Wrought upon a ground of fine net (cf. *loop-lace* (b) in Loop *sb.*[1] 6). *Looped pile* (see quot. 1888). *Looped stitch, looped work* = *loop-stitch, loop-work* (see Loop *sb.*[1] 6).

1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3356/4 Lost.., two Looped Lace Pinners. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5868/9, 2 Pair of fine Mechlin looped Lace Mens Ruffles. 1740 C'tess Hartford *Corr.* (1805) I. 226 There are..four fine laced Brussels heads—two looped and two grounded. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 304 Circular looped fabric machine frame for the manufacture of woolen cloths and hosiery goods. 1857 *Abridgm. Specif Patents, Sewing* etc. (1871) 8 Apparatus for producing ornamental tambour or looped work on lace or other fabrics. *Ibid.* 20 The well-known chain or looped stitch. 1888 J. Paton in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 467/1 Looped pile is any fabric in which the woven loops remain uncut, as in Brussels and tapestry carpets, and terry velvets.

4. Held in a loop, held *up* by a loop.

1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 264 She wore the classical costume .. a looped-up tunic. 1893 *Spectator* 23 Dec. 909/2 The plough-teams, with looped-up splinter bars banging against the trace chains. 1898 *Speaker* 8 Oct. 437 In loops at the lower end of the ropes crouched some of the crew. At each stronger puff of wind the looped sailors would push off from the boat with their toes against the gunwale.

Looped (lūpt), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Loop *sb* [2] + -ED [2]] Having loop-holes.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. iv 31 (1st Qo. 1608) How shall.. Your loopt [Fo 1623 lop'd] and windowed raggednes defend you From seasons such as these?

Looper [1] (lū·pəɹ). [f. Loop *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who or that which makes loops.

1. The larva of any geometrid moth.

1731 Albin *Birds* I. 2 A number of green Caterpillars call'd Loopers. 1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 250 Caterpillars half loopers 1869 *Eng. Mech* 24 Dec. 345/2 The extensive family known as the Geometers or Loopers .proceed by a regular series of strides, the middle of the body forming a loop 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb 132/2 The caterpillars of these [Swallow-tail] moths are called Loopers.

2. a. A contrivance for making loops, e.g. in a sewing-machine. **b.** An implement for looping strips together in making rag-carpets.

1857 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing* etc. (1871) 99 It [the diagonal needle] immediately becomes a simple looper to take the thread from the vertical needle. 1891 *19th Cent* 941 In 1880 a machine called the 'looper' was invented. *Note.* The looper is the shuttle of a double-thread sewing-machine, which holds the under thread. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 21 Sept. 599/2 Making a chain-stitch by means of a revolving looper.

Looper [2] (lū·pəɹ). *S. African.* [a. Du. *looper*, lit. 'runner'.] *pl.* A kind of large buck-shot.

1889 Rider Haggard *Allan's Wife* 47 Now, boy, the gun, no, not the rifle, the shot-gun loaded with loopers. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 5/2 Mr Green was only armed with a shot gun and cartridges loaded with loopers.

Loopful (lū·pful). [f. Loop *sb.*[1] + -ful] So much as is contained in a loop of (platinum) wire.

1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 857 A pure culture..was prepared and a sterilized loopful deposited. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No 2089/8 A loopful of this [fluid] is..mixed with ½ to 1 c. cm. of distilled water.

Loop-hole, loophole (lū·pˌhoul), *sb.*[1] [f. Loop *sb.*[2] + Hole *sb.*]

1. *Fortification.* A narrow vertical opening, usually widening inwards, cut in a wall or other defence, to allow of the passage of missiles.

1591 *Garrard's Art of Warre* 302 That not one of the towne do so much as appeare at their defences or loop holes. a 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* II. i. 1st Song, Thou that makest a heart thy Tower, And thy loop-holes, Ladies eyes. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* IX. 721 Shoot through the Loopholes, and sharp Javlins throw. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1869) III. lxviii 716 Incessant volleys were securely discharged from the loop-holes. 1805 Southey *Ballads & Metr. T.* Poet. Wks. VI. 59 Bishop Hatto..barr'd with care All the wi ndows, doors, and loop-holes there. 1840 Browning *Sordello* II. 981 Ah, the slim castle! gone to ruin—trails Of vine through every loop-hole. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 263 *Loop-holes* are oblong holes, from 15 to 18 inches long, 6 inches wide within, and 2 or 3 without. They are cut through timber, or masonry, for the service of small arms.

† **b.** *Naut.* A port-hole. Also (see quot. 1769).

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 7 They fit Loop-holes in them for the close fights. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 40 Her mast and loope-holes gracefully adorned with banners, and flags of cloth of gold. 1634–5 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 166 The Waves flashed into the Ship at the loop-holes at the stern. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Loop-holes*, ..small apertures..in the bulk-heads and other parts of a merchant ship, through which the small arms are fired on an enemy who boards her. 1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

2. A similar opening to look through, or for the admission of light and air.

1592 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Miradero*, a watch tower, a loop hole. 1606 Holland *Sueton., Nero* xii, His manner was to beholde them .. through little loops-holes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 1110 The Indian Herdsman, tends his pasturing Herds At Loopholes cut through thickest shade. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. iv. (1840) 92 Having a fair loophole . from a broken hole in the tree. 1789 Brand *Hist Newcastle* I. 175 This passage..has three or four loop holes on each side, all widening gradually inwards. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 291 Loop-holes and slides at top and bottom for the admission of air. 1848 Eliza Cook *Curls & Couplets* xvi. 16 The callow raven tumbles, From the loop-hole of his hiding. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 505 Not two dozen were capable of duty beyond watching behind loopholes.

b. *fig.* (Cowper's phrase 'loopholes of retreat' has been used by many later writers.)

1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 88 'Tis pleasant through the loop-holes of retreat To peep at such a world. 1853 *Chr. Remembrancer* Jan. 59 The loop-holes through which we view the household manners of these times may be few and contracted. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* xiii. (1889) 117 Dim as the loophole was, Clara fixed her mind on it till it gathered light.

c. (See quot.)

1842–59 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Loop*, A loophole is a term applied to the vertical series of doors in a warehouse, from which the goods, in craning, are delivered into the warehouse.

3. *fig.* An outlet or means of escape. Often applied to an ambiguity or omission in a statute, etc., which affords opportunity for evading its intention.

[Perh. after Du. *loopgat*, in which the first element is the stem of *loopen* to run.]

1663–4 Marvell *Corr* Wks. 1872–5 II. 143 It would be much below You and Me, to have such loop-holes in Our souls, and to squeeze Our selves through our own words. 1682 Dryden *Dk. of Guise* Dram. Wks. 1725 V. 327 Their Loop-Hole is ready, that the Cæsar here spoken of, was a private Man. a 1700 T. Brown *Wks.* (1709) IV. v. 329 Some of the Doctor's Counsel has found out a Loop-hole for him in the Act. 1768 Foote *Devil on 2 Sticks* I. Wks. 1799 II. 253 A legal loop-hole. for a rogue now and then to creep through. 1807 Jefferson *Writ* (1830) IV. 73 What loop-hole they will find in the case, when it comes to trial, we cannot foresee. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 80 The Test Act . left loopholes through which schismatics sometimes crept into civil employments. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 518 Even the 'confirmatio cartarum' had left some loopholes which the king was far too astute to overlook. 1888 Annie S. Swan *Doris Cheyne* iv. 70 Under the guise of motherly solicitude .. she had left her without a loophole of escape.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loop-hole door, frame*; *loophole-lighted* adj.

1855 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 122 § 14 Loophole frames may be fixed within one inch and a half of the face of any external wall. 1866 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX 447/2 A solidly constructed stone staircase that conducts to several dark and loophole lighted chambers. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 7/1, I broke and cut a board from one of the loophole doors.

Loo·p-hole, *sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. Loop *sb* [1]] The aperture of a loop.

1812–16 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 360 A thread.. having a loop-hole at its extremity. In this loop-hole fix a pin.

Loo·p-hole, *v.* [f. Loop-hole *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To cut loop-holes in the walls of; to provide with loop-holes.

1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI 504 The first [village] is loop-holed and there is an abbatis in its front. 1827 Southey *Hist Penins. War* II. 184 He had been advised .to have the houses loop-holed. 1842 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* III. 43 *note*, He [Napoleon] lies all night in sight of the other army loop holing its farm-houses. 1842 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) X. lxvi. § 83. 196 The houses adjoining the point expected to be breached were loopholed. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* IV. xvi, A stout log-house, .. loopholed for musketry on every side.

Hence **Loo·pholed** *ppl. a.*, **Loo·pholing** *vbl. sb.*

1664 Butler *Hud.* II. i 651 This uneasy loop-hol'd jail,.. Cannot but put y'on mind of wedlock. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 10 The loopholing of such farmyards as occupied places of tactical importance. 1885 *Gloucestersh. Chron.* 14 Feb. 2 From the loopholed walls the rifle puffs shot out continuously. 1900 *Blackw. Mag* Aug. 244/1 Near the river was the village of Dubba with loopholed houses filled with armed men.

Looping (lū·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Loop *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The action of Loop *v.*[1], in various senses.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 140 Corde and liour for liring and lowping of the same arras. 1856 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* II. 81 Evidence of loopings is wanting. In the cochlea of the bird, however, we have seen at one end a plexiform arrangement of nucleated fibres ending in loops. 1874 Wood *Nat. Hist.* 704 Their mode of progression is popularly and appropriately termed 'looping', and the caterpillars are called 'loopers'.

attrib. 1857 *Abridgm. Specif Patents, Sewing* etc. (1871) 27 Combining this needle with a looping apparatus.

b. *concr.* Material formed into loops; loops as a trimming.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2532/4 A Red Pye Coat with black and white Looping.

Looping (lū·piŋ), *vbl sb.*[2] [f Loop *v.*[2] + -ing [1].] The running together of ore into a mass.

1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1848 in Craig.

Looping (lū·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Loop *v.*[1] + -ing [2].] That forms loops. *Looping-snail*, a snail of the genus *Truncatella.*

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 175 The end of the long muzzle is also frequently applied, as by the Looping-snails (*Truncatellæ*), and used to assist in climbing. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* i, The vale is spread with looping waters.

Looplet (lū'plĕt). [-LET] A small loop.

1876 WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxxi. 301 A little magic looplet opens in the very hills.

Loopy (lū'pi), *a.* [f. LOOP *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Full of loops; characterized by loops.

1856 DICKENS *Lett* (1880) I. 425 Many a hand have I seen with many characteristics of beauty in it—some loopy, some dashy. 1885 W. F. CRAFTS *Sabb. for Man* (ed. 7) 109 Such loopy laws net no one. The big fish break them and the small ones creep through. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II xxviii. 236 It is a loopy, crooked stream. 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 19 June 3/2 A loopy sort of braid.

2. *Sc.* ? Crafty, deceitful.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xx, When I tauld him how this loopy lad, Alan Fairford, had served me, he said I might bring an action on the case.

Loor (lūəɹ). *dial.* Forms: α. 8 loore, lure, 9 loor, lore, lower. β. 6 loue, 8 lough, 9 lo(o, low. [Origin and correct form uncertain.] Foot-rot.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1596) 77 The loue is a disease which breedeth in the clawes of a beast *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 296 Farmer Elford of Upcern in Dorsetshire tells me, cows will be so sore between their claws that they cannot stand,..this he and others informed me, in that country was called the loore. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Lure*, a sore on the hoof of a cow, cured by cutting it crossways. West. 1799 C. COOKE in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 393 The lough, swellings of the udder, and cow pox. 1840 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc.* I iii. 320 Another form of this complaint [foot rot], and known also by the names of foot-halt, lore, &c. . generally proceeds from a strain or blow. 1848 *Ibid* IX. ii. 445 Foul in the foot, or Low. 1882 ARMATAGE *Cattle* 213 Foul in the Foot.—Paronychia Boum, Loo or Low. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss., Lewer*, a disease in the feet of cattle. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss., Loor, Loo, Lo*, a sore on a cow's hoof.

Loor, obs. Sc. f. *liefer* compar. of LIFF *a.*, dear.

1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Dau.* 39 Far loor in a rape I'd see him hinging As 'mong heretics I'd hear him singing

Loor, obs. form of LOWER *v.*

Loord, variant of LOURD *Obs.*

Loore, obs. form of LORE, LURE.

Loorequet, variant of LORIKEET.

Loos, Loosable, obs. ff. LOSE, LOSS, LOSABLE.

Loose (lūs), *sb.* Also 6 lose, lowse, 7 lewse, 8 louse. [f. LOOSE *v.* and *a*]

1. *Archery.* The act of discharging an arrow.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 283 b, Geue a smarte lose with thyn arowe and thy stryng 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 160 b, In the loose of the stryng the arowe is caryed to the marke. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* II. (Arb.) 146 An other I sawe whuche,..after the loose, lyfted vp his ryght legge. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvi 338 The loose gaue such a twang, as might be heard a myle. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1641) 115 In throwing a Dart, or Iavelin, wee force back our armes, to make our loose the stronger. 1879 M & W H THOMPSON *Archery* III. 22 The loose being the delicate part of archery, a very small defect in the archer's gear will materially affect the smoothness of the loose.

fig. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 394 The only mark whereat foul Murther shot, Just in the loose of envious eager death, ..Escap'd the arrow aim'd at his heart. 1599 B JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. iii, Her braine's a quiuer of iests, and she do's dart them abroad with that sweete loose and iudiciall aime, that [etc.]. 1703 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* Explan. Pref 4 To allow me a Loose at the Crimes of the Guilty.

†**2** The conclusion or close of a matter; upshot, issue, event. *At* (or *in*) *the* (*very*) *loose*: at the last moment. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* v. ii. 752 The extreme parts of time, extremelie formes All causes to the purpose of his speed: And often at the verie loose decides That, which long processe could not arbitrate. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi (Arb.) 184 We vse to say marke the loose of a thing for marke the end of it. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxxv 376 In the verie loose and retreat, rather than in the combat and medley, they found that many more were hurt and slain of their part. *Ibid.* xxii. ix 437 The late battell . was more joious and fortunat in the loose and parting, than light and easie in the conflict and fighting. 1601 — *Pliny* II. 403 A smacke it [a fountain] hath resembling the rust of yron, howbeit this tast is not perceiued but at the end and loose only. 1608 BP. HALL *Epistles* I. iii, How all godless plots, in their loose, have at once deceived, shamed, punished their author. 1612 BACON *Ess., Cunning* (Arb.) 442 You shall see them finde out pretty looses in the conclusion, but are no wates able to examine or debate matters 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 209 The unjust steward . resolveth . to shew his master a trick at the loose, that should make amends for all, and do his whole business.

†**3.** A state or condition of looseness, laxity, or unrestraint; hence, free indulgence; unrestrained action or feeling; abandonment. Chiefly in phr. *At* (*a* or *the*) *loose*: in a state of laxity or freedom; unrestrained, unbridled, lax. *To take a loose*: to give oneself up to indulgence. *Obs* exc as in b.

1593 'P. FOULFACE' *Bacchus Bountie* C, After these came young Cicero, who, for the large loose that he had in turning downe his liquor, was called Bicongius. *a* 1626 W. SCLATER 2 *Thess* (1629) 86 Saint Paul stickes not to impute demencie to seduced Galathians...In his loose, imputes no lesse then .. madnesse or losse of wits vnto them. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 240 Although they act themselves at distance, and seem to be at loose; yet doe they hold a continuity with their Maker. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 43, I would have you as careful in penning the clause as may be, but not wholly to leave these things at a loose. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i, Melts in his Arms, and with a loose she loves. 1703 C. LESLIE in S. Parker *Eusebius'* 10 *Bks. Eccl. Hist.* p. xvi, From all this, that dreadful Loose has proceeded of Prophaneness,. which we now see before our Eyes. 1706 MARY ASTELL *Refl. Marriage* 13 The Man takes a loose: what shou'd hinder him? *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 75 Such looses and escapes as almost all men there [in Turkey] are more or less guilty of. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 24 In the midst of all his enjoyments, of a loose to the gratification of every sensual desire

b. *To give a loose* (occas. *give loose*) *to*: to allow (a person) unrestrained freedom or laxity; to give full vent to (feelings, etc.); to free from restraint. *occas.* To give (a horse) the rein.

1685 DRYDEN *Horace's Ode* I. xxix. 21 Come, give thy Soul a loose, and taste the pleasures of the poor. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 8 P 6 They now give a Loose to their Moan. 1718 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 327 P 11 The Poets have given a loose to their Imaginations in the Description of Angels. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 84 Now give a Loose to the clean gen'rous Steed. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* IV. ix, Amelia's inclinations, when she gave a loose to them, were pretty eager for this diversion. 1770 BURKE *Pres Discont.* Sel. Wks. 1897 I. 72 They gave themselves. a full loose for all manner of dissipation. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* XXVIII, He .. gave loose .. to agitation, which, in public, he had found himself able to suppress so successfully. 1848 THACKERAY *Virgin.* (1879) I. 391 The little boy. gave a loose to his innocent tongue, and asked many questions. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxxviii. 195 Were I to indulge my present feelings, and give loose to that freedom of expression which [etc.].

†**4.** The act of letting go or parting with something. Phrase, *a cheerful loose. Obs.*

1615 S. WARD *Coal fr. Altar* 28 Without zeale the widowes mites are no better then the rest; It is the cheerefull loose [ed 1627 lose], that doubleth the gift. 1667 J. HOWARD *All Mistaken* III. (1672) 33 *Ping.* I must run with my Breeches in My hand, my Purge visits My Bumgut so intollerable often. *Dact.* Now Sir for a Cheerful Loose.

†**5.** The action of getting free, the fact of being set free, liberation, release. *To make a loose from*: to get away from the company of. *Obs.*

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. ii, I must make a loose from her, there's no other way 1672 — *Marr. à la Mode* II i, I was just making a loose from Doralice, to pay my respects to you *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 177 After his first loose from the university, where the new philosophy was then but just entering.

†**6.** An impetuous course or rush. *Obs.*

1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sec* 217 The fiery Pegasus runs with an unbounded loose 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 150 Hah! yet he flies, nor yields To black Despair. But one Loose more, and all His Wiles are vain. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 148 It is running a Horse in Looses or in Pushes that makes the Sweat come out best.

7. *Comb.*: †**loose-giving.**

1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 52 b, Isidore saith that the best of it [myrrh] cummeth by resolution and loose-giving within it-selfe. [Isid. *Etym.* XVII. VIII 4 *Gutta ejus sponte manans pretiosior est*]

Loose (lūs), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 3 (in definite form), 5–7 lousse, (also 8–9 *dial.*) lowse, (4 loss), 4–5 lause, loos, 4, 6 lose, 4–7 lous, 4–8 louse, 5 lawse, 5–6 lewse, looe, 6 *Sc.* lowis, lowss, 7 lowsse, 5– loose. [ME. *lōs* (with close *ō*), in north. dial. *lous*, a. ON. *lǫus-s*, *laus-s* (Sw. *los*, Da. *løs*), = OE. *lēas* LEASE *a*, q. v. for the ulterior etymology.]

A. *adj.*

1. Unbound, unattached.

For to break loose, cast loose, cut loose, let loose, shake loose, turn loose, etc., see the verbs.

a. Of living beings or their limbs: Free from bonds, fetters, or physical restraint. Now used only in implied contrast with a previous, usual, or desirable state of confinement.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13333 Quat man þat þou lesess o band, For lous [*Fairf* lause, *Trin.* louse] he sal in heuen stand. 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 10581 So fast þey neuer hym bonde, þat lose a noþer tyme þey hym fonde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXIX. (*Placidas*) 976 Þe emperoure..commandit his men .. to bynd þame in a place & lyons loss lat to þaim ga. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 218 This Millere ..boond hire hors, it sholde nat goon loos. — *Cook's Prol.* 28 For in thy shoppe is many a flye loos. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13190 He deliuert me lowse, & my lefe felow. 1526 TINDALE *Matt* XXVII 17 Whether wyll ye that y geve losse vnto you [cf. Luther: *welchen soll ich euch los geben?*] barrabas or Iesus? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III x. 36 The gentle Lady, loose at random lefte. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 304 You are afraid if you see the Beare loose, are you not? 1608 *Burgh Rec Glasgow* (1876) I. 285 That na maner of swyne be hadin lows within this bruche or burrow ruidis. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, When fierce Bulls run loose upon the Place. 1794 COWPER *Faithf. Bird* 8 They sang as blithe as finches sing That flutter loose on golden wing. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 41 A fine long time he [a bandit] has been loose on these hills. 1900 *Speaker* 29 Dec. 340/2 Loose horses, blankets, bags and helmets littering the road. *Mod.* He struggled until he got one hand loose.

b. *transf* and *fig.*, e.g. of something compared to a wild animal. Also of the tongue: Not 'tied', free to speak. † *To have one's feet loose*: to be at liberty to travel (cf. *loose footed* 10 d *fig.*).

1726 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III 239 To recover this,..were my feet loose, and my health served me, I would willingly make a London journey. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 354 We sometimes think we could such speech produce Much to the purpose, if our tongues were loose. 1817 SHELLEY *To W. Shelley* I. 7 The winds are loose, we must not stay 1879 B TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 115 Then swords are drawn, and murder is loose.

c. In immaterial sense: Freed from an engagement, obligation, etc.; at liberty. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*, e.g. in the sense 'free from apprenticeship, having completed a term of service' (E.D.D. s.v. *Lowse*).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 59 The seruitude of these twoo, where the one is so muche beholding and bounde to the other, that neither of them bothe would be lose though thei might. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 27 Quhen I was lous, at libertie I lap; I laugh when ladyis spak to me of love. 1608 ROWLANDS *Humors Looking Gl.* 14 My friend seeing what humours haunt a wife, If he were loose would lead a single life. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Loose*, unoccupied. 'I want to see the mistress when she's loose'.

†**d.** With *prep.*: Free *from* or *of*; released or disengaged *from*; unattached *to. Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 106 (Camb. MS.) In so moche is the thing moore fre and laus fro destinye as it .. holdeth hym nere to thilke centre of thinges. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10996 Philmen the fre kyng, þat he in fyst hade, He lete to þe large, lause of his hondes. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 249 [He] is lousse of his promess. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 Hauyng thy herte lose from all worldly pleasure. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 179 To suppose that a Gentleman is loose from Business is a great mistake. 1695 ADDISON *Sir T. Somers* Misc. Wks 1726 I. 5 If yet your thoughts are loose from State Affairs. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 3 P 1 After getting loose of the laws which confine the passions of other men. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems 1763 I 51 Loose to Fame, the muse more simply acts. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 512 Her champions wear their hearts So loose to private duty, that [etc.]. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* XXXVI, I wish we were loose from him [*sc.* the pirate captor]

†**e.** Loosely clad; ungirt; naked. *Obs.*

1483 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xliv, Halflyng louse for haste. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 56 They are excedynge swyfte of foote by reason of theyr loose goynge from theyr chyldes age. 1709 PRIOR *Pallas & Venus* 3 Venus, loose in all her naked Charms.

f. Of an inanimate thing: Not fastened or attached to that to which it belongs as a part or appendage, or with which it has previously been connected; detached. Phr. *to come, get loose.*

a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. ii. 39 [A fossil] found loose on the Side of a pretty high Hill near Stokesley 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 276 These bolts may be withdrawn, either by means of a loose key or a stationary handle on the outside of the door. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiii 233, I remember once a sledge went so far under . that the boat floated loose. *Mod.* Some of the pages have come loose. It would be more convenient if the volume had a loose index.

g. Not joined to anything else. Of a chemical element: Free, uncombined.

1828 HUTTON *Course Math* II. 75 When a loose line is measured, it becomes absolutely necessary to measure some other line that will determine its position. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 178 Carbonic acid is present in the blood in two conditions; viz., loose and stable

h. Having an end or ends hanging free. Also in fig. context. (See also LOOSE END.)

1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphthora* 102 The marriage bond has lost its power to bind, And flutters loose the sport of every wind. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* III. 68 Like a murderer's stake, Where rags of loose flesh yet tremble on high 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram Assent* II. VIII. 277 As to Logic, its chain of conclusions hangs loose at both ends.

i. Not bound together; not forming a bundle or package; not tied up or secured.

1488 *Inv. R. Wardrobes* (1815) 4 Fund in the maist of the said cofferis lous & put in na thing bot liand within the said coffyr[is] 570 rois nobilis. 1596 SPENSER *Prothalamion* 22 With goodly greenish locks, all loose untyde. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 29 Her haire nor loose nor ti'd in formall plat. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 159 Who compiled the Alcoran out of Mahomets loose paper 1668 DRYDEN *Dram Poesie* Ep Ded, As I was lately reviewing my loose papers, amongst the rest I found this Essay. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 176 Loose fly his forelock and his ample mane. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 7 Thy loose hair in the light wind flying 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 194 This calm corpse with the loose flowers in his hand 1850 HANNAY *Singleton Fontenoy* I. i vi 97 Jingling the loose cash in their pockets 1888 F. HUME *Mad Midas* I. ii, Shivers had pushed all the scrip and loose papers away.

j. In immaterial sense: Unconnected; rambling; disconnected, detached, stray, random. ? Now *rare.*

1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* Ep. Ded. A 2 b, I am as much asham'd to put a loose indigested Play upon the Publick 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II 256 These would check all our loose Wanderings 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 215 P 2 These are but loose Hints of the Disturbances in humane Society, of which there is yet no Remedy. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nature* I. iv. (1874) I. 319 Were ideas entirely loose and unconnected, chance alone wou'd join them 1741 WATTS *Improv Mind* I. xvii. Wks. 1753 V. 279 Vario will spend whole mornings in running over loose and unconnected pages. 1783 BURKE *Rep Affairs India* Wks. XI. 307 He gives various loose conjectures concerning the motive to them. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs Carlyle's Lett.* I. 247 Some real scholarship, a good deal of loose information.

k. Free for disposal; unattached, unappropriated, unoccupied. *Obs.* exc. in some jocular expressions. † *Loose shot*: marksmen not attached to a company. *Loose card* (see quot. 1763[1]).

1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 51, I will that the seid priste be founde the residue of the seid vij yeres w[t] my loose goodes. *Ibid.* 52 My executors pesably to ocupye my loose goodes, 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Conc. Weapons* 17 Mosquettiers.. are not to be imployed as loose shot in skirmishes. 1623 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 59 A File of Boyes, .. loose shot. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac Hib.* II. xxi. (1810) 418 The Enemy thereupon put out some of their loose Shot from their

battle, and entertayned the fight. 1739 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. 398 Such as could render themselves agreeable to him in his loose hours. 1763 HOYLE *Whist* 82 Loose Card, Means a Card in a Hand that is of no Value, and consequently the properest to throw away. 1763 JOHNSON *Let. to G. Strahan* 16 Apr. in *Boswell*, I hope you read..at loose hours, other books. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 154 In the void's loose field. 1839 I. TAYLOR *Ancient Chr.* I. iv. 465 A devout and wealthy layman resolves to spend a loose five and twenty thousand pounds on sacred architecture. 1900 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 3/3 With a handful of hastily levied farmers,. aided by the 'loose talent' of Europe.

2. Not rigidly or securely attached or fixed in place; ready to move in or come apart from the body to which it is joined or on which it rests.

For *loose in the haft, in the hilt(s, to have a screw* or *a tile loose, a loose pin, slate,* see the sbs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 228 Heo bið ikest sone adun, ase þe leste [*MS. T.* lowse, *MS. C.* lousse] ston is from þe tures coppe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 70 Þei wolen be louse in tis as nailes in a tree. 1479 *Inv.* in *Paston Lett.* III. 273, j. candilstykke with a lous sokett. 1530 PALSGR. 700/2, I shake, as a tothe in ones heed that is lose. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 58 Spangels..set on Crymosyn satten lose and not fastened. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 27 Moses ..whose eyes were never dimme, nor his Teeth loose. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 75 Hats, Cloakes .. flew vp, and had their Faces Bin loose, this day they had beene lost. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 19 We are within shot; let all our Guns be loose. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 97 His bridge was only loose planks. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 194 Rills .. chiming as they fall Upon loose pebbles. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1074 The said sheaves or pulleys are connected by a crown or centre wheel D, loose upon b, b. 1842 C. HODGE *Way of Life* III. ii. 78 Loose matter flies off from revolving bodies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xi. 292, I sent Simond to the top to remove the looser stones.

b. Of dye: Not fast, fugitive.

1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* II. 72 A 'loose' colour.. easily washed out from those parts.

† **c.** Of the eyes: Not fixed, roving. *Obs.*

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 7 Their loose eyes tell That in their bosoms wantonnesse doth dwell. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 381 Prince Edward is a very plain boy, with strange loose eyes.

d. Of a cough: Producing expectoration with little difficulty; not 'fast' or 'tight'.

1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 316/2 Tightness across the chest, which yields as the cough becomes loose

3. Of strings, reins, the skin, etc.: Not tightly drawn or stretched; slack, relaxed. *With a loose rein* (fig.): slackly, indulgently, without rigour

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 907 His gurdelle .be it strayt or lewse. 1563 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 37 Neyther haue they theyr bellies wrimpeled or loose. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Laxus, Fimes laxi*, Cordes lewse or vnbounde. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 292 What time the labour'd Oxe In his loose traces from the furrow came. 1718 JACOB *Compl. Sportsman* 50 His [sc. a Greyhound's] Neck long, .. with a loose and hanging Weasan 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Sel. Wks. 1897 I. 184 The Sultan governs with a loose rein, that he may govern at all 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis Children* (ed. 4) II. 61 Some such application as the following will soon brace the loose gums. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iii. 17 My knife Touched the loose wrinkled throat

b. Of clothes: Not clinging close to the figure; loosely-fitting.

1463 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 24 The saide Dauy sall cum bar fute, with his gowne louse. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 4 My skinne hangs about me like an olde Ladies loose Gowne 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 147 Veiled all over in a loose mantle of fine Sendall. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. iv, Thy garments flowing loose. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1291 Rob'd in loose array, she came to bathe Her fervent limbs. 1859 W. J. HOGG *Blind Bartimeus* VI. 115 Bartimeus..'cast away his garment', his loose upper robe 1901 *Speaker* 17 Aug. 548/1 Men in loose flannel jackets sang old songs.

fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* V. ii. 21 Now do's he feele his Title Hang loose about him, like a Giants Robe Vpon a dwarfish Theefe.

c. Of the joints: Slack, relaxed from weakness. Also, of a person's 'build': Ungainly, looking unsuited for brisk movement.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, He was a strong, loose, round-shouldered, shuffling shaggy fellow, on whom his clothes sat negligently. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 66 My eyes besides were still troubled, and my knees loose under me.

4. Not close or compact in arrangement or structure. **a.** *gen* Used e.g of earth or soil: Having the particles free to move among themselves. Of a fabric or tissue or its texture: Having spaces between the threads.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II. metr. iv. 30 (Camb. MS) The lavse [*ed.* 1532 lose] sandes refusen to beren the heuy wyhte. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 44 You must beware, that whyle the ground is loose and soft, you let not in the water. 1598 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul* V. iii. 6 So shall no foot vpon the Church ard tread, Being loose, vnfirme with digging vp of Graues. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 73 This Marle is to be cast on baren lowse and drie land 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 34 The Ashes with Aire between, lie looser; and with Water, closer. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I. 40/1 A loose soft Mud. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 50 A current of blood superfluous in quantity but loose and unelaborate in crasis. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 38 It is a common custom to lay a quantity of loose earth of some kind over the yard.

b. Of array or order of men: Not dense or serried.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* II. 218 In their marches in loose troopes, they are billeted in the next houses at the countries charges 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 887 With Horse and Chariots rankt in loose array. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 374 Extend thy loose Battalions largely wide.

1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 193 They began to break their Order, and retir'd in a very loose Manner. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* V. Wks. 1813 II. 122 They repelled, with little danger, the loose assault of the Mexicans. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. vii, The loose array Of horsemen o'er the wide fields murdering sweep.

c. *Bot.* = LAX *a.* 3 b. Also (see quots. 1814–30 and 1839).

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 78 *Laxus*, loose, easily bent. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 290 Gills loose. 1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 63 The leaflets longer than the floret, loose, permanent. 1814–30 *Edinb. Encycl.* IV. 40/2 Leaves .. Loose, (*solutum*) a cylindrical or subulate leaf, which is loosely attached to its stem. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd Bot.* (ed. 3) 472 Loose (*laxus*); of a soft cellular texture, as the pith of most plants. *Ibid.* 492 Loose (*laxus*); when the parts are distant from each other, with an open light kind of arrangement; as the panicle among the other kinds of inflorescence.

d. Occurring in book-names of certain plants of a straggling habit (see quots.).

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 72 Loose Panick-grass. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 38 Loose Pendulous Sedge.

e. Of handwriting: Not compact, straggling.

1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 105 [A transcript] wch is written in a pretty large and loose Hand. 1866 SKEAT *Melusine* (E.E T.S.) Pref. (*inst.*), It is written. in a clear but somewhat loose handwriting.

f. Applied to exercise or play in which those engaged are not close together or in which there is free movement of some kind. (See also quots. 1897 and cf. B. 2.)

1803 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict*, s. v. *Loosen*, The lock step was introduced for the purpose of counteracting the mischievous effects of loose marching. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 146 The loose play, or independent practice, should first be attempted at a walk. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 253/2 *Loose croquet*, the striking of the player's ball when both are set together, without putting one's foot upon it. *Ibid* 144/2 (Broadsword), *Loose play*, a contest in which the combatants deliver strokes and effect parries, not in any regular sequence, but as they think each may be most effective. 1899 SHEARMAN in *Football* (Badm Libr) 195 The real feature of the loose game was the additional importance it gave to the three-quarter back.

5. Wanting in retentiveness or power of restraint.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 131 His lose tunge he mot restreigne. 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* III. iii. 416 There are a kinde of men, So loose of Soule, that in their sleepes will mutter Their Affayres. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 127 Where you are liberall of your loues and Councels, Be sure you be not loose 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* VII. iv. (1872) II. 283 A rash young fool; carries a loose tongue.

b Of the bowels: Relaxed. Also said of the person.

1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 484 A rottyn crok, louse of the dok 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 56 The brats of Usurers should be alwaies sicke of the louse disease, neuer able to holde anything long. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 9, I have more need to stay it's looseness, for my belly is too loose. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* XXI. (1710) 154 To keep the Body loose is very beneficial, but much Purging. is very injurious. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 202 It .. gave her two loose stools. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Wom.* xiv. (1889) 95 The patient tells you that her bowels are always either very constipated or very loose—implying by looseness rather frequency of motions than thinness or liquidity of the stools.

6. Of qualities, actions, statements, ideas, etc.: Not rigid, strict, correct, or careful; marked by inaccurate or careless thought or speech; hence, inexact, indefinite, indeterminate, vague.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 41 Lay negligent and loose regard vpon him. 1622 BACON *Holy War* Misc. Wks. (1629) 174 It is but a loose Thing to speake of Possibilities, without the Particular Designes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref., The loose and negligent curiosity of those who took upon them to adorn this Booke. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 246 Prophets. at Delphi of whose loose words a sense might be made to fit any event 1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 188 ¶ 1 It is an Argument of a loose and ungoverned Mind to be affected with the promiscuous Approbation of the Generality of Mankind. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 216 No attention ought ever to be given to such loose, exaggerated calculations. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 3 We have only loose tradition and reports to go by. 1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* I. iii. 173 Not merely a loose resemblance but a close analogy. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. A. 317 The loose and indefinite word *interea*, or in the meanwhile. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 His style is. free from that loose rhetoric which is so wearisome to the reader who loves history for its own sake.

b. Of literary productions, style, etc.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol III.) 31 This kind of writing is rather a loose poetry, than a regular Prose 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, A loose Discourse, that does not hang together, *discours qui n'est pas bien lié.* 1709 FELTON *Classics* (1718) 173 That Loose and Libertine Way of Paraphrasing. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 61 Loose numbers wildly sweet. 1872 MINTO *Eng Prose Lit.* Introd. 6 A sentence so constructed as to be noticeably loose. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* IX. 215 Nothing can be more loose than the structure of the essays.

c. Qualifying an agent-noun.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* (Arb.) 116 Colde, lowse, and rough writers. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. i. 3 Lady Dorset was accounted a loose speaker. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 120 No stress can be laid on the casual statement of a writer so loose and so ignorant of Greek. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 29 We are loose thinkers and loose talkers 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* May 590/2 Here too are traps for the loose rider.

† **d.** Of conditions, undertakings, engagements: Lacking security, unsettled. *Obs.*

1603 *Contn. Adv. Don Sebastian* in *Hart. Misc* (1810) V. 468, I hold it no policy to deliver it [a letter] her; consider ing it as a loose adventure, in such dangers, to trust a woman 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri Faith* (1845) 80 We make loose bargains in the behalf of our Souls. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, To be in a loose (or unsettled) Condition, *n'avoir point d'Etablissement.*

e. *Cricket.* Of bowling: Wanting in accuracy of pitch. Of fielding, etc.: Careless, slack.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 306 The loose balls we hit for fours and fives; the good ones we put away for singles. 1877 BOX *Eng. Game Cricket* 454 *Loose*, this adjective is frequently applied to batting, bowling, and fielding too. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 103 P. M. Lucas punishes loose bowling severely.

f. *colloq.* Of an appointed time: Not strictly adhered to.

1892 SIR H. MAXWELL *Meridiana* 45 Breakfast is not on the table till a loose ten.

7. Of persons, their habits, writings, etc.: Free from moral restraint; lax in principle, conduct, or speech; chiefly in narrower sense, unchaste, wanton, dissolute, immoral.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* III. (*Cock & Fox*) XX, He was sa lous, and sa lecherous. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S. T. S.) I. 197 He had ane lous man with him in his companie callit Makgregour quhilk he suspectit gif ony thing war in missing it wald be found of tymes throw his handis. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 43 By being lose in my loues,. to disparage mine honour. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 776. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Amancebado*, a loose liuer. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. vii (1662) 104 Now every old companion and every loose-fellow is putting up the finger 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Oct., I find him to be a merry fellow and pretty good natured, and sings very loose songs. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 428 The Spermatick Vessels, whence proceed wanton Desires, and loose Imaginations. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref Fables* Wks. (Globe) 502, I am sensible..of the scandal I have given by my loose writings. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 170 He had led a loose life. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. 1 5 The Pagans though loose enough in other points of duty. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 378 Loose in morals, and in manners vain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II 118 He was a loose and profane man. 1879 F. W. FARRAR *St Paul* (1883) 675 The leading hierarchs resembled the loosest of the Avignon cardinals.

8. Applied to a stable in which animals are kept 'loose' (sense 1 a) or without being fastened up. So also *loose box* (see BOX *sb.*2 12).

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 54 The reader will have noticed my frequent warm recommendations of the loose stable 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* § 1091 The stables, loose-house (stable or place for a sick horse. &c.), to be neatly causewayed. 1839 GREENWOOD *Hints Horsemanship* (1861) 128 A horse should have a loose standing if possible; if he must be tied in a stall it should be flat. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* LXXV, Gentlemen hunting with the hounds will find excellent Stabling and loose boxes for horses at the 'Clavering Arms'. 1872 M. COLLINS *Mrq & Merch* I. ii. 89 Loose boxes for no end of horses.

9. In certain specialized collocations: **loose fall** *Whaling* (see FALL *sb.*3); **loose fish,** (*a*) *colloq.* a person of irregular habits; † (*b*) a common prostitute; (*c*) (see quot. 1864); (*d*) *Whaling* (see quot. 1883); † **loose hand** = LOOSE END, in phr. *at the loose hand*; **loose ice** (see quot. 1835); **loose pulley,** 'a pulley running loosely on the shaft, and receiving the belt from the *fast pulley* when the shaft is to be disconnected from the motor' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); also *fast and loose pulley* (see FAST *a.* 11); † **loose work,** a kind of embroidery in which certain parts (e.g. those representing leaves of trees) are left free to move.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. vii, Girls in a servile condition of life, or those unfortunate *loose fish who are game for every sportsman 1827 EGAN *Anecd Turf* 72 A game known among the loose fish who frequent races. by the name of 'the thimble-rig' 1864 *Sat. Rev.* July 84/1 That peculiar variety of Parliamentary species known as 'an outsider' or 'a loose fish,' but described by itself under the more flattering title of 'an independent member'. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang., Loose fish*, a whaling term signifying that the whale is fair game for anybody who can catch it. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1742) 77 He was weary of being at the *loose hand as to company. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy N. Pole* 38 At one in the afternoon, being still amongst the *loose ice. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy* Explan. Terms p. xv, *Loose ice*, a number of pieces of ice near each other, but through which the ship can make way. 1885 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 382 A strap passing from a drum over a *fast and loose pulley. 1893 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories*, 62 Loose pulleys will give trouble now and then, no matter how well they are fitted. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 58 b, Velvet, covered all over with braunches of hony suckels of fyne flat gold of dammaske, of *lose worke, every lefe of the braunche moving. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 844/2 A curious lose worke of veluet imbrodered with gold.

10. *Comb.* **a.** In concord with sbs., forming adjectival combs, as *loose-needle, loose wrist.*

1866 *Athenæum* No. 1997. 178/3 Loose-wrist practice [in pianoforte-playing] is a most excellent thing. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Dialling*, the operation of making a survey with the dial. There are two ways of using the instrument, known as loose needle and fast needle dialling

b. with pples., *loose* being used as a complement, as *loose-broke, -hanging, -hung, -let, -lying* adjs.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 203 His troops press forward like a *loose-broke flood. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. F 6, Her *loose-hanging gowne For her loose lying body. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* III. *Street in Strasburg*, What news do you bring with your loose-hanging rein?

1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xx. 133 The *loose-hung banners. 1872 A. de Vere *Leg. St. Patrick, St P. & Armagh Cath*, With tangled locks and loose hung battle-axe Ran the wild kerne. 1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 261 Effeminate in build, loose-hung, weak of eye and foot. 1601 *Mary Magd. Lament.* VI. xxvi. (*Fuller Worthies Miscell.* II.), My *loose let soule. 1814 Southey *Roderick* Poet. Wks. 1838 IX. 53 Soon they scoop'd Amid *loose-lying sand a hasty grave.

c. parasynthetic adjs., as *loose-barbed, -curled, -flowered, -girdled, -handed, -hipped, -jointed, -limbed, -lived, -locked, -panicled, -principled, -robed, -spiked, -wived.*

1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 742/2 Their spears with *loose-barbed points. 1888 Ouida *Maremma* I 152 Her bronze-hued, *loose-curled head. 1837 Macgillivray *Withering's Brit. Pl.* (ed. 4) 346 *Loose-flowered Alpine Carex. 1894 Gladstone *Horace's Odes* 35 With thee, *loose-girdled Graces come. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 223 To draw the line . between a wise generosity and a *loose-handed weakness of giving. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.* (1869) I. 64 First Jollie's wife is lame; then next, *loose-hipt, Squint-ey'd, hook-nos'd. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* iii. 28 Big-headed, *loose-jointed .. carriage-horses. 1823 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 303 The cattle appear to be all of the Sussex breed ..*loose-limbed. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 236 A long loose-limbed seaman came up from the mouth of the cave. 1541 J. Trappe *Theol. Theol.* 250 *Loose-lived ministers. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 94 *Loose-lock'd Sabines, who a battle stay'd 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 43 *Otitialaria*, *loose-panicled Otidia. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 188 A *loose-principled and unholy being. 1777 Eliz. Ryves *Poems* 60 Where *loose rob'd Pleasure careless roves. 1837 Macgillivray *Withering's Brit. Pl.* (ed. 4) 346 *Loose-spiked Rock Carex. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 75 It is a heart breaking to see a handsome man *loose Wiv'd.

d. Special combs.: †**loose-bellied** *a.*, having the bowels relaxed; **loose-bodied** *a*, (of a dress) loose-fitting; †*fig* lewd, wanton; †**loose-breech**, a slovenly lout; †**loose-clacked** *a.*, loquacious, chattering; **loose-footed** *a.*, having a loose foot (in quot., said of a sail); †*fig.* ready on one's feet, at liberty to travel; **loose-gowned** *a.*, wearing a loosely-fitting dress; †*fig.* wanton; †**loose-hangled** *a.* [f. *hangle* Hingle], loose-jointed; †**loose-hilted** *a.*, 'loose in the hilts', incontinent, wanton; **loose-kirtle** (quasi-*arch.*), a wanton; †**loose-legged**, †**loose-tailed** *adjs.*, unchaste, incontinent; **loose-tongued** *a.*, blabbing; †**loose-waistcoateer**, ? a woman.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Aluus liquanda*, he must be made *loose bealyed. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 136 If euer I said *loose-bodied gowne, sow me in the skirts of it. 1621 B. Jonson *Gipsies Metam.* (1640) 67 Christian shall get her a loose bodide-gowne. 1625 Shirley *School of Compl.* II i, Hee's giddy-headed, and loose-bodied. 1672 Dryden *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* Epil., And oft the lacquey, or the brawny clown, Gets what is hid in the loose bodied gown. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii, I faith, sir *loose-breche, had ye taried, ye shold haue found your match! 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Informer* (1860) 45 His dam was . some *loose clackt bitch or other 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 315 Were I as *loose-footed as I have been, I could come to London to have the benefit of reading it. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 46/1 Tricing up the tack if the sail is loose-footed. *a* 1717 Parnell *Doune's 3rd Sat.* 36 Or for some idol of thy fancy draw Some *loose-gown'd dame. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Long, Longue eschine*. a tall, ill-fauoured, *loose-hangled boobie *a* 1652 Brome *New Academy* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 28 Your *loose-hilted Mystresses. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxx, Here's a fellow .. talks about failing, as if he were a Barbican *loose-kirtle trying to keep her apple-squire ashore! 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* II. vi. 199 Here's one must inuocate some *loose-leg'd Dame. 1598 J. Dickenson *Greene in Conc* (1878) 147 Her *loose-taild gossips which first intic't her to folly. 1689 Carlile *Fortune Hunters* IV. 43 You have fixt her in the Rank of loose-tail'd Ladies. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 25, I shall .. make bold . to borrow a little of their *loose tongued Liberty. 1883 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/4 The Marquis thought some of his Paris Attachés had been rather too loose tongued. *a* 1638 Cleveland *Pet. Poem* 18 So that my Doublet pin'd, makes me appear Not like a Man but a *Loose-wastcoateer.

B. quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*

1. *absol.* in phrases. **a.** *On the loose*: (behaving) in an unrestrained or dissolute fashion; 'on the spree'.

1849 J. Hannay *King Dobbs* v. 76 One evening, when they were at Gibraltar, on the look-out for amusement—in modern parlance, 'on the loose',—they went into a little wine shop (etc.). 1849 *Punch* 9 July 22/1 Our friend prone to vices you never may see, Though he goes on the Loose, or the Cut, or the Spree. 1872 *Ibid.* 20 July 23/1 Having to appear at the police court in order to give evidence for one of your fast friends who has been out upon the loose.

b. *In the loose*: not made up into or prepared in a particular form.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 8/1 Of this [collection of cigar ends] about 1¼ cwt was sold in the loose to a tobacco manufacturer at 1*s* per lb.

2. *Rugby Football.* That part of the play in which the ball travels freely from player to player, as distinguished from the *scrimmage*.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 1/2 They carried the 'scrums', and were quicker in the 'loose'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 7/2 In the loose both packs did well, but the Oxford men were the more brilliant.

C. *adv.*

1. Loosely; with a loose hold. *To sit loose* (fig.): to be independent or indifferent; to hold loosely *to*, not to be enslaved *to*; *occas.* not to weigh heavily *upon*. †So *to hang loose* (*to*). *To hold loose*: to be indifferent.

1592 H. Smith *Pride Nabuch.* 27 How earnest hee was about his dreame and how loose he sat after in his pallace. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Epist. & Rev.* 83 The best counsell I can give you, is that you hang loose to all these outward comforts. 1680 P. Henry *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 281 Theref. get loose, my soul, from these th. & sitt loose to them. 1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 480, I found within a Fortnight after I arriv'd, that he sat very loose with the King his Master. 1706 Atterbury *Funeral Serm. Bennet* 6 To sit as loose from those Pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 2 The fashionable World is grown free and easy; our Manners sit more loose upon us. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II xiii. I. 175 A fluctuating series of governors holding loose, and not in earnest. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 397 To the rubrical theories he simply sat loose.

2. *To play fast and loose* (†*loose or fast*): see Fast and Loose b.

a 1555 Lyndesay *Tragedy* 196 We mycht full weill haue leuit in peace and reat, Nyne or ten yeris, and than playit lowis or fast.

3. *Comb.*, as *loose-driving, -enrobed, -fitting, -floating, -flowing, -living, -thinking, -wadded, -woven, -writ* adjs

1729 Savage *Wanderer* I. 165 Yon limeless Sands *loose-driving with the Wind. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 41 *Loose en-roab'd With Ribonds-pendant flaring 'bout her head 1881 H. James *Portr. Lady* xxv, Ralph had a kind of *loose-fitting urbanity that wrapped him about like an ill-made overcoat. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 1316 In folds *loose floating fell the fainter lawn 1777 Potter *Æschylus, Seven agst. Thebes* 159 Their *loose-flowing hair. 1873 Longf. *Milton* 6 Its loose-flowing garments. 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* I ii Wks. 1878 II. 18 With easie Doctors, those *loose-living men. 1862 R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 108 In this *loose-thinking style. 1841 Thackeray *Men & Coats* Wks. 1900 XIII. 610 Your *loose-wadded German schlafrock is the laziest, filthiest invention. 1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* I. ii. 4 That which puts the *loose-woven minde into a whirling tempest. 1901 Kath Stuart *By Allan Water* x. 275 Their webs of loose-woven cloth *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Whs.* (1753) I 76 The *loose writ libels of this age.

Loose (*lūs*), *v.* Forms: 3 leowsin (? *for* lowsin), 4 lauce, laus, lowss, loyse, 4–5 (also 9 *dial.*) lause, lawse, 4–6 lous, lose, loiss, (also 7–9 *dial.*) louse, lowse, (5 losyn, louce), 5–6 louss, loss, (6 looce, loose, los, loase, lows, lowis, lewce), 6–7 leuse, 4– loose. *Pa. t.* 4 laused, etc.; also 5 laust, 6 loust, 7 loost. *Pa. pple.* 4 laused, etc; *strong* (rare) 4 losine, 6 losen. [f. Loose *a.* Cf. Leese *v.*²]

1. *trans.* To let loose, set free; to release (a person, an animal, or their limbs) from bonds or physical restraint.

a 1225 *Juliana* 38 Ichulle þe leowsin [*Bodl. MS.* lowse] ant leauen hwen me þuncheð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14356 (Lazar) in winding clath. was wonden, 'Louses him nu', he said. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7884 Deiuert were þo lordes, lawsit of prisone. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 727 Schyr, loss me off my band. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XI. xii. 589, I requyre the lose me of my boundes. 1497 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 60 And nocht to be lousit out of the goif quhile the saide hour, for nay request. 1530 Palsgr. 615/1 Lowse this prisoner from his yrones, he muste be removed from this gaylle. 1535 Coverdale *Mark* xi. 4 They . founde the foale tyed by ye dore .. and lowsed it. 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 4 So as they. doe presentlye loose and let goe everye Feasaunte and Partridge so taken. 1611 Bible *Isa.* li. 14 The captiue exile hasteneth that he may be loosed. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* VI. 38 Loose me, he cry'd, 'twas Impudence to find A sleeping God, 'tis Sacrilege to bind. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. ii. 94 How he [the chained Titan] shall be loosed. 1840 Browning *Sordello* II. 211 Like Perseus when he loosed his naked love 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xx. 232 Belton had gone into the stable, and had himself loosed the animal.

b. In immaterial sense: To set free, release, emancipate; †to absolve (a person). Const. *from* (†*of*).

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2182, I yhern..be loused away Fra þis life. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 985 Syndry seke men gettis þare hele, & are lousit of mekil payne *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13250 At the last, fro þat lady, I lausyt myselfe. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 18327 (Trin.) From dep of helle to lousen vs. 1533 Gau *Richt Way* 24 Quhil we be lowsit of this mortal body 1539 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Occas. Prayers*, Let the pitifulnes of thy great mercy lose vs. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb Kent* (1826) 149 Loosing them from al duty of allegiance to their Prince. 1611 Bible *Luke* xiii. 12 Woman, thou art loosed from thy infirmitie. 1637–50 Row *Hist Kirk* (1842) 130 It was concluded, .that he shall be lowsed fra the said sentence 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 39 They [*sc.* slaves] themselves once ferried o'er the wave That parts us, are emancipate and loosed. 1842 Tennyson *Godiva* 37 She sent a herald forth, And bad him cry,.. that she would loose The people. 1908 A. M. Fairbairn *Philos. Chr. Relig.* III. II. ii. 542 God as interpreted through Him [Christ] was loosed from the qualities that bound Him to a peculiar people.

c. *esp.* with allusion to Matt. xvi. 19, xviii. 18. Also *absol.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18189 Quat art þou þat louses þas þat formast sin sua band in wa? 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3852 Alle þat þou lownes in erthe right Sal be loused in heven bright. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 17 To bind and louss quhowm-euer þou will Plane powar is gewin þe þare till. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iii. 9 To wham Godd gaffe full powere for to bynd and to louse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 225 b, What so euer thou loose in erth, it shall be losen in heuen. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 199 Havyng full aucthoritie to bynd and to lose, to contracte and conclude. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 192 Saif Christ onlie that deit on tre He may baith louse and bind. 1898 E. P. Barlow *Regni Evangelium* i. 57 What they have bound no other hand must loose.

d. To free (the lips, tongue, etc.) from constraint.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 49 Louse þi lippes a-twynne & let þe gost worche. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 127 My lippis Lord than louse thow sall. 1609 Sir W. Mure *True Crucifixe* 2283 Now doe the wicked louse their tongues to lyes. 1822 Shelley *Zucca* x. 8 Sounds of softest song .. Had loosed the heart of him who sat and wept. 1842 Tennyson *Vision Sin* 88 Let me screw thee up a peg: Let me loose thy tongue with wine. 1900 *Expositor* May 383 The wine loosed the tongues of the guests.

†e. To set free from disease. *Obs.*

a 1637 B Jonson *Praises Country Life* 58 Or the herb Sorrell, that loves Meadows still, Or Mallowes loosing bodyes ill.

2. To undo, untie, unfasten (fetters, a knot); to break (a seal); †*occas.* with *up*. †*To loose down* (Sc.): to unfasten and let down. Now *dial.* or *poet.*

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 12823 (Gött.), I es noght worthi to louse [*Cott.* lese] þe thwanges of his scho. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Crisstofore*) 510 Þai . lousit þare beltis spedly. 1388 Wyclif *Acts* xvi. 26 Alle the doris weren openyd, and the boondis of alle weren lousid. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 788* Þus lowtes þis lede on low & lowsys hys chynez. 1530 Palsgr. 494/1 You have so confused this yerne that it can nat be losed asonder. *Ibid.* 615/2 Lowse the knotte of my garter. 1535 Coverdale *Rev.* v. 2 Who is worthy to open the boke, and to loose the seales therof? *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 42 It settis not madynis als To latt men lowis thair laice. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Somerset* xvi, When the chiefe lynke was lewced fro the chayne. 1591 Spenser *Bellay's Visions* IX, With side-long beard, and locks down hanging loast. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, The witch . Lows'd down my breeks. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 30 Wit calls the graces the chaste zone to loose. 1822 Shelley *Triumph Life* 147 They .. Throw back their heads and loose their streaming hair

fig. 1535 Coverdale *Mark* vii. 35 His eares were opened, and the bonde of his tonge was lowsed. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par Matt.* xii. 71 Loused the knot of the question. *c* 1620 A Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 9 The knot [is] harder to louse, for nether syde wantes sum reason. 1713 Addison *Cato* II. i 20 Other Prospects Have loosed those Ties and bound him fast to Cæsar. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 192 Then our bond Had been but loosed for ever

b. To unlock or unpack (a chest, etc.); to unpack (goods). Also with *forth, out*; *occas.* absol. Chiefly *Sc*

Phr. (Sc.) †*To loose the box*: to open one's coffers, to pay up. †*To loose one's poke, pack*, to open one's budget, to 'out with it'.

13 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2376 He kaxt to þe knot & þe kest lawsez. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 108 Lette vs returne againe vnto our matter, and those thynges whyche you haue packed vp, in so shorte a roume, we wyll lowse them forthe. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 228 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, He pat him off with mowis and mockis, And had no will to louse the boxe. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* II i, But loose your poke; be't true or fause let's hear. 1785 Burns *Jolly Beggars* Recit. VIII, The jovial thrang The poet did request, To loose his pack, an' wale a sang 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., To Lowse out*, to untie, to unloose or unpack goods.

†c. To unjoin or unclasp (hands). *Obs.*

1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Then shall they looce theyr handes. 1566 *Child-Marriages* 69 Then the[y] loud handes. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 243.

d. To detach, cast loose, let go: chiefly *Naut.* †Also with *forth*. †*To loose out* (a knife): to unsheathe it. †Also, to remove (an article of clothing) from the body.

1382 Wyclif *Exod* iii. 5 Lowse thow thi shoyng fro thi feyt. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2806 Paris .. and his pure brother .. Lauset loupis fro the le; lachyn in Ancres [L. *solutis itaque funibus, subductis anchoris*]. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1067 The Sarazene .. lawses out a knyfe full righte. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII 1160 Bownd on the trest in a creddil to sit, To lous the pyne quhen Wallace leit him witt. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. iv. 110 Do lows the rabandis, and lat doun the sail. 1530 Palsgr. 615/2 Lowse your shoe and gyve hym upon the heed withall. 1535 Coverdale *Luke* v 5 Vpon thy worde I wil lowse forth the nett. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 324 The king . past to his chamber and loussit his claithis and maid him to his bede. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* I. ii, I will not loose a hat To a hairs breadth, move your Bever, I'le move mine 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I 16 Therefore up a hand and loose fore Top sail in the Top, that the Ships may see we will Sail. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Let-fall*, If the Main-Yard, or Fore-Yard be struck down, so that the Sails may be loosed before the Yard be hoised, then the Mariners do not say, Let fall the Sail, but Loose the Sail. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *To Loose*, to unfurl or cast loose any sail, in order to be set, or dried, after rainy weather. 1821 Shelley *Boat on Serchio* 88 The chain is loosed, the sails are spread. 1863 Gro. Eliot *Romola* lxi, She loo-ed the boat from its moorings. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-Bk*, *To loose a rope*, to cast it off, or let it go.

e. *Sc.* To detach the team from (a plough, etc.). Also *absol.*

c 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 2253 in *Anglia* IX. 471 The oxin waxit mair reulie at the last, Syne efter thay lousit [etc.]. *a* 1568 *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* ii. in *Bannatyne Poems* (1873) 342 He lowsit the pluche at the landis end. *Ibid.* xiii 345 She lowsit the plwch and syne come hame. 1792 J. Learmont *Poems* 56 Twa lads.. War gaen at pleugh their forenoon yokin: At length baith tir'd wi' heat o' noon, They loos'd an' on the lee lay down. 1893 Crockett *Stickit Minister* 117 He was oot a' nicht, an' I havna seen him since he lowsed.

†f. To carve (a pheasant). *Obs.*

c 1500 *For to serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 395 To lose or unlase a fesaunt.

†**g.** *intr.* for *refl.* To come unfastened. *Obs.*

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 84 The picture..suddenly looses from its ribband.

3. †**a.** *To loose the anchor*: to weigh anchor. Also, *to loose one's bark. Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 675 Þe man went and loused þe ankir 1585 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 69 They lowsed theyr ankers and departed from Guadalupea. 1587 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* Qij b, Auale and lose thy Barcke, take seas. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 307 The frenche shipis beginis to lous thair anker, and stryk sail at Brintoo.

b. Hence *absol.* To weigh anchor. *occas.* with *up.*

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 2 We entred into a shippe of Adramicium, and lowsed from lond. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 975/1 The baron de la Gard..leused from Dèepe with twelue gallies. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. iii, To stay my Fleete from loosing forth the Bay. 1635 FOXE & JAMES *Voy. N. W.* (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 180 This noone he loost up for the shore. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1245/3 This morning the light Ships that were at Anchor in this Bay, loosed, and are sailed to the Northwards. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 277 Our ship loosed from the harbour. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Loosing for sea*, weighing the anchor.

4. To shoot or let fly (an arrow); to let off (a gun). ? *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 Ga and louse 3one arowes. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 8 The Kynge.. losyde his gonnys of ordynaunce uppone them. 1530 PALSGR. 615/1, I lowse, as a gonner lowseth a pece of ordonaunce. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *Castanheda's Discov. E. Ind.* I. lvii. 120 As the Nayre loosed off his arrow. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 207 As many Arrowes loosed seuerall wayes Come to one marke. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 324 Such archers use..to loose their arrowes in a more comely manner. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par* I. 122 That strong cord that never looses dart But at fair aim. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xxvi, Like a shaft loosed by the bowman's error.

transf. 1820 SHELLEY *Vis. Sea* 4 When lightning is loosed.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To shoot, let fly. Also said of the gun.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 77 Þe childe losed and schette 1530 PALSGR. 615/1, I thought full lytell he wolde have lowsed at me whan I sawe hym drawe his bowe *Ibid.* 681/2 Se howe yonder gonne reculeth or ever she lowse 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 161 Houlde and nocke trewlye, drawe and lowse equallye *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 56 b, Al the .xx C archers shot and losed at once. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iii 58 (*He gives them the Arrowes.*) Þo it Boy, Marcus loose when I bid. 1603 B JONSON *Sejanus* III. iii, Nor must he looke at what, or whom to strike, But loose at all. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife* 80 Reserving their fire till the Zulus were packed like sheep in a kraal, they loosed into them with the roers 1893 *Field* 25 Mar 456/3, I threw up my gun mechanically, but had no intention of 'loosing' at the poor thing. 1900 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 7/3 Paget's artillerymen dashed forward, unlimbered, and loosed on the foe.

c. *trans.* (*transf.* and *fig.*) To give vent to, emit; to cause or a low to proceed from one

1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 28 Ramowd rebald, thow fall doun att the roist, My laureat lettres at the and I lowis. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L* III v. 103 Loose now and then A scattred smile, and that Ile liue vpon. 1601 — *All's Well* II. iii. 172 Both my reuenge and hate Loosing vpon thee 1687 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Apr., His delicateness in extending and looseing a note with incomparable softnesse 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 407 And loose A flying charm of blushes o'er this cheek.

†**5.** To weaken the adhesion or attachment of; = LOOSEN *v.* 3; to make unstable or insecure in position. Also *intr.* for *pass* Now only *arch.*

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 957 Þe rayn rueled doun..Gorde to gomorra þat þe grounde lauued. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 253 A gret stane That throu the gret anciente Was lowsyt, reddy for to fall. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 1117 Þen sye he how his fedris weron lewesode ychone. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 126 With the wyndynge of the edderynges thou dost leuse thy stakes and therfore they must nedes be hardened agayne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 254 The hole frame of the ioyntes of his body dissolued and losed. 1530 PALSGR. 615/1, I lowse a tree or herbe from the roote *Ibid*, Se howe the heate hath made these bordes to lowse asonder. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (? 1550) H iij, A stroke or faul, wherby the ioyntes of the backe bone ar lousod. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xxii. 16 As timbers girt and bound together in a building cannot be loosed with shaking. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1062 The firm land have they loosed and shaken.

6. To make loose or slack; to loosen, slacken, relax, make less tight; †*pass.* (of nerves) to be unstrung. † *To loose a bridle to*: to indulge. Now *arch.* exc. in colloq. phr. *To loose hold*: to let go.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/1 Losyn, or slakyn, *laxo, relaxo.* 1530 PALSGR. 720/2, I lowse a thynge that was to strayte tyed. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 67 The olde Rosyars must haue the Earth loosed about them in Februarie, and the dead twigges cutte of. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) II. 117 Our lyfe is like to instruments of Musicke, which sometime wresting vp the strings, and sometime by loosing them, become more melodious. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 152 Occasione frille to louse a brydle to al thair appetites. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 220 A prince imposed To let or loose their rains, as he commands. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 586 The slipp'ry God will try to loose his hold. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* VI. viii. § 4 Their nerves were so terribly loosed..they could not flee away. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 118/2 Sin and law loose their hold at the same time. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* V. 822 He bid them loose grasp. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 18 'Loose your hold of the lady's bridle', cried Walter. 1902 METHUEN *Peace or War S. Africa* vii. 158 He will know when to loose and when to tighten the rein.

†**b.** *transf.* To relax or loosen (the bowels). Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 51 Þou maist. lose þe wombe if þat he be costif. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* (1541) 77 The brothe of coole wortes..leuseth the bealy. *Ibid.* 87 Blacke pepper throughe the heate and drynes therof, leuseth quickely. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* II. vii. (1541) 20 b, Soure grapes are colde, and do also lowse, but they are harde of dygestyon. 1618 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 187 It is dangerous to loose the belly upon a former loosenesse. 1652 WITTIE *Primrose's Pop. Err.* I. 58 If their bellies be but abundantly loosed.

†**7.** [Cf. L. *solvere.*] To break up, dissolve, do away with. Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1792 Þe dede..louses alle thyng And of ilk mans lif mas endyng. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 Whos chirche dissolued and lowsed þorus longe rotnes he reparailde. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. ix. 91 þat frenchyp þat is kyndely sal not be lausyd. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 It dissolueth and loseth all vowes. 1530 PALSGR. 688/1, I resolve, I lose thynges, or melte them, or parte thynges asonder, *je resolue.* 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. ii. 23 By assuming vows no Pope will loose.

†**b.** *intr.* To crumble away; to dissolve, melt.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. (*Cristine*) 234 Til þe fals ydol don can fal, & in poudre lousyt al smal. 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxvii. 120 The moisture . is in thayer assembled and amassed .. And the sonne causeth it to lose and to falle on therthe.

†**8.** To break (faith); to violate (a peace). *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1784 If 3e..folden fayth to þat fre, festned so harde, þat yow lausen ne lyst. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 149 The man . may nocht lous his faith. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 309 By reason whereof the peace betwene them agreed might be losed or broken.

†**9.** To solve, explain. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xi 25 He had red her Riddle, which no wight Could ever loose but suffred deadly doole 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind., Arts & Sci.* I This doubt is afterwards loosed by Aristotle himself.

10. To redeem, release or obtain by payment; to pay for. *Sc.* Hence perh. Coverdale's use: †To buy (*obs.*).

1473 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 48 Item to Dauid Quhytehede and Thome of Stanly..for Doctor Andres dispensacione lousyt be thaim in Bruges xvjli. 1500 *Ibid.* (1900) II. 98 Item,..to Jacob lutar to lows his lute that lay in wed xxxijs. 1504–5 *Ibid.* (1901) III. 127 To Alexander Kers to lous the Kingis stope quhilk wes tane quhen he wes Abbot of Unreson vjli xijs iiijd. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XXXII. 25 That I shall loose a pece of londe vnto my self. 1814 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* ii, As for the letters at the postmistress's– they may bide in her shop-window—till Beltane, or I louse them. 1825–80 JAMIESON, To *Lonse*, to pay for; as, 'Gie me siller to louse my coals at the hill'.

†**b.** *Sc.* To free (an estate) from incumbrance.

1494 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 361/2 Or the landis war lowsit, quhilkis are now lowsit

11. *Sc. Law.* To withdraw (an arrestment).

1522 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 100 The arrest laid one the gudes aboune writin be Patrik Leslie.. And the said Patrik offerit the said gudis, and the rest maid thar one to be lowsit, inconunent thar findand souerty [etc.]. 1544 *Ibid* I. 205 The said day, Thomas Menzeis, provest of Aberdene .. hes lowsit the arrestment made vpoun ane scheip, and certane tymmer being thairin, pertening to Robert Patersoune and vtheris. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 75 b, The moueable gudes of the defender, sould be first attached, and arreisted, vntill he finde securitie be pledges, to compeir and answere to the complainer; and then the arreistment sould be lowsed. 1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit Law Scot.* III. i. (1693) 373 When he whose Goods or Sums are arrested, findeth Caution, and thereby louseth the Arrestment. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Instit.* III. vi. § 12 (1773) I. 509.

12. *pass.* and *intr.* To finish working; (of a school, factory, etc.) to close, disperse, 'break up'. *dial.*

a 1813 WILSON *Maggie Weir* (E. D. D.), Ploughman chields lous'd frae their wark 1829 HOGG *Sheph Cal.* I. vi. 151 He wad hear it [a song] every day when the school looses. 1852 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 35 *Loose* ('Lowse')—Finish working! 1893 SNOWDEN *Tales Yorksh. Wolds* 110 One Sunday afternoon just as the chapel had 'loosed'.

Loose, obs. form or variant of LOSE, LOSS.

Loosed (lūst), *ppl. a.* [f. LOOSE *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the vb.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXII. viii, Whose loosed bones quite out of joynt be wried. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. b, The eares are moueable . ; in horses, and labouring beasts, they shew their spirits, being micant in the fearfull, . and loosed in the sick. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 150 He rose like the loosed fountain's utmost leap.

Loose end.

1. An extremity of a string or the like left hanging loose; *fig* of something left disconnected, undecided or unguarded. Chiefly *pl.*

1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 37 Some loose or od ende will come man. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v (1877) I. 110 The cleargie men..are beloued generallie..except peraduenture of some hungrie wombes, that couet to plucke & snatch at the loose ends of their best commodities; with whom it is..a common guise, when a man is to be preferred to an ecclesiasticall liuing, what part thereof he will first forgo and part with to their vse. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 6 A completed connexion between the extremities of the body and the cells of the grey matter, or else between one cell and another of the central lump; there are no loose ends. 1897 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 1 Jan. 4/5 No loose ends of controversy along these lines will be left to be taken up by the new Administration.

2. Phr. *At* (*after, on*) *a loose end*: not regularly occupied, having no settled employment; not knowing what to be at. Also (*to leave a matter at a loose end*: unsettled. *colloq.*, orig *dial.* (cf. *loose hand*, LOOSE *a.* 9).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1864) II. 55 One informant told me that the bird-catchers,..when young,..were those who 'liked to be after a loose end', first catching their birds, as a sort of sporting business, and then sometimes selling them in the streets. 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 714 'He's on a loose end', without employment 1860 GEO ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* VI. iv. III. 54 When I've left off carrying my pack, and am at a loose end. 1864 *Fraser's Mag.* LXIX. 412/1 But to stop short of that is to leave the whole matter at a loose end. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 228 On the Saturday evening he, like Bob, was at the 'lowse end', but he had full employment. 1889 MALLOCK *In Enchanted Isl.* 262 Excepting myself he was the only stranger in Cyprus who was thus at a loose end, as it were, and not on some professional duty.

3. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1865 BOWER *Slate Quarries* 17 A 'loose end', as quarrymen call it, should always be selected for carrying on operations on the top rock. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Loose-end*, a gangway in *long-wall* working, driven so that one side is solid ground while the other opens upon old workings. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal Mining, Loose End*, the limit of a stall next to the goaf, or where the adjoining stall is in advance.

Loosely (lūˑsli), *adv.* Forms: 4 **loselyche, lousely,** 4–5 **loseliche,** 5 **losly,** 5–6 **losely,** 6 **lowslie, lowsel(e y, lously, loocely, loos(e)lye,** 7 **loosly,** 6– **loosely.** [f. LOOSE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a loose manner.

1. Not tightly, slackly; without tightness, closeness, rigidity, or cohesion. Also *fig.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 82 Bynde it [a ligature] losely at þe mouþ of þe wounde. *Ibid.* 146 Þe seuenþe is bounde loseliche to þe first spondile. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xii, The more þat this desyre is the faster is Iesu knytte to the soule The lesse that this desyre is þe loslyer is he knytte. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II (1882) 37 It is a worlde to see how lowsely they shall be sowed, .. euerie stitch an inch or two from another. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 26 b, 2 It fasteneth the gummes vnto the teethe, when as they hange loosely theron 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII 425 Part loosly wing the Region, part more wise In common, rang'd in figure wedge thir way. 1811 LATHAM *Facts conc. Diabetes* 87 Matters capable of such fermentation .. have their sugar so weakly and loosely oxygenated as to be again readily evolved by the secretory action of the kidneys. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II 64 Articles of wool which were so loosely manufactured, that they could be easily converted again into wool. 1860 B. JOWETT in *Ess. & Rev.* 389 In modern times all languages sit loosely on thought. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 81 Not so loosely thoughts were linked, Six weeks since

2. Without care, strictness, or rigour; not strictly; carelessly, negligently, laxly. Said esp. of thought or its expression.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XII. 213 For he is in þe lowest of heuene .. And wel loselyche lolleth þere by þe lawe of holycherche. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 163 But Emme lously i-kept [L. *laxius custodita*], wroot unto þe bisshoppis of Engelond. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* II. i. E vij b, Some thynke my satyres too to tarte to kepe no constant lawe, And some have thought it lously pende. 1638 R BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol III.) 6 Though you write nothing loosly, yet you write nothing with streyning. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I § 106 The..revenue had been very loosely managed. 1793 BEDDOES in *Observ Nature Demonstr. Evid.* 133, I have already loosely observed, that their system supposes [etc.]. 1824 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 14 Nov. (1894) II. xx. 222 All men talk loosely in their ordinary conversation 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. Introd. 19 The laws were often loosely administered by incompetent judges. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 31 Jan. 6/5 The ideas thus loosely expressed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 448 In this country the word 'stammering' is used loosely for all forms of speech defect.

3. Without moral strictness; immorally.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt* xi. 20–24 Ye be not geuen to riot and excesse so openly and loosly. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Wise Sp* 188 In this age when a Bishop living loosely was charged that his conversation was not according to the Apostles lives, he [etc.]. 1699 DRYDEN in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 140 Licence which Mrs. Behn allow'd herself, of writing loosely, and giving .. some scandall to the modesty of her sex. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii IV 36 He was . a far more dangerous enemy of the Church than . if he had lived as loosely as Wilmot.

4. Without being confined or restrained. Now *rare*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 51 Her golden locks for hast were loosely shed About her eares. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 437 Ioues wife could put on no such raines, But spake thus loosly. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 75 Or as the hairs which deck their wanton heads, Which loosely fly, and play with every winde. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* III. 261 The wind admir'd, which her hair loosely bore, Why it grew stiff, and now would play no more. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* X. XXV, Sheathed in resplendent arms, or loosely dight To luxury. 1892 TENNYSON *Akbar's Dream*, And what are forms? Fair garments, plain or rich, and fitting close Or flying looselier.

5. With free evacuation of the bowels.

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 288 Your guilded pills. slip so smoothly doune Your Subiects throates, that all (vpon a sudden) Are loosely giuen. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 741 If the bowels are only opened once loosely he takes but one dose.

6. *Comb.* (with *ppl. adjs.*), as *loosely-adherent, -branched, -fitting, -packed, -woven* etc.

1746 J WARTON *Ode to Fancy* 9 O Nymph, with loosely-flowing hair. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ* II. XIX. § 149 (1875) 403 Not unfrequently a piece of trap (rock) may be found reduced .. to a number of loosely-adherent coats,

like those of an onion. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 299 A loosely-branched tree. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 903 [Bacilli] occasionally in loosely packed bundles.

Loosen (lū'sn), *v.* Forms: 4 losne, lousen, loosne, 6 loosen, 7 losen, 9 *dial.* lowsen, 4, 7- loosen. [f. Loose *a.* + -en 5. ON. had *losna* intr., to become loose, from the wk. grade of the root.] To make loose or looser.

1. *trans.* To set free or release from bonds or physical restraint. *Obs.* exc. *poet.* (rare) and *dial.*

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* cxlv 7 The Lord losneth the gyuede. *Ibid* ci. 21 That he shulde loosen the sones of the slayne. 1530 Palsgr. 766/2, I unbynde, I losen, *je desliе.* 1804 Couper *Poetry* I. 88 The ousen, lousen'd frae the plough, Spread oure the grassy plain. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* II. 153 Lifting his hands now loosened from chains.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Now only in the phrase *to loosen* (a person's) *tongue* and in certain poetical or rhetorical uses (? after Shelley).

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 192 And therfore doth in this Law, what best agrees with his goodnes, loosning a sacred thing to peace and charity, rather then binding it to hatred and contention. *Ibid.* 222 And this their limiting that which God loosen'd and their loosning the sinnes that he limited. 1695 Dryden *Dufresnoy's Art Painting* 185 This is an admirable Rule; a Painter ought to have it perpetually present in his Mind and Memory It loosens his hands, and assists his understanding. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 81 Thou breathe into the many-folded shell, Loosening its mighty music. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xlviii 14 But [Sorrow] rather loosens from the lip Short swallow-flights of song 1869 Trollope *He knew* xliv. (1878) 246 By degrees her tongue was loosened. 1893 E. H. Barker *Wand. S. Waters* 222 The fragrance of the valley was loosened. 1895 Zangwill *Master* I. x. 110 The action seemed to loosen his tongue.

2. To undo, unfasten (bonds, a knot, or the like). Now usually: To render looser or less tight, to relax, slacken.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xx. 2 Go, and loosne the sac fro thi leendis 1611 Bible *Judith* ix 2 Who loosened the girdle of a maide to defile her 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 384 The Grooms .. walk the Horses, then they cloath them and loosen their Girts. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* III. 54 The manacles were loosened from my hands. 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* xxvi, She Loosens her fragrant boddice 1884 *Law Times* 3 May 1/2 A Government not accustomed to loosen their purse strings 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 258 On loosening the ligatures the rabbit often gave a sudden jump forward. 1900 A. E. W Mason *Four Feathers* xv. 141 That access of panic which had loosened his joints when first he saw the low brown walls of the town.

fig. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 367 Neptune's bonds of stone from Dardan city to loosen.

3. To weaken the adhesion or attachment of; to unfix, detach.

1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 643 From thir foundations loosning to and fro They pluckt the seated Hills. 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 232 The manner of loosning all the other inward Spheres is as the Former. *Ibid*, Loosen it out of the Wax. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 72/2 The water routs up the bottom, and. carries away every thing that it can loosen. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 326 A wall which time and weather had so loosened that it shook in every storm 1879 N. Smyth *Old Faiths in New Light* ii (1882) 45 The ivy creeping up the wall of the church does not loosen its ancient stones. 1882 Ouida *Maremma* I. 28 Loosen the image from my hat.

† b. *fig.* To detach in affection, make a breach between. *Obs.*

1605 Shaks *Lear* v. i. 19 (1st Qo. 1608), I had rather loose the battaile, then that sister should loosen him and mee.

c. slang. *To loosen* (a person's) *hide*: to flog.

1900 *Daily Chron.* 11 Apr. 9/2 He thought the only way to make them decent members of society was 'to loosen their hides'.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.* To become loose.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc* 46 The square on the Spindle will be apt to loosen in the square of the Wheel. 1680 *Ibid.* 178 These Puppets stand the firmer, and are less subject to loosen *Ibid.* 231 The Cube or Dy will loosen 1726 Swift *Gulliver* IV ix, They have a kind of Tree, which at Forty Years old loosens in the Root. 1899 J. Hutchinson *Archives Surg.* X. 157 A whitlow formed, and the nail loosened and was shed in fragments. 1901 W. M. Ramsay in *Contemp. Rev* Mar. 390 His old ideas had been slowly loosening and dissolving.

4. *trans.* To make less coherent; to separate the particles of.

1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* II. 488 With Iron Teeth of Rakes .. to move The crusted Earth, and loosen it above. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 62 Manures plowed in, loosen and divide the soil 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 329 The workman then with his spade loosens .. the texture of the .soil 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxvii. 202 He struck the snow with his baton to loosen it.

fig. a 1886 Buckle *Civilis.* (1873) II viii 510 Society was loosened and seemed to be resolving itself into its elements.

5. a. To relax, relieve the costiveness of, cause a free evacuation of (the bowels).

1587 Golding *De Mornay* viii 95 Esculapius .. was esteemed as a God for teaching .. to loosen the Belly. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 41 Feare looseneth the Belly. 1676 Wiseman *Surg* v I. 352 Also use .. lenient Purgatives, to loosen the body. 1761 W. Lewis *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 181 To loosen the belly; to promote perspiration, urine, and the uterine purgations. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 617 The bowels [must] be loosened with some gentle aperient.

b. To render (a cough) 'looser'.

1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med* I. 316/1 To loosen the cough small doses of ipecacuanha or tartarized antimony are often most effectual. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 39 To mature, that is to loosen the [bronchial] catarrh.

6. To relax in point of severity or strictness.

1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1878) 10 The restraints to population are .. loosened. 1858 Buckle *Civilis.* (1873) II. viii. 568 Even the Inquisition was .. made to loosen its hold over its victims. 1872 G. B Cheever *Lect. Pilgr. Progr.* v. 152 The strictness of his imprisonment had been loosened. 1873 Holland *A. Bonnie.* vii. 119 Mr. Bird seemed to take a special pleasure in our society, and while loosening his claim on us as pupils, to hold us as associates and friends more closely. 1899 T. S. Baldock *Cromwell* 291 The men neither straggled nor loosened their discipline.

Loosened (lū'snd), *ppl. a.* [f. Loosen *v.* + -ed 1.] In senses of the vb.; slackened, relaxed; rendered loose or easily detachable; also *dial.* liberated from service.

1680 Dryden *Ovid's Ep.* vii 9 While you, with loosen'd Sails, and Vows, prepare To seek a Land, that flies the Searchers Care 1697 — *Virg Georg.* III 307 He scours along the Field, with loosen'd Reins 1755 J. G. Cooper *Estimate of Life* III 64 In Dodsley *Coll. Poems* III. 224 Despair, that hellish fiend, proceeds From loosen'd thoughts, and impious deeds. 1798 Landor *Gebir* II. 136 His chaplets mingled with her loosened hair. 1821 Joanna Baillie *Metr. Leg., Lord John* xxix, But his loosen'd limbs shook fast. 1845 Mrs. S C. Hall *Whiteboy* xi. 91 Then will come the loosened soldier. 1855 Browning *Transcendentalism* 25 He .. turned with loosened tongue to talk with him. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxv. 185 The loosened avalanches .. upon the mountain heads.

Loosener (lū'snəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.]

1. One who loosens or makes loose.

1843 Browning *Blot in 'Scutcheon* II. Wks. 1896 I. 343/1 No loosener O' the lattice. 1852 R. A. Coffin tr. *Liguori's Glories of Mary* (1868) 87 Loosener of my bonds. listen to my prayers.

2. Something which serves to loosen anything.

1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 99 Immoderation is a loosener of the sinewes and a lessener of the strength. 1643 Caryl *Sacr. Covt.* 5 It is a loosner of affection. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 9 It is not good to use looseners, as Apples, Prunes frequently. 1784 Jefferson *Corr* Wks. 1853 I. 334 The most powerful looseners of the bands of private friendship. 1872 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* II. 13 The golden apple .. Late-won loosener of the wary girdle.

Looseness (lū'snes). Forms: see Loose *a.* [f. Loose *a.* + -ness.] The attribute of being loose.

1. Freedom from restraint, attachment, rigid connexion, tightness, or density. *lit., transf.*, and *fig.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 64 þe enchesoun of cause comiunctе is compounned of þe mouþis of þe veynes and arteries, .. or ellis to greet febilnes or to greet losenes. 1562 Turner *Baths* 8 b, They are good for the lousnes and to muche softnes of the pappes. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xiii. 223 After that maner therefore may we wade betweene Looconesse and Bondage by leauing their mournes free. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 92 Hold vp his head, so as by no meanes he may .. win it to such a loosnesse from the riders hand, that [etc.]. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieill.* 34 Loosenesse of teeth 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* III. 640 Not all that Saul could threaten or persuade, In this close Knot the smallest Looseness made. 1675 A Browne *Appl. Art Limning* 20 The third thing Excellent in a Good Draught is Loosness, that is, that the Body be not made Stiff in any part. 1889 J M. Robertson *Christ & Krishna* xvii 107 The looseness and flexibility of the materials of which the cumbrous mythology of the Hindu epic poems is composed.

2. Lack of strictness; laxity of principles or practice

1585 Fetherstone tr *Calvin on Acts* xviii. 17 This loosenesse must bee imputed not so much to the sluggishnes of the deputie as to the hatred of the Iewish religion. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 191 They know how to tie others hard and leave themselves loose, through the loosenesse of an evill conscience *a* 1668 J Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 465 Any looseness or lightness of spirit. 1723 Wodrow *Corr* (1843) III 58 The Non-subscribing principle has a natural and necessary tendency to looseness and the opening a door for error. 1855 *N. Y. Express* Sept. (Bartlett), The perfect looseness, with which books not on the invoice were sold [at auction]. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C* II. vii. 290 The greater looseness of their principles 1891 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 2/3 It is confessed by members of the Stock Exchange that their methods of dealing sometimes encourage a certain amount of looseness.

b. Lack of exactness or accuracy.

1769 Burke *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 70 The looseness and inaccuracy of the export entries. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I vi. 42 Misunderstandings. may be traced to looseness of expression. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* p vij. The looseness of the drawing .may perhaps diminish their credit 1873 M. Arnold *Lit & Dogma* (1876) 142 The incurable looseness with which the circumstances of what is called and thought a miracle are related. 1885 Sir A. Wills in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 518/1 Throughout the Act there is not the smallest indication of looseness of phraseology.

3. Moral laxity; licentiousness or lewdness in conduct, speech, or thought.

1576 Woolton *Chr. Manual* H v b, Nature hath mingled pleasure with thinges necessarye. .. If pleasure come alone, it is lousnesse. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 25 This chastitie may be seduced in processe of tyme to loosenesse. 1599 R. Crompton *Mansion Magnanimity* N iv b, The said noble Earle, knowing the loosenesse of soldiers .. caused the Ladies .. to be safely conveyed out of the Citie. 1693–4 Wood *Life* 3 Mar, He told him that such a College in Oxford was a debauch'd college, that they were all given to loosness. 1709 Felton *Classics* (1718) 26 The Looseness of his Thoughts, too immodest for chaste Ears to bear. 1868 Milman *St Paul's* 302 Looseness too often sinking into obscenity. 1900 W. M. Sinclair *Unto You Young Men* x. 187 Scenes of luxury or looseness.

4. Laxity (of the bowels), esp. as a morbid symptom, diarrhœa; † an attack of diarrhœa.

1586 T. Randolph in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III 121 He fell into a greate losenes of his bodye. 1600 Surflet *Country Farme* I. xv 97 For the loosenes of the belly, some make them meats of the husks of barlie steept in wine. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xi. 232 If rubarb be justly affirmed to be an excellent medicine in loosenesses. 1708 J. Purcell *Cholick* (1714) 163 The Pains grew violent, and a great Looseness succeeded. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1749) I. 217 In Diarrhœa's or Loosenesses. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 28 His looseness encreased to a great excess, which brought on much weakness. 1766 Gray *Lett.* Poems (1775) 283 A violent looseness carried him off. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 242 A certain looseness of the bowels .. is a common symptom of the disease [i.e. of whooping-cough]. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xvii. 271 The preliminary looseness in such cases [of cholera] is called the 'premonitory diarrhœa'.

Loosenger, variant of Losenger *Obs.*

Loosening (lū'sniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of Loosen *v.* in various senses

1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26 b/2 Without hurtinge of the gummes, and looseninge of the same. 1613 Hieron *Wks.* I. 654 Thus is death a loosening to the children of God. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 433 The Loosening of the Earth, which comforteth any Tree. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xix. 333 Ice gives evidence of a loosening of its crystalline texture. 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 35 A signal for the loosening of everyone else's tongue. 1883 R W. Dixon *Mano* III. v. 126 Like the tightening and the loosening of a cord.

Loo·sening, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That loosens, in various senses of the vb.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 13 The strange loosening nature of a violent jarring motion. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1699) 529/1 Laxative or Loosening Tartar. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. Cc ij, Laxative, or Loosening Medicines. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* IX. xlii, Thalaba Watches her snowy fingers Unwind the loosening chain. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 15 They are fed upon roots .. which exert a loosening effect on the teeth.

Looser (lū'səɹ). [f. Loose *v.* + -er 1] One who or something which looses.

1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* (1541) 82 b, Mustarde sede is a great leuser, consumer, and clenser of fleumaticke humidities. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Soltador*, a looser, an expounder of drems or ridles. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxvii. 28 A sturdier arm, that franker quality somewhere, Looser of youth's fast-bound girdle. 1886 Nares *Seamanship* (ed 6) 199 The sail loosers. keep fast the. looms.

Loosestrife (lū̆ sˌstrəif). Also 6 lose-, lous(e)strife, lostriffe. [f. Loose *v.* + Strife *sb.*; a mistransl. of late L. *lysimachia*, also *-machion*, a. Gr. λυσιμάχιον, f. the personal name Λυσίμαχος Lysimachus, an application of the adj λυσίμαχος 'loosing' (i.e. ending) strife, f. λυσι-, combining stem of λύειν to loose + μάχη strife.

The form *Λυσιμαχία (found only in Pliny's Latin transliteration) would be correct Gr. for 'the action of loosing strife'. The misinterpretation of the word is ancient; Pliny, though stating that the plant was discovered by one Lysimachus, also says that oxen that are made to eat it are rendered more willing to draw together. Ancient writers mention two kinds of *lysimachia*, the purple and the yellow, the descriptions of which agree with the two plants referred to in 1 below. Modern botanists have appropriated *Lysimachia* as a generic name to the 'yellow loosestrife'.]

1. The name for two common herbaceous plants resembling each other closely in growth (upright and tall) and habitat (margins of ditches and streams).

a. *Lysimachia vulgaris* (N.O. *Primulaceæ*), flowering in July, and bearing racemes of golden-yellow flowers; called *spec.* Golden or Yellow Loosestrife. Also a book-name for the genus

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* (1881) 50 Some cal it *Lycimachum luteum*. it may be called in englishe yealow Lousstryfe or herbe Wylowe. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 44 It may be well called after the etimologi of the worde and also of ye vertue that it hath lous strife. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. li. 75 The yellow Lysimachus or golden Louse stryfe. 1640 Parkinson *Theatr Bot.* 543 Common yellow Loosestrife or Willow herbe. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. P.L* IV. 236 Great Yellow Loosestrife. Its large yellow panicle has leaves growing among the blossoms.

b. *Lythrum Salicaria* (N.O. *Lythraceæ*), blooming in summer months, with a beautiful showy spike of purplish-red flowers; called *spec.* Red, Purple, or Spiked Loosestrife. Also a book-name for the genus.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* (1881) 50 *Lycimachus purpureus*. may be called in englishe red loosstryfe, or purple losestryfe. 1597 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 51 Other will haue it called Lostriffe or Herbe Willow. It beareth a red flower. 1633 Johnson *Gerarde's Herbal* II. cxxix. 478 This lesser purple Loose-strife of Clusius. 1765 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xx. (1794) 278 Purple Loosestrife is a handsome plant. 1838 Mary Howitt *Pheasant* i, The loose-strife's purple spear. 1866 M. Arnold *Thyrsis* xiii, When through the Wytham flats, Red loosestrife and blond meadow-sweet among, .. We tracked the shy Thames shore. 1889 P. H Emerson *Eng. Idyls* 83 Their sea-boots crushed the purple loosestrife into the ground.

2. Applied (as a book-name) with qualifications to plants of other genera (see quots.).

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Podded Loose-strife, *Epilobium*. *Ibid.*, Yellow Virginian Loose-strife, *Gaura*. 1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 254 *Gaura*, Virginian Loosestrife. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 695/1 False Loosestrife, *Ludwigia*. Swamp-L., *Decodon*. West Indian L., *Justicia suffruticosa*.

Loosing (lū'siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Loose *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Loose.

† 1. Letting go; setting free, release. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1415 Sir T. Grey in 43 *Deputy Keeper's Rep.* 587 Ye mon shulde cum agayn on Tiseday to tel ye way of yair lawsyng. 1504 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 186 The letter that come from William Elison, the which I had mynd in for loysing of Edmund Ward, for I have gotten him forth by the wayes of William Ellyson. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Soltura*, loosing, deliuering, *solutio*, *dimissio*.

†**2.** The making or rendering loose in a socket or the like; the untying (of a knot). *Obs*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 38 Some were also rasyd with fyry nayles vnto the bonys and to the lowsing of her ioyntys. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 249 Rather then I wil tarrie the loosing of them [*sc.* knottes], I wil cutt them in sunder. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 99 The old man's purse was made fast to his girdle, which the thief spying gave it the loosening.

3. A setting free, absolving, or discharging (from guilt, sentence, or obligation); remission of a sin or penance.

c 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (MS. T.) 345 At thair bother assent for to lyve samen Withouten ony lousyng to thair life lastes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 226 This power of byndyng & losynge of synne, is deriuyed from ye apostles to ye mynysters of Christes chirche 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 505 What is the remission [of sins] itself, or the loosing of that obligation? 1686 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 462 The Pardon or Remission of Sins consists in the loosing of sinful Men from that Obligation to eternal Punishment. 1871 Sprott *Sc. Liturgies Jas. VI* (1901) Notes 151 This has always been regarded as a notable example of binding and loosing by the minister.

†**4.** The action of weighing anchor or setting free the moorings of a ship; getting under weigh.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* II. 54 Vpon the second day after our loosing from Clissa, we arriued at Ragusa.

†**5.** The action of letting-go the drawn string of a bow. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy-bk.* 7797 [He] drow an Arwe vp to the vale; And as he was In his losyng, Diomedes .. to him rode, Ar euere arwe fro him glode. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 107 What handlyng is proper to the Instrumentes? Standynge, nockyng, drawyng, holdyng, lowsing, wherby commeth fayre shotynge. 1612 Selden in *Drayton's Poly-olb* xvii Notes 268 His death by an infortunate loosing at a deer out of one Walter Tirrel's hand.

6. A sum of money paid on the completion of a contract or obligation.

1889 W. Marcroft *Ups & Downs* 10 On my coming to be 21 years of age there must be a loosing paid of one guinea

7. *Sc. Law* A release.

1495 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 481/2 If ther shall fortune a resonable consideracion or consideracions to be upon the making of the said Leasses, for lossyng of the same. 1564-[65] *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 317 Providing alwayis that the lowsing of the said arreistment sall na wyise be hurtful. 1798 *Monthly Mag* VI. 176 (Scots Law Phrases) A *Loosing of Arrestment*, a Writ to discharge such attachment, which issues of course on the debtor giving security for payment of the debt

8. *Comb.*: **loosing-place** *Sc.* [cf. Lossing], a place for unloading vessels (? *obs.*); **loosing-time**, the time of release from work (*dial.*).

1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl* III. 35 The bottom or tail of this bank..as a loosing place, experienced mariners prefer to any other harbour in the frith. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xv, Looking at their watches lest they should work for their master half an instant after loosing-time.

Loo'sing, *ppl. a.* [f. Loose *v.* + -ing ².] Relaxing; laxative.

1665 Sir J. Lauder (Fountainh.) *Jrnl.* (S. H. S.) 43 In my experience I fand it very loosing, for before I was weill accoustened wt it, if I chanced to sup any tyme any quantity of the pottage, I was sure of 2 or 3 stools afternoon wt it.

Loosing, obs form of Lozenge.

Loosish (lū̃ sĭʃ), *a.* [f. Loose *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat loose.

1824–9 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I 46 A loosish man and slippery in foul proclivities. 1853 G. J. Cayley *Las Alforjas* II. 202 Eruptive hills with loosish sandy slopes.

Loosome, Sc. form of Lovesome.

Loot (lūt), *sb.*¹ Also 7 lute. A name applied in the Cheshire and Staffordshire salt-works to the ladle used to remove the scum from the brine-pan.

1669 W. Jackson in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1065 This bloudy brine at the first boyling of the Pann, brings up a scumm, which they are careful to take off with a Skimmer, made with a woodden handle thrust through a long square of Wainscot-board, twice as bigg as a good square trencher: this they call a Loot. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 94. 1880 C. H. Poole *Staffordsh. Gloss.*, *Loot*, a brine ladle.

Loot (lūt), *sb.*² [a. Hindī *lūṭ*, according to some scholars repr. Skr. *lōṭra*, *lōptra* booty, spoil, f. the root *lup* = *rup* to break; others refer it to Skr. *luṇṭ* to rob.] Goods (esp. articles of considerable value) taken from an enemy, a captured city, etc. in time of war; also, in wider sense, something taken by force or with violence; booty, plunder, spoil; now sometimes *transf.*, illicit gains, 'pillage' (e. g. by a public servant). Also, the action or process of looting.

[1788 *Indian Vocab.* (Y.), *Loot*, plunder, pillage.] 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 104 He always found the talismanic gathering-word *Loot* (plunder), a sufficient bond of union in any part of India. 1858–9 Russell *Diary India* (1860) II. xvii. 340 Why, the race [of camp followers] is suckled on loot, fed on theft, swaddled in plunder, and weaned on robbery 1860 Hook *Lives Abps.* (1862) II. vii. 505 The horses in the archbishop's stables the murderers appropriated as their own fee,—or, as we should now say, as loot. 1876 *Blackw. Mag.* CXIX. 115/1 Public servants [in Turkey] have vied with one another in a system of universal loot.

Loot (lūt), *v.* [f. Loot *sb.*²] a. *trans.* To plunder, sack (a city, building). b. To carry off as loot or booty. c. *absol.*

a. 1845 W. H. Smith in *Colburn's United Service Mag.* II. 20 He has attacked and looted several villages under our protection. 1861 Gresley *Sophron & N.* 135 The summer palace of the Emperor.. has been.. unceremoniously looted. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* II. 99 A gang of fellows seems to have looted the manors of Dunton and Mileham.

b. 1847 Ld. Malmesbury in *Mem. Ex-minister* (1884) I 192 Went to see Marshal Soult's pictures which he looted in Spain. 1858 K. Young *Diary* (1902) App. D. 328 My Sirdar-bearer who .. looted all my traps. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xiv, A place of temporary security for the plunder 'looted' by laundresses [*sc.* of Inns of Court chambers]. 1887 *Daily News* 18 July 5/4 The dervishes are reported to be looting cattle and grain

c. 1842 (implied in Looting *vbl sb.*). 1899 *Times* 30 May 10/4 He who 'loots' is almost sure to make acquaintance with the 'haslinger'. 1878 R. Tayler in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 243 The gentle 'Tigers' [soldiers] were looting right merrily, diving in and out of wagons with the activity of rabbits in a warren.

Hence **Loo ted** *ppl. a.*

1897 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 7/6 All the looted cattle and women were recaptured.

Loot, var. Lote lotus, Loth; obs. Sc. f. Lout.

Loot, Sc. pa. t. of Let *v.*¹

Lootable (lū·tăb'l), *a. rare*—¹. [f. Loot *v.* + -able.] That may be looted or taken as loot.

1885 *Ch. Times* 30 Jan. 75/3 The amount of lootable income would be a very different matter.

Lootah: see Lota(h.

Lóote, obs. form of Lot, Lota(h.

Looter (lū·təɹ). [f. Loot *v.* + -er ¹.] One who loots.

1858–9 Russell *Diary India* (1860) II. xvii. 340 Those insatiable 'looters'—men, women, and children, all are at it. 1872 *Daily News* 19 Aug., Those begging gentlemen who march at the tail of political parties like the looters behind armies.

Looth(e, loop, obs. forms of Loath *a.*

‖ **Lootie** (lū·ti). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 **louchee,** 9 **lutee.** [Hindī *lūṭī*, f. *lūṭ* Loot *sb.*²] In *pl.* A term applied, in India, to a body of native irregulars whose chief object in warfare was plunder. In wider sense, a band of marauders or robbers. Also rarely in *sing*, one of such a band or gang. Hence **Lootie-wallah** [Hindī *lūṭīwālā* : see Wallah], a member of a gang of looties.

1757 Orme *Hist. Milit. Trans* (1778) II. vii. 129 A body of their Louchees, or plunderers, who are armed with clubs attacked the houses of the natives. 1782 I. Munro *Narr. Mil Operat. Coromandel Coast* (1789) 295 Even the rascally Lootywallahs, or Misorian hussars now pressed upon our flanks and rear. 1792 *Gentl Mag.* LXI. 77/1 These irregulars of the enemy [in the East Indies], distinguished by the name of Lootties, continued their depredations 1800 T. T. Roberts *Indian Gloss.*, *Lootywalla*, see *Looties*. 1802 C. James *Milit. Dict*, *Lootywallow*, Ind., a term of the same import as Looties. 1817 Scott *Surg. Dan* xii, I will find the dagger of a Lootie which shall reach thee, wert thou sheltered under the folds of the Nawaub's garment. 1876 Grant *Hist. India* I. lv. 279/1. 1884 W. L. Whipple in *Bib Soc Rec.* Sept. 131 (Stanf.) A noted lutee, or rogue.

Looting (lū·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Loot *v.* + -ing ¹.] The action of the vb. Loot. Also *attrib.*

1842 Ld. Ellenborough *Let.* 17 May in *Indian Administr.* (1874) 194 The plunderers are beaten whenever they are caught, but there is a good deal of burning and 'looting' as they call it. 1859 M. Thomson *Story Cawnpore* iii. 48 For downright looting commend me to the hirsute Sikh. 1862 L. Oliphant *Earl Elgin's Mission China* I. 135, I observed, in the suburb large looting parties, composed of Chinese blackguards, ransacking the houses.

†**Loove, love.** *Obs. rare.* [repr. OE. *lāf*: see Lave *sb.*] Relict, widow.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 75 Henry.. 3af hym to wyf Constauns contas of Bretayne, þe loove [*v.r.* wydowe, L. *relictam*] of his sone Gaufred. *Ibid* 173 Constans, Gefray his love [*v.r.* loove, L. *relicta*]. 1492 *Churchw. Acc St. Dunstans, Canterb* in *Kentish Gloss.* s. v. *Love*, Item payde for the buryng of Ellerygge's loue iiij^s^. 1514 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb*, Rec. off Pett's loove wyth owt west gast ij*d*. 1557 *Will Inq Shoo*, Item I give to Counstables love xx^d^ to Steres love vx^d^.

Loover, obs form of Louvre.

Looves, -ys, obs. pl. of Loaf *sb.*¹

Loovesum, obs. form of Lovesome.

Loo-warm, variant of Lew-warm.

Loowe, obs. form of Low.

Loos, variant of Lose *sb. Obs.*, praise.

†**Lop** (lɒp), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1, 5 loppe, 7– lop. [OE. *loppe* wk. fem., of obscure origin. Cf. Lob *sb.*¹] A spider.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xvi. § 2 ge furþum þeos lytle loppe hine [*sc.* man] hwilum deaduc gadeþ. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 121/27 *Loppe*, þeonde næddre, *uel* attorcoppe. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 3 Shapen in manere of a net or of a webbe of a loppe. *Ibid.* § 19 From this senyth..ther come a maner krokede strikes like to the clawes of a loppe. *c* 1400 *Ragman Roll* 72 in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* I. 72 Ye lade longe sydyde as a loppe.

Lop (lɒp), *sb.*² Now *dial.* [prob. a. ON. **hloppa* wk. fem. (Sw. *loppa*, Da. *loppe*), f. root of *hlaupa* (*hlaupa*) to Leap.] A flea.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 306 Grete loppys ouer all þis land thay fly [*sc.* the plague of 'flies']. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* D vij b, After this Boor shall come a lambe that shall haue feet of leed an hede of bras an hert of a loppe. 1597 G. Harvey *Trimming Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III 43 But see, what, art thou heere? *Iupus in fabula*, a lop in a chaine? 1660 *Rump Songs* I 192 Lay-interlining Clergy, a device That's nick-name to the stuff call'd Lops and Lice. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 31 Lops and Lice, used in the South, i. e. Fleas and Lice. 1755 in Johnson. 1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Lop*, a flea. N. 1863 Robson *Bards of Tyne* 237 The sheets fily-white, though aw says it mysel'; Maw darlin', nee lops there to touch us 1877 in *N. W. Linc Gloss.*

Lop (lɒp), *sb.*³ Also 5–8 **loppe,** (7 **lope**), 6–7 **lopp.** [Commonly supposed to be f. Lop *v.*¹, but more probably the source of that word. Senses 2 and 3, however, are from the vb.

The etymology is obscure. An OE. **lopp* would represent a pre-Teut. type **lupno-* 'what is stripped off', f root **lup* (see Leap *sb.*); but the word does not appear before the 15th c., and is not found in other Teut dialects Cf Norw. dial *loppa* v., to pluck, snatch, *lopa*, *lopna* (of bark) to be loosened by moisture]

1. The smaller branches and twigs of trees, such as are not measured for timber; faggot-wood, loppings Also, a branch lopped off. Phr. *lop and top, lop and crop.*

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* VI. 45 And stones yf thee lacketh, this is boote: Sarment, or stre, or loppe [L. *vel quibuscunque virgultis*] in hit be graued. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 547/1 The Loppes and Croppes of Woode, falled withynne our fryth of Leycestre. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng* II. lv. 153 b, What thynke they if a man sell the loppes of his woode, whether any tythe ought there to be payd? 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xxxiii. (1878) 73 Let lop be shorne that hindreth corne. 1623 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 96 We take From euery tree, lop, barke, and part o' th' timber. 1651 G. W. tr *Cowel's Inst* 265 Where any one is killed, with the fall of an Arme or Lopp of a Tree after warning given by the parties who are lopping. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 92 A certain gentleman .. obtained a parcel of Elm-trees lops and tops. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* [506], Lops of Trees above twenty years Growth pay no Tithes. 1774 T. West *Antiq Furness* (1805) 228 Anye kind of underwoods, topps, loppes, croppes, or other woods. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 135, I also considered the value of the tops and lop, or trimmings of the trees. 1819 W. Faux *Mem. Days Amer* (1823) 176 What [trees] are cut down, together with the lop, are rolled by levers into heaps and burnt. 1826 Cobbett *Rur Rides* (1885) II. 238 What is the price of this load of timber? .. taking in lop, top and bark .. ten pounds a load at least 1842 Brande *Dict Sci. etc*, s.v. *Lopping*, When timber trees are sold the purchaser bargains to take them either with or without the lop and crop. 1860 T. L. Peacock *Mem Shelley* Wks 1875 III. 448 The gardener had cut it [*sc* a holly-tree] up into a bare pole, selling the lop for Christmas decorations. 1892 *Times* 24 Oct. 3/1 Cord wood is the smaller limbs of oak, the lop and top of the branches when the trees are felled.

fig. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal* Feb. 57 Ah, foolish old man!.. Now thy selfe hast lost both lopp and topp, Als my budding braunch thou wouldest cropp *a* 1642 Br. Montagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 94 Lop and top, hip and thigh, bough and branch, root and stemme, all and singular should be eradicated *c* 1645 Howell *Lett* I. v. xxvii. They three [*sc.* Italian, French, and Spanish] Are only lops cut from the Latian tree

†**2.** A lopped tree or the lopped part of a tree. *Obs rare.*

a 1640 Sir W. Jones *Rep.* (1675) 280 They must .. not cut the Loppes flat, so that the water may stand on them, and rot them. 1658 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat Unl.* § 371 105 Hee pruneth every year, that new branches may spring from the Lope, or pruned tree.

†**3.** The action or process of lopping a tree or its boughs. *Obs.*

1576 Turberv. *Veuerie* 198 What loads of haye, what grasse for bief, what store of wood for loppe. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. i. § 2 It hath not seemed expedient to offer the edge of the axe unto all three boughs at once, but rather to strike at the weakest first, making show that the lop of that one shall draw the more abundance of sap to the other two.

4. *Comb.*: **lop-limbed** *a.*, having one or more limbs cut off; **lop-stick** (*Canadian*), a tree which has had its branches lopped and the name of the lopper cut in its trunk (see quot.); **lop-wood,** branches, etc lopped from a tree.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. xii, The *lop-limbed captain would have gone raving mad at it. 1892 W. Pike *North. Canada* 209 Often on the lonely waterways of the Northern country one sees a *lop-stick showing far ahead on the bank, and reads a name celebrated in the annals of the Hudson's Bay Company or in the history of Arctic exploration 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 75 They afford both much *Lop-wood and Fruit. 1794 T. Stone *Agric Surv. Linc* (1800) 115 [Trees] which will consequently produce most bark, and top or lop-wood 1888 *Academy* 4 Feb 71/1 The curious customs of 'lop-wood' or privileges of cutting fuel from pollards at certain seasons of the year.

†**Lop,** *sb.*⁴ *Obs. rare.* [Related to Lop *v.*², expressing the notion of something hanging loose. Cf. Lap *sb.*¹, Lob *sb.*²] A lobe (of the liver).

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 342 The land Frogs of Toads kind, have one lop or lappet of the Laver, which Ants will not touch.

†**Lop,** *sb.*⁵ *Tanning. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; cf. Lob *sb.*² 5.] The infusion of bark and ooze used in tanning leather. (Cf. Lopping *vbl. sb.*³)

1773 *Encycl Brit.* III. 886/2 The bark should be rounder beat, and more given to the lop, for large hides than small ones; and consequently larger leather should be longer in the lop.

Lop (lɒp), *sb.*⁶ *Naut.* [Onomatopœic (connected with Lop *v.*³). Cf. Lap *sb.*², *v.*¹] A state of the sea in which the waves are short and lumpy.

1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 360 There was too much 'lop'. 1838 *Ibid.* II. 153 The wigeon..were always on a 'lop of the sea'. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 18/2 There being a 'lop' on, the boat lurched to windward. 1899 F. T BULLEN *Way Navy* 38 Quite a 'lop' of a sea gets up, but these battleships take no heed of it.

Lop (lǫp), *sb.*7 [Short for *lop-rabbit*: see LOP *v.*2] A variety of rabbit with long drooping ears. Also with word prefixed, as *full-*, *half-*, *oar-lop* (see quot. 1868), *horn-lop*.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 107 When one parent, or even both, are oar-laps [*sic*], that is, have their ears sticking out at right angles, or when one parent or both are half-lops, that is, have only one ear dependent, there is nearly as good a chance of the progeny having both ears full-lop, as if both parents had been thus characterized. But I am informed, if both parents have upright ears, there is hardly a chance of a full-lop. 1877 C. RAYSON *Rabbits* xiii. 70 In rearing lops, little divergence need be made from the usual mode adopted 1884 R. O. EDWARDS *Rabbits* vii. 54 It is very difficult to arrive at whether or not the drooping of the ears of the Lop is natural *Ibid.* 55 Oar Lops, Half Lops, and Horn Lops, are not to be considered anything fancy.

Lop, *sb.*8 = *lop-grass* (see LOP *v.*2 4).

Lop (lǫp), *v.*1 Also 6 **loppe**. [prob. f. LOP *sb.*3]

1. *trans* To cut off the branches, twigs, etc.: *rarely* the top or 'head', of (a tree); to cut away the superfluous growth of, to trim.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 172 Vynes. shuld be lopped or cut about the .xx. day of march. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 132 If yͤ haue any trees to shrede, loppe, or croppe for the fyre wode. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 75 If a Date tre be topped or lopped it will lyue no longer after. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 160 In the moneth of December lop hedges and trees. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 210 What we by day Lop overgrown, or prune, or prop, or bind, One night or two with wanton growth derides, Tending to wilde. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 32 Whether any Copyholder Hath.. lopped or topped any Timber-Trees. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 25 ⁋ 4 A few strokes of an axe will lop a cedar. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 259 By lopping trees, more nourishment is supplied to the remaining parts.

b. *transf* and *fig.*; *esp.* To cut off the head or limbs of (a person). † Also with *away*, *off*.

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 696 My webb is spunne; Lachesis, loppe thy loome. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* xvii. 47 When our grandsire great, Claiming the regal seat, By many a Warlike feate, Lop'd the French lillies. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* II. i. Wks. 1727 II. 290 Lop their Nobles To the base Roots, whence most of 'em first sprung. 1683 [see LOPPING *vbl. sb.*]. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 99 A tyrant.. Who casts thy mangled ears and nose a prey To hungry dogs, and lops the man away. 1733 *Revolution Politicks* VII. 7 He would never be at Peace till he had lopped the Queen off shorter by the Head. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 251 Some,..In battle lopt away, with half their limbs, Beg bitter bread. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxiv, A man in the malting business had tried to take up the brewer's work, and lop the King, and the Duke of York.

2. To cut off (the branches, twigs, etc.) from a tree; to shorten by cutting off the extremities. Also (now chiefly) with *away*, *off*.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 64 Superfluous branches We lop away, that bearing boughes may liue. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* x. 33 The Lord of hostes shall lop the bough with terrour 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xiii. 118 He lopped off the tops as they sprang up. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 630 Branches overgrown, That. require More hands then ours to lop thir wanton growth. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 415 Their masts are made of trees,..fashioned. by barking them, and lopping off their branches. 1808 SCOTT *Marm* VI. xi, As wood-knife lops the sapling spray. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I 221 Lop carefully away all wild or over-flourishing branches. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xxi 281 Lopping with an axe the boughs of a wild fig-tree. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* iii. 41 We had to lop off the branches.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; *esp.* To cut off (a person's limbs or head). Also in gen. sense, to cut off, reduce by cutting. Also with advbs. as *away*, *down*, *off*.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LXXVI v, The Lord. Who loppeth princes thoughts, prunes their affection. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 143 Alarbus limbs are lopt, And intrals feede the sacrifising fire. 1591 — *1 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 15 Ile lop a member off, and giue it you. 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* I. ii, With bright steele Lop downe these interponents, that withstand The passage to our throane. 1656 COWLEY *Pref. to Wks.* (1668) B iij b, Shakspear, Fletcher, Johnson, and many others; part of whose Poems I should take the boldness to prune and lop away. 1714 J. MACKY *Journ Eng.* (1724) II. v. 77 The Keeper not to be absent. on Pain of 20 Shillings to be lopped off from his Salary. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 240 Thee first the sword shall slay, Then lop thy whole posterity away. 1732 — *Ess. Man* II. 42 Expunge the whole, or lop th' excrescent parts Of all our Vices have created Arts. 1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* I. vi (1784) 67 In their endeavours to lop off the despotic power. 1809 CRABBE *Tales* 74 The worthy George must now a cripple be; His leg was lopp'd. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Southey & Landor* Wks. 1846 II 67, I would lop off the whole from 'Spirits of purest light' v. 661, to 831. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Grimshawe* xx. (1891) 265 It will not lop off any part of your visit to me.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* Also *fig.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II iv. 17 What sterne vngentle hands Hath lopt, and hew'd, and made thy body bare Of her two branches. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 189 One plowing, another harrowing, another sowing, and lopping. 1651 [see LOP *sb.*2 1]. 1856 MISS WINKWORTH *Life Tauler* ix. (1857) 249 They leave the roots of vice and evil dispositions alive in the heart, and hew and lop at poor nature, and thereby destroy this noble vineyard.

†**4.** *trans.* 'To cut partly off and bend down; as to lop the trees or saplings of a hedge'. *Obs* (? or some error). 1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Lop (lǫp), *v.*2 [Perh. of onomatopœic origin; cf. LOB *v.*, which is closely akin in sense; also LAP *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To hang loosely or limply; to droop; to flop or sway limply *about*. Also *To lop out*: to protrude in an ungraceful or lop-sided manner.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxiii 123 Nine or ten yellow floures.. hanging lopping downewardes 1854 *Blackw. Mag* LXXV. 524 Three exterior walls encompass it, and an eccentric work lops out at either side. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* II. xx. 230 These [sheep] filed in about nine o'clock, their vermiculated horns lopping gracefully on each side of their cheeks. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 652 The señora tried to brace up triumphantly, but could only lop about in her saddle. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 17/1 His under jaw lopped, and his brow contracted. 1892 *Temple Bar* Jan. 36 Her. figure was rather disguised than set off by garments that fell lopping round her.

b. *trans.* To droop (the ears).

1828 WEBSTER s.v., A horse lops his ears. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV II. 556 The animals..do not lop their ears, nor droop their heads.

2. *intr.* To move in a slouching manner; to 'hang about' idly. Also *to lop about*.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 122 To take the vewe this boyish clowne dyd nothing aye appall,.. But loppeth to the vpper end, his cap vpon his head 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* viii, She..cried about it, she did, and lopped round, as if she'd lost every friend she had 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. x. (1883) 74 Some debauched, idle fellow who lies and lops about all day.

3. With mixture of the sense of LOPE *v.*: To move with short irregular bounds.

1895 K GRAHAME *Gold Age* 102 The staidest of the rabbits was lopping demurely about the grass. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 91 Lopping easily along, a fox crosses through the teazles.

4. *Comb.*: **lop-eaves**, eaves which hang down at the sides; **lop-grass** (also simply **lop**) *dial.*, *Bromus mollis* (cf. *lob grass*, LOB *sb.*2 6); **lop-rabbit** (see LOP *sb.*7). Also LOP-EAR, LOP-EARED.

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 491 A most picturesque old dwelling, with low *lop-eaves. *c* 1832 *Glouc Farm Rep* 14 in *Husbandry* (L. U K 1840) III, All the seeds of grass, *lop-grass, and other seeds, which come up amongst the barley. 1883 in *Hampsh. Gloss.* 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n*, Lob, or Lop Grass. *Bromus mollis*. .It is sometimes called simply Lop. 1884 R. O. EDWARDS *Rabbits* vii. 52 The *Lop Rabbit.

Lop (lǫp), *v.*3 [Cf. LOP *sb.*6] *intr.* Of water: To break in short lumpy waves Cf. LOPPING *ppl. a.*3

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 7/2 The bow is being canvassed over to prevent, as much as possible, the water lopping in.

Lop (lǫp), *v.*4 *dial.* Also 6 **loppe**. [Cogn w. ON. *hlǫup* (*hlaup*) coagulation, *hlǿypa* to curdle.] *intr.* To curdle. (Cf. LOPPER *v.* 1.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 169/16 To Loppe as milk, *coagulare*. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss*, *Lop*, to curdle, applied to milk that curdles without the application of an acid.

Lope (lōᵘp), *sb.* [A dialectal var. of LOUP *sb.* a. ON. *hlǫup*: see LEAP *sb.*1 Some of the uses may be from Du. *loop*, which is etymologically identical, and others are prob. from the Eng. vb.]

†**1.** = LEAP *sb.*1 in various senses *Obs*

14.. *S Eng Leg* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 402/47 He ordeyned þat ech man þat prest wolde be scholde vndirfong þe ordres fro gre to gre; wit-oute lope & defaute. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 3436 He at a lope was at hir, and hir kist. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II 223 Tyme goth fast, it is full lyght of lope. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 A Lope, *saltus*. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I. 51 Quhairfor, ony Lope thocht wondirful, is communlie called the Salmont lope. 1662 COTGRAVE *Wits Interpreter* (ed. 2) 323 He makes no more to run on a rope, Then a Puritan does of a Bishop or Pope. And comes down with a vengeance at one single lope. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III viii § 47 (1740) 618, I cannot do the Author Justice..without taking a large Lope, over the next Reign, into that which followed.

2. A long bounding stride. (Said chiefly of the gait of animals.)

1846 T. B THORPE *Backwoods* 13 [The mustang pony] goes rollicking ahead, with the eternal lope. a mixture of two or three gaits, as easy as the motions of a cradle. 1889 R. KIPLING *Fr. Sea to Sea* (1900) I. xx. 430 The Jap soldier doubles with the easy lope of the 'rickshaw coolie. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 310 At his usual swift wolf's lope he was out of sight. speedily.

3 *Comb.*: **lope-way** (see quots.).

1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Lope-way*, a private footpath. 1791 *Gentl. Mag* LXI. II. 928 A lope-way in Kent is now a short or quick way or bridle-way.

Lope (lōᵘp), *v.* Also 7–8 **loap(e**. [A dial. var. of LOUP *v.*, a. ON. *hlǫupa*: see LEAP *v.*]

1. *intr.* To leap, jump, spring. Also with *about*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 To Lope, *salire*, *saltare*. 1529 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 251 And go, all, to the hie boirdall: Thare may we lope at lybertie, Withouttin ony grauitie. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 151 Buciphal the grit horse of allexander. syne tholit hym to lope on hym. 1581 N. WOODES *Conflict Conscience* III iv. D iij b, In gude feth sir, this newis de gar me lope. 1623 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* IV. i. (1653) G, He that loapes on the Ropes, shew me such an other wench. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 62 Not by such large strides as he made in getting money, and loping into preferments. *a* 1734 — *Exam.* I. ii. § 82 (1740) 73 It is plain, his Malice lopes at a Venture 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giantkillers* 69 The Staff itself leaping—or rather loping—about with a startling activity.

†**b.** Of the pulse: To beat, throb. *Obs. rare.* Cf. Cornwall Dial. *lopping*, throbbing with pain.

a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P.* xliv. 31, I quake for feir—my puncis lope—I shake betuix dispair and hope.

2. *intr.* To run, run away. Now only *slang* and *dial.* (see Eng Dial. Dict.).

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* lii, Yet was he forst, alwayes from lawes to lope. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV* (1598) A iij b, This whinyard has gard many better men to lope then thou. 1632 I. L. *Womens Rights* 146 They may lope ouer ditch and dale. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Let's buy a Brush*, or *Let's Lope*, let us scour off, and make what shift we can to secure our selves from being apprehended. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Loap*, to run away; he loaped down the dancers, he ran down stairs.

3. To run with a long, bounding stride. Also with *along*, *away*. (Said chiefly of animals.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lope*, to take long strides; particularly with long legs 1848 *Blackw. Mag* LXIV. 27 The larger wolves..lope hungrily around. 1863 H. KINGSLEY *A. Elliot* I. 78 He..laid his leaf-like ears back, drooped his tail,. and loped, or lurked in his Walk, which means, that he moved the two legs which were on the same side of him together. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxiv, The hares and rabbits loped away, innumerable. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 331/1 The first fox.. was seen loping over the uplands. 1893 *Spectator* 10 June 767 A regular Hindostanee carrier..will. lope along over a hundred miles in twenty-four hours. 1897 G. BARTRAM *People of Clopton* viii. 233 Carter walked at a great pace, and we had to lope now and then to keep up with him. 1899 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 5/4 A Boer pony ..hardly knows how to gallop or trot, but goes loping along in a leisurely, monotonous way.

b. *causative.* To make to run with a long, bounding stride.

1885 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* viii. 261 For seven or eight miles we loped our jaded horses along at a brisk pace.

Lop-ear (lǫ·pˌīᵊ·ɹ), *sb.* (and *a.*) [LOP *v.*2]

1. *pl.* Ears that droop or hang down.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2805/4 A plain strong bay Gelding, a Blase in his Face, Lop-ears. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxi 258 The faithful Bran, whose lop-ears and heavy jaws, unique in that land of prick ears and fox-noses, formed the absorbing subject of conversation.

2. A variety of rabbit with long drooping ears: see LOP *sb.*7 Also *attrib.*

1877 C. RAYSON *Rabbits* xiii. 67 The Lop-ear. 1884 R. O. EDWARDS *Rabbits* vii. 52 The Lop-ear has often been termed the Prince of all rabbits. 1901 'IAN MACLAREN' *Yng Barbarians* iv. 92 'Did ye say rabbits?' 'Lop-ears', said Nestie.. 'Lop-ear rabbits, and he feeds them himself'

Lop-eared (lǫ·pˌīᵊɹd), *a.* Also 7 **lap-**. [f. LOP *v.*2 + -ED 2.]

1. Of an animal: Having ears which lop or hang loosely downwards.

1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr Dict* II s.v. *Lap*, Lap-eared, *qui a les Oreilles pendantes*. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2801/4 An Iron grey Horse, lop Eard 1724 *Ibid.* No. 6294/3 Stolen,. a Gelding, a little Lop Ear'd 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 55 They [pigs] are long-legged, hump-backed, lop-eared 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl* I. iv. 106 English lop eared rabbits. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr Europe* x. 250 The queer lop-eared sheep.

† ¶ **2** [Confused with LOP *v.*1] = CROP-EARED 2.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng Philos.* III. 26 The strait-laced lop-eared puritans of the United States.

†**Lo·peholt.** *Obs. rare.* [App. formed after LOPESKONCE; the second part may be Du. *holte* hollow, hole.] A place of refuge.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* iv. 424 Yet so, as theire seavn mountes bee mand all waies, to serve for lopeholtes on contrarie sayes. *Ibid.* ix. 224 Algarsif, Horbell, Leifurcke, Gnartolite, retierd eake to theire lopeholt [1630 lopesconce], fortifite.

†**Lo·peman.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Du. *loopman* (obs.), f. *loopen* to run + *man* MAN *sb.*] A runner.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* III. iv, What a stile is this? Methinks it goes like a Duchy lope-man.

Loper (lōᵘ pəɹ). [f. LOPE *v.* + -ER 1.]

†**1.** A leaper, dancer. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 A Loper, *saltator*, *saltatrix*.

2. *Ropemaking.* A swivel upon which yarns are hooked at one end while being twisted into cordage. [Perh. another word, a. Du. *looper* runner.]

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 55 *Loper*, used to lay lines, has two iron swivel-hooks at each end, for the line to hang on. 1797 *Encycl Brit.* XVI. 485/1 [*Rope-making*] This is put on one of the hooks of a swivel called the loper.

3. *Cabinet-making.* (See quot.)

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* 302 In the second [bureau bookcase], the sloping flap falls down, and rests on two sliding pieces, technically called lopers

†**Lo·peskonce.** *Obs.* [a. Du. *loopschans*, f. *loopen* to run + *schans* SCONCE.] An intrenchment.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 158 Such another Lope Skonce would I haue had at Onawmanient. 1630 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* 149 *note*, Algars, Orbell, Leyfurcke, Gnartolite, retierd to their lopeskonces fortifyte.

†**Lo·pe-staff.** *Obs.* Also 7 **loape-**. Pl. **lope-staves.** [f. LOPE *v.* + STAFF.] A pole used for leaping dykes, etc. in the Fens and Low Countries.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xliii, Such as in fens and marsh-lands us'd to trade, The doubtful fords and passages to try, With stilts and lope-staves that do aptliest wade. 1611 COTGR s.v. *Bout*, *Baston a deux bouts*, a quarter-staffe; or, a Lope-staffe, wherewith Low-countrey men leape ditches. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* I. 27 Tis usuall for the Bores of Holland, some with firelocks, and some with Loapestaves, to make out parties of foot to goe a-bootehaling. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond. workg. Provid.* 20 The Ditch..was so wide, that they could not leap over with a lope-staffe.

Lopez-root (lōu·pez,rūt). [= Mod.L. *radix lopeziana*; orig. applied to the root of an East African species of the same genus, discovered by Juan *Lopez* Pinheiro (see Redi *Esper. Cose Nat*, 1671).] The root of an East Indian plant, *Toddalia aculeata*, used as a remedy for diarrhœa.

1791 W. Lewis *Mat. Med.* (ed. 4) II. Index Eng Names, Lopez root. 1822 Good *Study Med.* I. 237 The lopez-root (*lopezia Mexicana*) [this is a mistake] which by Gaubius was preferred to the simarouba. 1856 Mayne *Expos Lex.*, *Lopez*, name given to the root of an unknown tree growing, it is said, at Goa.

† **Lop-heavy**, *a. Obs.* [f. Lop *v.*^{2} + Heavy *a.* Cf. *top-heavy*.] Heavy with a weight which causes lopping, hanging down, or drooping.

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* v. 29 We doe but creepe vppon the Earth, or rather be so loppeheauie [F. *si pesans*] that wee sinke still downeward. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng* x. liv. (1612) 242 That Spanish-Iewish Atheist, and Lopheauie-headed Leach, .. fowle Lopas, we impeach. *a* 1652 Brome *Queene's Exch.* ii. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 478 It is indeed a divelish Lopheavy Bell. I would the Churchwarden that Should have mended it. were Hang'd in's place. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 180 When they [*sc.* ears of wheat] are in shock, they spread and lay over, being lop-heavy

Lophine (lōu·fain, lōu·fin). *Chem.* Also -in. [F. *lophine* (Laurent 1844), of unexplained formation: see -ine.] An organic base, a derivative of aldehyde, obtained by heating amarine.

1856 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 7) 611 Amarine (Benzoline). Strongly heated in a retort it decomposes with production of ammonia,..and a new body *pyrobenzoline* or *lophine*. 1888 Morley & Muir *Watts' Dict. Chem.* I. 474/2 Lophine $C_{21}H_{16}N_2$.

Lophiodon (lofəi·ŏdǫn). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. λόφιον, dim. of λόφος crest + ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς tooth, after *mastodon*, etc.] A genus of fossil mammals of the Eocene period, the typical genus of the *Lophiodontidæ*; a fossil mammal of this genus.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 221 Cuvier also mentions the remains of a species of lophiodon as occurring among the bones in the Upper Val d'Arno. 1836 Buckland *Geol. & Min.* I. 82 The Lophiodon is .. allied most nearly to the tapir and rhinoceros, and, in some respects, to the hippopotamus. 1864 Owen *Power of God* 50 To match the eocene lophiodon we fetch the tapir from South America.

Lophiodont (lōu fiodǫnt), *a.* and *sb.* [See prec.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the lophiodon; belonging to the family *Lophiodontidæ*.

1864 in Webster (citing Dana). 1873 Flower in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* (1875) VII 100 Another offset from the ancient Lophiodont stock..constitutes the family *Tapiridæ*.

B. *sb.* An animal of the family *Lophiodontidæ*.

1873 Flower in *Proc. Roy. Instit* (1875) VII. 99 These Lophiodonts possess a dental character which distinguishes them from all other *Perissodactyles*.

Hence **Lophiodo·ntine**, **Lophiodo·ntoid** *adjs.*, = Lophiodont *a.* **Lophiodo·ntous** *a.*, 'having hairy or bristly teeth' (*Syd Soc Lex.* 1889).

1887 E. D. Cope in *Amer. Nat* XXI. 994 It is impossible to separate the Hyracotherine sub-family as a family from the Lophiodontine. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Lophiodontoid*.

Lophioid (lōu·fioid), *a.* and *sb.* *Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Lophi-us* (app. f. Gr. λόφος or λοφιά mane, back-fin of fishes) + -oid] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to the family *Lophiidæ*, of which the typical genus is *Lophius*, represented by the Angler or Fishing-frog. **b.** *sb.* A lophioid fish.

1854 Owen in *Circ. Sci.* (*c* 1865) II. 56/1 Certain lophioid fishes. are enabled to hop after the tide. 1859–62 Sir J Richardson etc. *Mus. Nat Hist.* (1868) II 134 The skeletons of the Lophioids are fibrous. 1883 *Rep Copepoda coll* 1873–6 in *Challenger Rep.* VIII. 137 The curious Lophioid genus *Ceratias*.

Lophiostomate (lōufiǫ·stŏmėt), *a.* *Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. Gr. λόφιον crest + στόμα mouth + -ate^{2}.] Having a crested mouth or aperture.

1862 in Cooke *Man. Bot. Terms.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lopho- (lōu·fŏ, lofǫ·), before a vowel **loph-**, comb. f. of Gr. λόφος crest, in many scientific words, as **Lophoce·rcal** *a.* [Gr. κέρκος tail] (see quot.). **Lophoce·rcy**, the lophocercal stage of development of the fin-system of Ichthyopsida. **Lophoderm** (lōu·fŏdɔ̄ɹm) [Gr. δέρμα skin], a crested or spiny back. **Lophodont** (lōu·fŏdǫnt) *a.* and *sb.* [Gr. ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς tooth], (*a*) *adj.*, characterized by having transverse or longitudinal ridges on the crowns of the molar teeth; (*b*) *sb.*, an animal with this kind of dentition. ‖ **Lophopoda** (-ǫ·pŏdă) [Gr. ποδ-, πούς foot], *sb. pl.*, the fresh-water Polyzoa, which have a horseshoe-shaped lophophore. **Lophosteon** (-ǫ·stiǫn) [Gr. ὀστέον bone], the median bone, including the keel, of the sternum of a carinate bird.

1885 J. A. Ryder in *Amer. Nat.* XIX. 92 *Lophocercy.—The second stage of development of the median fin-system of Ichthyopsida is what I have called '*lophocercal*. when it consists of continuous folds .. or exceptionally of discontinuous folds..which do not include permanent rays. *Ibid.* 97 Lophocercal larva of the codfish. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 306 The thorny *lophoderme of a centronote or stickleback. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 117 His [the perch's] prickly lophoderme is indeed a formidable affair. 1887 E. D. Cope *Orig. Fittest* vii. 246 The subordinate types of *Lophodonts. *Ibid.* 247 Four types of Lophodont dentition. 1880 Pascoe *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 68 *Lophopoda. 1889 Sedgwick tr. *Claus' Zool.* ii. (ed. 2) 78 The Lophopoda are mainly distinguished by the bilateral arrangement of the numerous tentacles on the two-armed lophophore. 1884 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* 143 The median ossification, which includes the keel, is the *lophosteon.

Lophobranch (lōu·fŏbræŋk), *a.* and *sb.* *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Lophobranchii*, f. Gr. λόφο-ς crest, tuft + βράγχια gills.] = Lophobranchiate *a.* and *sb.*

1859–62 Sir J. Richardson, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 157 The Lophobranchs have an osseous internal skeleton. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Lophobranch* a. and sb.

Lophobranchian (lōufobræ·ŋkiăn), *a.* *Ichthyol.* [f. as prec. + -an.] = Lophobranchiate *a.*

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 392 Lophobranchian Fishes. So called because their gills are not pectinated, but disposed in tufts.

Lophobranchiate (lōufobræ·ŋki,ėt), *a.* and *sb.* *Ichthyol.* [f. as prec. + -ate.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to or having the characteristics of the order *Lophobranchii*; having the gills disposed in tufts. **b.** *sb.* A lophobranchiate fish; *pl.*, the order *Lophobranchii* (see quot. 1842).

1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* II. 228 Lophobranchiate fishes .. eminently distinguished by the gills, which..are divided into small round tufts. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Lophobranchiates*, an order of Osseous fishes, comprehending those in which the gills are in the form of small tufts, and disposed in pairs along the branchial arches; as in the pipe-fish and hippocamp. 1881 Seeley in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 12 In the Plectognathi and Lophobranchiates, the otolites are represented by calcareous dust.

So **Lophobra·nchous** *a.*

1856 J. E. Gray *Kaup's Catal. Lophobranchiate Fish Brit. Mus.* Pref., Lophobranchous Fishes.

Lophoite (lōu·fo,əit). *Min.* [Named by A. Breithaupt, 1841 (*Lophoit*), f. Gr. λόφο-ς crest, cock's-comb + -ite] An obsolete synonym of prochlorite (A. H. Chester, 1896).

1882 Dana *Man. Min.* (ed. 4) 319.

Lophophore (lōu·fŏfōəɹ). [f. Gr. λόφο-ς crest + -φόρ-ος bearing. (In sense 2, ad. mod.L. *Lophophorus*.)]

1. *Zool.* In Polyzoa, the oral disc at the free end of the polypide, bearing the tentacles.

1850 Allman in *Brit. Assoc. Rept.* (1851) 307 The sort of disc or stage which surrounds the mouth and bears the tentacula, I have called *Lophophore*. 1855 *Eng. Cycl*, *Nat. Hist.* III. 861/1. 1885 A. S. Pennington *Brit. Zoophytes* 19.

2. A bird with crested crown and brilliant plumage, belonging to the genus *Lophophorus* of the family *Phasianidæ*. [Cf. F. *lophophore*.]

1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Sept. 348 One of her dresses made up principally of the feathers of the bright-plumaged lophophore. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 29 May 3/7 A butterfly, made of the feathers of the lophophore.

Hence **Lopho·phoral** *a.*, of or pertaining to a lophophore (sense 1).

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in other recent Dicts.

Lophyropod (lǫ·firŏpǫd). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Lophyropoda* neut. pl., f. pseudo-Gr. *λόφυρος 'hairy' (misreading of λόφουρος bushy-tailed) + ποδ-, πούς foot.] A crustacean of the group *Lophyropoda*.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci*, etc., *Lophyropods*, a section of Entomostracous Crustaceans, comprehending those species with cylindrical or conical ciliated or tufted feet. 1852 Dana *Crust.* ii. 1308 The Cyclops section of Lophyropods.

Loping (lōu·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 *Sc.* **lopene**. [-ing^{1}.] The action of the verb Lope.

1483 *Cath. Angl* 220/2 A Lopynge, *saltacio*, *saltus*. 1549 *Compl. Scot* vi. 66 It vas ane celest recreation to behald ther lycht lopene. 1886 *S. W. Linc Gloss.* s.v., He's fond of loping.

Loping (lōu·piŋ), *ppl. a.* Also **lopeing**. [f. Lope *v.* + -ing^{2}.] Characterized by long, bounding strides; having a gait of this kind.

1707 *Loud. Gaz* No. 4327/8 A brown bay Nag, .. of a loping Carriage. 1826 J. F. Cooper *Mohicans* (1829) I. ii. 26 Generally content to maintain a lopeing trot. 1841 — *Deerslayer* ii, A loping red-skin. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* i, A man on foot coming up behind him at a slow, steady, loping, wolf-like trot. 1883 J. Burroughs *Fresh Fields* i, A loping hare started up before me.

Lopister, obs. form of Lobster.

Loplolly, variant of Loblolly.

† **Lo·ppage**. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Lop *v.*^{1} + -age.] The loppings from trees; lop

1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* ii. 14 Blink .. is also applyed to the. brouse or loppage of Trees given to Deer.

Loppard (lǫ·păɹd). [f. Lop *v.*^{1} + -ard, after *pollard*.] 'A tree with the top lopped or cut off; a pollard' (Worcester 1846, *citing* Allen).

Lopped (lǫpt), *ppl a.* [f. Lop *v.*^{1} + -ed^{1}.] In senses of the verb. *Bot.* and *Zool.*: Truncate.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 49/27 Lopped, *tonsus* 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. v. 454 The lofty Cedar, Royall Cymbeline, Personates thee: And thy lopt Branches point Thy two Sonnes forth. 1645 Waller *Of the Queen* 26 By cutting hope, like a lopt limbe, away. 1781 Ramsay *Marquis of Bowmont* 40 His lop'd-off locks. 1787 tr *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 3 Headlet flat, with the side declining to the nectary lop'd, perforated. *Ibid.*, Seeds very numerous, oblong, lop'd. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* x. 533 So tumble his lopp'd head into the dust. 1812 Barclay, *Lopped*, in botany, appearing as if cut off with a pair of scissars; the leaves of the great bindweed are lopped at the base; the petals of the periwinkle are lopped at the end. 1847 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. v. 234 Labial palpi filiform, or the last joint but slightly enlarged and lopped. 1867 Trollope *Chron Barset* II. lxxxii. 365 A hope that the lopped tree may yet become green again. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* lxxiii, She needed time to get used to her maimed consciousness, her poor lopped life. 1898 A. Balfour *To Arms* xxi. 241 He might have had the unenviable experience of a lopped-off head.

b. *Her.* (See quots.)

1828–40 Berry *Encycl. Her.* I, *Lopped*, or *Snagged*, differs from couping, which does not show the thickness, whereas, this is cut off to sight. 1884 Burke *Gen. Armory* p. xli, *Lopped*, or *snagged*, cut so as to show the thickness.

† **Loppel**. *Obs.* [Cf. Du *luifel*.] (See quot.)

1626 A. Speed *Adam out of E.* iii. (1659) 28 He causeth to be built a little sleight shade or loppel with poles covered with straw or some sleight stuff on the top where he ties up his oxen.

Lopper (lǫ·pəɹ), *sb.*^{1} [f. Lop *v.*^{1} + -er^{1}.] One who lops (a tree).

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Frondator*, a brouser, a wodlopper [1545 wode lopper]. 1552 Huloet, Lopper, or shragger, *arborator*, *frondator*. 1572 — (ed Higgins), Hence lopper on the hautie hill, shall sing with voyce on highe. 1613 Jackson *Creed* i. xxi. § 1 A great oak . spoiled of boughs by the lopper's axe. 1755 in Johnson. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 505/1 Beeches unscathed by topper and lopper.

Lopper (lǫ pəɹ), *sb.*^{2} *Sc.* and *north dial.* in form **lapper**. [f. Lopper *v.*] A curdled or coagulated state or condition (of blood or milk). Also, partly-melted snow, 'slush'.

c 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* V. 345 The country became waist-deep of lapper or half-melted snow. 1880 Jamieson s.v. *Lapper*, The milk's into a lapper. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss Hags* ii, The ground about was all a-lapper with blood.

Lopper (lǫ·pəɹ), *a.* *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 4, 9 **loper**, 9 **lapper**. [? f. Lopper *v.*] = Loppered.

1340 Hampole *Pr Consc.* 459 Whar he had na other fode Bot wlatsom glet, and loper blode 1816 Scott *Antiq.* x, Lapper-milk. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Lopper Milk* (Husband.), old milk turned to curds *a* 1894 J. Shaw *Dumfr. Dial.* in Wallace *Country Schoolm.* (1894) 350 *Loper snow*, snow in a state of slush.

Lopper (lǫ·pəɹ), *v.* Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 **lopir**, 5 **leper**, 9 **lapper**, **lopper**. [Perh. a derivative (with suffix -er^{5}) of ON. *hlǫup* (*hlaup*) coagulation (of milk or blood). Cf. ON. *hløypa* trans. to curdle, Sw. *löpe*, Da. *løbe*, Norw. dial. *loper*, *loyper* rennet. Cf. Lop *v.* 4.]

1. *intr.* Of milk: To curdle.

a 1300 [see Loppered]. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxviii. 70 As mylk in þe kynd is fayre and clere, bot in lopiryng it waxis soure. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 27 Take a drope of bawme. and putte þerto gayte mylke; and, if þe balme be gude, alsone þe mylke sall leper. 1812 Forbes *Poems* 34 (E. D. D.) A muckle plate That ha'ds our milk to lapper. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lopper*, to turn sour and coagulate by too long standing.

b. *trans.* To turn to curds; to curdle.

1882 G. Macdonald *Castle Warlock* 13 Drinkin' soor milk—eneuch to lapper a' i' the inside o' 'im!

2. 'To dabble, to besmear, or to cover so as to clot' (Jam.).

1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxx, Sic grewsome wishes, that men should be slaughtered like sheep—and that they may lapper their hands to the elbows in their heart's bluid.

Loppered (lǫ·pəɹd), *ppl. a.* *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3 **lop(e)red**, 4 **lopird**, 5 **lopyr(r)de**, 6 **lopp(e)rit**, 6–7 **lopperd**, 7–8 **lappered**, 8 **lopered**, 9 **lapoured**, **lappert**, **loppert**, **lappered**, **loppered**. [f. Lopper *v.* + -ed^{1}.] Clotted, coagulated, curdled. Chiefly of milk and blood. Also *fig.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 70 Lopred als milk es hert of þa. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 220/2 Lopyrde (*A.* Lopyrryde). As mylke; *concretus*. Lopyrde mylke, *iuncata*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iii. ix. 64 Thir wretchit mennis flesche, that is his fude, And drinkis worsum, and thair lopperit blude. 1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 381 There remaineth lappered bloud 1724 Ramsay *Tea t. Misc.* (1733) I. 91 And there will be lapper'd milk kebbucks. 1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 243 The preparation will become what, in this country, is called lapoured. 1826 G. Beattie *John o' Arnha* 35 The. stains Of lappert blood and human brains. *c* 1856 *Denham Tracts* (1895) II. 327 When cows . give bloody or lappered or stringy milk.

Loppestere, obs. form of Lobster.

Loppet (lǫ·pet), *v. dial.* [Onomatopœic extension of Lop *v.*^{2}] *intr.* To move or run with a heavy gait. Usually of an animal, as a hare or rabbit, *rarely* of a person. Hence **Lo·ppeting** *vbl. sb.*

1864 C. Bryant in Buckland *Log-bk.* (1875) 320 They [seals] travel by lifting themselves from the ground on their fore-legs, and hitching the body after them with kind of sideways loppeting gallop 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Loppettin'*, walking with an ungainly movement and heavy tread.

Lopping (lǫ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{1} [f. Lop *v.*^{1} + -ing^{1}.]

1. The action of Lop *v.*^{1}

This was the cant term used by the Rye House conspirators for the killing of the King and the Duke of York: see *Tryals of Walcot, Hone, etc for High-treason* (1683) 12.

c 1521 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 63 For ffellynge of an Elme & for the loppynge therof byfore vjd. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 243 A punishment . for the lopping, and stigmatizing of so many free borne Christians. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 543 Walcot . liked the project of a rising, but declared he would not meddle in their lopping. 1793 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 479 No lopping-off of territory could be made without a lopping-off of citizens. 1848 Lytton *Harold* xii. i, The trees were dwarfed in height by repeated loppings.

2. (Chiefly *pl.*) Branches and shoots lopped from a tree. Also, material for lopping.

1589 J. RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.* 884 The loppings of trees, *coucædes.* 1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* I. x. 49 He shall gather vp the loppings to make fewell of. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 956 Filling them with earth and small loppings of Trees. 1766 *Museum Rusticum* 80 It is also the best kind to plant . by the sides of rills, etc. where they will produce larger lopping. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev.* XIX. 49 The loppings and leaves of the elm . dried in the sun, prove a great relief to cattle when fodder is dear.

3 *attrib.*

1659 HOWELL *Voc.* xv, A lopping hook, *vn falcinello* 1767 *Minor* 160 The idea of foreign surgeons using their lopping knives. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lopping-shears*, a pair of heavy shears for trimming bushes, hedges, etc.

Lopping (lǫ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[4] [f. LOP *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Of the ears: The condition of hanging loosely.

1868 DARWIN *Anim & Pl* I. iv. 116 Even the elongation and lopping of the ears have influenced in a small degree the form of the whole skull. *Ibid.* 118 In breeding lop-eared rabbits the length of the ears, and their consequent lopping and lying flat on the face, are the chief points of excellence.

† **Lo·pping**, *vbl. sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [Cf. LOP *sb* [5]] The process of barking or tanning leather.

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 886/2 Of Lopping, or what is more properly called Tanning. This part of the operation is designed to preserve the fibres from corruption.

Lopping (lǫ·piŋ), *ppl. a*[1] [f. LOP *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That lops or cuts away.

1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I ii. 112 By the lopping axe the sturdy oak Improves her shade.

Lopping (lǫ·piŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. LOP *v.*[2] + -ING[2].]

1. Of the ears: That lop or hang down.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2099/4 A gray Horse with a large Head and lopping Ears. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxviii. 79 The ears [of the moose] were vast and lopping. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No 20 (1794) I. 279 The Land of Secrets, where dwell a people with long lopping ears and little gimlet eyes. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I iv. 119 The left zygomatic arch on the side of the lopping ear.

2 Of an angler's fly.

1885 W. H. RUSSELL in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 769/1 With limber rod and far-reaching lopping fly

Lopping (lǫ·piŋ), *ppl a.*[3] [f. LOP *v* [3] + -ING[2].] Of the sea: Rising and falling in short waves

1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1453 Lying to in a lopping sea. 1889 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy*, etc. (1892) 305, I rose and fell in the sulky lopping sea

Loppy (lǫ·pi), *a.*[1] *Obs* exc. *dial.* [f. LOP *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Full of or infested with 'lops' or fleas.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 Loppy, *pulicosus.* A Loppy place, *pulicetum.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Lopping, Loppy*, infested with fleas. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Loppy.*

Loppy (lǫ·pi), *a.*[2] [f. LOP *v.*[2] + -Y.] That hangs loosely; limp.

1855 S. BROOKS *Aspen Crt* II. viii. 106 He would even put on the same smeared and loppy shirt-collar three mornings in succession 1893 ELIZ. B. CUSTER *Tenting* 163 The droop of his [a dog's] head was rendered even more 'loppy' by the tongue, which dropped outside the sagging jaw

Loppy (lǫ·pi), *a* [3] [f. LOP *v* [3] + -Y.] Of the sea: 'Lumpy', 'choppy'; cf. LOPPING *ppl. a.*[3]

1883 *Pall Mall G* 17 May 3/2 The Channel was somewhat loppy, as usual. 1891 J H. PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* iv. ix, The sea was getting 'loppy' in the crowded little harbour.

Lopscourse, obs. form of LOBSCOUSE.

1792 G. GALLOWAY *Poems* 38 Now grog and lopscourse fill'd our stamacks.

Lopseed (lǫ·psīd) [? f. LOP *v.*[2]] 'A North American herb, *Phryma Leptostachya*, with spikes of small purple flowers, which in fruit are bent back close against the axis' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1850 MRS. LINCOLN PHELPS *Lect. Bot.* App. 53 *Phryma*, lopseed. 1856 GRAY *Man. Bot. North. U. S.* (ed. 2) 293.

Lop-sided, lopsided (lǫ·pˌsəi ded), *a.* Also 8-9 **lapsided**, 9 **lobsided.** [f. LOP *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2] + SIDE *sb.* + -ED[2].] That lops or appears to lop or lean on or towards one side; having one side lower or smaller than the other. Orig. *Naut.* (of a ship): Disproportionately heavy on one side; unevenly balanced.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 27 You will certainly have the Misfortune of a lapsided Ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780), *Lap-sided*, the state of a ship, which is built in such a manner as to have one side heavier than the other. 1830 PRAED *Surly Hall* 221 He drew me once .('twas lopsided, And squinted worse than ever I did). 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* viii, An odd, lopsided, one-eyed kind of wooden building. 1878 D. KEMP *Man. Yacht & Boat Sailing* 356 *Dict*, *Lob Sided*, larger or heavier on one side than on the other. 1901 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 198/1 The church..was lop-sided, as one aisle .. was narrower than the other.

b. *fig.*

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* x (1876) 118 The sooner we get the balance [of classes] equal the better; for it's rather lopsided just now no one can deny. 1868 GREEN *Lett* ii. (1901) 200 The .article. is very lop-sided and unfair. 1891 F. W. NEWMAN *Life J. H. Newman* 11 So lobsided morality, if propounded in a Mormon Bible or by a Hottentot Potentate, would be spurned as self-confuted.

Hence **Lopsi·dedly** *adv.*, **Lop-si·dedness.**

1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 76 A degree of instability or lopsidedness which should not exist. 1896 *Nat. Observer* 21 Mar. 561/1 A turban . hanging lopsidedly over one ear.

Lopstar, -er(e, obs. forms of LOBSTER.

† **Lop-web.** *Obs rare.* [f. LOP *sb.*[1] + WEB.] A spider's web; a cobweb.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 The riet of thin Astrelabie with thy zodiak, shapen in maner of a net or of a lop-webbe. c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2819 Riȝt as lop-webbys flyes smale & gnattes Taken, and suffre grete flyes go.

† **Lopyn.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *lop(p)in.*] A morsel or lump of food; a 'gobbet'.

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* III. xl. (1869) 156 Alle goode lopyns [Fr. *loppins*] j plounge and drenche. *Ibid.* 157

Loquacious (lokwēⁱ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *loquāci-*, *loquāx* (f. *loqu-ī* to speak) + -OUS]

1. Given to much talking; talkative.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x 161 To whom sad Eve..Confessing soon, yet not before her Judge Bold or loquacious, thus abasht repli'd. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 296 ¶ 1 The chief Exercise of the Female loquacious Faculty. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xix. 110 Loquacious insolent! she cries, forbear. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* ii. 253 Thersites only of loquacious tongue Ungovern'd. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 338 The new. philosophy insisted that men should be less loquacious, but more laborious. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 460 He was not loquacious: but, when he was forced to speak in public, his natural eloquence moved the envy of practised rhetoricians. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* June 152 Abel, in an unusually loquacious mood, repeated his question.

2. *transf* Of birds, water, or the like: Chattering, babbling. Chiefly *poet.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 654 He fills his Maw with Fish, or with loquacious Frogs. — *Æneid* xii. 694 The black Swallow..To furnish her loquacious Nest with Food. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* ii. 445 Blind British bards, with volant touch Traverse loquacious strings. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v 86 The chough, the sea-mew, the loquacious crow. 1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* (1900) 66/2 For a moment the water was loquacious as..punts shot past

Hence **Loqua·ciously** *adv.*, **Loqua·ciousness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Loquaciousness*, talkativeness. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vi. 220 She preserves the due mean between taciturnity and loquaciousness 1807 G CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i 1 18 The taciturnity of history, and the loquaciousness of archaiology 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 83 The rooks were talking together very loquaciously.

Loquacity (lokwæ·sĭti). [ad. F. *loquacité*, ad. L. *loquācitās*, f *loquāci-*, *loquāx* (see LOQUACIOUS).] The condition or quality of being loquacious; talkativeness. Also *pl*, instances of this.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 60 To reproove .. the loquacity of Euripides. 1664 POWER *Exp Philos.* iii. 184 These are they that . glut the Press with their Canting Loquacities. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 333 Alluding to the Loquacity of the Magpie. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 135 ¶ 1 A Man who is sparing of his Words, and an Enemy to Loquacity. 1869 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* III. iv. 203 When a preacher was once in the pulpit, the only limit to his loquacity was his strength.

transf. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1823) V. 423 A loquacity of countenance, and a significance of gesture.

Loquat (lōᵘ kwæt). Also **lacott, loquet, loquette, loquot.** [a. Chinese (Canton dial.) *luh kwat*, literally 'rush orange'.]

a The fruit of *Eriobotrya japonica*, a native of China and Japan, introduced into southern Europe, India, and Australia. **b.** The tree itself. Also *loquat tree.*

1809 E HOOLE *Narr. Mission S. India* ix. 75 The lacott, a Chinese fruit, not unlike a plum, was produced also in great plenty. 1833 C STURT *South Australia* I. Introd 58 The pear and the loquette grow side by side. 1837 J. D. LANG *New S Wales* I 435 A fruit-tree of Chinese origin, called loquet, has been long naturalized 1854 STOCQUELER *Brit. India* 314 Apples, citrons, loquats. 1880 C R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 341 Behind the house grew peach, apple, plum, and loquot trees

† **Loquel.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *loquēla*, f. *loquī* to speak. Cf. OF. *loquele.*] Speech.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. 252 Where Rules to polish Loquels are prescrib'd [Fr. *où la lime est pour les locutions*].

Loquency (lōᵘ·kwĕnsi). *rare.* [ad. late L. *loquentia*, f. *loquent-* LOQUENT.] Talking, speech.

1623 COCKERAM, *Loquentie*, speaking. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq* I iv 51 [His] exuberance in loquency had been restrained by a slight oppression, known to guests.

Loquent (lōᵘ·kwĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *loquent-em*, pres pple. of *loquī* to speak.] That speaks.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 101 He would be loquent as Mithridates, that could speake 22 languages. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* ii xii. § 1 (1622) 332 Of things loquent, and silent; of things moueable, and vnmoueable. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Reign Chas. I* (1655) 135 So rare is it for a man very eloquent, not to be over loquent. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana of Crossways* xi (1890) 99 Redworth would have yielded her the loquent lead.

Hence **Lo·quently** *adv.*, in point of talking.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. xii. 222 The loquently weaker of the pair

Loqueram, variant of LOCKERAM *Obs.*

Loquet(te, loquot, variant forms of LOQUAT.

Lor', lor (lǭı). *int. vulgar.* A clipped form of LORD, used as an interjection and in certain exclamatory phrases. (Cf. LAW, LAWK(S.)

1835-6 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Characters* iv, 'Lor! how nice!' said the youngest Miss Ivins. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* i. ix, 'Lor-a-mussy [= Lord have mercy]!' exclaimed Mrs. Boffin. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* I. xiii. 213 Lor'! what a fuss.

Lora: see LORE *sb* [3] 2 a.

† **Lorain.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **lorein, lorom,** 4-5 **loreyn, lorem(e, 5 loran, loreine, lorayn(e.** [a. OF. *lorain*:—late L. type **lōrānum*, f. L. *lōrum* thong. Cf. med.L. *loranum, lorenum* (Du Cange s.v. *loramentum*).] The straps (often spoken of as gilt, studded with metal, or jewelled) forming part of the harness or trappings of a horse.

c 1290 *Beket* 248 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 113 His loreins weren al of seluer. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25464 Nu ask i noþer gra ne grene, Ne stede scrud, ne lorem [*Fairf.* lorom] scene. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2462 The lawnces with loraynes, and lomande scheldes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 793* Than strenys he hys streropes Lad hym by þe loran. c 1460 *Launfal* 888 Wyth sadell and brydell of Champayne, Har lorayns lyght gonne leme.

Loral (lōᵊ·răl), *a.* (and *sb.*). *Zool.* [f. L. *lōr-um* thong or strap, LORE *sb.*[3] + -AL.] Pertaining to the lore. Hence as *sb.* = *loral shield* or *plate* (see LORE *sb.*[3] 2 c). Cf. LOREAL.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 134 The fore..parts and sides of the head are buff, . there is no yellow loral stripe. 1889 SAUNDERS *Man Brit Birds* 92 A black loral patch descends diagonally from below the eye.

† **Lorament.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *lōrāmentum*, f. *lōrum* thong.] A thong or band of leather.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Loran, variant of LORAIN.

Loranth (lōᵊ·rænþ). *Bot. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *Lōranthus*, name of the typical genus of the order *Loranthaceæ*: f. L. *lōr-um* strap + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] Any plant of the N O. *Loranthaceæ* (see next).

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd* 789 *Loranthaceæ*—Loranths... It is customary to call the floral envelopes of the genera of Loranths by the name of sepals in Viscum.

Loranthaceous (lō·rænþēⁱ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Lōranthāceæ*, f. *Lōranthus*: see prec. and -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Loranthaceæ* (the mistletoe family).

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Loranthad (loᵊræ·nþæd). *Bot. rare.* [f. *Loranth-us* (see prec) + -AD.] = LORANTH.

1893 *Athenæum* 18 Nov. 701/1 Among the Amazonian plants found at Santa Cruz may be mentioned..the loranthad *Oryctanthus ruficaulis.*

Lorate (lōᵊ·reᵗt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *lōrum* strap + -ATE[2].] Strap-shaped.

1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 243 *Pancratium littorale.* Leaves. lorate. 1880 GRAY *Struct Bot.* 419/1.

Lorayn(e, variant of LORAIN *Obs.*

Lorcha (lǭ·ıtʃă), **lorch** (lǭıtʃ). [a. Pg. *lorcha* (occurring in Pinto 1540: see Yule and Burnell), of uncertain origin.] A fast sailing vessel built in China with the hull after a European model, but rigged in Chinese fashion, usually carrying guns.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xv. (1663) 47 They entred our Lorch where most conveniently they could. 1857 COBDEN *Speeches* (1878) 370 A vessel called a lorcha—which is a name derived from the Portuguese settlement at Macao, and which merely means that it is built after the European model not that it is built in Europe. 1896 *Gen. Register of Shipping* 2 Sept, *Abbreviations* .*Lor*, Lorcha.

Lorche, -er, obs. forms of LURCH, -ER.

Lorchipe, -uppe, obs. forms of LORDSHIP.

Lord (lǭıd), *sb.* Forms: 1 **hláfweard, hláford, -erd,** (**hlábard, hláfard**), 2 **laford, -erde, hlouerd, leverd, lhoaverd, lourde, lowerd,** *Orm.* **laferrd,** 2-4 **laverd,** (3 **lavard, læverd**), 3-4 **lover(e)d, lovuerde,** (4 **lhord, lorld(e)**, 4-6 **lorde** (4 *gen. pl.* **lordene**), 4, 6-8 **lard(e**, 4- **lord.** Also *Sc.* LAIRD In exclamations 6 **leard,** 7-8 **lawd,** 8 **laud, lurd**; also LUD. [OE. *hláford*, once *hláfweard* (Ps. civ. 17; Thorpe's 'to hálf-wearde' is a misprint: see note in Gr.-Wulck.), repr. a prehistoric form **hlaiƀward-*, f. **hlaiƀ* (OE. *hláf*) bread, LOAF + **ward* (OE *weard*) keeper (see WARD *sb.*). In its primary sense the word (which is absent from the other Teut. langs.) denotes the head of a household in his relation to the servants and dependents who 'eat his bread' (cf OE. *hláf-æta*, lit. 'bread-eater', a servant); but it had already acquired a wider application before the literary period of OE. The development of sense has been largely influenced by the adoption of the word as the customary rendering of L. *dominus.* The late ON. *lávarðr* is adopted from ME.

With regard to the etymological sense, cf. mod.G. *brotherr*, lit. 'bread-lord', an employer of labour. In the mod. Scandinavian langs. 'meat-mother' (Sw. *matmoder*, Da. *madmoder*, Icel. *matmóðir*) is the designation applied by servants to their mistress.

For the phonology of the OE. word see Bülbring *Ae. Elementarbuch* §§ 367, 411, 562. In the 14th c. the word became monosyllabic through the dropping of the intervocalic *v* and the crasis of the vowels thus brought into contact.]

I. A master, ruler.

† **1.** A master of servants; the male head of a household. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 46 Eadig ðe ðegn ðone miððy cymes hlaferd his on-fand sua doende. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xv. 15 Se ðeowa nat hwæt se hlaford] deð. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Nan ne mai twan hlaforde .. samod þowie. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1388 Ðis maiden wile ic. to min louerdes bone bi-crauen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6691 If he [his thain] liue ouer a dai or twin, þe lauerd sal vnderli na pain. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) l, He wold gif hom toe so muche, or ellus more, As any lord wold euyr or qware. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 145 Bot thir lordis belyf [thai] the letteris has tane. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxiv. 46.

2. One who has dominion over others as his subjects, or to whom service and obedience are due; a master, chief, prince, sovereign. Now only *rhetorical*. Also *lord and master*.

Beowulf (Z) 3141 Alezdon ða to middes mærne þeoden.. hlaford leofne. *c* 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. i. § 13 Ohthere sæde his hlaforde, Ælfrede cyninge, þæt [etc.]. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Forte don him [*sc.* man] understonden, þat he [*sc.* God] his hlaford was. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 275 Đo ne mizte he [Lucifer] non louerd ðhauen. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 607 Þis is ure eir þat shal ben louerd of denemark. *c* 1330 *Amis. & Amil.* 2030 The squier biheld the coupes tho, First his and his lordes also. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 174 A wel-langaged lud let þe king sone Aspien..ho were lord of hur land. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3405 Swiche a lorld of lederes ne liued nou3t, þei held. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4054 Agamynon the gret was . Leder of þo lordis. 14 . *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 629/22 *Ciliarcha*, a lord of thowsond knyztes. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. v. 4 Eneas, the Troiane prynce and lard. 1530 Palsgr. 680/1 It is a pytuouse case ..whan subjectes rebell agaynst their naturall lorde. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 52 Stoope Englande stoope, & learne to knowe thy lorde & master. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xx. 185 The Citie of Cusco, (the ancient Court of the Lordes of those Realmes). 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit* (Camden) 42 Ceremonies of dutie .. they said were due to him being lord of the port. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 70 Man over men He made not Lord. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xliii. 575 The common people [in Mingrelia] are in a state of servitude to their lords. 1841 James *Brigand* iii, Who is lord here upon the side of the mountain but I? 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* xiii. III. 321 A race which reverenced no lord, no king but himself.

transf. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 38 When they [wives] striue to be Lords ore their Lords 1596 — *Merch. V.* III. ii. 169 But now I [Portia] was the Lord Of this faire mansion, master of my seruants.

b. *fig.* One who or something which has the mastery or preeminence. *Lords of (the) creation*: mankind; now jocularly, men as opposed to women.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 782 O wityng bath god and ill 3ee suld be lauerds at 3our will. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvi (1495) 322 The sonne is the lorde of planetes. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 229 The Lord of Wyndis .God Eolus. 1591 Spenser *Ruins Rome* xiv, As men in Summer fearles passe the foord Which is in Winter lord of all the plaine. 1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i 3 My bosomes L. [*sic*] sits lightly in his throne. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ii. 119 There are some windes which blow in certaine regions, and are, as it were, Lordes thereof. 1643 [Angier] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 7 Fire is a cruell Lord. 1667 Dryden *Ess. Dram. Poesie* Dram. Wks. 1725 I. 19 He is the envy of one, who is Lord in the art of quibbling 1697 — *Virg. Georg* III. 380 Love is Lord of all. 1744 Hobart in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) II. 207, I thought they [women] might attain to a sagacity equal to that of the lords of the creation 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 400 The lowest animal finds more conveniencies in the wilds of nature, than he who boasts himself their lord. 1779 Jefferson *Corr.* Wks 1859 I. 213 Are they so far lords of right and wrong as that [etc.]. 1797 Mrs. A. M Bennett *Beggar Girl* II. x. 189 'Tis really a mighty silly thing for a lord of the creation to take up his residence in a boarding house where there are pretty women. 1830 J. G. Strutt *Sylva Brit* 10 The attribute of strength by which the lord of the woods is more peculiarly distinguished. 1884 Browning *Fershtah, Family* 27 A leech renowned World-wide, confessed the lord of surgery

† **c.** *vocatively.* Sometimes = mod. *Sir!*

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 322 Hyt zedafenað la wynsuma hlaford *c* 1205 Lay. 14078 Þa quoð Hengest to þan kinge, Lauerd hærcne tiðende. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 621 Loverd, we sholen þe wel fede. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1439 Leue lord & ludes lesten to mi sawes! 15 . *Adam Bel* 467 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 158 They sayed, lord we beseche the here, That ye wyll graunt vs grace.

d. An owner, possessor, proprietor (of land, houses, etc). Now only *poet.* or *rhetorical.* (Cf. Landlord.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 601–602 Als oure lauerd has heuen in hand Sua suld man be lauerd of land. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 156 Amonges lowere lordes þi londe shal be departed. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 128 To mak me Lord of my awin 1480 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist MSS Comm.* App v. 316 All suche lordes as have gutters betuxte thar houses 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxv. (1887) 125 Like two tenantes in one house belonging to seuerall lordes *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* II. i, A mightie Lord of Swine! *Ibid*, I am a Lord of other geere! 1674 Ray *Collect. Words, Making Salt* 142 Divers persons have interest in the Brine pit, so that it belongs not all to one Lord. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 189 Lord of few Acres, and those barren too — *Æneid* XII. 535 Turnus Wrench'd from his feeble hold the shining Sword; And plung'd it in the Bosom of its Lord.

e. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1874 J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* Gloss., *Lord*, the owner of the land in which a mine is situated is called the 'lord'.

f. A 'magnate' in some particular trade. (Cf. *King.*) Often used with some transferred notion of sense 8.

1823, etc. [see Cotton Lord]. 1841 Cobden in Morley *Life* (1902) 28 The cotton lords are not more popular than the landlords. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Jan. 10/1 A suspicion that the 'coal-lords' are hoarding their supplies.

3. *spec.* A feudal superior; the proprietor of a fee, manor, etc. So *lord of the manor* (see Manor). *Lord mesne, paramount* (see those words). † *Lord in gross* (see quot. 1696, and cf. Gross B. 2 e).

Lord of Ireland (*Dominus Hiberniæ*) was part of the official designation of the Kings of England from Henry II to Henry VII

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 924, Hine æceas to hlaforde Scotta cyning. 1258 *Charter Hen. III* in Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* (1700) II. App. 25 Henry thurg Godes fultome King on Englene-loande Lhoauerd on Yrloand [etc.]. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3662 Cadour erl of cornwayle..To þe king is louerd wende. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 447/2 Savyng alluey to the Lorde of the Fee, eschaetes. 1435 *Ibid.* 487 Aswell the Lordes and ye Citezeins of Citees, as the Lordes and Burgeises. 1497 *Act 12 Hen. VII*, c. 12 Preamb., The Kyng of Scottis . ought.. to. holde of you Sovereign Lorde his seid realme. 1530 Palsgr. 675/1 He was baylyffe of the towne, but the lorde hath put hym out 1563 *Homilies* II *Rogation Week* IV. (1859) 496 The Lords records..be perverted..to the disinheriting of the right owner. 1692 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 120 The antient Family of Des Ewes, Dynasts or Lords of the dition of Kessell. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Lord in Gross*, is he who is a Lord without a Mannor, as the King in respect of his Crown. 1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 304 Lord of the land or fee. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 427 The lord may seise the copyhold to his own use. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 77 The rights of the Lord of a town extended to the levying of tolls and customs. 1901 *Speaker* 11 May 149/2 It might have weakened the feudal relation between lord and tenant.

4. A husband. Now only *poet.* and *humorous.* (Cf. Lady *sb.* 7.)

831 *Charter* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 445 Ymbe ðet lond et cert ðe hire æðelmod hire hlahard salde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 52 Eue . nom & et þerof & 3ef hire louerd. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8902 Damaisele .þi louerd ssal abbe an name Vor him & vor is eirs vair wiþoute blame. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3918 Scho [Gaynore] kayres to Karelyone, and kawghte hir a vaile, .And alle for falsede, and frawde, and fere of hir louerde! 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 131 Tell these headstrong women What dutie they doe owe their Lords and husbands. 1682 Viscountess Campden in 12*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 56 My Lady Skidmore and her lord was at Mr. Comsbys house upon a visette. 1860–6 Patmore *Angel in Ho.* II. II iv, Love-mild Honoria, trebly mild With added loves of lord and child. 1861 Miss Yonge *Yng. Stepmother* xxv. 371 She was come to take leave of home, for her lord was not to be dissuaded from going to London by the evening's train.

5. [Cf. 2 b] *Astrol.* The planet that has a dominant influence over an event, period, region, etc.

1391 [see Ascendant]. 1585 Lupton *Thous. Notable Th* (1675) 93 When the Almuten or the Lord of the Ascendent is infortunate in his fall. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 152 The Sun, when he is Alfridary or Lord of a Cholerick, he causeth him to be of a brown colour. 1819 Wilson *Dict. Astrol., Lord*, that planet is called the lord of a sign whose house it is. . The lord of a house is that planet of which the sign or domal dignity is in the cusp of such house The lord of the geniture is that planet which has most dignities in a figure. .The lord of the hour is the planet supposed to govern the planetary hour at the moment of a nativity, or at the time of asking a horary question. The lord of the year is that planet which has most dignities, or is strongest in a revolutional figure.. The lord of the geniture is .supposed to rule the disposition and propensities of the native.

6. The Lord (vocatively **Lord**): God. Also (*the*) *Lord God*, and occas. *my, thy, our* (now *rarely*: see 7), *his*, etc. *Lord.* Cf. Drighten.

In the O. T *the Lord*, a translation of the Vulgate *Dominus*, LXX. ὁ κύριος, commonly represents the ineffable name יהוה (see Jehovah), for which Adonai was substituted by the Jews in reading; in a few instances *Adonai* occurs in the Hebrew text.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 562 Sy lof þam Hlaforde ðe leofað on elmysse. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 71 Lauerd god we biddeð þus. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Þat ic am swiðe forzelt aȝeanes mine laferde god almihtin. *c* 1200 Ormin 11391 Þe birrþ biforr þin Laferrd Godd Cneolenn meoclike & lutenn. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 33 To thaunen ðis werdes biginninge, ðe, leuerd god, to wurðinge. *a* 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 6163 (Gött) To moyses þan vr lauerd teld, Quat wise þai suld þair pask held. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. I. 131 For to loue þi louerd leuere þen þiseluen. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* XVIII. 36 Lord God of Abraham, and of Ysaac, and of Yrael. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 164 Bi þe lord and þe lawe þat we onne leeue *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 2093 But the wey thedyrward to holde be we lothe, That oft sythe causeth the good Lorde to be wrothe. 1560 *Extracts Aberd. Reg* (1844) I. 328 Be the lewing Lord, the eternal God I do heir promise that [etc.]. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 57 The breath of worldly men cannot depose The Deputie elected by the Lord. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 161 The Lord increase this businesse. 1728 P. Walker *Life Peden* (1827) 45 At Bothwel-bridge the Lord's People fell and fled before the Enemy. 1827 C. Simeon in *Life* (1847) 609 This is the Lord's work, and fit for a Sabbath-day. 1897 R. Kipling *Recessional*, Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet.

b. Phrases. (*The*) *Lord knows who, what, how*, etc.: used flippantly to express emphatically one's own ignorance of a matter. *Lord have mercy (on us)*: (*a*) in serious use, as a prayer (it used to be chalked on the door of a plague-stricken house); (*b*) in trivial use (vulgarly *lord-a-mercy* and in other corrupt forms: cf. Lawks), as an interjection expressing astonishment. Similarly (in trivial use only) *Lord bless me.*

† **Lord have mercy on me,** the 'iliac passion'.

1585 Higins *Junius' Nomenclator* 433 *Ileus* . the Illiake passion . which the homelier sort of Phisicians doe call, Lorde haue mercy vpon me. 1588 Shaks *L. L. L.* v. ii. 419 Write, *Lorde haue mercie on vs*, on those three. 1592 Nashe *Summers last Will* 1706 Wks (Grosart) VI. 153, I am sick, I must dye: Lord haue mercy on vs! *c* 1634 R. West in *Randolph's Poems* (1668) B 5, The Titles of their Satyrs fright some, more Then *Lord have mercy* writ upon a door. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccxlvi (1708) 262 'Tis not a bare *Lord have Mercy upon us*, that will help the Cart out of the Mire. 1713 Swift *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 30 She was at lord knows what expence To form a nymph of wit and sense. 1721 — *Stella's Birthday* ibid. 114 It cost me lord knows how much time To shape it into sense and rhyme. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pickle* xxx, What became of him afterwards, Lord in heaven knows. 1784 H. Walpole *Let.* 8 June (1858) VIII. 480 Mr. Conway wonders why I do not talk of Voltaire's 'Memoirs'. Lord bless me! I saw it two months ago. 1808 Eleanor Sleath *Bristol Heiress* V. 159 There she died Lord-a-mercy upon those that had a hand in such a business. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 253 Meetings to be called by the Lord Lieutenant, .. and the Lord knows who. 1846 Mrs. Gore *Sk. Eng. Char.* (1852) 33 People comprised under the comprehensive designation of 'the Lord knows who'. 1888 J. Payn *Myst. Misbridge* I. iii. 49 Lord a mercy, is that how she talks?

c. As interjection; a mere exclamation of surprise originating from the use in invocations. (Cf. Lob, Lud.)

Now only in profane or trivial use; in 14–16th c. often employed in dignified and even religious writing.

c 1384 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 358 Lord! in tyme of Jesus Crist .. were men not bounden to shryve hem þus. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 298 O lord, whi is it so greet difference betwix a cirurgian & a phisician. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 161 Lorde how glad the poore people were of this Pardone. 1560–77 *Misogonus* III. iii. 69 (Brandl) O Leard, Leard, wone woude take him for a foole by his gowne and his capp 1564–78 Bulleyn *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 10 Lorde God, howe are you chaunged! 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* III. i. 50 O Lord I must laugh. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, O Lord, hee has made me smell (for all the world) like [etc.]. 1687 Congreve *Old Bach.* II. iii, Lard, Cousin, you talk odly. 1781 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 44 (1754) 236 Lawd! lawd! Dick, what shall's say to our Kate, for leaving her at whome? 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 177 Laud, madam, I wonder you so much disturb yourself 1792 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Odes to Gt. Duke* vii. Wks 1792 III. 10 Lord! what a buying, reading, what a racket! 1837 Marryat *P. Keene* xxii, Lord, what a state I shall be in till I know what has taken place.

7. As a title of Jesus Christ. Commonly *Our Lord* (now often with capital O); also *the Lord.*

a 1175 *Cott. Hom* 243 Ure laford þesu crist þe seiþ *Sine me nichil potestis facere. c* 1200 Ormin Ded 186 Forr an godnesse uss hafeþþ don þe Laferrd Crist onn erþe. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Ac bidde we alle ure lauerd Crist. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 644 Lauerd, wune wiþ me. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28088 To my lard ic am of-sene to crist ic haue vn-buxum bene. *a* 1300 *Crede* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 240 Ihesu Krist [h]is anelepi sone, hure laverd *c* 1400 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. III. 125 Þou art a soobfaste leche, lord. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* XC. 3 Oure Lorde Jhesu Fastit him self oure exampill to be *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 113 And it happened in the night of the Assencion of our lorde, that Pothon issued out of Champeigne 1579 E. K *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Gen. Argt. § 4 Our eternall redeemer the L. Christ. 1653 W. Basse in *Walton's Angler* iii. 81 For so our Lord was pleased, when He Fishers made Fishers of men. 1823 Bentham *Not Paul* 26 He informs the Lord what he had heard about Paul. 1888 Tennyson *In Mem. W. G. Ward*, How loyal in the following of thy Lord!

b (*In*) *the year of our Lord* († *God*), † *of our Lord's incarnation*: = Anno Domini.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 89 In ye 3ere of houre louerde a Thousande yre hundred sixti and seuene. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19 The day and the yeer of oure lord of my departyng from this wourld. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw IV* 208 b, This was in the 3ere of our lordes blessed incarnacion .M.C.lxx. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 268 *marg*, King Achai dies the 3eir of our Lourd 819. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* III. xi. 154 In the yeere of our Lord God, one thousand five hundred seaventy nine. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1705 In the yeare of our Lord God 1567.

c. In certain syntactical combinations: **The Lord's Prayer** [= L. *oratio Dominica*], the prayer taught by Jesus to His disciples: see Matt. vi. 9–13. **The Lord's Supper** [= L *cena Dominica*, Gr. τὸ κυριακὸν δεῖπνον 1 Cor. xi. 24], the Holy Communion. **The Lord's table** [= Gr. τραπέζα κυρίου 1 Cor. x. 21: cf. *God's, the Lord's board* (see Board *sb.* 6)] = Altar 2 b; also the Holy Communion. Also Lord's day.

1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Public Baptism*, The Crede, *the Lordes prayer, and the tenne commaundementes. 1646 J. Hall *Poems* I. 13 [She] makes one single farthing bear The Creed, Commandments and Lords prayer. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* II. xxx 248 She had never learned the Lord's prayer in English. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* xi. 20 Therfore 3ou comynge to gidere into oon, now it is not for to ete *the Lordis sopere 1555 Ridley (*title*) A brief Declaracion Of the Lordes Supper. 1645 Fuller *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1646) 141 The Lords Supper, ordained by our Saviour to conjoyn our Affections, hath disjoyned our Judgements. 1755 Chamberlayne *Pres St Gt. Brit.* II. II. (ed 17) 75 Some Time before the Lord's Supper is administred, the Congregation is to have Notice of it from the Pulpit 1535 Coverdale 1 *Cor.* x. 21 Ye cannot be partetakers off *the lordes table, and off the table off deuyls. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Comm.* I. § 1. 22 It [the Holy Sacrament] is by the Spirit of God called the Lord's Table. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* II. iv. (1707) 494 Upon the Penalty of being excluded from the Lord's Table. 1852 Hook *Ch. Dict* (1871) 467 The Lord's Table is one of the names given to the altar in Christian churches.

II. As a designation of rank or official dignity.

In these applications it is not used vocatively, exc. in the form *my Lord* (see 15) and as a prefixed title (see 13).

8. In early use employed vaguely for any man of exalted position in a kingdom or commonwealth, and in a narrower sense applied to the feudal tenants holding directly of the king by military or other honourable service: see Baron 1. In modern use, equivalent to Nobleman in its current sense: A peer (usually, a temporal peer) of the realm, or one who by courtesy (see 13) is entitled to the prefix Lord, or some higher title, as a part of his ordinary appellation.

13.. *Coer de L.* 2284 We are betrayd and y-nome! Horse and harness, lords, all and some! *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4539 To fare out as fast with his fader to speke & with lordesse [= lordes] of þat lond. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 To the moost noble and worthiest Lordes, moost ryghtful and wysest Conseille to owre lige Lorde the Kyng. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 442 Men myghten lordis knowe By there arraye, from oþir folke. 1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 266/2 If such persone bee of the estate of a Lord, as Duc, Marques, Erle, Viscount or Baron. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 26/1 It was denyed hym..by the instygacyon of a lord called Pompei 1505 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 276 What attendance he hath abouts hym of lords and nobles of his reame. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 For ever sence the Prelates were made Loordes and nobles the ploughe standeth. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 19 Princes, and Noble Lords: What answer shall I make to this base man? 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 59 Our English name Lord, whereby we and the Scots stile all such as are of the Greater Nobilitie i. Barons, as also Bishops. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. iii, The Marquess played off the two Lords and Sir Berdmore against his former friend 1876 BROWNING *Shop* v, He's social, takes his rest On Sundays, with a Lord for guest. 1900 *Daily Express* 21 July 5/7 The Englishman of to-day still dearly loves a lord.

b. Phrases. *To live like a lord*: to fare luxuriously. *To treat* (a person) *like a lord*: to entertain sumptuously, to treat with profound deference. *Drunk as a lord*: completely intoxicated; so † *to drink like a lord*. Similarly, *to swear like a lord.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxvi. (1880) I. 275 For they wyll say he that swereth depe, swereth like a lorde. 1623 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* IV. i. (1653) F 4, Flowre bancks or Mosse be thy bourd, Water thy wine, *San.* And drinke like a Lord. 1651 EVELYN *Charact. Eng* (1659) 48 The Gentlemen are most of them very intemperate, yet the Proverb goes, 'As drunk as a Lord'. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 6 (1713) I. 36 They were as drunk as Lords with Bottle-Air. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 560 As drunk as a Lord. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. vii. ¶ 3 The landlord..said,..we will treat you like a lord. 1861 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* xviii. (1869) 254 She ran screaming through the galleries, and I, as tipsy as a lord, came staggering after. 1892 SIR W. HARCOURT *Speech* 20 Apr., We had changed that now, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer lived like a lord.

† **c.** *occas.* A baron as distinguished from one of higher rank. *Obs.* (Cf. 13.)

1525 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, Farre excellyng yᵉ state of lordes, erles, dukes or kynges.

d. *Lord-in-waiting*, *Lord of the Bedchamber*: the designation given to noblemen holding certain offices in attendance on the person of the sovereign.

1717 H. PELHAM in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) I. 18 The King forbad the lord of the bedchamber inviting Lord Townshend..to dine with him at Newmarket. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 184 His majesty went to the house of peers, attended by ..the ld of the bedchamber in waiting. 1860 W. G. CLARK in *Vac. Tour* 45 Furniture ..the property, I suppose, of gold-sticks, and .. lords-in-waiting. *a* 1865 GREVILLE *Mem.* II. (1885) II. 44 She had already given orders to the Lord-in-waiting to put all the Ministers down to whist. 1886 *Encycl. Brit* XXI. 37/2 There are eight lords and eight grooms, ..described as 'of the bedchamber' or 'in waiting', according as the reigning sovereign is a king or a queen.

9. pl. *The Lords*: the peers, temporal and spiritual, as constituting the higher of the two bodies composing the legislature (of England, Scotland, and Ireland, when they existed as separate kingdoms; afterwards of the kingdom of Great Britain; and now of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland). *The Lords Temporal*: the lay peers. *The Lords Spiritual*: the bishops who are peers of the realm, and (in England before the Reformation) the mitred abbots. *The Lords' Act* (see quot. 1800).

This branch of the legislature now consists of the English noblemen of baronial rank, the English bishops (with some exceptions), and elected representatives of the peers of Scotland and Ireland.

1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 204 To make requisicion .. to the Lords espirituallx and temporelx in this present Parlement assembled. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 349 The Lordes of the upper house, and the common house assembled together. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. vii. § 1 The House of Commons presented to the Lords Spirituall and Temporall a Petition 1673 MARVELL *Corr.* ccliv. Wks. 1872–5 II 474 To desire the Lords concurrence herein. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II 388 In the Lords there were but 12 to 106, and the former the most inconsiderable men in that House. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I. 50 The legislature of the kingdom is entrusted to three distinct powers, .. first, the king; secondly, the lords spiritual and temporal. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., State Papers* 7/1 Rules for extending to insolvent debtors the relief intended by act 32 Geo. II. commonly called 'The Lords' Act'. 1812 MOORE *Intercepted Lett.* ii. 47 Quite upturning branch and root Lords, Commons, and Burdett to boot. 1830 CROLY *Geo. IV* 218 An embassage from the lords and commons was sent with them from London. *a* 1865 GREVILLE *Mem.* II. (1885) II. 408 He got the House of Commons to sit on Saturday, .. in order to send the Bill up to the Lords on Monday. 1879 McCARTHY *Hist. Own Times* (1887) II. 257 The Lords. suspended the sitting until eleven at night. 1884 S. DOWELL *Tax. & Taxes Eng.* II. 303 The duke of Wellington leading in the Lords. 1897 OUIDA *Massarenes* iv, Don't suppose I shall ever live to get into the Lords.

b. *House of Lords*, † *Lords' House* (see HOUSE *sb.* 4 d).

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 35 [They] may..be call'd by Writ into the Lords House of England. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 332 This case having been heard in the House of Lords, the Judges were directed to give their opinions. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 811/1 The House of Lords is in the habit of referring certain bills to the opinion of the learned judges.

† **c.** *transf.* in *Rom. Hist.* = Senators. *Obs.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 212 The Knights, and Gentlemen of Rome separated themselves from the Lords.

10. *Sc.* In various collocations (chiefly *Hist.*), as *Lords of the Articles*, *of the Congregation*, *of Daily Council*, *of Justiciary*, *of Police*, *of Regality*, *of Session* (see these sbs.).

11. Applied, with subjoined defining word or phrase, to the individual members (whether peers or not) of a Board appointed to perform the duties of some high office of state that has been put in commission, as in *Lords Commissioners* (in ordinary language simply *Lords*) *of the Admiralty*, *of the Treasury*; *Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal.* Also *Lords Justices* (*of Ireland*): the Commissioners to whom, in the early 18th c., the viceregal authority was entrusted. *Civil Lord*: the one civilian member (besides the First Lord) of the Board of Admiralty, the others being *Naval Lords.*

1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 54 Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 16 May, Three books I got from the Lords of the Treasury for the college. 1724 — *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 38 As if it were a dispute between William Wood on the one part, and the lords justices, privy-council, and both houses of parliament on the other. 1739 LADY MURRAY *Mem. Baillies* (1822) 24 He was made one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and soon after one of the Lords of the Treasury. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 72 He was one of the lord-justices of Ireland. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 151 The Lords Commissioners in Barnes v. Crowe appeared to have held, that [etc.]. .. Lord Commissioner Eyre stated the particular circumstances. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxix, A letter from your lordship to the First Lord —, only a few lines. 1879 McCARTHY *Hist. Own Times* (1887) II. 409 Mr. Gathorne Hardy was made Secretary for War and Mr. Ward Hunt First Lord of the Admiralty. 1884 S. DOWELL *Tax. & Taxes Eng.* II. 116 George Grenville as a junior lord of the admiralty. 1893 MAXWELL *W. H. Smith* II. 182 He..became First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons. 1898 *Hazell's Ann.* 447 The Works Department of the Admiralty is presided over by officers of the Royal Engineers, its supervision resting with the civil lord.

12. Forming part of various official titles, e.g. *Lord* (*High*) *Admiral*, *Lord Chamberlain*, *Lord* (*High*) *Chancellor*, *Lord Chief Justice*, *Lord High Commissioner*, *Lord Deputy*, *Lord Marshal*, *Lord President*, *Lord Privy Seal*, *Lord Treasurer*, *Lord Warden*, etc., for which see the second member in each case. † **Lord (High) General,** a commander-in-chief (*obs.*). **Lord-rector,** an honorary title for the elected chief in certain Scotch Universities; hence *Lord-rectorship.* Also LORD-LIEUTENANT, LORD MAYOR.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 116 [The Colonel] ought to know how to performe the parts and office of a Lord high Generall. 1650 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* (1853) III. 207 (25 June) The lord general Fairfax. *Ibid.* 237 (7 July) The council of state ordered the narrative made by the lord general's [Cromwell's] messenger to be read in all churches. 1660 [see 15 a]. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 287 The parliament having given him [Monk] a commission as lord-general of all the forces in the three kingdoms. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 249 Hence the catalogue of Lord Rectors soars far above respectability and appropriateness: it is brilliant. 1867 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Jan. 4/2 The candidates for the lord-rectorship of Aberdeen University this next year are Mr. Grote, historian, and Mr. Grant Duff.

b. In ceremonious use, prefixed to the titles of bishops, whether peers of parliament or not.

1639 (*title*) A Relation of the Conference between William Lawd .. now Lord-Arch-Bishop of Canterbury: and Mr. Fisher the Jesuite *a* 1673 W. BLAXTON in Bp. L. Coleman *Ch. Amer.* ii. 23, I came from England because I did not like the lord-bishops, but I cannot join with you, because I would not be under the lord-brethren. 1858 *Royal Charter University Lond.* § 5 The Lord Bishop Maltby; the Lord Bishop of St. Davids.

† **c.** Formerly sometimes prefixed to a title of nobility. *Obs.*; but see 15 a (*c*).

1444 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 13 Quhat time it be plessand to the said Lord Erle [of Orkynnay].

13. As a prefixed title, forming part of a person's customary appellation. Abbreviated Ld., formerly † L. (*pl.* LL.), Lo.

The rules now accepted for its use are as follows. In other than strictly ceremonial use it may be substituted for 'Marquis', 'Earl', or 'Viscount' (whether denoting the rank of a peer, or applied 'by courtesy' to the eldest son of a peer of higher rank); the word *of*, when it occurs in the more formal designation, being dropped. Thus 'Lord Hartington', 'Lord Derby', 'Lord Manvers', 'Lord Palmerston', may be used instead of 'The Marquis of Hartington', 'The Earl of Derby', 'Earl Manvers', 'Viscount Palmerston'. A baron (whether a peer, or a peer's eldest son known by the title of his father's barony) is always called by his title of peerage (either a surname or a territorial designation) preceded by 'Lord', as 'Lord Tennyson'; if the Christian name is mentioned for distinction, it comes first, as 'Alfred, Lord Tennyson'. The territorial titles given by courtesy to judges in Scotland are treated like those of barons, as 'Lord Monboddo'. The younger sons of dukes and marquises have the courtesy title of 'Lord' followed by the Christian name and surname, as 'Lord John Russell'. These rules were, for the most part, already formulated in the 16th c., but were for a long time seldom accurately observed except by experts in heraldry.

In early use the prefixed title had most commonly the form *my Lord* (see 15) or *the Lord.* The latter survives in certain formal uses, and in the superscription of letters.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 332/2 William Bonvyle Knyght, Lord Bonevile, his servauntes and adheraunts. 15.. *Bk. of Precedence* in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 27 All marquises Eldest sonnes are named no Earles, but lord of a place or barrony. ..And all his other bretheren Lordes, with the addition of there Christoned name. An Earles Eldest sonn is called a lord of a place or Baron[y], and all his other sonnes no lords. 1545 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 214 George Erle of Huntlie, Lord Gordoun and of Bangzenocht. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 294 Also on the French part the Lorde John Cleremount fought under his awne Banner. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 61–64 Valiant Lord Talbot Earle of Shrewsbury: Created .. Lord Talbot of Goodrig and Vrchinfield, Lord Strange of Blackmere, Lord Verdon of Alton [etc.]. 1593 — *Rich. II*, II. ii. 53 The L. Northumberland. 1636 TRUSSELL *Contn. Daniel's Hist. Eng.* 93 Sir Iohn Oldcastle in right of his Wife called in courtesie Lord Cobham. 1781 (*title*) The Trial of the Right Honourable George Gordon, commonly called, Lord George Gordon. *a* 1865 GREVILLE *Mem.* II. (1885) II. 171, I dined with Lord and Lady Frederick FitzClarence and Lord Westmoreland *Ibid.* III. 458 Whether Lord Derby or Lord anybody else is in office. 1879 McCARTHY *Hist. Own Times* (1887) II. 405 Mr. Bruce was raised to the Peerage as Lord Aberdare.

b. *The Lord Harry*: see HARRY 6.

14. Jocular uses. **a.** As a mock title of dignity given to the person appointed to preside on certain festive occasions. So *Lord of Christmas* (see CHRISTMAS 4), *Lord of Misrule* (see MISRULE), *Summer Lord*, etc. (*obs.* exc. *Hist.*), *Harvest Lord* (see HARVEST *sb.* 7).

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 73 Item the iiijᵗʰ day of January [1551–2] the lorde of Crystmas of the kynges howse came thorrow London .. to the lorde mayer's to denner. 1571 GRINDAL *Injunc. at York* C iij, The Minister & churchwardens shall not suffer any Lordes of misrule or Sommer Lordes .. to come vnreuerently into any Church [etc.]. 1628 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 311 On Saturday last, the Templars chose one Mr. Palmes .. their lord of misrule. 1806 BLOOMFIELD *Wild Flowers* Poems (1845) 217 Many a Lord, Sam, I know that, Has begg'd as well as thee.

b. *slang.* A hunchback. (Cf. LORD-FISH.)

The origin of this use is obscure, but there is no reason for doubting the identity of the word. The *Dict. Canting Crew* has a parallel sense of *Lady.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lord*, a very crooked, deformed. Person. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxviii, His pupil..was. on account of his hump, distinguished by the title of My Lord. 1817 NEUMAN *Eng.-Sp. Dict.* (ed. 3), Lord..8 (Joc.) *Hombre jorobado.* 1826 LAMB *Elia* II. *Pop. Fallacies*, That a deformed person is a lord. 1887 BESANT *The World went* I. iii. 86 He was, in appearance, short and bent, with rounded shoulders, and with a hump (which made the boys call him My Lord).

15. My Lord (usually pronounced milǭ·ɹd).

a. Prefixed to a name or title. (*a*) Formerly the ordinary prefix used in speaking to or of a nobleman, where we now commonly use simply 'Lord' (see 13); in early use the preposition *of* before territorial designations was commonly retained. (Now only *arch.*) (*b*) *My Lord of* (*London*, *Canterbury*, etc.): a respectful mode of referring to a bishop (*obs.* or *arch.*). (*c*) Prefixed to a title of rank or office; now only *vocatively*, as in *my Lord Mayor*, *my Lord Duke*, *my Lord Marquis.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 73 Mi lorde ser Herowde! *a* 1470 GREGORY in *Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 230 The mater was put to my Lorde of London. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 321 The same day, my Lord rekened with his lokyer. 1530 PALSGR. 433/2, I am somoned by a sergent at armes to apere byfore my lorde chaunceller. 1533 T. CROMWELL *Let.* 25 July in *C.'s Life & Lett* (1902) I. 385 My Lorde Abbot I recommende me vnto you [etc.]. *c* 1560 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 57 Than my Lord Arrane from Albany ye Duke Obtenit the gift of Murray 1561 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII 168/1 At my lorde of Sarums commandment. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 104 May a bishop be called..by the name of 'my Lord bishop, my Lords grace'. 1584 *Leycesters Commonw.* (1641) 68 By your opinion my Lord of Leycester is the most learned of all his kindred 1613 SPELMAN *De non Temer. Eccl.* (1646) 23 My Lord Coke also in the second part of his Reports, saith, that [etc.]. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1640) I. 199 A petition to my Lords Grace of Canterbury. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Mar., My Lord General Fleetwood told my Lord that he feared the King of Sweden is dead. 1679 EVELYN *Mem.* 5 Nov., I was invited to dine at my Lord Tividale's. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 17 ¶ 4 The Courage and Capacity of my Lord Galway. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* Pref. ¶ 8, I apprehend, my Lord Shaftesbury's Opinion of mere Burlesque agrees with mine.

b. Used separately. (*a*) As the usual polite or respectful form of address to a nobleman under the rank of duke, and to a bishop; also (now only by persons greatly inferior in position) in speaking of them. (*b*) As the formal mode of address to a Lord Mayor, a Lord Provost, and to the Lord Advocate (Scotland). (*c*) In courts of law used in addressing a judge of the Supreme Court (or, formerly, a judge of any of the 'superior courts' now merged in this); in Scotland and Ireland in addressing a judge of any of the superior courts.

The hurried or affected pronunciation prevalent in the courts of law has often been derisively represented by the spelling *my Lud* or *m'lud* (see LUD).

1543 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 190 My lord, we recommend our hartlie and humil seruice vnto your lordschip. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 294 [*Beatrice to Don Pedro*] So I would not he should do me, my Lord. 1602

MUNDAY *Downf. Earl Huntingdon* II. ii. (1628) 34 *Robin.* What, Much and John! well met in this ill time. *Little John.* In this good time my lord. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* 28 'Bravissimo! my Lor', replied Squalind. 1890 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 198, I could not help noticing the affected way in which they [H. of Lords clerks] pronounce the words *My Lord*.. as if they were written *My Lud.* 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv, He has been spoken to in the street as *My Lord*, under the impression that he was the Bishop. 1893 SIR A. GORDON *Earl Aberdeen* 191 The minister .. turned to the loft in which 'my Lord' was seated.

c. As nonce-vb., *To 'my lord'* (a person).

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vi, Who ever saw any Lord my-lorded in tattered blanket, fastened with wooden skewer? 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* I. viii, His tenant..would .'My lord' him until the wine had done its work.

d. pl. *My lords*: (*a*) the usual form of address to a number of noblemen or bishops, and in courts of law to two or more of the superior judges sitting together; (*b*) in the official correspondence of a department of state, used as a collective designation for the ministers composing it.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxix. 1 My Lordis of Chacker, pleis 3ow to heir My coumpt. 1555 RIDLEY in Coverd. *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 101 My Lordes, if in times past ye haue [etc.]. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV vii. 16 My Lords, We were fore-warned of your comming. 1727 POPE etc. *Art of Sinking* 122 Separate divisions for the two houses of parliament, my lords the judges, &c. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Aug. 495 Speedily got himself into hot water with 'my lords' at Whitehall.

III. 16. *attrib.* or *appositive*, and in *Comb.*, as *lord-lover*, *-suitor*; *lord-hating*, *-loving*, *-like* adjs.; **lord-breed** *nonce-wd.*, a breed or race of lords; **lord-farmer**, one who holds an episcopal manor by a rent paid to the bishop; †**lords' room**, app. a room or compartment on the stage of a theatre, reserved for privileged spectators.

1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 385 Ablest men are continually raised to the peerage, and get crossed with the older *Lord-breeds 1718 R. FRAMPTON in T. Evans *Life* (1876) 161 The *lord farmer there had been offering a small fine to renew with the two preceding Bishops who both refused. 1777 *Town & Country Mag.* June 335 Death. John Shadwell, Esq; lord-farmer of Horfield manor, in Somersetshire. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 384 The *lord-hating gang to which he..appertains. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XXII. v, O young *lord-lover, what sighs are those, For one that will never be thine? 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 63 The conservative, money-loving, *lord-loving English are yet liberty-loving. 1849 R. COBDEN in Morley *Life* (1902) xviii. 68/2 A servile aristocracy-loving, *lord-ridden people. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, Hee powres them out as familiarly, as if hee had tane Tabacco with them ouer the stage, in the *Lords roome. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horne-bk.* VI 28 Let our Gallant presently aduance himselfe vp to the Throne of the Stage, I meane not into the Lords roome (which is now but the Stages Suburbes) 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. 471 He likes to have *lord-suitors lounge.

Lord (lɔ̄ɹd), *v.* Also 3-4 **laverd.** [f. LORD *sb.*]

1. *intr.* †a. To exercise lordship, have dominion.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ci[i]. 19 Laverd in heven graiþed sete his, And his rike til alle sal Laverd [Vulg. *dominabitur*] in blis. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I i. 8 Metridates whiche lorded vpon xxiij. contrees.

b. To play the lord; to behave in a lordly manner, assume airs of grandeur; to rule tyrannically, domineer. Now *rare* exc. const. *over*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x 84 Þe more he . lordeth in londes þe lasse good he deleth. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 24 For they [the Apostles] preached and lorded not. And nowe they lorde and preache not. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 70 The grieslie Tode-stoole groune there mought I se, And loathed Paddocks lording on the same. 1594 — *Amoretti* x, She lordeth in licentious blisse Of her freewill. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. vii, Her .. sister Alicia, in whose face Loue proudly lorded. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. Wks. 1851 III. 124 The hatefull thirst of Lording in the Church .. first bestow'd a being upon Prelaty. 1671 — *Samson* 265 They had by this .lorded over them whom now they serve. 1685 DRYDEN tr *Lucretius* III. 242 That haughty King, who lorded ore the Main, .. Him Death, a greater Monarch, overcame. 1777 BURKE *Address King* Wks. 1842 II. 402 Much less are we desirous of lording over our brethren. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. iii. 156 Its unhappy patient is lorded over by a power of moral evil. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xiv. 151 Methinks, instead of in the forest lording, The noble Sir should [etc.]. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* XXXI, I am not one to be lorded over by a man no better than myself.

c. So *To lord it*, chiefly with *over*.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 176 They..lord it as they list. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV viii 44, I see them Lording it in London streets. 1638 *Penit Conf.* vii. (1657) 145 Lording it over the Consciences of the people. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 She [drunkenness] lords it over Poland, Sweden and Norway. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) V. 409 Though reason and judgment would veil to Christ, yet the man does not, because his affections lord it. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let.* Nov. in *Early Diary*, He disdains submitting to the great or Lording it over the little. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Rip Van Winkle* P 1 The Kaatskill mountains .. are seen .. swelling up to a noble height and lording it over the surrounding country. 1855 TYNDALL in *Lett. Educ* 192 We lord it over Matter, and in so doing have become better acquainted with the laws of Mind. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 337 This barbarian..lorded it over many waters from the Canaries to Candia.

2. *trans.* To be or act as lord of; to control, manage, rule. *rare*.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. xxii, [Their] heritage he shared to the race..of godly Israell, To lord their lands. *Ibid.* CVI. xv, [God] Left them to be..Lorded by foes. 1692 J. WILSON *Belphegor* I. ii, Simple Merit Lords few Mens Horoscope. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 660 Austria's titled hordes, with their own gore, Fat the fair fields they lorded long before. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 894 The look Of his white palace..And all the revels he had lorded there.

3. †a. To make (a man) a lord or master. b. To confer the title of lord upon; to ennoble.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 14 If þai ware noght lordid of me [Mistransl.: L. *si mei non fuerunt dominati*]. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 97 He being thus Lorded, did beleeue He was indeed the Duke. 1643 WITHER *Campo Musæ* 69 Ev'ry one of those That hath for any services, beene Lorded. 1720 *Humor. Lett. Lond. Jrnl.* (1721) 16 Thou shalt be told..Who gets an Estate in the Alley, and is afterward Knighted or Lorded. 1787 *Minor* 307 Sir Cadwallader Pleadwell .. has been lately Lorded. 1889 FURNIVALL in *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 1/3 It was with no little pleasure then that I found Lord Tennyson (before he was lorded) making me known to Mr. Robert Browning.

c. To address or speak of as 'Lord'.

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lx. (1862) I. 161 My newly printed book against Arminians was one challenge: not lording the prelates was another. 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 92 Is not Sarah commended for obeying, and lording her husband? 1660 *Charac. Italy* 56 Before they merit the degree of Knighthood, they must be Lorded.

Lordan(e: see LURDAN.

Lord-borough. One who has quasi-manorial rights in certain English boroughs: see quot.

1751 *Eng. Gazetteer* II. s.v. *Wolverhampton*, The dean is Ld.-borough of Wolverhampton, Codsall, Hatherton and Petshall and hath all manner of privileges bel. to the view of frank-pledge, felons goods, deodands, escheats [etc.].

Lord-dom (lɔ̄ɹdˌdəm). For forms see LORD *sb.* [OE. *hlâford-dôm*, f. *hlâford* LORD *sb.* + -DOM.] †a. The position of being lord, lordship (*obs.*). b. *nonce-use.* The state of things characterized by the existence of lords.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* xvii. 121 Se ðe on lareowes onlicnesse ða ðenenga ðæs ealdordomes gecierð to hlaforddome. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11851 Te laþe gast A33 eggeþþ hise þeowess..To 3eornenn afterr laferrddom *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Is al to muchel lauerddom & meistrie þrinne þis cunde imerred tus. 1884 *New Monthly Mag* X 521 There is no country .in which the system of lord-dom and servility is so manifestly supported as in England.

Lorden: see LURDAN.

†**Lo·rdfast,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 **-fest.** [f. LORD *sb.* + FAST *a*] Bound to a lord.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* xiii. 20 These men that ar lord fest thay cause the ploghe tary.

Lo·rd-fish. [Cf. LORD *sb.* 14 b.] (See quot.)

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II 165 Some years since, I obtained from a fisherman at the mouth of the Thames a fresh-caught example of a species of *morrhua*, with the middle dorsal and the first anal fins short. . Among the fishermen it was by some considered to be an accidental deformity, with injury of the spine, and their name for it was Lord-fish.

Lordful (lɔ̄ɹdfûl), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. LORD *sb.* + -FUL] Having the bearing of a lord; lordly. Hence **Lo·rdfully** *adv.*, in a lordly manner; nobly.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1178 This lordfulle child [*sc* Jesus]. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) IV. 185 They [the Lords] have said boldly and lordfully, 'Here we stand, the offspring of the by-gone time'.

†**Lo·rdhead.** *Obs.* For forms see LORD *sb* and -HEAD. [f. LORD *sb.* + -HEAD.] = LORDSHIP.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 190 In ðe moste and in ðe leste he forles His louerd-hed quuanne he mis-ches. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4837 We prai þi lauerd-hed þat þou wald vs help in nede. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 61 Of that tour nou spek I, For laverdhed and for maistri, That Nembrot havid first of man.

†**Lo·rdify,** *v Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f LORD *sb.* + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make a lord of.

1663 T. PORTER *Witty Combat* III i, I'le lordifie thee, John ..: thou shalt no more be plain John but my lord John.

Lording (lɔ̄ɹdiŋ), *sb.* Forms. 1 **hlâfording** (Sweet), 2-3 **lover(e)ding**, 3 *Orm.* **laferrdinng**, 3-4 **laverding**, (**lhording**), 3- **lording.** [f. LORD *sb.* + -ING 3.]

1. = LORD *sb.* 2. Frequent as a form of address, rarely *sing.* = Sir!, frequent in *pl.* = Sirs! Gentlemen! Also, *my lording! Obs.* exc *arch.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Þe riche þe ben louerdinges struien þe wrecche men, þe ben underlinges. *c* 1200 ORMIN 918 Nu, laferrdinngess, loke we Whatt tiss m33 us bitacnenn *c* 1205 LAY. 27394 Lauerdinges, quæð Luces þa, Mahun eou leo liðe *c* 1250 *Kent Serm* in *O. E. Misc* 27 Lordinges and leuedis þis is al glorius miracle. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 833 Nes ilc burȝe hadde ise louereding. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 402 Of a prince proude in play Listneþ, lordings dere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 67 Þis zenne is ine uele manneres ase ine sergons aye hire lhordinges. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 445 Lordingis, quha likis for till her, The Romanys now begynnys her. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* x. 17 The Lord oure God he is..Lord of lordyngis *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2573 Þe leche lokid outre þe lynes 'my lording' he said, 'I am noȝt gilty of þis gile'. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 628 Quhat fele armes.. Of lordingis and sere landis. The said persewant bure. 1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 149 Lo Lordynges, here by take a vewe. 1592 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 29 Lordings forbeare, for time is comming fast, That deeds may trie what words can not determine. 1599 SHAKS., etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* xv, It was a Lordings daughter, the fairest one of three. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* v. i, If't be worth His Lordships thanks anon, when 'tis done, Lording, Ile looke for't. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereto.* II. xxi. 363 Have a care for yourselves, lordings! The Wake is loose.

2. As diminutive of LORD: A little lord, a petty lord, usually in a contemptuous sense.

c 1577 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. *Epit Ld. Louth* (Arb.) 150 The Lord Baron of Louth .. was trayterously murthred by Mackmaughboun, an Irish Lording, about the year 1577. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix (Arb.) 229 Such termes are vsed to be giuen..for a kind of contempt, as when we say Lording for Lord. 1621 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 62 Ile question you Of my Lords Tricks, and yours, when you were Boyes: You were pretty Lordings then? 1652 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. 59 Had future Ages pursued the flight as it was begun, these Lordings might have beaten the Air, without making any speedy way.

3. A sort of apple or pear. (Cf. LORDLING 2.)

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., Aug.* (1679) 22 Pears..Windsor.. Sugar-Pear, Lording Pear, &c. *Ibid., Sept.* 24 Apples.. Summer Pearmain, Lording apple. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 210 The Lording is a fair, green, and sharp apple.

Lording (lɔ̄ɹdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LORD *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of LORD *v.* in various senses.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Pet.* 14 The office of a right bysshop is ferre of from lordinge. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1611) 150 When they sit, they hold their heads steady and without motion: which stately action Spencer in his Shepheard's calender calleth the lording of Frogs. [See LORD *v.* 1 b, 1579.] 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 46 The censorious and supercilious lording over conscience. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi κοινή* xxi. 193 To exonerate themselves they transferre this Lording . on the Bishop's. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 112 Possibly the fifteen days' lording it at Sluys may have broken in on his outfit. 1890 T. HARDY in *New Rev.* Jan. 20 The present lording of nonage over maturity.

attrib. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1623) 607 As was the fashion of those Lording times. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Preterita* 54 Zeus metes me out a little lording nook.

Lording (lɔ̄ɹdiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LORD *v.* + -ING 2.] That lords, in senses of the vb.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 54 A man may by tokenynges perseyue whether wyt or no wyt be yn a kynge lordand. *c* 1620 LAYTON *Syons Plea* (ed 2) 6 Where the Spirit recounteth by name all the sorts of Ministery,.. Eph. iv. 11 there is not one word of such a Lording Ministry. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng Episc* II. vii 112 The..Cruell Tyranny of some Lording Prelates. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 39 She tried to be revolted by his lording tone.

Lordkin (lɔ̄ɹdkin). *nonce wd.* [f. LORD *sb.* + -KIN] A little or young lord.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 143 Princekin or lordkin from his earliest days has nurses, dependents [etc.].

Lordless (lɔ̄ɹdlés), *a.* [OE *hlâfordléas*, f. *hlâford* LORD *sb.* + *-léas* -LESS.] Without a lord; having no lord. Of a woman: Husbandless.

Beowulf (Z) 2934 Oððæt hi oð-eodon earfoðlice in hrefnes holt hlaford-lease. *c* 1290 *Beket* 678 in *S. Eng Leg* I. 126 Ase men þat weren louerdlese—heo nusten 3wat a-bide. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2987 Þou ast ymad..moni child wiþ oute fader, & moni wif louerd les. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath* III. 489 Hoo is hir lord, or whoder is she lordles? 1643 T. CASE *Serm* in Kerr *Covenants & Covenanters* (1895) 249 Your diocese [shall be] bishopless and your sees lordless. 1823 JOANNA BAILLIE *Collect. Poems* 312 An armed band From Moorham's lordless hall. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong* (1876) I. iii. 91 The lordless man became a kind of outlaw. 1868-70 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 137 And many a lordless, troubled land Fell scarce loth to his dreaded hand.

Lordlet (lɔ̄ɹdlet). *jocular.* [f. LORD *sb.* + -LET.] A little or young lord.

1884 *Chr. Commonw.* 13 Nov 63/2 Suppose the private soldier had assaulted the ducal lordlet. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 102 Why should I be filled with envy on beholding some lordlet dash by me?

Lo·rd-lieute·nant. Pl. **lords-lieutenant(s, lord-lieutenants.**

1. The title of various high officials holding deputed authority from the sovereign.

†a. In Scotland. *Obs.*

1453 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 403 He wald noght find caucion and sourete that the lord Lievtenand suld haue ferme and stable quhat the said Ranald did. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 81 As salbe thocht expedient be my Lord Lieutennent.

b. In Ireland: The Viceroy.

In 1640 the earl of Strafford who had till then borne the title of 'Lord Deputy', was promoted to the higher dignity of 'Lord Lieutenant'.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 57 Some succeeding Princes .. had their Lord Lieutenants or Deputies (as at this day they are called) of Ireland, then whom, no Lieutenants in Christendome .. comes neerer Kinglike State. 1648 *Art. Peace in Milton's Wks.* (1847) 257/1 To such other place as his majesty's lord lieutenant shall appoint. 1708 *Lond. Gas* No. 3841/3 Lawrence Earl of Rochester, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. *a* 1885 GREVILLE *Mem.* II. (1885) II. 34 No appointment is known but that of Lord de Grey as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland

c. In a county: The chief executive authority and head of the magistracy, usually a peer or other large land-owner, appointed by the Sovereign by patent. Under him and of his appointing are deputy-lieutenants. He also recommends qualified persons for the office of justice of the peace.

Lord-lieutenants, when first introduced in the 16th c., were to take an active part in the defence of the realm, and down to 1871 they had extensive powers with regard to the militia, etc., which then reverted to the Crown.

1557-8 *Act* 4 & 5 *Phil. & Mary*, c. 3 § 5 The Lorde Leiutenante or the Lorde Wardeine duryng the tyme of any his or their Commission shall and maye heare order and determine the same Offences by his or their discretyons. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm., For Rais. Forces* 22 Dec. 7 That the Lord Lieutenants .do appoint one experienced Souldier in every Regiment to be an Adjutor, to be resident

in the sayd Counties to exercise the severall Companies of the sayd Regiments. 1710 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. (ed. 23) 143 For furnishing Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the Lord Lieutenant . may levy every Year one fourth part of each Man's Proportion in the Tax of 70,000*l*. a Month. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 216/1 From the reign of Philip and Mary the lords-lieutenants have had the charge, under the sovereign, of raising the militia in their respective counties. *a* 1865 GREVILLE *Mem.* II. (1885) III. 65 At Court yesterday to make Lord Grey Lord-Lieutenant of Northumberland.

†**2.** Applied to the second-in-command of an army, when a peer. *Obs.*

1544 *Late Exped. Scot.* 4 in Dalyell *Fragm. Sc. Hist.* (1798), Wherof my Lorde Admyral ledde the vantgard, and Therle of Hertford, beinge Lorde Lieutenaunt, the battayll. *Ibid.* 6 The Lord Lieutenaunt sent with diligence to the vanwarde, that they shulde merche towardes the towne.

Hence **Lo·rd-lieute·nancy**, the office of a lord-lieutenant.

1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* IV. xxx. 58 He had just obtained the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland for his brother. 1884 S. DOWELL *Tax. & Taxes Eng.* II. 103 Carteret, turned out of the lord-lieutenancy about the same time, was now in open opposition

Lordlike (lǭ·ɹdləik), *a.* and *adv.* [See -LIKE.]

A. *adj.* Resembling, befitting, or characteristic of a lord; lordly. Now *rare*.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 56 Ledys on luff burd, with a lordlik fer. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii. 11 Be I ane lord, and not lord lyk, Than [etc.]. 1546 *Supplic Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 89 They trust to optayne therby lordlyck liuinges out of the porsion of the poore. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. xxii 563 Annibal made this glorious and lordlike aunswere with a majestie 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* V viii, Officious Friendes .. start before My great, proud Lord, to get a Lord-like nod' 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IX. 208 His Lordlike looks captivated the good-will of the standers by 1839–40 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr* (1842) II. viii. 400 He disclaims any lordlike authority in the Church.

Hence †**Lordlikeness.**

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 402 It can nocht be, but fredome, lordlyknes.

†**B.** *adv.* After the fashion of a lord, domineeringly. Also, as befits a lord; sumptuously. *Obs.*

1555 RIDLEY in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 101 So many (I say) would at these my wordes Lordelike stampe and spurne and spit thereat. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 10 Behaue not your selues lordlike ouer the Clergie [1 Pet. v. 3]. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II II 79 Manie great estates and gouernours there be, that during their office are lodged Lordlike. 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. *Fables* 202 Lord-like at ease .. the People to devour. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.*, Lord-like, *en grand seigneur.*

Lordlily (lǭ·ɹdlili), *adv. rare.* [f. LORDLY *a.* + -LY².] In a lordly fashion.

1611 COTGR., *Pontificalement*, pontifically, lordlily. 1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 46 Young men who smoke bad cigars and carry themselves lordlily.

Lordliness (lǭ·ɹdlinės). [f. LORDLY *a.* + -NESS.]

†**1.** The condition or state of a lord. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 384 Clerkis & religious folke that louen unkyndely þes lordlynes willen glose here & say þat [etc.]. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 42 Techinge falland to lordlynes of lordes. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 10 By ambition yee seek Lordlinesse, much unfit for you. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I 150/1 To ferret out concealed lands for the supporte of their owne priuat lordlines. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 161 Doing the Honour of thy Lordlinesse To one so meeke. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* xviii. (1653) 77 Men would be adding to Gods institution, what.. Lordlinesse their phansie suggested unto them. 1669 WOODHEAD *St Teresa* I. xxxiii. 236 The Lords, we are wont to meet within this world, . place all their Lordliness in some acted Authorities.

2. The disposition proper to a lord; dignity, grandeur. Frequent in bad sense: Arrogance, haughtiness, imperiousness.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Titus* 28 He must overcome more by gentylnes, than by lordelynes *a* 1585 CARTWRIGHT in R. Browne *Answ. Cartwright* 93 Pharisaicall pride and Lordlinesse in teaching. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. viii. (1636) 21 The intolerable Lordlinesse of Superbus did some good. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 14 From hence it is the Grandeur and Lordlyness of the Cardinals does spring. 1723 DK. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 42 II. 365 The Arbitrary Temper and Lordliness of Calvin. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 117 See the lordliness of a high condition! 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Chylde* 200 There are instincts of lordliness in man which are to be accounted for. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix 225 The Latin in which [the *Novum Organum*] is written .. has .. the lordliness of a great piece of philosophical legislation.

Lordling (lǭ·ɹdliŋ). [f. LORD *sb.* + -LING.]

1. A little or puny lord: often in contemptuous sense. Occas. = LORDING *sb.* 1.

c 1275 LAY. 12664 Lusteþ louerdlinges. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1518 Lordlynges, wel ȝe wyteð alle, how [etc]. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr Bacon* ix. 85 What say you Royall Lordlings to my Fryer? 1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 163 While the young lordling struts in native pride 1782 ELIZ BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 47, I should sink myself to a level with the scoundrel lordling who employs you. 1820 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.* etc. I. 125 How long will . this hive of nations submit to the guidance of litterateurs and lordlings? 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv* Wks. 1846 II. 229 The said conjurors . possess the faculty of making the precious metals out of . the skulls of young lordlings and gentlefolk. 1872 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* II. *Interlude bef. Student's T.* Listen, Lordlings, while I tell 1887 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* x (1888) 170 One of these independent lordlings, Colin MacDonald of Keppoch.

†**2.** A kind of apple. *Obs.* (cf. LORDING *sb.* 3.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *October*, Apples now in prime .. are the .. Costard Lordling Parsley Apples.

Lordly (lǭ·ɹdli), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: see LORD *sb.* and -LY. [OE. *hláfordlic*, f. LORD *sb.* + -LY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a lord or lords; consisting of lords; administered by lords. Now *rare*.

a 1000 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* (Anecd. Oxon.) 187/1 *Heroicus, id est nobile*, hlafordlic. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Chireche .. is cleped on boc kiriaca .i. dominicalis, þat is on englis louerdlich hus. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 623/14 *Herilis*, lordlyche. 1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Lordlyke belongyng to a lorde. 1645 J. COTTON *Way Ch. New Eng.* 36 The Government of his [Christ's] Kingdome is not Lordly, but Stewardly and Ministeriall. 1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 4 Lordly or absolute Monarchy is the best and most natural Government. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 241 Pensioning off supernumerary members of lordly houses 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 392 The more learned of this class were ardent in their support of a lordly prelacy.

2. Of persons: Having the character, attributes, appearance, or demeanour of a lord. Of actions: Befitting a lord; honourable, noble.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 138 Thow arte þe lordlyeste lede þat ever I one lukyde. *Ibid.* 396 Þe conquerour .. Alowes þame gretly theire lordly a-vowes. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G vij, Some will be so lordely and valyaunt in vertues. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 124 The . aggregate of good which arises to the lordlier part of the creation. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 263 It is truly a lordly spectacle how this great soul takes in all kinds of men and objects, a Falstaff, an Othello, a Juliet, a Coriolanus. 1859 C. BARKER *Associat. Principle* i. 28 Falconry and the chase afforded to the abbot .. the most lordly recreation of the time. 1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxvi. 3 He is more lordly than all emperors and kings condensed into one.

b. Haughty, imperious, lofty, disdainful.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 160 Lawe is so lordeliche and loth to make ende. 1530 PALSGR. 661/1 Are you waxen so lordely that you can nat plucke of your hosen your selfe? *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 39 Whome he..had..compelled by lordely and streite commaundemente. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 45 A minister may not be Lordly ouer Gods people [1 Pet. v 3]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. xxxv. 1225 He was an imperious and lordly commaunder 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 (1619) 582 It suffereth not the Minister to be lordly in his doctrine or discipline. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 151 The Lordly domineering of the English, was not forgotten in France. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 454 And like a Lion He. with a Lordly Rage, his Hunters tears. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 625 The lordly West-Indian tortures his poor Negroes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 303 The Captain. treated the Master with lordly contempt. 1862 MRS. BROWNING *Ragged Schools* ix, Lordly English, think it o'er. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv 93 Swift, indeed, had .. a lordly indifference to making money by his writings.

3. Of things: Suitable for a lord; hence, grand, magnificent, noble.

1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* v. 25 She .. broughte forth butter in a lordly dissche. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. 6 b, In placeing of his kinsemen hie, in loftie Lordely chayre. 1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 37 Under th' extensure of whose lordly arms, The small birds warbled their harmonious charms. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xiv, On this bold brow, a lordly tower. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* i, I built my soul a lordly pleasurehouse. 1890 H G. DAKYNS *Xenophon* I. p. lxxxviii, Cyrus was flying at lordlier game than certain irrepressible hill tribes.

4. *absol.* (In early use quasi-*sb*, a lordly person.)

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1276 To that lordly on loft that lufly can lout. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxiv. 19 He hath no respecte vnto the personnes of yᵉ lordly 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iv, No meeting of the high, the rich, and the lordly. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xvi. 244 He still advocated the lordly, liberal, and effective.

5. *Comb.*

1860–6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* II. II. iii, I am so proud of Frederick, He's so high-bred and lordly-like With Mrs Vaughan!

B. *adv* After the manner of a lord; in a lordly manner (both in good and bad sense).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XX 241 Lordliche for to lyuen, and likyngliche be clothed 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII clxxx. (1495) 722 By his socour..that sauyth all lordly and myghtly. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 489 (Douce MS) And at þe listes one þe lande lordely done liȝte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312/2 Lordly, *dominanter*. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 61 To rebuke him for tyrannising so Lordlie ouer the botes 1728 SAVAGE *Bastard* 45 Lordly neglectful of a worth unknown 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* VII. (Chandos) 26 'If I' said he, 'remember right, I was most lordly drunk last night'. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II III. 279 In a land where few were poor, if none Were lordly rich. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III. 467 Love is his tyrant, and lives lordly in him

Comb 1864 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 263 Who is yon lordly-dressed man who is walking along the street?

Lord Mayor.

1. A title formerly limited to the mayors (see MAYOR) of London, York, and Dublin, but recently extended to the mayors of some other large towns, e.g. Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, etc.

Lord Mayor's coal (see quot. 1842). *Lord Mayor's Day*, Nov. 9, the day on which the Lord Mayor goes in procession with the Aldermen and other city dignitaries to and from Westminster, where he receives from the Lord Chancellor the assent of the Crown to his election. *Lord Mayor's man*: see *Quota-man*, QUOTA 1 b. *Lord Mayor's Show*, the procession on Lord Mayor's Day.

c 1554 BALE *Decl. Bonner's Articles* i. 7 b, Here is as wise an order towardes, as maister Harry my Lord Mayres foole had bene of counsell therein. 1589 J. RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.* 885 The Lorde maior, or chiefe iustice, *præfectus prætorio*. 1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtezan* III. i. D 4 b, All will scarce make me so high as one of the Gyants stilts that stalkes before my Lord Maiors pageant. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 38 Had it not been to see my Lord Mayors shew, I had not been seene in the citie. 1678 *Will of R. Saunders* (Somerset Ho.), A Lord Mayor's spoon. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* I. 377 If you dine with my lord mayor, Roast-beef and venison is your fare. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 235 A proverb, that the lord mayor's day is generally a bad one. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 7 June in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 253, I would not have exchanged meals with the Lord Mayor of London. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Aunt Fanny*, Had the coal been a 'Lord Mayor's coal',—viz. a slate. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxxii. (1860) 286 Burnside was in the habit of saying that he was like the Lord Mayor's fool—fond of everything that was good. *a* 1865 GREVILLE *Mem.* II. (1885) II. 51 The Queen must have known it was Lord Mayor's Day.

2. *slang.* 'A large crowbar' (Farmer).

1889 D. C. MURRAY *Danger. Catspaw* 24 There's .. the crowbar, from a Lord Mayor down to a pocket jemmy.

Hence **Lord-Mayo·ralty**, the position of Lord Mayor.

1882 *Society* 4 Nov. 16/1 Lord mayoralties and high shrievalties follow almost as a matter of course.

Lordolatry (lǭɹdǭ·lătri) *jocular.* [f. LORD *sb.* + -(O)LATRY.] Worship of lords.

1846 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* iii, The extent and prevalence of Lordolatry in this country. 1881 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* 1 Oct. 258/3 England, with her peculiar 'lordolatry', thinks it enough to send a peer when other nations send an explorer.

‖**Lordosis** (lǫɹdōu·sis). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. λόρδωσις, f. λορδός bent backward.] Anterior curvature of the spine, producing convexity in front.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Lordosis*, by some Writers, is the Term for the bending of the Back-bone forwards in Children, &c. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 249 *Lordosis*, imported procurvation of the head and shoulders or anterior crookedness. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov 1030 Very extreme lordosis is present. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 165 A lordosis was very evident.

Hence **Lordotic** (-ǫ·tik) *a.* [see -OTIC], pertaining to or affected with lordosis.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lo·rdsake, *int. Sc. colloq.* [Short for 'for the Lord's sake'.] An exclamation expressing surprise.

1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 91, 'I am going to send the young laird abroad to see the world'; 'But lordsake, Laird, will no the world see him?' 1891 H. HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* 63 Lordsake, what's come owre the year?

Lords and ladies. 'A very general name for *Arum maculatum* L., given in reference to the dark and light spadices, the dark being the lords, the light the ladies' (Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*).

1760 J LEE *Introd Bot.* App. 317 Lords and Ladies, *Arum* 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 99 Oft under trees we nestled in a ring, Culling out 'lords and ladies'. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 533 She set boys to collect roots of lords and ladies.

Lord's day. [Properly, *The Lord's Day* = L. *dies Dominicus, -ca* (whence F. *dimanche*, Sp. *Domingo*, It. *Domenica*), Gr. ἡ κυριακὴ ἡμέρα Rev. i. 10.] A Christian appellation for Sunday.

In the 17–18th c *Lord's day* (without the article) was somewhat widely used (not exclusively among Puritans) as an ordinary name for the day. This use seems to be partially retained by some Nonconformists (expressions like 'next Lord's day' appearing occasionally in announcements of services). Otherwise, *the Lord's day* is the only form now current, and it is commonly employed only when the intention is to refer expressly to the sacred character of the day

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 41 Sunedei is ihaten þes lauerdes dei 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX XXI. (1495) 358 The fyrste day hyght the lordes day and Sonedaye. 1639 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 177 Vpon euery Lord's day, called Sonday, throughout euery yere of the said terme. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Mar, 4th. Lord's day. Before I went to church I [etc.] 1677 *Act* 29 *Chas II*, c 7 § 1 For the better observation and keeping holy the Lord's day commonly called Sunday. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 301 They come in Coaches and drive round, but it is only Lords day nights and some nights. 1759 B. FAWCETT *Pref. to Baxter's Saints' R.* (1836) 42 On Lord's days. a person. might overhear hundreds of families engaged in singing psalms. 1882 JEAN L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* viii. 97 Multitudes were thus induced to travel on the Lord's day.

attrib. 1901 *Whitaker's Almanack* 285 (Societies and Institutions.) Lord's Day Observance Society.

Lordship (lǭ·ɹdʃip). *sb.* For forms see LORD *sb.* and -SHIP Also 4 **lordchip**, 5 **lorchuppe**.

1. The dignity and functions of a lord; dominion, rule, sovereignty; ownership *of* or dominion †*on*, *over* (something specified); rarely *pl.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxviii. 200 Ðonne we agyltað wið ða hlafordas, ðonne agylte we wið ðone God þe hlafordscipe ȝescop. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 18 Tille Adelwolf gaf he Lordschip ouer alle þe londes bituex Douer & Tuede. 1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* vi. 9 Deeth schal no more haue lordschip on hym. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 646 Sir Mordrede. Salle be my leuetenante, with lordchipez ynewe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) i 4 Þis apple betakens þe lordschepe þat he had ouer all þe werld. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 136 The kynges of Englond owen wel to haue the lordshyp of Irland. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 74 The lordeshyp of all sinne may be so caste out of vs .. that [etc.]. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 59 Peter .. exhorteth them so to fede the flocke, not as vsing a Lordship ouer the Clergie. 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* XIV. 19 They challenge to themselves no Lordship, they hunt after no gaine. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* x. 42 They which are accompted to rule ouer the Gentiles, exercise Lordship ouer them. 1625 MASSINGER

New Way iii. ii, Spite of his Lordship and his Collonelship, ..I will make him render..a strict accompt. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 218 Our first parent had Lordship over Sea, and Land, and Air. 1684 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Mark viii. 38 Will Preferment, Lordship, and Pomp,.. recompense him? 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 55 But not for lordship or for land, My Father, do I clasp your knees. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxi. (1872) 184 They claimed the lordship of the soil. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* IV. i. 313 Parliament had asserted an absolute lordship over the colonies in all cases whatsoever. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 57 The Templars acquired lordship over not less than 9,000 manors.

¶ Used to render L. *dominatio*, as the title of an order of angels.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 342 Dominationes sind hlafordscypas gecwedene. *a* 1175 *Cott Hom.* 219 He ȝescop tyen engle werod . Dominationes, hlafordscipe.

† b. *collect.* = lords. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 335 Þe Lordship of Laceedemonie loþed hem þan.

2. The land belonging to a lord, the territory under his jurisdiction; a domain, estate, manor, seignory.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 392 If eny suche lordeschips be.. Alienyd or take fro hem. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452/1 Castels, Maners, Lordeshipes, and other Possessions. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret, Priv. Priv.* 135 Who-so covetyth a roialme or a lorchuppe to Purchase. 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I. 183 The boundes and lorshyppes of the sayd Mercyens . were large and myghty. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 17 b, In divers lordeshippes and mannoures there is suche custome. 1589 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 144 Walter, commendatour of Blantyre, lord fewar of the lordschipe and regalitie of Glasgw. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* (1608) 211, I know a Lordship of my Landlords . it is much pestered with Broome. *a* 1710 BP. BULL *Serm.* xviii. Wks. 1827 I. 448 A good many years ago such a lordship was in such a family. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass* I. iv. 203 This house was built with..four thousand acres for a manor or lordship. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 423 That abbacy was erected into a temporal lordship in the family of Keith. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii II. 261 The new envoy..bore a title taken from the lordship of Zulestein. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. i. i. 6 Owner of one of the widest lordships in the Kingdom. 1896 T. F. TOUT *Edw I*, iii. 51 The Christian lordships in the Levant were reduced by this time to the slenderest proportions.

† b. A government, province, district. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Three Kings of Cologne* 53 Per is an oþir londe þat is clepid Galilee, þe which is a greet lordschippe *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 1075 A squier than rewlyt that lordschip haill. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xi 2 The kynges that dwelt in the lordshippes of Dor by the see syde 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 5 In the province of Anigua Iaqua and other lordships which were not as yet pacified.

† **3.** Lordliness, arbitrariness. *Obs.*

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ* (1849) 65 Without any other reason but mere lordship, the whole incorporation and I were dismissed to wait his pleasure

† **4.** The protection given by a lord; patronage.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 1791 May no lordschepe, sone, þe auayle, ffor al þi long seruice & þi trauaile? 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII xxxv 269 Said the kynge .ye shall haue my loue and my lordship in the vttermest wyse that may lye in my power.

5. The personality of a lord, esp. with possessive pronouns. *Your lordship(s*: a form of address to noblemen (except archbishops and dukes), and to judges. † Formerly abbreviated *Lop.*, *Lop.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* VI 136 Thys worde I have sayd afore your lordeshyppes for to [etc.]. 1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Introd Wysd.* Pref A iv, My poore harte myghte better have served his lordeshyppe. 1550-3 *Decaye of Eng* (1871) 8 Beseechynge your Hyghnes,. and honourable lordshyppes. 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. viii. 34 Cousin of Exeter, what thinkes your Lordship? 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 62 Health to your Lordships. 1681 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 98 Last Friday out goes about 20 of them to desire his Ldship to [etc.]. 1703 ADDISON *Italy* Ded., I here present your Lordship with the Remarks that I make in a Part of these my Travels. 1755 JOHNSON *Let to Ld. Chesterfield* 7 Feb, Two papers, in which my Dictionary is recommended to the publick, were written by your Lordship. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iii. (1826) 20 If it is Signora Rosalba whom your lordship means. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 235 We must call that case to the consideration of your Lordships from your Journals. 1848 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 160 His Lordship in Council observes that [etc.] 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Nov. 527/3 Their Lordships then adjourned until next Monday.

b. *humorously.* (Not uncommon *colloq.* as a mock complimentary designation for ordinary persons.)

1808 LOWNDES *Camping Sketches* 43 After half an hour's walking we dropped down on his lordship [the donkey] browsing unconcernedly.

6. *Sc.* A percentage on sales of books; a royalty.

1887 DUKE OF ARGYLL in *19th Cent.* XXII. 612 The plan proposed of a fixed lordship or percentage of sales seems the only proposal which meets all the difficulties of the case. *Mod Sc.* The publisher offered the author a lordship of 10 per cent. on the amount of sales.

7. *Comb.*: † **lordship-marcher**, ? a district under the government of a lord marcher.

1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 181 This being a Lordship marcher, hath enioyed royall liberties, since the time wherein it was first subdued. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 435 Offenders..being not able .. to . fly from one lordship Marcher to another

Lordship (lɔ̄·ɹdʃip), *v.* [f. LORDSHIP *sb.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To exercise lordship; to be a lord or ruler. Const. *of, to, up. Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lx. 27 [x. 5] Þe ryȝtful shal lord-shipen of alle hys enemys. *Ibid.* xlviii. 15 [xlix. 14] Þe ristful shul lord-shippe vp hem in ioie. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xiv. 4 For-sothe that tyme Philistien lordshipide to Yrael. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxxiii. (1869) 21 Whan he hadde seruauntes he was lord and lordshipinge [Fr. *et seigneuriassant*]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 2445 He lordshyppeth, and hath cure Of euery maner creature.

2. *trans.* To exercise lordship over; to govern.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxxviii. 10 [lxxxix. 9] Þou lordshippest þe pouste of þe seo. *Ibid.* cv. 38 [cvi. 41] Hij þat hated hem lord-shipped hem.

3. To address as 'Your lordship'.

1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II. 80 She Lordship'd every one who did her the Honour to address themselves to her. 1880 W. J. FITZ-PATRICK *Life Dr. Doyle* I. 91 Some of the priests lordshipped him.

Hence † **Lordshipping**, the action of the vb, dominion, ownership. Also † **Lordshipper**, one who exercises lordship; a ruler.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 385 Þis is þe mooste cyuylite or seculer lordeschipinge þat eny kynge or lorde hab on his tenauntes. — *Micah* v. 2 Of thee [Bethlem] shal gon out to me, which is lordshiper in Yrael. — 2 *Pet.* ii. 10 Hem that walken aftir flesch,.. and despijsen lordscheping.

Lordsmear (lɔ̄·ɹdzˌmī·ə). *Mining.* [f. *lord's*, gen. of LORD *sb.* + MEAR.] The mear of land in mining ground belonging to the lord of the mine

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict* s.v. *Barmaster*, [The] Barmaster . looks after Lordsmears, Pringaps [etc.].

† **Lordswike.** *Obs.* [OE *hlāfordswica*, f. *hlāford* LORD *sb.* + *swica* deceiver.] A deceiver of his lord; a traitor.

c 1000 *Kalendar* in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 228 Ne þearf he him na ondrædan helle witan butan he beo hlafordswica *c* 1205 LAY. 22138 Swa fule biwite þæt he weore lauerd-swike 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6399 Alle traitours & louerd suiken god late hom so spede. 1306 *Song on Simon Fraser* in *Pol. Songs* (Camd.) 220 For that he wes lordswyke, furst he wes todrawe Upon a retheres hude. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 1033 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 313 For he wes loverdsuyke, Heo ladden him to Warewyke, . Ther his heved wes of smyte.

Lordwood (lɔ̄·ɹdwud). [a rendering of *Xylon Effendi*, the name current in Cyprus.] = *Liquidambar orientalis* (see LIQUIDAMBAR 2).

1866 in *Treas Bot.*

Lore (lōəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1 **lár, laar**, 2 **lar**, 2-3 **lare**. Also *north.* and *Sc.* 4-5 **lar**, 5 **layre**, 6 **layr**, 4-5, 9 **lare**, 5- **lair**. See also LEAR. β. 4-6 **loore**, 5 **loor**, 7 **loare**, 3- **lore**. [OE. *lār* str. fem. = OS. *lēra* (MDu. *le(e)re*, Du. *leer*), OHG. *lēra* (MHG. *lēre*, G. *lehre*) :—OTeut. **laizā*, f. root *lais-*: cf. LEARN *v.*]

1. The act of teaching; the condition of being taught; instruction, tuition, education. In particularized use · A piece of teaching or instruction; a lesson. Now *arch.* and *dial.* Phr. † *To set to lore*: to place under instruction, send to school. *At, to the lair* (Sc.): at or to school.

971 *Blickl Hom* 47 Ne sceolan þa lareowas aximeleasian þa lare. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 116 Hire feder hefde iset hire earliche to lare *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 12416 Yeitt þe folk soght eft as ar, To sett iesu to werld lar. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 25 Wele entendand til his lare he wes al tyme *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks I. 392 What kyn þingis ben writun ben wrtun to oure lore. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 83 Oswy bytook his douȝter to þe lore of Hilda. *a* 1413 HOCCLEVE *Compl. Soule* 204 Wks. (1897) III p. lx, Placebo mvst go before, As doth the Crosse in the litel childes lore *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 181 A! lorde of lyffe, lere me my layre. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* iv. (*Fox's Confess.*) v, Weill worth my father, that send me to the lair. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 207 Who wil not for shame a short tyme suffir lore and lerue. 1586 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1080 Take this caytyfe to thy lore. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 815 She finish'd, and the suttle Fiend his lore Soon learnd 1771 *Antiq Sarisb.* 6 Therein you may find many an excellent Lore That unto your Wives you may teach. 1798 COLERIDGE *Nightingale* 41 We have learnt A different lore. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *Lare* or *Lear*, learning, instruction 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 59 In the Cross we found our pulpit, In the Seven great Words, our lore

2. That which is taught; (a person's) doctrine or teaching. Applied chiefly to religious doctrine, but used also with reference to moral principles (e.g. *virtue's lore*). Now *poet.* or *arch.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vii. 16 Min laar ne is min ah ðæs seðe sende mec. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 13 Gif ge cherrat from me ower heortam and to-brecað mine lare. *c* 1275 *Moral Ode* 129 (Jesus Coll. MS.) Bilef sunne hwil þu myht, and do bi godes lore *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 527 But cristes loore, and his Apostles twelue, He taughte, and first he folwed it hym selue *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 2074 Walke ye the way of Vertu hys loore. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Prol. A ij, They shal remembre somme good ensample or some good lore. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Paen* 591 Directyng their wayes by Gooddis holy lore. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 13 From unbeleue, and Lollardis lair. 1571 T. FORTESCUR *Forests* 98 He began first to honour the Christians, permitting them to live after their loore and order. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 5 So pure and innocent . She was in life and every vertuous lore. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. ii, So deepe a blow To the Religion here and Pagan lore As this. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 483 Most men admire Vertue, who follow not her lore 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. viii, Can piety the discord heal. Can Christian lore, can patriot zeal, Can love of blessed charity? 1838 TRENCH *Honor Neale* 39 in *Sabbation*, etc. 23 Where the pure doctrine and the lore of Christ Was truly taught.

† b. *pl.* Doctrines, precepts, ordinances. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 We sceolan. healdan þa lara þara feower godspellera. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21346 Þir four [ewangelistes] for us ai prai to dright þat we mai folu þair lares right. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 303 Takynge hede to spiritis of errour & to loris of fendis. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II (1895) 211 We haue taken vpon vs to shewe and declare theyr lores and ordenaunces 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilleflowers* (1875) 146 His lores (quoth will) are very sowre, His precepts are but colde.

† c. A form of doctrine, a creed, religion. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1011 Leaf þi lease wit. & liht to ure lare. *c* 1330 *Owayn Miles* (1837) 22 Of men and wimen that ther lay That crid allas and waileway For her wicked lore. 14 *Sir Beues* 2187 (MS. C.), Y haue leuyd on false lore. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 190 If we should forsake this fayth, and fal vnto their lore. *c* 1550 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) I. 533 To mayntayne theyr sect & lore agaynst the ordinaunce of holy Church.

† d. Rule of behaviour. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit P.* A. 236 Enclynande lowe in wommon lore. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 210 By my trowth than be ye changyd to a new lore. A seruand ye are and that a good.

3. Advice, counsel; instruction, command, order.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 472, I schal..do, lemman, þi lore [*v.r.* do after þi lore] *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 258 And bad al schuld be boun And to his lores lihe *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5153 For alle yede out at oon ere That in that other she dide lere; Fully on me she lost hir lore. 14. *Sir Beues* 1386 (MS. M.), I wyll ffor-sake hym nevure the more For none oþure kynges lore. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 140 in *Babees Bk*, Pare not thy nayles, fyle not the cloth; see thou obserue this lore. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Pr.* Giv, We will renounce that they pronounce, their loores as stately lordes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1128 Understanding rul'd not, and the Will Heard not her lore.

† **4.** Used vaguely, esp in alliterative poetry, for: Something that is spoken; information; story; language. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2070 Mi ladi for ani lore lengeþ in þis cite 3ut. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 523 If 3ow likis of þis lare to lesten any forthire *Ibid* 5652 Sum in latens lare sum langage of grece. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 1013, Y nyl not þerof speke now to 3ow no lore.

5. That which is learned, learning, scholarship, erudition. Now only *arch.* and *Sc.* (in the form *lair*, LEAR). Also, in recent use, applied (with a colouring derived from contexts like quot. 1766) to the body of traditional facts, anecdotes, or beliefs relating to some particular subject; chiefly with attributive sb, as *animal, bird, fairy, plant lore.*

In the *Gentl Mag* for June, 1830, p 503, a correspondent suggested that Eng compounds of *lore* should be substituted for the names of sciences in *-ology*: e.g. *birdlore* for ornithology, *earthlore* for geology, *starlore* for astronomy, etc. The suggestion was never adopted, though some few words out of the long list of those proposed are occasionally used, not as names of sciences, but in the sense above explained. In German, several compounds of the equivalent *lehre* are in regular use as names of sciences or departments of study. e.g. *sprachlehre* (= speech-lore) grammar Cf. FOLKLORE.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Of dumbe bestes & of dumbe fueles leorneð wisdom & lore *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 939 Þes is al þe lare þat ich nu leorni [L *hic est philosophia mea*]. *c* 1330 *Will. Palerne* 2917 Þat comli quen hade a prest a konyng man of lore 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII xliv. (1495) 805 Elephauntes kepeth loore and dysciplyne of the sterres and in wexyng of the mone go to ryuers. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 29400 (Cott. Galba) A maister of lare may bete a clerk bot noght ouer sare. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* IX. 40 My counsellars so wyse of lare. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. VII 34 [He] Had lever haue knawin the sciens and the layr, The mycht and fors of strengthy herbys fyne 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 223 Learn'd he was in Med'cinal Lore 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 150 Unskill'd in Grecian or in Roman lore. 1766 GOLDSM. *Hermit* xiii, Skill'd in legendary lore. 1780-1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* III XXVI. (1836) 72 Nor is it only classic lair, Mere Greek and Latin, and nae mair. 1812 MOORE *Intercepted Lett.* VIII. 35 Thou know'st the time, thou man of lore! It takes to chalk a ball-room floor. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., 2nd Sund. Advent* iv. 8 For all the light of sacred lore. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. (1871) 256 Arthur was initiated into the lore of bird's eggs. 1901 *Expositor* Nov 375 The Rabbis were the sole depositaries of sacred lore

† b. A body of knowledge, a science. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S Eng Leg.* I 438/235 Arsmetrike is alore þat of figurs al is. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxv. 4 Off euerie study, lair, or discipline. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw Knowl.* Pref., The Shippes on the sea with Saile and with Ore, were firste founde, and styll made, by Geometries lore.

6. *Comb*: † **lore-child**, a scholar, apprentice; † **lore-father**, a master in learning; † **lore-master** = *lore-father*. Also LORESPELL.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27237 *Lare child wit-vten buxumnes. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16625 þatt tu . o Godess hallfe arrt sennd *Larfaderr her to manne. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlix. 7 Apostils and haly larefadirs 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl., *Larefather*, a schoolmaster or instructor. North. *c* 1425 *Cursor M* 19679 (Trin) His *lore maistir I shal be.

† **Lore,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 3 **loar.** [OE. *lor*, ?neut. f. **lor-*, *lur-*, wk. grade of Teut. root **leus-*: see LEESE *v.*[1] Cf. LOSS *sb.*] Loss, destruction.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 69 To hwon sceolde þeos smyrenes þus beon to lore ȝedon? *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 177 And him to pine, and loar her, God made wirme and wilde der. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 187 Hij sholen haue euere among Lore of catel and seknesse. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5457 That othre were grete shame and lore, I shal tel you wel wherfore. 14 . *Stacyons of Rome* 642 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 137 The thyrde parte of alle þy lore.

Lore (lōəɹ), *sb.*[3] [ad. L. *lōrum* strap, thong; in sense 2 cf. F. *lore.*]

† **1.** A strap, thong, rein. *Obs. rare.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XIII. Notes (1632) 445 [tr. *Iliad* XVIII. 479–80] First forg'd a strong and ample shield : round about he threw Three radiant rings (a siluer lore behind). 1636 R. GRIFFIN in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 52 Stately coursers ..champe their scorned Lores, Trample the groaning earth.

2. *Nat. Hist.* A strap-like appendage or surface in certain animals: **a.** in insects a horny appendage in the mouth of certain Hymenoptera, upon which the *mentum* or chin is carried (also in quasi-L form **lora**); **b.** in birds, a space between the eye and the side of the superior mandible, sometimes naked; **c.** in snakes, a region between the eye and the nostril, sometimes covered by certain plates called *lorals*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 367 Lora (the *Lora*), a corneous angular machine observable in the mouth of some insects, upon the intermediate angle of which the Mentum sits. 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 132 Horned Grebe Lores crimson. 1837–43 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* I. 97 The black hairs on the lore, or space between the base of the beak and the eye 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* II. 145 The next commonest [form of head-nakedness] is definite bareness of the lores, as in all herons and grebes.

Lore, variant of LAURE *Obs.*, LOOR *dial.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4972 Like olives out of lebany, & lores so grene.

Lore, str. pa. t. and pple. of LEESE *v.*[1]

Loreal (lōə·rĭăl), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [? irreg. f. LORE *sb.*[3] + -AL.] = LORAL.

1849 J. E GRAY *Catal. Specim. Snakes Brit. Mus.* 35 The frontal shields two pairs, small; loreal shield none. 1858 GÜNTHER *Catal. Colubrine Snakes Brit Mus.* 19 *Homalosoma* . one loreal, one anterior, two posterior oculars. 1878 MACALISTER *Morphol. Vertebr. Anim.* 137 *Dryadinæ* .. loreal often absent.

Lored (lōə·rĕd), *a.* *rare.* [f. LORE *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].] Learned; stored with knowledge.

a 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny* III. (1840) 25 The lored elder, half evasive, then Replied.

Lorein(e, variant of LORAIN *Obs.*

† **Lorel**, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* Also 4–6 **-elle**, 4–7 **-ell**, 6–7 **lorrel(l**. [ME. *lorel*, f. *loren*, pa. pple. of LEESE *v.*, as LOSEL from the variant *losen*.]

A. *sb.* A worthless person, rogue, blackguard; = LOSEL. In 16th c. often opposed to *lord*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 123 'Lewede lorel'' quod he, 'luite lokestou on the bible'. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I pr. iv. 13 (Camb. MS.), I se þat euery lorel shapith hym to fynde owt newe frandes. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 191 Herefore ben many proude & lecherous lorelis founden & dowid wiþ temperal & worldly lordischipis. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* x. 28 (Harl. MS) If þou be so bold to telle of me, I shall breke þine hed; what lorell art thou! 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II 320 To lorellys often the lorde moste lowt. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 84/1 While the lorel playth the lord in a stage playe *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iii. 14, I am laureate, I am no lorelle. 1530 PALSGR. 659, I play the lorell or the loyterer. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. York* xx. 61 b, That cruell Clifford, lord, nay Lorell wilde. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 93 Thou speakes lyke a lewde lorrell. 1647 G. W. *Pluto's Progr. Gt. Brit.* 15 Thou talk'st like a Lorrell.

b. Cock Lorel. The name of the owner and captain of the boat containing jovial reprobates of all trades, in a humorous and sarcastic poem *Cocke Lorelles Bote* (printed by Wynkyn de Worde *c* 1515), partly imitating the *Shyp of Folys*. Afterwards used allusively with the force of 'rogue, reprobate'.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B* (1843) 4 Here is fyrst, Cocke Lorell the knyght. *c* 1545 *Doctour Double Ale* 390 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1866) III. 319. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Fable of F. Geronimi* Wks. (1587) 206 A peece of Cocklorels Musicke .. such as I might be ashamed to publish in this company. 1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 376 Then you shall not neede to rowe in Cockelaurels bote. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 394 This clownish Cocklorrell therefore wandring abroad over hilles and dales. 1621 B JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. 1640 II. 70 Cock-Lorrell would needs have the Devill his guest

B *adj.* Good-for-nothing; = LOSEL B

1590 LODGE *Euphues' Gold. Leg* (1592) E 2, Ah Lorrell lad, what makes thee Herry loue? 1614 J DAVIES (Heref) *Eclogue* 83 An Heydeguies, Pipt by Tom-piper, or a Lorrel-lad.

Hence † **Lo·relship**, rascality, lewdness

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 156 Þei wasten pore mennus liflode in hordom & glotonye & lernen lorelschipe.

Loreless (lōə·rlĕs), *a.* *rare.* [f. LORE *sb*[1] + -LESS.] Without learning or knowledge.

a 1300 *Five Evil Things* in *E E P* (1862) 161 Bissop lorles, Kyng redeles *a* 1327 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 254 For niht is liht, the lond is loreles. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 447 The poetry of his loreless soul

† **Lorelly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. LOREL + -LY [2].] Like a 'lorel'.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 135 in *Babees Bk*, Ne spit not lorely, for no kyn mede, Be-fore no mon of god for drede.

Lorem, variant of LORAIN *Obs*

Loren, pa. pple. of LEESE *v.*[1]

† **Lorendriver.** *Obs.* *rare*[−1]. [ad. Du. *lorrendraaier* smuggler.] A smuggler.

1649 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1878) III. 348 Enterloperis, lorendryvers, staplebreakers.

Lorer, obs. form of LAUREL.

Lorer, riming alteration of LOREL.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6891 With tene smot he that lorer, That he brast helme and his viser.

† **Lo·resman.** *Obs.* [f. *lores*, genitive of LORE *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb*] A teacher, instructor.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII 183 The lewed..as his lores man leres hym bileueth and troweth. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 161 The loresman of the Schepherdes. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 290 Loke hou3 þis loresmen lordes betrayen.

† **Lo·respell.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **lárspell**, 2–3 **larspel**, 3 **larspell**, (3 **lorspel(l**, **læ̅rspel**, **larspæl**), 4 **lorespelle**. [f. LORE *sb.*[1] + SPELL *sb.*] A sermon, instructive discourse.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (1881) I. 58 Se bisceop. þam folce sæde. lar-spell. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Bred on grikisce is Larspel to us fuliwis. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 143 Þa iherde hie seggen þat ure drihte on his larspelle sede þat alle men sholden deað þolien. *c* 1205 LAY. 12654 Þa bi-gon he lar-spæl & of gode spæc swide wel 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 124 Þreo þinges þer beþ Seide ine þe prest in his lore-spelle For whom I ou3te loue Ihesu.

Lorestinus, obs. form of LAURUSTINUS.

1664 S BLAKE *Compl. Gard. Pract.* 81.

‖ **Lorette** (lore·t). *slang.* [Fr.] A courtesan of a class which at one time had its headquarters in the vicinity of the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette in Paris. Hence **Lorettism** (lŏre·tiz'm), the condition of life of the lorettes of Paris.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 122/2 No doubt Mr. Coleridge was quite right in saying that Lorettism culminated in Miss Rogers, alias Willoughby. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 9/2 The brilliant ball given by the aristocracy of the Parisian *lorettes*—for even lorettism has its ar stocracy.

Lorettine (lŏre·təin, -īn). [f. *Loretto*, name of a town in Italy + -INE.] A nun of any order of Our Lady of Loretto. In recent Dicts.

† **Lorey.** *Obs.* Also lory(e, **lorray**, **lorre**. [Of unknown origin; prob. AF. Cf. *lele lory* s.v. LEIE.] A dish in ancient cookery.

14.. *Burlesque Poem* in *Reliq. Ant* I. 81 Ther was pestells in porres, and laduls in lorres. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 740/36 *Hoc laltum*, lorray. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 25 Lorey de Boolas. Take Bolas, and seþe hem a lytil [etc.].

Loreyn, variant of LORAIN *Obs.*

‖ **Lorgnette** (lǭrnye·t). [Fr., f. *lorgner* to squint: see -ETTE] **a.** A pair of eye-glasses held in the hand, usually by a long metal, ivory, or tortoise-shell handle. **b.** An opera-glass.

1820 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 392 When eyes meet eyes, what need of Lorgnette? 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* vii 72 The court was crowded with ladies .. furnished with lorgnettes.

attrib. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 982 Lace gets more homage than from *lorgnette*-stare.

Hence **Lorgne·tted** *a.*, furnished with lorgnettes.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 34 Down the staircase came the .crinolined, lorgnetted, opera-cloaked throng.

‖ **Lorgnon** (lǭrnyoṅ). [Fr.] **a.** A single or double eye-glass; a lorgnette. **b** An opera-glass.

1846 MRS. BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) I. 422 On the glass of his own opera-lorgnon. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxix, The General .. took up his Opera-glass—the double-barrelled lorgnon was not invented in those days 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 333/2 Several times the lorgnons of the house had veered around.

Lori, variant of LORIS.

Loric (lǫ·rik). *rare.* [ad. L. *lōrīca* (see next).] A corselet or cuirass.

1855 BROWNING *Protus* 4 Each with loose-thonged vest, Loric and low-browed Gorgon on the breast.

‖ **Lorica** (lŏrəi·kă). [L. *lōrīca*, f. *lōrum* strap.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A cuirass or corslet of leather.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Lorica*, a Coat of Mail, a piece of Armour worn in old Times. 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 295 The Roman lorica was made like a shirt. 1840 FOSBROOKE *Encycl. Antiq.* 858 At the time of Trajan, the lorica was shortened, being cut straight round above the hips.

† **2.** The coping or protecting head of a wall.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lorica*, the Coping or Head of a Wall, made to cast off the Rain.

3. *Old Chem.* A kind of lute or paste with which vessels were coated before being subjected to heat.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp*, *Lorica*, a name given .. to a peculiar lute made for the coating over vessels, which are to bear a very vehement fire. 1855 in OGILVIE, Suppl.

4. *Zool.* The protective case or sheath of some infusorians and rotifers; also applied to the carapace of crustaceans.

1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 46 Animalcules enclosed in a membranous lorica or calcareous test. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I. 301 *Lorica*, the protective case with which certain *Infusoria* are provided. 1896 HARTOG *Rotifers* (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 205 The cuticle . in the Loricata firm and of definite shape, constituting a *lorica*.

5. *Bot.* The integument or hard external casing of vegetable seeds.

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 244 The *testa*, called also *lorica* by Mirbel.

Loricarian (lǫrikēə·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod. L. *Lōricāria* name of the typical genus (f. LORICA) + -AN.] Belonging to the *Loricariidæ*, a family of freshwater fishes of tropical America, which have the head and body cuirassed or loricated; *sb.* a fish of this family. Also **Lorica·rioid** *a.* and *sb.*

In mod. Dicts.

Loricate (lǫ·rikeɪt), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [ad. L. *lōrīcāt-us*, f. LORICA: see -ATE [2].]

A. *adj.* Covered with 'armour' or adjoining plates or scales; having a lorica.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 347 Loricate (*Loricatum*). When the disk of the thigh appears covered with a double series of oblique scales like a coat of mail. 1843 OWEN *Lect. Invertebr. Anim.* I. 34 The loricate genera are *Noteus*, *Anuræa* [etc.]. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 33 In the loricate [reptiles] a neurocentral suture is permanent.

B. *sb. pl.* [repr. mod.L. *Loricati* or *Loricata*.] **a.** A small group of edentate mammals, including the pangolin and the armadillo. **b.** A group of reptiles comprising the alligators, crocodiles, and gavials. **c.** A group of infusorians protected by a test or shell.

1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Loricata*, *Loricates*, an order of reptiles. . 2. A group of polygastric animalcules. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xv. 338 Far in advance of any modern reptiles even of the order of Loricates.

Loricate (lǫ·rikeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *lōrīcāt-*, ppl. stem of *lōrīcāre*, f LORICA.] *trans.* To enclose in or cover with a protective coating.

1623 COCKERAM, *Loricate*, to arme one with a coat of defence. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 39 Therefore hath Nature loricated or plaistred over the sides of the forementioned Hole with Ear-wax. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lorication*, When vessels are exposed to a fire too strong for their structure .. they crack and burst; for the preventing of which the operator has recourse to this method of coating or loricating his vessels. 1818 in TODD.

Loricated (lǫ·rikeɪted), *a.* [Formed as LORICATE *a.* + -ED [1].] Protected by a covering of plates or scales, or of other matter; armed with a lorica; *Zool.* = LORICATE *a.*

1623 COCKERAM II. A iij b, Armed with a coate of defence. *Loricated* 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 7 The Bark of an Ash colour, loricated. 1795 SMITH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 268 The imbricated or loricated appearance of the scales which cover part of the sclerotic coat of the eye. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 17 Three loricated bands with three commanders wearing golden torques. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. Anim.* i. 44 In the *Mammalia* the development of a dermal exoskeleton is exceptional, and occurs only in the loricated *Edentata*. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 52 The dermal bony armour of the Armadillos like that of loricated Saurians. 1884 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* July 336 Each of these groups is sub-divided into a loricated and an il-loricated family.

Lorication (lǫrikēɪ·ʃən). [f. LORICATE *v.*: see -ATION.] **a.** The action of loricating (see quots.). **b.** *concr.* A defensive covering or casing.

a 1706 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 314 Cones . with pretty broad thick scales .. and the entire lorication smoother couched than those of the Fir-kind. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lorication*, a fencing with a Coat of Mail, a harnessing; in Masonry, the filling of Walls with Morter; in Chymistry, the covering of a Vessel call'd a Retort with Loam or Clay, before it is set over a naked fire. 1741 tr. *Cramer's Art Assaying Met.* 74 When the Vessels are exposed naked to the greatest Fire; it easily happens, that they burst...For the preventing of which, you must have Recourse to Lorication or Coating

Loricoid (lǫ·rikoid), *a.* [f. LORICA + -OID.] Pertaining to or resembling a lorica; loricated. Also applied to the fossil-footprints supposed to have been made by loricated animals.

In recent Dicts.

Lorification, erron. form of LORICATION.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Lorification*, the covering a vessel, call'd a retort, with .. clay, before it is set over a naked fire.

Lorikeet (lǫrikīt). Also 8 **loriquet**, **loorequet**, **lorrykeet**. [f LORY + *-keet* in PARRAKEET.] A name for small brightly-coloured parrots of the Malay Archipelago, comprehending the genera *Charmosyna*, *Loriculus*, and *Coriphilus*.

1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 217 Loriquets, cockatoos, parrots 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 66 He presented me with a Loorequet of beautiful plumage, mostly green and yellow. 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archip.* II 42 The little lorikeet (*Charmosyna placentis*).

Lorimer, loriner (lǫ·rimər, lǫ·rinər). Now *Hist.* Forms: α. 5 **loryner**, **lorriner**, 6– **loriner**; β. **loyrymer**, 5–6 **lorymar**, **-er**, 6 **loremar**, **lorymere**, **lormener**, (*Sc.*) **loremair**, **lowriemeir**, 3– **lorimer**. [a. OF. *loremier*, *lorenier* (F. *lormier*), f. *lorain* (see LORAIN). For the substitution of *m* for *n* cf. LATIMER.] A maker of bits and metal mountings for horses' bridles; also, a spurrier, and (generally) a maker of small iron ware and a worker in wrought-iron.

(The name persists only in the title of one of the London livery companies)

[*c* 1225 GARLANDE in Wright *Voc.* 123 Lorimarii dicuntur a loris (seu loralibus) quæ faciunt.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 184 He is þi uile [*MS. T* þat lorimers habben], & uileð awei al þi rust. 1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. 22 Sporiers .. Lorymers. 14 . *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 686/21 *Hic lorinarius*, a loryner. 1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 161 Et de 6*d.* sol. loyrymer pro . emendale de les barres fenestrarum. 1469 *Mann & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 538 Item, my master paid to lorymer of London fore vj. brydille bittes vij.*s.* ij.*d.* *a* 1500 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 593/33 *Lorimarius*, a aporyare, or a lormener. 1503 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 97 Item to Symond Warde .. lorymere for v DD bittes at xiiij*s.* the DD, lxx*s.* 1536 LELAND *Itin.* IV. II. 186 b, Many Loriners that make Bittes. 1603 STOW *Surv. Lond.* 542 Lorimars, the warden and two persons. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lorimers*, is one of the Companies of London, that makes bits for horse bridles, spurs, and such like small iron work 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 313 The manufacture of all the metallic parts of horse furniture was carried on . by artisans, incorporated under the denomination of loriners and spurriers. 1884 *Rep. Comm. Livery Comp. Lond.* III. 567 The Loriners of London appear first to have recorded their ordinances as a mystery in 1245. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* I. i, Alderman Paul Halliday, Citizen and Loriner.

Lorimer: see LORYMER, obs. f. LARMIER.

Lorin, pa. pple. of LEESE *v.*[1]

Loriner, variant of LORIMER.

†Lo·ring, *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. LORE *sb.*[1] + -ING[1].] Teaching, instruction.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vii. 42 They.. Her wisedome did admire, and hearkned to her loring.

Loriot (lo·riɔt). Also 7 **loriote, lariot, lorion.** [a. F. *loriot* (also *lorion* Cotgr.), a corruption (due to misapprehension of the prefixed article) of OF. *oriot*, altered form of *oriole* ORIOLE.] The Golden Oriole, *Oriolus galbula.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 287 The Witwall or Lariot .. is all ouer yellow. *Ibid.* II. 628 A pale coloured bird called the Lariot. 1688 PHILLIPS, *Loriot*, a Bird called a Witwall, Woodpecker, or Greenfinch. 1696 COLES, *Lorion, -ot*, a Witwal, Yellow peck, or Hickway. 1784 BAILEY, *Loriot*, a Bird, that being look'd upon, by one that has the Yellow Jaundice, cures the Person, and dies it self. 18.. R H. STODDARD *Chinese Songs* Poems (1880) 231 The swallow and the loriot Are not so swift of wing.

Loriped(e (lo· ripĕd). *Conch.* Also **-ped.** [ad. L. *lōrīped-, lōrīpēs*, lit. 'strap-footed', f. *lōrum* strap + *pēs* foot.]

The L. word meant *fig.* a person of little endurance or resolve; so used (in pl. *loripedes*) by Jer. Taylor *Gold. Grove* Serm. Winter xiii. 165.

A bivalve mollusc of the group *Conchifera*, now included in the genus *Lucina*; esp. *L. lactea.*

1837 *Partington's Brit. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* III 62 *Loripede*, a genus of molluscs. 1864 CRAIG Suppl., *Loriped*, a molluscan animal, having the foot prolonged into a kind of cylindrical cord.

Loriquet, obs. form of LORIKEET.

Loris (lō·ris). Also *erron.* lori, lory. [a. F. *loris* (Buffon); said to be a. Du. †*loeris* booby, clown.] **a.** A small nocturnal climbing quadrumanous mammal (*Loris gracilis*), a native of Ceylon; it is tailless, and remarkable for its slender form, long limbs, and large eyes. Called more fully *slender loris*. **b.** Extended to lemurs of the related genus *Nycticebus*, as *N. tardigradus*, the slow lemur or KUKANG, and *N. cinereus*, the gray loris of Siam and Cochin China.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 373 A little four-handed animal of the Island of Ceylon, which Mr. Buffon calls the *lori*. 1781 PENNANT *Hist Quadrupeds* I. 213 Loris . Monkey with a produced dog-like visage. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 101 This Loris is about the size of a small Cat. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim* II. xxiv. 477 The lory, or sloth ape, so called from the excessive slowness of its movements. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I 133 The little loris, which has acquired the name of the 'Ceylon Sloth'. 1861, 1883 [see KUKANG]. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* 692 The Gray Loris (*Nycticebus cinereus*).

Lork(e, obs. form of LURK.

Lormery (lō·rmĕri). *Hist.* Also 5 **lormerie,** 6 **lormary.** [a. OF. *lormerie*, f. *lormier* LORIMER.] The small ironware produced by lorimers. Also, a place where such ironwork was made or sold.

[1260 *Liber Custumarum* (Rolls) I. 78 Ces sount les purveaunces qe les forgeours de la lormerie de Londres ount purveu.] 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 231 Lormerie. 1583 *Rates Custom ho.* D ij, Lormary the c. contayning v. xx, xii.*d.* 1725 HEARNE *R. Brunne* Gloss (1810) II. 613/2 In the Parish of North St Michael's in Oxford was an Alley, or Lane, call'd The Lormery, it being the Place where such sort of Iron works were sold for all Oxford. [1899 *Cal Let Bk. A. Lond.* 32 The sum of £24 for saddles and lormery.]

Lorn (lōn), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of LEESE *v.*[1]]

†**1.** Lost, perished, ruined; doomed to destruction. *Obs.*

For early instances of predicative use, see LEESE *v.*[1]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22080 Al þat birth þat þar es born be wick, and fals, and felun lorn *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5 Saynts, þat lete þer lifis be lorne for oure lordis sake. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vi. 9 O, stanch þour wraith for schame, or all is lorn! 1556 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lxxxvii Argt., Hierusalem most fortunate, To nurse both Iewe and gentile lorne. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xxiii, If thou readest, thou art lorn! Better hadst thou ne'er been born!

2. Abandoned, left alone; bereft *of*; lonely, desolate, wretched; = FORLORN 4, 5.

c 1475 *Partenay* 3885 Raymound, out fro wit for wo almoste lorn. 1563 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. lxxvii, With gastly lookes as one in maner lorne. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 62, I..am forlorne, (alas! why am I lorne?). 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 57 If any thing excuse Iehosophat or Hezechias for suffering the Idolatrous Temples .. it was because they were lorne, forlorne. 1748 COLLINS *Ode Death Thomson* viii, Lorn Stream, whose sullen tide No sedge-crown'd Sisters now attend. †1793 COLERIDGE *Lines beautiful Spring* 18 The rustic. Whistling lorn ditties leans upon his crook. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* II. (1850) 66 That sky Hath nought beneath it half so lorn as I. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 118 Space starr'd, and lorn of light. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 363 When lorn lovers sit and droop. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 281 She might be despised by my lord's circle, and left lone and lorn.

Hence **Lo·rnness,** forlornness.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 28 Apr. 470/2 The very lornness of his condition won for him their tender consideration.

Lorom, Lorray, var. LORAIN, LOREY *Obs.*

Lorre, variant of LAURE *Obs.*, laurel.

c 1420 *Anture of Arth.* iii, Vnder a lorre þey lighte.

Lorrel, Lorrell(e, vars. LAURY, LOREL *Obs.*

Lorrer, obs. form of LAUREL.

Lorry, lurry (lo·ri, lʌ·ri). *local.* Also 9 **lorrie, lurrie, larry.** [Of obscure etymology; cf. dial. *lurry* to pull, drag.]

1. A long flat wagon without sides running on four low wheels. Also, a truck or wagon used on railways or tramways.

1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 115/1 There was a luggage lorry .. between the engine and carriages for passengers. *Ibid.* 145/1 A luggage train was perceived .. with three lurries attached to it. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 256 Liverpool town float, lorrie and coal cart. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* vii, Great loaded lurries blocked up the not over-wide thoroughfares. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 255 The plates are conveyed from the furnaces to the rolls on long iron trucks or lurries. The wheels of the lurrie run in grooves. 1879 JESSE FOTHERGILL *Probation* III. 179 Omnibuses, carts, and lorries were struggling in a 'lock' in the middle of the street. 1881 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 2/2 The time-honoured 'lorry,' or open cart, indigenous to Liverpool. 1882 OGILVIE, *Larry*, a coal truck on a railway; . a lorry. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 764/1 Greater interest..now seems to center in the lorry, or automobile wagon for heavy duty.

2. *Mining.* A running bridge over a pit.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Lorry* (Yorkshire), a running bridge over a sinking pit top upon which the bowk is placed after it is brought up for emptying. *Ibid., Lurry*,. a movable platform on wheels, the top of which is made on a level with the bank or surface. It is run over the mouth of a pit shaft for a bowk to be lowered down upon when reaching the pit top.

3. *Comb*, as *lorry-man, -wheel.*

1880 *Daily News* 6 Oct 6/4 A girl was blown under a lorry wheel. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan. 10/2 A railway lorryman.

Lorry, Lorrykeet, vars. LAURY *Obs.*, LORIKEET.

Lors (lɔiz), *int.* A vulgar corruption of LORD used as an exclamation. (Cf. *laws* s.v. LAW *int.*)

1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Floss* II. 170 But, lors! I shouldn't know what to say to 'em. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xiii. (1881) 65 'Lors' exclaimed Joan.

†**Lorthew.** *Obs.* Forms: 2 **larþeow, -þeaw, -þeu, -þeau, -þaw,** 2–3 **larðew,** 3 **loiðeau, -ðeu, -ðew, -þeaw.** [repr. OE. **lārþēow* (f. *lār* teaching, LORE *sb.*[1] + *þēow* slave), presumed earlier form of *lārðeow* LAREW.] A teacher, preceptor, instructor.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John i 38 Rabbi þæt ys þecweðen & ze reaht larðeow [*c* 1000 lareow] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 117 He [þe biscop] godes budel is and to larþeawe iset þan leawede folke. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Þe lauerd sainte powel is heued lorðeau of alle holie chirechen. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 105 in *O. E. Misc* 108 Þe mon þe on his youhþe yeorne leorneþ wit and wisdom he may beon on elde wenliche lorþeu.

‖ **Lorum** (lō·rŭm). *Nat. Hist.* Pl. **lora** (lō·rə). [L. *lōrum* = strap, thong.] = LORE *sb.*[3] In mod Dicts.

Lory (lō·ri). Forms: 7 **lourey,** 8 **laurey, lowry,** 8–9 **loory, luri, lury,** 9 **loeri, lowrie,** 8– **lory.** [a. Malay لوري *lūrī*, dial. var. of نوري *nūrī*, whence the synonym NORY. Cf. F. *lori* (Buffon).] A name applied to a number of parrot-like birds of brilliant plumage, chiefly bristle-tongued and belonging to the family *Lorrinæ*, found in South-eastern Asia, the Asiatic Archipelago, and Australia. In Cape Colony and Natal applied to a touraco, *Turacus albicristatus.*

1698 *Lond. Gaz* No. 2811/4 An East-India Lourey, Paraquits, and several other outlandish Birds. 1704 tr *Nieuhoff's Voy E.-Indies* in *Churchill's Voy* II. 357 The Lory Bird is a Bird as big as a Parrot, but of a much finer Colour. 1731 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 13 The Laurey. 1751 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* IV. 173 The Long-tailed Scarlet Lory.. It differs principally from the three last foregoing Lories, in being smaller. *Ibid.* 174 The Lory-Parakeet. 1779 FORREST *Voy N. Guinea* 112 From Saba and Sao are brought large red loories, also black ones. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc Tracts* 208/2 The most remarkable birds to be seen in Amboyna are luries. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* x. xix, 'Twas Camdeo riding on his lory, 'Twas the immortal Youth of Love. 1812 ANNE PLUMPTRE *Lichtenstein's S. Africa* I. 195 The *cuculus persa*, a beautiful bird, called by the colonists *loeri* or *luri*. 1850 CLUTTERBUCK *Port Phillip* lii 40 The King Parrot is the most beautiful, and that called the Lowrie is, perhaps, the most docile. 1859 H KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xviii. (1894) 147 Flaming lories fly whistling through the gloomy forest.

Lory, Loryel: see LORIS, LAUREL.

Lorymer, obs. form of LARMIER.

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 269 A resaunt lorymer. 1850 PARKER *Glossr. Archit.*, *Larmier, Lorymer*, the corona. 1877 F. G. LEE *Gloss Liturg. Terms, Lorymer* 1. The eave of a house. 2. The slanting brow or coping of a wall, serving to throw off the rain. This term is not unfrequently found in churchwardens' accounts.

Los, obs. f. LOSE, LOSS; and see Lo *int.*

Losable, loseable (lū·zăb'l), *a.* Also 7 **loosable.** [f. LOSE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being lost.

1611 COTGR., *Perdable*, loosable; fit, or likelie, to be lost. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Auth.* in *Comm. Ep.* 683 Grace in itself is losable. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vi. 49 There are many common gifts in man that are no more loseable then saving Grace. 1674 BOYLE *Tracts, Positive Nat. Cold* vii. 49, I heard him make inquiry,. Whether the frigorifick faculty of these Corpuscles be loosable or not? 1877 T. A. TROLLOPE *Life Pius IX*, II iii v. 45 Those who might be supposed losable by it, are lost already.

Hence **Lo·sableness.**

1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vi. 49, I do not think .. that the loosing of one, and not loosening, or not loosableness, of the other, will prove a specifick difference.

Losane, losang(e, obs. forms of LOZENGE.

Losanger, Losaniour, variants of LOSENGER.

†**Lo·sard.** *Obs.* = LOSEL.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1864 Have ye no doutance Of all these English cowards, For they ne be but losards. *Ibid.* 1875 Now let come these French losards.

Loscе, Loscion, obs. ff., LOSS, LOTION.

†**Lose,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 (9 *arch.*) **los,** (4 **loos**), 4–5 **loes, loose,** 4–6 **lcos, lose,** *Sc.* **loiss,** (5 **looe,** *Sc.* **loyse,** 6 *Sc.* **lcse, loys**), 5–6 **loss(e,** *Sc.* **lois.** [a OF. *los, loz, loos*:—L. *laudēs*, pl. of *laus* praise.] Praise; renown, fame. Also in neutral sense, (good or bad) reputation; *occas.* ill fame. *Out of lose*: to one's dispraise.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3917 Þe kinges los so wyde sprong ynow .. þat hor herte to him drou. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8750 Of þis doom [of Solomon's] fer sprong þe loos. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Ypocrites þet doþ manie penonces an þuode principalliche uor þe los of þe wordle. 1387 8 T USK *Test. Love* I vi (Skeat) I. 179 Yevynge me name of badde loos. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 351 A Duc ..Which was a worthi kniht of los. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) x 89 In that time there weren 3 Heroudes, of gret Name and Loos for here cruelnee. 14. LYDG *Flour of Curtesye* 234 Lest out of lose any word asterte In this metre, to make it seme lame. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 313/2 Loos or bad name, *infamia* 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 141 He did nocht his dedis of honour . for hir sake, but for his awin los. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 202 Youre knyghtes of good lose. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. iii. 51 O glory and renown of loys, in vayn. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix (Arb.) 244 That thy loze, ne name may neuer dye. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI xii. 12 Besides the losse of so much loos and fame 1825 SCOTT *Talism* vii, I am a belted knight, and come hither to acquire los and fame in this mortal life

Lose (lūz), *sb.*[2] *slang.* [f. LOSE *v.*[1]] An instance of losing (a race).

1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* Nov. 410/3 The rate of pay recognised by the Jockey Club, which is five guineas for a 'win', and three guineas for a 'lose'.

Lose (lūz), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 **losian,** 2–3 **losie(n,** 5 *Sc.* **loyse,** 5–6 **losse,** *Sc.* **lois(s,** 5, *Sc.* 6– **loss,** 5–8 **loose,** 6 *Sc.* **los, looe,** (**loase,** 7 **lose**), 3– **lose.** *Pa. t.* 1 **losode, -ade,** 1–3 **-ede,** 4 *Sc.* **losit,** 4–6 **loste,** *Sc.* **lossit, -yt,** 6 *Sc.* **loissit, loussit,** (7 **loosed, losed**), 3– **lost.** *Pa. pple* 1 (**ze**)**losod, -ad,** 3 **ilosed, -et,** 3–5 **ilost,** 4 **losed,** 4–5 **i-, ylost(e,** 4–6 **loste,** (*Sc.* **losit, -yt,** 5–6 **loissit, lossit, -yt,** 6 **loist, loseit,** 7 **loissed**), 3– **lost.** [OE. *losian*, f. *los* Loss, used almost exclusively *intr.* (sense 1); sometimes with indirect obj. in dative, as *me losode hit* = I lost it. The transitive use, which occurs twice in ONorthumbrian and appears in general use early in 13th c., seems to have arisen partly from interchange of function between the indirect obj and the subj. where these were not distinguishable by case-form (cf LIKE *v.*, LOATHE *v.*), and partly from the perfect conjugated with *be* (OE. *hit is gelosod* = it is lost), which admits of being apprehended as passive. The later sense-development of the vb. has been influenced by the cognate LEESE *v.*, with which it became synonymous, and which it in the end superseded

The regular mod. Eng. pronunciation repr. OE. *losian* would be (lōsz); the standard Eng. pronunciation (lūz) seems to be due to association with LOOSE *v.*, which in some contexts (e g. *to loose hold*) closely approaches this vb. in meaning. Many dialects have the phonetic form normally descending from the OE. vb. The Sc. form *loss* is prob. evolved from the pa. t. and pa. pple. *lost.*]

†**1.** *intr* To perish; also, to be lost or missing.

c 888 K ÆLFRED *Boeth* xxxi § 2 Swa swa seo beo seeal losian þon heo hwæt irringa stingð. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past.* xxx. 205 Dætte nu foraldod is ðæt is forneah losad. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom* 245 Forþan þe ic imete mi sceap þe me losede. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 117 Þenne losiað fele saulen 13.. *E. E. Allit. P* A. 907 Þer lyuez lyste may neuer lose.

†**2.** *trans.* To destroy, ruin, bring to destruction or perdition; to be the ruin of. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 27 And cuom þæt flod & losade *vel* spilde alle. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 909 Alle þe londe with þise ledez we losen at onez. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks I 49 Þe kyng .. sent his ostis and loste þese mansleeris. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* III 23 Þou schalt haue als manye peynes as þou hast loste soules! 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* lxxxiv. G viij, The fyre sprang oute and loste his hand. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* II. (1744) 11 Lose hym not yet, Lorde, though he hath depely sworved. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I iii 845 Lest heat, wet, wind, should roste, or rot, or lose it. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III ii. 205 What to our selues in passion we propose, The passion ending, doth the purpose lose. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 122 *marg.*, We ought not proudly to despise prodegies, this neglect lost Alexander.

b. To ruin in estimation. *rare.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 236 Such a tongue, That I am glad I haue not, though not to haue it, Hath lost me in your liking. 1677 SEDLEY *Ant. & Cl.* v. i Wks. (1766) 191 'Twas I that lost you in each Roman mind. 1882 J C. MORISON *Macaulay* 44 His want of aspiration. has lost him in the opinion of many readers.

c. *pass.* To be brought to destruction, ruin, or misery; to perish; to be killed; in a spiritual sense (of the soul), to be damned. Of a ship, its crew, passengers, or cargo: To perish at sea.

[c 897: see 2.] a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvi. 99 Ichabbe be losed mony a day. *c* 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 152, I am wounded .. þat j am lost almost. *c* 2375 *Cursor M.* 6006 (Fairf.) Dede & loste was al þaire fe. *c* 1397 CHAUCER *Lach Stedf.* 7 Al is loste for lac of stedfastnesse. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 507, I trow nocht 3eit at Wallace losyt be: Our clerkys sayis, he sall ger mony de. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 63 Yf ye speke to hym ye are lost for euer. *a* 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E vii b, To play at the tables and dice with suche as be lost and naught. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v i. 332 By this meanes God is dishonoured, and man lost in all parts by idolatry. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 52 All lost, to prayers, to prayers, all lost. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* IV. i. 46 The Woman that Deliberates is lost. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 479 And is the soul indeed so lost! 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 437 (Scotticisms) Poor man, he was *lost* in the river; drowned. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 921 The property insured was lost. 1861 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gosp. Jesus Christ* xiii. 182 You are not in danger of perdition, but are lost already. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 60/2 The vessel .. sank in a short time, all hands being lost.

3. To incur the privation of (something that one possesses or has control of); to part with through negligence or misadventure; to be deprived of.

a. with obj. a material or immaterial possession, lands, goods, a right, quality, etc. † *occas.* with *away, up,* (? *U. S. rare*) *out.*

c 1205 LAY. 29159 Þus losede Bruttes al þas kine-londes. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 Þou losis þi dignite. 1427 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 295 The accusere shal losse his fraunches for ever. *a* 1470 GREGORY in *Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit* (Camden) 189 That same yere was the most pa[r]te of Normandy y-loste. 14.. *Childe of Brustowe* 402 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I 125 Thu has played atte dice, and lost up, sone, that thu had *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 6 He lost away and wasted his londes and goodes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 66 In all, the Christians loosed but eleuen Gallies. 1779 COWPER *Yearly Distress* 55 One talks .. of pigs that he has lost By maggots at the tail 1869 H BUSHNELL *New Life* VIII. 110 The child brought up a thief gets an infinite power of cunning .. and loses out just as much in the power of true perception. 1878 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* II 458 Sir Joseph Yorke told him that he would lose his place if he did not keep his temper.

b. with obj a limb, a faculty, one's life, etc

To lose one's head: see HEAD *sb* 51 *To lose heart*: to become discouraged *To lose one's heart*: to fall in love † *To lose one's breath*: to die. *To lose one's legs* (slang): to get drunk.

c 1205 LAY. 25918 Hire lif heo losede sone. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 586 If he has losed the lysten 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 315 Makynge a statute that whosoever toke a beste þer scholde lose oon eie. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. ix 130 Syr Arthur lost so moche blood that it was merueille he stode on his feet. 15.. in *Lett. Roy & Illustr Ladies* (1846) II. 4 She was like to have lost her mind. 1530 PALSGR. 429/2, I am specheleese, as a sycke body is that hath lost the use of his speche 1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* VI, Oh better were I loose ten thousand breaths, Than euer liue in such vnseene disgrace. 1597 BACON *Coulers Gd. & Evill* (Arb.) 152 As to a monoculos it is more to loose one eye, then to a man that hath two eyes. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* III. v, 'Tis long agone since first I lost my heart. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 914 Though sight be lost, Life yet hath many solaces. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 60 ¶ 4 In a little Time after he lost his Senses. 1744 OZELL tr *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 186 As soon as They were dead, every one lost Heart, having lost their Chief Supports. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists & Papists* II vi. (1752) 46 A religious Nun, devoted to St. Xavier, famed for Skill in Music and a fine Voice, had her Voice lost by a Hoarseness for ten Years 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL 560 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow and no Flincher under the Effects of Good Fellowship, he is said to..[have] Lost his legs. 1804 G ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 133 She .. rode to Southampton, where she lost some blood. 1842 TENNYSON *Edw. Gray* 3 And have you lost your heart? .. And are you married yet? 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* xxvii. 253 She acquired an influence over the mind of the destitute child that she never lost.

c. With obj. a person: To be deprived of (a relative, friend, servant, etc.) by death, by local separation, or by severance of the relationship. Also, in somewhat specific sense, of a commander, an army: To suffer loss of (men) by death, capture, wounds, etc. Of a medical man To fail to preserve the life of (a patient).

c 1205 LAY. 5704 Heo loseden monie busend godere monnen *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 78 We losten alle oure housbondes at that toun. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* v 48 Why shuld I apon a day loyse both my sonnes? 1530 PALSGR. 749/2 The folysshe gyrle toke on for thought as if she had loste her father she coulde have done no more. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 117 The apprehensions of losing such a friend. 1780 *Westm. Mag.* VIII 249 The Resolution had the good luck to come up with the Prothée ..and took her without losing a man 1842 BROWNING *Waring* I. iv, How much I loved him, I find out now I've lost him. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I. 256 When we came where lies the child We lost in other years 1880 WHEELER *Short Hist. India* 604 The English had lost more than 2,400 officers and men. 1888 S. WELLS *Ovar. & Uterine Tumours* 185 He [McDowell] lost only the last of his first five cases of ovariotomy. 1893 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* II. xx 176 She had lost her father, who died very suddenly a few days after he sailed. 1895 GEORGE *Battles Eng. Hist.* 208 While Wellington lost about 1300 men, Massena lost considerably over three times that number.

d. To fail to maintain (a position, a state of mind or body), e.g. *to lose patience, one's temper, to lose caste, hold, one's balance,* etc. *To lose ground*: to fail to keep one's position; esp. *fig.* to decline in reputation, favour, health, etc.

[1436: see GROUND *sb.* 11.] 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. ix. 131 But alweyes he helde vp his shelde and lost no ground nor bated no chere. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 87 At length, the left winge of the Arcadians began to loose ground. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 53 How had they almost made me to lose my patience, and my iudgement! 1640 tr. *Verdera's Rom. of Rom.* I. xvi 68 They brake their staves bravely, without losing their saddles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI 838 They astonisht all resistance lost, All courage. 1718 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 291 A Current setting to Leeward, we rather lost than got ground. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 June, Boswell is a favourite but he has lost ground since I told them that he is married. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 379 Those suspicions were not likely to lose ground. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xi, Chuffey boggled over his plate so long, that Mr. Jonas, losing patience, took it from him at last. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 320 He has lost caste and lost all ground of glorying.

e. *occas.* To cease to have, to get rid of (something undesirable, e.g. an ailment).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 607 To loose In sweet forgetfulness all pain and woe 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App. v. 42 The Dutchesse hath had an ague in her lyeing inne but hath soone lost it. 1742 W. COLLINS *Hassan* 83 O I let me teach my heart to lose its fears. 1859 MRS TREVELYAN *Let* in Trevelyan *Life Macaulay* (1876) II. xv. 477 Never, as long as I live, can I lose the sense of misery that I ever left him after Christmas day. *Mod.* I have not yet lost my rheumatism.

f. Of a thing: To be deprived of or part with (a portion of itself, a quality, or appurtenance).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 221 Þe day lost his coloure, & mirk was as þe nyght. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 288 Til that the brighte sonne loste his hewe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* V. v 239 This deceit looses the name of craft. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativity* 99 The Air such pleasure loth to lose, With thousand echo's still prolongs each heav'nly close. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 648 And have thy joys Lost nothing by comparison with ours? 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 51 When the hypermetropic eye loses its power of adjustment. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* IV. x. 233 Her household duties had lost their interest.

† **g.** with cognate obj., *to lose a loss.* Also, *to lose* (= incur) *a fine Obs.*

1498 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archæol Jrnl.* XLIII, Item for a fyne lost by John Stone *xxd* 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* II xxxvii 109 The countrey of Bierne this hundred yere neuer loste suche a losse. *a* 1541 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb.) 87 Graunt them good Lord, To freate inward, for losyng such a losse. 1614 S. WARD *Let.* in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 33 We have lost .. a great loss by Mr. Casaubon's untimely decease.

† **h.** with *inf*: To be deprived of the power or opportunity (of doing something). *Obs.*

1616 B. JONSON *Forest, Ep. Lady Aubigny* 4 What th' haue lost t' expect, they dare deride. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I 378 Though I have lost .. To be belov'd of God, I have not lost To love

i. The *passive* is often used without any reference to a determinate person or thing as 'losing'; e.g. (of an art, etc.) to cease to be known or practised; (of a quality, etc.) to cease to be present. Cf. LOST *ppl. a*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII 429 This God-like act Annuls thy doom, the death thou shouldst have dy'd, In sin for ever lost from life. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 117 It's not lost that comes at last. All is not lost that is in danger 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref (Globe) 505 The name of its author being wholly lost. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 264/1 In all Percussions the Stroke is proportional to the Force lost. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley,* If what he thinks be true, that his numbers are unmusical only when they are ill-read, the art of reading them is at present lost. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte Arth.* 90 Surely a precious thing.. Should thus be lost for ever from the earth. 1870 M ARNOLD *St Paul & Protestantism* (1900) 69 From which [chapters] Paul's whole theology, if all his other writings were lost, might be reconstructed 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 818 The quality of the voice may be unaltered or completely lost.

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To suffer loss; to cease to possess something; to be deprived of or part with some of his or its possessions, attributes, or qualities; to become deteriorated or incur disadvantage.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Ha beon eauer feard for to losen [*elsewhere, and here in MS. Bodl.* leosen]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV 336 Now want, now has; now loss, now can wyn. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr* Induct. II 101 Thou shalt not loose by it. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* III. 6 A time to get, and a time to lose. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* IV. (1652) 75 There is nothing lost in being willing to lose for God. 1697 DRYDEN *Ded. Æneis* Ess (ed. Ker) II. 229 Thus, by gaining abroad, he lost at home 1838 MACAULAY *Temple* Ess. (1887) 440 He never put himself prominently before the public eye, except at conjunctures when he was almost certain to gain and could not possibly lose. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* xxvii, 'Tis better to have loved and lost Than never to have loved at all 1895 GEORGE *Battles Eng. Hist* 313 Fortunately the Sikhs had lost so severely that no evil consequences followed. 1898 *Folk-Lore* Sept. 198 The other was undertaken by a publisher, who lost on it. *Mod.* Both armies lost heavily.

b. Of an immaterial thing: To be deprived of its power or force. *rare.*

1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* II. 56 Our authors plunder French comedies in vain; the humour loses and evaporates. 1900 R. J. DRUMMOND *Relat. Apost. Teach.* I. 33 The words are only understood in their setting. They lose immensely when isolated.

† **c.** Const. *of*, with partitive sense. *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III v. 163 Gold alwayes worn in the same purse with silver loses both of the colour and weight. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No 33 These Allurements soon began to lose of their Influence. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 86 Hawkins told him it would lose of its beauty if it were so published. 1808 BRODIE *Hygeia* V. 54 Every muscle, steeped in a heated medium, loses of its contractility.

5. To become, permanently or temporarily, unable to find in one's own possession or custody; to cease to know the whereabouts of (a portable object, an animal, etc.) because it has strayed or gone unawares from one's possession, or has simply been mislaid.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke XV 4 ȝif forloraþ *vel* losaþ enne of ðæm. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* XV 4 What man of 3ou that hath an hundrid scheep, and if he hath lost oon of hem [etc.]. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jonathas* 318 Y haue a fere thow woldest it leese, As thow lostist my ryng 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball* (S. T. S.) 37 My Sone was loste, and now is found. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II i. 23 Like a Schoole-boy that had lost his A. B C. 1655 tr *Com. Hist Francion* VII. 12 We demanded if they had not taken up a hawk which we had lost. 1718 PRIOR *Dove* 8 Venus wept the sad disaster Of having lost her favourite dove. 1743 BUCKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S Seas* 110 She told me Mr B——n had lost his Hat 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 179 Since her horse was lost I left her mine. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 Humanity had lost its title-deeds and he had recovered them

b. To fail to keep in sight. Also, *to lose sight of* (lit. and fig.): see SIGHT. Also *occas*, to cease to hear (*poet.*); † to fail to follow (a person) in argument (*obs.* or *arch*)

1587 IANES in Hakluyt *Voy* (1600) III. 111 The Master.. was afrayd his men would shape some contrary course while he was asleepe, and so he should lose vs. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 349 This is our life while we enjoy it, we lose it like the Sunne which flies swifter than an arrow, and yet no man perceives that it moves. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 3 If wee should chance in any time to loose each other, vpon sight againe [etc.] 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 11 Wee once more got sight of the Carracke, and lost her for euer, in two houres after. 1640 SHIRLEY *Constant Maid* IV. Fab, I cannot see i' th' darke with spectacles, And mine owne eyes ha' lost him o' the suddaine. 1785 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III 173, I thought, upon infinity, he was running into Sir Isaac Newton's notion of infinite space being the divine sensorium, but, indeed, many times I lost him. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 245 Losing her carol I stood pensively.

c. To draw away from, be no longer near or among; to leave hopelessly behind in a race.

1704 POPE *Autumn* 60 Here where the mountains less'ning as they rise Lose the low vales, and steal into the skies 1748 *Anson's Voy* II v 180 We did not lose them [flying-fish] on the coast of Brazil, till we approached the southern tropic 1886 SIR F. H DOYLE *Remin.* 53 Where his great stride and iron legs would have enabled him, in the language of the turf, to lose his antagonist.

† **d.** To fail to retain in the mind or memory; to forget. Also said of the mind or memory. *To lose it that . .*: to forget that. *Obs*

1530 PALSGR. 556/1, I forget, I have loste a thynge out of remembraunce 1590 SHAKS *Mids. N.* I. i. 114 Being ouerfull of selfe-affaires, My minde did lose it 1592 — *Ven & Ad* 408 The lesson is but plaine, And once made perfect, neuer lost againe. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks 1873 III. 299 My memorie had quite lost you. 1613 SHAKS., etc *Hen. VIII*, II i 57 Heare what I say, and then goe home and lose me. 16 MILTON *Ps* LXXXIII. 16 That Israels name for ever may Be lost in memory. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* V. i, Here let Remembrance lose our past Misfortunes. 1712 S SEWALL *Diary* 11 Apr., Had quite lost it that the Meeting was at Mr Stoddard's [1870 M. ARNOLD *St Paul & Protestantism* (1900) 148 Who can ever lose out of his memory the roll and march of those magnificent words of prophecy?]

e. To cease to follow (the right track); also, to cease to find (traces of a person, etc.). Chiefly in *to lose one's way* (lit. and fig.). † Of a river: To diverge from (its channel).

1530 PALSGR. 771/1, I wander, as one dothe that hath loste his waye. 1582 N LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq E Ind.* I viii. 20 They had willingly lost their course. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II 94 Nor is it a thing extraordinary for riuers to lose their channels. 1709 PRIOR *Chloe Hunting* 3 She lost her way, And thro' the Woods uncertain chanc'd to stray. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* III I. 373 Pepys and his wife, travelling in their own coach, lost their way between Newbury and Reading. 1893 *Fam. Herald* 132/1 After she had walked a little farther, she lost trail altogether.

† **f.** To allow to escape from one's power or influence. *Obs.*

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 378 Instead of prevailing on the Prince, he lost him so entirely, that all his endeavours afterwards could never beget any confidence in him.

g. To let slip one's knowledge of (a language).

1718 LADY M W MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar, I am in great danger of losing my English.

6. To spend unprofitably or in vain; to waste, get no return or result for (one's labour or efforts); to let slip (opportunities) without using them to good purpose; to waste (time).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXVI. 20 Suffre þat thou suffirs for god and of god, for wa is þaim þat losis suffrynge. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1700 (1749) Lest tyme I loste, I dar not with yow dele. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5153 Fully on me she lost hir lore. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 6 And so shold ye loose youre tyme. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xvi. 754 She is not the fyrst that hath loste her payn vpon yow. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 13 The laill labour lost, and laill seruice. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 26 Now to loose no more time about this point, I saie vnto you, y[t] [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 24 But, when she saw her prayers nought prevaile Shee backe retourned with some labour lost. 1613 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.*

(1696) 12 All your labour past and to come about an Orchard is lost vnlesse you fence well. 1632 Sanderson *Twelve Serm.* 233 True zeale . will not loose the opportunity of doing what it ought, for waiting till others beginne. 1634 Milton *Comus* 271 Ill is lost that praise That is addrest to unattending Ears. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 127 Fall to, you know Half an Hour is soon lost at Dinner. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 80 The constables will be here in a trice, so you have not a moment to lose. 1819 Crabbe *T. of Hall* IX, How much she grieved to lose the given day In dissipation wild, in visitation gay. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* v, There is no time to be lost 1896 G. Boothby *In Strange Comp.* II. vi. 55/1 A fellow who never lost a chance of making himself objectionable.

b. *To be lost on* or *upon*: to have no effect upon, to fail to influence.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i 190 On whom my paines Humanely taken, all, all lost, quite lost. [1692 Burnet *Past. Care* IX III Niceties of Style are lost before a common Auditory.] 1697 Dryden *Æneid* XI. 1059 Thir Stratagems, and Tricks of little Hearts Are lost on me. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* XI. 131 Your kindness is not lost upon me 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* I. III. I. 32 Nothing, however, was ever lost upon Lord Monmouth. No one had a more retentive memory, or a more observant mind 1900 J. A. H. Murray *Evolution Eng. Lexicogr.* 6 The real humour of the situation was lost upon the House of Commons.

7. To fail to obtain (something one might have had): *occas.* const *to* Also, to fail to catch (a train, etc.). † *To lose aim*: to miss one's mark.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 185 He schal lese [*MS* ȝ luse] hevene þat wil hem take awey. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 153 Adam for Pride loste his pris *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii 363 Wheder I lose or I wyn In fayth, thi felowship. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 141 b, Meanyng not to lose so great a prey 1603 Shaks. *Meas for M.* I. iv 78 Our doubts are traitors And makes vs loose the good we oft might win, By fearing to attempt. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv 71 Shall I do that which all the Parthian Dartes, (Though Enemy) lost ayme, and could not. 1611 Bible *Matt.* x 42 Hee shall in no wise lose his reward 1632 Massinger *Maid of Honour* v. i. (1632) K 2, *Cam.*. If you forsweare your selfes wee shall not prosper I'll rather lose my longing. 1650 Baxter *Saint's R.* iv. (1656) 132 Where God loses his praise, man will certainly lose his comforts. 1711 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 12 May, Mr Secretary brought me to our town's end in his coach so I lost my walk 1775 Harris *Philos Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 329 The swift-footed Salius lost the prize to young Euryalus. 1830 J. Jekyll *Corr.* (1894) 256 Rather than lose her legacy, she hung him on to the window bar 1884 *Congregationalist* June 493, I once nearly lost a train on account of it. 1900 F. Anstey *Brass Bottle* II. 22 'A guinea. For the last time. You'll lose it, sir', said the auctioneer to the little man.

b. To fail to apprehend by sight or hearing; not to 'catch' (words, points of a discourse).

1599 Shaks *Much Ado* III. i. 32 Then go we neare her that her eare loose nothing. 1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* II vii. 97 Being too farre off from any thing, wee loose the sight, and too neere likewise, we cannot see it. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 599 Hearing each to lose Some note of Nature's music from his lips *Mod* I did not lose a word of his speech.

† **c.** To fail to attend; to 'miss'. *Obs*

Also formerly at Cambridge University, *To lose one's week*: not to be allowed to count towards the obligatory number of weeks of residence a week in which the required number of chapels had not been kept

1711 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 4 Aug., I lost church to-day. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* Prol. 161 They lost their weeks; they vext the souls of deans.

d. *Hunting.* To fail to catch (an animal).

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 68 b, I had rather (as they say lose the Hare) then to take such infinite paines as to hunt so farre for hir. 1883 Ld Saltoun *Scraps* I 104 The greyhounds took up the chase, and either killed or lost her.

8. To be deprived of (something) in a contest or game; to forfeit (a stake); hence, to be defeated in (a game, battle, lawsuit); to fail to carry (a motion) Also in *Cricket*: To have (a wicket) taken by an opponent. Const *to*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lii 180 She lost ye game wherof Huon was ioyfull. 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 210 Foughte a battell in Piedmont, with the Frenchemen and lost the felde. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 538 While we reason here, A Royall battell might be wonne and lost. 1607 — *Cor.* I. vii. 4 If we loose the Field, We cannot keepe the Towne. 1671 Lady M. Bertie in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm* App. v. 22 Wee play sometimes at trante a courante where my old ill lucke follows mee to loose my money 1710 *Act* 9 *Anne*, c. 19 § 2 Any Person or Persons who shall at any Time or sitting by playing at Cards lose to any One or more Persons . the Sum . of Ten Pounds. 1799 H. K. White *Let. to bro. Neville*, The Corporation versus Gee, which we lost. 1836 Dickens *Sk Boz, Our Parish* iv, The motion was lost by a majority of two. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 171, I lost my wicket to the first ball. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* VI 9 When our side was vanquish'd and my cause For ever lost. 1872 *Punch* 27 Jan. 41/2 We never lost a game to a professional at billiards without hearing him assign his triumph chiefly to his flukes. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 10 July 5/1 The Southerners had scored 78 without losing a wicket.

b. *absol.* To be defeated; also, to forfeit money by defeat in a game.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 116 Accordyng to the chaunce of war, the one part gat, and the other lost. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 730 A captiue victor that hath lost in gaine. 1605 — *Lear* v. iii. 15 Who looses, and who wins; who's in, who's out. 1622 Massie tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 21 Their game was Primera . ; my mother, shee got the money, for my father was willing to lose to her. 1669 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v 11, I heere your horse hath lost. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 198 She lost at one Sitting to the Tune of a hundred Guineas. 1822 Shelley *Calderon's Magico Prodig.* I. 152 The battle's loss may profit those who lose. 1885 O. W. Holmes, jr. in *Law Q. Rev.* Apr. 172 Tacitus says that the Germans would gamble their personal liberty and pay with their persons if they lost.

9 Causal senses. **a.** To cause the loss of: often const. *dative* of the person suffering loss.

1428 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 295 Whatt ever man . bringe warre upon the citie whereby they bene prayed and losid thair goods. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, III i 187 Pride, Haughtinesse [etc.], . The least of which, haunting a Nobleman, loseth mens hearts. 1602 — *Ham.* I. iii. 76. 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 125. *a* 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* IV. iv, I pray that this action loose not Philaster the hearts of the people. 1640-1 *Ark-cudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 76 If they [shoes] come not with expedition the want of thame will lose all our sogers 1699 Wotton *Let.* in Bentley *Phal.* Pref. 12, I did not think that a sufficient reason, why I should loose that Treatise to the World. 1763 Hoyle *Whist* 25 Do not overtrump him, which may probably lose you two or three Tricks. 1823 J. Marshall *Const Opin.* (1839) 8 A loss of the commission would lose the office 1871 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser I vii. 195 The crimes of John lost him all the northern part of his French possessions.

† **b** To cause (a person) to 'lose his way'; to bewilder. *Obs.*

1648 *Eikon Bas* xvi. 157 Nor are constant Formes of Prayers more likely to flat, and hinder the Spirit of prayer, ..then un premeditated and confused variety to distract, and lose it. 1692 S. Patrick *Answ. Touchstone* 15 He only endeavours to lose his Reader in a mist of Words.

† **c.** ? To cause to be forgotten. *Obs.*

1667 Dryden *Tempest* IV iv, Have fifteen years so lost me to your knowledge, That you retain no memory of Prospero? 1724 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 130 It requires a much better memory than mine to resume such long work, and one harangue loses the former to me.

† **d.** To reject (a bill in parliament). *Obs.*

1663 Pepys *Diary* 26 July, A Bill for the Lord's day, which it seems the Lords have lost, and so cannot be passed.

10. *refl.* (with corresponding *passive*).

a. To lose one's way, go astray. Also *fig.*

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxviii[i]. 176, I go astraye as a shepe that is lost. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. iv (1602) 390 The hearer would be many times lost, before I shoulde come to the end 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I (1586) 14 But to what end goe I to loose my selfe in the intricate labirinth of the abuses & disorders of our time. 1593 Shaks. *3 Hen. VI*, III ii 174 Like one lost in a Thornie Wood. 1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* I. xxi. 69 They must of necessitie loose themselves, having no knowledge where they were 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I § 9, I love to lose my selfe in a mystery 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 561 In wandring mazes lost. 1780 J. Harris *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 484 Arabian poetry is so immense a field, that he who enters it is in danger of being lost. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 225 O'er these waste downs whereon I lost myself.

b. To lose one's (or its) identity; to become merged (*in* something else). *lit.* and *fig.*

1604 E. G[rimstone] tr *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* II vi. 93 Ten great rivers which loose themselves entring into that Lake 1781 J. Moore *View Soc. It* (1790) I xli 445 The Via Sacra was a street leading to the Forum, and lost in it 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* VII. (1813) 195 All surprise was shortly lost in other feelings. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser II *Detached Th. on Bks & Read.*, I love to lose myself in other men's minds. 1871-4 Hort *The Way*, etc. II (1894) 62 By the Resurrection and Ascension His Apostleship had been visibly lost in His Sonship.

c. To become deeply absorbed or engrossed (*in* thought, etc.), to be bewildered, overwhelmed (*in* wonder); † to be distracted, lose one's wits (from emotion or excitement).

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V v. 339 They were lost in their own imaginations and conceipts. 1605 Shaks. *Macb* II. ii. 71 Be not lost So poorely in your thoughts. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii 121 These strong Egyptian Fetters I must breake, Or loose my selfe in dotage 1626 Shirley *Maid's Rev.* IV. i. (1639) G 2 b, I almost lose my selfe In joy to meete him. 1728 Addison *Hymn*, '*When all thy mercies*', Transported with the view, I'm lost In wonder, love, and praise. 1798 Landor *Gebir* I. 97, I neither feed the flock nor watch the fold; How can I, lost in love? 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* III i. (1820) 153 As I pace the darkened chamber and lose myself in melancholy musings. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 231 He seemed to be lost in the contemplation of something great. 1890 Hall Caine *Bondman* III. vi, Her voice was low at first, but she soon lost herself, and then it rose above the other voices. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 239 For a time they become lost and dazed.

d. To become hidden from view, obscured (*in* clouds, etc.).

1697 Dryden *Æneid* VIII. 79 When the setting Stars are lost in Day. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VII. 354 Woody mountains half in vapours lost. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 194 Rills that . lose themselves at length In matted grass. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I 11 A vast ocean of tillage losing itself in the vapour of the distant horizon. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* I. 227 A pillar'd porch, the bases lost In laurel.

† **e.** Of water: To leak away. *Obs.*

1712 J. James tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 189 The Vials . are joined to the Pipes with Wax or Mastick, so that the Water rises into the Vials, without losing itself any where. *Ibid.* 194 Gravel, or Sand-Stone, upon which the Water will run without losing itself.

11. *Comb.*, with sense 'one who or something which loses . . .', as † *lose-all*, † *-office*; so † **lose-time** *a.*, time-wasting.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 78 Jugling tricks, or other idle lose-time sports 1623 Penkethman *Handf. Hon.* IV. xiii, More loue to purchase, each good turne requite, Lest a Loose-office thou be termed right. 1650 W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 290 The third [heir] is commonly a lose-all.

† **Lose**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4 loose, 5 lowse. [f. Lose *sb.*[1], or perh. aphetic f. Alose *v.*] *trans.* To praise. Also *absol.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 411 þow with rude spache Lakkedest, and losedest þinge þat longed nouȝt to be done. 1388 Wyclif I *Esdras* IV. 12 What maner wise passith not the kyng bifore oothere, that thus is loo-id? *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1960 (Dublin MS.) Of all Lordes Lord lowsed þorow þe werld. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II cii. (1869) 112, I am þilke þat of olde am cleped and losed [*v. r.* alosed] þe eldeste.

Hence † **Losed** *ppl. a.*, praised, renowned. Also used as *sb.*, one praised.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 245 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 So noble a losed þer nas non in al þe vniuerse. 1422 tr *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 160 The good kynge Dauy .. the losed of force and of vertue. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Lyfe St. Kath* I 7 A losyd lorde was he.

Lose, obs form of Loose, Loss.

Loseable: see Losable.

Losel (lōʊ·zĕl), *sb* and *a. arch.* and *dial.* (See E.D.D.) Forms: 4-7 losell, 5-6 loselle, (6 losyll), 6-7 lozel(l, (6 lozile, lozzel, 7 lozzell), 6-7, 9 *Sc.* lossel, 7 lossell, 4- losel. [app. f *losen*, pa. pple. of Leese *v* (cf. Lorel from the more usual *loren*, and Brothel similarly f. OE *broðen*, pa. pple. of *bréoðan* to be ruined). The etymological sense is thus 'one who is lost', 'a son of perdition'.]

A. *sb.* A worthless person; a profligate, rake, scoundrel; in weaker sense, a ragamuffin, ne'er-do-well.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A. Prol. 74 Losels þat lecherie haunten. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 252 We hafe as losels liffyde many longe daye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12096 þe losell to þe lady launchid full swithe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XVI. 154 Los's ye ar and thefys. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst* I. 42 Augustine, whome those losells do most hate. 1596 Spenser *State Irel* Wks (Globe) 624/1 Many of them be such losells and scatterlings, as that they cannot easely by any sheriff, . or other ordinarye officer be gotten 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 170 I here be many lazy lozels. which doe nothing all the day long, but walke in the streets, sit vpon the stalles, and frequent Tauerns and Ale-houses. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* III (1623) G iv, The Drone . hath been alwaies reputed a greedy lozell 1624 Bp Mountagu *Gagg* 187 Yet it is possible and I could doo it, to puzzle such a Lozzell as yourself. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Deut.* 123 The sword devoureth one, as well as another, .. it spares neither lord nor losel, as they say. 1671 Annand *Myst. Pretatis* 94 How soon might the rude swaine, the country lossel, the clownish Boor, find out a way, for nobilitating his family. 17.. *Hear of Linne* II xx. in Ritson *Sc Songs* (1794) II. 137 If we shold hang any losel heere, The first we wold begin with thee. 1832 Carlyle in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 407 Do not recruiting sergeants drum through the streets and collect ragged losels enough? 1843 Browning *Blot 'Scutcheon* II Wks 1896 I. 343/2 Wretched women tied By wild illicit ties to losels vile 1897 'L. Keith' *Bonny Lady* VIII 78 The school-master knew it was no village losel hired by the hour.

B. *adj* Good-for-nothing, worthless.

1601 Munday *Downf Earl Huntingdon* II ii (1828) 35 Yonder comes a lazy lozel Friar 1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc Ecl.* II xv, Why should you plain, that lozel swains refuse you? 1642 Milton *Apol Smect.* Wks. 1851 III 296 Where didst thou learn to be so pusillanimous, thou lozel Bachelour of Art. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 57 He saw the losel porpoises, which had betrayed them into this peril, some broiling on the Gridiron, and others hissing on the Frying pan! 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* II. i. 65 This bad daughter of a better sire With a vile losel dweller of the wild Was playing now.

† **Lo·seling**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. + -ing[2].] Worthy of a losel, rascally.

1624 Gee *Foot out of Snare* VII 64 A prettie drouzy, .. lozeling Argument this was against taking the Oath.

Loselism (lōʊ·zĕliz'm) *rare.* [f. Losel + -ism.] The quality or state of a losel; losels collectively.

1831 Carlyle *Let.* 21 Oct. in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 214 All the Loselism of London will be about the church next Sunday.

† **Lo·selled**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Losel + -ed[2].] = Losel *a.*

1606 *Wily Beguiled* G, If I had been such a great long, large Lobcockt, loseld burden, as Master Churms is, .. I should neuer haue got Pegge as long as I had liu'd.

† **Lo·selly**, *a. Obs rare.* [f. Losel + -ly[1].] Like a losel, good-for-nothing, idle, lazy.

1611 Cotgr., *Poltronesque*, lazie, lozellie, sluggish, idle. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. lix, These lozelly Gulligutted Gastrolaters.

Loselry (lōʊ·zĕlri). *arch.* [f. Losel + -ry.] Performance characteristic of a losel; profligacy, debauchery, rascality.

1480 Caxton *Chron Eng.* cxcviii 178 The false spencers, the whiche he mayntened thurgh loselrye ageynst his honour. 1522 Skelton *Why nat to Courte?* 661 By sorsery Or suche other loselry 1594 O. B. *Quest. Prefit Concern.* 13 To haue him Lord it out thus vnder my nose, and I to sweate and swinke, to maintaine his lozelrie. 1894 F. S. Ellis *Reynard the Fox* 215 Surely my first thought was that she Had been judged for some loselry.

Losen, obs. pa. pple. of Leese *v.*[1], Loose *v.*

Losen, variant of Lozen *Sc.*

Losen(ge, obs. form of Lozenge.

† **Losenge**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 losynge. [a. OF. *losenger* = Pr. *lauzengar*, Sp. *lisonjar*, Pg. *lisonjear*, It. *lusingare*, f OF. *losenge*, *losange* sb. flattery = Pr. *lauzenga*, *lausenja*, Sp., Pg. *lisonja*; app. adopted by the other Rom. langs. from Pr.

lausenge = OF. *loenge* (F. *louange*) praise :—med.L. *laudēmia*, a derivative (? on analogy of *vindēmia*) of L. *laud-em* praise : see LOSE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To flatter, compliment unduly. Const. *of.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 129 Thay losyngid the kynge of Wayne-glory of the force of his hoste. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xvii, Thanne began Glaucus to call her and losenge her.

†**Losengeous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 losungeous. [f. next with substitution of suffix : see -OUS.] Lying, flattering.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III 108 What a selfe Losungeous fellow hath this fustian companion proued.

†**Losenger.** *Obs.* Forms : 4 loseniour (= *-jour*), -gour, losaniour (= *-jour*), losengiour, -eour, 4-5 losengeour, -gere, -ynger(e, 4-6 losanger, (5 -ere, losengeoure, -joure, lousenger, lesingour, *Sc.* lossingere, 6 -geir, loosenger, losinger), 4-7 losenger. [a. OF. *losengeour, -ere*, agent-n. f. *losenger* LOSENGE *v.*]

1. A false flatterer, a lying rascal, a deceiver.

13 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 674 Thou schalt ben an honged, thou losenjour 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3504 What sey men of þese loseniours, þat haue here wurdys feyre as flours? *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol 328 In youre court is manye a losenger. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1923 Laches me þis losengere & ledis me him hedire. 1484 CAXTON *Ryall Bk.* C iij, But this synne [*sc* of boasting] doubleth in them that folowe and flatre these vauntours and losengers 1508 DUNBAR *Fua marrit wemen* 258 Gif yov nought list be forleit with losingeris vntrew. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron., Hist. Scot.* 63/1 There to end their liues with shame, as a number of such other loosengers had often doone before them. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Losenger*, a flatterer, a Lyar.

¶ 2. *Sc.* A slug'ard. [? Confused with *losel*.]

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol 178 Thus lysnit I, as lossingeir, sic lewidnes to luik. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 281, I knew it was past four howris of day, And thocht I wald no langar ly in May Les Phebus suld me losanger attaynt.

†**Losengery.** *Obs.* Forms : 4 (losingerie), losengerie, 4-5 losengerie, -gerye, (4 -grie, -grye), 5 -gry, (-gri), (5 losangerye, losyng-(e)rie). [a. OF. *losengerie* : see prec. and -ERY.] Flattery, deceit.

13 *. Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1959 Gold and siluer to wille he wan Bi losengerie. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 3512 Kepe þe þan fro losengrye. For feyre spekyng man kan weyl lye. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI 145 In lecherye and in losengerye 3e lyuen. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv* 157 Ouermyche to Preyse is suspecte of losengry. 1484 CAXTON *Ryall Bk.* D j, Therof growen many sinnes, . That is to wete losangerye, flaterye [etc.].

Loser (lū̆ zəɹ). [f. LOSE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

†1. A destroyer. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant 512, I sall be glad in god . . my saueoure, noght in þe warld my losere 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks* III. 459 þis court is loser of al þe worlde *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 109 And when the loser of my friend his death in me shall find ; Let death take all.

2. One who loses or suffers loss.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII* 60 b, One daie thone parte lost, and the other gained, and likewise the losers regained. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 303, I may vppon iust occasion thynke my selfe a looser manye wayes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 143 You will draw both Friend and Foe, Winner and Looser. 1608 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 283 That thay be nocht loseris of thair provisioun. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark x. 31 We may be losers for Christ, we shall never be losers by him 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 267 He always declared that he had been a loser by his mission

Proverb. [1533 MORE *Debell Salem* Wks. 1018/2 Hit is an olde curtesye at the cardes perdy, to let the leser haue hys wordes.] 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 146 Let the loosers haue their wordes. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 123 The wisest men have beene pleased, that losers should have their words. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 47 Giue loosers leaue to prate. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), Losers and malecontents, whose portion and inheritance is a freedom to speak.

b. A squanderer or waster (of time).

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. § 1 8 If one of the Speakers be . trifling, he that hears, and he that answers . are equal losers of their time. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 354 The author was no loser of his time.

c. A horse that loses in a race.

1902 J. BURNS in *Speaker* 11 Jan 419/1 The workman works hard five days, but on the sixth is generally found at the 'Corner Pin' spotting winners and catching losers.

3. *Billiards* A losing hazard.

1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 281 There may be a loser left off the white. 1902 J. ROBERTS jun. *Mod. Billiards* 88 The angle is not suitable for a following loser, so the play is again a loser off the cushion.

†**Lo'sery.** *Obs.* [f. LOSE *v.*[1] + -ERY.] Losing; opportunity or chance of losing.

c 1400 *Beryn* 924 Al othir gamys that losery was in. *Ibid.* 1228 For in such losery he hath lost many a ffrank.

Loseyn, obs. form of LOZEN.

Losh (lɒʃ), *sb.*[1] Also 7 losy. [a. Russ. ЛОСЬ.]

†1. An elk. *Obs.*

1591 [see OLEN]. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 463 An Elke or Loshe, the Red deere of the countrey. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. xvii. 431 They worship the Sunne, the Ollen, and the Losy and such like. *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* ii. Wks. 1851 VIII. 482 People riding on Elks and Loshes.

2. *Losh hide, leather* : the untanned hide of the elk, and later of the buffalo and ox, prepared with oil ; a soft buff-coloured leather ; wash-leather. (Cf. LASCH *sb.*)

1583 CARLILE in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 184 Losshe hides, rich Furres, and other such like. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw* (Hakl. Soc.) 10 Their losh or buffe hide is very faire and large. 1668 *Irish Stat.* (1765) II. 409 Losh hides, the piece £1. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 61 Losh, or buff-leather, drest in oil. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 433 Oiled leather is commonly known as . . wash-leather. . It is also called losh leather. 1864 CRAIG, Suppl., *Losh-hide*, a hide not dressed in any way, but simply oiled.

Losh (lɒʃ), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *loche* = LOACH.] A name in Canada and Alaska for the burbot.

1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Useful Aquatic Anim.* I 236 In Alaska it is known as 'Losh' ; in Canada, as 'la Loche'. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 273.

†**Losh,** *v. Obs.* [? Onomatopœic.] *intr.* ? To fall with a splash ; to go stumbling.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 170 Yet am I not so sheepish, to losh into the Ditch. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Losh*, to splash in water. *North* 1859 WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1896) 19 (E.D.D.) An laykes and loshes ower the steaynes.

Losh (lɒʃ). *int. Sc.* A distortion of LORD, used in certain exclamations.

a 1779 D. GRAHAM *Leper the Taylor* (1785) 17 The losh preserve me, sirs 1792 G. GALLOWAY *Poems* 40 Tax shoon ! losh how the snobs will glunch. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 244 Losh me ! that's beautiful language. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* MAR. 363/1 'Losh ! the body's cracked'.

Losien, losin, obs. forms of LOZEN.

Losine, obs. pa. pple. of LESE *v.*

Losing (lū̆ zing), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOSE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of LOSE *v.*[1] †a. Perdition, destruction ; the being lost or destroyed (*obs.*). b. Used, chiefly *gerundially*, in various senses of the vb. † *To be on losing* : to be in process of being lost.

a. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 13 Wex ðiu lædas to losing. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1031 He most ay lyue in þat loze in losyng euer-more. 1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Losyng, *perdition*. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1631) 234 The citie beeing besieged, and in some danger of losing. *c* 1660 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* I 136 An armye of Gelderland . . was in great daunger of loosinge.

b. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 295 As a goldene fischhook, þe loosynge þerof may be i-quytte by non wynnynge of taking of fische. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 221 Compleyne his payne in dolour thus that duellis ; In langour lyis, for losyng of thar luff. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 How shorte they be in duryng : how feerfull in kepyng . how sorowful in losynge. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1647) 218 At his arrivall, the last stake of the Christians was on losing. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Jan, To see how differently one man took his losing from another 1725 J. GLANVILL *Poems* 63 France shall meet with no Repair From Losings here, by healing Winnings there. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I. 140 Odes About this losing of the child. 1900 F. T. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* iii 53 We arrived without adventure except the losing of an anchor 1901 *Q. Rev* July 178 It was the scene of Charles Fox's chief losings at the faro table

2 *attrib.* in **losing-money,** a payment allowed to the loser in certain competitions.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept, There is a pound per win to each man , and there is losing money at half rates every time your boat answers the starting gun.

Lo'sing, *ppl. a.* [f. LOSE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That loses, or that results in loss. **Losing game,** (*a*) a game played with ill-success ; (*b*) a game in which the loser of the game wins the stakes. **Losing hazard, loadum,** see the sbs

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 280 b, A sengle ace is a losynge caste 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 62, I follow thus A loosing suite against him 1601 — *Jul. C.* v. v. 36, I shall have glory by this loosing day 1668 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 10 [He] deserves a better fate than to be ever of the loosing side 1708 POPE *Let to H. Cromwell* 1 Nov., You are return'd by this time to the old Diversions of a losing Game at Picquet with the Ladies, and half a Play at the Theatre 1720 DE FOE *Capt Singleton* XV. (1840) 265 This was a losing voyage 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I 60 They came to a losing Market 1763 HOYLE *Whist* 23 Do not trump it, but throw away a losing Card. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 26, I think we're playing a loosing game in Egypt.

Hence **Lo'singly** *adv.*, in a losing manner.

1864 in CRAIG, Suppl.

Losing(e, obs. form of LOZENGE.

Loss (lɒs) *sb.*[1] Forms : 1–3 los (only in dat. lose, in Lay. occas. written leose), 4–5 los, loos, (5 loose, 6 *Sc.* lois), 4–7 losse, (5 losce), 4– loss. [Prob. two distinct formations. The OE. *los* (? neut.), found only in the phr. *tō lose* (*weorðan, gedōn*), corresponds to ON. *los* neut., 'breaking up of the ranks of an army' (Vigf.) :—OTeut. **loso-m* (a parallel formation with OE. *lor* LORE *sb.*[2] .— OTeut. **lozo-mi*), f. **lus-*, wk. grade of the root **leus-*, **laus-* : see LEESE *v.*, LEASE *a.*, LOOSE *a.* (The etymological sense may be rendered by 'dissolution' ; cf. the ON. use.) As this word occurs in OE. and early ME. only in the dative (which if it had survived would have normally become *lōse* with voiced *s*), it cannot, unless the uninflected cases were preserved unrecorded, account for the mod. form. The word in its later use as a noun of action to *leese, lose* vbs., appears first in the middle of the 14th c., and may have been a back-formation from the pa. pple. *lost* ; cf. LOST *sb.*, which is of contemporary date.]

1. Perdition, ruin, destruction ; the condition or fact of being 'lost', destroyed, or ruined. Now only with mixture of other senses ; cf. LOSE *v.*[1] 2 b.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxvi. 249 Donne ge to lose weorðað. *c* 1205 LAY. 3903 Heore lif heom eode al to leose [*for* lose ; *riming with* neose = nose]. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 22844 And so hi solle go to lose. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G j b, Whan they seken the losse and the dethe of yonge chyldren. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 115 Bothe her body and soule, wer gotten again out of eternall losse and perdicion 1608 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 102 His life With thine, and all that offer to defend him, Stand in assured losse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 308 Thou hast . quitted all to save A World from utter loss. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 104 The Loss of the Ship, was the Loss of him. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 166 Describe a Saviour's cross As God's expedient to retrieve his loss. 1839 MACAULAY *Ess., Gladstone on Ch. & State* (1880) 481 Is not the loss of one soul a greater evil than the extinction of many lives ?

2. The fact of losing (something specified or contextually implied). See the senses of LOSE *v.*[1] Const. with *of* or objective genitive.

a. The being deprived of, or the failure to keep (a possession, appurtenance, right, quality, faculty, or the like).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 287 Losse of worldely catel. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. v. (1495) 193 Chyldren wepe more for the losse of an apple than for the losse of theyr herytage. 1562–3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 14 § 12 Persons that shall so offende, shall have Imprisonement, losse of Eares, slytting and searing of Nose. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* I. xxxvii. 209 The losse of power, and vertue in all liuing things is the privation thereof. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 67 O loss of sight, of thee I most complain ! 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 180 William the Conqueror . punished such as were convicted of killing the wild boar in his forests, with the loss of their eyes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 194 The Papists of Ireland attributed to him the loss of their lands. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 299 The words, 'loss of caste', convey to an English gentleman's mind no more terrible idea than that of marrying his laundress. 1896 J. H. CLARKE *Cold-Catching, Cold-Preventing*, etc. 66 Among the sequelae of a cold in the head may be mentioned loss of taste and smell.

b. *Loss of life* : the being put to death (as a punishment). Also, in generalized sense, the destruction or 'sacrifice' of human lives.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1685 Vp peyne of los of lyf. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind* I. viii 20 Not willing they should . . susteine cruelties, or losse of lyfe 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV iii. 106, I lou'd him, and will weepe My date of life out, for his sweete liues losse 1611 BIBLE *Acts* XXVII. 22 There shall be no losse of any mans life among you 1898 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 3/3 These men estimate the loss of life—that is, the ruthless waste and destruction of human life during the sixteen years that the Khalifa has ruled—at seventy-five per cent. of the entire population.

c. The being deprived by death, separation, or estrangement, of (a friend, relative, servant, or the like). Often *contextually*, the death (of a person regretted).

a 1450 MYRC 1279 For los of frendes or of any þynge. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. xlv. 237 Ther be many sad hearts for the loss of my Lord Robert Digby. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (1708) I. 543 The Case of a Lady that kept her Bed for the loss of a Favorite Puppy she had. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 198 P 1 Affliction for the Loss of her Mother. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI 309 [Died] John Case Browne, esq. whose loss will be severely felt by the whole neighbourhood. 1805 J. QUINCY in *Life* 74 The loss of Mr Griswold from the national legislature 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxi. 269 Newton had to mourn the loss of his earliest and best friend.

d. The losing of or being defeated in (a battle, game, or contest). †Formerly also without specific mention of the object : The state of being a loser, defeat (*obs.*).

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 174, I lovne þat we lay lotes on ledes vchone, & who-so lympes þe losse, lay hym þer oute. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 136 Of the takyng of the Kyng their Master, and of the losse of the feld. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*, IV. iv. 4 What losse of some pitcht battell Against Warwicke ? 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iii 2 Your Lordship is the most patient man in losse, the most coldest that euer turn'd vp Ace. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 205 As a great many Captains have done after the Loss of a Battle. 1822 SHELLEY *Calderon's Magico Prodig.* i. 151 The battle's loss may profit those who lose.

e. Failure to take advantage or make good use (of time, etc.).

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 997 *Dido*, It nere but los of tyme. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* XXI 19 He shal paye the losse of his tyme. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1420 But for losse of Nestors golden words, It seem'd they would debate with angrie swords. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 29 She without losse of time, buried the Poyniard up to the hilts. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 P 10 To . . take to some honest Livelihood without Loss of Time. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXXI, Instant reimbursement for loss of time. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 75 This error caused us the loss of an hour.

f. Failure to gain or obtain. (Cf. LOSE *v.*[1] 7.)

a 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self deceiving* (ed. 8) 41 A word that signifieth . . losse of victory. *Mod.* I do not wish to risk the loss of my train.

†3. *occas.* Cause or occasion of ruin or deprivation. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife of Bath's Prol.* 720 Womman was the los of al mankynde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 130 The negligence of the kynges counsaill . . was the losse of the whole dominion of Fraunce.

4. In particularized sense : An instance of losing. Also, a person, thing, or amount lost.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1302 That was the losse

..that I had lorne. 1463-4 *Coldingham Priory Papers* (Surtees) 191 Our grete los-es in plee for Coldyngham. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 406 b, That those which had bene faithfull to him, and therfore had chaunced into extreme miserie, should first be recompensed their losse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. ii. 87 A rich fellow enough, goe to, and a fellow that hath had losses. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 150 Thus ended this incomparable Lady: our never to be sufficiently lamented losse. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 1 P 6 It is not possible to trade to much Advantage without some Losses. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. viii. 95 But soon 'twas heard (a loss of little woe) That he had stolen away the gallant queen. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 283/2 The company wrote off the loss as a bad debt.

b. *spec.* (*Path.*) A loss of blood by uterine hæmorrhage.

1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2089. 86 The patient gave a history of having had a loss a few days previously.

5. Diminution of one's possessions or advantages; detriment or disadvantage involved in being deprived of something, or resulting from a change of conditions; an instance of this. (Opposed to *gain*.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 195 Better is a litel losse than a longe sorwe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 212 Drede of worldly shame & loos. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1719 Of þe harmys þat we haue & þe hoge lose. *Ibid.* 9781 Me is leuer for to lyue with losse þat I haue. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 141 b, Gain is not alwaies perdurable, nor losse alwaies continuall. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i 181 No losse shall touch her by my company. 1611 BIBLE *Phil.* iii 7 What things were gaine to me, those I counted losse for Christ. 1627 MILTON *Vacat. Exerc.* 9 Small loss it is that thence can come unto thee. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 8 No wonder if their Trade decrease, and turn to loss rather then profit. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI 750 Nor can the wonders it records be sung To meaner music, and not suffer loss. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xix. (1877) 341 Earthly losses are remedies for covetousness. 1848 NEWMAN (*title*) Loss and gain. 1866 MISS YONGE *Dove in Eagle's Nest* I. 76 No matter.. 'Tis only her loss [refusing to drink]

b. *To have a* (*great*) *loss in* (or *of*): to suffer severely by losing (usually, a person).

1680 AUBREY *Lives, E. Davenant* (1813) II. 300 He was not only a man of vast learning, but of great goodness and charity; the parish and all his friends will have a great losse in him. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV 15 What a Loss shall I have of him! 1824 JEKYLL *Corr* (1894) 144, I feel a sad loss of poor dear Mr. Stanley. 1836 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII 164 As the time approaches for the departure of our dear little Nell, we begin to feel more and more the loss we shall have of her. 1881 TROLLOPE *Dr. Wortle's School* IV. xi, She had a certain charge as to the school; and very well she did her work. I shall have a great loss in her.

¶ c. *A* (*great*, etc.) *loss* (in this sense) is often idiomatically predicated of the person or thing lost, where in strictness the subject of the sentence should be the loss or deprivation of this. (The more correct expression, as in quot. 1605, is obsolete.)

[1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II iii. § 4 For apophthegms, it is a great loss of that book of Cæsar's.] *Mod.* Our opponents are welcome to their new convert; he is no loss.

6. *Mil.* The losing (by a commander or an army) of men by death, wounds, or capture; also (*sing.* and *pl*) the number of men so lost.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3171 3it me is better..in bataile be slayne, þan se þe lose of my ledis. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 130 Trustyng .shortly to be lorde of the citee and towne, without any greate losse or battaill. 1840 GRESLEY *Siege Lichf.* 45 The loss of each army was about equal. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1869) II. II. VIII. 446 They were repulsed with loss. 1899 SIR G. WHITE *Disp. to Buller* 16 Dec., The loss of 12,000 men here would be a heavy blow to England.

†**7.** Lack, default, want. *In the loss of question*: provided there is no dispute. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 90 As I subscribe not that, nor any other, But in the loss of question. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 85 The Villages for losse of ground are all built on the skirts of Rockes.

†**8.** *Tennis.* A lost chase (see CHASE *sb.*1 7).

1591 [see CHASE *sb.*1 7]. 1619 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Convers. B. Jonson* xvii. (1842) 30 A Lord playing at Tenis, and having asked those in the galleric Whither a strock was Chase or Losse? A Brother of my Lord Northumberland's answered, it was Loss.

9. At a loss, †at loss. Of a hound: Having lost the track or scent; at fault. Hence of persons: At fault; utterly uncertain what to say or do (often with indirect questions introduced by *how, what*, etc.); unable *to* understand, imagine, discover, explain, etc. *At a loss for*: unable to discover or obtain (something needed).

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvi. (1612) 175 The Hound at losse doth ouer-giue. 1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 23 He cried vpon it at the meerest losse, And twice to day pick'd out the dullest sent. 1663 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) III. 424 The justness of his government left them at a loss for an occasion [*sc.* of rebellion]. 1668 HALE *Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm.* b j b, Many that are much conversant in subtilties of Logick. are at a loss in it, and can make little of it. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 366 Satan now Quite at a loss, for all his darts were spent, Thus to our Saviour with stern brow reply'd. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 332 His wonderfull Learning was at a loss. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 P 8, I stood utterly at a loss how to behave my self. *Ibid.* No. 157 P 1, I am very much at a loss to express by any Word that occurs to me in our Language, that which is understood by *Indoles* in Latin. 1773 *Life N. Prowse* 23 If they were at a Loss for any thing, I cry'd out, can I find it, Sir? 1781 COWPER *Hope* 345 All speakers, yet all language at a loss. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 33 We are at a loss, however, for any direct knowledge of the means used by them. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 302 They were at a loss how to obtain his release. 1863 F. A. KEMBLE *Resid Georgia* 17, I therefore am at a loss to understand what made her hail the erection of one [mill] at Charleston as likely to produce such..happy results.

†**Loss,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Also 5-6 losse, (5 lossem), 6 los, 7 los. [a. MDu. *los* = OE. *lox*, OHG., MHG. *luhs* (mod.G. *luchs*); akin to Sw. *lo* of the same meaning. Caxton's *lossem* represents the unexplained variant *lossen* of the Du. original.] A lynx.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* XXXVIII. (Arb.) 105 The rulers and kepars of the felde was the lupaert and the losse. *Ibid.* xli. 111 The kepars of the felde, the lupaerd and the lossem. 1598 FLORIO, *Lince*, a beast like vnto a woolfe,..called a los or linx. *Lince*, Also a losse, or a linx. 1624 T. HEYWOOD *Gunaikeion* VII. 329 The beast called a Loz or Lynx.

†**Loss,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 5-6 los, 6-7 loiss. [a. Du *lossen* (whence G. *loschen*, Da. *losse*, Sw. *lossa*), f. *los* adj., loose (:—OTeut. **lusso-*), cogn. w. *loos* (:—OTeut **lauso-*: see LOOSE *a*)] *trans.* To unload (a vessel), discharge (goods from a vessel). Also *absol* of a ship: To unload.

1482 *Charters Edinb.* (1871) 168 Of ilk stane bait cumand and losand in the havin id. *Ibid.* 169 That na..stapill gudis of strangearis remane. langare in Leith eftir it be dischargit and losit than [etc.]. 1537 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) II 86 Jhone Sleith. confessit that he loissit the pok of forest woll pertening to Mungo Tennend efter that the samyn wes schippit and stowit in his schip. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 332 Nane of thame sall brek bouk,. quhill the tyme that thair gudis be housit, and the schip lost, and avysit with the conservatour how the marcat is. 1609 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I 302 Be making of mercat thairof [*sc* goods] . befoir they be lossit.

Loss(e, var. Sc. f. LOSE *v.*1; var. LOSE *sb.*1 *Obs*, praise; obs. f. LOOSE.

Lõss, variant of LOESS.

Lossel, variant of LOSEL.

Lossen, Lossenge, obs. ff. LOZEN, LOZENGE.

Lossenite (lɒ'sĕnəit). *Min.* [Named by Milch in 1894, after Prof C. A. *Lossen*: see -ITE] Arsenate of iron and lead, occurring in small reddish-brown crystals.

1895 *Amer Jrnl. Sci.* L 76 Lossenite.

†**Lo'sset.** *Obs. dial.* Also 8 losad. [Ir *losad* (Olr *losat*) kneading-trough.] A wooden tray.

1645 BOATE *Irel Nat. Hist.* XX. (1652) 155 Certain woodden trayes, amongst the English in Ireland peculiarly called Lossels [*sic*]. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 135 A *Losset*, a large flat wooden dish not much unlike a Voider. 1782 VALLANCY *Collect. De Rebus Hibern.* X. 82 This fine may be exchanged for losads, sieves, kneading troughs [etc.].

†**Lo'ssful,** *a Obs.* [f. LOSS *sb.*1 + -FUL.] Productive of loss; detrimental; unprofitable.

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit.* IX xii. § 108. 694 Hee retired himselfe with losse full hast into the bosome of France. 1623 in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 287 As the rate of Money now goeth, no man can let his Timber stand.. but it will be very losse-full to him. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks 1867 V. 421 It is a gainful loss to suffer for the truth; it is a lossful gain. to provide for our present safety and ease.

†**Lo'ssing,** *vbl. sb. Sc. Obs.* [f. LOSS *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of unloading a vessel, or of discharging goods.

1531 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 142 Thair masteris of warke suld gar amend the prame of the brig, . and lat hir and the prouestis greit keile to fraucht to the losing and laidnyng of schippis. *c* 1575 R BANNATYNE *Jrnl* (1806) 147 All horsmen and footmen went furth doun to Leyth to the lossing of the said bark, which incontinent was broght vp to the castell efter there lossing. 1597 *Sc Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 137/2 Þe conseruatour sall not admit onye cocquet, except the mercheandis, euerie ane of thame, befoir the loissing of onie of þair gudis, mak faith..That he hes na forbiddin gudis [etc.].

Lossingeir, -gere, Sc. variants of LOSENGER.

†**Lo'sseless,** *a. Obs.* [f. LOSS *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Without loss.

1587 THYNNE *Contn. Hist. Scot.* 409 in *Holinshed*, They were suffered harmelesse of bodie, and losselesse of furniture to depart. 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect.* Wks 1851 III. 303 Miraculous and losselesse victories. 1669 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 276 Saved harmles, lossles, & indemnifyed from any suit.

Lossom, -um, obs. forms of LOVESOME.

†**Lost,** *sb. Obs.* Also **loste.** [app. f. *lost*, pa. pple. of LOSE *v*] = LOSS *sb.*1 *To go to lost*: to perish, go to ruin.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. p. iv. 30 (Camb. MS) Men do no more fors of the lost than of the hauyinge 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 213 For þey schulde defende hem þe manloker for drede of so greet lost [L. *metu tanti damni*]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 147 Which is of most cost And lest is worth and goth to lost? 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 151 Of the lordshupp of Cursid men comyth many lostis and myschefis. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel* IX. 147 Al thynge vnder hys newe men yede to loste. 1473 *Waterf. Ark.* in 10th *Rep. Hist MSS Comm.* App. v. 310 He shall make goode of all the losts that is done. 1505 *Galway Arch.* 1891 391 All such costes, lostes and damages as he shuld sustayne. 1529 HORMAN *Vulg.* VII. 86 For in that delynge is great lost of tyme. 1672 *Woodbury Churches. Acc.* (E. D. D.), Collected by vertue of a Briefe for a lost by ffire.

Lost (lɒst), *ppl. a.* [Pa. pple. of LOSE *v.*]

1. That has perished or been destroyed; ruined, esp. morally or spiritually; (of the soul) damned.

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K vj, The greatteste signe of a loste man is to lease his time in naughty workes. 1590 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Disc. Warre* 58 Wee were lost men but for our owne wits and resolution. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr* I. 15 As the sinner is awakened about his lost condition. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I 548 He was reckoned a lost man 1780 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Lost*, the state of being foundered or cast away; expressed of a ship when she has either sunk at sea, or struck upon a rock. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 392 In my lost soul's abandoned night.

b. Having the mental powers impaired. *Lost of wits*: imbecile (cf. dial. use of *lost* in this sense).

1821 SHELLEY *Ginevra* 12 Deafening the lost intelligence within. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* I. 6 One thinks of a descendant of his two hundred years afterwards, blind, old, and lost of wits, singing Handel in Windsor Tower.

†c. *transf.* Desperate, hopeless. *Obs.*

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secr. Mem.* (1736) II. 101 He loved me after a lost manner. 1720 — *Power of Love* (1741) III. 214 She loves you in a lost manner, she is ready to die.

2. Of which some one has been deprived; not retained in possession; no longer to be found. Also, of a person or animal: Having gone astray, having lost his or its way.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XV 24, I am not sent but vnto the loost shepe of the housse of Israhel. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Lev* VI. 4 He shal then restore the lost thing which he founde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 55 The thought Both of lost happiness and lasting pain Torments him. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* Ded., The grateful votaries [desired] to teach others how to recover lossed health 1828 MOORE (*title*) Limbo of Lost Reputations. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 4 The imperfect remains of lost species of animals and plants. 1845 BROWNING (*title*) The Lost Leader. 1849 *Chambers's Inform. People* II. 652/2 If a 'Lost ball' be called, the striker shall be allowed six runs. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* XLVI, It occurred to me that she might be more disposed to feel a woman's interest in the lost girl. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* XXXIII, To this lost heart be kind

Comb *a* 1845 HOOD *Lost Heir* 24 Has ever a one seen anything about the streets like a crying lost-looking child?

¶ *To give* (*over* or *up*) *for lost*, also *to give lost*: see GIVE *v.* 31 b.

3. Of time, labour, space: Not used advantageously; spent in vain; †hence, vain, groundless. Of opportunities: Not turned to account, missed.

a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 156 It were but paine and lost travaile 1535 [see LABOUR *sb.* 1 b]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. II. 11 It were lost sorrow to waile one that's lost. 1604 — *Oth.* V. II. 269 Do you go backe dismaid? 'Tis a lost feare 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II. 111 My friend repented himselfe of the lost time and charges, which he had spent in the sute 1855 HOPKINS & RIMBAULT *Organ* XXXVII. 274 It can never be correctly said that 'unoccupied space' in an Organ, within reason, is 'lost room'. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* XV, He began..to make up for lost time.

4. Of a battle, game: In which one has been defeated. Also *transf.* Of a person: That has lost the day; defeated (*poet*).

1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 298, I saw it was a lost game 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI XXXII, In the lost battle, borne down by the flying 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 294 So were the lost Greeks on the Danube's day.

5. *To be lost to*: **a.** To have passed from the possession of; to have been taken or wrested from.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 479 Other joy To me is lost 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 63 This Battle being lost to us. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* XLIII, My uncle and aunt would have been lost to me; I should not have been allowed to invite them 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 363 The basis of power..was thus of necessity lost to the Five Cantons. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XLIII 9 So then were nothing lost to man 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* II III. 10 In the lore long dead, Lost to the hurrying world, right wise she was.

b. Of a person. To be so depraved as to be inaccessible (to some good influence); to have no sense of (right, shame, etc.). Also *rarely* in neutral sense, to be 'dead' to, to have lost all interest in.

1640 SHIRLEY *St Patrick* IV. F 4 Thou lost thing to goodnesse. 1654 *State Case Commw.* 8 So lost and loose were that party of men to all former principles. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No 78 (1713) II. 228 Being lost to all Humanity. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 30 P 1 Who are not so very much lost to common Sense, but that they understand the Folly they are guilty of. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fortune* Poems (1777) 31 Resign'd to heaven, and lost to all beside. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* VI, A creature lost to reason. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* VI. II 92 Lost to all sense of religious duty. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 63 He lay as dead And lost to life and use and name and fame.

†c. To be forgotten by, unknown to (the world).

1626 SHIRLEY *Brothers* II I. (1652) 19 Men whose expectations are like yours Come not with honour to court such as I am, (Lost to the World for want of portion) But with some untam'd heat of blood. 1636 — *Duke's Mistress* III. iii. (1638) F 2 My Lord I know not with what words to thanke Your feeling of my sufferings. I will now Beleeve I am not lost to all the World.

6. In special collocations: **lost day, level** (see quots.); **lost motion,** imperfect transmission of motion between two parts of a machine which communicate one with the other, due to faulty construction or looseness of the parts; **lost Sunday** (see SUNDAY).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Lost day*, the day which is lost in circumnavigating the globe to the westward, by making each day a little more than twenty-four hours long. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), **Lost*

levels, levels which are not driven horizontally. 1877 Raymond *Statist Mines & Mining* 421 The movement being continuous and rapid in one direction—so that there is no *loss motion [sic] 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Lost Motion*, looseness of fitting, incident to wear of parts.

7. *absol.* (with *the*).

1849 Aytoun *Buried Flower* 72 All I loved is rising round me, All the lost returns again. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* viii 2 Lost is the lost, thou know'st it, and the past is past. *Ibid.* lxxvi. 18 A help to the lost.

b. *pl.* Advertisements of lost articles.

1761 *Ann. Reg* 242 The number of losts..in the *Daily Advertiser* of next day.

Lost, obs. f. Lust; pa. pple. of Lose *v.* *Obs.*

†**Lostell.** *Obs.* In phr. *a lostell* = OF. *à l'ostel* (see Hostel), 'to your quarters!', 'disperse!'

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw IV* 197 b, The kyng caused the Heraldes to cry, a lostell, and every man to departe 1847 Halliwell, *Lostell*, the cry of the heralds to the combatants that they should return home

Loster, Lostfalle, obs. ff Lustre, Lustful.

†**Losthope.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. Forlorn Hope.] An abandoned person.

c 1540 tr *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist* I (Camden No 36) 102 The Scottes on all sides assemblinge the lostehopes and raskalls [L. *collectis undique perditis hominibus*].

†**Lo·stless,** *a. Obs.* [f. Lost *sb.* + -less.] Free from loss.

1459 *Waterf Arch.* in 10th *Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 300 That he save the citie lostlesse againste the King for all chelanges that he or his officers wil make.

Lostling (lǫ·stlin). [f. Lost *ppl. a*, after *foundling*.] A person or thing lost.

1872 Raymond *Statist Mines & Mining* 197 The great 'lost river' which bursts out of the vertical side of the cañon of the Snake—a torrent from the solid rock; a foundling rather than a lostling. 1898 C Benham *Fourth Napoleon* 24 Evidently she spent her existence on the look-out for the lostling

†**Lo·stly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Lost *ppl. a.* + -ly 2.] In a lost manner; hopelessly.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat conc. Relig.* I. i. 3 Such eyes must be lostly obtenebrated, which do not perceive him therein.

Lostness (lǫ·stnés). [f. Lost *ppl. a.* + -ness.] The condition or state of being lost.

1728 P. Walker *Life Peden* (1827) 133 An enlightened believing Soul, that sees its Lostness, and Need of Christ. 1839 Bailey *Festus* (1852) 195 The desolation of the soul.. A sense of lostness that leaves death But little to reveal. 1891 *Punch* 23 May 246/1 My feeling of lostness is utter.

Lostriffe, Lostvol, obs. ff. Loosestrife, Lustful.

Losungeous, variant of Losengeous *a. Obs.*

Losy, Losyn, obs. forms of Losh, Lozen.

Losynge, losyngye, obs. forms of Lozenge.

Losynger(e, variant of Losenger.

Lot (lǫt), *sb* Forms: 1 **hlot, hlott, hlodd,** 2–8 **lott,** 4–6 **lote,** 4–7 **lotte,** (4 **loth,** 4–6 **loot,** 5 **loote, lootte**), 2– **lot.** [OE. *hlot* neut. (rendering L. *sors, portio*) :—OTeut. type **hluto-m*, f. the wk. grade of the root **hleut-* (*hlaut-* : *hlŭt-*) occurring in the str vb OE. *hlēotan*, OS. *hliotan*, OHG *liozan* (MHG. *liezen*), ON. *hlióta*, to cast lots, obtain by lot. The precise formal equivalent of the Eng. word is not found elsewhere exc. perh. in OFris. *hlot* (? neut.), MDu. *lot* neut. (also masc.), Du *lot* neut.; but synonymous sbs. from the same root appear in all the Teut langs. From the wk. grade are, besides those already mentioned, OHG. (*h*)*luz* masc, ON. *hlut-r, hlot-r* masc. (MSw. *luter, loter*, Sw. *lott*, Da. *lod*), *hlute* wk. masc.; from the form **hlaut-* are OE. *hlȳt, hlēt, hliet* masc. (:—OTeut. **hlauti z*), Goth. *hlaut-s* masc. (rendering κλῆρος), OS *hlōt* masc, OHG. (*h*)*lōz* masc. and neut. (MHG. *lōz* masc. and neut., mod.G. *loos, los* neut); cf. also ON. *hlaut* fem., blood of sacrifice. The Teut. word was adopted into the Rom. langs.: F. *lot* (whence *lotir* to divide, in OF. to cast lots), It. *lotto* game of chance, Sp, Pg. *lote* lot, Sp. *loto* 'lot' put up to auction. Probably some of the uses of the Eng. word are due to the influence of F. *lot*.

The primary meaning of the Teut. root **hleut-* is uncertain. Schrader has suggested that it may have been formed by secondary ablaut from the wk. grade **hlut-* (repr. pre-Teut. *klŭd-*: see Holt) in the sb. **hluto-m*, the primary sense of which would then be the piece of wood used in casting lots. But this conjecture is very doubtful, and not free from difficulties.]

1. An object (app. usually a piece of wood) used in a widely diffused ancient method of deciding disputes, dividing plunder or property, selecting persons for an office or duty, etc., by an appeal to chance or the divine agency supposed to be concerned in the results of chance. The 'lots', each bearing the special mark of one of the competitors, were placed in a receptacle (in Homeric Greece a helmet); according to Greek procedure the vessel was shaken, the winning lot being that which fell out first; in Scandinavia (see Vigf. s. v. *hlutr*) the winning lot was drawn out by an uninterested party. In Eng (exc. in rare modern instances, chiefly translations from ancient langs.) the word in this sense occurs only in the phr. *to cast, draw* (†also *lay, put, send, throw, warp*) *lots* (or †*lot*); followed by *on* or *upon, over, between, for* (the object or objects concerned); also by inf. or indirect interrog. clause.

In genuine OE. idiom the vb. governing *hlot* was *weorpan* to throw (see Warp v.); cf. G. *das loos werfen*, L. *sortes conicere*, Gr. κλῆρον βαλλειν. In ME. *werpe* was superseded by the synonymous *cast* and *throw*. The OE. use of *sendan* is a Latinism, after *mittere* of the Vulgate. The only forms of the phrase that survive are *to cast lots* (*arch.*) and *to draw lots* (cf. F. *tirer au sort*), which is interpreted as synonymous with *to draw cuts* (Cut *sb.*¹ 1).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 229 Hie sendon hlot him betweonum, hwider hyra gehwylc faran scolde to læranne. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt. xxvii 35 Hig to-dældon hys reaf & wurpon hlot [L. *sortem mittentes*] þer ofer. *c* 1205 Lay. 13858 Vmbe fiftene 3er þat folc his isomned & heore loten werpeð vppen þan þe hit faleð he scal uaren of londe. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* in *O. E. Misc.* 50 Ac hi casten heore lot hwes he scolde beo. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi. 18 And mi clepinge lote kaste þai on. *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 124 Lotes did þei kast, for whom þei had þat wo. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xiv 42 Sende 3e lot bitwixe [1535 Coverdale Cast the lot ouer, 1611 Cast lots betweene] me and Jonathas my sone. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1933 *Ariadne*, Euery thridde yere . They caste lot, and as it fil a-boute On riche or pore, he muste his sone take [etc.] *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1569 Mathy and Barnabe, drawyng lottys, stood *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3184 Thay haue caste ther loote certes you vppon 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 455 The French men had divided the prisoners and spoyles among them, and had cast lottes for them. *c* 1621 Chapman *Iliad* VII. 153 Each markt his lot, and cast it in, to Agamemnons caske. 1647 Jer Taylor *Lib. Proph.* xi 171 The lot was throwne, and God made to be Judge 1703 Burchett *Naval Trans* III. xix (1720) 391 That the Regiments should cast Lots which of them should go on shore first. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xiv. 239 *note*, The sons cast lots for their patrimony. 1744 *Col. Rec Pennsylv.* IV. 722 The several Nations had drawn Lots for the performance of the Ceremony 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 26 Their numbers given, the lots were cast, To fix the names of first and last. 1840 J H. Newman *Par Serm.* (1842) V xv. 296 Supposing we had to cast lots for some worldly benefit. *a* 1851 Joanna Baillie *Ethwald* III. iv Wks (1851) 150 *Ethw* (giving a soldier a helmet filled with lots) Here, take the lots and deal them fairly round. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 341 Some ingenious kind of lots which the less worthy may draw. 1888 E. B. Tylor in *Archæol. Rev* Mar, Specimens of the sticks or other lots cut with patterns, which were used in the re-distribution of the communal plots of land.

b. In abstract sense: The casting or drawing of lots, or the use of any equivalent process, to obtain a decision. Chiefly in phr. *by lot* (occas. † *by lots*). Also *fig.*

1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 2415 Þe stalworþest me ssal bi choys & bi lot al so Chese out. 1382 Wyclif *Num.* xxxiii. 54 The which 3e shal dyuyde to 3ou bi lot. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 130 So as it falleth upon lot. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I 95 They were of the Countrie of Germany, and put out of their Countrie by a maner & sort of a Lot, which is sundrie times used in the sayde lande. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Serm.* (1637) 797 Mathias is chosen by lots, to the Apostleship. 1642 R. Harris *Serm.* 43 Let's put it to the Lot. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xv, But that controversy divine lot hath ended 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx 184 Good Counsell comes not by Lot, nor by Inheritance. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol* xxvi (1819) 457 The distribution of provision may be made by lot, as it is in a sailor's mess. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 125 The ancients knew that election by lot was the most democratic of all modes of appointment 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 400 The only remaining possibility is either the lot, or the decision of some external will.

c. The choice resulting from a casting of lots. In phr. *The lot falls* (†*limps*) *on* (a person or thing).

c 1205 [see 1] 13 . *E. E. Allit. P* C 194 And ay þe lote, vpon laste, lymped on Ionas 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I 29 Then he caused lots to be cast out, to know who should be king, and the lot fell upon the tribe of Beniamin 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav* xxix 115 Lots were cast five times and all those five times the lot fell still on a little Boy of seven years of age. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, II vii (1857) 284 The lot fell on Egmont to devise some suitable livery.

d. fig. *The lot is cast*: the decisive step is taken. (Cf. Die *sb*)

1682 Otway *Venice Preserv.* iv. i, Now the lot's cast, and, fate, do what thou will. 1855 Browning *Statue & Bust* 55 Calmly he said that her lot was cast, That the door she had passed was shut on her Till the final catafalk repassed.

e. Phr. *To cast* (rarely *throw*) *in one's lot with*: to associate oneself with and share the fortunes of. (After Prov. i 14 where the expression has its literal sense, with reference to partition of plunder.)

1382 Wyclif *Prov* i. 14 Lot ley with vs, o bagge of monee be of vs alle 1535 Coverdale *ibid.*, Cast in thy lott amonge us, we shal haue all one purse. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 6, I intend to go along with this good man, and to cast in my lot with him 1740 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I 283 Seven or eight and forty likewise desired to cast in their lot with us. 1834 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) III. 39 She [England] must abide the chances with those with whom she hast cast in her lot 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 708 We find East-Anglia heartily throwing in its lot with Wessex.

†f. *To put in lot*: ? to put (money) in a joint venture or speculation. *Obs.*

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. xii. (1636) 34 Foure Merchants did put their money in lot in this manner.

†g. *sing.* and *pl.* Applied to games of chance. Also, to divinatory appeals to chance; hence *occas.* a sortilege, spell. *Obs.*

1577 Northbrooke *Diceing* (1843) 139 Whosoeuer vseth this chaunce of lottes in ydle and trifling things taketh the name and prouidence of God in vaine. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel* II. ii. IV. (1651) 275 Many too nicely take exceptions at Cardes, Tables and Dices, and such mixt luserious lots. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Enuy* (Arb.) 515 There is no other Cure of Enuy, but the cure of Witchcraft: and that is, to remoue the Lot (as they call it) and to lay it vpon another. 1649 *Alcoran* 63 Consult not with Southsayers or Lots, it is a great sin. 1777 Johnson *L. P., Cowley*, I cannot but suspect Cowley of having consulted on this great occasion the Virgilian lots

†h. *pl.* As the name of a particular game. *Obs.*

1579 Twyne tr. *Petrarch's Physic agst. Fortune* I. xxvi. 35, I delight moreover to play at Lottes [L. *calculis*]. *Reason.* O chyldishe desyre, for olde doating men to stande gaping ouer a payre of tables, and a fewe rouling peeces of wood, by stealth robbing or falling in.

2. What falls to a person by lot.

a. That which is assigned by lot to a person as his share or portion in an inheritance, or in a distribution of property; a division or share of property made by lot. Phr † *To give in* or *to lot* (or *lots*) *to*: to allot to. Also, *to fall to* (or †*in*) *the lot of.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xv. 12 *Da mihi portionem substantiae*, sel me dæl *vel* hlodd fæes. 958 *Grant* in Birch *Cartul Sax.* III. 230 On Fearnes felda ȝe byrað twegra manna hlot landes in to Sudwellan *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6964 In a land þat hight sichim, Was gin in loth to ioseph kin [*Fairf.* was giuen to loth Ioseph kin]. *a* 1300 *Ibid.* 10385 To godd þe lambes he gaf to lottes. 1382 Wyclif *Josh.* xv. 1 The lot [1388 part] of the sones of Juda, bi her kynredis, was this. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiv xii. (1495) 473 Effraym had many pertyculer hylles and dennes, for all ye lotte of the lygnage is moost in mountaynes & in wodes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 þat cuntree es called Galilea Gentium, and it fell in þe lote of Zabulon and of Neptalim. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xv[i]. 6 The lott is fallen vnto me in a fayre grounde, yee I haue a goodly heretage. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* x. 739 Thy Barrs, and Ingots, and the Sums beside, Leave for thy Childrens Lot. 1737 Bolingbroke *Study & Use Hist* vii 188 The whole ten provinces were thrown into the lot of France. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 92 When the revenues of a cathedral or a cure fell to the lot of a monastery. 1862 Stanley *Jew Ch.* (1877) I xii 225 One lot, and one only, they were to have; the rest they were to carve out for themselves.

b Phr. † *To have* (or *win*) *lot with* (a person) *of* or *in* (a thing), also †*to have lot and dole* (*cut, cavel*) *with*: to have a share with. Now only *to have no* (*neither*) *part nor lot in*, after Acts viii. 21.

c 1150 *Burgh Lawis* lxv. in *Anct. Laws & Cust Burghs Scot* (1868) 26 Et sciendum est quod stallangiator nullo tempore potest habere loth cut neque cavyl de aliquo mercimonio cum burgense nisi infra quando quilibet potest habere loth et cavyl *c* 1200 Ormin 4030 3iff þatt te33 wolldenn habbenn lott Wiþþ himm inn eche blisse *Ibid* 9847 & winnenn lott wiþþ Abraham Off eche blisse inn heoffne. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 111 Nis non mihte on godes temple ðat ne haſþ lott and dole mid ðessere eadige mihte. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Lamb Hom* 187 Hwa se euer wule habbe lot wiþ þe of þi blisse, he mot dealе wiþ þe of þine pine on eorþe. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. x 277 The preestis and dekenes of the Oold Testament schulden not haue part and lott in the firste parting of the lond of Iewry 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* viii 21 Thou hast no part, nor lot in this word. 1611 *Ibid.*, Thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter [Gr. οὐκ ἔστι σοι μερὶς οὐδὲ κλῆρος ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τούτῳ]. 1825 Macaulay *Ess., Milton* (1851) I 24 Having neither part nor lot in human infirmities. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Cinnamon & P.* vi. 102 Rayo and his countrymen had no part nor lot in the harvests of their native land.

†c. One's turn (to do something); originally, as determined by lot. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 133 Att ænne time whanne hiss lott Wass cumenn upp to þeowwtenn, He toc hiss reciefatt onn hand, Annd ȝede innto þe temmple. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W* 1887 *Ariadne*, Now cometh thy lot, now comestow on the rynge. *c* 1386 — *Friar's Prol.* 27 Lat hym seye to me What so hym list; whan it comth to my lot, By god, I shal hym quiten euery grot 1611 Bible *Luke* i 9 1667 Milton *P L* IV 561 Gabriel, to thee thy cours by Lot hath giv'n Charge and strict watch that to this happie place No evil thing approach or enter in

d. *fig.* That which is given to a person by fate or divine providence; esp. one's destiny, fortune, or 'portion' in this life; condition (good or bad) in life. Phr. *the lot falls* (*to* a person), (*it*) *falls to the lot of* (a person), or *it falls to* (him) *as his lot* (to have or to do something).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14108 Þe better lott has mari chosen. *Ibid* 14555 þat was sir Iudas scarioth Of alle him fell þe werst lot. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm Par. Eph.* 2 We wer chosen vnto the lotte and enheritaunce of immortalitie. 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 226 A minde satisfied with his appointed lotte 1586 B Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* iv. 179 Therefore let vs make triall, to whose Lot it shal befall to beare the swaie. 1611 Bible *Transl Pref* P 2 If any man conceit, that this is the lot and portion of the meaner sort onely. — *Isa* xvii. 14 This is the portion of them that spoile vs, and the lot of them that robbe vs. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 952 However I with thee have fixt my Lot, Certain to undergoe like doom. 1671 — *Samson* 1743 Bewailing His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 205 Shall it be my Lot to go that way again. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 155 P 1 That Part of the Fair Sex whose Lot in Life is to be of any Trade. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav* 178 He sees his little lot the lot of all. 1769-72 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 10 They confess that they are dissatisfied with the common lot of humanity. 1799 R. Sicklemore *Agnes & Leonora* II. 196 Agnes enjoyed a greater portion of real bliss than in general falls to the lot of mortals. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* III. xxviii. *Song*, A weary lot is thine, fair maid. 1880 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 7 It has been either my good or evil lot to have my roving passion gratified. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 72 Some pet scheme or other,

To remedy the lot of our poor folk. 1891 Sir R. Webster in *Law Times* XC. 431/1 It falls to my lot to express in a few words [etc.].

†3. In the Ormulum: A part, portion, or division of anything; a number (of things or persons) forming part of a larger whole. *Obs.* (Cf. sense 8.)

c 1200 Ormin 10939 Þise cullfress þat sinndenn i þiss middellærd An lott off manne fode. *Ibid.* 15248 Þe maste lott tatt hezhenst iss Iss þatt lærede genge þatt isa 3uw sett abufenn 3uw To 3emenn & to lærenn .. Þiss lott off all Crisstene follc Iss hezhesat unnderr Criste. *Ibid.* 19017, 19150.

4. A tax, due, or custom. *Scot and lot* (formerly also † *lot and scot*): see Scot.

1530 Palsgr. 244/1 Lotte or shotte, *escot.* 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 283 That it was done by authority of the Commission of Sewers for Lotte or Taxe assessed by that Commission.

b. *Derbyshire Mines.* A payment of the thirteenth 'dish' of lead as royalty to the lord of the mine. (Cf *lot-lead* in 10.)

1632, *a* 1661 [see Cope *sb.*[3] 3]. 1653 Manlove *Lead Mines* 76 The thirteenth dish of oar within their mine, To th' Lord for Lot, they pay at measuring time 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* M j b, The chief Proprietor and Lord of the Mine; to whom Lot or Farm is paid by the Miner. 1851 *Act* 14 & 15 *Vict.* c. 94 Sched. I § 9 The Duty called Lot is and shall be One Thirteenth Part of all Ore raised within the Jurisdiction of the Barmote Courts.

†5. A prize in a lottery. *Great lot, chief lot,* the highest prize. *Obs.* [After Rom. uses; cf. F. *le gros lot*.] Also in the card-game (see Lottery).

† *It is lots to blanks* = 'it is a thousand to one'.

1567 *Lottery Chart* Aug, The number of Lots [in a Lottery] shall be Foure hundreth thousand, and no moe: and euery Lot shall be the summe of Tenne shillings sterling onely, and no more. 1607 Shaks *Cor.* v. ii 10 It is Lots to Blankes, My name hath touch't your eares. 1634 Wither *Emblems,* Direction at end, If it be the upper Figure, whose Index you moved, than, that Number whereupon it resteth, is the number of your Lot, or Blancke 1698 *Wheel of Fortune* 2 Some more lucky Sot, Had march'd off with his Lot, And that was the Thousand pound Chance. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 170 P 6 You, who have both the furnishing and turning of that Wheel of Lots. 1710 *Ibid* No. 203 P 2 The Chief Lot he was confident would fall upon some Puppy 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 191 P 1 Each of these . thinks he stands fairest for the great Lot. 1850 *Bohn's Handbk Games* 327 (*Lottery*), One of them [dealers] deals a card to each player; all these cards are to remain turned, and are called the *lots.* 1876 'Capt. Crawley' *Card Players' Man.* 235 (*Lottery*), One dealer gives to every player a card, face downwards, for the lots or prizes

6. a. (Now chiefly *U. S.*) A plot or portion of land assigned by the state to a particular owner. Hence, any piece of land divided off or set apart for a particular purpose, e g. for building or pasture. Phr. *Across* or *cross lots*: across the lots or fields as a short cut (*U. S. colloq.*) b (? Influenced by sense 7) One of the plots or portions in which a tract of land is divided when offered for sale.

1633 *Mass Col Rec* (1853) I. 102 The westermost part of the Governors greate lot. 1641 *Connect. Col Rec.* (1850) I. 505 To Jacob, my sonne, I giue my howse and lotts, meadow, homelotte and great lott and lottes whatsoeuer on this side the great Riuer 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 317 If ye Province will build me a house in the City, vpon my Lott. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 154 E and F are twenty Lots for Docks, .. p and q Thirty Lots for principal Merchants .to store their Imports and Exports 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* II. 473 Each of these freemen possesses what is called a *lot* or *freedom,* containing about four acres of arable land. 1836 *Backwood's of Canada* 47 Every little dwelling has its lot of land. *Ibid.* 89 The plains are sold off in park lots. 1840 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III. vii. 109 The lot, about an acre, is to be sold on the first of next month. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s v., 'I left the road and went across lots, to shorten the distance'; i e across the open fields or meadows 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 700 Each of the lots in the plain had an appointed chief. the size of the lot was a square of ten stadia each way. 1879 H. George *Progr & Pov* VII. i. (1881) 303 A house and the lot on which it stands are alike property.

7. An article, or set of articles, offered separately at a general sale; *esp.* each of the items at a sale by auction.

1704 *Lond Gaz* No 4060/5 Lot 65. Cont, Brown Sugar. 1755 Johnson, *Lot* (4), a portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot; as, what lot of silks had you at the sale? 1772–84 Cook *Voy* (1790) V 1571 In general, we paid for each lot or separate article as we received them. 1821 Byron *Juan* III xv, He had chain'd His prisoners, dividing them like chapters In number'd lots. 1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 23 Apr. 270/2 Lot after lot was disposed of at what were considered good prices. 1901 *19th Cent.* 426 Lot 1 was brought up in a box.

b. *transf.* Applied with depreciatory epithet to a person; chiefly in *a bad lot.*

1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Channings* xxxvii, [A schoolboy says] Charley's not a bad lot, and he sha'n't be harmed. 1882 J. Grant *Cameronians* I. i. 7 He had come home with the current reputation, among his set, of being 'a bad lot'. 1894 Mrs. H. Ward *Marcella* III. 345, I'm a bad lot, I know—well, an idle lot—I don't think I am a *bad* lot.

8. *gen.* A number of persons or things of the same kind, or associated in some way; a quantity or collection (of things); a party, set, or 'crew' (of persons); also, a quantity (of anything). Now only *colloq.*, except with reference to articles of commerce, goods, live stock, and the like. Often with some degree of depreciation, either implied, or expressed by an epithet. (Cf. sense 3.)

1728 In G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 449 Our men..discovered a partie of the Enemy that had killed a mare & a Lott of men 1789 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xvi. § 16 On the one hand a lot of punishment is a lot of pain; on the other hand the profit of an offence is a lot of pleasure. 1805 T. Holcroft *Bryan Perdue* I 30 Put all the countries in the world in a bag, and the whole lot of them not worth little Ireland. 1854 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) II. 249 Mr. C—— being too busy with his book to waste a month at present, besides having a sacred horror of two several lots of children who were to be there. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 140 The Good Samaritan, on the dump of which a large lot of ore has accumulated 1879 W. Benham *Mem Cath. & Crau. Tast* 501 Their crew seem to have been a lazy lot. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 206/2 The men who do this work are an interesting lot. 1884 E. R. Turner in *Law Times* 30 Aug. 310/1 The defendant saw the calves, one of which, the only wye calf in the lot, was poorly. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 30 Aug. 1/6 The above will be found to be an altering lot of Stock. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 348 He said the natives were an exceedingly bad lot.

b. *The lot* = the whole of a certain number or quantity. *colloq*

1867 Mrs. H. Wood *Orville Coll.* I xi. 252, I caught young Dick buying a quart [of gooseberries]. He's crunching the lot. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 381 'What is your fare?' 'A shilling for the lot'. 1886 Stevenson *Dr. Jekyll* i. (ed 2) 8 There was something about the lot of us that meant mischief.

9. *colloq.* A considerable number, quantity, or amount; a good deal, a great deal. Used in sing. (*a lot*) and plur.; also as quasi-adv. Often absol., without explicit mention of the persons or things intended. Also with adj., as *a good lot, a great lot.*

1818 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XVI. 191 Lots of our Senators have of late been subject to the awful visitation 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* II 47 Gallons of Arrack, lots of beer 1835 Keble in Sir J. T. Coleridge *Mem.* (1869) 201 Till you have read a good lot of the Fathers. 1849 Clough *Poems,* etc (1869) I 158 You see lots of villas, six or seven at least, in ruins. 1853 Ld Houghton in T. W. Reid *Life* (1891) I. xi. 491 General B. .who is factotum of the Court, and who has lots of gossip 1858 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett* II 368 Having had lots of time to unpack and dress. 1886 *Cornh. Mag* July 41 There was plenty of cider—a lot too much, indeed 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I 69 Good bye, I've lots to do 1894 H. Nisbet *Bush Girl's Rom.* 306 The colony could get lots more to take your post, if they hanged you 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 223/1, I would give a lot to have had Raeburn paint her. 1901 A Hope *Tristram of Blent* x 113 But, mind you, Duplay's a very superior fellow. He knows the deuce of a lot.

10. *Comb*, as (sense 6) *lot-holder*: (sense 1) *lot-casting* ppl. adj.; †lot-layer *American,* one appointed to lay out land in lots; †lot-lead *Mining* (see quot. and cf. sense 4 b); lot-man, †(*a*) a pressed seaman; †(*b*) an alleged synonym for *pirate*, (*c*) *Sc.* see quot. 1890; lot mead, -meadow, a common meadow, the shares in which are apportioned by lot; lot-money (see quot and sense 7); †lot-monger, one who practises sortilege; †lot-pot, an urn from which lots are shaken or drawn (cf. *lottery-pot* s v. Lottery 5); lot-seller, -selling (see quots.); †lot-teller, a fortune-teller

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 2 b, A *lot-castinge Arithmetician. 1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxxix X. 407 Kleruchs or *lot-holders. 1677 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen Reg* (1873) XXVII. 48 It was agreed that . the *lot layers of both ends of the town . are apointed to consider tender cases. *c*1480 *Mendip Laws* in Phelps *Hist. Somerset* VII (1839) 6 So that he doth pay his *lott lead, which is the tenth pound which shall be blown on the hearth or hearths. 1758 J. Blake *Plan Mar. Syst.* 28 The number of volunteer seamen, together with the *lot-men , may not be sufficient to man the navy. 1887 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lotman,* an old term for pirate. 1890 *Scots Observer* 1 Feb. 296/1 The lotman was the thresher and he was to be found erewhile on every farm of the Lowlands. 1553 *Stanford Churchw Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 117/2 For grasse in the *loot mede y^t belongythe to ye churche ijs 1659–70 Aubrey *Topogr. Collect. Wilts* (1862) 198 Here [Wanborough] is a Lott-mead celebrated yearly with great ceremony. 1813 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts* App. 259 *Lot-Meads,* common meadows divided into acres or equal sized pieces; but the property to the hay of each piece being determined yearly by lot. 1675 W. Leonard *Reports* IV. 43 Where many have *Lot-Meadow to be divided every year by lot who shall have the Grass of such an Acre, and who of such an Acre, &c. 1878 G B. L. Marriott tr. *E. de Laveleye's Prim Property* 114 In many English villages meadows are still found divided into parts, which are annually assigned by lot among the co-partners. These are called lot meadows or lammas land 1725 *Lond. Gaz* No. 6363/2 The Buyer is to pay down in Part Five Guineas each Lott, and the Goods are to be taken away on or before the 21st of May , or the *Lott Money forfeited. 1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* R iv b, That law was fyrste ordeined against *lottemongers, enchaunters, and sorcerers. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xix. (1632) 31 Of all shak't is the *lot-pot [Hor. *Carm* II. iii. 26 *omnium versatur urna*] 1619 Gataker *Lots* 4 The tickets or tokens that were cast into the Lot-pot. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 447 The *Lot-sellers proper, are those who vend a variety of small articles, or 'a lot', all for 1*d*. *Ibid.*, The origin of '*lot-selling', or selling 'penny lots' instead of penny articles, was more curious. 1575 (*title*) A Dialogue of Witches, in foretime named *Lot tellers, and now commonly called Sorcerers [tr. Danæus]

Lot (lɒt), *v.* Also 5 lote, 6 lott(e, *Sc.* loitt. [f. Lot *sb.* Cf. F. *lotir* to cast lots, assign by lot.]

I. *intr.*

1. To cast lots. Const. interrog. clause; also with *for. rare.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 65/1 Wherfore now stande euerich in his tribe and we shal lote who shal be our kyng. [1600 Heywood *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, III. i. Wks. 1874 I. 46 *King.* Well, let's cast lots whether thou shalt go with me [etc.]. *Hobs* Lot me no lotting. I'll not go with thee.] 1642 R. Harris *Serm* 43 Let's put it to the Lot. Lot upon your selves; and let each Parliament man say, Am I ready? *a* 1657 W. Bradford *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 216 A cowe [was given] to 6. persons or shars, & 2. goats to ye same, which were first equalised for age & goodnes, and then lotted for. 1795 J. Sullivan *Hist Maine* 188 The house lots were all lotted for, except such as were allowed to be pitched by the old proprietors.

2. *Sc.* To pay a 'lot' or assessment. Only in connexion with Scot *v.*, q.v.

3. *To lot upon,* to count or reckon upon; rest one's hopes on; depend or rely on; look for, hope for, expect. Now *U. S.*

[1633 D. Rogers *Treat. Sacraments* I. 165 Doe ye know the way unto him by the Supper..? Doe ye lot upon it, that there (if any where)..the broken peace of your consciences.. is to be revived?] 1642 — *Naaman* 565 Its a maxime: lot upon it, whether thou see it so or not, it will be so 1658 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm* II ver 16. xix. 656 The soul that was even now pining to death with despair, and lotting upon hell in his thought. 1662 *Ibid.* III ver. 18. II. xix. § 2. 642 As the Saints are covetous of prayers, so they lot upon it that you do pray for them. 1868 Mrs Whitney *P. Strong* II (1869) 27, I can't help lotting on it all the time. 1894 M E. Wilkins in *Brit. Weekly* 16 Aug. 258 All these six weeks had Emma Jane lotted upon it

II. *trans.*

4. To assign *to* one as his share or portion; to assign as one's lot or destiny. Also with *out*; and in indirect passive.

1524 Wolsey *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. iv 53 Your archers shall be lotted and appointed..to every part. 1562 Eden *Let. to Sir W. Cecil,* xx^li thereof to be lotted to me for an earnest penye to begynne the booke. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii (1596) 219 He who first deuised Chesse-play lotted as many cheefe men to the one side as to the other. 1596 Drayton *Legends* iii. 286 So well had Fortune lotted out my hap. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng* xv. xcix. 391 Though she lack not of the age that Scriptures lot to man. 1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* II i. Wks. 1874 III. 29 She Must be her bed-companion, so tis lotted 1648 Symmons *Vind. Chas. I* 291 They being by the Providence of God lotted under his government. 1823 Byron *Age of Bronze* VI, A live estate, existing but for thrall, Lotted by thousands, as a meet reward For the first courtier in the Czar's regard. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 684 Was more e'er lotted to the vulgar swarm? 1898 T Hardy *Wessex Poems* 71 Fifty thousand sturdy souls Who .were lotted their shares in a quarrel not theirs

†b. To appoint or allot *to do* or *to be* (something): = Allot *v.* 4. *Obs*

1573 Twyne *Æneid* XII (1584) S viij, And I alonly lotted am King Turnus to assay. 1637 B Jonson *Sad Sheph.* II. i, Your brother Lorells prize' For so my largesse, Hath lotted her, to be your brothers Mistresse.

†5. To impose a tax, due, or impost upon. *Obs.*

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c 11 § 4 Two Iustices of peace shall haue ful power. indifferently to lot and tax euery citie boroughe and towne within the shire.

6. To divide (land) into lots, esp. for assignment to private owners Usually with *out*: To portion out and allot (*to* a person or persons).

c 1449 [see Lotting *vbl. sb.*]. 1561 Norton & Sackv. *Gorboduc* I. II 151 As for diuiding of this realme in twaine, And lotting out the same in egall partes To either of my lordes your Graces sonnes. 1628 Peacham *Compl. Gentl.* ix. (1634) 73 Every man had his owne portion of ground lotted and laid out to him 1634 *Rec. Muddy River & Brookline, Mass.* (1875) 9 That Hogg Island shall be lotted out unto the inhabitants and freemen of this town 1647 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) II. 195 Waymouth haveing a swamp, supposed to be above 100 acres, they are granted liberty to lot it out amongst themselues 1736 in E Hyde *Hist Winchendon, Mass.* (1849) 75 The Committee to lot and lay out the first division. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl* (1808) V. 202 A village is lotted out, and to each lot of building ground is appropriated a small croft. 1823 Byron *Juan* X. xxxv, Lotting others' properties Into some sixty thousand new knights' fees 1836 A A Parker *Trip to the West* 167 A few years ago a town was lotted out in this place. 1879 Lubbock *Addr. Pol. & Educ* IX 156 A considerable part of the site was .. lotted out in sites for cottages. 1891 E Chase *Dartmouth Coll.* I 611 The remainder of the grant..was lotted, and some of it rented on long leases about 1821.

7. To divide or group into lots for sale. Also with *out*

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4595/4 They are lotted into small Parcels. 1821 Byron *Juan* IV. xci, Lady to lady, well as man to man, Were to be chain'd and lotted out per couple, For the slave-market of Constantinople. 1837 *Advt* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 120 The Stone Wall .and the Coping surmounted by Nine Balls .will be sold in one Lot; excepting the Balls, which will be lotted in Pairs. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 145 The furniture was lotted out for the auctioneer's hammer. 1880 *Advt* in *Echo* 23 Nov. 4/2 A Stock of about 300 dozen choice Wines, lotted to suit the Trade and Private Buyers. 1893 Vizetelly *Glances Back* II. xxvii. 110 The auctioneer's man who lotted the goods.

8. To cast lots for; to divide, apportion, or distribute by lot. Now *rare.*

1703 S. Sewall *Diary* 22 Mar, Mr. Banister and I Lotted our Fence on Cotton-Hill. He chose to put it to Lot. 1723 *Ibid* 2 Mar, The Children's Plate and Linen is divided into Six parts, and then Lotted 1839 Bailey *Festus* xiii. (1848) 124 Men who have bought up truth for the nations; parted it, As soldiers lotted once the garb of God.

9. To choose (pressed men) by lot for service. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1758 J. Blake *Plan Mar. Syst.* 5 The other captain is .. to send the officers under him on board merchant ships, in order to lot the men. 1893 J. H. Turner *Hist. Brighouse* 254 John Marsden who was lotted or pressed for a soldier in Wellington's time.

10. To portion *off* by lot.

1849 Grote *Greece* II. xlvi. V 496 The newly-created panels of salaried dikasts, lotted off in ten divisions from the aggregate Heliæa.

Lot, var. Late *sb.*[1] *Obs.*, look, sound.

Lot, obs form of Lote, lotus.

‖ **Lota, lotah** (lō·tă). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **lootah**, loote, loto. [Hindi *lota.*] A spheroidal water-pot, usually made of polished brass.

1809 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 310/1 On returning the loote to one of the officiating Brahmins, he found a little left which he swallowed with great avidity 1810 T. Williamson *E. India Vade M.* II. 284 A lootah, or brass water-vessel. *c* 1813 Mrs. Sherwood *Stories Ch. Catech* x. 73 Taking the old man's brass lota, which was all the riches he had. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 100 We shall still hear of men selling their lotahs to provide themselves with the necessaries of life. 1860 W. H Russell *Diary India* I 145 Each man carries his bamboo latee shod with iron, with a bundle at one end, and the unfailing loto .at the other 1881 Monier Williams in *19th Cent.* No 49. 509 A metal reservoir filled with water,. and two or three Lotas.

Lotarie, obs. form of Lottery.

Lote (lōut), *sb.*[1] *arch.* Also 6 lot. [Anglicized form of Lotus.] = Lotus in various senses.

1 The Nettle-tree: = Lote-tree a.

c 1510 Barclay *Mirr Gd. Manners* (1570) F iij, In hye grounde or hilles reioyseth the Peretree, But the Lote and Planetree where waters often flowe. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. cxvii. 1308 Of the Lote or Nettle tree. The Lote whereof we write, is a tree as big as a Peare tree. 1665-76 Rea *Flora* (ed 2) 221 The Lote or Nettle tree.

2. [After Homer's λωτός] Some kind of clover, trefoil, or melilot: = Lotus 3. *Bird's-foot Lote* = *Lotus corniculatus.*

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 49 *Lotus sylucstris* .. It maye be called in englishe wylde lote [*Melilotus officinalis*, Willd.] 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* IV. 802 Where the broad fields beare Sweet Cypers grasse; where men fed Lote doth flow. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* (1677) 33 The horses upon lote and cinquefoil feeding were 1713 Petiver in *Phil Trans.* XXVIII. 208 These Pods are lightly joynted like the Birds foot Lote.

3. The food of the Lotophagi (usually identified with the berry of *Zizyphus Lotus*: see Lotus 1).

1638 Farley *Emblems* xxxi. E 8, Thus cralling for its food, my soule can fret And tasting Lote, his Country doth forget. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* xxiii. 335 How to the land of Lote unblessed he sails. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst Bot* 114 The fruit of Zizyphus is often wholesome and pleasant to eat, as in the case of the Jujube and the Lote, the latter of which is now known to have given their name to the classical Lotophagi 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 80 That heart-soothing herb, not less renowned Than lote, nepenthes, moly, or tolu.

4. The lotus-lily: see Lotus 4.

1561 A. Scott *New Yeir Gift to Q Mary* 218 Fragrant flour formois, Lantern to lufe, of ladeis lamp and lot. 1650-60 Wharton *Disc Soul World* Wks. (1683) 657 The Lote (which shutteth its Leaves before Sun Rise, but when he Ascendeth openeth them by degrees).

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, *as lote-berry, -eater, -leaf*; **lote-bush**, *Zizyphus Lotus.*

1611 Cotgr., *Micocoules*, *Lote berries (be round, and hang by long staulkes like Cherries) 1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 582 The *Lote-bush, which gave its name to the Ancient Lotophagi, is to this day collected for food by the Arabs of Barbary. 1587 Golding tr. *Solinus Polyhistor* (1590) S iij, In the innermost part of the bigger *Syrt* . inhabited the *Loteaters. 1638 Mayne *Lucian* (1664) 355 Your example of the Lote-eaters, and instance of the Syrens, carry no resemblance to my case 1865 Swinburne *Laus Veneris* 185 Softer than the Egyptian *lote-leaf.

† **Lote**, *sb.*[2] The eel-pout (*Lota vulgaris*).

1611 Cotgr., *Marmote*, . also, the riuer Lote; a little muddie fish, headed, skinned, and finned, like an Eele.

† **Lote**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 3 lotie(n, 4 lotye, ? 5 loyt. [? OE. **lotian*, f. **lut-*, ablaut-variant of **lūt-* in the synonymous OE. *lútian* = OHG *lûzên* (MHG. *lûzen*); the root is prob. identical with that in the str. vb. OE. *lútan* to bow down (see Lout *v.*).] *intr* To lurk, lie concealed.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 On þesse fewe litele wored lotieð fele gode wored 3if hie weren wel ioponed. *c* 1275 Lay. 21509 And dude 3am alle cleane into þan sipes grunde, and hehte heom lotie [*c* 1205 lutie] wel, þat Cheldrich nere noht war. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B xvii. 102 For outlawes in the wode and vnder banke lotyeth. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sec. Nun's T.* 186 He foond this hooly olde Vrban anon Among the Seintes buryeles lotynge 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 397 Latere a Latyn is lotye. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. liii. (Tollem. MS.), Wormes loteþ under þe schadow þerof.

Hence † **Lo·ting** *vbl. sb.* (in comb. *loting-place*).

13 . *K. Alis.* 6203 He say the ekeris wonynge, And the fysches lotynge. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R* xiv. liii. (Tollem. MS.), A caue is proper lotynge and hidynge place of bestes, þat wonen in dennes and dowers.

† **Lote**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [a. ON. *láta* = Let *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To forsake, fail.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3131 Ne sal ic 3u noȝ[t] loten Of ðat ic haue 3u bi hoten.

2. *intr.* To take account *of.*

c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 8598 Ther is no man that lengur lotes Off these gay golden cotes.

† **Lote**, *v.*[3] *Obs.* [f. L. *lōt-*, ppl. stem of *lavāre*; or perh. back-formation from Lotion.] *trans.* To wash with a solution.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cclxxix. 93 Use the water of plantein with Tutty loted, and ever use colde thynges to the eyes.

Lote, variant of Late *sb.*[1] *Obs.*, look, sound.

Lote, obs. form of Loth *sb.*; variant of Lout.

† **Lo·teby.** *Obs* Forms: 4 lotebi, ludby, lut(t)by, 4-5 loteby, 5 lotby. [f. Lote *v.*[1] + By *adv.*] A lover, a paramour.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1731 But þere þe wyfe haunteþ foly Undyr here husbande a ludby, Comunly she wyl neuere blynne. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1443 Sche stal awai .. And wente to here lotebi. *c* 1385 *Metr. Hom.* 82 When scho left Criste hir leve luttby, And toke hir to a synfull man 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III 146 To holde lemmons and lotebyes al heor lyf-dayes. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2148 Anothyr lotby scho nam. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 5 He wold here selle that he had boȝt,..And takys to hym a loteby.

Lotery, obs. form of Lottery.

Lote-tree. *arch.* Also 7 loat-. [Lote *sb.*[1]] a. The Nettle-tree, *Celtis australis.* b. The jujube-tree, *Zizyphus Lotus*, identified with the tree that bore the mythical lotus-fruit. c. The date-plum, *Diospyros Lotus* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). d. Identified with the lotus-lily (Lotus 4), erroneously supposed to be a tree.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 24 Celtis .. it hath a leafe lyke a Nettel, therfore it may be called in englishe Nettel tree or Lote tree. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 494 At Rome.. there is yet to be seene a Lote tree standing before the said chappell 1611 Cotgr., *Micocoulier d'Afrique*, Th' African Lote, or Nettle, tree; of whose blacke wood excellent Flutes are made. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 583 The Lasting of Plants is most in those that are Largest of Body; as Oakes, Elme, Ches nut, the Loat-Tree, &c. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 336 As the Egyptian Hieroglyphick for Material and Corporeal things, was Mud or floating Water, so they pictur'd God, *in Loto arbore sedentem super Lutum*, sitting upon the Lote-tree above the Watery Mud. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 374 Lote or Nettle tree. 1845 *Greenhouse Comp.* II 82 *Z[izyphus] Lotus*, a small tree from Barbary, supposed by some to be the Lote-tree of Pliny. 1855 Planché *Fairy T. C'tess d'Aulnoy* (1858) 359 A part of the river-side, shaded by willows and lote-trees [Fr. *altiers*]. 1884 J. Payne 1001 *Nts.* VIII 70 The lote-tree doth itself array In some fresh beauty every day. 1887 Browning *Parleyings, G. de Lairesse* v, Could I gaze intent On Dryope plucking the blossoms red ..Whereat her lote-tree writhed and bled.

attrib. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* 627 The Loote-tree-root [tr L. *lotī radix*]. 1833 Tennyson *Œnone* Poems 56 The smoothswarded bower with lotetree-fruit thickset 1884 J. Payne *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 31 *note*, Lote tree leaves dried and powdered . are strewn over the dead body.

‖ **Loth** (lōut), *sb.* Also 8 lote, 8-9 loot. [Ger; a specific use of *loth* Lead *sb.*[1] Also Du. *lood* (obs.).] A denomination of weight in use in Holland, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. It varies locally in amount, but is always $\frac{1}{32}$ of the local pound, or half the local ounce.

1683 Pettus *Fleta Min* I (1686) 29 The Mark in the Grain-weight, is parted into Loths and Grains. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xi 51, 1 ounce is 2 loot. *Ibid* vi. lxxxi. 371, 32 Lotes = 1 pound. 1799 W. Tooke *View Russian Emp.* III. 530 They heighten the colour afterwards with 3 lote of allum to every pound of berries. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1124 The earthy deposit contains from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a loth of silver per cwt. 1868 Seyd *Bullion* 146 For Silver, it [Carat] is the mark divided into 16 loths of 18 grains each.

Loth, alternative form of Loath *a.*

Lothario (lǫþē·riǫ). Allusive use of the name of one of the characters in Rowe's *Fair Penitent*: often qualified by *gay*. (With capital L.)

The name had previously been used for a somewhat similar character by Davenant in his *Cruel Brother* 1630.

A libertine, gay deceiver, rake.

[1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* v. i. H 3 Is this that Haughty, Gallant, Gay Lothario?] 1756 *World* No. 202 P 8 The gay Lothario dresses for the fight. 1812 Moore *Intercepted Lett.* viii. 31 Both gay Lotharios. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* xviii. vi III 278 No woman could have been more flattered and courted by Lotharios and lady-killers than Lady Castleton has been. 1887 W. S. Gilbert *Ruddigore* 1, A devil of a fellow—a regular Lothario

Lothe, obs. form of Lewth.

† **Lothen**, *a. Obs.* [a. ON. *loðenn.*] Shaggy.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 778 Lothene and lothely, lokkes and oþer. *Ibid.* 1097 Lyme and leskes fulle lothyne.

Lotherwit(e, corrupt form of Lairwite.

1579 *Expos. Terms Law* 143 *Lotherwite*, that is, that you may take amendes of him which doth defile your bondwoman without your licence. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 279 The Lords enjoy another odd Custom, or privilege of Lotherwits or Lyerwits at this day.

Loth(e)some, Lothness: see Loath-.

Lotiform (lō·tifǫm), *a. Arch.* [As if ad. L. **lōtiformis*, f. *lōtus*: see Lotus and -(i)form.] Shaped like the lotus-lily.

1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 470 The cloistered court of lotiform pillars.

Lotion (lō·uˑʃən), *sb.* Also 5 loscion, 6 locion, lotyon. [ad. L *lōtiōn-em* washing, f. *lavāre* (ppl. stem *laut-*, *lōt-*) to wash: see Lave *v.*]

† **1.** *gen.* The action of washing (the body), ablution. Also, washing with a medicinal preparation (cf. 3). *Obs.*

1549 Latimer *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, U j b, Their doctrine was vnsauery, it was but of Lotiones [*misprinted* Lohones] of decimacions of anets seade, and Cummyn and suche gere. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 43/2 Everye weeke twice washe his head, and after the lotion of the same, strawe agayne of this poulder in the sores. 1618 G. Sandys *Trav.* 64 Their customary lotions, and daily frequenting of the Bannias. 1699 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 152 It was..necessary that they should be washed and cleansed before they entered the sacred Font: This day was set apart for that lotion. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 2.6 The Lotion of the Head, Feet and Hands. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 297 *Lotion*, is, strictly speaking, such washing as concerns beautifying the skin.

b. *Eccl.* = Lavatory 2 a. ? *Obs.*

1529 *Will of J. Robinson* (Somerset Ho.), Between the effectory and the first locion. 1552 in Money *Ch. Goods in Berks* (1879) 39 Two towelles one for the communyon thother for Drieng after lotyon 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 179 In the Priests Lotions at Masse.

† **2.** The 'washing' of metals, medicines, etc. in water to cleanse them from impurities, etc. *Obs.*

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 272 Lotion is a preparation of medicaments by water, or some other liquor to remove some evil and hurtful thing, and to procure some good and profitable quality in them. 1686 W Harris tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* 1. lx. (ed. 3) 284 But let there be never so many lotions they can never wash away a certain inveloping or cover that is given to the Antimony by the fixt Saltpetre. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess Waters* I. 83 The Chemist..uses [water] for precipitation, lotion or ablution, crystallisation, distillation [etc.]. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I 137 Separated by lotion and coction.

3. *Pharm.* A liquid preparation used externally for healing wounds, relieving pain, beautifying the skin, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 165 *marg.*, A loscion for wondis within the brest. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 308/2 [A recipe for] a precious vulnerarye water, or lotion, which on divers Persons hath bin tryed. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng* xvi. ci (1612) 400 And ye that haue the Aire parfum'd, bathe oft in Lotions sweete 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 40 P 5 The vender. sells a lotion that repels pimples. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 299 To hide the shocking features of her face Her form with dress and lotion they repair. 1807-26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed 5) 338 A drachm of Bates's camphorated lotion in two ounces of water. 1883 J. Hawthorne *Dust* I. 24 Bathe the shoulder with a lotion.

4. *slang.* Alcoholic drink.

1876 Hindley *Adv. Cheap Jack* 82 The one who could take the most 'lotion' without being so [*sc.* drunk].

Lotion (lō·uˑʃən), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Lotion *sb.*] *trans.* To treat with lotions.

1768 Foote *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power to pill, bolus, lotion, and poultice, all persons

† **Lo·tium.** *Obs.* [L. *lōtium*, urine.] Stale urine used by barbers as a 'lye' for the hair. Also *attrib*

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* III. 1, [To an apothecary] Thou stinkst of Lotium and the syringe. 1609 — *Sil Wom* III. ii, *Mor* Let him [*sc.* 'that cursed barber'] be glad to eate his sponge, for bread *Trv.* And drinke lotium to it 1608 Middleton *Trick to Catch Old One* IV. iv, To take away the scent of my barber's lotium-water.

† **Lotium**, vulgar form of Lotion.

a 1657 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1659) 186 If you have a Recipe from Dr. B. of some soveraign lotium, it will be gratefully welcom.

† **Lo·tless**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. Lot *sb.* (sense 2 b).] App. = without harm or injury.

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* X. iv. 419, I am sure and I doo bataylle with you I shalle not escape with oute grete hurtes and as I suppose ye shalle not escape alle lotles.

† **Lo·tment.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see *E. D. D.*). [f. Lot *v.* + -ment.] An allotment of land.

1656 *First Cent Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1898) I 253 To cleare and scoure the brooke soe far as their lott or lottments is in breadth in the same meddow. 1720 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1872) VI. 208 This Assembly do enact and order, that the lotments in said town shall be taxed.

Loto: see Lota and Lotto.

‖ **Lotophagi** (lōutǫ·fădʒəi), *sb. pl.* Also 7 -ie. [L., a. Gr. Λωτοφάγοι, f. λωτό-ς Lotus + φαγεῖν to eat.] The lotus-eaters; a people in Greek legend who lived on the fruit of the lotus, which was said to cause a dreamy forgetfulness in those who ate it.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I 397. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* IX. 139 The shore, Where dwell the blossome-fed Lotophagie 1785 Pope *Odyss* IX 107 Lotos, the name; divine, nectareous juice! (Thence called Lotophagi.)

Lotophagist (lōutǫ·fădʒist). *rare*—[1]. [See prec. and -ist.] A lotus-eater.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV 289 Like most of our country-men who have become habituated to the.. gentle ethics of that singular place, he is what he calls a lotophagist.

Lotophagous (lōutǫ·fĭgəs), *a. rare.* [See prec. and -ous.] Lotus-eating, resembling the Lotophagi. Hence **Loto·phagously** *adv*

1855 Emerson in *Corr. w. Carlyle* II. 244, I have even fancied you did me a harm by the valued gift of Antony Wood; which and the like of which I take a lotophagous pleasure in eating. 1882 Pidgeon *Engineer's Holiday* I. 83 Thus lotophagously sailing, we landed one morning on a beautifully wooded point.

Lottarie, obs. form of Lottery.

Lotted (lǫ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Lot *v.* + -ed[1].] In senses of the verb: Assigned by lot or as a lot, allotted, etc. Of a pressed seaman: Chosen by lot.

1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 46 Of bodies two, one corps is made, So linckt in lotted loue. 1568 — *Newe Sonets* (1879) 137 The litle Byrde..doth then .. greet oft his lotted feare. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. ii. II xiv, And so of life they'll want their lotted fee. 1758 J. Blake *Plan Mar. Syst.* 25 That the master of the merchant-ship, from which they were taken by lot, be obliged. to make up such lotted seaman's accounts. 1823 Byron *Age of Bronze* v, Thy lotted people and extinguish'd name.

b. With *adv.* (nonce-use) *Well-lotted*: fortunate in one's lot.

1709 PRIOR *Ladle* Moral, Some Sense, and more Estate, kind Heav'n To this well-lotted Peer has given.

Lotter (lɒ·tər). [f. LOT *sb.* or *v* + -ER 1.] ? One who rents an allotment of land.

1845 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XV. 73 The tenants or lotters live on their respective farms or townships.

† **Lo·tterel.** *Obs.* [Cf. LODDER; also LOITERV.] A term of opprobrium: ? Scoundrel.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii 259 Latte we þat lotterell liffe ought long, It will be fonde, in faith, foly. *Ibid.* 382.

Lottery (lɒ·təri). Forms: 6 **lottary**(e, **-erye**, **lottre**, 6–7 **lotarie**, **-ery**, **lotterie**, 7 **lottarie**, **lottire**, **lottrie**, **lottry**, 6– **lottery**. [ad. It. *lotteria* (whence F. *loterie*, 1658 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *lotto*: see LOT *sb.*, LOTTO.]

1. An arrangement for the distribution of prizes by chance among persons purchasing tickets. Slips or lots, numbered in correspondence with the tickets, and representing either prizes or blanks, are drawn from a wheel. Usually intended as a means of raising money for the benefit of the promoters, of the State, or of some charitable institution. †*Lottery general*, a public or state lottery.

1567 *Lottery Chart* Aug, A very rich Lotterie generall, without any Blanckes, contayning a great number of good Prices, aswel of redy Money as of Plate, the same Lotterie is erected by Her Maiesties order, to the intent that suche commoditie as may chaunce to arise thereof, may be conuerted towards the reparation of the Hauens, and strength of the Realme. 1568 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 132 The proclamasyon for the Lottre 1587 STOW *Summarie Chron.* 434 A Lotery for meruailous rich and bewtifull armour, was begun to be drawen at London. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log* II. xvii. 116 Every rule were written in a severall schrole, every schrole being put into an earthen pitcher as they use in lotteries. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* iv. (1848) I. 62 He comes not to the Sacrament as to a Lottery where perchance he may draw Salvation. 1668 *Advt.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 261/4 Mr. Ogilby's Lottery of Books opens on Monday the 25th instant. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 170 P 5 Tickets for the Lottery appointed by the Government. 1731 FIELDING *Lottery* II 28, I had no Fortune, but what I promis'd my self from the Lottery. 1769 *Junius Lett* (1804) I 7 If it must be paid by Parliament, let me advise the Chancellor of the Exchequer to think of some better expedient than a lottery. 1805 *Hansard's Parl Deb.* VI. 358 Mr. Alderman Combe presented a petition from several persons, owners of houses, praying leave to dispose of the same by way of lottery 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 153 My mother's fortune was large, my father's good, legacies from both sides, a twenty thousand prize in the lottery—all have vanished.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I ii 32 The lotterie that hee hath deuised in these three chests of gold, siluer, and leade 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* II. 153 Thinke how thou liu'st here publikely in Court, .. Being a Lotterie whereat few doe winne 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxii. 212 Marriage shall prove no lottery to thee, when the hand of providence chuseth for thee, who, if drawing a blank, can turn it into a prize by sanctifying a bad wife unto thee. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 14 (*Desobligeant*) Knowledge and improvements are to be got by sailing and posting for that purpose; but whether useful knowledge and real improvements, is all a lottery 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 July, If I have not been lucky in the lottery of life 1866 GEO ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 19 Such desires make life a hideous lottery, where every day may turn up a blank. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb 7/2 What a lottery it is, this being mentioned in dispatches.

† 2. Decision by casting or drawing of lots, sortilege, appeal to the lot. Also: Chance, issue of events as determined by chance. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 105/5 A Lottery, *sortilicium*. 1584 R SCOT *Discov Witcher* XI x. (1886) 159 The cousening art of sortilege or lotarie. 1601 SHAKS *Jul C.* II. i. 119 So let high-sighted-Tyranny range on, Till each man drop by Lottery. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II i 140 Who shall answer him? *Achil.* I know not, 'tis put to Lottry. 1613 BEAUM & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* IV. i, Fainting under Fortunes false Lottery. 1619 GATAKER *Lots* 6 Lotery is the deciding or determination of a doubt by some casuall euent. 1663 *Aron-bimmucha* 4 Such was the Lotery that discovered the Theft and Sacrileage committed at Jericho.

† 3. Something which comes to a person by lot or fortune. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl* II. ii 248 If Beauty, Wisedome, Modesty, can settle The heart of Anthony: Octauia is A blessed Lottery to him

4. A round game at cards, in which prizes are obtained by the holders of certain cards.

1830 R. HARDIE *Hoyle made familiar* 84 Lottery. This is one of the most amusing of those games which are played merely for amusement. *Ibid.* 86 Each player .. stakes a certain number of counters .. which are placed in a box or pool as a fund for the lottery. 1876 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Card Players' Man.* 233

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lottery-book*, *-mania*, *-subscription*, *ticket*; † **lottery-ball**, ? a ball used for drawing at a lottery; † **lottery-barber** (see quot.); † **lottery-broker**, one who acts as agent for the sale of lottery tickets; † **lottery-cavalier** (see quot.); † **lottery-fool**, ? a buffoon employed to attract custom to a lottery; † **lottery-lantern**, a lantern bearing transparencies advertising a lottery; **lottery-man** = *lottery-broker*; **lottery-office**, an office for the carrying on of lotteries; hence *lottery-office-keeper*; † **lottery-pot** = *lot-pot* (see LOT *sb.* 10); † **lottery-puff**, **-squib**, an interested advertisement of a lottery; † **lottery-vagrant**, ? a vagrant making a pretence of selling lottery tickets; **lottery-wheel**, a piece of mechanism used in lotteries, consisting of a vertical wheel bearing on its axis a drum into which the numbered slips are placed and from which they are drawn after being shuffled by the revolution of the wheel.

1696 E. LHWYD in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 463, I have one given me, cut like a *Lottery-ball, and perforated. 1777 *Ann. Reg.* 207 *Lottery barbers, where a man for being shaved and paying three-pence may stand a chance of getting ten pound. 1763 BP. PERCY *Let. to S. Pegge* in Nichols *Illust. Lit. Hist.* (1858) VIII. 225 Could you procure access to the Commissioners' own *Lottery Books, and thence inform me of the fate of No. 24,380. 1794 C. PIGOTT *Female Jockey Club* Pref. 20 Contemplate the adventurous *lottery brokers, driving their hard bargains, with a. peculating minister 1688 DRYDEN *Epil. to 'Unhap. Favourite'* 5 Not *lottery cavaliers are half so poor. [*Note.* 'Lottery cavaliers' are poor loyal officers, to whom the right of keeping lotteries was granted by patent in Charles II's reign] 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Friar* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 100 The honour of a dueller is but the honour of a *lottery-fool. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 155 De *lottery-lanthorns hang up in de streets, vid large red letters, write on all sides. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3333/4 Mr. Sherwood a *Lottery Man. 1775 *Misc* in *Ann. Reg.* 190/1 My whole house had been infected with the *lottery mania,—(if I may be allowed the expression). 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 130 Mr Jesson, who keeps a *lottery-office under the piazzas, Covent Garden 1827 *Gentl Mag.* XCVII. II. 513 In truth we could name 'lottery-office keepers' in real holy orders and pretended holy orders. 1629 H BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 1 Scroles shuffled together in a *lottery pott. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond* (1824) II. iii. 68 By taking out a couple of sudden deaths, a fire in Oxford-market, a *lottery puff, [etc] .. we make room for the paragraph 1817 *Parl Debates* 732 Those misrepresentations and fabrications called lottery puffs. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1824) III v. 180 Curse me if the stupid dunce of an editor did not put it in the puffing corner, with two *lottery squibs and a wonderful cure of the gout by electricity. 1844 THACKERAY *May Gambols* Wks 1900 XIII. 420 The *lottery subscription lies in limbo 1697–8 *Act 9 Will. III* c. 37 § 2 The more orderly Payment of the *Lottery Tickets for the said Annuities. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud Sociol.* VII. 149 In the holder of a lottery ticket, hope generates a belief utterly at var ance with probability as numerically estimated. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 318 An idle or suspicious character, or *lottery vagrant. 1819 SHELLEY *P Bell 3rd* VI XIII. 5 A world of words—false, true—and foul and fair—As in a *lottery-wheel are shook 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1439 [An engraving of] The Lottery Wheel, 1826.

Lotting (lɒ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb LOT.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III i. 278 The firste departing, soorting, and lotting of the al hool land. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard* XIV. (1599) 668 At last they fell to the custome of lotting of voyces in the Conclaue. 1770 A. HALL *Gospel Worship* (1829) II xxii 305 Directions concerning the lawful use of lotting must be suggested. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 755 In the lotting of the ores, care should be taken to have small portions from different specimens.

attrib. 1514 *Will of J. Kirkby* (Somerset Ho), My Lotting tables.

Lottire, obs form of LOTTERY.

Lotto, loto (lɒ·to, lō·tō). [a. It. *lotto*, F. *loto*: see LOT *sb.*]

1. A game played with cards divided into numbered and blank squares and numbered discs to be drawn on the principle of a lottery.

Each player has one or more cards before him; one of the discs is drawn from a bag, and its number called, a counter is placed on the square that has the same number, the player who first gets one row covered being the winner.

1778 WARNER *Let to G Selwyn* 28 Nov in *G Selwyn & his Contemp* (1844) III. 353, I wonder how you could endure loto 1819 *Bangnet* 33 Or bid enlivening loto for a while, Or cogitative chess, the eve beguile. 1836 T. HOOK *G Gurney* II. 121 Others diverted themselves at the more interesting game of loto. 1894 *Contemp. Rev* Aug 246 The children played draughts, bagatelle, lotto, or tiddlywinks. 1899 R. WHITEING *No.* 5 *John St.* 77 The toiling infants under age are found at the game of loto.

attrib 1779 WARNER *Let. to G Selwyn* 3 Jan. in *G. Selwyn & his Contemp.* (1844) III. 381 Lord Fitzwilliam .. received your loto-box.

‖ 2. A lottery (of the Italian kind).

[1787 P. MATY tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.* III lxv. 248 The *lotto* of Genoa, which, though decorated with a smooth and splendid name, is in fact no more than a Pharaoh table] 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1535 To the honour of the Hanoverian government, no *Lotto* was ever introduced into it, though many foreigners offered large sums for permission to cheat the people in this manner. 1884 *Sat Rev* 14 June 774/2 The love of gambling is a national characteristic, and .. Lotto—that is, the official weekly lottery—is the most dangerous of the forms it takes.

Lottre, lottrie, lottry, obs. ff. LOTTERY

Lo·t-tree. An alleged name for the White-beam Tree, *Pyrus Aria*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

† **Lo·ture.** *Obs.* [a. L. *lōtūra* washing.] Washing: = LOTION *sb.* 2. Also *concr.*, the water in which any substance has been 'washed'.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II xxxiv. xviii. 519 Lead doth yeeld from it selfe a certaine substance by way of loture, which is of right great and manifold vse in physicke. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 100 Rusticks in Summer decoct the Loture of honey-combes.

Lotus (lō·tŭs), **lotos** (lō·tŏs). (Also 7 *erron.* **lutes.**) Pl. **lotuses**. [a. L. *lōtus*, Gr. λωτός, the name of several dissimilar plants; it is not known whether the word in the various applications is etymologically identical; in sense 3 Herodotus speaks of it as Egyptian.]

1. The plant yielding the fruit which was the food of the LOTOPHAGI of Greek legend; represented by Homer (*Od.* IX. 90 ff.) as producing in those who ate it a state of dreamy forgetfulness, and loss of all desire to return home. Hence often *allusively*.

The Homeric lotus was identified by later Gr writers with a North African shrub, the descriptions of which are thought by most naturalists to refer to the jujube-tree (*Zizyphus Lotus*), though other identifications have been proposed.

1540–41 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 39 Whan the Companions and seruantes of Ulisses had eaten abundantly of the herbe called Lotos. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 193 And them amongst the wicked Lotos grew, Wicked for holding guilefully away Ulysses men. *a* 1600 T DELONEY *Thomas of Reading* (1632) G j b, Then would I be like those men (that eating of the tree Lutes) forget the Country where they were borne. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 182 What Lotos in Africa doth hinder thy returne hither? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 106 Lotos, the name; divine, nectarious juice! 1773 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl* Wks. X. 400 At Dunvegan I had tasted lotus and was in danger of forgetting that I was ever to depart. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 105 Eating the Lotos day by day 1900 *Contemp. Rev* July 57 If it had all been Yalta, I could have eaten of the lotus for many a day, but Sebastopol is grim and grey [etc].

2. A tree mentioned by ancient writers, distinguished by its hard, black wood, of which statues, flutes, etc. were carved; prob. the nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*. Also, the date-plum, *Diospyros Lotus*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. H vj b, Affryca .. bryngeth furth an excellent tree called lotus, .. the wood hath a black color and is myche desyred of men for to make pypes. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1681) 99 The Larch and Lotus deserve to be propagated for their rarity, excellent Shade, and durable Timber 1760 J LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Lotus or Lote-tree, *Celtis Ibid*, Lotus, supposed, of Homer, *Diospyros*.

3. The water-lily of Egypt and Asia, *Nymphæa Lotus* (and other species), and *Nelumbium speciosum*. b. *Arch.* An ornament representing the Egyptian water-lily. cf. *lotus blossom*, etc. in 6.

1584 RICH tr. *Herodotus* II. 92 b, In time of the floude .. there arise in the water great plenty of lyllyes, which the people of Ægypt call Lotos. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 397 The Ægyptian Lotus groweth in the marishes of Ægypt. 1785 WILKINS *Bhagvat* v. 45 The leaf of the lotus. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I i iii 123 The chief ornaments of these neglected sheets of water are the large red and white Lotus. 1877 LONGF. *Kéramos* 286 The grand Osiris holding in his hand the lotus 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 204 The blue and pink lotus of India. 1900 MAX MÜLLER in *19th Cent.* Nov. 732 After death the souls enter into the calyx of a lotus.

4. Some kind of clover or trefoil (referred to by Homer as food for horses). † *Wild lotus*, perh. *Melilotus officinalis*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 42 a, Lotus syluestris that is called wylde lotus, which som call ye less trifoli, groweth in Libia. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. 294 With his leaves did dewy lotus store Th' Elysian mountain. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 3 Yellow Flowers like those of wild Lotus. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 147 P 4 While the Earth beneath them sprung up in Lotus's, Saffrons, Hyacinths [etc]. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* XVII. 6 When with rush-grass tall, Lotus and all sweet herbage, every one Had pastured been 1842 TENNYSON *Œnone* 96 And at their feet the crocus brake like fire, Violet, amaracus and asphodel, Lotos and lilies.

5. Adopted by botanists as the name of a genus of leguminous plants; hence in popular language *spec.* the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s.v, The species of lotus, enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are these 1 The smooth hand cinquefoil lotus, called the smaller smooth horned lotus [and 22 others] 1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 65 He was examining particularly a species of lotus. ? 1842 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 9 Buckwheat, rye, tares, lucern, rape, white clover, trefoil, lotus, some one or other of these will grow readily in sandy land. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 7 The scarlet-tipped blossoms of the little bird's-foot lotus.

6. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *lotus-blossom*, *-branch*, *-dust*, *-flower*, *-flute*, *-leaf* (also *attrib*), *-lily*, *-pond*, *-seed*; *lotus-like* adj.; *lotus-headed*, *-leafed*, *-leaved*, *-paven*, *-petalled* adjs.; **lotus-berry**, *Byrsonima coriacea*; **lotus-bird** *Austral.* (see quot.); **lotus capital**, **-column** *Egyptian Arch.*, a capital or column ornamented with lotuses; **lotus-grass** = sense 4; **lotus-land**, the fabled land of the lotus-eaters; a land of ease and delight; **lotus-tree** = LOTE-TREE (*Treas Bot*).

1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 785 *Lotus-berry. 1890 LUMHOLTZ *Cannibals* 22 The *Parra gallinacea*, which in Australia is called the *lotus-bird. It sits on the leaves that float on the water, particularly those of the water-lily. 1850 G. WILKINSON *Arch Anc. Egypt* I The *lotus blossom, the papyrus head. 1834 *Baboo* I. xviii. 317 A piece of jewellery, representing a *lotus-branch. 1850 G. WILKINSON *Arch. Anc. Egypt* 47 The *lotus (or 'full blown lotus') capital. *Ibid.* 60 The full-blown *lotus column. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 149 Round and round the spicy downs the yellow *Lotos-dust is blown. 1856 R A VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 228 The *lotus-flowers are not the Nile. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 101 Melody o' the Lybian *lotus-flute. 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* II. i. 63 In fresh dews Of *lotos-grass and blossoming asphodel. 1891 T HARDY *Tess* (1900) 87/2 The smoke .. rose from the chimney .. like a *lotus-headed column. 1842 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 154 In the hollow *Lotos-land to live and lie reclined On the

hills like Gods together. 1908 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 214 He lived in 'lotos land'—the Garden Isle of England. 1813 COLERIDGE *Night-Sc.* 53 The God, who floats upon a *lotos leaf 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 262 Majestic columns, with lotus-leaf capitals. 1892 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 101 It cost a vast of money—fifty guineas! to say nothing of the *lotus-leafed pedestal it's on 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX 318/1 (*Egyptian Architecture*) The bell-shaped and *lotus-leaved capitals. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc Tracts* 350/2 The dust of whose *lotos-like feet is holy. 1862 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem.* 21 *Lotus-lilies sucked up from the Nile and exhaled as vapour the snows that are lying on the tops of our hills. 1878 GOSSE *Rivers of Bible* 68 The sweet lotus-lilies that are set in porcelain vases 1880 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* lix, *Lotus-paven canals. 1881 W. G PALGRAVE in *Macm. Mag* XLV. 26 The same massive tree like columns, .. the same *lotus-petaled capitals. 1863 ALCOCK *Capital Tycoon* II. 165 He found temporary refuge in a *lotus-pond. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 233 The favourite dish of a Chinaman, namely, *lotus seed.

Lotus-eater. Also **lotos-**. a. One of the LOTOPHAGI. b. *transf.* One who gives himself up to dreamy and luxurious ease.

1832 TENNYSON (*title*) The Lotos-eaters. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii 95 The fable of the Lotus-eaters. 1847 W E. FORSTER 27 Aug in T. W Reid *Life* (1888) I. vii. 209 He [Carlyle] is busy sleeping, and declares himself lazy as a lotos eater. 1856 R. A VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 22 So those spiritual Lotos-eaters will only . hearken what the inner spirit sings, There is no joy but calm 1893 *Times* 30 Dec. 9/3 A summer like that of 1893 may be all very well for the lotus-eater, but is a calamity to people who have to get their living out of English land.

Similarly **Lotus-eating** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem E Forbes* VI 165 Day-dreaming and such Lotus-eating idleness as befits the intellectual Castle of Indolence 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* 5 The attractive waters of lotus-eating Saratoga.

Lotye, variant of LOTE *v.*[1] *Obs.*, to lurk.

Lotyon, obs. form of LOTION.

Lou, Sc. form of LOW *sb* and *v.*

Loubber, Loubee, -ie, obs ff. LUBBER, LOOBY.

Loubel(l, obs. variant of LOW-BELL.

Louce, Louch(e, obs. ff. LOOSE *v.*, LOCH[1] *Sc.*

‖ **Louche** (lūʃ), *a rare.* [F. *louche* squinting, OF. *lousche*, orig. only fem.:—L. *lusca*, fem. of *luscus* one-eyed] Oblique, not straightforward.

1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 318 There is something *louche* about him, which does not accord with the *abandon* of careless, intimate intercourse. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxix, There's something louche regarding him.

Loud (laud), *a.* Forms: 1 hlúd, 3–4 lud(e, 4–7 loude, lowd(e, 4 loud. [Com WGer: OE. *hlúd* = OFris. (*h*)*lûd*, OS. *hlûd* (MDu *lût*, *lûd-*, mod Du. *luid*), OHG. *hlût* (MHG. *lût*, mod G. *laut*) —OTeut. type **hlûdo-*.—pre-Teut. **klūtó-*, a passive pple. from the Aryan root **kleu-* to hear (Teut. **hleu-* in Goth. *hliuþ* listening attention; see LITHE *v* 3), whence Gr. κλύειν to hear, κλέος renown, L. *cluēre* to be famed, *cliens* (pres pple., lit. 'hearer') dependent, client, OSl *slava* glory, *slovo* word, Skr. *çru* to hear, *çravas* glory. Outside Teut. the ppl. adjs. have a different ablaut-grade and meaning; so Gr. κλυτός, L. (*in*)*clutus*, OIr. *cloth*, Skr. *çruta* renowned.

For the remoter cognates representing the extended form **klens-* of the Aryan root, see LIST *sb*[1]

1. Of sounds or voices: Strongly audible; making a powerful impression on the sense of hearing. Hence, with agent-noun: That (speaks, sings, etc.) with a loud voice.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 15 He þa cleopode hluddre stefne. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 89 Þo he after him comen remden lude stefne *Osanna filio david.* *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 210 Uorte makien noise—lud dream to scheauwen hore horel. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 5 Þat playd wes stif & starc & strong Sum hwile softe & lud among. 13.. *Sir Beues* 3129 (MS A) Iosian spak to hire wiþ loude gret. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* VII xxxii. (1495) 246 Thryste and sethinge and lowde brethynge. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 764 Claryonis lowde knellis. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Prayer*, The priest shall begynne with a loude voyce the Lordes prayer 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 280 Ye man ..fel into a lowd laughter. *a* 1645 A. STAFFORD *Apol. Fem. Glory* (1869) p. xcix, Priscian, a Bishop, said in somewhat too lowd a whisper [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 666 Her fellow Nymphs the Mountains tear With loud Laments. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* IV. § 7 Is the voice of man louder than that of thunder? 1826 SCOTT *Antiq.* VII, The mendicant and Lovel exerted their voices in a loud halloo. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* II ii. § 6 (1864) 214 A loud speaker is exciting. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 651 A great body of sound is loud, and the opposite is low.

b. Of musical instruments, the sea, winds, etc.: Making a loud sound, sonorous. Chiefly *poet.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxvii 266 Witodlice ðæt ar, ðonne hit mon aliheð, hit bið hludre ðonne æniġ oðer andweorc 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 137 Thei speke and sounen in his Ere As though thei lowde wyndes were. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 143 The North-winde was somewhat loude. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 59 Nor with less dread the loud Ethereal Trumpet from on high gan blow. 1728 LD. LYTTELTON *Blenheim* 81 Silent a while, and smooth, The Current glides, till . down the Steep it falls, In loud Cascades. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* VI, The storm was now loud. 18 CAMPBELL *Lord Ullin's Daughter*, 'Twas vain: the loud waves lash'd the shore, Return or aid preventing. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr.* 35 Let the loud seas thunder here.

c. Of a place, etc.: Full of noise, re-echoing. *rare.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. iv. 14 For if the French be Lords of this loud day He meanes [etc.]. *a* 1645 HEYWOOD *Fort by Land & Sea* III. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 396 All ways are loud, and hue and cry sent forth Through every hundred. 1871 SWINBURNE *Eve of Revolution* 123 Lands that are loud through all their length with chains. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* IV. 105 Streets and factories loud with life and black with the dust of toil.

2. *fig.* a. Clamorous, noisy; also, in more favourable sense, emphatic or vehement in expression.

1530 TINDALE *Wks.* (1573) 327/2 After the loudest maner he setteth out the cruelnes of the Emperor's souldiours. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* VII. 11 She is loud and stubburne, her feet abide not in her house. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. VIII. 88 Many Subjects in Europe have played lowder parts upon the Theatre of the world. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* III IV. 865 Calls sawcy loud Suspicion, Public Zeal. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 128 P 5 When we see a fellow loud and talkative. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 1 Several who make the loudest claim to those qualities. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 1 The Church was louder than ever in professions of attachment to him. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* VIII. 148 The French were held up to the loudest admiration. 1884 TENNYSON *Freedom* x. Poems (1894) 576/2 Men loud against all forms of power. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* VIII 147 Churchill's voice was loudest for battle.

absol. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 239 P 11 Gold .. silences the Loud and Clamorous.

†b. Of motives: Pressing, urgent *Obs*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. I. 151 For he's embark'd With such loud reason to the Cyprus Warres.

†c. Grandiloquent, pompously laudatory. *Obs.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* I. § 2 (1686) 10 Many men labour onely for a pompous Epitaph, and a loud title upon their Marble.

†d. Manifest, palpable, flagrant. Chiefly of a lie. *Obs.*

1535 *Goodly Primer* To Rdr. (1834) 5, I omit the right loud lie before the Mass of *Recordare* 1579 E. K. *Gloss. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 120 Certain fine fablers, and loude lyers. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol* I. C b, How durst you presume to make so lowde a lie? 1632 SANDERSON *Twelfth Serm* 64 But what doe I speake of these, but petty things in comparison of those her lowder impieties? 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 193/1 There is a loud exception against this law of God 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 12 Many have held opinion, that Pliny and Aulus Gellius were loud liars. 1678 RAY *Prov* (ed. 2) 89 A great Lie. That's a loud one. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hummer*, a loud Lie

3. *transf.* Of smell or flavour: Powerful, offensive. Now chiefly *U S.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II 20 Their. mouths cannot open without the strong breath and loud stench of avarice. 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* XIV, Pretty loud smell of varnish, sir! 1887 GOODE etc. *Fisheries U S* Sect. v II 473 The natives prefer to have the meat tainted rather than fresh, declaring that it is most tender and toothsome when decidedly 'loud'. 1899 J. PENNELL in *Fortn. Rev* LXV. 122 The gas-lamp [for cycles] seems to make a very bright light. It is also said to make a very loud smell.

4. Of colours, patterns, dress, manners, etc.: Vulgarly obtrusive, flashy. Opposed to *quiet.*

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXXIX, The shirts too 'loud' in pattern. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* XXXIX. (1887) 287 The flashy rings upon his fingers; the loud pattern of his trousers. 1883 *Century Mag* XXVII 106 Stained glass, indeed! loud, garish, thin, painty. 1884 *Stationery Trades Rev.* Sept. 215/2 Fine envelopes are not sold in such loud colours as they were a few years ago. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 118 The girls were dreadfully loud in their dress.

5. *absol.* †*In loud*, †*on loud*: ALOUD, with a loud voice. †*To the loudest*: at the top of one's voice

c 1430 *Pistill of Susan* 161 (MS. Cott. Calig. A. II) Then sayde þo loselles on lowde [*a* 1400 (Vern.) aloude] to þat lady. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5835 Þe childe cryed on lowde, allase. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint T.* II ii 39 I'le undertake to bee Her Aduocate to th' lowd'st 1682 *New Hampsh. Prov Papers* (1867) I 456 My father..desired him in loud to go out of his house to his lodgings.

6 *Comb*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *loud-flavoured*, *-minded*, *-mouthed*, *-tongued*, *-voiced* adjs; also **loud-lashed** *a.*, lashed into loud uproar; †**loud-mouth** *a.*, loud-mouthed, noisy.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* VI. 84 A *loud flavoured broth. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* III. (1870) 68 The sea . *loud lashed by furious storms. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* II 234 A certain loud tongued, *loud-minded Mr Feak. 1668 E HOWARD *Usurper* 63 Curse on these *loud-mouth Hounds! 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel* III. 1, I haue a *loud-mouth'd Cannon of mine owne to batter her 1901 *Expositor* July 21 They were heretics of the blatant sort, loud-mouthed and shallow-minded 1622 MASSINGER *Virg Mart* I. 1, *Lowd tong'd Fame The harbinger to prepare their entertainment. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Scenes Cleric Life*, *Janet's Repentance* (1878) II. 184 Loud-tongued abuse. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 28 *Loud voiced imagery.

Loud (laud), *adv.* Forms: 1 hlúde, 2–4 lud(e, 3–4 loude, (4 lhoude, louthe), 4–7 lowd(e, (5 louȝde), 4– loud. [OE. *hlúde* = OS. *hlûdo* (Du. *luid*), OHG. *hlûto*, *lûto* (MHG. *lûte*, G. *laut*):—OTeut. **hlûdê*, f. **hlûdo-* LOUD *a*]

1. Loudly, with a loud noise or voice; aloud.

971 *Blickl. Hom* 149 Hwæt is. þis folc þe her þus hlude angeð? *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 43 Summe of þan monne..swa deor lude remeð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 ȝif þe ne cumeð nout sone help, gred luddure mid hote heorte. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 208, & prayand fore þame Inerely & lovd, þat al hard þis, can cry. *c* 1480 *Chron. Vilod.* 3703 Þey..knokkede fast & louȝde at þe gate. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 8 Some crye lowde wyth an hye woys. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 27 A Lyoness.., That roaring all with rage did lowd requere Her children deare. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 126 Kercheft in a comely cloud While rocking winds are piping loud. 1671 — *P. R.* XI. 339 While they loudest sing The vices of thir Deities, and thir own. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 211 The inhabitants clamoured so loud for a surrender. 1819 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* 148 He asserts a fact the louder, as he suspects it to be without proof. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* etc. 216, I shouted 'hurrah', and laughed loud and long.

†b. *Loud and still*: under all circumstances. [So MDu. *lude en stille.*] *Obs.*

1300–1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron* (Rolls) App. XX. 352 Þat wolde libbe in ryot & habbe al hare wille In robberiȝe & prute boþe loude & stille. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 103 We suld pray, bathe loud and stille, For al cristen saules. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8368, I must nedes doo his wil In al that I can loude or still. 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Maistresse* II. 1. Wks. 1874 V. 108 Let me hear some music, loud and still.

†c. With *to lie*: Openly, palpably. (Cf. LOUD *a.* 2 d) *Obs*

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 343 (Vernon MS.) Now þou liest loude, so helpe me vr lord. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. lv 1019, I would rather thinke that the clerke faulted with his pen in writing the copies, than the authour lied so lowd with his tongue.

2 Of smell: Strongly, offensively. (Cf. LOUD *a* 3 and ALOUD *adv.* 2.)

1871 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 104 Carry..some drug that smells loud.

3. *Comb.* with *pres.* and *pa. pples* of verbs denoting or implying the production of sound, e.g. *loud-acclaiming*, *-bellowing*, *-laughing*, *-ringing*, *-roaring*, *-screaming*, *-singing*, *-squeaking*, *-thundering*, *-ticking*, etc.; *loud-roared*, etc. Also **loud-spoken** *a*, given to loud speaking.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I II. 733 The loud-roaring Thunder. *Ibid.* VI 905 Loud-thundring Canons. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 87 Some lowd squeaking Cryer Well pleas'd with one leane thred-bare groat for hire *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 36 The christal-streaming Nid, loud-bellowing Clyde. 1667 G. C. *Pref. to H. More's Div. Dial.* (1713) 5 Those two loud-singing Nightingals of Arcadia. 1725 POPE *Odyss* IV 464 Loud-acclaiming Greeks the victor bless'd. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I 596 Intemperate Jest, loud laughing Mockery, and hood-winked Misrule. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XII, A very large and loud-ticking gold watch. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XV. 117 The loud-speaking thunder helps me 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* V, A broad-faced, broad-chested, loud-screaming rascal 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* I. 138 Sir Thomas was loud-spoken, boisterous and domineering.

Loude: see LUDE (= *lúde*) ME., noise.

Loud(e, obs form of LAUD *v.*

Louden (lau·d'n), *v.* [f. LOUD *a.* + -EN 5.]

1. *intr.* To become or grow loud or louder.

a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON in *Chr. Sabbath* (1852) XIII. 367 The birthday song of creation may well rise and louden into a new song. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* (1861) 505 An angry growl from the westward heavens, rolled and loudened nearer and nearer.

2. *trans.* To make loud or louder. *rare*—[1].

1898 BODLEY *France* I. I iv. 236 Internecine strife ought to be hushed instead of being loudened

Hence **Lou·dening** *ppl. a.*, that grows louder.

1805 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit Prose* (1876) II. 173 Groaning we start! and at the loudening war, Ask our bewildered senses where we are. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 183 A loudening hum of voices heralded a rush of warriors into the Uhon-nukon, or cleared space, with its central tree.

Loudful see *List of Spurious Words*

Louding: see LUDING (= *lúding*) ME., noise

Loudish (lau·diʃ), *a.* [f. LOUD *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat loud.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* II. 35 The voices had for some time been loudish round a table at the bottom of the hall. 1866 CARLYLE *Reminn.* (1881) I. 290 Criticism..loudish universally and nowhere accurately just.

Loudly (lau·dli), *adv* [f. LOUD *a.* + -LY 2.] In a loud manner. a. In a loud tone or voice; †*fig.* with *to lie*, openly, palpably. b Clamorously, noisily. c. With reference to dress: Flashily, showily.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1709 (Dublin) Hys litilayke & hys liknes he loudly [*Ashmole* laythly] dispysez. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 240 Loudly lauchand the laif allowit hir meikle. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* C iv b, He lyeth loudlie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i 17 Therewith enrag'd she loudly gan to bray 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* V. ii. 410 The Souldiours Musicke, and the rites of Warre Speake lowdly for him. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 40 Yet blush'd he not to lye loudly, when it made any way for his ends. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XIII. I. 375 Loudly complaining of the protection afforded by the Romans to rebels. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref* I. 83 The King of Bohemia .. insisted loudly on his rights 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXX, Medical students, gallant, dashing, what is called 'loudly' dressed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 260 Calling each man loudly by his name.

Comb. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Med Par. Churches* 294 A loudly-coloured pavement is very objectionable.

Loudness (lau·dnés), [OE. *hlúdnis*, f. *hlúd* LOUD + *-nis* -NESS.] The quality or condition of being loud; an instance of this.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 332 Clamor on lyden on englisc ys hludnys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/1 Lowdenesse, *altitudo*. 1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Loudnesse, *haultesse*. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 131 His prayers took their price and strength Not from the loudness nor the length. 1733

SWIFT *New Simile for Ladies* 21 When th' alarum-bell is rung Of Xanti's everlasting tongue, The husband dreads its loudness more Than lightning's flash or thunder's roar. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 16 These echos would diminish in loudness just as the images of the candle diminish in brightness. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* XXV. in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 413 Naturally, he couldn't like her style, her loudness, her want of repose. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus Acoustics* 394 They produce beats, or loudnesses separated by silences.

Loue, obs. variant of LOOR *dial.*

Louffe, obs. form of LUFF.

†Lough [1]. *Obs.* Forms: 4 louh, 4–5 loȝe, 5 logh(e, loughe, 6 lowgh, 4- lough. See also LOW *sb.*[3] [ME. *lough, loȝe,* perh. repr. ONorthumb. *luh* (? *lúh*), rendering L. *fretum* and *stagnum* in the Lindisfarne Gospels; the use for *fretum* suggests that it is a. Irish *loch* (see LOCH [1]), though the vowel perh. agrees better with the British word represented by Welsh *llwch* (:—**luksu-*) lake, pool.]

1. A lake, pool. In ME. alliterative poetry sometimes used for: Water, sea.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1423 Þe grete Lough of Rusticiadan. *Ibid* 10197 In þat louh ar sexti ilea. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 119 Alle þe loȝe lemed of lyȝt. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) xxi. 95 In þat ile al-so es a deed see; and it es in maner of a lowgh Beside þat logh growez redez of a wonderfull lenth. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 31 (Ireland MS.) He ladde þat lady so longe by that loghe sydus. *Ibid.* 83 Thare come a lowe one the loughe In the lyknes of Lucyfere 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 58 Divers Springes cummeth owt of Borodale, and so make a great Lowgh that we cawle a Poole; and ther yn be iii Isles. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 65 Nymphea ii sortes .. grow both in meres loughes lakes and in still or standyng waters. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 173 About Turwan in Fraunce .you shall finde in Loughes and Rayne Waters great abundance of Fishe. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) IV. 110 Haerlam Mere, a huge inland lough 1725 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 1 121 There is a little Lake or Lough of Water in the Middle of it [Litchfield]. [In ed. 7 (1769) II. 416 this passage is altered as follows: There is a kind of slow, sluggish Lough, or Water, which runs, or rather glides heavily through it, and so on for four or five Miles farther into the Trent.] 1889 BROCKETT *N. Country Words* (ed. 2) *Lough,* a lake

b. *Sc.* (lʉ̄χ) = LOCH [1] ? *Obs.*

Cf the Sc. form *louch* (14–16th c.) under LOCH [1]; also the pl *lowis* (16th c.): see LOW *sb.*[3]

1785 BURNS *Address Deil* VII, Wi' you, mysel, I gat a fright Ayont the lough [*rimes with* sough]. 1786 — *I am Samson's Elegy* IV, When to the loughs the Curlers flock.

2. *attrib*: lough-diver, -plover, names for the female smew; lough-leech = *loch-leech* (see LOCH [1] 2).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 338 The Female is described by Gesner under the title of *Mergus glacialis,* which Mr. Johnson Englisheth the **Lough-diver.* 1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 11 A lough diver, or female smew. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 31 Horsleches or *loughleleches. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. ccii. 305 Loughleaches.

Lough [2] (lɒχ). *Anglo-Irish.* Forms: 4 lowe, 6 logh, 6- lough. [The written form belongs to LOUGH [1], from which this need not have been separated but for the fact that, while the spelling *lough* survived in Ireland, the spoken word which it represented became obsolete, being superseded by the native Irish *loch* (lɒχ): see LOCH [1].] A lake or arm of the sea; equivalent to the Scottish LOCH [1].

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 349 He wolde sende hir hym to þe Lowe Lacheryn 1512 *Galway Arch* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 395 The fishers of the logh bringe to the market thre dais in the wicke. 1567 in E. P. Shirley *Hist. Monaghan* 88 *note,* That fortification is in 'sartin ffreshwater loghes' in his country. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. xliv. 10 Whom Ireland sent from loughes and forrests hore. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2540/2 Several Ships arrived that day in the Lough of Carrickfergus. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73. 2/1 There is a Lough in the North of Ireland, call'd Neugh 1888 MRS. RIDDELL *Prr. of Wales's Garden-Party* 230 On the other side of the lough . lay the green hills. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 580/1 Down in Mayo I had ridden out .. to fish for white trout in a little lough that lies at the foot of Nephin.

†Lough [3]. *Obs.* = LOCH [2]. Also *attrib.* in **lough-water** (see quot.).

1678 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 153 Lough-water. 'Tis found in the midst of a firm stone in the lead mine. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E iij, With this.. we Chissel the Ore out of Loughs in Pipe Works

†Lough, *v. Obs.* [? repr. OE. *lógian* to place in order, f. *lóh* place.] *trans.* To stack (turf).

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 11 Then drying and loughing those turfs into burrows, and so burning them.

Lough, obs. pa. t. of LAUGH; obs. var. LOOR.

Lough, lough, obs. forms of LOW *a.*

Lougheen (lɒχi·n) *Anglo-Irish.* [f. LOUGH [2] + dim. suffix *-een* (= Irish *-ín* as in COLLEEN); cf. GIBLEEN.] A little lough.

1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 322 The countless multitude of loughs and lougheens.

Lought, obs. variant of LOATH *a.*

16.. T. HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fort. by Land & Sea* I. i. (1655) 3 Nor is he such a darling in mine eye, that I am lought to have him from my sight.

Louh, Louin, obs. forms of LOW, LOWN.

‖ **Louis** (lʉ̄i). *Hist.* Pl. **louis.** Also 7–8 in English form **lewis,** *pl.* **lewis('s.** [F. *louis,* appellative use of the Christian name borne by many French kings.] = LOUIS D'OR. Also †*Silver Lewis*: the French *écu* of the 17–18th c.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2498/4 They took away .. a quantity of Broad Pieces, Guinea's, Lewis's, Medals, &c. 1704 *Royal Proclam.* 18 June ibid. No. 4029/1 Ecu's of France, or Silver Lewis, Seventeen Peny-weight Twelve Grains, Four Shillings and Six Pence. 1704 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* V, He threw down all the money he had, except a very few louis 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cviii, A good deal may be bought for fifty Louis. 1900 LD ROSEBERY *Napoleon* iii. 54 He sends with the challenge a gun and six louis which he had borrowed of his enemy.

Louis, variant of LEWIS.

‖ **Louis d'or** (lʉ̄idɔ̄r). *Hist.* Also in English or semi-English form 7 **luidore,** 8 **lewi(s)dore, loui(s)dore.** [F. *louis d'or,* lit. 'gold louis'; see prec.] A gold coin issued in the reign of Louis XIII and subsequently till the time of Louis XVI.

When first coined in 1640 its weight was 103 273 grains. In 1717 its legal value in England was fixed at 17*s.* In the Bourbon reigns following the Restoration the name was transferred to the 20 franc piece or Napoleon.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2495/4 Lost .a Silk Purse, therein two 5*l.* pieces of Gold, 13 or 14 Guinea's, and 3 Luidores. 1691 *Ibid* No. 2643/4 The Ring is of Gold, of the value of about 50 Lewis d'Or's. 1708 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* I. i. Wks. 1892 I. 335 He has ordered me to bespeak a dinner for us at Rousseau's at a louis-d'or a head. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* III. 43 Spanish pistoles and French lewidores are current in this journey 1832 MOTLEY *Corr* (1889) I. ii. 14 My room for the rest of this Semester costs me three louis d'or and a half. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* I. iv, The coins were of all countries and sizes—doubloons, and louis-d'ors, and guineas.

Louisine (lʉ̄izī·n). [f. *Louis* or *Louise* a proper name + -INE [4].] (See quot. 1882.)

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Louisine,* a very thin plain silk material, suitable for children's wear, and for slight summer costumes. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Mar. 3/2 Louisine, that new and fascinating silk, a sort of shimmering, larger-grained *peau de soie.*

‖ **Louis Quatorze** (lʉ̄ikatɔ̄·rz). Louis XIV, King of France, 1643–1715. Used adjectively to designate the styles in architecture, furniture, decorative art, etc., characteristic of his reign. So **Louis Quinze** (-kæ̃nz), Louis XV, 1715–74. **Louis Seize** (-sɛ̃z), Louis XVI, 1774–93. **Louis Treize** (-trɛ̃z), Louis XIII, 1610–43. Hence rarely **Louis** as *adj.* to designate what was prevalent in two or more of the above-mentioned reigns.

1855 OGILVIE Suppl., Louis-Quatorze Ornament. Louis Quinze Ornament. 1876 POLLEN *Anc. & Mod. Furniture* x. 103 The broken shell-shaped woodwork, popularly known as Louis quinze work, began to be adopted for the frames of large glasses 1878 EASTLAKE *Househ. Taste* II. (ed. 4) 55 Their notions of the beautiful are derived from traditions of the Louis Quatorze period. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlwk.* 329 Louis Quinze Lace is formed of a braid known as Louis Treize. 1892 LITCHFIELD *Hist. Furniture* 61 During the 'Louis Treize' period chairs became more comfortable. *Ibid.* 162 The familiar 'Louis Seize' riband surmounting the two oval Sèvres china plaques. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 381 Useful arts .. are reduced to copies of the Louis styles.

†Louk, *sb. Obs.* [f. LOUK *v.*] = LOCKCHESTER.

c 1400 *Payne MS.* (Dr Frazer's), Contra pannum & maculam [oculorum] vermis claudens se cum tangitur i. louk.

†Louk, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 lúcan, 2–4 luke(n, 3 *Orm.* lukenn, 4 luk, louke(n, lowke, 6 lowk, 7 louk. *Pa. t.* 1 léac, *pl.* lucon, 3 læc, leo, loc, *pl.* loke(n, luken, 4 leke *Weak forms*: 3–4 louked, luked, 4 loukid(e, 6 *Sc.* lowkyt. *Pa. pple.* 1 locen, 2–5 (i-, y-) i-loke(n, 3 *Orm.* lokenn, 3–4 luken, -in, 4–5 lokin, -on, -yn, (5 lukkin), *Weak forms*: 4 loukid, 5 lowked, *Sc.* lowkyt. [A Com. Teut. str. vb: OE. *lúcan* = OFris. *lûka,* OS. (*ant-, bi-*)*lûkan* (MDu. *lûken,* Du. *luiken*), OHG. (*ant-, ar-, pi-*)*lûchan* (MHG *lûchen*), ON. *lúka,* Goth **lûkan* (in *galûkan* to close, *uslûkan* to open); f. Teut. root **leuk-* . *lauk-*: *lūk-,* whence LOCK *sb.*[2] Outside Teut. no certain cognates have been found.

The str. pa. pple. survived the other parts of the vb., being regarded as belonging to LOCK *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To close, shut, fasten; *esp.* to fasten (a door or chamber) with lock and key, to lock; also, to close (the jaws, the eyes). Also *fig.*

a 1000 *Andreas* 1259 (Gr.) Hrim & forst . hæleða eðel lucon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Þe ȝeten weren ilokene. *c* 1205 LAY. 15311 He serde to Glochæstre & þe ȝates læc [*c* 1275 loc] ful feste. *c* 1250 *Bestiary* 513 Dis cete ðanne hise chaueles luked *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3779 Dis erðe is togidere luken, Als it ne were neuere or to-broken. *c* 1275 *Luue Ron* 147 in *O. E. Misc.* 97 He hauep bi-tauht þe o tresur And bit þe luk þine bur. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10189 Þe doren after hom wepinde [hii] loke vaste *a* 1300 *Sarmun* XXXVI. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 5 Vn-do þin hert þat is iloke wiþ couetise and pryde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5224 Ioseph þi sun sal luke þin ei. 13 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 929 He lek his eghen & gan to slape. *c* 1330 *Owayn Miles* (1837) 10 With locke and keye the gate to louken. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvii. 2 Þe ȝates of heuen eftire þe day of dome sall be loukid til ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3954 The gud kynge Lokes one his eye liddis, þat lowkkide ware faire. *a* 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 257 Þe ȝates of Parais þorulh eue weren iloken. *c* 1402 HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus's Wife* 334 Left was the Erles Chambre dore vnstoken; To which he com and found it was nat loken. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 379 The same quayer to be put in a boxe called a Casket, loken. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. viii. 68 Nor I, thy moder, laid not thy corps on beyr, Nor wyth my handis lowkyt thyne eyn so cleyr. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XV. 8 The dum solsequium .. louks his leavis throu langour of the nicht. 1632 A. CRAIGE *Pilgr. & Heremite* 8 Than who shall bee seene, To louk thy dead Eine?

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To close up, form one mass. Also with *together.* Of a lace: To have a fastening.

a 1000 *Phœnix* 225 (Gr.) Sibþan þa ysian eft onginnað æfter liȝbræce lucan togædre. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3276 God him bad helden up his hond to-ward ðis water, in a morgen quile ðe se luked. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 441 Þenne lasned þe loȝ lowkande togeder. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 217 A lace lapped aboute, þat louked at þe hede.

3. *trans.* To lock or shut up (const. *in, within*); to enclose, surround; also, to lock or shut *out. lit.* and *fig. To louk in clay* or *lead* = to bury.

c 1200 ORMIN 1091 He wass himm sellf lokenn þær wiþþinnenn. *c* 1205 LAY. 32202 His ban beoð iloken faste i guldene cheste. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 362 Ðhu salt ben ut in sorȝe luken *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6338 Sum-kin takening suld þar be Loken in þir wandes thre. *Ibid* 9891 Þis castel es wit walles loken four a stan *Ibid.* 17411 Io-eph . Yee luked under lok and sele. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3258 For loue in armes ilk oþer þey loken. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil* 492 Hir pines were so harde and strong, Sche wald be loken in clay 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 243 Lo! how the sonne gan louke Her liȝte in herself. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 42 [God] loukide hem in þe myȝt of her enemyes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 55 I rewely she hath the herte in hoold Of Chauntecleer loken in every lith. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3839 Thou shalt be bounde, And faste loken in a tour. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5005 þat oþir loken ouire with leues as it ware liȝt siluir. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* 18 Late noȝt myn enemyes makyn here game Of me, whan I am lokyn in leed 1438 *Buke Alex. Great* 108 That hed him lukkin in luffis lace.

Hence **†Louked** (*weak*) *ppl. a.* See also LOKEN, LUCKEN.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 101 The lowkyt buttonis on the gemmyt treis Oursprednd leyvis of naturis tapestreis.

Louk, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 lúcan (*pres. ind.* 3 *sing.* lýcð), 3 luken, 5 lowke, 7–9 lowk, 9 look, luke, louk *Pa. t.* 1 léac, 3 læc, leac, *pl.* 1 lucon, 3 luken. *Pa. pple.* 1 locen, 4 lokyn. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *lúcan* = OFris. *lûka,* MDu. *lûken,* OHG. (*er-, ûz-*)*liuhhan* (MHG. *lûchen, liechen,* mod.G. dial *liechen* to pull), Goth. (*us-*)*lûkan* to draw (a sword). Some regard the root (pre-Teut. **leug-*) as identical with that of Lith. *lúszti, láužyti* to break, Skr. *ruj* to shatter.]

1. *trans.* To pull up or out. Now only *dial*, to pull up (weeds); to weed (corn).

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* XII. 28 (Sedgefield) Swa swa londes ceorl Of his æcere lyceð yfel weod monig. *c* 1205 LAY. 29072 Seiles heo up drosen, luken rapes longe. *Ibid* 29661 Up he læc þene staf, þat water þer after leop. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2128, Ichulle leoten luken & teon þe tittes awei of þine bare breosten. *c* 1275 *Xl Pains Hell* 136 in *O. E. Misc.* 151 Snakes heore eyen lukeþ *a* 1400 *Octavian* 1274 Whan his swyrde was y-brokyn, A Sarasyns legge hath he lokyn, Therwyth he can hym were. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 221/2 To Lowke (or weyde), *runcare, sarculare* 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 31 To *Lowk*, i. e. to weed Corn, to look out weeds. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Look, louk,* to weed, clear.

†**2.** *intr.* To burst *out Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 30274 Þa isah he of Brien his teres ut luken.

Hence **Lou·king** *vbl. sb.*, weeding. Also **Lou·ker,** one who weeds.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 697/25 *Hic runcator,* lowker. 1491–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 159 Pro le lukkyng j^us Spring apud Thonnokmyre. 1624 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 156 July 20. Reckoned with Leonard Goodale, pd him for his mowing, and his wife lowkinge and haymakinge. 12*s.* 1641 *Ibid.* 142 Lookers have..3*d* a day.

†Louke. *Obs.* App. a boon companion.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 51 Ther is no theef with-oute a lowke, That helpeth hym to wasten and to sowke Of that he brybe can or borwe may. [1880 C. H. POOLE *Gloss. Stafford* 15 *Lowk,* a sharp fellow.]

Loular, -ard, louller: see LOLLARD, LOLLER [1].

Loun, obs. pa. pple. of LIE *v.*[2]; var. of LOWN *Sc.*

Lounder (lʉ̄ndəɹ), *sb. Sc.* [? Onomatopœic.] A heavy, swinging blow.

1723 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 263 Wha lent him on the neck a lounder That gart him o'er the threshold founder. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi, I wad likeit weel just to hae . gien him a lounder wi' my pike-staff. 1862 W. HUNTER *Biggar & Ho. of Fleming* XIX. 231 [The] unwary cur .received such a lounder as sent him bowling to his den.

Lounder (lʉ̄ndəɹ), *v. Sc* [f. LOUNDER *sb.*] *trans.* To beat, cudgel, thrash. Also, to hurl with violence *on* (something), in quot. *fig.*

1806 in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Ballads* (1875) 284/1 His back they loundert, mell for mell. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv, If they come to lounder ilk ither, as they did last time, suldna I cry on you. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 330 Why is all this shame loundered on my head?

Hence **Lou·ndering** *vbl. sb.* **Lou·ndering** *ppl. a*, (of a blow) swinging, severe.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, To lend his loving wife a loundering lick. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Mid.* xviii, Her daughter had never seen Jock Porteous since he had gien her a loundering wi' his cane. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* XXX. 437, I should rather relish a loundering whack.

†Lou·nderer. *Obs.* [a. Du. *lunderaar* (in Kilian *lunderer*), f. *lunderen* to idle.] A skulker.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* II. viii. 740 Thai mycht That fordschipe wyn in herytage, For to leve it faynly, And lyve as lowndreris cayttevely. ? *c* 1530 *Test. W. Thorpe* in Foxe *A. & M* (1583) I. 543/1 Lousengers and lounderers are wrongfully made and named Heremites.

† **Loune**, *v. Obs.* [Echoic; cf. *looning* s. v. Loon ².] *intr.* To utter the cry of the crane.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 152/3 Le bouf mugist (lowes), la grwe (crane) growle (lounet).

Lounge (laundʒ), *sb.* [f. Lounge *v.*]

1. An act, spell, or course of lounging; a leisurely walk, a saunter, stroll; also, a lounging gait or manner of reclining.

1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* II. 177 The gentlemen had arranged a morning lounge at Tattersall's. 1844 T. Hook *Say & Doings* I. 18 The disembarrassed lounge on her own ottoman. 1853 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 435, I am off to have a lounge with him. 1837 Lytton *Maltravers* II i. I. 166 What else have we to do with our mornings, we women? ..Our life is a lounge from the cradle to the grave. 1860 Thackeray *Roundabt. P.* viii. Wks. 1869 XX. 85 'The Prince's lounge' was a peculiar manner of walking which the young bucks imitated. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxx. 405 When we went out for a lounge after luncheon. 1889 D. C. Murray *Danger. Cats-paw* 18 Esden had slackened his pace to a mere lounge.

b. A pastime. Also *slang* (Eton and Cambridge), 'a treat, a chief meal' (Farmer).

1788 *Trifler* No 21. 276 If you have invented a new lounge, communicate it in your next. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* I. vi. I. 69, I don't care for dinner. Breakfast is my lounge.

2. A place for lounging; a gathering of loungers

1775 Sheridan *Rivals* I. i, But pray, Mr. Fag, what kind of a place is this Bath?..*Fag* .. 'tis a good lounge. 1798 Jane Austen *Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. v. 20 Every search for him was unsuccessful, in morning lounges, or evening assemblies. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 171 If a man were asked to take a walk into the High street in a morning—'He voted it a bad lounge'. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 135 Her house was voted to be the most delightful lounge in London. *a* 1865 Greville *Mem.* II (1885) II 170 This is a great lounge, attended by all the people of the town. 1881 J. T. Slugg *Remin Manch.* xxvi. 306 The lounge or drawing-room .was extremely elegant.

3. A kind of sofa or easy chair on which one can lie at full length.

1852 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi. 240 The graceful bamboo lounges were amply supplied with cushions. 1895 Mrs. B. M. Croker *Village Tales* (1896) 46 The patient was promoted into a cane lounge in the sitting-room.

4. *attrib.* ('suitable for lounging'), as *lounge-book, -chair, -coat, -hour, -suit*; cf. Lounging *vbl. sb.* b.

1800 Coleridge in *Sir H Davy's Rem* (1858) 82, I am compelled..to give a volume of letters from Germany, which will be a decent *lounge book, and not an atom more 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Jan 2/1 A sort of shudder sweeps over the limp forms in the *lounge-chairs. 1898 *Ibid.* 22 Sept 8/2 Frock coats, and tail coats, and *lounge coats, and top coats. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 311 A Boxing Match took place in Conduit-Street during the *lounge hours. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 5/2 A navy blue serge *lounge suit

Lounge (laundʒ), *v.* Also 7 **loundge**, 8 *Sc.* **lunge**; and in derivatives 7 **lundge**, 8 **lownge**. [Of obscure origin; perh. suggested by Lungis.]

1. *intr* To move indolently, resting between-whiles, or leaning on something for support. Also with *about, away, in, out, up* (In the early instances perh. rather: To skulk, to slouch.)

1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 174 Ay loungand, lyk ane lolkman on ane ledder. 1639 J. Clarke *Parœmiologia* 259 He loundge's as a dog that had lost his tayle. 1755 Ramsay *Jo Jas Clerk* 3 Works 1877 II 307 Whase owsen lunges o'er a plain Of wide extent. 1757 Smollett *Reprisal* I. i, While I go down to the cabin you may lounge about and endeavour to over-hear their conversation. 1838 Lytton *Alice* 131 Vargrave lounged into the billiard-room 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Channings* xvii, Roland lounged in, not more presentable than the rest 1863 Fr A. Kemble *Resid in Georgia* 26 Filthy negroes, who lounge in and out. 1874 Deutsch *Rem.* 176 Egyptian officials, lounging about armed with weighty sticks. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 260/2 He would lounge up and say—'Now come really'.

2. To recline lazily, to loll.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 42 Eart lunging, eart squatting upon thy tether Eend. 1778 *Ibid*, Gloss., *Lounging* or *Lundging*, leaning on any Thing, such as a Gate or a Stile, like a lazy Creature that hath nothing else to do. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III 246 The complaint ..shows itself by. an unwonted desire to lounge and loll about. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* I xii. 39 You must not lounge on your chair. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* ii, The other stood lounging with his foot upon a chair 1850 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed 2) 162 Lounging upon their couches 1859 C C. Barker *Associat. Princ.* iii. 63 'Squires lounging on the rushes before the great hall fire.

3. To pass time indolently or without definite occupation; to idle.

1672 Skinner *Etymol. Ling. Angl.*, *Lounge*, cunctari, movari, cessare, vide *Lungis* 1755 Johnson, *Lounge*, to idle; to live lazily. 1784 *J.* Barry in *Lect. Paint.* v. (Bohn 1848) 197 It would be at least some amusement .. to lounge over what the other artists had done 1856 Ld. Cockburn *Mem* (1874) vii. 393 Scott .. breakfasted and lounged from nine to eleven.

4. *trans.* To pass (time, etc.) *away* (rarely *out*) with lounging; also, † to lounge in (a place) (*obs.*).

1776 Dk. Richmond in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 113, I suppose you lounge away whole months whistling for want of thought. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I 129, I never go to the play for any entertainment, except kicking up a row and lounging the lobbies. 1824 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* (1851) 67 They all returned to the house together, there to lounge away the time as they could with chit-chat 1871 Burr *Ad Fidem* (ed. 2) iii 39 The able-bodied and able minded person who .. lounges out his youth and lounges out his manhood 1879 Froude *Cæsar* 104 He then returned to Rome to lounge away the remainder of his days in voluptuous magnificence.

Lounge, variant of Lunge; obs. form of Lung.

Lounger (laundʒəɹ). [f. Lounge *v.* + -er ¹.] One who lounges, an idler, a do-nothing.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 121 Lene larbar, loungeour, baith lowsy in lisk and lonze. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. Prol. 122 Quhat bern be thou in bed..Lurk-and like a longeour? 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 54 ¶ 6, I shall enquire into such about this Town as have arrived at the Dignity of being Lowngers by the Force of natural Parts. 1750 *Student* I. 21 Idle people called Lowngers, whose whole business it is to fly from the painful task of thinking. 1803 Mar. Edgeworth *Manufacturers* ii. (1832) 106 Our hero was ridiculed most unmercifully by all the Bond street loungers. 1862 Merivale *Rom Emp* (1865) VI. xlviii. 66 The loungers of the baths and porticoes sallied forth from their cool retreats. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev* CXXVI. 7 He went to Europe as a student, not as a lounger.

Lounging (laundʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Lounge *v.* + -ing ¹.] The action of Lounge *v.*

1793 Ld. N. Spencer in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 121 Two or three hour's lounging in a place called a club. 1823 Byron *Juan* xi. lxvi, His afternoons he pass'd in visits, luncheons, Lounging, and boxing. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 439 Seldom or never is the pulpit used .to denounce idleness, lounging or laziness.

b. *attrib.*, as *lounging-book, -chair, -hall, -jacket, -place.*

1790 H. Walpole in *Walpoliana* clxxiv. 79 A catalogue *raisonnée* of such [novels] might be itself a good *lounging book. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. i. 159 We assure our readers that the compilation is . an excellent lounging-book. 1841 R. P. Ward *De Clifford* III. viii 123 See these superb sofas, carpets, tables, and *lounging-chairs. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. xxv. 217 [He] was sitting in a lounging-chair and smoking a cigar. 1785 *Lounger* No 8 P 2 If you will make Dun's rooms a *Lounging Hall instead of a Chapel. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf* xxxiii (1889) 319 The owner of the mansion was seated at table in a *lounging jacket. 1837 Hawthorne *Twice Told I.* (1851) II. xii. 183 Peter had long absented himself from his former *lounging-places.

Lounging (laundʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Lounge *v.* + -ing ².] a. That lounges. b. Characterized by, occupied in, or adapted for lounging.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 35 The foul stalking lundging body of that Og of Bashan 1789 Charlotte Smith *Ethelinde* I. 108 There is not any of his .lounging, tonish friends of his half so well looking. 1807 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* I 326 There is. much of what is 'flat, stale, and unprofitable' in a lounging life 1825 J Neal *Bro Jonathan* I 16 He walked with a sort of lounging stoop. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxxviii. 289 The horses stand in lounging attitudes, asleep 1857 Hawthorne *Eng Note Bks.* (1879) II 210 The library is lounging and luxurious

Loungingly (laundʒiŋli), *adv.* [f. Lounging *ppl. a.* + -ly ².] In a lounging attitude or manner

1799 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1805) III. 126 Throw yourself loungingly into a chair at Owen's, cut up a pine [etc.]. 1855 *Chamb Jrnl.* III. 49 He comes straight on, rather loungingly. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 326/2 Romeo can half sit loungingly against the fountain.

Loungoute, var. Lungoute *Sc. Obs*, locust.

Lounie: see Lunyie.

Loup (laup), *sb.*¹ *Sc.* [a. ON *hlaup* = Leap *sb* ¹] = Leap *sb.*¹ *Lover's loup*: cf. Lover¹ 4.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* vi 638 Till thame that faucht vith his man A lowp richt lychtly maid he than 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* i. i, Yonder's a craig, since ye have tint all hope, Gae till 't your ways, and take the lover's lowp. 1821 Galt *Ann. Parish* viii 85 The horses gave a sudden loup, and couped the coach. 1900 *Speaker* 19 May 190/1 Two sheep dogs raced forward with long loups.

† **Loup**, *sb.*² *Sc. Obs.* [a. ON. *loup-r* = Leap *sb.*²] A weel or fishing basket; = Leap *sb.*² 2.

1581 *Sc Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 218/2 Halding of cruuis, lynis or loupis with fresche watteris.

‖ **Loup** (lū), *sb.*³ [a. F. *loup*, lit. 'wolf':—L. *lup-um.* Cf. Loo *sb.*²] A light mask or half-mask of silk or velvet worn by females.

1834 James *J Marston Hall* xxii, The black velvet mask, called a *loup*, which was then very generally used by women in the higher classes, under the pretext of defending their complexions. 1876 Ouida *Winter City* x. 327 Their white teeth shone under the lace of their loups.

Loup (laup), *v. Sc.* Also 4–9 **lowp(e**, 6 **loupe**, (8 **loop**). [a. ON. *hlaupa*: see Leap *v.*] *intr.* and *trans.* = Leap *v.* in various senses.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiii 652 And it [wheel of fortune], that wondir lawch wer ere, Mon lowp on loft in the contrere *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*John Baptist*) 506 Þe wikit wife gert hir dochtir ga..& spring & loupe befor þaim al. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 413 Sum he gart loupe and droun into the deip. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 222 Quhen that I heir hir name expreist, My hart for loy dois loup thairfor. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 197 The bischope quha was than loupand on hors. *a* 1584 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 463 Luik quhair to licht before thou loup 1693 *Scot. Presbyt Eloq.* (1738) 138 That like new-spean'd Fillies they may loop over the Fold-dikes of Grace. 1788 Burns *Ep. to H. Parker* 30 O, had I power like inclination, I'd .. loup the ecliptic like a bar. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks 1855 I. 175 The trouts are loupin in the water. 1871 C. Gibbon *Lack of Gold* vii, With..your purse full you'll get dozens of them ready to loup at you. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* (ed 3) 46 Gin I haena the strength o' airm to gar ye lowp mysel'.

b. *Comb.*: **loup-the-dike** *a*, giddy, flighty.

1823 Galt *Entail* II. 276 She jealouses that your affections are set on a loup-the-dyke Jenny Cameron like Nell Frizel. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xxiii, I have my finger and my thumb on this loup the-dyke loon.

Loup, obs. form of Loop.

‖ **Loup cervier** (lu sɛ̃rvye). [F. *loup cervier*, ad. L. *lupus cervārius* (Pliny) the lynx (*lupus* wolf, *cervārius* that hunts stags, f. *cervus* stag).] The Canada lynx (*Lynx Canadensis*), a species of wild cat with a short tail.

1725 Coats *Dict. Heraldry*, *Loup-cervier* is a very large Sort of Wolf. 1744 A. Dobbs *Hudson's Bay* 41 The Loup Cervier, or Lynx, is of the Cat Kind.

Loupe, Louped: obs. forms of Loop, Looped.

† **Loupegarth.** *Obs.* [Cf. MSw. *löpe gatulop* (Sodelwall) to run the gantlope.] = Gantlope.

1637 R. Monro *Exped.* I. 45 Other slight punishments .. as the Loupegarthe, when a Souldier is stripped naked above the waste, and is made to runne a furlong betwixt two hundred Souldiers,..where his Camerades whip him with small rods.

† **Lou'per.** *Obs.* Some kind of artificial fly.

1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 34 The blacke louper, the body of blacke wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herle of þe pecok tayle.

‖ **Loup-garou** (lu'garu). Also 7 lou-garou. [F. *loup-garou*, f. *loup* wolf + *garou*, OF. *garoul*, a. OHG **werawolf* Werwolf] = Werwolf.

1579–80 North *Plutarch, Alcib* (1595) 218 Timon surnamed Misanthropus (as who would say Loup-garou [so Fr. in Amyot (1565) I 136] or the manhater). 1648 C. Walker *Hist. Independ.* I. 130 Dead mens Graves are not secure from these Lycanthropi, these Lou-garous. 1847 Longf. *Ev.* I. iii. 13 He told them tales of the Loup-garou in the forest.

Louping (lau·piŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. Loup *v.* + -ing ¹.] The action of Loup *v.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 316/1 Lowpynge or skyppynge, *saltus.* *a* 1584 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 279 Ay houping, throu louping, To win to liberty. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. ix, Louping and laughing .. would soon make the powder flee out of his wig.

b. *Comb.*: **louping ague**, 'a disease resembling St. Vitus's dance' (Jam.); **louping ill**, 'a disease of sheep, which causes them to spring up and down when moving forward' (Jam); **louping-on stone**, a mounting-block.

1792 *Statist. Acc Scot., Forfarsh.* II 496 A singular kind of distemper, called the *louping ague, has sometimes made its appearance in this parish 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* x, The 'louping ill's been sairer amang his sheep than ony season before 1902 *Dundee Advertiser* 31 May, Professor Hamilton. has .discovered the bacilli of loupin'-ill in sheep. 1788 in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* (1876) xxvi. 400 A petition given in by George Grant To ye baillies and Councill for ye liberty of building a *louping on ston at the south side of the house in Newburgh he possesses. 1814 Scott *Wav* xxix, He had by the assistance of a 'louping-on-stane', .elevated his person to the back of..a broken-down blood horse. 1902 C. G. Harper *Holyhead Road* I 263 Milestones. resembling 'louping on' stones or 'upping blocks'.

Lour, lower (lauəɹ, lau·əɹ), *sb.*¹ For forms see the vb. [f. Lour *v.*]

1. A gloomy or sullen look; a frown, scowl.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1952 Whi makest thou swich scher and foul lour? 1530 Palsgr. 241/1 Loure an yvell loke. 1578 T. Procter *Gorg. Gallery* Liij, What are your sweet smiles, quite turnd into lowres? 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.* Wks. (1748) 83 In one smile or lowre of thy sweet eye Consists my life 1704 Steele *Lying Lover* I. i. 2 Han't I a down bookish Lour? a wise Sadness 1814 Scott *Wav.* xviii, A sudden, though transient lour of the eye, shewed a hasty, haughty, and vindictive temper.

2. Of the sky, weather, etc: Gloominess, threatening appearance, an instance of this.

1596 B. Griffin *Fidessa* (1876) 35, I am no leauing of al-withering age, I haue not suffred many winter lowres. 1686 Goad *Celest Bodies* II. iv. 214 [It] is apt to Heat, and sometimes..to Dryth; but more frequently to Lowr, Bluster, Rain. 1808 Scott *Marm.* v Introd., For thy dark cloud, with umber'd lower, That hung o'er cliff, and lake, and tower. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* II. ii. 209 Alike unto that fearless flower..The sunlight's smile—the tempest's lower.

Lour, lower (lauəɹ, lau·əɹ), *sb.*² *slang.* Also 6, 9 **lowre**, 9 **loaver**. Money.

1567 Harman *Caveat* 85 Hast thou any lowre in thy bonge? 1622 Fletcher *Beggar's Bush* II. i, Except you do provide me hum enough, and Lour to bouze with 1670 Cotton *Scoffer Scofft* (1675) 184 But e're this life I'le longer lead I'le stroll for Lower, or begg my bread. 1834 W. H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* v. i. (1878) 341, I knows I owes you my life, and I thank you for it. Take back the lowre. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 424 They don't mind tipping the loaver (money). 1889 Clarkson & Richardson *Police* 321 Bad money (coin), *gammy lower.*

Lour, lower (lauəɹ, lau·əɹ), *v.* Forms: 3–6 **loure**, 3–4 **lure**, 5–8 **lowr(e**, (6 **loour**, 7 **lowere**), 6– **lour, lower**. [ME. *loure-n*, perh. repr. an OE. **lūrian*; other Teut. langs. have forms app. corresponding, but they have not been traced to any early date.

Cf. early mod. Du. *loeren* (Kilian) to frown, knit the brows; to look askance; to wink; to watch stealthily, to lie in wait (now only, to spy, lie in wait); late MHG. and MLG. *lūren* to lie in wait (mod.G. *lauern*), Sw. *lura*, Da. *lure* to lie in wait, also to doze, nap (Sw., Da. *lur* a nap), mod.Icel. *lúra* to doze, nap, *lúr* a nap.

The spelling *lower* (cf *flower*) renders the word identical in its written form with Lower, to bring or come down, and the two vbs. have often been confused: when said of clouds, *lower* (lau əɹ) to look threatening, has some affinity in sense with *lower* (lau·əɹ) to descend, and it is not always possible to discover which vb. was in the mind of a writer]

1. *intr.* Of persons, their eyes, countenances, etc: To frown, scowl; to look angry or sullen. † Also, to be depressed or mournful. Const. *at, on, upon*; rarely in indirect passive.

c 1205 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 294/16 He..lourede with sori semblaunt: and þeos wordes out he caste. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 286 Heo sende hire sonde Apelbrus to honde, þat he come hire to, And also scholde horn do al in to bure, ffor heo gan to lure. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3119 þe liȝtere he let þer-of, ac lourand he seide [etc.]. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 409 For had he lawghed, had he loured, He moste haue be devoured Yf Adriane ne had y-be. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 703 Now I am mys-lokyd on & loured. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 92 þou .lowryst, & chaungyst chere, & fleest companye. 1472 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 75 They that lowryd, nowe laughe upon me. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* B viij, Can there be any greater disorder, than for the husbande to be merie abrode, and lowre at home? 1580 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 75 Wee either loure or laugh to be tolde, we should come in. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 560 Love him .. lowre not upon him. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1057 Nor from that right to part an hour, Smile she or lowre. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Poems* Wks. 1722 I. 16 The Man's unkind, the cheated Woman low'rs. 1750 *Student* I. 323 A young man, who lower'd very much in his countenance, and stood in a melancholy posture. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I. 20 His tone of insolence and pow'r, Made all the passengers to low'r. 1862 J. GRANT *Capt. Guard* XX, His brows knit and his eyes loured. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 360 Then Odysseus of many counsels loured on them. 1883 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* Oct. 722 The convict faces lowering over the bulwark of the barracoon.

b. quasi-*trans.* To express by frowning.

1746 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 21 The other part [of the crowd] remained a little way off, and loured defiance.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Chiefly of the clouds, sky, a tempest, etc.: To look dark and threatening. Const. *on, over, upon.*

[*a* 1450, etc.: see LOWRING.] 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, IV vi 63 O my starres! Why do you lowre vnkindly on a King? 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 3 The clouds that low'rd vpon our house. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Doomes-day* XII. vi. (1637) 261 No threat'ning cloud, all charg'd with hailstones lowres. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1002 Skie low'r'd and..som sad drops Wept. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. i, The dawn is over-cast, the morning lours. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II XXXII, When the dark shades of melancholy lower. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot* II. 70 Let commercial perplexity lour over a people as it may. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, Ser. II. *Bloudie Jacke*, So sour Its ugly grey walls seem to lour. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 74 Their day, in gloom or tempest born, Lowers on till noon and night. 1866 M ARNOLD *Thyrsis* v, A shadow lour'd on the fields. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 397 Where night in her darkness lowers.

†**3.** Chiefly *Sc.* To crouch, lurk, skulk. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4528 Of paynyms lorells þat her by loures. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IX. III. in *Anglia* IX. 463 And lowrand law, thow can gar hennis de 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lviii, On kneis I crap, and law for feir did lowre. 1513 — *Æneis* VII VII. 5 Alecto. prively begouth awach and loure About his spouse queyne Amatays boure. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXIX. 22 Quhen Dauid vnder be sek did loure. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 255 Philosophers haue determined that the sperme, or seed of all things, doth in a secret manner lowre within the two Elements of Water and Earth 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. III, Make their brisk sprights to lout and lowly lowr? 1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LVII. 509 The murderers of his nephew, whom he lour'd for.

†**Lour, lowr,** *int. Obs.* [? contraction for *lo where.*] = Lo or look where! or simply Lo!

[*c* 1205 LAY 21171 Lou [*c* 1275 lo] war her biforen us heðene hundes] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Lour hit her: read gold & hwit seoluer inouh *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2436 Lowr! her ich abide þe bite of sweordes egge.

Lour, Sc. f. *liefer*, compar. of LIEF *a.*

†**Lourd,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 4 lourde, 5 lowrde, lowryd(e, 6 lowrd, loord, lurde, 7 lowr'd. [a. F. *lourd* heavy.]

A. *adj.* Sluggish, dull, sottish, stupid.

1390 GOWER *Conf* II 149 To se so lusti on as sche Be coupled with so lourde a wiht *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. x 1670 Made hym bot lowryd chere. 1564 MARTIALL *Treat Cross* 119 b [Images] quicken the memory which in many is fickle, help ignoraunce, which in some is lurde. ?1590 A. HUME *Poems* (S. T. S) 19 The mortall, caduck, carnall corps (a lowrd and brukill mas). 1594 *Ibid.* 85. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 101 The lowr'd mistakings of some men [1790 H. WALPOLE *Let to Miss A. Berry* 29 Nov. (1846) VI 381 The *lourd* want of grace in Guercino.]

B. *sb* A sottish fellow, a lout.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* July 33 Syker, thous but a laesie loord, And rekes much of thy swinck. 1590 — *F. Q.* III. VII 12 A laesy loord, for nothing good to donne.

Hence †**Lourdish,** †**Lourdly, Lourdy** *adjs.*, in the same sense.

1600 *Hosp. Incur. Fooles* 41 Of dottuls and shallow-pated Fooles These Infortunate and Lourdish sort. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 71 *Lourdly*, Sluggish. Suff. 1721 BAILEY, *Lourdy*, slothful, sluggish. *Suss.*

Lourd (lūrd). *Sc.* [Alteration of *lour*, var. of *lever* LIEFER, the structure of the phrase suggesting a pa. pple. as appropriate.] Only in *I had* or *wad lourd* = 'I had rather'.

?17.. *Child Monroe* in Child *Ballads* II. 275, I rather lourd it had been my sel Than eather him or thee. 1799 SCOTT *Sheph. Tale*, But I had lourd melle with fiends of hell Than with Clavers and his band. *a* 1802 *Jamie Telfer* xliii. in Child *Ballads* IV. 7, I wad lourd have had a winding-sheet And helped to put it ower his head. *a* 1802 *Broom of Cowdenknows* xviii. ibid. IV. 199 And ere he had taken the lamb he did I had lourd he had taen them a'.

Lourdain(e, -an, -ayne, variants of LURDAN.

Lourde, obs. form of LORD.

†**Lourderie.** *Obs.* In 6 luerdrie. [a. F. *lourderie*, f. *lourd*: see LOURD.] Stupidity.

1553 BRAHAM *To Rdr.* in *Lydg.'s Chron. Troy*, The trifelinge tales and barrayne luerdries of Robyn Hode [etc.].

Lourdin, variant of LURDAN *Obs.*

†**Loure.** *Obs.* [a. F. *loure*, an old name for the musette or bagpipe, also a tune adapted to that instrument.] ? An air suited to the bagpipe.

1706 P. SIRIS *Art Dancing* 50 Quadruple-Time is made use of in slow Airs, and the Tunes called Loures. 1724 *Explic. For. Words Mus.* 42 *Loure*, is the name of a French Dance, or the Tune thereunto belonging, always in Triple Time, and the Movement, or Time, very Slow and Grave. 1811 in BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*

Loure, Lourey, obs. ff. LOWER *v.*, LORY.

Louring, lowering (lau·rɪŋ, lau·ərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOUR, LOWER *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of LOUR *v.*, frowning, scowling, sullenness.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 423 Grucching and luring him both rade. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 35 There was neuer pees betwene hem, but euer glomyng, louring, and chiding. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 34 Lette it be done withoute sadnes and louryng. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 486 b, Neither was Queene Elizabeth ever .. afrayd of any her subjectes lowring or browbeating. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 179 There was nothing there [at the bridal] but Pouting, Louring, and Cloudy Weather. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk* I. 180 These lourings of gloomy reflection.

Louring, lowering (lau·rɪŋ, lau·ərɪŋ), *ppl.a.* [f. LOUR, LOWER *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. Of persons († occas. of animals), their looks, etc.: Frowning, scowling; angry-looking, gloomy, sullen.

13.. *K. Alis.* 525 Louryng semblaunt on hire he made. 1340 *Ayenb.* 256 The lourinde chiere [to-þrauþ] þe wordes of the missiggere 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 163 He lokeþal louryng and 'lordein' hym calleþ. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxi, And quhilum In hir chiere thus a lyte Louring sche was. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg De Invent.* VI. VII. 123 b, A lowring loke & a laughyng herte *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt* vi. (1843) 37 When ye fast be not lowring lijk hypocrijts. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 48 They call him [a bull] fierce, valiant, and louring. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III 186 To be angry, and . to cast a lowring smile. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 87 The Mother Cow must wear a low'ring Look. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No 425 P 5 In his Look a louring Roughness. 1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* V 66 A louring and dark Visage is the Index of Misery. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 4 (1822) I. 25 With eyes a little shut and lowering 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 400 The young candidate..was strictly interrogated by a synod of louring Supralapsarians. 1862 J GRANT *Capt. Guard* xiv, 'Foul!' reiterated the Chancellor, with a louring brow and flashing eyes 1888 F. HUME *Madame Midas* I. Prol, The other did not take the slightest notice of his friend's lowering looks.

2. *transf.* Of the clouds, sky, weather, etc.: Gloomy, dark, threatening. Sometimes *fig.* of attendant circumstances. Occas. influenced by association with LOWERING *ppl. a.*

a 1450 *Fysshynge w Angle* (1883) 20 Ye schall angle as y seyde be for in darke lowryng wedur. 1530 PALSGR 317/2 Lowring as the wether is, whan it is disposed to rayne, *sombreux. a* 1548 HALL *Chron Hen. VI* 168 James Butler seyng fortunes lowerying chaunce. with a great numbre fled away. 1579 TWYNE (*title*) Physicke against Fortune . as well in tyme of the bryght shynyng sunne of prosperitie, as also of the foule lowryng stormes of aduersitie. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. III 187 Nor euer write, regreete or reconcile This lowring tempest of your home-bred hate. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* XVI. 3 The skie is red and lowring. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 1 May, And mighty earnest to go, though the day was very lowering. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks* (1753) II. 51 Our Climate is perpetually cloudy, low'ring, and uncertain. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit* II. 36 Virtue gains Loveliness from a louring Providence. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1697 A storm came on, preceded by a lowering darkness. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 814 So light displays its loveliest effect In lowering skies. 1821–2 PRAED *Eve of Battle* Poems (1864) II. 3 A lowering sound of doubt and fear Breaks sudden on the startled ear 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* I. 3 The black peaks were holding converse with the louring clouds. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. III. 474 The calm or louring aspect of foreign affairs.

†**b.** Of liquor: Turbid. *Obs.*

1703 *Art & Myst. of Vintners* 35 Sack that is lumpish or lowring.

†**3.** Lurking, skulking. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1446 We lurkede undyr lee as lowrande wreches' 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* (1821) 8, I..Have led a low'ring life in restless pain. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 716 Nor it had bene ane hieland quow Lurcane and lowring, I wat not how.

Hence **Lou·ringly, Low·eringly** *adv.*, gloomily, sullenly, threateningly; **Low·eringness.**

1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Lowringnesse of the wether, *sombreveté.* 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb) 106 And now on hir, and then on him, Full lowringly did leare 1680 AUBREY *Lives, Sir H. Blount* (1898) I. 110 They .. looked louringly on him. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* XXIII. (1842) 477 The day broke very loweringly. 1878 *Daily News* 12 Aug, The clouds come loweringly down to meet the mist.

Loury, lowery (lau·ri, lau ərɪ), *a.* Also 7 lowry. [f. LOUR *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Of the sky, etc.: Dull, gloomy, threatening.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VII. XIX, And in my wretched Beings lowry morn Dawn'd not eternal Night. *Ibid.* XVII XXXII, But strait their Sunshine turn'd to lowry weather. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. XIII. 67, XXI I m close, H. wd m. often lowry, some shedding o. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Lowry*, hazy, dull dark Weather, when the Air looks thick..and Rain is threatened. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 39 The day was lowery. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* XI. (1902) 84/1 Loury grew the sky.

Loury, obs. form of LOWRIE *Sc.*

Lous, obs. or dial. form of LOOSE *v.*

Louse (laus), *sb. Pl.* lice (lɜis). Forms: 1 lūs, luus, 3 luse, 4 lous, 4–5 lowce, 4–7 lows(e, 6– louse. *Pl.* 1 lȳs, 4–5 luys, 4–6 lys(e, (4 lyes(e, -yse, 5 lies(e, lise), 6 *Sc.* lyiss, 4–7 lyce, 6– lice. [A Com. Teut. fem. cons.-stem: OE. *lūs* = MLG., MDu. *lūs* (Du. *luis*), OHG., MHG. *lūs* (mod.G. *laus*), ON. *lús* (Da., Sw. *lus*).]

1. A parasitic insect of the genus *Pediculus*, infesting the human hair and skin and causing great irritation by its presence. Applied also to the numerous other kinds of insects parasitic on mammals, birds, and plants, and to the degraded crustaceans which infest fishes: often with qualification, as *bird-, fish-, plant-, sea-louse.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) P. 310 *Pedicla*, luus. *c* 1000 *Hexam. Basil* xvii. (1849) 24 Hine byton lys. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* II 192 He afylde eal heora land mid hundes lusum. *a* 1300 *Sarmun* v. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 1 Of þi schuldres and of þi side þou miȝte hunti luse and flee. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 651 Þou forth bringes of þi self here Nites, lyse, and other vermyn sere. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 196 A tauny tabarde of twelue wynter age . ful of lys crepynge. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 387 Arnulphus..[was] destroyed, and i ȝete with luys riȝt to be deth. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 19 Medicyn .. for to distrie lies þat ben engendrid of corrupt humouris 1607 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 389 In time it corrupted his flesh, and turned into lice. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) Words explained, *Lice*, are a small kinde of white vermine, running amongst the feathers of the Hawke. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6038 In a Lowse I observe indeed..a short tapering nose with a hole in it. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 1 247 It has always been believed that the immoderate use of them [*sc.* Figs] generates Lice. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 345 When we examine the human Louse with the microscope, its external deformity strikes us with disgust. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* 253 Sleep impossible—mosquitoes' lice!!

b. In phrases and proverbs (mostly *obs.*), chiefly as a type of something worthless or contemptible, as *not worth a louse, not to care* (*three skips of*) a louse. † *To prick a louse*, to be a tailor.

1588 GREENE *Alcida* (1617) I 2, Lest thy. Logike prooue not worth a lowse. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I iii (end), Care 'll kill a cat, vp-tailes all, and a louse for the hang-man. 1633 — *Tale Tub* II. i, I care not, I, Sir, not three skips of a Lowse for you. 1630 *Articles agst. Cosin in C.'s Corr.* etc (Surtees) I. 198 Many yeares before John Cosin could tell how to prick a lowse in his fathers shopp at Norwich. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F* 50 The very poets themselves that were wont to stand in awe of me, care not a louse for me now 1699 SWIFT *Mrs. Harris's Petit*, 'Tis not that I value the money three skips of a louse. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. CXCIII. 219, I.. don't care a louse if I never see it again. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* XI, When the best wark-lume i' the house .. Is instant made no worth a louse. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XII, I say, Mr. Gossett, have you got the spirit of a louse?

2. *transf.* Applied in scorn to human beings.

1633 *Costlie Whore* I ii. in Bullen *O. Pl* IV, Come away, fellow louse, thou art ever eating 1901 R KIPLING *Kim* I. 25 Why hast thou allowed this louse Lutuf to live so long?

3. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *louse-mite*; **louse-berry** (tree), *Euonymus europæus*; **louse-burr,** *Xanthium strumarium*; **louse disease,** PHTHIRIASIS; **louse-land** (*slang*), Scotland; †**louse-powder,** powder for destroying lice; †**louse-pricking,** tailoring, also *attrib.*; †**louse-seed,** ? fleabane; **louse-trap** *dial.* and *slang*, a comb; **lousewort,** †(*a*) Stinking Hellebore, *Helleborus fœtidus*; (*b*) any plant of the genus *Pedicularis*, esp. *P. palustris* and *P. sylvatica*; (*c*) Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Cristagalli*; (*d*) *Delphinium Staphisagria* (Britten & Holland).

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Louseberry-Tree, *Euonymus europæus.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. VIII 14 *Xanthium*, *Louse Burre, or the lesser Clote. 1879 J. R REYNOLDS *Syst. Med* V. 973 *Louse disease..may last indefinitely if unchecked *a* 1700 B. E *Dict Cant Crew*, *Louse-land*, Scotland. 1877 MURRAY *Last Coll. Econ. Entomol.* 14 *Sarcoptidæ* (Itch and *Louse Mites) 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. XXXIX. 372 This herbe is called in base Almaigne *Luyscruyt*, and the seede made into powder *Luyseponder*, that is to say, *Lousepowder 1710 *London's Medicinal Informer* 53 His Father's *Louse pricking Trade, i. e Tayloring 1756 TODERVY *Hist 2 Orphans* I 164 It would be well for you, if you'd stay at home, and mind your louse-pricking. *c* 1865 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 559/6 *Psillium*, *luseed. *a* 1700 B E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *A Scotch *Louse-trap*, a Comb. [See Eng Dial. Dict.] 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III XXVI. 351 *Louswurt .. Fuchsius counteth for a kinde of blacke hellebor. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CCCCXXI. 913 Of red Rattle, or Lousewoort. 1756 J. HILL *Brit. Herbal* 120 Our farmers have an opinion that sheep feeding on them [Coxcombs] become subject to vermin, whence the English name lousewort. 1901 *Speaker* 21 Sept. 692/2 Yellow louse-worts.

Louse (lauz), *v.* Also 5 lowsyn, 6 lowse, 6–7 louse, lowse. [f LOUSE *sb.*]

1. a. *trans.* To clear of lice, remove lice from (a person, oneself, a garment).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 316/2 Lowsyn, *pedicule* 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc) 11 Efte was she busy, them lowsynge and kemynge. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 631/2 Howe handsome it is to lye and sleepe, or to lowse themselves in the sunn-shine. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* (1879) 112 Goe wretche as thou art and louse thyselfe. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 6 June, To York House, where the Russia Embassador do lie: and there I saw his people go up and down louseing themselves. 1795 S. HEARNE *Journ. to N. Ocean* 325 He frequently set five or six of his

strapping wives to work to louse their hairy deer-skin shifts. 1822 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 52/1 [They] were lousing each other; and it surprised us that they did not discontinue their work .. as we entered. 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XL. 482 Prince Potemkin. used to louse himself at dinner. *fig.* 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 15, I haue here tooke the paines to nit and louze ouer the Doctours booke.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1570 in LEVINS *Manip.* 225/2 [printed *Bouse*]. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* 27 That little Beggers brat, was taken not long since lowsing under a hedge. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 27 We beg'd together, lay together and louz'd together. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Fable* XIV III. 119 A tailor despicably poor, In every hole for shelter crept, On the same bulk, botch'd, lous'd, and slept.

2. *intr.* To be infested with lice. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III ii. 29 The Codpiece that will house, before the head has any; The Head, and he shall Lowse.

Hence **Lou·sing** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.* Also **Lou·ser**, one who louses.

1575 R. B. *Apius & Virginia* B 2, Yea but what am I, . A Louse or a louser, a Leeke or a Larke. *a* 1640 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. ii (1655) Dost thou think any State Would . .trust thee with a secret above lousing? 1707 J STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks* (1709) 226 He went into the lousing Room, and turn'd a little Board that hung at the Door, on which was written, *One is lousing.*

Louse, Sc. and north. form of LOOSE.

Lousenger, Loush, var. ff. LOSENGER, LUSH.

Lousily (lau·zili), *adv.* [f. LOUSY + -LY 2] In a lousy manner; filthily, meanly, scurvily.

1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* v. i. H 2 b, For I had rather dye, then in a street liue poore and lowsily.

Lousiness (lau·zines). [f. LOUSY + -NESS] The condition of being lousy; *fig.* meanness, vileness. † Also as a mock-title.

1530 in PALSGR. 241/1. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 273 In greke it is named *Phthiriasis.* In Englyshe it is named lousines. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* I iv, May it please your worshipful lousiness. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* XXVII. (1679) 141 Trees (especially Fruit-bearers) are infested with the Measels to this commonly succeeds lousiness 1682 SHADWELL *Medal* 89 Who by reviling Patriots, think to be From louziness and hunger ever free. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV 645 Species I. Malis Pediculi. Lousiness. 1872 W. AITKEN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* (ed 6) I 200 Lousiness is a morbid state in which lice develop themselves to such an extent that a pruriginous eruption is produced.

Lousious, obs. form of LUSCIOUS.

Louso·logist. *humorous nonce-wd.* One who has a scientific knowledge of lice.

1835 SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) II 367 Mineralogists, astronomers, ornithologists, and lousologists.

Louss(e, Loust, obs. ff LOOSE, LUST.

Lousy (lau·zi), *a.* Also 4–8 **lowsy**(e, (4 **lousi**, 5 **lowse**, -i), 6–7 **lous-**, **lowsie**, **-ye**, **-zie**, **-zy**, 8 **lowsey**. [f. LOUSE *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Full of lice, infested by lice.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 195 With an hode on his hed a lousi hatte aboue. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v, A medecyne for an hawke that is lowse. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 117 There be horses that wyll be lowsy, and it cometh of pouertie, colde and yll kepynge. *a* 1578 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks 1846 I. 74 Your cord and lowsie coit and sark. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1809) 134 Some authors say, the eating of them [figs] makes people lousy. 1653 WALTON *Compl. Angler* 130 If I catch a Trout in one Meadow, he shall be white and faint, and very like to be lowsie. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 The sight of one of these [salmon] makes a fisher leap for joy, especially if his gills be lousy. 1697 *Phil Trans.* XIX. 394, I call him the Lousie Beetle, because when taken, he is generally found to be infested with small Vermin, like Lice. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 253 The Sweet-bryar and Gooseberry that are only lousie in dry times or in very hot and dry places. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No 229 P 1 A very ordinary Microscope shows us, that a Louse is itself a very lousy Creature. 1890 C. PATMORE *Let.* 23 May in B. Champneys *Mem* (1900) II. 136 These are both large fish, but they are habitually what the fishermen call 'unclean' and 'lousy'; so they don't try to catch them. 1901 R. KIPLING *Kim* i. 26, I do not give to a lousy Tibetan.

† b. Characterized by the presence of lice. *Lousy disease, evil* = PHTHIRIASIS. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg* iii. 34 Antiochus, Sylla, and Herodde dyed in the lowsy euyll 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Pherecydes*, . which dyed of the lousy sickenesse 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Sylla* (1595) 520 Acastus the sonne of Pelias died of the lowsie euill 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 274 The Pthiriasis [*sic*], or lousy disease, though very little known at present, was frequent enough among the ancients. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst. Bot* 138 The lousy diseases to which people are very subject in those countries.

c. **Lousy grass**, † (*a*) Stinking Hellebore, *Helleborus fœtidus*; (*b*) *Spergula arvensis* (1875 in Britten & Holland).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccIxi. 827 The thirde and fourth [kinds of Black Hellebore] are named in the Germane toong *Lowsekraut*, that is *Pedunculatis*, or Lowsie grasse. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Ellebore.*

2. *fig.* Dirty, filthy, obscene. Also as a general term of abuse: Mean, scurvy, sorry, vile, contemptible. Now *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 169 A lowsy Iogelour kan deceyue thee. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. (1557) 463/2 He loueth her with suche a lewde lowsye loue, as the lewde lousy louer in lechery loueth himself. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 613 His base birth and lowsy lynage. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 34 It is no vpright conclusion to say whatsoever is long laboured, is lowsie and not worth a straw. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. i, And to discredit me before Strangers; for a lousie, paltry sum of Mony? 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 98. 2/1 Wicked Rhimes .. sung to lowsey Tunes. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 65 (*Remise Door*) You can never after .. be anything in it [the church], said Pride, but a lousy prebendary. 1786 *Trials, etc. J. Sheppard*, I might pick up the lousy guinea myself and be damned! 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 65 The lousiest, lowest, story to hand down to your namesakes in the future.

Lout (laut), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **loute**, **loughte**, 6–7 **lowt**(e. [perh of dialectal origin, connected with LOUT *v.*[1] (cf. ON. *lút-r* stooping) or LOUT *v* 2]

1. An awkward ill-mannered fellow; a bumpkin, clown.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 110 Callyng them, cowardes, dastardes, and loutes. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* (1567) Pref. A iij b, The wyse, the foole: the countrie cloyne: the lerned and the lout. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 71 'Tis no trusting to yond foolish Lowt. 1636 T. RANDALL in *Ann. Dubrensin* (1877) 18 Ill thrive the Lowt, that did their mirth gaine say. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind., Arts & Sci.* 20 Will any man say, a great Lout new whipt, is probably like to make a good Schollar. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Old Gentry* 4 His son, and his son's son, Were all but ploughmen, clowns and louts. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 19 A more uncouthly lout was hardly seen. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 317 Her particularly stupid huge lout of a son. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 546 That lout has actually dared to make love to me.

†**2.** In occasional use: A servant. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace's Ep* I. x. E j, Collected coyne is Lord or lowte to eche possessinge man. 1626 SPELMAN *Gloss* s. v. *Lendes*, Anglis veteribus loute, pro seruiente et subdito.

3 *Rugby School slang.* A common fellow, 'cad'.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, We never wear caps here. Only the louts wear caps. *Ibid.* I. viii, They would roar out instances of his shirking some encounter with a lout of half his own size.

Lout (laut), *sb.*[2] *dial.* [Cf. CLOUT *sb* 1] A blow.

c 1650 *Turke & Gowin* 142 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 95 Thou shalt see a tenisse ball that neuer knight in Arthurs hall is able to giue it a lout. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., I fetch'd him a lout upo' th' side o' th' heäd.

†**Lout**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [f. LOUT *v.*[1]] An inclination, bend.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* I 44 Thair the land bowing the selfe be litle and litle, with a certane lauch lout and bend with her bosum

†**Lout**, *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LOUT *v.*[4]] A bellowing noise.

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 172 Yender lad..The lowt [*v. r.* lowde (? = LUDE [1])] of this horne he shall heare.

Lout (laut), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **louted**. Now *arch*, *poet.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 **lútan**, 3 **luten**, (lutien), *Orm* lutenn, 4 lute (lote, louȝte, lutte), 5–7 loute, lowte, (5 louttе, lowth, lowtt), 6 lewt(e, 6, 9 *Sc.* loot, 4– lout. *pa. t. a. strong* 1 **léat**, *pl.* luton, 3–4 **leat**, *pl.* luten. *β. weak* 3 lotte, ? lute, lowtede, 3–5 lut(te, luted, 4–6 lowted, 4– louted. [Orig. a str vb., OE. *lútan*, pa. t. *léat*, pl. *luton*, pa. pple *loten*, corresponding to ON. *lúta*, pa. t. *laut*, pl. *lutu*, pa. pple. *lotenn* (Sw. *luta*, Da. *lude*), f. Teut. root **leut-* · *laut-*: *lūt-*:—pre-Teut. **leud-*: *loud-* *lūd-*. The primary sense of the root is prob that represented in this vb; it also appears in the senses 'to lurk' (see LOTE *v.*, LOUT *v.*[2], and cf. the cognates there mentioned), 'to deceive' (as in Goth. *liut-s* hypocrite, *liuton* to deceive, OE *leot* deceit, *lytegian* to defraud) and 'to be small' (see LITTLE *a.*) Outside Teut., probable cognates are Lith. *liudeti* to mourn, *liudnas* sad, cast down, OSl. *ludíti* to deceive, *ludŭ* foolish.]

1 *intr.* To bend, bow, make obeisance; also, to stoop. Occas. *refl*; also with *down.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xciv. 6 Cumað weorðien we and forð luten we biforan god. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11392 Þe birrþ biforr þin Laferrd Godd Cneolenn meoclike & lutenn. *c* 1200 LAY 1880 Ofte hes luten a-dun. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5156 Hailsand forwit him þai lute. *Ibid.* 11614 Þai þam luted vnder him. 13 *E. E. Allit P.* B. 798 Loge he loutez hem to Loth to þe grounde 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 253 Thar-with-all he lowtit, and his leyf has tane. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v xii. (Tollem. MS.) Foure fotid beestis, þat hauen hedes loutynge doun to þe erþewarde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* xxxvi. 144 (Add MS.) The Steward . lowted downe, and thanked the Emperour of his grete mercy. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 98 The archebisshop lowted to the swerde, and sawgh letteres of golde in the stiel 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x ix 84 The Troiane prynce down lowtis hym abone. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 30 He faire the knight saluted, louting low 1638 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1678) 403 The limber Knights . who can kiss the Hand and lowt with more Grace. *a* 1755 G WEST *Abuse Trav.* (Imit Spenser) xli. in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1755) II. 98 Tho' to that old mage they louted down 1826 J WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I 147 Dinna loot wi' that lang back o yours. 1892 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* iii, I uncovered and louted as I passed.

b. Const. dative or *till*, *to*, *unto*· To bow or make obeisance to, reverence. † Also *trans.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 223 Sanctus Martinus leat forð to ðæm men ðe hine slean mynte. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8961 And till henn baþe he lutte & bæh. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Heo leat lahe to hire leoue lauerd 1340 *Ayenb.* 239 Þer com on of þe princes, and leat to him. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XXXIII. (*George*) 343 Þat scho suld god lofe & lowte *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 306 3if a frere be a mastir . he shal be loutid & worshipid. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III 906 Why lowtt ȝe nat low to my lawdabyll presens? 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb.) B j, To me men lewte full lowe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. III. 5 Thrise lowted lowly to the noble Mayd. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 78 All lowting lowe to him, him humbly they observe 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. viii, To Rokeby, next, he louted low, Then stood erect.

c. *fig.* To bow, stoop, submit (to).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 282 Þe ildes aboute alle salle loute vnto þat lond. *c* 1330 *Will. Palerne* 3900 He ga[r]te þe grettest to hire prison lougte. *c* 1500 *Elegy on Henry* 45 in *Percy's Relig.*, To whome grete astates obeyde and lowttede. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 100 The Carthaginenses perceiving how they were not able at that present to cope with the Romans, louted for the time. 1801 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 118 'He ne'er can lout', I musing said, 'To ply the fleeching fawning trade'. 1819 KEATS *Otho* III. i. 17 Was't to this end I louted and became The menial of Mars?

2. *trans.* To bow (the head); to let (the countenance) fall. *rare.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2479 Hengist vaire him þonkede & is heued lotte [*v. r.* lowtede] adoun. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16350 Iesus thoght ful mikel scam, and luted dun his cher.

†**Lout** (laut), *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **lútian**, 3 **lutien**, 4 **lute**(n, 5 **loute**, **lowt**. [OE. *lútian* weak vb. = OHG. *lúzzen* (MHG. *lúzen*) f. Teut. root **laut-*: *laut-*: *lūt-* (see LOUT *v.*[1]); cf. OHG. *loscên* (:—*OTeut. stem **lut-skē-*) to lurk, LUSK.] *intr.* To lurk, lie hid, skulk, sneak. Used both in material and immaterial sense.

c 825 *Vesp. Hymnus* xiii. 26 Þu wunda lutiendra god setstondes lece. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh* ii. 16 Farað eow nu . to muntum and luiað þær þry dazas. *c* 1205 LAY 21509 Duden heom alle clane into þan scipen grunde & hæhte heom þere lutie [*c* 1275 lotie] wel. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 43 Ha [*sc* prude] luteð ihe heorte. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 373 Þe hare luteþ al day, Ac nobeles i-seo he may, 3if [etc.]. *c* 1250 *Lenȝ Life* 29 in *O E Misc.* 156 Ac deþ luteþ in his scho 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 107 For love is of himself so derne, It luteth in a mannes herte. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron* CXX. ix, Thus semeth well in armes a knight to dye, And not in bed to lye, loure, and loute, Tyll death hym kyll with paynes cruelly. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 378/3 Valeryan .. fonde this holy man urbane lowtyng emonge the buryellys.

b. *simply.* To lie.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 579 Þey [fish] must be tekyn of as þey in þe dische lowt.

Lout, *v.*[3] Also 6–7 lowt(e. [? f. LOUT *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To treat with contumely, mock. (Cf. FLOUT *v.*) Also, *to lout* (a person) *out of* (something). *Obs*

c 1530 REDFORD *Play Wit & Sci.* (1848) 41 So mokte, so lowted, so made a sot! *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D* III iii. (Arb.) 44 He is louted and laughed to skorne, For the veriest dolte that euer was borne 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 258 b, Here is no want of any thing nowe, but of some gyering Gnato, which may lowt this Thraso out of hys paynted coat. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI*, IV. iii 13, I am lowted by a Traitor Villaine, And cannot helpe the noble Cheualier 1591 HARINGTON *Orl Fur* XII. xxii, She will finde some sleight and pretie shift, With her accustom'd coynes him to lout. *c* 1650 *Eger & Grime* 672 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 375 Eger .. lay and heard her lowte him like a knave.

2 *intr.* To act as a lout; to loll about.

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag* No. 3 (1811) I 59 Those springs of the ton Who lounge, and who lout, and who booby about, No knowledge within, and no manners without

†**Lout**, *v.*[4] *Obs.* Also 6 **lowte**. [? Echoic: cf. ROWT, LOW *vbs.*] *intr.* To low or bellow.

1530 PALSGR 615/2, I lowte as a kowe or bull dothe *a* 1700 B E. *Dict Cant Crew, To Lout*, to Low like a Cow, or Bellow like a Bull. 1847 in HALLIWELL.

†**Lou·tardly**, *a Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LOUT *sb.*[1] + -ARD + -LY [1].] ? Lubberly.

1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* XIII. 53 That loutardly shepheard

†**Lou·ter.** *Obs. rare.* [f. LOUT *v* [1] + -ER [1].] One who bows (to a person); a worshipper.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 29 Whare verray louters loutes þe fadere. *Ibid.* CXXXI 7 Verray louters of God

Loutheris = *lochtris*, obs. pl. of LACHTER *Sc.*

c 1375 *Sc Troy-bk* (Horstm.) II 2989 Loutheris frome his hed cane ryf. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* 2990 Loutheris of his faire ȝallow haire.

Lou·ting, *vbl sb. Obs* exc. *arch* [f. LOUT *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of LOUT *v.*[1]; bowing, cringing.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 7847 Þare es lowtyng and reverence. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr Sacr. Christ's Body* (Gibbs MS.) lf. 124 Þe kyng with loutynge of hys heued .. dyde reuerence 1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm Par. Eph.* Prol., Promotion obtained by . hipocritical lowting. 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl* 81 Their low lootings lift them a step higher 1819 KEATS *Let. to J Taylor* 23 Aug., Is this worth louting or playing the hypocrite for?

Lou·ting, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. LOUT *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] Bowing down, deferential.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass* III iv. 1389 Iustly to esteeme my verses lowting pitch 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlii. (1632) 141 If he (a king) chance to be jealous or capricious, will our lowting-curtzies . bring him in tune againe? 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xv. (1888) 138 Our lowland beggars had a louting, flattering way with them.

†**Lou·ting**, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs* [f. LOUT *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] That louts or skulks. In quot. *absol.*

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant* I. 133 He shal saien on oreisoun In the worshipe of the hare .. The louting, the westlokere.

Louting (lau·tiŋ), *ppl. a.*[3] [f. LOUT *sb.*[1] + -ING [2].] Acting like a lout, loafing.

1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 11 A louting train of Indians, hanging about the establishment, eating and drinking at his expense. 1864–PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV 28 Ejecting the lazy, louting, secular canons.

Loutish (lau·tiʃ), *a.* [f. LOUT *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Characteristic of a lout, clumsy, clownish, lubberly.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. i. (Arb.) 39 Rather than with such a loutishe dolte to marie. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* 1. D b, What a lazie, lowtish kind of argument is this. 1626 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1755 Helottes .. which wer

their slaves, A sort of loutish abject-minded knaves. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xiii, His loutish savage-looking demeanour. 1900 F. T. Bullen *With Christ at Sea* iii. 57 The big loutish boy who was my colleague.

Hence **Lou·tishly** *adv.*, **Lou·tishness.**

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* iii. v. (Arb.) 55 He disgraced hym selfe, his loutishnesse is suche. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Lourdement*, loutishlye. 1871 Miss Mulock *Fair France* 158 The small, wiry, active frame was merged into a larger-limbed, honest loutishness. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* 489 The Arabs outside made loutishly flattering remarks.

† **Lou·tlike,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Lout *sb.*¹ + -like.] = prec.

1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* xiv. (1593) 335 The shepherd .. with his lowtlike leapes Did counterfet their minion dance.

Louver (lū·vəɹ). Forms: 4 luver, 4–7 lover, (5 lewer, lovyre, lowere, luvere, 5–6 lovery, -ie, 6 lofer, lour, lovour), 6–9 loover, (7 loovar, loure, lower), 9 luffer, *dial.* luvver, 7–9 louvre, 7– louver. [a. OF. *lover, lovier*, perh. an alteration (with euphonic *v* as in *pouvoir* Power) of **loer*:—med.L. **lōdārium* cogn. w. the synonymous med.L. *lodium* (quot. *c* 1425). The ultimate etymology is obscure; some have compared the mod. Icel. *hlóð* pl., hearth, chimney-place. The form *louvre* arises from confusion with F. *Louvre* (see next).]

1. A domed turret-like erection on the roof of the hall or other apartment in a mediæval building with lateral openings for the passage of smoke or the admission of light. (Cf. Lantern 4.)

1367–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 386 In sclatario operanti super aulam..pro luuers de novo factis 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C xxi 288 Cheke we and cheyne we and eche chyne stoppe, þat no light leope yn at louer ne at loupe *c* 1425 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 667/32 *Hoc lodium*, lowere. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* iii (*Cock & Fox*) xxvii, The cok ouer the feildis tuke his flicht, And in at the wedowis lewer couth he lycht. 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W. de W.) i. xliv. 85/2 Whan smoke medled with fyre cometh out of an house by the louerys, men wyll saye that that house shall go on fyre. 1544–5 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 219 To a carpenter for makynge ye lover in ye hall vij^s. 1575 T. Cartwright *2nd Replie agst. Whitgift* 621 To proue a bishop ouer the ministers off a diocese is to set the fondacion vpon the louer 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* vi. x 42 Ne lightned was with window, nor with louer. 1599 Hall *Sat.* v. i 119 Whose shrill saints-bell hangs on his louerie. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* ii v. 197 He Hath drawn false lights from pitch-black louenes. 1602 Munday *Death Earl Huntington* L 3, For all the issue both of vent and light, Came from a loouer at the towers toppe. 1650 W Brough *Sacr Princ* (1659) 173 Fly to the windows of glory, mount to those louvers on high 1756 C Lucas *Ess. Waters* III 50 Every bath [has] a louvre or opening at top, to give a current to the air 1849 Freeman *Archit.* 251 *note*, A cloister runs round the lowest stage, crowned with a sort of square louvre 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* iv, The smoke went out through a louver in the roof.

† **2.** A similar erection serving as a dovecote. *Obs.*

? 1583 *MS. Bursary Acc St John's Coll. Oxon*, Lofer. 1585 Lupton *Thous Notable Th.* (1675) 150 Hang a great glass in the top of the Lovour. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II iii. 1 *Vocation* 872 Pigeons Stooping at this and that, that to their Louver they hardly can recover *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Northamptonsh* II. (1662) 279 Pigeons famished for want of food, as unable to fly out at the Lover.

3. A hole in a roof for the passage of smoke; a chimney. *Obs* exc. *dial* (see E. D. D.).

1375–6 *Abingdon Abb Acc.* (1892) 30 In factura j louer pro cotagio juxta, vij*d* 1519 Horman *Vulg* 140 Moche of the showre felle into the louer [L. *impluuium*]. but moche more into the barton.

transf 1609 Heywood *Brit Troy* vii xii 143 There is a steepe declivy way lookes downe, Which to th' Infernall Kingdome Orpheus guides, Whose loouer, vapors breathes.

4 Chiefly *pl.* An arrangement of sloping boards, laths or slips of glass overlapping each other, so as to admit air, but exclude rain. Originally, such a contrivance as used to close the apertures of a 'louver' (sense 1). Cf *louver-board* in 5.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 376 The roofe of thynne boordes open in sundry places lyke vnto louers to lette in the ayer. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol* (ed 2) I. 300 The louvres or shutters in the top are then opened, when the moist air is discharged, and a fresh supply admitted 1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade, Luffer*, a frame of laths to admit air or light; the wooden window in a church steeple 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed 3) 131 Glass louvres, which can be more or less closed. 1872 Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* iv. in *Ch. Bells Devon* etc. 249 The louvres of the windows should be so constructed as to let out the sound of the bells 1884 Walmisley *Iron Roofs* 14 Both roofs are crowned with lanterns fitted with side louvres for ventilation.

† b. *transf.*

1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph.* 214 b, He putte abrode the louvres of the tente [L. *tentoris vela*] with a ruttocke that he had in his hande

5. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *louver-hole, -light, slate, -tower*; *louver-roofed* adj.; † **louver-bands** = *louver-strings*; **louver** (*luffer*) **boards** (see 4); so *louver-boarding*; † **louver-strings**, strings to open or close the louvers (see 4); **louver-ways, -wise** *adv.* (see quot.).

1469–70 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees 1859) 73 Diversis cordulis emptis pro les *loverbandes, 12*d.* 1448–9 *Abingdon Abb. Acc.* (1892) 124 In ij *louerboordes emptis pro tenemento Henrici Baret. 1856 F. E. Paget *Owlet Owlet.* 9 Even the luffer-boards protected by netting. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 355 Fitted with 'luffer-boards' that could be opened and shut like Venetian blinds. 1892 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xix. 101 The Storekeeper..will determine..the nature of the Guard, whether of Wire or *Louvre Boarding. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Alemán's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 16 If the Doue-house hold vp,..we shall lacke no Pigeons, as long as there is a *Louer-hole for the poore fooles to get in at. 1659 Shirley *Honoria & Mammon* iii. iv. 48 Bid him .. cap the Chimney, least my Lady fly Out at the Lover-hole. 1618 Field *Amends for Ladies* i. (1639) B 4, If your Lady-ship be talking in the same roome with any Gentleman, I can read on a booke, .looke up at the *louver light, heare and be deafe. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii 400/1 A cornered tower or chamber, between 2 square turrets, all *loover roofed. 1842 *Ecclesiologist* I. 10 Four-centered belfry windows .. filled up to the top with *louvre slates. 1356–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 558 Et in ij fadom de *louerstringes empt. pro novo Solario. 1833 *Penny Cycl* XIV. 116/2 Handsome *Louvre tower. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 **Louver-wise* or **louver-ways*. To place battens on boards at a certain angle, so as to admit air but not wet.

Hence **Louvered** *ppl. a.* **a.** Arranged like louvers. **b.** Provided with a louver or louvers.

1846 Young *Naut. Dict., Loovered-boards* or *Loovered-battens*, boards or battens framed like Venetian blinds, used for admitting air into a vessel's ports. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 The louvered or battened parts of ships' wells are fixed in this manner. 1871 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 2/2 Glass roofing surmounted by..'louvred openings', which secure ventilation while they serve to keep out the hot glare of a summer's day. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* (1900) 80/1 The louvred belfry.

‖ **Louvre** (lūvr). *Obs.* [Fr.; named after the *Louvre*, the palace of the French kings at Paris.] Some kind of dance.

1729 S. Jenyns *Art Dancing* ii Whether her Steps the Minuet's Mazes trace Or the slow Louvre's more majestic Pace. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III 135 The Louvre..was a dance of the newest fashion.

Louvre: see Louver.

Lovability, loveability (lʊvăbi·lĭti). [f. Lovable *a*¹ + -ity.] Lovableness.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 310 He is quite *passé* as to loveability. 1886 G. Allen *Vanmie's Sake* xviii, It is a tribute to your personal lovability.

Lovable, loveable (lʊ·văb'l), *a*¹ Forms: 4–5 lufabyll(e, 5 luffable, luffeabille, 5, 9 loveable, 9 lovable. [f. Love *v.*¹ + -able] Deserving of being loved; amiable; attractive, pleasing.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* (1866) 2 Ihesu, desederabill es thi name, lufabyll and comfortabyll. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 3097 Ne no lede to hir lykyng halfe so luff-able. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 222/2 Lufabylle (*MS. A.* Luffeabille), *amabilis*. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 3/2 Loueable, *amabilis* 1611 Cotgr., *Amiable*,. loueable. 1814 Mar. Edgeworth *Patronage* v, 'She is very loveable—that is the exact word'. 'I fear it is not English', said Miss Hauton. 1823 Scott *Fam Lett.* (1894) II xix. 171 Teviotdale is a very loveable district. 1870 H Smart *Race for Wife* ii, He had married a sweet, lovable girl. 1874 Green *Short Hist* viii § 10. 585 The wide sympathy with all that is human which is so loveable in Chaucer and Shakspere. 1898 L Stephen *Stud. Biogr.* II i. 1 The man who could display such reverent and loyal affection was certainly lovable

† b. Friendly. *Obs rare*⁻¹.

1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 280 That the loveable cantons shal be guarantees of the treaty.

† **Lovable,** *a*² *Obs* Forms: 4, 6 lovabil(l, 5 lovabile, 6 -byll, 4–7 lovable, 5–6 loveable. [f. Love *v.*² + -able.

Not distinguishable with certainty from the adopted form of the synonymous but unconnected F. *louable* Lowable The examples with *u* or *v* are all placed here, though it is possible that in some of them the letter is a vowel]

Praiseworthy, laudable.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Cant. 505 Wha is thi like..aghful and louabil and doand wondirs. 1388 Wyclif *Bible* IV. 439 (*Ep Laodiceans*) And whiche been hool, and sooth, and chast, and rightwijs, and louable, do ȝe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7062 Hit is lelly not louable in no lede oute, Of no wise mon to wale. *c* 1400 tr *Secreta Secret*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 53 It ys growyng of vertuz & rote of alle goodes loueables & worschipfull. 1496 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 59 For vphaldin of the auld louable consuetud and plesour of this burgh. 1501 *Ibid* 70 Conforming to the alde lovable rite. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. v 169 The worthy actis of your eldaris bygane, Thar lovabyll fame, and your awyn renowne. 1579 in *Home MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm., 1902) 50 Lett it rest quhill the lovable custum be verifit be the maist skilfull Borderers of baith the realmes. 1609 in *E. Burt's Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. 242 The louable Acts of Parliament of this realme

Lo·vableness, lo·veableness. [f. Lovable *a*¹ + -ness.] The quality of being lovable.

1842 C Whitehead *R. Savage* (1845) II ix 290 Beauty she had a loveableness (to coin a word) of mien upon the stage almost irresistible. 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* III. 9 The soft lovableness of her disposition 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 559 His thoughtfulness and wisdom and lovableness.

Lovably, loveably (lʊ·văbli), *adv.* [f. Lovable *a*¹ + -ly².] In a lovable manner

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI 237 How loveably vivid seems the victim to look at us! 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xvii, Her radiant beauty, made so lovably mortal by her soft hazel eyes.

† **Lovably,** *adv Obs.* [f Lovable *a*² + -ly².] In a laudable manner.

1456 Sir G Hayes *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 217 Thai that had ever wele and lovably governyt.

Lovage¹ (lʊ·vedʒ). Forms: 4–7 lov(e)ache, 6–7 louish, liuish, 8 loveage, 5– lovage. [ME. *loveache*, an etymologizing alteration (as if *love-ache* 'love-parsley': see Ache *sb.*²) of OF. *levesche*, *luvesche* (mod.F. *livèche*, earlier *levesse*, whence Du. *lavas*):—late L. *levisticum*, whence It. *levistico, libistico*, various Slavonic and Lithuanian forms, and (with etymologizing perversion) OE *lufestice*, OHG. *lubestecco, lubistechal* (MHG. *lubistecke, lubstickel*, mod.G. *liebstockel*). The late L. *levisticum* is believed to be a corruption of L. *ligusticum* (app. denoting the same plant), neut. of *ligusticus* Ligurian; this was adopted by Linnæus as the name of the British genus, while he gave the name *Levisticum* to the south European genus.] **a.** The umbelliferous herb *Levisticum officinale*, a native of southern Europe, grown in old gardens, and used as a domestic remedy. **b.** A later book-name for the British umbelliferous genus *Ligusticum*, esp. *L. scoticum*. **c.** Formerly also applied to *Smyrnium Olusatrum* (black lovage), to *Laserpitium Siler* (bastard or Lombardy lovage), and to *Œnanthe crocata* (water lovage).

a 1387 *Sinon. Bartholom.* (Anecd. Oxon) II *Apium levisticum*, loveache. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 109 (Vernon MS) Þe lilye, þe louache [*Ingilby* louage, *Cotton* louge], launsyng wiþ leue. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 18 Take a handfulle of herb lovache. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 48 *Ligusticum*. I haue sene it in Italy, but no where els. It maye be called in englishe Lumbardy Louage *Ibid* 75 *Smyrnium* ..maye be called in englishe blacke Louage 1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 62 Lumbardie Louage. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xlv. (1878) 97 Necessarie herbes to growe in the garden for Physick. Louage for the stone. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cccevi 892 *Siler montanum officinarum* Bastard Louage 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 30 As for Loueach or Liuish, it loueth alone to grow of it self among the mountains of Liguria. 1633 Johnson *Gerarde's Herbal* (1636) 1060 The roots of this plant are daily by the ignorant women in Cheape side sold .. by the name of Water Louage. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) II xliv 72 A sauce composed of pepper, lovage, coriander, &c. 1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 147 Lovage and chives, half a handful.

d. *attrib.*, as *lovage root, -seed.*

c 1450 *ME. Med Bk* (Heinrich) 125 Loueache seed. 1508 Arnold *Chron* (1811) 171 Drynke noo stronge ale and vse louach see[d] and letews. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI 169 The vegetable diuretics, such as lovage root.

† **Lovage**². *Obs.* Also louage, lowage. [perh. f. Love *v.* + -age; perh miswritten for *louãge* = *louange*, Loenge.] Praise, honour.

1489 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I 58 Thair petitioun was consonant to ressoun and to the lovage of God. 1500 *Ibid.* 80 Desyrand for the lovage of God that [etc.]. 1522 *State P. Hen VIII*, VI 102 He shall attayne moche lowage amonges all goode Cristen people 1523 Berners *Froissart* I i 1, I wyll treat and recorde an hystory of great louage and prayse.

Lovalto, obs. variant of Lavolta.

Lovane·nty, *int. Sc.* An exclamation of surprise

1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl*, *Loveanendie!* an exclamation, 'O! strange'. 18 in Ramsay *Remin* (1861) Ser. ii. 10, I debar all those who use such minced oaths as.. losh! gosh! and lovanenty! [*ed* 18 lovanendie] 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 191 Lovenenty me! but she'll hae gi'en ye anither kind o' a kiss than an auld wife like me.

Love (lʊv), *sb* Forms: 1 lufu, (lufo), 2–4 luve, 3 lou, 4, 6 loove, 5 louf, loof, 4–5 lof, lofe, 5 luf, lufue, (*Sc.* 4–6 luf(e, luff, 5, 8 luffe, 6 luif(e, 6, 8 luve, 6 luwe, luyf, luiff, lwiff, loif), 3- love [OE *lufu* str. fem (also declined weak) = OHG. *luba*:—Teut. type **lubō*, not found elsewhere, though Goth. has (*brōþru-*)*lubō* wk. fem., love, and *lubains* (stem *-ainī-*) str. fem., hope; f the weak-grade of the Teut. root **leubʰ- laubʰ-*: *lubʰ-*:—OAryan **leubʰ-*: *loubʰ-. lubʰ-*. Other derivatives of the wk.-grade are OS. *lubig* loving, and the Com Teut. **lubo-m*, **loßo-m* Lof and its derivative **loßjan* Love *v.*²; also OHG. *gilob* precious. Cognates belonging to the other grades of the root (1) from the *eu* grade, Com. Teut. **leubo-* Lief *a.*, and its derivatives OHG. *liobôn* (MHG., mod G. *lieben*), Du. *lieven* (obs., superseded by *liefhebben* lit. 'to have dear'), OE. *léofian*, MDu *lieven*, OHG **liubên* (MHG. *lieben*) to be dear or agreeable, OHG. *liuben* (MHG. *lieben*) to endear, to show kindness; MDu, Du. *liefde* fem, love; OHG. *liubî* wk. fem, *liuba* str. fem. (MHG. *liebe*), MDu. *lieve* fem., love; (2) from the *au* grade, the Teut. types **laubâ*, **galaubnōn-*, **galaubjan*, etc. (see Leave *sb.*, Belief, Believe *v.*).

Outside Teut. the Aryan root is represented by L. *lubet* (*libet*) it is pleasing, *lubīdo* (*libīdo*) desire, OSl. *ljubŭ* dear, *ljuby* love, *ljubiti* to love, Skr. *lubh* to desire, *lōbha* masc. desire.]

1. That disposition or state of feeling with regard to a person which (arising from recognition of attractive qualities, from instincts of natural relationship, or from sympathy) manifests itself in solicitude for the welfare of the object, and usually also in delight in his presence and desire for his approval; warm affection, attachment. Const. *of, for, to, towards.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cviii. 5 Set^un wiþ me yfel fore godum & laeþþu fore lufan minre. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xv. 13

Næfð nan man maran lufe þonne ðeos ys þæt hwa sylle his lif for his freondum. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 8 And to alle cristenei men beren pais and luue bi-twen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20300 Vre leuedi wep, saint iohan alsua, Treu luue was omang þam tua. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 155 Wommen moste be ouercome with fairenesse and loue, and nouȝt wiþ sternesse and drede. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 What lufe he had til his sugets. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. viii. 44 He wende that al the kynges & knyghtes had come for grete loue and to haue done hym worship at his feste. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* I. 26 Thy loue hath bene more speciall vnto me, then the loue of wemen. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 415 My loue to thee is sound sans cracke or flaw. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus* Pref., Adiuring me by the loue of my contrie. 1611 Bible *Dan.* i. 9 God had brought Daniel into fauour and tender loue with the Prince of the Eunuches. 1765 Cowper in Southey *Life & Wks.* (1835) I. 155 My heart was full of love to all the congregation. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 346 The natural love which Thomas Kirby bore to his brother. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 279 His dominant spirit, and his love for the white men, were evinced in his latest breath. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 2 They should prove their love of him whom they had not seen, by love of their brothers whom they had seen.

b. Viewed as an abstract quality or principle. (Sometimes *personified*.)

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 343/32 *Affectu*, for hylde and lufe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 99 O reuth o loue and charite, Was neuer hir mak. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. I. 146 For trewthe telleþ þat loue is tiȝacle of heuene. 1422 tr *Secreta Secret*, *Priv. Priv* 135 Humylite Engendryth lowe that destrueth envy and hatredyn. 1557 Seager *Sch. Vertue* 815 in *Babees Bk*, Loue doth moue the mynde to mercie. *a* 1628 Preston *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 8 Love and hatred are . the great Lords and Masters, that divide the rest of the affections between them. 1811 Coleridge 7 *Lect.* (1856) 70 Love is a desire of the whole being to be united to some thing, or some being, felt necessary to its completeness.

c. In particularized use: An instance of affection. † Also, an act of kindness.

c 1000 *Prayers of Exeter Bk* iv. 115 Wæs a cearu symle lufena to leane. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 314 in *Trin. Coll Hom.*, Þe þe þos two luues halt and wile hes wel healde. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. i. 49 What good loue may I performe for you? 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 189, I met with an English ship . whose loues I cannot easily forget. *a* 1853 Robertson *Lect.* i. (1858) 25 The same feelings and anxieties and loves.

† **d.** In OE. (contrasted with *lagu* law): Amicable settlement, as opposed to litigation. Hence, in later use, *occas.* rendering L. *fœdus* treaty, covenant. Also, *Under love and law*; a phrase used to denote the position of being a member of a frankpledge. *Obs*

a 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* III c. 13 § 1 (Schmid) And þar þegen age twegen costas lufe oþþe lage and he þonne lufe zeceose. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 99 Oreb the mownte of fere and of luffe [L. *mons terroris et fœderis*]. *Ibid.* II. 347, IV. 123. *a* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 90 Yf ther bee ony persone wythin the warde that is not vnder francpledge that is to saye under loue and lawe.

e. (*Give*) *my love to* .., or *Love to* . . : a formula of request that the person addressed will convey the expression of the speaker's or writer's affection to a third person. Also *to send one's love*.

1630 Winthrop in *New Eng* (1825) I. 378 Commend me to all our friends. My love and blessing to your brother and sisters [etc.]. 1765 Cowper *Let. to J. Hill* 14 Aug, My love to all your family. 1793 — *Let. to W. Hayley* 24 Feb , With Mary's kind love. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* IX, Love to Tuppy! 1854 W Collins *Hide & Seek* II iv. (1864) 183, 'I will write and comfort your mother this very afternoon —' 'Give her my love', interposed Zack.

2. In religious use, applied in an eminent sense to the paternal benevolence and affection of God towards His children, to the affectionate devotion due to God from His creatures, and to the affection of one created being to another so far as it is prompted by the sense of their common relationship to God. (Cf. Charity I.)

Theologians distinguish the *love of complacency*, which implies approval of qualities in the object, and the *love of benevolence*, which is bestowed irrespective of the character of the object.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John v. 42 Ah ic cuðe iowih þætte lufo zodes ne habbas ze in iow. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Ure drihten forgiaf hire hire sinnen for two þinge, an is muchel leðde to hire sunne oðer muchel luue to him. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 70 Jhesu, suete love the dude gredyn. 1526 Tindale 1 *John* v. 3 This is the love of god, that we kepe his commaundementes. 1611 Bible 1 *John* iv. 16 God is loue, and hee that dwelleth in loue, dwelleth in God. 1650 E. Leigh *Annot. New Test.* 220 There is a two fold love in God. 1. *Amor benevolentiæ*, a love of well willing . 2. *Amor complacentiæ*, a love of complacency. 1794 Coleridge *Relig. Musings* 192 Lord of unsleeping Love, From everlasting Thou! 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* ii. 29 Love in the Gospel sense is that general virtue which covers the motives.

3. Strong predilection, liking or fondness *for*, or devotion *to* (something). Const *of*, *for*, *to* (arch.), † *unto*. † *To give, bear love to*. to be devoted or addicted to.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* IV. xxvii. (Schipper) 514 Swa mycel lufu to godcundre lare. *a* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4067 And for luue of ðis hore-plaȝe Manie for-leten godes laȝe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Priv. Priv.* 218 Philosophie is no more but loue of witte and cvnnynge. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Edw. IV* 237 b, Blynde avarice and love of money. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 2 For the loue that he bare vnto peace. 1726 Pope *Postscript to Odyssey* V. 305 Let our love to Antiquity be ever so great. 1773 Mrs. Chapone *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 32 The love of truth, and a real desire of improvement. *c* 1810 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 303 Those vicious habits in which there is no love to sin. 1877 Gladstone *Gleanı.* I. 148 The love of freedom itself is hardly stronger in England than the love of aristocracy. 1887 Fowler *Princ. Mor.* II. i. 11 Among these primary desires should be specified the love of ease and the love of occupation. 1888 C. Patmore in B. Champneys *Mem.* (1900) II. iv. 43 When I was about fifteen my love for poetry began to get the better of my love for science.

4. That feeling of attachment which is based upon difference of sex; the affection which subsists between lover and sweetheart and is the normal basis of marriage. *For love* († *in love*): by reason of love (often placed in opposition to pecuniary considerations).

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxix. 20 Iacob him hirsumode þa seofan gear for Rachele and hit þuhte him feawa daga for þære lufe, þe he to hire hæfde. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 For to drahen his luue toward hire. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 508 Now art þow yn þe snare That whilom lapedest at loues peyne. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 226 þe lede lawid in hire lofe as leme dose of gledis. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlvi. 4, I hard a merle with mirry notis sing A sang of lufe. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) N ij, They that mary for love, shall lead their life in sorrow. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 750 Haile wedded Love, mysterious Law, true sourse Of human ofspring. 1776 Johnson in Boswell 28 Mar , It is commonly a weak man who marries for love. *a* 1834 Moore *Irish Mel., Love's Yug. Dream* i, But there's nothing half so sweet in life As love's young dream. *a* 1849 Poe *Annabel Lee* 9 We loved with a love that was more than love—I and my Annabel Lee.

b. As a motive in imaginative literature.

1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Addison* The greatest weakness of the play is in the scenes of love . Yet the love is so intimately mingled with the whole action, that [etc.]. 1859 Macaulay *Biogr., W. Pitt* (2nd par.), This piece is in some respects highly curious. There is no love. The whole plot is political

c. An instance of being in love. Also *collect. pl.*, amatory relations, love-affairs.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 276 Nothing is so vnpleasant to a man, as to be encountred in his chiefe affection, and specially in his loues. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 3 Like a young Squire, in loves and lusty-hed His wanton daies that ever loosely led. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 41 *Oth.* I hinke on thy sinnes. *Des.* They are Loues I beare to you. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV 490 All the Rapes of Gods, and ev'ry Love, From ancient Chaos down to youthful Jove. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 103, I suppose, the Colonel was cross'd in his first Love. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* VIII. ii, The sweet pathos of their mutual loves. 1849 James *Woodman* ii, The loves of Mars and Venus.

d. *Babe of love* : = Love-child.

1728–42 Pope *Dunc.* II. 158 Two babes of love close clinging to her waist. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. (1810) 70 Recorded next a Babe of love I trace! Of many loves, the Mother's fresh disgrace.

5. (With capital.) The personification of sexual affection; usu. masculine, and more or less identified with the Eros, Amor, or Cupid of classic mythology; formerly sometimes feminine, and capable of being identified with Venus. (See also 8 a.)

13 in Wright *Lyric P* xvi. 53 To love y putte pleyntes mo. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 353 For loue bygan his fetheres so to lyme. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* II. xii. 102 Weil it is sayd in play 'luf gos before & ledis þe dawns'. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas* I. 79 b, Notwithstanding dame Love is so favourable unto mee. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 380 Fore runne faire Loue, strewing her way with flowers. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 763 Here Love his golden shafts imploies, here lights His constant Lamp, and waves his purple wings. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* III. ii, In peace, Love tunes the shepherd's reed; In war, he mounts the warrior's steed 1868 Fitz Gerald tr. *Omar* cviii. (1899) 103 Ah Love! could you and I with Fate conspire.

b. with *pl.* A Cupid; one of the multitude of nameless gods of love imagined by mythologists; a figure or representation of the god of love.

1594 Spenser *Amoretti* xvi, Legions of loves with little wings did fly. 1663 Cowley *Acme & Septimius*, All around The little Loves, that waited by, Bow'd, and bless'd the Augury. 1731 Swift *Strephon & Chloe* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 150 The smiling Cyprian goddess brings Her infant loves with purple wings. ? 1793 Coleridge *Autumn. Evening* 49–50 A thousand Loves around her forehead fly; A thousand Loves sit melting in her eye. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 63 Where'er her step in beauty moves, Around her fly a thousand loves.

6. The animal instinct between the sexes, and its gratification.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (*Vincencius*) 13 Fals erroure, & lufe vnclene, & warldis dout als. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 185 A ȝongelynge þat hadde obleged hym self to the devel for þe love of a wenche. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) vi. 27 A leddy als, for luf, to tak Ane propir page, hir tyme to pass. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 28 Hir licherous luife, quhilk kindlit ouer hait. 1611 Bible *Prov.* VII 18 Come, let vs take our fill of loue vntill the morning. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 102 Six Seasons use; but then release the Cow, Unfit for Love, and for the lab'ring Plough.

7. Phrases (chiefly with prepositions).

a. *For the love of*: for the sake of, on account of. † Also *For my* (*our*, etc.) *love* = for my (our, etc.) sake.

Now only where some notion of the literal sense is implied (chiefly in adjurations); in early use often merely idiomatic, = L. *causa, gratia*. In OE. the sb. was often *plural*.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxii. § 2 Ic wille [þe oðewan] forlustlice for þinum lufum [L. *tui causa libenter*]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 23 Eal þis he þrowode for ure lufan. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Alle ðe ðis isieð. I bidde and warni, for ðe luue of gode. þat ȝe hatien..ðes awerȝhede senne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14683 Forþ in dedes gode . . We wil noght stan þe, parfai! But . . for þe luue o þi missau. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidas*) 163 Sa hyme, for þe luf of me, þat in my nam he baptis þe. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XIII. xvi, We shalle destroye alle the knyghtes of kyng Arthurs .. for the loue of syr Galahad. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 62 Required the Englishe lordes for the love of God that the truce might continue. 1587 Ianes in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 112 The Sauages came to the Island. and tore the two vpper strakes, and carried them away onely for the loue of the yron in the boords. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 850 Impose some seruice on me for thy loue. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iii. 92 For the loue o God, peace. 1710 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 8 Dec., I begged Mr. Harley, for the love of God, to take some care about it. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 410 A Table Round, That was to be, for love of God and man And noble deeds, the flower of all the world.

† **b.** *For* or *of all* (*the*) *loves, upon all loves, of all love*: a phrase of strong adjuration or entreaty. Similarly, *for love's sake. Obs.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1587 Sir, for alle loues, Lete me thy prisoneres seen. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 20380 (Trin.) Whi wepestou what is þe For alle loues [*earlier texts*, for felaured, for felauschip,] telle now me. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Amabo*.. Of felowshippe : of all loues . I pray the : as euer thou wilte doe me good turne. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. ii 153 Speake of all loues; I sound almost with feare. 1618 Ussher *Lett.* (1686) 64, I do intreat you of all Love, to look over the first Edition. 1620 Middleton *Chaste Maid* III. i. 31 O sweet Father, for Loues sake pittie me. 1624 Bp. Mountagu *Immed. Addr.* 185 She..intreateth him that was worshipped vpon the Altar, of all loves, mercies, and works of wonder, to restore her vnto her health. *c* 1646 in *2nd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 87/1 [*10*] which I desire you of all love to pay upon sight of this my letter. 1655 J. S. *Phillis of Scyros* III. iv. 63 For loves sake, doe not presse me to relate So long a story now 1829 Whewell in *Life* (1881) 133 Beg her of all love to establish herself in a more collegiate part of Cambridge.

c. *For love or money*: at any price, by any means. (Used in negative contexts.)

[972 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Ne for feo, ne for nanes mannes lufon. 13 *Coer de L.* 1476 Neythyr for love, neyther for eye. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. I 101 And neuer leue hem for loue ne for lacchyng of syluer] 1590 C. S *Right Relig.* 18 Then should not men eyther for loue or money haue pardons. 1609 Dekker *Guls Horne-bk* vi. 30 If you can (either for loue or money) prouide your selfe a lodging by the water side. 1712 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 7 Aug , No more ghosts now for love or money. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 18 Any person who, for love or money, might be induced to take the letter in his charge 1869 March *Gram. Anglo-Saxon* Pref iv, He let me use Anglo-Saxon texts not elsewhere to be had for love or money.

d. *In love* (*with*): enamoured (of), imbued with love (for); *transf.* very fond (of) or much addicted (to).

[Cf. F. '*Estre en amour*, said of birds that bill, tread, or breed' (Cotgr.).]

1508 Dunbar *Tua maritit wemen* 191 He is for ladyis in luf a right lusty schadow 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 5 He would talke of the stories of the Scripture, so sweetely.. as I was woonderfully in loue with him. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* III. (1586) 140 A woman cannot possibly doe any thing y^t may make her husband more in love with her, then to play the good huswife. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent* II. i 87, I was in loue with my bed. 1664 Butler *Hud* II. i. 267 Quoth she, Y' have almost made m' in Love With that which did my pity move. 1690 Locke *Hum Und* IV. xvii § 24 He that believes, without having any reason for believing, may be in love with his own fancies. 1727 Gay *Begg Op.* I x. (1729) 14 What, is the fool in love in earnest then? 1848 Macaulay *Ess., Hallam's Const. Hist.*, Its conduct, we are told, made the excellent Falkland in love with the very name of Parliament. 1881 L. B. Walford *Dick Netherby* xvii. 213 He was not himself in love. 1896 A. E Housman *Shropsh. Lad* xviii, Oh, when I was in love with you, Then I was clean and brave.

e. *Out of love* (*with*): the opposite of *in love* (*with*); disgusted (with).

1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 10 Hee seemeth either too farre in loue with himselfe, or to farre out of loue with others. 1591 Shaks *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 210, I should haue scratch'd out your vnseeing eyes, To make my Master out of loue with thee. 1603 — *Meas for M.* III. i 174, I am so out of loue with life 1782 De Foe *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 4 What's the matter, that you are so out of love with the world all on a sudden? 1754 Richardson *Grandison* III. xi. 83 Lord W.'s animosity to my father made him out of love with his name.

f. *To fall* († *be taken* or *caught*) *in love*: to become enamoured; *transf.* to become very fond of, dote upon. Const. *with*. † Also, *to fall, be brought into love's dance.*

Cf F. *tomber en amour* (15th c. in Littré).

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xlv, So ferre I-fallyng Into lufis dance. 1530–1866 [see Fall *v.* 38 b]. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* (Manly) 204 Than in-to loves daunce we were brought. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 37 Locryne fell in great phancy and love with a faire Damosell. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 345 Of which water who so drinketh, shall bee caught in Love. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. vi. *heading*, He sees her face; doth fall in love, And soone from her depart. 1606 W. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Ivstine* XLIII. 134 With the pleasantnesse of which, they were so taken in loue, that [etc.]. 1887 Rider Haggard *Jess* iv, John Niel was no chicken, nor very likely to fall in love with the first pretty face he met.

g. *To make love*: to pay amorous attention; with *to* = to court, woo. [After F. *faire l'amour* or It. *far l'amore*.]

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 290 A Phrase now there is which belongeth to your Shoppe boorde, that is, to make loue. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 107 Demetrius . Made loue to Nedars daughter. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 57 Why, man, they did make loue to this employment. 1605 — *Mach.* III. i. 124 Thence it is That I to your assistance doe make loue. 1609

— *Lear* v. iii. 88 If you will marry, make your loues to me. 1663 COWLEY *Hymn to Light* ii, Thou golden Shower of a true Jove! Who does in thee descend, and Heav'n to Earth make love! 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 ᴘ 2 The Widow Lady whom he had made love to 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 31 (*Remise Door*) You have been making love to me all this while. *a* 1845 HOOD *Poems* (1846) I. 213 Oh there's nothing in life like making love. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 306 How often .. do we make love to the charms of cousins and avuncular expectations.

†**h.** *In the love of*: beloved by. *Obs. rare.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 417 He also departed this world, in the loue of all good men.

8. In various proverbs and proverbial phrases.

a. Proverbs.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* III. xvii. in *Anglia* IX. 357 The prouerbe sayis 'als gude luif cummis as gais'. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii, Herof men say a comyn proverbe in englond, that loue lasteth as longe as the money endurith. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 36 Loue is blinde 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Amour*, Loue, and the Cough cannot be hidden. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 35 Love needs no teaching.

b. *Labour of love*: work undertaken either from fondness for the work itself, or from desire to benefit persons whom one loves.

[An allusion to 1 Thess. i. 3, 'Your worke of faith and labour of loue', and Heb. vi. 10.]

1673 *Lady's Call.* II. iii. § 12 Women founded Hospitals, and yet with a labor of love, as the Apostle styles it, Heb. vi. 10, disdain'd not somtimes to serve in them. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* ix, The humble stock phrases in which they talked of their labours of love. 1878 BLACK *Goldsmith* xiv. 131 During this labour of love [the composition of the *Deserted Village*]

c. *Love in a cottage*: a euphemistic expression for marriage with insufficient means.

1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* iv, Lady Clonbrony had not . the slightest notion how anybody could prefer, to a good house and a proper establishment, what is called love in a cottage. [1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 1, Love in a hut, with water and a crust, Is—Love, forgive us!—cinders, ashes, dust] 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 239 Here's more love in a cottage business for you.

d. *There's no love lost between them*: an ambiguous phrase, which has been employed with two contrary implications. † (*a*) Their affection is mutual. *Obs.*

c 1640 R. DAVENPORT *Surv. Sci.* Wks. (Bullen 1890) 327 Oh my sweete! Sure there is no loue lost when yoᵘ two meete. 16 . *Children in Wood* II. in Percy *Reliq.* (1765) III. 172 No love between these two was lost, Each was to other kinde. 1696 M. HENRY *Life P. Henry* (1699) 8 Dr Busby . took a particular Kindness to him, and there was no Love lost betwixt them 1706 MOTTEUX *Quix.* II. xxxiii. (1749) III. 266, I love him well, and there's no love lost between us 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* (1797) III 233, I have a friendship for you .. And I can assure thee, child (said I), there is no love lost [Fr. *que tu n'aimes pas un ingrat*] 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* IV, As for murmurs, mother, we grumble a little now and then, to be sure. But there's no love lost between us. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser II. *New Year's Coming of Age*, There was no love lost for that matter. 1824 N. DRAKE *Noontide Leisure* II 54 Give me your hand ..and let me tell you there is no love lost between us.

(*b*) Now always: They have no love for each other.

? 1622 J TAYLOR (Water-P) *Trav. Twelve-pence* Wks. (1630) I 71 They loue me not, which makes 'em quickly spend me. But there's no great loue lost 'twixt them and mee, We keepe asunder and so best agree. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) III. 134 He must needs say, there was no love lost between some of my family and him; but he had not deserved of them what they had of him. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin* xvii I. 134 There was not a great deal of love lost between Will and his half sister 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 121 Americans do not like these people and I believe there is no love lost on the other side. 1889 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* III. 91 Between Italian and French radicals there is really no love lost.

9. A beloved person: *esp.* a sweetheart; chiefly applied to a female person, but sometimes to a male. (Often used as a term of endearing address)

a 1225 *Leg Kath.* 1531 He is mi lif & mi luue. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Bk Duchesse* 91 And wher my lord, my love, be deed? 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV 49 Rose Reginoldes loue [*text A* lemmon]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 672 Ful loude he song 'Com hider, love, to me' 14.. *Sir Beues* 2019 (MS M) Beuys, loue dere, Ryde nat fro me in no manere! 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII xxxv 269 He is my fyrst loue and he shal be the laste. *a* 1592 MARLOWE *Pass Sheph. to his Love*, Liue with me and be my Loue. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch V.* IV i. 277 Whether Bassanio had not once a Loue. 1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* III. v in Bullen *Old Plays* III. 135 Why, love? doubt you that? *Ibid.* 136 Thou art growne passing strange, my love. *c* 1606 WITHER *Love Sonn.* iii. in *Descr. Love* (1638) C 4 In Summer time to Medley My love and I would goe. 1767 SIR W JONES *Seven Fountains* Poems (1777) 37 Told to their smiling loves their amorous tales. 1818 SCOTT '*Old Song*' in *Br. Lamm.* xxix, It is best to be off wi' the old love, Before you be on wi' the new. *a* 1834 MOORE *Yng. May Moon* 1 The young May moon is beaming, love. 1860 C. PATMORE *Faithful for ever* III. ii. 180 And there's another thing, my Love, I wish you'd show you don't approve. 1900 BARRIE *Tommy & Grizel* xxv. 303 There are poor dogs of men who open their letters from their loves, knowing exactly what will be in them.

b. *transf.* of animals.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 288 One Heifar who had heard her Love complain, Roar'd from the Cave. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 259 Her feather'd Partner . Now for his loves pursues his airy way, And now with food returns.

†**c.** In reference to illicit relations: A paramour; said of both men and women. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 154 And whan thai wil have ony companye of man .. than thei have Loves, that usen hem. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 98 He bydeth but a tyme that he myght gete a summe of money to geders .. and to gone ther with a love of his sojornyng as yette in Hokehold. 1588 M. KYFFIN tr. *Terence's Andria* I. iii. C iv b, Whether she be wife to Pamphilus, or but his loue, I knowe not. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W* III. v. 79 To serch his house for his wiues Loue. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 768 They haue one wife, many loues.

d. *gen.* The object of love; the beloved (of . .).

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 190 The lover and the love of human-kind. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* IV 28 Make yourself the love and admiration of the world 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clxx, In the dust The fair-hair'd Daughter of the Isles is laid, The love of millions!

e. A charming or delightful person or thing; a 'duck'. *colloq.*

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 241 The garden is quite a love. 1831 LADY GRANVILLE *Let.* 28 Feb, A pretty, tiny daughter, whom my girls think a love. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a-year* II. 75 He's a love of a man, pa, isn't he? 1844 L. HUNT *Blue-Stocking Revels* i. 26 Poems 103 Such doves of Petitions, and loves of sweet Pray'rs. 1864 W. H. AINSWORTH *John Law* Prol. vi. (1881) 35 Nankin has the tiniest teacups you ever beheld—perfect loves! 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxiv, What a love of a chain!

10. a. *For love*: without stakes, for nothing; applied to the practice of playing a competitive game for the pleasure of playing.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1007 For these at Beste and L'Ombre [you] wooe, And play for love and money too. 1813 *Sporting Mag* XLI. 296 A match of . single stick, was played .. for what is technically termed *Love and a Belly full.* 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser I. *New Year's Eve*, I play over again for love, as the gamesters phrase it, games for which I once paid so dear. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxii, Mrs. Todgers .. proposed that . they should play for 'love'.

b. In various competitive games of skill, e.g. whist, football, tennis, racquets: No score, nothing; meaning that the party said 'to be *love*' has scored no points in the game then in progress. *Love all*: no score on either side.

1742 HOYLE *Whist* i. 13 If your Adversary is 6 or 7 Love, and you are to lead 1780 *Gentl. Mag* L 322/2 We are not told how, or by what means Six love comes to mean Six to nothing. 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 380/2 As the games are won, so they are marked and called, as one game love, two games to one, &c. 1885 *Pall Mall G* 2 Mar 10/2 In the Rugby game Northampton beat Coventry by a try to love 1898 *Encycl Sport* II 242/1 The marker's duty is to call the game from the start at 'love all'. . 'Love', in the game of rackets, as in other games, signifies nothing.

c. Applied *attrib* to a game or set of games in which there is nothing scored on one side.

1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* (1847) 57 Can't make a hazard . and has lost two love games. 1878 J MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 158 *Love-set*, a set in which one player wins six consecutive games, or, in case of an advantage set, seven consecutive games 1884 *Pall Mall G* 25 Apr 3/2 In the two first days' play the whole of the heats were love victories.

†**11.** A game of chance in which one player holds up a certain number of fingers, and the other, without seeing, guesses their number. = MORA. *Obs.*

1585 HIGGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 297/2 *Micare digitis*, .. a play vsed in Italy, . it is called there .. the play of loue. 1611 COTGR, *Mourre*, the play of loue. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxii. 94 There he played At love [orig. *a la mourre*]. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1733) 205 The Countrymens Play of holding up our Fingers (*dimicatione digitorum, i.e.* the Play of Love).

12. A variant of the game of EUCHRE.

1886 *Euchre* 41 Slam, Love, or Skunk

†**13.** 'A kind of thin silk stuff' (J.), formerly used when in mourning; a border of this. Orig. *love-hood Obs.* (Cf. *love-ribbon* in 16 below.)

1663 BOYLE *Exper. Colours* III. ix (1664) 198 Such a kind of Transparency, as that of a Sive, a piece of Cyprus, or a Love-Hood. 1747 MRS DELANY *Let to Mrs. Dewes* in *Life & Corr.* 478, I shall make no more dark things; after three months black silk is worn with love hood. 1751 *Lond. Daily Advertiser* 21 Dec. (*N & Q.* 1st Ser. X 206) A black velvet cloak with a love coarsely run round it 1825–9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* II. x. 63 He was dressed in white, having a sash of black love.

14. a. An old name for Traveller's Joy or Virgin's Bower, *Clematis Vitalba*; also *love-bind* (see 16 b). **b.** (see quot 1874)

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 384 In English of most country people where it groweth [called] Honestie; and the Gentlewomen call it Love, but Gerard coyned that name of the Travelours joy. 1657 S PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. xv. 95 Bees gather of these flowers following .. In July .. Love. 1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl, *Love*, a name used in Tasmania for *Comesperma volubile.*

15. Obvious combinations.

a. simple attributive, as *love-adept*, *-adventure*, *-ballad*, *-bed*, *-desire*, *-discourse*, *-ditty*, *-dream*, *-elegy*, *-eye*, *-fit*, *-gift*, *-glance*, *-god*, *intrigue*, *-laughing*, *-light*, *-lore*, *-madness*, *-melancholy*, *-mourning*, *-note*, *-ode*, *-passion*, *-plot*, *-poem*, †*-prate*, *-quarrel*, *-rime*, *-service*, *-shaft*, *-speech*, †*-spring*, *-talking*, *-tear*, *-thought*, *-toy*, *-trick*, *-verse*, *-word* etc.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb* I. i. 738 Dreaming like a *love-adept. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 271 In relation to common amours and *love-adventures. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Amor*, *Componere amores* To make *loue balades. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 72 He is not lulling on a lewd *Loue-Bed. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* IV. iii, The Incense of my *loue-desires are flam'd Vpon an Altar of more constant proofe. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 126, I know you ioy not in a *Loue-discourse. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 476, I Who for Two thousand Years, or rather more, Have sung the like *Love-ditties o're and o're. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. vii, And frame love-ditties passing rare *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 449/20 Þou make in me þi *loue-dreem. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 295 Weak *Love-elegies, such as Rome's nobles speak. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 3128 Lokyng on lenght with a *loue ee. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 112 Or fro this hoat *looue fits I shal bee shortlye retrayted. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 150 Taken with an agony of mind, or a kind of love-fit. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* III. i. 401 Again the love fit's on him. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 379 Christ is God's highest *love-gift. 1876 BROWNING *Cenciaja* 279 The simpleton must ostentatiously Display a ring, the Cardinal's love-gift. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* I. 102 The *love-glances of unlovely eyes. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cliv, The little *Loue-God lying once asleepe. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 662 She addresses the Love-god plumed for the flight. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* II i. Wks. 1728 I. 34 Your *Love-Intreagues are not so closely manag'd, but that [etc]. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1777 With *luf-laȝyng [= laughing] a lyt. 1833 COLERIDGE *Song*, '*She is not Fair*' 10, I cease not to behold The *love light in her eye. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 513 Her bright heart With lovelight glowed. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett* (1846) III. 64 That living academy of *love-lore, my Lady Vane. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec 134/1 *Love-madness is nothing new. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* III, *Love Melancholy. *a* 1290 *S. Eustace* 111 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 213 Sore i-bounden wiþ *loue mourninge Of Crist þat alle þinge shop. 1840 MRS NORTON *Dream* etc. 205 The borrowed *love-notes of thy echoing lyre. 1689 PRIOR *Ep Fleetwood Shephard* 50 Pigs might squeak *love-odes, dogs bark satire. 1583 T. WATSON *Poems* To Rdr. (Arb) 27 In respect of my trauaile in penning these *loue-passions. 1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq Granada* I. ii, I'll your *love-plot quickly countermine. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 102 And this A mere *love-poem. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV i. 206 You haue simply misus'd our sexe in your *loue-prate. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1008 *Love quarrels oft in pleasing concord end 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 183 Don Cupid, Regent of *Loue-rimes 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) N v b, With what sober mode they shewe fauor to who so is in their *loue seruice. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 159 Cupid loos'd his *loue-shaft smartly from his bow. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 Mid tollinde wordes, oðer mid *luue speche. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 70 Jhesu .. Thy *love sprenges tacheth me. 1590 SHAKS. *Com Err.* III. ii. 3 Shall Antipholus Euen in the spring of Loue, thy Loue-springs rot? 1599 — *Hen V*, V. ii. 101 Tearmes, Such as will plead his *Loue-suit to her gentle heart. 13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 927, I hope þat may hym here Schal lerne of *luf-talkyng. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 70 Of *love teres he weop a flod. 1601 SHAKS *Twel N.* I i. 41 *Loue-thoughts lye rich, when canopy'd with bowres. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1598) 390 These are your *loue-toyes, which still are spent In lawlesse games 1647 TRAPP *Comm Col.* IV 16 Other good books must be read yet not idle pamphlets, and love-toies. 1590 T. WATSON *Eglogue Death Sir F. Walsingham* 266 Let them suppose sweete Musicke out of vse, and wanton *louetricks to be foolish toies. 1611 COTGR, *Amourettes*, loue-trickes. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II 90/2 All the various love-tricks of attempting to appear indifferent. *a* 1708 WALSH in Dryden *Misc.* (1727) IV 335 Petrarch .. being by much the most famous of all the Moderns who have written *Love-Verses. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom* 201 Hwi ne con ich wowen þe wið swete *luue wordes. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II 352 Manie love words she useth to Bothwell in this letter. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 368 Why did her love-words echo in his ear?

b. objective and objective genitive, as *love-breathing*, *-darting*, *-devouring*, *-inspiring*, *-lacking* etc., *love-*†*frayner* (= asker), *-monger* etc.

1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 593 In rapture warbled from *love breathing lips 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captains* 849 Her sweet, *love-darting Eyn. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 753 Love darting eyes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul.* II. vi 7 Then *Loue-deuouring death do what he dare. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 59 Þat he ne do no trispase agayne þe rewle of þis relegion, and of þase *lufe frayners. 1797 MRS M ROBINSON *Walsingham* I 277 The *love-inspiring dames of luxurious Italy 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 403/1 His false *loue lacking charitie. 1592 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad* cxxv, Loue lacking vestals, and selfe-louing Nuns. 1588 — *L. L. L.* II i 253 Thou art an old *Loue-monger. 1882 *Spectator* 9 Dec. 1570 His [Sterne's] *lovemongering was altogether contemptible. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III ii 5 Spred thy close Curtaine *Loue-performing night. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 306 *Love-whisp'ring woods, and lute-resounding waves.

c. adverbial (chiefly instrumental) and parasynthetic, as *love-born*, *-crossed*, *-deep*, *-dittied*, *-enthralled*, *-fond*, *-illumined*, *-inspired*, *-instructed*, *-laboured*, *-laden*, *-learned*, *-mad*, *-open*, *-pensive*, *-quick*, †*-shaked*, *-smitten*, *-spent*, *-stricken*, *-touched*, *wounded* adjs.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 398 *Love-born confidence. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* III ii, Thy Master was *love-crossed. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Oct. iv, Many an old love crost And doleful ditty would she gently sing. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 76 The languors of thy *love-deep eyes. 1725 POPE *Odyss* I 532 *Love-dittied airs, and dance, conclude the day. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 23 We are now to descend to our *love-enthralled Absolon. 1823 ROSCOE *Sismondi's Lit Eur.* (1846) II xxxvi. 458 The melancholy soul of a *love-fond poet. 1781 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard* I. (1791) 19 Guard from cold dews her *love illumin'd form. 1768 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Elegy Fleas Teneriffe* ix, The *love-inspir'd Fandango warms no more *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I (1598) 90 Then did he slacke his *loue-enstructed pace. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 41 The night warbling Bird, that now awake Tunes sweetest his *love-labor'd song. 1820 SHELLEY *Skylark* ix, Soothing her *love-laden Soul in secret hour With music sweet as love. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 88 The

birds *love-learned song. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vi. § 5. 259 *Love-mad and yet talking in gallant conceits. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1598) 91 His *loue-open eye.. that eu'n did marke her troden grasse. 1719 Fenton *Poems* 102 Wand'ring *Love-pensive near his Amber Stream. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 121 The widow . placed herself opposite this *love-proof hero. 1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* II. lxxv, [She] her *love-quicke eyes, which ready be, Fastens on one. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 385, I am he that is so *Loue-shak'd, I pray you tel me your remedie. 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* lvii, This *love-smitten and middle-aged gentleman 1648 Herrick *Hesper., To Willow-tree* (1869) 112 The *love-spent youth, and love-sick maid. 1805 Surr *Winter in Lond* (1806) II. x 247 Bless me, the youth is *love-stricken! 1872 A. de Vere *Leg. St. Patrick, Arraignm. St. P.* 7 Like birds that cannot stay their songs *Love-touched in Spring 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. ii 113 *Loue wounded Protheus.

16. Special combs.: **love-affair**, in early use *pl.* the experiences connected with being in love; now *sing.* (in somewhat disparaging use) an amatory episode in a person's life, an amour; †**love amour**, sexual love as distinguished from friendship; †**love-badge**, ?a badge indicating profession of amorous allegiance, **love-begotten** *a.*, illegitimate; †**love-bend**, the 'fetters' of love; **love-blink** *Sc.*, a look of love; †**love-book**, (*a*) the book of 'the Song of Solomon'; (*b*) a book treating of love (*nonce-use*); †**love-boy**, a catamite; †**love-brat** = Love-child; †**love-broker**, one who acts as an agent between lovers; so **love-broking**; **love-call**, a call or note used as a means of amorous communication between the sexes; †**love-cause** = *love-affair*; **love-cup**, †(*a*) a philtre; (*b*) a loving-cup; **love-dart**, an organ found in certain snails (see quot.), the *speculum amoris*; †**love-deed**, an action proceeding from love; †**love-dose**, †**-draught**, a philtre; †**love-dread**, the fear that proceeds from love, 'filial' fear; †**love-drunk**, intoxication with love; †**love-eie** (= *awe*) = *love-dread*; **love-favour** (see Favour *sb.* 7); †**love-feat**, an act of courtship; †**love-hood** (see sense 13); †**love-juice**, a juice which dropped upon the eyes has the effect of a philtre; †**love-lace**, the snare of love; †**love-lad**, a lover; †**love-lake** = *love-sport*; †**love-lass**, a sweetheart; †**love-late**, amorous looks or demeanour; †**love-libel**, a love-letter or message; †**love-liking**, sexual affection; †**love-line** *nonce-wd*, a love-letter; **love-match**, a marriage of which the motive is love, not worldly advantage or convenience; **love-money**, coins broken in two and divided between lovers or friends as a token of remembrance; †**love-nettled** *a.*, deeply in love; †**love-paper** *nonce-wd*, a love-letter, **love-passage**, an incident of amatory experience; **love-pat**, a smart tap given out of love (cf. *love-tick*); **love-pennant**, ?a pennant with which a departing ship is decorated; **love-philtre**, often redundantly = Philtre; **love-potion**, a philtre = Love-drink; †**love-powder**, (*a*) a powder administered as a philtre; (*b*) *nonce-use*, the explosive stuff of love; **love-ribbon**, a narrow gauze ribbon with satin stripes (cf. sense 13), †**love-ron**, **-rune**, a tale or song of love; **love-scene**, a scene, esp. in a story or play, consisting of an interview between lovers; **love-seal**, a seal with a device appropriate to amatory correspondence; †**love-soken** (see quot.); **love-sport**, amorous play or dalliance; **love-story**, a story in which the main theme is the affection existing between lovers; **love-tale** = prec.; **love-tap**, a tap or gentle blow to indicate love; †**love-thing**, ?a pledge of love, †**love-tick** = *love-tap*; †**love-tiding**, a message of love; **love-tight** *a.*, so as to be proof against love; †**love-tooth**, an inclination for love, †**love-wine**, wine served out to a company in a loving-cup.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 254, I'le..confer at large Of all that may concerne thy *Loue-affaires. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. xxv 217, I think you are aware that you have got a love-affair on hand. *c* 1350 *Ipomadon* (Kölbing) 127 Nowghte she covthe of *love amowre 1656 Sir J. Mennis & J. Smith *Musarum Delicæ* 35 Another ask't me Whether I wore a *Love-bagge on my shoulder? 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 24 May, That he had been a *love-begotten babe, brought up in the workhouse. 1784 *Registers of River, Kent* (*MS.*), Mary, daughter of Ann Allen—Love begotten, [baptized]. *c* 1250 *Hymn to Virgin* 35 in *Trin. Coll. Hom* App 256 Ic ẽm in þine *loue bende 13.. *Guy Warw* (A.) 324 Leuer him wer walk & wende, & dye in trewe loue bende. 1508 Dunbar *Tua maryit wemen* 228, I cast on him a crabbit E . And lettis it is a *luf-blenk. 1636 Rutherford *Lett* (1862) I 155 My Bridegroom's love-blinks fatten my weary soul. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Ase mi leofmon þet seiõ to me, iõe *luue boc, 'osculetur me osculo oris sui' 1592 Shaks. *Two Gent* I. i. 19 For I will be thy beadesman, Valentine. *Val.* And on a loue booke pray for my successe? *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 131 Pausanias, being discovered by Argilius, his *love-boy. ?16.. *Old Chap-bk.* (N.), Four *love brats will be laid to thee. 1602 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 39 There is no *loue-Broker in the world, can more preuaile in mans commendation with woman, then report of valour. 1808 E. S. Barnett *Miss-led General* 165 What money Mr. Greentimber disbursed on account of the great man's *love-broking affairs. 1844 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. 198 In less than two minutes Harriet heard the *love-call sounded at Sally's gate. 1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 901/3 He [Mr. Rowbotham] disagrees with Darwin in finding the origin of all instrumental music in the love-call. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 97 In all this time there was not anie man died in his owne person (*videlicet*) in a *loue cause. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 128 Poysoning *louecuppes, and inchauntments, were in the tyme of S. John most frequented throughout the Romayne Empyre. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xl. 86 The love-cup was sent about. 1877 F. P. Pascoe *Zool. Classif.* 122 A curious organ is a pyriform muscular sac, containing one or two slender conical styles, which can be thrust out through the aperture of the sac; they are found in certain snails, and with them they pierce each other's skin. They are known as '*love-darts'. 13 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* liv. 62 And þis I made for Monkynde, Mi *loue-dedes to haue in mynde. 1709 J. Johnson *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 69 Pharmacy probably signifies here the compounding of philtrums or *love-doses. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 85 Their *love-draughts, charmes, and druggs *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks II. 316 *Love-drede is in men wiþouten siche servile drede. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxxviii. 243 For þe loue-dreed þat sche hadde to god 1390 Gower *Conf* III. 11 *Lovedrunke is the meschief Above alle othre the most chief *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Liõe wordes þerof kumeõ þinge best—þet is *luue-eie. 1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* I. ii. B 3 b, Deck't with *love-fauors. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 123 And euery one his *Loue-feat will aduance Vnto his seuerall Mistresse. 1590 — *Mids. N.* III. ii. 89 Thou hast mistaken quite And laid the *loue iuyce on some true loues sight *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 2251 (Kölbing) He was nomen wiþ *loue las. 1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 84 The Cornation that among the *loue laddes wontes to be worne much. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2020 Her *loue laike þou bi hald For þe loue of me 1610 Niccols *Eng Eliza* Induct. *Mirr. Mag.* 776 So soone as Tython's *love-lasse gan display Her opall colours in her Easterne throne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 90 His eie euer bihalt te 3if þu makest eni *luue lates touward unõeauwes. 1602 Dekker *Satiromastix* Wks 1873 I. 215 *Sir Vau* I desire you to read this Paper. *Miniver* Ile receive no *Love libels perdy, but by word a mouth *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 2040 Of romances that been royales, Of popes and of cardinales, And eek of *love-lykinge. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 81 To giue great Charlemaine a pen in's hand And write to her a *loue-line. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XIII. viii, This was a *love-match, as they call it, on both sides; this is, a match between two beggars 1869 Trollope *He Knew* etc. xxv. (1878) 138 It was little enough she got by marrying him. But it was a love-match 1896 W. H. Smyth *Rom. Pam. Coins* 281 The custom of breaking *love-money, as a pledge of fidelity 1586 D. Rowland *Lazarillo* II. (1872) X viii, I was so *love nettled, that if they had asked me the Phenix I would have given it them *c* 1613 Middleton *No Wit like a Woman's* I. ii, Peruse this *love-paper as you go [*Giving letter*] 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* III 43 *Love-passages of the gods and heroes 1876 C. D. Warner *Wint Nile* I. 24 Garibaldi received one of his wounds, a sort of *love-pat of fame 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 377 You are like the same ship when the battle and the storm have torn the *love pennants from her peak 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* II. 20 The very air seems to have taken a *love-philtre, so handsome does every face without a beard seem in my eyes. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 85 *margin*, Philters or *love-potions 1623 Webster *Duchess of Malfi* V. ii, Confesse to me Which of my women 'twas you hyr'd to put *Loue powder into my drinke? 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 661 When he's with Love-powder laden, And Prim'd, and Cock'd by Miss, or Madam 1742 J. Yarrow *Love at First Sight* 14 There are Things call'd Charms, Bribes, and Love-Powder *c* 1805 Mrs. Sherwood in *Life* XIX (1847) 329, I made her and Annie new caps, which I trimmed with rosettes of black *love-ribbon 1888 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlewk., Love-ribbon*, .. was employed to tie on Crape Hat-bands when worn at funerals, and is now occasionally worn by ladies in their caps *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 109 Nalde ha nane *luue runes leornin ne lustnen. *c* 1275 *A Luue Ron* 2 in *O. E. Misc.* 93 A Mayde cristes me bit yorne þat ich hire wurche a luue ron 1850 Hannay *Singleton Fontenoy* I. iii. 135 Circe resumed a *love-scene between Adèle and the tender *forçat* 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring Lore* 21 The impress being two human heads . the prototype of the numerous '*love seals' of a later period. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 9 b, But and he [the tenant] bye his corne in the market or other places, he is than at lybertie to grynde where he may be best serued, that maner of grynding is called *loue Socone, and the lordes tenauntes be called bonde socon. 1605 Chapman *All Fools* I. i, Where I am cloyde, And being bound to *loue sports, care not for them. 1623 Massinger *Bondman* I. iii, They cannot Vsher vs to our Litters, tell *loue Stories. 1890 Barrie *My Lady Nicotine* XXIII (1901) 170/2 The tragedy is led up to by a pathetic love-story 1633 Shirley *Bird in Cage* V. 12 b, Forgetting all their legends, and *Loue tales Of Venus, Cupid, and the scapes of Joue 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 452 The Love-tale Infected Sions daughters with like heat 1802 Ritson *Anc. Engl. Metr. Rom.* I. p. vii, The love-tales of Longus, Heliodorus, and Xenophon of Ephesus. 1889 'Mark Twain' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* XXXIII 383 When I make up my mind to hit a man, I don't plan out a *love-tap *c* 1205 Lay. 169 For he beo heuede swiþe ilofed, & *luf-þing hire biheite. 1493 *Dryes & Faup.* x. viii. I iij b, Yᵗ mischeif is noo curse but a *louetyk of god. 1627 Bp. Hall *Passion Serm* Wks. 429 These were but loue-ticks to what His soule endured 1635 Quarles *Embl.* III. vi. 146 Her frownes . may chance to show An angry love-trick [*read* -tick] on his arme, or so. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1035 Ich mai do þar gode note, And bringe hom *lovetiþinge, Vor ich of chirche songe singe. 1873 McLaren *Serm.* Ser. II. iv. 71, I can shut it out, sealing my heart *love-tight against it. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 350, I am nowe olde, yet haue I in my head a *loue tooth 1641 Best *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 117 They perhapps have *love wine ready to give to the company when they light.

b. In names of plants and animals: **love-and-idle** (**-**, dial. var. of *love-in-idleness* (E. D. D.); **love-bind**, the plant Traveller's Joy (Halliwell); **love-entangle**, **-entangled** = *love-in-a-mist* (**a**); **love-grass**, a grass of the genus *Eragrostis*; **love-in-a-mist**, (*a*) the Fennel-flower, *Nigella damascena*; (*b*) a West Indian species, *Passiflora fœtida* (cf. *G. liebe im nebel*); **love-in-a-puzzle**, *Nigella damascena*; **love-in-idleness** (also †**love-in-idle**), the Heartsease, *Viola tricolor*; **love-parrakeet**, **-parrot** = Love-bird; **love-shell** (see quot.); **love-tree**, the Judas-tree, *Cercis Siliquastrum* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); also *tree of love*; **love-vine**, 'any species of *Cuscuta*, dodder' (Webster, Suppl.).

1630 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Wks.* II. 134/2 Amongst all Potherbes growing on the ground, Time is the least respected, I haue found When passions are let loose without a bridle, Then precious Time is turnd to *Loue and Idle. 1847 Halliwell, **Love-entangle*, the nigella *Cornw.* 1842 S. C. Hall *Ireland* I. 128 Sometimes they are overgrown by weed called '*love-entangled', and the golden stone-crop 1702 Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1257 What is peculiar in this *Love-grass is its having just under each spike, its stalk clammy. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot* App. 318 *Love in a Mist, *Passiflora*. 1834 Mary Howitt in *Tait's Mag.* I. 445/2 I'd a noble root of love-in-a-mist. 1824 H. Phillips *Flora Hist.* II. 151 *Love in a puzzle, Love in a mist,..*Nigella Damascena*. 1664 S. Blake *Compl. Gardeners Pract.* 50 *Lowe in idle, or two faces under a hood, is a Flower that is much like Violets. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. II. 149 This floure is called .. in English, Pances, *Loue in idlenes, and Hartes ease. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 168 The bolt of Cupid fell vpon a little westerne flower; Before, milke-white; now purple with loues wound, And maidens call it, Loue in idlenesse. 1864 T. L. Phipson *Utilization Minute Life* VII. 155 Other species of Cypræa known by the English as '*Love shells', are used as ornaments, etc. [*Love tree*: cf. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot* App. 317 Tree of Love, *Cercis*.] 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 325 The long tendrils of the *love-vine rolled up into coils, which he assured us would live and grow for years, if hung on a nail indoors.

Love (lʌv), *v.*[1] Forms: 1–2 **lufian**, 2–3 **luvie(n**, 3 **lovin**, *Orm.* **lufenn**, **lufie**, **lofvie**, 3–4 **luven**, **loven**, **lovie**, **luvie**, **-ye**, 4 *Sc.* **lowe**, **luff**, 4–5 **lofe**, **luffe**, 4–6 **luve**, **luf(e**, 5 **loufe**, **lovyn**, *Sc.* **low**, 6 **loove**, (**lub(be**), *Sc.* **luif**, **lwf**, **luyf**, **lwiff**, (**lude** = *luf st*), 8–9 *Sc.* **lo'e**, 3– **love**. *Pa. t.* 1 **lufode**, 2–3 **luvede**, 3 **lufede**, **lovede**, 4 **lovied**, **lofde**, **louved**, **lufud**, **-ed**, **luv(e)d**, **lufd**, **lovyd**, *north.* **luffet**, **lofit**, 4–5 **lovet**, **lowyt**, 4–6 *Sc.* **lovit**, **luf(f)it**, **-yt**, 5 **luf(f)ed**, **lofed**, **-id**, **-yd**, **loffyd**, 6 *Sc.* **luifed**, **luf(f)et**, **lwfit**, **lowitt**, **lude**, **lwd**, **luid**, 4– **loved**. *Pa. pple.* 1 **3e-lufod**, 2–3 **iloved**, **y-**, **iluved**, **ileoved**, 4–5 **yloved**, 4– (as in pa. t.). [OE. *lufian*, f. *lufu* Love *sb.*]

1. *trans.* With personal obj. or one capable of personification: To bear love to; to entertain a great affection or regard for; to hold dear.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 1 Ic lufiu ðe dryhten mezen min. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) Hi luueden God & gode men. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2042 An litel stund, quhile he was ðer, So gan him luuen ðe prisuner *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2328 þis abram Ful wel was luued wit god of heuen. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 360 All men lufyt him for his bountè *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1260 God in holy writ seith 'Whom so I loue, hym wole I chastyse' *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* X. 725, I sall, quhill I may leiff, Low yow fer mar than ony othir knycht. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 234 b, I love hym as my brother, and take hym as my frende. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* x. 45 Loue nane bot vhare thou art lude. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 406 He .loved his country with too unskilful a tenderness. 1653 Walton *Angler* VII. 153 Tie the frogs leg above the upper joint to the armed wire, and in so doing use him as though you loved him. 1769 Goldsm. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 432 Cæsar was loved almost to adoration by his army. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. II. 128 A man who loved England well, but who loved Rome better 1885 *Ch. Times* 13 Nov. 883 Our nation is not much loved across the Atlantic.

b. *spec.* with reference to love between the sexes. *To love paramours*: see Paramour.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxiv. 67 Isaac.. underfeng hiz to wife and lufode hiz [etc.] 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9549 In som þing I he quene louede as me wende more him þan þe king 1375 Barbour *Bruce* X. 554, I lufit ane vench her in the toune. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xxxv. 269, I loue her aboue all ladyes lyuynge 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform* iv. 15 Lancit with luif she luid me by all wycht. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. i. 111, I neuer knew woman loue man so 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 832 So dear I love him, that with him all deaths I could endure. 1721 Ramsay *Elegy on Maggy Johnstoun* iii, To bonny lasses black or brown, As we loo'd best 1794 Burns *Red, Red Rose* II, And I will luve thee still, my dear, Till a' the seas gang dry 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 674–5 If I love not him, I know there is none other I can love

†**c.** Occasional uses, with cogn. obj. with complement, etc. *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. viii. 364 The good loue that I haue loued you 1672 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* I. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 261 We loved, and we loved, as long as we could, 'Till our love was loved out in us both. 1678 — *All for Love* II. Wks. 1883 V. 369 We have loved each other Into our mutual ruin.

2. a. Proverbs.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 76 Loue me, loue me dog. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 444 The olde Proverbe love me little and love me longe. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 192 A man maie loue his house well, and yet not ride vpon the ridge. *a* 1633 G. Herbert *Jacula Prudentum* 141 Love your neighbour, yet pull not downe your hedge.

b. In certain vulgar ejaculations: (*Lord*) *love you* (or *your heart*); etc.

1833 T. Hook *Parson's Daus.* (1847) 231 Love your heart, sir, a path's never straight. 1842 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* II.

ix. II. 13 Quiet! Lord love you! never heard a noisier little urchin! 1843 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* iii. 85 They said it was a shame to quarrel upon Christmas Day. And so it was! God love it, so it was. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* ii. 579 Lord love you, I'm not surprised at any one wanting to marry you.

c. *To love one's love with an A, with a B*, etc.: a formula used in games of forfeits.

[1620 *Sweetnam Arraigned* (Grosart) 24 A husband .. so complete As if he had been pickt out of the Christ-Crosse row. He begin with A..comparing his good parts as thus: for A hee is Amiable, Bountifull, Courteous now for Z he's Zealous.] 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp* I Wks. 1776 II. 61 One would think that . you should have learnt when J. O. came into play, to love your love with an J, because he is judicious, though you hate your love with an J, because he is jealous: and then to love your love with an O, because he is oraculous, though you hate your love with an O, because he is obscure. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 1006 For these you play at purposes, And love your love's with A's and B's. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. i, I'll give you a clue to my trade, in a game of forfeits. I love my love with a B because she's Beautiful; I hate my love with a B because she's Brazen; I took her to the sign of the Blue Boar, and I treated her with Bonnets; her name's Bouncer, and she lives in Bedlam.

8. *absol.* and *intr.* To entertain a strong affection; *spec.* to have a passionate attachment to a person of the opposite sex; to be in love.

c 1250 *Hymn Virgin* 45 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 256 Nis non maiden .. þat swo derne louiȝe kunne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4510 Qua leli luues for-gettes lat ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 85 Harde is the heart that loueth nought In Mey *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* iv, He wald haif lufit, scho wald not lat him 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 344 One that lou'd not wisely, but too well. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* III x. § 6 No man else can tell me whether I Believe and Love, if I cannot tell my self. 1710 LADY M. W MONTAGU *Let to W. Montagu* 25 Apr, I can esteem, I can be a friend, but I do not know whether I can love. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxvii, 'Tis better to have loved and lost, Than never to have loved at all.

† b. in reciprocal sense; in ME. *to love together* (or *samen*). *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 1849 Þe body and þe saul with þe lyfe Lufes mare samen þan man and hys wyfe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 373 It is spedful þat frendes love wel. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. i 725 They loued to gyder more hotter than they did to fore hand 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* I. 173 They loved after, as two brethren, during their naturall lyves. 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen. VI*, IV VII 139 Let them kisse one another For they lou'd well When they were aliue 1601 — *Jul. C.* IV. III. 131 Loue, and be Friends 1790 COWPER *Let to Newton* 15 Oct., The day of separation between those who have loved long and well is an awful day 1791 BURNS '*Ae fond kiss*' II, Had we never lov'd sae kindly. *a* 1849 [see LOVE *sb.* 4]

c. *To love with*: to bear or make love to; to be in love with. *Obs* or *arch*

1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 96 That they may have Husbands Meek, to live with, Young, to love with, and Fresh, to lie with. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. III. 7 He was so gentle and so fair a knight, Who loved with Blanche.

4. *trans* With a thing as obj.:

a. To be strongly attached to, to be unwilling to part with or allow to perish (life, honour, etc.).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John XII 25 Seðe lufaþ sauel his spilleð hia. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 15 Þu ȝest luuen heore saule for cristes luue. 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2368 Bot for ȝe lufed your lyf, þe lasse I yow blame. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 462 Lordes, if ye your estat and honour Louen, fleemyth this vicius errour! 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 25 The erle preide her as sche lufied hir lyfe that [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 735/1 No man styrre and he love his lyfe. 1649 LOVELACE *Lucasta, Going to Wars* III, I could not love thee (Deare) so much, Lov'd I not Honour more 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 71 As you loue your own affairs, .. be pleased .. to let me know your minds in these points.

b. To have a strong liking for; to be fond of; to be devoted or addicted to. In the U. S. a frequent vulgarism for *like*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 It warð on eches muð wat mete se he mest luuede. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 7698 Game of houndes he louede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 12 He loved bet the Taverne than the shoppe. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 113 þis man ys lycherous, deceyuant, and loufand lecherye. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV 393 This Nero luffede gretely instrumentes musicalle 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* XX. 13 Loue not sleepe, lest thou come to pouertie 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* IV. V, I love a fat goose, as I love allegiance. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II XX. § 4 When a Man declares that he loves Grapes, it is no more, but that the taste of Grapes delights him. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 10 Colonel, Don't you love Bread and Butter with your Tea? 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 19 Some love a pig brought whole to table. 1801 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) III. 146, I respect the English nation highly, but I do not love their manners. 1817 SCOTT *Search after Happiness* xviii, She loved a book, and knew a thing or two. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 447 The new king, who loved the details of naval business. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, To *Love*, for to *like*. 'Do you love pumpkin pie?'

c. To take pleasure in the existence of (a virtue, a practice, a state of things) in oneself, in others, or in the world generally.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 431 Ȝef ha nalde leauen þet ha ȝet lefde, & hare lahe luuien. *c* 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 We mowe..luuie þo ilek [*read* ilke] þinkes þat he luued. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20114 Ne luued scho noþer fight ne strijf. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 25 He..loved wel pees and quyet. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 122 Euer lowynge ryght and verite. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball* (S. T. S.) 122 Thow luiffis treuth, gude Lord. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xiii. 246 All that hate contentions, and love quietnesse, and vertue, and Angling. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 26, I love firm government. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* July 84 Universal humanity loves sharp practice.

5. Of plants or animals: To have a tendency to thrive in (a certain kind of situation). Cf. L. *amare, diligere*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 462 The Pitch-tree loveth the mountains and cold grounds. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. xi. 157 Fig-trees. love loose, hot ground. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 85 All sorts of pease love limed or marled land. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 22 Rabbits are found to love a warm climate, and to be incapable of bearing the cold of the north. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix (1813) 331 Willow herb loves moisture. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Proposal* Poems 257 The violet loves a sunny bank.

6. a. Const. *inf.* To have great pleasure in doing something. † Also *rarely* of things (= L. *amare*, Gr. φιλεῖν) to be accustomed (*obs*).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 162 Ȝe þat louen & lyken to listen a-ni more 24.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M) 82 He lovith not with me to rage. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* III. (1586) 126 Those women that loue not to curle vp their haire roistingly, but vse to kembe it downe smoothlie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 462 The Larch tree . loveth to grow in the same places 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* v. iii. § 15. 436 Young men loue to seeme wiser then their fathers. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 703 Salmons and Smelts loue to get into Riuers, though it be against the Streame. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn* (1711) 103 They don't love to be told the Truth, tho' it is ever so necessary. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 402 Down to the river, in whose ample wave Their little naiads love to sport at large 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., 'I'd love to have that bonnet'. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 246, I love to hear you wise men talk

† b. with acc and inf. or obj.-clause: To desire or like (something to be done). *Obs*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 440 He louyde hem not to be worldly riche 1688 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No 74 (1713) II 205 Our Whigs don't love Justice should be executed without 'em.

7. To embrace affectionately (A childish use)

1877 HABBERTON *Helen's Babies* 31, 'I was only a-lovin' you, cos you was good, and brought us candy'. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* July 271/2 Putting his arms round her neck, [he] 'loved' her with his cheek against hers 1893 OLIVE SCHREINER *Story Afr. Farm* II I. 132 Some pale-green, hairy-leaved bushes meet over our head, and we sit among them, and kiss them, and they love us back.

8 *Comb.*: love-and-tear-it *dial.* [corruption of *Lavatera*], the tree mallow, *Lavatera arborea*, † love-man, cleavers, *Galium Aparine*; † love-pot *a*, drunken

1598 FLORIO, *Philantropo*, the herbe goose-grasse or loue man 1611 *Ibid*, *Berghmellare*, to gad abrode a gossoping as a prating loue-pot woman. 1611 COTGR., *Rateble*, Cleauer, .. Loue man, Goose-grasse. 1880 ADELAIDE SARTORIS *Past Hours* II 55 'Love and-tear it!'—the name . down in our part of the world for the mallow.

† **Love**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 lofian, 3 *Orm.* lofenn, 4 louve, 4–5 loove, lof(e, *Sc* loyf, 4–6 love, *Sc.* low(e, 5 lowf, 5–6 *Sc.* loif(e, 6 loave, *Sc.* lowff, loff. [OE. *lofian* = OS. *lôbon* (Du *loven*), OHG. *lobôn, lobên* (MHG., mod G. *loben*), ON *lofa* (Sw *lofva*, Da. *love*):—OTeut. *lobôjan, -ôjan*, f. **lobô-* praise: see LOF.]

1. *trans.* To praise, extol.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 508 Ic gehyrde hine þine dæd & word lofian on his leohte. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3484 Menn shulldenn cnawenn himm & lofenn himm & wurrpenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18487 Loues nu vr lauerd dright. 14. *How Good Wife taught Dau* 140 (in *Barbour's Bruce*, etc. 529) Loyf all leid, and no man lak. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 27 He was lufit, and lovit, and honourit throuout all the warld. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1460, I yow besek,. Quha will nocht low, lak nocht my eloquence. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I Prol. 427 Virgill did diligence .. Eneas for to loise and magnify. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* CVI. 32 They wolde exalte him in the congregacion of the people, & loaue him in the seate of the elders. *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* I. 1 Luiffaris, leif of to loif so hie ȝour ladyes. *with cogn obj* *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* CV 12 Þai .looued his lofe [Vulg *laudaverunt laudem ejus*]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 321 Þai..loved his lovyng als þai couth say.

b. *absol.* To give praise; also, to flatter

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxx. 21 Mine weleras ȝefeoð, wynnum lofiað. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Fables* III. xxx in *Anglia* IX. 360 To loif and le that settis thair haill delite *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 87 For first to lofe, and syne to lak, Peter! it is schame 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv 130 To loue vithe out flattery. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. x. 474 Gif tha Loue, praise ouermekle, or commend.

2. To appraise, estimate or state the price or value of.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þe sullere loueð his þing dere. . De beȝer bet litel þar fore. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lovon, and bedyn as chapmen, *licitor*. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 239 Now, Judas, sen he shalbe sold How lowfys thou hym? 1530 PALSGR. 614/2, I love, as a chapman loveth his ware that he wyll sell. .. Come of, howe moche love you it at?

Love, variant of LOF, LOOVE; obs. f. LOOF, LUFF.

Loveache, loveage, obs. ff LOVAGE[1].

Love-apple. Also apple of love. [tr. F. *pomme d'amour*, G. *liebesapfel*. (A 16th c. example in Lacurne refers to the use of the fruit as a philtre; but possibly this notion may have been suggested by the name.)] The fruit of the TOMATO, *Lycopersicum esculentum*. † Formerly also applied to the BRINJAL, *Solanum esculentum*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxxv. 438 There be two kindes of Amorus or Raging Love apples. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lv. § 5. 275 The apple of Loue is called in Latine *Poma Amoris*. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxi. 294 There is at the Indies any good thing that Spaine brings foorth .as..*Becengenas*, or apples of love, vetches, and finally whatsoever groweth heere of any profite 1707–12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 211 Apples of Love 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XVI. (1795) 201 Tomatos or Love-Apple is also admitted to the table and eaten with impunity. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp* I 235 Baron Tschoudi..informs us that he has grafted the love-apple on the potatoe.

allusively. 1812 H & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Living Lustres*, I mean the love-apples that bloom in the eyes.

Lo've-bird. A diminutive bird of the parrot tribe, esp. the West African Lovebird, *Agapornis pullarius*, remarkable for the affection it shows for its mate. The name is also given to the other species of the genus *Agapornis*; to several American species of *Psittacula*; and to certain small Australian Parrakeets, esp *Euphema undulata*.

1595 LYLY *Woman in Moon* V. i. 105 Ile giue thee Loue birdes whose feathers shalbe beaten gold. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX 92/2 The latter [*Agapornis*], a ready example of which occurs in the Lovebirds, was separated from *Psittacula*. 1860–1 THACKERAY *Lovel* IV (1869) 214 Unless they are two behind a carriage perch they pine away, I suppose, as one love-bird does without his mate. 1886 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. II, A pair of Virginian love-birds were twittering in their gilded cage. 1897 BLACKMORE *Dariel* XVIII 179 A pair of what are called 'lovebirds', of whom, if one hops the final twig, the other pines into the darkness and dies.

Lo've-child. A child born out of wedlock.

1805 EUGENIA DI ACTON *Nuns of Desert* II 10 Miss Blenheim being, what in that country is denominated, a love-child 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* XXXVIII. 6 And where the ambrosial nymph. Bore the Saturnian's love-child, Mercury. 1889 G. D LESLIE *Lett to Marco* XXI. (1893) 140 Many of the little children . called themselves 'love children'. 'Please, sir, she's a love child.' 1894 FROUDE *Erasmus* I. 2 Legend says that Erasmus was what is called a love-child

¶ *allusively.*

1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecess.* XV 618 No sane critic will maintain that the 'Jew of Malta' was a love child of its maker's genius

† **Lo'vecop, lu'fcop.** *Obs.* [? a ON. **lofkaup*, f *lof* licence, leave + *kaup* purchase] Some kind of local market-duty.

1278 in Jeake *Charters Cinque Ports* (1728) 11 Et quod habeant Infangtheff. Et quod sint Wrecfree & Waifree, Lastagefree, & Lovecopefree. 1299 in Harrod *Deeds & Rec. King's Lynn* (1874) 93 Lufcop. 1374 *Ibid* 83 Lovecop [*mentioned with* tronage *and* measurage] 1857 *Times* 27 May 11/4 [Law Cases] A decree had been agreed upon the effect of which would be to declare his Royal Highness.. entitled to a moiety of the custom or duty of 'lofcop', that is, to one moiety of the duties levied specifically upon corn, grain, or seeds exported by water from the port of Lynn.

Loved (lʊvd, lʊvéd), *a.* Also 3–4 lovid, *Sc.* 4–5 lowit, luffit, 5 lufyd, lwfyt, 5–6 lowyt, luifit, 6 luvit, 6–7 lovit, (9 *arch.* lovite). [† LOVE *v*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. In senses of the vb; in attributive use now chiefly *poet.*, exc. with prefixed adv. as *dearly-loved, much-loved*; ordinarily superseded by BELOVED.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10416 Þis leuedi was o mikel prise, Loued and lered, bath war and wise. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XXXVI. (*John Baptist*) 322 Þis is my luffit sone & dere *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1639 O lowit leid, with worschip wys and wicht 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. XII[1]. 46 Thy weping.. Quhilk thou makis for thi lufit Crewsay. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III II 46 To compas thy desire, and find that loved knight. 1621 G SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VI (1632) 209 In loued lakes they striue 1706 ROWE *Ulysses* V. Wks 1747 I. 407 I'll fly, as I have sworn For thy lov'd sake, far from the Sight of Man. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* (1st draught) 92 Thy once loved haunt, this long deserted shade. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* XII, Many a dingle on the loved hill-side.

b. *absol.* or *sb.* A person beloved.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. VIII 87 Per spekys þe lufyd to þe hart of þe lufar. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* IV V. 29 Britomart .Upon her first adventure forth did ride, To seeke her lov'd. 1832 CARLYLE *Sart Res* II V, By what Pre-established Harmony of occurrences did the Lover and the Loved meet one another in so wide a world? 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 51 This loved and scourged of angels.

2. *Sc.* In royal and feudal documents, prefixed to personal names or designations; equivalent to the 'trusty and well-beloved' of English charters. † Often with plural ending.

1460 *Charters* etc *Peebles* (1872) 135 Our lwfyt burges Ihon Smayll 1461 *Ibid.* 140 Our luffit burges and nychtbur Andro Mylner. 1543 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I 189 Thair lowyt seruitour, Maister Edward Menzes. 1545 *Ibid.* 217 To our louittis cousingis, bailzeis, counsale, and communitie of Aburdene. 1637 *Sc. Prayer Bk Proclam.*, Charles .. to our Lovits Messengers. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 Sched. (Q Q), [' Form to be used under this Act '.] It is humbly shown to us by our lovite *A. B.*, complaner, against *C. D.* [etc.].

Loved, obs form of LOAFED.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. XXXVI § 5 246 There is another sort of Cabbage or loued Colewoort

† **Lo'veday.** *Obs.* Forms: see LOVE *sb.* and DAY. [tr. med.L. *dies amoris* (Du Cange).]

1. A day appointed for a meeting with a view to the amicable settlement of a dispute; hence, an agreement entered into at such a meeting.

c 1290 *S Eng. Leg.* I. 445/510 Ofte huy nomen louedai: ake þet contek euere i-laste 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. II. (Skeat) I 95 Moste of all, maked I not a louedaie, bitwene God and mankind? 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 39 Helle is full of such descord That ther may be no loveday. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 692 Fyghters, brawlers, brekers of lofedayes. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 79 There was made a fynyte loveday betwene the kyng & Thomas [à Becket].

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* vii. 66 b, He is more redy to make a fraye than a loue daye. 1588 SHAKS *Tit. A.* I. i. 491 This day shall be a Loue day Tamora. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* 9 The Townsmen. desired a Love-day

attrib. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 95 Also ye shal be no loueday maker.

2. *nonce-use.* A day devoted to love-making.

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm* (1616) D 3 b, Oft haue I heard my liefe Coridon report on a loue-day, When bonny maides doe meete with the Swaines in the vally by Tempe.

Lo·ve-drink. A drink to excite love; a philtre.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1710 Sche tok þat loue drink. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* liv. 167 A loue-drynke I asked of þe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 754 That for he sholde alwey vp-on hire thynke, She yaf him swich a manere loue drynke, That he was deed, er it were by the morwe.

† **Love-drury.** *Obs.* [f LOVE *sb* + DRU(E)RY. Cf. *love-amour*, LOVE *sb.* 16] **a.** Love, love-making, courtship: = DRUERY 1. **b.** A love-token or keepsake: = DRUERY 2.

a. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 195 Til þat she were tuelf winter hold, And of speche were bold; And þat she couþe of courteysye, Gon, and speken of luue-drurye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 184 Of bataille and of chiualry And of ladyes loue drury Anon I wol yow telle.

b. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7610, Y wol sende hire love-drewry. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v x 48 A Sidoun steid..quham Dido ..gaif hym in luif drowry [L *pignus amoris*]. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 1003 And he gaif hir ane lufe drowrie, Ane Ring set with ane riche Rubie

Lovee (lɒ·vī·). *nonce wd.* [f. LOVE *sb.* + -EE [1].] A recipient of love.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI xi 44 The Lover and Lovee make generally the happiest couple 18 . LADY C. LINDSAY in *Academy* 20 Jan. (1894) 49/2 Papa, mama, lover, and lovee, played their parts to perfection.

Lovee, variant of LOVEY

Lo·ve-feast.

1 *Eccl. Antiq.* Used as a rendering of Gr. ἀγάπη, Eccl. Latin AGAPE. Among the early Christians, a meal partaken of, in token of brotherly love, by the members of the church; app. originally in connexion with the eucharistic celebration.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr. Tong*, *Agape*, a loue, banquet [? *read* loue banquet], or feaste that was vsed in the Primitiue Churche. 1610 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* I. 20 Their Love-feasts, .. now antiquated thorowout Christendome. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 29 In the Apostolical Times, the Love-Feast and the Eucharist, tho' distinct, went together. 1881 N. T. (R. V.) 2 *Pet.* ii. 13 Revelling in their love-feasts while they feast with you. 1902 *Expositor* Aug. 126 In 2 Peter the feasts are Christian love-feasts.

2. Among Methodists, and some other modern sects, a religious service held at intervals in imitation of the Agape of the early church.

Its special features are the partaking of a simple meal (usually only of bread and water), and the relation of religious experiences by various members of the congregation.

1738 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 93 That on the Sunday seven-night following be a general love-feast. 1761 — *Jrnl.* 19 July, The very design of a Love-feast is a free and familiar conversation. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag* (1824) 144 She . was frequent in her attendance at love-feasts.

3. Transferred to other gatherings.

1893 *Nation* (N. Y) 19 Jan. 44/1 On the evening of inauguration day the Populists held a 'love-feast'.

Hence **Love-feaster,** one who participates in a love-feast.

1749–51 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 298 She was the mother of the Agapetae, or love-feasters

Loveful (lɒ·vfŭl), *a.* [f. LOVE *sb.* + -FUL.]

† **1.** Regardable with love; lovable. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* xv. 13 The Lord hateth al cursing of errour, and it shal not ben looueful [Vulg *amabile*] to men dredende hym. 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* etc. F 7 b, His loue-ful face is now her soules sole essence.

2. Abounding in love. Now *rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 222 So lufful & so reouðful is hire heorte. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II ii. III. *Colonies* 505 The ever-lasting Voyce Which now again re-blest the love-full choyce Of sacred Wedlock's secret binding band. 1645 R. SYMONDS *Diary Civ. War* (Camden) 275 Do not persuade a loveful maid there's any heaven but he 1854 H. STRICKLAND *Trav. Th. & Fancies* 87 Cheerful, hopeful, loveful feelings, instead of the old religions of fear

Lo·ve-knot. A knot or bow of ribbon tied in a peculiar way, supposed to be a love token. Also, a representation of such a knot. Cf *true love knot.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 197 He hadde of gold ywroght a ful curious pyn: A loue knotte in the gretter ende ther was. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* III. 149 His windows strow'd with Sonnets, and the glasse Drawne full of love-knots. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 65 Leg and arm with love-knots gay. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 371 The circular box on the top contains a sort of love-knot.

b. *fig.* and *allusive.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. xviii. 127 Lyf, and loue, and leaute in o by leyue and lawe, A loue-knotte of leaute and of leel by-leyue. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1590) 263 b, If it were a bondage, it was a bondage onely knitte in loue-knots *c* 1600 F. DAVISON *Ps.* cxxxii. in Farr S *P. Eliz.* (1845) II 328 Where this love-knot remaines vnbroken, God heapes of blisse doth send.

Lo·ve-lay. Chiefly *poet.* A love-song.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 6 And sum has langing of lufe lays to herken. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVI xiii, A woondrous bird.. That in plaine speech sung louelaies loud and shrill. 1830 TENNYSON *Dualisms* Poems 145 Two bees. Hum a lovelay to the westwind at noontide. 1856 R A VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I 258 These love-lays he interspersed with riddles and rhyming proverbs.

Loveless (lɒ·vlės), *a.* [f. LOVE *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Having no love; **a.** not feeling love; **b.** not loved.

? 1312 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 255 For frend is fo, the lond is loveles. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 98 Thus I liue loueles lyk a luther dogge. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 250 Envie, which is loveles, And Pride, which is lawles. *Ibid.* III. 362 Sche which deide gulteles For love, and yit was loveles. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 72 A lorde or state whom many men doth drede With loueles feare 1599 SHAKS. etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* xv, Long was the combat doubtfull, that loue with loue did fight To leave the master louelesse, or kill the gallant knight. 1612 SHELTON *Quix* I. i. (1620) 7 The Knight Errant that is louelesse, resembles a tree that wants leaues and fruit. 1735 POPE *Ep Lady* 125 From loveless youth to unrespected age No Passion gratify'd except her Rage 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 149 The anxiety to be admired is a loveless passion 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi § 8 79 An absolute cynic, loveless and alone *Ibid* 80 The loveless solitude, haunted by terrible visions of his victims. 1901 H. BLACK *Culture & Restr.* xii. 372 A loveless saint thus becomes a contradiction in terms.

† **2.** Unlovely. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 432 These [Tortoises] are ilfavored to see to, and yet as louelesse as they be, they are not without some medicinable vertues.

Hence **Lo·velessly** *adv.*, **Lo·velessness.**

1616 J. LANE *Cont Sqr.'s T.* x. 189 Was never love more lovelesselie requitted. 1823 BYRON *Stanzas to a Hindoo Air*, How the long night flags lovelessly and slowly. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. 167 Men of withered affections excuse their lovelessness by talking largely of the affection due to God. 1891 F. PAGET *Spirit Discipl* (ed. 2) 214 The mysterious terror of everlasting lovelessness is seizing on his heart.

Lo·ve-letter. A letter written by a lover to the beloved, and expressing amatory sentiments.

[*a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom* 283 A swete ihesu þu oppnes me þin herte for to cnawe witerliche and in to reden trewe luue lettres.] 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* II. i 1 What! haue I scap'd loue-letters in the holly-day-time of my beauty, and am I now a subiect for them? 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 260 A loue-letter brought her by her maid. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar., I have got for you, as you desire, a Turkish love-letter. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser I. 21 Our village beauty had fairly reached her twentieth year .. without the slightest suspicion of her having ever written a love-letter 1901 *Blackw Mag.* Oct. 496/1 The young people interchange love letters.

Love-lies-(a)-bleeding. The garden-plant *Amaranthus caudatus*, having a long drooping purplish-red spike of bloom.

Also applied *dial.* to some other plants (see E.D.D. and *W Som. Gloss.*).

[*c* 1610 BEAUM. & FL. (*title*) Philaster, or Love lies a Bleeding] 1664 S. BLAKE *Compl. Gardeners Pract.* 57 Princes-feathers. Otherwise called, My Love lieth a bleeding. 1665 REA *Flora* II. ix. 185 This [*Amaranthus*] is .called by some Country women, Love lies a bleeding 1760 J LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 318. 1809 CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* xvi, And cherish, for my warrior's sake—'The flower of love lies bleeding'. 1842 WORDSW. *Love lies bleeding* 1 You call it 'Love lies bleeding',—so you may, Though the red Flower, not prostrate, only droops.

Lovelihead (lɒ·vlihed). *rare.* [f. LOVELY *a.* + -HEAD.] Loveliness. In quot. 1633 *concr.*

1633 B JONSON *Underwoods* xciii. *Epithalamium* xxi, Those Sweet and Sacred fires Of Love betweene you and your Lovely-head 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn* xcvi 258 As thy love's death-bound features .alway keep .Than all new life a livelier lovelihead.

Lo·velike, *a. rare.* [f. LOVE *sb.* + -LIKE.] Of a nature appropriate to love. † Also = LOVELY.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 296 Her haire was. of a dainty, and loue-like browne. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 447 Musing, as wont, With love-like sadness, upon sacred things.

Hence † **Love-likely** *adv.*, lovelily.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 81 Shee lookt sadly, and wept so loue likely, as all pittied her.

Lovelily (lɒ·vlili), *adv.* Also 4 **luflyly, luuelili, luflely,** 5 **louelyly,** 6 *Sc.* **luuilelie.** [f. LOVELY *a.* + -LY [2].] In a lovely manner; † **a.** in a loving or friendly manner (*obs.*); **b.** in a way to stimulate love; beautifully.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25581 Suete iesu! .. al luuelili þou vs lere þe to luue wit sothfast rede 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 315 Thair capitane Tretit thame sa luflely. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2292 Bot sir Arthure..Laughte hym vpe fulle louelyly with lordlyche knyghttez. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* x. 459 Efter be the burgesses of Edinburgh verie luuilelie, and honorablie was receiuet. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq* 245 Moreover, how lovelily do the Graces cling to one another 1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* II. Poems 1769 II. 69 Courage, a Youth of royal race, Lovlily stern, possess'd a place 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I iii, So lovelily the morning shone. 1897 *Academy* 27 Mar. 357/2 The 'bowery loneliness' of 'Paradise Lost' is less lovelily beautiful

Loveliness (lɒ·vlinės). [f. LOVELY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being lovely; exquisite beauty; † lovableness.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlviii. 13 Til whaim na thynge may be like in fayrhed & luflynes & in kyndnes. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol* vi. 4 Thou art pleasaunt (o my loue) euen as louelynesse itself. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* IV, Unthrifty loveliness, why dost thou spend Upon thyself thy beauty's legacy? 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 395 a, For a farewell to our jurisprudent, I wish unto him the lovelinesse of temperance, the stability of fortitude [etc.] 1657 BAXTER *Agst. Quakers* 2 A Catholick Love to all Christians . proportionable to their several degrees of loveliness. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. Introd. 20 It adorn'd her with such unpresum'd Increase of Loveliness. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxiv, Cheeks .. which but an hour ago Blush'd at the praise of their own loveliness. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 2 A thing of beauty is a joy for ever: Its loveliness increases. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 8 It was a face of surpassing loveliness.

b. *pl.* Lovely qualities, traits of loveliness. *rare.*

1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxi. 131 Let us adopt. into the rule of our lives, all the lovelinesses, which compose the character of the disciple of Christ.

Loveling (lɒ·vliŋ). *rare.* [f. LOVE *sb.* or *v.* [1] + -LING.] ? A lovely creature; ? an object of love, a 'darling'.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 692 These frolick lovelings fraighted Nests do make The balmy Trees o'r laden Boughs to crack 1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* II. 111 'And Herr Hummel', my loveling went on, pursing his lips, 'said' [etc]. 1882 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nts.* I. 155 Upon the imperial necks she walks, a loveling bright.

Lovelock (lɒ·vlǫk). [f. LOVE *sb.* + LOCK *sb.* [1]] A curl of a particular form worn by courtiers in the time of Elizabeth and James I; later, any curl or tress of hair of a peculiar or striking character.

1592 LYLY *Midas* III ii. 43 Wil you haue. your loue-locke wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggie to fal on your shoulders? 1628 PRYNNE (*title*) The Vnlovelinesse of Love-lockes. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* i, Lovelocks, as the sailors term the curls which they wear on their temples. 1894 A GRIFFITHS *Secrets Prison Ho.* II. iv. ii 63 Bandoline, which she used in making love locks to adorn her forehead and her temples.

transf. 1886 MAXWELL GRAY *Silence Dean Maitland* I. i. 12 Each [cart-] horse wore his mane in love locks.

Lo·ve-longing. The longing felt by those who are in love.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 24629 Þar lai i in mi luue langing. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 61 A suete love longynge myn herte thouih out stong. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 493 To Alison now wol I tellen al My loue-longing. 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb) A iij b, And in loue longynge my harte is sore sette 1593 DRAYTON *Sheph. Garl* viii (Roxb.) 117 This lad would neuer from her thought: she in loue-longing fell 1882 CHILD *Ballads* I. 23/1 An elf-knight, by blowing his horn, inspires Lady Isabel with love-longing.

Lo·ve-lorn, *a.* Forsaken by one's love; forlorn or pining from love.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 234 Where the love lorn Nightingale Nightly to thee her sad Song mourneth well. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Simplicity* 16 By her [*sc.* the nightingale] whose lovelorn woe [etc] 1768 SIR W JONES *Solima* Poems (1777) 5 O'er Azib's banks while love-lorn damsels rove ? 1795 COLERIDGE *To Nightingale* 1 Sister of love-lorn poets, Philomel! 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* vi. i, The love-lorn wretch starts from tormenting dream. 1902 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 334 Some love lorn thrush serenaded his mate.

Hence **Lo·velornness,** lovelorn condition

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lxi, It was the story of that fair Gostanza who in her love lornness desired to live no longer. 1888 R A KING *Leal Lass* I. xi. 210 His love-lornness, his sense of self-importance

Lovely (lɒ·vli), *a.* Forms: see LOVE *sb.* and -LY [1]. [OE. *luflic*, f. *lufu* LOVE *sb.* + -*lic* -LY [1].]

† **1** Loving, kind, affectionate *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III 190 Mona se twelfta on eallum weorcum nytlic ys cild acenned god luflic. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 5 For þanne beð no man siker ar he ihere þat lufliche word of ure louerd ihesu cristes swete muðe Cumeð ȝe ibletsede *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Swuch ouh wummone lore to beon—luuelich & liðe. *a* 1300 *K Horn* 484 Seie ich him biseche Wiþ loueliche speche þat he adun falle Bifore þe king *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13260 He sermund wit his loueli spek, And heild mani þat war seke. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 142 For sheo to him so lovely was and trewe. *c* 1400 *Land Troy Bk* 565 And welcomed hem with louely chere. 1533–9 T ST AUBYN in *Lisle Papers* XIII. 96 (MS.) With much hearty and lovely recommendations. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 129 Wee are..the kings owne lovely subiects.

† **b.** Amorous. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxi 246 And they had goodely langage & louely countenaunce to gyder. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) A ij, Whatsoever man that was unto the lovely passions disposed, soudenly burned for her. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 74 The letter of a friend of a wounded Louer, .. to disswade him from this louelie follie. 1592 LYLY *Midas* III. iii, Amerula, another tale or none, this is too louely. *Sua.* Nay let me heare anie woman tell a tale of x lines long without it tend to love, and I will [etc]. 1599 SHAKS. etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* iv, Sweet Cytherea.. Did court the Lad with many a louely looke.

† **c** Friendly, amicable. *Obs.* (? *Sc.*)

1409 in *Exch Rolls Scotl.* IV. ccx, [Thai] sal nocht tak that caus furth bot in lufely manere as the lach will. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Hist Scot.* (1655) 12 After lovely advice at the Council-Table. he was freely dismist.

2. Lovable; worthy of love; suited to attract love. *Obs.* exc. with etymological allusion.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) lxxxiii 1 Hu luflice [Vulg *quam dilecta*] ȝeteld ðin. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 389 Quhen he wes blyth, he was lufly. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lv. 131 Louely fader, it is worþy þat þis houre þi seruaunt suffre somwhat for þe. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1443 But, moost louely father I pray you hertfully Take no dysplesure. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 66 Being beloued in all companies for his louely qualities. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 192, I am almost loth to say it, (sayth Quintilian) because it may be mistaken that shamefastnesse is a vice, but a lovely one. 1748 G. WHITE *Serm.* (MS), Though God be. more lovely than Man, yet 'tis more natural and easy ..for us in our present state to love men than God. 1812 LANDOR *Ct. Julian* I. iii, What we love Is loveliest in departure! 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. v. § 12 If his mind be..sweetly toned, what he loves will be lovely.

3. Lovable or attractive on account of beauty; beautiful. Now with emotional sense, as a strong expression of admiring or delighted feeling: Exquisitely beautiful.

a. with reference to beauty of person.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16635 Þai spitted on his luuell face. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 52 Þe louelokkest ladies þat euer lif haden. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 690 Be he never swa stalworth and wyght, And comly of shap, lufly and fayre. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 162 My lyre als the lely, lufely to syghte. 1590 MARLOWE *and Pt. Tamburl* I. iii, This lovely boy, the youngest of the three. *Ibid.*, Well, lovely boys, ye shall be emperors both. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 67 Til the teares .Like enuious flouds ore-run her louely face. 1720 MRS MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) I. 22 The Brother was not only more lovely than the Sister, but handsome beyond all Things. 1722 B. STAR tr. *Mlle. de St. Phale* vii. 220, I never saw two lovelier Gentlemen in my Life, nor so beautiful a Virgin. 1751–2 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* No. 37 Wks. 1784 X. 72 The ladies..covered their lovely necks. 1801 COLERIDGE *Christabel* II. 507 He bids thee come without delay .And take thy lovely daughter home. 1898 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 14 What a lovely face!

absol. or *sb.* † Also *pl.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 397 Withe a launce one loft þat louely cone lede; A freke one a fresone him folowed, in fay. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1003 Thai luschit and laid on, thai luflyis of lyre. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* To my Fancy, Should one Love knot all lovelies tie. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 81 Tho' the lovely seems likewise to have been as much the sculptor's aim 1786 COWPER *Let. to Unwin* 3 July, Wks. 1836 V. 342 Our love is with all your lovelies, both great and small. 1859 E. FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* xxi. (1899) 76 The loveliest and best That Time and Fate of all their Vintage prest.

b. said of inanimate things.

13.. *E. E. Allit P.* A. 692 As quo says lo 3on louely yle, Þou may hit wynne if þou be wy3te. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4193 Day is dawed and is day, It was a louely morn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1541 Was neuer sython vnder son Cite so large, ..Non so luffly on to loke in any lond oute. *c* 1403 *Cuckow & Night.* 72 They coude that servyce al by rote; Ther was many a lovely straunge note. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xix. 33 Nane may in to þat lufly bour Mak residens. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 79 See how mischiefe appeares in a louely and vndistempered Scene. *Ibid.* 214 Corall, white and louely. 1708 BURNET *Lett.* (ed 3) 193 Crusted with inlayings of lovely Marble, in a great Variety. 1866 M ARNOLD *Thyrsis* iii, And that sweet city with her dreaming spires .. Lovely all times she lies, lovely tonight. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 123 We came upon Loch Ard, and a lovelier picture could not be seen.

c. with reference to moral or spiritual beauty. (See also sense 2.)

1805 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 315 The life and death of that man were equally lovely. *a* 1851 MRS. SHERWOOD *Poor Burruff* 15, I hope that all the little boys who read this, may learn thereby how lovely it is to be kind to dumb creatures 1861 J. EDMOND *Childr. Ch. at Home* iii 50 Make us like the lovely child Jesus.

4. Used as a term expressive of enthusiastic laudation: Delightful, highly excellent. *colloq.*

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap. Husb.* (1623) 121 [The Swine] though he is counted good in no place but the dish onely, yet there he is so louely and so wholesome, that all other faults may be borne with. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iii. 73 Come lets to supper Come my friend Coridon, this Trout looks lovely. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade m.* iv. § 21 (1689) 53 Tis a lovely Bait for Winter, and Spring. 1860 C. PATMORE *Faithful for ever* III i. 171 Dear Fred wrote, Directly, such a lovely note. 1872 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* III. 164 Mr. Lewes had 'a lovely time' at Weybridge.

† **Lo·vely,** *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: see LOVE *sb.* and -LY [2]. [OE. *luflíce*, f. *lufu* LOVE *sb.* + *-líce* -LY [2].]

1. Lovingly, affectionately.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* Pref. 3 Ælfred kyning hateð gretan Wærferð biscep his wordum luflice & freondlice. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 17 Bide hine luueliche þet he þe do riht. *c* 1205 LAY. 7892 He .þus spec wið his folke & luueliche spilede. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 381 in *O.E. Misc.* 12 Ðus is ure louerdes la3e luuelike to fillen *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 975 William was gretliche glad & loueliche hir þonked. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 237 Loueliche heo louted, and lacched her leue At kynred and cosyn þat heo hed euere iknawen. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xii. 23 Dame Clennes loked vpon me louely. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 49 Instead of strokes, each other kissed glad, And lovely haulst, from feare of treason free.

b. Willingly, with joy.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xi (Schipper) 406 Þæt he luflice swa dyde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Euric mon þe lusteð luueliche godes wordes and ladeð his lif rihtliche þer efter he scal habben eche lif. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9106 Al he tok in godds nam, And thold luueli al þat scam.

2. Lovably, beautifully.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 426 A lyons heuyd was on-loft louely coruyn. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 706 Al the whyle thou spekest with hym, Fayre and lovelyche bere up thy chyn. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 125 Where, being but young, I framed to the Harpe Many an English Dittie, louely well. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. ii. 64 Oh thou weed: Who art so louely faire, and smell'st so sweete. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 344 The defecated liquor..Spouts into subject vessels, lovely clear. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 191 Lovelier beams the noon-day splendour.

Love-making (lʌ·vmē^{i}·kiŋ). Amorous proposals or intercourse, courtship.

c 1450 *Merlin* 87 Vlfyn is som-what a-quytte of the synne that he hadde in the love makinge. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. ii, I looked round that mart of millinery and love-making, which was celebrated in the reign of Charles II. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 114 The whole Borough, with all its love makings and scandal-mongeries.

fig. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Truth* (Arb.) 500 The Inquirie of Truth, which is the Loue-making, or Wooing of it.

attrib. 1830 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 135 My sweet Bess and I recollected the time when we used, in our love-making days, to stroll for hours there together.

So **Lo·ve-maker, Lo·ve-making** *a.*

1747 SARAH FIELDING *Fam. Lett.* 81 The Conversation of Fools and general Love-makers. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 1532, I bear no more love-making devils: hence!

Love-mate (lʌ·vmē^{i}t). Also 6 **loves-mate.** [f. LOVE *sb.* + MATE *sb.*] The person with whom one is mated in love; a lover or sweetheart.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 108 At my tears showring dyd he sigh?. dyd he yeeld ons mercye toe loouemate? 1591 GREENE *Farew. to Follie* and Ded. (1617) A 3 b, Sweet Companions, and Loue mates of Learning. 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng.* VI. 20 For her her mother Ceres and her Loves-mate did complaine. 1817 BYRON *Lament Tasso* v, A Princess was no love-mate for a bard. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 319 The willing, or it may be unwilling, love-mate of Paris.

† **Lo·veness.** *Obs. rare*^{−1}. [irreg. f. LOVE *sb.* + -NESS.] Love.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 285 Tac hit to þe nu leve lif wið treowe luuenesse.

Lover [1] (lʌ·vəɹ). Forms: α. 3, 5 **luffer(e, 4–6 lufer, 4 lufere, lovere, luver, 5 loufer, lovare;** *Sc.* 4–5 **lufare, 4–6 luffar, 4 lyffar, 5 lufar, 6, 8 luver, 6 luvar, luvear, luwair, luif(f)ar, 7 luiver.** β. 4 (8, 9 *dial.*) **lovier, 4 loviere, lovyere, 4, 5, 8 lovyer, 8 loveyer, 4– lover.** [f. LOVE *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who loves.

1. One who is possessed by sentiments of affection or regard towards another; a friend or well-wisher. Now *rare.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 1 His verray lufers folous him fleand honur. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5277 He was a frynde to my fader, & a fyn louer 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 231 The luffers of seynte Edmund were displeasede with hym gretely þerfore. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III 800 He ys þi lover, lord, suerly. 1524 *Sir R. Sutton's Will* in Churton *Life* App. 543 Make a new feoffment to ten persones of my lovers and frends. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam* Contents xviii, Ionathas and Dauid are sworne louers 1598 B. JONSON *Ev Man in Hum.* Ded., To. Mr. Cambden your true lover, Ben. Jonson. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 49, I slewe my best Louer for the good of Rome. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Friendship* (Arb.) 171 Men so Wise,..and so Extreme Louers of Themselues, as all these were. 1661 MORGAN *Sph Gentry* IV III 44 The loving Company of the order of the garter hath received you their Brother Lover and fellow 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III 15 A stranger, but a very warm lover of yours. 1796 WOLFE TONE *Autobiog.* (1828) 147, I made my bow, and followed my new lover to his hotel. 1898 W. K JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr.* 34 The earth was foe to him, Let the sea be lover.

b. In the spiritual sense.

c 1300 *Cursor M* 20870 Petre was luuer o lauerd, alsua niter *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xviii (*Egipciane*) 1085 God þat gyfis mare to his luferis þan þai cane ask. 1577 *St. Aug Manual* (Longman) 108 God their lover will not take it [love] away from his lovers against their wils 1740 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, Jesu, Lover of my Soul. 1748 G WHITE *Serm.* (MS.), Every true Lover of God. 1866 J. H NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 1 Lover of souls! great God! I look to Thee.

2. One who is in love with, or who is enamoured of a person of the opposite sex; now (exc. in *plural*) almost exclusively applied to the male.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 256 Leouere me beoð hire wunden þen uikunde [*MS. C.* lufferes] cosses. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV 295 (323) O ye loueres þat heyhe vpon the whiel Ben set of Fortune. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xxi (*Clement*) 455 And hyre enbrasit with al his macht, as lyffaris þat had bene intwyne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 80 A louyere, and a lusty Bacheler 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxix, Awak! awake! I bring, lufar, I bring The newis glad 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 60 The birdis did with oppin vocis cry, O, luvaris fo, away thow dully nycht. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* II. xxx. 85 Loyes Rambalte hau at Bride a fayre woman to his louer, whome he loued parfitely 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* Gen Prol ᴘ 7/1 He [Nero] counted seuerally al the haires that his louer Pompeia had on her head. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i, If I freely may discouer, What woulde please mee in my Louer. I woulde haue her faire, and wittie [etc.] 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* v ii 298 The stroke of death is as a Louers pinch, Which hurts, and is desir'd. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III 52 You will find few, ..such desperately true lovyers. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. iii, In her first passion, woman loves her lover *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia*, *Lovier*, a lover. A vulgarism, but no corruption Not peculiar to us 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Plato* Wks (Bohn) I. 290 If he had lover, wife, or children, we hear nothing of them. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 101 She said 'I am a lover separated from her beloved'.

b. One who loves illicitly; a gallant, paramour.

1611 BIBLE *Jer.* iii. 1 Thou hast played the harlot with many louers. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let to Lady Rich* 20 Sept, A woman looks not for a lover as soon as she is married. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 89 She answered, Thy wife has a lover.

3. One who has an affection, predilection, fancy, or liking for (a thing, action or idea).

1340 *Ayenb.* 270 O men ne byeþ na3t. louieres of þe wordle. *Ibid.*, Yet eft þe wordle þyestre, uor þe louyeres of þe wordle byeþ þyestre. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* iii. 13 And who is it that schal anoye 3ou if, 3e ben sueris and louyeris of goodnesse. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 902 Fysshers of fowles, and lovers of clennes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* I 8 Tuball..was a great lover of Musick. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 122 He was a great lover of his country. 1655 WALTON *Angler* xxi. (1661) 255 *Pisc.* And upon all that are lovers of Vertue, and all that love to be quiet and go a fishing. 1748 HUME *Ess.*, *Parties Gt. Brit.* 97 Lovers of Liberty, but greater Lovers of Monarchy. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* Introd., Freed from the odious presence of this lover of cleanliness. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 543 The book will be eagerly read by all lovers of Selborne.

4. *Comb.*, as *lover-loving* adj. Also † **lovers' lair** *Sc.*, the bed of love; **lover's knot** = LOVE-KNOT; **lover's leap** (see LEAP *sb.*[1] 2). Often applied to a precipice in connexion with some legend about the suicide of a lover by leaping down; also (*allusive nonce-use*), a matrimonial venture.

15.. *Littill Interlud* 76 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 316 Lassis..Wald ga to luvaris lair *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) vi 25 So luvaris lair no leid suld lak 1592 LYLY *Gallathea* IV. ii 22 (Bond) First you must vndoe all these Louers knots, because you tyed them. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x xii (1866) 383, I answered by expressing my surprise at her honouring me with the offer of her hand.. To this she replied, that having a considerable fortune, it would give her pleasure to share it in her life time with a man of honour then, rejoined I, you have made up your mind to take a lover's leap. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har* I. lxxxi, While on the gay dance shone Night's lover-loving Queen. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* II. vi, The river of his History here dashes itself over that terrific Lover's Leap; and, as a mad-foaming cataract, flies wholly into tumultuous clouds of spray! 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* (1874) I VIII. 98 Tying the shafts together in their centre, in a lover's knot.

† **Lover** [2]. *Obs.* [f. LOVE *v.*[2] + -ER [1]] One who praises, an eulogist.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix 24 Þat thynge has man delite to doe in þe whilk þai hafe sum louere & nan with takere. *Ibid.* xxi 33 To be his lufere and louere.

Lover, Loverd(e, obs. ff. LOUVER, LORD.

† **Lo·vered,** *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 **lufréden, 3 luuered, 4 lufreden(e, louered, lufredyn, 4–5 louerede, 5 louerede, loueraden(e,** *Sc.* 4 **luferand, 5 lufrant, 5–6 luferent, 6 luifrent.** [OE. *lufréden*, f. *luf-u* LOVE *sb.* + OE. *réden* condition: see -RED.] The condition or state of relations in which one person loves another; the emotion or feeling of love; warm affection, good will, kindness; *Sc* lust.

c 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* cviii. 5 (Bosw.-T.) Hi3 3esetton hatunge for lufræddenne minre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9812 A bird wald thinc, His grett luuered, his mikel suinc Þat wald sua first vr liknes haf. *c* 1325 *Metr Hom.* 30 He .Com to mak him glad and blithe, And his lufredene til him to kithe. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* xxiv. 3 Thai doe wickidly to get thaim the fauour and lufredyn of this warld. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 160 Quhene he can luk one It, sic luferand he tuk, þat he þare dwelt in body & thocht *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 13255 (Trin) Of his sarmoun spek many man And of þe louerede þat he wan. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 254 A conquest bairn is callit in the lawis adopcioun; that is to say a conquest barne be favour and luferent *Ibid.* 263 A man has despyte at his wyf, for haterent of hir, or luferent of ane othir 14.. *How Good Wife taught Dau* 90 (in *Barbour's Bruce* etc. 528) For nakit lying lufrent will gendir. 1543 *Aberd Reg.* (Jam), The said gudis war frelie geivin..to his said dothir for dothirlie kindness and luferent. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 656 Our life wplift throw feruour and luifrentis.

Hence † **Lovereden** *a.*, beloved; † **Loveredenly** *adv*, in a loving manner.

c 1425 *Orolog. Sapient* 1 in *Anglia* X. 331/40 Þat I am in alle tymes so loueradenlye bisye abowte þe as þei. I 3af entente onelye to þe. *Ibid* 375/41 O þis gracyous and loveraden worde.

Lovered (lʌ·vəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. LOVER [1] + -ED [1].] Provided with, or having a lover.

1597 SHAKS *Lover's Compl* 320 Who, young and simple, would not be so louer'd? 1879 H MERIVALE in *Theatre* Nov. 213 The veriest .minx, who would never have been fathered by that fine old Duke, or lovered by the manful Orlando.

Loverhood (lʌ·vəɹhud). [f. LOVER [1] + -HOOD.] The state or condition of being a lover.

1891 HANNAH LYNCH *G. Meredith* 154 The fluted tenor of romance twangs the guitar of loverhood musically.

Loverless (lʌ·vəɹlės), *a.* [f. LOVER [1] + -LESS.] Having no lover, deprived of a lover.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser I. 64 She paid her faithless suitor the compliment of remaining loverless for three weary months. 1853 C BRONTE *Villette* xiii, Loverless and inexpectant of love 1892 *Temple Bar* Apr. 525 Until quite lately she was loverless

Loverlike (lʌ·vəɹləik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. LOVER [1] + -LIKE.] Like a lover; of a character or in a manner befitting a lover.

1552 HULOET, Louerlyke or lyke a louer, *amatorie.* 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 65 There is no act.. wherein passes more loverlike contestation betweene Christ and the Soule. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 164 A mere loverlike correspondence which my heart condemns. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* I 183, I delight to delineate, with a lover-like minuteness, the various perfections of Miss Percival. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 155 Lover-like he fixed on one star and connected it with the maiden.

Loverly (lʌ·vəɹli), *a.* and *adv.* [f. LOVER [1] + -LY.] **a.** *adj* Like a lover. **b.** *adv.* In the manner of a lover.

1875 J. PAYN *Halves* xxii II. 182, I only hushed her lips in loverly fashion. 1886 G. MACDONALD *What's Mine's Mine* xli. III 101 Said the chief abruptly,' I want only herself!' A very loverly way of speaking 1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* ii 4 The highest point of loverly exaltation. 1890 *Temple Bar* Nov. 441 He murmured loverly something about 'the light of her jacinth hair'.

Comb. 1885 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* iii. 30 They made a loverly-looking couple.

Hence **Lo·verliness.**

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. 154 He fluted away in loverliness, forgetful of Crossjay

Lovership (lʌ·vəɹʃip). [f. LOVER [1] + -SHIP.] The state or condition of being a lover.

1876 G. DAWSON *Authentic Gosp.* v. 77 The divine things in man are of God—I mean fatherhood, motherhood, lovership, patriotism.

†**Lovertine,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. LOVER [1], after *libertine*.] Addicted to love-making.

1603 DEKKER, etc. *Pat. Grissill* Wks. (Grosart) V. 231 These Gentlemen louertine, and my selfe a hater of loue.

Loverwise (lɒ·vəɹwəiz), *adv.* [f. LOVER [1] + -WISE.] In the manner of a lover.

1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 155 They sat down here loverwise. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* II. i. 3 They journeyed loverwise, with their arms around each other.

Lovery, obs. form of LIVERY, LOUVER.

Loves, obs. pl. of LOAF *sb.*[1]

Lo·veship. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LOVE *sb.* + -SHIP.] The action of making love; courtship.

a 1500 *Piers of Fullham* 320 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 13 Loueship goith ay to warke [*read* wrake], When that presence is put a bake.

Lovesick (lɒ·vsik), *a.* [f. LOVE *sb.* + SICK *a.*] Languishing for or with love.

1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Lovesycke enamowered, *enamouréé*. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 82 When he did discourse To loue-sicke Didoes sad attending eare. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 198 Purple the Sailes: and so perfumed that The Windes were Loue-sicke with them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 54 Where Nightingales their Love-sick Ditty sing. 1739 A. NICOL *Nature without Art* 67 Cure me of this love sick fever. 1894 MRS. OLIPHANT *Hist. Sk. Q. Anne* i. 14 Her great general sighed like a lovesick boy whenever he was absent from her.

Hence **Lovesickness,** lovesick condition.

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse Watch* 10 He, by mentioning the Name of Pylas to a sick Woman, found some alteration in her Pulse, by which he discover'd her Love-Sickness. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxiv. 2 He had a holy lovesickness upon him.

Lovesome (lɒ·vsə̆m), *a.* Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 1–6 **lufsum,** 3 **luffsumm,** 3–5 **lussum,** 3 **luvesum,** 4 **luffsum, lufsoum, lufsome, lussom, lossum, lossom, loovesum,** 4–5 **lofsom, lufsom, lovesum,** 4–6 **lovesom,** 6 **loveseme, lusum,** ? **luxom(e, lufesum, lufesome,** *Sc.* **luifsum,** 5– **lovesome.** [OE. *lufsum*, f. *luf-u* LOVE *sb.*: see -SOME. (The contracted forms *lussom, lossom, -um*, seem to occur only in sense 2.)]

1. Worthy of love; having qualities that inspire love; lovable.

a 1000 *Crist* 913 (Gr.) Lufsum and liþe leofum monnum to sceawianne þone scynan wlite. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3583 Daviþess name .. itt uss tacneþþ stang wiþþ hannd, & luffsumm onn to lokenn. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 13 Ihesu crist .. þat ich on leue & luuie as leoflukest & lufsumest lauerd. *c* 1325 *Deo Gratias* 29 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 125 A louesum buirde he lihte with-Inne Þe worþiest þat euer was. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 29 Hise louesum lijf þat alle men sige[n], Ful myldeli he out gan lete. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 33 Thow luifsum Lark & gay Goldspink, Lat be ȝour heuinly noitis. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. iii, Wild, witty, lovesome, beautiful and young. 1899 SWINBURNE *Rosamund* III. 60, I know not Aught lovesome save the sweet brief death of sleep.

2. Lovable on account of beauty; lovely, beautiful.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Ant wel hire schal iwurthen for hire lussum leor. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 Þu art lufsum on leor, þu art al schene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 624 A luuesum land at lenger in. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 26 Hire rode is ase rose that red is on rys, With lilye-white leres lossum he is. *Ibid.* 51 A burde of blod ant of bon Never ȝete y nuste non lussomore in londe. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2816 Ysonde haue þere he wald Luffsum vnder line. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 465 O lufsom lady bryght, How haue ye faren syn þat ye were þere? *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 344 (Douce MS.) A lady, lufsom of lote, ledand a kniȝte. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1215 He saw .. Com fra heuen a lufsom lyght. 15.. in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 326 Fair lufsum lady, gentill and discret. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv, The handsomest, the very lovesomest young man I ever saw with sight. 1842 TENNYSON *Beggar Maid* 12 One praised her ancles, one her eyes, One her dark hair and lovesome mien. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. 323 He heard a sudden lovesome song begun.

absol. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1814 'Nay ..' Quod þat lufsum vnder lyne. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 398 Þen sayde þat lufsoum of lyth & lere [etc.].

3. Loving, friendly.

c 1200 ORMIN 1547 Aȝȝ to follȝhenn soþ meocleȝȝc Wiþþ luffsumm æddmodnesse. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* I. ii. B b, But they, the sillye fonded fooles, Do feaste him, for his louesom loue. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 20 Won't we hold Our little yearly lovesome frolic feast. 1901 H. C. WELCH *Anselm* iii. 48 This increasing influence was due to the happy lovesome temper which plays through his letters.

4. Amorous.

1700 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 150 Caton, who being naturally Lovesome, put herself in his way at every opportunity, so that he could not help saying soft things to her. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* vii. (1878) 92 Shrubs that twined their arms together in lovesome tangles. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 533 While lovesome and moansome thereon spake and falter'd the dove to the dove.

Hence †**Lovesomehead** = LOVESOMENESS.

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 5792 (Gött.), I sal þaim bring fra þat thralhede, And into a land of lufsum-hede.

†**Lo·vesomely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. LOVESOME *a.* + -LY [2]. (OE. had *lufsumlic* adj.)] Lovingly, affectionately.

c 1200 ORMIN 1663 Nohht ne maȝȝ ben don Allmahhtiȝ Godd tocweme, But iff itt be wiþþ witt & skill & luffsummlike forþedd. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 12 [He] seide hire lufsumliche þat [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7989 Þan com til him an angel clere, .. And lufsumli to david spak. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 315 Thair capitane Tretit thame sa lusumly. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 558 His leif at the Coilȝear He tuke lufesumly.

Lovesomeness (lɒ·vsə̆mnės). [f. LOVESOME *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being lovesome.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 218/34 *Delectatio*, lustbærnes, *vel* lufsumnes. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* viii. H vij b, They mixed yᵉ truth in falshede, they poysoned the waters, they toke awaye the louesomnesse of them. *a* 1568 *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Club) 657 Weill lasit with lufsumnes. 1869 MISS MULOCK *Woman's Kingd.* II. 19 [She] was not beautiful .. but there was a lovesomeness about her.

Love-song (lɒ·vsɒŋ). A song of love, an amorous song.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 74 Iesu, thi love is suete ant strong .. Tech me, Ihesu, thi love song, With suete teres ever among. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 20 First, you haue learn'd .. to rellish a Loue-song. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 29 Solomon .. wrote that .. holy amorous love-song, the Canticles. 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's D.* 65 A love-song I had somewhere read. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 154 The bird .. listens to the love-song of its mate.

Love-token (lɒ·vtōu·k'n). Something given as a sign or token of love.

Beowulf (Z.) 1863 Sceal hring naca ofer hea þu bringan lac & luf tacen. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 27 Thou hast giuen her rimes, And interchang'd loue-tokens with my childe. 1626 BP. HALL *Contempl.*, *O. T.* XX. viii, What Church in the world can show such deare love-tokens from the Almighty as this? 16.. *Child Maurice* xxii. in Child *Ballads* II. 265/2 For thou hast sent her louetokens, More now then two or three. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 26 Yes! let the fragrant scars abide Love-tokens in thy stead. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 343 He sent two diamond rings, as love-tokens to Mary, Queen of Scots.

†**Lovewende,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *lufwęnde*, f. *lufu* LOVE *sb.*[1] + *-węnde*, f. *węndan* to turn. Cf. *hálwende* wholesome, *hwílwende* transitory.] Beloved; loving; lovely.

a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 222/21 *Dilectaque rura*, and þa lufwende eardas. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 186 Cild acenned soðfæst, lufwende. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 65 Ich .. luuie þe to leofmon luuewende lauerd.

Loveword, variant of LOFWORD *Obs.*

Lo·ve-worth, *sb. rare.* [f. LOVE *sb.* + WORTH *sb.*] Worthiness of love.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* To Rdr. 85 Homer .. should be belov'd, Who euerie sort of loue-worth did containe.

†**Love-worth,** *a. Obs.* [f. LOVE *sb.* + WORTH *a.*] = next.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 Ower deorewurðe spus, þe luuewurðe Louerd. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 53 Þi luuewurðe leofmon. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Lamb. Hom.* 187 Alre þinge leoflucest and luue wurðest.

Loveworthy (lɒ·vwɒːɹði), *a.* [f. LOVE *sb.* + WORTHY *a.*] Worthy to be loved.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 Inwið þe ane arn alle þe þinges igedered þat eauer muhen maken ani mon luuewurði to oðer. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 289 Neræna, the most loue-worthy of her sex. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 31 If these small goods be love worthy, with what a love should we adhere to the fountain-good. 1857 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) I. 278 It may happen .. that the child makes the painful discovery that the person whom it most tenderly loves is not loveworthy. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 227 A living god garland of the noblest earthborn brothers and love-worthiest heaven-born sister.

Hence **Loveworthiness.**

1867 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) I. 278 The perception of His loveworthiness must tend to swallow up our sense of benefits received from him. 1899 F. P. COBBE in *Daily News* 27 May 7/1 The nobility and loveworthiness of human nature.

Lovey (lɒ·vi). Also **lovy, lovee, lovie.** [f. LOVE *sb.* + -Y.] A term of affectionate address: = 'Dear love', 'darling'.

1731 FIELDING *Lett. Writers* I. v, You don't look pretty in it, lovey, indeed you don't. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 169, I go, lovy: good-day to my father-in-law. 1770 — *Lame Lover* I. ibid. II. 67 Why, really, lovee, 'tis a large sum of money. 1801 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 19 Sullen moods, and scolding frays, When lovie's absent for some days. 1884 *Punch* 20 Dec. 294 And what would Dovey do if Lovey were to die?

Loveyer, lovier, obs. forms of LOVER *sb.*[1]

Lo·ving, *vbl. sb.*[1] Now *rare.* [f. LOVE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. LOVE [1].

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*St. Andrew*) 766 Fore, criste, .. I ȝarne our althinge, to be and dwel in þi lovynge. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 544 For she taughte al the craft of fyn louinge. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 27746 (Cott. Galba) Wreth .. of gude lufing it brekes þe band. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.* Addit., *Amatio*, a louynge. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 181 Most frendship is fayning; most Louing, meere folly. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 79 What fool commends a stone for never moving? .. Cease then, fond men, to blaze your constant loving. 1855 BROWNING *One Word More* v, Dante .. Hated wickedness that hinders loving. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* May xxii, This was the lover she had lack'd, and she, Loving his loving, was his willing bride.

†**Lo·ving,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. LOVE *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] Praise, laudation; *pl.*, praises, songs of praise.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13245 Iesus þat well wist .. Quarfor sant ion was don o lijf; To þe Iues .. In his louing he made sermon. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 15 Þat I schewe forth to sprede þine loueynges euerilkone. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 283 Now demys, quhethir mair lovyng Suld Tedeus haf, or the king! *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 51 He þat gyues his good to hem þat hauys no myster, he purchases no louynge þerof. 1476 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 33 For the honour and loving of Gode Almichty. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 To gyue therfore synguler louynges & thankes. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 13 Thay that desiris lowine or vane gloir. 1539 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 83, I .. beinge of holl and perfite mynde .. lovinge be to God. 1590 A. HUME *Hymns* ii. 32 The maiestie of God was praisd with louings loud on hight. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. x. 343 He did the legacie and office .. with sik lofeng and comment. 1721 BAILEY, *Lovingis*, praises, Scotch.

Loving (lɒ·viŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOVE *v.*[1] + -ING [2].]

1. That loves; affectionate.

In 16th c. 'your loving friend' was an ordinary form of subscription for letters. 'Our loving subjects' has at various times been a usual phrase in royal proclamations.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* vi. (Z.) 10 *Hic amans uir*, þes lufienda wer; .. *hoc amans mancipium*, þes lufienda þeowa man. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Ler to loue þe .. þe louende louerd. 1320 *Cast. Love* 290 And foure doughtryne hede this kyng, And to uche he wes lovyng. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 7 Thaim that till hym luffand wer, Or kyn, or freynd. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 100 Now, who would not be glad that had A child so lufand as thou art? *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 44 It is yeuen us and sende us fro our louyng fader. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 781 A lovyng man and passyng well beloved. 1529 — *Let.* Wks. 1419/2 At Woodestok .. by the hand of Your louing husbande Thomas More knight. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 82 They were loving and kinde to him, and he to them. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 330 They are the honestest, the lovingest, and the most conscientious Couple breatheing. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. ⁋ 11 They got to be as loving as turtles. 1835 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 723 He brought that force only for the defence of his person and for the protection of his loving subjects. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 1 O loving friends, your prayers! *Ibid.*, Help, loving Lord! Thou my sole Refuge, Thou.

†**b.** *absol.* A lover, one who loves. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14313 Lauerd, o selcut þat es slei, Þi lufand þus, qui let þou dei? *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 3 Fyllys þe luffande of gastely joye. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 14597 (Fairf.) Haue I na tome þidder to fare for na wele louande haue I þare.

c. *transf.* Tending to be closely attached, clinging, adhesive. *dial.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 148 By this meanes the strawe is made lovinger, and is allsoe kept from growinge on the howses. [Common in mod. dialects: see Eng. Dial. Dict.]

2. Of words, actions, etc.: Manifesting love; proceeding from love. Hence *occas.* of persons with respect to their demeanour or conduct (const. *to*).

c 1450 MYRC 1697 Louynge serues and godely speche, Agayn enuye ys helpe and leche. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. (Percy Soc.) 119 Her lovynge countenaunce so hyghe dyd appere, That it me ravyshed. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 39 They continue that louing custome [widow burning] deuoutly to this day. 18.. TENNYSON *Early Spring* i, Once more the Heavenly Power .. domes the red-plow'd hills With loving blue. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 177 Faber's loving account of little Amy. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. 1303 His fingers pushed their loving way Through curl on curl. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 54 He was held in most loving remembrance.

3. Preceded by a *sb.*, in various *comb.*, as *fun-*, *home-*, *money-*, *pleasure-loving*.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver*, *Lament Glumdal.* 33 That Money-loving Boy To some Lord's Daughter sold the living Toy. 1838 ELIZA COOK *Old Dobbin* xi, We fun loving urchins would group by his side. 1871 S. B. JAMES *Duty & Doctrine* 192 A pushing, eager, pleasure loving, money loving age! 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 1/2 The Boer is, above all things, a home loving man.

Loving cup. [LOVING *ppl. a.* 2.] A large drinking vessel, usually of silver, having two or more handles, by which it is readily passed from hand to hand amongst friends or guests assembled together, each of whom successively drinks from its contents, generally at the close of a banquet.

1808 [In Minute-bk. of Committee for the Lord Mayor's banquet 9 Nov. (Dr. R. R. Sharpe).] 1812 J. BRADY *Clavis Calend.* (1815) II. 351 The Lord Mayor drinks to you in the Loving Cup, and bids you all heartily welcome. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 12 The loving cup .. is .. passed to the guest on his left hand. 1868 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable* (ed. 3) 527 In drinking the loving cup, two adjacent persons always stand up together.

Loving-kindness (lɒ·viŋ,kəi·ndnes). [f. LOVING *ppl. a.* + KINDNESS. Originally two words; the combination was introduced by Coverdale.] Affectionate tenderness and consideration; kindness arising from a deep personal love, as the active love of God for his creatures.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxv. 6 Call to remembraunce, O Lorde, thy tender mercyes & thy louinge kyndnesses, which haue bene euer of olde. *Ibid.* lxxxix. 33 Neuerthelesse, my louynge kyndnesse wil I not vtterly take from him. 1554–9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 3 What great lovyng kyndnes did God show in thys cace? *a* 1729 J. ROGERS 19 *Serm.* (1735) 349 The amiable Attributes of Goodness and Loving kindness. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 144 A lady of unbounded loving-kindness. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 The infinite mercy and loving-kindness of a supreme creator.

Hence (back-formation) **Loving-kindly** *adv.*

1840 LOWELL *Love*, A love .. that seeth faults, Not with flaw seeking eyes .. But loving-kindly ever looks them down.

†**Loving-knot.** *Obs.* = LOVE-KNOT.

c 1588 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* (1605) C iij b, Heere seale the letter with a louing knot.

†**Lo·vingly,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LOVING *ppl. a.* + -LY [1].] Of loving disposition.

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 222, I knaw nane sic as scho is one, Sa trew, sa kynde, sa luiffandlie.

Lovingly (lɒ·viŋli), *adv.* [f. LOVING *ppl. a.* + -LY [2].] In a loving manner.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xiii. (1495) 197 Louyngly the man auyseth his wyfe yf she doo amys. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* I. vii. 15 To prays god parfytely, .. louandly to syng in hym. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxi. 20 Gladly and louyngly will I haue mercy vpon him, saieth the Lorde. 1611 BIBLE

2 *Sam.* xx. (chapter-summary), Ionathan louingly taketh his leaue of Dauid. 1641 T Hayne *Luther* 136 He was very lovingly affectioned towards his children. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 118 P 4 We live very lovingly together. 1883 R. W Dixon *Mano* iv. iii. 147 And ever on him leaned she lovingly.

Lovingness (lʊ viŋnes). [f. Loving *ppl. a.* + -ness.] The quality or habit of being loving.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 25 Be thou a patterne to the faithful, in word, in conuersation, in louingnesse, .. and in chastitie. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* ii (1590) 115 b, Carying thus in one person the only two bands of good will, louelines & louingnes. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 348 Such were her allurements, her sweetnesses, louingnesses [etc.]. 1799 W Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I 297 There is a lovingness of heart about Parr which would endear him even without his Greek *a* 1859 L. Hunt *Bk Sonnet* (1867) I 66 The very lovingness of his nature. 1865 J. Grote *Moral Ideas* viii. (1876) 108 That φιλία or lovingness which creates, so to speak, a kindred and brotherhood.

b. Used as a mock title of honour.

a 1636 Lynde *Case for Spectacles* (1638) 91 Instead of the Emperours name, he assumes the Popes person, saying, Your lovingnesse wrote to me

Lovis, -ys, obs pl. of Loaf *sb.*¹

Lovy, variant of Lovey.

Lovyer(e, obs. form of Lover *sb.*¹

Low (lōu), *sb* ¹ Also 3-5, 9 **lowe**, 6 **looe**, 7 **loe**. Cf Law *sb* ³ [OE. *hláw*, *hléw* masc., = OS. *hlêo* (dat. *hlêwe*) grave-mound, OHG. *hlêo* (MHG. *lê*) grave-mound, hill, Goth. *hlaiw* neut, grave (whence *hlaiwasnôs* pl., graves):—OTeut. **hlaiwoz-*, *-iz-* neut. :—pre-Teut. **kloiwos-*, *-es-*, f root **klei-* to slope: see Lean *v* and cf. L. *clīvus* hill.]

1 = Law *sb* ³ 1. *arch.*

Beowulf (Z) 1120 Wand to wolcnum wælfyra mæst hlynode for hlawe. *c* 1200 Ormin 9205 And illc an lawe and illc an hill Shall niþþredd beon and laȝhedd *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1699 Þo stod hauelok als a lowe Aboven [þo] þat þer-inne wore *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1090 May þou oght, lede, yonder low lift on þi shulder. *c* 1500 *Cov Corp Chr. Plays, Shearmen & Taylors* 218 Harke! There owre brothur on the looe, This ys hys woise *a* 1650 *Sir Lionell* 70 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I 78 The Gyant lyes vnder yond low *a* 1765 *R. Hood & Guy of Gisborne* xlvi. in Child *Ballads* III 93/2 That beheard the sheriffe of Nottingham, As he leaned vnder a lowe 1847 Mary Howitt *Ballads* 66 And some they brought the brown lint seed, and flung it down from the Low 1901 *Speaker* 20 Apr. 77/1 The coarse meadows swell up into rounded or pointed 'lows'.

2. A burial-mound, a tumulus ? *Obs.*

a 1000 *Boeth Metr* x 43 Hwa wat nu þæs wisan Welandes ban, on hwelcum hi hlæwa hrusan þeccen 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 402 A barrow or Low, such as were usually cast up over the bodies of eminent Captains 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed 2) s v *Wiggington*, Near this place are certain Lows, which are reckoned among the Roman Tumuli

Low, lowe (lōu), *sb.*² Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* Also 3 **loȝhe**, 4 **lou**, (**lawhe, lo**), 5 **logh**, (**lawe**). [a. ON. *loge* wk. masc. (Da. *lue*) = OFris. *loga* :—OTeut. type **logon-* (*lugon-*), pre-Teut. *lukón-*, cogn. w. MHG, mod G. *lohe* fem :—OTeut. type **lohâ* (*luhâ*) :—pre-Teut. **lúkā*, f. **luk-* wk. grade of the Aryan root **leuk-*. see Leye, and Light *sb*]

1. Flame; a flame, a blaze.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 356 Cherubines sweorde of lai [*MS T.* lohe]. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 643 Al so heȝe ðe lowe sal gon, So ðe flod flet de dunes on *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5739 Him thoght brennand he sagh a tre Als it wit lou war al vm laid. 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 9430 Lowe and reke with stormes melled *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* viii 1054 The rude low rais full heych adown that hauld. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* i. xvi. (S T S) 88 His hede apperit (as It war blesand) in ane rede low 1631 A Craige *Pilgr & Hermit* 8 The Coale that mee burnes to the bone, will I blow, Though Liver, Lungs, and Lights, fly vp in a low 1785 Burns *Vision* i 39 By my ingle lowe I saw A tight, outlandish Hizzie 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* iii, The low of the candle, if the wind wad let it bide steady 1849 C Bronte *Shirley* iv, A verse blazing wi' a blue brimstone low 1892 R Kipling *Barrack-r. Ball* etc 126 For every time I raised the lowe That scared the dusty plain, . I'll light the land with twain 1901 *Trans Stirling Nat Hist. Soc* 51 The Dead Candle A blue lowe, moving along slowly about three feet from the ground.

b. Phrases. (*To be, set*) *in, on a low*, in a flame, on fire, *to put the low to*, to set fire to; *to take a low*, to catch fire

c 1200 Ormin 16185 All alls itt wære all oferr hemm O loȝhe *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 14692 Þe fir, þe tonder, þe brymston hot, Kyndled on lowe, & vp hit smot *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Learn to die* 703 Whan þat a greet toun set is on a lowe *a* 1584 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 745 Will flatterit him, An set him in an low 1722 Ramsay *Three Bonnets* ii. 103 Soon my beard will tak' a low. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* x, She [a vessel] was in a light low 1826 J. Wilson *Noct Ambr* Wks. 1855 I. 130 A .. boy fell off his chair a' in a low, for the discharge had set him on fire. 1865 G Macdonald *A Forbes* viii. 25 Ye wad hae the hoose in a low aboot our lugs.

2. *spec.* a. A light used by salmon-poachers.

1814 J Hodgson in J. Raine *Mem* (1857) I 146 For making lows or fish-lights for fishing in the night. 1856 *Denham Tracts* (1892) I. 315 This used to be done with a low and a leister

b. A light or piece of candle used by miners.

1816 in J H. H. Holmes *Coal Mines Durham*, etc 245. 1865 *Trapper's Petit.* in *Our Coal & Coal-fields* 155 'Tis very dark and that small low You gave me soon will burn away

† **Low**, *sb* ³ *Obs.* [var. of Lough ¹.] A lake, loch, river, water.

1387 [see Lough ¹] 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii Prol. 153 Swannys swouchis throw owt the rysp and redis Our al thir lowys. 1530 in *Rec. Peebles* (1872) 57 Woddis, lowis, fischingis [etc.]. [1563 *Ibid.* 72 Louchis.]

† **Low**, *sb.*⁴ *Sc. Obs.* [aphetic f. **allow* sb. f. Allow *v.*] Allowance, permission.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) III 464 [He] passit hame awa, But lowe or leif that tyme of ony wicht

Low (lou), *sb.*⁵ [f. Low *v.*¹] The action of lowing; the ordinary sound uttered by an ox or cow.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The nolt maid noyis vitht mony loud lou. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. iv. 48 Bull Ioue, sir, had an amiable low. 1726-46 Thomson *Winter* 85 The cattle from the untasted fields return, And ask with meaning low their wonted stalls. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 111 Or list'ning ears so sweet Fall the mellow low and bleat 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf* xxxvii. (1889) 360 A comfortable low came at intervals from the cattle, revelling in the abundant herbage.

Low, *sb.*⁶ See Loor (= foot-rot in cattle).

Low (lōu), *a.* and *sb* Forms: 2–3 **lah** (*inflected* **laȝe**), 3 **lahȝh, laih**, 3–4 **laȝh**, 4 **lagh(e**, 3 **lohe**, **louh**, 3–4 **loȝ(e**, 4 **loghe**, 4–5 **louȝ(e**, (4 **lowh**, **loewȝ**), 5 **lough, lowȝe**, 3–7 **lowe**, (5 **loe**, 7 **lo**), 4– **low**. Also *Sc.* and *north.* 4–6 **lawe**, 4, 7 **lau(e**, 4–5 **lauch(t, lawch**, 5 **lawgh**, 6 **lewche**, 6–9 **leuch(e**, 8–9 **leugh**, see also Laigh. [Early ME. *lāh* (*lāg-*), a. ON. *lág-r* (Sw. *låg*, Da. *lav*) = OFris. *lêge*, *lêch*, MDu *lage*, *laech*, *lege*, *leech* (Du *laag*), MHG. *læge* flat (early and dial. mod.G. *lag*), OE. with different meaning **lǽge* in *lǽghryeg* (see Lea *a.*):—OTeut. **lǣgio-* from the root of Lie *v.*¹]

A. *adj.* (Usually the opposite of *high.*)

I. Literal senses.

1. Of small upward extent or growth; not tall; little, short (Now rarely of persons, though still commonly said of stature.)

c 1150 *Grave* 17 in Thorpe *Analecta* (1834) 142 Þin hus bið unheh and lah, ðe hele-waȝes beoð laȝe, sid waȝes unheȝe. *c* 1200 Ormin 15232 Þær wass an bennkinnge lah. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 380 The vallis of the toune than wer Sa law, that [etc] *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* iii 304 Make hem [*sc.* trees] lough in cleuis that decline 1530 Palsgr 452/2, I make a thynge so lowe that it be levell with the grounde. 1558 *Galway Arch* in *10th Rep. Hist MSS Comm* App. v. 388 The said John ys bound to make ther but a loe gardinge, not plantinge anny great tres. 1593 Shaks *Lucr.* 663 Low shrubs wither at the Cedars roote 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 474 It is a little low heard 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* iv. i 250 We shall .. be turn'd to apes With foreheads villanous low 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 245 Low men love to stand on tiptoes. 1660 F Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 80 Their cowes are low, and their horns grow only skin deep 1724 R. Wodrow *Life J Wodrow* (1828) 55 My mother was of a stature rather low than tall 1771 Sir J Reynolds *Disc.* iv. (1876) 348 Agesilaus was low, lame and of a mean appearance 1827 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* vii. viii. V. 95 Her full voluptuous growth gave you .. the impression that she was somewhat low in stature. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* iv I. 483 His forehead low as that of a baboon 1855 Browning, *How it Strikes a Contemporary* 102 Who stood about the neat low truckle bed 1860 Trollope *Framley P* II ix 183, I do remember the young lady, a dark girl, very low, and without much figure. 1874 Parker *Goth. Archit.* i. iii. 56 Early Norman buildings were generally low

b. Rising but little from a surface. *Low relief* (*a*) = Bas-relief 1; (*b*) = Bas-relief 2.

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III 380 The low-relieves, and ornaments of columns and edifices. 1901 *19th Cent.* July 100 The modelling in low-relief of a life-sized bull in painted terra cotta

c Of a woman's dress: Cut so as to leave the neck exposed So also *low neck.*

1857 Trollope *Barchester T.* xxxvi (1858) 299 I'm sorry you've come in such low dresses, as we are all going out of doors. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* xx 329 Ladies planted in formal rows of low-necks and white dresses. 1899 Rider Haggard *Swallow* iii, A lovely lady in a low dress.

2. Situated not far above the ground or some other downward limit; not elevated in position. † Formerly prefixed to names of countries or districts, denoting the part near the sea-shore (now only in the comparative Lower), as *Low Germany*, *Low Egypt* (*obs.*). Also Low Country. (Cf. *Low* Dutch, *Low* German.)

13 . *E E. Allit P.* B 1761 Þe myst dryues þorȝ þe lyst of the lyfte, bi the loȝ medoes 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxxiv 9 Turned shuln ben his stremes in to pich, and his loewȝ erthe in to brunston. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) Pref 3 Egipte þe hie and þe lawe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6952 He led hom forth lyuely by a law vale. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 622 The lauch way till Enrawyn thai ryd. 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas.* xxxv. (Percy Soc) 183 We were glad when ye had forsaken The lowe vale *a* 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen. VIII* 259 b, She was laden with much ordinaunce, and the portes left open, whiche were very lowe 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron* I 75/1 All alongst the sea coasts of low Germanie. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T. S) II 38 [They] draw thaim selffis to ane leucho place ont of the Inglischemenis sight 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 832 The Raine-Bow consisteth of a Glomeration of Small Drops, which cannot possibly fall, but from the Aire, that is very Low 1653 R Sanders *Physiogn* 221 The second Cardinal house is the fourth, called the low heaven 1707 Chamberlayne *St Gt. Brit.* iii iii. 274 His [an Earl's] Coronet hath the Pearls raised upon Points, and Leaves low between 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 25 Trees growing in low and shady places do not yield so good tar 1796 Coleridge *Destiny of Nations* 19 In this low world Placed with our backs to bright reality. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit Empire* (1854) I. 47 Orfordness, a low beach running out into the sea.

b. Of a heavenly body: Near the horizon.

1676 Walton & Cotton *Angler* ii. ii. (1875) 228 The sun grows low. 1801 Campbell *Hohenlinden* 1 On Linden, when the sun was low, All bloodless lay the untrodden snow. 1811 A. Scott *Poems* 8 (Jam) The moon, leugh i' the wast, shone bright. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 598 The third day . Made a low splendour in the world. 1889 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xvi, There was a low moon.

c. Lying dead, or dead and buried. Now only *predicative*. † Formerly also *absol.*

c 1315 Shoreham *Poems* (E. E. T S.) v. 329 Þat body þat he tok of hys oȝen, Hou mytte hyt ligge amang þe loȝen. 1808 Byron (*title*) And wilt thou weep when I am low? 1826 Scott in *Croker Papers* 19 Mar, My head may be low —I hope it will—before the time comes. 1852 Tennyson *Death of Wellington* 18 The last great Englishman is low.

† d. Of the ear: 'Bowed down'. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2650 Let your lordship lystyn with a loue ere.

e. Of an obeisance: Profound, deep.

a 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Edw IV* 234 He toke of hys cappe, and made a low and solempne obeysance. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr* Induct i 53 With a lowe submissiue reuerence Say [etc] 1602 *2nd Pt Return fr Parnass* ii. vi. 947 He presently doffes his cap most solemnly, makes a low-leg to his ladiship. 1632 J Hayward tr *Biondi's Eromena* 157 Rising up to make him a low congey, she proceeded. 1667 Milton *P L.* ix 835 1887 W P Frith *Autobiog.* I. xix. 237 'I am very much obliged to you', making a low bow

f *Phonetics* Of a vowel sound. Produced with the tongue or some part of it in a low position.

1876 [see High *a.* 4 b].

g *Path*

1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xix 317 Occasionally it [*sc* epidemic gangrenous rectitis] may begin higher up—in the colon In this case it is called the 'high' form; in the other, the 'low' or rectal form.

† 3. Situated under the level of the earth's surface, far down in the ground; deep. *Obs.* in positive; cf. Lower, Lowest

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvii 30 He mekis þaim in til þe lawe pitt of hell *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/1 Low, or lowe, *profundus.* *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* ii 157 And ek thar to he was in presoune law 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (1888) 49 He first passit dwne to ye law portis of the zeird. 1718 G Jacob *Compl. Sportsman* 53 The good Dogs produc'd in a deep Low-Country, will always excel the good Dogs upon the Plains.

4. Of a liquid: Less in vertical measurement than the average, or than is usual; shallow. Hence of a river, a spring, etc.: Containing or yielding less water than usual. See also Low tide, Low water (For *low ebb* lit and fig, see Ebb *sb*)

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 314/2 Lowe, or ny the drestis, *bassus.* 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 269 The river .. when the flood is gone, it is so low, yt it may be passed without all daunger. 1621 T Williamson tr *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 98 He compares old age to Wine that is lowe and almost nothing but lees. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist Earth* iv (1723) 234 The Springs and Rivers are very low 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* xii III 236 The ships were in extreme peril: for the river was low.

II. Transferred and figurative senses.

5. Of humble rank, station, position, or estimation. Not now (in the positive) said of persons exc. in contemptuous use (see 7 c); but cf Lower *a*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 35 Ne was þe engel isend ne to none heȝe. men ac to loȝe and edeliche men *c* 1205 Lay. 686 Nis þar nan swa laih þæt [etc] 1303 R Brunne *Handl. Synne* (E. E T S) 6560 Ȝyf a cursed man hadde cumpany with one or ouþer, logh or hy 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* 73 Pore ant loȝe thou were for ous 1390 Gower *Conf* II 119 He hath set al his corage Upon a Maide of low astat *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg Princ.* 2805 Al such mayntenance Sustened is naght by persones lowe. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* iv, 184 King Eduuardis man he was Off rycht law byrth 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xx 18 Hie vertew may stand in law estait. 1531 Latimer *Let to Baynton* in Foxe *A. & M* (1563) 1324/1 We lowe subiectes are bounde to obey powers and their ordinaunces 1687 Settle *Refl Dryden* 49 The lowest Boy in Westminster would have told him that [to be Borne] was a passive verb 1718 *Freethinker* No. 7 P 8, I shall subjoin a Matrimonial Story in Low-Life. 1770 *Gentl Mag* XL. 426 That the low people never taste flesh is a proof of their extreme poverty 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 140 One law for gentlemen, another for low people. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. lxvi 441 Andriscus, a young man of low birth, had been acknowledged as king. 1874 Deutsch *Rem* 327 Men low in the social scale.

absol. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 162 Þer sculen eueningges bon þe riche and þe laȝe. *c* 1275 Lay 22928 For þar sal þe heȝe be efne to þan lowe *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* i (1590) 17 All the people of this countrie from high to lowe, is giuen to these sportes of the witte. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C* xviii, Look at the high and the low, all the world over, and it's the same story. 1890 *Spectator* 22 Nov, Having .. the benefit of vast experience of the low.

6. Of inferior quality, character, or style; wanting in elevation, commonplace, mean.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Þet so unimete louh þinc .. schal drawen into sunne so unimete heih þinc. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii lvi 133 (*ch -heading*) That man must ȝeue him to lowe workes [L. *humilibus operibus*] whan hye workes faylen. 1598 Florio Ep. Ded 1 My poore studies may in so lowe a cottage entertaine so high dignities. 1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E India* 91 Which low School of Reading and Writing, the said Fathers keep for more convenience of Children 1725 Pope *Postscr. to Odyssey* (1840) 389 There is a real beauty in an easy, pure, perspicuous description even of a low action. 1743 Fielding *J Wild* ii vii, They passed an hour in a scene of tenderness, too low and contemptible to be recounted. 1753 *Adventurer* No 39 The low drudgery of collating copies, or accumulating compilations. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 467 Much parliamentary ability of a low kind 1856 Kingsley *Plays & Puritans* 31 To discriminate between high art and

low art, they must have seen both. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 173 In patients of low type of intelligence.

b. Of literary style, words, expressions, hence of a writer: The opposite of sublime; undignified.

1672 DRYDEN *Def Epil* Ess. (ed Ker) I. 172 Never did any author precipitate himself from such height of thought to so low expressions, as he often does 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 347 And ten low words oft creep in one dull line 1725 — *Postscr to Odyssey* (1840) 389 But whenever the poet is obliged by the nature of his subject to descend to the lower manner of writing, an elevated style would be affected. 1765 in *Priv. Lett. Ld Malmesbury* I 130 Superior to Runkenius . whose language is rather low. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Prior*, Prior is never low, nor very often sublime.

c Of races of mankind: Inferior in degree of civilization, little advanced. Of animals or plants, their type, etc. Not highly organized.

1859 J. R. GREENE *Protozoa* Introd. xviii, The lowest form of animal life with which we are acquainted. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man.* iv. 79 Languages spoken by very low races. 1881 TYNDALL *Ess Floating Matter Air* 125 Germs of bacteria and other low organisms.

7. As a term of reprobation or disgust.

a. In a moral sense: Abject, base, mean.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Banishment* xvii, Through flattery loe, I dyd his yll vpholde. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Sept, Much discourse of the low spirits of some rich men in the City, in sparing any encouragement to the poor people that wrought for the saving their houses. 1790 H. WALPOLE in *Walpoliana* I. clxiv. 75 Low-cunning, self-interest, and other mean motives. 1799 J ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 401 Flattery or fawning or other low arts. 1895 A. F. WARR in *Law Times* XCIX. 507/1 Whenever a dramatist wished to introduce intrigue, chicanery, or other dirty work, his *dramatis personæ* included a low attorney.

b. Degraded, dissolute.

1599 in *10th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 431 [Paid] to John Wosley for his horse and dragge to be used for the whippinge of low woomene, *4d.*

c. Wanting in decent breeding; coarse, vulgar; not socially 'respectable'.

1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 18 Notwithstanding Mr Wycherley's low behaviour to Mr. Pope 1780 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, She has evidently kept low company. 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick* xii, Tilda's friends are low people. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* iv I. 483 A considerable number of low fanatics . regarded him as a public benefactor 1861 R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life S Wilberforce* (1882) III. i. 27 They [Irish priests] are generally low fellows—McHale is a very coarse low fellow himself 1872 *Punch* 6 Jan. 5/1 What is there in common between a respectable shopkeeper who pays rates and a low person who wheels a barrow?

8. Wanting in bodily strength or vigour; poorly nourished, weak

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. iii (1495) 83 Dryenesse makyth the body lene and lowe 1486 *Bk St Albans* c j, Sum put hawkys in mew at high estate, and sum when thay be right low. 1530 PALSGR 317/2 Lowe of complexyon, *fieble.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 155 They keep them low and down by subtraction of their meat. 1684 *Lond Gaz.* No. 1912/4 A Plain Black Gelding, .. low of flesh 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III 321 Before his Training, keep him poor and low. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I 585 He was so low, that it was not probable he could live many weeks. 1783 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* I. 165 She grew low from loss of appetite. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* II 62 So low and ill, that she gladly accepted a small cup of usquebaugh. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 162 When I had my severe crisis off Vera Cruz, I was frightfully low at the time 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 575 If . the patient is in low condition, an improvement in the diet may be of service.

b. Emotionally depressed; dejected, dispirited, dull, esp. in phr. *low spirits*

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 101 Lives which seem hardly worth living for bad appetite, low spirits, restless nights. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II 302, I am low and dejected at times, in a way not to be described 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) III. 49 An undue secretion of melancholia .. was supposed .. to produce a low or gloomy temperament. 1860 EMILY EDEN *Semi-attached Couple* II. 121 Lady Eskdale was low, and sent off a groom with a bulletin 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III xii. 170 She's wake and low and nervous, so no kissing

c. Of diet, feeding: Affording little nourishment or stimulation; poor.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1897) I I. 386 These were both ..men of great sobriety, and lived on a constant low diet 1752 BERKELEY *Th. on Tar-water* Wks III. 503 Such low diet as sour milk and potatoes 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 111, The general low diet of the slaves. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 55 Low Feeding of Sheep. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III 367 The patient should be put on a low diet. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 214 The percentage of children who presented low nutrition

9. Little above the minimum, not high, in amount or degree of intensity. (Often with implied reference to position in a graduated scale.)

1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 34 Right now the hyhe wyndes blowe, And anon after thei ben lowe. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I (ed 2) 321 We see an Image of this slow and low kind of Life in Swallows, Insects, Vipers [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd., Such low presumption, often repeated, will amount even to moral certainty. 1742 *Lond & Country Brew.* I. (ed 4) 72 The Grinding also must be considered, according to the high or low Drying of the Malt. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med* (1790) 239 The fever is kept low, and the eruption greatly lessened. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 154 When the flour is too fine, the colour will be low. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 688 Low or slow Nervous Fever. *Ibid.* III. 48 *note*, Hence, also, the terms high madness and low madness. 1832 BREWSTER *Optics* ix. 83 Muriatic acid has too low a refractive and dispersive power to fit it for [etc.]. 1840 *E. Turner's Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 447 Heating the mixture to low redness. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 151 Friends who visited me always complained of the low temperature of my room. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* xii. 132 Grotesques..in low olive tint on a blue ground

b. of price, rate, numbers, amounts, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. i. 13 Nought enters there, Of what validity and pitch so ere, But falles into abatement and low price Euen in a minute. 1608 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass* iv. iii. 1794 If we can intertaine these schollers at a low rate 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 23 Merchants subsist by their Credit: if their credit be low, they must fall 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II 72 It [the Exchange] is Low, when he pays less than the Par. 1693 J DRYDEN, jun., in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 355 So of old Was Blood, and Life, at a low-Market sold 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat Med.* 227 In the low price of lime. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Nov. 5/2 Chinese workmen .. work for low wages

c. *Geog.* Of latitude: Denoted by a low number; at a short distance from the equator

1748 [see LOWER 1] 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk., Low Latitudes*, those regions far removed from the poles of the earth towards the equator, 10° south or north of it.

d. Of things. Having a low value, price, or degree of some quality. (Chiefly with the specific reference expressed or contextually indicated.) † Of gold: Not reaching a high standard of fineness. Of a card: Of small numerical value.

1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc. E Ind.* I. i. 8 Sena abounds in Elephants Teeth and low Gold, of 18 or 19 carects Fineness. 1740 *Wimble's List of Snuffs* in F. W Fairholt *Tobacco* (1876) 268–9 English Rappee Best Dunkerque Rappee. Rappee Bergamot Low Rappee 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI 236 Horses still continue low [*sic* in price]. 1835 URE *Philos Manuf* 140 Hence, by the plan of mixture, much low English wools are consumed in our cloth manufacture, that would otherwise find no market at all 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* ii. 33 In general a low card is to be played second hand 1900 G NEWMAN *Bacteria* (ed 2) 116 'Low' yeasts sink in the fermenting fluid, act slowly, and only at the low temperature of 4° or 5° C.

e. Of condition: Not flourishing or advanced.

1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* III ii. 319 My Creditors grow cruell, my estate is very low. 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 68 During the weak and low Condition of the Eastern Emperors. 1844 T. WRIGHT *Anecd Lit* 23 Of course we ought to make great allowances for the low state of this branch of philology in Tyrwhitt's time.

10. a Of or in reference to musical sounds: Produced or characterized by relatively slow vibrations; grave.

1422 tr *Secreta Secret, Priv Priv* 231 Tho haue the voice atte the begynnynge of the worde grete and lowe. 1530 PALSGR 845/1 With a low voyse, *a basse voyx.* 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus* 166 Songs which are made in the low key *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* III. 14 Sing sho tua notis, the one is out of tone, As B acre lau and B moll far abone 1878 in *Grove's Dict. Mus* I. 27/1 These [words] are 'high' and 'low', the former denoting greater, the latter less, rapidity of vibration

b Of the voice, a sound: Not loud.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 314/2 Lowe, or softe yn voyce, *submissus.* 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v III 273 Her voice was euer soft, Gentle, and low, an excellent thing in woman 1724 R WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 98 His voice was but low and none of the strongest 1839 MARRYAT *Phant Ship* xxxviii, A low tap at the door was heard 1852 IDA PFEIFFER *Journ Iceland* 172 The explosions are always preceded by a low rumbling. 1863 WOOLNER *My beautiful Lady* 15 Her warbling voice, though ever low and mild. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III 320 Bending her face to the ground, in a whisper low she replies.

11. Humble in disposition, lowly, meek. Now *rare*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx 36 Nede is next hym as low as a lombe for lakkyng of that hym nedeth 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 118 Thou most . with low herte humblesce sue. *c* 1403 *Cuckow & Night.* 3 The god of love can make of lowe hertes hye, And of hye lowe. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 5 Pe law submission of pe said John Lyllyng. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 30 God hes al tyme hwyd the richt visdome and schawis it to thayme that ar simpil and law *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S. T. S.) II. 38 In the meane tyme held thame selffis lewche and quyit 1836 MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Vow* II. viii, I thought The teachings of the heaven and earth Did keep us soft and low.

12. (With allusion to sense 4.) Of one's pockets, stock of money or any commodity: Nearly empty or exhausted. Hence of persons, *to be low in pocket*, etc.

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 94, I thought it high time to recruit my Pockets, which were now very low. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxiv, We have junketed till provisions are low with us. *Ibid.* xxxi, My own [money] was waxing low. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 40 And you talk of being low in your pocket.

13. Of an opinion, estimate: Attributing small value or poor quality; depreciatory, disparaging.

Mod. I have a very low opinion of his abilities

14 Of a date: Relatively recent. Chiefly in *compar* and *superl.*

Mod. The date assigned by this critic to Ecclesiastes seems to be too low.

15. Said of religious doctrine, as the opposite of *high* in various applications (see HIGH *a.* 15); often *colloq.* = LOW CHURCH.

1854 S. WILBERFORCE *Let.* in *Life* (1881) II. vi. 234 The Church of England will seem to be committed to Low doctrine, which she does not teach, as to this sacrament. 1881 TROLLOPE *Dr. Wortle's School* I. i, Among them [Low Church prelates] there was none more low, more pious, more sincere.

III. In complemental use with verbs both *trans.* and *intr.* where the complement frequently indicates the result of the action.

16. *To bring low*: to bring into a low condition, with respect to health, strength, wealth or outward circumstances; also, to bring to the ground. Cf. *low-brought* in 23 below.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 277 His son Occe .. was byseged at York, and [i]-brouȝte lowe [L. *humiliato*]. 1530 PALSGR 468/1 For all his great bely, this syckenesse hath brought hym lowe ynoughe. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* ii. 7 The Lorde . bryngeth lowe and exalteth. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xl 12 Looke on euery one that is proud, and bring him low. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I (1701) 16/1 His Father.. brought his Estate so low, as to want even necessaries. 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 360 The nobles of Savoy have long since been brought low. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian & Maddalo* 601 Perhaps remorse had brought her low

absol 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. ii. iii. 129 At one quick blow Shoot, and bring low!

17. *To lay low*: a. To lay flat; to bring to the ground, to overthrow in fight, to stretch lifeless. b. To lay in the ground, to bury. c. in immaterial sense or *fig.*: To abase, humble.

a. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T* 118 She shal be cleped his wenche, or his lemman. And. Men leyn that oon as lowe as lith þat oother. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 726 Schir Edmond loissit has his life, and laid is full law. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. xxii, For I wene thys day to laye the as lowe as thou laydest me. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 137 The dire event Hath all this mighty Host In horrible destruction laid thus low. 1740 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Pomfret* 25 Nov., I bought a chaise at Rome.; and had the pleasure of being laid low in it the very second day after I set out. 1791 BURNS *Lament for Earl Glencairn* ix, O I had I met the mortal shaft Which laid my benefactor low! 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 111 Whenever morality hitches the toe, Delinquent with crab-stick shou'd straight be laid low.

b. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 862 When it es in erth layd lawe, Wormes þan sal it al to-gnaw 1595 SHAKS. *John* II i. 164, I would that I were low laid in my graue. 1795 *Jemima* II. 187 Little did his now laid low Lordship think his days were so closely numbered 1896 A E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh Lad* xxiv, Use me ere they lay me low Where a man's no use at all.

c. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 62 Ant þeo þet heieð ham her leist ham swiðe lahe. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 1649 (1 rin), I shal hem laye ful lawe þat sett so litil of myn awe. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LX. vi, [God] shall lay our haters low. 1611 BIBLE *Isa* xiii. 11, I. will lay low the hautinesse of the terrible.

18. *To lie low*: a. *literally.* To lie in a low position or on a low level, deep down; also, to crouch. b. To lie on or in the ground, lie prostrate or dead; *fig.* to be humbled, abased. Of an erection: To be overthrown or broken down, to lie in fragments c. *Mod. slang.* To keep quiet, remain in hiding; to bide one's time.

a. *c* 1250 *Death* 166 in *O. E Misc* 178 Þu schald nu in eorþe liggen ful lohe [*Jes. Coll MS.* lowe]. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* I 56 Behind the Bus (Lord) bot I liggit law. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball* (S. T. S.) 76 To ly rycht law in till ane Crib. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II i. 40 Beside a bubling fountaine low she lay. 1653 H MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iii (1712) 49 Whether it might not have laid so low in the Earth as never to have been reached. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy New Eng* 171 It lyeth low, by reason whereof it is much indammaged by flouds.

b *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1649, I sal do þam li ful lau þat letes sua lightly on min au 1307 *Elegy Edw. I* ii, Of wham that song is that y synge, Of Edward kyng that lith so lowe. *Ibid* iv, Aȝeyn the hethene for te fyhte, To wynne the croiz that lowe lys. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xiv. (*Lucas*) 80 Þe angel his trumpe sal blav, & ger þame ryse þat lyis law 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II ii. (Skeat) I. 58 His auter is broke, and lowe lyth. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 10 That Lucifers lordshup ligge sholde ful lowe. *c* 1400 *Cato's Morals* 171 in *Cursor M* App. iv, Loke þou lere sum craft, quen þi hap turnis baft, and logh þou lise. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. x. 18 Lo now he liggis law, for al his feris. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 297 The castell als thai gart it lig full law 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v i. 52 If he could but rite himselfe with quarrelling, Some of vs would lie low. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Marg. Nicholson Fragment* 12 Monarch thou For whose support this fainting frame lies low. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxviii 22 All our house lies low mournfully buried in you. 1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* II. 730 Priam by the sword Lies low.

c 1880 J. C HARRIS *Uncle Remus* ii. (1881) 20 De Tar-Baby, she sot dar, she did, en Brer Fox, he lay low. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 3/1 Mr. N— .. has not really been dead at all, but only 'lying low' in Canada. 1894 MARG. VERNEY *Mem. Verney Fam.* III. 475 Royalists who had lain low were showing signs of life 1901 *Scotsman* 2 Mar. 9/4 To that end the opposition lay low.

19. With certain other verbs, the meaning of which includes the notion 'to make' or 'to become'; *to burn low* (see BURN *v.* 2 c); † *to go low*, (*a*) to become worsted; (*b*) to become exhausted; *to run low* (see RUN).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 23 Þe Kyng herd þat telle, þat his side ȝede lowe 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 61 Pouerte pursued me and put me lowe. 1555 BRADFORTH in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 131 Other men in England whose stoutnes must be plucked lowe. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 117 b, Their victuals went very low. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I 621 Should I chance on some distant journey to be reduced low in pocket.

IV. In Combination.

20. In concord with sbs. forming combinations used attributively or quasi-adj., as *low-blast, -carbon, -caste, -class, -flash, -grade, -ground, -heel,*

-life, -neck, -power, -pressure, -tension, -tread, -type, -warp, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Low-blast Furnace*, a metallurgic furnace in which the air of the blast is delivered at moderate pressure. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 751/2 Copper and *low-carbon ingot steel 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 500 The *low-caste Hindus. 1898 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 5/1 All such *low-class methods. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 2/3 *Low-flash oils, imported chiefly from America 1879 H GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* III. vi (1881) 191 It is not low wages which will cause the working of *low-grade ore. 1899 *Jrnl. R. Agric Soc* Mar 133 Maize flour of a low-grade quality has taken the place of low-grade wheaten flour in the manufacture of boots 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 1/3 The high and *low ground game fauna of the country. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 526 P 6 Such as appear discreet by a *low heel shoe. 1794 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Ode to For. Soldiers* Wks 1812 III 248 Saint Crispin The *low-life Cobler's Tutelary Saint. 1885 F. ANSTEY *Vinted Venus* 95 The peculiar stave by which a modern low-life Blondel endeavours to attract notice 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 646/2 With the coat and skirt the *low-neck blouse is wofully out of place. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 306 The student is recommended to commence with a comparatively *low-power objective. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 1. 97 The high-pressure or condensed steam expands until it becomes *low-pressure steam. 1873 B STEWART *Conserv. Energy* IV. 108 Let us take, for example, the low-pressure engine. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 564 Those exceptional cases of Bright's disease, in which a low-pressure pulse is found. 1898 *Ibid.* V 983 Not infrequently .. the *low-tension pulse presents marked fluctuation of the base line. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 71 An easy *low-tread staircase. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Ourselves* 122 It is natural that this *low-type Realism should be ruled by circumstances. 1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* II. 46 The *low-warp loom he dismissed, as useless for his purpose.

21. Parasynthetic derivatives in **-ED** 2, unlimited in number, as *low-arched, -backed, -bodied, -boughed, -bowed, -conceited, -conditioned, -crowned, -filleted, -flighted, -fortuned, -heeled, -levelled, -masted, -minded* (hence *low-mindedness*), *-panelled, -priced, -purposed, -quartered, -rented, -rimmed, -roofed, -statured, -thoughted, -toned, -tongued*, † *-vanited, -voiced, -wheeled, -withered, -witted*; **low-blooded**, of low blood, race, or descent; **low-necked**, (of a dress) cut low in the neck or bosom.

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr Leg., Lady G Baillie* i. 7 By *low-arched door. 1681 *Lond. Gaz* No 1656/4 A Sorrel Mare, about 13 hands high, a little *low Back'd. 1827 LADY MORGAN *O'Briens & O'Flahertys* IV. 60 A low backed car is the common vehicle used for the purposes of husbandry 1839 *Times* 19 Mar, It failed, as *low-blooded knavery always does 1892 E REEVES *Homeward Bound* 28 The passing of weak, low-blooded paupers by careless selectors. 1888 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts, Prov & Guitar* ii, Léon looked at her, in her *low-bodied maroon dress. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser 1 54 The peacock dropping it [his tail] gracefully from some *low-boughed tree 1898 R. KIPLING in *Morning Post* 5 Nov 5/3 The *low bowed battleships slugged their bluff noses into the surge. 1854 HAWTHORNE *S Fellon* (1883) 266 The *low-ceilinged eastern room where he studied. 1648 BP HALL *Select Th.* § 10 Humble and *low-conceited of rich endowments. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon* v. ii, Of an abject temper, . poore and *low condition'd. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* v. 72 A little *low cround Hatte he alwayes weares. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 141 His low-crowned oil skin hat, and leather gaiters. 1687 *Lond Gaz* No. 2271/4 Stolen or strayed , a Chesnut Gelding ,*low-Filleted. 1592 NASHE *Strange Newes* F 3, The Portugals and Frenchmens feare will lend your Honors richer ornaments, than his *low-flighted affection (fortunes summer folower) can frame them. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* 430 The *low-fortuned ploughman. 1687 *Lond. Gaz* No. 2295/4 A Roan Gelding , about 14 hands, all his paces, *low-heel'd before. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* III. XXVII, The *low levell'd sunbeams. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), **Low-masted*, a Ship is said to be low-masted, or under-masted, when her Mast is too small, or too short. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 188 Giddy fashion and *low-minded pride. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T More* (1831) II. 48 Not so much from the *low-mindedness of individuals, as from the circumstances wherein they are placed. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 6/3 A *low-necked wedding gown. 1908 *Blackw. Mag.* May 653/2 Entering under a *low-panelled door, we found ourselves in a long and wide bar 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 171 He falling into some *low-prized roguerie afterwards, .was .. transported. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 199 The German cloths are not so well manufactured as ours, particularly the low-priced cloth. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. 298 The *low purpos'd, loud, polemic Fray. 1850 READE *Cloister & H.* III. 59 They [shoes] were *low-quartered and square-toed. 1802 *Trans Soc. Arts* XX. 348 To live in *low-rented houses. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handie-Crafts* 90 The *low-roofit broken wals (In stead of Arras) hang with Spiders' cauls. 1672 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 272 Philosophy From Heaven descended to the low roofed house Of Socrates. 1635 R. JOHNSON *Hist. Tom a Lincoln* (1828) 100 A very *low-statured dwarf. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 6 With *low-thoughted care Confin'd. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VII. 208 So she *low-toned; while with shut eyes I lay Listening; then look'd. 1872 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* ii, Your dear mother had a low-toned nervous system. 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* III. iii. 15 Didst heare her speake? Is she shrill tongu'd or *low? 1830 TENNYSON *Adeline* 52 Doth the low-tongued Orient Wander from the side of the morn. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 86 Your foolish, your *low-vanity'd Lovelace. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl* III. iii. 16 Madam, I heard her speake, she is *low voic'd 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 110 Sitting straight Within the *low-wheel'd chaise. 1884 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 28 June 14/2 Saddles .. suited to the *low-withered Arab horses.

22. In combination with pres. and pa. pples., forming ppl. adjs., corresponding to the vbl. phrases in senses 16–19, as *low-laid, -lying, -made*.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 103 Be content, Your *low-laide Sonne, our Godhead will vplift. 1821 SHELLEY *Tear* IV. 7 Sure man . May weep in mute grief o'er thy low-laid shrine 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 611 A mild, soft day, with *low-lying clouds. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 202 And ducking downe their heads, within the *low-made wicket came.

23. Special combinations and collocations: **low bailiff** (see quot.); **low boat** *U. S. sport*, that which secures the smallest quantity of fish or game (*Cent. Dict.*); †**low-brought** *ppl. a*, reduced to distress, weakness, or subjection (see sense 16); **low celebration** *Eccl.* (see quot.); †**low-cheered** *a.*, mild-faced, having a meek look; **low comedian**, an actor of low comedy; **low comedy**, (*a*) comedy in which the subject and treatment border upon farce; (*b*) *Theat. slang* = *low comedian*; †**low-day**, any day that is not a Sunday or feast-day; **Low Dutch** *a.* and *sb.* (see DUTCH A. 1, B. 1 and 3); hence *Low-Dutchman* (cf. DUTCH 3 b); †**Low Easterday** = LOW SUNDAY; **low embroidery, fermentation** (see quots.); **Low German** *a.* and *sb.* (cf. GERMAN A. 1 b, B 1 b, 2 b); **low grinding** = *low-milling*; **Low Latin** *a.* and *sb* [= F. *bas-latin*], late Latin or mediæval Latin; hence **Low-Latinist**, a scholar in Low Latin; **low mass** (see MASS); **low-milling** (see MILLING *vbl sb*); †**low-pad** *cant* = FOOTPAD; †**low-parted** *a*, of no great parts or abilities; †**Low parties** *pl*, the Netherlands; **low-rope** = *slack-rope*; **low-sail** (*Naut.*) = *easy sail* (cf. EASY *a.* 5); **low tea** *U. S*, a plain tea; †**low Toby** (see quot.); **Low Week**, the week following Easter week; †**low-wood** = COPSEWOOD 2; **low-worm** (see quot.).

1835 *1st Munic Corp Comm Rep* App. III 1601 [Lancaster] The Bailiff of the Commons, sometimes called the *Low Bailiff, is elected at an annual meeting of the free burgesses from among the commons. 1459 *Paston Lett* No. 331 I 444 He is ryte *lowe browt, and sore weykid and feblyd. 1545 *Primer Hen VIII* DD IV, Beholde, how I am lowe brought from the cruel pursuers. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe ed.) 614/2 How comes it then to pass, that having once beene soe lowe brought, and throughly subjected, they afterwardes lifted themselves soe strongly agayne? 1867 WALKER *Ritual Reason Why* 79 *Low celebration is the administration of the Holy Communion without the adjuncts of assistant ministers and choir. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XIX. 258 Grace gaue Piers a teme, foure gret oxen: þat on was Luke, a large beste and a *lowe-chered. 1749 W. R CHETWOOD *Hist. Stage* 82 *note*, A well-esteem'd *low Comedian. 1890 BARRIE *My Lady Nicotine* XIII. (1901) 43/1 This is the low comedian Kempe. 1608 DAY *Humour out of breath* I. B 4 b, Attendance sirra, your *low Commedie, Craues but few Actors, weele breake company 1671 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* Pref *Ess.* (ed Ker) I 135 Low comedy especially requires, on the writer's part, much of conversation with the vulgar, and much of ill nature in the observation of their follies. *c* 1750 T ASTON *Suppl. to Cibber* 12 There being no Rivals in his dry, heavy, downright Way in Low Comedy 1885 J K JEROME *On the Stage* 39 Our low comedy, who knew the whole piece by heart *c* 1613 T CAMPION *To Henry, Ld Clifford* Wks. (1889) 64 The vulgar *low-days undistinguished, Are left for labour, games, and sportful sights 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 23 b, The Germaines and *lowe Dutch. should bee continually kept moyst with the foggie aire and stinking mistes that arise out of their fennie soyle. 1764 HARMER *Observ* Pref 8 Egmont's and Heyman's Travels..translated from the Low Dutch. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 63 The Netherlanders, and *low Dutchmen bordering upon the Sea. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 271 The second on Ester Monday the third on *Lowe Esterday 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlewk.*, **Low Embroidery* This term includes all the needlework formed with Satin or other fancy stitches upon solid foundations, whether worked upon both sides alike, or slightly raised (not padded) by run lines from the foundation. 1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matter Air* 257 This beer is prepared by what is called the process of *low fermentation; the name being given partly because the yeast .falls to the bottom of the cask; but partly also because it is produced at a low temperature. 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* I. 287 The champion of the modern views,—a *low German, Erasmus of Rotterdam. 1887 [see GERMAN A. 1 b]. 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/4 [Flour Mill] The system in vogue up to a dozen years ago was *low grinding 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 159 The Hanseatic league derives its name from the *Low Latin 'hansa'. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 65 The Ruffler is metamorphosed into a *Low-Pad. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. IX. § 2. 577 The heart [may be] sound and sincere, where the head is *low parted. 1502–9 HENRY VII in J Gairdner *Lett. Rich III & Hen. VII* 449 He [would shew] unto us mervelous conclusions touching the rule and [governance] of these *Lowe parties. 1697 DRYDEN *Ded. to Æneis* in *Ess* (1900) II. 201 This is like Merry Andrew on the *low rope. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp Nelson* (1846) VII. 134 *note*, Saw the Enemy to leeward under *low sail on the larboard tack. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* II. XVIII. 133 The world .. sent her invitations to little luncheons and *low teas. 1825 KNAPP & BALDW. *Newgate Cal.* III 438/1 A *low Toby, meaning it was a footpad robbery. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 604 From Holy Saturday till Saturday in *Low Week 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 115 In the midst of the Copse or *Low-wood. 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, **Low-worm* is a Disease in Horses, hardly known from the Anthony-Fire or the Shingles..'tis a Worm that is bred on the back of a Horse..or runs along the Neck to the Brain.

B. Quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*

I. The neuter *adj.* used *absol.*

1. What is low, a low place, position, or area.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Adam ure forme feder þet alihte from hehe in to lahe. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lviii 10 Þou takis me vp fra my laghe in til þi heghe. *c* 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 518 Schir Ameryis rout he saw, That held the playn ay & the law. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Avian* XXVI, To thende he falleth not from hyhe to lowe. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. XXXVIII 1 Musical harmony being but of high and low in sounds a due proportionable disposition 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph Apol.* 5120, I. Face Low and Wrong and Weak and all the rest.

† **2.** With preps. *At, in, on low*: down low, on the ground, below, on earth = ALOW 1. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11260 On hei be ioi, and pes on lagh. 13 . *S. Erkenwolde* 147 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg* (1881) 269 Such a lyche here is, Has layne lokene here one loghe, how longe is vnknawene. 1340 *Ayenb* 119 Þanne ine ous beginneþ þise graces ine loȝ and sseweþ an heȝ *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3261 Now in leuell, nowe on-loft, nowe in law vnder. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XIV. 570 And truly, syrs, looke that ye trow That othere lord is none at-lowe.

II. As *sb.*

3. (with *a* and *pl.*) **a.** A piece of low-lying land. **b.** An area of low barometric pressure.

1790 *Trans Soc. Arts* VIII 92 This Low, as it is called, traversing the best part of our saltings 1878 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 310 These high and low areas, or 'highs' and 'lows' as they are technically known, travel.

4. In *All-fours*: The deuce of trumps, or the lowest trump dealt. (Earlier books have 'highest, lowest', etc.)

1818 TODD s v *All-fours*, The all-four are high, low, Jack, and the game 1830 [see GAME *sb* 8 f] 1897 in WEBSTER.

Low (lōu), *adv.* Forms: 3 lah(e, 3–5 la3(e, lo3(e, 3–6 lowe, (4 louwe), 4–5 lau, 4–6 *Sc.* and *north.* law(e, 4– low. Also LAIGH. [ME *laȝe, lahe, loȝe*, f the adj.]

1. In a low position; on or under the ground; little above the ground or some base. *To carry low* (see CARRY 32, 32 c). † *To dance low*: to dance lifting the feet but little from the ground.

Cf Low *a* 18; the adv and the complementary adj. are often difficult to distinguish

a 1225 *Ancr R* 130 Fleoð heie, & holdeð þauh þet heaued euer lowe *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Þeos wuneð lahe on eorðe. *c* 1250 *Lutel Soth Serm.* 37 in *O E Misc.* 188 Loȝe heo holdet hore galun *c* 1290 *S. Eng Leg* 50/131 Him þouȝte it was wel vuele i do þat he lai so lowe here, þat he nere i bured in herre stude. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 3062 When þe ryche man, þat in helle sat lawe, Lazar in Abraham bosom sawe 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* CIII, Law in the gardyn, ryght tofore myn eye. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (1858) II. 288 Tha Passit ouir Esk richt lauch ouir Sulwa sand. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 233 b, The towne standeth lowe, and the Ryver passeth thorough 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s. v *Liberty*, Care must be taken not to make the liberty too high, lest it make the horse carry low. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* II 12 *note*, Persons of all ranks here [in Naples] dance very low *a* 1800 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 25 The spotted pack, With tails high mounted, ears hung low.

b. *fig* Humbly; in a low condition or rank; on poor diet; at a low rate. † *To breed* (a person) *low*: to educate in an inferior way (cf. LOW-BRED). *To play low*. to play for stakes of small amount.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc.* 95 For in her sight to her he bare him lowe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1012 Lord, with ȝoure leue we lawe ȝow be-sechis. 1530 PALSGR. 449/2, I beare lowe, I behave my selfe humbly, *je me humilie*. 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. VI 20 That I may conquer Fortunes spight, By living low, where Fortune cannot hurt me [etc]. 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlewom* 3 The Barbarous custom to breed Women low, is grown general amongst us 1758 CHESTERF. *Let to Son* 5 Sept (1892) III 1234 Live cool for a time, and rather low. 1832 LD HOUGHTON in T. W. Reid *Life* I 122 The doctor here tells me that I must live very low while I remain in Rome. 1900 *Longm Mag.* Dec. 98 You value yourself too low.

2. To a low point, position, or posture; also, along a low course, in a low direction

a 1225 *St. Marher* 14 Þe engles þe seoð ham lihten swa lah of so swiðe heh *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 8 in *O. E. Misc.* 37 He þet is and euer wes in heuene myd his fadere Ful lowe he alyhte 13 *E E Allit P* B. 798 Loȝe he loutez hem to Loth to þe grounde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2289 'Mi louely lorde', quod þe lede & law him declines. 1530 PALSGR 739/2 Stryke lowe, stryke, *laches jusques a terre*. 1590 SHAKS *Comm. Err.* III. II 143 Oh sir, I did not looke so low 1608 DEKKER *Satiro-mastix* Epilogus M 2 b, You my little Swaggerers that fight lowe: my tough hearts of Oake that stand too't so valliantly. 1611 BIBLE *Dent* XXVIII. 43 Thou shalt come downe very low. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 81 With what compulsion and laborious flight We sunk thus low? 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 383 We ought.. to bream as low as we could to destroy the worm 1842 MACAULAY *Lake Regillus*, So answered those strange horsemen, And each couched low his spear. 1850–6 O. W HOLMES *Disappointed Statesm.* 60 Party fights are won by aiming low. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* 129 The Captain was 'a fellow who smokes his cigars very low'

b. *fig.* and in figurative contexts. *Clean and low* (see CLEAN *adv* 6).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 b, Anone they depresse hym as lowe in mysery & wretchednes 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett* (vol II.) 21 When I see the sonne of the great Cecile let downe his spirits so low as to mine. 1781 COWPER *Expostul* 547 Verse cannot stoop so low as thy desert. 1805 *Morn. Chron.* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1806) IX. 284 He never descended so low as to steal pint pots and door-scrapers. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) IV xviii. 208 Had the royal power ever fallen as low in England as it fell in Germany and Italy.

3. With reference to the voice, the wind, etc.: In a low tone, gently, softly. Also of singing, etc.; At a low pitch, on low notes. (Cf. Low *a.* 10.)

c1300 *Havelok* 2079 Speke y loude, or spek y lowe, þou shalt ful wel heren me. ?a1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 717 Summe highe and summe eek lowe songe. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 77 Thogh thei [wyndes] beginne lowe, At ende thei be noght menable. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 42 O stay and heare, your true loues coming, That can sing both high and low. 1662-3 Pepys *Diary* 1 Mar., He read his sermon .. so brokenly and low, that nobody could hear at any distance. 1713 Addison *Cato* v. iv 59 Lucia, speak low, he is retired to rest 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 76/2 You say, the writer read the bond low: was it so low that you could not hear what was said? 1818 Shelley *Rosalind & Helen* 244 Low muttering o'er his loathed name. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxiv, Now, Wulf, speak low 1856 Mrs Marsh *Evelyn Marston* I. i. 9 The wind howls low and mournfully around the chimneys *Mod* I can't sing so low as that

4. With reference to time: Far down, or to a point far down; late.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* Introd. (1736) 2 As low as the Reign of Julian we find, that [etc]. 1720 Hearne *Collect.* (O H S) III 45 The II^d vol of his Church History of Britain .. is to come as low as King Charles II^d 1732 in *Wesley's Jrnl.* (1830) I. 390 Easter fell low that year. 1734 Swift *Reasons agst Bill Tithe Flax & Hemp* Wks. 1745 VIII. 101 The Clergy had the sole right of taxing themselves as low as the restoration 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng Poetry* (1840) II 108 This alliterative measure .. remained in use so low as the sixteenth century 1845 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I 64 These reached as low as the time of Pope Alexander the third.

5. *Comb.* Forming with ppl adjs. used attrib. numerous quasi-compounds, usually hyphened; as *low-bellowing*, *-bended*, *-bowed*, *-built*, etc. Also †**low-cast**, (of a valley) deep; **low-ebbed**, *lit* of waves, having ebbed to a low point; †*fig.* of persons, 'at a low ebb', impoverished.

1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 505 A hollow moan .. *low-bellowing round the hills 1597 Bp Hall *Sat* II iii 27 The crowching Client, with *low-bended knee Tels on his tale. 1633 Ford *Broken H* III. v, With *low-bent thoughts Accusing such presumption. 1726-46 Thomson *Winter* 77 The low-bent clouds Pour flood on flood. 1872 A de Vere *Leg St Patrick, Arraignm St P*, Ceasing, he stood *Low bowed, with hands upon his bosom crossed 1592 Nashe *Summers Last Will* (1600) I j b, This *lowe built house, will bring vs to our ends. 1691 *Lond Gaz.* No. 2625/4 Also a low-built Watch with a String, the Box Gilt. 1697 Creech tr. *Manilius* iv 33 But hotter Climates narrower Frames obtain, And low-built Bodies are the growth of Spain 1843 James *Forest Days* (1847) 60 It was, in fact, a large, though low-built house. 1613-16 W. Browne *Brit. Past* II v, A *low-cast valley 1613 R. Zouche *Dove* B, The *low-coucht Seas. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* iv 591 Proud Buenos Aires, low-couched Paraguay. 1667 Milton *P L.* ix. 180 Like a black mist *low creeping 1818 Keats *Endym* I. 257 Low-creeping strawberries. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. i 43 *Low crooked curtsies, and base Spaniell fawning 1593 — *Lucr* 1705 May my pure mind with the fowle act dispence, My *low declined honor to aduance? 1625 Milton *Death Fair Infant* 32 Hid from the world in a *low delved tomb. 1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 720 Her pinions *low-drooping, scarce Can bear the mourner to the poplar shade. 1735 Somerville *Chase* I 251 Strait Hams .. And his *low dropping Chest confess his Speed. 1602 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath* II. 119 Why, this same boy's A *low eb'd gallant 1820 Keats *Hyperion* II 136 When the waves Low-ebb'd still hid it up in shallow gloom 1830 Tennyson *Poems* 99 Keen knowledges of *low-embowed eld 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* v III, Let thy smooth, *Low-fawning parasites renowne thy Act 1830 Tennyson *Mermaid* 32, I would fling on each side my *low flowing locks. 1864 — *Aylmer's F* 612 A breathless burthen of *low folded heavens 1883 *Harper's Mag* Oct 726/2 He is *low-going, and a wide-goer behind 1877 Raymond *Statist Mines & Mining* 326 Masses of *low-growing plants 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der* II xxx 246 The *low-hanging clouds 1700 Dryden *Pal & Arc* III. 863 Like a *low-hung cloud. 1902 *Q Rev* Oct. 484 The low-hung narrow-windowed mansion in Butcher Row 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B. XII 265 To *lowe-lybbyng men the larke is resembled 1672 Dryden *Maiden Queen* v i, You teach me to repent my *low-placed love 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I II. (1840) 43 The *low prized learning of the magicians answered very well 1599 Shaks *Hen V*, IV Prol 19 The ouer-lustie French Doe the *low rated English play at dice. 1895 Thomson & Thomas *Electr Tab. & Mem* 15 A *low-reading voltmeter 1826 Milman *A. Boleyn* 162 Ha! thou *low-rolling doubling drum—I hear thee! 1634 Milton *Comus* 315 Ere morrow wake, or the *low roosted lark From her thatch't pallat rowse. a1613 Overbury *Charact*, Taylor Wks. (1856) 78 He . raiseth the *low set roofe of his crosse legged fortune. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S* x, Some trivial, *low-spoken remark 1615 G Sandys *Trav* 99 Slow Nile with *low-sunke streames shall keepe his braies. 1691 Norris *Pract. Disc* 13 This low-sunk, wretched and deplorable Degeneracy of Soul. 1742 Young *Nt Th.* III. 507 Slender tributes *low-tax'd Nature pays For mighty gain. 1820 Shelley *Vision Sea* 12 The *low trailing rack of the tempest

b. With agent-nouns or nouns of action, as *low-flyer*, *low living*, †*-lying*, †*-riding*

1708 Mrs. Centlivre *Busie Body* I. i. 14 For then we are all thought to be . High-Flyers, or *Low-Flyers, or Levellers. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 386 The claims made for their several methods by those who have enjoined high-living, *low-living, 'vegetarianism'. 1691 T H[ale] *Acc New Invent.* p lxii, The *low-lying of the Head-springs of . this River. 1599 Jas. I Βασιλ. Δωρον III. 121 Use *lowe-ryding for handling of your sworde.

c. In comb. with another adv, as *low-deep*.

1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* I. xcvii, Pry Into the lowe-deepe-buried sinnes long past. a1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25 He will not deny you grace, But low-deep bury faults, so ye repent.

Low (lōu), *v.*^{1} *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* **laȝhenn**, 3–6 **lowen**, 4 **loȝen**, **-ȝy**, 4–6 *Sc.* and *north.* **law(e(n**, (5 **lou**, **louȝe**, **lowyn**), 5– **low**. *pa. pple.* 3 **i-lahet**, 4 **y-loȝed**, **lawene**. [f. Low *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make or bring low (chiefly in immaterial sense); to abase, humble, lower.

c1200 Ormin 13965 Whi wolde Godess Sune Crist himm sellfenn laȝhenn. *Ibid.* 18257 Forrþi þeȝȝ wolldenn niþþrenn Crist & laȝhenn himm þe mare. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 28 Ha neren nawt ihurt, þah ha weren ilahet. c1315 Shoreham *Poems* iv. 154 Þench þou nart bote esche, And so þou loȝe þe. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiii. 658 Quhen the Kyng Edwardis mycht Wes lawit, Kyng Robert lap on hicht. 1382 Wyclif *Phil.* ii. 7 He lowyde him silf, takynge the fourme of a seruant. a1400-50 *Alexander* 3293 Þat he þat lawene has a lede may lyft, if him thinke 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Priv. Priv* 245 The sonne louyth hym fro oure regioun. c1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. iv. 302 He schulde louȝe him silf in inward feeling of herte. c1470 Henryson *Mor Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xxi, The grit cameill I can him law als litill als ane mous. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W) I. xv 47/2 The prayer of hym that loweth hym in his prayer thyrleth the clowdes. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv* xi. (1539) 26 High no man for no hate, and lowe no man for noo loue 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (1888) 91 He lawit hime selff and twik apone hime ye schaip of man a1555 Lyndesay *Tragedy* 140 Who dois exault hym-self God sall hym law. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball* (S T.S) 190 The Ignorant peple sa lawit bene and febill, That thay wat nocht quhome to wyte. 1661 Glanvill *Van Dogm.* 101 [God] in his Word, is pleas'd to low himself to our capacities. 1790 A. Shirrefs *Poems* 219 The merry fowks that were the ben, By this time 'gan to low their strain.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 5746 The sonne loweth and west helt. 1390 Gower *Conf* III 295 Now it [Fortune] hiheth, now it loweth. c1430 *Hymns Virg* 120 Euery hylle Shalle lowe, valeys For to Fylle 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. 55 Now thow promittis, .. now lowis, now defyis

2. a. *trans.* To diminish, lessen; to lessen the value of (a coin); to depreciate. **b** *refl.* To depreciate (oneself); to run down. **c.** *intr.* for *refl.* Of a fault: To be extenuated.

1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Þet guode los to abatye and hyre guodes to loȝy. *Ibid.* 49 Þis zenne an-heȝeþ and loȝeþ be þe stat of þe persones þet hit doþ. c1375 *Sc Leg Saints* I. (*Katerine*) 167 Catone forbad his sowne To law hyme-self or lof gretely. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 493 He areryd & lowyd ye coynes & moneys of his lande. 1793 T Scott *Three Auld Men*, *Poems* 338 To lawe their price they will be sorry, Ae single doit.

3. *trans.* To lower, to hold or put in a lower position; to lower the level of (ground).

c1450 *Merlin* 397 Than he lowed his spere. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 39 To lowe ye grownd that the dore may be of a resonnable heyghte. 1654 A. Gray *Serm on Death* (1755) 151 The other graces must low the sail to faith.

Low (lōu), *v.*^{2} *Obs.* exc *dial.* Also 5 **lowyn**, **law**, 9 **lowe**. [a. ON. *loga*, f. *loge* Low *sb.*^{2} Cf. MHG *lohen*] *intr.* To flame, blaze, glow; *fig* to glow, be 'on fire' with passion, etc. Also with *up*.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr Knt.* 236 Grener Þen grene aumayl on golde lowande bryȝter. a1400-50 *Alexander* 226 Þe lede lawid in hire lofe as leme dose of gledis. a1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1436 Arcangelus of rede golde Lowynge ful lyȝth. c1440 *Promp Parv* 315/1 Lowyn, or flamyn as fyyr, *flammo* 1697 W Cleland *Poems* 34 When stocks that are half rotten lowes, They burn best. 1724 Ramsay *Tea t Misc.* (1733) I 25 Dryest wood will eithest low. a1758 — *Mill* i, A' lowing with love, my fancy did rove. a1810 Tannahill *When John & me were married* Poems (1846) 116 And love will lowe in cottage low, As weel's in lofty ha'. 1827 J. Wilson *Noct Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I 278 *North.* Look at your right hand *Shepherd.* Its a' lowin 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl* I. 197 Each individual brick shone and 'lowed' with the intense heat. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 362 It lowed up in my mind that this was the girl's father. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* (ed. 3) 66 Transferring the flame when it lowed up to the bowl of his .. pipe.

†**Low**, *v*^{3} *Obs.* Forms: 4 **lu**, **loouwe**, 4–5 **lowe**, 6–7 **low**. [Partly a. OF. *louer*, *loer* (mod.F. *louer*):—L. *laudāre*; partly aphetic f. Allow *v.* Some of the forms coincide with northern spellings of Love *v*^{2}, which has some of the senses of this *vb*, and may sometimes have been confused with it.
For the mod. vulgarism *'low* for *allow*, see Allow *v.*]

1. *trans* = Allow *v.* in various senses.

13.. *Cursor M.* 20034 (Edin.) Þu mi wille me al wil lu [*other texts* aloue]. 1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* iii 6 As brent sacrifise of ost he loouwede them [Vulg. *accepit eos*]. c1400 *Rom Rose* 4532 A foolis word is nought to trowe, Ne worth an appel for to lowe c1440 *Gesta Rom.* liv. 187 (Harl. MS.) The knyȝt hadde noon Excusacioun, ne wolde not lowe himselfe. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T* (1837) 139 He lowde him scope, without suspect of ill. 1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* viii. lxvi, Least they [her looks] should 'low More then her heart might meane.

2. *intr.* To bid a price. (Cf. Love *v.*^{2})

1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* I. 9 *note*, Tenants striuing in lowing and bidding, inhanceth fines and rents.

Low (lōu), *v*^{4} Forms: 1 **hlówan**, 3 **lhouen**, 4 **lo(o)wen**, **louwen**, 5 **lawe**, **loe**, **lowyn**, 6 **lo(o)we**, 7 **lough**, **lowgh**, 4– **low**. [A Com. Teut. reduplicating str vb. (preserved as such only in OE., elsewhere conjugated weak); OE. *hlówan*, pa. t. *hléow* = ODu. (OLFrankish) *luoien* (MDu. *loeyen*, Du. *loeien*), OHG. *hluojen* (MHG *luejen*), ?ON *hlóa* (once, with sense 'to roar'); f. Teut. root *hlô-:—W Aryan *klā-; cf. L. *clāmāre* to shout, Gr κικλήσκειν to call]

1 *intr.* Of cattle: To utter their characteristic sound (in recent use apprehended as denoting a more subdued sound than *bellow*); to moo.

c1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxii. (Z.) 129 *Bos mugit*, oxa hlewð. c1240 *Anc Songs* (Ritson) 4 Awe bleteþ after lomb lhoub after calue cu 13.. *Poem times Edw. II* 183 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 332 Hit nis noht al for the calf that kow loaweth. 1382 Wyclif *Job* vi. 5 Whethir .. an oxe shul loowen, whan befor the fulle cracche he shal stonde? a1400-50 *Alexander* 4744 Vmquile he noys as a nox quen he lawes. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 27 Oon of the calfes of golde that Ieroboam made loede scharpely in the natiuite of Heliseus. 1560 Bible (Genev) *Job* vi. 5 Doeth the wilde asse braye when he hathe grasse? or loweth the oxe when he hathe fodder? 1611 Bible *Ibid.* 1647 Ward *Simp Cobler* 84 Should I heare . a Cat lowgh like an Oxe, .. it would scare mee. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 118 The sober herd that lowed to meet their young. 1805 Wordsw *Prelude* 208 The heifer lows, uneasy at the voice Of a new master 1820 Shelley *Hymn to Mercury* xix. 7 Hermes dragged forth two heifers, lowing loud. 1897 tr. *Nansen's Farthest North* II ix. 452 We could hear them [walruses] lowing like cows.

2. *transf.* To make a loud noise, to bellow, howl. Of a cavern: To reverberate with a noise.

a1000 *Elene* 54 (Gr) Hleowon hornboran, hreopan friccan. 1382 Wyclif *Jer* li. 52 In al his lond loowen shal the woundid 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III x 36 How cavernis or furnys of Ethna round Rummist and lowit. a1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 22 No she-priest here lows in a horn.

3. *trans.* To utter in a voice like that of cattle; to bellow *forth*.

a1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 281 Like to the sound the roring bull fourth loowes. 1633 J. Fisher *Fuimus Troes* iv. i. G j b, Which Caucasus may as a Catch repeate, And Taurus lough the same 1644 Sir E. Dering *Prop. Sacr.* ciii, Others do lough forth the tenour. 1871 G Meredith *H. Richmond* xxxviii, 'Oh I thank you!' I heard the garlanded victim lowing. 1876 'Annie Thomas' *Blotted out* III. 27, I shudder under the conviction that she is going to low reproof at me, and so she does.

Low, obs pa. t. of Laugh *v.*

†**Lo·wable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. F. *louable*:—L. *laudābilis* Laudable. (Perhaps partly confused with Lovable^2.)] Permissible, desirable, commendable.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl* C vi 103 Ich rede þe rape þe to by gynne þe lyf |at ys lowable and leel to þe soule. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg* 249/2 Thyrdly for the lowable dystrybucion of the tresours that he gaf alle to poure men wysely. 1538 J Butlar *Let to Cranmer* in *C.'s Misc Wrst* (Parker Soc) II 373, I have declared to the prior that his third Article is not lowable 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* Prol B vj, Honest and helthsum decoration & clendlynes, alwaies most lowable and commendable in a woman 1639 Chas. I *Declar Tumults Sc* 63 According to the lowable lawes and constitutions received in this Realm.

†**Lowage**. *Obs. rare* In 6 **lowaige**. [?ad F. *louage* hiring] Some kind of charge on shipping.

1531 *Charterparty* in R G. Marsden *Sel Pl Crt Adm.* (1894) 37 All stowage lowaige wyndage pety lodmanage and averages acustomyd shalbe taken.

Lowan, variant of Lown.

Lowance (lau·ăns). Now *dial.* [aphetic f. Allowance.] A limited portion of food or drink or its equivalent in money given in addition to wages.

c1565 R. Baker in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 141 Our lowance waxt so small . it waxed lesse and lesse. 1612 Rowlands *Knaue of Harts* 36 You drinke too deepe, Your lowance you exceed 1846 M A Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk* VI. 199 (E. D. D) Besides their lowance 1881 Cussans *Hist. Hertfordsh* III *Cashio* 320 *Beaver*, lunch; in the harvest field, when supplied by the master, sometimes called 'lowance

†**Low·bell, low-bell**, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **lowebell**, 6–7 **low-bel**, 7 **logh-bell**, **loobel**, **loubel(l**. [?f Low *a.* + Bell.

On the assumption that sense 2 is the original, the word has generally been referred to Low *sb*^{2}, cf Phillips (ed. Kersey 1706), '*Luff* or *Lough*, a Light or Flame, to Fowl with a Low-bell'. But it is difficult to see how sense 1 can be a transferred application of sense 2, while the reverse development would be quite normal]

1. A small bell, *esp* a cow-bell or sheep-bell; *jocularly*, a bell generally.

1578 G Best in *Hakluyt's Voy* (1600) III. 59 The captaine knowing wel how they greatly delighted in our toyes, and specially in belles, he rang a prety lowbell, making signes that he would giue him the same that would come and fetch it. [*Afterwards* he rang a louder bell] 1598 Florio, *Sampogna*, . a bell hanged about sheepe or goates, a lowe-bell a1625 Fletcher *Woman's Prize* I. iii, Peace gentle low bell. a1634 Randolph *Muse's Looking-gl* III i, I'le get a high crown'd hat with five Low-bels. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* iv. iii 33 Two cowes with collers and lowbells. 1664 Cotton *Scarron.* 66 In a pretty wooden steeple A Low Bell hung to call the people.

2 A bell used in fowling at night.

The process of fowling with 'low-bell and hand-net' is elaborately described in *Dict. Rusticum et Urbanicum* (1704). The birds are to be stupefied with terror by the noise of the bell and the sudden glare from lights contained in a tin lined box serving as a dark lantern; when they are thus rendered motionless, the net is to be thrown over them

1581 *Act 23 Eliz* c 10 § 6 Others, which take any Partridges or Feasaunts by night vnder any Tramel, Lowbell, Roadenete or other Engyn 1589 Rider *Bibl Schol*, A Lowebell to catch birdes with all in the night, *campinula* 1607 Hieron *Defence* I 210 But belike M. H thought, that the word *accursed*, would sound both fowder and fowler, and so amaze men (as a loobel doth Larks) till he threw his nett upon them 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* 27 Some he catches with frights (as Black-birds with a Low-Bell). 1707 Chamberlayne *St Gt. Brit.* III vii. 313 The Nobility and Gentry have their . Guns for Birding, Lowbells [etc]. 1709 W King *Art Love* I 47 The fowler's low-bell robs the lark of sleep. 1792 Osbaldistone *Brit. Sportsm.* 445 The sound of the low bell causes the birds to lie close, and not to stir when the net is over them. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 11 Hays, nets, low-bells, hare-pipes.

fig 1653 Milton *Hirelings* (1659) 132 Now commonly he who desires to be a minister, looks not at the work, but at the wages; and by that lure or loubel may be toald from parish to parish all the town over.

Low·bell, *v.* Now only *dial.* [f. prec.]

†1. *trans.* **a.** To capture (birds) by the use of a low-bell. **b.** *transf.* To scare or bewilder as the lowbeller does birds. *Obs.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. iv. (1588) 444 If any person whatsoever, have taken .. any Phesants or Partriches .. by lowbelling or tramelling. 1648 *Broken Title Episcop. Inker.* § 2 A muster of a few Exoticke obsolete Saxon termes to Low bell his Ignorant Examiner. 1651 R CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 91 Larks. may be taken in snares, or by day-nets, Low-belling, &c. 1660 H MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr 23 Weak Christians .are so low-belled by this terror as to be taken up and captivated by the Church of Rome. *Ibid.* 24 [They] do not low bell men into their own errour by either uncharitable censurings or bloudy persecutions.

2. *dial.* To greet with 'rough music' (i.e. beating of pots and kettles, blowing of horns, etc.) as an expression of popular disapprobation.

Current in Northants, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire: see E. D. D.

Hence **Low·beller**, †(*a*) one who uses a lowbell in fowling (*obs.*); (*b*) *dial* one who joins in 'lowbelling' an unpopular person.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz* c. 10 § 6 This acte shal not..extende to Lowbellers, Tramellers or others, which shall vnwillingly happen to take any Partridges. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Low-beller*, one that goes a Fowling with a Light and a Bell.

Lowbie, obs form of LOOBY.

Low·-born, *a.* [f. Low *adv.* + BORN *ppl. a*]

1. Born in a low station

c 1205 LAY 22041 Ne beo he noht swa loh iboren, ful wel he beoð iborȝen. 1611 SHAKS *Wint T.* iv iv 156 This is the prettiest Low borne Lasse, that euer Ran on the greenesord [1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 138 Corruption Shall deluge all, and Av'rice, creeping on, Spread like a low-born mist, and blot the Sun] 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* x. II 657 The fact that the low born young barrister was appointed to so honorable and important a post.

2. As *sb.* A low-born person *nonce-use.*

1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt Asia* vii. 202 Wrapped in a clout, shorn, sandalled, craving food Of low-borns.

Low-boy.

†**1** One who supports the 'low' party in matters of church polity, etc, in opposition to the 'high-flyers' or 'high-boys'; a Whig and low-churchman.

1715 MRS CENTLIVRE *Gotham Election* 70 No Fire and Faggot; no Wooden Shoes, no Trade Sellers, a Low Bow, a Low Bow [*sic*] *Ibid* 72 That rascally, cheating, canting Low Boy.

2 *U S* A low chest of drawers.

1899 *House Beautiful* (Chicago) Aug 140 Antique mahogany chair and low boy

Low-bred, *a* [f. Low *adv.* + BRED *ppl a*; cf. †*to breed low* (Low *adv* 1 b)] Brought up in a low, inferior, vulgar fashion; characterized by low breeding, conduct, or manners.

1757 GARRICK *Lilliput* 1 ii. 39 Let low-bred Minds be curb'd by Laws and Rules 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* i. ii, I don't mention your lowbred, vulgar, sound sleep 1847 J. WILSON *Chr North* (1857) I 138 Like other low-bred creatures, they are covered with vermin. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saints' Trag* iii iii. 169 She'll wed some pink-faced boy—The more low-bred and penniless, the likelier

Low-browed, *a.* [f. Low *a* + BROW *sb* 1 + -ED2.]

1. Of persons Having a low brow (see BROW *sb.*1 3 and 5)

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* vi 669 A low-browed verger sidled up 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 305 Dick always had with him now a low-browed, smartly-dressed man

fig 1863 I WILLIAMS *Baptistery* i viii (1874) 91 When low brow'd cares our mighty yearnings balk.

2. *transf* Of rocks: Beetling. Of a building, doorway, etc: Having a low entrance; hence, dark, gloomy. The prevailing sense, app due to Milton's use of the word.

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 8 There under low-brow'd Rocks, In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 244 Low-browed rocks hang nodding o'er the deep. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi xii, They halted by a low brow'd porch. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser i 263 The picturesque, low-browed, irregular cottage 1889 D C MURRAY *Danger Catspaw* 20 He paused before a sombre low-browed little shop

Lowbye, Lowce, obs. forms of LOOBY, LOUSE.

Low Church, *a.* and *sb.* [app deduced from *Low Churchman* (see next) and used attrib. as in *Low Church party*, and then substantively.]

A. *adj.* or *attrib. phrase.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Low Churchmen (see next), their principles or practice.

1710 in *Select fr Harl Misc* (1793) 566 That occasioned the queen to change the low-church ministry. 1711 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 43 ¶ 4 To exalt the king's supremacy beyond all precedent, was low-church, Whiggish, and Moderate. 1714 — *Pres St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II i 218 Secure in the affections, the principles and the professions of the low church party 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron Barset* II. lxvii. 250 One lady connected with low-church clergymen..was named as a probable successor.

B. *sb.* [orig short for *Low Church party*, *Low Church principles.*] The party or the principles of Low Churchmen (see next).

1702 *Charac. Church-Man* 15 Having the Imputation of Fanaticism and Low-Church fixt upon them 1715 MRS CENTLIVRE *Gotham Election* Wks. 1760 III 171 *Friendly* [dressed like a Frenchman] If dese plaguey Low-Church get de Day, —dey vill make it Treason for any one to send der Children to France, Begar. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 24 The chief ministers of that Queen [Anne], whether distinguished under the titles of Whigs or Tories, of High Church or of Low Church 1841 SHAFTESB. in *Life* ix. (1887) 185 The Low Church, as they are called, will believe and will preach too, that Popery is encouraged and promoted. 1888 C. A LANE *Notes Eng Ch. Hist.* II. vi. xxvii § 1 213 High Church and Low Church agreed in denouncing the heretical bishop [Hoadley].

Hence **Low-Chu·rchism**, Low-Church principles, doctrine, or practice.

1864 F OAKELEY *Hist. Notes* 60 The various gradations of Dissent and Low-Churchism.

Low Churchman. [Cf. HIGH CHURCHMAN.] A member of the Church of England holding opinions which give a low place to the authority and claims of the episcopate and priesthood, to the inherent grace of the sacraments, and to matters of ecclesiastical organization, and thus differ relatively little from the opinions held by Protestant Nonconformists.

The term, invented as an antithesis to *High Churchman*, was in the early part of the 18th c used as equivalent to LATITUDINARIAN Afterwards it fell into disuse, but was revived in the 19th c, when the designation *High Churchman* had obtained a new currency as applied to those who inclined to the theology and ritual of pre-Reformation times. In this later use, *Low Churchman* has for the most part been viewed as equivalent to EVANGELICAL, and has rarely been applied to members of the Broad Church School.

1702 *Charac Church-Man* 18 He is for shewing the Low Church Men in their own proper Colours 1703 DE FOE *Short. Way Peace* Misc. 463 We have had it Printed, with an Assurance I have wondred at, That the moderate Members of the Church of England, call'd Low Church Men, are worse than the Dissenters 1708 *Phenix* II Pref 13 It shows the first rise of that party which were afterwards called Latitudinarians, and are at this day our 'Low-Churchmen'. 1710 H BEDFORD *Vind Ch Eng* 132 He . is known to be so wretched a low Churchman, as to dispute all the Articles of the Christian Faith *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 347 All [of the clergy] that treated the Dissenters with temper and moderation were called Low Churchmen. 1845 BP WILBERFORCE in A. R Ashwell *Life* (1879) I 314 Taking as your prominent subject Baptismal Regeneration, and its side against Low Churchmen

Hence **Low-Chu·rchmanism** = *Low-Churchism.*

1829 [see HIGH-CHURCHMANISM].

Low-country.

1. A region or district whose level is lower than that of the surrounding country.

1530 PALSGR 241/1 Lowe countree, *plat pais.*

attrib 1837 J R M'CULLOCH *Statist Acc Brit Empire* II. 54 The webs manufactured in North Wales are. strong, or high country, cloth, and small, or low country, ditto. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 172 You Low-country bodies have no clear idea of what's right and wrong. 1899 *West Gaz.* 14 Apr 3/2 On a low-country shooting, which has no house attached to it, a bag of mixed game generally costs at least five shillings a head

2 *pl* **Low Countries**, the district now forming the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium, and the grand-duchy of Luxembourg.

[*a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VII* 32 b, To all the cytyes of the Gaule Belgique or lowe countrey] *a* 1548 *Ibid*, *Hen. VIII* 136 The lowe countreis, of Brabant, Flaunders, and Zealande 1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* 21 b, It would not conuert clubs and clowted shoone from the flesh pots of Egipt, to the Prouant of the Lowe countreyes. 1656–9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 43 The war was hot in the Low-Countries 1858 LONGF *M Standish*, etc. Pref, The career of poor but daring spirits in the age of Elizabeth was often sought in the Low Countries 1887 M MORRIS *Claverhouse* v. (1888) 80 He had served his apprenticeship to the trade of war in the Low Countries

b. *attrib.*, quasi-*adj.* Belonging to the Low Countries. In 17th c. often of soldiers Having served in the Low Countries

1625 BACON *Ess*, *Seditions* (Arb) 407 The Low-Countrey-Men, who haue the best Mines, aboue ground, in the World. 1678 BUTLER *Hud* iii i 1440 But I have sent him for a Token To your Low-Countrey Hogen Mogen 1889 CORBETT *Monk* ii 15 The plain Low Country officer 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 34 Baggy low-country knee-breeches.

Lowd(e, obs form of LOUD

Lowder (lū·dər). *Sc.* and *north.* [a. ON. *lūðr* (Norw. *luder*, *lur*)] **a.** The stand or foundation on which a mill rests. **b.** (Short for *lowder-tree*, which is also in use.) A wooden lever or hand-spoke used for lifting the millstones; any long, stout rough stick (Eng. Dial. Dict.)

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 98, I promise thee heere to thy chafts ill cheir, Except thou goe leir to licke at the lowder *a* 1706 in J Watson *Collect Scot. Poems* i 44 He Ran to the Mill and fetcht the Lowder, Wherewith he hit her on the Shou'der.

Low down, *a.* and *adv.* [f Low *a.* and *adv.* + DOWN *adv*] **a.** Used as a more emphatic synonym for the adj. in predicative use, and for the adv. (Written as two words.) **b.** in attributive use; chiefly *U. S*, degraded, abject. (Written with hyphen.)

a. 1548 ELYOT *Dict*, *Demissus*, humble, lowe downe. 1689 LOCKE *Civ. Govt.* ii. v § 38 (1694) 194 In that part of the World which was first inhabited, even as low down as Abrahams time, they wandred with their Flocks and their Herds..freely up and down. *a* 1860 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gosp. Jesus Chr.* xv (1861) 201 They put the date of Messiah's advent too low down. 1870 KINGSLEY in *Gd. Words* 205/2 To see Sirius, not, as in our dog-days, low down on the horizon, but riding high in heaven 1890 L. C D'OYLE *Notches* 20 They had played it rather low down on the preacher

b. 1881 CABLE *Mad. Delphine*, etc. 104 It was so much better than he could have expected from his 'low-down' relative. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, Lucas effected a beautiful low-down catch. 1888 EGGLESTON *Graysons* xviii. 197 Her archaic speech was perhaps a shade better than the 'low-down' language of Broad Run. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 158 There is another low-down pigeon domesticated at Talagouga 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 484/1 Every low-down Neapolitan ice-creamer in the town.

Hence **Low-downer** *U.S*, a 'poor white' of the southern States.

1871 DE VERE *Americanisms* (1872) 45 [Given as the designation current in North Carolina]. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 131 They are at least known by a generic by-word, as Poor Whites or Low-downers.

Lowe, obs. f. Low *a.*, LOUGH2; obs. pa. t. of LAUGH *v.*; obs. pa t and pa. pple. of LIE *v.*2

Loweite (lō vəˌəit). *Min.* [Named, 1846, by Haidinger after A. *Löwe* of Vienna.] Sulphate of magnesium and sodium occurring in yellowish crystalline masses.

1850 DANA *Min.* 678 Löweite is a saline mineral from Ischl. 1885 *Erni's Min.* 278.

†**Lo·wer**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **lower(e**, 6 **looer.** [ad OF. *louier* reward.] Reward, guerdon, recompense.

c 1330 *Arth & Merl* 372 (Kölbing) Þurch ous þou art in þi power ȝif ous now our lower! *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5368 Ser, if þou lessen my life na lowere þou wynnes. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 59 A knyght axed his body when he was deed vpon the seide crosse, and it was graunted hym of Pilate in lower of his servyse *a* 1550 *Image Ipocr* i in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 415 Thoughe Christ be the doer, They force not of his looer, They sett therby no stoore.

Lower (lōʷəɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 3 **laȝghere, lah(e)re, lahȝhre**, 4 **lagher, law(i)er, logher**, 5 **lougher, louȝer, lowyr**, *Sc.* **lavar, -war**, 4, 7 *Sc.* **lauer**, 4– **lower.** [f Low *a.* + -ER 3.]

A. *adj.* The comparative of Low *a.*

1. As an ordinary comparative (capable of being followed by *than*): see the senses of Low *a.*

c 1200 ORMIN 2664 Þohh wass ȝho miccle lahre, Þann ure laffdiȝ Marȝe wass *Ibid* 3746 Lasse þann hiss enngell, & lahȝhre inoh. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 36 Hwa-se, of engel, lihteð to iwurðen lahre, þen a beast .. loki hu ha spede! *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 9467 Sua hei na-thing was euer wroght, þat. ne moght Fall dun in to lagher [*Gött.* lauer] state 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i 58 That said, successioun of Kyngrik Was nocht to lawer feys lik. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* ii. i. 69 Qwen tha ar far lawar 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 39 Of whiche lougher men in degre mowe lerne gret . doctryne *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon* xv (1885) 145 What lower man was þer sytinge in þat counsell, þat [etc]. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S T S.) xxvi 40 They wald with nobill men be nemmit, Syne laittandly to lawar leinde 1667 MILTON *P L.* iv. 76 And in the lowest deep a lower deep Still threatning to devour me opens wide. 1671 — *Samson* 1246 Stalking with less unconsci'nable strides, And lower looks. 1740 LD. BALTIMORE in *Gentl. Mag* X 586 The Estimate of the Navy is lower than that which was laid before us the last Session. 1774 T HUTCHINSON *Diary* 7 Oct, The people of Norfolk are generally of a lower size, and very few tall. 1839 YEOWELL *Anct Brit Ch.* vii (1847) 73 It seems difficult to place their origin at a lower period than the apostolic age 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I 294 A small body of grenadier dragoons, who came from a lower class and received lower pay. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* I xxxii 254 Hush-sh-sh For heaven's sake, Mr Mason, do be a little lower. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 115 The solder, of course, has a much lower fusion point than the metals to be joined. 1873 PRINCESS ALICE in *Mem* 26 July (1884) 308, I feel lower and sadder than ever 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* ii. ii. 139 Try and keep that lower in tone

absol. 1869 J MARTINEAU *Ess.* II 186 Can the lower create the higher? 1885 TENNYSON *Locksley H* 60 *Yrs. after* 124 So the Higher wields the Lower, while the Lower is the Higher.

2 Used in contradistinction to UPPER or HIGHER, as the specific designation of an object, a class or group of objects, a part or parts of some whole (with reference either to local situation or to rank, dignity, or place in classification); occas. in partitive concord (='the lower part of'), esp. in geographical names.

1590 SIR J SMYTH *Disc Weapons* Proēme 16 All higher and lower Officers of Armies under the Generall. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl* iii vi 10 Lower Syria. 1611 BIBLE *Gen* vi. 16 With lower, second, and third stories shalt thou make it. 1631 MASSINGER *Beleeve as you list* ii ii, This is the bodye of Antiochus, Kinge of the lower Asia 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 410 Both contain Within them every lower facultie Of sense. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 3 The outward Muscles and Skins of the Lower-Belly. 1730 A GORDON *Maffei's Amphith* 131 In the lower Ages the Legend on Medals did not often allude to a particular Fact. 1758 J S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 42 The Corner of the Lower-Lip. 1783 BURKE *East India Bill* Wks. IV. 72 The lower sort in the camp it seems could not be restrained. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 101 The Lower Wall or the Floor of the Orbit is nearly plain 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Von Ranke* (1843) III. 220 Merchants from the Lower Danube 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm* x 193 The sleeves of the hauberk sometimes were cut short about the middle of the lower arm 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* iii. 36 The Huronian or Lower Cambrian. *Ibid.* iv. 56 The Lower Silurian is the Upper Cambrian of Sedgwick. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast* i. (1875) 5 The treatment of the lower animals by man. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 448/2 Strong lower-sail winds 1889 POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* ii. (Badm. Libr) 43 There are four lines in fencing; two upper and two lower 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* iii. (1900) 23 An immense fourfold tackle from the main lowermast-head.

b. Phrase. † *To have the lower hand*: to have lost the superiority; to be second best off.

1693 *Mem. Count Tockely* III. 72 When they have once the lower-hand,. they no longer distinguish what they do.

3. quasi-*sb.* †**a.** One lower; an inferior. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 10739 Whase laȝheþþ himm Bineþenn his lahȝhre. 1340 *Ayenb.* 175 Þe ȝinne is gratter ine ane prelat þanne ine ane loȝer *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt* 104 Þei are vnfeiþful to þer soureyns, vneuȝn to þer lowar. *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III xvi. 89 Whebir he suffre of his prelate or of his piere, or of his lower.

†**b.** The lower part or parts *of* (something). *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxii. 9 Into þe lavgher of þe earth.

4. Special collocations: **lower-boy**, a boy in the *lower school* (see below); **lower-case** *Printing* (see CASE *sb.*[2] 9); also *attrib.*; **lower chamber** = *lower-house*; **lower classes**, those below the middle rank in society; **lower criticism**, verbal or textual criticism (cf. *higher criticism*, s.v. CRITICISM 2 b); **lower critic**, one who is occupied with lower criticism, **lower deck**, the deck immediately over the hold, orig. only of a ship with two decks; also *attrib*; **Lower Empire** [= F. *bas empire*], the later Roman Empire (formerly, in numismatic use, from the reign of Gallienus; now usually, from the reign of Constantine, or some still later epoch); **lower fourth, fifth**, etc, the lower division of the fourth, fifth, etc form in a public school; also *attrib*; **lower house**, the inferior branch of a legislature consisting of two houses, also of the convocation of the Church of England; **lower** †**order** or **orders** = *lower classes*; **lower school**, in public schools, usually the forms below the fifth; also *attrib.*; (*the* or *this*) **lower world**, earth as opposed to heaven or the heavenly bodies.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. i. VIII. 92 The *lower boy or fag, asked his master whether he had further need of him 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Livingstone* I. i A mob of two hundred lower boys 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XIV. P 1 The Stem, and other Fat Stroaks of *Lower-Case Roman. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) VII. 383/2 The letters of the lower case. 1890 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II 251 The type is getting on: I have all the lower-case letters (26). 1885 LOWE *Bismarck* I. 293 The *Lower Chamber would not yield an inch to the Crown and the Upper House. 1778 (the *lower classes of the people), 1806 (the lower class) [see CLASS *sb* 2]. 1849 THIRLWALL *Rem.* III 346 Efforts .. to elevate the intellectual condition of the lower classes. 1897 RENDEL HARRIS in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept 342 Resch is not merely a '*lower critic' busied with readings of the existing Gospels. *Ibid.*, The *Lower Criticism of the New Testament 1709 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4521/2 We fired, with the utmost Vigour, .part of our *Lower-deck Guns. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst* 2 The ports of the said lower deck to be grated on the inside. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 246 The lower-deck ports were then opened. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Apr. 4/3 Lieutenant is the highest step to which a lower-deck rating can attain 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 573/2 (*Empire*) The *lower empire comprehends near 1200 years, reckoning [from 260] down to the destruction of Constantinople in 1453 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, The driving of this *lower-fourth must have been grievous work. *Ibid.*, He and the other lower-fourth boys. 1879 FULKE *Heskins Parl* 50 He .placeth him in the *lower house. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV 49 Exultation was heard through all the lower house. 1852 BP. WILBERFORCE *Let.* in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II iv 140 Suppose that .. the Lower House [of Convocation] elected another [Prolocutor] 1862 *Acts Massach* 254 Lower House. 1869 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser 1 23 Ultimately, however, the Lower House [Commons] conceded the demands of the Upper. 1712 (the *lower Order of Britons), 1749 [see ORDER *sb.* 2] 1796 G. M. WOODWARD *Eccent. Excurs.* 14 The adjoining skittle-ground is filled with people of the lower order (according to fashionable denomination). 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 27 Apr. 196, I will make your Aristocratic insolence bend before the superior mind of the 'Lower Orders'. 1857 T. HUGHES *Tom Brown* I v, There's nothing like candour for a *lower-school boy. 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, III ii. 38 The Globe that lights the *lower World. *a* 1599 SPENSER *Mutability* VI. 14 Mean-while the lower World was darkned quite. 1675 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I 301 All the light and influence that the heavens bestow upon this lower world.

5. *Comb.* Forming comparatives to the combinations of Low *a.* (see Low *a.* IV).

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 25 Apprehensions lower-roofed. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiii. 242 Smaller, clumsier, lower-brained, and weaker-jawed than their elders.

B *adv.* The comparative of Low *adv*, q v. *Lower down*: the comparative of Low DOWN.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 209 The kynges shyp. descended lower, before a towne in Holland 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform* XIII 10 Quha that wald the mater vnderstand, He man luke lawer. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 120 She her selfe is hit lower *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XLVIII. 143 Come no lauer. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb) 20 No Prince living..descended lower in presenting her person to the publique view. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 122 Let us continue on the story down lower still. 1648 FAIRFAX, etc. *Remonstrance* 17 Then he fell to play lower. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I. 80 How it was performed, we shall teach lower in this Book 1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 62 A viscous clammy .. Mixture, scarce at all disposed to ferment, before 'tis let down lower with Water. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 288 The lower they are degraded..the more submissively they must depend upon his favour. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 170 Your portion is with them,—nay, never frown, But, if you please, some fathoms lower down. 1838–9 HALLAM *Lit. Europe* II. i. § 48 We find not a few editions .'—Cicero de Officiis .. 1553; Virgil, 1570;..Horace and Juvenal, 1574. It is needless to proceed lower, when they become more frequent. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 64 Still farther north [the snow line] reaches yet lower.

Lower (lōu·əɹ), *v.* Also 7 loor, lour, lowre. [f. LOWER *a.*]

1. *trans.* To cause or allow to descend, to let down gradually (e. g. a boat, a drawbridge, a thing or person suspended from above); to haul down (a sail, a flag). Also with *away* (Naut.), *down*.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 611 Being almost at my desired Port, I will strike and lower down my Fore-top-sail. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 17 Loure the Yard, and furl the Sail. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 198 The Water .. sustains these Particles till its motion begins to remit, .. when by degrees it lowers them. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 384 Now down the mast the yard they lower away. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 548 The foe advance to meet us .. look! they lower The bridge! 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxvi, The sloop immediately lowered a boat. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII § 9. 562 A summons from Blake to lower the Dutch flag was met by the Dutch admiral .. with a broadside. 1894 WEYMAN *My Lady Rotha* XIV 151 My lady waved adieu to him, and he lowered his great plumed hat to his stirrup. 1895 *Manch. Guard.* 14 Oct. 5/6 The workmen have to be lowered by ropes down the face of the cliff.

b. *absol.* (*Naut.*)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) *Lower handsomely!* and *lower cheerly!* are opposed to each other, the former being the order to lower gradually, and the latter to lower expeditiously 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser II. *Smuggler's Leap*, Now lower away, come lower away! We must be far ere the dawn of the day 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* III (1900) 21 We lowered and left the ship.

c. *trans.* To make lower, diminish the height of

1858 LARDNER *Hand bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrostatics* etc. 33 The water escapes until the level of C has been lowered to that of B 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 103 The bellcot had been lowered to the porch.

d. *Wood-engraving.* To remove by cutting or scraping, or to depress (the surface of a block).

1839 CHATTO *Wood Engraving* IX (1861) 586 The part which appears white in A [should be] lowered out 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 723/1 If lowered, the designs will require to be re-sketched on the wood

2. *intr* To descend, sink (also *fig.*); †to cower, crouch (*obs.*). Often with *down* Also *Naut.* of a yard. To admit of being let down.

1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* I. II. 129 The present pleasure, By reuolution lowring, does become The opposite of it selfe 1680 HICKERINGILL *Meroe* Wks. 1716 I. 240 For the Crown to Veil and Lower to the Stool of Repentance, Oh abominable and Vile! 1720 I. GORDON *Humourist* I 92 The brute Part of the Creation are affected by the Turns of Weather, the Deer, we say, runs to Covert, the Bird lowers 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 38 The main yard could not lower. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 323 When snow is falling.. the shepherds drive their flocks round the top of a hill in a circle, to keep them from lowring and being smothered. 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* I 146, I immediately lowered down and hid myself among some shrubs 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* i, Smoke lowering down from chimney-pots.

b. To slope downwards.

1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* II 104 To the north of Helsinburg the shores are steep and rocky, they lower to the south 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol* I. II XXV 638 The top of the escarpment where it lowers towards Ottajano

†**c.** *trans.* To descend (a hill). *Obs*

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I 133 Lowering the hill the scenery is yet more agreeable

3. **a.** *trans.* To diminish in amount, price, proportion, etc. **b.** *intr.* To become lower in price.

a. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* Pref (A) 7 b, Some People .. may not know it is for their Advantage to lower their Interest. 1729 SWIFT *Intelligencer* No 19 P 5 The Value of Guineas was lowered in England from 21*s* 6*d* to only 21*s*. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 172 The value of money is very considerably lowered since the bishop wrote. 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* XIV, Did the tyrant lower wheat? 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* I. 3, I suppose your wages are lowered. 1886 EARL SPENCER *Speech at Leeds* 3 May, They lowered the rents

b. 1697 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield* (1899) II. 347 Soe soon as that grain vizt Indian Corne lowers of the abovesaid price .. then [etc.] 1823 *Examiner* 448/2 Meat will lower in price 1891 *Daily News* 13 June 5/5 Poultry is gradually lowering in price.

4. To make lower in quality or degree; to lessen the intensity or elevation of.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 6 Dec., My illness .alone never yet lowered my spirits as they are now lowered. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II v. vii. 623 The Mahratta government .might have been induced to lower its tone. 1834 LISTER *Anne Grey* XXVI II 115 Lowering his voice so that she alone could hear. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. VI 46 The light of both is lowered in the same proportion 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II 193 In washing, the Chiaroscuro is lowered from the high lights to the middle tones. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 629 Another time-honoured fashion of lowering intracranial tension is by purgatives.

†**b.** To reduce the strength or quality of (a liquid, the air); to dilute *with* (water, etc.). *Obs.*

1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 145 This Art of purifying Arracs with Milk, were tolerable, if they did not, at the same time, lower them with Water also. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Lowering a sample [of spirits] to the proof strength. 1772 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl* 8 June, Milk. lowered with hot water. 1793 BEDDOES *Lett. Darwin* 39 It would be more advantageous to lower the atmospheric air with hydrogene than with azotic air. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. i. P 5 [She made] him take a good draught of wine, a little lowered at proper intervals. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ix, Wot do you go a lowerin' the table-beer for then?

c. *Mus.* To depress in pitch, to flatten.

1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 10) XVII. § 448 If we take the second inversion of a chord of the seventh .. and lower the bass note a chromatic semitone, we shall obtain a new combination.

d. *intr.* To become lower in intensity.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* VII, The lurid light, which had filled the apartment, lowered and died away.

5. *trans.* To bring down in rank, station, or estimation; to degrade, dishonour. Const. *to.*

1772 *Junius Lett.* liv. 282 His letter has lowered him in my opinion. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 65 The history of Persius had been greatly misapplied and lowered, by being inserted among the fables of Greece. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* iv, In marriage a man lowers a woman to his own rank 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 75 What had passed must have had the effect of raising his own Church in his esteem, and of lowering the Church of England. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 347 Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel and lower the proud 1882 JEAN WATSON *Life A. Thomson* iii. 44 Lowering his character as a minister of the Gospel.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 45 Thou shalt lower to his level day by day.

6. *trans* To bring down to a lower position on a graduated scale.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. XXI 344 To lower the melting point of the Montanvert ice. 1872 B. STEWART *Heat* § 98 It is possible to lower the freezing point by various means.

Lower: see LOUR *v.*; obs. form of LOUVER.

Lowerable (lōu ərăb'l), *a.* [f. LOWER *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being lowered.

1889 H. M. DOUGHTY *Friesland Meres* 230 Top masts lowerable under bridges.

Lowerd, Lowere, obs. ff. of LORD, LOUVER.

Lowered (lōu əɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. LOWER *v.* + -ED[1].] In various senses of the vb. In *Her.*, of an ordinary = ABASED 2.

1707 E. SMITH *Phædrus & Hipp.* III. 31 The suppliant Nations with lower'd Sails Confess the Ocean's Queen 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl* 8 June, The affectionate care that used to be ready, with lowered voice and stealthy pace, to smooth the pillow 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Heraldr.* I, *Lowered* 1839 CHATTO *Wood Engraving* IX (1861) 614 When lowered blocks are printed at a common press, it is necessary that [etc.] 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry*, *Lowered*: see *Abased*. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Floss* III. 167 A great tear fell from under her lowered eyelids. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 63 A general lowered state of health among the population 1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* 12 The intermediate heights are distinguished as 'lowered' and 'raised', thus the 'lowered high-front' has a position below the 'high-front'.

Lowerer (lōu·ərəɹ). [f. LOWER *v* + -ER[1].] One who or something which lowers

1890 SWEET *Primer Phonetics* 15 Intermediate positions between the nine cardinal ones are marked by diacritics: ⊥ 'raiser', ⊤ 'lowerer' ⊣⊢ 'backward lowerer'.

Lowering (lōu·əriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOWER *v* + -ING[1].] The action of LOWER *v.* in various senses.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* I 16 Such indifferent things as .. hoising, looring, and the like. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg Necess.* 15 A striking or louring of Sail by the Ships of other Nations 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp*, *Lowering*,. the debasing of the strength of any spirituous liquor by mixing water with it 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed 3) 193 The lowering of the temperature in February and May. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 171 A continuous course of baiting, lowering and hauling up. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 556 A previous lowering of vitality may usher it [psoriasis] in

Lowering (lōu əriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOWER *v.* + -ING[2].] That lowers, in senses of the vb.

1895 *Daily News* 3 June 7/2 The felt branches continue dull, at lowering prices. 1899 GRIFFITH JONES *Ascent thro Christ* I iii 120 There are lowering influences in the environment.

Lowering: see LOURING.

†**Lowermore**, *a. Obs.* [f. LOWER *a.* + MORE *adv*, after next] = LOWER *adv.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat* I XXVIII. 69 The lowermore round ligament of the Womb *Ibid.* II. IV. 93.

Lowermost (lōu·əɹmoust), *a.* [f. LOWER *a.* + -MOST.] = LOWEST *a* (Cf. HIGHERMOST)

1561 T. HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV. (1577) X iv a, The Sunne .. in winter season draweth to the lowermost signe. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V XII. 71 As you may see by the Figure out of the lowermost Gun of the Castle. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 74 The lowermost mast would likewise have gone, had not the weather proved fine. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VII. 295 The lowermost extremity of the ascending frontal convolution.

Lowery: see LOURY.

Lowest (lōu əst), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* laȝhesst, 4 lauest, louwest, 5 lagh-, lau-, law-, lowist, -yst, 5–6 lawest, *Sc.* -ast, 6 *Sc.* leuchest, 3– lowest. [f. Low *a.* + -EST]

A. *adj.* **1.** The superlative of Low *a.* in its various senses.

c 1200 ORMIN 15276 Þiss follc iss laȝhesst. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2437 Þe mone lowest is. *a* 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 357 (Gött) Þe lauest [*Cott* nepermast] þan es water and erde. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. I 115 Lucifer louiest liȝth of hem alle 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* I. iv. 8 Slyke sobly ar moste haly, & ȝit of men ar haldyn laghyst. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 33 b, The lowest sorte of the vile and rusticall people. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 89, I sall mak..the hiest stone the leuchest. 1600 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 383 You would sound mee from my lowest Note to the top of my Compasse. 1682 FLAVEL *Right Man's Refuge* 179 When things have been brought to the lowest ebb. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 419 Perjury.. Sells oaths by tale and at the lowest price. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. III. 247 The lowest atmospheric strata. 1862 *Building News* 23 May 1/2 The

Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 46 The lowest fetish-worshippers of Western Africa.

b. In partitive concord. The lowest part of. *poet.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. v. 2 But, when she list, it raught Downe to her lowest heele. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxxvi 13. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 882 That the lowest bottom shook Of Erebus.

2. *Comb.* Forming superlatives to the combinations of LOW *a.*

a 1640 EARL STIRLING *Anacrisis* in *Wks. of Drumm. of Hawth.* (1711) 160 In a more abject manner than the lowest minded man could have descended to conceive.

B *absol.* or as *sb.* 1. The lowest part, position or pitch. *Obs.* exc. with *at.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 Þe engles Þe seoð ham lihten swa lah of so swiðe heh, from Þe heste in heouene to Þe laheste in helle 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 51 And lo! the veil of the temple was to-rent in twey parties, fro the hiest to the lowest. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. x. 53 Put Þe euer atte lowist, and Þe hyest shal be 3oven to Þe; for Þe hiest may not stonde wiþoute Þe lowist. 1640 tr. *Verdeie's Rom of Rom.* III. xxxvii. 156 When a man thinks them at the lowest of the wheele, hee shall be sure to find them on the top. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvii. 39–41 Paraphr. 546 Just when they are brought to the lowest. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 140/1 Men who had been brought up to their duties, and had fulfilled them for many years, at lowest without disgrace. 1897 C HEADLAM *Sel Brit Satirists* 64 When taste was almost at its lowest in England.

2. He who or that which is lowest.

1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 588 The rich, and they that have an arm to check The licence of the lowest in degree. 1830 R. HARDIE *Hoyle made Familiar* 62 [*Cassino.*] When three persons play . the two lowest subtract their points from the highest. 1843 PUSEY *Serm. Holy Euch.* 15 Lowest is joined on with highest, earth with heaven man with God.

C *adv.* The superlative of LOW *adv.* in its various senses; also in *Comb.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 65 Whanne he berth lowest the Seil, Thanne is he swiftest to beguile The womman 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng* (1834) III. xxiii 231 The period in which the people of Christendom were the lowest sunk in ignorance. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 725/1 In 1799 the salary of our lowest-paid Judges was £1000.

Loweth, Lowey, var. ff. LOWTH *Obs.*, LOWY.

Lowffe, obs form of LUFF.

† **Low ffing,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. 'Luff or Lough, a Light or Flame, to Fowl with a Low-Bell' (Phillips, ed. Kersey, 1706)] ? = LOWBELLING.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 1 No maner of persons..shal . take, kill, or destroye any Fesauntes or Parteridges, with any maner of Nettes, Snares, Ginnes, Enginnes, Rowsting, Lowffing or other deuices whatsoeuer, in the night time.

Lowgh, var. LOUGH[1], *Obs.*, obs. f. LOW *v.*[4]

Lowgit, obs. form of LUGGED *ppl a*[2]

Lowh, obs. pa. t of LAUGH **Lowie:** see LOWY.

Lowigite (lō·vigəit). *Min.* [Named, 1861, by Mitscherlich after K. J. *Lowig*, who first analysed it.] Hydrous sulphate of aluminium and potassium, found in yellowish nodules (A. H. Chester).

1862 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXXIV. 215 Löwigite the variety of alunite analysed by Löwig. 1892 DANA *Min.* 976.

† **Lowing,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. LOW *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of LOW *v.*[1], descent; obeisance; humiliation, etc.

c 1394 *P. Pl Crede* 508 He loueth in markettes ben met Wiþ lowynge of lewed men 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. viii. (1495) 351 Wynter bygynnyth whan the sonne is in Capricornus, and is ende of discencyon and the lowynge of the sonne in y myddaye. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxvi, The nether clowde is downe puttyng and a lowenge of his euencristen.

† **Lowing,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. LOW *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of LOW *v*[2]; flaming.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 315/2 Lowynge, or lemynge of fyyr, *flammacio.*

† **Lowing,** *vbl. sb.*[3] *Obs.* [f. LOW *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] The action of LOW *v*[3]; *concr.* an allowance.

1533 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 64 And has na lowing to vphald the samyn. bot oure ouklie penny gaderyt amangis the brether of the said craft. 1607 [see LOW *v*[3] 2].

Lowing (lōu·iŋ), *vbl. sb.*[4] [f. LOW *v.*[4] + -ING[1].] The action of LOW *v.*[4]; the mooing of cattle; also *transf.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 144 Lowinge of þæt ahte, ludinge of þe men. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 315/2 Lowynge, or cryynge of nette, *mugitus.* 1579 A. M[UNDAY] *Captiv. J. Fox* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 153 Amongst the Turkes was one..who . fell off from the toppe of the prison wall, and made such a lowing that the inhabitants came and dawed him 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 179 Calfe-like, they my lowing follow'd. 1794 WORDSW. *Guilt & Sorrow* lviii, Melancholy lowings intervene Of scattered herds 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, Here Miss Nipper made a horrible lowing 1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abb.* etc. xxiv 309 The blowing of his horn, and the lowing of his charge.

Lowing (lōu·iŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] Now *dial.* [f. LOW *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] Burning, flaming, flashing.

13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 679 A lowande leder of ledes in londe hym wel semez. 1721 RAMSAY *Horace to Virgil* iii, Prometheus . staw A lowan coal frae heav'n's high ha'. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xxii, A vast, unbottom'd, boundless pit, Fill'd fou o' lowin brunstane. 1852 A. ROBB *Poems & Songs* 123 Dearest, return The lowin' love I hae for you.

Lowing (lōu·iŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. LOW *v.*[4] + -ING[2].] That lows, as cattle do.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xvii. 18 The stronge vois of loowende beestes. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest, To Sir R. Wroth* 16 'Mongst loughing heards. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 2 The lowing Herd winds slowly o'er the Lea. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss.*, (*Proverbs*) A lowing cow soon forgets her calf.

Lowing, variant of LOYN *Obs.*

Lowins, var. LOW WINES. **Lowis,** obs. f. LOOSE.

Lowish (lōu·iʃ), *a.* [f. LOW *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat low. Also in *comb.*

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2476/4 Taken .. from two Gentlemen,..a grey gelding. , lowish back'd [etc.]. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 81 Money runs a little lowish, after what I have laid out. 1886 MRS. RANDOLPH *Mostly Fools* I. iii. 64 The boy found his level .. —a lowish one.

Lowk(e, variant of LOUK *v.*[1] *Obs.* and *v.*[2]

Lowland (lōu·lænd), *sb* and *a.* Also 6–9 **lawland,** 8 **lawlin,** 9 **laighland, lawlant.** Also LALLAN. [f. LOW *a.* + LAND] **A.** *sb.*

1. Low or level land; land which is on a lower level than the adjoining districts. Usually *pl.*

sing. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* II. 205 The lowland grew blue beneath his feet. 1885 BIBLE (R V.) *Jer.* xxxiii. 13 In the cities of the lowland.

pl. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. Poems 1743 II. 176 No Nat'ral Cause she found from Brooks, or Bogs, Or marshy Lowlands, to produce the Fogs. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 266 So high above the valley that it looked like the lowlands in England do below Box Hill in Surrey. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist Comm.* 106 The central lowlands must be the coldest part of North America.

fig. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 118 The lowlands and levels of ordinary palaver.

2. *spec.* (Now always *pl*) The less mountainous region of Scotland, situated south and east of the Highlands.

1632 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spalding Club) 273 The necessitie of his advis doeth ofttymes invite him to the lowlandis *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* IV. (1691) 69 Whether England and the Low-Lands of Scotland, can maintain a fifth part more People than they now do..the said Territories of England, and the Low-Land of Scotland, contain about Thirty Six Millions of Acres. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett N Scott* (1818) I. 37 The Kirk..distinguishes the Lowlands from the Highlands by the language generally spoken by the inhabitants. 1822 GALT *Provost* XIII 98 Mr. Keg. had come in from the Laighlands to live among us.

3. *Lowlands*: the Lowland (Scottish) dialect. (Cf. *Lallans* s.v. LALLAN.) *Sc.*

1832–53 BALLANTINE *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser III 27 My young cousin Peggy cam doun frae Dunkeld, Wi' nae word o' lawlants ava, man. *a* 1878 H AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (1892) 335 Has gude braid lawlan's left the land?

B. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting low land or a level district; occas. pertaining to the 'nether regions'.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 555 To eschew sic contemptuus oppressioun in a peciabill cuntre and lawland. 1692 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* I. 7 His Errand was, to draw the Low land damps..from the foggy Fens. 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac.* (1737) III. 52 Israel was constrain'd to go down to Egypt, and sue for maintenance to these..low-land states. 1721 RAMSAY *Answer to Burchet* 8 He Doups down to visit ilka lawland ghaist. 1823 in Hone *Every-day Bk* II. 926 Our lowland vapours .deranged her constitution 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 138 Well coerced by Lowland William's [i e William III's] craft 1865 WHITTIER *Revisited* 41 Bring down, O lowland river, The joy of the hills to the waiting sea. 1868 W. W. HUNTER *Compar. Dict. Lang. India* 2 The English have studied and understand the lowland population as no conquerors ever studied or understood a subject race.

2. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Lowlands of Scotland

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 56 Ane lawland ers wald mak a bettir noyis. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I 155 The Scots are divided into Hechtlandmen and Lawlandmen 1752 FAWKES *Descr. May* Pref, The Lowland Scotch language, and the English, at that time, were nearly the same 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* AIR IV, A Highland lad my love was born, The Lawlan' laws he held in scorn 1896 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 88 In her house on the Lowland road Jean Rob starved 1898 CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* I. 6 Lambs which had just been brought from a neighbouring lowland farm.

Lowlander (lōu·lændəɹ). [f. LOWLAND + -ER[1].] An inhabitant of the low-lying or level portion of a country or district.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. iv. 105 The hostility of the Lowlanders, the Lapiths, whom they certainly never subdued. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. 4 The lowlander, on the other hand, has his own strength.

b. *spec.* An inhabitant of the Lowlands of Scotland.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2732/3 The Clan Gregor, and many others, both Highlanders and Lowlanders, are now come in *c* 1775 JOHNSON in Hawkins *Life* (1787) 490 Of the state of the whole Earse nation, the Lowlanders are, at least, as ignorant as ourselves. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 468/1 The little lowlander strutted as he played the evening melody.

Lowler, variant of LOLLER[1] *Obs.*

Lowlihead (lōu·lihed). *arch.* [f. LOWLY *a.* + -HEAD.] Humility, lowliness.

c 1403 CLANVOWE *Cuckow & Night.* 156 Lowliheed, and trewe companye. 1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr.* 7905 Meknesse & lavlyhede 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* i, The stately flower . Of perfect wifehood and pure lowlihead *c* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* 1 (1874) 90 The lamp of her meek lowlihead. 1889 BROWNING *Pope & Net* vii, The thing was gone—That guarantee of lowlihead.

Low·lihood. *rare*⁻⁰. [+ -HOOD] = prec.

1818 in TODD (but his quot. has *lowlyhede*). Hence in mod. Dicts.

Lowlily (lōu·lili), *adv.* [f. LOWLY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a lowly fashion or manner.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 11 Þat þay serve þame mekely and gladly and lawlyly. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXX. 481 He shall..enter into the Citie very poorely and lowlily. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile* Poems 1850 I. 79 Live and love—Doing both nobly, because lowlily. 1881 SHAIRP *Asp Poetry* IV. 116 Only by thinking lowlily of himself, and highly of those better than himself.

Lowliness (lōu·linés). [f. LOWLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lowly.

1. Meekness, humility; an instance of this.

a 1413 HEN, PR. WALES *Ep. to Hen IV* (Nat. MSS. I. 37), Alle the lowlinesse that any subget kan thenkke or devise. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 224 Lat fayle no curtasy And lowlynesse bothe to smalle and grete. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* IV. (Percy Soc.) 20 Than were endued Her crystall eyes full of lowlenes 1535 COVERDALE *Prov* XVI. 1 Lowlynes goeth before honoure 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II i. 22 'Tis a common proofe, That Lowlynesse is young Ambitions Ladder. 1764 J WOOLMAN *Jrnl.* (1840) 127 By so travelling I might set an example of lowliness before the eyes of their masters. 1845 TENNYSON *Maud* I XII V, O Maud were sure of Heaven If lowliness could save her. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 285 Greatness in lowliness.

2. Low state or condition; abjectness, poverty.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe ed.) 614/2 They say that they continued in that lowlyness, untill the time that the division betweene the two howses of Lancaster and Yorke arose 1891 I K. CHEYNE *Origin Psalter* VII 353 Sympathy ..made the Messiah like unto common men in their lowliness.

† **Low·ling.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f LOW *a.* + -LING.] A low-bred fellow.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVIII. (1887) 178 Yet some petie lowlinges, do sometimes seeke to resemble.

Low-lived (lōu lə·ivd), *a.* Also 8-9 **-lifed.** [f. LOW *a.* + *live-*, LIFE + -ED[2].] Of persons: Living a low life; vulgar, mean. Hence of actions, expressions, etc.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 155 She could not think of letting any common low-lived fellow come near her *Ibid* III. 177 How can you take delight in such a low-lived trick? 1766 GOLDSM *Vic. W.* xi, Your Ladyship should except your own things in the Lady's Magazine. I hope you'll say there's nothing low-lived there? 1781 J. RIPLEY *Sel. Orig Let.* 77 The low lifed fellow who wrote this letter. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 46 *note*, Aristophanes is unmerciful upon low-lived, vulgar people. 1882 FR. A KEMBLE *Later Life* I 82 An ignoble, low-lived expression occasionally startled..one, on a countenance noble and intellectual

Lowly (lōu·li), *a.* Somewhat *arch.* Forms: 4 **lou(e)lich, louli,** 4–7 *north.* **lawly, -lie,** (7 **laulie**), 6 **lowely, lowlie,** 4– **lowly.** [f. LOW *a.* + -LY[1].]

1. Humble in feeling or demeanour; not proud or ambitious.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc* 142 She to him so louly was and trewe 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XIV. 227 For loulich he loketh and loueliche is his speche. 1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr* 21034 Yiff thow do to myn Image, Lowly worshepe and homage *a* 1450 in *Skillingford Lett.* (Camden) 132 Y byseke yow yn the lowlokyst wyse that [etc.]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1664 Wallace on kne, with lawly obeysance. 1535 COVERDALE *Micah* VI 8 To be lowly, and to walke with thy God 1602 SHAKS *Twel. N* III. i. 110 'Twas neuer merry world, Since lowly feigning was call'd compliment. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* CI 3 Annot 719 Without the lowlyest posture of the body 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 P 3 The Pope has written to the French King on the Subject of a Peace, and his Majesty has answered in the lowliest Terms. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 93 God accounts him proud; High in demand, though lowly in pretence.

absol 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* III. 34 He shal geue grace vnto the lowly. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*

2. Humble in condition or quality. Usually with some notion of sense 1: Modest, unpretending.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 323 Courtesie . is sooner found in lowly sheds then in tapestry Halls. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 141 All the comforts that the lowly roof Of undisturbed retirement knows 1791 J LEARMONT *Poems* 278, I'd sit fu' happy i' my lowly ben. 1808 WORDSW. *Sonn*, '*Milton! thou should'st be living*', Thy heart The lowliest duties on herself did lay 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* IV (1873) 98 The continued existence of lowly organisms offers no difficulty. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I iii 23, I put up at a very lowly inn. 1871 G. V SMITH *Bible & Pop. Theol.* xi. 116 They remembered the origin of Jesus and saw his lowly condition 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) IV XVIII. 143 The sons of Harold who were within the walls of Exeter came of a lowlier and doubtful stock

absol. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 600 Say . what the name you bore (For from the natal hour distinctive names, One common right, the great and lowly claims). 1852 MRS. STOWE (*title*), Uncle Tom's Cabin, or, Life among the Lowly.

3. Low in situation or growth; usually with allusion to sense 1. (Cf HUMBLE *a.*)

1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, II. iv. 21 Thy Sunne sets weeping in the lowly West. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past* IV 2 Lowly Shrubs and Trees that shade the Plain, Delight not all. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II 638 Those who dwell where Boagrius floats the lowly Lands. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 449 Where purple violets lurk With all the lowly children of the shade. *a* 1789 CONGREVE *Mourn Muse Alexis* Wks. 1730 III. 208 As lofty Pines o'ertop the lowly Reed, So did her graceful Height all Nymphs exceed 1852 WHITTIER *Question of Life* 123 In lowliest depths of bosky dells The hermit Contemplation dwells. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXVII. (1856) 225 And the sun, albeit from a lowly altitude, shone out in full brightness.

b. ? *nonce use.* ? Lying low.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III iii. 47 As lookes the Mother on her lowly Babe, When Death doth close his tender dying Eyes.

¶ 4. *occas.* Low in character, mean.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 124 This proud letter of the lowly Lady Davers. *Lowly*, I say, because she could

stoop to such vain pride. 1843 James *Forest Days* (1847) 289 His name was never stained with any lowly act.

5. *Comb.*, as *lowly-built, -lovely, -minded* (hence *lowly-mindedness*), adjs.

a 1822 Shelley *Tear* iv. 3 Over thy *lowly-built sepulchre bending. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 168 She—so *lowly-lovely and so loving. 1540 Coverdale *Fruitf. Less.* i (1593) K 3 b, Christ teacheth vs to bee *lowly minded and humble. 1859 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxvii. 57 I he stamp of lowly-mindedness.

Lowly (lōʷlɪ), *adv.* Forms: 4 lozly, louheliche, loweliche, laweliche, 4–5 loulí, -y, 4–6 lowely, 5 loughly, louely, 5–6 lawly, 6 *Sc.* lau-, lawle, -lie, 6–7 lowlie, 9 *Sc.* laighly, leuchly, 4– lowly. [f. Low *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. In a lowly manner (= Lowlily); humbly, reverently; modestly. In *to bow lowly* with mixture of sense 2.

13.. *E. E. Allit P.* B 614 Lenge a lyttel with þy lede I lozly biseche. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2062 *Ariadne*, But I yow serve as louly In that place 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 141 Lewede eremytes, That loken ful louheliche to laechen mennes almesse. 14 *Why I can't be a Nun* 161 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 142, I, as lowly as I can, Wolle do yow servyse nyȝt and day. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. ii. 24 To quham as than lawle thus Juno said [etc.] 1529 Frith *Antithesis* Wks. (1573) 98/1 Christ full lowly and meekely washed his disciples feete. 1588 A. King tr *Canisius' Catech.* 79 We maist humblie, and laulie prosterne our selfs. 1629 Milton *Nativity Ode* 25 O run, prevent them with thy humble ode, And lay it lowly at his blessed feet. 1667 — *P. L.* v. 144 Lowly they bow'd adoring, and began Thir Orisons. 1802 Wordsw. *Farewell* 28 A gentle Maid, whose heart is lowly bred 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* III. ii, As he bowed lowly before the Duchess.

2 In a low manner or degree.

a. In a low position or posture; along the ground. In examples from 18th c. there is mixture of sense 1.

13 . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1384 So wele his strok he sett That his heued fram þe bodi flei, He ȝede him laweliche neye 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 24 A pleasant dale that lowly lay Betwixt two hills 1784 Cowper *Task* III 663 Some clothe the soil that feeds them, far diffused And lowly creeping 1785 — *Poplar Field* 14, I must ere long lie as lowly as they [felled trees]. 1795 Burns *Song*, 'Their groves o' sweet myrtles', Where the blue-bell and gowan lurk lowly unseen 1811 A. Scott *Poems* 144 (Jam.) Auld Reekie stands sweet on the east sloping dale, An' leuchly lurks Leith, where the trading ships sail.

b. In a low voice. Now only *poet.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 314/2 Lowely, or ſofte yn voyce, *submisse* 1810 Shelley *Zastrozzi* iv Pr Wks 1888 I 17 He sometimes spoke lowly to himself 1839 Bailey *Festus* (1852) 127 A maiden sat in her lonely bower Sadly and lowly singing. 1863 Woolner *My Beautiful Lady* 95 What art thou whispering lowly to thy babe, O wan girl-mother?

†**c.** In an inferior manner, meanly. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. ii. 3, I will show my selfe highly fed, and lowly taught.

d. With a low opinion. *rare.*

1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 63 They always think highly of the beloved Object, and lowly of themselves. 1852 H. Newland *Lect. Tractarianism* II 68 'Why', said he [South], 'the High Church are those who think highly of the Church, and lowly of themselves; the Low Church are those who think highly of themselves, and lowly of the Church'.

e In a low degree. *rare.*

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 30 The walls of the lung are but very lowly vascular.

3. *Comb*, as *lowly-born, -cultivated, -organized.*

1623 Shaks. *Hen VIII*, II. iii. 19 Tis better to be *lowly borne .. Then [etc.] 1872 F. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 234 We may long look in vain for the name of a lowly born man amongst the Roman magistracy. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y.*, 1st Sund. after Christm. 11, A sick man's *lowly breathed sigh 1856 Kane *Arct Expl* II. xxi. 212 That apathetic fatalism which belongs to all *lowly-cultivated races. 1859 Darwin *Orig Spec.* iv. (1873) 99 *Lowly organised forms appear to have been preserved to the present day.

†**Lowly**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* lawly. [f. Lowly *a.*] *trans.* To humble; *refl.* to condescend

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I 512 Louyng to God Almycht, Hes lawlest him so far to schaw the rycht Of this tirrane quhilk wes oure prince and king 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1218/2 Were not the charge I present I should lowlie my person to meet you six English miles. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xxi 125 Wee see howe God lowlieth himselfe and stoopeth to our rudenesse

Low man, lowman. [f. Low *a.* + Man. Cf. also Highman.] In *pl.* Dice loaded so as to turn up low numbers. (Cf. Low-runner.)

1592 Kyd *Sol & Perс.* II. i. 223 Heere are tall men and little men. Hie men and low men, thou wouldst say. 1596 Lodge *Wits Miserie* (1879) 47. 1608 Dekker *Belman Lond.* E 3. *a* 1612 Harington *Epigr* I lxxix. (1618) D 3 b, Then play thou for a pound or for a pin, High men are low men, still are foysted in. 1622, *a* 1643 [see Highman].

Lowme, obs. form of Loom *sb.*1

Lowmost (lōʷmost), *a.* and *adv.* Now *dial.* [f. Low *a.* or *adv.* + -most.] = Lowest *a.* and *adv.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par Mark* xiii. 87 From the hyghest pole of heauen to the lowmoste 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxvi. 233 The leaues that grow lowmoste are somewhat larger. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 260 The lowmost at the royal board, but foremost still in war. 1865 E. Waugh *Besom Ben* II. 23 Every time his head came lowmost he looked at his master with imploring eyes.

Lowmpe, obs. form of Lamb.

Lown (laun), *a.*, *sb.* and *adv. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5–7 lowne, 6 louin, loun, 7–8 lownd, 8 lowen, 9 lowan, lound, 6– lown. [a. ON. **lugn* (*u* stem; Icel. *lygn* adj, *logn* neut. sb., MSw. *lughn*, Sw. *lugn*, Da. *luun* adj. and sb.). The derived Lown *v.* occurs earlier.] **A.** *adj.*

1. a. Of the weather, water, a locality: Calm, quiet, still, unruffled.

c 1460 Holland *Howlat* 18 The land lowne was and le, with lyking and luf. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor Fab.* VII. (*Lion & Mouse*) xxxviii. The fair forest with leuis lowne and lie. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. viii. 60 Within the havin goith loune. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Proheme to Cosmogr. 11 In weddir louin and maist tempestius haill, But ony dreid, I beir ane equall saill. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 156 Then sett he to, with saill and ayre, To seik some lowner harbore thayre. 1584 Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* I. (1608) 19 The variant winde is still and lowne. 1683 G. Meriton *Yorks. Dialogue* 346 How comes thy Clathes seay flurr'd, Barne, this Lownd day? 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 118 Ye may hear him, on a lown day, at every farm house in the village. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 221 The wind came . in lown-warm puffs.

b. Of persons, their actions, circumstances, demeanour, talk, etc.: Calm, gentle, quiet, silent, soft, still.

1714 Ramsay *Elegy John Cowper* ix, To keep a' things hush and lown. 1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 92 My lad, my counsel's ye be lown. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxiv, Sir Richard . had a fair offspring o' his ain, and a' was lound and quiet till his head was laid in the ground. 1823 J. Wilson *Trials Marg. Lyndsay* xxxiii. 270 But do you think your brother will like Nether-Place? It will be oure lown for him. 1827 — *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 277 You'll keep a lowner sugh or you get halfway from Dalnacarnoch.

2 Sheltered; cozy, snug.

1728 Ramsay *Ram & Buck* 6 And drave them frae the lowner bield, To crop contented frozen fare 1867 N. Macleod *Starling* 1, Turnips and stubble are no' to be compared wi'.. the win'y taps o' the hills, or the lown glens.

B *sb.* [= Icel *logn*] Quiet, calm, stillness, tranquillity; also, shelter.

1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss., Lun*, or *Lewe*, under cover, or shelter. Under the lun or lewe of a hedge. W. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* vi. 11 (1849) 257 To hear the far-off Kirk-bell ringing shrilly in the lown of a Sunday morning 1880 Watt *Poet Sketches* 60 (E. D. D.) Oor bit hoosie that stood i' the lown o' the shaw.

C. *adv* Quietly, softly

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot* 24125 Befoir the wynd thai saillit lone and still. 1816 Scott *Old Mort* xlii, For God's sake, speak lound and low

Lown (laun), *v. Sc* and *north dial.* Also 5 llown, 9 lownd. [f. Lown *a.*]

1. a *intr* To become calm, to calm; also with *down*. †**b** *trans* To make calm, to lull *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sc Troyan War* (Horstm.) II 1012 The see-tempestes llownyt not. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. ii. 5 Eftir the wyndis lownit war at will. *Ibid* X. ii. 113 The wyndis eik thar blastis lownit sone. 1737 Ramsay *Sc Prov* (1797) 24 Blaw the wind ne'er so fast it will lown at the last 1894 R. W. Reid *Poems* 59 The win' was lownin' doon

2. To shelter.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xv. 276 And a myle wes betuix the seis, And that wes lownyt all with treis. 1802 Coleridge *Lett* 26 Aug. (1895) 400, I was sheltered (in the phrase of the country, *lownded*) in a sort of natural porch on the summit of Sca Fell.

Hence **Lowned** (*lownit*) *ppl. a*, calmed, still.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* V. iv. 107 Scherand the lownit air, [scho] Doun from the hycht discendis soft and fair.

Lown(e, variant of Loon 1

Lowndrer, var Lounderer *Obs.*, skulker.

Lowness (lōʷnes). [f. Low *a.* + -ness.]

1. The quality or condition of being Low.

a. In physical applications: Smallness of elevation from the ground or of prominence from a surface; situation at a low level; †shortness of stature.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII xxxi (1495) 245 Among'e the tokens of Tysyk ben . lowenesse of the roundenesse of eyen *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 314/2 Lownesse, or depnesse, *profunditas* Lowneese, ny the grounde, *bassitas* 1442 *Rolls of Parlt* V 44/1 By cause of the lowenes and straitenes of the said Brigge. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 22 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 32 The Lowenesse of the Bough, maketh the Fruit greater, and to ripen better. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Underwoods* (1640) 281 Can I discerne how shadowes are decreast, Or growne; by height or lownesse of the Sunne? 1638 F. Junius *Paint. Ancients* 256 Augustus was of a low stature, . but his lownesse was hid by the fitnesse and equalitie of his members. 1781 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 7/2 Their own lowness preserved them from the fire of the batteries. 1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxi 298 The island of Tortuga remarkable for its lowness and want of vegetation.

b. Low or depressed condition with regard to station, rank, fortune, or estimation; †degradation, abasement.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 278 Edmodnesse is .. luue of lute hereword & of louhnesse. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 8300 Þus salle þai haf gret powere, And heghnes, for þair awen gret lawnes here. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 18 That al here lyf leden in lowenesse and in pouerte. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm Par Matt.* xvi. 20–23 But no man can truely glory in him, but he whiche is not offended with hys humilitie and lownes. 1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* G iij b, He raysed the afflicted lownesse of the desolate King. *c* 1655 A. Sidney in *19th Cent* (1884) Jan 63 The lownesse and meannesse of my fortune and person forbids me to hope. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Prior*, The lowness of his original. 1886 *Book-lore* Feb. 58 After disposing of the charge of lowness of birth.

†**c.** Humility, lowliness, meekness. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8765 And ȝit wyþ gret lownesse of hert, þat pruyde turne hit nought ouerthwert. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 133 Loue and leaute and louhnesse of herte. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Reas. & Sens.* 1501 She the proude kan enclyne To lownesse and humilyte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lownesse, or makenesse, *humilitas*. Lownesse, and goodnesse in speche, *affabilitas*.

d. Low degree of any quality; low pitch (of a note); smallness of amount, price, temperature, etc.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 3 A Cliefe is a character .. shewing the heigth and lownes of euery note standing on the same Verse 1690 Child *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 31 The lowness of interest of money in Holland, proceeds only from their abundance of coin. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 18 They have not the Benefit of the lowness of Price as at the Pits. 1797–8 Wellington in Owen *Desp.* 779 Measures having lowness of freight and freedom of trade in view may be adopted upon two principles. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II xx. 336 This lowness of temperature.

†**e.** Want of elevation in literary style; an instance of this. *Obs.*

1673 Dryden *Marr à la Mode* Ded., If there be any thing in this Play wherein I have rais'd my self beyond the ordinary Lowness of my Comedies. 1725 Pope *Postscr to Odyssey* (1726) V. 299 The more he was forc'd upon figures and metaphors to avoid that lowness *Ibid* 306 He, who ventur'd .. to imitate Homer's Lownesses in the Narrative 1728 Dr Herring in J. Duncombe *Lett* (1773) I 287 The inaccuracies of style, the lownesses of expression, in this translation.

f Want of elevation in character; meanness, baseness.

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr* I. ii. § 8 Who could but imagine a strange lowness of spirit in those who could fall down and worship the basest of creatures? 1884 Lady Verney in *Contemp Rev.* Oct. 554 Wickedness and lowness are necessary to show forth the good and the high.

g. Mental or nervous depression. Now only explicitly *lowness of spirits*

1739 Wesley *Jrnl.* 12 July (1830) I 210, I went to a gentleman who is much troubled with what they call lowness of spirits. 1782 J. C. Smyth in *Med. Comm* I 72 *note* 2 She had a small quick pulse, with great lowness. *c* 1815 Jane Austen *Persuas.* (1833) I xi 300 She had to struggle against a great tendency to lowness. 1822 Good *Study Med.* II 437 Great languor, lowness and oppression at the præcordia 1843 Bethune *Sc Peasant* 45 He felt occasionally that lowness of spirits from which, when their prospects are clouded, . few are wholly exempted

2. As a mock title of dignity.

1771 P. Parsons *Newmarket* I 1 Such a salutation would affront their Highnesses and Lownesses. 1790 H. Walpole *Let. to Miss Berrys* 8 Nov., His turbulent Lowness of Brabant. 1860 Russell *Diary India* II. 235 There sat his Highness the Rajah, and here stood his lowness the correspondent

†**3.** *concr.* The low part of a country. *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 46 In Egipt there ben 2 parties, the Heghte, that is toward Ethiope, and the Lowenesse, that is towardes Arabye.

Lownin, obs. form of Loaning *sb.*

Lownly (launlɪ), *adv. Sc.* [f. Lown *a.* + -ly 2.] In a 'lown' manner. **a.** Calmly, quietly; in a low tone. **b.** In shelter, under fostering care.

1788 Picken *Poems* 56 His todlan wee anes Nurs't lownly up aneath his care 18 R. Chambers *Wheesht!* Speak loundly about it; and don't say I told you. 1890 J. Service *Thir Notandums* viii. 53 Lownly my father leuch to himsel'

Lowp(e, obs. f. Loop *sb.*1, *sb.*2; var. Loup *v.*

Low-pitched, *ppl. a.* [In sense 1 f. Low *adv.* + Pitched *pa. pple.* of Pitch *v.*; in sense 2 f. Low *a.* + Pitch *sb.* + -ed 2.]

1. Pitched in a low key or tone, *lit* and *fig.*; but little elevated; of low quality.

1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxv. 358 The Muse, which seem'd too slacke in these two low-pitcht layes. 1641 Milton *Animadv* xiii Wks (1847) 70/1 Poor and low pitched desires. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit & Dogma* v 145 It is . eminently natural, but it is above common, low-pitched nature 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V 277 The continuous low-pitched rumbling sound produced by the contraction of the muscles.

2. Of a roof: Having but a slight angular elevation. Hence of a room: Having a low ceiling

1833 Loudon *Encycl Archit* Gloss., Index, Low-pitched roof 1843 James *Forest Days* ii, One of the tables in the low-pitched parlour 1884 *Century Mag* XXVII. 897 A one-story and garret house, with a low-pitched roof.

Lowre, obs. f. Lour, Louvre, Lower *v.*

Lowrell, obs. form of Laurel *sb.*1

Lowrie (laurɪ). *Sc.* Also 6 lawrie, loury, 6–8 lowry. [Short for Laurence 1.]

1. The fox; used as a quasi-proper name.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxii 16 The tod wes ane lusty reid haird lowry. 1728 Ramsay *Fox & Rat* 27 The Monarch pleas'd with Lowry, wha durst gloom? 1835 *Laird of Logan* (1841) 163 A' my customers hae been worrying at me like as many lowlers in the neck o' poor tod lowrie. 1885 'S. Mucklebackit' *Rhymes* 91 As sheep when lowrie tod they see, Man, wife, and wean, in panic flee!

2. A crafty person; a 'fox'; a hypocrite.

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 209 Had not that blissit barne bene borne, . Lowreis, zour lyues had been forlorne. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 21 Ȝitt I beleiff ois mony myndis thochte, ha, loury, ha, ha! 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 55 Men heiring tell how Lowrie landit, The congregatione him commandit To serve a kirk and keip a cure.

Lowrie, var. Laury *Obs.*; Australian var. Lory.

Lowrier, obs. form of Laurel *sb.*1

†**Low-runner.** *Obs.* A false die loaded so as to run on the low numbers. (Cf. Lowman.)

1670 [see High-runner].

Lowry (lōˑri). U. S. Railways. [? Cf. LORRY.] An open box-car (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Lowry: see LOURY *a.*, LOWRIE.

Lowse(e, obs. or dial. form of LOOSE *v.*, LOUSE.

Lowse, obs. f. LUCE a pike; var. LOSE *v.*[2] *Obs.*

Lowsey, -ie, obs. forms of LOUSY.

† **Lo·wship.** *Obs.* In 3 louhschipe. [f. Low *a.* + -SHIP.] Lowness; humility.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 358 Scheome & louhschipe þet heo her uor Godes lune mildeliche þoliеð

Low side window. A small window lower than the other windows, found in some old churches. Cf. *Leper window* (LEPER *sb.*[2] A. b), LYCHNOSCOPE.

1847 *Archæol. Jrnl.* IV. 314 No part of our ancient churches has so completely baffled the enquiries of antiquaries [etc.] as the low side windows which so frequently occur near the west end of the chancel, usually on the south side, but sometimes on the north, and sometimes on both sides; occasionally also near the east end of the nave, and in other situations 1848 *Ecclesiologist* VIII. 375 Where neither low side window nor bell cot existed 1852 ROCK *Ch. Our Fathers* III. 1 Contents p v, The low side or ankret's window 1894 *Murray's Handbk Oxfordsh.* 103 On the S. is a low side window, blocked.

Low-spi·rited, *a* [f. Low *a.* + SPIRIT *sb.* + -ED [4].] Having low spirits. † a. Mean in spirit; abject, base, cowardly, paltry (*obs.*). b. Wanting in animation or sprightliness; dejected, dispirited

a. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I i. 250 That low spirited Swaine, that base Minow of thy myrth. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* 79 People so low-spirited that they dare not fight 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III. 67 Low-spirited scoundrels, who rob the widow and the fatherless 1795 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 283 This country is very low-spirited as to continental politics

b. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 120 She was very low-spirited and hysterical 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* XXIII (1791) I. 134 When we returned home, we were all low-spirited. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 432, I was low spirited about the state of things and thought nothing could be done 1869 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 55 Where the patient is low spirited or unwell

Hence **Low-spi·ritedness,** the condition of being low-spirited † a. Cowardice, meanness (*obs.*). b. Dejection, depression, faint-heartedness

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VII. 145 Our low-spiritedness stretched out the neck to this blow. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 230 Nor shou'd I charge 'em with meanness and insufficiency on the account of this low-spiritedness which they discover 1741–70 MRS. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 351 The low spiritedness of which you complain, assures me you cannot be well 1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 410 The reverse of low-spiritedness is gaiety.

Lowss, obs. Sc. form of LOOSE

Low Sunday. [Cf. quot. 1866.] The Sunday next after Easter Sunday.

1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 275 Yn sonday next aftyr low-sonday. 1521 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 329 In ye weke next after Lowe Sondey *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 168 Low-Sunday. *Infernus Pascha.* The Lower Easter-Sunday 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 16 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 373 This Day being Low-Sunday. 1866 *Annot. Bk. Com. Pr.* 107 The popular name of Low Sunday has probably arisen from the contrast between the joys of Easter and the first return to ordinary Sunday services

Lowt(e, obs. form of LOUT *sb.* and *v.*

† **Lowth.** *Obs.* [f. Low *a.* + -TH.] Lowness

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* viii. 39 Nether heyth, nether lowth [A V. and R V. depth], nether eny other creature 1535 COVERDALE *Rom.* viii. 39 Nether heyth ner loweth [1691 RAY *Collect. Words* Poster. 171 That which lies under the Hills, especially down by Humber and Ouse side, is called by the Country-people the Lowths, i.e. The low Country in contradistinction to the Wauds.]

Low tide: see TIDE.

Low water. The state of the tide when the surface of the water is lowest; the time when the tide is at the lowest ebb. (Cf. HIGH WATER.) † Also, in a river, a time when the stream is shallow.

1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Lowe water, *leave basse* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 209 As nere as their great shyppes could come at the lowe water. 1582 in Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 426 At everye hyghe and ragynge water youre slueses .. should be drawne upp And at everye lowe water your sluses should be shutte. 1670 SPEED in Bedloe *Popish Plot* 21 He bid him observe the Tide, and be sure to do it within an hour of low water 1762 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 420 At Kinsale, near dead low water, the tide rose suddenly on the strand 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 50 A certain number of pontoons would be left aground at every low water 1882 E. P. EDWARDS in *Gd. Words* Apr. 248 Rocky peaks showing only above low-water.

fig. 1877 *Gd. Words* XVIII. 18/2 In summer..everything is at dead low water.

b. *attrib.* † Of a soldier = FRESHWATER 2 b.

1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 7 Fire is a cruell Lord, and dreadfull object to fresh and low-water souldiers.

c. *fig.* Chiefly in phr. *in low water*: 'hard up', impoverished.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Low tide* or *Low water*, when there is no money in a man's pocket. 1885 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 21 Feb. 125/2 Law-breakers who, having been 'put away', and done their time, found themselves in low water upon their return to the outer world. 1886 MISS BRADDON *Mohawks* I. iv. 94 His lordship was in low water financially.

Low-wa·ter-mark. The line or level reached by the tide at low-water; a mark set up to indicate this. (Cf. HIGH-WATER-MARK.)

1526 in Dillon *Customs of Pale* (1892) 87 Anie wrak rivinge or drivinge in the sea without the Lowe water marke. 1629 H. C. *Drayning Fennes* Cij, When the out-fals shall bee opened to Low water marke. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 2, 2 Inches above the Low-water Mark. .. 8 Inches above Low-water Mark. 1783 PAGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 16 It continued in vast quantity almost to the spring tide low-water-mark. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iii § 17. 154 The lower limit of the beach or low-water mark.

b. *fig* The lowest point reached in number, quality, quantity, intensity, etc.

1652 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxvii. (1739) 167 The state of Learning and Holiness was now at the low-water mark. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 9 My ink is at low water-mark for all my acquaintance. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* VIII, I'm at low-water-mark myself—only one bob and a magpie 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar., Destroying the truths of which most social conventions are the low water mark

† **Low-wines.** *Obs.* Also 7 *sing* low wine, 8 *Sc.* lowins. *pl.* The first spirit that comes off in the process of distillation. (Cf. FAINTS.)

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 26 There will come forth a weak Spirit, which is called low Wine 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 93 The first Spirit that comes off, is a small Liquor, which we call low-wines. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3717/1 An Act for Granting to His Majesty several Duties upon Low-Wines or Spirits of the first Extraction. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 91 Whauks o' gude ait-far'le cowins, Synt down wi' whey, or whisky lowins. 1820 *Broderip & Bingham's Rep.* I. 436 *Ferry* v. *Huntington*, when the commissioners determined low wines to be strong waters

Lowy. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. OF. *louee*, *leuee* :—late L. *leucāta*, f. *leuca* (F. *lieue*) LEAGUE *sb.*[1]] A liberty extending for about a league outside a town.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 329 Round about the Towne of Tunbridge, lyeth a territorie, or compasse of ground, commonly called, the Lowy, but written in the auncient Recordes and Histories Leucata (*printed* peucata) or Leuga, and being (in deede) a French League of ground. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 18 The Port of Hastings ought to finde three ships The lowie of Peuensey, one 1780 *Descr. Tunbridge Wells* 39 Great Bounds was so called, because it was the extreme boundary of the lowy or liberty of Tunbridge 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 257 In Ripon the Archbishop has the Lowy of St. Wilfrid 1880 R. C. JENKINS *Canterbury* 170 Gilbert de Clare did homage for the Castle and lowy of Tonbridge

Lox, ? obs. pl. of LOCK *sb.*[1] (see sense 2 *note*)

1668 *Clevelands Old Gill* ii. in *J. C. Revived* (ed. 4) 32 Her Breath smells like Lox

Loxa (lo·ksă) [The name (now spelt *Loja*) of a province in Ecuador, South America.] *attrib.* in *Loxa bark*: the pale Peruvian bark obtained from the cinchona-tree (*C. condaminea*)

1825 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* IX. 364 Loxa, or Crown Bark. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 172 (*Cinchona*), Loxa or crown bark, called also true Loxa bark, is obtained either exclusively from the C. Condaminea or from it and C. scrobiculata. *Ibid.*, The false Loxa bark, confessedly a very bad bark. 1885 A. B. GARROD *Ess. Mat. Med.* (ed. 11) 292 Pale or Loxa barks

‖ **Loxarthrus** (lǫksā·ɹþrŏs). *Surg.* [mod.L., f. Gr. λοξ-ός oblique + ἄρθρον joint. Cf. F. *loxarthre*.] (See quot.)

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 237 Loxarthrus in surgery, an obliquity of a joint of any kind, without spasm or luxation

‖ **Loxia**[1] (lǫ·ksiă). [mod.L., f. Gr. λοξ-ός oblique. (So called by Gesner, from the oblique crossing of the mandibles.)] A genus of birds of which the Crossbill is the type.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Loxias*, the Cross-beak or Shell-apple, a Bird that is common in several Parts of Germany, and sometimes found in England. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Loxia*. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 25 Whose slender sprays above the flood Suspend the loxia's callow brood In cradle-nests

‖ **Loxia**[2] (lǫ·ksiă) *Path* [mod.L., f. Gr. λοξ-ός: see prec.] A deformity of the neck in which it is drawn to one side; wry-neck.

1844 in HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*

Loxian (lǫ·ksiăn), *sb.*[1] *rare*—[1]. [f. L. *Loxi-as*, Gr. Λοξίας surname of Apollo + -AN.] Apollo

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 601 The Loxian's [*note* Apollo (the bowman)] choicest gifts of gold

Loxian (lǫ·ksiăn), *a* and *sb.*[2] [f. LOXIA + -AN.] a. *adj.* Of or belonging to the genus *Loxia*. b. A bird of this genus. In recent Dicts.

Loxic (lǫ·ksik), *a. Med.* [ad. mod.L. *loxicus*, f. Gr. λοξ-ός oblique: see -IC.] Distorted in position or direction; awry.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 in J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*

Loxoclase (lǫ·ksŏklē·s). *Min.* [mod. (Breithaupt, 1846) f. Gr. λοξό-ς oblique + κλάσ-ις fracture.] A variety of orthoclase, containing sodium.

1846 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* II. 414 Loxoclase is near feldspar in its characters. 1852 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* (ed. 3) 187 Loxoclase occurs in regular crystals. 1893 CHAPMAN *Blowpipe Pract.* 259 Loxoclase is also a variety but resembles Oligoclase in composition.

Loxocosm (lǫ·ksŏkǫz'm). [f. Gr. λοξό-ς oblique + κόσμ-ος world. Cf. F. *loxocosme*.] 'An instrument to illustrate the effect of the obliquity of the earth's axis in different seasons upon the length of the day' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Loxodon (lǫ·ksŏdǫn). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Loxodonta* pl. (Cuvier), f. Gr. λοξ-ός oblique + ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς tooth.] 'A sub-genus of elephants, so called from the rhomb-shaped discs of the worn molars' (Ogilvie, 1882).

1837 FALCONER in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XIII. 313 For this subgeneric group [of Elephants] the name of Loxodon, first indicated by Frederick Cuvier, has been adopted *Ibid.* 321 Two of the Loxodons, .. have a ridge-formula which is identical or nearly so with that of *Stegodon insignis*. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xxii. 438 A remarkable dwarf species, has been discovered belonging, like the existing *E. Africanus*, to the group Loxodon.

So **Lo·xodont.** a. *adj.* Having teeth like those of an elephant belonging to the group *Loxodon*. b. *sb.* An elephant with this dentition. In recent Dicts.

Loxodrome (lǫ·ksŏdrōm). [f. Gr. λοξό-ς oblique + δρόμ-ος course.] = *Loxodromic line.*

1880 *Labr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) X. 436 The loxodrome, or loxodromic line 1888 GREENHILL *Integral Calculus* 31 A loxodrome on the sphere, cutting the meridians at a constant angle.

Loxodromic (lǫksŏdrǫ·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [Formed as prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *loxodromique*.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb. *Loxodromic chart, projection*, another name for Mercator's projection. *Loxodromic curve, line, spiral*, a rhumb-line. *Loxodromic tables*, traverse tables

1702 J. RALPHSON *Math. Dict., Loxodromick Line.* 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Table, Loxodromick Tables.* 1834 *Nat. Philos., Navigation* II. iv. § 51. 19 (U. K. S.) The oblique rhumb line is called also the Loxodromic curve 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 183/1 *Loxodromic spiral*, the curve on which a ship sails when her course is always on one point of the compass. It is called in English works Rhumb Line. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (1859) § 123 These.. counter-currents are also made to move in a sort of spiral or loxodromic curve

B. *sb.* = *Loxodromic line, table.* b. **Loxodromics**: the art of oblique sailing.

a 1679 SIR J. MOORE *Syst. Math.* (1681) II. 120 Loxodromiques or Traverse-Tables of Miles, with the Difference of Longitudes and Latitudes 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Loxodromiques*, is the Art or Way of oblique sailing by the Rumb .. Hence the Tables of Rhumbs, or the Traverse Table of Miles, is by Sir J. Moore, and others, called by this Name of Loxodromiques. 1762 DUNN in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 66 If rightly correspondent with the loxodromiques or rhumbs. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* IV. § 235 It is diverted from the great circle path and forced to take up its line of march, either in spirals about a point on the surface of the earth, or in loxodromics about its axis. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Loxodromic*, the line of a ship's way when sailing oblique to the meridian

Loxodromical (lǫksŏdrǫ·mikăl), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = LOXODROMIC *a.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Loxodromiques*, Loxodromical Tables 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Loxodromical* or *Loxodromick*, (in Navigat.) belonging to the Method of oblique Sailing.

Hence **Loxodro·mically** *adv.*

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Mercator's sailing.* Performed loxodromically, by means of Mercator's charts

Loxodromism (lǫksŏ·drŏmiz'm). [Formed as prec. + -ISM. Cf. F. *loxodromisme*.] The tracing of or moving in a loxodromic line or curve.

1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 374 Occupied by the parallelism, or rather the loxodromism of the strata, I was struck with [etc.]. 1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Loxodromism*, the tracing of a loxodromic curve or line

Loxodromy (lǫksŏ·drŏmi). [Formed as prec. + -Y. Cf. F. *loxodromie*.] A loxodromic line or course; also = *loxodromics*

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 98 Anaximander first observed the Loxodromie, or biassing motions of the stars, in the Zodiac 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Loxodromy*, such a Course in Sailing 1712 DESAGULIERS tr. *Ozanam's Geog.* 114 A Ship which sails along any Oblique Rumb..describes upon the Terraqueous Globe a Spiral Line, which we have call'd a Loxodromick Line, Loxodromy, or Oblique Course. 1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Loxodromy*, a loxodromic curve or spiral, loxodromics.

Loxolophodont (lǫksŏlǫ·fŏdǫnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. λοξό-ς oblique + *lophodont*: see LOPHO-.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Loxolophodon* of fossil mammals, having obliquely crested molar teeth. b. *sb.* An individual of this genus.

1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* vii. 259 The Loxolophodonts *Ibid.* 263 The .. Loxolophodont types of molar structure

Loxotic (lǫksǫ·tik), *a. Med.* [ad. mod.L. *loxŏtic-us* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856), f. Gr. λοξό-ς oblique: see -OTIC.] = LOXIC.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*

Loxotomy (lǫksǫ·tŏmi). [ad. mod.L. *loxotomia*, f. Gr. λοξό-ς oblique + -τομία cutting.] A method of amputation characterized by cutting obliquely through the limb.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* In some recent Dicts.

† **Loy**[1], *Obs. rare* Also 6 loye. [a. OF. *loie*, *loy*, or aphetic for ALLOY.] Alloy.

1598 FLORIO, *Cartello*, the touch or refining, or loye of gold *Ibid.*, *Coppella*, a refiner's woord, called the test or loye of siluer or gold. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 127 We see every thing want some-what in the fineness of it's Loy and true touch.

Loy[2] (loi). *Anglo-Irish.* [a. Irish *laighe*.] A kind of spade used in Ireland (see quots.)

1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. lxxxiii. 358 The iron part of the loy, or Irish spade, is not quite half so broad at the edge as the English garden spade. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 286 All the tillage is by the irish loy. 1892 JANE BARLOW *Irish Idylls* 181 There be the loys and graips lying around.

Loyal (loi·ǎl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 **loyall**, 7 **loial(l**. [a. F *loyal*, OF. *loial*, *leial*, semi-popular ad. L. *lēgāl-em* (see Legal *a.*), f. *lēg-*, *lēx* law. Cf. Leal *a.*]

1. True to obligations of duty, love, etc.; faithful to plighted troth.

1604 Shaks. *Oth* iv ii. 35 Your wife my Lord: your true and loyall wife. 1611 — *Cymb.* iii. ii. 47 So he wishes you all happinesse, that remaines loyall to his Vow, and your encreasing in Loue. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iii xxxv. 217 Abraham .the Father of the Faithfull, that is, of those that are loyall 1676 Dryden *Aurengz.* i. i. 186 Darah from Loyal Aurenge-Zebe is fled. 1697 — *Æneid* vi. 607 [There] Chast Laodamia, with Evadne, moves. Unhappy both, but loyal in their Loves. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 558 Nor often loyal to his word 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxiv 182 Nay, but a loyal lover, a hand pledg'd surely, shall ease me. 1871-74 J. Thomson *City Dreadf. Nt.* v. iv, A home of peace by loyal friendships cheered.

2. Faithful in allegiance to the sovereign or constituted government. Also, in recent use, enthusiastically devoted or reverential to the person and family of the sovereign.

Originally a contextual application of sense 1. As in the case of other words of similar or opposite meaning (as *leal*, *feal*; *traitor*, *treason*) the specific feudal use has in English become a distinct sense, and the one most prominent in use.

1531 Elyot *Gov* Proheme, I..do nowe dedicate it vnto your hyghnesse [the King] verely trustynge that your moste excellent wysedome wyll therein esteme my loyall harte and diligent endeauour 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, i i. 181 A Iewell in a ten times barr'd vp Chest, Is a bold spirit, in a loyall brest. 1595 — *John* ii. i. 271 He that proues the King To him will we proue loyall 1611 Bible 2 *Macc.* xi 19 If then you wil keepe your selues loyall to the state [LXX. ἐαν μεν οὖν συντηρησητε την εἰς τα πραγματα εὔνοιαν]. 1620 J. Wilkinson *Coroners & Sheriffes* 3 That all coroners . should be chosen..of the most convenientest and most loialst people that may be found in the said counties. a1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. 48 He must reign over us, if not as over loyal Subjects to our comfort, yet as over stubborn Rebels to our confusion. 1702 Dennis *Monument* xxxvi. 76 His loyal'st Subjects too divided were 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 661 The simple clerk, but loyal,..did rear right merrily, two staves, Sung to the praise and glory of King George 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* vii. II. 209 The king pressed them, as they were loyal gentlemen, to gratify him. 1887 Tennyson *Jubilee Q. Victoria* iv, And in each let a multitude Loyal, each, to the heart of it, Hail the fair Ceremonial Of this year of her Jubilee. 1897 Sir W. Laurier *Speech* in *Daily News* 5 July 4/3 We [sc. French Canadians] are loyal because we are free

3. Of things, actions, etc.: Characterized by or exhibiting loyalty.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 68 Each faire Instalment, Coate, and seu'rall Crest, With loyall Blazon, euermore be blest. 1600 Holland *Livy* xlv 1209 They had received great helpe at his hands in the Punick warre by his valiant and loiall service 1601 Shaks *Twel. N.* i. v. 289 *Ol.* Why, what would you? *Vio.* Write loyall Cantons of contemned loue. 1802 Wordsw. *Sonn.*, '*Is it a reed that's shaken*', A seemly reverence may be paid to power; But that's a loyal virtue, never sown In haste 1835 Dickens *Sk Boz*, *Public Dinners*, The other 'loyal and patriotic' toasts having been drunk with all due enthusiasm. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 67 For strong men who knew to do and dare I drop the loyal tear

†**4.** = Legal in certain senses. **a.** Of a child: Legitimate. **b.** Of money: Genuine, legally current. Of goods: Of the legal standard of quality. *Obs.*

1605 Shaks. *Lear* ii. i 86 Loyall and naturall Boy. 1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm* 34 Cognizance is taken of what House Gentlemen are, from what branch of that House, whether loyall or spurious. 1690 Child *Disc Trade* (ed. 4) 159 Our Laws that oblige our people to the making of strong, substantial (and, as we call it, loyal) cloth of a certain length.

5. *Manege.* (See quot.; cf. F. *cheval loyal*, *bouche loyale.*) ? *Obs.*

1727 Bailey vol II s.v, A Horse is said to be loyal, who freely bends all his Force in obeying and performing any manage he is put to; and does not resist, altho' he is ill treated. Loyal Mouth [of a Horse]..of the Nature of such Mouths, as are usually called Mouths with a full rest upon the Hand.

6. *Comb.*, as *loyal-hearted* adj.

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom* i. 468 To his wife, in all this city, none More kind, more loyal-hearted. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cx, On thee the loyal-hearted hung.

B. *sb. pl.* †**a.** Those who are bound by allegiance; liege subjects (*obs.*). **b.** In recent use: Loyal subjects, as opposed to disaffected persons.

c1540 tr *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist* (Camden No. 36) I. 177 After the forthe yeare of his [Ethelbertus'] reigne he was semblabie murthered of his owne loyals 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 97 Being destitute of horses and treasure, he [Earl Richard] prayed therein ayde of his loyals. 1885 *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 604 From the Diamond Fields alone a large contingent of loyals can always be reckoned upon 1887 Rider Haggard *Jess* xxvii, Whoever says that the English have given up the country .and deserted its subjects and the loyals and the natives, is a liar.

Loyalism (loi·ǎliz'm). [f. Loyal *a.* + -ism.] The principles or actions of a loyalist; adherence to the sovereign or government; loyalty.

1837 Lockhart *Scott* lxiii (1842) 556 This feature of Irish loyalism was new to the untravelled Scotch of the party. 1887 *Chamb Jrnl* IV. 12 Why, then, should I, a student, foresee, beneath this wealth of loyalism, a rising power that would crush and kill both the lauders and the lauded.

Loyalist (loi·ǎlist). [f. Loyal *a.* + -ist.] One who is loyal; one who adheres to his sovereign or to constituted authority, *esp.* in times of revolt; one who supports the existing form of government. *United Empire Loyalist* (Amer. Hist.): see quot. 1897. For the quot. from *Howell's Vocal Forest* (1640) given by Johnson to illustrate this word, see Loyolist.

[1647 *The Royall, and the Royallist's Plea* (*running title*) The Royall and the Loyallists Plea.] 1685 J Kettlewell (*title*) The Religious Loyalist: or, a Good Christian Taught How to be a Faithful Servant both to God and the King. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 294 The wounded were above 400 of the Loyalists. 1721 *Wood's Ath. Oxon.* (ed. 2) II. 98/2 It was then the hap and fortune of one Dr. Tho. Bayly a great Loyallist, to meet with this Nobleman. 1781 S. Peters *Hist. Connect* 357 Colonel Street Hall, of Wallingford, a loyalist, was appointed General 1812 *Gen. Hist* in *Ann. Reg.* 205 The provinces of Spanish America were still the theatre of a sanguinary civil war between the two parties of independents and loyalists. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* i. (1876) 2 This resolute old loyalist was with the King whilst his house was thus being battered down. 1893 *Times* 11 May 9/2 The Loyalists in Ireland repudiated with one voice the Legislative Council proposed in the [Home Rule] Bill. 1897 J. G Bourinot *Canada* xxi 291 This event was the coming to the provinces of many thousand people, known as United Empire Loyalists, who during the progress of the war left their old homes in the thirteen colonies. *Ibid.* 297 Those loyalists .who joined the cause of Great Britain before the Treaty of Peace in 1783, were allowed the distinction of having after their name the letters U E. to preserve the memory of their fidelity to a United Empire.

†**Loyality.** *Obs.* [f. Loyal *a.* + -ity.] Loyalty.

1646 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* viii. 152 Richard being now King found like loyality in his subjects, as whilest He was a subject, he used to the King his Nephew.

Loyalize (loi·ǎləiz), *v.* [f Loyal *a.* + -ize] *trans.* To make loyal; to restore to faithful allegiance, also, to attach to the loyalist party.

1825 Syd. Smith *Sp* Wks. 1859 II. 206/1 My remedy for these evils is, to enter into an alliance with the Irish people—to conciliate the clergy,..to loyalise the laity. 1867 *Pall Mall G* 7 Aug 1 To pacify, loyalize, and content at once those who have land and those who desire it.

Hence **Lo·yalized** *ppl. a.*

1851 C. R. Edmonds *Milton* xvi. 224 The treacherous faction of loyalized presbyterians.

†**Loyallement,** *adv* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *loyalement.*] In a loyal manner, faithfully.

1548 Hooper *Ten Commandm* x 159 It sufficithe vs, loyallement, and with good faythe to hyre this commaundement.

Loyally (loi·ǎli), *adv.* [f Loyal *a.* + -ly^{2}] In a loyal manner, with loyalty; faithfully.

1572 Huloet (ed Higgins), Loyally or faythfully, *fideliter.* 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 270 Such as faithfully without promises had loially serued them 1725 Pope *Odyss* xi 449 Wealthy Kings are loyally obey'd. 1853 J H. Newman *Hist Sk* (1876) I [II] i. iv. 181 Its [China's] power of persevering so loyally in its old institutions through so many ages. 1891 E Peacock *N Brendon* I 185 He was loyally anxious to serve his employer.

Loyalness (loi·ǎlnės). [f Loyal *a.* + -ness.] The state or condition of being loyal; loyalty.

1592 Stow *Ann* (an. 1566) 1125 The Queenes maiestie . was of all the students..so honorably and ioyfully receiued, as their loialnes towards the Queenes maiestie did require. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 380 Loyalnesse and love. 1727 Bailey vol II, *Loyalness*, loyalty.

Loyalty (loi·ǎlti). Also 5 **loyaltee, -aulte,** 6-7 **loyal-, loialtie,** 7 **loialty, loyaltye.** [a. OF. *loialté* (mod. *loyauté*), f. *loyal* Loyal *a*: see -ty.]

1. Faithful adherence to one's promise, oath, word of honour, etc; †conjugal faithfulness, fidelity. †Also in phrase *by my loyalty.*

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6783 This noble dide such labour To susteyne ever the loyaltee, That he to moche agilte me c1477 Caxton *Jason* 21 By my loyaulte saide thene Corsus sire alle that I haue sayd procedeth not from ony fere that I haue of all your enemyes. c1532 Du Wes *Introd Fr.* in Palsgr. 927 In my loyaltie, *en ma loyaulté* 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent* iv ii. 7 When I protest true loyalty to her, She twits me with my falsehood to my friend. 1612 Chapman *Widdowes Teares* ii Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 23 If you be sure of your wiues loialtie for terme of life. 1697 Dryden *Virg Past* viii. 130 These Garments once were his; and left to me The Pledges of his promis'd Loyalty. 1770 Goldsm. *Des Vill* 406 And piety with wishes placed above, And steady loyalty, and faithful love. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks (Bohn) II 36 In the courts, the independence of the judges and the loyalty of the suitors are equally excellent 1871 R. S Candlish in *Life* xiv. (1882) 149 Thy right hand hath not lost its cunning, nor thy heart its loving loyalty to the gentle craft.

2. Faithful adherence to the sovereign or lawful government. Also, in recent use, enthusiastic reverence for the person and family of the sovereign.

1531 Elyot *Gov* iii. vi, For the subiecte or seruaunt to his souerayne or maister it is proprely named fidelitie, and in a frenche terme loyaltie. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 176 In this battaile Canutus proved the Loyaltie and manly prowesse of the Englishe men. 1605 Shaks *Macb.* i. iv. 22 The seruice, and the loyaltie I owe, In doing it, payes it selfe. 1630 J Levett *Ord Bees* (1634) 69 They offer unto him all their services and loyalties. a1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xli 471 Whoever of those rebels willingly should come in and promise future loyalty, or obedience to his laws..should obtain rewards from him. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 331 We too are friends to loyalty. We love The king who loves the law 1807-8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 176/1 Loyalty within the bounds of reason is one of the greatest instruments of English happiness. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii § 6 399 Under the rule of Elizabeth loyalty became more and more a passion among Englishmen.

†**b.** *attrib.* in *loyalty loan.* *Obs*

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg*, *Proc. Parl.* 23/2 The .. advantageous disposal of the loyalty loan.

†**3.** Lawfulness, legality (of marriage). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 193 In all the reign of H. 3. ..If any issue were joyned upon loyalty of marriage, general bastardy, or such like, the King did ever write to the Bishop of the diocese..to certifie the loyalty of the marriage.

Loyeter, obs. form of Loiter.

†**Loyn.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **loigne, loyne,** 8 **lowing.** See also Lune. [a. OF. *loigne* (also *longe*):—med L. *longia*, *longea*, f. *long-us* Long *a*] A length (of cord); a leash for a hawk. Also *fig.*

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 3882 The loigne [F. *longe*] it is so longe Of Bialacoil, hertis to lure *Ibid.* 7050 He shal have of a corde a loigne [F. *longe*], With whiche men shal him binde and lede c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xxiii. (1869) 148 Yif me a loyne [F. *longe*], if thou wolt, and a peyre gessis. 1575 Turberv *Faulconrie* 129 Let hir be loose from all hir furniture, that is without either loyne or cryaunce. 1708 J. K *Dict*, The Lowings or thongs of an hawk.

Loyn, obs. form of Line *v.*^{1}.

†**Loyolan,** *a.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 **Leiolan.** [f. *Loyola* (see Loyolite) + -an.] Pertaining to Loyola or the Jesuits.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 171 Thus did Abraham..; this must the Iesuite do when an Ignatian Superiour commands, or else he is no Holocaust for the Leiolan Altar.

Loyolism (loi·ǒliz'm). [Formed as next + -ism.] The doctrine or principles of Loyola or the Jesuits.

1800 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag* VIII. 599 Intelligence, artfully tinctured with the essential oil of Loyolism.

†**Lo·yolist.** *Obs* (Often in Howell.) [Formed as next + -ist. Cf. F. *Loyoliste.*] = Loyolite.

1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr* 80 The Societies of the Loyolists. *Ibid.* 102 By the Instigation of the Loyolists.

Loyolite (loi·ǒləit) Also 7 **Loiolite.** [ad. mod.L. *Loyolīta*, f. the name of Ignatius *Loyola*, the founder of the Society of Jesus: see -ite] A Jesuit.

a1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* i. (1693) 172 Dr Laud.. galled Fisher with great Acuteness Which the false Loiolite traduced in his Reports. 1679 Oldham *Sat. Jesuits* iii (1685) 36 And when in time these Contradiction meet; Then hope to find 'em in a Loyolite 1818 Ranken *Hist. France* V. ii. § 4. 356 The members have been called sometimes, from his name, Inighists and Loyalites [*sic*], but they are more generally known by the name of Jesuits. 1875 M. Pattison *Casaubon* v. 304 We shall all soon be mere slaves of the loyolites.

†**Loys.** *Obs. rare* Some kind of stone.

1295 *Visitat S Paul's* (Du Cange), Unum superaltare de Loys. 1486 *Bk. St Albans, Her.* A iij, The .v. stone is calde a Loys a sanquine stone or synamer hit is calde in armys

Loyse, obs f. Loose *v.*; var. Loose *Obs.*, praise.

Loysyn, obs form of Lozen.

Loyte, -er, obs. ff. Lite *sb*^{4}, Lighter *sb.*^{1}

Loytre, loytron, obs. forms of Loiter.

Loz, Loze, var. ff. Loss^{2} *Obs.*, Lose *sb. Obs.*

Lozel(l, variant of Losel.

Lozen (lǭ·zěn). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 4-5 **los(e)yn, lozeyn, loysyn,** 6 **losan(e, losin,** 7 **losien, lossen,** 9 **losen,** 8-9 **lozen.** [?a. OF. **loseigne* (once *loseingne*), var. of *losange* Lozenge *sb*]

†**1.** *Cookery.* ? A thin cake of pastry. *Obs.*

?c1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 21 Take obleys oþer wafrous [wafrons] in stede of lozeyns and cowche in dysshes. *Ibid.* 46, 61, 62 c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 Lay þer in þy loseyns abofe þe chese with wynne Þose loysyns er harde to make in fay.

†**2** A lozenge-shaped figure. *Obs.*

1542 *Inv R Wardr.* (1815) 60 Item ane uther dyamont ground oure with losanis ennamelit with the freir knott. 1593 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1816) IV. 48/2 On the vther syde ane losane with ane thrissill on euery nuke.

3. A (lozenge-shaped) pane of glass.

1665 Sir J. L. Fountainhall *Jrnl.* (1900) 114 One of his servantes brook a lossen a1813 A Wilson *2nd Ep. to J. Dobie* Poet Wks (1846) 51 While rains are blatt'ring frae the south, And down the lozens seeping. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let 1, And who taught me to pin a losen, head a bicker, and hold the bannets? Alan once more 1865 C. S. Grahame *Mystifications* 16 Lord Gillies was reminded of the time when he was an ill prettie laddie, and of breaking the lozens of one of her windows. 1896 N. Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 40 The window-lozens winked with the light of big peat-fires within.

b. *transf.* A glass of a pair of spectacles.

1834 M Scott *Cruise Midge* xi. (1842) 200 Auld Durie Squake caught such a bash on the nose that baith the lozens were dang out of his barnacles

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib* or *adj.* ? Embroidery with lozenge patterns.

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xiv. 19 Sic losin sarkis, so mony glengoir markis Within this land was nevir hard nor sene. 1507 *Ld. Treas Acc. Scotl.* (1901) III. 253 Ane gret losin doublat for the king. 1546 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 239 Tua losin sarkis.

b. *Comb.*, as †*lozen-wise* adv.

1625 in Rymer *Fædera* XVIII. 236 Dyamonds cutt lozen wise

Hence **Lo·zened** *a.* = Lozenged. Also **Lo·zenless** *a.* *rare*

1770 Bp. Forbes *Jrnl.* (1886) 306 A circular Window, lozened by Arches of polished Stone meeting in the Centre. 1898 N. Munro *John Splendid* xiv, The place lay tenantless and melancholy,..the windows lozenless.

Lozenge (lǫ·zěndʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 **loseng(e,** 5-6 **losang(e, losing(e,** 5 **losyngye, (losynge, lesyng, lozingge),** 5-7 **lozeng,** 6-7 **lossenge, loosing,** 6-8 **losange,** (8 **losinge**), 7- **lozenge.** [a. OF. *losenge*, *losange* (mod.F. *losange*) = Sp. *losanje*, Catal. *llosange*, It. *losanga*; perh. a deri-

vative of the word which appears as Prov. *lausa*, Sp. *losa*, Catal. *llosa*, Pg. *lousa*, slab, tombstone, ? OF. *lauze* roofing slate.

It has been suggested that Prov. *lausa*'—late L **lapidea* (f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone) has been adopted into the other Rom. langs.; the presumed derivative *loseuge* first occurs in Fr. (13th c.).]

1. A plane rectilineal figure, having four equal sides and two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb, 'diamond'. In *Heraldry*, such a figure used as a bearing, less elongated than the FUSIL, and placed with its longer axis vertical. † *In lozenge* = LOZENGY. *Grand lozenge*, † *lozenge in point*: a lozenge the angles of which touch the sides of the shield. *Lozenges in cross*: four or more lozenges disposed so as to form a cross.

Guillim's definition (quot. 1610) would require that the acute angles should be of 60°; but the rule is not strictly followed by heraldic draughtsmen.

[*a* 1327 in Parker *Gloss Her* s. v., Sire Gerard de Braybrok, de argent a vij lozenges de goules.] ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 893 A [robe] with losenges [F. *loseuges*] and scochouns, . wrought ful wel. *c* 1384 — *H. Fame* III. 227 Somme crouned were as kinges, With crounes wroght ful of losenges. 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 282 The Bemes shalbe .xij inche imbowed with lozinggys. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* F iv b, Off losyngys how and what maner of wyse they be made. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 242 Paper or lyn clothe straked a crosse with losynges make fenestrals in stede of glasen wyndowes. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III. 802/2 The walles coloured white & greene losengis, and in euerie losing either a rose or a pomegranat 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xix. (1660) 354 A Loxenge differeth from a Fusill in that the space between its two collaterall or middle Angles equals the length of any of the four Geometricall lines whereof it is composed. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii 54 Their mutual intersections make three Lozenges at the bottom of every Cell. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I 95/1 He beareth Or, a Losenge in point, (or extending to all sides of the Escochion) Gules. *a* 1695 WOOD *Oxford* (O.H.S.) III 129 Over his head are his armes engraven. Over hers in lozenge, parted per fess, a lozenge counterchanged [etc.]. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., Her shift [was] fastened at the bottom with a great diamond, shaped like a lozenge. 1818–20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosolog. Method* (ed. 3) 323 Scales have at first the figure and extent of the cuticular lozenges 1855 BROWNING *Cleon* 84 See, in the chequered pavement opposite, Suppose the artist made a lozenge, then a trapezoid 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf* 73 The font is panelled in lozenges.

b. A lozenge-shaped shield upon which the arms of a spinster or widow are emblazoned.

[1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), *Lozenge* This figure is particularly us'd in Heraldry, for the Bearings of Women not under Covert Baron.] *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III*, III vii. 199 The royal arms in a widow's lozenge were pictured over the bed 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxi, Nine out of ten have the widow's lozenge. 1868 CUSSANS *Her* (1893) 42 *note*, The custom of emblazoning the arms of ladies upon lozenges did not generally obtain in England until the sixteenth century.

c. *Math.* = RHOMBUS. Now only in *spherical lozenge*: see quot.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., The thyrd kind is called losenges or diamondes whose sides bee all equall, but it hath neuer a square corner 1889 CASEY *Spherical Trigon.* 18 If the four sides of a spherical quadrilateral be equal, the diagonals are perpendicular to each other, and they bisect its angles. Such a figure is called a spherical lozenge.

d. One of the lozenge-shaped facets of a precious stone when cut (see quots.).

1750 JEFFRIES *Treat Diamonds & Pearls* (1751) *Explan. Techn. Terms*, Lozenges are common to Brilliants and Roses In Brilliants they are formed by the meeting of the skill and star facets on the bezil In Roses, by the meeting of the facets in the horizontal ribs of the crown 1883 A. H. CHURCH *Precious Stones* 20 The old brilliant-cut requires . 58 facets thus arranged 4 Quoins or lozenges [etc.].

e. *Arch* Short for *lozenge moulding*.

1841 BLOXAM *Goth Archit* 69 What were the mouldings principally used in the decoration of Norman churches? The cable moulding. The double cone...The lozenge [etc.]. 1850 PARKER *Gloss Archit.* II. 47 Mouldings and Ornaments...Star. Lozenge...Enriched Lozenge

† **2.** *Cookery.* a. A lozenge-shaped cake. b. A lozenge-shaped ornament used to garnish a dish.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 44 Lesynges de chare. .And þan kytte þe cakys þorw with an knyf in maner of lesyngys. *c* 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 lf. 38 b, Cutt hem in the maner of losenges and make feyre batur .. & close the sydes of the losynges ther with. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 599 Viand royall plantyd losynges of golde.

3. A small cake or tablet, originally diamond-shaped, of medicated or flavoured sugar, etc. to be held and dissolved in the mouth. The name is also used, *e.g.* in *meat lozenge*, for a tablet of a substance (indicated by the prefixed word) in a concentrated form.

1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Losange of spyce, *losange*. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* II. xvii 8 Dregges and losanges made to breake wynde. 1591 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* lvii. C 7, Lay on it your gold leafe, .cut your Losings [1627 Loosings] Diamond fashion, and so keep them. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 583 The Liver of a Wolf being made in the form of a dry Electuary and given as a Lozeng. *c* 1623 LODGE *Poor Man's Talent* (1881) 26 It shall not bee amiss to take a loosing of *Diaphisopi* or *Diatreas Salomonis* 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, Eate presently These lozenges, of forty crownes an ounce. 1702 N. HODGES *Hist. Acc. Plague Lond.* 221, I..kept in my mouth some Lozenges all the while I was examining them. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 56 Boxes of epigrammatick lozenges. *a* 1845 HOOD *To J. Hume* v, Talk till hoarse; Have lozenges—mind Dawson's—in your pocket. 1898 *Cycling* 27 Meat lozenges are far preferable.

4. One of the lozenge-shaped panes of glass in a casement.

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Losenge*,. also a quarry of a glass window. 1882 in OGILVIE, and in other recent Dicts.

5. *Manege.* (See quot.)

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 342/2 *Lozenge*, the slang term for a circular piece of leather with a hole in the centre to fit round the mouthpiece of the bit.

6. *attrib.* or *adj.* a. Lozenge-shaped, lozenge-like.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii 47 The Lozenge seeds of the noble flower of the Sunne. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 93/1 A Lozenge leaf, or double pointed leaf, or pointed at both ends. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II 44 Gravers are of two sorts, square and lozenge. 1862 RICKMAN *Goth Archit.* 382 The lozenge interval is formed by some of the ribs of the fan running through it.

b. Of or composed of lozenges; ornamented with lozenges. Of strokes: Crossed so as to form lozenge-shaped interstices.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE (*title*) The Garden of Cyrus or the Quincuncial Lozenge, or Net work Plantations of the Ancients Considered. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 33/2 The Bends. wrought upon with Fusil or Lozenge work, which consisteth of two colours 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI 671/2 The cross strokes ought to be very lozenge. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* I 156 The pier..became, in its plan, lozenge, and formed the decorated pier. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 36 Their openings are filled with bronze lozenge lattice. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk* I. 481, I stepped out on the narrow terrace And paced its lozenge-brickwork. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 68 The arches rich with billet and lozenge ornament. 18 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Lozenge Moulding* or *Lozenge fret*, an ornament used in Norman Architecture presenting the appearance of diagonal ribs inclosing diamond-shaped panels.

7 *Comb.* a. General comb.: simple attrib., as *lozenge machine*; *lozenge-like* adj., parasynthetic, as *lozenge figured*, *-shaped* adjs.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 47 Wherein [*sc.* the Sunflower] in *Lozenge figured boxes nature shuts up the seeds 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Ther corners are like the corners of a losing, and therfore ar they named *losengelike 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX 315 The depth of the temporal fossæ, producing, with the peaked and weakly retreating chin a lozenge-like aspect 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Lozenge-machine*, a machine for rolling out and cutting lozenges. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* II. 72 The summer flowers in the lozenge-shaped parterres. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* (1861) I. 70 The panes were very small and lozenge-shaped

b. Special comb.: **lozenge-base**, the material used as a 'base' in the manufacture of lozenges; **lozenge-coach** (*nonce-use*), a coach with the owner's coat of arms emblazoned on a lozenge (see 1 b), a dowager's or widow's coach; **lozenge lion**, a Scotch gold coin called a 'lion', of the reign of Jas. I (1406–37), having on the obverse the arms of Scotland in a lozenge shield.

1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 16 Trochiscus Sulphuris. It is not made with one of the *lozenge bases 1746 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 21 Aug., I am retired hither like an old summer dowager; only that I have no toad-eater to take the air with me in the back part of my *lozenge-coach 1890 SERVICE *Notandums* ix. 67 There were Gold Pennies and Mailles, *Lozenge Lions [etc.]

Lozenged (lǫ·zendʒd), *a* [f. LOZENGE + -ED², after F. *losangé* (OF. *losengié*) LOZENGY.] Ornamented with lozenges of alternate colours; divided into lozenges or lozenge-shaped spaces.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. cccclxix 734 Some had cotes losenged with whyte and blacke. 1611 COTGR., *Losengé*, lozenged. 1820 D. TURNER *Tour Normandy* II 186 The archivolts are encircled by two rows of lozenged squares. 1822 *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. i. 30 The floor is lozenged of black and white. 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* XXVIII, I here shot out the friendly gleam again, from the lozenged panes of a very small latticed window. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* XXX. 17 What outside was noon, Pales, through thy lozenged blue, to meek benefic moon

Lozengeour, variant of LOSENGER *Obs.*

Lozenger (lǫ·zendʒəɹ). Also 6 **losinger**. [f. LOZENGE + -ER.]

† **1.** = LOZENGE *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1527 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 244 Unum le diamond vocatum a losinger

2. = LOZENGE *sb.* 3. *U.S.* and *north. dial.*

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 59 Boxes containing 'lozengers', as they were commonly called 1887 T. E. BROWN *Doctor* 6 Somethin just to be haulin out For the kids —a lozenger or the lek.

Lozengerie, variant of LOSENGERY *Obs.*

† **Lozengeways**, *adv. Obs.* Also **lazange-**. [f. LOZENGE *sb.* + -WAYS.] = LOZENGEWISE.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v. (1611) 3 A Cross pierced Losenge-ways, that is, after the form of a Losenge, with the points or acute Angles, streight upward and downward. Some say pierced Losengee. *Ibid.* II. vii 70 Piercing is threefold. That is to say Round, Losengwaise, Quadrate. 1668 LEYBOURN *Platform Purch.* 116 They are laid Lazange wayes, one of white, another of black, laid angle to angle.

Lozengewise (lǫ·zendʒ(ɪ)wəɪz), *adv.* [f. LOZENGE + -WISE.] So as to form a lozenge or lozenge pattern; *spec.* in *Her.* = LOZENGY *a.* 1.

1530 PALSGR. 844/2 Dyamant wyse, loserige [*sic*] wyse, trewlove wyse 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 71 My trees stand .losingwise or diamonde wise. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. x. 116 He beareth Argent, nine Losenges Losengewise (or in Losenge) Gules. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3217/4 The Arms of Andrew, being a Cross, set Lozengewise. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower*, Leap-Nets, whose Meshes are Lozengewise 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. (ed. 3) 43 It is common for the upper of two cushions to be set lozengewise upon the lower.

Lozengiour, variant of LOSENGER *Obs.*

Lozengy (lǫ·zendʒi), *a.* Forms: 6–7 **losengie**, 7 **losengy**, **lozengee**, 8 **lozengé**, 9 **lozengée**, 7– **losengy**. [a. OF. *losangié* (13th c.), f. *losange* LOZENGE.]

1. *Her.* Of a field: Covered with lozenges of alternate tinctures; divided into lozenges. † Also of a bearing: Shaped like a lozenge.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 157 He beareth Losengye, Argent, and Sable 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 38 b, One fermaulx lozengie, Gules. 1610 [see LOZENGEWAYS.] 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lozengé*, *Losangy* is a Shield or an Ordinary of all Lozenges. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* (ed 3) 35 A Field Lozengy. is divided into Lozenge shaped figures. *Ibid.* 361 Lozengée erm. and sa.

b. **Lozengy barry**, divided into lozenges, which are divided again horizontally **Lozengy-bendy** (see quot. 1838). † **Lozengy in point** (see quot. 1688). † **Semi-lozengy** (see quot. 1612).

1612 PEACHAM *Gentl Exerc* III 160 If ther be aboue the number aa I said of fiue and twentie or sixe and twentie, you must say Semi-lozengie. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 105/2 He beareth Gules, two Piles Barwise Argent. This is by others Blazoned, a pale Losengie in point, or extending to the sides of the Escochion 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 142/1 [A shield Fusily] if parted per pale and per bend, would be either Lozengy-bendy, or Fusily-bendy, according to the width of the space between the lines.

2. *transf.* a. Resembling a lozenge, lozenge-like. b. Composed of or divided into lozenges.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 99 b, In the mouth of the harbour, lyeth S. Nicholas Iland, in fashion, losengy. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 125 The Choir is paved Lozengy, black and white. 1845 M. A. LOWER *Rep. to Brit. Archæol. Assoc.* Nov., A lozengy or network pattern.

Lozeyn, Lozzel(l, obs. ff. LOZEN, LOSEL.

L. s. d., £. s. d. (e lesdī), abbreviation for 'pounds, shillings, and pence' (see the letters L, S, D), hence often used = 'money'. Hence **L. s. d.ism** (*humorous*), worship of money.

1835 HOOD *Dead Robbery* I, But p'rhaps, of all the felonies de se, Two-thirds have been through want of *L. s. d.*! 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* II, For his own part he preferred £ S. D 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 170 L. S. Deism the modern worship

Lu, Lubard, obs. forms of LOO, LEOPARD.

Lubba (lʊ bă). Also 8 **lobba**. A name used in Shetland and Orkney for coarse grass or sedge (see quots.). Also *attrib*

c 1794 T. JOHNSTON in Shirreff *Agric. Surv. Shetld.* (1814) App. 46 On the berry heather and lobba pastures they [sheep] are at their prime from five to seven years old. 1795 G. LOW in *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV 316 [The hills] are covered with heath, and what we call lubba, a sort of grass which feeds our cattle in the summer time; it generally consists of different species of carices, plain bent, and other moor grasses. 1822 S. HIBBERT *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* III 435 Lubba comprises those common productions of the hills which are found where heath is absent

Lubbard (lʊ·bărd). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 7 **lubberd**, 8 **lubber'd**, 9 **lobbart**, **lubbart**, **-ert**. [Altered form of LUBBER: see -ARD.] = LUBBER *sb.*

1586 in Neal *Hist Purit.* (1754) I 321 That all cathedral churches may be put down. They are the dens of idle loitering lubbards 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. i 3 Thou slouenly lubberd, and toyish fellow, what idle toyes goest thou fantasticating. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 466 P 1 In all the Dances he invents he keeps close to the Characters he represents. He gives to Clowns and Lubbards clumsy Graces. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 306 Sciatic, jaundice, dropsy, or the stone, Alternate makes the lazy lubbard groan 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXXV, I need only instance the celebrated downfall of Goliah, and of another lubbard. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lubber*, or *Lubbart*, an awkward unseamanlike fellow. 1899 H. PEASE *Tales Northumbria* 173 Thoo great clumsy lubbert, see what thoo's done!

b. *attrib.*, *appositive* or quasi-*adj.*: Lubberly.

1679 EARL ROCHESTER in *Roxb. Ball* (1883) IV. 567 So have I seen at Smithfield's wondrous Fair, A lubbard Elephant divert the Town. 1710 *Medley* No. 2/3 His lubber'd Genius from its Byass crost, In heaps of false Arithmetick is lost. 1711 *Ibid* No. 39/1 The other, was such a Lubbard Trickster, so aukward at Mischief. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 400 Conscious how much the hand Of lubbard Labour needs his watchful eye. 1817 J. F. PENNIE *Roy. Minstr.* v. 5 Ocean..stretches its lubbard arms Along the shores low growling.

Lubbe, obs. form of LOVE *v.*

Lubber (lʊ bəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4 **lobre**, **lobur**, 6 **lober**, **loubber**, **lubbo(u)r**, **lub(b)ur**, **luber**, **lubbarre**, 6–7 **lubbar**, 6– **lubber**. [The form may possibly belong to an adoption of OF. *lobeor* swindler, parasite, agent-n. f. *lober* to deceive, sponge upon, mock; but if so the sense has been altered by association with LOB *sb.*² (cf. the Du. and Norw. cognates mentioned under that word).]

1. A big, clumsy, stupid fellow; esp. one who lives in idleness; a lout. Also in phr. † *to play the lubber*. In early quots. frequently applied to a monk (cf ABBEY-LUBBER). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *dial.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A Prol 52 Grete lobres [MS. H. (*c* 1400) loburs] and longe þat loþ weore to swynke Cloþeden

ham in Copes. 1515 Barclay *Eglogues* iii. (1570) C ij b/2 Some be forgetfull,. Some craftles fooles, some proude and negligent, If thou chaunge some better for to haue, Thou voydest a lubber and hast agayne a knaue. 1530 [see Lubber *v.*]. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* liv. (1814) 198 Two greate lubbers brought after hym the heed of the monster, in a great basket. *a* 1533 Frith *Disput. Purgat* A viij, That we shuld no longer .be dyspoyled and robbed of a syght of sturdie lubbarres. *a* 1568 Aschan *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 88 They went to the Grammer schole, little children' they came from thence great lubbers. alwayes learning, and litle profiting. 1590 Nashe *1st Pt. Pasquils Apol.* Wks. (Grosart) I 241 Will he neuer leaue to play the lubber? what a lazie lowtish kind of argument is this. 1605 Shaks *Lear* I. iv. 101 If you will measure your lubbers length againe, tarry. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr* i 18 Idle Lubbers that dare not adventure from the air of their Countries. 1750 Gray *Long Story* (end), And so God save our noble King, And guard us from long-winded Lubbers. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 159 The sparks which flew from the pipe of a lubber who was blowing smoke and fire about at the door of the Angel. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. xix. 172 Now is the lubber tame! 1888 *Berksh. Gloss., Lubber*, or *Lubber-yead*, one very stupid indeed

transf. *c* 1825 Hood in A. A. Watts *Life A Watts* (1884) II. 95 It .is but a hulking lubber of a paper.

b. *esp.* A sailor's term for: A clumsy seaman; an unseamanlike fellow. (Cf. Land-lubber.)

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* 33 b, To lye wallowing like Lubbers in the Ship of the common wealth, crying Lord, Lord, when wee see the vessel toyle. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand* xxiv, He swore woundily at the lieutenant, and called him .swab and lubber. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) Cc ij, Afraid . of being stigmatized with the opprobrious epithet of *lubber*. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch iii, The cowardly lubbers have all made sail 1890 Besant *Armorel of Lyonesse* I. 39 Two lubbers! They ought not to be trusted with a boat

† c. An inferior servant, drudge, scullion. *Obs.*

1538 Elyot *Dict*, *Mediastinus*, a drudge or lubber, which doth in the howse all maner of vyle seruice, as swepe or clense the house. carie wodde to the kytchen, and other like drudgery 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Lubber*, a mean Servant, that does all base Services in a House, a Drudge.

2. a. *attrib.* and *appositive* passing into *adj.* (In *lubber lips* perh. a different wo d, cf. *blubber lip.*)

c 1530 *Hickscorner* 421 (Manly), Thou lubber Imaqynacyon. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom Abing'ton* G, Sow vp your lubber lips. 1673 Dryden *Amboyna* Epil 14 Venetians do not more uncouthly ride, Than did their Lubber-State Mankind bestride. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 562 Astride The lubber Power in filthy triumph sits 1838 Sir S. Ferguson *Forging Anchor* 57 The kraken's back, a lubber anchorage for sudden shallow'd miles. 1874 Tennyson *Window* 117 Then narrow court and lubber King, farewell! 1875 Browning *Inn Album* I. 7 Lubber prose o'ersprawls, And straddling stops the path from left to right 1891 Hall Caine *Scapegoat* xxvii, His thick lubber lips working visibly.

b. Special comb.: **lubber grasshopper**, a name for two large-bodied clumsy insects of the U. S.; (*a*) *Brachystola magna*, of the western plains; (*b*) *Romalea microptera*, of the Gulf States; **lubber-head**, a stupid person, a blockhead; hence *lubber-headed* adj. (E. D. D.); **lubber's line, mark, point** *Naut.*, a vertical line inside a compass-case, indicating the direction of the ship's head; †**lubber-wort**, the (imaginary) herb that produces laziness; also, a lubber. Also Lubber fiend, Lubberland, Lubber's hole

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 194 The '* Lubber Grasshopper', or the Clumsy Locust, of the plains, *Brachystola magna*, is confined to the central portion of North America. 1847 Halliwell, **Lubber-head*, a stupid fellow. 1849 *Sidonia Sorc* II 286 If the thoughtless lubberhead, had not let the ring fall 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 34 The *lubber's line of a compass. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech* Suppl., *Lubber's Mark (*Nautical*). 1840 Raper *Pract. Navig.* § 142. 42 Care is taken to place the box so that **lubber's point* in the bowl, and the centre of the card, are in a line fore and aft, or parallel to the keel. But as lubber's point deviates a little from its proper position when the ship is heeled over, seamen do not implicitly depend upon it, as indeed the name implies 1881 Clark Russell *Sailor's Sweetheart* III. iv. 156, I set the two compasses down with the lubber's points exactly parallel. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* ch. (1557) 55 b, Whyles they do take theyr medecine [for the 'fever lurden'] put no *Lubber-worte into theyr potage 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 23 A loouely loober woorts, freklfaced, red headed, cleen trust in his dooblet

Lubber (lʊ·bəɹ), *v.* [f Lubber *sb.*] *intr* To behave as a lubber; to loaf about; to navigate a boat like a lubber. † Also *to lubber it*. Now chiefly in *pres. pple.* and in **Lubbering** *ppl. a.*

1530 Palsgr 615/2, I lubber, I playe the lubber, *Je lorcarde*. You lubber as well as any knave in this towne 1611 Cotgr., *Lorcarder*, to luske, lowt or lubber it; to loyter about like a masterlesse man. 1837 Wheelwright tr *Aristophanes, Birds* III iv, By the brown owls I will no longer spare thee, Who n I behold thus slow and lubbering 18. Mrs. H. E. P. Spofford *Pilot's Wife*, He began to grumble about being ashamed to be seen lubbering round so 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX 742/1 As the wind grew ., we soon found ourselves lubbering over the beautiful lake.

Lubberd, lubber'd, obs. forms of Lubbard.

Lubber fiend. [Cf. Lubber *sb.* 1 c.] A beneficent goblin supposed to perform some of the laborious work of a household or farm during the night; a 'Lob-lie-by-the-fire'. Also *transf.*

1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 110 Tells how the drudging Goblin swet, To ern his Cream-bowle duly set, Then lies him down the Lubbar Fend, And stretch'd out all the Chimney's length, Basks at the fire his hairy strength. 1832 *Edin. Rev.* LIV. 175 The lubber-fiend has nothing of the sly humour of Robin Goodfellow about him. 1889 Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 222 Except that the parson is a lubber-fiend, and that the people are as poor as may be, nothing need be better.

Lubberland (lʊ·bəɹlænd). An imaginary land of plenty without labour; a land of laziness.

1598 Florio, *Cocagna*, as we say Lubberland. 1614 B. Jonson *Bart Fair* III. ii, Good mother, how shall we finde a pigge, if we doe not looke about for't? will it run off o' the spit, into our mouths thinke you? as in Lubberland? and cry, *we, we*? 1633 Shirley *Gamester* III (1637) F 2 b, And so I commend mee to all your friends in Lubber-Land. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 621 Weak-witted; a wittal; a fool; born in Lubberland. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* IV. 206 A Grand Elector, who was to be the very model of a king of Lubberland. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 238 Pining after your Lubberland, as usual, —your Millennium of mere ease and plentiful supply. 1893 McCarthy *Red Diamonds* I 160 Luxuriously enjoying his monarchy of the lubberland of bed.

Lubberlike (lʊ·bəɹlaik), *a* and *adv* [f. Lubber *sb.* + -like.] **a.** *adj.* Of, pertaining to or characteristic of a lubber. **b.** *adv.* After the manner of a lubber.

1572 Hulot (ed. Higgins), Lubberlike, vnhandsome or lowtishe, *secors*. 1575 Gascoigne *Posies, Flowers* 117 Though you thinke it lubberlike to leese Yet shoulde you lende that one half'e of your cote 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* Ded., Sheepes skinnes cast ouer their lubberlike shoulders 1636 T. Randall in *Ann Dubrensia* (1877) 17 How lubber-like they loll upon the Plaines! 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xiii, The jeering glances of the passengers, a lubber-like assembly.

Lubberliness (lʊ·bəɹlinés). [f. Lubberly + -ness.] The attribute of being lubberly.

1598 Florio, *Zottichezza*, clownishnes,. lubbarlines. 1707 T. Brown *Lett from Dead* II (ed. 2) 67 A lazy Hulk, whose stupendious Magnitude is full big enough to load an Elephant with Lubberliness. 1882 Spurgeon in *Homilet. Rev* Mar. 342 There is a lumpishness and lubberliness innate in the elements of some men's constitution.

Lubberly (lʊ·bəɹli), *a.* and *adv.* [f. Lubber *sb.* + -ly.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of the nature of a lubber; coarse of figure and dull of intellect, loutish; clumsy; lazy; stupid; sometimes *transf.* of animals and inanimate things. Also of things: Appropriate to or characteristic of a lubber.

1573 Tusser *Husb* ix. (1878) 17 To raise betimes the lubberly, Both Snorting Hob and Margery 1598 Shaks *Merry W.* v, v 195, I came yonder at Eaton to marry Mistris Anne Page, and she's a great lubberly boy. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 171 They according to their lubberly wits, assayd to stop it first with their bodies 1671 Clarendon *Dial* Tracts (1727) 323 Those lubberly fellows, who come from great schools after they are nineteen or twenty years of age 1728 Vanbr & Cibber *Prov Husb.* I Wks. (1730) 230, I wonder you will encourage that lad to swill his guts thus with such beastly, lubberly liquor. 1759 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) II. 477 All but four or five lubberly men seemed almost persuaded to be Christians. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* x, 'I did that, sir', said a great lubberly fellow, stepping forward. 1847 J. Wilson *Chr North* (1857) I. 139 Great lubberly Leicesters or Southdowns [sheep] 1859 Miss Cary *Country Life* (1876) 188 A lubberly, yellow haired boy of twelve years old kicks open the door 1862 J. Grant *Capt Guard* xxii, Great lubberly barges were dragged to and fro by horses of equally lubberly aspect. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I iv. 184 James in his lubberly schoolboy-like complaints about his mother, showed that he knew about them.

2. In nautical use: Resembling, pertaining to, or characteristic of a lubber; unseamanlike Of a vessel: Managed in an unseamanlike manner.

[1695 Congreve *Love for L.* II 29 D'ee think shee'll ever endure a great lubberly Tarpawlin?] 1795–7 Southey *Minor Poems* Poet Wks. II. 81 You lubberly landsmen don't know when you're well! 1831 Trelawney *Adv Younger Son* I 44 You don't take me for that lubberly school-mastering parson on board, do you? 1849 Grote *Greece* II. xlvii. VI 87 His seamen had full leisure to contemplate what they would despise as lubberly handling of the ships. 1884 *Manch Exam* 27 Dec 5/1 There never was a clearer case of lubberly navigation. 1887 Besant *The World went* VI. 49 One [ship] is obedient to her helm, the other shall be lubberly and difficult to steer.

B *adv* In a lubberly manner; like a lubber; unskilfully, clumsily.

1594 Nashe *Unfort Trav* 6 Ouer my necke he throwes himself verie lubberly 1693 Dryden *Orig & Progr. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 56 A company of clowns on a holiday, dancing lubberly 1823 *Examiner* 320/1 A large frigate, lubberly handled. 1884 *Manch Exam.* 8 May 5/2 It is difficult to imagine that . either vessel can have been so lubberly managed as to run into the other.

Lubber's hole. *Naut.* Also 8 **lubber-hole.** A hole in the ship's top, close to the mast, affording an easier way of ascent or descent than by climbing the futtock shrouds.

1772–84 Cook *Voy* (1790) VI. 1194 He becomes as much an object of ridicule, as a sailor who descends through lubber's hole. 1792 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Peter's Prophecy* Wks. 1792 III. 75 And yet, Sir Joseph, fame reports you stole To Fortune's topmast through the lubber-hole. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* vii, He proposed that I should go through lubber's hole. 1888 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 233 Pass a hawser.. through the lubber's hole.

Lubbert, variant of Lubbard.

Lubbor, -our, -ur, obs. forms of Lubber.

Lubbord, obs. form of Larboard.

Lubecker (lʊ·bekəɹ). [f. *Lubeck* (see Lubish) + -er 1.] A Lubeck merchant vessel.

1607 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 196 They would set out..to intercept the Lubeckers and Hamburghers coming forth of the Sound. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4850/1 A Lubecker sailing towards Sweden.

Lubeck(e)s: see Lubish.

† **Lu·bency.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **lubentie.** [f. L. *lubent-, libent-em* willing: see -ency.] Willingness or pleasure (in regard to action or activity).

1623 Cockeram, *Lubentie*, mirth, pleasantnesse. *a* 1640 Jackson *Creed* x xxvi. § 2 Their Natural Freedom as it is opposed to that which we call Spontaneum or Lubency in Vegetables only, or meer sensitive Creatures 1669 *Addr. Young Gentry Eng.* 8 The idle person stands ready to let out himself Post, on the easy rates of the next stirring device and lubency.

Luber, obs. form of Lubber.

Lu·bish, *a. Comm. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 **Lub(b is, Lubyes, Lup, Lupis, 7 Lupish, Lups, Lubeck(e)s, 9 Lubesh, Lubs.** [a. G. *lübisch*, Du. *lubecksch*, f. *Lubeck*, Lubeck.] Of or belonging to *Lubeck*, a town of northern Germany, formerly a member of the Hanseatic League.

1. In *mark Lubish, schilling Lubish*, denominations belonging to a money of account formerly in extensive mercantile use in North Germany.

15. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), xij Lubbis sh, xx merkis Lubis. 1563 *Ibid.* XXV. (Jam.), Aucht dalelis & tuelf Lup schilling. To pay x sh for ilk mark lupis. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 88 One thousand lubyes stok fish is ane last. 1622 Malynes *Anc Law-Merch.* 177 The Mariners are to haue two shillings lups for euery Last for doing of it. *Ibid* 415 The said Doller was valued at two markes Lubish, euery marke being sixteene shillings Lubish. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., Lubs* or *Lubesh*, a term applied to the money of Lubeck and Hamburgh, as sterling is to English money. 1858 Homans *Cycl Comm* 1324/2 The mark Lubs, or Lubec mark, used at Hamburgh, is a money of account, equal to 29½ cents.

† b. *transf* Genuine, authorized. Cf. *sterling.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 271 Although they be bastards & wooden blocks, yet are they better clad, then their lupish legitimate ones

† 2 *Lubecks beer*: a strong beer brewed at Lubeck.

[1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav* E 1 b, Thy horses. shall kneed vp to the knees in spruce beere and lubeck licour] 1608 Heywood *Rape of Lucrece* sig E 4 Were it in Lubeckes or double double beere their owne naturall liquor i'de pledge it 1639 Glapthorne *Albertus Wallenstein* III. iii. F 3 b, I thinke your drunk With Lubecks beere or Brunswicks Mum.

‖ **Lubra** (lʊ·brä). [Native Australian.] An aboriginal woman of Australia.

1847 Capt. C. Sturt *Narr. Exped. Central Austral* (1849) I. 127 He [an aboriginal] placed his lubra and infant child in it [a canoe]. 1864 Simcox *Outward Bound* 87 Many lubras so black, with their load on their back. 1881 Mrs. C. Praed *Policy & P.* I. 67 We white women are no better off than the lubras.

Lubrefaction, variant of Lubrifaction.

Lubric (lʊ·brik), *a.* [a. F. *lubrique* or ad. L. *lūbric-us*, f. Aryan root **sleub-*: see Slip *v.*]

1. Smooth and slippery. Now *rare.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* VII 32 Fortune sette vnder the feet of the righte chaste quene, thyng slypper and lubrik, for to make hir to ouerthrowe 1609 Hume *Admonit Poems* (S. T. S.) 121 Behold at how narrow a rift that awld lubrik serpent hathe slydin in 1646 Crashaw *Musicks Duell* 64 in *Steps to Temple* 105 Sobs, whose thundring volleyes flo it And roule themselves over her lubricke throat In panting murmurs. 1681 Cotton *Wond. Peak* (ed 4) 61 The Roof does sloping rise In a steep, craggy, and a lubrick Shore. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 290 The glossy sea was heaving bright While far on her lubric bosom were seen The magic dyes of purple and green 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI 84 They..turn up successively a dirty white belly or brown lubric back. 1867 J. B. Rose tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 120 A lubric serpent.

† 2 *fig* Slippery, shifty; unsteady, unsettled; prone to danger or error. *Obs.*

1632 R. H. *Arraignm Whole Creature* xiv. § 2 930 For life it selfe, alas how uncertaine Lubrick and fraile is it. 1646 J. Hall *Hora Vac.* 109 Lubrick is the estate of Favorites 1660 J. Lloyd *Prim. Episc.* 44 These adorations of the Cross &c ..were very lubrick, so that it was a difficult matter to stand upright in them, and not to fall to superstition or idolatry.

† 3. Lascivious; wanton. *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* IX. 36 Ne to make foul the holy purpose of thy castymonye by thuntrue note of lubryke & slypper luxurye. 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot.* I. 103 This king he wox rycht vile. Lubrik and louss, with licherous appetyte. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 44 My venerious Lubric and incessing spurre of desire *a* 1637 Dekker *Witch Edmonton* III Wks. 1873 IV. 388 If I finde Any loose lubrick scapes in him. 1686 Dryden *Elegy Miss A. Killigrew* 63 This lubrique and adult'rate age.

Lu·brical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -al.] = prec. in various senses; also, voluble.

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* v. i, What, shall thy Lubricall and glibbery Muse Liue, as she were defunct, like Punque in Stewes! 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Lubricus, Lubricious*, slippery, deceitful, incertain; stirring, wanton, lascivious. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 164* A smooth, continuall, equall and lubricall juice. 1867 Longf. *Dante's Par.* xxiii. 57 All the tongues That Polyhymnia and her sisters made Most lubrical with their delicious milk.

Lubrican, obs. form of Leprechaun.

Lubricant (lʊ·brikänt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *lūbricant-em*, pr. pple. of *lūbricāre* to Lubricate, f. *lūbric-us* Lubric.] **A.** *adj.* Lubricating.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 214 This matter,

instead of being mild and lubricant as in health, is now not only viscid, but acrimonious and corrosive.

B. *sb.* A material, usually an oil, used to lubricate machinery. Hence *transf.* **a.** A fluid which makes motion or action smooth or removes friction. **b.** (*jocular*) Any oily or greasy substance.

1828 WEBSTER, *Lubricant n.*, that which lubricates. 1856 KANE *Arct Explor.* I xv. 171 Grating it [potato] down nicely and adding the utmost oil as a lubricant, it is as much as I can do to persuade the mess to shut their eyes and bolt it. *a* 1882 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Life* (1885) I. 395 Paraffin-oil had been found the best of all anti-friction lubricants 1890 *Spectator* 2 Aug., Etiquette is a mere lubricant of the order of society 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 309 Most external secretions are concerned in digestion either as lubricants, such as saliva, or as digestants, such as saliva, gastric and pancreatic juice.

Lubricate (lū·brikēt), *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *lūbricāt us*, pa. pple. of *lūbricāre*: see next and -ATE 2.] Slippery, smooth and oily

1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV. vii, A fat priest with a lubricate and shining nose. 1882 OGILVIE, *Lubricate*, slippery. (Rare)

Lubricate (lū·brikēt), *v.* [f. L. *lūbricāt*, ppl. stem of *lūbricāre* f. *lūbric-us* LUBRIC.]

1. *trans* To make slippery or smooth; to render smooth the motion or action of (something) by applying a fluid or unguent.

1623 COCKERAM, *Lubricate*, to make slipper. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 425 Relaxing and lubricating the passages and quieting the Spasms by Opiates 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 574 A fluid which serves to lubricate the canal for the passage of the fæces. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl Anat.* I. 307/1 There are two glands which secrete a fluid to lubricate the ball of the eye. 1852 TYNDALL *Mountaineer* vi. 43 The liquid appeared to lubricate every atom of my body. 1856 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* IV 68 All molluscous animals secrete a mucous fluid to lubricate the skin

b. To apply oil or some other substance to (a machine) in order to minimize the friction and make it run easily.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX 2186 Man's balmy bath, That supples, lubricates, and keeps in play, The various movements of this nice machine 1789 E DARWIN *Bot. Gard* I. (1791) Notes 21 He used oil or grease to lubricate the cylinder 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* I § 9 (1870) 8 We are careful to lubricate the axles of our railway carriages.

c. *gen.* To oil or grease.

1791 COWPER *Odyss* XVII. 105 Wash'd and lubricated with fresh oils. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. xii. 315 Dark brown fat which they use to 'lubricate' their hair.

d. *Photogr.* To cover (a print) with a glazing agent as a preliminary to burnishing.

1892 WOODBURY *Encycl Photogr* s. v. *Burnisher*, The face of the mounted print is lubricated with soap.

2. *transf* and *fig*

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 65 Here rills of oily eloquence in soft Meanders lubricate the course they take. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 6 July, Fine music..has a sensible effect in animating and as it were, lubricating my inventive faculty. 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits* XVII. Wks. (Bohn) II. 130 There seemed a pool of honey about his heart, which lubricated all his speech and action with fine jets of mead.

b *slang.* To ply with drink, also *intr.* to drink (Farmer *Slang* 1896).

1900 *Daily Express* 26 June 7/3 His late employers had dismissed him for 'lubricating the police'

3. *absol* or *intr* To act as a lubricant

1726 LEONI tr *Alberti's Archit.* II 11/1 Between the Axis and the Circle in which it turns, there shou'd be somewhat to lubricate 1739 S SHARP *Operat. Surg.* 77 The Patient is..relieved by the Mucilaginous, the Saponaceous, &c [remedies], some of which lubricate, and others both lubricate and stimulate.

Lubricated lū·brikēted), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Made slippery or smooth; oiled, oily.

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 57 The shapely limb and lubricated joint 1836 BRODERIP in *Penny Cycl.* V. 24/1 His [a boa constrictor's] stretched jaws and lubricated mouth and throat. 1864 in Wilberforce *Life Bp. Wilberforce* (1882) III. v 141 He [Lord Westbury] said the 'judgement is simply a series of well lubricated terms'.

Lu·bricating, *vbl. sb.* [f. LUBRICATE *v* + -ING 1.] The action of LUBRICATE *v.*; lubrication.

1775 ASH, Suppl., *Lubricating*, the act of making smooth and slippery. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 1361/2 For lubricating and for electrotyping, the mineral [graphite] should be used in impalpable condition.

Lu·bricating, *ppl a* [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -ING 2.] That lubricates; adapted for lubrication.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 327 Both the Ingredients are of a lubricating Nature 1768 LYSONS in *Phil. Trans* LIX. 12 Using bleeding, with anodyne and lubricating medicines. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 423 The patent lubricating bullet, with the lubricating composition, effectually lubricates the inner surface of the chamber as far as the bullet enters. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxvi, A sweetmeat teazed beneath Palate by lubricating tongue.

Lubrication (lūbrikē·ʃən). [f. LUBRICATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action of lubricating or the condition of being lubricated.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol* viii (1804) 132 The healing lubrication of the mucilage 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist Comm* 206 Rape oil is more suitable than any other oil for the lubrication of machinery.

Lubricative (lū·brikātiv), *a.* [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the property of lubricating.

a 1881 S. LANIER *Eng. Novel* xi. (1883) 267 In some oily and lubricative way.

Lubricator (lū·brikātəɹ). [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -OR.]

1. One who lubricates. In quot. *fig.*

1883 EARL GRANVILLE in *Standard* 3 May 3/3 In the House of Commons you have some good oilers. I can conceive no better lubricators than. Mr. Cotes, and Mr. Duff.

2. A lubricating substance; a lubricant. *Photogr.* An agent for glazing prints before burnishing.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV xxi, Water ..is found, when not cold, to be a great resolver of spasms, and lubricator of the fibres. 1874 ABNEY *Instr. Photogr.* XXXI. (1888) 255 For burnishing, the print must be quite dry, and a dry lubricator used, Castile soap answering for that purpose.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1869 *Spectator* 3 July 780 If Lord Carnarvon will leave out one or two features in his proposal we see no serious objection to its acceptance as a lubricator for the Bill. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 81/1 Gold, the universal lubricator

3. An oil-cup or other contrivance for lubricating a machine or instrument.

1813 E. J. WOOLSEY in Ure *Dict. Arts* (1839) 782 When you wish to see the quantity of oil remaining in the lubricator. 1871 C H. OWEN *Mod. Artillery* 133 The solid residue (from the powder) left within the bore after firing, would foul the bore if allowed to remain in it; but this residue is got rid of by the lubricator. The lubricator consists of three parts. 1887 D A LOWE *Machine Draw.* (1892) 32 The journal is lubricated by a needle lubricator.

4. *U. S. slang.* = GREASER 2.

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* XIV. 285 'String him up!' 'Burn the doggoned lubricator!

Lubricious (lūbri ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *lūbric-us* LUBRIC + -IOUS] = LUBRICOUS, in various senses.

1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus.* I. (1879) 71 *margin*, Womens lubricious minds neuer content with any thinge when it is well 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [see LUBRICAL]. 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 93 How Lubricious a Friend and Changeable a Partizan he will be to any Soveraign. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Lubricious*, slippery, uncertain, unconclusive, as A lubricious Hope, a lubricious Argument. 1884 C READE in *Contemp. Rev.* May 711 He deserted pure for lubricious morality.

Hence † **Lubri·ciousness** *rare*⁻°.

1731 in BAILEY vol II.

† **Lubri·citate,** *v. Obs rare*⁻°. [? f. L. *lūbric-us* LUBRIC, after *facilitate*] (See quot)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lubricitate* (in *Physick* and *Philos*), to make slippery. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Lubricity (lūbri·sĭti). [ad. F. *lubricité* or L. *lūbricitās*, f. *lūbricus* LUBRIC.]

1. Slipperiness, smoothness; oiliness. Also in *pl*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 477 The same liquor is easie to diuide into drops, and as apt again by the lubricitie thereof, to run into an humor 1633 T. CAREW *Coel Brit.* (1634) 5 Hebe, through the lubricity of the pavement tumbling over the Halfe pace. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial* I ii 179 The manifold Incompossibilities and Lubricities of Matter, that would [not] be fit for any thing, if its shapes were not infinitely varied 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 165 The same lubricity was found in all, And all was moist to the warm touch. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) I 383 The shrillness or roughness of the voice depends on the internal diameter of the glottis, its elasticity, motility, and lubricity. 1831 SYD. SMITH *Sp.* Wks 1859 II 219/1 Hands, accustomed to the scented lubricity of soap. 1878 EMERSON *Misc., Fort Reputt* Wks. (Bohn) III 391 In creeping out of one snake-skin into another of equal lubricity

† **b.** *spec.* in *Pathology. Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev Healh* iii 8 Abhorsion maye come by ventositie and lubricite of humours in the matryx. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas Health* (1585) D ij, For ye lubricitie of ye bowelles when the meate cometh furth vndigested 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp* 225 It roborates the Bowels, corrects their Lubricity 1755 JOHNSON *Let. to Miss Boothby* 31 Dec., A very probable remedy for indigestion and lubricity of the bowels.

2. *fig* a. 'Slipperiness', shiftiness; unsteadiness, instability; elusiveness. Also with *pl.*

1613 R CAWDREY *Table Alph* (ed. 3), *Lubricitie*, lightnesse, slipery, inconstant *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. xxi, The lubricity of mundan greatnesse 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 213 How necessary it is that the holy Prophecies should be made of uncertain Interpretation by undeterminable lubricities. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 30 (1794) I. 428 This lubricity of manner, and alienation of thought in his neighbour. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II 505 The speech, in their judgement, exhibits more of the lubricity of the clever tactician than of the serious designs of the minister. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* (1879) II xi. 47 The one ally on whom they had a right to depend. was slipping out of their grasp with distracting lubricity

† **b.** Volubility, glibness *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 202 The bulwarke of reason should be set against it [the tongue], which may stay that overflowing and inconstant lubricitie which it hath. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M* Pref. 1 Defamation proceeding from the lubricity of the tongue.

c. Mobility, suppleness. *rare.*

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II II. P 2 You would not have been a martyr to the gout, and your limbs would have performed their functions with lubricity.

3. Lasciviousness, lewdness, wantonness. Also with *pl.* an instance of this.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. li. 108 a/1 The poore doughter was two yere liuynge in lubrycyte and lecherye 1593 MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 83 Mens vaine pleasures and idle lubricities. 1621 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr. Verses, The ladyes of Lubricity that live in the Bordello. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc Satire* Ess (ed Ker) II. 53 From the lechery of those Fauns [he] thinks he has sufficiently proved that satire is derived from them as if wantonness and lubricity were essential to that sort of poem. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 457 This lubricity was very far from being general, and we had reason to believe that not a single married woman was guilty of infidelity. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* Introd. vii. 140 Mischief and lubricity are..shadowed forth in the likeness of the monkey 1883 M. ARNOLD in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 2/1 What man is there that knoweth not that the city of the French is a worshipper of the great goddess Lubricity? 1908 *Onlooker's Note-Bk.* ii. 12 Women gaze unmoved on the most risky plays and freely canvass the lubricities of life

Lubricous (lū·brikəs), *a.* Also 6 *Sc.* lubricus. [f. L. *lūbric-us* LUBRIC + -OUS.]

1. Slippery, smooth; slimy; oily.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. vi 177 It is not such a lubricous Substance as the Animal Spirits, nor so disunited. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* III. i. (1723) 145 The Parts of it being very voluble and lubricous,..it easily insinuates it self into the Tubes 1794 G ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. XXXIII. 344 Consider the fluid in a vessel..to consist of a vast number of small, equal, lubricous, spherical globules. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim* II XVII. 119 Without falling from their lubricous or seemingly perilous station. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 543/2 The skin of the Cephalopods is thin and lubricous 1861 H MACMILLAN *Footn. Nature* 163 [*Ulva bullosa*] with its excessively soft and lubricous masses, appearing as if in a state of fermentation.

2. *fig* a. 'Slippery', shifty; unstable; elusive.

1646 *Speech without Doors defended unthout Reason* 7 He leaves the safety of Embassadors in a most lubricous posture 1685-87 H. MORE *App. Antid* (1712) 203 This proof or reason is the most lubricous and unmanageable of any that I have made use of. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 125 All observations of this kind must be very lubricous and uncertain 1822 T TAYLOR *Apuleius* 230 She..transferred, with a lubricous mobility [L. *mobilitate lubrica*], her nefarious love to a far more pernicious hatred.

† **b** Voluble, glib. *Obs. rare.*

1715 M DAVIES *Athen. Brit* I. Pref 49 Such a lubricous Faculty of spouting out so many Prodigal Expressions.

† **c.** Insinuating. *Obs. rare.*

1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 51 (1797) III 20 A certain magical grace of manner, a lubricous insinuating softness slides into every action and gesture.

3. Lascivious, wanton. *rare.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* II 533 Rycht lubricus with sic lust and delyte, As brutell best takis his appetyte. 1898 *Q Rev.* Jan. 193 The lubricous fancies of a half-demented day-dreamer [Rousseau].

Lubrifa ction. ? *Obs.* Also lubre-. [irreg. f. L. *lūbric us* LUBRIC + -FACTION. Cf. next and LUBRIFY.] The making slippery or smooth; lubrication. Also *Path.* (Cf. LUBRICITY 1 b.)

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* XII. (1870) 265 Euery thynge that is vnctyous is noysome to the stomacke, for as moche as it maketh lubryfactyon 1547 — *Brev. Health* XVIII 13 This infyrmitie [vomiting] doth come..of lubryfaction of the intestines. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 41 Lubrefaction, and Relaxation. As we see in Medicines Emollient; Such as are Milke, Honey and others.

Lubrification (lūbrifikē·ʃən). ? *Obs.* [f. LUBRIFY, see -FICATION. So in Fr.] = prec.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 327 A Liquor prepared for the Lubrification of their [*sc.* bones'] Heads or Ends.

Lubrify (lū·brifəi), *v.* Now *rare* [ad. F. *lubrifi-er* (16th c), irreg. f L *lūbric-us* LUBRIC: see -FY.] *trans* To make slippery or smooth; to lubricate. Hence **Lu·brifying** *ppl a.*

1611 COTGR., *Lubrifier*, to lubrifie, or make slipperie. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bath* (1637) 341 Some lubrifying, cleansing extract. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* XXVII 201 Into these nutritive clysters no oyle must enter, because it will too much lubrifie the guts 1718 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX 888 A certain quantity of Moisture, fit to lubrifie the Muscles of the Ossicles. 1866 *Eng Mechanic* 7 Sept. 515 This water lubrifies the piston, and dispenses with necessity for grease.

Lubs, var. f. LUBISH. **Lubur,** obs. f. LUBBER.

Lucan (lū·kăn), *a.* Also **Lukan.** [f. L *Lūcas* Luke + -AN.] Pertaining to the evangelist St Luke.

1876 J. DARE tr. *Zeller's Acts Apostles* II. 303 The expression ὀπτανόμαι, ver 3, and the description of the angel, ver 10, are also specifically Lukan 1890 W. H. SIMCOX *Lang N. T* 76 ἡ ἀπαγγελία τοῦ πνεύματος is a Lucan phrase, νίοθεσία a Pauline. 1895 W. M. RAMSAY in *Expositor* Feb. 129 He accepts the Lucan authorship 1896 *Ibid.* Feb. 146 Westcott and Hort with their great knowledge of Lukan style consider it to involve a corruption.

Lucar, obs. form of LUCRE.

Lucarne (lukā·ɹn). Forms: *a.* 6 **lucane,** -ayne, 8 lucerne, 9 lucarne. (See also LUTHERN.) *β. corruptly* 6-7 (?) **leucomb, lucombe** (*Arch. Publ. Soc. Dict*), 7 **lucome, luke-home,** 9 *dial.* lucam, lewcome. (See also E. D. D.) [*a.* OF. *lucane*, mod.F. *lucarne*, of obscure origin; cf. OF. *lucquet* of similar meaning.

Some scholars have suggested OHG *lukkā* opening (mod. G. *lucke* cavity, gap) as the source. Diez' proposal to connect the word with L. *lucerna* (see LUCERNE 1) is untenable.]

An opening made in a roof to let in the light; a skylight, a dormer or garret window. (Now only as Fr.) Also *lucarne window*

In quot. 1792 the word appears to be misused.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 97 Great towers embattailed and vauted with lopes Lucaneslike Masonry. 1554 *Acc Rolls Durham Castle* 3 Nov (Parker *Gloss Archit.*), For 13 dayes & dim. in mendyng of the gret Lucayne, in the gallere and lying of fyletts. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol* (1611) 523 Hanged by the necke, out of a great Lucane window into the street. 1631 CORNWALLIS *Ess* II. xlvii 296 Many entries, landing places, and Lucomes. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 124 A dozen casements above, and two wide luke-homes below. 1792 BURNS *Let. to W. Nicol* 20 Feb., I look up to thee, as doth a toad through the iron-barred lucerne of a pestiferous dungeon, to the cloudless glory of a summer sun! 1823 E MOOR *Suffolk Words* 212 *Lewcome*, a window projecting in the roof, generally a 'Lewcome window', but the word

is applied to the gable end of a house. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Lucam.* 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xi. 187 The lucarne windows from which she saw the reek of the burning camp. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* i. 621 That grey roof, with the range of *lucarnes*.

Lucasite (lūˈkăsəit). *Min.* [Named, 1886, after H. S. *Lucas*: see -ITE.] A micaceous mineral, occurring at Corundum Hill, N. Carolina.

1886 T. M Chatard in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* 3rd Ser. XXXII. 735.

Lucayne, obs. form of Lucarne.

Luce[1] (lūs). Also 5 lus(e, luyss, luy3s, lewse, 6 leuse. [a. OF. *lus, luis*, repr. late L. *lūcius*.] The pike (*Esox lucius*), *esp.* when full grown.

[1338 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 35 In j Luc' pro Suppriore, iij d.] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 350 Many a breem and many a luce in stewe 14 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 704/34 *Hic lucius*, a lewse. 14 *Two Cookery bks* 113 Nym luyss or tenge, or other manere fish 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 173 The best Pikes and Luces, were thought to be in the Riuer of Tyber. 1653 Walton *Angler* vii 142 The Luce, or Pikrell, or Pike breeds by Spawning. 1740 R Brookes *Art of Angling* i. xxxi 68 The Pike, Luce or Pickerel with us in England is a very common Fish 1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* I. 383 The Pike. Pickerell Jack. Luce 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 31/1 Two mighty eels, three fatted tench, and a couple of luce were at once secured

b. *Her.* as a charge.

1587 Fleming *Contn Holinshed* III 370/1 A fesse indented sable charged with four leuses heads erant rased or. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* i. i. 16 All his Ancestors may giue the dozen white Luces in their Cote.

2. *Luce of the sea, sea-luce*: the hake, *Merluccius vulgaris*.

1598 Stow *Surv.* 71 [In a Fishmongers' pageant] Sixe and fortie armed Knightes riding on horses, made like luces of the sea. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv* (1746) 246 Luces, properly called Pikes of the Sea, are so rare in Spain that they are never seen 1830-4 F Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 301 The hake .. has also been termed .sea-luce, or sea-pike.

† **Luce**[2]. *Obs.* = *flower-de-luce*, Fleur-de-lis.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II 128 (*The Vote*) Her [*sc.* Henrietta Maria's] fruit, sprung from the rose and luce.

† **Luce**[3]. *Obs.* [App. a. G. *luchs*: see Loss ².] A lynx.

1564 in *Catal Harl. MSS.* (1808) II. 360 Abstract of an Agreement made for the annuall painting of that Cities four Giants, one Unicorne, one Dromedary, one Luce, one Camell, one Asse, one Dragon

Lucence (lūˈsĕns). *rare.* Also 5 lucens(e. [f. Lucent: see -ence] = next.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 715 O lux vera, gravnt vs 3ower lucense. *Ibid.* 770 Lucens. 1888 A. S Wilson *Lyric Hours* xix. 340 Love which opes the Soul to see Is lucence from divinity.

Lucency (lūˈsĕnsi). [f. Lucent: see -ency.] Luminosity, brilliance *lit.* and *fig*

1656 S. Holland *Zara* (1719) 146 Only a certain Star appeared in the East part of the Horizon, which afforded a glimmering Lucency 1672 S. S. *Dorastus & Fawnia* 7 With winged haste (by Luna's lucency) He passes through the city postern gate. 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* III i. vi, These are the Septembrers (*Septembriseurs*); a name of some note and lucency,—but lucency of the Nether-fire sort. 1892 *Athenæum* 2 Jan. 29/2 His manner is not unlike that of D. Teniers the elder, but it possesses much greater warmth and lucency.

Lucent (lūˈsĕnt), *a.* Also 5 *errón.* lucyant. [ad. L. *lūcent-em*, pres. pple. of *lūcēre* to shine]

1. Shining, bright, luminous.

a 1500 in *Q. Elis Acad.* (1869) p. xix, Afferik, Sumtyme namyt the land lucyant in the partis of Orient 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I 203 Thair steill helmes, and bureall basnetis brycht, Like lucent lantrynis caist ane aureat lycht. 1597 A. M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 25 Cause the patient to sit in a verye lucent and lightsome place. 1616 B Jonson *Epigr* i. lxxvi 8, I meant the dog-star should not brighter rise Nor lend like influence from his lucent seat. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 589 The Sun's lucent Orbe 1800 *Phil. Trans* XC. 172 Two drams of soda phosphorata and two ounces of water, mixed with herring light, formed a very lucent fluid. 1853 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* II. vi § 8. 156 Ledges of porphyry sloping under lucent sand. 1894 D. C. Murray *Making of Novelist* 48 The roofs and spires.. were outlined against a lucent belt of sky.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* i. 30 How much resplendent She! How lucent in all flesh! 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res* i ii. (1872) 6 The Volume on Clothes, read and again read, was in several points becoming lucid and lucent. 1858 — *Fredk Gt.* x. vii. II. 664 Algarotti a man beautifully lucent in society.

2. Translucent; lucid, clear.

1820 Keats *Eve St. Agnes* xxx, Lucent syrops, tinct with cinnamon. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII lxiv 126 Remains have been detected, at the bottom of the lucent Nemi, of a wooden ship or raft.

Hence **Luˈcently** *adv.*

1826 *Examiner* 323/2 His sea-waves flow lucently.

† **Luceret.** *Obs.* Also 7 **luseret.** [Obscurely related to Lucern[1], Lusard.] = Lucern[1].

1632 T. Morton *New Eng. Canaan* II. v. (1838) 53 The Luseran, or Luseret, is a beast like a Catt. 1674 Josselyn *Voy. New Eng.* 85 The Wild-cat, Lusern or luceret, or Ounce as some call it.

Lucern[1] (lūsəˈrn). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6 **luzarne, lyserne,** 6–7 **lusern, lusern(e, 7 lous-, lewserne, lewxern, lucirne, luseran,** 7– **lucern(e.** [Prob. a. early mod.G. *luchsern* adj, pertaining to the lynx, f. *luchs* lynx (see Loss ²); the word was app. introduced as a name for the fur of the lynx; for a similar instance of an adjective becoming a sb., cf. Marten.

The spelling *lewxerne* (quot. 1662), if not a misprint, is conclusive evidence in favour of this derivation. Etymologists have usually supposed the word to be an alteration of the OF. *loucerve, leuserve*, female lynx, a fem. of unexplained form corresponding to the masc *loup-cervier* repr. L. *lupus cervārius* (Pliny) lynx, lit. 'stag-hunting wolf' (*lupus* wolf, *cervārius* adj f. *cervus* stag). But this hypothesis does not account for the form of the Eng. word, nor can it be satisfactorily referred to the OF. *loup cervin* (as if L. **lupus cervīnus* = *lupus cervarius*) of which Godef. gives one example Possibly there may have been in OF. a confusion between *loup-cervier* and an adopted Teut. synonym]

1. The lynx b. The skin or fur of the lynx, formerly held in high esteem.

1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 1 Ne also weare .. any Furres of Blake Jenettes or Lusernes. 1536 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archæologia* IX. 249 With twelve lusarne skynnes. 1549 in *Egerton Papers* (Camden) 11 That no man under the degree of an Erle, weare .. any . sabel, luzarnes, or black genetes. 1578 Parkhurst *Let.* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 133 There are many other kinds of beasts, as Luzarnes and other mighty beastes like to Camels in greatnesse. 1585 *Sir W. Dixie's Pageant* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 446 A straunger, straungly mounted, as you see, Seated upon a lusty Luzern's back. 1591 G. Fletcher *Russ. Commw.* 10 Their beasts of strange kinds are the Losh, the Ollen, .. the Lyserne, the Beauer, the Sable [etc.]. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xi 417 As when a den of bloodie Lucerns [*orig.* θῶες] cling About a goodly palmed Hart. 1617 Middleton *Love & Antiq.* Wks. (Dyce) V. 288 The Triumphant Chariot of Love..drawn with two luzerns. 1628 Fletcher *Beggars Bush* iii iii, The Polcat, Maiterne and the rich skind Lucerne. 1628 Dekker *Brit. Hon.* Wks. 1873 IV. 103 Two Luzernes, The Supporters of the Skinners Armes. 1668 *Stat Irel.* (1765) II. 406 Lewxerns skins the piece £2 10*s* od. 1698 A. Brand *Emb. Muscovy to China* 59 Hereabouts are abundance of Lucerns and Sables, which are in great esteem among the Chineses. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Lucern*, a wild beast in Russia.

¶ 2. Used by Chapman for: A kind of hunting dog. (Cf. quot *c* 1611 in 1.)

1607 Chapman *Bussy d'Ambois* iii Dram. Wks. 1873 II 43 Let me haue My lucerns too (or dogges inur'd to hunt Beasts of most rapine).

† **Lucern**[2]. *Obs.* [App. an erron. extension of Luce[1], after prec.] The full-grown pike; = Luce[1].

1615 Markham *Pleas. Princes* iv (1635) 23 The Luce or Lucerne, which indeed is but the over growne Pyke.

Lucernal (lūsəˈrnăl), *a.* [f. L. *lucerna* lamp + -al.] Pertaining to a lamp: only in *lucernal microscope*, a microscope in which the object is illuminated by a lamp or other artificial light.

1787 G. Adams *Ess. Microscope* 22 About the year 1774, I invented the improved lucernal microscope. 1839 G Bird *Nat. Philos.* 386 The magic lantern being nothing more than a lucernal microscope of low magnifying power

Lucernarian (lūsəɹnēˈrĭăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool* [f. mod.L. *Lucernaria* (see below), f. *lucerna* lamp.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Lucernaria* typical of the family *Lucernaridæ* of hydrozoa. **B.** *sb* A hydrozoan of this genus or family.

1854 A Adams, etc *Man. Nat Hist* 355 Lucernarians.

So **Lucernarid, Lucerna ridan** *a*, pertaining to the *Lucernarida*, a sub-class of hydrozoa; *sb.* a member of the *Lucernarida*. **Lucernaroid**, the reproductive zooid of any of the *Lucernarida*.

1861 J. R. Greene *Man Anim. Kingd.* *Calent* 123 A fixed and sexless 'Lucernaroid'. *Ibid.*, The developmental cycle of each Lucernarid 1870 Nicholson *Zool* I. 90 The *Hydra-tuba* thus constitutes the fixed 'Lucernaroid', or the 'trophosome' of one of the *Rhizostomidæ*.

Lucerne[1] (lūsəˈrn). ? *Obs.* exc. *Antiq.* [ad. L. *lucerna* f. *luc-* ablaut-variant of *lūc-, lūx* light.] A lamp, lantern.

a 1500 *Envoy to Alison* 23 (Skeat's *Chaucer* VII. 360) Lucerne a-night, with hevenly influence Illumined. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxv. 3 Lucerne in derne, for to discerne Be glory and grace devyne. 1883 C C Perkins *Ital. Sculpture* iii iv. 375 A multitude of wreaths, tablets, masks, festoons, lucernes, genii holding lyres [etc.].

Lucerne[2], **lucern** (lūsəˈrn). Also 7 **luceran,** 8–9 **lusern(e,** 9 **lusern.** [a F. *luzerne* (16th c.), in Cotgr also *luserne*, ad. mod.Pr. *luzerno* of unascertained etym. Cf. F. *lauserne, lauserte*, 'Shrub Trefoile, Milke Trefoile, Citisus Bush' (Cotgr.). In Eng. agricultural books of 17th and 18th c. the word constantly occurs as **la lucerne**, with the Fr. article prefixed.] The leguminous plant *Medicago sativa*, resembling clover, cultivated for fodder; purple medick.

Native or *Paddy Lucerne* = Queensland hemp, *Sida rhombifolia* (Morris *Austral Eng.*).

1626 A. Speed *Adam out of E.* v. (1659) 38 Clovergrass is a grass very hardy, not much inferior to Luceran. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr* (1653) 186 Chap xxvii Speaks of the usage of St. Foyne and La-lucern. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 31 It is not so good as La Lucerne..only this will grow on drier and poorer Land than Lucern. 1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xv (Dubl.) 200 La Luserne is that famous *Herba Medica* so much Extoll'd by the Ancients. *Ibid* 201 Luserne in Grass is much sweeter than St. Foin. 1760 *Gentl. Mag.* 262 One acre of Lucerne can maintain three or four horses. 1817–18 Cobbett *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 5 Warm and fine. Grass pushes on. Saw some Luserne in a warm spot, 8 inches high. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 552 *Lucern.*—This kind of forage plant has never been successfully cultivated in Scotland, nor has it taken much hold in England. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 25 Lucern is much superior to clover for soiling milch cows. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* i. 25 All its growth unsheaved Of emerald lusern bursting into blue 1883 V. Stuart *Egypt* 136 After the cotton is gathered we immediately sow lucerne.

b *attrib*, as *lucerne field, grass, paddock, seed.*

1724 *Act* 11 *Geo. I*, c. 7 (Bk. Rates), Seed, vocat Lucerne Seed the C. wt. o. 10. o. 1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xv. 201 Tho' one Luserne Root be much more taper than another *Ibid.* 211 Luserne Plants 1760 J Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 318 Lucern Grass, *Medicago*. 1890 Rolf Boldrewood *Col Reformer* (1891) 225 An old working bullock in a lucerne field. *Ibid* 218 A lucerne paddock.

† **Lucet**[1]. *Obs.* In 6 lucette, 7 luoit. [a. OF. *lucet*, f. *lus* Luce[1].] A pike; = Luce[1].

c 1550 *Battle of Otterburn* xlvi. in Child *Ballads* III. 297 The lucettes and the cressawntes both; The Skottes fawght them agayne. 1658 R Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) p. xxix, The artist [i. e. fisherman] (if expert) may summons up lucit, and the generous race of salmon.

Lucet[2] (lūˈsĕt). ? *Obs.* (See quot. 1858.)

a 1650 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* (1868) II. 402 Shee that lues by nille and tape, & with her bagge & lucett begga. 1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade, Lucet*, a lady's lace loom, made of bone, ivory or wood.

Luche, obs. form of Lutch *v.*, *dial.*

Lucian (lūˈshăn). The name (repr. Gr. Λουκιανός, L. *Lūciānus*) of a celebrated writer of Greek dialogues (*c* 160 A.D.); *allusively*, a witty scoffer. Hence † **Lucian** *v. intr.* in *to Lucian it*, to imitate the style of Lucian, to play the scoffer; **Lucianic, † Lucianical** *adjs.*, pertaining to or characteristic of Lucian and his style; marked by a scoffing wit. **Lucianically** *adv.*

1562 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 230 b, Their most light, and wanton Lucianicall wittes 1592 G Harvey *Four Lett.* 8 My betters neede not take it grieuously, to be taunted .in that booke, where Saint Peter, & Christ himselfe are Lucianically & scoffingly alleadged. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 53 Erasmus scoffingly, as his manner was, in a Lucianicall style. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist* vi. i. § 34 Erasmus in his Dialogues though he doth Lucian it too much, yet truth may be discovered under the varnish of his scoffing wit. 1750 Hodges *Chr Plan* (1755) Pref 7 Ridiculed by men of light heads and bad hearts, the Lucians and facetious drolls of their respective ages. 1820 Shelley in Lady Shelley *Mem.* (1859) 136, I had written a Lucianic essay to prove the same thing 1888 Dobson *Goldsmith* 70 A little in the Lucianic spirit of Fielding's 'Journey from this World to the Next'.

† **Lucianist**[1]. *Obs.* [f. *Lucian* (see prec.) + -ist.] A disciple of Lucian (see prec.).

1585 Fetherstone tr. *Calvin on Acts* viii 13. 189 The Epicures & Lucianists doe professe that they believe, where as notwithstanding they laugh inwardly 1592 G Harvey *Four Lett.* 27 A contemner of God, and man' a desperate Lucianist an abhominable Aretinist.

Lucianist[2] (lūˈshănist). *Eccl. Hist.* Also **Lucanist.** [ad. late L *Lūciānista*, f. *Lūciān us*: see -ist.] The name of two sorts of heretics: **a.** A follower of Lucianus the Marcionite (of the 2nd century). **b.** A kind of Arian; = Collucianist

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl*, *Lucianists*, or *Lucanists*, a religious sect, so called from Lucianus, or Lucanus, a disciple of Marcion... There was another sect of Lucianists, who appeared some time after the Arians.

Lucible (lūˈsĭbl'), *a. rare.* [ad. L *lūcibil-is*, f. *lūcēre* to shine: see -ble, -ible.] Bright, lucent.

1623 Cockeram, *Lucible*, that which is light of its selfe. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* 1893 Storrs *Sp.* in *Independent* (N. Y.) 19 Oct., In letters of lightning, lucible and not frightful.

Lucid (lūˈsid), *a.* [ad. L. *lūcid-us*, f. *lūcēre* to shine. Cf. F. *lucide*]

1. Bright, shining, luminous, resplendent. Now *poet.* and *techn.* *Ent.* and *Bot.* = Smooth and shining. *Astr.* Of a star: Visible to the naked eye.

1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1259 With his azure wings he cleav'd The liquid clowdes, and lucid firmament. 1654 Vilvain *Theol. Treat.* ii. 45 The Air is not a lucid body like the Sun. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi 240 Over his lucid Armes A Militarie Vest of purple flowd. 1693 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* viii. 5 There are great multitudes of lucid Starrs even beyond the reach of the best Telescopes. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) V. 1743 Supposed to be an animal which contributes to that lucid appearance often observed at sea in the night. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 443/2 [*Botany.*] A Surface is Lucid, as if it were illuminated. 1800 Hulme in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 180 Another lucid dead glow-worm was put into warm water, at 114°. 1833 Tennyson *Poems* 60 Her lucid neck Shone ivorylike 1845 Westwood *Brit. Moths* II. 221 *Aphelosetta lucidella* (the lucid). 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* Gloss. 16 *Lucid*, with a bright and shining surface. 1870–74 J. Thomson *City Dread. Nt.* i. i, The lucid morning's fragrant breath. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story Sun* 333 Beta Lyræ... is among the coolest of the lucid stars.

fig. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iv. 112 The intellectual world, being .made all lucid, intellectual, and shining with the sunbeams of eternal truth. 1742 Barnard *Char. Lady E. Hastings* 39 To bring them into the lucid Path of Vertue and Religion.

2. Translucent, pellucid, clear.

1600 Venner *Via Recta* Introd. 4 The lucide and cleare substance of it [*sc.* air] 1647 H. More *Poems* 5 Thus they stood by that good lucid spring Of living bliss. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* vi. 102 The lucid wave a spacious basin fills. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* iii. 1 The sun, emerging from the lucid waves. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* i. x, How singularly pure and lucid the atmosphere becomes. 1882 F. W. H. Myers *Renewal of Youth* 314 Let many a heat distil Her lucid essence from the insurgent ill.

3. Lucid interval. Also in early use in med.L. form (pl.) *lucida intervalla.* **a.** A period of temporary sanity occurring between attacks of lunacy. (So F. *intervalle lucide.*) † Formerly also, in wider use, an interval of apparent health between the attacks or periods of a disease.

[The Latin phrase 'non est compos mentis, sed gaudet lucidis intervallis' is common in English legal documents from the 13th to the 15th c.; so also in the med L commentators on Justinian's *Institutes* For the etymological notion presumably underlying the expression, cf. c]

1603 SIR C HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxi 425 Sometimes shee [the moon] graunteth to them [lunatics] *Lucida internalla.* 1625 B JONSON *Staple of N.* v. i, They are almost mad! But I forgiue their *Lucida Internalla.* c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 42, I had a shrewd disease hung lately upon me... After som gentle slumbers, and unusuall dreames.. I had a lucid intervall. a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supper* (1677) 213 A mad man may have lucid intervals. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xiii. (1701) 624/2 As for that Pain which is lasting, it is not only gentle, but hath many lucid intervals. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett fr. New-Eng* (1867) 23, I had between whiles those lucid intervals [in sea-sickness] 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 25 If a lunatic hath lucid intervals of understanding, he shall answer for what he does in those intervals. 1839 I. RAY *Med. Jurispr. Insanity* xiv. 298 It was decided by the court, Sir Willian Wynne, that she had a lucid interval, while making the will. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* xxv. V 294 James lingered three days longer He was occasionally sensible during a few minutes, and, during one of these lucid intervals [etc].

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A period of rest or calm in the midst of tumult or confusion; an interval during which there is a reversion to a normal, reasonable, or desirable condition.

1581 W. ALLEN *Apol. Eng Seminaries* iii. 22 Which [Arianisme] though it troubled the world some hundred yeres together, yet it. had *lucida internalla*, gaue seasons of calme and rest to holy Bishops. 1622 BACON *Hen VII* Wks. 1861 VI. 32 Which [dissensions] although they had had . lucid intervals and happy pauses; yet did they ever hang over the kingdom. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv ii. 34 The devil heaped afflictions upon him, allowing him [Job] no lucid intervalls. 1682 DRYDEN *MacFl.* 22 Some beams of wit on other souls may fall, Strike through and make a lucid interval 1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pic.* xxii, Neither was his whole time devoted to the riotous extravagances of youth. He enjoyed many lucid intervals. 1822 R. G. WALLACE 15 *Yrs. in India* 104 It is quite impossible to transact business with a chief, except in that lucid interval betwe n . one debauch, and another 1900 19th *Cent.* Sept 3?6 Italy is just passing through one of these lucid intervals

¶ **c** In the etymological sense: An interval of sunshine in a storm.

1655 TUCKNEY *Good Day well Impr* 8 Some short *lucida intervalla*, as the sun in a rainy day, looking out now and then a little. 1749 CAPT STANDIDGE in *Naval Chron* III. 207 It being then day-light, and a lucid interval between showers of snow.

4. Marked by clearness of reasoning, expression, or arrangement; easily intelligible.

1786 COURTENAY *Lit. & Mor Charac. Johnson* 24 And lucid vigour mark'd the general style 1803 *Med Jrnl.* X. 182 Arranged in that lucid order which is so necessary to assist the student. 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick* xxiv, Mr Curdle sat listening to this lucid explanation. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 His expression was incomparably lucid. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 103 The sermon was long but lucid.

5 Of persons: Clear in intellect; rational, sane.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II i, Any lucid, simple-hearted soul like him. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxx, Two apparently lucid people. 1887 *Times* 11 Aug 5/2, I believe you are insane on that one point. On everything else you are lucid and bright.

6. With agent noun: That performs the action implied in a lucid manner

1879 McCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxix. 372 There never was a more lucid and candid reasoner.

‖ **Lucida** (lᴵū·sidă). *Astr.* [L. (sc. *stella* star) fem. sing. of *lūcidus* LUCID.] (See quot 1877.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Corona Borealis*, Names and situations of the stars. .Lucida of the *corona*. That following the lucida to the south. 1877 G. F CHAMBERS *Descr t Astron.* (ed 3) 917 *Lucida*, a word occasionally used in sidereal astronomy to indicate the brightest star of the constellation, or group, &c. mentioned.

† **Lucidary.** *Obs.* [f. L. *lūcid-us* LUCID + -ARY 1.] App a name 1687–90 for a newly invented light or lighting apparatus.

1687 *MS. Reg. Middle Temple* 10 June, Some proposals had been made him by the Undertaker for setting up his lucidarys in the several Courts and Avenues of the House. 1690 *Lond Gaz* No. 2596/4 The Proprietors of the Lucidaries, or new Lights.

† **Lucident,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *lūcid-us* LUCID + -ENT.] Bright, lucent. Hence † **Lucidently** *adv.*

14.. *Nine Ladies Worthy* 22 O *pulchrior sole* in beauty full lucident. c 1480 *St. Ursula* (Roxb) A j, Cryste with thy Comforte Illumyn me lucydently.

Lucidity (lᴵusi·dĭti). [ad. L. *lūciditās*, f. *lūcid-us* LUCID: see -ITY. Cf. F. *lucidité*.] The quality or condition of being lucid; brightness, luminosity; now chiefly *fig.* intellectual clearness; transparency of thought or expression.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Lucidity*, brightness. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 497 Touching the Lucidity of Christ's Body after his Ascension a 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 289 There is indeed a Brightness or Lucidity in the Sun. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 346 Light frequently does not sensibly act otherwise than as the cause of lucidity, or of luminous phenomena. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 253 His precision of language and peculiar lucidity of exposition. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Resignation* 298 Fate gave, what chance shall not control, His sad lucidity of soul. 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* vii. 229 Through their long intervals of lucidity. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* vi. 200 He looked at him with eyes of such radiant lucidity. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci* i. (1885) 10 The question . put by Hume. was handled by him with singular lucidity.

Lucidly (lᴵū·sidli), *adv.* [f. LUCID + -LY 2] In a lucid manner; with lucidity; brightly, clearly.

c 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* in Fraser *Life* (1871) 459 All yᵉ carefully and lucidly to be set forth. 1820 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. v. 97 With such eyes! so purely, so lucidly blue! 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxv. 349 The consul.. expounded the phrase very lucidly. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Feb. 3/3 The chapters.. are. admirably arranged and lucidly written

Lucidness (lᴵū·sidnes). [f. LUCID + -NESS.] Lucidity.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xxi. § 1. 385 The smoothness and lucidness of Glass. 1680 BOYLE *Aerial Noctiluca* 38 The Constant Noctiluca in which the lucidness was constant, though the Vial that contain'd it, was kept stopt. 1694 [see LUCIFEROUS 1]. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lucidness*, brightness. 1800 HULME in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 172 The fluid acquired a great degree of lucidness 1836 JAS. GRANT *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* ix. 189 The lucidness of his arrangement, the appropriateness of his arguments, and the transparency of his style.

Lucifee, lucivee (lū·sifi, -vi). *Canada* and *local U. S.* [Corruption of LOUP-CERVIER.] The Canadian lynx.

1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 371 When in New Brunswick I saw the great wild grey cat, which is there called a Lucifee. 1902 WEBSTER Suppl, *Lucivee.*

Lucifer (lᴵū·sifəɹ). [L. *lūcifer* adj., light-bringing; used as proper name of the morning star; f. *lūc(i)-*, *lūx* light + *-fer* bearing. Cf. the equivalent Gr. φωσφόρος, after which it was prob. formed.]

I. As proper name, and allusively. (With initial capital.)

1. The morning star; the planet Venus when she appears in the sky before sunrise. Now only *poet.*

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 320 Þær æfter on þam circule lucifer up arist. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. metr 1. 50 (Camb. MS) After þat lucifere the day sterre hath chasyd awey the dirke nyht. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxviii. 32 Whether thou bryngist forth Lucifer, that is dai sterre, in his tyme. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 74 The Stars.. will not take their flight, For all the morning light, Or Lucifer that often warn'd them thence. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* (1779) I. 148 Lucifer displays His beaming forehead through the gates of morn. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 801 Now on the mountains of Ida was rising Lucifer bright

† **b.** *fig.* (Cf. DAY-STAR.) *Obs.*

a 1585 CARTWRIGHT in R. Browne *Answ. to C.* 87 Vntill such time as the day starre spring & Lucifer do rise in our hearts. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* viii. 26 You Cynosura and Lucifer of nations, the stupor and admiration of the world.

2. The rebel archangel whose fall from heaven was supposed to be referred to in Isa. xiv. 12; Satan, the Devil. Now *rare* in serious use; current chiefly in the phrase *As proud as Lucifer.*

The Scripture passage (Vulg. 'Quomodo cecidisti de cælo, Lucifer, qui mane oriebaris?' A.V. 'How art thou fallen from heauen, O Lucifer, sonne of the morning?') is part of a 'parable against the king of Babylon' (Isa. xiv 4); but the mention of a fall from heaven led Christian interpreters to suppose that 'king of Babylon' was to be interpreted spiritually, as a designation of the chief of 'the angels who kept not their first estate'. Hence the general patristic view that *Lucifer* was the name of Satan before his fall The Latin word was adopted in all the Eng. versions down to 1611; the Revised version has *daystar.*

a 1000 *Christ & Satan* 367 (Gr) Wæs þæt engelcyn ær ʒenemned, Lucifer haten, leohtberende a 1300 *Cursor M.* 442 And for þat he was fair and bright, lucifer to nam he hight. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 30 Þese nouelries maad of ydiotis & synful wrecchis of lucifers pride. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4377 With feendes and lucifere. in helle 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball* (S T S) 175 Proude Lucifer, The greit maister of hell. 1613 SHAKS *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 371 And when he falles, he falles like Lucifer, Neuer to hope againe. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. iv. 571 His Pride is such, as may teach Lucifer. 1667 MILTON *P. L* VII. 131. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 352 A fall into pride may drive me nearer Lucifer. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lvii, A second Lucifer of ambition and wrath. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 55 Men say—as proud as Lucifer—Pray who would not be proud with such a train?

Comb. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 1 His Lucifer-like pride. 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 219 With such an incredible inordinate desire of luciferlike superioritie.

¶ Misused for: A devil.

1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 72 The temper of eight little Lucifers in a swept lodging.

† **b.** *allusively.* One who commits the sin of Lucifer, i.e. who seeks to dethrone God; *occas* applied to one who presumptuously rebels against an earthly sovereign. *Obs.*

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 12 That presumption of challenging Gods seat, doth shew you to have been Lucifers. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 305 What Lucifer is that, that wil oppose him selfe against the flatt commaundement of the holie ghost. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX L. 229 Yea, too blasphemous, they incroch vpon the Deitie, Though of these Lucifers haue been that perish through a Flie. a 1618 RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 89 Although they be perpetual Lucifers, they must always be Angels, and live in plenty.

II. As a common noun.

3. Orig. **lucifer match**: A friction match made usually of a splint of wood tipped with an inflammable substance ignitable on a roughened or otherwise prepared surface.

1831 *John Bull* 28 Nov. XI. 379/1 [Jones v. Watts, speech of plaintiff's counsel] Mr. Jones had, some time ago, invented a match to produce an instantaneous light, and he had given his ingenious invention the name of 'Promethean'... Subsequently the plaintiff invented another description of match, which he designated with the frightful name of 'Lucifer'... For the 'Lucifers' he had not. secured his right as the patentee The defendant made an exact imitation of the 'Lucifer Match.' 1836 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 543 Matches tipped with some of these inflammable mixtures, and called *Lucifers*, are now in common use, and are inflamed either by friction or by the contact of sulphuric acid. *Ibid.* 1274 Gen. Index, Lucifer matches. 1837 *Ann. Reg.* 80 Several other lucifer matches were lying about, one of them having the appearance of having been drawn through the sandpaper. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 42 When we had put a lucifer to some sticks in the grate. 1876 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Card Players' Man.* 120 Cribbage . is played with a full pack of fifty-two cards, .. and two pegs (that may be of ivory, or lucifer matches, with the phosphorus ends cut off). 1884 E. YATES *Recoll.* I. ii. 45 The lucifer, or Congreve match as it was called, was ignited by friction on sandpaper, and had a very unpleasant smell.

Comb. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Lucifer-box.* 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 400 Mr Lundström.. showed me over his lucifer manufactory.

Hence † **Lu·cifering** *a. nonce-wd*, acting the part of Lucifer.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX l 229 Of which Conuerting, Christo fers yee [Popes] thenceforth shalbe said: If not, apply and perish in your Luciferring Traid.

Luciferian (lᴵūsifī·riăn), *a.*1 and *sb.*1 ? *Obs.* Also 6 **Luceferian, Lucifrian,** 7 **Luciferan.** [f. LUCIFER + -IAN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Lucifer; Satanic, devilish. Often with reference to pride: 'As proud as Lucifer'.

1570 *Homilies* II *Wilful Rebell.* III (1574) 576 A luceferian pride and presumption. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* II. 146 From haughty Spayne, what brought'st thou els beside, But lofty lookes, and their Lucifrian pride? 1613 DEKKER *Strange Horse-Race* Wks (Grosart III 350 For now he saw the Dilaceration of his owne Luciferian Kingdome. 1673 *Lady's Call* I v § 10 What a Luciferian fall will they have from their honors. 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon.* II. 312 He fell on the Bishops generally, calling them Luciferian Lord Bishops. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. x. 396 We have so much of the Luciferian ambition, as to aspire to be like to the most high. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* I. 782 (MS.) Darting a ghastly Luciferian look After their footsteps.

† **B.** *sb* A Luciferian or Satanic person. *Obs.*

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt* xix. 17 None but a proud Luciferian would have said, as Vega, the Popish perfectionary did [etc].

Lucife·rian, *a.*2 and *sb.*2 Also 6, 8 **Luciferan.** [f. L. proper name *Lūcifer* (see below) + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sect founded by Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari in the fourth century, who separated from the Church because it was too lenient (as he thought) towards Arians who repented of their heresy.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 106 You, saith he, (speaking to the Luciferian hereticks) run away from the vain shaking of feathers, like the fearfull Harts. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig Prot.* I. ii § 36 While you thus inveigh against Luther, and charge him with Luciferian heresies. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Comm Galat* (1874) 228 Hilary the Roman deacon.. attached himself to the Luciferian schism.

B. *sb.* An adherent of this sect.

c 1555 *Life Bp. Fisher* in *F's Wks* (E E.T S.) II. 135 Saint Jerom against Helvidius, Jovinianus, Vigilantius, and the luciferans. 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* xix. 7. 458 No man thinks that the grace of the Spirit is annexed to such a ceremonie, as doeth Jerome against the Luciferians. 1681 BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* II. 16 Novatians, Luciferians, Donatists. had all Orders in Episcopal Communion. 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr *Beckmann's Invent.* III 406 In the altercation between a Luciferan and an Orthodox, he relates that an adherent of the schismatic Lucifer disputed. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig Knowl.* II. 1358 As the Luciferians considered themselves the true and pure church, they utterly repudiated the name of a sect.

† **Luciferine,** *a. Obs.* [f. LUCIFER + -INE 2.] = LUCIFERIAN *a* 1

c 1546 JOYE in Gardiner *Decl. Art. Joye* (1546) 14, I passe ouer his [Gardiner's] luciferin pryde, . vicious lyuyng, &c. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 376 Nobunanga was slaine by a captaine of his, and punished by God by this meanes for his luciferine pride.

† **Luciferous,** *a.*1 *Obs.* [f. LUCIFER + -OUS.] = LUCIFERIAN *a* 1

c 1554 BALE *Declar. Bonner's Art* i [8], Els wold ye couple your sorcerous masmongers with Gods maiestye in one honour which we wil not take at your luciferus perswasyons. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 God forbid I should be so Luciferous passionatiue ambitious. 1623 COCKERAM, *Luciferous*, haughtie, proud.

Luciferous (lᴵusi·fĕrəs), *a* 2 [f. L. *lūcifer* light-bearing (see LUCIFER) + -OUS]

1. That brings, conveys, or emits light. Now *rare* in serious use.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Luciferous*, that brings or causeth light. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 116 The clammy moisture of Oysters that shines in the dark of a violet colour, comes from luciferous wormes that have their holes in the shells. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* I. 351/1 The lucidness of the Luciferous matter. 1805 tr *St. Vincent's Voy. Afr. Seas* 42 These luciferous animals [F. *animaux luci*-

fères] almost all belong to the class of transparent..worms. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 560 Combustible and luciferous matter. 1846 GRINDON *Life* xxxii. 283 The nearer we stand to the luci ero s orb [*sc.* the sun]. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxv, Let us..bless Mr. Price and other Luciferous benefactors of mankind, for banishing the abominable mutton of our youth.

2. *fig.* Affording illumination or insight; luminous, illuminating. In 17th c. common in *luciferous experiment*, after Bacon's *lucifera experimenta* (*Nov. Org.* I. § 70, 99, *et al*).

1648 PETTY *Adv to Hartlib* 20 How to make the most of experiments, all being equally Lucifcrous, although not equally Lucriferous. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xv. 104 So Luciferous an Experiment. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* iii. 28 A rare and luciferous Theory. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 229 These .. are the only luciferous experiments, of which geology can yet boast.

Hence **Luci·ferously** *adv.*, **Luci·ferousness**.

1665 *Phil. Trans* I. 48 The Luciferousness of such Experiments. 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Chr Mor.* III § 3 Embrace not the opacous and blind side of opinions, but that which looks most Luciferously or influentially unto Goodness.

Lucific (lĭūsi·fik), *a.* [ad. late L. *lūcific-us*, f. *lūc(i-)*, *lūx* light: see -FIC] Light-producing.

1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II ii. § 14. 38 When they [the rays] are made to Converge, though their Lucifick motion be continu'd, yet that equal motion, which is the Colorifick, is interrupted 1800 HULME in *Phil Trans* XC 173 The degree of illumination in these liquids must depend upon the quantity of lucific matter applied. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I 168 The dry light the lucific vision, meaning thereby .. reason in contradistinction from the understanding. 1876 J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 53 Lucific orbs.

Luciform (lĭū·sifɔm), *a.* Now *rare*. [ad. L. **lūciform-is* (repr. Gr. αὐγοειδής), f. *lūc(i)-*, *lūx* light: see -FORM.] Having the character of light, luminous: applied *spec.* to the 'vehicle' of the soul (αὐγοειδὲς ὄχημα) imagined by the Neo-Platonists; *occas.* to the spiritual body of the Resurrection.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Schol. (1713) 560 It may well be questioned, whether the Pythagoreans held a distinct Notion of this kind of luciform Body. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* I. v. 788 These Ancients say, that there is another Heavenly Body, always conjoyned with the Soul and Eternal, which they call Luciform and Star-like. 1710 R. WARD *Life H. More* 39 What the Platonists call the Luciform Vehicle of the Soul 1862 ELLICOTT *On 1 Thess* iv. 17 The glorified and luciform body will be caught up in the clouds. [1881 SHORTHOUSE *J Inglesant* I. xvii 313 To keep in order this luciform vehicle of the soul, as the Platonists call it.]

Lucifrian: see LUCIFERIAN *a.*[1]

Lucifugous (lĭū·sifĭgəs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *lūcifug-us*, f. *lūc(i)-*, *lūx* light + *fug-ĕre* to fly: see -OUS.] Shunning the light.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* iv. vi–vii 211 Such designes as these were Lucifugous, and would not endure the face of Heaven. 1655 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* I (1701) 14/1 These ill Dæmons Aquatile, and Subterraneous, and Lucifugous. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II 121 *note*, Lucifugous Nycticoraces. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 599/2 The habits of which [animals] are more completely lucifugous and retired than any others. 1865 OAKELEY *Hist Notes* 36 Owls and bats and other such shy and lucifugous creatures.

So **Luci·fugal** *a.*, in the same sense.

1889 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Lucigen (lĭū·sidʒen). [f. L. *lūc(i)-*, *lūx* light + -GEN.] An illuminant produced by burning a spray of oil mixed with air.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 12 Lucigen, as the new illuminant is called, is the invention of Mr. Hannay, of Glasgow, and is already extensively used in large engineering works, and for lighting large open spaces 1892 *Ibid* 26 Jan 5/2 It is proposed to make experiments at the Woolwich Ferry with the lucigen light.

†**Luci·genous**, *a Obs.*—° [f L *lūc(i)-*, *lūx* light + -GENOUS.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Lucigenous*, born or begotten in the Day Time.

Lucimeter (lĭusi·mĭtəɹ). [Hybrid f. L. *lūc(i)-*, *lūx* light + -METER.]

1. An instrument for measuring the intensity of light; a photometer.

1825 HAMILTON *Handbk Terms*, *Lucimeter*, in Optics, an apparatus for measuring the intensity of light proceeding from different bodies. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

2. 'A sunshine recorder designed to measure the combined effect of the duration and intensity of sunshine in promoting evaporation' (*Cent Dict.*).

‖**Lucina** (lĭusəi·nă). Also 6 (*anglicized*) **Lucyne**. [L. fem. of adj. *lūcīnus*, f. *lūc-*, *lūx* light: see -INE[1].] In Roman mythology, the goddess who presided over childbirth, sometimes identified with Juno or with Diana; hence, a midwife

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 1227 But for hir child so longe was vnborn Ful pitously Lucyna gan she calle. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III i. 10 Lucina, oh! Diuinest patrionesse, and my wife gentle To those that cry by night. 1631 MILTON *Epit. March. Winch* 26 And now with second hope she goes, And calls Lucina to her throws. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 27 Death must be the Lucina of life 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl New York* (1860) 27 Neither .. the nice attendance of Nursekeepers, nor the art of a dextrous Lucina. 1789 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xi, A daughter of Lucina is put .. over thy head.

b. By identification with Diana, put for: The moon. *poet.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxv. 1 Lucina schynnyng in silence of the nicht. 1508 — *Gold. Targe* 2 Quhen gone to bed war Vesper and Lucyne. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* lx 2 For Lucyna eke dyd her shrowde. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking-glass* (1598) F 2 b, An hoast of blacke and sable cloudes Gan to eclips Lucinas siluer face.

Lucioid (lĭū·sĭ,oid). *Ichth.* [f. L. *luci-us* pike + -OID.] **a.** *sb.* A fish of the family *Esocidæ*; a pike. **b.** *adj.* Belonging to this family (*Cent. Dict.*).

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (ed 3) I 343 This expert ichthyologist has restricted the *Esocidæ* (Lucioids), or family of Pikes, to the single genus *Esox*. 1859–62 SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II 153 Lucioids (*Esocidæ*).

Lucirne, obs. form of LUCERN.

Lucit, variant of LUCET[1] *Obs.*

Lucius, obs. form of LUSCIOUS.

Lucivee: see LUCIFEE.

Luck (lŏk), *sb.* Also 5–6 **luk(e**, 6–7 **lucke**. [a. LG. (Du., OFris.) *luk*, a shortened form of *geluk* (MDu *gelucke* = MHG. *gelucke*, mod.G. *glück*). Parallel adoptions of the LG. word are Icel *lukka* (14th c.), MSw. *lukka*, *lykka* (mod.Sw. *lycka*), Da. *lykke*. Probably it came into English as a gambling term; the LG. dialects were a frequent source of such terms in 15–16 centuries.

The ultimate etymology of MHG *gelücke* (—OHG. **gilucchi* :—OTeut. type **galukkjo m*) is obscure. So far as meaning is concerned nothing could be more plausible than Paul's view (*Beitr* VII. 133 *note*) that the word is connected with G. *gelingen* (OHG *gilingan*) to succeed, turn out well or ill, as G *druck* pressure with *dringen* to press, *schluck* gulp with *schlingen* to swallow, *ruck* wrench with *ringen* to wrench. But morphologically this assumption seems quite inadmissible, and most scholars deny the existence of etymological affinity in any of these instances. Formally, the word might be cognate with LOUK *v.*[1] or *v.*[2], or with G *lochen* to entice (OHG. *lockôn*) and the synonymous OHG *lucchen*; but no probable hypothesis seems to have been formed to connect the meaning of the sb. with that of any of these vbs.]

1. Fortune good or ill; the fortuitous happening of events favourable or unfavourable to the interests of a person; a person's condition with regard to the favourable or unfavourable character of some fortuitous event, or of the majority of the fortuitous events in which he has an interest. Often with adj., as *bad, hard, evil luck*, GOOD-LUCK, ILL-LUCK. Also, the imagined tendency of chance (esp in matters of gambling) to produce events continuously favourable or continuously unfavourable; the friendly or hostile disposition ascribed to chance at a particular time.

1481, *a* 1529 [see GOOD LUCK]. 1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Lucke, happe, *heur*. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb) 220 And if to light on you my luck so good shall be, I shall be glad to fede on that that would haue fed on me 1563 B GOOGE *Eglogs* vii. (Arb) 61 Let vs here what lucke you haue had in loue. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 39 It was his hard lucke & cursed chaunce, to finde [etc]. 1590 SHAKS. *Com Err* III. ii 93, I haue but leane lucke in the match. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v 823 It hath beene my luck alwayes to beat the bush, while another kild the Hare 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 60 Wel Scholer, you must indure worse luck sometime, or you will never make a good Angler. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 18 Yes, Tom sings well; but his Luck's naught 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* xv, I hope we shall have better luck next time. 1846 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov* xvii, The Archcroupier below, they say, arranges these matters for beginners; but the luck turns at last. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. ii. 41 'He has got his deserts', said Jaconda . 'Luck always changes'. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* II xx. 178 He bade him get fire to light the beacon. Giffen refused. 'No, sir, better not have any of my luck about it'.

†**b.** A piece of (good or bad) luck. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 580/2, I have a shreude chaunce or a shreude tourne, or I have an yvell lucke, *il me meschiet*. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar Wars* IV xxxiv, Those evill Lucks, in numbers many are, That to thy footsteps do themselves apply.

c. In generalized sense: Chance regarded as a cause or bestower of success and failure. Sometimes *personified*.

1534–5 MORE *Dauy the Dycer* Wks. 1433 Long was I, lady Lucke, your seruing man. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 83 One refuge yet remaineth, that is patiently to suffer what so euer lucke allotteth. 1630 DAVENANT *Cruel Bro.* I i B 2, Report is then become a Bawde to Luck; Whom Fortune doth enrich, Fame doth flatter 1899 MAJ A GRIFFITHS in *Fortn. Rev* LXV. 307 Luck, in the great game of war, is undoubtedly lord of all. 1902 A. E W. MASON *Four Feathers* III 23, I told you luck might look my way Well, she has. I go out to Egypt on General Graham's Staff.

d. Predicatively, *It is good* or *bad luck* = 'it is a good or bad omen' (to do so-and-so).

Mod You should never put boots on the table: it's bad luck.

2. Good fortune; success, prosperity or advantage coming by chance rather than as the consequence of merit or effort. Phr. *To have the luck* = to be so fortunate as (*to* be or do something). †To have *no luck to*: to be unfortunate in.

14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 38 Wherfor lucke and good hansselle my hert y sende you. †*a* 1480 *Prompt Parv.* (Winchester MS) 316/2 Luk, *lucrum*. [*So Camb. MS. and ed. Pynson; Harl MS reads* (*prob. correctly*) Lukre or wynnynge, *lucrum*.] 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* II. 46 That neidfull war thai wantit thair nothing, At thair lyking, with greit larges and luke [*rime* instruct] 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 145 No man can have lucke alwayes at playe. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 439 If we haue vnearned lucke, Now to scape the Serpents tongue. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 348 Only Plutarch, whatever the matter is has no luck to the latin, and therefore I would advise you either to read him in French or in English. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 36 A hint, which .. I have since had the luck to improve sufficiently. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 329 How he was flogg·d, or had the luck to escape. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 164 One of the rangers, however, had little luck to boast of, his horse having taken fright thrown his rider, and escaped. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* I. xxviii. 374, I have been off with a party .. on a hunt inland We had no great luck. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F Holt* (1868) 20 Like most energetic natures, he had a strong faith in his luck. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* viii. § 1. 350 Catherine Parr, had the luck to outlive the King. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq., With Children of Israel*, The luck had failed, the mines had petered out. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 8 At cards, Captain Drayton seemed to have the 'devil's own luck'.

†**b.** (*One's*) *luck of*: (one's) good fortune in obtaining. *Obs.*

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1786) I. 104 A man, whose luck of fame was derived from all the circumstances which he himself reckoned unfortunate.

c. A piece of luck or good-fortune. ? *Sc.*

1856 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 289 It was a luck for me yesterday .. that I had these five things to look after

¶**d.** *occas.* In appellations of objects on which the prosperity of a family, etc, is supposed to depend.

This use originates with 'The Luck of Eden Hall', which is an oriental glass goblet (of the 15th c. or earlier) in the possession of the Musgraves of Eden, Cumberland, so called from a superstition embodied in the words, 'If this glass will break or fall, Farewell the luck of Eden-hall'.

a 1800 *Ballad* in Lysons *Britannia* IV Cumb (1816) p. ccix, God prosper long from being broke The Luck of Eden-hall 1842 LONGF. (*title*) The Luck of Edenhall [transl. from Uhland] 1870 B HARTE (*title*) The Luck of Roaring Camp. 1901 E F BENSON *Luck of Vails* 16 When the Luck of the Vails is lost, Fear not fire nor rain nor frost.

3. Phrases. *Bad luck to* (a person or thing)*!*: a vulgar form of imprecation, expressive of ill-will, disgust, or disappointment. *Down on* (occas. *in*) *one's luck*: in ill-luck, in misfortune (*slang*). *For luck*: in order to bring good luck (expressing the purpose of some superstitious action). *In luck*: fortunate enjoying good luck *Out of luck*: having bad luck, in misfortune. † *To strike* (a person) *luck*: see STRIKE *v To try one's luck*. see TRY *v* †*Upon luck's head*: on chance (*obs Sc.*) *Worse luck* = unfortunately, 'more's the pity' (*colloq*). For *run*, *stroke of luck*, see the sbs.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I xli (1675) 87, I would believe in the Dark upon Luck's head, and take my hazard of Christ's goodwill 1789 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Sir J Banks & Emp of Mor* 17 Quite out of breath, and out of luck. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxi, The Chevalier was to use his own picturesque expression, 'down on his luck'. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I viii, By Jove, Flashey, your young friend's in luck 1861 MISS YONGE *Yng. Stepm.* xvii. 234 He should see enough of him when Mr. Hope came, worse luck. 1867 F FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 233 Like a dissipated house fly out of luck 1876 C. M DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 185 A clever rogue momentarily down on his luck 1882 R BURTON in *Athenæum* No 2880. 11/3 The miner down in his luck. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas Isl* III xv, There are some of Flint's hands aboard; worse luck for the rest of us. 1884 JESSOPP in *19th Cent* Mar. 402 Labour is scarce and he is down in his luck 1894 G S LAYARD *Tennyson & Pre-Raphaelite Illustr* iv. 45 Oriana ties her kerchief round the wings of her lover's helmet, whilst he strings his bow for luck against her foot 1900 *Blackw Mag* July 99/1, I was in luck when I tumbled amongst them. 1902 A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* xxiii. 227, I, worse luck, was not one of them.

†**b.** *Luck in a bag* A name for some (? swindling) contrivance resembling a LUCKY-BAG, in which the prizes were few. Hence, A rare piece of good luck, an unlikely or unexpected stroke of luck.

1649 LIGHTFOOT *Battle w. Wasps Nest* Wks. 1825 I. 405 It was luck in a bag then, that he that is so direct in all his gospel from end to end, as never to change one story out of its proper time and place, should do it here to serve Mr. Heming's turn so pat 1701 *Walk to Smithfield* in G Daniel *Merrie Eng.* xx (1874) 273 The spectators were shuffled together like little boxes in a sharper's Luck-in-a bag 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 8 Sept, You have luck indeed; and luck in a bag. What a devil is that eight shilling tea kettle? copper, or tin japanned? It is like your Irish politeness, raffling for tea kettles.

†**4.** A sign of future (good or ill) luck; an omen.

[1548 ELYOT *Dict*, *Omen*, the lucke of some thynge to come, gathered of some woorde or saiyng before spoken.] 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 184/2 Lucke, *fortuna*, *omen*. *c* 1600 A. HOME in *Bellenden's Livy* v. (1822) 479 The quhilk voice being herd abroad, .. the senate did think the samin to be the luck and presage of sum thing to come.

5. *attrib* and *Comb.*: **luck-money** = **next**; **luck-penny**, a piece of money given or kept 'for luck'; a certain sum which local custom prescribes to be returned by the seller to the buyer, esp. in the sale of live-stock; †**luck-sign**, an augury; †**luck-stroken** *a.*, ? having received the luck-penny.

1877 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. VII. 488 In all agricultural dealings connected with cattle or corn it is customary when receiving payments to return a small sum to the customer, which is termed '*luck money'. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Aug. 2/7 The butchers assert that luck money was customarily granted in Lincoln until the auction system was started. 1788 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 2 Aug., I am, indeed, seriously angry with you at the quantum of your *luckpenny. 1823 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 8 Jan, (1894) II. xix. 162 Builders .have drain'd my purse, otherwise the luck penny should have been better worth your acceptance. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 262 All the savings of a month, the hoarded halfpence, the new farthings, the very luck-penny, go off *in fume* on that night. 1890 *Times* 25 Feb. 10/1 The defen-

dant bought a hunter for £100 from the plaintiff and received back £5 'luck penny'. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 621 He tooke a *Luckaigne at the sight of a Lyonnesse [Fr. *Il prend augure d'vne Lyonne*]. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. v. 17 Go take possession of the church-porch-doore, And ring thy bels; *luck stroken in thy fist, The parsonage is thine or ere thou wist.

Luck, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? a. Du. *lukken*, f. *luk* LUCK *sb.* (But possibly an Eng. formation, though in our quots. appearing earlier than the vb.)]

1. *intr.* To chance, happen. Usu. with defining adv.: To turn out *well*, *ill*, etc., to have (good or bad) luck. Also *impers.* (with or without *it*).

14 . *Billa posita super hostium majoris* in Hartshorne *Metr. T.* 225 See wich a scrowe is set on thie gate Warning the of harde Happes For and it lukke thou shalt have swappes. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 35 Whan it so lucked that we toke an oxe or a cowe. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 494 Our first labor thus lucked well with us. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 218 With thame of Cathnes lucket sa il, that [etc.]. 1602 OGLE *Vere's Parlie at Ostend* in *Sir F. Vere's Comm.* 144 The first (and that is the word) it lucked well, judging the fact by the event. 1682 FLATMAN *Heracl. Ridens* No. 14 (1713) I. 92 They that Addressed were the only Freeborn English, and they that did not Address, were to be Slaves to them, if they had luck't right. 1810 COCK *Strains* II. 65 (E. D. D.) Let me tell ye, thro' the week Your wark wad luck the better.

b. To be lucky, prosper, succeed.

a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 643 Thocht thay now, I say now, To hazard hes na hart; 3it luck we, and pluck we The fruit, they would haue part. 1877 GORDON FRASER *Wigtown* 212 Ill-gotten gear can never luck.

c. With *upon*: To hit upon by chance; to chance to find or meet with.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 35 Whereas there be so many thousand words in the world, and that he should luck upon the right one. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Art Poetry, Some New Pieces* (1684) 30 When such a lewd, incorrigible sot Lucks by meer chance upon some happy thought. 1712 OLDISWORTH *Odes of Horace* II. 27/1 The most Renowned Thomas Gale..has luckt upon another Interpretation.

d. With *inf.*: To chance, to have the good luck (*to* do something).

1724 RAMSAY *Lochaber No More* iii, If I should luck to come gloriously hame. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 103 Gin I shou'd luck to get a plummy sowd.

†2. *trans.* To bring good luck to. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 615/2, I lucke one, I make hym luckye or happye, *je heure*. He is a happy person, for he lucketh every place he commeth in.

Luck, dial. form of LOCK *sb.*1 (sense 2).

Luckely, obs. form of LUCKILY.

Lu·cken, *pa. pple* and *ppl. a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [str. pa. pple. of LOUK *v.*1 See also LOKEN.] Closed, locked, shut up, close-joined; said e.g. of the hand or fist (*lit* and *fig*); also *spec.* of web-feet.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor Fab* XIII (*Frog & Mouse*) vi, 'With my twa feit', quod scho, 'lukkin and braid, In steid of airis, I row the streme full still'. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* X 469 Mine armes being broake, my hands lucken and sticking fast to the palmes of both hands, by reason of the shrunke sinewes. 1721 RAMSAY *Genty Tibby* II, Fresh as the lucken flowers in May. 1790 FISHER *Poems* '04 Lucken hands she ne'er had nane To man or beast.

b. *Comb.*: lucken-browed *a.*, having the eyebrows close together, lucken-footed *a.*, web-footed.

1683 G. MERITON *Yorksh Dial* 73 Thou lucken brow'd Trull. 1710 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* (1803) 109 This [Turtur maritimus insulae Bass] is palmipes, that's luckenfooted

c. Lucken booths, booths which can be closed or locked up; hence, the place or quarter where such booths are permanently erected in a town.

1456 in *Charters* etc. *Peebles* (1872) 113 Land awest half the Cors and on the North Rau som tym was callet the Lwkyn Bothys 1625 *Ibid* 413 In ane hows at the bak of the Lwikinbuithis. *a* 1835 J. M. WILSON *Tales Borders* (1839) V. 10/2 The buildings of the jail and Luckenbooths hid that part of the street. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* II. 13 Buying of trittle-trattles at the lucky-booths.

Lucken, *v.*1 *Sc.* ? *Obs.* [? f. LUCKEN *pa. pple.*] *trans.* To lock, fasten together; to gather up (cloth) in folds; to knit (the brows).

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems*, 'Quha is perfyte' 35 Baith our hartis ar ane, luknyt in luvis chene. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1851) II. 388 Haddocne prepairit him self nobhe for death, and causit mak ane syd Holland cloth sark, luknit at the heid for his winding schet. 1806 JAMIESON *Pop. Ball* II 173 While anger lucken'd his dark brows.

†**Lucken**, *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* [f. LUCK *sb.* or *v.* + -EN 3.] *intr.* To happen, chance; = LUCK *v.* 1.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 56 Which shall be likewise set down in somewhat a mingled way, as they may lucken most readily to come into mind.

Luckeness, obs. form of LUCKINESS.

Lucken golland, lucken gowan. *dial.* Also 6-7 locker goulons, lockron gowlons, (8-9-ans). [f. LUCKEN *ppl. a.* + GOLLAND, GOWAN.] A north. dial. name for the Globe-flower, *Trollius Europæus*. (By Turner app. erron. applied to the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.)

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 26 Chameleuce .. is called in Northumberlande a Lucken gollande. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccli. 809 Locker Goulons, or globe Crowfoote. *Ibid* 810 The globe flower is called. Lockron gowlons. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 333, 1740. 1724 RAMSAY *Vng. Laird & Katy*, We'll pou the daisies on the green, The lucken gowans frae the bog. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Locker Gowlans, *Trollius*. 1801 HOGG *When the kye comes hame* iv. Poet. Wks, 1840 V. 73 When the bonny lucken gowan Has fauldit up her ee.

Luckily (lʊ·kili), *adv.* Also 6 luckely, luckilie, luckyly. [f. LUCKY *a.* + -LY 2.

The form *luchely*, frequent in 16th c., may belong to LUCKLY *adv*; cf., however, *luchines* = LUCKINESS.]

1. In a lucky manner; with good luck, successfully, prosperously, happily. Now *rare*.

1530 PALSGR. 836/2 Happely, luckely, *par eur, par bon eur*. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xiii. 1-9 Other sum fel vpon a good and a frutful grounde, and springing vp luckeli, brought furth fruit. *a* 1553 — *Royster D.* I. v. (Arb.) 31 My dere spouse..whom..God luckily sende home to both our heartes ease. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* lxxviii. 546 The Romanistes .. make their boaste, that no Kinges .. haue yet luckely assayled Rome. 1585 J. B. tr. *Virel's Sch. Beastes* B. The eserne winde. Which brought you hither luckely. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 104 He carried himself so luckily in Parliament, that he did his Master much service 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (1900) I 80 All the images of Nature were still present to him, and he drew them, not laboriously, but luckily. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II iii. 141 Several fine runs of fresh water, .. some of them so luckily situated, that the casks may be filled with an hose. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, 'This,' cried he, 'happens still more luckily than I hoped for'

2. Now chiefly used as a qualification of the sentence as a whole, indicating that the fact or circumstance stated is a lucky one.

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Miss Sar. Chiswell* 1 Apr., Luckily for me, I was so well deceived that I knew nothing of the matter. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* viii. (1774) I 288 Luckily .. our speculations are supported by facts. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 236 *note*, The poor blind man told his tale; which, luckily for him, was believed. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* x (1894) 236 Climbing a long snow-slope which was luckily in fair order.

Luckiness (lʊ·kines). Also 6 luckenes, luckynesse. [f. LUCKY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lucky; fortunateness.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* xxiv. 149 The eyes signifie a foresighte, watchefulnes, subtilties, and luckenes in doynge of thinges 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* x 6 Hee speaketh of the luckye state of the ungodly and complayneth of this their luckynesse. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 53 A lottery therefore is properly a tax upon unfortunate self-conceited fools; men that have a good opinion of their own luckiness. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV xvii. § 24, I know not whether the luckiness of the accident will excuse the irregularity of his proceeding. 1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* II ix. 148, I have often been tempted to think that luckiness and unluckiness are a sort of subjective properties which we bring with us into the world.

Luckite (lʊ·kəit). *Min.* [Named (in Fr.) by A. Carnot 1879 from the 'Lucky Boy' silver-mine in Utah: see -ITE.] A variety of melanterite.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl Dict.*

Luckless (lʊ·kles), *a.* (In 6 *superl.* lucklest.) [f. LUCK *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Having no 'luck' or good fortune; attended with ill-luck; unlucky, hapless, ill-starred, unfortunate (Of persons and things.)

1563 SACKVILLE *Induct Mirr. Mag.* xvii, The drery destinie And luckeles lot for to bemone of those, Whom Fortune [etc.] *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 389 Mine is the lucklest lot, That euer fell to honest woman yet 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I vi. 19 Glad of such lucke, the luckelesse lucky mayd. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II vi 18, I, and ten thousand in this lucklesse Realme. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII 81 Let the whelming Tide, The lifeless Limbs of luckless Damon hide 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 201 Ah, luckless speech, and bootless boast! 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1 213 [Chaucer] was luckless enough to be made prisoner. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th 18th C* I. 102 It was a luckless performance so far as his temporal interests were concerned.

†2. Presaging or foreboding evil, ominous of ill.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* XII xxxiv, On his dangling crest A lucklesse Raven spred her blackest wings 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. ii, The shrikes of lucklesse Owles Wee heare! and croaking Night-Crowes in the aire.

Hence **Lu·cklessly** *adv.*, **Lu·cklessness**.

1830 H. ANGELO *Remin* I. 452 When lucklessly engaging to subdue a fine Arabian he was thrown, and..was killed on the spot. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* V. 44 Show men the lucklessness, the improvidence Of the easy natured Count. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 368 Michelet has with singular lucklessness selected Angers as the type of a feudal city

†**Lu·ckly**, *a* and *adv Obs.* [f. LUCK *sb.* + -LY.]

A. *adj* Lucky, fortunate, successful.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* I. (Arb.) 62 Experience of all factions in youthe, beinge, in profe, alwaise daungerous, in isshue, seldom luckie. 1589 WARNER *Alb Eng* VI. xxxi. (1612) 156 So lesser sute hath luckier speede. 1612 T. ADAMS *Gallants Burd.* 15 The peaceable dayes of the Wicked, and their luckly proceedinges in this world.

B. *adv*

[1530, 1548, 1561, etc.: see LUCKILY 1.] 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 30 Doubtlesse thee gods al greatlye doe tender Thy state, neere Tyrian citty so luicklye to iumble.

Luckwarm, obs. form of LUKEWARM

Lucky (lʊ·ki), *sb.*1 *Sc.* Also luckie. [? f. LUCKY *a.* 6.] A familiar name for an elderly woman; *spec.* a grandmother. (Used as a form of address, and prefixed as a title to the proper name.) Also applied, jocularly or affectionately, to a woman of any age; a wife, mistress, etc. b. *spec.* The mistress of an ale-house, a landlady.

1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* 30 Poor facers now may chew pea-hools, Since Lucky's dead. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph* II. iii. (*ynit.*), How does auld honest lucky of the glen? 1770 BP. FORBES *Jrnl* (1886) 324 We dined at Lucky Mac Fun's. *a* 1794 *Last of Ecclefechan* II. in *Burns' Wks*, O haud your tongue now, Luckie Laing. — *Lady Onlie* I. *Ibid.*, Lady Onlie, honest Lucky, Brews guid ale at shore o' Bucky. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iv, I said to Luckie Gemmels, 'Never think you, Luckie', said I. 1827 WATT *Poems* 56 (E.D.D.) Gin the kye o' milk be dryin', Some luckie's been her cantrips tryin'. 1827 STEWART *Character* 145 (E. D. D.) The gawcy change-house luckies lauch and mulct the drunken sule. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 134 Alan..must ..carry on to the new luckie with the old story.

Lucky (lʊ·ki), *sb.*2 *slang.* In phr. *To cut* or *make one's lucky*: to get away, escape, decamp.

1834 M. M. G. DOWLING *Othello Travestie* I. ii. 7 He's in such a rage—you'd bettter cut your lucky. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* x, Wot's the use o' runnin' arter a man as has made his lucky, and got to t'other end of the Borough by this time 1859 LEVER *Davenport Dunn* XIV. 129 Simpson, of the Bays, has cut his lucky this morning.

Lucky (lʊ·ki), *a.* Also 6 luckye, lukie, lukky, 6-7 luckie. [f. LUCK *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. Of persons: Having, or attended by, good luck. In early use often, Fortunate, successful, prosperous. Now with narrower meaning: Favoured by chance; successful through causes other than one's own action or merit.

1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 159 God Almyghty yeue you parte of his saluacion and make you lukky. 1530 TINDALE *Gen.* xxxix. 2 And the Lorde was with Ioseph, and he was a luckie felowe. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincolnsh.* I. (1562) 68 And therefore there is a common sayinge The more wicked, the more lucky. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 120 He never is luckie in the framing of his consequences 1625 BACON *Ess., Negotiating* (Arb.) 89 Vse also such, as haue beene Luckie and Preuailed before in things wherein you haue Employed them. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 96 It is part of the description of a lucky, and prosperous man, that his Cow calveth. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* II, Wakefield was lucky enough to find a chap for a part of his drove. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XII, He has come into his property. He's a lucky dog. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I 183 A dexterous and lucky player 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii, He must be a luckier man than you are.

†b. Of a person; Having the knack of success; 'handy' (Davies). *Obs.*

1703 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Love's Contriv.* I Wks. 1761 II. 19 You used to be a lucky Rogue upon a Pinch.

c. Of actions or experiences: Attended by good luck.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 10 Whose fortunate and luckye spede in all hys woorthye entrepryses. 1548 LADY ELIZ. HOWARD *Let to Q. Dowager Parr*, Praying the Almighty God to send you a most lucky deliverance [in childbirth] 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 184 b, Geuing thankes to his god, for that lucky successe. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 454 Ev'n then he dreamt of Drink and lucky Play. 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I iii (1849) I 62 There are instances of reason and real prudence preventing men's undertaking what, it hath appeared afterwards, they might have succeeded in by a lucky rashness. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg* III 699 And what's good judgement but a lucky guess? 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 537 Less lucky her home-voyage.

d. Of a literary composition: Having an unstudied or unsought felicity.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 6 There is more Wit in disguising a Thought of Mr. Lock's, than in a lucky Translation of a Passage from Horace. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley*, He has no elegance either lucky or elaborate *Ibid*, *Waller*, Genius now and then produces a lucky trifle. We still read the Dove of Anacreon, and Sparrow of Catullus.

2. Of events or circumstances: Of the nature of good luck; occurring by chance and producing happy results.

a 1547 SURREY *Praise of meane & constant estate* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 28 When lucky gale of winde All thy puft sailes shall fil. 1653 WALTON *Angler* XI. 207 Well met, Gentlemen, this is luckie that we meet so just together at this very door. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I v, By the luckiest chance in the world, I had not discharged myself of any part of it. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 192 P 2 His heir sometimes by a wealthy marriage, sometimes by lucky legacies, discharged part of the encumbrances. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* x (1813) 213 This was a lucky recollection—it saved her from something like regret.

3. With superstitious reference: Presaging or likely to promote good luck; well-omened. Often applied to objects carried as charms, as in *lucky penny*, *sixpence* (usually one bent or perforated; sometimes an old or foreign coin), *lucky stone* (often, one with a natural hole through it: see E. D. D.).

Lucky day, etc. may be used also in sense 1 c.

1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* 44 With all good and luckye woordes, blessed .bee God. 1555 BRADFORD *Let.* in *Foxe A. & M* (1583) II. 1632/1 Looke not vppon these dayes .as dismall dayes .but rather as lucky dayes. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii 252 That his good receipt Shall for my legacie be sanctified By the luckiest stars in heauen. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. ii, They say, a Fool's hansel is lucky. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 20 So may som gentle Muse With lucky words favour my destin'd Urn. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 62 46 Sneezing might be interpreted Lucky, or Unlucky, according to the Occasions. 1727 POPE *Th. Var. Subjects* in *Swift's Wks* (1755) II. I. 231 Augustus meeting an ass with a lucky name foretold himself good fortune. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 22 (1797) I. 332 It has often happened that a dream, by presenting to the imagination a lucky number, has induced a poor man to commit himself in the lottery. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* XIX, She praised her lucky stars, that in her place She never found neglect, nor felt disgrace. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXXII, Mr. Guppy nods, and gives him a 'lucky touch'. 1855 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highlands* 10 Sept. (1868) 105 The new house seems to be lucky, indeed; for, from the first moment of our arrival, we have had good news.

4. Occurring by chance; depending on chance; casual, fortuitous. *rare*.

1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 23 It were beyond the Possibility of the Wit of Man to perswade him that this was done by the temerarious dashes of an unguided Pen..or by the lucky Projection of so many Letters at all adventures. 1702 ROWE *Ambit. Step-Moth.* I. i, My Royal Mistress Artemisa's Fate, And all her Son young Artaban's high hopes Hang on this lucky Crisis. 1836 EMERSON *Nat., Lang.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 150 There is nothing lucky or capricious in these analogies..they are constant, and pervade nature.

5. *dial.* Used to indicate an amount not less, and usually greater, than what is actually stated; full, good. (For this and other dialect uses of the word, consult the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1649 *Last Sp. Visct Kenmure* in *Sel. Biog.* (Wodrow Soc. 1845) I. 384 God plucked them from their deceiving hopes, before they got half a bellyful, yea, or a lucky mouthful of the world 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* II. xxxii. 315 The sun has been set a lucky hour. 1828 J. RUDDIMAN *Tales Sc. Par.* (1889) 125, I aye had my doubts..o' cats in general, for the lucky half o' them are but handmaidens to witches.

6. *Sc.* Used as a term or address of endearment, esp. to a woman. [Cf. Icel. *heill* good luck, 'in mod. usage as a term of endearment' (Vigfusson).] Hence **lucky-dad, -daddy,** a grandfather; **lucky-minny** (**-minnie**), a grandmother. (Cf. LUCKY *sb.*[1])

a 1555 LYNDESAY in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Club) 465 [Cotter addressing his wife] Ye gaif me leif, fair lucky dame. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 164 Ha'd your Feet, luckie daddie, old Folk are not feery. 1742 FORBES *Ajax Sp.* etc. *Jrnl.* (1755) 30 Lucky-minny. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Fox turned Preacher* 36 'I is cruel, and a cruelty By which we are expos'd (O sad!) To eat perhaps our lucky dad. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlvii, The bits o' bairns, puir things, are wearying to see their luckie-dad. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Lucky minie's lines*, the long stems of the sea-plant *Chorda filum*. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* xxiii. (1870) 150 That auld luckie-minnie o' his.

7. *Comb.*, as *lucky-starred* adj.; **lucky-proach** *Sc* = FATHER-LASHER.

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 63 Father-Lasher, Long-Spined Cottus. Lucky Proach *Scotland.* 1876 PATMORE *The Rosy Bosom'd Hours* 3 He lock'd us in, ah, lucky-starr'd.

Lu·cky-bag. [f. prec. adj. Cf. *luck in a bag*, LUCK *sb.* 3 b.]

1. A bag, at fairs and bazaars, in which, on payment of a small sum, one dips one's hand and draws an article of greater or less value. Often *fig.*

1825 R. T. in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1309 Here is Rebecca Swain with her..lucky-bag. 1887 W. E. NORRIS *Major & Minor* xxxiv, Who knows what is in the lucky-bag. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 290/2 A regular lucky-bag of fighting men.

2. *U. S.* 'A receptacle on a man-of-war for all clothes and other articles of private property carelessly left by their owners' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1884 S. B LUCE *Seamanship* 310 (Cent.) Have the master-at-arms with you in this inspection, to gather up all articles of private property and put them in the lucky bag.

Lucombe, lucome, obs. forms of LUCARNE.

†**Lu·crate,** *v Obs.*—° [f. L. *lucrāt-*, ppl. stem of *lucrāri* to gain, f. *lucrum* gain] *trans.* To gain, win. 1623 in COCKERAM.

†**Lucra·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *lucrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lucrāri* to gain.] The action of gaining, an instance of this.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Lucration*, a gaining or winning. 1775 in ASH. 1818 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 112 The gain which can be extracted from him, the quantum of lucration of which he can be made the instrument.

Lucrative (lʲū krătiv), *a.* Also 5 **lucratijf, -tyf(e,** 6 **-tyve.** [ad. L. *lucrātīv-us*, f. *lucrāri* to gain]

1. Yielding gain or profit; gainful, profitable. *Lucrative office*: an office to which compensation is attached.

14.. *Wyclif's Bible* (1850) IV. 684[b], Addit Prol Luke, Manye clerkis lernen lucratijf sciencis, to gete richessis. *c*1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 659 An office also hadde I lucratyf. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 237 b, To abstayne from bodyly labours, & specyally from them that be lucratyue. 1625 BACON *Ess., Usury* (Arb.) 544 The Trade of Merchandize, being the most Lucrative, may beare Vsury at a good Rate. 1725 BROOME *Notes Pope's Odyss.* XIV. 259 III. 350 The more lucrative method of life by Agriculture. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* Wks. 1765 II. 146 Necessity may be the Mother of lucrative invention. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. i. 29 At length, the Soldans of Egypt established a lucrative trade in that port. 1808 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. Biographies II. (1870) 37 A lucrative contract warded off the blow for a time 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii I. 388 It became clear that the speculation would be lucrative. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VII. § 5 387 A more lucrative traffic had already begun with the coast of Guinea.

b. *Scots Law.* Chiefly in *Lucrative succession* (after L. *lucrativa acquisitio*, Ulpian *Dig* xliv. § 4): the acceptance by an heir apparent, in the lifetime of his ancestor, of a free gift of any part of the estate to which he would have succeeded.

To prevent this being done to the defrauding of creditors, the law provides that the 'lucrative successor' becomes liable for all the debts of the grantor contracted before the time of the grant.

1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit.* III. vii (1693) 489 Lucrative Successors, how this passive Title is extended, and how Limited by our Practise.. Lucrative Dispositions of any part of the Heretage infer this passive Title. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Lucrative Succession.*

†**2.** Of persons, their actions and sentiments: Bent upon or directed towards making of gain; avaricious, covetous. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 53 He requyres no such diligence as the most part of our lucratiue lawyers do vse. 1603 DANIEL *Epist. to Sir T. Egerton* xxiii, To binde the hands of Iustice vp so hard, That lest she falling to prooue Lucratiue Might basely reach them out to take reward. 1630 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 131 Let not thy prayer be Lucrative nor Vindicative. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 52 May we not venture.. to pass the same sentence on the lucrative life, as we have already on the political. 1750 BRAMER *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 258 Attributed.. not to any lucrative view of unnecessarily swelling my book. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 32 (1794) I. 458 To enter upon.. a cure.. on which perhaps I should not wish to reside long, would show more of the lucrative mind than the pastoral care. 1797 S. JAMES *Narr Voy.* 58 To show what a man will do to compass his lucrative desires.

Hence **Lu·cratively** *adv.*, **Lu·crativeness.**

1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 37 The Censors, in farming out.., Estates, always began with the Lake Lucrinus, because of the Lucrativeness of its Name. 1848 WEBSTER, *Lucratively*, profitably. 1871 *Echo* 4 Apr. 1/2 The device.. ingeniously and lucratively extricates authorities from a serious difficulty. 1899 SIR G DOUGLAS *Hogg* v. 96 His pen being abundantly and lucratively occupied.

†**Lu·cratory,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *lucrāt-* (see LUCRATE *v.*) + -ORY[2].] Relating to the getting of gain.

1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 6 Witch-seekers.. whose lucratory skil and experience is not much improved above the outward senses.

Lucre (lʲū·kəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 5 **lukir, lukre,** 6 **lucar, lucur,** (?) **lycur,** 6–7 **luker,** 7 **lukar,** 4– **lucre.** [ad. (either directly, or through F. *lucre*) L. *lucrum*, f. WAryan root **lū-, leu-, lou-*, whence Gr. ἀπο-λαύειν to enjoy, Goth. *launs*, OHG. *lôn*, mod.G. *lohn* wages, reward.]

1. Gain, profit, pecuniary advantage. Now only with unfavourable implication: Gain viewed as a low motive for action; 'pelf'. *Filthy lucre*: (see FILTHY 4 b); so †*foul lucre.* †Also *pl.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 172 Þei trauciłen faste about here owene worldly honour and lucre. 1388 — *Ezek.* xxii. 27 In suynge lucris gredili. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1544 Þus bothe oure þanke & lucre gon a-weye. 1477 *Rolls of Parl.* VI 187/2 They shuld have for lucre, favorable Enquestes of comers to the said Feyres. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 19 Preamble, For their owne spede and lucre they suffer their ledder to passe untruly coryed. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) U v, Theyr owne handes open for theyr owne propre lucres. 1540 TAVERNER *Flores Aliquot Sentent.* A vj b, Preferre dammage afore fowle lucre. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 283 They sel the fruits of their lands with lucre. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 11. 26 Men haue entered into a desire of Learning and Knowledge.. for lukar and profession. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* VIII. 3 His sonnes turned aside after lucre, and tooke bribes. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. ix. 49 The Phenicians, for lucres sake, sailed throughout the world. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 717 From his lov'd Home no Lucre him can draw. 1734 BERKELEY *Let to T Prior* 2 Mar, Wks. 1871 IV. 215 A greater greediness for lucre than I hope I shall ever have. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. lx, At lucre or renown let others aim. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* III. 23 Putting lucre out of the question, I am of opinion that we shall gain more influence. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* II. ii, In the earlier times of Rome the priesthood was a profession, not of lucre but of honour. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const* App. iii. 457 He wrote for lucre the party's speech which he was to deliver in his own person.

personified. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* 30 Thus Lucre, set in golden Chaire of state, When learning's bid Stand by, and keepes a loofe.

†**2.** Const. *of.* **a.** Gain or profit derived from (something) (*obs.*). **b.** Acquisition of (something profitable) (*obs* exc. *arch*).

The phr. *lucre of gain*, frequent in 17th c., is echoed as an archaism by some writers of the 19th c.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 39 Foule vsure and lucre of vileynye. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 380 Uppon the lucre of merchandie, Compassement and tricherie Of singuler profit to wynne. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 1335 For now vnneth[e] ther ys noone That loueth but for lucre of gode. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 267 Such as sell their skill and labour for lucre of monie. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* v. vi, Love to my Child, and lucre of the portion Provok'd me *a* 1667 COWLEY *Agric.* in *Verses & Ess.* (1687) 99 The Utility [of Agriculture] (I mean plainly the Lucre of it) is not so great now in our Nation as arises from Merchandise. 1697 *C'tess D'Annoy's Trav.* (1706) 198 These Men of War ought not to carry any Merchants Goods, but the Lucre of Gain tempts them 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass.* I. 73 To write a Barbarous Recipe, purely for the Lucre of a Guinea. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* (1840) xviii. 309 A Malabar, for the lucre of a knife, conducted them to a Dutch town. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 67 P 5 It is love, and not lucre of gain. 1805 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 314, I am going to make a book for the lucre of gain. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 85 Sometimes, too, the prolific are led, by the lucre of gain, to deck the childless with parental honours. Adopted books are as common as adopted children.

Hence †**Lu·cre** *v.*, to make gain. †**Lu·cring** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 78/26 To Luker, *lucrari. Ibid* 182/35 To Lucre, *lucrari.* 1573 A. ANDERSON *Expos. Hymn Benedict* 75 b, Such popish Masse priestes.. frame themselues to euery chaunge, thereby to satisfy their lucring lust. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 105 Such lucring Mammonists the heauens displease.

Lucrefie, variant of LUCRIFY *v. Obs.*

Lucretian (lʲukrī·ʃiăn, -ʃĕn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. *Lucrēti-us*, the name of a Latin poet and Epicurean philosopher + -AN.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling Lucretius or his philosophy.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 113 Say, did you e'er reflect, Lucretian tribe? 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 652 The Lucretian comfort is none to me. 1900 *Speaker* 1 Sept. 602 The Lucretian philosophy. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 500 (*Giordano Bruno in England*), Part of his Lucretian poem, 'De Immenso', must have been written here.

b. quasi-*sb.* (The adj. used *absol.*) A follower of Lucretius, an adherent of his philosophy.

1881 S. WAINWRIGHT *Sci Sophisms* i. (1883) 31 It is the ideal Lucretian himself who is the speaker.

†**Lucrifa·ction.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [as if ad. L. **lucrifactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lucrifacĕre*, f. *lucrum* gain, LUCRE + *facĕre* to make] The action or practice of making or getting gain.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) F 2 b, The Iewes do comprise all titular rights vnder one of three: acquisition, like Abrahams.. heredation like Isaacs. lucrifaction, like Iacobs, whose wealth was the winning of his owne handhammers.

†**Lucri·ferous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *lucr-um* + -(I)FEROUS.] Bringing gain; lucrative, profitable.

1648 PETTY *Adv. Hartlib* 23 Schollers.. would quickly help themselves by opening treasures with the Key of Lucriferous Inventions. 1669 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 294 Being the most luciferous, and many times lucriferous experiments too in philosophy. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 53 Those from Angola run away from their masters,..which is no lucriferous experiment, for on hard usage they kill themselves.

Hence †**Lucri·ferousness,** the quality of being lucriferous or profitable.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 45 If we impartially consider the Lucriferousness.. of the properties of Things, and their Medical Virtues, we shall find, That [etc.].

†**Lucri·fic,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *lucrific-us*, f. *lucrum* gain: see -FIC.] Producing gain.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON.

†**Lucri·ficable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *lucrificā-bilis*: see next and -ABLE.] = prec. 1623 in COCKERAM.

†**Lucri·ficate,** *v Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *lucrificāt-*, ppl. stem of *lucrificāre*, f. *lucrific-us* LUCRIFIC.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lucrificate*, .. to gain, or get, to make after gain.

†**Lu·crify,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **luorefie, lucrifie.** [ad. L. *lucrificāre*: see prec. and -IFY.] **a.** *trans.* To gain, win. **b.** To make gain of or by; to turn to account.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M* (1596) 323/1 By the which the Deuill is ouercome, and plenty of soules be lucrified and wonne to Christ. 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst Pest.* (1888) 140 God hath geuen you a talent full godlie, you doe lucrefie the same and hide it not. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Comm.* 2 *Thess.* iii. (1606) 144 Peter sayes, They lucrifie soules vnto Christs, by their lyves without any speach [1 *Pet.* iii. 1].

Lucrine (lʲū·krəin), *a.* (With capital L.) [ad. L. *Lūcrīn-us.*] The designation of a lake near Baiæ in Campania, and of the oysters (highly esteemed by the Romans) which were procured from it.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Praises Country Life* 49 Not Lucrine Oysters I could then more prize 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 168/1 The Lucrine Lake was filled up by an eruption

Luriouse, erroneous form of LUCROUS *Obs*

†**Lucripetous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *lucripet-a* (*f. lucr-um* gain + *pet-ĕre* to seek) + -OUS.] Eager for gain.

1675 PLUME *Life Bp. Hacket* (1865) 122 When he was made a Bishop no man was less lucripetous, he desired to hold nothing *in commendam.*

†**Lu·crous,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **lukerous,** *erron.* **lucrious** [ad. L. *lucrōsus*, f. *lucrum* LUCRE: see -OUS.] Pertaining to lucre; gainful. Also, avaricious, covetous.

15.. *Kalender of Sheph* (? 1528) L viij b, O ye marchauntes.. Of lukerous wynnynge ye haue greate pleasure. 1551 BECKE *Bible, Ded. to Edw. VI*, Your graces Chancelers, Iudges, Iustices & such as intermedle wyth the lucrous lawe 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 226/2 Lucriouse, *lucriosus.* 1755 J. G. COOPER *Tomb Shaks* 143 Free from the muck-worm miser's lucrous rage. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav* 138 Vilpi Tico enables even the most avaricious to gratify their lucrous appetites.

†**Luctation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *luctātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *luctāri* to struggle.] Struggling, wrestling; an instance of this.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 207 She [Venice] having clos'd in actuall luc(t)ation with that great Eastern Giant. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. vii 121 The luctation and combate of reason against the corporeal appetites. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 255 At Noonday we overcame an high mountain after a troublesome Luctation.

b. *transf.* Agitation due to chemical reaction. Also, a struggling for breath.

1678 GREW *Luctation* 6 Sometimes the Luctation begins presently upon mixture. 1693 J. CLAYTON *Acc. Virginia* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 351 The Swelling and Luctation at his Breast, was as if he would burst. 1693 MOULEN in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 625, I pour'd good Spirit of Salt on a parcel of this Sand, but could observe no Luctation thereby produc'd.

†**Lucti·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *luctifer* (f. *luct-us* sorrow + *-i-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Bringing sorrow, mournful, gloomy.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* liii, An equipage and attendants of—of—of the most luctiferous description.

Hence **Lucti·ferousness.** 1732 in BAILEY vol. II.

†Luctiˈfic, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *luctificus*, f. *luct-us* grief: see -FIC.] Causing sorrow or mourning.
1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

†Luctificable, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *luctificābilis*, f. **luctificāre*, f. *luctificus* LUCTIFIC.] That is sorrowful (Bailey 1721).

†Luctisonant, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *luctison-us* (see next + -ANT: cf. SONANT *a.*] Mournful-sounding.
1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†Luctisonous, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *luctison-us* (f. *luct-us* grief + *son-* root of *sonus* sound) + -OUS.] = prec. 1721 in BAILEY.

†Luˈctual, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *luctu-s* mourning + -AL.] Mournful, sorrowful.
1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 17 [He] found meanes to maintaine publique manners, without that luctuall remedy of bloud. 1646 BUCK *Rich III*, II. 41 The turbulent and luctuall times, which were towards the end of his Raigne. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *Rainbow* (1858) 173 Thy light as luctual and stained with woes I'll judge.

†Luˈctuate, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + -ATE³.] *trans.* To render mournful or gloomy.
1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 320 Sumptuous tombs..irradiated with lights and luctuated with baize.

†Luˈctuous, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *luctuōsus*, f. *luctu-s* mourning: see -OUS.] Mournful.
1721 BAILEY, *Luctuous*, sorrowful, full of sorrow.

Lucubrate (lūˈkiubrēˈt), *v.* [f. L. *lūcubrāt-*, ppl. stem of *lūcubrāre*, f. *lūc-*, *lūx* light.]
1. *intr.* Literally, To work by artificial light. In mod. use, to produce 'lucubrations', discourse learnedly in writing.
1623 in COCKERAM. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 18, I have often lucubrated for your Magazine. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xlvii, I like to speak and lucubrate my fill. 1824 ARNOLD in *Life* (ed. 5) 75, I could lucubrate largely *de omni scibili*, but paper happily runs short. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 755 In spite of this neglect Gioja and others have within the last four years flourished and lucubrated in Italy. 1900 *Speaker* 29 Dec. 347/1 This is not Mr. Alfred Austin lucubrating in the columns of the *Times*.
2. *trans.* To produce (literary compositions) by laborious study. (In recent Dicts.)
Hence **†Luˈcubrated** *ppl. a.*, (*a*) consumed in lucubration; (*b*) studied or done by artificial light (Bailey vol II, 1727).
1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* 1 8 We..Spare neither sweat nor lucubrated Oyle.

Lucubration (lūkiubrēˈʃən). [ad. L. *lūcubrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lūcubrāre* to LUCUBRATE.]
1. The action or occupation of lucubrating; nocturnal study or meditation; study in general; an instance of this.
1595 BELL *Surv. Popery* Ep. Ded., Who haue spared no labour, no watchinges, no lucubrations, to atchieue exact knowledge in the holie scriptures. 1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Servitude* IV Misc. Writ. (1805) 25 The very lamp of earth wherewithall he used to illuminate his lucubrations, was sold for three thousand drachmas. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 63 Life is, since he is gone, But a Nocturnal Lucubration. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 140 P 1 That state of Mind which is proper for Lucubration. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* iii. I 79 The virtue of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus was the well earned harvest of many a midnight lucubration. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm* 403 If Plato himself were to return and renew his sublime lucubrations. 1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Psychical Med.* 296 Immoderate lucubration with overstrained mental exertion. 1875 CUSIN tr. *F. Godet's Luke* II 40 The light which the Rabbins had not found, or had lost, in their theological lucubrations.
2. quasi-*concr.* Usually *pl.* The product of nocturnal study and meditation; hence, a literary work showing signs of careful elaboration. Now somewhat derisive or playful, suggesting the notion of something pedantic or over-elaborate.
1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 432 His learned lucubrations and most solid workes of Diuinity. 1628 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 248 Which unfinished lucubration (for so I may justly call it, having been for the most part born in the night). 1693 N. MATHER *Pref. to Owen's Holy Spirit* 4 There are some other Lucubrations of his on Subjects nearly allied unto these. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 70 P 2 Having read your Lucubrations of the 10th Instant. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX 285 The encouragement with which these lucubrations are read, may seem more difficult to be accounted for. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 20 Mar an. 1750, Unconnected fragments of his lucubrations were purposely jumbled together. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 385 A future number of my lucubrations. 1828 J. BALLANTYNE *Exam. Hum. Mind* 26, I have divided my Lucubrations into Four Parts. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. v. (1872) III. 36 We search in vain through tons of dusty lucubration. 1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abb.* xiii. 127 (She) endeavoured to turn his pious lucubrations into French Verse.

†Lucubratist. *Obs.* [f. L. *lūcubrāt-* (see LUCUBRATE *v*) + -IST.] = LUCUBRATOR.
1759 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg* 409/1 It would be more consonant to the epithet our modern lucubratists assume.

Lucubrator (lūˈkiubrēɪtəɹ). [agent-n. f. *lūcubrāre* to LUCUBRATE.] a. A nocturnal student. b. One who produces lucubrations.
1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* CXXIII. (1783) IV. 137, I remained in his lucubratory, which, in point of exterior, surpassed everything but the lucubrator. 1828 MRS. NORMANBY *Engl. in France* II. 240 The most idle and unprofessional of lucubrators. 1833 LYTTON *Eng. & Engl.* IV. II. II. 55 This quality..is entirely new in an essayist. I know of no other lucubrator who possesses it.

†Lucubratory, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *lūcubrātōrius*, f. *lūcubrāre*.] a. *adj.* Pertaining to lucubration; meditative. b. *sb.* (*jocular.*) A 'thinking-shop', a place of midnight study.
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lucubratory*, of or belonging to studying or working by candle-light. 1722 POPE *Let.* 21 Dec. (1735) I. 122 You must have a sober dish of coffee and a solitary candle at your side to write an Epistle lucubratory to your friend. 1775 [see LUCUBRATOR].

Luculle (lūˈkiul). *Astr.* Also in Lat. form *pl.* luculæ, *incorrectly* luculi. [a. F. *lucule*, ad. mod L. *lūcula*, dim. of *lūx* light.] (See quot. 1869.)
1864 WEBSTER, *Lucule*, a luminous spot on the sun. 1867–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. I. 32 The term luculi has been applied to the constituent specks [on the Sun's surface]. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's Sun* (1870) 216 Hence those lines of light and shade, luminous and obscure ridges [on the Sun's disc], which have been called luculæ.

†Luˈculence. *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *lūculentia*, f. *lūculentus* LUCULENT.] a. Trimness, fineness, beauty (1727 in Bailey vol. II). b. Clearness, certainty (1775 in Ash).

†Luˈculency. *Obs.* [as prec.] Brightness, beauty. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1696 in PHILLIPS.

Luculent (lūˈkiŭlĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *lūculentus*, f. *lūc-*, *lūx* light.]
1. Full of light; bright, clear, shining. Now *rare.*
c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* X. 191 Trie out the grape vnhurt, neither to ripe Neither to sowre, as gemmys luculent. 1645 EVELYN *Mem* (1857) I. 188 It emitted a luculent flame as bright and large as a small wax candle. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 631 Vipers .. must be cocted on a luculent, but not a violent fire. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 710 Luculent along The purer rivers flow. 1892 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Par.* XXII. 143 The most luculent of those pearls.
2. †a. Of oratory, compositions in general: Brilliant, admirable; hence of a writer or orator (*obs.*). b. Of evidence, arguments: Clear, convincing. Of explanations: Lucid, luminous.
a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* (1809) 450 The kyng gaue good eare to his luculent & eloquent oracion. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* v. xl § 2 The most luculent testimonies that Christian Religion hath 1603 *Eng. Mourn. Garm* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 486 She was still confident in her Saviour, ..as appeared by many luculent examples. 1606 DEKKER *Newes fr. Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 103 Luculent Poet, Elegant Orator. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* Title, Three Sermons .. upon that luculent Prophecie of Peace, and Union, *Esay* chap. 11. v. 6 7. and 8. 1675 SIR E. SHERBURNE *Manilius* Pref 10 Having illustrated so Obscure a Subject in such Luculent Verse 1693 J. H. in *Dryden's Juvenal* x. Notes 19 Mr. John Dryden Junior's method therein is more Luculent than the Dauphin's famous Tutors. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III III (1852) 532 A most luculent and practical exposition *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 217 The redundance may be indulged as a worthy remembrance of a most luculent example. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 6, I now desire Mr. James Ballantyne .. to set up in brevier the following luculent observations. 1851 'NIMROD' *The Road* 61 A luculent chapter on the astonishing convenience of our public conveyances. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. v. II 356 These glimpses of the Crown-Prince are not very luculent to the reader. 1885–6 F. D. ALLEN in *Papers Amer. School at Athens* (1888) IV. 39 A luculent case is in n 58.
3. Of persons: Brilliant; illustrious. *Obs.*
1599 B. JONSON *Ev Manout of Hum* II iii, Most debonaire, and Luculent Ladie. *c* 1600 *Timon* II. IV (1842) 31 By what faulte or fate of mine (luculent not lutulent Serjeants) shall I say it is come to passe. *c* 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks* (1630) III 117/2 Saint George comes: and seeing so bright and luculent a Goddesse demanded entertainement.

Luculently (lūˈkiŭlĕntlɪ), *adv* [f. LUCULENT + -LY².] In a luculent manner; clearly.
1613 in R. CAWDREY *Table Alph* (ed. 3). 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III 177 So luculently foretold by this our Prophet Esaias. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* I. II. § 131 (1740) 102 A Declaration which most luculently solves all. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang* (1880) II. XI 570 Nowhere has the transition of physical mythology into epic poetry been so luculently shown as here. 1868 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp* (1865) VI. xlix. 120 It deserved to be explained more luculently.

Lucullian, -ean (lūkʌˈlĭăn, lūˈkŭllĭăn), *a.* [Two forms: (1) ad. *Luculliānus*, f. *Lucull-us* (see -IAN); (2) f. L. *Lucullē-us* + -AN.] Pertaining to or characteristic of L. Licinius Lucullus, a Roman famous for his wealth and the profuse luxury of his banquets. †*Lucullean marble* (tr. L. *marmor Lucullеum*): some kind of black marble; by mineralogists of the 18th c. identified with the mineral now called lucullite or anthracoxenite.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 572 Consull L. Lucullus gaue the name to Lucullean marble..he brought it first to Rome, and had a speciall fancy thereto, notwithstanding it were black. 1842 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq* s. v. *House*, *Roman* 494 Columns of black marble, called Lucullean, thirty-eight feet high. 1892 K. GOULD tr. *Conversat. Döllinger* I 8 The display, the Lucullian feast, and the introduction of the bride are merely intended to present forcibly to one's mind what the priest is called on to renounce. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 7/7 To draw company to the house to entertain her he gave Lucullian banquets.

Lucullite (lūkʌˈləit). *Min.* [f. *Lucull-us* (see prec.) + -ITE. Named by J. F. John, 1814, after the former designation 'marmor *Luculleum*'.] = ANTHRACOXENITE (A. H. Chester 18..6).
1819 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* 517 The black variety [of limestone] known under the name of Lucullite. 1821 R. JAMESON *Mineral.* 49 Lucullite..is divided into three kinds, viz. Compact, Prismatic, and Foliated.

‖ Lucuma (lūˈkiŭmă). Also 8 lucoma, 9 lucama. [Peruvian.] A genus of American trees (N. O. *Sapotaceæ*) bearing sweet fruit.
1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy* 91 The natural Fruit of Peru are Guavas, Lucumas, Holos and Wallnuts. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* III. 210 The Lucumas are there very plentiful. 1848 in WEBSTER (citing Gardner); 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ Lucumo (lūˈkiumo). Also in anglicized form lucumon. [L. *lucumo*, *lucumon-*, an Etruscan title.] One of the Etruscan nobles, who united in themselves the character and functions of priest and prince.
1837 LANDOR *Pentam.* III. Wks. 1853 II. 331/1 The lucumons of Etruria. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* XXIII, Now might the burghers know, By port and vest, Each warlike Lucumo. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 113 She..spoke of those That lay at wine with Lar and Lucumo.

Lucumony (lūˈkiumŏnɪ). *Rom. Hist.* Also 9 *erron.* lucomony. [ad. F. *lucumonie*, f. L. *lucumo*: see prec.] A name given by modern writers to each of the twelve states of the Etruscan federation.
1763 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 104 Fæsulæ..with its district..formed one of the twelve lucumonies, or free states. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 36 Etruscan lucomonies had had their fortresses and their tombs away yonder.

Lucur, obs form of LUCRE.

Lucy (lū si). *Her.* [ad. L. *lūcius*] = LUCE¹.
1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. viii. (1660) 299 Azure, three Dolphins between two paire of Lucyes Saltier. 1780 in EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* XV (ed. 3) 181 Gu., three lucies haurient in fesse arg.

†Lud¹, *Sc Obs.* [Cf. Norw. *ludden* thick, broad; and see LUDDOCK.] In *pl.*, the buttocks.
a 1568 *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter Club) 764 On thair luddis Thay get grit skuddis In nakit bed.

Lud² (lʊd). Minced form of LORD *sb.* †a. As an exclamation or in trivial phrases, = LORD *sb.* 6 b, c (*obs.*). b. In comic representations of the affected or hurried pronunciation used by lawyers addressing a judge in court, and by clerks in the House of Lords: see LORD *sb* 15 b.
1785 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* IV. iii [2nd vers.], That Fellow wou'd have ravish'd me. *2nd Watch.* Ravish! Ravish! O lud! O lud! O lud! Ravish her! 1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills of Hybla* 33 To make me soldier 'gainst my will, and go the lud knows where. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. Wks. (Globe) 657/2 O lud! he has almost cracked my head. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i, Lud! Sir Peter, I hope you haven't been quarrelling with Maria? 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* v, 'Read whom, ma'am?—I do not even remember the author's name' 'O lud! on what a strand are you wrecked!' replied the young lady. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 36 But soldiers, they're the boys to make a rout,. Lud, clowns are almost mad where'er they come 1830 [see LORD *sb.* 15 b]. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. XII, 'My Lud', said Mr. Caterham, 'my case is completed'.

Lud, var. LEDE *Obs.*; obs. f. LIDE, LOUD.

Ludby, variant of LOTHEBY *Obs.*

†Ludden. *Obs.* [Variant of LEDEN.] A refrain; the burden (of a song or complaint).
1607 *Schol Disc agst. Antichr.* I. II. 61 The first sort of them singe the old ludden. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 121 The Patient wanteth but Pen and Ink, and he will prescribe his Physick, which at last must be some Cordiall or strengthning (the Ludden of I hem all).

Luddism (lʊdˈɪzm). [f. *Lud* or *Ludd* (see next) + -ISM.] The practices of the Luddites.
1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 115 Several persons have been apprehended [at Huddersfield] on various charges of Luddism 1817 *Ann. Reg* 79 That atrocious system of combination, outrage, and hired assassination, which has prevailed in some of the midland counties, under the name of Luddism. 1893 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 189/1 Her family on both sides had lived in the thick of Luddism.

Luddite (lʊˈdəit), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. the proper name *Lud* or *Ludd* + -ITE.
According to Pellew's *Life of Lord Sidmouth* (1847) III. 80, Ned Lud was a person of weak intellect who lived in a Leicestershire village about 1779, and who in a fit of insane rage rushed into a 'stockinger's' house, and destroyed two frames so completely that the saying Lud must have been here 'came to be used throughout the hosiery districts when a stocking-frame had undergone extraordinary damage. The story lacks confirmation. It appears that in 1811–13 the nickname 'Captain Ludd' or 'King Lud' was commonly given to the ringleaders of the Luddites.]
A member of an organized band of English mechanics and their friends, who (1811–16) set themselves to destroy manufacturing machinery in the midlands and north of England.
1811 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann Reg.* 93/2 The rioters assumed the name of Luddites and acted under the authority of an imaginary Captain Ludd. 1812 *Examiner* 4 May 277/1 The Luddites at Nottingham have relinquished their system of frame-breaking The person known by the name of King Ludd is taken. His name is Walker; he was a collier. 1816 BYRON *To Moore* 24 Dec, Are you not near the Luddites? And down with all kings but King Ludd? 1888 F. PEEL *Risings of Luddites* 32 The names they assumed were 'Ludds', 'Ludders', and 'Luddites'. 1897 S. & B. WEBB *Industrial Democracy* (1902) 220 *note*, We need only remind the reader of such angry insurrections as those of the Luddites in 1811.
b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Pertaining to the Luddites.
1812 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXII. I. 285/1 The Luddite system. 1814 *Ibid.* LXXXIV. II. 387/2 The Luddite ring-leader.. dropped dead. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 4. 806 The Luddite, or machine-breaking, riots.

Hence **Lu·dditism** = LUDDISM.
1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 426 A bill..for the suppression of Ludditism in Nottinghamshire.

† **Lu·ddock.** *Obs.* [? f. LUD[1] + -OCK. (But it is possible that the *lud* may be really a shortened form.)] The loin, or the buttock.
c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 43 Take befe and sklice hit fayre and thynne, Of þo luddock with owte or ellis with in. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 314 His luddokkys thai lowke like walk-mylne clogys. c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 296/1 Leend, lym of a beeste (*MS. K., Pynson* or luddok), *lumbus*.

† **Lude**[1]. *Obs.* Also 3 loude. [ME. *lūde*. repr. OE. *hlȳd* str. fem (:—**hlūdjō*), cogn w. *hlūd* LOUD *a.* (The form *loude* in the second text of Layamon is prob. due to a misinterpretation of the spelling *lude* in the first text.)] Noise, clamour.
c 1205 LAY. 2591 Þa hunten wenden æfter mid muchelen heora lude [c 1275 loude]. a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 687 in *O. E. Misc* 138 He wole maken fule luden, He wole grennen, cocken and chiden. [But this may belong to LEDEN.]

† **Lude**[2]. *Obs.* [ad. L. *lūd-us* play.] A game.
1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 230 Ludes omniform are there invented.

Lude, var. LEDE *Obs.*; obs. f. LIDE, LOUD.

Lude, obs Sc. pa. t. of LOVE *v.*[1]

† **Lu·dent.** *Obs nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *lūdent-em*, pres. pple of *lūdĕre* to play] A player.
1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 133, I helpe to make a ludent, And nare a student

† **Ludgate.** *Obs.* The name (from its situation near the City gate so called) of an ancient debtors' prison in London; phr. † *to take Ludgate* (see quot. 1585). Hence † **Ludgatian** (-thian, -tion), a debtor, bankrupt.
1585 HIGGINS *Nomenclator* 324 *Argentariam dissoluere*.. To play the bankerupt: to take Ludgate. 1600 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. i, Alwaies beware you commerce not with Bankroutes, or poore needie Ludgathians. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* I (Arb.) 11 The Master, the Keepers, and all the Prisoners of Ludgate. *Ibid.* 12 It was a bird pickt out of purpose (amongst the Ludgathians) that had the basest and lowest voice, and was able in a Terme time, for a throat, to giue any prisoner great ods for ye box at the grate. 1607 [E SHARPHAM] *Cupid's Whirligig* III. 1 E 3, I am none of these Ludgations that beg for fourescore and ten poore men: my suite is only for my selfe. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lud's-bulwark*, Ludgate Prison.

Ludge, -eing, etc., obs. Sc. ff. LODGE, LODGING.

† **Lu·dible**, *a. Obs.*[—0] [ad. med L. *lūdibilis*, f. L. *lūdĕre* to play.] Playful
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ludible*,..apt to play, sportive.

Ludibrious (l[i]udi·briəs), *a* [ad late L. *lūdibriōs-us*, f. *lūdibrium* sport, jest, f. *lūdĕre* to play.]
† **1.** Apt to be a subject of jest or mockery. *Obs.*
1563–87 FOXE *A & M.* (1596) 85/1 The youth in skuls flocke and run togither, and craue that they may haue Agnes their ludibrious preie. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 41 Baiazet the Turke, to what a miserable and ludibrious end came hee 1650 SIR W. MURE *Cry of Blood* 266 Ludibrious Clay Dare craule on borrowed legges, and Heaven defy. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 493 Ludibrious acts, and mere follies!
2. Full of scorn, inclined to scoff; scornful, mocking. Also *transf.* Now *rare.*
1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 62 Samson more patiently endureth the boring out of his eyes, than the ludibrious scoffs of the Philistines. 1780 J HOWIE in Shields *Faithf. Contend* Pref. 21 This lukewarm and ludibrious generation. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IX. 647 He .Leaves to ludibrious winds the priceless page.

† **Lu·dibry.** *Obs.* [ad L. *lūdibrium*: see prec.] Derision, contempt; *concr.* an object of derision
1637 BASTWICK *Litany* II 5 Brought vpon euery stage, and into the pulpit, as fittest for ludibry by the Players, Preists, and Prelats. 1722 WODROW *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1833) III 225 This step of Mr Cargill's hath been matter of much reproach and ludibry to the enemies of the Church of Scotland 1723 McWARD *Contend. for Faith* 346 (Jam.) By Popish artifice, the most renowned court in the world is made the ludibrie and laughing-stock of the earth.

† **Lu·dibund**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *lūdibundus*, f. *lūdĕre* to play.] Playful. Hence † **Lu·dibundness.**
1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 316 That ludibundness in Nature in her Gamaieu's and such like sportful and ludicrous productions. 1668 — *Div Dial.* III. xvi. (1713) 214 Though the Phancy of Cuphophron may seem more than ordinary ludibund and lightsomely sportful. 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Ludibund*, full of play

† **Lu·dical**, *a. Obs. rare*[—0]. [f. L. *lūdicr-us* LUDICROUS + -AL.] Ludicrous.
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ludical*, pertaining to play or mirth, mocking, light, childish. *Greg.* 1727 BOYER *Dict. Roy.*, *Ludical*, or *Ludicrous*

† **Lu·dicrism.** *Obs.* [f. L. *lūdicr-us* LUDICROUS + -ISM.] Burlesque.
1830 R. BROWN *Mem. Curl. Mab.* in *Blackw. Mag* (1831) XXX 979/2 [This lay of the laureate was forthwith] duly turned into ludicrism by a burlesque song.

Ludicro- (l[i]ū dikro), used as combining form of L. *lūdicrus* LUDICROUS, in the sense 'ludicrous and ..', as *ludicro-pathetic, -serious, -splenetic.*
1751 J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charac.* 242 The ambiguous expression, and the ludicro-serious of the gentle essayist, perfectly secure him from the rough handling of the logical disputer. 1813 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 607 A ludicro-splenetic copy of verses. 1868 *Westm. Rev.* IX. 432 The ludicro-pathetic effect resulting from .. levity and feeling in the character of the lower Irish.

Ludicrosity (l[i]ūdikrǫ·sĭti). *rare.* [f. LUDICROUS: see -OSITY.] Ludicrousness.
a 1856 H MILLER *Cruise Betsey* (1858) 399 Unintentional ludicrosities. 1856 J. BROWN *Let.* in *Life Cairns* xv. (1895) 422 There is a sort of sublime ludicrosity about it.

Ludicrous (l[i]ū dikrəs), *a.* [f. L. *lūdicr-us* (app. evolved from the neut. sb. *lūdicrum* sportive performance, stage-play, f. *lūdĕre* to play) + -OUS.]
† **1.** Pertaining to play or sport; sportive; intended in jest, jocular, derisive. *Obs.*
1619 GATAKER *Lots* III. 34 Easty onely maketh foure sorts; diuine ; diabolicall ; politicall .; ludicrous, for sport and pastime 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost* 25 Both in ludicrous toyes, as in Childrens sports, and in weightier matters. 1664 H MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xiii 44 But he rewarding my blind devotion with a ludicrous blessing and loud laughter, I presently found my errour 1668–83 OWEN *Expos Heb.* (1790) IV 281 It is not a ludicrous contest that we are called to, but it is for our lives and souls. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II 174 [tr *Canons of Carthage* lxvi] If any one desire to forsake any Ludicrous Exercise [*i. e.* any theatrical or gladiatorial employment], and become a Christian 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope*, The 'Rape of the Lock' is universally allowed to be the most attractive of all ludicrous compositions.
† **2.** Given to jesting; trifling, frivolous; also, in favourable sense, witty humorous. *Obs.*
1687 H. MORE *Contn. Remark. Stor.* (1689) 428 But to entangle things thus is an usual feat of these ludicrous Spirits. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 191 ₱ 1 Some ludicrous Schoolmen have put the Case, that if an Ass were placed between two Bundles of Hay [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi, Men may indulge a ludicrous turn so far as to lose all sense of conduct and prudence in worldly affairs. 1778 BP LOWTH *Transl Isa.* (ed. 12) Notes 332 A heathen author, in the ludicrous way, has given idolatry one of the severest strokes it ever received 1792 COWPER *Let. to T. Park* 27 Apr., The man is as formidable for his ludicrous talent, as he has made himself contemptible by his use of it. 1827 *Burton's Anat. Mel.* (ed 13) Advt 7 The ludicrous Sterne has interwoven many parts of it [Burton's 'Anatomy'] into his own popular performance.
3. Suited to occasion derisive laughter; ridiculous, laughably absurd. (The only current sense.)
1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. iii, The ludicrous mixture of groups, kept her attention unwearied. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 64 How ludicrous the priest's dogmatic roar! 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1887) 321 The Duke was in a state of ludicrous distress. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 380 Plato delights to exhibit them [Sophists] in a ludicrous point of view. 1898 F T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* xxiii. (1900) 298 This subdivision was often carried to ludicrous lengths. 1901 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* May 659/2 Count Victor stood before him a ludicrous figure.
4. *absol.* (in senses 2 and 3).
1798 FERRIAR *Illustr Sterne* i 7 The ludicrous, by its nature, tends to exaggeration. 1858 O W HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* IV. 36 The ludicrous has its place in the universe. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* I. 67 A bright charming fellow,..with a real appreciation of the ludicrous.

Ludicrously (l[i]ū dikrəsli), *adv.* [f. LUDICROUS + -LY[2].] In a ludicrous manner; † sportively, jestingly, humorously (*obs*); ridiculously, absurdly.
a 1678 MARVELL in *Life* Wks. 1776 III. 462 You do not mean to treat me ludicrously by these munificent offers. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I xli 166 It was of a piece with her saying 'that Swift would have written better if he had never written ludicrously' 1758 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1765) I Introd 1 14 They will give me leave, however, to suggest, and that not ludicrously, that it might frequently be of use [etc]. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope*, Circumstances were sometimes added, which produced what Perrault ludicrously called 'comparisons with a long tail'. 1844 EMERSON *Lect.*, *New Eng. Ref* Wks (Bohn) I 262 As soon as he leaves the University, as it is ludicrously styled, he shuts those books for the last time 1899 E. GRIFFITH-JONES *Ascent thro Christ* i. 3 This calculation was ludicrously inadequate.

Ludicrousness (l[i]ū·dikrəsnės). [f. LUDICROUS + -NESS.] The state or quality of being ludicrous.
1664 H. MORE *Antid Idolatry* i. Theol. Wks (1708) 773 The Ludicrousness and Fugitiveness of our wanton Reason might otherwise find out many Starting-holes [etc.] 1785 BOSWELL *Tour Hebrides* 160 The ludicrousness, absurdity, and extraordinary contrast between what the fellow fancied, and the reality, was truly comick. a 1800 J. WARTON *Dryden's Ilias, D's Poet. Wks.* (1811) IV. 530 Homer sometimes introduced his gods and goddesses in scenes of ludicrousness. 1865 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* iii (1866) 162 There is a ghastly ludicrousness in this.

† **Ludificable**, *a. Obs. rare*[—0]. [ad. L. *lūdificābil-is*, f. *lūdificāre* (see LUDIFY *v.*).] (See quot.)
1623 COCKERAM II, Deceiuing, *Ludificable* 1721 BAILEY, *Ludificable*, that maketh Sport and Pastime.

† **Ludificate**, *v. Obs. rare*[—0]. [f L. *lūdificāt-*, ppl. stem of *lūdificāre*: see LUDIFY *v.*] (See quots.)
1623 COCKERAM, *Ludificate*, to deceiue, to beguile. 1775 ASH, *Ludificate*...to mock, to deceive, to frustrate.

Ludification (l[i]ūdifikē[i]·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *lūdificātiōn em*, f. *lūdificāre*: see LUDIFY *v.*] A deception or mocking.
1623 COCKERAM, *Ludification*, a beguiling. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IX Comm 612 More gentle and of less Malice were those ludifications and deceptions of Zedechias the Jew. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 181 All [are] like Æthiopians white in the Teeth, only full of ludification and injurious dealing. a 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt* iii. § 18 (1704) 308 Such ludifications of the most sacred things. 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 198 In order to see whether this ludification be not properly of demons and not of men.

† **Ludificatory**, *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. [ad. L. *lūdificātōri-us* deceptive: see -ORY[2].] Deceptive.
a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 450 In the Sacraments ..there is nothing empty (or vain), nothing ludificatory.

† **Lu·dify**, *v. Obs. rare*[—1]. [ad. L *lūdificāre* to delude, f. *lūd-us* sport: see -FY] *trans.* To deceive.
1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys, Elis.* (Roxb.) 244 Why art thou so .. cautelous me for to ludyfye? *Ibid.* 276 And þat no successyoun shuld her ludyfye Of werdly prosperyte. 1623 COCKERAM, *Ludifie*, to deceiue.

† **Lu·ding.** *Obs.* Also 3 loudinge. [ME. *lūdinge*, n. of action (see -ING[1]) f. **lūden*:—OE. *hlȳdan* to resound (:—**hlūdjan*) related to *hlūd* LOUD *a.* For the form *louding* in the second text of Layamon cf. LUDE[1].] Noise.
c 1205 LAY. 10715 Þa iherde þe king mucle ludinge. *Ibid.* 24873 And þa luding alæid [c 1275 And þe loudinge alay]

Ludlamite (lɒ·dləmɔit). *Min.* [Named, 1877, after H. *Ludlam*, by Field.] A green crystalline hydrous phosphate of iron.
1877 *Mineral. Mag.* I. 138 Ludlamite .is a new hydrated basic ferric phosphate. 1892 *Dana's Min.* 841.

Ludo (l[i]ū·do). [a. L. *lūdo* I play] A game, played with dice and counters on a special board.
1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan 2/1 Cards, tiddley-winks, and ludo are played, but gambling is strictly forbidden.

‖ **Lu·dus.** *Med. Obs.* [Mod.L. (Paracelsus), app. an application of L *lūdus* play (perh. taken in the sense 'freak of nature').] A name applied to certain septarian nodules formerly regarded as specific in cases of calcareous concretionary disease.
a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I 83 He [Dr. Grew] supposes the Waxen-Vein to be the same with the Ludus of Paracelsus and Van Helmont. *Ibid.* 84 Sir I. Newton gave me a Piece of this kind of Body brought over from Germany by the younger Helmont, as the true Ludus of his Father; which does not differ. from those commonly found in England.

Ludwigite (lu·dvigəit). *Min.* [Named by Tschermak, 1874, after Prof. E. *Ludwig*: see -ITE] A black fibrous borate of magnesium and iron.
1875 DANA *Min.* App. II. 35 Ludwigite occurs altered to limonite 1887 *Mineral. Mag* VII 43 A. Renard. examines the optical properties of Ludwigite.

Lue, lew (l[i]ū), *v. Tin* and *Silver mining. trans.* To sift with a sieve
1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Smelting Silver* [Cardiganshire] 116 That which is thus Buddled they lue with a thick hair sieve close wrought in a tub of water *Ibid.*, *Prepar. Tin* [Cornwall] 122 The fine [tin] is lewed in a fine sierce. 1799 MAR EDGEWORTH *Lame Jervas* VIII, I had new models made of the sieves for lueing

Lue, Lued, obs. ff. LEW, LIEU, LOO, LEDE.

Luef, Luer, obs. forms of LIEF, LURE.

‖ **Lues** (l[i]ū·īz). *Med* [L. *luēs* plague.] A plague or pestilence; a spreading disease, *esp.* syphilis (*Lues venerea*); also, a contagious disease amongst cattle.
1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 86 [The bath] is preualent too against the *lues venerea*. 1721 BAILEY, *Lues*, a Pestilence or Plague; also a Murrain in Cattle 1803 *Med Jrnl* IX 573 The reason why blennorrhagy so seldom produces lues, is [etc] 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 96 Many syphilitic persons have atheromatous arteries; but. a great number who have suffered from the *lues* have also had acute rheumatism.
Hence **Luetic** (l[i]ue·tik) *a.* [badly formed, after *herpetic*, etc], of or belonging to lues
1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VII 683 In contradistinction to atheroma, luetic endarteritis is limited to single arteries.

Lueve, obs. form of LIEF.

Lue-warm, variant of LEW-WARM *a.*
1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* x 462 Now thair conschiences ar compellit in thair muk to clag and fyle thame selfe, that is for the baptisme of thair saluatioune to receiue water I wat not how lue warme. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xxiv. II. 93 Scalded dog fears lue-warm water.

Luf, obs. form of LIEF, LOVE.

Lufand, Lufare, obs. ff. LOVING, LOVER.

Lufe, obs. form of LOOF, LOVE, LUFF.

Lufesome, -sum, obs. forms of LOVESOME.

Luff (lɒf), *sb.*[1] *Naut.* Forms: 3 lof, (*pl.* lofes, 3-5 loves), 4–5 lofe, 5, 8 loff, 5 louffe, lowffe, 7 loufe; 6–7 loofe, looff(e, *Sc.* luif(e, 3-9 loof; 6 luf(fe, 6–7 lufe, 5- luff. [Early ME. *lof, loof*, app. a. OF. *lof* (Wace, 12th c.), later *louf*, used in sense 1 below. Senses 2–4 are common to various mod. langs.: F. *lof*, Sp., Pg. *lō*, Du. *loef* (whence LG. *loff*, G. *luv*, Da. *luv*, Sw. *luf*). The manner of their development is obscure, and it is uncertain whether they originated in Fr., Eng., or (? most prob.) Du. Sense 5 is peculiar to Eng., and it is not easy to connect it with any of the other senses.
Certain other meanings which the word has had in Du and Fr need to be accounted for before any hypothesis as to the primitive meaning and sense-development can be regarded as satisfactory. In early mod.Du. *loef, loeve* is explained as 'thole-pin' (*scalmus*, Kilian). In the 17th c. the F. *lof* or *loo* is stated to mean 'the distance from the mast to the place on the side to which the sheet is fastened when the vessel is close-hauled'. (See the quot. from Nicot in Godef., s v.) In the existing uncertainty as to the primary meaning, the ultimate etymology remains obscure; the current view that it represents a Teut. word cogn. with ON. *lōfe* palm, LOOF *sb*[1], depends on the doubtful assumption that the '*lof*' of sense 1 was a steering paddle.]
† **1.** ? Some implement or contrivance for altering the course of a ship. Phrases, *to turn, wend the*

luff (= Anglo-Latin *obliquare dracenam*), to change one's course; also *fig.* *Obs.*

Commonly supposed to have been either a rudder or a paddle to assist in steering. Comparison with the various senses which the word has had in Eng. and other langs. (see above) suggests that it may have been some kind of machine for operating on the sails.

c 1205 LAY. 7859 Heo scuuen ut heore lof & læiden to þon londe. *Ibid.* 20949 Heo wenden heore lofes [*c* 1275 loues] & liðen toward londe. *Ibid.* 30922 Heo rihten heore loues and up droȝen seiles. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 104 Hu swetelich þi spus speked, & cleopeð þe to him so luueliche, & ter after hu he went þene lof, & speked swuð grimliche, ȝif þu wendest vt. *a* 1259 MATTHEW PARIS *Chron. Maj* (Rolls) III. 29 Perrexerunt igitur audacter, obliquando tamen dracenam, id est loof, acsi vellent adire Calesiam. 13 . *Coer de L.* 71 And her loof and her wyndas Off asure forsothe it was. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12088 Somme aforced þe wyndas, Somme þe loof [*Petyt MS.* lofe], somme þe bytas [*orig.* 11491 Li un s'esforcent al vindas, Li autre al lof et al betas]. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 106 Þay layden in on ladde borde & þe lofe wynnes [? *read* wyndes]. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 744 Tytt saillez to þe toppe, and turnez the lufe. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 38 Chenes for the Loves . . j.

†**2.** The weather-gauge, or part of a ship toward the wind. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 750 Launchez lede apone lufe, lacchene ther depe. *a* 1500 *Piers of Fulham* 263 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 11 What worde for to sey he ys yn dowt eyther, war the looff, or fall, or bye. 1609 *Ravenscroft's Pammelia* No 55 D 4 b, Looke to the looffe wel, beware the lee still. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xlix 118 The Vice Admirall a mile right to le-wards of vs; the Reare Admirall in a manner right a head, some Culvering shott; and one vpon our loofe, within shott also.

3. In various phrases. †*On luff*, †*at a luff*, †*at luff and lie*, *luff a luff*: hugging the wind closely, close to the wind. †*A luff*: see ALOOF *adv.* 1, 2. †*To go by luff* (*by love*), *to keep one's luff*: to keep close to the wind; to keep away to the windward, keep one's distance (from another vessel, etc.). *To spring one's luff*: to bring the ship's head closer to the wind; *transf.* (in jocular use) to show agility in climbing. (Also said of the ship, *to keep her luff*, *spring her luff*, *spring a loof.*)

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3610 The wynd was good to ther byhoue, Thei sailed on brod and gon by-loue, Til thei come to Troye land. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (1858) I. 124 Sum bade on luffe, and other sum hald by. *a* 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 6 Se that hir hatchis be handlit richt, Wi steirburd, baburd, luf and lie. *Ibid* 11 Bot at ane lufe scho lyis behind. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* Pref. 104 He lattis his scheip tak in at luife and lie. 1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev* (Arb) 19 Diuerse of the formost, who as the Marriners terme it, sprang their luffe. *c* 1595 Capt WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl Soc) 57 She verie stoutlie keepinge her loofe bare with us. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 21 He sprung his loofe and went as neere the wind as he could. 1682 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* Concl, Wks 1716 II. 157 Then, Charity (Hussy!) stand off, keep your loof and your distance. 1697 *Loud Gaz.* No. 3318/3 The Hospital-Ship prudently springing her Loof quickly came near us. 1754 EELES in *Phil Trans* XLIX 143 If they sail upon a wind from the center of the shower toward the extremity, they may safely venture to keep their luff. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr* II 51 The mizen draws; she springs aloof once more. 1805 ADM STIRLING in *Naval Chron* XV. 80 We sprung our luff. 1849 *Florist* 305 And so we quietly kept our luff. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 251, I just want to know who 'spring their luffs' most nimble up the rigging. 1887 E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* (1888) 172 He stated that they had passed the Leman Light, and was steering southerly, luff a luff (close haul to the wind).

4. 'The weather part of a fore-and-aft sail, in other words, the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached' (Young *Naut. Dict.* 1846).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiv. 7 Now the lie scheit, and now the luf, thai slak. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Hail doune the steir burde lufe harde a burde. *c* 1860 H STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 48 Name the parts of a fore-and-aft sail. Head, luff, leech, and foot. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 449/2 A mainsail which is . . short on the luff or on the part which is made fast to the mast. 1893 MAX PEMBERTON *Iron Pirate* 39 The mainsail presently showed a great rent near the luff.

5. The fullest and broadest part of a ship's bow, where the sides begin to curve in towards the stem. †*Luff for luff*: (of two vessels) close alongside.

1624 Capt. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 128 They bravely boorded vs loofe for loofe. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram* ii 9 The Bow is broadest part of the Ship before, compassing the Stem to the Louse, which reacheth so farre as the Bulkhead of the Fore-castle extendeth. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xviii, With Cables fasten'd to the Bits abaft the Manger in the Ship's Loof. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 47 Raise what you can regularly in the Bulge and Loof. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 *Luff* or *loof*, the fullest or roundest part of the bow. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk* vi. (ed. 2) 214 The two bowmen to gather down on the luff.

6. = *Luff-tackle* (see 7). *Luff upon luff*, a luff-tackle attached to the fall of another, to increase the purchase.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 99 Two more luff tackles [were] hooked on, with dogs, and thus by luff upon luff, the power was multiplied. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 8 A long luff for a fore and aft tackle should be used for steadying the boat. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 58 The double block of the luff is hooked to the lanyard.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: †**luff board**, ? = sense 2; †**luff hook** (see quot. 1627); †**luff-law**, **-lew**, **-low** [second element obscure], ? = sense 5; **luff-piece** (see quot.); **luff-rope**, ? the rope of a luff-tackle; **luff-tackle**, a purchase composed of a double and a single block, used for various purposes.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 56 Ledys on *luff burd, with a lordlik fer: Lansys laid out, to [luik] thar passage sound. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 73 *Lofe hokes. 1498 *Ibid.* 158 Loff hokes. 1532 *Inv. Ct. Barke* 6 Oct. (Jal), Item, a snatche polly; a Luffhooke. 1627 Capt. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 The Loofe hooke is a tackle with two hookes, one to hitch into a chingle of the maine, or fore saile, .. and the other to strap spliced to the chestres to bouse or pull downe the saile to succour the tackes in a stuffe gale of wind. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 192 Devettes stondyng at the *louffelawes oon asterborde an other a latheborde. *Ibid* 203 Lowffelewes. *Ibid.* 215 Loff-lowes. 1815 *Falconer's Marine Dict.* (ed. Burney), *Loof*, the after part of a ship's bow; . hence, the guns which lie here are called *loof-pieces. 1895 *Times* 29 Jan. 11/2 Before the wheel could turn G. [a workman] had to be let down in his basket from the axle in order to take off a *luff rope. 1698 T. SAVERY *Navig. Impr.* Plate, A pice of Iron, to which a *luff Takle may bee Fixed, to lift those [paddles] that are to Heavey for mens Strength. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Loof Tackle* 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 51 Belay all safe with stout salvages and loff-tackles. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 253 That buoy . . was confined to the side of the Weston by a small luff-tackle which laid hold of it. *c* 1860 H STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 61 They are transported to their places by luff tackles. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* I. II. 66 The luff tackle used for loading and unloading the magazine.

Luff (lʊf), *sb.*[2] *colloq.* = LIEUTENANT.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxxiii, The Hon. Mr B., our junior luff. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 2/3 The future 'Luffs'—in other words, the naval cadets at Dartmouth—are to be reduced in point of numbers.

Luff (lʊf), *v. Naut.* Forms: 4 love, 6–8 loff, louffe, 7 looff, loufe, luffe, *Sc.* luif, 6–8 loof(e, 6– luff [f. LUFF *sb.*[1]; cf. Du. *loeven*, F. *lofer.*]

1. *intr.* To bring the head of a ship nearer to the wind; to steer or sail nearer the wind; to sail in a specified direction with the head kept close to the wind. Also with advs., †*by*, *in*, *off*, *to*, *up*, etc. *Luff round* or *alee*: see quot. 1769.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 369 So nyh the weder thei wol love. 1557 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 119 He loffed too and was able to lie as neere as he did before. 1578 BEST *Frobisher's 2nd Voy.* in Hakluyt (1600) III. 64 Hauing mountaines of fleeting yce on euery side, we went roomer for one, and loofed for another. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Antonius* (1595) 999 He was driuen also to loofe off to haue more roome. 1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev* (Arb) 19 The ships that wer vnder his lee luffing vp, also laid him aboarde. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii 143 Come no lauer, bot luif a lytill we. 1600 *Hakluyt's Voy* III. 589 The vice-admirall of the Spaniards . loofed by and gaue the Concord the two first great shot. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 61 The ship . luffing too near the great island. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* (1729) I. 550 We lufft in for the Downs. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 23 Contract your swelling sails and luff to Wind. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) s.v., To *Loof in'o a Harbour*, is to sail into it close by the Wind. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 112 By means of the head-way we had got, we loofed close in. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Luff*, the order . to put the helm towards the lee side of the ship [etc.]. Hence, luff round, or luff alee; the excess of this movement by which it is intended to throw the ship's head up in the wind, in order to tack her, &c. 1806 A DUNCAN *Nelson* 110 He had the satisfaction to luff under his stern. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv, 'Luff now, all you can, quarter-master', cried the captain. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxvi. 136 She luffed at the same moment, and we just passed one another. *a* 1895 LD CLARENCE PAGET *Autobiog.* I. (1896) 8 The unfortunate vessel was in a sinking state, she luffed up and grounded on the rocks.

2. *trans.* To bring the head of (a vessel) nearer to the wind. Also with *up*. Also *luff the helm* (the call or order to the steersman).

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 18 She once being looft, The Noble ruine of her Magicke, Anthony, Claps on his Sea-wing, and flyes after her. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxii (1737) 95 Loff, loff, cry'd the Quarter-master..keep her full, loff the Helm. Loff: it is, answer'd the Steerman. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* xi (1810) 137 Washington with a hard-a-lee, luffed up his ship at once to the gale. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. of ounger Son* cv, We carefully luffed her up to the wind.

3. In yacht-racing: To get the windward side of (an opponent). Also with *away*.

1894 *Times* 23 July 11/2 Vigilant at once began to luff Britannia. 1898 *Daily News* 22 Sept 3/2 In four or five lengths she was alongside and to windward. She failed, however, to luff her antagonist away.

†**4.** ? To attach (the anchor) to the ship's luff.

1627 Capt. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 38 Loofe fast your Anchor with your shank-painter.

Hence **Luffing** *vbl. sb.*; **luffing-match**, a struggle for 'weather berth' (between racing yachts).

1775 ASH, Suppl., *Loofing*, the act of bringing to the wind. 1886 CAULFEILD *Seamanship Notes* 2 Luffing . would be correct. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Aug. 4/1 Plenty of luffing matches took place. 1896 *Daily News* 2 July 4/4 Satanita soon made an attempt for Britannia's weather, but Carter put his boat sharply up and a determined luffing match ensued.

Luff, obs. form of LOOF *sb.*[1] *Sc.*, LOVE.

Luffer, obs. f. LIVER *sb.*[1]; var. LOUVER.

Luffeword, variant of LOFWORD *Obs.*, praise.

Luffsum(m, obs. form of LOVESOME.

Lufftenande, obs. form of LIEUTENANT.

Lufful, obs. form of LOVEFUL.

Lufly (*luflíche*, etc.), obs. form of LOVELY.

Lufray(e, **lufre**, obs. Sc. forms of LIVERY *sb.*

Lufsom(e, **-s(o)um**, obs. forms of LOVESOME.

Luft(e, obs. form of LEFT and LIFT *sb.*[1]

Luftenand, obs. form of LIEUTENANT.

Lug (lʊg), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* Also 3–6 **lugge**, 8–9 **lugg**. [Of obscure etymology: there is no clear affinity of sense with LUG *v.* or LOG *sb.*[1]]

1. A long stick or pole; the branch or limb of a tree. (See also LOG *sb.*[1] 1 d.)

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1609 An evereuch man is widh me wrodh, An me mid stone and lugge threteth. 1447 *Vatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 88 It to Iohn Styvor makyng of to baner lug..us. iiij. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 26 b, And from the bodies [of pines and oaks] the boughes and loftie lugges they beare. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) M, These sides are fitly made of inch-board, or of a cleaft Lug of Withie or other wood. 1795 BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Surv. Somerset* (1797) 88 Covering the same with strong lugs or poles. 1853 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 441 In Herefordshire the ordinary mode of gathering the fruit is by sending men to beat the trees with long slender poles or rods, .. these poles are provincially termed 'polting lugs'.

2. A measure **a.** of length: a pole or perch, varying according to local custom; usually of 16½ feet, sometimes of 15, 18, 20, or 21 feet (? = *great lug* in quot. 1623).

1562–3 *Act* 5 *Eliz* c. 4 § 11 What Wages every Woorckman shall take for ditching .. by the Rodd, Perche, Lugg, Yard [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II. x. 11 For the large leape which Debon did compell Coulin to make, being eight lugs of grownd. 1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. IV 52 Sixteen Foote ∫ make a Pearch, Pole, or Lug. 1623 BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 73, I paid . eight pounds ster. for every great Lugg of the playn worck of the town wall. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (ed. 2) 176 [He] followed the Apparition about ten Lugs (that is Poles) farther into the Copse. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 91 This [channel] was brought down .. about 20 lug below the Bridge. 1811 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts.* App. 268 A Lug.. is of three lengths in this county: 15, 18, and 16½ feet. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Lug*..in Gloucestershire, a land-measure of six yards.

b. of surface: a square pole or perch; †*acre by lug* = *lug-acre* (see 3).

1602 *Burford Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Varr. Collect* I 164 Mowinge of barley for every acre by lugge not above vi. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Acre*, a Measure of Land, consisting of.. an hundred and sixty square Lug or Perch of Land. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 115 He had inclosed with a hedge about four lug of the land. 1794 J. CLARK *View Agric. Herefordsh* 31 One standard is left to each forty-nine square yards, here called a lugg. 1845 *Morn. Chron.* 22 Nov. 5/2, I have seen a sack [of potatoes] a lug on some land,—that is 160 sacks per acre. 1885 *Berksh Vicar* in *Standard* 17 Aug 2/2 Allotments of twenty luggs each (i e. one-eighth of an acre).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: †**lug-acre**, an acre based on that value of the pole or perch to which the name *lug* was locally applied; †**lug-fall**, the length of a lug; a pole or perch.

1635 *Burford Reg* (Hist. MSS Comm.) *Varr. Collect.* I. 169 Wages.. For reaping and binding of wheate.. for every *lugg aker not above ij*. vj*d*. 1863 J SCOTT *Com. Bench Rcpts* XII. 91 [Somerset Law Case.] The right . to enter upon a part or strip, to wit, a *lug fall [*margin*, A perch] of the said close.

Lug (lʊg), *sb.*[2] Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* Also (6 *Sc.* louge), 6–7 **lugg(e**. [Of obscure etymology.

As a synonym of *ear*, it first appears early in the 16th c., and in colloquial Sc. use has entirely superseded the older word. Presumably this application is a transferred use of a word that existed earlier with some other meaning. It is possible that the sense 'ear flap of a cap', which is the earliest represented in our quots., may really be prior to the sense 'ear'; for similar transferences of words from parts of clothing to the parts of the body covered, cf. *breech*, *crown*, *sole*. If so, the word may perh. be of Scandinavian origin, with a general sense of 'something that can be pulled or laid hold of', specialized differently in Sw. *lugg* forelock, with which cf. Eng. dial. (Sheffield, North Derb., etc.) 'to pull (somebody's) lugs', meaning not as in Scotland, the ears, but the hair. (See LUG *v.*)

1. One of the flaps or lappets of a cap or bonnet, covering the ears.

1495 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 225 Item, fra Henry Cant, ij cappis wyth luggis; price xxxvjs. 1549 *Compl. Scot* vi 43 Euyrie scheiphird hed ane horne spune in the lug of there bonet. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 35 He has a bee in his bannet lug. 1822 GOLDIE *Poems* 115 (E. D. D.) Cock yer bonnet hie, An' frae its lug let tartans flee.

2. = EAR *sb.*[1] 1 and 3

In Sc. the only word in use, *ear* being obs. exc. in combination. Eng. writers of 16–17th c. use *lug* as a slang or jocular synonym (see quots. 1592 and 1625, and cf. 4).

1507 *Extracts Aberd. Reg* (1844) I. 437 That na craftismen by hidis bot as the law requires, that is to say, the louge and the horne elik lang. 1515 *Edin. Counc. Rec.* in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xxii. (1876) 297 To be scurgeit to the gallows and thair his lug takkit to the beame. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 64 Kyng midas gat tua asse luggis on his hede be cause of his auereis. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliv. 109 Sathan in ȝour knauish luggis bleu. 1592 GREENE *Conny-catching* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 62 Then the gentlewoman let loose his eares, and let slip his head, and away went he home with his bloody lugges. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple News* v. i, A fine round head when those two lugs are off To trundle through a pillory. 1699 SHIRLEY *Contest. Ajax & Ulysses* i, If you have a mind to lose one of your lugs, .. Talk on. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* xiii, I .. Roun'd in his lug, that there was a Poor country Kate. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* 4 Let other Poets..grate our lug. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xii, Dinna blaw in folk's lugs

that gate. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 52, I heard the balls whistle in our lugs.

† **b.** In other than Sc. use, sometimes taken in specialized meanings: (*a*) the lobe of the ear; (*b*) a large ugly ear. *Obs*

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr Parnass.* v. iv 2232 Like a great swine by his long leane eard lugges. 1611 COTGR., *Le mol de l'oreille*, the lug or list of th' eare. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* viii. (1653) 158 The prominency of our Eares serve also for a defence [etc] all which commodities our mickle-wise Mothers defraud us of by their nice dislike of Lugs, and as they call them in reproach, Prickeares. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lug*, the tip of the Ear. 1764 O'HARA *Midas* 60 Dare you think your clumsey lugs [*printed* lungs] so proper to decide, as The delicate ears of Justice Midas?

c. In phrases similar to those s. v. EAR *sb* 1 Also, fig. *to get one's lug in one's loof*, to be severely taken to task; *by the lug and the horn*, by main force; *to hang by the lug of*, to keep a firm hold of.

a 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* III. i. Wks. 1873 I. 47 You . were found by my servants at Luggs with your brace of Corps bearers. *a* 1693 M BRUCE *Good News in Evil T.* (1708) 54 Since the Cause is put in his Hand, ye have ay good Reason to hing by the Lug of it. 1744 ADAM SMITH in *Life W. Cullen* (1832) I. 481, I shall get my lug in my lufe, as we say, for what I have written. 1770 BP. FORBES *Jrnls.* (1886) 300 The poor Brutes..cock'd their Lugs when they came in sight of Maryburgh. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xx. 291 We carried them by the lug and the horn before a justice of peace. 1883 THOMSON *Leddy May* 109 (E. D. D.) Up in debt owre the lugs, he is happy for a'.

3. An object resembling the external ear.

a. The handle of a pitcher, etc. Also *techn.* in various uses, denoting an appendage by which an object may be lifted or suspended; cf. EAR *sb.*[1] 8, 8 b, 13.

1624 *Invent.* in *Archæologia* XLVIII 151 One copper pan with 2 lugges. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlv, Instructors of Children shake the heads of their Disciples, as one would do a Pot in holding it by the Lugs. 1794 W FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Suppl. 51 Sewing on one old lug or flap..o. o. 6. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* iv, The lady's auld posset dish, that wants the cover and one o' the lugs. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 510 That, when they 'pree' or examine a corner or lug of their nets, they may find it glitter with the silvery sheen of the fish. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Lugs*, the ears of a bomb-shell, to which the hooks are applied in lifting it 1871 OWEN *Mod. Artill.* 98 There are three natures of mortar shells .the two higher natures have either lugs or lewis holes. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 69 A lug or ear is left on each side of the mouth of the pocket. 1895 *Month* Sept. 53 Its [the haddock's] head had been cut off, and it hung by the lug, or ear.

b. = EAR *sb* 1 9.

1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 215 In the centre of this fulcrum are two projecting lugs, one on each side. 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* ii. 16 The fork shaped piece of wood that projects from the hanging end of the feeder [in the blowing-action], called the lug. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 33 A neat iron tank, with lugs to allow of its being screwed to a bench. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 262 The lugs of the barrels should be oiled occasionally. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 39 Top-gallant yards are fitted with an iron band and lug round the centre of the yard. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 271/2 The [bicycle] Frame is made of steel tubes, inserted at their points of junction into hollow stampings or castings of metal, known as 'lugs'.

c. The side-wall (of a fire-place or other recess), a (chimney) corner.

1784 BURNS *Ep to Davie* i, Frosty winds blaw..Ben to the chimla lug 1843 J. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie's Wallet* xii. 276 He likit the lug o' the kitchen fire best.

4. *Tobacco trade* (see quots).

1859 BARTLETT *Dict Amer.* 1888 PATON & DITTMAR in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 424/2 The leaves [of tobacco] are sorted into qualities, such as 'lugs', or lower leaves, 'firsts' and 'seconds'. 1896 P A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist Virginia* I. 442 The lowest grade was known as lugs as early as 1686

5. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as (sense 1) *lug cap*; (sense 2) *lug-drum*, *-trumpet*; (sense 3) *lug-end*, *-knee*; **lug-bab** *Sc.*, an ear-drop (cf. BOB *sb.*[1] 3), **lug-bolt**, a cylindrical bolt, to which is welded a flat iron bar (*Cent Dict.*); **lug-chair**, an easy-chair with side-pieces for the head, **lug-haul** *v*, to pull by the ears; **lug-knot**, a knot of ribbons worn at the ear; **lug-mark**, *sb.* and *v.* = EAR-MARK.

1725 *Cock-laird* in *Orpheus Caledonius*, Craig-claiths, and *lug-babs, And rings twa or three. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 3/1 The black skull cap of silk or cotton, the common *lug-cap [etc.] 1901 N MUNRO in *Blackw Mag* Mar 347/1 Humped in his *lug-chair, he would forget his duty. 1865 YOUNG *Pict.* 169 (E D D) The whistlin' and the skirlin' . Rings through ane's *lug-drum like a bullet. 1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr Making* ed 6) App. 228 These plates must be perforated all over . to within about ⅜ in of the top, or *lug-end. 1819 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* I. vii. 201 Speak plain out, else I'll have thee *lug-hauled, thou dwarf! 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 39 Plate XVI and fig 7, show the kind known as *lug knees, the lugs being forged to the knee 17 *Muirland Willie* xii. in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc* (1788) I 9 Our bride's maidens were na few, Wi' tap-knots, *lug-knots, a' in blew. 1685 M. SHIELDS *Faithf. Contend.* (1780) 181 Imprisoning,..*lugg-marking, banishing, and killing 1802 C. FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 191 They [lambs] receive..marks cut into the ear with a knife, designed lug mark 1890 *Newcastle Daily Jrnl* 28 Mar. 5/6 A Northumberland farmer. in identifying a heifer in dispute, stated that he lug-marked it. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* etc 68 Every sentence has got the 'Gallowa' lug-mark' plain on it. 1830 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* (1864) III. 54 Gin he uses a *lug-trumpet.

† **Lug**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [Cf. LUG *v.* (sense 3) and *sb.*[7]; also LG. *lug*, Du. *log*, slow, heavy, and LOG *sb.*[1]] Something heavy and clumsy; in quot. applied to a massive bow.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb) 28 The other [bowe] is a lugge slowe of cast, folowing the string, more sure for to last, then pleasaunt for to vse 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Vastus arcus*, a lugge, or mighty bigge bowe.

Lug (lɒg), *sb.*[4] Also 7 **lugg**, 7, 9 **log.** [Cf. prec.; also LURG.] A large marine worm (*Arenicola marina*) which burrows in the sands of our coasts and is much used for bait. Also *Comb.*, as **lug-worm**; **lug-fork** (see quot. 1883).

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 34 b, The Lugg is a worme resembling the Tag worme or Angle-touch, and lying in the ose somewhat deepe, from whence the women digge them vp, and sell them to the Fishermen. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 277 All the above [fish] are taken with lines baited with mussels and lug. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 409 Lug-worms are marine animals. 1859 ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* (1892) 315 A sufficient supply of 'log', or the worms found in the sea-sand. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal* 13 Lug Fork used..for digging large Lugworms.

† **Lug**, *sb.*[5] *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.

The mod. Cornwall dialect has '*Lugg*, the undergrowth of weed in a field of corn', but the identity of the word is doubtful]

= FLAG *sb.*[1] 1.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Lug, *acorum.* 1859 W. K. CLAY *Waterbeach* 21 Lugs (flags)..made a coarse kind of hay for foddering their cattle in the winter.

Lug (lɒg), *sb.*[6] Short for LUG-SAIL. Also *Comb.*, as *lug-rigged* adj.; **lug-boat** (see quot. 1867).

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiii, Up with the lugs. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 33 148 My eye lights..on certain lug-rigged boats bobbing along the waves. These are fishing-boats 1860 NARES *Seamanship* 100 Sling a dipping lug ⅓ from the foremost yard arm; standing lug ¼. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Lug-boat*, the fine Deal boats which brave the severest weather; they are rigged as luggers, and dip the yards in tacking 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 9 She was jogging easily along under her fore and mizzen lugs and a small jib.

Lug (lɒg), *sb.*[7] [f. LUG *v.*] The action of lugging; a rough pull; **b.** *concr* (*U. S.*) see quot. 1828.

a 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Nice Valour* III. ii, All but a lugg byth'eare 1687 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.*, To give one a lug, *tirer l'Oreille à quelcun tout d'un coup.* 1708 *Brit Apollo* No. 34 3/2 I'll soundly lug his ears. The Lug might more be fear'd by you. 1828 WEBSTER, *Lug*, .. something heavy to be drawn or carried. (Vulgar) 1897 WEBSTER, *Lug*, the act of lugging; as, a hard lug; that which is lugged; as, the pack is a heavy lug. (*Colloq.*)

Lug (lɒg), *v* Also 4 **logge**, 4–8 **lugg(e.** [Prob. of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. *lugga* to pull a person's hair, f. *lugg* forelock, also nap of cloth.

Normally an ON **lugg* might be cogn. w a vb. **løggva* — OTeut. **lauwan*, represented only by MDu. *lauwen*, *gelauwen* to snatch at, seize]

1. *trans.* To pull, give a pull to, to pull *by* (the ear, hair, etc.); to tease, worry, bait (a bear, bull, etc.). *Obs.* exc *dial.*

In South Yorkshire and the adjacent counties the most common use is in the sense 'to pull the hair of (a person)'.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 149 Be the chyn and be the cheke Sche luggeth him riht as hir liste 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II 173 This lorell that ladde this loby awey..was ffelliche ylauȝte and luggid fful ylle. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Pardoner & Friar* (1830) B iij, Leue thy railynge Or by Iys Ish lug the by the sweteeares. 1621–23 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* II i. 81 Like a common Garden-bull, I do but take breath to be lugg'd again. 1647 TRAPP *Comm Matt* x 6 These also [*sc.* swine] when lugged .. will hie to their home. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 242 He was Lugg'd and Tumbled by the Rabble. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres* III i Wks. 1727 II 298 I'll have my Footmen lug you, you Cur. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius Sat* i 277 To see a Strumpet tear A Cynick's Beard, and lug him by the Hair. *c* 1720 POPE *Let to Earl Burlington* Wks 1737 VI. 20 Mr. Lintott lugg'd the reins, stopt short, and broke out, 'Well Sir, how far have you gone?' 1775 *Francis Lett* (1901) I. 231 Some with Pincers pulling out their own Beards, and Lugging their Ears. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 64 The dog still fawns on the master who is lugging his ears. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxviii, So saying, he lugged me by the ear, upon which I knocked him down for his trouble.

2. *intr.* To pull, tug. Of a horse: To press heavily *on* (the bit or reins).

a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* App. iv. 350 Wiþ his teth anon He logged þat al in synder gon lasch *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* vii, Lord, than how they luggit! 1598 *Hakluyt's Voy* (1599) I. 601 This huge and monstrous galliasse, wherein were contained three hundred slaues to lug at the oares. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* xxi, A whip awaits shirkers and shufflers Who slacken their pace, sick of lugging At what don't advance for their tugging 1894 CROCKER *Educ. Horse* 57 A colt thoroughly bitted with this bridle will never lug on the reins. *Ibid.* 133 A horse that lugs on the bit.

† **b.** To take a pull *at* (liquor, the breast). Also *trans.* To pull at (the breast). *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xviii. (1877) I 295 How our maltbugs lug at this liquor *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 467 When we have lugged the brest almost drie. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 969 That he might cease to be troublesome to his mother, and not lie alwaies lugging at her brests. 1617 J. MOORE *Twofold Cord Consolat.* ii. 43 The brests of the world, (which we alwayes would be lugging).

c. To move *about*, *along*, heavily and slowly; to drag. *rare* now only *techn.*

In South Yorkshire, etc. a comb is said to 'lug' when it meets with resistance in passing through the hair.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 443 As þat lyftande lome [*sc.* the Ark] luged aboute. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* IV. i, My flagging Soul flyes under her own pitch, Like Fowl in air too damp, and lugs along, As if she were a body in a body. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 446 When balls stick together in distributing they are said to lug. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 78 When rollers are tacky or stick together they are said to lug.

3. *trans.* To pull along with violent effort; to drag, tug (something heavy). Also with *advs.* (cf 5). † *To lug forth*, absol. (nonce-use) = *to lug out* (5 b).

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 11029 Þe Mirmydons, Lepyn to þere lord, lugget hym away. *Ibid.* 12323 The lady þat the lede lugget of þe toure. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Cænum*, *Ineluctabile cænum*, out of whiche one can not lugge his legges. 1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 114 They lugged me foorth and carried me away. 1682 DRYDEN *Epil. to King & Queen* 31 Think on your souls; but by your lugging forth, It seems you know how little they are worth. 1684 EARL ROSCOMMON *Ess Transl. Verse* (1709) 180 There Sweat, there Strain, there lug the laborious Oar. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiii, I lugged this Money home to my Cave, and laid it up. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 291 The Turkish Admiral. caused his Janizaries to lug along all the heavy Artillery, in Slings, on their Shoulders. 1782 CHARL. A. BURNEY *Jrnl* 15 Jan. in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary*, Mr. Seward came up. lugging a chair into the middle of the room for me. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 332 She lugged from the fire a huge iron pot. 1898 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* viii. 90, I was lugged headlong up a steep stair

b. *colloq.* with a hyperbolical suggestion of ponderousness in the object.

1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic* 260 It is..more convenient . than to lug a Galli-pot along with him. 1717 POPE *Let to Lady M. W. Montagu* Oct. in *M. W. M.'s Lett.* (1887) I. 306 Allow me to lug an old *busto* behind you, and I shall be proud beyond expression. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. 196 The Countess used to lug a half-length picture..behind her postchaise. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur* i. (1894) 8 Boswell..succeeded in lugging him [Johnson] into the wilds of the Highlands. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* vii 91 And how can you expect that a man who is being lugged forward [etc.]. 1896 NEWNHAM-DAVIS *Three Men* etc 14 His wife lugged it [a marble god] down here with her yesterday

4. *fig.* To introduce in a forced manner, or irrelevantly; = DRAG *v.* 2.

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* (1754) App. 320 There is scarcely an enormity in the university, which you have not lugg'd-in. 1774 MAD D'ARBLAY *Let to Mr. Crisp* Apr in *Early Diary*, In Raphael's School of Athens. I like his picture of the Dwarf, which for fun and spite he lugg'd by head and shoulders into that fine composition 1901 *Scotsman* 1 Mar. 5/3 Counsel for the other side had lugged in every thing he could to prejudice the case.

5. Lug out. **a.** *trans.* See prec. senses and *out.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6663 Weghis of his aune Luggit hym out to þe laund. 1722 DE FOE *Col Jack* (1840) 12 The major lugged out the goods. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vi, Mr. Brock lugged out five guineas. 1840 — *Paris Sk-bk.* (1869) 178 The little fellow was obliged to lug out his sword 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 23 You land and lug out the tent.

fig 1755 *Barnaby Bright's New Jrnl* 3, I thought of . lugging out my florid style, which I keep by me for Holidays. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 The *Quarterly* reviewer also lugs out again that 'very ancient and fish like' fallacy which distinguishes between duties and rights.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To draw one's sword; to pull out money or a purse. Now only *arch.* † Also *fig*, To launch out in talk.

1684 DRYDEN *Prol. to 'Disappointment'* 62 They caterwaul, Call sons of whores, and strike, but ne'er lug out 1700 *Step to the Bath* (ed 2) 4 They call'd for a Bill, which was presently brought; out I lugg'd, and was going to Discharge, but [etc.]. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand* (1760) I iv 17 My poor uncle was obliged to lug out in his own defence. 1787 *Minor* IV v. 214, I lugged out in the most feeling manner on my sad situation. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxv, Put up both of you, or I shall lug out as thirdsman. 1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* I. ix. 287 If the patrons of art don't lug out handsomely to get . that picture — 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clark* 75, I might have had more, had that young fool not lugged out at me.

† **6.** *intr.* ? To draw swords (= *lug out*, 5 b); or ? to tussle. *Obs.*

1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* III. ii 121 Lug with him, boy; honors in bloud best swim.

Lug, obs. Sc. form of LODGE *sb.*

Lugage, obs. form of LUGGAGE.

Lug-aleaf. *Cornish dial* ? *Obs.* = BRILL *sb.*[1]

1686 RAY *Willoughby's Hist. Pisc* IV. iii 95 *Rhombus non aculeatus squamosus* . Lug aleaf *Cornubiensibus.* *a* 1705 — *Syn. Pisc* (1713) 31 The Pearl *Londinensibus*, *Cornubiensibus* Lug-aleaf. 1740 R BROOKES *Art Angling* 116 Of the Pearl or Lug-Aleaf.

Lugdor(re, variant of LOCKDOR *Obs.*, woodlouse.

14. *Voc* in *Promp. Parv.* 311 *note*, *Multipes*, lugdorre.

Luge, obs. Sc. form of LODGE *sb.* and *v.*

Luge(i)ng, obs. form of LODGING *vbl. sb.*

Lugent (l[i]ū·dʒĕnt), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *lūgent-em*, pr. pple. f. *lūgēre* to mourn.] **a.** Weeping. **b.** (See quot. 1889.)

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lugent*, weeping. Applied to plants with drooping branches.

Luggage (lɒ·gėdʒ). Also 7 **loggage**, **lug-gadge**, **-edge**, **lugage.** [f. LUG *v.* + -AGE]

1. † In early use: What has to be lugged about; inconveniently heavy baggage (*obs.*). Also, the baggage of an army. Now, in Great Britain, the ordinary word for: The baggage belonging to a traveller or passenger, esp. by a public conveyance.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* F 1 b, I hearing the fellow so forlorne and out of comfort with his luggage, gaue him his *Charons Naulum* or ferry three half pence, & so dismist him to go to the place from whence he came. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 160 Come bring your luggage Nobly on your backe. 1609 ARMIN *Two Maids More clache* A 2 (*Stage-direct.*] Enter two watermen with luggedge. 1625 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* II. § 90 The pilgrimes do stay, and dispose of their..luggage where they meane to rest themselues. 1631 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 127 The residue .. taken prisoners, with all their .. luggage. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Vain Dogm.* p. xii, If the Luggage be prized equally with the Jewels, none will be cast out, till all be lost and shipwrnck't. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. ii, We had no other Company but a Boy of the House, who rode after us with the Luggage. 1827 R. NESBIT in *Mem.* (1858) II. 47, I got all my heavy luggage on board 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 489 Heavy loaxes of cannon, ammunition, and luggage. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 464/1 The ladder-cart is loaded with luggage.

b. *fig.* and in figurative contexts.

1612 DONNE *Progr. of Soul, Harbinger* 9 No soule—whiles with the luggage of this clay It clogged is—can follow thee halfe way. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P* III. 1033 A lively faith will bear aloft the mind And leave the luggage of good works behind. 1776 G CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) II 356 The luggage of particles such as pronouns, prepositions and auxiliary verbs clogs the expression. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Two Races Men*, Getting rid of the cumbersome luggage of riches. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxii. IV 224 The continued visit of that familiar sorrow which had lately come back, bringing abundant luggage.

†c. Goods in general. *Obs. rare*—1.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 54 Powhatan presented him with twentie Turkies ..Now..he presented Captaine Smith with the like luggage.

2. †**a.** With *a.* An encumbrance (*obs.*). b *pl. nonce-use* = IMPEDIMENTA.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 52 Those uncountable multitudes .. are .. rather a luggage than an aide. 1629 SHIRLEY *Wedding* v ii, My mis-fortune made mee thinke . My very soule a luggage. 1693 LISTER in *Phil. Trans* XVII. 643 Why should the Shell it self be brought, an useless Luggage so far. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* IV. 8 His whole army with its luggages.

†**3.** The quality or condition of having to be lugged; heavy weight. *Obs.*

1667 *Observ. Burning Lond* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 445 Four commodities, which, for their luggage and cumbersomeness, could not be rescued from the jaws of that unmerciful element, that is, wine, tobacco, spices, and books.

4. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *luggage-boat, -boot, -carrier, -label, -porter, -ticket, train, -van.*

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* XII. (1840) 206 He sent him , in a great *luggage-boat, a cow. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. II, A leathern Diligence, with its post-bags and *luggage boots [etc.]. 1760-72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III 64 The burden of the *luggage carriers was . lightened 1901 *Daily Chron.* 2 Oct. 9/3 Joseph Durisch, *luggage porter at the Walsingham House Hotel 1898 H S. MERRIMAN *Roden's Corner* XXIII 231 Give your *luggage ticket to the hotel porter. 1853 *Mechanics' Mag.* LVIII. 394 To indicate the class of the train that had last passed, whether ordinary, express, or *luggage. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* XXXV III 23 Like the sprite of ill-luck you .see grinning at you from the top of your *luggage-van.

Hence **Lu'ggaged** *ppl. a*, loaded with luggage; †**Lu'ggaging** *vbl. sb.*, carrying luggage.

1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* III i, My Back's almost broke with Luggaging. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Rhymes by Roadside* i, We're losing fast the luggaged roof, The whistling guard and ringing hoof.

Luggageless (lʊ gĕdʒlĕs), *a.* [f. LUGGAGE + -LESS.] Without luggage.

1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* III. 177, I was taking a short, harmless, luggageless journey. 1887 *Bicycling News* 27 Aug. 327/1 He arrived at the Royal Oak luggageless.

Luggar (lʊ gɑr). Also **lugger, luggur.** [Hindī *laggar.*] = JUGGER (properly, the female bird).

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 522 *Luggar*, the *Falco juggur* of ornithology.

†**Lu'ggard.** *Obs.* [f. LUG *v.* + -ARD.] One who moves heavily; a sluggard. (Cf. LAGGARD.)

a 1529 SKELTON *Dyties Solacyous* 26 Behold, thou lyeste, luggard, alone! 1847 in HALLIWELL.

Lugge, obs. form of LUG.

Lugged (lʊgd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. LUG *v.* + -ED[1].] Pulled by the ears. Of a bear: Baited.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 84, I am as Melancholly as a Gyb-Cat, or a lugg'd Beare. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat* IV. i. 72 His ears hang laving, like a new lug'd swine. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* IV. ii. 49 (1st Qo. 1608), A gracious aged man, Whose reuerence euen the head-lugd beare would lick. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. v. 52 You know how pitifully a lugg'd sow looks. 1851 MRS. MARSH *Ravenscliffe* II. i. 10 He was..as surly as a lugged bear.

Lugged, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **lwgyt,** 6 **lugde, lowgit,** 6, 9 **lug'd, luggit,** 8 **lugget.** [f. LUG *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].] Having 'lugs' or ears.

1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 146 Item, the xxij da of Februar, for a lwgyt cap and a bonat to the king, price xxxjs 1535 *Aberd Reg.* XV 674 (Jam.), vj lowgit dischis of pewtyr. 1594-5 *Inventory* in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 132 Item ij copper lugde pannes ijs vjd. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. x. H 7 b, The long fooles coate, the huge slop, the lugg'd boot From mimick Piso, all doe claime their roote. 1728 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xxi, Hutchon with a three-lugged cap. *a* 1779 D. GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 142 Ye see the hens turns ay red lugget or they begin to lay. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* x, O rare! to see thee fizz an' freath I' th' lugget caup! 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xix. (1857) 282 Send one of your companions for your lugged water-stoup.

Luggee (lʊgī'). *nonce-wd.* [f. LUG *v.* + -EE] One who is lugged or pulled.

1830 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1875) I. ix. 350 The luggee holds by this tackle, and the guide goes before him.

Luggen, obs. form of LIE *v.*[1]

Luggenis, obs. Sc. pl. of LODGING *vbl. sb.*

Lugger (lʊ gəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. LUG *v.* + -ER[1].] One who lugs; spec. an oarsman who depends on mere strength.

1611 COTGR., *Tireur*, a drawer, puller, lugger, tugger. 1882 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 5/5 His Australian competitor, though by no means such a mere 'lugger' as his countryman Trickett, trusts much less to. mechanical finish.

Lugger (lʊ gəɹ), *sb.*[2] [perh. f. *lug* in LUG-SAIL; but cf. Du. *logger*, perh. f. MDu. *loggen*, *luggen* to fish with a drag-net.] (See quot. 1867.)

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 25 July 2/4. 1809 J ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 317 In a general impressment. it cost the nation, in cutters, luggers, press-gangs, .. a hundred pounds for every man they obtained. 1817 W. IRVING in *Life & Let.* (1864) I. 385 He is as slow getting under way, as a Dutch lugger. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* XXX, The lugger pulled eighteen oars, was clinker built, and very swift. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Lugger*, a small vessel with .. four-cornered sails, set fore and aft, and [*sic*] may have two or three masts. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 217, I am captain of the lugger you see yonder.

b. *attrib* (*appositive*) and *Comb.*

1801 NELSON in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 194 Flats (lugger-rigged). 1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. 70 A beautiful French lugger privateer, of fourteen guns.

†**Lu'gger,** *v. Obs.* [f. LUG *v.* + -ER[5].] *trans.* a. To drag or carry about. b. To tease.

1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* 78 Apes which had young, with a or 3 clasp't about their neck, . which they went thus luggering, till [etc.]. 1679 CROWNE *Ambit. Statesman* III. 32 When e're I see Authority Lugger a heavy fool upon her sholders Before me 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 174 The child don't like to lugger folks.

Luggerheaded, obs. form of LOGGERHEADED.

Luggie (lʊ gi). *Sc* [f. LUG *sb.*[2] + -IE.] A small wooden vessel with a 'lug' or handle.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* III. ii, Beech luggies mingle, On skelfs forgainst the door. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* XXXII, In order on the clean hearth-stane, The luggies three are ranged. 1876 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* XXXVII, Two strapping lassies .preparing the luggies for the evening's milk. 1901 R ANDERSON *Hist. Kilsyth* IV. 30 There were 'luggies' in the morning filled with porridge.

Lugging (lʊ gĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LUG *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. LUG.

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* VII. 212 On this loyne thou may have good lugging. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1309 With myghty luggyng He pluckid the bull By the hornid scull. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap. Husb.* V. XIII. (1668) 105 The lugging of Swine with Dogs.

Lugging (lʊ gĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LUG *v.* + -ING[2].] That moves slowly and heavily. (Cf. LUG *v.* 2 c.)

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI 527 The lugging baggage-waggons oxen drag.

Luggis, obs. Sc. pl. of LODGE *sb.*

†**Lu'ggish,** *a. Obs.* [? f. LUG *v.* + -ISH.] ? Miserly.

1684-5 WOOD *Life* 1 Jan., Verie rich, having been alwaies of a covetuous and luggish disposition.

Lugin, obs form of LODGING *vbl. sb.*

†**Lu'ginar.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. *lugin* LODGING *vbl sb* + -AR, -ER[1].] One who lets lodgings.

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 243/1 All prowest & balȝeis .. avis wt þar luginaris & hostillaris w'in þar bondis anent þe lugin.

Luging, obs. form of LODGING *vbl. sb.*

Lugis, obs. pl. of LODGE *sb.*

Lugit, obs. Sc. pa. t. and pa. pple. of LODGE *v.*

†**Lug-loaf.** *a.* (? or *sb.*) *Obs.* [f. LUG *v.*]

1606 *Wily Beguiled* (1623) E 4 b, Shee had little reason to take a Cullian lug-loafe, milke sop slaue When she may haue a Lawyer.

Lugre, obs. form of LIGURE.

Lu'g-sail. [Formation uncertain: perh. f. LUG *v.* or LUG *sb.*[2]] A four-cornered sail, bent upon a yard which is slung at about one-third or one-fourth of its length from one end, and so hangs obliquely. Also *attrib.*

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1194/4 She is open in the Midships, and sails with a Lugsail, and one Topsail. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Voile de Fortune*, the square or lug sail of a galley or tartane. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 214 A lug-sail boat from Calais. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 212 The boats with their reefed lugsails scudding for the harbour mouth.

†**Lugubre,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *lugubre*, ad. L. *lūgubris*, f. *lūgēre* to mourn.] Lugubrious.

1727 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* July, You see my philosophy is not so lugubre as yours.

Lugubriosity (lʊgiūbrĭɒ'sĭti). *rare.* [f. L. *lūgubri-s* + -OSITY.] Mournfulness.

1840 *Fait's Mag.* VII. 259 Our Church music is .. characterized by a long-drawn funereal lugubriosity. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Q Rev.*

Lugubrious (lʊgiū'briəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by, expressing or causing mourning; doleful, mournful, sorrowful.

1602 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 305 The sea shall roar and make a noise in most doleful and lugubrious manner. 1639 HAMMOND *Pastors Motto* Wks. 1684 IV. 546 To act no passionate, lugubrious, tragical part. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* vi. 267 The severe graces of Virtue must have a lugubrious appearance to them. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 367 A grotesque and lugubrious farce was played on the day of his quitting the establishment. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxi. (1878) 173 The enforced silence of the room was rather a painful and lugubrious business. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 113 The lugubrious fresco in the Campo Santo at Pisa.

Hence **Lugu'briously** *adv.*, **Lugu'briousness.**

1848 WEBSTER, *Lugubriously* 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. CXV. 49 It points lugubriously to the fact, that the ways of dishonour are not always ways of pleasantness. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on Foreheads* I. 16 They did not cultivate lugubriousness in general. 1900 H. W. SMYTH *Greek Melic Poets* 389 Some of his [Bacchylides'] lugubriousness is no doubt mere literary veneer.

†**Lugu'brous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *lūgubr-is* + -OUS.] = LUGUBRIOUS.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 54 Windowes shut up with cloath curtaines, to make the ceremonies seeme more lugubrous. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit* Ep. Ded 14, I onely had the affliction to be present at the lugubrous Object. 1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. (1730) 177 Now the lugubrous Instrument resounds, And every Ear with hideous Clangor wounds. [In some mod. Dicts.]

Lug-worm : see LUG *sb.*[4]

Luidore, obs form of LOUIS D'OR.

Luif(e, Luif(f, obs. forms of LOOF *sb.*[1], LUFF.

Luif(f)ar, obs. form of LOVER[1].

Luifsum, obs Sc. form of LOVESOME.

Luite, variant of LITE *sb.*[4], little.

†**Lui'tion.** *Obs rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *luitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *luĕre* to pay.] Payment of a ransom.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Luition*, a paying a ransome.

Luiver, obs. form of LOVER[1].

†**Lujula.** *Obs.* [a. It. *lugliola*, f *Luglio* JULY.] An old name of Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* P 166 So also vegetables may assume a vitriolate energy, as Lujula, Limons, succory. 1657 W COLES *Adam in Eden* CXXIII. 179 It [Wood Sorrel] is called by the Apothecaries in their Shops, Alleluja and Lujula .. the other [name] came corruptly from Juliola, as they of Calabria in Naples do call it. 1687 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 152 The Sorrel-tree bears a Leaf something like a Laurel, in Taste much resembling Lujula.

Luk, obs. f. LOOK *v.*, LUCK; var. LOUK *v.*[1] *Obs.*

Lukar, obs. form of LUCRE.

Luke (lūk), *sb. slang* Nothing.

1821 in *Life Haggart* 172 *Gloss.* 1864 in *Slang Dict.*

†**Luke, Lukes,** *proper name. Obs.* Also 5 luks. The anglicized name of the town of Lucca in Italy; used *attrib.*

[1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. V 194 Lumbardes of lukes. *Ibid.* IX 109 By þe rode of lukes.] 1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in *Grose Antiq. Repert.* (1807) I 49, ij canopies oon with luks gold garnyssht with frenge of venys gold. 1640 *Rates in Noorthouck's Lond.* (1773) 839/1 Silk, wrought satins, of Bolonia, lukes, jean [etc.]. 1688 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 35 Cephalonia is fruitful in Oyl, and excellent Wines, especially red Muscatels (which we call Luke Sherry) 1684 G. MERITON *Praise Yorks Ale* (1685) 2 Briskets, Luke Olives, Anchoves, Caveare, Nents Tongues [etc.] 1700 PETIVER *Musei Petiver.* 66 Its about the bigness of a Lucca (Luke) Olive.

Luke (lūk), *a. Obs.* exc *dial* Forms: 4 **lheuc,** 4–5 **lewk(e,** 5 **leuk(e, (luk,** 6 *Sc.* **luik**), 3–6, 9 **luke** [The ME. forms *lheuc, leuk*, and the modern pronunciation, appear to point to a derivation from OE. *hlēow* LEW *a.*, perh. through the medium of a vb. **hlēwcian*. see LUKE *v.*

Notwithstanding the resemblance in form and meaning, it seems impossible to connect the word etymologically with mod Du. *leuk* (pronounced lœk) lukewarm, LG. *lūk, luke, lōk*, tepid, weak, slack. See LUKEWARM.]

1. = LUKEWARM 1.

c 1205 LAY. 27557 And opened wes his breoste. þa blod com forð luke. 13.. HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse* 7481 (MS. Harl.) Als a lewke bath nouther hate ne calde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 In reward of which flamme oure fire is but lewk *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* IV. 61 Yf luk water hem biwepe They wole be grete. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* II. (W. de W. 1495) 228 b/2 He dranke luke water. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XXXIII, Let me have nine penn'orth o' brandy and water luke.

2. = LUKEWARM 2

1340 *Ayenb* 31 He is fyeble and lheuc to alle guodes to done 1388 WYCLIF *Rev.* iii. 16 Thou art lew [*v.r.* lewk] and nether cold, nether hoot *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. viii. 184 Thou3 in ech chapel may be ymagis of God and of Marie and of Seintis forto make bi hem sengil and leuke remembrauncis *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. XXV. 37 The negligent religiose & þe leuke haþ tribulacion.

3. *Comb.*, as *luke-hearted* adj; **luke-hot** *a.* = LUKEWARM.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVII iii. (1495) 605 Oyle of almondes clensyth and purgyth matere of eeres yf it be luke hote [*Bodl. E. Mus. MS* wlache hote] droppyd therin. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk* (Heinrich) 217 Mak alle þus lewk hot to geder. 1508 DUNBAR *Ane maryit wemen* 498, I am so loik [*MS. M* luik] hertit.

Hence †**Lu'kely** *adv.*, †**Lu keness.**

1340 *Ayenb.* 32 Huanne þe man loueþ lite and lheuchiche oure lhord, þet he ssolde louye bernindeliche. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 302/1 Lewkenesse, *tepor.* 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 406 His lukenesse and neutrality of dealing in his seruice did so much offend him.

†**Luke,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 **lewk(e.** [? repr. OE. **hlēwcian*, f. **hlēow* LEW *a.*; for the formation cf. *ieldcian* to delay, f. *cald* old, and *gearcian* to prepare, f. *gearo* ready.

The existence of such a vb. in OE must app. be assumed in order to account for the formation of LUKE *a.*; but the recorded vb. may be a new formation on the adj.]

trans. To make lukewarm.

a 1400 *Stockh. Med MS* in *Anglia* XVIII. 314 Modir wort .. ȝif it be lewkyd with oyle of roset [cures fevers]

Luke, obs or Sc. form of LOOK; obs. f. LUCK.

Luke-home: see LUCARNE.

Luken, var. LOUK *v.*[1] *Obs.*; obs. f. LOUK *v.*[2]

Luker, obs. form of LOOKER, LUCRE.

† **Lukes,** *a. Obs* Also 6 **lewkes, lukys.** [ad. Du. *Luiksch*, f. *Luik* Liège, a town and province of Belgium.] Made at Liège; said *esp.* of velvet.

[1472 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III 351/1 Lukys [iron].] 1536 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archæologia* IX 248 A coote of blacke lukys veluette 1545 *Lanc Wills* II. 63 A jaket of fyne lukes velvet 1547 BOORDE *Introd Knowl* xii (1870) 155 The lond of Lewke is a pleasaunt countre The cheefe towne is the cytie of Lewke, there is Lewkes veluet made, & cloth of Arys.

Lukes: see LUKE *proper name*, Lucca.

† **Lu·kesmas.** *Sc Obs* Forms: 5 **luxmess,** 6 **lukismes,** 7 **loukismes, lucsmes, lukemasse,** ? **luksmasse** [= *Luke's* MASS] The festival of St. Luke, kept on 18 Oct. (Formerly a customary date for payment of accounts.)

1470 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* (Maitland Club) 15 To be in bande fra beltane till luxmess. 1590 *Burgh Rec Glasgow* (1876) I. 153 To be payit in maner following, tuentie pundis at Lukismes. 1671 *Corshill Baron-court Bk* in *Ayr & Wigton Archæol. Coll* IV. 95 Since loukismes last.

† **Lu·ket.** *Obs.* Also 6 **lukette.** [a. OF. *luquet.*] A casement.

1564 BULLEYN *Dial agst. Pest.* 21 b, Drawe the Curtaines, open the lukette [1573–8 luket] of the windowe 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 44 Hope made her at breake of day to vnloope her luket or casement, to looke whence the blasts came

† **Lukeward.** *Obs.* The name of a variety of cherry.

16 . *MS. Ashm.* 1461 lf. 19 The Luke ward Chery ripe June the 10. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort*, *June* (1679) 18 Cherries Luke-ward, early Flanders [etc] 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 297 The Lukeward, one of the best of Cherries.

Lukewarm (l[i]ū kwǭɹm), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **lukewarme,** 5 **lewk(e)-warm(e,** (**lowk warm**), 5–6 **leuk(e)-warm(e,** (7 **luk warme,** 8 **luck-warm**), 6- **lukewarm.** [f. LUKE *a.* + WARM *a* Cf. LEW-WARM and LG. *lukwarm* (also *slukwarm*).]

A. *adj*

1. Moderately warm, tepid.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii xciii. (1495) 661 The broth of clete .. comfortyth the teeth yf it be luke warme hote [*Bodl. E. Mus MS* lewke hote] holde in the mouth *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Gov. Lordsh* lxiii 82 Þe firste be cold, þe seconde leuk-warme, þe þrydde hoot *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk* (Heinrich) 213 Stampe hyt wyþ vynegre lewk warm. 1546 PHAER *Bk Childr.* (1553) T ij, Lette the chylde drynke of it twise or thrise a day luke warme 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ix 36 All wallowd in his own yet luke-warme blood. 1658 A. Fox *Wurts' Surg* ii. ix 80 Apply the Collyrium luke-warm 1762 WOOD in *Phil. Trans* LII 416 The water . close to the flame is only luckwarm. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xix, Sickening smells from many dinners came in a heavy lukewarm breath upon the sense.

2. Of persons, their actions, attributes, etc.: Having little warmth or depth of feeling, lacking zeal, enthusiasm or ardour, indifferent.

c 1522 MORE *De quat. noviss.* Wks 83/1 Like as god said in thapocalips vnto the churche of Loadice. Thou arte neyther hote nor cold but luke warme, I would thou were colde yt thou mighteste waxe warme. 1593 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 108 Some that called him the lukewarme Doctor, and likened him to milke from the Cowe 1623 tr *Favine's Theat Hon.* v. i. 55 The strength of youth and Manhood is now become but luke-warme. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I 154 Whittyngham was but a luke-warm conformist at best 1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 86 That shewed the Zeal of their Time above our lukewarm Temper. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 303 The lukewarm advocate avails himself of any pretence to relapse into . indifference. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 86 No lukewarm accents from my lips should flow. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV i ix. 96 The clergy were lukewarm in his interests.

So † **Lukewarmed** *a.* = prec. sense 1.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 71 The beryes of iuniper .. dronke with luke warmed wine, wyl [etc.].

B. *sb.* A lukewarm person, one who is by no means enthusiastic.

1693 W FREKE *Sel Ess.* xxxi. 188 Let such Cowards and Lukewarms do what they will,—I shall always Condemn Vice and Sin 1835 C. BRONTE in Mrs Gaskell *Life* viii. (1858) 107 But the Opposition is divided, Red-hots, and Luke-warms. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 1/2 One enthusiast is worth a dozen 'lukewarms'.

Lu·kewarm, *v Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. LUKEWARM *a.*] *trans.* To make lukewarm.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 185 Can . the tempest calme, or loue quench, or Zeale luke-warme, or valour manicle, or excellencie mew-vpp, or perfection geld, or supererogation combe-cutt itselfe?

Lu·kewarmish, *a. nonce-word.* [-ISH.] Rather lukewarm.

1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 25 Apr, Good blank verse and stately sentiment, but something lukewarmish

† **Lu·kewarmling.** *Obs.* [f. LUKEWARM *a.* + -LING[1].] A lukewarm person. Also *attrib.*

1626 W FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) 31 Art thou a swearer, a lyar, or a luke-warmling? *a* 1640 — *Sacrif. Faithfull* (1648) 15 The lukewarmling deadhearted and vaine-thoughted professor. *Ibid.* 167.

Lu·kewarmly, *adv.* In a lukewarm manner.

1611 COTGR, *Tiedement*, luke-warmely. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 169 To be beloved lukewarmly is to be embraced with polluted and filthy armes. 1880 *Mem. Sir J Paget* v. 295 We and some more are 'on the whole' and 'rather luke-warmly' in favour of their admission.

Lukewarmness (l[i]ū·kwǭɹmnes). [+ -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lukewarm.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 58 b, He expoundeth more fully the sinne of the Laodicians, and what is the cause of their lukewarmenesse. 1665 BOYLE *New Exp. & Observ. Cold* 37 The many degrees of Coldness betwixt Lukewarmness and the Freezing degree of Cold. 1720 WELTON *Suffer Son of God* I xii 310 Their Lukewarmness and Indifferency towards God 1875 MANNING *Mission H Ghost* i. 28 The lukewarmness with which we allow His Graces and Mercies to pass by us.

Lukewarmth (l[i]ū·kwǭɹmþ). Now *rare.* [f. LUKEWARM + -TH.] = LUKEWARMNESS.

1598 FLORIO, *Tepidezza*, luke warmth 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* i xxxv. 104 As lukewarmth partaketh of heate, and cold. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 8 P 9 The .. perfidiousness of certain faithless men, and the lukewarmth and indifference of others. 1842 J AITON *Domestic Econ* (1857) 333 Seventy degrees is but just warm, a gentle luke-warmth 1895 J DAVIDSON *Earl Lavender* 49 Being well-known for the luke-warmth of my allegiance to the Guild.

Lukie, lukky, obs. forms of LUCKY.

Lukir, lukre, obs forms of LUCRE.

Lukismes, variant of LUKESMAS *Sc. Obs.*

† **Lulibub.** *Obs* ? Earlier form of LOLLIPOP.

c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 17 Severall little Cake-houses where you have fruits lulibubs and sumes Liquours.

Lull (lɒl), *sb.*[1] [f LULL *v.*]

1. Something which lulls; *spec.* a lulling sound, etc

1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii, Yonder lull Of falling waters tempted me to rest. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* v, Sweet Isabella's untouch'd cheek Fell thin as a young mother's, who doth seek By every lull to cool her infant's pain.

† **b.** Soothing drink, 'nepenthe'. *Obs.*

1659 *Lond. Chanticleers* ix. 20 Mine Host Welcom has a Cup of blessed Lull.

2. A lulled or stupefied condition.

1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confessions* (1862) 238, I fleeted back into the same opium lull 1908 *Blackw Mag.* Apr. 553/1, I sat listening in a kind of lull of terror and disgust.

3. A brief period of intermission or quiescence in a storm Also *fig.*

1815 EARL DUDLEY *Let.* 15 Apr (1840) 93 What so many wiser people mistook for a calm, turns out to be only a lull 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* ii 90 The lull that occurred in Lombardy was sheer dread and horror of French interference 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii 69 There was a lull on the surface of affairs. 1901 *Edin Rev.* Jan. 196 There seemed for a time a lull in the storm.

Lull (lɒl), *sb*[2] *Whaling.* [a. Du. *lul* tube.] A tube to convey blubber into the hold. Also *lull-bag.*

1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 99 From the speck-trough, [the pieces of blubber] pass through the lull, into tubs fixed in the hold. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Lull bag*, a wide canvas hose in whalers for conducting blubber into the casks, as it is 'made off'

Lull (lɒl), *v*[1] [Imitative of the repetition of (lu lu) or similar sounds, appropriate to the purpose of singing a child to sleep. Cf. Sw. *lulla*, Da. *lulle*, to hum a lullaby, to lull, early mod Du. *lullen* 'numeros canere' (Kilian), mod Du. *lullen* to prattle; cf. MDu. *lollen* to mutter (see LOLLARD).

A similar onomatopœia occurs in L. *lallāre*, of equivalent meaning]

1. *trans.* To soothe with sounds or caresses; to induce to sleep or to pleasing quiescence.

13 . *Leg Rood* (1871) 133 Feet and fayre hondes þat nou ben croised I custe hem ofte, I lulled hem I leid hem softe *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 495 And gan the childe to kisse And lulled it and after gan it blisse. — *Merch. T* 579 He lulleth hire he kisseth hire ful ofte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 647 We will seasse till, now sone, the sun be at rest,. And yche lede, as hym list, lullit on slepe. *a* 1500 *Songs & Carols 15th C* (Percy Soc) 9 In a manjour of an as Jhesu lay and lullyd was. 1530 PALSGR. 615/2 She can lulle a childe as hansomly aslepe as it were a woman of thurty yere old 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 12 Minerva luld him on her lappe, and let him many a kisse. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* iii i 114 The Virgin voyce That Babies lull a-sleepe. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* § 110 Continual rocking will lull a crying child. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 161 P 1 The Musick of the Birds lull'd me asleep before I was aware of it. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* xiv. 191 And lull the Lord of Thunders in her arms. *c* 1718 PRIOR *Young Gentl. in Love* 4 Take me, my Celia, to thy breast, And lull my wearied soul to rest 1800 WORDSW. *Hart-leap Well* ii. 150 Asleep he sank, Lulled by the fountain in the summer-tide 1825 D WELSH *Life T. Brown* i. 3 His mother used to lull him asleep with *The flowers of the forest*, a tune, to which [etc]. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xii. 141 Lulled in my lap with many a song, It smiled, and tumbled, and grew strong.

2. *fig.* and in fig. context. † Also with *up.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let* (1871) 35, I was lulld in such liking that mooch a doo .had I, to fynde me whear I waz. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 199 As though you were in likelyhoode to possesse peace, and to be lulled in the lap of safetie 1582 BRETON *Flourish upon Fancy* (Grosart) 60/2 So (luld in this my deepe distresse) some comfort lend to me. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1590) 108 b, The young Musidorus..was yet for some yeares after lulled vp in as much good luck [etc.]. 1615 W MARTYN *Twenty Kings Eng.* 178 The said Petition was thereby lulled fast asleepe. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. i, You may lull your keen regret to slumbering 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxxiii, Not Ellen's spell had lulled to rest The fever of his troubled breast.

b. *esp.* To quiet (suspicion) by deception; to delude into a sense of security.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 153 To drinke wine upon an emptie stomacke fasting . dulleth the vigor and quicknesse of the spirit: fitter indeed to bring and lull men asleepe in the bed of securitie. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc Livy* II. 255 Who,..partly beguil'd by some devises hee shall make use of to lull them a sleepe, are easily kept from stirring. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 68 Antiochus imposed upon and lulled asleep by his flatterers. 1833 MARRYAT *P Simple* lxii, A superior is equally bound to prefer a charge, or to give notice that that charge will be preferred,. instead of lulling the offender into security. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xvi. 254 By a feigned devotion to the interests of his new master, [he] succeeded in lulling all his suspicions. 1900 W. WATT *Aberdeensh.* iv. 85 They were soon lulled into a sense of security.

† **3.** *intr.* To be lapped in soothing slumbers.

Possibly these quots may belong to LOLL *v.*[1] 4 On the other hand, it is possible that some of the quots. there given should have been placed here.

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc) 182 My lytylle childe lyth alle lame, That lullyd on my pappys! 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 291 Some there be that lie lulling on the softe pillow of slouth. 1594, 1635, 1778 [see LOLL *v.*[1] 4].

4. *trans.* To bring to a state of comparative quiescence (winds, sea, etc.).

1680 DRYDEN *Ovid's Epist.* vii 52 Stay but a little, 'till the Tempest cease, And the loud Winds are lull'd into a Peace. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. cxlviii, Lull'd like the depth of ocean when at rest. *a* 1854 H REED *Lect Eng. Hist.* ix. 283 The tempest, that was only lulled, comes back again

5. *intr* Of the sea or wind: To become lulled, or gradually diminished in force or power

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ* (1810) 10 The wind lulling, we encamped on the point of an island. 1835 MOTLEY *Corr* (1889) I iii. 57 The wind lulling a little, we became encouraged. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, The wind lulled, the rain came down in a deluge. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv (1856) 193 This [nipping], too, continued through the day, sometimes lulling for a while into comparative repose. 1869 PARKMAN *Disc Gt. West* xii. (1875) 144 When at length the tempest lulled, they re-embarked.

b. *fig.* To become quiescent or inactive.

1850 H. BUSHNELL *God in Christ* 287 The instinct of system lulls in its activity, as spiritual life quickens in the soul 1862 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* 16 Lulling at the death of Constantine, the persecution again broke out in the latter years of his successor Leo

† **Lull,** *v*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **loll.** *trans.* To pull about (by the ears).

1530 PALSGR. 614/1, I lolle one aboute the eares. *Je luy tire les oreilles.* I shall lolle you aboute the eares tyll I make your eares cracke. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* ii ii. C ij, Oh that I had his eare betwene my teeth now, I should shake him euen as a dog that lulleth a sow.

Lull, obs. form of LOLL *v.*[1]

† **Lu·lla,** *int. Obs.* Also **lullay, lully.** [Onomatopœic: see LULL *v.*[1]] = LULLABY

? *c* 1450 in *Cov. Myst* (Shaks. Soc) Notes 414 Lully, lulla, thow littell tine child; By, by, lully, lullay, thow littell tyne child. *c* 1450 *Ibid* 137 'Fayr chylde, lullay', sone must she syng *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 442, 445 Sing lullay thou shall, for I must grone, And cry outt by the wall on mary and Iohn, . Sing lullay on fast When thou heris at the last. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) iv. 719, I sange lullay to bringe you on slepe *a* 1500 *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) 12 And ever among A mayden song Lullay, by by, lullay [*Other verses simply* by by, lullay] *Ibid.* 19 Lullay, my chyld, and slepe 1590 [see next] *c* 1600 *Mother's Lullaby* in Ritson *Anc Songs* (1792) 198 My little sweete derlinge, my comforte and ioye Singe Lully by Lully Singe Lully Lully Lully, Sweete baby, Lully Lully, sweete baby, Lully Lully. *a* 1764 [see next, sense 1].

Lullaby (lɒ·lăbəi), *int.* and *sb.* Forms: 6 **lulley by,** 6–7 **lullabie,** 7 **lull-a-ba lullyby,** 8 **lullabye.** [f prec. + *-by*, as in *by-by*, BYE-BYE[1]: cf. HUSHABY, ROCKABY.]

1. *int.* A soothing refrain, used to please or pacify infants. Also *gen.*, any soothing refrain. (Sometimes preceded by *lulla.*)

c 1560 RICHARDES *Misogonus* iv. i 76 (Brandl) When my maistrisse lay in and we Sange lulley by baby and bore ye 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 27 The good wife learned to sing lullaby at home with her yong babe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit A.* ii. iii. 29 Whiles Hounds and Hornes, and sweet Melodious Birds Be vnto vs as in a Nurses Song Of Lullabie, to bring her Babe asleepe. 1590 — *Mids. N.* ii. ii. 14–19 Sing in your sweet Lullaby, Lulla, lulla, lullaby, lulla, lulla, lullaby, Neuer harme, nor spell, nor charme, Come our louely Lady nye, So good night with Lullaby. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xl (1739) 174 King James conquering all enmity, spake Peace abroad, and sang Lullaby at home 1739 A. NICOL *Poems* 14 Where once, of late the Nurse's Lull-a-ba Made all the Place delightful to the Eyes Now all 's dispersed. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Ode to Obliv.* Poet Wks. 1774 I 128 And, hollow blasts, which never cease to sigh, Hum to each care-struck mind their lulla lulla-by! 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 217 She with 'lulla by-baby' beguiles it [a child] to rest. *a* 1845 HOOD *Serenade* i, Lullaby, oh, lullaby! The brat will never shut an eye.

† **b.** Used for 'farewell', 'good-night'. *Obs.*

1599 *Pass. Pilgr.* xv, Then lullaby the learned man hath got the lady gay, For now my song is ended. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 48 Marry sir, lullaby to your bountie till I come agen.

2. *sb.* A song sung to children to soothe them to rest. Also, any song which soothes to rest.

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 12 Alas sweet vnfortunate babe. shalt thou haue the whistling windes for thy Lullaby. 1779 BURNEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 206 In Italy the ninne nonne, or lullabies, are fragments of elegant melodies. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 24 You thought you heard the lullaby which a fairy might sing to some fretful changeling. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 247 The feeling of quietness evoked by an evening landscape or by a lullaby.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1611 RICH *Honesty Age* (Percy Soc.) 10 Hee that would please the time must learne to sing lullaby to Folly, and there is no musicke so delightfull as the smoothing vp of sinne. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 11 Rockt asleepe in desperate securitie, with a lullabie of peace and safety, hee derides all happie admonition. 1679 *Vind. Sir P. Playter* 2/2 The rest of his Sheet consists of Wheadle and Lullabies. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 196 Would not this warm language of high indignation have more of sound reason in it .. than all the lullabies of flatterers? 1819 S. ROGERS *Human Life* 2 The bees have hummed their noontide lullaby.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lullaby-song, -sound, -speech, -strain*; **lullaby-cheat** *Cant*, a baby.

1671 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. iv. (1680) 35 His Doxie .. carried at her back a Lullaby-cheat. 1687 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* II, Lullaby, a Lullaby-Song. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 63 That these lullaby strains should be exclusively adhered to. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 437 The Greeks, from the letter Λ (*lambda*), denominated this *lambdacismus*; the Romans with more severity, *lallatio*, or lullaby-speech. *a* 1849 POE *Annie* Poems (1859) 118 Water that flows With a lullaby sound. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 158 Still-life lullaby poetry.

Lu·llaby, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To soothe with a lullaby; to sing to sleep. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 194 No man could .. lullaby the circumspectest Argus more sweetly. 1596 COPLEY *Fig for Fortune* 59 Sweet Sound that all mens sences lullabieth. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 19 It .. lullabees the senses, yea, intoxicates the .. soule, with a pleasing poyson. 1647 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 268 In Holland .. he was .. pourtrayed lying in his cradle lullaby'd and rock'd asleep by the Spaniard. 1818 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 340 When we see a poor creature like Ferdinand VII .. lullabied to rest with the dreams of superstition [etc.]. 1890 JEAN MIDDLEMASS *Two False Moves* III. xiv. 210 Ruth .. kissed and lullabyed her to sleep. 1893 A. AUSTIN *Conv. Winckelmann*, etc. (1897) 157 Then I .. lullaby my pain with plaintive song.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xix. (1632) 31 No song of birds, no musikes sound Can lullabie to sleepe profound. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 101 Waves .. beautifully humming and lullabying on that fine long sandy beach.

Lullay, variant of LULLA *int. Obs.*

Lulled (lɒld), *ppl. a.* [f. LULL *v.*^{1} + -ED^{1}.] Quieted; reduced to calmness.

1787 *Generous Attachment* IV. 44 Give me again, ye shades,..your lulled repose! 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 185 Amid thunderings and lightnings .. but with lulled airs, .. we doubled the North Cape. 1852 TRENCH *Justin Martyr* Poems 11 And the lulled Ocean seemed to say, 'With me is quiet, come away'.

†**Lu·ller.** *Obs.* [f. LULL *v.*^{1} + -ER^{1}.] One who lulls; ?a woman who chants spells, a witch.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 575/14 *Contravaria*, a luller. *Ibid.* 582/7 *Facuminaria*, a lullere. 1611 COTGR., *Mignardeur*, a luller, dandler, cherisher.

Lullian (lɒ·liăn), *a.* [f. proper name *Lulli-us* + -IAN.] Of or belonging to the mystical philosophy of Lullius (Raymund Lull 1234–1315).

1653 R. SANDERS (*title*) Physiognomie and Chiromancie .. the subject of dreams, divinative, steganographical and Lullian Sciences, etc. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1093 To show the Defects and Difficulties in the famous Lullian Art.

Hence †**Lullianist** = LULLIST.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, *Sub.* .. Who are you? *Ana.* A faithful Brother .. *Sub.* What's that? A Lullianist? a Ripley? *Filius Artis?* Can you sublime and dulcifie?

Lulliloo (lɒ·lilū), *v. rare.* [Imitative.] *intr.* To utter the cries by which certain African peoples express delight.

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* i. 25 The women clapping their hands .. and lullilooing for joy. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (Abr. ed.) I. 191 Then the singing girls beat their tabrets and lulliloo'd with joy. [1889 H. M. STANLEY in *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/8 The female followers .. set up a shrill lululus on seeing their own lake again.]

Lulling (lɒ·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LULL *v.*^{1} + -ING^{1}.] The action of LULL *v.*^{1}

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 77 And at þe lulling of oure Ladye þe wymmen to lyken. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 Lullynge of yonge chylder, *nenacio*. 1575 R. B. *Apius & Virginia* B i b, What culling, what lulling, what stur haue wee here? 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Pearl* iii, I know the wayes of pleasure, the sweet strains, the lullings and relishes of it. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 269 The mother .. began to soothe it .. interspersing her lulling with thanks to Molly.

†b. *concr.* A soothing song. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. v (Tollem. MS.), þey [nurses] use to singe lullynges and oþer cradel songis to plese þe wittis of þe childe.

Lulling (lɒ·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LULL *v.*^{1} + -ING^{2}.] That lulls.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 Lullynge songe, *nenia*. 1672 *Chaucer's Ghoast* 26 He sang him such a lulling Song, that he the Giant brought asleep. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ⁋ 8 An English Composer should not follow the Italian Recitative too servilely .. He may copy out of it all the lulling Softness. 1748 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Fashion* 76 in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* III. 277 Let Italy give mimick canvass fire, Carve rock to life, or tune the lulling lyre. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 225 My wings are folded o'er mine ears: Yet through their lulling plumes arise, A Shape, a throng of sounds. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. iv, Its lulling influence is proverbial.

Lullingly (lɒ·liŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In a lulling manner; with lulling effect.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 646 That pensive vacancy which .. rural scenes so lullingly diffuse over the mind. 1890 *Temple Bar* Aug. 458 The soothing voice..lullingly reading him to sleep.

Lullist (lɒ·list). [f. proper name *Lull* (see LULLIAN) + -IST.] A follower of Raymund Lull.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 2 b, A prating Lullist. 1596 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 89 These yong gallants were right ioyful of this good successe, desiring nothing more then to become Lullistes. 1711 KING tr. *Naude's Ref. Politics* iv. 138 Let some Alchymist,..Lullist, or Cabalist begin to shew their tricks. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 195/1 The 'Ars Magna Lulli, or the Lullian Art', which found a few admirers who styled themselves Lullists [etc.]

†**Lu·lly.** ?*dial. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [? compressed form of OE. *lundlaga* kidney.] The kidney (of a cow).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 171/2 Intrals [of a Bull, etc.] ..The Kidneys or Lullies.

Lully, variant of LULLA *int. Obs.*

Lulte, Luly-whit, obs. ff. LILT, LILY-WHITE.

Lum (lɒm). *north. dial.* and *Sc.* Also 6 **lumbe**, 7 **lume**, 8 **lumb**. [Of obscure etymology; possibly an application of OF. *lum* light (:—L. *lūmen*); cf. the uses of F. *lumière* in the sense of 'aperture, passage'. The resemblance in form and sense to Welsh *llumon* chimney is noteworthy.]

†1. ?An opening in a roof; a skylight. *Obs.*

1507–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 659, ij ropez ad le lumbe pro lumine in pandoxatorio.

2. A chimney; also a chimney-top.

1697 [see 3]. 1701 BRAND *Orkney*, etc. (1703) 145 They carefully fix their Eyes upon the Lums or Chimney Heads of this House. 1742 FORBES *Ajax Sp.* etc. *Jrnl.* (1755) 30 Gin I had been gain out at the lum o' a house. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Hallowfair* Poems (1845) 13 Upon the tap of ilka lum The Sun began to keek. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* viii, He bleez'd owre her, an' she owre him, Till fuff! he started up the lum. 1862 G. MACDONALD *Dav. Elginbrod* I. 33 By the side of the wide chimney, or more properly *lum*, hung an iron lamp. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Lum*, a chimney placed on the top of an upcast shaft to carry off the smoke, &c., and to increase the ventilating current.

3. *Comb.*: **lum-hat**, a chimney-pot hat; **lum-head**, the upper part of a chimney, whence the smoke escapes; **lum-sweeper**, a chimney-sweeper.

1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* (1900) 86/2 It's Rob Angus come home in a *lum hat. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 55 The sun begins to leam, And clouds of reek frae *lumb-heads to appear. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii, The blue reek that came out of the lum head. 1697 *Parish Reg.* in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 619 James Brown *lume sweeper.

Lum: see LOOM *a.*, LUMB^{2}.

Lumachella (l'ūmăke·lă). *Min.* Also 8 **lumachelli**, 9 **lumachel, lumachelle, lumachello**. [a. It. *lumachella* little snail, f. *lumaca* snail. Cf. F. *lumachelle*.] A dark-coloured compact limestone containing shells which frequently emit fire-like reflections; fire-marble.

1784 KIRWAN *Min.* 30 Marbles .. which abound in petrifactions are called lumachellis. 1791 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) I. 116 The marble called Lumachelli, found at Bleyberg in Carinthia. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 386 The shells forming the lumachella of Bleyberg, which still possess the lustre and iridescence of their original nacre. 1850 DANA *Min.* 208 Fire marble or lumachelle is a dark brown shell marble. 1869 tr. *Hugo's By King's Command* I. 12 The brown corridor in Astracan lumachel. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 463 The shelly limestone below the clay is in part an Oyster lumachelle.

†**Lu·many.** *Obs. rare*^{1}. [? Blunder for LUNARY.] Some plant or substance used in alchemy.

1592 LYLY *Galathea* II. iii, Then our Mettles, Saltpeeter, Vitrioll, Sal tartar, Sal perperat .. Egrimony, Lumany, Brimstone .. and what not, to make I know not what.

†**Lumb**^{1}. *Obs.* [ad. L. *lumb-us*.] The loin.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I iij b, The kydnees .. are situate vpon the lumbes [*printed* tumbes]. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 135/1 Let the dampe therof ascende into the Arsgutte, & soe into his Lumbes.

Lumb^{2}. Also 8–9 lum.

1. *Mining.* †a. A well for the collection of water in a mine. *Obs.*

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M iij, When Shafts are sunk down and troubled with Water, we Sink two or three Yards deeper than the Design of the Shaft, on purpose to hold Water one Night at least,. and this we call a Lumb.

b. (See quot. 1883.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Break-off*, An Alteration in a Vein, made by a jumbled Place, or Lumb of Softness. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Lum* [in Derbyshire], a basin or natural swamp in a coal seam, often running several hundred yards in length.

2. 'A deep pool in the bed of a river' (E. D. D.).

1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lum*, a deep pool.

Lumb, obs. f. LOOM *sb.*^{2}; var. LUM *dial.*

Lumbaginous (lɒmbæ·dʒinəs), *a.* [f. L. *lumbāgin-*, LUMBAGO + -OUS.] Pertaining to, resembling, or afflicted with lumbago.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 311 Some soft woollen cloth .. which will preserve from lumbaginous pains. 1834 JEFFREY in Ld. Cockburn *Life* (1852) II. let. cxxii. 266 God bless us, I am dyspeptic and lumbaginous and cannot sleep. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. Chapman* 21 A ponderous and lumbaginous licence of movement.

Lumbago (lɒmbē·go), *sb.* *Med.* [a. L. *lumbāgo*, f. *lumb-us* loin.] A rheumatic affection in the lumbar region of the body. Also *attrib.*

1693 in *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 398 As in a Lumbago, with pain in the Back. 1771 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 7 July, The old rheumatism is come again into my face and mouth, but nothing yet to the lumbago. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 706, I am much annoyed by the lumbago, a disorder to which I believe, all persons in camp are liable. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 750 'Muscular rheumatism' (of the lumbago type).

Lumba·go, *v.* [f. LUMBAGO *sb.*] *trans.* To afflict with lumbago.

1796 'A. PASQUIN' *New Brighton Guide* (ed. 6) 26 He's lumbago'd [by the north or east wind] the rest of his days. 1880 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 504 Roasting his knees and nose, while his back is lumbagoed by exposure to the .. cold air.

†**Lu·mbal**, *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *lumbāl-is*, f. L. *lumbus* loin.]

A. *adj.* = LUMBAR *a.*

1696 COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 302 The Lumbal pain encreast on the left side. 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* II. ii. (1726) 123 The first lumbal Vertebra. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 152 The sciatic, lumbal, and intercostal nerves.

B. *sb.* = LUMBAR *sb.*

1708 J. KEILL *Anim. Secret.* 50 The Spermatic Arteries dilate as big, if not bigger than one of the Lumbals. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 32 Six lumbals, each 434·2.

Lumbar (lɒ·mbăɹ), *a.* and *sb.*^{1} *Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *lumbār-is*, f. L. *lumbus* loin.]

A. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or situated in the loin.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Vein*, *Lumbar vein*, the vein of the loins, etc. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 67 The five lumbar Nerves on each Side communicate with the Intercostal. 1756 DOUGLAS tr. *Winslow's Struct. Hum. Body* (ed. 4) II. 24 The Lumbar Arteries go out posteriorly from the inferior descending Aorta. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 232 Invest the whole of the abdominal and lumbar regions with a large .. plaster. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 3 The diaphragm and the lumbar muscles. 1882 *Quain's Dict. Med.* 854/2 The skin of the lumbar region is remarkable for its .. thickness.

B. *sb.* [From the elliptical use of the adj.] An artery, nerve, vein or vertebra situated in the loin.

1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 518 The first [lumbar nerve] appears between the first and second lumbar vertebræ, and the last between the last lumbar and the base of the sacrum. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 148 The processes [of the vertebræ] are coarser and stronger, and the lower oblique processes of the last lumbar are unusually far apart. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 281 The last dorsal nerve sends back a branch which unites with the first lumbar.

†**Lumbar**, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* [app. = LOMBARD.] A kind of ship.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6063 In schipes cayvars, In dromondes, and in lumbars [*MS. Laud* in shippes lumbars].

Lumbar, obs. form of LOMBARD, LUMBER.

†**Lumbard.** *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **lumbart**. [app. = LOMBARD.] A particular kind of sleeve.

1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 99 Item, the body and lumbartis of ane jornay of velvott of the collour of selche skin. *a* 1650 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1845) VII. 55 The bishops were ordeaned [in 1610] to have their gownes with lumbard sleaves.

Lumbard(e, obs. f. LOMBARD, LUMBER(-PIE).

Lumbardar, variant of LUMBERDAR.

†**Lumbary**, *a.* *Anat.* *Obs.* [f. L. *lumb-us* loin + -ARY.] = LUMBAR *a.*

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5009 The two Lumbary veins. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Lumbary*, belonging to the loins.

Lumber (lɒ·mbəɹ), *sb.*^{1} Also 6 **lumbor**, 7 **lumbar**. [Prob. f. LUMBER *v.*^{1}, which occurs much earlier. But as a LUMBER-HOUSE or pawnbroker's shop was in fact a storehouse for such odds and ends of property as are denominated 'lumber', the word was prob. at one time more or less associated with LUMBER *sb.*^{2}]

1. Disused articles of furniture and the like, which take up room inconveniently, or are removed to be out of the way; useless odds and ends.

1552 HULOET, Baggage, lumbor, or trumperye, *scruta*. 1587 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 300 The tobs, kyrnes, stands, dishes, formes, chaires, stoles, and other lumbar. 1596 *Unton Invent.* (1841) 2 In the Warthrope..ij paire of olde virginalls, and other lumber there. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 3 A deale of lumber and luggage. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU ?*Let. to Pope* 10 Oct. in *Lett.* (1887) I. 130 A catalogue of the rest of the lumber. 1817 L. HUNT *Let. to C. C. Clarke* in *Gentl. Mag.* May (1876) 601 All the chaos of packed trunks, lumber, &c. 1884 *Globe* 6 Oct. 2/1 Three pictures .. stowed away for nearly fifty years as lumber.

b. *fig.* Useless or cumbrous material.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xvii. Wks. 1851 III. 466 When Ministers came to have Lands, Houses, Farmes, Coaches, Horses, and the like Lumber. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 613 The bookful blockhead .. With loads of learned lumber in his head. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. i, I'm to be a mere article of family lumber. 1858 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* II. 127, I should be mere living lumber.

2. Superfluous fat, esp. in horses.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., With all my fleshy lumber about me. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 749/2 Plenty of muscle and no lumber. 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 15 Good thorough-bred horses have also lost what goes by the name of 'lumber'—such as lumps of flesh and fat..on the top of the neck. *Ibid.* 18 Sir Tatton seldom praised a horse without adding 'there is no lumber about him'.

3. *N. Amer.* Timber sawn into rough planks or otherwise roughly prepared for the market.

1662 *Suffolk* (Mass.) *Deeds* 26 Aug., Freighted in Boston, ..with Beames, for houses, boards .. and other Lumber. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 16 The principle articles of their [Rhode Islanders] trade are horses, lumber, and cheese. 1862

Trollope *N. Amer.* I. 107 Timber in Canada is called lumber. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* July 60 The millwright operated the mill giving the supply of bread and lumber.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *lumber-garret, -house, -office, -place, -raft*; *lumber-headed* adj.; (sense 3) *lumber-boat, -field, -king, -merchant, -products, -raft, -steamer, -wharf*; *lumber-laden, -preparing* adjs.; **lumber-act**, ? an act of parliament regulating the lumber-trade; **lumber-camp**, a camp in which lumbermen dwell; **lumber-carrier**, a vessel employed in the lumber-trade; **lumber-cart**, ? = *jockey-cart* (Jockey *sb.* 9); **lumber-jack**, a lumberman; in quot *attrib.*; **lumber-line**, a railway constructed primarily for carrying lumber; **lumber-mill**, a sawmill for cutting up lumber; **lumber-money**, a tax levied upon lumber; **lumber-scaler**, one who measures up timber; **lumber-shover**, a labourer in a lumber-yard (*slang*); **lumber-trade**, the trade in rough timber; †**lumber-troop**, a convivial society of London citizens (dissolved in 1859), with a quasi-military organization, its president being styled the 'colonel'; also *allusively*; hence **lumber-trooper**; **lumber-wood**, a wood where lumber is cut. Also Lumberman, Lumber-room.

1721 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1869) III. 834 A message to the house . for repealing the *lumber Act. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 1/1 Flat, ugly, *lumber-boats. 1888 Howells *Mod. Instance* II. 139 Down there in the *lumber camp. 1760 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1869) III. 104 Coasting vessels and *lumber carriers. 1830 Cunningham *Brit. Paint.* II. 228 He was stopt at Whetstone turnpike by a *lumber or jockey cart. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, Pineries, *lumber-fields [etc.]. 1838 J. W Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) I Nov., I should look with more expectation to the *lumber garrets than to the muniment room. 1891 Atkinson *Last of Giant Killers* 100 The usually *lumber headed old giants. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* III 193 A *Lumber-house of books in ev'ry head 1896 *New York Weekly Witness* 30 Dec. 13/1 To lose the *lumber-jack vote meant to lose the election. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz* 19 Nov, The '*lumber lines' are now getting their new cars ready. 1885 J Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 23 The preacher had been a *lumber-merchant 1901 *13th Cent* Oct. 550 *Lumber mills, saw mills, grist mills 1715 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 682 An account of the *lumber mony and excise mony. 1687 T Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 82 Carry that halbard to my *lumber-office. 1744 W Cole in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 296 Laid up in a *Lumber Place. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 96 *Lumber-rafts can easily be built. 1896 *New York Weekly Witness* 30 Dec 13/1 A famous *lumber-scaler. 1884 S. E. Dawson *Handbk Canada* 129 Quebec [city] is the centre of the *lumber-trade. 1745 *E Ward's Compl. Acc. Clubs* title-p., A Compleat and Humorous Account of all the Remarkable Clubs and Societies in the Cities of London and Westminster, From the R—l-S—y down to the *Lumber-Troop, &c 1805 M. A Shee *Rhymes on Art* (1806) 76 Dolts, . Pass muster in the lumber troop of Taste *c* 1742 in Hone *Every day Bk.* II. 525 All other institutions, whether . . Hiccubites, *Lumber-Troopers, or Free-Masons. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Lumber-wharf*, a timber-yard. 1891 *N Y. Sun* in *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* Nov, A man that works in the *lumber woods.

†**Lu·mber,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [variant of Lombard *sb.*[1]]

1. A pawnbroking establishment; = Lombard *sb.*[1] 3.

1617 Minsheu *Voc. Hisp. Lat., Monte de piedad*, a lumber or bancke to lend money for a yeare, for those that need, without interest. 1749 Lady Murray *Lives G. Baillie & Lady Grisell B.* (1822) 53 They put up the little plate they had . in the Lumber, which is pawning it.

b. Phrases. *To put to lumber*: to put in pawn or pledge. *To be in lumber* (slang): to be imprisoned.

1671 Skinner *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* s.v., To put one's Clothes to Lumbar, *pignori dare* 1812 J H Vaux *Flash Dict.* s.v., A man sent to gaol is said to be lumbered, to be in lumber, or to be in Lombard-Street.

2. Money due with respect to articles pawned.

a 1680 Butler *Oth Critics* 94 And, by an action falsely laid of Trover, The lumber for their proper goods recover.

Lu·mber, *sb.*[3] [f. next.] A rumbling noise.

1750 Smith in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 729 One other Person . heard the Noise [of an earthquake], but judged it to be an odd Lumber above Stairs.

Lumber (lʊ·mbəɹ), *v.*[1] [Possibly two or more words may have coalesced. ME. *lomeren* may have been a frequentative formation on *lome* Lame *a.* With sense 2 cf. Sw. dial *lomra* to roar (Rietz). The word, however, may be partly of direct imitative formation in Eng.]

1. *intr.* To move in a clumsy or blundering manner; in later use only, to move heavily on account of unwieldiness of bulk and mass. Now always with defining adv. or advb. phr.

13 . *E. E Allit. P.* B. 1094 Summe lepre, summe lome, and lomerande blynde. 1530 Palsgr 586/1, I hoble, or halte, or lomber, as a horse dothe, *je cloche*. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III 229 Let 'em not lumber o'er the Meads . or cross the Wood 1728 Pope *Dunc* III. 294 Thy giddy dullness still shall lumber on. 1771 Foote *Maid of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 229 Hush! I hear him lumbering in! 1830 Scott *Demonol.* iii. 100 The massive idol leapt lumbering from the carriage. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom* I. viii. 138 We . were pretty well agreed as to the inexpediency of lumbering along with the old system any further. 1899 Crockett *Kit Kennedy* xxii. 153 'Ouch . !' barked Royal lumbering outwards like a great pot-walloping elephant through the shallows. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 400/2 They lumbered to attention as I entered.

2. To rumble, make a rumbling noise. ? *Obs.*

a 1529 Skelton *Agst. Comely Coystrowne* 19 He lumbryth on a lewde lewte, Roty bully joyse, Rumbyll downe, tumbyll downe, hey go, now, now. 1530 Palsgr. 615/2, I lumber, I make a noyse above one's head. . You lumbred so over my heed I coulde nat slepe. [1584 Clem. Robinson *Handf. Ples. Delites* (Arb.) 47 A proper new Ditty. To the tune of Lumber me.] *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XVII 643 A boisterous gust of wind Lumbering amongst it. [1621–1782: see Lumbering *vbl. sb.*]

†**3.** *trans.* ?To utter with a rumbling noise. *Obs.*

a 1529 Skelton *Col. Clout* 95 They lumber forth the lawe,. Expoundyng out theyr clauses.

Lumber (lʊ·mbəɹ), *v.*[2] [f. Lumber *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To cover, fill up, or obstruct with lumber; to burden uselessly, encumber. Said both of personal agents, and of the things which form the encumbrance. Sometimes with *over, up.*

1642 O Sedgwicke *Eng. Preserv.* 5 An indigested Thicket, lumbred all over with weedes 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 81, I hope it [*sc.* a chapel] will never be lumber'd again. 1798 Miller in Nicolas *Nelson's Disp* (1846) VII. p clviii, We sent our prisoners and their baggage which lumbered our guns, on board the Goliath. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 328 Empty bottles lumbered the bottom of every closet. 1825 Lockhart *Let* in Smiles *Mem. J. Murray* (1891) II. xxvii. 229, I . should be sorry to have them [*sc.* packages] lumbering your warehouses. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxix 98 The decks were lumbered up with everything 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 49 There is no worse mistake than lumbering oneself with things that are never wanted. 1861 Tulloch *Eng Puritt.* ii 247 The mere details of controversy . lumber his style. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* 148, I could not, in any honesty, lumber my pages with descriptions. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. xxxvii 319 One side and two angles of the court are always lumbered with crates, hampers, [etc.]. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct 261 The ships of war were lumbered up with the soldiers.

b. *intr.* To lie as lumber.

1850 D. Macmillan in *Life* (1882) ii. 11 A queer mass of rubbish to lie lumbering in any one's brain.

2. To heap or place together as lumber, without order or method; to deposit as lumber.

1678 T. Rymer *Trag Last Age* 41 In Rollo we meet with so much stuff lumberd together. 1733 Mallet *Verbal Crit.* 16 With all their refuse lumber'd in his head. 1805 M. A. Shee *Rhymes on Art* 369 How that [*sc.* picture], long . lumber'd in some filthy broker's stall, Lay, lost to fame.

3. *intr.* To perform the labour or carry on the business of cutting forest timber and preparing it for the market. occas. *trans.* (*N. Amer.*)

1809 Kendall *Trav* III. lxviii. 73 The verb to lumber has also the sense, to procure or even to manufacture lumber. 1870 *Maine Rep* LVI. 566 The plaintiff lumbered on his township called Holeb. 1891 R. A Alger in *Voice* (*N Y.*) 15 Oct, I commenced lumbering in a small way. *Ibid*, We then lumbered a million and a quarter feet a year 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 721/1 They bought and lumbered timber on their own account.

Lu·mber, *v.*[3] *slang* [f. Lumber *sb* [2]] *trans.* To deposit (property) in pawn; hence in *passive*, to be placed away privily, to be imprisoned.

1812 J H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s v., To lumber any property, is to deposit it at a pawnbroker's ; to retire to any . private place, for a short time is called lumbering yourself A man sent to gaol is said to be lumbered. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 578 Revelling in the reminiscences of the number of times they have been lumbered.

‖ **Lumberdar** (lʊmbəɹdā·ɹ). [Urdū *lambardār*, f. Eng. Number + Urdū (Pers.) *-dār* suffix.] The registered head-man of an Indian village.

1855 H. H Wilson *Gloss Judic. & Rev. Terms, Lambardar, Lumburdar*, The cultivator who, pays the government dues and is registered in the collector's roll according to his number. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 193 The moral control of head men and lumberdars is destroyed. 1900 Mary Carus Wilson *Irene Petrie* xii 284 The doctors operated successfully on the wife of the lumbardar—that is the hereditary taxgatherer, the headman of the village.

†**Lumberdyne.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? Connected with *Lombardy*; cf. *pleasance* from *Placentia*, Piacenza.] A kind of black lawn.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1809) 514 Their faces, neckes, armes & handes, couered with fyne pleasaunce blacke. Some call it Lumberdynes, which is merueylous thine, so that the same ladies semed to be nygrost or blacke Mores.

Lumbered (lʊ·mbəɹd), *a.* [f. Lumber *v.*[2] + -ed [1].] Filled or encumbered with lumber. Sometimes with *up*.

1745 P Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 288 She was so lumbered that she could not fight all of them. 1803 W. Ramsay in *Naval Chron.* IX. 269 Many ships going in a lumbered state from Gravesend 1898 F. T. Bullen *Cruise Cachalot* 109 Soon the lumbered up decks began to resume their normal appearance. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 547 [He] hunted a dusty creel from out of a lumbered corner.

Lumberer (lʊ·mbəɹəɹ), *sb.*[1] *N. Amer.* [f. Lumber *v.*[2] + -er [1].] One engaged in the lumber or timber trade.

1809 Kendall *Trav.* III. 33 To this mill, the surrounding lumberers or fellers of timber bring their logs. 1861 Woods *Pr. of Wales in Canada* 152 The lumberers, who in Ottawa welcomed the Prince in their procession of canoes. 1884 Ld. Blackburn in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 410 The legislature confined the enactment to the seasons during which lumberers ordinarily ply their trade.

Lu·mberer, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *slang.* [f. Lumber *v.*[3] + -er [1].] A pawnbroker.

1802 W. Taylor in *Robberds' Mem.* I. 419 The Jew lumberers exhibit . candlesticks purchased of the church-robbers. 1807 — in *Ann. Rev.* V. 296 We believe the term broker, for a furniture broker, is gradually disused, and that the term lumberer is introducing itself. 1896 Farmer *Slang, Lumberer* . . 2. (American thieves'.)—A pawnbroker.

Lu·mberer, *sb.*[3] [f. Lumber *v.*[1] + -er [1].]

1. One who goes clumsily or blunderingly.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 128 So many cow-baby-bawlers and heauy-gated lumberers into the ministry are stumbled.

2. *slang.* †**a.** ? A tramp, vagrant (*obs.*). **b.** 'A swindling tipster' (Barrère & Leland)

1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 99 Lumberers taking a Survey of the Streets and Markets, and preparing to mount Bulks instead of Beds. 1897 Hall Caine *Christian* IV. iv. 376 The pick-pocket, the card-sharper, the 'lumberer', . . and the faker of every description laid his snares on this holy spot [Epsom Downs]. 1901 *Sketch* 18 Dec. 351/1 It is a pity means could not be devised to rid the Turf of the 'lumberers'.

†**Lumber-house.** *Obs.* = Lumber *sb.*[2] 1.

1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv* 7 A lumber-house, whereby all poor people may have Moneys lent upon Goods at very easie Interest. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5859/9 Subscriptions for erecting Lumber-Houses, Loan-Offices, &c. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6164/1 Lumber-Houses or Banks for lending Money on Pledges

Lumbering (lʊ·mbəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Lumber *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The action of Lumber *v.*[1]

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 486 Wee heard a noise continuing with increase of lumbring. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 232 The lumbering of the wheels. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xviii, The lumbering of the old guns backwards and forwards shook the battlements.

Lumbering (lʊ·mbəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f Lumber *v.*[2] + -ing [1].]

1. The action of filling with lumber.

1775 in Ash, Suppl.

2. The trade or business of a lumberer; dealing or working in timber.

1792 J. Belknap *Hist New-Hampsh.* III. 213 Towns adjoining the river, in which lumbering was formerly the chief employment. 1898 G. F. R. Henderson *Stonewall Jackson* I. i. 10 Young men had to serve a practical apprenticeship to lumbering and agriculture.

b. *attrib.*, as *lumbering-camp, season.*

1857 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 143 Here were the ruins of an old lumbering camp. 1873 *Wisconsin Rep.* XXXI. 424 The coming lumbering season.

Lumbering (lʊ·mbəɹiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Lumber *v.*[1] and [2] + -ing [2].] Ponderous in movement, inconveniently bulky. *lit.* and *fig.*

1593 Nashe *Four Lett conf.* G 3 Master Stannyhurst . . trod a foule lumbring boystrous wallowing measures [*sic*] in his translation of Virgil. 1594 — *Terrors Night* Wks. (Grosart) III 275 And yet me thinkes it comes off too goutie and lumbring. 1606 J Raynolds *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 118 There might be heard, the hideous lumbring swasher 1736 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 713 We had only time . . to save our lumbering stuff, such as tables and chairs. 1792 Wolcot (P Pindar) *Ode to the Pope* II. Wks III. 256 Upon the sportsman's breaking back, A lumb'ring eighteen pounder. 1812 Scott *Jam. Lett* (1894) I. vii 229, I agree with you respecting the lumbering weight of the stanza. 1855 Mrs. Gatty *Parables fr. Nat* Ser. I. (1869) 3 A caterpillar, who was strolling along a cabbage leaf in his odd lumbering way 1885 *Sat Rev.* 6 June 758/1 How lumbering all their rapier play Beside your finished carte and tierce 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 574 It was a great heavy lumbering travelling coach.

†b. Rumbling. *Obs.*

1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 159 A lumbring noise as of fire. 1684 *Ibid.* II 27.

Hence **Lu·mberingly** *adv*, **Lu·mberingness.**

1850 *Bentl. Misc.* Jan. 12 'Come—be alive!' and Meg moved lumberingly out. 1860 *Rutledge* 112, I ran up stairs followed lumberingly by the housekeeper. 1869 *Echo* 13 Feb, The intolerable lumberingness of its action [*sc* of the House of Commons]. 1885 D. C. Murray *Rainbow Gold* III. vi. iii. 214 A drunken sailor who howled a song and danced lumberingly. 1900 N. Munro in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct 451/1 The beast . fell lumberingly on its side.

Lumberly (lʊ·mbəɹli), *a.* [f. Lumber *v.*[1] + -ly [1].] Clumsy, cumbrous.

1805 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) II. 488 The latter word shall have become an incurable synonym, a lumberly duplicate. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lummerly* or *Lumberly*, awkward, cumbrous. 1880 J. A. H. Murray *Address to Philol. Soc.* 30 England is stirring, in a slow, lumberly, and timorous fashion.

Lumberman (lʊ·mbəɹmăn). *N. Amer.* [f. Lumber *sb.*[1] + Man.] One whose work is among lumber or rough timber, *esp.* one who fells and dresses timber in the forest.

a 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. II. (1821) 166 The lumbermen were without employment. 1870 Emerson *Soc & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 1 He envied every drover and lumberman in the tavern 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 711/1 The veteran lumberman and politician, Hon. Philetus Sawyer, is a conspicuous example.

†**Lumber-pie.** *Obs.* Also **lumbar-pie.** [See Lombard *a.* 2.] A savoury pie made of meat or fish and eggs.

1656 Marnette *Perf. Cook* II. 1 To make a Lumbar Pye. Take three pound of Mutton [etc.]. 1663 in Jupp *Acc. Carpenters' Comp.* (1848) 206 It is . . ordered, that the provision be as followeth; viz'. . Roast Turkey, Lumberpie, Capon, Custurd, and codling tart. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 83/1 Lumber pie, made of Flesh or Fish minced and made in Balls . . with Eggs, and so Baked in a Pye with Butter. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* (1737) IV. lix. 243 Lumber-Pyes, with hot Sauce. 17 . E. Smith *Compl. House-wife* (1750) 150 To make a Lumber pye. Take a pound and a half of veal, &c. 1849 W. H. Ainsworth *Lanc. Witches* III. ix, There were lumbar pies, marrow pies, quince pies [etc.].

Lumber-room. [f. LUMBER *sb*.[1]] A room for the reception of lumber or disused chattels.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 132 My own little chapel, which has not been used for any thing but a lumber-room. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, *Baby's Debut*, The chaise .. Stood in the lumber room. 1884 J. HATTON *H. Irving's Impress. Amer.* (ed. 2) I. 4 The apartments were lumber-rooms until lately.

b. *fig.*

1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* clx. (1792) II. 72 Many great readers ..make lumber-rooms of their heads. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 446 The memory ought to be a store-room. Many turn theirs rather into a lumber-room. 1879 J. A. H. MURRAY *Address to Philol. Soc.* 33 They are included by Lepsius in his provisional lumber-room of 'Isolated Languages'.

Lumbersome (lʊ·mbəɹsəm), *a.* [f. LUMBER *v.*[1] + -SOME.] Cumbrous, unwieldy.

1834 M. SCOTT in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 314 Sprawl.. invariably wore with his back to him, and so lumbersome and slowly, that the Commodore usually had wheeled long before Mr Sprawl came round. 1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* I. 142, I was like a young greyhound, sprawling, uncouth, and lumbersome. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* II. Wks. 1898 II 396/2 The large and lumbersome and ..dignified And gentry-fashioned old-style haunts of sleep.

Lumbert(te, obs. form of LOMBARD.

‖ **Lumbiplex** (lʊ·mbipleks). *Anat.* [f. L. *lumbus* loin + PLEX-US.] The lumbar plexus of nerves. Hence **Lumbiple·xal** *a.*, pertaining to the lumbiplex. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* refers to COUES.

Lumbo- (lʊ·mbo), used as combining form of L. *lumbus* loin, as **lumbo-abdominal** *a.*, pertaining to the loins and the abdomen (cf. ABDOMINAL); so *lumbo-aortic*, *-costal*, *-inguinal*, etc. (see *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889), *-sacral*, *-vertebral* adjs.; ‖ **lumbodynia** [mod. L.; hybrid f. Gr. ὀδύνη pain] = LUMBAGO.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VI. 660 Neuralgia of the lumbar plexus, or *lumbo-abdominal neuralgia. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ Med* (1880) 805 The affection is commonly known as lumbago. Valleix designated it **lumbodynia*. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 107 The *lumbo-iliac ligament is triangular in form. 1856 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 6) II. 632 *note*, Schmidt describes them as separate nerves, naming the genital branch, external spermatic, and the crural branch, *lumbo-inguinal. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 14 The *lumbo sacral nerve 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract Surg* I. 258 The lumbo-sacral portion of the column is more frequently affected than any other. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 217 The *lumbo-vertebral anastomotic trunk of Braune.

Lumbor, obs. form of LUMBER *sb.*[1]

† **Lumbric.** *Obs.* Also 5 **lumbryke.** [ad. L. *lumbrīcus*: see LUMBRICUS.] A worm.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 316/2 Lumbryke, *lumbricus*. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Lumbric*, a worm. *Med. Repos.*

Lumbrical (lʊmbrəi kăl), *a.* and *sb.* *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *lumbrīcāl-is*: see LUMBRICUS and -AL.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling a lumbricus or worm; *Anat.* applied to certain fusiform muscles in the hand and the foot which assist in flexing the digits.

1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 230 The Lumbrical Muscles (which lye in the Palm of the Hand). 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed 2) 2 The Tendon of one of the lumbrical Muscles. 1775 ASH, *Lumbrical*, belonging to the earth-worm 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 394 The Lumbrical and Vermicular Ascaris. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 757/2 The fourth digital nerve. gives a filament to the second lumbrical muscle 1866 *Treas. Bot*, *Lumbrical*, worm-shaped; a term applied to the worm-like lobes of the frond of certain seaweeds.

B. *sb.* Often in L. form **lumbricalis**, pl. **-es** (lʊmbrikēⁱ lis, -īz). A lumbrical muscle.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lumbricales*, Muscles of the Finger, so nam'd from their Figure. 1800 *Phil. Trans* XC. 12 The fingers are bent to a certain degree by the long muscles that lie upon the fore-arm, to the tendons of which a set of smaller muscles are attached, called lumbricales. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 188 There is in each limb only one lumbricalis. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 2 Apr. 733/1 The lumbricals of the hand and foot. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 660 The two radial lumbricals are not paralysed.

Lumbriciform (lʊmbrəi·sifǫɹm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. type **lumbrīciformis*: see LUMBRICUS and -FORM.] Resembling a lumbricus; vermiform.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 269 The tongue. resembles that of the Woodpeckers, in its length and lumbriciform slenderness.

Lumbricine (lʊ·mbrisəin), *a.* *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *lumbrīcīna*: see LUMBRICUS and -INE.] Pertaining to the group *Lumbricina* of annelids; lumbriciform.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

So **Lumbrici·nan**, a worm of this group.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xii. 334 The third [order] he [Savigny] names Lumbricinans.

Lumbricoid (lʊ·mbrəikoid), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *lumbrīcoīd-ēs*: see LUMBRICUS and -OID.]

A. *adj.* Resembling the lumbricus or round-worm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*. **B.** *sb.* The round-worm.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 853/2 The presence of lumbricoid ascarides in the intestine. 1882 *Quain's Dict. Med.* 855/2 All the larger round-worms infesting man and animals are apt to be called *lumbricoids*. 1892 *Lancet* 20 Jan. 284/2 The possible relations between micro-organisms and these lumbricoids being thus established.

Lumbricous (lʊmbrəi·kəs), *a.* *Path.*, etc. [f. LUMBRIC-US + -OUS. Cf. late L. *lumbrīcōsus*.] **a.** Infested with lumbrici. **b.** = LUMBRICIFORM.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, s.v. *Lumbricodes*. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*.

‖ **Lumbricus** (lʊmbrəi kŏs). *Zool.* Pl. **lumbrici** (lʊmbrəi·səi). [L. *lumbrīcus*.] **a.** The earth-worm, *L. terrestris*. **b.** The round-worm which infests the intestines, *Ascaris lumbricoides* (frequently referred to *Lumbricus*).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 150 Leie aboue lumbricus of þe erþe, þat beth erþe-wormes staumpid & boilid wiþ oile of rosis. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 202 In a relaxed constitution of the body politic, acquitted and unprosecuted malefactors. are no less congenial..than the tænia, the lumbricus, and the ascaris are to the natural body. 1808 *Med Jrnl* XIX. 307 Since taking the electuary, [he] has voided another lumbricus. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 248 In the Lumbrici,. every ring .. is found to support a series of sharp retractile spines. *attrib.* 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) I 82 The contents of the stomach, together with a lumbricus worm were effused in the chest.

Lumbrous (lʊ mbrəs), *a* *rare*. [f. LUMBER *sb.*[1] + -OUS.] Heavy and unwieldy; lumbering.

1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xi. (1857) 170 The lumbrous dignity of Shenstone's elegiacs. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* II. (1888), A lumbrous, jolting sound of heavy wheels.

Lume, Sc. var. LOOM *sb* [1]; obs. f. LEAM *v.*[1]

‖ **Lumen** (lⁱū·men). Pl. **lumina** (lⁱū mină). [L. = light; an opening.] An opening, passage, or canal. **a.** *Anat.* and *Zool.* **b.** *Bot.* **c.** *Surg.* The passage of any tube in an instrument.

a. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 81 The vessel thus calcified, loses its. contractility; its lumen is diminished. 1888 BEDDARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 680/2 A longitudinal fold on the dorsal side which projects into the lumen of the intestine. 1893 SHIPLEY *Zool. Invertebr* 214 In the lumen of the siphon is a small valve.

b. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr *De Bary's Fungi* 321 The hyphæ..usually have their walls thickened till the lumina disappear. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Lumen*, the space which is bounded by the walls of an organ, as the central cavity of a cell.

c. 1889 *Lancet* 9 Nov 949/1 Tracheotomy was resorted to, the larger lumen of the tube affording a freer vent. 1894 *Ibid.* 3 Nov. 1033 The lumen of the catheter.

Lumen, obs. pl. of LIMB *sb.*[1]

† **Lumer.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? a. OF. *lumiere*, F. *lumière* light.] Light, illumination.

c 1468 in *Archæol.* (1846) XXXI. 334 To encrese the lumer of the said hall, one every side vii other candelstickes, one eche iiii lyghtis.

† **Luminair.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 **lumynar, -air.** [a. F. *luminaire*, ad. med.L. *lūmināriium*. see LUMINARY *sb*] = LUMINARY *sb.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 210 God. maid twa lumynaris .. that are callit the grete lumynar and the small lumynar. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 84 Whan. all the lumynaire brende about the body of Appollo. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 125 Of all palice it was the luminair. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 81 All outuard apparell and ornaments of this vnbloody sacrifice as haly vestments, vessell, luminairs and vther cæremonies.

Luminal (lⁱū·minăl), *a.* [f. L. *lūmin-*, LUMEN + -AL.] Of or belonging to a lumen.

1897 *Amer. Naturalist* Jan. 67 The luminal walls of these intestinal cells are strong and thick.

Lu·minance. [f. next. see -ANCE.] Luminousness.

1880 OUIDA *Moths* III. xi. 282 Her eyes have a serious sweet luminance. 1884 E. A. B. HODGETTS tr. *Remin. Gen. Skobeleff* 322 The bright luminance of our freedom shall shine forth to be seen by the whole world. 1893 MARIE CORELLI *Barabbas* III (1894) 15 The flickering luminance thus given only making the native darkness of the place more palpable.

Luminant (lⁱū·minănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *lūminant-em*, pres. pple. of *lūmināre* to LUMINATE.]

A. *adj.* Illuminating, luminous.

1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* xviii. 237 There would be three more hours of light before the luminant star-freaked dark. 1893 *Black & White* 22 July 100/2 His discussion is luminant only in flashes.

B *sb.* An illuminant.

18.. *Elect. Rev.* XXIV. 334 (Cent.) Public institutions and factories are very much in favour of the new luminant. 1884 *Daily News* 3 Sept 3/5 The different luminants—gas, oil, and electricity—which are being experimented with.

Lumina·rious, *a. rare.* [f. LUMINARY + -OUS] Luminous.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* II. 853 (MS.) See! the clouds descend With luminareous glory. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls* (1825) I. 271 Falling flat before the luminarious orb.

Luminarist (lⁱū·minărist). [ad. F. *luminariste* (Littré *Suppl.*), f. L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light.] A painter who treats light effectively, or whose 'colour' is luminous.

1888 *Academy* 21 Jan. 48/2 The finest works of that great and subtle luminarist Adrian van Ostade. *a* 1900 R. A. M. STEVENSON *Introd. Armstrong's Sir H Raeburn* (1901) 18 Oil-paint is the least abstract or conventional of the mediums. It is the medium of the luminarist and the man who would render an account of the full aspect of nature.

Luminary (lⁱū·minări), *sb.* [ad. F. *luminaire* masc. (early OF. *luminarie*), ad. med.L. *lūmināriium*, *lūmināre*, f. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light: cf. -ARY[1].]

1. A natural light-giving body, *esp.* a celestial body; pre-eminently applied to the sun or the moon. † *The luminaries* often = the sun and moon.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xvii. 279 The golde representeth the sonne whiche is a right noble lumynarye. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 11 Imagining the luminaries to haue their course vnder all the other Planetes. 1615 TOMKIS *Albumazar* V. i. K 2 b, Search your Natiuitie: see if the Fortunates And Luminaries be in a good Aspect. 1665 BOYLE *Occas Refl.* Pref. (1848) 24 For though the stars cannot, the Luminaries can, cloathe the..vapours of the air, with the colour of Gold and of Roses. 1667 — in *Phil. Trans.* II. 606 Both of them [rotten Wood and burning Coal] are Luminaries, that is, give Light. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 576 Where the great Luminarie Alooff the vulgar Constellations thick, Dispenses Light from farr. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist.* (1776) I 8 All other planets that depend upon our great luminary for their support 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* i, The level surface of the lake was gilded with the beams of the setting luminary. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* i. 15 Pythagoras conceived the planets to revolve around the central luminary.

b. *transf nonce-use* (As if 'astrological signs'.)

a 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 77 Who, I know not upon what Luminaries he spyed in his face, disswaded him from Marriage.

2. An artificial light; † in Caxton *collect. sing.* (cf F. *luminaire*); † in 17th c. *pl.*, illuminations betokening rejoicing (so med L. *luminaria*).

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxxxvi 193 She. gaf these torches, and alle suche other lumynary as it neded therto. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd Manners* (1570) G ij, None closeth in a corner a kindled luminary. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness* Wks 1616 I 897 The dressing of her head antique; & crown'd with a Luminarie, or Sphere of light. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I 135 There were luminaries of joy lately here for the victory that Don Gonzalez de Cordova got over Count Mansfelt in the Netherlands. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) II. 598 There were extraordinary luminaries in all the windows in the publick streets. 1706 COTES tr. *Dupin's Eccl Hist 16th C* II IV. xviii. 266 The Church . has introduced Ceremonies, such as mystical Benedictions, Luminaries [etc.] 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 213 [They] began to garnish their windows with our particular brand of luminary.

3. *fig.* A source of intellectual, moral, or spiritual light (now only of persons, formerly also *occas.* of things); a person of 'light and leading'.

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc) 288 [To Herod] O thou luminarye of pure lightnes! *a* 1529 SKELTON *Prayer to Father of Heaven*, O radiant Luminary of lyght intermynable, Celestial Father. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 89 The glorious dedes of forefathers be like an example or luminary vnto their of spring or progeny. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig Med* I. § 12 In this mass of nature there is a set of things which to wiser. Reasons serve as Lumenaries in the Abyss of knowledge 1692 BENTLEY 8 *Serm.* (1724) 108 A late happy Discovery by two great Luminaries of this Island. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 19 Oct, We were now treading that illustrious island, which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. ix. 324 Mr. Fox. the greatest luminary of the present house of commons 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. i. 2 Like the other great luminaries of philosophy and science, Locke has shone on with tolerably uniform lustre. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* i, Here is one of the luminaries of your diocese

Lu·minary, *a. rare.* [f. L *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light + -ARY.] Pertaining to light.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp Philos.* II xxi. 416 Without the influence of light, vegetables would . be deprived of their beautiful shades by the interception of the luminary fluid 1889 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* II 399 While the so-called cirri or land clouds have an average height of 13 kilometres, the luminary night clouds float at a height of 75 kilometres.

† **Lu·minate,** *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L *lūmināt-us*, pa. pple. of *lūmināre* (see next).] Lighted.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 925 Thair luminat lampis of gret valour.

Luminate (lⁱū mineⁱt). *v.* *Obs* or *arch.* [f. L. *lūmināt-*, ppl. stem of *lūmināre*, f *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light.] *trans.* To light up, ILLUMINATE.

1623 COCKERAM, *Luminate*, to giue light. 1693 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* v (ed 6) 36 Whether the Stars be but Earth luminated, as Thales maintained, or [etc]. 1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib Phys & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 87 The atmosphere [above 45 miles high] is amazingly rare, being composed of phosoxygen highly luminated. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. i. 634 Would proper principles in Nature lie, To furnish earth and luminate the sky?

Hence **Lu·minated**, **Lu·minating** *ppl. adjs.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VII xix. 97 The Stars..That stud the luminated sphear. 1746 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 87 The luminating Power which is gained by Calcination. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* I. xx. 320 He had been inwardly beholding a large breadth of gently luminated spiritual sky.

Lumination (lⁱūminēⁱ·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. **lūminātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lūmināre*: see prec.] A shedding or emission of light. † Also *concr.* an illumination (cf. LUMINARY *sb.* 2).

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol* D j b, The glory of terrestrial Soveraignty .. transcendeth .. inferiour lights and luminations. 1709 *Proclamation* in K. Steuart *By Allan Water* iii (1901) 104 The haill inhabitants to put out and mak luminations in the windows of their houses. 1794 J HUTTON *Philos. Light* etc. 291 Most powerful for exciting heat, proportionally to its lumination. 1858 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* Hist. Introd vii. 39 The liberty of the Netherlands, notwithstanding several brilliant but brief luminations,. seemed to remain in almost perpetual eclipse.

‖ **Luminator** (lⁱū mineⁱtǫɹ). *Hist* [med.L. *lūminātor* (f. *lūmināre*: see LUMINATE *v.*); the word occurs as the designation of an official who kept the accounts of expenditure for the lighting and 'fabric' of a church. Cf. OF. *luminier* of the

same meaning (in Auvergne, a churchwarden). See Du Cange s.vv. *Luminator, Luminaria.*] In St. Andrews University, a student (one in each class) who was privileged to attend the professor's lectures without payment, and to receive certain dues from the other students, in return for services rendered by him.

The Librarian of the University, Mr. J. Maitland Anderson, informs us that the first student whom he has found described in the records as 'luminator' entered the University in 1697; it is, however, probable that the title goes back to mediæval times. It is supposed that the 'luminator' originally provided lights and fires to the classes; but there is no contemporary evidence of this. Between 1800 and 1827 his duties seem to have been those of a clerk (cf. quot. a 1808). The office was abolished about 1830.

It is commonly stated that the University seal contains a representation of a 'luminator' holding a candle while a professor is lecturing. But whether the object is a candle or something else (? a mace), and whether the figure holding it is meant for the 'luminator', seems to be quite uncertain.

Called *illuminator* in Lyon's *St. Andrews* (1838) 171.

a 1808 *Bye-laws United College* (MS.), *clause added by Prof. Adamson*, The Luminator of each class to give in to the Hebdomadar each Monday a list of absents [from church] on the preceding Sunday. 1827 *Evidence Univ. Commission* (1837) III. 292 Each class has a Luminator, who originally furnished lights and fires to the classes for a certain remuneration from the students. . He is still privileged to attend the class of which he is Luminator, without payment of a fee to the Professor; and . he continues to receive .. 2s. 6d. from each Secondar of the class, and 1s. 6d. from each Ternar, except [etc.].

Lumine (liū·min), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. OF. *lumine-r*, med.L *lūmināre*, f. L *lūmin-, lūmen* light. Cf. LIMN *v.*, ILLUMINE *v.*] *trans.* To light up, illumine. † In early use, to illuminate (manuscripts or books); see LIMN *v.* Hence **Lu·mined** *ppl. a.*, **Lu·mining** *vbl. sb.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 295 Þis bisshop hymself schonede not to write and lumine and bynde bookes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 223/2 To Lumine, *illuminare*. 1512 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 379 In part pament of lummyng [? *read* lumining] of the Kingis grete portuus x Franch crounis. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 857/1 The outward part of the place lumined the eies of the beholders, by reason of the sumptuous worke. 1596 SPENSER *Heavenly Love* 280 Blinding the eyes, and lumining the spright. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 139 From lumin'd windows glancing on the eye, Around, athwart, the striking shadows fly. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xli, A smile of joy lumined his wrinkled features.

† **Luminer(e.** *Obs.* Also -our. See also LIMNER. [f. LUMINE *v.* + -ER².] = ILLUMINATOR 5.

1330–31 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 517 Radulpho Luminour pro libr. de Merington illuminand. xijd. 1491 in *York Myst.* Introd. 39 Tixt-wryters, luminers [etc.].

Luminesce (liūmine·s), *v.* [Back-formation from LUMINESCENT.] *intr.* To become luminescent.

1896 S. P. THOMPSON in *Jrnl. Oxf. Univ. Junior Scientific Club* II. No. 40. 67 Substances such as glass lose the power of luminescing when raised to temperatures such that they become conductors of electricity. 1898 SIR W. CROOKES *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 22 Fluor-spar, which by prolonged heating has lost its power of luminescing when re-heated.

Luminescence (liūmine·sĕns). [f. next: see -ENCE.] Luminescent condition or quality.

1889 [tr. *E. Weidemann* in] *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. xxviii. 151, I have ventured to employ the term luminescence for all those phenomena of light which are more intense than corresponds to the actual temperature. 1896 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 407 Electrical luminescence. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 299 It is remarkable that there should be three successive seats of luminescence in the life of the same individual.

Luminescent (liūmine·sĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *lūmin-, lūmen* light + -ESCENT.] **a.** Emitting light, or having the property of emitting light, otherwise than as a result of incandescence. **b.** Pertaining to luminescence.

1889 [tr. *E. Weidemann* in] *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVIII. 155 Luminescent light is in a high degree dependent in colour and intensity upon the mode of production. 1896 S. P. THOMPSON in *Jrnl. Oxf. Univ. Junior Scientific Club* II. No. 40 64 The colour emitted by the luminescent body.

Luminiferous (liūmini·fĕrəs), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -(I)FEROUS.] Producing or transmitting light; *esp.* in *luminiferous ether* (see ETHER 5).

1801 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 22 The actual velocity of the particles of the luminiferous ether. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 270 The principal luminiferous constituents of coal-gas are [etc.]. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* xi. 293 The luminiferous ether fills stellar space. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 137 The luminiferous, the calorific, and the chemical rays. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 394 The paired luminiferous organ of these animals.

Luminist (liū·minist). *rare.* [f. L. *lūmin-, lūmen* light + -IST.] = LUMINARIST.

1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 492 The Barbizon school, the realists, the luminists, the impressionists [etc.].

Luminologist (liūminǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. L. *lūmin-, lūmen* light + -OLOGIST.]

1. One who studies the luminescent phenomena in living organisms.

1888 *Nature* 1 Mar. 411/1 Luminologists such as Giglioli, Dubois, and others.

¶ 2. One versed in the study of illuminations of manuscripts. *rare*—°.

1890 in *Century Dict.* (with quot. of sense 1).

Luminosity (liūminǫ·sĭti). [f. LUMINOUS: see -ITY, -OSITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being luminous.

1634 BP. HALL *Contempl.*, *N. T.* IV. vii, As it is in the sun ..the luminosity of it being no whit impaired by that perpetual emission of lightsome beams. 1851–9 OWEN in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 369 The phenomena of oceanic luminosity. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* II. 148 To impart additional luminosity to your ideas. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. x. 345 The purpose of the luminosity in the female glowworm is .. not understood. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. i. 120 Luminosity of colour, richness of handling, grip of composition.

2. Something luminous; a luminous point or area.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 223, I thought I saw a luminosity overhead. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 232 Then his face grew one luminosity. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. ii. 142 The strange warm luminosities Matt professed to see on London tiles.

Luminous (liū·minəs), *a.* Also 5 luminos(e, lumynouse. [ad. L. *lūminōs-us*, f. *lūmin-, lūmen* light. Cf. F. *lumineux*.]

1. Full of light; emitting or casting light; shining, bright. *occas.* jocular = shiny.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 113 The frute of olives is vnctuous, luminose, and delicious. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 121 Whose Luminos Bemes obtundyth our speculation. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey* 55 His eyes were luminous, Chrystalline and beauteous. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 20 The phaenomenon of the luminous sea, well known to naturalists. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 147 As the night thickened the huge fires became more and more luminous. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1191 In circumpolarization it [sugar] bends the luminous rays to the right. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. § 11 (1870) 11 Here are two quartz-pebbles. I have only to rub them together to make them luminous. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 58/2 The maples and birches .. shone with a strange luminous beauty.

b. Of a room: Well lighted.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* II. xxx, Their sunny Tents and houses luminous. 1624 WOTTON *Elem. Archit.* I. 55 Our Master. seems to haue beene an extreame Louer of Luminous Roomes. 1775 JOHNSON *Tour West. Isl. Scot.* 10 The library..is elegant and luminous. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 21 Sept. an. 1777, The church of Ashbourne, which is one of the largest and most luminous that I have seen in any town of the same size.

c. Applied to animals or plants which emit light.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 30 The rings in one instance retained their luminous property nearly twenty-four hours after the death of the insect. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 30 Some of the cuttle fishes are slightly luminous. 1900 *Nature* 12 July 264/2 Dr. J. D. F. Gilchrist exhibited . four fishes showing luminous organs.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*; said esp. of writers, expressions, literary treatment, etc.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1261 This virgine fulle of splendour and thorgh out lumynouse. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr. (1636) A 7 Whose writings are altogether as luminous, as acuminous. 1787 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* 98 If you .. read the luminous page of Gibbon. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 307 The solid and luminous theory of Lavoisier and La Place. 1809 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 559 When I say that Watts was not luminous, I mean strictly to distinguish that word from *lucid*; for this I think he was. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. IV. 447 His State papers .are models of terse, luminous, and dignified eloquence. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes fr. Nat.* xxii. 222 Mr. Wallace's luminous researches on the geographical distribution of animals.

Lu·minously, *adv.* [f. LUMINOUS + -LY².] In a luminous manner; with luminosity.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* ix, So luminously expounding the nature of Owen Thomas' mistake. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 362 Where swim medusæ luminously. 1888 H. R. REYNOLDS *Expos. St. John* xxi, Vers. 14–18 are . eminently and luminously Johannine.

Lu·minousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Luminous quality or condition; luminosity.

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 591 Whether stinking Fish, that shines, be of the same nature as to Luminousness with Rotten Wood, that shines too. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Aug., A library that for luminousness and elegance may vie at least with the new edifice at Streatham. 1873 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* III. II. v. 284 Expounding a sacred dogma with a luminousness which is almost an inspiration.

Lumme, obs. form of LOOM *sb.*²

Lummy (lɒ·mi), *a. slang.* First-rate.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xliii, Jack Dawkins—lummy Jack—the Dodger—the Artful Dodger. 1864 *Slang Dict.*, *Lummy*, jolly, first-rate. 1883 *Punch* 28 July 38/1 London's gettin' more lummy each day; there's sech oshuns to see and enjoy!

Lump (lɒmp), *sb.*¹ Also 4–6 lomp(e, lumpe, (5 lumppe). [ME. *lump*; not found in the early Teut. dialects; cf. early mod.Du. *lompe* (now *lomp*) rag; Du. *lomp*, LG. *lump* adj., coarse, heavy, rude; Ger. (from Du. or LG.) *lumpen* rag, *lump* ragamuffin; Sw. *lump* (Da. 16th c.) rag is from Ger. A sense nearer to that of the Eng. word occurs in Da. (16th c.) *lump(e* lump, Norw. and Sw. dial. *lump* block, stump, log, *lumpe* a sort of cake.

The ulterior etymology is quite uncertain. Usually the word has been regarded as cogn. w. LAP *sb.*¹ It might perh. be connected with OE. *(ge)limpan*, pa. pple. *(ge)lumpen*, to happen, the original notion being that of such a quantity as chance determines—such a portion as may offer itself, and not any measured or intentionally shaped piece.]

1. A compact mass of no particular shape; a shapeless piece or mass; often with implication of excessive size, protuberant outline, or clumsiness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2869 (Cott.) Men findes lumpes [*Gött.* lompis] on þe sand O þer [*read with Gött.* Of ter] nan finer in þat land. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecilia*) 461 [He] gert men with lumpis of led dyng hyme til he wes ded. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xii. 50 Men may find .. grete lumppes þaroff, sum as grete as a hors, casten vp on þe land. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17834, I put vp many a lompe off bred In-to my sak. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 462 Thow spewit, and kest out mony a laithly lomp. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 59 Wee must frame all the bodie in such sorte, that it seeme neither to bee of one whole immoueable lumpe, neyther yet to be altogether loosely disioynted. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 30 When your Lordship sees .. to what mettle this counterfeyt lump of ours [Theobald 1726 *suggests* oare] will be melted. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Nemean Ode* v, Nature herself, whilst in the Womb he was, Sow'd Strength and Beauty through the forming Mass, They mov'ed the vital Lump in every part. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 102 So Watchful Bruin forms, with plastic care, Each growing lump, and brings it to a Bear. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 95 She gives the Child a lump of Sugar. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxv. 365 A tin vessel filled with lumps of lead and iron as a weight. 1902 *Speaker* 5 Jan. 375/2 American methods of handling do not readily lend themselves to the preservation of the coal in large lumps.

b. *A lump in one's throat*: (*a*) A swelling in the throat; (*b*) a feeling of tightness or pressure in the throat due to emotion. *popular.*

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 552 She feeling a lump, to use her own expression, in her throat, which obstructed her swallowing. 1863 MRS. H. WOOD *Vern. Pride* lvi (1888) 361 A lump was rising in Lionel's throat. a 1878 P'CESS ALICE in *Biog. Sk.* (1884) 34 A lump always comes into my throat when I think of it.

c. *Lump of clay*: applied disparagingly to the human body, or to a person stigmatized as 'soulless'.

a 1400 *Cursor M.* 27647 (Galba) Þou man þat in erth I say and wers þan a lump of clay. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 7 Ane King at euin, with Sceptur, Sword, and Crown, At morne bot ane deformit lumpe of clay. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. v. 13 Yet are these Feet, whose strength lesse stay is numme, Vnable to support this Lumpe of Clay. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 338 Being freed from these lumps of clay, we shall be made like to the glorious angels. 1763 CHURCHILL *Gotham* III. 175 One of the herd, a lump of common clay, Inform'd with life, to die and pass away. [1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xvi. i, This lump of earth has left his estate The lighter by the loss of his weight.]

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 282 The man who is a lumpe or masse of foolishnesse, is the onely occasion of this motion. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 57 Blush, blush, thou lumpe of fowle Deformitie. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* IV. iv. 81 Is it that lump of rank ingratitude. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old & New Schoolm.*, Some neglected lump of nobility or gentry. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. 26 We come across some obstinate lump of evil that will not give way.

e. A great quantity; a 'lot', 'heap'. Also *pl.* 'lots', 'heaps'. *slang* or *dial.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 733, I am not ladyn of liddyrnes with lumpis. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. James* 25 He that is pressed with sondry lumpes of sorowes. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 32 Now we are sure of a good lump of Honey. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (1827) 118 Nothing will convince this Generation but Judgments, and a surprising Lump of them upon the West of Scotland. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 12 The merrier and happier they are in general, the greater the lumps of pain they can bear. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xv, Colonel Harding owed him a lump of money. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Lump* (2) A quantity. 'A lump of people'. 1896 FARMER *Slang* s.v., 'I like that a lump'.

2. Applied *spec.* (chiefly *fig.* in Biblical use) to the mass of clay taken up by a potter or sculptor for one operation and to the mass of dough intended for one baking.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* ix. 21 Hath nott the potter power over the claye, even off the same lompe to make one vessell vnto honoure, and a nother vnto dishonoure? — *1 Cor.* v. 6 Knowe ye not that a lytell leven sowereth the whole lompe of dowe? [1611 leaueneth the whole lumpe.] a 1633 G. HERBERT *Church, Holy Comm.*, Before that sin turned flesh to stone And all our lump to leaven. 1643 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 45 All mens honours Lie like one lumpe before him, to be fashion'd Into what pitch he please. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 272 The meddlesome Puritan, .. attempting to leaven the whole lump, will, I am afraid, often make the cake all dough. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 504 We have taken up a lump of fable, and have used more than we needed. 1884 H. W. S. *Secret Happy Life* i. 14 The lump of clay would never grow into a beautiful vessel.

† **b.** Hence, *allusively*, the whole mass or quantity of anything. Also, the 'mass', 'bulk', great majority. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 87 Now by this little crop, iudge you of the whole lumpe. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* II. 14 Who .. calleth the whole Lump of English Papists, the Catholick Party. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 81 God had not such a love for the whole lump of mankind, as to [etc.]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 137 ¶ 2 The Lump of these [Swearers] may, I think, be very aptly divided into the common Distinction of High and Low. 1711 — *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 7 The thoughtless Creatures who make up the Lump of that Sex.

† 3. An aggregate of units; a congeries, heap, clump, cluster; *occas.* a group (of persons). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 229 About him slayne lay his menȝe All in a lump, on athyr hand. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 447 Lordis of þis world þat mayntenen lumpis of þes ordris and þer housis and possessiouns. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2230 Thus he layes one þe lumppe, and lordlye þeme served. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* xxv. 18 An hundred clusters [*marg.* Or, lumps] of raisins, and two hundred cakes of figges. — *2 Kings* xx. 7 Take a lumpe of figs. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 469 Vermin, which lay crawling in lumps. about my body; yea, hanging in clusters about my beard. *Ibid.* x. 500

Lumpes of Wals, and heapes of stones. 1581 ARCHER in *Naval Chron.* XI. 283 They [ships] drew up into a lump.

4. A protuberance, swelling, or excrescence, *esp.* one caused by disease or injury in an animal body.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 784/16 *Hec ffalaa*, a lumpe of a walle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. IX. 87 The lump betuix the new born folis ene. 1631 *Googe's Heresbach's Husb.* (ed. Markham) 237 The Camell with two lumpes upon the backe. 1738 [see 5 f]. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 320 Hard lumps appeared on the spots which had been covered by the pustules. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 894 The growths [of Xanthoma] occur either as thin flat plates . or as nodules or lumps. *Mod.* I knocked my head and got a lump on my forehead.

b. *Naut.* (Cf. LUMPY *a.* 1 b.)

1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V 3 Ship shipping heavy lumps of water on deck 1865 *Athenæum* 23 Sept. 414/1 He .. chuckles over lumps of the sea. 1872 TALMAGE *Serm.* 107 There was what sailors call 'a big lump of a sea'.

5. Phrases with preps , belonging to the preceding senses. †**a.** *At a lump*: in one mass; in a single piece or quantity. b. *By the lump* (rarely *by lump*): = *in the lump*. †c. *By lumps*: by instalments, piecemeal. †**d.** *In a lump*: the whole together; all at once. **e.** *In the lump* (occas. †*in lump*): taking things as a whole without regard to detail; in the mass; in gross; wholesale. **f.** *All of a lump*: altogether, in a heap; also, swollen so as to appear one lump.

a. 1596 Bp. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* iii. 113 There are men .. to set out all at a lump in one day, not forethinking of an ensuing want. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 47, I shall not be against the Judges, or the officers sitting there, but not to give all things away at a lump 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 337, I propounded to him to take all at a Lump, and never to make two Bargains. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Annoy's Trav.* (1706) 220 This prodigious quantity of Silver, which comes all at a lump, is spread over all the World.

b. 1522 *MS. Acc St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Paied for a certen of bryk by the lumpe of my lord of Seynt Gregorys xij*d*. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 383, I must now consider half a Dozen of Mr. B's Pages by the Lump 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 277, I would not by the Lump decry any Body of People. 1760–72 tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed 3) I. 283 Other species of provisions are sold by the lump, without weight or measure. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* 257, 'I accept of your conditions by the lump', replies the Professor. 1864 *Slang Dict*, *Lump-work*, work contracted for, or taken by the lump. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* s.v, *By the lump*, a sudden fall out of the slings or out of the top; altogether.

c. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* xviii, Common peoples love by lumpes, And fancie comes by fits

d. 1640 LENTHALL in Rushw *Hist Coll* (1721) IV 18 Were we not all in a lump by them intended to be offered up to Moloch? 1666 TEMPLE *Let to Ld Arlington* Wks. 1731 II 13 Whatever his Majesty's resolves to do, ought to be sudden, and in a Lump 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 106 ₱ 2, I. asked him, Whether he would sell his Goods by Retail, or designed they should all go in a Lump? 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug 542/1 If we condemn, to use a vulgar expression, in a lump we exasperate those whom we would wish to amend. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration Reward* 154 When reward, instead of being bestowed in a lump, follows each successive portion of labour.

e. 1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Immed Addr.* 133 All they haue met with and obserued in lumpe. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* II. 41 He chose rather to sell the corne then to give it away in the lumpe. 1676 I'OWERSON *Decalogue* 22 How far they were from erring I come now to shew, and that both in the lump and the retail. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 86 A great genius takes things in the lump, without stopping at minute considerations. 1791 *Gentl. Mag* 20/1 The Whitfieldians railed at rector, curate, doctrine, service, &c. &c all in the lump. 1848 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett* II. 28 Poor human creatures .. I am heartily sorry for them, severally, and in the lump. 1901 'A. HOPE' *Tristram of Blent* x. 117 'You seem to dislike the daughter too..' 'Oh, I take the family in the lump'.

f. *c* 1682 HICKERINGILL *Trimmer* VI. Wks. 1716 I 385 Answer them by lump, for they are all of a lump 1708 NELSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 141 The violence of the Thunder and Lightning melted a Watch and the Chain all of a Lump. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat* 100 She must be hurt for certain .. her head is all of a Lump. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 197 Oil-skin jacket and trousers, . and high boots, into which he dropped all of a lump.

6. Applied to persons. **a.** As a term of opprobrium: A heavy, dull person. (Cf. 1 c.)

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* 1 80 All foggie sleepers and all idle lumps. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* II. (1733) 159 What awkward Lumps have I known, which the Dancing-master has put limbs to! 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict*, *Lump*,. a heavy, dull, unapprehensive Person. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Athanatos* 39 Poems (1830) 124 A sluggish senseless lump to lie. 1888 A. WARDROP *Poems & Sk* 202 The muckle diled lump didna like to spoil the nicht's performance.

b. A big sturdy creature. ? *dial.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Comnw.* IV. 509 He being a corpulent man presumed to follow his pleasures . At last, this lumpe was extinguished. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* viii. 76 They were comely lumps of girls. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk*, *Lump*, a good-sized child. . 'How big are your children?' 'Oh, they bin lumps'. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xx, When we were lumps of lads.

7. Technical senses.

a. A bloom or loop of malleable iron.

[1686, etc.: see LOOP *sb.*[4] 1.] 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

b. A kind of paving brick or tile (see quot. 1881).

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 *Lumps*, barn-floor bricks. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Cottage*, etc. *Archit.* § 599 The Welsh or Stourbridge lumps at the sides should form with those of the back an angle of forty-five degrees or upwards. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1224 'Lumps' which are thicker than tiles range in size from 12 in. to 36 in.

c. A barge or lighter used in dockyards.

1796 *Lond. Chron.* 2 June 528 A lump from the dockyard has this moment conveyed three new cables on an end to the Hind. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Lumps*, .. dock-yard barges. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*

d. In firearms: (*a*) The nipple-seat on a gun-barrel; (*b*) 'In a break-joint breech-loader, an iron block on the barrel which descends into a recess in the action' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 106 A new lump for swivel, brazed and fitted on carbine. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. ii. § 1. 27 The accident which sometimes occurs when from defective brazing the barrels and the lump part company. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 198 A steel lump placed underneath the barrels, which engages in the face of the breech-action when the gun is closed.

e. Calico woven in long lengths.

1897 *Textile Stocks & Ex. Gaz.* 25 Oct, 150 lumps 9/8 Shirtings

f. *Mining, S. Staffordsh.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Lumps*, coal of largest size by one.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **lump-account**, an account in which items are 'lumped' together without particulars or details; **lump-coal** (see quot. 1881); †**lump cotton**, some species of cotton plant, prob. *Gossypium barbadense*; **lump gold**, gold in nuggets; †**lump-love**, ? cupboard-love; **lump stone** (see quot.); **lump sugar**, loaf sugar broken into lumps or cut into cubes; **lump sum**, a sum which covers or includes a number of items; **lump work**, work which is contracted for 'in the lump'.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Dutch Reckoning*, .. a verbal or *Lump account without particulars. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 288 The combustion is far more perfect than can be brought about with *lump-coal. 1881 — *Mining Gloss.* s.v *Coal*, *Lump* [coal] includes the largest lumps as they come from the mine. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1552 *Gossipium*, The Cotton tree or plant . 2 *Gossipium frutescens annum* [sic]. The bush of *lumpe Cotton. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* CLXXIV, The bush of lump cotton riseth out of the ground with an upright stemme. 1898 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 5/7 Where it crosses the creeks, *lump gold is plentiful. 17 *Old Song* (N.), Now he ate, and he drank, and he kiss'd, and he toy'd, And all the delights of *lump-love he enjoy'd. 1899 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 91 There are lamellar gritstone of this class, capable of sustaining great heat; these are formed into round plates, called pye, pot, or *lump stones, and are used in the iron forges 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 95 Making it into whites, which is that we call *Lump-Sugar in England 1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos* 31 The Art of refining Sugar into the different kinds of Clay'd, Lump, Loaf, &c 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II vi 184 The bread was new and crusty, the butter fresh, and the sugar lump 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Lump sum*, a full payment of arrears, and not by periodical instalments of money. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 266 He .. receives a lump sum of 2*l* or 3*l* for harvest work. 1900 J. T. FOWLER in *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 729 The rents of each place are entered in a lump sum. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 373/2 The natural tendency is for piece-work to pass into *lump-work. *Ibid.* 374/2 'Lump' work, 'piece' work, work by 'the job', are all portions of the contract system. The principle is the same. 1892 *Star* 17 Mar 3/3 There are three systems of payment—day work, piece work, and lump work; and lump work is the curse of the lot.

Lump (lʊmp), *sb.*[2] Also 6-7 **lumpe**, 7 **lompe**. [Found also as MLG. *lumpen* (Diefenbach), MDu. *lompe*, G. *lump*, *lumpfisch*, F. *lompe*; hence mod L. (specific name) *lumpus*, It. Sp. *lumpo*. By foreign etymologists it has commonly been supposed to be of Eng. origin, a use of LUMP *sb.*[1], with reference to the bulky figure of the fish; but the Du and LG. forms are known from earlier examples than the Eng. Cf. Du. *lomp* heavy.]

1. A spiny-finned fish of a leaden-blue colour and uncouth appearance, *Cyclopterus lumpus*, characterized by a suctorial disk on its belly with which it adheres to objects with great force (whence its name of *lump-sucker*); the sea-owl.

The arctic species is *C. spinosus*.

1545 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Faber*, a fyshe of the Spanyshe sea . Is lyke to be that fyshe, whyche is called a lump. 1591 LYLY *Endimion* III. iii, For fish these; crab, lumpe, and powting. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 428 The Lompe, Paddle or sea-Owle, a fish called in Latin orbis. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 247 Lumps are of two sorts, the one as round almost as a Bowl, the other resembling the Fillets of a Calf. *a* 1672 [see COCK-PADDLE]. 1808 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 190.

2. *Comb.*: **lump-fish, lump sucker**, = 1.

1680 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 76 Lompe-fish. The Lumpe or Lompe, is a fish so named from his shape and Lenesse, and is in taste agreeable to the name. 1743 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 385 The *Phoca* is rather like a Lump-fish, and almost triangular. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 121 Under the name of lump-fishes I include all those whose ventral fins unite to form a disk or sucker by which they are enabled to adhere to the rocks 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 21 The lump-fish is .. accredited with being a nest builder. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) III. 117 *Lump sucker 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) II. 343 The Lump Sucker is remarkable for its very grotesque form. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 105 A Lump Sucker, caught at S. Leonards.

Lump (lʊmp), *v.*[1] Now *dial.* In 6 **lompe**. [Cf. the synonymous *lamp* (see E. D. D.) and Du. *lompen*.] *trans.* To beat, thresh; to beat or thresh *out* Also *absol*, to thresh

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 47 But what neede we lumpe out loue at ones lashyng. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* VI. (1588) 75 As the laundresse washeth, beateth, lompeth, and clappeth the foule vncleanly and defiled clothes. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 65 Delving the ditch .. Or lumping corn out in a dusty barn. *Ibid.* II. 31 The thresher once lumping, we heard him no more. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lump.* (1) To beat severely. *Var. dial.*

Lump (lʊmp), *v.*[2] [Of symbolic sound; cf. *dump*, *glump*, *grump*, *hump*, *mump*.]

1. *intr.* To look sulky or disagreeable. (In early quots. always in collocation with *lour*)

1577 STANYHURST *Descr Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* (1807–8) VI. 5 They stand lumping and lowring .. for that they imagine that their evill lucke proceedeth of him. 1581 RICH *Farewell* Dd iv b, She beganne to froune, lumpe, and lowre at her housbande. 1593 *Jell-Froth's N. Y. Gift* 19 At home they will lumpe and lower. 1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* IV. i. F 2, How fare these Lords that lumping pouting proud Imagine how to quell me with their lookes? 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lump* (3) To be or look sulky. *Devon.*

2. *trans.* In antithesis with *like*: To be displeased at (something that must be endured). *collog.*

1833 NEAL *Down Easters* I. VII 104 Let 'em lump it if they don't like it. 1835–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Pref (1862) 6 A man that would be guilty of such an action is no gentleman, that's flat, and if you don't like it you may lump it 1878 MRS. STOWE *Pogunuc P.* XI. 94, I'll buy clothes as I see fit, and if anybody don't like it, why they may lump it, that's all 1893 GRANT ALLEN in *R. Bia hwayt's Interviews* Pref. 11 Whether we like him or lump him, he [the Interviewer] is master of the situation.

Lump (lʊmp), *v.*[3] [f. LUMP *sb.*[1]

Cf. LUMPING *ppl. a* 2, which occurs much earlier than the verb]

1. *trans.* **a.** To melt down into a lump. b. To form or raise into lumps **c.** To cover with lumps.

1797 MRS M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* (1805) IV xc 256 Topas nicked the family plate, and has lumped it by this time, with my pink diamond into the bargain. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I 12, I the mattress spread, And equal lay whatever lumps the bed 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* XXIII, An old cuirass lumped with a strange adhesive concrete. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 293 Ploughed fields, one of which was 'lumped up' for melon planting, each lump a mound about two feet high.

2. To put altogether in one 'lump', mass, sum, or group, without discrimination or regard for particulars or details; to take, consider, or deal with 'in the lump'. **a.** *simply.*

1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 84 They agree not long with and amongst themselues, let them be lumped or consorted as they would haue it, as they please 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 223 They are as much out in their Estimation as they are in their other goods, which they lump at above 480000*l.* whereas they amount only to 168884*l.* 1781 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* Mar.. I have been . provokingly interrupted in writing this, that I must now finish it by lumping matters at once 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xiii, They always lump the petty officers and common seamen 1884 BROWNING *Fe'ishtah, Camel-Driver*, Man lumps his kind i' the mass. God singles thence Unit by unit. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 75 Dr. Gray (who certainly did not err on the side of 'lumping' species).

b. *To lump together* (occas. *up*).

1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess* 103 Take the World in Gross, and lump it together 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 82 A compensation of Expences ought to be made, that is to say in English, the Expences ought to be lump'd together and divided. 1856 MAXWELL in *Life* viii (1882) 239 A tendency in the human mind to lump up all causes, and give them an aggregate name. 1895 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Aug. 314 All systems of unorthodox philosophy are lumped together by him as mere forms of contemporary superstition.

c. *To lump (together) in* or *into*. occas. *under*.

1703 DE FOE *Freeholder's Plea agst Stockjobbing Elections* Misc 182 Our Liberties and Armies, and Fleets, and Parliaments, and Nation, are not Lump'd into Bargains. 1839 J. STERLING *Ess*, etc. (1848) I 326 Mr Carlyle lumps under the same condemnation all introspection of a man's being. 1883 SIR J. BACON in *Law Rep.* 27 Ch. Div. 521 The premium and the principal are lumped in one sum. 1902 BOND *Lyly's Wks* II. 249 The earlier work which I have lumped together under the wide title of Moralities.

d. *To lump* (something) *into* or (*in*) *with* (something else): see 2.

1796 BENTHAM *Prot. agst. Law Taxes* (1816) 56 It comes lumped to him in the general mass of law charges: a heap of items, among which no vulgar eye can ever hope to discriminate. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet C.* viii. Farmer Seedling lumps it in with his tithes . Lumps it in, sir! Lump in a charitable donation! 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, 'I won't', said Tom,. lumping them all in his mind with his sworn enemy. 1874 WHYTE MELVILLE *Uncle John* II xviii. 193 The General lumped him in with a body of dancing men.. he was pleased to call the Light Brigade.

†**3.** To pay in a lump sum *Obs rare.*

1755 *Mem. Capt P. Drake* I. xv 147 The Turnkey proposed to us, to lump (as he called it) the coming down Money.

b. To lay the whole of (a particular sum of money) *on* a single object.

1864 *Derby Day* iii. 72 He lumped it all upon an outsider, and backed him to win the Chester Cup. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money Mort.* v, If I only had a dollar in the world.. I'd lump it all on my system.

4. *intr.* To collect *together* into a lump; to be formed or raised into lumps.

1720 ROBIE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 122 [To] cause the Ashes to lump or clodder together. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 397 Leather thus made . does not lump under the hammer. 1896 SYMONDS in H. F. Brown *Biog.*

(1895) I. 82, I have a new cover and cushion made for my chair. It is much fatter and more comfortable than the old one, which used to lump up all in a heap.

5. To move heavily, 'stump' *along*; to drop *down* like a lump.

1861 F. W. Robinson *No-Church* Prol. (1863) 4 The old woman gave a snort like a sea-horse, lumped down in her bed, and drew her counterpane over her head *Ibid* viii. 61 He scrambled up with an oath, lumped down again in a sitting posture, and stared before him stupidly. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* I. Prel. 4 They lump along like the old lob-legs of Dobbin the horse

Lumped (lʌmpt), *ppl. a* [f. Lump *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ed.] Made, shaped, or raised into a lump.

c 1425 *St. Christina* x in *Anglia* VIII. 123/29 In þe maner of an vrchyn þe lumped body 3ode to þe owne shappe. 1882 J. Walker *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* etc. 20 He limps awa and hauds his lumpit noddle. 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr Hist* 21 Like lumped grass Nid-nod to ground beneath the cuffing storm.

Lumper (lʌ mpəɹ), *sb.* [f. Lump *v.* + -er[1].]

1. a. A labourer employed in loading and unloading cargoes, esp. timber. **b.** *Sc.* (See quot.)

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Lumpers*, persons who contract to unload ships. 1796 Colquhoun *Police Metrop.* (ed 3) 54 The prevailing practice of discharging and delivering the cargoes of ships by a class of aquatic labourers, known by the name of Lumpers and Scuffle hunters. 1885 Jamieson, *Lumper*, one who furnishes ballast for ships, Greenock; apparently from its being put on board in the lump. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xviii, They go on board as lumpers to clear the ships. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 5/5 He was a rigger and lumper.

2. *slang.* **a.** A kind of river-thief (cf. 1). **b.** (See quot. 1851.) **c.** A militia-man. **d.** A small contractor, sweater.

a. 1781 G. Parker *View Soc.* II. 78 They then commence Lumpers, which is skulking about ships, lighters, &c. ..stealing old iron . or whatever comes to hand.

b 1851 Mayhew *Loud. Labour* (1864) I. 413 He understood by a 'Duffer', a man who sold goods under false pretences, making out that they were smuggled ; whereas a 'Lumper' would sell linens [etc] which were made to appear new when they were old, or solid when they were flimsy.

c. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xxxviii, He was going to bring the lumpers upon us, only he was afeared, last winter.

d. 1851 Mayhew *Loud. Labour* (1864) II. 374 The first man who agrees to the job takes it in the lump, and he again lets it to others in the piece. The men to whom it is sublet only find labour, while the 'lumper', or first contractor, agrees for both labour and materials. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Lumpers*, contractors, middlemen, sweaters. 1902 *Westm. Gaz* 29 Mar 9/1 In working in America for what are called 'front lumpers'.

3. One who lumps things together. (Often with reference to classification, after Darwin's nonce-use.)

1857 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 105 It is good to have hair-splitters and lumpers. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 295 Modern biologists are divided into the two camps of the splitters and the lumpers. The first are in favour of making a species out of every petty variety; the second are all for lumping unimportant minor forms into a single species.

4. *Ireland.* A coarse variety of potato.

1840 *Tait's Mag* VII. 278 [In Ireland] though their condition haply should not be much bettered, under any change, it is impossible that it can be worse, while lumpers will grow. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* xxviii, You son of a lumper potato. 1843 — *J. Hinton* xxvii, A miserable mud hovel, surrounded by, maybe half an acre of lumpers.

Lu·mper, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Cf. Lamper, Lomper *Obs.* Also Lump *v.*[3] 5.]

1. *intr.* To move clumsily; to stumble or blunder along. Also *fig.*

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 91 [They] have alwayes betherto in the interpretation of that Epistle, gropyngly lyke nightowles lumpred in darknesse. *Ibid.* 311 As men you may lumper and trippe. 1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss*, *Lumper*, to stumble. A lumpering horse. W[est]. 1898 T. Hardy *Wessex Poems* 206 Over piggeries, and mixens .. They lumpered straight into the night.

†**2.** In pa. pple. ? Spread out. *Obs.*

c 1650 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 114 Her lyppes lay lumpryd' on her chyn.

†**Lu·mperdee clu·mperdee,** *adv.* ? *nonce-wd.* Used to express clumsy movement.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* II. iii. (Arb) 36 Ye shall see hir glide and Not lumperdee clumperdee like our spaniell Rig.

†**Lu·mpering,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Lumper *v.* + -ing.] Stumbling; ? causing to stumble.

1519 Horman *Vulg* 247 b, All our iourney was by lumperynge grounde, and .. bryry placis. 1787 [see Lumper *v* 1].

Lu·mpet. [f. Lump *sb* + -et.] A small lump.

1818 Coleridge *Omniana* Lit. Rem. 1836 I. 366 The curd lumpets of various sizes.

Lumpily (lʌ·mpili), *adv.* [f. Lumpy + -ly[2].] In a lumpy fashion; in lumps.

1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 55 Note if the collodion flows freely, viscously, or lumpily. 1900 *Blackw. Mag* Apr. 516/1 A white beard with amber streaks hung lumpily down to his waist.

Lumpiness (lʌ·mpinés). [f. Lumpy + -ness.] Lumpy quality or condition. Also *concr.*

1809 R. W. Dickson *Pract Agric.* I. 27 To reduce and break down the lumpiness, and bring the land into a fine state. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 7 A lumpiness may be left behind at the point of injury. 1886 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* 19 They [*sc.* a child's new shoes] lack symmetry and curve, and possess an indescribable appearance of lumpiness.

Lumping (lʌ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Lump *v.*[3] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of Lump *vb.*[3] in various senses.

1607 Markham *Caval.* VII. (1617) 14 It is very good to save the blood.. and whilst he bleedes, to stirre it about for lumping 1757 *Monitor* No. 96 II. 424 The lumping of characters together, and giving them in such general terms, as convey no distinct and clear idea. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* Aug. 144 With .. a dryness and lumping in my throat. 1903 *Speaker* 14 Mar. 576/2 The Committee could object to the 'lumping' of votes.

2. The occupation or business of a 'lumper'.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 289 In order to become acquainted with the system of lumping

Lu·mping, *ppl. a.* [f. Lump *sb.*[1] or *v.*[3] + ing[2].]

†**1.** Forming itself into lumps; congulating.

1751 Lavington *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 94 The Blood begins to boil, and the Heat rarefies and disperses the lumping Mass.

†**2.** Weighing heavy. *Obs.*

13 . *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 620/303 Heore hertes were colde as lumpyng led.

b. Hence *colloq.*: Great, big. (Cf. *thumping, bouncing*, etc.) Formerly often in phr. (now *dial.*) *lumping pennyworth* = 'plenty for one's money'. Also *lumping weight*, good or full weight.

1708 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 73 But Money is Money .. and therefore a lumping peny-worth Priestcraft will afford you, as aforesaid. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* IV. vi, Wilt thou purchase it, Nic.? thou shalt have a lumping Pennyworth 1753 *Scots Mag.* 330/1 We are not to wonder at the lumping compliments 1768 G. White *Selborne* xiii, A full grown mus medius domesticus weighs.. one ounce lumping weight. 1825 Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Observ. Peel's Sp.* (1830) 16 One lumping assertion there is, upon which the whole strength of his argument rests. 1861 T. A. Trollope *La Beata* II. xiv. 103 A family group with three or four lumping brats around her. 1881 Clark Russell *Ocean Free-Lance* II. 30 She should be a lumping boat, to judge by the size of her mainsail.

c. Of movement: Heavy, clumsy, attended by heavy shocks. Also of the noise produced by such movement.

1884 Reade *Gd. Stories* 254 There was a lumping noise and a great clatter.

3. Characterized by putting things together indiscriminately or without regard for detail.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 435 By lumping charges together, and (after a lumping mass of proof) pronouncing a lumping judgment on the whole mass,—a precedent has been set. 1896 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 48 The factory manager accustomed to 'lumping' methods of cost-keeping.

Hence **Lu·mpingly** *adv*, heavily and clumsily.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 741 The canvass flapped against the mast, as the old girl rolled lumpingly in the swell.

Lumpish (lʌ·mpiʃ), *a.* Also 6 lompish. [f. Lump *sb.*[1] (in some uses with mixture of the sense of Lump *v.*[2]) + -ish.]

1. Of material objects: Of cumbersome weight or bulk; not apt to be moved easily; heavy and unwieldy. ? *Obs.*

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 125 It is better to haue a shafte somewhat to lyght than ouer lumpysshe. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 105 It [boiling] makes it [food] lumpish, close, heavy, dull, and gross on the Pallate. 1727 Bradley *Fam Dict.* s v. *Earth*, The Earth is called claiey or stiff Earth, when it is lumpish, dull, heavy and cold.

2. Heavy and clumsy in appearance, shape, or movement.

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 226 Then should we have soon espied the lumpish and foul hands of our juggler. 1573 L. Lloyd *Pilgr. Princes* 19 From a rude & lumpish Chaos, the worlde waxed beautifull 1671 Blagrave *Astrol. Physic* 127 A man of .. swarthy complection, and of a lumpish countenance. 1777 G. Forster *Voy round World* II. 539 The amphibious and lumpish animals which dwelt on Southern Georgia. 1820 Scott *Monast* xxix, Swelling lumpish hills. 1863 A. M. Bell *Princ Speech* 179 A tongue which formerly lay lumpish and inert in the mouth. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 375 Seated statues, square and lumpish, like those brought from Branchidæ to the British Museum. 1894 Mrs. H. Ward *Marcella* III. 122 A governess, a schoolgirl, or a lumpish boy.

3. Stupidly dull, heavy, or lethargic in action, thought, or feeling; sluggishly inactive; slow-minded, unapprehensive.

1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* B iv b, A lumpishe spirite causeth a sluggishe body. 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence, Heautont.* v. i. Q vj, To be called a blockpate, a dulhead, an asse, a lumpish sot. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 141 The often and much vse of Lettuce..hindreth procreation, ..and maketh the body lumpish 1708 Pope *Jan & May* 420 The lumpish husband snoar'd away the night. 1777 Burke *Let. to Fox* Wks. IX. 150 An heavy, lumpish acquiescence in Government 1782 Cowper *To Lady Austen, on a Flood at Olney*, I then should have no need of wit, For lumpish Hollander unfit! 1868 Doran *Saints & Sin.* II. 309 He was as nervous about dreams as the most lumpish of dairymaids. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 12 Jan. 19/1 We do not believe this attitude of lumpish obstruction can be persisted in if the Democratic Senators do their duty.

†**b.** Insensible *to. Obs.*

1585 Parsons *Chr. Exerc.* I. iv. 29 So dead we are, and lumpish to all goodnesse.

†**4.** Low-spirited, dejected, melancholy. *Obs.*

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1196/1 He marketh well..mennes complexions by whiche they be light hearted or lumpish. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xii. 18 He looking lumpish and full sullein sad. 1592 Shake. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 62 She is lumpish, heauy, mellancholly. 1600 Rowlands *Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 9 The lumpish leaden melancholy thought. 1621 S. Ward *Life Faith* vii 46 His faith cannot bee but lumpish and melancholly. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Phil* i. 14 Neither ever since that time have I felt any lumpish heavinesse. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 518 P 9 A contracted brow, a lumpish down-cast look. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 35 My Heart was so lumpish!

5. Of sound: Dull and heavy.

1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* III. ix, He fell prostrated on the floor with a lumpish noise *a* 1764 Lloyd *Ode to Genius* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 174 Lifeless and lumpish as the bagpipes drowzy drone. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xvi. 90 The dead, lumpish, tubby tones of the fourth and fifth strings of the guittar.

†**6.** In lumps, lumpy. *Obs.* (exc. as nonce-use).

1735 Dyche & Pardon *Dict., Lumpish*, in Clods or congealed Parcels. 1776 *Bedlam, a Poem* 8 When gloomy the black Bile prevails, And lumpish Phlegm the thicken'd Mass congeals. 1850 Maxwell *Let.* in *Life* v. (1882) 145 Metallic bismuth..either powder or lumpish.

†**b.** Of liquor: Full of lumps, ropy. *Obs.*

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 35 Sack that is lumpish or lowring.

7. *Comb.*

1632 Dekker *Prof. Verse* in *Brome's North. Lasse*, Thy Daughter Is chaste and witty to the time; Not lumpish-cold, as is her Clime. *a* 1645 Heywood *Fort by Land & Sea* I. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 366 Ther's no mirth in me, nor was I wont to be so lumpish sad. 1863 Mrs Gaskell *Dark Night's Work* xii. 223 They've quite a different style of hand [in horsemanship], and sit all lumpish-like.

Lumpishly (lʌ·mpiʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a lumpish manner; heavily and clumsily; †dejectedly; stupidly; sluggishly (*obs.*).

c 1430 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 16 in *Babees Bk*, Lumpischli caste not þin heed a-doun. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut* lxxxviii. 543 Let vs looke that wee knowe Gods trueth aforehand for without that wee shall goe lumpishly to worke. *a* 1632 Brome *Eng. Moor* I. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 12 'Tis your sullenness; Would you have bridel it so lumpishly With your spruce younker? 1860 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* II. vi. 81 She sought..to relieve his heart of the burden that lay lumpishly upon it 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 424 The dark outline of the summit peaked or lumpishly rounded. 1890 Clark Russell *Ocean Frag.* II. xxi. 180 Bodies of vapour coming together over our mastheads, and compacting there lumpishly amid the stagnant air.

Lumpishness (lʌ·mpiʃnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The condition or quality of being lumpish; cumbrous heaviness; heavy and clumsy aspect; †sluggishness, drowsy inactivity, heaviness of heart (*obs*); *rarely*, lumpiness.

1574 Newton *Health Mag* 17 An ill diet bringeth heaviness and drowsie lumpishness to the bodie. 1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* II. 174 Take from me ydlenesse and sloth, and heauie lumpishnesse. 1638 A Read *Chirurg.* xvi 117 A purgative medicament is to bee ministred if the party have the headache or lumpishnesse 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* v. ii. 163 When the Lead hath lost its own earthy lumpishness, which is expelled by often melting 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Lumpishness*, a being in lumps, also dulness, heaviness. 1847 L. Hunt *Man, Women, & B.* I. iv. 65 His apparently indolent yet active lumpishness. 1848 Rickman *Archit.* App. 42 The chapels and aisle surrounding these apses, tends very much to give that lumpishness mentioned above. 1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* iv. 49 No dead stuff, no longer any afflicting lumpishness. His brain was vivifying light.

Lumpkin (lʌ·mpkin). *dial.* [f. Lump *sb.*[1] + -kin.] A clumsy, blundering person

[1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.*, Dram Pers., Tony Lumpkin.] 1901 'Zack' *Tales Dunstable Weir* 198 The lumpkin had reached the gate o' Morse's Yard. 1901 *Speaker* 12 Jan. 399/2 There's a silly old-fashioned lot of Lumpkins in our part.

Lump sucker: see Lump *sb* 2

Lumpy (lʌ·mpi), *a.* [f. Lump *sb.*[1] + -y[1].]

1. Full of lumps.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 286 This is one of the best Spades I have met with to dig hard lumpy Clays. 1809–16 Coleridge *Table-t* (1884) 414 A lumpy soup full of knots of curds. 1845 G. E. Day tr *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 293 The blood remained perfectly fluid and slightly lumpy. 1865 *Times* 30 July 9/6 The soaked rice when subjected to steam heat is liable to form a lumpy porridge instead of a mess in which the grains remain separate.

b. Applied to rough water when the surface is cut up by the wind into small waves.

1857 C. Gribble in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 3 Hard gales..with a heavy lumpy sea. 1867 *Morn Star* 19 Sept. 3 At this part of the river the water was extremely 'lumpy', the high wind meeting the ebb tide. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* II. viii. iv. § 3. 664 They are capable of living through a great deal of lumpy lake or river. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 7/2 The head wind and lumpy water in this reach making the work very hard.

c. *Lumpy jaw*: actinomycosis affecting the jaw, common in cattle.

1891–2 E. Salmon in *U. S. Rep. Bureau Anim. Indust.* (*title*), The Treatment of Lumpy Jaw. 1895 *Times* 4 Mar. 3/3 Should an animal be suffering from 'lumpy jaw' (actinomycosis), the inspector condemns it.

2. Having an outline or shape characterized by lumps or roundish protuberances which impart a heavy and clumsy appearance.

1708 Ozell tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 36 Leaning on one Arm his lumpy Head 1794 U. Price *Ess. Picturesque* I. 262 [That] dead flatness of outline..which his own close lumpy plantations of trees always exhibit. 1808 Scott *Jrnl* 3 Apr., I have not forgiven them for..building two lumpy things like mad-houses. 1865 Geikie *Scen. & Geol Scot.* viii. 222 Schistose rocks. form large lumpy hills, with long smooth slopes. 1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 107 Young ones [horses] generally have a roundish, lumpy shoulder. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 377 The disorder differs from other forms of obesity in its partial and lumpy distribution.

3. *slang.* Intoxicated, drunk.

1820 *Splendid Follies* III. 165 Doctor Lying..got cherry-

merry, and came home as lumpy..as an ass. 1845 *Punch* VIII. 200 For 'boosey' we might substitute 'lumpy' to suit modern parlance. 1864 in *Slang Dict.*

‖ **Luna** (lĭū·nă). Also 7 anglicized lune. [L. *lūna* moon.] (In senses 1 and 2 written with capital L as proper name.)

1. The moon (personified).

a 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 3 Whan Luna, full of mutabylyte, As emperes the dyademe hath worne Of our pole artyke 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 39 *Dul.* What is dictima? *Nath.* A title to Phebe, to Luna, to the Moone. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. iv. 19 And Luna hides her selfe to pleasure vs. 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Dau.* 319 Luna shone bright in the blue arch above.

2. †a. *Alch.* Silver (*obs*). b. *Her.* The name used for argent, in the blazon of sovereign princes.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 873 Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III 89 To melt one part of Luna with 3 parts of Venus. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 45 When Ioue they turne to Sol or Luna fine. 1606 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Select Second Husband* (Grosart) 7/1 Though Beauty then seem Sol, at least as rich, It will be found but Lune, on Tryalls touch 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 196 Take..of our lune, not of the vulgar, graines two. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theatr. Chem.* 198 Luna ys a pure white Body of clene Mercury & Sulphur white ingendered. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 301 A Cross Patée Luna. 1758 [see JUPITER 2 b]. 1888-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.*

c. **Luna cornea** = HORN SILVER, chloride of silver fused. Also *Lunæ* (incorrectly *Luna*) *cornua*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Luna Cornea* or *Lunæ Cornua*, a tough, tasteless Mass, almost like Horn, made by pouring Spirit of Salt..on Crystals of Silver. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 33 One hundred parts of salt, 235 parts of Luna cornua well dried. 1890 ABNEY *Photogr.* (ed. 6), Silver chloride, known to them [alchemists] as Luna cornua.

3. More fully *luna-moth*: A large moth of North America, *Actias luna*, having crescent-shaped spots on the wings.

1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 458 The luna moth, *Actias luna*, is unrivalled for loveliness and beauty.

Lunacy (lĭū·năsi). [f. LUNATIC. see -ACY 3.]

1. The condition of being a lunatic; intermittent insanity such as was formerly supposed to be brought about by the changes of the moon; now applied *gen.* to any form of insanity (idiocy usually excepted). In legal use, such mental unsoundness as interferes with civil rights or transactions. †Also, a fit or attack of such insanity.

Commission of lunacy, a commission, issuing from a court, authorizing an inquiry as to the soundness of a person's mind. *Commissioner in lunacy*, (*a*) the title given by the statute of 1842 to two officers then first appointed; in 1845 changed to *Master in lunacy* (see below); (*b*) in present use, a member of a board (now consisting of ten members) appointed by the Lord Chancellor to inspect asylums and grant licences to private persons who undertake the charge of lunatics. *Master in lunacy*, a legal officer whose duty it is to investigate the mental condition of persons alleged to be insane and to make orders dealing with the persons and estates of lunatics.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 1 Suche persons .were . than not mad nor lunatike, but sithen that time fallen to madnes or lunacy. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III i. 4 Grating so harshly all his dayes of quiet With turbulent and dangerous Lunacy. *Ibid.* III. iii. 7 The termes of our estate, may not endure Hazard so dangerous as doth hourely grow Out of his Lunacies. 1612 COTGR., *Lunatique*, Lunaticke, in a Lunacie. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* VII. § 3 (1643) 334 This disease of lunacie, is a disease whose distemper followeth the course of the moon. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 55 Persons, who by lunacy or otherwise are furiously mad. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) V. 307 Taking advantage of John Lord Brereton's being then under a commission of lunacy. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUKE *Psych. Med.* (ed 3) 14 If the Lord Chancellor .employ a person not a Commissioner in Lunacy to inspect the state of any asylum, hospital, gaol, house, or place wherein any lunatic is confined. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y) IX 198 Declared a lunatic.. by the certificate of a master in lunacy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII. 453 The tendency of all lunacy is to set at naught first and most frequently the optional and then the obligatory rules of conduct.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Mad folly. Often in much weakened sense.

1588 GREENE *Alcida* (1617) E, One while accusing loue as a lunacie, and then againe [etc.]. 1616 R. C *Times' Whistle* IV. 1549 The hellish and mad lunacy Of them that doe commit apostacie For gold. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* Pref. (1734) 3 To put a Stop to so universal a Lunacy and Madness. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 425 The wicked lunacies of the gaming-table. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 25 June 5/2 All talk of this kind is mere lunacy, involving, moreover, a more than lunatic disregard of facts.

c. *attrib.*

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 112/1 The commencement of legislation such as that known in England as the Lunacy Acts. 1887 *Brit Med. Jrnl.* 12 Feb. 338/2 Under the present lunacy law. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 5/1 Finding that he could not fill up the necessary lunacy forms.

†2. = Moon-blindness. (Cf. LUNATIC 2 b.)

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I. xxx. 200 The horse mules are more tractable and more easie to guide and learne then the mare-mules be. Both of them are subiect to lunacie.

Luna·mbulism. *rare.* [f. L. *lūna* moon, after *somnambulism.*] A kind of somnambulism supposed to be due to the moon's influence.

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* v. (1862) 157 *note*, There are cases of lunambulism, in which, no doubt, it [the moon] has influence: but they are few and exceptional.

Lunar (lĭū·năr), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *lūnār-is*, f. *lūna* moon: see -AR.] A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the moon; situated in the moon; formerly often, influenced by or dependent upon the moon, or supposed to be so.

Lunar race: a legendary race of Indian kings (*Candravaṁśa*) supposed to have been descended from the moon.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 493 They haue denominated some Herbs Solar and some Lunar. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The Lunar [animals] are the cat, beaver, dog, goat, hart, otter. 1762 HOOLE *Tasso's Jerus. Delivered* VIII. 232 There full the lunar beam resplendent play'd 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 255 There are solar tides, and lunar tides. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 352 The alchemists gave the name of Solar Metals to those which are coloured; and that of Lunar to those which are white. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* ii. 10 The reaction of that matter on the moon is the cause of a corresponding nutation in the lunar orbit. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 259 The lunar race has but forty-eight names in the same period, in which the solar has ninety-five. 1854 W. K. KELLY *Arago's Astron.* (ed 5) 73 The existence of lunar volcanoes is in no wise demonstrated. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 303 Lunar photography.

b. Specialized collocations.

Lunar cycle = *Metonic cycle* (see CYCLE *sb.* 2). **Lunar day**, the interval of time between two successive crossings of the meridian by the moon. **Lunar dial** (see quot.). **Lunar distance**, in *Naut. Astr.*, the distance of the moon from the sun, a planet, or a fixed star, which is used in calculating longitude at sea. **Lunar equation**, the intercalation of a lunar month after three lunar years, also, the correction of the epact in the Gregorian calendar necessitated by the error of the lunar cycle. **Lunar horoscope** (see quot.). **Lunar hour**, the 24th part of a lunar day. **Lunar mansion** (see MANSION). **Lunar method**, in *Naut. Astr.*, the method of determining longitude at sea by means of lunar distances. **Lunar month**, the interval from one new moon to the next, about 29½ days; in popular language often used for a period of 28 days (four weeks). **Lunar nodes**, the point at which the orbit of the moon cuts the ecliptic. **Lunar observation**, in *Naut. Astr.*, an observation of lunar distances in finding the longitude at sea. **Lunar rainbow**, one formed by the moon's rays. **Lunar star**, a star whose geocentric distance from the moon is given in the Nautical Almanac for certain hours, so that the longitude may be found from them. **Lunar tables**, (1) tables of the moon's motion from which its true place at any time may be found; (2) logarithmic tables for correcting the apparent distance of the moon from a star, on account of refraction and parallax. **Lunar theory**, the deduction of the moon's motion from the law of gravitation. **Lunar year**, a period consisting of twelve lunar months (about 354½ days).

1704 HARRIS *Lex Techn.* s.v. *Cycle of the Moon*, Eneadecaterides is, with some, the Name of this *Lunar Cycle. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 58 As there is a Lunar Month consisting of 28 or 29 Days, so there is a *Lunar Day. 1862 BACHE *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* III. 8 The curves .. show two east and two west deflections in a lunar day. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dial, Moon-Dial*, or *Lunar Dial*, is that which shews the hour of the night by means of the light, or shadow, of the moon, projected thereon from an index. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil* 27 A page of "lunar distances' from the Nautical Almanack. 1718 DESAGULIERS tr. *Ozanam's Geog* 66 The Addition of 30 Days to the third Lunar Year, is call'd the *Lunar Equation. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Horoscope*, **Lunar Horoscope* is the point which the moon issues out of, when the sun is in the ascending point of the east. This is also called the *part of fortune*. 1862 BACHE *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* III. 1 Each observation was marked with its corresponding *lunar hour. 1860 WORCESTER, **Lunar method.* 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. xlv. (1636) 358 The *Lunar month is that space of time which the Moone spendeth while she departing from the Sunne, returneth to him againe. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Lunar periodical Months*, consist of twenty seven days, seven hours, and a few minutes. *Lunar synodical Months* consist of twenty nine days, twelve hours, and three quarters of an hour. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 141 A month in law is a lunar month, or twenty eight days, unless otherwise expressed. 1883 P. SCHAFF *Hist. Church* I. II. xvi. 133 The month Nisan was the first of the twelve lunar months of the Jewish year 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 37 If the abovementioned meeting of the Sun, and *Lunar Node, happens on the very Day of the New Moon. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXI. 112 The Captain got a *lunar observation as well as his meridian altitude. 1711 THORESBY in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 320 An Account of a *Lunar Rain-bow seen in Darbyshire. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXIII. 74 He knew every *lunar star in both hemispheres. 1864 WEBSTER, **Lunar Tables.* 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* vi. 34 In the *lunar theory the sun is the great disturbing cause. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 800/1 The modern lunar theory commenced with Newton. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. xliv. (1636) 357 Of *lunar yeeres there be two kinds, whereof the one is ordinary, .and the other extraordinary or excessive,. the ordinarie or common yeere, is the space of twelve Moones or changes. *Ibid.*, The extraordinarie Lunar yeere is the space of thirteene Moones or changes containing 384 daies. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 221 The Greeks had begun to compensate for the defect of the lunar year, by the occasional addition of an intercalary month.

2. Transferred and figurative uses.

a. Monthly, menstrual. *rare*

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 630 In the time of Pregnancy, or her Lunar visits. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 64 The cessation of her lunar discharge.

b. Having the character of the moon as opposed to that of the sun; not warmly bright; pale, pallid.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III 56 A theme so like thee, a quite lunar theme, Soft, modest, melancholy, female, fair. 1864 *Spectator* 425 Which we might call lunar poetry,—poetry without brilliancy, passion, or warmth, but yet containing glimpses of a pale but true beauty. 1900 SWINBURNE in *Q. Rev.* July 26 Even the lustre of Partridge [in *Tom Jones*] is pallid and lunar beside the noontide glory of Micawber.

c. *Lunar politics*: used allusively for 'matters of no practical concern'.

1868 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* vii. (1870) 159 Hume's strong and subtle intellect takes up a great many problems about which we are naturally curious, and shows us that they are essentially questions of lunar politics, in their essence incapable of being answered.

3. Crescent-shaped, LUNATE. *Lunar bone* (= medical L. *os lunare*): = B 3. Also, marked with crescent-shaped spots, as *lunar underwing.*

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 179 The Dwellings spreading..from one point of the Heaven to the other in a lunar forme. 1693 DRYDEN *Iphis & Ianthe* Poet. Wks. (Aldine ed.) IV. 186 The lunar horns, that bind The brows of Isis 1703 POPE *Thebais* 864 Who grasps the struggling heifer's lunar horns 1789 W. WILKIE *Epigon.* II. (1769) 22 Each with a faulchion armed and lunar shield. 1843 WESTWOOD *Brit Moths* I. 133 *Orthosia lunosa* the lunar under wing). 1845 *Ibid.* II. 10 *Geometra lunaria* (the lunar thorn). 1863 REEVE *Land & Freshw. Mollusks* 50 Aperture broadly obliquely lunar. 1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* vii. 264 The separation of the scaphoid and lunar bones.

4. Of or containing silver (see LUNA 2 a). **Lunar caustic**, nitrate of silver fused.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc Tr.* 332/2 The little success attending the use of the lunar caustic in these experiments 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* I. 313 The lunar pill of Boerhaave, formed from a preparation of silver, which may be regarded as a mild lunar caustic 1826 OTTLEY *Dict. Chem., Silver, Nitrate of*; formerly called Lunar Nitre, Lunar Crystals, or Crystals of Silver, and when fused Lunar Caustic. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VI. 789 The cornea of both eyes was touched with a point of lunar caustic.

5. In Arabic grammar: The epithet of the class of consonants before which the *l* of the article is not assimilated; so called because including *q*, the initial of *qamar* moon. Opposed to *solar*.

1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gram.* iii. 8 The dentals and linguals are called *solar* letters, the rest *lunar*.

6. *Comb.*: **lunar-diurnal** *a.*, pertaining to the lunar day; **lunar-magnetic** *a.*, pertaining to magnetism as affected by the moon's position.

1856 SABINE in *Phil. Trans* CXLVI. 499 The Lunar-diurnal Variations of the Inclination at that Station. 1862 BACHE *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* III. 11 The lunar-magnetic interval for the Philadelphia station.

B. *sb.*

†1. A moon-like body, satellite. *Obs.*

1652 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 161 Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, have their Lunars or small Stars moving about them.

2. A lunar distance; a lunar observation.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat. Phil.* 28 We steered towards Rio de Janeiro for some days after taking the lunars above described. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v (ed 2) 194 In taking Lunars, stars lying at about equal distances, east and west of the moon, should be chosen.

3. A bone of the wrist, shaped like a half-moon. Also in Latin form **lunare** (lĭūnē·rī).

1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c 1865) II. 88/1 The carpal bones, answering to the scaphoid and lunar in the human wrist, are confluent 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 169 The scaphoid coalesces with the lunare in the Carnivora.

Lunaria: see LUNARY *sb.*[1]

Lunarian (lĭūnē·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *lūnāris* LUNAR + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Inhabiting the moon.

1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed 3) 165 The lunarian observer situated on the invisible hemisphere.

B *sb.*

1. A dweller in the moon.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 13. 2/2 Be those Lunarians false or true. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat & Exp Philos* IV. xxxvii 23 When it is what we call New Moon, we will appear as a Full Moon to the Lunarians. *a* 1849 POE *Mellon'a Tauta* Wks. 1865 IV. 299 Creatures so diminutive as the lunarians. 1880 P. GREG *Acr. Zodiac* I. ii. 41 During an eclipse, the Lunarian would see round the Earth a halo created by [etc.].

2. One who observes or describes the moon; one who used the lunar method in finding longitude.

1817 E. WARD (*title*) The Lunarian, or Seaman's Guide; being a practical Introduction to the Method of ascertaining the Longitude at Sea. 1881 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* vi. 233 Nor does Schröter or any of the older lunarians indicate a crater at this part of the moon's surface. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 476/2 The expert lunarians—the men who found their longitude from observation of the moon—are gone.

Lunarist (lĭū·nărist). *rare.* [f. LUNAR + -IST.] One who holds the 'lunar' theory of the causation of weather-changes.

1863 R. FITZROY *Weather Bk* 213 In such grand disturbances as these [storms], the Lunarist and the Astro-meteorologist should endeavour to trace influences of moon and planets. 1864 *Intell Observ.* No. 32. 105 The Lunarists and the Astro meteorologists.

‖ **Lunarium** (lĭūnē·rĭŏm). [mod.L., f. L. *lūnāris* LUNAR.] An instrument representing the phases and motions of the moon. Cf. LUNARY *sb.*[2]

1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 507 What is become of the Lunarium for the King? 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xliii. App 171.

Lunary (lĭū·nări), *sb.*[1] ? *Obs.* Also 6-9 in Latin form **lunaria**. [ad. med.L. *lūnāria*, f. L. *lūna* moon.] a. The garden plant called HONESTY, *Lunaria biennis*. b. The fern called MOONWORT, *Botrychium Lunaria*.

Parkinson (1640 *Theat. Bot.* 508) says that 'there are so many herbes called by the name of *Lunaria* that it would make any man wonder how so many should be called'. The magical powers referred to in quots. 1642 and 1679 seem to have been ascribed to the fern.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 247 And herbes koude I telle eek many oon As Egrimoyne, Valerian, and

lunaria. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 39 Vervaine, Lunara [*sic*], and Martagon. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 85 Lunaria is of two kyndes, the one is called in latine Lunaria maior... It maye be called in englishe great Lunari. Some cal it Shabub. The other kinde is called in latin Lunaria minor, which may be called in englishe litle Lunary or Maye Grapes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxv. 328 The small Lunarie springeth foorth of the ground with one leafe like Adders toong 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 127 Then sprinkles she the iuice of Rue .. With nine drops of the m dnight dewe, From Lunarie distilling 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. v. 261 They say of the herb Lunaria ceremoniously gathered at some set times, that laid upon any lock, it makes it flie open. 1679 *Hist. Jetuer* Pref 2 The Fathers of that Society have the true Lunaria, which will open the strictest, strongest Locks or Fetters wherewith Conscience can be restrained. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev Man Own Gard.* (1803) 703/2 Lunaria, moon-wort or honesty. 1881 *Sat Rev.* No. 1325. 374 The genus *botrychium*, the moon fern or lunary, to the magical powers of which several of the Elizabethan poets bear testimony.

attrib. 1591 LYLY *Endym* IV. i, You knowe that on the Lunary bancke sleepeth Endimion.

Lunary (lū·nări) *a.* and *sb* 2 Now *rare.* [ad. F. *lunaire*, L. *lūnāris*: see LUNAR and -ARY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the moon; = LUNAR *a.* 1. Also, inhabiting the moon.

1561 EDEN *Art of Navig.* II vi 30 These tymes [of conjunctions and oppositions] may be knowen, by the Ephimerides or Almanackes, or other tables, or Lunary instrumentes. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 550 The yeare as it is now, consumate in twelve lunary revolutions Eastward. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 9 A Lunary Eclipse *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1692) II. 530 The Moon is peopled with Selenites or Lunary Men 1651 J F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos* 48 There be here certain things which are Solary, and certain which are Lunary. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 447 We are not to imagine..that the Lunary Seas, Lakes, &c. are of the same Water with our Seas 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lunary*, belonging to the moon. *a* 1849 POE *Ulalume* Wks. 1874 I. p. lxx, The limbo of lunary souls.

b. In *lunary month, year* (see LUNAR 1 b).

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 4 Their [the Athenians'] twelue monethes did not exceed that number of daies which doth consist of the twelue lunarie monethes [1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. x 25 Some erroneously compute the long lives of the Patriarks before the flood not by solary, but lunary years, making a moneth a yeare] 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* IV. xii 220 The Greeks observed the Lunary yeare, that is, twelve revolutions of the Moone 354. dayes. 1712 DESAGULIERS tr. *Ozanam's Geog.* 66 The Lunary Month, usually call'd Lunation.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** Monthly, menstrual.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) III. 394 The ordinary return where anything like a regular period is established, is menstrual or lunary.

b. Lunatic.

c 1617 MIDDLETON *Witch* IV. i 7 There is some difference betwixt my jovial condition and the lunary state of madness.

3. Crescent-shaped, LUNATE; = LUNAR.

1623 tr. *Pavine's Theat. Hon.* III. iv 359 His . Battalions should be ordered .. in a Lunarie forme, and of a Crescent. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 47 With their broad end they look towards the Cara, and with their sharp and lunary part they respect the Kidneys.

†4. ? Silvery. *Obs. rare*—1.

1625 TOMKIS *Albumazar* II iii, Hang'd round from toppe to bottome With pure white lunary Tapestry, or needleworke; But if 'twere cloath of siluer, 'twere much better.

†B. *sb.*2 *Obs.*

1. A kind of apparatus for solving astronomical problems; = VOLVELLE.

14 . in Dyce *Skelton* (1843) II 336 Now folowith here the volvelle, that sum men clepen a lunarie

2 ? One born under the influence of the moon.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xi. 47 Starres which have their most colde and moyst spirites, as the Saturnalls and Lunaries.

3. A crescent or half-moon.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vi. 58 Parallelograms, Squares, Circles, Oualls, Lunaries.

Lunate (lū·nēt), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *lūnātus*, f. *lūna* moon: see -ATE 2.] Crescent-shaped, crescentiform.

1777 S. ROBSON *Brit. Flora* II *Lunate*, subrotund 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot* 329 Stipulæ lunate, toothed. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat Hist* II. 174 Eyes linear, almost lunate. 1848 DALYELL *Rare Anim Scotl.* II. 88 The lunate hydræ of Scotland falling within the sphere of my observation, are of three distinct genera. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 161 When a leaf is reniform but with the lobes at the base of the lamina pointed, it is lunate or crescent shaped.

Lunated (lū·nēted), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] = prec.

1673 E. BROWNE *Trav.* 82 A sort of Cross, which our Heralds do not dream of, which is a Cross Lunated after this manner. 1706 *Phil. Trans* XXV. 2216 The *Jugulum* or lunated part of the Breast-bone 1830 S COOPER *Dict. Pract Surg.* (ed 6) 819 The operator . made a lunated incision 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 411 The Amazons have the pelta, or lunated shield. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 156/2 The sacro-iliac facet is lunated in shape.

Lunatic (lū·nătik), *a.* [ad. late L. *lūnātic-us*, f. L. *lūna* moon: see -ATIC. Cf. F. *lunatique*, Sp., It. *lunatico*.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Originally, affected with the kind of insanity that was supposed to have recurring periods dependent on the changes of the moon. In mod. use, synonymous with INSANE; current in popular and legal language, but not now employed technically by physicians.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 369/99 He hadde ane douhter þat was lunatyke. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 107 Þe whiche aren lunatik lollers and leperes a-boute, And mad as þe mone sitt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI xcv (1495) 587 The precyous stone Topazius, helpith ayenst the passyon Lunatyk. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII ii. (1554) 165 b, He was.. euery moneth once Lunaticke. 1564 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III App lviii 197 All this trouble was when you were lunatike and not your owne man. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. viii. 5 (*Stage Direction*), She runnes lunaticke. 1600 *Hosp. Incur. Fooles* 77 If the moone be euill placed, either it maketh men extatical, lunatick, or subiect to the kings euill. 1604 S GRAHAME *Pass. Sparke* E 4 b, The greatest Foole is wise if he be rich, And wisedome flowes from his Lunatique brayne. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 110 This Alice fell lunaticke, and was divorced from the said Gilbert. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VII. Wks. 1813 I. 548 The presumptive heir to the throne was lunatic. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 80/1 One of the most distinctive marks of the lunatic mind is that it reasons sanely from insane premises. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Dec, The House of Castile, which, after fighting and reigning for nearly eight hundred years, terminated in a lunatic girl.

b. Of things: Indicating lunacy; crazy.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II iii 13 Bedlam beggers, who with roaring voices Sometime with Lunaticke bans, sometime with Prayers, Inforce their charitie. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. i, A notable hypocriticall vermine it is . of a most lunatique conscience, and splene. 1861 BUSHNELL *Char Jesus* 48 There have been great enthusiasts in the world, and they have shown their infirmity by lunatic airs, appropriate to their extravagance.

c. *fig* Madly foolish, frantic, idiotic, 'mad'.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* iv. 5 If lunatik rashnesse have caryed any into sinne. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, v. i. 113 Greefe makes me lunaticke. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 71, I am sicke Of that disease, all Love is lunatike. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* To Rdr. A, Nothing [is] esteem'd in this lunatique age but what is kept in cabinets. 1859 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 1 Aug. (1876) 47 No policy can be more lunatic than the policy of annexation. 1884 GEO ELIOT *Ess* (ed. 2) 14 The seventh [Satire]..contains nothing in particular except lunatic flattery of George I.

†2. a. Influenced by the moon. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 6177 Ther [*sc* women's] hertys chaunge never .. Ther sect ys no thing lunatyke. 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II 180 By nativitie they be lunaticke, not taking this worde as the English men do, for starke mad, but as borne under the influence of Luna, and therefore as firme as melting waxe. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 14, I that was borne to suppresse & treade down sinne vnder foote, in the night time, (when that sinne-inhabited element is wont to be most lunaticke) walke on the crests of the surges as on the dry land.

†b. *Farriery.* Affected with moonblindness; moon-blind, moon-eyed. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 124 Y^e broken wineded, the lunatike, and the mangines, called the Farcine. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses Dis.* 16 Of lunatike eies. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII (1617) 22 Lunatike eyes, or Moone eyes. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 136 In Lunatick or Moon-blind Horses.

B. *sb.* A lunatic person; a person of unsound mind; a madman.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol 123 Thanne loked vp a lunatik, a lene thing with-alle. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel. Wks. II. 23 Lunatikes ben sich men þat han cours of þer sikenesse bi movyng of þe moone. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* v. i. 8 The Lunaticke, the Louer, and the Poet, Are of imagination all compact. 1628 COKE *On Litt* I. 247 a, A Lunatique that hath sometime his vnderstanding and sometime not 1735 MOTTE in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV 107 An Hospital for Lunaticks and Idiots. 1742 *Act* 15 *Geo. II*, c. 30 Whereas Persons who have the Misfortune to become Lunaticks, may..be liable to be surprised into unsuitable Marriages. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* I viii, An English lunatic at full moon, is a very sober animal when compared to a Frenchman in a passion. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) I. 315 An infant, a person of nonsane memory, an idiot, a lunatic, may also be grantees of a copyhold. 1828 SIR A. HALLIDAY *Pres St Lunatics* 30 In Perthshire, the idiots are two hundred and eight, the lunatics only one hundred and fifty-nine 1881 *Encycl. Brit* XIII. 113/1 Insane persons (although not lunatics so found by inquisition) may be placed under personal restraint. 1887 *Brit Med. Jrnl.* 9 Apr. 808/2 A desperate encounter recently took place .between a lunatic who had escaped from Hatton Asylum and two keepers who were sent in pursuit.

b. *fig.* A madly foolish person.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr Parnass* II. iii. 665 She may be thy Luna, and thou her Lunaticke *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 4 Vaine lunatique, against these scapes I could Dispute, and conquer, if I would. 1884 *Chr. World* 4 Sept. 667/1 Any man telling the farmers of Ireland not to pay their rents would be a lunatic.

c. *attrib*: **lunatic asylum** (also **lunatic hospital, †house**), a hospital established for the reception and treatment of lunatics.

1762 WESLEY *Jrnl* 21 Dec. (1827) III. 120, I doubt this is not the case of any other lunatic hospital. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) III. 63 The proportion of patients returned as having been received into lunatic houses. 1828 SIR A. HALLIDAY (*title*) A General View of the Present State of Lunatics, and Lunatic Asylums, in Great Britain and Ireland. *Ibid.* 31 Dumfries has a small lunatic establishment, attached to the County Infirmary. 1885 *Times* 4 Aug. 9/4 A page from the lunatic entry book had been surreptitiously removed. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 2 Apr. 736/1 That the registered lunatic hospitals should not be subjected to special restrictions and disabilities.

Lunatical (lūnæ·tikăl), *a. rare.* [f. LUNATIC + -AL.] = LUNATIC *a.*

1599 *Broughton's Let.* viii. 28 The Lunaticall conceits .. are thine owne. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. ii. 43 Let this lunaticall or extaticall frier .. forbeare to bragge. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 100, He was of a most lunatical deportment. 1892 *Nat. Observer* 17 Dec. 101/2 The lunatical ignorance of politicians.

Hence **Luna·tically** *adv.*

1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 311 The muezzin sang the prayers dismally, deathfully, lunatically.

† Lunaticness. *Obs. rare.* The condition of being lunatic.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 145 The immortall minde .. doth not vary through Lunaticness or Frantickness at a certain time of the Moon. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lunaticness.*

Lunation (lūnē·ı̆ən). [ad. med.L. *lūnātiōnem* (whence F. *lunaison*, It. *lunazione*, Sp. *lunacion*, Pg *lunação*), f. *lūna* moon: see -ATION.]

1. The time from one new moon to the next, constituting a lunar month (= 29½ days).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. ix. (1495) 354 A monthe of the mone is also taken for a full lunacyon whyche duryth fro chaunge to chaunge. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XXX 301 And there is not the Mone seyn in alle the Lunacioun 1653 SHAKERLEY *Fabulæ Britan.* [117] A Table of the mean Lunations. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 4 Lunations of the inferiour Planets. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Ma h* 466 The Arabians .. having respect to the Moon form their Year of 12 Synodical Lunations. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 545 P 13 The 8th day of the third lunation, and the 4th year of our reign. 1818 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* XXX. 295 From the inequality of the Moon's motion, this synodic period, or lunation, is not always of the same length. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 132 Nineteen years is almost exactly equal to two hundred and thirty five lunations.

† 2. The time of full moon *Obs.*

c 1549 in Froude *Hist Eng* (1881) IV 405 They..intend at this or next lunation to conjure for treasure hid between Newbury and Reading 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* I. vi. 19 The Exuberance of the Tides at or neer the Æquinoctial Lunations.

3 A menstruation. *rare.*

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 46 A tendency to keep up that periodical habit of depletion, which will probably prove advantageous against the ensuing lunations.

Lunch (lʌnʃ), *sb*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **lonche.** [App. onomatopœic. Cf. DUNCH *sb.*] The sound made by the fall of a soft heavy body.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/1 Dunche, or lonche (*H. P.* lunche), *sonitus, strepitus* 1890 *Linc N. & Q.* July 68 She heard a lunch, bud she thoht it was th' childer playyin'.

Lunch (lʌnʃ), *sb.*2 [Perh. evolved from LUMP *sb* 1, on the analogy of the apparent relation between *hump* and *hunch*, *bump* and *bunch*. Cf. '*Lounge*, a large lump, as of bread or cheese' (Brockett *N Country Words*, ed. 2, 1829).

It is curious that the word first appears as a rendering of the (at that time) like-sounding Sp. *lonja* slice of ham. LUNCHEON, commonly believed to be a derivative of *lunch*, occurs in our quots. 11 years earlier, with its present spelling. In sense 2 *lunch* was an abbreviation of *luncheon*, first appearing about 1829, when it was regarded either as a vulgarism or as a fashionable affectation.]

† 1. A piece, a thick piece; a hunch or hunk *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict*, *Lonja de tocino*, a lunch of bacon, *frustum, lardi* 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* VII. XXV. 850 He shall take breade and cut it into little lunches [Fr *loppins*] into a pan with cheese. 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 280 Our Master was well content .. that we should roste a good lunch of porke 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks* (1709) 236, I clapp'd a good Lunch of Bread into my Pocket 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* XXIII, An' cheese an' bread..Was dealt about in lunches.

2. A more colloquial synonym of LUNCHEON *sb.* 2. (Now the usual word exc. in specially formal use, though many persons still object to it as vulgar.)

1829 [H. BEST] *Pers. & Lit. Mem* 307 The word *lunch* is adopted in that 'glass of fashion', Almacks, and *luncheon* is avoided as unsuitable to the polished society there exhibited. 1839–41 S. WARREN *Ten Thous a-year* VIII. I. 256 He happened to mention it at lunch. 1842 A COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed 4) 266 We do not experience the same dislike to exertion after a light forenoon lunch. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* v 87 Parched corn was her only lunch in the midst of a day of ardour and of sunshine. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* XXVI 308 Lunch was on the table at half-past one. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I 20 Come to lunch to-morrow at one. 1901 R. D. EVANS *Sailor's Log* VI. 59 Every night during the mid watch a beautiful lunch was served to the officer of the deck.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lunch-basket, -biscuit, -table, -time*; **lunch-dinner**, a meal that might be called either lunch or dinner, a mid-day dinner.

1878 SIR P. WALLIS in Brighton *Life* (1892) 201, I hope the good squire will take a lunch dinner with me. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 276 It was on the right side of lunch-time. *Ibid.* 277 The well-appointed lunch-table. 1892 G. R. LOWNDES *Camping Sk.* 52 Trout, lunch biscuits, and cake, formed a reasonable lunch. 1902 *19th Cent.* Oct. 630, I snatched a hasty breakfast from my lunch basket.

Lunch (lʌnʃ), *v.* [f. LUNCH *sb.*2]

1. *intr.* To take lunch.

1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* Ser. II. I 402 She is now old enough, she said, to have lived to hear the vulgarisms of her youth adopted in drawing-room circles. To lunch, now so familiar from the fairest lips, in her youth was only known in the servants hall. 1884 GRANT ALLEN *Philistia* II. 202 Miss Merivale lunched with the family. 1887 J. ASHBY-STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 190 Here can we lunch to the music of trees. 1897 LD. TENNYSON *Mem. Tennyson* II. 222 On one occasion Ruskin lunched with us.

2. *trans.* To provide lunch for. *colloq.*

1892 *Temple Bar* Dec. 578 [She] does her duty .. warmly by her country friends—lunching, tea-ing, and dining them. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June 2/1 Permission was given to lunch the pilgrims on board the *Victory.*

Luncheon (lʌ·nʃən). Also 7 **lunchen, lunch-**

ion, lunching, 7-8 lunchin, 8 lunshin. [Related in some way to LUNCH *sb.*2

The ordinary view, that the spelling *lunching* represents the etymological form, appears somewhat unlikely. In our quots. the earliest form is *luncheon*, and this appears in our quots. earlier than *lunch*; and there is no evidence of a derivative verb in the 16–17th c. It is possible that *luncheon* might have been extended from *lunch* on the analogy of the relation between *punch, puncheon, trunch, truncheon*.]

†1. = LUNCH *sb.*2 1. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Lopin*, a lumpe, a goblet, a luncheon. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. II. iv. 97 Eating a great lumpe of bread and butter with a lunchen of cheese. 1660 *Chas. II's Escape fr. Worcester* in *Harl. Misc* (1809) IV. 444 The Colonel plucked out of his pocket a good luncheon of bread and cheese. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.) a.v., A huge lunshin of bread, i. e. a large piece. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 62 A large luncheon of brown bread . struck my eyes. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. x, Little Benjie . was cramming a huge luncheon of pie-crust into his mouth.

fig. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xii. 98 No little scraps of bounty . but large Lunchions of Munificence.

2. Originally, a slight repast taken between two of the ordinary meal-times, *esp.* between breakfast and mid-day dinner. The word retains this original application with those who use *dinner* as the name of the mid-day meal; with those who 'dine' in the evening, *luncheon* denotes a meal (understood to be less substantial and less ceremonious than *dinner*) taken usually in the early afternoon. Now somewhat *formal*: cf. LUNCH *sb.*2 2.

a 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* v. i, Wks. 1873 I. 92 Noonings, and intermealiary Lunchings. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* III. 71 For our Breakfast and after-noons Lunchins [Fr. *à gouster*]. 1706 E. WARD *Writings* (ed. 3) II. 125 Then others more Hungry, their Stomachs to please, Sit down to their Luncheons of House-hold and Cheese. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. ii. p 3 As soon as we had released our kitchen-wench, I gave orders for a good luncheon. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. lxv, His afternoons he pass'd in visits, luncheons, Lounging and boxing. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ Rom* II 318 The mother looked for the little ones, and brought them their evening luncheon. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* I, They did not scruple to make a call at each other's houses before Luncheon. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 2 Have you had some luncheon? 1891 E. PEACOCK *N Brendon* II 2 Thornton stayed for luncheon.

3. *attrib.*

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 158 Allowing . not a moment for meals, nor the well known luncheon-time. 1884 W. S. GILBERT *Princess Ida* II, Merrily ring the luncheon bell. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* I. iv. 146 From that very Pavilion he had slipped away during the luncheon-hour. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 125 The cellar was occupied by a liquor and luncheon bar. 1899 E. PEACOCK *in Month* Feb. 208 To witness the servants of the Duke pitch the luncheon-tent. 1903 *Railway time tabl.*, Luncheon-baskets..may be obtained at the principal stations.

Hence **Lu'ncheon** *v. intr.*, to take luncheon, to lunch; **Lu'ncheonless** *a.*, without luncheon.

1883 LD. SALTOUN *Scraps* I. 190, I went luncheonless myself. 1885 *Fortn. in Waggonette* 94 A few minutes more saw an imposing party luncheoning on the grassy roadside. 1889 *Archæol Æliana* XIII. 309 The Duke of Northumberland luncheoned at the 'Three Half Moons'.

Luncher (lɔ·nʃəɹ). [f. LUNCH *v.* + -ER 1.] One who lunches or takes lunch.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 60 We therefore put it to the conscience of the ladies who indulge in hot luncheons (if a regular luncher can have a conscience). 1895 J. DAVIDSON *Earl Lavender* 248 The sound of the pipes .. reached the thirty luncheers in their barn.

†**Lund.** *Obs.* Also 5 lunde. [a. ON. *lund*.] Disposition, nature; manners.

c 1200 ORMIN 7038 Gode menness clene lund. *Ibid.* 9785 All fulle off attrij lund. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1460 In haly speche he lyked his lunde.

‖ **Lu'nda.** Also 8 lunder. [repr. Icel *lundi*, Norw. *lunde*, Sw. *lunn*.] A Scandinavian name for: The puffin.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 Greenland produces .. Cormorants, Lunders, Parrots [etc.]. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 310 *Lunda*, a name for the Puffin. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Lunda*.

Lunder, Lundge: see LOUNDER *v.*, LOUNGE *v.*

†**Lundress.** *Obs.* [a. F. *Londreis* adj., f. *Londres* London.] (See quot. 1695.)

1695 W. LOWNDES *Amendm. Silver Coin* 17 A Sterling .. was once called a Lundress, because it was to be Coined only at London. 1706 in PHILLIPS; and in later Dicts.

Lundyfoot (lɒ·ndifut). [Named after Lundy Foot, a Dublin tobacconist, whose address is given as 8 Essex Bridge in Wilson's *Dublin Directory* 1776.] A kind of snuff.

1811 *Ora & Juliet* IV. 187 The sportive zephyrs carried the high-dried Lundyfoot into the eyes of the whole party. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 370* He took so much of Lundy-Foot, That he used to snort and snuffle. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 11 Jan. 5/1 A pinch of Lundyfoot or brown Rappee.

Lune1 (lūn). *Hawking.* Also 5 lewne; and see LOYN. [var. of LOYN.] A leash for a hawk.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xvi, Thenne was he ware of a Faucon and longe lunys aboute her feete. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v b, The lewnes shulde be fastened to theym, with a payre of tyrettis. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 90 In fancie's lune I fast was caught. 1593 GREENE *Mamillia* I. E 3, The closer shee couered the sparke, the more it kindled: yea, in seeking to vnlose the Lunes, the more she was intangled. 1611 COTGR., *Longe*,..a hawkes lune or leash. 1895 QUILLER-COUCH *Wandering Heath* 230 A gerfalcon lying with long lunes tangled about his feet.

Lune2 (lūn). *arch.* [ad. med.L. *lūna* lit. 'moon', hence 'fit of lunacy' (cf. LUNATIC), whence F. *lune*, MHG. *lûne* (G. *laune* whim, humour).] *pl.* Fits of frenzy or lunacy; mad freaks or tantrums. (Cf. LINE *sb.*2 29.)

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 30 These dangerous, vnsafe Lunes i' th' King,—beshrew them. 1778 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 Nov., My master is in his old lunes and so am I. 1799 LAMB *John Woodvil* III, Let him alone. I have seen him in these lunes before. 1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 381 This is the central weak point, the special lunes of the De Quincey nature. 1883 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Ital. Lit.* II. II. x. 97 Their tales for the most part are the lunes of wanton love.

Lune3 (lūn). [a. F. *lune*:—L. *lūna* moon.]

1. *Geom.* The figure formed on a sphere or on a plane by two arcs of circles that enclose a space.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Lunes* or *Lunulæ*. 1839 in *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 199. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* xxxiv. (ed. 4) 119 Her [the moon's] crescent . now presents the appearance of a lune. 1891 CAYLEY in *Coll. Papers* (1897) XIII. 203 The two lunes *ACB* and *ABD* of figure 6.

2. Anything in the shape of a crescent or half-moon.

1706–9 WATTS *Lyric Poems* II. *Vict. Poles over Ozman* 149 Faithful Janizaries. Fall'n in just Ranks or Wedges, Lunes or Squares. 1805 W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 36 This made them [the globules] gradually assume the shape of half moons .. The dark part of these little lunes ..did not appear sensibly less than the enlightened part.

Lune, anglicized f. LUNA.

Lünebergite (lūnəbə·ɹgəit). *Min.* [Named by C. Nollner, 1870, from *Luneberg*, Hanover, its locality: see -ITE1.] A boro-phosphate of magnesium, found in fibrous masses.

1872 DANA *Min.* App. 10. 1893 *Chapman's Blowpipe Pract.* 179.

Lunecye, obs. form of LUNACY.

Lunel1 (lūne·l). [f. *Lunel* (Hérault) a town in France.] A sweet muscat wine. Also *lunel-wine*.

1770 *Ann. Reg.* II. 158 He . made me drink bumper after bumper of his lunel wine. 1821 *Rouge et Noir* 85 A bumper of the true lunel. 1841 THACKERAY *Mem. Gormandising* Wks. 1900 XIII. 589 What could literary men mean by ordering lunel?

‖ **Lunel**2 (lūne·l). *Her.* [Fr., a Sp. *lunel*, f. *luna* moon.] A figure formed by four crescents appointé resembling a rose with four leaves.

1828–40 in BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I.

Lunestice, obs. form of LUNISTICE.

‖ **Lunetta.** [It.] = LUNETTE 4 b.

1898 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/3 Under the lunetta is the Descent from the Cross, the Madonna kneeling.

Lunette (lūne·t). Also 7–8 in anglicized form lunet(t. [a. F. *lunette*, dim. of *lune* moon.]

†**1.** A little moon, a satellite. *Obs.*

1645 BP. HALL *Peace Maker* x. 81 Our predecessors could never have believed, that there were such Lunets about some of the Planets as our late Perspectives have described.

†**2.** The figure of a crescent moon. Also *attrib.*

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. p iv, Juno Samia Selenitis, standing in a lunette, and crowned with a lunette. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls & Corr.* (1888) I. 278 In this rock a flight of steps is cut, in a winding or kind of lunette form, from the road to the top of the hill.

3. *Farriery.* A horse-shoe consisting of the front semicircular portion only. Also *lunette-shoe*.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses Dis.* chi. 65 Pull off his shooes and shooe him with half Moone shooes called Lunette. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 A Lunet shooe is used for Horses that have weak Heels. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. (1738) 256 The cure is to shoe him with Lunets, or Half-Moon shoes. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 27 A shoe in the form of the old lunette, or La Fosse's shoe. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

4. *Arch.* a. An arched aperture in a concave ceiling for the admission of light.

1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 39 The manner of Arches are . a Rotonda G, a Lunette P, and a Conca N and K. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 114 Lunettes are used in large rooms or halls, and are made either in waggon-headed ceilings, or through large coves, surrounding a plane ceiling. 1842–59 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) Gloss., *Lunette*, a cylindric, cylindroidic, or spherical aperture in a ceiling.

b. A crescentiform or semicircular space in a ceiling, dome, etc., decorated with paintings or sculptures; a piece of decoration filling such a space.

1722 RICHARDSON *Statues Italy* 117 The pictures are painted in a sort of Lunettes, form'd by a Semicircle within a Tall Arch ending in a Point, and [etc.]. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. ii. 74 The painting which filled the lunette behind it [a sarcophagus]. 1857 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. of Madonna* Introd. (ed. 2) 60 It is comprised in five lunettes round the ceiling. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 36 Above at a vast height there was a lunette with frescoes of the labours of Hercules. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 210 The lunette over the entrance-door [of the Fitzwilliam Museum].

5. *Fortif.* A work larger than a redan, consisting of two faces, and two flanks (Voyle *Mil. Dict.*).

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Lunettes* in Fortification, are Envelopes, Countergardes, or Mounts of Earth cast up before the Curtain. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lunette*.. In Fortification, a small Work generally rais'd before the Courtin in Ditches full of Water: It consists of two Faces making a Re-entring Angle, and serves to dispute the Passage of the Ditch. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4883/2 His Grace .. has given Orders for making several Lunettes in the Front of our Camp. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 200 An embattled Wall, with Lunets hanging over the River. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Sandown Castle*, *Kent*, N. of Deal, .. consists of four lunets of very thick arched work of stone. .. In the middle is a great round tower. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 21 The lunette, like the redan, is frequently open at the gorge. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 263 A Lunette has two faces, similar to the redan, and also two flanks.

6. A blinker for a horse.

1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* III. § 12 Make earthly things, not as lunets to shut up our sight, but spectacles to transmit it to spiritual objects. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lunette* is also the name of two small pieces of felt made round and hollow, to clap upon the eyes of a vicious horse. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

7. †a. *pl.* Spectacles. *Obs.*

1682 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 53 Then answered the whole croud, Bidding him read it out aloud. Seeking his Lunets [etc.]. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard., Refl. Agric.* 49 One day Lunetts and Microscopes may possibly be Invented, whereby these Pores may plainly be seen and distinguished. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 75 Fearful of more mistakes, for want of my useful lunettes, I made my bow of depart.

b. Given as the name for a special kind of concavo-convex lens for spectacles.

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

8. A watch-glass of flattened shape. Also *lunette (watch-) glass*.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* ix. 233 Lunette glasses. 1849 DANA *Geol.* IX. (1850) 466 The curvature of a lunette watch glass. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 156 *Lunette*, the usual form of rounded watch glass.

9. In the guillotine, the circular hole which receives the neck of the victim.

1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate of Cumberw.* 238 When the victim's head is fixed in the lunette. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 6/2 His head had to be thrust into the lunette by two warders.

10. *Glass-making.* = LINNET-HOLE.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 587 The founding or melting furnace is a square brick building,. at each angle of this square a small oven or arch is constructed .. vaulted within, and communicating with the melting furnace by square flues called lunettes.

11. *Antiq.* A crescent-shaped ornament.

1865 *Athenæum* 22 July 119/1 A pair of golden gorgettes or lunettes.

12. A forked iron plate into which the stock of a field-gun carriage is inserted.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

13. (See quot.)

1884 R. F. BURTON *Bk. Sword* 124 This hilt-plate has dwindled in the French fencing-foil to a lunette, a double oval of bars shaped like a pair of spectacles.

14. *Eccl.* A circular crystal case, fitting into an aperture in the monstrance, in which the Host is placed for exposition.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1893 in *Catholic Dict.*

Lung (lŋ). Forms: 1 **lungen**, 3–6 **lunge**, 3–4 **longen**(e, 4–6 **long**(e, 4–5 **loungе**, 5 **longon**, **lungen**, (5 **longhe**, **lunghe**, 6 **longue**, **loong**), 6– **lung** [OE *lungen* str. fem. = OFris. *lungen*, MLG. *lunge*, MDu. *longe* (Du. *long*), OHG *lungun* (MHG., mod.G *lunge*), ON. with change of declension *lunga* wk. neut.; f. Teut. root **lung*-:—OAryan **lngh*- in Skr. *laghu*-, Gr. ἐλαφρός light: see LIGHT *a.*1 (The lungs were so called because of their lightness: cf. LIGHTS.)]

1. Each of the two respiratory organs in man and most vertebrate animals, placed within the cavity of the thorax on either side of the heart and communicating with the trachea or windpipe.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 160/34 *Pulmo*, lungen. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 92 Miδ þy sceal mon lacnian þone man þe bið lungenne wund. *c* 1250 *Death* 172 in *O. E. Misc.* 178 Nu schal for-rotien þi liure and þi lunge. *c* 1275 LAY. 6499 Þe longene and þe liure folle to þan grunde. 13.. *K. Alis* 4719 Men to heom threowe drit and donge, With foule ayren, with rotheres lunge. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* L. 8 It purges þe longes of inflactioun. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 100 The lunge yifth him were of speche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 189 Lame men he lechede with longen of bestes. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 49 The longis hool and wynded with the best. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 3 (Harl. MS.) The archer hath y-schotte him selfe in þe lungen. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 409 Leuir and lounggis men mycht all redy se. 1481 CAXTON *Reynart* (Arb.) 91 The wulf .. gaf to me but half the longes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 63 That all the blayd, vp to the hylt and hand Amyd his flaffand longis hyd hes he. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* XXII. 34 A certayne man . shott the kynge of Israel betwene the mawe and ye longes. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1569) 48 b, Oft fetchyng of winde, declares a sickneesse of the lungus. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 133 The sicknes of the Loongs is perceiued if the Dewlap be harde closed together very farre vppe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 174 Gentlemen, . of such sensible and nimble Lungs that they always vse to laugh at nothing. 1618 BACON *Fr., Studies* (Arb.) 123 Shooting [is good] for the Lungs and Breast. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 294 In those which breathe through the lungs, some have the heart composed of two ventricles, and some have it of one. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 622 The Lungs . are two spongy, cellular, expansible organs. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* XII. (1873) 462 The lungs are attached by their roots to the two branches of the windpipe.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. as in phrase *lungs of London* (etc.), applied to open spaces within or adjacent to a city.

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 10 Could not the Winds .. With their whole card of Lungs redeem thy breath? 1808 WINDHAM *Sp. agst. Encroachm. Hyde Park* 30 June, It was a saying of Lord Chatham, that the parks were the lungs of

London. 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 4 Beyond this fence the outer domain .. acts as one of the lungs of Sydney. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr Mad. Crowd* II. i 3 That Bathsheba was a firm and positive girl..had been the very lung of his hope. 1876 — *Ethelberta* (1890) 346 At length something from the lungs of the gale alighted like a feather upon the pane. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 51 We can with perfect safety use these old burial grounds as lungs for the over-crowded city.

2. Applied to analogous organs in other animals.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., In Mollusca the Pulmonata, represented by the snail and slug, have a simple type of lung. . In Amphibia . the lung is a simple or double sac with a smooth lining near the termination of the trachea.

†**3.** *pl.* One who blows the fire; a chemist's assistant. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, That's his fire-drake, His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffes his coales. 1663 COWLEY *Adv. Exper. Philos. College* in *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 43 That the Company received into it be as follows. .. Two Lungs, or Chemical Servants. That the annual allowance .. be as follows. .. To each of the Lungs twelve pounds.

4. (See quot.) *dial.* (*? Obs.*)

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 504 Swine .. are subject to a Distemper which is called the *Thirst*, or *Lungs*

5. Lungs of (the) oak, oak lungs (see OAK *sb.* 8), *Sticta pulmonacea*; = LUNGWORT 5.

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 183 *Sticta Pulmonaria*, . Its specific name, as well as its familiar designation, 'Lungs of Oak', or 'Tree Lungwort' are due to its efficacy, real or supposed, in pulmonary affections. 1863 J. R. WISE *New Forest* xvi. 176 One of the commonest remedies for consumption in the Forest is the 'lungs of oak'. 1856 *Treas Bot*, Lungs-of-the-oak.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, as *lung-attack*, † *blood*, *-cell*, *-consolidation*, *-disease*, *-parenchyma*, *-substance*, *-tissue*, *-trouble*, *-tubercle*, *-vessel*. **b.** objective, as *lung-bearing* adj. **c.** instrumental, as *lung-breather*.

1865 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I 206 A *lung attack . when the three score and ten years are passed, can hardly leave a man exactly where it found him 1888 G. ALLEN in *Gd. Words* 229 The *lung bearing and air-breathing terrestrial animal. 1666 HARVEY *Morb Angl.* XIV. 165 *Lung-blood generally appears somewhat lighter than a natural red, because it is conceived to be rendred more aereous by the Lungs. 1880 *St. James's Budget* 17 Sept. 12/1 The earliest *lung-breathers were amphibians. 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 287 The *lung-cells and finer bronchial tubes are compressed by the distended blood-vessels. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V 768 In like manner, the former auscultatory signs of *lung-consolidation vanish. 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 302 Passive congestion is a frequent cause of albuminuria, more especially in heart and *lung diseases. 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult* 44 Effusion of blood into the *lung parenchyma. *Ibid.* 46 We scarcely ever find any considerable amount of *lung-substance deprived of air by pressure. *Ibid.* 269 Signs of Pneumonia, when the *Lung-tissue is permeable to air. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII 356 Some secondary *lung trouble with which there is not nervous power to contend. *Ibid.* 309 Some decided signs of *lung tubercle are discovered early in the disease. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 403 The absence of clotting from blood within the *lung vessels.

7. Special combs.: † **lung-craoked** *a.*, of breath, issuing from exhausted lungs, **lung-fever**, pneumonia; **lung-fish**, a fish having lungs as well as gills, a dipnoan; **lung-flower**, Gerarde's transl. of the Ger. name of the Marsh Gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*; † **lung(s)-growing**, a disease in cattle, in which the lungs adhere to the side; † **lung-grown** *a.*, said of an animal affected with 'lung-growing'; also *sb.* = *lung growing*; **lung-gymnastics**, 'the exercise of the respiratory powers in a regular and orderly manner for the prevention or cure of disease' (*Syd Soc. Lex.*); **lung-juice**, serum from diseased lungs; **lung lichen** = LUNGWORT 5 (J. Smith *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 1882); **lung-note**, the sound produced by tapping the chest of a healthy subject; † **lung-pipe** *sing*, the trachea or windpipe, *pl.* the bronchial tubes; **lung-plague** (in cattle), pleuro-pneumonia; **lung-power**, power of voice; **lung-sick** *a.* and *sb.*, (*a*) *adj.* sick of a pulmonary complaint; (*b*) *sb.* a disease of the lungs, pleuro-pneumonia; so **lung-sickness**; † **lung-woe**, disease of the lungs; **lung-worm**, a parasite infesting the lungs of cattle (see quot.).

1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 12 The Racer .. might .. outward shoote His *lung-crackt-breath. 1852 H. W. PIERSON *Amer Missionary Mem* 229 His illness (lung fever) was sudden and unexpected. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107/2 The curious *lung fish (*Protopterus*) builds a burrow. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cliii. 355 *Viola Autumnalis*, or Autumne Violet the same that Valerius Cordus .. saith is named in the German toong *Lungen blumen*, or *Lung flower 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, **Lungs-growing*. 1730-6 BAILEY (fol.), *Lung's Growing*. 1775 ASH, *Lunggrowing*, a disease in cattle. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 96 Of the diseases in the Lungs, especially the Lung-growne. *Ibid.*, A beast, which is *lung-growne, or hath his lungs growne to his side. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 46 *Lung gymnastics. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* 89 Blood, pericardial exudation, and *lung juice from the fatal Nottingham case inoculated into ten animals p oduced fatal results in six. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 189 There was . an entire want of *lung-note over the manubrium of the sternum. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 35 Rosemary openeth the *lung pipes. 1587 RERVE *God's Plea* 88 Shall we be carried no further to Heaven, then .. a lungpipe-pant can blow us? 1884 *Encycl Brit.* XVII. 60/1 Pleuro-Pneumonia or *Lung-Plague. 1900 J. KIRKWOOD *United Presbyt. in Ayrsh.* IV. 34 He could exercise his *lung power also in preaching. ? 1520 tr. *Dial. Creat. Moral.* XXVII. I, He..was made both *lungsyk and Reumatyke that he myght not occupye his accostomyd synnes. 1552 HULOET, Longe sycke, *nuemonicus* [sic]. 1899 *Strand Mag.* Mar. 270/1 For 'lung-sick' had reduced the..team of sixteen to. five [bullocks]. 1726 BAILEY, **Lung Sickness*. 1730-6 — (fol.), *Lung's Sickness*. 1899 WERNER *Capt. of Locusts* 100 [He] had just had heavy losses from the lung-sickness. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 50 The *longe [*v.r.* longis] woo cometh oft of yvel eire. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 253 The *Lung Worm [*Strongylus micrurus*] is often fatal to calves.

Lung(a: see LUNGI.

Lungang, Lungar: see LONGAN, LANGUR.

Lunge, longe (lʌndʒ), *sb.*[1] [a. F. *longe* halter, lunge, var. of OF. *loigne* (whence LOYN, LUNE[1]) :—popular L. **longea*, f. L. *long-us* LONG *a.*]

†**1.** *gen.* A thong, cord. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 94 Their [Camels] feet (although fleshy) are so tyed together with little lunges that they neuer weare

2. A long rope used in training horses, being fastened at one end to the horse's head and held at the other by the trainer, who causes the horse to canter round in a circle.

1720 W. GIBSON *Diet Horses* vii. (1726) 105 He recommends those who stand together in an open Stable,..to be secured with two Bindings, and for that Purpose, the Ropes or Longes ought to be so long, that they may easily lie down. 1778 EARL PEMBROKE *Mil Equitat* 37 In the beginning a longe is useful..to help both the rider and the horse. 1845 LADY STANHOPE *Mem.* I. vi. 201 And round this [green plat] the grooms, with longes, were made to run them [two mares] until they were well warmed.

3. a. The use of the lunge in training horses. **b.** A circular exercising-ground in which the lunge is used; 'the training ground for the instruction of a young horse' (Voyle *Mil. Dict.* 1872-6).

1833 *Regul. Instr Cavalry* I 40 One Manege will thus contain two good circles or longes. *Ibid.* 78 The horse has rested . after the longe. 1839 GREENWOOD *Hints Horsemanship* 87 A horse .. should never be compelled to canter in the longe, though he may be permitted to do it of himself. 1886 'STONEHENGE' *Rur. Sports* (ed. 16) 469/2 The colt should be kept going round the lunge, until [etc.].

4. *attrib.*

1839 GREENWOOD *Hints Horsemanship* 88 Such powerful instruments as the longe-cord and whip. *Ibid.* 90 With the longe-whip in skilful hands. 1868 H. C. R. JOHNSON *Long Vac. Argent Alps* xxix. 153 One of the girths of my saddle, the longe surcingle, and three or four large silk handkerchiefs .. gave me, as I thought, length enough

Lunge (lʌndʒ), *sb.*[4] Also 8-9 **longe**, 9 **lounge**. [Aphetic var. of ALLONGE, ELONGE.]

1. A thrust with a sword (spec. in *Fencing*) or other weapon.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand* xii. (1804) 62 My adversary.. made a great many half longes, skipping backward at every push. 1780 T. DAVIES *Mem. Garrick* (1781) I. iii 23 With the first lunge he killed his adversary. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 5 The distance between the two feet will be found to be . about two-thirds of the distance of the longe. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxii, A successful lounge, by which Peveril ran his gigantic antagonist through the body 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv, He made a desperate lunge at Adrian. 1880 SIR S. LAKEMAN *Kaffir-Land* 74 A lounge from an assegai through his thigh. 1885 *Sat. Rev* 6 June 758/1 If. parried lunges found their match In neat retorts.

b. (See quot.)

1817 WILBRAHAM *Gloss Chesh.* (1818) s.v. *Lungeous*, A lunge is common for a violent kick of a horse, though Dr. Ash has omitted it.

2. A sudden forward movement, a plunge, rush.

1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xvii. 149 A heavy lunge that told of a big fish. 1882 J. WALKER *Sc Poems* 127 With a lumbering lunge The freighted vessel left the quay 1900 *Longm. Mag* Aug. 455 The impatient farmer made a sudden lunge at them

Lunge (lʌndʒ), *sb.*[3] *American.* Also **longe**, **'longe**, **'lunge**. [? Short for MASKALONGE.] The Great Lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*).

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer* 317 (*Bull U S. Nat. Mus.* III), Mackinaw Trout; Great Lake Trout; Longe (Vermont). 1884 (G. B. GOODE etc. *Nat Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 488 The Lake Trout has other appellatives, such as 'Lunge' in Canada .. 'Black Lunge', 'Silver Lunge', 'Racer Lunge', 'Black Salmon'. 1887 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 23 July 227/2 To troll for 'lunge' in the deep waters of Lake Memphremagog. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 368/2 'It's a 'lunge,' .' He'll weigh at least fifteen pounds.' *Ibid.* 453/2, I led him alongside, where—as a played-out 'longe always will—he remained motionless..for a few seconds.

Lunge (lʌndʒ), *v.*[1] Also 9 **longe**, **lounge**. [f. LUNGE *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* **a.** *Fencing.* To make a thrust with a foil or rapier. **b** *Boxing.* To deliver a straightforward blow. Const. *at*.

1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 23 When longing in the position of tierce. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 55 Lunging with the right he hit short. 1836 SMART, *Lunge*, to make a pass with a rapier. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* ii. (1862) 84 Lunging with his rapier like a fencing master. 1900 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 456/1 Count Victor .. lunged and skewered him through the thick of the active arm.

c. quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj. To deliver (a kick, a thrust); also with *out*.

1735 *Gentl. Mag.* May 252 If Savage lunge'd a thrust, And brought the youth a victim to the dust. 1847 THACKERAY *Christm. Bks.* (1872) 33 The Mulligan..lunged out a kick.

2. *trans.* To drive or thrust with or as with a lunge. Also *refl.* said of a heavy body (= 3).

1842 J. MILLS *Old Eng. Gentl.* xxvii. II. 206 M'Donald plunged the rowels deep into his flanks, and lunging him with all his power, hurled the excited creature to the ground. 1864 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, What he had in tow, lunged itself at him sometimes in an awful manner when the boat was checked. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 140 The scorpion instantly lunged his sting into him.

3. *intr.* To move with a lunge; to make a sudden forward movement; to rush. Also with *up*.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 102 [Fish] at the worm no nibbles more repeat, But lunge from night in sheltering flag-retreat. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 330 He [an elephant] lounged furiously at the bars. 1832 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 63 [He] made for a fauteuil standing opposite to the fire. Into this he lunged. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxvii, Ripton lunged for the claret jug. 1880 Mrs. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* viii, Farmer Heydrook's old brown mare came lungeing up the steep hill. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Nov 67 The jolting and swaying of the cart, as it lunged over the ruts, helped us.

Hence **Lu'nging** *ppl. a.*

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II iii, Parrying the Slogger's lunging hits.

Lunge, longe (lʌndʒ), *v.*[2] Also 9 **lounge**. [f. LUNGE *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans* To put (a horse) through his paces by the use of the lunge; to make a horse (*occas.* his rider) go round the lunge (see LUNGE *sb.*[1] 3 b).

1806 CUMBERLAND *Mem.* I. 263 You might as safely have backed Bucephalus, before Alexander had lunged him. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 116 At three [years old] put on the bits and lunge him. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 72 The horse may be longed to the right. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V II. 529 Being lounged in a circle with great care. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlvi, As the coachman was lunging Georgy round the lawn on the grey pony. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II 406 Armed horsemen are seen lunging their chargers round and round after the manner of a modern circus. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. I viii. § 5. 454 The colt may now be taken out and well lunged. 1889 HAYES *Illustr. Horse Breaking* II. 64 The generality of men, when they lunge a colt or filly, will circle the young one more to the left than to the right.

2. *intr.* Of the horse: To go round the lunge in a specified direction.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 75 The rein on the hand to which the horse is longing.

Lunged (lʌndʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. LUNG + -ED[2].] Furnished with lungs, or something resembling lungs; as applied to human beings usually with prefixed adj., as *small-*, *weak-lunged*

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x. (1697) 249 The Smith prepares his Hammer for the Stroke, While the Lung'd Bellows hissing Fire provoke. 1818 in TODD. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

Lungeous (lʌ'ndʒəs), *a. dial.* [f. LUNGE *sb.*[2] or *v.*[1] + -OUS.] †**a.** Of a fall: Heavy (*obs.*). **b.** Of persons: Rough-mannered, violent (in play).

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (1741) 339 A lungeous Fall indeed, the Master said. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Lungeous*, spiteful, mischievous. Derb & Leic. 1817 WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Cheshire* (1818), *Lungeous*, ill tempered, disposed to do some bodily harm by a blow or otherwise. 1866 GEO ELIOT *F. Holt* xxviii, A big lungeous fellow, who would speak disrespectfully of anybody. 1883 *B'ham Daily Mail* 3 Apr. 2/3 The rules of Rugby football allow..a cruel latitude to lungeous players.

Lunger[1] (lʌ ŋəɹ). *colloq.* [f. LUNG + -ER[1].] One who is diseased or wounded in the lungs.

1893 KATE SANBORN *Truthf. Wom in S. Calif.* 14 The rainy season is hard for 'lungers' and nervous invalids. 1896 *Westm. Gaz* 14 Apr. 1/3 There were of course a good many English 'lungers' in the village. 1900 R. KIPLING in *Daily Mail* 25 Apr. 4/4 He was a badly-shotten 'lunger'.

Lunger[2] (lʌ'ndʒəɹ). [f. LUNGE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who lunges.

1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* II. i, A swifter lunger never crossed a sword. 1887 *Daily News* 26 July 5/2 The lunger is run through by the man who parries thus.

†**Lungeteyn,** *a.* Also 5 LONTAIGNE. [ad. OF. *loingtain* (F. *lointain*) :—popular L. **longitānum*, f. *longus* LONG.] Distant, remote.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4190 *note*, [He] tok his leue at [þe] Romayns To wyne londes lungeteyns.

Lungful (lʌ'ŋful). [f. LUNG + -FUL.] So much as will fill the lungs.

1800 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 109 A lungful of real fresh air. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 70/1 Bracing lungfulls of morning air.

‖ **Lungi** (lʌ'ngi). Also 7 **lung**, **lunga**, **longee**, **longi**, 7-9 **lungee**, **lungie**, **lungy**, 9 **loongee**, **loonghie**, **lunggi**. [Urdū (Persian) *lungī*, f. *lung* of the same meaning. Cf. LANGOOTY.] A loin cloth. Also, the material of which this is made.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 197 A lung or cover to conceale their privy members. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav* I. (1669) 49 Some Cotton-cloaths, of those kinds which are commonly called Dosternals, .. Longis, Allegiens, &c. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 53 The Peer as well as Peasant, wrapping only a Lunga about his Middle. *Ibid.* 101 The Men and Women came down together to wash, having Lungies about their wastes only. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 294 His Dress was only a Silk Lungie or Scarf made fast by a Girdle of Gold Plate, about his Middle. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 229 Cloth..made in the form of a Bengal lungy, or Buggess cloth. *c* 1809-10 F. BUCHANAN *Puraniya* III. 101 The Lunggi .. is wrapped simply two or three times round the waist, and hangs down to the knee. 1835 BURNES *Trav.*

Bokhara (ed. 2) I. 52 He wore a very handsome loongee round his waist. 1888 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework, Loongkie*, a mixed fabric composed of richly coloured silk and cotton. 1902 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 3/5 Indian soldiers..wearing lungis of beautifully woven silk.

Lungie, variant of Longie.

Lunging (lʊ·ndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb*[1] [f. Lunge *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The action of Lunge *v.*[1]

1847 Mrs. Gore *Cast. in Air* xxiv. (1857) 217 One of the many merry mountebanks who are lost without the presence of a *plastron* against whom they may exercise their lunging.

Lunging (lʊ·ndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Lunge *v.*[2] + -ing [1].] The action of Lunge *v.*[2]

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 71 It is of little importance upon which hand the Longing is begun. 1875 S. Sidney *Bk. Horse* (1886) 558 Longeing properly employed teaches a horse obedience. 1892 W. H. Hutchison *Hints on Colt-breaking* 49, I .. without any lunging or preparation, put the saddle and bridle on him [etc.].

attrib. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 70 The horse being brought to the riding-house, or longing-ground, a .. snaffle bridle is to be placed in his mouth. 1862 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* I. iii. 27 The centre of this quad .. is occupied by a tan lunging ring.

† Lu·ngis. *Obs.* Also 6 **longis, lundgis,** 7 **lunges, -eis.** *pl.* 6 **lungis.** [a. OF. *longis*:—L. *Longinus* apocryphal name of the centurion who pierced our Lord with a spear, by popular etymology associated with L. *longus* long.] **a.** A long, slim, awkward fellow; a lout. **b.** One who is long in doing anything; a laggard, a lingerer.

c 1560 Richardes *Mistogonus* II. ii, Let sungir [? *read* lungis, *Collier's conjecture*] lurke and drudges worke, We doe defie their slaverye. 1572 Huloet (ed. Higgins), Longis or a long slymme, *lungurio*. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 115 If talle, [they term him] a lungis, if short, a dwarfe. 1592 Nashe *Summer's Last Will* (1600) E 4, No, that there is not, goodman Lundgis. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* II. iii, The foule great Lungeis laid vnmercifully on thee. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Lungis*, a slim Slow-back; a drowsy or dreaming Fellow.

Lungless (lʊ·ŋlĕs), *a* [f. Lung + -less.] Devoid of lungs, without lungs

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. *Tropheis* 760 A Body heart-lesse, lung-les-e, tongue lesse too, Where Satan lurks, not to give life thereto. 1861 Wilson & Gfikie *Mem E. Forbes* v. 145 The lungless sea slugs on which he laboured so much 1901 *Daily Chron.* 6 July 5/1 Much has been written of these lungless salamanders.

Lungoor, Lungooty, vars Langur, Langooty.

1895 *Pall Mall G* 10 Jan. 3/2 Leafy green trees .. were continually shaken by the antics of the lungoors.

† Lunguote. *Obs.* Forms: 2–3 **languste,** 5 *Sc.* l(o)ungoute. [ad. F. *langouste*, semi-popular repr. L. *locusta*.] A locust.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Wilde huni and languste his mete. 1456 Sir G Haye *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 29 Thare come of that reik a maner of bestis callit Lungoutis. *Ibid.* 30 Loungoutis.

† Lu·ngsought. *Obs.* Forms: 6 **long(e)-saugh, -sought,** *Sc.* **lunsauoht,** 6–7 **long-sought.** [f. Lung + ON. **sóht* disease.] Lung-disease.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 59 An nother maner of sycknesse among bestes called longe soughte, ye shal perceyue it by his hoystynge 1562 Turner *Herbal* II 170 The sede [of nettels]. is good for the long sought or inflammation of the lunges. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 425 The seed of Romane Nettles. is good for. the old-pluri-ie or Long-sought. 1598 *Trials for Witchcraft in Spalding Club Misc.* I. 120 Thow..haillis the guidis, and preservis thame fra the lunsaucht and all vther diseasis.

Lungung, obs. form of Longan.

Lungwort (lʊ·ŋwʊɹt). For forms see Lung and Wort. [OE *lungenwyrt*, f. *lungen* Lung + *wyrt* Wort.] The English name of various plants.

† 1. *Hieracium murorum*, also called *French, Golden Lungwort. Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II 92 Nim lungenwyrt seo bip geolu ufeweard. 1597 [see French *a.* 5]. 1670 [see Golden *a.* 10 b]. 1796 [see French *a.* 5].

† 2. Black Hellebore. *Helleborus niger. Obs.*

c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 557/27 *Eleborum*, ellebre, lungwurt. *a* 1400–50 *Stockh. Med MS.* 184 Longwourt or pelethre of Spanye (*Eleborus*). *c* 1450 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 580/2 *Eleborus niger*, longwort. 1611 Cotgr., *Obvre*, Bastard blacke Hellebore, Lungwort, Christs-wort.

3. The boraginaceous plant *Pulmonaria officinalis* (Common Lungwort), having leaves with white spots, fancied to resemble the spots in a diseased lung.

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Pulmonaria*, an herbe callyd Lungworte. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb* (1586) 134 Take a handfull of beasts Loongwoort, a handfull of other Loongwoort that serueth for the pot 1668 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 85/2 Lungwort, a kind of Moss, with broad tough leaves, ..spotted on the upper side. 1787 tr *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 100 *Pulmonaria* (Lung-wort). 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 31. 1888 G Allen *Colours Flowers* ii. 49 The lungwort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*) is also dark blue.

b. With qualification applied to plants of the allied American genus *Mertensia.*

1856 Delamer *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 88 *Mertensia Sibirica*, the Siberian Lungwort, removed by modern botanists from the genus *Pulmonaria*, .. is also sometimes styled Forget-me-not. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Lungwort, smooth. *Mertensia.*

† 4. The Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; called also *Bullock's, Clown's, Cow's Lungwort* (see these sbs.). *Obs.*

1538 Turner *Libellus*, Longwort, *Verbascum*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxxi. 120 Mulleyn is called in..English also .. Longworte. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 246 Mullen or Lungwort with the yellow golden floure. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 477 If it come from the sickness of the Lungs, then the herb called Lungwort or Creswort, is the most present remedy in the World. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Candelaria*, the Herb Wooll-blade, Torchherb, Long-wort, or Mullein.

5. A species of lichen (*Sticta pulmonacea* or *pulmonaria*), otherwise known as Lungs of Oak (see Lung 5) and Tree Lungwort (see Tree).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxxi. 412 The seconde kinde [of Moss] groweth also about trees, the whiche is called Lungwurt. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 374 Lvngwort of the Oke .. is good for the inflammations & vlcers of the lunga. 1756 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 857 *Lichen pulmonarius arboreus sive Pulmonaria arborea*, .. Lungwort, Oak Lunga. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 498 Lungwort or Tree Lichen, which hangs from old Oaks, and beeches in woods, has very large jagged leaves, smooth and ending obtusely. 1861 H. Macmillan *Footnotes fr. Page Nat.* 106 The lung-wort (*Sticta pulmonaria*) ..grows .on trees and rocks in sub-alpine woods.

† 6. Angelica, *Archangelica officinalis. Obs.*

[The form *lungwort* does not occur in this sense, and the ambiguous spelling *longewort* perh. indicates a distinct word, f. Long *a.* But angelica was in fact used in ailments of the lungs.]

1552 Elyot *Dict.* s. v. *Angelica*, Of this herbe be two kindes, one of the gardeyne .. an other wilde, named linge worte or longe wurt. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Angelica*, an hearbe whereof be two kindes, one of the garden called angelica or imperial, the other wilde: named lingwourt or longewourt. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Long-wort* or Angelica, an Herb. 1731 Bailey vol. II, *Long-wort.*

† 7. Toothwort, *Lathræa Squamaria.* (Also *Clown's Lungwort.*) *Obs.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. clxiii. 1387 Of great Toothwoorth, or Clownes Lungwoort. 1 *Dentaria maior Mathioli.* Great toothwoort, or Lungwoort. 2 *Dentaria minor.* Little Lungwoort *Ibid.* 1388 Our countrey women do call it [*Dentaria*] Lungwoort, and do vse it against the cough and all other imperfections of the lungs.

Lungy (lʊ·ŋi), *a.* [f. Lung + -y.] Affected with lung-disease.

1888 G. Allen *Devil's Die* I. xvii. 276 The mild Hindoos, lungy to a man, preferred. a native doctor. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Apr 474, I got to know from a doctor at home that I was lungy.

Lungy, Lung-yen: see Longie, Longan.

Lunicurrent (lĭū nikʊ·rĕnt), *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *lūna* moon + Current *sb.*] Depending in current on the phases of the moon.

1864 in Webster (citing Bache). Hence in mod. Dicts.

† Luni·fic, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. Luna (sense 2) + -(i)fic.] **a.** *adj* Producing silver. **b.** *sb. Alch.* A substance capable of transmuting other substances into silver.

1678 R. R[ussell] *Geber* III. II xvi 207 To convert it [*sc.* argent vive] into true Solfick and Lunifick. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. li. 414 The Lunifick Trees of Seres.

Luniform (lĭū nifɔɹm), *a.* [f. L. *lūna* moon: see -form. Cf. F. *luniforme.*] Shaped like the moon; *spec* in *Nat. Hist.* (see quot.)

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV 268 Luniform, whose longitudinal section is lunate.

† Lu·nish, *a. Obs rare*—[1]. [? f. Lune [2] + -ish.] ? Productive of 'lunes'; maddening.

1657 F. Cockin *Divine Blossomes* 34 Than Living Waters, he had rather sip His lunish Cups of Soul-confounding Drink.

Lunisolar (lĭū ni,sō·lă), *a. Astr.* [f. L. *lūna* moon + Solar. Cf. F. *lunisolaire.*] Pertaining to the mutual relations of the sun and moon, or resulting from their combined action. *Lunisolar period*: a cycle of 532 years, that number being the product of 19 and 28, the numbers of years in the cycles of the moon and sun respectively. *Lunisolar year*: a year whose divisions are regulated by the revolutions of the moon, while its average total length is made to agree with the revolution of the sun *Lunisolar precession*: see Precession.

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc New Invent* p. xxxvii, A New Luni-Solar Year. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol Amended* (1728) 15 Hitherto the Lunisolar year had been in use. 1735 Dyche & Pardon *Dict., Luni-solar period.* 1781 *Phil Trans* XLVII 319 The other luni-solar tables constructed from the numbers and measures of the illustrious Newton 1792 H. Cavendish *ibid.* LXXXII. 385 In those parts of India in which this almanac is used, the civil year is lunisolar. 1795–8 T. Maurice *Hindostan* (1820) I. i. ii. 81 The luni-solar year was found to fall short of the true equinoctial year by five days and a quarter. 1879 J. W. Boddam-Whetham *Roraima* xxv. 285 Luni-solar attraction 1885 *Where Chineses Drive* 129 The Chinese year is lunisolar.

† Lu·nist. *Astrol Obs.* [f. L. *lūna* moon + -ist.] One born under the influence of the moon.

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50 b, She pronounceth, another a Venerean, Mercurialist, or Lunist. 1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* II. 16 Nor an vndaunted Martiallist be like terrified..as a timerous Lunist.

Lunistice (lĭū nistis), *Astr.* Also 7 **lunestice.** [as if ad. mod.L. **lūnistitium*, f. *lūna* moon + *-stitium* a stopping, after *solstitium.*] The point at which the moon has the greatest northing or southing in her monthly course; the time at which she reaches this point.

1630 Charleton *Paradoxes* 43 The Sea conformes to either Lunestice. 1869 in Worcester, and in later Dicts.

Luniti·dal, *a.* [f. L. *lūna* moon + Tidal.] Pertaining to the movements of the tide dependent on the moon. *Lunitidal interval* (see quot.).

1851–9 Whewell in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 70 We add to them the other columns containing the moon's transit and the lunitidal interval calculated therefrom. 1889 Sir R. Ball *Time & Tide* 30 We speak of the interval between the transit of the moon and the time of high water as the lunitidal interval.

Lunkah (lʊ·ŋkă). [Orig. attrib. use of Hindi *lanka*, the local term for the 'islands' of the Godavery Delta in which the tobacco is grown (Yule *Hobson-Jobson* 1886).] A kind of strong cheroot.

1889 Doyle *Sign of Four* I. 5 Some murder has been done by a man who was smoking an Indian lunkah.

Lunkhead (lʊ·ŋkˌhed). *colloq. U. S.* A block-head. Hence **Lunkhea·ded** *a.*, thickheaded, stupid.

1889 A. W. Tourgee in *Chicago Advance* 19 Dec., You dear old lunkhead, I congratulate you! 1901 J. A. Riis *Making an American* 315 A miserable little lunkhead quite beyond hope. 1885 J. Hill *Corsairs* 19 Prospecters tearfully eloquent to the horny-handed (and lunkheaded).

Lunn (lʊn). *rare.* Short for Sally Lunn.

1874 Chr. Rossetti *Sp. Likenesses* 53 Tea and coffee, and potato-rolls, and lunns.

Lunnite (lʊ·nəit). *Min.* [named (*Lunnil*) in 1839 by J. J. Bernhardi after F. *Lunn*, who had analyzed it: see -ite] An obsolete synonym of pseudomalachite (A. H. Chester).

Lunshin, obs. form of Luncheon.

Lunt (lʊnt), *sb. Sc.* Also 6 **luntt.** [a. Du. *lont* a match. Cf. Linstock.]

1. A slow match; also, a torch. *To set lunt to*: to set fire to.

1550 *Acts Privy Council* (1891) III. 89 One c^th^ weight of fyne corne powder, demi c^th^ of matches or luntes. 1572 R. Bannatyne *Jrnl Trans. in Scot.* (1806) 132 Some men that was going vpon the croftis with luntis. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 126 Ane of thame .. hade a loose lunt, quhilk negligently fell out of his hand amang the great quantity of poulder. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1755 Johnson, *Lunt*, the matchcord with which guns are fired. 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* IX, 'If ye step a foot nearer it wi' that lunt, it's be the dearest step ye ever made in your days'. 'We'll sune see that', said Hobbie, advancing fearlessly with the torch. 1828–40 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 237 They..laid a train, which was connected with a 'lunt', or slow match. 1887 M'Neill *Blawearie* 57 The 'lunt' was used by the miner. for the purpose of kindling his lamp when he arrived at the stairhead. 1894 Crockett *Lilac Sunbonnet* xvi. 141 An' whiles they tied them to a bit stick an' set lunt to them.

2. Smoke, smoke with flame, esp. the smoke from a pipe. Also, hot vapour.

1785 Burns *Halloween* xiii, She fuff't her pipe wi' sic a lunt. *Ibid.* xxviii, Till butter'd so'ns wi' fragrant lunt Set a' their gabs a-steerin. 1865 J. Shaw in R. Wallace *Country Schoolm.* (1899) 123 After she had discussed her 'lunt' she would crouch with her chin on her palms.

Lunt, *a.* [Cf. Da. † *lunte* lazy (Kalkar).] † **a.** Of a horse: Spiritless, tame (*obs.*). **b.** *dial.* (See quot. *a* 1825.)

1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 303 He will become lunt, and utterly to have lost his mettle. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E Anglia, Lunt*, short; crusty; surly in speech or in manners.

Lunt (lʊnt), *v.* [f. Lunt *sb.*] **a.** *intr.* To smoke, emit smoke. **b.** quasi-*trans.* To smoke (a pipe). **c.** *intr.* Of smoke: To rise in wreaths, to curl. **d.** *trans.* To kindle, light *up.*

1830 D. Vedder in Whitelaw *Bk Sc Song* (1875) 185/2 The carle was luntin' his cutty before the fire. 1836 M. Mackintosh *Cottager's Dau.* 72 The curling reek was luntin' up the lum. 1861 R. Quin *Heather Linnie* (1866) 172 Dumfries, to me thy very name Lunts up a soul-endearing flame. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* (ed. 3) 92 He sat ever by the chimney corner and lunted away on his cutty pipe.

Lu·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ing [2].] Smoking, blazing, glowing. Of the eyes: Flashing.

1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 133 The luntin pipe, an' sneeshin mill, Are handed round wi' right guid will. 1791 J. Learmont *Poems* 117 The fierce blaze o' simmer's luntin' heat Wad ruin a'. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 428/2 They must kindle a lunting fire 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 166 Peden wi' his lang chafts an' luntin' een. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss Hags* 234 Nae beard like bristles, nae luntin' stinkin' pipes.

‖ **Lunula** (lĭū·nĭlă). [L. *lūnula*, dim. of *lūna* moon.]

1. **a.** *Geom.* = Lune [3] 1, Lunule 2. † **b.** (See quot. 1712). *Obs.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. xiv. O j, Y^e^ last figure called a Lunula. 1579 — *Stratiot.* 104 All others as the Lunula and Hexagonall Battailes. 1700 Wallis in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 411 The Squaring a certain Lunula by Hippocrates Chius long since, hath been known for many Ages. 1712 Desaguliers tr. *Osanam's Mech.* 123 We call Lunula a Plain terminated by the Circumferences of Two Circles, which touch one another on the inside [etc.]. 1881 Routledge *Science* ii. 37 The areas of the lunulae AFBD, BGCE.

† 2. A satellite. *rare*—[1]. *Obs.* (Cf. F. *lunule.*)

1676 Glanvill *Ess.* iii. 18 The Ansulæ Saturni, the Asecles of Jupiter By these Lunulæ 'tis thought that Jupiters distance from the Earth may be determined.

3. **a.** *Nat. Hist.* A crescent-shaped mark = Lunule 1. **b.** The white crescent-shaped mark at the base of the finger-nails.

1828 Quain *Elem. Anat.* 699 At the posterior, or attached extremity [of the nail], a small portion will be observed differing in colour from the rest, and usually called lunula, from its form. 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 703 The frontal lunula reaches but little beyond the eyes, instead of nearly

half an inch behind them. 1891 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Sept. 624/2 A patient who had a lunula on each thumbnail only. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 361 A white band and a furrow at the lunula of the nails.

4. a. *Conch.* = LUNULE 3. **b.** *Anat.* (See quot.)

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 711/2 The lunula does not occur in every genus of bivalve shell. 1856 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 6) III. 240 [In the heart] two narrow lunated portions, one on each side of the nodule and adjoining the free margin of the valve. These parts . are named *lunulæ*. 1875 T. HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* 24 This is the lunula.

Lunular (lĭū·nĭŭlăr), *a.* and *sb* *Geom.* Also 6 (as sb.; ? mod.L.) lunulare. [f. LUNULA + -AR]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to a lune or lunule; in the form of a lunule, crescent-shaped.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v. *Angle*, Lunular Angle . is that formed by the intersection of two curve lines; the one concave, and the other convex. 1740 ANDERSON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 363 There is no need of the proportion of the arches . in order to measure the lunular segment. 1768 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I 168 Two circumferences, either making angles, as in the lunular figure, or [etc.] 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 442/2 (*Botany*) The figure of Similitudes is..Lunular, crescent-shaped, subrotund.

† **B.** *sb.* A crescent-shaped figure. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iij b, A perfect Square,..Lunular, Ryng, Serpentine [etc.] 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot* 104 Causing them to change from Triangle to Square, from Circulare to Lunulare. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 12 The Lunular Decrescent is the sign of the Quotient of any Division. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 44 In lunulars and systroides.

Lunulate (lĭū·nĭŭlĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [a mod L. *lūnulāt-us* see LUNULA and -ATE 2.] = LUNULATED.

1760 J. LEE *Introd Bot.* III. v. (1765) 178 Lunulate, Moon-shaped; when they are round, and hollowed at the Base, and the Lower Part has Angles. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. 407 Another cavity of a lunulate shape. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II 253 The fifth [segment] with a deep lunulate impression. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV 57 A lunulate mark of white on either side of the neck. 1852 DANA *Crust* I 200 Crest entire, lunulate, sublateral. 1866 in GRAY *1st Less. Bot* Gloss.

So **Lunula tion**, a lunular or lunulate spot.

1888 P. L. SCLATER *Catal. Birds Brit. Mus.* XIV. 318 Well-marked black lunulations on the breast [etc.]

Lunulated (lĭū·nĭŭlēted), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

† **1.** Crescent-shaped. (Cf. LUNULAR *a.*) *Obs.*

1705 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1956 It's externally piped towards the Mouth, and above these lunulated. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Lunulated* leaf, one in form of a crescent. 1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans* LX. 412 The throat . blackish,..but mixed with white lunulated spots. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 436/2 The antheræ are lunulated, or shaped like a crescent.

2. Marked with lunulæ or crescent-shaped spots.

a 1798 TENNANT *Journ. fr. Loud. to I. of Wight* (1801) II. 73, I saw here the lunulated Gilt-head and ancient Wrasse. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) II. 149 Lunulated Gilt-head 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral* IV 72 *Melithreptus lunulatus*, Lunulated Honey-eater. 1888 P. L. SCLATER *Catal. Birds Brit. Mus.* XIV. 317 Whole body below lunulated with black.

Lunule (lĭū· niul). [a. F. *lunule*, ad. L. *lūnula*, dim. of *lūna* moon.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* A crescent-shaped mark, spot, etc.

1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist* I. 138 Whitish lunules on the tail-feathers. 1845 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* II 14 With two rather slightly marked strigæ (between which is a white lunule).

2. *Geom.* = LUNE 3 1. (Cf LUNULA 1 a.)

1737 in BAILEY vol II 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 96 A lunule or meniscus. 1872 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* 45 This [Porta's *Elementa Curvilinearum*] is a ridiculous attempt, which defies description, except that it is all about lunules.

3. *Conch.* The crescent-shaped depression in front of the umbo (Cf. LUNULE 4 a)

1842 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* (ed 2) 179. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 298 *Cyprina*, umbones oblique; no lunule. 1863 J. G. JEFFREYS *Brit. Conchol.* II. 233 Lunule deep and heart-shaped. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* II. 11.

Hence **Lu·nuled** *a.*, crescent-shaped.

1863 REEVE *Land & Freshwater Mollusks* 236 Shell large, oval-globose, slightly lunuled.

Lunulet (lĭū·nĭŭlet). *Nat. Hist.* [f. LUNULA + -ET] A small crescent-shaped mark.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 286. 1838 WESTWOOD *Entomologist's Text Bk* 278.

Lunulite (lĭū·nĭŭləit). *Geol.* [ad. mod.L. *lūnulītes* (J. Parkinson 1822): see LUNULA and -ITE.] A small fossil coral, more or less circular in shape.

1845 LYELL *Trav. N. Amer* I 137 The corals agree all generically with those of the Miocene beds of Europe, and some specifically, as a lunulite, the same as one from the Suffolk crag. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Luny: see LOONY.

† **Lu·nyie.** *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also 6 lonȝe, lounie, 7 loungyie, 9 lunsie, lungie. Var. of LOIN *sb.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 121 Lene larbar, loungeour, baith lowsy in lisk and lonȝe. *a* 1520 — *Poems* xxvi. 75 Belliall, with a brydill renyie, Evir lascht thame on the lunyie. 1575 R. B. *Apins & Virgilius* iij b, Your fatlings are fedinge well Sir, the Gods be praised, A goodly lounie of beef on them is all redy raised. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 13, I saw your Naig, else I'm a Whelp I took his Leungyie sike a Skelp. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XXII, Broad in the shoulders and narrow around the lungies. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 14 He gave his lunzie sic a leander As did the sillie man dumfounder.

Luodic (lĭuǫ·dik), *a. Path. rare.* [f. LU-ES, after *spasmodic*, etc.] Having the characteristics of *lues* or syphilis.

1888 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 80 Women who upon inspection had no marks..of luodic blenorrhœa, or clap.

Lupaerd, obs. form of LEOPARD.

‖ **Lupanar** (lĭupănăr). [L. *lupānar.*] A brothel.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 8 Aug., To see..every lupanar that has been a plague-spot here. 1886 R. BUCHANAN in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept., It is a very phenomenal city whose existence can only be determined by its lupanars and its sewers.

Lupard(e, lupart, obs. forms of LEOPARD.

Lupe, variant of LOOP *sb.*[4]

‖ **Lupercal** (lĭū·pəikæl), *sb. Rom. Antiq.* [L. *lupercāl*, subst. form of *lupercālis* pertaining to Lupercus, a Roman deity commonly identified with the Greek Pan.]

1. A grotto on the Palatine sacred to Lupercus.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vi. 72 He schew him eik, . the cove, was call Full mony ȝeris in thair leid Lupercall, . To Pan the god of Licie consecrait.

2. A festival held annually in February in honour of Lupercus. Also *pl* **Lupercalia.**

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. v. 5 Even in those daies was the feastivall pastime Lupercal, used in mount Palatine. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 100 You all did see, that on the Lupercall, I thrice presented him a Kingly Crowne. 1740 J. DUPRÉ *Conform. Anc. & Mod. Ceremn.* 101 The Pagans could say the same of their Saturnals, Bacchanals and Lupercals. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 202 The Lupercalia was a Caesarian revival. *Ibid.* Oct. 328 His brother-conspirators of the proceedings at the Lupercal.

† **b.** *transf.* An orgy. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 416 To turn God's Feasts to filthy Lupercals.

† **Lupe rcal,** *a. Obs rare.* [ad. L. *lupercālis*: see prec.] Pertaining to the Lupercal or Lupercalia.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 112 The Romans and Grecians had also a custom to sacrifice a dog in their Lycæan and Lupercal Feasts. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., Lupercalia, or lupercal Sacrifices.

Lupercalian (lĭūpəkæ·lĭăn), *a.* [f. L. *lupercālia* (see LUPERCAL *sb.* 2) + -AN.] Pertaining to the Lupercalia.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Lupiform (lĭū·pĭfōrm), *a. Path.* [f. LUPUS + -(I)FORM] Of the form of or resembling lupus.

1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890 in J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 89.

‖ **Lupinaster** (lĭūpĭnæ·stəɹ). *Bot.* [mod.L. *lupinaster*, f. *lupin-us*: see LUPINE *sb.* and -ASTER.] The bastard lupine (*Trifolium Lupinaster*) of Siberia, an umbellate clover (N.O. *Leguminosæ*).

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* (as generic name). 1823 in CRABB; and in later Dicts.

Lupine, lupin (lĭū·pin), *sb.* Also 5 lupyne. [ad. L. *lupīn-us*, *lupīn-um*]

1. Any plant of the genus *Lupinus* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*); in the early quots. chiefly *L. albus*, cultivated in the warmer districts of Europe for the seed and for fodder. The species now common in flower-gardens are of American origin. The flowers, blue, rosy-purple, white and sometimes yellow, grow in clusters of long tapering spikes.

Bastard Lupine = LUPINASTER (*Treas. Bot.*). **Small Lupine,** *Psoralea Lupinella* (ibid.).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* I 237 Lupyne and ficches slayn, and on their roote Vpdried, are as dongyng, londis boote. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 43 The leues of lupines turne wth y^ son. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. XXIII. 480 There be two sortes of Lupines, the white or garden Lupine, and the wild Lupine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I 111 Where Stalks of Lupines grew (a stubborn Wood). Th' ensuing Season, in return, may bear The bearded product of the Golden Year. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) II. 150 Lupines are an excellent Pulse, and require little care. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xi. 290 Rows of blossoming lupins, purple and white. 1880 *Garden* 11 Feb. 91/2 Poor sandy soil suits Lupines well.

2. *pl* The seed of this plant.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcv. (1495) 662 Some legumina ben bytter of themself as Lupines. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 88 Pese medicyns ben sumwhat more driere . yrios, . lupines, þe rotynes eiþer þe drie poudre of trees. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) B v, The Braune of Lupines or penny beane layd on the hearye place [etc.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 143 There is not a thing more..light of digestion than white Lupines, if they be eaten dry. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* XII 530 As the Actors in Comedies paid all their Debts upon the Stage with Lupins, so a Sophist pays all his with Words. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 950/2 He is said to have lived on lupines. 1898 F. M. CRAWFORD *Ave Roma Immort.* I. 9 The old men . sunned themselves in the market-place, shelling and chewing lupins to pass the time, as the Romans have always done.

3. *attrib.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1635) I. Table, Lupine meat medicinable. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* II Wks. 1896 I. 210 Hellward bound With food for both worlds..Lupine-seed and Hecate's supper

Lupine (lĭū·pəin), *a.* [ad. L. *lupīn-us*, f. *lupus* wolf] Having the nature or qualities of a wolf.

1660 GAUDEN *Serm. at Funeral of Brownrig* 236 That which in their Physiognomy is lupine or leoline (for so we read some men had lionly looks). 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* XIV, To send back the fugitive lamb into the jaws of the well-meaning, but still lupine wolf. 1883 EMMA PHIPSON *Anim. Lore Shaks. Time* 36 Ravages imagined to be committed by them [men and women] in their lupine shape. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 648/2 The lupine foster-mothers of Romulus and Remus.

Lupinin (lĭū·pinin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [ad. F. *lupinine*, f. L. *lupīn-us*, LUPINE *sb.*: see -IN.] A bitter glucoside obtained from the seeds of *Lupinus albus.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Lupinine.* 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Lupinin*, a bitter non-nitrogenous substance obtained from lupine seeds.

Lupinite (lĭū·pinəit). *Chem.* [f. LUPINE + -ITE.] = prec. 1839 in *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 202/2.

Lupoid (lĭū poid), *a. Med.* [f. LUPUS + -OID.] Of the nature of or resembling LUPUS.

1834 J. HOUGHTON in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 173 An erysipelas, attacking the skin beside the lupoid patch. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 345 Ulceration of a lupoid character.

Lupous (lĭū pəs), *a.*[1] [f. L. *lup-us* wolf + -OUS.]

1. Resembling a wolf; wolfish, lupine.

1840 in MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treas.*; and in later Dicts.

2. *Med.* Pertaining to or resembling LUPUS.

1883 PEPPER *Elem Surg Pathol.* 30 Lupous ulcers (vide Lupus). 1897 W ANDERSON *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 12 His section has passed well below the lupous cell growth.

Lups: see LUBISH *Obs.*

† **Lu·pulated,** *a. Obs.*—[f. mod.L. *lupul-us* hop + -ATE + -ED[1].] Supplied with or containing hops. 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Lupulated*, hopped.

Lupulin (lĭū·pĭŭlin). Also -ine. [f. mod.L. *lupul-us* hop + -IN.]

1. Small shining grains of a yellowish colour found under the scales of the calyx of the hop, first described by Dr. Ives of New York (*a* 1822).

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II 332 *Lupulin.* This name has been given by Dr. Ives . to an impalpable yellow powder, in which he believes the virtue of the hop to reside. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar 651/3 A resinous waxy substance called 'lupuline'.

2. The bitter aromatic principle contained in the hop; also called *lupulite.*

1839 URE *Dict Arts*, etc. 92 Lupuline is neither acid nor alkaline. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 221, I..substituted lupulin in the form of hops—that is to say, pale ale or 'bitter'.

3. *attrib.*

1829 TOGNO & DURAND tr. *Edwards & Vavasseur's Man. Mat. Med.* 144 Lupulin powder F. M (Lupulin 1 part, sugar 2 parts). Lupulin ointment [etc.] 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 101 In tearing them [heads] asunder, some of the lupuline powder is apt to be lost

Hence **Lupuli nid** *a.*, relating to LUPULIN; **Lupuli nous** *a. Bot* = LUPULINE *a.*

1845 COOLEY *Cycl Pract. Receipts* (ed. 2) 571 Lupuline . may be obtained by treating the aqueous extract of the yellow powder or lupulinic grains of the strobiles, along with a little lime [etc.]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lupulinous*, resembling a head of hops. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 430 The lupulinic or hop glands. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 59 Hops are . collections of imbricated scales, under which are yellowish, aromatic, lupulinic glands.

Lupuline (lĭū pĭŭlain), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *lupulīn-us*, f. *lupul-us* hop.] Resembling a bunch of hops. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419.

Lupulite (lĭū pĭŭlait). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *lupul-us* + -ITE] = LUPULIN 2.

1839 in *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 202/2. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Lupulin*, the active principle of the hop; it is more properly called *lupulite.*

‖ **Lupus** (lĭū·pŭs). [L. = wolf.]

† **1.** A wolf. *Obs.*

1583 *Leg Bp St Androis* 6 God forwairns you..To ken the lupus in a lamb skyn lappit.

2. The wolf, a southern constellation situated to the south of Scorpio, and joined to Centaur.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lupus*,. a Southern Constellation. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 203/1 *Lupus* (the Wolf), one of the old constellations

3. The pike or luce.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Lupus*,..the Pike, or Sturgeon, a Fish. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut* 42 Sluggish mugils and the voracious lupus should be selected as easy to rear.

4. An ulcerous disease of the skin, sometimes erosive, sometimes hypertrophous.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 208 Summen clepen it cancrum, & summen lupum.] 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* 331 Lupus is a malignant vicer quickly consuming the neather parts; and it is very hungry like vnto a woolfe. 1693 *Blancard's Phys Dict.* (ed 2), *Lupus*, a sort of Canker in the Thighs and Legs. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 333 Lupus. *Nolo Me Tangere.* 1876 *Trans Clinical Soc.* IX. 165 The comparatively rare .. sebaceous Lupus or Bat's-wing disease. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 1 Lupus is still as defiant as in the dark ages.

attrib. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 685 The lupus patients treated by tuberculin. 1901 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* XI. 52 The lupus scar. *Ibid.* 53 The form of cancer . . is very like lupus cancer. *Ibid.* 218 Lupus patches.

Lupyne, obs. form of LUPINE.

Lura (lūə·ră). *Anat.* [mod L. use of L. *lūra* mouth of a bag or wine-skin.] 'The contracted foramen of the infundibulum of the brain.' Hence **Lu·ral-a.**, pertaining to the lura (*Cent. Dict.*).

1885 WILDER in *N. Y. Med. Jrnl.* 23 Mar. 328 (*Cent.*) The removal of the hypophysis leaves the orifice which I have called lura.

† **Lurcate,** *v. Obs.*—[f. L. *lurcāt-*, ppl stem of *lurcāre*, *-ārī.*] *intr.* To eat ravenously. Hence **Lurca·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Lurcate.* 1644 *Vindex Anglicus* 6 (in

list of 'ink-horn' terms). 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Lurcation*, a greedy eating or gluttonizing.

Lurch (lɜːtʃ), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 lurche, lurtch. [a. F. *lourche* (erroneously written *l'ourche*) a game resembling backgammon, played in the 16th c.; also used as adj. in the phr. *demeurer lourche*, app. primarily to incur a 'lurch' (see 2 below) in this game, hence *fig.* to be discomfited or disappointed.

Obviously related in some way to the Fr. word are early and dial. mod.G. *lurtsch*, *lurtsch*, *lorz*, *lurz*, the name of a game, also as adj. in *lurz werden*, a phrase in various games, expressing the failure to achieve some object aimed at; MHG. *lorz*, *lurz* (also *lerz*), mod Ger. dial. *lurz*, *lurtsch* left (hand), wrong, whence MDu *loorts*, *loyrts*, *luers* left; MHG. *lürzen* (= OE. *belyrtan* BELIRT *v*) to deceive, whence MDu. *lorzen*. The most plausible suppo-ition with regard to the relation between these words is that the MHG. *lurz* left, wrong, or its derivative *lurtsch* (cf. *linksch* from *link*), was adopted into Fr as a gaming term (*lourche* adj.), and that *lourche* sb. as the name of a game was developed from the adj. As a name for the game, the Ger. word is probably a readoption from Fr.]

†1. A game, no longer known, supposed to have resembled backgammon. *Obs.*

1612 COTGR., *Lourche*, the game called Lurche. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxii. 94 There he played At the lurch. 1656 EARL MONM. tr *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xli (1674) 57 He might account business his pastime instead of Picquet or Lurch. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xii. 98 My Mind was only running upon the lurch and tricktrack.

2. Used in various games to denote a certain concluding state of the score, in which one p'ayer is enormously ahead of the other; often, a 'maiden set' or love-game, i.e. a game or set of games in which the loser scores nothing; at cribbage, a game in which the winner scores 61 before the loser has scored 31; in whist, a treble. *To save the lurch*: in whist, to prevent one's adversary from scoring a treble. Now *rare*. (? or *Obs.*)

1598 FLORIO, *Marcio*, a lurch or maiden set at any game. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* IV (Arb.) 32 What by Betting, Lurches, Rubbers and such tricks, they neuer tooke care for a good daies worke afterwards. 1608 — *Belman Lond.* F 3, Whose Inne is a Bowling Alley, whose bookes are bowles, and whose law cases are lurches and rubbers. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xii, By two of my table-men in the corner-point I have gained the lurch. 1674 *Gouldman's Lat. Dict.* (ed. 3) I, A lurch, *duplex palma, facilis victoria.* 1742 HOYLE *Whist* I. 13 A Probability either of saving your Lurch, or winning the Game. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 606 A King!—we're u—I vow I fear'd a lurch. 1784 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 14 Aug. (1858) VIII. 495 Lady Blandford has cried her eyes out on losing a lurch. 1863 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* III. 83 The game [long whist] consists of ten points; when no points are marked by the losing partners, it is treble, and reckons three points; . This is called a lurch. 1876 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Card Players' Man.* 18 *Lurch* (at Long Whist), not saving the double. *Ibid.* 128 [*Cribbage*] A lurch—scoring the whole sixty-one before your adversary has scored thirty-one—is equivalent to a double game. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 129/2 (Bowls) *Lurch game*, a game in which one side has scored five before the other has scored one.

3. †a. A discomfiture. *Obs.*

1584 LODGE *Alarum* C ij b, If heereafter thou fall into the lyke lurch, .. so then I will accompt of thee as a reprobate. *c* 1600 *Peele's Jests* (*c* 1620) 20 The Tapster hauing many of these lurches, fell to decay. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* D b, Often such forwarde deedes, meete with backward lurches. 1679 *Heart & Right Sovereign* 119 The Italian out-wits the Jew in his part, and the lurch befalls the English side.

†b. *To give* (a person) *the lurch*: to discomfit, get the better of. *Obs.*

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 25 Gellia intic'd her goodman to the Citty, And often threatneth to giue him the lurch. ? *c* 1600 *Bride's Buriall* 38 in *Roxb. Ball.* (1871) I. 248 Faire Hellens face gaue Grecian Dames the lurch. 1626 BRETON *Pasquil's Mad-cap* (Grosart) 6/2 How ere his wit may giue the foole the lurch, He is not fit to gouerne in the Church.

†c. *To have* (*take*) *on* (*in*, *at*) *the lurch*: to have or take (a person) at a disadvantage. *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 7 There was fourtie to one on my side, and ile haue you on the lurch anon. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B viij b, Shee . Sels lyes for nothing, nothing for too much; Faith for three farthings, t'haue thee in the lurch. 1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 74 Thus the great Parasite of the soule that heretofore . flatterd this wretch with the paucity of his Sinnes, now takes him in the lurch, and over-reckons him. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, clx, The Sage Span of a Circle tooke the Starres at Lurch, To Conspire Storme. 1692 D'URFEY *Pills* (1719) V. 3 He took me in the lurch.

†d. *In a person's lurch*: in his power. *Obs.*

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 195 Hauing him in his lurch and at his lure. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 93 They lose their authority when they come within the lurch of their servants. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Trial Christian's Growth* 127 David, when he had Saul in his lurch, might as easily have cut off his head.

e. *To leave in the lurch*: to leave in adverse circumstances without assistance; to leave in a position of unexpected difficulty.

Cf. the somewhat earlier phr. *to leave in the lash* (see LASH *sb.*[1] 4).

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 119 Whom .. he also procured to be equally bound with him for his new cousens appurence to the law, which he neuer did, but left both of them in the lurtch for him. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 922 The Volscians seeing themselves abandoned and left in the lurch by them, .. quit the campe and field. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 764 And though th' art of a diff'rent Church, I will not leave thee in the lurch. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 P 6 If the Country Gentlemen get into it they will certainly be left in the lurch. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1842) I. 345 In transubstantiation, where accidents are left in the lurch by their proper subject. 1873 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 357 My Eyes have been leaving me in the lurch again. 1879 BROWNING *Martin Relph* 66 He has left his sweetheart here in the lurch.

†4. A cheat, swindle. *Obs.*

(In our quots. the earliest recorded use.)

1533 J. HEYWOOD *Pardoner & Friar* (1830) B iv, No more of this wranglyng in my chyrch, I shrewe your hartys bothe for this lurche. *a* 1550 *Image Hypocr.* I. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 432/2 They blered hym with a lurche. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* E iv, I giue and bequeath to thee . All such Lurches, Gripes, and Squeezes, as may bee wrung out by the fist of extortion. 1611 BADLEY in *Coryat's Crudities, Panegyr. Verses*, Briefly, for triall of a religious lurch Thou nimbd'st an image out of Brixias Church. ? 1616 CHAPMAN *Hymn to Hermes* 63 I'le have a scape, as well as he a serch, And over take him with a greater lurch.

Lurch (lɜːtʃ), *sb.*[2] [f. LURCH *v.*[1]]

†1. An opportunity of 'lurching' or outstripping others in eating. (Cf. LURCH *v.*[1] 2.) *Obs.*

1563 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* IV. VII. 125 b, And if perhaps a courtier come late, and the table be all ready full, and the lurch out, yet he will not be ashamed to eat his meat neuertheles. For albee it hee can not bee placed at his ease yet .. rather than fayle he will syt of half a buttock.

2. *To lie at* (*on*, *upon the*) *lurch*: to lie concealed; to be in a lurking place; to lie in wait. *lit.* and *fig.*

1576 O. ROYDON in *T. Proctor's Gorg. Gallery, Pref. Verses*, The drowsie Drones doo neuer take such toyle, But lye at lurch, like men of Momus minde. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 25 Fained Friendship now layes on lurtch, his faithful friend to spil. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1651) 29 Another Epicurean company, lying at lurch as so many vultures, watching for a prey of Church goods. 16 *Paradox* xvii in *Third Collect. Poems* (1689) 25 Or H—, that lyes upon the Lurch, Who left the Charters, shall restore the Church. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* Wks. (Globe) 548/2 He chiefly laboured to be thought a sayer of good things; and by frequent attempts was now and then successful, for he ever lay upon the lurch. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* I. v. 68 The enemy of human happiness, always lying at lurch to make prey of the young.

Lurch (lɜːtʃ), *sb.*[3] [Of obscure origin.

The word app. occurs as the second element of *lee-larches* in the first quot. below, for which later nautical and other dicts. substitute *lee-lurches*. If *lee-larches* in Falconer be not a misprint for *-lurches*, it may represent an altered pronunciation of the older *lee-latch*, in the word of command 'have a care of the lee-latch', i. e. 'look that the ship does not go to leeward of her course' (*Milit. & Sea Dict.* 1711). It seems possible that *lurch* originated in the compound *lee-lurch*, an alteration (by association with LURCH *sb.*[1] 3) of *lee larch* for *lee-latch*, which prob. contains LATCH *sb.*[2], LETCH *sb.*[2] inclination (for the sense development cf. the etymological note on LIST *sb.*[3]).]

1. (Orig. *Naut.*) A sudden leaning over to one side, as of a ship, a person staggering, etc. Also, a gait characterized by such movements. Phr. *to give a lurch*.

[1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Lee-larches*, the sudden and violent rolls which a ship often takes to leeward in a high sea.] 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xix, Here the ship gave a lurch, and he grew sea-sick. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 35 The heavy *lurch*, told too plainly what he had been about. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. Aide-de-C.* I. iv. 47 As the carriage swayed from side to side, I expected at every lurch, that the whole party would be upset. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 266 They got the vessel afloat, and with a lurch, she ran out to sea. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* i, There was the slightest possible lurch in their walk. 1902 *Speaker* 6 Apr. 10/2 We were soon clattering over cobbled streets with an ample lurch at intervals.

2. *U. S.* A propensity, penchant, leaning.

1854 MAR. CUMMINS *Lamplighter* xv. 92 She has a nateral lurch for it [learning], and it comes easy to her. 1878 A. PHELPS in E. S. Phelps *Memoir* (1891) 219, I think I got from Professor Stuart and Albert Barnes, both of whom were penurious letter-writers, a lurch adverse to such work.

Lurch (lɜːtʃ), *v.*[1] [app. a variant of LURK *v.* The relation between the two forms is obscure; it is not analogous to that between *birch* and *birk*, *church* and *kirk*, *beseech* and *seek*, etc., where the OE. form has umlaut. The development of sense somewhat resembles that of FORESTALL *v.*, but has perh. been influenced by LURCH *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2]]

†1. *intr.* To remain in or about a place furtively or secretly, esp. with evil design. (Cf. FORESTALL *v.* 1.) Also, ? to avoid company, ? to sulk. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1377 Þen come be sexsten to serche þe churche, & sey hem in an hyron þere so lorche. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 190/33 To Lurche, *latitare*. 1575 R. B *Apius & Virginia* E j b, Then gallope to see where her father doth lurche. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 26, I my selfe . hiding mine honor in my necessity, am faine to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix (Arb.) 290 For when he is merry, she lurcheth and she loures, When he is sad she singes, or laughes it out by houres. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 117/1 There's a crue of Thieues that prie and lurch, And steale and share the liuings of the Church. 1638 BROME *Novella* II. ii, I'le turne you off . To lurch i' th' night betwixt eleaven and two To rob and drown for prey. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* XXVIII. Wks. 1687 I. 376 Not at least to be as a Fox or a Wolf; either cunningly lurching, or violently ravening for prey. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xii. 12 While the One was upon Wing, the Other stood Lurching upon the Ground, and flew away with the Fish. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Dainty new Ballad* 14 For Love, that little urchin About this widow lurching, Had slily fix'd his dart. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. x, The son of a whore came lurching about the house. 1790 POTTER *Dict. Cant* (1795), *Lurch*, to lay by, to sneak, to hang on.

b. Of greyhounds: (See quot. 1897).

1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxxx, Whose hounds ne'er err'd, nor greyhounds deign'd to lurch. 1896 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. III. ii. § 3 (ed. 2) 155 [Greyhounds.] Remember that too much knowledge or cleverness soon leads to lurching. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 210/1 *Lurching*, of the greyhound; running cunning, and leaving the most part of the work to its opponent.

2. *trans.* To get the start of (a person) so as to prevent him from obtaining a fair share of food, profit, etc. In later use, to defraud, cheat, rob. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 616/1, I lurtche, as one dothe his felowes at meate with eatynge to hastyly, *je briffe*. Syt nat at his messe, for he wyll lurtche you than. 1568 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 337, I pray your honour be a meanes that Jugge only may have the preferment of this edition; for if any other should lurch him to steal from him these copies, he were a great loser. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxiii. (1878) 62 Yoong colts with thy wennels together go serue, least lurched by others they happen to sterue. 1598 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch* (1859) 18 Was not this an old Cony catcher that could lurtch a poore Conny of so many thousands at one time? 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubburd's Tales* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 94 Where like villanous cheating bowlers, they lurched me of two of my best limbs. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 105 And in the brunt of seuenteene Battailes since, He lurcht all Swords of the Garland. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* v. iv, You haue lurch'd your friends of the better halfe of the garland. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. v, And 'tis right of his office poor laymen to lurch, Who infringe the domains of our good Mother Church.

†3. To be beforehand in securing (something); to consume (food) hastily so that others cannot have their share; to engross, monopolize (commodities); in later use, to get hold of by stealth, pilfer, filch, steal. (Cf. FORESTALL *v.* 2.) *Obs.*

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 32 Ye lurched some of the coyne as sone as euer ye perceiued the price of that to be enhaunced. 1568 V. SKINNER *Montanus' Inquisition* 39 b, Some of ye meat which he had lurched from the prisoners. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 23 Her christall eyes had lurcht his yielding heart. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* VIII. 28 Bel his priests priuily lurched the viands, which were suppo-ed to be deuoured by the Idoll. 1613 F. ROBARTS *Rev. Gosp.* Title-p., The sacred offering broyles: the eagle spies, A gob she lurch'd, and to her young she flies. 1628 S. WARD *Christ All in All* (1627) 31 Oh how difficult is this for vs, not to lurch some part of the praise. 1625 BACON *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 548 Too farre off from great Cities, which may hinder Businesse; Or too neare them, which Lurcheth all Prouisions, and maketh euery Thing deare. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* To Rdr. A ij, How much hath that .. Plagiarie .. closely lurcht out of this Author? 1642 VICARS *God in Mount* (1644) 39 Clergy-trash, who lay lurking in the Bee-hives of the Church, and lurching away the sweet honey from the laborious Bees. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1738 I. 595 If we can keep us from the fond Conceit put lately into many Mens heads by some one or other suttly driving on under that notion his own ambitious ends to lurch a Crown.

†b. *absol. Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 66 The Sonne could scarce refraine from biting out his Fathers throate-boule, when he saw him swallow downe a bit that he died for. The Mother lurcht from them both. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* III. ii, See how they lurch at the lower end. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder* I. xi. 104 Wherein had he been a *thiefe*, if he had not .. meant to lurch out of the common Treasury?

4. To catch (rabbits) by means of lurchers.

1727 MATHER *Yng. Man's Companion* 12 He lurches Conies. [Given as an example of the word.] 1798 [see LURCHING *vbl. sb.*[1] 2].

5. *Comb.*: †**lurch-church** (see quot.); †**lurch-line**, 'the line of a fowling-net, by which it was pulled over to enclose the birds' (Nares); †**lurch-man** (*nonce-wd.*), a pilferer.

1578 *Mirr. Mag., Harold* xii, Let hym go beate the bushe, I and my men to the lurche line will steale, And pluck the Net. 1603 BRETON *Mad World* (Grosart) 12/2 These may rather be called lurch-men then Church-men, who as they are not troubled with much learning, so they have no more honesty, then they may well away withall. *c* 1700 DE LA PRYME *Hist. Holy Trin. Ch. Hull* 321 (MS.), When a man that's in orders go's voluntarily and preaches in a Church to which he was never . instituted . our law gives him no title to the tithes but calls him a Lurch Church.

Lurch (lɜːtʃ), *v.*[2] [f. LURCH *sb.*[1]]

1 *trans.* To beat, in various games of skill, sometimes by a specified number or proportion of points. (See LURCH *sb.*[1] 2.)

c 1350 [implied in LURCHING *vbl. sb.*[2]]. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1062 Your old foe, the hangman, Was like to lurch you at Back-gammon. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew*, *Lurched*, beaten at any Game. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 241 Lurch me at four, but I was mark'd to the top of your trick, by the baron, my dear. 1763 HOYLE *Piquet* 150 It is about two to one that the Eldest-hand does not lurch the Younger hand. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v. *Lurch*, Those who lose a game of whist without scoring five are said to be lurched. 1830 R. HARDIE *Hoyle made Familiar* 61 [Cassino.] Lurched, is when your adversary has won the game, before you have gained six points.

b. *fig.* To defeat. ? *Obs.*

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 289 He will be lurched in that that admits of no after-game or reparation. 1829 *Examiner* 354/2 Chancery Reform was lurched the week before last.

2. To leave in the lurch, disappoint, deceive. ? *Obs.*

a 1652 C. LOVE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxii. 10 How many have riches served as Absalom's mule served her

master, whom she lurched, and left .. hanging. 1692 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 29 Putting such an emptiness in them, as should so quickly fail and lurch the expectation. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Lurching*, leaving a Person under some embarrassment. 1791 Wolcot (P Pindar) *Apol for Kings* Moral, Wks 1816 II. 246 This little anecdote doth plainly show That ignorance, a king too often lurches. 1809 E. S. Barrett *Setting Sun* II. 109 The Hon. Charles James Fox, .. having been lurched by lord North, turned his face to Whiggism. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 68 They are foiled by fortune, who hath lurched generals in her time.

Lurch (lɜːtʃ), *v* 3 (Orig. *Naut.*) [f. Lurch *sb.*3]

1. *intr.* Of a ship, etc.: To make a lurch; to lean suddenly over to one side; to move with lurches.

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xv, We heeled over so much when we lurched, that the guns were wholly supported by the breechings and tackles 1845 R. Cobbold *Marg. Catchpole* xx. II. 50 The boat lurched through the breakers like a log. 1866 Neale *Sequences & Hymns* 37 Tempests of temptations Made our vessel lurch and dip. 1902 *Speaker* 9 Sept 601/1 It lurches up and down like a ship at sea *Ag.* 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* v. ii (1872) II. 76 The Kaiser's Imperial Ostend East-India Company. made Europe lurch from side to side in a terrific manner.

2. To move suddenly, unsteadily, and without purpose in any direction, as, e.g. a person staggering.

1851 Thackeray *Humourists* v. (1858) 241 Where the tipsy trainband-man is lurching against the post. 1851 D G. Mitchell *Fresh Gleanings* 16 My London beaver . lurched over and fell among them. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* I. 263 The dogs lurched violently forward. 1879 Howells *L Aroostook* ii. 12 These men lurched in their gait with an uncouth heaviness.

Lurcher[1] (lɜːtʃəɹ). Also 6 lorcher, 8 lircher. [f. Lurch *v.*[1] + -er[1]. In early Dicts. often used to render L. *lurco* glutton, with which it has no etymological connexion.]

†1. One who 'lurches' (see Lurch *v.*[1] 2) or forestalls others of their fair share of food; hence, a glutton. *Obs.*

[*c* 1440: see Lurker[1] 3.] 1530 Palsgr. 241/1 Lurcher an exceeding eater, *galiffre*. *Ibid.* 500/2 Se howe he crammeth in his meate lyke a lurcher. 1591 Lyly *Endimion* II. ii, Is not loue a lurcher, that taketh mens stomacks away that they cannot eate, their Spleen that they cannot laugh [etc.]. 1608 Middleton *Mad World* v. i. Wks. (Dyce) II 407 Take heed of a lurcher, he cuts deep, he will eat up all from you 1616 Boys *Wks.* (1629) 821 The Mass-priests are gross lurchers at the Lord's Table.

2. One who pilfers or filches in a mean fashion; a petty thief, swindler, rogue.

1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 98 Ye but thorowe falce lorchers And vnthryfty abbey lobbers To povre folcke lytell they a forde. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 453 No seale will serue to make sure either such lurchers themselues for filching, or keep the very locks and keies safe. 1705 Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 20 To be treated as a lurcher of the people is more . than any poor mortal could bear 1714 Gay *Trivia* III. 64 Swift from his Prey the scudding Lurcher flies. 1831 Trelawney *Adv. Younger Son* I. 72 This Caledonian lurcher .. had three or four dozen of shirts, with every one a different mark. 1891 *Morn. Advert* 3 Apr. (Farmer), It was quite time that the honest and respectable drivers sat down on the lurchers once and for all.

3. One who loiters or lies hidden in a suspicious manner; a spy.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Lurcher*, one that lies upon the Lurch or upon the Catch. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1792) I. 199 Some . with outward bravade, .. went searching along the walls and behind the posts for some lurcher. 1774 Foote *Cozeners* II. Wks. 1799 II 172, I thought that I had detected love, that sly lurcher, lurking under the mask. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* v. xxii, Our Lord may choose the rack should teach To this young lurcher use of speech 1894 *Daily News* 7 June 2/7 The prisoner .. said prosecutor was a lurcher, and was only sent out as a decoy.

4. A cross-bred dog, properly between the sheep-dog or collie and the greyhound; largely used by poachers for catching hares and rabbits.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. v. 161 Greater Beasts; Greyhounds. Lesser Beasts; Lurchers. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Why should the ears of all . be dinn'd . as if the whole world besides were all Weasils and Poulcats, vermine and Lurchers? 1675 *Lond Gaz.* No. 1053/4 Lost .., a Pied Dog . somewhat shap't like a Lurcher. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II 185/1 The Lumbler, or Lurcher is in shape like the Grey-hound 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 304 The Lircher is a kind of Dog much like a Mungril Greyhound. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* i, A ragged wolfish-looking dog, a sort of lurcher, half mastiff, half greyhound. 1894 *Field* 9 June 813/2 The usual lurcher is between the greyhound and collie; they cross well, and the speed of one is combined with the sagacity of the other.

b. *slang.* A bumbailiff.

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., A lurcher of the law, a bum-bailiff, or his setter. 1839 W H. Ainsworth *Jack Sheppard* ii, 'But, where are the lurchers?' 'Who?' asked Wood. 'The traps!' replied a bystander.

Lu·rcher[2]. *rare.* [f. Lurch *v.*3 + -er 1.] One who lurches from side to side

1878 Besant & Rice *Celia's Arb.* I. ii. 164 The most lop-sided and lurcher-like of rustics was bound to become perpendicular.

Lu·rching, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Lurch *v.*[1] + -ing 1.] The action of Lurch *v.*[1]

1. †a. The forestalling of others of their food (*obs*). b. Pilfering, stealing.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* lxxxviii. (1878) 178 No lurching, no snatching, no striuing at all, lest one go without and another haue all. 1611 Cotgr., *Forfraction*, a lurching, purloyning; withdrawing. 1616 Boys *Wks.* (1629) 844 Is not..the denying of the cup a notorious lurching at the Lord's Table?

2. The capturing of rabbits by means of lurchers. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 99 There are many ways of killing rabbits, of which lurching is in most common use.

3. *Comb.*: †**lurching-place**, a lurking place.

a 1636 Ussher *Ann.* VI. (1658) 573 There were so many lurching places, by reason of which, they could easily escape when assaulted

Lu·rching, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Lurch *v.*[2] + -ing 1.] The gaining of a 'lurch' at play, *esp.* whist, piquet, etc.

c 1350 *MS. Reg.* 13 A. xviii. fol. 158 Lurchyng [given as one of two modes of winning at the 'long game' at tables, the other being 'lympoldyng'] 1763 Hoyle *Piquet* 125 The lurching of your Adversary. is so material that [etc.]. 1767 *Connoisseur* No. 60 (ed. 5) II. 192 A school for Whist would [teach] lurching, .finessing,. and getting the odd trick.

Lu·rching, *vbl. sb.*3 [f. Lurch *v.*3 + -ing 1.] The action of Lurch *v.*3

1852 Pfeiffer *Journ. Iceland* 53 The lurching and pitching of the ship had covered it with traces of everything which had been on the table. 1880 Em. Marshall *Troub. Times* III. 244, I had a sudden wrench by the lurching of my horse.

Lu·rching, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Lurch *v.*[1] + -ing 2.]

†1. Given to or characterized by forestalling others at meals, gluttonous. Also, pilfering. *Obs.*

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* Ep Ded. in *Holinshed*, Loath also in lurching wise to forstall anie man his travell, I was contented to leave them thumping in the forge, and quiethe repair to my usuall studies. 1619 Denison *Heavenly Banq.* 127 This condemnes that lurching sacrifice, wherein oft times the Priest giues none to others, but retains al to himself 1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 167 All strange and confused sauces .. abandon, as .. acceptable onely to lurching and deuouring Belly-gods. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* x 23 Ah these are close lurching Companions. These are the Nimmers who would rob me of all my moveables.

2. Of a dog (see Lurch *v.*[1] 1, 1 b, 4; the sense in the quots. is uncertain).

1613 *Uncasing of Machivil's Instr.* 25 A lurching Dog will range about the fields. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. x, My friend Benjie's lurching attendant . began to cock his tail. 1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan., A lurching cur who gnawed something under a waggon.

3. Lurking, 'sneaking'.

1662 K. W. *Conf. Charac., A Baily* (1860) 41 The wals should discover his lerching knavery. 1865 S Evans *Bro. Fabian* 5 A lurching, lean-lipped, lollardizing loon.

Lu·rching, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Lurch *v.*[2] + -ing 2.] In senses of Lurch *v.*3 a. That wins a 'lurch' at a game. b. Given to deceiving, perfidious.

1604 T M *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 30 In came I with a lurching cast [of the dice], and made them all swear round again 1728 Vanbr. & Cibber *Prov. Husb.* I. i 17 A married Woman may .. throw a familiar Levant upon some sharp lurching Man of Quality.

Lu·rching, *ppl. a.*3 [f. Lurch *v.*3 + -ing 2.] That lurches or leans suddenly over.

1884 'Hugh Conway' *Called Back* 12 A staggering, uncertain, lurching kind of step. 1892 G. Lascelles *Falconry* (Badm. Libr.) 225 Whilst the falcons are fine-tempered generous birds, .. the hawks are shifting, lurching fliers. 1895 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5/4 The lurching movement and recoil of the ship prevented him. 1901 *Blackw Mag* June 751/2 The Devons tramp after over the lurching pontoon.

Hence **Lu·rchingly** *adv.*

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev* II. iv. v, It lumbers along, lurchingly with stress, at a snail's pace 1851 H Melville *Whale* xxx. 142 Ahab lurchingly paced the planks.

Lurck(e, obs. form of Lurk.

Lurdan (lɜːdăn), *sb.* and *a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also a. 4 lourdeine, 4–5 lordein, 4–6 lordeyn(e, lurdayne, -eyn(e, 4–6, 9 lurdane, 4, 7 lordan, 4, 7, 9 lourdan, 4–8 lurden, 5 lorden, 5–6 lurdayn, lordayne, 5–8 lordane, 6 lurdon, lordenne, lourdaine, -yne, 6–7 lurdein(e, lourdan(e, -en, 7 lurdain(e, lur-daine, lourdin, lordant, 9 *Sc.* lordoun. β. 6 Lorde Dane, -Dene, lor-Dane, 7 Lord-Dane, Lur-Dane. [a. OF. *lourdin*, f. *lourd* heavy: see Lourd.

The pseudo-etymology in quot. 1529 has affected the spelling of the word in many later examples.]

A. *sb.* A general term of opprobrium, reproach, or abuse, implying either dullness and incapacity, or idleness and rascality; a sluggard, vagabond, 'loafer'. (Cf. Fever-lurden.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13660 'Herd yee þis lurdan,' coth þai, 'Hu he wald lere vs nu vr lai.' *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 9 Sibriht þat schrew as a lordan [A.F. *lerz*] gan lusk, A suynhird smote he to dede vnder a thorn busk. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 108 For thar within wes a tratour, A fals lurdane, ane losengeour. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 145 (Harl. MS) Sum of hem beþe thevis & some lurdaynes. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 131 These Danys before were so proud, yt they kept the husbondmen lyke vyleyns; ..the husbondmen called them Lorde Dane, which word now we use in obprobrye, callynge hym yt we rebuke Lurdayn. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 126 Some lur-daines that haue wealth left by their ancestors, holde it a poynt of wisedome to rest theyr idle limmes and spare their bodies. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 44 Lourdan, quoth the Philosopher, thy folly is as great as thy filth. 1723 Ramsay *Fair Assembly* xviii, These lurdanes came just in my light. 1820 Scott *Abbot* iv, I found the careless lurdane feeding him with unwashed flesh, and she an eyass. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* v, Next to them by chance sat a great lourdan of a Dane.

Comb. 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 14 Lurden-like loutishnesse.

b. *rarely* applied to a woman.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. viii. 82 That strang lurdane [Helen] .. quham weill ȝe ken.

¶ c. With allusion to the supposed etymology: see quot. 1529 above.

1589 *Mar Martine* 5 To make new upstart Jacks Lord-Danes, with coine to cram their chests ?1590 *Consid. Raising Money* 27 This [taxation] is a way to bring a Lord-Dane into every one of our Families.

B. *adj.* Worthless, ill-bred, lazy.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 632 ȝet he, þat of sic uertu wes, wes gefine til a lurdan las. 1582 Munday *Eng. Rom. Life* IV. 29 Whereby the lazie lurden Friers that keepe the Church gettes more ritches. 1792 J. Learmont *Poems* 32 Lurdane Sloth O'ercoupe them a' mang savage swarms O' Hun and Goth. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 122 If I'se na soon exhibit sticket. This braggin' lordoun loun 1859 Tennyson *Ettarre* 436 In one [pavilion] . droned her lurdane knights.

Hence †**Lu·rdanry**, rascality.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 9 Leis, lurdanry, and lust ar our laid stern.

Lurde, variant of Lourd *a.*

†**Lurdge**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. *lurgy* (dial.), lazy (E. D D.).] *trans.* To indulge in laziness.

c 1580 Jefferie *Bugbears* IV. iv. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897), It booteth not to lie, and lurdge my wery boanes.

†**Lure**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 lyre, 2–4 lere, 3 leore, 3–4 lire, 3–5 lure(*n*), (4 luere, lur). [OE. *lyre* masc.:—OTeut. type **lusi-z*, f. root **lus-* (: *leus-*: *laus-*) to lose: see Lese *v.*] Loss, either the action or process of losing, or what is lost; destruction, perdition. Also *to bring to lure, to lie in lure.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 96 Mid lyre ealra þinga minra. *c* 1150 *Voc.* ibid. 540/31 *Iactura*, lure. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þa wolde god ȝefyllan and ȝeinnian þone lere þe forloren was, of þan hefenlice werode. *c* 1200 Ormin 5667 Whatt mann se itt iss þatt wepeþþ her Forr lire off eorþlike ahhte *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1151 Thu singst a3en eiȝte lure. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10813 Him þoȝte it was a gret lere [*C* lure] to al is kinedom. *a* 1327 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 263 On blac hors ryden other seon, That wol luere ant tuene buen. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 355, I am þe wakkest, I wot, and of wyt feblest, & lest lur of my lyf, quo laytes þe soþe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2241 Ouer lukes all lures to the last ende, What wull falle. *Ibid.* 8691 Alasse, the losse and the lure of oure lefe prinse!

Lure (lūəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also 5–6 leure, 6–7 lewre, 7 luer, lewer. [a. OF. *leurre*, *loerre*, *loire* = Pr. *loire*, cogn. w. It. *logoro* bait; prob. of Teut. origin; cf. MHG. *luoder*, mod. G. *luder* bait.]

1. An apparatus used by falconers, to recall their hawks, constructed of a bunch of feathers, to which is attached a long cord or thong, and from the interstices of which, during its training, the hawk is fed. *Hawk of the lure*: see Hawk *sb.*[1] 1.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 317/2 Lure for hawkys, *lurale*. 1530 Palsgr. 239/1 Leure for a hauke, *leurre* 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 146 Fasten a pullet unto your leure and goe apart. 1598 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 1027 As Faulcons to the lure, away she flies. 1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) Words of Art expl., Lver is that whereto Faulconers call their young Hawkes by casting it vp in the aire, being made of feathers and leather in such wise that in the motion it looks not vnlike a fowle. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 Rates Inwards .. Lewers for Hawkes the peece 3*s.* iiiid. *a* 1688 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 116 Though they [old Falconers] used Hoods, we have no clear description of them, and little account of their Lures. *c* 1704 Prior *Henry & Emma* 110 When Emma hawks: With her of tarsels and of lures he talks. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* XVII. 123 As falcon, that hath long been on the wing, But lure nor bird hath seen. 1834 *Spectator* 1 Nov 1036 The Duke of St. Albans has manned eight hawks, and their training with leash and crease and lure is now in actual progress 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV 39 First the hawk .. is 'called off' to a piece of food held in the hand; next to a 'lure'.

b. The act or function of training the hawk to come to the lure. *rare.*

1615 Latham (*title*) Falconry; or the Faulcons Lure, and Cure.

c. Phrases. *To alight on the lure, to bring, call, come, stoop to* (*the* or *one's*) *lure*, etc. Often *fig.* †Also *at one's lure* (fig.): at one's command, under one's control; so † *to gain to one's lure.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 42 This false theef, .. Hadde alway bawdes redy to his hond, As any hauk to lure in Engelond. — *Manciple's Prol.* 72 Another day he wole peraventure Reclayme thee, and bryngе thee to lure. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 12 Bot yit hire liketh noght alyhte Upon no lure which I caste. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* v. xxxiv. (1554) 141 b, After this . Came Jugurtha yt manly man to lure. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. (Percy Soc.) 171 She promised .. To love you best .. Though that Disdayne brought her to her lure. 1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Love* xlvii, In time the Bull is brought to weare the yoake, In time all haggred Haukes will stoope the Lures. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xi. 151 As much as thou canst, thou makest all things stoope to thy lure. 1599 T. M[oufet] *Silkwormes* 52, I leaue to tell how she doth poison cure, .. What canckars hard and wolfes be at her lure. 1621 Markham *Country Content.* I. v. (1668) 30 After your Hawks are manned, you shall bring them to the Lure by easie degrees. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 10, I teach my haggard and unreclaimed Reason to stoope unto the lure of Faith. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* I. 30 This mayd Antonina, by much soothing .. at last gained to her lure. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 614 The Rosycrucian way's more sure To bring the Devil to the Lure. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 186 He brought the Venetian to his Luer. 1688 [see Lure *v.* 2]. 1742 Somerville *Field Sports* 14 A docile Slave, Tam'd to the Lure, and careful to attend Her Master's Voice. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell* VII. ii,

A friend of ours—a poet: fewer Have fluttered tamer to the lure Than he. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Gard. Proserpine* 76 Time stoops to no man's lure.

2. *Her.* A conventional representation of a hawk's lure, consisting of two birds' wings with the points directed downwards, and joined above by a ring attached to a cord. *In lure*: see quot 1828–40.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 132 b, The fielde is de Azure, two winges iointly en Lewre de argent. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. i. (1660) 384 Three pair of Wings joyned in lewer. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Lure*, .. Wings conjoined with their tips turned downwards .. are said to be in Lure. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1883) 117. 1883 *N. & Q.* 23 June 484/2 Northern California .. Argent, on a bend gules, cotised sable, three pairs of wings conjoined in lure of the field [etc.].

3. (orig. *fig.*) Something which allures, entices, or tempts.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1371 *Hypsip.*, Thou madest thyn reclevimyng and thyn luris To ladyes. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4140 He þat dispendith out of mesure Shal tast a-none pouertes bitternesse; ffoole largesse is ther-to a verray lure. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 278 Off Lychorye thay wer the verray luris. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Aff. Consc* 276 To hold out .. as a prize and Lure, the freenesse of Gods immeasurable mercy. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II 194 How many have with a smile made small account Of beauty and her lures. 1747 SMOLLETT *Regicide* I i. (1777) 6 Remained unshaken by the enchanting lure Which vain ambition spread before his eye. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 294 Silent death exposed, Faithless perhaps as sleep, a shadowy lure. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Rev.* 1688, Wks. 1846 II. 89 Whether the succession was actually held out to her as a lure or not, at least there was an intention .. to prefer her to the Princess of Orange 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept 359 He is mighty hard on those who dare to tempt fortune and follow its lure.

4. A means of alluring animals to be captured; in *Angling* a more general term than *bait*, which strictly denotes only something that fishes can eat.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lure*, . a Bait. 1859 MARK LEMON *Christm. Hamper* (1860) 86 The barber . whose bow-windowed shop . is full of lures for fish. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v (1880) 158 His line, guiltless of a lure, is extended on the surface of the water. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 44 The kind of fish for which they set their lures. 1900 *Blackw. Mag* Sept. 340/2 The aim of the angler should be to present them with something different .. from the lures with which they may have become familiar.

¶ b. Erroneously used for: A trap or snare (*fig.*).

1463 G. ASHBY *Prisoner's Reft.* 269 Poems (E. E. T. S.) 9 Was ther euyr lord so gret and so sure, That may not fall in the snare and in the lure Of trouble 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 269 And treacherously thou hast betrayed, Unto thy Lure a gentle Heart 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlii, The Colonel fell into the lure only through his carelessness. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* iii, At wink of eve be sure They love to steal a march, nor lightly risk the lure.

5. The cry of a falconer recalling his hawk: *fig.* any alluring cry.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 132 By that lure or loubel may be toald from parish to parish all the town over. 1811 W. R SPENCER *Poems* 199 Oh! where's thy guiding lure,—a mother's voice.

6. *attrib.*, as *lure-bait, -bird, -fish, -owl.*

1777 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 68 He allureth birds, by the chirping of lure-birds. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* VII. 678 You are a coquette, A lure-owl posturing to attract birds. 1876 G. B. GOODE *Anim. Resources U. S.* 41 Lure-fish used in taking Mackinaw trout. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal* 195 Case of lure-baits and ornamented hooks from Alaska.

Lure, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* (Caithness, Aberdeensh.: see E. D. D.) [? Anomalous var. YURE *a.*, ON. *júgr.*] The udder of the cow and other animals.

c 1500 LACY *Wyl Buche's Test.* (Copland) a iij, For the thrid course of the bucke. The potage Mogets and Nowmbleis stued, .. bake dowcetts and tendreus, and the liuer rostid, and if it be a Doo take the lure.

Lure (lūə), *sb.*[4] *techn.* Also looer, lewer. [Shortened from VELURE.] A pad of silk or velvet used by hatters for smoothing.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lewer*, a hatter's name for a smoothing pad of silk, properly vellour from the French. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Looer, Lure.*

Lure (lūːə), *sb.*[5] Also loor. [ad. Da. and Norse *lur*, ON. *lúðr*. Cf. Shetland *looder-horn.*] A long curved trumpet, used for calling cattle.

1840 HT. MARTINEAU *Feats on Fiord* IX. (1841) 217 She .. took in her hand her lure, with which to call home the cattle .and stole away. 1877 BURROUGHS *Birds & Poets* (1884) 162 At evening the cows are summoned home with a long horn, called the loor.

Lure (lūə), *v.* Also 6 leur, 6-7 lewre, 7 lewer. [f. LURE *sb.*[2]; cf. F. *leurrer* (OF. *loirrer*).]

1. *trans.* To recall (a hawk) by casting the lure; to call (a hawk) to the lure.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 415 With empty hand men may none haukes lure. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 215 Lewre falcones when ye list. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. XXXV. (1631) 88 A Faulkoner would not have lured it. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I v. (1668) 30 Short winged Hawks are said to be called, not lured. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 17 The falconer .. should always *halloo* when he is luring.

2. *intr.* To call to a hawk while casting the lure.

1530 PALSGR. 616/1, I lure, as a falconer dothe for his haulke. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 147 Take the lewre.. and cast it about your heade crying and leuring aloud. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 239/2 Lure, or Lewer, or Lewre, is to call the Hawk to Lure.

† b. To call loudly. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 239 This boy lured for him & called Simo. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 543 He standeth lewring and making a terrible noise to affright the Swine. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 250 If you stand between a House, and a Hill, and lure towards the Hill. 1626 *Jests Scogin* (Hazl.) 65 At last Scogin did lewer and whoop to him [his horse].

† c. To call *at* contemptuously. *Obs.*

1693 J. H. in *Dryden's Juvenal* x. 5 He's mocked and lur'd at by the giddy Crowd.

† **3.** *trans.* To train (a hawk) to come to the lure.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iv, Theys be hawkes of the towre: and ben both llurid to be calde and reclaymed. 1530 PALSGR. 616/1 Lure your haulke betyme I wolde advyse you. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 129 When you woulde lure him, giue him unto some other man to holde and call him with a lure well garnished with meate.

4. To allure, entice, tempt.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl's* C. VIII. 44 Ich am nat lured with loue, bote ouht lygge vnder þombe. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3069 Only he richesse þer to hem lurith. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 14 Hyr bewte sosore dede lure Hys herte. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 219 But that your will is such to lure me to the trade As other some full many yeres to trace by craft ye made. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 664 In secret, riding through the Air she comes, Lur'd with the smell of infant blood. 1688 CROWNE *Darius* II. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 406 Nay, Sir, but for a while, till he has lur'd Gods, and revolting nations to your aid. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* XXVI 27 Expense, and art, and toil, united strove; To lure a breast that felt the purest flame. 1825 J NEAL *Bro Jonathan* III 407 His dog had gone off it appeared; having been lured away. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 119 But go and lure the midnight cloud, Or chain the mist of morning. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 511 He had been lured into a snare by treachery. 1900 W. WATT *Aberdeen & Banff* X. 250 By a feint .. Montrose lured away a large portion of the defending force.

b. To entice to come *down* by a call.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 134 The ducks flying in the air are often lured down . by the loud voice of the mallard

† **5.** *intr.* To set a trap *for* (another). *fig. Obs.*

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1614) 423 Yet Paul lured for Agrippa Now he sues to the people. When he had caught the king, he spred his net for the people.

Lure, obs. Sc. f. *liefer*, compar. of LIEF *a.*, dear.

1728 RAMSAY *Tit for Tat* 31 I'd lure be strung Up by the neck.

Lured (lūəd), *ppl. a.* [f. LURE *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Of a hawk: Trained to come to the lure.

a 1576 *Common Conditions* 409 (Brandl) 613 The leured hauke, whose rowlyng eyes are fixed on Partredge fast. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt* (Percy Soc.) 71 Like a well lur'de hawke she knowes her call.

2. Entrapped.

1720 GAY *Dione* II. ii. Poems II. 453 Bid the lur'd lark, whom tangling nets surprise, On soaring pinion rove the spacious skies.

Lureful (lūəːfūl), *a. rare.* [f. LURE *sb.*[2] + -FUL.] Alluring. Hence **Lu·refully** *adv.*

1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 30 Lureful is she, bent for folly. 1891 — *One of our Conq.* II xi 267 His wreck, winked lurefully when abandoned. *Ibid.* III. v. 88 Her voice was lurefully encouraging.

Luroment (lūəːmĕnt). *rare.* [f. LURE *v.*[1] + -MENT.] Allurement.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 155 No luerments wrought my constant mind to faile. 1825 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 716 For vengeance I did it, .Without that, futurity luements had none. 1898 H. CALDERWOOD *Hume* viii. 145 She, feeling the luerments of a gay court, was drawn into intrigue.

Lurer[1] (lūəːrəɹ). [f. LURE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which lures. In mod. Dicts.

Lurer[2] (lūəːrəɹ). [f. LURE *sb.*[4] + -ER[1].] One who smoothes felt hats with a 'lure'.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 75 Hatter, hat-manufactures Felt Hat Making: Lurer.

Luresome, *a.* [f. LURE *v* + -SOME.] Alluring.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 179/2 Beneath a woman's tongue . The subtlety its luresome lodging hath

Lurg (lŏɪg). *local.* [? Cf LUG *sb.*[4]] A British marine worm used for bait; the white-rag worm.

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Lurgan, Lurg, Lurk*, a whitish, very active sea-worm used for bait. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI 232 The White-rag Worm, or Lurg [*Nephthys cæca*], is common on the British shores, and varies from six to ten inches in length.

† **Lurgg.** *Sc. Obs.* [repr. Gael. *cù luirg* (*cù* dog, *luirg* gen. of *lorg* track).] *Lurgg dog*: a bloodhound.

? 1605 in *Reg. Priv. Council Scot.* VII. 744 That in every parish there may be some lurgg dogges kept, one or moe, .. for following of pettis stouthes.

Lurid (lūəːrid), *a.* [ad. L. *lūrid-us* pale yellow, wan, ghastly.]

1. Pale and dismal in colour; wan and sallow; ghastly of hue. Said e.g. of the sickly pallor of the skin in disease, or of the aspect of things when the sky is overcast.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Lurid*, pale, wan, black, and blew. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lurid*, pale, wan, of a sallow colour. 1669 COKAINE *Elegy Elis. Repington* Poems 76 A lurid paleness sits upon the skin That did enclose the beauteous body in. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Fear* 20 Whilst Vengeance, in the lurid air, Lifts her red arm, expos'd and bare. 1882–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 82 Applied to the disease like our own term green-sickness, from the pale, lūrid, and greenish cast of the skin. *Ibid.* 496 Lurid papulous scall. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 13 A leaden glare..makes the snow and ice more lurid.

2. Shining with a red glow or glare amid darkness (said, e.g., of lightning-flashes across dark clouds, or flame mingled with smoke).

1727 THOMSON *Britannia* 79 Fierce o'er their beauty blaz'd the lurid flame. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I 167 Save that above a single height Is to be seen a lurid light, Above Helm-crag—a streak half dead, A burning of portentous red. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* vii, The lurid light, which had filled the apartment, lowered and died away. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 263 At night also the lurid reflection of immense fires hung in the sky. 1877 BLACK *Green Past* XXVII. (1878) 220 A thick and thundery haze that gave a red and lurid tinge to the coast we were leaving. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 84. 93 A gleam of lurid light seemed for a moment to illuminate the thick darkness.

b. Said *hyperbolically* of the eyes, countenance, etc.

1746 T. SEWARD *Conformity betw. Popery & Paganism* 55 The prating Grandame.. His Lips. with lustral Juices arms From lurid Eyes and fascinating Charms [= *urentes oculos inhibere perita*, Persius II. v. 35]. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. vi, The lurid glare of the anaconda's eye. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXVIII. 335 A softness gathered over the lurid fires of her eye. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* XIX. (1879) I. 191 The glow of rage was still lurid on Donatello's face.

3. *fig.* (from either of the preceding senses), with connotation of 'terrible', 'ominous', 'ghastly', 'sensational'. Often in phr. *to cast or throw a lurid light on* (a subject).

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt Locke* IV, Woe unto that man on whom that idea, true or false, rises lurid 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III iv, Lurid indications of the better marriages she might have made, shone athwart the awful gloom of her composure. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occ* VIII. 273 The lurid, stormy eloquence of Edmund Burke. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 127 He adds one fact more which casts a lurid light on the annals of the persecution 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea waif* 182 Peter's voice prattled on, its lurid language in the strangest contrast to the gentleness of his speech.

4. In scientific use: Of a dingy brown or yellowish-brown colour. † Applied *spec.* to plants of the order *Luridæ* of Linnæus (see quots. 1822–34).

1767 W HARTE *Christ's Par. Sower* 41 Lurid hemlock ting'd with poisnous stains. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 587 The lurid and umbellate narcotics. *Ibid.* IV. 92 Cataplasms of Hemlock, or the other umbellate or lurid plants in common use. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 281 *Lurid*, yellow with some mixture of brown. Dirty yellow. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 478 *Lurid*; dirty brown, a little clouded. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms, Lurid*, of a dingy brown, grey with orange 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xii. 25 In many species the body presents strongly contrasted, though lurid tints. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 400 Ardellæ depressed, lurid, dark-purplish.

Hence **Lu·ridly** *adv.*, **Lu·ridness.**

1731 BAILEY vol II, *Luridness*, black and blueness, paleness, &c. 1795–7 SOUTHEY *Min Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 210 Yon cloud that rolls luridly over the hill Is red with their weapons of fire. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 13 Luridly Coursed the swift lightning through the sky. 1864 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 957/1 The writer has deliberately .. softened a hundred tints which would have increased the luridness of his picture.

Lurido-. Used in *Bot.* as quasi-Latin combining form of *lūridus* LURID.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 51 Lurido cinerascent. *Ibid.* 252 Lurido-fuscescent. *Ibid.* 288 Lurido-whitish.

Luring (lūəːrĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. LURE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of LURE *v.* in various senses.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cccv. 100 It may come by lewrynge, halowynge, or great cryeng. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 269 My luryng is not good, it liketh not thine eare. 1596 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 137 Trusse vp your lures, your luring is in vaine 1603 BRETON *Dial Pith & Pleas.* (Grosart) 7/1 Tyring of legges, and tearing of throates, with luring, and hollowing. 1634 HEYWOOD *Lanc. Witches* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 173 Tush let him passe, He is not worth our luring, a meere Coxcombe.

Lu·ring, *vbl sb.*[2] *techn.* [f. LURE *sb.*[4] + -ING[1].] The action of smoothing a hat with a lure.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl* No. 2146. 378 Finishing consists of 'shaving' with fine sand paper and 'luring'... The 'luring' is done with a suitable pad.

Lu·ring, *ppl a.* [f. LURE *v.* + -ING[1].] That lures (in senses of the verb); enticing, attractive.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXII. 24 Ane luiring bait fond fischis to wirk tene. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 148 You must put hir on a payre of gret lewring bels. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 8 Ane lewrand lawrie licherous. 1596 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 30 Yet near vncaught the luring fruit doth stay. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* VII. (1848) I. 101 Some high and luring offer. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. XIV. (1874) 176 The world with luring glances, Leads them on 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 724 Fowlers .. eschew vile practice, nor find sport In torch-light treachery or the luring owl.

Luripup, variant of LIRIPOOP.

Lurk (lĕɹk), *sb.*[1] [f. LURK *v.*]

1. The action of prowling about. In phrase *on the lurk.* Cf. LURCH *sb.*[2] 2.

1809 *Life & Death J. Wilson* (Farmer), Like Reynard sneaking on the lurk.

2. *slang* A method of fraud.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I 363 The 'dead lurk' .. is the expressive slang phrase for the act of entering dwelling-houses during divine service. *Ibid.* (1861) II. 51 Thus initiated, Chelsea George could 'go upon any lurk'. 1864 *Slang Dict., Lurk*, a sham, swindle, or representation of feigned distress. 1875 BRINK in Ribton-Turner *Vagrants & Vagrancy* (1887) 642 The 'bereavement lurk' is a lucrative one—(i. e.) the pretended loss of a wife [etc.].

3. *dial.* A loafer. (E. D. D.) Cf. LURK *v.* 1 b.

†**Lurk**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Some plant; ? = LURKYDISH. 1530 PALSGR. 241/2 Lurke an herbe.

Lurk (lɔ̄ik), *v.* Now *literary.* Forms: 4 **lurkke, lork(e**, 4–7 **lurke**, 6 **lourke**, 6–7 **lurok**, 7 **luroke.** [app. f. *lŏr-* LOUR *v.* with frequentative suffix as in *tal-k.* Cf. LG. *lurken* to shuffle along, Norw. *lurka* to sneak away, Sw. dial. *lurka* to be slow in one's work (Sw. *lurk* bumpkin).]

1. *intr.* To hide oneself; to lie in ambush; to remain furtively or unobserved about one spot. (Now only with indication of place.) Also, † to live in concealment or retirement.

c 1300 *Havelok* 68 Hwan he felede hise foos, He made hem lurken, and crepen in wros. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 465 There lurked and there coured she, Fer pover thing, wher-so it be, Is shamfast, and despysed ay. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Cecile*) 89 Valaryane fand þe bischope sanct urbane lurkand ymong pure men mekly 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 355 And thus lurkende upon his steithe In his await so longe he lai [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1167 Silen to the Citie softly and faire; Lurkyt vnder lefe-sals loget with vines. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw* 1080 Sal neuer freik on fold, freminyt nor freynde, Gar me lurk for ane luke, lawit nor lerd. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxiv (1870) 181 To lyue in rest and peace in my cytye I do lourke 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 20 Fisches lurking amang the stanes. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Rythmes* 25 When Philip de Valoys the French King lurked in Cambray. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. i. 9 They shew also in this city the house or rather hole wherein Ananias dwelt or lurked, being a Cellar under ground 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 33 P 7 Could you then steal out of Town, and lurk like a Robber about my House. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxix. 185 Shaftesbury . had left his house and secretly lurked in the city. 1772–84 COOK *Voy* (1790) VI. 1962 The natives were seen lurking about the beach. 1826 COBBETT *Rur Rides* (1885) II. 193 When quarters are good, you are apt to lurk in them; but really it was so wet, that we could not get away. 1853 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* III. ii. 22 There was a man lurking somewhere under the shadow of the evergreens 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* iii 93 Run, for a cold snake lurks in the grasses yonder unseen!

†**b.** To shirk work; to idle. *Obs.*

1551 CROWLEY *Pleas & Pain* 287 You toke from them theyr heritage Leaueyng them nought wheron to worcke. Which lacke dyd make them learne to lurke. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 175 When Dinner is ended, set seruants to wurke, and follow such fellowes as loueth to lurke. *a* 1792 *Song, Poor Thresher* ii in *Johnson's Museum* IV 384 He never was known for to idle or lurk.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Of things To escape observation, to be concealed or latent.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* iv. 277 (305) O soule lurkinge in þis wo, vneneste, Fle forth out of myn herte and lat it breste. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 18 Then ought you to denie that any vnfaithfulnes, fraude, or deceitfulnesse lieth lurking in our friendship 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II iii Wks. 1856 I. 98 Griefe . lurkes in secret angles of the heart. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1671) 206 Laziness and pride .. both which lurk under the pretext of multiplicity of important avocations 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past.* III 58 Grapes in clusters lurk, Beneath the Carving of the curious Work. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 399 P 3 Those Vices that lurk in the secret Corners of the Soul. 1795 BURNS *Song*, '*Their groves o' sweet myrtles*', Where the blue-bell and gowan lurk lowly unseen. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har* II. lxxxii, But midst the throng in merry masquerade, Lurk there no hearts that throb with secret pain? 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* III iii. 121 A dismal deed.. The fame of which lurks in obscurity

3. To move about in a secret and furtive manner; to '**steal** *along, away, out.* Now *rare.*

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 25 Þat litel child listely lorked out of his caue. *Ibid.* 2213 Lorkinde þurth londes bi nist so lumbardie þei passed. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. III. 226 Lyghtliche lyere lep a-way bennes, Lorkynge þorw lanes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12666 Þe buernes dang hym to deth in þe derk hole ..& lurkit to baire tentis. *Ibid.* 13106. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii 297 First, thair come in, lurkand vpon 3our gait, Pryde and Inuy. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxi, That second-floor arch in a London house, . commanding the main thoroughfare by which cook lurks down before daylight to scour her pots and pans in the kitchen; . up which John lurks to bed 1851 D JERROLD *St. Giles* xiv. 142 That young nobleman has been seen lurking about here very much of late

†**4.** To peer furtively or slyly. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst* xxix. 107 He lokis lurkand like an nape. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. Prol. 78 Me thocht I lurkit vp vnder my hude To spy this auld.

Lurk, north. dial. variant of LIRK.

Lurker[1] (lɔ̄ ɪkəɹ). [f. LURK *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who lurks or lies concealed: freq. employed as a term of abuse in early quots. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel Ant* I. 133 The wilde der, the lepers, The shorte der, the lerkere. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 57 But as sone as þey [the young birds] steppe kunne, þan cometh and crie h her owen kynde dame, and they flolwith þe vois, . and leueth þe lurker þat hem er ladde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3543 Þou litill thefe, þou losangere, þou lurkare in cities. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Fables* v. *Parl. Beasts* xl, 'For goddis lufe, my lord, gif me the law Of this lurker'; with that lowrence let draw. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* viii. 89 b, He is a starter a syde or a lurker [L. *emansor*] 1620 BP. HALL *Hon Mar Clergy* I xxiv 129 If this lawlesse Lurker had euer had any taste of the Ciuill or Canon Law, hee might haue beene able to construe that Maxime. 1641 MILTON *Ch Govt.* I. vi. Wks 1851 III. 121 It was well knowne what a bold lurker schisme was even in the houshold of Christ. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn Chr.* VII. App. (1852) 631 Two men at Exeter were killed by some of the same dangerous lurkers. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xix, In hopes to find that the lurker had disappeared. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 498 Then did the lurkers from the gully bound.

2. A begging impostor; a petty thief.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 219 Armed with these [sham official documents], the patterer becomes a 'lurker', —that is, an impostor. *Ibid.* 363 A lurker being strictly one who lolters about for some dishonest purpose.

¶ 3. App. misused for LURCHER.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/2 Lurcare , *lurco.*

Lurker[2] (lɔ̄ ɪkəɹ). (See quots. 1825, 1880.)

1825 *Encycl Lond.* XX. 435/1 [In pilchard fishing] the third boat is called the lurker, and carries three or four men. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Lurker*, a boat in which the master seiner sits to give instructions. 1908 *Longm. Mag.* Aug 349 The lurkers were lifted over mud and shingle, the crews sprang, tumbled, or were pushed on board.

Lurking (lɔ̄ ɪkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LURK *v.*]

1. The action of LURK *v.*; a hiding or lying concealed.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idleness* (1859) 518 If we give ourselves to idleness and sloth, to lurking and loitering. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1360/1 She hath caused some of these . sowers of rebellion, to be discouered for all their secret lurkings. 1677 TEMPLE *Ess. Gout* Wks. 1731 I 137 The Approaches or Lurkings of the Gout..may indispose Men to Thought and to Care. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 71 P 5 By the wanderings, roarings, and lurkings of his lions, he knew the way to every man breathing. 1824 W. IRVING *T Trav* II. 98 Who knew every suspicious character, and all his lurkings. 1855 MAC ULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 31 After about three years of wandering and lurking he..made his peace with the government.

2. *Thieves' slang.* Stealing, fraudulent begging.

1851 MAYHEW *Loud Labour* I. 250 After a career of incessant 'lurking' and deceit. *Ibid.* 363 Many modes of thieving as well as begging are termed 'lurking'.

3. *attrib.*, as *lurking-corner, -den, -hole, -place.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 53 When the nyghte and *lurking corners, giueth lesse occasion to vnthriftinesse, than lyght daye. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 252 The *lurking dens and secret snares of Cupid. 1587 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 6 The most bolde and aduenterous men, are said, to seeke out the *lurking holes of the Dragon 1678 LOCKE *Let. to Grenville* 6 Dec in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) I. vii. 394 No garrisons unreduced, no lurking-holes unsearched. 1772 *Ann Reg* 32/2 He was found hid in a chimney, covered with soot; a lurking hole suited to its inhabitant 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* xvii 12 He nameth their Dennes or privy *lurking places 1611 BIBLE *Ps* x 8 He sitteth in the lurking places of the villages. 1751 SMOLLETT *Fer. Pic* (1779) III viii 238, I was .. discovered and hunted out of my lurking place. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* x. 729 He lies to the old lurking place.

Lurking, *ppl. a.* [f. LURK *v.* + -ING 2.] That lurks; concealed, latent. Also, † skulking, lazy.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1001 But a Sourdyng with sourgrem sanke in his hert, And a lourekand lust to Lamydon the kyng. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii 176 Sa sall we se and heir Quhat lurkand lubers will tak thir Lymmers parts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1175, I foretold The danger, and the lurking Enemie That lay in wait. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV ii. (1682) 174 Keep ng the Plants warm, and thereby enticing the young lurking Flowers to come abroad 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* I 76 He will disclose many lurking motives 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew* II. (ed 2) 107 It does . draw forth that lurking, keen, sour Quality that the Wood has imbibed 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1274 We discovered a lurking rock, in the middle of one of the beds of weeds 1807–8 WORDSWORTH *White Doe* vii. 1711 Why tell of mossy rock, or tree, By lurking Dernbrook's pathless side? 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) IV xvii 91 And William may have felt some lurking sympathy for those who had drawn on themselves the censures of the Church.

b. *slang.* Following the occupation of a 'lurker' or begging impostor.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 263 Among the more famous of the lurking patterers.

Hence **Lu·rkingly** *adv*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm Par Jude* 21 That kynde of men shall lurkingly crepe among the flocke of Christyanes. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xviii. 149 Lurkingly, and in covert.

Lurky (lɔ̄ ɹki), *a. rare.* [f. LURK *v.* + -Y.] Inclined to be concealed.

1892 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett.* xxiii (1895) 227 Compare these little lurky fevers with the fine healthy prostrating colds of the dear old dead days.

†**Lu·rkydish.** *dial.* (*Cheshire.*) The herb Pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium.*

1611 COTGR., *Pulege*, Pennie Royall. Lurkydish 1820 WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Cheshire, Lurkey-dish.*

Lurne, obs. form of LEARN.

Lurry (lʊ·ri), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 **lerrie**, 7 **lirrie, -y, lurrie**, 7–8 **lurrey**, 7, 9 *dial.* **lerry**, 9 *dial.* **larry, lorry**, 7– **lurry.** [Shortened from LIRIPOOP. cf. quots *c* 1580, 1589.]

1. Something said by rote; a lesson, set speech, 'patter'. *fig.* a cant formula. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbeares* v. vii. 28 in *Archiv Stud. new. Spr.* (1897) 50 But I sent the knaves packinge I taught then [*sic*] thier lerrie & thier poop to for thier knacking. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl Perc.* (1590) 16 Why haue you not taught some of those Puppes their lerrie? 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* III. iii. F, Wee'll hencefoorth neuer goe to a cunning woman, since men can teach vs our lerrie. 1625 HEYLIN *Microcosmus* I. (ed. 2) 197 Hauing learned her lirrie of that Frier-monger, she composed an order of Religious Virgins 1641 MILTON *Reform* 3 Then was the Priest set to con his motions, and his Postures, his Liturgies, and his Lurries. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 60 Hear and learn the Galenicall Lurrey. 1669 BP HOPKINS *Serm.* I Pet. ii. 12 (1685) 63 They had not learnt that lirry, that the saints are the only Lords of the world. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 220 He begins his Lurrey. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. xvii. 101 Almost every shepherd..will..very likely plead: Such a Man tried a Thing, and it did no Good; [etc.] This is the common Lirry. 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Lerry*, the 'part' which has to be learnt by a mummer who goes round championing. *Lorry, Lurry*, jingling rhyme; spoken by mummers and others.

2. A confusion of voices; babel, hubbub, outcry. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (Cf. LARRY *sb.*[1])

c 1649 BP. GUTHRY *Mem.* (1702) 126 Notwithstanding the Lurry which had been express'd upon the first hearing of it, yet when the Convention of Estates assembled . not so much as one Man in all the City was heard to speak against it. 1690 *Andros Tracts* II. 57 The Lerry, Dinn, and Vociferations, which these Addressers make here. 1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 4 Mar., When this parliament lurry is over, I will endeavour to steal away 1724 — *Drapier's Lett.* vi Wks. 1761 III. 111 Finding the whole town in a lurry, with bells, bonfires, and illuminations. 1776 J. ADAMS *Wks.* 1854 IX 421 The election . was carried on, amidst all this lurry, with the utmost decency and order.

3. A confused assemblage (of persons) or mass (of things). *Obs* exc. *dial.*

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 135 And is the lurry of lawyers quite worn out? *Ibid.* 187 Such a lurry and rable of poore farthing Friers 1664 H. MORE *Myst Iniq* 464 In lieu wi ereof Antichrist brings in an heap and lurry of Superstitious Opinions, Rites and Ordinances. 18 . T. C PEITER *MS Coll Cornish Wds.* (E. D. D.), There ware sum lurry o' peepul theeare.

†**4.** Looseness (of the bowels). [Cf. *lurry* adj., 'of cows suffering from looseness' (*Wiltsh. Gloss.*).]

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 13 Such a lerry did possess his breech.

†**Lu·rry**, *sb.*[2] *slang. Obs.* [Cf. LOUR *sb.*[2]] (See quots.)

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* II But if the Cully naps us, And the Lurries from us take. *Explan. note*, Lurries, Mony, Watch, Ring, or any other moveable. *Ibid* 191 The fifth is a Glasier, who when he creeps in: To pinch all the Lurry, he thinks it no sin. 1676 COLES, *Lurries, Cant*, all manner of cloaths. *a* 1700 in B E *Dict. Cant. Crew*

Lurry (lʊ·ri), *v. Obs* exc. *dial.*

1. *trans.* To carry or drag along (a heavy body, a person, child); to 'lug'. Also, to drive by worrying. Now *dial* (see E. D. D.).

1664 COTTON *Scarron.* 33 Seven lordly tups he wounded Mortal .. These to his hungry mates he lurries. (Pray what's his due that Mutton worries?) 1879 *Cumbld. Gloss.* Suppl. s.v., Tak t' dog and lurry them sheep away.

2. *absol.* or *intr* To push about, struggle.

1804 *Anderson's Cumberld Ball* 91 They fit, lugg'd, and lurry'd, aw owre blood and batter. *Ibid.* (1807) 142 The youngermak lurried ahint them.

Lurry, Lurtch, Lury, Lus: see LORRY, LURCH, LORY, LUCE[1].

†**Lu·sard.** Also 6 **lusart, lusard, luserde**, 7 **luswart.** See also LUCERET. [Related to LUCERN, the formation is obscure.] The lynx; chiefly *pl* the fur of the lynx.

1530 in Whitaker *Hist Craven* (1812) 305 Item, a pair of white lusarts, 2 l. 1535 *Wardr. Acc Hen VIII* in *Archæologia* (1789) IX 245 A shamewe of blacke printed satten . furred with luzardis. 1550 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. xxxiii. 538 Sables and lusards 1572 in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 324 A black velvett jackett. faced with luserdes. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Proc. Virginia* 33 Some Otters, Beavers, Martins, Luswarts, and sables we found.

Lusarde, obs. form of LIZARD.

†**Luschbald.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* ? A sluggard.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 501 Lunatike, lymare, luschbald, louse thy hose.

Luschburue, variant of LUSHBURG.

‖ **Lu·scio.** *Obs.* [Sp. *lucio.*] A luce or pike.

1680 SHADWELL *Wom. Captain* I. 5 The Luscio, Eel, [etc.].

Luscious (lʊ·ʃəs), *a.* Forms: 5 **lucius**, 6 **lousious, looshiouse**, 6–7 **lussious**, (6 **-youse**, 7 **loushous**), 6–8 **lushious**, (7 **-yous**), 6– **luscious.** [Of obscure origin.

The form *lucius*, occurring in a MS which elsewhere has *licius* in the same sense (see LICIOUS) suggests (as Prof. Skeat has remarked) that the word may be an aphetic form of DELICIOUS, with altered vowel. But phonetically this is unsatisfactory, and no better suggestion has been made.]

1. Of food, perfumes, etc: Sweet and highly pleasant to the taste or smell.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 458 (Irel. MS.) With lucius drinkes, and metis of the best. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* II. iv. H, The stronge may eate good looshiouse meate. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N* II. i. 251, I know a banke .. Quite ouer-cannoped with luscious woodbine. 1604 — *Oth.* I iii. 344 The food that to him now is as lushious as Locusta, shalbe to him shortly, as bitter as Coloquintida. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elizium* (1892) 29 The lushyous smell of euery flower. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* 5 The grass .. is so sweet and lushious to Cattle, that they diet them. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Daphnis & Chloris* Poems 1743 II. 40 Blown Roses hold their Sweetness to the last, And Raisins keep their luscious native taste. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. v. § 5 (1734) 159 The Means us'd commonly in making it [food] more luscious and palatable 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 96 P 4 The most luscious fruits had been allowed to ripen and decay. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* 634 Like the great palmer-worm that..Eats the life out of every luscious plant. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 401 The luscious Lenten creature [*sc.* the eel]. 1870 H MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* ix. 187 Its luscious clusters of golden or purple fruit.

quasi-adv 1588 T. HARIOT *Rep. Virginia* B 2 b, There are two kinds of grapes: . : the one is small and sowre..: the other farre greater & of himselfe lushious sweet.

fig. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. iii (1848) 305 The luscious sweets of sin. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) IV. 309 May there not be. something more glistering than a crown? and more

luscious than revenge? 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. ii. 250 Sinking down In luscious rest again

†b. *transf.* of a young person. *Obs.*

1749 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. vii, He..really is..a strong, healthy, luscious boy enough.

2. In bad sense: Sweet to excess, cloying, sickly.

1530 PALSGR 313/1 Fresshe or lussyouse as meate that is nat well seasoned, or that hath an unplesante swetnesse in it, *fade.* 1626 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 239 The smell of them [*sc.* other Lillies] is lussious, grosse, and vnwholesome. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lushious*, over-sweet, cloying. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Conclus., The last cup .. is by no means improved by the luscious lump of half-dissolved sugar usually found at the bottom of it 1830 M DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 275 Without the addition of water the resulting wine will be luscious and heavy. 1877 'RITA' *Vivienne* III. vi, And the luscious dreary odours of ..fading flowers and trodden fruits, were heavy in the air.

3. Of immaterial things, esp. of language or literary style: Sweet and highly pleasing to the eye, ear, or mind. Chiefly in unfavourable use, implying a kind of 'sweetness' not strictly in accordance with good taste.

1652 FULLER *Abel Redev.*, *Berengarius* (1867) I. 4 He often..adduced his discourse with all luscious expressions unto him. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, Pref. 8 Lushious words, that give no good relish to the sense. 1708 BURNET *Lett.* (ed. 3) 304 All those luscious Panegyricks of Mercenary Pens. 1738 BIRCH *App. Life Milton* I. 78 A luscious Style stuffed with gawdy Metaphors and Fancy 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t* Ser. II. iii. (1869) 66 A stream of luscious panegyrics. 1840 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 50, I have shed strange tears at the sight of the most luscious and sunny prospects. 1902 *Longm. Mag* Mar. 479 The *Lotus Eaters* is what may be called a luscious expansion of four or five lines of the Odyssey.

b. Of colouring, design, etc.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev Lamps* II. § 15. 42 The groups of children, ..luscious in colour and faint in light. *Ibid.* IV § 13. 205 This extraordinary piece of luscious ugliness [a festoon]

†**4.** Of tales, conversation, writing, etc.: Gratifying to lascivious tastes, voluptuous, wanton. Rarely of a person: Lascivious. *Obs.*

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 63 She leaves the neat youth, telling his lushious tales. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm* (1744) XI. ccvii. 471? Those luscious doctrines of the Antinomians. 1708 POPE *Jan. & May* 379 Cantharides, Whose use old Bards describe in luscious rhymes. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) VII xliv. 123 Calista [in 'The Fair Penitent'] is a desiring luscious wench. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom* (1767) I. iv. 149 Their descriptions are often loose and luscious in a high degree. 1815 W H IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 143 Descriptions so luscious—such pictures of passion That prudes, ta'en with furor, to ruin might dash on

5. *absol* (with *the*).

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 78. 3/1 There's a Great deal of Wit, But the Devil a Bit Of the lushious, can I find In't. 1790 A. WILSON *Ep. to Mr. T— B—* Poet. Wks (1846) 87 A poet, Whose mem'ry will live while the luscious can charm.

Lusciously (lʌ·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. LUSCIOUS *a.* + -LY².] In a luscious manner

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat* VIII. I vij, Some people . Wyll make their cookes looshiously, theyr delicates to dresse 1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma Sacrum* Ep Ded 6 The spices of Arabia are said to be lushiously redolent to those that are distant from it some hundreds of miles. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* Pref. 14 An uncautious wanton writer can possibly give the vice he has too lusciously describ'd. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. II. 147 The Latin pieces are lusciously elegant 1897 MRS LYNN LINTON *Geo Eliot* in *Women Novelists* 64 Those lusciously suggestive epithets *Ibid* 68 Hetty Sorrel with her soft caressing lusciously loving outside, and her heart 'as hard as a cherry-stone'.

Lusciousness (lʌ·ʃəsnes). [f. LUSCIOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being luscious.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 16 By allaying of the exceeding lusciousness of the mault with his bitterness. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* VIII. P 15 To embitter those sensualities whose lusciousness serves to intoxicate us. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. xii, If prudes are offended at the lusciousness of this picture they may take their eyes off from it. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV iv. vi § 42. 282 A versification sweet even to lusciousness. 1879 R K DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iv 93 If a man has sumptuous viands laid before him and does not eat them, he does not know their lusciousness.

†**Lusci·tion.** *Obs rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *luscitiōn-em* dimness of sight, f. *luscus* one-eyed.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Luscition*, dimness, pore-blindness of the eyes. 1676–1717 in COLES.

Luse, Luser(a)n, Luserde, Luseret: see LOUSE, LUCE¹, LUCERN¹, LUSARD, LUCERET.

†**Lush,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [f. LUSH *v.*¹] A stroke, blow.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3848 With the lussche of the launce he lyghte one hys schuldyrs. *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXVIII. 271 Here with a lusshe, lordayne, I schalle þe allowe. 1887 *Jamieson's Dict.* Suppl., *Lush*, a stroke, blow, cut, as with a wand or cane.

Lush (lʌʃ), *sb.*² *slang.* [Of obscure origin: perh. suggested by LUSH *a.*]

1. Liquor, drink.

1790 POTTER *Dict Cant.* (1795), *Lush*, drink. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Lush*, strong beer. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lush*, beer or liquor of any kind. 1819 LYTTON *Disowned* 5 I'll find the lush. 1840 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II 189 Cheering the workmen with good words and 'lush'. 1872 MRS. LYNN LINTON *J. Davidson* VIII. 160 'It's no use, governor' he said .in his drunken way; 'work and no lush too hard for me, governor!

b. A drinking bout.

1841 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 214 We ended the day with a lush at Véry's. 1896 A. D. COLERIDGE *Eton in Forties* 363 On very special occasions .. there would be a 'lush', when every mess brewed its punch, or egg-flip.

2. *Comb.*: lush-crib, -ken, = *lushing-ken* (see LUSHING *vbl. sb.*).

1790 POTTER *Dict. Cant.* (1795), *Lush ken*, an alehouse. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lush-crib* or *Lush-ken*, a public-house, or gin-shop. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 457 On leaving the lush-crib, we can figure them giving fippence to the drawer.

Lush (lʌʃ), *a.*¹ Also 5 lusch, 6 lushe. [? Onomatopœic alteration of LASH *a.* 3.]

1. Lax, flaccid; soft, tender. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/2 Lusch, or slak, *laxus.* 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XV. 189 b, Then greene, and voyd of strength, and lush, and foggye, is the blade. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses* v. 4 b, The flesh of his lips and of all his bodie is lush and feeble. 1587 GOLDING tr. *Solinus* vii. (), Shrubbes, which so soone as they be in the deepes of the water, are lushe and almost like a grystle to touch. 1815 *Monthly Mag* XXXIX 125 (Essex Dialect), *Lush*, Loose. 1847 HALLIWELL s. v., Ground easily turned over is said to be *lush*. 1898 B. KIRKBY *Lakeland Wds.* (E. D. D.), That beef's varra lush and tender.

2. Of plants, esp of grass: Succulent and luxuriant in growth.

The literary currency of this sense (which seems still to exist in s w. dialects) is due to the recollection of the instance in Shaks. (quot 1610) A conjecture of Theobald's, adopted by Johnson and many later editors, substituted '*lush* woodbine' (*meton gr.*) for '*luscious* woodbine' in *Mids N.* II. i. 251. The conjecture is now discredited, but the passage as emended has had many echoes in 19th c. literature.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp* II. i 52 How lush and lusty the grasse lookes? 1817 KEATS '*I stood tiptoe*' 31 And let a lush laburnum oversweep them. 1818 — *Endym.* I. 941 Overhead, Hung a lush screen of drooping weeds. 1820 SHELLEY *Question* III. 1 In the warm hedge grew lush eglantine. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Women* XVIII, And at the root thro' lush green grasses burn'd The red anemone. 1862 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* I. (1864) 1 The broken arches of a Roman bridge, nearly buried in the lush growth of weeds, shrubs, and flowers. 1867 *Spectator* 6 Apr. 384 The lush tropical forests of South America 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XIII, Lush meadows, with the cattle standing deep in the grass 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* Prol II, And lush and lithe do the creepers clothe Yon wall I watch, with a wealth of green. 1884 *Sat Rev* 19 July 80 Bound together by the lush growth of the bramble

b. Of a season: Characterized by luxuriance of vegetation.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 46 And, as the year Grows lush in juicy stalks, I'll smoothly steer My little boat [etc] 1891 T HARDY *Tess* II. 109 The supernumerary milkers of the lush green season had been dismissed.

c. Luxuriantly covered *with*.

1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* XXII, The farmers .. allow their hedges to spread four yards thick, all lush with convolvulus and honeysuckle.

d. *transf.* and *fig*

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* I 1088 Mow this green lush falseness to the roots. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II 55 The æsthetic, sensuous, pagan pleasure in natural life and lush womanhood.

¶ **3.** Shakspere's use has by some writers been misapprehended as referring to colour.

1744 *Shaks Wks* (ed. Hanmer) VI. Gloss., *Lush* [*Temp* II. i. 52], of a dark deep full Colour, opposite to pale and faint. 1850 T. MARTIN *Horace* 60 The lush rose lingers late.

4. *Comb.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 52 Listening still, Hour after hour, to each lush-leaved rill. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 52 The lush cold blue-bells.

Hence **Lu·shly** *adv.*, **Lu·shness.**

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 317/2 Luschly, *laxe* (K. P. *rare*). 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* III iv iv 231 The long lythrums growing lushly beside them. 1900 *Contemp Rev.* Apr. 552 In the lushness of early summer. 1902 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Jan 39/2 The customary lushness of rhetoric that is rather French than English

Lush (lʌʃ), *a.*² *slang* (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict*, *Lush*, or *Lushy*, drunk.

Lush, *v.*¹ *Obs.* exc *dial.* Forms: 4 lussche, luysche, lusse, lusche, (*pa. t.* loste, luste), 5 lusche, loushe, lusk, 9 losh, 6– lush. [? Echoic variant of LASH *v.*]

1. *intr.* To rush, dash; to come *down* with a rush.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8117 (Kölbing) Hou our wistlinges so hende On þe heþen wiþ swordes losten. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2977 Mast & sail, doun hit lusched [*v r.* lussed], Cordes, kables, casteles, tofrusched. *a* 1350 *S Anastasia* 114 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg.* (1881) 26 Þe Emperours men..Lushed opon him. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 1459 With lufly launcez one lofte they luyschene to-gedyres. *Ibid.* 2226 He laughte owtte a lange swerde, and luyschede one ffaste. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 114 He thought he harde the devylle loushe, He start into a bryer boushe. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1003 Thai luschit and laid on, thai luflyis of lyre. 1566 DRANT *Horace* A iij, The bancke hath burst, that down they lush, and so be drente at laste. 18 . WHITEHEAD *Leg* 19 (Cumberld Gl) For seun she grows a lusty beck An layks an loshes ower the steaynes.

2. *trans.* To strike.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6875 (Kölbing) Þer was..mani of his hors ylust. *Ibid.* 7750 Our cristen out of þe sadel mani lust. *Ibid.* 9797 Ano er to þe chine he luȝste *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 6730 He hurlet forth vnhyndly, harmyt full mony, Of þe ledis, þat hym led, luskit to ground. *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXXI. 10 Þus schall I..lusche all youre lymmys with lasschis. *Ibid.* XLVI 37 Þei lusshed hym, þei lasshed hym. 14.. *MS. Soc Antiq.* 101 If. 72 (Halliw.) These lions bees lusked and lased on sondir. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Lush*, to beat down wasps with a bough.

†**3.** To bring *out* with a rush. In quot. *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx 129 Þei kunnen bi herte the textis of Holi Scripture and kunnen lussche hem out thikke at feest, and at ale drinking.

Lush (lʌʃ), *v.*² *slang.* [f. LUSH *sb.*²]

1. *trans.* To ply with 'lush' or drink; to liquor.

1821 *Life D. Haggart* 18 We had lushed the coachman so neatly, that Barney was obliged to drive. 1838 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 142 To lush the Keyhavenites with four gallons of swill 1888 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* XXII, To lush me and feed me so as to get on my blind side.

2. *intr.* To drink, indulge in drink. Also *to lush it.*

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum*, *Lush*, to drink. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 252 Smoke, take snuff, lush 1835 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 90 The captain and his mate having 'lushed it' ashore all night. 1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) I 187/2, I was out of work two or three weeks, and I certainly lushed too much.

b. *trans.* To drink.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXXIX, Some of the richest sort you ever lushed.

†**Lu·shburg.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 lussheburne, -borwe, -borue, -borgh, -burgh, lusseburgh, lusschebruys, lusshbourue, 4–5 lussheburghe, 5 -burne, luschburue, -bowrn, 7 *Hist.* lushbrough, -borow, -burgh, (lushoborow), 8 *Hist* lushborough, -burg. [Anglicized name of Luxemburg.] A base coin made in imitation of the sterling or silver penny and imported from Luxemburg in the reign of Edward III. Also *Lussheborue sterling.*

1346 *Rolls of Parl* II 160/2 Item, pur ce que plusours Marchantz emportent la bone Monete d'esterlyng hors de ceste terre, & de jour en autre reporterent diverses fauxes Monoies appellez Lusshebournes [etc] 1351 *Ibid.* 239/1 Si homme apporte fause Monoie en cest Roialme .. sicome la Monoie appelle Lusseburgh [etc.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B xv 344 As in lussheborwes is a lyther alay and 3et loketh he lyke a sterlynge *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 74 God woot no lussheburgh payen ye. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C xviii. 72 Men may lykne letterid men to a lussheborgh, oþer werse. *Ibid* 82 Thus are þe lithere lykned to lussheborue sterlinges. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 317/2 Luschburue (*S* lushburue, *paþirus*). *a* 1500 *Pieres of Fulham* 42 in Hazl *E. P. P.* II. 11 No luschbowrns but money of fyne assaye 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Lushoborow*, is a base coine vsed in the daies of King Ed. the 3. coined beyond Seas to the likenes of English money 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* III. 78 'I was made High Treason in K. Edw. 3 Days, to bring in or receive the Counterfeit Money, call'd Lushburg.

Lushing (lʌ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LUSH *v.*² + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. LUSH². Also *pl*, abundance.

1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 18 Mar, Cigars in loads, whisky in lushings [*So in Lockhart*; *ed* 1890 *has* lashings; *reading of MS. perh. doubtful.*] 1890 H NISBET *Bail Up* I, You can have both grub and liquor here in lushings.

b. *Comb* : **lushing-ken,** a drinking bar, low public house; **lushing-man,** a drunkard.

1859 MATSELL *Vocab* (Farmer), With all the prigs and lushing-men, A hundred stretches hence. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* I. v. 120 Unable to steer clear of lushing-kens, or avoid the seductions of the gaming-table

Lushington (lʌ·ʃiŋtən) *slang.* [Punning use of the surname *Lushington*, with allusion to LUSH *sb.*²

The 'City of Lushington' was the name of a convivial society (consisting chiefly of actors) which met at the Harp Tavern, Russell Street, until about 1895 It had a 'Lord Mayor' and four 'aldermen', presiding over 'wards' called Juniper, Poverty, Lunacy, and Suicide. On the admission of a new member, the 'Lord Mayor' (of late years at least) harangued him on the evils of excess in drink. The 'City' claimed to have existed for 150 years, if this claim be well-founded, the existence of LUSH *sb.*² will be authenticated for a date considerably earlier than that of our first quot. Our information is from 'Sir' B Davies, the last 'Lord Mayor of Lushington']

†**1.** In various jocular phrases referring to drink. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf* s v. *Lush*, 'Lushington' or 'dealing with Lushington', taking too much drink. 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict Vulgar Tongue*, s.v *Lush*, Speaking of a person who is drunk they say, *Alderman Lushington is concerned*, or, he has been *voting for the Alderman.* 1826 *The Fancy* I. 31 He is reported not to take sufficient care of himself: Lushington is evidently his master.

2. A drunkard.

[1840 *Comic Almanack* 39 A blessed School of Physic—half-and-half! The Lushington of each young Doctor's Commons, Medical Students—sons of gin and chaff—Going to pot.] 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* I. 64 If they have any . a little stale, at the end of a week, they sell it at the public-houses to the 'Lushingtons'. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* xiii. 134 The best eddicated chaps are the worst lushingtons when they give way at all.

†**Lu·shish,** *a. Obs rare*—¹. [? f. LUSH *a.* + -ISH.] ? Somewhat 'lush' or soft.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim & Min.* 190 The greater Sea Crabs are strong and lushish, of hard digestion

Lushy (lʌ·ʃi), *a.*¹ *slang.* Also **lushey.** [f. LUSH *sb.*² + -Y¹.] Intoxicated, drunk.

1811 *Lex Balatronicum*, *Lushey*, drunk. The rolling kiddeys had a spree, and got blood lushey. 1821 *Life D. Haggart* 15 They were both pretty lushy and quarrelling. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* I. v. 127 'Steady there!' bawled the Hebrew. 'Damn him! always lushy'.

Lushy (lʌ·ʃi), *a.*- [1. LUSH *a*¹ + -Y¹.] = LUSH *a.*¹

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 98 When April first . Its [*sc.* the Arum's] ear-like spindling flowers their cases burst, Being'd with yellowish white or lushy hue. *Ibid.* II. 178 Flower of lushy red. 1888 J WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 16 Here milken curds and jugs o' lushy cream.

Lusian (lʌ·siăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Lūsi-us* (= L. *Lūsitānus*) + -AN.] = LUSITANIAN.

1776 W. J. MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 154 Heavens!

shall the Lusian nobles tamely yield? 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xiv, And soon on board the Lusian pilots leap. *Ibid.* xvi, Albion..to the Lusians did her aid afford.

†**Lu·sion.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *lūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lūdĕre* to play.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lusion*, a playing, game or pastime. 1721 in BAILEY.

†**Lusitan**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *Lūsitān-us.*] = LUSITANIAN *a.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot* 293/1 All which was doone in the sight of the rest of the Lusitan ships.

Lusitanian (l(i)ūsitēⁱ·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Lūsitānia* (see below) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Lusitania; hence (chiefly *poet.*), of or pertaining to Portugal.

1720 SWIFT *Progr. Beauty* 48 Venus.. Gave Women all their hearts could wish When first she taught them where to find White Lead and Lusitanian Dish. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* i, Go fetch a pint of port: ..such whose father-grape grew fat On Lusitanian summers. 1908 *Edin. Rev.* July 88 Later geographers.. confounded Odusseia in the Sierra Nevada with the Lusitanian Olysippo.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of Lusitania, an ancient province of Hispania, almost identical with modern Portugal; hence, a Portuguese.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 97 A certain Lusitanian, whom he took in an Island of Portugal. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 Some English Merchants ships (then too much abused, by the bragging Lusitanian..) helped them. 1709 J. CLARKE tr. *Grotius' Chr. Relig.* II. xviii. (1711) 128 *note*, See.. Freita concerning the Empire of the Lusitanians in Asia. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 7 A Lusitanian, of gigantic height.

Lusive (l(i)ū·siv), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *lūs-*, ppl. stem of *lūdĕre* to play + -IVE.] Playful.

1871 M. COLLINS *Inn of Strange Meetings* 184 A little tablet for love's lusive rhyme.

†**Lusk**, *sb. Obs.* [f. LUSK *v.*] An idle or lazy fellow; a sluggard.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 714 Vnthryftys, & vnlustes came also to that game, With luskes, & loselles that myght nat thryue for shame. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. v, What arte thou but a luske and a torner of broches and a ladyl wessher. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 Luskes, slouens, and kechen knaues. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. xliv. 418 Well may they bee cowards, and play the idle luskes. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* ii. 26 That keepeth himself unspotted of the world, that foul lusk that lieth in that wicked one. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. 236 Idle Lusks.

Comb. 1611 COTGR., *Estourdi*, sottish, blockish.. luske-like.

Lusk (lɒsk), *a.* [f. prec. sb.] Lazy, sluggish.

1775 ASH, *Lusk*, lazy, worthless, idle. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan. 99 The lapses of lusk water heard apart.

†**Lusk**, *v. Obs.* [Of obscure origin.

The sense agrees with that of OHG. *loscên* (:—OTeut. **lut-skē-*: L. root **lut-*: see LOITER *v.*), which would correspond to an OE. **loscian*. For the phonology cf. DUSK *a.*]

intr. To lie hid; to lie idly or at ease, to indulge laziness; to skulk.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 9 Sibriht þat schrew as a lordan gan lusk, A suynhird smote he to dede vnder a thorn busk. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* 131 Frere Luther and Cate calate hys nonne lye luskynge togyther in lechery. 1533 — *2nd Pt. Confut. Tindale* Wks. 526/1 He nothing seeketh, but corners to crepe in, where he may luske and lurke in the darke. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 115 Not that I mean to fain an idle God That lusks in Heav'n and never looks abroad. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 98 He lies lusking at home. 1662 J. COTGRAVE *Wits Interpr.* (ed. 2) 311 Nay now you puff, lusk, and draw up your chin.

†**Luskard.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Of obscure formation: app. coined to render (obs.) F. *foirard.*] A kind of grape which causes looseness of the bowels.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxv. 115 The muscadine, the verjuice grape and the luskard for those that are costive.

†**Luskin.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Perh. subst. use of LUSKING *ppl. a.*] = LUSK *sb.*

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* in Arb. *Garner* V. 457 The lead-heeled lazy luskins louping, Fling out, in their new motley breeches! [1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 325 A luscan was lodged once in a farm-house, and thought proper to walk off in the morning with the bed-clothes.]

†**Lu·sking**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. LUSK *v.* + -ING¹.] Idling, skulking.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. xxi. 27 Wouldest thou say rest, or lusking, or sleepe?

†**Lu·sking**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5 **luskand.** [f. LUSK *v.* + -ING².] Slothful, lazy.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 750 Nay, luskand losell, lawes of the land Shall fayll bot we haue oure will. 1600 LANE *Tom Tel-troth* (1876) 128 Thither thus lusking lubber softly creeped.

†**Lu·skish**, *a. Obs.* [f. LUSK *sb.* + -ISH.] Slothful, lazy, sluggish.

15.. *Hye Way to Spyttil Hous* 117 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 28 Boyes, gyrles and luskysh strong knaues. 1533 MORE *2nd Pt. Confut. Tindale* Wks. 589/1 Thei haue in their traunce and theire sleepe played out all their luskishe lustes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. 7–9 Suche a mynistre as is quicke and spedie, and not a luskysh loyterer or sluggerde. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* v. (1652) 91 Away now with our.. luskish desires, let us up and be doing. 1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* in *A Cabinet*, etc. (1794) 28 Luskish or fleet, lugubrious or glad. 1819 H. BUSK *Tea* 115 When luskish seasons their retreat delay And March enamour'd steals a kiss from May.

Hence **Lu·skishly** *adv.*, **Lu·skishness.**

1530 PALSGR. 839/1 Luskysshely, *en lourdault.* 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Socordia*.. Luskisshenesse. 1540 MORYSINE tr. *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* C iij, Those thinges.. be occasions of great vices, as of insolent arrogancy, of luskyshenes [etc.]. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. i. 35 But, when he saw his foe before in vew, He shooke off luskishnesse. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A iv, Is it time for us luskishly to sit still, and to be silent? 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 131 Formality in Religion, ease, sloath..and luskishnesse of spirit.

Lusky (lɒ·ski), *a.* [f. LUSK *sb.* + -Y.] Lazy, sluggish. (In quot. 1604 *transf.*)

1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 111 Rowse thee thou sluggish Bird.. and leaue thy Luskye nest. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xxxii. 417 That I.. would.. Learn Hope to scorn and duty deprecate; And idly float on lush and lusky flow Of sense. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Lusky*, lazy, idle. 'Gret lusky things, they're too idle to work'.

†**Luso·rious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *lūsōri-us* belonging to a player (f. *lūsor* player) + -OUS.] Used in sport or as a pastime.

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 100 He did not beate the ayre, and flourish with those lusorious, and preparatory weapons, but he did truly fight. 1619 GATAKER *Lots* vi. 117 Lusorious Lots; and such as be vsed in game, sport or pastime, for recreation and delight. 1668 G. C. in H. More *Div. Dial.* Publ. to Rdr. a 4, The ill Tendency of such loose and lusorious Oratorie. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xvi. (1715) 332 Of Lots there were four sorts, viz. Political, Military, Lusorious, and Divinatory.

Lusory (l(i)ū·səri), *a.* [ad. L. *lūsōri-us* (see prec.).] Used as a pastime; of the nature of play or sport. Of composition: Written in a playful style.

1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 173 A lusorie Lot is lawful. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) XII. 5457 Which signifies just nothing, but is lusory and trifling. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. II. iii. 119 God, as a kind Tutor, was pleas'd to.. bear with his Anger, and in a lusory manner, expose his childish Frowardness. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *E. Smith* Wks. II. 456 Mr. Philips's ode.. after the manner of Horace's lusory or amatorian odes is.. a masterpiece. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 361 There is a refined species of comic poetry,—lusory yet elegant.

Lussh(e)borgh, -bourne, etc.: see LUSHBURG.

Lussom, -um, obs. forms of LOVESOME.

Lust (lɒst), *sb.* Now *literary.* Also 3 *Orm.* **lusst**, 4 **lost(e**, 4–7 **luste.** [Common Teut.: OE. *lust* masc. corresponds to OFris. *lust* masc., OS. *lust* fem. (MDu., Du. *lust* masc.), OHG. *lust* fem. (MHG. *lust* masc. and fem., mod.G. *lust* fem.), Goth. *lustu-s* masc.:—O.Teut. **lustu-z*, prob. repr. a pre-Teut. **ls-tu-s*, f. the zero-grade of the root **las-* to long for, occurring in Gr. λιλαί-εσθαι (:—**li-lasy-*), Skr. *laṣ* (:—**la-ls*, a reduplicated form); the suffix *-tu-* forms nouns of action from verbal roots.

Cf. ON. *loste* wk. masc. (MSw. *luste*, *loste*), Da. *lyst*, mod.Icel. *lyst* (see LIST *sb.*), which are cognate and synonymous, but differ in declension. The mod.Sw. *lust* has been assimilated in form to the Ger. word.]

†1. Pleasure, delight. Const. *in*, *to*, *unto*. (Sometimes coupled with *liking*.) *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 3 Þa sæde he [Epicurus] þ se lust wære þ hehste good. c 1275 *Lune Ron* 93 in *O. E. Misc.* 96 He [Jesus] is feyr and bryht on heowe.. Of lufsum lost of truste treowe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 92 Of zuyche blisse and of zuyche loste no liknesse.. ne may by yuounde.. ine lostes of þe wordle. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 2 Sone, have mynde how þou haddist lust in this lyfe, and Lazar peyne. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XI. x. 587 Allas my swete sones.. for your sakes I shalle lese my lykynge and lust. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 222 Whan we kys and play, In lust and in lykyng. c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXII. v, Let God save hym in whom was all his lust. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1384 Gazing vppon the Greekes with little lust. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 492.

†b. *pl.* Pleasures. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke viii. 14 Þa ðe.. of carum.. & of lustum þiss lifes synt for-þrysmede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 72 Þer hy habbeþ.. hire solas, hire blisse, and hire confort, and alle hire lostes. c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 581 My lyf, my lustes be me lothe. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* iii. 4 Loueris of lustis [Vulg. *voluptatum amatores*] more than of God. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3317 All your ledys.. [shal] lyue in þis lond with lustes at ease. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 213 This es it to luffe paramoures, and lustis [*v.r.* listes] and litys.

c. quasi-*concr.* A source of pleasure or delight; †an attraction, charm (*obs.*). *poet.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 46 O Venus,..Thou lif, thou lust, thou mannes hele. *Ibid.* II. 46 In kertles and in Copes riche Thei weren clothed.. With alle lustes that eche knew Thei were enbrouded overal. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxv, Our lyf, oure lust, oure gouernoure, oure quene. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxii. 7 God is my glory and my health, my soules desire and lust.

†d. Liking, friendly inclination *to* a person. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 506 For they were werkemen of the beste, The emperour hade to them gret luste. 1535 COVERDALE *Num.* xiv. 8 Yf the Lorde haue lust vnto vs [1611 If the Lord delight in vs].

†2. Desire, appetite, relish or inclination for something. Const. *of*, *to* (with sb. or inf.). Sometimes joined with *leisure* (cf. LIST *sb.*⁴ 2). *Obs.*

Now merged in the stronger use 5 (influenced by 4).

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xiii. [xii.] (1890) 436 Mid ungeswencedlice luste heofonlicra gode. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 86 Him wæs metes micel lust. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 118 Þeo hwule þet te lust is hot toward eni sunne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 253 Þe oþer stape is þet me zette mesure ine þe loste and mid þe likinge of þe wille. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 285, I hadde no lust to go to tho parties. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. i, The weder was hote about noone, and syre launcelot had grete lust to slepe. 15.. *Frere & Boye* 56 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. Poet.* 37 Hys dyner forth be drough: Whan he sawe it was but bad, Ful lytell lust thereto he had. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* To Rdr. 4 b, Yf we thurst, his [God's] trueth shall fulfill oure luste. 1530 PALSGR. 580/2, I have nothing so good luste to my worke as I had yesterdaye. 1570 FOXE *Serm.* 2 *Cor.* v, Ep. Ded. A iiij, Men wholy geuen ouer to worldly studyes haue litle leysure, and lesse lust, either to heare Sermons or to read bookes. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* I. iii, If you would consider your state, you would haue little lust to sing, I wisse. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 276, I have neither lust nor leasure to enter the question.

†b. with indefinite article. *Obs.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23360, I had a lust..for to holden my passage. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* (1535) 11 b, No man ought to eate but after he hath a luste. 1530 PALSGR. 616/1, I have a luste to gyve you a blowe on the cheke. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxxi. (1566) 167 From my youth I had a lust Stil to depend on thee. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 161 Such as did seeke the Glory of Martyrs.. out of a lust of dying.

†c. (One's) desire or wish; (one's) good pleasure. Phr. *at* (*after*) *one's lust*. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John i. 13 Ðaðe ne of blodum ne of uillo *vel* of lust lichomæs ne from uillo *vel* lust [weres] ah Gode ȝecened sint. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2809 Sua ferr your lust yee foln noght, þat yee for-gete him þat yow wroght. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1620 Weepe now na more, I wol thy lust fulfille. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8852 All the pepull to pyne put and dethe at oure lust? c 1450 *Merlin* 268 Whan he was all to brosed and hym diffouled at her lust, yet thei haue hym not slain. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xci. 11 Myne eye also shal se his lust of myne enemies. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 18 If by the law of your lust, you account me a craftie.. felow. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 59 Wil thy Father.. giue thee libertie to lyue after thine owne lust? 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 134 When I am hence, Ile answer to my lust. 1677 SEDLEY *Ant. & Cl.* I. 5 The Valiant cannot board, nor Coward fly, But at the lust of the unconstant Sky.

†d. = LONGING *vbl. sb.*¹ 2. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 241/2 Luste as women with chylde have.

3. *spec.* in Biblical and Theological use: Sensuous appetite or desire, considered as sinful or leading to sin. Often *pl.* esp. in *the lusts of the flesh*, *fleshly lusts.*

a 1000 *Juliana* 409 Him sylfum selle þynceð leahtras to fremman ofer lof godes lices lustas. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Ðre þing beð þat mankin heuieð.. On is þe selue lust, oðer is iuel lehtres. Ðe þridde flesliche lustes. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Pricunges of fleschliche fulðen to licomliche lustes. a 1400 *Cursor M.* 28749 (Cott. Galba) Fasting and gude bisines gers a man fle lustes of fless. 1526 TINDALE 1 *John* ii. 16 All that is in the worlde (as the lust of the flesshe, the lust of the eyes, and the pryde of goodes). 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 335 We haue Reason to coole our raging Motions, our carnall Stings, or vnbitted Lusts. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. i. (1648) 2 Which set a man at liberty from his lusts and passions. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* viii. 130 These sensual pleasures, these gods of our creation, these lusts which we are feeding. 1900 J. WATSON in *Expositor* Sept. 193 This world with its pride and its riches and its lust and its glitter must pass away.

4. Sexual appetite or desire. Chiefly and now exclusively implying intense moral reprobation: Libidinous desire, degrading animal passion. (The chief current use.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 358 Weres wylla to ȝefremmanne nime bares geallan & smyre mid þone teors & þa hærþan þonne hafað he mycelne lust. a 1100 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 524/34 *Ueneris*, lustes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26254 Man þat menges him wit best for his flexs lust to ful-fill. c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 1981 Ne stren may nou encressy Wyþ-oute flesches loste. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 27 The grete lust that he had to hire. c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1563 Thou deemest luste and love convertible. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 800 Loue comforteth, like sun-shine after raine, But lusts effect is tempest after sunne. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 82 Cats,.. in the time of their lust (commonly called 'catwralling'),.. are wilde and fierce, especially the males. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 He never spared man in his anger, nor woman in his lust. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1015 In Lust they burne; Till Adam thus 'gan Eve to dalliance move. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 637 Wine urg'd to lawless Lust the Centaurs Train. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Wom.* Wks. 1730 I. 56 We need not rake the brothel and the stews, To see what various scenes of lust they use. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. x, The passion which belongs to generation, merely as such, is lust only. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. I. ii, The feeble vassals of wine and anger and lust.

5. In mod. rhetorical use (with some transferred notion of sense 4): Lawless and passionate desire *of* or *for* some object. In poetry sometimes without implied reprobation: Overmastering desire (esp. of battle).

1678–9 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* IV. i, He, who brings him forth, shall have reward Beyond ambition's lust. 1699 CIBBER *Xerxes* II, The neighing Steeds too foam and champ,.. and show a noble Lust of War. 1760 STERNE *Serm.* xi. Wks. 1815 III. 118 The insatiate lust of being witty. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 238 The monarch was governed by a lust of power. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) II. xii. 274 It appeared that he felt nothing really but the lust of applause. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 660 The very lust of pleasing the men on whose favour.. their prosperity depends. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 12 A mean lust of accumulation. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vii, He felt the lust of battle tingling in his veins. 1868 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xxxiv. 293 From the time Edward I gave way to the lust of conquest, his history is one of painful deterioration.

†6. Vigour, lustiness; fertility (of soil). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. viii. (1495) 54 To restore the luste bothe in plantes and in beestes. 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 323 No lust of grenenes nor of lyfe appereth. c 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* (Copland) D j b, I left her in good helthe and luste. a 1592 R. GREENHAM *Serm.* i. (1599) 96 It putteth life and lust into vs,.. to doe all those good workes which may glorifie God. 1605

Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 5. 19 Being as a plant that cometh of the lust of the earth without a formal seed. *c* 1616 S. Ward *Coal from Altar* (1627) 9 As courage to the souldier, mettle to the horse, lust to the ground. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 442 The increasing the Lust of the Earth or of the Plant. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 5 The Vine . springs not up ..out of the lust and fatnesse of the earth. 1682 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 44 The Salt and Lime together contribute some warmth, as well as lust and heat, to the Seed, and help the defect of other manure.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib , as *lust-bed, -fiend, -itch, -pandar, -storm*; **b.** objective, instrumental, etc., as *lust-baiting, -belepered, -blind, -born,* † *-breathed, -burned, -burning, -cankered, -dieted, -engendered, -fired, -greedy, -grown, -stained, -stung, -tempting, -wearied* adjs ; **c.** special comb., as †**lust-garden** [after G. *lust-garten*, Du. *lustgaard*], a pleasure-garden; †**lust-wort**, Gerarde's transl. of the Du. name of the Round-leaved Sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia.*

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 181 Taynting our Townes and hopefull Academes With your *lust-bating most abhorred meanes *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 77 Þe heuenliche leche seinte poul . rere us of ure fule *lust bedde. 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* IV. iii, I'le drag Thy *lust be-leapred body through the dust 1600 Rowlands *Letting Humours Blood* xv. 21 This *lustblind Louer's vaine. 1887 Browning *F. Furini* iii, *Lust-born His Eve low bending took the privilege Of life 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 3 *Lust-breathed Tarqvin leaues the Roman host 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 143 The *lust-burn'd and wine-heated monsters. 1592 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi. 1108 Oft two Creatures of a divers kinde, . Confounding their *lust-burning seeds together, Beget an Elf, not like in all to either. 1608 Machin *Dumb Knt.* III. i. F 3 b, The putrefied sores Of these *lust cankerd great ones. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. i. 70 The superfluous, and *Lust-dieted man, That slaues your ordinance. 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr* IV. ii, To hew your *lust ingendred flesh to shreds. 1609 Markham *Famous Whore* (1868) 19 To breede in them this *lust-feind iealousie. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 175 Like a swaggerer, *lust fiered. 1616 W. Browne *Brit. Past* II. iii. 79 Walla . Was by a lust-fir'd Satyre 'mong our bowres Well neere surpriz'd. 1873 E. Brennan *Witch of Nemi* 155 Purge my *lust-fretted soul of its remorse. 1589 *Troubl. Trav. Tyme* 10 The Paradise, or *Lust-garden of the Lord. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 786 Like *Lust-greedy Goates. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1590) 302 A..*lust growne rage. 1599 Marston *Sco Villanie* I. iv. 189 Marry Alcides thirteenth act must lend A glorious period, and his *lust itch end *Ibid.* I. ii. 175 Ioues *lust-Pandar, Maias iuggling sonne. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. i 36 Thy Bed *lust-stain'd, shall with Lusts blood bee spotted. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV *Captains* 1125 Hurried with passion's windes Whither their *Lust-storms do transport their minds. 1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* I. ix *22* Some *lust-stung letcher. 1601 Munday *Death Earl Huntington* I. iii. (1828) 35 She is remov'd from his *lust tempting eye. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl* II. i. 38 The neere *Lust-wearied Anthony. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III clv. 1366 It is called in low Dutch *Loopichecruit*, which in English signifieth *Lust woort, because cattell, if they do but onely taste of it, are prouoked to lust 1760 J. Lee *Introd Bot.* App. 318 Lust-wort, *Drosera.*

Lust (lʌst), *v. literary* and *arch.* Also 4 **loste**, 4–7 **luste**. [f. Lust *sb.*; cf. ON. *losta*, and List *v.*1]

†**1.** *trans.* To please, delight (also *absol.*); *pass.* and *refl.* to be pleased or delighted. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 34 Hare muchele vnþeaw, þet bereð ham ase beastes to al þet ham luste8. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvi. 3 And i am lusted [Vulg. *delectatus sum*]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 246 Þer he him uetteþ, þer he him losteþ, þer he him resteþ. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. vii. (1869) 139 This is interieccioun sorweful wer inne is no thing that lusteth.

†**b.** *intr.* To delight *in* (something). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3869 Noght ferfull, ne furse, .. Louet he no lede þat lustide in wrange.

†**2.** *impers. Me lusteth*: I have a desire. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf* II 213 Him lusteth of no ladi chiere. *a* 1553 [see List *v*.1 1 b] 1555 W Watreman *Fardle Facions* I v. 55 As thoughe me lusteth ware lawe.

†**3** *intr.* To desire, choose, wish. **a.** Const. *inf.* In the first quotation the verb may be impersonal: cf. List *v*.1 1, quot. *a* 1300.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 22601 (Trin.) No creature shal luste [*Cott , etc.* list] play, Seint petur shal be doumbe þat day. 1459 *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 192 Such time as God lustith to calle you owte of this present life. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 24 Who so lusteth to rede this lytell treatyse. 1562–3 *Jack Jugler* (Grosart 1873) 43 You may saye . That you lusted not this night any supper make. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Holy Ghost* II (1859) 463 He that lust to see examples, let him search their lives. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 45 Insomuch as he that never lusted to helpe others, was not now able to helpe himselfe.

†**b.** With ellipsis of *inf.* (Chiefly in clauses introduced by relatives, *when, where*, etc.) *Obs.*

1526 Tindale *Matt.* xvii. 12 They .. have done vnto him whatsoever they lusted. 1536 in Strype *Cranmer* II. (1694) 36 A man is at his choise to choose him what proctor he lust best. 1590 Spenser *F. Q* II vii. 11 Do not I kings create, .. And, whom I lust, do heape with glory and renowne? 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 403 Here is Elderton lying in dust, Or lying Elderton, chuse which you lust. 1618 M. Baret *Horsemanship* I. 70 In letting him doe what hee lust, hee will become so stubborne and idle [etc.].

†**c.** *refl.* in the same sense. *Obs.*

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 50 To giue them licence to liue as they lust them selues. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 34 To flaunt it out in what apparell he lusteth himself. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 271 They rate the goods without reason as they lust themselues.

†**d.** *trans.* To desire. *Obs.* (Cf. List *v.*1 3.)

1648 Sanderson *Serm.* (1653) 4 The Spirit and the flesh are contraries, and they lust contrary things.

4. *intr.* To have a strong, excessive, or inordinate desire. Const. *for, after*, †*unto*; occas. with *inf.* or noun-clause. *arch.*

1530 Tindale *Deut.* xiv. 26 Goo..and bestowe that moneye on what soeuer thy soule lusteth after. 1530 Palsgr. 616/1, I luste or longe for a thyng, as a woman with chylde doth. 1563 *Homilies* II *Rogation Wk.* II. (1859) 492 If we be an hungred, we lust for bread. 1611 Bible *Gal* v 17. *a* 1702 Sedley *Tyrant of Crete* II iv, So barbarous a place which dares do Any thing it lusts unto without regard Of laws or hospitality. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxii, I have lusted earnestly, and endeavoured carefully .. that these little books .. might stand instead of many bigger books. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 211 All those who lusted after the gains and possessions of the Jews. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* June 221 The .. Spaniards lusting for their destruction 1898 G. W Stevens *With Kitchener* 150 Charging with the cold bayonet, as they lusted to.

b. *spec.* of sexual desire.

1526 Tindale *Matt.* v. 28 Whosoever eyeth a wyfe, lustynge after her, hathe committed aduoutrie with her alredy in his hert. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV ix. 21 But Paridell of loue did make no threasure, But lusted after all that him did moue 1605 Shaks *Lear* IV. vi 166 Thou hotly lusts to vse her in that kind, for which thou whip'st her. 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* 200 Societie with that sex, is much lusted after by all inflamed Asiatiques 1727 Swift *Circumcision E. Curll* Wks 1755 III 1 163 Instead of lusting after the real wives and daughters of our rich citizens, they covet nothing but their money and estates. 1838 Lytton *Leila* I. vi, Yet dost thou lust after the daughter of our despised race.

Lust: see List.

Lustar, Lustely, obs. ff. Lustre, Lustily.

Luster (lʌ·stəɹ). Now *rare.* [f. Lust *v.* + -er 1.] One who lusts.

1591 Lyly *Endymn* III. iv, *Eum.* .. But did neuer any Louers come hether? *Ger.* Lusters, but not Louers. 1622 T. Stoughton *Chr. Sacrif.* xi. 156 Doth not the Apostle forbid the Corinthians..to be lusters after euill? 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr* III. 323 God gave the Lusters Flesh according to their Desire. 1847 C. Bronte *Jane Eyre* (1890) 371 A luster after power

Luster, obs. and U.S. form of Lustre.

Lustful (lʌ·stfŭl), *a.* Also 4 **lostvol**, 6–7 **lustfull**. [OE. *lustfull*: see Lust *sb* and -ful. Cf. ON. *lostafullr*]

1. Having a strong or excessive desire (for something); eagerly or inordinately desirous *of* or *to do* (something). *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* III ii. § 1 Gif his hwa sie lustfull mare to witanne, sece him þonne self þæt 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* V I. (1622) 117 Augustus ravished with her beauty .. tooke her from her husband, shewing himselfe so lustfull of her, that [etc]. 1660 F. Brooke tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 277 They have so lustful a greedinesse to Mans-flesh, that [etc] 1901 *Daily Chron.* 29 June 3/1 Lustful of inflicting and witnessing pain.

†**2.** Delightful, pleasurable. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb* 80 Me can todele þri manere guodes, guod worpssiplich, guod lostuol, and guod uremuol. *Ibid* 91, 92. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 605 Whereto beggen þise men .. But for a lustfull lyf in lustes to dwellen?

3. Vigorous, lusty. *arch.*

1561 Norton & Sackv. *Gorboduc* III i (1847) 127 This want of lustfull health. 1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal.* Jan 37 My lustfull leafe is drye and sere 1621 Quarles *Esther* (1638) 95 In depth of silence there was heard the loud And lustfull language of Darius Horse. 1858 Bushnell *Serm New Life* II. (1869) 19 The first men are shewn as living out a thousand years of lustful energy. 1882 J. H. Brown *Rambler's Cal* 16 Neck to neck, The lustful darlings [greyhounds] race the ridgy earth.

4. Full of, imbued with, or characterized by, lust or unlawful desires; pertaining to, marked by, or manifesting sensual desire , libidinous.

1579 E K. *Gloss to Spenser's Sheph. Cal* Mar. 97 By wounding in the hele, is ment lustfull loue 1596 Shaks. *Tam Shr* Ind. ii. 40 Wee'l haue thee to a Couch, Softer and sweeter then the lustfull bed On purpose trim'd vp for Semiramis. 1653 Walton *Angler* I. 22 There are also lustful and chaste fishes, of which I shall also give you examples. 1667 Milton *P L* XI 619 Bred . to the taste Of lustful appetence. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 111 Injecting lustful or loose and wandering thoughts into her chaste Mind. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 143 Libidinous themes will awake foul desires, And, banishing decency, light lustful fires. 1902 Fairbairn *Philos. Chr. Relig.* I IV. 167 The miseries that follow a lustful will.

†**5.** Provocative of lust. *Obs.*

1610 Fletcher *Faithf. Shepherdess* II. ii. (1629) C 4 b, Therefore foule standergrasse, from me and mine I banish thee, with lustfull Turpentine. *a* 1667 Cowley *Verses & Ess., Agric, Hor Epod.* ii. (1687) 108 Not all the lustful Shell-fish of the Sea, Dress'd by the wanton Hand of Luxury [etc.]

Lu·stfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a lustful manner; †with pleasure or delight; voluptuously (*obs.*); libidinously.

972 *Blickl. Hom* 37 Se mildheorta Drihten onfehþ swiþe lustfullice eallum þæm godum þe æniʒ man ʒedeþ. 1340 *Ayenb* 51 Ine vif maneres me reneseþ be mete and be drinke, Oþer uor þet þet me eth and dryngþ to-uore time, oþer to lostuolliche, oþer out of mesure, oþer [etc] 1388 Wyclif *Lam* IV 5 Thei that eeten lustfuli, perischeden in weies. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 197 That King plied getting children so lustfully, as that hee was father of thirteen Bastards. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 331 The men that remained in the Town were slain, so also were some women after they had been lustfully abused. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Lustfully*, lecherously.

Lu·stfulness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Lustful condition or character; †delight, pleasurableness (*obs.*); libidinousness.

a 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* I xvi. (xxvii.) (1890) 86 Seo lustfulnes biδ þurh lichoman. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 For þa licome lustfulnesse. we ne maʒen halden crist bibode 1611 Cotgr., *Mesuresse*, incontinencie lustfulnesse. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol* 56 The heat of lustfulness abates by degrees, and waxeth old with old age. 1893 in Barrows *Parl Relig.* II. 896 The avoidance of cruelty, lying, lustfulness [etc.]

Lust-house. [ad. Du *lusthuis*, G. *lusthaus*, f. *lust* pleasure (= Lust *sb* 1).] Used *occas.* to render the Du. and Ger. equivalents (which occur more frequently in their foreign form) in the senses: (*a*) A country-house, villa; (*b*) A tavern with a beer-garden.

1590 Wotton in *Relig.* (1685) 592 Concerning the Model of the Emperours Lust-house your honour may trust me with it. 1591 *Ibid.* 602 To get the plots of both the Lust-houses, the foundation is laid. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 530 Pass where you will, by lust huis or by shop, You'll always find some Grizzy at her mop 1834 Beckford *Italy* I. 36 [Amsterdam to Utrecht] Each lusthuys we passed contained some comfortable party dozing over their pipes. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxiii. 232 You may have a lust-haus of your own in a year or two, with a trimmed lawn [etc.] *Ibid*, Donner! There are other things beside lust-houses and flower beds

†**Lu·stick,** *a* and *adv. Obs* Also **-ique.** [a. Du *lustig*; cf. F. (from Du. or Ger.) *loustic*, regimental buffoon] a *adj* Merry, jolly; chiefly with reference to drinking. b *adv.* Merrily jovially.

1601 Shaks *All's Well* II iii 47 *Par* Heere comes the King *Ol Laf.* Lustique [*Globe ed.* lustig], as the Dutchman saies 1607 Dekker *Sir T Wyatt* Wks 1873 III. 103 If my olde Maister be hanged, why so , If not, why rusticke and lustick 1618 D Belchier *Hans Beer-pot* G a b, So now I am well, can walke a mile or two, As lustique as a Boore. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks* (1672) 163 Your Winemirth is but the smothering sometimes .. of a deeper grief; like the lustick fit in some Countries of such as are going to execution 1641 Brome *Joviall Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III 366 As lustick and frolique as Lords in their Bowers. 1691 J Wilson *Belphegor* II iv, To eat well, drink lustick, care for nothing, and have my Flatterers as other Men.

Lustihead (lʌ·stihed). *arch.* [f. Lusty + -head.] = Lustiness in its various senses: pleasure, delight; vigour; lustfulness, libidinousness.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 27 Defaute of slepe and heuynesse Hath slayne my spyrite of quickenesse, That I haue loste al lustyheed 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. v. 63 Quhayr is now thy schynand lustyhed, Thy fresch figour, thy vissage quhyte and reid? 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 42 They Passen their time In lustihede and wanton merryment 1621 Ainsworth *Annot Ps.* xc 10 (1639) 137 *Their pride*, or prowesse, that is, the excellencie, or lustyhead of those yeeres, the bravest of them is but miserie 1748 Thomson *Cast Indol* II vii, A knight Of actiue mind and vigorous lustyhed 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I I. 62 And so all being said A little there we gathered lustihead

Lustihood (lʌ·stihud). *arch.* [f. Lusty + -hood.] Lustiness, vigour of body, robustness; *occas.* †lustfulness.

1599 Shaks *Much Ado* v i 76 His Maie of youth, and bloome of lustihood. 1606 — *Tr & Cr.* II ii 50 1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 6 In these latter days, they [Frenchmen] have been *neighing* after the constitutions of their neighbours in their lawless lustihood 1806 H Siddons *Maid, Wife & Widow* III 71, I had no money, but I had health in all its lustihood 1822 W Irving *Braceb Hall* (1823) I 122 The oak, in the pride and lustihood [*ed* 1845 lustiness] of its growth 1826 Scott *Woodst* xxix, Showing my lustihood at foot-ball. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1252 Youth, strength and lustihood can sleep on turf.

Lustily (lʌ·stili), *adv* Also 5–6 **lustely**(e, **lustyly**. [f. Lusty + -ly 2.

It is difficult to say whether the form *lustely(e* in the 15–16th c belongs to this word or to Lustly *adv*]

†**1.** With pleasure or delight, pleasantly, pleasurably; delightfully. Also, gladly, willingly. (Cf. Lustly *adv.* 1.) *Obs*

a 1225 *Juliana* 75 Iustniδ lustiliche hali writes lare † *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom Rose* 1319 A, lord! they lived lustily! [F *cum menoient bonne vie!*] *c* 1386 — *Knt's T.* 671 Whan þat Arcite hadde romed al his fille, And songen al the roundel lustily In to a studie he fil sodeynly *c* 1430 Lydg. *Reas & Sens* 275 Of Plyades and sterres seuene, That so lustely do shyne *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 318/1 Lustyly, or lystyly, *delectabiliter*. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* x. 45 Now spring vp flouris fra the rute Lay out 3our levis lustely 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1583 These wordes in myne eyre they be so lustely spoken, That [etc.]. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold Bk M Aurel* xxi. K iv, These fyve thynges were lustely and willyngly graunted by the Senate.

2. With vigour or energy; vigorously, energetically; with a will, heartily, cheerfully. Now said only of physical activity.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxii. 238 Thei make Knyghtes to jousten in Armes fulle lustyly. *a* 1479 Caxton *Bk Curtesye* xliv, It is to a godly chyld wel xyttynge To harpe or lute or lustely to synge 1535 Coverdale *Ps* xxxii. 3 Singe him a new songe, yee synge lustely unto him & with a good corage. 1599 Shaks *Hen V*, IV. i 201, I determine to fight lustily for him. 1632 Brome *North. Lasse* I. i. Wks. 1873 III. 2 *Pri.* What, married! *Luc* Lustily promis'd Sir. Absolutely contracted 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* 156 They bowze it lustily, with varietie of meates and pleasure 1685 Wood *Life* 21 June, It began to raine lustily for a quarter of an hour 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xix. (1840) 349 He cried out to us lustily. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 35 If she ben't marry'd, at least she's lustily promis'd. 1829 Scott *Anne of G* xxx, He saw him feed lustily as well as carve featly. 1877 A B. Edwards *Up Nile* xxi. 641 Every inch of arable ground is turned to account. All that grows, grows lustily. 1898 G. S. Tyack *Bk. abt. Bells* x. 170 The bells pealing forth right lustily from the steeple of the parish church.

†3. Lustfully, carnally. *Obs.*
c1410 Love *Bonavent Mirr.* xxxiv. (Gibbs MS.) lf. 64 That a man þat seeþ a woman lustyly . is accounted a lechoure 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng* iv. 28 b/2 On a certayn nyght whan he wold lustely knowe his wyfe she dremed that she shold bere a chylde of myschefe. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B ij b, I thinke it [lecherie] . no harme if the tearmes be not abusde . for you must say, vertuously done, not lustily done.

Lustiness (lɒ·stinės). Also 5-6 **lustines, -ynes(se.** [f. Lusty + -ness.]
†1. Pleasantness, pleasure, delight. Also, beauty of attire (cf. Lusty *a* 2 b) *Obs.*
c1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iii. 128 (177) Beth glad and draweth yow to lustynesse 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) i xx. (1859) 28 Thou myght euer abyde in ioye and lustynesse. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiv. 2 Delytsum lyllie of everie lustynes. a1547 Surrey in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb) 3 The sonne hath twise brought furth his tender grene, And clad the earth in liuely lustinesse ?a1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* 327 Dewoyd langour, and leif in lustines.
2. Vigour, robustness; † energy, activity.
c1325 *Song of Mercy* 160 in *E E P.* (1862) 123 And lustines his leue haþ take We loue so slouþe and harlotrie. ?a1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1282 And after daunced Youthe, fulfild of lustinesse 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. i. 58 That other [tree] drye withoute ony maner lustynesse or verdure. 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* xl (Percy Soc.) 203 My youth was past, and all my lustynes. 1607 Markham *Caval* i. (1617) 33 For a Horse of youth, strength and lustinesse, eight Mares are a full number. 1740 Dyer *Ruins of Rome* 476 For now the frame no more is girt with strength Masculine, nor in lustiness of heart Laughs at the winter storm 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* II. ix (1877) 102 He had too much lustiness of mind. to be capable of living on terms of close intelligence with the statesmen of Berlin.
†3. Lustfulness; carnal nature or character
c1400 *Rom. Rose* 5118 Whan thou hast spent thy youthe in ydilnesse, In waste, and woful lustinesse c1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 247 Lest the vice of concupiscence and lustiness should . break forth 1580 Frampton *Dial. Yron & Steele* 160 The powders of it [steele] are good for the *Gonorea passio*, and for the lustinesse of man. 1619 Fotherby *Atheom* i x § 5 (1622) 111 When the heate of that lust and lustinesse is past, and they be come againe vnto their cold blood

Lusting (lɒ·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f Lust *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Lust in its various senses
a1300 *Seven Sins* viii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 18 Þat me giue lif and gode ending and to ȝou ȝiue gode lusting in þis silue place. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xxxvii iii, Delight in God, and he shall breede The fullnesse of thy own hartes lusting 1677 Gilpin *Demonol* (1867) 73 Paul's persecution, though a real gratification of his envious lustings, by his blinded understanding was judged duty 1760 Law *Spirit of Prayer* i. 54 By the flesh, and its lustings, are meant the natural man, as he is by the fall.

Lu·sting, *ppl. a* [f Lust *v* + -ing[2].] That lusts; having lustful desires
1559 T Brice *Compend Reg., Wishes Wise* ii, When shall the minde bee moued right To leaue hys lustyng life? 1591 Greene *Maidens Dream* in *Shaks Soc Papers* (1845) II 138 The lusting humor of the eyes Could not allure his mind to think of vice. 1844 W. H. Mill *Serm. Tempt Christ* iv. 91 The hopes of good which the lusting eye conceived in them while distant 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 118 The tyrannical man . . is just a drinking, lusting, furious sort of animal.

Lustless (lɒ·stles), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs* [f. Lust *sb.* + -less.]
†1. Without vigour or energy · = Listless. *Obs.*
c1325 *Old Age* xi. in *E E P* (1862) 150 Þe tunge lostles lowteþ in uch a liþ 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* iv ix (Tollem MS), A verry flewmatike man is in the body lustles [L. *deses*], heuy and slow. c1412 Hoccleve *De Reg Princ.* 3881 Whan þat þe paunche is ful, A fume clymbith vp in-to þe heed, And makiþ a man al lustles and al dul 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par* 2 *Tim.* 24 Preache the worde of the ghospel stronglye, nether beyng frayed with aduersitie nor lustles in prosperitie 1590 Spenser *F. Q* i iv. 20 For in his lustlesse limbs . A shaking fever raignd continually. 1611 Cotgr., *Detalenté*, vnwilling, lustlesse, vndisposed, out of the humor. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xiii 56 The Throstell, with shrill Sharps; as purposely he song T'awake the lustlesse Sunne
†2 Joyless; without pleasure or delight. *Obs.*
1508 Dunbar *Tua mariit wemen* 441 Ȝone lustlese led so lelely scho luffit hir husband a1586 Sidney *Arcadia*, etc (1622) 493 A lustless song
3. Without lust or sexual appetite.
1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl* iii. (1590) C 7, He shall be made a chast and lustlesse Eunuke 1610 Healey *St Aug. Citie of God* xxii xxiv (1620) 848 The time shall come when we shall doe nothing but enioy our (lustlesse) beauties. 1611 Cotgr, *Priapisme*, a lustlesse extention, or swelling of the yard
Hence †**Lu·stlessness.**
1556 Olde *Antichrist* 5 To dryue all lustlesnesse and sluggish drowsynes out of our myndes. 1611 Cotgr., *Chasteté*, chastitie, continencie, lustlesnesse.

Lu·stly, *a.* [f. Lust *sb.* + -ly[1]]
1. Pleasant, pleasure-giving. *Obs.* or *arch.*
c1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 39 Þe gode word of holi boc beð þe saules lustliche bileue. c1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 411 Poul vndirstondiþ bi fode, mete and drynk þat ben couenable to do betere þe seruyss of god; and not lustly deyntees of prestis. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* i. iv 673 The mealie Mountains (late unseen) Change their white garments into lustly green. 1894 F. S. Ellis *Reynard Fox* 261, I ne'er have set My eyes on anything so rare, So lustly, costly, or so fair.
†2 Lustful; carnal. *Obs.*
c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Shune lustliche wil. 1618 Fletcher *Chances* iii. iv, There can be no hell To his that hangs upon his hopes; especially In way of lustly pleasures.

†**Lu·stly,** *adv. Obs.* [OE. *lustlíce*: see Lust *sb.* and -ly[2].]
1. With pleasure or delight; gladly, willingly.
971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 Þæt hi Sunnandaȝum & mæssedaȝum Godes cyrican ȝeorne secan, & þær þa godcundan lare lustlice ȝehyran. c1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xliv. (Z) 264 *Libenter*, lustlice. c1275 *Prov. Alfred* 212 in *O. E. Misc.* 115 Þus quad Alfred Lustlike lustine [*v.r.* lustnie]. [c1430, 1500–20, a1533 see Lustily *adv* 1]
2. Voluptuously; lustfully.
c1440 *Promp Parv.* 318/1 Lustly (*K.* lustili), *voluptuose* c1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. lxxii, Yf he falle eyther by excesse of tomoche etyng or to often or to gredely or to lustly & delicatly or tosone in untyme. [1580: see Lustily *adv.* 3.] 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* ii x. (1622) 48 Tiberius thought it better, that the yong man lustlie giuen, by the wanton laciuiousnesse of the citie, should bee better fashioned in the campe.
3. Lustily, vigorously.
[a1479: see Lustily *adv* 2.] 1529 More *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 136/2 Forth he lymped on three legges so lustly, yt his maysters horse wt four fete, could scant ouertake him a1533 Frith *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* C ix b, Rastell plaieth me the bal lustlye ouer the corde. [1535: see Lustily *adv.* 2.] 1546 Bp. Gardiner *Declar Art. Joye* 31 The unlerned arrogant reader wyl here waxe angry . and . . go lustly forth to proue me a foole

Lustra, pl. of Lustrum
†**Lustrable,** *a. Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. **lūstrābil-is*, f. *lustrāre* to Lustrate.] 'That may be purged or purified' (Bailey 1727 vol II).
Lustral (lɒ·străl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *lūstrāl-is*, f. *lūstr-um* Lustrum.] A. *adj.*
1. Pertaining to the Roman Lustrum or purificatory sacrifice; hence, pertaining to, of the nature of, or used in rites of purification; purificatory.
1533 Bellenden *Livy* iii. vii (S T.S.) 270 Þe capitoll was purgit be þe Sacrifice lustrale. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 194 He [Julian] caused their meats and drinks to be sprinkled or mixed with the lustral water 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. *Notes* xv p. lxviii, The assistants were sprinkled with lustral water 1783 T. Wilson *Archæol Dict*, *Lustral day*, or *dies lustricus* amongst the Romans, was the day on which lustrations were performed for a child, and the name given. 1851 Layard *Pop. Acc. Discov Nineveh* x. 251 Copper lustral spoons. 1853 Merivale *Rom Rep* iv. (1867) 133 The assassin coolly washed his hands in the lustral waters of a neighbouring temple 1862 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* I vi. 480 A lustral Ewer. 1874 H R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* v § 2. 278 The Hindu worship has always consisted largely in lustral rites.
2 Occurring every five years; quinquennial.
1781 Gibbon *Decl & F.* xviii II. 71 As this general tax upon industry was collected every fourth year, it was stiled the Lustral Contribution. 1880 Muirhead *Ulpian* i. § 8 The lustral census in Rome.
†B. *sb.* A lustrum or period of five years. *Obs.*
a1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 807 When to this time five lustrals I had seen
†**Lustran.** *Obs rare* [f. Lustr-um + -an (? or L. *an-nus* year).] The first year of a lustrum
a1656 Ussher *Ann* vi (1658) 766 The first [census] was made in the lustran, that is, in the year that they reckoned for the beginning of the space of five years
†**Lu·strant,** *a*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *lūstrant-em*, pres. pple. of *lūstrāre* to illuminate; see Lustre *sb.*[1]] Lustrous; *fig* illustrious.
1549 *Compl Scot* vi. 38 His lustrant beymis var eleuat iiii. degres abufe oure oblique orisȝone. 1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* v. 479 Bold spirites, and lustrant heroes
Lu·strant, *a.*[2] *rare.* [ad. L. *lūstrant-em*, pres pple. of *lūstrāre*: see next.] = Lustrating *ppl. a.*
1895 Elworthy *Evil Eye* 422 The application of the lustrant spittle with the middle or *infamis digitus.*
Lustrate (lɒ·streit), *v.*[1] [f. L. *lūstrāt-*, ppl. stem of *lūstrāre*, to purify by lustral rites, to go round, review, survey, f. *lūstrum*: see Lustrum.]
1. *trans* To purify by a propitiatory offering; to cleanse by (or as if by) lustration; *gen.* to purify.
1653 [see Lustrating below]. 1655 Stanley *Hist Philos.* i. (1701) 18/1 There was also a great Plague, the Oracle advis'd them to lustrate the City. *Ibid.* 57/1 He [Epimenides] is reported to be the first that lustrated Houses and Fields, which he performed by Verse. 1718 Rowe tr *Lucan* iii 601 Barb'rous Priests some dreadful Pow'r adore, And lustrate ev'ry Tree with human Gore. 1746 T. Seward *Conform. betw. Popery & Paganism* 55 This Custom of Nurses lustrating the Children by Spittle 1818 J. C Hobhouse *Hist Illustr.* (ed 2) 319 The city was solemnly lustrated by holy water and missions, to purge away the contagion of the French. 1891 tr. *De La Saussaye's Man. Sci Relig.* xix 160 The sacrificial animals were led round the object which was to be lustrated.
†2. a. *intr* To pass or go *through* (a place). b *trans* To pass through or traverse. *Obs.*
1632 Vicars *Æn.* viii. 303 Thrice through Aventines mount he doth lustrate 1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 83 His soul lustrates and pervades through all things. 1721 Bailey, *Gangweek*, the Time when the bounds of the Parishes are lustrated by the Parish-Officers, Rogation-Week.
†3. *trans.* To view, survey. *Obs.*
1623 Cockeram, *Lustrate*, to view. a1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) Ep. Ded., The parts thereof, as fast as I could finish them, were lustrated by Your gracious Eye.
Hence **Lu·strating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1653 Manton *Exp. James* iii. 17 Being in an idol temple, the lustrating water fell upon them. 1653 Hammond *Par. & Annot. N. T.*, 1 *Cor.* iv. 13 Wks. 1659 III. 520 Περικαθάρματα (filth) signifies those things that are used in the lustrating of a city among the Gentiles. 1728 Earbery tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 52 Lustrating or purging Fires. 1846 *New Timon* (ed. 3) 178 The penitent offering the lustrating tide.

†**Lu·strate,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Lustre *sb.*[1] + -ate.] *trans.* To impart lustre to; = Lustre *v.*
1688 *Abridgm. Spec. Patents, Weaving* (1861) 1 Invencion of making, dressing, and lustrateing silke, called black plain, alamodes, ranforcees, and lutestringes. 1689 *Lond Gaz.* No. 2454/4 Peter Du Clou who Dresseth and Lustrateth Silks, Stuffs, &c. 1697–8 *Act 9 Will. III*, c 43 § 13.
Lustration (lɒstrēⁱ·ʃən). [ad. L. *lūstrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lūstrāre* Lustrate *v.*[1]]
1. The action of lustrating; the performance of an expiatory sacrifice or a purificatory rite (e.g. by washing with water); the purification by religious rites (*of* a person or place *from* something).
1614 Raleigh *Hist World* II v. vi. § 3. 621 A Muster, and ceremonious lustration of the Armie, was wont to be made at certeine times with great solemnitie. 1635 A Stafford *Fem Glory* (1869) 118 The Lustration of houses was yearely usuall with the Romans, in the Moneth of February. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 380 The Lustrations of Cities and Countries from Plagues, Earthquakes, Prodigies. 1715 Pope *Iliad* i 411 The host to expiate, next the king prepares, With pure lustrations, and with solemn prayers 1768–74 Tucker *Lt Nat.* (1834) II. 414 Signatures of the cross, and lustrations by holy water. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp* (1865) VI l. 183 Enjoining the lustration of the city by solemn sacrifices 1875 Lightfoot *Comm. Col.* 171 There were other points of ceremonial observance, in which the Essenes superadded to the law Of these the most remarkable was their practice of constant lustrations. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV 70/1 In Rome there was a lustration of the fleet before it sailed, and of the army before it marched.
b *gen.* Washing. Chiefly *jocular*
1825–9 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* III xix. 82 The little girl now too evidently bore the symptoms of long neglect, and Mrs. Cicely's plans of lustration were, therefore, the more needful. 1829 J L Knapp *Jrnl Naturalist* 310 Birds are unceasingly attentive to neatness and lustration of their plumage. 1887 Lowell *Old. Eng Dram.* (1892) 78 The other never paid his washer-woman for the lustration of the legendary single shirt without which [etc.].
2. *fig.* Purification, *esp* spiritual or moral
1655 [Glapthorne] *Lady Mother* v. i in Bullen *O. Pl* II. 185 You may live To make a faire lustration for your faults And die a happie Convert. 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* vi. 179 The . . excrementitious matter is separated by this inward lustration from the bloud 1777 Earl Chatham *Sp on Addr* 18 Nov, Let them [the prelates] perform a lustration; let them purify . . this country, from this sin 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 140 St Peter's mind is full of the Deluge as a type of the world's lustration 1887 Lowell *Democr.* 166 The lustration of the two vulgar Laises by the pure imagination of Don Quixote.
3. The action of going round a place, viewing, or surveying it; the review (of an army).
1614 [see 1] 1623 Cockeram, *Lustration*, a viewing, compassing 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Lustration*, compassing, viewing or going about on every side 1752 Young *Brothers* i. i. (1777) 7 'Tis their great day, supreme of all their year, The fam'd lustration of their martial powers 1849 Jeffrey in Cockburn *Life Jeffrey* (1852) I 405, I have made a last lustration of all my walks and haunts, and taken a long farewell of garden, and terrace, and flowers.
†4. A perambulation, inspection, census. *Obs.*
1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep.* vii xi. 360 How deepely hereby God was defrauded in the time of David, . . will easily appeare by the summes of former lustrations.
5. = Lustre *sb.*[2] *rare*—[1].
1853 F. W. Newman *Odes of Horace* ii. iv, One whose age runs fast to finish Its eighth lustration
Lustrative (lɒ·strĕtiv), *a* [Formed as Lustrate *v.* + -ive] Pertaining to lustration, expiatory purification, or (*jocularly*) washing.
1875 *Contemp. Rev* XXV. 256 The Saxon expends his lustrative energies upon his street and stairway, but never thinks of washing his own shirt 1883 *Encycl Brit* XV 70/1 Puppets suspended and swinging in the air (*oscilla*) formed one way of using the lustrative power of the air 1889 *Edin. Rev.* No. 345 67 The numerous and minute lustrative prescriptions. always included Gentile pollution.
Lustratory (lɒ·strătəri), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ory] Lustral, expiatory.
1727-41 Chambers *Cycl* s. v *Lustration*, Lustrations, and lustratory sacrifices, were not only performed for men, but also for temples [etc]. a1883 E. FitzGerald *Sp. Paullus Æmilius* in *Blackw Mag.* (1889) Nov 632 To Delphi, where to the presiding God A lustratory Sacrifice I made.
Lustre (lɒ·stəɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 6 *Sc.* **lustir**, 6– (now *U. S.*) **luster.** [a F. *lustre* masc., = Sp, Pg. *lustre*, It. *lustro*, Rumanian *lustru*; a Com. Rom. vbl. sb. f. L. *lūstrāre* to illumine, prob. repr. an earlier **lūc-strāre* f. *lūc-*, *lūx* light.]
1. The quality or condition of shining by reflected light; sheen, refulgence, gloss.
Often with adj, as *metallic, pearly, silky, waxy lustre.*
c1522 More *De quat noviss.* Wks 73/2 He that by good vse and experyence, hathe in his eye the ryghte marke and very trewe lustre of the Dyamonte. 1529 — *Dyaloge* i. ibid. 159/2 The iewell, . the bryght lustre where of bleryd eyes might not endure to beholde 1601 Shaks *Jul. C.* i. ii. 124 That same Eye, whose bend doth awe the World, Did loose his Lustre. 1670 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm* App v. 15 Theire ordnary designes [in tapestry] . . with a whiles use will soone loose their luster. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s v, Curriers give a lustre, or gloss to their leather, several ways, according to the colour to be illustrated. 1738 Gray *Tasso* 65 All stones of lustre shoot their vivid ray. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. vii. 135 The dark and dazzling lustre of her eyes frequently shone in tears. 1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 77 Minute scales of caprate of baryta, of a fatty lustre. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 8 A coating of a hard glossy substance with a pearly lustre.

1872 W. H. G. KINGSTON *Banks Amazon* (1876) 111 The wool appeared very long, soft, fine, and of a silky lustre. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 75 Cut a piece of lead or of zinc, and observe the lustre of its fresh surface.

b. *rarely* in pl. Appearances of lustre.

1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* II. iii. (1615) D 4, By the whitenesse and bright sparkling lustres We allure th' Intelligences to descend. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom Country* V. v, She being set in yeares next, none of those lusters Appearing in her eye, that warme the fancy. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 76 Like opaline doves'-neck lustres, hovering and evanescent.

c. *concr. pl.* Applied to the eyes

1810 F. DUDLEY *Amoroso* I. 118 (Fitzedw. Hall).

d. A material or composition used to impart a lustre to manufactured articles.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., For very black furs, they sometimes prepare a lustre of galls, copperas, Roman alum, .. and other ingredients. 1875 [see LUSTRING *vbl. sb.* b]

2. Luminosity, brilliancy, bright light; luminous splendour.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi 53 The spere & hauyn of Venus is ane grit sterne of ane meruelous lustir. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xi 58 With bils and glayves making a dreadfull luster. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 40 Her three lanthornes..afforded the greater lustre, because of the chrystal, cut diamond-wise 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I v. 19 God expects no lustre from the minor stars. 1694 ADDISON *Ovid's Met.* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 195 And now the scorching Sun was mounted high, In all its lustre. 1782 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Lyric Odes to R. Acad.* v, Thus stars, when pinch'd by frost, cast keener lustre 1799 VINCE *Elem Astron* xxi. (1810) 229 Obstructing the lustre of the sun's beams 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlvii, The sun was shining with uncommon lustre. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 218 The lustre of the most remote part of the corona was about one eight-hundredth part of the brightness of the Moon.

b. *concr.* A shining body or form

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v 307 As glaring day Of these unnumber'd lustres robs our sight 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* v. 126, [I] turn'd Toward the lustre, that with greeting kind Erewhile had hail'd me

3. *transf.* Radiant beauty or splendour (of the countenance, of natural objects, etc.).

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 78 Till the soile of griefe Were cleared your cheeke, and new burnisht lustre Cloath'd your presence. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I vii, Virgins are like the fair flower in its lustre. 1728-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1320 When Autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. i, His countenance, radiant with health and the lustre of innocence 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 591 Manhood's glorious lustre and noble joy in his eyes

4. *fig.* in various applications, *esp.* Brilliance or splendour of renown; glory. Often in phrases, *to add lustre to, to shed* or *throw lustre on*, etc. Also, splendid beauty (of language, sentiments, etc.).

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 69 The third chapter casteth forth a very jolly glistering lustre of many goodly illations of such things as make little against us 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxvii. iv, Like the light, he shall display Thy justice in most shining lustre 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 112 These actions, together with his honourable behaviour, which added much to their lustre, were more glorious than profitable. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 185 Hee affected popular Lustre by frequent exhibiting most Stately Shewes 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 85 The chastity of Stile, which lendeth a luster to your elaborate writings. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III 202, I hold mine own Religion so good, as it needs not fetch lustre from the disgrace of another 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I i, How does the lustre of our father's actions, Through the dark cloud of ills that cover him, Break out *a* 1725 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 304 The Duke of Richmond was sent to give a lustre to that negociation 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I i 1 His birth..was attended by prodigies, foretelling the future eminence and luster of his character 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I iv. 239 The pomp and lustre of his language. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III 3 She was .. charmed by the lustre of his sentiments 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, II. Wks. 1813 V. 295 It threw great lustre on his administration 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xi I. 295 The virtues of Claudius place him in that short list of emperors who added lustre to the Roman purple 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt* IV iv 253 Mythical lustre illumined all the historic facts of Abraham's life. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. xix. 166 As she dilated on the past, she seemed to share its lustre and its triumphs. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xx. 152 Its future is a future which .. is likely to add fresh lustre to the Newspaper Press.

† b. Something that adds lustre; a glory *Obs*

a 1625 BEAUM & FL. *Wit without M.* III i, To thinke well of our selues, if we deserue it, is a luster in us. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 436 Which virtues were most eminent in this singular servant of God, as a luster to his great learning. *a* 1647 HABINGTON *Surv. Worc.* in *Proc. Worc. Hist. Soc.* III 359 The degree of knighthood, which is not onely a luster to a family, but giueth a precedence. 1647 FULLER *Holy War* V. xxx 286 The Persian or the Tartarian or some other obscure Prince shall have the lustre from God to maul this great Empire.

† c. External splendour, magnificence. *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. (1736) 46 Solemnizing Nativities and Deaths with equal Lustre. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 169 They inveighed vehemently against lord bishops, their pride and lustre.

5. a. † A glass ball placed among artificial lights to increase the brightness of the illumination (*obs.*); also, one of the prismatic glass pendants often attached in circles to a chandelier or hung round the edge of an ornamental vase. b. A chandelier [the usual sense in Fr.].

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 187 Hung with many great Circles of Lamps..intermixed with Lustres or Balls of Glass. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 8 Sept., The whole is made gay by pictures .and in almost every room large lustres of rock crystal. 1754 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 160 A glass lustre or chandelier. 1818 MOORE *Intercepted Lett.* viii. 45 Many a maid, with busy feet That sparkle in the Lustre's ray. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xxi, The remains of a lustre, without any drops. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Lustre*, a bright brass chandelier, suspended from a ceiling, as we see in churches, theatres, &c. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1133 A bronze lustre for sixty candles. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vii. (1875) 277 Lustres of coloured crystal.

6. a. A thin light dress material having a cotton (formerly also silk or linen) warp and woollen weft and a highly lustrous surface.

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 299 Poplins and lustres are composed partly of silk and partly of worsted. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 555 Linen lustres .. are dutiable. 1881 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 5/1 We do not believe there lives a woman whose patriotism would induce her to wear an English lustre if she is able to buy a French cashmere.

b. A kind of wool having a lustrous surface.

1894 *Times* 22 Jan. 13/4 The best lustres and demi-lustres are sure to be more in request than any other kinds.

7. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *lustre process, trade*; in sense 'having a lustrous or glossy surface', as *lustre fabric, fleece, goods, wool*; objective gen., as *lustre-maker*; **lustre mottling**, 'the peculiar mottling seen in pœcilitic rocks' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); **lustre ware**, cheap pottery with surface ornamentation in bright metallic colours.

1886 SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 192 If *lustre fabrics are out of fashion the demand for home-grown wool diminishes. 1891 *Times* 15 Oct. 5/9 *Lustre and demi-lustre fleeces 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 4/2 France has again begun to give out orders for *lustre goods. 1881 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 5/1 The silk manufacturers of Lyons are worse off while the taste for finely-wrought wool lasts than the Yorkshire *lustre makers. 1900 *19th Cent* Sept. 447 The *lustre process was known in Siena at a very early date. 1895 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 2/7 In the twofold weft and *lustre trade there is an abundance of work. 1885 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 476 *Lustre ware consists of an inferior quality of the materials worked into the usual forms, and having the hue of gold, platina, or copper, &c. fixed on the glaze. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 238/1 The wool has a glistening appearance, which has earned for it the name '*lustre wool'.

Lustre (lʊ·stəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also 6 *Sc.* lustir, 6– (now *U. S.*) **luster.** [Anglicized form of LUSTRUM.] A period of five years.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 29 Thritty yere of vj lustres. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I v. 94 Eftir mony lustris and 3eiris ourshidin is 1685 BOYLE *Free Eng.* p. xiii, The following Discourse was written some Lustres ago 1715 GARTH *Claremont* 221 The fourth bright Lustre had but just begun To shade his blushing cheeks with doubtful down. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 9 So it will be the turn of you young folks, come eight more lustres, and your heads will be bald like mine. 1899 O. SEAMAN *In Cap & Bells* (1900) 27 After a lustre of celibacy She married with a publican

† **Lu·stre,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [ad. L. *lustrum.*] A cave.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVII. 159 But, turning to his luster, Calues and Dam, He shewes abhorr'd death, in his angers flame. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lustre*, ..a Den of wilde beasts.

† **Lu·stre,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *lūstrāre* to LUSTRATE.]

1. *trans.* To purify; = LUSTRATE *v.*[1] 1.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Trt. Faith* (1845) 285 That all his actions moral be watered and lustered with faith.

2. To view, survey; = LUSTRATE *v.*[1] 3.

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* XIV 20 b, They trusted, that Jupiter, lustring and beholdynge all thynges, wolde discouer the counsailes..of those vngratious hopelostes. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 10 If a Pagan's life be well lustred.

Lustre (lʊ·stəɹ), *v.*[2] Also 7–9 **luster.** [ad. L. *lūstrāre*: see LUSTRE *sb.*[1]]

† 1. *trans.* a. To render illustrious. b. To throw light upon, illustrate. c. To render specious or attractive *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I iv 728 As a Husband's Nobl'ness doth lustre A mean-born Wife; so [etc.] 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess* (1629) Ep. Ded. A iij, Worthies, loe to you at last; Saint Pauls Antichrist in such lineaments as that Apelles his pencell, or coale rather was pleased to shadow him in. Lustred I say not, vnualied onely, and made more barefaced. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II iv. 20 The Policy then which is most simple and single, and lest lustered with the pompe & bravery of Ceremonies [etc.]. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* I. 17 Our Puritans have from hence learned to colour and lustre their ugly Treasons, with the cloake of Religion.

2. *intr* To be or become lustrous. Now *rare.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 62 Eeune lyk as her deitee to the Saincts dooth luster in heunblisse 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 27 Her five bright Lanthorns luster round the seas, Shining like five of the seven Hyades. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 326 What bloom, what brightness lusters o'er her cheeks! 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 2/1 Their feathers lustered in the moonlight as they passed.

3. *trans.* To put a lustre upon (cloth, pottery, etc.).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 201 Isinglass .. used .. in lustreing silk ribbons.

Lustred (lʊ·stəɹd), *a.* [f. LUSTRE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2] + -ED.] Having a lustre; *spec.* in *Ceramics*, having a thin glaze or a metallic lustre.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lustred Seal*, a furrier's name for a dyed and prepared skin of the fur seal. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 394 The lustred kingfisher. 1893 *Athenæum* 17 June 774/1 A small room in the Louvre has been appropriated to a collection of Persian lustred pottery.

‖ **Lustrée.** *Obs. rare.* [F. (*étoffe*) *lustrée.*] A lustred silk fabric.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I. 244 Courtezans, cover their ..faces with a vaile of a certaine glittering taffeta or lustrée.

Lustreful (lʊ·stəɹfŭl), *a.* [f. LUSTRE *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Lustrous.

1843 BAMFORD *Homely Rhymes* (1864) 76 And raven had never spread plume on the air Whose lustreful darkness with his might compare 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. xiii. 333 Her eyes were proudly lustreful.

Lustreless (lʊ·stəɹlĕs), *a.* [f. LUSTRE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without lustre: said freq. of the eyes

1810 F. DUDLEY *Amoroso* II. 109 (Fitzedw. Hall). *a* 1814 *Spaniards* v. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 246 Her eyes .. Now lustreless are cast upon the ground, Or stare around her with a vacant gaze. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I App. 393 No perfect or refined form can be expressed except in opaque and lustreless matter. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* XVI 254 The skin becomes dry, lustreless, and scurfy

† **Lu·strement.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. LUSTRE *sb.*[1] + -MENT.] Lustrous appearance.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 51 Notwithstanding all specious shewes, and lustrement, they retained the state and condition of sins.

† **Lu·strical,** *a. Rom. Antiq. Obs* [f. L. *lūstric-us*, f. LUSTRUM: see -ICAL.] Pertaining to purification. Only in *lustrical day* (L. *dies lustricus*): see quots.

1623 COCKERAM, *Lustrical day*, ones christning day. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I i. 6 This name was imposed on the ninth day, called the lustrical, or day of purification.

† **Lustri·fic,** *a Obs* [ad. L. *lūstrific-us*: see LUSTRUM and -FIC.] Purificatory. † So **Lustri·fical** *a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Lustrifical.* 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lustrifick*, purging. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 393 Sprinkling themselves with lustrifical Water.

† **Lustrifica·tion.** *Obs.* [f. LUSTRE *sb.* + -(I)FICATION.] A making lustrous.

1631 *Celestina* I. 16 Shee made .. oyntments for to make the face smooth, lustrifications, clarifications [etc.].

Lustrify (lʊ·strifəi), *v. rare.* [f. LUSTRE *sb.* + -(I)FY.] *trans* To make lustrous.

1886 *All Year Round* 28 Aug. 79 Ointments for various purposes of lustrifying and beautifying the complexion.

Lustrine (lʊ·strin), [a. F. *lustrine*, f. *lustre* LUSTRE *sb.*[1], after It. *lustrino.*] A glossy silk fabric

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1229 Specimens of figured silks· Lustrine, taffeta, English velvet. 1883 *Advt.* '*great silk sale*' in *Daily News* 10 Oct. 7/4 Black and white Lustrines, from 13*d.* per yard

Lustring (lʊ·strin), *sb. Obs.* exc. *arch.* (See also LUTESTRING 2.) [Alteration of F. *lustrine* (see prec.), It. *lustrino*, as if f. LUSTRE *sb.*[1] + -ING[1] or -ING[3].] A glossy silk fabric. Also *attrib*

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3262/4 The Royal Lustring Company of England do give notice, that .. their Ware-house .. shall be opened every day to sell their Allamodes, Renforces, and Lustrings 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII 75 All sorts of stuffs of Italian lustrings 1752 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 68 A pink coloured French lustring. 1789 *Bath Jrnl.* 3 Aug. (Fashions), A stomacher of white lustring. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Distant Correspondents*, As vapid as a damaged lustring. 1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* xxix. 334 She must have new gowns of lustring and taffeta.

Lustring (lʊ·stərin), *vbl. sb. techn.* Also *U. S.* **lustering.** [f. LUSTRE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of LUSTRE *v.*[2], the manner in which something is lustred. In *Metallurgy* = BRIGHTENING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lustering* (*Metallurgy*), the brightening of metal in the crucible at the moment of reaching its point of purity. 1892 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 200/2 The style, colours, lustring, and other characteristics of the beautiful ceramic ware of Persia.

b *concr.* = LUSTRE *sb.*[1] 1 d.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lustering*, a polish, as black-luster for stoves, etc

Lu·string, *ppl a.* [-ING[2].] Exhibiting a lustre; lustrous, shining

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 29 O gay Godesse lustringe. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 108 2/2 Your Rayes so extensive, And Lust'ring Streamers so all-comprehensive. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 245 O'er the image of the lustring moon Gloomily a sable speck is spreading.

† **Lu·strious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. LUSTRE *sb.*[1], after *illustrious.*] Splendid, lustrous.

1651 FULLER *Abel Redv.* 7 Most worthily may .. Old Berengarius fairly shine Within this Skie of lustrious Starres, Who 'gainst Romes errors fought Truths wars 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 132 You will see folk there of much more lustrious attire

Lustrous (lʊ·strəs), *a.* [f. LUSTRE *sb.*[1] + -OUS Cf. OF. *lustreux.*] Having lustre, sheen, or gloss

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II i. 41 My sword and yours are kinne, good sparkes and lustrous. 1742 COLLINS *Oriental Eclog.* I, But dark within, they drink no lustrous light. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 29 Where beauty cannot keep her lustrous eyes. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 162 Slides the bird o'er lustrous woodland. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* II, Thick, lustrous, well arranged black hair and whiskers. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm* 135 The Romans manufactured a red lustrous ware on the banks of the Rhine.

b. *fig.* (Cf. LUSTRE *sb.*[1] 4.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II xx § 1 A certaine .. lustrous masse of matter chosen to giue glory to the eloquence of discourses 1626 — *Sylva* § 956 The more Lustrous the Imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I *Decay Beggars*, The Blind Beggar .. whose story doggrel rhymes cannot so degrade or attenuate, but that some sparks of a lustrous spirit will shine through the disguisements. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 40 She saw the Lustrous, her great lord, appear.

Hence **Lu·strously** *adv.*, **Lu·strousness.**

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 17/2 Like stars..They shall be lost All meanly in its moonlike lustrousness 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 56 The clemency and moderation, which

shine so lustrously in the English crown. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 79/1 The steel. becomes lustrously white. 1892 HENLEY *Song Sword*, etc. *Loud. Volunteries* ii. 26 With this enchanted lustrousness.

‖ **Lustrum** (lʌ·strŭm). Pl. **lustra, lustrums,** *erron.* lustras. [L. *lūstrum*; usu. believed to be f. root of *luĕre* to wash (cogn. w. *lavāre* LAVE *v.*).]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A purificatory sacrifice made by the censors for the people once in five years, after the census had been taken. Hence, the census itself.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XI. viii (1622) 150 He [Claudius] .. appointed a view to be taken of the city which is called Lustrum, and the number of the citizens to be inrolled. [1780 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 224/2 We hear from Rome that they had a lustrum (or a numbering of the people) there on the 24th of June, when it appeared there were in that city 135,184 inhabitants.]

2. A period of five years.

In Latin sometimes used for a period of *four* years.

1590 L. LLOYD *Consent of Time* To Rdr a 3, Can any true accompt of time be made. by the censure of *Lustrum*, which the Grecians call *Penteteredes*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 24 The Lustrum or computation of the fiue yeares beginneth at the leap yere, when the Dogstar doth arise 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 264 Prolonging them to so many years or Lustras. 1680 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No 71 (1713) II. 189 Till two short Lustra o're your Sacred Head shall flow. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 173 We push time from us, and we wish him back; Lavish of lustrums, and yet fond of life. *a* 1849 POE *Morella*, Thus passed away two lustra of her life. 1901 M. T. F. MCCARTHY *Five Yrs. Irel.* xxiv. 343 There were, during the lustrum under review, 1077 men in Ireland who had been called to the Bar.

3. *U. S.* In college use.

1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Progr.* ii (1854) 36 It is the book not of an academic lustrum only, nor of a lifetime, but of generations. 1860 C. DURFEE *Hist. Williams Coll.* 290 A proposition was then submitted to the Alumni . that the classes in lustrums, or divisions of fours, engage to contribute two hundred and fifty dollars each.

† **Lu·stry,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LUSTRE *sb.*¹ + -Y.] Lustrous.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I iii. 5 The vyolet Hyacinth, .. Lustrie Diamonde, shining Topaz.

† **Lu·stsome,** *a. Obs. rare.* [OE. **lustsum* (implied in *lustsumlic* pleasant) = OHG. (MHG, Ger.) *lustsam*, Goth. *lustusams*; see LUST *sb.* and -SOME.] ? Covetous, ? wilful.

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 1641 (Gött) All lustsum, all wicked-hede Has fild þis world on lenth and brede. *a* 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Pref. Ep. vii. (1850) I. 72/1, I am not so lustsum and dul, that I shulde bihote thes thingis me to know.

Lusty (lʌ·sti), *a.* Also 3–5 **lusti,** 6 **losty,** 6–7 **lustie.** [f. LUST *sb* + -Y. Cf. MHG. *lustic* (mod.G. *lustig*), ON. *lostig-r.*]

† **1.** Of persons and their attributes: Joyful, merry, jocund; cheerful, lively. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1693 Alle pleiende somet, alle lahinde somet, eauer iliche lusti. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 655 And from his courser, with a lusty herte, In to a groue ful hastily he sterte. 14.. *Epiphany* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 109 With lusty hart and glad chere and myld of face. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Prol., The lawe requireth a fre, a willinge, a lusty and a louynge hearte. 1552 ASCHAM *Germany* 16 The one so lusty with good luck that he had no lust to leave, and the other so chafed with losing that he still would venture. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 41 The gentlemen . keepe sumptuous houses, lusty ports, and great hospitalitie. 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* II. vii, My most noble Princes, no discontents, but all be lustie, He that frownes this day is an open enemie.

b. Of singing, music, festivities: Merry, cheerful. Now *arch* and *dial.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. (1554) 35 Their. lustie freshe singing. *c* 1440 — *Nightingale Poems* 3/37 Sche, . all the someres nyght Ne seseth not with mony a lusty note. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 50 Let us some lusty balet syng. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* vi. 7 The lusty chere [1611 banquet] of the wylfull shall come to an ende. 1596 SIR J. DAVIES *Orchestra* lxviii, With loftie turnes and capriols in the ayre, Which with the lustie tunes accordeth fayre. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* IV. v, Well met sir, you are for this lusty wedding? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv, The lusty banqueting with sweetmeats and comfits. 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 262 Hark! a lusty horn is sounded. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* xxvii. 183 Never once did we speak of wars and stratagems . but all of friendship, of lusty daffing, and of leasome love.

† **2.** Pleasing, pleasant. *Obs.*

† **a.** Pleasing in appearance; beautiful. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 Þi leor is swa unimete lufsum and lusti on to loken. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 35 Now be the lusti somer floures, Now be the stormy wynter shoures. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, The medowes .. Tapited bene with diuers floures newe, Of sundry motlees lusty for to sene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. ix 86 Lavynia .. That doun for schame did cast hyr lusty eyn [L. *decoros*]. 1530 TINDALE *Gen.* iii. 6 The woman sawe that it was a good tree to eate of and lustie unto the eyes. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 9 a, Hillockes whych are pleasant and lusty to loke unto. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XVII 63 Quhen throu hir garments, beir and thair, Appeirit hir lustie limis square.

† **b.** Of dress: Handsome, gay. Of persons: Gaily dressed. *Obs.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 486 Who now moost may bere on his bak at ones Of cloth and furrour, hath a fressch renoun; He is 'a lusty man' clept for þe nones. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 58 Ane hundreth ladyes, lustie in to wedis, Als fresch as flouris that in May vp spredis. 1530 PALSGR. 318/1 Lusty or fresshe in apparayle, *frisque.* 1555 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III App. xlv. 134 Ye shall prove their lustie lyveryes to be bought with exceeding great excesse. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* I. i, Her lustie mantle waning in the winde. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* x. 7 Long since the Summer layd Her lustie Brav'rie downe. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* I. i, Euery shepheards boy Puts on his lusty greene.

† **c.** Of seasons, places, etc.: Pleasant, delightful. *Obs.*

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 736 And with him, in that lusty place, So fair folk and so fresh hadde he. *c* 1386 — *Sqr.'s T.* 44 Ful lusty was the weder and benigne *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 4807 In that fresah[e] lusty place Hem to disporte and solace. 1545 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxix. [lxxv.] 236 It was in the ioly lusty moneth of Aprell. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* I. 149 That I may coniure in some lustie groue. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* I. i, Since the lusty spring began.

† **d.** Pleasant to the taste. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 29 Till firy Tytan .. Had dried up the lusty lycour nywe, Upon the herbes in the grene mede. *a* 1450 MYRC 1436 Also ȝef þou synned hast In mete or drynke by lusty tast.

† **e.** Of language, eloquence, etc.: Pleasing, agreeable. *Obs.*

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 372 That it be lore lawefulle, and lusty to here. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xviii. 255 Into this eende þei vsiden certein colouris of rethorik, that with hem her spechis schulde be the more lusti. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 980 All the audyence Reloysed to here her lusty eloquence. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* etc. Wks. 1843 I. 207 Yong scolers when they haue delectably lycked a lytell of the lycorous electuary of lusty lerning.

† **3.** Full of desire, desirous. Const *to, for. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10598 Sum lordes to lenge lusty þai were. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 96 Than George bad yᵉ kynge be lusty to goddes servyce. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincoln.* vii. (1562) 124 b, These thynges are written for our sake, to make vs lustie to folowe oure vocation. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 97 Lusty for labour.

† **4.** Full of lust or sexual desire; lustful. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 41 Fy stynkyng swyn fy, foule moot thee falle, . A taketh heede sires, of this lusty man. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 224/2 Lusty, *libidinosus.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 68 It is better to kepe the horse frome the mares, .. for .. he shall be more lusty, and the moo horse coltes shall he gete. 1562 *Child Marriages* etc. 75 He went .. when he was lustie, to his wief, and vsid her companye in bed. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* IV. ii, Prouoking thoughts that stirr vpp lusty fiers. 1611 COTGR., *Rechauffer vn chien*, to make him lustie, or desirous of the bitch. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* III 104 While their Youth is fill'd with kindly Fire, Submit thy Females to the lusty Sire.

5. Full of healthy vigour.

a. Of persons and animals: Healthy, strong, vigorous. Also of a period of life: Characterized by vigour. Now somewhat *arch.* in literary use; common in dialects. † In early use often: Valiant, courageous, active (*obs.*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 85 This .. knyght .. Was yong and there with all a lusty knyght *c* 1386 — Prol. 80 With hym ther was his sone a yong Squier A louyere, and a lusty Bacheler. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b vj b, That hawke was neuer so lusty nor so Joly before. 1521 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 281, I mett his Holynes, and my thought I never sawe hym mor losty. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xvii 22 A mery herte maketh a lusty age, but a sorowfull minde dryeth vp yᵉ bones. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 128 For milcking, or for feeding, it is best alwaies to choose such as are young, of lusty age. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 66. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm Titus* I. 15 All idle, lustie, and wandring beggars, who ought not to eate. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1669) 27 Cause a lusty Servant (his Arms well washed) to mix the honey and water together 1708 POPE *Jan. & May* 135 Old as I am, my lusty limbs appear Like winter greens, that flourish all the year 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 175 A bark with lusty rowers well supplied. 1824 BYRON *Deformed Transf.* I. i, Though my brothers are So beautiful and lusty. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* VII. 65 But what pathos was there possible to those stalwart young fellows with their lusty throats, their tobacco, and beer and wine? 1884 *West Sussex Gas.* 25 Sept., [To be sold] 10 prime lusty heifers.

transf. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iv. 31 Make lusty the mynde of a Christian souldier *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II 14 Truth is the natural food of our soul..doth render it lusty, plump and active. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 33 *note*, They were .. the natural guides of the lusty young democracy. 1880 NEWMAN SMYTH *Old Faiths in New Lt.* I. (1882) 19 Much even of our most positive and lusty science is still only in its infancy.

† **b.** Phrases. *Lusty Laurence* (cf. LAURENCE): 'a good wencher' (Nares). *Lusty Juventus*: the title of a morality play produced *c* 1550; often used allusively in 16th c. *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 You lustye iuuentus In yeers and carcasse prime. 1594 in Arber *Stationers' Reg.* (1875) II 309 A ballad intituled Lustye Lawrence. 1594 BARNFIELD *Helens Rape* Poems (Arb.) 40 Old lad, and bold lad, such a Boy, such a lustie *Iuuentus.* 1598 MARSTON *Metam. Pigmal* etc. *Sat.* iv. F 1 b, When strong backt Hercules .. Rob'd fifty wenches of virginity Farre more then lusty Laurence. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* IV. iii, Lusty Laurence, See what a Gentlewoman you have saluted. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. iii, Well, lusty Laurence, were but my night now, Old as I am, I would make you clap on Spurs, But I would reach you. 1636 DEKKER *Wonder of Kingd.* V. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 279 Hee'll proue a lustie Larrence.

c. With reference to vegetable growth. *arch.*

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. viii. 434 In the spring and March when the trees are in flowers, and beginne to grow lustie. 1666 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 128 Thus you will have lusty slips. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I (1682) 8 The Plume, .. growing so lusty, as to mount up without them [the lobes]. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* ix, Great happiness Grew, like a lusty flower in June's caress.

† **d.** Of soil: Fertile, prolific. *Obs.*

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 6 Pregnant natures, are like lustie grounde, these manured by industry, prooue soundly fertile.

† **6.** Insolent, arrogant, self-confident. *Obs.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 54 To thinke well of him selfe, to be lustie in contemning of others. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 5 Purposing .. to show a lusti contempt of so silli a frend. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 46 The great emperor of Turkes .. is lately become, . somewhat cranker and lustier, than his accustomed maner was. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. XXXVI. 242 The Coloners onely of Velitre, upon so long rest and quietnesse began to be lustie and wax wanton [L. *gestientes otio*]. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* X. § 102 When they found it fit to make any lusty Declaration against the Parliament, .. they allways inserted somewhat that might look like candour and tenderness towards the King's Party.

† **7.** Of inanimate agencies (e.g. a fire, wine, poison, a disease): Strong, powerful. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 228 The husbandmen sat warming their shanckes by a lustie fire that filled the chimney. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iii. 21 Many a low Ebbe, many a lustie Tide. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* IV. iv, Strong lusty London beer. *a* 1647 *Prol. to Beaum. & Fl.'s Custome Country*, They dranke lusty wine, The nectar of the Muses. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conv. betw. B. J. & W. D.* Wks. (1711) 224 It was strong and lusty poison. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* XVI. (1697) 380 The close Rooms, lusty Fires, drawn Curtains, and other torturing Circumstances. 1698 LOCKE *Educ.* § 29 Distempers which, by too forward applications, might have been made lusty diseases.

† **b.** Of a ship: Sailing well. *Obs.*

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 335 In an houre we cast more over-board then was laded in a day, and immediately we perceiv'd the Vessell to be more lusty. 1667 *Lond. Gas.* No. 155/4 The *Paradox* .. had a sharp dispute with a lusty privateer, who got from him. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* I. 19 The Chase is a lusty brave Ship.

8. Of actions (esp. those involving physical effort, as a blow, a shout): Vigorous. Of a meal, etc: 'Hearty', abundant.

1672 *Chaucer's Ghoast* 14 He beheld the lusty Love which each of them to other made. *a* 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 122 A word drawn from the lusty shout of souldiers. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 P 2 He drunk a lusty Draught. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Oct., I hope Mr. Thrale once a day makes a lusty dinner. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII 271 The Turk .. gave him two or three lusty kicks on the seat of honour. 1840 THACKERAY *King of Yvetot*, And every day it came to pass That four lusty meals made he. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* XI. 177 She gave her a maternal welcome . bestowing lusty blows on her back. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. xiv. 175 There was some lusty disputation.

† **9.** Massive, substantial, large. *Obs.*

1640 *Lanc. Lovers* in Brand *Pop Antiq.* (1849) II. 37 We will haue a lustie Cheese-cake at our sheepe-wash. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 196 The Arsenal has sufficient to arm 70,000 men, .. with divers lusty pieces of ordnance. 1647 LILLY *Chr Astrol.* lxxvi 432 Provided alwayes, it be not to hinder themselves from enjoying a lusty Benefice. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 127 If ten or twenty of the lustiest noble-mens estates of England were cleaverly sliced among the indigent. 1692 SHADWELL *Scourers* I. i, A bottle of Spirit of Canary and a lusty glass. 1842 S LOVER *Handy Andy* XV. 133 Four boys and a little girl sat at a side table where .. a lusty loaf was laid under contribution.

¶ **b.** ? Important, striking. ? *nonce-use*

1768 H. WALPOLE *Let. Earl Strafford* 17 June (1846) VI. 292 To have Constantinople taken, merely as a lusty event.

10. Of persons. Massively built. Hence, corpulent, stout, fat.

1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1341 He was lusty and well made, though not tall. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* IV. 5 That lady, playing the character of Arpasia being very lusty, the scene men found great difficulty to lift the chair into which she had thrown herself. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* II. 209 Quite a grand looking man, though not lusty, but rather thinnish. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* II. Being a robust and lusty man, he found it impossible to get through between the bars. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 180, I came upon a gang of lusty women, as the phrase is here for women in the family-way 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Lusty* .. 2. Obese; fat.

11. *Comb.* (parasynthetic), as *lusty-handed,* † *-hued, -limbed, -lunged* adjs.

1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 639 The. heaps Of apples, which the *lusty-handed year, .. o'er the blushing orchard shakes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3014 So *lusty hewed of colour. 1897 PULLEN-BURRY *Blotted Out* 17 Red-nosed *lusty-limbed swains. 1895 CLIVE HOLLAND *Jap. Wife* (ed. 11) 87 Instruments. blown by other equally *lusty-lunged boys.

Hence † **Lu·sty** *sb.* (*Naut.*). = HEARTY *sb.*²

1805 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1806) IX. 375 Now then, my lusties, for a lug at the bowlines.

† **Lusty gallant.** *Obs.*

1. The name of a dance; also of a dance-tune.

1569 ELDERTON in *Collect. B. L. Ball. & Broadsides* (1867) 14 A proper new Ballad in praise of my Ladie Marques, whose Death is bewailed to the Tune of New lusty gallant. 1577 BRETON *Wks. Yng. Wit* (Chappell *Mus. Old T.* I. 91), The youth must needs go dance, First galliards—then larousse, and heidegy—Old Lusty Gallant—All flowers of the broom. 1578 PROCTOR *Gorg Gallery* D b, A propper Dittie. To the tune of lusty Gallant. 1594 NASHE *Terrors Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 271 After all they danst Lustie gallant, & a drunken Danish Laualto or two.

2. A fanciful name for some tint of light red.

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Eng.* II. vii. 172 in *Holinshed*, I might here name a sort of hewes deuised for the nonce, wherewith to please phantasticall heads, as gooseturd greene .. popingaie blue, lustie gallant. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1709 Lusty gallant colour or light red, *spadiceus.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 110 The French vse therewith [the hyacinth] to die their light reds or lustie-gallant.

Lusum, obs. form of LOVESOME.

‖ **Lusus naturæ** (lĭū·sŭs nătiū·rī). Also 9 simply **lusus**. [L. *lūsus nātūræ* a playing or sport of Nature.] A supposed sportive action of Nature to which the origin of marked variations from the normal type (of an animal, plant, etc) was formerly ascribed. Chiefly *concr.*, a natural production deviating markedly from the normal type, or having the appearance of being a result of sportive design; a 'freak of nature'.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Glouc.* (1662) I. 351 Others more probably account them [fossils] to be *Lusus Naturæ*. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii, They concluded unanimously, that I was only *relplum scalcath*, which is interpreted literally *lusus naturæ*. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 180 Doctor Hunter . exhibits many arms . shewing this *Lusus Naturæ*. 1816 BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl. Voy. Missouri* 46 The wild turkey is invariably black: although, it is possible, that by some *lusus naturæ*, there may be white. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 35 The animals of the Antediluvian world were not monsters; there was no lusus or extravagance. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 334 A *lusus naturæ* called *el Torcal*, an assemblage of stones which look like a deserted town. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* xlviii, I have found a bower today A green lusus—fashioned half in Chance, and half in Nature's play. 1880 GRAY *Struct Bot* 419/1 *Lusus*, a 'sport' or variation from a seed or bud 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/2 It is a veritable curiosity—a sort of fossilised *lusus naturæ*.

Luswart, Lut, var. forms of LUSARD, LITE.

† **Lu·tament.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *lutāmentum*.] 'A wall or bridge made with morter' (Cockeram 1623).

Lutanist, lutenist (lĭū·tănist, -ĕnist). Also 7 **lutonist**, 7–8, (9 *arch.*) **lutinist**. [ad. med. L. *lūtānista*, f *lūtāna* lute] A lute-player.

1600 J. DOWLAND *2nd Bk. Songs* title-p., Batchelor of Musick, and Lutenist to the King of Denmark. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-gl.* IV. v. (1638) 84 The Lutanist takes Flats and Sharpes, And out of those so dissonant notes, does strike A ravishing Harmony 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* ii, I likewise can call the lutanist and the singer. 1789 BURNEY *Hist Mus.* III. ii. 243 The celebrated Striggio a lutenist and voluminous composer. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 52 An accomplished lutinist and singer. 1892 C E. NORTON *Dante's Par.* xx. 135 As a good lutanist makes the vibration of the string accompany a good singer. 1898 S. LEE *Life Shaks.* xv, Lyrics..set to music by Robert Johnson, a lutenist in high repute.

Lu·tany. [? Formed after prec.] ? Lute-music.

1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 41 [Minstrels] without end Reel your shrill lutany.

Lutar, obs. form of LUTER.

† **Luta·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *lutāri-us* (f. *lut-um* mud) + -OUS.] Inhabiting mud.

1681 GREW *Museum* I iii. 38 A scaly tortoise shell .. of the Lutarious kind.

† **Lu·tary,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *lutārius*: see prec.] = prec.

1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* Introd., Lutarie torteise.

Lutarynnauncer: see LUTHERANANCER

† **Luta·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action, f. L. *lutāre* LUTE *v.*2] **a.** The process of luting. **b.** The material used in the process.

1611 FLORIO, *Alutatione*, a luting or lutation. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 265 Then to Lutation have a care, therein be no abuse. *Ibid.* 272 Lutation is a medicine thin or thick which stoppeth most exactly the orificium of the vessel. 1657 in *Phys. Dict.*

Lutby, variant of LOTEBY *Obs.*, paramour.

Lutch, *v. Obs* exc. *dial.* (*Yorks*) Also 4 **luche**. *trans.* To lift.

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 230 In to þat lodlych loze þay luche hyin sone. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Lutch.*

Lute (lūt), *sb.*1 Also 4 **loyt**, 5–6 **lutte**, **lewte**. [a. F. *lut* (Cotgrave; now written *luth*) whence It. *liuto*, Du. *luit*, Da. *lut*, MHG. *lûte* (G. *laute*); another form of the word appears in Pr. *laut*, Sp. *laud*, Pg. *alaude*; a. Arab. عود *al-ʿūd*, where *al-* is the definite article.]

1. A stringed musical instrument, much in vogue from the 14th to the 17th centuries, the strings of which were struck with the fingers of the right hand and stopped on the frets with those of the left.

1361–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 127 In uno viro ludenti in uno loyt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 268 For sorwe of which he brak his minstralcye, Bothe harpe, and lute, and giterne, and sautrye. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 101 He hard a sovne . Of harpis, luttis, and getarnys. 1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 218 Item, to the menstrellis for the mendynge of a lewte ij.*s.* iiij *d.* *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Comely Coystrowne* 29 He lumbryth on a lewde lewte. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxiii. 2 Synge psalmes vnto him with the lute and instrument of ten strynges. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 98 God defend the Lute should be like the case. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Garden* iv. (1669) 117 When Orpheus strook th' inspired Lute, The trees danc'd round. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 18 Apr., Four of them began to play some soft airs on instruments between a lute and a guitar. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus* (ed. 2) III. i. 143 The Lute of which hardly the sound or shape is known at present, was during the last two centuries the favorite chamber instrument of every nation of Europe. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 22 A guitar and lute only vary with regard to the shape or length of the body and neck.

transf 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxxv, The forest tomb Had ..taken the soft lute From his lorn voice.

b. The name of a stop in some forms of the harpsichord (see quot. 1885).

1879 A. J. HIPKINS in *Grove's Dict. Mus* I. 691/1 The so-called 'lute'-stop. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 70/2 To the three shifting registers of jacks of the octave and first and second unisons were added the 'lute', the chain of which was due to the favouring of high harmonics by plucking the strings close to the bridge, and the 'harp', a surding or muting effect [etc.].

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lute-case, -lesson, -maker, -master, -player, -playing, -tune*; *lute-resounding, -voiced* adjs.; *lute fashion* adv.; **lute-backed** *a.*, having a back shaped like a lute; **lute-fingered** *a.*, having fingers adapted to the lute; **lute-pin**, one of the pegs or screws for tuning the strings of the lute; † **lute shoulders** (cf. *lute-backed*), round shoulders; **lute-way** *adv.*, in the way in which the lute is played (cf. *lyra-way*). Also LUTE-STRING.

1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 354 Those who are *Lute backed, thicke shouldered, and bending forward, .. bee long liued. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb) 141 This slut .. with a head lyke a *lutecase. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 45 Bardolph stole a Lute-case; bore it twelue Leagues, and sold it for three halfepence. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper North* (1742) 12 His . Lyra Viol (which he used to touch, *Lute-fashion, upon his knees). 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt-cap* 1 Wks 1898 II. 374/2 [Fiddles] sawn bow-handwise, Or touched lute-fashion and forefinger-plucked. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 73 The soft, *lute-finger'd Muses. 1610 DOWLAND (*title*), Varietie of *Lvte-lessons. 1573 BARET *Alv.* L 672 A *lutemaker, *testudinarius*. 1610 DOWLAND *Var. Lute-lessons* D 2, Hans Gerle, Lutenist, Citizen and Lute-Maker of Nurenburge. 1665–6 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Feb., Then comes Mr. Cæsar, my boy's *lute-master. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3921/4 Mr. Dupre, Lute-Master, has set up a School at the White-Periwig in King-street. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* F 4, Otherwise he looks like a case of tooth-pikes, or a *Lute pin put in a sute of apparell. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Harts* 10 My Breeches like a paire of Lute-pins be, Scarse Buttocke-roome, as euery man may see. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* VII. 91 He doth fondlie incorporate the spirit of the *Lute-plaier in the Lute. *Ibid.* XIV. 221 He cannot put his *Lute-playing in exercise. 1742 POPE *Dunciad* IV. 306 Love-whisp'ring woods, and *lute-resounding waves. 1500–20 *Lut schulderis* [see LUTTERED] *c* 1500 *Proverbs* in Grose *Antiq. Repert.* (1809) IV. 406 He that is a perfyte musicion Perceyvithe the *Lute tewnes and the goode proporcion. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 774 Thy *lute-voiced brother will I sing ere long 1607 BREWER *Lingua* I ix, Auditus, shall we here thee play, the Lyero-way, or the *Lute way, shall we? 1611 J. MAYNARD (*title*), XII Wonders of the World With some Lessons to play Lyra-wayes alone, or .. with another Violl set Lute-way.

Lute (lūt), *sb.*2 See also LUTUM. [ad. OF. *lut* (F. *lut*) or med.L. (use of L *lutum* mud).]

1. Tenacious clay or cement composed of various ingredients, and used to stop an orifice, to render air-tight a joint between two pipes, to coat a retort, etc., and to protect a graft. Also with *a* and *pl.* a particular kind of this substance. † *Lute of wisdom* [= med.L. *lutum sapientiæ*], a composition for hermetical sealing, variously described by alchemists. *Fat lute* (see quot. 1836–41).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 195 Þe mouþ of þis pott schal be ioyned to þe mouþ of þe pott þat is in þe erþe with good lute, þat þere mowe noon eir out þerof. 1460–70 *Bk Quintessence* 4 Ze schulen opene þe hoole of þe vessel in þe heed þat was selid with þe seel of lute of wijsdom, maad of þe sotillest flour, and of white of eyren, and of moist papere, ymeyngid so þat no þing respire out. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 57/1 Put it in a glass, agglutinate the same, with a lute made for that purpose. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 193 The ordinary lutes wherewith to stop vessels of glasse against faint vapours are these. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 68 Lute is made with horse-dung and stiff clay well mix'd together. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl Alch* § 89 151 Take a good Retort of Glass, and put on it a good coat of strong Lute made of Blood, Lome, Hair, and sharp Sand. 1766 CAVENDISH in *Phil Trans.* LVI. 153 A glass tube fitted into its mouth, and secured with lute. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 789 Lutes are compositions which are employed to defend glass and other vessels from the action of fire [etc.]. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1037 Fat lute, composed of pipe-clay and drying oil, well beaten to a stiff mass. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 114 Make the box tight with a lute of sand and clay, in equal parts.

† **2.** In sense of L. *lutum*: Mud. Also *attrib.*

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 231 Lute, Unds, and Sands did long our March oppose. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 143 Roundish granules of a pale lute colour.

3. 'A packing-ring of india-rubber placed between the lid and the lip of a jar, to prevent the access of air to the contents' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

Lute (lūt), *sb.*3 *U. S. Brickmaking.* [n. Du. *loet* (whence also LOOT *sb.*1).] (See quot 1889)

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1889 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Bricks* etc. (ed. 2) 142 There is a tool used for scraping off and levelling the moulding floor.. It consists of a piece of light pine board, .. set upright, with a long light handle in the centre. At the bottom is tacked a thin piece of steel, generally an old wood-saw blade, with the teeth turned upward. .The tool is called a 'lute'.

† **Lute,** *sb.*4 *Obs.* Short. f LUTE-STRING 2.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1099/4 Sarcenets, Alamodes, and Lutes.

Lute (lūt), *v.*1 Now *rare.* [f. LUTE *sb.*1] **a.** *intr.* To play on the lute. **b.** quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj. or quoted words: To express by means of the lute. **c.** *intr.* To sound like a lute.

a. *a* 1479 CAXTON *Bk. Curteyse* xliv, To harpe and lute, or lustely to syng. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc) 64, I may not lute, or yet daunce or synge! 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxxi. 23 Therefore thy faythfulnesse to prayse, I will both Lute and sing. *c* 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbeares* i. iii. 83 In *Archiv Stud. new. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 313 He lutethe, he harpethe, and singethe all the day.

b. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XVIII. 423 Thanne luted Loue in a loude note, *Ecce quam bonum et quam iocundum, etc.* 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 111 Knaves are men, That lute and flute fantastic tenderness.

c. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* I. 167 Her new voice luting soft Cried, 'Lycius'.

Lute (lūt), *v.*2 [ad. L. *lutāre* (F. *luter*, 16th c.) f. *lut-um*: see LUTE *sb.*2 Cf. ENLUTE.]

1. *trans.* To coat with lute, esp. to cover (a crucible, etc.) with lute as a protection against fire; to close or stop with or as with lute (an orifice or joint); to stop with lute the cracks or joints of (a vessel). Also with *about, up.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. XXXI (1495) 878 Ocra brente Rede in newe crockes wel stoppyd and lutyd wyth newe claye. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 85 b, Then ye shall lute the gappe, or mouthe of the vaines, with this medicen 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 4 Before they distill, luting the Limbeck. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 67/1 Put this in a nue pot, and lute the same verye close. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 520 The better way is to lute it well, and close with clay. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 33 Their small boats, made of the barkes of trees, sowed with barke and well luted with gumme 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 349 Make a cake of clay and therewith lute up the pot. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 135 They make their nests of a longish hemispherical figure, of little twigs, and then lute them. 1662 HOBBES *Consid.* (1680) 52, I admire them when I see them lute an Alembick handsomely. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 86/1 To Lute about the Oven stock with Clay..to keep the heat in 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 59 Having luted the junctures let the fire be gradually administered 1763–6 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil.-Techn.* 7 There is no occasion for the hoop being luted. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm* vii 65 Producing gas by means of a tobacco pipe luted with clay. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 424 Luting his retorts with pipe clay. 1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 29 July 479/1 These he places in an earthen vessel, which he lutes with moist earth.

fig. 1627 DONNE *Serm* xliv. 440 Except the Lord open them [thy lips], it were better they were luted with the clay of the grave. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* x. 6 [They] had their eares luted against the sound of Peace.

2. To fasten or fix with or as with lute; also with *about, down, in, on, together, up*; occas. with complement. Const. † *against, into, to, unto.* Said also of the luting material.

1489 CAXTON *Fayt es of A* II xiv. 118 And luted theym wyth dong and stones ayenst the walles. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot* II 88 Put them in to a still of glasse, and put his heade on it, & lute them well together. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 40 Lute it well thereunto. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 422 Then pour out the Mixture into a tall Glass Cucurbite, to which lute on a Head and a Receiver 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis Quev.* (1708) 48 A large Glass-Bottle, wherein was Luted up a famous Necromancer 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distillation of Oil*, Cover the Vessel, and adapt its Helm to it; lute 'em very well together with the Whites of Eggs and Flower 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) II 87 Place the mixture in a Crucible to which a cover should be luted. 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXI. 387 M. de Thury. opened the masonry of these wells, and luted into the opening the upper half of a broken bottle. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 212/2 After charging them with the crude ore, the lids were luted down. 1881 TAIT in *Nature* XXV. 126 In the neck of the steel cylinder there was luted a vertical glass tube.

transf. and *fig.* 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 103 Paracelsus was fast luted in his grave, about the year of Christs Incarnation 1541. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl.* I. xi 118 It was a wooden structure firmly luted to its frozen base.

Lute: see LITE, LOOT, LOUT.

Luted (lūtėd), *ppl. a.* [f. LUTE *v.*2 + -ED1] Daubed or stopped with lute

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Explan. Words Art, *Luted*, close stopped with clay, dough, or such like. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s.v. *Nitre*, Put the Luted retort upon a furnace of close Reverberation 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 757 Expose the luted crucible to a strong forge fire.

Luteic (lūtī·ik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *lūte-us* yellow + -IC.] *Luteic acid*: see quot.

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem., Luteic acid* $C_{26}H_{20}O_{12}$(?) A yellow colouring matter prepared from the flowers of *Euphorbia Cyparissias*.

Lutein (lūtĭin). *Chem.* Also 9 **-ine**. [f. L. *lūte-um* yolk of egg (neut. of *lūteus* yellow) + -IN.] A substance of a deep yellow colour found in the yolk of eggs and the ovaries of animals.

1869 THUDICHUM in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XVII. 253 Various parts of animals and plants contain a yellow crystallizable substance to which .. I assign the name 'luteine'. 1900 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 624 This [absorption band] is indicative of the presence of lutein, to which the colour of the serum is said to be due.

Lutenand, -a(u)nt, obs. forms of LIEUTENANT.

† **Lutener.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. LUTE *sb.*1, after LUTANIST.] A lute-player.

1626 ROUS *Diary* (Camden) 8 The queenes lutener, a Frenchman, layd in the Tower

Lutenist: see LUTANIST.

Luteo- (lūtē·o), used as the combining form of L. *lūteus* LUTEOUS in various scientific terms, to signify the presence of a yellow colour with some other. **Lu·teo-cobaltic** *a. Chem.*, containing a compound of cobalt with a yellow colour. **Lu·teo-fu·lvous** *a. Bot.*, of a tawny yellow colour. **Lu·teo-fusce·scent** *a. Bot.*, of a somewhat dusky yellow colour. **Lu·teo-fu·scous** *a. Bot.*, between fuscous and yellow (Cassell). **Lu·teo-ga·llic (acid)** *Chem.*, the yellow colouring matter of

gall-nuts. **Lu·teo-hæmatoi·din** *Phys.*, a yellow modification of hæmatoidin. **Lu·teo-rufe·scent** *a. Bot.*, of a reddish yellow colour. **Lu·teo-vire·scent** *a. Bot.*, of a greenish yellow colour.

1889 *Syd Soc Lex.*, **Luteo-cobaltic salts.* 1871 W A. Leighton *Lichen-flora* 205 Apothecia *luteo fulvous. *Ibid.* 246 Spores 1, *luteo-fuscescent, narrow-oblong [etc]. 1861 Hulme tr *Mequin-Tandon* II iii. v. 152 Gallic, ellagic, and *luteogallic acids. 1880 J W. Lego *Bile* 39 The lutein of Thudichum appears to resemble the *luteo-hæmatoidin.. of Piccolo and Lieben 1871 W. A. Leighton *Lichen-flora* 341 Apothecia *luteo-rufescent or reddish-flesh-coloured. *Ibid.* 267 *Lecidea melanochroa*, Leight *luteo-virescent

Luteolein (lūtī·ŏlin). *Chem.* [ad. F. *luteoline*] Chevreul's term for a substance which accompanies, and is a product of the normal oxidation of luteolin (*Syd. Soc Lex.* 1889).

1864 in Webster. 1882 in Ogilvie

Luteolin (lūtī·ŏlin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [ad. F. *luteolin*, f mod.L. (*reseda*) *luteol-a* weld] The yellow colouring matter of weld (*Reseda luteola*).

1844 in Hoblyn *Dict. Med.* 1869 Thudichum in *Proc. Roy Soc.* XVII. 255 Luteoline, from weld.

Luteolous (lūtēŏ·lŏs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *luteol-us* (dim. of *luteus* Luteous) + -ous.] Somewhat luteous, yellowish.

1856 in Mayne *Expos Lex.* 1874 H. C Wood *Fresh w. Algæ N. Amer.* 99 The microgonidia indefinite in number, much the smaller, pale or dirty green or luteolous.

†Lu·teon. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? Misprint for *lutern* Luthern; but Moxon has both words] (See quot.)

1679 Moxon *Mech Exerc.* 147 Single light Windows or Luteons.

Luteous (lūtēəs), *a*¹ *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *luteus* (f. *lutum* yellow weed) + -ous.] Of a deep orange yellow colour. Hence **†Lu·teously** *adv.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 1 v 1 345 [Mandrake] bears Apples .. luteously (*printed* lutrously) pallescent *Ibid.* 1. v. ii 345 Flowers out of whose middle erupts a luteous and specious tuft 1661 Lovell *Hist Anim. & Min* Introd., Woodpecker green luteous 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 290 A fine luteous substance which is taken and dried for the painters, who use it in the place of yellow oker 1848 Gould *Birds Austral.* IV 78 Luteous Honey-eater. *Comb.* 1819 Samouelle *Entomol Compend* 159 Olive-black above, luteous red beneath 1877 Coues & Allen *N. Amer. Rod.* 28 In the prairie skins, the color is very bright; a rich fawn or luteous-brown.

†Lu·teous, *a.*² *Obs.* [f. L. *lute-us* (f. *lutum* mud) + -ous] Of or pertaining to mud.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1715 tr *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem* II i. 273 That [Sarsaparilla] is naught which hath a dirty, luteous kind of Colour within. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 284 These waters keep but a little while fresh, the luteous and saline particles, which are the life of em, falling quickly to the bottom of the vessel

Luter (lūtəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5–6 **lutar,** 6 **leutare, lewter,** 6– luter. [f. Lute *v*.¹ + -er¹.] A lute-player.

1474 *Ld. Treas. Acc Scot* (1877) I. 59 Item to the lutare, j elne ½ quarter of grene for his gowne 1497 *Ibid* 376 Giffin to ane lutar. ixs 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz of York* (1830) 29 Item to Giles lewter for stringes for the Quene of Scottes lewte xs. 1532 Hervet *Xenophon's Housek.* (1768) 65 To exercyse the hande, as harpers and luters do, that it may folowe the mind. 1654 Vilvain *Epit. Ess* v. 73 Twixt Nightingal and Luter a strife extended 1660 Haward *Crown Rev.* 25 Two Luters Fee a piece 40 o o. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 11 Mar. 415/1 The wooers and luters of Watteau's fans are phantasms

Lutescent (lūtē·sĕnt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *lūteus* yellow + -escent.] Inclining to yellow.

1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 182 Hinder margin of the thorax red lutescent. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 167 *Helotium Humuli.* Cup becoming slightly concave, lutescent, firm.

b. in combining form **lutescenti-**.

1871 W A Leighton *Lichen-flora* 261 *Lecidea ochrococca*, Nyl lutescenti-ochraceous, granulose, effuse [etc] *Ibid.* 297 Epithecium slightly lutescenti-fuscescent or dusky.

Lu·te-string¹. [f. Lute *sb.*¹ + String *sb.*]

1. A string of (or adapted for) a lute.

1530 Palsgr. 241/2 Lutestryng, *cordeau, cordon de lus* 1576 Lyte *Dodoens* I ci. 143 Long threedes (like to very fine and small lutestrings). 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* III ii. 61 His iesting spirit, which is now crept into a lute-string, and now gouern'd by stops 1630 Davenant *Cruel Bro* v. 1, Thy wrist vaynes are cut, Heere In this Bason bleed: till drynesse make them curle Like Lute-strings in the fire. 1731 Arbuthnot *Nat Aliments* (1735) 157 A Lute-string will bear a hundred Weight without Rupture. 1820 Keats *Isabella* ii, Her lute-string gave an echo of his name. 1855 Browning *Fra Lippo* 52 There came .. A sweep of lute-strings, laughs, and whifts of song

attrib. 1683 Moxon *Mech Exerc., Printing* xv. P 9 Fine Lute-string Wyer is..fastned by twisting about half an Inch of the end of the Lute-string to the rest of the Lute-string.

2. A noctuid moth having lines resembling the strings of a lute on its wings.

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol Compend* 402 The lesser Lutestring..The Poplar Lutestring. *Ibid.* Index, Lute-string moths. 1843 Westwood *Brit. Moths* I. 202

Lutestring² (lūtstrin). [App. an alteration of Lustring (which, however, appears later in our quots.), assimilated to prec.] A kind of glossy silk fabric; a dress or a ribbon of this material.

1661 Pepys *Diary* 18 Feb., We went to a mercer's and there she bought a suit of Lutestring for herself. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2126/4 To be sold a parcel of very good black narrow Lute-Strings, and Alamode-Silks. 1704 Pope *Lett.* (1736) V 124 Think of flouncing the petticoat so very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of lute-string! 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 78 She was dressed in a flowing Negligee of white Lutestring. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 46 To draw a pattern for a silver brocade lutestring. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* VI. 715 As if you had .. held your trailing lutestring up yourself. 1887 *Macm Mag.* LV. 108 A suit of white lutestring trimmed with large bunches of acorns.

†b. *To speak in lutestring*: (meaning uncertain). The phrase 'which I met with in the course of my reading' is several times derisively quoted by Junius as used by the Duke of Grafton. Cf quot. *a* 1797 in C.

1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii 250, I was led to trouble you with these observations by a passage, which, to speak in lutestring, I met with this morning in the course of my reading.

c. *attrib.*

1759 *Compl. Lett-writer* (ed. 6) 222 Dressed in a white lutestring gown and petticoat. 1768 C'tess Cowper *Let. to Mrs Delany* in *Mrs D.'s Life & Corr.* Ser. II. I. 186 Lord Spencer had a pale blue lutestring domino *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo III.* (1845) I xiv. 210 He [Chas. Townshend] had said of the last arrangement before Fox was set at the head, that it was a pretty lutestring administration which would do very well for summer wear

Lutetian (lūtī·shăn), *a.* [f. L. *Lutēti-a* an ancient city on the site of modern Paris + -an.] Of or belonging to Lutetia or Paris; Parisian.

1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* II 235 That Strength Which, by your great Forefathers taught, [might] have fix'd The British Standard on Lutetian Tow'rs.

†Lutewiht. *Obs. rare.*⁻¹ [f. ME. *lut* (see Lite *sb.*⁴) little + *wiht* thing] A little.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 72 Auh hwon ze nede moten speken a lutewiht, leseð up ower muðes flodzeten

‖ **Luth** (lut). [Fr.: ? transferred use of *luth* Lute *sb.*¹] The Leather Turtle (see Leather *sb* 6).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 176 The large Sunfish the Luth the group of Péron's Seals 1884 [see *leather turtle* s v Leather 6]. 1901 Gadow *Amphibia & Reptiles* 333 *Sphargis* s. *Dermatochelys coriacea*, the Leathery Turtle or Luth .the largest of all recent Chelonians.

Luther, obs. form of Lither

Lutheran (lūthərăn), *a* and *sb.* Also 6 **lutherane.** [f. proper name *Luther* + -an]

A *adj.* Pertaining to the German reformer Martin Luther (1483–1546), his opinions and followers.

In the 16th c. the designation was used by Roman Catholic writers as coextensive with Protestant; applied, e g, to the reformed Church of England Now chiefly applied to doctrinal views held by Luther in opposition to other reformers, e.g. his doctrine as to the nature of Christ's presence in the Eucharist (see Consubstantiation), and as the appellation of those churches, principally in Germany and Scandinavia, which accept the Augsburg Confession as their official doctrinal symbol.

1530 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) I. 333 They wyll not dissent from the lutheran sekt 1650 Stapylton *Strada's Low-C. Warrs* III 53 Disliking his marrying into a Lutheran family 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct Dubit.* II ii rule VI § 10 The Lutheran churches have, as little reason for their division. 1841 T. A Trollope *Summer W France* I VIII. 128 Marechal de Saxe, lived and died in the Lutheran religion. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* XVIII. (ed 5) 336 In North Germany princes as well as people were mostly Lutheran.

B. *sb.* A follower of Luther; an adherent of his doctrines; a member of the Lutheran church.

1521 Abp. Warham in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser III I 240 The heryng wherof shuld be right plesant to the open Lutheranes beyond the See. 1613 Shaks. *Hen VIII*, III ii. 99 I know her for A spleeny Lutheran 1700 S. L tr. *Fryke's Voy. E Ind.* 321 We had several Lutherans these fell a Singing some Spiritual Hymns in the Temple 1865 J. Gill *Banished Count* XXI. 219 There were large numbers of Lutherans at this time in Pennsylvania 1900 R. J. Drummond *Apostol Teach. & Christ's* VIII 335 This is the contention of Ritualists, be they Lutherans or Anglicans.

Hence **Lutheranancer** *nonce-wd.* = Lutheran *sb.*; **Luthera·nic** *a.* (*rare*) = Lutheran *a.*

a 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 273 Depresse this newe pernicious sekt of the lutarynnauncers. 1848 W. H. Mill *Five Serm.* 132 *note*, Where the palmary Lutheranic dogma is implied. *Ibid.* 139 *note*, Perhaps this is the Lutheranic interpretation of the words

Lutheran: see Luthern.

Lutheranism (lūthərăniz'm). [f. Lutheran + -ism] The body of doctrine taught by Luther and his followers; the holding of Lutheran opinions

1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 118 In this meane tyme beginneth anewe persecution in Fraunce, againste them that were anye thynge suspected of Lutheranisme 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Answ.* § 18 (1653) 71 The Papists upbraid the Protestants with their Lutheranisme 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 441 Pieces relating to the history of Lutheranism. 1847 Lewes *Hist Philos.* (1867) II. 100 This centre of Lutheranism [Würtemberg]. 1876 Tennyson *Q. Mary* III. iv, You yourself have been supposed Tainted with Lutheranism.

Lutheranize (lūthərănəiz), *v.* [f. Lutheran + -ize.] **a.** *trans.* To render Lutheran; to convert to Lutheran doctrines and belief. **b.** *intr.* To become Lutheran; to incline to Lutheran doctrines. Hence **Lu·theranizer.**

1845 Manning in Purcell *Life* (1896) I. xv. 311 Is it not strange that the Lutherans and Lutheranizers..hold a development? 1857 Pusey *Real Presence* I. (1869) 95 A few leading Zwinglian preachers Lutheranised for a while. 1879 Baring-Gould *Germany* II. 175 Ditmarschen. In 1532 it was Lutheranised.

Luthere, obs. form of Lither.

†Luthe·rian, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **luther-yan,** (**lauterian**). [f. *Luther* + -ian. Cf. F. *luthérien.*] = Lutheran *a.* and *sb.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 224 b, Agaynst the first parte of this artycle these lutheryans..hath maligned and erred. 1581 Nicol Burne *Disput.* in *Cath Tract.* (S. T. S.) 147 The Lauterianis, Zuinglianis, Calvinistis, and Anabaptistis. 1589 L. Wright *Hunting Antichrist* 10 They were all called Waldenses till the time of Luther, when they began to be called Lutherians and Protestants.

Hence **† Luthe·rianism** = Lutheranism.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 54 Lutherianism was..finally established in 1593, by the synod of Upsal.

Lutherism (lūthərizm). [f. as prec. + -ism] **a.** = Lutheranism. **b.** Something characteristic of Luther, or done or said in imitation of Luther.

a 1695 Wood *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxf* (Gutch 1796) II. 29 Lutherism increased daily in the University. 1863 W. C. Dowding *Life & Corr. G. Calixtus* vii. 51 Calixtus, who had hitherto been conversant with Lutherism, found here the headquarters of the German 'Reformed'. 1888–3 Schaff *Encycl Relig. Knowl.* I. 72 The movement which led the population of Anhalt from Lutherism to Calvinism.

Lutherist (lūthərist). [f. *Luther* + -ist.] **a.** A student of Luther; one deeply read in his life-history and works. **b.** = Lutheran *sb*

1883 *American* VII. 121 Only Dr. Th. Kolde contests with Dr Köstlin the distinction of being the first of living Lutherists. 1884 *Ibid.* 330 The latest studies of the Lutherists of Germany.

Luthern (lūthəɹn). Forms: 7 **lutheran, -en,** 8 **luthron,** 7– **luthern.** [? A corruption of Lucarne. Cf. Luteon.] A dormer-window. Also *luthern-light, -window.*

1669 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 557 With hansome Lutheran windowes in the roofe. 1679 Moxon *Mech Exerc* 169 Luthern, See Dormer 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math* 901 In measuring of Roofing, seldom any deductions are made for the Vacancies for Lutheren Lights, and Sky Lights. 1723–24 Chambers tr. *S le Clerc's Archit* I 109 We call Lutherns, those Windows rais'd over the Corniche of a Building, and in the Roof of the House 1751 Halfpenny *New Designs Farm Houses* 7, 2 Luthron Windows with Cheeks at 9*s.* each. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* Introd. 5 The inside of the dome, receives light from eight luthern windows regularly disposed 1823 Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 587 *Luthern* 1886 E. L. Bynner *A. Surriage* XV. 167 The gambrel roof and luthern window

Lutherolatry (lūthərŏ·lătri) [See -latry.] The 'worship' of Luther Hence **Luthero·latrist,** a 'worshipper' or idolizer of Luther.

1859 *Lit Churchman* 16 June 217/1 Lutherolatry 1883 *Ch Times* XXI. 857 Our Lutherolatrists think [etc].

Luthier (lūthiəɹ). [n. F. *luthier*, f *luth* Lute.] A lute-maker.

1879 Hipkins in *Grove's Dict. Mus* I 687 To leave this instrument as complete as the Cremona School of luthiers left the violin

Luthre, luthur, variant of Lither *a.*

Lutidine (lūtidin). *Chem.* **a.** An alkaloid obtained from bone-oil and coal-tar products. **b.** A related alkaloid ('β-lutidine') obtained by distilling cinchonine with potassium hydrate.

1851 T. Anderson in *Trans Royal Soc. Edin.* XX. 254 A base which possesses precisely the constitution of toluidine, and to which I give the name of lutidine. 1864 *Proc Royal Soc.* XIII 305 The cinchonine base, which the author [Greville Williams] distinguishes by the name of β lutidine 1881 *Athenæum* 21 May 691/3 'On the Physiological Action of β Lutidine'.

Luting (lūtiŋ), *vbl. sb*¹ [f. Lute *v.*¹ + -ing¹.] The action of playing on the lute.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev* 38 Off lewtyng, He bare the pryes aey 1484 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett* III 314 Ther wer non dysgysyngs, ner harpyng, ner lutyng, ner syngyn, ner non lowde dysports 1589 Nashe *Anat of Absurditie* Epist *Wks.* (Grosart) I 8 Citterning and Luting. 1880 Watson *Angelo* in *Prince's Quest*, etc (1892) 120 My wife, sir, hath a pretty gift Of singing and of luting

Luting (lūtiŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. Lute *v* 2 + -ing¹.] The action of stopping joints or cracks with lute.

1608 Bp Hall *Char Virtues & V., Presumptuous* Wks. (1627) 195 He is a confident alchymist. His glasse breakes; yet hee, vpon better luting, laies wagers of the successe 1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 52 The head of the stock, covered to defend it from wet by good luteing of it. 1816 Kirby & Sp *Entomol.* (1828) II. 500 Transfer the bees to a new hive which shall require a new luting.

attrib. 1789 J. Keir *Dict. Chem.* 97/1 The whole luting apparatus is to be bound with a string.

b. *concr.* The material used for this purpose.

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll Waters* A iij, A lutynge for a glasse that ryveth upon the fyre 1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* XXXVIII, Bath the joynts and lutings with warm water. 1777 Priestley *On Air* III Introd 4 As a luting I have found it most convenient. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 30 A luting is employed, called Fat Luting. 1861 Gesner *Coal, Petrol.* etc (1865) 173 A good fine clay, ..is the cheapest luting for retort lids 1893 Lloyd & Hadcock *Artillery* 219 The door or cover is made watertight with a mixture of beeswax and tallow, termed 'luting'.

Luting (lūtiŋ), *ppl. a.*¹ [Lute *v.*¹ 2.] That lutes, or sounds like a lute.

1887 G. Meredith *Ballads & P.* 131 This lady of the luting tongue.

Lu·ting, *ppl. a.*² In senses of Lute *v.*²

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* XXX. (1856) 261 Your chin has a trick of freezing to your upper jaw by the luting aid of your beard.

Lutinist, obs. form of Lutanist.

Lutist (lūtist). [f. Lute *sb.*¹ + -ist.] **a.** A lute-player. (Cf. Lutenist.) **b.** A maker of lutes.

1687 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 254 Imitation of Claudian in expressing a controversie betweene a lutist and a nightingale. 1814 MRS J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* II. 47 The lady retained .. a taborer, a lutist, and a player on the rebeck. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. Prel. 280 The instrument on which he played .. A marvel of the lutist's art

Lutonist, obs. form of LUTANIST.

Lutose (lĭū·tōus), *a.* [ad. L. *lutōs-us*, f. *lutum* clay.] Covered with mud; miry; *spec.* in *Ent.* (see quot. 1826). Hence †**Luto·sity**, muddiness.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 8 Which Tinctures are separable from accidentall drosse, and earthly lutosity. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV 275 Lutose, covered with a powdery substance resembling mud or dirt, which easily rubs off

‖ **Lutrin** (lūtræn) [Fr.] = LECTERN.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev.* III v. iv. 314 Sacristies, lutrins, altar-rails are pulled down 1856 *Ecclesiologist* XVII. 89 The *lutrin*, or great lettern, and other fittings.

Lutrine (lĭū·trəin), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *lutrīnus*, f. L. *lutra* otter: see -INE¹.] Pertaining to the *Lutrinæ* or otter family.

1883 *Daily Tel.* 4 July 5/2 The lutrine tribes are greatly on the increase upon some of the best trout-streams.

Luttby, var. LOTEBY *Obs.*, paramour.

Lutte, var. LITE, little; obs. f. LUTE *sb.*¹

†**Lu·ttered,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* luttaird. ? Bowed, crooked.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 779 Alle with lutterde legges, lokerde unfaire 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 57 With lut schulderis, and luttaird back.

Lutulence (lĭū·tiŭlĕns). *rare.* [f. next. see -ENCE] Muddiness; mud, dirt

1727 in BAILEY vol. II *a* 1834 in Sir H Taylor *Artevelde* Wks 1864 I. 305 The after-stream with earth-sprung taints, And gathering lutulence, [is] made foul.

Lutulent (lĭū·tiŭlĕnt), *a. ? Obs.* [ad. L. *lutulent-us*, f *lutum* mud.] Muddy, turbid.

c 1600 *Timon* II iv (1842) 31 By what faulte or fate of mine (luculent, not lutulent Sergeants) shall I say [etc] 1614 I ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 17 The lutulent, spumy, maculatorie waters of Sinne 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim & Min* Introd, The spleen, drawing thick lutulent and melancholick blood. 1755 in JOHNSON [Hence in mod. Dicts]

†**Lu·tum.** *Obs* [a. L. *lutum*] = LUTE *sb* 2

1718 J CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig Philos.* (1730) II xviii. § 7 They [Chymists] try whether their Lutums (that is the matter which they apply to the Joints of their Vessels) are as close as they should be.

Luve, obs. f. LOVE. **Luven,** var. LEVE *v.*² *Obs.*

Luver, Luveray, obs. ff. LOUVER, LIVERY.

Luvesum, obs. form of LOVESOME.

†**Luvestiche.** *Obs* [OE. *lufestice*, ad. late L. *levisticum*: see LOVAGE] = LOVAGE

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* I 374 ȝenim lufestice [etc] & ȝepuna ða wyrte to somne. *c* 1465 *Voc Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 555/11 *Levisticum*, i. luuestche, i luuestiche

Luvien, obs. form of LIVE, LOVE *vbs.*

†**Lux,** *v. Obs.* [ad F. *luxer*, ad. L. *luxāre*: see LUXATE *v.*] = LUXATE *v* Hence **Lu xing** *vbl sb.*

1708 J PHILIPS *Cyder* II 488 The fall Luxt his neck-joint. 1725 POPE *Odyss* XI 85 Staggering I reel'd, and as I reel'd I fell, Lux'd the neck joint 1775 ASH, Suppl, *Luxing*, the act of putting out of joint

Lux, obs variant of LUXE.

†**Lu·xate,** *ppl. a Obs.* [ad. L. *luxāt-us*, f *luxāre*: see next.] = LUXATED.

1597 J KING *On Jonas* (1618) 399 He liueth not within our Land (sauing in a few disordered and luxate members) 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim. & Min* 110 Applied with the ashes of a Womans haire it cureth luxate joynts.

Luxate (lŭksēlt), *v.* [f. L. *luxāt-*, ppl. stem of *luxāre*, f *luxus* dislocated, a. Gr. λοξός.] *trans* To dislocate, put out of joint. Also *fig.*

1623 in COCKERAM 1644 BARWICK *Querela Cantab* Pref., Thus the Knippendolings of the age luxated all the joints of Christianity in this kingdom. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I (1726) 57 Descartes by his jocular metaphysical Meditations has so luxated and distorted the rational Faculties of some, otherwise, sober Persons 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* X 368 The Spine luxated inwards cannot be restored 1760 *Phil. Trans* LI. 679 My father was sent for to a man who had luxated his thigh bone 1835–6 TODD *Cycl Anat.* I. 157/1 The foot had been luxated 1846 BRITTAN tr *Malgaigne's Man Oper. Surg.* 237 Depress the metacarpus to luxate the bones.

Hence **Lu xated** *ppl a*, **Lu xating** *vbl. sb.*

1634 T JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* Pref. (1678) 3 Who without Chirurgery can hope to cure Broken or Luxated parts? 1718 tr *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 195 Dragon's Blood . strengthens luxated Joynts 1775 ASH, Suppl, *Luxating*, the act of putting out of joint. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 549 The projection of the luxated portion into the abdomen

Luxation (lŭksē·ʃən). *Surg.* [ad L. *luxātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *luxāre*: see LUXATE *v.*] The action of dislocating or putting out of joint; the condition of being dislocated; dislocation; an instance of this.

1552 UDALL tr. *Geminie's Anat.* Pref., Luxacions and wrenches. 1580 T. NORTON *Let. to Ld. Burghley*, In a luxacion or unknittyng of their owne lymes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 1002 If at any time the luxation of the Talus doe happen, it is rather to the inner processe then to the vtter. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* VII. ii. 480 When two Bones, which being naturally united make up a Joint, are separated from each other, we call it a LUXATION. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* XXVII. (1804) 180 As pretty a luxation of the *os humeri* as one would desire to see. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat* 115 New synovial membranes are sometimes formed, as is observed in false joints, after unreduced luxations. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 430 The existence of luxation of the nasal bones was established

b. *fig.*

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxxvi. Wks. (ed Alford) IV. 85 There are other Luxations, other Dislocations of Jesus when we displace him for any worldly respect 1638 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 232, I could produce many such luxations of whole verses out of Virgil 1812 *Q. Rev.* VIII. 227 Discussions on the position of an accent, the luxation of a dochmiac, or the hallucination of some sinful copyist

Luxe. *Obs.* exc. as in 2. Also 7 lux. [a. F. *luxe*, ad. L *luxus*.]

†1. LUXURY. *Obs.*

1558 in Froude *Hist Eng* VI. 399 *note*, While they .. in luxe and lewdness, did sail in a sure port *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Spectacles* xviii, Ambition, Luxe, and Avarice 1636 E. DACRES tr *Machiavel's Disc Livy* I. ii. 12 To exceed others in luxe and wantonnesse 1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus* (ed 2) 14 There will need no Sumptuary lawes to represse the Lux which Men so much condemn in our Apparrel 1718 PRIOR *Pleasure* 14 The power of wealth I tried, And all the various luxe of costly pride. 1746 SHENSTONE *Elegies* XXI 39 Above or Persian luxe or Attic art, The rude majestic monument arose

‖ **2.** The French *luxe* (lŭks) occurs as an alien word with the sense: Luxuriousness, sumptuous elegance, esp. in *édition de luxe, train de luxe*

1819 *Edinb Rev.* XXXII 377 The paper used for printing, except in what are emphatically called *les éditions de luxe*, is very inferior to ours 1885 *Athenæum* 25 July 111/2 The volume may fairly claim to be, in a modest way, an *édition de luxe* 1886 *Westm. Rev* Apr. 591 Paper and type are the very acme of refinement and *luxe* 1888 *Pall Mall G* 4 Aug 2/2 These were not *luxe* or 'limited' trains with extra fancy fares 1890 *Bradshaw's Cont Rlwy Guide* Jan 49 'Train de Luxe', consisting of Sleeping Cars and Lits-Salons, number of places limited

Luxsorius, obs. form of LUXURIOUS

Luxullianite (lŭksŭ liănəit). *Min.* [f. *Luxullian* its locality in Cornwall + -ITE.] (See quots.)

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class* 199 The name Luxullianite has been proposed for a porphyroidal granite, in which the mica is replaced by tourmaline 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* XII 210 Luxullianite is composed of schorl, flesh-coloured orthoclase, and quartz.

†**Lu·xur.** *Obs. rare.* [? Back-formation from LUXURIOUS.] A lecher

1604 T M. *Blacke Booke* D 3 How many Villainies were in Spaine how many Luxurs in Italie 1604 T M *Father Hubburds Tales* E 2 b, The torment to a luxur due, Who neuer thinkes his harlot true. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev Trag.* I 1 Wks 1878 II 6 A parcht and juicelesse luxur.

†**Luxure.** *Obs.* [a. F. *luxure* (13th c. in Littré), ad.L *luxuria*: see LUXURY.] = LUXURY I

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III pr VII 62 (Camb MS) Who-soeuere wole remembryn hym of hyse luxures, he shal wel vndyrstonde þat [etc] 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 245 The Philosophre conseileth to a king, That he the surfet of luxure Schal tempre.

Luxuriance (lŭksĭū·riăns, lŭgzĭū·riăns). [f. LUXURIANT: see -ANCE.] The condition of being luxuriant; superabundant growth or development, exuberance; an instance of this. Also quasi-*concr*

1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 92 The whole leafy forest stands displayed, In full luxuriance 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 87/2 Each had the luxuriances of the citizens to prune 1777 BURKE *Let to Sheriffs Bristol* Wks III 203 The faults which grow out of the luxuriance of freedom. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I 237 This calm luxuriance of blissful light 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* II, The luxuriance of his fancy was unabated 1845 FORD *Handbk Spain* 92 Vegetation . bursts forth in gigantic luxuriance and life 1850 GOSSE *Rivers of Bible* (1878) 196 The cattle are driven from considerable distances to feed on its luxuriance 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys Geog* VI 312 The whole Equatorial zone is characterized by the extreme luxuriance of the vegetation

Luxuriancy (lŭksĭū·riănsi, lŭgzĭū·riănsi). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. · see -ANCY.] = prec.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess* I xii. 143 The rankness and luxuriancy of our tempers ought rather to be the subject of our extirpation 1672 DRYDEN *Defence* Wks. 1883 IV 230 His malice keeps a poet within those bounds, which the luxuriancy of his fancy would tempt him to overleap 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 414 P 5 A Tree in all its Luxuriancy and Diffusion of Boughs and Branches. 1737 *Common Sense* I 25, I therefore prohibit all *Conceits*, and Luxuriancies of Fancy 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I x. 102 Such a luxuriancy of fungitous flesh, as yielded to no remedy. 1804–6 SYD SMITH *Mor Philos.* (1850) 183 You do not expect wildness in walls, and luxuriancy in buttresses. 1818 C. M. J. CLAIRMONT *Jrnl.* in Dowden *Shelley* (1886) II. v 203 The scenery to Bologna was flat, but of incredible luxuriancy.

Luxuriant (lŭksĭū·riănt, lŭgzĭū·riănt), *a.* Also 6 *erron* **luxurient.** [ad. L. *luxuriant-em*, pres. pple. of *luxuriāre* to grow rank, f. *luxuria* LUXURY.]

1. Producing abundantly, prolific. Now *rare*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 19 The grownde is luxurient and frutefull. 1712 POPE *Vertumnus* 10 The growth of the luxuriant year 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 44 The soil of the Island is truly luxuriant. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) III. 142 The country still retains a luxuriant fertility. 1794 S WILLIAMS *Vermont* 132 The soil was fertile and luxuriant. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* ii, It was luxuriant as the valleys of Devon.

†*transf.* 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref, Here the luxuriant Chin quite down is mown.

2. Of plants, etc.: Growing profusely, exuberant, rank. †Of flesh: Growing to excess (*obs.*).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 230 If stamped and applied they compresse luxuriant flesh *a* 1667 COWLEY *Death Mrs K. Philips* iv, Wit's like a Luxuriant Vine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 166 [The Ploughman] Sends in his feeding Flocks betimes t' invade The rising bulk of the luxuriant Blade. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. ii, Her hair . was so luxuriant, that it reached her middle 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVII. 64 The luxuriant olive by a swain Rear'd in some solitude. 1835 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. iii. 35 The dark nasturtium is a fine colour, and very luxuriant 1846 J BAXTER *Libr Pract Agric* (ed 4) II. 365 The tops of white turnips are long and luxuriant at the commencement of the season 1883 *19th Cent* May 763 Strong and luxuriant hair is accompanied by regular and durable teeth.

b. *spec.* in *Bot.* (see quots. 1760, 1852).

1760 J. LEE *Introd Bot* I xx. (1765) 53 A flower is said to be luxuriant, when some of the Parts of Fructification are augmented in Number, and others thereby excluded. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) I 251 When of a luxuriant growth, the numbers often increase, especially the number of the pistils 1852 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot Terms*, *Luxuriant.* Generally applied where a superabundance of nutriment causes the organs of nutrition to be more developed than those of fructification.

3. In immaterial applications. a. Of invention, genius, fancy, etc.. Exuberantly productive. Of speech, action, etc.: Abundant, profuse, excessive. Of ornamentation. Excessively rich or florid.

1625 BACON *Ess Youth & Age* (Arb) 263 A fluent and Luxuriant Speech becomes Youth well, but not Age. 1642 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind Answ* III 53 If hee will give lesse scope to his luxuriant pen, speak more cautiously 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr Ethics* 443 Mistake not these things for arbitrary flourishes of luxuriant fancy 1689 SWIFT *Ode to Temple* Wks 1755 IV. I 244 How is the muse luxuriant grown 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 87 Restraining it [the common law] where it was too lax and luxuriant 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel* II xvii 75 The Irish jig, which they can dance with a most luxuriant expression 1799 *Med Jrnl* I 43 Brown was a luxuriant genius. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg Art* (1850) 91 The vivid colour, the luxuriant architecture remind us of Paul Veronese 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* III. I § 55 (1864) 425 A luxuriant imagination implies the facility of retaining scenes of every description 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig Knowl* II 1200 Rules were given with respect to the luxuriant ornamentation of the churches.

†b. Excessively prosperous *Obs*

1654 tr *Scudery's Curia Pol* 76 Luxuriant and wanton times cause Princes like iron to rust for want of use. 1712 STELLE *Spect.* No 330 P 3 By many Losses reduced from a very luxuriant Trade and Credit to very narrow Circumstances 1766 GOLDSM *Vic. W.* XXIX, The luxuriant great ones of the world shall no more tread us to the earth.

†c Of a disease: Abundantly prevalent. *Obs.*

1656 J SMITH *Pract Physick* 24 Arthritis that is vagrant is Scorbutical The parts affected are the Nerves; because it is very luxuriant in the back and the loins.

¶ **4.** Misused for · LUXURIOUS

1671 *Phil Trans* VI 2129 Being the most delicious and luxuriant Cider that ever I knew. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lix, Uncle A. had been left, in a luxuriant apartment. 1885 C GIBBON *Hard Knot* I v. 69 It was a splendid apartment, luxuriant to a degree.

Hence **Luxu riantly** *adv*, †**Luxu riantness.**

1725 C PITT *Vida's Art Poet* III (1726) 66 In wide array luxuriantly he pours A crowd of words, and opens all his stores 1775 ASH, *Luxuriantness*. 1786 BURNS *Ep. to a Young Friend* vi, The sacred lowe o' weel-plac'd love, Luxuriantly indulge it 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I 637 Round each new discovery wreathed I luxuriantly the fancies infantine 1863 LYELL *Antiq Man* 16 Nowhere does this tree flourish more luxuriantly than in Denmark

Luxuriate (lŭksĭū·rĭĕt, lŭgzĭū·rĭĕt), *v.* [f. L. *luxuriāt-*, ppl stem of *luxuriāre*. see LUXURIANT.]

1 *intr* Of a plant. To grow rank. Now *rare.* Also *fig.* †Of a writer · To write at exuberant length, to exceed one's limits. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* Democr to Rdr 10, I could haue more willingly luxuriated, and better satisfied my selfe and others *Ibid* III II II 1 545 The mind is apt to lust, and hote or cold, As corne luxuriates in a better molde. 1658 J ROBINSON *Eudora* IX 48 Scorbutical Plants luxuriate, where the Scurvie is predominant 1731 in BAILEY vol II. 1832 G DOWNES *Lett Cont Countries* I. 269 The vineyards hereabout are partly lopped, partly left to luxuriate 1868 LIGHTFOOT *Comm Philipp.* (1873) 259 Syria was a soil where such a plant would thrive and luxuriate

†b *fig.* To grow or develop exuberantly *into* (error, folly, etc.). *Obs.*

1651 N. BACON *Disc Govt. Eng* II xvii (1739) 90 The Clergy suffered the minds of young Scholars to luxuriate into Errours of Divinity. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 P 1 The powers of the mind more frequently luxuriate into follies, than blossom into goodness 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* V. 121 The seeds of faults wanted but the soil in which . to luxuriate into vices.

2. To indulge in luxury; to feast, revel, enjoy oneself. Now only with const. *in*, *on*.

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* Democr. to Rdr. 56 Let them tyrannize, Epicurize, oppresse, luxuriate, and consume themselues 1648 JOS BEAUMONT *Psyche* XIX xliv, 'Tis Worth enough, if a young Gallant can Look big, Luxuriate, and Write Gentleman. 1832 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners Amer* I (1839) 2 A huge crocodile luxuriating in the slime. 1841 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I 71, I had a long letter from Morton the other day—he is still luxuriating at Venice. 1866 MRS. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 25 The Christmas-dinner, that solid feast of fat things on which we also luxuriated. 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 278 The troops must have luxuriated in the easeful quarters which Hannibal's sword had opened for them.

b. In immaterial sense: To take great delight, revel *in* (something).

c 1650 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 357 Do they not luxuriate in this Wish? 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I iv 550 They also did luxuriate in their other Many Creature-gods. 1830 Herschel *Stud Nat. Phil.* 71 The mind. luxuriates in its newly found powers 1880 N. Smyth *Old Faiths in new Light* iv. (1882) 124 The Oriental mind luxuriates in dreams.

Hence **Luxuriation**, the action or process of luxuriating; exuberant efflorescence.

1839 De Quincey *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 207 This book never could be very popular, from the luxuriation of its descriptions. 1854 — *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II 60 The same genial climate there was, the same luxuriation of nature in her early prime.

† **Luxuriety.** *nonce-wd.* [f. Luxurious, on the supposed analogy of *variety*, etc.] Luxuriance.

a 1768 Sterne *Serm* xl. Wks. 1815 IV. 64 One may observe a kind of luxuriety in the description.

† **Luxuriose**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. = next.

1727 in Bailey vol. II.

Luxurious (lʊksiū·riəs, lʊgzū·riəs), *a.* Also 4 **luxorius**, 5 **luxurius**, 7 **luxurous**. [ad. OF. *luxurius* (mod.F. *luxurieux*), ad. L. *luxuriōsus*, f. *luxuri-a*: see Luxury and -ous.]

† 1. Lascivious, lecherous, unchaste. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth & Merl.* 652 (Kölbing) Þe deuelen, þat houen abouen ous, Euer be luxsorius *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 50 Havinge luxurious lokes, countenaunces and signes in her churche atte the masse. 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 76 Ane [is] luxurius, ane othir chaste. 1599 Minshu *Span. Dial.* 53/2 Great hee-goats, which is a most luxurious beast. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 428 The beast beginneth to be luxurious, and prone to the rage of venery. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* III. 430 They are exceeding luxurious, by reason whereof the Countrey swarmeth with Whores 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* IV. 52 The luxurious Father of the Fold.

† 2. Outrageous, extravagant, excessive; also, passionately desirous *after* something. *Obs*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I pr iv 13 (Camb MS.) Euery luxurious tormentour [L. *flagitiosum quemque*] dar doon all felonye unpunyssed. *a* 1613 Overbury *Charact., Wise Man* Wks (1856) 60 He .is not luxurious after acquaintance. 1627 Hakewill *Apol* IV. VIII. § 10 384 As they were luxurious in the price, so were they likewise in the worke itself 1665 Needham *Med. Medicinæ* 266 When this Sulphureous part is exalted, and becomes luxurious in the Bloud.

3. a. Of persons, their habits, etc: Given to luxury, or self-indulgence, voluptuous.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV lxxxvii 358 Luxurious, idle, Bacchanists. 1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 311 Corinth, the Metropolis of Achaia, was .excessively proud and luxurious 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1840) 21 The monarchy being restored all people were gay and luxurious 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist.* (1776) II 71 The inhabitants lead a .. soft, luxurious life. 1836 J. H. Newman in *Lyra Apost* (1849) 85 He lets his feelings run, In soft luxurious flow. 1875 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) I 32 A wealthy country, with a large leisured class, in a luxurious age.

b. Of things: Of or pertaining to luxury; characterized by or making a display of luxury.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* 99 The two most precious Pearls which Cleopatra dissolv'd and drunk as a luxurious expression of Love to Mark Antonie 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI 784 Those whom last thou sawst In triumph and luxurious wealth. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 18 P4 Conveyed to that luxurious Paradise. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks (Bohn) II. 348 A sumptuous ship has . made it [the Atlantic] a luxurious hotel *a* 1873 Lytton *Pausanias* 30 An imitation of the luxurious galleys of the Barbarian. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 491 The rich brought their luxurious provisions.

¶ 4. = Luxuriant 2. Now *rare.*

1644 H Vaughan *Serm* 26 That is but a luxurious branch shot forth through the strength and heat of devotion. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 59 Arrable grounds, every one intermixt with luxurious Vines. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr* (1769) 16, I can only name them briefly, the field would be too luxurious to discourse upon them severally. 1801 Charlotte Smith *Lett. Solit Wand.* I. 5 This luxurious grass spangled with wild flowers. 1806 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV 103 Their villages are situated in the midst of the most luxurious groves. 1854 Cardl. Wiseman *Fabiola* (1855) 349 She wiped them with her luxurious hair.

† b. Of unhealthy flesh: Granulating exuberantly, 'proud'. *Obs.*

1676 Wiseman *Surg* 378 If in the incarning the Wound the Flesh grow luxurious, touch it with a Vitriol-stone

Luxuriously, *adv* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a luxurious manner † a. Lasciviously, lustfully (*obs.*). b. In the enjoyment of luxury and pleasure; plentifully, sumptuously, voluptuously.

a. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 260 Emonge the captives was the wife of Sigifredus, whome the kinges sonn Edmundus hadd long since luxuriuslie deflowred. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl* III. xiii 120 Besides what hotter houres.. you haue Luxuriously pickt out.

b. 1605 Daniel *Ulysses & Syren* 15 To spend the time luxuriously Becomes not men of worth 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* iii, Mice and rats .. with heroic verse luxuriously were fed. 1796 J. Moser *Hermit of Caucasus* I. 65 The plain abounding in fruits, luxuriously supplied 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. i. xi. 141 Giraldus Cambrensis found the monks dining more luxuriously than the King. 1900 *Edin. Rev* July 223 A great heiress living luxuriously in London.

Luxuriousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being luxurious; † lasciviousness (*obs.*); indulgence in luxury or pleasure, voluptuousness; also profuseness, prodigality.

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 285 Cucumbers restrayneth veneryousnes, or lassyuyousnes, or luxuryousnes. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 317 Ungodlinesse troubleth the Church, Injustice the common-wealth, Luxuriousnesse private families. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. i. (1739) 4 Retaining a tincture of .. the luxuriousness of his great Grandfather Edward the Second. 1847 Pusey tr. *Horst's Paradise* I iii. (1871) I. 35 From all luxuriousness and uncleanness Deliver us. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept 1142 The almost Asiatic luxuriousness with which it is illustrated. 1889 Brydall *Art in Scotl.* xiv. 311 A luxuriousness of effective light and shade.

Luxurist. *Obs.* or *arch. rare.* [f. Luxury + -ist.] One addicted to luxury.

1689–90 Temple *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 248 There are no where more abandoned Libertines, more refined Luxurists. 1830 James *Darnley* xix. 83/1 In his history may be traced the yet unsated luxurist, and the incipient tyrant.

† **Luxurity.** *Obs. rare.* [Irregularly f. Luxurious + -ty.] a. Lasciviousness, lustfulness. b. = Luxuriance

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M* (1596) 225/2 Greedie couetousnesse, and filthie luxuritie. 1595 L. Piot *Orator* 175 That proceedeth of nothing but idlenesse and gluttonie which provoketh luxuritie. 1630 T. Westcote *Devon.* (1845) 391 Its fruitful glebe and luxurity thereof.

Luxurius, luxurous, obs. ff. Luxurious.

Luxury (lʊ·kshŭri, lʊ·kʃŭri, lʊ·gzŭri). Also 4–7 **luxurie**. [a. OF. *luxurie*, ad. L. *luxuria*, f. *luxu-s* abundance, sumptuous enjoyment. Cf. F. *luxure* (whence Luxure), Sp. *lujúria*, It. *lussuria*.

In Lat. and in the Rom. langs. the word connotes vicious indulgence, the neutral senses of the Eng 'luxury' being expressed by L. *luxus*, F. *luxe*, Sp. *lujo*, It. *lusso*.]

† 1. Lasciviousness, lust; *pl.* lusts. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb* 157 Þe dyeuel .. assayleþ .. þane sanguinien mid ioliuete and mid luxurie *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Lawe's T.* 827 O foule lust of luxurie. *c* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 58 Leude touchinge and handelyng makithe folke falle into orible synne of luxurie. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 234 Therewithal he doth inclusiuely vnderstand all kindes of lust and luxurie 1608 Marston *Antonio's Rev* II. iii Wks. 1856 I. 96 Mellida is light, And stained with adulterous luxury. 1661 Lovell *Hist Anim & Min* 89 The ashes of the claws with that of the skinne, being applied helpe luxury in man or woman 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. v. 163 To say nothing of the Luxury and Debaucheries which reigned in the Camps, which he describes as the filthiest of Brothels. 1812 Crabbe *Tales, Squire & Priest* (1814) II 91 Grov'ling in the sty of shameless luxury.

† 2 = Luxuriance. *Obs.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XXI 262 Where now weake waters luxurie Must make my death blush. 1692 Ray *Disc.* II. (1732) 108 Wonderful Fertility and Luxury of the Soil. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist Earth* v. (1723) 262 The Luxury and Superabundance of the Productions of the Earth

3. The habitual use of, or indulgence in what is choice or costly, whether food, dress, furniture, or appliances of any kind.

1633 P. Fletcher *Elisa* I. xxv, I never knew or want or luxurie .. or base-bred flatterie. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 711 All now was turn'd to jollitie and game, To luxurie and riot, feast and dance. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar II. xliv. 19 The piece of luxury that grieved my eyes was the table-cloth and napkins. 1755 Young *Centaur* II Wks 1757 IV 134 On the soft beds of luxury most kingdoms have expired. 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 400 Luxury is the cure of that unavoidable evil in society—great inequality of fortune! *a* 1832 Bentham *Man. Pol. Econ* Wks 1843 III. 37 Luxury is an inseparable accompaniment to opulence. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 17, I suppose you have been used to great luxury. 1891 Cheyne *Orig. Psalter* IV. II 167 The increase of luxury produced a similar current of song in ancient Palestine.

4. *transf.* Refined and intense enjoyment.

1725 Garth *Claremont* in *Dryden's Miscell. Poems* VI. (1727) 255 Hard was their Lodging, homely was their Food; For all their Luxury was doing Good. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII V, She indulged herself in all the luxury of tender grief. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 22 And learn the luxury of doing good. 1805 Foster *Ess* I. i. 1 Those who do not seek .. the luxury of pensiveness. 1810 D. Stewart *Philos. Ess* II Ess. I. vi 299 Hence, to a botanist, the luxury of a garden. 1869 Eadie *Galat.* 45 The enlightenment of the apostle was not for his own individual luxury.

5. quasi-*concr.* Means of luxurious enjoyment; sumptuous and exquisite food or surroundings.

1704 Addison *Italy* (1705) 475 He has cut the Side of the Rock into a Flat for a Garden, and has made such a Spot of Ground of it as furnishes out a kind of Luxury for a Hermite. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* II, He often sat before tables covered with luxury. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 200 Preserved fruits .. representing those articles of luxury removed by their character and costliness out of the ordinary category of human food.

b. In particularized sense: Something which conduces to enjoyment or comfort in addition to what are accounted the necessaries of life. Hence, in recent use, something which is desirable but not indispensable.

1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 17 *note*, Necessaries come always before luxuries 1833 Ht. Martineau *Briery Creek* iv. 75 He buys a new luxury which will yield no good beyond his own selfish pleasure. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 267 A coach and six was a fashionable luxury. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 99 A reredos is a luxury. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 21 That which is spent in early life upon mere luxuries and frivolities. 1902 *Fortn. Rev.* June 1006 The most expensive of luxuries in London is to keep clean.

6. *abstr.* Luxuriousness; abundance of appliances for comfort.

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 267 The brilliancy of the shops and the luxury of the private dwellings far surpasses anything that England could then show. 1863 W. G. Blaikie *Better Days Work. People* I. (1864) 8 Such luxury as shall tempt them to forget that they are but strangers and pilgrims here.

‖ **Luxus** (lʊ·ksŏs). *Phys* [L. *luxus* excess] A normal excess of proteid material supposed to exist in the blood. Only *attrib.* (see quots.).

1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 78 The excess of the nitrogenous food taken into the system, but not employed, being at once oxidized and converted into urea: this view of its formation is known as the 'luxus consumption theory'. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 911 Persistent high pressure due to luxus-consumption.

Luys, obs. pl. Louse.

† **Luyte.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *luite* fem., f. *luiter* :—L. *luctāre* to wrestle.] Wrestling, grappling.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 15 The luyte or wrastling of your wordes is not strong ynouh for to bete doun & ouercome the constaunce of my continence.

Luytel, obs. form of Little.

Luzardis, variant of Lusards *pl. Obs.*

Luzarne, luzern(e, obs. forms of Lucern[1].

Luzonite (lūzǫ·nəit). *Min.* [f. *Luzon* its locality.] A sulph-arsenide of copper, similar to enargite (A. H. Chester 1896).

1883 *Encycl Brit.* XVI. 396.

Luzzel, variant of Lazule *Obs.*

Lwime, lwme, obs. forms of Loom *sb.*[1]

LXX. The Roman numeral symbol for Seventy; hence used as an abbreviation for Septuagint.

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig Sacr.* III iv. § 9 The learned dissertation of the late learned Bishop of Chester upon the LXX. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 617/2 The LXX entirely misses the sense; the Vulgate has 'loquens pro eo'.

attrib. 1900 Margoliouth in *Expositor* Jan. 33 The LXX. translator of the Song of Solomon

Ly, variant of Li[1].

1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade, Ly*, a Chinese land measure.

Ly, obs. f. Lie, Lye; var. Leye *Obs*, flame.

-ly, *suffix*[1] (Forms: 1 -líc, -lic, 2–5 -lich, 4–5 -liche, 3–5 *north.* -lik(e, (3 *Orm* -lic, -liȝ, -like), 3–6 -li, 4– -ly), appended to sbs. and adjs to form adjs, represents the OE *-líc*, corresponding to OFris., OS. *-lik* (Du. *-lijk*), OHG. *-lîk* (MHG. *-lîch*, mod.G. *-lich*), ON. *-lig-r*, *-leg-r* (Sw., Da. *-lig*), Goth. *-leik-s*:—OTeut. *-líko-*. The phonology of the OE. form, as also of the mod G. and the ON. forms, is somewhat abnormal, the frequency in use of the suffix having caused loss of the original secondary stress, with consequent shortening of the vowel, and in ON. also voicing of the guttural. A further irregularity appears in the phonetic development in ME. The normal representation of OE. *-lic* was *-lik* in northern dialects and *-lich* in southern dialects. These forms are found as late as the 15th century; but the form *-li*, *-ly*, which (though parallel with the reduction of OE. *ic* to *I*, and of ME. *everich* to *every*) seems to be chiefly due to the influence of the Scandinavian *-lig-*, occurs in northern and midland dialects as early as the 13th c., and before the end of the 15th c. had become universal. In the *Ormulum* (*c* 1200) *-lic* (rarely *-like*) is used before a vowel and at the end of a line, and *-liȝ* before a cons.; the inflected form *-like* (disyllabic) seems often to be used, for metrical reasons, where grammar would require the uninflected form. In the comparative and superlative (OE. *-lícra*, *-e*, *-licost*) the ME. form had regularly *-k* according to phonetic law in all dialects (in the south the usual 13–14th c. form was *-lukere*, *-lokere*); but where the positive had the form *-li* new comparatives and superlatives in *-lier*, *liest* were regularly formed from it

The original Teut. adjs. in *-líko-* were compounds of the sb. **líkom* appearance, form, body (see Lich). Thus **mannlíko-* ('manly') means etymologically 'having the appearance or form of a man'; *góðlíko-* ('goodly') 'having a good appearance or form', or 'having the appearance or form of what is good'. The primitive force of the suffix may therefore be rendered by 'having the appearance or form indicated by the first element of the word'; but while in the historical Teut. langs. it has remained capable of expressing this meaning, it has in all of them acquired a much wider application.

When appended to sbs., the most general senses of the suffix in all Teut. langs are 'having the qualities appropriate to', 'characteristic of', 'befitting'. In English of all periods it has been a prolific formative; the adjs. formed with it are most frequently eulogistic, as in *kingly*, *knightly*, *masterly*, *princely*, *queenly*, *scholarly*, *soldierly* (cf. *manly*, *womanly* with *mannish*, *womanish*); among the examples with dyslogistic sense are *beastly*, *beggarly*, *cowardly*, *dastardly*, *rascally*,

ruffianly, *scoundrelly*. In OE., as in other Teut. langs., the suffix had often the sense 'of or pertaining to'; but the adjs. have, so far as this meaning is concerned, been to a great extent superseded by synonyms of Latin or Romanic etymology. Thus *manly* formerly admitted of the senses now expressed by *human* and *masculine*; for one of the older senses of *timely* we must now say *temporal*. Another use of the suffix, common to English with other Teut. langs, is to form adjs. denoting periodic recurrence, as *daily*, *hourly*, *monthly*, *nightly*, *weekly*, *yearly*.

When *-ly* is appended to an adj, the resulting derivative adj. often connotes a quality related to or resembling that expressed by its primary; cf., e.g., OE. *léof* 'dear' with *léoflic* 'lovely' (or, as it might be rendered, 'such as becomes dear'). The diminutive sense found in mod.G. *gelblich* yellowish, *süsslich* sweetish, though a very easy development from the original sense of the suffix, does not seem ever to have existed in English. Even in OE. *-lic* had app. ceased to be used in new formations from adjs.; the new adjs. f. adj. + *-ly* that have arisen in ME. or in mod.E. seem to be from the advs.

-ly, *suffix* [2] (Forms: 1–2 -lice, 2–5 -liche, 4–5 -lich, 3–5 *north.* -like, (3 *Orm.* -likе, -lig), 3–6 -li, 4– -ly), forming adverbs, represents OE. *-lice*, corresponding (functionally if not morphologically) to OFris. *-like*, OS *-líko* (M.Du. *-líke*, Du. *-lijk*, MLG. *-líke*, mod LG. *-lik*), OHG. *-líchô* (MHG. *-liche*, mod.G *-lich*), ON. *-liga*, *-lega* (MSw. *-lika*, *-leka*, in mod Sw. superseded by *-ligt*, *-ligen*; Da. *-lig*), Goth. *-leikô*, derived from *-líko-* (see -LY [1]) with an adverb-forming suffix, OTeut. *-ô*, according to some repr. the ending of the abl. fem. (pre-Teut. *-ād*) or neut. (pre-Teut. *-ōd*); according to others that of the instrumental neut. (pre-Teut. *-ōm*).

The form-history of the suffix in Eng is similar to that of -LY [1]. In ME. the OE. *-líce* was normally represented by *-líche* (southern), *-like* (northern), the compar. being *-líker*, *-lukes*, *-loker* (superl. *-est*)

The form *-li*, *-ly*, which was current in East Midland English in the 14th c., and became general in the 15th c., is probably due to the influence of the ON. *-liga*. In the strongly Scandinavianized dialect of the *Ormulum* (*c* 1200) *-lig* and *-like* are used indifferently, according to the requirements of the mette. Where the positive ended in *-li*, *-ly*, the comparative and superlative ended in *-lier*, *-liest* In the 15–17th c. forms like *falslyer*, *traitorouslyer* (Malory), *softlier*, *justlier*, *widelier* (Long *Barclay's Argenis* 1625), *easilier*, *-est* (R. Baxter *Saving Faith* 1658) were common, but in later use the advs. in *-ly* are compared with *more*, *most*, the inflexional forms being only employed in poetry or for rhetorical effect.

In OTeut. an adv. with this suffix must have implied the existence of an adj with the suffix corresponding to -LY [1]. In OE, however, there are several instances (e.g *bealdlice* boldly, *swétlice* sweetly) in which an adv. in *-lice* has been formed directly from a simple adj. without the intervention of an adj. in *-líc*. In ME the number of these direct formations was greatly increased, and when the final *-e*, which was the original OE. adverb-making suffix, ceased to be pronounced, it became usual to append *-ly* to an adj. as the regular mode of forming an adv of manner. It was, down to the 17th c., somewhat frequently attached, with this function, even to adjs. in *-ly*, as *earlily*, *godlily*, *kindlily*, *livelily*, *lovelily*, *statelily*; but these formations are now generally avoided as awkward, while on the other hand it is felt to be ungraceful to use words like *godly*, *goodly*, *lovely*, *mannerly*, *timely*, as advs.; the difficulty is usually evaded by recourse to some periphrastic form of expression. In examples belonging to the 16th and 17th c. it is sometimes difficult to determine whether a writer intended the adv *goodly* to mean 'in a good manner' or 'in a goodly manner', and there are other instances of similar ambiguity. In the words denoting periodical recurrence, as *daily*, *hourly*, the adj. and the adv. are now identical in form. A solitary example of an adv. f. sb. + *-ly* [2] with no related adj. is *partly*. From the early part of the 16th c. the suffix has been added to ordinal numerals to form advs. denoting serial position, as *firstly*, *secondly*, *thirdly*, etc. (cf. F. *premièrement*, etc.).

When *-ly* is attached to a disyllabic or polysyllabic adj. in *-le*, the word is contracted, as in *ably*, *doubly*, *singly*, *simply*; contractions of this kind occur already in the 14th c., but examples of the uncontracted forms (e. g. *doublely*) are found as late as the 17th c. *Whole* + *-ly* becomes *wholly*, but in all other similar instances the written *e* is retained before the suffix, e. g. in *palely*, *vilely*, *puerilely*. Adjs. ending graphically with *ll* lose one *l* before *-ly*, as in *fully* (in southern Eng. commonly pronounced with a single *l*, but in Scotland often with double or long *l*), *dully* (dʌ·l,li), *coolly* (kū·l,li). Adjs. of more than one syll ending in *y* change *y* to *i* before *-ly*, as in *merrily*; in formations from monosyllabic adjs. the usage varies, e. g. *dryly*, *drily*; *gayly*, *gaily* (cf. *daily*, which is the only current form); *slyly*, *slily* (but always *shyly*); *greyly*, *grayly* has always *y*. Another orthographical point is the dropping of the *e* in the two words *duly*, *truly*. It is unusual to append *-ly* to an adj. in *-ic*; the ending of the adv. is nearly always -ICALLY, even when the only current form of the adj. ends in *-ic*.

‖ **Lyæus** (ləi,ī·ŏs). [L., a. Gr. *Λυαῖος*.] A surname of Bacchus; hence used for: Wine

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iv. Wks 1856 I. 137 Let Lyeus flote In burnisht gobblets. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum* ii. (1858) 92 When his honest hand was shaking . in the morning after libations to purple Lyaeus over-night

Lyam (ləi ăm), **lyme** (ləim). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* and *dial.* Forms: 4–6 lyame, 5 lyeme, ?5, 7 lym, 6 lyalme, lyemme, 6–7 lyome, lime, 6–9 leam, liam, 7 leame, leon, 7, 9 lyme, 5– lyam. [a OF. *liem* (mod.F. *lien*) = Pr. *liam-s*, Cat. *lligam*, Pg. *ligame*, It. *legame*:—L. *ligāmen*, f. *ligāre* to tie, bind. Cf. LIEN]

1. A leash for hounds.

c 1400 *Parlt. Thre Ages* (text A) 38 My lyame than full lightly lete I doun falle. *Ibid* 61, I hyede to my hounde and hent hym vp sone And louset my lyame and let hym vmbycaste 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb) 287 My Lord paied to Mason for lyemes for his howndes xxd 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon* I. 297 Of goldin cord wer lyamis, and the stringis Festinnit conjunct in massie goldin ringis 1528 *MS. List of Jewelry* (P. R. O.), ij doggs collers of scoolewerk with lyalmes sylk and gold. 1541 *Knaresboro' Wills* (Surtees) I 81 *note*, One cople of houndes and ther lyomes. 1570 CAIUS *De Canibus Brit* 111, Nam Lyemme nostra lingua Lorum significat. *?c* 1600 *Distracted Emp* v iv. in Bullen *O. Pl* III. 255 Enter Eudon & Busse, leading in twoe lymes Byrtha & a Spaniell. 1611 COTGR. *Trasct*, a lime, or line wherein a Bloud-hound is led 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* B iij, Let her not go to Church, but like a hounde In Leon at your heeles 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recr* II 82 A Hound will draw better when he is held short, than if he were let at the length of the Liam. 1829 SCOTT *Wav* and App to Gen Pref iv, A large bloodhound tied in a leam or band 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Leam*, a leash or thong. 1897 MADDEN *Diary W. Silence* 23 The huntsman then held him [the bloodhound] short, pulling in the liam 1898 *Pall Mall Mag* Oct 164 The second illustration shows the huntsmen with their hounds on the lyam seeking for deer

b *Her* The representation of a lyam or leash.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 43 A Lyon Couchante, & three Lyams in chefe d'argent. 1634 [see LYAM-HOUND c]

c. *Comb.* · **lyam-dog** = LYAM-HOUND

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr* VI. VII, Stout Conrade, cold .. Was by a woodman's lyme dog found.

2. Short for LYAM-HOUND

1486 *Bk St. Albans* F vj b, A Sute of a lyam 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III vi. 72 Mastiffe, Grey-hound, Mongrill, Grim, Hound or Spaniell, Brache, or Lym [*1st Fo* Hym].

Lyam-hound, lyme-hound. *Obs.* exc *Hist* Forms: 6 lyam-, 6–7 lime-, 7 leame-, lim-, *erron.* lyne-, line-, liam- (also 9 *arch*), 7, 9 lyme-. [f. LYAM + HOUND.] A bloodhound.

1527 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, IV. 464 A cowple of lyam houndes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii 25 But Talus, that could like a lime-hound winde her, At length found out whereas she hidden lay 1611 COTGR., s v *Mut*, *Chiens mut*, lyne hounds, tearmed otherwise, *Limiers de mut.* 1616 SURFL. & MARKH *Country Farm* VII. XXII 673 This crie of hounds is in no sort allowed to the liam hound, so long as he draweth in the string 1624 J SCOT *Vox Populi* II 17, I had my Leame-hounds ready in euery corner to draw after them dry foote, and fetch the Authors *Coram nobis* 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Forrester* 35 He can do miracles with his line-hound, who by his good education has more sophistry than his master. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 98 There is nothing in that Countrey so useful as Liam Hounds, to find out these Thieves. 1674 J WRIGHT tr *Seneca's Thyestes* 45 So when the Vmbrian Lime hound through the field Hunts on a Trayl; and in a Leash is held 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII 100 One that leads a lime hound for the chace. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* iv, He has the stanch lyme-hound to track the wounded buck over hill and dale, but he hath also the fleet gaze-hound to kill him at view. 1852 KINGSLEY *Andromeda* 446 Him Até follows avenging; Slowly she tracks him and sure, as a lyme hound 1897 MADDEN *Diary W. Silence* 22 The huntsman brought with him his liam-hound, a pure-bred blood-hound used for finding and harbouring the deer

b *fig.* Applied to persons.

a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV i, Oh, hee's a pernitious limhound, turne him vpon the pursue of any Lady. 1656 S HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 30 Or a second Helen proud of the Lime-hound Paris.

c. As a heraldic cognizance.

1634 HARRINGTON *Orl Fur.* XLI XXX. 344 His cosin had a Lyme hound argent bright, His Lyme laid on his back.

† **Lyance.** *Obs.* Also 4 **leiance.** [a. OF. *liance*, f. *li-er* to bind.]

1. Allegiance.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 381 To him belongith the leiance Of Clerk, of knyght, of man of lawe.

2. A group of persons related to or allied with another; = ALLIANCE 4

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1409 A knyst þar was of fraunce . hwych was icomen of gret lyaunce. *Ibid* 4098 Þou ne dost noȝt ase þe wys If þow y lyuest sir Aloȝs, oþer any of his lyaunce. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 1932 For we haue frendes gret plente, That ben alied to ȝow and me, That schal ben to us in mayntenaunce With alle her men and lyaunce *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1747 With a liaunce full large of other lege kyngis, þat we to helpe vs may haue. 1530 PALSGR. 239/1 Lyaunce kynred, *aliance.*

3. A kinsman or ally; = ALLIANCE 5

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 691/14 *Hec affinis*, a lyans 1502 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 164 Cousin, I pray you to be good master to Nycholas Lee, my lyanse [*printed* lyaufe].

Lyantery, obs. form of LIENTERY.

† **Lyar.** *Sc Obs.* Also **lya.e, liare.** [? f LIE *v.*[1] + -ER [1]] ? A coverlet

1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott* (1877) I. 369 Item, for xvj elne of damas, to l e the Kingis lyare. Item, for xvj elne of bukram, to lyne the Kingis liare 1530 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 48 Item, ane lyare of crammesy velvett, with twa cuschingis of crammesy velvett, bordourit with tressis of gold. 1542 *Ibid.* 96 Item ane lyar of purpour velvott.

Lyar, var. LYRE [3], the shearwater

Lyard, lyart, *a.* and *sb. Obs* exc. *dial.* Also 4–5 **lyarde,** 4–5, 8 liard, 5–6 lyerd. [a. OF. *liart*, of obscure origin; perh f *lie*, LEE *sb.*[2]]

A. *adj.* A designation of colour **a.** Of a horse: Spotted with white or silver grey **b.** Of hair: Grey, silvery grey approaching white. **c** Applied by Burns to the colour of withered leaves.

In north Eng dialects 'a white lyared horse means a grey one, or one dappled with white and black, and a red lyared one is dappled with bay or red and white' (E. D. D.).

[1300 *Liber Quotid Garderobæ* (1787) 78 Pro uno equo nigro liardo empto de eodem [etc.] 10 o o. *Ibid*, Pro uno equo griseo liardo empto de eodem ad opus Regis [etc.] 7 6 8. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T* 265 This carter hakked his hors 'Hayt now' quod he, 'Pat was wel twight, myn owne lyard boy' ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2542 Laggene with longe speres one lyarde stedes *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* IV 826 Colouris now to knowe attendith ȝe The liard & the white, and broun is sure 1438 *Bk Alexander Gl* (Bannatyne) 115 Yon ald man With lyart berd and hare gresone 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi 70 Tak in this gray horss, Auld Dunbar, Quhilk in my aucht with schervice trew In lyart changeit is in hew. 1590 *Wills & Inv N. C* (Surtees 1860) 247 To Oswin Fenwick a graie nagge. To William Fenwick the lyerd nagge 1607 MARKHAM *Caval* I (1617) 22 The best colour for a stallyon, is browne bay dapled, dapple gray, bright bay, or white lyard 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect Plenty* XVII, Nereus rising frae his wat'ry bed, The pearly drops hap down his lyart head *c* 1750 MISS ELLIOT *Song*, *The Flowers of the Forest* III, The bandsters are lyart and runkled and grey. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* 15 I wa had manteeles o' dolefu' black, But ane wi' lyart lining 1785 – *Jolly Beggars* I When lyart leaves bestrow the yird. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 14 The lyart veteran. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 156 His hair, lyart and long, fell upon his shoulders.

B. *sb.* As the proper name of a 'lyard' horse.

13 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 71 Thou shalt ride sporeles o thy lyard At the ryhte way to Dovere ward. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XVII. 64 He lyȝte adown of lyard and ladde hym in his hande *c* 1470 GREGORY *Hist. Coll Lond Cit* (Camden) 238 As for beddyng, Lyard my hors had more ese thenn had sum good yeman 1486–1504 in Denton *Eng. 15th Cent.* (1888) 319, I sall gyff yow to yowr plesure lyerd my horse.

Lyard, Lyas, obs forms of LIARD *sb.*[1], LIAS.

Lybard, lybbard(e, obs. forms of LEOPARD.

Lybben, Lybbet, obs. ff. LIVE *v*, LIBBET [1].

Lyberary, obs form of LIBRARY

Lybet, Lybic: see LIBBET, LIBIC.

Lybre, Lycæum see LIBRE, LYCEUM.

Lycam, variant of LICHAM *Obs*

Lycanthrope (ləi kănþrŏup, ləikæ nþrop). Also 7 lycanthrop. [ad mod L. *lycanthrōp-us*, ad. Gr. *λυκανθρωπ-ος* lit. wolf-man, f. *λύκο-ς* wolf + *ἄνθρωπος* man.]

1. One who is afflicted with LYCANTHROPY, q.v.

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv Libr.* IV xiii. 276 The organs of the fantasie of such foolish Lycanthrops 1679 G R tr. *Boaystuau's Theat World* III 246 They will become Lycanthropes, and go naked like the Wolves.

2. By mod. writers used as a synonym of WEREWOLF; one of those persons who (according to mediæval superstition) assumed the form of wolves.

1831 A HERBERT in Sir F. Madden *Will & Werwolf* (1832) 16 Parthenophagy is an enormity of the lycanthropes, and not of wolves. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Feb 7 These legends of the lycanthrope—the loupgarou—perhaps especially induce us to vilify the wolf.

fig. 1855 WHITTIER *Arisen at Last* 16 Hereaway, The fell lycanthrope finds no prey.

Lycanthropic (ləikænþrŏ·pik), *a.* [f. mod L. *lycanthrōp-us* (see prec.) + -IC.] Of or belonging to lycanthropy, suffering from lycanthropy.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv*, *Marvel & Bp. Parker* Wks. (1853) II. 108/2 He never drove men into holy madness with incessant howlings, like the lycanthropic saints of the north. 1887 H. S. OLCOTT tr. *D'Assier's Posth. Human* 80 There is some reason to apprehend that this may be a lycanthropic manifestation of the human phantom

Lycanthropist (ləikæ nþrŏpist). [Formed as prec. + -IST.] = LYCANTHROPE.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lycanthropist.* 1831 A HERBERT in

Sir F Madden *Will. & Werwolf* (1832) 36 A wolf who .. prowls in quest of human flesh, for which he alone, like the lycanthropist, has any taste remaining. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 4 Petrus Borel the lycanthropist.

Lycanthropous, *a.* [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to lycanthropy. In recent Dicts.

‖ **Lycanthropus.** *Obs. Pl* **Lycanthropi.** Mod L. form of LYCANTHROPE.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* v. i. (1886) 72 Another being Lycanthropus in the forme of a woolfe, had his woolves feet cut off. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Changeling* III. iii, The swift lycanthropi, that walk the round, We'll tear their wolvish skins, and save the sheep. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* v 22. 58 Such Lycanthropi, or beasts in the shape of men, Paul fought with at Ephesus.

Lycanthropy (lɔiːkæ nθrŏpi). Also in mod.L. form **lycanthropia.** [ad. Gr. λυκανθρωπία, f. λυκάνθρωπος : see LYCANTHROPE]

1. A kind of insanity described by ancient writers, in which the patient imagined himself to be a wolf, and had the instincts and propensities of a wolf Now occasionally applied as a name of those forms of insanity in which the patient imagines himself a beast, and exhibits depraved appetites, alteration of voice, etc., in accordance with this delusion.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* v i (1886) 73 Lycanthropia is a disease and not a transformation. 1594 T B *La Primaud. Fr Acad.* II. 166 That malady, which is .. named by the Græcians lycanthropie 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. 1 iv, Lycanthropia, or Wolf-madness, when men run howling about graves and fields in the night, and will not be persuaded but that they are wolves or some such beasts. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *St Paul's Combat* 1 Wks 1808 V. 321 It is contrary to the delusions of lycanthropy There, he, that is a man, thinks himself a beast; here, he, that is a beast, thinks himself a man 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 68 His Madness hath formed itself into a perfect Lycanthropy He doth so verily believe himself to be a Wolf, that his speech is all turned into howling, yelling, and barking *a* 1779 WARBURTON *Serm on Matt.* IV 24 Wks. 1788 V. 429 The madness called Lycanthropy 1818 LADY MORGAN *Fl. Macarthy* (1819) III. II. 75, I am not well, surely, Sir,..and thinks betimes that it's the lycanthropia I have got, which Maister Camden saith was common to the ancient Irish 1891 DRIVER *Introd Lit. O. T.* (1892) 469 Nebuchadnezzar's seven years' insanity (lycanthropy) with his edict respecting it 1891 SYDNEY *Eng 18th C.* I 27 Young boys and girls were bred .. in crime, even to the pitch of moral lycanthropy.

2. The kind of witchcraft which was supposed to consist in the assumption by human beings of the form and nature of wolves.

1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* VII. 210 Persons accused of the crime of lycanthropy. 1855 LECKY *Ration.* I i 82 Lycanthropy or the transformation of witches into wolves

Lyce, obs. form of LIST *sb* 3

1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt.* 40 Thys fyerabras came vnto the lyces of Kynge Charles as he shold fyght al armed

Lyce, obs. f. *lice*, pl. of LOUSE; obs. f. LACE *v.*

‖ **Lycée** (lise). [F. *Lycée*, ad. L *Lycēum* (see LYCEUM).] The name given in France to a secondary school maintained by the State, in contradistinction to a *collège* or secondary school maintained by a municipality

1865 *Q. Rev* CXVII. 40 There are seventy-four *lycées* in France. 1900 *Speaker* 19 May 190/2 The population of the lycées and colleges has remained stationary.

Lycence, -ens, obs. forms of LICENCE, LICENSE.

Lyceum (lɔisĭ ŏm). Also 6–9 *erron.* Lycæum. [a. L. *Lycēum*, ad. Gr. Λύκειον, neut. of Λύκειος epithet of Apollo, to whose temple the Lyceum was adjacent. Cf. F. *lycée*, Sp, It. *liceo.*]

1. (With capital L.) The proper name of a garden with covered walks at Athens, in which Aristotle taught his philosophy. Hence, the Aristotelian philosophy and its adherents.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Sylla* (1595) 504 He feld down all the wood of the parke Lycæum. 1638 BAKER tr *Balsac's Lett.* (vol II.) 79 He makes use of them [riches] after the manner of the Academy, and of the Lyceum, which never thought them impediments to happinesse. 1671 MILTON *P R* IV 253 Within the walls then view The schools of ancient sages Lyceum there, and painted Stoa next 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas Imag* I. 591 Guide my way Through fair Lycéum's walk, the green retreats Of Academus [etc.] 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II ii 63 The Lyceum, a garden at a short distance from Athens, sacred to the Lycian Apollo. 1901 LAWSON *Remin Dollar Acad* 29 He might have been taken for a resuscitated Grecian philosopher hastening to meet his pupils at the Lyceum.

b. *transf.*

1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1393 To Nature's vast Lyceum, forth they walk 1809 *Ann Reg* 238 It seemed as if all the animal creation had been assembled in Covent Garden, as in a capacious lyceum.

2. Used allusively as the proper name of certain places of study or instruction. a. In Italy and Switzerland, the Latin title of certain universities or colleges (It. *Liceo*, F. *Lycée*). b. = F. *Lycée*, the name of an institution (afterwards called *Athénée*) founded at Paris in 1786, at which lectures on literature and science were delivered by eminent professors. c. In England, adopted as the title of many literary institutions established in the early part of the 19th c., and of the buildings erected for them, usually including lecture-rooms and class-rooms and a library.

1786 *Gentl. Mag* LVI. I. 262/1 A literary establishment has lately been opened at Paris under the title of the Lyceum, where lectures are read by the following professors. . The Lyceum is to open every day, morning and evening, and each professor is to read two hours in each week. 1832 G DOWNES *Lett. Cont Countries* I xi. 159 (Zurich) Close by is the Lyceum, or Carolinian College. *Ibid.* xxix. 472 (Ferrara) We first went to visit the Lyceum, or University.

3. = LYCÉE.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* VI 97 It was the policy of Bonaparte to diminish..the secondary or ecclesiastical schools, in order that the public education might be conducted at the public seminaries, called Lyceums or Academies. 1861 M ARNOLD *Pop Educ. France* Introd 39 The French aristocracy could procure for its children a better training than that which is now given in the lyceums

4. *U. S.* (Cf. 2 b, c.) An institution in which popular lectures are delivered on literary and scientific subjects.

1830 *Amer Jrnl. Sci* II 366 Abstract of the proceedings of the Lyceum of Natural History, New-York 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 163 Colleges to receive the élite of the schools, and lyceums, and other such institutions, for the subsequent instruction of working men. 1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Prog.* IV (1854) 77 Men have expected . the Lyceum and the Lecture to close the dram shop 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I 270 Let the aspirant begin by reading papers ..before such societies or lyceums as will listen to him.

b. *attrib*, as *lyceum assembly, system*

1858 O. W HOLMES *Aut. Breakf-t* vi 55 Two lyceum assemblies, of five hundred each, are so nearly alike, that [etc.] 1863 W PHILLIPS *Speeches* XI 242 Appreciating the lyceum system as I do I feel [etc]

5. Used as the title of a book.

1809 BELFOUR (*title*) Lycæum of Ancient Literature; or Biographical Account of Greek and Roman Classics

Lych, var. LICH, LIGHT. **Lyche,** obs form of LEECH *sb.*[3], LIEGE *a.* and *sb.*

Lychee, Lych-gate, var. LITCHI, LICH-GATE

‖ **Lychnapsia** (liknæ psiă). *Gr. Church.* [a. Gr. λυχναψία lighting of lamps.] A series of seven prayers for protection during the night, forming part of the lychnic.

1850 NEALE *East Ch.* Introd I 896 While this Psalm is being said, the Priest..saith the lychnapsia.

Lychnic (li knik). *Gr. Church* [ad. eccl. Gr λυχνικόν time of lamplighting, f λύχνος lamp.] An office which accompanies the lighting of lamps, being the introductory part of vespers

1850 NEALE *East. Ch* Introd I. 897 *note*, The Order of Philotheus directs the Priest to begin the lychnics at the verse 'In wisdom hast Thou made them all'.

‖ **Lychnidea.** *Obs* Also **Lichnidea.** [mod.L., f. L *lychnid-*, LYCHNIS.] 'An old garden name for the genus *Phlox*' (Britten & Holland).

1733 MILLER *Gard Dict* (ed 2) s v. *Lychnis*, Virginian Lychnidea Carolina Lychnidea 1741 *Compl Fam-Piece* II III 379 In Beds made of light rich Earth, . plant your Cuttings of Lichnidea's 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXI. (1794) 210 Such are all the species of Lychnidea' which you will know by their salver-shaped Corolla, with a bent tube

† **Lychni·diate,** *a. Ent. Obs.* [Hybrid f. Gr. λυχνίδι-ον (dim of λυχνίον lamp-stand, f. λύχνος lamp) + -ATE [2]] Giving out light

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* IV 307 *Lychnidiate*, when the Vertex, Frons and Postnasus are porrected so as to form a kind of rostrum which gives light in the night.

‖ **Lychnis** (li knis) *Pl* **lychnides** (li knidīz). [L , a. Gr. λυχνίς some red flower, f. λύχνος lamp]

1. *Bot* A genus of caryophyllaceous plants, including the Campion and Ragged Robin.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 110 As touching Lychnis, that flaming hearbe surnamed Flammea [etc.] 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort May* (1679) 17 Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting yellow Lillies, Lychnis, Jacea, Bellis, double, white and red 1707–12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II 229 Lychnis or Calcedon are single and double 1824 H. PHILLIPS *Flora Hist* II 183 The Scarlet Lychnis is a perennial plant 1884 JEFFERIES in *Chamb. Jrnl* 1 Mar 131/1 The pink lychnis or ragged robin grows among the grasses.

2. With defining word, applied by gardeners to various plants of other genera : see quots.

1760 J LEE *Introd. Bot.* App 318 Lychnis, Bastard, *Phlox.* Lychnis, Wild, *Agrostema.* 1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I 116 *Phlox.* . False Lychnis

† **Ly·chnobite.** *Obs.*—[o] [f. Gr. λυχνόβιος (in Seneca), f. λύχνο-ς lamp + βίος life; after *cœnobite.*] One who turns night into day ; a 'fast-liver'.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lychnobite*, a Night Walker

Lychnoscope (li knŏskōup). *Arch.* [f. Gr. λύχνο-ς lamp + -σκόπος -SCOPE.] A name given to the LOW SIDE WINDOW on the supposition that its purpose was to allow lepers to see the altar lights

1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 71 A paper on the windows called 'Lychnoscopes', in the fourth edition of the [Cambridge Camden] Society's 'Hints on the Practical Study of Ecclesiastical Antiquities'. 1846 — V 165 Lychnoscopes are nothing else than the symbolical representation of the Wound in the Saviour's Side 1848 B WEBB *Continental Ecclesiol.* 57 The dwarf wall is pierced by a broad fenestrella with a trefoliated head opening through into the aisle. This in England would be called a 'lychnoscope'. 1866 PARKER *Gloss. Terms Goth. Archit*

Hence **Lychnosco·pic** *a*

1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 314 Behind it is a small chamber with a kind of 'lychnoscopic' window. 1852 *Ibid* XIII. 216.

Lycht, obs. Sc. form of LIGHT.

Lycine (li·sain). *Chem.* [f. LYCIUM: see -INE 5.] A base found in Box-thorn. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

† **Lyciske.** *Her. Obs.* Also 7 **Lyciscus,** 8 **Lyciscu.** [ad. med.L. *lyciscus* masc., *-ca* fem., f. Gr. λύκος wolf.] A fabulous beast supposed to be a hybrid between a wolf and a dog.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 56 Two Lyciskes Passant. Lyciskes are called (as Plinie saithe) dogges, gendered of wolfes 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. XXV. 179 Castorides, Dogges ingendred by a Fox and a Beuer; Lyciscus of a Wolfe and a Mastiffe 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lyciscu*, a Dog ingender'd of a Wolf and a Bitch.

† **Lycium.** *Obs.* [late L , a. Gr. λύκιον, orig. neut. sing. of Λύκιος Lycian.] a. The shrub Box-thorn (*Lycium barbarum*). b. The fruit, and c. the extracted juice of the Box-thorn.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. XXV. 1151 There is drawne out of the leaues and branches of Boxe Thorne a iuice, which is named Lycium. In English it is also named Lycium of the iuice which is boiled out of it 1657 *Physical Dict*, *Lycium*, a decoction made of the juyce or decoction of the bramble root. 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim. & Min.* 36 Some adulterate the Indian Lycium with the gall hereof [*sc* a Heifer] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp*, *Lycium*, the name of a fruit called by the French *baye d'Avignon*, the Avignon berry. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV. 210.

Lycke, Lycken, obs. ff. LICK *v.*, LIKEN *v.*

Lyckore, obs. comparative form of LIKE.

Lycoctonine (lɔikp ktŏnəin). *Chem.* [f. mod L. *Lycocton-um* wolf's-bane (a. Gr. λυκοκτόνον lit. wolf-killer) + -INE.] An alkaloid extract of the Wolf's-bane.

1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 744 *Aconitum lycoctonum*..is the only species [of aconitum] that contains no aconitine, but another alkaloid, lycoctonine.

Lycodont (lɔikŏdɒnt). *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Lycodont-, -odon*, ad. Gr. λυκοδόντ-ες pl. (Galen), f. λύκο-ς wolf + ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς tooth] A snake of the family *Lycodontidæ*, having caniniform teeth.

1887 *Encycl Brit* XXII 190/2 In some [snakes] all the teeth are nearly of the same size, others possess in front of the jaws (Lycodonts) or behind in the maxillaries (Diacrasterians) a tooth larger than the rest

Hence **Lycodo·ntine** *a*, pertaining to the *Lycodontidæ* (Cent Dict.).

† **Lycopa·nther.** *Obs.* [a. Gr. λυκοπάνθηρ, f λύκο-ς wolf + πάνθηρ panther.] A fabulous hybrid between a wolf and a panther.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 448 The Lycopanthers are ingendred between wolves and panthers *Ibid* 581

‖ **Lycoperdon** (lɔikŏpə ɹdɒn) *Bot* [mod.L., irreg f. Gr λυκο-ς wolf + πέρδεσθαι to break wind a rendering of the Eng name *wolf's fist* (FIST *sb.*[2]).] The fungus Puff-ball, *Lycoperdon Bovista*

1756 *Gentl. Mag* XXVI 430 The lycoperdon, or puff ball 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst. Bot* 335 Gasteromyci. comprehending . Lycoperdons and the like.

b. *attrib.* **lycoperdon nut** (see quot).

1886 *Treas Bot*, *Lycoperdon nuts*, the name under which the herbalists sell our common species of *Elaphomyces*

Hence **Lycope·rdoid** *a.*, resembling fungi of the genus *Lycoperdon.*

1871 W A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 243 Verrucæ large, globular,. lycoperdoid, eventually lacerato-dehiscent

† **Lycophosed,** *a Obs*—[1] [f. Gr λυκόφως twilight, app. misapprehended to mean keen sight (f. λύκο-ς wolf + φῶς light) + -ED [2].] Keen-sighted. Also **Lycophosy** in the same sense

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf Metam* VI, Looke on my sight, you lycophosed eies, And tell me whether it be blear'd or no *Ibid.* XLVII, His eies that 'fore were cleare lycophosie, Now cannot see but in a minery.

Lycopod (lɔi kŏpɒd). *Bot.* [Anglicized form of LYCOPODIUM] A club-moss, a plant of the N. O. *Lycopodiaceæ*, esp of the genus *Lycopodium.*

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr Page Nat* 58 Lycopods may be said to present the highest type of cryptogamic vegetation 1873 DYER in *Q Jrnl Microscop Sci.* XIII. 152 The relationship of a Lycopod to a flowering plant

Hence **Lyco·podal** *a*, pertaining to the lycopods ; *sb*, a plant belonging to the 'Lycopodal alliance'.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd Bot.* (1848) II 98 The Lycopodal Alliance 1854 A ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 525 Lycopodals

Lycopode (lɔi·kŏpōud) [a. F. *lycopode*, ad. mod.L LYCOPODIUM] = LYCOPODIUM 2.

1866 *Treas Bot.*, *Lycopode*, vegetable brimstone.

Lycopodiaceous (lɔi kŏpɒdɪe·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod L. *Lycopodiāce-æ* + -OUS.] Pertaining to the N. O. *Lycopodiaceæ*, of which LYCOPODIUM is the typical genus.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. XIII. 428 Lycopodiaceous plants and mosses. 1892 *Natural Sci* Mar. 57 A gigantic aquatic Lycopodiaceous plant

Lycopodite (lɔikp pŏdɔit). *Geol.* A fossil lycopodium. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV 212/1.

Lycopodium (lɔikŏpp diŏm). [mod.L., f Gr. λύκο-ς wolf + ποδ-, πούς foot, from the claw-like shape of the root.]

‖ **1.** *Bot.* A plant of the cryptogamous genus *Lycopodium* : a club-moss. In early use, *L clavatum.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lycopodium*, Wolfs-claw, an Herb. 1756 [see CLUB MOSS] 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* VII (1855) 174 The gigantic lycopodium-like, and cactoid plants of the coal measures all disappear. 1873 DYER in *Q Jrnl. Microscop. Sci* XIII. 155 The thickened prosenchymatous cells which are found in recent Lycopodiums.

2. The fine powder formed by the ripe spores of species of *Lycopodium*, known as 'vegetable brimstone' from its inflammability. Also *l. dust, powder*.

It is used in surgery as an absorbent; also in theatres for the production of stage lightning.

1836 J. M. Gully *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 173 Starch or lycopodium powder washed with alcohol, appears to preserve the auriferous salts the best. 1856 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* II 89 The vibrations of the paper are easily demonstrated by the movements of particles of fine sand, or lycopodium powder strewed upon it. 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 235 Absorbent dusting powders, consisting of lycopodium dust, will be found most useful

Lycor, obs. form of Liquor.

Lycoras, -ess(e, -ice, etc., obs. ff Liquorice.

Lycorous(e, oruse, variants of Lickerous.

Lycotropal (ləikɒ·trŏpăl), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. λύκο-ς 'anything in the form of a hook' (L. & Sc.) + -τροπ-ος turning + -al.] The term applied to an orthotropous ovule, curved downward in the form of a horse-shoe (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Lycotropous (ləikɒ trŏpəs), *a Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] = prec. 1878 Hoblyn *Dict Med. Terms.*

Lycour(e, -esse, obs. ff. Liquor, Liquorice.

Lycoures, -ourous, -ours, var. Lickerous.

Lycur, obs. form of Lucre.

Lycure, -esse, -yce, obs. ff Liquor, Liquorice.

Lydder, -ir, -yr, variants of Lither *a.*

Lydderne, -eryn, variants of Lidderon *Obs.*

Lyddite (li·dəit). [f. name of *Lydd* in Kent (where this explosive was first tested in England).] A high explosive, chiefly composed of picric acid, and believed closely to resemble Melinite; used in the manufacture of explosive shells in England

1888 *I. of Wight County Press* 3 Nov. 3/4 Armstrong and Co. bought the patent from. M Turpin, who is now personally assisting in the manufacture of Lyddite, the English name for Melinite. 1898 *Westm. Gaz* 26 Aug 7/1 The new Lyddite shell. 1901 *Scotsman* 14 Mar 7/3 The power of Lyddite has been described by experts as most destructive in a rocky country

Lyder, -ir, -yr, variants of Lither *a.*

Lydford law: see Law *sb*[1] 8 c.

Lydford, now a small village on the confines of Dartmoor, was formerly the chief town of the stannaries

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 145 Now, be þe lawe of lydfford þilke lewde ladde ouȝte euyll to thryue *a* 1645 W Browne *Wks.* (1772) III. 157, I oft have heard of Lydford law, How, in the morn they hang and draw, And sit in judgement after. 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Lydford Law*, is to hang men first, and indite them afterwards.

†**Lydge,** *v Obs.* [Back-formation f. *lydger*, Ledger.] *intr* To be a ledger ambassador.

a 1618 Raleigh *Maxims St* (1656) 31 [To] have some of his own Lydging abroad about that Princes Court, under colour of Embassage, or some other pretence

Lydgear, -er, obs forms of Ledger.

Lydian (li·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Lȳdi-us*, Gr. Λύδι-ος + -an]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to the Lydians, a people of Asia Minor, or to their country, Lydia. Sometimes with allusion to the wealth of Crœsus king of Lydia

1584 Lyly *Sapho & Phao* v 1, This shaft is headed with Lidian steel. *c* 1620 T. Robinson *Mary Magd.* 12 To whome the Lydian wealth is brought in lauish measure 1626 Massinger *Rom Actor* I iii, We show no arts of Lidian Pandarisme. 1844 O Cockayne in *Proc Philol. Soc* (1854) I. 275 The Lydian Hercules. 1901 *Edin Rev.* July 29 The earlier Lydian civilization was Asiatic rather than European.

2 *spec.* in *Music* **a** The designation of one of the modes in ancient Greek music, characterized as soft and effeminate **b** The third of the authentic ecclesiastical modes, having F for its 'final', and C for its 'dominant'.

1579 E K *Gloss to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 27 The Lydian and Ionique harmony 1593 G Harvey *Pierce's Super* 50 He regarded not the dainety Lydian, Ionian, or Æolian Melody 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 136 Lap me in soft Lydian aires, Married to immortal verse. 1636 C Butler *Princ Mus* I i 1 Ðe Lydian Mood' is a grav', ful, solemn Musik in Discant, for ðe most' part', of slow tim' 1697 Dryden *Alexander's Feast* 97 Softly sweet, in Lydian measures, Soon he soothed his soul to pleasures 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* v. xxiii 534 In music there were four principal νόμοι or modes the Phrygian, the Lydian, the Doric, and the Ionic The Phrygian mode was religious, the Lydian plaintive. 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* I 13 The Lydian is the third mode of Ambrose's selection.

fig 1664 Butler *Hud.* II i 850 As skilful coopers hoop their tubs With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs

3. Lydian-stone. *Min.* A black variety of jasper (basanite) used by jewellers as a touchstone for testing gold.

1720 Strype *Stow's Surv* II. vi. i. 11/1 Within the Rails before the High Altar, is a curious in laid Floor where .. there are set these several Sorts of Stones, the Jasper, .. Lydian, .. and Serpentine. 1746-74 Hill *Theophr. Stones* 25 Others serve for the Trial of Metals, as that called the Heraclian or Lydian Stone 1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. 133 It did not exhibit the little veins of quartz so common in Lydian stone. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xiv. 293 Lydian-stone (basanite, touch-stone, kieselschiefer) is..an altered sandy slate.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of Lydia. Also, the language of the Lydians.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 40 Yet after by the meane of one Pactyas a verye headie manne amonges the Lydians they rebelled agaynste Cyrus agayne. 1696 Phillips s v. *Lydia*, It falling to Tyrrhenus his lot, he went out with a great multitude of Lydians. 1735 Bolingbroke *Study & Use Hist.* iii. (1752) I. 76 Herodotus. proposed to publish all he could learn of the antiquities of the Ionians, Lydians, Medes, and Persians. 1886 Sheldon tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 3 Some Lydians feasted arrayed in the robes .of women.

Lydron, -un, variants of Lidderon *Obs.*

Lydyate, obs. form of Lidgate.

Lye (ləi), *sb.* Forms: 1 léaȝ, (léæȝ), léah, léȝ, 3 leihe, 4 leȝe, liȝe, (5 legh, leyȝe, leygh(e, lyhe), 5–9 lee, lie, ley, (5–6 leye, le, 7 ly), 5– lye. [OE. *léag* (later *léah*, genit *léage*) str fem., corresponds to MDu. *loghe* (Du *loog*), OHG. *louga* (MHG., mod.G. *lauge*), lye, ON. *laug* bath:—OTeut. **laugâ*; prob. f. the root **lau-* to wash (see Lather) + suffix *-gâ*:—OAryan *-gā.*]

1. Alkalized water, primarily that made by the lixiviation of vegetable ashes, but also applied (esp. with prefixed word as in *soap-lye, soda-lye*) to any strong alkaline solution, esp. one used for the purpose of washing. † Also *water of lye*

a 700 *Épinal Gloss* 591 *Lexiua*, leaȝ [*Corpus* and *Erf* læȝ] *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 364 Scinsecoum men wyrc drenc of hwites hundes þoste on bitere leȝe wundorlice hyt hæleð *Ibid.* II. 338 Wyrc him leaȝe of ellen ahsan *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 93 If þat þou waische hem boþe [a cankre & a foul vlcus] wiþ liȝe *Ibid*, þe vlcus is clensid wiþ þilke liȝe [*v r* leyȝe] *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* II 377 Wete hit [a tree] at the fulle Thrie euery mone a yer in lic allone. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 32 Take a gode quantyte of syne leye, & put it on a potte & whan þe ley is sepin hot, caste þe Pesyn þer-to *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 195 Watyr of legh þat is made wyth asschys & watyr, . for asschys & hote watyr makyn good leyghe. 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I II 10 But man shall be baptysed in necessyte with le. 1669 Worlidge *Syst Agric.* (1681) 60 The Lee or Lixivium wherewith the Women usually scour their Clothes 1704 N N tr *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass* III 287 Henry the Fourth, thought it an Honour to wash his Head .. though some malicious People say, He did it not with Soap, but with hot scalding Lye 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed 3) II 544 Muriate of potash This salt is prepared from the waste leys of the soap-makers. 1898 F T Bullen *Cruise Cachalot* IV. (1900) 32 The officers were content with ley, which was furnished in plenty by the ashes from the galley fire.

b In wider sense. Any detergent material used in washing, a cleansing substance. Also *fig*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Nis ðar non swo god leiȝe se teares 12.. *Prayer to our Lady* 19 in *O E Misc* 193 Mi brune her is hwit bicume ich not for hwucche leihe. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw* 828 þe hote teres of mannes eiȝe Makeþ clannere þan any liȝe 1340 *Ayenb* 145 Þet is þet we byeþ alle y-wasse of onelepi leȝe, þet wes mid Iesu cristes precious blod 1426 Lydg *De Guil Pilgr* 21855 Wyth wych water, dame Penaunce Maketh a lye To wasshen a-way al ordure 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 324 The vrin of a yong Asse fole is supposed to thicken the haire but there would be mixed some Spiknard with this washing lie, to rectifie the strong sent of the said vrine 1648 Herrick *Hesper* (1869) 190 Feacie, some say, doth wash her clothes i' th' lie That sharply trickles from her either eye

† **c** A cosmetic for the hair (Cf. Lye-pot) *Obs.*

15.. Withals *Dict* (1568) 51 a/2 Lie to wasshe the head with, *lixiuium* 1561 T Hoby tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* II (1577) L iij b, I reprehended a ladie of loue for occupying a certain kinde of lye yt shined much

† **d.** Applied to urine used as a detergent, more fully Chamber-lye. *Obs*

14 *Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 593/23 *Locium*, lye, or pysse

2 Water impregnated with salts by decoction or lixiviation Now *rare*

1634 Peacham *Gentl Exerc* I xxiii 77 The Lie of Rue, (that is the water wherein you have sod your Rue or herb-grace) 1644 Nye *Gunnery* (1670) 14 Pour upon the said flower so much of the strained water, which I call lee or lime water, as will dissolve the flower. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep* VI xii 337 Colcothar or vitriol burnt will make good Inke, and so will the Lixivium or Lye made thereof with warme water. 1811 *Self Instructor* 362 A ley made with tartar and gum water 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog Sea* I § 43 They [waters] find their way into the sea, and so make the lye of the earth brine for the ocean. *Ibid* x § 461 The brine of the ocean is the ley of the earth.

3 The limpid acrid fluid which runs from a blister or the like; the 'water' which collects in the body in dropsy. Now only *dial.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 92 His Nauell suddenly opened whence issued so great quantity of the dropsy Lie, that his body fell to the wonted scantling 1886 *S. W. Line. Gloss*, *Lee* (so pronounced), the watery matter which issues from a wound or sore: as 'It's more like lee than matter'

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 1), as *lye-ashes, -brush, -kettle, -trough, -tub, -vessel, -wash.* Also Lye-pot.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 599 Hereupon comes *Lixivus cinis*, i Lie ashes, which being drunk is medicinable. 1605 Timme *Quersit* II iii 115 Lye-wash . is made of ashes and water. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc*, *Printing* xi P 21 The Lye Brush is made of Hogs Bristles fastned into a Board with Brass-Wyer. *Ibid*, A Lye-Kettle commonly holds about three Gallons. *Ibid*, The Lye-Trough..is a Square Trough made of Inch-Boards. 1743 *Lond & Country Brewer* II. (ed. 2) 109 A Lye tub, though generally neglected as the worst . for a Cooler, has really proved the sweetest and safest of any 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I 53 The straw in the bottom of your lye-vessel. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 489 As soon as a form is wrought-off, the press man to carry it to the lye-trough, and there completely rub it over with lye 1888 J Southward *Pract. Printing* (1884) 406 Lye is applied to the forme with a lye brush.

† **Lye,** *v.*[1] *Cookery. Obs.* [a F. *lier* to thicken (a sauce, etc.), lit. 'to bind':—L. *ligāre*]

1. *trans.* To mix; to thicken (soups, sauces, etc.). Cf. *alye*, Ally *v.* 5.

† *c* 1390 *Forme of Cury* (1780) 17 Make a lyre of raw ayrene and do þerto Safrone and powdour douce, and lye it up with gode broth. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 12 Loke þou lye hit with amydone. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 13 Take Vele and hakke it to gobettys and lye it with Flowre of Rys. *Ibid.* 19

2. To bind or tie. In quot. *fig*

1621 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 167 He shall neede noe bonde to lye him to it

Lye, *v.*[2] [f. Lye *sb*] Also **ley.** *trans.* To treat with lye.

1805 *Ann Reg* 875 Ley the thread once. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 8 Dec 356/2 The air is to be excluded from the surface of fruits left standing after having been either lyed or washed.

Lye: see Lee *sb*, Leye, Lie.

Lyeas, str pa. t. of Leese *v.*[1]

Lyeave, obs. form of Leaf.

Lyed (ləid), *ppl. a. U. S.* Also **lied.** [f. Lye *v.*[2] + -ed[1].] Treated with lye; steeped or washed in an alkaline fluid. *Lyed corn*, maize or other grain steeped in weak lye to remove the husk.

1814 Brackenridge *Jrnl* in *Views Louisiana* 202 Their food consists of lied corn homony for breakfast. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Wealth* 70 Pride can go without domestics; can eat potato, purslain, beans, lyed corn

Lyef(e, obs f. Lief. **Lyefull,** var. Leeful.

Lyege, Lyeg(e, aunce, obs. ff. Liege, Ligeance.

Lyegge, Lyeȝe, obs. forms of Lie *v.*[1], *v.*[2]

Ly(e)ȝere, Lyek(e, obs. ff. Liar, Like.

Lyen, obs. form of Lie *v* [1], Lien *sb.*[1], Lion.

Lyencephalous (ləi,ense făləs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L *Lyencephal-a* (Owen) + -ous.

According to Owen himself (*Classif. Mammalia*, 1859), his term *Lyencephala* is f Gr λύ-ειν to loose + ἐγκέφαλος brain (see Encephalon), and signifies 'the comparatively loose or disconnected state of the cerebral hemispheres']

Of or belonging to the *Lyencephala*, in Owen's classification the lowest group of Mammals, including the Monotremes and the Marsupials.

1859 Owen *Classif Mammalia* 27 The Lyencephalous Mammalia 1864 in Webster. And in later Dicts

Lyepart(e, obs. form of Leopard.

† **Lye -pot.** *Obs.* [Cf. Lye *sb.* 1 c.] An ornamental vessel to hold lye for use as a hair-wash.

1486 *Will of Lytton* (Somerset Ho.) A lye pott of siluer and gilt, a holy water stopp. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 45 Semiramis ranne out with her lie pot in her hand, and her black dangling tresses about her shoulders 1607 Middleton *Five Gallants* I. i 12 Lent upon her gilt casting-bottle and her silver lie-pot, fifty five shillings

Lyer(e, var Lear[2] *Obs*; obs f. Lyre[3], Liar

Lyerne, -l, -y, obs. forms of Learn.

Lyeroway: see Lyra 5.

Lyery (ləi əri), *a.* Now *dial* Also **lyary** [Var. of Liry *a.*] Of cattle: Having a superabundance of lean flesh

[1483 see Liry, s v. Lire *sb*[1]] 1803 A Hunter *Georg Ass* IV 351 Lyery, or black-fleshed 1807 Culley in W C L Martin *Ox* 51/1 Cattle, well known to the breeders adjoining the river Lees by the appellation of 'lyery', or 'double-lyered', that is, black-fleshed *a* 1843 Southey *Commpl Bk* IV 400 Those [Lincolnshire oxen] that never fatten are called lyery. *c* 1847 W C I Martin *Ox* 41/2 The cattle in general were large, slow to fatten and often black, or foul-fleshed, or as it is called in Yorkshire 'lyery' 1855 Stephens *Bk Farm* (ed. 2) II 142/1 When the flesh [of an ox] becomes heavy on the thighs, making a sort of double thigh, the thigh is called *lyary*

Lyes, obs. form of Leash; obs. pl Louse.

Lyese, Lyesinge, vars. Leese *v.*[1], Leasing.

Lyf, obs. form of Leaf, Life.

Lyfar, obs. Sc comp. of Lief, dear

Lyfe, obs. form of Life; Sc. form of Lief.

Lyff(e, Lyffere, obs. forms of Life, Liver

† **Lyfkie.** *Obs.* Also 6 **leefekye.** [a. Du. *lyfken* 'corpusculum, subucula, exomis' (Kilian), dim. of *lijf* body; cf. G *leibchen*] A bodice.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 116 Their spots, their lawnes, their leefekyes, their ruffes, their rings Shew them rather Cardinalls curtisans, then modest Matrons 1609 T Cocks *Diary* (1901) 73 With my li before delivered her for my wives gowne and lyfkie.

Lyfnoȝ, variant of Livenath *Obs.*

Lyft(e, obs. form of Left, Lift.

Lyfve, Lyfy, obs. forms of Live *v*, Lifey

Lyg, Lygaunce, obs ff Lie *v.*[1], Ligeance.

Lyg(g)e, obs form of Lie *v.*[1], Liege.

Lyger, Lygham, see Ledger, Licham.

Lyghe, lyȝe, obs. ff. Lie; var Leye *Obs.*

Lygher, lyȝer(e, obs. forms of Liar

Lyght, obs. form of Light; variant of Lite.

Lyghteling, Lyȝtmose, obs. form of Lightning, Litmus.

Lyhe, Lyht(e, obs. forms of Lye, Light *v*[1]

Lyicht, Lyif, Lyik, obs. ff Light, Life, Like.

Lying (ləi iŋ), *vbl. sb*[1] Forms: see Lie *v.*[1] [f Lie *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of Lie *v.*[1] in various senses; resting, reclining, remaining in deposit, † being sick, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Fleschs forgon oþer visch, & alle oþer swuche þinges, of weriunge, of liggunge, of vres, of beoden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6686 þe smiter sal quite his lechyng, And þe scath of his liging. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks I. 141 For boþe Cristis liynge in þe sepulcre and his dwellinge here in erþe was litil tyme. *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 29091 (Cott. Galba) þe first [discipline es] .. sighing, wepeing, and ill liging. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 137 Soft lyenge, soft weryng, or moche fedyng of delycate meates. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 167 'Tis a commodity will lose the glosse with lying; The longer kept, the lesse worth. 1634 *Lease by R. Kenward to W Deane* verso (MS.), I.. would never have bought it but for the convenient lying of it to my other ground. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* vii, Sugar-Chest .. Stuff being commonly well-season'd, by the long lying of the Sugar in it 1726 LEONI tr *Alberti's Archit* I. 34/1 Liquify'd by long lying in the Water. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VI. 574 This situation [of a bed sore] is determined .by the lying of the paralytic on that side.

†b. *spec.* The state of being buried; *concr.* place of sepulture. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxx 244 Kyng Edward chese his sepulture and his lyggyng at Westmynster *a* 1676 GUNTON *Hist. Ch Peterburgh* (1686) 77 The Heralds appointed .the place for the body to be Interred, which was devised over against the lying of Queen Katherine.

c. with adv. or advb. phr. (see LIE *v.*[1] IV). Also LYING-IN.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* ix. 10 Rebecca, of o liggynge by haunge tweye sones of Ysaac, our fadir. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 93 Bote wiþ som manere rouschelynge þat he made in ligynge adoun his felowe awook 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 333/2 He hadde Subtylytee for teschewe the lyggynge in a wayte of his enemyes. 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lying in wayte, *aguaytance Ibid* 423, I am upon my lieng bowne, as a woman that is nere her tyme. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 87 From thence to the lying out of the mountaine Pyrenæus, Aquitania. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxxxix 3 Thou compassest my path, and my lying downe. 1611 — *Acts* xx. 19 Many teares, and temptations, which befell me by the lying in wait [TINDALE layinges awayte] of the Iewes. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. i, There's a sport too Nam'd lying Perdieu .Which you must learne to play at. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse I.* (1841) 81 This lying along is an improper posture for piety. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 115 B. is the Fore top sail braced back, which is done .to stop her way, term'd Lying by. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4910/2 The Admiral thought it proper to make the Signal for lying by 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* II 121 You have accused me of lying by in Company.

attrib. c 1834 N. P. WILLIS in G. Paston *Little Mem 19th C.* (1902) 176 His [Disraeli's] eye has the most mocking lying-in-wait expression conceivable 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 460 If a change from the lying down to the sitting-up position is rapidly made

2. *concr.* With qualification (as *dry, soft, warm,* etc., *lying*): Accommodation for repose.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog Sk* Wks I. 295 It was a subject of gratitude to dwell upon the soft lying which was to be found in that .. morass 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* vii. 262 A poet from his birth, nursed in Nature's softest lying. 1886 *Weekly Times* 6 Aug 13/3 There is no finer feeding or warmer lying in Scotland. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 10/2 Dry lying—a dry bed at night—is..essential to the welfare of deer

3. *attrib.*, as *lying-ground, -place*; **†lying-house** (see quot. 1593); **lying-press** (*Printing*) = *laying-press* (see LAYING *vbl. sb.* 3).

1895 CORNISH *Wild Eng.* 122 The paddock is a favourite *lying ground for hares. 1423-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 271 Pro ligatur pro hostio vocato trapdoure supra *lyng house, iiijd.; et pro seris et clavibus pro lyng house, xxd. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 75 A strong prysonne call the Lynghouse [*MS. Cos*, Lyinge house]. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* vii. 17, I ha sprengd my *ligging place with myrre, and aloes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr. Tong, Desbanger vn sanglier*, to raise a wilde Bore from his lying place. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 43/1 By screwing the volume up in the *lying-press.

Lying (lai·iŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] Forms: see LIE *v.*[2] [f. LIE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of LIE *v.*[2]; the telling of lies †In 16-17th c. sometimes in *plural.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* v. 7 (MS. Egerton) Þou leses alle þat speke liyhinge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 143 Him hit þingþ þet hit is al wynd and metinge and lyesynge. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13302 My condicioun ys to lye; .With lyyng I shal deceyue the. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 68 If for ydle wordes, what for hurtfull words? what for lyings? 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxviii. 412 The Divell..did steale all that he could from the trueth, to imploy it in his lyings and deceits. 1656 E REYNER *Rules Govt Tongue* 16 Lying is an ungodly, devilish and damnable practice 1827 MRS. A OPIE (*title*) Illustrations of Lying in All its Branches. 1863 MRS RIDDELL *World in Ch* III 41 Lying is the employment of the lower orders, and the recreation of the higher.

personified 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* II. (Arb.) 21 Lying is Father to Falshood, and Grandsire to Periury.

¶b. Alleged name for a 'company' of pardoners. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Lyeng of perdeneris.

Lying (lai·iŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. LIE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. That lies, or rests in a recumbent, extended, stationary or inert position; also, †*absol.* (OE.) dead.

c 1000 *Leg. St. Swithun* etc. (Earle 1861) 110 Þæt mæxn þæs licgendan 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxiii. 12 A dwelling place of shepperdus, of liggende flockus. 1422 tr *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 224 The angry man is wonyt to be of ..a semely chyne and accordynge to the vissage, and liggyne here. *a* 1450 *Fyrshynge w. Angle* (1883) 16 The lying ground lyne with ovte floyte 1842 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* II Sitting, lying languid shapes. 1860 *Remarks on Golf* 14 The Short-spoon is used for playing either good-lying or bad lying balls. 1880 W. CARNEGIE *Pract. Trap.* 16 That most annoying eventuality, a 'lying' ferret.

b. *Sc.* Of money, goods, etc.: Put by.

1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* I. 129 Your claiths, your lands, and lying pelf. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 386 We are not informed, what lying stock they have, what donations they have received [etc.].

2. Special collocations: **lying-dog**, a setter; **lying-panel**, †(*a*) a panel which occupies the lowest place in a series; (*b*) a panel whose longest dimension, or one whose grain, lies horizontally; **†lying-stone**, the nether millstone; **lying-storm** (*Sc.*), a snow-storm when the snow lies; **lying-wall** *Mining* = FOOT-WALL (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, As if a penalty was inflicted by statute for any man who suld hunt or hawk, or use *lying-dogs. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 106 The *Lying Pannel, above the Base 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 226 *Lying Panel*, a Panel with the fibres of the wood disposed horizontally. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit. Gloss., Lying panels*, those wherein the fibres of the wood, or the grain of it, lie in an horizontal direction. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 151 As certain a cause as is that, by which the runner in a Mill does not sink through the *Lyingstone. 1787 BEATTIE *Scoticisms* 79 We use the word *storm* to signify a storm of snow, or snowy weather. We even speak of a *lying storm 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 298 Should the flakes be spicular and fall very thick and fast, then a heavy fall, or a 'lying storm'. may be expected.

Lying (lai·iŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] Forms: see LIE *v.*[2] [f. LIE *v.*[2] + -ING[2].]

1. Of a person, his lips, etc.: That tells lies.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxix 2 Deliuer my soule (o Lorde) from lyenge lippes. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II i. 126 Then, Saunder, sit there, the lying st Knaue in Christendome 1610 B JONSON *Alch.* IV. iv, Do not beleeue him, Sir. He is the lying'st Swabber! 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* x. 18 Hee that hideth hatred with lying lippes, is a foole *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Eagle & Robin* 44 With a wickit lieand tung. 1886 W J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 158 A canting, lying, hypocritical set

2. Of impersonal things: Untruthful, mendacious; hence, deceitful, false.

a 1225 *Juliana* 2 Ant of þis lihinde lif leade us .. into þe eche of heouene *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 1 4 His worde sall noght. dissayuable ne leghynge. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* vii. 4 Trust not in false lyenge wordes 1611 BIBLE *Ps* xxxi 6, I haue hated them that regard lying vanities. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 673 And slavish bards our mutual loves rehearse In lying strains. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xix. IV. 322 It was much easier..to put forth a lying prospectus.

Ly·ing-i·n. [LYING *vbl. sb.*[1] 1 c. See LIE *v.*[1] 23.] The being in childbed; accouchement.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/2 Lyynge yn, of childe bedde, *decubie* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr Tong, Gesine*, a lying in. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 126 The women have good Lying-in and the children are lusty. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) I. 93 Those cushions your gossips stick with pins in hearts, lozenges, and various forms, against a lying-in 1842 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* (1847) I. 342 The Queen talked to me [Madame de Sévigné] as long about my illness as if it had been a lying in.

b. *attrib*, as *lying-in-asylum, -chamber* etc.

1770 HEWSON in *Phil Trans.* LX. 412 The British Lying-in-Hospital 1799 *Med Jrnl.* II 190 A lying-in ward has been lately established 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* xxxvii, 'The lying in room, I suppose?' said Mr Bumble. 1887 *Brit. Med Jrnl.* 21 May 1101/1 Such sanitation might be of service in lying-in institutions. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Dec 3/7 A system of registration of all lying in houses. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VII 797 Statistics of lying in hospitals show that [etc.].

So **Lying-in** *ppl. a.*, that is in childbed.

1710-11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Mar, I saw his lady sitting in the bed, in the forms of a lying-in woman. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 174 The sick, the delicate, ..the lying-in. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis Women* xxii. (ed. 4) 189 In lying in or recently delivered women

Lyingly (lai·iŋli), *adv.* [f. LYING *ppl. a.*[2] + -LY[2].] In a lying manner, mendaciously.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* vii. 8 To steln, to slen, to don auoutrie, to swern liendely, to offre to Baalym. — *Ezek.* xiii. 22 For that that ȝe maden leeiȝyngli the herte of the iust man to mourne, whom Y made not sorewful 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G iv, Of whiche xij. rybbes there be .vij. very, and .v. false or lyengly 1688 *Disc. Addresses or Presentm. to King* 20 Their Popes (who go lyingly under the Name of Christ's Vicars). 1804 ANNE SEWARD *Lett* (1811) VI. 146 It reached his ear, that she had lyingly called him 'the thing of sound without sense'. 1895 *Times* 19 Jan. 11/6 He lyingly reported that he had sunk two of the French men-of-war.

†Lying-weight. *Obs.* [LYING *ppl. a.*[1]] **a.** A free weight placed in a scale, as distinguished from the hanging weight attached to a spring balance or a steelyard. **b.** = AVOIRDUPOIS.

1454 *Rolls of Parll.* V. 275/1 [That no person buy wool by the fleece] nor weyed by the awncell, but only by the lying weight, after xiiii li to the stoon. 1500 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 191 Ther beth iij maner weyghtȝ that is to wete troy weyght, auncell weyghtis, and lyggynge weyght. *Ibid.*, The Lyggynge weyght .. therby is boughte and solde alle maner of Marchaundise . as is vsed to be solde be weyght, and of this weyght xvi vuncis made a pound and C. and xij li. is an C 1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* d v b, Lynge wayghte. Thys Lynge and Haburdy peyse is all one.

Lyk, obs. Sc. form of LIKE.

Lykam(e, Lykance, vars. LICHAM, LIKANCE.

Lykanthropy, variant of LYCANTHROPY.

Lyke: see LICH, LICHE, LICK *v.*, LIKE *v.*

Lykelood, -hood, obs. forms of LIKELIHOOD.

Lyken, Lykeny, obs. forms of LIKE *v.*[1], LIKEN *v.*

Lykeres, obs. form of LIQUORICE.

Lyker(o)us, -owse, etc., var. LICKEROUS *Obs.*

Ly·ke-wake, ly·kewake (lai·kˌwēk). Also 4, 9 **liche-wake,** 6, 9 **lyk(e)wa(i)ke,** 6-7 **like-, lyke-walk,** 8-9 **lake-wake,** 9 **lychwake.** Cf. LATE-WAKE. [f. *lyke*, LICH + WAKE *sb.*] The watch kept at night over a dead body.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kat.'s T.* 2100 Ne how that lych wake was yholde Al thilke nyght,. kepe I nat to seye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. ix 321 Quham that he ettis for to send from thens, To Pallas likewalkis. 1558 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees 1853) 127 Ther shall be no yong folkes at my lykewalke. 1683 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* III. 549 At quhose lyke-walk .. the ox foirsaid was slane and eittin. *a* 1775 *Fair Mary of Wallington* xix. in Child *Ballads* II. 311/2 Your daughter .. bids you come to her sickening, or her merry lake-wake. 1832 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 114 At all lykewakes, the doings and endurances of the Departed are the theme 1878 W. C. SMITH *Hilda* (1879) 192, I heard them..moan their rugged lyke-wakes in the ancient Runic rhymes.

attrib. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr* IV xxvi, Our slogan is their lyke-wake dirge 1837 SIR F PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 99 The lyke-wake train was seen advancing towards them

Lykey, Lykke, -yn, obs. ff. LICK *v.*, LIKE *v.*

Lykkerwys, Lykky: see LICKEROUS, LIKE *v.*[1]

Lykne(n, -yn, obs. forms of LIKEN

Lykor, Lykorise, obs ff LIQUOR, LIQUORICE.

Lyky(e)n, obs. forms of LIKE *v.*[1]

Lykyrrhize, obs. form of LIQUORICE.

Lylac, Lyle, -ie, obs. forms of LILAC, LILY.

Lylle, variant of LILL, LILLE *vbs. Obs.*

Lyll(i)e, -y(e, obs. forms of LILY

Lym, Lymail(le, obs. ff. LEAM *sb.*[1], LIMAIL.

Lymasson, obs. form of LIMAÇON.

Lymb(e, Lym(e, obs. forms of LIMB *sb.*[1] and [2].

Lyme: see LYAM.

Ly·me-grass. [? f. LIME *sb.*[1] with reference to the binding quality of the plant; the spelling is app. suggested by the mod L. generic name] The name for grasses of the genus *Elymus*, esp. *E arenarius*, a grass which is planted on sand, that its roots may help to keep the sand in its place.

1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangement Veg* I. 64 Lymegrass. Elymus. 1787 tr *Linnæus' Fam Plants* I 52. 1854 S THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 299 The lyme grass (*Elymus*), by binding the sands..with its roots, assists in the resistance to the encroachments of the sea

b. *attrib* in the name of a moth.

1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 275 The Lyme Grass (*Tapinostola Elymi*)

Lymer, Lymet(t, obs. ff. LIMER, LIMIT.

Lymfad, Lyming, obs. ff. LYMPHAD, LIMING.

Lymiter, Lymme, obs. ff. LIMITER, LIMB *sb*[1]

Lymnite: see LIMNITE. **Lymon,** obs. f. LEMON.

Lymph (limf). Also 7-8 in L form **lympha.** [ad. L. *lympha*, altered spelling (due to pseudo-etym. association with Gr. *νύμφη* NYMPH) of **limpa* (whence *limpidus* LIMPID), **lumpa*; according to some scholars repr. a prehistoric **dumpa* cognate with the Oscan *Diumpais* 'Nymphis'.]

1. Pure water; water in general; a stream. Only *poet* and *rhetorical.*

a 1630 *Roxb Ball.* (1871) I. 176 Here rurall gods and tripping Nymphs Did bath their corps in the pure lymphs And christal streams. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 117 The Naiad-Nymph, Who hides her fine form in the passing Lymph. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xlix. (1872) 279 In the middle of the court was a fountain well supplied with the crystal lymph. 1860 LD LYTTON *Lucile* II v. § 6. 17 Then the lymph Was the dwelling divine of a white footed nymph 1885 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Dec. xxix, Its [*sc.* a fountain's] biting lymph may not be touch'd of man Or god, unless the Fates have so ordain'd

fig 1879 G MEREDITH *Egoist* xvi I 302 It would be the pity of common sympathy, pure lymph of pity, as nearly disembodied as can be.

b. *transf.* (nonce-uses).

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 391 Sipping calm the fragrant lymph [*sc.* tea] Which neatly she prepares 1878 W. T. THORNTON *Word for Word fr. Horace* 136 Not on wings shall I through aether's lymph be borne.

†2. *Bot.* A colourless fluid in plants; the sap.

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Plants* II iii (1682) 68 The Root of Dandelion being cut in November, seems to bleed both a Milk and a Lympha. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 136 That moved The pure and subtle lymph Through th' imperceptible meand'ring veins Of leaf and flow'r. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 67 The sap, or lymph, of most plants . appears to the sight and taste little else than water. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 270 The juice of the fruit and the lymph of the stem of Musa are slightly astringent [1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Lymph*,. Grew's term for sap]

3. *Phys.* A colourless alkaline fluid, derived from various tissues and organs of the body, resembling blood but containing no red corpuscles.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 59 The Pancreatic Juice, Lympha, and Bile are all fitted for their several Offices of Separation, Attenuation, and Dilution. 1793 J. HUNTER *Treat. Blood* etc. (1794) 28 The coagulating lymph of the blood being common, probably to all animals, while the red particles are not. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 446 The waters of Barege dissolve..soap and animal lymph. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 120 To coagulate like the coagulable lymph of the blood. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 666 There is a continual outpouring of some of the contents of the capillaries into the tissues, which output, under the name of lymph, is roughly speaking *liquor sanguinis* deprived of much of its albumin.

4. a. The exudation from an inflamed tissue,

from a sore, etc. b. In recent use often *spec.* for *vaccine lymph* (see VACCINE), the matter which is taken from the vesicles characteristic of cow-pox in a cow or calf or in a vaccinated human being, in order to be used in the operation of vaccination. Hence, in wider sense, any morbid matter taken from a person or animal suffering from a disease, in order to be employed in some prophylactic operation analogous to vaccination.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 61 Several tumours..discharged an acrid lymph. 1801 RING *Cow pox* I. 295 Medical men in general .think it [variolous matter] most active when it is a mere lymph, and inert as it becomes more opaque. 1810 JENNER in Baron *Life* (1838) II. 368, I send out a great deal of vaccine lymph on ivory points 1866 J. HUTCHINSON in *J. K. Reynolds' Syst. Med.* I. 307 The rapid absorption of syphilitic lymph under mercurial influence. 1868 SEATON *Handbk. Vaccination* 109 Lymph should in every instance (where practicable) be inserted direct from arm to arm. 1873 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 53 Fibrinous Exudation, Lymph, Coagulable Lymph, Inflammatory exudation. An exudation escapes from the vessels in some forms of inflammation, which is coagulable, containing much fibrine, and to this the above names have been applied. *Ibid.* 194 The lymph does not deteriorate or lose its protective power after passing through any number of individuals. 1893 *Dunglison's Med. Dict., Koch's lymph.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *lymph-cell, -channel, -corpuscle, -follicle, -gland, -globule, -path, -sinus, -space, -stoma* (pl. *stomata*), *-stream, -vessel*; b. objective, as *lymph-absorption, -secretion*; *lymph-connective, -forming* adjs.; **lymph-canalicular** *a.*, of or pertaining to lymph-channels; **lymph-cataract** (see quot.); **lymph-heart**, one of a number of contractile muscular sacs which pump the lymph forward.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 213 The hypothesis of lymph-formation and *lymph-absorption. 1874 *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 278 The *lymph-canalicular system of Recklinghausen. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms*, **Lymph-cataract*, the most frequent form of spurious cataract; so named by Beer. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 208 Small spheroidal elements resembling *lymph-cells. 1867 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 7) III. p. clxxxviii, The Lymph-sinus, or the *lymph-channel 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI 507 The *lymph-connective elements (spider-cells) . crowd upon the sheaths of the blood-vessels. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 14 The *lymph-corpuscle, becomes a diagnostic element of the peritoneal fluid. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd Pathol.* (ed. 2) 264 The *lymph-follicles become enlarged from the multiplication of their elements. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* IV. 13 Increase of uric acid .. may be an evidence of changes in *lymph-forming structures. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool* I. 15 *Lymph-glands are found only in higher animals. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) I. 552 Globules void of colour, found floating in the serum, and which Sir Everard Home has called *lymph-globules 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 172 The Frog possesses two pairs of *lymph-hearts 1878 HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms* (ed. 10), **Lymph-scrotum*, a peculiar disease of the scrotum, characterized by the formation of vesicles in the skin of the scrotum containing albuminous fluid, charged with corpuscles like those of the blood. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 243 The whole question of *lymph secretion is at present in too unsettled a state to be discussed with much profit. 1867 *Lymph-sinus [see *lymph-channel*]. 1874 *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIV 91 The *lymph spaces existing between the tendinous fibres of fasciæ. 1875 E. R. LANKESTER *ibid.* XV. 260 Each fold contains between its lamellæ a lymph-space (part of the cœlom). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 542 A pleural effusion closes the *lymph-stomata of the pleura. 1873 GREEN *Introd Path.* 109 The transmission by the *lymph-stream of substances . derived from the malignant growth. 1874 *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 91 The *lymph vessels on the opposite side

Lymphad (li·mfæd). Also 7 lum-, lime-, lymfad. [corruption of Gael. *longfhada* · see LANGFAD.] A one-masted galley propelled by oars. Now only *Hist.*; and *Her.* borne as a charge in the arms of some Scottish families

1536 [see LANGFAD]. 1608 in *Burt's Lett N. Scotl.* (1818) II. App 238 Destroyit the haill gallayis, lumfaddis. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas I* (1814) V. 442/1 The nomber of boittis, or Lymfadis within the pairtis of this kingdome lying opposite to Irland. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 12 Aug., He [Earl of Orkney] bears the royal arms .. quarterly, with a lymphad or galley, the ancient arms of the county. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xxix, Our loch ne'er saw the Campbell lymphads. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. 46 The Lymphad is borne by the Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Abercorn 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Feb 221 The MacDonalds can hardly go over in lymphads to Ulster and butcher another Shane O'Neil.

‖ **Lymphadenitis** (limfædəi·nəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. LYMPH + Gr. ἀδήν gland + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the lymphatic glands.

1879 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med* V. 134 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 554 The .. condition of the spleen seen in cases of bacterial infection may be described as a splenitis and in some degree comparable to lymphadenitis.

Lymphadenoid (limfæ·dənoid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Resembling the tissue of a lymphatic gland.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 270 Lymphadenoid tissues are specially prone to tubercle. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 3 The root-particles lie in .. the lymphadenoid bodies of the lung.

‖ **Lymphadenoma** (li:mfædəi·nōu·mă). [mod. L., f. L. *lympha* LYMPH + Gr. ἀδήν gland + *-oma*, after *carcinoma*, etc.] An abnormal development, or a tumour consisting of lymphoid tissue (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Lymphadeno·matous** *a.*

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 145 Closely allied to the simple lymphomata are the growths now known as lymphadenoma. *Ibid.* 147 A lymphadenomatous tumour of the mediastinum

† **Ly·mphæduct.** *Obs.* Also 7 lymphiduct, 7-8 lympheduct, 9 lymphoduct. [ad. mod.L. *lymphæductus*, f. *lymphæ* gen. of *lympha* LYMPH + *ductus* leading; formed after *aquæductus* AQUEDUCT.] = LYMPHATIC B.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 191 We had yet never known .. the Blood's Circulation, the Lymphiducts, and other admirable Curiosities in this fabrick of our Selves. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 30 Certain Water-pipes or Lymphæ-ducts inserted in the Bulb of the Eye. 1694 W. WOTTON *Anc. & Mod. Learn.* (1697) 219 The Lympheducts were not fully traced till Steno and Briggs described them. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Skin*, Nervous Fibres full of Glandules and Lympheducts. 1768 CHESELDEN *Anat.* 209 Lymphæducts are small pellucid cylindrical tubes, which arise invisible from the extremities of the arteries.

b. In plants: A sap-vessel.

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. III (1682) 68 Whether all Roots have Lymphæducts, is doubtful. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 487 In some of which he finds Sap vessels to be only lymphæducts

‖ **Lymphæmia** (limfī·miă). *Path.* [mod.L, f. L. *lympha* LYMPH + Gr. αἷμα blood.] (See quot.)

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lymphæmia*, a synonym of Leucocythæmia 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 635 [Virchow] drew a distinction between a lymphatic form of the disease in which there is an admixture in the blood of leucocytes from the enlarged lymphatic glands—'lymphæmia'—and a splenic form.

Lymphagogue (li·mfăgɒg). *Med.* [f. LYMPH + Gr. ἀγωγός leading] Something adapted to produce or increase the flow of lymph.

1898 STARLING *Elem. Hum. Physiol.* 73 The flow of lymph .. is also increased by the injection of certain substances into the blood. These substances have been termed lymphagogues by Heidenhain.

‖ **Lymphangiectasis** (li:mfændʒi¸e·ktăsis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. as next + ECTASIS] Dilatation of the lymphatics.

1888 *Quain's Dict. Med., Lymphangiectasis*,. lymphatic varix, or varicose dilatation of lymphatic vessels. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 443 The dilatation of the lymphatics, or lymphangiectasis, may be very diffuse.

Hence **Ly mphangiecta tic** *a.* (In recent Dicts)

‖ **Lymphangioma** (limfændʒiō·mă). *Path.* Pl. **-omata** (-ō·mătă). [mod.L., f. as next + *-oma*, after *carcinoma*, etc] A morbid growth in the lymphatics. Hence **Lymphangio·matous** *a.*

1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 70 Blood vessels and lymphatics are also the seat of new growths, as seen in angioma and lymphangioma of the skin 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI 456 Some mesenteric cysts may be due to dilatation of lymphatic vessels and to lymphangiomatous growth.

‖ **Lymphangitis** (limfændʒəi·tis). *Path.* Also **-angeitis**. [mod L., f. *lympha* LYMPH + Gr. ἀγγεῖον vessel + -ITIS. Cf. F. *lymphangite*.] Inflammation of the walls of the lymphatic vessels.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 128 Gonorrhœal lymphangitis may either be seated in the principal trunks or in the reticular network of these vessels. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop Diseases* XXXI 470 Lymphangitis is a common occurrence in all forms of filarial disease.

† **Ly·mphate,** *pa. pple. Obs rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *lymphāt-us*, pa. pple. of *lymphāre*, f. *lympha* water.] Diluted with water.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* XXXI. (1639) 51 If his body be weake, let him drink wine well lymphate, or small Ale

† **Ly·mphate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. In 7 **lymphat.** [f. L. *lymphāt-*, ppl. stem of *lymphāre*: cf. LYMPHATIC.] *trans.* To drive mad. 1623 in COCKERAM.

Hence † **Lymphated** *ppl. a.*, frenzied.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON 1817 J. F. PENNIE *Roy. Minstrel* VI. 525 But a more furious storm rag'd in the breast Of the lymphated Saul.

Lymphatic (limfæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 **lymphatick**, (8 limphatic). [ad. L. *lymphātic-us* mad, frenzied, f. *lympha* LYMPH. In mod. scientific Latin the word has been used in the sense 'pertaining to lymph' (the ending having been prob. misapprehended to be identical with that of *spermatic*, etc.); so F. *lymphatique*, It. *linfatico*.

The classical Lat. word is difficult to account for; perh. it may be due to the association of *lympha* with νύμφη (see LYMPH); cf Gr. νυμφιᾶν to be frenzy stricken.]

A. *adj.*

† **I.** 1. Frenzied, mad. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I 51 Poets are fanaticks too. And thus Horace either is, or feigns himself lymphatick, and shews what an effect the vision of the nymphs and Bacchus had on him 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lymphatick Persons.* 1822 S BURDER *Orient. Lit.* I. 120 The frog, like the tortoise and crocodile, was an emblem .. of lymphatic prophecy.

II. In senses connected with LYMPH.

2. a. *Phys.* and *Anat.* Pertaining to lymph; concerned in the secretion or conveyance of lymph, as in *lymphatic gland, vessel*; *lymphatic system*, the lymphatic vessels and glands collectively; *lymphatic heart* = *lymph-heart*. Also, of the nature of lymph, as in *lymphatic fluid, humour* (? obs.).

1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 257 Came to visit me Dr. Ioyliffe, discoverer of the lymphatic vessels, and an excellent anatomist. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. x. 224 The late anatomical discoveries of the motion of the chyle and limphatick liquor .. hath yet made men cure diseases much better than before. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 428 In the serous part of the Blood affecting the lymphatick Arteries. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 351 A lymphatic or lacteal humour and the blood circulate from the mother into the placenta and fœtus. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Obs* 34 Perhaps originating in lymphatic glands. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 213 The Lymphatic System comprehends, 1st, the vessels which carry the lymph and chyle into the veins, and 2dly, Enlargements which occur in their course, and which are called conglobate glands, or lymphatic ganglia. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 59 Upon their junction with the veins of this latter region, contractile sacs, the so-called 'lymphatic hearts', are developed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VI. 457 Growth of this kind should be called lymphatic gland sarcoma.

† b. *Bot.* Containing or conveying sap. *Obs.*

1672-3 GREW *Anat Plants* II. III (1682) 69 Whence it should seem that Lymphatick Rays and Milky Rings are in that Root [Dandelion] so far mixed together. 1836 LOUDON *Encycl Plants* Gloss., *Lymphatic*, of or belonging to lymph or sap.

3. Of persons and their temperaments: Having the characteristics (flabby muscles, pale skin, sluggishness of vital and mental action) formerly supposed to result from an excess of lymph in the system.

1834 J FORBES *Laennec's Dis Chest* (ed 4) 319 In .. persons of a lymphatic habit, the skin becomes white. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It. Note-Bks* II. 31 A widow .. of an easy, lymphatic, cheerful temperament. 1859 G MEREDITH *R. Feverel* XXXV, With lymphatic approbation. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* iii 72 Persons of flabby, or what is called lymphatic constitution. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 850/2 Her flesh being . lymphatic, and her outlines wanting in firmness.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** A lunatic, a madman. (See A. 1.) *Obs*

1708 SHAFTESB. *Charac* (1711) I. 50 All Nations have their Lymphaticks of some kind or another *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* XVI 34 From Bethlem's walls the poor lymphatic stray'd.

2. Chiefly *pl.* Vessels similar to veins, whose special function is the conveyance of lymph. † Also applied to the sap-vessels in plants. *Obs.*

1667 *Phil Trans.* II 509 The trunk of the Lymphaticks. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 145 The Tumour .. breaks the Limphatics which abound near the Liver 1768 HEWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 219 Into this lymphatic some small branches from the kidneys seem to enter. 1846 GOOD *Bk Nat.* (1834) I. 164 Like the perfect plant, it possesses lymphatics and air-vessels 1881 MIVART *Cat* 349 The small lymphatics originate by the junction of nucleated cells.

† **Lympha·tical,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL] **A.** *adj.* a. Of persons: Frenzied. b Of or pertaining to frenzy; visionary. **B.** *sb.* A frenzied person (Cockeram 1623).

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* Pref., The Lymphaticall Priests of Baal. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 106 For Captivity, Wounds and Chains, he only looks upon as false, and lymphatical Terrours. 1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* Ded. 11 Witches, Conjurers, and Fairies, and all that Lymphatical Chimæra.

† **Lympha·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *lymphātiōn-em*, n. of action f *lymphāre* (see LYMPHATE *v.*)] The action of driving mad.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1712 OLDISWORTH *Odes Horace* x. 26/1 By TO *metu* in the foregoing verse he understands Madness, Enthusiasm, Lymphation.

Lymphatism (li·mfătiz'm). *Path.* [f. LYMPHAT-IC + -ISM.] (See quot.)

1878 HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms* (ed. 10) *Lymphatism*, a term recently associated with scrofula, from the idea that scrofula is the highest expression of the lymphatic temperament.

Lymphault, obs. form of LIMPHALT.

Ly·mphio, *a. Obs., rare*⁻⁰. [f. LYMPH + -IC.] = LYMPHATIC *a* 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab.

† **Ly·mphid,** *a* [f. L *lympha* LYMPH, perh. after *limpid*] = LYMPHOID.

1674-7 J. MOLINS *Anat. Obs.* (1896) 23 All parts being repleat with the Lymphid matter.

‖ **Lymphitis** (limfəi·tis). *Path.* [f. LYMPH + -ITIS Cf. F. *lymphite*] = LYMPHANGITIS.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven Dis.* (1879) 416 Simple lymphitis may be due to any of the causes already mentioned as producing a simple bubo

Lymphocyte (li·mfōsəit). *Phys.* [f *lympho-* comb f. LYMPH + -CYTE]. An immature leucocyte.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* I. 730 He recommends subcutaneous injections of pilocarpine, in order to raise artificially the number and ratio of the lymphocytes.

attrib 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 5 Apr 832 *note*, There was . a high lymphocyte percentage.

Hence **Ly·mphocy tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to, or characterized by the presence of, lymphocytes.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 730 The number of 'neutrophile' cells falls rapidly, while the uninuclear or lymphocytic elements increase

‖ **Lymphocytosis** (li·mfōsəitō·sis). *Phys.* [f. LYMPHOCYTE + -OSIS] A morbid increase in the number of lymphocytes.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 730 In the lymphocytosis he sees a prognostic sign of great value 1900 *Allchin's Man. Med.* II. 291 The lymphocytes are generally increased to the greatest extent (lymphocytosis).

Lymphography (limfɒ·grăfi). [f. *lympho-* comb. form of LYMPH + -GRAPHY.] A description of the lymphatic vessels, their origin and uses.

1888 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Lymphoid (li·mfoid), *a. Phys.* [f. LYMPH + -OID.] Resembling lymph, lymph corpuscles, or the tissue of lymphatic glands; occas. = LYMPHATIC.

1867 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 7) III. p. cxcix, This structure which prevails in the mucous membrane of the stomach, and intestines is sometimes named lymphoid tissue from its resemblance to the interior tissue of the lymphatic glands. 1874 *Q. Jrnl Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 279 Spherical or lymphoid cells, of which all intermediate sizes exist, . are seen in the lymph canalicular system. 1879 REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V 217 The tissue known as 'adenoid' consists of lymphoid corpuscles embedded in the meshes of a 'retiform' stroma.

Also **Lymphoi·dal** *a* (In recent Dicts.)

‖ **Lymphoma** (limfōu·mă). *Path.* Pl. **lymphomata.** [f. LYMPH, after *carcinoma*, etc.] A tumour having the structure of a lymphatic gland.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed 2) 142 The Lymphomata are new formations consisting of lymphatic tissue. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV 590 Sharp, who distinguishes between lymphosarcoma and lymphadenoma, considers that each starts from a lymphoma.

Hence **Lympho·matous** *a.*, of the nature of or resembling a lymphoma.

1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 87 An examination of the growth microscopically did not show that it was lymphomatous. 1892 W. OSLER *Princ. Med* 27 The lymphomatous nephritis produces as a rule no symptoms.

‖ **Lymphorrhagia** (limfore·dʒiă). [f. *lympho-* comb. form of LYMPH + Gr. *-ραγία* a bursting] A discharge of lymph produced by the bursting of a lymphatic vessel.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed 6) 224 Lymphorrhagia is a term used to express the flow of lymph out of its natural channels. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II. 1078 The debilitating effects of the recurring attacks of lymphorrhagia.

Hence **Ly·mphorrha·gic** *a.*, of or pertaining to lymphorrhagia.

1882 *Quain's Dict. Med.* s. v *Lymphorrhagia*, A lymphorrhagic diathesis.

‖ **Lymphosarco·ma.** *Path.* [f as prec. + SARCOMA.] A sarcoma containing lymphoid cells, so as to resemble a lymphatic gland.

1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat* (ed. 2) 155 When the proportion of cells is very large, Virchow has applied the name lymphosarcoma. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch Surg.* IX. 325 A case in which the adenitis of syphilis .. passed on into lympho-sarcoma.

Hence **Ly·mpho-sarco·matous** *a.*

1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis Throat & Nose* I 84 Cases..of the . lympho-sarcomatous character

Lymphotomy (limfo·tŏmi). [f as prec. + Gr -(o)τομία cutting] Dissection of the lymphatics.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lymphous (li·mfəs), *a. Phys.* [f LYMPH + -OUS.] †**a.** Of vegetable fluids. Watery (*obs*). **b.** Of animal fluids: Containing, of the nature of, or resembling lymph.

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. iii (1682) 67 The Milky Saps. agree, in being more Oyly than any of the Lymphous Saps. 1876 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis* II. iv (ed 3) 323 The coagulum in lymphous urine resembles calf's foot or currant jelly. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1078 The lymphous fluid soiling the patient's clothes.

Lymphy (li·mfi), *a. Phys* [f. LYMPH + -Y] Of the nature of or resembling lymph.

1848 in WEBSTER. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr Med* 49 They are entirely destitute of the rich, interstitial, lymphy deposit. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* II. 424 In the first or croupo-fibrinous variety [of dysentery] the lymphy or fibrinous deposit is of varying thickness and consistency.

†**Lympold,** *v. Obs.* [? f. **lympold*, var. of LIMPHALT *a.*] *trans.* To defeat (an opponent) at tables by one of the two methods recognized by the laws of the game. Hence **Lympolding.**

a 1400 [see LURCHING *vbl. sb.*2].

Lymtake: see *limb-take*, LIMB *sb.*1 5

Lymyter, -tour(e, obs forms of LIMITER.

Lyn, obs. form of LIE *v.*1, LINE, LINN.

Lyn, obs. pa. pple. LIE *v* 1

Lynage, Lynce, obs. ff. LINEAGE, LYNX.

Lyncean (linsi·ăn), *a.* Also 7 **lincean,** 7-9 **lynceaan,** 9 **lynxean** [f. L. *lynce·us* (a. Gr λύγκειος, f. λύγξ LYNX) + -AN

Some of the writers who have used the word have perh. intended a reference to *Lynceus*, the name of one of the Argonauts, celebrated for his sharp sight; cf. 'a more piercing Linceus sight' (Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1599) 67).]

Of the eyes, sight, etc.. Resembling that of a lynx, keen; also of persons: lynx-like; sharp-sighted.

1622 BP. HALL *Serm* V. 129 Justice cannot be too lyncean to the being of things. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Def. John Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 181, I wonder how in this lyncean perspicacity It oversaw a more remarkable errour of Mr. Howe's. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No 85 (1794) III. 364 It was not long ere the . lyncean vigilance of the Baron detected the exchange of letters. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* II. 219 Hunted for by the lyncean eye of an entomologist. 1819 TURTON *Conchol. Dict.* p. xviii, This laborious and lyncean naturalist. [In mod. Dicts.]

†**Lynceous,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 lincious, 7 lyncius. [formed as prec. + -OUS] = LYNCEAN.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 82 b, Yet with a lincious eye, I never left to examine .. the extreame beautie of the excellent Nymph. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lynceous.*

Lyncet, variant of LINESEAT *Obs.*

Lynch (linʃ), *v.* Orig. *U.S.* [f. *Lynch*: see LYNCH LAW.] *trans.* To condemn and punish by lynch law. In early use, implying chiefly the infliction of punishment such as whipping, tarring and feathering, or the like; now only, to inflict sentence of death by lynch law.

1836 *Niles' Reg.* 1 Oct. 69/1 Some personal friend of Mr. Bronx proceeded to the mansion of judge Bermudez, with a view to Lynch him. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser 1 III. 240 It may appear strange that people should be lynched for the mere vice of gambling 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* (1857) 154 The prison was burst open by the mob, and George [of Cappadocia] was lynched, as he deserved. 1884 SIR L. H. GRIFFIN *Gt. Repub* 151 It is .. unreasonable to insist on the guilt of an unfortunate who has been lynched after an acquittal in open court.

transf. 1839 LONGF in *Life* (1891) I. 329, I have Lynched all the trees,—that is, tarred them.

¶ App. misused for . To render infamous.

1835 DISRAELI 9 May in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 37 If all the O'Connells were to challenge me, I could not think of meeting them now. I consider and everyone else that they are lynched

Lynch, variant of LINCH *sb*2

1883 SEEBOHM *Eng. Village Community* i 5 A. peculiar feature of the open field system in hilly districts is the 'lynch'. *Ibid* 6 These banks between the plough-made terraces are generally called lynches, or linces.

Lyncher (li nʃəɹ). [f LYNCH *v* + -ER1.] One who lynches; one who punishes or helps to punish by lynch law, esp. one who puts (an offender) to death by summary process.

1839 *Niles' Reg.* 15 June 256/2 Lynchers punished. 1847 *Harbinger* 7 Aug. 136/1 The company of lynchers once formed, they proceed to the execution of summary justice. 1881 *Times* 21 Feb 5/6 The mob of lynchers numbered 200.

Lynching (li nʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LYNCH *v.* + -ING1] The action of LYNCH *v.*; an instance of this.

1839 *Niles' Reg.* 14 Dec. 256/1 Horrible lynching 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 281 Lynchings in the South are mainly caused by the peculiar nature of the crimes for which lynching is a penalty.

attrib 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 171 Several lynching cases of atrocity occurred before I had been many weeks in the States. 1884 SIR L. H. GRIFFIN *Gt. Repub.* 148 He was taken to the scene of the crime by a lynching party

Lynch law. Orig. *U.S.* In early use **Lynch's (Linch's) law.** The practice of inflicting summary punishment upon an offender, by a self-constituted court armed with no legal authority, it is now limited to the summary execution of one charged with some flagrant offence

Now most commonly written *lynch-law* or *lynch law*, though the capital L is still often used.

The origin of the expression has not been determined. It is often asserted to have arisen from the proceedings of Charles Lynch, a justice of the peace in Virginia, who in 1782 was indemnified by an act of the Virginia Assembly for having illegally fined and imprisoned certain Tories in 1780. But Mr. Albert Matthews informs us that no evidence has been adduced to show that Charles Lynch was ever concerned in acts such as those which from 1817 onward were designated as 'Lynch's law'. It is possible that the perpetrators of these acts may have claimed that in the infliction of punishments not sanctioned by the laws of the country they were following the example of Lynch, which had been justified by the act of indemnity; or there may have been some other man of this name who was a ring-leader in such proceedings Some have conjectured that the term is derived from the name of Lynche's Creek, in South Carolina, which is known to have been in 1768 a meeting-place of the 'Regulators', a band of men whose professed object was to supply the want of regular administration of criminal justice in the Carolinas, and who committed many acts of violence on those suspected of 'Toryism'.

1817 S. ROANE in W. Wirt *Life P. Henry* (1818) 372 In the year 1792, there were many suits on the south side of the James river, for inflicting Lynch's law 1819 W FAUX *Diary* 29 Nov in *Memor. Days in Amer.* (1823) 304 The people [of Princeton, Indiana] . deputed four persons to inform him, that unless he quitted the town and state immediately, he should receive Lynch's law, that is, a whipping in the woods. 1828 J. HALL *Lett. fr. West* 291 No commentator has taken any notice of Linch's Law, which was once the *lex loci* of the frontiers. 1835 W IRVING *Tour Prairies* 41 'Lynch's law', as it is technically termed, in which the plaintiff is apt to be witness, jury, judge, and executioner. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 112 The burning Reading's house was..a terrible example of what the Americans term lynch law. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 570 They seized the opportunity of executing a little Lynch law. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. 309 Lynch law, however shocking it may seem to Europeans, is far removed from arbitrary violence

So **Lynch-court** *nonce-wd.*, a self-constituted tribunal for exercising lynch law. **Judge Lynch,** the imaginary authority from whom the sentences of lynch law are jocularly said to proceed.

1849 LYELL *and Visit to U.S.* II. 32 My companions..said . 'If you were a settler there [in Florida], and had no other law to defend you, you would be glad of the protection of Judge Lynch'. 1890 CORBETT *Drake* v 73 Few prisoners fared so well at Westminster as did Thomas Doughty at that first Lynch-court amidst the desolation of Patagonia.

Lyncine (li nsəin), *a.* [f. L. *lync-*, LYNX + -INE1.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Lynx*.

1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* (1874) 41 The Lyncine group

†**Lyncury.** *Obs.* In 7 lyncurie. [ad. L. *lyncūrium* or *lyncūrius*: see LIGURE.] = LIGURE.

1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* 1. 184 By the Jesuits rule no Physician should make use of..*Lyncurie*, because it issueth out of the body of a spotted beast, called Lynx. 1650 TRAPP *Comm Num.* 51 The precious stone Lyncurie may issue out of the body of the Lynx, an unclean and spotted beast.

Lyne, obs. f. LEAN, LINE, pa. pple. of LIE *v.*1

Lynee, Lynesey: see LIGNEE, LINSEY.

Lyng(e, obs. pres. pple. LIE *v.*1; obs. f. LINE.

Lyniament, obs. form of LINEAMENT.

Lynk(e, Lynkome, obs. ff. LINK, LINCOLN.

Lynkwhytte, obs. form of LINTWHITE.

Lynn(e, obs. form of LINN, LINE.

Lynnin, -ing, -yn(e, obs. forms of LINEN.

Lynolf, Lynset: see LINGEL *sb.*1, LINESEAT.

Lynton, Lyntquhit: see LINTERN, LINTWHITE.

Lynwever, -ar: see LINE *sb.*1 5.

Lynx (links). Forms: 4-5 **lenx,** 4-7 **linx,** 6-8 **lynce,** 6-7 **lince,** 4- **lynx.** [a. L. *lynx*, *lync-em* (Sp., Pg., It. *lince*), a. Gr. λύγξ (genit. λυγκός), cogn. w. Lith. *luszi-s*, OHG. *luhs* (mod G. *luchs*), OE. *lox*, Du. *los*, Sw. *lo*. Prob. related to Gr. λεύσσειν to see, the animal being named from its quickness of sight.]

1. An animal of any of several species of the genus *Felis* forming the sub-genus *Lynx*, having a tuft at the tip of the ear, usually a short tail, and the fur more or less spotted. The lynx of the ancients is the CARACAL

With qualifying words, as Banded Lynx *L. fasciata*, Bay Lynx *L. rufa*, Booted Lynx *L. caligata*, Canada Lynx = LOUP CERVIER.

1340, *c* 1375 [see b]. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3573 Lebards, lesards & lenxis. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 231 They keepe in theyr pallacces the beste cauled Linx, being fayrer then a lyon. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 96 The torne-vp face Of Lynces, Wolues, and Leopards; as neuer borne to warre. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 415, I pass the Wars that spotted Linx's make With their fierce Rivals, for the Female's sake. 1781 PENNANT *Quadrupeds* I. Pl XXXII, Bay Lynx. Persian Lynx. *Ibid.* I. 281 Caspian Lynx 1790 BEWICK *Hist Quadrupeds* (1824) 236 A variety is found in the inner parts of the province of New York, which is called the *Bay Lynx*, its general colour is a bright bay, obscurely marked with dusky spots. 1829 J RICHARDSON *Fauna Boreali-Amer* I 101 *Felis Canadensis* Canada Lynx. *Ibid.* I 104 *Felis fasciata* Banded Lynx. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 219/2 *The Booted Lynx*, sole and posterior part of the foot deep black. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XV. 95 A pouch of healing, Skin of beaver, lynx, or otter, filled with magic roots 1855 BROWNING *An Epistle* 29 A black lynx snarled and pricked a tufted ear.

b With allusion to its keenness of sight.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 576 A best þat men Lynx calles, þat may se thurgh thik stane walles *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XXXI. (*Eugenia*) 509 Wes neuir lenx þat schuttis fyre, mare fulfillit of breth & yre. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* clv, The percyng lynx; the lufar vnicornie. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen V*, 38 b, Vigilantly to forsee with Lincis iyes 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 670 In earthly things we have Lynces eyes, but in spirituell things we are blind as beetles. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 189 It concerns them much to be sharp-sighted Linxes, that they may dive in truth, and discern falshood 1818 KEATS *Endym* I 123 And now, as deep into the wood as we Might mark a lynx's eye, there glimmered light. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* XVII. v (1872) VII. 50 Half of the Prussian Force, lie, vigilant as lynxes, blockading here.

2. The fur of the lynx.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 221/2 The European and northern Asiatic Lynxes and the Canadian Lynx produce the great supply of furs known by the furriers under the name of lynx. 1899 *Westm Gaz.* 21 Sept 3/2 Lynx one sees about in many of the furriers'.

3. One of the northern constellations.

[1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Constellation.*] 1798 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) II 548/1. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed 3) 321 The Giraffe and the Lynx, all the stars in which constellations are at most of the fourth magnitude.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **lynx-eye,** in quots. *fig*, an eye as keen as that of a lynx; so **lynx-eyed** *a.*, (of persons) having eyes like those of a lynx; keen-sighted; **lynx-like** *a.*, resembling a lynx; (of the eye, etc) resembling that of a lynx; keen, (of actions, qualities, etc.) keen-sighted; **lynx-sharp** *a*, sharp as that of a lynx.

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 199 His *lynx-eye discerns the true relations of the world and human life. 1880 C R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* XVI. 166 Martinez, .. to great experience in woodcraft, added a lynx eye for a Calisaya plant. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 129 How blind in our selues, how censorious and *lince-eied against our brethren. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 133 The cautious balancing of comparative advantages, . the lynx-eyed watching for opportunities. 1883 19*th Cent.* May 874 The lynx-eyed agent of some loan society. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. VII. 194 Hee [God] sees all secrets, and his *Lynx-like ey, doth every Thought descry. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 218/1 The figures .. have small tufts on the tips of their ears, and are otherwise inclined to be lynx-like. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* XVI 380 Lynx-like sagacity. 1818 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* iv. xlix, The Muse's *lynx sharp eye.

Lynx, obs. pl. of LINK *sb.*

Lynyall, Linye, obs. ff. LINEAL, LINE.

Lynyolf, obs. variant of LINGEL *sb* 1

Lyomerous (lɔiǫ·mĕrɔs), *a. Ichth.* [f. mod.L. *Lyomerus* (f. Gr. λύειν to loosen + *μέρος* part, joint) + -OUS] Of or pertaining to the *Lyomeri* or loose-jointed fishes.

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 110 Both of the types of lyomerous fishes have very peculiar pedunculated appendages in the place of the lateral line.

Lyon, shortened form, with an early spelling retained, of *Lyon King of Arms* (see KING-OF-ARMS), the title of the chief herald in Scotland;

so named from the lion on the royal shield. Also *Lyon Herald* (see HERALD *sb.* 1 e), *Lyon King*

[1377 in *Exch. Rolls Scott.* (1880) II. 553 Et in solucione facta magistro Nicholao cementario, de mandato regis, Leoni heraldo [etc.]] 1381 in *Cal. Docum. Scott.* (1888) IV. 67 [Warrant for licence for 40 days to] Leon Heraud [of the K. of Scots] 1508 *Ibid.* 336 Lion the harouldе. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw IV* 245 The forsayd Lyon desired an abstinence of warre to be taken 1598 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1816) III. 555/1 Þe said lyoun and his brether heraulдis. 1596 [see HERALD *sb.* 1 e]. 1633 DELL in *Coronation Jas. I* (1685) 19 The Earls .. put on their Crowns, and the Lyon his. 1735 *Chamberlayne's St Gt. Brit* II. III. x 147 Lion, and his Brethren the Heralds, have Power to visit the Arms of Noblemen and Gentlemen. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. ix, Strict was the Lion-King's command 1900 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Aug 383 The office of Lyon has ever been highly respectable.

attrib. 1847 *Gloss Terms Her* 82 The Lyon Office, Edinburgh, and the Office of Arms, Dublin, have cognizance of the heraldry of Scotland and Ireland respectively.

Lyon, -asse, -cell: see LION, -ESS, LIONCEL.

Lyond, obs. pres. pple of LIE *v.*[1]

Lyonist (lɑɪ·ənist) *Hist.* Also 7 **Lionist**. [ad. F. *Léoniste*, according to Bossuet (quoted in Littré) named from a certain Leo (*c* 300)] *pl.* Another name for the Waldenses.

1644 FEATLY *Roma Ruens* 34 The sect of the Waldenses or Lionists is more pernicious to the church of Rome then all other sects 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v. *Vaudois*, The Vaudois .. were also called Lyonists and Sabatez or Insabatez, or Ensabatez

Lyonsew(e, variant of LIONCEAU

Lyoun(e, -own, obs. forms of LION

Lyour(e, -owre, variants of LIAR[2] *Obs.*

Lyparde, obs. form of LEOPARD.

Lypemania (lipɪmē·niă) *Path.* [mod. (irreg.) f. Gr. λύπη grief + μανία MANIA. Cf. F. *lypémanie*] A form of insanity characterized by extreme mournfulness.

[1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex* as a Lat. word] 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons in Ment. Dis* III 72 The chronic form of the disease . which Esquirol proposed to distinguish as lypemania 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* I. 828 In some cases, especially in women, the delirium [of typhoid fever] has more the character of lipemania

Lypnin, obs. form of LIPPEN.

Lypothimy, -thymia: see LIPOTHYMY.

Lyppart, obs. form of LEOPARD

Lyppe, obs. form of LIP, LIPE *sb.*[1]

Lyppin, -yn, obs. forms of LIPPEN.

Lyqueresse, -yce, obs. forms of LIQUORICE.

Lyquet, -quid, Lyquor, obs. ff. LIQUID, LIQUOR.

‖ **Lyra** (lɑɪ·ră). [L. *lyra*, a Gr. λύρα.]

†**1.** A lyre (Occas. in It form *lira*) See also 5.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1598) 232 Til she had (taking a Lyra Basilius helde for her) song these Phaleuciakes 1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* IV. III, Vpon which I composde this ode, and set it to my most affected instrument, the lyra 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ Life* 147 Which verses were vsed to be sung at the tables of great men and Princes, to the sound of the Lyra. 1611 COTGR., *Lyre*, a Lyra, or Harpe. *c* 1714 POPE, etc *Mem. M. Scriblerus* I. VI, I have here a small Lyra of my own, fram'd, strung, and tun'd after the ancient manner. 1724 *Explic. For. Words Mus* 42 *Lira*, or *Lyra*, or *Lyre*.

2. *Astr.* (With capital L.) An ancient northern constellation · = HARP *sb.*[1] 3.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1810 J. BRINKLEY in *Phil Trans.* C 204 My observations on α Lyræ now amount to 47 1901 J F HEWITT *Mythmaking Age* I 1 8 When Vega in the Constellation of the Vulture or Lyra became Pole Star.

†**3.** *Zool.* (With capital L.) **a** A former genus of fishes including the Piper (*Trigla lyra*). **b.** A former genus, including the Harp-shell (*Harpa*).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Lyra*, Also the Rochet, a Sea fish, call'd in Cornwall the red Gournard 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp.* s v, There are three species of the lyra, or harp shell 1. The common lyra. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 48 The Lyra or gurnard [was offered] to Apollo.

4 *Anat.* 'The triangular portion of the under surface of the corpus callosum lying between the diverging posterior crura of the fornix, and marked with transverse, longitudinal, and oblique lines' (*Syd. Soc. Lex*).

1756 DOUGLAS tr. *Winslow's Struct. Hum. Body* (ed. 4) II. 245 The interior Surface of the triangular Cieling, which lies between these arches, is full of transverse, prominent, medullary Lines; for which reason the Ancients called it Psalloides and Lyra, comparing it to a stringed Instrument, something like what is now called a Dulcimer. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 39 An appearance, called the *lyra*, or *corpus psalloides*. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 265.

†**5.** *attrib.* (sense 1), as *lyra lesson*; **lyra** (also 7 *lero*) **viol**, a bass-viol, tuned and played according to the lute notation or 'tablature'; **lyra-way** (also 7 *lyero-, leero-way*), **-wise** (*Cent. Dict.*), according to the method of notation used for instruments of the lute-kind (see TABLATURE).

1661 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Apr , A base viall, on which he that played played well some *lyra lessons. 1666 *Ibid* 16 Oct , Hearing my brother play a little upon the *lyra viall. 1669 PLAYFORD *Musicks Recreat.* Pref. 1 The Lero or Lyra-Viol. 1674 — *Skill Mus.* II. 91 The Viol (usually called) de Gambo or Consort Viol, because the Musick thereon is play'd from the Rules of the Gam-vt, and not as the Lyra-Viol, which is by Letters or Tablature. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper North* (1742) 14 His Practice of Musick upon his Base, or Lyra Viol (which he used to touch, Lute-fashion, upon his Knees). 1607 *Lingua* I. ix. C ij, Auditus, shall we here thee play, the *Lyeroway, or the Lute-way? 1611 [see LUTE *sb.*[1] 2]. 1698 PHILLIPS, *Lyrick* verses, . songs composed to the Lyre, or Harp, whence we say vulgarly, playing Leero-way on the Viol, which is corruptly used for Lyra-way, *i.e.* Harp-way. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 101 A Bass-Viol to play Lyra-way, that is by Tableture.

Lyraid (lɑɪ·rɛɪid), **Lyrid** (lɑɪ·rid). *Astr.* [f. LYR-A + -ID[2].] One of a group of meteors observed in some years about April 20th, apparently radiating from the constellation Lyra.

1883 *Encycl Brit.* XVI. 111/2 Lyraids. 1885 *Athenæum* 16 May 634/1 The Lyrids

b. *attrib.*

1899 *Edin Rev.* Oct. 319 Biela's is not the only comet with meteoric appurtenances; there are Leonid, Perseid and Lyrid comets as well.

Lyrate (lɑɪ·rɛɪt), *a Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *lyrat-us*, f. *lyra* LYRE : see -ATE[2].] Shaped like a lyre. In *Bot*, of a leaf: Pinnatifid, with the upper lobes much larger than the lower.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot* III. v. (1765) 179 *Lyrate, Lyre-shaped.* 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXIII. (1794) 323 Winter Cress with lyrate leaves, the outmost lobe roundish. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I 86 Carapax lyrate. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II 652 *Gazella*.. Horns lyrate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 30 Upper leaves toothed or lyrate. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* v 234 A characteristic lyrate mark upon the cephalic region of the carapace. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 450 The elegant lyrate horns of the males.

b. Used in *comb.* with sense 'lyrate and —', in *lyrate-pinnate, -pinnatifid* adjs. Also in quasi L. form **lyrato-** (lɑɪrē·tō).

1775 JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* Gloss., *Lyrato-hastated*, is shaped partly like a harp or lyre, and partly like a spear 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 96 Stipulæ lyrato pinnatifid 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot* v (1858) 60 Radical leaves lyrate pinnate. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot* 105 Leaves glabrous, or hairy, the radical ones lyrate-pinnatifid.

Lyrated (lɑɪ·rɛɪtéd), *a. Nat Hist.* [Formed as LYRATE + -ED[1].] = LYRATE.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, Lyrated Leaf, *folium lyratum*. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II 68/2 Sometimes they [*sc.* the horns of the antelope] are what is commonly called lyrated, or bend first backwards and then point forwards 1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* II XVII. 254 The elegant lyrated horns of certain antelopes.

Lyrately (lɑɪ·rɛɪtlɪ), *adv. Nat. Hist.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a lyrate form. (Cf. LYRATE b.)

1775 JENKINSON *Brit Plants* Gloss., *Lyrately pinnate* 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot* III. IV 101 Lyrately Pinnate denotes a leaf in which the terminal leaflet is largest and the lower small.

Lyre[1] (lɑɪə). Also 3 lire. [a. F. *lyre*, OF. *lire* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *lyra*, a. Gr. λύρα.]

1. A stringed instrument of the harp kind, used by the Greeks for accompanying song and recitation.

The word is used to translate the Gr κιθάρα (in Homer κίθαρις) and φόρμιγξ, as well as λύρα; also sometimes used interchangeably with HARP *Æolian lyre*, the Æolian harp. see ÆOLIAN 2.

c 1205 LAY. 7003 Of harpe & of salterium, of fiðele & of coriun, of timpe & of lire. 1598 FLORIO, *Lira*, an instrument of musicke called a lyre [1611 Lyra] or a harp. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* I 26 The tuneful Strings of David's Lyre 1647 CRASHAW *Music's Duel* Poems 89 A holy quire Founded to th' name of great Apollo's lyre. 1697 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* 123 Now strike the golden lyre again 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 197 To Phemius was consign'd the chorded lyre *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 190 The Eolian lyre is easily made, being nothing more than a long narrow box of thin deal [etc.] 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* V 45 He [Arion] generally holds in one hand the lyre and in the other the plectrum

b. *fig.* chiefly as the symbol of lyric poetry.

1683 DRYDEN *To Mem. Mr. Oldham* 5 One common note on either lyre did strike, And knaves and fools we both abhorred alike. 1754 GRAY *Progr Poesy* I. i, Awake, Æolian lyre, awake 1782 COWPER *Charity* 106 The painter's pencil, and the poet's lyre. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode West Wind*, Make me thy lyre even as the forest is. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II XII 123 If we had been permitted to compare the happiest productions of the Æolian, the Dorian, and the Ionian lyre 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XCVI, One indeed I knew In many a subtle question versed, Who touch'd a jarring lyre at first, But ever strove to make it true.

2. *Astr.* = LYRA 2.

1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed 3) 348 Vega, the brightest star in the constellation of the Lyre.

3. *Anat.* = LYRA 4.

1900 DEAVER *Surg. Anat.* II 522 The fibres of the under surface of the fornix behind are so arranged as to give rise to the designation *the lyre*.

4 'A grade of isinglass; a trade name' (*Cent. Dict* 1890).

[1856 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XII 628/2 art *Isinglass*, For *long* and *short staple*, it is twisted between three pegs, into the shape of a horse-shoe, harp, or lyre]

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lyre affecting* adj.; **lyre-bat**, a species of bat, *Megaderma lyra*; **lyre-bird**, an Australian bird, *Menura superba* or *M. novæ-hollandiæ*, resembling a pheasant with a beautiful lyre-shaped tail; **lyre-fish**, the Harp-fish or Piper, *Trigla lyra*; **lyre-flower**, *Dielytra spectabilis* (Cassell); **lyre-man** *U. S.*, a cicada or harvest-fly; **lyre-pheasant** = *lyre-bird*; **lyre-shaped** *a.* = LYRATE; **lyre-tail** = *lyre-bird*; **lyre-turtle** *U. S.*, the leather-back or trunk-turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea*; †**lyre-viol** = *lyra-viol* (see LYRA 5).

1611 COTGR., *Aime-lyre*, Harpe-louing, *Lyre-affecting. 1834 G. BENNETT *Wand. New S. Wales* I. 277 The 'Native or Wood pheasant', or '*Lyre bird' of the colonists. 1872 A. DOMETT *Ranolf* I. iii. 7 Curved like the lyre-bird's tail half spread 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 530 The gurnards, one of which is known as the *lyre-fish. 1778 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 2) II. 1297/1 (*Botany*). *Lyratum*, *lyre-shaped; i e divided transversely into oblong horizontal segments, of which the lower ones are lesser and more distant from each other than the upper ones. 1901 *Q Rev* July 232 Spiral, lyre shaped horns. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Nov , Then to my *lyre-viall, and to bed

†**Lyre**[2], *Obs.* The name (med.L. *Lyra*) of a town in Brabant, now Lire or Liere, occurring in the designations of certain kinds of cloth, as *black of lyre* (*black a-lyre, black of lure*), *green of lyre* (*grene alyr, grene lyre*).

[1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped* (Camden) 89 Pro xxiij^bus virgis panni nigri de Lyra. *Ibid.* 90 Pro j vlna et di de blodeo de Lyra.] 1421 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 97 *note*, Blac of lyre 1434 *Ibid* 97 An hode of black of lure, an a hod of blewe 1439 *Ibid* 118 My gowne of grene Alyre cloth of golde. 1490 *Ibid.* 97 *note*, Togam viridis coloris anglice grene lyre medley

attrib 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 415 [The mayor of Bristol] in .. his skarlat cloke, furred, with his blak a lyre hode, or tepet of blak felwet

Lyre[3], *Orkney* and *Shetland*. Also **lyer, lyrie, layer, lyar** [a Da. *lire*.] The bird Manx Shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.

1654 *Blaeu's Atlas Scot*, *Orkney*, The Stour, where buildet that excellent foul, called the Lyer 1701 J BRAND *Descr. Orkney* (1703) 22 The Lyre is a rare and delicious Sea fowl. 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) II. 207. 1889 SAUNDERS *Man. Brit. Birds* 719 Lyrie.

Lyre, variant of LEAR[2] *Obs.*, LIRE *sb.*[1] *Obs*

Lyric (lɪ·rik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **lirick**, 6-7 **lirique**, 7 **lyrike**, 7-8 **lyrick**. [a. F. *lyrique*, or ad. L. *lyric-us*, a. Gr. λυρικός, f. λύρα LYRE[1].]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the lyre; adapted to the lyre, meant to be sung; pertaining to or characteristic of song. Now used as the name for short poems (whether or not intended to be sung), usually divided into stanzas or strophes, and directly expressing the poet's own thoughts and sentiments Hence, applied to the poet who composes such poems. *Lyric drama, lyric stage*, the opera.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. XI 20 They were called Lirique Poets. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Ep. Ded , This sweetness of Mr Waller's lyric poesy was afterwards followed in the epic by Sir John Denham 1671 MILTON *P. R* IV 257 Æolian charms and Dorian Lyric Odes. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol Amended* I (1728) 59 Terpander was a Lyric Poet. 1778 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden*, Quatrains of lines alternately consisting of eight and six syllables make the most soft and pleasing of our lyric measures. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II XII. 125 The tyrants likewise cherished the lyric Muse 1849 TICKNOR *Sp. Lit.* III. 8 Herrera is too lyric to write good elegies. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* III. XXXIV 6 Lyric poetry is the expression by the poet of his own feelings. 1880 VERNON LEE *Stud. Italy* II. III. 38 Poetry which is lyric in spirit as well as in metre.

2. Of persons: Given to song; singing-. *poet*

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXI Poet. Wks. IX. 203 A richer, stronger strain Than that with which the lyric lark salutes The new-born day 1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* IV, While little harps were touch'd by many a lyric fay 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 186 Here she stands, Balaustion! Strangers, greet the lyric girl!

B. *sb.*

1. *absol.* (with *the*): That which is lyrical; lyric style, verse, etc.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 86 The most vsuall kindes [of verse] are foure, the Heroic, Elegiac, Iambick, and Lyric. Sometime the Lyric ryseth aloft, sometime the comicall. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. LXXXV, His muse made increment of anything, From the high lyric down to the low rational

†**2** A lyric poet *Obs.*

1594 R ASHLEY tr *Loys le Roy* 69 There hath bin a great companie of Tragicks, Comicks, Elegiacks, Lyricks [etc.] 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng Gentlem* (1641) 107 Horace, the most delicate of all the Roman Lyricks. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 40 Simonides would speak thus of one of his Contemporary Lyrics. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 214 P 3 That ancient Lyric, M D'Urfey. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav East* 82/1 He is the first of sentimental poets!—the king of lyrics!

3. A lyric poem. Also *pl.*, verses in lyric metre.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 In the Earle of Surries Liricks, many things worthy of a noble minde. 1714 GAY *Sheph Week, Wednesday* 16 At Wakes .. Where D—y's Lyricks swell in every Voice. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 2 P 6 The cook warbles her lyricks in the kitchen. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II 29 An Eton boy follows Virgil in longs, Tibullus in longs and shorts, and Horace in lyrics. 1879 *Fortn. Rev.* No. 155. 692 Wordsworth's fame will rest upon his lyrics, if we extend the term to include his odes, sonnets, and some narrative poems in stanzas

†**Lyric**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To sing (*over*) in a lyrical manner.

a 1704 T BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead to Living* II. (1707) 163 Parson Punch . Lyricks over his part in an Anthem very handsomly. 1711 E. WARD *Quix* I 383 The Songster Lyrick'd o'er with all His Skill the following Madrigal

Lyrical (lɪ·rikăl), *a* [f LYRIC *a.* + -AL.]

1. = LYRIC *a* Also, having the qualities or characteristics of lyric poetry.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 Other sorts of Poetry almost haue we none, but that Lyricall kind of Songs and Sonnets. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Alceus*, a famous liricall Poet. 1685 DRYDEN *Pref. and Misc.* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 267 Some-

what of a finer turn and more lyrical verse, is yet wanting. 1697 — *Ded. Æneis* ibid. II 230 Mr. Cowley had found out that no kind of staff is proper for a heroic poem, as being all too lyrical. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* iii. 195 Compleat Psalms ..of sufficient brevity ..should have the preference, because they form a Lyrical whole. 1798 (*title*) Lyrical Ballads. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II xii. 123 The loss we have suffered in the masterpieces of Greek lyrical poetry. 1853 MAURICE *Proph & Kings* xix. 326 The lyrical freedom and richness of Isaiah's [style].

2. Resembling what is found in lyric poetry.

1817 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett* i. 194 Passing with a very lyrical transition to the subject of general politics. 1898 G. PARKER *Battle of the Strong* viii. 55 The Chevalier ..tapped his lips with his fingers in a little lyrical emotion.

Hence **Ly·rically** *adv*, **Ly·ricalness.**

1803 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 443 A great deal is told by implication, and too lyrically. 1894 *Temple Bar* CI. 601 Lyricalness is the special mark of De Banville 1900 *Q. Rev.* Oct 434 He had handled, in a lyrically dramatic form, that legend of the Bride of Corinth.

†**Lyrichord.** *Obs.* [f. LYRE[1], after HARPSICHORD.] A kind of harpsichord (see quot. 1883).

1741 in *Spec. Patents Music* (1871) 3 A new invention for ..meliorating .. harpsichords; and lyrichords which are harpsichords, strung with catgut; and spinnets 1768 S. BENTLEY *River Dove* 5 Soft touch'd is the Lyrichord String. 1883 A. J. HIPKINS in *Grove's Dict. Mus* III. 639/1 The Lyrichord being a harpsichord strung with wire and catgut, made on the sostinente principle, and actuated by moving wheels instead of the usual quills, so that the bow of the violin and the organ were imitated.

Lyricism (li·risiz'm). [f. LYRIC + -ISM.] Lyric character or style; the pursuit or eulogy of the same; (with *pl.*), a lyrical expression or characteristic. *Occas.* (after F. *lyrisme*), affectation of high-flown sentiment or poetic enthusiasm.

1760 GRAY *Let. to Mason* 20 Aug, Lest people should not understand the humour of the thing (which indeed to do they must have our lyricisms at their finger ends). 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXIX 87 She got up a night or two of patriotic lyricism. 1834 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 15 Mar., In Beaumont and Fletcher it [blank verse] is constantly slipping into lyricisms. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 4 The danger of what we may perhaps call Lyricism We sincerely trust that the new Government will enter upon its duties in the most prosaic spirit possible. 1881 A. AUSTIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII 403 Sheer lyricism just now is over much the mode.

Lyricist (li·risist). [f. LYRIC + -IST.] One who is skilled in or devoted to lyric composition

1881 A. AUSTIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII 402 The Lyricists pure and simple—and certainly, as far as verse is concerned, De Musset never became anything else.

Lyricize (li·risaiz), *v. rare.* [f. LYRIC + -IZE.] *intr* To sing lyrics.

1832 *Blackw. Mag* XXXI 326/1 That one should be so young and wise, And so adroitly lyricize.

Lyrico- (li·riko), combining form of Gr. λυρικός LYRIC, as in *lyrico-dramatic, -epic* adjs.

1873 KINGSBURY in *Speaker's Comm.* IV 665 The Song of Songs might be called a lyrico-dramatic poem. 1897 DOWDEN *Hist. Fr. Lit.* i 4 *Cantilènes*, short lyrico-epic poems.

Lyrid: see LYRAID. **Lyrie**, variant of LYRE 3.

Lyriform (ləi·rifɔim), *a.* [See -FORM. Cf. F. *lyriforme* (in Littré).] Lyre-shaped.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex* 1893 NEWTON *Dict Birds* 527 In the male of *M[enura] alberti* the tail is not lyriform.

Lyring, variant of *learing*: see LEAR[2].

Lyrism (ləi·riz'm, li·riz'm). [a. F. *lyrisme*, or ad. Gr. λυρισμός playing on the lyre, f. λύρα LYRE.] = LYRICISM. Also (*nonce-use*), lyrical performances, singing of songs.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A Bede* liii, The lyrism, which had at first only manifested itself by David's *sotto voce* performance of 'My love's a rose without a thorn', had gradually assumed a rather deafening and complex character 1870 *Athenæum* 7 May 609 The extraordinary outburst of lyrism, which was witnessed thirty years ago in France. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy, Cath. React.* (1898) VII viii. 97 Tasso developed the lyrism of the octave stanza. 1896 *Tablet* 18 July 86/2 Such flights of delirious lyrism as the following

Lyrist (li rist). [ad. L. *lyrist-a*, ad. Gr. λυριστής, f. λύρα LYRE.]

1. A player on the lyre; one who sings and accompanies himself on the lyre.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Lyrist*, a Harper, or one that sings to the Harp. 1725 POPE *Odyss* XXIII. 133 While the sweet lyrist airs of rapture sings. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* 163 In the early Times, the Offices of Poet and Lyrist were united in the same Person 1812 BUSBY *Dict Mus.* Introd. vi, David, it appears, was the best lyrist of his time. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp* (1865) VII. lv 3 The long loose robe was the garb also of the lyrist.

2. A lyric poet.

1813 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) II. vii. 240 The hills, the woods .. which so often inspired the Roman Lyrist. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* XXX, From her wilds Ierne sent The sweetest lyrist of her saddest wrong. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* i. 9 Burns is a lyrist, pouring out his own feelings in song.

Lys: see LIS[1], LISS, LISSE *v.*, LOUSE.

Lysans, -aunce, -ence, -ense, obs. ff. LICENCE.

Lysatinine (ləisæ·tinəin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. λύσις loosening, solution + the ending of CREATININE.] An organic base forming a crystalline double salt with silver nitrate, obtained by decomposition of various proteids.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 7 Secondary products .. of basic nature like lysine, lysatinine and ammonia.

Lysch, obs. form of LIEGE *a.* and *sb.*

Lyse, obs. f. *lees* pl. of LEE *sb.*[2]; obs. pl. LOUSE.

Lyse, obs. 3rd sing. ind. pres. LIE *v.*[1]

Lyserne, obs. form of LUCERN[1], the Lynx.

Lysigenetic (ləi sidʒĭne·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. λύσι-ς + -GENETIC.] = LYSIGENOUS.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 409 The middle layer is soon destroyed to form lysigenetic air-passages. 1887 GARNSEY tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 496.

Lysigenic (ləisidʒe·nik), *a.* [See -IC.] = next.

1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 99 *note*, The first mode of development of intercellular spaces has been termed schizogenic, the latter lysigenic.

Lysigenous (ləisi·dʒĭnəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. λύσι-ς loosening + -γεν-ής born + -OUS.] Of intercellular spaces: Produced by the breaking down of adjoining cells.

1881 VINES *Prantl's Elem Textbk. Bot.* (ed. 2) 60 Cavities ..which have been formed by the absorption of a mass of tissue (lysigenous) 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 870/2 The lysigenous origin of the reservoirs of ethereal oil in these plants [Hypericaceæ].

‖**Lysimachia** (ləisimæ·kiă). Also 6 **lysimachion, -ium, lysimachus,** 7 **lisimachia, lecimachus,** *pl.* 6 **lysimachies** (?-iæs), 8 **lysimachias.** [L. *lysimachia*, a. Gr. *Λυσιμαχία, Λυσιμάχιον*, f. Λυσίμαχος Lysimachus (see LOOSESTRIFE).] = LOOSESTRIFE 1.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. li. 72 Especially foure, vnder whiche all the Lysimachies shalbe comprysed *Ibid.* 73 *Lysimachion vernum* Yellow Lysimachion or Louse stryffe. *Ibid.* 74 In English Lysimachia, Willow herbe and Louse strife. *Ibid.* 75 The yellow Lysimachus or golden Louse stryfe. 1598 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 36 The flowring Lysimachia or willow hearbe. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* II. ii, Yellow Lecimachus, to giue sweete rest To the faint Shepheard. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol Flying-Ins.* I. xv 94 Bees gather of these flowers following...In June..Lisimachia. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp* s.v. *Lysimachia*, 6. The lesser yellow willow herb with leaves spotted with black. 7. The two-leaved yellow lysimachia with spiked flowers. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in some later Dicts.

Lysimeter (ləisi·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. λύσι-ς loosening + -METER.] (See quots)

1879 L. STOCKBRIDGE *Investig. Rainfall* (Boston, U. S.) 3 The word 'lysimeter' means simply an instrument for measuring the natural percolation of rain falling upon the soil. 1889 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Lysimeter*, an instrument for measuring the quantity of matter dissolved in a liquid.

Lysin (ləi sin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. Gr. λύσ-ις a loosening + -IN[1].] An organic base $C_6H_{14}N_2O_2$, formed in the artificial decomposition of protamins and many other proteids. Also *attrib.*

1897 [see LYSATININE] 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 5 Apr. 845 Some immune serums appear to exercise an agglutination of the red cells immediately before the lysin action. *Ibid.* 12 Apr. 920 [The first-mentioned poisons] as well as .. the lysin of cholera belong to the lysin group.

‖**Lysis** (ləi·sis). [L. *lysis*, Gr. λύσις a loosening.]

1. *Arch* 'A plinth or step above the cornice of the podium of ancient temples, which surrounded or embraced the stylobate' (Gwilt *Archit.* 1842).

1847 LEITCH tr. *C. O Müller's Anc. Art* § 280. 270 The lysis above the corona of a short pillar, of which there is mention made twice, was probably a small echinus.

2 *Path.* 'An insensible or gradual solution or termination of a disease or disorder without apparent phenomena' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). Opposed to CRISIS 1.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) I 590 If it [the matter of the disease] be carried off at different times, it is a lysis, or resolution. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk Med.* (ed. 3) I. 115 In short a combination of crisis and lysis is observed.

attrib 1897 *Trans Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX 146 The lysis cases showed physical signs..later than the crisis cases.

Lysol (ləi·sɒl). [f. Gr. λύσ-ις a loosening + -OL 3.] A solution of coal-tar oil in soap.

1892 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Sept 598/1 Lysol differs from creoline .. by its most perfect solubility in .. water. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop Diseases* VIII. 163 [Of plague disinfectants] the best..are. lysol. and carbolic acid.

‖**Lyssa** (li·să). *Path.* Pl. **lyssæ.** [mod.L., a. Gr. λύσσα rage, rabies. Cf. LYTTA.]

1. Rabies or hydrophobia.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Lyssa* or *Lytta*, madness, properly of a dog 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp.* 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 141 Inflammation of the lungs is occasionally found as a symptom or sequel in. lyssa, or canine madness *Ibid.* III. 294 Ammonia was formerly employed in cases of lyssa. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

2. *pl.* Used to signify the pustules supposed to be developed under the tongue in hydrophobia.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1889 in *Syd. Soc Lex.*

Hence **Ly·ssic** *a. Path.*, pertaining to rabies.

1896 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex* 1900 in WEBSTER Suppl.

Lyssacine (li·sășəin), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* Also **lyssakine.** [ad. mod.L. *Lyssacina* (Zittel, 1878). App. an irregular formation intended to refer to the loose or detached growth of the spicules in these sponges (Gr. λύ-ειν to loosen, ἀκίς spicule)]

a. *sb.* A hexactinellid sponge of the division *Lyssacina.* **b.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to this division.

1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 330 It is a Lyssakine with spicules, crossing one another. *Ibid*, A Lyssakine sponge. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 467 The Hexactinellids [found] all belong to the Lyssakine division.

‖**Lyssophobia** (lisoˌfōu·biă). *Path.* [f. Gr. λυσσο- LYSSA + Gr. -φοβία, after *hydrophobia.*] A morbid dread of hydrophobia, the symptoms of which sometimes simulate those of the actual disease. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1900 in WEBSTER Suppl.

Ly'st, lyst, obs. 2nd sing. ind. pres. LIE *v.*[1]

Lyst(e, obs. form of LEST, LIST *v.*

Lystare, -er, obs. forms of LITSTER.

Lyster, obs. form of LEISTER.

1611 *N. Riding Rec. Soc.* I. 209 For taking four Salmon .. with a Lyster.

Lystny, lystyn, obs. forms of LISTEN.

Lysure, variant of LISER *Obs.*

Lyss, obs. Sc. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of LIE *v.*[1]

Lyt, obs. f. LIT; variant of LITE *a.* and *sb.*[4]

Lytarge, Lytaster, obs. ff. LITHARGE, LITSTER.

Lytche, obs. form of LICH.

Lyte, obs. f. LEET *sb.*[2] *Sc.*, LIGHT *sb.*, LITE.

Lyten, -ynge, obs. ff. LIGHTEN *v.*[2], LIGHTNING.

Lyter, obs. form of LIGHTER *sb.*[1], LITTER.

Lyteradg, -age, obs. forms of LIGHTERAGE.

Lyterian (ləitĭə·riăn), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. λυτήρι-ος releasing, f. λύειν to loosen + -AN.] Terminating a disease; indicating the end of a disease.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Lytester, obs. form of LITSTER.

Lyth, lyth-: see LITH, LITH-.

†**Lyth-coop.** *Obs.* Also 8 *dial.* **lief-coup,** 9 *dial.* **litoop.** [Perh. adopted (with change of sense) from Du. *lijfkoop*, in MDu. also *litcoop, liefcoop*, a luck-penny on the conclusion of a bargain. The Du. forms are prob. affected by popular etymology; cf. G. *leitkauf* of the same meaning, believed to be f. *leit* (= Goth. *leiþus*) ale + *kauf* purchase.] An auction of household goods.

1681 HICKERINGILL *Char. Sham Plotter* Wks. 1716 I. 213 He changes his Oaths, as Chapmen come, or (as at a Lyth-Coop) for—*who bids more?* 1736 LEWIS *Hist. Thanet* (ed. 2) 37 *Lief-coup, lieue-chepe*, a Sale or Market of Goods in the Place where they stand. [The form *lieue-chepe* appears to be merely Lewis's way of indicating what he supposes to be the etymology of *lief-coup.*] 1887 *Kent. Gloss., Lief-coup. Ibid*, *Litcop*, same as *Lief-coup.*

Lythe (ləið). *Sc.* Also 8 **lyth,** 9 **lithe, lyd.** A name in Scotland and Ireland for the pollack.

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit* IV. 19 Lyths, Spirlings, Soles are also caught on the Scottish coasts in great plenty. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II 380 Sea fish are to be found in the harbour...Scad, called here lyth or lyd. 1836 YARRELL *Brit Fishes* II. 173 This fish [the pollack] is called Lythe in Scotland: doubtless from its nimbleness and pliancy which the word signifies. *Ibid.*, In Ireland, the Pollack may be traced as occurring under the names of Pollack, Laith, and Lythe. 1844 W. H MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* i. (1855) 28 A scull of lithes and pollocks. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thulé* ii. 28 A heavy string of lythe in her right hand.

Lythe, obs. f. LIGHT, 3rd sing. ind. pres. LIE *v.*[1]

Lythonthriptick, obs. form of LITHONTRIPTIC.

‖**Lythrum** (li·þrŏm). [mod L. (Linnæus), ad. Gr. λύθρον gore, in allusion to the colour of the flowers.] A genus of plants (N. O. *Lythraceæ*), including among others the Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum Salicaria*): see LOOSESTRIFE 1 b.

1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 301 You might have Lythrum in North America. 1879 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 442/1 The numerous publications of the same author [Darwin] upon Primroses, Lythrums, and other plants

Lythurgyry, obs. form of LITHARGE.

Lythylman, Lytier, see LITTLE MAN, LITTER.

Lytmos, Lytnynge: see LITMUS, LIGHTNING.

Lytoridge, Lytour, obs. ff. LITHARGE, LITTER.

Lytre, variant of LITRE[1] *Obs.*

Lytt, obs. f. LEET *sb.*[2] and *v. Sc.*; LIGHT, LIT.

‖**Lytta** (li·tă). *Phys.* [mod.L., a. Gr. λύττα, Attic form of λύσσα LYSSA.] A vermiform structure in the tongue of various carnivora.

In the dog it is vulgarly called 'the worm', and supposed to be a parasite causing liability to rabies.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 363 There is a certaine little worme in dogs tongues, called by a Greeke name Lytta, which if it be taken out when they be young whelpes, they will never after proue mad. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lyssa* or *Lytta*, Madness, properly of a Dog; also a Worm under a Dog's Tongue, which makes him mad, if it be not taken out; the greedy Worm. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lyttar, lytter(e, -ier, obs. ff. of LITTER *sb.*

Lytte, obs. form of LIT *v.*, LITE *sb.*[4]

Lyttit, obs. pa. pple. of LIT *v.*, to dye.

Lyttmos(se, obs. form of LITMUS.

Lytton(e, -yn, obs. forms of LITTEN.

Lyttre, -ur, -yer, obs. forms of LITTER.

Lyturgy, obs. form of LITHARGE.

Lytyn, obs. form of LIT *v.*, LITE *v.*[1]

Lyun, obs. f. LION; obs. 3rd pl. ind. pres. LIE *v.*[1]

Lyv-: see LIFE-, LIVE-.

Lyve, obs. form of LIEF, LIFE, LIVE *v.*

Lyveret, obs. form of LEVERET.

Lyves, Lyvez, obs. sing. gen. and pl. of LIFE.

Lyvyatan, -on, obs. forms of LEVIATHAN.

Lyw-: see LIV-. **Lywn,** obs. f. LION.

Lyyf, lyyf-, obs. forms of LIFE, LIFE-.

Lyyn, obs. and Sc. forms of LIE *v.*[1] and [2].

M.

M (em), the thirteenth letter of the modern and twelfth of the ancient Roman alphabet, represents historically the Greek *mū* and the Semitic *mēm*. The Phœnician form of the letter is 𐤌, whence the early Gr. and L. 𐌌, ⋏, M. Its phonetic value has varied little; in Eng. it has always expressed what was doubtless its original sound, that of the bilabial nasal consonant, which is normally voiced, though when it is followed by an unvoiced consonant it has an unvoiced ending. Like the other nasals, *m* is capable of being used as a sonant or vowel, denoted by ('m) in the phonetic notation here employed; but in Eng. this occurs only after ð and z at the end of words (of Gr. etymology), as *rhythm*, *spasm*, *schism*, and the suffix *-ism*; in these words many speakers substitute (-əm). The letter is never silent, exc initially before *n* in Gr. derivatives, as *mnemonic*

I. 1. The letter and its sound.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iii. (Z) 6 *Semivocales* syndon seofan: f, l, m, n, r, s, x 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 17 These thre letters M, N or E fynall .be the very and onely causes why these thre vowelles A, E, O, be formed in the brest and sounded by the nose. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* iv, M . . is pronounc'd with a kind of humming inward, the lips clos'd Open, and full in the beginning obscure in the end. and meanly in the midd'st. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No 260 P 5 Which would . pronounce the Letters M or N and in short, do all the Functions of a Genuine and Natural Nose. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v, Quintilian observes, that the M sometimes ends Latin words, but never Greek. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sci* (*c* 1865) I. 288/1 The mouth is closed by the lips while *m* is pronounced 1900 *Pilot* 3 Mar 28 The middle stage of the evolution of the eagle, namely, its transformation from the Gothic M to the fleur-de-lis.

b **M roof**: see quot. 1825.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II 246/2 Fig. 2 Exhibits an *M* roof 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper at Mechanic* 573 In roofs of rectangular buildings a valley is introduced, which makes the vertical section in the form of the letter M, or rather an inverted W; hence it has obtained the name of an M roof 1842–59 GWILT *Encycl. Archit* Gloss

2. *Printing.* = EM *Comb.* **m-thick**: see quot

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. § 1 Some [types] are m thick; by m thick is meant m Quadrat thick, which is just so thick as the Body is high 1868 *Daily News* 10 Aug, Compositors are allowed 60 cents per thousand m's (not reckoning by n's as in England) 1892 *Academy* 3 Sept 199/3 (advt), 49,000 American ems (equal to 98,000 English ens) were set in eight hours.

II. Symbolical uses.

3. Used like the other letters of the alphabet to denote serial order; applied e g. to the thirteenth (or more usually the twelfth, either I or J being often omitted) group or section in classification, the twelfth sheet of a book or quire of a MS, etc.

1850 FORSHALL & MADDEN *Wyclif's Bible* Pref. 29 The MS M (Queen's Coll 23) 1899 *Blackw. Mag* Sept 354/1, I to M are the most original passages of the hymn. 1900 *Dundee Advert.* 21 Mar. 5, M Battery Royal Horse Artillery.

4. The Roman numeral symbol for: A thousand

(In the 15–16th c. it could be substituted for the numeral word in any context; it is now rare exc. in dates)

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ix, There came seuen M knightes. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg* xii 6 There fell of Ephraim two & forty e M. 1553 *Short Catech* 62 b, We be feble, weake, subiect to a thousand perilles, a M temptations. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 139 The M of oysters at the waterside is vsuallie sold for x^d or xij^d.

III 5. Abbreviations.

M. = various proper names, as Mark, Margaret, etc.; † = Majesty; used in ancient criminal procedure (see quots. 1487, 1727–41); = Member, as in M.P. (q v.), M C., Member of Congress (*U. S*), M.R.C.P., Member of the Royal College of Physicians, M.R.C.S, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons; *Mus.* = metronome; *Math.* = modulus; (M. or m.) in astronomical tables, etc. = meridian or meridional; also (after the numeral *twelve*) = L. *meridies* noon (cf. A.M, P.M.); m. = mass, in *Mech.*; = molar, in dental formulæ; = minute, metre (mm. = millimetre); in log-books = mist; *Mus.* = It. *mano* or F. *main* (as *mano destra*, *main droite*, right hand), *mezzo* (as *mf* = *mezzo-forte*), in organ music, *manual*. See also M.B., M.D, MS.

1487 *Act 4 Hen VII*, c. 13 Every suche persone so convicted for murdre, to be marked with a M. upon the brawne of the lefte thumbe. 1582 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S) 75/3 His thankfull spreit tovart your M. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physick* 360 Take vnpeeled Barlye M iij 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *M*, in astronomical tables, . . is used for *Meridional* or southern, sometimes for *Meridies* or mid-day. *M*, in law, the brand or stigma of a person convicted of manslaughter, and admitted to the benefit of clergy. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxiv. 129 At twelve M., it bore N.W. ½ N. 1869 D G. ROSSETTI in Mackail *W. Morris* (1899) I 204 The Ms [= Morrises] at Ems.

b. Abbreviation for MASTER. †(*a*) generally, and as a conventional title of address or mention = the later MISTER, MR. Phr. *To have* (or *carry*) *an M under one's girdle*: to use a respectful prefix (Mr., Mrs.) when addressing or mentioning a person. (*b*) Used for *master* or the L. *magister* in academical degrees, as M.A. or A.M. (*magister artium*), Master of Arts; M.Ch. (*magister chirurgiæ*), Master of Surgery; also in M.C., Master of the ceremonies; M F.H., Master of fox-hounds.

a 1540 BARNES *Whs.* (1573) 349/1 Our M Christ teaching al creatures to pray 1549 *Latimer's 2nd Serm. bef Edw VI* To Rdr (Arb) 52 The deuourer of townes and countryes as M. Latimer tearmeth them rightly *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D* iii. iii. (Arb.) 48 If faire fine mistresse Custance sawe you now Ralph Royster Doister were hir owne I warrant you. *R Royster* Neare an M by your girdle? 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind* (Arb.) 39 Where . the M Pilate of this name lost his shippe. 1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal* Epistle, Postscr, Now I trust, M Harvey, that [etc]. 1596 SPENSER *Prothalamion* (heading), The two worthie Gentlemen M Henry Gilford, and M. William Peter, Esquyers 1605 B JONSON, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* I iv, *Quick* Must Golding sit upon us? *Con* You might carry an M under your girdle, to Mr Deputy's worship. 1712 *Great Britons Honycombe* (MS) (N), What, plaine Budwaies! have you nere an M under your girdle 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), M, is an abbreviation of *Magister*, as *M A.* or *A M Magister Artium*, i e *Master of Arts* 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat* i 28 You might have an M under your Girdle, Miss. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr Horace* 240 He retires M.A, Master of arts! 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* xxix, Ye might hae had an M under your belt for Mistress Wilson of Milnwood 1843 SURTEES *Handley Cross* I v. 92 The loose riding M C sitting like 'the Drunken Hussar' at the circus. *Ibid* II vii 147 First public day as an M F H 1869 'BRADWOOD' *O V H.* I iii. 33 He was not the man to violate modesty by proposing himself to a nearly strange Hunt as a new M F H

‖ c. = MONSIEUR (q v) as prefixed title.

M-, a clipped form of ME sometimes found in Middle English before vowels.

c 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 36, I mexcuse. 1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr* 9802 Out off my shyp make maryue.

-m, in I'M = I am: see BE *v*, A. I 1

Ma (mā). A childish and colloquial shortening of MAMMA. Now often ridiculed as *vulgar*.

[1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* s v. *Pa*, It is sometimes rather comic to hear a great chuckle-headed lout—*paa*-ing his father—or *maa*-ing his mother] 1829 *Censor* 225 These exhibitions, though affording wonderous delight to affectionate *Pas* and *Mas*, are productive of the most injurious results to their children 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 20 How could he admire that odious cap of Ma's 1836 T HOOK *G. Gurney* I 196 Gussy, as her ma' called her. 1885 F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 119, I've got to dine with aunt and meet Matilda and her ma.

Ma., obs. abbreviation of MAJESTY, MASTER.

1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Epistle, Myne owne good friend Ma Harvey 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II To King I Since wee have so bright and benigne a starre, as your Ma. to conduct and prosper us

Ma: see MAKE *v*, MAY *v*, ME, MO, MY.

Maa, obs. f. MAKE *v.*; var. MO *Obs.*, more.

Maac, maad: see MAKE *v.*

Maakins, variant of MACKIN(G)S.

†**Maal.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Wyclif's transl. of L. *mālum* apple, taken by him to mean fir-tree, by confusion with *mālus* mast (see quot.).

1382 WYCLIF *Joel* i. 12 Poumgarnet, and palme tree, and maal tree, or fir, of whom mastis ben maad

Maale, obs. form of MAIL.

Maam (mām). A South American bird, the TINAMOU.

1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer* 23 The forest contains an abundance of maams, maroudis and waracabas. *Ibid.* 32 The maam sends forth its plaintive note

Ma'am (mām; usually unstressed məm, 'm). Also 7 **mam**. In representations of vulgar speech written **marm, mem, mim, mum**, 'm. A colloquial shortening of MADAM.

1. Used *vocatively*, as the usual oral equivalent of MADAM.

Now only used parenthetically or at the end of a sentence. Formerly the ordinary respectful form of address to a woman (originally only to a married woman) of equal or superior rank or station (unless entitled to be called 'my lady'). The present tendency is to confine it to the speech of servants or other persons of markedly inferior position (Used at Court, instead of *madam*, in addressing the Queen or a royal princess.)

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* III. i. (1671) 33 Madam me no Madam, but learn to retrench your words; and say Mam; as yes Mam, and no Mam, as other Ladies Women do. Madam! 'tis a year in pronouncing. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I Wks. 1799 II. 8 Indeed, Ma'am, you'll kill yourself. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xvii, Mrs Mann, ma'am, good morning. 1840 — *Barn Rudge* xix, 'Here's master, mim', said Miggs. 'Oh, what a happiness it is when man and wife come round again!' *c* 1850 LYTTON *Lionel Hastings* ii. in *Life* (1883) I ii. xi. 180 'Well, Marm—' Mr Cotton preserved that broad pronunciation of the ellipsis *Ma'am*, from *Madame*, which was formerly considered high bred, and is still the Court mode. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* I xvi, 'Mrs. Sparsit ma'am', said Mr Bounderby. 'I am going to astonish you'. 1885 F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 116 'Dear me, mum, you don't say so!' exclaimed Leander *Ibid.* 142 'Now, marm', he said, in a voice which trembled with repressed rage. 1887 *Gordonhaven* XI 104 'What have you been doing?' 'Nothing, mem'. 1900 *Speaker* 23 June 324/2 In Thackeray's time every man among equals of a certain refinement was Sir, and every woman Ma'am.

2. Prefixed to a surname. *Obs.* exc. *U.S. vulgar.* (See MADAM)

1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I x, Marm Pugwash is as onsartin in her temper as a mornin in April

†3. A person addressed as 'ma'am', a married woman *Obs*

1765 *Meretriciad* (ed. 6) 43 Or when Mam walks, he, twenty steps behind 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I 1, Then to be continually alarmed with misses and ma'ams piping hysteric changes on Juliets, and Dorindas.

4. *attrib.*: **ma'am-school** *U. S.*, a dame-school.

1857 S G GOODRICH *Recoll. Lifetime* iv I 39, I found a girl keeping a ma'am-school for about twenty scholars.

Hence **Ma'am** *v. trans*, to address as 'ma'am'.

1813 *Sketches Charac.* (ed 2) I 121 You should not 'sir' and 'ma'am' people as you do, unless you wish to keep them at a distance. 1887 G R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem* 6 Don't ma'am me—I'm a miss. 1889 H JOHNSTON *Chron. Glenbuckie* v 58 'Indeed, mem' 'Ye needna' "mem" me . . I'm a common body like yoursel'.

Ma'amselle. Corresponds to F. *mam'selle*, familiar abbreviation of MADEMOISELLE.

c 1794 *Search aft Perfect* I. 1 in *New Brit Theatre* (1814) III 37 The first four out of the eleven were ma'amselles.

Maand, variant of MAUND (basket)

Maane, obs. form of MANE.

Maarmor, erron. form of MAORMOR.

Maas, Maat, obs. forms of MACE, MATE.

†**Mab**, *sb Obs* [Cf. MAB *v.* and *map*, 17th c. form of MOP *sb*; also *Mab*, short for *Mabel*.]

1. A slattern; a woman of loose character.

1557–8 *Jacob & Esau* v vi. (1568) G j, Come out thou mother Mab, out olde rotten witche. 1691 RAY *N C Words* 47 To *Mab*, to dress carelessly 'Mal's are Slatterns *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant. Crew*, *Mab*, a Slattern *Mab'd up*, Drest carelesly, like a Slattern. 1725 *New Cant Dict*, *Mob*, or *Mab*, a Wench or Harlot

2. A mop.

1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 75 Thrummes for Pitch mabs, 0001. 01s. 6d.

†**Mab**, *v. Obs.*—[0] [Belongs to MAB *sb*. Cf. MABBLE, MOB *vbs.*] *intr.* To dress untidily.

1691, *a* 1700 [see MAB *sb*] 1829 BROCKETT *N C. Words*, *Mab*, v. to dress carelessly. Hence, *Mab cap*, generally called *mob-cap*, a cap which ties under the chin—worn by elderly women.

†**Mabble**, *v. Obs* Also **mable** [Cf. MOBLE *v.*] *trans.* To wrap or muffle up (the head).

1615 G SANDYS *Trav* 69 Their heads and faces so mabled in fine linnen, that no more is to be seene of them then their eyes. *Ibid* 148 The elder mabble their heads in linnen.

Mac[1] (mæk). Also MACK. [Irish and Gaelic *mac*:—OCeltic **makko-s*, cogn. w. Welsh *mab*:—OWelsh *map*:—OCeltic **makwo-s*.] The Gaelic word for 'son', occurring as a prefix in many Scottish and Irish names of Celtic origin, and thus equivalent to the Eng. suffix *-son*. Hence: A person whose name contains the prefix *Mac*.

The prefix is written also *Mc*, *M°*, *M'*; e.g. *Macdonald*, *MacDonald*, *McDonald*, *M'Donald*, *M'Donald*

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1689 [FAREWELL] *Irish Hudibras* 108 The Champions of the Irish Cause, A numerous Train of Mac's and O's. 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* I. iii, Ireland her O's, her Mac's let Scotland boast 1764 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 126 The list of the company (of the Macs and Sawneys not in the French service) would divert you. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, If the son of some great Mac or O was to become an artizan 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl* 472 A feather or two stuck in his bonnet denotes his alliance in the 50th degree with some Highland Mac. 1887 [see O *sb*[1]] 1898 *Pit Bits* 21 May 148/1 In the house of Commons the 'Macs' are numerically strong enough to form a considerable party of their own.

Mac[2] (mæk). *colloq.* Short for MACADAM.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II 197 The Scavengers call mud all that is swept from the granite or wood pavements, in contradistinction to mac which is scraped and swept on the macadamized roads. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 2/2 The thousands of yards of old mac that were taken off the roads for use elsewhere.

Mac: see MACK, MAKE *v.*

Macabaa, -bao, variants of MACCOBOY.

Macaberesque (măkābəre·sk), *a.* [f. MACABRE + -ESQUE.] = MACABRE 2.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 104/1 A curious reaction is visible in the work of Peter Breughel (1510–1570) towards the grotesque *diablerie* and macaberesque morality of mediæval art.

‖ **Macabre** (makā·br), *a.* Also 5 **Machabree**, 7 **Machabray**, 9 **Macaber.** [The form now usual represents F. *macabre*, an error for OF. *macabré*, whence the earlier Eng. forms.

The OF word occurs first in Jean le Fèvre's *Respit de la Mort* (1376), where the author, if he be correctly interpreted by M. Gaston Paris (*Romania* XXIV 131), claims to have written a work called *la danse Macabré* The etymology of the word is obscure; so far as its form is concerned it might be a popular corruption of OF *Macabé* = Maccabæus (an example of 'Judas Macabré' has been found), and in the 15th c the 'Dance of Death' was called *chorea Machabæorum* in Latin (Du Cange cites a Besançon document of 1453), and *Makkabeusdans* in Du. M. Gaston Paris, however, thinks *Macabré* may have been the name of the artist who painted the picture which suggested the first poem on the subject.]

1. *Danse Macabre*, also in anglicized forms †*dance of Machabree, -bray* (obs.), *dance Maccber*: the Dance of Death (see DANCE *sb.* 6c).

14. LYDG (*title*) The daunce of Machabree wherin is liuely expressed and shewed the state of manne, and howe he is called at vncertayne tymes by death, and when he thinketh least theron. *Ibid* Prol. iii, I toke on me to translaten all, Out of the Frenche Machabrees daunce. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 264 About this Cloyster was artificially & richly painted the dance of Machabray, or dance of death, commonly called the dance of Pauls 1833 J. DALLAWAY *Disc. Archit. Eng* 137 The Dance of Macabre (Holbein's Dance of Death) was painted on the walls of the cloisters. 1851 LONGF. *Gold Leg, Nativ.* v. 12 *Elsie.* What are these paintings on the walls around us? *Henry.* The Dance Macaber! *Elsie.* What? *Henry* The Dance of Death.

2. Characterized by the gruesomeness of the *danse Macabre* (see 1): applied chiefly to literary or artistic productions.

1889 *Athenæum* 14 Sept 347/2 One Dance of Death circles uninterruptedly from end to end. The book is macabre, but unaffectedly macabre 1892 *Speaker* 29 Oct 528/1 It was the material representation of the ghastly, the grim, and the macabre which Webster intended. 1902 *Spectator* 12 Apr 557 Her habits are bizarre, even macabre.

Macac, variant of MACAQUE

Macaco[1] (măkē·ko) Also 7–8 **macaquo**, (*erron.* **-guo**), 9 **macauco**, *vulgar* **maccacoo, murkarker.** [a. Pg. *macaco* monkey, ape (whence *macaquear* to ape); cited (in the form *macaquo*) by Marcgrave *Hist. Nat. Brazil* (1648) 227 as the name used in Congo for this species of monkey.]

1. Originally, a South African monkey incidentally described by Marcgrave in his *Natural History of Brazil*, and after him by various writers on zoology. Subsequently applied to any monkey of the genus MACACUS (either in its earlier or later extension), = MACAQUE.

[1693 RAY *Syn Anim. Quad.* etc 155 Cercopithecus angolensis major, Congensibus Macaquo Marcgr.] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* IV 233 Of the monkies of the ancient continent, the first, he [Buffon] describes, is the Macaguo, somewhat resembling a baboon in size 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sci.* (*c* 1865) I. 290/2 In the mandril, pavian, and macacos, membranous sacs are observed 1874 *Slang Dict., Murkarker*, a monkey, vulgar Cockney pronunciation of Macauco Jacko Macauco, or Maccacco, as he was mostly called, was the name of a famous fighting monkey, who used nearly fifty years ago to display his prowess at the Westminster Pit.

2. *Comb*: **macaco-wood**, *Tococa guianensis*, a Brazilian shrub (Cassell), **macaco-worm**, the larva of a South American insect, *Dermatobia noxialis*, which infests the skin of animals

1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* VIII 175 A gadfly found at Cayenne is distinguished by the name of the Macaco Worm; it usually attacks the skin of oxen and dogs

Macaco[2] (măkē·ko). Also 8 **mococo**, 8–9 **maucauco**, 9 **macauco** [a. F. (Buffon) *mococo*; ulterior origin obscure Cf. MAKI.] A name applied to certain lemurs, *esp* to the genus *Lemur*.

1751 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist Birds*, etc IV. 197 The Maucauco is about the Bigness of a middling sized Cat 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* IV 239 The last of the monkey kind are the Makis. The first of this kind is the Mococo; a beautiful animal about the size of a common cat, but of a longer make. 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) IX 785 Lemur, the Maucauco 1 The tardigradus, or tail less maucauco. 1834 *Nat Philos, Phys Geog* 54/2 (U. K. S.) The flying macauco or lemur 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII. 419/1 The Makis, or Macaucos, properly so called, *Lemur*. 1840 BLYTH tr. *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* (1849) 64 The Murine Macauco (*Lemur murinus*) 1884 *Riverside Nat Hist.* (1888) I 228 The Mongoose Lemur, or Woolly Macaco [*Lemur mongos*]

‖ **Macacus** (măkē·kŭs). Pl. **macaci** (măkē·sai). [mod.L., ad. F. *macaque*: see MACAQUE.] A genus of Old World catarrhine monkeys of the family *Cercopithecidæ*; originally including a great number of African and Asiatic species, but now restricted to species resembling the bonnet macaque or toque; a monkey of this genus.

1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* I. i. 23 In. baboons and some species of macacus the upper portions of the ear is slightly pointed. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 152/1 The *Macaci* present us with the most northern forms of apes. 1893 *Daily News* 8 June 5/3 A small monkey, a macacus, has been placed in his cell to keep him [an ourang outang] company.

Macadam (mækæ·dăm) (Formerly with capital M; also Mac-Adam, M°Adam.)

1. The name of John Loudon M°Adam (1756–1836) used *attrib.* to designate the kind of roadway which he invented and the material used in making it. see MACADAMIZE.

Now apprehended as an attributive use of 2

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 277 We shall see no more of him [our surveyor], for the Mac-Adam ways are warranted not to wear out. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI 91 Closet warriors, in cozy studies, with smooth McAdam roadways before their doors. 1881 *Macm. Mag* XLIV 342 All piles of spare macadam material were carefully removed.

2. The material of which a macadamized road is made.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct Ambr* Wks. 1855 I. 178 What a.. rattle o' wheels! intolerable aneuch ower the macadam, but Lord hae mercy on us, when you're on the causeway! 1831 MOORE *Summer Fête* 121 Where never gleam of gas must dare 'Gainst ancient Darkness to revolt, Nor smooth Macadam hope to spare The dowagers one single jolt. 1856 FONBLANQUE in *Life & Labours* (1874) 520 He may gravely serve out Macadam for rations, and supply biscuit for making roads. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug 268 The drab-coloured mud of the macadam. 1892 *Times* 20 Apr. 7/4 It is broken up into macadam, and forms a splendid material for making roads.

fig. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 126 He sprinkles a little macadam of stony fact along the fair upland path of his imagination. 1892 *Academy* 29 Oct. 382/3 It is an unfinished macadam of inverted commas and references.

3. *nonce-use* as *adj.* Level as macadam.

a 1845 HOOD *St. to Tom Woodgate* v, Does that hard, honest hand now, tug the oar, a gondolier On smooth Macadam seas?

Macadamite (mækæ·dăməit), *sb.* and *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. MACADAM + -ITE.]

A. *sb.* One who practises or advocates M°Adam's system of road-making.

1821 *Monthly Mag* LII 104 Some incidental remarks of mine in a paper I sent you in May last, have caused the Mackadamites to throw some of their spare dirt about 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I xxxix. 535 In certain districts they [boulders] are fast disappearing through the labours of the Macadamites.

B. *adj.* Pertaining to M°Adam's system of road-making

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 276 The Mac-Adamite enormity of the stony road 1846 THACKERAY *Cornhill to Cairo* VII Wks. 1900 V. 650 Roads were being repaired in the Macadamite manner.

Macadamization (mækæ dăməizēi·shən). (Formerly with capital M.) [f. next + -ATION.] The process, practice, or system of making macadamized roads; rarely *concr.* a macadamized road. Also, the converting of stone into road-metal.

1824 *Lond Mag* X. 350 Major-Taylorization against Macadamization any day! 1824 *Newcastle Mag* III 27 The only road in our neighbourhood on which something like Macadamization has been attempted 1825 *Blackw. Mag* XVII 87 Along street under the process of Macadamization. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. 2 That turnpike-road is now so perfect and so beautiful a specimen of Macadamization, that [etc.]. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By roads* 75 Mac-adamization 1869 'BRADWOOD' *O. V. H.* (1870) 184 Miss Warren was cantering down the turf border that fringed the macadamisation. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur* v (1894) 121 The glacier crushed into smaller fragments, producing.. a kind of incipient macadamization.

fig. 1847 *Tait's Mag* XIV. 746 So very strange a macadamization of parties has taken place.

Macadamize (mækæ·dăməiz), *v.* Also M'Adamise, **-ize.** [f. MACADAM + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make or repair (a road) according to J. L. M°Adam's system, which consists in laying down successive layers of stone broken into pieces of nearly uniform size, each layer being allowed to consolidate under the pressure of ordinary wheel traffic before the next is laid upon it.

See M°Adam's pamphlet, *Remarks on the Present System of Road-Making* (ed. 5, 1822) He did not approve of the placing of any kind of foundation under the layers of stone, of the use of sand or gravel as 'binding' material, or of the smoothing of the surface by heavy rollers; though the name of 'macadamizing' is now often given to methods in which some or all of these practices are admitted

1826 *Lion Hunting* 78 The road.. was what we now deemed a great luxury,—M'Adamized, instead of paved. 1828 SOUTHEY *To A Cunningham* 23 A street not yet Macadamized 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys Geog* (1878) 613 Basalts are ill adapted for macadamising roads. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) 135 A heap of granite stones prepared for macadamising a road

absol 1871 M. COLLINS *Mig & Merch.* I. vi. 188 There is no hard stone nearer than Mount Sorel, so they macadamize with something almost as soft as loaf sugar.

b *fig.* To render level or even; to level, raze.

1826 J. SHERMAN in *Mem.* (1863) 219 Grace indeed macadamises the road, makes the stones smaller. 1827 JELF *Let to Pusey* in Liddon, etc. *Life P.* (1893) I. 117 Your mind is certainly macadamized; mine resembles the road between this [Berlin] and Strelitz. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* III, The enemy's centre should have been *macadamized* by our seven three-deckers. 1842 ORDERSON *Creol* iv. 38 Our Bishop has macadamized the way for his successor. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm* ii 14 Each successful labour of to-day will macadamise the road for to-morrow.

2. To convert into road-metal.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 154 Coarse, thick slates, that would certainly have been macadamized in these days as excellent materials for road making.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To break up (something hard or figured as being hard) *into* pieces. ? *Obs.*

1825 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 2) V 539 By grinding, or as we should now perhaps call it macadamizing the stone into granules. 1825 *New Monthly Mag* XV 296 In Macadamizing a few broad, simple, and impressive sounds into passages of numberless rapid notes, there is no time left for giving the emphasis required 1852 SMEDLEY *L Arundel* xxxvi 470 Richard Frere devoted himself to that indurated specimen of the original granite formation, and by trying to macadamise her into small-talk [etc.] 1855 — *H Coverdale* I. 2 Fathers have flinty hearts, and even the amenities of the nineteenth century have failed to macadamise them.

Macadamized (mækæ·dăməizd), *ppl. a.* [f. MACADAMIZE + -ED[1].]

1. Of a road (see MACADAMIZE 1).

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 791 We were not seen stumbling even upon a Macadamized road. 1837 *Civil Eng & Arch Jrnl.* I 1/2 Filled in with broken stones, such as are used for M'Adamized roads. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 282, I found even a Mac-adamized road, which crosses the plain, miry enough, in heavy rain. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng Railway* 49 A well-constructed macadamized road.).

fig. 1827 LYTTON *Falkland* 45 Neither in person nor in character was he much beneath or above the ordinary standard of men He was one of Nature's Macadamized achievements His great fault was his equality 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks Char.* XI 291 The hard and macadamised road of dry duty and daily labour.

2. Broken up into road-metal. Also (*nonce-use*), strewn with broken stones.

1849 CAPT. C. STURT *Exped. Centr. Austral.* I 238 We then proceeded down the creek, keeping close upon its banks to avoid the macadamized plains on either side 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Nov 3/3 Some loose macadamised stones lying about

Maca·damizer. [f. MACADAMIZE + -ER[1].]

1. One who makes macadamized roads.

1824 *Newcastle Mag* III. 26 [The paviours] have nothing to do but to transform themselves into Macadamizers. 1864 *Reader* 11 June 747/3 Our London macadamizers go about their work in a very unscientific way. 1881 *Instr Census Clerks* (1885) 87 Paviour.. Macadamiser.

2. One who rides on a macadamized road; *esp* one who keeps to the roads when hunting.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont Countries* I 11 Our little Gallic Macadamizer asked one of the Hibernians present [etc.]. 1838 SURTEES *Jorrocks's Jaunts* 55 A private road and a line of gates through fields now greet the eyes of our M'Adamisers 1869 'BRADWOOD' *O V H* I xii 219 'Here come all the roadsters!' growled the latter, as the hounds crossed a bye road—along which in the rear clattered some fifty macadamisers.

Macada·mizing, *vbl. sb* [-ING[1].] The action of the verb MACADAMIZE; macadamization.

1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 181 The macadamizing of the latter thoroughfare 1876 PAGE *Adv Text-Bk Geol* VII. 136 Their extensive use in causewaying and macadamising

Maca·damizing, *ppl. a* [-ING[2].] **a.** That macadamizes. **b** (Cf MACADAMIZER 2.)

1826 BENTHAM in *Westm Rev* VI 457 It performs the function of a Mac-adamizing hammer, in breaking down the aggregate mass 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf-t* 1, This is the great Macadamizing place, always cracking up something 1869 'BRADWOOD' *O. V. H.* I. 224 Jack Marshall, in the safe pursuit of pleasure, as far as compatible with macadamising action, had suddenly espied the Maule carriage.

Macaleb, obs. form of MAHALEB.

Macalive, variant of MACKALLOW *Obs*

Macamethe, obs form of MAHOMET

‖ **Macana** (măkā·nă). *South American.* [Said by Humboldt to be Haytian.] An ironwood club.

1628 R. HAWKINS *Voy S. Sea* § 27 (1847) 98 Their armes for the warre, which is a sword of heavie blacke wood They [the Indians of Brazil] call it macana, and it is carved and wrought with inlayd works very curiously, but his edges are blunt *Ibid* § 41 147 Their [the islanders of Mocha, Chile] weapons are bowes and arrowes and macanas 1828 SARA COLERIDGE tr *Dobrizhoffer's Hist Abipones* [Paraguay] II 360 The wooden club, *macana* 1861 W. BOLLAERT tr *P. Simon's Exped. Aguirre* (Hakl. Soc.) XIX 79 Darts and macanas (a sort of club) [The reference is to Peru.]

†**Maca·o.** *Obs* Also **makao.** [f. the name of *Macao*, a Portuguese settlement on the coast of China, noted for gambling. In Fr. *macao*. Cf. MACCO.] A gambling game at cards, 'a kind of vingt-et-un' (Littré).

1778 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr* I 179 Macao, (a game much in vogue here at present). 1783 H. WALPOLE *Lett* (1858) VIII 388 When she wants to play at macao 1794 C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* 109 We have beheld her ready to burst with rage, when the consequences have been against her at Macao. 1827 *Sporting Mag* XX 58 A diplomatic character and member of a fashionable Club at Brussels, has been accused of cheating at Macao 1883 *Times* 11 July 7 He consorted much with needy players at roulette, makao, and similar games of hazard

Macao, obs. form of MACAW

Macaque (măkā·k). Also 9 **macao.** [a. F. *macaque*, ad. Pg *macaco*: see MACACO[1].]

†1 Some Brazilian species of monkey. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1698 FROGER *Voy.* 115 We observed two sorts of Monkeys there [*viz.* Brazil], which they distinguished by the Names of Sagovins and Macaques [Fr. orig. *Macaqs*] The Macaques are..of a brown Colour.

2. A monkey of the genus MACACUS.

1840 BLYTH tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 58 The Macaques (*Macacus*, Desm.). *Ibid.* 59 The Bonneted Macaque (*M. Sinicus*) *Ibid*, The Pig-tailed Macaque The Black Macaque 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 152/1 The Thibet Macaque (*Macacus thibetanus*) 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 590 What though monkeys and macaques Gibber 'Byron'? 1885 E. BALFOUR *Cycl India* (ed 3) II. 753/2 Macacus cynomolgus, common macac.

Macare, obs. form of MAKEB.

Macarism (mæ'kăriz'm). *rare.* Also **makarism.** [ad. Gr. *μακαρισμ-ός*, f. *μακαρίζειν*: see next and -ISM] a. (See quot. 1818–60; and cf. next vb.) b. = BEATITUDE 2

1818–60 WHATELY *Commpl. Bk* (1864) 25 *note*, The words 'felicitate' and 'congratulate' are used only in application to events, which are one branch only of 'macarism'. *Ibid* 28 To admiration, contempt seems to be the direct contrary, censure to commendation; pity to macarism *a* 1860 J A ALEXANDER *Gosp. Matth.* (1861) 110 A series of *beatitudes* or macarisms [Footnote, *μακαρισμος*], so called from the word with which they severally open 1882 A. B BRUCE *Parab. Teach. Christ* 380 The makarisms and woes with which Luke's version of the Sermon on the Mount begins 1889 — *Kingd. God* Introd 10 Luke's form of the 'macarisms'

Macarize (mæ'kărəiz), *v. rare.* Also **macarise, makarize.** [f Gr *μακαρίζειν*, f. *μάκαρ* happy: see-IZE] *trans.* To account or call happy or blessed (cf. quot. 1816–60).

1816–60 WHATELY *Commpl. Bk* (1865) 9 A man is admired for what he is, macarized for what he has, praised for what he does *Ibid.* (1864) 25 If a man possess a genius, or a person that is admirable, he is himself admired; but not if he has an admirable horse or house; the sentiment we feel towards him is of a different nature, and we have no English word to express it; so much are we at a loss as to resort to the word 'envy' I should like to introduce the word 'macarise' 1840 ARNOLD *Let* in Stanley *Life & Corr* (1844) II. ix. 227 Therefore I 'macarize' you the more, for having both an inherited home, and in a county and part of the county per se delightful *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm* v. (1876) 177 No man praises happiness, as he praises justice, but macarises (blesses) it as something more divine and better

Macaron, variant of MACAROON.

Macaroni (mækărōu'ni). Pl. **-ies.** Also 6–9 **maccaroni**, 8 **mac(c)arone, makarony**, 9 **mackerony.** [a. It *maccaroni* (Florio 1598), earlier form of *maccheroni* (Florio 1611) pl. of *maccherone*; the ulterior etymology is obscure.

Some scholars have suggested connexion with Gr *μακαρία*, explained by Hesychius to mean a sort of barley-broth' Diez regarded the word as a derivative of It *maccare* to bruise, crush]

1. A kind of wheaten paste, of Italian origin, formed into long tubes and dried for use as food

The same 'Italian paste' is prepared also in the form of VERMICELLI, q v

1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II 1, He doth learne to eat ænchouies, maccaroni, bouoli, fagioli, and cauiare 1750 CHESTERF *Lett* (1792) II. 345 You would do very well to take one or two such sort of people home with you to dinner every day; it would be only a little *minestra* and *macaroni* the more 1769 MRS RAFFALD *Eng Housekpr* (1778) 285 To dress Macaroni with Parmesan Cheese 1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric Chem* (1814) 142 The wheat of the south of Europe, in consequence of the larger quantity of gluten it contains, is peculiarly fitted for making macaroni. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* 45 Merton had heard much of the excellence of the macaroni at Portici 1893 *Spectator* 10 June 768 A Sicilian sawyer fed on macaroni and melons.

2. a. *Hist.* An exquisite of a class which arose in England about 1760 and consisted of young men who had travelled and affected the tastes and fashions prevalent in continental society. b. *dial.* A fop, dandy

[This use seems to be from the name of the Macaroni Club, a designation prob. adopted to indicate the preference of the members for foreign cookery, macaroni being at that time little eaten in England There appears to be no connexion with the transferred use of It *maccherone* in the senses 'blockhead, fool, mountebank', referred to in 1711 by Addison *Spect* No 47 P 5]

1764 H. WALPOLE *Let Earl Hertford* 6 Feb (1857) IV. 178 The Maccaroni Club (which is composed of all the travelled young men who wear long curls and spying-glasses)] 1764 — *Let Earl Hertford* 27 May *Ibid* 238 Lady Falkener's daughter is to be married to a young rich Mr. Crewe, a Macarone, and of our Loo. 1770 *Oxford Mag* June 228/2 There is indeed a kind of animal, neither male nor female, a thing of the neuter gender, lately started up amongst us. It is called a Macaroni It talks without meaning, it smiles without pleasantry, it eats without appetite, it rides without exercise, it wenches without passion. 1773 BOSWELL *Johnson* 21 Aug, You are a delicate Londoner; you are a maccaroni; you can't ride. 1773 [C HITCHCOCK] *Macaroni* 1 5, I wanted you to be a man of spirit; your ambition was to appear a first-rate Macaroni; you are returned fully qualified, and determined, I see, to shew the world what a contemptible creature an Englishman dwindles into, when he adopts the follies and vices of other nations 1783 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 9 Dec, It is the custom, you know, among the Macaronies, to wear two watches. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser I. *South-Sea House*, He wore his hair..in the fashion which I remember to have seen in caricatures of what were termed, in my young days, Macaronies 1854 A E BAKER *N'hampton Words* II, *Macaroni*, a fop. Equivalent to the modern *dandy*; now nearly, if not quite, obsolete. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* (1879) I 357 If he brags a little to-night and talks about London and Lord March, and White's, and Almack's, with the air of a macaroni. 1881 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 603/2 The weak chin, resolute brow, and good forehead, portray Sheridan to the life, as he appeared, a macaroni and brilliant lounger in Carlton House. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss*, *Mackerony*, an over-dressed, or gaudily-dressed person.

transf. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 3 Feb 1775 Harnessed the old oxen in all their new finery; the Pantheon never saw two more ridiculous Macaronies

3. A species of crested penguin, *Eudyptes chrysolophus.* In full *macaroni penguin.*

[App. so called because its crest was thought to resemble the coiffure of the 'macaronies'. The *Pall Mall Gazette Extra* of 24 July 1884, p. 29/2 gives from a print of 1777 two figures of head dresses then in use, one of which is called 'the macaroni' Cf also quot. 1820 in 2]

1838 POE *A G Pym* Wks. 1864 IV 123 The maccaroni, the jackass and the rookery penguin 1860 C. C. ABBOTT in *Ibis* 338 This bird is called in the Falkland Islands the Maccaroni Penguin. It has an orange coloured crest 1885 *Encycl. Brit* XVIII. 492/1 *Eudyptes*, containing the crested Penguins, known to sailors as 'Macaronis'

4. A medley (such as a macaronic poem).

1884 ROGERS *Six Cent. Work & Wages* (1886) 166 Political songs in Latin or in a maccaroni of Latin and English.

5. In the West Indies, a coin of the value of a quarter of a dollar. ? *Obs.*

1834 M G LEWIS *Jrnl W. Ind* 403 Each grown person received a present of half a dollar, and every child a maccaroni. 1838 W JAMPSON in A Robb *Gosp Africans* (1861) IV 88 The masters began to offer a *macaroni*, or 12 sterling, a day.

†6. The name of a gambling-room at Newmarket. (Cf. MACCO) *Obs*

1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* I 186 The Maccaroni is no other than a pretty large and whimsically painted room

7. (See quot)

1876 R L WALLACE *Canary Bk.* XIV 165 Lizards [*sc* canaries] are known among Scotchmen as 'macaronies'.

8. Short for *macaroni tool*

1867 G A. ROGERS *Wood Carving* 12 Now take the maccaroni and cut away the wood on either side of the vein The maccaroni is shaped to cut at both angles

9. *attrib.*, as (sense 1) *macaroni dealer, -stall, wheat*; (sense 2) *macaroni cane, dress, intelligencer, marquis, philosopher, shrug, train*, †*macaroni fiddle*, ? some kind of small violin, †**macaroni gin**, a kind of colliery gin (E. D D), †**macaroni stake** (see quot), **macaroni tool**, a square-cutting tool used in wood-carving.

1781 *Westm Mag* IX 71 A supple jack or a *macaroni cane, embellished with silk and gold tassels 1851 in *Illustr Lond News* 5 Aug (1854) 119/1 Occupations of the People, ..*Maccaroni-dealer 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* 1 (1778) 26 The waiter at Almack's has just brought him home his *macaroni dress for the hazard table. 1777 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* Apr July (1889) II. 185 First came a French horn,— then a violin,—a bass,—a bassoon,—a *Macaroni fiddle 1789 BRAND *Hist Newcastle* II 684 There is a sort of gins called 'whim gins', and a kind known by the name of '*macaroni gins' 1769 *Public Advert* 18 May 4/2 Thy Paper is the *Macarony Intelligencer 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* XCII. (1878) 758, I never bargained to have a *Maccaroni Marquis to command me 1797 *Monthly Mag* III 92 In this fanciful æra, when *macaroni philosophers hold flirtation with science 1775 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 21 Nov, 'It is not at all the ton to like her'. (with a *Macarony shrug) 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict Turf*, **Macaroni stakes*, those ridden by gentlemen, not jockies 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 103 You dash among the pots of a *maccaroni stall 1867 G A ROGERS *Wood Carving* 2 A *maccaroni tool 1890 C G LELAND *Wood Carving* 10 The Macaroni Tool is for removing wood on each side of a vein or leaf, or similar delicate work *Ibid.* 42 The so-called 'macaroni-tool'.. is really very little used, owing to the great difficulty of keeping it sharp, and its liability to break 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq* Epil, Ye travell'd tribe, ye *macaroni train 1901 *Westm Gaz* 23 July 7/3 The *macaroni wheat crop (a new venture in the United States)

†**Macaro'nian**, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

1. = MACARONIC *a.* 1.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Macaronic*, or *Macaronian*, a kind of burlesque poetry. We have little in English in the Macaronian way 1751 CAMBRIDGE *Scribleriad* II 184 *note*, The Macaronian is a kind of burlesque poetry, consisting of a jumble of words of different languages, with words of the vulgar tongue latinized, and latin words modernized.

2. = MACARONIC *a.* 3.

1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 16 Give ear ilk Macaroni in beau, 'Tween George's Square an eke Soho.

Macaronic (mækărǫ'nik), *a* and *sb.* Also 7 **makeronick**, 8 **maccaronic.** [ad. mod.L. *macarōnic-us* = It. (†*macaronico*) *maccheronico*, f. (†*macaroni*) *maccheroni* MACARONI.

The word seems to have been invented by Teofilo Folengo ('Merlinus Cocaius') whose 'macaronic' poem (*Liber Macaronices*) was published in 1517 He explains (ed. 2, 1521) that the 'macaronic art' is so called from macaroni, which is 'quoddam pulmentum farina, caseo, botiro compagnatum, grossum, rude, et rusticanum']

A. *adj.* 1. Used to designate a burlesque form of verse in which vernacular words are introduced into a Latin context with Latin terminations and in Latin constructions. Also, applied to similar verse of which the basis is Greek instead of Latin; and *loosely* to any form of verse in which two or more languages are mingled together. Hence of language, style, etc. · Resembling the mixed jargon of macaronic poetry.

1638 SIR J. BEAUMONT in *Jonsonus Virbius* 12 He Latin Horace found Translated in the Macaronicke toung, Cloth'd in such raggs as [etc] 1721 *Drumm of Hawth's Wks*, *Life* 5 For diverting himself and his Friends, he wrote a Sheet which he called *Polemo-Middinia*; 'Tis a sort of Macaronick Poetry, in which the Scots Words are put in Latin Terminations. 1778 JOHNSON 14 Apr in *Boswell*, Maccaronick verses are verses made out of a mixture of different languages. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit* I vi § 31 I. 519 Maillard whose sermons, printed if not preached in Latin, with sometimes a sort of almost macaronic intermixture of French. 1897 DOWDEN *Fr Lit* II. I. 90 The macaronic poet Folengo 1898 STEVENSON *St. Ives* 236 Grace was said..in a macaronic latin.

†2. Of the nature of a jumble or medley. *Obs.*

1611 (*title*) Coryats Crambe, or his Colworts Twise Sodden, And Now serued in with other Macaronicke dishes, as the second course to his Crudities. 1806 J DALLAWAY *Obs Eng. Arch.* 222 Those Travellers who have seen the new buildings of Edinburgh and Glasgow will look on the architecture of Bath, as belonging to the maccaronick order. 1816 G COLMAN *Br Grins, Lament* XIV (1872) 271 My coarse, macaronic style may here and there excite a smile.

3. Pertaining to a macaroni. *rare*—⁰.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Macaronic*, pertaining to or like a macaroni; empty, trifling; vain; affected

B *sb*

1. a. Macaronic language or composition. b. *pl* Macaronic verses.

a 1668 DENHAM *Dialogue* 33 You that were once so œconomick, Quitting the thrifty style Laconick, Turn Prodigal in Makeronick 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot* 31 When some of his Party mounts the Desk and declaims their Maccaronicks. 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Macaronicks* (among the Italians), a sort of Burlesque Poetry made out of their Language, and the Scraps and Terminations of divers other. 1839 HALLAM *Introd. Lit. Europe* II v 267 *note*, Folengo sat down for the rest of his life to write Macaronics. *a* 1864 LUCY AIKIN in *Mem.* etc 77 Our own people were turning Scotch without knowing it We began to allow the macaronic of the Edinburgh Review for actual English!

†2. A jumble or medley. *Obs*

1611 COTGR., *Macaronique*, a Macaronick; a confused heape, or huddle of many seuerall things.

†**Macaro'nical**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **macheronicall.** [See prec. and -ICAL] = MACARONIC *a*

1585 E D *Prayse of Nothing* H j b, The macheronicall phantasies of Merlinus Cocaius 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* F, Who hath translated my *Piers Pennilesse* into the Macaronicall tongue.

Macaro'nically, *adv.* [f. MACARONIC: see -ICALLY.] In the macaronic manner.

1821 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XCVI 82 That strange mixture of Portuguese, Spanish, [etc.] names with which most European maps of South America are macaronically diversified. 1900 G. W E RUSSELL *Conferences* II. 24 The earliest pieces are in the learned language, sometimes macaronically interspersed with the vernacular

Macaronicism (mækărǫ'nisiz'm). [f MACARONIC + -ISM.] Macaronic style.

1830 *Gentl Mag* C II 123 Moliere gives an amusing specimen of macaronicism, in the *troisième intermede* of Le Malade Imaginaire. 1845 *Encycl Metrop* XXI 629/2 It may be doubted, however, whether the Ancients would be very solicitous to establish a prior claim to Macaronicism.

Macaronism (mækărōu'niz'm). Also 8 **macaronyism**, 9 **maccaroni-ism.** [f. MACARONI + -ISM] Behaviour characteristic of a macaroni; dandyism.

1775 MME D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 21 Nov, He is a good deal in the present ton, which is not Macaronyism 1835 *Tait's Mag* II. 20 His colonel..requited his maccaroni ism by a week's arrest 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* II VIII 252 We would have thought it vile poltroonery and macaronism to have worn wigs 1868 CHESS MINTO *Mem H Elliot* I. 28 His maccaronism seems to have been a subject of jest among his friends.

Macaro'nyish, *a. rare*—¹. [f. MACARONI + -ISH] Characteristic of dandyism.

1859 SALA *Tw round Clock* (1861) 288 There is something supercilious, pragmatical, macaronyish, un-English, in the announcement, 'No half-price'

Macaroon (mækărū'n). Also 7 **makeron(e, maquaroon, mackroom, mackroon**, 7–8 **mackeroon(e, mackaroon(e, macaron**, 8 **makeroon, macron**, 7–9 **maccaroon.** [a. F *macaron* (16th c.), ad It *maccarone* (now *maccherone*) sing. of *maccaroni* · see MACARONI.]

1. A small sweet cake or biscuit consisting chiefly of ground almonds, white of egg, and sugar.

1611 COTGR., *Macarons*, Macarons, little Fritter-like Bunnes, or thicke Losenges, compounded of Sugar, Almonds, Rosewater, and Muske 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content* II II. (1668) 98 To make Jumbals more fine and curious. and nearer to the taste of the Macaroon 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Gt I'ater Kent* Wks I. 146/1 Whether it bee Fritter, or Flapiacke, or Posset, Galley Mawfrey, Mackeroone, Hickshaw, or Tantablin 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 83/2 Mackroons, a kind of roul of sweet Bread. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s.v. *Tourte*, You may also put a pounded Macaroon into the Artichoke Cream. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xv. 141 To make Maccaroons 1848 J GRANT *Adv Aidede C* xxvii (Rtldg) 227 Little maccaroons, sweet as sugar and almonds could make them 1875 A R. HOPE *My School boy Fr* 138 We were regaling on macaroons

attrib. 1783 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* 9 Dec, I had no more power to prevent it than this macaroon cake in my hand. 1836 T. HOOK *G Gurney* I. 297 A Jew boy, selling macaroon cakes 1898 GUILTY in *Daily News* 21 July 7/5 A Marchpane is an edifice in macaroon work

†2 = MACARONI 1 *Obs.*

1704 J. PITTS *Acc Mahometans* III (1738) 24 What they call Mackaroon is some Paste made only with Flour and Water 1738 [G SMITH] *Curious Relat* II. 302 A Sort of Pudding, which they [in Malta] call *Macron*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl*, *Macaron*, the name of a sort of vermicelli, a paste made of flour and water, and formed into the shape of the barrel of a quill, or the guts of small fowls

†3. A buffoon; a blockhead, dolt. Also *dial.* a fop (= MACARONI 2). *Obs.* [Cf. It. *maccherone.*]

a 1632 DONNE *Sat.* IV. 117 Like a bigge wife, at sight of lothed meat..; so I sigh and sweat To heare this Makeron talke in vaine. *a* 1633 R. B. *In Mem., Donne's Poems* 401 A Macaroon And no way fit to speake to clouted shoone. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Macaroon,* a fop.

Macartney (măkā·rtni). [The name of George, Earl *Macartney* (1737–1806).] Used in *Macartney cock, pheasant,* and in shortened form *Macartney*: A pheasant of the genus *Euplocamus*, esp. *E. ignitus*; a fireback.

1779 DR. SHAW in Sir G. Staunton *Macartney's Embassy to China* (1797) I. 248 It may be called the *fire-backed pheasant* 1813 TEMMINCK *Hist Nat. des Pigeons* etc II. 273 Houpifère Macartney. Gallus Macartneyi Mihi. .. Cette belle espèce de Gallinacé . a été indiquée . par sir Georges Staunton, d'après un individu qui fut offert à Lord Macartney, Ambassadeur Anglais auprès de l'Empereur de la Chine] 1834 SIR W JARDINE *Nat Hist Gallinaceous Birds* I 214 The Macartney Cock *Euplocamus ignitus* Fire-backed Pheasant of Java. 1840 BLYTH tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 227 The Macartneys.

Macary bitter. 'A West Indian name for *Picrammia Antidesma*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

a 1726 H BARHAM *Hortus Americanus* (1794) 96 Majoe. .. It is also called Macary bitter from its growing in great plenty in the bay of Macary.

Macassar (măkæ·sər). [The name (in the native form *Mangkasara*) of a district in the island of Celebes.] **Macassar oil**, an unguent for the hair, grandiloquently advertised in the early part of the 19th century, and represented by the makers (Rowland and Son) to consist of ingredients obtained from Macassar. The name has subsequently been given commercially to various natural products imported from the East, e.g. to the oils expressed from the seeds of *Schleichera trijuga, Carthamus tinctorius*, and the berries of *Stadtmannia Sideroxylon*. (Hence **Macassar-oiled** *a.*, anointed with this oil.) **Macassar poison**, the gum of a tree, with which the Malays poison their arrows.

1666–7 *Phil Trans* II 417 Whether it be true, that the onely Antidote hitherto known, against the Macassar-poison, is humane Ordure, taken inwardly? 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) X. 357/1 *Macassar Poison*, called *ippo* in the Macassar and Malayan tongue 1809 ALEX ROWLAND jun. (*title*) Essay on the Human Hair, with Remarks on the Virtues of the Macassar Oil 1819 BYRON *Juan* I xvii, In virtues nothing earthly could surpass her, Save thine 'incomparable oil, Macassar' 1831 IRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* III. 280 [The author professes to have met in Celebes with] the oleaginous extract from a fruit-tree, since that period become so notorious in Europe, (by name I mean,) —Macassar oil. 1842 S LOVER *Handy Andy* x 99 He ran his fingers through his Macassar-oiled ringlets. 1896 BRANNT *Fats & Oils* (ed 2) II 82 Macassar oil is obtained from the seed of *Schleichera trijuga* Considerable quantities of the oil were formerly imported, but what at present comes into commerce under the name of 'macassar oil' is mostly a mixture of cocoa-nut oil and ylang-ylang extract, coloured red with alkannin.

Macauco, variant of MACACO.

Macaulayism (măkŏ·lēizm). [f the name of Thomas Babington (Lord) *Macaulay* (1800–1859) + -ISM.] The characteristic historical method or literary style of Macaulay; an instance of this. So **Macau·layan, Macaulaye·sque, Macau·layish** *adjs.*, pertaining to or modelled upon Macaulay's method or style. **Macaulaye·se** (erron. *Macaulese*), Macaulay's kind of diction.

1846 POE *Cary* Wks. 1864 III. 68 Models of style in these days of rhodomontades and Macaulayisms 1859 NAPIER *Life Visct Dundee* I 4 *note*, How often does he give us Macaulese for history! 1865 *Spectator* 492 Lord Derby does not talk leading articles after this Macaulayish fashion 1871 M ARNOLD *Friendship's Garland* 71 Why do you call Mr. Hepworth Dixon's style middle class Macaulayese? 1884 *Pall Mall G* 26 Sept. 3/1 There is something quite Macaulayesque in the description of the way in which [etc.]. 1887 *Spectator* 27 Aug 1159 Macaulayan and other historical —or at least other historians'—incrustations 1892 *Athenæum* 11 June 758/3 Dressing up platitudes in a sort of faded Macaulayese

Macaw[1] (măkŏ·). Also 7 **machao**, 7–8 **macao**, 7–9 **macocaw**, 8 **macocau**, 8–9 **mackaw**. [a. Pg. *macao*, of obscure origin; a Tupi name for the bird is *macavuana*.

Cf. Sp. '*macá*, a Bird in the Province of Quito, in South-America, less than our Cocks, with a long Bill Red and Yellow, and its Feathers of such Variety of Colours as is admirable' (Pineda, 1740).]

1. The name for several species of large long-tailed birds of the parrot kind constituting the genus *Ara*; they inhabit tropical and subtropical America and are remarkable for their gaudy plumage.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon Zoicon* 66 Great blew and yellow Parrat called the *Machao*, or *Cockatoon* *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornithol* II xi. (1676) 73 Psittacus maximus alter Aldrov. Angl Maccaw, seu Macao & Cockatoon 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. I 405 The Red Maccaw 1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* IV. 70 The Maccaw .is about the bigness of a Hawk 1788 *New Lond Mag.* 61 The larger Psittaci are called Macaos. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim Biog* (1813) II. 75 The Brasilian Green Macaw. 1821–30 LD COCKBURN *Mem.* v. (1874) 257 [He] was walking .dressed like a mackaw, as the Commissioner's purse bearer. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* XXXV, Upon gilt and painted perches also there were macaws.

†2. Applied (? erron.) to some oriental bird. *Obs.*

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 128 In the [Achin] Woods there are many sorts of wild Fowls, viz. Maccaws, Parrots [etc.].

3. *attrib.*, as *macaw tribe*; †**macaw-fish**, some brightly coloured fish (cf. *parrot-fish*).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., With some it [cockatoon] is made the synonymous name of all the Macaw tribe. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 69 The parrot-fish, the macaw-fish.

Macaw[2] (măkŏ̄). Also 7 **macow**, 7–8 **macaw**, 8–9 **mackaw**, 9 **macca-**. [Prob. repr. one or more Carib words; cf. Arawak (Guiana) *mocaya, macoya*, the macaw-palm] The West Indian name for palms of the genus *Acrocomia*; formerly also †the fruit of these palms. Now only *attrib.* in *macaw-berry, -palm, -tree*; also **macaw-bush**, a West Indian plant, *Solanum mammosum* (Treas. Bot. 1866); **macaw-fat**, a West Indian name for the Oil Palm, *Elæis guineensis*

1657 LIGON *Barbados* 72 The Macow is one of the strangest trees the Iland affords. 1672 R. BLOME *Jamaica*, etc 73 [Descr. Barbadoes] Limes, Lemons, Macows, Grapes [etc.]. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. ii. 20 We got Macaw-berries .. wherewith we satisfied ourselves this day, though coursly. 1699 L. WAFER *Voy.* 16 We found there a Maccaw tree, which afforded us berries, of which we eat greedily. *Ibid.* 20 This being the 7th Day of our Fast, save only the Maccaw berries before related. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 343 The Mackaw Tree .. is very common in most of the sugar-colonies 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Macaw-fat*, a West Indian name for oil palm, *Elais Guineensis. Macaw palm*, the *Acrocomia sclerocarpa* of Martius 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 785 Mackaw Tree, *Acrocomia sclerocarpa.* 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Pop Names Plants*, Macaw Palm or Gru-Gru (*Acrocomia fusiformis*). 1894 *Outing* (U S.) XXIII. 380/2 The oil palm or macca-fat.

†**Maccarib.** *Obs.* [App. cogn. w. *caribou*, a. Micmac *kaleboo*, lit. 'shoveller' (N. & Q. 9th Ser. IX. 465). Cf. F. *macarbo* (Littré)] = CARIBOU.

1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 20 The *Maccarib, Caribo*, or *Pohano*, a kind of Deer, as big as a Stag, round hooved, smooth hair'd and soft as silk.

Maccaroni, Maccase(e)ne, Maccaw: see MACARONI, MOCCASIN, MACAW.

Macche, obs form of MATCH.

Macciavelian: see MACHIAVELLIAN.

Macco (mæ·kŏ). ? *Obs.* [? A variant spelling of MACAO.] A gambling game; = MACAO

1809 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1875) 143 When macco (or whatever they spell it) was introduced 1825 *Sporting Mag* XVI. 277 A rubber of whist, or a game of Macco 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xli, He dines at White's ordinary, and sits down to macco and lansquenet afterwards.

attrib 1825 J HOOK *Man of Many Fr., Say. & Doings* Ser II. II 18 His uncle was still at the Macco table 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* xliv, I left it at the Macco-table

Maccoboy (mæ·kŏboi). Also 8 **macabao, macauba**, 9 **maccaboy, maccubau, mac(c)ouba, mackabaw**, *Sc.* **macabaa, -baw, maccaba**(w. [Named from *Macouba*, a district in Martinique.] A kind of snuff, usually scented with attar of roses.

1740 *Wimble's List of Snuffs* in Fairholt *Tobacco* (1859) 269 Macabao. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 27 July 4/4 You are famous . For having the best Macauba [*rime* draw] 18.. G WUSHART in Mactaggart *Gallovid Encycl.* (1824) 223 Ye maun bring me a teat o' this same Macabaa 1823 J BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem* 99 The snuff of Martinico, celebrated under the term 'Macouba'. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II II 14 [He] pocketted his snuff-box, not desirous that Madame Brack's dubious fingers should plunge too frequently into his Mackabaw. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Maccoboy, Maccubau*, a kind of snuff 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xix 218 Him I found already at his desk and already bedabbled with maccabaw. 1896 F. MARRIAGE tr. *Balzac's Old Goriot* 21 His snuff-box is always likely to be filled with maccaboy.

Mace (mēˑs), *sb.*[1] Also 4–5 **mas**, 4–7 **masse**, 5–6 **mais**, (5 **maas, mass, meyce**, 6 **maysse**, 6–7 **masse**). [a. OF. *masse, mace* = Pr. *massa*, It. *mazza*, Sp. *maza*, Pg. *maça*.—L. type **mat(t)ea* (prob the origin of the rare *mat(t)eola* ? mallet).]

1. A heavy staff or club, either entirely of metal or having a metal head, often spiked: formerly a regular weapon of war (Also called †*mace of arms* = F *masse d'armes*) †In early use also, a club of any kind.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4219 Pis geant .. bigan is mace adrawe *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 3800 Pei leide on. Wip swerdes and wip maces *a* 1330 *Otuel* 1112 He cam wip a mase of bras. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 600 The Ynglis men Kest emang thame swerdis and mas. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T* 1753 With myghty maces the bones they tobreste. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 359 And Hercules .. Was ther, berende his grete Mace. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22171 And with this ylke sturdy Maas, I putte hem out a ful greet paas. *Ibid* 23160 Then cam Treason with hir mas Hevy as a clobbe of leed 1555 EDEN *Decades* 161 Laton whereof they make such maces and hammers as are vsed in the warres 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy.* III. v. 78 Vppon their saddle bow, their roundel & the Busdeghan (being the mase of armes) 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 86. 473/1 He would cast a Horseman's Mace of nine or ten pounds weight farther than any other of his Court. 1728 POPE *Dunc* I 85 Pomps without guilt, of bloodless swords and maces. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* i, A steel axe, or hammer, called a mace of-arms. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 244 The pistol superseded the mace in the hands of officers during this reign [Hen. VIII]

†b. Applied to the trident of Neptune. *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 63 Thee wals God Neptune, with mace threeforcked, vphurleth. 1590 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 315 The God of Seas .. strikes the rockes wi his three-forked mace. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XII. 29 Neptu with his tridental mace himself led them.

c. *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul C.* IV. iii. 268 O Murd'rous slumbe Layest thou thy Leaden Mace vpon my Boy? 1667 MILT *P. L.* X. 294 The aggregated Soyle Death, with his Ma petrific, cold and dry, As with a Trident smote 1840 LONG *Sp. Stud.* I. v, Hark! how the loud and ponderous ma of Time Knocks at the golden portals of the day! 18 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 385 As .. Beethoven's Titan ma Smote the immense to storm.

2. A sceptre or staff of office, resembling shape the weapon of war, which is borne befo (or was formerly carried by) certain official †Also formerly = the sceptre of sovereignty.

For *Sergeant at* (or *of*) *Mace*, see SERGEANT. The ma which lies on the table in the House of Commons when t Speaker is in the chair is viewed as a symbol of the auth rity of the House (cf. b).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 319/1 Mace of a seriawnt, *s(c)eptrum clava.* 1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch.* v. xxviii. in Ashm. (165 155 Wyth Sylver Macys Sarjaunts awayting on them eve owre. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 They gaue hy a rede in his hande for a septer or a mace. 1559 *Mirr Mag Jas. I* xx 5 My murdring uncle That longed for my kin dome and my mace. 1580 *Nottingham Rec.* IV 195 Pay to Towley for the other ij. maces mendyng. 1593 SHAK *2 Hen VI*, IV VII 144 With these borne before vs, in steed Maces, Will we ride through the streets. 1623–4 in Swayn *Churchw. Acc Sarum* (1896) 177 The Iron wch holds t Mase at the end of Mr. Maiors pewe. 1677 E. SMITH in 12 *Rep. Hist. MSS Comm* App. v. 37 Some mischievous perso to dishonour my Lord Chancellour .. stole the mace and t two purses. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt. Brit.* I. II. XI (1710) 100 The Mace, while the Speaker is in the Chair, always upon the Table, except when sent upon any extr ordinary Occasion into Westminster Hall, and Court Requests, to summon the Members to attend. 1758 JOHNSO *Idler* No. 96 P 1 He read the Gothick characters inscribe on his brazen mace 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Abilit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 45 The chancellor carries England on h mace 1877 J D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 186 A Beadl or other official, with a wand or mace, clearing the way.

b *By (warrant of) the mace*: in House Commons use, said of occasions when the Serjean at-Arms is sent with the mace as his warrant f demanding obedience to a command of the Hous

1576 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* 22 Feb I. 107 The said Committe found no Precedent for setting at large by the Mace an Person in Arrest, but only by Writ. *Ibid.* 27 Feb. I. 1 It is Resolved, That Edward Smalleye shall be brough hither To morrow, by the Serjeant; and so set at Libert by Warrant of the Mace, and not by writ.

c. A mace-bearer.

1663 *Flagellum or O Cromwell* (1672) 26 And here upo a Mace was sent to bring Cromwell into the Court 16 MARVELL *Let* 21 Mar *Wks* (Grosart) II 315 Sir Thom Clifford carryed Speaker and Mace, and all members ther into the King's cellar, to drink his health 1753 GRAY *Lon Story* III, My grave Lord-Keeper led the brawls; The sea and maces danc'd before him. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. En* XI III 1 Garter King at arms. was followed by the maces the two Houses, by the two Speakers [etc.].

3. a *Billiards.* A stick with a flat square head formerly used for propelling the balls; now superseded by the cue. (Cf MAST *sb.*[3]) b A simila instrument used in *Bagatelle*

1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict*, *Masse*, (Billard dont on joue) Mas or Billiard Stick 1734 R SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* 11 (ed 5) 84 If a Person breaks a Stick, or the Mace, he mu pay Six-pence for the Stick and two Shillings for the Mac 1744 J. LOVE *Cricket* 4 The dull Ball trails before the feeb Mace 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) III 229 [Billiards] played with sticks, called *maces*, or with cues, the fir consist of a long straight stick, with a head at the end, an are the most powerful instruments of the two In Englan the mace is the prevailing instrument, which the foreigne hold in contempt. 1814 Col. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I 11 We .. enjoyed the novelty of playing with the Emperor favourite cue, and Maria Louisa's mace 1856 'CAP CRAWLEY' *Billiards* (1859) 8 The Mace, by the way, is seldo or never used by the present generation of billiard player 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 4 Maces (calle 'masts') only were used, made of lignum vitæ or some othe weighty wood, and tipped with ivory 1883 *Cassell's Sports Past* 329 [*Bagatelle*] The balls are struck with either a cu or a mace; of these two the latter will be found the easier

4. *Tanning.* (See quots.)

1839 URE *Dict Arts* 378 The chief operations of the currie are four:—1 Dipping the leather, which consists in moiste ing it with water, and beating it with the mace, or a malle upon the hurdle. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (185 462 The leather may either be beaten out with the feet, c with an instrument called the mace.

5 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *mace-blow, head*, †**mace proof** *a.*, *nonce-wd*, safe from arrest.

1879 G MEREDITH *Egoist* II. v. 104 The effect .was t produce an image of surpassingness in the features of Clar that gave him the final or *mace blow. 1899 *Daily New* 12 Sept 7/2 Sargon of Accad of whom a *mace head bea ing his name is to be seen in the British Museum. 163 SHIRLEY *Bird in a Cage* II. D 3 b, You shall. come vp to th face of a Sergiant, and be *mace proofe.

Mace (mēˑs), *sb.*[2] Forms: *a.* 4–5 **macys**, 4– **macis, maces**, (4 **macs**, 5 **maces, masis, masses**). *β.* 4– **mace**, (6 **mase**). [ME. *macis* a. F. *macis* (14th c. in Godef.), of unknown origin cf. F. (16th c.) *massia*, ? cinnamon flower. Th form *macis* being in Eng. apprehended as a plural the new singular *mace* was formed from it.

It is not likely that the word has any connexion wit L. *maccis* (accus. *maccida*) occurring once in Plautus i a bombastic list of unknown and perhaps imaginary spices.

1. A spice consisting of the dried outer covering of the nutmeg.

a 1377 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 38 In farina xxviij*s.* In croco xl*s.* In macys ij*s.* x*d.* [etc.]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (1495) 595 The Mace is the flowre, and the Notmygge is the fruyte. *Ibid.* cix 672 The rynde of Nux musticata, the notmygge, hight Macis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 94 Þe macez er þe huskes of þe nutemug. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 13 Fors hit with clowes or macys gode. 1471 *Paston Lett* III. 25 Sende me word qwat price a *lb.* of peppyr, clowys, masis, gingyr [etc.]. 1527 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 252 The Islands are fertile of Cloues, Nutmegs, Mace, and Cinnamom. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) E j a, Mithridatum.. wel tempered in a littel white wine with a fewe maces. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* v. xi (1636) 554 But when the Nut waxeth dry, the Mace do sever from the Nut. *Ibid.* xii. 557 From the Ile Banda doth come Nutmegs and Maces 1738 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 259 Spices, as Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmeg. 1747 MRS GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 32 Add some Pepper and Salt, and a little beaten Mace. 1811 A. T THOMSON *Lond Disp* (1818) 262 Oil of Mace. 1871 C. KINGSLEY *At Last* v, The nutmegs, the mace still clinging round them, lie scattered on the grass.

2. *attrib.*: **†mace-ale**, ale spiced with mace.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Four Pl., Triumph of Love* iv, She had more need of mace ale than your aged discipline 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* IV. v 318 That night she took an anodyne Syrup in a draught of Mace ale.

Mace (mēs), *sb.*[3] Forms: 6 **mase**, 7 **mas(se, mas, mess**, 8 **massoie**, 8– **mace**. [a. Malay ماس *mās* (also اماس *emās*); said to be repr. Skr. *māsha* a weight of about 17 grains.]

1. In Malay countries: A small gold coin weighing 9 grains and worth about 1*s.* 1*d.* Also, 'a weight used in Sumatra, being according to Crawfurd 1–16th of a Malay tael, or about 40 grains' (Y.).

1598 W PHILLIP tr *Linschoten's Voy.* 44 A Tael of Malacca is 16 Mases. 1600 J DAVIS in Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) I. III. i. 117 That [coin] of Gold is named a *Mas*, and is nine pence halfe penie neerest. I hose of Lead are called *Caxas*: whereof a thousand sixe hundred make one *Mas*. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II i. 132 Of these [cash] 1500 make a *Mess*, which ..is a small thin piece of Gold It is in value 15 pence English 1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc. E Ind* II xli 109 At Atcheen they have a small Coin of Leaden Money called Cash, from twelve to sixteen hundred of them goes to one Mace, or Massoie 1813 MILBURN *Oriental Comm* (1825) 348 The currency here [Tringano, Malay Peninsula] consists also of the following'. 16 mace equal to 1 tale *Ibid* 360 [Sumatra] The lesser weights are as follow —4 Copangs equal to 1 Mace.

2. A Chinese money of account equivalent to one-tenth of a silver liang or tael.

1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (1883) I. 1 We bought 5 greate square postes cost 2 *mas* 6 *condrins* per peece 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II. 531 Although the terms candereen and mace are employed to certify a certain quantity of caxees, there are no coins..which bear that specific value. 1802 CAPT ELMORE in *Naval Chron* VIII 382 At seven mace two candereen per head 1896 *Blackw Mag* Apr 580/2 The [poppy] tax is stated to be one mace or six-tenths of a mace the plot.

Mace (mēs), *sb.*[4] *slang* Swindling, robbery by fraud. *On mace*: on credit, 'on tick'.

1781 G. PARKER *View Soc* II. 34 The mace is a man who goes to any capital tradesman in an elegant vis à-vis [etc.]. 1879 J. W. HORSLEY in *Macm. Mag* XL 502 The following people used to go in there—toy-getters (watch stealers), men at the mace (sham loan offices). 1893 P. H EMERSON *Signor Lippo* XXII 100 Letting 'em have the super and slang on mace, for he gets to know their account and he puts the pot on 'em settling day

b. *Comb*: **mace-cove, -gloak, -man** = MACER[2].

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Mace-gloak*, a man who lives upon the mace 1823 'J. BEE' *Dict Turf* s v *Mace*, The mace-cove is he who will cheat, take in, or swindle, as often as may be. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 160 The nightside of London is fruitful in 'macemen', 'mouchers', and 'go-alongs'. 1865 M. COLLINS *Who is the Heir?* II. 245 What is a maceman? A person who buys anything he can get without paying for it, and sells it again at once for anything he can get 1884 *Daily News* 5 Jan 5/2 The victim appears to have entered an omnibus and to have been at once pounced upon by two 'macemen', otherwise 'swell mobsmen'.

Mace, *v.*[1] *rare*—[1]. [f. MACE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To strike as with a mace.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv, The 'prentices no longer carried clubs wherewith to mace the citizens.

†Mace, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f MACE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To season with mace. In quot. *fig.*

a 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 70 If anie of you come vnder there clowches theile pepper you and mace you with a vengeance

Mace, *v*[3] *slang*. [f. MACE *sb.*[4]] *trans.* and *intr.* To swindle Hence **Ma cing** *vbl sb.*

1790 POTTER *New Dict. Cant* (1795) *Mace*, to cheat. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 138 A.. party of inferior pugilists had been macing in the southern towns. 1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I 53, I sometimes raised the wind by obtaining goods on credit, called in the cant language macing. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug. 3/2 Fancy him being so soft as to give that jay a quid back out of the ten he'd maced him of!

Ma·ce-bearer. One who carries a mace; *spec.* an official whose duty it is to carry a mace, as a symbol of authority, before some high functionary.

1552 HULOET, Mace bearer *cliduchus*. 1683 *Addr. fr. Oxford* in *Lond. Gas.* No. 1863/5 Our respective Mayor, Bayliffs,.. Town-Clerk, Mace bearer or any other Officers. 1687 WOOD *Life* 3 Sept., Afterwards the macebearer put the mace into the mayor's hands. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Engravers* (1765) 20 John bishop of Lincoln, with pursebearer, mace-bearer [etc.]. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Incognito* Wks. 1862 X. 2 The chief-burgomaster .. turned the mace-bearer out of the room. 1835 *1st Munic. Corp. Comm. Rep.* App. III. 1686 Other officers of the Corporation [of Preston] are, Mace-Bearer, Beadle [etc.]. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 349 A mace-bearer called out to him, with mock solemnity, to receive the salutations of his servants. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. VII. 210 The mace-bearer Areithous.

Macedon (mæ·sĭdŏn). [ad. L. *Macedon-em* (*Macedo*), Gr. Μακεδόν-α (*-ών*).]

†1. One of the people (to which Alexander the Great belonged) that inhabited Macedonia. *Obs.*

[1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* IX. 4 When Macedonyes schulen come with me.] *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 934, 1179, 1253, etc., Messadones, Messedones, -edoyns, Mas(s)idons. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* I. 63 Macedons or Medes. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. ii, The valiant Macedon. Lamented that there were no more [worlds] to conquer. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, To Duchess of Ormond* 133 As once the Macedon, by Jove's decree, Was taught to dream an herb for Ptolemy.

†b. *appos* or quasi-*adj.* = Macedonian. *Obs.*

1710 *The Tipling Philosophers* 17 Diogenes, Surly and Proud, Who Snarl'd at the Macedon Youth.

2. Anglicized name of Macedonia. *arch.*

1584 C ROBINSON *Handf. Ples. Delites* (Arb.) 46 The famous Prince of Macedon. 1625 BACON *Ess., Prophecies*, Phillip of Macedon. 1871 S. J. STONE *Hymn*, Through midnight gloom from Macedon.

Macedonian (mæsĭdōu·niăn), *a.*[1] and *sb* [1] [f. L. *Macedoni-us* (= Gr. Μακεδόνιος, f. Μακεδών: see prec.) + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Pertaining to Macedonia, a country north of Greece.

Macedonian Parsley: see PARSLEY.

1556 *Robinson's tr More's Utopia* Printer to Reader (Arb.) 168 Seyng it is a tongue to vs muche straunger then the Indian, the Macedonian, etc. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 196 At one time is giuen them nine Macedonian Bushels, but .of drinke eyther wine or water thirty Macedonian pintes at a time. 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard* 257 To make Celery, and Macedonian Parsly grow very fast 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxvi. VIII. 419 It had received a Macedonian admiral in its port.

B. *sb.* A native of Macedonia.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Cor* IX. 2, I know your prompt minde for the which I glorie of you to the Macedonians 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* II 1, I will teach thee, young braggart, to play the Macedonian with me. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII 75/2 He was stabbed by a young Macedonian of his own bodyguard

Macedonian (mæsĭdōu·niăn), *a*[2] and *sb* [2] [ad. Eccl. L. *Macedonĭān-us*, f. *Macedonius*: see -AN.] A follower of Macedonius, a heretical Bishop of Constantinople in the 4th century.

1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep Gal* 18 Arians, Eunomians, Macedonians, and such other heretikes. 1701 tr *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 252 He [Gregory] disputes about the Consubstantiality of the Holy Spirit against the Macedonians. 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v. *Semi-Arians*, A new branch of Macedonian Semi arians, or Pneumatomachi 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl Relig Knowl.* II. 1578 They are Macedonians, esteeming the Holy Spirit as no person, but only an influence or emanation.

Hence **Macedo·nianism.**

1642 HALES *Schism* 9 Manichanisme, Valentinianisme, Macedonianisme, Mahometisme, are truly and properly Heresies. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd Issach* 21 The grossest Heresies, Arianisme, Arminianisme, Macedonianisme [etc.]

[Macegriefs, 'such as willingly buy stolen flesh' (Cowell 1607, whence in later Law Dicts.), is a spurious word, due to misunderstanding of the AF. text of Britton I. xxx. § 3, which speaks of 'butchers (*macegriers*) who knowingly sell stolen flesh']

Macelency, obs. form of MACILENCY.

†Macella·rious, *a Obs.*—° [f. L. *macellāri-us* (f. *macellum* meat market) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Macellarious*, pertaining to the Butchers Row or Shambles.

Macer[1] (mē·sər). Also *Sc.* 5–6 **maser(e, masar**, 6 **messer, measer, masser**, 6-7 **maissar**, -er. [a. OF. *massser, massier*, f. *masse* MACE *sb.*[1]: see -ER[2].] A mace-bearer; *spec.* in Scotland, an official who keeps order in courts of law

13 *St. Erkenwolde* 143 in Horstm *Altengl Leg.* (1881) 269 Þe maire with mony mazti mene & macers before hyme 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. III. 76 Meires and maceres that menes ben bitwene The kynge and the comune to kepe the lawes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 319/1 Macer, or he þat berythe mace, *scept(r)iger*. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 304 Thar folowed him fyfteyn Wicht, wallyt men With a maser [*ed* 1570 maissar], to tach him to the law. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* III. 275 Sextie that tyme quhilk war summond aw Be ane masar for to cum to the law. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 26 Heraldis, pursevantis, masseries, and utheris officiaris of armes. 1550 *Ibid* 105 Ane messer or uthir officiar of armes. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St Androis* 1065 A meas' vpon the gait him mett. 1679 *Royal Proclam* in *Lond. Gaz.* No 1406/1 Charles by the Grace of God [etc.] To Our Lyon King at Arms, and his Brethren Heraulds, Macers, or Messengers at Arms. 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref.* I. xxi. 237 Thomas Lever, S T B. formerly of S. John's College and sometime macer (as was the Bishop himself). 1710 *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit* II. III. (ed. 23) 662 Macers of Exchequer. Sal. 50*l* per Ann. each. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 7 The Justice-Court has three Macers .. The Macer's chief Business is, to execute all Indictments, Criminal Letters, &c. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, *Non omnia*—as Mr. Crossmyloof said, when he was called by two macers at once, *non omnia possumus—pessimus—possimis*. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 189 And the very macer cried 'Cruachan'.

b. *attrib.*: **†macer wand**, a mace.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 677 [He] Arreistit thame, syne with ane maissar wand, Or tha passit out of Northumberland, Richt mony thousand of thame thair wes slane.

Hence **Ma·cership.**

1883 *Edinb. Daily Rev.* 6 June 2/5 Mr. G G has been appointed to the vacant macership in the Court of Session.

Macer[2] (mē·ləɹ). *slang*. [f. MACE *v.*[3] + -ER[1]] A swindler.

1819 *Sporting Mag* V. 123 The cup-and-ball Macers. 1870 STEINMETZ *Gaming Table* II. vii 290 A well known macer, who was celebrated for slipping an 'old gentleman' (a long card) into the pack

†Ma·cerable, *a. Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **mācerābilis*, f. *mācerāre* to MACERATE.] That may be macerated.

a 1631 DONNE *Six Serm.* i. (1634) 30 Miserable, unexpressible, unimaginable macerable condition, where the sufferer would be glad to be but a devil 1742 EAMES in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 33 The Auditory Bones are of a tartareous kind of friable and easily macerable Substance

†Ma·cerate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad L. *mācerāt-us*, f. *mācerāre* to MACERATE.] Wasted, weakened: = the later MACERATED.

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov* 30 Macerate with labours, and made feeble with age 1632 *Womens Rights* 332 Shee chuse not a man macerate and dryed vp with study

Macerate (mæ·sĕrēlt), *v* Also 6-7 **masserate, 7 mascerate**. [f.L. *mācerāt-*, ppl stem of *mācerāre*, f. root *māc-*, perh cogn w. Gr *μάσσειν* (:—**makyein*, *mnky-*) to knead For the suffix cf. *tolerāre*, *recuperāre*. Cf. F. *macérer*]

I. *trans.* To soften by steeping in a liquid, with or without heat; to wear away or separate the soft parts of, by steeping. Also with *away*. Applied also to the treatment of food in the process of digestion.

1563 T GALE *Antidot* II 10 Macerate them [*sc.* lard and rose leaves] and let them stand together seuen dayes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VII 133 They [*sc* Pine Apple or Nut] must first be macerated the space of an houre in warme water, and then eaten 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj* 129 Iron macerated with vinegar, so as it should be inflexible. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 27 It is by the Heat thereof concocted macerated and reduced into a Chyle or Cremor. 1759 BROWN *Compleat Farmer* 79 The gizzard that macerates their food. 1773 COOK *Voy* (1790) IV 1418 The bark is rolled up, and macerated for some time in water 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 178 Soak, or macerate the rags sufficiently. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl Anat* I 479/1 More complete mastication is performed after the food has been long macerated in the paunch 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv Pl.* vi. 88 The leaves were macerated for some hours 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 558 In the axillary, anal and scrotal region, where the scales are often macerated away

fig. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks 1846 II. 211 A good writer will not macerate things into such particles that nothing shall be remaining of their natural contexture.

b. *intr.* for *pass* To undergo maceration.

1610 B JONSON *Alch* II. v, Let 'hem macerate, together. 1641 FRENCH *Distill* ii (1651) 48 Beat the spices small and bruise the Hearbs, letting them macerate twelve houres. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag Arts & Sci* III VIII 329 The ignorant Farmer cuts down his Corn and his Hay and leaves them to macerate in the soaking Showers. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 81 Suffering the whole to macerate for a few hours. 1889 J M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis Wom.* v (ed. 4) 22 If the liquor amnii is not discharged it is absorbed, and the contents of the uterus either macerate or become mummified.

2 *trans.* To cause (the body, flesh, etc.) to waste or wear away, esp. by fasting

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* i. 7 Fastynge to much it dryeth and macerateth the body. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. XIV 442 To macerate his body for his owne sinnes 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl Ps.* Tracts (1727) 415 Macerating our bodies with imprisonments and torments. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 282 P 5 The Happiness of him who is macerated by Abstinence. 1830 D ISRAELI *Chas I*, III. vii 135 Her frame was macerated by her secret sorrows. 1860 T MARTIN *Horace* 24 The fierce unrest, the deathless flame, That slowly macerates my frame. 1877 C GEIKIE *Christ* XXXIII. (1879) 385 Men who lodged in tombs and macerated themselves with fasting.

†b. *fig.* To oppress, 'crush'. *Obs.*

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 1 4/1 They greatly dishonour his Cesarean Maiestie, & miserably afflict and macerate [*printed* macecrate] his poore subiects. 1640 H. PARKER *Case Ship Money* 46 Civill wars have .. infected and macerated that goodly Country

†c. *intr.* for *pass.* To waste, pine away. *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* I ii. 176 Once to be pursie fat Had wont be cause that life did macerate.

†3. In immaterial sense. To fret, vex, worry. *Obs.*

1588 SPENSER *Virg Gnat* 94 No such sad cares, as wont to macerate And rend the greedie mindes of covetous men. 1591 *Troub Raigne K. John* (1611) 14 A viper, who with poysoned words Doth masserate the bowels of my soule *a* 1695 Z. CRADOCK *Serm. on Charity* (1740) 8 Why do some Christians macerate and torment themselves? 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. iv, A city so macerated with expectation

Macerated (mæ·sĕrēltĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. MACERATE *v.* + -ED[1]] In senses of the vb.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1399/1 Whether it were possible to find a bodie more withered, afflicted, macerated, or pale. 1659 *Gentl Calling* (1696) 98 It need not doubt to maintain the Field against poor macerated Chastity. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 197 What might recruit his macerated Body. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 611 This application is repeated, and the macerated skin cleansed, every forty-eight hours.

absol 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 232 Th' Opime you'd linquish for the Macerated.

Macerating (mæ·sĕrēltĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MACERATE *v* + -ING[1].] The action of MACERATE *v.*

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* III lxiii 575 Infusion is nothing else but a macerating or steeping of the thing

intended to be distilled in some licour. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem* (1641) 183 It is macerating of the flesh that fattens the spirit. 1775 in ASH, Suppl.

Macerating (mæ·sĕreᶦtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MACERATE *v.* + -ING [2].] That macerates (see the vb.).

1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect* XIV. 113 The Jesuit Confessor redoubles his macerating penance. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed 2) 132 The disgusting odour arising from the macerating intestines. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII 605 The macerating action of a plaster.

Maceration (mæsĕrēᶦ·ʃən). [ad. L. *mācerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *mācerāre* to MACERATE.]

1. The action or process of softening by steeping in a liquid; also, the state of being subjected to this process; an instance of this.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 272 Maceration is preparation of things not unlike to Humectation. *a* 1652 J SMITH *Sel Disc* IV. 75 The very grass may, after many refinings, macerations, and maturations. spring up into so many rational souls. 1691 RAY *Creation* I (1692) 121 For the maceration and dissolution of the Meat into a Chyle. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II 157 Decomposed by long maceration in water. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis* (1879) 591 The constant maceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* III 100 When the exoskeleton is cleaned by maceration.

attrib 1898 *Rev Brit. Pharm* 34 The maceration tinctures are not to be made up to a prescribed volume with the menstruum.

b. In smelting iron ore (see quot.)

1868 *Rep to Govt. U S Munitions War* 120 It [the ore] is then allowed to remain exposed to the air for a time long enough to permit the small traces of sulphur to be dissipated, [etc.]...This process is termed maceration.

c. quasi-*concr.* A product of maceration.

1836 J. M GULLY *Magendie's Formul* (ed 2) 153 He collects the different spirituous macerations in an alembic.

2. The process of wasting or wearing away (the body, flesh, etc.); mortification; an instance of this; also the condition of being macerated.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W de W 1495) I xl 57 b/2 She gaaf her body to were the hayre, and other maceracyons of the flesshe. 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* II. IX § 3 37 Fastings, abstinences, and other macerations and humiliations of the bodie. 1628 BP HALL *Serm.* 30 Mar, Wks 1808 V 361, I speak of a true and serious maceration of our bodies by an absolute and total refraining from sustenance. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser I (1873) 178 The voluptuousness and the macerations of Oriental religions. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks (Bohn) II 31 In describing the poverty and maceration of Father Lacey. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg Puerisque* 167 It should be a place for nobody but hermits dwelling in prayer and maceration.

†3. In immaterial sense: Fretting, vexation, worry; an instance of this *Obs.*

1616 *Rich Cabinet* 142 b, Sorrow is the cause of . many melancholike maladies and macerations. 1645 BP HALL *Remedy Discontents* 163 What maceration is there here with feares, and jealousies. 1669 CLARENDON *Ess* Tracts (1727) 174 This maceration, is a sawcy contradiction of God's wisdom in the creation.

Macerator (mæ·sĕreᶦtər). Also **macerater.** [agent-n. f. MACERATE *v*. see -OR.] **a** One who macerates or mortifies (the body). *rare.* **b.** A vessel used for the process of maceration (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1891 AUGUSTA T DRANE *Hist St. Dominic* 167 A man of rare abstinence, the frequent macerator of his own body.

†**Ma·cery.** *Obs.* In 6 **masarie.** [f. MACER + -Y.] The functions of a macer.

1545 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I 7 Dischargis all the saidis masseris of all using of thair offices of masarie in all tymes cuming.

Macfa·rlanite. *Min.* [Named by A. H. Sibley, 1880, after T. *Macfarlane*, who described it: see -ITE.] 'A mixture of huntilite, animikite and other minerals, which constitutes the ore of the mines at Silver Islet, Ontario' (A. H Chester)

Mach, obs. form of MATCH *sb.* and *v*

Machærodont (măkīᵊ·rŏdǫnt), *a Zool.* [f. Gr. μάχαιρα sword, sabre + ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς tooth.] Characterized by teeth like those of the genus *Machairodus*; sabre-toothed.

1883 FLOWER in *Encycl Brit* XV 435/2 Many modifications of this commonly called 'machærodont' type have been met with. *Ibid*, The sabre-toothed or machærodont dentition, the most specially carnivorous type of structure known.

†**Machæromancy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. μάχαιρα sword + μαντεία divination.] (See quot.)

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 Macharomancy [*sic*], [divining] by knives or swords.

‖**Machairodus** (măkaiᵊ·rŏdŏs). *Palæont.* Also **machærodus.** [mod.L (Kaup 1833), f. Gr. μάχαιρα sword, sabre + ὀδούς tooth.] A genus of extinct animals of the cat family, having the upper canines enormously developed.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min* (1837) I 91 *note*. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 244/1 The canine teeth of Machairodus are very far from those of the bears. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* 31 The *Machairodus*, or sabre-toothed lion.

†**Macham.** *Obs rare*[−1]. (See quot.)

1689 [FAREWELL] *Irish Hudibras* 35 Some play the Trump, some trot the Hay, Some at Macham, some Noddy play. *marg. note* A Game at Cards.

Machamete, -ote, -yte, obs. ff. MAHOMET.

‖**Machan** (mᴅ·tʃā n). Also 9 **muchán, mucharn.** [Hindi *machān.*] An elevated platform; a scaffolding erected to watch for a tiger, etc.

1886 YULE *Hobson-Jobson, Muchán.* 1887 J. C. FIFE-COOKSON *Tiger Shooting* 41 W. at once arranged for a machan, or platform, to be made in a neighbouring tree from which he could watch the kill. 1890 SIR S. W. BAKER *Wild Beasts* I. 153 Branches so arranged as to form a screen that will conceal the watcher...This arrangement is called a 'mucharn'. 1902 *Speaker* 6 Sept. 600/2 We struggle up the ravine to our machans or rather the trees they are to be slung in.

Machance: see MAYCHANCE *adv.*

Machanic, obs. form of MECHANIC *a.*

Machavil(l)ian, obs. form of MACHIAVELLIAN.

Mache, obs. form of MATCH *sb.* and *v.*

Macheat, variant of MATCHET.

†**Machecole,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **magecolle, matchecole.** [a. OF. *machecoller*, connected with MACHICOULIS.] *trans.* To machicolate. Chiefly in *pa. pple*

1412-20 LYDG *Chron Troy* II II, The walles were Magecolled without for sautes and assaye. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII x 226 They sawe a toure as whyte as ony snowe wel matchecold al aboute. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XIX. 103 Fortyfyed round aboute with grete toures machecolyd. 1530 PALSGR. 616/2, I mage colle (Lydgate).

Machecollate, obs. form of MACHICOLATE *v.*

Machecoulis: see MACHICOULIS.

†**Maches.** *Obs* Also 8 **masches, maschets, maskets.** [a F. *mâche*] The plant corn-salad (*Valerianella olitoria*).

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 197 Maches, are a sort of little Sallet seldom brought before any noble Company. They are multiplied by Seed which is gathered in July, and are only used towards the end of Winter. 1704 *Dict Rust & Urb*, Maches or Maschets. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Maches* or *Masches*, a kind of Corn-Sallet. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 221 Maches.

Machet(e, macheto, -ette: see MATCHET.

Machiavel (mæ·kiăvel). Also 6 **Machivell,** 6-8 **Machiavell,** 7-8 **-vil(l,** 7-9 **Macchiavel.** [Anglicized name of Niccolò *Machiavelli*, a celebrated Florentine statesman, who advocated in his work *Del Principe* the pursuit of statecraft at the expense of morality.] One who acts on the principles of Machiavelli, an intriguer, an unscrupulous schemer. † Also *appositive.*

1570 BUCHANAN *Admonitioun* Wks (S. T S) 24 Proud contempnars or machiavell mokkaris of all religioun and vertew. 1597 J PAYNE *Royal Exch* 11, I wyshe you bannishe from your tables suche Atheists and machivells. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W* III I 104 Am I politicke? Am I subtle? Am I a Machiuell? 1632 B JONSON *Magn. Lady* I, The very Agat Of State and Politie cut from the Quar of Macchiavel. 1691 NORRIS *Pract Disc* 20 Intreaguers and Projectors, the very Machiavels of their age. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 305 ⁋ 15 These young Machiavils will, in a little time, turn their College upside-down with Plots and Stratagems. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II IV, Oh, this little cunning head! I'm a Machiavel—a very Machiavel. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* XXIX, This artful man, who had now become a very Machiavel.

Hence †**Machiavelize** *v. intr.* = *Machiavellianize*. †**Machiavelizing** *vbl sb.*

1611 COTGR, *Machiavelizer*, to Machiauelize it; to practise Machiauellisme. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Macheualize.* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Machevalize* or *Machiavelianize* 1775 ASH, Suppl, *Machiavelizing*, the act of practising the politics of Machiavel.

Machiavellian (mæ kiăve liăn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms. 6 **Macciavelian,** 6-7 **Mac(h)avil(l)ian, Machevelian, -vilian, Machivil(l)ian,** 7 **Macchiavilian, Matchia-, Matchievil(l)ian,** 7-8 **Machiavil(l)ian,** 7-9 **-velian,** 6- **Machiavellian** [f. MACHIAVEL or *Machiavelli* + -(I)AN.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Machiavelli, or his alleged principles; following the methods recommended by Machiavelli in preferring expediency to morality; practising duplicity in statecraft or in general conduct; astute, cunning, intriguing.

1579 J STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C viij, Thys absurd manner of reasoning is very Macciauelian logick. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 35 Is it pestilent Machiuilian policie that thou hast studied? 1613 CHAPMAN *Revenge Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II 159 These are your Macheuilian Villaines. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I XIX 26 What got that Machivillian politician Achitophell. 1637-50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (1842) 162 *Divide et regna* is an old Matchiavilian maxime and trick. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 185 The true way of Treaties is with Christian, not Machiavelian policy. 1722 W BOND *Ded to Hartcliffe's Virtues* 5 The refined Matchiavillian thinkers have .. altered the very nature of ethicks. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev* Wks V 158 Where men follow their natural impulses, they would not bear the odious maxims of a Machiavelian policy. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* XXIII, So this Machiavellian captain of infantry cast about him for some stratagem. 1878 E JENKINS *Haverholme* 63 Conducting his party with Machiavellian subtlety.

B *sb.* A follower of Machiavelli; one who adopts Machiavelli's principles in statecraft or in general conduct.

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform* IX 113 This false Machivilian. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* II. 145 A damn'd Macheuelian Holds candle to the deuill for a while. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 320 Protagoras with the Machiauellians . were doubtful whether there were any God. 1647 *Husbandman's Plea agst. Tithes* 91 Never any Machivilian, or cruell State Politician could never have devised a more effectuall way. 1668 R STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* VII (1672) 187 He hath need of discretion. that he be neither monk nor Matchevillian. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 ⁋ 3 During this Retreat the Machiavilian was not idle, but secretly fomented Divisions. 1814 SCOTT *Let to J. B. S. Morritt* 30 Apr., An awful lesson to sovereigns that morality is not so indifferent to politics as Machiavellians will assert.

Hence **Machiave·llianism**, the principles and practice of Machiavelli or of the Machiavellians, the employment of cunning and duplicity in statecraft or in general conduct; an instance of this. †**Machiave·llianize** *v.*, to practise Machiavellianism (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). †**Machiave·llianly** *adv.*, in a Machiavellian manner.

1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 104 The Bills of Inditement framed by those false informers Formalitie Machiavillianisme, Statisme against Christian Conference. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr* 173 Behold a notable peece of machiavillianisme. 1660 EVELYN *News fr Brussels* Misc Writ (1805) 198 This impress he hath so Machiavelianly, and with such art and cunning, besprinkled and scattered over the whole paper. 1711 W KING tr. *Naude's Ref. Politics* I 19 The courts where these Machiavilianisms are so common. 1882 PALGRAVE in Grosart *Spenser's Wks* IV p XXV, The Machiavellianism of the sixteenth century.

Machiavellic (mæ kiăve lik), *a.* Also **-velic.** [formed as prec adj. + -IC.] Machiavellian.

1838 *Blackw Mag.* XLIII 510 The Whigs indeed had concocted their schemes beforehand with all the Machiavelic forecast of veterans in the art of creating family broils. 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* (1883) 350 The astute and machiavellic policy of Rome.

†**Machiave·lline,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1] In 7 **Machiaveline.** [formed as prec. + -INE.] = prec.

1602 PATERICKE tr. *Gentillet* 312 They have so well profited in their Machiaveline philosophie, that [etc.]

Machiavellism (mæ kiăve lizm). Also 6-7 **Machiavilisme,** 7 **-velism(e, matchiavellisme,** 9 **Mac(c)hiavelism** [formed as prec. + -ISM.] = MACHIAVELLIANISM.

1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* (Shaks Soc) 68, I comprehend . vnder hypocrisie, al Machiavilisme. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 66 b, A brocher of dangerous matchiauellisme. 1617 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 21 Where had we the art of dishonestie in practicall Machiauelisme, in false equiuocations? 1810 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt Maximized*, *Def Econ* (1830) 57 A Government, in which, under the guidance of upstart Machiavelism, titled and confederated imbecility should lord it over King and people. 1897 *Daily News* 3 June 6/1 What is the history of the Italian Republics . but the history of Machiavellism before Machiavelli?

Ma chiave·llist. Also 6 **Machivelist,** 7 **Matchi(a)vel(l)ist,** 8-9 **Machiavelist.** [formed as prec + -IST.] One who practises or favours the principles of Machiavelli.

1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* To Rdr, I meddle not here with the Anabaptists, Famely louists, Machiauellists, nor Atheists. *Ibid* H, Yee Machiuelists, Athiests, and each mischieuous head. 1640 R BAILLIE *Canterb Self-Convict* 7 The contrarie maximes of the Turkish Empire, wherewith Matchivelists this day every where are labouring to poyson the eares of all Christian Princes. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 6 July 1/4 A profound Machiavelist. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T More* II. 80 The art of directing enthusiasm . is the most difficult which the Machiavellists of Papal Rome have ever been called upon to practise.

Machicolate (mătʃi kŏleᶦt), *v* Also 8-9 **machecollate, matchicolate** [f ppl stem of med L *machicol(l)āre* = OF *machecoller*. see MACHECOLE *v*] *trans* To furnish with machicolations Chiefly in **Machi·colated** *pa pple* and *ppl a*

1773 *Gentl Mag.* XLIII 536 The gate house is fortified with a port cluse or port cullis, and machecollated. 1814 BRITTON *Archit Antiq.* IV 181 Cæsar's-tower is surmounted by a bold machicolated parapet. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol Leg*, *Bloudie Jacke*, With iron it's plated And machecollated, To pour boiling oil or lead down. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* (1879) I VI 61 A mediaeval tower, battlemented and machicolated at the summit. 1890 *Times* 8 Apr. 11/3 The machicolated towers of Raglan Castle.

transf. 1848 W. S MAYO *Kaloolah* (1887) 7, I could see every stone of the towers, matchicolated with stork's nests.

Machicolation (mătʃikŏlēᶦ·ʃən) *Arch.* [f. prec: see -ATION.]

1. An opening between the corbels which support a projecting parapet, or in the vault of a portal, through which combustibles, molten lead, stones, etc., were dropped on the heads of assailants. Also, a projecting structure containing a range of such openings.

1788 GROSE *Milit Antiq* II 336 The grand entrance was mostly through a gate flanked by two large and strong towers, with a projection over the passage, called a machicolation. 1806 DALLAWAY *Observ. Eng Archit* 92 Lofty embattled walls crested with hanging galleries and macchicolations which served the double purpose of military defence and great external beauty. 1832 G DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 521 The antique castle is furnished with a machicolation. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit* 119 Wakefield steeple is singular for its machicolations in the top of the tower. 1871 MISS BRADDON *Lovels* V 87 The crenellated roof, with its machicolations, is considered a great success.

2. The action of discharging missiles, etc., through such apertures. *rare*[−0]; perh. an error.

1828-32 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

‖**Machicoulis** (māʃikū·li). Also 9 **machecoulis, machicouli,** and in quasi-anglicized form **machicoule.** [F. *mâchecoulis*, *mâchicoulis*, OF. *maschecoulis.*] = MACHICOLATION I.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Introd. 4 A lodgment, in fortification called a Machicoulis, is built upon the wall over the stairs. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., When a place is besieged, detached parties of the garrison may be posted in the several machicoulises. 1851 *Fraser's Mag* XLIII. 154 A large granite block, formed like a machicoule, and

projecting from the front wall of the castle. 1859 PARKER *Dom. Archit* III. i. 5 The bastions carried upon corbels, with open intervals between them for throwing down missiles, and commonly known by the name of *machecoulis*. 1865 STREET *Gothic Archit Spain* 193 A parapet boldly corbelled out on machicoulis from the walls. 1885 LADY HERBERT tr. *Lagrange's Life Dupanloup* I 340 This picturesque old château, with its postern gate, its portcullis, and machicoulis.

attrib 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif* (1851) 151 The machicoulis gallery is made to project 2 feet from the wall. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* xi. 180 Guardrooms with loopholes. and machicouli gallery.

‖ **Ma·china.** *Obs.* Pl. **machinas.** [L. *māchina* MACHINE.] = MACHINE in various senses.

1618 SHELTON *Quix.* I v. I. 32 The Labourer grew almost mad for Anger to hear that Machina of Follies 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II 97 So great a Machina, and such a masse of things. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Hollander* IV. G 3, If I doe not second you confidently, may my tongue be cramped, and the machina of my invention ruind perpetually 1653 H MORE *Antid Ath.* III xi (1712) 124 To assert that Animals themselves were Machinas 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I 220 One poor unthought of accident . breaks all to shivers the whole elaborate Machina

† **Machinal,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *māchināl-is*, f. *māchina* MACHINE. Cf. F *machinal*] Of or pertaining to a machine or machines; mechanical.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Turning* 236 But to make it move thus there are required several Machinal Helps 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat* 330 Man is like a Mann'd Boat, where, besides the Machinal Part, there is an Intelligent Being 1760 *Projects* in *Ann Reg* 147/1 In the erection of the machinal crane works

† **Machinament.** *Obs.* [ad. L *māchinā-ment-um*, f *māchinārī* (see next)] A contrivance, engine, machine, vehicle.

1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton) IV xxix (1859) 60 At the last I saw before me a wonder machynament, and meruaylous ! *c* 1425 *Found St Bartholomew's* 37 And skippynge forth with all Iryne machynamentis he came to the doer. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat Specters* IV 255 A very stormy South-wind did . palsie and shoulder-slip like machinaments and fortifications. 1674 PETTY *Disc Dupl Proportion* 7 Materials applied . . to Carts, or any other Machinaments intended for strength 1727 in BAILEY vol II

Machinate (mæ kineit), *v* Also 7 **machinat.** [f L. *māchināt-*, ppl. stem of *māchinārī* to contrive, f *māchina* MACHINE]

1. *intr.* To lay plots; to intrigue, scheme

1600 W WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 243 Such persons as shall machinate and deuise to execute such outragious designements against their prince 1689 *Def Liberty agst Tyrants* 130 A Tyrant conspires, machinates, and lays his plots and practises. 1830 *Fraser's Mag* I 101 The blackest treason may lurk and machinate at his very threshold 1858 FABER *Bartoli & Maffei's Life Xavier* 312 Whilst the Portuguese had been preparing for their departure, the bonzes had been machinating against them

2. *trans.* To contrive, plan, plot Now *rare.*

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt Parallel* 23 *Dolus bonus*, is when a man doth machinate or deuise anie thing to entrap a thiefe, or a traytour 1643 PRYNNE *Romes Masterpeece* 14 He thought fit, that a desperate Treason, machinated against so many soules was to be revealed 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 187 Which makes Urban the 8 to machinat violent means for to invest his Nephews in another Princes State 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) I 122 The . robberies, massacres, and assassinations, that the violent machinate against the peaceful 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 359 [He] injures himself in a greater degree than he injures him against whom he machinates destruction

Machinating (mæ kineitiŋ), *ppl a.* [-ING 2.] That machinates or plots; given to plotting.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III 355 Willingness to think well of a spirit so inventive, and so machinating 1754 — *Grandison* (1781) V. xlii. 261 It was all open day, no dark machinating night, in the heart of the undissembling Olivia 1900 O ONIONS *Compl Bachelor* v 57 The machinating married woman! No bachelor is safe with her.

Machination (mækinēi ʃən). Also 7 **matchination.** [ad. L. *māchinātiōn-em* (either directly, or through F. *machination*), n of action f. *māchinārī* to contrive, MACHINATE]

1. The action or process of contriving or planning; contrivance, intrigue, plotting. Now *rare.*

1549 *Compl Scot* xi 90 There liberte vas ane lang tyme in captiuite, be the machination of 3our ald enemes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v i 46 If you miscarry, Your businesse of the world hath so an end, And machination ceases 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I xiii. 60 By secret machination, or by confederacy with others 1667 MILTON *P L* VI 504 Some one . inspired With dev'lish machination, might devise Like instrument 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir Despot* iv 159 The machination in closets of interests that ought to be openly discussed is a treason against the community

2. An instance of plotting or contrivance; an intrigue, plot, scheme. Usually in bad sense.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 77 b, Some welwillars of the king . . tolde to him the machinacion of Zethephius 1539 CROMWELL *Let.* 286 in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II 168 Albeit his highnes dothe in no wise feare any of his Censures attemptates or other malicious & devilishe machinacions. 1656 J HAMMOND *Leah & R* (1844) 24 His Highnesse, (not acquainted with these matchinations), had [etc.]. 1678 WOOD *Life* 29 Sept, This machinacion fayling, another was put on foote. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 12. 81 Such Men would stand up . . against the Machinations of Popery and Slavery. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI iv. To defeat my wisest machinations by your blunders. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 306 Ludlow escaped unhurt from all the machinations of his enemies. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) I iv. 224 The French and German writers know nothing of these machinations of Arnulf.

† **3.** The use or construction of machinery. *Obs.*

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 50 Hoping that time and hunger might effect that, which . by all their machinations and assaults they could not doe. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild Assist.* 21 Machination, or the forming Machines or Engines.

† **4.** Something contrived or constructed; *esp.* in material sense, e g. a mechanical appliance for war, a framework or apparatus. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I. vi. 14 The Edict . . was . accounted a more pernitious engine and machination against the Christian faith, than [etc.] 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed 3), *Machinations*, war-like weapons. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 108 Will not then their whole machination, or fabrick of judiciall Astrologie fall to the ground? 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Turning* 235 If the Puppet be made to it with the Machination described in Plate 17.

Machinator (mæ kineitəɹ). [a. L. *māchinātor*, agent-n. f. *māchinārī* to contrive, MACHINATE] One who contrives or schemes; a contriver, intriguer, plotter, schemer; usually in bad sense.

1611 COTGR., *Machinateur*, a machinator, framer, deuiser, (especially of bad things) 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 26 Their art infernall, infused into them by that chiefe machinator of all mischiefe. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 152 Not only escape the ruin meditated against him, but also retort it on the machinators. 1839 I TAYLOR *Anc Chr* I. Pref 7 Certain wary machinators around us. 1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl* III xvi (ed 2) 381 There were intrigues and divisions of all sorts Lord Digby being the chief machinator 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 2/2 The machinators of the Union . . destroyed nearly every document bearing on that shameful transaction

Machine (măʃi·n), *sb* Also 7–8 **machin** [ad F. *machine* (= Sp *maquina*, Pg *maquina*, *machina*, It. *macchina*), ad. L. *māchina*, ad. Gr. *μηχανή*, f. *μῆχος* contrivance, cogn. w. Teut. **magan* to be able (see MAY *v*)

The Fr word has passed into all the mod Teut langs G *maschine*, Du *machine*, Da *maskine*, Sw *maskin*.

In 17–18th c the word was often stressed on the first syll.]

1. A structure of any kind, material or immaterial; a fabric, an erection. Now *rare.*

1549 *Compl Scot* Ep. to Queen 3 The maist illustir potent prince of the maist fertil & pacebil realme, vndir the machine of the supreme olimp. 1599 A HUME *Hymnes* II 38 Be his wisdome so wondrouslie of nocht, This machin round, this vniuers, this vther world he wrocht 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus* Pref 2 Disposing the whole Machine of the World 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart Hist* (ed 2) 225 They that asserted Universal redemption by the death of Christ destroyed the whole Machine of the Calvinian predestination 1682 N. O. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* I 239 Behind this Machine [a pulpit], cover'd as with a skreen, The Sneaking Chanter scarce could then be seen. 1687 A LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav* III. 23 They put fire next to a Machine which seemed to be a blew Tree when it was on fire 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II 25 With inward Arms the dire Machine [*s.* the wooden horse] they load 1753 HANWAY *Trav* (1762) I v lxii. 286 Her imperial majesty is drawn in a large machine, which contains her bed, a table, and other conveniences This machine is set on a sledge, and drawn by twenty-four post horses 1784 J BARRY in *Lect Paint* v (1848) 196 Had the whole of this great machine of the Fontana di Trevi been committed to any one of those sculptors. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed 2) I 129 Her new laylock bonnet for the safety of which she was so solicitous that she would have taken the great machine in which it was contained into the coach, had it not been opposed by the coachman 1829 R HALL *Wks.* (1832) VI. 457 The mind casts its eye over the whole machine of society 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 279 To each mortal peradventure earth becomes a new machine.

b *spec.* A vehicle of any kind (usually wheeled). In the 18th and part of the 19th centuries commonly applied to a stage-coach or mail-coach. *Obs* exc. *Sc.* Also short for *bathing-machine.*

1687 A LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 54 They make use of an Engine which they call Palanquin This Machine hangs by a long Pole [etc.]. 1704 SWIFT *Mech Operat Spirit* Misc (1711) 275 Tho' there is not any other Nation in the World so plentifully provided with Carriages for that Journey yet there are abundance of us who will not be satisfy'd with any other Machine besides this of Mahomet. 1709 *Lond Gaz* No. 4545/1 His Serenity, accompanied by the Boy who drew the Balls for the Election [of Doge] sitting in the same Machine, was carried out of the Church. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Britain* III 106 A Machine going out to, and coming in from, London three Times a Week in the Summer. 1759 ADAM SMITH *Mor. Sent.* (1781) 267 The poor man's son . . sees his superiors carried about in machines. 1772 BURKE *Corr* (1844) I. 372 Your very kind letter of the 15th. I received by the machine. 1791 MRS GRANT *Lett. fr Mountains* (1813) II. xxxvii 184, I came in a little open machine we keep for these journies 1822 *Acc. Establ Gen. P.-O* 8 in *Parl Pap.* XVIII. 175 To loss by death of two horses before the machine commenced running 1832 *Massachusetts Stat* c 75 § 4 Every cart, wagon, or other machine, drawn by two or four oxen. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 19. 446, I got into the wrong machine [*sc* a bathing-machine] first 1893 H JOYCE *Hist Post Office* XII 215 In that year [1784], and for some little time afterwards, coaches which carried the mails were called diligences or machines, and the coachmen were called machine drivers. 1894 BLACK *Highland Cousins* I. 37, I would bring a machine and drive you up to the Drill-Hall

† c. Applied to a ship or other vessel. *Obs.*

1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 27 Shee [Pallas] hath (no doubt) raptured our Undertaker This Machine to devise first, and then make her. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* v. 320 In vain upon the Canvas plays A wanton Gale. The Machin stays Becalm'd with Harmony 1717 W SUTHERLAND (*title*) Britain's Glory or Ship-building Unveil'd, being a General Director for Building and Compleating the said Machines. 1782 CREVECOEUR *Lett.* 220 [Slaves] carried in a strange machine over an ever agitated element, which they had never seen before. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett* II. 155 We . . embarked upon the canal in a stage boat bound for Chester. . The shape of the machine resembles the common representations of Noah's ark.

d. (See quot) (Cf sense 3.)

1883 S PLIMSOLL in *19th Cent* July 147 The box. is called by many names, as 'van', 'machine', 'tank', 'trunk', &c. *Ibid.* 162 The 'kit' haddocks are put loose into what are called machines. These machines are long boxes lined with lead . . divided internally into four equal spaces.

2 A military engine, siege-tower, or the like. Now *rare.* Chiefly *Anc. Hist* (= L. *machina*)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Machine*, an instrument or engine of War 1674 *Ch & Court of Rome* 4 These are the goodly Machines recommended to batter down the Protestant Cause 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX 277 He [raised] enormous machines round about the city. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. xlix 165 The besieged made many vigorous sallies for the purpose of setting fire to the machines.

† **3** An apparatus, appliance, instrument. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 92 In the curious Machin of speech, the Nose is added as a Recorder 1707 *Curios in Husb. & Gard* 27 The Microscope . . has been but lately discover'd for the Naturalists . were not aided by that Machine 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Racket* is also a machine, which the savages of Canada bind to their feet, to enable them to walk more commodiously over the snow.

† b. In immaterial sense: A device, machination *Obs.*

1595–6 Q ELIZ *Let to Jas VI* (Camden Soc.) 113 In wordz of such waight, as, in honest dimars, hit may mar the façon of diuelische machines, and crase the hartz of treason-mynding men *Ibid* 173 And how I mynde to kipe my owne dores from my ennemis malice, and so do wische that our solide amitie may overthawrt thes develische machines.

4. In a narrower sense: An apparatus for applying mechanical power, consisting of a number of interrelated parts, each having a definite function.

In recent use the word tends to be applied esp to an apparatus so devised that the result of its operation is not dependent on the strength or manipulative skill of the workman; thus the term *printing-machine* does not in ordinary language include the hand-press, but is reserved for those apparatus of later invention in which manual labour is superseded by the action of the mechanism

1673 RAY *Journ Low C* 5 This kind of Machin is generally used for raising up Water 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) II 250 For raising this obelisk out of the ground, Fontana contrived forty one machines. 1822 ROBISON *Syst Mech Philos* II 48 It is certain that the account given in the 'Century of Inventions' could instruct no person who was not sufficiently acquainted with the property of steam to be able to invent the machine himself 1851 CARPENTER *Man Phys* III (ed 2) 96 Examining the component parts of the Machine —its springs, wheels, levers, cords, pulleys, &c 1881 SIR W THOMSON in *Nature* No 619. 434 Windmills as hitherto made are very costly machines. 1888 *Pall Mall G* 12 Apr 12/1 An Automatic Gas Machine

The machine is charged with one of the first products of petroleum, or gasolene

fig 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. II, The great state wheels in all the political machines of Europe 1801 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* (1837) I 342 More experience than we have yet had of the operation of the court (of the manner in which the machine works) 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* XV (1887) 64 To expose the folly and the legerdemain of those who have thus abused the blessed machine of language 1876 I STEPHEN *Eng Th. in 18th Cent* II IX III 19 The Church was excellent as a national refrigerating machine.

b. Used *spec.* for the particular kind of machine with which the speaker is chiefly concerned; e g. short for *sewing-machine*, *printing-machine.* Also, in recent use, often for a bicycle or tricycle.

1841 *Penny Cycl* XIX 20/1 A sheet of paper is. put into the machine by one attendant and taken out printed on both sides by the other attendant 1883 STURMY *Tricyclist's Ann.* (ed. 3) 126 A glance at the tricycle trade with full description of upwards of 250 machines *Ibid.* 190 A well-made machine, and the easiest folded tricycle in the market.

c. Applied to the human and animal frame as a combination of several parts. (Cf. sense 1.)

Now chiefly with metaphorical intention

1602 SHAKS *Ham* II II 124 Thine euermore most deere Lady, whilst this Machine is to him 1687 *Death's Vis* IX 130 What Nobler Souls the Nobler Machins Wear 1699 GARTH *Dispens* V 54 And shall so useful a Machin as I Engage in civil Broyls, I know not why? 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 387 P 2 Cheerfulness is the best Promoter of Health Repinings wear out the Machine insensibly 1732 QUINCY *Lex Phys -Med* (ed 2) 17 Until some Authors have demonstrated the Laws of Circulation in an Animal Machine 1804 WORDSW. '*She was a Phantom of delight*' 22 And now I see with eye serene The very pulse of the machine. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 181 When a product of diseased action has been effected, in consequence of which the machine becomes again sensible to the impressions of ordinary causes. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 114 The human machine tires, and as a consequence not only is the speed of working reduced, but [etc.]

d. A combination of parts moving mechanically, as contrasted with a being having life, consciousness and will. Hence applied to a person who acts merely from habit or obedience to rule, without intelligence, or to one whose actions have the undeviating precision and uniformity of a 'machine'.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 59 If brutes be supposed to be bare engins and machins. 1779 A HAMILTON *Wks* (1886) VII 565 The nearer the soldiers approach to machines, perhaps the better. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 119 Man must be free, or to what purpose was he made a spirit of reason, and not a machine of instinct? 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal* I ii 302 They are mere machines, To serve the nobles' most patrician pleasure. 1830 CARLYLE in Froude

Life (1882) II. 90 Wherefore their system [Utilitarianism] is a machine and cannot grow or endure. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 18 I'll have old Hickes. He was a neat little machine of a butler 1890 'L. FALCONER' *Mile. Ixe* (1891) 108, I believe women think horses are machines, and made of cast-iron too 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) Dec 248/2 Too much preparation makes a man a mere machine, set to go off at a particular day.

5. *Mech.* Any instrument employed to transmit force, or to modify its application. *Simple machine*: one in which there is no combination of parts, e. g. a lever, or any other of the so-called *mechanical powers*. *Compound machine*: one whose efficiency depends on the combined action of two or more parts.

[An artificial extension of sense 4, the notion of complexity implied in that sense being treated as unessential.]

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn., Machine*, or *Engine*, in Mechanicks, is whatsoever hath Force sufficient either to raise or stop the Motion of a Body. .. *Simple Machines* are commonly reckoned to be Six in Number, viz the Ballance, Leaver, Pulley, Wheel, Wedge, and Screw *Compound Machines*, or *Engines*, are innumerable. 1831 LARDNER *Hydrost* II. 10 By this singular power of transmitting pressure, a fluid becomes, in the strictest sense of the term, a machine. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos* 60 By means of these simple machines it must not be supposed that we beget or increase force. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* II (ed. 4) 90 A man's arm is a machine.

6. *Theatr.* [= L. *machina*] A contrivance for the production of stage-effects. Also in *pl.* = *stage-machinery*. *Obs.* exc. in occasional allusion to the ancient stage.

1658 *Hist. Q. Christina* 225 This play succeeded very well, especially for the admirable beauty and finenesse of the machins. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed 4) 9 Like a Machine which, when some god appears, We see descend upon our Theaters. 1687 SETILE *Refl. Dryden* 56 The Poet if he had thought on't, might have introduced her by a Machin. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV 46 Now lakes of liquid gold, Elysian scenes, And crystal domes, and angels in machines. 1720 DE FOE *Duncan Campbell* (1895) 177 She . descended into that room full of company, as a miracle appearing in a machine from above 1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* I. 9 Adorned . with all the Machines and Decorations, the Skill of those Times could afford *a* 1845 HOOD *Vauxhall* VII, Time's ripe for the Ballet, Like bees they all rally Before the machine! 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 124 Forth steps the needy tailor on the stage, Deity-like from dusk machine of fog.

7. Hence in literary use A contrivance for the sake of effect; a supernatural agency or personage introduced into a poem; the interposition of one of these.

1678 DRYDEN *(Œdipus* Epil 10 Terror and pity this whole poem sway; The mightiest machines that can move a play. 1693 — *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 13 His [Milton's] Heavenly Machines are many, and his Human Persons are but two 1700 — *Fables* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 498 Virgil never made use of such machines, when he was moving you to commiserate the death of Dido. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 425 The Apparition of Venus comes in very properly . for without such a Machine I can't see how the Heroe could leave Neoptolemus triumphant 1712 — *Spect.* No. 351 P 5 The changing of the Trojan fleet into Water-Nymphs is the most violent Machine of the whole Æneid. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No 130 P 20, I come now to consider the machines, a sort of beings that have the outside and appearance of men, without being really such. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. Pref B 4 b, The Marvelous Fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the Machines of the Gods. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 14 Sept., The story of the opera . gives opportunities for a great variety of machines 1727 POPE, etc *Art of Sinking* 120 [Recipe] for the Machines; Take of deities, male and female, as many as you can use 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed 4) I iv 230 These machines are vastly superior to the allegorical personages of Boileau and Garth. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* (ed. 2) Pref., The actions, sentiments, conversations, of the heroes and heroines of ancient days were as unnatural as the machines employed to put them in motion. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. XXIII. 83 It has nothing, except the machine of the chime, in common with Fabyll's Ghoste. 1897 W. P. KER *Epic & Romance* 36 The episodes of Circe, of the Sirens, and of Polyphemus, are machines.

8. *U. S. politics.* The controlling organization of a political party. Hence applied, with disparaging emphasis, to organizations of more or less similar character in England.

1876 H. V. BOYNTON in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII 327 In a word he encountered the combinations inside politics,—the machine. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 18 Feb 5/5 An election which gives to Lord Randolph Churchill the practical control of the Conservative electioneering machine 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III LXVI 498 The officials . in whose gift this patronage lies place it at the disposal of the leaders of the Machine. Now there are three Machines in New York; two Democratic, because the Democratic party . is divided into two factions.., and one Republican. 1890 *Review of Rev.* II. 602/1 His followers in Ireland, the men of the machine, the members whom he nominated to their constituencies, .. set about making noisy demonstrations in his favour. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl* 29 Nov 3/1 (*heading*) The Machine Drops Senator Wm S. McNary. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb 255 The Nationalist Party .. are working the machine with unflagging energy.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, as (sense 4) *machine-action, -drill, -electricity, -horse, -room, -strap*; (sense 4 d) *machine-society*; (sense 8) *machine-politician, -politics*; also *machine-like* adj.; **b.** objective, as *machine-breaking, -drawing, -maker, -minder, -monger, -operator, -overseer, -owner, -tender*; **c.** instrumental, with sense 'by or with a machine', esp. in contradistinction to what is done by hand, as *machine-drilling, -printing, -stitching*; *machine-closed, -cut, -divided, -driven, -ginned, -made, -planed, -ruled, -sewed, -stitched, -welted, -wrought* adjs.

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 593 The first of these conditions . is the strains of *machine action. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. 11 Several men had been arraigned together for *machine-breaking 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib* II. xxvii. 55 *Machine-closed uppers. 1897 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 8/7 A supply of large files . to be hand cut, *machine cut, or partly hand and partly machine cut. 1900 *Ibid.* 2 Nov. 9/1 Machine-cut tobacco is affected adversely by the heat engendered 1902 MARSHALL *Metal Tools* 7 A *machine-divided steel rule 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* Pref., *Machine drawing is simply the application of the principles of descriptive geometry to the representation of machines. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 292 The company has also determined to use *machine drills in the mine. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Oct. 7/3 Fine dust given off during the *machine-drilling operations. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 29 May 3/7 A *machine-driven vehicle naturally needs restrictions that do not apply to horse-driven vehicles. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. ix. § 2 (1856) I. 450 Common, or *machine electricity. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 9/6 Fine *machine-ginned Broach [cotton] 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. VIII, The depressed, unexpectant look of a *machine-horse. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 117 The *machine-like unity of the whole moving mass. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 431 Enfield *machine-made arms. 1899 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 3/1 Above the level of what are known in America as 'machine-made plays'. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr 262/1 B. Roberts, Pudsey, Yorkshire, *machine-maker. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Machine-maker*, a constructive builder, who designs or supplies machines to order. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf* 213 From the hand-openers the flax is carried to the heckling machines. Young boys, called *machine-minders, ..tend them. 1876 J. GOULD *Letterpress Printer* (1893) 130 The machine minder must examine every sheet for some time. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 9 Every man is a *machine-monger when the question is of himself 1896 *Indianapolis Typogr. Jrnl.* 16 Nov. 407 The man is a *machine-operator on a city daily 1899 *Daily News* 23 May 10/6 Letterpress *machine overseer ..seeks permanency. 1817 COBBETT *Wks* XXXII 363 Violences against *machine owners. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. IV. LXXIX 44 Committees are often formed in cities to combat the *Machine politicians in the interests of municipal reform. 1893 *Times* 26 Apr. 9/5 Irishmen exhibit a faculty for assimilating the baser elements in the *machine politics of America. 1897 *Chiswick Press* 4 They have obtained greater facilities for *Machine Printing 1878 SALA in *Gentl. Mag.* May 565 Much of his [G. Cruikshank's] . foreground work was *machine-ruled, instead of being free-handed 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 8 When I am confined to such *machine society I fancy I am got into Powell's commonwealth 1900 *Daily News* 19 May 6/5 White silk *machine-stitched in a pattern 1899 *Ibid.* 28 Oct. 7/3 The coatbodice has *machine-stitching all round the outlines. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Machine-strap maker*, a manufacturer of leather and other connecting bands. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Feb., The Emperor forgets the *machine-tenders altogether. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 6/5 *Machine-welted work 1867 W. FELKIN *(title)* A History of the *Machine-Wrought Hosiery and Lace Manufactures.

10 Special combs: **machine-bolt**, a bolt with a thread, and a square or hexagonal head (Knight 1884); **machine-boy**, a boy who attends to a machine; **† machine-driver**, the driver of a mail-coach; **machine-gun**, a mounted gun which is mechanically loaded and fired, delivering a continuous fire of projectiles; **machine-head**, a head for a double-bass or guitar, having worms and pinions, instead of pegs, for tightening the strings; **machine-holder** (see quot.); **machine-man**, one who works a machine (esp. a printing-machine); also, a manager of the political machine (see 8), a 'wire-puller'; **machine-ruler**, a machine for ruling lines on paper (Ogilvie, 1882); **machine-shop**, a workshop for making or repairing machines or parts of machines; also *attrib.*; **machine-tool**, a machine for cutting or shaping wood, metals, etc., by means of a tool, esp one designed for use in a machine-shop; **machine-twist** *U.S.*, a kind of silk twist, made especially for the sewing-machine (Knight *Suppl.* 1884); **† machine-vessel**, a fire-ship; **machine-whim** (see quot.); **machine-work**, † (*a*) poetic 'machinery' (see sense 7) as represented in art; (*b*) work done by a machine, as distinguished from that done by hand, esp. with reference to printing.

1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.*, **Machine-boy*, a boy engaged in the machine-room for laying-on and taking-off the sheets. 1893 *Machine-driver [see 1 b]. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Machine Gun.* 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 26 We may as well say something here about the machine guns. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* VII. 213 He lets them [lace making machines] out at so much a day to middlemen called '*machine-holders'. 1876 J. GOULD *Letterpress Printer* (1893) 125 My remarks must be taken as those of a workman, . not as those of a *machine man proper. 1883 *Nation* 21 June 520/3 The Republican Machine men are in possession of the regular party organization. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/3 For the last ten years I have been employed as machine man at the London and Tilbury Railway Works. 1897 *Literature* 13 Nov 124/1 The 'machine-men' of the printing-houses of Edinburgh 1901 *Daily Chron.* 10 Sept 9/7 Pork and Beef Butcher.—Young man wants Situation as machineman. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 70 'Tis a curious chapter in modern history, the growth of the *machine-shop. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 38 A pile of machine-shop scrap containing 149 different things. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Address to Brit. Assoc.* 64 It is to the exactitude and accuracy of our *machine tools that our machinery of the present time owes its smoothness of motion and certainty of action. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 342, 2 *machine vessells, wherein were lodged some 100 chests of powder to tear up all before it. 1811 *Self Instructor* 587 Vessels of war are .. a ketch, a machine-vessel. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), **Machine-whim*, a rotary steam-engine employed for winding. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) III. 384 The separate ornaments, independent both of figures and perspective; such as the *machine-work or divinitys in the sky.

Machine (măʃī·n), *v.* Also 5-6 **machyne**. [In early use a. F. *machiner*, ad. L. *māchinārī*: see MACHINATE *v.* In later use f. MACHINE *sb.*]

† 1. a. *trans.* To contrive, plot; also, to resolve *that*. **b.** *intr.* To plot, devise schemes (*against* a person). *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 523 Sho..machynd in hir mynde for thy þat it was best for hir to fly. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 64/6 The traytouris that had his dede machynit had ordanyt [etc.] 1484 CAXTON *Curial* 12 Somme shal machyne by somme moyen to deceyue the. 1530 PALSGR. 616/1 He hath not onely machyned agaynst me to make me lese my good, but also he hath machyned my dethe 1679 GAVAN in *Speeches Jesuits* 7 As I never in my life did machine, or contrive either the deposition or death of the King.

2. *trans.* To form, make, or operate upon (e. g. to cut, engrave, make, and esp. to print, to sew) by means of a machine.

1878 SALA in *Gentl. Mag.* May 565 Some of the plates ..seem to be..machined. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 246 The work is fitted into slots machined under the body of breech-action. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II XXV, Making shirts, machining men's coats [etc.] 1892 *Times* 31 Dec 12/4 A book put in type in America, and only 'machined' by them. 1896 *Living Topics Cycl.* (N. Y.) II 260, 5 [rifled guns] were well advanced, and the parts for the remainder were nearly all forged and some of them machined. 1901 *Census Schedule, Instructions*, Sewing machinists should name the article they machine—as Boot Machinist

3. To place (a tree) on the transplanting machine.

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 247 It is a material consideration so to machine the Tree, as that its lee-side branches,. should, if possible, be uppermost on the pole

4. *a nonce-use. fig.* To manage, work (a project, etc.) like a machine. **b.** To furnish (a tale) with the machinery of a plot.

1881 H. LABOUCHERE in *Daily News* 22 Mar 6/3 The paper was machined by your father. 1889 *Academy* 1 June 374/2 It is not, as a story, very cunningly machined

† 5. *intr.* To appear, as a god, from a 'machine'; to serve the function of a poetic 'machine'. *Obs.*

1697 [see MACHINING *ppl. a.*].

Hence **Machined** *ppl. a.*

1891 R. BUCHANAN *Coming Terror* 149 Highly finished, perfectly machined 1891 *Wheeling* 25 Feb 399 All sorts of lamps, bells, spanners, and machined parts 1893 *Daily News* 13 June 5/6 The mechanically machined amendments not evoking any interest.

Machineel, -elle: see MANCHINEEL.

Machineful (măʃī·nful). *nonce-wd.* [See -FUL 2.] As much as a machine will hold.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 66/2 Enough to complete a machineful of wash dirt

Machiner (măʃī·nəɹ). [f. MACHINE *sb.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who works a machine **a.** for transplanting trees; **b.** for sewing; a sewing-machine.

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 246 Whom [*sc.* the planter] I have ventured to denominate the Machiner... The Machiner . at once ascertains the side, upon which the Tree can be best laid along the pole. 1888 *Times* 20 Sept 7/4 Mr M. never knew a good machiner who would work for less than six shillings a day.

2. A horse employed to draw a '† machine' or vehicle; a post-, stage-, coach-, or van-horse.

1835 SIR G. STEPHEN *Adv. Search Horse* XV (1841) 210 Machiners, as they are called, that is, post-horses, or stage-horses. 1854 KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* I. 156 Hence stage-coach horses were called 'Machiners'. 1857 MUSGRAVE *Pilgr. into Dauphiné* I XIII 293 The Poncheron horse is the favourite 'machiner' in this part of the country. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. III. i. § 2. 518 The ordinary hunter .. comprehends every variety between the one described above and the heavy machiner.

Machinery (măʃī·nĕri). Also 8 **machinary**. [f. MACHINE *sb.* + -ERY. Cf. F. *machinerie*]

1. *Theatr.* and *literary.* **† a.** Stage appliances and contrivances. (Cf. MACHINE *sb.* 6) *Obs.* exc. as in 2. **b.** The assemblage of 'machines' (MACHINE *sb.* 7) employed in a poem; supernatural personages and incidents introduced in narrative or dramatic poetry.

1687 WINSTANLEY *Lives Poets* 216 Vying with the Opera's of Italy, in the Pomp of Scenes, Marchiury [*sic*] and Musical performance. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No 52. 336 His Machinary is not a Jargon of Heathenism and Christianity. 1714 POPE *Rape Lock* Ded., The Machinery, Madam, is a term invented by the Critics, to signify that part which the Deities, Angels, or Dæmons, are made to act in a Poem. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. iv. 226 The insertion of the machinery of the sylphs .. is one of the happiest efforts of judgment and art. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 40 Those who most earnestly deny the immortality of the soul are most eager to introduce the machinery of ghosts. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 129 The angels always allowable as machinery, have here a particular propriety. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials*

Irish Hist. 242 The rules of these compositions permitted the introduction of a certain amount of poetic machinery.

2. Machines, or the constituent parts of a machine, taken collectively; the mechanism or 'works' of a machine or machines.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed 2) 219 The more machinery there is in any instrument, it is the more liable to be broken. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I 256 In consequence of better machinery .. a much smaller quantity of labour becomes requisite 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 291 The communication is then formed and interrupted alternately by means of machinery. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 180 Lock-making was undoubtedly the parent of much of our machinery. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 73 Spinning machinery, which can do an immense quantity of work compared with the number of hands employed

b. *transf* and *fig.*

1770 *Junius Lett.* xl. 206 *note*, Luttrell, .. for whom the whole machinery is put in motion, becomes adjutant-general 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I (1846) V. 12 The nice and artificial machinery of the Greek and Roman republics. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I 461 The terrible and odious machinery of a police. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xiv. III. 409 The whole machinery of government was out of joint 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec* iv. (1878) 65 She [Nature] can act on the whole machinery of life. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* V xxiv 464 Nor does the machinery of the court seem to have been greatly altered.

c. A system or a kind of machinery. *lit.* and *fig.*

1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* iii. I. 290 The beacons .were regarded rather as curious relics of ancient manners than as parts of a machinery necessary to the safety of the state. 1864 *Spectator* 438 The County franchise is a machinery for returning anybody the local peers choose to nominate. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 138 Little .. sea villages, with their .. rude innocent machineries.

3. *attrib*

1887 *Daily News* 8 July 2/5 There is now . a machinery hall, an agricultural hall, and an armoury. 1898 *Engineering Mag* XVI. 100 A machinery installation should be one source of energy.

Machining (mă·ʃĭnɪŋ), *vbl. sb* [f. MACHINE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of MACHINE *v.* in various senses; also *attrib.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II 173 We Intend on vther machyning, In Musicall Airt, and diuers science. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* Prol. 8 Now our machining lumber will not sell, And you no longer care for Heaven or Hell 1714 POPE *Let. to Blount* 27 Aug, Wks. 1737 I 140 The machining part of poetry. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G* (1828) 246 The Tree, being in readiness for removal to its new site, the Machining of it (if I may be permitted the expression), is a work deserving of particular attention. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 298 Many girls give up service to work at shops and factories, and do machining. 1889 *Athenæum* 5 Oct 453/2 The mistake .. of supposing that anything will do for the sixpenny public—old type, bad paper, and slovenly machining. 1890 *Nature* 11 Sept, The sole machining consisting in the formation of the bore and the drilling of the vent. 1891 *Econ Jrnl* I. 638 The machining of trousers and waistcoats in London is performed exclusively by women.

Machining (mă·ʃĭnɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MACHINE *v* + -ING 2.] That machines; †appearing, as a god, from a 'machine'; serving the function of a poetic 'machine'.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded (a) 3 b, If there had not been more Machining Persons than Humane in his Poem. *a* 1700 — *Ovid's Art of Love* I 120 The stage with rushes or with leaves they strew'd, No scenes in prospect, no machining god.

Machinist (mă·ʃĭnɪst). Also 8–9 *erron.* **machinest.** [orig. ad. F. *machiniste*, f. *machine*; but prob. re-formed on MACHINE *sb* + -IST]

1. One who invents, makes or controls machines or machinery; an engineer.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Machinist*, an Inventer, or Manager of Engines. *a* 1774 GOLDSM *Surv. Exp Philos.* (1776) II 29 The machinist that directed the whole was at a loss, till a countryman taught him to shorten the cords by the affusion of water. 1788 in *Titles Patents* (1854) I. 302 A grant unto Andrew Meikle engineer and machinist, of his new invented mill or machine for separating corn from the straw. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer* 311 Prohibiting the emigration of manufacturers and machinists to the United States. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 81 An operator of wood machinery should be a machinist. Good operators are generally able to do ordinary repairs. 1895 *Booth's Life & Labour* V. 86 The machinist's shop, for planing, moulding, mortising, and turning, being now an *annexe* of every large joinery works

b. esp. with reference to the theatre: one who constructs or manages the mechanical appliances used for the production of scenic effects. Now *rare.*

1739 CIBBER *Apol* (1756) II 67 A manager is to direct and oversee the painters, machinists, musicians, singers, and dancers 1751 *Beau-philosopher* 227 The Machinest of the Opera and his Wife, who were her Relations. *a* 1800 STEEVENS *Note on Macb., Plays Shaks* (1803) X 324 Has the insufficiency of machinists hitherto disgraced the imagery of the poet? 1806–7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. Concl., The accumulated crimes of author, composer, machinist. 1837 HALLAM *Hist Lit.* I. I. iii. § 107. 299 The decorations of this theatre must have appeared splendid... Nor was the machinist's art unknown. 1863 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. 471 'Histories'—a kind of dramatic representation, in which the poet .. was forced to follow the inspirations of the machinest.

c. *fig.* (Cf. MACHINE 4 *fig.*)

1799 G. WAKEFIELD in *Mem.* (1804) II. 409, [I] am no political machinist, nor was ever occupied in .. the fraudulent intrigues of rival partisans.

2. One who works a machine, esp. a sewing-machine.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 577 The laundress, the machinist, the signalman may be persons who work hard on scanty diet. 1888 *Times* 20 Sept. 7/4 A tailor's machinist. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 349 Such .. hardly rank as photographers—they are machinists. 1901 *Census Schedule, Instructions*, Such terms as . Machinist .. must not be used alone. Sewing Machinists should name the article they machine.

3. A painter who works mechanically and by rule.

c 1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* v. (1848) 461 Though the first and greatest, Correggio was no more than a machinist. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 687/1 Franceschini .. is reckoned among those painters of the decline of art to whom the general name of 'machinist' is applied.

4. *U.S.* a. An engine-room artificer or attendant.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

b. A 'machine' politician (see MACHINE *sb.* 8).

1883 *Nation* 21 June 520/3 While the Machinists may be willing to nominate 'good men', the Independents are reminded of the fact that [etc.]. 1884 GOLDW. SMITH in *Contemp. Rev* Sept. 320 The machine once fairly constructed and installed in power, the country is in the hands of the machinists. 1892 — in *19th Cent* Sept 347 There was a struggle between the thoroughly 'machinist' section of the party and the section less loyal to the machine.

Machinize (mə·ʃĭnəiz), *v.* [f. MACHINE *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into a machine; to reduce to the form and semblance of a machine. Hence **Machiniza·tion**, the action or process of making into a machine; the result of the process

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iii. 41 The traveller reads quietly the Times newspaper, which, by its immense correspondence and reporting, seems to have machinized the rest of the world for his occasion. 1890 *Jrnl. Educ* 1 Aug 423/2 [Their] admirable discipline and organization almost amount to Machinization.

†**Machinous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. MACHINE *sb.* + -OUS. Cf. L *māchinōsus.*] Cunningly contrived.

1633 MARMION *Fine Companion* v. ii. K 2 b, Ile . stand in his defence against all machinous Engines that shall bee planted for the battery of his wit and fortune.

Machinule (mæ·kĭnĭūl). [As if ad. L. **māchinula*, dim. of *māchina* MACHINE *sb.*: see -ULE. Cf. F. *machinule* little machine.] A surveyor's instrument for obtaining a right angle.

In some mod. Dicts.

Machivell, obs. form of MACHIAVEL.

‖ **Macho** (mā·tʃo). *U.S.* [Sp. *macho* mullet.] The Californian mullet (see quot.).

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* (Bulletin U. S. Nat Mus. no 16) 403 *Mugil mexicanus* Steindachner. California Mullet, Macho . Pacific coast.

Machomet, -an, etc : see MAHOMET, -AN, etc.

Machopolyp (mæ·kopp·lip). *Zool.* Also **-polype.** [f. Gr. *μάχη* fight + POLYP.] A zooid modified to serve a defensive function. (See quots.)

1883 W. S. DALLAS [tr. Von Lendenfeld] in *Ann. & Mag Nat. Hist.* Oct. 250 Hamann explains the contents of the nematophore as a modified polyp, for which he proposes the designation 'machopolyp'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Forms Anim. Life* (ed. 2) 758 The structures known as nematophores, sarcothecæ, guard-polypes or macho-polypes [*sic*] which are confined to the Plumularidæ. *Ibid*, In the genus *Aglaophenia* the machopolypes are usually disposed in a median and two lateral rows.

Machoun, obs. form of MASON.

Machoun(d, obs. form of MAHOUND.

Macht, obs. Sc. f. MIGHT *sb.* and *v.*, MAUGH *sb.*

Machumetan, -ist: see MAHOMETAN, -IST.

-machy, in actual use **-omachy** (ɒ·măkĭ), represents the ending *-μαχία* of certain Gr. sbs. with the general sense 'fighting, warfare', which are derivatives of adjs. in *-μάχος* with the general sense 'that fights'; the root is that of *μάχεσθαι* to fight, *μάχη* battle. Of the Eng. words with this ending, some are adoptions of actual Gr. words, as *logomachy*; others have been formed from Gr. elements on Gr. analogies, as *angelomachy*; the ending has not been employed in hybrid formations.

†**Macia·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. late L. *maciāre*, f. *maciēs* (see next): cf. EMACIATION.] 'A making lean' (Bailey 1727 vol. II).

‖ **Macies** (mē·ʃi,ēz). *Path.* [L.] Emaciation

1801 *Med. Jrnl* V. 65 The leading circumstance in diabetes is the macies. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Macigno** (matʃī·nɔ). *Geol.* [It. *macigno.*] An Eocene sandstone from the Italian Alps.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 325 It [brown sandstone] is one of the *macignos* of the Italians.

Macilence (mæ·sĭlĕns). *rare.* [as if ad. L. **macilentia*, f. *macilentus* MACILENT: cf. F. *macilence.*] Thinness, leanness.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 31 A certain gentility of style .. derived from the excessive macilence of his face and figure. 1889 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Macilence*, extreme thinness of the whole or part of the body.

Macilency (mæ·sĭlĕnsi). Now *rare.* [See prec. and -ENCY.] Leanness. *lit.* and *fig.*

1632 SANDYS *Ovid's Metam.* XIV. *Notes* 484 His [*sc.* a Heron's] vigilant feare, macilency, and pittiful screamings 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i 6 These effects [of intemperance] are, .. a Macilency of grace. 1798 C. CROWTHER in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl* (1799) 350 From a state of extreme macilency [she] became obese. 1822 *Blackw Mag* XII. 525 On recollecting the macilency of the Parisians, he justly inferred, that double the number of French people might inhabit London .. without inconvenience.

Macilent (mæ·sĭlĕnt), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 6 **macilente.** [ad. L. *macilent-us* lean.] Lean, shrivelled, thin; a. in material sense.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (1858) II. 512 With sic abundance of exceidand sweit, His cumlie cors lene wes maid, and macilent. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 181 If they [goats] be fat, they are lesse venereous then being macilent or lean. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxvi 747 Other Significators represent a body somewhat dry, macilent, erect and straight. 1683 W. HARRIS *Pharmacologia* xiv. 260 By reason of the exanguious macilent condition of the Junctures after Feavers. 1755 in JOHNSON 1865 *Reader* 28 Jan. 93/2 George I. seated at supper with the tall, macilent, and ill-favoured Duchess of Kendal standing bolt upright behind him. 1871 M COLLINS *Inn Strange Meetings* 4 Not Mephistophiles is macilenter Than the man.

b *fig* Of verses: Jejune, poor.

1624 BP MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 252 That jejune and macilent conceit of Zwinglius. 1658 J. R tr *Mouffet's Theat Insects* 898 Balm: concerning which Macer sang these macilent verses. 1708 J. HOWE *Liv Temple* II. xi Wks. 1724 I. 240 So copious an effusion of the Holy Spirit, as will . make it spring up, out of its macilent wither'd State, into its primitive Liveliness and Beauty.

Macintosh: see MACKINTOSH.

Macis: obs form of MACE *sb.*2

†**Mack** *sb* 1 *Obs.* Some game at cards.

1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 221 At ale howse too sitt, at mack or at mall. 1592 CHETTLE *Kind-Harts Dr.* F, Macke, Maw, Ruffe, Noddy, and Trumpe 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* ix. xlvi. 217 Hence arrant Preachers, humming out a common-place or two, With bad, ill, naught, Pope, pots, play, mack, keeping of fowle adoe.

Mack (mæk) *sb* 2 *Obs.* exc *dial.* Also 6 **meke,** 9 **macks.** [An unmeaning word, suggested either by 'by *Mary*' or by 'by the Mass' (see MASS *sb.*1). Cf 'by the matte' (Udall *Roister D.* IV. vii. 118), also MACKINS and dial. *megs*] In the phrase *By* (*the*) *mack!* (also simply *mack!* as quasi-*int.*), an exclamatory form of asseveration.

c 1560 *Misogonus* IV. i. 55 (Brandl) Bith meke, Isbell. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iv, Humour? mack, I thinke it be so, indeed. 1599 *Sir John Oldcastle* (1600) C 4, Now by the macke, a prettie wench indeed 1638 WHITING *Hist. Albino* 130 Is not my daughter Maudge as fine a mayd, And yet, by mack, you see she troules the bowle. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* I. 105 By the Mack.

†**Mack** *sb* 3 *Obs.* Variant of MAC 1. Used contemptuously for: A Celtic Irishman. Also *attrib.*

[1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe ed.) 677/1 The Oes and Macks, which the heads of the septs have taken to theyr names.] 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II 138, I cannot dissemble how confident I am, to beate these Spanish Dons, as well as euer I did our Irish Macks and Oes 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I. 91 Another of these Mack Irish papists has sworn that [etc.] *c* 1688 *New Letany* III. in *Third Collect. Poems* 8/1 Who's Rid, and Impos'd on, by many a score Of Priests, Macks, and Footmen, his Q and his Wh—.

Mack (mæk), *sb.*4 *slang.* Also **mac.** [Short for MACKEREL 2.] A pander.

1887 W. E. HENLEY *Villon's Straight Tip* ii. (F.), Fiddle, or fence, or mace, or mack. 1894 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* 372 The procurers, the souteneurs and the 'macs'.

†**Mack,** *a.* Also 5 **make,** 5, 9 **mak.** [a ON. *mak-r* (found in compar. only). Cf. MACKLY *adv.*, and dial. *mackerly, mackly* adj., *mack-like, macky* seemly, etc.] a. Apt, convenient. b. Neat, tidy.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 321/1 Make, or fyt, and mete (*MS. K* mak, fyt, or esy), *aptus, convenient* 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Mack, mak*, neat, tidy, Roxb.

Mack: see BLACK-MACK. **Mack**, obs. f. MAKE.

Mackabaw, variant of MACCOBOY.

†**Mackabroin.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Derived from *macabree*: see MACABRE.] An old hag

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 61 Such an olde witche, suche a mackabroyne, As euermore like a hog hangeth the groyne, On hir husbande, except he be hir slaue.

†**Mackallow.** *Sc Obs.* Also 7 **mac(k)helve,** 8 **macalve.** [Gael. *macaladh* fostering.] Something handed over to a foster-parent along with a child for the benefit of the latter. Also *attrib.*

1580 in *Black Bk Taymouth*, etc (Bannatyne Club) 224 The said father and foster father giving between them of makhelve guddis in donation to the said bairn at Beltane thereafter the value of two hundred merks of ky [etc.] 1671 *Contract* in *Proc. Soc Ant. Scot.* XXX. (1896) 22 The makhelve is 9 ky 1678 *Ibid.* 20 Whilk wholl mackallow goods. the said Duncan and Margret oblidges them to gress and pastur and hird to the behoofe of ther said foster 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 484 These beasts are considered as a portion and called Macalive Cattle.

Mackar, obs. Sc form of MAKER.

Mackarel(l, variant of MACKEREL 1.

Mackaroon: see MACAROON

Mackassin, obs. form of MOCASSIN.

Mackaw: see MACAW.

†**Ma·ckeler.** *rare*—1. [ad. Du *makelaar*, f. *makelen* to negotiate. Cf. MACKLE *v.*2] A broker.

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 9 Exchange is concluded, either by the Mackelers or Brogers, alone betwixt themselves, or by bringing the parties face to face

†**Mackeleredge.** *Obs rare*—1. [ad. Du. *makelarij*, f. *makelaar* MACKELER.] Brokerage.

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 177 The Factor. must place his Principal to account Courtagie and Mackeleridge.

†**Mackenboy.** *Obs.* Also 7 **mackenbory, mackinboy, makimboy,** 7–9 **makinboy.** [a. Irish *meacan buidhe* (*an t-sleibhe*) 'yellow root

(of the mountain)'.] An Irish spurge (*Euphorbia hiberna*) said to have powerful purgative properties.

1652 *Hartlib's Legacie* (ed 2) App., Interrogatory, *Macamboy*. Whether there be such a thing at all, that this herb should purge the body meerly by external touch, or whether it be a fable, [etc.]? 1670 Ray *Catal. Plant. Angliæ* 299 *Tithymalus Hibernicus*, Makinboy. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat* (1691) 111 What is said of the Herb Mackenbory is fabulous. 1678 Phillips, *Mackenboy*, or *Makimboy*, a kind of Spurge with a knotty Root, growing naturally in Ireland, which being but carried about one, causeth the party to go often to stool. 1687 Ashe in *Phil Trans.* XX. 294 The famous Irish Herb called Mackenboy 1816–20 T. Green *Univ Herbal* I. 543 Euphorbia Hibernica, *Irish Spurge* Native of Ireland where it is known by the name of *makinboy*

Mackerel[1] (mæ·kərel) Forms: 3–6 **makerel**(l, 5 **makerelle, makyrelle**, 4–7 **macrel**(l, **makrel**(l, 5 **macrelle**, 6 **macquerell**, 7 **maquerel**, 7–8 **macril**(l, **mayeril**, 6–8 **mackrell**, 7–9 **mackrel**, 4–9 **mackerell**, 7–9 **mackarel**, 8 **mackarell**, 7– **mackerel**. [a. OF. *makerel* (F. *maquereau*) of unknown origin.]

1. A well-known sea-fish, *Scomber scomber*, much used for food, that approaches the shore in shoals in summer-time for the purpose of spawning.

c 1300 *Havelok* 758 Keling he tok, and tumberel, Hering, and þe makerel. *a* 1377 *Abingdon Acc* (Camden) 38 In makerell, xxxiijs. *c* 1425 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 642/2 *Hic megarus*, makyrelle. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 558 Merlynge, makerelle. 1530 Palsgr 241/2 Macquerell a fysshe, *macquerel* 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xii (1878) 28 When Mackrell ceaseth from the Seas, John Baptist brings grassebeafe and pease 1601 Chester *Love's Mart, Dialogue* lxxix, Sommer louing Mackrell. 1623 Middleton & Rowley *Sp. Gipsy* iii. ii, Bad fortunes are like mackerel at midsummer. *a* 1658 Clevland *Poor Cavalier* 51 Thou shalt Bait Fishes Hooks to couzen Mackrels Lips 1704 Swift *T Tub* Conclus., A book that misses its tide, shall be neglected, like mackarel a week after the season 1741 *Compl Fam-Piece* I. iii. 214 Slit your Mackrel in halves, take out the Roes, gut and clean them. 1789 Mrs Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 2 Shoals of mayeril 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 321 Mackerel will bite at almost any bait

b. In proverbs and proverbial expressions.

1760 Foote *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I 238 You can be secret as well as serviceable? .. Mute as a mackrel. 1819 *Metropolis* III. 154 We were as mute as mackarel for exactly seven minutes and a half. 1890 Hall Caine *Bondman* II xiii, Was he throwing a sprat to catch a mackerel?

2. Applied with qualifying word to other fishes. † *Great mackerel*, ? the tunny. *Spanish mackerel*, † (*a*) the tunny, (*b*) in England the *Scomber colias*, (*c*) in U. S. the *Scomberomerus maculatus*. See also Horse-mackerel

a 1672 Willughby *Icthyogr* (1686) Tab. M. 1 *Thynnus sive Thunnus Gesn.* Spanish Mackerel. 1709 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) III. 1 414 The Great Mackarell is 7 Foot long 1832 Couch in *Mag Nat Hist* V 22 Spanish Mackarel (*Scomber maculatus*) 1880 Günther *Fishes* 457 *S[comber] colias*. often called 'Spanish' Mackerel.

3. *Angling* Short for *mackerel-fly*

1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II 311, 1 Mackarel Dubbing, of light brown camel's hair 1864 *Intell Observ.* VI. 152 A fly known to anglers as the mackerel.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mackerel-catcher, -fishery, -fleet, -gaff, -smack*; † **mackerel-back** *sb.* (see quot. *a* 1700); **mackerel-back, -backed** *adjs*, † (*a*) *slang*, long-backed; (*b*) said of clouds, sky: see *mackerel sky*; **mackerel-bait**, a fisherman's name for jelly-fish (*Cent. Dict.*); **mackerel-bird**, local name for the wryneck and the young kittiwake (see quots.); **mackerel-boat**, a boat for mackerel-fishing; 'a stout clinch-worked vessel, with a large foresail, spritsail, and mizen' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*), **mackerel-bob**, a four-pointed fish-jig, for catching mackerel, **mackerel-breeze**, a breeze that ruffles the water, so as to favour the catching of mackerel (cf. *mackerel-gale*); hence **mackerel-breezy** *a.*, **mackerel-clouds** (see *mackerel-sky*); **mackerel-cock**, a local name for the Manx Shearwater (Newton); **mackerel-cry**, the hawker's cry of 'new mackerel'; **mackerel-fly** *Angling*, a species of May-fly, also an artificial fly imitating this, **mackerel-gale**, a strong breeze such as mackerel are best caught in; **mackerel-guide**, a local name for the gar-fish; **mackerel-gull**, a name in U. S. for the tern; **mackerel-midge**, the young of the rockling (*Motella*) (Günther), † **mackerel-mint**, common mint (*Mentha viridis*); **mackerel-pike**, any fish of the genus *Scombresocidæ*, a saury (*Cent. Dict.*); **mackerel-plough**, a knife used for creasing the sides of lean mackerel in order to improve their appearance (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1884); **mackerel-scad**, an American fish, *Decapterus macarellus*; **mackerel-scout** = *mackerel-guide*; **mackerel-shark**, a name for the porbeagle; **mackerel-sky**, a sky dappled with small white fleecy clouds (cirro-cumulus); **mackerel-sture**, a northern name for the tunny.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant. Crew*, **Mackarel-back*, a very tall, lank Person. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. of Farm* I. 249 At other times it is .. mottled like a mackerel's back, when it is called the 'mackerel-back sky'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 1/2 In some places the clouds were what we sailors call 'mackerel back'. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, **Macharel backed*, long backed. 1865 *Intell. Observ* VIII. 257 *Cirro-cumulus*, or a 'mackerel backed' sky. 1879 Cecil Smith *Birds of Guernsey* 94 The Wryneck . arriving . about the same time as the mackerel, wherefore it has also obtained the local name of '*Mackerel Bird' 1888–4 Yarrell *Brit. Birds* (ed 4) III. 654 Mr. Cordeaux says that the Flamborough fishermen call the young Kittiwakes 'Mackerel-birds', because they usually appear at sea with their parents in August when the fish are approaching the coast. 1768 *Ann. Reg* 120 A premium. for encouraging the *mackerel-boats to bring their fish to market. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal* 195 *Mackerel bob formerly used by New England fishermen for the capture of mackerel without the use of bait. 1752 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xiv 209 They tacked to and fro in the river under the impulse of a *mackerel breeze. 1843 Le Fevre *Life Trav. Phys* III iii 1. 89 It was blowing a mackarel breeze only 1834 R. Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1841) I 2 It is one of those *mackerel-breezy days on which the surface of the water just dances and dimples. 1614 *Ing way to wealth* in *Hart Misc.* (Malh.) III 244 The fishermen-*mackarel-catchers. 1830 N. S. Wheaton *Jrnl* 510 *Mackarel clouds are hung around the horizon 1772 Rutty *Nat. Hist Co Dublin* I. 329 The *Mackarel-Cock a bird of passage coming to us in June and July, about the time of the Mackarels It is commonly as big as a Cormorant [etc.]. 1714 Gay *Trivia* II 310 Ev'n Sundays are prophan'd by *Mackrell Cries 1883 Huxley *Addr. Fishery Congress* 18 June 16, I believe then that the .. *mackerel-fishery, and probably all the great sea fisheries, are inexhaustible 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* 425 The *mackerel fleet were leaving for Kinsale. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 177 Lesser hackle fly, *mackerel fly [etc.]. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 *Mackerel gaff used by New England fishermen 1577–87 Harrison *England* I. x. in *Holinshed* I 45/1 Scarse comparable to the *makerell gale. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P* III 456 The wind was fair, but blew a mackrel gale 1769 Pennant *Zool* III 222 This fish [mackrel] is easily taken by a bait, but the best time is during a fresh gale of wind, which is thence called a mackrel gale 1835 Jenyns *Man. Brit Vert Anim* 419 *Belone vulgaris*. From its usually preceding the Mackerel, is sometimes called the *Mackerel Guide 1796 Nemnich *Polygl-Lex. Nat Hist* V 820 *Mackarel gull *Larus ridibundus*. 1883 *Century Mag* Sept. 653/1 Among the most common birds are the tern or mackerell-gull 1832 Couch in *Mag. Nat Hist* V 16 It is the *mackerel midge of our fishermen, to whom it is well known 1860 Gosse *Rom Nat Hist* 149 The mackerel-midge never surpasses an inch and a quarter in length 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II ccxv 550 The third [Mint] is called in English Speare Mint, Browne Mint, and *Macrell Mint. 1880–4 F. Day *Brit. Fishes* II 148 In Ireland horn-eel (Belfast Bay); *mackerel-scout (Strangford Lough) 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric* (1681) 295 In a fair day, if the sky seem to be dapled with white Clouds, (which they usually term a *Mackarel-sky) it usually predicts Rain 1883 R. H. Scott *Elem. Meteorol.* 126 Small detached rounded masses [of cloud] like the markings of a mackerel, whence the name 'mackerel sky' 1697 *Lond Gaz* No 3295/3 An open Pinnace came into the Downes, put on Board a *Mackrel Smack, and carried away the Master 1772 Barrington in *Phil. Trans* LXII 310 *note*, The tunny fish [are caught] on the coast of Argyleshire, . where they are called *mackrel sture.

† **Ma·ckerel**[2]. *Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **makerel**(l, **makrel**(l, 5–7 **ma(c)querel**, 7 **maquerell**(e, **mackarel**(l, -erel(le, **macrell**; also in quasi-Italian form **maquerel**(l)**a**. [ad. OF. *maquerel* (F. *maquereau, maquerelle*) of unknown origin; possibly the same word as Mackerel[1]; some have conjectured that it is from Du. *makelaar* broker.] One who ministers to sexual debauchery; a bawd, pimp, procurer or procuress

1426 Lydg. *De Guil Pilgr* 13478 *Glotonye* Yiff thow me calle Lyk as I am, A Bocheresse, Or in ffrench I am callyd a Makerel, Whos offyce . Ys in ynglysshe bauderye. 1483 Caxton *Cato* B vij, Nyghe hys hows dwellyd a maquerel or bawde 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV Prol 192 Sic poyd makrellis for Lucifer bene leche 1585 Jas I *Ess Poesie* (Arb.) 27, I no wais can, vnwet my cheekes, beholde My sisters made by Frenchemen macquerels olde. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Somn.* lxx 8 Quhy maks thou makrels of the modest Muses *a* 1613 Sir T. Overbury *A Wife*, etc (1638) 142 A Maquerela, in plaine English, a Bawde. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* Wks. I. 143/1 Some get their living . by tayles, as Maquerellaes, Concubines, Curtezanes [etc.] *c* 1645 Howell *Lett* II xxiv, The Pander did his Office, but brought him a Citizen clad in Damoiselle's apparell, so she and her Maquerell were paid accordingly. 1658 in Phillips. *a* 1700 in B. E. *Dict Cant. Crew.*

† **Mackerelage.** *Obs.* In 7 **maquorelage**. [a. F. *maquerelage*, f. **maquerel, maquereau*: see prec.] The services of a bawd or pander.

1608 Florio *Montaigne* II vii (1632) 211

Mackereler (mæ·kĕrĕlər). [f. Mackerel[1] + -er[1].] **a.** One who goes mackerel-fishing **b.** A boat used in mackerel fishing.

1883 *Chamb Jrnl.* 272 Here is a model of that vast net used by the mackereler. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 824 The mackerelers do not keep together so much as formerly.

Mackereling (mæ·kĕrĕlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Mackerel[1] + -ing[1].] Fishing for mackerel.

1887 Goode, etc. *Fisheries of U. S.* v. II 604 Men who go mackereling.

Mackeroon, variant of Macaroon.

Mackinaw (mæ·kɪnɔ̃). The name (also written *Mackinac*) of an island in the strait between Lakes Huron and Michigan; occurring in the following collocations **Mackinaw blanket**, also simply **Mackinaw**, a thick blanket, such as used to be distributed to the Indians of the North-west by the U.S. government. **Mackinaw** (**boat**), a large flat-bottomed sharp-ended boat, used on the Great Lakes. **Mackinaw trout**, the *lake-trout* (see Trout).

1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. x. 73 A mackinaw-boat, capable of carrying 50 or 100 casks. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* III. 22 My 'Mackinaw' .. makes my bed by night and my great coat on other occasions. 1876 G. B. Goode *Anim Resources U.S.* 41 Lure-fish used in taking Mackinaw trout. 1901 *Longm. Mag* Jan. 218 Sedate family boats with three pairs of oars, mackinaws with white sails light in the fresh breeze.

Mackinboy, variant of Mackenboy *Obs.*

Mackins (mæ·kɪnz) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **meckinse**, 7 **makin(g)s**, 7–8 **mackings**, 8 **maakins**, 9 *dial.* **macklins, makkers**, etc.: see E. D. D. [Formed as Mack[2] with suffix -kin freq in similar words] Used in the asseverative exclamation *By (the) mackins* (Cf. Mack *sb*[2])

c 1560 *Misogonus* III iii 73 (Brandl) Bith meckinse. 1605 *Lond Prod'gal* II ii C, A by the mackins, good syr Lancelot 1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* III ii 75 'Twas well thought on, by the mackins 1694 Echard *Plautus* 12 By the Mackins, I believe Phebus has been playing the Good Fellow 1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* IV i. (1708) 40 *Fashion.* Pray accept of this small Acknowledgment *Nurse* (Aside) Gold, by makings, your Honour's goodness is too great. 1887 *S Cheshire Gloss* s.v. *By*, By the makkins

Mackintosh (mæ·kintɒʃ). Also **macintosh**.

1. The name of Charles *Macintosh* (1766–1843), applied *attrib.* to designate garments made of the waterproof material invented by him (patent no 4804, 17 June 1823), consisting of two or more layers of cloth cemented together with india-rubber Now viewed as an attributive use of 3, and written with small initial.

1836 *Murray's Handbk N Germ* p xx, A Mackintosh cloak is almost indispensable. 1849 *Brit. Q Rev.* Feb 5 Old port, tender mutton and Mackintosh capes are excellent things, no doubt. 1853 Reade *Chr. Johnstone* 227 A fisherman's long mackintosh coat 1859 W. Collins *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 39 Jessie put on my mackintosh cloak.

2. Short for *Mackintosh cloak, coat*, etc. Also *Comb.*, as *mackintosh-maker*.

1836 Frith *Let* 18 Oct. in *Autobiog* (1888) III 61, I like the mackintosh very much 1840 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. 365 Sumner striding down Hancock Street in his white mackintosh 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Misadv. Margate* xiv, I could not see my Macintosh Nor yet my best white beaver hat 1851 *Illustr Lond. News* 5 Aug (1854) 119/1 Macintosh maker 1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett* I. 141 Wrapt in an old dressing-gown with mackintosh buttoned round it 1900 *Q. Rev* July 56 The bodies of officers having been buried in mackintoshes had not so disappeared

3. The material of which 'Mackintosh' garments are made, now applied to any cloth made waterproof by a coating of india-rubber. Also *attrib.*

1880 MacCormac *Antisept Surg.* 170 The mackintosh should be dipped, shortly before use, in carbolic solution 1889 *Lancet* 27 Apr 839/1 The bed is covered with a mackintosh sheet 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I 429 If necessary, a square of mackintosh is placed under the draw sheet 1899 *Ibid* VIII 579 India-rubber or mackintosh coverings are certainly effectual

Mackle, macle (mæ·k'l), *sb. Printing.* [ad. F. *macule*, ad. L. *macula* spot. Cf. G. *makel* spot, stain] A blur in printing; a doubling of the impression, also, a blurred sheet. (Cf Macule *sb*)

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Maculature*, or *Macle*, a waste Sheet of printed Paper 1825 Hansard *Typographia* 928 *Mackle*, when part of the impression on a page appears double, owing to the platten's dragging on the frisket. 1871 *Amer Encycl Printing* (ed. Ringwalt) s.v., If the frame of the tympan rubs against the platen, it will cause a slur or mackle 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab., Mackle*, a printed sheet with a slurred appearance

Mackle, macle (mæ·k'l), *v.*[1] *Printing* [f. Mackle *sb*] **a.** *trans.* To blur, spot, or spoil (a sheet of paper); also (now usually) to print (a page) blurred or double. **b.** *intr.* Of the paper: To become blurred or spoiled. (Cf Macule *v.*) Hence **Ma·ckled** *ppl a*, **Ma·ckling** *vbl sb*

1594 R. Ashley tr *Loys le Roy* 22 On a double tympan or parchmin (hauing a wollen cloth betwixt them) and a moyst linnen cloth to keepe the leafe from mackling 1724 Bailey, *Mackled*, blotted or daub'd in Printing. 1867 Fry *Playing-Card Terms* in *Philol. Soc Trans* 56 *To Mackle, To Macule*, v. **a.** To spot, stain, soil; to set off newly printed or painted work *Mackled*, adj Spotted, stained, soiled *Macklings, Mackling-paper, Mackling-sheets*, soiling-paper; sheet of paper put between printed sheets of playing-cards, to prevent rubbing, setting off, and soiling

† **Ma·ckle,** *v*[2] *Obs.*–[0] [ad Du. *makelen* to offer for sale] *intr.* 'To sell weavers' goods to shop-keepers' (Bailey 1724).

Hence † **Ma·ckler**, a seller of weavers' goods (Bailey 1731 vol. II).

Mackless, variant of Makeless *a.*[1] and 2.

† **Ma·ckly**, *adv. Obs.* In 5–6 **makly**. [f. Mack *a.* + -ly[2].] Evenly, aptly, easily.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 322/2 Makly, or esyly, *facilter* (P. *aptely*). 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. xiv. 32 The windis blawis full evin and rycht makly.

† **Mackni·nny.** *Obs. rare*–[1]. [a. It. *macchinine*, pl. dim. of *macchina* Machine *sb.*] ? A puppet-show.

a 1734 North *Exam.* III. viii. § 12 (1740) 590 He .. could represent emblematically the Downfall of Majesty; as in his Raree-Show and Mackninny.

Mackrel, **-ell**, obs. forms of Mackerel.

Macle (mæ·k'l). See also MASCLE. [a. F. *macle*, ad. L. *macula* spot, mesh.]

1. *Cryst.* A hemitropic or twin crystal. Also *attrib.* [After Romé de L'Isle's use of F. *macle*, 1783.]

1801 *De Bournon's Acc certain Minerals* in *Phil. Trans.* XCI 185 Whence results a kind of macle, the form of which is a rhomboidal tetraedral prism. 1819 *Nat. Philos., Polariz. Light* xvi 60 (U K S) The irregularities of crystallisation, which are known by the name of *Macle*, or *Hemitrope* forms. 1860 MAURY *Phys Geog. Sea* ix. § 442 Crystals of ice, like macles of snow, were observed to form near the bottom 1883 *All Year Round* 17 Nov. 535 A diamond at last, of macle shape, weighing some twenty carats!

2 *Min.* (See quot. 1865.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts, Macle*, is the name of certain diagonal black spots in minerals, like the ace of diamonds in cards *a* 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat Hist Dee Side* (1855) 454 Orthoclase . forms large macles in Kubislaw quarries, near Aberdeen. 1865 WATTS *Dict Chem., Macle* is the name given to certain spots in minerals of a deeper hue than the rest; sometimes proceeding from difference of aggregation, sometimes from the presence of a foreign substance: clay-slate, for example, may be macled with iron pyrites. 1872 PAGE *Adv Text Bk. Geol.* VII. 118 Felspar with large macles of mica.

3. = CHIASTOLITE.

[1821 JAMESON *Min. Mineral.* 318 Chiastolite, Macle, Haüy.] 1821 MAWE *Catal Minerals* (ed 4) 99 Chiastolite—*Macle*, is of a yellowish white colour 1822 CLEAVELAND *Mineral & Geol.* I 427 The term Macle, as the name of a distinct species, applies to the whitish prisms only 1862 DANA *Man Geol* § 60 58 [Andalusite] often having the interior tesselated with black, in which case it is usually called macle or chiastolite 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min., Macle*, a syn of chiastolite, alluding particularly to the black centre which a crystal often shows when cut transversely, similar to the masle of heraldry

4. *Her.* = MASCLE.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Mascle*, or *Macle* 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl Her* I, *Macles* or *Mashes* These terms occur in ancient books of armory, meaning the same as Mascles 1847 *Gloss Heraldry, Macle*, see *Mascle.*

Macle, *Printing*: see MACKLE.

Macled (mæ·k'ld), *ppl. a* Also **mackled.** [f. MACLE + -ED.] **a.** Of a crystal: Hemitropic. **b** Marked like chiastolite (Webster Suppl 1880). **c.** *Her.* = MASCLED (Webster 1897).

1822 CLEAVELAND *Mineral & Geol* II 793 Macled Crystal, a hemitrope crystal is sometimes thus called *a* 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat Hist. Dee Side* (1855) 455 Garnet In pentagonal dodecahedrons, single or macled 1858 MAURY *Phys Geog Sea* xiii § 761 Organisms as delicate as the macled frost. 1862 G P SCROPE *Volcanos* 33 *note*, The crystals being many of them mackled. 1865 [see MACLE 2].

Maclu·r(e)ite. *Min* [Named after W. Maclure, U S. geologist: see -ITE.] A name independently proposed in 1822 for two different minerals, now identified respectively with augite and chondrodite.

1822 NUTTALL in *Amer. Jrnl Sci* V 246 Maclurite 1822 SEYBERT *ibid* 344 Maclureite. 1822 CLEAVELAND *Mineral. & Geol* II 783

Macmi·llanite. [Named after John Macmillan (*died* 1753), the founder of the body: see -ITE.] A member of the body known as the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland

1799 *Statist. Acc Scott* XXI. Index 1, Macmillanites. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* xvii, I only meant to say that you were a Cameronian, or MacMillanite.

Macock, var. MAYCOCK, kind of pumpkin.

Macomet, -it(e, -yt(e, obs ff. MAHOMET.

Macon, obs. form of MAHOUND, MASON.

Maconite (mæ·kŏnəit). *Min.* [f. *Macon* name of a county in Georgia, U. S. A.: see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, iron and magnesium.

1873 F. A. GENTH in *Proc Amer Philos. Soc* XIII. 396 Maconite, (a new species [of corundum])

Macoute, variant of MACUTE.

Macquerel(l, obs. form of MACKEREL.

‖ **Macquignon.** *Obs.* [F. *maquignon*] A horse-dealer.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Vng Philos* III 126 'Lord who?' said the macquignon* in a surly tone [*Foot-n.*] *A sort of jobber in horses who still calls himself a gentleman. [1834 JAMES *J Marston Hall* x, I remember his turning off his chief ecuyer for merely whispering in the street with a maquignon, who was bringing him a horse for sale.]

Macramé (măkrā·mē). Also **macrami.** [App. a. Turk. *maqrama* towel, napkin, handkerchief, a. Arab. مقرمة *miqrama*ʰ ?striped cloth.]

A fringe or trimming of knotted thread or cord; knotted-work; the art of making this. Also *attrib*

1869 MRS PALLISER *Lace* IV 65 This art is principally applied to the ornamenting of huckaback towels, termed Macramé, a long fringe of thread being left at each end, for the purpose of being knotted together in geometrical designs. 1881 *Daily News* 16 July 2/7 Macrami laces continue to attract some attention. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk.* 331 The basis of all Macramé Lace is knots. Macramé is celebrated for its durability and excellence. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Dec 3/2 The girls had the result of their deft labours in woolwork, needlework, macramiwork.

‖ **Macrauchenia** (mæ·krŏkī·niă). Also in anglicized form **macrauchene.** [mod L. *Macrauchēnia* (Owen 1838), generic name f. Gr. *μακραύχην* long-necked, f. *μακρ-ός* long + *αὐχήν* neck.] A fossil animal of the order *Pachydermata* having some resemblance to a camel.

1838 OWEN *Fossil Mamm., Zool. Voy. Beagle* (1840) I. 35 The animal—which..I propose to call Macrauchenia. *Ibid.* 42 The Macrauchene. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* VII (1878) 178 The camel, guanaco, and macrauchenia 1903 *Q Rev* Jan. 59 The macrauchenia, a three-toed ungulate of the size and proportions of a camel

Macrell, obs. form of MACKEREL 2.

† **Ma·crio.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [? altered from F. *maquereau*] = MACKEREL 2.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet Life* v. ii (1662) G 3, Pander, Wittoll, Macrio, basest of knaves.

† **Ma·critude.** *Obs.*—°. [ad. L. *macritūdo*, f. *macer* lean.] Leanness.

1623 in COCKERAM (*machr-*). 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Macro- (mæ·krŏ), before a vowel **macr-**, repr. Gr. *μακρο-*, comb. form of *μακρός* long, large, used in many scientific terms (see also the main words).

a. *Phys.* and *Path.*, in sbs. of mod.L. form in *-ia* compounded with Gr. names for different parts of the body, and signifying excessive development of the part in question, as **Ma·crocepha·lia** [Gr. *κεφαλή* head] (also anglicized **Macroce phaly**), excessive length or size of the head. **Ma·crochei·lia** [Gr. *χείλος* lip], an enlargement and thickening of the lips **Ma·croglo·ssia** [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], a progressive enlargement of the tongue, with protrusion from the mouth. **Ma·cromе·lia** [Gr. *μέλος* limb], abnormal development of a limb. **Ma·crosto·mia** [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], abnormal extension of one or both angles of the mouth.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Macrocephalia*, *Macrocephaly.* 1883 *Ashhurst's Internat Encycl Surg* III. 34 **Macrochilia* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI 455 Macrochelia is a similar condition to macroglossia 1862 *Syd Soc Yearbk* 117 Case of **Macroglossia* 1870 *Holmes' Syst Surg* (ed 2) IV 216 Macro-glossia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI 452 They may occur on the limbs, giving rise to **macromelia* 1854 JONES & SIEV *Pathol. Anat* (1874) 535 **Makrostomia*, is prolongation of the corners of the mouth.

b. in sbs. in which the combining form *macro-* is prefixed to a **sb.** to indicate either that the individual is of **unus**ual size, or that it contains a number of smaller individuals (for the signification see the second member in each case); chiefly formed for antithesis with words beginning with *micro-* of earlier or simultaneous formation, as *macrococcus, macroconidium, macro-cyst, macro-fa·rad, macrogamete, macrogametocyte, macro-gonidium, macromerozoite, macro-molecule, macro-nucleus, macroseptum, macro-somite* (hence *-somitic* adj.), *macrostylospore, macro-zoogonidium, macrozoospore.*

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 458 Cocci .. are distinguished .. according to their dimensions into *micrococci*, **macrococci*, and *monad forms* 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 175 As early as 1860 he [Tulasne] recognized the large..vesicles which originate the fertile tissue, but did not comprehend the part which these *Macrocysts were to perform. 1884 H M WARD in *Q Jrnl. Microscop Sci* XXIV 279 Each pair consists of a macrocyst and a so called paracyst 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII 945 The female gametocyte, consisting of a single *macrogamete. 1903 E. A MINCHIN *Sporozoa* in Ray Lankester *Zool* I *Protozoa* 215 Since the gametes are differentiated into male elements or *microgametes*, and female elements or *macrogametes*, their mother cells must be distinguished further into *microgametocytes* and **macrogametocytes.* 1853 HENFREY [tr *Braun's Rejuvenesc*] *Bot & Physiol. Mem* (Ray Soc) 137 Plants with two kinds of moving germ cells, large (**macrogonidia*) and small (*microgonidia*) 1903 E. A. MINCHIN *Sporozoa* in Ray Lankester *Zool* I *Protozoa* 256 Within the cytocyst the schizont may break up into smaller micromerozoites or larger *macromerozoites. 1892 J A THOMSON *Outlines of Zoology* 101 In the ciliated Infusorians there are two nuclear bodies. The smaller or micronucleus lies by the side of the larger or *macro-nucleus. 1880 BESSEY *Botany* 223 The protoplasmic contents of certain cells [of *Hydrodictyon*] break up into a large number of daughter cells (*macrozoogonidia) 1875 *Q Jrnl. Microscop. Sci* XV. 396 *Macrozoospores (which germinate asexually). 1888 *Amer. Nat* XXII 942 The head is divided into the primitive head segment and the gnathophorous *macrosomite. *Ibid* 941 The primary or *macrosomitic segmentation of the primitive body

c. *Cryst.* **Macro-axis** = *macrodiagonal* sb. **Ma·crodia·gonal** *sb.* the longer of the diagonals of a rhombic prism; also *adj.*, pertaining to this diagonal. **Ma·crodome,** a dome (see DOME 5 b) parallel to the macrodiagonal; hence **Macrodoma·tic** *a.*, pertaining to the macrodome. **Macropi·nacoid,** a pinacoid parallel to the vertical and macrodiagonal axes. **Ma·croprism,** a prism of an orthorhombic crystal between the macropinacoid and the unit prism. **Ma·cropy·ramid,** a pyramid corresponding to the macroprism.

1898 DANA *Mineral*, *Macro-axis. 1848 WEBSTER, **Macrodiagonal.* 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 143 The planes of the macrodiagonal prism [are inclined] at an angle of 85° 14'. 1883 HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 360/1 To the greater lateral axis the name macrodiagonal is given. *Ibid.* 360/2 When n = ∞ a *macrodome results *Ibid*, The limiting *macropinacoid. *Ibid*, On the one side originate numerous *macroprisms. *Ibid*, A new pyramid is produced, named a *macropyramid. 1878 LAWRENCE tr *Cotta's Rocks Classified* 29 Cleavage prismatic, very perfect, *Macrodomatic perfect.

d. in adjs, with sense 'containing or possessed of some object in a largely developed form', as **Macra·ndrous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ἀνδρ-, ἀνήρ* man], having elongated male plants. **Macroda·ctyl** *a.* = next; *sb.* (see quot.). **Macrodacty·lic, -da·ctylous** *adjs.* [Gr *δάκτυλος* finger, toe], having long fingers or toes. **Ma·crodont** *a.* [Gr. *ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς* tooth], having long teeth. **Ma·crope·talous** *a.* [Gr. *πέταλον* leaf], having long or large leaves or petals (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). **Macrophy·lline, -phy·llous** *adjs.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], having long or large leaves. **Ma·cropleu·ral** *a.* [Gr. *πλευρά* rib, side], having long pleuræ. **Ma·crosty·lous** *a. Bot.*, having a long style (Mayne *Expos Lex.* 1856). **Macro·tous** *a.* [Gr. *ὠτ-, οὖς* ear], having long ears. **Ma·crotypous** *a. Min.* [TYPE], having a long form.

1882-4 COOKE *Brit. Fresh-w. Algæ* I 148 Male plants, dwarf (nannandrous) or elongated (*macrandrous) 1837 PARTINGTON *Brit Cycl. Nat. Hist.* III 73 **Macrodactyles*, long toes The last of the regular families into which Cuvier divides the stilt birds or waders. 1836—*Ibid* II 886 Cuvier's *Macrodactylic, or long-toed family of *Echassiers*, or stilt birds 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat Hist.* Gloss., **Macrodactylous*, furnished with long toes adapted for traversing floating leaves and aquatic herbage. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* 745 [Negroid type] Thick, everted lips, prognathous jaws, large teeth (*macrodont). 1871 W A LEIGHTON *Lichen flora* 55 Thallus *macrophylline. 1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Macrophyllus.. *macrophyllous. 1881 in *Academy* 22 Oct 315 The *macropleural and brachypleural types. 1886 FORD in *Amer. Jrnl Sci.* Ser. III. XXXII 475 Reasons for believing that the Brachypleural species of the genus *Paradoxides* are more recent than the Macropleural 1887 WARD tr *Sachs' Physiol Plants* 790 The pollen of the *macrostylous flowers is transferred to the microstylous stigma of another plant. 1840 SMART, **Macrotous*, long-eared. 1821 JAMESON *Man. Mineral.* 55 *Macrotypous Limestone.

Macrobian (măkrō·u biăn), *a* [f Gr *μακρόβιο-ς* (f *μακρό-ς* long + *βίος* life) + -AN.] Long-lived.

[1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s v *Age*, The Macrobian Pills have their Name from a Greek Word which signifies long Life.] 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr Afr* in *Jrnl Geogr. Soc* XXIX. 323 The race is still macrobian, arriving late at maturity.

Macrobiote (-bəi·out). *rare*—¹. [ad. Gr. *μακροβίοτος*, f *μακρό-ς* long + *βίοτος* life] A long-liver.

1882 F L OSWALD in *Pop Sci Monthly* XXI. 590 The Thessalian mountaineers were the macrobiotes, the long-livers, par excellence, of the Roman Empire.

Macrobiotic (mæ·krŏbəiɒ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [Formed as prec. + -IC] **a** *adj.* Inclined or tending to prolong life; relating to the prolongation of life. **b.** *sb pl.* The science of prolonging life.

1797 *Hufeland's Art Prolong Life* Pref (1853) 11 Hence arises a particular science, the Macrobiotic, or the art of prolonging it [life], which forms the subject of the present work 1822 *New Monthly Mag* V 351 Any of your readers of macrobiotic tendencies. 1862 DE QUINCY *Wks* X 251 *note*, A Greek work on the subject of macrobiotics. 1879 *Punch* 1 Nov. 201/2 Dr. Richardson . is a great makrobiotic sage

Macrocephalic (mæ·krŏsĭfæ·lik), *a.* [f. Gr. *μακροκέφαλ-ος* (f. *μακρό-ς* long + *κεφαλή* head) + -IC] **a** Pertaining to persons with long or large heads. **b** Of a person: Having a long or large head

1851 D WILSON *Preh Ann* (1863) I ix 236 The macrocephalic skulls of the Crimea. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 25 In macrocephalic heads we find large massive ears 1898 TUNNICLIFFE in *Nature* 15 Dec 150/1 To the physician the professional athlete is neither more nor less interesting than the macrocephalic dwarf

Macrocephalous (mæ·krŏse·făləs), *a* [f. Gr. *μακροκέφαλ-ος* (see prec.) + -OUS] Long-headed. **a.** Having or pertaining to a long head. **b** *Bot.* Said of dicotyledonous embryos whose cotyledons are consolidated.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* I II (1839) 251 Those embryos which Richard [called] macrocephalous 1865 THURNAM in *Nat Hist Rev.* V. 266 The macrocephalous skulls of the Crimea.

Macrocosm (mæ·krŏkɒz'm). Also rarely in L. and quasi-Gr forms: 7 **macrocosmus,** 9 **-cosmos.** [ad. F. *macrocosme* (*c* 1300), ad. med.L. *macrocosmus*, repr. Gr. **μακρὸς κόσμος* (*μακρός* long, great, *κόσμος* world). (Cf. MEGACOSM.)

Although med L *macrocosmus* has not been found earlier than in Higden (*c* 1350) it must be the source of the Fr form recorded *c* 1300, and it seems to imply the prior existence of a Gr phrase **μακρὸς κοσμος* formed in imitation of *μικρος κόσμος* MICROCOSM For the idea expressed, cf Macrobius *in Somn. Scip* I xii, 'Ideo physici mundum magnum hominem, et hominem brevem mundum esse dixerunt'. From the use of *brevem* here, and the gloss 'Microcosmum. *petit monde, c'est l'homme qui peu dure*' (Du Cange), it may be suspected that *μακρός* was at first intended in the sense of 'long', interpreted with regard to duration; though the inference is not absolutely necessary, as the formal similarity of the word to *μικρός* would sufficiently account for its selection in an antithetic phrase. However this may be, the relation of the words *macrocosm* and *microcosm* has suggested the use of MACRO- with the sense 'on a large scale', in many modern words antithetic to words beginning with *micro-*]

1. The 'great world' or universe, in contradistinction to the 'little world' or MICROCOSM, i. e. to man viewed as an epitome of the universe.

The earliest instances of the word in Eng. occur in Lydgate's *Assembly of the Gods* (*c* 1420; oldest MS. *a* 1500), where however it is a mistake (either on the part of Lydgate or of the scribe) for *microcosm* (See, e g, line 1828: And as for Macrocosme, hit ys no more to say But the lesse worlde.)

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 274 Throughout all this vaste Macrocosme, they finde not one patterne. like to ours 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 353 Applied and determined by an Infinite Mind in the macrocosm or universe. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud., Sci. Hist.* 9 He desires, first, to see the spirit of the Macrocosmos 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* No 615. 346 The microcosm repeats the macrocosm.

2. *transf.* In various occasional applications, denoting some great whole, the structure of which is conceived to be imaged on a smaller scale by that of some constituent portion of it.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng* I. 347 No population is absolutely inert in the macrocosm of humanity. 1875 *N Amer. Rev* CXX 256 The macrocosm of society can be inferred from the microcosm of individual human nature. 1896 J R. HARRIS *Union with God* iii. 59 His life is the great life, and all our little lives are involved in it, Christ being the macrocosm, and ourselves the microcosm

Hence **Macrocosmic** *a* [-IC], of or pertaining to the macrocosm or universe. † **Macrocosmical** *a.* [-IC + -AL], = prec. **Macrocosmology** [-(O)LOGY], a description of the macrocosm.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos* iv. 53 There is some powerfull principle, for sending up such waters which naturally doe flee from heat, as this macrocosmicall Sun is for drawing of them upward. 1690 W. Y *Artif. Wines* To Rdr A ij b, When the Macrocosmical World was finished. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Macrocosmical, Macrocosmology.* 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 316 It forms part of that macrocosmic description of the universe well known in Asiatic myth.

Macrocyte (mæ·krŏsəit). *Path.* [f. MACRO- + -CYTE.] An abnormally large red blood-corpuscle found in some forms of anæmia. Hence ‖ **Macrocythæmia, -emia** (-siþī·miă) [Gr. αἷμα blood], the presence of macrocytes in the blood.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Macrocyte* 1894 GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med, Macrocythemia* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 750 If a further examination of the blood be made, both microcytes and macrocytes will have practically disappeared. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 414 This condition, named *macrocythæmia*, is apt to occur in any case of severe anæmia.

Macrognathic (mæ kro,gnæ þik), *a.* [f. MACRO- + Gr. γνάθ-ος jaw + -IC.] Having long or protruding jaws. So **Macrognathism** (măkrǫ-gnăþiz'm), the peculiarity or fact of being macrognathic; protrusion of the jaws. **Macrognathous** (măkrǫ·gnăþəs) *a.* = MACROGNATHIC.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex, Macrognathous.* 1864 HUXLEY in *Reader* 5 Mar, The jaws project more forward than in man, so that the chimpanzee is both macrognathous and prognathous. 1864 — *ibid* 19 Mar 364/3 The macrognathism and prognathism are carried to about the same extent. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt* vi. 193 The entire maxillary apparatus is so largely developed, that the term 'macrognathic', introduced by Professor Huxley, is particularly applicable.

Macrography (măkrǫ grăfi). [f. MACRO- + Gr. -γραφία writing.] Abnormally large writing (as a symptom of nervous disorder). Hence **Macrographic** *a.*

1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 203 The macrography alternating with the micrography *Ibid* 205 Fig. 3, Macrographic and micrographic writing by the same epileptic.

Macrology (mækrǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad L. *macrologia*, a. Gr. μακρολογία, f. μακρολόγος speaking at length, f. μακρό-ς long + -λόγος speaking.] **a.** As a rhetorical figure: The use of redundant words or phrases. **b.** *gen.* Prolixity of speech.

[1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1595) 82 *Macrologia* where a clause is finally added to the matter going before, in seeming more then needed] 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Macrologie*, long and tedious talke 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Macrology*, prolixity in speaking. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 105 The Macrology and Pleonasm are as generally coupled, as a lean rabbit with a fat one

Macromere (mæ kromīəɹ) *Embryology.* [f. Gr. μακρό-ς long + μέρος part.] The larger of the two masses into which the vitellus of the developing ovum of *Lamellibranchiata* divides: cf. MICROMERE. Hence **Macromeral, Macromeric** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the macromere.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv. Anim.* viii. 483 Those [blastomeres] which proceed from the macromere long remain larger and more granular than those which proceed from the micromere. *Ibid.* 484 The macromeral hemisphere next undergoes invagination *Ibid* 499 The macromeric part of the vitellus. 1895 J A THOMSON *Outlines Zool.* (ed 2) 417 The third cleavage . gives rise to four larger cells (or macromeres)...and to four smaller cells (or micromeres).

Macromeritic (mæ krŏmĕri tik), *a.* [f. MACRO- + Gr. μέρ-ος part + -ITE + -IC] Of granitoid rocks: Having a structure discernible by the naked eye; opposed to *micromeritic.*

[1882 GEIKIE *Text-book Geol.* II. ii. iii 90 This structure is characteristic of many eruptive rocks Though usually distinctly recognizable by the naked eye ('macromerite' of Vogelsang), it sometimes becomes very fine ('micromerite').] In mod. Dicts.

Macrometer (mĕkrǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. MACRO- + -METER.] An instrument for measuring distant or inaccessible objects.

1823 W. HAMILTON *Handbk. Terms Arts & Sci, Macrometer*, in Mathematics, an instrument contrived to measure the distance of inaccessible objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 126/1 Porro's telemeter, Elliott's telescope, and Nordenfelt's macrometer illustrate the principle.

Macromyelon (mæ:kromai·ĕlǫn). *Anat.* [f. MACRO- + MYELON.] Owen's name for the medulla oblongata. Hence **Macromy·elonal** *a.*

1846 OWEN *Lect. Anat Vertebrate Anim.* Contents 9 'Macromyelon' or Medulla Oblongata. 1868 — *Anat. Vertebrates* III. 83 The floor of the expanded macromyelonal canal.

‖ **Macron** (mæ·krǫn, mēi·krǫn). [a. Gr. μακρόν, neut. of μακρός long] A straight horizontal line (¯) placed over a vowel to indicate that it is 'long'.

1851 G. BROWN *Gram. of Gramm.* 810 *note*, The different uses made of the breve, the macron, and the accents. 1891 H. BRADLEY *Stratmann's M.-E Dict.* Pref viii, In my notation the macron is placed over an original long vowel which remained long in Middle English.

Macrophage (mæ·krofēidʒ). *Phys.* [ad. mod L. *macrophagus*, f. Gr. μακρό-ς long + φαγεῖν to devour.] A name given to certain large leucocytes, from their supposed power of devouring other organisms, especially pathogenic microbes.

1890 RUFFER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* Feb. 483 Cells to which he [Metschnikoff] has given the name of macrophages and microphages. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 7 These macrophages can destroy the tubercle bacilli.

Macrophagocyte (mæ krofæ·gŏsəit). *Phys.* [f. MACRO- + PHAGOCYTE.] = prec.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 79.

Macropicide (mækrǫ·pisəid). *nonce-wd.* See next and -CIDE 1.] A slayer of kangaroos.

1866 *Cornh. Mag* Dec 744 The stockmen were decidedly the most efficient macropicides.

Macropine (mæ·krŏpəin), *a.* [f. mod.L. *macropus* (ad. Gr. μακρόπους: see next) kangaroo + -INE.] Of or pertaining to the kangaroo.

1888 O. THOMAS *Catal. Marsupialia Brit. Mus* 122 The macropine characters of its lower jaw. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* 162 The macropine characters of the mandible preponderate

Macropod (mæ·krŏpǫd), *a.* and *sb.* [a Gr. μακροποδ-, μακρόπους long-footed, f. μακρό-ς long + ποδ-, πούς foot.] **a.** *adj.* Long-footed. **b.** *sb.* A long-footed animal, e. g. a spider-crab. (In recent Dicts.) **Macro·podal** *a. Bot.*, of a monocotyledonous embryo: Having the radicle large in proportion to the cotyledon. **Macropo·dian** *Zool*, one of a tribe of brachyurous decapod crustaceans. **Macropodous** *a.* = MACROPODAL.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst. Bot* 253 The plants belonging to Alismaceæ and Butomeæ, have all a disproportionally large radicle, whence the embryos of such were called by the late M Richard, macropodal. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 256/2 *Macropodians* 1852 HENSLOW *Dict Bot. Terms, Macropodous.* 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *Goebel's Classif & Morphol Plants* 431 In the Helobiae the axial portion forms the larger part of the embryo (macropodous embryo).

Macropterous (mækrǫ·ptĕrəs), *a.* [f. Gr. μακρόπτερ-ος (f. μακρό-ς long + πτερό-ν wing) + -OUS] Long-winged.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 280/2 Macropterous Sea-birds.

Macroscian (măkrǫ·ʃiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f Gr. μακρόσκιος, f. μακρό-ς long + σκία shadow. Cf. ANTISCIAN.] **a.** *adj.* Having a long shadow. **b.** *sb.* One having a long shadow, an inhabitant of the polar regions. In some mod. Dicts.

Macroscopic (mæ kro,skǫ·pik), *a.* [f. MACRO- + -SCOPIC.] Visible to the naked eye, in opposition to MICROSCOPIC.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 31 The macroscopic character of these two forms of cystoma depends on the number and size of their constituent cysts. 1897 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 194/3 The structure of lavas, microscopic and macroscopic.

Hence **Macrosco·pical** *a.* = prec. **Macrosco·pically** *adv.*, by the naked eye, as studied by the naked eye without the aid of a lens.

1877 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 228 Macroscopically and microscopically the retina, exposed to yellow light, behaves in the same way as after the operation of red light. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg* I 388 Its macroscopical appearance was that of a fibrous tumour 1879 DANA *Man. Geol* (ed. 3) 66 A rock may be studied microscopically or macroscopically. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 236 At the autopsy, nothing pathological was found macroscopically. *Ibid.* 837 Macroscopical examinations of the central nervous system in uncomplicated cases of chorea.

Macrosma·tic, *a. rare.* [irreg f MACRO- + Gr. ὀσμή smell.] Capable of smelling at a distance.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VI. 753 All that remains in man of the great rhinencephalon of macrosmatic mammals is the olfactory bulb and tract.

Macrosporange (mæ·kro,sporæ·ndʒ). Also in mod.L. form **-sporangium.** [f. MACRO- + SPORANGE.] The sporange or capsule containing the macrospores. (Cf. MEGASPORANGE.)

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 396 If a microsporangium is about to be formed, each of the mother-cells is broken up into four tetrahedral spores, which all develope into microspores; in the macrosporangium, on the contrary, the mother-cells remain, with one exception, undivided. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVIII. 40 Four of these macrospores occur in each macrosporange.

Macrospore (mæ·krospōəɹ). [f. MACRO- + SPORE.] **a.** *Bot.* One of the specially large (quasi-female) spores of certain flowerless plants. **b.** *Zool.* One of the spore-like parts into which a monad subdivides. (Cf. MEGASPORE.)

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 243/1 The development of the prothallium commences .. several months after the macrospore has been sown. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 469 The macrospores of Selaginella and Isoetes develop a cellular prothallus. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 335 The separation of the sexes is already prefigured by the two kinds of spores, the Macrospores being female, in so far as they develope a small prothallium.

Macrothere (mæ·krŏþīəɹ). Also in L. form **macrotherium.** [ad. mod.L. *macrothērium*, f. Gr. μακρό-ς long + θηρίον wild beast.] A member of an extinct European genus of the sloth tribe.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* iv. 528 The Macrothere .. was related to the African Pangolin (the Anteater) but was six or eight times its size. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* June 192 The macrotherium, a monstrous ant eater.

Ma·crotone. *rare*⁻⁰. [? f. MACRO- + TONE. Cf. Gr. μακρότον-ος stretched out.] = MACRON.

1880 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts

Macrurous, macrourous (măkrūə·rəs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *macrūra* neut. pl. (f. Gr. μακρό-ς long + οὐρά tail) + -OUS.] Pertaining to the *Macrura*, or long-tailed tribe of the Decapod Crustacea, which includes the lobster and its congeners.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlviii. IV 452 *Exochnata* (Macrurous Decapod Crustacea, Latr.). 1839-47 TODD *Cycl Anat.* III. 445/1 The Macrourous Decapods are all organized for swimming 1890 *Nature* 11 Sept, The descent of crabs from macrurous ancestors.

So **Macru·ral, -ou·ral** *a.* (also *sb.* one of the *Macrura*); **Macru·ran, -ou·ran** *a.* and *sb.*

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., Macrourans. 1851 *Brit. Assoc. Rep, Sections* 81 On the Antennæ of the Annulosa, and their Homology in the Macrourals. By Dr. W. Macdonald. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 33 Corresponding precisely in its course to that of the Macroural suture 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv Anim* vi. 340 Nor are the antennules capable of being folded back into distinct chambers in any Macruran at present known 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 202 It is not technically a crab but a Pagurid, a macruran hermit.

† **Mactate,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *mactāt-*, ppl. stem of *mactāre* to slay.] *trans.* To kill or slay.

1623 in COCKERAM.

Mactation (mæktēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *mactātiōn-em*, f. *mactāre* to slay.] The action of killing, *esp* the slaughtering of a sacrificial victim.

1640 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr* (1644) 57 He neither sacrificed by mactation or killing of beasts. 1711 HICKES *Treat. Christ Priesth.* (1847) II 111 To sacrifice or offer animals by slaughter, or mactation 1838 M. RUSSELL *Hist. Egypt* vi. (1853) 192 The deity before whom the mactation is about to be performed. 1888 *Ch. Times* 24 Aug 720 The view gained ground that each Mass is a separate mactation.

† **Macta·tor,** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [a. L. *mactātor*, agent-n. f *mactāre* to slay.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Mactator*, a killer or murderer. (In recent Dicts.)

‖ **Macula** (mæ·kiŭlă). Pl. **-æ.** [L.] A spot or stain. Chiefly in scientific use. *Astron.* one of the dark spots in the sun; *Min* a spot in a mineral due to the presence of particles of some other mineral; *Ent.* (see quot. 1826); *Path.* a spot or stain in the skin, now *esp.* one which is permanent.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 247 Macula is a wem in a mannys ȝe. 1690 T BURNET *Th. Earth* III. xi. 97 The Body of the Sun may contract . some Spots or *Maculæ* greater than usual. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med* (ed 2) *Macula*, is applied by Physicians to express any Spots upon the Skin, whether those in Fevers, or scorbutick Habits. 1766 *Ann. Reg.* 92/2 The spot or macula on the sun, mentioned to have appeared lately 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr Hutton. Theory* 298 Rectangular maculæ of feltspar 1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* IV. 285 Macula (*Macula*), a larger indeterminately shaped spot. 1849 SAXE *Times* 152 Their honoured name Bears some maculae of shame. 1867-77 G. F CHAMBERS *Astron* I. i. 7 In the equatorial zones of the Sun dark spots or maculae. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med* (ed. 3) I 111 The maculæ on the skin which are observed during life are frequently persistent after death. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 640 In all cases a deeply pigmented macula remains.

Macular (mæ·kiŭlaɹ), *a. Biol.* and *Path* [f MACULA + -AR.] Of or pertaining to maculæ; characterized by the presence of maculæ.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 679 Macular skin. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 289 Macular Fascia (*Fascia macularis*), a band consisting of distinct spots 1880 J. W LEGG *Bile* 468 The macular eruption was thought to be cured. 1897 *Brit. Birds* II. 175 Slightly macular along its inferior margin. 1898 P MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 389 The primary exanthem or macular stage. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON *Arch. Surg* XI. 46 Macular leprosy.

Maculate (mæ kiŭlĕt), *ppl. a* [ad. L. *maculāt-us*, pa pple. of *maculāre*, f. *macula* spot.] = MACULATED; in early use occas. *pa. pple.* Now only in expressed or implied antithesis to *immaculate.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ivi 20 So departe thou thenne fro this londe, maculate, and full of fylthe and ordure. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 144 The places that ye haue edified, Are nowe disordred, and with vices maculate. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 150 That the honour of verteous gentil men be nocht maculat vitht the vice ande inciuilite of vicius pretendit gentil men. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* vii. 122 Hauing cloathed ourselves with the maculate coate of sinne. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iii, Thy rare greene eye .. never yet Beheld things maculate. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 74 The cardinal of St. Clemente hurt himself by declaring for the maculate conception. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 296 Unfortunately for her already maculate reputation. 1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* ii, Foul walls and maculate table linen.

Maculate (mæ·kiŭlĕit), *v. Pa. t.* 5 **maculate.**

[f. L. *maculāt-*, ppl. stem of *maculāre*, f. *macula* spot.] *trans.* To spot, stain, soil, defile, pollute.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 235 Whiche commynge to Affrike wastede hit, and maculate [*Trevisa* defouled] the feithe in hit. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxxvii. 274 The hethen men .. whiche had fowled and shamefully had maculated [the place] with theyr mahometry. 1490 — *Eneydos* viii. 35 Hir innocente blood whiche maculate & bysprange all theym that stode by. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2791 A sensuall prynce .. Purposed to maculate this vyrgyn gloryous. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxvi, They wolde nat maculate the honour of their people. ? *a* 1550 *Schole-house of Wom.* 914 in Hazl *E. P. P.* IV. 140 Whose drops vncleen dooth maculate The finest vesture that any man weres. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 28 Thou hast done too much in maculating our bloud. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 166 They maculate Men's Blood, and make them silly.

Maculated (mæ·kiŭlēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. MACULATE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Spotted, stained, defiled, polluted.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 272 For Warts we ..commit any maculated part unto the touch of the dead. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Merionethsh* (1662) IV. 43 Who being casually cast into bad company . keep their own innocency entire, not maculated with the mixture of their bad manners. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 660 A maculated man seeking to shelter himself in dejection and in shade. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb 158 A variegated record of profitless extravagance and maculated victory.

2. In scientific use: Marked with maculæ.

1676 DE GARENCIERES *Coral* 15 Red coral will grow.. maculated with several spots. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol Compend.* 110 Body cinereous, maculated with fuscous. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 373 The gastric mucous membrane is .. maculated with patches of a deep-crimson.

Maculation (mækiŭlē·ʃən). [ad. L. *maculātiōn-em*, agent-n. f. *maculāre* MACULATE *v.* Cf. F. *maculation.*]

1. The action of spotting or staining; the condition of being spotted or defiled.

a 1450 *Cov Myst.* xiv. (Shaks. Soc) 138 If he be gilty, sum maculacion Pleyne in his face xal shewe it owth. *Ibid.* 141, I nevyr knew of mannys maculacion, But evyr have lyved in trew virginite. 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* IV. iv 66, I will throw my Gloue to death himselfe, That there's no maculation in thy heart. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr Gerund* I. 531 The nigrescent maculation of their pristine niveous candour. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I 34, I waged a blind and ineffectual warfare all night, to the loss of my rest and the maculation of my countenance 1887 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* vi. 102 It was from the maculation of sheep's blood that he had come to cleanse himself

2. In scientific use: The state of being marked with maculæ; a particular arrangement or pattern of maculæ

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* XXXV III 650 Numerous Libellulinæ emulate the Heliconian butterflies by their maculation. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas Ways Sci* II. 40 The doctrine that an intimate association exists between solar maculation (or spottiness) and terrestrial meteorological phenomena. 1884 *Science* IV 44/2 The maculation is normally noctuidous, and the wings are ample 1888 *Amer. Nat* XXII. 642 Patches of vividly red Poppies, with fine black maculations, like eyes, edged with white.

† **Maculatory,** *a. Obs. rare* −1. [f. L. *maculāt-*, ppl. stem. + -ORY.] Apt to spot or defile.

1614 T ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 17 The lutulent, spumy, maculatorie waters of Sinne

† **Maculature.** *Obs.*−° [f L. *maculāt-*, ppl. stem of *maculāre* to stain + -URE. Cf F. *maculature* (Cotgr.), G. *makulatur.*] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Maculatures*, blotting or waste papers 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Maculature* or *Macle*, a waste Sheet of printed Paper. 1721 BAILEY, *Maculature*, a Waste or blotting Paper.

Macule (mæ·kiŭl), *sb.* Also 6 *Sc* macull, makle. [f. L. *macula*, either directly or through F. *macule.*] A blemish, spot *Obs.* in general sense.

1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* K v b, It is a perle whiche is without macule or spotte 1490 — *Eneydos* XXIX 113 The throte quycke, and without spotte or macule. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii 152 But ony spot or macull doing spring. *Ibid.* lxxxv. 22 Haile, moder and maid but makle!

b. *Path.* = MACULA.

1863 *Edinb Med. Jrnl* Jan. 599 Skin diseases 1 Macules and Deformities. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 465 The eruption commonly consists of macules.

c. *Printing.* A blur causing the impression of a page to appear double; = MACKLE *sb.*

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 775 Instead of its being a macule, it is nothing more than [etc]

Macule (mæ·kiŭl), *v.* [f. F. *maculer*, f. *macule* a spot.] *trans.* To spot, stain. *Obs* in general use.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* (1889) 261, I byleue not that this poure [man] may be maculed ne gylty of the blame.

b. *Printing* = MACKLE *v* (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* s.v, If the joints of the tympan, or the head, or the nut of the spindle be loose, or any accident happen in pulling, so that the impression be somewhat doubled, and not clear, it is said to be maculed *Ibid.* 775. I have heard many complaints of the middle pages of a twelves form maculing at a two-pull press.

Maculiferous (mæ·kiŭli·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. MACULE + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing or marked by spots, spotty.

1853 HERSCHEL *Pop Lect. Sci.* II XXXV (1873) 77 The maculiferous belts of the sun

Maculose (mæ·kiŭlōs), *a.* [ad L. *maculōs-us*, f. *macula* spot.] Full of spots; spotted.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 124 A . maculose, dentated band. 1861 HAGEN *Syn. Neuroptera N. Amer.* 341 (Smithsonian Collect. IV.).

Ma·culous, *a. rare*−°. [See -OUS.] = prec.

1668 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 366/1 A Masculous [*sic. in the 'Table'* Maculous], or spotted Cramp fish, hath the Eyes turned into black round spots. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Maculous* or *Maculose*, troubled or affected with Spots, Defects, or natural Deformities. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos Lex.*

Macute (măkiū·t). Also 8 macuta, macute, macoute, 8–9 macuta. [ad. native African *macuta.*] At the beginning of the 18th c., said to be the name for one of the pieces of cloth used as money by the negroes of the Congo. Subsequently used in the W. African trade as the name for a money of account (= 2000 cowries), and hence adopted by the Portuguese at Angola as a denomination in their local coinage (= 50 reis); the Sierra Leone Company also issued (1791–1805) pieces of 1, 2, 5 and 10 macutes, the silver macute being worth about 4½*d.* sterling. The account given by Montesquieu (quot. 1748), and adopted by Mill and other English writers on political economy, appears to be based on misapprehension.

1704 tr *Merolla's Voy Congo* in *Churchill's Voy* I. 740 The current Coins here are the Maccuta's, being certain pieces of Straw-Cloth of about the largeness of a Sheet of Pastboard each. 1704 tr. *Acc. Gattina's Voy Congo* ibid I 620 There is but little Mony passes in that Country, but instead of it they buy and sell with Maccutes The Maccutes are pieces of coarse Cotton Cloth . five Ells long, and cost 200 Reys the Piece. *Ibid*, Two thousand of them [Zimbis] are worth a Maccute. 1748 NUGENT tr *Montesquieu's Spirit Laws* XXII. viii (1752) 77 The negroes on the coast of Africa have a sign of value without money It is a sign merely ideal .. A certain commodity or merchandise is worth three macoutes, another six macoutes; another ten macoutes . The price is formed by a comparison of all merchandises with each other. They have therefore no particular money; but each kind of merchandise is money to the other 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict*, *Macuta.* 1848 J. S. MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. VII. § 1.

† **Mad,** *sb.*1 *Obs* (? exc. *dial*) [var of MATHE.]

1. A maggot or grub; *esp.* the larva of the blow-fly, which causes a disease in sheep. Also *pl*, the disease so caused.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* I. (1878) 209 Sheepe wrigling taile hath mads without faile 1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 6 Lambes that wriggle theyre tayles..are to bee searched, for fear of maddes breedinge. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* 273 *Madds*, a Disease in Sheep 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III. 268/1 Keep Sheeps Tails from Maggots and Mads.

2 An earthworm.

1586 WARNER *Alb Eng* II. IX 41 Content thee, Daphles, mooles take mads. 1592 *Ibid*, VII XXXVII. 180 Here maiest thou feast thee with a Made 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 361 Earth-worms or mads stamped and laid too are verie good to cure the biting of scorpions. 1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C Words*, *Mad*, an earth-worm.

Mad (mæd), *sb* 2 *dial.* and *U. S. slang.* [subst. use of MAD *a.*] Madness, fury, anger.

1847–89 HALLIWELL, *Mad*, madness, intoxication *Glouc* 1884 *Century Mag* Nov 57/2 His mad was getting up 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 487/2 Let the pony get his mad up.

Mad (mæd), *a.* Forms: 1 ġemǽd(e)d, 3-4 med(d, medde, 3-6 madd(e, (5 made, maad), 3- mad. [Aphetic repr. OE *ġemǽd(e)d* (see AMAD), pa. pple. of **ġemǽdan* to render insane, f *ġemǽd* insane ('*vecors*, ġemaad', Corpus Gl), corresponding to OS. *gimēd* foolish, OHG. *gameit*, *kimeit*, foolish, vain, boastful (MHG. *gimeit* merry, stately, handsome), Goth. *gamaiþs* crippled:—OTeut. **ga-maiðo-*, f. **ga-* prehx (Y-) + **maiðo-* :—pre-Teut **moitó-*, pa. pple of the Indogermanic root **mei-* to change (cf. L. *mūtāre*). The primary sense of **maiðo-* changed, appears in the derivative Goth. *maidjan* to change, adulterate (*in-maideins* exchange); the corresponding ON. *meiða* means to cripple (cf. the sense of the Goth. adj. above) The OE. *mǽd* adj, without prefix, app. occurs once in the compound *mǽdmód* folly.

It is commonly stated that the OE (*ġe*)*mǽd* survived into ME in the form *mǽd*, *mēd* The examples cited are the following *c* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* VIII. 31 For-thi on molde y waxe mot (riming with *blod* in the next line but one, with *wot*, *lot* in the previous quatrain) *c* 1425 *Seven Sages* (P) 2091 To sla the childe he was ful rade, He ferde as man that was made. *c* 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Ritson) 2001 Lybeaus began to swete, Ther he satte yn hys sete, Maad as he were (the earlier texts read quite differently). In the first quot. the text is certainly corrupt (? read *wod · blod*); the later quots. do not prove the length of the vowel]

1. Suffering from mental disease; beside oneself, out of one's mind; insane, lunatic. In mod use chiefly with a more restricted application, implying violent excitement or extravagant delusions: Maniacal, frenzied.

The word has always had some tinge of contempt or disgust, and would now be quite inappropriate in medical use, or in referring sympathetically to an insane person as the subject of an affliction.

a 1000 *Riddles* xii. 6 Ic þæs nowhit wat þæt heo swa ġemædde mode bestolene Dæde ġedwolene deorab mine Won wisan ġehwam. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 347/19 *Amens*, ġemæd. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* ibid 513/33 *Uecordam*, ġemædedne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 46 For certes such a maladie . It myghte make a wisman madd. *Ibid.* II. 144 And if .. hir list noght to be gladd, He berth an hond that sche is madd. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 319/1 Madde, or wood, *amens*, *demens*, *furiosus.* 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xx. 213 Whyche duke or erle happeth to wex madde so that al alone as a fole he gothe renning by wodes and hedges. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix. 12 Gife I be sorrowfull and sad, Than will thay say that I am mad 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* II ii. 11 Wast thou mad, That thus so madlie thou didst answere me? 1590 SWINBURNE *Treat. Test.* 37 They did see him hisse like a goose or barke lyke a dogge, or play such other parts as madfolks vse to doo 1611 BIBLE *John* x. 20 And many of them said, He hath a deuill, and is mad, why heare ye him? 1664–5 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Jan., He told me what a mad freaking fellow Sir Ellis Layton hath been, and is, and once at Antwerp was really mad. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. VIII, Some of them, upon hearing me talk so wildly, thought I was mad 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1729 (1847) 15/1 If a man tells me that he 'sees' this [a ruffian with a drawn sword] and in consternation calls to me to look at it I pronounce him to be mad. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. v. i, And then to hear a dead man chatter Is enough to drive one mad

absol. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 106 She saw slow Philips creep like Tate's poor page, And all the mighty Mad in Dennis rage.

b. Phrases, *To* † *fall, go, run mad.*

1589 RIDER *Bibl Schol*, Running madde, *Bacchatus.* 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, III i 212 Nay, if thou melt, then will she runne madde. 1654 R CODRINGTON tr. *Institus*, etc 567 Being troubled in his Conscience he did fall mad. 1670 G H *Hist Cardinals* II. III. 191 Seeing Nini preferr'd, [he] was ready to run mad. *c* 1709 LADY M W MONTAGU *Let to Mrs Hewet* 12 Nov, You have not then received my letter? Well! I shall run mad. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ* I. (1874) 27 A perversion of gospel-teaching which had gained ground in his day to the extent of becoming a popular frenzy People went literally mad. *fig.* 1735 POPE *Prol Sat* 188 It is not Poetry, but Prose run mad 1762 WESLEY *Jrnl* 6 Nov, I hat manner of writing, in prose run mad, I cordially dislike

c. *Like mad*: literally, in the manner of one who is mad; hence, furiously, with excessive violence or enthusiasm. Also † *like any mad*, † *for mad.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 110 (Thornton MS) It marrede, it mournede, it moyssede for madde. [1530 PALSGR 572/1, I go madde, I go up and downe lyke a madde body, *je cours les rues*] 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath* III VII. (1712) 108 For she was then seen in her fetters, running about like mad 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 13 June, Thence by coach, with a mad coachman, that drove like mad 1732 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Trag.* II. XII, My reeling head! which aches like any mad. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 118 Several Harlequins, and other ludicrous Forms, that jump'd and ran about like mad 1745 C. J. HAMILTON in *Academy* 18 Nov. (1893) 410/3 They were Shooting at ye Standards Like Mad. 1884 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett* (1894) I 262 We are writing like mad for the post. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin Gt. Mutiny* 101 We heard our fellows cheering like mad

d. *transf* of the effects of alcoholic drink.

1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy S Seas* 19 Being drunk and mad with Liquor, they plunder'd Chests and Cabins.

† e Causing madness. *Obs rare.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 41 b, There is another kind of the self same name which is called mad Dwale. Which being drunken sheweth wonders by a certain false shewe of imagination 1658 ROWLAND tr *Mouffet's Theat Ins* 909 There is also another kinde of pernicious honey made, which from the madness that it causeth, is termed Mad honey. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* IV. 1 1890 Pow'r like new Wine, does your weak Brain surprize, And it's mad Fumes, in hot Discourses rise

2 Foolish, unwise Now only in stronger sense (corresponding to the modern restricted application of sense 1): Extravagantly or wildly foolish; ruinously imprudent.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) I. 412 *Ineptus*, ġemedid. *Ibid.* U. 36 *Uanus*, ġemaeded *a* 1300 *Body & Soul* (MS. Laud 108) 100, I þolede þe and [dude] as mad to be maister and i þi cnaue 13 *E. E Allit P* A 267 Me þynk þe put in a mad porpose, & busyez þe aboute a raysoun bref. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1864 Me meruellis of þi momlyng & þi mad wordes. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks* (1573) 349/1 Is not this a madde manner of prayer that men vse to our Lady? 1600 SHAKS *A. V L* III II. 438, I draue my Sutor from his mad humor of loue to a liuing humor of madnes. 1608 MIDDLETON (*title*) A Mad World my Masters. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl* II 2, I saide of laughter, It is mad: and of mirth, What doeth it? 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S Seas* Pref 14 Our Attempt for Liberty in sailing with such a number of People, stow'd in a Long Boat, has been censur'd as a mad Undertaking 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* V I 643 The chief justice was not mad enough to risk a quarrel on such a subject. 1864 BROWNING *Confessions* IX, How sad and bad and mad it was—But then, how it was sweet! 1878 B TAYLOR *Deukalion* I II. 27 Was I mad, To fear, one moment, thou couldst ever die?

quasi-adv 13.. *E. E. Allit P* A. 1166 Hit payed hym not þat I so flone, Ouer meruelous merez so mad arayed

† 3. Stupefied with astonishment, fear, or suffering; dazed. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 10310 For þat bright nes was he sa radd, þat he stode still als he war madd. *Ibid* 10851 Sant gabriel..said her till, 'Maria, quarfor es þou madd? Es þe na nede to be radd'. *Ibid.* 24886 All þaa þat in þat ferr cost fard War medd [*Gött* mad, *Edin.* med] quen þai him [*sc* the angel] sagh and herd *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11542 Þus in pouert am I pyght, put vnder fote, þat makes me full mad, & mournes in my hert.

4. Carried away by enthusiasm or desire; wildly excited; infatuated. Const. *about*, *after*, *for*, † *of*, *on*, *upon.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7604 Out of mesure was he glad, Opon þat mayden he was al mad 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* V III. 260 He loued her, for indeede he was madde for her. 1611 BIBLE *Jer* I 38 It is the land of grauen images, and they are madde vpon their idoles. 1614 B. JONSON *Bartholl. Fair* I. (1631) 9, I thought he would ha' runne madde o' the blacke boy in Bucklers bury 1678 RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 7, I cannot be perswaded that the people are so very mad of Acorns, but that they could be well content to

eat the Bread of civil persons 1690 W WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 283 He began to be mad on her. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* Pref. A 4, The World is running mad after Farce,—the Extremitie of bad Poetry. 1700 — *Cinyras & Myrrha* 128 Mad with desire, she ruminates her Sin And wishes all her Wishes o'er again 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ix. (1840) 208 They were mad upon their journey 1744 H. WALPOLE *Corr* (ed. 3) I. cv 350 We are now mad about tar-water 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II I. 175 The people were mad with loyal enthusiasm. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) II. vii 42 When all the world seemed mad after monks. 1881 TENNYSON *Heavy Brigade* iii, O mad for the charge and the battle were we.

b. Wildly desirous *to* do something. Now *rare.*

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Wom beware Wom* III. ii, This makes me madder to enjoy him now. 1732 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady* 178 All mad to speak, and none to hearken. 1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* IV ix 166 Every honest cottager was so mad to pursue it after his own mode, that [etc]. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* I, Mad to wreak His vengeance for his violated child On Roderick's head.

c. Frequently used as the second element in combinations, as *music-mad, poetry-mad.*

5. 'Beside oneself' with anger; moved to uncontrollable rage; furious. Now only *colloq.* (In many dialects in Great Britain and the U. S. the ordinary word for 'angry'.)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 17595 For-þi þaa Iuus war full medd, Þair sandes come again vn-spedd. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 608 Þys lady Venus was al glad, Þe oþere were for wrayth al mad. 14.. *Arthur* 234 Whan þis lettre was open & rad, Þe bretouns & alle men were mad, And wolde þe messager scle. 1539 BIBLE *Ps.* cii. 8 They that are mad vpon me, are sworne together agaynst me. [Similarly, 1611; the Heb. word literally means 'insane'.] 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 75 They which for familiarity sake used moderation before, now were exceedingly moved and mad with us *a* 1604 — *Chron Irel* (1633) 125 Roderic was mad, and in his rage, caused his pledges head to be cut off. 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II. 155 Whereat the merchant was so mad, and so transported with passion, that he knew not what to say 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* III. Wks 1716 III 184 That makes them so mad at me, when I touch the Craft by which they get their Wealth 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 350 You are mad to hear other's Works commended. 1766 GARRICK *Neck or Nothing* I ii, He was damned mad that he could not be at the wedding 1806 *Simple Narrative* II. 9 I'll pump out of her how she got the book,—how deuced mad she will be. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr N Forest* vii, He thought you would be mad at the idea of this injustice. 1867 TROLLOPE *Last Chron. Barset* (1869) II. i. 4, I am sometimes so mad with myself when I think over it all,—that I should like to blow my brains out

6. Of an animal: Abnormally furious, rabid. Often said of bulls; also, in a more specific sense, of dogs, horses, etc suffering from rabies.

The sense appears to be of late emergence; before the 16th c. it was expressed by WOOD *a.*

1538 [implied in MADNESS 1] 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s v. *Furibundus, Canis furibundus*, a madde dogge. *Taurus furibundus*, a madde bull 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 463 Dogges after they had eaten the sacrament, ranne madde 1590 SHAKS *Com Err* v. i 70 1702 in *12th Rep Hist MSS. Comm.* App III. 7 A great Mad Bull to be turned loose in the Game place, with Fire-works all over him. 1766 GOLDSM. *Elegy Mad Dog* 20 The dog, to gain some private ends, Went mad, and bit the man 1769 PENNANT *Zool* III. 315 Fish thus affected the Thames fishermen call mad bleaks. 1800 *Med Jrnl* IV. 58 Keep the dogs, or other animals, supposed mad, shut up safely in a convenient place for five or six weeks 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, A thundering alarm of 'Mad Bull' was raised

†**b.** *Mad dog* another name for HUFF-CAP. *Obs.*

1577 [See HUFF-CAP B 1].

7. Uncontrolled by reason; passing all rational bounds in demeanour or conduct; extravagant in gaiety; wild.

1597, 1635 Mad Greeke [see GREEK *sb* 5]. 1598 MARSTON in *Shaks C Praise* 29 Why, how now, currish, mad Athenian? 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 377 A merry mad maker as they call Poets now, was he, which made this for John Calfe 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 338 You will heare mad work shortly, for the Jesuit is at worke. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I 244 He..was engaged in a mad ramble after pleasure and minded no business 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 10 The mad sallies of intemperance and debauchery 1777 MME D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 7 Apr., The sweet little thing was quite in mad spirits. 1862 G MEREDITH *Marian* iii, She is steadfast as a star, And yet the maddest maiden 1873 OUIDA *Pascarèl* I. 69 They would play me all sorts of sweet little mad *canzoni*

b. *transf.* Of storm, wind: Wild, violent.

1836 MRS BROWNING *Poet's Vow* I xiii, Mad winds that howling go From east to west 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 50 Here the mad gale had rioted and thrown Far drifts of snowy petals

8. Proverbs. *As mad as a buck, a hatter, a March hare* (see HARE *sb* 1 b), etc.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replycacion* 35 Thou madde Marche hare. 1529 [see HARE *sb.* 1 b]. 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* III i. 72 It would make a man mad as a Bucke to be so bought and sold 1609 *Ev Wom. in Humor* I in Bullen *Old Plays* IV. 314 If he were as madde as a weaver 1626 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* I. ii, Monsieur Shattillion's mad Mad as May butter, And which is more, mad for a wench 1837–40, 1857 [see HATTER 1]. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* x, We were chaffing Derby Oaks—until he was as mad as a hatter 1901 T. RATCLIFFE in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 501/2 In Derbyshire .. there is no commoner saying to express anger shown by any one than to say that he or she was 'as mad as a tup'.

9. *Comb*, parasynthetic, as *mad-blooded, -humoured, -mooded, -pated* adjs.; with adjs, indicating some condition that proceeds from, resembles, or results in madness, as †*mad-angry, -blazing, -drunk,* †*-hardy* (hence †*mad-hardiness*), †*-hungry*; †*-merry*, †*-proud*, †*-red* adjs.; also *mad-like* adj. and in attributive combinations of the adj. used *absol.*, as **mad nurse** (*colloq.*) a nurse attending on insane patients; MAD-DOCTOR, MADHOUSE.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, *Madde angrie, or raging madde, *saevus, furiosus.* 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* v. 142 Whose Prince mad angry for being discovered, assayling with a sudden furie the Granadan Galley, easily tooke her. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v vii, *Mad-blazing with flame of all imaginable tints. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh* 84 He was a *mad blooded rip that cared for nothing. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 32, I have neighbours that go *mad-drunk about the streets. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 33 He was mad drunk, and did not know what he was doing. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 28 Of the hye pride of herte whiche is in reproche, and maye be called *madhardynesse *Ibid.* 35 *Madhardy men of our cyte of Rome. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Dec., Knipp, who is the most excellent *mad-humoured thing, and sings the noblest that ever I heard. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir* Plays 1873 II 233 Such *mad hungrie men, as well may eate Hote coles of fire. 1836 [G E INMAN] *Sir Orfeo* 6 With a *mad-like dreaminess crying. 1887 P. M NEILL *Blawearie* 144 The mad like act would never have been heard of. 1599 *Sir John Oldcastle* (1600) C 4, Ye olde *mad merry Constable, art thou aduisde of that? 1609 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 30 The wicked are often merrie, sometime mad-merry 1583 T WATSON *Centurie of Loue* lii Poems (Arb) 88 *Mad mooded Loue vsurping Reasons place 1753 *The World* No 23 P 7 After such hospitals are built, and doctors, surgeons, apothecaries and *mad nurses provided 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) II. 223 Your *mad-pated Julia. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 605/15 *Producnlus*, *madprud 1614 LODGE *Seneca, Life* ix, This Prince waxed *mad red with anger.

Mad (mæd), *v.* [f. MAD *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make mad, in various senses of the adj; to madden, make insane; † to render foolish; † to bewilder, stupefy, daze; to infuriate, enrage. Now *rare* exc. *U.S. colloq*, to exasperate.

1399 LANGL. *Rich Redeles* i. 63 And no soule persone to punnyshe þe wrongis; And þat maddid þi men *Ibid.* II 132 With many derke mystis þat maddid her eyne *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8061 So full are þo faire fild of dessait, And men for to mad is most þere dessyre. 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* iv. 125 The deuell hath with horrible bewitchyng madded their myndes. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 41 Nothing so much doth macerate and mad mee. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII xv. 679 The Elephants also affrighted and madded ran from the wings. 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* II iii vii 425 He plaid on his drumme and by that meanes madded her more 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* iv. i, O Hell! it mads my reason but to think on't 1810 CRABBE *Borough* viii, Again! By Heav'n, it mads me 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I 22 Sin Mads the ill-counsell'd heart. 1863 J WEISS *Life T Parker* I 191 You have madded Parker and in this way he shews his spite

2 *intr.* To be or to become mad; to act like a madman, rage, behave furiously Now *rare.*

a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 1072 Richesse a robe of purpre on hadde, Ne trowe not that I lye or madde. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvi 24 Festus with greet vois seyde, Poul, thou maddist, or wexist wood. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 373 Suffiseth thee, but if thy wittes madde To han as greet a grace as Noe hadde. *c* 1394 *P Pl. Crede* 280 'Alas!' quaþ þe frier 'almost y madde in mynde, To sen houȝ þis Minoures many men begyleth!' *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 930, I. muse so, that vn to lite I madde *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 319/2 Maddyn, or dotyn, *desipio* Maddyn, or waxyn woode, *insanio, furio* 1529 LUPSET *Charity* (1539) 23, I maye loue for my sensuall luste, as when .. I madde or dote vppon women 1530 PALSGR 616/1, I madde, I waxe or become mad, *je enraige* I holde my lyfe on it the felowe maddeth 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep* (1577) 310 He brawleth and maddeth with the maids 1873 M ARNOLD *Lit & Dogma* (1876) 148 The unclean spirits came raging and madding before him.

†**b.** Phrase, *To go* or *run madding Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ii § 5 (1622) 205 Wee runne madding after Gold 1621 T WILLIAMSON tr *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 25 Ouer violent passions of the minde ouerwhelme the soule, making it to goe gadding and madding heere and there to and fro. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I 79 Going thus arming daily more and more, and madding up and down the streets *a* 1691 POCOCK *Theol Wks* (1740) II. 195/1 A mad-headed, unruly heifer, that .runs wantonly madding about.

†**c.** To become infatuated Const. *after, upon.*

1594 KYD *Cornelia* I 60 A martiall people madding after Armes. 1624 F WHITE *Repl Fisher* 555 The practise of your people madding vpon the merits of Saints, and contemning the merits of Christ is intollerable.

Madagass. Also **Madegass, Madecass.** [Variant of MALAGASH.]

1. A native or inhabitant of Madagascar.

1793 TRAPP tr *Rochon's Voy. Madagascar* 33 The inhabitants of Madagascar call themselves indistinctly Malegashes, or Madecasses. 1815 A BURN *Mem* v (1816) 208 It is lamentable that some attempts are not made to convert the Madagasses to Christianity 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 259/2 The Madegasses have made considerable progress in the arts of civilization

2 A negro of Jamaica, having skin less black and hair less crisped than the ordinary negro.

1873 GARDNER *Hist. Jamaica* II iv 97 The term Madagass is still applied to certain light complexioned negroes, especially those whose hair is less woolly than common.

Madam (mæ·dəm), *sb* Forms: 3–6 **madame,** 4–5 **madaum** *Sc.* **madem(e,** 5 **maydame,** 6 **maddame,** 4–9 **madame,** 4– **madam.** [a. OF. *ma dame* (in mod.Fr. written MADAME), literally, 'my lady' (see DAME, DAM), corresp. etymologically to It. *madonna, monna,* med.L. *mea domina.*

The spelling *madame* is still preferred by some writers, but the more general and convenient practice is to write *madam* when the word is used as English, and MADAME when it is used as a foreign title. For the plural (in sense 1) MESDAMES is now used; the Eng. plural is obs. exc. in sense 3]

1. A form of respectful or polite address (substituted for the name) originally used by servants in speaking to their mistress, and by people generally in speaking to a lady of high rank; subsequently used with progressively extended application, and now capable of being (in certain circumstances) employed in addressing a woman of whatever rank or position. (Corresponding to SIR.)

The early occurrence of DAME in the sense of mother suggests that in AF. and early ME *ma dame* was very commonly used by children to their mother; but in the extant examples the mother so addressed is a queen or a lady of very high rank In Chaucer's time (*C. T. Prol* 376) to be addressed as *madame* was one of the advantages which a citizen's wife gained by her husband's being made alderman; this probably indicates the lowest social grade in which at that time the title could be claimed as a matter of customary right. In poetry of the 14th and 15th c. the lover often addresses his mistress as *madame.* Nuns (originally only the elder ones . see quot. *c* 1400) were called *madame* down to the Reformation.

While in France the title has (with certain customary exceptions) been confined to married women, in England no such rule has been generally adopted, though there are traces of a tendency in the 16–17th c. to address matrons as 'madam' and spinsters as 'mistress'.

From the 17th c. *madam* has been the title normally used in beginning or subscribing a letter to a woman of any station, except where the use of the name (as in 'Dear Mrs. A.' etc) is permitted ('my lady', etc not being admitted in epistolary usage). In oral use the title now rarely occurs; from the 18th c. it has been, except in very formal use, largely superseded by the contracted form MA'AM, which has itself in recent years been greatly restricted in currency; however, *madam* is in London and other towns still the word commonly used by salesmen to their female customers, and by persons in the position of servants to the public.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 832 Heo [*sc* Cordeille] sede. Mid hou mani kniȝtes is he come, þe oþer aȝen sede, Ma dame bote mid o man. *Ibid.* 5858 Certes ma dame quaþ þe king [to his stepmother] so ne may it noȝt be *a* 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 4340 (Gött) In chamber hendely he [Joseph] hir grett, And said, 'madam [*Cott* lauedi], cum to ȝour mett' *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 4644 (Kölbing) Þo bispac Wawain curteys [addressing his mother] Madame, purvaieþ ous harnais *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* L (*Katerine*) 658 [T]hane purphir sad till hir [*sc* the queen] alsone. 'dred nocht, mademe! It sall be done'. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 47 Ma dame, I am a man of thyne, That in thi Court have longe served *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 229 'Haile, modi qwene of Messidoyne' he maister-like said, Þare deyned him na daynte 'madame' hire to call. *Ibid* 874 Þen airis him on Alexander to his awen modire; 'Bees not a glopened, madame ne greued at my fadire' *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* 2210 'Damisel' þe ȝongest [nun] es, Þe elder 'madaum' & 'mastres'. Þe Priores als principall Es 'lady' & leder of þam all. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 785 'Maydame!' sche seid, 'gramercy of thi gret cortesy' *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v 1030 'Grace', scho cryit, 'for hym that deit on tre' Than Wallace said, 'Mademe, your noyis lat be'. 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* II. 1393 'Alas', he sayd, 'ma dame and patronesse, For sorowe I can nat my peynes expresse'. 1547 EARL SUSSEX in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser I II. 137 [To his wife] Madame thies be to signifie [etc.] *Ibid* 138 Thus, good Madame albeit [etc] 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* III 4664 The seilye Nun wyll thynk gret schame, Without scho callit be Madame 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen.* IV, II i. 109 And didst not thou desire me to be no more familiar with such poore people, saying, that ere long they should call me Madam? 1602 — *Ham* II ii 96 *Qu* More matter, with lesse Art *Pol* Madam, I sweare I vse no Art at all 1609 B. JONSON *Silent Woman* v (1620) O 2, *Tru* You see, what creatures you may bestow your fauours on, Madames. 1648 MILTON *Sonn.* x 11 *To the Lady Margaret Ley,* Though later born, than to have known the dayes Wherein your Father flourisht, yet by you Madam, me thinks I see him living yet. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), *Madam,* a Title of Honour, which is given as well in Writing as Speaking, to Women of Quality, as Princesses, Dutchesses, and others; but grown a little too common of late. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII vi, 'If you will have patience, madam', answered Mrs Miller, 'I will acquaint you who I am' 'I have no curiosity, madam, to know anything', cries Sophia. 1851 TENNYSON *To the Queen*, Take, Madam, this poor book of song. 1884 J QUINCY *Figures of Past* 325 'So you've been over the farm, Colonel Pickering', said my mother. 'Why, yes, Madame', was the reply, 'I have been all over the farm, and a weary tramp I've had of it' 1901 *Daily Chron* 10 Dec 5/2 The street-car conductors of Boston are compelled to address all their women passengers as 'madam'

b Non-vocatively, substituted for the name of a lady entitled to be addressed as 'madam'. ? *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 11 Sire, Madame the quene Pressyne your wyf is delyuered of thre doughtirs 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I ii. 9 Why Bastard? . When my Dimensions are as well compact As honest Madams issue? 1716 SWIFT *Phillis* Wks. 1755 III. II 159 Old madam, who went up to find What papers Phil had left behind 1720 — *Fates Clergym* ibid II. II 28 He kept a miserable house, but the blame was laid wholly upon madam; for the good doctor was always at his books 1762 BICKERSTAFFE *Love in Village* I ix. (1765) 18, I know what makes you false hearted to me, that you may keep company with young madam's waiting woman 1839–41 WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* XVII. II 93 It's very hard ma'am, that madam's maid is to go with her, and I'm not to go with *you*! ['Madam' is the lady of the house; the speaker is her sister-in-law's maid]

c. Used in contempt or anger. Chiefly *dial.*

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, I'll give it you, madam, if you don't do as you're bid.

2. As a prefixed title. †**a.** Prefixed to a first or sole name. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 121 She [the prioress] was cleped madame Eglentyne. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i 9 Goe to, sir, tell me do you know Madam Siluia? *Ibid.* II v. 8 But sirha, how did thy Master part with Madam Julia? 1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* II. ii, *Iason.* Madam Medea. *Medea.* Leaue circumstance, away. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. viii, etc [An unmarried young lady is referred to by servants and inferiors as 'Madam Sophia']

b. Prefixed to a surname: (*a*) Now in U S, and perh. formerly in England, the style of a woman who has a married son (whose wife has the style of 'Mrs.'). (*b*) *dial.* The style of a married woman of position, such as the squire's wife. (*c*) *U. S.* (see quot. 1809).

1703 PETIVER *Musei Petiver.* 94 Madam Elizabeth Glanville. To this Curious Gentlewoman I am obliged for an hundred Insects 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4106/4 Madam Clark of Yeovil, Mrs Jervice of Favent *a* 1774 GOLDSM *Elegy on Mrs Blaize*, Good people all, with one accord Lament for Madam Blaize 1809 KENDALL *Trav* II. xxxviii 44 It has been, and still is the practice, to prefix to the name of a deceased female of some consideration .. the title of madam *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Madam*, a term of respect to gentlewomen; below *lady*, but above *mistress* In a village, the Esquire's wife must have *madam* prefixed to her surname. The parson's wife, if he be a doctor, or a man of genteel figure, must be *madam* too 1849 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* I ix 162 The title of Madam is sometimes given here [in Boston], and generally in the South, to a mother whose son has married, and the daughter-in-law is then called Mrs.

†**c.** *Madame regent* = queen regent Also *fig. Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 53 [to Pallas] Pryuces moost pusant All other transcendyng Madame regent of the seyence seuyn *Ibid.* 951. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 84 Nowe was there lodged also Madame Regent, the kyng's mother, and all hir trayn of ladys and gentillwomen.

†**d.** In playful or derisive uses. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M* I ii 43 Behold, behold, where madam Mitigation comes. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl* IV, Naye, make his honest and chast wyfe no better Then a madam makarell. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* II ii, 'Tis not your new Mistresse, Your goodly Madam Merchant, shall triumph On my detection. 1670 EACHARD *Cont Clergy* 28 After a lad has taken his leave of Madam University, he is not likely to deal with much Latine 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II 250 But madam Panther, you, though more sincere, Are not so wise as your adulterer *a* 1806 H K WHITE *My Study*, The ideal flights of Madam Brain.

3. A woman who is addressed as 'madam'. †**a.** A lady of rank or station. Also *fig. Obs.*

1543 BALE *Yet a Course* 38 b, She [holy church] became a glorYouse madame of the earth. 1550 — *Image Both Ch* Pref. A vj b, I hey have alwaies for lucres sake, gloriously e garnished their holy mother, the madame of mischiefe and proude synagog of Sathan wt golde, siluer [etc] 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* Epit Preceptes A ij b, His grandmother a sober matrone and vertuous old maddame 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. i. (Arb) 149 As we see in these great Madames of honour. 1616 R C. *Times' Whistle*, etc. (1871) 134 'I is certaine he had been a knight a[t] lest, And made his wife (what she hath lookt for long) A Madame *appositively* 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I i, The want of one [*sc* a male heir] Swells my young Mistresses, and their madam mother With hopes above their birth, and scale.

b. The mistress of a house. Now only *U. S. vulgar.*

1824 GALT *Rothelan* II. xv, We shall use a little more freedom with the madam of the mansion. 1879 FOURGE *Fool's Err.* xv 75 Well, Colonel, . I've brought back the books I borrowed of the madam the other day

c In derisive or opprobrious use (*a*) An affected fine lady. †(*b*) A kept mistress, a courtesan, prostitute (*obs*). (*c*) Used as a general term of contempt for a female: a 'hussy', 'minx'.

These uses may perhaps, so far as origin is concerned, belong partly to MADAME, as being more or less due to prejudice against foreign women. Cf *'Madam Van* [? i e a Dutchwoman' cf MADAME 1] a whore' (*Dict Cant Crew, a* 1700)

(*a*) 1598 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* In Lect. B 2, Let me alone, the Madams call for thee I onging to laugh at thy wits pouertie 1623 MASSINGER *Dk Milan* III ii, Fine meeters To tinckle in the eares of ignoiant Madams 1664 POWER *Exp Phitos* I ii Ovid's Lydian-Spinstresse, that proud Madam which Pallas, for her Rivalship transform'd into the Spider 1682 O N *Boileau's Lutrin* I Argt II Thus Queasie Madams meat forbear Untill they read, The Bill of Fare 1725 *New Cant. Dict*, *Mistress Princum-Prancum*, such a stiff, over-nice, precise Madam 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* III 57 What should I care what those fine Madams says of me! 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Honeymoon* XXII, She was far too pamper'd a madam.

(*b*) 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV 139 Hide-Park may be term'd the Market of Madams, or Lady-Fair 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil* No 28 (1754) 152 At Oxford several of our most celebrated and right beautiful madams would pluck off their fine feathers, and betake themselves to an honest livelihood. 1747 *Gentl Mag* 96 On a Gentleman who mistook a Kept Madam for a Lady of Fashion 1761 *Ann. Reg.* II 66 He indulged himself and madam with green peas at five shillings a quart

(*c*) 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Middlesex Elect* ii. Wks. 1816 IV. 183 I'd make the madams squall 1874 S BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* I 68 'I do not think they [hop-pickers] are troubled with much shyness' 'O, not a bit of it, Sir Charles they're brazen madams, and quite above my hands'.

†**4.** *Comb.* (*appositive*). *Obs.*

1593 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 174 Floori-hing London, the Staple of Wealth, & Madame-towne of the Realme.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Ma'damish** *a.*, like a 'fine lady'; †**Ma'damship.**

1620 *Swetnam Arraigned* (1880) 62, I thanke your Madame-ship, Ime glad o' this 1881 J. YOUNGER *Autobiog.* xv. 171 The mistress at home grew quite madamish.

Madam (mæ dəm), *v.* [f. MADAM *sb.*] *trans.* To address as 'madam'. †Also with *up*

1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes & B* 7 She would be Madam'd, Worship'd, Ladifide 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* III. i. (1671) 33 Madam me no Madam. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 58 In came the coachman.. and madamed me up strangely 1748 — *Clarissa* Wks 1883 VIII. 447, I am Madam'd up perhaps to matrimonial perfection. 1889 *Examiner* 116/1 The sparring scene between her and Mrs. Chatterley, wherein they 'Madam' each other with genteel petulance.

‖ **Madame** (madam; often mădā m, or anglicized mædəm). Also **madam.** Pl. MESDAMES; †**madames.** [Fr. · see MADAM *sb.*

The uses in which the word is meant to represent a foreign title are treated in the present article, although in early examples the spelling is often *madam* For *madame*, when it is a mere variant spelling of the Eng word, see MADAM]

1. The title prefixed to the surname of a French married woman (corresponding to the Eng. 'Mrs.', 'Lady', etc, according to degree of rank). Abbreviated *Mme*, in Eng. books and newspapers *Mdme.* often occurs

In English use it is very commonly applied to a married woman belonging to any foreign nation (substituted, e.g, for the Ger *Frau* or the Du *Mevrouw*). It is also frequently assumed (instead of 'Mrs.') by English or American professional singers or musicians, and by women engaged in businesses such as dressmaking, in which native taste or skill is reputed to be inferior to that of Frenchwomen.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* XV. § 155 One day he visited madam Turyn 1699 PETIVER *Musei Petiver.* 46 Madam Margaretha Hendrina van Otteren, Widow to Dr Oldenland. 1706 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* 18 May (1857) VI. 46 Mrs. Skelton, daughter to Madam Orfeur. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x, 'The Lady's name', said Ralph, 'is Mantalini—Madame Mantalini' 1871 E C G. MURRAY *Member for Paris* I. 258 One of Madame Roderheim's plushed footmen. *Ibid.* 296 'Father Glabre never talks politics', answered Mdme. de Margauld 1877 J. GRANT *Six Yrs Ago* II 188 Madame von Hohenthal 1888 MAPLESON *Mem.* (ed. 2) I 193 Mdme Christine Nilsson.

b. Used (both vocatively and otherwise) with omission of the name, or in substitution for it.

1853 BRONTË *Villette* XIV, As soon as Georgette was well, Madame sent her away into the country 1894 S J WEYMAN *Man in Black* 198 Presently madame followed her example

†**2.** The title given to female members of the French royal family; a French princess; *spec.* the eldest daughter of the French king or of the dauphin; in the reign of Louis XIV, the wife of MONSIEUR, the king's only brother. *Obs*

1670 G H *Hist Cardinals* I i 14 In the presence of Madam Royall in Turin 1679 *Marriage Charles II*, 7 Next to her followed Madam. 1701 *Lond. Gaz* No 3714/3 Madame does not yet give Audience. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I 302 The King of France had courted Madame Soissons, and made a shew of courting Madame [*sc* the Duchess of Orleans] 1765 *Ann. Reg* 112 Don Philip, duke of Parma, has left issue, by the late madame of France, a prince and a princess 1766 *Ibid* II 4 The Madames of France were much devoted to reading in their private apartments 1798 R. C DALLAS tr. *Clery's Jrnl Occur Louis XVI* 40 A small antichamber almost without light, was occupied by Madame Royale and Madame Elizabeth

†**3.** A French married woman; a Frenchman's wife. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, I i 23 The Madams too, not vs'd to toyle, did almost sweat to beare The Pride vpon them. *Ibid* III v 28 *Dolphin* By Faith and Honor, Our Madames mock at vs 1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* IV i, I would tell you, which Madame lou'd a Monsieur 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* cxlvii, In which [a Chariot] they meane to Paris him to bring, To make sport to their Madames and their Boyes 1765 BICKERSTAFFE *Maid of Mill* I. vi II When I was on my travels, among the madames, and signoras, we never saluted more than the tip of the ear

Madamoiselle, obs variant of MADEMOISELLE

Madane, obs. form of MAIDEN.

Madapollam (mædăpp'lăm). Also **-polland, -polam.** [From *Madapollam* (*Mādhava-palam*), a suburb of Narsapur, Madras presidency.] A kind of cotton cloth, orig manufactured at Madapollam, and afterwards imitated on the British looms, and exported in great quantities to India

1832 in M Russell *Egypt* VIII. (1853) 327 He intends to send long cloths, madapollands [etc] 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Madapollam*, a kind of fine long cloth, shipped to the Eastern markets. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlework, Madapolams*, a coarse description of calico cloth, of a stiff, heavy make, originally of Indian manufacture, where it was employed for Quilts. 1885 *Manch Exam.* 31 Dec. 4/4 Buff-end madapollams

Ma'd-apple. [A translation of mod L *mālum insānum*, a corruption of the oriental word which appears variously as *melongena, badingan*, BRINJAL Also called *raging* (*love*) *apple*: see RAGING *ppl a* 2.] The fruit of the EGG-PLANT.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. liv. 274 Madde or raging Apples. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 82/2 An Assirian Made Apple. The pod is whitish green, and the cup jagged [etc.] 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* 318 Mad Apple, *Solanum.* 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 202 Mad-Apple is also of this genus. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 785 Mad-apple, *Solanum Melongena.*

Madar: see MUDAR.

‖ **Madarosis** (mædărō'sis). *Med.* [mod L., a. Gr. *μαδάρωσις*, f. *μαδαρός* bald: see -OSIS] Loss of hair; esp. of that of the eyebrows.

1693 in *Blancard's Physical Dict.* (ed. 2). 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) In mod. Dicts.

†**Ma'dbrain,** *sb.* (and *a.*) *Obs.*

A. *sb.* A mad-brained person; a 'scatter-brain'

c 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sci* v i. E 1 b, Thou art some mad braine, or some foole. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* I A 3 Heer's a mad-braine a'th fi.st, whose prankes scorne to haue presidents. 1616 J DEACON *Tobacco Tortured* 57 Alas poore Tobacco thou that hast bene hitherto accompted.. the mad-braines merriment, and the vnthrifts pasport.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* = MAD-BRAINED.

1592 G HARVEY *Four Lett* 45, I haue seene the madbraynest Roister-doister in a countrey dashte out of countenaunce. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr* III. ii 10, I must forsooth be forst To give my hand Vnto a mad-braine rudesby 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 33 With mad-braine heat, Munster they enter 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 295 That wilde madbraine Falques.

Mad-brained (mæ dbrē'nd), *a.* Having or manifesting a mad brain, hot-headed, uncontrolled.

1577 G HARVEY *Letter bk* (Camden) 57 And Skelton that same madbraynd knave Look how he knawes a deade horse boane 1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr* III ii 165 This mad-brain'd bridegroome tooke him such a cuffe, That downe fell Priest and booke. 1607 — *Timon* V i 177 Giuing our holy Virgins to the staine Of contumelious, beastly, mad-brain'd warre 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch, Hen IV*, cxlvii, The Mad-Brain'd Spartacus 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I 104 The heedless levities of the one sex, and the mad-brained passions of the other 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* VI xx, A mad brained goblin for a guide. 1894 G M. FENN *Real Gold* 379 Your father's mad brained ideas

Madcap (mæ dkæp), *sb* and *a.* [f. MAD *a.* + CAP *sb.*; cf *fuddlecap, huffcap*]

A *sb.* †**a.** In early use, a madman, maniac (*obs rare*). **b.** One who acts like a maniac, a reckless, wildly impulsive person. In recent use often applied playfully to young women of lively and impulsive temperament.

1589 GREENE *Sp Masquerado* C 3 b, This crue of popish Madcaps 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* II. v. 8 Come-on you mad cap Ile to the Ale-house with you 1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt Hen IV* 19 There was Sir Hugh Linne, a good souldier, but a very mad-cap 1607 DEKKER *Northward Hoe* IV Wks 1873 III 57 What mad caps haue you in your house [Bedlam] 1667 DRYDEN *Secret Love* III i. (1668) 34 Lord, that such a Mad-Cap as I should ever live to be jealous' 1711 *Country-Man's Let to Curat* 12 There were some Mad-caps *alias* High Flyers, in the Council that opposed the granting of it 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* II (1876) 53, I should like to have seen that noble old madcap [Peterborough]. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* II 12 To be singing when Vesuvius was thundering was not unfitting the imperial madcap. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* i, On the boards she was the merriest, gayest, madcap in the world

B. *attrib* and *adj* Mad, 'crack-brained', reckless, wildly impulsive.

1588 SHAKS *L L L* II i 215 That last is Beroune, the mery mad-cap Lord. 1598 E GUILPIN *Skiad.* (1878) 27 When thou hast read this mad-cap stuffe 1619 FLETCHER *M Thomas* I iii, *Dor* And is your hate so mortall? *Mar* Not to his person, But to his qualities, his mad-cap follies 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag* (1824) 274 The thoughtless flow of mad cap spirits. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III ii, The madcap girl ran up to her mother 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Ecl.* IX. 43 Let the madcap billows in thunder break on the shore 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* II. XXXIII 233 Madcap republicans bent on disturbing the emperor's pleasure.

Madded (mæded), *ppl a.* Now *rare.* [f. MAD *v* + -ED 1.] Rendered mad, in various senses of the adj. **a.** Deprived of reason or intelligence. **b** Excited to fury, enraged

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps* XXII. VII, I am enclos'd with yong bulls madded rowt 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb* IV ii 313 All Curses madded Hecuba gaue the Greekes *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 290 The two Confitents were by the madded multitude stoned to death 1681 WHARTON *Disc. Soul World* Wks. (1683) 647 But Tycho-Brahe shall unfold to us this matter far different from the Madded Nursery of Peripateticks 1766 NICOL *Poems* 240 Shall I so besotted be And madded, as to sell My soul to flames? 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl* 101 Downward Sheer the madded torrent pours.

Madden (mæ d'n), *v.* [f. MAD *a.* + -EN 5.]

1. *intr* To become mad

1735 POPE *Prol Sat* 6 They rave, recite, and madden round the land 1796 MRS. M ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 8 My mind would madden at the retrospect of her injuries. 1808 *Noble Wanderers* II 85, I saw her strength wasting and maddened at the view! 1811 W R SPENCER *Poems* 19 My fierce steed maddens to be gone. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr* IX VII (1864) V 369 Whole populations maddening to avenge the cause of the injured Son of God 1858 H LAW *Christ is All, Numbers* 79 Malignant passions maddened in opposing breasts.

2. *trans.* To make mad; to drive out of one's mind, to excite to frenzy or uncontrollable anger.

1822 GOOD *Study Med* IV. 167 Opium maddens the head. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II v 105 It was enough to madden the most gentle. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* II. I 267 Fierce spirits, unrestrained by principle, maddened by fanaticism. 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* (1883) 119 The raging passion which maddens a crowd of Eastern fanatics.

Hence **Ma'ddened** *ppl. a.*, **Ma'ddening** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.* Also **Ma'ddeningly** *adv.*, in a maddening manner

a 1743 SAVAGE *To J Powell* 35 Calm, on the beach while maddening billows rave, He gains Philosophy from every wave 1775 ASH Suppl, *Maddening*, the act of making mad. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 79 The shrieks of

its maddened mother . did not arouse the sleeping nurse. 1822 Good *Study Med.* IV. 624 The burning and maddening pain..can rarely be alleviated but by opium. *a* 1861 Mrs. Browning *From Nonnus* Poems 1890 V. 85 She named her hero, and raged maddeningly Against the brine of waters. 1863 Woolner *My Beautiful Lady* Introd. 3 The wind Heaving the ocean into maddened arms That clutch and dash huge vessels on the rocks. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* (1900) 117/2 There never was such a maddening mouth since Eve's!

Madder (mæ·dəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **mædere, mæddre, mæderu, 3–7 mader, 4–5 madyr,** (5 **madur, maddyre, madre**), 5–6 **maddre,** 6–7 **mather,** (8 **maddar**), 4– **madder.** [OE. *mædere* wk. fem. corresp. to ON. *maðra* in place-names (Sw *madra,* dial *mådra, måra,* Norw. *modra, maure*); app. related in some way are MDu., MLG. *mêde* (mod. Du. *mede, mee*), madder.

The word in OE. and ON. could not originally have denoted the exotic *Rubia,* but probably belonged to various species of the allied genera *Asperula* and *Galium,* some of which are still used as substitutes for madder In Iceland, Sweden, and Norway, it is now applied chiefly to *Galium boreale*; in Sweden also to *Asperula tinctoria* (Dyer's Woodruff), while *Rubia tinctorum* is called *röd madra* and *krapp.* In the mod. Wiltshire dialect *madder* is used for the Sweet Woodruff (*Asperula odorata*); the *madder(s* or *mather* applied in several dialects to the Stinking Camomile is prob. a distinct word (see Maythe).]

1. A herbaceous climbing plant, *Rubia tinctorum,* having rough hairy stems and bearing panicles of small yellowish flowers: cultivated, esp. in Holland and France, for the dye obtained from it (see 2). Called also *dyer's madder.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I 154 Ðeos wyrt þe man gryas & oðrum naman mædere nemneð byð cenned fyrmust in lucania. *c* 1050 *Herbarium* in *Sax. Leechd.* I. 24 Herba gryas þæt is mæderu [*v r.* mædere]. *c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr-Wülcker 608/27 *Rubea,* mader. 14.. *Voc.* ibid. 576/22 *Cressula,* Mader. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 319/1 Madyr, herbe. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II 118 The stalkes of madder are foure squared, longe, rough lyke vnto the stalkes of goosshareth. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II 76/2 The Garden Madder hath a long rough leaf. 1758 P. Miller (*title*) The Method of cultivating Madder, As it is now practised by the Dutch in Zealand. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 109 Madder has been attempted to be raised [in England], but without success. 1882 Holden *Hum. Osteol.* (ed 6) 33 The colouring principle of the madder (*Rubia tinctorum*) has a strong affinity for phosphate of lime.

b. With specific qualification, applied to other plants. **Bengal Madder,** *Rubia cordifolia* (Treas. Bot. 1866). **Field Madder** (see Field *sb.* 20). **Hog's Madder** (see Hog *sb.*[1] 13 d). **Indian Madder,** (*a*) *R. cordifolia*; (*b*) *Oldenlandia umbellata* (Treas. Bot.). **Petty Madder,** the genus *Crucianella.* **Wild Madder,** (*a*) *R. peregrina,* native to the south-west of England; (*b*) *Galium Mollugo.*

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 570/10 *Candeo,* wylde madur. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. lxxiii. 537 There be two sortes of Madder, the tame Madder . and the wild Madder. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 961, 1 *Rubia tinctorum,* Red Madder. 2 *Rubia syluestris,* Wilde Madder. 3 *Rubia marina,* Sea Madder 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 318 Petty Madder, *Crucianella.* 1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem Vegetables* I. 81 Madder. Mollugo Goosegrass Wild Madder, Great Bastard Madder. 1813 Ainslie *Mat Med. Hindostan* 87 Bengal Madder, *Rubia Manjith* Roxb

2. The root of this plant, employed medicinally or as a source of colouring matter; the dye-stuff or pigment prepared from this

The chief colouring matters contained in madder are alizarin and purpurin. The 'Turkey red', used in dyeing cotton, is prepared from madder.

1347–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 215/2 Come il ait fait avenir en Engleterre xi pokes de madder a Lenn. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Former Age* 17 No mader [*v.r.* madyr, madder], welde, or wood no litestere Ne knew. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 358 Euerych a cart y'lade wt mader, þt comeþ to selle, twey pans. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 180 Yit marchaundy of Braban and Selande, The madre and woode that dyers take on hande To dyne wyth. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 377 Madder. The root is sharp and bitter, and therefore purgeth the liuer and the milt 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 9 § 3 Wherein no Mather shalbe used 1601 R Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 28 It bringeth forth great quantitie of mather, very perfect woade, but no great store. 1747 Cooke in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. IV. lv. 258 These Tartars trade with the Russians with their madder. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 311 Sulphur and madder are the best alterants in foulness of the skin or habit. 1882 W. T. Suffolk in *Sci. Gossip* Mar 50 Avoid . cochineal colours; the madders are the only safe substitutes

b. With defining word, indicating a special kind or quality, as *bale-, bunch-, fat-, pipe-madder*; sometimes with designation adopted from Du., as *mull, umbro madder*; **crap-madder** [Crap *sb.*[2]], corruptly *crop-, grape-madder,* the best quality of madder.

1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II 168 Crop madder, and all other bale madder . Fat madder Mull madder. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Kent* II. (1662) 57 Madder there are three kinds thereof. 1. Crop-Madder 2. Umber-Owe. 3. Pipe or Fat-Madder. 1765 *Museum Rust* IV 176 The best umbro madder, imported from Holland. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 400/2 The commodity, when manufactured, is distinguished into different kinds, as grape-madder, bunch-madder, &c. The grape-madder is the heart of the root.

3. The colour produced by madder dyes or pigments; also with defining word, as *crimson madder.* Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1861 Thornbury *Turner* I. 30 Of the yellow and madder sails..he took careful note. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* 12 A crimson madder petticoat. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 396 Shade cobalt through pink madder into yellow ochre for skies.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *madder-bath, -croft, -crop, -dye, -dyeing, -field, -grinder, -ground, -miller, -pit, -plant, root, -stove, style, tribe*; *madder-printed* adj. Also in names of colours produced by dyes or pigments in which madder is an ingredient, as *madder-black, -brown, -lake, -purple, -red,* etc. Also **madderwort** *Bot.,* Lindley's term for a plant of the N.O. *Galiaceæ.*

1763 W. Lewis *Philos. Comm. Arts* 420 The colour hence produced [*sc* by madder upon blue cloth] is called *madder-black 1897 Anne Page *Afternoon Ride* 63 Ineffaceable *madder brown—a pigment lost to art. 1 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 237 Juxta pontem de le *Madercroft. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sci & Art* II 536 The use of archil gives a . bloom to the *madder dye. 1899 Mackail *W. Morris* II. 34 Water. required for *madder-dyeing. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 3/1 The *madder fields of Alsace, of Southern France, and of Algeria have practically ceased to exist. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/1 *Madder-grinder. 1758 P. Miller *Cultiv. Madder* 35 The Dutch always sow Grain upon their *Madder Ground 1822 Imison *Sci. & Art* II. 411 *Madder-lake. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/1 *Madder-miller. 1616 Browne *Brit. Past.* II. iii. 59 The bowels of our mother were not ript For *Mader-pits. 1758 P. Miller *Cultiv. Madder* 7 A *Madder Plant, that has many of these [side] Roots, is called a well bearded Madder Plant. 1881 W. Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) II 53 The best hanging would be the inclosed *madder printed cotton 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 392 Sulphuric acid .. throws down the *madder-purple. 1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.* s v. *Red,* *Madder red is dyed with madder 1744 *Phil Trans.* XLI. 390 These Callicoe-printers make use of the *Rubia Tinctorum,* or *Madder-root. 1757 *Act* 31 *Geo. II,* c. 35 § 5 For preventing the stealing or destroying of Madder roots 1758 P. Miller *Cultiv. Madder* 12 In the *Madder Stoves, the People work more by Night than Day 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 224 The *madder style [of calico-printing] .. in which the mordants are applied to the white cloth and the colours are afterwards brought up in the dye-bath. 1836 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot* 249 Order cxxxix. Stellatæ, or Galiaceæ The *Madder Tribe. 1845 — *Sch. Bot* (ed 14) 77 Order xxxiv. Galiaceæ—*Madderworts, or Stellates

Madder (mæ·dəɹ), *sb.*[2] *Anglo-Irish.* Also **meadar, mether.** [a. Irish *meadar.*] A square wooden drinking vessel.

1720 Swift *Irish Feast* in *Misc* (1735) V 14 Usquebagh to our Feast In Pails was brought up, An hundred at least, And a Madder our Cup. 1832 Lady Morgan *Mem.* (1862) II. 337 The 'madder' so often mentioned in Irish song was a wooden Tankard, made square. 1886 Wood-Martin *Lake Dwellings Irel.* I. v. 103 'Meadar', or 'Mether', is the Irish designation for a species of drinking-cup.

Madder (mæ·dəɹ), *v.* [f. Madder *sb*[1]] *trans.* To treat or dye with madder.

c 1461 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 90 To a dosyne of violettes viij pownde of Madyre and loke ȝe madere theme as ȝe do ȝour redys. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 562/1 That the same Wolle and Cloth be perfitly boyled and madered 1530 Palsgr. 616/1, I madder clothe to be dyed Your vyolet hath nat his full dye but he is maddered 1763 W Lewis *Comm. Philos Techn* 405 The regulations for the French Dyers .require the cloth, after it has been blued, to be maddered 1811 *Self Instructor* 539 They are maddered higher than black.

Hence **Ma·ddered** *ppl a.,* **Ma·ddering** *vbl. sb.*

c 1461 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 88 At ȝoure Maderynge ȝe schall take of the same wateris. 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c 9 § 2 Where Clothes Karsies & Hosen have been died with ..a galled & mathered Black. 1808 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXI. 44 On the maddering of Cotton and Linen Thread 1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 787 There next follows..the galling, the aluming, the maddering.

Ma·dderish, *a.* [f. Madder *sb*[1] + -ish.] Resembling the colour of madder.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 212 Some seem . to be made of gold vapor; others have a madderish tone.

†**Ma·dderlen.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Madder *sb*[1] + *-len* (? = -ling[1]).] A name (perh. invented by Hill) for the genus *Sherardia.*

1770 Hill *Herb Brit.* II. 153 *Sherardia* Madderlen. *Ibid.* 154 *Sherardia arvensis.* Field Madderlen.

Madding (mæ·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Mad *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Mad; becoming or being mad, madness; mad behaviour. Now only in phrases (*arch* or *dial*) to *go,* †*run, set a-madding* (or †*on madding*).

13 . *E. E Allit P* A 1153 My manez mynde to maddyng malte. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3546 Madding marrid has þi mode & þi mynd changid. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 288 It is but a maddynge, these wayes that ye vse 1565 Calfhill *Answ Treat. Cross* Pref. 5 They went a madding after their Idols. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* IV. (1598) 394 Poore Dametas began now to thinke, that a generall madding was falne. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXXVII. xli 969 The dromedarie camels were unruly and set a madding. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii (1623) 733 [They] forced sundry principall Gentlemen to attend them in their madding. 1614 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* VII. iii, All the world would be glad to runne on madding after their bait. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxix. 49 Our error of opinion,..and our madding after unnecessary gold, have brambled the way of Vertue. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. viii, John had not run on a madding so long, had it not been for an extravagant bitch of a wife. 1775 Mme D'Arblay *Early Diary* 21 Nov, Lady Edgecumbe. declared she was set a-madding. 1857 Mrs Mathews *Tea-Table Talk* I. 205 Men. whose crazed brains go a madding after forbidden fruit. 1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* viii. (1879) 79 To set all the urchins' brains a madding.

†**b.** *attrib.,* as *madding-day, month, time.*

16.. I. T. *Grim the Collier of Croydon* III. (1662) 50 Why how now man! is this your madding month! 1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 34 In all her madding time shee had nothing else in her mouth. 1691 Ludlow *Let. to Sir E. S.* title-p., Occasioned by the reading Dr. Pelling's Lewd Harangues upon the 30th of Janvary, being the Anniversary, or General Madding-Day. 1717 (*title*) A Rebuke to the High Church Priests for turning the 30th of January into a Madding-Day.

Madding (mæ·diŋ), *ppl. a.* Now *poet.* or *rhetorical.* [f. Mad *v.* + -ing[2].]

1. Becoming mad; acting madly; frenzied.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 26 But now from me hys madding mynd is starte, And woes the Widdowes daughter of the glenne. 1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* lxxvi. *heading,* The Author being, as it were, in halfe a madding moode. 1614 Drumm. of Hawth. *Sonn.* '*Deare Wood*' Farre from the madding Worldling's hoarse discords. 1635 Brathwait *Arcad. Pr.* 171 Observe the madding motion of his eyes 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 210 The madding Wheeles Of brazen Chariots rag'd. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VII. 539 She .. mixing with the throng Of madding matrons, bears the bride along 1714 Addison *To Princess of Wales, with Cato* 38 Bid impious discord cease, And sooth the madding factions into peace. 1749 Gray *Elegy* 73 Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife. [Cf. quot. 1614 above] 1802 *Eng. Encycl.* VIII. 308/1 These [words] are poetical, but were never in common use. shook (shaken), madding [etc]. 1822 Wordsw. *Eccl Sonn.* II. xx. *Monastic Volupt.,* High conceits to madding Fancy dear.

2. That makes mad; maddening.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxix, How haue mine eyes out of their Spheares bene fitted In the distraction of this madding feuer. 1644 Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 67 Superstition is a mad and madding thing. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* IV vi. § 7 (1651) 154 Are these such sadding and madding thoughts? 1871 R Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 94 O thou cruel of heart, thou madding worker of anguish.

Hence †**Ma·ddingly** *adv.*

a 1625 Fletcher *Women Pleased* IV. i, Your poor neighbours Run maddingly affrighted through the Villages

Maddish (mæ·diʃ), *a.* [f. Mad *a.* + -ish[1].] †**a.** Having the manner or ideas of a madman; like a madman in behaviour; appropriate to or befitting a madman (*obs*). **b.** Somewhat mad.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* etc. (1580) 83 What with voluptuousnes, and other maddish toies *c* 1638 Strafford in Browning *Life* (1891) 208 'Hypochondriack humours' is to be civilly and silently maddish 1642 Bp. Morton *Presentm Schismatic* 6, I have reserved for the last place a Character called by Austen maddish obstinacy. 1655 M. Casaubon *Enthus* III. (1656) 109 Some..became (in a degree) maddish of the stage, and were perpetually acting some part of a Tragedy. 1740 tr *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II 141 Do you know I am a little maddish. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II 161 A maddish looking Gentleman. 1815 Lamb *Let. to Wordsw.* in *Final Mem.* vi. 244 Excuse this maddish letter. 1829 Scott *Jrnl.* 20 Apr, [The] wit .. of Lord Erskine was moody and maddish.

Maddle (mæ·d'l), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Mad *a.*: see -le 3.] **a.** *intr.* To be or become crazy; to be confused in mind; to be dotingly fond *of.* **b.** *trans.* To craze; to confuse in mind, bewilder.

c 1540 tr. *Pol Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 205 He was becoome feble by reason of sore and dayly siknes and began to maddle. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 8/18 To Maddle, *delirare, dissipere. Ibid.* 126/40 To Maddil, *delirare.* 1691 Ray *N. C. Words* 47 To *Maddle*; to be fond. She *maddles* of this Fellow, she is fond of him. 1829 J. Hunter *Hallamsh. Gloss., Maddle,* to cause distraction of thought, confusion of mind, as by long continued and loud talking *Ibid* App, *Maddled,* puzzled. 1850 *Tales of Kirkbeck* Ser II. 79 I'm afraid she's quite maddled. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss*, To *Maddle,* to be fond of to the extent of losing one's wits. 1864 T. Clarke in *Kendal Mercury* 30 Jan., A wes faer maddl't amang em

†**Maddock** (mæ·dək). *Obs.* Also 3 **maðek.** See also Mawk. [Early ME. *maðek,* a. (or corresponding to) ON. *maðk-r* (Da. *madike,* Sw. *mask*), MLG. *medeke,* dim. (with *-k-* suffix: see -ock) of the word which appears in OE. as *maðu, maða*: see Mathe. There may have been an OE. **maðuc.*]

1. a. An earthworm. **b.** A maggot.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 As meaðen [*MS. Titus* maðekes] in forrotet flesch. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 44 Maddockis—þat ben wormes of þe erþe 14. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 594/3 *Lumbricus,* a maddock *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 210 Item Euytes eyron & maddolkes, & openes, & wasche hem clene. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon) 87/30 Uermes siue lumbrici terreni. . Angl. angeltwychches uel maddokkes 1684 G Meriton *Praise Yorks. Ale,* etc. Clavis, Mawks are Maddocks.

2. *north. dial.* A whim (Grose 1790). Cf. Maggot.

Ma·d-do·ctor. [f. Mad *a.* used subst.] A physician who treats mental diseases; an alienist.

1703 Farquhar *Inconstant* IV. iv, No mad-doctor in Christendom could have done it more effectually. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 363 His father was a mad-doctor 1881 W. S. Gilbert *Foggerty's Fairy* III, Clear-headed, logical men of sense, these mad-doctors.

†**Ma·ddy,** *a. Obs.* [f. Mad *a.* + -y.] Somewhat mad.

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 159 They must be .. drunk or maddy.

Made (mēɪd), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Make *v.*[1]]

I. Produced or obtained by 'making' as distinguished from other modes of origin or acquisition.

1. Artificially constructed or produced, artificial as opposed to 'natural'. So *made earth, ground*:

lid ground that has been 'made' by filling up a ırsh, embanking a river, etc.

ı 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. ı It was conclwdit that na salt nor wictuallis nor na maid ırk sould be convoyit of the realme. 1590 SPENSER *uiopotmos* 166 Arte doth aspire T'excell the naturall, th made delights. 1596–7 S. FINCHE in Ducarel *Hist. oyden* App (1783) 153 Findinge that grounde made and se, digged the trenche alonge the door. 1643 TWYNE *Wood's Life* (O. H. S.) I. 96 The earth allso beinge ınd to be made ground all there abouts. 1687 B RAN-LPH *Archipelago* 65 Where formerly was a made-way the sea for people to pass over. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. w Invent.* p. lxxi, It was all such as we call made ırth, and had been gain'd out of the Thames. 1699 L'ESTRANGE *Erasm Colloq.* (1711) 76 How comes it ıt all your made-Hedges are green too? 1719 DE FOE *usoe* II. xii. (1840) 252 This canal is a navigable made eam. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 277 The successive ds of made ground. 1884 T. BROWN *Ann. Disruption* (1890) 37 There was not a made road in the parish. 1895 *tting* (U S.) XXVI. 16/2 They were most of them gentle-n—I mean gentlemen born 'And you', said Miss arriman pleasantly, 'are a gentleman made'. 1897 MRS. NN LINTON *Geo. Eliot* in *Women Novelists* 114 Her ıole life and being were moulded to an artificial pose, d the 'made' woman could not possibly be the spon-ıeous artist. 1902 A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* xii. ı The hedged fields and made roads.

b. Of a story: Invented, fictitious. Of a word: vented, 'coined'. Of an errand: Invented for pretext. ? *Obs.* (Cf. *made-up*.)

387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 195 Hit is no made tale, t hit is soþ as þe lettre is i-write 1607 NORDEN *rv. Dial.* II. 41 The word [mannor] is used among our wyers, as many other made words are, which haue bin mes raised by our Lawes, & are not elsewhere in use. 19 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *County Folk-Lore* III. (1903) Christane Reid in Clett cam in ane maid errand. 1655 *cholas Papers* (Camden) II. 273 These are but made ıries to delude fooles. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr Dict* II s.v., made Word, *Un Mot factice, imaginé, ou fait à plaisir.* 13 J H. NEWMAN *Miracles* 124 It reads like a made story.

c. Brought about by contrivance.

594 LYLY *Mother Bombie* I. III. 49 (Bond) She forsooth ll choose her own husband; made marriages proue mad ırriages. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration Judic. Evid* Wks 13 VII 306 Made offices are partly the effects, partly the ıses, of made business. Create useless work, you create necessity of useless hands for the performance of it.

] Formed by composition. In certain specific plications. **a.** Cookery. *Made dish*: a dish mposed of several ingredients; so † *made meat. ade gravy*: a 'gravy' artificially compounded, opposed to one consisting only of the juices uding from meat in cooking

598 *Epulario* D j b, To make a kind of made meat in ih time 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I II II I. 96 An infinite mber of compound artificiall made dishes. 1622 MABBE *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 106 What made dishes, what t, what cold, what boyld, what rost? 1632 B JONSON *ıgn. Lady* I (1640) 17 A farragoe, Or a made dish in urt 1747 MRS GLASSE *Cookery* II 13 Force-Meat Balls a great Addition to all Made Dishes 1796 *Ibid.* viii 142 u may use made-gravy, if you have not time to use the nes. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xlix, The made-gravy ac-ıring no flavor, and turning out of a flaxen complexion. 58 MAYHEW *Upper Rhine* ii § 1 (1860) 48 The subtle nicety a French made-dish.

b. Naut. *Made mast*: one composed of several eces of timber. *Made block*: a pulley-block mposed of several parts joined together. *Made e*: 'synonymous with flemish eye' (Adm. Smyth).

627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram* iii 15 If it be a made ast, that is greater than one Tree 1794 *Rigging & Sea-ınship* I 1 Masts made of several trees joined together e called] *made-masts. Ibid* 153 Very large. blocks are med of separate pieces, when thus made, they are termed *ıde-blocks* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Made Masts*, large masts made in several pieces. A ship's lower mast a made spar.. *Made block* is one having its shell com-sed of different pieces.

:. Said occas of articles of domestic or local ınufacture, in contradistinction to those obtained ım a distance. *Made wines*: a term applied to e so-called 'British wines' (as currant, ginger, oseberry, etc. wine).

750 T. SHORT (*title*) Discourses on Tea, Sugar, Milk, ıde Wines, Spirits, Punch, Tobacco, &c 1805 PIKE *urces Mississ.* (1810) 7 Gave them one quart of *made* ıskey, a few biscuit and some salt 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *ıseries Hum. Life* (1826) xix. ii. 216 Brewing at home what curiously called 'made wines', (as if all foreign wines re self-existent !). 1884 S. DOWELL *Hist. Taxation* II.) The beverages termed British wines or made wines.

II. Of which the making has taken place.

ı. Already framed or produced. *rare* in attribu-ve use.

1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 121 Made lawes were uselesse ıwne To him, he needed but his owne.

ı. That has undergone the process of manufac-re. Also *occas.* prepared for use (cf. senses of AKE *v.*). *rare.*

428 *Burgh Recs. Edinb.* (1869) I. 3 Of the last of maid irne *jd.* 1545 *Rates Custome Ho.* a vj, Corke made the laste, xls. rke made the barell, iii *s.* iiii *d.* 1582 *Ibid.* B iv b, Cork ıde for diers the last..iiij*l.*.. Cork made for shoomakers. 95 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 239 The raw materials come from ınchester. and the made goods are sent thither. 1806 A. ıNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 209 A tea-spoonful of made mustard.

). Of soldiers, also of horses, hounds, etc.: Fully ıined.

1673 BOYLE *Ess. Effluviums* III. iv. 28 To make a tryal whether a young Blood-hound was well instructed, (or as the Huntsmen call it, *made*) he caus'd one of his Servants ..to walk to a Country-town [etc.]. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4 I. I. vi 45 None but made soldiers and serviceable horses would be employed 1901 *Daily Chron.* 29 Apr 6/2 In the 'made' class the best pony was Mr Matherson's Lotus.

7. Of a person: Having his success in life assured. Chiefly in phr. *a made man.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* (1631) F 3 b, O, joyfull day, now am I a made man for euer. 1605 S. ROWLEY *When You See Me* C 3, Hele lafe, and be as merie as a magge pie, and thow't bee a mayd man by it 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 38. 2/2 You are a Made Man 1871 SMILES *Charac* II. (1876) 54 Teach a boy arithmetic thoroughly, and he is a made man.

b. *Golf.* (See quot)

1897 *Encycl Sport* I. 473 (Golf) *Made*, a player is said to be made when he is within a full shot of the green.

III. Combinations.

8. With prefixed sb., adj., or adv., forming com-binations usually hyphened when used attributively, and in some instances also when used predicatively. **a.** With sb in locative or instrumental relation, or adj., giving the general sense 'Made in a certain locality or by a certain class of agents', as in *country-, foreign-, English-, German-, London-, Swiss-made*, HOME-MADE; *God-, man-, self-, state-, tailor-made.* **b.** With adv. (or sometimes adj) giving the sense 'made in a certain manner, having a certain quality or kind of make', as in *badly-, neatly-, well-made*; often with reference to the 'make' or 'build' of the body (= *-built*), as in *loosely-, powerfully-, stoutly-, strong(ly)-made* Most of these combs are treated under their first ele-ment, or in their alphabetical place as Main words.

9. In Comb. with adv. (hyphened in attributive use) corresponding to the similar combinations of MAKE *v*, as *made-out, made-over*; **made-up,** † (*a*) consummate, accomplished (*obs*); (*b*) put together; composed of parts from various sources; (*c*) artificially contrived or prepared, esp. for the purpose of deception or producing a favourable impression; (*d*) of a person's 'mind', resolved, decided

1607 SHAKS *Timon* V I 101 Know his grosse patchery Yet remaine assur'd That he's a made-vp Villaine 1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I 82 They defended themselves under a small hastily made up Defence 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq* II (*near end*), Yes, you must allow her some beauty *Tony.* Bandbox! She's all a made-up thing, mun 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) IV. 115 And as to that made-up antiquity, Mrs Maltravers, she hates you. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed 3) II 95 Yours will be con-sidered as a made-up character 1820 T CHALMERS *Con-gregat Serm* (1838) II. 14 The logical process which leads to the ultimate and made-out conclusion 1859 *Eng Cookery Bk* 156 Chap XIII —Warmed-up Meats and Made-up Dishes or Entrées 1863 MRS GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* xx II 105 In a forced made-up voice she inquired aloud [etc]. 1871 HOWELLS *Wedd Journ* (1892) 246 She bought and bought of the made-up wares 1873 L WALLACE *Fair God* V. viii. 311 Ye are of made up minds 1896 A DOBSON *18th Cent Vign.* Ser III I 14 This made-up face was not produced by stage paint 1900 LD. ROBERTS in *Daily News* 4 May 5/2 Hamilton speaks in high terms of the good service performed by a made-up regiment of Lancers

Made, obs. form of MAID *sb.*

† **Madefacient,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad L *madefacient-em*, pr. pple of *madefacĕre*, to MADEFY] 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Madefacient*, making moist, wetting.

Madefaction (mædɪfæ·kʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. F. *madéfaction*, ad. L. *madefactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *madefacĕre*: see MADEFY.] A wetting; the action or process of making wet or moist.

1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer* III (1584) U iij, If it please God to take away the substance of water, and leaue the qualitie of madefaction, what hurt were it? 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 865 To all Madefaction there is required an Imbibi-tion 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 121 Such parts.. are hurt with fluent madefactions.

humorously pedantic. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* lxxvii. Aunt Lambert (who was indulging in that madefaction of pocket-handkerchiefs which I have before described).

† **Ma·defy,** *v. Obs.* Also **madify(e, -ie.** [a. F. *madéfier*, ad. L *madefacĕre*, f. *madēre* to be wet: see -FY.] *trans.* To make wet; to moisten.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV 145 Her seed yf me reclyne In baume. other in masticyne, Or madifie it so in oil lauryne 1597 A M tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 18 b/2 A sponge which is madefied and wetted in wyne. 1599 — tr. *Gabel-houer's Bk. Physicke* 2/2 Madefye it with Rosewater 1618 T. ADAMS *Rage Oppression* Wks. (1629) 609 The Bonners . rode ouer the faces of Gods Saints, and madefied the earth with their bloods 1671 J WEBSTER *Metallogr* xvi. 235 Being madefied, it doth most easily contract a rust

Hence † **Madefica·tion** [see -FICATION], 'a moisten-ing or wetting' (1727 Bailey vol. II, spelt *madi-fication*); **Ma·defied, Ma·defying** *ppl. adjs.*

1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 31 b/1 With wett and madefyed cloutes. 1599 — tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 84/1 Dipp therin a madefyed finger. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 334 Any kinde of vaporous or madefying excretion.

Madeira[1] (mădīə·ra). Also 6–8 **Madera.** [a. Pg. *Madeira*; the island was so called because formerly thickly wooded (Pg. *madeira* = Sp. *madera* wood, timber:—L. *māteria*: see MATTER *sb.*).]

1. (With capital M.) The name of an island situated in the Atlantic Ocean, about 400 miles from the N. W. coast of Africa. Used *attrib.* in the designations of various things produced in or connected with the island, as *Madeira lace, laurel, orchis, pear, tea, work* (see quots); **Madeira chair,** a kind of wicker or cane chair; **Madeira mahogany,** Canary wood, the wood of *Persea* (formerly *Laurus*) *indica*; **Madeira nut** *U. S.* [perh. belongs to 2 c], the common European wal-nut, esp. the 'Titmouse' or thin-shelled variety (*Juglans regia tenera*); **Madeira wine** = sense 2; **Madeira wood** (see quot.; cf MADEIRA[2]).

1889 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* 16 Sir Henry was sitting opposite to me in a *Madeira chair 1882 CAUL-FEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Madeira lace The lace made by the natives of Madeira is not a native production. The laces made are Maltese, Torchon, and a coarse description of Mechlin. 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl Lex Nat. Hist* V 820 *Madeira laurel, *Laurus foetens. Ibid.* 955 *Madeira mahogany, *Laurus indica* 1829 LOUDON *Encycl Plants* 334 *Laurus indica* The wood is called *Vignatico* in the island of Madeira, and is probably what is imported into England under the name of Madeira mahogany 1866 *Treas. Bot*, Mahogany, Madeira, *Persea indica.* 1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect Bot* App 116 *Juglans regia* (*madeira nut). 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 89/2 The *Madeira Orchis (*O. foliosa*) is remarkable for the readiness with which it doubles its bulb 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* June (1679) 18 Pears, The Maudlin (first ripe), *Madera, Green Royal [etc.]. 1892 WALSH *Tea* 33 Regular shipments of '*Madeira tea' are now being made to the London market. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach* IV. ix, Why this same *Madera-wine has made me as light as a grasshopper. 1705 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4131/4, 69 Pipes and 9 Hogsheads of White Madera Wines, 13 Hogsheads of Red Ditto 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV 262/1 The importation of Madeira wine into England in 1833 was 301,057 gallons. 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex Nat. Hist* V 820 *Madeira wood, *Cedrela odorata.* 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlework*, *Madeira work This is white Embroidery upon fine linen, or cambric made by the nuns in Madeira

2. (Also *Madeira wine*: see 1.) A white wine produced in the island of Madeira.

It is of a deep amber tint, full body, and some sweetness, resembling a well-matured full-bodied brown sherry

1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, I II. 128 A Cup of Madera, and a cold Capons legge 1612 *Sc Bk of Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 335 Sackes Canareis Malagas Maderais.. Teynts and Allacants 1708 S SEWALL *Diary* 12 Apr, We drank a Bottle of Madera together. 1787 M CUTLER in *Life*, etc (1888) I 235 You cannot please him more than by prais-ing his Madeira 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII V, But then they have their claret and Madeira. 1861 DUTTON COOK *P Foster's D* VIII, I think I could eat a chop and a glass of Madeira.

b with various qualifying prefixes

East Indian madeira was madeira which had been sent on a sea voyage to the East Indies, to improve its quality

1723 *Lond Gaz* No 6173/3 There will be no other Malm-sey Madera Wine landed this Year. 31 Pipes of White Vidonia Madera Wine 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell the Third* IV XVIII 5 Venison, . And best East Indian madeira

c. *Comb.*, as *madeira glass*; *madeira-drinking* adj., **madeira cake,** a kind of sponge-cake.

1800 *Asiat. Ann Reg*, *Chron* 123/2 A tea spoonful of the alkali in a Madeira glass half filled with water 1845 MISS ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 515 A good Madeira Cake 1902 *Munsey's Mag.* XXVI. 522/1 The interruptions from the Madeira-drinking men of letters overhead

Madeira[2] (mădīə·ră). In 7–8 **madera** [a. Sp. *madera* wood (= Pg *madeira*: see prec.). The usual spelling is due to assimilation to MADEIRA[1].] A West Indian name for Mahogany (*Swietenia Mahagoni*). Also *madeira wood*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 108 Precious Woods are to be had in the West-Indies, some hard as Marble, besides rare Madera, and other variously figured 1736 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans* XXXIX 254 It is next in Beauty to what is here called Madera, which is the Mahogany of Jamaica 1829 LOUDON *Encycl Plants* 352 The trees on the Bahama islands are known in Europe as Madeira wood.

‖ **Mademoiselle** (madəmwazɛl; often angli-cized mædəmǝze·l). Also 7–8 **madamoiselle,** (7 **-ella**). [Fr.; orig two words *ma* my (fem.), *demoiselle* (see DAMSEL)]

1. The title (prefixed to the surname or the Chris-tian name, or used *absol.* as a substitute for the name) applied to an unmarried Frenchwoman. In English use very often applied to unmarried women of foreign nationality other than French, instead of using the equivalent prefix (e.g.) in Dutch or Swedish, or substituting the English 'Miss'. Often used *absol.* as the designation of a French governess or the French teacher in a girls' school. Abbre-viated *Mlle.*, in English often incorrectly *Mdlle.* Plural, **mesdemoiselles** (medəmwazɛl), abbre-viated *Mlles*

In early Fr. use, the prefix *mademoiselle* was applied also to married women whose husbands were below the rank of knighthood

1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), *Mademoiselle*, a Title of Honour given to the Daughters and Wives of born Gentlemen; much us'd in France. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* III vi. § 76 (1740) 479 The beautiful Mademoiselle Carwell, afterwards Duchess of Portsmouth 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* ix. Wks. 1872 V. 47 She [the maid] took the first opportunity of going to mademoiselle, and demanding money for some necessary expense. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* vii, Our cottage may be envied, sir, since you and Mademoiselle have honoured it with your presence. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg*,

Spectre of Tappington, Mademoiselle boxed Mr. Maguire's ears, and Mr. Maguire pulled Mademoiselle upon his knee. **1850** JULIA KAVANAGH *Nathalie* ix. 213 Mademoiselle Dantin coughed, by way of opening the conversation **1880** *Theatre* Feb 118 Mademoiselle Lido sang well and tunefully as Irene. **1888** MAPLESON *Mem.* (ed 2) I. 306 The duty, therefore, of singing fell to Mdlle. Dotti.

2. *French Hist.* The title (used as a substitute for the name) of the eldest daughter of 'Monsieur', the eldest brother of the king Subsequently applied to the eldest daughter of the king, or, if he had no daughter, to the first princess of the blood, so long as she remained unmarried.

1679 *Marriage Chas II* 3 It was time for her to bring Madamoiselle to him. **1768** *Ann. Reg* 192/2 His Danish majesty handed mademoiselle to her place. **1783** *Ibid.* 240 Deaths. . At Versailles, mademoiselle of France, aged five years, only daughter of the French king.

3. *occas.* A person usually referred to as 'mademoiselle', an unmarried Frenchwoman; *spec.* † a (foreign) serving-maid (*obs.*); a French governess.

Occas. in forms representing uneducated pronunciation

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 268 Prostituting the shame of that ministery to the eyes of Courtiers and Court-Ladies, with their Groomes and Madamoisellaes. **1765** BICKERSTAFFE *Maid of Mill* I. I. 2 She sits there all day dressed like a fine madumasel. **1833** M SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi (1842) 439 'De tout mon cœur', said a buxom brown dame, about eighteen stone. The extensive mademoiselle, suiting the action to the word, started up [etc.]. **1861** MRS H WOOD *East Lynne* III III, When I heard that Mrs Carlyle had engaged a madmoselle for these children.

transf **1712** BUDGELL *Spect* No 277 ℙ 2 This Wooden *Madamoiselle* [a dressmaker's lay-figure]

4. *U.S.* A sea fish (see quot.)

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn Fishes N Amer.* 570 (*Bull. U S. Nat. Mus.* No 16) *Sciæna punctata* Silver Perch, Yellow-tail; Mademoiselle

Maden, obs. and dial. f. MAIDEN *sb.*

† **Madent.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *madent-em*, pres. pple. of *madēre*, to be wet.] Wet, moist (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Madeus, variant of MAIDEUX *Obs.*

† **Ma·dful,** *a. Obs rare*$^{-1}$ [f MAD *a* + -FUL.] Mad.

14 . *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 245 A madful mone may men make Quan þat suete Ihesu was take!

Madge [1] (mædʒ). [app identical with *Madge*, pet-name for *Margaret.*]

1. The Barn-Owl, *Aluco flammeus*. Also *madge-howlet*, *-owl*, *-owlet*.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I v 767 Thou lasie Madge That, fearing light, still seekest where to hide **1598** B JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* II I, Ile sit in a barne, with Madge-howlet, and catch mice first **1603** HARSNET *Pop. Impost* 108 This must needes make the poore Madge Owlets cry out. **1606** DAY *Ile of Guls* II IV (1881) 54 The black swan of beauty and madg-howlet of admiration **1635** SWAN *Spec M* (1670) 359 Ulula which we call the Howlet, or the Madge. **1637** B. JONSON *Sad Sheph* II I, Thou shoul'dst ha' given her a Madge Owle **1694** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V IX, Under his Cage he perceived a Madge howlet **1823** LAMB *Lett* XII. *To B Barton* 119 A silent meeting of madge-owlets **1848** *Zoologist* VI 2191 The barn owl . in Warwickshire is generally called a 'madge' or 'madge owlet'

2. The Common Magpie, *Pica caudata*

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Madge*, *Mag*, *Meg*, a magpie. **1828** J FLEMING *Hist Brit Anim.* 87 *P caudata*. Common Magpie. . *E* Pianet, Madge **1894** NEWTON *Dict Birds* 720 *note*, 'Magot' and 'Madge', are names frequently given in England to the Pie

Madge [2] (mædʒ). A leaden hammer covered thickly with stout woollen cloth, used in hard solder plating.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 25 Feb 573/1 A leaden hammer, clothed with kersey or woollen cloth, called a madge.

† **Ma·dhead** [1]. *Obs.* [See -HEAD.] Madness.

c **1375** *Cursor M.* 22865 (Fairf.) þat to wene is bot madhede [*older texts* sothede]. *a* **1450** MYRC 1657 Lest þow do oȝt on madhede.

† **Ma·dhead** [2]. *Obs.* [f. MAD *a.* + HEAD *sb*] A mad person. Also *appos* or *attrib.*

1600 BRETON *Pasquils Fooles-cap* (Grosart) 22/1 Such Madhead fellowes are but Fooles indeede. **1602** — *Merry Wonders* To Rdr, Hoping that some mad-head in the world might have as much leysure to read as I haue had [to] write.

Mad-headed, *a* [f. MAD *a.* + HEADED *a*] = MAD-BRAINED.

1567 R EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) E iv, For well I knewe it was some madheded chylde That inuented this name. **1596** SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, II III 80. **1599** BRETON *Praise Vertuous Ladies* (Grosart) 56 For a few mad-headed wenches, they seek to bring . almost all women in contempt **1793** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 20 Nor does it become a young mad-headed enthusiast to judge **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 216 The inflammatory harangues of some mad headed enthusiast. **1897** HENTY *On the Irrawaddy* 37 It seems to me a mad-headed thing to begin at the present time

Madhouse (mæ·dhaus) Now *rhetorical* or *derisive*. [f. MAD *a.* (used *subst*) + HOUSE *sb.*] A house set apart for the reception and detention of the insane; a lunatic asylum.

1687 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 407 He was severely reprimanded, and told he was fitter for a mad house. **1695** *Par. Reg*, *S. James, Clerkenwell* (Harl. Soc. V. 171) Burials. .. Ann Pallmer, widow, from Dr. Newton's Mad house. **1774** *Act* 14 *Geo III*, c. 49 (title), An Act for regulating Madhouses. **1828** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 234 Tasso pines in the cell of a madhouse **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* lxiv, I was a prisoner in a madhouse. **1901** *Scotsman* 29 Nov. 5/4 The American Eagle screams like a madhouse.

‖ **Madia** (mēⁱ·diă). [a. mod.L. *madia*, a. Chilian *madi.*] The plant *Madia sativa*, a coarse, hairy, erect annual, allied to the Sunflowers. It is a native of Chili, and is cultivated for its seeds, which yield a valuable oil, and are made into cake for cattle. Also *attrib.* in *madia oil*

[**1809** (Italian original 1787) tr. *Molina's Hist. Chili* I iii. 111 The madi (madia gen nov) Of this plant there are two kinds, the one wild, the other cultivated. The cultivated, which I have called *madia sativa*, has a branching hairy stalk.] **1839** *Gardener's Mag.* XV. 143, 100 parts of the Madia oil consist of 45 parts of oleine [etc.]. **1846** LINDLEY *Veget Kingd* 707 Madia oil, expressed without heat, is described as transparent, yellow, scentless **1855** STEPHENS *Bk of the Farm* (ed 2) II. 106 The madia is in the same botanical position as the sunflower

Madid (mæ·did), *a.* Now *rare* Also 7 **maddid.** [ad. L. *madid-us*, f. *madēre* to be wet] Wet, moist.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 425 Auicen saith they [*sc.* the lungs] are not soft but maddid. **1607–77** FELTHAM *Resolves* I lxii 95 The madid South, sorrowful, and full of tears **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 146 No where save in wine cellars or such madid places. **1720** WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I v. 98 The very Ground is madid and Bedew'd with Drops that distil from thine Eyes. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr* I. 356 Full from the madid south the winds arise **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. III, His large deep blue eye, madid and yet piercing **1881** J. E H THOMSON *Upland Tarn* I 92 The evening with its madid mantle grey Had shrouded all the sky.

† **Ma·didate,** *v Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. late L. *madidāt-*, ppl. stem of *madidāre*, f *madid-us* moist] *trans.* 'To wet or moisten' (Blount *Glossogr* 1656).

† **Ma·didity.** *Obs*$^{-0}$ [f. MADID + -ITY] 'Moisture or fulness of moisture' (Blount *Glossogr* 1656).

† **Ma·didness.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. MADID + -NESS.] 'Moistness, wetness'. **1731** BAILEY vol. II.

Madifie, -fy(e, variant forms of MADEFY *Obs.*

Madin, obs. form of MEDINE.

Madin(e, madinne, obs. forms of MAIDEN.

Madinhad, -heid, variants of MAIDENHEAD.

Madjoon, -oun, variant forms of MAJOON.

Madle, obs variant of MALE *a.*

Madlie, variant of MAIDLY *a Obs.*

Madling (mæ·dliŋ), *sb.*[1] [f. MAD *a* + -LING [1].] A mad creature; one who acts wildly or foolishly.

c **1648–50** BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl* I (1818) 19 There another wanton madling Who her hog was set a sadling **1841** *Let* in R Oastler *Fleet Papers* I VIII 58 Poor madlings! they are killing the goose, to get at the golden eggs **1847** E BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* XIII. 120 Gooid-fornowt madling! flinging t' precious gifts ub God under fooit i' yer flaysome rages.

† **Ma·dling,** *sb* [2] [? Corruption of F *Madeleine* a kind of small cake] *attrib* in *madling cake*

1747 MRS GLASSE *Cookery* xv 141 Madling Cakes.

† **Ma·dling,** *a. Obs.* [? attrib. use of MADLING *sb.*[1] or *adv*, ? or = *maddling* f. MADDLE *v*] Mad.

1608 T MORTON *Preamb Encounter* 126 Why doe I trouble my selfe with these my Aduersaries madling conceits?

† **Ma·dling,** *adv. Obs* [? f. MAD *a* + -LING [2]. cf. *darkling.*] = MADLY.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* VI (1608) 93 Some madling runnes, some trembles in a traunce

Madly (mæ·dli), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f MAD *a.* + -LY [1]] Characteristic of a mad person.

1816 BYRON *Parisina* XVIII, It was a woman's shriek and ne'er In madlier accents rose despair

Madly (mæ·dli), *adv* [f. MAD *a.* + -LY [2].] In a mad, insane or foolish manner.

a **1225** *Leg Kath* 2083 Hwi motestu se medliche? *c* **1375** *Cursor M* 14608 (Fairf) Als witles men madli þai lete *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 22 Amang thay myrk Montanis sa madlie thay mer **1535** COVERDALE *Ps* lxxiv. 4, I sayde vnto the madde people deale not so madly **1590** SHAKS. *Mids N* II I 171 The iuyce of it, on sleeping eye lids laid, Will make or man or woman madly dote **1606** — *Tr. & Cr* II II 116 Or is your bloud So madly hot, that [etc.]? **1654** *Martini's Cong China* 9 The men, though madly, use it [horse-hair] in tying up their hair. *a* **1717** PARNELL *Elegy Old Beauty* 33 And all that's madly wild, or oddly gay, We call it only pretty Fanny's way **1778** MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 6 July, Half the flattery I have had would have made me madly merry **1849** MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* ix II 463 The help of that single power he had madly rejected **1874** GREEN *Short Hist* III. § 5 139 The young King drew his sword, and rushed madly on the Justiciary

b *Comb.*, as *madly-used*, *-wrested* adjs

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V I 319 The madly us'd Maluolio **1656** EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I xxviii (1674) 30 The madly-wrested Reason of State which was now practised by many.

Madman (mæ·dmæ̆n). [Originally two words · see MAD *a.* and MAN *sb*] One who is insane; a lunatic. Also *transf.* and *hyperbolically*, one who behaves like a lunatic, a wildly foolish person.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. IX 69 Fadereless children; And wydwes, .. Madde men, and maydenes, þat helplees were. *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 441, I am bot ane mad man ? *a* **1500** *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc) II 168 Madmen, maddmen, leeve on me, That am on god, so is not he. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* XXIII. 68 He wyll come after vs lyke a madd man. **1601** SHAKS *Twel. N.* I. V 115 Fetch him off I pray you, he speakes nothing but madman. **1611** BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxi. 15 Haue I need of mad-men, that ye haue brought this fellow to play the mad-man in my presence? **1648** BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiv. (1700) 84 The wicked's spite against God is but like a madman's running his head against the wall. **1674** MARVELL *Corr* Wks. 1872–5 II. 424 Carleton the B[ishop] of Bristol hath played the madman in that City. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 547 This hospital is the general receptacle of lunatics and madmen. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxiv, Madmen, forbear your frantic jar! **1843** BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 75, I have been a madman and a fool. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 5/1 Policemen who find a half-naked madman howling at midnight.

† **Madme.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **máð(ð)um, máðm, mádm,** 3 *pl.* **maðmes, madmes,** *Orm.* **maddmess.** [OE. *máðm* masc. corresponds to OS. *mêðmos* pl. gifts, MHG. *meidem*, ON. *meiðmar* pl., gifts, presents, Goth. *maiþm-s* gift (δῶρον):—O.Teut. **maiþmo-z*:—pre-Teut. type **moitmo-s* f. **moit-* to exchange (as in L. *mūtāre*:—**moitāre*).] A precious thing, treasure, valuable gift

a **1000** *Boeth Metr* XXI. 20 Gylden maðm, sylofren sincstan .. modes eagan æfre ne onlyhtað. *a* **1000** *Gnomic verses* (*Exeter Bk.*) 155 Maþþum oþres weorð, gold mon sceal gifan. *c* **1200** ORMIN 6471 & illc an king oppnede þær Hiss hord off hise maddmess. *c* **1205** LAY. 896 Ȝeue us þe king & al his gold, & þa maðmes of his lond. *a* **1250** *Prov Ælfred* 384 in *O. E. Misc* 126 Vyches cunnes madmes to mixe schulen i-Multen.

† **Ma·dnep.** *Obs.* Also -nip. [f. MAD *a* (cf. quot. 1686) + *nep*, *nip*, NEEP] The Cow Parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II cccLxxvii. 856 Spondylium . is called in English Cow Parsnep, meddowe Parsnep, and Madnepe **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II 181 Spondylium, a kind of wild Parsnep or Madnep **1652** CULPEPPER *Eng Physic.* 161 The seed of the wilde Parsnipe being ripe about the beginning of August, and if they do flower for seed in the first year of sowing the Countrey people call them 'Madneps'. **1686** RAY *Hist Plant* I. 410 Nostrates asserunt Pastinacas ipsas vetustiores & annosas delirium inducere, unde eas Madneps vocant **1712** tr *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I. 30 The Peasants call it the Mad Nip.

Madness (mæ·dnes). [f MAD *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being mad.

1 Mental disease, insanity, now applied *esp.* to insanity characterized by wild excitement or extravagant delusions; mania. Also (in animals) rabies.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R.* VII VI (1495) 226 And these passions ben dyuers madnesse that hyghte Inania [*read* Mania] & madnesse that hyghte Malencolonia [*sic*] *c* **1440** *Promp Parv* 319/2 Maddenesse, *amencia*, *demencia* **1538** ELYOT *Dict*, *Rabies*, Madnesse of a dogge **1567** MAPLET *Gr Forest* 46 Henbane, hath the name to be a cause of madnesse or furie. **1602** SHAKS *Ham* III IV. 187 Let him Make you to rauell all this matter out, That I essentially am not in madnesse But made in craft **1611** BIBLE *Zech* XII. 4, I will smite euery horse with astonishment, and his rider with madnesse **1687** MAYERN in *Phil Trans* XVI. 408 Doggs are Subject to these several sorts of Madness or rather diseases. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s v *Mania*, Madness arising from immaterial causes is much more difficult to cure. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV. I 524 This delusion becomes almost a madness when many exiles herd together. **1879** LINDSAY *Mind in Lower Anim* I 16 Madness in lower animals may mean any one of several very different affections, including especially insanity and rabies.

2. Imprudence or delusion resembling insanity; extravagant folly.

1382 WYCLIF *Hos.* IX. 7 Yrael, wite thou thee a fool, a wood prophete, for the multitude of thi wickidnesse, and multitude of madnesse **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 368 What madnes were this, with his own mony, to maintaine the force of his adversarye **1697** DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV. 642 What Madness cou'd provoke A Mortal Man t' invade a sleeping God? **1721** R KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis' Solil Soul* X 173 Wander not forth, O my Soul, after Vanities, nor after lying Madnesses **1849** MACAULAY *Hist Eng* V I 602 To advance towards London would have been madness. **1862** G. LONG *Thoughts of Antoninus* (1877) 113 To seek what is impossible is madness **1885** J PAYN *Talk of Town* II 69 It would have been madness indeed to have any altercation.

3. Ungovernable anger, rage, fury.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Warres* 273 The baser sort of people cover'd nothing of their Madness, but shew'd their Fury in their Speeches **1698** VANBRUGH *Prov Wife* II I, Now could I cry for madness, but that I know he'd laugh at me for it **1781** GIBBON *Decl & F.* XXX. III 157 The madness of the people soon subsided **1802** MRS J WEST *Infidel Father* III 45 Sir Bronze absolutely stamped for madness at this intelligence

transf **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 367 Not with more Madness, rolling from afar, The spumy Waves proclaim the watry War. **1884** W C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 87 Then I see the waves Lashed into madness.

4. Extravagant excitement or enthusiasm; ecstasy.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch V.* I. II. 21 Such a hare is madness the youth, to skip ore the meshes of good counsaile the cripple. **1607** NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* I 9 A kind of madness, as I may call it, but in the best sence it is a kind of ambitious emulation. **1775** JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 55 The madness of independence has spread from Colony to Colony. **1799** CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I 160 The smiling Muse Shall ..breathe a holy madness o'er thy mind. **1820** SHELLEY *Skylark* 103 Such harmonious madness From my lips would flow. **1822** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *On Some Old Actors*, None . possessed even a portion of that fine madness which he threw out in Hotspur's famous rant. **1879** SYMONDS *Shelley* 195 The Muses filled this man with sacred madness.

Madonna (mădǫ·nă). Also 7 **Maddona,** 6–9 **madona.** [a. It. *madonna*, orig. two words (*ma* OIt. unstressed form of *mia* fem., my; *donna* = F. *dame*:—L. *domina* lady) corresponding to F. *ma dame*: see MADAM.]

‖ **1. a.** As an Italian form of address or title: My lady, madam. *Obs.*

1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* I. B ij b, *Merca.* Madona, me be a Merchant and be cald senior Merkadorus. **1592** NASHE *P. Penilesse* 20 b, They drawe out a dinner with sallets, .. & make Madona Nature their best Caterer. **1601** SHAKS.

Twel. N. I. v. 72 Good Madona, why mournst thou? a 1626 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. i. (1657) 67 *Crotch.* (Here they sing Prick-song) How like you this Madona? *Celia.* Pretty. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* v ii, Gracious Maddona, Noble Generall, Brave Captaines, and my quondam rivalls, wear 'em 1827 MACAULAY *Song* Misc. Writ. (1860) II. 417 Oh stay, Madonna! stay.

†b. An Italian lady *Obs.*

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* II. ii. C 2 b, *Hip.* Well Sir, you know. the flea-bitten fac'd Ladie. *Doit.* Oh Sir, the freckle cheeke Madona, I know her Signior, as well— *Hip* Not as I doe, I hope Sir. a 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid of Inn* III. i, A dancer .. that by teaching great Madonnas to foot it, has miraculously purchast a ribanded wastcote. 1639 SHIRLEY *Gent Ven.* v. ii. (1655) 64 De'e think to mount Madonas here, and not Pay for the sweet Carreere.

2. a. An Italian designation of the Virgin Mary; usually with *the*; occas. used vocatively **b** A picture or statue (esp Italian) of the Virgin Mary.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I 122 A faire Madona of Pietro Perugino, painted on the wall 1645 *Ibid* I. 203 The miraculous shrine of the Madona wch Pope Paul III brought barefooted to the place 1717 LADY M W. MONTAGU *Let to Abbé Conti* 29 May, They shewed me a picture of the Virgin Mary, drawn by the hand of St Luke, the finest Madonna of Italy is not more famous for her miracles 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor* xxx, Madonna's face upon him shone, Painted in heavenly hues above. 1825-9 MRS SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxxii 338 A beautiful madonna in white marble which I had seen in a church in Rome. 1833 TENNYSON *Mariana in South* 22 'Ave Mary' was her moan, 'Madonna, sad is night and morn'. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, A very early painting of the Madonna and Child 1853 FROUDE *Eng Forgotten Worthies* Short Stud (ed 2) 305 Whose pretences to religion might rank with the devotion of an Italian bandit to the Madonna 1855 BROWNING *One Word More* ii, Rafael made a century of sonnets, . Else he only used to draw Madonnas

3. A mode of dressing a woman's hair, with the parting down the middle, and the hair arranged smoothly on each side. (Cf 4)

a 1839 T. H BAYLY *Songs & Ball* I 139 I've tried all styles of hair dressing, Madonnas, frizzes, crops.

4. *attrib* and *Comb.* (esp. with reference to pictures of the Madonna and the mode of dressing the hair), as *Madonna braid, coiffure, face, front, lid, style, Madonna-wise* adv; **Madonna-braided** *a.*, (of the hair) arranged in smooth braids on each side of the face, after the manner of Italian representations of the Madonna; **Madonna lily**, the White Lily, *Lilium candidum*, often represented with the Madonna in pictures

1829 *Souvenir* II 317/2 (Stanf) The hair is beautifully arranged in a *Madonna braid in front 1849 AYTOUN *Poems, Buried Flower* 83 Raven locks, *Madonna-braided O'er her sweet and blushing face 1890 *Pall Mall G* 26 Nov 1/3 Her fair hair is simply parted in the centre, in the way which is now often playfully called the '*madonna coiffure' 1790 HEL. M WILLIAMS *Julia* I 1 3 She had a *madona face 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I xvi 143 She returned a rather elderly character with a *Madonna front and a melancholy countenance 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 95 O wan girl mother with *Madonna lids Downcast 1900 *Field* 23 June 903/3 The *Madonna lily (*Lilium candidum*) 1902 *Daily Chron* 1 Apr 2/1 Large branches of Madonna lilies 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII 86 The hair is worn more in the *Madona style 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* i, Locks not wide-dispread, *Madonna wise on either side her head.

Hence **Mado·nnahood**, the character or quality of a Madonna **Mado·nnaish** *a*, like a Madonna.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* V IX iv 236 Brown gleams of gipsy Madonnahood from Murillo 1891 *Athenæum* 24 Oct. 547/1 She is too Madonnaish in one way, too languishing and sentimental in another.

Madoqua (mæ·dokwă). [Amharic] A tiny antelope of Abyssinia, *Neotragus saltianus* (*N madoqua*), of about the size of a hare.

[1681 J LUDOLF *Hist. Aethiop* I. x. P 73 Amharice Madakua, animalia quae capris assimilabat Gregorius Rupicaprae vel Ibices esse videntur] 1790 BRUCE *Trav Source Nile* V. 83 Among the wild animals are prodigious numbers of the gazel or antelope kind, the bohur, sassa, feeho, and madoqua 1885 *Cassell's Nat Hist* III 18.

‖**Ma·dor.** *Med. Obs* Also 7 **madour.** [L. *mador* moisture, f. *madēre* see MADID.] Sweat.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 296 If in sleep the body be sometimes in a little mador or light sweat. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Madidity* or *Madour*, moistness or wetness. 1705 *Phil Trans* XXV 2105 Without any offensive Smell, or fastidious Mador. 1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex., Mador,* Moisture that is superfluous or unnatural Old term for that kind of sweat which takes place in syncope, whether warm or cold

Mador, variant of MADAR

†**Madpash.** *Obs.* [f. MAD *a.* + PASH head] A crack-brained person. Also *attrib*

1611 COTGR, *Mat*, a foole, fop, gull; mad-pash, harebrained ninnie. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xxv, Let us leave this Madpash Bedlam, this hair-brained Fop.

Madras (mădrɑ·s).

1. The name of a city of India and the province of which it is the capital; used *attrib.* in the names of things produced there or originally connected therewith: **Madras lace, (net) muslin** (see quots. 1882); **Madras stucco** = CHUNAM; **Madras work** (see quot.).

1864 *Chamb. Encycl* VI. 251/1 Madras stucco, or *chunam*, is largely employed in the decoration of public buildings. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk., Madras Lace*, A school for lace making has lately been founded in Madras. The lace made is the black and white silk Maltese guipure. *Madras-net Muslin*, This is a handsome, but coarse make of Muslin, produced in several varieties .. They are all 72 inches wide. *Madras Work*, This is so called from its being executed upon the brightly coloured silk handkerchiefs that are known as Madras handkerchiefs. 1895 *Army & Navy Co-oper. Soc.* Price List 1105/1 Frilled Madras Muslin.

2. In full *Madras handkerchief*. A bright-coloured handkerchief of silk and cotton worn by the negroes of the West Indies as a head-dress, 'formerly exported from Madras' (Yule).

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi (1842) 437 The black officers, in general, covered their woolly pates with Madras handkerchiefs. 1881 CABLE *Mad. Delphine*, etc. 97 Old Charlie was sitting on his bench under a China-tree, his head, as was his fashion, bound in a Madras handkerchief. 1888 — *Bonaventure, Au Large* i. 146 A black woman in . red-and-yellow Madras turban,..crouched against the wall.

3. = *Madras-net muslin* (see 1).

1902 *Westm Gaz* 27 Aug 8/1 The shirt, a fine madras, plaited *négligé* with square point narrow link cuffs.

‖**Madrasah** (mădræ sa), **medresseh** (medre·se). Also 7 **mandresa**, 9 **madrasa, madrassah, -asseh, -assee, -essé, medressé**, *Dicts.* **madressah, -issa(h.** [The various forms represent Indian, Turkish, and Persian pronunciations of Arab. مدرسة *madrasah*, f. درس *darasa* to study] A Mohammedan college.

1662 J DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 214 We .found that it was a School or College, which they call Mandresa, of which kind there are very many all over Persia. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) III xi. 271 His fortune was spent in placing me in a Medressé. 1834 MORIER *Ayesha* I. xii 269 The *medresseh*, or school, which adjoined the principal mosque 1876 A ARNOLD in *Contemp Rev* June 47 The Madrassee or mosque school of Ispahan 1881 HUNTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII 774/2 The Calcutta *madrasa* for Mahometan teaching 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* xvi. I 276 Within sight are three *medressés*, or collegiate institutions, for the instruction of Turcoman students for the priesthood.

†**Madrean.** *Obs.* Also 4 **madryan, -am** [a. OF *madrian* 'sorte de fruit' (Godef)] A spice, ? a kind of ginger

1357-8 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 124 In 4 cofynes de Anys comfeyt, madryan, et aliarum specierum *Ibid* 560 In diversis speciebus videlicet anys Comfett, et Madryam, vijs iiijd. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped* (Camden) 19 Pro iijb ginger madrean, ijs iiijd a 1400 in Henslow *Med Wks 14th C.* (1899) 122 To make conserue of madrian

Madregal (mæ drɪ̄gæl). Also **med-** [Of unknown origin.] A fish of the genus *Seriola*

1884 G. B GOODE etc *Nat Hist Aquatic Anim* 331 *Seriola fasciata*, This fish, called in Cuba the 'Medregal' and in Bermuda the 'Bonito', has been observed in South Florida. 1896 JORDAN & EVERMANN *Fishes N & Mid Amer* 904 (*bull U S Nat Mus* No 47) *Seriola fasciata* (Medregal). *Ibid* 905 *Seriola falcata* (Madregal 'Rock Salmon')

Madre-perl. *rare*⁻¹. [ad. It. *madreperla*, f. *madre* mother + *perla* PEARL] Mother-of-pearl.

1878 LONGF *Kéramos* 175 Nor less Maestro Giorgio shines With madre-perl and golden lines Of arabesques

Madreporacean (mæ drɪ̄poʊrēɪ·ʃăn). *Zool* [f. mod.L. *Madreporacea*, f. *Madrepora*: see -ACEAN] A coral of the group *Madreporacea* or *Madreporaria.*

1878 *Encycl Brit.* VI 380/1 In the great coralliferous deposits of the Carboniferous, again, no representative of the group [*Perforata*] is known, save the single genus *Palæacis*, which appears to be a *Madreporacean*

Madreporarian (mæ drɪ̄poʊrēʊ·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Madreporāria* (f. *Madrepora* MADREPORE) + -AN.]

A *adj* Pertaining to the group *Madreporaria* (the madrepores and related corals). **B** *sb.* A coral of this group.

1881 *Athenæum* 6 Aug 181/1 The true or Madreporarian corals 1893 G BROOK (*title*), Catalogue of the Madreporarian Corals in the British Museum.

Madrepore (mæ·drɪ̄poʊɹ). [ad. mod.L *madrepora* or F *madrépore* (1710), ad. It. *madrepora*

The Italian naturalist Ferrante Imperato (*Hist Nat*, 1599) uses *poro* as a name for 'a kind of vegetable the substance of which resembles that of coral, but differs in being porous'. He evidently regarded this word as identical with the ordinary It *poro*, ad L *porus* PORE *sb*; but perh. it really represented late L *pōrus*, a Gr. πῶρος calcareous stone, stalactite. Among the species of 'poro' he enumerates *millepora, frondipora*, and 'those plants by some called madrepores (here *madripore*, but elsewhere *madrepora* occurs), which are tubular growths, issuing from a common stem, and attached together at their roots, so that they resemble a honeycomb'. The word *madrepora* (which Imperato app did not invent) seems to be f *madre* mother + *poro*, the ending of the latter being changed to suit the gender of the sb. prefixed in apposition, on this view, the other words, *millepora, frondipora*, etc, must have been formed later in imitation of *madrepora* A comparison of Imperato's woodcut of the 'madrepores' with those of the other species of *poro* seems to suggest that the prefix 'mother' may refer to the appearance of prolific growth characteristic of this 'plant'.]

1. Formerly applied loosely to most or all of the perforate corals (which, however, were not originally classed as corals); now usually in more restricted use, a polypidom of the genus *Madrepora* (or family *Madreporidæ*).

1751 STACK (tr. from French) in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 449 The several species of vermicular tubes found in the sea, the madrepores, millepores, lithophytons, corallines, sponges. *Ibid.* 460 They have denominated pora that class of them, which seem'd pierc'd with holes. Of these they found some, the holes of which were large; and these they call'd madrepora 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 475 The Branching and Prickly Madrepore 1832 LYELL *Princ Geol.* II 111 The madrepores or lamelliferous polyparia, are found in their fullest development only in the tropical seas of Polynesia and the East and West Indies 1840 BLYTH, etc. tr *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* (1849) 658 When the Madrepore is branched, and the stars are confined to the extremities of each branch, it is the *Caryophyllia* of Lamouroux *Madrepora*, or Madrepores properly so called, have the whole surface roughened by little stars 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit* I 130/2 In some madrepores the whole skeleton is reduced to a mere network of dense calcareous substance 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 297 The common so-called Madrepore of the Devonshire coast, and those which are dredged up out of moderately deep water in the North Atlantic, are common examples of the genus Caryophyllia.

2. The animal producing the madrepore coral.

1841 EMERSON *Address, Method Nature* Wks (Bohn) II 224 Nature turns off new firmaments as fast as the madrepores make coral 1875 MERIVALE *Gen Hist Rome* xxiii (1877) 160 The instinct with which the madrepore extends his empire over the bottom of the ocean.

3 Limestone composed of fossil madrepores.

1809 VALENTIA *Voy* III 309 The houses in Jidda are far superior to those at Mocha They are built of large blocks of very fine madrapore [*sic*]

4 *attrib*, as *madrepore coral, hole, island*; **madrepore marble**, = sense 3.

1866-7 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls* (1873) I iv. 85 The yellow plains look like yellow hæmatite with madrepore holes in it 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 76 Twenty-six madrepore islands. 1876 PAGE *Adv Text-Bk Geol* iii. 67 A branch of the common madrepore coral 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II 87 Many blocks are almost entirely formed of fossil corals, and known as madrepore marbles.

Madreporic (mædrɪ̄pǫ rik), *a* [f. mod.L. *Madrepora* or MADREPORE + -IC]

1. Pertaining or related to, consisting or characteristic of, madrepore coral.

1817 *Q Rev* XVII 240 The madriporic [*sic*] productions which have been found to exist above the present level of the sea 1833 LYELL *Princ Geol* III. 133 Part of the madreporic rock has been converted into silex and calcedony. 1887 H H. HOWORTH *Mammoth & Flood* 360 The madreporic calcareous deposits surrounding Havana.

2. The distinctive epithet of certain structures in echinoderms (*madreporic body, canal, plate, tubercle*), so called because perforated with small holes like a madrepore.

1861 DANA *Man Geol* 160 To one side of the dorsal centre . in the regular Echinoids, there is a small porous prominence on the shell, often called the madreporic body from a degree of resemblance in structure to coral 1862 THOMSON in *Q Jrnl. Microscop Sci* II 139 The madreporic tubercle gradually increases in size and distinctness 1870 NICHOLSON *Man Zool.* 123 The madreporic canals and their tubercles depending freely from the circular canal into the perivisceral cavity 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 204 One of these [genital plates of the Desmosticha] is the madreporic plate

Madreporid (mædrɪ̄pōʊ·rid), *sb.* and *a* *Zool.* [ad. mod L. *Madreporidæ*, f. *madrepora*: see MADREPORE and -ID.] **a** *sb* An animal of the family *Madreporidæ*, including the genus *Madrepora*. **b.** *adj* Pertaining to the *Madreporidæ*. Hence **Madrepo·ridan** *a.*, characteristic of the *Madreporidæ*

1899 BERNARD in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc*, *Zool* XXVII 130 Porites is related to the Madreporids. *Ibid* 141 An exclusively Madreporid origin. *Ibid* 142 There is no reason why further growth should not simply enlarge it without necessarily running it into ancestral Madreporidan lines.

Madreporiform (mædrɪ̄pōʊ rifǭɹm), *a* [f. mod L *Madrepora* + -FORM] Having the form or characters of madrepore coral, *spec* = MADREPORIC 2.

1843 FORBES in *Proc Berw. Nat Club* II. No. 11. 79 Madreporiform tubercle nearer the margin than centre. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man Zool* 125 One of the genital plates is larger than the others, and supports a spongy tubercle, perforated by many minute apertures and termed the 'madreporiform tubercle'. 1877 C W THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. iv. 237

Madreporigenous (mæ drɪ̄poʊri·dʒɪ̄nəs), *a* *rare. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Madrepora* MADREPORE + -GENOUS.] Producing madrepore coral.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV 33/1 Madreporigenous polypes can only exist at depths where they enjoy the influences of light and air

Madreporite (mædrɪ̄pōʊ·rəit). [f MADREPORE + -ITE. Cf. G. *madreporit*, F. *madréporite.*]

1. *Palæont.* Fossil madrepore

1828-32 in WEBSTER 1843 HUMBLE *Dict Geol.*, etc., *Madreporite.* 1. Fossil madrepore.

2. *Min.* A calcareous rock of columnar structure marked by radiated prismatic concretions.

1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I 147 Its cells and tubes extend, as is the case with mäandrites, or madreporites, in a parallel line from the surface. 1821 URE *Dict Chem.* s.v. *Limestone*, It [prismatic lucullite] was at one time called madreporite. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV. 271/2 *Madreporite* — Anthraconite; Columnar Carbonate of Lime.

3 *Zool* The madreporic tubercle in echinoderms.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim* ix. 554 The madreporic tubercle or madreporite. 1884 SLADEN in *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XXIV. 31 The madreporite or water-pore in Asterids usually punctures a basal plate.

‖**Madrier** (mæ·driəɪ). *Fortif.* [Fr.] (See quot. 1704.)

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn., Madrier*, in Fortification, is a thick Plank arm'd with Plates of Iron, and having a Concavity sufficient to receive the Mouth of the Petard when charged, with which it is applied against a Gate, or any thing else that you design to break down This term is also appropriated to certain flat Beams, which are fix'd at the bottom of a Moat, to support a Wall There are also Madriers lined with Tin, which are cover'd with Earth, to serve as a Defence against Artificial Fires. 1758 J Watson *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 5). 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxxiii, The petard is secured with a thick piece of plank, termed the madrier.

Madrigal (mæ drigăl), *sb* Also 6 7 -ale, -all [ad. It *madrigale* (whence Fr, Sp *madrigal*).

The origin of the It. word is obscure On the ground of the occurrence in early It. of the variant forms *madriale, mandriale* (cf obs. Sp. *mandrial, mandrigal*), Diez (followed by most later etymologists) accepts Ménage's derivation from It. *mandria* herd, f L *mandra*, a. Gr *μάνδρα* fold; the primitive sense according to this view would be 'pastoral song' (cf. quots 1597, 1614 in 3)]

1. A short lyrical poem of amatory character; chiefly, a poem suitable for a musical setting such as is described below (see 2).

1588 (*title*) Mvsica Transalpina, Madrigales translated of foure, fiue, and sixe parts, chosen oute of diuers excellent Authors. *Ibid.* A ij, I had the hap to find in the hands of some of my good friends, certaine Italian Madrigales, translated most of them fiue yeeres agoe by a Gentleman for his priuate delight. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II ii vi iii (1651) 299 How to make Jigs, Sonnets, Madrigals in commendation of his Mistress. *a* 1637 B Jonson *Underwoods* (1640) 209 He That chanc'd the lace, laid on a Smock, to see And straight-way spent a Sonnet; with that other That (in pure Madrigall) unto his Mother Commended the French-hood (etc.). 1736 Sheridan in *Swift's Lett* (1768) IV 167, I know you love Alexandrines; for which reason I closed the above madrigal with one. I think it is of a very good proportion, which I hope you will set to musick. *a* 1771 Gray *Metrum* Wks. 1843 V 250 Madrigals of Eight [lines], on Three Rhymes Sir T Wyatt. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng Poetry* (1840) III. 142 He [Clément Marot] was the inventor of the rondeau, and the restorer of the madrigal 1888 *Murray's Mag.* July 43 Poetically speaking a madrigal may be defined as the shortest form of lyrical poetry

2. *Mus.* A kind of part song for three or more voices (usually, five or six) characterized by adherence to an ecclesiastical mode, elaborate contrapuntal imitation, and the absence of instrumental accompaniment; also applied loosely to part songs or glees not bound by these conditions.

See *Encycl Brit* (ed. 9) XV 192/1, XVII 84/1.

1588 [see 1]. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 34 b, Their merry-running Madrigals, and sportiue Base-bidding Roundelayes. 1594 Morley (*title*) Madrigalles to foure Voyces, the first Booke 1597 — *Introd. Mus* 180 The light musicke hath beene of late more deepely dued into the best kind of it is termed Madrigal . it is a kinde of musicke made vpon songs and sonnets. As for the musicke it is next unto the Motet, the most artificial and to men of vnderstanding most delightfull 1644 Milton *Areop* (Arb.) 50 And who shall silence all the airs and madrigalls, that whisper softnes in chambers? 1674 Playford *Skill Mus* I. 59 Your Madrigals or Fala's of five and six Parts, which were composed for Viols and Voices by many of our excellent English Authors, as Mr Morley, Wilks, Wilbey, Ward, and others. 1789 Burney *Hist Mus* (ed. 2) III. ii 201 The most chearful species of secular Music was that of madrigals, a style of composition, that was brought to its highest degree of perfection about the latter end of the 16th century. 1812 L. M. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr* I 31 A little club, where catches, glees, motets, and madrigals, with the canon 'Non nobis' *in finale*, were 'done' in plain correctness 1879 E. Prout in Grove *Dict Mus* I 306 The only difference between the canzona and the madrigal being that the former was less strict in style 1879 J Hullah *ibid.* 598 The glee differs from the madrigal...in its tonality, which is uniformly modern.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A song, ditty.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 25 If a wrinckle appeare in her brow, then our shepheard must put on his working day face, and frame nought but dolefull Madrigalls of sorrowe *a* 1593 Marlowe *Pass Sheph. to his Love* ii, By shallow Rivers, to whose fals Melodious birds sing Madrigals. 1597 Middleton *Wisdom of Solomon* xvii. 16 The merry shepherd ..Tuning sweet madrigals of harvest's joy 1614 Sir W Alexander *Alexis to Damon* in Drumm of Hawth *Poems*, Those Madrigals we song amidst our Flockes. 1634 Milton *Comus* 495 Thyrsis? Whose artful strains have oft delaid The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. *a* 1640 Jackson *Creed* x. xxii. § 8 Changing their late joyful hymns of Hosanna to the Son of David into sad madrigals of Crucifige, crucifige. 1800–24 Campbell *O'Connor's Child* iii, And oft amidst the lonely rocks She sings sweet madrigals. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr* I. 178 Thrushes chant their madrigals. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xii, Gentle Mr. Toots hears the requiem of little Dombey on the waters, rising and falling in the lulls of their eternal madrigal in praise of Florence.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1611 Florio, *Madrigali, Madriali*, Madrigall songs. 1877 W. A. Barrett (*title*) English Glee and Madrigal Writers. 1880 Mackeson in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 192 Founded in 1741 by John Immyns, a member of the Academy of Ancient Music, the Madrigal Society enjoys the distinction of being the oldest musical association in Europe. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 192/1 The art of madrigal composition was never practised in Germany, and it died out in other countries early in the 17th century. 1888 J A. F. Maitland in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVI. 327/1 The madrigal form as used by the Italians.

Hence **Ma·drigal** *v.* (*rare*) *intr*, to write, compose, or sing madrigals. Also with *it*.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 48 When Elderton began to ballat, Gascoine to sonnet, Turberuile to madrigal, Drant to versify [etc.]. 1748 Jarvis *Quix.* II. lxviii. 272 Madrigal it as much as your worship pleases.

Madrigalian (mædrigē·liăn), *a.* [f. Madrigal *sb.* + -ian.] Pertaining to, consisting or characteristic of, or dealing with madrigals.

1848 (*title*) Madrigalian Feast, a collection of twenty Madrigals. 1869 Ouseley *Counterp.* xiv. 89 The old madrigalian composers. 1879 E. G. Monk in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I 72 Anthems of the Madrigalian era. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2854. 58 The English madrigalian writers being represented solely by a few songs and unimportant pieces.

Madrigalist (mæ·drigălist). [f. Madrigal *sb.* + -ist.] A writer or composer of madrigals.

1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* III. 123 The best madrigalists of our country. 1888 J. A. F Maitland in *Dict. Nat Biog.* XVI. 328/1 In the next few years [after 1596] nearly all the masterpieces of the English madrigalists were issued.

Ma·drigaller. [f. Madrigal *v.* + -er¹] = prec. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Lett. Dead to Living* II (1707) 33 Sonniters, Songsters, Satyrists, Panegyrists, Madrigallers. 1710 Wycherley in *Pope's Lett.* (1735) I. 46 No Madrigaller can entertain the Head, unless he pleases the Ear.

‖ Madroño (madrō·nyo). Also **madrona, madrone** [Sp.] A handsome evergreen tree of western North America, *Arbutus Menziesii*, having a very hard wood and bearing yellow berries. Also *attrib.*

1850 B Taylor *Eldorado* xiii. (1862) 130 Clumps of the madrono—a native evergreen, filled the ravines. 1882 J Hawthorne *Fort Fool* I. xxvi, The whisper of the breeze in the madroño. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq* 72 Woods of oak and madrona, dotted with enormous pines. 1888 *Amer Humor* 5 May 12/1 Here and there a madrona tree grows, with its bark peeling off in its own peculiar way, leaving the tree bright red and as smooth as satin.

Comb 1900 R Kipling *From Sea to Sea* xxvi, There were the pines and the madrone-clad hills.

Madryam, -an, var forms of Madrean *Obs.*

+Ma·dship. *Obs.* In 3 **mad-, med-, meadschipe.** [f. Mad *a.* + -ship.] Madness.

a 1225 *Leg Kath.* 327 Hwat is mare madschipe þen for to leuen on him & seggen ȝif he is Godes Sune? *c* 1230 *Halt Meid* 52 Ha is mare amead, ȝef ha mei, þen is meadschipe seolf

Madstone (mæ·dstōun). *U. S.* [f. Mad *a.* used subst. + Stone *sb.*] A stone supposed to have the power of allaying or curing the madness caused by the bite of a 'mad' animal.

1864 *Round Table* 18 June 2/2 We are not so ready with an explanation of the 'mad-stone' used to obviate ill effects from the bites of rabid animals. 1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl* 9 Aug 2/4 The Orlando (Fla.) Record tells a remarkable story of the effects of a madstone in a case of snakebite

Madura (mă·dură). The name of a district of Madras, used *attrib.* in **Madura foot**, a disease of the foot common in Madura and other parts of India; = Mycetoma. Also *Madura disease.*

1863 W. T. Fox *Skin Dis. Parasitic Orig* 15 In the Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay for 1860, is a description by Dr H. V. Carter, of a disease occurring in many parts of India, called variously 'Ulcus grave', 'Morbus tuberculosis pedis', 'Madura foot', 'Podelkoma', 'Mycetoma'. 1868 J. H Nelson *Madura Country* I iv. 91 Its classical name is *morbus pedis entophyticus*, but it is better known in this District by the name of 'the Madura foot' 1871 Bristowe in *Trans Pathol. Soc Lond* XXII 326 The fungus of the Madura foot. 1874 *Q Jrnl. Microscop Sci* XIV 263 On the Etiology of Madura foot

Ma·dwoman. [f. Mad *a.* + Woman, after Madman.] An insane woman.

1822 T Scott *Belg Pilgrim* 15, I remember a witty madwoman told a friend of hers [etc.] 1842 Dickens *Amer Notes* III, The rest of the madwomen seemed to understand the joke perfectly 1844 Marg Fuller *Wom in 19th C* (1862) 105 She will not be pitied as a mad-woman, nor shrunk from as unnatural.

Madwort (mæ dˌwɔ·ɹt). [Cf. quot. 1597; the name is perh a transl. of L. *alyssum*, a. Gr. *ἄλυσσον*, f. ἀ- (privative particle) + *λύσσα* rabies]

1. A herb of the genus *Alyssum.*

Britten and Holland (*Plant-n*) consider Gerande's 'madwort' to be of doubtful identity, and assign his 'German madwort' to the genus *Stachys* or *Sideritis.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II cxviii. 379 The Germaine Madwoort bringeth foorth from a fibrous roote, two broad, rough, and hoarie leaues; between which riseth vp a hoarie brittle stalke, diuided into sundrie small branches, whereupon do growe long, narrow leaues. ; from the bosome of which leaues come foorth small roundles of purple flowers like those of the dead Nettle. *Ibid* 380 Madwoort or Moonewort is called of the Latines *Alyssum*: in English Galens Madwoort: of some Heale dog; and it hath the name thereof, bicause it is a present remedie for them that are bitten of a mad dog. 1611 Cotgr., *Alysson*, the hearbe Madwort, Moonewort, heale dog. 1640 Parkinson *Theatr. Bot.* 590 *Alyssum montanum Columnæ.* Mountaine Madwort of Columna. 1760 J. Lee *Introd Bot.* App. 313 Madwort, *Alyssum.* 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* I. 105 Alyssum, which is the Mad-wort of the ancients, and the plants of which were supposed to allay anger.

2. The Trailing Catchweed, *Asperugo procumbens.* (Also called *German madwort.*)

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot* App. 328 German Mad-wort, *Asperugo.* 1806 Galpine *Brit. Bot.* 79 *Asperugo*, Madwort.

Madyn(e, -ynne, obs. forms of Maiden.

Mae (mē), *v. dial.* [Onomatopœic. Cf. *bae*, Ba.] *intr.* Of a lamb: To utter its peculiar cry.

1788 Ramsay *Robert, Ricky, & Sandy* 124 While ewes shall bleat, and little lambkins mae.

Mae, variant of Mo, more.

Mæander, etc.: see Meander, etc.

Mæcenas (mĭsī·năs). Pl. **Mæcenases, +Mæcenates** (-ē·tīz). Also 6-7 **Mecenas,** 6- *erron.* **Mecenas.** The name of a Roman knight, the friend of Augustus and the patron of Horace and Virgil. Hence used for: A generous patron of literature or art; †occas. *gen.* a patron.

c 1561 Veron *Free-will* 7 This my rude labor, whiche.. I offer unto youre honoure, as unto the Mecenas and patron of all godlye learninge 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* Verses addr. to Noblemen, This lowly Muse,..Flies for like aide unto your Patronage, That are the great Mecænas of this age. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* III. 179 The composers of musick who otherwise would follow the depth of their skill, .. are compelled for lacke of mæcenates to put on another humor. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* Ep. Ded , My illustrious Mecænas Sir Edward Philips Master of the Rolles. *c* 1620 T. Robinson *Mary Magdalene* Ded. 105 Yet some Mœcenases this age hath left vs. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* b viij b, A Mecenas to all vertues. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charact.* (1737) I. 216 The Muses . , with or without their Mæcenas's, will grow in credit and esteem. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* I. i, Are you not called .. a mock Mæcenas to second-hand Authors? 1812 L Hunt in *Examiner* 14 Dec. 787/2 This Mecænas of the Age. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xlvi, See what it is to furnish a house differently from other people; one becomes a *bel esprit*, and a Mæcænas, immediately. 1875 Escott in *Belgravia* XXV. 80 The Mæcenas of the last century did influence literature and art; the Mæcenas of to-day cannot.

Hence **Mæce·nas** *v. trans*, to act as a patron to.

Mæce·nasship, the position of a Mæcenas

1832 Carlyle *Ess.* (1872) IV. 101 Neither .. was the new way of Bookseller Mecænasship worthless. 1837 Marryat *Olla Podr* xxx, Literary men are not *Mæcenased* by. the . aristocracy.

+Mæce·natism. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *Mæcēnāt-*, Mæcenas + -ism.] Patronage.

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* Ded , I strong-hold myself under your Marqueshipe Mecenatisme.

Maeht, obs. form of Might.

Mael(e, Sc form of Mole (spot).

Maelstrom (mē·lstrŏm). Also 7 **[malestrand,] male stream,** 8 **malestrom,** 9 **maelström,** and in Ger form **mahlstrom.** [a. early mod.Du. *maelstrom* (now *maalstroom*), whirlpool, f. *malen* to grind, also to whirl round + *stroom* stream.

The use of *maelstrom* as a proper name (also in Fr) seems to come from Du maps, e.g that in Mercator's *Atlas* (1595). Dutch philologists are of opinion that the word is native. It is true that it is found in all the mod Scandinavian langs. as a common noun, but it is purely literary, and Danish scholars regard it as adopted from Du. or LG The earliest known instance of Da. *malstrøm* (formerly also written *malestrøm*) occurs in 1673 in Debes *Færoa reserata*, the author of which was a pastor in the Færöe Islands Cf. Norw dial *malstraum* (admitted by Aasen to be 'little used', which prob means that he had never heard it in actual popular use), Sw *malström*, Faroic *mal(u)streymur* (Hammershaimb *Færøsk Anthologi*, Glossary, the vb. *mala* in Færoic means 'to grind', 'to whirl round')

The form *Malestrand* in quot. *c* 1560 can only be a blunder; probably Jenkinson hearing the name *Malestrøm* confused it with the name of Malestrand (? meaning 'pebbly shore'), now Marstrand, in South Sweden]

A famous whirlpool in the Arctic Ocean on the west coast of Norway, formerly supposed to suck in and destroy all vessels within a long radius. Also *transf* a great whirlpool.

[*c* 1560 A Jenkinson in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 334 There is between the said Rost Islands, and Lofoote, a whirle poole, called Malestrand, which maketh such a terrible noise, that it shaketh the rings in the doores of the inhabitants houses of the said Islands, ten miles of.] 1682 R Burton *Wond. Curios* (1684) 229 Between the coast of Cathness and Orkney is a dreadful Frith or Gulf, in the North end of which, by reason of the meeting of 9 contrary Tides or Currents, is a Male Stream or great Whirlpool. 1701 C. Wolley *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 47 A dangerous Current, as dangerous and as unaccountable as the Norway Whirl-Pool or Maelstrom. 1755 tr *Pontoppidan's Nat. Hist Norway* I 77 There is another kind of current, in the sea of Norway,, namely the Malestrom, or Moskoestrom [orig. 1752 *den vidtbkiendte Male strøm eller Moske-strøm*], ..near the island Moskoe. *a* 1844 Por. (*title*) A descent into the Maelström. 1856 W E. Aytoun *Bothwell* (1857) 56 And if a ship should chance to pass within the maelstrom's sweep. 1860 Miss Braddon *Trail Serpent* I. i, Every gutter in every one of these streets was a little Niagara, with a maelstrom at the corner.

b. *fig.*

1831 Carlyle *Sart Res.* I Iv.(1858) 19 Some single billow in that vast World-Mahlstrom of Humour 1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) II. iv. 69 An accumulated mass, in one wild maelstrom of affrighted men, struggling in frantic eddies. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 956/1 In the wild and glittering maelstrom of luxury and extravagance.

Mænad (mī·næd). [ad. L. *Mænad-, Mænās*, a. Gr. *Μαινάδ-, Μαινάς*, f. *μαίν-εσθαι* to rave.] A Bacchante.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 111 The Mænades (that is Bacchus franticke priestes). *c* 1620 T. Robinson *Mary Magdalene* 795 Like to ye Menades y^t^ Euhoe crie 1638-48 G. Daniel *Eclog* iii 153 The Women Like yauling Mænades; their loo's send To the full-fraught, lest drinking there should end. 1820 Shelley *Ode Liberty* vii, Like a wolf-cub from a Cadmæan Mænad, She drew the milk of greatness. 1882 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 22/2 Another [nymph], furious as a mænad, is about to whirl on high the headless body of a kid.

Hence **Mæna·dic** *a.*, characteristic of a Mænad; resembling a Mænad, infuriated.

1830 Carlyle *Misc.* (1872) III. 2 Phallophori and Mænadic women. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 587 There is a clapping of hands, and shouts of Mænadic glorification.

Maende, obs. form of Mend.

Mæne: see Mean, Mene.

Maenial(l, obs. form of Menial.

Maer, Mære, obs. forms of MORE, MERE.

Maes, Maesse, obs. forms of MAIZE, MASS.

Maest, obs. form of MOST.

Mæstive, variant of MESTIVE.

‖ **Maestoso** (maestō'so). *Mus.* [It. = majestic.] A direction denoting that a composition is to be executed majestically.

1724 *Expl. For. Words Music, Maestoso,* or *Maestuoso.* 1815 *Europ. Mag.* LXVIII. 154 Var. 8 (*Maestoso*) in minor.

Maëstral, variant of MISTRAL.

Maestriss, obs. Sc. form of MISTRESS.

‖ **Maestro** (maɪ'stro). [It. = 'master'.] A master in music; a great musical composer, teacher, or conductor.

1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, He might be a ghost, by his silence, for aught I know, Maestro 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 79 The archduke and his bride inclined their heads from their box and applauded the maestro 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 22, I went to the Maestro's house and sat for two hours listening to the singing. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 528/1 The performance of some musical maestro on an instrument that almost seems part of himself.

Maez, obs. form of MAIZE.

Ma fal (= *may fall,* perhaps): see MAY *v.*[1]

† **Mafey,** *int. Obs.* Also 5 **mai-, mayfay, maffay, ma(f)fay, ma fa; maffeith, -feyth.** [a. OF. *ma fei!* (mod.F. *ma foi!*) 'my faith': see FAY *sb.*[1]] An asseveration, lit. = 'my faith!'

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 3 (52) Mafey bought he þus wole I sey *c* 1400 *Pride of Lyfe* (Brandl 1898) 451 Nou, maifay, hit schal be sene. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 75 A, Iak, mafey, me merveilith moche of thin lewidheed! *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3283 Maffeith! your lif stood þere in iupartie *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 319/2 Mafey, othe (*MS. S.* maffeyth), *medius fidius* *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXIII. 564 Ma fay, I tell his lyfe is lorne [1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 143 Mafoy! ye'll dwindle to a den. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Black Mousquetaire,* Stay! I have it—ma foi!]

Maffaisour, Maffia, var. ff. MALFEASOR, MAFIA.

Maffick (mæ fik), *v* [Back-formation from *mafficking* (i.e, the proper name *Ma feking* treated jocularly as a gerund or pres. pple.).] *intr.* Originally used to designate the behaviour of the crowds (in London and other towns) that celebrated with uproarious rejoicings the relief of the British garrison besieged in Mafeking (17 May 1900). Hence *gen.* to indulge in extravagant demonstrations of exultation on occasions of national rejoicing. Hence **Mafficking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Mafficker,** one who 'mafficks'; **Maffick** *sb.,* an act of 'mafficking'.

The words appear to be confined to journalistic use, but we have a large number of examples from newspapers of all shades of political opinion.

1900 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 2/2 We trust Cape Town will 'maffick' to-day, if we may coin a word, as we at home did on Friday and Saturday. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 May 2/3 The feathers are sold for a penny each to enable 'Mafficking' revellers to tickle other revellers' noses 1900 *Daily Chron.* 9 July 6/5 We have no wish to advocate the hysteria of which the name is 'mafficking' 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 7/3 The Peace 'maffick' has not yet been completely worked off 1902 *Times* 11 June 12/1 [The 'Merry Wives of Windsor'] is...'a pure anticipated cognition', as Shelley would have said, of the mafficking spirit

† **Maffard.** *Obs* [f. MAFFLE *v.* + -ARD.] A stammering or blundering fool.

c 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 225 The churche of Chester, whiche crieth, alas! That to suche a maffiarde marryede she was.

Maffle (mæ f'l), *v. Obs* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **maffell.** [Cf. early mod Du. *maffelen* to move the jaws (Kilian). The Eng. word has a wide dialectal currency in several senses (see E. D. D.)]

1. *intr.* To stammer; to speak indistinctly, mumble. † Also with an obj.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 91 3if Alfrede seiþ nay in þat, he wot nouȝt what he maffleþ *Ibid.* V. 215. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 63 Somme maffild with þe moup and nyst what þey mente. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Balbutio,* to maffle in the mouth, as not able to sounde his wordes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 34 Those disciples who would needs stut, stammer and maffle as Aristotle did 1683 COCKERAM, *Maffell,* to stammer. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Maffle,* to hesitate, to falter, to stammer, to mumble.

2. To blunder, bungle; to delay, waste time.

1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves.* 1837 [see MAFFLING *vbl. sb.*].

3. *trans.* To confuse, bewilder, muddle (see E. D. D. and MAFFLED *ppl. a.*).

Hence **Maffling** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*, **Mafflingly** *adv.* Also **Maffler,** one who 'maffles'.

1552 ELYOT *Dict., Balbus,* that can not well pronounce wordes in speakyng, a maffiar. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Balbe,* obscurely, maffiyingly: with no perfit sowne. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 13/1 It [Aqua Vitæ] keepeth .. the toong from lisping, the mouth from maffling. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 88/2 He deliuered his speeches by reason of his palseie, in such staggering and mafling wise, that [etc.]. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 653 They..go too far in their commandements who enjoine stutters, stammerers and mafflers to sing. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 252 They make a mafeling with their mouth and stammer so that they cannot distinctly be understood. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* XXXII. 4 The tongue of mafflers shal speake readely and plaine. *Ibid.* XXXII. Comm., This prophecie of maffling or unperfect tongues, to speake readily, is fulfilled in the Church of Christ. 1611 COTGR., *Bredouillement,* a faultering, or maffling; an ill-fauoured speaking, imperfect pronunciation. 1837 CARLYLE *Let. to Margaret* 22 Jan. in Froude *Life* (1884) I. iv. 94 After much higgling and maffling, the printers have got fairly afloat.

Maffled (mæ f'ld), *ppl. a. dial.* [f. MAFFLE *v.* + -ED[1].] Confused, muddled.

1820 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 186 She was, what they call in the country, maffled; that is, confused in her intellect. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Coleridge & Opium-eating* Wks. 1859 XII. 92 The Westmorland people expounded his condition to us by saying that he was 'maffled'; which word means 'perplexed in the extreme'. 1886 MRS LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* II. x. 211 She did not smell of drink, and was sober though decidedly maffled.

‖ **Mafia** (mafi'a). Also **maffia.** [Sicilian.] In Sicily, the spirit of hostility to the law and its ministers prevailing among a large portion of the population, and manifesting itself frequently in vindictive crimes. Also, the body of those who share in this anti-legal spirit (often erroneously supposed to constitute an organized secret society existing for criminal purposes). Hence ‖ **Maf(f)ioso** (pl. **-osi**), one who sympathizes with the mafia.

1875 *Times* 9 June 5/4 The malevolent influence and oppression of the *Mafia* and the *Mafiosi* 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI 163/1 (art. *New Orleans*) He had been active in proceedings against certain Italians accused of crime, and it was popularly believed that his death was the work of a *maffia,* or sworn secret society 1902 G. MOSCA *Ibid* XXXII. 618/1 (art *Sicily*) The Maffia is not, as is generally believed, one vast society of criminals, but is rather a sentiment akin to arrogance which imposes a special line of conduct upon persons affected by it. .The *maffioso* considers it dishonourable to have recourse to lawful authority to obtain redress for a wrong or a crime committed against him

Mafortune: see MAY *v.*[1]

Mag (mæg), *sb.*[1] *colloq* [f. MAG *v.*]

a. Chatter, talk b. A chatterbox.

a. 1778 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept., *Mrs Thrale*: Oh, if you have any mag in you, we'll draw it out! 1875 MRS LYNN LINTON *Patricia Kemball* II. iv 78 Hold your mag on things you don't understand 1885 E. C. SHARLAND *Ways Devonsh. Village* II. 26 You go away for a while, my dear, and let me have a little mag with Emma

b. 1892 F. ANSTEY *The Talking Horse,* etc. 46 'Alick does call me a "mag",' said Priscilla, 'but that's wrong, because I never speak without having something to say'.

Mag (mæg), *sb.*[2] Cf. MEG. [Playful shortening of the female name *Margaret*]

1. Used as a personal name in various proverbial phrases. † *Mag('s tales* · nonsense, trifling *Mag's diversion* (also *Meg's* see MEG).

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* XXXIX 85 (Sherard MS.) [The Lollard] scorneth suche miracles haldynge hem but as magges tales [*B. N. C. MS.* magge tales, *W. de W.* (eds 1517-30) madde tales] and feyned illusiouns. 1834 M. G. DOWLING *Othello Travestie* I. III, The galley slaves Are playing mag's diversion on the waves [1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* IV. CXXV. 250 Who was Magg? and what was his diversion?] 1849 DICKENS in Forster *Life* (1872) II. XX. 432 Mag's Diversions. Being the personal history of Mr. Thomas Mag the Younger, Of Blunderstone House.

2. Used as a proper name for a magpie. Also as a common noun = MAGPIE.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 311. 18. CLARE *Life & Rem.* (1873) 245 While mag's on her nest with her tail peeping out. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds,* Magpie (*Pica rustica*) Familiar names Mag, or Madge

3. *Rifle-shooting.* = MAGPIE.

1895 *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 11/2 If Winans made a 'mag' with his first shot he would probably cease firing

4. *Long-tailed Mag* (dial.). the Long-tailed Titmouse, *Acredula rosea.*

1851 MORRIS *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 275

Mag (mæg), *sb.*[3] *slang* Also **meg.** [Of obscure origin: cf. the synon. MAKE *sb.*] A halfpenny.

1781 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 129 Mag is a halfpenny *Ibid.* 161 Halfpenny—A meg 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 219 Neither of these forsaken damsels had one single mag, or piece of any kind of coin 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXIII, It can't be worth a mag to him 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* I. IX. 111 As long as he had a 'mag' to bless himself with, he would always be a lazy, useless humbug

b. *Comb.* **Mag-flying** *vbl. sb.*, playing 'pitch and toss'; **Mag-flyer.**

1882 *Standard* 8 Aug. 3/7 There were usually three or four in a gang, one acting as the 'magflyer', the 'mag' being the coin, another as the caller of the odds or amounts, a third as treasurer. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 26 Mar. 2/8 (Farmer) Of the twenty-nine 'night-charges', by far the greater number were of boys for mag flying, i.e., 'pitch and toss'

Mag (mæg), *sb.*[4], abbrev. of MAGAZINE (sense 5 b)

1801 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 55 Who wrote in mags for hire 1869 *Chamb. Jrnl* 8 May 303/2 Why don't you fellows write something for the mags? 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc., Mag,* an abbreviation very generally used by printers for 'magazine'.

Mag (mæg), *v.* Also **meg.** [f. MAG *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To chatter; also with *away.*

1820 *Splendid Follies* I. 68 Don't you think she magged away pretty sharply! That's the worst of the young ones—they will cackle so confoundedly. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sk.* 248 I'll snap your backbone across my knee if you meg half a second more.

Maga (mæ'gă). [Shortened form of MAGAZINE.] A familiar abbreviation for Blackwood's Magazine.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 384 Two Numbers of Maga, you dog. 1886 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 301 The monkey tricks of mannerism which were incumbent on a reviewer in 'Maga'. 1899 *Literature* 4 Feb. 123 With more than the lightness and speed of the Quagga, She'll .. show them a clean pair of heels, will our Maga!

† **Magade.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **magada.** [ad. med.L. *magada* fem., f. Gr. *μαγάς* (accus. *μαγάδα*).] The bridge or fret of a stringed instrument.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 211 The wire extendede on a holowe body is distreynede diametrally by an instrumente restreynenge the wyre to a certeyne acorde callede magada [L. *magada*] 1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microl* 22 That shall be the first Magade of the Instrument. *Ibid.* 23 In the extreame point of the Magades, set little props.

‖ **Magadis** (mæ'gădis). *Ancient Music* [Gr. *μάγαδις.*] An instrument with twenty strings, arranged in octaves. Also, the Lydian flageolet (Liddell & Scott)

1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus* 473 The Psalterium, Trigon, Sambuca, Pectis, Magadis, Barbiton 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus* V. 69 One Instrument they [the Ancients] used, which had two Strings to every Note called the Magadis. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat* V. 200 Of the Magadis it is even not satisfactorily ascertained whether it was a stringed or a wind instrument. 1884 *Encycl. Brit* XVII. 79/1 Anacreon (540 B. C.) sang to the accompaniment of the magadis (doubling bridge), an instrument imported from Egypt to Greece

Magadize (mæ'gădəiz), *v. Ancient Mus.* [ad. Gr. *μαγαδίζειν,* f. *μάγαδις* MAGADIS: see -IZE.] a. *intr.* To play or sing in octaves. b. To play upon the magadis Hence **Ma'gadised** *ppl. a.*, **Ma'gadizing** *vbl sb*

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus* (1789) I. VIII 132 It appears that the union of two voices in octaves was called Magadizing from a treble instrument of the name of Magadis, strung with double strings tuned octaves to each other. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v., To Magadize. (1) To play upon the magadis (2) To play in octaves 1901 H. E. WOODBRIDGE *Oxf. Hist. Mus* I. 44 The Greek practice of magadizing, in which lay the fundamental principle of Polyphony. *Ibid.* 47 In addition to the old magadized octave the consonances of the fourth and fifth were now sung in parallel movement.

† **Magar.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Some kind of ship.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur* (1599) 4 Stately Argosies, Caluars, and Magars, hulkes of burden great.

Magaseine, -sin, -son, obs. ff. MAGAZINE.

† **Maga'stromancy.** *Obs. rare* [f. L. *magus* (see MAGE, MAGIC, MAGUS) + ASTROMANCY.] A name invented by Gaule for: 'Magical astrology'.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 202 If there were any congruity or consistency betwixt prophecy and magastromancy.

So **Maga stroma ncer,** one who practises 'magastromancy'. **Maga stroma ntic** *a.,* pertaining to 'magastromancy'.

1652 GAULE (*title*) Μάγε-μαντια. The Mag-astro mancer, or the Magicall-Astrologicall-Diviner Posed, and Puzzled. *Ibid* 223 To what end serve the feigned mirables of nature but to feigne the magastromantick art for the greatest mirable? *Ibid.* 369 Examples of the magastromancers fatall miseries are too many to be instanc't in at large

Magatapie, obs. form of MAGGOT-PIE.

Magazan, erron. form of MAZAGAN.

† **Magazinage.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. (See quot.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Magazinage*..the Hire or Rent of a Warehouse or Place for laying up Goods or Stores; also the Warehouse, &c. itself

Magazinary (mægăzī'nări). *nonce-wd.* [f. MAGAZINE *sb* + -ARY.] The office or place of production of a magazine.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 445 He in editorial gloom, In Colburn's magazinary, Gives each his destined room

Magazine (mægăzī'n), *sb.* Forms 6 **magason, magosine,** 6-7 **magasin, -sin,** 7 **magasen, (magezzine, megasin(e, magaseine, magosin),** 7-8 **magazeen(e,** 6- **magazine.** [a. F. *magasin* (OF. *magasin*), It. *magazzino* (Sardinian *magasinu,* metathetically *camasinu*), Sp. *magacen,* a. Arab. مخازن *makhāzin,* pl. of مخزن *makhzan* storehouse, f. خزن *khazana* to store up. The Arab. word, with prefixed article *al-,* appears as Sp. *almagacen, almacen,* Pg. *armazem* warehouse.]

1. A place where goods are laid up; a storehouse or repository for goods or merchandise; a warehouse, depot Now *rare.*

1583 J. NEWBERY *Let.* in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) II. 1643 That the Bashaw, neither any other Officer shall meddle with the goods, but that it may be kept in a Magosine. 1588 T. HICKOCK tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 27 The merchants haue all one house or Magason and there they put all their goods of any valure. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. X. 511 Vnder which Porches or Galleries [of the Church] are Magazines or Store-houses, wherein are kept lampes, oile, mats, and other necessaries 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. Introd., This Consideration has induced several Gentlemen to promote a Monthly Collection to treasure up, as in a Magazine, the most remarkable Pieces on the Subjects abovemention'd. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (Rtldg.) 304 (*The Remise*) Mons. Dessein came up with the key of the remise in his hand, and forthwith let us into his magazine of chaises. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 143 No magazine, from the warehouses of the East India Company to the grocer's and the baker's shop, possesses the smallest degree of safety. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. 23 A public magazine for provisions, where every farmer brings whatever grain and produce he may have for sale. 1875 STANLEY in *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 489 Imported from the magazines of France and of Belgium, according to the last fashions of Brussels or Paris.

fig. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii, What more than heauenly pulchritude is this? What Magazine, or treasurie of bliss? *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) To Rdr., That great Magazine or Storehouse of all learning

M. Cassaubon. 1738 [G. Smith] *Curious Relat.* II. 216 My Friend! the Rich are the Poor Man's Magazine. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 352 A magazine of petitions had been opened in Scotland.

b. *transf.* esp. of a country or district with reference to its natural products or of a city, etc., as a centre of commerce.

1596 Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* 3 Guiana (the Magazin of all rich mettels). 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IV 165 Constantinople Aleppo . and grand Cayro are the three Maggezynes of the whole Empire. 1640 Digby in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II (1888) IV. 133 He conceaued that the City of London was the Magazine of money 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* III i 410 Timber they fetched from Mount Libanus (the magazeen of cedars). 1705 Addison *Italy* (1767) 196 (*Rome*) The great magazine for all kinds of treasure, is supposed to be the bed of the Tiber 1787 *Gentl. Mag* LVII II. 1115/2 The Dutch islands of Curaçoa and St. Eustatius are now converted into complete magazines for all kinds of European goods. 1833 I. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 109 The bourg of Chouzé, set down in a perfect magazine of fruit and vegetables, grain and wine.

c. A portable receptacle containing articles of value Now *rare*

1768 Sterne *Sent Journ.* (Rtldg) 341 (*Case Conscience*) She opened her little magazine, and laid all her laces . before me. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Thomson*, He had recommendations which he had tied up carefully in his handkerchief; but his magazine of credentials was stolen from him 1861 Holland *Less Life* viii. 120 The great army of little men that is yearly commissioned to go forth into the world with a case of sharp knives in one hand, and a magazine of drugs in the other.

2. *Mil.* **a.** *gen.* A building in which is stored a supply of arms, ammunition and provisions for an army for use in time of war **b.** *spec.* A place in which gunpowder and other explosives are stored in large quantities; a powder magazine.

1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks (Globe) 669/2 Then would I wish that there should be good store of howses and magasins erected in all those greate places of garrison, and in all great townes, as well for the victtayling of souldiours and shippes, as for preventing of all times of dearthe 1644 Nye *Gunnery* (1647) 72 A barrell of the best powder in the Magazine 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV 816 A heap of nitrous Powder, laid Fit for the Tun som Magazin to store Against a rumord Warr 1709 Pope *Ess Crit* 671 Thus useful arms in magazines we place *a* 1744 Swift *Epigram* Wks 1824 XIV. 399 Here Irish wit is seen! When nothing's left that's worth defence, We build a magazine 1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1780), *Magazine*, a . store house, built in the fore, or after-part of a ship's hold, to contain the gunpowder 1800 Wellington in Gurw *Desp* (1837) I 213, I have no power to order the repair of magazines, storerooms, &c. 1849 Prescott *Peru* (1850) II 23 In another quarter they beheld one of those magazines destined for the army, filled with grain and with articles of clothing 1868 *Regul & Ord Army* ¶ 1238 The reserve Ammunition will be kept in the Magazine. 1877 A. B Edwards *Up Nile* ix 239 To provide a safe underground magazine for gunpowder

fig 1653 R Sanders *Physiogn* 25 The Heart is the Magazine and Arsenal of Life. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XII 332 As when high Jove his sharp artillery forms, And opes his cloudy magazine of storms 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 76 ¶ 6 He has stored his magazine of malice with weapons equally sharp. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Law Student* Poet Wks 1774 I 23 While armed with these, the student views with awe His rooms become the magazine of Law

3. a. *Mil* The contents of a magazine; a store. Also *collect. pl.* († rarely *collect. sing*). Stores, provisions, munitions of war; armament, military equipments.

1589 *Voy. Spaine & Portingale* 17 Aboundant store of victualls which was confessed to be the beginning of a *Magasin* of all sorts of prouision for a new Voiage into England 1591 Raleigh *Last Fight Rev* (Arb) 16 Of which [Armada] the number of souldiers with all other their magasines of prouision, were put in print *a* 1613 Overbury *Observ Trav* (1626) 11 Megazins of powder. 1644 in Rushw *Hist Coll* III II 670 The Kings forces marcht away with their Artillery and Magazeen towards Oxford 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab* cclxxi, And bade him swiftly drive the approaching fire From where our naval magazines were stored 1671 Milton *Samson* 1281 Thir Armories and Magazins, 1774 I West *Antiq Furness* (1805) 48 They took most part of their arms with a coup laden with magazeen, drawn by six oxen. 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* xxxi III 259 He used, with so much skill and resolution, a large magazine of darts and arrows, that [etc] 1810 Wellington in Gurw *Desp.* (1838) VI 27 A corps of 5000 men had carried away a magazine of arms 1813 *Ibid* X 419 Whenever a magazine of provisions shall be taken from the enemy by the troops

fig 1638 Baker tr *Balzac's Lett.* (vol III) 242, I take not upon me to contend with you in complements who have whole magasins of good words 1663 Cowley *Misc., Chronicle*, The Lace, the Paint and warlike things That make up all their Magazins 1742 Young *Nt Th* II 478 Speech burnishes our mental magazine, Brightens, for ornament; and whets for use 1836 Emerson *Nature, Language* Wks. (Bohn) II 154 That which was unconscious truth, becomes . a new weapon in the magazine of power

b. *gen.* A store, heap (of provisions, materials, etc.), † a stock of clothing, wardrobe.

1615 H Crooke *Body of Man* 61 Next vnder the Skin lyeth the Fat, a Stowage or Magazine of nourishment against a time of dearth. 1624 Heywood *Captives* II. ii in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV 145 That have no more left of a magazine Then these wett cloathes upon mee. 1637— *Lond Mirr.* Wks 1874 IV. 314 By which small mites to Magazines increase. 1661 Evelyn *Fumifugium* To Rdr, The Deformity of so frequent Wharfes and Magazines of Wood, Coale, Boards, and other course Materials. 1669 J Rose *Eng. Vineyard* (1675) 34 A load of lime, to every ten loads of dung, will make an admirable compost.. but your magazine will require the maturity of two, or three years 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II. iv, She [Usury] had amassed vast magazines of all sorts of things. 1714 Gay *Fan* I. 243 Should you the Wardrobe's Magazine rehearse, And glossy Manteaus rustle in thy Verse 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. x. (1840) 182 A .. magazine of flesh, milk, butter, and cheese. 1771 Goldsm *Hist. Eng.* III 165 A magazine of coals were usually deposited there. 1790 Bewick *Hist. Quadrupeds* (1807) 419 Each Beaver forms its bed of moss, and each family lays in its magazine of winter provisions. 1828 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 21/1 Distillation, too, always insures a magazine against famine. It opens a market for grain 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* IX II 437 In every asylum were collected magazines of stolen or smuggled goods.

fig 1709 Sacheverell *Serm.* 15 Aug. 15 What a Magazine of Sin, what an Inexhaustible Fund of Debauchery, does any Author of Heresie set up! 1795 Burke *Let. to W. Elliot* Wks. VII. 348 The magazine of topicks and common places which I suppose he keeps by him. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* (1877) I ii. 23 An individual may possess an ample magazine of knowledge, and still be little better than an intellectual barbarian.

†**4.** A ship laden with stores, a victualling ship; more fully *magazine(s ship.* (Cf. F. *magasins*, 'the store-ships which attend on a fleet of men of war', Falconer *Dict. Marine, Fr. Sea-Terms* 1780.)

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV 155 Some pety Magazines came this Summer. *Ibid.* v. 189 About this time arriued the *Diana* with a good supply of men and prouision, and the first Magazin euer seene in those Iles. *Ibid* 194 The Magazin ship .. came into the Harbour *Ibid.* 195 He made a large new storehouse of Cedar for the yeerely Magazines goods *Ibid.* 196 The Magazins ship *Ibid.* 198 Constrained to buy what they wanted, and sell what they had at what price the Magazin pleased.

5. †**a** Used in the titles of books, with the sense (*fig.* from 1 and 2): A storehouse of information on a specified subject or for a particular class of persons *Obs.*

1639 R. Ward, Animadversions of Warre; or, a Militarie Magazine of the trvest rvles for the Managing of Warre 1669 Stvrmy, The Mariners Magazine 1705 G Shelley, The Penman's Magazine' or, a New Copy-book, of the English, French and Italian Hands 1719 R Hayes, Negociator's Magazine 1802 J Allen, Spiritual Magazine, or Christian's Grand Treasure

b A periodical publication containing articles by various writers; *chiefly*, a periodical publication intended for general rather than learned or professional readers, and consisting of a miscellany of critical and descriptive articles, essays, works of fiction, etc.

1731 (*title*) The Gentleman's Magazine or, Monthly Intelligencer [Cf quot 1731 in sense 1] 1742 Pope *Dunc.* I 42 Hence Journals, Medleys, Mercuries, Magazines, and all the Grub-street race. 1748 Lady Luxborough *Let to Shenstone* 28 Apr, Nothing can be more just than the criticism upon the Play in the Magazine. 1758–65 Goldsm. *Ess., Spec. Mag.*, It is the life and soul of a magazine never to be long dull upon one subject 1798 A Tilloch (*title*) The Philosophical Magazine. 1819 Byron *Juan* I ccxi, All other magazines of art or science, Daily, or monthly, or three monthly 1823 (*title*) The Mechanics' Magazine 1857 Mrs Mathews *Tea-Table T* I 2 A Magazine is the fancy fair of literature a reader's veritable bazaar 1860 (*title*) Baily's Monthly Magazine of Sports and Pastimes 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV lix 304 He wrote largely on the subject in reviews and magazines.

6. In various transferred uses of sense 2 †**a.** A chamber for a supply of bullets in a 'magazine wind-gun'. **b.** A chamber in a repeating rifle, machine-gun, etc, containing a supply of cartridges which are fed automatically to the breech **c** A case in which a supply of cartridges is carried **d** A reservoir or supply-chamber in a machine, stove, battery, etc **e** *Magnetic magazine*: see quot.

a 1744 Desaguliers *Exper Philos* II 399 The small or shooting Barrel, which receives the Bullets one at a time from the Magazine, being a serpentine Cavity, wherein the Bullets nine or ten, are lodged.

b. 1868 *Rep to Govt U. S. Munitions War* 28 Drop the cartridges into the outer magazine, ball foremost, to the number of seven 1884 H. Bond *Treat. Small Arms* 89 Magazine arms in which the cartridges are placed in a tube or magazine under the barrel 1890 Henty *With Lee in Virginia* 153 Many of the men carried repeating rifles, and the magazines were filled before these were slung across the riders' shoulders.

c. 1892 Greener *Breech Loader* 184 Cartridges are best carried in a magazine of solid leather

d. 1873 J Richards *Wood-working Factories* 45 Exhausting the air from the magazine by fans. 1884 Knight *Dict Mech., Suppl* 570/2 As in the Daniells' battery, which has a magazine of sulphate of copper crystals. 1893 Bothamley *Ilford Man. Photogr.* xix. 136 Hand-cameras in which the plate-reservoir or magazine is detachable.

e. 1870 Atkinson tr *Ganot's Physics* (ed 4) 602 A magnetic battery or magazine consists of a number of magnets joined together by their similar poles.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 5 b) *magazine article, -editor, -monger, paper, verse, world, -writer, writing*; (senses 1, 2) † *magazine house*, † *storehouse*; (sense 1 c) † *magazine bag*; (sense 6 b) *magazine arms, rifle, weapon*, **magazine battery**, a voltaic battery with a magazine containing crystals to keep the solution saturated (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl 1884); **magazine camera**, a camera in which the plates for exposure are put in in batches; **magazine clothing**, woollen clothing to be put on before entering a powder magazine; **magazine day**, the day upon which periodical magazines are issued to the trade; **magazine gun**, † (*a*) (see quot. 1744), also called *magazine wind-gun* (obs.); (*b*) a gun (i. e. either a cannon or a rifle etc.) provided with a 'magazine' (sense 6 b); † **magazine ship** (see 4); **magazine stove** (see quot.); **magazine work**, (*a*) writing for magazines; (*b*) *Printing*, setting up type for magazines.

1868 *Rep to Govt U. S Munitions War* 19 These cartridges cannot with safety be used in *magazine arms. 1884 [see 6 b] 1854 S. Lover *Handy Andy* (ed 4) Pref, The early pages were written as a *magazine article 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m* xxxiv. (1689) 185 The Angler must always have in readiness a large *Magazine Bag or Budget plentifully furnished with the following materials. 1893 *Beginner's Guide to Photogr* (ed. 5) 130 The .. *Magazine Camera was highly extolled as least complicated of Reservoir Cameras. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 558 All persons employed in magazines will change their own clothes and boots for *magazine clothing and slippers. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Magazine-day 1872 Forster *Life Dickens* I. 129 The magazine-day of that April month, I remember, fell upon a Saturday. 1877 W. T Thornton *Word for Word fr. Horace* Pref. 8 Failing to discover a *Magazine-Editor good natured enough to print any of my versions. 1744 Desaguliers *Exper. Philos.* II 399 An ingenious Workman call'd L Colbe has very much improv'd it [*sc* the old Wind-Gun], by making it a *Magazine Wind Gun; so that 10 Bullets are so lodg'd in a Cavity that they may be .. successively shot. *Ibid*, The Magazine-Gun, as he calls it. 1880 *Encycl Brit* XI 284/2 The Vetterli gun is a repeater or magazine gun *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth *Consid to Parlt.* Wks (1711) 185 That the town's *magazine-houses be furnished with arms. 1767 S Paterson *Another Trav* II 134 A noted book-maker, *magazine-monger, and anti-critic of the eighteenth-century 1833 *Fraser's Mag* VIII. 482/1 He had written some smart *magazine papers, bound up in a volume called *Pelham* 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 344/2 The best known *magazine rifles are the Spencer, the Winchester, and the Vetterli rifles *a* 1654 in Wotton *Lett* (1654) II. 91 To erect and set up a Company, to be called The East Indian Company of Scotland, making their first *Magazin Storehouse in some parts of our Realm of Ireland 1875 Knight *Dict Mech.*, *Magazine-stove*, one in which is a fuel-chamber which supplies coal to the fire as that in the grate burns away 1891 E Peacock *N Brendon* I 49 Please don't quote silly *magazine verses. 1884 *Pall Mall G* 28 Aug. 5/1 The information as to *magazine or repeating weapons is very meagre. 1831 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) II 151 *Magazine work is below street-sweeping as a trade 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss*, *Magazine Work*, printing work paid by the 100 lines 1833 *Fraser's Mag* VIII 482/1 He [Bulwer] came into our *magazine world with an impertinent swagger 1787 P. Maty tr *Riesbeck's Trav Germ.* II xlv 206 Reviewers, *magazine-writers. 1835 Marryat *Olla Podr.* xxx, *Magazine writing is the most difficult of all writing

Magazi·ne, *v* Now *rare*. [f. Magazine *sb.*]

1. *trans* To lay up in or as in a magazine or storehouse Also with *up*.

1643 *Let* in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 754 Those arms shall be magazined up, in such convenient place as shall be thought fit 1651 R Child in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 93 It is a great Deficiency in England, that we do not magazine or store up Corn 1656 S H *Golden Law* 97 Thus the Sweden King, so the great Alexander, did contract and magazine all the Honour &c in their own names, which their Commanders, Officers, and Souldiery had a great share in. *a* 1734 North *Exam* I iii (1740) 222 Such Secrets .. that, being magazined up in a Diary, might serve for Materials, as might serve to build up his Plot

2. *intr* To conduct a magazine.

a 1763 [implied in the *ppl a* below]

Hence **Magazi·ning** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.*

a 1763 Byrom *Pass Partuit Petit* I Poems 1773 I 106 Urban or Sylvan, thou foremost in the Fame Of Magazining Chiefs 1862 Dana *Man Geol* IV 747 The Vegetable Kingdom is a provision for the storing away or magazining of force for the Animal Kingdom.

Magaziner (mægăzī·nəɹ). *rare*. [f. Magazine *sb.* + -er¹] One who writes articles for a magazine

1758–65 Goldsm *Ess., Spec. Mag.*, If a magaziner be dull upon the Spanish war, he soon has us up again with the Ghost in Cock-lane. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX 124 Considering Macaulay as a magaziner, his papers in Knight's *Quarterly* were in general full of talent

Magazinery. *rare*. [f as prec. + -ery] The profession of a magazine-writer

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 482/1 We, the old long-trained veterans of magazinery.

Magazinish (mægăzī·nɪʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ish] Having the characteristics of what is usually found in magazines

1794 Coleridge *Lett* (1895) I. 117 The mediocrity of the eight first lines is most miserably magazinish 1883 Black *Shandon Bells* xxvi, 'It is very magazinish', he said 'Why should the magazines monopolize literature? she answered

Magazinism (mægăzī·nɪzm). [f. as prec + -ism.] The profession of writing for magazines.

1882 *Spectator* 22 Apr. 533 Magazinism . is threatening now-a-days to become merely journalism writ large 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 761/1 Is editing and conducting a magazine magazinism?

Magazinist (mægăzī·nist). [f. as prec. + -ist] One who writes for magazines.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 557 Christopher, Cock of the North, Prince of Periodicals, and Monarch of Magazinists. 1823 De Quincey *Lett. Yng. Man* iii Wks. 1890 X. 43 Reviewer, magazinist and author of all work. 1880 M. Collins *Th. in Garden* I. 102 The modern magazinist is a pitiable poetaster.

Magaziny (mægăzī·nɪ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -y¹] Of the nature of, or suitable for, a magazine.

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 9 May 621/2 Not unamusing, though a

little 'magaziny', to use a word of reproach. 1894 *Athenæum* 22 Sept. 383/2 We have heard his writings called 'shallow' and 'magaziny'.

Magdala (mæ·gdălă). The name of a town in Abyssinia, where a victory was gained in 1868 by General Napier. Used *attrib.* for the name of a red aniline dye.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7). 1890 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* I. 233/2 Magdala red. This old and very beautiful colouring matter is the saffranine of the naphthalene series.

Magdalen, Magdalene (mæ·gdălĕn, -lĭn). [ad. Eccl. Latin (*Maria*) *Magdalēna, -lēnē*, a. Gr. (*Μαρία ἡ*) *Μαγδαληνή*, (Mary) of Magdala (a town on the Sea of Galilee). The vernacular form of the word (adopted through Fr.) is MAUDLIN; the pronunciation (mɔ̄·dlin) represented by this spelling is still current for the names of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Magdalene College, Cambridge.]

1. a. *The Magdalen(e*: the appellation of a disciple of Christ named Mary, 'out of whom went seven devils' (Luke viii. 2). She has commonly been supposed to be identical with the unnamed 'sinner' of Luke vii. 37, and therefore appears in Western hagiology as a harlot restored to purity and elevated to saintship by repentance and faith. (In the full designation *Mary Magdalen(e* the article is omitted.) For early examples see also MAUDLIN *sb.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* 428 As Iudas grucched ayeines the Magdaleyne. 1500 *20* DUNBAR *Poems* xxxvii. 18 The Magdalene and Mare Salamee Abasit wer in spirit 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* II, Heaven, Where angels hail the Magdalen. 1865 PLUMPTRE *Master & Scholar* 93 The twain, The sinner and the Magdalene, they joyed To think that [etc.]

b. A representation of Mary Magdalen in art.

1661 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Aug., Many excellent pictures, especialy the Magdalen of Caracci 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1894) I. 160 But a smooth Magdalen of Carlo Dolci with a tear on each cheek rarely fails of being verily, often deeply, felt for the time

2 *transf.* One whose history resembles that of the Magdalen; *esp.* a reformed prostitute

1697 DENNIS *Plot & no Plot* Epil., I, your young, buxom Magdalens despise, She Saints, that have sev'n Devils in their eyes [1737 BAILEY vol. II, *Magdalens*, an order of nuns, or rather worn out and penitent courtesans at Rome, upon whom a revenue was settled by Pope Clement VIII.] 1758 *Plan for establishing Magdalen-Charity* 36 The General Committee shall empower three of their number to visit the wards, to enquire into the behavior of the Magdalens [etc.] 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scand.* Prol., Those writers well and wisely use their pens Who turn our wantons into Magdalens. *a* 1882 TROLLOPE *Autobiog.* xviii (1883) II. 180 A poor abased creature with very little of the Magdalene about her—because though there may be Magdalenes they are not often found

3 A home for the refuge and reformation of prostitutes. [Short for *Magdalen hospital*.]

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 311 In Prescot-street we find a modern institution founded by the name of the Magdalen 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR *Rights Wom.* IV. 155 Many innocent girls are 'ruined' before they know the difference between virtue and vice. Asylums and Magdalenes are not the proper remedies for these abuses. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* 1. 1 The numerous temples, hospitals, and magdalens which then covered our land

4. The name of a kind of peach. [Cf. MAUDLIN.]

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. 1. viii. 38 The White Magdalen has a sugar'd winy Taste. 1719 — *Compl. Gard.* p. viij, There are sometimes but scurvy Peaches among the Minions, Magdalens, Violets, Admirables, &c. 1765 *Museum Rusticum* IV. iv. 17 The magdalene is generally a vigorous tree.

†**5** Some plant. *Obs.* [Cf. MAUDLIN.]

c 1590 J. ELDRED in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 1. 270 These camels will liue very well two or three dayes without water their feeding is on thistles, worme-wood, magdalene, and other strong weeds.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *Magdalen like* adj., *-look*, *-style*; **Magdalen day**, the feast of St. Mary Magdalen, 22 July; **Magdalen asylum, charity, home, hospital, house** = sense 3, **Magdalen** (also MAUDLIN) **pear**, some variety of pear; **Magdalen ward**, the ward (in a hospital) devoted to the reception of 'Magdalens'.

1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* IV. (1877) II. 98 *Magdalen asylums and foundling hospitals 1758 (*title*) A plan for establishing a Charity-House for the reception of repenting Prostitutes, to be called the *Magdalen Charity. 1885 *Certificate* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 46 The Sunday after be *Magdaleyne day. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 Aug. 5/7 These institutions are *Magdalene homes. 1758 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 10 Aug. (1783) 104/2 The *Magdalen hospital in Goodman's fields was opened 1758 (*title*) The plan of the *Magdalen House for the reception of penitent Prostitutes. 1776 *Carlisle Mag.* 21 Sept. 169 Obtaining admittance into the Magdalen-house. 1794 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Wandering of Warwick* 169 With all her penitent looks, and *Magdalen-like graces. 1752 SIR H. BEAUMONT *Crito* 11 That *Magdalen-look in some fine Faces after weeping 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 388 And these Pears: [Aug.]... Gross Oignonet, *Magdalen Pear, Cassolette. 1765 *Ann. Reg., Charac.* 59/1 She wrote a letter to her husband d'Estiolles, in the true *Magdalen style; intreating him to receive her again.

†**Magdaleon.** *Pharmacy. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *magdalēon-em, magdaleo* (whence F. *magdaléon*, 16th c.), also *magidalium*, f. Gr. *μαγδαλιά*, dough or bread-crumb (Galen), later form of *ἀπομαγδαλιά* soft bread to wipe one's hands upon at table, f. *ἀπομάσσειν* to wipe.] A cylindrical roll of plaster, salve, or any medicinal substance.

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk* (Heinrich) 182 When þou hast medled al þy poudre, þen forme þer of þy magdaleones in newe wyt leþer or in good pauper 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. III. 74 Applying the magdaleon or roale unto the Needle it would both stir and attract it. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol Ess* 108 We melted it, and in small lead pipes cast it into magdaleons resembling common sulphur 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germ* etc. (1677) 168 We saw also the manner of casting the Brimstone into Rolls, or Magdaleons. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sulphur*, They liquify it [sulphur] by Fire, then pour it into Moulds, and form it into Sticks or Pieces, call'd abroad Magdaleons 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Magdaleon*, a roll of salve or plaister

Magdeburg centuries, hemispheres: see CENTURY 8, HEMISPHERE 1 b.

Mage (mē·ĭdʒ) *arch.* [Anglicized form of MAGUS. Cf. F. *mage* (OF. had *mague*).]

1. A magician; *transf.* a person of exceptional wisdom and learning.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 95 We callen þe magis, þoo þat calculun bi þe sternis þingis to cum, wening as þei were Goddis gouernours 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 157 Plato, after he was well instructed by Socrates, sought out the mages and wise men of Egypt, by whose meanes he saw the bookes of Moises. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 14 The hardy Mayd .. the dreadfull Mage there fownd Depe busied bout worke of wondrous end 1611 DONNE *Anat. World* 390 Th' Egyptian Mages. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 68 Though such circumstances worked well for the Mage [Henry VII] upon the English throne, he did not with all his craft [etc.] 1869 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 279 And there I saw mage Merlin

†**2.** One of the magi: see MAGUS 1. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. II. 115 Their Mages, annoynted their sacrifice with oyle 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 31 b, As we will declare hereafter when we speake of the Persians, and of their Mages

Magecolle, variant of MACHECOLE *v. Obs.*

Mageirics, -istic: see MAGIRICS, -ISTIC

†**Magel.** *Obs.* (Only in Trevisa.) Also **mag(g)ed, magil, magyl.** ? Fictitious, fabulous.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 337 Here William telleþ a magel [*v. r.* maged] tale wiþ oute evidence *Ibid.* 339 Madde men telle magel [*v. rr.* magil, magged] tales.

Magellan (măge lăn) The Eng. form of the name of a famous Portuguese navigator, Fernão de Magalhães (? 1470–1521), the first European discoverer who passed through the channel now called the Straits of Magellan into the Pacific Ocean; used *attrib.* (or in possessive) = MAGELLANIC

1638 J. CHILMEAD *Great Globes* II. VII (Hakl. Soc.) 67 Our mariners used to call them Magellanes Clouds. 1671 OGILBY *Amer.* 474 *marg.*, Description of the Magellan Straights. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Magellan's Clouds*, two small Clouds of the same colour with *Via Lactea*, not far distant from the South Pole 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. 9 The Magellan Clouds consist of three small nebulæ in the southern part of the heavens 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Magellan Jacket*, a name given to a watch-coat with a hood, worn in high latitudes

b = 'Magellan's Straits', ? *nonce-use*

1787 BURNS *To W. Simpson* VII, Or whare wild-meeting oceans boil Besouth Magellan

Hence † **Magella nian** *a.* = next.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 1 The Magellanian Clouds

Magellanic (mægelæ·nik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *Magellanic-us*, f. MAGELLAN. see -IC.] Pertaining to or named after Magellan (see prec.), used in the appellations of regions discovered by him, nautical objects, etc.

Magellanic bark, a kind of Peruvian bark **Magellanic Clouds**, two large globular cloudy spots formed of vast numbers of nebulæ and clusters of stars, visible in the southern hemisphere **Magellanic fox** (see quot.) **Magellanic jacket**, a sailor's watch-coat with a hood **Magellanic regions**, those regions of Patagonia visited by Magellan. † **Magellanic Sea**, the South Pacific Ocean. **Magellanic Straits**, the straits through which Magellan passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific

1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 221 An equal quantity of the Peruvian and *Magellanic bark. 1685–6 MACKRITH *Let.* 5 Feb. in *Boyle's Wks.* (1744) V. 651 The *Magellanick clouds consist of a greater and a lesser 1880 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* xii. 434 The Magellanic Clouds are roughly spherical in shape 1837 J. E. GRAY in *Mag. Nat. Hist.* Nov. 578 *Vulpes magellanica* (*Magellanic Fox) Greyish, varied with black on the back [etc.]. Inhabits Magellan's Straits. 1773 HAWKESWORTH *Voy.* II. 40 Each of them received what is called a *Magellanic jacket and a pair of trowsers. The jacket is made of a thick woollen stuff called Fearnought 1771 *Ann. Reg.* 2/2 That right which they [the Spaniards] pretend to all the *Magellanic regions 1602 *Metamorph. Tabacco* (1863) 17 The *Magellanick sea her visions brought. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 91 2/2 The Magellanic Sea. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. & Provid. God* I. 231 The people about the *Megallanick Streights are white.

Magenta (mădʒe·ntă). The name of a town in Northern Italy where, in 1859, the Austrians were defeated by the French and Sardinians. Used for the name of a brilliant crimson aniline dye, discovered shortly after the date of the battle.

1860 *R. Smith's Patent* 11 Aug. in *Newton's Laud. Jrnl. Arts & Sci.* (1861) XIII. 225 What is called 'Magenta red', .. may be obtained as follows. 1861 R. HUNT in *St. James's Mag.* I. 43 The much-admired tones of the Mauve and Magenta. 1863 W. ROBERTS in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XII. 481 On Peculiar Appearances exhibited by Blood-corpuscles under the influence of Solutions of Magenta and Tannin. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 Velvet of a peculiarly bright and daring tone of dahlia red, almost a magenta

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol* (1877) 7 Run in magenta solution under the cover-glass. 1877 READE *Wom. Hater* IX. I. 208 He wore a magenta tie that gave Zoe a pain in the eye. 1896 BARRIE *Marg. Ogilvy* ix. 178, I used to wear a magenta frock and a white pinafore.

c. Qualifying other designations of colour.

1882 *Garden* 29 Apr. 288/2 Tulips Proserpine, magenta-pink *Ibid.* 298/3 The flowers a glowing magenta-crimson.

Mager, variant of MAUGRE.

Mageram, obs. form of MARJORAM.

Magery, obs. form of MAUGRE.

Mageste, -ical, obs. ff. MAJESTY, MAJESTICAL.

Magest-: see MAGIST-

†**Magg**, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. MAGGLE.] *trans.* To mangle.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1268 (Ashm. MS.) Þen mournes all þe Messedones For maistris & mynistris menere & grettir, Þat was in morsels magged [*Dublin MS.* made] & martrid a hundreth.

Magg (mæg), *v.*[2] *Sc.* [? f. MAG *sb.*[2], magpie.] *trans.* To pilfer.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, I hae made a clean house o' Jenny Balchristie and her niece. They were a bad pack—steal'd meat and mault, and loot the carters magg the coals.

Magged (mægd), *a. Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Magged*, worn, fretted, and stretched rope, as a magged brace

Magger, Magget, variants of MAUGRE, MAGGOT.

Maggezine, obs. form of MAGAZINE

Maggie (mæ·gi). [f. MAG *sb.*[4] + -IE.]

1. *Sc.* A girl

1603 *Philotus* CXXXVI. Ze trowit to get ane burd of blisse, To haue ane of thir Maggies. 1819 G. BEATTIE *Kelly Pest* Poems (1826) 83 Troth, little profit has she made By fisher maggies

2. *Sc.* Local name for the Common Guillemot (*Alca troile*).

1885 in SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds.*

3 *Rifle-shooting.* = MAGPIE 7, MAG *sb.*[2] 3.

1901 *Daily Chron.* 22 July 7/2 The Englishman fired again, and once more it was only a 'maggie'.

Magging (mæ·gin), *vbl. sb. slang* [f. MAG *v.* + -ING[1].] Chattering, talking

1814 PEGGE *Suppl. to Grose, Magging*, prating, chattering. *a* 1845 HOOD *Sweep's Complaint* 34 But I'm bound the members as silenced us, in doing it had plenty of magging 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* VII. 46 'It's a pity she's so deaf' 'Oh, it's a great comfort, sir. It stops all magging' 1864 L. YATES *Broken to Harness* XXX, The chatter and magging of these silly women

†**Maggle**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **maggill, magel, 7 maigle** [Of obscure etymology: connexion with MANGLE *v.* is difficult to justify.] *trans.* To mangle, maul, damage.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 278 Gif it hapnyt ony man to be slayn in felde, and sa magglit that his visage mycht nocht be knawin 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 3 A refyng sone of rakyng Muris Hes magellit my making 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis, Time, etc. of Transl.* 24 Bot redis leill, and tak gud tent in tyme, Ȝe nowder maggill nor mismetir my ryme 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 10/26 To Maggle, *mactare, excarnificare. Ibid.* 127/24 To Maggil, *mactare.*

Hence **Ma·ggled** *ppl. a.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. VIII. 39 King Priamus son, with body tore and rent, Thair he beheld, and creuell maglit face *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedie* 385 Lyke doytit Doctoris new cum out of Athenis, And mummyll ouer ane pair of maglit matenis 1603 *Philotus* clvii, My maiglit face maks mee to feill, That myne man be the same (i.e. a devil).

Maggot[1] (mæ·gŏt). Forms 4, 6 **magotte, 5 magat, maked, 5–6 mag(g)oto, 5–7, 9 magot, 6 mag(g)ette, magot(t)e, 7 magget, 6– maggot.** [Prob. related in some way to the synonymous ME. *maðek* MADDOCK, but the exact formation is not easy to determine.

The 15th c. form *maked* (only once, in a glossary) may be a metathetic alteration of *maðek, madek*; but even if so, it may be only an individual blunder, and in any case it seems unlikely to be the source of the mod. form, more probably it represents an occasional pronunciation of *maggot* (cf. mod. Somerset *macket* for MAGGOT[2]). Possibly the form *mak*, MAWK (a variant of MADDOCK) may have suggested a jocular application of the female nickname *Maggot* for Margaret (cf. MAGGOT[3] and the north. midland dial. *duck* for a louse).]

1. A worm or grub of the kind formerly supposed to be generated by corruption; chiefly applied to the larva of a dipterous fly, *esp.* those of the cheese-fly and the flesh-fly or 'blue-bottle'. *Red maggot*: the larva (destructive to corn) of the wheat-midge

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. CXV. (1495) 856 Magottes ben wormes that brede of corrupt and rotyd moysture in flesshe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 321 (s.v. *Make*) *Winchester MS.*, Magat, may, or math, *tarmus, cimex* [*Phillipps MS. and Pynson c* 1500 *have* magot] *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 767/5 *Hic tarinus* [read *tarmus*], *hic simax* [? = *cimex*], a maked. 1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 29 In Juyll take the codworme & maggotes vnto Mighelmas. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 2 His hosen gresy upon his thyes, That place for magottes was very good. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* XIII, In High Alemen the chese whiche is full of magotes is called there the best chese. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. III. 24 Your worm is your onely Emperor for diet. We fat all creatures else to fat vs, and we fat our

selfe for Magots. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1276 But I deny they are the same, More then a Maggot and I am. 1698 G. THOMAS *Pensilvania* (1848) 22 Sheep..are generally free from those infectious Diseases..the Rot, Scab, or Maggots. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist.* (1776) VIII. 4 Caterpillars may be easily distinguished from worms or maggots, by the number of their feet. 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec.* xiv. (1873) 387 The larva or maggot of a fly, namely the Cecidomyia, producing asexually other larvæ. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i (1880) 27 Maggots, or gentles, as they are more commonly called by metropolitan anglers. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci* (1879) II. xiii. 293, I jumped to the conclusion that these maggots had been spontaneously generated in the meat. 1886 *Times* 18 Aug 10/6 The wheat midge produces the red maggots which so seriously damage the ripening ears of corn

fig 1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen IV* ccclxxi, The Maggots of the Court Eate into favour, where they bred, they bite 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 326 Ye pimps..Who fasten without mercy on the fair, And suck, and leave a crawling maggot there 1809 E S BARRETT *Setting Sun* II. 125 The disgusting scene of the maggots of avarice, corruption, and meretricious influence preying on the state

2. A whimsical or perverse fancy; a crotchet.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* III. iv, Are not you mad, my friend? Have not you Maggots in your braines? *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1688) II 328 There's a strange Magot hath got into their Brain. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* v i, What new maggot's this; you dare not, sure, be jealous! 1685 S WESLEY (*title*) Maggots; or Poems on several subjects. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* v Wks. 1720 IV 480 *Blunt.* Ha Fellow! what dost thou mean by a maggot? *Hop* Sir, a little concern of mine in my way, a little whim, or so, Sir. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* I. 400 Your Horace owns, he various writ, As wild or sober maggots bit 1784 BURNS *Common Pl. Bk.* August, One who spends the hours with Ossian, Shakspeare, &c, or, as the maggot takes him, a gun, a fiddle, or a song to make or mend 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Pitt & his Statue* Wks. 1812 IV. 501 Soon as a maggot crept into my head I caught a stump of pen and put it down. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* xxxviii, For a' the nonsense maggots that ye whiles take into your head, ye are the maist wise and discreet o' a' our country gentles 1898 D. C. MURRAY *Tales* 255 She's got some maggot in her head about being loved for her own sake

†**b** Fancifulness *Obs. rare*

1701 COLLIER *M Anton* etc 257 A handsome young Lady ..dress'd like Quality, but not to any degree of Magot or Curiosity

c. *Proverb.*

1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr Dict.* II s v, I shall do it, when the magget bites. *Je le ferai, quand il m'en prendra envie.*

†**d.** Used in the names of many dance-tunes. *Obs.*

1716 *Dancing-Master* (ed 16) 179 Betty's Maggot. *Ibid* 180 Mr Beveridge's Maggot *Ibid.* 191 Huntington's Maggot *Ibid.* 203 Drapers Maggot *Ibid* 211 Mr Lane's Maggot. *Ibid* 224 Captain's Maggot *Ibid* 245 My Lord Byron's Maggot *Ibid.* 258 Carpenters Maggot *Ibid* 264 George's Maggot [etc.] 1719 *Ibid* II 75 [ten similar titles]

3. A whimsical or capricious person

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 39 (1713) I 259 Whose britch has most Fire in it, Harry's, or the Maggots and Whigs? *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Maggot*, a whimsical Fellow, full of strange Fancies. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm Colloq.* (1733) 230 You were as great a Maggot as any in the World when you were at Paris 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Maggot*, a whimsical Fellow that is full of strange freakish Fancies

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *maggot ostentation*, *maggot-eaten*, (sense 2) *-headed*, *-pated* adjs.; **maggot-boiler** *slang*, a tallow-chandler; **maggot-fishing**, angling with a maggot for bait, †**maggot-monger**, a crotcheteer; †**maggot-pate**, a silly whimsical person; **maggot-pimple**, a form of acne (*Acne punctata*); **maggot-race**, a race between maggots or grubs.

1796 *Grose's Dict Vulgar Tongue*, **Maggot-boiler*, a tallow chandler 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* Democr to Rdr (1651) 28 Going barefoot to ..our Lady of Lauretts. to creep to those counterfeit and *Maggot-eaten Reliques. 1804 *Kentish Angler* title-p, Worm, Minnow, Cadis, and *Maggot Fishing. *a* 1695 WOOD *Life* (O H.S) I. 273 A *maggot headed person and humourous. 1660 *Bibliotheca Fanatica* 2 Jeremy Ives, the gifted *Maggot-Monger. 1588 SHAKS *L L L.* v ii 409 These summer flies, Haue blowne me full of *maggot ostentation 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* iv. v, Did you thinke, had this man been rich, . He would have chosen such a Wolfe, a Cancker, A *Maggot-pate, to be his whole Executor. 1681 T FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 39 (1713) I. 259 The *Maggot-pated Whigs, who would . set us all on Fire at Home. 1687 KIRBY & BISHOP *Marrow of Astrol.* I. 60 Nice conclusions, and maggot pated whimsies, to no purpose. *a* 1700 B E. *Dict Cant Crew, Bully fop*, a Maggot-pated, huffing, silly, ratling Fellow 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II 292 It is necessary to make the pressure harder than for the discharge of the mucus in the *maggot-pimple. 1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Maggot Pimple*, a common name for the *Varus punctatus.* 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 28 (1794) I 400 To run a *maggot-race with Jack Smoaky. 1810 *Sporting Mag* XXXV 69 Lost fifty pounds with Jack Frolic on a maggot race

Maggot[2] (mæ·gǫt). [A use of *Magote* (Cursor M. 25455), a. F. *Margot*, pet name for *Marguerite* Margaret.] †**a.** Applied as a proper name to (*a*) a magpie; (*b*) a sow. *Obs.* **b.** A magpie (see also MAGGOT-PIE). Now *dial.*

1573, etc. [see MAGGOT-PIE]. 1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour on Left Hand* 49 Maggot my sow. 1791 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Magpie & Robin* Wks. 1812 II. 475 All on a sudden, Maggot starts and stares. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The magpie is a 'maggot' [in Worcestershire].

Ma·ggotiness. [f. MAGGOTY + -NESS.] Maggoty condition. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Maggottiness.*

†**Ma·ggotish,** *a. Obs.* [f. MAGGOT[1] 2 + -ISH.] Crotchety

a 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant. Crew, Whimsical*, maggotish. 1731 BAILEY, *Freakish, freaked*, whimsical, maggottish.

Ma·ggot-pie. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 **magget the py**, 6–7 **mag(g)ot-a-pie**, 7 **magot o' pie, magata-, meggata-, maggotte-, maggoti-pie, pye, maggot-pie, -pye**, 9 *dial.* **maggotty-pie.** [f. MAGGOT[2] (as quasi-proper name) + PIE; the middle syllable of some forms represents *the*; cf. F. *Margot la pie.*] A magpie.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 108 If gentils be scrauling, call magget the py. 1598 FLORIO, *Garsetta*, a magot a pie, or piot . *Gazzotto*, a maggot-a-pie. 1604 BRETON *Grimellos Fortunes* D 4 b, His wife had in her house a young Pie; (which we call a Magot-a-Pie). 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv 125 Maggot Pyes, & Choughes, & Rookes. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 166 So an Hare on a bottle for Harebottle; a Maggot-pie upon a Goate for Pigot [etc] 1611 COTGR, *Agasse*, a Pie, Piannet, or Magatapie. *Ibid*, *Pie*, a Pye, Pyannat, Meggata-pye. 1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* I. 1, At the Maggot-a-pie in the Strand, Sir. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf* Introd, Wks 1716 II 2 Did you never see a Crow or a Maggottepye sit pecking, and cawing. upon an Asses back? 1893 *Wilts. Gloss*, *Maggotty-pie* . still in use.

†**Ma·ggotry.** *Obs.* [f. MAGGOT[1] + -RY.] Folly, absurdity.

1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 326 The maggotry of some people is inconceivable. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 309 The magotry is this.

Maggoty (mæ·gǫti), *a* [f. MAGGOT[1] + -Y.]

1 Full of maggots.

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Maggotty*, full of Maggots. 1787 FARLEY *Lond. Art Cookery* (ed 4) 13 If it [cheese] be full of holes, it will give reason to suspect that it is maggotty 1844 *P Parley's Ann.* V. 293 Jack was fed with maggoty biscuit and bilge water. 1867 *Morn Star* 9 Sept, A man was let off lightly for working up maggoty meat into polonies

2. Full of whims and foolish fancies; freakish.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 136 To pretend to work out a neat Scheme of Thoughts with a maggoty unsettled Head is ridiculous. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* II ii, Then should I have some rogue of a builder . Transform my noble oaks and elms into cornices to adorn some maggotty, new-fashioned bauble upon the Thames 1707 *Reflex upon Ridicule* 304 He borrows an apish and magotty Carriage. 1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* (1843) I 126 The common saying that a whimsical person is maggoty perhaps arose from the freaks the sheep have been observed to exhibit when infested by their bots. 1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxiv. (1862) 62 His son proved as maggoty as the father 1854 R REID *Old Glasgow* 381 A maggoty fancy

b. *Comb.*, as *maggoty-headed*, *-pated* adjs.

1667 WOOD *Life* 31 Aug, He [Aubrey] was a shiftless person, roving and magotie-headed 1850 *N & Q* 1st Ser II 173/2 A maggoty-pated fellow is often used to express a whimsical man.

Magh(e, variant of MAUGH, MAW.

†**Magha.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [App. misspelling of L. *maga*, fem. of MAGUS.] A sorceress.

1609 DANIEL *Civ Wars* VIII. cv, And doth with idle rest deforme vs more Than any Magha can or sorceresse.

Maght, maȝt, etc.: see MIGHT, etc.

Magi (mē[i]·dʒəi), *sb. pl.* see MAGUS.

Magian (mē[i]·dʒiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. MAG-US + -IAN.] **A** *adj* **a** Of or pertaining to the Magi

1716 PRIDEAUX *O & N Test Connect.* I IV. (1718) 170 Another reformation which he [Zoroaster] made in the Magian religion, was [etc.]. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 160 Addicted to the magian superstition of two independent Beings 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Coloss* 151 It was then. that the magian system took root in Asia Minor.

b. Magical (*poet rare.*)

1818 KEATS *Endym* III 264 Will he keep me as a chosen food to draw His magian fish through hated fire and flame?

B *sb.* One of the Magi; a follower of or believer in the Magi; a magician, wizard

1578 *Bk Com Prayer* New Calendar 6 Jan., The Magians as vpon this day . worshipped Christ. 1716 PRIDEAUX *O. & N Test. Connect.* I. IV (1718) 174 It is not to be understood that all Magians, that is, all of the sect, were thus learned 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II 471 His star appeared in the East, filling the Magians there with exceeding great joy. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II iv 31 A Magian of great power, and fearful skill! 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. Mod. Hist* 61 It little avails the king to rule the people if the Magian is to rule the king 1877 *Outlines Hist. Relig.* 165 The Magians were. a pre Semitic and pre-Aryan priestly tribe in West Asia.

Magianism (mē[i]·dʒiăniz'm). [f. MAGIAN + -ISM.] The tenets or doctrines of the Magi.

1716 PRIDEAUX *O & N. Test. Connect.* I. IV. (1718) 171 His [Zoroaster's] reformation of Magianism 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 233 Some .. were so deeply tainted . with mysticism and Magianism, as to retain but little trace of the primitive doctrines of Islam 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* VI. 325 He had the prejudice, that the Bible was indebted to Magianism for the belief in the life to come. 1880 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* June 932 His mode of divination was fraught with danger to magianism in general.

Magic (mæ·dʒik), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **magike, magyke**, (5 **malgyk**, 6 **magict, magika**), 4–7 **magique**, 7–8 **magick**, 7 **magic**. [ad. OF. *magique*, ad. late L. *magica* (Pliny has *magicē* = Gr. μαγική sc. τέχνη), subst. use (by ellipsis of *ars* art) of the fem. of *magicus* MAGIC *a.*

In the mod Rom. langs. the place of the word is taken by the cognate F. *magie*, It, Sp, Pg. *magia*, ad. med. L. *magia*, a. Gr. μαγεία f. μάγος MAGUS.]

1. **The pretended art of influencing the course of events, and of producing marvellous physical phenomena, by processes supposed to owe their efficacy to their power of compelling the intervention of spiritual beings, or of bringing into operation some occult controlling principle of nature; sorcery, witchcraft. Also, the practice of this art.**

The 'magic' which made use of the invocation of evil or doubtful spirits was of course always regarded as sinful; but *natural magic*, i. e. that which did not involve recourse to the agency of personal spirits, was in the Middle Ages usually recognized as a legitimate department of study and practice, so long as it was not employed for maleficent ends. Of 'natural magic' as understood by mediæval writers, typical examples are the making of an image, under certain astrological conditions, in order to injure or benefit the health of the person represented; and the application of a medicament to a weapon in order to heal the wound made by it. These things, if now practised, would still be called 'magic', though the qualification 'natural' would seem quite inappropriate On the other hand, the 'natural magic' of the Middle Ages included much that from the standpoint of modern science is 'natural', but not 'magical', the processes resorted to being really, according to the now known laws of physical causation, adapted to produce the intended effects.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T* 116 They speken of Magyk and Abusion 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 46 Magique he useth forto winne His love 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 268 The myht of malgyk or enchauntement 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 88 She inuoqued..the moder of magyque in her triple proporcyon 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* xxxvi (Percy Soc.) 189 My swerde .set with magykes arte 1569 BP. PARKHURST *Injunctions* Articles to be inquired of P 29 Whether ye know any that vse any sorcerie Inchantments, Magika [etc.]. 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* XXII. 102 b, As for the practeis of magict I micht obiect vnto you Willox, quhais sone raised the deuil. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* Prol, Nothing so sweete as magicke is to him. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* II x 89 When they cannot flie up to heaven to make it a Miracle, they fetch it from hell to make it Magick 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxiii. (1869) I 649 The arts of magic and divination were strictly prohibited. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 194 It is like an effect of magic to pass, with the safety-lamp in hand, into a fiery stall. 1884 H JENNINGS *Phallicism* II 8 Magic, which means the unnatural interference with nature.

b With defining adj. *Black magic* [= F. *magie noire*]: a designation given by modern writers to the kind of magic that was supposed to involve the invocation of devils, opposed to *white magic* [= F. *magie blanche*] *Natural magic* see above.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* III 176 And Clerkes eke which konne wel Alle this magikes naturel That craftely doon her ententes To maken in certeyn ascendentes Ymages, lo, thrugh which magike To make a man ben hool or syke *c* 1386 — *Prol* 416 1477 NORTON *Ord Alch* I in Ashm (1652) 21 And also of Magique naturall 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* I IV. § 11 Natural magic pretendeth to call and reduce natural philosophy from variety of speculations to the magnitude of works. 1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* ii. (1720) 34 White Magic, that pretends to deal only with Good Angels 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult* I 125 What with slavery and what with black-magic, life is precarious among the Wakhutu

†**c** A magical procedure or rite; also *concr* a magical object, a charm, fetish. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T* 210 It is rather lyk An apparence ymaad by som Magyk. 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr Princes* 37 There are diuers kindes of these Magicks, whereby they bragge and boast that they are able to do any thing, and that they know hereby all things. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar Wars* II. xi, To sing Of gloomie Magiques, and benumming Charmes. 1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl.* in *Views Louisiana* 256 Besides their public resident lodge, in which they have a great collection of magic, or sacred things, every one has his private magic in his lodge about his person. *Ibid.* 257 On these occasions, each one suspends his private magic on a high pole before his door

2. *fig* A secret and overmastering influence resembling magic in its effects.

1611 SHAKS *Winter T.* v. III 39 Oh Royall Peece. There's Magick in thy Maiestie *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 19 All such rules, loves magique can undoe. 1702 *Eng Theophrast* 104 Civility is a strong Political magick. 1792 S ROGERS *Pleas. Mem* II. 26 The Moon gilds the brow of night With the mild magic of reflected light. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* IV. v 192 A transforming magic of genius. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* iii 28 The work of the house is performed as if by magic, but it is the magic of system 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xviii, What mourner has not felt the magic of time? 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. XI. 60 Won over by the magic of his personal presence.

3. *transf.* The art of producing (by legerdemain, optical illusion, or devices suggested by knowledge of physical science) surprising phenomena resembling the pretended results of 'magic'; conjuring.

1831 BREWSTER (*title*) Natural Magic. *Mod. Advt.*, Professor —'s Home of Magic and Mystery.

4. *Comb.*, as *magic-monger*; *magic-gifted*, *-like*, *-planted*, *-tempered* adjs.

1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 49 [Painting's] *magic-gifted hand. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 223 That wand, of which I have described to you the *magic-like effects. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 519 *note*, Which Texts . are ill produc'd by the *Magick-mongers for a Proof of the Power of Charms. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1856) 168 Mere atheists and magic-mongers. 1759 MASON *Caractacus* 2 These mighty piles of *magic-planted rock. 1777 WARTON *Poems* 71 The monarch's massy blade Of *magick temper'd metal made.

Magic (mæ·dʒik), *a* [a. F. *magique* (= Pr. *magic*, Sp. *mágico*, It., Pg. *magico*), ad. L. *magic-us*, ad. Gr. μαγικός, lit. pertaining to the Magi, f. μάγος: see MAGUS.]

1. Of or pertaining to magic (freq. in phr. †*art magic*, *magic arts*, etc.). Also, working or produced by enchantment. Not in predicative use.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 259 Jason..Upon Medea made him bold, Of art magique, which sche couthe. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. (1557) F iij, To magike artes against my will I bend. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* iv, Set him but Non-plus in his magicke spels. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 26 Sorcerers . By Magick Verses haue contriu'd his end. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 798 Till all thy magick structures rear'd so high, Were shatter'd into heaps o'e thy false head. 1658 WALLER *Æneis* IV. Poems (1664) 189 With loose hair The Magick Propheteſs begins her prayr. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* II iii, He may know his man without art magic. 1695 LD PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 175 Whilst into various Forms her Magick Hand Doth turn those Men. 1736 GRAY *Statius* I. 54 The sun's pale sister, drawn by magic strain. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fount.* in *Poems* (1777) 41 A joyleſs place, A scene of nameleſs deeds, and magick spells. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 289 By some magic process [to] form the disſevered members into a frame of more youthful vigour.

b. Of a material object, a diagram, etc : Employed in magic rites, endued with magic powers, enchanted. *Magic glass, mirror*: one in which the spectator is supposed to see the representation of future events or distant scenes; often *fig.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* III. 446 This With noxious Weeds..Dire Stepdames in the Magick Bowl infuse. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 332 P 1 They describe a sort of Magick Circle. 1786 BURNS *To J. S.* xii, Where Pleasure is the Magic-wand, That, wielded right, Maks Hours like Minutes (etc.). 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 91 Memory—What softened views thy magic glass reveals. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II 1, And in this manner vanishes King Lackland; traverses swiftly our strange intermittent magic-mirror. 1870 L ESTRANGE *Life Miss Mitford* I. vi. 185 The possessor of a magic crystal ball. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 107 A portrait of Hadrian, engraved with Mercury in a magic ring 1903 F. W. H MYERS *Human Personality* I. 158 Just as the magic mill of the fable continues magical

†**c.** Addicted to magic. *Obs rare*

1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* 24 A Magique Nation

2. Producing wonderful appearances or results, like those commonly attributed to sorcery.

1596 [see MAGIC LANTERN] 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I 16 The glances of her magic eye, She blends and shifts at will 1826 SCOTT *Rev Life Kemble* in *Lockhart* II (1839) 22/1 The vain longings which we felt that the magic curtain [would] once more arise. 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dream, Arrival* IV, The Magic Music in his heart Beats quick and quicker. 1877 C GEIKIE *Christ* xlix (1879) 589 Water at all times is a magic word in a sultry climate like Palestine.

3. *Magic square* a diagram consisting of a square divided into smaller squares, in each of which a number is written, their position being so arranged that the sum of the figures in a row, vertical, horizontal, or diagonal, is always the same. *Magic circle* an arrangement of numbers in concentric circles with radial divisions, with arithmetical properties similar to those of the magic square; invented by Benj Franklin in 1749

1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn., Magick Square.* 1749 FRANKLIN *Let* Wks. 1887 II 159 You will readily allow this square of sixteen to be the most magically magical of any magic square ever made by any magician 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed 3) X 422 Dr. Franklin has constructed, not only a magic square of squares, but likewise a magic circle of circles. [Description follows.] 1892 BARNARD SMITH & HUDSON *Arithm. for Sch* 19 Magic and nasik squares

Magical (mæ·dʒikăl), *a* [f. MAGIC *a* + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to magic; = MAGIC *a* 1.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 181 They vsed certeine secreate magicall operations *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* I, Come, shewe me some demonstrations magical. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 146 The superstition of the Christians, whose magicall artes do make them verie bragge 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Vanity Dogm* 35 Those strange operations are not Mechanical but Magical. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III. x Wks 1727 II. 427 To confound the magical delusions of the Hereticks of that time 1787 DE FOE *Syst Magic* I iii. (1840) 63 Two things naturally made way for these magical studies 1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) III 253 Some thought his musical assembly only a cover for magical purposes 1863 FROUDE *Hist Eng* VII 74 The service of God was asserted to be a reasonable service of the mind and heart, and not a magical superstition.

†**b.** = MAGIC *a* 1 b. *Obs.*

1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* IV i, It wastes me more, Than were't my picture, fashion'd out of wax, Stucke with a magicall needle, and then buried 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* III. ii, This is the room he did appear to me in; And, look you, this the magical glass that show'd him. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem* Prol. 8 By the Magicall or Prospective Stone it is possible to discover any Person in what part of the World soever 1750 tr *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 100 Fastened over the heart with magical bands.

†**c.** = MAGIC *a.* 1 c. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 24 They [of Mohelia] are superstitious and Magicall.

2. Resembling magic in action or effect. Also, produced as if by magic.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. i. 31 He humbly signifie what in his name, That magicall word of Warre we haue effected. ?1750 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 103 The most magically magical of any magic square. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xxix, All its hues Their magical variety diffuse. 1884 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. ix. 183 Some little hay was got in in a magical sort of way between the showers. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 13 The almost magical velocity of light. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* ii. (1878) 14 The magical disappearance of about fifty or sixty rabbits 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 12 June 577/2 The warm and abundant rain-showers .have already had a magical effect upon the face of the country.

†**3.** *Magical circle, square*: see MAGIC *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1749 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 II 160, I am glad the perusal of the magical squares afforded you any amusement. I now send you the magical circle.

Hence **Magicalize** *v. trans.*, to give a magical character to.

1867 M. ARNOLD *Celtic Lit.* 161 The landscape..is suddenly magicalised by the romance touch.

Magically (mæ·dʒikăli), *adv.* [f MAGICAL + -LY 2.] In a magical manner; by or as if by magic.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 244 A ring magically prepared 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* IV. viii. 269 It was believed, that unless they were Magically used, they would do more hurt, than good 1707 J. STEVENS tr *Quevedo's Com Wks* (1709) 454 Others more Superstitious, and Magically inclined 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Magic Square*, This done, with the first progression repeated, he fills the square of the root 7 magically 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm* xiv. 352 There are other men who attain greatness because they embody the potentiality of their own day, and magically reflect the future 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* (1883) 680 The stratagem was for the time almost magically successful.

Magician (mădʒi·ʃăn). Forms: 4 **magicien**, 6 (*Sc.*)–7 **magitian**, 6 **magission**, 7– **magician**. [a. F. *magicien*, f. L. *magic-a* MAGIC *sb.*] One skilled in magic or sorcery; a necromancer, wizard Also *occas.* a practitioner of legerdemain, a conjuror

c 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* III. 170 Ther saugh I pley Magiciens and tregetours 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 230 Prothеus .was an Astronomien And ek a gret Magicien *c* 1560 *Misogonus* III iii 43 (Brandl), I am also a very scilfull southsaier and magission. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* I. 122 Burne ane and al Juglaris, magittianis, familiars wt wicked and euill spirits 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* VIII 18 The Magicians did so with their enchantments. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P* III 721 The dire magicians threw their mists around. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq* Wks (1841) 499 Virgil himself had been foolishly thought a magician. 1822 BYRON *Werner* III i. 341 A wise magician who has bound the devil 1831 BREWSTER *Nat Magic* VI (1833) 148 Even the most ignorant beholder regards the modern magician as but an ordinary man 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* II 25 The monarch of Ireland having in his service his magicians

b *fig* One who exercises a power compared to that of magic.

18 . LOCKHART *Life Scott* (1869) IV xxv 40 A set of beautiful stanzas, inscribed to Scott by Mr Wilson [in 1812] under the title of the 'Magic Mirror', in which he designated him [Scott] for the first time by what afterwards became one of his standing titles, that of 'The Great Magician' 1832 CARLYLE *Sart Res* III ix, The Magician, Shakespeare 1877 LD. W. P LENNOX *Celebrities* Ser. II II 22 All have done equal justice to the genius of the Magician of the North [i e Walter Scott]

Hence †**Magicianess**, a female magician. *rare*–1

1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ Philos* 74 Which the Egyptians seeing called Nature a Magicianess

‖ **Magicienne.** *Obs. rare*–1. [Fr, fem. of *magicien* see prec.] A female magician.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXIV 88 The vierge dyane, wherof maketh her Inuocacion this lady olde magicienne

Ma·gic la·ntern. [transl. of mod L. *lâterna magica*: cf. F. *lanterne magique* (also, †*lanterne vive*), G. *zauberlaterne*

De Chales *Curs Math.* 1674 II 655, 665, says that in 1665 'a learned Dane' exhibited at Lyons a contrivance 'sub nomine Laternæ magicæ', which his description shows to be identical with the instrument now so called The common statement that the magic lantern is described by Kircher *Ars Magna Lucis et Umbræ* (1646) appears to be incorrect]

An optical instrument by means of which a magnified image of a picture on glass is thrown upon a white screen or wall in a darkened room.

1696 PHILLIPS s v *Lanthorn*, A *Magic Lanthorn*, a certain small Optical Macheen, that shews by a gloomy Light upon a white Wall, Spectres and Monsters so hideous, that he who knows not the Secret, believes it to be perform'd by Magick Art 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 172/2 The travelling Savoyards who stroll about Europe, amusing ignorant people with the effects of a magick-lanthorn. 1894 *Engineer* 23 Nov, The first to make magic lanterns in this country was Philip Carpenter, about 1808.

attrib 1784 J BARRY in *Lect Paint* V (1848) 183 That appearance of magic lanthorn-like contrivance which sometimes offends in the works of Rembrandt. 1802 MAR EDGEWORTH in A J C. Hare *Life* I 105 Push on the magic lanthorn slide 1817 KEATS *Wks.* (1889) III 4 To him they are mere magic lantern horrors. 1874 W. CORY *Lett & Jrnls* (1897) 368 The jerky magic-lantern-slide manner of introducing scenes

Hence **Ma·gic-la·nternist**, one who gives an exhibition with a magic lantern; **Magic-lantern** *v.* (*nonce wd.*), to exhibit as in a magic lantern.

1859 *Athenæum* 12 Feb. 219 That devil, whom the monks magic-lanterned till he grew so large as to be [etc.] 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatica* 165 After the tea they were handed over to a Punch, a Magic Lanternist, and a Conjuror

†**Ma·gically,** *adv. Obs. rare*–1. [f. MAGIC *a.* + -LY 2.] = MAGICALLY.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 79 Wisdom doth sometimes as it were magicly transfigure a man.

†**Magie.** *Obs. rare*–1. [? ad. late L. *magīa* (whence F. *magie*): see MAGIC *sb.* (But perh. only a misprint.)] = MAGIC *sb.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 56 Naturall Magie

Magilp, variant of MEGILP.

‖ **Magilus** (mæ·dʒilŏs). *Conch.* Pl. **magfli.** [mod. Latin (D. de Montfort, 1810; the authorities cited by him do not contain the name, the origin of which is unexplained.)] A gasteropod mollusc (*Magilus antiquus*) found in the Red Sea, parasitic upon living coral.

1824 DUBOIS *Epit Lamarck's Arrangem. Testacea*, 21 The animal of the Magilus. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 12 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 38 A mollusc called *Magilus*, which naturalists considered for a long time to be the calcareous tube of an annelid *Ibid*, All conchologists know the shell of the Magili, so valued by collectors.

†**Maginate,** *v Obs rare*–°. [? Shortened form of IMAGINATE *v.*] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Maginate*, to trifle.

†**Magine,** *v Obs.* Aphetic variant of IMAGINE.

1530 PALSGR. 616/2, I magyne, declared in 'I ymagyn'.

Magir, variant of MAUGRE.

Magiric (mădʒi·rik), *a.* and *sb. rare.* Also **mageiric.** [ad. Gr *μαγειρικός*, f *μάγειρος* cook] A. *adj* Of or pertaining to cookery.

1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 173 The magiric science, therefore, began in the year of the world 1656.

B. *sb pl.* The art of cookery.

1889 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Mageirics.*

Magirist (mădʒəi·rist). *rare*–1. [f. Gr. *μάγειρ-ος* cook + -IST.] An expert in cookery. So **Magiri·stic** *a* (in quot. *mcgeri-*), pertaining to cookery. **Magi·rology** *a*, skilled in cookery. **Magiro·logist** = MAGIRIST. **Magiro·logy** [see -OLOGY], the art or science of cookery.

1814 *Sch Gd Living* 53 To their Magirists was given an appointment of culinary artists. *Ibid.* 59 From the very first appearance of magirology in Greece, it produced effects absolutely magical *Ibid* 72 Peace to your shades, ye noble magirologists *Ibid* 107 Roberto da Nola, a magirological artist of the most transcendent genius. 1892 *Punch* 21 May 249/1 Immortal contributions to mageiristic lore

Magism (mē·dʒiz'm). [f. L *mag-us* + -ISM.] The beliefs, principles and practices of the Magi

1844 W. KAY *Fleury's Eccl Hist* III 232 *note*, This may be another trace of Magism for Mithra had his 'oblation of bread' 1852 BADGER *Nestorians* I 331 The connection of some of their doctrines and rites with Sabianism and Magism. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* 539 It is then a mere myth, to speak of the relative purity of early Magism.

‖ **Magister** (mădʒi·stəɹ). [L. see MASTER *sb.*] A mediæval and modern Latin title of academic rank, usually rendered by MASTER, but occas. employed *Hist.* or *in* speaking of foreign universities

1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I 125 The first two years are again employed in exercises, introductory to the degree of *magister* 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* I v 255 Of old, when every *magister* was entitled to teach in the university, the regents were persons selected from among them.

Magisterial (mæ·dʒistī·riăl), *a* Also 7 **mages-, magisteriall** [ad med.L *magisterīālis*, f. late L. *magisterius*, f. L *magister* MASTER *sb.*] Of or pertaining to a master or a magistrate

†**1** Of or pertaining to a master-workman; displaying a master's skill; also, having the qualifications of a master. *Obs*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig Med* I. § 34 These are certainly the Magisterial and master-pieces of the Creator 1664 EVELYN tr *Freart's Archit* II. i. 90 Though it concede somewhat to it in the execution and magisterial handling 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I (1686) 343 These [Engravings] are not designed for Magisterial Artists

2. Of, pertaining, or proper to a master or teacher, or one qualified to speak with authority. Of opinions, utterances, etc.. Authoritative. Of persons. Having the bearing of a master, invested with authority. Sometimes in unfavourable sense: Assuming authority, dictatorial.

1632 SANDERSON *Serm ad Pop* (1681) 293 [They] exercise a spiritual Lordship over their disciples by imposing upon their consciences sundry Magisterial conclusions. 1644 MILTON *Judgm Bucer* To Parlt, Wks 1851 IV 299 Where they thought to be most Magisterial, they have display'd their own want, both of reading, and of judgment *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) I 427 Not to make any one's opinion so magisterial and binding, but that I might be at liberty to recede from it 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und.* III ix § 23 It would become us to be less magisterial, positive, and imperious, in imposing our own Sense and Interpretations 1697 COLLIER *Ess Mor Subj.* II (1698) 86 These Magisterial Propositions don't Dispute for Belief, but demand it. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* Pref. 101 A Magisterial Air and too much Heat and Passion appear in their Writings. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. lvi, For Juan wore the magisterial face Which courage gives. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist Lit.* III iii. vi § 54. 317 There is something magisterial in the manner wherein he dismisses each play like a boy's exercise 1903 *Class Rev* XVII 131/2 His magisterial method of criticism as exhibited in the castigation of Thucydides

3 Of, pertaining to, or proper to a magistrate or magistrates. Of persons: Holding the office of a magistrate. Of an inquiry. Conducted by magistrates.

1660 R COKE *Power & Subj.* 31 When the laws or higher powers enable such men to nominate their magistrate, there the nominators are the instruments by which the law does transfer this magisterial power 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* VI. iii. (1737) III 363 We need give her only in her hand the . Magisterial Sword. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind* 288 While this military man acted in the magisterial office. 1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discovered* 27 Any man, whom a magisterial neighbour chooses to insult under pretext of suspicion. 1883 *Fortn. Rev* May 693 The progressive extension of magisterial jurisdiction. 1885 *Manch Exam* 20 Feb. 4/6 The magisterial inquiry into the charge of arson.

†4. *Alch.* and *Med.* Pertaining to a magistery; also, = MAGISTRAL 2. *Obs*

1658 PHILLIPS *s.v.*, A pill or plaister, &c. prepared after the best manner is called Magisterial. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 3 It [the word *kern*] may intend also that magisterial pouder of Projection. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med* (ed. 2), *Magisterial Remedy*, is yet sometimes retained in the Cant of Empiricks, more for its great Sound than any Significancy.

†5. quasi-*sb* or *sb.* = MAGISTERY 3. *Obs.*

1638 H SHIRLEY *Mart Soldier* III. iv in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 217 With it was dissolv'd the Magisteriall Made of the Horne Armenia so much boast of 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Every man must have his own Compositions and Magisterials 1658 OSBORN *Jas I*, Wks. (1673) 533 This Monster in excess, eat a whole Pie composed of Amber-Greece, Magesterial of Pearl, Musk, &c 1662 J CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 215 Magisterials among Chymists, do indeed melt the body of a thing, and do open it with a seperating of some certain dregs also.

†**Magisteriality.** *Obs.* Also 7 **majesteriality.** [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being magisterial; mastership, authoritative position.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* IX. iv § 11 When these Statutes were first in the state, or magisteriality thereof, they were severely put in practice on such offendours as they first lighted on. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, Leicestersh.* II. (1662) 132 He [William de Leicester] was also known by the name of Mr. William an evidence, sufficient to avouch his Majesterialty in all Learning.

Magisterially (mædʒɪstɪ·rĭălɪ), *adv* [-LY 2.] In a magisterial manner.

1. In the manner of a master · a. like a schoolmaster; with superior knowledge or the assumption of it; b. like a lord over subjects; domineeringly.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* VI § 126 Whilst the King was at Nottingham, they gave orders Magisterially for the War. 1651 in E. D. Neill *Virginia Carolorum* (1886) 213 The reason why they talk so Magisterially to us, is this, we are forsooth their worships slaves. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard., Refl. Agric* 50, I do not pretend Magisterially to Determine, whither of the two Opinions has the more of Reason on its side 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* II. Wks. 1874 II 24 Conscience without being advised with, magisterially exerts itself 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III xlv 645 He [James I] was employed in dictating magisterially to an assembly of divines 1865 M ARNOLD *Ess. Crit* 1 (1875) 40 When Protestantism gives the law to criticism too magisterially.

2. In the capacity of a magistrate, also, by a magistrate or magistrates

1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed 2) 138 A magisterially appointed guardian is called by modern commentators tutor dativus 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 8/2 The men arrested .. were magisterially examined at Castlebar to-day.

†**Magiste·rialness.** *Obs* [-NESS.] The quality or condition of being magisterial; assumption of authority.

1651 H. MORE *Second Lash* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc (1656) 168 Those two famous Philosophers, whom your Magisterialnesse has made bold to use at least as coursely as I seem to have used you 1674 *Govt. Tongue* XI § 1 A magisterialness in matters of opinion 1713 NELSON *Life Dr Bull* 225 He chargeth him with too much precipitancy and magisterialness in judging

†**Magiste·rical,** *a Obs rare* Also 7 **majesterical, -ycall.** [f. L. *magister* + -IC + -AL] Pertaining or proper to a magistrate.

1646 LILBURNE & OVERTON *Out-cryes Oppressed Comm.* (ed 2) 16 In case of Forfiting the Majesterycall trust, the trusters (the people) are disobleged from their obedience 1670 BAXTER *Cure Church-div* 288 1680 HICKERINGILL *Meros* 31 A Style more Magisterical, Dictator-like

†**Magiste·rious,** *a. Obs* —° [f. late L. *magisteri-us* (see MAGISTERIAL) + -OUS.] Exercising the authority of a master Hence †**Magiste·riously** *adv.*, with an assumption of authority. †**Magiste·riousness,** assumption of authority

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Everc Usurped Powers* 54 He delivering it (as he doth other odd and unsound stuffe) with a pythagoricall magisteriousnesse. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I i § 9 He that ingrosses the talk, enforces silence upon the rest, and so is presumed to look on them only as his Auditors and Pupils, whilst he magisteriously dictates to them. 1684 N. S *Crit Enq Edit. Bible* XV 148 He censures the generality of Divines, who take upon them Magisteriously to judge of the matter in hand

‖**Magisterium** (mædʒɪstĭə·rĭŭm). [L : = next.]

†1. *Alchemy* = MAGISTERY 3 a. *Obs*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super* 30 Hee is a Pythagorean, and a close fellow of his tongue, and pen, that hath the right *magisterium* indeede 1610 B JONSON *Alch.* I. iv, This is the day, I am to perfect for him The magisterium, our great worke, the stone. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* II. ii. 39 Which without doubt hath a villanous *contagium* upon the grand *magisterium* of the Stone.

2. *R. C. Theol.* The teaching function of the Church.

1866 *Dublin Rev.* Apr 422 Roman Catholics, throughout the world, are instructed in certain *doctrines*; are exhorted to certain *practices*; are encouraged and trained in certain *tempers* and *dispositions*. The Church's office in providing for this is called her 'magisterium'. 1893 *Tablet* 11 Feb. 205 Catholic obedience is due to the Church's magisterium, namely, the authoritative teaching of the Pope and the Bishops. 1899 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 262 Opposed to the ordinary teaching magisterium of the Catholic Church

Magistery (mæ·dʒɪstĕrɪ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist* Also 7 **majestry, 9 magestry, magistry.** [ad L. *magisterium*, (1) in classical L. the office of a master, (2) in med L. the philosopher's stone; f. *magister* MASTER *sb.*]

†1. a. = MAGISTRACY 2. b. = MAGISTRACY 4. *Obs.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas* (1575) I. 18 A goodlie document to men of like calling, to moderate them selues, and their magisterie with good and honest life. 1585 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. 16 It is lawfull for the nobilitie, the gentrie, and the magisterie, to weare riche attire.

†2. a. The quality or functions of a master; mastership, authority, authoritative appearance. b. The office of a (Grand) Master. *Obs.*

1642 *Fuller Answ to Dr Ferne* 1 Blowing aside the Magistery of the Title, Author, Style of this Treatise, as but the pindust of it, that gilds but intercepts the Letter. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc Triumph.* (1645) 7 Resigne up his .. conscience to be ordered, obliged, and tied, by the meere authority and magistery of men. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III iv rule 22 § 1 To give them [General Councils] a legislative power and magistery in faith. 1670 G. H. *Hist Cardinals* II. II 142 Francisco began to manage it [the Church] with great Magistery and Dominion. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Magistery*, Mastership, especially the Office of the great Master of Maltha

3. *Alchemy, Medicine*, etc. a. A master principle of nature; a potent transmuting or curative quality or agency; *concr.* a substance that has the power of transmuting or changing the nature of other substances, e. g. the philosopher's stone.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho., Chem Concl* 37, I wil not discover any magistery upon so base an occasion 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 165 Moreouer, they made proofe of the said floures dried, and this high magistery they found, That being beaten to pouder, they cured [etc.] *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* VI. xli (1650) 232 He that hath water turn'd to ashes, hath the Magistery, and the true Philosophers stone. 1670 *Moral State Eng* 43 That great Magistery of Nature (as they call it) the Philosophers stone 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. I I v 31 For there is one Stone, one Medicine in which the Magistery consists. 1723 (*title*) The Hermetical Triumph, or, Victorious Philosophical Stone a Treatise concerning the Hermetical Magistery 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci* (1857) I 232 There existed preparations which possessed the power of changing the whole of a body into a substance of another kind these were called magisteries

fig. *a* 1677 HALE *Contempl* II. 179 This is the great Engine of a Christian, a Magistery, that was never attained by the most exquisite Philosopher

b. A product or result of transmutation.

1605 TIMME *Quersit* I 1 3 Which meale or flower we mixe with water, we leaven and bake, whereof ariseth a great magistery, namely bread 1655 in Hartlib *Ref Commw Bees* 35 Honey is a Vegetable Magistery, in part perfected by the Specifick virtue of the flour, compleated by the peerlesse virtue of the Bee, which doth transmute that sweetnesse into a new Creature, which is Honey 1671 J WEBSTER *Metallogr* XII 190 By this solvent the whole Metal is brought into another disposition, (which he calls a magistery)

c. The concentrated essence of a substance.

1641 FRENCH *Distill* I (1651) 26 Thou shalt have the true magistery or Spirit of Wine 1658 tr *Porta's Nat. Magic* X XIV 270 A Magistery is what can be extracted out of things without separation of the Elements 1668 *Phil Trans* III 787 The volatile Salt, Spirit, Oyle, Magistery, made of the several parts of the Stagg

d. The residuum obtained by precipitation from an acid solution, e. g. *magistery of bismuth, pearls*, etc.; a precipitate. Applied also to a resinous extract.

1602 F HERING *Anatomyes* 15 Vnicornes horne, Magistery of Pearles, and Forreine Bugges and Drugges 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos* II ii. 159 The magistery prepared by dissolving them [pearls] in acid spirits. 1678 SALMON *Loud Disp* 852/1 Magisteries of Bones. They are dissolved with Acids and precipitated with Alkalies. 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I 29 The Resin or Magistery of Jalap is made with Spirit of Wine 1756 C LUCAS *Ess Waters* I 60 The metals are suddenly precipitated in the form of a magistery 1794-6 E DARWIN *Zoon* IV 96 A calx, or magistery, of bismuth 1822 IMISON *Sci & Art* II 116 The magistry of bismuth, or pearl white 1861 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* II III II 89 The old practitioners made use of a magestry or precipitate of coral

e. A specially prepared medicine; a specific.

1669 W SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym* 162 It would have proved a very good magistery for a horse *c* 1720 W GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens* III. II (1734) 112 There is a magistery made from Calamine

†4. An art, craft, or employment. *Obs*

1647 LILLY *Chr Astrol* LXXXIV 450 These two Planets are the Significators of Magistery, Trade or Profession 1669 *Addr. hopeful young Gentry Eng* 72 These mistresses of the Magistery of dissimulation are the greatest enemies to the convers of the world

Magistracy (mæ·dʒɪstrăsɪ). Also 6–7 **magistracie, 7 magistratie.** [f. MAGISTRATE : see -ACY.]

†1 The existence of magistrates; the condition of being a magistrate. *Obs.*

c 1585 R BROWNE *Answ Cartwright* 3 As for the Maiestracie of Byshops there is no lawe to warrant it. 1587 *T. Norton's Calvin's Inst.* IV XX 496 *marg.*, Magistracy [is] not taken away by the libertie which is promised in the gospell. 1612 T TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 We..in magistracie and subjection, must shew what price we set on Gods mercie. 1644 A BURGESSE *Magistr Commiss. fr. Heaven* 2 He was convinced the state of Magistracie he lived in to be pleasing to God. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* (1697) 455 Young Noblemen..were too forward in aspiring to Publick Magistracy.

2. The office of the magistrate; magisterial power or dignity; *occas.* conduct in office as a magistrate. Now *rare.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 169 The Magistracie (that I may henceforwarde vse this worde of the magistrates power and place) is an office, and an action in executing the same. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 131 Their ..open Contempt of Magistracy and the Laws. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I ii. 142 In all tyrannical governments the supreme magistracy, or the right both of making and of enforcing the laws, is vested in one and the same man. 1782 *Gentl. Mag.* LII. 597 [They] were both committed to New Bridewell .for contempt of magistracy. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir Despot.* III 122 A principal portion of the . spiritual magistracy had been usurped. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* VIII. II. 277 Literature and science were, in the academical system of England, .armed with magistracy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V 169 All magistrates. must give an account of their magistracy.

3. The office, dignity, and functions of some magistrate (e.g a consul, justice of the peace, etc.) contextually indicated.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* X XV. 361 To plucke the Consulship out of the mire .. and to restore the auncient majestie to the Magistracie 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* I. 17, I had no other end in aspiring to the Magistracy, than that one, of doing good to all 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II 65 The Candidates, who put in for any Magistracy. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev* 18 A popular choice is necessary to the legal existence of the sovereign magistracy 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 74 The public regarded them merely as eminent citizens invested with temporary magistracies. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) II. VII 136 A town over which he exercised the powers of the highest civil magistracy.

4. Magistrates collectively; the whole body of magistrates.

1601 DENT *Pathw Heaven, Morn Prayer* (1631) Dd 5 b, We pray thee blesse Magistracie, Ministerie, & Commonalty 1652 BIGGS *New Disp* Pref. 9 So grave a Magistracie sitting in Parliament 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II 276 A just Valuation, which must be confirmed by a Sentence of the nearest Magistracy or other competent Tribunal 1758 J BLAKE *Plan Mar Syst* 52 Our sea-ports, to the shame of magistracy, abound with lewd. women 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm Thames* VIII. 265 Checks established under the control of a vigilant magistracy. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* X II 555 The peers repaired to Guildhall, and were received there with all honor by the magistracy of the city 1883 *Fortn Rev.* May 700 Guardians have come to be regarded with almost as much respect as the magistracy

5 a. A district under the government of a magistrate. b. A magistrate's residence or station.

1888 *Athenæum* 7 Apr. 439/1 Dividing the country into magistracies, and instituting local courts and officials 1895 SCULLY *Kafir Stories* 189 The Kwesa clan of Pondos dwelt . within thirty miles of the Magistracy.

Magistral (mădʒɪ·străl), *a.* and *sb* Also 6–7 **magistrall** [a F. *magistral* or ad. L. *magistrālis*, f *magister* MASTER *sb*] A. *adj*

1. Of or pertaining to, or befitting a master; authoritative, dogmatic. Now *rare.*

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I v § 9 Another Error is in the manner of the tradition and deliuerie of knowledge, which is for the most part Magistrall and peremptorie, and not ingenuous and faithfull. 1626 T H[AWKINS] (*aussin's Holy Crt* 149 We must haue an authority mooving, magistrall, and decisiue 1641 *Answ Vind Smectymnuus* 27 Your assertion is more Magistrall, then true 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P* (1872) 110 Magistral powers, of the More over the less, and the forceful and free over the weak and servile elements of life

†b. Of a problem, a point of instruction. ? Handed down from the masters of a science; forming part of the accepted course of teaching. *Obs*

1572 DEE *Math Pref*, Which thing, I leaue to your consideration making hast to despatch an other Magistrall Probleme and to bring it, nerer to your knowledge, then the world (before this day) had it for you 1644 BULWER *Chiron* 80 This action is Magistrall in Rhetorique, but grounded upon Nature.

2. *Pharmacy.* Of a remedy, a formula · Devised by a physician for a particular case; not included in the recognized pharmacopœia, opposed to OFFICINAL.

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II x § 8 Here is the deficience which I finde, that Physitians haue not set downe and deliuered ouer, certaine Experimentall Medicines, for the Cure of particular Diseases; besides their own Coniecturall and Magistrall Descriptions 1635 A READ *Tumors & Vlcers* 271 Some magistrall compositions are required in the curation of these griefes 1638 RAWLEY tr *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 29 Some Magistrall Opiate weaker than those that are commonly in use 1710 T FULLER *Pharm Extemp.* 409 The Magistrall Decoction of Mallows 1831 J DAVIES *Manual Mat Med* Pref 11 Some magistral formulæ to serve as examples of the manner of prescribing it. 1875 H C. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 582 Cacao Butter is very largely used in the preparation of suppositories, both officinal and magistral 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl Med* VIII 419 *note*, The curious magistral formula for this tincture is the following.

†b. By some writers app. taken to mean: 'Sovereign', supremely effective. *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super* 37 Who knoweth not that Magistrall vnguent [cf *magistralis unctio* in Du Cange], knoweth nothing and who hath that magistral vnguent, feareth no gunshott. 1641 SHIRLEY *Cardinal* v. III, Receive This ivory box, in it, an antidote 'Bove that they boast the great magistral medicine 1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp* 645/2 A magistral pouder against worm.

3. *Fortification.* Leading, principal, 'master-'.

1888 J M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 302 The principal or magistral gallery runs all round the work, under the banquette of the covered-way 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X 375/2 The line which on the plan indicates the directions of the faces, flanks, etc, of the works is called the magistral line. 1878 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Mil. Dict*, *Magistral line*.. In field fortifications, this line is the interior crest line. In permanent fortifications, it is usually the line of the top of the escarp of each work.

4. In occasional uses: Having the title of 'Master'; or pertaining to a 'master' or 'masters' (in various applications of the word).

1837 G. S. Faber *Prim. Doctr. Justif.* 268 Thomas Aquinas .. and his magistral predecessor [*sc.* the Master of the Sentences]. 1878 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lxxxvi. The men are bullied in the magistral homilies, for their ingratitude in striking 1881 F. E. Hulme *Town, College, & Neighb. Marlborough* 91 The magistral staff is composed of the master and about thirty assistant masters. 1882 *Gentl. Mag.* May 570 According to the masters [*sc.* the Meistersingers], the institution of the school of magistral song was of the most antiquity

5. Used for: Masterly. [So in Fr.] *rare*—1.

1889 J. M Robertson *Ess. Crit Method* 256 Magistral as Milton at his greatest, but subtle beyond his scope.

B. *sb*

†1. *Pharmacy.* A magistral preparation or formula. *Obs*

1621 Burton *Anat Mel.* II iv 1 v, Every Citty, Towne, most euery priuate man hath his owne receits, magistralls, precepts, as if hee scorned antiquity 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 103 Hee pretendeth to Magistrialls, that none but his Apothecary and he must understand. 1670 *Lex Talionis* He shall .. prescribe so many of his Nostrums and Magistrals, as he calls them

fig. 1647 Hammond *Serm* x Wks 1683 IV 535 But for the magistrals of nature and art, such are Gods smitings and punishments, which cost God dear, as it were, he is fain to fetch them from far

2. *Fortification.* = *Magistral line* (See A. 3)

1853 Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl*, *Magistral*, the tracing or guiding line in fortification from which the position of all the other works is determined. In field fortification the chief line of the parapet is the magistral, in permanent fortification the cordon .. is the guide.

†3. *Eccl.* A Spanish cathedral priest, with special duties as a preacher.

1772 Nugent tr *Hist Friar Gerund* II. 83 The Magistral had purposely seated himself in the confessional of the curson of the parish.

†4. *Min.* [Sp. (magistra'l).] (See quot.)

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts, Magistral*, in the language of the Spanish smelters of Mexico and South America, is the roasted and pulverized copper pyrites, which is added to the ground ores of silver for the purpose of decomposing the horn silver present 1881 in Raymond *Mining Gloss*

†**Magistra·lity.** *Obs.* [f prec + -ITY] The quality or condition of being magistral. a The handing of a master or mistress; the right to lay down the law or to dogmatize; authoritative character. b. quasi-*concr* a dogmatic utterance; in *pl.* a special prescription.

a 1603 *North's Plutarch, Seneca* (1612) 1213 Agrippina thinking she could by her magistralitie remedie this well ough 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* II viii § 5 To those that seke truth and not Magistralitie it cannot but seeme a matter of great profit 1641 J Jackson *True Evang T* 71 The authority and magistrality of the first assertor it.

b 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* II x. § 8 The physitians haue frustrated the fruite of tradition & experience by their magistralities 1691 Wood *Ath Oxon* II 572 Humane magistralities, self-weaved Ratiocinations, have laid aim to the highest advance of humane learning.

†**Magi·strally,** *adv. Obs* [f as prec + -LY2.] In a magistral manner; authoritatively, dogmatically

a 1603 T Cartwright *Confut Rhem N T* (1618) 172 You haue put that magistrally which Ambrose maketh a *Perhaps* of 1656 Hobbes *Liberty, Necess*, etc (1841) 257 To assume a licence to control so magistrally the doctors of the Church in general.

Magistrand (mæ dʒistrænd). *Sc.* Also 7 magestrand [ad med L *magistrand-us*, gerundive dat. of *magistrārī* to become a Master (of Arts)] originally, in Scottish Universities, an Arts student in the fourth or highest class; subsequently, one in the fourth year Now retained, in official use, only at Aberdeen. At St Andrews it has recently been revived, among the students, as an unofficial designation Also *attrib* in *magistrand-class*.

1616 in *Crauford's Hist. Univ Edin* (1808) 24 The magestrands (as now) conveened in the high hall. 1642 *Statutes Visitation* 8 Aug (St Andrews), The whole Magistrandes and Doctaloures in the two Colledges of Philosophy shall only haue voice in choyseing the Rector of the University 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St Gt Brit* II III x (1710) 160 This is the last Year, after which they go out Masters of Arts, and for that reason this is called the Magistrand Class. 1818 W Tennant *Anster F.* II xiv (1871) 25 Up from their mouldy books and tasks had sprung Bigent and Magistrand to try the game. 1879 G Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* I. ix. 153 Although now a magistrand—that is, one about to take his degree of Master of Arts. 1889 *Univ News Sheet* (St Andrews) 11 Jan 7 With us at St. Andrews the words *mi, tertian*, and *magistrand*, have long since entirely gone out of use. 1892 *College Echoes* (St. Andrews) 15 Jan, The present designations—Second-year man, Third-year man, and Fourth-year-man are colourless and awkward Why should not Bejants become Semis, then Tertians, and close their career with the melancholy glory of Magistrand?

Magistrate (mæ·dʒistrĕt), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 magestrat(e, maiestrat(e, 4-7 magistrat, 5- magistrate. [ad. L. *magistrātus* (*u*-stem), orig. magisterial rank or office, a magistracy; hence person holding such an office; f. *magister* MASTER *sb.* (see -ATE1 1 a). Cf. F. *magistrat.*]

†1. The office and dignity of a magistrate; magistracy. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. pr. iv. 57 (Camb MS.) That thow woldest beren the magestrat with decorat 1530 Palsgr. 241/2 Magistrate dignyte, *magistrat.*

2 A civil officer charged with the administration of the laws, a member of the executive government. *Chief magistrate, first magistrate*: in a monarchy, the sovereign: in a republic, usually the president.

1382 Wyclif *Luke* xxxiii 14 The magestratis of the peple clepid to sidere, Pilat seide to hem 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 255 The peple of Rome not suffrenge the sedicion of þe magistrates, ordeynede x men to write þe lawes 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 27 b, Woulde God the maiestrates woulde se men set a-worke 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ Conv* II (1586) 101 A discreet Magistrate ought not to . alter his manners in respect of his dignitie. 1592 Davies *Immort Soul* xxix iv, The Common's Peace the Magistrates preserve. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III (1634) 72 Every Estate were governed by Lawes,..and by their owne Magistrates 1681 Dryden *Hind & P* I. 489 Suppose the magistrate revenge her cause, 'Tis only for transgressing human laws. 1761 Hume *Hist Eng* III liv 175 The king was too eminent a magistrate to be trusted with discretionary power 1791 Jefferson in *Washington's Writ* (1892) XII 20 *note*, It is fortunate that our first chief magistrate is purely and zealously republican. 1821 Byron *Mar Fal* I. ii, Health and respect to the Doge Faliero, Chief magistrate of Venice. 1857 Toulmin Smith *Parish* 372 The Coroner himself is an elected Magistrate

attrib 1602 Patericke tr *Gentilet* 26 The Paynim Lawyer may serve for a goodly example to condemne many Magistrate Lawyers of our time

fig. 1618 Bacon *Ess*, *Custom* (Arb) 370 Custome is the principal Magistrate of mans life.

3. *spec.* In England and Ireland, a more frequent synonym for 'justice of the peace' (see Justice *sb.* 10); also applied (chiefly with prefixed word, as in *police, stipendiary magistrate*, and, in Ireland, *resident magistrate*) to salaried officials having, like the justices of the peace, criminal jurisdiction of the first instance In Scotland, applied to the provost and bailies of a burgh, as forming a court for police jurisdiction and the granting of licences

The mayor of a town is sometimes referred to as its 'chief' or 'first magistrate'.

a 1688 G Dallas *Stiles* 12 The said M R. and the remanent Magistrats of the said Burgh .. The said R M Bailie of the said Burgh, and the Provost and remanent Bailies of the same 1727 in Quincy *Hist Harvard* (1840) I. 567 The signification of magistrate in England, and even now in New England, extends to every one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, but in the time when the act abovesaid was made [1642], the known signification extended only to those who were Assistants to the Governor in Council. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* I ii, The worthy magistrate submitted to hear his defence 1889 Dovle *Micah Clarke* xxiii 237 This fellow would make two of the gauger, and leave enough over to fashion a magistrate's clerk

†**Magistrate,** *v. Obs.*—0 [f ppl. stem of L. *magistrāre*: see Magistration] *intr.* To play the master (Cockeram 1623).

Ma·gistrateship. [f Magistrate *sb.* + -ship.] The dignity, office, and functions of a magistrate, also, the term of a magistrate's office.

1574 *Life Abp Parker* B viij b, He was wonte to rubbe his minde with the memorye off that sentence, that all fame, all magistrateshippes shall perishe, and decaye *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann* (1658) 595 Rullus, in the beginning of his magistrateship, published the Agrarian Law 1884 J Payne 1001 *Nights* VIII 93 'Tis one of the duties of magistrateship, To hang up the chief of police o'er his door 1886 *Athenæum* 10 July 47/2 He was something of a soldier, and (which was much rarer at the time than either soldiership or magistrateship) he was a bibliophile

†**Magistra·tial,** *a Obs rare*—1. [f as prec. + -IAL] = Magisterial 3.

1774 *Poetry* in *Ann Reg* 208 Hast thou seen .In the plain hall the magistratial chair?

†**Magistra·tic,** *a Obs.* Also 7 magistratique. [f. as prec + -IC.] = prec.

1653 Gauden *Hierasp* 458 Onely to look exactly to civill interests and safety; is to make Magistratick power, to concurre with the malice of the Divels 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 79 Publick places of Magistratique dispatch. 1677 Gale *Crt Gentiles* IV 206 Clemence also ought to be illustrious in magistratic administrations

Magistratical (mæ dʒistræ·tikăl), *a.* [f prec. + -AL] Of or pertaining to, or befitting a magistrate or magistrates (Cf Magisterial 3)

1638 *Div & Pol Observations* 55 A stile no lesse Magistrale, if not so Magistraticall as this Speech. 1644 J Winthrop *New Eng* (1826) II 205 Whether the deputies in the general court have judicial and magistratical authority? *a* 1683 Sidney *Disc Govt.* (1714) 383 The original of Magistratical Power 1752 Fielding *Amelia* I ii, Mr Thrasher had some few imperfections in his magistratical capacity

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit.* II 324 They are allowed the highest Marks of magistratical Honour 1848 P Macfarlane in *Mem R Craig* x. (1862) 244 God is the fountain, the first source of human magistratical power 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 556/1 The magistratical and clerical orders. 1893 M Hutchison *Ref Presb Ch. Scot* v 121 With such conceptions of magistratical powers, the Revolution settlement would appear to be deserving only of condemnation.

Hence **Magistra·tically** *adv*, in a magistratical or magisterial manner.

1650 R. Hollingworth *Exerc Usurped Powers* 82 That such things should be maintained Magistratically by a Tyrant 1872 J Walker *Theology & Theologians Scot* v. (1888) 147 Unless..he acted in this sovereign way, with the sword behind all his enactments and injunctions, he did not act in the proper sense magistratically

†**Magistra·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *magistrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *magistrāre* to rule, f *magister* Master *sb.*] Command, direction.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* I. 11 Agamenon . hadde the magystracyon. of alle thexcersite and hoost to-fore Troye.

Magistrative (mæ·dʒistrătiv), *a. rare*—1. [f. *magistrāt-*, ppl. stem of *magistrāre* (see prec.) + -IVE] Proper to a magistrate, requisite for ruling.

1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iii 241 A want of system and magistrative firmness

Magistrature (mæ dʒistrătiŭr). [a. F *magistrature*, f. *magistrat* Magistrate *sb.*]

1. The dignity or office of a magistrate; magisterial office; occas the exercise of the office; with *a* and *pl.* an individual office. (Cf Magistracy 3.)

1572 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 23 That noe person whatsoever bee admitted into any Place of Magistrature or Government till [etc] 1791 *State Papers* in *Ann Reg.* 183* In case of a collision between magistratures. 1824 Landor *Imag. Conv Marcus Tullius & Quinctus Cicero* Wks. 1853 I. 238/1 Finding all our magistratures in the disposal of the senate. 1829 *Ibid*, *Diog & Plato* ibid 504/1 Giving to this one rightly what that one would hold wrongfully, is justice in magistrature. 1833 *New Monthly Mag* XXXVII. 465 The family rose to the dignities of the magistrature. 1833 *Fraser's Mag* VII. 650 With these some of the magistratures are now filled

fig. 1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* II. 325 Does music aspire at this supreme magistrature?

b. The term of a magistrate's office.

1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom Rep* I i. 59 The two Consuls, whose Magistrature was expiring, appointed the Assembly for the Election of their Successors 1824 Landor *Imag. Conv*, *Leopold & Presid du Paty* Wks. 1853 I 68/2 A man, who can reproach himself with no perversion or neglect of justice, in a magistrature of twenty years

2 *collect.* The body of magistrates; = Magistracy 4

1679 Evelyn *Diary* 21 Nov, I dined at my Lord Mayor's . Such a splendid magistrature does no city in the world show. 1830 *Examiner* 548/1 The magistrature continued. The very men who had opposed the liberty of the press .. continued in their positions 1859 *Sat. Rev* VII. 273/2 That illustrious magistrature which, in former days, guided France by their counsels. 1898 A W Ward in *Eng. Hist Rev* Jan 175 The conservative tendencies of the Belgian magistrature.

Magi·stricide. *nonce-wd.* [f as if L **magistricīda* (after *parricīda*, etc see -CIDE 1), f. *magister* master] A murderer of one's master or teacher.

1670 Lassels *Voy Italy* II 172 Nero the Magistricide, who put this rare man his master to death

Magitian, obs form of Magician

Magma (mæ·gmă). [a. L *magma* (sense 1), Gr. *μάγμα*, f root of *μάσσειν* to knead.]

†1 The dregs that remain from a semi-liquid substance after the more liquid part has been removed by pressure or evaporation. *Obs*

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* XI 351 Taak aloen & mirre & magma with Saffron [L *crocomagma* lees of saffron], of yche yliche *a* 1648 Digby *Closet Open* (1677) 18 You may squeze out the clear juyce and hang the Magma in a bag in the bung 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 38/2 By another Distillation, reduce the Magma at bottom, to the Consistency of Honey 1730 Stack in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI 271 The Eggs resemble a Magma of a brown Colour 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr* (1756) I 310 Apply the Magma (or Herbs after they are squeezed out of the Liquor) to the Wound 1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex*, *Magma*, a squeezed mass of a certain consistence.

2 'Any crude mixture of mineral or organic matters, in a thin pasty state' (Ure *Dict Arts* 1839).

1681 tr *Willis' Rem. Med Wks* Vocab., *Magma*, the blended dross and fæces of several metals, as also of chymical extractions 1782 Kirwan in *Phil Trans* LXXIII 17 [They] afford no crystals, but only a magma or mother liquor. 1806 Hatchett *ibid.* XCVI 111 It formed with sulphuric acid a thick black magma. 1838 T Thomson *Chem Org Bodies* 688 A concentrated solution of potash forms with bird-lime a whitish magma, which becomes brown by evaporation. 1854 J Scoffern in *Orr's Circ Sci*, *Chem* 24 A magma of dark-coloured sugar 1875 H. C Wood *Therap* (1879) 93 It should be so moist as to constitute a magma. 1894 Huxley *Wks.* IX 8 Our earth may once have formed part of a nebulous cosmic magma.

3. *Geol* a One of two or more supposed strata of fluid or semi-fluid matter lying beneath the solid crust of the earth. b. The amorphous basis of certain porphyritic rocks.

1865 Haughton *Man Geol* 3 According to Durocher .. the first and second layers of the globe are composed of totally different materials. The outer layer, which he calls the Acid Magma, corresponds with the granites; and the inner or second layer, which he calls the Basic Magma, corresponds with the trap rocks and the greenstones. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* xii 336 Whether these rocks constitute practically a solid basis, or float in a magma of slow fluidity 1874 Dawkins in *Ess Owen's Coll Manchester* V 148 Two distinct layers or magmas beneath the stratified rocks. 1882 Geikie *Text bk Geol* II II iii. 87 Many crystalline rocks consist . of a magma or paste, in which the crystalline particles are embedded 1897 — *Anc. Volcanoes Gt. Brit* I. 12 There will thus be a constant pressure of the molten magma into the roots of volcanoes.

4. *Pharmacy.* An ointment or confection of a softish consistence. (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1889)

1855 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12), *Magma* also, a salve of a certain consistence.

Hence **Magma·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the magma (sense 3). In recent Dicts.

†**Ma·gment.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *magmentum.*] Great increase. 1623 in Cockeram.

Magmoid (mæ·gmoid), *a. Bot.* [f. MAGMA + -OID.] (See quot.)

1879 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* (ed. 3) 516 *Magmoid*, like an alga, consisting of spherical green cellules.

Magna Charta, Magna Carta (mæ gnă kā·ɹtă). Also 7 *pl* **magna chartaes**. [med.L., signifying 'great charter'.] The Great Charter of English personal and political liberty, obtained from King John in 1215, repeatedly confirmed, and appealed to in all disputes between the sovereign and his subjects, till the establishment of constitutional government.

[1279 *Rolls of Parlt.* I 224 Quod tollatur magna carta de foribus Ecclesiarum.] 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 118 This Parliament king Edwards lawes were again restored, & Magna carta confirmed. 1641 LD. J DIGBY *Sp. in Ho Comm.* 19 Jan. 15 An Accumulation of all the publique Grievances since *Magna Carta.* 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II v. 74 John was obliged to consent, by his magna carta, that [etc.]. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, Considered to represent the penn'orth appointed by Magna Charta.

transf. and *fig* 1630 B JONSON *New Inn* I 1, It is against my freehold, my inheritance, My Magna Charta. To drink such balderdash, or bonny clabber 1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parl.* I (ed. 2) 22 Which you may reade in ancient Magna Chartaes. *a* 1686 T. WATSON *Body Divin* (1692) 460 The Covenant of Grace is our Magna Charta, by vertue of which God passeth himself over to us to be our God. 1879 G. G SCOTT *Lect. Mediæv. Archit* II 181, I have called the use of diagonal ribs the *Magna Charta* of the art of vaulting

† **Magnæ·vous**, *a. Obs rare*⁻⁰. [as if f L **magnæv us* (f. *magn-us* great + *ævum* age) + -OUS.] Of great age. = GRANDEVOUS.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

‖ **Magna·le.** *Obs.* [as if a L. **magnāle*, sing. of MAGNALIA.] A great or wonderful thing, a wonder.

1623 COCKERAM, *Magnalls*, great things to be wondered at [1626 BACON *Sylva* § 747 To restore Teeth in Age, were Magnale Naturæ.] 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 115 'Tis great art in dissimulation to dissemble the art of dissimulation, greater to performe that Magnale in Perspective. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Ep. Ded A 4 b, In the discovery of some Magnale in Knowledg 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* vi. 24 We'l examine these Accounts of the Magnale.

‖ **Magna·lia**, *sb pl Obs.* Also 7 *erron.* **magnalia's**. [L. *magnālia* neut. pl., f. *magnus* great] Great or wonderful works; wonders.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) II. 663 In Natures Cabinet .. there are divers mysteries and Magnalia's yet unknown 1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch*, *Hen IV*, cvii, These the Magnalia, wch but some can find In Nature, Earth by Earth only Calcin'd. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 82 He made no discovery of the Magnalia of Art or Nature.

† **Magna·lity.** *Obs.* [f. MAGNALIA + -ITY.] A great or wonderful thing

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II. III. 70 Too greedy of magnalities, we are apt to make but favourable experiments concerning welcome truths. 1682 — *Chr. Mor.* III. § 14 Fill thy Spirit .. with the mysteries of Faith, the magnalities of Religion.

‖ **Magnanerie** (man^yanəri). [F., f. *magnan* silkworm] A silkworm house.

1887 PATON in *Encycl Brit* XXII. 59/2 Small educations reared apart from the ordinary magnanerie, for the production of graine alone, were recommended 1888 E A. BUTLER *Silkworms* 53 In large establishments, or magnaneries, as they are called.

† **Magna·nimate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *magnanim-us* (see MAGNANIMOUS) + -ATE] *trans.* To render high souled, to cheer, inspirit.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 9 Present danger magnanimats them, and inflames their courage.

† **Magnanime**, *a. Obs* Also 6 **magnanyme**. [a. F. *magnanime*, ad. L. *magnanimus*: see MAGNANIMOUS.] High-souled, lofty, magnanimous.

1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 30 This high and Magnanyme enterpryse. 1549 *Compl. Scot* Ep Queen 2 Illustir princes, engendrit of magnanime genoligie 1590 R. HITCHCOCK *Quintess. Wit* 1 b, Neither to profitte, but to most magnanime and hautie endes.

Magnanimious, obs form of MAGNANIMOUS.

Magnanimity (mæ gnăni mĭti). [a. F. *magnanimité*, ad. L. *magnanimitāt-em*, f. *magnanimus* MAGNANIMOUS]

† **1.** Used (with somewhat vague meaning) as the name of one of the virtues recognized in mediæval ethics. *Obs.*

Primarily this represented the Aristotelian μεγαλοψυχία (see 3), but in scholastic descriptions the notion was modified in accordance with Christian ideals, and blended with elements suggested by the etymology of the L. word (*animus* being capable of the sense 'courage'); hence 'magnanimity' is often classed as a subdivision of 'fortitude' (so Aquinas, following Macrobius *In Somn. Scip* I viii § 7).

1340 *Ayenb.* 164 Magnanimite is heȝnesse gratnesse and noblesse of wylhede .. þis uirtue heþ tuo delles. greate þinges onworþi, and wel grater to nime an hand. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 110 Right so men goostly in this mayden free Seyen of feith the magnanymytee. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3900 Off magnanimite now wole I trete, þat is to seyn, strong herte or grete corage. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 136 Magnanimity is the vertue, wherby man or woman hath a discrete doughtynesse .. to speke or to do that thynge that they ought to do by right and reason for the loue of god.

† **2.** Lofty courage; fortitude. *Obs.*

(In some examples perh. the Aristotelian sense: see 3.)

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 206 For his strength and magnanimitie .. One founde on grounde like to him can not be. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 322 This .. magnanimiti in so great adversity [L. *in rebus adversis animi fortitudo*] got him great love every wher amongs al men. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* Ded. (Arb) 43 Shall I yelde to mysery as a iust plague apointed for my portion? Magnanimitie saith no. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Daniel* 62 In courage and magnanimitie superiour to Hercules. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 107, I can bear whatever happens with manlike magnanimity. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* ii. (1832) 13 The courage and magnanimity with which she had escaped from her aristocratic persecutors.

3. In the Aristotelian sense of μεγαλοψυχία (see below). Also, loftiness of thought or purpose; grandeur of designs, nobly ambitious spirit. Now *rare.*

In Aristotle the word (by modern translators rendered 'greatsouledness', 'highmindedness') expresses the attitude of one who, rightly conscious of his own great merits, is indifferent to praise except from those whose approval is valuable, regards the chances of fortune with equanimity, and, while ready to confer benefits, will seldom condescend to accept them.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 167 Carolus Martellus shewed great magnanimitie in refusing principalitie. *c* 1651 HOBBES *Rhet.* (1840) 437 Magnanimity .. is a virtue by which a man is apt to do great benefits 1727 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* 74 We are indued with a spiritual Magnanimity, that sets us above the Desire of temporal Goods. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xliv. 499 The queen's magnanimity in forming such extensive projects was the more remarkable. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, xi. Wks. 1813 III 267 That magnanimity of soul which delights in bold enterprizes.

4. Nobility of feeling; superiority to petty resentment or jealousy; generous disregard of injuries.

1771 BURKE *Lett., to Bp. of Chester* (1844) I 271 It may be magnanimity in Lord Mansfield to despise attacks made upon himself. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* Wks. 1825 IV. 9 Forgiveness of injuries is accounted by one sort of people magnanimity, by another meanness. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II 219 The mean spirit of Mahmûd was incapable of imitating the magnanimity of his enemy. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I xiii. 258 Ralegh .. on former occasions had shown towards Essex a wise and noble magnanimity 1900 J H MUIRHEAD *Chapters fr Aristotle's Ethics* 243 With regard to honour and dishonour, there is a mean called magnanimity, or high-mindedness, a species of excess called vanity, and a defect called pusillanimity or little-mindedness.

b. *pl* Instances of magnanimity.

a 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq* (1672) 241 Some seeming Magnanimities being indeed (if you sound them well) at the bottom, very Impotencies 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 73 Aspire Unto the calms and magnanimities, .. To which thou art elect.

† **5.** In occasional use: Affectation of grandeur; magnificence. *Obs*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot* 48 Pyramids, Arches, Obelisks, were but the irregularities of vain-glory and wilde enormities of ancient magnanimity.

† **6.** *Water of magnanimity* any gently stimulating remedy (*Syd Soc Lex*) *Obs.*

1861 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* II III. 65 Distilled Ants (Water of Magnanimity).

Magnanimous (mægnæ niməs), *a.* Also 6-7 **magnanimious**. [f. L. *magnanim-us* (f *magnus* great + *animus* soul: corresponding in formation to Gr μεγαλόψυχος, and in scholastic Latin used as its translation) + -OUS Cf. F. *magnanime*]

1. Great in courage; nobly brave or valiant Of qualities, actions, etc.: Proceeding from or manifesting high courage. ? *Obs.*

1584 *Mirr Mag* I b, The incouragement, that the magnanimious Cesar gaue vnto his souldiours. 1589 WARNER *Alb Eng* Prose Add. (1612) 332 Elisa (whom the Phœnicians for her magnanimious dying, did afterwardes name Dido) 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 196 The first course seem'd safest and most considerate; the latter was more magnanimous, but with-all temerarious. *a* 1719 ADDISON *Evid. Chr. Relig.* III. (1733) 25 The irreproachable lives and magnanimous sufferings of their followers 1761 HUME *Hist Eng.* II. xli 430 When she saw an evident necessity she braved danger with magnanimous courage 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxviii 189 *note*, All their magnanimous threats ended in a ridiculous vote of censure. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, The Douglas was too magnanimous not to interest himself in what was passing 1858 LONGF *M. Standish* iii, For he was great of heart, magnanimous, courtly, courageous.

2 High-souled; nobly ambitious, lofty of purpose; noble in feeling or conduct. Now chiefly: Superior to petty resentment or jealousy, loftily generous in disregard of injuries. (Cf MAGNANIMITY 3, 4.)

1598 HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* II. 30 Ivstice being a masculine vertue, hath manlie, magnanimious, considerate and moderate actions. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 225 It cannot but proceede from a noble magnanimious minde to contemne all base iniuries offered. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch Porch* lvi, Pitch thy behaviour low, thy projects high; So shalt thou humble and magnanimous be. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col Hutchinson* (1846) 33 He was so truly magnanimous, that prosperity could never lift him up in the least. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxxiii. 416 Richard the first, a brave and magnanimous prince, was a sportsman as well as a soldier. 1802 WORDSW *Sonn.*, '*Great men have been among us*', They knew .what strength was, that would not bend But in magnanimous meekness. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. i, They think they are doing a very kind and generous and magnanimous thing. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 167 The magnanimous frankness of a man who had done great things, and who could well afford to acknowledge some deficiencies.

Hence **Magna·nimously** *adv.*; **Magna·nimousness** *rare* = MAGNANIMITY.

1606 W. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* XVIII. 71 They should .. see he had the like liberallity and magnanimousnesse of mind. 1611 COTGR., *Magnanimement*, magnanimously. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Domes-day* IV. lxxvii. (1637) 88 Who first from death by deeds redeem'd their names, And eminent magnanimously grew. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 159 With Hannibal at her gates, she [Holland] had nobly and magnanimously refused all separate treaty. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. iv. 126 A golden treasure which they magnanimously resolved should be equitably divided. 1862 MRS. OLIPHANT *Last of Mortimers* II. 257, I am not sure my great magnanimousness did not have a root in what Harry called 'feeling extravagant'. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Feb. 5/2 The French journals magnanimously drop their querulous tone.

Magnase. *rare*⁻⁰. A workman's corrupt form of MANGANESE. (Cf. MAGNUS.) Only *attrib.* in *magnase black.*

1849-50 *Weale's Dict. Terms*, *Magnase black* is the best of all blacks for drying in oil without addition, or preparation of the oil. 1854 in FAIRHOLT *Dict Terms Art.*

Magnate (mæ·gnēᵗt). Chiefly *pl.* Also 8-9 **magnat**. [ad. late L. *magnāt-*, *magnās* (also *magnātus*), f. *magnus* great.]

1. A great man; a noble; a man of wealth or eminence in any sphere.

Not in Johnson or Todd It is possible that all the examples before the 19th c. represent the L. plural *magnātēs.*

1430-40 LYDG *Bochas* IX xxxiv. (1558) 35 The greatest states rulers of the toun Called Magnates 1590 SIR J SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 15 Your Lordships (being the Nobilitie and Magnates of the Kingdome) 1654 TRAPP *Comm Job* iii 322 For Magnates are Magnetes, they draw many by their example. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 39 The popular representative and the magnates of the kingdom. 1814 BYRON *Lara* I vii, Born of high lineage .. He mingled with the Magnates of his land. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const* I. (1862) 5 A patrician body accustomed to consider themselves as the magnates in a country. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xx 220 The associate of Johnson, Burke, Topham Beauclerc, and other magnates. 1874 L STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I iv. 167 Unlike the irritable race of literary magnates [Scott] never lost a friend 1883 *Fortn Rev* 1 Nov 609 The small class of territorial magnates who possess the soil of the country

transf. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* xxxiii. (1856) 290 The stars, except one or two of the northern magnates, invisible at noonday.

2 *spec.* In Hungary, and formerly in Poland, a member of the Upper House in the Diet.

1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) XV 290/1 The bishops of Cracow and Kiow and several magnats declared that they would never consent to the establishment of such a commission 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* I. 181 In Hungary some magnates and cities were quickly reduced to obedience. *Ibid* II 461 A few magnates collected around the king

† **Magnatical**, *a. Obs.* [f prec. + -ICAL.] ? Lordly, domineering

1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour on Left Hand*, To Rdr A 2 b, Their magnaticall one-eard Inuectiues were set on fire from hell, for destroying the Church peace.

Magne- (mæ gni) an irregular combining form used instead of MAGNETO-, in certain scientific terms introduced by Faraday:—

Ma gne-cry·stal, a crystal acted upon by magnetism. **Ma·gnecrysta·llic** *a.*, pertaining to the effect produced by magnetism upon a crystalline body **Ma·gnele·ctric** *a.* = MAGNETO-ELECTRIC. **Ma gne-o·ptic** *a.*, pertaining to the relation between the optic axis of a crystal and the line of magnetic force through it.

1831 FARADAY [see MAGNETO-ELECTRIC] 1848 — in *Phil Trans* CXXXIX 4 They [*sc* results] appear to present to us a new force which I will conventionally designate by a new word, as the magnecrystallic force. *Ibid* 33, I .. could perceive no traces of any phenomena having either magne-optic, or magnecrystallic, or any other relation to the crystalline structure of the masses 1870 BENCE JONES *Life Faraday* II. 348 The action of heat on magne-crystals 1879 NOAD & PREECE *Electricity* 300 An impelling force distinct from the magnetic and the diamagnetic, and which he [Faraday] called the *magne-crystallic force.* 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 46 Magnecrystallic phenomena.

Magnefy, obs. form of MAGNIFY.

Magnelle, obs. form of MANGONEL.

† **Magnes.** *Obs.* Also 4 *erron.* **magnas**. [L. *magnēs* = Gr. ὁ Μάγνης λίθος, the Magnesian stone, MAGNET.] A magnet, loadstone.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVI. vii (1495) 557 Though the magnas drawyth yren to itself: the admas drawyth it away fro the magnas. *Ibid* lxii. 573 It semyth that the ymage hangyth in the ayre by the myghte and vertue of the stone magnes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 161 Thys is a merveilous nedle, whiche beinge touched, (as I heare) onlye with the Magnes shoulde knowe to turne alwaye to the North pole *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 113 b, As a perfect Magnes, though put in an iuorie boxe, will thorow the boxe send forth his imbraced vertue to a beloued needle. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim Orig. Man.* IV. IV. 329 In this lower World there seems many things directed to the special use of Mankind .. the Metals of Silver, Gold, Copper, the very Situation of the Seas, the Magnes. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 206.

b. *attrib.*: **magnes-stone**, in the same sense.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI lxii (1495) 573 There ben mountayns of suche magnes stones and they drawe to them and breke shippes that ben nayled with yren. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 267 As if the sight of the enimie had bene a Magnes stone to his courage. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 4. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1487 There is neither Iron or Steele, or the Magnes Stone that should so make the Tombe of Mahomet to hang in the Ayre.

c. *transf.* Magnetic virtue.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 33 There is such a Magnes in this simple Tree as does manifestly draw to it self some occult, and wonderful virtue.

d. Applied to each of the poles.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* v. 164 His temper'd Earth, whips (as you Agitate The Ayre) to either Magnes, This, or That.

† **Magnesane.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. MAGNES-IA : see -ANE [2].] Chloride of magnesium.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 353 It is evident that there exists a combination of magnesium and chlorine; though this body, which may be called magnesane, has never been examined in a separate state.

Magnesia (mægnī·ʃiă). Also 4 **magnasia**, 5 **magnetia**. [a. med.L. *magnēsia*, a. Gr. *ἡ Μαγνησία λίθος*, 'the Magnesian stone', a designation of two different minerals: (1) the loadstone; (2) a stone shining like silver, perhaps talc (Liddell & Scott).

It is not clear which of these two senses gave rise to the alchemical use; the brilliant lustre ascribed by the alchemists to 'magnesia' favours the latter view, and the substance seems not to have been identified with the loadstone, in spite of the resemblance of its name to the familiar word *Magnes*.]

† **1.** *Alchemy.* A mineral alleged by some alchemists to be one of the ingredients of the philosopher's stone. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol & T.* 902 Take the stoon that Titanos men name Which is that quod he. Magnasia is the same, Seyde Plato *Ibid* 905 What is Magnasia, good sire, I yow preye. It is a water that is maad, I seye, Of elementes foure, quod Plato. 1478 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 133 Our Stone ys callyd the lesse World one and three, Magnesia also of Sulphure and Mercury Proportionate by Nature most perfytly 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. ibid. 42 Another Stone you must have withall A Stone glittering with perspecuitie . The price of an Ounce Conveniently is twenty shillings; . Her name is Magnetia, few people her knowe. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch* II iii, Your marchesite, your tutie, your magnesia

fig 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* Pref. b 2 b, We catch at onely painted Butter-flyes, and speculate not the Magnesia or substantiality of Physicks, but rather its Umbrage; not the Body, but the Bark, and superficial out side.

† **b.** Used by Paracelsus for: AMALGAM. *Obs*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi (1651) 185 Hang plates of gold over the fume of Argent vive, and they will become white, friable, and fluxil as wax. This is called the Magnesia of gold, as saith Paracelsus

† **2.** = MANGANESE 1. Also *black magnesia*. *Obs.*

[This use prob. arose from the notion that manganese was a form of the 'magnesia' of alchemy. There may, however, have been some early confusion of manganese with loadstone: Pliny *N. H* XXXVI lxvi says that loadstone (*magnes lapis*) was used in making glass. In the Latin of early chemistry the word was applied to various other substances: e g *magnesia opalina* was a red sulphide of antimony (? = KERMES 3).]

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 79 Magnesia (in the Glass-houses, called Manganese) 1718 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I 103/2 The last ingredient [*sc* of Cristalline Glass] is Manganese, or Magnesia, so called from its Likeness in Colour, Weight and Substance to the Load-Stone. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s v *Magnissa*, Many have supposed the Magnissa to be the same with magnesia, that is, manganese, but this is an error. 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) X. 427/1 *Black Magnesia* See Manganese

3 (In early use often † *white magnesia* = mod.L. *magnesia alba*, in contradistinction to *black magnesia*. see 2.) **a.** Originally, and still in popular language, applied to hydrated magnesium carbonate, a white earthy powder, used in medicine as an antacid and cathartic. *Calcined magnesia*, magnesium oxide (pure 'magnesia': see b) prepared by heating the carbonate. **b.** In modern *Chemistry*, an alkaline earth, now recognized as the oxide of magnesium (MgO).

[This application of the word seems not to be connected with the use in sense 1, but to have been suggested by the mod.L. *magnes carneus* 'flesh magnet', applied *c* 1550 by Cardan (*De Subtilitate* VII, Opera III. 475) to a white earth resembling osteocolla, because it was found to adhere strongly to the lips, and was therefore supposed to have the same attraction for flesh that the loadstone has for iron The mod L term *magnesia alba* seems to have been first employed by Hoffmann in 1722 (*Opera* 1740 IV. 479/2).]

1755 J. BLACK *Exper Magnesia Alba* etc. (1893) 7, I have had no opportunity of seeing Hoffman's first magnesia. *Ibid.* 8 Those who would prepare a magnesia from Epsom salt may use the following process. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I 240 It exists in a state of combination, in lime-stone, common magnesia, alkalis, &c 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 206 Magnesia has long been a celebrated remedy for these [stomachic] complaints. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 48 Hoffman, in the beginning of the 18th century, pointed out magnesia as a peculiar substance. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x lxxiii, These sodas and magnesias Which form that bitter draught, the human species. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 80 The metal combines with the oxygen of the air to form oxide of magnesium or magnesia.

c. *attrib.*

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 133 The magnesia salts would answer this purpose better. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 34 A solution of the magnesia sulphate ($MgSO_4$, Epsom salts)

Magnesian (mægnī·ʃăn), *a.* [f. MAGNESIA + -AN.] Of or pertaining to, or containing magnesia.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 434 The five simple earths are, the calcareous, the ponderous, the magnesian or muriatic, the argillaceous, and the siliceous 1799 TENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 309 Magnesian limestone may be easily distinguished from that which is purely calcareous, by the slowness of its solution in acids. 1809 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 476 Magnesia has a very marked affinity for alumina. . This affinity was first pointed out by Mr. Chenevix in his analysis of magnesian stones. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 33 In 1756 Dr. Black published his admirable researches on calcareous, magnesian, and alkaline substances. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 102 Dolomite is a granular or crystalline variety of magnesian limestone. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 622 This earth has a magnesian or chalky aspect.

b. Magnesian limestone *Geol.*, a name for the lower division of the New Red Sandstone rocks, now known as 'Permian'.

1836 T. THOMSON *Outl Min., Geol., & Min Anal.* II. 142 The magnesian limestone begins at Tynemouth, and extends . as far as Nottingham. 1865 LYELL *Elem Geol* (ed. 6) 456 For the lower, or Magnesian Limestone division of English Geologists, Sir R. Murchison proposed, in 1841, the name of Permian.

† **Magne·siated,** *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. MAGNESIA + -ATE + -ED [1].] Combined with magnesia.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 386 After dissolving the Magnesiated Iron in any acid.

Magnesic (mægnī·sik), *a.* [f MAGNES-IA and MAGNES-IUM + -IC] **a.** Containing magnesia. **b.** In names of salts Of or pertaining to magnesium.

1877 KINGZETT *Alkali Trade* 208 This tendency to fuse on the part of the mixture is due to the magnesic chloride. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON in *Nature* XXIV. 465 Magnesic platinocyanide. 1894 *U. S. Tariff* in *Times* 16 Aug. 6/2 Magnesic fire-brick.

Magnesiferous (mægnɪsi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *magnesi-a* : see -FEROUS.] Containing magnesia.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Magnesioferrite (mægnī·sioʃe·rəit). *Min.* [f. *magnesio-*, taken as combining form of MAGNESIA + FERRITE.] Black octahedral crystals of magnesia and oxide of iron, from Vesuvius

1868 DANA *Min* (ed. 5) 152

Magnesite (mæ gnī·səit) *Min.* [f. MAGNES-IA + -ITE [1].] Carbonate of magnesium, occurring commonly in compact white masses, but occasionally crystalline.

Formerly applied also to the hydrous silicate of magnesium (sepiolite or meerschaum).

1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min & Geol.* (1818) 27 Magnesia is combined with the carbonic acid in the magnesite 1862 DANA *Elem Geol* 63 1877 KINGZETT *Alkali Trade* 207 Neutralising the acid liquor with Greek stone or very nearly pure magnesite (carbonate of magnesium).

Magnesium (mægnī·sĭəm, -ɪ jĭəm) *Chem.* [f. MAGNESIA, on the type of other names of metals in -UM, -IUM]

† **1.** = MANGANESE. *Obs*

1808 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil Trans* XCVIII 346, I shall venture to denominate the metals from the alkaline earths barium, strontium, calcium, and magnium the last of these words is undoubtedly objectionable, but magnesium [*footnote refers to* Bergman *Opusc* II 200] has been already applied to metallic manganese.

2. A chemical element, one of the 'metals of the alkaline earths', being the base of magnesia

Though one of the most widely diffused of elements it is found in nature only in composition, and was discovered by Sir H. Davy in 1807 and first successfully separated by Bussy in 1830, as a light silvery metal, ductile and malleable, which is stable in dry air but tarnishes when exposed to moisture, and burns with a blinding white light when held in a flame. Symbol Mg

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem Philos* 352 That magnesia consists of magnesium and oxygene, is proved both by analysis and synthesis. 1841 BRANDE *Man Chem* (ed. 5) 705 1880 *Nature* XXI. 289 On the dichroitic fluorescence of magnesium-platinum-cyanide. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 617 394 The spectra are as distinct as the spectrum of magnesium

3. *attrib.*. **magnesium lamp,** a lamp constructed to burn magnesium; **magnesium light,** a brilliant light produced by the combustion of magnesium; **magnesium ribbon, thread, wire,** a thin strip or wire of magnesium prepared for burning

1860 *Photogr. News* 8 June 70/2 A rival to the strong lights hitherto used is like to spring up in Bunsen's *magnesium-lamp. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq & Merch.* I. vi. 204 A magnesium lamp stood on the table. 1860 *Photogr. News* 8 June 70/2 The excellence of the *magnesium-light. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* vi, My host, by the help of the magnesium light, had penetrated further into the cave. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr Bull.* III. 126 *Magnesium ribbon. 1860 *Photogr News* 8 June 70/2 Notwithstanding the high price of the *magnesium thread. 1864 *Proc. Amer Phil Soc* IX. 458 *Magnesium wire 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp Ascents* III. 94 The intense flame of the magnesium wire.

Magnet (mæ gnet). Also 5–7 **magnete,** 6 **magnet.** [a. OF. *magnete* (also *manette*), or directly ad. L. *magnēta*, accus. of *magnēs*: see MAGNES.

The word has been superseded in mod. F. by *aimant*, but is current in the other Rom. and Teut. langs : It., Sp, Pg. *magnete*, Ger., Da., Sw. *magnet*, Du. *magneet*.]

1. *Min.* = LOADSTONE; a variety of magnetite (proto-sesquioxide of iron) characterized by its power of attracting iron and steel, and by certain other associated properties (see 2).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 325/1 Magnete, precyowse stone, *magnes*. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (ROXB.) 14 Hym thowte that nevere in so lytyl space He had more seyn, wych his herte drow As the magnet doth iryn. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 322 The Ilande of Magnete that is the Iland of the lode stone which is vnder or near abowte the northe pole. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 515 Dinocrates began to make the arched roufe of the temple of Arsinoe all of Magnet or this Loadstone. *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* iii. Wks. 1851 VIII. 487 In midst of this white City stands a Castle built of Magnet. 1708 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 13 That any stone should have so amazing a property, as we find in the magnet [etc.]. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* v. 130 There are some curious bodies in nature . . which are called magnets or loadstones—ores of iron. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 60 On Magnet, a black compact and hard iron-ore, I have seen rude intagli of the Lower Empire.

2. A piece of loadstone; also, a piece of iron or steel to which the characteristic properties of loadstone have been imparted, either permanently or temporarily, by contact with another magnet, by induction, or by means of an electric current. A magnet has an axis, at the extremities of which (the 'poles') the attractive power is greatest, and at the middle of which it becomes *nil*. When suspended freely, a magnet assumes such a position that one of its poles (hence called the north pole) points approximately north, and the other (the south pole) approximately south; the like poles of two magnets repel each other, while the unlike poles attract each other.

Bar magnet, a polarized rod of iron, now much used in the construction of electro-magnetic apparatus. *Horse-shoe magnet*, a magnet made of steel in the form of a horse-shoe. *Natural magnet* one consisting of loadstone; opposed to *artificial magnet* See also ELECTRO-MAGNET.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I iii. (1635) 57 Let there bee cut out of a rocke of Load-stone, a Magnet of reasonable quantity 1787 DE FOE *Syst Magic* I ii (1840) 58-9 What would have been said, to see him make a piece of iron dance round a table, while the agent held the Magnet underneath. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt & Spir.* (1782) I xiii. 151 We are not . able to conceive how it is that a magnet attracts iron. 1832 *Nat. Philos* II. *Magnetism* v. 53 (U. K. S.) These horse-shoe magnets may be rendered magnetic by the same process as a straight bar. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 146 Each portion will become a perfect magnet, each of the fractured ends exhibiting a polar state, as perfect as the entire magnet. 1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed 6) 156 A bar-magnet, around one pole of which is coiled about a hundred feet of copper wire. *Ibid* 231 It is easily seen, that if (as in bell magnets, horseshoe magnets) the winding is not carried on [etc.].

b In extended sense: A body possessing the properties characteristic of a magnet.

1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed 3) X 435/2 [Cavallo's hypothesis] is, that the earth itself is a magnet.

3 *fig.* Something which attracts

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint*, *Starre* vi, These are the Magnets which so strongly move And work all night upon thy light and love 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P* III 368 Two magnets, heaven and earth, allure to bliss, The larger loadstone that, the nearer this 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract Disc.* (1711) III 12 God is the true great Magnet of our souls. 1777 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* XXI, They know the attraction of the magnet that draws me 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam* II 64 The lovely Emma was the magnet that attracted them both 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr Leg, Columbus* I, The magnet of a thousand eyes 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* CXLI. III, Let love your magnet be To draw him back to you.

4. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *magnet-like* adj.; *magnet-wise* adv, **magnet core,** the rod or bar of soft magnetized iron placed in the middle of an electro-magnet, **magnet-cylinder,** a metal cylinder, containing magnets, used for generating electricity; **magnet helix,** a coil of wire such as surrounds the core of an electro-magnet; **magnet house,** a house in which magnetic apparatus is kept

1894 BOTTONE *Elect. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 231 This is true whatever be the form of the *magnet core 1866 H. WILDE in *Phil. Trans.* CLVII 91 A compound hollow cylinder of brass and iron, hereafter called the *magnet-cylinder. 1879 PRESCOTT *Sp Telephone* 23 Whenever one part of a circuit is brought in proximity to another, as is the case in *magnet helices 1900 *Daily News* 3 July 5/2 The *magnet house of the Observatory 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb.* IV. 466 Borne beside thee by a power Like the polar Paradise, *Magnet-like of lovers' eyes. 1849 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) II. 201 The obliquity of this visible system is the one theme, which is ever drawing them *magnet wise.

† **Magnetarian,** *a Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. MAGNET + -ARIAN.] Conversant with the magnet.

1654 CHARLETON *Physiol Epic-Gass-Charltoniana* 388 The Speculations and Observations of our Modern Magnetarian Authors, Gilbert, Cabeus, Kircher, &c.

Magnetarium (mægnēte·rĭəm). [quasi-Latin, f. MAGNET + -ARIUM.] An instrument for the illustration of the phenomena of the earth's magnetism.

1894 H. WILDE in *Proc Roy. Soc.* LV. 210 By means of some electro-mechanism, new to experimental science, which [in a paper read in June 1890] I termed a magnetarium, the period of backward rotation [etc.]. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 463/1 Wilde had succeeded in reproducing some of the most conspicuous features of the earth's magnetization by a contrivance called a magnetarium.

‖ **Magne·tes.** *Obs.* [L, a. Gr. *μαγνήτης* = *μάγνης* MAGNET.] = MAGNET.

c 1581 LODGE *Repl. Gosson's Sch. Abuse* (Shaks Soc. 1853) 21 As the magnetes draweth iorne so Musik [etc.].

Magnetic (mægne·tik), *a* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *magnētic-us* (F. *magnétique*, Sp. *magnético*, It. *magnetico*), f. *magnēt-* : see MAGNET and -IC.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the properties of a magnet; pertaining to a magnet or to magnetism; producing, caused by, or operating by means of, magnetism.

Frequently forming phraseological combs with sbs., as in *magnetic amplitude, azimuth, compass, core, declination, dip, equator, field, fluid, meridian, needle, north, pole, potential, separator, storm, telegraph, zenith*: see the sbs.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* i. (Arb.) 23 Why doth the stubborne iron prove So gentle to th' magnetique stone? 1635 QUARLES *Embl* i. xiii. (1718) 53 Like as the am'rous needle joys to bend To her magnetick friend. 1647 H. MORE *Philos. Poems* 385 Let the arrow K keep in BC the same line of the air or earthly magnetick spirit. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Magnetuck*, belonging to the Lodestone 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 64 Metals, which have magnetic powers, most of which are still unknown to us 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* II 158 Common Magnetic Iron Ore *Ibid* 161 Magnetic Sand. 1851 CARPENTER *Man Phys* (ed. 2) 12 *note*, When iron rails, pokers, &c become magnetic by the influence of the earth. 1884 A DANIELL *Princ Physics* xvi 609 When an iron or cobalt bar is magnetised it emits a slight sound—a 'magnetic tick'.

†b. Formerly applied to a healing plaster of which 'magnet' or loadstone formed an ingredient, and which was regarded as possessing occult attractive power similar to that of the magnet. *Obs.*

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. x 86 Then is it requisite, that you have a good Medicine, which penetrate with its vertue, and that is the Magnetick plaister 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr Char* xii 47, I teach them to find the magnetique plaster 1671 SALMON *Syn Med* III lxxvii 675 Apply the magnetick Emplaster. till it [the wound] is sufficiently cleansed

†c Said with reference to other attractive forces formerly confused with magnetism *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 583 They [the Constellations] towards his all-chearing Lamp Turn swift their various motions, or are turnd By his Magnetic beam.

2. *fig.* Having powers of attraction; very attractive or seductive. Now often with some mixture of sense 4.

1632 B JONSON (*title*) The Magnetick Lady 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 55 Turk, Jew, and others, drawne thither by the magnetick power of gaine. 1658 ROWLAND *Topsell's Four f Beasts* Pref, There is such a magnetick force in Goodness, that it draws the hearts of men after it. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxiii, The magnetic power of beauty. 1845 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 9 That magnetic influence which irresistibly draws our feet to spots on which our imagination has long fed 1880 *Spectator* 3 Nov 1437 The Americans have invented, and Englishmen are slowly adopting into their political vocabulary, a new word, intended to account for the otherwise unaccountable popularity of some politicians They say they are 'magnetic'. 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* II III. lxxiv 612 If he can join to them a ready and winning address, a geniality of manner if not of heart, he becomes what is called magnetic 1901 *Scotsman* 7 Oct 2/7, I found him one of the most magnetic and companionable of men.

b Const. *to*, † *of*.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond* 107 Whose appositeness for Trade, was Magnetique of all Nations and Merchandises to it 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F* 626 His face magnetic to the hand from which Livid he pluck'd it forth.

3. Applied to those bodies, as iron, nickel, cobalt, which are capable of receiving the properties of the loadstone, or of being attracted by it; also, = PARAMAGNETIC

1837 BREWSTER *Magnet* 9 He [Gilbert *c* 1600] applies the term magnetic to all bodies which are acted upon by loadstones and magnets 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 225 Magnetic pyrites occurs in considerable quantity in a greenstone dike 1846 [see DIAMAGNETIC *a*] 1871 ROSCOE *Elem Chem.* 239 Ferrous oxide and the ferrous salts are magnetic.

4. Pertaining to animal magnetism; mesmeric.

1800 *Med Jrnl.* IV. 130 The magnetic influence of Mesmer. 1834 *Penny Cycl* II 33/1 The mode of bringing the magnetised under the influence of the magnetic fluid was peculiar. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vii, As if he had been in a magnetic slumber. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sci.* 222 The magnetic awakening in the body.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** = MAGNET. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 60 They [alliances between princes] are not souldered by any magnetique of Love 1658 J. WEBB *Cleopatra* VIII II. 20 Retiring her eyes from a magnetick which even forceably attracted them 1671 MILTON *P. R* II 168 Such object hath the power to lead At will the manliest, resolutest brest, As the Magnetic hardest Iron draws.

2. a. 'Any metal, as iron, steel, nickel, cobalt, &c, which may receive the properties of the loadstone' (Webster 1847–54 citing *Dana*). **b.** A paramagnetic body (*Cent Dict.* 1890).

3. Magnetics: the science of magnetism

1786 CAVALLO in *Phil Trans* LXXVII. 11 It is a proposition well established in magnetics, that soft iron, or soft steel, acquires magnetism very easily. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 12 In electrostatics and magnetics

Magnetical (mægne·tikăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. mod.L. *magnētic-us* (see prec.) + -AL]

1. = MAGNETIC *a* 1.

1581 BOROUGH (*title*) A Discours of the Variation of the Cumpas, or Magneticall Needle 1581 — *Disc. Var. Compass* 1. Bj, The magneticall meridian. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr Del.* I. III. (1635) 46 A Magneticall Body by some is defined to bee that which seated in the Aire doth place it selfe in one place naturall, not alterable. 1633 T JAMES *Voy.* Qij b, The Magneticall Azimuths 1696 WHISTON *Th Earth* II. (1722) 109 Dr Halley has discover'd at least two Magnetical Poles. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* xi. (1776) I 231 The needle entirely lost its magnetical power, standing indiscriminately at every point of the compass. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp Philos* IV I. 382 You will find the iron appear more magnetical than the steel. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 435/2 The variation of the compass first showed..that the earth had two magnetical poles by which the needle is influenced. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* App. 639 The Coast Survey. has contributed astronomical and magnetical instruments.

†**b.** = MAGNETIC 1 c. Also const. *of*. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 75 There is an Opinion, that the Moone is Magneticall of Heat, as the Sun is of Cold, and Moisture. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II i. II. xxvi, All these be substances self-moveable: And that we call virtue magneticall I comprehend it in the life plantall 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iii. § 21 It will in its own magnetical tendency to ascend, reduce the Cortical Body to a compliance with it 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. 1 124 For who, almost, grants not..that the Planets are Magnetical Bodys touched by the Sun, and thereupon move faster when in ☌ with him, direct.

†**c** Of a writer: That treats of magnetism. *Obs.*

1676 BOYLE *Mech Orig divers Qual*, *Magnetism* 20 But Magnetism is so fertile a Subject, that if I had now the leisure and conveniency to range among Magnetical Writers, I should scarce doubt of finding [etc.].

¶**d** In the 17th c. often applied to remedies for which a magical or occult virtue was claimed.

1628 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II. I. I i (ed 3) 209 Whether by these diabolical meanes..this disease and the like may be cured? and if they may whether it bee lawfull to make use of them, those magneticall cures? 1632 *Ibid.* II IV. (ed. 4) 281 Balsomes, strange extracts, elixars, and such like magico-magneticall cures. 1621 *Ibid* III II. V IV 651 Cardan reckons up many magneticall remedies 1630 HALES *Gold. Rem* I. (1673) 289 He tells of a great Person, who usually works such Magnetical Cures of that disease 1663 BOYLE *Useful Exp Nat Philos* II v 226 Eminent physicians have both made use of and commended magnetical remedies 1722 QUINCY *Lex Physico-Med.* (ed 2), *Magnetism*, and *Magnetical Virtues*, are much used by some who find their Account more in Amusement than useful Knowledge' and some affect to explain or recommend by such Terms, those Remedies, for the Application and Operation of which, they have no better Reasons at hand.

2. *fig.* = MAGNETIC *a.* 2.

a 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks (1711) 96 That the king had a magnetical affection towards him 1675 IRAHERNE *Chr Ethics* 468 Modesty. preferreth another above it self, and in that its magnetical and obliging quality much consisteth. *a* 1792 HORNE *Wks.* (1818) III iii 34 The virtue of his death, and the consequent 'power of his resurrection' compose a divine magnetical influence

3 Pertaining to animal magnetism

1794 GODWIN *Cal Williams* 112 There was a magnetical sympathy between me and my master 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) X. 449/2 The room where the patients underwent the magnetical operations. 1802 ACERBI *Trav.* I 273 The proficiency of the Baron in the magnetical science has not met with very great success

†**B.** *sb pl* Magnetic properties. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II iii 71 Men that ascribe thus much unto rocks of the north, must presume or discover the like magneticals in the south.

Magnetically (mægne·tikăli), *adv.* [f prec. + -LY²] In a magnetic manner; by means or in respect of magnetism.

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I. ii III ii 126 Many greene wounds magnetically cured. 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Chr Mor* I. § 9 Stand magnetically upon that AXIS, when prudent simplicity hath fixt there. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II 166 The operator ought not to stop longer on the first bar than is necessary to open the pores, and to arrange them magnetically 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn* II 45 Iron which is magnetically hard is more apt to break 1878 C STANFORD *Symb Christ* II 44 On a sudden they became magnetically conscious of supernatural presence

†**Magne·ticalness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹ [-NESS.] Magnetic quality or condition.

1757 BIRCH *Hist. R. Soc.* IV 253 It related not to the instances of the magneticalness of lightning

Magnetician (mægneti·shăn). [f. MAGNETIC + -IAN.] One skilled in magnetism; a magnetist.

18 MURCHISON (Worc).

†**Magne·ticness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MAGNETIC *a* + -NESS] = MAGNETICALNESS.

1663 WATERHOUSE *Comm Fortescue* 187 They fortified themselves against all incursions,..which the Magnetiqueness of their external success might. occasion them

Magnetico- (mægne·tiko), used (*rarely*) as combining f. MAGNETIC to denote 'magnetic and . . '.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks 1843 VIII 145 There are—1. The Magnetic or Magnetico-spastic 2. The Electric or Electrico-spastic [etc.].

Magneti·ferous, *a.* [f MAGNET + -IFEROUS.] Producing or conducting magnetism.

1832 WEBSTER (citing *Journal of Science*) In mod Dicts.

†**Magne·tify**, *v. Obs.* [f. MAGNET + -IFY.] *trans.* = MAGNETIZE. Hence **Magne·tified** *ppl. a.*

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol 2 Like the Aguish magnetified Needle, reels to and fro 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) X 450/1 Several persons in a higher sphere of life were magnetified and felt nothing *Ibid.* XVIII 621/1 The south pole of a small magnetified needle

†**Magneti·meter.** *Obs.* [f. MAGNET + -METER, after *calorimeter*] = MAGNETOMETER.

1821 W. SCORESBY Jun. in *Trans. Roy. Soc Edinb* (1823) IX. 243 Description of a Magnetimeter, being a New Instrument for Measuring Magnetic Attractions, and Finding the Dip of the Needle.

Magnetine (mæ·gnētin). [f. MAGNET + -INE.]

†**1.** A hypothetical imponderable substance regarded as the principle of magnetism. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1848 *Lond. Jrnl. Arts*, etc. XXXII. 64 [where also other related terms (*magnetide* etc.) are proposed].

2. A mixture of some magnetized material and cement, used in making magnetic belts, etc.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Magnetipolar (mæ·gnētipō·lăr), *a.* [f. MAGNET + POLAR *a.*] Having the property of magnetic polarity. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

†**Magnetish**, *a. Obs.* [f. MAGNET + -ISH.] = MAGNETIC.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Minor* I. 317 Some of these Iron-stones are Magnetish, and draw the Iron apparently, which proceeds from their hidden heat

Magnetism (mæ·gnētiz'm). [ad. mod.L. *magnētismus* (F. *magnétisme*, 1724 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *magnēt-*: see MAGNET and -ISM.]

1. The characteristic properties of the magnet; magnetic phenomena and their laws. Also, the natural agency or principle concerned in the production of magnetic phenomena; formerly often supposed to be an 'imponderable fluid', but now regarded as a modification of energy

Terrestrial magnetism: the magnetic properties of the earth, considered as a whole

1616 W. BARLOWE *Magn Aduert* Ep. Ded. A 2, What I had built vpon his foundation of the Magnetisme of the earth. 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* III 160 You shall thereby give it a most powerful Magnetisme, so that it will then as actively move the Needle as the Loadstone it-self 1775 HARRIS *Philos Arrangem* Wks (1841) 376 Are we to speak of those other motive powers, the powers of magnetism and electricity? 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 164 A peculiar species of attraction, exerted by bodies called magnets or loadstones, receives the appellation of magnetism. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist Induct. Sci* (1857) III 38 The subject of terrestrial magnetism forms a very important addition to the general facts 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV 288/1 The mutual relations of the two magnetisms [Austral and Boreal], and those of positive and negative electricity. *c* 1865 J WYLDE in *Circ Sci* I 249/2 The magnetic effect remains for some time; and this is called *residuary magnetism*. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci* (1879) II xvi 423 A blue flame, which being usually bent by the earth's magnetism, received the name of the Voltaic Arc

†**b** In the 17th c. often confused with various phenomena of attraction not now recognized as immediately related to it *Obs*

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II iii (1658) 85 Many other Magnetisms may be pretended, and the like attractions through all the creatures of Nature 1671 GREW *Anat Plants* I II § 25 The two Contrary Tendencies of the Lignous and Cortical Bodies (being most probably external, and a kind of Magnetisme).

c *fig* Attractive power or influence, esp. personal charm or ascendancy Sometimes with allusion to sense 3

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint* II *Cock-crowing* 1, Their magnetisme works all night And dreams of Paradise and light 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient* XIV 13 The bodies they have contracted may by a kind of fatal magnetisme be chained down to their proper element 1671 MARVELL *Corr* Wks. 1872–5 II 393 The magnetism of two souls, rightly touched, works beyond all natural limits 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc* 172 Nothing is more common than to see Men of singular Strictness who yet stoop and yield to the Magnetism of this dirty Planet. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet Wks. 1721 IV 64 The Magnetism of Heav'nly Love, Draws some to God above 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. ix 67 There is a kind of magnetism in goodness. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc* I 28 He could draw round him by the spiritual magnetism of his genius, many a noble soul 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* II. III. lxxiv 612 Now, magnetism is among the highest qualities which an American popular leader can possess.

2. The science which is concerned with magnetic phenomena

1828–32 in WEBSTER 1885 S P. THOMPSON (*title*) Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism.

3. Short for *animal magnetism* (see ANIMAL C. 1) = MESMERISM.

[1784, etc., see ANIMAL C 1] 1785 *Mesmer's Aphorisms* 13 It cannot be determined how long a tree may preserve the magnetism. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) X 450/1 The principal application of magnetism was by pressure of the hands on the hypochondria. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sci* 224 Magnetism by the eye is indeed often more powerful than by the hands

Magnetist (mæ·gnētist) [f. MAGNET + -IST]

1. One skilled in the science of magnetism

1761 T H. CROKER *Syst Magn* 7 A noted Magnetist's Pretence of making steadier compasses. 1859 BACHE *Discuss. Magn & Meteorol. Observ.* I. 14 The same distinguished magnetist.

2. One who practises 'animal magnetism'; a mesmerist. Also *animal magnetist* (see ANIMAL C. 1).

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid* (1827) V. 189 The operations of the magnetist in the expulsion of non-existent diseases 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 397 The animal magnetists kept up this unnatural state of attention long enough to produce insensibility 1846 *Blackw Mag* LX. 235 The magnetist made the usual passes along the arm. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sci* 224 The will, after all, is the real power exercised by the magnetist

Magnetite (mæ·gnētəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *magnetit* (Haidinger 1845): see MAGNET and -ITE] Proto-sesquioxide of iron, which is readily attracted by the magnet; magnetic oxide of iron.

1852 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. 19 The most important iron ore wrought in Norway and Sweden is Magnetite. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 153 Magnetite is frequently titaniferous.

Magnetizability (mæ·gnētəizăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] Capacity of being magnetized.

1880 *Nature* XXIII. 210 The magnetisability of iron at very high temperatures. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 412 Not exactly proportional to its diamagnetic or ferromagnetic magnetizability.

Magnetizable (mæ·gnètəizăb'l), *a.* [f. MAGNETIZE + -ABLE.] Capable of being magnetized.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 623/2 These intervening masses of magnetisable iron-ore. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 92 The continuous parts of a magnetizable body. 1881 *Times* 11 Apr. 4 Diamagnetism, which gave indications that 'space'..is magnetizable.

Magnetization (mæ·gnètəizēⁱ·ʃən). [f. MAGNETIZE + -ATION.] The action of magnetizing or the condition of being magnetized.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl II. 133/2 The striking it with a key will make the process of magnetization very quick 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Electro-Magnet.* x. 56 (U K. S) We shall call the action which produces an arrangement of poles similar to that resulting from a voltaic current, positive magnetization. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat* I 239 Further tests of the presence of galvanic action are found in the magnetization of a steel needle placed within a coil 1849 S R. MAITLAND *Illustr. Mesmerism* 74 M. Swedenborg being present, she begged him to increase the efficacy of the water, by joining in the magnetisation 1868 *Athenæum* 14 Mar. 390/2 Dr Tyndall repeated Faraday's marvellous experiment – the magnetization of light. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I xiii 373 Previous to magnetization, a dipping needle . stands accurately level

Magnetize (mæ gnétəiz), *v.* [f. MAGNET + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To charge or supply with magnetic properties.

1801 *Encycl Brit* Suppl. II. 133/2 The most simple method of magnetising a steel bar 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x. 92 The violet rays had the power of magnetising small steel needles 1894 BOTTONE *Electr Instr Making* (ed. 6) 215 If, therefore, we wind our field magnets with about 6 lbs No 20 = 12 5 ohms, we shall get a sufficient number of turns on to magnetise them efficiently.

2. *intr* To become magnetic In mod Dicts.

3 *trans.* To attract as a magnet does. Chiefly *fig* (with mixture of sense 4), to subdue or win by personal charm.

1836 *Edin. Rev* LXII 310 The noblest associations, thus insensibly introduced into the mind, magnetize it anew. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 255, I kiss it twice, I kiss it thrice, The warmth it thence shall win To riper life may magnetise The baby-oak within. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* iv iii, You will magnetise the Queen as you have magnetised me. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ Serm* vi. 141 External Nature is. an enchantress who magnetises the human spirit.

4. To influence by 'animal magnetism'; to mesmerize Also *fig*

1785 *Mesmer's Aphorisms* 11 The operation must be repeated, till you have magnetized every side of the plant 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) X 450/1 Seven of Deslon's patients were magnetised at Dr Franklin's house 1849 S R MAITLAND *Illustr Mesmerism* 74 M Renard had requested that Adele the clairvoyante might, while in her sleep, magnetise a little bottle of water for him 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 189 You must magnetize him many times to get him *en rapport* with a jest

Hence **Ma gnetized** *ppl a.* (also *absol*); **Ma gnetizing** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a*

1787 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 June, He whispered that . he intended to introduce magnetizing. 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) X 450/1 A magnetised tree was said to produce convulsions 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat Phil* 57 Masks of magnetized steel wire are adapted to the faces of the workmen. 1834 *Penny Cycl* II 33/1 The mode of bringing the magnetised under the influence of the magnetic fluid was peculiar 1843 *Rep Brit Assoc.* 27 The magnetizing action of transitory electric currents 1877 *Academy* 3 Nov 428/1 In an article on the magnetising of animals, Herr Preyer investigates the physiological effects [etc] 1880 J E H. GORDON *Electr & Magn.* I 147 The magnetized bar

Magnetizer (mæ gnetəizəɹ). [f. MAGNETIZE + -ER¹.]

1. One who magnetizes; in quots. one who practises 'animal magnetism', a mesmerist.

1802 ACERBI *Trav* I 270, I saw my fellow traveller fall into a profound sleep by the mere motion of the magnetiser's fingers. 1834 *Penny Cycl* II 32/2 Hundreds were ready to attest the wonderful cures wrought upon their own persons by the great magnetizer [Mesmer] 1867 CARLYLE *Remin* (1881) II 269 Two magnetisers, first a man, then a quack woman 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 3/2 The Italian magnetizer Donato

2. That which imparts magnetism. In mod. Dicts

Magneto (mægnī·to), *sb* Used colloq. as an abbreviation for *magneto-electric machine*

1882 *Daily News* 27 Jan 2/1 Various curious forms of early telegraphs are shown, for instance Highton's gold-leaf and horseshoe needle, Henley's magneto, and others. 1893 PREECE & STUBBS *Man Telephony* 129 For such a purpose commutated magnetos are made

Magneto- (mægnī to), formally repr. the combining form of Gr μάγνητ-, μάγνης MAGNET, first occurring in quasi-Greek derivatives like MAGNETOMETER, and now used without restriction to form combinations (chiefly written with hyphen) denoting processes carried on by magnetic means, or the application of magnetism to particular departments of art or industry, as in *magneto-electro-telluric*, *-inductive*, *-optic*, *-optical* adjs.; *magneto-generator*, *-induction*, *-rotation*. Also in the following: **magneto-bell**, **magneto-call-bell**, an electric bell in which the armature of the electro-magnet is polarized; **magneto-dynamo** (see quot.); **magneto-instrument** (*Cent Dict.* 1890), **-machine**, a magneto-electric machine; **magneto-optics**, that branch of physics which deals with the phenomena of the magnetization of light; **magneto-phonograph**, a sound-recording and producing instrument worked by means of magnetic electricity; **magneto-pointer** (in mod. Dicts.), the index of a magneto-electric dial telegraph; **magneto-printer** (in mod. Dicts.), a recording telegraph worked by magneto-electricity; **magneto-telegraph** (in mod. Dicts.), a telegraph worked by magneto-electricity; **magneto-telephone**, a magneto-electric sound transmitter; **magneto-therapy**, the treatment of disease by the external application of metal plates inducing magnetic electricity (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889); **magneto-transmitter** (in mod. Dicts.), a magneto-electric machine for the transmission of (*a*) electric force, (*b*) sound.

1889 PREECE & MAIER *Telephone* Index, *Magneto Bell. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl, **Magneto Call-bell*, the sounder of a telephone circuit. 1884 S P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Electr Machinery* 199 In *magneto-dynamos, in which the field is due to permanent magnets of steel 1846 J JOYCE *Sci Dial* vi. 423 The machine in this case has been termed the *magneto electro-telluric machine. 1893 PREECE & STUBBS *Man. Telephony* 125 The Ericsson-Bell Company's *magneto generators. 1892 S. P. THOMPSON *Magneto-Electr Machinery* 8 Within a few months machines on the principle of *magneto-induction had been devised by Dal Legro and by Pixii. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp Telephone* 259 The *magneto-inductive waves were superposed c 1865 G GORE in *Circ Sci.* I. 229/1 The *magneto-machine being in some cases employed 1891 S P THOMPSON tr *Guillemin's Magn & Electr* 415 Gramme's magneto-machine 1881 — *Elem Electr & Magnet* § 387. 350 *Magneto-optic Rotation of the Plane of Polarisation of a Ray of Light 1848 FARADAY in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIX 35 Plucker's *magneto optical results 1850 TYNDALL in *Rep Brit Assoc, Sections* (1851) 23 On the Magneto-Optical Properties of Crystals. 1902 J J. THOMSON in *Encycl Brit* XXX 464 *Magneto-Optics. 1902 *Harper's Mag* Feb 496 It has been variously designated as the 'telegraphone', the 'microphonograph' and the '*magneto-phonograph' in Europe 1889 *Syd Soc Lex*, **Magneto rotation.* 1883 S P. THOMPSON *P Reis* 9 In 1877, when the *Magneto-Telephones of Graham Bell began to make their way into Europe

Magneto-crystallic (mægnīto₁kristæ lik), *a* [f MAGNETO- + CRYSTALLIC.] Of or relating to the magnetic properties possessed by crystals.

1848 FARADAY in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIX 30 In that case the word magnetocrystallic ought probably to be applied to this force, as it is generated or developed under the influence of the magnet. *Ibid* 40 Both the magnetic and magneto crystallic forces are at the same time doubled or quadrupled.

†**Magnetod.** *Obs* [See OD².] (See quot 1889)

1850 ASHBURNER tr. *Reichenbach's Dynamics* 224 We may name this product *crystallod*, that from electricity briefly as *elod*, from light *photod*, and so on, *magnetod*, *chymod*, *heliod* [etc] 1889 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Magnetod*, Reichenbach's term for the odylic force found in magnets

Magne to-ele·ctric, *a.* Pertaining to electric phenomena involving electric currents induced in conductors by the relative motion of these conductors with respect to either permanent magnets or electro-magnets.

Introduced, in 1831, by Faraday, who employed it in its most general sense for describing the currents induced by motion of conduction in conjunction with any of the following kinds of magnet. permanent steel magnets, ordinary loadstones, electro-magnets, the earth He used it tentatively at first in contradistinction to the term *volta electric*, which he applied to the induction of electricity by turning on or turning off an electric current in a stationary coil

1831 FARADAY in *Phil Trans* (1832) CXXII 139 As a distinction in language is still necessary, I propose to call the agency thus excited by ordinary magnets, *magneto-electric* or *magnelectric* induction. *Ibid* 173 Upon the supposition that the rotation of the earth tended, by magneto-electric induction, to cause currents in its own mass 1833 *Ibid.* CXXIII 44, I had the pleasure..of making an experiment, for which the great magnet [a loadstone] in the museum and the magneto electric coil described in my first paper, were put in requisition. 1834 — in *Philos Mag* V. 349 When I first obtained the magneto electric spark it was by the use of a secondary magnet My principal was an electromagnet, Nobili's was, I believe, an ordinary magnet, others have used the natural magnet 1839 J F DANIELL *Introd Chem Philos* 489 Magneto-electric is the converse to electro-magnetic action 1854 G BIRD & C BROOKE *Elem Nat Philos* xvii. (ed 4) 421 *note*, Similarly, electro magnetic induction would mean the development of magnetism by a current, and magneto-electric induction, that of a current by magnetism 1881 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn* II 208 This is the electromotive force which must be supplied from sources independent of magneto-electric induction

b. Magneto-electric current. Used by Faraday to distinguish currents generated mechanically by magneto-electric induction from those generated in a voltaic battery.

1851 FARADAY in *Phil. Trans* CXLII. (1852) 137 On the employment of the Induced Magneto electric Current as a test and measure of Magnetic Forces

c. Magneto-electric machine. First used by Faraday, in 1831, to denote a machine generating currents by magneto-electric induction. By later writers employed in variously limited senses.

The appellation continued to be used in Faraday's wide sense by various writers down to about 1867, when the improvements of Wilde, Wheatstone, Siemens, Ladd, Varley and others attracted much attention, and the term 'dynamo-electric machine' was introduced by Brooke. This term was defined by Brooke himself to denote in general a machine 'in which dynamic energy is employed to produce an electric current' (*Proc. Roy. Soc.* XV. 409, *footnote*); by others, however, it has been applied to signify only such machines as embodied the principle of self-excitation and did not contain any permanent magnets Those who adopted the latter usage limited the meaning of 'magneto-electric machine'; some including under that term only the machines with permanent magnets of steel, while others included under the name both these and the machines with separately-excited electro-magnets. The present tendency is to confine the term strictly to the machines with permanent steel magnets Some writers define magneto-electric machines as simply old fashioned or rudimentary kinds of dynamos; others treat the terms as synonymous. On the other hand some writers treat 'magneto-electric machine' as a generic term, of which dynamo-electric machines form a sub-class

1831 FARADAY in *Phil Trans* (1832) CXXII. 160 Two rough trials were made with the intention of constructing magneto-electric machines. *Ibid.* 163 [Under heading *Terrestrial Magneto electric Induction*, describes as magneto-electric machines discs of copper caused to revolve, and thereby generate electric currents under the magnetic influence of the earth] 1866 CROOKES in *Q Jrnl. Sci* XII. 504 Magneto-electric machines, with revolving armatures, in which electro-magnets had been substituted for permanent magnets, had been constructed 1867 WHEATSTONE in *Proc. Roy Soc* XV 369 The magneto electric machines which have been hitherto described are actuated either by a permanent magnet or by an electro-magnet. 1878 *Proc Inst. Civ Engin* LII 63 M. Alfred Niaudet remarked that he did not agree with the distinction between dynamo-electric and magneto-electric machines In all these instruments mechanical power was converted into electricity by the action of magnetism, consequently all were both magneto-electric and dynamo-electric 1878 J N SHOOLBRED *Pres. State Electric Lighting* 6 For the older form, where permanent magnets are employed, the term 'magneto-electric' machine has been retained 1880 A SIEMENS in *Jrnl. Soc Telegr Engin* IX 93 A constant and permanent magnetic field is, therefore, of paramount importance, and it can be produced in the way proposed by Mr. Wilde in 1863 for magneto electric machines by employing a separate machine for exciting the field magnets of one or more similar machines 1882 S P THOMPSON in *Jrnl Soc. Arts* XXXI 120 The arbitrary distinction between so called magneto-electric machines and dynamo electric machines fails when examined carefully In all these machines a magnet, whether permanently excited, independently excited, or self-excited, is employed to provide a field of magnetic force And in all of them dynamic power is employed 1887 W B ESSON *Magneto- & Dynamo-electric Machines* 22 In all the machines yet described, the electric currents were induced by means of steel magnets, or, as in Wilde's machine, by magnets that were magnetised by the current produced in another machine Such machines are usually called 'magneto-electric' machines, to distinguish them from the 'dynamo electric' machines 1889 *Chambers's Encycl* IV. 146/2 The term 'dynamo electric' was at first applied to distinguish those machines which were self-exciting from 'magneto-electric' machines, which had permanent magnets to give the field, but this distinction is no longer maintained 1891 J W. URQUHART *Dynamo Constr* 2 A magneto-electric machine—an apparatus in which steel magnets are used to furnish the 'magnetic field'—is not strictly by common consent called a dynamo

So **Magne to-ele·ctrical** *a*, in the same sense.

1836 MULLINS in *Lond & Edinb Philos Mag.* Aug 120 On certain Improvements in the Construction of Magneto-electrical Machines 1873 F JENKIN *Electr. & Magn* xx § 1 280 It is convenient to retain the name magneto electrical apparatus for those arrangements in which powerful electric currents are induced in wires moved across a magnetic field produced by permanent magnets or electro magnets

Magne·to-electri·city. Electricity generated by the relative movement of electric conductors and magnets of any kind. Also the branch of science concerned with this.

1832 FARADAY in *Phil Trans* (1833) CXXIII 44. I have made many endeavours to effect chemical decomposition by magneto electricity 1842 W R GROVE *Lect Progr Phys. Sci* 21 Here originates the Science of Magneto-electricity, the true converse of Electro-magnetism 1845 JOULE in *Electr Mag* I 138 The magneto-electricity developed in the coils of the revolving electro magnet 1853 F. C. BAKEWELL *Electric Sci* 143 Electro-magnets have been sometimes used instead of permanent magnets for the induction of magneto-electricity 1866 H WILDE in *Phil Trans.* CLVII 92 Waves of magneto-electricity were generated

Magnetogram (mægnī·togræm). [f. MAGNETO- + -GRAM.] The automatic record of magnetic needles

1884 C. MELDRUM in *Erupt. Krakatoa* (ed Symons 1888) 473, I forwarded copies of magnetograms. 1902 *Encycl Brit.* XXX 460/2 Any number of examples are afforded by the magnetograms from stations such as Kew and Falmouth.

Magnetograph (mægnī·tograf). [f. MAGNETO- + -GRAPH.]

1 An instrument arranged to record automatically the movements of the magnetometer. Also *attrib.*

1847 RONALDS in *Phil Trans* CXXXVII 113 The applicability of this system of self-registration to a magnetograph was sufficiently obvious 1883 C CARPMAEL in *Erupt Krakatoa* (ed Symons 1888) 474 The three magnetograph traces were unusually steady 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 460/2 The records from ordinary Kew pattern magnetographs not infrequently show a repetition of..small rhythmic movements.

2. = MAGNETOGRAM. (In recent U.S. Dicts.)

3. (See quot.)

1896 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo, N. Y) VI. 467 Professor John S McKay has obtained interesting pictures, which he calls 'magnetographs'; resembling X-ray prints in being silhouettes of objects excluded from light.

Hence **Magne togra·phic** *a.*, of or belonging to the magnetograph.

1887 *Science* (U. S.) 20 May 499/1 The earthquake was recorded automatically upon the magnetographic traces in the observatory.

Magnetoid (mægnĭ·toid), *a.* [f. MAGNET + -OID.] Resembling, or having the characteristics of, a magnet.

1851 RUTTER (*title*) Magnetoid Currents, their forces and directions; with a description of the Magnetoscope.

Magnetology (mægnĕtɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. MAGNET + -OLOGY. Cf. F. *magnétologie*] A treatise on the magnet and magnetism 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Magnetometer (mægnĭtɒ·mĭtəɹ). [ad F. *magnétomètre*, f. *magnéto-* MAGNETO- + *-mètre*, ad. Gr. *μέτρον* measure, -METER] An instrument for measuring magnetic forces, esp. the force of terrestrial magnetism at any point.

1827 EATON in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XII 15 Delicately suspended needles, which might be called a suit of magnetrometers [*sic*]. 1839 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I 154 A magnetometer for the declination. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX 453/1 Under Wilde's auspices a variety of forms of magnetometers and earth-inductors have been used.

Hence **Magne·to-me·tric, -me·trical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or measured by the magnetometer. **Magneto·metry**, the measurement of magnetic force by means of the magnetometer (*Cent. Dict.*)

1847 Sir J. C. Ross *Voy. S. & Antarctic Reg.* I 91 A valuable series of hourly magnetometric observations was continued 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX 433/2 A magnetizing coil such as is used in magnetometric experiments.

Magne·tomo·tive, *a.* [f. MAGNETO- + MOTIVE *a.*] *Magnetomotive force* a term introduced by R. H. M. Bosanquet to denote the line integral of the magnetizing forces exerted around a magnetic circuit by an electric current interlinked with it.

1883 BOSANQUET in *Philos. Mag.* XV 205, I shall use the expression 'magnetomotive force' to indicate the analogue of electromotive force. It is a difference of magnetic potential. 1896 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-electric Machinery* (ed. 5) 119 The total magnetomotive force in a magnetic circuit is the sum of the magnetomotive-forces separately produced by each coil of wire.

Magne·tomo·tor. [f. MAGNETO- + MOTOR] 'A voltaic series of two or more large plates which produce a great quantity of electricity of low intensity, adapted to the exhibition of electro-magnetic phenomena' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1883 T. GILL *Techn. Repos.* III 313 On the Magnetomotor;—a new form of the Voltaic Apparatus. By Mr. Pepys.

Magnetophone (mægnī·tofōun) [f. MAGNETO- + Gr. *φωνή* sound] A magnetic instrument used for the production of musical tones.

1883 CARHART in *Science* II 394 The intensity of the sounds obtained by the magnetophone is sometimes so great as to be painful to the ear when the telephone is held closely against it.

Magnetoscope (mægnī·tɒskōup). [f. MAGNETO- + -SCOPE.]

†**1.** An instrument used by mesmerists for detecting the supposed magnetism of the human body.

1851 [see MAGNETOID] 1852 LD CARLISLE *Let.* 19 May in *Macaulay's Life & Lett.* (1878) II. 309 We talked a good deal about the magnetoscope.

2. 'A person supposed to see, or a thing supposed to aid in seeing, by means of magnetism; a clairvoyant, or a clairvoyant's device' (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. *Physics.* An apparatus for indicating the presence of magnetic force without measuring its amount. (In recent Dicts.)

Magnicaudate (mægnikɔ̄·dēit), *a. Zool.* [a mod.L. *magnicaudāt-us*, f. *magn-us* great + *cauda* tail: see -ATE2.] 'Having a long tail' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). So **Magnicauda·tous** *a.* (*ibid.*)

Magnifiable (mæ·gnifəi,ăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. MAGNIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being magnified.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV xii. 208 Thus is it not improbable it hath also fared with number; which though wonderfull in it self, and sufficiently magnifiable from its demonstrable affections [etc.].

Magnific (mægnĭ·fik), *a.* Now *literary* and *arch.* Also 5–7 **magnifique**; see also MAGNIFIQUE. [a. F. *magnifique*, ad. L. *magnific-us* (whence also Sp., Pg., It. *magnifico*), f. *magnus* great: see -FIC.]

†**1.** Renowned, glorious. (Cf MAGNIFICENT 1.)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 25 This gentylman was..of name magnyfyque. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *E. E. Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 38 The magnifike and excellent lignage. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* Bal. to St. W. 13 Diuers of thy kynne magnifique Redact in the catholique papall. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Mem. Monarchs* (1630) F 8, In peace and warre, Magnifique, Glorious. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. vii. 85 This Adramelech signifies a magnific King.

†**2.** Nobly lavish or munificent; = MAGNIFICENT 2. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. iii. § 13. 385 And that this Kings zeale might be further seene, by his magnificke workes [etc.]. 1617 MURE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 45 A liberall hand, a most magnifick hart. 1655 Sir W. LOWER tr. *de Cerisiers' Innoc. Lord* 141 He [God] is just, if he ordain us punishment; he is magnifick, if he doth us good.

3. Sumptuous, splendid; = MAGNIFICENT 3, 4.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 60 For whome folke of Moryenne haue made an assemble magnyfyque of metes and of wynes for to a solempnelle feste. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 78 Finally the saied foure hospitalles..were builded on the riuer of Tyber, in the most ample and magnifike facion. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* (1877) 116 Considre the magnifique and decorate churches [of London]. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lvi. (1640) 569 Cover not thy extortions with magnifique buildings and sumptuous furniture. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 38 'Tis true, thy life must be short, but thy Hearse shall be the more Magnificke. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 134 The pillared dome magnific heaved Its ample roof. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX 852 And dare Earth's bold Inhabitants deny The sumptuous, the magnific Embassy A Moment's Audience? 1861 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Heb. Poetry* 239 Objects held forth in vision, for a symbolic purpose, may be stupendous, or they may be magnific or splendid.

4. Imposing by vastness or dignity. Of language, ideas, etc.: Exalted, sublime; *occas.* in derisive sense, pompous, grandiloquent.

1558–66 *Hist. Est. Scotl.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 56 The Bishop sang a magnifick Mass. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. v. (Arb.) 164 They be matter stately and high, and require a stile to be lift vp. by choyse of wordes high, loftie, eloquent, and magnifik in proportion. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 57 A man of no common presence, which a mighty confidence made appeare more magnifique. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* III. 16 Astronomy, one of the grandest and most magnifique of all those that lie within the compass of Natural Inquiry. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* III. 140 He stalks, resounding in magnific phrase The vanity of riches. 1807 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe* III. 150 Magnific limbs of withered state; A face to fear and venerate. 1817 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* I. in *Biog. Lit.* etc. (1882) 240 He commenced the conversation in the most magnific style. 1837 T. C. GRATTAN in *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 333 The magnific hill shooting far up above the clouds! 1864 *Gd. Words* 11/1 This magnific heaving of the bosom of the ocean. 1880 BROWNING *Clive* 34 Power.. God's gift magnific, exercised for good or ill.

†**5.** Of compositions, also (with mixture of sense 4) of titles, expressions, etc.: Serving to magnify or extol; highly honorific or eulogistic. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Mark* xii. 84 What with theyr magnifike and hye titles. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 30 Those magnific Odes and Hymns wherin Pindarus and Callimachus are in most things worthy, some others in their frame judicious, in their matter most an end faulty. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 23 To say that Soveraignty in the King is immediately from God by approbation or confirmation onely doth not sort well with the magnifick expressions of Holy Scripture. 1649 EARL MONM tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 355 The magnifique titles which Historians would give him in their Writings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 770 Thrones, Dominations, Princedomes, Vertues, Powers, If these magnific Titles yet remain Not meerly titular.

Magnifical (mægnĭ·fikăl), *a.* Also 6–7 **magnificall** [f. prec. + -AL.]

†**1.** Eminent, renowned, glorious. *Obs.*

1557 N. T. (Genev.) Epistle *iv, The magnifical and triumphing Kyng Solomon. 1574 *Life Abp. Parker* To Rdr. C vj b, The magnificnce of that magnificall seignorie and Archipiscopall territorie off Canterburye. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. xxxvii. 51 Pompeius, being then great in deede and magnificiall.

†**2.** 'Royally' liberal or bountiful, munificent.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 624 Neither must he be onely liberal, but magnifical also & sumptuous, provided alwaies that of magnificall, he become not prodigall. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 3 What is more magnificall and more divine, then to recreate the afflicted. 1623 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 357 Sheriff Hawford hath been very magnifical, and feasted all the king's servants.

3. Splendid, stately, sumptuous; = MAGNIFICENT 3, 4. *arch.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 176 Gudly cytes and townys, wyth magnyfycal and gudly housys. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) 1 *Chron.* xxii. 5 We must buylde an house for the Lord, magnifical [1611 exceeding magnificall], excellent and of great fame. *a* 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 26 August and Magnifical apparell both of stuff and fashion. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 152 Very magnificall and ceremoniall in his outward comportement. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 25 Their funerals are magnificall and sumptuous. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 3 (1622) 314 They daunce a most stately and magnificall daunce. 1890 Æ. PRINCE *Of Joyous Gard* III. 363 The sight magnifical, beyond desire.

4. = MAGNIFIC 4 *arch.* †Also, = MAGNIFIC 5.

1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detection* I j b, Now you luke to heare how this magnificall boaster of valiantnesse did acquit hymselfe. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 453 These be lofty, glorious, & magnificall speeches, but besides the bare sounde of wordes, no matter at all. 1588 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* III. 321 A magnifical Vow of a Queene consecrated to the King of heauen. 1588 G. MARTIN *Corrupt. Holy Script.* XIV 214 What could be spoken more magnifical of any Sacrament? 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. xli. 247 A man that in the hearing of his souldiours, could onely make goodly and magnificall Orations. *a* 1626 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1661) 429 We (no doubt) will rise straight in our magnifical, lofty style and say [etc.] 1867 *Tracts for the Day, Purgatory* 2 A truly magnifical and stupendous act of worship. 1895 W. PATER *Wks.* (1901) VIII. 71 Certain distinguished, magnifical, or elect souls, vessels of election.

Magnifically (mægnĭ·fikăli), *adv. arch.* [f. MAGNIFICAL + -LY 2.] In a 'magnific' manner; magnificently, splendidly; in eulogistic terms.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 139 They frendely & magnifycally enterteyned owr men. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 361 The Emperour received Cortes magnifically. 1579 FULKE *Conf. Sanders* 668 Chrysostome..speaketh magnifically of the crosse. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* cxxv[i]. 2 Our Lord hath done magnifically with them. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 113 The Venetians live sparingly. The Siennesi magnifically. 1652 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 247 Treating him magnifically, he began to qualifie him with the name of sonne-in-law. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 11 May 562/1 A paragraph magnifically headed 'Mr. Harrison's Return to Oxford'.

‖ **Magnificat** (mægnĭ·fikæt). [L.; 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *magnificāre* to MAGNIFY.]

1. The hymn of the Virgin Mary in *Luke* i. 46–55 (in the Vulgate beginning *Magnificat anima mea Dominum*), used as a canticle at evensong or vespers. Also, a musical setting of this canticle.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 55 Đe hali woordes ðe ic habbe iwriten on *magnificat*. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 169 Gret cryynge & ioly chauntynge þat lettiþ men fro þe sentence of holy writ, as Magnyficat, sanctus & agnus dei, þat is so broken bi newe knackynge. ? 14.. *Stasyons of Jerus.* 724 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 365 Sche [Mary] knelyd after onne a stone Magnificat sche made anone. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Even. Pr. (Rubric), After that, *Magnificat*, in Englishe as followeth. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xl. § 1 Of reading or singing, *Magnificat, Benedictus*, and *Nunc Dimittis* oftener than the rest of the Psalms. 1862 LONGF. *K. Robt. of Sicily* 6 Robert of Sicily.. at vespers, proudly sat And heard the priests chant the *Magnificat*.

2. *transf.* A song of praise; a 'pæan'.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. IX. 179 The lauish Magnificates of present times. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 13 June (O. H. S.) II. 20 His magnificat upon Plato is a disparagement to his Cause. *a* 1711 KEN *Ston. Poet. Wks.* 1721 IV. 422 Philothea, Mary-like, in Jesus joy'd And in Magnificats her days employ'd. 1896 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 5/4 M. Beurdeley delivered himself of a magnificat in honour of the Orleans and MacMahon families.

3. In various proverbial phrases (translated from Fr.: see Littré and Hatz.-Darm.). *To correct Magnificat*: a byword for presumptuous fault-finding. *To correct Magnificat before one has learnt Te Deum*: to attempt that for which one has no qualifications. *Magnificat at matins*: something out of place.

1533 ELYOT *Knowledge* Pref., Accomptyng to be in me no lyttell presumption, that I wylle in notynge other mens vices correct Magnificat. 1540 PALSGR. tr. *Acolastus* B iij, Thou Philyp synde faute (which takest vppon the to correct Magnificat). 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 342 b, Suche yt will take vpon theim to bee doctours in those thynges in whiche theimselfes haue no skille at all, for whiche wee saie in Englyshe, to correcte Magnificat before he haue learned Te Deum. 1588 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm. at Spital* (1629) 24 The note is heere all out of place and so, their note comes in like Magnificat at Matins. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 75 To looke to heare a Magnificat at Mattens, or to seeke after the man in the Moone. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCCXIII. (1714) 329 Where Subjects take upon them to Correct the Magnificat, and to prescribe to their Superiors.

†**Magni·ficate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare* [ad. L. *magnificāt-us*, pa. pple. of *magnificāre* to MAGNIFY] Made unduly great, exaggerated.

a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1592) 443 A magnificate opinion of themselues and an ouerweening of their owne gifts.

†**Magni·ficate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *magnificāre* to MAGNIFY.] *trans.* = MAGNIFY *v.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* etc. *Sat.* II. 42 [He] With that depaints a church reformed state, The which the female tongues magnificate. 1599 — *Sco. Villanie* II. Proem 192, I cannot with swolne lines magnificate Mine owne poore worth. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 295 To Magnificate the Church with triumphal Pomp and Ceremony.

Magnification (mæ·gnifikē·ʃən). [f. L. *magnificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *magnificāre*: see MAGNIFY and -ATION.] The action of magnifying; the condition of being magnified.

1. The action of representing as great or greater; laudation, extolling.

1625 JACKSON *Creed* V. XXXII. § 3 The distempered zeale which the one bare vnto a Moses of his owne making and magnification did empoyson his soule [etc.] 1663 JER. TAYLOR *Fides formata* Wks. 1850 VIII. 292 Those words so often used in scripture, for the magnification of faith, 'The just shall live by faith'. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. i. 3 Of the Rodomontadoes which the Roman Theologues write in magnification of the Pope. *Ibid.* 25 Loosing themselves some times in magnifications of their virtues, as false as tedious. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 196 The unfeigned love and indefatigable magnification of that sham law. 1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* I. 60 That magnification which proverbially belongs to the unknown. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 62 Frost and cold.. are invoked to render blessing, praise, and magnification, to the Lord their Ordainer. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 82 Next to the glorification of himself [Dumas], his mission was the magnification of his country.

2. The apparent enlargement of an object as seen through a lens.

1672 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 245 Neither is it probable to me that the errors of the object speculum are made more sensible (the magnification being always the same) by a concave or convex speculum and an eyeglass. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 253 If the diameters be multiplied into one another, the product will express the magnification of the whole visible area. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 78 The Kelner eye-piece, while it increases the magnification detracts from the definition. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 614. 319 A perfect photograph will bear a very considerable amount of magnification. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 83 Two giant-cells seen under high magnification (×1515 diam.).

b. *transf.* Also **quasi-*concr.*** a magnified reproduction.

1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 10 Apr., America would then be.. Great Britain in a state of glorious magnification! 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 60 They looked like a magnification of some exquisite piece of Tunbridge

ware. 1874 M. Arnold *God & the Bible* (1875) Introd. 21 Its divinities are magnifications of nothing unworthy.

Magnificative (mægnɪ·fɪkătɪv). *Gram. rare.* [f. Magnificate *v.* + -ive.] = Augmentative *sb.*

1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* xi. 214 Distinguishing always the large, the medium, and the small individuals of a kind, by diminutives and magnificatives.

Magnificence (mægnɪ fisĕns). Also 4, 6 **magnifience.** [a. F. *magnificence* (OF. also *magnifiance*), ad. L. *magnificentia*, f. *magnificent-*: see Magnificent and -ence.]

1. As the name of one of the 'moral virtues' recognized in Aristotelian and scholastic ethics; rendering Gr. μεγαλοπρέπεια, explained by Aristotle to mean liberality of expenditure combined with good taste.

1340 *Ayenb* 168 Þe zixte stape of prouesse hi clepiep magnificence. þise uirtue hi descriuep þous. Magnificence is hi zigge þ of heze nyede y-blissede bleuinge. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 662 Thanne comth Magnificence, that is to seyn, whan a man dooth and perfourneth grete werkes of goodnesse. 1506 [see Magnificential]. *a* 1679 Hobbes *Rhet.* ix. (1681) 22 Magnificence; which is a Vertue, by which a man is apt to be at great cost. 1692 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 103 Magnificence..is a Virtue, that teaches us how to observe a Decorum in the managing of great and costly Expences. 1879 Morley *Burke* 36 The noble mean of magnificence, standing midway between the two extremes of vulgar ostentation and narrow pettiness.

†2. Sovereign bounty or munificence. *Obs.*

14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 122 Graunt vs thys day of thi magnyfycence The gold of love the franke of innocence. 1473 *Proclam. Edw. IV* 10 Nov. (Pat. Roll 13 Edw IV, Pt. 2), For which we thank most humbly His infinite magnificence. *c* 1502 *Joseph Arim.* (E. E. T. S.) 51/456 Vnto the whiche god bryng bothe you & me Of his fauour, grace, and magnyfycence. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 421 Traistand to haue of his magnificence Guerdon, reward, and benefice bedene. 1632 Massinger *Emperor East* III. ii, His exorbitant prodigality, How ere his flatterers call it Royall magnificence. 1647 Cotterell *Davila's Hist. Fr.* 10 That magnificence, he [Francis I] showed towards men.

†3. Glory; greatness of nature or reputation.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prioress' T.* 22 Lady thy bountee, thy magnificence, .. Ther may no tonge expresse in no science 1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1570) 104 God by his power and hye magnificence Made him a beast 1545 *Primer, Third Hour* E iij, Let tong & hart, strength and sense, Commende thy magnificence. 1611 Bible *Acts* xix 27 So that . the Temple of the great goddesse Diana should be despised, and her magnificence should be destroyed 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 101 And for the Heav'ns wide Circuit, let it speak The Makers high magnificence

4. Sumptuousness or splendour of surroundings or appointments.

1382 Wyclif *Dan.* iv. 33 [36], I am ordeyned in my kingdam, and my magnyfience [*sic gloss* or gretenesse], is addid to me *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 It shall nede þat the kyng .. mey make new bildynges whan he woll, ffor his pleasure and magnificence. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvii. 28 Thow gart the orient kingis thrie Offer to Chryst Gold, sence, and mir, Schawand him king with most magnificence 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind* (Arb.) 25 In what pompe & triumphant magnificence he sheweth him self when he goeth to hauke or hunt. 1671 Milton *P. R.* iv. 111 Nor doth this grandeur and majestic show Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,. allure mine eye. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 269 By these refin'd diversions, we perceive This town retains its old magnificence 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II 17 The fur [of the ermine] forms a principal part even of royal magnificence. 1841 Trench *Parables* xii (1877) 236 It was and is part of the magnificence of Oriental princes .. to have vast stores of costly dresses laid up 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 296 His dress a suit of fray'd magnificence, Once fit for feast of ceremony.

†b. An instance or particular display of magnificence; a splendid ceremony. *Obs.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C vij, It is a greatte magnifience to a man, to haue diuers sortes of meates. 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Indies* 10 At this his entrie they made him a great triumph, with a long magnificence 1658 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* xii 365 Such Pomp, Tiltings, Masks, Banquets, and other Magnificences. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* II viii. 415 The Ceremony of this Marriage was perform'd in the Marquis de Saint-Chaumont's House, .. but the Magnificences at the Duke's own Lodgings. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* ix § 6 (1684) 151 With what gust and sensuality will they tell how such a jest of theirs took, or such a magnificence was admired?

5. Grandeur or imposing beauty of appearance. †Also *pl.* features constituting magnificence. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 11 This tabernacle of most magnyfycence Whas of his byldyng 1555 Eden *Decades* I'o Rdr. (Arb.) 49 They whiche in buyldynge of cities haue so ioyned magnificence with profecte. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* 6 May, That Cittie [Rome], with its Amphitheaters, Naumachia .. and other magnificences. 1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 718 Not Babilon, Nor great Alcairo such magnificence Equal'd in all thir glories *a* 1703 Pomfret *Eleazar's Lament. Jerus.* i. 10 Where's now the vast Magnificence, which made The Souls of Foreigners adore Thy [Jerusalem's] wond'rous Brightness? 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. xxiv. 175 The weather had been fine, and towards evening augmented to magnificence. 1879 W. H. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* xxvii. 537 These ruins are remarkable, both for their great extent and magnificence [etc.].

b. of language or speech.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 456 The mean Matter which my Theme affords, To embellish with Magnificence of Words.

6. As a title of honour, applied to kings and other distinguished persons. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* and as rendering of a foreign title.

[1378 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 1/2 Magnificentie Regis monstrant Abbas et Conventus Bordesleg'] *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 82 Pluto to thy magnyfycence I shall reherse what thys creature Eolus hath doon to me out of mesure. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 150 The said Master generall therefore maketh no doubt, that al the aboue written damages be altogether vnknown vnto your magnificence. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel* (1633) 107 Your magnificence hath beene very carefull and studious how you might enlarge the Church of God here on earth. 1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 300 Illustrious Lords, Respected Patrons! We the underwritten skillful Calculators, chosen and appointed by your Magnificences [etc.] 1901 *Times* 20 June 5/4 In reply to the toast of his health, proposed by the Burgomaster, the [German] Emperor spoke as follows:—Your magnificence .. gave us a sketch of the development of German yachting [etc.].

Magnificency. Also 6 **-centie, manyfycency.** [ad. L. *magnificentia*: see prec. and -ency.]

†1. = Magnificence in various senses. *Obs.*

1538 in *Lett. Suppress Monasteries* (Camden) 243, I commend me unto your good lordship, ever more thanckyng you of your manyfycency and gret goodnes. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist* (Camden No. 36) 219 In number of schollers and magnificentie of colliges it is not superior. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* v § iv 244 The necessity of the gift declared the magnificency of his mind. 1668 *Lond. Gaz* No. 283/1 She has been since entertained with much State and Magnificency. 1686 F. Spence tr *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 113 His humour was naturally prone to magnificency

2. With *a* and *pl.* A magnificent or imposingly beautiful object, ceremony, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1585 T. Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy.* i. xxi. 27 The castle, where for a magnificency were set vp 2. faire pauillions. 1645 Evelyn *Mem.* (1819) I. 178 This canopy or arch of water, I thought one of the most surprizing magnificiencies I had ever seene. 1653 H. Cogan tr *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 86 The Portugals could not sufficiently commend the excellent order and Gentilenesse of these Magnificencies. 1670 G. H. *Hist Cardinals* II iii. 192 He delights in certain magnificencies and pastimes. 1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 52 It deserves to be mentioned among the rare Magnificencies of ancient Rome. 1839 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 564 This Christian poet journeyed religiously among the magnificencies of nature.

Magnificent (mægnɪ fisĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 *erron.* **-ficient.** [a. OF. *magnificent*, f. L. *magnificent-*, altered stem (found in the comparative *magnificentior*, after *benevolentior* from *benevolens* = *benevolus*) of *magnificus*, lit. doing great deeds, f. *magn-us* great. see fic. All the senses below were already approximately developed in Latin.]

A. *adj.*

1. Characterized by greatness of achievement or by the conduct befitting lofty position. *Obs.* exc. in the titular epithet *the Magnificent* (= L. *magnificus*) historically attached to the names of certain distinguished rulers, as Eadmund I of England, Sultan Solyman, Lorenzo de' Medici.

1513 More in *Grafton's Chron.* (1568) II. 878 Yet the King [Hen. VII] of his magnificent minde, pardoned the innocent and rurall people. 1608 Warner *Alb Eng.* Epit. (1612) 356 Of whom many, and some of them heere-borne Incolents, became afterwards the most magnificent of the Emperors. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Magnificent*, that atchieveth worthy acts, acting great matters. 1717 *Hist. Acc Hungary* 332 This was formerly the Bulwark of Hungary, 'till taken by Soliman the Magnificent. 1795 W. Roscoe (*title*) The Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, called The Magnificent. 1875 Fortnum *Maiolica* xi 107 Lorenzo the magnificent

†b. As the rendering of the customary title (usually L. *magnificus*) of certain foreign officials and official bodies. *Obs.*

1763 *Ann. Reg.* 86 The proceedings of the magnificent council [of Geneva].

†c. Proud, arrogantly ambitious. *Obs.*

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 732 This Perenus was one of the greatest peeres of Hungarie, but of a most haughtie and magnificent mind.

2. Characterized by expenditure or munificence on a great scale; 'royally' lavish or munificent. Now *rare.*

1579 G. Harvey *Lett to Spenser* (1580) 65 Your lauishe, and magnificent liberalitie. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1590) 169 b, If he were magnificent, he spent much with an aspiring intent. 1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* Ded. 2 Thus trusting to your Lordships magnificent fauour. 1632 Massinger *Emperor East* II. i, A Prince is neuer so magnificent, As when hee's sparing to inrich a few With th'iniuries of many 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb.* I § 126 Nor had his Heir cause to complain, though his Expences had been very magnificent, considering the wealth he left in Jewels, Plate, and Furniture. *a* 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 313 Hampton Court was built by .. Cardinal Wolsey; once so magnificent in his expenses. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 153 Man he made, and for him built Magnificent this World, and Earth his seat. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq* xv. ix. § 5 Herod bestowed presents on every one using his magnificent disposition, so as his kingdom might be the better secured. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xi. III 24 He received from the private bounty of the magnificent Chamberlain a pension equal to the salary which had been withdrawn. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* 332 He was munificent, almost magnificent.

3. Of conditions of life: Characterized by grandeur or stateliness. Of persons: Living in splendour; characterized by display of wealth and ceremonial pomp.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 203 Delapsed and commynge downe from his magnifycent glory. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. ix. 12 b, Such was the beginning of the magnificent estate of Cariedin Barberousse. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Magnificent*, that lives in great State; stately, noble, great, fine, costly, lofty. 1709 Atterbury *Serm.* (*Luke* x. 38) 4 Whether we are not too Magnificent and Sumptuous in our Table and Attendance. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 183 The magnificent king who, in more than one sense, represented France.

4. Sumptuously constructed or adorned; also, in wider sense, imposingly beautiful, splendid.

a 1540 Barnes *Wks* (1573) 357 That magnificent Temple of Salomon. 1658 *Hist Christina Alessandra Q. Sweedland* 109 Of a modern structure and one of the magnificentest fabriques of Europe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III 502 Farr distant hee descries Ascending by degrees magnificent Up to the wall of Heaven a Structure high 1687 T. Brown *Lib Consc.* in *Dk. Buckingham's Wks* (1705) II 122 She did not delight in gaudy Liveries, and what the World calls a Magnificient Equipage. 1701 Addison *Let fr Italy* 72 When Rome's exalted Beauties I descry, Magnificent in piles of ruine lye. 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (18 o) 268 Two rooms very magnificent in their way 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* II. xiii, A great profusion of things which are splendid or valuable in themselves, is magnificent. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 107 She then arose, and attired herself in the most magnificent of her apparel. 1894 J. T. Fowler *Adamnan* Introd. 51 Lord Dunraven's magnificent work entitled *Notes on Irish Architecture*

5. Of immaterial things, conceptions, language, etc.: Imposing, exalted.

1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* 1 3 There needes but a pleasing voice, a magnificent tone, a sweet accent, .to charme those who hearken. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft. Disc. Occas. Medit.* (1848) 76 Making good that magnificent Assertion of the Apostle, That all things work together for good to them that love God. 1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos.* Biog. 4 Thales was thought to deserve the Magnificent Title of Wise for his Noble Discoveries. 1748 Hume *Ess* ix. *Brit Govt.* 72 These Considerations are apt to make one entertain a very magnificent Idea of the British Spirit and Love of Liberty. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 412 The song magnificent—the theme a worm! 1781 — *Table-t.* 593 Language Was natural as is the flowing stream, And yet magnificent, a God the theme.

6. Used to express enthusiastic admiration: 'Splendid', wonderfully fine.

a 1704 T. Brown *Praise of Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 Pray take notice of his belly, how plump and round it is, of what a magnificent circumference. 1704 Yalden *On Sir Willoughby Aston* 348 Methinks I see a pompous tomb arise, Beauteous the form, magnificent the size. 1858 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I 130 All the drawings so kept are in magnificent preservation 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I xii 90 The day was magnificent 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 91 At Lehigh Summit mine the great coal-bed is a magnificent seam of 50 feet.

B. *sb*

†1. An eminent personage. *Obs.*

1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine-Dr* (1876) 20 The Courts and mansions of the Potentates and Magnificents of the World.

2. *pl slang.* A mood of haughty indignation.

1836 Marryat *Mdsh Easy* xxvi, Nevertheless, Jack walked his first watch in the 'magnificents', as all middies do when they cannot go on shore.

Hence †**Magni·ficent** *v* (*nonce wd*) *trans.* to make or proclaim great. **Magnificentness,** the state or condition of being magnificent (1727 in Bailey vol. II).

1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 2 His mercy is above all his works, and doth magnificent him.

†**Magnifice·ntial,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *magnificentia* Magnificence + -al.] Magnificent.

1506 *Kalender Sheph.* (1892) 98 Magnyfycens is a ioyeous clerenes of courage admynystrynge thynges laudable & magnyfycencyall, that is to saye, hye or grete.

Magnificently (mægnɪ·fisĕntlɪ), *adv.* [f. Magnificent *a.* + -ly².] In a magnificent manner.

1. With great splendour or stateliness.

1538 Leland *Itin* I 97 The Castel stondith magnificently and strongely on a Rok 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II 93 Charles the fifth .. was most magnificentlie received by the cittee of London. 1639 Hammond *On Ps.* lxxiii 6 They set themselves out most magnificently 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 49 P 7 No Persian Prince was ever so magnificently bountiful 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., Her house was magnificently furnished 1725 Pope *Odyss* viii. 494 And to the feast magnificently treads. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. xxviii, The Battle's magnificently stern array! 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* vi II 69 She loved to adorn herself magnificently 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 402/1 The business meetings will be held in the magnificently furnished council chamber

b. With grandeur or impressiveness.

1818 Shelley *Let. to Mr & Mrs Gisborne* 10 July, Scenery magnificently fine. 1856 Kane *Arct Expl.* II. xxiv. 245 How magnificently the surf beats against its sides. 1877 Lady Brassey *Voy. Sunbeam* xv. (1878) 268 It was all terribly grand, magnificently sublime.

c. After a great or noble fashion.

1831 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II *Ellistoniana*, Waiving his great loss as nothing, and magnificently sinking the sense of fallen material grandeur.

2. With reference to expression: In an elevated manner. †Also, in highly laudatory terms.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 1 iij, In like manner hath Botero been suspected to have had a feeling of the Spanish Pistolets, for that he hath written so magnificently of that Nation 1652 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 340 So that the Scripture speaks more magnificently of the Church of Christ for the extent of it, then Mr. P. doth. 1710 Dr Whitby *Disc.* III i § 2 (1735) 209 That Duty of which the Scripture speaketh so magnificently. 1835 J. H. Newman *Par Serm.* (1842) II. v 61 Writers talk magnificently about loving the whole human race.

‖ **Magnificet.** *Obs.* [L.; 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *magnificāre* to MAGNIFY.] (See quot.)

1841 HAMPSON *Medii Ævi Kalend.* II. 254 *Magnificet*, a name of Midlent Thursday, taken from the first word of the collect.

Magnificial, obs. form of MAGNIFICAL.

† **Magnificie.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. MAGNIFIC *a.* + *-ie* : see -Y] Greatness, importance.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xix 109 And he that is of maist Magnificie 3our baner sall display.

† **Magni·ficly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. MAGNIFIC + -LY ^{2}.] = MAGNIFICALLY.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.* Addit., *Ampliter*, largely, abundantly, magnifikely. 1591 SYLVESTER *Ivry* 273 That. can, as King, magnifikly advance His faithfull Servants 1609 HUME *Admonit.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 372 Ye were not aschamed to ryde to parliament magnifickly mounted and apparrelled.

‖ **Magnifico** (mægni·fiko). [It. *magnifico* adj. = MAGNIFIC.] An honorary descriptive title bestowed upon the magnates of Venice: *transf.* any person in an exalted position.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 175 A cumpanie of sutch Italian magnificoes. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 665 Where the fond Ape . stalketh stately by, As if he were some great Magnifico 1596 SHAKS. *Merch V* III. i 282 The Duke himselfe, and the Magnificoes Of greatest port haue all perswaded with him 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 476 Hee must turne himselfe about, and not dare to looke this Magnifico in the face. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect* No. 16 (1748) III 183 The mechanics forsake their shops, to ride about the town in state like so many magnificoes. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 15 Rockingham, a virtuous magnifico, . resolved to revive something of the pristine purity .. of the old whig connection. 1892 *Spectator* 22 July, The reception. by the populace has been .. cordial, though it is doubtful if .. they know who the magnificoes are.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* = Magnificent, 'grand'.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 41 It is a Magnifico gate of spirit . not to mend, or slack our pace, for all the barking Currs, great or small. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 75 The magnifico book-case is greatly increased in *ricosity*.

Magni·ficous, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *magnific-us* MAGNIFIC + -OUS] = MAGNIFICENT. In mod. Dicts.

Hence † **Magni·ficously** *adv. rare*$^{-1}$

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref Pordage's Mystic Div.* 103 How magnificously soever wee bragg of our Reason, or Faith.

Magnified (mæ·gnifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. MAGNIFY + -ED ^{1}.]

† **1.** Extolled, lauded. *Obs*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I vi 22 The magnified Virgil 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm* 190 The illustrious Copies drawn by their fair and magnified hands 1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph* To Rdr. 185 Those worthily magnified elucubrations of Mr Joseph Mede. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* IV. vii. § 11 They are far enough from receiving any help from the Contemplation of these, or the like magnify'd Maxims.

2. Enlarged to the sight. *lit.* and *fig.*

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 177/2 An instrument for enabling the eye to see magnified images of small objects. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser III xii 151 This is but prudence after all, it is but magnified selfishness carried on into eternity 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan Der* II. xxviii. 217 Her hands showing curves and dimples like a magnified baby's. 1899 J. CAIRD *Fundamental Ideas Chr* I iii. 57 Ordinary thought finds no impossibility in representing to itself a personality who is simply a magnified man

Magnifier (mæ gnifəiəɹ). [f. MAGNIFY *v.* + -ER ^{1}.]

1. One who or something which magnifies.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* v. (1877) 38 The Frenchemen be great braggers, bosters, and mangnifyers of them selves. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 281 These Monks were marveylous and monstruous magnifiers, of such deceivable trumperie. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II ii. vi. iv (1676) 189 *Mens hilaris, requies, moderata dieta* .. is a great magnifier of honest mirth. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1806) 238 Imagination is a great magnifier and causes the hopes we conceive to grow too large for their object.

2. A lens or combination of lenses used to increase the apparent size of objects.

1665 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Cold* ix. 249 One of our Microscopes has been counted. as good a Magnifier, as perhaps any is in the world. 1759 KNIGHT in *Phil Trans.* LI 296 Some of them, when viewed with a microscope, required a third or fourth magnifier to see them distinctly 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat. Phil* 297 No examination with magnifiers is sufficient to detect the ingredients 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* I. xiii 144 We barely succeeded by magnifiers in reading the verniers.

fig. 1791 WASHINGTON *Lett* Writ 1892 XII 56 Each of whom .. looking through a magnifier, would speak of the greatest extent to which there was any probability of their numbers reaching. 1813 *Examiner* 22 Mar. 186/2 His Lordship may be permitted to examine the gallant Chieftain's actions through a magnifier. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iv. (1870) 95 The wrong end of the magnifier is, to be sure, held to everything.

‖ **Magnifique.** *Obs* [Fr. = MAGNIFIC] Profuse in expenditure

1759 *Compl. Let. writer* (ed. 6) 225 The Considerable and the Magnifique in such Sorts of Assemblies. 1775 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 110 He is handsome, tall, fat, upright, and *magnifique*. 1823 BYRON *Juan* X. lxx, Juan, though careless, young, and magnifique And rich in rubies, diamonds, cash, and credit.

Magnify (mæ·gnifəi), *v.* Also 4, 6 **magnifye**, 4-6 **magnefie**, **magnyfye**, 4-7 **magnifie**, 6 **magnifi**, **mangnify**, 4- **magnify**. [ad. L. *magnificāre* (partly through F. *magnifier*; cf. It. *magnificare*, Sp. *magnificar*), f. *magnificus*: see MAGNIFICENT and -FY. Sense 4 is purely Eng.; the Rom. langs. have the word chiefly in the biblical sense 'to extol'.]

1. *trans.* To speak or act for the honour or glory of (a person or thing); to glorify, extol. *arch.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 2 For þei maken Cristis wordis unworshipid and magnifien þer owne wordis. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2838 Obey þe to þe baratour þe best I con rede; Magnifie him with þi mouthe. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. ii. (1554) 257 b, This was the ende of false Machomete, . whom Sarazins so greatly magnifie. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* VIII. 14 Quhois force all France in fame did magnifie. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 29 Columbus .. was greatlye magnified with innumerable glorious tittles. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 524 After this victorie, the Lorde Scales returned to the siege, where he was highly magnified and praysed. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* I viii § 6 If the invention of the ship was thought so noble, how much more are letters to be magnified, which as ships pass through the vast seas of time. 1668-9 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Feb., Here he dined, and did mightily magnify his sauce *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 248 He had magnified him highly to the King, as much the greatest man in the Scotish Clergy. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer* III 64 Sunday-school teachers admire their pupils; and the scholars magnify their teachers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II. 191 Everywhere men magnified his valour, genius, and patriotism.

b. *esp* To praise, render honour to (God). *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 46 And Marie seide, My soule magnyfieth the Lord, and my spirit hath gladid in God, myn heelthe. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 2102 With heuynly spyrytes, hys name to magnify 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus* xlii. 30 Prayse the Lorde, and magnifie him as moch as ye maye. 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 91 When on your knees ye humbly fell And magnified a Higher Power.

2. To make greater in size, status, importance, or qualities; to enlarge, augment. Now *rare* † Also, to render magnificent. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt* xxiii. 5 Forsothe thei alargen her filateries, and magnifie hemmys. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 143 Thanne he gan to syke For cloth of gold and for perrie, Which him was wont to magnefie. *c* 1430 LYDG *Compl Bl Knt.* 428 And can hemselve now best magnify With feyned port and false presumption. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xx. 6 Though he be magnified vp to the heauen 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann* XII. viii. (1622) 162 Agrippina also was magnified [L. *auget/ur*] with the surname of Augusta 1611 BIBLE *Job* XIX. 5 If indeed yee will magnifie your selues against me, and plead against me my reproch 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. v 53 The least error in a Small Quantity, as in a Small Circle will, in a great one, as in the Circles of the Heavenly Orbs, be proportionally Magnify'd 1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 10 P 3 Arbitrary Power creates [in a man] an Ambition of magnifying Himself, by the Exertion of such a Power in all its Instances 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls Chap.* IX. 159 The imagined Dignity of the Person offended would scarce ever fail to magnifie the Offence *a* 1729 CONGREVE *To Cynthia* 54 Speak, ere my Fancy magnifie my Fears 1784 COWPER *Task* IV 542 Her head, adorned with lappets pinned aloft, And magnified beyond all human size 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th* IV § 37 369 The spirit of law is also represented as magnified by the very act of superseding its letter. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. XXVII. 210 The oblique arrangement of the crevasses also magnified the labour by increasing the circuits.

b. *intr.* To become greater. *nonce-use.*

1814 J. RANDOLPH 22 Mar. in *Life of Jos. Quincy* 350 The curse of slavery, however,—an evil daily magnifying, great as it already is,—embitters many a moment of the Virginian landholder.

3 *trans.* To represent (persons, actions, or things) as great or greater than they are; to exaggerate. Now often associated with sense 4.

1759 ROBERTSON *Hist Scot* VI Wks 1813 I 399 Fame magnified the number and progress of their troops. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W* xvi, It must be owned my wife..used every art to magnify the merit of her daughter. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc* 476 Each vainly magnifies his own success, Resents his fellows, wishes it were less. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXV. III. 397 But his enemies at home magnified the danger of Argos. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* IX. (1847) 93 Fame magnified his labours. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th* IV 19 276 Unquestionably external evidences have been unduly magnified 1862 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol Inq.* II III 81 Small evils which cannot be avoided are magnified into great ones.

4. To increase the apparent size of an object by artificial means (as with a lens or microscope). Also *absol* (often with advb. accusative, *to magnify ten, twenty*, etc *diameters*).

1665 *Phil Trans* I. 60 It would magnifie but 600 times in Diameter 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III iii, Although their largest Telescopes do not exceed three Feet, they magnify much more than those of an hundred among us. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 3 When magnified they appear like ill-formed warts 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* I. 407 It is supposed that the ancient engravers used glass globes to magnify their figures 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr* 57 You only wish to know exactly how much it magnifies. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* III (1879) 91 A powerful telescope will magnify an object 1,000 times. *fig.* 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xiv (1856) 110 The effects of fogs upon our estimation of dimension are well known men are magnified to giants. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III xii. 155 Ill reports never lose by carrying: the two cats on the tiles, you know, were magnified into a hundred.

5. *intr.* 'A cant word for *to have effect*' (J.); to signify. Now *dial.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 P 3 My Governess . told him I was continually eating some Trash or other... But this magnified but little with my Father 1733 *Gentl. Mag.* III. 532 Now may hap, sir, what does aal this magnify? 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s. v., That hurt won't magnify.

Magnifying (mæ·gnifəi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MAGNIFY *v.* + -ING ^{1}.] The action of the verb MAGNIFY.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 162 þei meyntenen antiCristis prestis and here lawis & magnifyenge of mennus lawis & dispisynge of goddis lawis. 1382 — *Jude* 25 To God aloone oure sauyour, bi Jhesu Crist oure Lord, glorye and magnyfiying. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I 306 Of oon he wolde have fame In magnifying of his name. 1612 BACON *Ess., Praise* (Arb.) 354 Too much magnifying of man or matter, doth irritate contradiction 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 189 Praise, and Magnifying are signified but by Words, and Actions 1868 J. M. CAMPBELL in *Mem.* (1877) II. xiii. 303 A growing magnifying of their office on the part of the clergy.

b. *attrib.*, in *magnifying power.*

c 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 481 The magnifying power of glasses. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv* 110 Write down . what Sort of Telescope you observed with, and its length and magnifying Power. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 14 By the help of the highest magnifying powers.

Magnifying (mæ·gnifəi,iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MAGNIFY *v.* + -ING ^{2}.] That magnifies, in various senses

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym Collect.* Proleg 17 The airy and empty glory of Magnifying-Fame 1901 *Munsey's Mag* (U. S.) XXV 641/1 The microbes of disease are such minute germs of life under the microscopist's three-hundred magnifying lens.

b. **Magnifying glass.** A glass lens, or combination of lenses, used to increase the apparent size of any object seen through it.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Disc. Occas. Medit (1848) 28 Attention, like a magnifying glass, shews us . divers particularities undiscerned by those who want that advantage 1705 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 23 June, 'Tis certain, the greatest magnifying Glasses in the World are a Man's own Eyes 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 187 With a strong magnifying-glass the words..may be distinctly read.

Magniloquence (mægni·lŏkwĕns). [f. MAGNILOQUENT: see -ENCE.] The quality of being magniloquent; loftiness of speech or expression.

1623 COCKERAM, *Magniloquence*, proud speeches. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Magniloquence*, .. a lofty manner of speaking, or a discourse of great matters. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 65 He [Buckingham] magnified himself to serve the King, who did not foresee the envy that his magniloquence bred 1713 BENTLEY *Rem. Disc. Freethink* II. § 44. 28 And our Author might have seen, how all the Sects ridiculed this Magniloquence of Epicurus. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 179 We must discharge a mass of magniloquence and affectation. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char* XVIII 455 Cibber foisted his own bombast into the company of Shakespeare's magniloquence 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav* Ps lxxiii 8 Their language is colossal, their magniloquence ridiculous

So † **Magni loquency,** in the same sense.

1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav Dogge* 38 Neyther was this onely Stoicall Magniloquency . hee did the great things he spake

Magniloquent (mægni·lŏkwĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *magniloqu-us* (of the same meaning), f *magnus* great + *-loquus* speaking + -ENT] Of persons, hence of utterances or compositions: Lofty or ambitious in expression, grandiloquent. Also, *occas.*, 'talking big', boastful.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Magniloquent*, that useth a stately manner of speaking or writeing 1659 GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 10 Really they are no other than imperious Hypocrites, magniloquent Montebanks. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* xxi. Pr Wks. 1886 II. 345 A large basket, containing what the Squire in Don Quixote, called his 'fiambreras', —that magniloquent Castilian word for cold collation. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I xxiii 222 She was a trifle more magniloquent than usual, and entertained us with stories of colonial governors and their ladies. 1891 LOUNSBURY *Stud Chaucer* I. iv 426 If he meant intentionally to describe so slight a performance in so magniloquent a manner.

¶ b. Misused for: Pompous, 'mouthing'.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt Locke* viii, I read my verses aloud in as resonant and magniloquent a voice as I could command.

Hence **Magni·loquently** *adv.*

1849 *Fraser's Mag* XL 12 So he, magniloquently, as was his wont [etc.]. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* iii 141 To finish a study and magniloquently ticket it a picture.

† **Magni·loquous,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *magniloqu-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.] = MAGNILOQUENT.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Magniloquy (mægni·lŏkwi). *rare.* [ad. L. *magniloqui-um.*] Magniloquence.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med Sci.* VIII. 520 Of many anatomical terms the chief characteristics are antiquity, magniloquy, and unintelligibility.

Magniot, obs. form of MANIOC.

† **Magnipend,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. phrase *magnī pendĕre* (*magnī* at a great price, *pendĕre* to esteem, lit. to weigh).] 'Much to esteeme or set by' (Cockeram 1623).

Magni·potence. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *magnipotent-em*: see next and -ENCE.] The quality of being 'magnipotent'; mighty power.

1861 PATMORE in *Macm. Mag.* V. 114 Jehovah's mild magnipotence Smiles to behold His children play.

† **Magni·potent,** *a. Obs. rare* [ad. L. type **magnipotent-em*, f. *magn-us* great + *potent-em*: see POTENT *a*] Possessing great power.

1680 *Observ.* 'Curse Ye Meroz' 8 Though this be so magnipotent and all-sufficient a Sermon 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 84 Satan, as he is a spirit, is magnipotent, but he never was omnipotent.

Magnirostrate (mægnirǫ·strēt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *magnirostrāt-us*, f. *magn-us* great + *rostr-um* beak: see -ATE 2.] 'Having a long and strong beak' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

Magnisonant (mægni·sǫnănt), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *magnisonant-em*, f. *magn-us* great + pr. pple. of *sonāre* to SOUND.] High sounding.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor, Cats Greta Hall* (1847) VII. 589 Rumpelstilzchen . that strange and magnisonant appellation. 1843 CARDL. WISEMAN *Ess* (1853) III. 442 A new city just starting from the mud, with some magnisonant name from Egypt or Greece

Magnitude (mæ·gnitiud). [ad. L. *magnitūdo*, f. *magn-us* great, cogn. w. Gr. *μέγας*, OTeut. **mekilo-*. see MUCH. Cf. OF. *magnitude*]

1. The quality or fact of being great, in various senses, = GREATNESS.

† a. Greatness of character, rank, or position. Also *jocularly*, as a title of address. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 3 Our wytte maye be led to the consyderacyon of the gretnesse, or magnytude, of the moost excellent bewteuous clarete dyuyne & Inuysyble 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 117 This Nabugodonosor transcendede in magnitude and fortitude Hercules in his actes. 1609 B. JONSON *Masque Queens* Wks 1616 I. 961 [Boadicea's] orations wherein is expressed all magnitude of a spirit, breathing to the libertie and redemption of her Countrie. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxxii. 231 And, for proof of this, let me tell your Magnitudes [etc.] 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I. § 141 The two Secretaries of State (which were not in those days officers of that magnitude they have been since) were [etc.]. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Warres* 741 The United States did not omit forthwith to send an Embassy to congratulate him [King James] for his new access of magnitude

b. In physical sense: Greatness of size or extent. † Of sound: Loudness. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1066 To bey thy been biholde hem riche and fulle, Or preve hem by their murmurs magnitude. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 127 Profitable waters and wholsome, whiche be callede sees what for the magnitude of theyme and for the copious multitude of fisches. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* II. (1684) 149 'Tis said, that Magnitude does always add to the swiftness of a violent motion 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxi. 230 That which fails in magnitude is called smal. 1727 DE FOE *Syst Magic* I. 1 (1840) 9 The height, and strength, and magnitude of their building could only serve to make its fall more terrible 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc* I. (1852) 22 We have something more than the mere magnitude of the planets to allege in favour of the idea that they are inhabited 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi 82 And as our eye ranged over the broad shoulders of the mountain, .. the conception of its magnitude grew upon us.

c. Of immaterial things: Great amount or importance.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 343 He [Saturnus] was . namede as godde of alle goddes for the magnitude of his power 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 268b, And how the effectes yt suche ioye of ye spiryt leueth behynde it, sheweth ye magnitude or greatnes therof 1769 *Junius Lett* xxiii. 108 A great man, . even in the magnitude of his crimes, finds a rescue from contempt *a* 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* I. iv. (1816) 70 We commonly find in the ambitious man a superiority of parts, in some measure proportioned to the magnitude of his designs 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lx. VIII. 29 The preparations were on a scale proportioned to the magnitude of the object he had in view. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* VI (1869) 189 No conversion of such magnitude [as that of Constantine] had occurred since the Apostolic age.

2. Size whether great or small; in geometrical use, the measure or extent of a particular line, area, volume, or angle.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. i 1 A signe or poynt . is the beginning of magnitude. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 74/1 Mixe of this poulder the magnitude of a hasell-nutte amongst a little Cotten 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 355 It is a Membrane enclosing the whole cauity of the Chest, wherefore his Figure and magnitude is answerable to that cauity 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1080 It is a small creature, and contemptible for its magnitude 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 284 As to the magnitude of those rivers, he could say little 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc* (1759) I. iv. 159 Reason can measure the Magnitudes and Distances of the heavenly Bodies 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* v. 59 We can never obtain an arc of the precise value of any one of the usual denominations of angular magnitude 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* v. 94 The creations of the material world, whether they be of colossal or atomic magnitude. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math Th. Electr & Magn* I. 119 Two infinite series of images, the magnitudes or values of which converge.

b. quasi-*concr.*

1570 DEE *Math Pref* 3 What Magnitude so euer, is Solide or Thicke, is also broade, and long A long magnitude, we terme a Line. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. ix 141 Magnitudes which haue to one and the same magnitude one and the same proportion: are equall the one to the other. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed 6) 192 The term Magnitude or Quantity is used in Mathematics to express whatever is capable of increase or diminution. Thus a sum of money is a magnitude or quantity. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 66 A Concept is a magnitude or Quantity.

3. A class in a system of classification determined by size. a. Each of the classes into which the fixed stars have been arranged according to their degree of brilliancy.

The stars 'of the first magnitude' are the most brilliant; the 'sixth magnitude' includes those that are barely visible to the naked eye; the seventh and lower magnitudes are telescopic only. The classification into 'magnitudes', originally somewhat loose, as depending on the estimate formed by the individual observer, is now a matter of photometric measurement. The word *magnitude* in this application is a literal rendering of the Gr. *μεγεθος*, used by Ptolemy. Formerly often denoted by the symbol m, as 2.m, 3 m.

[1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV. xxxi. (1636) 485 The fift sheweth the magnitude or greatnesse of the starre, whether it be of the first, second, or third bignesse.] *a* 1642 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 121 In the firmament of heaven be many Starres; .. of the first, second, third magnitude, as they use to speak. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 357 He form'd the Moon Globose, and everie magnitude of Starrs. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs Math.* 383 A star of the 1 Magnitude may be seen when the Sun is but 19 deg. below the Horizon. 1796 HERSCHEL in *Phil Trans* LXXXVI. 171, 2 3 m, however, cannot be sufficiently kept apart from 3.2 m, or either of these expressions from 3 m, or from 2 m. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 13 A star of about the eighth magnitude. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 11 Aug. 6/7 Eros will be detected by the naked eye as a sixth magnitude star.

† b. *Numismatics. Obs*

1705 HEARNE *Collect* 19 Dec (O. H. S.) I. 133 The said Coyns are all Brass of the 3d magnitude.

c. Occas. in other applications. Also, *Of the first magnitude* (fig.): of the utmost greatness or importance.

1693 G. STEPNY *Juvenal Sat.* VIII. 47 Whatever be your Birth, you're sure to be A Peer of the First Magnitude to me 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 413 In the following year there were one hundred and fifty one [*sc.* earthquake shocks they were registered in four classes], of which ninety-eight were of the first magnitude *Mod.* To do this would be a blunder of the first magnitude.

Magnitudinous (mægnitiū·dinəs), *a.* [f. L. *magnitūdin-* (*-tūdo*) MAGNITUDE + -OUS.] Characterized by magnitude; involving greatness of scale.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XVI. 223 The inference .. is, in its possible consequences, too magnitudinous, to be lightly stated in words. 1826 *Examiner* 120/1 His designs were bold, severe, magnitudinous. 1893 *Age* (Melbourne) 19 May, It has gone abroad that directors may plead positive ignorance of magnitudinous transactions.

† **Ma·gnity**, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *magnitās* f. *magn-us* great: see -ITY.] = MAGNITUDE 1 b.

1790 *Bystander* 198 A fool . excites no wonder though he commit every moment follies of the greatest magnity.

† **Magnium.** *Obs.* [f. MAGN(ESIA) + -IUM.] = MAGNESIUM, a name applied to the metal by Sir H. Davy in 1808 and withdrawn in 1812.

1808 [See MAGNESIUM 1]. 1812 — *Chem Philos.* 348

Magnolia (mægnō·u liă). [a mod.L. *magnōlia*, f. name of Pierre Magnol (latinized *Magnōlius*), professor of botany at Montpellier, 1638–1715] A genus of large (rarely shrubby) trees (the typical genus of the N. O. *Magnoliaceæ*), cultivated for the beauty of their foliage and flowers.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 166 The Magnolia .. tho' scarce in Virginia, has been since found to grow in great plenty in the North-West Parts of Pensylvania. 1751 BARTRAM *Observ in Trav Pensilv* etc. 67 A great hill, cloathed with large Magnolia, 2 feet diameter and 100 feet high 1799 WORDSW *Ruth* xi, He told of the magnolia spread High as a cloud, high over head! 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 90 Here and there the beautiful magnolia displayed the exquisite whiteness of its large blossoms 1858 HOGG *Veg Kingd* 24 The bark and fruit of all the Magnolias are possessed of the same medicinal properties.

b. 'The pharmacopœial name (U. S. A.) for the bark of several species of Magnolia' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1821 SHELLEY *Fragm Unfinished Drama* 146 Holding a cup like a magnolia flower 1897 PULLEN-BURRY *Blotted Out* 11 Mrs. Aylesbury's magnolia-covered house.

Magnoliaceous (mægnōuliē·ĭəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Magnōliace-æ*, f. MAGNOLIA: see -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the N. O. *Magnoliaceæ*.

1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 213 *note*, Magnoliaceous plants.

Magno·liad. *Bot.* [f. MAGNOLIA + -AD.] Lindley's name for: A plant of the N. O. *Magnoliaceæ*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 417 Wintereæ, which do not seem to possess any solid distinction from Magnoliads.

Magnolite (mæ·gnŏlait). *Min.* [f. the place-name *Magnolia* + -ITE.] A white tellurate of mercury found in minute acicular crystals, in the Magnolia district of Colorado.

1877 F. A. GENTH in *Proc Amer Philos. Soc.* XVII. 118 Magnolite, a new Mineral This highly interesting mineral is the product of the oxydation of coloradoite.

Magnoperate (mægnǫ·pĕrēit), *v. rare* [Two formations: (1) f. L. *magnopere* greatly (short for *magnō opere*) + -ATE 3; (2) f. L. *magn-us* great + *oper-*, *opus* work: after *operate*.]

† 1. *trans.* To make greater. *Obs*

1610 HOPTON *Baculum Geod.* Ep. Ded. (1614), Which will not a little magnoperate the splendour of your well knowne Honour, to these succeeding times.

2. *intr.* (*nonce-use.*) To work at a 'magnum opus'.

1821 BYRON *Let* 22 June, That is right; keep to your magnum opus—magnoperate away.

Magnum (mæ·gnŏm). [sb. use of neut. sing. of L. *magnus* great.]

1. A bottle containing two quarts of wine or spirits; also, the measure of liquor contained in such a bottle.

1788 BURNS *Prose Wks.* 40 If you add a tankard of brown stout, and superadd a magnum of right Oporto. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* II, Bearing in his hand an immense double quart bottle, or maghum, as it is called in Scotland. 1855 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 505 Tell my father we had four magnums of 1841 claret on the table. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances back* I. xvii 328 [His] weakness was a too great partiality for magnums of old port. 1895 *Strand Mag* X. 556/2 The party broached a magnum of whisky.

b. *nonce-use.* A large glass (of spirits).

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, They . ordered a glass of brandy and water all round, with a magnum of extra strength, for Mr. Samuel Weller.

2. Short for MAGNUM BONUM 2.

1889 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 7/6 Potatoes at wholesale Prices. —112 lb. Floury Magnums, 3*s* 6*d*.

Magnum bonum (mæ gnŏm bǫ·nŏm). [neut. sing. of L. *magnus* great and *bonus* good]

1. A particular kind of large yellow cooking-plum Also *magnum bonum plum.*

1721 MORTIMER *Husb* II. 298 The Bonum Magnum a fair yellowish green Plumb 1769 MRS RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 230 To preserve Magnum Bonum Plums. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 257 Two fruits can scarcely be conceived more different in colour, size, and appearance, than the wild plum and the rich Magnum bonum. 1879 MISS YONGE *Magnum Bonum* I. 183 A basket of plums, as unlike magnum bonums as could well be.

2. A kind of potato.

1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 75/2 In..1879 my employer wished me to plant half a rood of ground with Magnum Bonums.

† 3. *Sc.* (Meaning not clear: ? = MAGNUM 1.)

1790 BURNS *Ball Dumfries Election*, While Welsh, who ne'er yet flinched his ground High wav'd his magnum-bonum round With Cyclopean fury

4. A large-barrelled steel pen.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1864) I. 287 The street-stationers do not go beyond *as* the gross, which is for magnum bonums.

‖ **Magnum opus.** See OPUS 2.

† **Ma·gnus.** *Obs.* [var. of MANGANESE: cf. MAGNASE.] Black oxide of manganese, used in the Staffordshire potteries

1640 *Rates* in Noorthouck *London* (1773) 838/2 Malt, the quarter ½*d* Magnus, the cwt 1*d*. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 123 The Motley-colour .. is procured by blending the Lead with Manganese, by the Workmen call'd Magnus.

† **Mago-chemical,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. *mago-*, comb. form of Gr. *μάγο-ς*: see MAGUS, MAGIC.] Pertaining to magic and chemistry.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 307 Magicall or mago-chymicall arts, &c.

Magoll, obs. form of MOGUL.

Magonell, magonneaul, obs. ff. MANGONEL.

Magophony (măgǫ·fŏni). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *μαγοφονία*, f. *μάγο-ς* MAGUS + *φόνος* slaughter.] The Massacre of the Magi, a famous event in Persian history. Hence *transf.* or *fig.*

1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac* I. 86 Much less wou'd you (my Friend!) have carry'd on this Magophony, or Priest-Massacre, with such a barbarous Zeal.

Magor(e, Magosine, obs. ff. MOGUL, MAGAZINE.

‖ **Magot** (mæ·gŏt, mago). [Fr.]

1. A species of ape (*Macacus inuus*); the 'tailless' Barbary Ape of Gibraltar and North Africa.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 12 There was at Paris another beast called a Tartarine, and in some places a Magot (much lyke a Baboun). 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist.* (1862) I. VII. i. 498 The Cynocephalus, or the Magot of Buffon. 1882 A. R. WALLACE in *Contemp. Rev* Mar. 423 In some few this stump is so very short that there appears to be no tail, as in the magot of North Africa and Gibraltar.

2. A small grotesque figure of porcelain, ivory, wood, etc. of Chinese or Japanese workmanship.

1844 THACKERAY *Barry Lyndon* xiii, Her rooms were crowded with hideous China magots. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* II. 35 This [see *Ann Mirab* st. 29] cannot be considered the happiest possible means of informing us that the Dutch fleet was laden with spices and *magots*.

Magot, Magozin, obs. ff. MAGGOT, MAGAZINE.

Magpie (mæ·gpəi). Also 7 **magge pye, megpye.** [f. MAG *sb*.2 + PIE 1. Cf. MAGGOT-PIE, MAW-PIE.]

1. A common European bird, *Pica caudata*, of the family *Corvidæ*, having a long pointed tail and black-and-white plumage. It is well known for its noisy chatter, and is often taught to speak; its habits of pilfering and hoarding are proverbial, and it is popularly regarded as a bird of ill omen.

1605 S. ROWLEY *When You See Me* C 3 As merie as a magge pie. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* II. i. 108 Dissimulation. A Lady wearing a vizard of two faces, .. in her right hand a magpye. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 62 The nine daughters of Pierus .. were for that saucy ambition transformed into meg-pyes. 1664 H. MORE *Myst Iniq.* 333 The Loquacity of the Magpie 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 70 No magpie chatter'd, nor the painted Jay. 1752 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1457 No horseshoe nor magpye shall baffle our skill 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 159 And magpies that chattered, no omen so black. 1853 TENNYSON *To F. D. Maurice* 19 And only hear the Magpie gossip Garrulous under a roof of pine. 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec.* viii. (1873) 209 The magpie, so wary in England, is tame in Norway.

b. *Austral.* Applied to the black-and-white Crow-shrike (*Gymnorrhina*); also, in Tasmania, to the genus *Strepera*.

1849 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xviii. II. 4 A magpie was chanting his noble vesper hymn from a lofty tree. *Ibid.* xxxiii. II. 314 *note*, Magpie, a large, pied crow. Of all the birds I have ever seen, the cleverest, the most grotesque, and the most musical. 1886 T. HENEY *Fortunate Days* 47

The magpie swells from knoll or silent brake His loud sweet tune. 1898 Morris *Austral Eag.* 277.

2. *transf.* An idle or impertinent chatterer.

1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* iv. i, I haue waited, sir, Three houres to speake w'ee, and not take it well, Such magpies, are admitted, whilst I daunce Attendance. 1791 Burke *Let. to Chev. de Rivarol* (1844) III. 211 He will not care what . the whole flight of the magpies and jays of philosophy, may fancy and chatter 1838 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 189 The Moonshee .. is not the little talkative magpie who told me about the language of the planets. 1895 Scully *Kafir Stories* 132 He was so fond of talking that his comrades nicknamed him 'magpie'.

3. † **a.** A derisive term for an Anglican bishop, from the black chimere and white rochet forming his ordinary ceremonial attire (*obs.*). **b** In recent use, a jocular name for the episcopal costume consisting of these vestments.

[*c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* Verses to Rdr., Prelats, like magpies, in the Ayr had flown. 1663 Killigrew *Parsons Wedd.* III. v. 114 Have you not heard of the Scriveners Wife that..was deliver'd of a Mag-Pie; the Mid-wife cri'd out, 'twas born a Bishop, with Tippet and white-sleeves] *a* 1704 T. Brown *Wks.* (1730) I. 107 Root out of them all Anti-Christian Tyranny of most abominable Bishops; let not those Silk-worms and Magpies have dominion over us. *Mod.* Did he wear a cope, or only his magpie?

4. A kind of potato.

1794 Billingsley *Agric. Somerset* (1797) 116 The sorts [of potatoes] cultivated are the kidney, magpie, rough red (etc.). 1809 *Trnl. of Naturalist* 31 Our chief sorts [of potato] are pink eyes, magpies, and china oranges.

5. A name given to a particular variety of the domestic pigeon.

1868 Tegetmeier *Pigeons* xxi. 174 Magpies are another variety of German Toys that are well known in England. 1895 *Times* 16 Jan 11/6 For the rest, the Magpies, black, red, yellow, and blue..deserve to be mentioned 1898 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 2 Mr. F. Warner has some excellent magpies.

6. *slang.* A halfpenny. (Cf. Mag *sb* 3)

1838 Dickens *O. Twist* viii, I'm at low-water-mark my self—only one bob and a magpie.

7. *Mil. slang.* A shot from a rifle which strikes the outermost division but one of a target, and is signalled by a black and white flag.

1884 *Times* 23 July 8/1 After running through the scoring gamut with an outer, a magpie, and a miss. 1894 *Ibid.* 14 July 10/1 He followed his first two bull's eyes with two more, then came a magpie

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *magpie-like* adj.; **magpie diver,** (*a*) the Golden-eye Duck, *Clangula glaucion*; (*b*) the Smew, *Merganser albellus*; **magpie finch,** a bird of the genus *Spermestes*; **magpie goose** (see quot); **magpie lark,** a small Australian bird, *Grallina picata*; **magpie-maki,** a species of lemur, *Lemur macaco* (Cent. Dict); **magpie moth,** a white moth, patched with black and some yellow spots, *Abraxas grossulariata*; **magpie perch** (see quot.); **magpie robin** = Dial-bird; **magpie shrike,** a South American bird, *Cissopis leverianus*.

1796 Nemnich *Polygl Lex. Nat. Hist* v. 820 *Magpie diver, the smew. 1882 Payne-Gallwey *Fowler in Irel* 107 Another local name [of the Goldeneye] is the 'Magpie Diver', a very descriptive one by reason of the black and white plumage of the adult male 1869-73 T. R. Jones *Cassell's Bk. of Birds* I. 158 The *Magpie Finch is an inhabitant of the countries in the vicinity of the river Gambia. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.* 278 **Magpie-Goose*, a common name for the Australian Goose, *Anseranas melanoleuca*. 1888 *Cassell's Pict. Australasia* II 235 The little *magpie-lark. 1805 T. Harrol *Scenes of Life* III 104 What was before black had now assumed a *magpie like appearance 1796 Nemnich *Polygl. Lex. Nat. Hist.* v. 820 The large *Magpie moth, *Phal. grossulariata*. The small Magpie moth, *Phal. urticata*. 1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 252 Magpie moth (*Abraxas grossulariata*). 1890 E. A. Ormerod *Injur. Insects* (ed. 2) 310 The caterpillars of the Magpie Moth sometimes do a great deal of mischief. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng* 278 **Magpie-Perch*, a West Australian, Victorian, and Tasmanian fish, *Chilodactylus gibbosus*. 1839 Jerdon in *Madras Jrnl* X. 263 Dial bird. Large or *Magpie Robin. 1781 Latham *Gen Syn. Birds* I. 192 *Magpie Shrike. Size of a Song-thrush: length ten inches.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Ma gpied** *ppl a.*, made like a magpie; **Ma gpieish** *a.*, magpie-like.

1845 E. Warburton *Crescent & Cross* I. 64 Black slaves, magpied with white napkins round their head and loins. 1880 *Daily News* 9 Aug 2/2 Money, which had been abstracted and disposed of in a magpieish spirit of mischief.

Magpiety (mægpəi·ĕti). *nonce-wd.* [jocular f. Magpie, after *piety*] (Cf. quots.)

a 1845 Hood *Jarvis & Mrs. Cope* ii, Not pious in its proper sense, But chattring like a bird, Of sin and grace—in such a case Mag-piety's the word 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 400/2 Conceive the agony of suppressed speech when a man is as garrulous as a magpie by nature; and my friend is that, though his magpiety is of an elevated sort.

Magre, variant of Maugre.

Magrel, -roy, -rie, -ry: see Maugre.

Magryme, obs. form of Megrim

Magsman (mæ·gsmæn). *slang.* [f. Mag *sb.*1]. A street swindler, 'confidence man'.

1838 *The Town* 27 Jan. 276 A *magsman* must of necessity be a great actor and a most studious observer of human nature. 1866 Dickens *Reprinted Pieces, Detective Police* (1868) 241 Tally-ho Thompson was a famous horse-stealer, couper, and magsman. 1897 M. Davitt in *Westm Gaz* 30 Sept. 2/1 Almost every possible kind of convict, from the sneak-thief..to professional magsmen.

‖ **Maguari** (măgwā·ri). [Tupi *mbagudri* (Ruiz de Montoya *Tesoro de la Lingua Guarani* 1639).] A South American Stork, *Euxenura maguari*, with a forked tail.

1676 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 287 The American Stork, called by the Brasilians Maguari of Marggrave. 1824 Latham *Gen. Hist. Birds* IX. 54 The Spaniards call it Cicogne; the Guarinis Baguari and Maguari. 1889 P. L. Sclater *Argentine Ornith.* II. 107 The Maguari Stork is a well-known bird on the pampas.

Maguder, variant of Magydare. *Obs.*

‖ **Maguey** (mæ·gwe; Sp. magĕ·y). Forms. 6 **magueans, magueis, -eis, -ais, maguay,** 7 **manguay, mangouay,** 8 **ma(y)quey.** [Sp., a. Haytian.] The American aloe, *Agave Americana*.

1555 Eden *Decades* 135 Magueans which is an herbe muche lyke vnto that which is commonly cauled Sengrene or Orpin. [The Latin has *palmarum puta Magueiorum, quæ est herba*, etc.] 1586 *Chilton's Voy* in *Hakluyt*, About Mexico there groweth a certeine plant called magueis which yeeldeth wine [etc.]. 1589 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist China*, etc. 320 A plant called Maguey . They take out of this plant wine, which is that which the Indians doo drinke ordinarily, and the Negros. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxix. 420 They strewd round about a great quantitie of the boughes of Manguay, the leaves whereof are large and pricking. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 363 There are some that furiously lash their bare shoulders with thorns of Mangouay. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Maquey* or *Mayquey*, an admirable Tree in New Spain, in the West-Indies. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy* (1718) 318 Their most remarkable plant is that call'd Maguey. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXIII. 758/1 He who has once slept upon a mass of the shredded fibres of the maguey, or Spanish bayonet, will not be envious of the down couches of kings

b. *attrib.*, as *maguey fibre, leaf, tree*

1745 P Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 128 They call it a Maguey Tree, and from it they get Wine, Vinegar, Honey, Thread, Needles, Stuffs for cloathing, or Sails for Canoes and Small Boats, and Timber for building. 1893 *Outing* (U S.) XXII. 111/1 A small roll made from the fiber of the maguey leaf. 1901 *Westm. Gaz* 21 Oct 5/1 All the maguey fibre Mexico can produce will be taken at good prices.

‖ **Magus** (mē·gŏs). Pl. **Magi** (mē·dʒəi); also 4 **magy.** [L., a. Gr. *μάγος*, a. OPersian *magu-s.*]

1. *Hist.* A member of the ancient Persian priestly caste, said by ancient historians to have been originally a Median tribe. Hence, in wider sense, one skilled in Oriental magic and astrology, an ancient magician or sorcerer.

sing. [*c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* iii. 184 Ther saugh I Hermes Ballenus, Lymote, and eek Simon Magus.] 1621 Quarles *Div. Poems, Esther* (1638) 93 Tyrant Cambyses being dead and gone, Mounts up a Magus, with dissembled right. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 214 Let me rather busie my brains in quest of what a Magus was .. under which Title, many Witches, Sorcerers and other Diabolicques have cloakt their trumperies. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* iv. 516 Thy *Magus*, Goddess! shall perform the rest. 1805 H. K. White *Let.* 10 Nov. *Remains* (1816) I. 207, I have as much expectation of gaining it, as of being elected supreme magus over the mysteries of Mithra. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 192 The Magus Zoroaster.

plur. [*c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 49 Seynt Austyn seiþ þat þis word Magi in the tung of Chaldee is as moche to seye as a Philosophre] 1555 Watreman *Fardle of Facions* II. vii. K iv b, [In Persia] their Magi (that is to say men skylfull in ye secretes of nature). 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XXIII vi. 231 In these tracts lye the fertile fields of the Magi. 1614 Sylvester *Bethulias Rescue* v. 301 You Parthians, Cossians, and Arabians too, By your sad Magi's deep prophetlike Charms Sacredly counsell'd 1711 Pope *Temp. Fame* 97 There in long robes the royal Magi stand, Grave Zoroaster waves the circling wand 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* VII 418 Among the Persians, those who are wise as to the Deity, and are its ministers, are called Magi

b. Applied by Irish historians to the heathen sorcerers who opposed St. Patrick.

1822 Lanigan *Eccl. Hist Irel* I. 224 Leogaire .set out.. with a considerable number of followers and one or two of the principal Magi. 1845 Petrie *Round Towers Irel.* II II 132 Quoted as the composition of a certain magus of the name of Con, in the ancient Life of St. Patrick. 1887 Sir D. O. Hunter Blair tr. *A Bellesheim's Hist. Cath. Ch. of Scotl.* I. 72 Thereupon the Magi, or *Druadh*, bitterly reproached the parents for their adoption of Christianity. *Ibid.* I. 73 Broichan, the Magus of King Brude.

c. *transf.*

1851 Carlyle *Sterling* II ii. (1872) 94 His Father, .. the magus of the *Times*, had talk and argument ever ready.

2. *spec. The (three) Magi:* the three 'wise men' who came from the East, bearing offerings to the infant Christ.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 81 Wherfore and whi wyse men that tyme, Maistres and lettred men Magy [*C.* Magi] hem called. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 13 The Magi that came to Christ. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Balthasar*, .one of the *Magi*, or wise-men, vulgarly called the three Kings of Collein. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) I. 405 A golden medal, said to be among the offerings of the eastern *magi* to Jesus Christ. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 281 Whence the wise men of the East who came to see Christ are called simply Magi.

† **Magusian.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. prec. + -ian.] A magian; a follower of the magi.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxxiii. 530 The Magusians .. are giuen to Incest after the custome of their Mother country Persia.

Magyar (ma·dʲar), *sb.* and *a.* [The native name.]

A. *sb.*

1. An individual of that Mongoloid race, now forming, numerically and politically, the predominant section of the inhabitants of Hungary.

1797 Townson *Trav. Hungary* 141 An old Magyar to be *obliged* to learn, and to learn the *German* language! 1828 *Foreign Q. Rev.* III. 29 That the Magyars settled in Hungary during the ninth century is certain. 1864 *Spectator* 438 The moment it [a British fleet] threatens Trieste the Magyar will be in arms. 1878 *N. Amer Rev.* CXXVI. 557 The Magyars received the knowledge of southern products and of agriculture from their Turkic neighbors.

2. The language of the Magyars; Hungarian.

1828 *Foreign Q. Rev.* III. 73 Volumes written in Latin, German and Magyar 1866 Charnock in *Anthrop. Rev* IV 172 In the Magyar there is only one conjugation for all regular verbs. 1884 Em. de Laveleye in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 820 He..translated Stuart Mill's 'Liberty' into Magyar.

Comb. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 231 The Hungarian stage, being thus limited to the Magyar-speaking population..can never enjoy European fame.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Magyars, or to the language of the Magyars.

1828 *Foreign Q. Rev.* III 34 The letters of the Magyar alphabet which require particular notice are ö [etc.]. *Ibid.* 39 Scarcely a fragment remains of old Magyar minstrelsy. 1851 Mayhew *Lond Labour* I. 25 The Magyar noblesse. 1888 L. Oliphant *Episodes in Life Adventure* 180 Divers hospitable Magyar country-houses.

Hence **Ma·gyarism,** the principles of Magyar patriotism; **Ma·gyarize** *v. trans*, to assimilate to the Magyar type; to translate (names) into Magyar; hence **Ma·gyarized** *ppl. a.*; **Ma·gyarization**; **Ma·gyarizing** *vbl. sb.*

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 158 Magyarism once meant a tyranny of race 1879 W. R. Morfill in *Westm. Rev.* Oct., How long this small nationality [of Slovaks] will be able to resist Magyarisation is doubtful. 1880 *Echo* 23 Oct. 1/5 The Chauvinist agitators for the 'Magyarising of Commerce'. 1884 Em. de Laveleye in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 826 Austria Hungary can neither Magyarize nor Germanize Bosnia. 1886 W J. Tucker *E. Europe* 48 Those amongst us bearing German names Magyarise them. *Ibid.* 133 Government, in the frenzy of its Magyarizing hallucinations, heralds the Magyarizing of the name with applause. 1889 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/3 The. completely Magyarised family of the Archduke Joseph. 1897 *Contemp Rev.* Jan. 13 The Roumanian subjects refuse to be Magyarised.

† **Magydare.** *Obs.* Also 6 **maguder.** [ad. L *magudaris, magydaris, -deris*, a Gr. *μαγύδαρις.*] The root of the plant laserwort; the plant itself.

1530 Palsgr. 241/2 Maguder a stalke of an herbe, *chion.* 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II cccIxxv. 854 It is called in Latin *Laserpitium*: in English Laserwoort and Magydare: the gum or liquor that issueth out of the same is called Lacer. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Magydare*, a sort of Herb.

Mahadee, obs. form of Mahdi.

‖ **Mahajun** (mähā·dʒun). [Hindī *mahājan*, repr. Skr. *mahājana* great man, head of tribe or caste.] A money-lender, usurer.

1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 245 The mahajun kindly undertakes to advance the money. *c* 1861 A C. Lyall *Old Pindaree* (Y), Down there lives a Mahajun—my father gave him a bill, I have paid the knave thrice over, and here I'm paying him still.

‖ **Mahal** (mähā·l). *Indian.* Also 7 **mahael, moholl, 8–9 mahl, 9 muhal.** [Urdū (Arab.) محل *maḥall*, f. Arab. root *ḥalla* to lodge.]

1. Private apartments or lodgings.

1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* 71 Who leads him into the Mahael (or private lodging). 1668 J Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 76 He went to the *Mahal*, or Queens Lodgings 1793 T. Maurice *Ind. Antiq.* I. 67 The mahls, the courts, the galleries, the rooms of state, are almost endless. 1799 Wellington *Suppl. Desp* (1858) I. 322, I beg that you will desire my moonshee to write a letter to the ladies in the mahal. 1800 *Asiat Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 294/1 These inner apartments are said to have been the mahl, or private chambers of Gundrufsein.

2. A summer house or palace.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrimes* I. iv. 428 A Garden, and Moholl or Summer house of the Queene Mothers 1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* 159 An even delicate street .. bestrew'd with Moholls or Summer houses. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 162/2 Rajah Ragonaut's old mahal or house under Goosapahar. 1834 *Baboo* I. xi. 200 This old dwelling is not like the ancient Muhal of my fathers.

3. A territorial division in India; a ward of a town. Also, a division of an estate or tract of land for farming or hunting purposes.

1793 T. Maurice *Ind. Antiq.* I. 106 The soobah of Bengal is said to consist of twenty-four circars and seven hundred and eighty-seven mahls. 1800 *Asiat Ann. Reg., Char.* 3/1 Colar is a mahl of Sera. 1815 Sir J. Malcolm *Hist. Persia* II. 177 *note*, He was made magistrate of all the Hyderee mahals, or wards termed Hyderee, which included more than half the city. 1823 — *Mem. Central India* I. 146 *note*, The first grants of twelve Mahals to Mulharjee Holkar. 1883 *19th Cent.* Sept. 424 The supervisors were instructed to prepare rent-rolls of each mahal, or farm. 1885 Sir W. Hunter *Imp. Gaz India* I. 349 The elephant hunting grounds. are divided into several mahals, which are leased out.

Mahaleb (mă·hăleb). Also 6–8 **macaleb,** 8 **mahalep,** 9 **mahlib, melub.** [a. F. *macaleb, -lep* (Cotgr.), a. Arab. محلب *maḥlab*. Cf. It. *macalepo* 'a kinde of perfume or sweete smell' (Florio 1598).] A kind of cherry, *Prunus Mahaleb*, the kernels of which are used by perfumers; the tree itself is used as a dwarf grafting-stock for cherries.

1568 Wards tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 50 Take the Macaleb, whiche are litle soote and odoriferous graynes so called. 1597

GERARDE *Herbal* III. lv. 1211 This shrubbie tree called Mahaleb or Mahaleb is also one of the Prueta. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Macaleb*, the bastard Coral or Pomander; of whose sweet and shining black berries, chains, and bracelets are made. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 13 Mahalep is the Kernel of a small Berry, almost like a Cherry-Stone 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Mahlib, melub*, the fragrant kernels of *Prunus Mahaleb* of Linnæus, strung as necklaces, which are much valued by the women of Sinde and other parts of India. 1892 J. WRIGHT *Fruit Grower's Guide* II. 120 The Mahaleb is the principal dwarfing stock.

Mahammudan, obs. form of MOHAMMEDAN.

Mahan, obs. form of MAUND, Indian weight.

‖ **Mahant** (măhv·nt). *Indian.* Also 9 **mehunt.** [Hindī.] A religious superior.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg*, *Misc. Tr* 247/1 The ruling power was held by the priests of the Goosaigns, distinguished by the appellation of Mehunts. 1896 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* 160 A venerable Mahant, or high-priest of the Gosains, now advanced

‖ **Maharaj** (mahaɪ·dʒ). [Hindī *mahārāj*, f. *mahā* great + *rāj* sovereignty, (in compounds) overeign.] = next.

1826 HOCKLEY *Pandurang Hari* I. 11 A small tent through which all must pass before they could enter the presence of the Ma,ha,raj. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Aug. 8/2 Calcutta Corporation the following resolution was proposed by the Maharaj Kumar Prodyat Tagore

‖ **Maharaja(h)** (maharā·dʒa). Also 7 **mau rajah.** [Hindī *mahārājā* great king, f. *mahā* great + *rājā* RAJA(H.] The title of certain Indian princes

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 76 Seva Gi is preparing to be install'd Mau Raja, or Arch Raja, at his Court at Clairee. *Ibid* 174 Mau Rajah. 1776 *Trial of Joseph Fowke* 71, I went to Maha Rajah Nundocomar 1859 LANG *Wand. nd.* 38 The Maharajah with his suite appeared.

‖ **Maharanee** (maharā nī·). [Hindī *mahārānī*, *mahā* great + *rānī* queen.] The wife of a maharajah

1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist India* III VIII vi. 472 The maharajah was childless. His wife, the maharanee, was only twelve years of age.

Mahaseer, -sur, variants of MAHSEER.

Mahatma (mähæ·tmă). [ad. Skr. *mahātman* great-souled', f. *mahā* great + *ātman* soul.] In Esoteric Buddhism', one of a class of persons with preternatural powers, imagined to exist in India and Tibet.

1884 *Pall Mall G* 19 Aug 1/1 One of Madame Blavatsky's Mahatmas 1888 MME BLAVATSKY *Secr. Doctr.* II. 173 The Third Race had thus created the so-called Sons of Will and Yoga, or the 'ancestors' of all the subsequent and present Arhats, or Mahatmas, in a truly immaculate way

Mahayme, obs. form of MAIM.

‖ **Mahdi** (mā·dɪ). Also 9 **mohdi, mahadi, -dee, mehdi, mehdee.** [Arab. مهدي *mahdīy*, lit. 'he who is guided aright', passive pple. of هدى *adā* to lead in the right way.] A spiritual and temporal leader expected by the Mohammedans to appear in the latter days. In recent use chiefly applied to certain insurrectionary leaders in the Soudan from about 1880, who are alleged to have claimed to be the predicted 'Mahdi'.

1800 *Asiat Ann. Reg*, *Misc. Tr* 125/1 Mahommed, who was proclaimed Khalif at Medina in the year of the Hejira 45, and who assumed the title of Mohdi or Mahadi. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* I XIV. 246 Some years ago a celebrated impostor, who called himself Mahadee, made his appearance among the Soosoos and Mandingos. 1868 P BROWN *Dervishes* II. 74 It is from among the descendants of 'Alee that the more devout Moslems expect the Mehdee. 1885 *Times* 20 Mar. 5/5 The desert Arabs state that a new Mahdi has appeared in Kordofan

Hence **Ma'hdiship**, the dignity or position of a Mahdi; **Ma'hdism, Ma'hdi-ism**, the rebel movements in the Soudan about 1880–1885, and subsequently, under leaders claiming to be the Mahdi; **Ma'hdian, Ma'hdist, Ma'hdi-ist**, an adherent of pretended Mahdi.

1884 *19th Cent.* May 816 The impostor who has .. laid claim to the Mahdiship. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 1 Mahdism is essentially a Shiya doctrine 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 5 June 3/1 Mahdi-ism is in his eyes a real danger. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 19 Feb. 5/2 A demonstration .. was made against Metemneh, in order to draw the Mahdists off. 1885 *Ibid* 21 Mar. 5/1 No hardy Mahdian got nearer than twenty yards. 1891 *Daily News* 18 Dec 6/1 The invasion of Egypt by the Mahdiists in August, 1889. 1897 *Ibid.* 2 Sept. 6/4 Gordon, and Sir Samuel Baker .. were even more responsible for the rise of Soudanese Mahdism than the Mahdi himself.

Mahe, Mahem, obs. ff. MAW *sb.*[1], MAIM.

Mahen, Maheym, obs. ff. MAY *v*, MAIM.

Mahiz, obs. form of MAIZE.

Mahlstick, variant of MAULSTICK.

Mahlstrom, Ger. form of MAELSTROM.

‖ **Mahmu·di.** *Obs.* Also 7 **mammothee, mahudee, mahomedee, mamoodo, mammo(o)da, mam(m)oodee, mahmoudi, -y**, 7–8 **mamooda, mahmoodee, mahmudie, mahmoude.** [Pers. محمودي *mahmūdī*, f. the name of Shah *Mahmūd*.]

A Persian money of account, orig. a silver coin of the approximate value of twelve pence. Also, a gold coin formerly circulating in India.

1612 R. COVERTE *True Rep.* etc. 34 A Mammothee .. being nine pence English. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimis* I. 523 Their moneyes in Persia of Silver, are the Abacee, the Mahomedee [etc.]. 1687 A LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 63 An Abassi and a Mahmoudi, which is asmuch as a Chai, and a Para. *Ibid.* III 18 There is also a Mogole Silver-Coin, called Mahmoudy, which is worth about eleven Sols and a half. 1763 GLADWIN *Ayeen Akbery* I 17 The Mahmoodee and Mozuffery of Guzerat and Malwah. 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 176/1 An abassee is worth two mahmoudes 1878 *Note* in *Hawkins' Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 407 The Mahmudi was a gold coin of Gujrát.

Maho, variant of MAHU *Obs.*

‖ **Mahoe**[1] (mähō·e). *Bot.* Also 7–8 **mahot, maho, 8 moho, 9 mohoe, mohaul.** [Carib *mahou*; the early spelling *mahot* is Fr.]

1. The name of several trees. (Also *mahoe-tree*) a. A sterculiaceous tree or large shrub (*Sterculia caribæa*), a native of the West Indies b. A malvaceous shrub or tree (*Paritium tiliaceum* and *P. elatum*), with a wide range through tropical countries. c. Applied with qualifications to similar plants of various genera. (See quot. 1866.)

1666 J DAVIES *Hist. Carib. Isl.* I. VIII 49 [tr. Rochefort 1658] Of the Tree called Mahot there are two kinds, Mahot-franc, and Mahot d'herbe. 1671 OGILBY *America* 348 The Mahot-Tree, of the Bark of which are made Laces and Points. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* (1729) I III. 37 They make their Lines both for fishing and striking with the Bark of Maho. 1756 P BROWNE *Jamaica* 284 The Mountain Mohoe grows to a considerable size, and is generally reckoned an excellent timber tree 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* (1824) III 162 Having fed upon the flowers of the mahot it [the iguana] goes to repose upon the branches of the trees 1838 *Penny Cycl* XII. 193/1 In the West Indies the whips with which the slaves are lashed are made from the fibres of *H[ibiscus] arboreus* (mohoe or mohaul) 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 711/1 Mahoe, blue or common, *Paritium elatum* —, bombast, *Ochroma Lagopus* —, Congo, *Hibiscus clypeatus* —, grey or mountain, *Paritium elatum* —, seaside, *Thespesia populnea.*

2. The wood or the fibre of some of these trees

1897 *Daily News* 10 Mar 6/3 In rods alone there was an almost endless variety, whether of built cane, blue mahoe, or any other material.

3. *attrib*, as *mahoe bush*; **mahoe-piment**, *Daphnopsis caribæa* (Grisebach *Flora W. Ind.* 1864, p 785)

1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer* 127 Some of the very low land is covered with water producing only rank coarse grass and Mohoe bushes

‖ **Mahoe**[2] (mähō·e). [Maori.] The New Zealand Whitewood-tree, *Melicytus ramiflorus*

1835 W YATE *Acc. N Zealand* (ed 2) 49 Mahoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*). grows to a height of not more than fifty feet. 1866 *Treas Bot* s.v. *Melicytus*, *M. ramiflorus* is the Mahoë of the New Zealanders, which must not be confounded with the Mahoe of the West Indies.

† **Maho·ganite.** *slang Obs.* [f. MAHOGANY + -ITE.] (See quot.)

1825 *Sporting Mag* XVI 9 *note*, A mahoganite is one who rides at a most infernal pace about the introduction of the second bottle .. with his knees under any semicircular mahogany fire table.

Mahoganize (măhǫ·gănəiz), *v U. S.* Also **mahoganyize.** [f. MAHOGANY + -IZE.] *trans.* (See quot.)

1848–59 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Mahoganyize*, to paint wood in imitation of mahogany. 1855 OGILVIE, *Mahoganize.* (American)

Mahogany (măhǫ·găni) Also 7 **mohogeney**, 8 **mohog(g)ony, mahogena, mahogon(e)y.** [Written *mohogeney* in 1671; of unknown origin The Eng. word was adopted into botanical Latin by Linnæus (1762) as *mahagoni*, and is prob. the source of the continental forms: F. *mahagons*, *mohogon* (rare), It. *mogano* (*mogogane, mogogon*, etc.), Pg. *mogno*, G. *mahagoni*, Du. *mahonie*, Sw *mahogny*, Da. *mahogni.*

The statement that the word is Carib is founded on a misreading by Von Martius: see J Platt, Jr in *N & Q* 9th Ser VIII 201 The only known name in the Carib language is *caoba*, which has been adopted in Sp.]

1. The wood of *Swietenia Mahagoni* (N. O. *Cedrelaceæ*), a tree indigenous to the tropical parts of America, esp. Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies. It varies in colour from yellow to a rich red brown, is remarkably hard and fine-grained, and takes a high polish. Also with qualification denoting the special variety or place of origin, as *Baywood, Cuba, Honduras, Jamaica, Spanish mahogany.*

1671 OGILBY *America* 338 Here [in Jamaica] are the most curious and rich sorts of Woods, as Cedar, Mohogeney, Lignum-vitæ, Ebony [etc.]. 1703 *Lond. Gaz* No. 3891/3 On Wednesday , will be exposed to Publick Sale , the Cargo of the Galeon called the Tauro , consisting of Cocoa, .. Brazelletto, Mohogony. 1733 BRAMSTON *Man of Taste* 15 Say thou that do'st thy father's table praise, Was there Mahogena in former days? *a* 1746 T WARTON *Poems* (1748) 109 Odious! upon a walnut-plank to dine! No—the red-vein'd Mohoggony be mine! 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxx, He was a Turk, the colour of mahogany. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* (1859) 487 The variety called Spanish Mahogany, and imported from Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, and other West India islands [etc.]. *Ibid* 996 The Jamaica mahogany is the hardest and most beautiful. 1860 JAFFRESON *Bk. about Drs.* I. 185 He [Gibbons] brought into domestic use the mahogany with which one has so many pleasant associations. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 15 Oak, teak, and mahogany should find a place in the workshop more often than they do, the mahogany being what is often called cedar, to distinguish it from the very hard Spanish wood. The softer and more common kind is from Honduras. 1892 *Mod. Trade Circular*, Mahogany, Mexican, 5*d.* to 6*d.* per foot, superficial. Do, Tobasco, 3½*d.* to 7*d.* per foot, superficial.

b. The tree itself.

1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed 7) s.v. *Cedrus.* The second Sort is the Mahogony, whose Wood is now well known in England. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 462 The bark of Mahogany (*Swietenia Mahagoni*) is also accounted febrifugal.

2. *transf* Applied, chiefly with qualification, to various woods resembling mahogany, and to the trees producing them. In Australia mainly used for various species of *Eucalyptus*, esp. the Jarrah (*E. marginata*), and for *Tristania conferta* (N. O. *Myrtaceæ*): see Morris *Austral Eng* (1898) 278–9

African mahogany, *Khaya Senegalensis*, **Bastard mahogany**, *Matayba* (*Ratonia*) *apetala*; also *Eucalyptus botryoides* and *E. marginata*; **East India mahogany**, *Soymida febrifuga*; **Forest mahogany**, *Eucalyptus resinifera* and *E microcorys*; **Indian mahogany**, *Cedrela Toona*, **Madeira mahogany**, *Persea indica* (see MADEIRA[1] 1); **Mountain mahogany**, *Betula lenta* and *Cercocarpus ledifolius*, **Red mahogany**, *Eucalyptus resinifera*; **Swamp mahogany**, *Eucalyptus robusta* and *E. botryoides*; **White mahogany**, (in Jamaica) *Stenostomum bifurcatum*; (in Australia) *Eucalyptus robusta*; also *E. pilularis* (See *Treas Bot* 1866)

1842 *Penny Cycl* XXIII 404/2 *S[wietenia] Senegalensis* has also been formed into a new genus, Khaya, and is the tree yielding African mahogany. 1846 STOKES *Discov. Australia* II. IV. 132 Mahogany—Jarrail—Eucalyptus—grows on white sandy land 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug 3/1 The main saloon is finished in white mahogany throughout.

3. *colloq* A table, esp. a dining-table.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxvi, I had hoped . to have seen you three gentlemen with your legs under the mahogany in my humble parlour 1846 THACKERAY *Bk Snobs* xxxi, Other families did not welcome us to their mahogany. 1848 — *Van. Fair* xiii, George was going . to bring the supply question on the mahogany. 1850 *Florists' Jrnl.* 149 Nearly forty gathered round Mr. Lidgard's mahogany after the exhibition 1891 MRS. WALFORD *Mischief of Monica* III. 90, I could have put my feet under his mahogany. with the very greatest satisfaction

4. *slang* and *dial.* a. A Cornish beverage compounded of gin and treacle. b. A strong mixture of brandy and water.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1781, 30 Mar., They [the Cornish fishermen] call it Mahogany; and it is made of two parts gin and one part treacle well beaten together. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* II 54 *note*, It is believed that drinking mahogany (a strong description of brandy pauny) is the best preventive against the sun's heat The remedy is in general repute in Bombay. 1823 T BOND *Hist. E. & W. Looe* 82 *note*, At a trial at the Cornish Assizes some years ago, a witness puzzled his lordship and the council, by telling them he was 'eating Fair maids and drinking Mahogany'. 1852 C J MATHEWS *Little Toddlekins* 20 *Capt Littlepop.* I've been obliged to diet myself on stiff brandy and water. *Brownsmith* Mahogany? I have got some, . black as coffee, strong as mustard

5. A kind of moth, *Noctua tetra.*

1819 G SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 370 *Noctua tetra*, the Mahogany.

6. *attrib.* and quasi-*adj* a. Made of mahogany.

1730 W. WARREN *Collectanea* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 225 Mohogany window Seats: A Marble Table for y[e] Side-board on a Mohogany Stand. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* (ed 2) I 179 The world of England has been, for some years past, running mad after mahogany furniture. 1773 GOLDSM *Stoops to Conq* IV, Then there's a mahogany table. 1864 SALA *Quite Alone* I. v. 75 In a recess were three handsome mahogany desks. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* IX, At one side of the room stood a large mahogany bed.

b. Of the colour of polished mahogany, reddish-brown. Also *absol.*

1737 W SALMON *Country Builder's Estim.* (ed. 2) 101 Chocolate-Colour, Mahogony-Colour, Cedar and Walnut-tree-Colour. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* II. lxix, Their natural colour degenerated into a mahogany tint. 1761 *Brit Mag.* II 44/2 To stain Wood of a Mahogony Colour. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls* (1825) 292 Molly Lowe, suffused with mahogany blushes. 1834 *Tait's Mag* I 384/1 His testy temper and mahogany complexion obtained him credit for being an American 1839 tr *Lamartine's Trav. East* 103/1 Their legs and hands were . painted a mahogany colour 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I xxiv, Travelling people usually get more or less mahogany. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 359 We saw he was a big fellow with a mahogany face.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple attrib., as *mahogany-dust, -plank, -trade, -wood*; *mahogany-brown, -red* adjs.; parasynthetic, as *mahogany-coloured, -faced* adjs. Also **mahogany-birch**, *Betula lenta*; **mahogany cutter**, a workman employed in felling and trimming mahogany; **mahogany gum**, *Australian*, the jarrah; **mahogany scrub**, *Australian*, a tract thickly covered with 'mahogany' or jarrah trees; **mahogany tree**, (*a*) the *Swietenia Mahagoni*, or any of the trees to which the name is transferred (see 2); (*b*) *jocularly*, a dining table.

1850 CHALONER & FLEMING *Mahogany Tree* 42, 1st of April, when the *Mahogany Cutters' harvest may be said to commence 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 79 By *mahogany dust and glue a nail hole may be partially hidden. 1739 *Will* in Payne *Eng. Cath.* (1889) 53 My coffin to be of *mahogany plank. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 513 The paste, . is of a dark red, frequently *mahogany-red, felspar 1846 STOKES *Discov. Australia* II. vi. 231 Part of our road lay through a thick

*mahogany scrub. 1850 CHALONER & FLEMING *Mahogany Tree* Pref., The promotion of the interests of the *Mahogany trade. 1747 MORTIMER in *Phil Trans* XLIV. 599 He begins this Set with the *Mahogony-Tree 1847 THACKERAY *Mahogany Tree* i, Little we fear Weather without, Sheltered about The Mahogany Tree. 1875 T. LASLETT *Timber & Timber Trees* 189 The Jarrah or Mahogany tree is also found in Western Australia 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3891/3 On Wednesday ., will be exposed to Publick Sale Goods .. consisting of . Nicaragua and *Mohogony Wood, &c

Mahoganyize: see MAHOGANIZE.

† **Mahoitre.** *Obs.* [ad. OF. *mahustre, -hoitre, -heutre*] A padding placed in the upper part of the sleeve of a garment for the purpose of increasing the apparent breadth of the shoulders.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 201 The shoulders were padded out with large waddings called mahoitres. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* (ed 2) Gloss, *Mahoitre*, the wadded and upraised shoulders in fashion during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

† **Mahomery.** *Obs.* In 4 mameri, 5 mahom(m)erye. [a. OF. *mahomerie*, f. *Mahom* MAHOUND] A mosque.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1350 Aboute þe time of middai Out of a mameri a sai Sarasins come giet foisoun, þat hadde anoured here Mahoun. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* civ 157 Our barons had aduysed to make a grete fortresse in a mahommerye that the turkes had. *Ibid.* cvi 162 Oute of theyr graues in the mahomerye

Mahomet (mǎhǫ·mĕt; in verse occas mē¹ homet). Forms: 4 **Macamethe**, 4–5 **Machamete**, **Mac-**, **Makomete**, **Makamete**, 4–6 **Machomete**, 5–6 **Machomet**, 6 **Machamyte**, **Macomit(e**, **-yt(e**, **Mahomet(t)e**, **-ite**, 6–7 **Mahumet**, 6– **Mahomet** See also MAHOUND, MAUMET. [Cf. F *Mahomet*, med.L. *Machometus*, *Mahumetus*, *Mahometus*.]

1. The popular rendering of the Arabic name *Muḥammad*, borne by the founder of the religion of Islam (*died* 632). In literary use now largely superseded by the more correct form MOHAMMED.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 301 þe secte of macamethe. c 1380 — *Sel Wks* III. 364 Alȝif þe fende medle good wiþ þe yvel; for þus dide Machamete in his lawe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T* 235 The hooly lawes of oure Alkaron, Yeuen by goddes message Makomete [*v r* Makamete]. *Ibid.* 238 Makometes lawe [*v r* Macometis] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 33 þe fifte leuynge [L. *ritus*] of Sarazynes bygan vndir Makomete [1432–50 Machomete] c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xii. 131 Alkaron the whiche Book Machamete toke hem. *Ibid.* 135 Machomet. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl* xxxvii (1870) 214, I am a Turk, and Machamytes law do kepe. [Also: Macomyt(e, -it(e.] 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* III. 151 Mahumets law affirmeth all kinde of diuinations to be vaine. 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Of Boldness* (Arb.) 519 If the Hill will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet wil go to the hil. 1678 BUTLER *Hud* III ii 605 To hang, like Mah'met in the air, Or St. Ignatius, at his prayer. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 221 The moon of Mahomet Arose, and it shall set. 1882 SIR W. HUNTER in *Encycl Brit.* XII. 792/1 Muhammad commonly known as Mahomet.

† **2.** A quasi-deity. *Obs rare*⁻¹.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb) 25 Whom they honoure & reuerence as a great God & mighti Mahumet.

† **3.** An idol. *Obs* (Cf MAUMET)

[c 1205 etc.: see MAUMET] ? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* x 285 For Mahometis, both one and all, that men of Egipt Gods can call, at your coming downe shall fall. c 1530 LD BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 147 At the laste . Arthur founde two ymages of coper and whan Arthur sawe them, he toke his swerde in his hande, & layde on with all his myght on these mahomettes. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 88 Afterwarde thys doung hel of Idolatry . set vp agayne her Idoles and mahomets. *Ibid.* 93* Brought into our Churche Idolles and Mahomettes.

† **4** = MAHOMETAN, MOHAMMEDAN. *Obs.* (Cf. MAHOMITE)

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w Dunbar* 526 Sarazene, symonyte,.. Mahomete, manesuorne. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 105 The machometis and the turkis, the iowis and oder infidelis. 1601 W PARRY *Trav Sir A. Sherley* 10 They are damned Infidels and Zodomiticall Mahomets 1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt.* II. 197 From all parts of the neighbouring kingdom had drawn mahomets, coptics, and idolaters.

5. A kind of pigeon ? *Obs.*

[So called in allusion to the story that Mohammed had a pigeon which used to peck corn out of his ear, in order to make his followers believe that he received communication from the Holy Ghost in the form of a dove]

[1678: see MAUMET] 1735 J MOORE *Columbarium* 51 *Columba Numidica Alba* The Mahomet. This Pigeon is no more in Reality than a white Barb 1765 *Treat. Dom Pigeons* 141 It is the opinion of many fanciers, that the Bird called a mahomet is nearly of a cream colour

Mahometan (mǎhǫ·metǎn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **Machometan**, **Machumetan**, 7–8 **Mahumetan(e**, 6– **Mahometan**. [ad med.L. *Machometān-us*, *Mahometānus*, f. *Machumetus*, *Mahometus*: see prec. Cf. F. *mahométain*]

A. *adj.* **1.** = MOHAMMEDAN *a.*

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I 10 The Mahumetan priestes alwaies forbad the Arabians to passe over Nilus with their armies. *Ibid.* III. 165 No Mahumetan king or prince may weare a crowne 1714 *Spect.* No. 631 P 7 The Jewish Law, (and the Mahometan, which in some things copies after it) is filled with Bathings .. and other Rites. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 161 Putting to death . all the priests and other Christians who refused to embrace the Mahometan religion 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1872) 25 The anticipated rewards and punishments must be of a Mahometan character

† **2.** = TURKISH. *Obs.*

1600 R. CARR (*title*) The Mahumetane or Turkish Historie, in three Bookes.

B. *sb.* A MOHAMMEDAN.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 260/1 The Machometanys beyng a sensual sect, dyd in fewe yeres draw the great part of the world vnto it. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 160 In old Fez neither gold nor siluer is coined, nor any Mahumetans are suffered to be goldsmiths. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v. *Mahometanism*, The Mahometans account all such as own anything of number in the divinity, to be infidels or idolaters. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind.* I 147 It is these three descriptions of persons, together with others who have risen under the Mahometans [etc].

Hence † **Mahometa·nical** *a.* = MOHAMMEDAN *a.*; **Maho·metanize** *v. trans.*, to convert to Mohammedanism.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IV. 147 The Alcoran, .. whereupon dependeth the whole Mahometanicall Law. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav Spain* xliv. 419, I am inclined to suspect that our old structures have been new-named, and Mahometanised without sufficient proof of their Arabic origin

Mahometanism (mǎhǫ metǎniz'm). Also 7 **Mahumetanism.** [f. MAHOMETAN + -ISM. Cf. F. *mahométanisme*] = MOHAMMEDANISM.

1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig* x 83 In Africk, all the regions in a manner, that Christian religion had gained from idolatry, Mahumetanism hath regained from Christianity. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IV 144 They were initiated in Mahometanisme 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) I. 103 Even Mahometanism was preferable to Calvinism 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1853) 216 Mahometanism among the Arabs.

† **Maho metant.** *rare*⁻¹. Corrupt form of MAHOMETAN, after sbs. in -ANT. = MOHAMMEDAN. So † **Maho·metantism** (also *Mahu-*) = MOHAMMEDANISM.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* I. ii (1636) 46 The Mahometants have but three Temples or Meskites 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Mahumetism*, or *Mahumetantism*, the Religion and profession of Mahumet and the great Turk

† **Mahometic,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **Mahumetic.** [a med L *mahometic-us*, f. *Mahomet-us* Cf. OF *mahométique*] Mohammedan

1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* 165 Doctours of the lawe Mahometicke 1648–99 J BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVII xii. (Grosart) II. 96 The Land of Milk and Honey lay .. overflown With Mahumetick Poison.

† **Mahome·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. med L. *mahometic-us* (see prec) + -AL] = prec.

1561 DAUS tr *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 126 The Papisticall and Mahometicall conception, wickednes and tyranny 1601 R JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 227 The slaughter of the Moores by the Christians spoken of in their Mahometicall legend 1647 FARINGDON *Serm* IV. 72 A Mahometical Paradise of all sensual delights. 1713 *Gentl. Instr* III. viii (ed. 5) 435 Those Obscenities that make up here the Mahometical Elysium of Libertines.

† **Mahometi·cian.** *Obs.* [f. MAHOMET · see -ICIAN Cf. OF. *mahommeticien.*] A MOHAMMEDAN

1588 J HARVEY *Disc Probl* 49 There continue euen to this day certaine furious creatures, or mad rauing wizardes amongst the Mahometicians

† **Mahometish,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹ [f MAHOMET + -ISH] = MOHAMMEDAN *a.*

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C* II. 42 a, To the ende the Mahometishe and Jeweshe religion, myght not any way derogate from the Catholique Religion

† **Maho·metism.** *Obs* Also 6–7 **Mahumetism(e**, **Mahumatism.** [f. MAHOMET + -ISM.] = MOHAMMEDANISM.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem* (1612) 158 Their detestable Mahumetisme and Turkish religion 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 301 This is right Mahumetisme, and tendeth to the ouerthrow of the Gospel and church Catholike. 1615 G SANDYS *Trav.* 59 Mahometisme had not yet vtterly extinguished all good literature. 1715 J CHAPPELOW *Rt. way Rich* (1717) 164 Far more frightful . than popery, slavery, mahometism, or the devil himself. 1793 TRAPP tr. *Rochon's Voy. Madagascar* 48 It is surprising that Mahometism should not have made more progress in this island

† **Maho·metist.** *Obs* [f. MAHOMET + -IST.] Also 6 **Machumetiste**, **-hometiste**, 6–7 **Mahumetist**, 7 **Mohammetist**, **Mahumatist.** [f. MAHOMET + -IST.] A MOHAMMEDAN.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb) 27 Amonge certayne Mahumetistes are found a few Christian men. 1555 — *Decades* 226 If they had byn Moores (that is Machumetistes). 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* V viii (1636) 549 Now as touching their religion they be Mahometists 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt Parall* Introd. 21 The Portugallians make villaines of the Mahometistes. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxix (1632) 398 The Assassines .. are esteemed among the Mahometists of a soveraigne devotion and puritie of manners. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 205 They educate them very delicately, and afterwards sell them to the Persians and other Mahumatists. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* III. 37 Christians, Mahometists.

† **Maho·metize,** *v. Obs.* Forms: see MAHOMET; also **Mahemat-**, **Mehemetize.** [f. MAHOMET + -IZE.] **a.** *trans.* To convert to Mohammedanism **b.** *intr.* To act like a Mohammedan.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 8 The most part are Christians renied, or Mahumetised. *Ibid.* II. xxi. 58 In Constantinople as also in all the other cities Mahematised in Græcia. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 22 Though born a Christian, yet he did Mahomitise [*ed.* 1712 Mahometize] in this that he also did indulge plurality of wives.

Hence † **Maho·metized** *ppl. a.*

1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxi. 59 The Turks, Moors, and generally al the Mehemetised frequent thither most often.

Mahometry (mǎhǫ·mĕtri). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* See also MAUMETRY. [f. MAHOMET + -RY.] = MOHAMMEDANISM. In the 16th c. sometimes misused for 'false religion', 'idolatry'.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxxvii. 274 Theyr mahometry and fowle lawe of machomet. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More's Dial.* Wks. (1573) 256/1 The sacrifices which God gaue Adams sonnes were no dumme popetrie or superstitious Mahometrie. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 121 b, The sixt conflict or fight is of Mahometrie by the Saracenes, Turkes, and Tartarians. 1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 752 It is wholesome diuinitie, to iustifie all superstition, Mahometrie and Idolatrie in the world .to be excusable 1804 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 502 Fatalism is the corner stone of Mahometry 1890 E JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 339 Their mission was to .denounce destruction against Mahometry and Jewry.

† **Mahomite.** *Obs.* [f. MAHOM(ET + -ITE] A Mohammedan. (Cf MAHOMET 4.)

1559 W CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 197 Christians, Turkes, Mahomites, Caffianans, Idolaters 1564 tr. *Jewel's Apol. Ch. Eng* H ij, The Mahomytes at this day . chuse rather to be caled Saracenes, as though they came of Sara, the free woman, and Abraham's wyfe a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mirac Peace* Sonn xxxviii, The Mahomite.. His mooned Standards hath already pight

‖ **Mahone.** *Obs.* Also 6 **mahume**, 7 **mahoon**, 9 **maon**, **mahonna** [Occurs as F. *mahonne*, Sp. *mahona*, It. *maona*, Turk. ماونه *māwuna.*] A flat-bottomed sailing vessel formerly used by the Turks.

1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* I xxi 27 The gallies, foists and galliots , besides the great gallion and 2. Mahumez [Fr. *Mahomes*]. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 197 Meeting with a great Fleet of Turkish Gallies and Mahoons in the Egean Sea. 1658 EARL MONM tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 204 Vluzzali, and Piali Bashaw, put to sea .with 150 Gallies, 30 Fliboats, and ten Mahones. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), *Mahoon*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, *Mahone*, *Mahonna*, or *Maon*.

Hence † **Maho nnet** [see -ET]

a 1599 *Hakluyt's Voy* II 78 The number of the ships were these · 30 galliasses, 103 gallies, as well bastards as subtill mahonnets.

‖ **Mahonia** (mǎhōᵘ niǎ). *Bot.* [mod.L., f the name of Bernard McMahon, an American botanist + -IA.] A genus of *Berberidaceæ*, having evergreen pinnate leaves; a plant of this genus

1829 LOUDON *Encycl Plants* 1055 The Berberises.. especially the species with pinnated leaves, which are sometimes called Mahonias. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr 731/1 Mahonias from Japan.

Mahoot, Mahot(e: see MAHOE, MAHOUT.

Mahound (mǎhū·nd, mǎhau·nd). Forms: α. 3 **Mahum**, **Mahun**, 4, 6 **Mahoune**, 4–6, 8 **Mahoun**, 5 **Mahon(e**, **Mawhown**, **Machoun**, 5, 7 **Mahown(e**, 6–7 **Macon**; β 4 **Mahount**, 6 **Mahownd(e**, **Machound**, 7 **Mauhound**, 6– **Mahound.** [Early ME. *Mahun*, *Mahum*, a. OF. *Mahun*, *Mahum*, *Mahom*, shortened form of *Mahomet*. Cf. MAHOMET, MAUMET.]

1. The 'false prophet' Mohammed; in the Middle Ages often vaguely imagined to be worshipped as a god (Cf MAHOMET 1) Now only *arch*

c 1290 *S Eng Leg.* 187/101 þes þef us wole ouer-come, Mahun, ȝware is þi miȝte? a 1300 *Cursor M* 7458 Moght i euer wit me wit him ming . I suld him sla, bi sir mahun' [*Gött* saint mahoune]. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 4939 þe ymage of Mahoun y-mad of golde Wiþ þe axe smot he oppon þe molde a 1400 *Octouian* 1092 The Sarsyns cryde all yn fere To hare God Mahone To help her geaunt in that fyght. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 408 Now by mahowne, oure heuen kyng c 1540 J REDFORD *Mor Play Wit & Sci.* (Shaks Soc) 11 By Mahowndes bones, by Mahowndes nose 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl Fur.* XVI liv 125 By Macon and Lanfusa he doth sweare 1596 SPENSER *F Q* VI vii 47 The Carle did fret And fume. And oftentimes by Turmagant and Mahound swore. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII. x 215 Praised (quoth he) be Macon, whom we serue 1605 *Tryall Chev* v. ii in Bullen *O Pl* (1884) III. 344 And Mahound and Termagant come against us, weele fight with them. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV 239 The Presence seems, with things so richly odd, The mosque of Mahound, or some queer Pagod. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* iii, Down with Mahound, Termagaunt, and all their adherents. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iv, The very approach of a follower of Mahound, however, was an abomination to the good nun.

† **2.** *gen.* A false god; an idol. (Cf. MAUMET) *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 230 Ah heo nom þene mahum [c 1275 mahun], þe heo tolden for godd. *Ibid.* 8079 þer stoden in þere temple ten þusend monnen. bi foren heore mahun. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4312 The false goddes in fere fell to þe ground; Bothe Mawhownus & maumettes myrtild in peces. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr* 17224 [Avarice *loq*] Ley doun thy skryppe and thy bordoun, And do homage to my Mahown! c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1554 A grete dragon Wham alle that landes folk held god and thare mahon.

† **3.** A monster; a hideous creature. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 7758 There met hym þis Mawhown, þat was so mysshap, Euyn forne in his face, as he fle wold 1598 FLORIO, *Maman*, a machound, a bugbeare, a raw-head and bloodie bone

† **4.** *Sc.* Used as a name for the devil. Also *transf.* as a term of execration applied to a man. *Obs.* (? exc *dial.*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 82 And wisshed .That disshes and dobleres bifor this ilke doctour, Were molten led in his maw and Mahoun amyddes 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 6 Me thocht, amangis the feyndis fell, Mahoun gart cry ane dance Off schrewis. *Ibid* xxvii 3 Nixt that a turnament wes tryid, That lang befoir in hell wes cryid, In presens of Mahoun. 1578 N. BAXTER *Calvin on Jonah* Ep. Ded. 3 In

the pestilent pollicies of that Mahound Matchiavile. 1794 BURNS *The De'il's awa* 3 The De'il cam fiddling thro' the town, And danc'd awa wi' the Exciseman; And ilka wife cry'd, 'Auld Mahoun, We wish you luck o' your prize, man'.

†**5.** *attrib* or *adj*. Mohammedan, heathen.

1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* IV iii, My pagan cozen, My mighty Mahound kinsman, what quirk now? *Ibid.* v. v, Who's this? my Mauhound cousin?

‖**Mahout** (măhau·t). *Indian.* Also 9 **mahote, mahoot, mohaut, mahouhut, mohout.** [Hindī *mahāut*, *mahāwat*.] An elephant-driver.

1662 J DAVIES tr *Mandelslo's Trav.* 81 The *Serrieuvan* hath the oversight of the Camels, and the *Mahout*, that of the Elephants. 1799 CORSE in *Phil Trans.* LXXXIX. 36 *note*, I sent for the driver [*note*, Or *Mahote*, as he is generally called] to ask some questions concerning this elephant 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV 174 The scuffle between the elephant and the Mahout. 1826 HOCKLEY *Pandurang Hari* I. 6 A *Mahouhut*, or elephant driver. 1859 LANG *Wand India* 90 The mahoot, or elephant-driver, was attired in the most gorgeous manner 1891 R. KIPLING *Life's Handicap* 307 The very best of the elephants belonged to the very worst of the drivers or mahouts.

Mahova, mahower, var. forms of MAHWA

‖**Mahratta** (măræ·tă). Also 8 **Moratta, Maharattor, Morattoe, Mar(h)atta, Merhattah,** 8–9 **Mharatta,** 9 **Maratha** [Hindī *Marhatta*]

1. One of a warlike Hindu race occupying the central and south-western parts of India.

1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 36 He was suddenly alarmed with an invasion of eighty thousand Mharattas. 1765 HOLWELL *Hist. Events Bengal* I (1766) 105 These united princes and people are those which are known by the general name of Maharattors 1778 R ORME *Hist Milit. Trans* II I. 32 An army of 80,000 Morattoes. 1844 H H WILSON *Brit India* I 3 In the outset of the contest, native opinion had inclined to the Mahrattas

2 The language of the Mahrattas. = MAHRATTI.

1837 COLEBROOKE *Misc. Ess* II 29 The Maháráshtra, or Mahrátta, is the language of a nation which has in the present century greatly enlarged its ancient limits

3. *attrib.* or *adj* Pertaining to the Mahrattas.

Mahratta Ditch (or *Entrenchment*) a ditch made in 1742 to protect Calcutta from invasion by Mahrattas, a similar ditch made at Madras in 1780

1758 *Ann. Reg.* 285 There was a man who carried a large Moratta battle-ax on his shoulder. 1778 R. ORME *Hist Milit. Trans* II I. 45 The Morattoe ditch. 1782 *Indian Gaz* 10 Aug. (Y.), To the Proprietors and Occupiers of Houses within the Mahratta Entrenchment 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) X 563/2 Rajah Sahou, who considerably extended the Marhatta dominions 1823 SIR J MALCOLM *Mem Central India* II. 115 The Mahratta Brahmins 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley H* 155 Where in wild Mahratta battle fell my father evil-starr'd 1858 J M MITCHELL *Mem. R. Nesbit* III 65 The Maratha chiefs soon claimed to be the lords paramount of India. 1874 LAL BEHARI DAY *Govinda Samanta* I IV. 25 The Calcutta cockney, who glories in the Mahratta Ditch.

‖**Mahratti** (măræ·ti). Also 7 **moratty,** 9 **marathi, -ee, murathee.** [Hindī *Marhattī*, f *Marhatta*: see prec.] The language of the Mahrattas. Also *attrib.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P* 174 They tell their Tale in Moratty 1827 R NESBIT in *Mem* III. (1858) 82, I attended the Marathi worship I performed worship with the servants in Marathi 1831 J T MOLESWORTH (*title*) A Dictionary Murathee and English 1868 BELLAIRS & LAKSHMAN (*title*) A Grammar of the Marathi Language 1878 G SMITH *Life J Wilson* II (1879) 34 The New Testament in the Vernacular Marathee.

‖**Mahseer** (mā·siəɪ) Also **mahase(e)r, mahsir, marseir,** *Dicts.* **mah(a)sur, maseer.** [Hindī *mahāsir*, believed to represent Skr *mahāçiras* 'big-head'. Another Hindī name is *mahāsaula*, of obscure origin.] A large Indian freshwater cyprinoid fish, *Barbus tor*, resembling the barbel

1854 HOOKER *Himalayan Jrnls* I xvii. 398 A fine 'Mahaser' (a very large carp). 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Mahaseer* 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 3 In the broad tributaries to the Ganges and the Jumna, may be caught [with a fly] the mâhseer, the leviathan salmon 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 594 The 'Mahaseer' of the mountain streams of India. 1894 POLLOK *Incid For Sport* 355 Mahseer Fishing. *Ibid.* 366, I got 277 pounds of mahseer.

†**Ma·hu.** *Obs.* Also 7 **Maho.** [Perh. suggested by MAHOUND] Used as the name of a devil.

1603 HARSNET *Popish Impost* x 50 Maho was generall Dictator of hell · and yet for good manners sake, hee was contented of his good nature to make shew, that himselfe was vnder the check of Modu 1605 SHAKS *Lear* III IV 149 The Prince of Darknesse is a Gentleman. Modo he's call'd and Mahu *Ibid* IV i. 63 (1608 Qo.) Hobbididence Prince of dumbnes, Mahu of stealing, Modo of murder

Mahume, variant of MAHONE *Obs.*

Mahumetan(e, variant of MAHOMETAN.

‖**Mahwa** (mā wa). Also 7 **mahova, mahoua, máwee,** 8-9 **mahwah,** 9 **mowah, mahva, mhowa, mahúa, muohwa, mahower** [Hindī *mahwa*, also *mahūa*, repr. Skr. *madhūka*, f. *madhu* sweet.]

1. An East Indian timber tree, *Bassia latifolia* (N. O. *Sapotaceæ*); also *Bassia butyracea*; both species are cultivated for their flowers and seeds. Also *mahwa-tree.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav* III. 73 Manguiers, Mahova, Quieson, Caboul, and other sorts of Trees. *Ibid.* 94 They are Trees which they call Mahoua. 1785 C. HAMILTON in *Asiat. Researches* (1799) I. 300 There is a very curious and useful tree called by the Natives of Bahar ..the Máhwah or Máwee .. the Sanscrit name is Madhúca or Madhudruma. *Ibid.*, A description of the Mahwah tree. 1803 J. T. BLUNT *ibid.* VII. 58 We encamped at a tank and grove of Mowah trees. 1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem* II. 451 The mowah (*bassia butyracea*) attains the size of an English oak. 1854 SIMMONDS *Commerc. Prod. Vegel. Kingd* 538 Mahower (*Bassia latifolia*) is common in most parts of the Bengal Presidency. The oil a good deal resembles that last described. 1879 E ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* VI. (1881) 140 Beneath broad-leaved mahúa trees.

2. An ardent spirit distilled from the flowers of the Mahwa tree.

1810 V. M. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade Mecum* II. 153 Shops where Mowah, Pariah Arrack, &c., are served out

3. *attrib.*, as *mahwa-arrack, -butter, -flower, -oil.*

1813 J FORBES *Orient. Mem* II. 451 This by way of distinction is called mowah-arrack. 1854 SIMMONDS *Commerc Prod. Veget Kingd.* 511 Illiepie oil and Muohwa oil. 1873 DRURY *Usef. Plants India* 70 In 1848 a quantity of Mahwah oil was forwarded to the Secretary of the E I and China Association. 1876 *Cornh Mag.* Sept. 321 A great cup of liquor distilled from the Mhowa flower. 1889 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Mahwah butter*, a greenish or yellowish concrete oil obtained from the seeds of *Bassia latifolia.*

‖**Maia** (mī·ă, mai ă). *Zool.* [L *maia*, Gr. *μαῖα*.] A spider-crab.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Maia*,. a kind of Sea Crab-fish. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 81 The spider-crab, or maia; of little value as food, though occasionally eaten.

Maian (mī·ăn). *Zool.* [f prec. + -AN.] A crustacean of the family *Maiidæ*. (Cf. MAIOID.)

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 296 *Maiidæ* or *Maians*, the second tribe of the family of *Oxyrhynchi*, according to the system of M. Milne Edwards.

Maich, Sc. form of MAUGH.

Maid (mēid), *sb.*[1] Forms: 2 **meide,** 2–3 **mede,** 3 **mæide,** 3–6 **meyde, mayde,** 3–7 **maide,** 5–7 **mayd,** (6 **mayed,** 7 **made),** 6– **maid.** [Shortened from MAIDEN: not identical with OE. *mægeð* = G. *magd.*]

1. A girl; a young (unmarried) woman. = MAIDEN 1. Now only (exc. *dial*) *arch.* or *playful*

c 1205 LAY 256 Þa þis child was feir muche þa luuede he a maide. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 297 Þis mayde ispoused was of so heye blode *c* 1330 *Sir Tristr* 2702 Þe maide answerd in lede, 'Þer of haue þow no care'. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reas & Sens.* 151 Faire and fresh of hewe, As a mayde in hir beaute 1546–7 *Test Ebor* (Surtees Soc.) VI. 252 Desiringe her to be good ladie to my litle meyde, her god doughter. 1571 ABP. GRINDAL *Articles* § 54 Legacies giuen to other godly vses as to poore Maydes marriages. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* VI. XII. 20 She found That this young Mayd. Is her owne daughter 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xxii, In vain the Tyrian Maids their wounded Thamuz mourn. 1782 COWPER '*Sweet stream*', Sweet stream Apt emblem of a virtuous maid! 1800 COLERIDGE *Christabel* II. 238 Sweet maid, Thy sire and I will crush the snake! 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 142 There are no maids like English maids, So beautiful as they be. 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc (1888) 64 'By all I am misunderstood!' if the Matron shall say, or the Maid

b. *poet.* in personifications. (Freq. in the 18th c)

1742 GRAY *Adversity* 27 Melancholy, silent maid, With leaden eye. 1747 COLLINS *Ode Passions* 1 When Music, heavenly maid, was young.

2. A virgin; *spec.* of the Virgin Mary († *maid Mary*); = MAIDEN 2 *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1175 *Cott Hom* 227 To ane mede þe was Maria ʒehaten. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 77 Þet halie meide [*sc.* Maria] *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 597 in *O. E Misc.* 54 Vre louerd ihesu crist þe wes ibore of þe meyde. *c* 1290 *S. Eng Leg.* 79/57 I-bore of mayde marie. *c* 1380 *Sir Beues* 2197 Þat i ne tok neuer wif, Boute ʒhe were maide clene *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1470 Thou art mayde and kepere of vs alle. And whil I lyue a mayde I wol thee serue *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Moder of God* 11 Humble lady mayde modir and wyf. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 48/17 Who serueth our lord, And the mayde marye. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxx 4 Thow. Gabriell send with the salutatioun On-to the mayd of maist humilite. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 47 Wks. 1843 I 210 Wotte ye what ye sayed Of Mary, mother and mayed? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV. 479 Cydippe with Licorias, one a Maid, And one that once had call'd Lucina's Aid 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *2nd Pt Philip van Artevelde* V. I. (*song*), Quoth tongue of neither maid nor wife To heart of neither wife nor maid

b. *Hist.* As a title of Joan of Arc, *The Maid* (*of God, of Orleans*), a rendering of F. *la Pucelle*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* (1809) 157 This wytch or manly woman, (called the maide of God) the Frenchemen greatly glorified. 1691 J HEATH *Eng Chron.* 164 Joan, called by the French, the Maid of God. 1762 HUME *Hist Eng to Hen. VII*, II 335 *marg*, The maid of Orleans 1849 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (1855) IV. I. 17/2 The maid of Orleans led the assailants. 1875 J. GAIRDNER *Lancaster & York* VII. (ed. 2) 130 Rumours of the. miracles of the Maid were repeated even in the English camp.

†**c.** *transf* A man that has always abstained from sexual intercourse. (Cf. Gr. *παρθένος* and patristic L *virgo.*) *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 230 Saint Ion þe ewangelist þet wes mayde wes amang þe apostles þe meste belouede of oure lhorde 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 365 A preost þat is clene mayde. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 5 Abel,. a mayde, a martire, killid of his brothir of pure envy. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II cxv [cxi.] 331 He was swete, courtesse, meke, and a mayde of body. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v i. 270 You are betroth'd both to a maid and man 1606 B JONSON *Hymenæi* 94 View two noble Maids Of either sexe, to Union sacrificed. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 542 Joseph was. a maid, never knowing woman, as never being married before. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 60 2/2 He Dy'd a *Maid.*

3. An unmarried woman, spinster. †*To stand on the maid*: (of a woman) to remain single. (Now *rare* exc. in OLD MAID.)

1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* E, To die maides! O horrible! 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VI. 52 Because thou shalt no more stand on the Maid [ἐπεὶ οὔτοι ἔτι δὴν παρθένος ἔσσεαι]. 1648 *Par Reg. St. John Maddermarket, Norwich* (MS.), A maid almost a hundred yeare old, buried 14 Nov. Anno dni 1648. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigis. & Guisc* 16 For this, when ripe for marriage, he delayed Her nuptial bands, and kept her long a maid. 1747 *General Advertiser* 4 July, The Match [at Cricket]. between the Maids of Charlton and the Maids of Singleton will be play'd in the Artillery-Ground 1814 SCOTT *Wav* v, Miss Lucy St. Aubin lived and died a maid for his sake.

4. A female servant or attendant; a MAID-SERVANT; often with defining word prefixed as *bar-, chamber-, farm, house-, nurse-, servant-maid*, etc., q v.; *lady's maid* (see LADY 17).

1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 128 Sche goth to chambre and hath compleigned Unto a Maide which she triste 1513 MORE *Rich III* (1883) 59 That it was not princely to mary hys owne subiect, onely as it were a rich man that would mary his mayde 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* IX (S T S) 9 Thy nychtbouris wyfe. Thow couet not to the,.. his oxe, his maide nor page 1658 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan, He [a child] would select the most pathetic psalms,. to reade to his mayde during his sicknesse. 1698 WANLEY in *Lett Lit. Men* (Camden) 258 The maid told me that Dr Smith had been there since I went 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxv, You must dismiss your maid, lady 1835 *Gentl Mag* Nov. 491 We kept no maid—and I had much to do 1860 Q VICTORIA *Life Highl* (1868) 138 The two maids had driven over by another road in the waggonette 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I 39 My maid must run up something for you to wear by to-morrow.

b. *Maid-of-all-work*, a female servant who does all kinds of house-work.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV VII. ¶8 An old abigail, whom I had formerly known as maid-of all-work to an actress. 1848 THACKERAY *Trav Lond.* Wks 1886 XXIV 350 The red-haired maid-of-all work coming out with yesterday's paper 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr 534/2 First she is a maid of-all-work in the family of a poor clergyman.

transf. 1858 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) I XII 158 Non-official maid-of-all-work in Natural Science to the Government

5. In certain American universities used as a degree-title in correspondence to *Bachelor.*

1885 *Pall Mall G* 5 Mar. 3/2 The Americans. talk of Miss Bluestocking as 'Maid of Philosophy', 'Maid of Science', 'Maid of Arts'. 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* III. VI. CII. 445 *note*, Mr D C Gilman mentions the following among the degree titles awarded in some institutions to women. Laureate of Science, Proficient in Music, Maid of Philosophy

6. Applied *dial.* to various inanimate objects (see also E. D. D.). **a.** = MAIDEN *sb.* 5. **b.** = MAIDEN *sb.* 6. **c.** A clothes-horse; = MAIDEN *sb.* 7 b. **d.** A washerwoman's dolly; = MAIDEN 7 c.

a. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant Crew*, *Kissing the Maid*, an Engine in Scotland, and at Halifax in England.

b 1786 *Har'st Rig* cxlii (1794) 43 Lang was the Har'st and little corn! And, sad mischance! the Maid was shorn After sunset.

c. 1795 *Lond. Chron.* 23 July 78 As if a horse, or maid for clothes, had been thrown with violence to the ground.

d 1882 *W Worc Gloss* 36

7. A name given to the Skate and Thornback (*Raia batis* and *R clavata*) when young. Also to the Twait Shad, *Alosa finta* (in Fr. similarly called *pucelle*) Cf. MAIDEN *sb.* 8.

1579 J JONES *Preserv Bodie & Soule* I XIV 26 Of fishes, Whiting, Smelt, Maids, Loch, Sammon. 1598 *Epulario* F iij, Take out the guts of maids or Thornebackes by the gils with a forke or string 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv* 157 Maides are as little and tender Skates 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 292 The golden-belly'd Carp, the broad-finn'd Maid 1769 PENNANT *Brit Zool* III 70 Their [the thornbacks'] young which (as well as those of the skate) before they are old enough to breed, are called maids 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* I 65 Piles of huge maids, dropping slime from the counter, are eagerly examined and bartered for 1862 COUCH *Brit Fishes* IV. 122 Twait Shad Maid.

8. *Comb*: **a** appositive, as *maid-attendant, -mother, -nurse, -slave, -widow*, †*-woman*; **b** attributive, as *maid-face*; **c.** originative, as *maid-birth, -born* adjs; **d.** parasynthetic, as *maid-faced* adj, **e.** similative, as *maid-like, -pale* adjs, also **maid fish** = sense 7; †**maids' ale,** the festival of the maidens' guild; †**maid's hair,** *Galium verum*; **maid's sickness** = GREEN-SICKNESS

1896 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 10/7 *Maid-Attendant to an elderly or invalid lady. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 91 The pearl conceived of dew and lightning, type Of that pure *maid-birth yet to bless the world. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 24 Mild creatures, in whose warm crib now lies That holy *maid born Wight *c* 1407 LYDG *Reas & Sens.* 3629 Euerych hath a *mayde face Of syghte lusty to enbrace 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug Citie of God* 686 Sphinx *maid fac'd, fetherd-foule, foure-footed beast 1810 *Splendid Follies* I 130 Distorting her countenance to the semblance of a *maid-fish. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II IV II *Magnif* 1417 A Mars-like Courage in a *Maid-like blush 1839 BAILEY *Festus* III. (1852) 28 Seven fair maidlike moons attending him Perfect his sky 1830 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* xxiv, The *maid mother. Sat smiling, babe in arm. 1895 *Daily News* 15 May 10/6 Mrs H. wishes to recommend her maid .. as *Maid-Nurse 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. III. 98 Ten thousand bloody crownes of Mothers Sonnes Shall Change the complexion of her *Maid-pale Peace To Scarlet Indignation. 1547 *Croscombe Ch.-wardens' Accts.* (Som. Rec Soc.), [Received from] The *maydes ayll xxijs vjd. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II cccclviii. 968 In English our Ladies Bedstraw, Cheese renning, *Maides Haire, and petie Mugwet 1657 COLES *Adam in Eden* cccxliii, It is called .. in English Ladies Bedstraw, and sometimes Maids haire, from the finenesse

of the Leaves. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* III. ii, May bee, 'tis but the *Maides sicknesse, an ouer-flux of youth. 1603 *North's Plutarch, Camillus* (1612) 150 Faire *maide slaues dressed vp like gentlewomen. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. II. § 92 He stayed so long, that his Church presumed him dead, and herself a *Maid Widow, which lawfully might receive another Husband *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 2203 And boute þe finde me *maide wimman .. Send me ajen to me fon.

† **Maid,** *sb*[2] Corrupt form of MEDINE, Egyptian coin. *Obs*

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 134 At .. Alexandria, They accompt by Ducats, either Ducat de Pargo, of 120 Maids,.. or Italian Ducat of 35 Maids.

Maid, *v* [f. MAID *sb.*1]

1. *intr.* To do maids' work; to act as a maid.

1900 PINERO *Gay Lord Quex* I. 14 And when I got sick of maiding, I went to Dundas's opposite, and served three years at the hairdressing.

2. *dial.* = MAIDEN *v.* 2. Hence *maiding-tub.*

1882 *W. Worc. Gloss.*

Maid, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of MAKE *v.*

‖ **Maidan** (məidā·n). *Indian.* Also 7 maydan, medon, mei-, m(e)ydan, midan, 9 maidaun. [Pers. ميدان *maidān*] An open space in or near a town; an esplanade or parade-ground.

1685 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. IV 423 The Medon, which is a pleasant greene, in the middest whereof is a May-pole to hang a light on. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass* v. (1669) 172 The Meydan, that is the great Market-place *Ibid.* 178 The Market-place, or Maydan, is large and noble. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 249 The Midan, or open space before the Caun's Palace 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 189 Dum Dum is a spacious cantonment, with an extensive maidaun, or esplanade. 1879 A FORBES *Camps, Quarters,* etc. (1896) 283 Before me on the maidan is the plain monument to Sir Mountstuart Jackson.

† **Maid-child.** *Obs.* = MAIDEN-CHILD.

c 1205 LAY. 14378 He bad Hengest his dring 3iuen him þat maide-child *Ibid.* 24529 Moni mæide child wes þere. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 11299 (Laud) For maide child [*other texts* maiden child] as long also. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 95 A mayde child cam in hire compaignye. *a* 1450 MYRC 217 Also thys mote ben hem sayde, Boþe for knaue chyldere & for mayde, That [etc.] 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xii. 5 But yf she beare a maydechilde [1611 maid child]. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. iii 6 [She] brought forth a Mayd child calld Marina.

Maiden (mē·i d'n), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 1 mæ3den, mæden, *Northumb.* mai(3)den, 2 mæ3don, 2–3 mei-, meyden, 3 mæiden, *Orm.* ma33denn, 4–7 mayden, (4 maþen, 4–6 ma-, mai-, maj-, maydan, -din(e, -don, -dun, -dyn, 6 madne, 9 maden), 3– maiden. [OE *mæġden* str. neut. = OHG. *magatīn* (MHG. *magetīn*; the mod.G. *mädchen* is not identical):—OTeut type **magadīno*ᵐ:—pre-Teut. **mogh*ʷ*otino-m*, a dim. formation (see -EN) from **mogh*ʷ*ōtis* maiden, girl, represented by Goth. *magap-s*, OHG. *magad* (MHG. *maget*, mod.G. *magd*, maidservant), OS. *magath* (MDu. *maghet*, Du *maagd*), OE. *mæġeð*, *mæġð* maid, virgin; related to pre-Teut. **moghu-s* boy, young man (OIrish *mug* slave, Avestic *magu* young man), whence Goth *magu-s*, ON. *mǫg-r*, OS., OE. *magu.* Cf. MAY *sb* 1]

A. *sb.*

1. A girl; a young (unmarried) woman; = MAID 1. (Not now in colloquial use exc. *dial.*)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 24 Gað heonun nys þys mæden [*c* 1160 *Hatton* mæ3don] dead soðlice ac heo slæpð *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 310/9 *Puella,* mæden, oððe ġeong wifman *c* 1205 LAY. 2214 He nom of þan monkunne þreo swiðe feire mæidene. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 2749 Hirdes wulden ðe maidenes deren, Oc moyses ðor hem gan weren. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4966 Alle men sal ryse þan þat ever had life, Man and woman, mayden and wyfe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* VI (*Thomas*) 58 A madyne com amange þam all of hebrow borne In-to þe land *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1363 Maydons for mornyng haue þere mynde loste *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 580 In Lanryk duelt a gentill woman thar, A madyn myld. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk Clarence* VII, A maiden of a noble house and old 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* I. III 155 (Gods mercie maiden) dos it curd thy blood To say I am thy mother? 1710 *Tatler* No. 252 P 5 We have a Boy and a Girl: The Lad Seventeen, the Maiden Sixteen. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* ix, Maidens, who from the distant hamlets come To dance around the Fyfield elm in May 1855 *Cornwall* 227 'Maidens', as the Cornish people term girls from 16 to 17 years of age 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXIV. 173 A vigorous English maiden might have ascended the [ice] fall without much difficulty 1887 BOWEN *Virg., Æneid* II 238 Round it advance in procession unwedded maiden and boy.

b. A female child. *Obs* exc. *dial.*

c 1200 ORMIN 4107 To clippen swa þe cnapess shapp, & toffrenn lac forr ma33denn

2. A virgin; *spec.* of the Virgin Mary († *maiden Mary*); = MAID 2. Now *rare.*

a 1035 *Laws of Cnut* II. c 52 (53) Gif hwa mæden nydnæme, *si quis violenter virginem opprimat.* *a* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 77 Þet halie meiden onswerede and seide Quomodo [etc.]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2102 Þe33 wenndenn þatt 3ho wære wif, Acc 3ho wass ma33denn clene. *c* 1290 *S Eng. Leg.* 3/68 I-bore he was of þe maydene Marie! *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28483 (Cott.), I..forced sum woman with nede, and maþens reft þair maþenhede. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 319 þe kyng 3af here lond for to bulde tweie abbayes of maydons. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2940 Þat comes but to harme, Gers maidnes be mart, mariage fordone *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 27 Goddes sone tuke flesche and blode of þe blyssed maydene Marie. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xix. 760 A clene mayden I am for hym and for alle other. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* IV. i. 88 Why then you are no maiden.

b. *transf.* A man that has always abstained from sexual intercourse; = MAID 2 c. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 995 Of bodi was he mayden clene. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX 173 Maydenes and maydenes macche 3ow togideres. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 277 He was a munk and priour of his hows, & a clene mayden. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XI XIV, Syre Percyuale. was a parfyte clene mayden. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* D iij, Y^e grete nombre of his apostles were maydens.

3. An unmarried woman, spinster; = MAID 3. *Obs.* exc. *dial. Old maiden* (rare) = OLD MAID. *To go maiden*: to remain single.

1775 *Tender Father* I. 139 This gentlewoman was an old maiden, and possessed many particularities. *a* 1802 *Cruel Sister* XIV. in Child *Ballads* I. 128/2 Your cherry cheeks and your yellow hair Garrd me gang maiden evermair.

4. A maid-servant, a female attendant. (Cf. MAID 4.) *arch.* and *dial.* † *Maiden of honour* = MAID OF HONOUR.

971 *Blickl Hom.* 159 Forþon þu nu sceawa þines mæ3(d)enes eaþmodnesse. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 8965 Hire maidens bro3te hire clene water euere wanne heo lete. 13 *Coer de L.* 880 The kynges doughter lay in her bower, With her maydenys of honour. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 630 Charite and Chastite ben his chief maydenes. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 97 To Aneys hir mayden, a russet kyrtell. *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 251 in *Dunbar's Poems* 293 He bad the madin kindill on the fyre. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* II. 113 He requyres in mariage ane of the Quenes madnes 1611 BIBLE *Ps* CXXIII 2 As the eyes of a maiden [looke] vnto the hand of her mistresse. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 446 The Ladies of the Court, and Maydens of Honor

5. The instrument, similar to the guillotine, formerly used in Edinburgh for beheading criminals; applied occas. to the *Halifax gibbet* (see GIBBET 1 c).

1581 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 86, June 2, 1581 —The Earle of Morton was beheaded with the axe of the Maiden he himself had caused make 1721 RAMSAY *Genty Tibby* iii, My wyzen with the maiden shore. 1722 WODROW *Hist. Suffer. Ch. Scot.* II. 545 Falling down on his Knees upon the Stool, [the Earl of Argyle] embraced the Maiden very pleasantly. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 121 The Guillotine . (a French edition of our Halifax Maiden) 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 565 The rude old guillotine of Scotland, called the Maiden.

6. *Sc.* The last handful of corn cut in the harvest-field, often rudely shaped into the figure of a girl and decorated with ribbons (cf. KIRN-BABY). Also *harvest maiden.*

1786 *Har'st Rig* CXXXVI (1794) 42 For now the Maiden has been win, And Winter is at last brought in. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* XIX 550 The fortunate lass who took the maiden was the Queen of the feast. 1814 J. TRAIN *Mountain Muse* 95 A former neighbour. Who had with them for wedding bruises run, And from them oft the harvest maiden won.

b. The harvest-home and the feast with which it was celebrated.

1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 144 (Jam.) The master has them bidden Come back again, be't foul or fair 'Gainst gloamin', to the Maiden. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 2/1 We speak always of our Harvest Homes as 'Maidens'.

7. † a. (See quot. 1688.) b *dial.* A clothes-horse. c. *north. dial.* A washerwoman's dolly.

a. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 286/2 The Maidens or Damsels, the two Stands in which the Spindle turns.

b. 1859 E. WAUGH *'Come whoam to thi Childer & Me'* 28 Poems 55 So aw iron't o my clooas reet weel, An' aw hang'd 'em o' th maiden to dry. 1881 [see *maiden-maker* in 10]

c 1752 *Gentl Mag.* XXII. 32 A Machine for washing of Linnen, called a Yorkshire Maiden 1781 REES *Cycl., Maiden* the name of a machine first used in Yorkshire, and since introduced into other places, for washing of linen. [The apparatus as described consists of a dolly fitted to a covered wooden tub. This use of the name has app. not survived.] 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh Gloss., Maiden,* an instrument used in the laundry. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss* s.v., The maiden is sometimes called a peggy or dolly.

† 8. The name of a fish (? = MAID *sb* 8.) *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 269 Dryed fysshe as soles maydens playces [1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* II. ii. in Bullen *Old Plays* (1885) IV. 145 For whom weare you a fishinge? *Maid.* Marry, for maydens; .. But, my gutts, Howe they are sweld with sea brine!]

9. Short for *maiden horse, over, race, tree* (see B).

1807 SIR J. MALCOLM in *Life* (1856) I xiv. 379 *note,* Grant and I have two horses for the two first maidens 1880 *Times* 28 Sept 11/5 [Cricket] Shaw joined Selby, and when a couple of maidens had been sent down luncheon intervened. 1894 *Field* 9 June 850/2 A plantation of young apple trees, . . mostly maidens and two-year-olds, was badly attacked by green aphis. 1898 *Stratford-on-Avon Herald* 11 Feb. 4/4 The Warwickshire Hunt Cup .. For horses five years old and upwards, maidens at the time of closing.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *maiden-blush*; *maiden-faced, tongued* adjs.; *maiden-maker, -monger*; **maiden-bark,** ? the bark of saplings; **maiden-feast,** the feast after cutting the maiden (sense 6); † **maiden-gear, -gem,** virginity; † **maiden-heart,** a variety of pear; **maiden-meek** *a.*, meek as befits a maiden; † **maiden-nut** (see quot.); **maiden-rip** *Sc.* = 6; **maiden-servant** = sense 4; **maiden-skate** *Sc.* (see quot.); † **maidens' light,** a light (in a church) maintained by maidens; † **maidens' milk** = LAC VIRGINIS; **maiden-widowed** *a.*, *nonce-wd.*, widowed while still a maiden.

1832 *Planting* 92 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Tiller or Tellar, a shoot selected .. to stand .. for *maiden bark. 1605 BRETON *Soules Immort. Crowne* (Grosart) 7/2 She shewes her there the *Maiden-blush complection, Betwixt the cherrie Red, and snowie White. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. ix. (1669) 36/2 His Maiden-blush modesty will not suffer him to declare his sin. 1861 J. RUFFINI *Dr. Antonio* i, The maidenblush clearness of the skin. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 151 Boreas sonnes had chaste Away the *maiden-faced foules that did the vittels waste. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* XIX. 550 It was, till very lately, the custom to give what was called a *Maiden Feast, upon the finishing of the harvest. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 130 My father takes me for a Saint, Tho' weary of my *Maiden Geer. 1618 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* x. 148 Chaste Winifrid: who chose Before her *mayden-gem she forcibly would lose [etc.] 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. 295 The Lewis Pear, or by some the *Maiden-heart. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1883) 143 *Maiden Maker (Clothes Horse). 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 118 Yet *maiden-meek, I prayed Concealment. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Custom of Country* I. i, This thing you study to betray your child to. This *Maiden-monger 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Maiden Nut,* the inner one of two nuts on the same screw; the outer is the jam-nut. 1888 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie,* etc. 12 She grips some stalks and twists the *maiden-rip In triple strands. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 11 Thou sal noth desir thy nichtburs wiff *madin seruand beist or ony thing quhilk pertenis to hime. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. iv. 19 If the wench, (for so she calls us maiden-servants) takes care of herself she'll improve 1547–8 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 275 For viij li. of wex for the *Maydens light vs 1810 NEILL *List Fishes* 28 (Jam.) The young both of the Thornback and the Skate are denominated *Maiden-skate. *a* 1400–50 *Stockh Med. MS* 4 A water þat is clepyd *maydinis mylke. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl* 100 *Maiden tongu'd he was, and thereof free 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 135, I a Maid, die *Maiden-widowed.

b. In various plant-names; † **maiden-lip** (s, *Echinospermum Lappula*; † **maiden mercury,** a name for male plants of *Mercurialis annua*; **maiden oak,** *Quercus sessiliflora*; **maiden pink,** *Dianthus deltoides*; **maiden plum** (tree), a name given to two West Indian trees, (*a*) *Comocladia integrifolia,* (*b*) *Chrysobalanus*; **maiden rose** = MAIDEN'S BLUSH; † **maidens' honesty,** *Clematis vitalba.* Also MAIDENHAIR, MAIDENWEED.

1589 RIDER *Bibl Schol.* 1478 *Maiden lips, or tasil, *lapago* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lii 78 This kinde may be called in English Daughters Phyllon, or *Mayden Mercury 1848 *Phytologist* III. 883 *note,* The Quercus sessiliflora they [woodmen] call White Oak and *Maiden Oak. 1755 B. STILLINGFL. *Cal. Flora* 7 July, Pinks, *maiden, *Dianthus deltoides* 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) II 410 *Maiden Pink.* Sandy meadows, pastures, and heaths 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw Nat. Club* IX. 476 At Makerstoun Crags the spindle-tree, maiden-pink, and the common feverfew grew. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II 131 The *Maiden-Plumb-Tree. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot* App 318 Maiden Plumb, *Chrysobalanus.* 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 785 Maiden-plum, *Comocladia integrifolia.* 1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 102 Here's a garland of red *maiden-roses for you 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. 89 She has just as much colour as any woman ought to have—the maiden-rose tint. *a* 1692 AUBREY *Nat Hist Wilts* (1847) 49 Wild vetch, *maiden's honesty, polypodium [etc.]. 1692 RAY *Ibid* 50 Calver-keys, hare's-parseley, mayden's-honesty, are countrey names unknown to me.

B. *adj.* (from appositive and attributive uses of the sb.). Cf. VIRGIN.

I. Literal uses.

1. Appositive uses a. Unmarried; now chiefly in *maiden aunt, lady, sister.* † b. Of a child: Female; see MAIDEN-CHILD (*obs.*). † c. Virgin; sometimes said of men (*obs.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5546 (Cott.) Þe knau barns .. þai suld sla, Þe maiden barns þai suld lat ga. 1300–1400 *Ibid.* 21019 (Gött.) Iohn, maiden saint, iam broþer, [was] mar luued wid crist þan ani oþer. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 6080 3yf an husbond chyldryn haue, One or two, mayden or knaue *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 196 And euerich knit [ches] his leman Of þat gentil maiden wiman. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* I. VIII 8 b, The Moorishe women and mayden slaues. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III. (Arb.) 192 To blazon foorth the Brytton mayden Queene. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI,* IV. VII 38 Thou Maiden youth, be vanquisht by a Maide. 1640 *Wits Recreat.* § 166 She will sit at dinner like a mayden-bride 1647 TRAPP *Comm Matt.* XXVII. 60 A new tomb it was, and fit it should be for that virgin body, or maiden-corpse, as one calls it 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 24 P 5 Maiden aunts with small fortunes. 1765 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 59 A cricket-match was played by eleven married against eleven maiden women 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch Scand.* IV. i, Here, now, is a maiden sister of his. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 75 [Died] At Windsor Castle, Mrs. Hannah Corbett, a maiden lady 1852 ROCK *Ch of Fathers* III. I. 269 The girl-like maiden mother bowed down before the crib.

2. Of or pertaining to a maiden, or to maidenhood; befitting a maiden, having the qualities of a maiden. *Maiden name*: the surname borne by a married woman before her marriage.

1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI,* II. iv. 47, I pluck this pale and maiden blossom here. *Ibid.* v iv. 52 Joan of Arc. Whose Maiden-blood, thus rigorously effus'd, Will cry for Vengeance at the Gates of Heauen. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 86 The maske of night is on my face, Else would a Maiden blush bepaint my cheeke. 1601 — *Twel. N* v. i. 262 Ile bring you to a Captaine in this Towne, Where lye my maiden weeds. 1613 — *Hen. VIII,* IV. ii. 169 Strew me ouer With Maiden Flowers, that all the world may know I was a chaste Wife, to my Graue. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Anne Soame,* The meanest part of her Smells like the maiden-pomander. 1700 DRYDEN *Cinyras & Myrrha* 113 The tender sire who saw her blush and cry Ascrib'd it all to maiden-modesty. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 5, I was baptized by her [the mother's] maiden Name Neville. 1814 SCOTT

Ld. of Isles I. iv, Wake, Maid of Lorn! the moments fly, Which yet that maiden-name allow. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* V. vi, Not..a word that could call forth a maiden blush.

8. Of female animals: Uncoupled, unmated.

1840 *Boston Advertiser* 30 June 3/4, I killed two sheep; one was a maiden ewe, and the other a wether. 1885 *Bell's Life* 15 June 1/1 To be Sold, Two Maiden Three Year Old Fillies. 1892 *Stratford-on-Avon Herald* 18 Nov. 4/1 To the owner and feeder of the best Pair of..Maiden Sows.

II. Figurative uses.

4. That has yielded no results **a.** Of an assize, circuit, session: Formerly, one at which no prisoner was condemned to death; now, one at which there are no cases for trial. **b.** Of a game, esp *Cricket* of an over: One in which no runs are scored. **c.** Of a tide: One on which no vessels enter or leave the dock. **d** (See quot.)

a. *a* 1700 B E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Maiden-sessions*, when none are Hang'd. 1742 *Gentl. Mag.* July 386 Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, which proved a maiden one, none having been capitally convicted. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 17 Apr, The judge was presented with a pair of white gloves, in consideration of its being a maiden circuit. 1847 HALLIWELL s.v. Maiden-assize. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 16 Apr., It is nearly half a century since there has been a maiden sessions at Oxford.

b. 1598 FLORIO s.v. *Marcio*, a lurch or a maiden set at any game. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 16 May, Half a dozen 'maiden overs' in succession, every ball dead on the middle stump, and yet played steadily back again to the bowler. 1893 W. S. GILBERT *Utopia* II, An occasional 'maiden over'.

c. 1897 *Daily Tel.* 30 Nov. 10/2 Hull—There was to day a maiden tide, no vessel being able either to enter or to leave, owing to the storm and flood.

d. 1900 *New Cent Rev* VII. 374, 7 was called the maiden number, because within the decade it has no factors or product

e. Of a horse, etc.: That has never won a prize Hence of a prize or a race: Offered or open to maiden horses, etc.

1760 R. HEBER *Horse Matches* ix. 40 All Maiden Horses favoured 2 lb. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. I. xiii (ed 2) 364 A Maiden horse or mare is one that has never won. 1885 *York Herald* 10 Aug 7/5 Two Miles Maiden Bicycle Handicap. 1896 *Daily News* 17 July 3/4 The maiden class for horses that have never won a first prize before.

5. That has not been conquered, tried, worked, etc. **a.** Of a town, castle, fortress, etc.: That has never been taken, 'virgin'.

The appellation *Maiden Castle* (quot 1639) given to Edinburgh prob did not originally mean 'virgin fortress', as in Geoffrey of Monmouth (12th c) it appears as *Castrum Puellarum*, 'maidens' castle'. Several ancient earthworks in England are also called Maiden Castle, the sense may possibly be 'a fortress so strong as to be capable of being defended by maidens', there may have been an allusion to some forgotten legend. Cf. the equivalent Ger name *Magdeburg*.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 408 Her breasts. A paire of maiden worlds vnconquered. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat Comm* 30 Tournay at that time termed the Maiden Citie. 1631 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Turn Fort Wheel* (Halliw.) 9 Victorie forsook him for ever since he ransacked the maiden town of Magdenburg. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sp. for Edinburgh* Wks (1711) 216 Relieving king James III. when he was beleaguer'd in his maiden castle. 1648 J. BOND *Eschol* 27 Those parts of the Kingdome which had hitherto been untoucht, the Mayden Countries, as they call them, have been now most of all defloured. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 26 [Abbeville] is called *The maiden town*, because it was never taken by an enemy. 1802 WORDSW. *Soun. Extinct. Venet. Repub.*, She was a maiden City, bright and free

b. Of a plant or tree: (*a*) That has grown from seed, not from a stock; (*b*) That has not been budded, lopped, pruned, or transplanted.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks (1711) 22/1 Though envy, avarice, time, your tombs throw down, With maiden-lawrells nature will them crown. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 320 The unset Leek, or Maiden-leek, is not so hot as the knopped ones. 1763 BURN *Eccl. Law* II. 413 Maiden trees of beech proceeding from stools above 20 years growth. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* 1095 In cutting-wood one *maden* standard is left to each *lugg* or forty-nine square yards. 1832 *Planting* 91 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III. Maiden-plant—A young tree raised from seed, in opposition to one produced from an old root or stub. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2080 1367 The child so suffering [from congenital hernia] is passed naked through a cleft maiden ash on a Sunday morning at sunrise

c. Of soil, metals, etc.: That has never been disturbed, ploughed, or worked. Also **maiden-wax**, 'virgin' wax (=F. *cire vierge*, Du. *maagden-was*), wax taken from the comb without melting

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch* 259 There is Maydengold so called because it was never in the fire. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 50/2 Cramps done over with Maiden-wax..never rot. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 34 You work on fresh maiden Ground, that has not been fouled or incumbered with Stones. 1812 SIR R. HOARE *Anc. South Wilts.* 16 Maiden downs, by which I mean all land untouched by the plough. 1849 *Florist* 43 Refreshing my beds annually with a few barrowfuls of maiden earth mixed with pig or horse dung. 1878 *Archæol. Cantiana* XII. 8 I found the earth was almost entirely maiden soil. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 3/2 Much of it [coal] was in its 'maiden state'—that is, had not been worked over in the past.

d. Of a soldier, etc.; also of a weapon: Untried.

1603 DRAYTON *Odes* xvii. 102 Though but a Maiden Knight. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 291 The Horse he put under the Command of his Brother, the Lord John Somerset, a maiden Soldier too. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 15 He had not as yet fleshed his maiden sword. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* IV. v, The air rather of a martyr than a maiden placeman. 1849 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* 61 A maiden knight—to me is given Such hope, I know not fear.

6. That is the first of its kind; made, used, etc. for the first time. Occas. in sense *early, earliest*. *Maiden speech*: the first speech delivered in the House by a member of parliament.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 20 He but borowyng their woordes, bryngeth it foorthe for a mayden booke. 1622 CULLIS *Stat. Sewers* v (1647) 219 Your Reader took in hand to read upon a Maiden-law, which never before this time abide [*sic*] his Exposition in any Inns of Court. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 122, I send one of the maiden Copies heerwith to attend you. 1786 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. A.'s* II, But not a single maiden dish, poor gentleman, of flesh or fish. 1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 61 Mr. Canning, in his maiden speech (according to the technical language of the house) said [etc.]. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 4 A maiden deer was turned out at Tower Hill. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 261 The usual baits are the tail-part of a maiden lob-worm. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 211 Fresh on his maiden cruise to see the world. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 213 The maiden bite of the artificial grasses and white clover. 1825 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 284 This was my maiden day at English black game shooting. 1842 H. ROGERS *Ess* (1874) I. i. 4 The same year was signalised by his maiden publication. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. 20 It was at this time that I took my maiden fee. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 527/2 In the second year the planter gets a very small crop called the maiden-crop. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 Oct. 19/4 The new steamship sailed from Plymouth on her maiden trip to the Antipodes. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 8/7 The steamer..was on her maiden voyage from London to China.

Maiden (mē·d'n), *v.* [f. MAIDEN *sb.*]

†**1.** In phr. *To maiden it*: to act like a maiden; to be coy. *Obs.*

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. iii. 5 For had I mayden'd it, as many use, Loath for to graunt, but loather to refuse

2. *trans.* (*dial.*) To wash clothes with a 'maiden'. Hence *maidening-pot, -tub.*

1839 BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* 132 Salla do yo pull toud maidnin tub tot table. 1890 *Sheffield Daily Tel.* 11 Apr. 7/1 The child was standing near a maidening pot half full of water.

†**Maiden-child.** *Obs.* A female child. (Cf. MAID-CHILD.)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 2 Eft þonne þa wif heora beam cendon, þonne feddon hie þa mædencild. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7897, & maȝȝdennchild bitacneþþ uss Wac mahht i gode dedess. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2574 Do bad monophis pharaun leten ðe mayden childre liuen. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 31 A feyre lady he had to wyfe, That dyed of a maydyn chylde. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1999/1 Leauing but one maiden-child and princesse. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* IX. 42 There was a Maiden childe, of the age of two yeares.

Maidenhair (mē·d'n,hēə·1). Also 6–7 **maiden's hair.** [f. MAIDEN *sb.* + HAIR.]

1. The name of certain ferns having fine hair-like stalks and delicate fronds. **a** *Adiantum Capillus-veneris*, called also Black or True Maidenhair; formerly much used in medicine

c 1450 *ME Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 102 Take..verueyne, maydenher [etc.]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* VI. 67, I sau madyn hayr, of the quhilk ane sirop maid of it is remeid contrar the infectione of the melt. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 157 b, Trichomanes (that is our English Maydens heare) is supposed to haue the same vertue that the Lumbardy Maydens heare hath. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccclvii. 982–3 True Maiden haire. The right Maiden haire groweth vpon walls..it is a stranger in Englande. In English black Maiden haire, and Venus haire. 1697 TRYON *Way to Health* xv (ed 3) 368 Take a pint and half, Tincture of Saffron, and Syrup of Maidenhair. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXXII. (1794) 491 True Maiden-hair is used or supposed to be so, in the syrup of capillaire. 1887 E. LYALL *Knight-Errant* (1889) 87 A little lizard..plunged into the maidenhair that fringed the altar.

b. *Asplenium Trichomanes*, called also Common or English Maidenhair.

a 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS* 176 Maydenheer or watirwourt, *capillus virginis* 1562 [see a]. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 379 Tricomanes, Polytricon or English Maidenhaire hath ye same vertues that Capillus Veneris hath. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccclviii. 984 Of English or common Maiden haire. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. II. vii. 144 Iune in a mantle of darke grasse greene, vpon his head a garland of Bents, King-cups, and Maidens haire. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 74/1 The English Maiden-hair is a small spiry stalk with two round leaves fixed to the side [etc.]. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 318 Maiden-hair, English black, *Asplenium*.

c. *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, White Maidenhair.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccclvii. 983 Wall Rue, or Rue Maiden haire. White Maiden haire. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 115 White Maidenhair.—It is used in Decays of the Lungs. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 318 Maiden-hair, White, *Asplenium*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 213.

2. In other plant-names. **a.** Golden Maidenhair, the moss *Polytrichum commune*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxi. 412 Goldylockes, *Polytrichon*, or Golden Maydenheare. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXXII. (1794) 493 Greater Golden Maidenhair..is a large sort of moss and abundant in woods, heaths and bogs.

b. The Lancashire Asphodel, *Narthecium ossifragum* (see quot.).

1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* I. lxxi. 96 Another water Asphodill, which..in Lancashire is vsed by women to die their haire of a yellowish colour, and therefore by them it is termed Maiden-haire, if we may beleeue Lobell.

c. Yellow Bedstraw, *Galium verum*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 39 Galion or gallion is named in English in the North countrey Maydens heire. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 6 b.

d. Ground Ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*.

1657 COLES *Adam in Eden* XXVI. 53 Some Country people that would have the barren Ivy to be the true Ground Ivy, call the other Maiden-hair.

†**3.** Some textile fabric. *Obs.*

1359 *Will of Agnes Selby* in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 71 Lego Anabillæ quondam servienti meæ..unam tunicam de maydenhare.

†**4.** ? Some kind of marking on flowers. *Obs.*

?1607 DAY *Parl. Bees* XI. (1641) G 3 b, July-flowers, and Carnations weare Leaves double streakt with Maiden haire.

¶**5.** In literal sense: A maiden's hair. *rare*—1.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Dissuas. fr. Idleness*, Play not with the maiden haire For each ringlet there's a snare

6 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*maidenhair-syrup*; **maidenhair fern** = 1; **maidenhair grass**, *Briza media*, (golden) **maidenhair-moss** = 2 a; **maidenhair-spleenwort**, a book-name for various plants of the genus *Asplenium* (see quot. 1837); **maidenhair-tree**, a name for the GINGKO

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 120/1 The A[diantum] Capillus Veneris, or the *maiden hair fern. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 1165 *Gramen tremulum medium.* *Maidenhaire grasse, or the lesser quaking grasse. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. clvii. 1371 *Muscus capillaris* Goldilocks, or Golden *Maiden haire Mosse. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* 383 *Asplenium Trichomanes.* Common *Maidenhair Spleenwort. *A. viride.* Green Maidenhair Spleenwort. *A. Adiantum nigrum* Black Maidenhair Spleenwort. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. VIII. (ed. 2) 183 The *a. trichomanes* or maiden-hair spleen-wort, is the most delicate of the group. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4845/4, 200 half pint Bottles of *Maidenhair Syrup. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 338 The Ginkgo, or *Maiden-hair tree, from China, .. has been propagated by Mr. Gordon, of Mile End. 1882 *Garden* 12 Aug. 145/3 The leaves bear a good deal of resemblance to those of the Maidenhair tree.

Maidenhead[1] (mē·d'nhed). *arch.* [f. MAIDEN *sb.* + -HEAD.]

1. The state or condition of a maiden; virginity; said occas. of a man (see MAIDEN *sb.* 2 b).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10880, I herd it neuer in liif ne ledd Woinman ber barn in maiden hedd. *Ibid.* 12706 Sent Ion, þe wangelist he liued in maiden-hede. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 125 Iesu crist was sothefastely consayued of the maiden mari, Withouten ony mynnyng of hir maidenhede. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* 55 Pitee was to here The cruelitee of that vnkny ghtly dede, Quhare was fro the bereft thi maidenhede. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* XI. 38 Then wente shee with her playefeeres, and bewayled hir mayden heade vpon the mountaynes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. III. 23 By my troth, and Maidenhead, I would not be a Queene. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded., He who carries a Maidenhead into a Cloyster, is sometimes apt to lose it there. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. XIII, A merry song which bore some relation to matrimony and the loss of a maidenhead. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym* (1809) 457 To be able to look upon the sun, they say, is a sign of one's having a maidenhead. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Feb. XXIV, His earthly bride, Who won his love, in simple maidenhead

†**b.** Phrases *to enjoy, get, have, prove, take, win* (*a woman's*) *maidenhead*; also of a woman (*rarely* of a man), *to keep, lose* (Sc. *tine*) *one's maidenhead. Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1852 Sichem tok hire maiden-hed. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2134, Y loued neuer man wiþ mode Bot him þat hadde mi maidenhede. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 767 So thai plaid in word and dede, That he wan hir maidenhede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XVIII. (*Egipciane*) 446 Myn madynned quhow I first tynt þar. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3997 Most was hir mynde hir maidonhede to kepe. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 204 Sho wepid þat wyked dede þat made hir lose hir maydenhede. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 146 Zit keipit scho hir madinheid vnforlorne. 1591 LYLY *Sappho* II. I, Phœbus in his godhead sought to get my maidenhead. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* Prol., As some raw squire, by tender mother bred, Till one-and twenty keeps his maidenhead. 1697 VANBRUGH *and Pt. Æsop* III. 51 *Æsop.* How long did you stay? *Bean.* Till I had lost my maidenhead

†**2.** *transf.* and *fig.*, *esp.* the first stage or first-fruits of anything, the first example, proof, trial, or use; also in phrases (see 1 b). *Obs.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3036 Þou, þe maydenhede of this Iuel shalt preue anone. *a* 1550 *Tales & Quick Answ.* XCV. (1814) 98 That he wolde gyue him leaue to haue the maidenheed of the pyllory. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* Ep. Ded., The maiden head of my industrie I yeelded to a noble Mecenas (renoumed Lecester) the honor of England. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1599) 536 God requiring the first labours of his seruants, and (as I may say), the maidenhead of euery man. 1612 (*title*) Parthenia, or the Maydenhead of the first musicke that euer was printed for the Virginalls. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* I. (1691) 20 One sort of Vessels, and Rigging, where haste is requisite for the Maidenhead of a Market. 1755 SMOLLET *Quix.* (1803) I. 19 Others affirm, that the windmills had the maidenhead of his valour. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* CXXXVII. (1783) IV. 260 He had received a present, of which, he insisted upon it, we should have the maidenhead.

†**Mai·denhead**[2]. *Obs.* [f. MAIDEN *sb.* + HEAD.] A representation of the head or bust of the Virgin Mary. **a.** As an ornamental finish to the handle of a spoon; *occas.*, the spoon itself.

[1446 *Wills & Inv.* (Surtees Soc.) I. 92 In Promptuario sunt ij Coclearia argentea et deaurata..cum ymaginibus Beatæ Mariæ in fine eorundem.] 1495 in Wadley *Notes Wills in Gt. Orphan Bk. Bristol* (1886) 170 [Six silver spoons] cum Maidenheddis. [Six silver spoons] de Maidenheddis. 1582 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 162 Mariæ Evers sex cochlaria

de arg. cum le madynheddes. 1538 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 134 Allso I bequeth to Nycholas Esthaw my syluer pece and iij syluer sponys wᵗ mayeden hedes. 1567 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees Soc.) 198, xiij postle spones. ½ dossone lyones and ½ doss. madinehedes.

b. *Her.* As a bearing on a shield, etc.

1615 HEYWOOD *Foure Prentises* Wks. 1874 II. 229 Godfreyes shield, hauing a Maidenhead with a Crowne in it. 1618 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pennyless Pilgr.* A 4 b, I went that night as farre as Islington, There did I finde A Maydenhead of twenty fiue yeeres old, But surely it was painted, And for a signe or wonder, hang'd at' dore. 1728 S. KENT *Banner Display'd* II. 764 Crest, on a Torce of his Colours, a maidenhead proper, enclos'd in a Ring of Gold.

Maidenhood (mēⁱ·d'nhud). Forms: see MAIDEN *sb.* and -HOOD. [OE. *mægdenhád*, f. *mægden* MAIDEN + *-hád* -HOOD.] The condition of being a maiden; the time of life during which one is a maiden. Formerly also = MAIDENHEAD¹ 1 b and 2, in phrases *to have, hold, keep, lose*, etc. (*one's*) *maidenhood.*

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1419 Þa ic sylf ȝestaȝ maȝa in modor, þeah wæs hyre mæȝdenhad æȝhwæs onwalȝ. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 55 Þat hie ne behiet hire maidenhad æure mo to healden. c 1200 ORMIN 46 Forr maȝȝdenhad & widdwesshad & weddlac birrþ ben clene. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Heo leas hire meidenhod, & was imaked hore. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 380/137 For ȝe habbez ȝeot ouwer Maidenhod. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 158 Ȝe naue no more merit In Masse ne In houres þen Malkyn of hir Maydenhod, þat no Mon desyreþ. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 36 [She] hadde lyued with hir hosebonde seuene ȝeer fro hir maydynhod. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxix 150 For Maydenhod is In this maner trewly, that felte neuere man fleschly, but virginite is An heighere thing. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* 678 The Lord of the ground sall have the maidenhood of all maidenis .dwelland on the ground. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI*, IV. vi. 17 The irefull Bastard Orleance, that drew blood From thee my Boy, and had the Maidenhood Of thy first fight, I soone encountred. a 1603 [see MAIDENLESS]. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* II 83 No maidenhood was undeflowred, nor marriage bed unviolated. 1846 C G. PROWETT *Prometheus Bound* 40 In loveless maidenhood outworn. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It Jrnls* I 226 There is a very pleasant atmosphere of maidenhood about her 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* Introd 5 A man who has found His daughter Fallen from her maidenhood.

Maidenish (mēⁱ d'niʃ), *a.* [f. MAIDEN *sb.* + -ISH.] Resembling a maiden, characteristic of a maiden. Used in depreciatory sense.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. vii, 'Come, come', says Western, 'none of your maidenish airs'. 1815 *Zeluca* I. 172 Do not let one word of this rhodomontade come within ken of your maidenish aunts. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 299 A pretty affectation of maidenish coyness.

Comb. 1789 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 250 But, Lord! what a pale, maidenish-looking animal for a voluptuary !

Maidenism (mēⁱ d'niz'm) *rare.* [f. MAIDEN *sb.* + -ISM.] Maidenish bearing and behaviour; a maidenish notion or peculiarity.

1790 ANNA SEWARD *Lett* (1811) III 38 When he confessed these maidenisms, I despaired of his suiting the pleasant, prancing, pop-gun situation of butler at Prior's Lea. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 626 The elegant simplicity and delicate maidenism of the pretty Miriam Gray.

† **Mai·denkin.** *Obs.*⁻¹ [f. MAIDEN *sb.* + -KIN.] = MAIDKIN.

c 1330 *Arth & Merlin* 671 (Kölbing) To ligge bi a maidenkin & biȝeten a child her in. c 1440 [see MAIDKIN].

† **Ma·idenless,** *a. nonce-wd.* [f. MAIDEN *sb.* + -LESS.] Not truly 'maiden'.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem N T.* (1618) 39 The Greeke Church, which neuer liked of the maidenlesse maidenhood of their Priests.

Mai·denlike, *a.* and *adv.* [f. MAIDEN *sb.* + -LIKE.] **a.** *adj.* Such as is usual with maidens; befitting a maiden. † **b.** *adv.* After the manner of maidens. *Obs.*

15.. *Robin Conscience* 318 in Hazl *E. P. P* III 246 To clatter and flatter is no maidenlike way a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 183 The yong erle of Rutland scace of yᵉ age of xii yeres, a faire gentleman and a maydenlike person 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg* I 15 If she ouercast vpon hir face a virgins rednesse Or blushing maidenlike. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III 96 He was maiden-like brought vp amongst the Kings daughters. 1825 J NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 179 Our boy contrived to do a multitude of pretty, maiden-like things. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* 23 Her manners are not maidenlike. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 73 And maidenlike as far As I could ape their treble, did I sing.

Maidenliness (mēⁱ·d'nlines). [f. MAIDENLY + -NESS.] The quality of being maidenly; the behaviour proper to a maiden.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 326 Any man of a shamefaced maindenlines [*sic*]. 1583 BABINGTON *Commaundm* (1615) 42 Silence is ignorance, modesty is too much maidenlinesse. 1617 *Rider's Dict*, *Virginalitas*, Maidenlinesse. 1868 PUSEY *Serm. Pharisaism* 13 Those who used to furnish our ideal of maidenliness and purity. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. x. 193 That fair childish maidenliness had ceased.

Maidenly (mēⁱ·d'nli), *a.* and *adv.* [f. MAIDEN *sb.* + -LY.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a maiden, or to maidenhood. In early use = VIRGIN *a.*

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 112 Whyche shulde be conceyued and borne of thy maidenly body. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* Pref. B j, Even from their tender and maidenlie yeeres, to spend their time .. in the studies of noble and approved sciences. 1871 R ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 78 Taxed of her youthful array, her maidenly bloom fresh-glowing. 1892 *Temple Bar* May 114 The maidenly curve of her bust.

b. *nonce-use.* (Cf. MAIDEN *a.* 6.)

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xc, An orator,.. Who had deliver'd well a very set Smooth speech, his first and maidenly transgression.

† **2.** Of persons: Resembling a maiden in action or bearing. Characterized by a maiden's qualities, e. g. gentleness, modesty, timidity. *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 865 Lyke to Aryna maydenly of porte. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* A ij, Shall one of those shamefast and maidenly men not sticke than to displaie his pecockes fethers? 1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) D 3 b, My brother is a maidenly Batcheler. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II ii 82 Wherefore blush you now? what a Maidenly man at Armes are you become? 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14 iii (1669) 8/2 They were so maidenly and fearful, as not to venture down their hills, for fear of drowning. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp* I 4 Our author is very maidenly, and condescends to his Bookseller not without some reluctance.

3. Of qualities, actions, etc.: Proper to, or characteristic of a maiden.

1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks. 626/1 To learne of hys lemman some very maidenly shamefastenes. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N* III ii. 217 And will you rent our ancient loue asunder, To ioyne with men in scorning your poore friend? It is not friendly, 'tis not maidenly 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II 68 A confession, that all your past behaviour was maidenly reserve only 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xxii, She with maidenly modesty retired till she had the sanction of her guardian's presence. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 547 The manner in which Miss Victoria Dare.. captures Lord Dunbeg is not exactly maidenly.

B. *adv.* After the fashion of a maiden; in a maidenly manner

1596 HARINGTON *Metam Ajax* (1813) 20, I that maidenly to write was wont. 1625 *Consalvio's Sp Inquis* 59 Bending her head downeward maidenly 1844 MRS BROWNING *Crowned & Wedded*, Her looks turned maidenly to ground. 1889 F. M. CRAWFORD *Greifenstein* I. ii 39 She was away from the world, and maidenly ignorant of all it contained.

† **Mai·denman.** *Obs.* [f. MAIDEN *sb.* + MAN *sb*¹] A maiden, virgin.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* I. xiv. § 1 Mesiane noldon ðæt Læcedemonia mæȝdenmenn mid heora ofreden. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* III. 42 Ga þænne an mæden man to and ho hit on his sweoran. c 1200 ORMIN 2085 Sannte Marȝe wass æfre maȝȝdennmann a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 82 For nou thou wost of moder fare thou thou be clene mayden mon.

Maiden's blush.

1. Used as a name for a delicate pink colour. Hence, a rose of this colour.

Cf. *maiden blush*, s.v. MAIDEN A. 10.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Epithal. Sir C Carew*, But for prick-madam, and for gentle-heart, And soft maidens-blush, the bride Makes holy these. 1661 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (ed 3) 156 Of the signification of Colours. Maidens-blush, [signifieth] Envy. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 226 From which Place rise several many-leav'd Flowers, of a Maiden's-blush 1882 *Garden* 19 Aug 168/2 The Maiden's Blush Rose, once so popular, but now seldom met with.

2. A small geometrid moth, *Ephyra punctaria.*

1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 73.

Maidenship (mēⁱ d'nʃip). [f. MAIDEN *sb.* + -SHIP] The personality of a maiden; chiefly in *Your Maidenship*, as a playful form of address.

1602 ROWLANDS *Tis Merrie* 22 Your Mayden-ship takes Liquor in too nice. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* III. i. E 2 b, Yes if it please your Maidenship. 1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 9 64 Your maidenship has opened a channel, through which my thoughts may flow. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV 183 We trust that their chaste maidenships the Muses will not suffer much of this metrical rubbish to fall in our way.

† **Maidenweed.** *Obs.* [In sense 1 for **maythenweed* (see MAYTHEN); in sense 2 f. MAIDEN *sb*]

1. = MAIDWEED.

1499 *Promp Parv* (Pynson) [see MAIDWEED quot. c 1440]. 1530 PALSGR 241/2 Maydenwede. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, *Ervato*, maidenweeds, hogfenell, *Peucedanum.* 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 29 A garland of bitter alisander commixt with dead leaves of maydenweede. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 39 Castoreum procureth sleep, they being anointed with it, maiden weed, and conserve of roses 1718 ROWE tr *Lucan* 404 Wound wort and Maiden-weed perfume the Air.

2 = MAIDENHAIR 1 a.

1524 *Grete Herball* xxxvii, Adianthos. Maydenweede.

† **Maideux.** *Obs.* Also 5 **madeus, maydese, ma aydeus.** [OF. *m'aide deus* 'God help me'] In phrase *So maideux* = 'so help me God'.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 729 'So madeus' [*Ashm. MS.* Sa ma aydeus], quod þis oþer man. *Ibid* 4446 And maydese ȝit. *Ibid* 5024 'So maideux', quod þe mone-tree

† **Mai·dhead.** *Obs.* [f. MAID *sb.* + -HEAD] = MAIDENHEAD¹.

1390 GOWER *Conf* II 341 The beaute of his face streited He hath, and threste out bothe hise yhen, That alle wommen whiche him syhen Thanne afterward, of him ne roghte. And thus his maidehiede he boghte. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S T. S.) 146 *note*, Yet keipit shee her maid-heid vnforlorne.

Maidhood (mēⁱd,hud). [f. MAID *sb.* + -HOOD. In the earliest examples repr. OE. *mæg(e)þ-hád*, f *mæg(e)þ* (see MAIDEN *sb.*)] = MAIDENHOOD.

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 31 May 88 Heo on mægðhade hire lif geendade c 1200 ORMIN 2497 Baþe leddenn i maȝȝþhad All þeȝȝre lif till ende. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 Ne hire maidhod ne was awemned. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Ich habbe a deore ȝimstan ant ich hit habbe ȝeuen þe mi meidhad ich meane. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 162. 1604 — *Oth.* I. i. 173 Is there not Charmes, By which the propertie of Youth, and Maidhood May be abus'd? 1800 HELENA WELLS *Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) II. 159 As by a matron the airs and graces of maidhood would be relinquished. 1881 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 154 The innocence of her maidhood.

Maidie: see MAIDY.

Maidish (mēⁱ·diʃ), *a.* [f. MAID *sb.* + -ISH.] = MAIDENISH.

1872 GROSART *Donne's Poems* I. 28 *note*, The delays of maidish indecision. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xxxvi. 258 From a maidish and natural liking for a young and unmarried man.

† **Mai·dkin.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ In 5 **maydekin.** [f. MAID *sb.* + -KIN.] A little maid.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 319/2 Maydekin, or lytylle mayde (*H.*, *P.*, maydyn kyn), *puella*

Maidling (mēⁱ dliŋ). *nonce-wd.* [f. MAID *sb.* + -LING.] A little maid.

In quot. 1831 coined to render MHG. *magetlein*, which is not really equivalent in formation.

1831 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* (1857) II 226 She let it [her hair] flow down, The lovely maidling. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 30 The dissonant pipings of ten charity maidlings

† **Mai·dly,** *a. Obs.* [f. MAID *sb.* + -LY¹.] Resembling a maid.

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 71 O Cowards all, and maydly men of Courage faynt and weake 1565 *Satir Poems Reform.* i. 376 Howe the Frenshe Kinge in marag did endowe me wᵗʰ Royall right, a madlie wydowe.

Maid Marian. Also 6 **mayd(e-, mawd-, -marion,** 7 **-marrian, -marrion, -morion.** A female personage in the May-game and morris-dance. In the later forms of the story of Robin Hood she appears as the companion of the outlaw, the association having prob. been suggested by the fact that the two were both represented in the May-day pageants.

c 1525 BARCLAY *Eclog* iv (1570) C vj, Yet would I gladly heare nowe some mery fit Of mayde Marion, or els of Robin hood. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 22 A liuely morisdauns according too the auncient manner, six daunserz, Mawdmarion, and the fool 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* B iij b, Martin ..is the Mayd marian, trimlie drest vppe in a cast Gowne, and a Kercher. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen IV*, III. iii. 129 For Wooman-hood, Maid marian may be the Deputies wife of the Ward to thee 1652 C B STAPYLTON *Herodian* 65 Train'd Bands are Pamp'red like unto Maidmarians. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., *Morisco*, a Boy dressed in a Girles habit, whom they call the Maid Marrian 1696 PHILLIPS, *Maid Marrion*, or *Morion* a 1699 TEMPLE *Of Health & Long Life* Wks 1720 I. 277 A Sett of Morrice Dancers, composed of Ten Men who danced, a Maid Marian, and a Tabor and Pipe. [Misquoted by Johnson, who in consequence explains *Maidmarian* as 'a kind of dance', an error which is copied in later Dicts]

Maid of honour.

1. An unmarried lady, usually of noble birth, who attends upon a queen or princess.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* XLV. vii, Her maides of honor shall on her attend. 1646 CRASHAW *Sosp a'Herode* xlii, The foul queen's most abhorred maids of honour stand to wait upon her. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 109 ¶ 4 The Action at the Tilt-yard you may be sure won the fair Lady, who was a Maid of Honour. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) IV. 189 Another court festivity is at the marriage of one of the empress's maids of honour. 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dream* 80 The maid-of-honour blooming fair.

2. A kind of cheesecake sold at Richmond, Surrey.

1769 *Public Advertiser* 11 Mar. 3/3 Almond and Lemon Cheescakes, Maid of Honour, Sweetmeat Tarts. 1836 T. HOOK *G Gurney* I 110 What are called cheesecakes elsewhere, are here called maids of honour 1865 *Reader* 16 Sept. 311/2 A maid-of honour, fresh from the *cuisine* of the Star and Garter, is relishable with its adjuncts.

Hence **Maid-of-honourship** *nonce-wd.*

1896 A DOBSON in *Longm. Mag* Sept. 456 Her Maid-of-Honourship came to an end with her marriage.

Mai·dservant. [f. MAID *sb* + SERVANT.] A female servant, usually a domestic servant.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 83 A mayde seruaunt, thrall and bonde, all naked, fylthy, and deformed 1600 J PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VII. 287 All the women of this region except maid-seruants go with their faces couered a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 101 The Wages given to the poorest Maid-Servant in the Countrey is 30*s* per annum. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett* II 68 The maid-servant met me at the front door. 1876 T HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 395 One of the pretty maid-servants

Maidsweet: see MEADSWEET.

† **Maidweed.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 **mayde-,** 6 **mayd-, made-.** [For **maithe-*, **maythe-weed*: see MAYTHE] **a.** Stinking Camomile, *Anthemis Cotula.* **b.** *Red Maidweed*, Red or Purple Camomile, *Adonis autumnalis.* (Cf MAYWEED.)

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 319/2 Mayde wede, herbe, or maythys (*MS S.* maydewode, *P.* maydenwede), *melissa, amarusca.* 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E.D S) 14 They call it in Englishe red mathes, alij, red mayde wed, alij purple camomyle. *Ibid.* 60 Stynkyng maydweede. 1551 — *Herbal* I. D ij, Dyuers thynke, that heranthemon is the herbe. whych is called of the herbaryes, amarisca rubra and of oure countre men, red mathe, or red made wede. 1660 LUPTON 1000 *Notable Things* VIII. § 46. 202 Which Maidweed is a stinking herb, having a flower like a Daysie.

Maidy (mēⁱ·di). *dial.* Also **maidie.** [f. MAID *sb.*: see -IE and -Y.] A little maid.

1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet-Major* I. iii. 57 You and maidy Anne must come in, if it be only for half an hour. 1882 W. S. GILBERT *Iolanthe* (1886) 32 If you go in You're sure to win—Yours will be the charming maidie. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 47/2 'Is it so, maidy?' he said.

Maied, obs. f. MEAD *sb.*¹; pa. ppl. of MAY *v. Obs.*

Maierom(e, obs. form of MARJORAM.

Maiest-: see MAJEST-.

Maiester, obs. form of MASTER.

Maieutic (mēi·i·ū tik), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 7 majeutic. [ad. Gr. *μαιευτικ-ός* (*lit.* 'obstetric': used *fig.* by Socrates), f. *μαιεύεσθαι* to act as a midwife, f. *μαία* midwife.] Pertaining to (intellectual) midwifery, *i.e.* to the Socratic process of assisting a person to bring out into clear consciousness conceptions previously latent in his mind.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos*, *Plato* xv. 46 Of Platonick Discourse there are two kinds, Hyphegetick and Exegetick [of which a sub division is called] Majeutick. 1836 W. A. BUTLER *Hist. Anc. Philos.* I 374 The method of Socrates is..essentially a 'maieutic' or obstetric method. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VII 12 Teaching botany by what he truly calls a *maieutic* process, drawing out intelligence before communicating knowledge. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Sept. 415/2 Examples of Mr. Cory's stimulating and maieutic method of dealing with history. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss It*, *Cath. React.* (1898) VII xi. 176 Their maieutic ingenuity was vain

b *sb. pl.* The maieutic method.

1885 W. H PAYNE tr. *Compayré's Hist. Pedagogy* 23 Maieutics, or the art of giving birth to ideas.

†**Maieutical**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec. adj.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I v. 693 Yet is all humane teaching but maieutical or obstetricious

Maigne, Maigné, -ie, obs ff. MAIN*a*, MEYNIE.

Maigre (mēi gəi), *sb.* Also 9 meagre. [a. F. *maigre*] A large fish, *Sciæna aquila*, common in the Mediterranean.

The MEGRE of *Promp Parv.* is prob. unconnected.

1835 JENYNS *Man Brit. Vert. Anim* 352 *Sciæna Aquila* Cuv. (Maigre). 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I 90 The Maigre. *Ibid.* 92 Three fishermen once took twenty Maigres by a single sweep of their net. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 430 *Sciæna aquila*.. not rarely reaches the British coasts, where it is known as 'Meagre' 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal.* (ed. 4) 118 Skeleton of Maigre or Royal Fish.

‖ **Maigre** (mē̆gr, mēi·gəi), *a.* [F. *maigre*, lit. lean: see MEAGRE *a.*]

1. Of articles of diet, esp soup: Not containing flesh or the juices of flesh; proper for 'maigre' days.

1787 P. BECKFORD *Lett fr. Italy* (1805) I. 365 A common maigre dish in this country. 1806 H. HUNTER *Culina* (ed 3) 58 For want of this precaution, the soup has a maigre taste. *Ibid.* 122 In this receipt for a maigre soup, much is left to the taste of the Cook. 1831 SCOTT *Q. Durw* Introd. 57 The soup, although bearing the term *maigre*, was most delicately flavoured.

2. Applied to those days on which, in the Roman Church, abstinence from flesh is enjoined.

1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 132 Most of the inhabitants here, do generally eat it in Lent, and upon maigre days 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I 68 The Romish church permits the use of it [otter] on maigre-days. 1879 R LUBBOCK *Fauna of Norfolk* 77 Sustenance upon maigre days.

†3. *To eat, keep, live maigre.* to live on 'maigre' diet. *Obs.*

1739 H WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 18 A greater penance than eating maigre. 1764 — *Lett., to G. Montagu* 18 June (1846) IV 429, I must keep maigre 1764 SMOLLETT *France & Italy* xxii (1766) 340 A good catholic, who lives *maigre* one half of the year 1778 HAN MORE *Let* in W Roberts *Mem* (1834) I 136 At last he [the doctor] consented on condition that I should live maigre and drink no wine.

Maigre, obs. form of MEAGRE.

Mail, **-ij**, obs. forms of MAY (the month).

Maik, Maikless, Sc. ff. MAKE *sb.*, MAKELESS.

Mail (mēil), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–7 maill(e, maile, 4–5 mayll(e, *Sc.* mail3e, (5 mailye, 6 *Sc.* mail-yie), 5 mayl, 5–8 mayle, 4– mail; *pl.* 4 mailez, 5 maylez, -is, -us, malys, *Sc.* maily(h)eis, 5–6 mail3eis, -3ies. [a F *maille* (whence MDu. *maelge*, Du. *malie*):—L. *macula* spot, mesh of a net.]

†1. One of the metal rings or plates of which mail-armour was composed *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 2836 Al to-brosten is ventaile, And of his hauberk a þosend maile *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13807 Ne hauberk [was þer] non, wyth maille gret, þat his spere ne þorow schet. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* (Camden Soc.) xl, Syxti maylis and moe, The squrd squappes in toe. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc* 252 (Kaluza) And an haubeik brist þat richely was adrist With mailes þikke and smale. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ii. 91 As golden mail3eis hir scalis glitterand brycht 1597 A M tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 13 b/2 To drawe out any. Mayles which mighte remayne stitckinge [*sic*] in the Wounde. 1611 COTGR., *Annelet*, a mayle, or a ring of mayle 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mail*, a little Iron ring for Armour.

fig 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par Eph.* vi 10–17 For the breste plate, put on innocencie and righteousnes, to kepe the inward partes of your mynd safe and sure with the mayles of vertue and godlines.

†b. *Proverb.* (Literally from OFr.) *Obs.*

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Hawbert*, The common proverb, manie mailzies makis an haubergion, monie littles makis an meikle.

†c. *transf pl.* The scales (of a fish). *Obs. rare.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* v. (1889) 303 And at the bothe his elbowes he [the monstre] hadde wynges ryght brode and grete of fysshes mayles wherwith he swymmed.

2. *collect.* Armour composed of interlaced rings or chain-work or of overlapping plates fastened upon a groundwork. *Coat of mail*: see COAT *sb.* 5. (Cf. CHAIN-*mail*, PLATE-*mail*, RING-*mail.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1559 Achilles thorwgh the maylle, And thorwgh the body gan hym for to ryve. *c* 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 1146 Though thyn housbonde armed be in maille. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11107 Sho was bare of hir breast to þe bright mayll. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc* 1230 (Kaluza) Hys fomen wer well boun, To perce his acketoun, Gipell, maile and plate. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett* II. 190 A standard of mayle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ii. 95 Abowt his schuldris assais his hawbryk fyne, Of burnist maill. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 130 A jack of plett, steilbonet, splent slevis, of mailyie or plait. 1600 J PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 21 Their armour..certaine shirts of male verie long and streight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 368 Mangl'd with ghastly wounds through Plate and Maile. 1810 CAMPBELL *Ballads* VII, Every bosom shook Beneath it's iron mail 1838 LYTTON *Leila* v. i. 49 The king was armed *cap-a-pied* in mail. 1877 MORRIS *Sigurd* 4 Through the glimmering thicket the linked mail rang out.

†b. A piece of mail-armour. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr & Cr* III. iii. 152 To hang Quite out of fashion, like a rustie male. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 200 The trunk of the elephant was couered with a maile for defence. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 25 They presently arme al their bodies, and..their very shinbones, and hinder parts, with males of Iron

c. *transf.* of the protective shell or scales of certain animals

1714 GAY *Fan* III 179 For this .. His clouded Mail the Tortoise shall resign. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* IV, To-day I saw the dragon fly. From head to tail Came out clear plates of sapphire mail. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Forsaken Merman*, Where the sea-snakes coil and twine, Dry their mail and bask in the brine. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 106 The mail of a boiled lobster.

d. *fig.*

1813 J. N BREWER *Beaut Eng* II. 77 The antiquaries who have entered the lists, have come cased up in the mail of prejudice. 1866 B TAYLOR *Poems, Autumnal Vespers* 38 In stiff December's mail 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann Q. Neighb* XXXII. (1878) 547 She was clad in the mail of endurance.

3. A 'web' in the eye. [So F. *maille* (Cotgr.), cf MACULA quot. *c* 1400.] *Obs.* exc. *dial*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 312 Which eie-salue they say, serues also for the mailles or spots [L. *argema*] in the eies. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Mail*, a defect in vision. *Devon.*

†4. A hole for the passage of a lace, clasp, or other fastening of a garment; an eyelet-hole, 'eye'. Also *fig* *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Garm Gude Ladeis* 15 Poems (1865) 8 Hir kirtill suld be of clene constance, Lasit with lesum lufe, The mailyheis of continuance For nevir to remufe 1530 PALSGR. 241/2 Mayle that receyveth the clasp of a gowne into it, *porte* 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXIII. 25 My Sleifis wer of to borrow and len glaidlie; My Lais and Mailzies of trew permanence. 1588 THOMAS *Dict.* (1606), *Orbiculus*, the male or rundle thorough which the latchet of the shoe passeth. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 16 And day by day this lace a mayle doth bate.

b. *spec.* in *Weaving* (See quots)

1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII 106 Every Thread of the Warp goes through a small Brass Ring called a Male 1831 G R PORTER *Silk Manuf* 216 A modern improvement substitutes for the loops small metallic eyes, through which the warp threads are passed,. these eyes are called mails. 1835 WEBSTER *Rhymes* 152 (E D D) Temper yer ilka thrum and thread, Yea, whether they wimple thro' a head, Or thro' a mail

5. *Hawking* The breast-feathers of a hawk when the feathers are full-grown. Occas. applied to the plumage of other birds.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij, Hawkes haue White maill, Canuas maill or Rede maill. And som call Rede maill Iren mayll White maill is soone knawe Canuas maill is betwene white maill and Iron maill And Iron maill is varri Rede. *Ibid* A vij b, A Goshawke nor a tercell in thare sore aage haue nott thair mayles named bot it is calde their plumage, and after the cote it is calde theyr Maill 1530 PALSGR. 241/2 Mayle of a hauke, *grenelure.* 1575 [see MAILED *ppl. a* 4] 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb* (1623) 135 His [a dunghill cock's] eyes round and great, the colour answering the colour of his plume or male 1655 WALTON *Angler* (1661) 107 The wings made of the blackish mail of the Drake. 1678 *Willughby's Ornithol* App. 398 The Mail of a Hawk is the Breast or Plumage of the Breast in reference to its colour: So they say a Hawk changes the mail, or is white-maild, &c. 1686 BLOME *Gentl Recr.* II 182/1 The little Dun-flye hath his Body made of Dun-Wooll, and his Wings of the Mayle of a Partridge. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley of Indus* VIII. 76 Full breast, covered with regular mail. *Note* The 'mails' are the breast feathers.

b (See quot. · cf MAILED *ppl. a* 4 b.)

1727 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Mail*, a Speck on the Feathers of Birds.

6. *Rope-making.* (See quot. 1794.)

1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expositor*, *Mails*, are made of Iron, and interwoven, not unlike a Chain, they are for rubbing off the loose Hemp which remains on Lines or white Cordage after it is made 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 55 *Mail*, to rub off the loose hemp that remains on white cordage, is a kind of steel chain-work, flat, and fastened upon leather, about nine-inches long and seven-inches broad. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mail-armour, -coat, -plate, -quilt, -sark, -shirt, -work*; instrumental, as *mail-clad, -covered, -sheathed* adjs., **mail net** (see quot.); **mail-shell**, a name for the genus *Chiton* (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 184 The ring-like dots—which I take to be a conventional representation of *mail-armour. 1777 R. POTTER tr. *Æschylus, Persians* 515 Thy *mail-clad horse. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I v, Ten squires, ten yeomen, mail clad men. 1826 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. ii (ed. 2) 24 Should an attack be made with mail-clad ships. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xi, He .. would have the *Mail-coats to be made link after link. 1803 BYRON *On Leaving Newstead Abbey* II, The *mail-cover'd Barons. 1773 J. CAMPBELL *Mod Falconry* 262 **Male-feathers*, those on the breast. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, **Mail-net*, a form of loom-made net, which is a combination of common gauze and whip-net in the same fabric. 1771 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* III. (1776) 128 Vain were the *mail-plates of Granada's bands. *Ibid.* I. 47 There clasping greaves, and plated *mail-quilts strong. 1838 LONGF. *Beowulf's Exp. Heort* 76 The Weather people .. their *mail-sarks shook 1850 OGILVIE, **Mail-sheathed.* 1817 SCOTT *Harold* I. ix. 16 Wilt thou Lay down thy *mail-shirt for clothing of hair 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm* VII. 107 This mail shirt, or hauberk, was fitted almost tightly to the person. *Ibid.* II. 18 The cuirass. was formed..of interwoven *mail-work.

Mail (mēil), *sb.*[2] Now only *Sc.* Forms: 1–3 mal, 3 mol, 3–6 male, 5 maile, 7 maille, 7–8 meal, 5–7, 9 maill, 6– mail. [Late OE. *mál*, a. ON. *mál* neut., speech, agreement = OE. (poet.) *mǽl* speech, prob. a contracted form of the word which appears as OHG., OS. *mahal* assembly, judgement, treaty, OE. *mæ̆del* meeting, discussion, Goth. *maþl* meeting-place. (Cf. MALLUM.) In sense, however, the Eng. word seems rather to represent the ON. derivative *málu* wk. masc., contract, stipulation, stipulated pay, cf Ormin's *málе* accus.

The word has survived only in Sc. and northern dialects, and hence its phonetic form is northern. If it had come down in midland or southern use its form would have been *mole* (mōul).]

1. Payment, tax, tribute, rent. *Mails and duties* (see quot 1861). Cf. BLACK MAIL.

O. E. Chron an 1086 Se cyng sealde his land swa deore to male swa heo deorost mihte. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10188 Forrþi badd hemm Sannt Johan sammnenn lajhelike & rihht þe kinngess rihhte málе *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 179 And giet ne wile þe louerd ben paid mid his rihete mol *c* 1275 *Pains Hell* 161 in *O. E. Misc* 151 Of heom hi token vnriht mol. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5376, I giue him woningsted to wale For euer-mare, wit-outen male 1396 in *Scottish Antiq* XIV 217 The forsayd Scher Jone sal haf the malys of Ouchtyrtyre 1430–31 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 376/1 I hat no maile of siche certificate made put to ony prejudice. any persone *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor Fab.* XII (*Wolf & Lamb*) xx, Scantlie may he purches by his maill To leif vpon dry breid. 1549 *Compl Scot* xv. 123 The mails and fermis of the grond is bychtit to sic ane price. 1746–7 *Act 20 Geo. II*, c. 43 § 17 Recovering and uplifting from the vassals. the mails and duties or rents and profits thereof *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst.* III vii. § 20 (1773) 529 The arrears of rent, or, in our law-style, of mails and duties, prescribe, if [etc.] 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let xi, I he rental-book bore evidence against the Goodman of Primrose-Knowe, as behind the hand with his mails and duties. 1861 W BELL *Dict Law Scot.* s.v., Mails and Duties are the rents of an estate, whether in money or grain, hence, an action for the rents of an estate .. is termed an action of mails and duties. 1900 CROCKETT *Little Anna Mark* VIII, He carried a great sum about with him, being the rents and mails of all his New Mains property

b With word prefixed, as *borough, feu, grass, house mail*, **land mail** · see LAND *sb.* 12; **silver mail**, rent paid in money.

1424 *Sc Acts Jas I*, c. 8 All þe gret and smal custumys & burowmaills of þe Realme. 1479–1752 Grass mail [see GRASS *sb.*[1] 12]. 1566–67 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I. 499 He wes in possessioun of the hous maill occupit be the saidis tennentis. 1585 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. IV. 14 To mak parnent of his few maills 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.*, s.v. *Firmarius*, *Firma* signifies the duty quhilk the tennent paies to the landis-lord, quhidder it be siluer-maill, victuall, or vther duetie. 1609 — *Reg Maj.* 125 Gif thy mail-man will not pay to thee the house maill at the terme 1640 BAILLIE *Lett* (1841) I 272 Our house maills everie week above eleven pound Sterling

c. *fig. To pay the mail* = to pay the penalty.

1807 HOGG *Mount. Bard* 199 Poet. Wks. (1838) II 263 My sister By Lairistan foully was betrayed, And roundly has he payed the mail

2. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *mail-payer, paying*; **mail-duty**, rent; **mail-free** *a* and *adv.*, free of rent, exempt from payment of rent, **mail garden**, 'a garden, the products of which are raised for sale' (Jam.) (hence *mail-gardener*); **mail-man**, one who pays rent, a tenant, **mailmart**, a cow sent in payment of rent; **mail-rooms** *pl.*, rented rooms.

1638 *Extracts Burgh Rec Glasgow* (1876) I. 392 That na burges sett or promeis to sett for *maill dewtie or vther-wayes, wntill [etc.]. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl.* VIII, Deans contrived to maintain his ground upon the estate by regular payment of mail duties 1471 *Acta Dom Audit* 10/2 *Male fre fore þe formale pait be him to þe said Alexander. 1638 RUTHERFORD *Lett* iii. (1664) 14 Many..of you have been like a tennent that sitteth mealfree. 1798 J NAISMYTH *Agric. Clydesd.* VI 101 The *mail gardens around the city of Glasgow. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXXV, The candle shines from the house of Blinkhoolie, the *mail gardener *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XII (*Wolf & Lamb*) XIV, The pure people As *maill men, marchandis, and all lawboreris. 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj.* 113 Na Mail-man, or Fermour, may thirle his Lord of his frie tenement. 1445 *Exch. Rolls Scot* V. 213 Lez *mailmartis insule de Bute 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.*, *Firmarius*, ane *mail payer, ane mailer, or mail man. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* IX, Mailpayers wiss it to the devil. 1581 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* Ser I III. 417 Throw the quhilk waist, *maill-paying, and tyning of the proffites of the saidis landis, he is utterlie wrakkit *c* 1626 in W K. Tweedie *Sel. Biog.* (1845) I. 351 He warned me from the rest of my *mail-rooms in Salt-coats and East Mains.

Mail (mēil), *sb.*[3] Forms: 3–8 male, 5 maylle, 5–6 mayle, malle, 6 maale, 6– mail. [ME. *male*, a. OF. *male* (F. *malle*) = Pr., Sp, Pg., It.

mala; of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *malha* (MHG. *malhe*), MDu. *male* (Du. *maal*).]

1. A bag, pack, or wallet; a travelling bag. Now only *Sc.* and *U.S.* in *pl.* = baggage.

c 1205 LAY. 3543 Ich þe wulle bi-tache a male riche. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 48 A man that bore gold upon hijs bac, In a male with or blac. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 1297 Inou3 a leide him before, Bred and flesc out of is male. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* 13 A male tweyfold on his croper lay 1489–90 *Plumpton Corr.* 89 Robart, my servant . is large to ryde afore my male, and ouer weyghty for my horse. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 15 § 2 Such as make Males, Bougets, Leather Pots, or any other Wares of Leather. 1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* F ij, Who inuented these monsters [breeches] first, did it to a gostly ende, To haue a male readie to put in other folkes stuffe 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* IX 7 The bread is spent in our males. 1632 DELONEY *Thomas of Reading* XI G 4, They take away the mans apparell, as also his money, In his male or cap-case. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VII 335 His Jewels ..were lock'd up in a little iron Chest, and carried in a Male. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mail*, also a kind of Port-mantle, Sack or Trunk to travel with. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXXVIII, They charged me with bearing letters for the Queen, and searched my mail. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* XVII. 190 He . emptied out his mails upon the floor that I might have a change of clothes.

† b. As a measure of quantity. *Obs. rare*—1

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* (1811) 191 Wulle is bought by the sacke by the tod by the stone and by the mayle.

† c. *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 22 Quhu lucifer [Bro3te mankinde in sinne and bale] And held hem sperd in helles male. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's Prol.* 26 Vnbokele and shewe vs what is in thy Male. *c* 1430 LYDG *Bochas* IX. iii (1494) E vij/1 If ye shall tell youre owne tale Ye wyll vnclose but a lytyll male, Shewe of youre vices but a small parcele. 1450 MYRC 1343 Art thou I-wonet to go to the ale To fulle there thy fowle male.

2. A bag or packet of letters or dispatches for conveyance by post, more fully *mail of letters*; †hence, the letters or dispatches so conveyed (*obs.*). *The mail*, the postal matter, collectively, conveyed from office to office.

1654 *Ord. Office Postage Lett.* § 8 To have in readiness one good Horse or Mare to receive and carry the Male of Letters. .. That no other person (besides the Post that carrieth the Male) be suffered to ride Post with the Male. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1900/2 Our Pacquet-Boats put to Sea yesterday with the Mails for Calais. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 489 Yesterday a Flanders mail of an old date, confirms the severall repulses of the enemy. 1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 160 With all the horrors of prophetic dread That rack his bosom while the mail is read. 1767 COLMAN *Eng. Merch.* I. i, I collect the articles of news from the other papers, .. translate the mails, write occasional letters [etc.]. 1776 C. CARROLL *Jrnl.* (1845) 53 Dr. Franklin found in the Canada mail, which he opened, a letter for General Schuyler. 1782 COWPER *Expostulation* 606 Now think,.. If the new mail thy merchants now receive, Or expectation of the next, give leave. 1792 *Stat. U. S.* I. VII § 17 (1856) I. 237 That if any person shall rob any carrier of the mail ..of such mail, or if any person shall rob the mail, in which letters are sent to be conveyed by post or shall steal such mail. 1794 *Ibid.* I XXIII § 26 (1856) I 365 And the letters so received shall be formed into a mail, sealed up, and directed to the postmaster of the port. 1838 *Act* 1 & 2 *Vict.* c. 98 § 5 The Mails or Post Letter Bags so to be carried ..by Railways. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Amer Note Bks* (1883) 424 The regular passenger-boat is now coming in, and probably brings the mail. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vii, Everything will be as right as the mail 1883 *Whitaker's Almanack* 384 [Postal Guide] India —Mails made up every Friday evening at the rate of 5*d* per ½ oz 1893 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 6/5 Little incidents of camp life in the East, as the arrival and distribution of a mail of letters

b *U. S.* (A person's) batch of letters.

1890 T. L. JAMES in *Railways Amer* 319 That official was opening his mail. 1901 *Harper's Mag.* CII. 784/1 Stormfield in his mail that day found a despatch. 'Unexpectedly called home'.

3. The person, vehicle, or train that carries the mail or postal matter; often short for *mail coach*, *mail train*, etc. Hence, the method or system of transmission of letters by post; the official conveyance or dispatch of postal matter; the POST.

So used now in *U. S.* In England the word in ordinary use is limited to the dispatch of letters abroad, as the *Indian mail*, etc, or as short for mail-train, as the *down mail*, *night mail* It is retained as the official word for the dispatch and delivery of inland letters where the general public use POST

1654 *Ord. Office Postage Lett.* § 2 The said John Manley .. shall..safely and faithfully carry all Letters and Dispatches .and that by the Common, Ordinary Male or other speedy and safe passage 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 489 One letter by the last mail sayes, the king intended to fight the enemy Satturday 7 night last. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5850/2 The Bristol Mail was robbed. 1778 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett* (1876) 343 Four or five sheets of paper, written to you by the last mail, were destroyed when the vessel was taken. 1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.* 26 Sept. (1895) I. 86, I..sent them off by the mail directed to Mrs. Southey. 1820–36 DE QUINCEY *Confess* Wks 1890 III 348 The mails were, made so strong as to be the heaviest of all carriages. 1831 in *Parl. Papers* (1831–2) XLV. 128 b, When it is permitted in England for the mails to take parcels on the road. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to the Mail* 102, I fear That we shall miss the mail. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apologia* 96 While waiting for the down mail to Falmouth. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 30. 34 Tender and brittle, and hardly bears its journey through the mail. 1886 P. ROBINSON *Valley Teetotum Trees* 71 Just in time to catch the night-mail to London. 1888 *Amer. Humorist* 2 June 3/2 Why didn't he send his poem by mail? 1891 *37th Rept. Postm.-General* 5 Sixty-four additional direct Parcel Mails between London and other places have been established in the year. 1900 *Post Office Guide* 1 Jan. 14 When intended for despatch by a particular mail they should be presented for registration half an hour before the closing of the letter-box for that mail.

b. Short for *mail coach* or *van* (on a railway).

1862 *Building News* 6 June 389/2, 555 Locomotives and Tenders. 494 First Class Mails.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. (sense 1) simple attrib., chiefly obsolete, as *mail-band*, *-girt*, *-girth*, *-horse*, *-lock*, *-man*, *-panel*, *-pillion*, *-saddle*, *-trunk*; also objective, as *mail-maker*

1515 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) V 69 A male wyth ij *male bandys. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 155 The females [*sc.* elephants] carry over their calves upon their snowts, . binding them fast with their truncks, like as with ropes or *male girts 1673 *12th Rep Hist MSS. Comm.* App. VII. (1890) 384 For a *male-girth and tabbs 12*d*. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 323/1 *Male horse, *gerulus*. 1469 *Househ. Ord* (1790) 97 A maile horse and a botell horse whiche the maile-man shall keepe. 1673 *12th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm* App. VII. (1890) 384 For a *male-lock and a letter, 8*d* 1311 *Cal Lett.-Bks. Lond*, *Lett-Bk* D. (1902) 74 [The same day, John Morice] *melmakere, [admitted]. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 9 Masones, male makers, and merbelers 1469 *Maile-man [see *mail horse*] 1392 *Earl Derby's Exp* (Camden) 152 Pro iij capistris et *male panel. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl Horsem.* 216 A galled backe commeth..with the pack saddle or *male-pillion. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2130/4 A black Gelding a little hurt of his back with a Mail-pillion. 1833 M SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi (1842) 257 His portmanteau behind him on a mail-pillion. 1378–9 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 388 In una *malesadill empt IXs. IIjd. 1424–25 *Ibid.* 184, j Malesadil. *a* 1726 VANBRUGH *Journ. Lond.* I I. 81 My lady. laid on four *mail-trunks, besides the great deal-box.

b. (sense 2) simple attrib., e. g. in the names of vehicles employed to carry the mail, as *mail boat*, *diligence*, *gig*, *packet*, *schooner*, *ship*, *steamer*, *wagon*; also *mail-carrier*, *letter*, *matter*, *room*, *time*; **mail-bag**, a large bag in which the mail is carried; **mail-box**, (*a*) a box in which the mail-bags were placed on a mail-coach; (*b*) *U. S.*, a letter-box; **mail-car**, (*a*) a railway car in which the mail is carried; (*b*) *Ireland*, an 'outside car' used for conveyance of the mails; **mail-cart**, (*a*) a vehicle in which the mail is carried by road; also *attrib.*; (*b*) a light vehicle to carry children, made with shafts to be drawn or pushed by hand; **mail-catcher** *U. S.* (see quot. 1890); **mail contractor**, one who contracts with the government for the conveyance of the mail; **mail-guard**, the guard of a mail-coach; **mail horn**, a long horn used by the guard of a mail-coach; †**mail-maker**, an official in the General Letter-Office; **mail-man**, one who carries the mail; **mail-master** *U.S.*, **-officer** (see quot. 1855); **mail-phaeton**, a high two-seated phaeton (q v.) drawn by a pair of horses; **mail-pouch** (*U.S.*), a locked leather mail-bag; **mail-rack** (*U.S.*), a letter-rack; **mail-rider**, a mail-carrier; **mail-road**, **-route**, the road or route by which the mail is regularly conveyed; **mail-runner**, a mail-carrier (in India); **mail sack** (*U.S.*), a canvas bag used for the conveyance of the mail; †**mail-setting** *a.*, that robs the mail; **mail-stage** (*U.S.*) = MAIL-COACH; **mail-train**, a fast train which carries the mails. Also MAIL-COACH.

1840 LONGF in *Life* (1891) I. 358 There were three insides besides myself, and a dozen *mail bags. 1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict*, **Mail-boat*. 1895 A. H. NORWAY *P.-O. Packet Service* I. 3 The Post-Office selected Falmouth in 1688 as the point of embarkation for the .mail boats. 1810 in J. W Hyde *Roy. Mail* III. (1885) 34 The bags of letters were stolen from the *mail-box whilst the horses were changing 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II 77 *Mail-cars 1889 *Ch. Times* 27 Dec 1227 The regular train consists of two sleepers, . and enough mail cars to contain the mail. 1799 *Stat. U. S.* III. XLIII. § 13 (1856) I. 736 The receipt and delivery of letters on the way, between post-offices, shall not be required of the *mail-carriers. 1901 *N. Amer Rev.* Feb 289 The usefulness of fast steamships as mail-carriers. 1837 *Act* 7 *Will. IV* & 1 *Vict.* c. 33 § 18 No Mail Coach, Mail Diligence, or *Mail Cart conveying any Mail or Bag of Letters in Ireland. 1893 H. JOYCE *Hist Post Office* XIII. 316 The London Mail-Cart and Van Service. 1903 *G. W. R. Time Tables*, Parcels and Goods Arrangem., Perambulators and Children's Mail Carts. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Mail-catcher*. 1890 T. L. JAMES in *Railways Amer.* 326 The letter car is provided with a 'mail catcher', which is placed at a small door through which mail pouches are snatched from conveniently placed posts at wayside stations where stops are not made. 1830 *Act* 11 *Geo. IV* & 1 *Will. IV*, c. 68 *Mail Contractors, Stage Coach Proprietors [etc] 1837 *Mail Diligence [see *mail-cart*]. 1887 C. F. HOLDER *Living Lights* 119 John Stewart, who for many years drove a *mail-gig between Dunkeld and Aberfeldy. 1790 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Advice to Future Laureat* Wks. 1812 II. 341 The *Mail guard To load his blunderbuss and blow his horn. 1844 Mail Guard [see *mail-train*]. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 299 The shrill twang, twang, twang, of the now almost forgotten *mail-horn. 1799 *Stat. U. S.* III. XLIII § 15 (1856) I. 737 If any person shall secrete, embezzle or destroy any such *mail letter or packet 1735–55 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III, List of Officers in General Letter-Office. [Two] *Mail-makers. 1681 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. I. 9 Tom Dungie, the *mail-man,.. had just removed his saddle with its load of brown leather post-bags. 1889 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Sept. 8/1 The mails are still conveyed for the most part upon the heads and backs of native mailmen. 1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.*, **Mail-master*, officer having charge of the mail. 1875 *Atlantic Monthly* XXXV. 98/1 The *mail matter can be classified into letters, daily papers [etc]. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 138 The *mail-officer passed us with the mails [in a boat]. 1844 ROWLAND HILL *State Penny Postage* 16 The net expense of the *Mail packets to these Islands amounted in 1840–42 to about 70000*l*. 1857 G. A LAWRENCE *Guy Livingstone* VIII. 64 We were driving over in his *mail-phaeton. 1890 T. L. JAMES in *Railways Amer.* 312 The *mail pouch just thrown from the car. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 406 Near one of the doors..is the *mail-rack. 1897 *Outing* (U. S) XXIX. 385/1 These Turkish *mail-riders..drive two horses loaded with the mail-bags at a gallop in front of them. 1837 ROWLAND HILL *P. O Reform* 29 The cost of transit along the *mail-roads..being so trifling 1888 OGILVIE, **Mail-room*. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 7/2 The mail-room occupies the place of what was formerly the second saloon 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 457/2 Sorting [letters] according to the different *mail-routes. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* 121 Up the hill to Simoorie..The bags on his shoulder, the *mail-runner trudges. 1888 *Acc. Estabt Gen. P. O.* Parl. Pap. XVIII. 166 b, Hire of Seven *Mail Schooners in the West Indies £5,100. *c* 1688 *New Letany* VIII in *Coll. Poems Popery* (1689) 8/1 A Turncoat, *Mail-setting, King-killing Rascal 1891 *Act* 54 & 55 *Vict* c. 31 § 2 The master of a British *mail ship, when carrying mails to or from any port [etc.] *Ibid* § 10 This Act may be cited as the Mail Ships Act, 1891. 1803 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls & Corr.* (1888) II. 135 At 8 o'clock at night, set out in the *mail stage. 1866 SALA *Let.* 11 Apr. in Frith *Autobiog.* (1888) III. 255 All the wonderful people you see on board the *mail-steamer. 1841 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* XI, In the evening, after *mail-time, I [a letter-carrier] went back to my mamma and sister. 1844 *Act* 7 & 8 *Vict* c. 85 § 11 It shall be also lawful for the Postmaster General to send any Mail Guard with Bags by any Trains other than a *Mail Train 1890 T. L. JAMES in *Railways Amer.* 325 The big lumbering *mail wagons which are familiar sights in the streets of the metropolis [New York].

Mail, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 *Sc.* **malȝe**, 9 **maille**. [a. AF. *mayle*, OF. *maille*, *meaille* (whence MDu. *maelge*):—late L. **metallea*: see MEDAL.]

1. A halfpenny.

[1292 BRITTON I XXXI § 2 Quant a ii. s. vi d. dunc soit le poys IIII s iiii d mayle ferling. 1379 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 64/2 De faire ordeiner Mayles & Ferthinges, pur paier pur les petites mesures 1415 *Act* 3 *Hen. V*, Et ces quest trove bon argent p^r estre illoeques ferrez & coynez en mayls Engleys.] 1570 *Satir Poems Reform* XIII. 125 3e left him nocht ane Malȝe or Deneir. 1707 FLEETWOOD *Chron Prec.* Pref, Till about 1544, the Silver Money of England consisted of Groats, Half-Groats, Pence, Half-Pence (called, of old, Mails) and Farthings. 1890 SERVICE *Thir Notandums* IX 67 Gold Pennies and Mailles, Lozenge Lions [etc].

2. *Maille noble*: a gold coin of the reign of Edw. III; a half-noble.

[1344 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1708) V. 416/1 Et une autre Monoie d'Or, Currante la piece pur Quarante Deners d'Esterlings, que serra appelle Maille Noble.] 1884 KENYON *Gold Coins* 18.

† **Mail**, *sb.*[5] *Obs.* exc. as alien word (māy). Also 7 **maill(e**; and see MALL [a. F. *mail*:—L. *malleus* hammer. Cf. Du. *malie*.] The game of pall-mall; a place where the game was played; hence (from the 'Mail' at Paris), a public promenade bordered by trees. *The Mall* (in St. James's Park, London): now called the MALL.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 May, Recreating myself sometimes at the maill, and sometymes about the towne. [See *ante*, 2 May, where the word appears as *mall*.] 1670 LASSELS *Voy Italy* I 29 Going out of the house, you find a handsome Mail, and rare Ponds of water 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 217 A Highway .. near as long and as broad as the Mail in St James's Park [1903 *Westm Gaz* 11 Feb. 1/3 A long *mail* of elms looks down into the gulf]

b. *High Mail*: = *high Mall* (see MALL *sb.*[1] 4).

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III III, 'Tis now but high Mail, Madam, the most entertaining Time of all the Evening

Mail (mēl), *v.*[1] [f MAIL *sb.*[1]; partly back-formation from MAILED *a.*] *trans.* To clothe or arm with or as with mail

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V. 4 The martial Maid arose. She mail'd her limbs; The white plumes nodded o'er her helmed head. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* (1862) 58, I will ask what Englishmen are there who will aim shaft or spear at this breast, never mailed against England. 1858 LONGF. *Warden Cinque Ports*, A single warrior, In sombre harness mailed.

Mail (mēl), *v.*[2] *Sc.* [f. MAIL *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To rent, pay rent for. Hence **Mailed** *ppl. a.*

1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 12/2 Ande gif it be a man at mails þe hous & birnis it reklesly he sal amende þe scaith efter his power. 1877 ALEXANDER *Notes & Sk.* 8 (E.D.D.) A lone woman or two in a 'mailt-house'.

Mail (mēl), *v.*[3] [Of obscure origin: sense 2 may possibly be the original use. Cf. MAIL *sb*[1] and *sb.*[3]]

† 1. *trans.* To tie (*up*), wrap up (goods, a parcel, etc.); to envelop. Also *fig. Obs.*

In the early 17th c. often in expressions like 'mailed in armour', with allusion to MAIL *sb.*[1]

[1548–78 implied in MAILING *vbl. sb.*[1]] 1570 FOXE *A & M.* (ed. 2) III. 1644/1 It [gold and silver] was matted about with mattes and mayled in littell bundels about ij. foote long. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 209 [A present] was mailed and sealed and so sent vnto the viceroy of Aucheo. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. IV. 31 Me thinkes I should not thus be led along, Mayl'd vp in shame, with Papers on my back. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* XIII. 59 How could it be, those that were wont to stand, To see my pompe..Should after see mee mayld vp in a sheete, Doe shamefull penance. 1602 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C iv, Then ledde I warre mailde vp in sheetes of brasse. 1619 *Let. Fr. Factors at Surat to the E. I. C.* in *Embassy Sir T. Roe* (Hakl.) 517 To whom wee have delivered a box sealed, maled, and covered. 1653 in T.

Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 228 A basket mail'd up with Cords. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* ix. 11 Who . do miserably mail themselves in the filthiness of leudnesse. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 225 Three hundred Elephants follow richly mail'd with Sea-wolf skins.

2. *spec.* in *Hawking.* (See quot. 1883.)

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 295 Mayle your hawke fast. *c* 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v iv, Prince, by your leave I'le have a Sursingle, And Male you like a Hawke. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* III. iii, If you had handled her as men do unmand Hawks, Cast her, and malde her up in good clean linnen. 1883 HARTING *Gloss. Perf. Bk. Kepinge Sparhawkes* 44 To mail a hawk, i. e. to wrap her up in a handkerchief. either to tame her,..or to keep her quiet during an operation.

Mail (mēⁱl), *v.*⁴ *U. S.* [f. MAIL *sb.*³ (senses 2, 3).] *trans.* To send by post, to post.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Mail*, to inclose in a wrapper and direct to a post-office. We say, letters were *mailed* for Philadelphia. 1850 OGILVIE, *Mail*, to post letters, papers, &c. 1862 *Morn. Star* 14 Oct., The Federal Post-office department has issued a notice that any letter mailed with stamps at all soiled or defaced will be treated as unpaid. 1872 O. W HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iii. 89 Those creatures who mail the newspaper which has the article we had much better not have seen. 1875 *Atlantic Monthly* XXXV 98/2 They mail 244,000,000 letters a year.

Mail, dial. var. MEAL; Sc. f MOLE (spot).

Mailable (mēⁱ·lăb'l), *a. U. S.* [f. MAIL *v.*⁴ + -ABLE] That may be sent through the post.

1845 *Stat. U. S.* II. xliii. § 10 (1856) V. 736 Any letter or other mailable matter whatsoever. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept 14/1 Any one in the United States can send any mailable matter to any post-office. for immediate delivery.

Mai·l-coach. [MAIL *sb.*³ 2]

1. A stage-coach used primarily for the conveyance of the mail. In recent use, a coach employed by the Post Office for carrying parcels by road.

The mail-coach system was introduced by John Palmer in 1784, and was superseded by the railway.

1787 HAN. MORE *Let Walpole* July *Mem.* (1834) II 77 Mail coaches, which come to others, come not to me. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 86/2 Mail coaches, are stage-coaches of a particular construction to prevent overturns; and for a certain consideration carry his majesty's mails. 1813 *Act* 53 *Geo. III*, c. 68 § 6 All letters and Packets which he shall convey, carry or send Post, in or by any Mail Coach or Carriage. 1896 *42nd Rept. Postm -General* 5 There has been no extension this year of the system of night mail coaches for the conveyance of parcels. 1899 *Cassell's Mag* 404/2 The mail-coaches [for 'road-borne' parcels] . with their swiftly trotting teams and armed guards.

attrib 1813 BYRON *Let to Moore* 22 Aug , In a 'mail-coach copy' of the *Edinburgh*, I perceive *The Giaour* is second article. The numbers are still in the Leith smack 1815 *Ibid* 10 Jan , Scott's 'Lord of the Isles' is out—'the mail-coach copy' I have, by special licence, of Murray 1822 *Acc. Establ Gen. P.-O.* Parl. Pap. XVIII. 175 To eight pair of best mail coach lamps £12 12*s*. 1885 J. W HYDE *Roy Mail* III (ed 2) 65 Yet the mail-coach days had charms and attractions for travellers

2 A railway carriage carrying the mail.

1838 *Act* 1 & 2 *Vict.* c 98 § 12 If the Company shall refuse to carry on their Railway any Mail Coaches [etc] 1890 T. L. JAMES in *Railways Amer.* 335 The fifth..car is the last mail coach on the train.

Mailed (mēⁱld), *a* [f. MAIL *sb.*¹ + -ED ².]

†**1.** Covered with or composed of mail or plates of metal *Obs*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam* xvii. 5 And he was clothid with a maylid [Vulg *squamata*] hawberioun. — 1 *Macc.* vi. 35 A thousand men stoden nig in mailid to gidre hauberiownes [Vulg *in loricis concatenatis*]. 1450 W. LOMNER in *Paston Lett* I. 125 Oon . toke awey his gown of russet, and his dobelette of velvet mayled 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xi. 92 The dowbyll malyt traste hawbryk. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb) 85 A shirt mayled with gould 1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 7/2 We muste consider, if it be a mayled doublete, how manye mayles are wantinge. 1856 R A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I 170 The mailed glove [is] manfully hurled in his teeth.

2. Armed with mail, mail-clad. Of a vessel · Iron-clad.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV i. 116 The mayled Mars shall on his Altar sit Vp to the eares in blood. 1607 — *Cor.* I. iii. 38 His bloody brow With his mail'd hand, then wiping, forth he goes. 1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur* XLVI 1001 He. stands with point addrest To pierce the mailed side or plated brest. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* Adv. Sund., A crown'd monarch's mailèd breast. 1860 TENNENT *Story Guns* III. 1. (1864) 229 None of the mailed gun-boats were ready in time. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 137 When Norman William with charge of mailèd horse and showers Of steel won England 1897 *Times* 17 Dec. 7/1 [tr Emp. Will. II of Germany] But should any one essay to detract from our just rights or to injure us, then up and at him with your mailed fist [G. *fahre darein mit gepanzerter Faust*].

fig. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* II. 10 In self-adoring pride securely mail'd 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 230 With constancy mailed for the fight. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. I. 9 Thou mailed in impudence [I. 149 ἀναιδείην ἐπιειμένε].

3. *transf.* of animals, etc.: Having a skin or protective covering resembling mail-armour.

Mailed-cheeks, the family *Sclerogenidæ* of fishes.

1681 GREW *Musæum* 117 The Mailed-fish, *Cataphractus Schonveldi.* 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 489 *Centriscus*, Lin. Back mailed with long scaly plates. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 195 Buccæ Loricatæ. The family of the Mailed-Cheeks. 1838 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Fishes*, etc. I. 330 The *Loricarinæ* or mailed cat-fish. 1839 *Ibid.* II. 21 The *Holocentrinæ*, or mailed-perches. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 3 The ball-proof character of the skin of the largest of these mailed examples. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat Hist.* 290 The mailed and glittering beings that shoot along like animated beams of light.

4. Of a hawk: Having mail or breast-feathers (of a specified colour).

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 34 They are ordinarily of foure mayles, eyther blancke, russet, browne, or turtle maylde, and some pure white maylde. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 11 The Osprey, which in this Country is white mail'd. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1799/4 A large black Mayled, whole Feathered, and thorough mewed Falcon.

†**b.** Speckled or spotted. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s. v *Maillé*, *Perdrix maillée*, a maylde, menild, or spotted Partridge. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mailed*, full of Specks, or speckled, as the Feathers of Hawks, Partridges, &c. or as the Furrs of some wild Beasts are. [So 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3); 1727 Bailey vol. II]

Mail eiss, Sc. variant of MALEASE *Obs.*

Mailer¹ (mēⁱ·ləɹ). *Sc.* Also 5–6 **mailler, malar,** 8 **mealler.** [f. MAIL *sb.*² + -ER ¹.]

1. One who pays rent; also, see quots. 1792–3.

1452 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 387 All the tenants and maillers being within my lands quatsomever sall remane with thair tacks and maling quhile Whitsonday come a year *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XII. (*Wolf & Lamb*) xix, Lordis, that hes land be goddis lane, And settis to the mailleris ane village. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 358 Gif ony malaris, takkismen, rentalaris or commonis sal happin to be slane. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign* , *Firmarius*, ane mail-payer, ane mailer. 1792 *Statist Acc Scotl.* II 560 A species of cottagers, here [*sc.* co. Ross] called meallers, who build a small house for themselves, on a waste piece of ground, with the consent of the proprietor, and there, are ready to hire themselves out as day-labourers. 1793 *Ibid.* VII 254 Two classes, tenants and cottagers; or, as the latter are called here [co. Ross and Inverness] mailers 1894 *Liberal* 1 Dec 69 His farm stock was better cared for than those of any other mailer in Netherclugh.

†**2.** ? = Landlord. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S T.S) 103 Cristin men that ar duelland in the mistrowand menis housis under malis suld be lele to thair malaris and obeisand.

Mailer² (mēⁱ·ləɹ). *U. S.* [f. MAIL *v.*⁴ and *sb* ³ + -ER ¹.]

1. One who mails or dispatches by post.

1884–94 J. T. PERRY in W. F. Crafts *Sabb for Man* (ed. 7) 328 Editors and compositors are kept up until the small hours on Sunday morning; pressmen and mailers for an hour or two later. 1887 *Bureau Statist. Labour, New York* 490 Newspaper mailers.

2. A boat which carries the mail; a mail-boat

1883 *Century Mag.* Nov 160/1 Showing the skill and good control On Transatlantic Mailers.

3. = *Mailing machine.* 1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

Mail ess, Sc variant of MALEASE *Obs.*

Mailet, obs. form of MALLET.

Mailhouris, Sc. variant of MALEUROUS *Obs.*

Mailing (mēⁱ·liŋ), *sb. Sc.* Also 5 **malyn,** 5–7 **mailling,** 6 **maling,** 8 **mealing,** 8–9 **mailin, mailen.** [f. MAIL *sb.*² + -ING ¹.]

1. A rented farm.

1452 [see MAILER ¹ 1] 1459 *Peebles Charters*, etc. (1872) 132 That neuir nan of hym na his sed com in that malyn agan. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab* XII. (*Wolf & Lamb*) xvii, Thay gif na rak, Bot ouer his heid his mailling will thay tak. 1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 222 Thair landis, fischeingis, malingis, rowmes, and possessionis. 1674 W CUNNINGHAM *Diary* 24 Aug (1887) 3 John Murdie who dwells in a mailling neir by. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* v. iii, And to your heirs, I give, in endless feu, The mailens ye possess. *a* 1818 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 78 Greenswaird hows, and dainty mealing. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch xx, I had two or three bonnie bits of mailings amang the closes 1843 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11 64 The farmer and his family .managed their limited mailings, without extrinsic aid

2. The rent paid for a farm.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II 1, Nor shor'd to raise Our mailens when we put on Sunday claes. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* I 13 Our house is happed, an' our mailen paid. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* VIII, Let the creatures stay at a moderate mailing

3. The term during which a tenant possesses a farm (Jam.)

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 113 Nor ȝit is he prejudged in his right be the deed of his Fermour, done be him in the time of his mailling.

†**Mai·ling,** *vbl. sb.*¹ *Obs.* [f. MAIL *v* ³ + -ING ¹.] The action of tying or wrapping up (*attrib.*)

1531 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 159 Item for mayling Clothes and Cordes to trusse the same stuf 1548 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 35 Item, for iij. maylinge coordes to hange up the vaile in the quyre afore the alter 1558 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 177 On malinge sheete of canvas xijᵈ. 1569 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 155 A malyn lyne withe my woadfat coveryings. 1578 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 282 A capp case, a malynge cover.

Mailing (mēⁱ·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*² *U. S.* [f. MAIL *v.*⁴] The action of sending by mail; posting. Also *attrib.*, as *mailing machine, table.*

1871 *Amer Encycl. Print.* (ed. Ringwalt) 292/2 *Mailing Machines*, contrivances to facilitate the operation of directing newspapers. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* Suppl., *Mailing Table*, a table at which mail matter is distributed to the mail bags. 1900 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 3/1 Up to the time of mailing no particulars are to hand.

Maill(e, obs. f. MAIL, MALE; obs. Sc. f. MEAL.

‖**Maillechort** (may'ʃǫr). [Fr., said to be f. the names of the inventors, Maillot and Chorier.] An alloy of zinc, copper, and nickel.

1851 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* V. 497. 1895 *United Service Mag.* Feb. 456 Bullet, No. 12. Material, Maillechort.

Mailless (mēⁱl,lės), *a.* [f. MAIL *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Without mail-armour; not protected with mail.

1817 SCOTT *Harold* III. viii, Unshielded, mail-less, on he goes. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IX. iii, Let each shaft be aimed at whatever space in my mailless body I leave unguarded.

Maillet, obs. form of MALLET.

†**Maill(e)y.** *Obs.* [Cf. OF. *maillie gravele* (? fine gravel), *mail* marl, *maillier* to marl (land).]

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Stone*, Mailly Stone... *Mailley*, is a softer sort of Lime very dusty, and will cut pritty well.

Maill eys, Sc. variant of MALEASE *Obs.*

Mailteth, var. MELTITH *Sc.*

†**Mailure.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. MAIL *sb* ¹ + -URE, after OF. *emmailleure.*] Mail-armour, mail.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I cxx. (1869) 62 Thou shuldest wite that this armure [the gorgeer] is maad of double mailure [1426 *Lydg.* maylle; F. *emmailleure*]

†**Maily,** *a. Obs rare*⁻¹. [? a. OF. *maillié* speckled. But cf. MEALY *a*] (Sense uncertain.)

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. x. 27 His [the horse's] colour is darke bay, with mayly nose [edd. 1636–75 mayly mouth].

Mailyeis, obs. form of MALICE.

Maim (mēⁱm), *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: *α.* 4 **maheym,** 4, 6–8 **maime,** 5 **maym,** 5–7 **mayme,** 6 **mame, mahayme,** 6– **maim** , *β.* 5–6 **mayne,** 6–7 **maine.** See also MAYHEM and MANYIE. [ME. *maheym, mayne*, a. OF. *mayhem, mahaing, main*, etc. (for the forms see Godef.), also fem. *meshaigne, maaigne*; vbl sb. related to *mahaignier* MAIM *v* Cf. It. *magagna.*] An injury to the body which causes the loss of a limb, or of the use of it; a mutilation, or mutilating wound. † In early use more widely, any lasting wound or bodily injury.

1340 *Ayenb.* 135 He is ase þe y-maymed ate porche of þe cherche þet ne heþ none ssame uor to sseawy alle his maimes to alle þon þet þer guoþ *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3432 In werre somtyme a wound had he, A mayme in the hamme behind the kne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 320/1 Mayne, or hurte (*H* , *P.*, mayme), *mutilacio.* *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 9 Thorughe whiche misauenture the lady was one-yed. And for that foule mayme her husbonde kiste away his herte from his wyff. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W de W) v. xviii. 221/2 Ther sholde no man serue at goddes aulter that had ony greate foule mayme 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 14 b, No man that hath a mahayme or a blemmysshe, that maketh hym vngoodly, shall take orders 1552 ELYOT *Dict* , *Colobona*, the mayme or lacke of any membre of the body. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* II (Arb.) 148 As a foote of wood is a plaine shew of a manifest maime 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 170 His Colleagues would not permit him to be at the solemne sacrifices, because he had a maim, and wanted a lim 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I 26 The Law excluded him, for his mayme of an eye. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 474 P 3 The more Maims this Brotherhood [of huntsmen] shall have met with, the easier will their Conversation flow 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I 87 These bruises and maims that I have gotten 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G* I. Wks. 1799 I 162 Maims, bruises, contusions, dislocations, may likely ensue.

b. In generalized sense: Loss or permanent disablement of a limb. In early use, any serious bodily injury.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 551 For peyne is sent by the rightwys sonde of god, be it Meselrie, or Maheym or maladie. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis* (1843) 91 Hyt cureth sores hyt heleth euery wownd And saveth men fro maym of swyrd and sper. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 161 God vs deffende fro deth this day and fro mayme 1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App xiv 255 Persones whiche ys in perell of deth or mayne. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. US* I x 326 A crowd gathered round the scaffold when Prynne and Bastwick and Burton were to suffer maim.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Mutilation or loss of some essential part; a grave defect, blemish, or disablement; an injury or hurt of any kind.

1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* Pref xii, Whiche bookes, if they had neuer been set out, It had been a greate maime to our knowlage. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. V (1877) I III It is accounted a maime in anie one of them [the cleargie] not to be exactlie seene in the Greeke and Hebrue. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV xii. § 6 It was a weakenes in the Christian Iewes, and a maime of iudgement in them, that they thought the Gentiles polluted by the eating of those meates [etc]. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen IV*, IV i. 42 *Wor* Your Father's sicknesse is a mayme to vs. *Hotsp.* A perillous Gash, a very Limme lopt off. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I iv, Cast my life In a dead sleepe, whilst lawe cuts off yon maine, Yon putred ulcer of my roiall bloode. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I. 679 This without any maime of the name is called at this day Bod-vari, that is Mansion-Vari. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 47 A noble writer in our time esteemes it to be a mayme in historie that acts of Parliament should not bee recited *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. xxv. 99 They are so eminent in their generations, that their omission would make a maim in history 1689–90 TEMPLE *Ess* , *Learning* Wks 1731 I 168 The last Maim given to Learning, has been by the Scorn of Pedantry. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* i, But the greatest Maim given to that general reception, which the writings of our society have formerly received. hath been a superficial vein among many readers.

Maim (mēⁱm), *a. rare.* Also 5 **mayn,** 7 **maime.** [Related to prec.: cf. OF. *mehaigne*, mod F. dial *mécaigne* (Godef.).] = MAIMED.

Not in any Eng Dict.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 791/18 *Hic mutulatus*, a mayn 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* Pref A 3, It hath since been the fate of this to be exposed maime, and mangled to the world. 1687 MIÈGE *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, Maim, curtailed of any member, *manchot, estropié* 1760 BARETTI *Eng.-Ital. Dict.* 1865 tr. *Strauss's New Life Jesus* I I. 352 Such a thing could not properly be expected of the poor and the maim. 1880 *World* 19 May 6 Refuges for the halt, the maim, the sick, and the blind. 1881 STEVENSON *Moral. Profess. Lett.* in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr., His own life being maim, some of them are not admitted in his theory.

Maim (mēm), *v.* Forms: *α.* 3–7 **mayme**, 4 **mahayme**, 5 **mayheime**, 5–6 **maym**, **meyme**, 6 **meyheme**, **mayhime**, **mayhme**, 6–7 **maihme**, 5– **maim**. *β.* 4 **maynhe**, 5 **meygne**, 5–7 **mayn(e**, 6–7 **main(e**; see also Sc. MANYIE *v.* [ME. *maynhe*, *mayn*, etc. (and, with assimilation to MAIM *sb*, *mahayme*, *mayme*, etc.), a. OF *mahaignier*, *mayner*, etc. (see Godef. for forms) = Pr. *maganhar*, It. *magagnare*, med.L. *mahemiare*. The ulterior origin is uncertain: the conjectures of Diez and others have little probability.] *trans.* To deprive of the use of some member; to mutilate, cripple. † In early use more widely, to disable, wound, cause bodily hurt or disfigurement to.

1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 5833 Hii velle & to brusede some anon to dede & some ymaymed [*v. r.* maymed] & some yhurt. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 305 Was no man Inglis maynhed no dede þat day *a* 1350 *St. Andrew* 38 in Horstm *Altengl Leg.* (1881) 132 And eghen sight þai toke fro sum, And sum croked, þat þai might noght ga. And all þat thai mahaymid swa [etc.] 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI 387 Ho so hitteth out a mannes eye. Othere eny manere membre maymeth other hurteth *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 313 A mannes nose is sumtyme to-broken, & if it be longe or he haue ony help, þanne he schal be maymed for euermore. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXV 10012 Mony of þo Mirmydons maynet for euer *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7843 Some þai hedid, some þai mayne. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. x, Kynge Arthur slewe that daye XX knyghtes & maymed XI. 1528 MORE *Dial. Heresyes* IV. XIV. Wks. 277/2 And destroy as that sect hath done many a good religious house, spoyled, meyhemed, & slaine many a good vertuous man [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 617/1, I mayne, or I mayne one, I take the use of one of his lymmes from hym. 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 40 b, The Lorde maye not mayme hys villayne. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. I. 27, I am maym'd for euer: Helpe hoa. Murther, murther. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* lix. 137 Sometimes the winde of the shott ouerthroweth one, and the splinters. mayne and hurt others. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* Introd., Better it is that a member be joyned to the head, though it be maymed, then quite cut off. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV § 140 Who had lost his father and had been himself maimed in the King's service. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV. XV 206 By the antient law of England he that maimed any man, whereby he lost any part of his body, was sentenced to lose the like part. 1792 BURKE *Let Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 546 Nocturnal assemblies for the purpose of pulling down hedges,. firing barns, maiming cattle 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* I. 26 They maim themselves in every way to escape it [conscription] 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 182 Thousands who have lost limbs altogether, .have done the State good service after they were maimed.

b. *fig.* To mutilate, cripple, render powerless or essentially incomplete; † to deprive *of*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 276 For of oure eldres may we no thyng clayme, But temporel thyng, þat man may hurte and mayme. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5317 For it maymeth, in many wyse, Syke hertis with coveityse 1562 COOPER *Answ. Def. Truth* III. 21 b, Hee that altereth or taketh away any doth alter and maime christes institution. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 102 A Creature maymde of Reasons parte 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, IV. II 172 Thereby is England main'd And faine to go with a staffe. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. II. 312 You wrought to be a Legate, by which power You maim'd the Jurisdiction of all Bishops. 1682 DRYDEN *Religio Laici* 279 For since the original Scripture has been lost, All copies disagreeing, maimed the most. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess* Wks. 1840 III 399 To abridge would be to maim one of the most lively pieces that liberty ever inspired. 1767 HARTE *Medit. & Kempis* 117 But ah! their neighbour's pittance maims their field. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XV, That act of royalty and supreme jurisdiction, the consequences of which maimed my estate so cruelly. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ Org.* 6 The House passed the Government Bill, maiming it in vital points in its passage through Committee.

Maimed (mēmd), *ppl. a.* [f. MAIM *v.* + -ED 1.] Mutilated, crippled, injured: see the verb.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4544 Lo, to so many mayned gods 3our menbris 3e dele. 1578 *Nottingham Rec* IV 176, iiij. meymed men that cum fourth of Eyrland. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 272 But my late maymed limbs lack wonted might To doo their kindly services. 1625 BACON *Ess., Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 491 Hospitals for Maimed Soldiers. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 42 They stand and stare upon such maimed creatures as want either legges or armes. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* XI. (1840) 198 This maimed man. 1864–7 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* I (1868) 4 A maimed giant in his agony.

b. *fig.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* VII. Introd 183 Geometrie boroweth of it [Arithmetic] principles,..and is as it were maymed without it. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham* V. I. 242 Who is that they follow, And with such maimed rites? 1877 J. D CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 308 In such a maimed and dislocated form. 1900 S. PHILLIPS *Paolo & Francesca* I. 26 All these maimèd wants and thwarted thoughts.

c. *absol.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 135 [see MAIM *sb*]. *Ibid.* 141 Þo he hedde y preched and y-ued þet uolk and þe zike and þe ymaimed y held. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1098 For leuer here was þe poie to fede, þe maymot, þe seke to wasshe & hele. 1526 TINDALE *Matt* XV. 31 In so moche that the people wondred, to se . the maymed whole. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G* I. Wks. 1799 I. 162 Is it your Worship's will that I lend a ministring hand to the maim'd? 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* II 298 The sick and maimed who are healed by her intercession.

† **Mai·medly**, *adv. Obs.* [-LY 2.] In a maimed manner.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 47 Being aboue 2 yeres since maimedly translated into the French tongue. 1598 *Hakluyt's Voy.* I. 614, I rather leaue it out altogether, then presume to doe it maymedly. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal Apoc.* 154 Some strictures there were,..but hinted very maimedly, obscurely and interruptedly.

Maimedness (mēˈmédnés). [-NESS.] The condition of being maimed (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 122 He will see such weakenesse,.. such maimednesse, such imperfection, in his best performances 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. VII. (1614) 135 The conditions required in the High Priest, as that he should not haue the bodily defects of Blindnesse, lamenesse, maymednesse, &c. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. XII. 425 So much did its sullenness and maimedness pollute the meagre sacrifice

Maimer (mēˈmǝr). [f. MAIM *v.* + -ER 1.] One who maims or mutilates.

1530 PALSGR. 241/2 Maymer of men, *mutilateur.* 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV. 13 If a man maliciously should put out the remaining eye of him who had lost one before, it is too slight a punishment for the maimer to lose only one of his. 1884 *Athenæum* 9 Feb. 182/1 Terrorists and maimers of cattle.

Maiming (mēˈmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb MAIM

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4088 Þan wald his pepill & his princes haue past our þe bourne, And mist noȝt for þe morsure & maynyng of bestis. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 99 To the marring and mayning of the Scholer in learning. 1602 FULBECKE 1*st Pt. Parall.* 78 The opinion of M. Brooke is that hee may beate him if hee cannot otherwise escape without stripes or wounds or mayming. 1727 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. I. 188 Another cause which hath contributed to the maiming of our language, is a foolish opinion, that we ought to spell exactly as we speak 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) II. 43 Inevitable evils are such as sudden deaths, maimings, or other bodily hurts by the stroke of lightning

Maimonidean (məimǫnidīăn), **Maimonidian** (məimǫnidiăn), *a.* (*sb.*). [f. L *Maimonid-ēs* + -AN, -IAN.] **a.** Pertaining to the Jewish theologian *Maimonides* (*Mōsheh ben Maymōn* 1135–1204). **b.** *sb.* An adherent of Maimonides.

1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI 273 The spiritualistic Maimonidian and the 'literal Talmudistic' schools. 1876 SCHILLER SZINESSY *Catal. Hebr. MSS. Cambr* I 187 The so-called Maimonidean school. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig Knowl* II 1388 Judaism was soon divided into the Maimonidians and Anti-Maimonidians. 1886 *Encycl Brit.* XX. 283/2 The Maimonidean controversy.

Maimonist (məi mǫnist). [f. *Maimon-ides* (see prec.) + -IST] An adherent of Maimonides.

1881 FRIEDLANDER *Maimonides' Guide of Perplexed* I Life 35 The controversy between Maimonists and anti-Maimonists.

Main (mēn), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 mæȝen, mægn, 2–4 **mein**, (3 *Lay.* mæin), 3–4 **meyn**, 3–6 **mayn**, 4–6 *Sc.* **mane**, 4–7 **maine**, **mayne**, 3– **main**. [OE. *mægen*, = OS. *megin*, OHG. *magan*, *megin*, ON. *magn*, *megn*, *megin*, f root **mag-*: see MAY *v.*, MIGHT *sb.*]

I. 1. Physical strength, force, or power. *Obs.* exc. in phr. *with might and main* (see 2).

Beowulf 789 Se þe manna wæs mægene strengest. *c* 1205 LAY. 26698 Per he þinen mihte þe his main wolde fondien hond a3an honde *c* 1275 *Luue Ron* 69 in *O. E. Misc.* 95 Ector wiþ his scharpe meyne. † *c* 1325 *Old Age* x. in *E. E. P* (1862) 149, I spend, an marrit is mi main. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 444 The king went till Ingland With mony man off mekill mayn. *Ibid* VI. 318 Thair chiftane Wes of sic hert and of sic mane, That [etc.]. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc* (Kaluza) 560 He nadde main ne mi3t *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I 320 Hyr eldest son, that mekill was of mayn 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon* III lxxvi, Thay with speir, with swordis, and with knives, In just battell war fundin maist of mane. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. VII 11 He gan aduaunce With huge force and insupportable mayne.

† **b.** *fig.*, and in immaterial applications. *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 21051 (Cott.) O treind wandes gold he wroght And efter-ward wit crists main þam turnd to þair kind egain 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 4 Love is of so gret a main, That Ther mai nothing his miht withstonde. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XX. 123 Þou arte nowthir of myght ne mayne To kenne it as a clerke may knawe 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps* XCIII. 1 And he to shew his strength and maine, hath girt himselfe with might.

† **c** *transf.* Of things: Power, virtue, efficacy.

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* I 94 Þonne ys seo ærre (wyrt) hwitre, & heo hæfð þas mægnu *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1581 Sche com wiþ adrink of main

2. Phrases. † *With* (*mid*) or *in all one's main*, *with main*, *with all*, *great* or *mickle main* (in ME. poetry often used as a metrical stopgap or tag): with the utmost strength or vigour one is capable of. † *To set one's main to*: to apply all one's energies to. † *To do one's main*: to do one's utmost, one's best. *With might and main*, † *with main and might*, † *with mood and main*, etc.: see MIGHT *sb.*, MOOD *sb.* See also AMAIN.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 123 Luuian we hine mid alre heorte mid alle meine. *c* 1290 *S Eng. Leg.* I 104/113 A þousend men with al heore main on hire gonne drawe. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 884 Gii..þe stede toke bi the reyn, & lepe vp wiþ gret meyn. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1083 Tristrem smot wiþ main. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* IV. (*Jacobus*) 299 He gert fele knychtis pryk efter þaime in al þar mayne. *Ibid.* XXVII. (*Machor*) 8, I wald fayne, set my mayne sume thing to say of sancte moryse. *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 1076 (Fairf.) Quen he [*sc.* Cain] had his broþer slayne To hide him he dide his mayne. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4048 He thanked god with all his mayne. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XV. 101 Tell me, Ioseph, with mayn, youre red. 1542 BECON *Potat. Lent* D IV b, That ye cleue stedfastly with all mayne to the promyses which [etc.]. *a* 1568 *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* VII, Than owt he ran in all his mane.

† **3.** A host of men; a (military) force. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Andreas* 876 We ðær heahfæderas halige oncneowon & martyra mægen unlytel. 10.. *O. E. Chron.* an 1004 Ðær wærð East Engla folces seo yld of slazen, ac ȝif þet fulle mægen þære wære, ne eodan hi næfre eft to scipon swa hi sylfe sædon. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8999 William courtehese he made of þe verste wardein & in þe oþer bihinde he was him self mid al is main.

II. Senses arising from absol. uses of MAIN *a.*

4. *ellipt.* for *main land*, MAINLAND. *arch.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 351 At three leaques off the mayne, there is xv fadome 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* I. 43/2 This Iland, which for the quantitie thereof maie well be called a maine, although it be inuironed about with the Ocean sea. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 50 Not far from the main are certaine dry and rockie isles. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 14 The most traded Empories here, are St Augustine on the Island [Madagascar], and Mosambique on the Main. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 11 P 5 The *Achilles*, in some distress, put into a Creek on the Main of America 1823 BYRON *Juan* VII. XXXI, Their Delhis mann'd some boats and..tried to make a landing on the main. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI I 196 The island was separated from the main by a channel half a mile broad 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* XIII 290 He was anxious to make a thorough examination of Cuba, which was a part of the neighboring main of Cathay, as he was ready to suppose

b. Short for SPANISH MAIN, q. v

1890 CORBETT *Sir F. Drake* III. 33 Drake sailed once more for the Main. 1897 HENLEY *Hawthorn & Lavender*, etc. (1901) 95 The trim Slaver Held Her musky course from Benin to the Main, And back again for niggers.

5 *ellipt.* for MAIN SEA· The high sea, the open ocean. Now *poet*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, C. Marius* (1595) 468 The winde stoode full against them comming from the maine [F. *le vent se tourna du costé de la pleine mer*]. 1601 R JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw.* (1603) 211 They dare not venter into the maine, but houering by the shore, timerously saile from one place to another 1695 WOODWARD *Hist Earth* I. 27 The tides and Storms. affect only the superficial parts of the Ocean,. but never reach the greater Depths, or disturb the bottom of the Main 1698 FROGER *Voy* 65 A gentle Breeze came off from the Main [F *du large*] 1731 POPE *Ep Burlington* 198 Bid the broad Arch the dang'rous Flood contain, The Mole projected break the roaring Main 1764 GOLDSM *Trav* 410 To traverse climes beyond the western main. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VII 21 As one that climbs a peak to gaze O'er land and main *fig* 1597 R JOHNSON *Champions* (1608) II Addr., But having better hope I boldly leade thee to this mayne from this doubtfull floude where I rest 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* IV Wks. 1856 I. 46 Launched out Into the surgy maine of government 1839 LONGF. *Ps of Life* VIII, Sailing o'er life's solemn main

† **b.** *transf.* A broad expanse. *poet. Obs*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn* lx. 5 Nativity once in the maine of light, Crawles to maturity. 1667 MILTON *P L* X 257 Adventrous work, to found a path Over this Maine from Hell to that new World Where Satan now prevailes.

6. The most important part of some business, subject, argument, or the like; the chief matter or principal thing in hand. (Cf. MAIN *sb.*3 I b)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham* II II 56, I doubt it is no other, but the maine, His Fathers death, and our o'er-hasty Marriage. 1615 tr *De Monfart's Surv. L. Indies* Pref B iij, Neyther doth he stand vpon any other vayne particulars, but directly goeth to the maine 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. II § 1 (1651) 192 If I should here enter upon that task..I should make too broad a digression, and set upon a work as large as the main, for whose sake I should undertake it 1663 COWLEY *Country-Mouse* 5 Frugal, and grave, and careful of the Main. 1702 *Eng Theophrast* 132 We let the Main go, while we grasp at the accessories. 1716–20 *Lett. fr Mist's Jrnl* (1722) I 244 She complied with your last Advice, as to the Main.

b. Phrases: *in*, † *for*, † *on*, † *upon the main*· for the most part, in all essential points, mainly

a 1628 PRESTON *New Covt* (1634) 12 Holy men have that apprehension in the maine, but not in a constant tenour at all times 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. XVI (1840) 28 As long as they agree in the main, we need not be much moved with their petty dissensions. 1662 H MORE *Philos Writ.* Pref. Gen. P VI, Being carried captive by the power of reason into a true belief of things for the main. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 80 Whence, upon the main, is clearly discovered, how all true Philosophy is nothing but the knowledge of Things 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 49 Generally and for the main he resided at Crotona. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 P 3, I do not know whether in the main I am the worse for having loved her. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 145 If Nancy did not think well of you upon the main. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls* III 394 John is, upon the main, no fool. 1832 J. C HARE *Philol. Mus* I. 163 *note*, Since writing the above I have found a reading agreeing on the main with mine in the edition of Asconius by Paulus Manutius. 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* lvi, Mr Swiveller being in the main a good-natured fellow 1893 R. WILLIAMS in Traill *Social Eng.* I. 31 In the main, therefore, the leading ideas of the heathen Celt were those of heathen nations generally.

c. Const. *of*. The chief or principal part (*of* some whole, material or immaterial); the important or essential point. Phr. † *the main of all.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. XXXVII, I know you know how much the thing doth touch The maine of all your states, your blood, your seed. 1601 SIR W CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) M m a, It is no charity to giue so violently as may waste the maine of an estate. 1631 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Maid of West* II. Wks. 1874 II. 363 Why that's the main of all: all without his freedome That we can aime at's nothing. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. VIII. 104 It was not onely agreed that their Ships..should be restored. but for the maine of all, it was resolved upon by both houses, to give the full summe of

£300000. 1683 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 38 But the maine of all: studies he not [etc.]? 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Chrysostom* 501 The main of the Church was destroyed [by fire] in three hours space 1693 *Mem Cnt. Teckely* IV. 49 He assaulted them in the Front with the main of his Army. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 9 The Persons we laugh at may in the main of their Characters be much wiser Men than our selves. 1730 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 68 ¶ 3 The main of life is composed of small incidents. 1781 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) IV 215 He has sufficiently proved the main of his hypothesis 1845 STEPHEN *Comm Laws Eng* (1874) I. 119 If a lord had a parcel of land detached from the main of his estate 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* II. xvi 279 The main of their cargo was landed. 1880 ANNIE R. ELLIS *Sylvestra* II 275 She told him the main of the morning's news. 1903 *Contemp Rev* Feb. 190 The main of us have never set eyes upon a Dane before.

†7. The object aimed at; end, purpose. *Obs.*

Perh. orig. a term of archery. Cf. MAIN *sb*.² 2

a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man* (1636) 6 The ayme of appetite, is to attaine what it affecteth, and the maine of dislike is to avoide what it disliketh. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* To Rdr. 3, I ayme not at the Racke nor the Slack, the qualified Meane is the Maine of my Marke 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* II. i, *Bos.* You say you would fain be taken for an eminent courtier? *Cast* 'Tis the very main of my ambition 1633 B JONSON *Tale of a Tub* III iv, Wee have by this meanes disappointed him, And that was all the maine I aimed at 1652 R. BOREMAN *Countrymans Catech* 1 1 This Happinesse (or the Salvation of our Soules) being the maine of all our enlarged desires 1657 SPARROW *Bk Com. Prayer* 173 Therefore differing so much in the main of the Feast, they would not comply with them.

8. A principal channel, duct, or conductor for conveying water, sewage, gas, or electricity, e. g. along the street of a town. (Cf. *main drain*, 1707–12 s.v. MAIN *a.* 8 b.)

1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Building*, Where any Stock-Blocks of Wood with Plugs, or any Fire-Cocks, were made and fix'd on any Mains [etc.] 1762 *Ann. Reg* 120/1 Wooden pipes were inserted into the mains in almost every street 1808 MURDOCH in *Phil Trans.* XCVIII 125 The gas is conveyed by iron pipes into .. gazometers, previous to its being conveyed through other pipes, called mains, to the mill. 1825 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric* 658 The use of both the large and small mains is to feed the various trenches with water, which branch out into all parts of the meadow 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sci* (1879) II. xvi 449 The electric main carrying the outgoing current. 1894 *Nat Observer* 189/2 Take the case of a lead pipe led into a block of houses from the iron main. 1895 S P. THOMPSON & E THOMAS *Electr. Tab & Mem* 4 In factory wiring it is often preferred to keep the positive and negative mains far apart.

fig. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos* I 15 It is not only Britain .. that the writer accuses of this folly of not drawing its philosophy from the main

b. In jocular phr. *To turn on the main*, to begin to weep copiously

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xvi, Blessed if I don't think he's got a main in his head as is always turned on. 1857 BRADLEY (C Bede) *Verdant Green* III xi 90 You've no idea how she turned on the main, and did the brinyl 1878 M C JACKSON *Chaperon's Cares* I. x 128 The mains were turned on, and tears flowed until weeping became infectious.

9. Short for *mainsail* (obs.), *mainmast.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* I. 373 Tha led thame in with musall, fuk, and mane 1894 *Times* 7 Apr. 7/3 All the ships were gaily decked with bunting, the German flag flying at the main. 1903 *Blackw Mag* Apr 523/1 Skiffs with well-reefed mains scudded for sheltering creeks.

10. *techn* a. ? A principal vein of mineral. b. A main line of railway.

1867 MUSGRAVE *Nooks & Corners* II. 2 A wide main of this mineral lies beneath the stupendous masses of dark blueish rock. 1892 *Daily News* 8 June 2/3 The railway will be a double main

Main (mēin), *sb.*² *Sc.* and *north.* Also 5 mayn; *pl* 6 maynis, manis, maines, 7 maynes, mainnes, 8 mainse. [Aphetic f DOMAIN, DEMESNE.]

†1. *Mains* or *main lands* = demesne lands *Obs.*

1454 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. III 10 The sayde Androw Ker sal gyff tyl the sayde Thom Robson . his mayn landis of Hownum. 1577–95 *Descr. Isles Scot* in Skene *Celtic Scot* III. App 436 The said John Stewart hes it all under maynes.

2. *pl.* The farm attached to a mansion house; a home farm (Now esp. retained in Scotland in the names of farms, e. g. the Mains of Forthar.)

1533 CLYFFORD in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV 633 Wher we brynt theis townes that is to wite, Sesfurth Sesfurth Mayns, Mows Mayns . Cavertone Mayns [etc.] 1573–4 *Reg Privy Council Scot* Ser. I. II. 320 The landis mains and cornis of Sanct Thomas Chapell *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S.T.S.) I 226 Ze sall haue the mains of Kirkforther for it 1589 *Wills & Inv N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 164, I geue to Mathew Forster, Edderstoun east hall, and the maynis thairoff 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign., Manerium*, ane mainnes, or domaine landes, Because they ar laboured and inhabited be the Lorde, and proprietar of the samin 1606 in *North Riding Rec* (1884) I. 48 John Dodsworth of Massam Maynes. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho* 468 The tenants and Mainse fall now to be debited for crop 1765 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit* IV. 72 Every Nobleman's House [in Scotland] hath what they call the Mains, where their Land-labourers, Grooms, and every Body belonging to the Stable and Poultry, reside. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xv, That the Bailie should send his own three milk cows down to the mains for the use of the Baron's family. 1834 H MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* XXVII. (1857) 398 He was employed . at the Mains of Invergordon.

Main (mēin), *sb.*³ Also 6–7 maine, mayne. [Of obscure history.

From the early use in antithesis with *by* (which seems in the game of hazard to have meant the same as *chance* in the later language) the word would appear to be an absolute or elliptical application of MAIN *a.* (Cf. MAIN CHANCE.) The usual view that the word is a. F. *main* 'hand' has no evidence; quot. *c* 1685–8 in sense 3 prob. embodies a mere etymological speculation]

1. In the game of hazard, a number (from five to nine inclusive) called by the 'caster' before the dice are thrown.

'If he "throws in", or "nicks", he wins the sum played for from the banker or "setter". If the caster "throws out" by throwing aces, or deuce, ace (called crabs), he loses. If the caster neither nicks nor throws out, the number thrown is his "chance", and he keeps on throwing till either the chance comes up, when he wins, or till the main comes up, when he loses' (*Encycl Brit* s.v. *Hazard*).

1580 LD OFFALEY in Stanyhurst *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 153, I loathe too see them [*sc.* dice-players] sweare ,When they the mayne haue lost; Forgetting al thee byes, that weare With God and holye goast 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 289 Not vnlyke the vse of foule gamesters, who hauing lost the maine by true iudgement, thinke to face it out with a false oath 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* Pref., Diceplayers, that gaine more by the bye then by the maine *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 128 Amongst the gamsters, where they name thee [the pox] thicke At the last maine, or the last pocky nicke 1665 EARL DORSET *Song written at Sea* VII, To pass our tedious Hours away, We throw a merry Main 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* III 1, The Main was Seven, and the Chance Four. 1726 *Art & Myst of Gaming Exposed* 29 Loaded or Scooped Dice are changed as often as the Main and Chance, or Occasion requires. 1731 FIELDING *Mod. Husb.* II x, *La Char.* Eleven mains together, Modern; you are a devil. *Mr Gaywit* She has always great luck at Hazard 1777 COLMAN *Epil. Sheridan's Sch Scand* (1883) 76 Seven's the main 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* VIII, He likes to throw a main of an evening. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (1882) II 306 Come and take your chances in the next main 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 255 The first throw made by the player is called the 'main'

†b. *fig.* esp. coupled with or in antithesis to *by* (see BY *sb.*² 1). *Obs.*

1567, 1580 [see BY *sb.*² 1]. 1589 WARNER *Alb Eng.* Prose Addit 155 Whatsoeuer thy play be in Affrick, let henceforth the Mayne be Italie. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, I. i 208 Then lets make hast away, And looke vnto the maine. 1595 *Maroccus Ext.* (Percy Soc.) 12 *Horse* No, no, his minde was on the twentieth daie of the moneth following, when his money was due *Bankes* 'Tis good to haue an eie to the maine. 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i 47 To set so rich a mayne On the nice hazard of one doubtfull houre 1602 DANIEL *Civ Wars* VII. XXV, The doubtful Dye of War cast at the Main Is such as one bad Chance may lose you all 1612 R DABORNE *Chr turn'd Turke* 8 Deale Merchant like, put it vpon one maine, And throw at all. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 462 Recreations must consequently be, used as things on the by and not as the main. 1781 *Westm. Mag* IX 604 When each grave Senator the sport promotes, And throws the main with—cogg'd and loaded votes.

†2. A match (at archery, boxing, bowls). *Obs.*

Cf MAIN *sb.*¹ 7 But in the first quot. *a maine* may possibly be AMAIN *adv*

1589 NASHE *Martins Months Mind* To Rdr. C 3 b, To shoote a maine for the vpshot, at the fairest markes of all. 1812 *Sporting Mag* XXXIX 19 The champion has won a main, and certainly Molineux could have no chance in any combat with him. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss* s.v., A main at bowls is a match played by a number of couples, the winners again playing in couples against each other till one man is left the victor. [Cf *Welsh main* in 3.]

3. A match fought between cocks. Hence *occas.* a number of cocks engaged in a match. *Welsh main* (see quot. 1770), *transf.* (see quot 1886).

[*c* 1685–8 *MS Life of Alderman Barnes* in Brand *Pop Antiq* (1813) I 481 His chief Recreation was Cock-fighting One Cock particularly he had, called 'Spang Counter', which came off victor in a great many battles *a la main* 1716 *Lond Gaz.* No. 5429/4 There will be By-Battles, And in the Afternoon will begin the main Match.] 1760 R. HEBER *Horse Matches* IX. 154 A Main of Cocks were fought between the D of Cleveland and Ld Northumberland 1770 S PEGGE in *Archæologia* (1775) I. 149 The Welsh-main consists, we will suppose of sixteen pair of cocks; of these the sixteen conquerors are pitted a second time, the eight conquerors of these are pitted a third time; the four conquerors the fourth time, and lastly, the two conquerors of these are pitted a fifth time 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* XXI, Laying schemes for massacring men on Palm Sunday, as if he were backing a Welsh main, where all must fight to death. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* XVII IV. 57 The dexterity with which he .. turned conversation away from matters of state to a main of cocks or the pedigree of a racehorse 1880 JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne F.* 59 He could swear and drink no more, nor fight a main of cocks every Sunday afternoon on his dining room table 1886 *Cheshire Gloss* s v, There is also the term *Welsh main*, applied in a secondary sense to voting voting until two only are left in, and then for those two alone 1890 H FREDERIC *Lawton Girl* 33, I've seen dog-fights and cock-mains in England.

Main (mēin), *sb.*⁴ Also 7 meane. [a. F. *main.*]

†1. *Her* The hand. *Obs.*

1688 R HOLME *Armoury* I. 103/2 Our old English terms were Maine for Hand. Meane Dexter for R. Hand

2. 'A banker's shovel for coin' (Knight 1875).

Cf. F. *main*, 'pelle de tôle, à manche de bois très-court' (Littré)

Main (mēin), *a.* Forms: [1 mægen-], 3 mæin, 4–7 mayn, 5 *Sc.* mane, 5–7 mayne, 6–7 maine, maigne, 5– main. [Prob. partly repr. OE. *mægen-* (MAIN *sb.*¹) in compounds, and partly an adoption of the cognate ON. *megenn, megn* adj., strong, powerful; in some uses (e.g. in MAIN SEA = ON. *megensiór*) it seems to represent ON. *megen-* (= MAIN *sb.*¹) in compounds.

It is doubtful whether the development of the Eng word owes anything to the influence of OF. *maine, maigne* great:—L *magnus* The OFr word is purely poetical, and occurs chiefly as an epithet of kings and nobles; it may prob have influenced the use of *main* by ME. poets, but the only unequivocal evidence of its adoption is the 15th c Sc. *Alexandir the maine, Charlis the mane* (see MANE *a.*)]

1. Strong, vigorous, mighty; possessed of, manifesting, or exerting, great physical strength or force. †a. Said of acts or activities which imply force or energy *Obs.*

[*Beowulf* 1519 (Gr.) Mægenræs forgeaf hildebille.] 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 336 No more mate ne dismayd for hys mayn dintez. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 6915 He myst of þe mon with his mayn dynt *c* 1600 in *Boys' Wks.* (1629) 626 Jesu thy loue within me is so maine, . That with thy loue my heart is well nigh rent 1629 MAXWELL tr *Herodian* (1635) 273 If they be driven to fly, or pursue the enemie, their long loose garments are a maine let to them. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1660) 87 This was a main blow to Prince Lewis, and the last of his battels in England. 1644 DIGBY *Mans Soul* (1645) 33 These two powerfull motives have so maine an influence in mens actions 1653 H. MORE *Antid Ath* II. VIII (1712) 62 Without main violence done to our Faculties we can in no wise deny it 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI 243 Soaring on main wing 1671 — *Samson* 1634 Those two massie Pillars That to the arched roof gave main support. 1671 H FOULIS *Hist Rom Treasons* III. ii. 136 She also gave a main stroke against Cecchino

b. As an epithet of *force, strength*, etc.: Exerted to the full, sheer Esp in phr. *by* (or †*with*) *main force*; †similarly, *by* or *with main strength, dint, power, courage, importunity, labour.* †*With main logic* = by sheer force of reasoning

[*Beowulf* 2678 (Gr.) Þa ẓen guðcyning mærða ẓemunde, mæẓenstrengo, sloh hildebille *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 1105 (Gr.) Þæs weres stihtung, mod & mæẓencræft.] 1542 BECON *Christmas Banq* FVIJ, Therfore ought all men with all mayne & francke courage to apply themselues to the diligent practyse of good workes 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 111 Loue creepeth into the minde by priuie craft, and keepeth his holde by maine courage 1579 FULKE *Ref Rastel* 734 M. R. hath gotten the day, and that with maine logike. 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI*, I. i 208 That Maine, which by maine force Warwicke did winne 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell* III. (1628) 56 By meere valour and maine force of armes they attained vnto their desired habitation. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII*, II. ii. 7 A man of my Lord Cardinalls, by Commission, and maine power tooke 'em from me. 1651 HOBBES *Govt & Soc.* III. ¶ 9 43 Each one. is suppos'd, with all his main might, to intend the procurement of those things which are necessary to his own preservation. 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* II v § 46 Next Night they on afresh; and, with main Force, plucked up the ponderous Coffin upon the Pavement *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II 68 To prosecute his suit, till he recover it against him by main Importunity 1687 LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav.* I 18 They [old Galleys] were carried by main strength over the Isthmus of Corinth 1697 tr *Le Comte's Mem. & Rem. China* IV (1737) 103 By main labour they drained the water 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II 182 We were by main dint of rowing kept from running a-ground 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* I XXIV. Yet with main strength his strokes he drew 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* I. I 123 To restrain his musqueteers and dragoons from invading by main force the pulpits of ministers.

†c Of motion, etc.: Swift, speedy, rapid *A main pace* or *speed* = at full speed *Obs.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* (1807–8) II 254 They were constraind to run awaie a maine pase 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist* IV. XI. (1591) 175 With a maine course [he] drewe the whole manage of affaires into his owne handes 1607 MARKHAM *Caval* III x 51 Some Horsemen wil breake into a maine chace and so giue their Horse a sweate 1609 DEKKER *Raven's Alm* C, Citizens, Schollers and Saylers thinke a horse neuer goes fast enough though he run a maine gallop. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Cust. Country* I. i, We saw e'm Making with all maine speed to 'th port 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 4 Galloping a maine speede out of the Quirie.

†d. *By* or *with main hand.* with a strong hand, forcibly. *Obs.*

1567 FENTON *Trag Disc* Ep Ded, Yet, brydlinge wythe maine hand, the humour of theyr inordinate luste. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* lxxii 444 God therefore must be faine to ouermaster vs, and to tame vs by maine hande

†e Of drink. Potent. Of a voice or cry: Loud. Of a fit, a storm: Violent. *Obs.*

13 *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 497 Þa3 men ben mery in mynde, quen þay han mayn drynk. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III (Arb.) 72 With mayne noise lifted to the slayne soule lastlye we shouted. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit.* IX XV (1623) 810 [He] made towards his Pages with a maine cry. 1627 ABP. ABBOT *Narr* in Rushw. *Hist Coll* (1659) I. 449 My main fit of the Stone did call upon me to get me to the Countrey 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 51 It was a maine storme.

†2. Of an army, host, multitude. Great in numbers; numerous; 'mighty'; powerful in arms. In 16–17th c., the usual epithet distinctive of a complete and equipped army, as opposed to small or irregular forces. *Main battle* = a pitched battle, as opposed to mere skirmishing. *Obs*

[*a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 877 (Gr.) Swa on syne beorg somod up cymeð mæẓenfolc micel] *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3018 He had of men out of mynde many mayn hundreth. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks 227/2 That company, wherof there is such a main multitude *c* 1540 tr *Pol. Verg Eng Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 42 Returned againe with a mayne hoste to relieve his people 1555 EDEN *Decades* 116 They goo foorth .. with a mayne armye of purpose to hunt for men. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 497 And first the warre beganne by light skirmishes, but after it proceeded into mayne battles. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 29 King Philip determined to come downe with a mayne force. 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel.* III Wks. 1856 I 33 Huge troups of barbed steeds, Maine squares of pikes, millions of hargue-

bush. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1769) 149 To withstand any great Navie or maigne invasion. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 19 This young Prince..with a traine of yong Noblemen and Gentlemen, but not with any maine army, came ouer to take possession of his new Patrimony. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. iii. II 34 My Father knew that this Giant .would pass with a main power into my Land.

8. Of material things, animals, etc.: Of great size or bulk. (Sometimes connoting strength, resisting power, or the like.) *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

[*Beowulf* 3091 (Gr) Ic on ofoste ȝefeng micle mid mundum mæȝenbyrðenne hordȝestreona *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* v. 16 Oð him on innan feld muntes mæȝenstan] *c* 1205 LAY. 15292 Ænne muchelne mæin clubbe he bar an his rugge. 13 *Gaw & Gr. Kn.t.* 187 Þe mane of þat mayn hors. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8748 The triet stones .lemet so light, þat ledes might se Aboute midnyght merke as with mayn torches. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3932 Þan mys out of þis marras as any mayn foxes Come furth. 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. iv. 212 In their Temples they set vppe maine Images of pure golde. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 125 Hoist vp to the ridge of a maine billow *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv Devon* § 329 (1811) 340 A man of extraordinary strength and stature. A main stone, by him thrown a far distance, witnesseth the one 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 654 Themselves invaded next, and on thir heads Main Promontories flung. 1850 *Gower Dial.* in *Proc Philol. Soc.* IV. 222 *Main*, strong, fine (of growing crops). 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.* s.v., 'What a great main pond I'

b. Of quantity or amount: Large. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell* XXII. VII 299 A maine deale of water breaketh forth 1868 in *N & Q* 4th Ser. II. 287 My vowles eat a main deal of barley. 1894 RAYMOND *Love & Quiet Life* iv. 34 He axed a main lot o' questions.

4. Said of a considerable, uninterrupted stretch of land or water; occas. also of void space. See MAINLAND, MAIN SEA.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1550) 258 The army..so returned home by land, through all the mayn contry of Scotlande. 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 7 The mayne South sea. 1577 R. WILLES *Eden's Decades* Pref. 1 The discouery of Peru, in the maigne west Indish lande 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw.* 119 Upon the West, the South, and the North, the maine Ocean incompasseth it 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig* III. VIII. 481 An infinite essence. diffus'd infinitely in the mane space, beyond the world. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 83 Whom no bounds Prescrib'd, no barrs of Hell. nor yet the main Abyss Wide interrupt can hold. *Ibid* VII 279 Over all the face of Earth Main Ocean flow'd. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Maince*, a body of impenetrable ice apparently detached from the land, but immovable.

†b. Of earth, rock: Forming the principal or entire mass; 'solid'. *Obs*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 79 Penbroke..standith on a veri maine Rocki Ground. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I VI. (1589) 18 The entrance is so straite, Cut out the rough maine stonie Rocke. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 174 In the vineyards are sundry places of buriall hewne out of the maine rocke 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* II. 56 The large promontore. eight miles in length, being the face of a square and maine Rocke 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 68 Fountaines gushing forth out of a main rock 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* III i. (1854) 133 Sir Charles Lloyd .had added to the strength of its natural situation having cut out of the main earth several works.

†c. *Of main white.* mainly of white. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 68 Put to your coloured mares of mayne whyte, a horse of colour of mayn whyte

†**5.** Of an affair, event, etc.: Highly important; having great results or important consequences; momentous. Rarely const. *to*. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* Ep. Ded. (1887) 4 Many and maine affaires of your estate. 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng.* Epit., Hasten we to our purposed prosecution of State matters, mainer, and of more note. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 215 What croste Diuell Made me put this maine Secret in the Packet I sent the King? *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* III. i, 'Tis a maine worke and full of feare. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 19 So you see, by this maine Accident of Time, wee lost our Traffique with the Americans. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. IX Wks. 1851 IV. 85 In competition with higher things, as religion and charity in mainest matters. 1667 — *P. L.* VI. 471 That, which thou aright Beleivst so main to our success. 1671 — *P R* I 112 They all commit the care And management of this main enterprize To him their great Dictator.

b. Of a person: Great, mighty (in power, rank or position). *rare.*

[*a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 917 (Gr) Waldendes cyme, mæȝencyninges.] *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10290 The Mirmydons hade mynd of þe mayne troiell *Ibid* 10294 But mony of þo Mirmydons þe mayn knight slogh. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* III. ii, How dare you (Sirrha), 'gainst so main a person, A man of so much Noble note and honour, Put up this base complaint?

6. Of things in general, qualities, conditions, actions, etc.: Very great (in degree, value, etc.); highly remarkable (for some quality indicated by the sb.); very great or considerable of its kind. (Occas. in *superlative*.) *Obs* exc. *dial.*

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. XXV. 31 Þonne mannes sunu cymð on hys mæȝen-þrymme.] 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.t.* 94 Of sum mayn meruayle, þat he myȝt trawe *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8807 Þen hoe [illegible]sters gert make, all with mayn crafte, Fovre lampis full light *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3777 Þai wiȝtly him sente Of mony & of mekill quat mayn giftis 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 41 And this he reckoneth for a great maine lie. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 23 Main evils you know must have main remmedies. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 32 Affaires, I mean, of so maine consequence. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* II ii, And to purchase This day the company of one deare Custard, Or a messe of Rice ap Thomas, needs a maine wit. 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantat.* (1865) 8 The losse of much linnen, and amongst the rest, I lost the best of mine which is a very maine losse in these parts. 1638 FEATLY *Strict, Lyndom.* II. 11 And indeed this is one of our mainest exceptions against the Roman Church. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI (1658) 96 Cyaxares and Cyrus, march against the Babylonian King and Croesus, and gain a main Victory against them. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. 437 He professes he understands clearly the truth of severall Prophecies of the mainest concernment 1672 MARVELL *Rch. Transp.* I. 80 We shall find ere we have done that there is still a mainer reason. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* V, It's a main untruth. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas Isl.* II. XII. (1886) 95 It [the island] were a main place for pirates once.

b. With sb. indicating a person or agent: Great, remarkable, or pre-eminent for the quality or characteristics indicated. *Obs.* exc *dial.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12260 Thelamon. manast hom mightily as his mayn fos. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 346 That carnall reason is a maine enemy to all the matters of revealed truths. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 497 Many a one that in his own conceit is a main Husband, and is forward enough to call some prodigall, will bee found to live, as I said, but in another Street of it. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 328 Mathew Hazard, a main Incendiary in the Rebellion. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb* V. II, I am a main bungler at a long story 1860 PENRUDDOCKE *Content* 31 (E. D. D.) Yow be a main fool.

¶ c. *Main and . . .* = MAIN *adv.* (Cf. *fine and . ., nice and . . .*) *dial.*

1762 COLLINS *Misc.* 13 (Halliw.) Observing Dick looked main and blue. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* XXI II. 121 'I'shop is doing main an' well 1895 'ROSEMARY' *Chilterns* V 163 He 's a main an' bad, and I believe as 'ee's took for death.

7. Chief in size or extent; constituting the bulk or principal part; the chief part of (that which is denoted by the sb.). *Main body*, †*battle*, the body of troops which form the bulk of an army or armed force, marching between the vanguard and the rear

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 8 Lord Clifford and Lord Stafford all a brest Charg'd our maine Battailes Front. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III v. 103 To gleane the broken eares after the man That the maine haruest reapes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 195 In the maine battell he stood himselfe, the vauntgard was conducted by Temurtases. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 11 The apostle, commending the Corinthians, meaneth the main and general body of the church, though there might be many stragglers justly to be reproved. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., Into which the maine sap of the root is carried. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. III 111 The King of Navarre commanded the Vant-Guard of the Army, and his Majesty himself the main Battel, reserving the command of the Rear for the Duke of Espernon. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I 78 Whether you march'd in one main body, or in several columns 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II XXVII. 131 Lord Howard led the main body of the first line. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs Thrale* 1 Aug, Our business is to pursue their main army, and disperse it by a decisive battle. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett* I 277 Of the baptismal names the main proportion are Saxon and Norman. 1812 WELLINGTON *Disp.* 28 July in *Examiner* 24 Aug 535/2 The main body of the allied army is on the Adaja and Zapardiel rivers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 456 The sturdy country gentlemen who formed the main strength of the Tory party.

†b. Referring or pertaining to all or the majority; general. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 144 We do not meane the coursing snatchers onely, But feare the maine intendment of the Scot. 1602 — *Ham* I III 28 Which is no further, Then the maine voyce of Denmarke goes withall 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, IV. I. 31 By the maine assent Of all these Learned men, she was diuorc'd. *c* 1618 FLETCHER *Queen of Corinth* II. III, For I am nothing now but a maine pestilence Able to poyson all. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks* (1672) 761 There may be some Præludia of some particulars converted upon other motives, as a forerunner of the great and main Conversion.

8. Great or important above others of the kind; of pre-eminent importance; principal, chief, leading.

1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipl* (Arb.) 42 They fight hard against this, because it striketh at a maine pillar of their kingdome. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. I § 2 In every grand or main public duty which God requireth at the hands of his Church. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I I. 105 And this (I take it) Is the maine Motiue of our Preparations. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 47 Capua once accounted after Rome, and Carthage, the third maine City of the World. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas Medit.* 138 Every parcell thereof shall seeme maine and essentiall. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXIV. 210 Submission to that main Article of Christian faith, that Jesus is the Christ. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II 121 If what was urg'd Main reason to perswade immediate Warr, Did not disswade me most 1732 LAW *Serious C.* I. (ed. 2) 15 They are like Heathens in all the main and chief articles of their lives. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, Let your under-plot have as little connection with your main-plot as possible. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 166, I went carefully over all the main points of the argument. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. XXI. 341 Mr. Thomson's main thought was familiar to me long before his first communication appeared. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. v. 178 The main champions of tyrannicide were the Jesuits. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I App. 779 The statements may be grouped under two main heads.

b. Chief or principal in permanent relation to others of the same kind or group. In many collocations, e.g. *main drain, road, street, sewer, pipe, stream, root, line* (of a railway), sometimes written with a hyphen.

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 260 The hyest toure called the mayn, id est myghtyest toure aboue all the iiii towres. 1551–60 *Inv.* in H. Hall *Elts Soc.* (1887) 151 Twoo great standing chestes withe one mayne cheste. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 83 The maine roofe of the great Church of Sarisbury was consumed and brent with lightnyng. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. v. 55 Plant not the Table at euery Angle, but,..extend from some fewe Maine Angles ..Base lines..for Boundaries. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 15, I vtterly dislike the opinion of those great Gardiners, that .. would haue the maine roots cut away. 1617–18 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 167 Mendinge one of the maine pypes of the Organ. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 233 The neather Flood,. now divided into four main Streames. 1707–12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 23 Make your main Drains wide and deep enough to carry off the Water from the whole Level 1741–3 WESLEY *Extract of Jrnl.* (1749) 117 They made no more stop 'till they had carried me thro' the main-street, from one end of the town to the other. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* VII, Opening the wicket of the main-gate. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 50 After turning from the main road up a narrow lane. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* lxvii, They meant to cut off the main-pipes, so that there might be no water. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I i, The main street was lined with booths. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* vii. 74 At Taunton there branched away from the main line that line which was to take her to Perivale. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 467/2 A rate of fall of 1 in 120 is desirable for a main sewer. 1878 *Act* 41 & 42 *Vict.* c 77 § 15 Where it appears to any highway authority that any highway . ought to become a main road by reason of its being a medium of communication between great towns [etc.] 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect Archit.* I 195 An eastern transept, in addition to that at the main crossing. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 357 The subsidiary roots in this class. usually far exceed the main-roots in thickness. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Mar. 331/2 The burglar who leaves the back door open for escape in case the policeman should enter by the main entrance.

†**9.** *Main flood*: a. High water. b. A large or full-flowing body of water. Also *main tide* (in quot. *fig.*). c. The ocean or MAIN SEA. *Obs.*

c 1303 *Reg. Pal. Dunelm.* (Rolls) III. 40 Et eadem aqua mensurari debet a le mainflod, quando eadem aqua ita fluit ut sit plena de bank' en bank'. 1311 *Ibid.* I. 8 Eadem aqua mensurari debet ad mayne flod 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* cxiv 8, I meane the God which from hard rocks Doth cause mayne flouds appeare. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 11 Riuers, and maigne floudes, whiche..ouerflowed the neighboured aboute 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 72 You may as well go stand vpon the beach, And bid the maine flood baite his vsuall height. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 35 Quhatevir land is betueine thir twa mane fludes Forth southward, and Tai northward, Fife is called. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* (1637) 13 If I should but enter into consideration thereof, I should be over-whelmed with maine tides of matter.

10. *Naut.* in the sense 'pertaining to, connected with, or near the mainmast or mainsail', as *main-bonnet, -boom, -bowlines, -bridles, -capstan, -chains,* †*-drynge* (?), *-hatch, -hatchway, -hold, -jeers,* †*-knight, -lifts, -parrels, -pendant, -riggyng, -royal, -royal-mast, -shrouds, -spencer, studding-sail, -tack, -tackle, -truck, -truss, -tyes.* Also MAINBRACE, etc.

1485 *Naval Acc Hen. VII* (1896) 37 Mayne shrowdes. *Ibid.* 39 Maine perells. *Ibid.* 47 Mainestaies. Maynetyes. *Ibid* 48 Mayne trusses *Ibid*, Mayne takkes *Ibid.*, Mayne lyfts *Ibid*, Mayne Bowlynes. *Ibid* 53 Mayne drynges. 1495 *Ibid* 198 Mayne Jeres. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 14 The maine-shroudes and chaines. *Ibid.* 15 The maine bowling and bridles 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc) 125 The Sailors did in all haste take down the lower part of the main sail and the foresail, which they call the main-bowline or main bonnet. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s.v., *Fore-knight and Main-knight*, in Navigation are two short thick pieces of Wood carved, with the head of a Man fast bolted to the Beams upon the second Deck. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 34 He was lash'd to the Main-Gears and drub'd. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 80 Two of our mainshrouds broke. *Ibid.* X 99 We. lost a main studding-sail-boom. 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780) Bbb 3 b, The main-boom of a brig, sloop, or schooner. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1914 The main-tack of the Discovery gave way. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XV, The second lieutenant went up the main-rigging 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr and Voy.* VI. 87 The main and fore hatchway. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Chain-plates* take their name from the mast and are hence called fore-chains, main-chains, or mizen-chains 1861 *Sat. Rev* 22 June 635 Entire freedom from dizziness..is possessed by every sailor who mounts to the maintruck of a man-of-war. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Main tackle*, a large and strong tackle, hooked occasionally upon the main pendant. 1872 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sker* (1881) 46 The ship had no canvas left, except some tatters of the fore-topsail, and a piece of the main royals. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* iii. 62 Uncle Salters . sat stiffly on the main-hatch.

11. Special collocations in technical use (mostly hyphened): **main-bar** (see quot.); **main-breadth, main half-breadth** (see quots.); **main centre** (see quot.); **main couple** *Arch.*, the principal truss in a roof; **main earth**, the chief 'earth' in which the fox kennels; †**main-holder** (see quot.); **main keel**, the principal keel of a ship, as distinguished from the false keel and the kelson; **main-master** (? supposed by Disraeli to be a miner's word for a colliery-owner); **main-piece** *Shipbuilding*, (*a*) 'the principal piece of timber in a rudder'; (*b*) 'the strong horizontal beam of a windlass' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); (*c*) 'the principal piece of the head' (Knight 1875); **main-plate**, the principal plate of a lock; **main-post** *Shipbuilding*, the stern-post; †**mainshire**, ? an old name for Warwickshire; **main-transom** *Shipbuilding* = wing-transom (Smyth); **main-wale** *Naut.*, the lower wale (Smyth); **main-way**, the gangway or principal passage in a mine; **main word**, the term adopted in this

dictionary to designate a word of sufficient importance to be regarded as a principal word, as distinguished from a subordinate word or a combination (see *Preface* pp. xviii–xix); **main-work** *Fortif.*, 'the enceinte or principal works inclosing the body of the place' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 341 (Driving), **Main-bar*, the cross timber fixed to the pole-head, from which hang the swing-bars or leading bars. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 **Main-breadth*, the broadest part of the ship at any particular timber or frame. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 378/1 **Main half breadth*, is a section of the ship at its broadest part. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 **Main half-breadth*, half of the main breadth 1858 R. Murray *Marine Engines* (ed 3) 231 **Main centre*, in side-lever engines, is the strong shaft upon which the side levers vibrate. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss. 958 The *main couples answer to the trusses. 1897 *Encycl Sport* I. 582 (Hunting), **Main earth*, the fox's own lair and breeding place. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 84/1 In the Root there is The *Main-holder, which is that part of the root next the tree. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Keel*, The false-keel, which is also very useful in preserving the lower side of the *main keel. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* III. i, It's as easy for a miner to speak to a *main-master, as it is for me to pick coal with this here clay. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 144 It [the rudder] is formed of several pieces of timber, of which the *main piece is generally of oak. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Main-piece*, the strong horizontal beam of the windlass. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 22 Cut out of an Iron plate with a Cold Chissel the size and shape of the *Main-Plate. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 131 **Main post.* 1626 B. Jonson *Masque of Owls*, Though that have been a fit Of our *main-shire wit. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Wales*, They are usually distinguished into the *main-wale and the channel-wale. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Mainway*, a gangway or principal passage. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/7 Counting 'mainways', passages, and cuttings of all descriptions. 1833 Straith *Fortif.* 3 Detached works are those which it sometimes becomes necessary to construct beyond the range of the defensive musketry of the *main works.

Main (mēn), *adv.* Now *dial.* [f. Main *a.* Cf. similar use of *mighty*; also the use of ON. *megen-* (= Main *sb.*[1]) in *megenkátr* very cheerful, *megenmildr* very mild, *megenvel* very well.] Very, exceedingly. (After the 17th c. chiefly in representations of rustic or illiterate speech.)

1632 *St. Papers Chas I*, 17 May No. 216 fol 56 I (Hampsh. Gloss.), Sparing the Toppes of the Trees, which yeeld maine good knees. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xxxviii. 220 A maine strong argument. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *Main-good*, very good. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 201 Ay, said the Idiot, she is main good Company, Madam; no wonder you miss her. 1754 Foote *Knights* II. 1 (1765) 40 *Waiter*, Would you chuse any refreshment? *Such*. A draught of ale, friend, for I'm main dry. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 40, I know, your honour, that it is main foolish of me to talk to you thus. 1808 Scott *Jrnl.* II 149, I was main stupid indeed, and much disposed to sleep. 1872 *Punch* 31 Aug. 91/1 Beg your pardon, sir; but I be main deaf, to be sure. 1897 Baring-Gould *Bladys of the Stewponey* viii, The Stewponey is a great house, and ours is a main little one.

Main, obs. f. Mane, Moan. **Maina**, var. Mina[2].

Mai'n-brace[1]. *Naut* [See Main *a* and Brace *sb.*[3]] The brace attached to the main-yard.

1487 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 67 Mayne brases. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng Seamen* 28 Ease your mayne brases. 1801 Col. Stewart *Narr.* in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) IV. 309 By another shot several of the Marines, while hauling on the main-brace shared the same fate. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 69 All the rest of the crew . tallied on to the main brace.

b. *Naut. slang. To splice the main-brace*: to serve out 'grog'; hence, to drink freely.

1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 480 Now splice the main brace. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xv, Mr. Falcon, splice the main-brace, and call the watch. 1836 Ht Martineau *Autobiog.* (1877) II. App. 480 Yesterday the captain shouted, for the first time, 'Splice the main-brace'.

Mai'n-brace[2]. [See Main *a* and Brace *sb.*[2]] A principal brace; *Mech.* in a system of braces, that which resists the main strain.

1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 210 Main braces..Are what the body [of the coach] hangs by. 1870 *Spon's Dict. Engin.* II. 679 (*Bridges*) In Fig. 1394, U is the upper chord ..M, main-brace.

Main chance. [Main *a.*]

†**1.** A term in the game of Hazard; = Main *sb.*[3] 1. In quots. only *fig.* or *allusive*. **a.** The venture or course of action from which most is hoped; the likeliest course to obtain success. *To stand to the main chance*: ? to take one's own risk. *To look, have an eye*, etc., *to the main chance*: to use one's best endeavours, be solicitous (for some object). **b.** The general probability with regard to a future event or the success of an undertaking. **c.** The most important point risked or at stake; also, the general outcome of a series of events; the whole fortunes of a person, a nation, etc. *Obs.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 104 Good Father either content your selfe with my choice [*sc.* of a husband], or lette mee stande to the maine chaunce. 1587 Holinshed *Chron. Scot.* 300 Nothing could be either more fond or foolish, than to fight at pleasure of the enimie, and to set all on a maine chance at his will and appointment. 1591 Greene *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) C 3 When their other trades fail..then to maintaine the main chance, they vse the benefite of their wiues or friends. 1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* 84 Haue an eie to the maine-chaunce, for so sooner shall they vnderstand what thou hast said by mee of them, but theyle goe neere to haue thee about the eares for this geare. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 83 A man may prophecie With a neere ayme, of the maine chance of things, As yet not come to Life. 1600 Holland *Livy* IX. xviii. 327 Every one should have lived and died according to the fatall course of his owne severall destinie, without the hazard of the whole and maine chance [L. *summa rerum*]. *Ibid.* XXI. xvi. 402 So ashamed in themselves they were,..and so mightily feared the losse of the verie maine chance at home, as if the enemie had beene already at the gates of the cittie. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 22 With whom the Romans for many yeeres maintained war,. for the very main-chance of life and living. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1822 It behoued the Bashaw to looke to the main chance for the quenching of the Fire. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. i § 5 Yet withall he was carefull of the main chance to keep the essentials of his Crown. 1703 Collier *Ess.* II. 67 None so fit to prescribe, to direct the enterprise, and secure the main-chance.

2. That which is of principal importance in life; now *esp.* the opportunity of enriching oneself or of getting gain; one's own interests. (Often in phr. *to have an eye to, be careful of, the main chance.*)

1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* 1 E 1j b, Trust me thou art as craftie to haue an eye to the mayne chaunce: As the Taylor that out of seuen yardes stole one and a haife of durance. 1644 Bp. Hall *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) II 136 Shall we be lesse carefull of the main-chance, even of the eternal inheritance of Heaven? 1693 Dryden *Persius* vi. (1697) 497 Be careful still of the main Chance, my Son. 1698 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II (ed 3) 136 Wise men will..take care of the main Chance, and provide for Accidents and Age. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 116 P 6 My Master had all the good qualities which naturally arise from a close and unwearied attention to the main chance. 1767 Grav in *Corr. w Nicholls* (1843) 69 Come quickly, if the main chance will suffer you, or I will know the reason why. 1808 *Lights & Shades* II 159 A Scotchman looks only to the main-chance. 1902 L. Stephen *Stud. Biographer* IV. i. 36 It cannot be said that an eye for the main chance is inconsistent with the poetical character.

Mainchеat, obs. form of Manchet.

Main-course. *Naut.* ? *Obs.* [See Main *a.* and Course *sb.* 32.] = Mainsail.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B* (Percy Soc.) 12 Some y^e^ longe bote dyde launce, some mende y^e^ corse. Mayne corse [*read* corse] toke in a rese byforce. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. i. 38 Down with the top-Mast; yare, lower, lower, bring her to Try with Maine-course. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng Seamen* 16 The maine course or a paire of courses 1687 B Randolph *Archipelago* 102 Towards break of day we handed our main course, but before it was well secured the storm came. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1858) II. ii, Having no sails to work the ship with, but a main course [etc.]. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Main-deck. *Naut.* [See Main *a.* and Deck *sb.* 2, 2 b] **a.** In a man-of-war, the deck next below the spar-deck. **b.** In a merchantman, that part of the upper deck which lies between the poop and the forecastle.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 360 The crew were drawn up under arms on the main-deck. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 33 (1852) 189 We walk the main-deck. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav* (1849) 416 There was a shout of victory from the main-deck 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* VI, Washing down the main-deck *attrib.* 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munit. War* 267 That part of the ship supported by and below the main-deck beams

c. *fig.* Used for: The main body or chief representatives (of).

1847 De Quincey *Secret Societies* Wks 1863 VI 258 No round-robins, signed by the whole maindeck of the Platonic Academy.

†**Maine**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5–6 **mayne**, *Sc.* **mane**, 6–7 **mayn.** [Aphetic f. *demaine* in Pain-demaine, Demeine. (Cf. Manchet.)] Used attrib. in the following terms: **a. Maine bread**, occas. (Sc.) *breid of mane* (? also simply *mane*, quot. *c* 1470), bread of the finest quality; = Pain-demaine, Demeine. (The city of York was once famous for a kind of bread so called.)

1443 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I 7 It is ordanit that na baxter baik na mayne breid to sell fra hine furthwart, saiffing allenarly at Witsounday [etc.]. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* II. xviii. (ed. Laing), And mane full fyne scho brocht in steid of geill. 1509 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 5 And at tharbe skallapis of mayne breid. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 160 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 290 And eik ane creill full of breid of mane. *Ibid.* 376 Mayne breid. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes Buckstone* 9 b, But these and all other the mayne bread of York excelleth, for that it is of the finest floure of the Wheat well tempered *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 337 Quhyte breid, maine breid, and gingebreid. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* iv. (1636) 25 Good bread is made thereof, especially that of Yorke, which they call Maine bread. 1622 in J. J. Cartwright *Chapt. Hist. Yks.* (1872) 281 Bakers..disobedient in not bakeinge of mayn bread beinge an auncient mistery used in this cittie and in no other cities of this kingdome.

b. Maine flour, flour of the finest quality. **Maine multure**, the portion of 'maine flour' payable as multure.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 70 One yoman in this office [of Bakehouse] for the kinge's mouthe recevyng the mayne floure of the Sergeaunt, by tayle. 1523 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 217 The baillies and counsall ordanis all the maisteris of the baxter craft till content and pay to the fermoraris thair mayne mutter, that is to say, of ilk iiij laid that thai brek aboue ane pek of mayne flour, and gif thai brek les to pay na thing. 1524–5 *Ibid.* 220 Als thai ordane the saidis baxteris to pay the mayne flour to the saidis fermoraris as vs and wont hes bene in tymes bygane.

†**Maine**, *v. Naut. Obs.* Also **mayne.** [Aphetic f. Amain(E *v.*] *trans.* To lower (a sail).

1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 59 He made vs to mayne, that ys to sey stryk Downe ower sayles. 1579 T. Stevens in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. II. 99 When it is tempest almost intollerable for other ships, and maketh them maine all their sailes, these hoise vp, and saile excellent well.

Maine, obs. form of Mane, Meinie.

Maineath, variant of Manath *Obs.*

Mainfe'rre. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5 **maynefere**, 7 **mainefeere, mainefaire**, (8–9 *Hist* **mane-, manifaire**). [Perh. repr. F. *main ferrée* (iron-clad hand) or *main-de-fer* (hand of iron): the latter occurs in this sense in Viollet-le-Duc *Dict Mobilier français* (1874) V. 449.] Some piece of armour; prob. the gauntlet for the left arm, of which examples are preserved.

c 1470 in *Archæologia* XVII 292 A maynefere with a rynge. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen IV* 12 Some had the mainferres, the close gantlettes the quissettes the flancardes dropped & gutted with red. 1631 in *Archæologia* XXXVII. 486 The horse's furniture being a saddle, barbe, crinett, . and for the man 2 grangardes, 2 pasgardes, 2 mainefeeres, 2 peer of vambraces [etc.] 1660 *Surv. Armoury Tower* in *Archæologia* XI 99 Masking armor complete, reported to be made for king Henry the Seventh. . Mainefaires, russet, white. 1786 Grose *Anc. Armour* 30 [Writes the word as *manefaire*, and erroneously refers it to Mane *sb*; hence he treats it as synonymous with Chinière. So in Meyrick 1824.] 1830 James *Darnley* x, With his chanfron, snaffle-bit, mainfaire, and fluted poitrel. 1844 — *Agincourt* I. 77.

†**Mainful**, *a. Obs.* In 3 **meinful(e**, 4 **maynful.** [f. Main *sb.*[1] + -ful] Powerful, mighty.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath* 1097 Þurh Þ he is drihtin meinful & almihti *a* 1225 *Juliana* 35 Lef me þat ich mote mihti meinfule godd iseon him ischeomet. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A 1093 Ry3t as þe maynful mone con rys, Er þenne þe day glem dryue al doun. *Ibid.* B. 1730.

Main-guard.

1. *Fortif.* The keep of a castle; also, the building within a fortress in which the 'main-guard' (sense 2 b) is lodged. Also *fig.*

1653 E. Waterhouse *Apol Learn.* Pref., Nothing..is so great a security to the main guard of Religion, as well to provide for her out-ports & lines of learning. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 19 Dec., With the Lieutenant's leave set them to work in the garden, in the corner against the mayneguard. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2544/2 They passed the Ditch, and made themselves Masters of the Main guard. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Marlborough*, The keep or main guard of the castle. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 3 Mar 3/1 The hideous new main-guard which has been built close to the White Tower.

2. *Mil.* a = Grand guard 2. b. (See quot. 1876.)

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey) s.v *Guard, Main Guard*, (in the Field) is a considerable Body of Horse sent out to the Head of the Camp to secure the Army, by diligently guarding all the Avenues or Passages that lead to it. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) VIII 170/2 *Main Guard*, is that from which all other guards are detached 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., Large forts or fortresses have a main guard chosen from the troops garrisoning them, under which guard all disturbers of the peace, drunkards, &c., are placed.

Maingy, obs. form of Mangy *a.*

Mainland (mē'nlænd). Forms: see Main *a.* and Land *sb.*[1]; also 4–5 *Sc.* **manland.** [See Main *a.* 4. Cf. ON. *megenland*]

1. That continuous body of land which includes the greater part of a country or territory, in contradistinction to the portions outlying as islands or peninsulas. † Formerly *occas.* = land as opposed to sea, *terra firma*; also in ME. poetry, great extent of country, wide territory.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 389 And then he thocht, but mar delay, In-to the manland till arywe ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 427 And merke sythene ouer the mounttez in-to his mayne londez. *Ibid* 4071 This was a mache vn-mete, To melle with that multitude in thase man londis *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* X. 1015 Na man was left all this mayn land [= Scotland] within. *a* 1490 Botoner *Itin* (Nasmith 1778) 153 Insula Prestholm distat a le mayn lond circa spacium duarum arcuum. 1511 Guylforde *Pilgr.* (1851) 11 There be ij. stronge castelles stondynge upon two rokkes. and the Turkes mayne lande lyeth within .ij. or .iij. myle of theym 1527 R. Thorne in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 It appeareth the said land that we found and the Indies to be all one maine land. 1530 Palsgr. 242/1 Mayneland, *terre ferme.* 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I 100 Befoir wes medow and mane land, Quhair now is nocht bot salt water and sand. 1600 E Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 2 It contains in circuit 850 miles, whereof 400 run along the Sea shore, the rest is maine land. 1604 E G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. vi 20 The Isles of Acores, Cape Verd and others,. are not above three hundred leagues or five hundred from the Mayne land. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xv, Friday, the weather being very serene, looks very earnestly towards the main land. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II. xii 83 The ancient Æolian cities on the main-land. amounted to eleven. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 168 Pillars of chalk have thus been separated from the mainland.

b. Applied to the largest island of the Shetlands and to the largest island of the Orkneys (Pomona).

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 63 Pomonia, quhilke is of sik a boundes that the inhabitouris calles it the mayne land. 1822 Scott *Pirate* i, That long, narrow, and irregular island, usually called the Mainland of Zetland. 1846 M^c^Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 315 There are about a dozen principal islands: Pomona, or the mainland, being decidedly the largest.

2. *attrib.*

1822 Scott *Lady of L.* III. xii, When it [*sc.* the boat] had

neared the mainland hill. 1867 *Syme's Eng. Bot.* (ed 3) VII. 49 Extending east to Sussex and mainland Hants. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct 4/2 The possible recognition by mainland Powers of the Cubans as belligerents.

†**3.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* ix. 341 A mixt sort of land, either of Clay and Gravel, or Clay and Sand. this..they call in the Moorelands their Main land, which is indeed the best they have.

Hence **Mai·nlander**, a dweller on the mainland.

1860 PALFREY *Hist. New Eng.* II. 359 The mainlanders and the islanders. 1882 A. J. EVANS in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 17 We find a self-governing community, waging war with the Illyrian mainlanders 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 56 A thing that differentiates them more than any other characteristic from the mainlanders

†**Mai·nless**, *a. Obs.* [f. OE *mægenléas*, f. *mægen* MAIN *sb.*[1] + *-léas* -LESS.] Powerless.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 162/24 *Enervis*, mægenleas. *c* 1200 *Bestiary* 128 He is lene and mainles.

‖ **Main levee.** [Fr. = (literally) 'raised hand'.] Replevin.

1633 SIR R. BROWNE in *Evelyn's Diary*, etc. (1879) IV. 291 Captain Anthonio hath..by this means obtained main-levee of all the goods arrested.

Mainly (mē·nli), *adv.* Forms: 3 **mainliche**, 5 **mainelíche, manly**, 4–7 **maynly**, 5–6 **maynely, -lie**, 6–7 **mainely**, 7- **mainly.** [f. MAIN *a.* + -LY[2].]

†**1.** Of physical actions: With force, vigour, or violence; mightily, vigorously, violently. *Obs.*

c 1275 LAY. 1915, I grop hine bi þan gurdle, and hine mainliche heof. *Ibid.* 14705 To gadere hii come and mainliche on-slowe *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2042 Fra morne to þe mirke nigt maynly þa cocken [*Dubl. MS.* manly þai feghtyn] 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb) 103 Not to the sky maynely, but neere sea meanelye she [*sc.* a bird] flickreth 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. i. (1590) B 2 b, Such breadth of shoulders as might mainely beare Olde Atlas burthen. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I vii. 12 The geaunt strooke so maynly mercilesse, That could have overthrowne a stony towre. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 163 When he would rid the ground of some wilde bushes,. he laieth at them mainely with his grubbing hooke or mattocke 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 553 A terrible, fierce and mighty boare, issued out of the wood, running mainly at Amphilanthus. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Rom.* III. 50 One of them took his Scimitar..and strook so mainly at his head, that [etc.]. 1696 M. BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judæorum* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 396 Every day the Jews [they] mainly strike, and buffet, shamefully spitting on them.

b. Of the production of sound. Lustily, loudly.

c 1275 LAY. 808 He..his horn mainliche bleu 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1427 Maynly his marschal þe mayster vpon calles. 1563 *Homilies* II *Passion* II (1640) 184 He cried mainely out against sinners. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 15 They..cried out mainly. 1881 SLOW *Wiltsh. Rhymes* 123 Mainly he did roar.

†**c.** Of expression, thought: Vehemently, strongly; earnestly, eagerly. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13860 This mild of his moder so mainly dessiret, þat [etc.] *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1217 Þan was ser Meliager moued & maynly [*Dubl. MS.* manly] debatis. *Ibid.* 3424 My mekill mistfull gods I maynly 3ow swere 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 76 Men mainly suspected of notorious transgressions. 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1623) 847 His opinion..was as mainely opposed by the Cardinall.

†**2.** In a great degree; greatly, considerably, very much, a great deal. Also *occas.* entirely, perfectly. *Obs.*

c 1400–50 *Alexander* 934 His men & all þe Messadones full maynly ware stourbed. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 111 Thou fleest that vice not meanly nor barely, But mainely, scrupulously. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham* IV vii. 9 As by your Safety, Wisedome, all things else, You mainly were stirr'd vp. 1605 — *Lear* IV vii. 65, I am mainely ignorant What place this is 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Scornful Lady* II. i, The people are so mainely giuen to spoonemeate 1627 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* III. iv, Still she eyes him mainlie. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 6 Perceiuing she [*sc* a ship] gott mainely of vs wee gaue ouer our chace. 1702 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* II. i, I like her mainly. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* III Wks. 1799 II. 318 Things are mainly changed since we were boys 1800 LAMB *Lett.* VI *to Manning* 51, I think we should suit one another mainly

†**b** Abundantly, copiously; lavishly. *Obs.*

1618 J. BULLOKAR in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1847) 291 This precious liquor. Whose sweet distilling drops full mainly showres Adowne his neck 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 25 This Province is mainely watered through the middle with stately Po. *Ibid* IX. 381 Danser tooke the presence of the Bashaw for a great fauour, and mainely feasted him with good cheare.

c. Used as an intensive with adjs. and advs. = Very, exceedingly. = MAIN *adv.* Now *dial.*

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 127 This invention pleases some mainly well. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II 191 She loveth Banqueting, and Feasting mainly well. 1728 D'URFEY *Grecian Heroine* V. ii, I like mine mainly well, faith. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* XXIV (1760) I 193 The captain was mainly wroth, and would certainly have done him a mischief. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss., Main, Mainly*, very, exceedingly.

3. For the most part; in the main; as the chief thing, chiefly, principally.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 519 Ungovern'd appetite, a brutish vice, Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 188 The metallick..matter..was originally..interspersed amongst the .Matter, whereof the said Strata mainly consist. 1820 MARSHALL *Cons. Opin.* (1839) 218 The cause depends mainly on the validity of this act. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 183 The body of commissioners which the King nominated were mainly Scotch. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 15 It is with Ireland that we are mainly concerned.

Mainmast (mē·nmast, -məst). [f. MAIN *a.* (sense 10) + MAST.] The principal mast in a ship.

15 . [see b]. 1596 SPENSER *I'rel. St. Ireland* Wks. (Globe) 666/2 So that he might sitt, as it were, at the very mayne mast of his shipp. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 94 The Shippe hoarring the Moone with her maine Mast. 1634 BREERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 169 The main-mast which is placed almost in the middle of the ship. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 161 We converted the fore-mast of the Victualler into a main-mast for the Tryal Sloop. 1764 VEITCH in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 287 Sometimes the name of main-mast is applied to all the three pieces as they stand erected, and sometimes to the lower piece, or part of the mast only: and when they are distinguished severally, they are called the main mast, main top-mast, and main-top-gallant-mast. 1855 BROWNING *By the Fireside* iii, Out we slip To cut from the hazels by the creek A mainmast for our ship.

b. *attrib.*, as *mainmast-top, -tree.*

15 .. *Sir Andrew Barton* XXII in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 70 I'le hange them al on my mayn mast tree 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) II. 18 A sailor ordered up the main mast top to descry ships.

†**Mainmission.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *mainmission* (1461), refashioning of *manumission* after *main* hand.] = MANUMISSION.

c 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) 166 Thou hast now lybertye and nedest no mayn-myssyon.

†**Main-mi·zen.** *Naut. Obs.* [f. MAIN *a.* (sense 10) + MIZEN.] **a.** ? A spanker. **b.** The foremost of the two mizen masts formerly in use. (Also *main mizen mast, sail.*)

1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 14 A Mayne Meson mast for the said Ship. *Ibid.* 43 Mayne meson salles. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.), Some pulde at the beryll, some sprede ye mayne myssyll. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* s.v. *Missen-Mast*, Some great Ships require two [mizens]; then that next the Main-mast is the Main-missen

†**Mainmort.** *Obs.* [a. F. *mainmorte* = DEAD-HAND.] **a.** = MORTMAIN. **b.** *French Feudal Law* (see quot. 1727–41).

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* E iij b, Nominations of Chappels, goods of Main-mort, fifts of Lands sold [1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Main-Morte*, a term in some antient customs, still obtaining in Burgundy, signifying a right which the lord has, on the death of the chief of a family that is *Mainmortable*, of taking the best moveable in the house]

Mainmortable (mē·nmē·rtăb'l), *a.* and *sb. Hist.* [a. F. *mainmortable*, f. *mainmorte*: see prec.] **A.** *adj.* Applied to serfs (in France) who were not at liberty to alienate their possessions if they died childless; also to their possessions

[1727–41· see prec.] 1779 *Gentl Mag.* XLIX. 544 The mainmortable heritages, situated in our lands and signiories. 1889 M. BETHAM EDWARDS *Introd A. Young's Trav France* 21 These bond servants. were up to that time mainmortable.

B. *sb.* A 'mainmortable' serf.

1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 545 We ordain that the Droit de Suite over mainmortables shall henceforth be abolished and suppressed 1882 W. B. WEEDEN *Soc. Law Labor* 84 The lords held the right of pursuit, by which they could follow a mainmortable who had abandoned the land.

Mai·nour, ma·nner. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 **menowr, manor**, 6–8 **maner**, (6 **mayner**, -ure, 6–7 **maynour**, 7 **manoir**), 7–8 *Law Dicts.* **manour, meinor**, -our(e, 6– **mainour, manner.** [a. AF. *meinoure, mainoure, mainoevere*, a. OF. *manœuvre*, lit. 'hand-work': see MANŒUVRE.

From the etymology, it would seem probable that the original sense was 'the act or fact (of a crime)', as in 2 below. The AFr examples, however, already show the concrete sense as in 1 The phrase *pris ov mainoure* ('taken with the mainour', = *capta cum manuopere*, Fleta, *c* 1290) seems to have been framed to render the OE. *æt hæbbendre handa gefangen*: see HAND-HABEND *a.* Since the 16th c. the word has in non-technical use often been confused with MANNER *sb.*, and assimilated to that word in spelling.]

1. *Law.* The stolen thing which is found in a thief's possession when he is arrested: chiefly in phr. *taken, found with the mainour.*

[1275 *Act 3 Edw. I, Stat Westm.* I. c. 15 Toz que sunt pris ov meinoure 1311 *Act 5 Edw. II, Ordin* c. 19 Qe desormes nul ne soit pris ne enprisone pur vert ne pur veneson, si il ne soit trove ove mainoure. 1399 *Liber Cust.* 487 Et quod prædictus Dux haberet quæcunque bona et catalla vocata 'manuopera' capta vel capienda cum quacunque persona infra feoda prædicta.] ? 1429 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 26 One Richard of the Burgh, that had take and led away feloniously certaine ky and other catteil. was take and arested with the said manor att Spofford, whearat they yett remaine. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 8 Yet al had he courtoys hanged whan he fonde hym with the menowr, he had not moche mysdon ne trespaced 1550 LATIMER *Serm. bef Edw. VI*, Div, Euen as a theefe that is taken with the maoner when [*ed.* 1584 that] he stealeth 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 69 Moneye fownde abowte them shoulde betraye the robberye. They shoulde be no soner taken with the maner, but furth with they shoulde be punysshed 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 347 O Villaine, thou stolest a Cup of Sacke eighteene yeeres agoe, and were taken with the manner. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Mainour*, alias *Manour*, alias *Meinoure*, signifieth in our common lawe, the thing that a theefe taketh away or stealeth. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 303 When a thief was taken with the mainour, that is, with the thing stolen upon him, *in manu.* 1838–42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. xiv. 293 *note*, No power could bail a thief taken with the manner, that is, with the thing stolen upon him. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 274 The thief overtaken with the mainour might be killed.

2. *With* (later *in*) *the mainour* (usually *manner*): in the act of doing something unlawful, 'in flagrante delicto'.

1530 PALSGR. 732/1, I take with the maner, as a thefe is taken with theffte, or a person in the doyng of any other acte, *je prens sur le faict.* 1566 *Pasquine in a Traunce* 107 Whether fryers..hauing bene so often taken with the maner to vse deceyte,. be therefore any more to be trusted afterwarde. 1579 *Termes of the Lawe* 144 b (s.v. *Maymour*), We commonlye vse to saye when we finde one doing of an vnlawfull act, that wee tooke him wyth the mainour, or manner. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 46 Being taken in the manner, the Christians stoned him to death. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXI ii. 168 (He) committed those and such like outrages but being taken with the manoir and convict, he forbare and abstained. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* v. 13 If a man lye with her carnally,.. and there be no witnesse against her, neither she be taken with the maner [etc.]. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 282 They feigne that when Venus and Mars were in bed together, they were deprehended or taken in the manner, as we say, by Mercury 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 124, I held it beneath me to be caught in the manner. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XII, 'Ha! my jolly Smith', he said, 'have I caught thee in the manner?' 1866 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No 28 261 If he were taken in the act or mainour.

†**Mainpernable,** *a. Obs.* [a. AF. *mainpernable*, **mainprenable*, f. *mainprendre*: see MAINPRIZE *sb.*] Capable of being mainprized.

[1330 *Act 4 Edw. III*, c. 2 Sils ne soyent meynpernables par la lei.] 1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII*, c. 3 Dyverse persones such as wer not maynpernable ware oftymes leten to baille and maynprise. 1630 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 27 Although he did nothing, he is not main-pernable until the King sent his pleasure, because he was armed and furiously disposed 1647 SIR R. HOLBOURNE *Freeholders' Grand Inquest* 34 The penalty for detaining a Prisoner that is mainpernable is a Fine at the Kings Pleasure. 1772 *Junius Lett* lxvii 342 In the two preceding statutes, the words bailable, replevisable, and mainpernable, are used synonymously

Mainpernor. *Law Obs.* exc. *Hist.* or *arch* Forms: 3–4 **meynpernour**, 4 **mein-, menepernour**, 4, 7, 8 **mainpernor**, 5 **maynpernour, meynpurnour**, 5–7, 9 **mainpernour**, 6 **maynperner**, 6–7 **mainperner**, 7 **mainepernour, manipernor.** [a. AF. *mainpernour* = OF. **mainprenor, -preneur*, agent-n. f *mainprendre* see MAINPRIZE *sb.* Cf. MANUCAPTOR.] A surety for a prisoner's appearance in court on a specified day; one who gives mainprize for another. (Also *fig.*)

For the alleged distinction between *mainpernor* and *bail* see quot 1768. With regard to the etymological misapprehensions in quots. 1607 and 1768, see MAINPRIZE 2.

[1292 BRITTON I. ii. § 6 Les nouns des meynpernours, solom ceo qe il troverunt par le verdit, face enrouler. 1326–7 *Act 1 Edw. III, Stat.* i c. 8, & le nouns des meinpernours face liverer a mesmes les verders, a respoundre en eir devant Justices.] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl A.* IV. 99 That Meede moste be meynpernour Reson heo bi-soujte. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2309 And to prison he gooth; he gette no bettre, Til his mainpernour his arrest vnfettre. 1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 368/1 Unto the tyme that they have founde suerte of iiii Meynpurnours. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen IV* 12 b, Thou knowest wel enough that I am thy pledge borowe and mayneperner, body for body, and land for goodes in open parliament. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 72/1 [They] became mainpernours for the said earle of Desmond, that he should come into England, and abide such triall as the law would award. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v *Mainprise*, They that do thus vndertake for any, are called Mainpernours, because they do receiue him into their hands. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i liii (1739) 94 Mainperners are not to be punished as Principals, unless they be parties or privies to the failing of the Principal 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 128 Mainpernors differ from bail, in that a man's bail may imprison or surrender him up before the stipulated day of appearance; main pernors can do neither, but are barely sureties for his appearance at the day: bail are only sureties, that the party be answerable for the special matter for which they stipulate; mainpernors are bound to produce him to answer all charges whatsoever. 1897 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 691 If any friend had pledged himself to the assurance that the fine young Duke had always conducted himself with strictly edifying propriety we should say. a bold mainpernour was he.

¶ See quot. (Prob. some error.)

1632 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 342 Officers belonging to these Staples, were Maiors, Constables, Manipernors.

†**Mainport.** *Obs.* Also 7 **manport, maineporte, maynport.** [Of obscure origin: possibly f. F. *main*, L. *manus* hand, and F *porter*, L. *portāre* to carry.] (See quot. 1670–91)

1664 SPELMAN *Gloss.* s.v., Vicaria de Wragby consistit in toto Altaragio & in cæragio vulgariter dict *Waxshot*, in panibus vulgariter dict. Manport. *Ibid*, Mainport. 1670–91 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Mane-porte* (*in manu portatum*), is a small tribute (commonly of Loaves of Bread) which in some places the Parishioners pay to the Rector of their Church, in recompence for certain Tythes. 1677 THOROTON *Antig. Nottingh.* 474 They also..assigned him [the Vicar of Blyth] many small matters in which the Vicarage was to consist, as..in the Bread which is called Maynport.

Mainprize (mē·nprəiz), *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 **meynprise**, 4–5 **meyn-, maynprise, -pryse**, 5 **main-, maynpris, maynprice**, ?**maunprese**, 5–6 **maynpris(e**, 6 **-prise, mempris**, 6–7 **main(e)prise**, 7– **mainprise.** [a. AF., OF. *main-, mainprise*, n. of action f. *mainprendre* (f.

***main* hand + *prendre* to take**: see PRIZE *sb.*), the equivalent of the med.L. *manūcapĕre*, lit. 'to take in the hand', hence 'to assume responsibility, pledge oneself'.

The Latinized form *mainprisa*, in the general sense 'undertaking, promise under penalties', is cited by Du Cange from an English charter of 1174.]

1. *gen.* The action of making oneself legally responsible for the fulfilment of a contract or undertaking by another person; suretyship.

1447 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 497 No citsayn or freman shal receve none estraungers in pledge or maynprice for ony bargaine. *?a* 1500 in ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 24 That .. an English Marchaunt bee not amytted into the fraunches of ye cite of any crafte but be Mempris of vi good men and sufficyent of the crafte.

2 *spec.* The action of procuring the release of a prisoner by becoming surety ('mainpernor') for his appearance in court at a specified time. Chiefly in phr. *to let* or *receive to* (or *in*) *mainprize, to deliver upon* (or *by*) *mainprize, to nim under mainprize* [= AF. *laisser par, mettre par meynprise*]. *Without bail or mainprize*: with no permission to obtain release by finding sureties. *Writ of mainprize*: see quot. 1768.

By the legal antiquaries of the 16th c., the 'taking in hand' etymologically implied by AF. *mainprise*, med.L. *manucapto*, was supposed to denote the act of 'receiving into friendly custody' the person who would otherwise have been committed to prison (cf. BAIL *sb.*[1] 3), and the later definitions of *mainprize* and *mainpernor*, e.g. those of Cowell and Blackstone (see MAINPERNOR) are worded in accordance with this misapprehension.

[1292 BRITTON I. xviii. § 1 Les aloygneours soint mis par meynprise jekes en heyre des Justices.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B xx. 17 Nede anon riȝte nymeth hym vnder meynpryse. *a* 1400 *Pride of Life* (Brandl, 1898) 379 Per [in hell] ne fallit ne maynpris ne supersidias. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 744, I bidde him to maynpris [*v.r.* maympris] that thou graunte him me Til the nexte sitting of deliveraunce 1414 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 57/2 Sith the tyme that I was resseyved to meynpryse 1423 *Ibid* 258/2 Imprisnement of a moneth, withoute baille or mainpris. 1444 *Ibid* V. 107/1 To abide in Prison.. withoute lettyng to maynprise, or in any other wise to go at large 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 4 There shall be no bayle nor treating of mainprise. 1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary* c. 13 § 1 The same Justices to be presente together at the tyme of the said Bailement or Mayneprise. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 137 They should bee committed to the gaole without bayle or mainprise, for the space of three monethes. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 71/2 He afterward deliuered him vpon mainprise of these suerties whose names insue 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 202 Though the Earle of Desmond were left [*sic*] to Mainprize, vpon condition hee should appeare before the King by a certain day. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 446 At writ of mainprise to set at liberty one baileable finding baile. 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* IV. ii. § 4 (Petit. agst. Lollards) That they. be .put in Prison, without being delivered in Bail, or otherwise, except by good and sufficient mainprise, to be taken before the Chancellour of England 1744 *Act* 17 *Geo. II*, c. 40 § 10 There to remain without Bail or Mainprize, until Payment be made. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III. 128 The writ of mainprize. is a writ directed to the sheriff commanding him to take sureties for the prisoner's appearance, usually called mainpernors, and to set him at large. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *House Warming*, Taken to jail .without mainprize or bail.

b. *fig.* and in fig. contexts.

1412–20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* III. xxv, That of the death stode tho vnder a reste, Without maynpryse sothly as of lyfe. 1631 HEYLIN *St George* 42 Without hope of Bayle, or any mercie of mainprise; he must be in Hell. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxii. 290 No baile or mainprize from this common prison of all mankinde, the grave. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman St.* II. iv, Come on; I'll send thee presently to Erebus; Without either Bail or Main-prize. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 13 Had she [the ship] given way never so little, we must have sunk without Bail or Mainprize.

3. *concr.* One's mainpernor or mainpernors.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. IV 75 And he amendes make let meynprize him haue 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 60 He therefore.. Resolv'd to leave the Squire for Bail And Mainprize for him to the Goal 1847 SIR H TAYLOR *Eve of Conquest* Wks. 1864 III. 211 He greatly grudged This mainprize of my loyalty to let loose.

† Mai·nprise, *v. Law. Obs.* Forms: 4 **maynpris, 4–5 -prise, -pryse, meynprise,** (5 **maynprice, -prese, meyme-, maym-, mempryse, mem-, menprise, maynsprise**), 7 **mainprise, -prize.** [f. prec.] *trans.* To procure or grant the release of (a prisoner) by mainprize; to accept mainpernors for the appearance of. Often *fig.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 138 Bot if he to per baylifes mak his sikernesse, þat þei wille him maynp[r]is. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV 179 Mede shal nou3te meynprise 3ow bi the Marie of heuene! 1393 *Ibid.* C. XXI. 189 God hath .. graunted to al mankynde, Mercy, my suster, and me to maynprise hem alle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 320/1 Maynprysyd, or menprisyd (*MS. K.* maynsprisid, *MS. S.* maymprysyd, or memprisayd), *manucaptus, fidejussus.* *a* 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) II. 1183 God Dyd vs .. wyth hys own blode maynpryce And vs redemed fro paynes endles. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* 1 167. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 857 To mainprize, *vadimonio obstringere.*

¶ Erroneously used for MISPRIZE.

[The error prob. arose from association of the first syllable with OF. *meins, moins* less; cf. the spelling *maynsprisid* in the King's College MS. of *Promp. Parv.*]

c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2219 He is so trewe no good man may hym mempryse.

Hence **† Mai·nprising** *vbl. sb.* = MAINPRIZE *sb.* Also **† Mai·npriser** = MAINPERNOR.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 320/2 Maynprisynge, *manucap(t)io. Ibid.*, Maynprisowre, *mancipator* [? *manucaptor*], *fidejussor.* 1610 *Holland's Camden's Brit.* II. 176 There was the Earle of Vlster enlarged, who .. found mainprisers or sureties to answer the writs of law.

Mainrent, Mains *Sc.*: see MANRED, MAIN *sb.*[3]

Mainsail (mē·nsēil, mē·ns'l). *Naut.* [See MAIN *a.* 10.] The principal sail of a ship. **a.** In square-rigged vessels, the sail which is bent to the main-yard. **b.** In fore-and-aft rigged vessels, the sail which is set on the after part of the mainmast.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 40 Mayne sailes. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Some howysed the mayne sayle. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XXVII. 40 They . hoysed vppe the mayne sayle to the wynde. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 6 The Younkers are the yong men called Foremast men, to . Furle, and Sling the maine Saile. 1772 84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 151 It blew a storm from the east, . which compelled us to bring the ship to, under her mainsail. 1783 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. A.'s* VII. Wks 1812 I. 63 Broad as the Mainsail of a man of war 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 319 Raise tacks and sheets, and main sail haul. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* iii. 33 The close-reefed mainsail. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 5 There was just enough wind to catch the brown mainsail.

attrib. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 40 Hail out the mane sail boulene.

fig. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 29 He inueyeth with mayn sayle of open rayling against the people.

Mainschot, Sc. variant of MANCHET.

Main sea, *arch.* [See MAIN *a.* 4. Cf. ON. *megensiór.*] The high sea; = MAIN *sb.*[1] 5.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 b, No more..than a particular ryuer is to be compared to y^e^ mayne see 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 30 At change or at full, come it late or else soone, Maine sea is at highest, at midnight and noone. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 212 In the maine Sea, greater Dolphins, and in greater number, did play about our ship. 1623 COCKERAM, *Ocean*, the vniuersall maine Sea. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist Earth* 27 The *Pelagiæ*, or those kinds of Shells which naturally have their abode at main-sea, and which therefore are now never flung up upon the Shores. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 12 P 22 The starving Wolves along the main Sea prowl 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1699 Who shall meet The wind's whole soul and might of the main sea Full in the face of battle.

fig 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 236 The maine Seas of sinne and iniquitie, wherein the worlde was almost whole [*sic*] drenched. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* XVIII 211 Through the middest of sundrie maine seas of troubles and afflictions.

Main-sheet, mai·nsheet. *Naut.*

1. The rope which secures the mainsail when set.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 48 Mayne shetes. *a* 1637 B JONSON *Discov, De orationis dign*, The main-sheet and the boulin. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy* I. (1711) 163 We veered out the main-Sheet to ware the Ship. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II 27 Let the main-sheet fly! 1862 MARSH *Eng Lang* xi. 164 A sailor will not be likely to interlard his go-ashore talk with clew-lines, main sheets, and halliards.

fig. a 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Posies *Flowers* 80 Yet hauld I in the mayne-sheate of the minde.

b *attrib.*, as *main-sheet-block, -horse.*

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Mainsheet-horse*, a kind of iron dog fixed at the middle of a wooden beam, stretching across a craft's stern, from one quarter stanchion to the other; on it the mainsheet-block travels.

2. *Jamaica slang.* (See first quot.)

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 May 4/2 Main sheet is weak rum-and-water and it seems to derive its quaintly expressive name from the native habit of taking constant pulls at it all day long. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* June 784 An old man invited to have a drink of mainsheet.

Mainspring (mē·nˌspriŋ). [MAIN *a* 8 b.]

1. A principal spring in a piece of mechanism. **a.** In a gun-lock, the spring which drives the hammer. (Also *fig.*)

a 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Custom of Country* III iii, Hee's foule i'th touch-hole; and recoiles againe, The main spring's weakned that holds up his cock. 1824 COL. HAWKER *Instr Yng. Sportsm.* (ed. 3) 42 The mainspring to be well regulated should at first pull up very hard. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, How now, Smith, is thy mainspring rusted?

b The principal coiled spring of a watch, clock, or other piece of mechanism.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I vii. 162 God's the main spring, that maketh every way All the small wheels of this great Engin play 1763 T. MUDGE *Th Improv Watches* (1799) 12 The wheel that communicates the force of the main-spring to the balance 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech* XIV 195 In watches and portable chronometers, a spiral spring, called the mainspring, is the moving power 1869 NOAD *Electricity* 381 Levers are released, and the machinery of the telegraph worked by mainsprings, are [*sic*] left free to rotate

2. *fig.* The chief motive power; the main incentive.

c 1695 J. MILLER *Descr New York* (1843) 30 It being proposed that the bishop himself who shall be sent over be the main-spring and mover in this work. 1799 NELSON 21 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. clxxx, I am here the mainspring which keeps all things in proper train. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. lxxiii, Some heathenish philosophers Make love the main-spring of the universe. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. i. 23 The cupidity which animated individuals was .. the mainspring of the political factions of the time. 1888 BURGON 12 *Gd. Men* II. x. 287 Truth .was the very mainspring..which actuated everything he thought, or said, or did.

3. *attrib.*, as *mainspring cramp* (in a gun-lock), *hook, punch, winder* (in a watch).

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 96 *note*, One Main-Spring Cramp. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 165 Main Spring Hook..Main Spring Punch Main Spring Winder.

Mainstay (mē·nˌstē). [See MAIN *a.* 8, 19.]

1. *Naut.* The stay which extends from the main-top to the foot of the foremast.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 37 Cablettes for the mayne stay. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 14 The tacklings are the fore stay, the maine stay. 1769 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4521/2 Having our Shrouds and Back-stays cut to pieces; as also our Main and Fore-stay.

b. *attrib.*: **mainstaysail,** a storm-sail set on the mainstay.

1742 WOODROOFE in *Hanway's Trav.* (1762) I. II. xxiii. 100 We furled the foresail, and lay to under a mainstaysail. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Main-staysail.*

2. Chief support; that on which one mainly relies.

1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 163 The points of contact and connection with this country, which I consider as our surest mainstay under every event. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 207 This maxim, which has been pretty much my mainstay throughout life. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* IV (1889) 30 The host was one of the mainstays of the College boat-club. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 150 Direct record is the mainstay of History 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I vi. 458 The Norman Duke was the mainstay of the French kingdom.

† Mainstrong, *a. Obs.* [OE. *mægenstrang*: see MAIN *sb.*[1] and STRONG *a.*] Strong in power.

a 1000 *Riddles* lxxxvii. 3 (Gr) Þeȝn folgade mæȝenstrang & mundrof. *c* 1205 LAY. 27731 Þeos weoren on moncunne eorles main stronge.

Mainswear, obs. form of MANSWEAR.

Maint (mēint), *a rare.* (*pseudo-arch.*) [a. F. *maint.*] Many, numerous.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Maint*, an old Word for many, several 1801 MOORE *Ring* 170 Now Austin was a reverend man, Who acted wonders maint 1866 J. B ROSE *Ecl. & Georg Virg* 79 View the wide world and races maint of man. — tr. *Ovid's Met.* 77 Ah me, ah me, there's maint an honest dame, Brought by fictitious Joves to grief and shame.

† Maintain, *sb. Obs.* In 5 **maynten(e, -teyn(e, -teygne, -tyen(e, -tiene,** 6 **maintene, -taine.** [f. next vb., after F. *maintien*]

1 Bearing, deportment, behaviour.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. ii. 163 He. holdeth the most noble courte of the world, alle other kynges ne prynces maye not compare vnto his noble maynteine. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) 124 He had not the mayntey̆gne of a yoman or of a seruaunt *Ibid* 130 [She] began to wexe redd and to lese her mayntyene and contenance whan she sawe hym. 1481 — *Myrr* III x 153 Atte longe, Nature may not suffre dyuerse mayntenes vnresonable. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 202 The king recomforted his peuple by his wo[r]by contenaunce & valyaunt maynten. 1578 *Proctor's Gorg Gallery* N iv, Joy were to here their prety wordes, and sweet mamtam [? *read* maintain] to see, And how all day they passe the time, til darknes dimmes the skye.

2 Maintenance, support.

1483 in Rymer *Fœdera* XII (1711) 174/1 To the upholde, maynteyne and encrease of their both Estatis against alle Persones. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc) 16 The mettell of our minds, Having the temper of true reason in them, Affoordes a better edge of argument For the maintaine of our familiar loues Then the soft leaden wit of women can.

Maintain (meintē·n, mēintē·n), *v.* Forms: 3–6 **mainten(e, maynten(e,** 4–5 **maynetene,** 4–6 **mein-, meyntene,** 4–5 **meynetene,** 4–6 **mantene,** 6 *Sc.* **manteane,** 4–5 **mentene, -teene**; 3–7 **main-, mayntein(e, -teyn(e,** 5–6 **mainteigne,** 4–6 **mein-, meyntein(e, -teyn(e,** 4–5 **meyneteyne,** 3–6 **mantein(e, -teyn(e,** 6 **manteigne,** 4–6 **menteyn(e, -teine**; 4–5 **mayntyn(e, maintiene, meintiene,** 6–7 *Sc.* **mantine**; 4–6 *Sc.* **man-, maynteme, -teym(e**; 5 **mayntan**; 5–7 **main-, mayntayn(e, -taine,** 6 **man-, mainetayne,** 4–6 **mentayne,** 8 *Sc* **mentain,** 6– **maintain.** [ME. *maintene, -teene*, a. F. *maintenir* (OF. 3 sing. pres. ind *-tient, -tent*, subj. *-teigne, -tiegne*), = Pr. *mantener, mentener*, Sp. *mantener*, Pg *manter*, It. *mantenere*:—L. phrase *manū tenēre*, lit 'to hold in one's hand' (*manū* abl. of *manus* hand; *tenēre* to hold). Cf. Du. *mainteneeren* (from Fr).]

† **1.** *trans.* To practise habitually (an action, a virtue or vice); to observe (a rule, custom). *Obs*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* (Cotton) 759 Ich kan wit and song manteine [*Jesus MS reads* mony eine] Ne triste ich to non oþer maine 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6558 Þou art vnbuxum, And manteynest an euyl custum. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXVII. 5 Þa sall þai be punyst þat first fyndes þaim, and all þat oyses þaim & maintens þaim [*sc.* ill deeds]. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 2454 (Fairf.) Þa folk ware fulle of misdede and mayntened wrang and wikkedhede. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2049 How þai maintene þere malis with manas & pride. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 1287 Thou wilt.. mayntayne outragiouse playe, Tyl thou haue spent both lande and fee. 1611 BIBLE *Titus* III. 14 And let ours also learne to maintaine good workes [Gr. καλῶν ἔργων προΐστασθαι] for necessarie vses, that they be not vnfruitfull.

2. † **a.** *gen.* To go on with, continue, persevere in (an undertaking). Also *occas.* to go on with the use of (something). *Obs*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 289 Frendis, and frendschip purchesand, To mayntenym that he had begunnyn *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 920 A proud despitous man That wol mayntеyne that he first bigan. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 Lest they shulde waxe feble afterwarde, and

so to be not able to mayntayne theyr iourney. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* To Gentlem. Eng. (Arb) 19 Some shooters take in hande stronger bowes, than they be able to mayntayne.

b. To carry on, keep up, prosecute (a war, fight, siege, contest).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3002 How here walles were broke .. þat þei miȝt no more meintene þe sege. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x 184 Quhill at thar rout, .. Cum for to maynteme the melle. *Ibid.* XIII. 280 Thai that wicht war and hardy, ..At gret myschef mantemyt the ficht. *a* 1400 *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5464 Y schal vndertake [*Petyt MS.* sall maynten forþe] þys were. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3550, I pray you .. For to mayntene no lenger here, Such cruel werre agayn your man. 1580 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 137 Than had Charles Duke of Savoye, a certen space maynteyned warre against the Citie of Geneva. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 277 To raise a Siege which is so strongly setled and maintained. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 128 Long the doubtful Combat they maintain, 'Till one prevails (for one can only Reign). 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxix, It is false I will maintain the combat with him that shall call it true.

c. To carry on (an action at law); to have ground for sustaining (an action).

1463–4 *Rolls of Parl.* V 506/2 To haue and maynten Action or Actions of Dette. 1512 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 4 Any maner of accion .. to be .. mayntened ayenst any of the Kingis Subgiettes. 1600 J. Wilkinson *Coroners & Sheriffs* 67 No sherife shall suffer a Barreter to maintaine any actions or quarrels in their countie courts. 1828 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) II. 417 This Court granted an injunction against him, though no action whatsoever could be maintained at law. 1892 *Law Times Rep* LXVII. 142/1 In order to maintain an action of deceit there must be moral delinquency on the part of the person proceeded against.

d. To continue in, preserve, retain (a physical or mental condition, a position, attitude, etc.), in spite of disturbing influences.

1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I. x, Lady Annabel for some time maintained complete silence. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng* (1858) I. i 10 The old English organization maintained its full activity. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi 3 The English writers maintain a sort of sullen silence. 1879 R. K. Douglas *Confucianism* iii 72 The Sage maintains a perfect uprightness and pursues the heavenly way without the slightest deflection. 1898 [G. W. E. Russell] *Coll. & Recoll.* x. 131 Amidst all this hurly burly Pitt maintained a stately .reserve.

e. To keep up (friendly relations, correspondence).

1628 Bacon *Hen. VII* 240 When they [*sc.* ambassadors] were returned, they did commonly maintaine Intelligence with him 1706 Hearne *Collect* 2 Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 215 He is .. much addicted to maintain Correspondence. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 79 P 5 A brotherly Correspondence was maintained with all the Foreign Protestant Churches.

†**3.** To keep a stock of. *Obs. rare*—1. [A frequent sense in OFr.]

c 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 6/29 Who wyne wyll mayntene Behoueth to haue seles And a lowe chambre.

4. To keep up, preserve, cause to continue in being (a state of things, a condition or activity, etc.); to keep vigorous, effective, or unimpaired; to guard from loss or derogation.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 60 Eldolf, bisshop of Bath, þe pes mayntend & helde *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2676 Meyntenes 3it 3oure manchip manli a while. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XX. 605 The law sa weill mantemyt he, And held in pess swa the cuntre. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 310, I rede we reste a thrawe, For to mayntеyne our myght. *a* 1535 More *Edw. V* (1641) 29 He .. had holpe to maintaine a long continued grudge. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* vi. (1887) 42 How health is maintained, and disease auoided. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx 175 It is the Office of the Soveraign, to maintain those Rights entire. 1675 H. Neville tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* iii. (1883) 26 Maintaining to them their old condition. 1742 Hume *Ess.* I. v. (1777) I. 35 All men are sensible of the necessity of justice to maintain peace and order. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int* II. i. § 6 (1864) 77 Nervous influence is required for maintaining the breathing action. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xi. III 43 All that was necessary for the purpose of maintaining military discipline. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 28 As he had a reputation to maintain.

b. With concrete obj.: To preserve in existence.

1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 220 We are still preserved by his power, and as he made us, so doth he maintain us. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct* I i. (1841) I. 17 And the same power preserves and maintains all things.

5. To cause to continue in a specified state, relation, or position, † to secure the continuance of (a possession) *to* a person (*obs.*); to secure (a person) *in* continued possession of property.

1300–1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. XX. 70 þe amperesse..made him ob swere To meinteni engelond to hure. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 24 To procure, norische, & meyntene cristen soulis in good gouernaile and holy lif. 1800 Addison *Amer. Law Rep* 274 Young contended that M'Culloch..ought to be maintained in possession of the land. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys* I. ii § 68 (1879) 71 The limb was maintained in this state of tension for several seconds. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 72/2 That the tools shall be maintained in proper position upon the rest.

b. *Comm.* To keep (stock) from decline in price.

1881 *Daily News* 8 July 6/1 American railroads are not quite maintained. 1892 *Daily Tel.* 5 Sept. 4/6 Consols rose ⅛ per cent. and English railways were maintained.

†**6.** To keep in good order, to rule, sway (a people, country); to preserve *in* (a state of peace, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 365 þat þai be wele mayntenande hore states in alle godnesse, and reule þo folk in rightwisnesse. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIII. 709 God grant that thai..maynteyme the land, And hald the folk weill to warrand. *Ibid.* XVI. 34 Vardanis in [his] absens maid he, For till manteym weill the cuntre. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxvi. 228, I have .maynteyned the countre in peace & rest and good iustyce. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 32 Without these maye not the cities be manteyned, inhabited ner occupied. 1608 S. Patericke (*title*) A Discovrse vpon the meanes of wel governing and maintaining in good peace, a Kingdome, or other Principalitie.

†**7.** *refl.* **a.** To bear or conduct oneself (in a specified manner). *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 486 Bot always, as A man off mayn, He mayntemyt him full manlyly. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xiv. 155 Thei gon often tyme in sowd, to help of other Kynges, in here Werres ..: and thei meyntenen hem self right vygouresly. 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* lxxvi. *heading*, How Tancre mayntenyd hym moche wel in conqueryng contrees. 1530 Palsgr. 617/1 You shall se me mayntayne my selfe so honestly that you shall prayse me

†**b.** To continue *in* an action or state; to keep oneself resolutely in a specified state (indicated by adj. complement). *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* clxxviii. 262 They shold alle goo vnto the mount of Olyuet, And they shold mayntene them this day in fastyng. 1597 Bacon *Ess., Faction* (Arb.) 76 Great men that haue strength in themselues were better to maintaine themselues indifferent and neutrall.

8. a. To support (one's state in life) by expenditure, etc. **b.** To sustain (life) by nourishment.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 779 The king,..to manteym his stat, him gaff Rentis and landis fair eneuch. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 583 Of his chambre he made hym a Squier And gaf him gold to mayntene his degree. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 39 He hath not yerely revenues to mayntеyn honorably and conveniently the astate of a Duke. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* iii. (1636) 23 Nature hath taught all living creatures to seeke by sustenance to maintaine their lives. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 289 Nobody takes them in, provides them harbor, Maintaines their raind fortunes at his charge. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. x. 24 Sufficeth, that I haue maintaines my state. 1614 Earl Stirling *Doomes-day* VIII. xii. (1637) 169 Whil'st old (and poore perchance) with toyle and strife, Glad (by his labour) to maintaine his life. 1647–8 Cotterell *Davila's Hist. Fr* (1678) 11 Finding the narrowness of his fortune could not maintain the greatness of his Birth. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 52 The first condition of a worthy life was the ability to maintain it in independence. 1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq* I. v 187 Food is required because life cannot be maintained without it.

†**c.** To bear the expense of, afford. *Obs.*

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom Rose* 1144 And Richesse mighte it wel sustene And hir dispenses wel mayntene. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr* v. i. 79 What cernes it you, if I weare Pearle and gold I thank my good Father, I am able to maintaine it. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. i, But honesty maintains not a French hood, Goes very seldom in a chain of gold.

9. To provide with livelihood; to furnish with means of subsistence or necessaries of life; to bear the expenses of (a person) for living, education, etc. Also, † to keep (a person) *in* (clothing)

a 1400 *Cursor M.* 28961 (Cott. Galba) For ay þe more man is of elde, þe more men aw for to do him almus dede and mayntene him for sawl mede. 1487 *Dietary* 60 in *Barbour's Bruce*, etc. (1870) 539 Eftir thi power mayntеme ay thi household. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 80 Suche possessioners as vsed to maintain their owne chylдren, and some of ours, to lernyng. 1582 N. Lichefield tr *Castanheda's Conq E. Ind* I ii 6 These people doe mainteine themselues with rootes of hearbes, and whale fish 1676 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 31 [It] frights Sir Carr Scrope. from marying her, saying his estate will scarce maintaine her in clothes. 1709 *Tatler* No. 101 P 1, 150*l* per Annum, which would very handsomely maintain me and my little family. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVIII. vii, I believe you bred the young man up, and maintained him at the university. 1770 Goldsm. *Des Vill.* 58 A time there was, ere England's griefs began, When every rood of ground maintained its man. 1816 Scott *Antiq* XXVI, I maun hae a man that can mainteen his wife. 1838 James *Robber* vii, Sufficient to maintain me in comfort and independence as a gentleman.

†**b.** To provide for the 'keep' of (an animal).

1576 Fleming tr. *Caius' Dogs* iv. (1880) 28 And therfore were certain dogges founde and maintained at the common costes and charges of the Citizens of Rome in the place called *Capitolium*. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 53 An Ox of 6 or 7 years old.. will be maintained with two Acres of good Pasture.

10. To pay for the keeping up of, bear the expense of; to keep supplied or equipped (e.g. a ship, a garrison); to keep (a light) burning by supply of fuel; to keep (a road, building) in repair.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 27 þis light þey hoten & a-vowed to kepyn & myntenyn [*sic*] *Ibid.* 62 To meyteyn [*sic*] wit-al a lythe brennynge in ye chyrche of sent Jame. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c 8 Euerie person .hauinge anie of the saide landes shall sufficiently meintein the pauement of the said waye. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I 227 Witht tua schipis weill mantenitt and artaillzeit 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* v. 237 Here is an hospitall maintained at the common charges of the towne, to entertaine strangers that passe by. 1611 Bible 1 *Esdras* iv. 52 Tenne talents yeerely, to maintaine the burnt offerings vpon the Altar euery day. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 55 The States maintained some men of warre in this Inland Sea. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 77 The annual charge of maintaining the Shipping of England, by new Buildings and Preparations. 1707 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* III. ix. 341 They..maintain Lectures upon the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, almost every Lord's Day Evening. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 280 Strong forts erected .. and strong garrisons maintained in them. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 333 Stone, wood, and iron, are the materials principally employed in making and maintaining roads. 1881 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 48 The Germans..maintained in it [this church] an altar.

b. To furnish the means for conducting (a suit or action at law). Cf. 12 d.

[*c* 1380: see 11.] 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 3 That no maner of personne..doo herafter unlaufully maintеyne or cause or procure any unlaufull mayntenance in any action. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 134 A man may however maintain the suit of his near kinsman, servant, or poor neighbour, out of charity and compassion, with impunity. 1843 *Meeson & Welsby's Exch.q. Rep.* (1844) XI. 676 The defendants resisted and maintained, supported, &c. such defences and resistance.

11. To back up, stand, give one's support to, defend, uphold (a cause, something established, one's side or interest, etc.).

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (A.) 4123 We redeþ meintene 3our parti. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6528 þe Frensche ..rysen a3eyn Conan to fight; Bot Conan meyntende wel his right. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 289 He hyet honor and largess, And ay mantemyt richtwisnes. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 322 Alle þat taken and meyntenen false causes ben cursed grevously... Also lordis holdynge grete lovedaies, and bi here lordischip meyntenenge þe fals pert, for money frendischip or favour, fallen opynly in þis curs, and so don men of lawe, wip alle false witnesses þat meyntenen falsenesse a3enst treuþe, wityngly or unwityngly. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 747 Vertew dyd hys besy peyne Pepyll to reyse hys quarell to menteyne. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxviii. 11, 13 þat we mayntayne and stand þerby þat werke all-way. *Cayph* 3is, sir, þat dede schall we mayntayne, By lawe it was done all be-dene. 1482 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 40 Every trew Cristen man . is bunden forto supporte and mayntеyn ye trewth. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. xii. 114 By hurtis feill for to manteym thar rycht. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* ix. 4 For thou hast manteyned my right and my cause. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 8 Suche as ought to mainteine the truth and veritie of God. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 122 The true & holsome doctrine is, every where oppressed, ..and open crymes maintеined. 1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 16 The cause I maintaine is the cause of my Prince and Country. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 30 Who single hast maintaind Against revolted multitudes the Cause Of Truth. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. iii. 584 H' had. us'd two equal ways of gaining: By hindring Justice, or maintaining 1792 Burke *Let. to Sir H Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 548 First, the king swears he will maintain, to the utmost of his power, 'the laws of God'.

12. To uphold, back up, stand by, support the cause of (a person, party, etc.); to defend, protect, assist; to support or uphold *in* (an action). *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7374 His sede and his barntem Ouer al men i sal maintein. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16661 Cadwaladre bad Iuor his sone, & Iny his neuew, 'wende & wone In to Bretaigne, & meintene efte þo þat were of Bretons leste'. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1108 Or he sal þe tane of þam mayntene And þe tother despyse [Matt. vi. 24]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2698 Sche..preyed ful pitousli to þe prince of heuene,. to mayntene hire & help, þat hire foos for no cas wiþ fors hire conquerede. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 96 To mayntene vs euermore ye aw 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xv. i, To mayntene his neuewe ageynst the myghty Erle. 1530 Palsgr. 438/2, I assyste, or stande by, or mayntayne a person in doynge of a dede. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* v. v. (Arb.) 84 We must to make vs mirth, maintaine hym all we can 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist.* 383 One frend to take another frendes part, to defend and maintaine him against backbiting. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 161 Iesu maintaine your Royall Excellence. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 31 His three sonnes..formerly went into Ireland to maintaine one of the factions. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 171 He..would often maintaine Plantianus, in doing Affronts to his Son. 1883 Gardiner *Hist. Eng.* II. xix. 328 In spite of all, James was still ready to maintain Somerset against his ill-willers in public, if he expostulated with him in private.

†**b.** In bad sense: To give support or countenance to evil-doers; to aid or abet *in* (wrong-doing); to back up *in* (error or wickedness). *Obs.*

1362 Langl *P. Pl. A.* III. 232 To meyntene misdoers meede thei taken 1377 *Ibid.* B. III 90 Of alle suche sellers syluer to take,..Ringes or other ricchesse, the regrateres to maynotene. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks* III. 323 Officeris þat meyntenen opere men in synne. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 311 Thus is the lawe louyd thoru myghty lordis willys, That meyneteyne myssdoers more than other peple. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 155 A fende . tellez þam many thinges,..for to mayntene þam in þaire mawmetry and þaire errour. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 255 To lere him so that for no mon No fals mantenans he take hym apon Ny mayntеine hys felows yn here synne For no good that he myght wynne. 1538 Northumberland in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 514 Also I can not perceyve that any redresse can be maid uppon the Borders, for the Kyng of Scottes doth maynteyn all the theves and rebelles of the same. 1552 Latimer *Serm. Lincolnsh.* iii. (1562) 81 O crafty deuil. he went away, not for feare of the holy water, but because he would mayntaine men in errour and foolishnes.

†**c.** With *inf.*: To assist, encourage, incite (to do something, *esp.* something evil), to support or uphold (in doing it). *Obs.*

c 1388 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) xxxvii, He shal be maintend full wel To lede a sory life. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* III. 145 Prouendreres, persuns, preostes heo meynteneth, To holde lemmons and lotebyes al heor lyf-dayes. *Ibid.* A IV. 42 He meynteneth his men to morthere myn owne. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XVIII. 234 The pope..That with moneye menteyneth men to werren vp on cristine. 1546 J. Alen in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 577 The Justices nephew maynteyned the burgesses of the Newcastell, to take from me a parcell of pasture. 1626 *Scogin's Jests* in Harl. *Shaks. Jest-bks.* (1864) 124 When the king's servants had espied him, they did maintaine their dogges to runne at Scogin.

d. *Law.* To give support to (a suitor) in an action in which one is not concerned. Cf. 10 b; also Maintenance 6.

1726 W. Hawkins *Pleas Crown* I. 849 Of this second kind

of Maintenance there seem to be three Species :..2. Where one maintains one Side, to have Part of the Thing in Suit, which is called Champerty. *Ibid.* 252 A Man may lawfully maintain those who are infeoffed of Lands in Trust for him in any Action concerning those Lands. 1836 *Bingham's New Cases Comm. Pleas* II. 650 The Defendant .. has voluntarily and officiously undertaken to maintain the Plaintiff in a suit with which the Defendant has no connection. 1886 *Law Rep.* 17 *Q. B. D.* 504 The present action was brought by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover the 118*l.* on the ground that he had 'maintained' Nailer in the former action.

13. To hold, keep, defend (a place, position, possession) against hostility or attack, actual or threatened. Phr. *To maintain one's ground* (often *fig.*). Also *refl.* = to make a stand, defend one's position; similarly † *to maintain one's own.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3642 William say þer oþer side of fers & so breme, þat his men miȝt nouȝt meyntene here owne. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1972 Miȝt þou þe marches so Messedoyne mayntene þi-selfe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. v. 81 And now that secund Paris, .. By reif mantemys hir suld ouris be. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV xlvi. 75 b, Bedford who our onely hold maintaind. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv 136 A Scepter snatch'd with an vnruly hand Must be as boysterously maintain'd as gain'd. 1599 — *Hen. V*, III vi 95 *Flu.* The Duke of Exeter ha's very gallantly maintain'd the Pridge. 1615 G SANDYS *Trav.* 217 A fort maintained by a small garrison of Moores. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* III. v (1640) 37 *Leon*...I stand upon the ground of mine own honor, And will maintaine it. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 15 There are four avenues cut through the Mountain, easie to be maintained. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I iii. Wks. 1874 I. 63 In this case then, brute force might more than maintain its ground against reason. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 88 An Iron race the mountain cliffs maintain. 1798 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I xviii. 283 The King of Prussia, though surrounded by his numerous enemies, maintained himself with astonishing skill and valour. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iv, She maintained her ground, although the Moor rode close up to her with his companions 1853 J. H NEWMAN *Hist Sk.* (1873) II I. iv. 178 Venice .. by a system of jealous and odious tyranny, . continued to maintain its ground. 1893 SIR L. GRIFFIN in *19th Cent.* Nov. 684 Our subsidies and open support have enabled Abdur Rahman Khan to maintain himself against his many enemies.

14. To support or uphold in speech or argument; to defend (an opinion, statement, tenet, etc.); to assert the truth of, contend to be true or right.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3080 Yhit has men herd som clerkes maynte[ne] Swilk an opinion, als I wene, Þat a saule [etc]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 323 Clerkis þat don evyl and meyntene it bi sotilte of word. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I. i 5 Alle the othere vntrewe opiniouns and holdingis muste needis . lacke it wherbi thei miȝten in eny colour or semyng be mentened, holde, and supported *c* 1450 *Pistill of Susan* (MS I) 220 Þies wordes þat we say, On þis womman verray, Þat wil we mayntan for aye. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen VIII*, c. 19 *Preamble*, The seid Frensche Kyng .. alway erronyously defendyng & maynteynyng his seid obstynate opynyons agayne the unitye of the holye Churche. 1530 PALSGR. 617/1 And he ones saye a thyng, he wyll mayntayne it to dye for it. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 2120 What phisitian .. would .. such a lye maintaine? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx 180 The doctrines maintained by so many Preachers. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xi. 205 This point they do so stiffly, and so uncharitably maintain. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1649 They also, in some degree, maintain our old doctrine of planetary influence. 1856 WHATELY *Bacon's Ess.* I. 10 It is not enough to believe what you maintain, you must maintain what you believe, and maintain it *because* you believe it.

b With clause: To affirm, assert, or contend (*that*). With obj. and infin.: To assert (something) *to be* (etc.); † also in passive.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 10 ȝif þei seyn and meyntenen in scole and oþere placis þat þe wordis of holy writt ben false. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* III viii § 13 Because we maintaine that in scripture we are taught all things necessary vnto saluation. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii 77, I haue heard him oft maintaine it to be fit, that [etc] 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* III xxiv 169 Some [animals] there are in the Land which were never maintained to be in the Sea, as Panthers, Hyæna's [etc.]. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 203 It is mainteined by divers learned Men that these were the ruins of the same Tower. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 86 He . Maintains the Multitude can never err. 1729 BUTLER *Serm* Wks. 1874 II. Pref 24 The Epicureans .. maintained that absence of pain was the highest happiness. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 195 The country, he maintained, would never be well governed till [etc]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 222 Pleasure and pain I maintain to be the first perceptions of children.

†15. ? To hold upright. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. vi. 61 Vert, a Flower-pot Argent maintaining Gilliflowers Gules.

†16. ? To stand for, represent. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 902 This side is *Hiems*, Winter, This *Ver*, the Spring: the one maintained by the Owle, Th' other by the Cuckow

Maintainable (mēⁱn-, mĕntēⁱ·năb'l), *a.* Also 5 **mayntenable**, 6 **mayn-**, **mainteinable**, 7 **maintenable.** [f. MAINTAIN *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. That can be maintained, kept up, held, defended, etc.; *esp.* of an opinion, an action at law.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 22/1 No action to be mayntenable ayenste the seid named Executours. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 1 Wordes vttered by them . not mainteinable in your lawes. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref* (1824) I. II. App. viii. 427 No suite for any cause rysinge within the realme, mayntenable in any place out of the realm. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 88 A matter sinisterly suggested unto you against mee without any maintainable reason. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 68 Your exception is good, and maintenable by our Law. 1648 tr. *Senault's Paraphr. Job* 338 Doe you thinke that your Propositions are maintainable? 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1522/3 His Excellency called a Council of War, where it was judged, That the Out Forts were not maintainable. 1777 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 483 To effect this would require a chain of posts, and such a number of men at each as would never be practicable or maintainable, but to an immense army. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 527, I think he extends the inspiration of Scripture further than is maintainable. 1837 SIR N. C. TINDAL in *Bingham's New Cases* I. 99, I think this action is maintainable against the husband and wife jointly. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit & Dogma* (1876) 350 It is a maintainable thesis that the allegorising of the Fathers is right.

†2. Affording a livelihood. *Obs rare.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 84 May a pastor . (having a maintainable liuing allowed him of his flock) preach in other places for monie? *Ibid.* 88.

Hence **Maintai·nableness.**

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov. 6 The point in favour of the maintainableness of the action .. had been argued by two able counsel.

Maintainer (mēⁱn-, mĕntēⁱ·nəɹ). Forms: 4–5 **mayn-**, **meyntenour(e**, 4–6 **-tener**, 5 **-tenowre**, **-tenor**, **-tynour**, **-teynour**, 6 **maintener**, **-tenour**, **main-**, **mayntayner**, **-teinour**, **-teiner**, **-teyner**, *Sc.* **main-**, **man-**, **menteiner**, **-teinar**, **-tenar**, **-teaner**, 7 *Sc.* **mainteener**, 9 (*Law*) **maintainor**, 6– **maintainer.** [ME. *mayntenour*, a. AF. *mayntenour*, OF. *maintenëor*, agent-n. f. *maintenir* MAINTAIN *v.*; the mod. word is a new formation on MAINTAIN *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who upholds, defends, guards, keeps in being, preserves unharmed (a cause, right, state of things, etc.).

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 918 Mayntenours of ryght, Distroyers of errour. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 186 Of crystene feyth a meynteynour. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc.) 34 O where be rulers meynteyners of justyce. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 9 Blessed are the mayntayners of peace. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded, Ma. Phi. Sidney, a special fauourer & maintainer of all kind of learning. *c* 1635 MURE *Ps.* xvi. 6 Mainteener of my lote thow art. 1639 COKAINE *Masque* Dram. Wks. (1874) 11 A great maintainer Of our great-grand-father's virtue—hospitality 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. iii, The maintainers of all the different Sects in the world. 1781 JOHNSON *Life Cave* Wks. IV. 529 A tenacious maintainer, though not a clamorous demander of his right 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 66 She a school-mistress, a keeper of silence, a maintainer of discipline! 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* lix. VII. 321 Polysperchon appears as the maintainer of the rights of Hercules. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 124 The maintainer of justice is aiming at strengthening the man.

b. In bad sense: One who fosters or supports (wrong-doing, sedition, false quarrels, etc.).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C IV. 288 Mede ys euermore a meyntenour of gyle. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. IV. 53 Ye laweours and mayntenors of wrong *c* 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 677 Meyntenours of querelles, horryble lyers. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 90 Mayntener of quarels .or other comon mysdoers. 1545 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* 19 b, Thei be maynteyners of discord for their priuate lukers sake. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 88 Fostararis of falset . Mantenaris of murther. 1575–85 ABP SANDYS *Serm.* IV. 74 All breeders and maintainers of sedition.

c. Something which maintains or preserves.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag* 23 Breade and Wyne, two of the cheefest mainteiners of mans life. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 374 Outward Heat draweth out their inward Moisture, which should be the Maintainer and Food of their Heat natural. 1696 TRYON *Misc* i 3 The Volatile Spirit .. is the Essential Life of every thing, and is the maintainer of its Colour.

2. One who upholds or supports in speech or argument, one who contends for the truth or validity of (a doctrine, assertion, tenet, etc.).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 82 The maynteners of that doctrine, are nother called nor hearde. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 306 This opinion hath had greate mainteiners. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 349 He was .a principal maintainer of Protestancy. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 404 The Maintainers of the Immateriality of the Divine Substance were likewise divided into two Parties 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. xii 275 Epicurus maintained no such Doctrine of Necessity, but was the greatest Maintainer of Contingence. 1845 JEBB *Gen Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 702/1 To quiet the violent contest of two honest maintainers of contrary opinions. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v 154 The conservative maintainers of the 'status in quo' ought to have been called upon to justify.. what had actually taken place.

†3. One who gives aid, countenance, or support to another; a defender and helper. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3222 Now þou comest to reue vs our [socour], Þat scholdest ben oure mayntenour. *c* 1400 *Land Troy Bk* 17056 For now lesen thei her mayntenoure And alle the gode that thei owe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 320/2 Mayntenowre, *manutentor, defensor, supportator, fautor.* 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxx. 6 The maynteyners of the londe of Egipte shal fall. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 504 Thou, Lord, art my maintainer, and the holder up of my head. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 28 Seeing he acts by dependance on Him, as all the Rest do, we must compare None of them to their Maintainer.

†b. In bad sense: One who aids and abets another in wrong-doing or error. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 255 Edward þei cald & teld, þat he was mayntenoure, Þe robbed he all held, as a resceyuour. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 318 Alle ressettours and meynteneris of siche [*sc.* thieves] wityngly ben cursed. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 59 Heretykes .. & alle here mayntenourys or fauoureryś. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 10 § 2 The mayntenours of him or theym so mysdoing. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 456 b, The counsell of Calcedonie deposed Dioscorides the maynteyner of Eutyches from his Byshoprike. 1566–7 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 497 Ane mantenar of wickit and brokin men. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 2 § 2 All. Aydors, Comforters, or Maynteyners of anye the said..Offendors. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 141 Maintenars and patrons of euil doars. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 467 The Conspirators had neither any mighty partakers in their fact, nor strong maintainers of their persons. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 233 The aiders, maintainers and concealers, who shall not within twenty daies.. disclose the same to some Justice of Peace.

4. *Law* One who unlawfully supports a suit in which he is not concerned. Cf. MAINTENANCE 6.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 78 That no manere meyntenour shulde merkis bere, Ne haue lordis leuere the lawe to apeire. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 13 Punishment of the Maintainers and Embracers of the Jurors. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Vnlawfull maintenours embrasours and Jurours 1875 STUBBS *Const Hist.* (1896) III xxi 550 The maintainers of false causes, whether they were barons or lawyers, became very early the object of severe legislation. 1898 *Encycl Laws Eng.* (ed Renton) VIII. 74 The maintainor must have some special interest other than that of the public at large.

5. One who provides (a person) with the requisites of life; † one who keeps a mistress.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. ii, Be assur'd first Of a new maintainer e're you cashire the old one 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 199 The Clergie, who are the chief maintainers of these Ganimedes. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* iii. Wks. 1851 VIII. 76 Plato would not have.. the People [called] Servants, but Maintainers of their Magistrates, because they give Meat, Drink, and Wages to their Kings themselves. 1870 *Echo* 12 Nov., Every thief his own maintainer, every prisoner his own reformer.

†6. ? A mine-owner. *Obs.*

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict* Y iij, I could wish that some of the Cross Carping Maintainers might try the difference of these two Airs.

7. *Watch-making.* An apparatus for keeping the movement of a clock or watch from being interrupted during the process of winding.

1884 F J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 167 In some of Arnold's watches is a continuous maintainer.

Maintai·ning, *vbl. sb* [-ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb MAINTAIN; maintenance, support, etc.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 100 Þorgh Anselm may[n]tenyng was þe contek ent *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* III. 322 In alle þis fals meyntenyng þei holden wiþ þe fend aȝenst God. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstrance* (1851) 87 Vnworthi to haue ony benefice othir mayntenynge in the rewme. 1490–91 in Swayne *Sarum Church w Acc.* (1896) 37 To the maynteynynge of the light before the rode, xxijs. jd. ob. 1592 GREENE *Art Connycatch* III. 2 Except they applied themselues to such honest trades as might witnesse their maintaining was by true and honest meanes 1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. Wks 1851 IV. 21 To the strict maintaining of a generall and religious command 1794 S WILLIAMS *Vermont* 232 They were at all times ready to contribute their full proportion towards the maintaining the present just war. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 107 The reaching and maintaining of an independent pastoral position.

†2. Bearing, demeanour, behaviour. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 5 The broder of kyng Eson ..there beyng present could not holde ne kepe his mayntening. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* Prol, A fayr wyff. whiche had knowleche of alle honoure, alle good, and fayre mayntenyng. 1530 PALSGR 241/2 Mayntenyng, *port.*

3. *attrib.*: **maintaining power,** in a watch or clock, the power which keeps the motion continuous (cf. MAINTAINER 7); so **maintaining wheel** = *going-wheel* (Knight *Dict Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

1766 A. CUMMING *Clock & Watch Work* 138 Care is to be taken to acquire in all watches as great a maintaining power as circumstances can admit 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 519 The swing wheel is constantly urged forward by the maintaining power, which is supplied by a small weight. 1884 F J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 123 Another feature of Huyghens' clock is the maintaining power.

† **Maintainment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. MAINTAIN *v.* + -MENT] Maintenance.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 708 Therfor thei be expedient to these meny of maynte[n]ment 1543 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 244 Sir Christopher Bird, person, who honestly did kepe the cure under the forsaid late person, and the maintenment of God service.

Maintenance (mēⁱ·ntĕnăns). Forms: 4–5 **meyn-**, **meintenaunce**, **-ance**, **meyntynaunce**, **menteynaunce**, 4–6 **mayntenaunce**, **-ance**, 5 **mayntenanse**, **mayntnaunce**, **mantenans**, 5–6 **maynetenaunce**, 6 **maintaynance**, **main-**, **mayntenans**, **-tennance**, **-tennence**, **mantei(g)nance**, 6–7 **mantenance**, 6–8 **maintainance**, 4– **maintenance.** [a. F. *maintenance*, f. *maintenir*: see MAINTAIN *v.* and -ANCE. Cf. Pr. *mantenensa*, Sp. *mantenencia*, Pg. *mantença*, It. *mantenenza.*]

†1. Bearing, deportment, demeanour, behaviour.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 834 She had so stedfaste countenaunce, So noble porte and meyntenaunce. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. (1494) D v b, Where there be summe that wrongly it werrey, Holde therageyne by frowarde maynte[n]aunce. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal.* Sept. 169 For all their craft is in their countenaunce, They bene so graue and full of mayntenaunce. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv 22, I saw him hold Lord Percy at the point, With lustier maintenance then I did looke for Of such an vngrowne Warriour.

2. The action of upholding or keeping in being (a cause, right, state of things, government, etc.); the state or fact of being upheld or sustained; † that which upholds, means of sustentation.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxii. 81 Neither of them shalle be the lift hand to mayntenaunce of wrong. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I Wks. 109/1 For the maintenance of theyr authorite. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 25 To apply and indeuur myselfe to the mayntennance and setting forward of the true commyn wele. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The maintenaunce of Goddes true religion and vertue. 1570 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Rebellion* IV (1640) 302 So hath a frantick Religion need of such furious maintenances as is Rebellion. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 111 Idlenesse is .. ye sole maintenaunce of youthful affection. 1591 Spenser *Teares of Muses* 338 So every where they rule and tyrannize, For their usurped kingdomes maintenaunce. 1681 *Addr. fr. Helstone* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1629/7 Whatever we can do for and towards the Support, Preservation, and maintainance of the just Rights and Prerogative of Your Majesty. 1871 Earle *Philol Eng. Tongue* § 88 Where there is a central literature, there is a constant provision for the maintenance of uniformity even though words are changing their sense.

3. The action of keeping in effective condition, in working order, in repair, etc.; the keeping up of (a building, light, institution, body of troops, etc) by the supply of funds or needful provision; the state or fact of being so kept up; means or provision for keeping up.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 120 It is necessarie that the kynge be alway riche, wich may not be withowt he haue revenues sufficiant for the yerely maynteinance of his estate. 1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks* (Roxb.) 149 For the mayntenance of the lampe . spent xiiij. quartes of oyle iij *d.* ob. 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 23 Certen landes belongynge . to the Maynetenaunce of divers and syndrye Chauntriez in the same Churche. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1537/1 That which was doone made an excellent rode or harborough for the time it continued, and had maintenance. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* P 2 Against Church-maintenance and allowance, in such sort, as the Embassadors and messengers of the great King of Kings should be furnished. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 10 Your House . will be of greatest maintenance, preseruation, and safetie, if you enuiron it round about with water. 1665 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 250 Having thus shewed us this City he now comes to shew us her Provision and Maintenance, wherewith she is kept in safety, life, peace and comfort. 1775 Burke *Concil. Amer.* Wks III. 100 Secondly, that they had acted legally and laudably in their grants of money, and their maintenance of troops. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit India* III. 407 A further sequestration was subsequently authorised, in order to ensure the maintenance of the contingent horse, which the Gaekwar was bound by treaty to keep up for the service of the British Government. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess* (1889) I. 47 The maintenance and repair of the northern gate, Bishopsgate, was assigned to them.

†4. The carrying on (of a war) by furnishing supplies. *Obs.*

1496–7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 12 § 6 The seid xvme shalbe levyed and paied for mayntenance of the same Werre. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Inestimable costes charges and expences . for the maintenance of his warres.

†5. The action of giving aid, countenance, or support to (a person in what he does). *Obs.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P.* B 186 For marryng of maryagez & mayntnaunce of schrewez. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 253 Lentestow euere lordes for loue of her mayntenaunce? *c* 1485 *Eng Conq. Irel.* 20 Al oure enemy..hath I-brogt vnked folk vp-on vs, that the harme wich he had no power to don vs hym-self, throgh helpe of ham & mayntenaunce, the better myght bryngе to end. 1592 Greene *Upst Courtier* E, Sildome was there any pleas put in before that vpstart veluet breeches, for his maintaynance inuented strange controuersies. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xxv. 14 And I sall be thy seruand, in sik sort To merit thy mantenance, if I may.

6. The action of wrongfully aiding and abetting litigation; *spec.* sustentation of a suit or suitor at law by a party who has no interest in the proceedings or who acts from any improper motive. (Cf. Maintain *v.* 2 d.)

[1321–2 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 398/2 Q'il voille enquerre coment p la mayntenaunce le dit Conte ele pert son Manoir.] 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 39 Þei shullen makyn no meyntenaunce ne confideracie ageyn þe kyngis right ne þe comoun lawe 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452/2 Some men..have taken mych more by extorsion..and by mayntenance of quereles. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 659 Hoordam, Bawdry, False Maynteinaunce, Treson, Abusion, & Pety Brybry *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 254 That for no mon, No fals maintenans he take hym apon. 1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 130/1 By grete might, mayntenaunce, and other undue meones. 1460 *Ibid.* 374/2 In an action of mayntenaunce. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 400 Alle the attorners truly to execute ther office as the lawe requirith w'out mayntenaunce, or champertye, or conseilynge ther cliaunto^rs^ to vse eny fals accyons. 1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 127 That he shall not by himselfe, or by any other, commit Maintenance, or other thing, which may disturbe the course of the Common Law. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 368 b, Maintenance .. signifieth in Law, a taking in hand, bearing vp or vpholding of quarrels and sides, to the disturbance or hindrance of common right. 1787 Bentham *Def. Usury* xii 118 Champerty is but a particular modification of this sin of Maintenance. 1836 *Bingham's New Cases Comm. Pleas* II. 639 If the Defendant was not privy to the publication of the libel, he was a stranger to the action brought against the Plaintiff, and in undertaking to indemnify the Plaintiff against the costs was guilty of maintenance. 1875 Poste *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 611 Unless the assignment savour of Maintenance, i. e. be made with the design of fomenting litigation. 1883 *Law Rep.*, 11 *Q.B.D.* 1 Bradlaugh v. Newdegate . The action was for maintenance. 1886 *Law Rep.*, 17 *Q.B.D.* 504 The action was brought to recover damages occasioned to the plaintiff by reason of the defendant's 'maintenance' of one Nailer in an action which he had brought against the plaintiff. 1901 Sir F Pollock *Law of Torts* 321 The wrong of maintenance, or aiding a party in litigation without either interest in the suit, or lawful cause of kindred, affection, or charity for aiding him, is..akin to malicious prosecution and other abuses of legal process... Actions for maintenance are in modern times rare though possible.

7. The action of providing (a person) with the requisites of life; the fact or state of being so provided. Also, that which supports or maintains a person with livelihood, means of subsistence; the amount provided for a person's livelihood.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 He schal 3eue somwhat in maintenance of þe bretherhede. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1179 Rather to thole þe mayntenance of the Messedoyns & of þe meri Grekis, þan þaim of Persy to pay. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 The nauy is the maintenaunce of many masters mariners and sea men. 1582 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 148 Will ye haue the multitude waxe, where the maintenance waines? 1592 Shake. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 68 What maintenance he from his friends receiues, Like exhibition thou shalt haue from me. 1598 Babington *Notes Genesis* I. Wks. (1622) 6 The pride of some, who cannot abide to haue any..come neere them in any circumstance of life or maintenance. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy* (1810) III. 555 This Maiz is the greatest maintenance which the Indian hath. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) Ep Salut. 2, I was forced for my maintenance to follow the practice of the cure of the Plague. 1645 Featly *Dippers Dipt* (1646) 133 Some lands, profits, and emoluments assigned for the maintenance of the Ministery. *c* 1701 Cibber *Love Makes a Man* II. i. 22 Enough to give him Books, and a moderate Maintainance. 1709 Swift *Adv Relig*, They are not under a necessity of making learning their maintenance. 1732 Law *Serious C.* viii. (ed. 2) 114 The parish allowance to such people, is very seldom a comfortable maintenance. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) VI 117 In case he should have any children by her, to provide for their maintenance. 1840 Macaulay *Ess*, *Clive* (1887) 560 The civil servants were clearly entitled to a maintenance out of the revenue. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xxi. 297 The Greek convent-houses are chiefly houses of maintenance for poor men and women.

b. *Separate maintenance*: support given by a husband to a wife when the parties are separated.

1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 211 She demanded a separate maintenance 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand* I. i, She has been the cause of six matches being broken off,..nine separate maintenances, and two divorces

8. The act of supporting or upholding in speech or argument; assertion of the truth or validity of (an opinion, plea, tenet).

1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 990/2 For herein see I none other shyft for this good man, but for the maintenance of his matter to say, that in the common law [etc.]. 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm* 22 b, The Duke aunswereth, that it was never his intent to defende Luthers doctrine by his maintenance 1562 *Child-Marriages* 195 This deponent did colourably declare (for the maintenance of his matter) that he had sondry witnesses. 1692 T. H[ale] *Acc New Invent.* 29 What has been severally offered and asserted in Maintenance of their different Conceptions touching the Evil now enquired into. 1875 H. R. Reynolds in *Expositor* I. 308 He could never have appealed, as he did, to the authority of Paul in maintenance of his own peculiar opinions.

9. *Cap* (or **†** *hat*) *of maintenance*: a kind of hat or cap formerly worn as a symbol of official dignity or high rank, or carried before a sovereign or a high dignitary in processions.

The sense of *maintenance* here is obscure Cf the app equivalent *cap of estate*, *cap of dignity* (see Cap *sb* 4 f). In the earliest example (*c* 1485) the *hat of maintenance* is worn by the members of the Holborn Quest Afterwards the *cap of maintenance* is mentioned by contemporaries as having been given by the Pope thrice to Henry VII and once to Henry VIII; in 1551 it is referred to as one of the insignia of a prince. In the 17th c. and later it appears chiefly as borne, together with the sword, before the Lord Mayor, and before the Sovereign at his coronation. A kind of cap, with two points like horns behind, borne in the arms of certain families either as a charge or in the place of a wreath, is described by heralds as a 'cap of maintenance'. cf quot. 1700 *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v 727 (*Stage direct.*) Here entrithe vj lorours in a sute gownyde with hoodes a-bowte her nec[kes], hattes of mayntenaunce ther-vpone. 1489 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 2 A capp of mayntenance brought from Rome to the Kinge. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 233–4 Nor the prince hymselfe is not knowen from the other by a crown or diademe or cappe of maintenaunce. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III 1122/1 They had two caps of maintenance likewise borne before them: whereof the earle of Arundell bare the one, and the earle of Shrewesburie the other. 1614 R. Tailor *Hog hath lost Pearl* III E 3 b, As if a females fauour could not be obteyn'd by any, but he that weares the Cap of maintenance. 1622 J Taylor (Water P.) *Very Merry Wherry-Ferry Voy.* Wks. (1630) II. 113/2 A Sword, a Cap of maintenance, a Mace Are borne before the Maior, and Aldermen 1632 Massinger *City Madam* IV. i, I see Lord Mayor written on his forehead; The Cap of Maintenance and Citie Sword Born up in state before him. 1639 Mayne *City Match* I iii, Think, man, how it may In time raise thee To the sword and cap of maintenance. 1656 in Jewitt & Hope *Corporation Plate* (1895) I. p. lxxviii, [Cromwell granted to Salisbury that the Sword-bearer should bear a sword and] weare a Cap of Mayntenance before the Maior of the said Citie for the tyme being. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E India & P.* 358 A high Red Velvet Cap, plaited at Top like a Cap of Maintenance. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* III. xviii, They [a pair of horns] may prove a cap of maintenance to you still. 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 177 If my lord mayor had nothing to defend himself but his great two-handed sword, the huge cap of maintenance, and his gilded mace. 1736 Drake *Eboracum* I vi. 223 The sword-bearer hath a hat of maintenance, which he wears only on Christmas day,..and on the high days of solemnity. 1808 Scott *Marm.* IV. vii, His cap of maintenance was graced With the proud heron's plume. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 434 It became the rule for a duke to be created by the girding on of the sword, the bestowal of a golden rod, and the imposition of a cap of maintenance and circlet of gold. [Under Edw. III; but the document cited has *per impositionem capparum*.]

† b. *jocularly* (with allusion to sense 7). *Obs.*

1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I ii. 389 Take us with thee; for wee muste provide us a poore capp of mantenance.

†Maintenant, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 meigntenaunt, 5 meyn-, mayntenaunt(e, 6 manteynent, maintenaunt. [a. OF. *maintenant* in the same sense (in mod.F. = now), f. *main* hand + *tenant*, pr. pple. of *tenir* to hold.] At once, immediately.

13. *K. Alis.* 5302 That on lep on a lyoun, And to ground hym threw adoun, And hym astrangled meigntenaunt. *a* 1400 *Arthur* 383 [They] broute Arthour Meyntenaunt Euen byfore þe gyaut *a* 1470 Tiptoft *Cæsar* iv. (1530) 6 They delyvered mayntenaunte one parte and the remnaunt wyth in few dayes *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 660 The Frenchmen alighted as though they would geve assaut maintenant. 1592 West *1st Pt Symbol* § 44 C, Euerie estate is either executed maintenant, or executorie by limitation of vse. 1598 *Child-Marriages* 166, 2 packetes, . which were maintenaunt .. deliuered to Mr. John Francis to be posted hens.

†Maintenantly, *adv. Obs.* [-ly 2] = prec.

1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 497 If thaye maye chace theim ons out of Scotland, thoughe thaye .. manteynenthe retourne again after he be departed, yet [etc.]. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 822/1 Monsieur de la Palice, and monsieur de Imbrecourt .. were put to their ransomes, and licenced maintenantlie to depart vpon their word.

¶ Used with etymological allusion.

1552 Huloet, Sell a thing before wytnesse, or by delyuerynge possession mayntenantly to the buyer .., *mancipio dare*.

‖ **Maintenon** (mæntənoñ). The name of the Marquise de Maintenon, secretly married to Louis XIV in 1685; used *attrib.* in names of things arbitrarily called after her, as *Maintenon bonnet, chop, cutlet*; **Maintenon cross** [= F. *maintenon*], a cross with a diamond at the extremity of each limb, worn as an ornament.

[1710 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 8 Oct., We had a neck of mutton dressed *à la Maintenon*, that the dog could not eat] 1805 *Sporting Mag* XXV 226 Veal cutlets, haricoed mutton, maintenon chops 1836 Marryat *Three Cutters* v, 'And what else, sir?' 'Maintenon cutlets, my lord.' 1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Tales* viii, Mr Alexander Trott sat down to a fried sole, maintenon cutlet, Madeira, and sundries. 1884 *West Daily Press* 13 June 7/6 The popular form of bonnet is that called 'Maintenon'.

Maintenous (mēˈntenəs), *a. Law. rare.* [irreg. f. Mainten(ance) + -ous.] Relating to, or of the nature of, maintenance.

1898 *Encycl Laws Eng* (ed. Renton) VIII 75 A maintenous agreement is illegal and therefore void.

†Maintenue. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *maintenue*, f. *maintenir* to Maintain.] = Maintenance 6.

1390 Gower *Conf* III. 380 To seche and loke how that it is Touchende of the chevalerie,. That of here large retenue The lond is ful of maintenue, Which causith that the comune right In fewe contrees stant upright.

Main-top (mēˈn tɒp). *Naut.* [See Main *a.* 10.] The Top of a mainmast; a platform just above the head of the lower mainmast. Often used loosely for *main-topgallant-masthead*.

1485 *Naval Acc Hen VII* (1896) 48 Mayne toppes 1582 N Lichefield tr *Castanheda's Conq E Ind* I xxviii 70 b, The king with his owne hand did deliver it unto the Captaine Generall, for to bestowe it in his maine toppe 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram* xiii 62 The Admirall of each squadron doth carry in their maine tops, flags of sundry colours 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 308 The man at the main-top, who was ordered to look out. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xvii, When I was captain of the maintop in the La Minerve 1887 *Standard* 21 Sept. 5/7 The war vessels each flying the British ensign at the maintop

b. *attrib.* (sometimes = 'belonging to the maintopsail'), as *main-top bowline, -man, shroud*.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng Seamen* 14 The maine top shroudes *c* 1860 H Stuart *Seaman's Catech* 79 The duties of fore or main-topmen in their respective tops are much the same 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Main-top Bowline*, the bowline of the main-topsail 1882 *Standard* 1 Dec. 3/6 There were no maintopmen on deck.

Main-topgallant (mēˈn tɒpgæˈlənt). *Naut.* [See Main *a.* 10 and Topgallant.] Used *attrib.* in **main-topgallant-mast**, the mast above the main-topmast; similarly in *main-topgallant-masthead, -sail* (*-yard*), *-yard*, etc.

1626 Capt Smith *Accid. Yng Seamen* 13 The maine top gallant sayle yeard. 1693 Oliver in *Phil Trans* XVII 912 Our Main Top-Gallant Mast was split in pieces 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II x. 239 One of the Captains .. carries the royal standard of Spain at the main-top gallant mast head. 1760 C Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) II 233 To hand the main top-gallant sail in a storm at midnight. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 418 The man on the main-top-gallant-yard of the Rochester. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 153/1 On the main-mast we have the main-course or main-sail, main top-sail, main-top-gallant-sail, and the main-royal.

Main-topmast (mēˈntɒpmɑst, -məst). *Naut.* Also 5 mane-. [See Main *a.* 10 and Topmast.] The mast next above the lower mainmast.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 269 The mane toppe maste. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12. 1634 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 169 Upon the mainmast ..there is also placed..the main top mast. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* III. 584 While, in the general wreck, the faithful stay Drags the main-topmast from its post away. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 424 Her maintopmast was gone close by the cap.

b. *attrib.*: *main-top-mast-head*, *-staysail.*

1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 683/3, 3 English Seamen ran up to his Main-top-mast-head, and took down his Pendant. 1779 F. HERVEY *Nav. Hist.* II. 157 He is said to have passed through the Channel, with a broom at his main-top-mast head. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 6 Feb. 3/3 At eight o'clock the maintopmast-staysail was carried away.

Main-topsail (mēⁱnˌtǫ·psēⁱl, -s'l). *Naut.* [See MAIN *a.* 10.] The sail above the mainsail.

1618 *News of Rauleigh* (1844) 16 If the Maister..bid heaue out the maine Top-saile. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 170 The weather proved squally, and we split our maintop-sail. 1864 PAE *Eustace* 137 Her main topsail is shivering.

b. *attrib.*, as *main-topsail bowline, brace, halyard, rigging, sheet, tye, yard.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 The maine top sayle yeard. *Ibid.* 14 The maine top sayle hallyards, the maine top sayle sheats,..the maine top sayle braces. *Ibid.* 15 The maine top sayle bowlin. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 66/1 Our maintop-sail tye was shot away. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 261/2 The [American frigate] Constitution suffered severely,..having both maintopsail-yards . badly shot. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xiv, Some sailors being aloft in the maintopsail rigging.

Main-ward, mainward. [MAIN *a.*]

†**1.** The main body of an army. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 46/2 As well my vaward, mainward, as rereward. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 122 The which .. are to be diuided into three battailes: the Voward, the Maineward, and the Rereward battaile. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 184 When the fronts were wearied the Mainward and Rereward succeeded.

2. The principal ward of a lock, fastened to the main-plate.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* No. 2. 23 The true Place of the Main-ward. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 301/2 The Maine ward [of a key] is that on the lower side the Bit. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1339/1, G is a ward-lock key .The various parts are,—*a*, the main-ward, or bridge-ward.

Mainy, variant of MEINIE, company.

Main-yard (mēⁱ·nˌyāɹd). *Naut.* [See MAIN *a.* 10.] The yard on which the mainsail is extended.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 37 Brasse pendaunts for the mayne yerdes. *c* 1572 GASCOIGNE *Mask* Posies (1575) *Flowers* 48 His eares cut from his head, they set him in a chayre, And from a maine yard hoisted him aloft into the ayre. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* iii 16 Suppose the ship be 76. foot at the Keele, her maine yard must be 21. yards in length, and in thicknesse but 17. inches. 1824 J. SYMMONS tr. *Æschylus' Agam.* 59 Ship against ship, with crashing mainyards roll'd 1840 R H DANA *Bef. Mast* xvii 46 We got a whip on the main-yard

b. *attrib.*, as *main-yard-arm, -rope*; **main-yard man** *Naut. slang* (see quot.)

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 307, ij mayne yerde Ropes. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 665 Some, from the main-yard-arm impetuous thrown 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Main-yard Men*, those in the doctor's list.

Maioid (mēⁱ·oid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. MAIA + -OID.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Maia* or family *Maiidæ* or superfamily *Maioidea* of crabs. **B.** *sb.* A maioid crab.

1851 DANA in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XI 425 On the Classification of the Maioid Crustacea or Oxyrhyncha. 1852 — *Crust.* I. 48 Small antennary space, as in the Maioids.

Hence **Maioi·dean** *a.* and *sb.* = prec.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 51 The Maioidean series passes down from the Parthenopinea.

Maior, obs. form of MAJOR and MAYOR.

Maioral, -alitie, obs. ff. MAYORAL, -ALTY.

Maioram, -ane, -on, obs forms of MARJORAM.

Maiour, obs. form of MAJOR and MAYOR.

Mair, northern form of MORE, and (NIGHT)MARE.

Mair, Mair-: see MAYOR, MAYOR-.

†**Mairatour**, *adv. Sc. Obs.* Forms: see ATOUR. [f. *mair* MORE + ATOUR] Moreover.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 148 And mairatour, gif outhir wit, or fame, Or traist may be [etc]. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6155 And, mairattour, thay sall feill sic ane smell Surmountyng far the fleure of earthly flowris. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 225 He mairattouer bonouret christe in his Preistes. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 77 And mairattour,..He did dislike baith Pape and Deil.

Mairch, obs. Sc. form of MARCH *sb.* and *v.*

‖**Maire** (mā·ire). Also **mairi.** [Maori.] A name for several New Zealand trees with heavy close-grained wood: **a.** *Santalum cunninghami*; **b.** *Olea* of various species; **c.** *Eugenia maire.*

1835 W. YATE *Acc. N. Zealand* (ed. 2) 41 Mairi—a tree of the Podocarpus species, growing from forty to sixty feet high. 1883 J. HECTOR *Handbk. N. Zealand* 132, 133 (Morris) Maire—a small tree ten to fifteen feet high; wood hard, close-grained, heavy .Black maire, N.O. *Jasmineæ*; also Maire-rau-nui, *Olea Cunninghamii*

Maire, obs. form of MAYOR, MORE.

Mairmaid, Mairman: see MERMAID, -MAN.

Mairouer, -ir, obs. Sc. forms of MOREOVER.

Mairt: see MART.

Mais, Maischloch, obs. ff. MESS, MASHLOCH.

Maise, variant of MEASE *sb.*³

Maise, Maisels, obs. ff. MAIZE, MEASLES.

†**Maison.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **maisoun.** [a. F. *maison.*] A house.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 412 With all foull vice thou hes defylde yair Maisoun. *a* 1625 SIR J. SEMPLE *Picktooth for Pope* in *Harp Renfrew.* Ser. II. (1873) 19, I can but.. seek my meat through many an unknown Maison.

Maison, obs. form of MASON.

Maison-dieu: see MEASONDUE *Hist.*, hospital.

‖**Maisonnette** (mēⁱzǫne·t). Usually misspelt *maisonette.* [Fr., diminutive of *maison* house.] A small house.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 27 The Charlevilles have exchanged their maisonette in Berkeley Square for Queensberry House. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 234 They all lived in a little maisonette in the park.

Maiss, variant of MEASE *v. Sc.*, to soothe.

Maist, northern form of MOST.

Maister: see MASTER.

†**Maisterel(l.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *maister*, MASTER + -EL².] An imp or familiar.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 25 Who is a consulter with familiar spirits? What? he that hath confariation with a petty Maisterell? *Ibid.* 179 How many magicians,..have had their..maisterels, and minstrels, their imps, and familiars.

Maisteresse: see MAISTRICE *Obs.*, MISTRESS.

Maistery, maistir: see MASTERY, MASTER.

Maistre, obs. form of MASTER, MASTERY.

Maistres(se, obs. form of MISTRESS.

Maistri, obs. form of MASTERY.

†**Maistrice.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **mastrice, -is, mais-, maystries, -yes, -yse,** 5-6 **mastres,** 4-6 **maistres,** 5-6 **maistrice,** 7 **maisteresse.** [a. OF. *maistrise* (mod F. *maîtrise*), f. *maître* MASTER. In 16-17th c. confused with the pl. of MASTERY, q. v.] = MASTERY in various senses; superiority, superior force or skill; a deed of might or skill, a feat. *To make maistrice*: to display one's power or skill.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14611 Quar es nu..þis prophete Nu sal he sceu vs his maistris. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5591 By maistres, be werres he conquerde 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV 524 And it, that ouris suld be of richt, Throu thair mastrice thai occupy. *Ibid.* VI. 566 The hund did than sa gret mastris, That he [etc.]. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 227 He was..More miȝti mon þen we his Maistris to Make. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 3117 Lenger durste thay no maystryes make, Thai were so sore agaste. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4172 And eek amidde this purpryse Was maad a tour of gret maistryse *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 333 Þe renke Gase him doune.. Furthe to make his maistryse and mose in his arte *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XXV. 232 Tell me in this tyde what mastres thou makys here. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X 696 Quhat Sotheroun thai ourtak Contrar the Scottis com neuir maistrice to mak. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* ix. 25 Every man that proveth mastres abstaineth from all thynges. *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) vi 8 So luve garris sober wemen small Get maistrice our grit men of gud. 1680 AUBREY in *Lett. Emin. Persons* (1813) III. 566 Notwithstanding his great witt and maisteresse in rhetorique etc. he will oftentimes be guilty of mispelling in English.

†**Mai·strie**, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *maistrier*, f. *maistre* MASTER *sb.*] *trans.* = MASTER *v.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1845 Naght is his goost maistried With daunger. *Ibid.* 4603 Of so seekly a condicioun, That it may by no cure be maistryed. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v 26 They [*sc.* unlearned clerks] be called maistres wrongfully, for vanyte maistryeth them *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr* in Palsgr 950 *Maistrier*, to mastry.

Maistrie, obs. form of MASTERY.

Maistry (mēⁱ·stri). *Indian.* Also **maistri, mistry.** [Hindī *mistrī*, corruption of Pg. *mestre* master.] A master-workman, a foreman; applied also to a skilled workman, e. g. a cook, a tailor

1798 WELLINGTON in Owen *Mrq Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 765 These are to be had in any number by making advances to the bullock owners or maistries. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 135 The head maistri, or builder, had discovered that some of the workmen had deserted. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 362 The usual method of obtaining labourers is to employ a native *maistry*, who engages to enlist a fixed number of coolies.

Maistry(e, Maistur, obs. ff. MASTERY, MASTER.

Mait, Sc. form of MATE *sb.*, *a.*, and *v.*

Maiter, Maith, obs. ff. MATTER, MAIZE.

Maith, Sc. variant of MATHE, maggot.

Maithen, Maithes: see MAYTHEN, MAYTHE.

Maitles, obs. variant of MIGHTLESS.

‖**Maître d'hôtel** (mētr' dotel). Also 6 **maistre d'hostell.** [Fr. phrase = 'house-master'.] A head domestic, a major-domo, a steward or butler.

1540 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser III III. 252 Tannagel, the maistre d'hostell with vij persons. 1605 EARL OF PERTH *Lett.* (Camden) 64 A marquise who is his maître d'hôtelle [Meant for a fem. !]. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1705) 488 His chief Lay-Officer is the Grand *Maître d'Hôtel* or High Steward of the Houshold. 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 104 His royal highness gave to the maitre de hotel who was charged with it [a present] a gold snuff-box. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxv (*init.*), Frederic Lightfoot, formerly *maître d'hôtel* in the service of Sir Francis Clavering.

†**Maitrise**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. F. *maîtriser*, f. *maîtrise*: see MAISTRICE.] *trans.* To make oneself master of, to conquer.

1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 125 Hee recovered France newly over-run and maitrised by the Barbarians.

Maize (mēⁱz). Forms: 6 **maith, mayis,** 6-8 **mais, maiz,** (7 **maes, maix, maijs, mase, mass,** 8 **maes**), 7-8 **mays(e,** 7-8 **mays,** (9 **mais(e**), 7- **maise.** Also 6 in mod.L. form **maisium.** [a. Sp. *maiz* (formerly also *mahiz, mahis, mayz*), a word of the Cuban dialect, the pronunciation of which is rendered by Oviedo in Sp. orthography as *maisi* or *majisi*; prob. identical with the Arawak (Guiana) *marisi*, and the Carib '*márichi*, bled d'Inde' (Breton, *Dict. Caraibe*, 1665). Cf. F. *maïs*, in 16th c. *mahiz* (1555 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. An American graminaceous plant (*Zea Mays*) or the grain produced by it; = INDIAN CORN.

a. The plant.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xviii. 21 In steed of corn they sow Maith [Fr. *ils sement du Maith*], which is a kind of grosse Mill. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. i. 561 The fields of Mais the great stalkes whereof were trodden downe. 1613 R HARCOURT *Voy. to Guiana* 28 There is a kind of great wheat, called Maix, of some it is called Guinea wheat. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 17 They [Racoons] feed upon Mass, and do infest our Indian Corn very much 1674 — *Voy. New Eng* 73 Maze, otherwise called Turkie-wheat, or rather Indian-wheat, because it came first from thence. 1742 COLLINS *Ecl* iii. 6 'Tis sweet to scent the breathing maize at setting day 1861 TYLOR *Anahuac* ix. 228 The Mexicans were cultivating maize and tobacco when the Spaniards invaded the country.

b. The grain.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 3 This kynde of grayne they call maizium. *c* 1565 SPARKE *Sir J. Hawkins' 2nd Voy* in *Hakluyt* (1589) 540 Mayis maketh good sauory bread. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 15 b, Throughout the western Islands they make bread of a kind of wheat called Mahiz. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 3 It hath also for bread sufficient Mais, Cassaui. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 602 A corne called Maiz, in bignesse of a pease, the eare whereof is much like to a teasell. *a* 1626 BACON *Med Rem* Wks. 1857 III. 828 Take of Indian mais half a pound. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* i. 250 Mays is not so easily brought to Fermentation. 1832 *Veg. Subst Food* 101 Maize is said to contain no gluten, and little. saccharine matter 1855 LONGF *Hiaw* XVII. 159 They Beat to death poor Pau Puk-Keewis, Pounded him as maize is pounded. 1894 *Century Mag* Apr 849 The first generations of English Americans subsisted mainly on maize.

2. Water maize [Sp *maiz del agua*], the *Victoria regia*, so called because of its farinaceous seeds (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **Mountain maize**, the genus *Ombrophytum* (Miller *Plant n.* 1884).

3. Adopted as the name of one of the coal-tar colours, a pale yellow resembling that of maize.

1890 THORPE *Dict Appl. Chem* I. 263 The sodium salt of azoxystilbene-disulphonic acid. known in commerce as 'sun yellow' or 'maize'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *maize-beer, -bread, -cob, -colour, -cutter, -ear, -field, -flour, -garden, -grain, -grits, -harvest, -meal, -oil, -plant, -stalk, -starch, -straw, -trough, -whiskey*; *maize-coloured, -fed* adjs.; *maize-husking, maize-poisoning* vbl sbs.; **maize-bird**, an American blackbird of the subfamily *Agelæinæ*, esp. *Agelæus phœniceus*, so called from its fondness for maize; **maize-cream**, a decoction or gruel of maize or maize-meal; **maize-eater**, a South American maize-bird; **maize-smut**, a destructive fungus (*Ustilago Maydis*) attacking the maize-plant, **maize-thief** = *maize-bird*; **maize-yellow**, a yellow like that of maize.

1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 450 In South America a kind of beer called Chica or *Maize beer is made from the grain. 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II 100 The Agelainæ, or *maize-birds. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxv, Baskets freighted with *maize-bread. 1890 O. CRAWFURD *Round Cal. Portugal* 197 Now the broad fields of maize are cut and the *maize-cobs garnered 1862 O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Printing*, etc, *Maize colour*, a low toned yellow orange. 1861 *Englishwom Dom. Mag* III 263/1 One skein of gold or *maize-coloured Russia braid 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 49 Indian Maiz. must be throughly boyled, and made into a *Maiz-Creame, like a Barley Creame. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XIII. 41 Wagemin, the thief of cornfields! Paimosaid, who steals the *maize-ear! 1894 *Times* (weekly ed) 2 Feb. 89/3 The wheat-fed pork of the North West may yet compete with the *maize-fed pork of Chicago 1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav N Amer* II 77 They [birds] assemble by thousands in the *maize-fields, and live at discretion. 1855 LONGF *Hiaw* XIII 21 All around the happy village Stood the maize-fields 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 131 Pastry, for which their *maize-flour and sugar supplied ample materials. 1899 WERNER *Capt of Locusts* 263 They .. carried her to the grove beyond the *maize-gardens. 1880 C. R MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 479 The grains [of Cuzco maize] are four or five times the size of ordinary *maize grains. 1901 *Oxford Times* 9 Mar 7/1 [The advertisers] have never used any *maize-grits, or any other substitute for either malt or hops 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S Wales* (ed. 3) II. 22, I chanced to stop for the night at the house of a gentleman during the *maize-harvest. *Ibid* 293 Their diet.. [should] consist principally of *maize meal. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi, The Red Indians looked on Mondamin, the *maize-plant, as a gift of a god. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II. 801 The special characters of *maize poisoning may be due to some peculiarity in the chemical structure of this grain itself. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 167 Except the juice sucked from the crushed fibre of the *maizestalk, they had no knowledge of any spirits. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 450 The finer qualities of *Maize starch are largely used as a substitute for arrowroot. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 299 A hole in the *maize-straw thatched roofs served as chimney. 1772 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* I. 372 The laws of Pensylvania ..have settled a premium of three-pence a dozen for dead *maize thieves 1863 F. O MORRIS *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 9 Red-winged maize-bird...Maize-thief. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xiii. 98 Your horse is standing at the *maize-trough. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I 13 *Maize-whiskey could be bought then for fifteen cents a gallon.

Maizena (mēⁱzī·nă). [Arbitrarily f. MAIZE.] Maize-starch prepared for use as food. Also *attrib.*

1862 in *Rep. Juries Exhib.* 1862 (1863) III. A. 13. 1862

Mrs. Hawthorne in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) II. 326, I carried to Mrs. Alcott early this morning some maisena blanc-mange. *a* 1875 F. Oates *Matabele Land* (1889) 24 Made into a pudding with maizena.

Maizer. [f. Maize + -er 1.] A maize-bird.

1837 Swainson *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 275 Subfam. *Aglaiinæ* [i. e. *Agelaiinæ*] Maizers.

‖ **Maja** (ma'xa). [Sp, fem. of Majo 1.] A Spanish woman who dresses gaily. Also *attrib.*

1832 [see Majo 1] 1840 Longf. *Sp. Stud.* II. i, Now bring me, dear Dolores, my basquiña, My richest maja dress.

Majerom, obs. form of Marjoram

Majestarian, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Majesty + *-arian*] Used humorously for: (Her) Majesty's.

1857 Clough *Poems*, etc. (1869) I 115 He is to have a deer-stalking party to-morrow, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and other majestarian officers.

†**Majestate.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *majestātem* Majesty.] Majesty

1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (1888) 32 Thir iii persons ar equal in power maiestate and in ewer lestyng.

Majestatic (mædʒestæ·tik), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. med.L. *majestātic-us*, f. *majestāt-* Majesty.] Pertaining to the majesty of God. Cf. Majestical 2.

1699 Hammond *On Ps.* lxxxv. 9 The glorious majestatick presence or inhabitation of God. 1695 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Gen* iii. 8 They heard the Voice of the Lord... The Sound of the Majestatick Presence, or the Glory of the Lord. *a* 1721 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 14 To gain a transient beatifick sight, Of Jesus rob'd in Majestatick Light. 1756 Amory *Buncle* (1770) II. 53 We must distinguish between the essential and the majestatic presence of God.

So †**Majesta·tical** *a*, in the same sense.

a 1694 J. Scott *Wks.* (1718) II. 493 He placed a great Part of the Glory of his Majestatical Presence in the Tabernacle.

†**Majestative,** *a Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *majestātīv-us*, f. *majestāt-* Majesty: see -ive.] Majestic.

1696 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Hence †**Majestativeness.** *Obs.*—°

1727 in Bailey vol. II.

Majesterialty, Majesterycall: see Magist-.

Majestic (mădʒe·stik), *a.* [f. Majesty + -ic] Possessing or characterized by majesty; of imposing dignity or grandeur. **a.** Of persons, their attributes, etc.

1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* I xvi, Bowing her self with a majestique air. *a* 1652 Brome *Queene's Exch.* I i. Wks. 1873 III. 458 Your no less prudent than Majestick Father With power & policy enricht this Land. *a* 1700 Dryden *Flower & Leaf* 176 But in the midst was seen A lady of a more majestic mien 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 132 He was grave and majestic, and carried it something like a king 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III 812 His stride majestic and his frown severe. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 173 Amidst the easy freedom of his address, his manner remained majestic. 1866 Liddon *Bamp Lect.* v. (1875) 225 St John is spiritually as simple as he is intellectually majestic 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxxxvi 1 Lovely to many a man is Quintia; shapely, majestic, Stately, to me.

Comb. 1870 L'Estrange *Miss Mitford* I. vi. 168 A fine majestic looking old woman of sixty.

b. Of things material and immaterial.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C* I. ii. 130 It doth amaze me, A man of such a feeble temper should So get the start of the Majesticke world. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 118 This is a most maiesticke vision. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* IV. (1679) 33 No Tree whatsoever, becoming long Walks and Avenues, comparably to this Majestick plant [the Elm). *a* 1704 T. Brown *Prol. 1st Sat. Persius* Wks. ed. 1730 I. 51 Virgil's great majestick lines. 1742 Young *Nt Th.* III 193 This Heav'n assum'd majestic Robe of Earth, He deign'd to wear. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* I, The view was bounded by the majestic Pyrenees. 1833-6 J. H Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) I. iv. i. 360 There they [Ambrosian chants] are in use still, in all the majestic austerity which gave them their original power. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* II 32 Clad in the majestic folds of the *himation.*

Hence †**Maje·sticness,** majesty.

a 1643 Cartwright *To C'tess Carlisle* 24 Such a... Lovely, self-arm'd, naked Majestickness. 1685 H. More *Illustr*, etc. 263 Which is a marvellous manner of Transition suitable to the usual Majestickness of this Book of the Apocalypse.

Majestical (mădʒe·stikăl), *a.* Now chiefly *poet.* [Formed as prec.: see -ical.]

1. = Majestic. **a.** Of persons, their attributes, etc. (*occas.* ironical)

1589 Horsey *Trav.* (Hakl Soc) App 295 Kynore [? *read* Kyuore = cover] my good lord, with thy princely wisdome and majestycall clemency this unwillinge faulte comytted. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Ded. 2 All those maiesticall wit forestalling worthies of your sexe 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 99 His person and carriage was most comely, and (if I may use the word) Maiesticall 1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 207 Their gate is.. very stately and majestical. 1663 Cowley *Ess., Greatness* (1688) 121 If I were ever to fall in love again . it would be, I think, with Prettiness, rather than with Majestical Beauty. 1781 Justamond *Priv Life Lewis XV*, II. 214 His entrance was splendid and majestical. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* II. i. 532 His marble face majestical Frowns. 1866 J. H. Newman *Gerontius* iv. 90 And therefore is it, in respect of man, Those fallen ones show so majestical. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* I iv. 101 A grave and majestical countenance.

b. Of things material and immaterial.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 161 What can we beholde more noble then the world ? what more maiesticall to the sight, or more constant in substance ? *a* 1586 Sidney *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 65 Theyr Playes.. thrust in Clownes by hedd and shoulders, to play a part in maiesticall matters. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iv. (1651) 17 Suppose you were now brought into some .Majestical Palace. 1631 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt.* II. xi. (1739) 58 War is ever terrible, but if just and well governed, majestical. 1693 Dryden *Ess., Orig. Satire* (ed. Ker) II. 107 The first six lines of the stanza seem majestical and severe. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* v. *Inn at Genoa* 4 It is the sea,..Silent, majestical and slow. 1867 M. Arnold *Celtic Lit.* 61 An older architecture, greater, cunninger, more majestical.

†**2.** = Majestatic. *Obs.*

1581 E. Campion in *Confer.* III. (1584) R ij, S. Augustine excludeth not by maiestical presence al bodily presence. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lv. § 6 If his Maiesticall body haue now any such new property. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, O. T.* 291 It pleased the Lord to represent unto me a cleare signe of the majesticall presence of the Sonne of God, sitting on high, upon a glorious throne. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks* (1672) 639 The proper place where the Majestical Glory is revealed, is the Heavens 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 526 The presence of God with his people is very majestical. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1682) 257 [Heaven] 'Tis the Court of his Majestical presence.

Hence †**Maje·sticalness,** majesty.

1613 *Decl. Arriv. C. Haga at Constantinople* 14 The Maiesticalnesse of Our Royall and Princely State. 1652 Kirkman *Clerio & Lozia* 78 This splendid greatness of a maid surpassed the magesticalness of the purest French Lillies of King Henry the third. 1727 Bailey vol. II.

Majestically (mădʒe·stikăli), *adv.* [f. Majestic, -ical: see -ically.] In a majestic manner; with majesty, imposing dignity or grandeur.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen IV*, II. iv. 479 If thou do'st it halfe so gravely, so majestically [etc.]. 1670 Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 568 If princes would .. majestically suppress haughty and impetuous transgressors. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* IX. 35 Silent they move, majestically slow, Like ebbing Nile, or Ganges in his flow. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VI. 158 He bends his way Majestically fierce, to seize his prey. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist Sk.* (1873) II i. iii. 126 The great stream of the Po flows majestically through its length 1896 *Law Times* C. 489/2 Inglis .. stalked majestically out of Court, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left

†**Maje·stify,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Majesty + -fy.] *trans.* To make majestic.

1616 Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* XII. (1887) 84 Vppon his helme a plume of white and redd maiestifyed his pace.

Maje·stuous, *a. rare.* Also ? **majestious.** [a. F. *majestueux*, f. *majesté* Majesty, after *voluptueux* Voluptuous.] Majestic.

1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 65 The other [employments] are more majestuous, and as such, attract more veneration. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 252 That voice 'sombre and majestious'.

Majesty (mæ·dʒĕsti). Forms: 4-5 **magestee,** 4-6 **mai-, maj-, mageste,** (5 **maiestee, magiste**), 5-6 **magestie, -y,** 5-7 **maiesty, majestie,** (6 **maiestye, majistye**), 6-7 **maiestie,** (7 **majiste**), 6- **majesty.** [a. F. *majesté*, ad. L. *majestāt-em, majestās*, f. **majes-*, ablaut-var. of **majos-* (*majus, majōr-em* greater: see Major) + *-tāt-*: see -ty. Cf. Pr. *mai-, majestat*, It. *magestà, maestà*, Sp. *majestad*, Pg. *magestade*; also G. *majestat*, Du. *majesteit*]

1. The dignity or greatness of a sovereign; sovereign power, sovereignty. Also *concr.* or *semi-concr.* The person or personality of a sovereign.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 431 [Edward I loquitur] Hys fadyr .wes agayne my maieste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2632 A ! nobill kyng & nomekowthe ! .. Let mene to your maiesty þe mynde of my tale. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 He [*sc.* the king] woll .. bie also horses off grete price .. and do other suche nobell and grete costes, as bisitith is roiall mageste. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I vi. 13 The subget fereth to offende the mageste of his soueraȝn lorde. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I ccxliii. 362 By our ryall magesty and segnory, we commaunde you [etc.]. 1528 Roy *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 29 Fye apon his maieste and renowne Clayminge on erthe to be in Christis stead. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 480 Why answer not the double Maiesties, This friendly treatie of our threatned Towne. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III iii. 2 Good Maiestie . Herod of Iury dare not looke vpon you. 1726-31 Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 126 She was a sovereign queen and would do nothing prejudicial to Royal Majesty. 1782 Wolcot in J. J. Rogers *Opie & Works* (1878) 22 The King came in after, with a skip; (not a very proper pace I think for Majesty). 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 508 A man who was daily seen at the palace, and who was known to have free access to majesty 1883 Earl Rosebery *Sp. at Edinb.* 21 July, The buried paraphernalia of dead majesty.

b. *spec.* The greatness and glory of God. (The earliest use in Eng.)

a 1300 *Sarmun* lvi. in *E E P.* (1862) 7 Bobe god and man in mageste þe heiȝ king aboue vs alle. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xx. 5 He sall appere in mageste. ? *a* 1366 Chaucr *Rom. Rose* 1339 God that sit in magestee. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 195 O hihe mageste, Which sest the point of every trowthe. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* xvii. xxi. 721 To see the blessid Trynyte. and the mageste of oure lord Ihesu Cryst 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 b, He yt wyll serche the secrete Maiestye of God by naturall reason. 1611 Bible *Heb.* viii. 1. 1629 Milton *Christ's Nativ.* ii, That far-beaming blaze of Majesty. 1695 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Gen* iii. 8 The Voice of the Lord . The Sound of the Divine Majesty's approach. *a* 1729 S. Clarke *Serm.* lxxxiii. Wks. 1738 I. 517 The Supereminent Glory and Majesty of God. · 1881 Bible (R. V.) *Luke* ix. 43 And they were all astonished at the majesty [*Gr.* μεγαλειότητι, Tindale, etc. mighty power] of God. 1890 Westcott *Gospel of Life* Pref. 22 The incomprehensible majesty of God and His infinite love.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 78 Christ come full humill and full low, Us to exalt in Maiestie. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 382 To contemne the Maiestie, diminise the authoritie of the Kirk. 1663 Charleton *Chor. Gigant.* 13 So great devotion and reverence toward the majesty of Truth. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 106 It were contrary to the Majesty of the principal Part, to be moved by another whether it will or no. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 327 P 14 The natural Majesty of Adam. 1865 Woolner *My Beautiful Lady* 135 The worth and majesty of England's name.

d. *Rom. Hist.* Used to render the equivalent L. *majestas* in the sense: The sovereign power and dignity of the Roman people, *esp.* considered with reference to offences against it. (Cf. Leæ-majesty.)

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Actio maiestatis*, an action for the breakyng of the honour and maiestie of any great or heade officer. 1582 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* I. lxxvii. (1591) 43 Crime of Majesty and treason. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* xliv. (1865) V. 248 Under the empire the law of majesty was the legal protection thrown round the person of the chief of the state.

2. Preceded by a possessive, *your, his, her, the king's, the queen's*; sometimes with a qualifying epithet, as (*most*) *sacred, gracious,* † *royal.* Used as an honorific title in speaking to or of a king, queen, emperor, or empress. In this use *Your Majesty* is a respectful substitute for the pronoun *you*, and *His, Her Majesty* (abbreviated H. M.) may be either prefixed to such designations as *the King, the Queen, King Edward VII*, etc., or substituted for them; so, in modern use, *Their Majesties*, when more than one royal person is meant. Also, with distinguishing epithet: *His, Her Imperial Majesty* (abbreviated H. I. M.), said of an emperor or empress; *His Britannic Majesty* (abbreviated H. B. M.), the King of Great Britain (and Ireland); *His Catholic Majesty*, the King of Spain; *His Most Christian Majesty* (Hist.), the King of France; in jocular language, *His Satanic Majesty*, the Devil, Satan.

This use, common to all the Rom. langs, and from them adopted into all the living Teut. langs, descends from the Latin of the later Roman empire (*tua, vestra majestas*) In England it occurs, in its Latin form, from the 12th c, though examples of the vernacular form are not met with before the 15th c. It was not until the 17th c, that *your majesty* entirely superseded the other customary forms of address to the sovereign. Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth were often addressed as 'Your Grace' and 'Your Highness', and the latter alternates with 'Your Majesty' in the dedication of the Bible of 1611 to James I.

The English syntax of this word (as of the other abstract nouns similarly employed as titles, e.g *highness, lordship, grace, excellency*) is somewhat inconsistent. Although *Your Majesty*, like *His, Her Majesty*, requires the following verb to be in the 3rd person sing. to agree with the sb, this principle of concord is not applied to the pronouns, as in Fr and some other langs. The neuter pronouns *it, its, which*, cannot be used with reference to a foregoing (*Your, His, Her*) *Majesty*; either the titular phrase must be repeated, or the pronoun must be the same as if the simple form ('you', or 'the king', 'the queen') had been used instead of the periphrastic form.

[1171 *Addr King's Clerks to Hen. II* in *Mat. Hist. T. Becket* (1885) VII. 471 Noverit vestra Majestas, quod (etc.)] 1433 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 444/2 Plese it to your Riȝt Mageste. 1536 in Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1632) 1025 The Kings most roiall Magesty. 1585 Whitgift in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX vi § 24 To the Queens most excellent Majesty May it please your Majesty to be advertised that notwithstanding the charge of late given by your Highness to the lower House of Parliament [etc.]. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* (Globe) 661/1 The great good which shall growe to her Majestie, should . readely drawe on her Highnes to the undertaking of the enterprise. 1624 in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 211 Given by the King's Matie .. to one Bonner 1660 Blount (*title*) Boscobel or the History of His Sacred Majesties most miraculous preservation after the Battle of Worcester. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I 143 One of his Majesties Judges. 1761 Cruden *Conc. Bib.* Ded. to King, I doubt not but your Majesty will pardon my forbearing to enter upon your valuable personal accomplishments. *c* 1777 Burke *Addr. to King* Wks. IX. 183 Your Majesty was touched with a sense of so great a disaster 1804 M. Cutler in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) III. 171 This morning, paid the high homage of my respects to his Democratic Majesty, the President 1881 Jas. Grant *Cameronians* I. ii. 23 Before summoning his sable majesty. 1884 G. Fleming (Julia Fletcher) *Vestigia* I. iv. 132 His Majesty, King Humbert, will hold a grand review of his troops. 1888 Mapleson *Mem.* (ed. 2) I. 295 His Majesty the King of Hawaii.

†**3.** The external magnificence befitting a sovereign. *Obs.*

1482 Caxton *Godfrey* xxxix. 77 Themperour satte in his mageste, and the barons aboute hym. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II 266 Heav'ns all-ruling Sire..with the Majesty of darkness round Covers his Throne.

4. Kingly or queenly dignity of look, bearing, or appearance; impressive stateliness of aspect or demeanour.

1532 Elyot *Gov.* II. ii, The fountaine of all excellent maners is Maiestie, which..is propralie a beautie or comelynesse in his countenance, langage and gesture apt to his dignite, and accomodate to time, place, and company. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Cor.* 58 A weake bodye, wherin there is no maiestye. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1161 With a faire countenance, and a majestie full of mildnesse. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 232, I descrie..One of the heav'nly Host, and by his Gate .. some great Potentate .. such Majestie Invests him coming. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 115 P 1 [Nicolini] commanded the Attention of the Audience with the Majesty of his Appearance. 1856 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 34 His looks were majesty, and his tongue justice. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxx, Edith was there in all her majesty of brow and figure.

b. *transf.* Of natural objects, buildings, etc.

1585 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 50 The contemplation of goddes workes & maiestie of nature. 1598 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Maiestas*, the maiestie and goodly sight of a place. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 281 A shrine, of golde and of great Maiestie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 607 The Moon Rising in clouded Majestie. 1822 BYRON *Heaven & Earth* I. iii, Your rugged majesty of rocks And toppling trees. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 6 The funereal majesty of the cedar or the yew. 1879 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (ed. 6) 159 At the foot of Skiddaw, which stands forth in all its majesty.

c. *sarcastically.*

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 21 The goodman seeing his wife in her maiestie, with her mace in her hand, thought it was time to bowe for fear of blowes.

5. Impressive stateliness of character, expression, or action.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 114 Those *per arsin & thesin*, which of all other Canons carie both most difficultie, and most maiestie 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 2 Hence it is that Moses with so much Majesty and Authority begins the History of the Creation, with, In the beginning [etc.]. 1709 FELTON *Classics* (1718) 16 The Romans have left no Tragedies behind them, that may compare with the Majesty of the Grecian Stage. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 131 Imposing only by the majesty of plain dealing. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vi. (1872) 260 Every thing in nature partakes of the majesty of measured progressiveness and slowness.

6. A canopy over a hearse. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1483 *Funeral of Edw. IV* in *Lett. Rich III* (Rolls) I. 7 A blacke magestie, clothe of sarsenet drawen with vj coursers traped with blacke velvet. 15 . *MS. Cott. Tib.* E viij. in Strutt *Manners & Customs* (1776) III. 162 If he be an earle he must have a majeste and valence fringed. 1546 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. ii. App. A. 6 [A] stately herse of nine principals with double stories and a costly Majesty. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II vii. 498 This tester-like covering [of the hearse] was known as the 'majesty'. 1850 *Gloss. Terms Archit* I. 250.

7. *Religious Art.* (See quots.)

Cf. med L *majestas* (see Du Cange), OF. *maysté*, 'image de la Vierge' (Godefroy), It. *maestà*.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & Vienne* (Roxb. Libr. 1868) 27 A lytel chamber whyche .. was an oratory, where as was the mageste [F. *la maiesté*] of our Lord Ihesu Cryst vpon a lytel aulter. 1847 EASTLAKE *Mater. Hist. Oil Painting* I. 171 *note*, The only existing document relating to Cimabue shows that he was employed in 1301 . on a mosaic 'Majesty' in the tribune of the Duomo at Pisa. *Ibid.* 480 The central picture .. generally represented a 'Majesty', or enthroned Madonna. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* Introd. I. 238 The dome [of St Sophia at Constantinople] was covered with mosaic of glass · the summit, as usual, representing a Majesty. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art, Majesty*, .. a representation of the Saviour seated in glory on a throne, and giving his benediction, encompassed with the nimbus called *Vesica Piscis*, and surrounded by cherubim and the four evangelistic symbols, with the A and Ω. 1872 *Gloss. Eccl Terms* (ed Shipley), *Majesty*, a picture of God the Father enthroned as a pope, with a tiara on His head, and with the other persons of the Blessed Trinity portrayed or symbolized. 1883 J. G. WALLER in *Archæologia* XLIX 200 'The Majesty', a term of ancient use, is given to the figure of Our Lord seated within an aureole, holding up the right hand in act of benediction, in the other a book or orb.

8. *Her.* (See quot.)

1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Majesty*, this term is applied to the eagle when crowned, and holding a sceptre. It is then blazoned an eagle in her Majesty.

9. *attrib.*: †**majesty scutcheon**, (app.) an escutcheon bearing the royal arms.

1722 *Lond Gaz.* No. 6084/2 A Chair of State . with a Majesty Scutcheon over it.

Hence †**Majestyship** *nonce-wd.* = MAJESTY 2.

1594 LODGE & GREENE *Looking Glasse* (1598) E 3 b, Nay and please your maiesti-ship for proofe he was my childe, search the parish booke.

Majeutic, variant of MAIEUTIC.

Maji, variant of *magi*, pl. of MAGUS.

‖ **Majo**[1] (mă·χo). [Sp.; cf. MAJA.] A Spanish dandy of the lower classes. Also *attrib.*

1838 W. IRVING *Alhambra* (1896) 134 (*The Balcony*), *Majos* and *majas*, the beaux and belles of the lower classes, in their Andalusian dresses. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 146 The *Majo*, the *Figaro* of our theatres, is entirely in word and deed of Moorish origin; .. he is the local dandy . The *Majo* glitters in velvets and filigree buttons, tags and tassels. 1883 LD SALTOUN *Scraps* I. ii. 192, I had bought a full Spanish *majo* costume and at a distance might have been mistaken for a Spanish dandy.

Majo[2] (mē·dʒo). Also 8 **murjoe**, 8–9 **majoe**. A West Indian shrub, *Picramnia Antidesma*. *Majo bitters* (see quot. 1866).

a 1786 H. BARHAM *Hortus Americanus* (1794) 96 Majoe, or Macary Bitter. This admirable plant hath its name from Majoe, an old negro woman, . who, with a simple decoction, did wonderful cures. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 727/2 There is only one species [of Picramnia], viz. the antidesma, or murjoe bush. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 886/2 In the West Indies the negroes use an infusion of *Picramnia Antidesma*, a shrub about eight feet high, as a cure for colic and other complaints, under the name of Majo-bitters.

Majolica, maiolica (mădʒo·likă, măyo·likă). Also 6 **maiolique**. [a. It. *maiolica* (whence F. *majolique, maiolique*).

According to J. C. Scaliger *Exoteric. Exercit.* (1557) 136, the best ware of this kind was said to be made in the island of Majorca (called *Majolica* in the 14th c. : see Du Cange); if this statement be correct, the word is prob. derived from the name of the island.]

1. A term applied originally to a fine kind of Italian pottery coated with an opaque white enamel ornamented with metallic colours; but later applied to all kinds of glazed Italian ware, beautifully ornamented and richly coloured, also called *faience* and *Raffaelle* ware. Also, a modern imitation ware coated with a coloured enamel and decorated.

1558 EDEN *Decades* 238 The fine whyte earthe cauled Porcellana, of the which are made the earthen dysshes of the woorke of Maiolica. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xi. 13 Two great platters of Maiolique [*printed* Macolique]. 1846 J. C. ROBINSON *Soulages Collect* 50 The pieces . which, in the fifteenth century, were curtly termed by the Italians 'Majorca' or 'Majorica', and thence by corruption 'Majolica', a term which. ultimately obtained a place in the language, and was applied indiscriminately to all kinds of glazed earthenware. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* 20 The general term 'Maiolica', also spelt 'Majolica', has long been and is still erroneously applied to all varieties of glazed earthenware of Italian origin. We have seen that it was not so originally but that the term was restricted to the lustred wares.

attrib 1861 *Our English Home* 153 Majolica dishes were every day more in request. 1862 *Catal. Internat Exhib.* II. xxv. 120/2 Modern Majolica Ware. 1873 MRS. PALLISER tr. *Jacquemart's Ceramic Art* 245 In the first years of the sixteenth century, a Florentine artist carried the majolica art into Spain.

†b (See quot.) *Obs.*

1598 R HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* III. iv. 99 Reddes are made .. of the red earth called Maiolica, otherwise browne of spaine.

2. (See quot.)

1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 283 Majolica, a white compact limestone.

‖ **Majoon** (mădʒūⁱn). Also 8 **majum**, 9 **majun, madjoon, -oun.** [(Urdū and Turk.) a. Arab. مَعْجُون *maʿjūn.*] An intoxicating confection made of the leaves of the Indian hemp, poppy-seed, nux vomica, and other ingredients.

1781 *Let.* in Ld. Lindsay *Lives Lindsays* (1840) IV. 222 Our ill-favoured guard brought us a dose of majum each, and obliged us to eat it. 1819 T. HOPE *Anast.* (1820) I. xi. 216 The ample dose of madjoon he had just swallowed 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Majoon.* 1883 H H. KANE in *Harper's Mag* Nov. 946/1 Small black lozenges, consisting of the resin of hemp, henbane, crushed datura seeds, butter, and honey, and known in India as *Majoon*, amongst the Moors as *El Mogen*

Major (mē·dʒəɹ), *sb.*[1] [a. F. *major*, short for *sergent-major*, SERGEANT-MAJOR, which like some other military titles originally designated a much higher grade than at present]

1. In the army: An officer next below the rank of a lieutenant-colonel and above that of a captain. *Major of* (*a*) *brigade* = brigade-major.

[1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 105 Item, the Sergeant Maior, by his office, is to appoint euerie Captayne his place] 1643 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* 70 Major Gunter was shot dead in the place. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Rebell.* VII § 34 Whereof the lord Digby . colonel Wagstaffe, and major Legg, were the chief of the wounded *a* 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 88 Major Fairfax, who was Major to his regiment, had at least 30 wounds, of which he dyed at York. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. XIII. 294 Major Danvers, an Anabaptist. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Major of a Brigade*, an Officer, either of Horse or Foot, who receiving Orders, and the Word from the Major General, gives them to the Major of each Regiment 1781 T. SIMES *Milit. Guide* (ed 3) 9 The Majors of Brigade go every day to receive the orders from the Adjutant-general *Ibid.* 11 When the encampment is to be formed, the General Officers, Brigade-majors, Aid-de-camps, &c are appointed in public orders to their several posts and stations. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XX, The major commandant and the officers retired to consult. 1844 *Regul & Ord. Army* 69 No Officer shall be promoted to the Rank of Major, until he has been six years in the Service

b *Brigade-, Fort-, Town-major*, etc. · see the prefixed words.

2. A kind of wig (see quot. *c* 1770). Also *major wig. Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1753 SMOLLETT *Cat. Fathom* (1784) 162/1 His tye-wig degenerated into a major. *c* 1770 *J. Granger's Lett.* (1815) 280 A full wig tied back in one curl is a Major, in two curls is a Brigadier. 1785 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No 4 An embroidered waistcoat with very large flaps, a major wig, long ruffles nicely plaited. 1803 *Mirror of Lit.* 12 July II. 115/1 Lander made his [the poet Thomson's] majors and bobs.

3. *Angling.* The name of an artificial salmon fly. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. 302.

Major (mē·dʒəɹ), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Also 4 **maiour**, 6–7 **maior**. [a. L. *major* nom. sing. masc. and fem. (neut. *majus*; declension stem *mājōr-*), used as comparative of *magnus* great, to the root of which it is referred by most philologists, though the phonology is not quite clear.

Cf. OF. *maire*, obj.-case *maor, maiour*, Pr. *major, maer*, obj.-case *major*, Sp. *mayor*, Pg. *maior, mor*, It. *maggiore*; also the learned forms F. *majeur, major*, used in certain specific senses, and perh. the proximate source of some of the Eng. uses below. Cf. MAYOR.]

A. *adj.*

I. = GREATER in certain applications. (Not followed by *than.*)

1. Used as the distinctive epithet of the greater (in various senses) of two things, species, etc., that have a common designation; also applied to those members of a class that form a subdivision on the ground of being greater than the rest; opposed to *minor*. Chiefly in certain special collocations which originated in med. or mod.L.; in most of these *greater* may be substituted, e.g. in *major excommunication, orders, prophets* (see those sbs.).

†*Major Fellow* (Cambridge): a senior Fellow. *Major epilepsy*: epilepsy proper, as distinguished from the 'petit mal'.

Much less common than the corresponding use of MINOR. Occasional uses (as 'major poet') are sometimes suggested by antithesis with the recognized collocations of *minor*.

a 1400 *Stac. Rome* 475 At seinte Marie þe maiour [= Santa Maria Maggiore, Rome] þer is a chirche of gret honour. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Homagium*, [Homage] sulde be maid be the vassall being *minor*, or *maior*, to his ouer-lorde. 1660 TRAPP (*title*) A Commentary or Exposition upon The four Major Prophets 1670 WALTON *Lives* IV. 21 He was made Minor Fellow in the year 1609. Major Fellow of the Colledge, March 15. 1615 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Orders*, Sacred, or Major Orders, we have already observed, are three: viz. those of deacon, priest, and bishop. 1883 5 *Catholic Dict* (ed. 3) s. v. *Excommunication*, The major excommunication deprives of all ecclesiastical communion, and is equivalent in substance to *anathema Ibid.* s. v., The superior ranks of the sacred ministry—bishops, priests, deacons, and subdeacons—are said to have major orders Before the thirteenth century the subdiaconate was one of the minor orders. 1887 FREEMAN *Exeter* iii. 63 There is not much to note in the nomenclature of these churches. Saint Mary Major takes also the English shape of St Mary More. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 846 An increased circulation in the cutaneous area and sweating, as we see in the major epilepsy. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Sept. 7/1 Miller made a declaration before the sheriff, but will probably have to make another on the major charge of causing Durham's death.

b. *Prosody.* Used to distinguish the longer of two types of verse bearing a common name

1883 G. A SIMCOX *Hist Lat. Lit* II 356 St. Agnes, whose legend is given in very spirited major alcaics.

c *Football Major point*: a goal (opposed to *minor point*, i. e. a try)

1896 *Field* 4 Jan. 22/2 McIlwaine registered a try and Boas bringing off the major point, Belfast left off winners by a goal and a try to a goal.

2. *Logic. Major term*: the term which enters into the predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism. *Major premiss, proposition*: that premiss of a syllogism that contains the major term.

a 1533 FRITH *Wks* 147/1 Now of this maior or first proposition thus vnderstand, doth the conclusion folowe directly. 1661 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Cromwell* (1669) 66 Your last argument is such (when reduced to Syllogism) that the Major Proposition of it would make strange work in the World if it were received for truth 1860 ARP THOMSON *Laws Th* § 93. 164 That premiss in which the predicate (major term) is compared with the middle, was formerly called the Major premiss. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* (1878) 168 A man of genius is at liberty to assume all his major premisses.

3. *Math.* and *Astron.* †a. (See quot. 1571.) *Obs.*

b. *Major axis*: the axis (of a conic section) which passes through the foci; also called *transverse axis.*

†*Major circle* = great circle (see CIRCLE 2).

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. X iv b, If the side of Icosaedron be a line rationall, the dimetient of the comprehending sphere shalbe an irrationall line called *Maior Ibid*, The semi-dimetiente of that circle wheron the body is framed will be an irrationall, called of Euclide *Maior* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* II. iv. 62 The true meridian is a major circle passing through the poles of the world, and the Zenith or Vortex of any place, exactly dividing the East from the West. 1834 MOSELEY *Astron* lxxxviii. (ed 4) 231 The larger axis of the ellipse, which is the orbit of a planet, being called its axis major 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xi. 15 The difference between major and minor axis being 012 of an inch. 1888 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 275 The polar reciprocal of an ellipse (hyperbola) with respect to a circle having its centre at a focus and its radius equal to half the minor (conjugate) axis is the circle described on the major (transverse) axis as diameter.

4. *Mus.* a. Applied to intervals greater by a chromatic semitone than those called *minor*, i.e. to the normal or perfect intervals; as *major third, sixth, seventh* (and, in occasional recent use, *major fourth* and *fifth*, commonly called *perfect fourth* and *fifth*). Hence also applied to the note distant by a major interval from a given note. Also, in acoustical theory, applied to the larger of two intervals differing by a minute quantity, as *major tone* (vibration-ratio $\frac{9}{8}$, being greater by a comma than the *minor tone*, $\frac{10}{9}$). b. Applied to a common chord or triad containing a major third between the root and the second note; hence to a cadence ending on such a chord. c. Denoting those keys, or that mode, in which the scale has a major third (and also a major sixth or seventh). (In naming a key, *major* follows the letter, as *C major.*)

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 49 If A to B be as 5 to 4, they sound a Ditone, or Third Major. *Ibid.* 50, $\frac{4}{5}$ sound a Third Major, . $\frac{5}{8}$ a Sixth Major. *Ibid.* 114 In Diatonic Music there is but one sort of Hemitone .. call'd Hemitone Major, whose Ration is 16 to 15 . . There are two sorts of Tones; viz. Major, and Minor. *Ibid.* 130 Seventh Major, 15 to 8 *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1742) 298 He makes great Ado about dividing Tones Major, Tones Minor, Dieses and Commas, with the Quantities of them. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* II. 98 The Major Second .. does not consist of two equal parts. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Key*, The natural keys of C major and A minor. 1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano.* 37 Every Major Key has its relative Minor; that is to say, a piece with the same signature may be written either in a Major or a Minor mode,

according to the position of the Key-note. 1866 Engel *Nat. Mus.* ii. 25 The major and minor scales. 1887 Brownno *Parleyings, Ch. Avison* xiii, Blare it forth, bold C major! 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Interval*, The pertinacity with which professors adhere to the expression *perfect* fifth and *perfect* fourth, and abhor the term *major* fifth and *major* fourth.

5. That constitutes the majority or larger part; now only with *part*, *portion*, or other sbs. of like meaning. Formerly (*rare*) in predicative use: †Preponderating in quantity.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* iv. xiii. § 9 When they are the major part of a general assembly. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* ii. iii, The more generall, or maior part of opinion goes with the face, and (simply) respects nothing else. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 85 The House to debate the doubte, .. and, if the major part doubte, yt may be re-comitted. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 118 For the Major part it is barren 1649 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng* i. xlvii (1739) 79 That they all had votes, and that the major number concluded the matter. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus* (1732) 26 The major part of the City lies between two Hills. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iii. (ed. 2) 243 Not only the *Fæces*, but the whole Body of the Drink will consequently oppose the Remedy, and if they be Major, the Attempt will prove abortive. 1774 T. Hutchinson *Diary* 3 Oct. (1884) I 254 A person had the major vote for Alderman . Another person .. had the minor vote in the election. 1790 Umfreville *Hudson's Bay* 16 After wandering about . for the major part of the day. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. v ii. 374 The major party deemed it an important article of the duty of the Supreme Council. 1866 Crump *Banking* i. 25 It will be found, in by far the major part of these failures.

†**6.** Used for: Paramount to all other claims.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 49 My maior vow lyes heere; this Ile obay.

7. Following the sb. qualified. **a.** In certain combinations adopted from Fr., as in *Quart, Quint, Tierce major*. see Quart *sb.*[3], Quint *sb* [2], Tierce, and in military titles, as Drum-major, Sergeant-major, *surgeon-major*. So (jocularly) *poet-major*. **b.** *Bob major* (Bell-ringing): see Bob *sb.*[5] **c.** In boys' schools, appended to a surname to distinguish the elder (or the one who has been longest in the school) of two namesakes.

1616 B. Jonson *Ev Man in Hum.* i. i, One is a Rimer sir, o' your owne batch, your owne leuin; but doth think himselfe Poet-maior, o' the towne. 1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Mar 146 Brown major had a trick of bringing up unpleasant topics.

II. 8 Of full age; out of (one's) minority.

1646 Howell *Lewis XIII* 27 [It] was an open . attempt upon his authoritie now that he is declar'd *Major*. *a* 1649 Drumm of Hawth. *Hist. Jas II*, Wks. (1711) 21 A king of France is declared to be of full years and major the fourteenth of his age. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. ii. 12 At which time I arrived to Man's estate, and became Major. 1787 Charlotte Smith *Rom. Real Life* I 162 The Chevalier de Villiers being major, might marry Julie de Lalande. 1840 Thackeray *Yellowplush Mem., Mr. Deuceace at Paris* viii, We are both major, you know, so that the ceremony of a guardian's consent is unnecessary 1898 Gillespie *Bar's Priv. Intern. Law* (ed 2) 312 A Dutch minor, who is by the law of Belgium major, cannot dispose of his real property in Belgium without [etc.].

b. *fig.* in *Sc. Proverb.*

1808 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* V. 220 The double stone dike or wall . makes at once a complete fence, or, as it sometimes said, 'it is major the day it is born'.

B. *sb.*

1. In occasional uses: A 'major' individual of a specified class. Cf. A. 1.

1606 Bacon *Sylva* § 839 *marg.*, Experiment Solitary, touching Alterations, which may be called Maiors. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 12 If He [the King] be Supreme, there is neither Major, nor Superior. 1897 *Daily News* 20 Mar. 5/2 The minors [*sc.* poets], and many who esteem themselves majors, are constantly on offer.

2. *Logic.* The major premiss in a syllogism

1530 Palsgr. 467/1 Of that major graunted he brought in foure or fyve conclusions. 1532 More *Answ. Frith* Wks. 840/2 In this argument hee begynneth with (shoulde) in the maior, and than in the minor and the conclusion turneth into (can) 1634 Canne *Necess Separ.* 91, I need not here take D Laitons compasse, to fetch the Bishops Major, and the Separatists minor, to make vp an entire Syllogisme of separation 1696 Vanbrugh *Relapse* v. iii, Thou art out in thy logic. Thy major is true, but thy minor is false. 1717 Prior *Alma* iii 78 Can syllogism set things right? No: majors soon with minors fight. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 629 They cared little whether their major agreed with their conclusion.

3. *Mus.* Short for *major key, mode*, etc.: see A. 4.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 547 *note*, Such another piece [is]. upon C, with sol, ut, and its major. 1828 Busby *Gram. Mus.* 360 The transition from any Minor key to its relative Major. *Ibid.* 363 A Minor key [may be said to be related] to the same key in the Major

4. One who has 'come of age'.

1626 J. Castle in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 431 Every man that is once knighted is *ipso-facto* made a major, and *sui juris*. 1754 Sheberare *Matrimony* (1766) II. 280 In France .. the Major, whether Man or Woman, who marries a Minor, is punished with Death. *a* 1845 Hood *Sniffing a Birthday* vii, I'm free to give my I O U, Sign, draw, accept, as majors do.

5. As an official title. (Cf. Major *sb.*[1]) ‖ **a.** The (Latin) designation of the superior in certain brotherhoods. **b.** The designation of some university official at Oxford. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a. 1880–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1025 Even the smaller ones [brotherhoods] had their superior or major.

b. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 10. 51 Having saunter'd a pretty while along the quadrangle, impatient of the lecturer's delay, I ask'd the *major* (who is an officer belonging to the schools) whether it was usual now and then to slip a lecture or so.

Major (mē·dʒəɹ), *v. dial.* [f. Major *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To walk with an important air; to strut. Also with *about, up and down*.

1814 Scott *Wav.* xlii, Mr. Waverley's wearied wi' majoring yonder afore the muckle pier-glass. 1822 — *Pirate* xxx, She majors up and down my house as if she was mistress of it. 1832 — *St. Ronan's* xx, Can it be for the puir body M'Durk's health to major about [1824 to gang about] in the tartans like a tobacconist's sign in a frosty morning? 1892 *Monthly Packet* May 548 The African dove..goes 'majoring' about to very lively tunes of its own.

2. *trans.* To bully, domineer over.

1829 *Examiner* 17/1 In majoring, hectoring, and bullying subalterns, he will be found peremptory enough.

Major, -al(i)ty, obs ff. Mayor, Mayoralty.

Majoram, -an(e, obs. ff. Marjoram.

‖ **Majorat** (mazora). *Continental Law.* [Fr, ad. med L. *majōrātus* (*u*-stem), f. L. *majōr-em* Major *a* in the sense 'elder': see -ate[1].] The right of primogeniture; also, an estate attached to the right of primogeniture.

1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 83 That restoration of hereditary aristocracy which was effected in France, took place in Italy likewise, by a decree of 1808, bestowing on the sovereign the power of conferring titles, and allowing the nobles so created to institute majorats, or devises of lands in favour of their eldest sons, or others whom they might select to transmit their honours. 1853 Whewell *Grotius* I. 379 The same rule holds with regard to the majorats in that kingdom [Castile]. 1879 Baring-Gould *Germany* I. 54 In Bavaria, the noble families are allowed by law to found fresh majorats, *i.e.* fresh families with entailed estates.

Majorate (mē·dʒəɹēt), *sb. rare*—°. [f. Major *sb*[1] + -ate[1]; cf. F. *majorat* in the same sense.] The rank or office of a major; a majority.

1822 Booth *Analyt Dict.* 127 That [*sc.* the rank or office] of a Major is a Majorate, or a Majority.

†**Majorate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. med.L. *majōrāt-*, ppl. stem of *majōrāre*, f. L. *majōr-em* greater: see Major *a.*] *trans.* To make greater, to cause to increase or develop.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Majorate*, to make greater 1660 Howell *Parley* 142 The Embryo . proceeds to majoration and augmentation accordingly; And it is an absurdity to think, that the Infant after conception should be majorated by the influence of any other Soul then that from whom he received his formation.

†**Majora·tion.** *Obs.* [a. med.L. *majōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *majōrāre* see prec.] The action of increasing or intensifying; *esp.* in *Med.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 154 So that there be five wayes of Majoration of Sounds. 1659 *Gentl Calling* viii. § 16 The Physicians indeed talk of a method of curing some Diseases by Majoration. 1660 [see Majorate *v.*] 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. ii. § 9 Some . as if they thought Jealousy were to be cured by majoration, have..don things to inflame it.

Major-domo (mē·ɹ dʒəɹ,dō·mo). Forms: 6 **maiordome, -domo, mayordome,** 7 **mayordomo,** (7 **major-dome, mayordom**), 7– **major domo.** [ad. Sp. *mayordomo*, It. *maggiordomo* (whence F. *majordome*), ad med.L. *major domūs* 'chief of the house' (*major* subst. use of *major* greater, Major *a.*; *domūs* gen. of *domus* house), the title of the highest official of the royal household under the Merovingians, commonly rendered 'mayor of the palace' (see Mayor).] In early use, the chief official of an Italian or Spanish princely household, often discharging some of the functions of a minister of state. Subsequently applied also (in accordance with later It. and Sp. use) to the head servant of a wealthy household in foreign countries, and in more or less playful use to an English house-steward or butler.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. iv. (Arb.) 20 How was it possible that Homer . should so exactly set foorth . as some great Princes maiordome . . the order . of royal bankets [etc.]? *Ibid* 158 *Maior-domo* in truth this word is borrowed of the Spaniard and Italian, and therefore new and not vsuall, but to them that are acquainted with the affaires of Court . A man might haue said in steade of *Maior-domo* .. the right English word (*Lord Steward*) 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 251 Mayordome, is with the Italian and Spaniard, the steward of a house; but in war he is the steward and Guardian of the munition for warre *c* 1645 Howell *Lett* III. viii. (1650) 50 He is *Mayordomo* Lord steward to the *Infante* Cardinall. *Ibid.* III. xv. 60 As one to be his Mayordom (his Steward), another to be Master of the Horse. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* viii. § 11 Whose designs are so humble, as not to aspire above a major-domo, or some such domestic preferment. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2820/3 The Marquis de la Puebla, Major-Dome to the King of Spain 1785 De Fos *Voy. round World* (1840) 253 He and his major-domo would go along with me. 1814 Scott *Wav* ix, The major-domo, for such he was, and indisputably the second officer of state in the barony, . laid down his spade. [1823 Byron *Juan* x. lxx, His Maggior Duomo, a smart, subtle Greek. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xii. 255 The mayordomo of the Hacienda was good enough to give me a guide.] 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 260 His Major-domo had previously been permitted to furnish his master's table with provisions dressed by his own cook. [1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 45 A king, averse to marriage, commanded his maggiordomo to remain single.]

¶ **b.** In etymological sense 'chief of the house'.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Pref., [Mankind] were forced to divide their dwellings, and this they did by families especially, the great Father being the Major domo to all his minors. *Ibid.* II. vii. 34 God was the Major domo, the Master of those assemblies. *a* 1716 South 12 *Serm.* (1727) VI. 340 Let him have nothing to do with any House or Family (tho' never so great and so much in Power) where the Devil is Major Domo and governs all.

Hence **Ma·jor-do·moship,** the office of major-domo.

1778 Nugent tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 87 When the uncle of the house served any majordomoship [Sp. *servia alguna mayordomia*]. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Jan. 6/1 A successor to whom he could hand over the Imperial Major-domoship.

Majoress, obs. form of Mayoress.

Ma·jor-ge·neral. *Mil.* [a. F. *major-général*, where *major* is the sb. and *général* the adj. Cf. G. *generalmajor*. The fuller form *sergeant-major general* is earlier in Eng. use; *sergeant major major* occurs in Sir J. Smyth *Instr. Observ. & Orders Mil.it.* (1595) 60, 61.]

1. An officer of the lowest grade of general officers, ranking below a lieutenant-general.

1642 Whitelocke *Mem.* 65 The city bands marched forth.. under the command of major-general Skippon. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Rebell.* VII. § 86 James Chudleigh, the major general of the rebels. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4723/2 The Brigadiers Juel and Daa were created Majors-General. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) Introd 35 The military establishment of Scotland consists of a lieutenant general, three major generals [etc.]. 1849 W. Irving *Goldsmith* 279 He had .. been promoted to the rank of major-general in 1745.

2. *Hist.* The title given to the officers placed in command of the twelve administrative districts into which England was divided in Cromwell's system of military government (1655–1657).

1655 Whitelocke *Mem.* 634 The protector told them [the mayor and common council] the reasons of his appointing major-generals in the several counties, as a means to preserve the peace, to suppress wickedness [etc.] 1655 Cromwell in *Thurloe's St. Papers* (1742) III 486 We do hereby constitute . you the said major general Disbrowe to be major general of all the militia forces raised and to be raised within the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Wilts, and Gloucester.

Hence **Ma·jor-ge·neralcy,** the office or rank of major-general; **Ma·jor-ge·neralship** = prec.; also *Hist.* the district commanded by a major-general.

1670 Hobbes *Behemoth* IV (1682) 307 He [Cromwell] divided England into eleven Major-Generalships 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 245 Now their Major Generalcies have all proved failures. 1885 U S Grant *Mem.* II. xlv. 98, I.. strongly recommended him for a major-generalcy. 1898 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 5/1 His bravery on the field of Omdurman has won him his Major-Generalship.

Majoris, obs. form of Mayoress.

Majorism (mē·ɹdʒərizm). [f. *Major* (see below) + -ism.] The opinions held by Georg Major (1502–74), a German Protestant, who maintained that good works are necessary for salvation. So **Ma·jorist,** a follower of Major. **Majori·stic** *a*, pertaining to Majorism or to the Majorists.

1845 *Encycl Metrop* XIII 475/1 These which are called the *Majoristic* and *Synergistic* controversies greatly agitated the Lutheran body. 1857 Pusey *Doctr. Real Presence* (1869) 77 At the Conference at Worms A.D. 1557, Flacius wrote to Christiern King of Denmark, 'another maintains Majorism on the necessity of works to salvation'. 1874 Blunt *Dict. Sects* etc., *Majorists*, the followers of Major in his controversy with Amsdorf 1880–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1827 The Weimar *Confutatio* (1559) in which synergism, majorism, adiaphorism, etc, are confuted.

Majority (mădʒo·ɹiti). [a. F. *majorité*, ad. med.L. *majōritāt-em*, f. L. *majōr-em* Major *a.* Cf. Sp. *mayoridad*, Pg. *maioridade*, It. *maggiorità*.]

†**1.** The state or fact of being greater; superiority; pre-eminence. *Obs.*

1552 Latimer *Serm SS. Simon & Jude's Day* (1584) 267 Nowe abideth fayth, hope, and loue, euen these three; but the chiefe of these is loue. There be some learned men whiche expound this maioritie of which S. Paule speaketh here for diuturnitie. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 866 It may be prooued that that maiority [i. e. the primacy of Rome] as they call it, hath not the originall from the sonne of God 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii 109. 1597 Bacon *Colours Good & Euill* v. E 5 b, It is not plurality of partes without maiority of partes that maketh the totall greater. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Answ.* (1653) 53 This particularization of Peter did not import any singular preheminence or majoritie of power to Peter more then to the other Apostles 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 280 In Eternitie there is no divisibilitie · no majoritie or minoritie. 1690 Leybourn *Curs Math* I 335 Of Algebra. Symbols of Majority >, Minority <, Æquality = [etc.]. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Character*, > Is the sign of majority, or of the excess of one quantity beyond another.

2. The state of being major or of full age.

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 370 Quhen we ar at oure full majoritie, sall we be brocht bak to the stait of pupillis and minoris. 1579 Fenton *Guiciard.* I (1599) 19 At what time Phillip being risen to his maioritie, might in good validitie confirme the accord past. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* A 2 b, [These] being begunne in Your hopefull Infancy, are now finally accomplished in the fulnesse of Your thrice blessed Majority. 1842 J. D Chambers *Jurisd. High Crt. Chancery over Infants* III. 506 So where the settlement executed is the completion of a treaty entered into during minority, without the sanction of the Court, there is jurisdiction to control that after majority. 1867 *John Bull* 7 Sept. 628/2 The Majority of Mr. C. L. A.. has been celebrated during the week in the good old English style at the family seat. 1898 Gillespie *Bar's Priv. Intern. Law* (ed. 2)

311 A Cuban of twenty-two years of age, who by the law of his own country would not attain majority till twenty-five.

3. The greater number or part; a number which is more than half the whole number; *spec.* the larger party voting together in a deliberative assembly or electoral body.

Absolute majority: A number of votes received by one candidate which is more than half the total number polled, or than half the number of electors.

1692 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 102 Measures of Right and Wrong are not always to be concluded from the consent of Majority; for you see here, that Vice has by much the Majority of its side. *c* 1714 Pope, etc. *Mem. M. Scriblerus* xii. Wks. 1741 II. 47 In a House of Commons all things are determin'd by a Majority 1714 Swift *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1751 IV. 264 The Queen, finding herself and the Majority of her Kingdom grown weary of the Avarice and Insolence. of her former Ministers. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* vi. Wks. 1813 I. 413 War was chosen by a majority of voices. 1793 *Blackstone's Comm.* I. 181 In the house of commons the speaker never votes but when there is an equality without his casting vote, which in that case creates a majority. 1821 Byron *Two Foscari* i. i, The majority In council were against you. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xv. (1862) 228 A majority of seven to five soon after [1640] decided that the levying ship money was legal. 1856 Froude *Hist Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 247 The clergy commanded an actual majority in that [Upper] House from their own body. 1860 Mill *Repr. Gov.* (1865) 16/1 At some period . almost every people, now civilized, have consisted, in majority, of slaves. 1881 *Nature* XXVI 389 The majority of the coral which I [Haeckel] collected was obtained by divers.

b. with adj., as *great, vast*, etc.

1710 Hoadly *Orig Civ. Govt* 154 The People of the Earth, that is, a vast Majority of Mankind, are represented by Moses, as voluntarily journeying from one part of the Earth to another. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* I. ii. 97 A considerable majority declared for the treaty. 1818 Cruise *Digest* V. 244 It was determined by a great majority of all the Judges that [etc.]. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* II 315 In the great majority of those towns . no courtly candidate could dare to show his face 1875 Scrivener *Lect. Text N. Test.* 5 Nor in the vast majority of instances does it exist. 1903 Jos. Conn *Fulness of Time* xi 161 What supported the claims of Holy Church did not to the great majority require proof

c. *The majority*· the dead. Chiefly in the phrases *to join the majority, to go* or *pass over to the majority*. [After L phrase *abiit ad plures.*]

1719 Young *Revenge* iv i, Life is the desart, life the solitude; Death joins us to the great majority. 1764 *Loud. Mag* Nov 581 'Oh, no, it is all over with me; I am going, as fast as possible, to join the majority.'—*Ad plures.* 1837 Carlyle *Misc Ess, Mirabeau* (1840) V. 200 This Mirabeau's work then is done . He has gone over to the majority· *Abiit ad plures.* 1883 *Longm. Mag* Dec 179 He had passed over to the majority .we should see his face no more 1889 T A. Trollope *What I remember* III. 61 He, too, alas! has joined the majority.

4. The number by which, in voting, the votes cast on one side exceed those cast on the other.

a 1743 Ld. Hervey *Mem* (1848) II. 253 All the lists made by the Prince's people gave him a majority of near forty. 1765 *Ann. Reg* 41/1 This motion . passed in the negative by a very large majority. 1775 *Ibid.* 118*/2 The motion .. was carried upon a division by the majority of sixty 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xxx IV. 135 This motion was carried, . by a very small majority. 1879 M'Carthy *Own Times* II. xix. 59 A majority of forty-six was given for the resolution.

†**5.** Ancestry. [After L. *majores* ancestors.]

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep* iii xvi 146 Of evill parents, an evill generation, a posterity not unlike their majority.

6. [Properly a distinct word: ad. F. *majorité*, f. *major* Major *sb.*1] The rank or office of a major.

1776 in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Sept 546/2 Appointed to the Majority in the 2d Reg't 1800 *Asiat Ann. Reg, Char.* 45/2 M D'Auband had been named to a Majority in the isle of Bourbon. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xli, I am surprised that the Prince should have offered you a majority, when he knows very well that nothing short of lieutenant-colonel will satisfy others. 1900 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 5/7 He was promoted to a half-pay majority.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1891 W. S Lilly *Shibboleths* 113 Party politics .are mere majority-mongering. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 17 Jan 3/2 A majority dinner at which our hero .. is entertaining the élite of London.

Majorize (mē·dʒərəiz), *v.* [f. Major *sb.*2 + -ize.]

1. *intr.* To attain (one's) majority; to come of age

1896 C. F Keary *Herbert Vanlennert* i. 5, I didn't know you had regularly come of age . I imagined that you didn't majorize till twenty-five or something of that sort.

2. *Rugby Football.* To convert a try into a goal, i. e. to increase the points from three to five.

Majorlame, Majoron, obs. ff. Marjoram.

Majorship (mē·dʒəʃip). [f. Major *sb.*1 + -ship.] The office or rank of a major; majority.

1717 *New Hampsh. Prov Papers* (1868) II. 710 Majr Peter Wear . asked pardon for his so doing· whereupon the Govr pronounced him restored to his Major-ship. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 172 This provost of Dublin is said, in a political crisis, to have squeezed from Lord Townshend a majorship of dragoons. 1875 Howells *Foregone Concl.* xviii. 294 The colonelcies are .. inaccessible, .. and so are the lieutenant-colonelcies; but a majorship, now—.

¶ Used jocularly as a title.

1798 *Jemima* I. 108 What I know must not be known to man..until his Majorship. has had some sport with his son.

Majum, majun : see Majoon.

Majuscular (mădʒʊ·skiŭlăr), *a. Palæogr.* [f. L. *majuscul-us*: see next and -ar.] Of the nature of a majuscule; composed of majuscules.

[1825 L. Hunt *Redi's Bacchus in Tuscany* 21 In the beverage bold Let's renew us and grow muscular; And for those who're getting old, Glasses get of size majuscular (orig. *vetri majusculi*).] 1864 W. H. Black *Anc. Bibl. Chronogr.* 8 The great or (as they are called by critics) majuscular letters. 1895 H. Reynolds *Anc. Dioc Exeter* iv. 111 It is impossible to mistake that firm majuscular sign manual.

Majuscule (mădʒʊ·skiul), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *majuscule*, ad. L. *mājuscula* (sc. *littera*), fem. of *mājusculus* somewhat larger, dim. of *mājor* (neut. *mājus*): see Major *a.*]

A. adj. †**a.** *Printing.* Of a letter: Capital. *Obs.*

b. *Palæogr.* Of a letter: Large (whether capital or uncial). Also, written in majuscules.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Letter*, Printers distinguish their letters into capital, majuscule, initial or upper-case letters . and minuscule, small, or under-case letters. 1850 Madden tr. *Silvestre's Univ Palæogr* I. 140 To the first class [inscriptions] belong the capital or square majuscule characters; to the second [books], the uncial characters (which are majuscules intermixed with rounded letters); and to the third [documents], the conjoined, cursive writing. 1885 E M. Thompson in *Encycl. Brit* XVIII. 145 In Latin majuscule writing there exist both capitals and uncials. 1892 — *Gr. & Lat. Palæogr.* xiv. 196 Early majuscule MSS.

B. sb. †**a.** *Printing.* A large or capital letter. *Obs.*

b. *Palæogr.* A large letter, whether capital or uncial.

1825 W. Hamilton *Dict. Terms Arts & Sci*, *Majuscules*, in *Printing*, large letters, sometimes ornamented, usually placed at the beginning of chapters. 1850 [see A above]. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm & Eng.* I 433 A few firm majuscules inscribed by Roman Power 1892 E. M. Thompson *Gr. & Lat. Palæogr.* viii. 117 In both Greek and Latin palæography, large letters are called 'majuscules'; small letters, 'minuscules'.

Mak, obs. and dial. variant of Make *sb.* and *v.*

Makable (mēi·kăb'l), *a.* Also **makeable.** [f. Make *v.* + -able.] That can be made.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr* II i 134 It is a treuthe doable or makeable. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. II § 9 70 The Accidents .. are all makeable and destroyable, generable and corruptible. 1832 *Westm. Rev* XVII. 22 The quantity of goods makeable, is quite a distinct thing from the quantity of goods saleable 1865 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* XVI xi (1872) VI 273 Plenty of editions made or makable by a little surreptitious legerdemain.

Mak-a-doo: see Make-a-do *Obs.*

Makadowe, variant of Mockado *Obs.*

†**Ma·kande.** *Obs.* [a. ON. *makindi*; cf. mod. Icel. *í makindum* at one's ease] Comfort, ease.

a 1400 *Parl.* 3 *Ages* 278 And aftir irkede me with this and ese was me leuere As man in his medill elde his makande wolde haue

Makar(e, obs. form of Maker.

Makdome: see Makedom *Sc.*

Make (mēik), *sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *α.* 1 ȝemaca, 2 ȝemace, 3 imake. *β* 2– make; also 4–9 *north.* mak, (5 mac, 6 mack, maike), 6–9 *Sc* maik. [OE. *gemaca* wk. masc. corresponds to OS. *gimaco*, fellow, equal, OHG. *gimahho* 'socius' (fem. *gimahha* wife):—OTeut. type **gamakon-*, subst. form of **gamako-* adj. (OE. *gemæc* equal, well-matched, OHG. *gimah* fit, matched, convenient, MHG *gemach* appertaining, belonging, like, mod.G. *gemach* easy, comfortable, MDu. *gemac* appertaining, also agreeable, quiet, calm), f. **ga-* Y- prefix (expressing the notions of conjunction and mutual relation) + **mako-*, app. primarily meaning 'fit, suitable', whence **makōjo-* Make *v.* The simple stem occurs (though perh. through loss of the prefix) in ON. *mak-r* (only in compar. and superl.) fitting, easy, comfortable, *make* wk masc., mate, match, equal (Sw. *make*, Da. *mage* consort, like), mod.Du. *mak* tame, docile, gentle. The root has not been traced outside Teut.

As the prefix *y-* of sbs. was universally lost in early ME, the mod. form is the normal representative of OE. *gemaca*. The currency of the word may, however, esp. in northern dialects, be due to adoption of ON. *make*. Cf. the cognate Match *sb.*]

1. An (or one's) equal, peer, match; (one's) like. In ME. freq. in phr. *but* (*any*) *make.*

α. c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 43 *Hic et hæc et hoc par*, gemaca. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl* 77 (Cott. Vitell. MS.) In worle nes nere non þine imake of no wimmon.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M* 19656 O preching had he [*sc.* Saul of Tarsus] na mak. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 543 For I wes gyrne but ony mak þat sawlis put to lestand vrak. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii 442 Yit knew I neuer thi make. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1874) II. 235 Lo yonder same is he Whiche without make thynketh hym wyse to be. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* I. 45 Elgin, quhair is sa noble and notable a kirke in beutie and decore that with vs it hes na make. *c* 1600 Mure *Sonn.* i, Admir'd, but maik, euin in a thowsand thingis. 1717 Ramsay *Elegy on Lucky Wood* ix, She has na left her mak behind her. 1724 — *Tea-t. Misc* (1733) I. 28 Your Tocher it sall be good There's nane sall hae it's maik. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Make*, an equal, one that is matched or mated with another.

†**b.** *The make*: the like. *Sc. Obs.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 436 Traist weill. sen God can do the maik Onto ȝour self. 1539 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 160 Gif euer scho dois the maik in tyme cumyng. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 896 In mappamond the maik is not perchance.

2. An image. *rare.*

a. c 1205 Lay. 18006 Þe king lette wurchen tweien imaken [*c* 1275 ymages], tweien gulden draken.

β. 1890 J. Service *Thir Notandums* xiv. 101 They made wee maiks oot o' clay..of them that had thortered them

3. A mate, companion. (*occas.* applied to the opponent with whom a fighter is matched.)

α. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Uton wircan him ȝemace him to fultume and to froure.

β. a 1225 *Ancr. R* 114 Ne beo þu nout Gius fere ne Gius make uorte birlen him so. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1698 And if so be the chieftayn be take On outher syde or elles sleen his make. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5430 A turne þai turnay to-gedire, Ilkane mellis with his make & so þare many dies 1598 Florio, *Sótio*, a companion, a fellow, a make. 1721 Ramsay *Answ. Burchet* 18 When honour'd Burchet and his maikes are pleas'd . With my corn-pipe. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Make*, a mate or companion.

4. Of animals, esp. birds: A mate (male or female).

α. c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* vi. 19 And of eallum nytenum ealles flæsces twegen ȝemacan þu lætst in þam arce. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ic ȝegaderi .. of fugel cynne umle ȝemacan þat hi eft to fostre bien.

β. c 1200 Ormin 1276 Fra þatt hire make iss dæd Ne kepeþþ ȝho [þe turrtle] nan oþerr. 1300 Gower *Conf.* I. 45 That was in the Monthe of Maii, Whan every bird hath chose his make. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 153 Nyghtyngales al nyght syngen and wake, For long absence .. of his make 1542–5 Brinklow *Lament.* (1874) 117 The vypar . destroyeth her make or male in the concepcyon. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 97 The Wolfe chooseth him for hir make that hath or doth endure most travayll for hir sake. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Muge*, The female Mullet will rather be caught by fishermen then abandon her Make.

5. Of human beings: A mate, consort; a husband or wife, lover or mistress.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 209 Iesu . of þe eadie meiden iboren Maria þet is meiden and bute make moder. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1159 Oþer þat wif leost hire make *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4668 Þe king him did a wijf to tak, Hight assener, a doghti mak. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Compl Mars* 154 God yif every wyghte joy of his make! *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2086 Wolde be be my worldly make & wedde me to wyue. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 187 A rib I from the take, therof shall be maide thi make. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1590) 4 b, Like a widdow hauing lost her make. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* iv. ii. 30 And each not farre behinde him had his make, To weete, two ladies of most goodly hew. 1626 B. Jonson *Masque of Owls*, Where their Maides, and their Makes, At dancings, and Wakes, Had their Napkins and poses 1785 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph* I. ii, Whensoe'er they [*sc.* men] slight their maiks at hame 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Make*, mate, companion, lover. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Maik, make*, .. a companion, consort, mate.

Make (mēik), *sb.*2 Also (*Sc.* and *north.*) 4–9 **mak,** 6 **mayck,** 7–9 **mack,** 9 **maik** [f. Make *v.*1]

†**1.** Doing, action; *esp.* (*Sc.*) manner, style (of action, behaviour, speech). *Obs*

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 18788 (Götz.) His kin ne will he noght forsake, Bot it be thoru vr auen make [*Cott* sake]. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 790 Quhen scho saw þe haly man one þat mak de *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 554 To rewll the ost on a gud mak. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiii. 1 Ane morlandis man of vplandis mak 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot* I 614 Commanding him opone the samin mak [etc.]

2. The manner in which a thing is made. **a.** Of a product of art or manufacture: Style of construction, kind of composition.

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* ix (*Bertholomeus*) 224 Bundyne with chenȝeis of fule mak. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II 204 He let tuo cofres make Of o semblance and of o make. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3218 [He] was on þe make of þat mote nost mervalled a litill *a* 1500 Medwall *Nature* 1065 (Brandl) A doublet of the new make 1699 L. Wafer *Voy.* (1729) 306 The other houses and churches are pretty handsome after the Spanish make. 1710 Hearne *Collect* 7 May (O H S) II 387 The make of the Letters appear not .. ancient. 1760 Brown *Compl Farmer* II 8 This depends much upon the make of the plough 1833 Ht Martineau *Brooks Farm* viii. 104 The caps and bonnets were of quite a new make. 1854 W. Collins *Hide & Seek* III. 186 After suggesting that the candle might have gone out through some defect in the make of it. 1868 Joynson *Metals* 32 A great variety of what are technically called 'makes' of iron are produced in a wide range of degrees of hardness. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 80 Use a slow make of bromide paper.

b. Of a natural object: Form or composition, structure, constitution. Often of the body: 'Build'.

14.. *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 126 in *Barbour's Bruce*, etc. (1870) 529 Flawm nocht na fluriss that vill fade, To mend the mak that god has made. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* li. 37 Gif she had bene into the dayis auld, Quhen Jupiter the schap of bull did tak. Sum greater mayck, I wait, he had gart mak, Hir to haue stollin be his slichtis quent. 1665 Boyle *Occas Reft* Disc. (1848) 64 The Leaves of a Tree, . are of a more solid Texture .. than the Blossoms, which seem to be of a slighter make. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 537 Their Faces are of a flat oval Figure, of the Negro make. 1729 *Freethinker* No. 148 P 2 A Greek virgin, of exquisite Make and Feature. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* ix. 868–9 Nature . gave A Make to Man directive of his Thought; A Make set upright. 1751 D. Jefferies *Treat. Diamonds* (ed. 2) 23 A right knowledge of the true make of Diamonds. 1792 Burns *Lady Mary Ann* iv, Young Charlie Cochran was the sprout of an aik, Bonie, and bloomin' and straught was its make. 1812 Byron *Juan* v. xi, He had an English look; that is, was square In make, of a complexion white and ruddy. 1820–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III 32 The apparently isolated molecules found in the make of the polype and various worms. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* iv. 46 Look at his delicate hands and slight make. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 291 The Jura rock, balanced in the make of it between chalk and marble. 1894 Mrs. H. Ward *Marcella* II. 301 A huge man, with the make and muscles of a prize-fighter.

c. Of immaterial things: Form, fashion; hence, sort, character, nature (passing into 4).

1660 COWLEY *Ode Restoration* xiv, All the Weapons malice e'r could try, Of all the sev'ral makes of wicked Policy. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. iv. § 9 Mutual visits should flow from a real kindness, but if those now in use be sifted, how few will be found of that make? 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* I. i. (1713) 15 The make and fabrick of a Parable. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis* I. vii. 397 A corresponding change, in the very form and make of our literature. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 524/2, I did not know just the make and manner of his trouble.

†d. *All of a make, of one make*: of the same character throughout. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 72 There being nothing in the Tube to hinder, Why should not the man fall further, the air of the Well being all of a make? 1682 GREW *Exp. Luctation* Introd., The Experiments may seem too numerous to be of one make. 1684 N. S. *Crt. Eng. Edit. Bible* xxvii. 241 St. Jerom's Translation is not all of a make, but hath some little mixture of the Ancient or Italian.

3. Mental or moral constitution, disposition, or character.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Deeming there were more in the World of my make. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 89 A gesture .. us'd even by good men towards those of the same make with themselves. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 13 P 4 Mr. William, the next brother, is not of this smooth make. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 153, I, who, as to my will, and impatience, and so forth, am of the true lady-make! 1765 LD. HOLLAND *Let.* 19 July in Jesse *G Selwyn* (1843) I. 387 You are not of a make to be a confidant there. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. x, You are happily of a hardy and contentious make. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* vii. 106 Giotto was, in the make of him, and contents, a very much stronger .. man than Titian.

4. Kind, sort, species. *dial.*

1740 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 62 I'r freetn't aw macks o weys. 1785 *Span. Revals* 8 Why, mun, he's of all macks of sorts. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 342 Gloss., *Mack*, sort, species; as, what mack of corn, or stock? 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Macks*, sorts, fashions—makes. 'A little o' a' macks'.

5. The action or process of making or manufacture. Now *rare* exc. *techn.*

1748 J. MORRIS *Serm* ii. 38 He created the vast universe, that he might impart such degrees of happiness and perfection to the several orders of beings, as are suitable to the end of their make. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 47 It appears that the make of linen began in Spain. — in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 147 One of your correspondents inquired concerning the make of marbled soap. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 132 He taught himself the make Of laces, tagged and tough. 1890 JACOBI *Printing* xxxi. 250 Papers .. torn or broken in the 'make'—as the manufacture is technically termed.

b. Qualified by an adj. or possessive denoting the source of manufacture or the manufacturer, often with mixture of sense 2 a implying the style or quality associated with such an origin.

1873 *Athenæum* 19 Apr. 508/3 A cast-iron chain of the old Sussex make. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Feb. 5/7 A pocket .. of American make. *Mod.* Are these shoes your own make?

6. Amount manufactured; quantity produced.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 5 The make of puddled iron has been materially reduced at many of the works. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* viii. 174 The economy in fuel and increased make per furnace, effected by the introduction of the hot blast 1886 *Times* 20 Aug 11/2 The make of pig iron in the United Kingdom over the first six months of the year shows a decrease of 270,321 tons.

7. *slang.* 'A successful theft or swindle' (*Slang Dict.* 1860). Cf. MAKE *v.*[1] 29 b.

8. *On the make*: intent on profit or advancement. *slang.* (orig *U. S.*)

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 2/1 Suppose that I am a man, as our American cousins say, 'on the make'—suppose that I have parliamentary ambitions. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Mar. 172/2 The men who wanted offices rather than the triumph of great principles, those who were 'on the make' in politics 1898 HENLEY *Lond. Types, Bus-driver*, Being stony broke, Lives lustily; is ever on the make.

9. *Electr.* The action of making contact in an electric circuit; the position in which contact is made (in phr *at make*).

1875 F. GUTHRIE *Magn. & Electr.* § 235 The automatic make and break 1892 *Gloss. Electrical Terms* in *Lightning* 7 Jan. (Suppl.), *Make* and *Break*. .. The words are sometimes used as substantives denoting the action of making or breaking contact thus 'at make', 'at break'. 1898 *Engin Mag.* XVI. 120/2 The interruptions corresponding to the make and break of a telegraph key.

Make, *sb.*[3] *slang* and *dial.* Also 6 **meke**, 9 *Sc.* **maik**, **maick**. [Cf MAG *sb.*3] A halfpenny.

a 1547 *Hye Way to Spyttel-ho.* in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* IV. 69 Docked the deil for a coper meke. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* G iij, A make, a halfepenny. 1618 B. HOLYDAY *Technogamia* II. vi, Good Sir, if you be a *Gentry cove*, vouchsafe some small *Win* or but a *Make*, for wee haue neither *Lowre*, nor *Libbeg*, nor *Libkin*. 1806 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxvi, I take it; for a make to a million. 1858 in Beveridge *Poets Clackmannan.* (1885) 66 That was ca'd threepence, twa maiks frae a groat. 1880 JAMIESON, *Maik*, .. still a cant term in the West of S., especially among boys when bargain-making.

Make (mēk), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **made** (mēd). Forms: *Inf.* α. 1 **macian**, (1 **macan**, 2 **macen**, **macie**), 2–3 **makian**, -**ie**(**n**, 3–4 **maky**(3)**e**, -**i3e**, **maki**, (*imper.* **mac**), 3–5 **maken** (*Ormin* **makenn**), 4–6 (9 *dial.*) **mak**, (5 **makyn**, also 9 *dial.* **maak**), 5–6 **mack**, (6 *Sc.* **maik**(**e**, **mek**), 3– **make**. β. 4–6 **ma**, (4 **man**), 9 *dial.* **maa**, **may**. *Pres. ind. 2nd and 3rd sing.*; and *pl.* (contracted northern forms) 4–5 **mas**(**s**, **mays**(**s**, **maiss**, 4–6 **mais**, (5 **mase**, **mace**, **maise**). *Past. ind.* α. 1–2 **macode**, 2–3 **makede**, (2 **mac**(**h**)**ede**, 3 **makode**), 2–5 **maket**, 3–5 (7) **maked**, (4 **makked**). β. 3– **made**; also 3 **maude**, 4–5 **mad**, **maad**(**e**, 4–6 *Sc.* **maid**, (3 **mede**, 4 **madde**, 6 **mayd**). *Pa. pple.* α. 1 **3emacod**, 2–3 **imaked**(**e**, (2 **3emaked**, **imacad**, 3 **imaket**), 3–5 **ymaked**, (4 **-yd**, **imake**); 2 **makiet**, 3 *Ormin* **makedd**, 3–5 **maked**, (4 **maket**, *strong* **makyn**), 4–5 **makid**. β. 3–4 **imad**, **ymad**, 4–5 **ymaad**, 4–5 (7) **ymade**; 3–5 **mad**, 4–5 **maad**, 4–6 *Sc.* **maid**, (5 **madde**, 6 *Sc.* **maed**, **maide**), 4– **made**. [Com. WGer.: OE. *macian* = OFris. *makia*, OS. *macon* (LG., Du. *maken*), OHG. *mahhôn* (MHG., mod.G. *machen*), app. f. **mako-* fit, suitable (see MAKE *sb.*[1]). On this view the primary sense would be 'to fit, arrange'; but in the earliest known stages of the WGer. tongues the verb corresponded generally to the L. *facere* in such of its senses as were not expressed by Do. The MSw. *maka* to make, construct (mod.Sw. *make* to move), Da. *mage* to manage, arrange, appear to have been adopted from LG.

Many senses which later Eng. shares with continental Teut. are not recorded in OE., or not until near the end of that period; possibly the vb. originally had some of these meanings, but was displaced in the literary dialect by synonyms. Materials are wanting for a genealogical arrangement of the senses; the order of the main branches in the following scheme has been adopted on grounds of convenience. The word is not very frequent in OE.; the most prominent uses are in causative and factitive applications (see 48, 49, 52) and in the phrase *hit macian* 'to make it' = to act, behave (see 68).]

I. Senses in which the object of the verb is a product or result.

*To bring into existence by construction or elaboration. (Not common until late in OE.; the L. *facere* is usually rendered by *gewyrcan*.)

1. *trans.* To produce (a material thing) by combination of parts, or by giving a certain form to a portion of matter; to construct, frame, fashion.

Formerly common in various applications in which vbs. of more specific meaning are now almost universally employed; used, e g for to build or erect a house, town, column, ship, to paint a picture, to carve or sculpture a statue.

1056–66 *Inscr. Kirkdale Ch., Yks.*, He hit let macan newan from grvnde. *a* 1100 *Gereſa* in *Angliæ* (1886) IX 261 Fiscwer and mylne macian *c* 1154 *OE. Chron.* an. 1137 In mani of þe castles wæron lof & grin .. þat was sua maced [etc.] *c* 1205 LAY. 1937 Heo makeden tunes. *Ibid.* 27876 He .. lette makien beren riche and swiðe maren. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 3541 Mac vs godes foren us to gon. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2765 þis forest wil y felle And castel wil y ma. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 336 He mad a coruen kyng. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI 368 And vax-cayme that beis maid. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B VI. 191 An heep of heremites ketten here copes and courtpies hem made 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxii [civ.] 17 There sparewis shul make nestis. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2587 He mas a brig ouire þe bourne of Barges with cheynes. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 163 Men off Phenicia .. made [L. *condiderunt*] the cites of Sidon and of Tyrus 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* Table (II. vii), Kyng Marke .. maad a tombe ouer them. 1530 PALSGR. 617/1, I make hym a gowne, a house, a cappe, or suche lyke. *Ibid.* 621/2, I make cockes of haye. 1571 *Satir Poems Reform.* xxviii. 99 To Magnifie my name I maid ane Stepill 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I 208 The Franciscan Friars had made some Rooms there for the convenience of Pilgrims. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* Explan. Terms s. v. *Antique*, All the Works of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture that have been made in the Time of the Antient Greeks. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xlv. (1883) 132/2 One of the colambs being making a house to reside in. *a* 1774 GOLDSM *Hist. Greece* I. 172 They caused a statue of Jupiter to be made at the general expence. 1774 — *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII 41 As birds sometimes are seen to make their nests. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 719/2 The machine being .composed of the parts in ordinary use, only made circular. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xii. 147 The beaver makes its hole, the bee makes its cell 1865 M ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. 195 That dress, made full, as you've got it, suits you.

¶ An apparent sense 'to represent by graphic or plastic art' occasionally arises from the practice of applying the name of the thing portrayed to its representation.

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 23216 (Gött.) Na mar. þan painted fire . þat on wagh wit man war mad right [*Cott.* þat apon awagh war wroght]. 1850 DICKENS *Dav Copp.* xx, It was a startling likeness. .. The painter hadn't made the scar, but *I* made it. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 329, I took his brush and blotted out the bird, And made a Gardener putting in a graff.

b. Const. *of*, *out of*, *with* (the material or component parts). See also 4.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3648 Torches maad with wex ful cleer. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxii 4 He..made of hem a 3otun calf. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 62 My little pipe of seven reeds ymade. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 239 Burning instruments . are usually made with glass. — tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 31 A .. pair of breeches . which he had given to this botcher, to make out of them a more fashionable suit. 1791 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* (1792) III. 118 Buskins .. which are made with the esparto rush. 1859 H. T. ELLIS *Hong Kong to Manilla* 148 An Indian can make almost anything out of bamboo.

c. *absol.* in phr. *make or mend.* Also, of a craftsman: To make the article which he produces *for* specified persons.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 34/1 Those who make or mend, and who must make or mend so cheaply that the veriest vagrant may be their customer [etc.]. 1856 *Househ. Words* XIV. 420/2, I do not make, or mend, or mar. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 482 He makes for Count This and Prince That, and they never want their coats altered.

d. *slang. As good* (or *clever*, etc.) *as they make them*: as good (etc.) as possible.

1787. *Broadside Ball.* title (Farmer), As good as they make 'em. 1889 G. ALLEN *Tents of Shem* iii. I. 51, I like them—thorough ladies,. and as clever as they make them.

e. In various trades, applied *spec.* to some one of the operations constituting the process of manufacture.

1888 *Arts & Crafts Catal.* 82 The volume passes into the hands of the 'forwarder', who 'makes' the back. 1900 *Eng. Dial. Dict., Make*, to put the soles on boots or shoes.

2. With a substance as object: To produce by the combination of ingredients, by extraction from a source, or by the modification of some other substance by mechanical or chemical processes. Const. *from*, *out of* (the source or original substance), *of*, † *with* (the ingredients).

c 1200 ORMIN 14803if þatt tu willt makenn laf, þu þresshesst tine shæfess. *c* 1230 *Halt Meid.* 33 Hit greueð þe se swiðe þat tu wilt .. makien puisun. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 259 Cley maad with hors and mannes heer, and oille Of Tartre. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 14 A medicyn maad in oon maner þat worchiþ dyuers effectis. 1471 RIPLEY *Compt. Alch.* Adm. viii. in Ashm. (1652) 191 Many Amalgame dyd I make 1552 HULOET, Make mortar, *concinnare lutum*. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* I xiv 15 A small round fruite. Of which the Inhabitants . make oyle. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xlix. 1 The perfume yt is made by the arte of the Apothecarie. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 67 To make Red Powder. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 291 The way of making Pitch, Tarr, Rosin and Turpentine. 1710 HEARNE *Collect* (O. H. S.) III. 30 Mr. William Stallenge..was the first Author of making silk in England. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc. II. 728 The patent plan of Mr. William Onions of making cast steel seems worthy of adoption.

b. *spec.* To produce (an article of food or drink) by culinary or other operations. *To make meat* (obs. exc. dial.): to prepare food.

Some of the examples placed here might appear to belong to branch II; but originally *meat* was taken to mean the food as prepared (Similarly in *to make tea* or *coffee*.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxvii. 9 Bring me twa þa betstan tyccenu, þæt ic macige mete þinum fæder þær of [Vulg. *ut faciam ex eis escas patri tuo*] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8339 Wo þat mi3te . sepe & Make potage. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3497 þe hus to kepe and ma þe mett. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 625 þre mettez of mele menge & ma kakez. *c* 1440 in *Housek. Ord* (1790) 461 As men maken ruschewes. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 32 In leeffull tyme to make her mete in the chymeny. *a* 1589 R. TOMSON in *Hakluyt's Voy* 581 The bread they make there, is certaine cakes made of rootes. 1603 DEKKER & CHETTLE *Grissil* IV ii. (Shaks. Soc.) 59 Grissil shall go make pap, and I'll lick the skillet. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* (1767) 215 To make a boiled loaf. 1846 DICKENS *Cricket* I. 15 Only let me make the tea first, John. 1850 — *Dav. Copp.* xxiii, I then made her a glass of hot white wine and water, and a slice of toast cut into long thin strips. 1886 BESANT *Children Gibeon* II. xix, The cloth was spread, and she was making the tea.

3. Said of God as Creator; with reference both to material and to spiritual objects. Also *occas.* of Nature, and in *passive* with the agent unspecified.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Sunnendai weren engles makede of godes muðe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 222 He makeð þe fisses in þe sa þe fueles on þe lofte. *c* 1230 *Halt Meid.* 45 Ich chulle halde me hal þurh þe grace of godd, as cunde me makede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 478 þre þousend & four score & þre 3er Fram þat þe world was verst imad. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 345 He þat mad [*c* 1375 *Fairf.* maket] al thing o noght 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* I. 16 And God made two greet li3t 3yuerys. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II. 146 God that made the world and alle thingis that ben in it. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) II. Index, Light, an accident made the first day 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat conc. Relig.* II vi. 241 Nature ha's not made us of Iron 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 137. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 828 Truth, eldest Daughter of the Deity; Truth, of his Council, when he made the Worlds. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx 205 'Do you know who made you?' 'Nobody, as I knows on,' said the child. ...'I spect I grow'd. Don't think nobody never made me.'

b. With compl. or advb. phrase denoting the form or condition of the creature, or the purpose or object of creation. Hence in *passive*, to be naturally fitted or destined (const. *for*, *to* with inf.).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 þo þet weren imakede engles in houene, and fellen ut for hore wrechede. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 122 Of euerilc ou3t, of euerilc sed, Was erðe mad moder of sped. *a* 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 12370 (Gött.) 3e þat he has made to men, And þat eftir his aunen ymage. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ii. 27 The Sabote is maad for man, and nat a man for the Sabote. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 121 Highe and lowe were made of oo nature. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 206 We be all made to dye. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 7 This hand was made to handle nought but Gold. 1607 — *Cor.* I. i. 211 They said .. that dogges must eate, That meate was made for mouths. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 259 The Calf, by Nature .. made To turn the Glebe. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 515 P 6 Indeed, Gatty, we [*sc.* women] are made for Man. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 13 Did God make me to serve him? 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 39 Ask..why oaks are made Taller or stronger than the weeds they shade. 1784 BURNS (*title*) Man was made to mourn. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 30 Mar. 778 It is true enough, that God made all the women; but he did not make them all players. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xiii. 202 Man was not made for the planet

—but the planet was made for man. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, She..said that she had become your pupil, and that you were made for your vocation.

c. *pass. To be* (*well*, etc.) *made*: said of the bodily frame.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 36 Heo hath .. Body ant brest wel mad al. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 385 Bot off lymmys he wes weill maid. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3921 Then come a beste .. Mad & merkid as a Meere. *c* 1400 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 163 Of brede and lengthe So wel y-mad by good proporcioun. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* (1868) 168 To seme to the folkes syght better maad and fayrer of body. 1886 ADEL. SERGEANT *No Saint* I. i. i. 3 His frame was broad and strongly made.

4. *To be made of*: to have been fashioned (whether by art or nature) out of (certain materials); to have as its material, constituents, or component parts; to consist or be composed of.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 Ane box ȝemaked of marbel-stone. *c* 1290 *St. Michael* 666 in *S Eng. Leg.* I. 318 Of ȝ s foure elemenz ech quic þing I-make is. 1307 *Elegy Edw I*, viii, The holy crois ymad of tre. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) Hyr clothes weren maked of riht delye thredes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXB) ii. 6 þe table.. was made of olyue. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* i. 8 An argument if he be ful and foormal, which is clepid a sillogisme, is mad of twey proposiciouns. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxi. 46 Toungis now are maid of quhyte quhaill bone, And hairtis ar maid of hard flynt stone. 1530 PALSGR. 318/1 Made of cristall, *cristalin*. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 255 b, I found Rome made but of bricke, and I will leaue it of marble. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* I. i, I am made of other clay. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 66 Cords made of Hemp. 1827 *Mirror* II. 164/1 Books aren't made of Stilton cheese. 1892 *Argosy* Oct. 312 The drums were made of metal.

†b. To be 'compact' of (certain qualities). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II pr. iv. 27 (Camb. MS.) A man maked alle of sapyence and vertu. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 33 She looke[s] vs like A thing more made of malice, then of duty.

5. To compose, write as the author (a book, poem, or other literary work, †a letter). Formerly often (now only as a rare archaism) with the title of a work as obj.; in mod. use chiefly in the phrase to *make verses* (*poetry*, etc.). Also said with reference to musical composition.

The mod. usage is difficult to reduce to rule. It is common to speak of 'making' a sonnet or an epigram; but it would sound odd to speak of 'making' a tragedy or a novel, except with some added phrase, as in 'Some one has made a tragedy on this subject'.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 125 Ða songes .boð makede of þere heouenliche blisse þe us wes iopenad on þisse timan. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 71 On þe godspelle þe sein lucas makede *c* 1205 LAY 32 He nom þa Englisca boc þa makede seint Beda. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 87 Of hir to mak bath rim and sang. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 33 Off thaim I thynk this buk to ma. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B. v. 415 I haue leuere here an harlotrie þan al þat euere Marke made, Mathew, John, & lucas. 1485 CAXTON in *Malory's Arthur* Pref. 2 Alle suche bookes as been maad of hym ben fayned and fables. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iv 66 Clerk of Tranent..That maid the anteris of Gawane. 1530 PALSGR. 617/2, I make a booke, as a clerke dothe. Is your boke made yet? *Ibid.* 625/1, I wyll go make a letter. *Ibid.* 630/2, I make the dytie of a songe. 1618 BACON *Ess*, *Beauty* (Arb) 210 As a Musitian that maketh an excellent aire in Musick 1618 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xiv. (1627) 190 How to make Verses with delight and certainety 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I 127 Cavalier Cosmo Fonseca .. who us'd to make epitaphs. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 211 *Philoctetes*, which was not made till sixscore years after Phalaris's death. 1787 J. RAMSAY in *Burns' Wks* II. 117 He has made words to one or two of them [*sc.* tunes]. 1803 tr. *P Le Brun's Mons. Botte* I. 6 Would you .. have me marry a woman that makes verses? 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* x, I penn'd some notes, and might a book have made, But I had no connection with the trade. 1889 D. HANNAY *Capt. Marryat* 100 Travellers who came to spy out the land, and make a book about it. 1894 W. MORRIS *Wood beyond World* colophon, Here ends the tale of the Wood beyond the World made by William Morris.

†b. *absol.* or *intr.* To compose verses; to write poetry; to rime. (Cf. MAKER 5.) *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. xii. 22 To solacen hym sum tyme as I do whan I make. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 69 Ye lovers that can make of sentement. *c* 1392 — *Compl. Venus* 82 Graunson, flour of hem that make in Fraunce. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxviii. 2 My heid did ȝak ȝesternicht, This day to mak that I na micht. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr 19 And hath he skill to make so excellent? 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iv. 59 Those who scarce have seene a booke Most skilfully will make. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* Postscr. N 8, I make to please my selfe, and not for them. 1864 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 303 Thou art a good skald. if thou canst 'make' no worse than Glum.

†c. *To make Latin* or *Latins*: to write Latin composition. *Obs.*

c 1500, *a* 1568, 1607 [see LATIN *sb.* 4]. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 130 Directions to make Latine. 1675 E. COLES (*title*) Nolens volens, or you shall make Latin whether you will or no.

d. To draw up (a legal document).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 58 Now Simonye and Sluyle stonde þ forþ boþe, Vn-Foldyng þe Feffement þat Falaues made. 1476 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 35 Made in the yere of our Lorde millesimo cccclxxvj. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* vi, Whanne he was .. at the poynt of dethe he wold make his testament. 15.. *Doun by ane Rever as I red* 71 in *Dunbar's Poems* 307 Quhill Deid he hint him be the back, .. And lute him nocht his testment mack. 1519 *Rec. All hallows' Barking* in Rimbault *Hist. Organ* 56 This endenture made the yere of our lorde god m¹ v° xix. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 45 Put the case, that none but servants be at making their master's will. 1697 G. DALLAS *Syst. Stiles* 1 The foresaid Clause made anent payment of Annual rents. *Ibid.* 7 [A] Writ made by way of Contract. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 395/1 If he recovers, he may alter his dispositions, and have time to make a written will. 1823 GREVILLE *Mem.* (1875) I. 64 In 1810 the King made another will, but..he always put off signing it. 1903 *Spectator* 31 Oct. 704/2 Daulac..and his companions made their wills, confessed, and received the sacrament.

6. To put together materials for (a fire) and set them alight.

c 1205 LAY. 1186 He makede bi þon weofede a swiðe wunsum fur. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 561 Luk on na viss the fyre he ma. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Facere*, *Bustum*, to make a funeral fyer. ?*c* 1568 [see FIRE *sb.* 3]. 1603 DEKKER & CHETTLE *Grissil* I. i. (Shaks. Soc.) 15 Master, I have made a good fire. 1687 A. LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 225 They made great Fires all along the Coast. 1844 E. WARBURTON *Cresc. & Cross* II. 101, I .. ordered the other [Arab] to make a fire instantly.

7. To set apart and prepare the site for (a garden, park, road, etc.).

1382 WYCLIF *Amos* ix. 14 Thei shuln make gardyns. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Road*, Artificial Road is that made by labour of the hand, either of earth or masonry. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. I. 93 We had made gardens of our own 1818 *Order* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 573 The making a walk from the New Bridge along the new Plantation 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* i, How changed is here each spot man makes or fills!

** In wider sense: To cause to exist, to produce.

8. To cause the existence of (a material thing or a physical phenomenon) by some action; to inflict (a wound); to produce (a hole, a mark, a sound, etc.). So *to make melody*, *minstrelsy*; *to make a noise*, etc.: see the sbs.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 þe wundes þat hie on him makeden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+101 þe erthe quoke & made sown. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 125 (Douce MS.) þe grisly goost made a gryme bere. 1530 PALSGR. 617/2 The droppes of water with ofte fallynge make the hole in a marbyll stone. *Ibid.*, What a cherme these byrdes make. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. x[i]. (Arb) 103 Make me . so many strokes or lines with your pen as ye would haue your song containe verses. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul C.* I. i. 49 Haue you not made an Vniuersall shout? 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* x. (ed. 2) 85 Although the best of other eyes shall not discern where any mark was made 1687 A. LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav* I. 111 Great claps of Thunder, which .. made with the beating of the waves, a fearful noise 1820 J. GIFFORD *Compl Eng. Lawyer* II XIII. 219 If any person shall make a hole in such ship. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 137 The great brand Made lightnings in the splendour of the moon. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 6/1 To make his cross upon the ballot paper.

†b. *impers.* with reference to weather. [Cf. F. *il fait chaud, il fait obscur.*] *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11658 Gret hete in wildernes it made. 1654 WHITELOCKE *Swed. Ambassy* (1772) I. 165 Yett made it darke before they were from table.

9. To produce by action, bring about (a condition of things, a state of feeling).

For *to make ado*, †*a coil*, (*a*) *commotion*, *fun*, *a fuss*, *game*, *an impression*, †*a matter*, *a pother*, *a row*, *a sensation*, *sport*, *a stir*: see the sbs.

c 1128 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1052 (MS. E.) Hi macodon mæst þet unsceht betweonan Godwine eorle & þam cynge. 1352 MINOT *Poems* viii. 34 þe Franche men mase grete dray when þai er dight *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 210 It is rather lyk An apparence y-maad by som Magyk *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4213 Lamydon was fader to the freike that offens mas. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* Prol. 3 Tho blamers han therbi maad ful miche indignacioun. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 172 Mak na mair stryfe. 1530 PALSGR. 619/1, I make a revell, I make a do. 1573 BARET *Alv.* M 48 To make strife and debate, *concire vel concitare lites*. 1611 COTGR., *Faire le Diable de vauvert*, . to make a hurlyburly. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* IV. (1651) 36 The sufferings which we do make our selves, have usually issues answerable to their causes. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xx, He makes a solitude, and calls it—peace! 1897 A. D INNES *Macaulay's Ess. Clive* (Pitt Press) 128 Buying up all the rice—in the trade-jargon of to-day 'making a corner'.

†b. Const. dat. of the person or with *to*, *unto*: To cause (something) to happen to or fall to the lot of (a person); to cause (a person) to experience (something); to bring into a person's possession or power. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 755 (Gr.) Eac is hearm gode modsorg ȝemacod. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Judg.* xvi. 25 þa bædon hig sume þæt Samson moste him macian sum gamen. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3939 Syf þou make one so hard stresse þat hys godnesse wexe þe lesse. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 31 Al wrong y wrohte for a wyf, that made us wo in world ful wyde. *c* 1375, *c* 1386 [see GAME *sb.* 1] *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 28630 (Cott. Galba) Two maners of mending makes men mede. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vij, This quene made unto the peple grete dyuersytees. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I viii. 34 He..Then..from his arme did reach Those keyes, and made himselfe free enterance. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. ii, Euen the med'cinall vse shall make you a faction, And party in the realme. 1689 R. HILL *Pathw. Piety* I. 184 If we have made them any offence. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. v § 39 Labour could make Men distinct titles to several parcels of it [*sc.* the World] 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii, The last wind made Glaud a roofless barn.

c. *To make peace*, †*grith*, †*sib*: (*a*) to bring about a condition of peace; (*b*) to conclude a treaty of peace.

c 1128 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1086 (MS. E.) Betwyx oðrum þingum nis na to forgytane þæt gode frið þe he macode on þisan lande. *c* 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1140 P 11 He dide god iustise & makede pais. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Wið wam we ne muȝe grið ne sibbe macie. *a* 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* 100 Jesu Crist, thou be mi bote, so boun icham to make my pees. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 12 To make pes betwen the kynges After the lawe of charite. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 78 By thee, lady, y-makid is the pees Betwixt Angels and men. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 9 So happy peace they made and faire accord. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xl. 253 The Supreme Power of making War and Peace, was in the Priest. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 224 He now made his peace, and went as far in servility as he had ever done in faction. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III ii. 596 The sole prerogative of the Crown of making peace and war.

d. *To make place*, *room*, *way*: see the sbs.

¶ e. In the 14–15th c. the passive often renders L. *fieri* 'to begin to exist', 'to take place', or (after Hellenistic Gr. γίγνεσθαι) 'to be'. Cf. 48 f, 49 e.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* iii. 3 The word of the Lord is maad on John. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v 40 That gret Babyloyne, where the Dyversite of Langages was first made.

10. To give rise to; to have as a result or consequence; to be the cause of. Very common in proverbs. Also in phrases *to make a difference*, †*a wonder*. *To make work*: to occasion the necessity for work to be done; to give trouble.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 *Auaricia* heo macað reaflac. and lesunge. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Eise makeð þeof. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 330 God may rycht weill our werdis dele; For multitud maiss na victory. 1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* (1539) 54 The meate that shall make syckenesse, muste nat a lyttell excede the exquisite measure. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Facere*, Vse maketh a custome. 1573 BARET *Alv.* M 49 Old age maketh wrinckles 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* (Arb.) 154 The second blow makes the fray, The second word makes the bargaine. 1630 B JONSON *New Inn* I. (*init.*) A heavy purse makes a light heart. 1655 WOOD *Life* 12 Oct (O H S.) I. 199 It made a great wonder, that a maid should be in love with such a person as he. 1668 GERBIER *Principles* 14 Too many Staires and back-Doores makes Thieves and Whores. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* vi (1672) 176 Except infants that make work, he will have all the rest do some work or other. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 39 One Fool makes many. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 91 Dry weather makes plenty of honey. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 22/2 It makes very little difference, with which of the acids the ether is composed. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 56 (U K S) A very common opinion among farmers, that 'high rents make good farmers'.

†b. With *it* as obj.: To be the cause of the fact stated or supposed. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M* 18788 (Fairf.) His kin ne wille he nost forsake bot if þai hit ham seluen make [*Cott.* bot it be thoru þair aun sake]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 55 In Monnes Brayn . he [*sc.* Inwit] is Bremest, But ȝif blod hit make. 1377 *Ibid.* B. v. 420, I nam nouȝte shryuen some tyme but if sekenesse it make. 1393 *Ibid* C. xi 157 Man is. semblable in soule to god bote yf synne hit make. *Ibid.* xxi. 326.

11. *Gram.* Of a word: To 'form' (a certain case, tense, etc.) in a specified manner; to change into (a specified form) when inflected [After L. *facere*.]

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* viii (Z) 21 Seo forme declinatio.. macað hire genitivvm on *ae*. 1886 T. LE M. DOUSE *Introd. Gothic* 167 *Waksja*. makes in the present 2 p[erson] s[ingular] *wahseis*.

12. To establish (a rule, ordinance); to enact (a law); to impose (a rate); †to found, institute (a religious order, etc.).

c 1124 *O. E. Chron*, an. 963 (Laud MS.) He macode þær twa abbotrice, an of muneca oðer of nunna. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 6 Þeos riwle is imaked nout of monnes fundleas, auh is of godes hestes. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 31 Gode lawes He dede maken, an ful wel holden *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11189 Ouer al þe werld he mad statut. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 2 Here ordris maad of synful men. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 257/2 To graunte, ordeyne, and mak by estatut. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 275 [They] made a lawe that [etc.]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 517 Certeine ordinaunces, made by the Maior and Aldermen of London. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii 142 In all tyrannical governments.. the right of both making and enforcing the laws, is vested in one and the same man. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* II. 356 Poor rates made in respect of the premises. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1896) II. xvii 614 The theory that the laws were made or enacted by the king with the consent of the lords and at the petition of the commons. 1898 *Encycl. Laws Eng.* VIII 70 A receiving order is 'made' on the day it is pronounced, not when it is drawn up.

†b. To arrange, fix the time and place for (a match); to institute (games). *Obs.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 125 The games running, wrestling, and shoting, that Achilles maketh in Homer, with the selfe same games that Æneas maketh in Virgil. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 32 They have made four matches to be run at Newmarket. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3905/4 There is a Cock-Match made between the Counties of Surrey and Sussex. 1752 AINSWORTH *Lat. Eng. Dict.* s.v., To make a match for fighting, *Certamen instituere*.

13. Uses arising from ellipsis of obj. in the factitive senses (branch III). a. To create by election, appointment, or ordination; to appoint (an officer), ordain (a priest, etc.).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 58 Voure kinges hii made þo in þis kinedom. 1340 *Ayenb.* 42 Dingnetes þet me makeþ be chyezinge. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 145 The Method of makeing a Nunn. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3441 þe prouynce þiȝt is in pes & princes ere maked. 1422 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 176 Such officers, and all othre, be maad by advys. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 46 Sa mony jugeis and lordis now maid of lait. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Ordination, The fourme and maner of makynge and consecratynge, Bishoppes, Priestes, and Deacons. 1585 *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 2 § 1 Priestes, which have bene..made beyonde the Seas, by or according to the Order. of the Romishe Church. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1660) 148 He [Rich. II] then made nine Knights, and created four Earls. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxiv, When the Tartars make a Lama, their first care is to place him in a dark corner of the temple. 1812 WELLINGTON *Let. to Lt. Col*

Torrens in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 326, I .. have not the power of making even a Corporal.

b. *Naut.* To promote in rank: occas. *into* a particular ship.

1795 Nelson 26 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 123 My late First-Lieutenant is now a Captain, made by the Admiralty, for the services of the Agamemnon. 1798 Jane Austen *Lett.* (1884) I. 190 Frank is made. He was yesterday raised to the rank of Commander. *a* 1817 — *Persuas.* I. 256 When he came home from the Cape,—just made into the Grappler. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxviii, I had now served my time as midshipman, . and I thought that I had a better chance of being made in England than abroad. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk., Made,* a professional term for having obtained a commission, or being promoted.

c. *gen.* To cause a person or persons to become (what is specified by the object).

To make friends is first recorded in idiomatic phrases (see Friend *sb.* 6 b) in which the (presumably) original force of the verb is obscured.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. i. § 9 If they be no Christians, how make they Christians [by baptism]? 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 214 Get Posts, and Letters, and make Friends with speed. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* III. ii, There you haue made a friend. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 7 For these Ten Years successively he has not made less than an Hundred April Fools. 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. vi. 343 [He] made a great Number of Prisoners. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 97 He .tried to make as few enemies as possible. 1859–60 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. II. ii. 237 He was a man to make both friends and enemies.

†**d.** To translate, 'render'. *Obs.* (Cf. *make English*, 48.)

1529 More *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 233/2 The clergie hath not forboden the byble to bee made and readde in englishe. 1612 Brinsley *Pos. Parts* (1669) 130 This word *of*, coming after a verb, is made by a Preposition.

e. To fix (a price). Now only *Comm.*

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball*, '*The Wind blawis cauld*', The theif Judas did greit trespas, That Christ for siluer sauld: Bot Preistis will tak, and his price mak, For les be money fauld. 1752 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s. v., To make a price. *Pretium alicui rei facere vel indicere.* 1895 A. J. Wilson *Gloss. Terms Stock Exch., To make a Price.* A dealer is said to 'make a price' when he states the price at which he is prepared to buy and the one at which he is ready to sell a particular security.

14. To prepare or provide (a meal, feast) for guests; to give (a dinner, etc.). *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 2 Heofona rice ys gelic gewurden þam cyninge þe macude hys suna gyfata [*qui fecit nuptias filio suo*] *c* 1205 Lay. 14425 Þe king makede ueorme, swiðe store [*c* 1275 feste]. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 416 In his two feestis þat he maked by myracle, he fed þo puple. 1382 — *Luke* xiv. 12 Whanne thou makist a mete, ether souper. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 831 Þou mas þe slike a mangery & macchis changis. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* G viij b, She made grete dyners to the poure peple. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 21 So he made them a banket and thei departed. 1682, 1814 [see Feast *sb.* 3]. 1762 Goldsm. *Nash* Wks. (Globe) 525/1 People of fashion make public breakfasts at the assembly-houses, to which they invite their acquaintances. 1867 M. Arnold *Obermann once more*, He made a feast, drank fierce and fast, And crown'd his hair with flowers.

15. To form by collection of individuals.

†**a.** To get together (a party, a force); to muster or raise (troops). Also *to make a head*: see Head *sb.* 52 b. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 1251 The kyng comaundyd . At London to make a parlement. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 111 At Oxenforde he made a parlement. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2210 Alexander all a-boute þe cite, Makis foure thousand with flanes & bowis. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1055 He seyde pleynly he Vertu wold forsake, And in Vyce hys quarell all hys power make. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xxi. xxii. 839 Wherfore Syr Mordred made a parlemente and called the lordes togyder. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxviii. 42 These lordes be thei that may make moost men of warre in short space of any that I know. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 449 The greatest strength and power that he can make. 1607 — *Cor.* V. i. 37. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* III. 266 The Sweitzers can make six score thousand foote for the defence of their owne Country. 1647 Cotterell tr. *Davila's Hist. Fr.* I. 50 The Duke of Guise sent forth Jaques d'Aubon..and James Savoy..with all the horse they could make. *a* 1725 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 407 Lord Danby saw his error, of neglecting the leading men, and reckoning upon a majority, such as could be made.

b. In parliamentary phrase, *To make a House*: to ensure the presence of the number (now 40) of members required for a regularly constituted sitting of the House (of Commons). Also said of the members. Similarly, *to make a quorum.*

1648 Dr. Denton 7 Dec. in F. P. Verney *Mem. Verney Family* (1892–9) II. 395 Most of the secured members lay in Hell last night, and are now gone to the generall. There is scarce enough left free to make a house. 1775 [see House *sb.*[1] 4 d]. 1830 *Examiner* 409/2 Twice this week have Ministers failed to make a House of Commons. 1864 *Spectator* 7 May 529 A Bill which .. will before long interest every taxpayer, was interrupted by mere official carelessness as to 'making a House'. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/4 A House was made to-day promptly at a quarter-past 12 o'clock.

c. *Sporting. To make a bag*: to kill a number of game on a shooting expedition. *To make the bag*: said of the sportsman who contributes most to the total of game killed.

1863, 1887 [see Bag *sb.* 9]. 1889 *Cornhill Mag.* XIII. 209 Sir Allan is making the bag. That is the third time he has wiped Sir Joseph's eye.

d. *Betting. To make a book*: to arrange a series of bets referring to one and the same race or 'event', with odds calculated with a view to a probable gain on the whole transaction.

1808 Hood *Miss Kilmansegg, Honeymoon*, Of making a book how he made a stir. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* II. I. xiii. § 137 It does not always happen that the person laying the odds makes a book. 1892 *Cassell's Sat. Jrnl.* 28 May 859/1 There certainly is a way of 'making a book' by which the layer of odds must win.

†**16.** To bring forth (fruit, blossom); to have as a product. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 9 The treis begouth to ma Burgeonys and brycht blwmys alsua. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* vii. 17 So euery good tree makith good fruytis. *c* 1380 — *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 166. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 4. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxii. 296 In new Spaine, there are some vignes which beare grapes, and yet make no wine.

b. *To make water*, †*urine* [= F. *faire de l'eau*]: to urinate. (See the sbs.)

†**17.** Of a mother: To give birth to (young). Of a father: To beget. *Obs* [So F. *faire.*]

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* x. 164 Þe cursede blod þat Caym haþ I-maket. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* G viij b, This good lady Rachel as she had made a child she forthwith . gaf thankyngis of it to god. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* II. iv, A sowe whiche wepte..for the grete payne that she felte by cause she wold make her young pygges. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 102 She made a fayre child that was her second sonne.

18. Used with const. *of* or *out of* (by extension of the notion in sense 1 b), to designate the action of causing what is denoted by the regimen of the prep. to become what is denoted by the object of the verb.

So in many phrases, as *to make a business, practice, trade of*; *to make an example, a fool of*; *to make an ass, a beast, an exhibition of oneself*: for illustration see the sbs.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Þa. scinne. þet is ihaten *formicatso* maceð of cristes leoman heoranna leoman. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 137 Of here wombe his makieð here godd. *c* 1205 Lay. 13674 Heo .wulleð .makien king of ane Peohte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13419 Vr drightin. made þam of þair water win. *Ibid.* 18790 Þat we vr fa mak of vr freind. *c* 1330 *Assumpt. Virg.* 671 Ihesu crist..Of a wilde hounde haþ made a lomb. 1530 Tindale *Pract. Prel.* C iij, And thus of one empyre was made twayne. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1711/1 There was no more behinde, to make a very Iphigenia of her, but her offeryng vp vpon the aultar of the scaffolde. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 101, 169. 1611 Cotgr., *Faire estat de* to vse, or make a practise of. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 255 The mind. Can make a Heav'n of Hell, a Hell of Heav'n. 1686 Hornbeck *Crucif. Jesus* xiv. 331 Such a person must not make a trade of repenting and sinning. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* Pref. 5 The Heathens, who made Gods of the very Onions that grew in their Gardens. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. ii, I beg only you will make no strangers of yourselves. 1859 Tennyson *Lancelot & Elaine* 912 Such service have ye done me, that I make My will of yours. 1889 J. K. Jerome *Three Men in Boat* 206 Montmorency made an awful ass of himself. 1892 Mrs. H. Ward *D. Grieve* II. vii, He was making a friend of her. 1894 Emily Lawless *Maelcho* I. ii. 32 He was not going to make a show of himself.

b. in *indirect passive.*

1715 [see Fool *sb.*[1] 3]. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 92 I will attend you,. altho' I doubt I am to be made a Shew of. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxxi, She was now made an honest woman of. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 4 (1806) I. 140 They must be made an example of.

c. With idiomatic *of it.*

1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 55 They were going to make a Day of it in Sports and Musick upon the Water. 1752 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s. v., You have made a good day's work of it. 1789 Charlotte Smith *Ethelinde* (1814) III. 162 A bad history, a bad history, I am afraid, that young man has made of it. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. vi. ¶ 8 He is going to make a night of it. *Ibid.* x. x. ¶ 12, I made but one nap of it all night. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz* v, I always supposed that Mrs. Lupin and you would make a match of it. 1855 Costello *Stor. Screen* 90, made a clean breast of it to Desirée. 1856 Whyte Melville *Kate Cov* vi, I had a great mind to make a bolt of it and run up-stairs.

d. *To make* (*much, little, something, nothing*, etc.) *of* to derive (much or little) advantage from; to turn to (much or little) account.

To make the best, the most of see Best *sb.*, Most *sb.*

1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xxxii. 12 A flye can make little of a flower; but a bee will not off, till he hath the sweet thyme out of it. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 229 They Boarded her again the third time, but could make nothing on't. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 202, I set about the work..resolv'd to .be certain whether I could make anything of it or not. 1732 Ld. Tyrawly in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 381 Unless you have two Molettamen .you won't be able to make anything at all of her [*sc.* a boat], with any hands you'll get. 1870 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 246 Calumny made something of his relations with William Tooke. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 59 They hold the place which once the chieftain held, And what have they made of it?

e. *To make a hash, mess, muddle of*: to fail grossly in, bungle (a business). See the sbs.

f. *To make . . of*: to do . . with. *Sc.* [Cf. F. 'qu'avez-vous fait *de* . . '.]

1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* [xxiii, It was inconceivable, too, what he made of himself all day.

*** To frame in thought or representation.

19. To form within the mind; to give conceptual existence to. **a.** To entertain (doubt, scruple, question, etc.) in the mind; to formulate mentally; to form (a judgement).

To make conscience: see Conscience 11. *To make a difference*: see Difference *sb.* 5.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 249 Than mayss clerkis questioun, ..That [etc.]. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 23846 (Trin.) From hit may we no way scape for no wile þat we con make. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Facere, Controversiam*, to propose as doubtfull: to make doubt of. 1583–1875 [see Question *sb.* 5]. 1586–1875 [see Doubt *sb.*[1] 4 a]. 1662 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 228 The more scruple I would make to rob them. 1709 Berkeley *Th. Vision* § 3 The estimate we make of the distance of objects. 1721 Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 4 Persons, who may be able to make a Judgment of the Truth of what I relate. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 98/1, I make no doubt every one . has practised similar stratagems. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 229 The judgement of him [Chaucer] which we make from his works. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* May xiii, She made no wonder how the wonder was.

b. *To make* (*great*, etc.) *account*, †*count*, †*esteem*, †*estimation*, †*reckoning*, †*regard*, †*store of*: to have a high opinion of, set store by. (Chiefly *obs.* or *arch.*)

1393, etc. [see Account *sb.* 12]. 1484, etc. [see Count *sb.*[1] 5]. 1539 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 244 His Maieste wold neither make store of them ne bestowe a two penys for their conveyance hither. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 95, I would haue you make ful reckoning of al my counsel. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxix. ii, Such regard of thee I make, For feare of thee my flesh doth quake. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 2, I make no more estimation of repeating a number of names or words upon once hearing. than [etc.]. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* xi. 308 The same cause made Amiclea disdain the esteem which Liante made of her. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 508 You will demonstrate how little esteem you make of a Wife. 1877 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIII. 402 What fools we were to make such count of momentary, transient pleasures! 1884 Mrs. Oliphant *Sir Tom* II. vii. 114 A poor girl . unnoticed, made no more account of than the chair upon which she sat.

c. To recognize in classification (a certain number of kinds, species, etc.).

1562 Winjet *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 12 The wickit dum pastour, of the quhilk we mak thre kyndis. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 90 It aboundeth with sea birds, whereof the Venetian writers make two hundred kinds. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1676) 26/2 Our School-men.. make nine kinds of bad Spirits. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 37 Anaxagoras . made Bony and Fleshy Atoms, . which he supposed to exist alwaies immutably the same.

d. *legal.* To formulate, set out (a case, title).

1883 Cotton in *Law Rep.*, 9 *Prob. Div.* 25 It would be better for the party alleging undue influence to shew with reasonable particularity the nature of the case he intends to make. 1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 77/2 The new trustees were therefore validly appointed, and could make a good title.

20. Used with const. *of* (cf. 18, of which this may be viewed as a figurative application). To regard (what is denoted by the regimen of the prep.) as being (what the object of the verb denotes); to arrive at (a particular amount or quantity) as the result of calculation or estimation; to assign (a meaning) to a statement, expression, representation, etc., or (a cause, motive, or reason) for actions or phenomena. Often with interrog. or indef. pronoun as obj.

For *to make head or tail* (also *top or tail*) *of*, *to make sense of*, see the sbs.

1531 Tindale *Exp. 1 John* v. (1538) 59 b, Yf thou burnest bloude and fat together to please God, what other thynge doest thou make of God, than one that had lust to smell to burnt flotesse? 1565 Randolph in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 203 Suspicious men, or suche as are geven of all thyngs to mayke the worst. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 316, I wote not wel what to make of this: the text I suspect be faultie. *a* 1654 Selden *Table t* (Arb.) 20 When it comes among the Common People, Lord, what Gear do they make of it! 1776 C. Lee in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 157, I know not what to make of this apathy on so important a subject. 1833 D. Macmillan in *Life* II. (1882) 16 He has gone to Edinburgh now. I don't know what to make of him. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xxiv, What do you make of four times five? 1887 L. Carroll *Game of Logic* i. § 1 10 What would you make of such a Proposition as 'The Cake you have given me is nice'? Is it Particular or Universal?

21. *To make* (much, little, nothing, etc.) *of*: to have a (high, low, etc.) opinion of; to value at a (high, low, etc.) rate; to treat with (much, no, etc.) consideration. *To make much of* often, to treat with marked courtesy and show of affection; also in *indirect passive. To make nothing of* (doing something): to find no difficulty in or feel no scruples at (cf. 51 c).

To make light of, †*to make slight of*: see Light *a.*[1] 13 d (*b*), Slight.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23860 Quen noght es mad of crists word. *c* 1305 *St. Dunstan* 46 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 35 A gret ordeynour he was And makede moche of gode reule. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. xvii. 365 The more she made of hym, the more was his payne. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 302 Whan geffray with the grete toth herd that the geaunt made so lytel of hym. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 220 She had nothyng more to be beloved, nothyng more derer, nor nothynge to be made more of. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 333. 1612 Shelton *Don Quix.* IV. I. (1620) 282, I was one of the most made of and cherished daughters that euer father brought vp. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* (ed. Lumby) 40 He was very honourably entertained, and extremely much made on by the Pope. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 3 She talks of Hounds and Horses, and makes nothing of leaping over a Six-bar Gate. 1823 Byron *Juan* x. lvi, Whate'er the cause, the church made little of it. 1838 Lytton *Alice* II. ii, No queen could be more made of. 1888 W. J. Knox Little *Child of Stafferton* I. 12 The child was petted and made much of.

b. intr. *To make of*: †(*a*) To esteem (well or ill); to treat *as if*... *Obs.* (*b*) To value highly; to treat with great consideration; = *to make much of*; also in indirect passive. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi. 592 The king aucht weill to ma Of 30w. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* i. xiii. 69 Thou3 the oold lawe was good to the kepers therof, 3it was not so good as thei maden therof. *a* 1529 Skelton *Magnyf.* 174, I am Lyberte, made of in euery nacion. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) KK j b, And that that some setteth littell by, other make of. *a* 1546 Bale *Latter Exam. A. Askew* (1547) 22 b, It was an abhomynable shame vnto hym to make no batter of the eternall worde of God, than of his slenderlye conceyued fantasye. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 77 An .. Hawke, which a man holdeth upon his fist, stroketh her, maketh of her. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* iv. v. 203. 1631 *Celestina* (1894) 142 You make of me, as if I had been borne but yesterday. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Shaph.* i. ii, Their greatest wish, Is to be made of, and obtain a kiss. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E Anglia* s. v, To make on, to caress, to distinguish by particular attention. 1828 Mrs. Carlyle 20 Aug. in *New Lett.* (1903) I 29 Everyone here is trying to make my stay agreeable to me! Indeed, I have not been so made of since very long ago.

22. *Naut.* To descry or discern as from the top of a mast or tower; to come in sight of; = *make out* (91 l). † *To make* (an object) *for*: to discern it to be (something). † Also *to make .. to be.*

c 1565 Sparke in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 536 Wee had sight of an Island, which we made to be Iamaica. *c* 1600 Norden *Spec Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 96 A place whence they discouer ships at sea which they call makinge a sayle. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 4 Which afterwardes wee made to be a small Frenchman. *Ibid* 33, I descryed a sayle which I made for a sattie. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 3 June, At his coming into port, he could make another ship of the King's coming in. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* To Rdr, The Lizard being the first Land made at their return home *Ibid.* iv i, 139 [He] at last made the Coasts of Brasilia. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4422/7 It was thought proper that this Ship should go down to make them perfectly. 1712 W Rogers *Voy* (1718) 292, I order'd the pinnace to be mann'd and arm'd, and sent her away to make what she was. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 7 We . made the Coast of Galway, in Ireland, the 10th 1760 C Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) II. 250 The man at the masthead had made the land 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* li, We made Barbadoes without any further adventure, and were about ten miles off the bay. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxii 124 If we could make land, we should know where we were. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 171 Poor Grant made the light, sometime after nightfall.

**** Said of constituent parts or material.

23. To amount to. Also, of the latest item in an enumeration, to bring up the sum to (a certain amount).

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 96 (Corpus MS.) Preo halpenes makeð a peni. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Parson's T* P 288 The proverbe seith that manye smale maken a greet *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xx 90 Of whilke mynutes LX makez a degre. 1545 *Rates of Custome Ho* d iij b, One Flemisshe elle makithe iii. quarters of a yarde englisshe 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* ii. x[i] (Arb) 99 These ten litle meeters make but one Exameter at length. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, iv ii. 6 This Bottle makes an Angell. 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Katha.* i. 66 Many a small make a great 1672 Villiers (Dk Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* iii 1 (Arb) 69 Nine Taylors make but one man. 1724 De Foe *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 35 All which did not make thirty thousand men 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 330 How many birds would this make in the course of the day? 1875 J. Southward *Dict. Typogr* s.v, In casting-off copy or matter it is said that it 'makes' so much—a galley, a stickful, &c —that is occupies so much space. 1892 *Sat Rev.* 12 Nov 562/1 Twice one makes two 1897 Fl. Marryat *Blood Vampire* iv, 'E's a regular business man and knows 'ow many beans make five!

24. Of an adjunct or feature: To be sufficient to constitute; to be the essential criterion of. In proverbial or quasi-proverbial uses, mainly in negative contexts.

1340 *Ayenb* 165 Þe clobinge ne makeþ nazt þane monek, ne þe armes þane knyzt. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 726 Gode maners maken a man. 1546 Heywood *Prov* (1867) 57 One swalowe maketh not sommer. 1611 Cotgr s v. *Moine*, The Cowle makes not the Monke 1649 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 119 Stone walls doe not a prison make, Nor iron bars a cage. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* iv. 203 Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 479 And courtliness, and the desire of fame, And love of truth, and all that makes a man. 1861 *Temple Bar* III 256 A long beard does not make a philosopher. 1893 *National Observer* 7 Oct. 531/a One actress does not make a play

25. To amount to, count as, avail, signify (much, little, nothing, etc.) in relation to the question under consideration. (Cf. 74.) Const. *for, to.* Now *rare.* *To make no matter* (somewhat *arch.*): to make no difference, not to matter. † *What maketh matter but that . . ?* = 'What hinders that . . ?'

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 283 And suppos sum ignoraunt men wald say gold is metall and na coloure, that makis nocht. 1478 W. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 237, I beseche yow to sende me a hose clothe, . how corse so ever it be it makyth no matyr. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 383 Quhat makis that to the? 1549 Latimer *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 18 In deede it toucheth not monkerie, nor maketh any thyng at all for any such matter. 1563 Man *Musculus' Commonpl.* 284 What maketh matter but that the Jewe, which is so often washed in the lawe, might be washed agayne if he come to Christ? 1574 Whitgift *Def. Answ.* iii. 106 Those things which..make something to exhort vnto a better life. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vi. 126, I thinke the policy of that purpose, made more in the Marriage, than the loue of the parties. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* P 3 The course which he intended made much for the glory of God. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrowes* iii. § 9. 208 Circumstances make much to the goodnesse or badnesse of an action. 1697 C. Leslie *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 299 That he was a Loose Man, &c. which makes nothing to the business. 1728 Ramsay *Last Sp. Miser* xxix, Away his wretched spirit flew, It maksnae where. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 70 (*Passport*) By what magic he could [etc.] makes nothing in this account. 1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 85 Maksna, quo she, gin I my hazard tak. 1808–80 Jamieson s.v. *Mak, It makes na*, it does not signify, it is of no consequence; sometimes as one word, *maksna.* 1862 Trench *Mirac.* xxxiii. 456 It makes something for the current opinion that . Nathanael is Bartholomew..thus to find him named in the midst of some of the very chiefest Apostles.

† b. Of arguments or evidence: To avail (much, little, etc) *for, against* (an opinion or a disputant).

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 333 These..sentences. make nothing for him, but much against him. *a* 1649 Charles I. *Wks.* 177, I believe this argument makes little for you 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Religions* iii. ii. 331 That makes nothing against us. 1690 Locke *Hum Und* i. iii § 3 Wks. 1727 I. 13 But this makes nothing for Innate Characters on the Mind.

26. To count as, have the position of, 'form', be (a part or unit in an aggregate, a particular member in an ordinal series). *To make one* (*of*): often, to take part in a combined action, be present at a meeting, etc.; also, to assimilate oneself to the company one joins.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xl. 340 He said, the rerward he vald ma. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 120 Whan these three be mette, if ye hadde a potycarye to make the fourthe [etc.]. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 86 He would not refuse to make one at a mannes table 1634 Ford *P. Warbeck* ii. iii, There have been Irish hubbubs, when I have made one too. 1658 Jer. Taylor *Let.* in *12th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App. v. 5 Her duty to you . does apparently make a very great part of her religion to God 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 77 P 5, I always make one of the Company I am in 1826 Kirby & Sp *Entomol.* III. xxxiv 485 It is marked out into three triangles, the *postnasus* making a fourth 1850 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xx, It would be worth a journey to see that sort of people together, and to make one of 'em 1869 Freeman *Norm Conq.* (1876) III. xii 179 To make one of the illustrious gathering 1892 *Cornh Mag* Dec 566, I was number thirteen, and you came in and made the fourteenth.

27. To be the material or components of; to be made or converted into; to serve for.

1620–55 I. Jones *Stone-Heng* (1725) 45 The Stones making the Portico within. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 53 Where there's nothing but choice flowers, they will make a good posie. 1699 T. Brown in R. L'Estrange *Erasm Colloq* 20 She was fit to have made a Spouse for Jupiter himself 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 114 Pieces that are intended to make the Frames for small Pictures. 1712 Addison *Spect* No. 414 P 4 Fields of Corn make a pleasant Prospect. 1724 Swift *Stella's Birthday*, Merry folks, who want by chance A pair to make a country dance. 1768 Goldsm. *Good n. Man* i. (end), I am told he makes a very handsome corpse and becomes his coffin prodigiously. 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 485/2 Such as are kept to make red herrings are washed in great vats in fresh water. 1838 Lytton *Leila* iii. iii, One of the vaults which made the mighty cemetery of the Monarchs of Granada 1887 A Birrell *Obiter Dicta* Ser. ii. 70 Poor authors with their pockets full of the bad eggs that should have made their breakfasts. 1890 'R Boldrewood' *Col Reformer* (1891) 94 He's steady enough to make a wheeler in a coach. 1890 *Standard* 5 Nov. 5/1 [He] had much to say that will make unpleasant reading for the Liberal wirepullers.

b To admit of being made into.

c 1420 *Palladius on Husb* iv. 457 The gourde is good this citur nygh to sowe, Whos vynes brent maath askes for hem sete. 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 152 Neuther is their. a beast that makes more dishes. 1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag* iii vi. 69 Doost thou think to liue till his olde doublet will make thee a new trusse? 1598 Shaks *Merry W.* i. iii. 18 An old Cloake makes a new Ierkin. 1605 *1st Pt Jeronimo* iii 1 43 My hose will scarse make thee a standing coller. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 87 A pint of salt of tartar, exposed unto a moist aire,..will make far more liquor then the former measure will contain. 1787 Beckford *Lett. fr. Italy* (1805) I. 365 They [frogs] make a good soup, and not a bad fricassée.

28 Of persons: To become by development or training. Also, with obj. a sb. qualified by *good, bad*, or other adj. of praise or the contrary: To perform (well, ill, etc) the part or function of.

1572 Middelmore in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. III 8, I think he [the Duke of Anjou] will make as rare a prince as any is in Christendome. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI* iv. vii. 44 Doubtlesse he would haue made a noble Knight. 1677 Miege *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v., These men might make good Soldiers if they were well disciplined. 1726–7 Pope *Th var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1751) V 262 For a King to make an amiable character, he needs only to be a man of common honesty, well advised. 1736 Berkeley *Disc to Magistr.* Wks III. 412 The young rake makes an old infidel. 1828 *Examiner* 244/1 Mr. Kean, jun will never make so great an actor as his father. 1844 H Stephens *Bk. of Farm* II 89 The shepherd knowing the flock makes their best drover 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III 25 As the times then went, Mr. Earl made a very fair pastor. 1885 J Payn *Luck of Darrells* I. viii. 125 She will make him a good wife

***** To gain, acquire.

29. To gain, acquire, or earn (money, reputation, etc.) by labour, business, or the like. Const. *of, out of.* Phr. † *to make* (*one's*) *advantage* (see Advantage *sb.* 5 b), *increment of*; *to make a* (or *one's*) *fortune* (see Fortune *sb.* 6); *to make capital out of* (see Capital *sb.* 3d); *to make a living* (see Living *vbl. sb.* 3); *to make a name* (for oneself). See Name *sb.*

c 1325 Shoreham iii. 294 In londe suche his many a þef Þat y-now hym makeþ. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xxxii. 20 Thou madist to thee a name. 1472 *Paston Lett.* III 71, I truste be Ester to make of money. at the leest l. marke. 1546 O. Johnson in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. II. 175 Besides the monney that I shal make of the said wares. 1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* ii. 64 [They] furnished him with all the money they were able to make. 1588 Parke tr *Mendoza's Hist. China* 45 Then may the husband afterwardes sell his wife for a slave, and make money of her for the dowrie he gaue her. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* i iii. 361. 1632 Lithgow *Trav* i. 64 This little Ile maketh yearely onely of Currants 160000 Chickins [=sequins]. 1632 Sherwood, To make money of, *vendre.* 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) Advt., Making a Profit at the Expence of other Men. 1821 Byron *Juan* iii. lxxxv, His muse made increment of anything, From the high lyric down to the low rational. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 28 More than he could probably hope to make by any transaction in the Alley. 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Clive* (1887) 555 A great quantity of wealth is made by English functionaries in India; .. and what is made is slowly, hardly, and honestly earned. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* xiii. (Pelh. Lbr.) 97 [They] had buried..a great booty which they had made in Portugal. 1863 *Edin Rev.* CXVII. 417 The men complain that without it [*sc.* blasting] they cannot 'make wages'. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 332 [He] would often, for the mere pleasure of playing a trick, lose a customer without making a penny by him. 1889 T Gift *Not for the Night-time* 83, I made a name as a successful artist. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 16/2, I know several gentlemen in Paris .who make a very good living by hawking these nightingales round the cafés.

b. *slang* and *dial.* To steal.

a 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Made*, Stolen. *I Made this Knife at a beat*, I stole it cleaverly. 1740 Dyche & Pardon *Dict., Make* also to steal or convey privately away. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct 5/1 'The same day', he continued, 'we only made [*i. e.* stole] a leg of pork from 12, Harrow-road' [etc.]. 1866 Mansfield *Sch. Life* (1870) 46 In the matter of certain articles supplied by the College [Winchester], we used to put a liberal interpretation on the eighth commandment. and it was considered fair 'to make' (*i. e* take) them if you could. 1881 *Leicestersh Gloss.*

c. To fetch (a certain price).

1868 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser ii IV ii 289 One [bullock] .. made 60*l.* in a Woburn auction. 1896 *Athenæum* No 3569. 382/1 Matthew's Bible, 1537, made 11*l* 15*s.*

30. *Cards.* To win or 'take' (a trick); to play to advantage (a certain card). Also *intr.* of a card: to take a trick

1608 L. Machin *Dumb Knight* iv H 4 You are a double game, and I am no lesse, theres an hundred, & all cards made but one knaue. 1742 Hoyle *Whist* 39 In the third round you make your Queen. *Ibid.* 50 You probably make two Tricks in it by this Method of Play. 1876 'Capt Crawley' *Card Players' Man.* 61 If your partner hold the ace and another, you have a good chance of making the entire suit. 1878 H. H Gibbs *Ombre* 24 He will endeavour to make one trick only. 1879 Cavendish *Card Ess.*, etc. 160 His partner has his last trump drawn, and the ace and king of diamonds make. *Ibid* 197 The fourth hand made the king

b. Various uses in games: To secure (a certain score); to score (a point in the game); to perform (a particular stroke) successfully.

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* (ed 2) 78 You may make Pairs, Sequences, Flush, Fifteens, Pair-Royals, [etc.] *Ibid.* 89 If one and thirty be not made, then he that play'd last and is nearest one and thirty without making out, must set up one. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 868 Give him a foot of wall, and he was sure to make the ball. 1849 *Chambers's Inform. People* II. 652/1 The game is determined by the number of runs made in two innings by each player. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* ii. viii, Johnson's batting [is] worthy of the occasion. He makes here a two, and there a one, managing to keep the ball to himself. 1873 Bennett & 'Cavendish' *Billiards* 339 To make the hazard, play at the shoulder of the pocket. 1874 J. D. Heath *Croquet Player* 53 It being much easier to roll up to and make the peg, than to get into position for a hoop, from a long distance. 1890 *Field* 31 May 784/3 He made ten fours, six threes, and two twos.

31. To gain, 'put on' (weight). Also of a tree, to produce a growth of (timber). *To make water* (Naut.) · to take in water by a leak: see Water *sb.*

1832 Withers in *Planting* (L. U. K.) vii. 78 *note*, The manured tree made .. one foot one third of timber in each year. 1846 *Jrnl R Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 393 Two of them made twenty stones each in sixteen weeks.

II. To subject to operation; to elaborate; to put in order.

† **32** To handle, manage, use (OE. only); to treat, deal with in a particular way *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen* iv. 21 Iubal, þe wæs fæder . þæra þe organan macodun [Vulg. *canentium cithara et organo*]. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 121 Þet folc þe hine þus makede knewede to foren him on bismer. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2515 Hise liche was spice-like maked, And longe egipte-like waked

† **33.** To bring *to* a specified condition, reduce *to.* Phr. *to make to death*; *to make away* (see 84 a–c), *make out of the way*, *make hence* = make away with. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 Hwense we habbeð imaked þene licome to þer saule bihoue. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 154 Redi..to deren er to ded maken. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 13 Whan thei to thilke astat ben made. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2741 Þare mas þou þe to malicole. 1530 Palsgr 631/1, I make to the bowe, as we make a yonge persone to our mynde. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 4 Molten ymages brake he in peces and made them to dust. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* ii. vii. (1895) 230 If they should hastily put them to death, and make them out of the waye. 1603 B. Jonson *Sejanus* ii. ii, It is as daungerous to make them hence, If nothing but their birth be their offence. 1605 — *Volpone* iv. v, Haue they made you to this! 1692 R. L'Estrange *Josep.*

phus, Antiq. XII. xv. (1733) 325 [He] told him that .. that Man must be made out of the way.

34. †a. *refl.* To set oneself, get ready (*to do* something); to prepare *for*. *Obs.* (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1382 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 103 Vche mon in his maner made him to done. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 252 Thai .. Mais thame to ficht. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 188 And to the bed with that he yede..And made him there forto seche. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 846 The Irland folk than maid thaim for the flycht. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 46 To the dancing soun he him maid. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxix. [cxx.] 7, I laboured for peace, but when I spake therof, they made them to battayl. — *Ezech.* xx. 8 Then I made me to poure my indignacion ouer them. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 175 Whill the portar maid him for defence, his head was brokin. 1630 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I 64 Christ is putting on His clothes and making Him, like an illhandled stranger, to go to other lands.

b. *intr.* To attempt or 'offer' (*to do* something). 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., He made to strike me. 1889 *Universal Rev.* Oct. 256 The beauty of this blossom drew the man's soul, and he made to pluck it. 1900 S. PHILLIPS *Paolo & Franc.* II. ii. (*Stage dir.*), He makes to follow, then stops 1902 *Daily Chron.* 25 Aug 9/3 He got very excited, and made to catch hold of her dress.

35. With ellipsis of verb of motion: To prepare to go; to proceed in a certain direction. **†a.** *refl.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 41 The Philistyne wente forth, and made him to Dauid. — *Nahum* II. 3 His charettes are as fyre, when he maketh him forwarde. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 261 At the breach of day, we sixe made vs for the mountaine.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*, with adv. or advb. phr. (Often, *to make towards* —.) See also *make away, make forth*, etc.

1488 [see *make over*, 92 e]. 1548 [see *make upon*, 81]. 1568 [see *make out*, 91 m] 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XII. 174 Mak of the towne. 1573 *Ibid.* XIII. 16 Thir twa vnto Sanctandrois maid. 1586–93 MARLOWE *Dido* I. ii, There is a place, Hesperia..Thither made we. 1588 *Housh. Philos.* in *Kyd's Wks.* (1901) 242 But making neerer to his Father, he whispred to him [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* XXVII 40 They .. made toward shore. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. XXVIII. (1647) 80 Hence Conrade made forward to Iconium. 1645 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (Bannatyne Club) II. 305 Our army.. is in good case. They are now making over the Severne 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2961/1 The Weymouth .. left the rest of the homeward bound. Fleet .. off the Lizard, making up the Channel 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II 93 Let us make home the best we can. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Milit. Mem.* II. 194 Notwithstanding that the ship of the line and the frigate .. were now within a league of him, and making to his assistance. 1812 CAPT. HILLYAR in *Examiner* (1813) 18 Jan. 43/2 Twelve .. were thrown overboard when making from us. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lix, He .. made straight towards a distant light. 1878 W. BLACK *Green Past* xliv. 356 We see an immense flock of geese making up the stream. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III xiv. 122, I made steadily but slowly towards them.

36. To prepare (a bed) for sleeping in.

[Cf. G. *ein bett machen*, F *faire un lit*. In this use the vb. had originally the sense of branch I, as the sb meant not a permanent article of furniture, but a prepared place for repose, which does not exist until 'made'.]

c 1290 *S. Brendan* 128 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 223 Beddes þer were al 3are ymaked er here soper were ido. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 658 Hwan he hauede eten, and was fed, Grim dede maken a ful fayr bed. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 205, I bad men shulde my couche make. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XLVIII 298 3e brought me of þe beste, And made my bedde full esyly. 1530 PALSGR. 617/2 Make your bedde a dayes or you go out of your chamber. 1750 J. RAY *Rebell.* (1758) 145 After I was gone..the Chambermaid went to make my bed. 1784 ABIGAIL ADAMS *Lett.* (1848) 157 Not one of us could make her own bed, put on or take off her shoes, or even lift a finger. 1889 MRS. E. KENNARD *Landing a Prize* III. iv. 78 She knows how to make a bed..and cook a dinner.

37. To shut, close, bar (a door). Now *arch.* and *dial.*

c 1290 *Beket* 2062 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 165 Some wolden makien þe doren þo heo þat folk i-seize. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 93 Why at this time the doors are made against you. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 162 Make the doores vpon a womans wit, and it will out at the casement. 1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 175 All dores are sure made. 1641 HINDE *J. Brucs* lxiii. 210 Leaving neither Cooke nor Butler behinde him, nor any of his servants, but two or three to make the doores, and tend the house. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* XXXII. 5 See no jealousy make the gate against me.

38. In the phrase *to make hay*, primarily used in sense 2, but also applied *spec.* to that part of the operation which consists in turning over and exposing to the sun the grass after it is mown. (See HAY *sb.*[1] 3 for the phrase and its uses.) Hence by extension, to subject (certain kinds of crops) to this treatment. Also *intr.* for *passive*.

1523 FITZHERBERT *Husb.* § 25 Good teddynge is the chiefe poynte to make good hey. 1546, 1673, 1703 [see HAY *sb.*[1] 3]. 1707–12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I 35 They seldom have Weather good enough to make the last Crop well. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 26 July 1775 Perhaps, hay makes faster in heaps .. than is generally imagined. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *Make, sb*, We .. talk of '*making* the crop of peas'. Indeed, every crop, howsoever severed from the soil, and left upon it to dry, is said to be *made* when it is in a fit state to be carried. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 300 If it is not made too much, it will be pretty good hay. 1862 *Ibid.* XXIII. 63 The swampy meadows are chiefly 'made' in that month. 1865 *Ibid.* Ser. II. I. II. 248 The straw must be carefully 'made'. 1892 *Field* 19 Mar. 424/2 The man who expects one variety of ..corn, to 'make'—*i.e.*, to get fit for stacking exactly as another would, will be rewarded by a 'rick afire'.

†39. To prepare (fish) for the market, by curing or packing. *Obs.*

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 498/1 The haill burrowis of the west cuntrie .. hes .. resortit to the fisching of Loch Fyne .. for making of hering .. certaine cuntrie men .. hes rasit ane greit custume of euerie last of maid hering that ar tane in the said Loch. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 3 The fish which our English make in Newfoundland .. often prove false and deceitfully made; and our pilchards from the West-Country false packed. 1809 [see MAKING *vbl. sb.*[1] 2].

†40. *To make a man's beard*: see BEARD *sb.* 1 e.

41. *dial.* To hew or shape (timber); to cut up (wood) into faggots or for firewood.

14 .. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 582/6 *Facule*, to make faget. 1466 *Yatton Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 104 For makyng tymbyr, and makyng of steches. 1607 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) a/1 Payde to Wm. Tybbold. for felling and making my wood, XVS. 1886 in ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* 1891 *Hartland Gloss., Make wood*, to make wood into faggots.

42. *Eccl.* To 'mix' (the chalice) at the offertory in the Eucharist.

? 1540 *Bk. Ceremonies* (MS. Cott. Cleop. E. 5. lf. 280) Offertory..at which tyme the Mynyster..maketh the chalice, myxyng the water with the wyne. 1890 J. WICKHAM LEGG in *Trans. St. Paul's Ecclesiol. Soc.* III. 78 The liturgical moment of the making of the chalice in certain western rites.

43. *Cards.* To shuffle. [Cf. F. *faire*.]

1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. p. xii, *To make the cards* means to shuffle. 1902 LD. ALDENHAM *Game of Ombre* 85 The Baron makes the cards, and hands them to Belinda.

44. Naut. *To make sail*: (*a*) to spread a sail or sails; hence, to start on a voyage; to set sail, to sail; (*b*) to spread additional sails in order to increase the ship's speed. (See also SAIL *sb.*) Also **†** *to make the tackling*.

c 1450 *Pilgrims' Sea-Voy.* in *Rel. Ant.* I 2 The mastyr commaundeth .. To hys shypmen .. To dresse hem sone about the mast, Theyr takelyng to make. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 15 We mad sayle with scace Wynde. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 182 Both rowing and making large saile 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. iii. 50 The men .. were making sail upon the yacht nimbly.

45. To train (a hawk, dog, horse). Also with defining phr., as *for the river, to the hood*. **†** Also (in Turbervile) *To make* (a hawk) *flying* (cf. the factitive sense 48).

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xiii, Forto entre and make houndes. *c* 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 297 Then is your hawke made as towchyng to perteriches. 1530 PALSGR. 645/1, I have nosylled my yonge dogge to daye at a beare, he his made for ever. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 122 If you would make your hawke to the Crane, take a Nyasse Falcon gentle. ..And when you would make hir fleeing, lette hir flee from the fiste, and succour hir quickely. For you muste haue dogges made for the purpose, whiche may helpe and succoure hir sooner than a man can doe *Ibid.* 122 If you woulde make your hawke fleing to the Partridge, or Feasant, when she is reclaimed and made, then [etc.]. 1590 COKAINE *Treat. Hunting* B j b, Stopping all the holes, saving two or three, which must be set with Foxe pursenets, to take a yong Cubbe, to make your Terriars withall. 1673 BOYLE *Ess. Effluviums* III IV. 29 A studious person that was Keeper of a Red-dear-park and vers'd in making Blood-hounds. 1696 SIR W. HOPE tr. *Solleysell's Compl. Horsem* title-p., The best method of Breeding and Backing of Colts, Making their Mouths [etc.] 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 108 P 3 A Setting dog that he has *made* himself. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) VIII 345 If she [a hawk] be made for the river. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* VII. 136 Some of the lesser men who 'make' hunters, and ride not only for pleasure but possible profit from the sale 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I 373 (Falconry) *Make to the Hood*, to accustom a hawk to the hood.

transf. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1592 Wolde money, trowest thou, make suche one to the call? *c* 1600 BACON *Disc. Helps Intell. Powers* Wks. (Spedding) VII. 100 It was many degrees too hot for any man, not made to it, to breathe or take in

†b. To prepare (a person) for a business; to make acquainted, initiate, 'prime'. *Obs. rare.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. IX, Come, let's before, and make the Iustice, Captaine. 1603 — *Sejanus* II. 1, But let Drusus drug Be first prepar'd *Evd.* Were Lygdus made, that's done. 1614 *Nero* II. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 41 Rufus, the Captaine of the Guard, 's with us, And divers other oth' Prætorian band Already made.

46. To effect or secure the success or advancement of; to 'be the making of'; *chiefly*, to endow (a person) with fortune or prosperity; to render independent, set up (*esp.* in *pass*; cf. MADE *ppl. a.* 7).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 510 And rycht mayss oft the feble wycht. 1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 535 That yf the Lords .. now discessid myte haf standyn in governans, that Fortesku .. and he, schuld be made for evir. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 104 It is the eye of the master that fatteth the horse, and the loue of the woeman, that maketh the man. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev Man in Hum.* II. ii, *Veni, vidi, vici*, I may say with Captayne Caesar, I am made for euer, ifaith. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. i. 127. *a* 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 51 If riches bee that that makes men happy (according to the foolish phrase men vse when such things befall one, *O he is made!*). 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 182 If you embrace him, you are made for ever; but if you reject him, you perish for ever. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 2 [That] what one man loses another gets, and that, consequently, as many are made as ruined. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1888) II. xxi. 396 Victory made Napoleon, Victory unmade him 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of a Star* II. ii. 6 Let him take up a person, and that person is made. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 161/2 Bismarck has made Germany.

b. Proverbial phrase. *To make or mar* (occas. *make or break*): to cause either the complete success or the ruin of (a person or thing). Also *absol.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 336 Neptunus, that dothe bothe make & marre. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 267 b, Declaring that he was vtterly mynded to put al in hasards to make or marre, & to bee manne or mous. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* V. xix. 33 In vaine I seeke my dukes oue to expound, The more I seeke to make the more I mard. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 29 That one did make the other mard againe. 1613 DAY *Festivals* vii. (1615) 206 That Part of a Woman which either makes all, or marres all, I meane her Tongue. 1630 TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* xvi. 33 It beeing the manner that either make's, or mar's an action. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iii, I always tell my girl to make sure beforehand that she has a good man and true, and the chance will neither make her nor break her. 1888 MRS. C. PRAED *Affinities* II. xii. 5 As for Lady Romer's scheme, it is not my business to make or mar it. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* x. 267 Not that you should make and mar behind my back. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 2 Apr. 216/1 A man is made or marred by his wife.

c. *dial.* To bring up, provide for children.

1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. ii, To mak' them brats then ye maun toil and spin. 1893 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Make* 23, to foster (Warwicksh.).

47. *To make one's soul* (Anglo-Irish): to devote one's efforts to the saving of one's soul; to repent and be converted.

1836 in C. Forster *Life Bp. Jebb* II. (ed. 2) 112 'Make your soul; there is no time to lose; you will die next November.' 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 51 'What's all you can get here compared to making your sowl?'

III. To cause to be or become (something specified).

48. With adj. as compl.: To cause to be, render.

To make English: to translate into English. For *to make even, fast, good, ready, sure, unready, void, waste*; *to make it hot, warm, make things lively*: see the adjs.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 88 Hi heora lufigendne gemaciaþ weligne ecelice. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Þe oferlifa on hete and on wete macnð þene mon unhalne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 995 Smeredd wel wiþþ elesæw & makedd fatt & nesshe. *c* 1205 LAY. 10591 Al þat lond heo makeden west. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 412 Þo hii adde al þar imad þe contrei al aboute. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 11567 Idelnesse makeþ man ful slow. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* P 75 Thrugh synne ther he was free now is he maked bonde. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vij b, At theyr requeste god maad her hole ageyne. 1530 PALSGR. 617/1 He made me more a frayde than I was these twelve monethes. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 20 Making them supple herted. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* A iv b, Each Reader may this Garden make his owne. 1664 EVELYN (*title*) Parallel of the Antient Architecture with the Modern, written by Roland Freart, made English for the benefit of builders by J. Evelyn. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) Ded. 54 In making these two Authors English. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 119 Any theories of vision hitherto made public. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* III, What makes the bread rising?. What makes the mutton fivepence a pound? 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XVIII. (1869) I 496 The elephants, made furious by their wounds, encreased the disorder. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 8 June, God make me thankful for so cheering a prospect! 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* XVII, On that score you may make your mind easy. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 239/1 You'll only make bad worse

b. with pa. pple. as compl. Now chiefly with *known, acquainted, felt, heard, understood*; a pa. pple. which implies the performance of an action is now rarely used without a preceding *to be*.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cii[i]. 7 Kouthe made he to Moises his waies wele. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26666 Propre þat es þat þou ma knaun nan oþer plightes bot þin aun *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 155 The greke Synon With his fals forswerynge .. Made the hors broght in-to troye. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 391 He made alle þe bedes and lymes of mawmettes i-kut of. *c* 1500 *Melusine* (1895) 153 Thus makyng his wounde opend. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polexander* II. IV. P P P 2 b, Polexander. going away, as if afraid, strove to make it believed he had had no advantage ore Almanzor. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 263 She. secretly made Cleopatra acquainted with it. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XVI, His generosity made him courted by many dependents. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 24 Glauber at Amsterdam about 1640 made known several neutral salts. 1818 HOBHOUSE *Italy* (1859) II. App B 319 The opposition of a whole life against the nobles made him regarded by all the lower classes, as the great partizan of the democracy. 1887 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 208 The neighbourhood of Ferrol has made it [Vigo] neglected as a naval station. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett* (1891) II. 202 Their coming from you will make them [*sc.* sermons] read. 1892 *Leeds Merc* 27 Apr. 4/4 If the miners made their power felt.

†c. with predicative phr. as compl. *To make* (a place) *in one's way*: to direct one's journey so as to pass by or through it. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2605 Agar was made wit child in hi. *Ibid.* 9744 For sothfastnes algat sal I At an a-cord mak wit merci. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xx 761 Now hath dethe made vs two at debate for your loue. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cl. 73 b, I thynke he neuer made the frenche kyng of knowledge therof. 1530 PALSGR. 627/1 It were a good dede by policye to make them of affynite 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 428 He was not as yet made at one with him. 1601 LYLY *Loues Metam.* V. iv. 12 (Bond) You might haue made me a [=of] counsell of your loues. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* iv. 14 Faith is made voide, and the promise made of none effect. ~1673 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 361 Mr. Gregory is at London, and intends to make Cambridge in his way into Scotland. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 186 This makes him at a point with these sollicitations, peremptory to conclude [etc.]. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 51, I made every bookseller's shop in my way. 1800 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 16 Oct. (Ainger 1888) I. 144, I wish you had made London in your way.

d. *absol.* or with obj. omitted. (For idiomatic phrases with adjs., as *make ready*, †*short*, *sure*, see these words.)

c 1330 *Spec. Gy de Warewyke* 835 Anoþer manere wasshing Makeþ clene of alle þing. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix lxiii. (1495) 899 The substaunce of wheye is watry and makyth thynne *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 6 Of resolueres & manere of vndoynge & makynge nessche. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* x. 4 An ydle hande maketh poore, but a quycke laboringe hande maketh riche. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* IV. iv. 29 Make happy; and be happy.

e. with refl pron. as obj. *To make oneself scarce*: see Scarce *a.*

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Se hlaford dranc and macede hine wel bliðe mid his. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1591 For-ði he maked him stið & strong. *c* 1300 *Sir Trist.* 144 Þai busked and maked hem boun 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 1885 He mace hym as mery among þe fre ladyes,. As neuer he did bot þat daye. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* vii. iv. (W. de W.) 280/1 Make the plesaunt in speche to the congregacyon of poore folke. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* Ep Ded A iij, That I may not make my selfe otherwise knowne vnto your worship, then by [etc.] 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* iii 199 I'me there arriud, and eftsoones made me bound For the Venetian Consul 1647 W. Browne *Polevander* i. ii. 54 Concealing his .. Countrey, [he] made himselfe taken for a kinsman of the last Cacique. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* iv, With cunning and malice enough to make himself merry with all our embarrassments. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* i. ii, Here are two very civil gentlemen trying to make themselves understood. 1846 Dickens *Cricket* i. 15 Take the precious darling, Tilly, while I make myself of some use. *a* 1859 De Quincey *Posth. Wks* (1891) I. 108 This Parker had a 'knack' at making himself odious. 1876 A. S. Palmer *Leaves fr. Wordhunter's Notebk* xi. 266 Many diseases first make themselves felt in the 'dead of night.' 1888 B. W. Richardson *Son of a Star* II. v. 72 They make themselves quite at home.

¶ **f.** In *passive* as a literalism for L. *fieri* = to become. (Cf. 9 e, 49 e.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ci. 7 Like am I made to pellicane of annesse. 13.. *Prose Psalter* lii. 4 Hij ben made inprofitable.

49. With sb. as complement. **a.** To cause (a person or thing) to be or become (what is denoted by the complement).

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 82 Þone ðe he ær ehtende martyr gemacode. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Þo þe was turnd fro him and makede him fleme þere he hadde er louerd iben *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Heo leas hire meidenhod. & was imaked hore. *c* 1305 *St. Andrew* 5 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 98 Come, he seide, after me and ic wole 3ou make Manfischers 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A Prol. 36 Bote Iapers and Iangelers Iudas Children, Founden hem Fantasyes and fooles hem maaden 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxi. 13 Forsothe 3e han made it a denne of theues *c* 1430 Lydg. *Chichev. & Byc.* vii, I hese husbandes, whiche theyr wyfes Maken maystresses of theyr lives 1571 *Reg. Gild Co. Chr. York* (1872) 230 *note*, That he may bringe him upp, and maike him a man 1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* iv. 6 The true enheritors .. are disturbed, made no bodies, or vtterly dishenerited of their due succession 1603 Dekker & Chettle *Grissil* v. ii (Shaks. Soc.) 81 It's pity that fellow was not made a soldier. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol* (1711) III. 298 To make onesself a slave for he knows not whom. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 171 The defeat which made him again a wanderer 1890 T. F. Tout *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 26 This sentence made the noisy doctor a popular hero.

b. *spec.* To appoint to the office of; to raise to the dignity of; to create (a person) a noble, etc.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 He hadde maked adam louerd ouer þis middelherd. *c* 1290 *Beket* 241 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 113 He makede him chaunceler *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* ii. pr. iii. 25 (Camb. MS.) The remenbraunce of thilke day þat thow saye thi two sones makyd conselleres. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* Table (ix. ix), How Syr Launcelot .. was made knyght of the rounde table. 1564 *Child Mayr.* 132 He askid hym whom he wold make his executour. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* ii (Arb.) 136 Therefore did som cause hedge priestes fette oute of the contrie, to be made fellowes in the vniuersitie. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 147 One Sir George Mackenzie, since made Lord Tarbot and Earl of Cromarty. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 447 He was made Chamberlain to the Queen. 1890 T. F. Tout *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 18 She made Marlborough a duke.

c. To determine (a thing, occas. a person) to be (what is expressed by the compl.); to establish or set down as (a law, penalty, etc.). Often with the compl. qualified by a possessive: To take as (one's business, boast, prey, abode, object, etc.).

Sometimes with *it* as formal obj., explained by a following inf. or clause

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xi. 46 Thy Ransonner, with woundis fyve, Mak thy plycht anker. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* i. xi. § 2 Unless the last good of all be also infinite, we do evil in making it our end. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xlvii. 26 And Ioseph made it a law .. that Pharaoh should haue the fift part. 1630 Ussher *Lett.* (1686) 434 If he fail, I must make you my last refuge. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 442 No reasoning by scripture will convince them; for they make that but a nose of wax. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 10 He made it no Punctilio to invite his Roysters to a Barrel of Drink, and give it them at the charge of his Host. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* Pref. 1 They make it the utmost penalty so much as to attempt a departure 1738 Gray *Imit. Propertius* ii. i. 14 That the soft Subject of my Song I make. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 177 Make my cot thy home. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* xii. (Pelh. Libr.) 88, I am not one of those who .. make it a constant practice to disparage the higher orders. 1888 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 179, I made it my pride to keep aloof. 1885 Edgar *Old Ch. Life Scott.* 273 The malediction of a parent was made a capital offence. 1893 Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* I. xv. 342 To make the reality and value of sacramental grace a main interest of his life.

d. To transform, transmute, or fashion into something else. Chiefly in *passive*, after L. *fieri. Obs.* or *arch.*: the notion is usually expressed by *to make .. into* (see 50), or, with reversed construction, *to make .. of* (see 18).

c 1200 Ormin 19201 Godess Word iss makedd flæsh 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* iv. 3 3if thou be Goddis sone, say that these stoons be made looues *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1207 There saugh I Attheon an hert ymaked. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xlii. 15, I will make the riuers Ilands. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1710) II. 222 The Word .. how made flesh?

¶ **e.** In *passive* as a literalism for L. *fieri* = to become. (Cf. 9 e, 48 f.)

1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* xiii. 11 Whanne I was maad man.

†**f.** In early use, a dative preceded by *to* (in OE. rarely a simple dative) occurs in place of the complementary accusative. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *De Vet. Test.* (Gr.) 2 [Lucifer] wolde .. þurh modignesse hine macian to gode. — *Gen.* xii. 2 Ic macige þe mycelre mægðe [Vulg *faciam te in gentem magnam*]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Heo [*sc.* þride] macode englas to ateliche deoflan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Talewise men maken wrong to rihte and riht to wronge. *c* 1205 Lay. 29985 Heo makeden to kinge Cadwan þet ie kene. 13.. *K. Horn* 522 (Ritson) Horn made hem alle to knyhte.

50. Const *into*. To convert by process of manufacture or otherwise into something else; to work upon (materials) so as to produce (something).

1583 *Leg. Bp St. Androis* 568 He causit an talyeour turne it [a cloak] and mak it Into wich maill [='into the said portmanteau']. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* iii. 115 Fresh curds newly pressed, and made into little cheeses. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* ii. 76 The Grapes made into Wine, the Olives into Oyl. 1791 in R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* (1805) I. 486 Mowing the first crop o. 2 6. Making it into hay o. 2 6. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk* (1849) 286 *note*, Sometimes it [the peacock] was made into a pie 1895 *19th Cent.* Aug. 329 You think that *The Wages of Sin* might be made into a play. 1900 Jenks *Hist. Politics* vii. (ed. 2) 60 The wife and daughters of the shepherd make the milk of the herds into butter and cheese

intr. for *passive* 1893 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 8 Apr. 165/2 A little corner flap-table which makes into a good-sized square when the flap is up

b. To arrange, divide, or combine so as to form

1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. i. 134 The wheaten straw is carefully made into bundles 1879 Miss Yonge *Cameos* Ser. iv. xvi. 169 Worcester was suppressed and made into an archdeaconry 1888 G. Gissing *Life's Morning* III. xix. 110 The shopman put them aside, to be made into a parcel

51. To regard as, consider or compute to be; to describe or represent as (so-and-so); to cause to appear as. (Cf. 56.) **a.** with sb. as compl.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 224 Seinte Powel cleopeð hine 'angelum lucis' þet is, engel of liht vor swuch he makeð him ofte *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1086 What knyghtees that, That thou mase of thy menynge? 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxii. 36 Thocht I in court be maid refuss 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 3 In graunting of the same [he] maketh the byshop of Rome a great Prince. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* v. Wks. (1847) 280/1 Was this becoming such a saint as they would make him? 1699 T. Baker *Refl. Learning* xiii. 161 He is not that Goose and Ass that Valla would make him. *a* 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* xv. Argt. *Fables* (1700) 503 Ovid makes Numa the Scholiar of Pythagoras. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* Pref. 5 The Peripateticks made Nature a Goddess. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 279/2 Some argue that they are Picts, and some make them Northmen 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* iii. xiii, What time may you make it, Mr. Twemlow? 1892 *Field* 27 Feb. 302/1 The distance travelled I make by the map five miles.

b. with adj., †pa. pple., or †phrase as compl.

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 17 b, To make, yt euerie man should haue an eie onelie to his owne affaires, is nothing else but to make man like to beasts. 1599 Thynne *Animadv* (1875) 32 Not withstandinge that Hollybande, in his frenche-Englishe dictionarye, make yt of the valewe of a duckett. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* Pref. (1686) 4 Homer begins not his Iliad with the injury done by Paris but makes it related by Menelaus *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* x. (1690) 117 The King's Subjects are not in so bad a condition as discontented Men would make them. 1736 Lediard *Life Marlborough* II. 201 The Enemy's Army is not so numerous as they make it. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 493 This climate is not so bad .. as some Anglophobes would make it. 1879 M. J. Guest *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xiv. 128 Macbeth is not half so bad as the play makes him.

c. *To make nothing* (*to do* something): to look upon it as no great thing, not to stick at it. (Cf. 21.)

1675 H. More in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 245 If a Man make nothing to halt and faulter in the first. Sin. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1843) II. vii. 105 One of the greatest .. courage, who makes nothing to look death and danger in the face. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 89 Ten men .. took up one of the canoes, and made nothing to carry it.

†**d.** *refl.* with sb. or adj. as compl.: To maintain or pretend that one is (so-and-so). *Obs.* (Cf. *make out*, 91 j.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Ant te valse ancre. makieð ham [*sic*] oðre þen ha beoð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14684 Þou mas þe godd, and þou art man. 1382 Wyclif *John* viii. 53 Whom makist thou thi silf? *c* 1440 *Floris & Bl.* 76 (Trentham MS.) Y rede eke þat þe maydens moder make hur seek. 1533 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. i. xxi. 152 The same Act may be .. set up on every church door, to the intent that no parson nor any other of the king's subjects, shall make themselves ignorant thereof. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* xiii. 6 So Ammon layed him downe, and made him sicke. 1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* i. 13 He makes himself a ballad-maker.

e. *Make it so* (Naut. phr.): see quot. 1867. Also *to make noon*, etc.

1835 Marryat *Olla Podr.* xiv, The master reported that the heavens intimated that it was twelve o'clock; and .. I ordered him to 'make it so'. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Make it so*, the order of a commander to confirm the time, sunrise, noon, or sunset, reported to him by the officer of the watch 1898 Stevenson & Osbourne *Wrecker* xii. 203 Noon was made; the captain dined.

IV. Causative uses.

52. With dependent clause: To cause (something to happen); to bring it about (*that* something happens). *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* v. 21 Ge habbað gemacod þæt hiy wyllað us mid hyra swurdum ofslean. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1075 Þæt landfolc him togeanes comen & gemacodon þæt he naht ne dyde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Ðus deuel egged ælch man on his herte, and macað þat he wule do þat he him to teihte. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Somp. T.* 176 The clennesse and the fastynge of vs freres Maketh þat crist accepteth oure preyeres. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 141 This makis it, thow art cled with our men. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 581 That mase, that all vnkunnynge I disdeyne. 1526 Tindale *John* xi. 37 Coulde not he which openned the eyes of the blynde have made also that this man shulde not haue deyed? 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* ix. 381 This. maketh that the Hennes with them are so innumerable. 1674 Marveli *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 418 Sir Jeremy being out of town makes that I can not returne any proper or perfect answer. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 197 The Convocation being no more necessary to the Crown, this made that there was less regard had to them afterwards. 1885 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Chr. Kirkland* III. viii. 271 That well-known law, so disastrous to stock-raisers, which makes that, when the breed has been brought to the highest possible point of perfection, it stops.

53. With obj. and inf.: To cause a person or thing to do something; to have something done to a person or thing. **a.** const. inf. without *to*: now normally used only when both *make* and the dependent verb are in the active voice, otherwise *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 159 Swa maked þe halie gast þe Mon bi-halden up to houene. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 38 Ich makede þen wittie ysaye beon inahet þurh ant þurh to deaðe 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7669 King willam adauntede þat folc of walis & made hom bere him truage. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8175 Als a fische þou made me fere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Hy di3tep ham þe more quaynteliche. uor to maki musi þe foles to ham. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 202 At Knaresburgh be nyhtes tuo The kinges Moder made him duelle. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 29 The kynge made hem alle be Shett in a stronge house. 14.. in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 194 The carre was made stonde stylle 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. iii. 21 Our lorde yt. this present worlde shall make brenne by fyre. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 64 Trew Faith, Lord, mak vs fang. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 343 Pius Quintus was made beleeue that the Duke of Norfolke was a Catholike. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* iv. (1651) 36 What made Peter deny his Lord? 1680 Burnet *Rochester* 142 He had made it be read so often to him that he had got it by heart. 1736 Butler *Anal.* i. v. P 8 Their character is formed and made appear. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 29, I wonder what makes these Bells ring 1814 Mrs. J. West *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 275 He made quail the courage of the heroic prince. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* iii, Now I'll cut up the onions, for they will make your eyes water 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* iii, You will make the foes of England Be sorry you were born.

b. const. inf. with *to*, †*for to*. now normally used only when *make* is in the passive voice; otherwise somewhat *arch.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Þe deuel. makeð þe unbilefulle man to leuen swiche wiȝeles. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 224 Of þen oðer holie monne þet he makede uorte ileuen þet he was engel 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 113 Miȝt of þe comunes made hym [a king] to regne. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P. 540 Flaterye maketh a man to enhauncen his herte. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* Prol. 2 [They] han therbi maad ful miche indignacioun forto rise and be contynued in manie persoones. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xlviii. 185 He shal to morowe make hym to be hanged. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lviii. 196 He made to be cryed through the cyte, that euery man sholde make him redy. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxv. 72 He therefore which made vs to liue hath also taught vs to pray. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 254, I am made to vnderstand, that you haue lent him visitation. 1616 S. Ward *Coale fr. Altar* (1623) 62 Violent affections haue made the dumbe to finde a tongue. 1746 W. Lewis *Chem.* 31 *note*, Many such phænomena may be easily made to appear by exposing solutions of .. metals [etc.] 1859 F. E. Paget *Curate of Cumberworth* 153 Making the dust to fly in all directions 1889 Froude *Two Chiefs Dunboy* ix. 110 A bath. made the lame to walk and the blind to see. 1893 *Graphic* 29 Apr. 458/1 A Budget which maketh the Opposition to jeer. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* xxxiii, I think the love I bear you Should make you not to die *Mod.* The two statements can hardly be made to agree.

c. In proverbial phrases: *to make both ends meet* (End *sb.* 24), *one's hair stand on end*, etc.

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* ii. v. (1847) 100 He made my own hair stand up upon my head. 1623 Heminge & Condell *1st Folio Shaks.* To Rdr., Censure will not driue a Trade, or make the Iacke go 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* IV. 92 And thus went he on for twelve years, and tho' he had a good estate, hardly making both ends meet. *Ibid.* 187 Money makes the mare to go 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* vi. ii. P. 1 With such a sum it might be said, without boasting, that we knew how to make both ends meet. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 94 He'd make the feathers fly I believe.

†**d.** with ellipsis of an indef. obj. (e.g. *one*). (Cf. Do *v.* B. 23, Gar *v.* 2 d.) *Obs.*

c 1302 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 191 We shule flo the Conyng, ant make roste is loyne. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2166 (*Ariadne*) He made his ship a londe for to sette. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 6615 (Trin.) Þis golden calf he made [*other texts* did gart] to brest to peces. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 6 Whanne her fader wost she was with childe, he made cast her in to the riuer. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiv. 14 This gentill herte Quhois petewous deithe dois to my hart sic pane That I wald mak to plant his rute agane 1560 Whitehorne *Arte Warre* (1573) 71 Many times the saying backe, backe, hath made to ruinate an armie.

e. *To make believe*: † (*a*) [after F. *faire croire*] to cause people to believe (chiefly with clause) (*obs.*); (*b*) in mod. use, to pretend *to do* something; to simulate a belief *that*; now often (said, e g, of children in play), to subject oneself voluntarily to the illusion *that*. (Now often hyphened.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 231 And thus Fa crere makth believe So that fulofte he hath deceived. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen* XIX 2 If Solomon sinned not in making beleeve he would do that which was unlawful to be done. 1716 C'TESS COWPER *Diary* (1864) 64 Some Passages were wrote on purpose to make believe it was Sir R Steele. 1738 tr. *Guasso's Art Conversation* 31 Solitude .makes believe Things that have no Existence but in the Brain. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 250 A false letter macking believe as how her she-cuzzen was coming to see her 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* IV, You were so nice and so busy with your Shakebags and Goose greens, that I thought you could never be making believe. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* I. 141 He makes believe to work a little now and then, when he's well enough 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XVII, When I shut my eyes and make-believe to slumber. 1862 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* ii, We will make believe that there are fairies in the world 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Modern Par Churches* 99 Do not make-believe with a shabby-genteel substitute 1890 *Spectator* 15 Mar, To make believe that the country is excited about a discussion which [etc.].

54. To constrain (a person) *to do* something, by an exercise of influence, authority, or actual or threatened violence; to compel, force. (*To* is now always omitted before the inf. when *make* is active; in 16–17th c. this rule was not always followed.)

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. iv, I'le make him send me half he has, & glad he scapes so too. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks (Grosart) XI 227, I will make thee do me homage 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I i 142 He rose against him, being his Soueraigne, And made him to resigne his Crowne perforce 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 311 Man can neither make him to whom he speaks, to hear what he says, or believe what he hears. 1662 STRYPE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 179 He made me stay and sup with him 1721–2 WODROW *Sufferers. Ch Scot* (1837) II II xiii. § 5 456/2 Sir, we will cause a sharper thing make you confess. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. v, Harry made her bring a light and wake my lady. 1879 M. J GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* x. 89 The Church made him do penance for it.

b with ellipsis of the inf. Common *colloq.*

1888 *Times* 11 Aug 9/5 The enemy will not play the game according to the rules, and there are none to make him

†55. With ellipsis of the vb. of motion: To send or cause to go in a specified direction. *Obs. rare.* Cf. *make forth* 87 b, *make out* 91 a (*c*).

13 . *Evang. Nicod* 86 in Herrig *Archiv* LIII 393 Tyll Alexander .. In message was I made 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 195 Annibali made [*L misit*] after him certaine light horsemen to ouertake him

56. To consider, represent, or allege *to* be or do something. (Cf. 51.)

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. VIII. § 5 This did the very heathens themselves obscurely insinuate, by making Themis to be the daughter of heaven and earth. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. I. § 20 Parius makes his coming to Greece to be in the time of Hellen. 1687 BURNET *Repl Varillas* 144 Varillas must be Sublime in every thing, so he makes him to have lived till he was 99. 1724 RAMSAY *Some Contents of 'Evergreen'* 1, Balantyne Makis Vertew triumph. 1885 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 543 Your sight is better than mine, what do you make that bird to be? 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II App. 631 Most of the Chronicles make Richard die in 1026. 1875 SAYCE in *Encycl. Brit* III. 182/2 Even the estimate of Ctesias, however, would make Babylon cover a space of about 100 square miles.

†b. To show or allege *that* something is the case.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle of Facions* I. v. 50 All whiche their doynges, dooe manifestly make, that thei came of the Aethiopes. 1586–7 Q ELIZ. *Let. to Jas VI* (Camden Soc) 44 Yet the[y] wyl make that her [Mary's] life may be saved and myne safe, wiche wold God wer true.

V. To do, perform, accomplish.

57. From the 12th c. *make* (corresponding to L. *facere*, F. *faire*) has been extensively used with a noun of action as object, where the older language would have used the verb *gewyrcan* (WORK) or *dón* (Do). †a. In various obsolete uses: To work (a miracle); to commit (a sin, crime, fault), 'tell' (a lie); to do (justice, mercy); to give (alms) *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Jos* ii. 12 Swerias me þæt ge don eft wiþ me swilce mildheortnisse, swa ic macode wiþ eow [L *quomodo ego misericordiam feci vobiscum*]. *c* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 P 7 He maket þur ure Drihtin wunderlice & manifældlice miracles *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Penne þu almesse makest 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 163 Telle me sual herafterward of þes wondres .. & hou hii were verst imaked. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 28120 And titter wald I lesyng make, þan man my worde vn-treu to take. *Ibid* 28777 Vnnait is þat almusthing þat þou þe mas of reuid thing. *c* 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 343 A tresoun þer was made. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B. v. 73 On owre lady he cryed, To make mercy for his mis-dedes. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* (E.E.T.S) 10478 He made Achilles leue his chace, That he no lenger mordur mace. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XXV. 261 That was a gret Myracle, that God made for hem. 1459 *Peebles Charters* etc. (1872) 133 That haf ordanit . for the faut that he made, that he pay to the tolbuth XL. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F v b, That such Justyce should be made of Aman as [etc.]. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlix 43 The murtherer ay mvrthour mais. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XXXVII. 116 Huon thus beyng in dyspleasure with hym selfe for the lye that he made. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 16 The Sheriffe of the county shall .. make levy of the money, aforesaid. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 149 His design being..to..save himself from the malice and lies of others, and not to make lies of any.

b. To wage (WAR). So *to make* †*battle*, (*a*) *fight*, †*an army* (=expedition). Also, † to serve or take part in (a campaign).

c 1205 LAY. 627 Stal fiht heo makeden. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 123 For the brekynge off an armye when any shall be made ayen hym apon pe see. 1530 PALSGR 620/1 He made batayle agaynst hym terme yeres. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 262 b, Sylla, who made ciuile battail wt Marius. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* IV. i. 131 These Nations did he purposely prouoke, To make an Armie for his after-ayde Against the Romans. 1647 [see CAMPAIGN *sb* 3] 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xi, [He] told the latter many entertaining stories of his campaigns, though in reality he had never made any. 1814 SCOTT *Wav* x, Mr. Bradwardine..made some campaigns in foreign service. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* VII, To make the campaign was the dearest wish of Harry's life.

c. To perform (a bodily movement or gesture, e.g one expressive of respect or of contempt).

For *to make a* (or *one's*) *bow, make courtesy, make a curtsy, make a face* (*at*), *make horns at, make a leg, make* (*an*) *obeisance, a salaam*, see the sbs.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) XXVI 122 Pai do grete wirschepe also to þe sonne, and mase many knelinges þerto. 1484, etc. [see OBEISANCE 3]. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Wemen* 117 Quhen I heir nemmyt his name, than mak I nyne crocis. 1570, etc. [see FACE *sb.* 6 b]. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* CXII 1003 They make but a figge at it 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* V. ii, The people, apt to mocke calamity, made no hornes at me. 1719–1805 [see HONOUR *sb* 5 b]. 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 66 Jumping, skipping and making variety of strange unnatural motions. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 70/2, I made my salam to him. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N Forest* XXVII, The King made a low obeisance to the window where they were standing

d. To enter into, conclude (a bargain, contract). So, *to make a marriage* (now only *legal*)

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1269 He bad him maken siker plist Of lune and trewðe *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 10781 Þe spousail þat was mad þar 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A II. 26 To-Morwe worth þe Mariage I mad. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Wemen* 56 God gif matrimony were made to mell for ane yeir. 1530 PALSGR 586/2, I holde it, as we saye whan we make bargen 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* iii 1 Salomon made mariage with Phirao the kynge of Egipte, & toke Pharaos doughter 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl* II iii. 39 Though I make this marriage for my peace. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* Rev & Concl. 391 A Contract lawfully made, cannot lawfully be broken *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I 562 The marriage that was now made with the brother of Denmark. 1722 DE FOE *Relig Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 8 Have you been both making your bargains? 1845 STEPHEN *Comm Laws Eng* (1874) II. 261 Having thus shown how marriage may be made

e. *Eccl.* in certain phrases, as *to make* (*one's*) *confession*. † *To make the sacrament*: to celebrate the Eucharist (*obs.*) *To make one's Communion*: to communicate. Also, to perform, 'do' (penance).

[*c* 1320 R BRUNNE *Medit* 196 He seyd, 'make þys yn my mende'.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 327 Confessioun þat man makiþ of synne is made of man in two maners Summe is mad oonly to god And sum confessioun is made to man. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) VII 80 Thei maken here Sacrement of the Awtier, seyenge, *Pater noster*, and other Preyeres *c* 1521 *1st Eng Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd 31/1 They make the sacrament in broune brede 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. XIX 133 b, Making their sacrament according to the Roman maner, with a round cake. 1705 BP WILSON in Keble *Life* VII (1863) 233 To make one Sunday's penance apiece in penitential habit in Kirk Michael Church. 1888 W J KNOX-LITTLE *Child of Stafferton* XII 151 He intended to make his confession that night and to make his Communion in the morning

f. With reference to locomotion or travel, in phrases *to make an excursion, an expedition, a journey, a pace, a passage, a progress, a step* (now rare), *a tour, a trip, a voyage*, †*to make one's course*, †*to make return* (= to come back), *to make one's way, to make a circuit*: see the sbs

English idiom is app. capricious in excluding many locutions which would seem to be parallel with these; we cannot, e.g use *make* with obj *a ride, a walk* (cf. G *einen Spaziergang machen*).

c 1290 [see COURSE *sb.* 2]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 6377 Þe son and þe mone þair course mas. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron Edw. IV* 209 And as the kyng with sayle and ower was makynge his course as fast as coulde be possible. 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI v. 291 If we imagine the Sun to make his Course out of the Ecliptick. 1828 J H MOORE *Pract. Navig* (ed. 20) 102 A ship from the Lizard makes her course S. 39° W.

g. To deliver orally. Now only *to make a speech, an oration*; formerly also †*to make* (*a*) *sermon*. (See the sbs)

†h *To make memory* (*min, mind, minning*) · to commemorate, record (see the sbs) *Obs.*

†i. ? *absol.* To have effect, operate *Obs.*

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 557 Beleue wyl make þere þe wurde no myȝt may take

58 In questions introduced by an objective *what*, e.g. *What make you here?* = What are you doing here? What is your business, right, or purpose? Now *arch.* (Common in 16–17th c.)

13 . *Cursor M.* 10090 (Cott) Þe folk Thoght ferli quat wit his he madde [*Fairf.* Wondird what he was a-bowte]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2908 Bedis buske þe to batell quat makis [*v r* mase] þou here? *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2131 What makist thou in this contre? 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* XVIII. 3 Who broughte yᵉ hither? What makest thou here? 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 66 Alas, good aged sir, what make you vp? 1602 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. XII. (A). 24 *Hier.* What make you with your torches in the darke? *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* III. iii, What made you wandring So late i' th' night? 1677 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 399 The proctor met him and ask'd him what he made out so late. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* v. (1697) 482 Friend, What dost thou make a Shipboard? 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 247 If that dire fury must for ever burn, What make we here? 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* XXI, What should my daughter make here at such an onslaught? 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Misadv. Margate*, I saw a little vulgar Boy—I said, 'What make you here?'

b. Hence, by inversion of the preceding construction: *What makes you here?* taken as if = 'What causes you to be here?' (Cf. branch IV.)

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem* (1694) 28 What makes him there? 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* V. i, *Footman* Madam, Mr Dorimant! *Lov.* What makes him here? 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* I, What makes you abroad so early? 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* I, What makes her in the wood so late A furlong from the castle gate?

59. With sbs. expressing the action of vbs. (whether etymologically cognate or not), *make* forms innumerable phrases approximately equivalent in sense to those verbs. In some of these phrases the obj.-noun appears always without qualifying word; in others it may be preceded by the indefinite article, or by a possessive adj. relating to the subject of the sentence. When standing alone, the combination of *make* with its object is equivalent to a verb used *intr.* or *absol.*; but in many instances the obj.-noun admits or requires construction with *of*, and this addition converts the phrase into the equivalent of a transitive verb. In this Dictionary these phrases are usually illustrated (and if necessary explained) under their respective sbs.; but a selection of them is given here in order to exhibit the variety of applications. (For the illustration of those phrases which are enumerated without quotations, see the sbs.)

Many of the ME phrases of this type are literal renderings of phrases with L. *facere* or F *faire*, the sb. being often adopted from one of those languages In early use a gerund in *ing* was often the obj. of *make*, but this is now rare

a. The following are still more or less in use: *To make an abatement, (one's) abode, abstraction, an acknowledgement, an acquisition, an address, an advance, (an) affirmation, an allegation, (an) allowance, an animadversion, (an) answer, an appeal, an* (also *one's*) *appearance, (an) application, an ascent, an assault, an assay, an assertion, (an) assurance, atonement, an attack, an attempt, (an) avowal, an award, a beginning, a bid, a blunder, (a, one's) boast, a calculation, a call, a challenge, a change, (a) choice, (a) claim, a climb, a comment, a comparison, a complaint, a computation, a cut, a dash, a defence, delay, a demonstration, a discovery, a donation, an endeavour, an entrance, an error, an essay, an excavation, (an) exception, (an) exchange, (an) excuse, an experiment, an explanation, a find, a gift, a grant, haste, an incision, (an) inquiry, inquisition, intercession, a joke, lamentation, a landing, mention, a mistake, a motion, mourning, a move, narration, (an) oath, (an) objection, an observation, an offer, an offering, a (one's) petition, pretence, pretension, (a) proclamation, (a) profession, a proffer, progress, a promise, proof, a proposal, a proposition, a protest, provision, a recovery, a remark, (a) reply, reprisals, (a) request, resistance, restitution, (a) retreat, a sacrifice, a sale, (a) search, (a) shift, a shot, slaughter, a slip, a stand, a start, a stay, a surrender, a transition, a translation, (a) trial, use, one's vaunt, a venture, a vow.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Non ancre bi mine read ne schal makien professiun bute þreo þinges. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 215 (MS A) A prikede out be fore is ost, For pride and for make bost. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* II 416 For whom was maked moch compleynt. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* IX 85 To proper curat to mak confessioun trew. 1530 PALSGR. 621/1, I make clayme to a thyng by processe of the lawe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XXXII. 96 Agaynst that Gyaunt thou canst make no resystence 1563–4 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I 256 In presence of the Queins Majestie..comperit Johne Erle of Athole, and maid this offer underspecifiit. 1616 R C *Times' Whistle* V 1886 Let's make a challenge. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 3 Hee lookt about, where he might on the best advantage make experience of his fortune. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 164 The obedient Theopreprians made appearance at the time appointed. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 25 This Observation was first made by Thales Milesius. 1680 AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 386 'Twas a minute watch, wᶜʰ wᶜʰ he made his experiments. *a* 1687 SIR W. PETTY in *Hale's Acc. New Invent.* 132 We shall . make some animadversions upon each of the three great branches of that Expence. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 P 5 There is no Place of general Resort, wherein I do not make my Appearance. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 361 The House of Commons resolved..to make an address to the King. 1796 NELSON 11 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. CXI, To make reprisals for the value of the property. 1836 CALHOUN *Sp.* 9 Mar., Wks. 1864 II. 483 Whenever the attempt shall be made to abolish slavery. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XXVII. (Pelh. Libr.) 192 He advised me to obtain permission to make excavations. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III I. 340 *note*, I have made allowance for the increase. 1867 MILL *Subj. Women* (1869) 98 Let us at first make entire abstraction of all psychological considerations tending to show, that [etc.]. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 199 No explanation had been made. 1870

DICKENS *B. Dorrit* III, The rest [of the streets] being mostly disappointing yards with..no thoroughfare—exception made of the Cathedral-close. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ass.* 340 That astonishing recovery which France has made since her defeat. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 245/1 [He] made a cut at something in the water. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* XXVIII, Still the old man made no comment.

† **b.** The following are examples of the obsolete uses: *To make abode* (but cf. *to make one's abode*), *abstinence*, (*an*) *assembly*, *one's avaunt*, *avauntment*, *baptising*, *bodeword*, *a boon* (= prayer), *cease*, *delaying*, *ending*, *experience*, *an exposition*, *one's flitting*, *a gathering*, *greeting*, *hesitation*, *a hunt*, *information*, *an invitation*, *a kneeling*, *a meeting*, *menace*, *mourning*, *muster*, *ockening*, *an operation*, (*one's*) *orison*, *overdoing*, *parlage*, *plaint*, *prayer*, *process*, *procession*, *ransoming*, *one's recourse*, *refuge*, *residence*, *revenge*, *roos*, *rosing*, *show*, *showing*, *sojourn spare*, *speaking*, *store*, *supply*, *supplying*, *tarrying*, *watch*, *witnessing*, *yelp* (*yelp* = boast).

c 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 P 2 Þa inacod he his gadering æt Oxene ford. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 91 Elhc cristene man makeð þis dai processiun fro chirche to chirche *c* 1205 LAY. 26451 For æuere heo 3elp makieð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8126 Þei made ilkan þair orison. *Ibid* 12274 Quen þe angell hir bodeword made *Ibid* 12518 Þai to bethleem þair flitting made. *Ibid.* 12776 Þat he now suilk baptiszing mass *Ibid* 13194 For to mak ending o mi tale. *Ibid.* 14334 Til fader his he made a bon. *Ibid* 28817 Þou þat okering mas wit man. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Rolls) 11669, & of þis þey make auauntement. 1340 *Ayenb* 240 Sobrete lokeþ mesure ine mete and ine drinke þet me ne maki overdoinge. 13 *Childh. Jesus* 1527 Þat noman ne miȝte make delayingue Of þing þat he wolde don *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXIII. (*George*) 797 Ambrose to þis mals witnesing. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) V. 44 There he made the Expositioun of Dremes 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 147/2 Of the which offenses, they hadde be required .to make cesse 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H iij, They fasted and made abstynence 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xl. 17 Make no longe tarienge o my God 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogat Week* II (1859) 480 The Wise Man..made his recourse to God for it. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* 102 As touching the money in coine . they would then make partage thereof 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 137 Make several Chymical Operations. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 595 The Pope made great returns of money into Germany. 1769 GOLDSM *Hist. Rome* (1786) I 106 Veturia, the mother of Coriolanus, at first made some hesitation to undertake so pious a work 1771 — *Hist Eng* IV 161 A French officer, who had made some useful informations relative to the affairs of France. 1821 J. FOWLER *Jrnl.* (1898) 69 To morrow the Indeans make a Hunt.

60. To eat (a meal).

1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph.* 127 On a tyme Diogenes made al his dyner with Oliues onely. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I (1586) 15 That they make not to great meales, but eate little and often 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 270 Some times our people made but one meal a day. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* v. 465 There take large draughts, make her chief banquet there. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* XIX 311 As I made my delicious and refreshing luncheon of green figs. 1864 LEMON *Loved at last* I VI 145, I never made a better dinner in my life 1890 *Longm. Mag.* July 254 He made his simple morning meal

61. To offer, present, render. †Formerly in many specific applications: to 'do' (homage, fealty); to 'pay' (some mark of respect); to render (support, aid); to present (a person's 'compliments'); to propound (a question); to give (an instance, notice, a reason, warning) (*obs*). Also in *to make amends*, † *asseth*, *satisfaction*: see the sbs. Const. *to* or *dative*.

The phr *to make love* (see LOVE *sb* 6 g) may perh. be referred to this sense

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20620 Al heuen court sal serue þe, To mak þe manred *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6461 Conan made hym þer fewte 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 297 And he him-self first homage maid. *Ibid.* 502 That maid him mony tyme varnyng. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XXXVI (*Baptista*) 352 He bad þaim..sic demand hym ma [etc]. *c* 1400, etc. [see FEALTY 2]. 1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr* 3298 Makynge to hyr thys questyoun 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 212/1 Therof made notice to the seid Evan Aprice. 1473 SIR J PASTON in *P. Lett* III. 84, I made yowr answer to the ffriends off Mestresse Jane Godnoston accordyng to yowr instrucions. 1500-20 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 410 Homage to Edward Langschankis maid thy kyn. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I CCXXXVIII. 344 They .came .and made homage to kynge Dampeter. 1539 CROMWELL 21 Jan. in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 169 To make supporte subvention and confort unto them to resist his malice. 1582 G. MARTIN *Discov Corrupt Script.* II. 29 And make vs a good reason why you put the word, traditions, here 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of his Humour* II. i, Why He make you an Instance: your Citie wiues [etc.]. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen* (1676) 660 He had but one desire more to make me 1719 JAMES (the Pretender) *Let.* in *Pearson's 76th Catal.* (1894) 33 Pray make him my kind compliments. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. XXVII 127 He made warning of the danger to his master. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep* 286 Brackenridge made two questions.

b. *To make head* [= F. *faire tête*]: see HEAD *sb.*

a 1569 KINGESMYL *Conf. Satan* (1578) 8 If thou couldest make head against him 1577-87, etc. [see HEAD *sb.* 52 a].

c. *Law.* Of a court, a judge: To render, give (a decision, judgement).

'Now unusual in England; still common in America' (Sir F. Pollock).

1804 LD. ELDON *Vesey's Rep.* X. 121, I am not aware that such a decision has been made since that case.

† **62.** To entertain or manifest (certain emotions). *To make gladness*, *glee*, *joy*, *merriment*, *mirth*: to rejoice, be merry. *To make care*: to be careful or anxious. *To make dole*, *sorrow*: to mourn. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 1795 Muchel wes þa murðe þe þat folc makede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7820 He him sulf deol inou & sorwe made al so. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11031 (Cott) Again him [he] mad gladnes anglu. *a* 1300-1400 *Ibid.* 17974 (Göt.) Ful mekil ioy þat made i-wis. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* (E E.T.S.) 9957 Knyȝtes kene that ben of Troye, Now make murthe and mochel ioye. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 140 The grete sorowe that the poure Knightes made for theyr brother. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. i. 107 As for Ene, forsuyth, I mak na cayr. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform* XII 200 The Feynd mak cair, I say na mair. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 57 Some to make loue, some to make merryment.

b. *To make* (*a*) *mock*, † *scorn* (*at*, *of*): see the sbs.

63. To put forth (an effort). Also, † *to make labour*, *pain*. † *To make force* (*at*, etc.): see FORCE *sb.*[1] 22 b.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 38 He maid grete payne to ger that langage of Latyne sprede. *c* 1489, etc. [see EFFORT *sb.* 2]. 1491, etc. [see LABOUR *sb.* 5 b] 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I. 6 Gif mair labour and industrie war maid. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 297 The dog. instantly made force at him as a man would doe at his mortall enemie. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* 1. (1876) 11 Every honest effort made in an upward direction.

64. In certain phrases, used for: To incur, suffer (something undesirable). So *to make* † *expense*, † *wreck*, *shipwreck* (arch.), *a loss* (? obs. exc. in commercial use: cf. sense 29)

For *to make* (*good or bad*) *weather* (Naut.), see WEATHER.

1453 *Rolls Parlt* V. 268/1 All theire costes, expenses and lostez, made and suffred by hem in this partie 1526 TINDALE *1 Tim* I. 19 Some as concernynge fayth have made shipwracke. 1563 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I. 239 All expensissis maid in pleyingofthesaid caus 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* (1807-8) II 218 Eyerie person making wrecke by sea, and comming alive to land. 1609 G BENSON *Serm.* 7 *May* 5 If you make wrack neyther vpon the Rockes, nor vpon the Sandes, neyther vppon open nor secret sinnes. 1626 C. POTTER tr *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 99 They could not continue to make such expence, nor to furnish so many persons with Vestiments 1640 tr *Verdere's Rom Rom.* III. 199 They could not learn any news of the losse they had made *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I 251 Both England and Holland had made a great loss both in ships and treasure.

† **b.** Hence (chiefly *Sc.*), to defray, provide for (expenses, costs). *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* v (1885) 118 Yff a kynge be pore, he shall bi nescessite make his expences by creaunce and borowynge. 1473 *Ld Treas Acc Scot.* (1877) I 46 Gevin to Wil Oliphant to mak his expensis xx *li.* 1574 *Reg Privy Council Scot* II. 388 The said Robert oblist him to mak the said Williames reasonable expenssis, and to pay the same to him.

65. To accomplish (a distance) by travelling, etc.

1564-5 N. WOTTON in Burgon *Life Gresham* (1839) II 70, I made a-foote vi myles ere I came to Dunkerke 1662 J DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 2 It's violence hindred us not from keeping on our course, and making fifteen Leagues that night. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 270 When the Wind blew so hard, that we made nine or ten Miles an hour 1768 BOYER *Eng.-Fr Dict.* s v, They make sometimes ten fathom at one leap 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 16 The boat makes 55 miles in 3½ hours. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 373, I could get no boat farther than Kirkcaldy, so I must make the distance on foot.

b. orig. *Naut.* To reach (a place) in travelling, come to, arrive at; *slang* to catch (a train, etc.).

c 1624 WALLER *Fr Charles at Sant' Anders* 148 From the stern of some good ship appears A friendly light. New courage, they take, And, climbing o'er the waves, that taper make. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Oct., Tho' not far from Dover, we could not make the Peere till 4 in the afternoon. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 227 The weary Trojans ply their shatter'd Oars To nearest Land, and make the Libian Shoars. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4481/3 The West-India Fleet and Coasters, .not being able to make Torbay, .were all forced to the Westward. *a* 1774 GOLDSM tr *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II 103 We forced open the prison gates, and..made the mountains on the borders of Valentia. 1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 39, I determined to attempt to make the river, and for that purpose took a due south course 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I XVII. 245 It will be wise to make a cover, lest the Sons of the Squatter should be out skirting on our trail 1828 *Sporting Mag* XXI. 322 She [a coach]..started at ten, and made the White Horse, Fetter Lane, at four precisely. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 360 We made Chicago at 7 30 on Sunday morning. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I 137 He jumped on board the steamboat 'Just made it', he said

66. In phrases like *to make long hours* (i.e to work many hours in the day). Also, *to make good time*: to accomplish a distance in a short time.

1887 I. R. *Ranche Life Montana* 140 We drove to Three Forks in an hour and twenty minutes. Jem calls it fourteen miles, so I think we made good time. 1890 *Standard* 17 Mar. 3/1 At present the colliers..make very short time. *Mod.* I made a very long day last Friday.

¶ **67.** † **a.** To 'play' (the fool) (*obs.*) **b.** = Do *v.* 11 j, in *to make the agreeable* (? *obs.*) [After F. *faire*]

1529 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 236 Sum maid the fule, and sum did flatter 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* VI. 31 Sir George Dashwood was 'making the agreeable' to the guests. 1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silcote of S.* XVIII, The best thing you can do is to begin to make the agreeable to the eldest Miss Granby.

VI. To behave, act, or move (in a specified way).

† **68.** *To make it* (with adv. or advb. phr. denoting manner): to act, behave. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* Tit. VII, & sæde him bispell hu he hit macian sceolde ȝif he heora þeȝen beon sceolde. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 354 Swa he hit macode on his life. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 27 Þe kyng .. made it as þey were nouȝt wroþ [L. *dissimulato odio*]. ? *a* 1500 *Pebles to the Play* VIII, Quhat neidis you to mark it sua?

† **b.** With adj. as complement. *To make it coy*, *nice*, *proud*, *quaint*, *stout*, *strange*, *tough*: to behave in a coy, proud, etc., manner (see the adjs.). *To make it goodly*: to give oneself airs.

1611 COTGR., *Faire la petite bouche*, to mince, or simper it; to make it goodly.

69. Hence *intr.* (the obj. *it* being omitted); in OE. with *adv.*; later with adj., in *to make bold*, *free*, † *glad*, *merry*, † *nice*, † *strange* (see the adjs).

a 1000 *Institutes of Polity* XV. in Thorpe *Laws* II. 322 Riht is þæt mynecena mynsterlice macian

70. *To make as if*, *as though* (arch. *as*): to behave as if; hence, to pretend that. Cf. 34 b

[1387 see 68.] *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 77 The prince . made as they he badde take none hede therof. 1530 PALSGR 655/2, I patter with the lyppes, as one dothe that maketh as though he prayed and dothe nat. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxv 222 Make as though ye were dyspleasyd with hym *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D* I II (Arb) 13, I wyll make as I sawe him not 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 41 Which reproachfull speech the Emperour put up in silence, making as if hee had not heard it 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* VIII 15 And Ioshua and all Israel made as if they were beaten before them, and fled. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* XVII. (1840) 290 Thou makest as if those poor savage wretches could do mighty things. 1752 CHESTERF *Lett.* (1792) III. 264, I am very glad (to use a vulgar expression) that *you make as if you* were not well, though you really are 1851 LONGF. *Gold Leg.* III, He beckons, and makes as he would speak. 1889 *Dict. Nat Biog* XVII. 59/2 Edward at first intended, or made as though he intended, to [etc.]

71. To have to do *with* (a person or thing); to interfere *in* (a matter), chiefly in collocation with *meddle dial.*

1564 *Child Marr* (1897) 123, I will neither make nor medle with her. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Nov., Pegg Kite now hath declared she will have the beggarly rogue the weaver; and so we are resolved neither to meddle nor make with her. 1662 LIVINGSTONE in *Wodrow Sel. Biog.* (1845) I. 208 He thinks he will only preach against Popric, and not make with other controversies. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* I. 146 And so, Sir, pray don't meddle nor make with the maids. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 298/1 The business is a ticklish one: I like not overmuch to meddle and make therein. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* XXI, Moore may settle his own matters henceforward for me, I'll neither meddle nor make with them further

72. *Naut.* Of the flood or ebb tide († in early use *passive*, or perh. *intr.* conjugated with *be*): To begin to flow or ebb respectively; also, to be in progress. Hence of the tide: To flow towards the land; to rise; also, to flow in a specified direction.

1651 CHAS. II in Hone *Every-day Bk* I. 1716 Just as the tide off ebb was made. 1708 *Lond Gaz* No. 4422/7 The Tide of Flood being made, and there proving little Wind, we were oblig'd to Anchor. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. XIII, The tide made to the westward. *Ibid*, The tide beginning to make home again 1776 C. CARROLL *Jrnl* (1845) 40 About nine o'clock at night, the tide making, we weighed anchor 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* I, The flood tide made. *a* 1861 CLOUGH '*Say not the Struggle*' II Far back, through creeks and inlets making, Comes silent, flooding in, the main. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk* V (ed 2) 169 When the stream makes to the Eastward at Spithead, the water falls at Southampton. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV. XVII. (1886) 135 The ebb was now making.

73. Of land, landscape, etc.: † **a.** *Naut.* To have a certain form or appearance; to look *like* (*obs.*). **b.** *U.S.* and *Colonial.* To extend in a certain direction. (Cf. 91 n.)

1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S Seas* 151 Two Ledges of Rocks, running two Leagues out from a Point of Land which makes like an old Castle. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. XII. 260 There appears a hummock, which at first makes like an island 1770 SIR J. BANKS *Jrnl.* 17 May (1896) 270 At sunset the land made in one bank, over which nothing could be seen. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) II 136 Spurs, or ramifications of high mountains, making down from the Alps 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 192 A copse of woods, which made down a considerable distance from the mountains. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 16 June 6/1 Wherever slides are abundant, or two make from east and west.

74. Of arguments, evidence, influences: To be effective, 'tell' (on one side or the other). (Cf. 25, 25 b.) Chiefly with *for* († *to*, *with*), *against* (see 76 a, 78 a, 79 a, 82 a). [Cf. L. *facere cum*, *facere contra.*]

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Jan. 1/1 He had the highest opinion of precedents—when they made in his own favour. 1893 *Sketch* 1 Feb. 14/1 All these things . make in favour of Mr. Gladstone.

VII. With prepositions in specialized senses (all intransitive).

75. Make after —. To go in pursuit of, to pursue, follow *arch.* (Cf. 35 b)

1590 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 54 Acestes ..made after the King of Lidia, as fast as his men were able to march 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 177 When they were so pursued and made after by the chariots and horsemen of the Egyptians. 1688 BUNYAN *Heav. Footman* (1886) 148 There is never a poor soul that is going to heaven, but the devil, the law, sin, death and hell makes after that soul. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 336 His people made after them, in hopes of finding out their retreat. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. VI. VIII 261 As he flounders about, out tumbles the book; he lets go his staff, and makes after it.

76. Make against —. a. To be unfavourable to; to militate or 'tell' against. (Cf. 74)

a 1540 BARNES *Wks* (1573) 313/1 The texte maketh agaynst the Pope. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1738 I. 355 The third Reason which they use, makes against them. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxviii. 65 Ocular Experience makes against this 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* iii. Wks. 1871 I. 345 That which makes equally against two contradictory opinions can be a proof against neither. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. iii. 179 He sought out whatever could make against the orthodoxy of the new prelate. 1890 *Sat Rev* 8 Feb 165/2 Figures, if you carefully select those which make for you, and as carefully ignore those which make against you, can .be made to prove anything

†b. To make a hostile movement towards; to go to attack. *Obs.* (Cf. 35 b)

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* I. (1629) 26 The Corcyræan's vnderstanding that they [the Corinthians] made against them [ὡς ᾤσθοντο αὐτοὺς προσπλέοντας].

77. Make at —. To approach in order to or as if to attack or seize; to make a hostile movement towards. (Cf. 35 b) Now somewhat *arch.*

1637 R. ASHLEY tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 247 There hath beene one, that seeing no other remedy, made at the soveraignty it selfe. 1671 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 61 Immediately, the cowe made at him. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 162, I was made at by an unsizable Snake. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 P 1 All men .make at the same common thing, Mony. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 24 When you dip for chub, roach, and dace, move your fly very slow when you see them make at it. 1858 THOREAU *Maine W* II. (1869) 153 A very small black puppy rushed into the room and made at the Governor's feet. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr *Virgil's Æneid* 261 Volscens with his unsheathed sword Made at Euryalus. 1889 FR. A. KEMBLE *Far Away* vi. 55 He made at me with an evident intention of striking me.

78. Make for —. a. To operate in favour of, be favourable to; to tend to the advancement or progress of; to favour, further, aid. (Cf. 74)

1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 59 The wynde made well for vs in ower way. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Ioynynge also therto the goostly exercyse and experyence of goostly fathers, as I thought them to make moost for my purpose. 1526 TINDALE *Rom* xiv. 19 Let vs folowe tho thinges which make for peace. 1593 NASHE *Foure Lett. Conf.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 201 But, say wee should beleeue it, what doth it make for thee? 1612 BACON *Ess., Atheism* (Arb.) 332 None denie there is a God, but those for whom it maketh that there were no God. 1639 N. N tr *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* 1. Pref. F iv b, Is there any thing that makes more for him, then that they upbrayd him with? 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 273 How our Author augments, or diminisheth the truth of things, as they make most convenient for his purpose 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 103 A Doctrin such as makes neither for the Honour of God, nor for the Safety of Man. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 158 P 1 Out of a firm Regard for Impartiality I print these Letters, let them make for me or not. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxi 219 The behaviour makes not for your honour. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet C.* vii 140 Your story makes for my side of the question. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg Puerisque* 24 Whatever makes for lounging and contentment, makes just so surely for domestic happiness. 1890 [see *Make against* 76a]. 1894 *Times* 25 May 9/5 The forces and conditions which make for sea power.

b. To proceed or direct one's course towards; to go in the direction of; also, to assail, 'go for'. Not frequent before the 19th c.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, IV. vi, I see our soules are fleeting hence; Make for a new life, man. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* I. xli, And glorious Angels on their wings it [*sc.* a soul] taking, . for heaven making. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II v 170 One of these [ships] . made directly for us. 1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simple Story* IV. xii. 151 Sandford, . without a word in reply, made for the door. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II vi, The wounded eagle is said to make for its own eyrie. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxii. (1860) 169 Don't . get frightened; make for the shore 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 6. 145 They had hardly landed at Dover before they made straight for London. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 55 We made for home together. 1893 *Chamb Jrnl* 15 July 434/1 They will at once 'make for' each other's eyes.

†c. To pretend, assert. (In quots *absol.* and in *indirect pass.*) *Obs.*

1522 MORE *De quat. noviss.* Wks. 72/2 This medicyne thoughe thou make a sowre face at it, is not so bytter as thou makeste for. 1529 — *Dyalogs* III. Wks. 222/1 Whyther Luthers matters bee so madde as they bee made for, that shall we see hereafter.

79. Make to —. †a. To tend or contribute to; to be favourable or conducive to; to go to support. (Cf. 74.) *Obs.*

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. li. 124 Such reasons as seemed to make to the contrary. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 97 All thynges that may make to life and saluation. 1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* xix (1625) 92 This maketh to the strengthning of vs against those Popish assertions of Viguerius. 1638 RAWLEY tr *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 12 In every corruptible Body, Quantity maketh much to the Conservation of the whole. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 159 Making more to seemliness, or edification.

†b. To be pertinent or applicable to. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. I. XXXI, That Hair is but an excrementitious thing, and makes not to this purpose. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 84/2 Those things which are most obvious, and make more immediately to the subject in hand.

†c. To go in the direction of, proceed towards.

a 1568 *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* 114 Then vp scho gat ane mekle rung, And the gudman maid to the dur. 1600 *Disc. Gowrie Consp.* in Moyses *Mem.* (1755) 266 The court making to their horses, as his highnesse selfe was. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I i, Maria, Genoas dutchesse, makes to court. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 20 When the Ice comes floating in too hard, . then the Ships make to the Harbours. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 192 He cut his way through the troops..and made to the banks of the Irtish.

Make toward(s — : see 35 b.

80. Make unto —. = *make to*, 79 c.

1570-6 W. LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 131 Since Dover is not many myles off..let us make unto it. 1598 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 5 Sick-thoughted Venus makes amaine vnto him. 1603 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xxi. 31 Unto the Ship she makes, which she discovers.

†**81. Make upon —.** = *make at*, 77. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 264 b, He made vpon these pirates, whom .. he tooke and subdued. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* II 8 The king vnderstanding .. that they made vpon him in such speedy manner, fledde for feare. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 37 Seeing themselves made upon by a pirate.

82. Make with —. †a To side with, make common cause with. Of things. To tell in favour of. (Cf. 74.) *Obs.*

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 250 The description following maketh with me [L. *mecum ferè facit*] 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. vii § 3 Antiquity, custom, and consent .. making with that which law doth establish, are themselves most sufficient reasons to uphold the same. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. xxxiv. 306 There made with young Fabius, and tooke his part, the majestie and countenance of the Senat [L *stabat cum eo senatus maiestas*]. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor* 19 b, It is the nature, and propertie of Passions, euen to make those thinges make with them *a* 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 273 So farre as outward things make with salvation.

†b To grapple with, select as one's adversary.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 21 b, The Lorde Admirall made with the greate ship of Depe, and chased her stil. *Ibid.* 122 The vj shippes perceiuyng that, left their chace & made with the Barke of Sandwyche.

†c (See sense 71.) *Obs.*

VIII. With adverbs in specialized senses.

†**83. Make again.** *trans.* To make good, repair, restore. *Obs.*

c 1433 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 429 That [they] .. do make ayein the grete pipe of the said conduyt in wyse as was afore. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) 149 The harnoys broken was made agayn and amended. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Reparator*, one that repayreth or maketh agayne.

84. Make away. (Now superseded in the transitive senses by *make away with.*) †a. *trans.* To put (a person) out of the way, put to death; also, to put an end to (a person's life). (Cf. 33.) *Obs.* Common in 16–17th c.

1566 *Pasquine in Traunce* 58 b, Saint Dominick .. was treating with them for the burning of Heretiques, or how by some other deuise to make them away 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. ii, Why then weele haue him priuily made away. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i 167 To make away my guiltlesse Life. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. v. i (1651) 544 Constantine Despota, made away Catharine his wife for the love of a base Scriveners daughter. *a* 1656 BP HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) 415 Wicked harlots who . have made away their stolen birth. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 105 P 4 What Multitude of Infants have been made away by those who brought them into the World. 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) I. 142 They would. make him away by pistol, or poison.

refl. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* I. (1586) 4 b, Other sortes .. that haue made themselues awaie by the meanes either of water, or fire, or sword. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 58, I was there told by the Physician, that I must wholly forbear Preaching, unless I would wilfullie make away my self *c* 1684 *Roxb. Ball* (1886) VI. 621 She, for love of the Groom, fell into Despair, and in conclusion made herself away. 1698 *Christ Exalted* § 61. 50 They would make away themselves immediately, if possible.

†b. To destroy (a thing). *Obs.*

1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch Furniture* (1866) 66 A Mass book with all such books of papistrie ar abolished made awaie and defaced. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn* xi, If all were minded so, the times should cease And threescoore yeare would make the world away. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* XIII. 47 Instruments of idolatrie . are to bee destroied, and made awaie.

†c. To alienate or transfer to another's possession; to dispose of, get rid of. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Alienation*, alienation or making away. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 41 Their slaues which they cannot make away for a good round price, they sell vnto the butchers. *a* 1640 WALLER *On Friendship betw. Sacharissa & Amoret* 16 Debters .., When they never mean to pay, To some friend make all away. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 21 Will you, said he, on your Honour, let me see them uncurtail'd, and not offer to make them away? 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* XIV i. (1864) IX 15 If usurped, or its usufruct, if not the fee, fraudulently made away, it [Church property] had in many cases widely extended itself by purchase.

d. *intr.* To go away suddenly or hastily, run away; = *make off*, 89 d.

1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I i, Deare sparke of beautie, make not so fast away. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. v. (1640) 237 If there be five to one, it is interpreted wisdome not cowardlinesse, to make away from them. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* 42 His horse made away with him whilst Gimcrack was running a match. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* II. xii. 217 Then they set out for home: Duncan and the gillies making away for a sort of ford. 1892 *Cornh. Mag* Jan. 108 The people. are making away as fast as they can.

85. Make away *with*. a. To put out of the way; = 84 a. Often *euphemistic* for: To kill.

1502 TOWNLEY in *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 164 There was a servant of yours, and a kynsman of myne, was myschevously made away with. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 55 For mony I am persuaded they [physicians] can make away with any whom they haue accesse vnto. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerf. Fav.* 11 Tiberius had resolued to make away with Germanicus. 1736-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 108 His relations pretend that he was made away with by poison. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 242 The owl nightly makes away with more mice than the very best of cats. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* viii, He was made away with, eight days ago, when we heard him cry out upon the name of God.

refl. 1666-7 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Feb, It seems she .. hath endeavoured to make away with herself often. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I, These were the very words of Dick Doleful to me not a week before he made away with himself. 1856 READE *Never too Late* XII, He was a lunatic, and would have made away with himself anywhere.

b. To remove from its rightful place or ownership; to get rid of; to dissipate, squander (= 84 c); to destroy fraudulently.

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 407 It will not be difficult to conceive, how the Roman Clergy can make away with these vast Revenues they are possessed of. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I 142 They would . make away with the effects 1781 D WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks* II. 132, I will make away with my castle and dowry to support the cause 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. I, 'Thirteen pence sterling', this was what the Convent got from Lackland, for all the victuals he and his had made away with. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* x. II 572 He had burned the writs, made away with the seal [etc.] 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict* c 77 § 26 If any person designedly makes away with any thing issued to him as a volunteer. 1883 KATH. S. MACQUOID *Her Sailor Love* III. vii. iv 115 It's an ugly thing to make away with a letter. 1892 *Temple Bar* Nov. 298 Hendrik had made away with his stepbrother's money.

86. Make down. a. Sc. *To make down a bed*: 'to fold down the bed-clothes, so as to make it ready for being entered' (Jam.).

1816 SCOTT *Antiq* XXV, We'se mak ye down a bed at the lodge. *a* 1835 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) III. 199 Betty, my dear, make down the bed.

b. *colloq.* To refashion so as to fit a smaller wearer. *Mod* The eldest girl's frocks can be made down for her sisters.

87. Make forth. †a. *trans* To complete the preparation or equipment of. *Sc.*

1496 *Ld. Treas Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 261 Item, gevin be the Lard of Balgony to mak furth this cott, iij ellis of vellous. 1497 *Ibid.* 339 Item, giffin to Thom Barkar and Johne Lam to pas to Home, to mak furth the artaillery there iij hb. iij s.

†b. To send forth. (Cf. sense 55.) *Obs.*

c 1470 *Gaw. & Gol.* 120, I rede ye mak furth ane man, mekar of mude.

†c. To issue (a commission, debenture). *Obs.*

1640 tr. *Verderer's Rom Rom.* III 213 This great Monarch . made forth Commissions 1666 in 10*th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App v. 6 His Majestie's Auditor-Generall shall make forth debentures for what is due to the petitioner

†d. *intr.* To go forward, advance, set out; (of a boat) to put out. *Obs.*

1594 KYD *Cornelia* v. 241 When Wolues .Make forth amongst the flock 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, II iv 5 1601 — *Jul. C.* v. i 25 *a* 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 149 As shippes doe, that having unlaided their fraught make presently forth for a new voiage. 1625 BACON *Ess., Usury* (Arb) 542 To prouide, that while we make forth, to that which is better, we meet not, with that which is worse *a* 1626 — *New Atl.* (1900) 2 Ther made forth to us a small Boate.

88. Make in. †a. *trans.* ? To carry in. (Cf. *make out*, 91 a.) *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 25 Lett it alwey be remembered to make in the Kinges doggettes as often as it pleseth the King the prince to come or goe

b. *intr.* To go in towards a particular point; to intervene in an action; to join in a fray; † to strike in in a conversation; in *Hawking* (see quot. 1897).

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 161 Unhood your Hawke, to the end that when she espieth the Hearon she may flee hir: and if she do so, make in apace to succour hir. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV 492 While these made in [Gr ἐισαασθην], to spoyle his armes. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly olb.* viii 456 Small Marbrooke maketh in, to her [*sc.* the Severn's] inticing Deepe. 1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Sea Voy.* I. i, We have discover'd the land, sir; pray let's make in! 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* v. iii, Make in, loggerhead; my son fights like a dragon. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. lvii (1674) 209 To the succor whereof, all the inhabitants along the River side made in. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx, During this moment of delay, Ramorney whispered to Dwining, 'Make in, knave, with some objection'. 1865 G F BERKELEY *Life* II. 281 It is ever a gallant gentleman who thus makes in. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 500 The larger galleons made in at once for Corunna 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 373 (Falconry) *Make in* (of the falconer), to go up to a hawk after it has killed.

89. Make off. †a. *trans.* To dispose of. *Obs.*

a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) II. 15 He could not subsist here, and thereupon made off his estate.

b. *Whaling.* (See quot.)

1880 SCORESBY *Arctic Reg.* II. 304 The operation of *making-off* consists of freeing the fat from all extraneous substances,..then cutting it into small pieces, and putting it in casks through the bung-holes.

c. *Farming.* To fatten (lambs) for the market.

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 395 Whenever farmers make off their own flock instead of selling their lamb-hogs to feeders, they choose a small breed. 1852 *Ibid.* XIII. I. 60 The lambs are. made off fat, early in the summer. 1868 *Ibid.* Ser. II. IV. II. 264 No store stock..is ever sold, everything being made off for the butcher.

d. *intr.* To depart or leave a place suddenly, often with a disparaging implication; to hasten or run away; to decamp, 'bolt'.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 85 P 5 My Sister took this Occasion to make off. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen*

(1809) 29 Should your horse prove, what is properly termed too many for you, and make off. 1808 *Log of H. M. S. Belleisle* 21 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 164 *note*, Several of the Enemy's ships making off to leeward. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* xi, [He] perceived that the bull had not made off with the rest of the cattle. 1889 G. Gissing *Nether World* I. xii 272 He..made off at a run.

6. *To make off with*: to decamp with (something) in one's possession. Also, *to make off with oneself* = d.

1820 J. Gifford *Compl. Eng. Lawyer* II. xiii. 216 Although the thief do not quite make off with them 1856 J. H. Newman *Callista* xxviii. 249 He was quite easy about Agellius, who had, as he considered, successfully made off with himself 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. vii, Mr. Wegg had seen the minion surreptitiously making off with that bottle. 1890 *Standard* 14 Apr. 2/6 The girl had made off with her employer's money

90. Make on. a. *trans.* To make (a fire). *dial.*

1634 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 110 The Lord is making on a fire in Jerusalem. 1777 Sir M. Hunter *Jrnl.* (1894) 26 We had got. a fire made on in our little room. 1885 Howells *Silas Lapham* (1891) I 65 I'll be the death of that darkey .if he don't stop making on such a fire 1893 *Illustr. Lond News* Christm. No. 23/2 To 'make on' a good fire at nightfall.

b. *intr.* To go forward, proceed; to hasten on.

1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. viii. 214 Up, up and struggle to thy horse; make on. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 33 The Earle of Lincolne .resolued to make on where the King was, and to giue him battaile. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 2 He that knows his way makes on merrily and carelessly. to his journey's end. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I iii, We made on to the southward. 1849 M. Arnold *Sick King Bokhara*, Send him away, Sirs, and make on. 1890 *Graphic* Summer No. 24/2 He made on in his headlong flight.

91. Make out. †a. *trans.* In various physical senses: (*a*) tr. L. *exstruere*, to build up; (*b*) to take or carry out (cf. *make in*, 88 a); (*c*) to send out (cf. sense 55); (*d*) to throw out (cards) from one's hand = *lay out* (Lay *v.*1 56 k). *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xiv. 1 The wise womman bildeth vp hir hous; the vnwise the maad out [Vulg. *extructam*] shal destroie *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 71 Noe yoman of this office to bere or make oute of this office any breade but by knowledge of the brevour 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 109 He fel into the lappes of our horsemen, which were made out [L. *fuerant emissi*] to kepe hym from the spoyle 1568 Grafton *Chron* I. 142 The Londoners hearing of their doings, made out a certaine number of men of armes, who put the Danes from that Tower. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 343 He made out certaine pinnaces for to observe what landing places there were 1680 Cotton *Compl Gamester* viii (ed 2) 76 He that deals makes out the best Cards he can for his Crib, and the other the worst.

b. To draw up (a list, a document, etc.); to make a draft of; to write out (a bill, cheque, etc.).

1465 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* II 218 They have mad oute bothe warantes and *supersedias*. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 42/1 So alwey that every of the seid Writtes be made oute xx daies or more, afore the seid day of apparaunce lymyted 1770 P. Burton *Pract Crt Exchcq.* 18 The Inquiry is made out by the Clerk in Court, who pays only Two Shillings to the Master for signing, &c. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 278, I was myself forming and making out the necessary designs for the balcony. 1801 tr *Gabrielli's Myst Husb* I 125 His Lordship inquired whether he had paid the bill 'It is being made out, I am informed, Sir' 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI 557 The Duke had obliged the Duchess to receive Lady Denham as one of her ladies of the bedchamber, but just before her appointment was made out, she died. 1885 Mrs. C. L Pirkis *Lady Lovelace* I. xvi 237 The cheque which I had made out. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 34/2 The accounts generally took some three or four weeks to make out.

c. (*a*) To succeed in accomplishing; to effect, achieve. Now *Sc.* Also *absol.* in certain games: To make the score prescribed by the rules as bringing the game to an end.

1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxxviii 28 He hath set his minde there vpon, that he wyll make out his worke 1634 Massinger *Very Woman* III. v, Now she is at a cold scent. Make out your doubles, Mistress. O well hunted, That's she. 1680 Cotton *Compl Gamester* (ed. 2) 89 And if one and thirty be not made, then he that play'd last and is nearest one and thirty without making out, must set up one. 1706 De For *Jure Div* I. 17 *note*, To implore the Gods that he might never enter that City, which they foresaw he would act the Fury in, and fill it with Blood and Slaughter, which he effectually made out. 1774 Kames *Hist. Man* II. xi. II. 65 People there [in a populous city] seldom make out the usual time of life 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xxiv, I shall make out my visit to you yet. 1827 *Examiner* 246/1 Harley, as too frequently happens to this mercurial comedian, has to make out his own part of a roguish innkeeper as well as he is able. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* v. (1858) 309 Byron, born rich and noble, made-out even less than Burns, poor and plebeian.

(*b*) To manage, make shift, *to do* something. Also *absol.* to make shift, get along; to succeed, thrive; to get on (well, badly). Also *to make it out*. Chiefly *U. S.*

1609 Jonson *Silent Woman* v. i, It is the price and estimation of your vertue only, that hath embarqu'd mee to this aduenture; and I could not but make out to tell you. 1776 Abigail Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 180, I would not have you anxious about me. I make out better than I did. 1776 J. Adams *ibid.* 231 Amidst these interruptions, how shall I make out to write a letter? 1807 P. Gass *Jrnl.* 92 We.. made out to get enough of drift wood to cook with. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 42 She made out to accomplish her voyage in a very few months, and came to anchor at the mouth of the Hudson. 1820 — in *Life & Lett* (1864) II. 30, I wish you would..let me know..how you and Murray make out together. 1851 Hawthorne in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 396 To whom is Dora married, and how is she making out? 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xxi, I am rather bare here, but I hope you'll be able to make out tolerably well till Monday. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 574/1, 'I don't believe you will be satisfied in heaven; you will find it too monotonous'. 'Oh, I shall make out, I'm sure'. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 253/2, I have made out to sleep with tolerable comfort in a cave.

d. † To compensate (a lack, defect, disadvantage); to supply (what is wanting); to supply the deficiencies of, to eke out. *Obs.* Also *intr.* (? rare) to make up, compensate *for*.

1629 Earle *Microcosm.*, *Insolent Man* (Arb) 85 Such men are of no merit at all: but make out in pride what they want in worth. 1642 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med* I (1896) 19 Our wills must be our performances, and our intents make out our Actions. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xxiv. 196 One mans defects cannot be made out. by another mans abilities. 1665 Dryden *Ind. Emp* IV i (1668) 39 Make out the rest,—I am disorder'd so I know not farther what to say or do: —But answer me to what you think I meant. 1699 T. Brown in R. L'Estrange *Erasm Colloq.* 42 And if such a Disaster happen'd to him, he did not fail to make it out one way or other at Home. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II 847 When the Lyon's Skin alone would not serve turn, he knew how to make it out with that of the Fox 1709–10 Steele *Tatler* No. 128 P 5 What I want in Length, I make out in Breadth. 1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* III. 104 [She] only lamented she had not something better to offer them, but promised to make it out at dinner. 1850 L Hunt in *Lait's Mag.* XVII 570/2 Conscious of not having all the strength he wished, he endeavoured to make out for it by violence and pretension 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 3 Oct 3/7 [They] are becoming listless and indifferent, supposing that someone will make out for them.

†e. Of an item in a series: To complete (a certain total); also, of several items, to amount collectively to. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Ezek* i 2 The fifth dayo off the Moneth made out the fyfth yeare off kynge Ioachims captiuyte 1571–2 *Reg Privy Council Scot* Ser I II 112 The sowme of fyve hundrith and fifty merkis, with the thrid of the provestrie of Methven, makand out in the haill Vm merkis

f. To make complete; to get together with difficulty or by degrees.

1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI 48 They must make out a scanty subsistence with the labour of their hands. 1828–32 Webster s. v., He promised to pay, but was not able to make out the money or the whole sum 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xxxvii, He by little and little made out this elegant and beautiful property. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* xii. 162 Adding to them, with a view to make out a volume, his college exercises

g. To fill up or while away (the time) with some occupation ? *Obs.*

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* III. vi P 1 To make the most of the precious moments, and to make out the time agreeably 1813 Jane Austen *Lett.* (1884) II. 196 We were obliged to saunter about anywhere to make out the time 1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Leg* (repr) 76 To doze, or otherwise make out the time, until the first train went back.

h. To represent or delineate clearly or in detail; now only in *Art*. † Also of things: To form the figure of (*obs*).

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* III xxiv 170 Hippopotamus. so little resembleth an horse, that in all, except the feet, it better makes out a swine 1647 Saltmarsh *Spark. Glory* (1847) 127 God would make out himself in an image in this Creation 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 117 It may be objected, That a wheel of manifold rims whirl'd upon its axletree, would make out uneven bows of circles 1784 J Barry in *Lect. Paint* v. (1848) 179 All the parts of objects exposed to the light appear more made out and determined, than the parts in shadow 1885 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 534 Its dumb show is very eloquent and impressive; its story is fully made out to the eye. 1862 Thornbury *Turner* I 199 The foliage of the ash-trees in the foreground is not at all made out, but is washed in with hardly any details. 1875 Tyrwhitt *Handbk. Pict Art* (ed 2) 194 Proceed to make out the two distant hills by putting in quick triangular touches. *Ibid*, That want is expressed by the words 'making out'. That is to say, you want additional facts, principally of form

i. To establish by evidence, argument, or investigation; to demonstrate, prove. Also *colloq.* esp. in *How do you make that out?* = By what process do you arrive at that conclusion? Also with clause as obj.

1638 Sir T Browne *Hydriot.* i. P 5 If it could be made out that Adam was buried near Damascus. 1660 tr *Amyraldus' Treat conc Relig* II iii 197 They are at a loss to make out whence they learn't that God is powerful 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig Sacr* III. iv § 13 What they only touch at, we shall endeavour to make out more at large. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos* I. 29 That all Vegetables have a constant perspiration, the continual dispersion of their odour makes out. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. vi § 36 (1817) 165 That in truth it was so, is made out by a variety of examples which the writings of Josephus furnish 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 4 (1806) I. 144 How do these gentlemen make out their case? 1883 *Law Rep* 11 *Q Bench Div.* 597 A subordinate judge is liable to an action for slander, if malice is clearly made out. 1887 L. Carroll *Game of Logic* IV. 93 'That lets me into a little fact about you, you know!' 'Why, how do you make that out? You never heard me play the organ!' 1892 *Sat. Rev* 8 Oct. 419/2 It would be easy to make out a strong case for the contention.

j. To claim to have proved, or to try to prove (something to be true); to make to appear, to represent, pretend. With clause as obj., or with obj. and complement, or *inf.*

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 43 There is a Petition in some person's hands touching this business. They make it out that their right was in the time of Henry VI. 1832 *Examiner* 17/2 What, Sir, would you make me out a Radical? 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, iv. (1857) 65 Making him out as much of an Englishman as possible 1861 Mrs. H. Wood *East Lynne* III. xiii, It seems they want to make out now that Dick never murdered Halljohn. 1872 Butler *Erewhon* viii. 68, I certainly did not make myself out to be any better than I was. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xi 177 She is not nearly so soft as she tries to make out. 1891 *Spectator* 30 May, Mr. Hutton was certainly careless as to figures, though not so careless as Dr. Abbott makes out. 1902 A. E W. Mason *Four Feathers* xiv 133, 'I was not thinking of that', Ethne exclaimed, 'when I asked why we must wait. That makes me out most selfish'.

k. To find out the meaning of; to discover the drift of; to arrive at an understanding of; to interpret for oneself; to decipher, succeed in reading; † to understand or 'take' (an author) in a particular way (*obs*); to understand the behaviour of (a person). Also (with clause or obj. and inf.), to discover, find out.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 277 By this Chronology are many Greeke authors to be understood; and thus is Martinus Crusius to be made out, when [etc.] 1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat. Things* IV. 141 To suppose Him to have made such things for a particular end, which we cannot make out to be in any considerable measure worthy of his wisdom. 1709 Felton *Dissert. Classicks* (1718) 145 Your Antiquaries make out the most ancient Medals from a letter and some Pieces of Letters, with great Difficulty to be discerned upon the Face or Reverse 1773 Goldsm *She Stoops to Cong.* IV. (Globe) 669/1, I would not lose the rest of it [*sc.* a letter] for a guinea Here, mother, do you make it out. 1794 'G Gambado' *Ann. Horsemen* XVII (1809) 135 His shouts (which, from what I can make out from the Girl's imitations of them, much resembled the war hoops of the Indians) 1859 Jephson *Brittany* III 35 He could not make out what the police wanted 1863 Bagehot *Biog Stud* 208 To those who had an opportunity of accurately observing Sir George Lewis there was no difficulty in making him out. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq* (1876) I. VI 528 As far as it is possible to make out anything from the tangled mazes of history and legend. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I 193, I made out, as I thought, that he was a stranger with whom you were talking 1883 Sir N. Lindley in *Law Times Rep* (1884) XLIX. 727/1 They are clearly inviting the public to come and buy, both wholesale and retail, as far as I can make out.

l. To discern or discover visually; to succeed in perceiving or identifying (something not easily visible). Also with clause as obj., and with obj. and inf. or complement. (Cf. 22.)

1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1776) VI 193, I always think when I see those badgerly virgins fond of a parrot,. or a lap dog, that their imagination makes out husband and children in their animals 1805 Sir E Berry 13 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp Nelson* (1846) VII 117 *note*, The ship that bore down to us I soon made out to be a Three-decker 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* xi, At last he thought that he could make out a human figure lying at the bottom (of the pit). 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxx 406 Minute dots that you can make out to be sheep. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxxi. 325 By the aid of a glass I was able to make out their lines and camp 1891 *Temple Bar* Dec 581 In the darkness he made out a shed by the path.

m. *intr.* To go, start, or sally forth; to get away, to escape. ? Now only *dial.*

1558 Phaer *Æneid* IV. (1573) L ij b, Set sailes aloft, make out with ores, in ships, in boates, in frames *c* 1583 Hayes in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 692 Making out from this danger, we sownded one while seuen fathome, then fiue fathome, then [etc.]...At last we recouered in some despaire, to sea roome enough 1602 Shaks *Twel N* II v 65 Seauen of my people with an obedient start, make out for him *a* 1632 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* I II xviii (1642) 240 The Lion made out for his prey. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T, Luke* ii 20 A gracious soul no sooner hears where Christ is, but instantly makes out after him. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B* I. ix 153 Poor Abbott. rushes forth for the second time, and makes out as fast as he can for a third coffee-house. 1884 'R Boldrewood' *Melb. Memories* xxii. 157 The ruder portion of the herd 'made out' that way

n. To extend in a particular direction or for a specified distance. (Cf. 73 b) *rare.*

1743 Pococke *Descr of East* I. 25 From the north end.. the foot of the hill makes out to the river. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag* VII 198 At the N. W. end of San Nicolas heavy breakers make out 2½ miles.

92. Make over. a. *trans.* To hand over (*properly*, by a formal agreement); to transfer the possession of (a thing) from oneself *to* another.

1546 O. Johnson in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. II. II 178 When she doeth intend to occupie her monney she will lett me knowe for to write to Robert Androwe to make it over. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 13 The mercies that Christ hath purchased for their Children, and made over to them. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1786) III. 270 Being persuaded to make it [a fortune] over to his son 1879 M. J. Guest *Lect. Hist Eng.* xxi. 206 He made over the whole free kingdom of England to the Pope 1883 Black *Yolande* III. xiii. 249 It is all settled now, and the land made over to its rightful possessor 1893 Forbes-Mitchell *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 180 My prisoner had no sooner been made over to me than [etc.]

†b. *spec.* 'To settle in the hands of trustees' (J.); also *absol. Obs.*

1650 May *Old Couple* IV. (1658) 33 All your widowes of Aldermen, that marry Lords, of late, Make over their estates, and by that meanes, Retaine a power to curbe their lordly husbands. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 670 And Widows, who have try'd one Lover, Trust none again, 'till th'have made over. *Ibid* 1193.

†c. To remove from one place to another. *Obs.*

1713 Addison *Guard.* No. 121 P 5 My waist..is reduced to the depth of four inches by what I have already made over to my neck.

d To remake, refashion. Now only *U.S.*

1698 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 59 Age and youth can never be made over or adjusted. Nothing but time can take away years or give them 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* xii. II 4 She made over all her bonnets and dresses. 1884 LOWELL *Democr.*, etc. (1887) 26 We have taken from Europe . the most turbulent of her people, and have made them over into good citizens. 1899 R. W. TRINE *In Tune with the Infinite* (1903) 50 That the entire human structure can be completely changed, made over, within a period of less than one year.

† e *intr.* = *come over* (COME 66 a). *Obs.*

1488 *Paston Lett.* III. 344 And they had nott seylyd not paste vj. leges butt they aspied a Frencheman, and the Frencheman mad over to them.

† 93. **Make through.** *intr.* To go through. *Obs.*

1606 MARSTON *Sophonisba* II. ii Wks 1856 I. 172 Then amaine Make through to Scipio, he yields safe abodes. 1628 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I 42, I doubt not but that, if hell were betwixt you and Christ, as a river which ye behoved to cross ere you could come at Him, but ye would willingly put in your foot and make through to be at Him 1825-80 JAMIESON, *To Mak throw wi'*, to finish, to come to a conclusion, after surmounting all difficulties; as, 'He maid throw wi' his sermon after an unco pingle'.

† 94. **Make to.** *intr.* To set to work *Sc. Obs.*

1563 WINZET *Wks* (1890) II 4 Quhilkis being done .. makis he to without delay 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 91 First on the feildis mak schortly to. 1572 *Ibid.* xxxi. 12 How sone I vnderstude the cace, I maid me to frahand. a 1662 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 36 (Jam.) Sundry other shires are making to.

† 95. **Make together.** *trans.* To compound.

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus* xlix 1 Whan the Apotecary maketh many precious swete smellynge thinges together.

96. **Make up.** † a. *trans.* To build, erect (a tower, city, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 275 Argus made vp a mekyll ship c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7000 And he couthe thurgh his sleight Do maken up a tour of height. c 1450 *Merlin* 39 Than comaunded Vortiger the werkemen to make vp the toure the strengest that myght be devised. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 63 He fonde eneas .. all ocupyed for to make vp the cytee of cartage.

† b. To build up (a bank, etc.) again where it has fallen away; to repair (an earthwork, fence, etc.) by filling up gaps. *Obs.*

1468 *Peebles Charters* etc. (1872) 158 Mychell of Forest sall mak wp hys syd dyk fra his bern to the yet wythin viij dayis 1553 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron* (Camden) II 102 The worke was begun to be made up agayn with breke. 1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec Oxford* 385 By the default of the . Cytie in not meakinge up the bancks. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 22 b, That whiche was beaten downe . the assieged made vp againe. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 863 The Christians in the meane time made up their breaches with earth, [etc.] 1611 BIBLE *Ezek* xiii. 5 Yee haue not gone vp into the gaps, neither made vp the hedge for the house of Israel.

c. To supply (deficiencies); to make complete.

(*a*) To fill up what is wanting to; to supply the deficiencies of; to complete (a given number, quantity, period, etc.). † Also pass. *to be made up*, to be completed in form or growth.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 138 Now to know, what Author doth medle onelie with some one .. member of eloquence, and who doth perfitelie make vp the whole bodie. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xiv. § 2 Before the full and complete measure of things necessarie be made vp *Ibid.* II. viii. § 5 Whatsoeuer to make vp the doctrine of mans saluation is added, as in supply of the scriptures vnsufficiencie, we reiect it. 1579 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 490 [He] passing that night in great distresse, the next day made vp his wicked and miserable end. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 21 Sent before my time Into this breathing World, scarse halfe made vp. 1611 — *Cymb* IV. ii 109 Being scarse made vp, I meane to man. 1612 BACON *Ess., Beauty* (Arb.) 212 For no youth can be comely, but by pardon, and considering the youth, as to make vp the comlinesse 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ* xiii, And with your ninefold harmony Make up full consort to th' Angelike symphony 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang T* II 137 Lastly, I will make up the Decade with a meaner person, Elizabeth Folks 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 28 Not only from being verst, but consummate, and made up in all sorts of Learning. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* I Note 14 There are some Places in him [Virgil], which I dare almost swear have been made up . by the putid Officiousness of some Grammarians 1793 *Regal Rambler* 47 Paper is thrown in to make up the weight. 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Essays*, etc 189 When people are asked to make up a rubber 1888 J. PAYN *Myst Mirbridge* I v 84 He will make up our game of lawn tennis .. three is always an awkward number 1892 *Monthly Packet* May 575 They decided to sell the cow in order to make up the rent. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* I. 234 'Twill make our numbers up

(*b*) † To bring up to (a given number, expressed by numeral compl.) (*obs.*) Also, to raise (a sum) *to* a larger sum.

1609 J. COLE *Of Death* 195 His deceased children were alive still in heaven; and the ten more given him here, made them up twenty. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 124 At first, I distributed linen sufficient to make every one of them four shirts; and, at the Spaniard's request, afterwards made them up six. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 June 814/3 He makes up the income of his wife. to £2000 per annum.

(*c*) To make good, to compensate for (something that is wanting); to supply (a deficiency). Phrases, *to make up* (*lost*) *ground, leeway.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict*, *Suppleo* .. To make vp that whiche lacketh 1660 INGELO *Bentivo & Ur* I (1682) 27 This he performed with such accurate Skill, that it made up whatsoever he wanted of Force. 1688 BURNET *Lett Pres. St. Italy* 122 The Clergy .. had neither learning nor vertue but made up all Defects by a slavish Obsequiousness. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 P 2 What they have lost in Height they make up in Breadth. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv, What the conversation wanted in wit was made up in laughter. 1812 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess of Gertr.* IV. lxviii. 25 [The Almighty] never forgets us; it's all made up to us one time or the other. 1837 *Ord. & Reg. Harvard Univ.* 10 Recitations omitted may be made up with the assent of the Instructer, at any time within the term, in which they occur. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 397 Should the confessor order him to make up the injury done to the treasury? 1888 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* xiii, He had large arrears of sleep to make up. 1890 *Sat Rev* 31 May 668/2 After getting a very indifferent start, she made up ground at the Bushes 1890 *Illustr. Sport & Dram. News* 10 May 279/2 The huntsman .. is now rapidly making up lost ground.

(*d*) *intr.* To compensate *for*, atone *for*.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 33 P 1 Daphne found her self obliged to acquire some Accomplishments to make up for the want of those Attractions. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* III. ii (1778) 70 You may renew hostilities and make up for lost time, as soon as you are out of the house. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1885) 274 If we have been wanting in due consideration for him, we now trust to make up for it. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* II. 16 A lovely view made up to me for the sights and smells. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* v. 132 Southey made up in weight for what was wanting in measure. 1889 MRS. E. KENNARD *Landing a Prize* I xi. 191 She does not attempt to make up for lost ground.

d *trans.* To fill up (an opening or gap); to stop up (a hole or passage); to shut or fasten up (a door, a house). Now chiefly *dial.*

1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 435 Nayles and woorkmanshippe to make uppe the hole in the walle. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I ii, We must make up our eares 'gainst these assaults Of charming tongues. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* (1687) 12/2 Some say that the old channel was quite made up. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I iv, I made up the entrance, which till now I had left open. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* (1893) 334 The house is made up for the night, barred and bolted 1886 *Chesh. Gloss., Make up.* (3) to repair, to close up. 'You mun mak yon gap up' 1886 *S. W. Linc Gloss.* s v, 'The silt soon maks up the pipes'. 1889 *N. W Linc. Gloss., Make up.* (1) To fasten up. To shut up 1891 *Law Times* XC. 395/1 The hind proceeded to make up the gap by placing wooden rails on the side next the glebe land.

e. † To close up (a letter); to wrap up (an article); to put together (a parcel) *of* goods.

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* IV i, I brib'd the boy that did conuey the letter, And, hauing perus'd it, made it vp againe. 1709 *Brit Apollo* II No. 70. 3/2 [Paper] to make up Soap in 1823 *Examiner* 802/2, I was making up a parcel 1832 *Ibid.* 617/1 Mails will be made up at the Post-office for .Lisbon every Tuesday 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B* x 277 Making up his portmanteau for a voyage.

f. To put together, construct, compound.

(*a*) To put together a substance or material into a particular form: the obj being either the word denoting the substance or that denoting the form

1530 PALSGR 632/1 Nowe that I have made up my cockes I wyll carye in as fast as I can. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins* etc 304 A Catapotium is a Medicine that is most commonly made up in Pills. 1852 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* XIII. i. 40 If proper care is taken in 'making up' the butter formed from cream slightly acescent. 1859 *Ibid* XX. i 45 The hay is sometimes made up into bundles. 1861 *Temple Bar* III 250 Some curious tricks of the trade are practised in making up false hair *Ibid* 254 The best *coiffeurs* .. having a secret of making up a lady's head to last for three months.

(*b*) To make (a garment, etc.) by fitting and sewing pieces of material cut out for the purpose; also, to fit together (pieces of material) to form a garment, etc; to make (cloth) into clothing.

1672 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 295 For making up ye Sarcenet Curtain. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III i. (Arb.) 69 [A tailor says] If I can't make up all the work I cut out, I shan't want Journeymen to help me 1709 *Lond Gaz* No 4577/4 A wrought Gown stitch'd upon East-India Dimety, not made up 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I 184 A skeleton wire upon the head, such as we use to make up hats. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Expost Odes* xi, Like mercers had variety of stuff For such whose turn it was to be made up 1855 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* II 268 Took the black silk to Catchpool that it might be made up. 1863 EARL LYTTON *Ring of Amasis* vii (1890) 135 Mother was making up some bandages for his hand 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect Hist. Eng* xxx. 301 They pay twenty-five times as much for making up the dress as the cloth cost at first.

(*c*) quasi-*passive* To admit of being made up.

1861 MRS. H. WOOD *E. Lynne* II. vii, Her striped silk, turned, will make up as handsome as ever. 1892 *Sat Rev.* 10 Dec. 682/1 It is a modest, unobtrusive stone, and makes up so well with diamonds, that [etc.]

(*d*) *trans.* To compound (a substance, medicine, etc.) of different ingredients; to mix (dough).

1649 CULPEPPER (*title*) Physical Directory; a Translation of the Dispensatory .. imposed upon all the Apothecaries of England to make up their Medicines by. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 18 Omlets, made up with Cream 1728 *Freethinker* No. 97 P 8, I make up my own Medicines. 1824 *Examiner* 10/1 [She] is in the habit of making up medicines for the poor. 1849 *Ibid.* 589/2 The prescription was made up by Mr. Snow's assistant. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i 3 A description of flour called 'cowens,' used by the bakers for making up their dough. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. 115 Rachel now took down a snowy moulding-board, and .. proceeded quietly to make up some biscuits. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* xi. I 216 I'll give you a tonic. Make you up a bottle and send it to you.

(*e*) To get together, collect (a company, a sum of money); to furnish by contributions from different sources.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 40 Make up no factious numbers for the matter. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 106 To imbezell the treasure of the State, and so make up Bankes for private uses. 1691 LOCKE *Consid Lower. Interest* (1692) 92 How will the Farmer be able to make up his Rent at Quarter Day? c 1718 PRIOR *Ladle* 158 The miser must make up his plum. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 435/1 Nor was this an expensive company made up for the new house; for all, or nearly, all of the performers had belonged to the old one. 1846 C. ST JOHN *Wild Sports Highl* 27 It requires quick shooting and good walking to make up a handsome bag. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 547 To contribute of their substance in order to make up a purse for Jeffreys. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH *Cowper* ii 22 His relations . combined to make up a little income for him. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* II. xxv. 59 We used to make up parties to read plays, each taking a part.

(*f*) *Printing.* To arrange into columns or pages.

1771 LUCKOMBE *Printing* 380 Having made up the Head of the first page, we cut it off by a rule. *Ibid.*, The first page being made up to the length of the number of lines of which it is to consist. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 421 The compositor was required to make up his page as soon as it was composed.

(*g*) To put (coaches, etc.) together to form a train, also, to put (a train) together.

1864 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc* XXV. II. 372 The waggons .. were made up into trains. 1889 *Scribner's Mag* May 581/2 The train once made 'up',. its progress is comparatively simple.

(*h*) † Formerly, to lay and light (a fire). Now, to add fuel to (a fire already burning) so as to keep it at a proper 'height'.

1785 MRS FLETCHER in *Wesley's Serm* lvii Wks. (1827) IX. 28 The servant came in to make up the fire 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand* I 93 The usual hour of bringing candles, and making up the fire, was certainly past *Ibid* II. 168 The daughter of the poor man under whose roof she was made up a fire in the wretched room assigned to her. 1861 DICKENS *Gt Expect* liii, I made up the fire which was still burning 1889 MRS OLIPHANT *Poor Gentleman* II x 172, 'I might at least find a decent fire.' 'I'll make it up in a moment, Edward. A little wood will make it all right'.

g. To compose, compile

(*a*) To put together in due form; to compile, draw up (a list, document, etc.).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 291 (340) And day is set, the chartres up to make. 1552 HULOET, Make vp, *scribo.* 1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII*, I. i. 75 He makes vp the File Of all the Gentry. 1662 GRAUNT *Bills of Mortality* 11 On Wednesday the general Accompt is made up, and Printed 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict* c. 16. § 6 Every future valuation roll to be made up in any county. 1891 *Sat Rev.* 8 Aug. 163/1 The averages of the season, made up to Saturday last.

(*b*) To compose (a book, sermon). *Obs.* or *dial.*

1630 USSHER *Lett* (1686) 434 The History of Gottes-chalcus, which I am now a making up. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *To mak up* 4 To compose, as, 'The minister's thrang makin' up his sermon.'

(*c*) To concoct, invent, fabricate (a story, lie). Also, to compose (verses, etc.) impromptu; to improvise.

1825-80 in JAMIESON. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N Forest* xiv, Well, the story was not badly made up 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect Hist. Eng* iv 28 People began to make up a history of the Britons 1889 MRS. H. L. CAMERON *Lost Wife* II iv 47 One can easily make up some plausible reason 1891 MRS S. EDWARDS *Secr Princess* II. i 2 He sang his verses as he made them up 1891 *Strand Mag.* II 502/2 Make it up out of your head 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 98, I made up a whole lot of new things to go into the story

h. Said of component parts. (*a*) Of quantities, individuals: To form (a certain sum or total) either by themselves or with others Now *rare.*

1504 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 96 As mych lond more as shall makuppe the valor of xj marc by yeer w^t^ the seid londes in Watton 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen VIII*, c. 5 § 12 As muche of the two partes residue, as shall accomplishe and make vp a full thirde parte 1588 SHAKS. *L L L* IV iii 207 That you three fooles, lacke mee foole, to make vp the messe. 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* II Wks 1856 I 27, I have nineteene mistresses alreadie, and I not much disdeigne that thou shold'st make up the ful score. 1641 BROME *Jov Crew* I Wks 1873 III 358 Cash; which added Unto your former Banck, makes up in all . Twelve thousand and odd pounds 1668 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr* I. v § 2 Reckoning three Generations to make up a century. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. 321 These four [gentlemen], with Mrs. Sinclair, Miss Partington, Mr. Lovelace, and myself, made up the company 1860 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc* XXI II 450 The sums do not quite make up 100

(*b*) To form the components of; to constitute, compose; to contribute to the formation of; to go to form or produce. Freq. in passive *to be made up* (of certain parts).

1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 48 Old cakes of Roses Were thinly scattered, to make vp a shew. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 25 The Sands are numbred, that makes vp my Life. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 2 Men and manners, which make up a Librarie to themselves. 1660 F. BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 63 The River . is pleasant and large, and helps to make up a good haven. 1688 BURNET *Lett Pres. St Italy* 129, I have writ you a very loose sort of a Letter, all made up of digressions. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 45 Satyrus, that mixed kind of animal, made up betwixt a man and a goat. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 152 P 3 These are the People who make up the Gross of the Soldiery. 1711 SWIFT *Let. conc. Sacram. Test* Misc. 335 The Parties among us are made up on one side of Moderate Whigs, and on the other, of Presbyterians. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass Obed.* Wks. III. 107 An audience almost wholly made up of young persons. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* IV iii. 48 He was all made up of Love and Charms. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Parr.*

Serm. (1837) I. xxi. 316 Soul and body make up one man. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 531 The few members who made up what was contemptuously called the Rump of the House of Commons. 1861 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 81 Ramsgate .. is made up of narrow, steep, confused streets. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I App. 756 The force was made up of men of all nations. 1889 KATH. S. MACQUOID *Roger Ferron* I. 128 Life is made up of tiny trifles.

1890 *Temple Bar* Feb. 168 All in short that goes to make up .. an Englishman's ideal of felicity.

1. To prepare.

†(*a*) To attire (a person) suitably for receiving guests, etc. *Obs.*

1602 DEKKER *Satiromast.* K 4 b, Wat Terrill, th'art ill suited, ill made vp, In Sable collours. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale of Tub* i. iv, The bravest, richest, and the properest, man A Taylor could make up. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* I. i, *Ped.* 'Morrow sister, Do I not come unseasonably? *Al.* Why good brother? *Ped.* Because you are not yet fully made up, Nor fit for visitation

(*b*) (esp. *Theatr*) To prepare (an actor) for the impersonation of a character by dressing him in an appropriate costume and disguising his features by means of false hair, cosmetics, etc. (chiefly *refl.* and *pass.*).

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. ix. P 2, I made myself up, . with the barber's aid, as a sort of middle man between Don Cæsar and Gil Blas. *Ibid* IV. vii. P 5 Just as he had done making himself up [said of an old beau at his toilette]. 1844 *Punch* 30 (Farmer) My young ambition sadly I resign,—My mind and face made up for first old men. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 362 The General was very old, close upon eighty, but he was 'made up' to represent a gentleman of about forty. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 339 His face is marvellously 'made up'. 1891 *New Rev* Aug 176 They have no teeth; they have skins that would make a lemon look white, But the maid makes them up, and people say how handsome they are

(*c*) *intr* for *refl.*

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxv, Mr Crummles . had . 'made up' for the part by arraying himself in a theatrical wig [etc.] 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 340 Mr Sothern 'makes up' so very darkly as to appear almost Jewish 1879 SALA *Paris herself again* (ed. 4) II. ii. 28 He had 'made up' for the part of a distressed poet 1890 *Sat. Rev* 22 Nov. 591/2 When she went off with Paris, he had by magic arts made up as Menelaus, and she thought he was her husband.

(*d*) To arrange (the features) so as to produce a particular expression. *To make up one's mouth*: see MOUTH *sb.* Now *U. S*

1641 BROME *Jovall Crew* IV i, Make up your face quickly. [The person addressed has been weeping.] Here comes one of the Servants, I suppose 1828–32 WEBSTER s. v., To assume a particular form of features, as, to make up a face; whence, to make up a lip, is to pout

(*e*) To get (a horse, etc.) into good condition for selling, to fatten. Also *intr* for *pass.* (Cf *make off*, 89 c.)

1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV 208 He thoroughly understands (what is termed by dealers) *making up a horse* 1842 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc.* III. ii. 217 All the lambs being made up for the butcher. 1857 *Ibid.* XVIII. i. 19 The majority .. buy them as colts, when fit for the collar, . make them up for the London brewers 1867 *Ibid* Ser. II. III. ii. 533 If they [fowls] have been 'sent along' with Indian corn [etc.], .. they will make up to nearly 2 lbs heavier.

(*f*) To prepare, put in order (a bed) for a particular occasion. Also, to put (a room) in order; to 'do up' (? *local*).

1824 *Examiner* 45/2 [She] desired witness to make up the bed in her room. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. xxxii. 346 She had a couch made up for her on deck 1889 W. WESTALL *Birch Dene* I. xiii. 178 We might .. make you up a bed on the office floor 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 506/2 'Where have you made up Mr Smith's room'? 'In the north wing, sir'. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* 102 Esther said she would make up her room, and when that was done she insisted on helping her mother with the housework

(*g*) To get up (linen) *rare.*

1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 56/1 They can make up linen execrably.

(*h*) To bring (spirits) to a required degree of strength by adding water; to 'lower'

1725 G. SMITH *Distilling* 77 When you have made up your goods to the quantity and quality you intend. 1731 P. SHAW *Ess. Artif. Philos* 89 To keep out of the Spirit the grosser Oil of the Faints; and instead of these, to *make up*, as they call it, to Proof, with pure distill'd or simple water. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Making-up*, When it is necessary to make up waters lower than proof, they are generally cloudy.

j. To set out the items of (an account) in order; to add up and balance (an account).

1472 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 32, I porpose to make up my byllys clere, and send yow the copyse. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* I. i. 148 Yet I can make my Awdit vp, that [etc.] *a* 1729 J. ROGERS *Serm.* ii. (1735) 33 He was to make up his Accounts with his Lord. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 250 A Desk, at which sometimes Mr Jonathan makes up his running Accounts to Mr Longman. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. viii, Who but an atheist could think of leaving the world without having first made up his account? 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric Soc.* XIX. i. 123 A farmer's accounts should be made up once a year. 1889 MARY E. CARTER *Mrs. Severn* I. i. 97 Her husband..made up the tradesmen's books. 1892 J. ADAM *Commerc. Corresp.* 28 It is customary for the banker to make up, or balance, the current account at the end of each half-year.

k. *To make up one's mind*: to come to a decision or conclusion; often const. inf. or clause. Also (nonce-uses), *to make up one's resolution*, † *a determination*. Hence, with extended meaning, *to make up one's mind for, to*, or *to do* (something): to be reconciled to the thought of, to be prepared for. † Also *in passive*. ? = 'to have one's mind made up' *for*.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 541, I know she is not for this match made vp. [Otherwise in modern editions.] 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 170 To make vp a free determination 'Twixt right and wrong. 1821 *Examiner* 363/1 In winter people make up their minds for the worst and go. 1830 *Ibid* 663/2 The King has quite made up his mind to the loss of Belgium. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr N. Forest* XIV, Edward made up his resolution to join the army. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I. 107 He had wisely made up his mind to what could no longer be avoided. 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. (1865) 62/2 If the government would make up its mind to require for every child a good education. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV. XVII, We had all quietly made up our minds to treat him like one of ourselves. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 189, I believe he made up his mind that I was heartless and selfish

† (*b*) *absol* ? 'To come to a decision' (Schmidt).

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 209 Pardon me, Royall Sir, Election makes not vp in such conditions

l. To settle, arrange. (*a*) To arrange, settle (a marriage, etc.); to conclude (a treaty)

1562 *Child-Marr.* (1897) 75 Be the consent of their frendes, who made vp the marriage betwixe them. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 140 Be Blest For making vp this peace 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist Eng* XXXVIII. 384 Edward tried to make up a kind of peace between them. 1890 *Univ. Rev* Feb. 282 The best marriages are those which are made up by sympathetic and understanding friends.

(*b*) To settle (a dispute, etc.); to end (a quarrel) by reconciliation.

1699 T. BROWN *Erasm Colloq* 67 What passes between two People is much easier made up, than when once it has taken Air 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E Ind* II. XXXVII. 62 Mediators in making up Cases of Debate and Contention 1773 FOOTE *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 133 And now this difference is whole and compos'd, let me try if I can't make up the other. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXI, Perhaps the feud may be made up without farther fighting or difficulty. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* XIX. IV. 301 That two gentlemen should be deputed to wait on Her Majesty and try to make matters up. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 230 He had made up his differences with Fox

(*c*) *intr.* (also often *to make it up*). To be reconciled after a dispute, to become friends again.

1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS* (HIST. MSS. Comm.) I. 441 You had made up with the Duke of York without his knowledge. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 26 If I should be obliged to make up with him again, I shall think I am always doing myself a spight 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. v, I beseech you, that you will endeavour to make it up with my aunt. 1837 THACKERAY *Yellowplush* I, There we were, quarrelling and making up by turns. 1887 MRS. C. L. PIRKIS *Dateless Bargain* II. xviii 232 We've kissed and made it up again 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* XIX. 288 We..had quarrelled and made up.

m. To make the fortune of, enrich *dial*

1786 *Scotland's Glory & Shame* II. 53 He'll make you up for ever 1829 HOGG *Sheph Cal* VIII. I. 230 Your master will soon be sic a rich man now, that we 'll a' be made up.

n. *intr.* (*a*) To advance in a certain direction; now only in *to make up to*, to draw near to, approach. Also *occas.* of the tide. To flow up a river (cf. 72)

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 5 Philip make vp. 1596 *Edw. III.*, IV. vii. 31 Make up once more with me; the twentieth part Of those that liue, are men inow to quaile The feeble band-full on the aduerse part. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* V. Wks. 1874 III. 75 Let's make vp to his rescue. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Cur.* I. i, There I would follow you as a guid to honour, Though all the horrours of the Warre made up To stop my passage. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* IV. i, Hell, stoppe their brawling throats, againe! make up And cudgel them into jelly. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 78 He espied two Men come tumbling over the Wall, and they made up a pace to him 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 104 With intent to have endeavoured to make up into the latitude of 50 or 60° 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. viii. P 9 Impatient to know, he made up to me immediately. 1855 COSTELLO *Stor Screen* 87, I saw her make up to the lady I have described 1898 *Daily News* 25 March 8/3 There was very little water in the river as the tide was only just beginning to make up.

(*b*) *To make up to* (fig.). to make advances to (a person); to pay court or make love to.

1781 D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* II. 25 She ogles me still, or I'm mistaken; I'll e'en make up to her. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. i. P 2 They made up to Don Cæsar or his son at once, without carrying my favour as the channel of all good graces 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* II. 22 Tom's making up to the widow 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* XII, Young Bullock, who had been making up to Miss Maria the last two seasons. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* I. 8, I have it by all accounts that Mr. Henry was more made up to from that hour

☞ *Key to phrases, etc.*

Uses of *passive* 3, 3 b, 3 c, 4, (= L. *fieri*) 9 e, 48 f, 49 d, e; *refl.* (with *for* or inf.) 34 a, 35; *impers.* (of the weather) 8 b, (it) maksna *Sc.* 25, *intr* (= compose poetry) 5 b, (= go) 35 b; see also 69–74.

What make you here? 58; what do you make of ? 20. ¶ Make or *mar*, make or break 46 b; make or mend 1 c; meddle or make with 72. ¶ Proverbs and proverbial phrases occur in senses 1 d, 10, 24, 53 c.

Make account of 19 b; *m* acquainted 48 b; *m* ado 9, *m* after 75; *m* again 85; *m* against 76; *m* the agreeable 67; *m* alms 57 a; *m* amends 61; *m* an army 57 b; *m* as if, as though 70; *m* an ass of oneself 18; *m* asseth 61; *m* at 77; *m* away 84; *m* away with 85; *m* a bag 15 c; *m* a bargain 57 d; *m* battle 57 b; *m* one's beard 40; *m* a beast of oneself 18; *m* a bad 36; *m* believe 33 e; *m* the best of 18 d; *m* bold 69; *m* a book 5, 15 d; *m* a (or one's) bow 57 c; *m* a business of 18; *m* (it) one's business 49 e; *m* a campaign 57 b; *m* capital out of 89; *m* (= score with) a card 30; *m* the cards 43; *m* care 62; *m* a case 19 d; *m* the chalice 42; *m* a child 17; *m* a circuit 57 f; *m* coffee 2 b; *m* a coil, a commotion 9; *m* one's Communion 57 e; *m* one's compliments 61; *m* (one's) confession 57 e; *m* conscience 19 a, *m* a contract 57 d; *m* a corner (in) 9, *m* count of 19 b, *m* one's course 57 f; *m* a covenant 57 d; *m* it coy 68 b; *m* a decision 61 c; *m* a difference 10, 19 a; *m* (= eat) a dinner 60; *m* (= train) a dog 45; *m* dole 62; *m* (= shut) a door 37; *m* (no) doubt 19 a; *m* down 86; *m* an effort 63; *m* Englısh 48; *m* esteem, estimation (of) 19 b; *m* even 48; *m* an example of 18; *m* an excursion 57 f; *m* an exhibition of oneself 18; *m* an expedition 57 f; *m* expense 64, one's expenses 64 b; *m* a face (at) 57 c; *m* fast 48; *m* a fault 57 a; *m* fealty 61; *m* a feast 14; *m* felt 48 b, *m* (a) fight 57 b; *m* a fire 6; *m* (= prepare) fish 39; *m* a fool of 18 i; *m* for 25, 25 b, 78, *m* force (at) 63; *m* forth 87; *m* a fortune 29; *m* free 69, *m* friends 13 c; *m* (something) from 2; *m* (= bring forth) fruit 16; *m* fun, a fuss, game 9; *m* games 12 b; *m* a garden 7; *m* glad 69; *m* gladness, glee 62; *m* good 48; *m* it goodly 68 b; *m* a hash of 18 e; *m* (= train) a hawk 45; *m* hay 38; *m* head 61 b; *m* a head 15 a; *m* head or tail of 20; *m* heard 48 b, *m* hence 33, *m* a hole 8; *m* homage 61; *m* horns 57 c; *m* (= train) a horse 45, *m* it hot 48; *m* (long) hours 66, *m* a House 15 b; *m* an impression 9, *m* in 88; *m* in one's way 48 c, *m* (= give) an instance 61; *m* (something) into 50, 50 b; *m* it (= cause it to be so) 10 b; *m* it one's boast, business, etc. 49 e; *m* it (coy, etc.) 68, 68 b; *m* it so 51 e; *m* a journey 57 f; *m* joy 62; *m* a judgement 19 a, 61 c; *m* known 48 b; *m* labour 63, *m* Latinis 5 c; *m* a law 12; *m* a leg 57 c; *m* a lie 57 a, *m* light of 21, *m* like (= look like) 73 a, *m* little of 18 d, 21, *m* things lively 48, *m* a living 29, *m* a loss 64; *m* love 61; *m* a mark 8, *m* a marriage 57 d; *m* (= arrange) a match 12 b, *m* (no) matter 5, *m* a meal 60; *m* (= prepare) meat 2 b, *m* melody 8; *m* memory 57 h, *m* mercy 57 a, *m* merriment 62; *m* merry 69, *m* a mess of 18 e; *m* mind 57 h; *m* minstrelsy 8; *m* a miracle 57 a; *m* mirth 62, *m* (a) mock (of) 62 b, *m* money 29; *m* the most of 18 d; *m* much of 18 d, 21, *m* a muddle of 18 e; *m* a name (for oneself) 29; *m* (it) nice 68 b, 69, *m* a noise, a note 8, *m* nothing of 18 d, 21; *m* nothing to do (= not to hesitate) 51 c; *m* (= give) notice 61, *m* (an) obeisance 57 c; *m* of 1 b, 2, 4, 4 b, 18; (= esteem) 21 b, *m* of it 18 c, *m* off 89; *m* on 90, *m* one (of) 26; *m* an oration 57 g, *m* an order, ordinance 12; *m* out 91, *m* out of 1 b, 2, 18; *m* out of the way 33; *m* over 94; *m* a pace 57 f, *m* pain 63, *m* a park 7, *m* a passage 57 f, *m* peace 9 c, *m* penance 57 e; *m* place 9 d, *m* a practice of 18, *m* a profit 29; *m* a progress 57 f; *m* it proud, quaint 68 b, *m* question 19 a; *m* (= propound) a question 61, *m* a quorum 15 b, *m* (= impose) a rate 12; *m* ready 48, 48 d, *m* (= give) a reason 61; *m* reckoning, regard of 19 b; *m* (a) reputation 29, *m* return (= come back) 57 f; *m* a road 7; *m* room 9 d, *m* a row 9; *m* a rule 12, *m* runs 30 b; *m* the sacrament 57 e, *m* sail 44, *m* a salaam 57 c; *m* satisfaction 61, *m* oneself scarce 48 e, *m* a score 30 b; *m* scorn (of) 62 b; *m* scruple 19 a, *m* a sensation 9; *m* sense of 20; *m* a sermon 57 g, *m* shipwreck 64; *m* short 48 d; *m* slight of 21, *m* something of 18 d, *m* sorrow 62, *m* one's soul 47; *m* a sound 8, *m* a speech 57 g, *m* sport 9, *m* a step 57 f, *m* a stir 9; *m* store of (= value highly) 19 b; *m* (it) stout, strange 68 b, 69, *m* sure 48, 48 d, *m* the tackling 44; *m* tea 2 b; *m* that (= bring it about that) 52, (= show or allege that) 56 b, *m* through 93; *m* timber 31, 41, *m* (good, short, etc.) time 66; *m* a title 19 d, *m* to (*prep.*) 79, (*adv.*) 94; *m* (= bring or reduce) to (a condition) 33; *m* (one) to (king, etc.) 49 c, *m* (= attempt) to do 34 b, *m* together 95; *m* top or tail of 20, *m* it tough 68 b, *m* a tour 57 f; *m* towards 35 b; *m* a trade of 18, *m* a trick 30, *m* a trip 57 f; *m* understood 48 b, *m* unready 48; *m* unto 80; *m* up 96; *m* upon 81; *m* urine 16 b; *m* verses 5; *m* void 48; *m* a voyage 57 f; *m* war 57 b, *m* it warm 48, *m* (= give) warning 61; *m* waste 48, *m* water 16 b, 31; *m* way 9 d; *m* one's way 57 f, *m* weight 31, *m* a will 5 d; *m* with 82, 71, *m* with 1 b, 2, *m* a wonder 10; *m* wood 31, 41, *m* work 80; *m* a wound 8; *m* wreck 64

For many other phrases, with nouns expressing the action of a verb, see the lists in 59 and 59 b.

† **Make**, *v.*[4] *Obs* Also 6 *Sc.* maik [f. MAKE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* and *intr.* To mate, pair, match.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23, I wille she haue my flat pece enchased to make with a salt saler of sylver 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol 53 The snaw quhite dow oft to the gray maik will. 1522 *Mundus et Infans* (Manly) 262 So fell a fyghter in felde was there neuer yfounde To me no man is makyde

Make: see MAWK, MEAK, MEEK.

Make-, the stem of MAKE *v.*[1] in combination, chiefly with a sb. as the second element, occas. with an adj or adv, as in the following (chiefly nonce-wds.): † **make-braser** [? cf. BRACE *v.*[2]], ? one who domineers or blusters; † **make-debate** = MAKEBATE; **make-faith** *nonce-wd.*, something that serves for faith; **make-falcon** = MAKE-HAWK; † **make-fire**, an incendiary; † **make-fray**, a raiser of quarrels; † **make-God** *a*, applied as a derisive term to Romish priests, † **make-king** = KINGMAKER; † **make-law** *a.*, law-giving; † **make-mirth** = MAKE-SPORT, **make-play** = MAKE-SPORT; **make-queen**, a queen-maker; **make-rime**, a phrase introduced merely for the sake of rime; **make-shame** *a*, causing shame; † **make-strife** = MAKEBATE; **make-talk**, something said for the mere sake of talking; **make-wages** (see quot.); **make-way**, an event which leads up to another.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 Surmowsers, yll thynkers, and *make brasers 1741 RICHARDSON *Fam. Lett.* IV (ed. 7) 68 The busy Whisperings of officious *Make-debates 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 336 Thousands of sober, and in their way pious, Christians will echo the words,..and adopt the doctrine for their *make-faith. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 160 By. calling of them to the lewre with other *make Falcons, that is to say, a cast at once, to the end they may accustom and aquaint themselues one with another. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 179 The seuerall confession of euery one of these *make fyers [L. *incendiarii*]. 1598

Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. iv. 31 If brabling *Make-fray, at ech Fayre and Sise, Picks quarrels for to shew his valiantise. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 12 Not only the *Make-God Pope, but the Make-God Priest. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit* xxvii. (1614) 53/1 That stout *make-king Richard Nevil Earle of Warwicke. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 705 Warwicke (the Mars and Make-King of England) 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 96 First to Ceres *Makelaw [L. *legiferæ*], too Phoebus, then to Lyæus. 1656 Earl Monm tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass* 258 Court officers, princes favorits, *make-mirths, flatterers. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II 69 Our Poets and Writers about London whome thou hast called piperly *Make-plaies and Make-bates. 1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 186 As Neville earl of Warwick was the make king, so this Dudley earl of Warwick .was the *make-queen 1893 *Athenæum* 14 Oct. 516/2 The sorry *make-rhymes 'I wis', 'I trow', 'I weet', make their appearance now and again. 1850 S. G. Osborne *Glean.* 78 This make-shift, *make shame system. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor* s v, A Make bate, *make strife, or contentious person. 1856 Archd. Alien *Lect Ladies* 211 A sort of complimentary observation, mere words of course, an unreal piece of *make-talk 1884 H Spencer in *Contemp. Rev* Apr 463 There had grown up the practice of paying out of the rates a part of the wages of each farm-servant—'*make wages', as the sum was called 1894 Creighton *Hist. Papacy* (1897) V. v. xv. 151 The intrigues of Cardinal Rovere led to the election of Pius III as a *make way to his own election

† Make-a-do. *Obs* [f. Make *v.*[1] + Ado.]

1. A 'to-do', uproar, stir.

1575 *Gamm Gurton* I iii, What deuyll make-a-doe is this betweene our dame and thee?

2 One who is fond of making a to-do.

1589 R. Harvey *Pl Perc.* (1590) 8, I will nicke-name no bodie . I am none of these tuft mockadoo mak-a-dooes.

Makebate (mēi·kbēit). Also 8 **makebait.** [f. Make *v.*[1] + Bate *sb*[1].]

1. One who or something which creates contention or discord; a breeder of strife. (Common in 16th–17th cent.) *arch.*

1529 More *Suppl Soulys* Wks. 296/2 They agree better together, then to fal at variance for y* wild wordes of suche a malicious make-bate. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1590) 221 Disdaining this fellow should play the preacher, who had bin one of the chiefest make bates. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VI. iv 576 It was not likely they would joyne in conspiracie, whom Religion (the most mortall make bate) had disioyned 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm* I. 145 Satan, who is the great make-bate between God and the soul *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T., Jas.* iv 1 Lust within is the make bait of all societies and communities without 1710 Swift *Examiner* No 15 P 5 Like a couple of makebates, who inflame small quarrels by a thousand stories. 1822 Scott *Kenilw* xxxvi, I thank Heaven, I am no make-bate or informer. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* VI II. 22 Barillon was directed to act, with all possible precautions against detection, the part of a makebate. 1896 Saintsbury *Hist. 19th Cent Lit.* iv. 185 He [Hazlitt] appears to have played the part of firebrand and makebate in the John Scott duel referred to

† 2. The breeding of quarrels, mischief-making.

1626 Bernard *Isle of Man* (1627) 207 Selfeloue, Makebate, and Vnmercifulnesse.

† 3. a Gerarde's name for the Yellow Jasmine, *Jasminum fruticans.* b. A book-name for Greek Valerian, *Polemonium cæruleum* Obs.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III xiv 1128 Of the shrub Trefoile, called also Makebate 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Polemoine* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 711/2 Makebate, *Polemonium cæruleum.*

† 4. *attrib.* passing into adj. Obs.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II (Arb.) 62 Thee bane of vs Troians, of Greeks thee mak bate Erinnys. 1622 Rowlands *Gd Newes & Bad* 31 Which she in memorie would still retaine, And crosse the deuill in his make bate veine. 1675 T. Tully *Let. to Barter* 14 Your own make-bate Novelties.

Ma·ke-belief. *rare.* =next.

Substituted by some writers for Make believe; the formation of the latter, being misunderstood, was imagined to be incorrect

1833–40 J H Newman *Ch of Fathers* (1842) 372 Evil Spirits .are but actors in a play, changing their appearance and frightening children by their tumult and their make-belief 1854 *Lett of American* (ed. Landor) 17 Creeds and lichens grow in the extremities of his [the Tzar's] frozen regions; farther to the southwest, beliefs are make-beliefs. 1858 Freeman *Hist. Ess* Ser. II. ii (1873) 85 The early institutions of a nation may fail of fully carrying out their ends, but there is no make-belief as to what those ends are 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* VII i (1876) 229 A sort of make-belief lady.

Ma·ke-believe. [The phr. *make believe* (see Make *v.*[1] 53 e) used subst. (Cf. Facrere.)]

1. Pretence.

1812 L. M Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr* (1812) IV. 62, I was drest like Minerva, and then the little ones came and worshipped me: 'twas all make-believe, you see 1811 *Morn. Chron.* 9 Apr., Her mourning is all make-believe, She's gay as any linnet. 1818 Lamb *Three Friends*, Not that she did really grieve It was only make believe. 1855 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1874) II. VII. 331 This great empire is rotten ..ceremony, etiquette, conventionality, insincerity,—'make believe', in short,—constitute it 1888 *Times* 23 June 17/2 The public does not object to magic in small quantities. It is quite ready to join in the game of 'make-believe'.

b. in particularized sense.

1825 Colfridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 56 [To practise praying] as a species of animal-magnetism to be brought about by a temporary make-believe on the part of the self magnetizer! 1862 Sala *Accepted Addr.* 191 The world is full of make believes. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* viii. 234 That old-fashioned place of resort..the village green, has become a mere make-believe now.

2 One who makes believe or pretends.

1863 S. Wilberforce *Sp. Missions* (1874) 2 Do not be an idler and make-believe in the work. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xv. 171 The ordinary make-believes of society, saying little civil speeches and not going beyond them.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Of the nature of make-believe.

1844 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. 248 That was a make-believe thing, compared with this. 1852 Gladstone *Glean.* IV. xlii. 96 Here again I am met with a make-believe reply. 1877 T. A. Trollope *Life Pius IX*, II. III iii 3 The republicans and their make-believe government. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 138 The hour's talk and make believe school.

So **Make-believer, -believing** [f. phrase *make believe*].

1884 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVIII. 443 A volume which believers, unbelievers, misbelievers, and make-believers would unite in neglecting or condemning. 1899 Miss Harraden *Fowler* 125 Children. not tiring easily of their many make-believings.

Ma·kedom. *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also 5–6 **makdome.** [App. f. either Mack *a.* or Make *sb.*[1] + -dom; but the formation is somewhat anomalous, esp. for so early a period.] Form, shape; *esp.* elegant form, shapeliness, comeliness; rarely *concr.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 358 Bathe statur and curage, Maner, makdome, thar fassoun and thar wesage 1508 Dunbar *Twa Marrit Wemen* 73 To manifest my makdome to multitude of pepill. 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot.* II. 125 Without makdome vther of lym or lith 1585 Jas. I, *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 65 Be warre ze descryue zour Loues makdome, or her fairnes. *a* 1586 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* I. 13 Fair forme, and face angelicall, Makdome, and proper memberis all Sa perfyte *a* 1810 Findlay in Ford *Harp Perthsh.* (1893) 419 Yon stalwart makedom I ken richt weel.

† **Make-fare.** *Obs.*—° An alleged name for the hare. *c* 1300 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 134.

Ma·ke-game. [Cf. Make-sport.] One who or that which furnishes matter for amusement; hence, a laughing-stock, butt.

1762 Bickerstaffe *Love in Village* II x (1765) 44, I am the make-game of the whole village upon your account 1797 Mrs M Robinson *Walsingham* I 280, I thought myself the mere make-game of a giddy girl 1806 *Sporting Mag* XXVII 197 A new discovery or invention, by way of make game I suppose. 1817 Godwin *Mandeville* I. 263 I was treated as nothing, a flouting stock and a make-game.

Ma·ke-hawk. *Falconry.* [See Make *v.*[1] 45.] A hawk employed to teach young ones.

1575 Turbery *Faulconrie* 113 If at þe first you inure hir with a make hawke a good Hearoner 1674 N Cox *Gentl. Recreat* (1677) 205 Never fly your Faulcon again at a Hern unless with a Make-hawk well entred 1773 J Campbell *Mod Falconry* 262 1852 R F Burton *Falconry in Valley Indus* v. 61 *note*, A make-hawk is a staunch bird, or one accustomed to fly at a particular kind of game, used to 'head the pack' when more than a cast are thrown up at once 1892 Harting *Bibl. Accipitr.* 226

Ma·keless, *a. Obs* exc. *dial.* Forms: see Make *sb.*[1] [f. Make *sb.*[1] + -less.]

1. Without an equal; matchless, peerless.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 17 Þis is ure cunde, makelese meiden *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 12119 And þof þou wen make-less to be, þat nan in lare sal teche þe. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 116 (172) In bewte erst so stood she makeles *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 902 He thocht him maid on the mold makless of mycht 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X lxxiii. 540 It is quene Isoud that oute taken my lady your quene she is makeles. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxv 52 Wylcum ' my goik of maitreland, My chirrie and my maikles munsoun ' 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Buckingh.* xiii, A makeles prynce in ryches and in myght *c* 1615 Murr *Misc. Poems* II. 33 Mackles dame, quhom all ye world admires. 1674–91 Ray *N C. Words, Make*, match; *makeless*, matchless 1889 Brockett *N C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Makeless*, matchless, without an equal.

2. Mateless; wifeless, husbandless, widowed.

c 1425 *Seven Sag* (P.) 3307 The 3onge that helpe hyr for to lyve, He schal have that he ches, And the holde go makeless. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII Prol 32 To mak her maikles of hir man. *c* 1600 Shaks *Sonn* IX, The world will waile thee like a makelesse wife 1825–80 Jamieson, s v *Maikless*, The mother's a makeless bird.

Ma·ke-peace. [See Make *v.*[1] 9c.] One who or something which makes peace, a peace-maker. Also *attrib.*

1516 Fabyan *Chron.* (1811) II 439 It was not longe after or the Scottis callyd hir Iane make peace. 1552 T. Barnabe in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II II 202, I knowe a towne in Normandye .. is now a second Rone, & yt is the verye gulfe, gulet and mouthe of the See, and a make-peace yf we hadde yt. 1593 Shaks *Rich. II*, I. i. 160. 1601 Daniel *Civ Ware* VI. xliv. (1609) 154 When make-peace Hymen shall Bring the coniovned aduerse powers to bed 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* cccxx. 594 The civill uses whereunto the Birch tree serveth are many, as for the punishment of Children for it hath an admirable influence upon them, to quiet them when they are out of Order, and therefore some call it Make-peace. 1836 [G. E Inman] *Sir Orfeo* 13 Sir Orfeo might have gone To seek his make peace wife alone. 1855 Miss Sewell *Cleve Hall* I 388 Fanny, who was the make-peace of the family, found a place for him at the table.

Maker (mēi·kəɹ). Also (4 **makiere, -yere**), 4–5 **macare, makare, -ere,** 4–6 **makar,** (6 *Sc.* **maokar, makkar, makker**). [f. Make *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

1. One who fashions, constructs, prepares for use, or manufactures; a manufacturer, *spec.* in certain trades (see, e. g., quot. 1892).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11036 Hijs lauerd he kneu welwel biforn þat he was of his moder born [cf. *Luke* i. 41],..Þe maker kneu his hand-werc *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 685 (741) It is seyd man maketh ofte a yerde With which þe makere is hym self beten. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 403 Þi godis .ar mad bot of handis of men..þar makaris nobir gifand na hele. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 319/1 Macare, *factor, plasmator.* 1521–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 3 The maker merchaunt or byer of eny wollen clothes called Bastardes. 1530 Palsgr 249/1 Maker of hayse to cockes. *Ibid.*, Maker of nayiles 1550 Latimer *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1562) 129 They be bothe Woodmongers and makers of cooles. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xlv. 16 Makers of idoles. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 65, I valued an Irish Cabbin at the number of days food, which the Maker spent in building of it. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 259 The Makers of these Instruments have fitted an Ecliptic to it 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 314 The display of artistically constructed guns by the French makers in their Great Exposition of 1855. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 384 We procured some honey, which is taken from its makers in a very singular manner. 1873 J H. Newman *Idea University Def.* 47 The maker of a bridle or an epaulet 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss., Makers*, the workmen who receive the tops and then complete the making of hand-sewn boots and shoes The term is also applied to those who make the bottom (with the exception of the finishing) of a rivetted or machine-made boot.

b. with prefixed sb., forming many compounds, q. v. under the first element or as Main words.

14 . *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 685/15 *Hic campanrrius*, a belmaker. *Ibid.* 686/35 *Hic annularius*, a ryngmaker. 1502 in *Cov. Corp. Chr. Plays* (E E.T.S.) App. II. 104 The wholl body of the craft of the tylmakers of Stoke 1696 W. Derham (*title*) The Artificial Clock-maker. 1711 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4833/3 Tho Morse, .. a Mathematical Instrument-maker. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 17 Sept. 6/6 The necktie-makers and the artificial-flower-makers.

2. Qualified by *the*, a possessive, or an attrib. phr.: Applied to God as the Creator of the universe. (Now with capital M.)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 17875 þis ilke liȝt forsoþe is he þat maker is of lastyng liȝt. 1340 *Ayenb.* 251 þe herte..y ziȝþ hire zelue and hire makiere *Ibid* 262, I leue ine god uader almiȝti makere of heuene and of erþe. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* Prol 1 Maistur in mageste, maker of Alle. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 319/1 Macare of noghte, as God only, *creator* *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* V 229 Flayt by him self to the Makar off buffe ? 1507 *Commnyc.* (W de W.) B ij, I was made to knowe my maker And to loue hym ouer all thynge. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xciv. [xcv.] 6 Let vs knele before the Lorde oure maker 1599 Sir J. Davies *Nosce Teipsum* 54 O what is man (great maker of mankind) 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativ.* 11, Confounded, that her Makers eyes Should look so neer upon her foul deformities 1718 Watts *Hymn* 1, Nature with open volume stands, To spread her Maker's praise abroad. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y., Septuag* III, The glorious sky embracing all Is like the Maker's love. 1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. C's Lett.* II 221 Pious to God the Maker and to all He had made

† b. *To receive one's Maker*: to receive the Communion. Hence applied to the consecrated Host in the mass. *Obs.*

1539 T. Pery in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. II II 145 That hys Grace . recewythe hys maker yerlye acording to the lawd-ebwll usse of owr holly mother Chwrche 1634 *Malory's Morte Arthur* (1816) II 100 Then he received his Maker [*Malory* X lxii 520 his creatoure] and, when he was dead [etc.]. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr* 51 Henry Stephens writeth of a Dogge, that did eat 80 of their Hoasts, or Makers, in one morning.

3 One who composes a book, draws up a document, frames a law, or the like.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvii 23 Þe haly gast .. þat is makere of haly writ *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathou*) 566 Makare of þe saltere 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen VII*, c. 7 The Maker of any such Warrant 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 8 Which acte..is so obscure that the true entent of the makers therof cannot be undrestond. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III IX § 1 Lawes for the Church are not made as they should be, vnles the makers follow such direction as they ought to be guided by. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 229 The makers of the act.

b. with prefixed sb. (Cf. 1 b.)

1678 Butler *Hud.* III II. 274 Sp'ritual Affidavit makers. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II xv, Our map makers do not agree. 1902 Greenough & Kittredge *Words* 181 A controlling effect on the action of the early language-makers

4. In various immaterial senses. One who brings about or produces a condition, effect, state of mind, etc.; a creator or producer (*of*); † one who appoints to an office; † a contriver.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2682, I dar wel swere That Malachias is chief maker With som treason vs to betray. *c* 1522 Bp Fox in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser II. II 6 The Kyng that was my maker and promotor to the dignytie that I..doo occupye. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I (Arb.) 68 You be in deed, makers or marrers, of all mens maners within the Realme. *Ibid.* 85 The greatest makers of loue, the daylie daliers. 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 751 They. perceiuyng that the Castell of Barwicke was the onely maker of the peace 1617 Moryson *Itin* I 205 The maker of the bargaine. *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 409 All mainteyners, conspirators, makers of confederacie. 1714 Pope *Let to Mrs. T Blount* Lett. (1737) 133 Her makers of visits and complements. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* II 66, I am a maker of war, and not a maker of phrases. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* i 22 Great workers and great thinkers are the true makers of history.

b. with prefixed sb. (Cf. 1 b.)

1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 56 Death or destiny or any of those period makers. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 341 Who dully think all Foreigners Man-makers, Send out their Booby Sons to France, to Dress. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 12 Drink is .the widow-maker of their wives. 1876 Ouida *Winter City* ii. 16 The calumny-makers

5. A poet. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* (Cf. Gr. ποιητής.)

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) I. 258 In wit and in good reason of sentence, he [Chaucer] passeth al other makers. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2462, I woll nat feyn oon woord, as makers doon to ryme. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. lxxxiv. 562 There is no maker can reherce the tenthe parte. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* iv. 45, I see that makaris amang

the laif Playis heir ther pageant, syne gois to graif. *Ibid.* liii. 22 Than cam in Dunbar the Mackar [*v. r.* makker]. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 43/2 Owen Odewhee, a preacher, and a maker in Irish. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 24 Wherein I know not, whether by lucke or wisedome, wee Englishmen haue mette with the Greekes, in calling him a maker. 1756-8 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. 98 Here all is in life and motion; here we behold the true Poet or Maker 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* III 27 'You find your pleasure in reading divine poetry', said the Maker softly. 1878 GROSART *Introd. H More's Poems* 46/1 To reinscribe the venerable name of Henry More among our real Makers and Singers.

†6. *Cards.* (See quot. 1754.) *Obs.*

1753 *Scots Mag* XV 74/2 You'd rather hold—two aces and a maker. 1754 GYLES SMITH *Refl. Card-playing* 14 (Brag) Here the Power of the Knave is so great, that he is usually called a Maker. The Meaning is, that, whatever Company he comes into, he is enabled to make himself one of them. He is a Queen, with Queens; a King, with Kings; and an Ace, with Aces.

7. 'The person who signs a promissory note' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1848).

8. With an adv.. **maker-up**, one who 'makes up' in various senses (esp. in technical use)

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lviii. 12 Thou shalt be called the maker vp of hedges 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxix. (1862) 412 A maker-up of the narrative from later and insecure traditions. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning Woollen & Worsted* 64 One or two men, called 'makers-up', are employed for each box to keep drawing the wool through their hands, making it into a kind of 'lap'. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 8/4 Wanted, overseer, in country printing office. .. Good maker-up. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss* s v., After the bodies and parts of Britannia metal goods have been shaped. the maker-up puts them together.

Hence (nonce-wds.) **Ma'keress**, a female maker of something (in comb. *brick-makeress*), **Ma'kership**, the office of a maker or creator.

1857 *Househ Words* XVI. 411/2 Brick-makers and brick-makeresses jolting up and down on planks 1863 F HALL in *Reader* 24 Jan 95 We should much like to know.. whether the Magian sage [Zoroaster] seems to have had any idea of Makership apart from a material cause

Make-ready. [f. phr. *to make ready* (see READY *a.* III).]

1 = READY C. 2.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* ii, The captain .brought his men to the 'make ready', and they were about to present

2. *Printing* (*U. S.*) The operation of 'making ready' (see READY *a.* 15 b); the result thereby obtained; the sheet on which the overlays are pasted for printing a particular form of type.

1887 *Sci Amer.* 25 June 405/1 It is a safe rule to keep the make-ready of every type job until the job has been distributed

Makerell(e, obs form of MACKEREL.

Makeshift (mē·k,ʃift). [f. phr. *to make shift* (see SHIFT *sb*).]

†1. One who is given to making shifts; a shifty person, a rogue. *Obs.*

1565 J HALLE *Hist Expost* B bb iij, Not longe after came thither a makeshifte, with two men wayghting on hym, bragging that he was a profounde phisicien 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 43 At night if it shine, out trudgeth Hew make shift, with hooke and with line 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i 7 The subtill make shift, is preferred before the silent man 1602 F HERRING *Anatomyes* 23 The Colledge is now become the Common Inne of Make shifts and Impostors 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old one* II. i, [He] whom but last day he proclaimed rioter, penurious make shift, despised brothel-master

2. That with which one makes shift; a temporary substitute of an inferior kind. (Cf. B. 2.)

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic Evid* (1827) V. 408 Jurisprudential law is the miserable makeshift of inexperienced ages 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Roast Pig*, The cottage was a sorry antediluvian make-shift of a building. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* XIII 153 Goldsmith continued to consider literature a mere make-shift. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. I. 27 They hated patchwork and makeshifts. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West* I xiii. 230 The Maypole is a makeshift for an actual tree.

3. The action of making shift.

1870 *Daily News* 27 Oct., There is. so much clever makeshift to be accomplished that [etc.].

B. *attrib* or as *adj.*

†1. Of persons: Shifty, roguish. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE (*title*) Groatsworth of Witte bovght with a million of Repentance. Describing the Folly of Youth, the falshood of Make-shift Flatterers.

2. With which one makes shift; serving as a temporary and inferior substitute.

1683 MOXON *Mech Exerc., Printing* x *ad init.*, A make-shift slovenly contrivance. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 44, I readily grant, that these make-shift Pleasures fall short of mutual Delight. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. v P 5 After our make-shift dinner..I will treat you with a couple of bottles. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I iii, With .. everything make-shift about us, .. what was the use of my being anything?

b. *transf.* Characterized by makeshifts.

1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Capt. Jackson*, Your honest aims at grandeur, your makeshift efforts of magnificence. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvi, How will Margaret bear our makeshift poverty after the thorough comfort and luxury in Harley Street? 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 333 Patched and repaired in a happy makeshift way.

Hence **Ma'ke-shiftness**, the condition of being a makeshift; **Ma'ke-shifty** *a.*, of the nature of or characterized by makeshift; whence **Ma'ke-shiftiness.**

1858 LADY CANNING in Hare *Two Noble Lives* (1893) II. 422 The hospitals at Allahabad are rather make-shifty. 1866 *Q. Rev.* July 224 The make-shifty and hap hazard looseness with which some 800,000 black semi barbarians were admitted to the full civil rights of English citizens. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 267 Partly through laziness and make-shiftiness .I never opened the midmost wall, though it considerably fretted me. 1892 *Black & White* 12 Mar. 346/1 He hated. the make-shiftiness of poverty.

†**Make-sport.** *Obs.* [See MAKE *v.*1 9.] One who or something which provides sport for others; hence, a laughing-stock.

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit.* VIII. ii. § 12. 381 To aduenture himselfe among the Danish Host, as a base Minstrell and contemptible Make-sport. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* III i, My patience must be your make sport now. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid* III xliv, Let not mirth be thy profession, lest thou become a Make-sport *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 455 Being made the make sport in all plays for a coward.

b *attrib.* or as *adj.* Providing sport; mocking.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 41 Let make sport Bacchus [*Lætitiae Bacchus dator*] be present 1600 T. WERLKES *Madrigals of* 5 & 6 *Parts* IX. C i, The make sport Cuckow, and the Quaile 1621 BP MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 11 No mad prankes playd by any toyish or make-sport diuels in the vault.

Ma'ke-up. [f. phr. *make up* (see MAKE *v.*1 96)]

1. The manner in which something is made up, put together, or composed; composition, constitution.

1821 *Examiner* 708/1 Some national distinctions in the make up of French and English minds. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr* 62 Something in the pattern or make-up of their clothes. 1891 *Field* 5 Dec. 865/3 Our Cambridge correspondent describes the practice .and gives the make up of the crews 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med* I. 169 There may be an inherited defect in the 'make up' of one particular tissue.

2. Chiefly *Theatr.* An appearance of face, **dress**, etc assumed in order to impersonate a character.

1858 GEO ELIOT in Cross *Life* (1885) II 61 The Zouaves, with their wondrous make-ups as women. 1862 DICKENS *Lett* 16 Mar (1880) II. 177 Add to this a perfectly picturesque and romantic 'make up' and you have the leading virtues of the impersonation. 1872 *Punch* 19 Oct. 163/1 His make up was admirable, his playing of the first and last act well nigh faultless 1882 BESANT *Revolt of man* III. 61 In her make-up she studiously affected . the vigour and strength of middle life

b. *concr.* Cosmetics, paint, etc. used by actors in making up.

1886 *All Year Round* 28 Aug. 78 The whole tribe of Cosmetics, curtly designated in theatrical parlance as 'make-up'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Jan 2/1, I . asked for a towel and soap to wash my make-up off

c. Style of costume, get-up. *rare.*

1883 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 2/2 The mongrel cross-country make-up indulged in for the Spa promenade.

3. *Printing.* The process of making up type into columns or pages; the matter so made up. Also, an editor's selection of articles to form a number of a periodical

1852 SMEDLEY *L Arundel* XV, That is the 'make-up', as we call it, of the third and fourth sheets of the Magazine 1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict* 1899 *Daily News* 23 May 10/5 Compositor (Society) seeks situation. All-round jobbing, posters, make up, etc.

4. A made-up story; an invention or fiction.

1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv Mr. Ledbury* IV (1886) 167 The whole story is one of the most singular make ups that ever attained universal credence. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm* XXIII 101 Have you undergone a great transformation? The necessity for it is no make-up of mine, remember.

5. A compensation. *rare.*

1859 W CHADWICK *Life De Foe* VI 309 He was taken into diplomatic service by Harley, as a make up..for his forced neglect of his pamphleteer while confined in Newgate.

6. *attrib.* in theatrical use, as (sense 2) *make-up man, room*, (sense 2 b) *make-up box, tray.*

1885 J. K JEROME *On the Stage* 93 A 'make-up' box, a dressing-case, writing-case, etc., etc., made a pretty big pile. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct 3/1 On it are placed candles, a looking-glass, a 'make up' tray [etc.] 1896 *Living Topics Mag.* (N. Y.) Jan. 105 The best stage manager in England, as well as the best make-up man and character delineator 1900 *Daily News* 15 Nov 6/1 Some curious illustrations are derived from the 'make up room'.

Make-weight, makeweight (mē·k,wēt). [See MAKE *v.*1 23.]

1. A comparatively small quantity added to make up a certain weight; *spec* a small candle. (See early quots.)

1695 KENNETT *Par Antiq.* Gloss. s. v. *Putta*, In the North a Puttock-candle is the least in the pound, put in to make weight, call'd..in Kent a make-weight. 1764 *Oxf. Sausage* 56 Dire Want of chearful Candle (save the Make-Weight's Gleam Haply remaining). 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss*, *Make-weight*, a small candle thrown in to complete the pound. N. 1866 JEVONS *Coal Quest* (ed 2) 261 A large part of our shipping would thus have to leave our ports half empty, or in ballast, unless there were some makeweight or natural supply of bulky cargo as back carriage.

transf. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Make weight*, a small candle, a term applied to a little slender man.

2. *fig.* A person or thing of insignificant value thrown in to make up a deficiency or fill a gap.

1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 33 By her dependence on Britain she [America] is made the make-weight in the scale of British politics. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 418 The mines. are now thrown in as a make-weight in the scale. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. vii. P 21 She praised me up to the skies, and held all the actresses in Madrid as mere makeweights in the scale. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 188 Those semi-pagan Christians who regarded revelation as a mere make-weight to their boasted religion of nature. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XIX, The colonel was in conversation with somebody, who appeared to be a make-weight, and was not introduced at all. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* IV. IV. VI § 43. 284 An incestuous passion brought forward as the make-weight of a plot, to eke out a fifth act. 1864 PUSEY *Lect Daniel* VI 393, I cannot . use Divine authority as a makeweight to human proof.

3 A counterbalancing weight, counterpoise.

1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1853) II. 108 His devotion to the principles of pure despotism, renders him unaffectionate to our governments. His fear of England makes him value us as a make weight. 1825 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XXVIII, 'But the prize?' 'Ah! that was no small make-weight to our disasters, after all' 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath React.* II. xi 307 Perhaps it may be argued that the fulsome promises on which those miserable vassals found their hopes, are make weights for such miseries.

4. *attrib* or as *adj* Serving as a make-weight.

1701 J PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* 98 The glimmering light Of make-weight candle. 1793 ANNA SEWARD *Lett* (1811) III 248 It is no custom of Shakespeare's to give us merely makeweight epithets. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xl. 219 Men. admit of no makeweight, or merely ornamental dishes.

Maki (mē·ki, mæ·ki). [repr. Malagasy '*maka*, a species of lemur' (Richardson *Malag. Dict.* 1885).] The French name of the LEMUR, formerly current in English. (Cf. MACACO 2.)

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1824) II. 160 The maki kind in some measure seems to unite the fox and the monkey 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) IX 785/2 The catta, or ring-tailed maki, inhabits Madagascar and the neighbouring isles. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII. 419/1 The Makis, or Macaucos, properly so called, *Lemur.*

Makiere, obs. form of MAKER.

Makim-, makinboy: see MACKENBOY.

Making (mē·kiŋ), *vbl sb.*1 [OE. *macung*, f. *macian*: see MAKE *v.*1 and -ING 1.]

1. The action of MAKE *v.*1 in its various senses: fabrication, production, preparation; institution, appointment; doing, performance (of a specified action); conversion into, causing to become something; etc. (See the vb.) Also occas. the process of being made.

a 1123 *O. E. Chron* an 1101 Þurh þes macunge se eorl Rotbert. his land mid unfriðe gesohte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1551 Quen sa fele yeier ar wroken oute. Þe planetes all ar went again O þair first making in to þe state. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B III 62, I shal Wowes do whitten and wyndowes glasen, Do peynten and purtraye and paye for þe makynge *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W. de W. 1494) II xxxiv, We be beholde to loue Ihū moche for oure makynge but more for our ayenbyenge 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 254/1 Sith the tymes of makynge of the seid Acts of Atteinders 1529 RASTELL *Pastime of People* (1811) 148 The makynge of Westmyster halle 1553 CRANMER *Let to Q Mary* in Coverdale *Lett Martyrs* (1564) 1 If by any meanes it had bene in me to haue letted the makyng of that will 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. VII. 13 Of this herbe they make Axsen, whiche is vsed for the making of glasses 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref* 1 To motion the making of a new Law for the abrogating of an old. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur* II. 1 55 Whether the vrine were thinne at the first making or not 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacr* III iv. § 5 Many causes concurred to the making of this Deluge 1667 MILTON *P. L* III. 113. 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* 239 Most Counties in England afford Earth for the making of Bricks *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I 320 They set it up for a maxim, that the making of a Stadtholder was the giving up their liberty 1738 SWIFT *Pol Conversat* 52, I think she was cut out for a Gentlewoman, but she was spoil'd in the making 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 29 Whitening and plaister of Paris. whiten the flour, and contribute to its adhesion in making. 1828 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1886) II. 343 In the making of the purchases. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur* 203 Since the making of the world. 1875 F GUTHRIE *Magn & Electr.* § 236 If it be desired to get a still more nimble making and breaking of the circuit 1891 *Law Rep* Weekly Notes 138/1 The making of the Codicil 1897 *Daily News* 4 Jan 3/4 There was a general move up in all the ranks of the force, accompanied by the 'making' of several engineers.

b. Often used gerundially as the second member of an objective combination, as *biscuit-, carpet-, debate-, gift-, ice-, imposition-, war-making*, etc. See also BOOK-MAKING, HAYMAKING, etc.

c 1400 *Laud Troy-bk.* 3113 In sorwe and dele-makyng Lenges non honour. *Ibid.* 14538 With-oute any debate-makyng. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) II 552 With this trust thei helden hem content and pated in her 3iftе making. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clv 187 Such as were at the imposicion makyng. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 116 b, They take in hande also an other pence making 1614 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 142 Their Apotheosis, or god-making Ceremonies. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Montriul* iii, His talents of drum-beating and spatterdash-making 1863 TREVELYAN *Compet Wallah* (1866) 182 An early effort of the Public Works Department in the canal-making line. 1880 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 5 The art of Carpet-making is dead, or dying fast 1892 T. HARDY *Tess* xxix, At skimmings, at butter-makings, at cheese makings.

c. Qualified by a possessive, in phr. *of* (so-and-so's) *making* = made by (so and so). In predicative use sometimes with omission of *of.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* X lxii. 519, I kyng Hermaunce.. am slayn. thur3 two knyghtes. of myn own bryngyng vp and of myn owne makyng. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 55 His creature of his awin making. ?*c* 1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* To Rdr. (?1533) A iv b, I haue sent you such bokes as you wrote for, and one moo of Rastels makinge. 1611

Bible *Transl. Pref.* P 13 [They] doo either make new Translations themselues, or follow new ones of other mens making. *a* 1654 Selden *Table-t.* (Arb) 35 The Laws of the Church are most Favourable to the Church, because they were the Churches own making. 1676 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 28 'Twas a match of his friends and not his owne making. *a* 1700 Dryden *Cinyras & Myrrha* 52 Man a Slave of his own making lives. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 44 P 3 The Statuary, who fell in Love with the Image of his own making 1828 Carlyle *Misc* (1857) I. 206 A poet of Nature's own making. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* III. xvii. 183 The marriage was not of her making.

d. (*To be*) *in making*, *a-making*, now usually *to be making*: (to be) in course of being made.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* (1869) 19 All manere of fardelles maad and in makinge. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccviii. 190 That bisshop had in london a fayre toure in makynge. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* i 23 All the prestes prayed, whyle the sacrifice was a makynge 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. iv 34 The Feast is sold That is not often vouch'd, while 'tis a making 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 8 Mar in *Lond. Gaz.* No 3790/4 Corn or Grain making into Malt. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III liv 171 Provisions of arms were making beyond the sea. 1767 Mrs. S. Pennington *Lett.* III. 177 This . gentleman .. informed her of the use that was making of her letters. 1791 Washington *Lett* Writ. 1892 XII. 54 Those changes, which are either making, or contemplated. 1793 *Copper Plate Mag* No. 22 This ancient place. is watered by the River Soar, now making navigable. 1816 Shelley *Lett.* Pr Wks 1888 I 341 The hay was making under the trees 1857 Kingsley *Misc*, *Th. Gravel-pit* II. 381 When the South-Western Railway was in making. 1891 *Graphic* 31 Oct. 526/3 That good prices are making for English cheese argues good quality

e. *In the making*: used adjectively (in imitation of Milton) to designate something as existing in an undeveloped state.

1644 Milton *Areop* (Arb) 69 Opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan. Der* lxiv, His opinion may be our virtue in the making 1879 Maudsley *Pathol Mind* vi 282 Evil is good in the making as vice is virtue in the making. 1889 D. Hannay *Capt Marryat* vii. 99 Unless the [newspaper] correspondent has seen history in the making 1890 *Guardian* 26 Nov 1892/3 It is a great soul in the making.

2. *spec.* in technical uses. The training or bringing to the required condition (of an animal); the preparation (of hay); the curing (of fish).

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 161 He tawhte men the makinge Of Oxen, and of hors the same 1523 Fitzherb *Husb.* § 25 A man maye speke of makynge of hey, and gettynge of corne, but god disposeth and ordreth all thynge 1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 12 Forget not all this time of her making to walke round about her, using your voice, and giving her many bits with your hand 1809 Kendall *Trav.* II xlvii 154 The curing, or as it is called, the making of the fish 1893 *Field* 17 June 904/3 The light swath is converted from grass to hay in a few hours without any 'making'. 1902 *Daily Chron* 21 July 3/1 Ponies that only require 'making' in order to become valuable.

†**3.** Poetical composition; poetizing, versifying. Also *pl.* = poetical compositions, poems. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 129 For þis makyng I will no mede bot gude prayere when ȝe it rede *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1789 But litel bok no makyng þow nenuye But subgit be to alle poesye *c* 1375 *XI Pains Hell* 352 in *O. E Misc.* 222 Meruel ȝe not of þis makyng. 1377 Langl. *P Pl.* B. xii. 16 þow medlest þe with makynges and myȝtest go sey þi sauter. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 128, I the refreyn tooke, Of hym that was in makyng soverayne, My maister Chaucier 1567 Drant *Horace, Ep.* To Rdr *v, Flim flames, and gue gawes, . are soner rapte vp thenne are those which be lettered and Clarkly makings. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb) 247 A noble gentleman and much delighted in vulgar making. 1614 J Davies *Eclogue* 19 (Grosart) For, fro thy Makings, milke, and mellie, flowes To feed the Songster-swaines with Arts soot-meats.

†**4.** Testamentary disposition. [= MDu. *makinge.*] *Obs.*

1621 in *Brasenose Coll Muniments* (MS) 22/12, I charge myne executors that the same [money] bee payed according to my makinge

5. Advancement, success. *Obs.* exc. in phr. *To be the making of*: to be what ensures the success of (a person or thing).

c 1470 G Ashby *Active Policy* 731 A man to be preferred to honour Of fee or office to his grete makyng. 1496–7 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 124 Your good and discret answere may be my making. 1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II 215 They [women] are the making or the marring of their house *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 31 A lucky Repartee hit upon by Chance may be the making of a Man. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* viii xi, The fine gentleman, . who doth so much honour to his family and is to be the making of it. 1871 Smiles *Charac* xi. (1876) 324 A wife may be the making or the unmaking of the best of men.

†**6.** The way in which a thing is made; style of construction; conformation, form, shape, build, 'make'. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xiv. 193 Þer-fore meruaileþ me for man, as in makynge, Is most yliche þe in wit and in werkes, Whi [etc.]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. ix. (1495) 763 Congres and Elys ben lyke to serpentes in makynge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9774, I . am febiller be fer þen þe fre prinse, Both of myght, & of makyng, & of mayn strenkith 1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III 93 The same dores and wyndowes shalbe like of strength and makyng of the dores and wyndowes of the other new scoles. 1494 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 323 A newe metecloth of Lankeshire making 1523 Fitzherb *Husb.* § 2 There be plowes of dyuers makynges in dyuers countreys. 1534 More *On Passion* Wks. 1304/1 That oyntment truly made was veri costly: which was the cause that the true making was lesse vsed. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 103 In colour, eating, and making like a Makarell. 1642 Shirley *Sisters* v. i. (1652) 49, I see the greatest men are flesh And blood, our souls are much upon a making. 1656 Heylin *Surv. France* 54 There are erected. [nine] hansome Crosses of stone; all of a making. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II*, c. 4. Sched s.v. *Buckrams*, Buckrams of French making. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 263 Another sort of insect of a making much like a Spider. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II 45 A general and particular Description, Making, and Use of all the.. Instruments.

†b. with reference to a literary production; in quots. = version, edition. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* Prol , Masloch, that Ebrues Parablis, the comun making [St. Jerome *vulgata editio*] Prouerbis clepeth. 1482 Caxton *Higden's Polychron.* Prohemye, Polychronicon emprynted & sette in forme by me William Caxton and a lytel embelysshed fro tholde makyng.

†c. Of persons: Bodily form or appearance; build, 'make'. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Generydes* 4555 By his making He is ful like to my derling 1587 Fleming *Cont Holinshed* III 355/1 Some esteemed him a man for making well proportioned. 1590 Shaks *Com. Err* IV ii. 22 Stigmaticall in making worse in minde. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 282 Bigge he was of making, and withall verie tall. *c* 1640 *Lovely North. Lasse* iii. in Child *Ballads* IV. 208/2, I was so greatly taken with his speech, and with his comely making.

†d Mental or moral character; = Make *sb.*^{2} 3.

1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* i § 120 William earl of Pembroke was next, a man of another mould and making.

7. *concr.* Something that has been made; †a created thing, creature (*obs*); a product of manufacture. Also, the quantity made at one time.

1340 *Ayenb* 92 Þet þet body of man is þe meste poure makynge .. and þe spirit of man .. ys . þe heȝeste sssepþe þet may by. 1645 *Shetland Witch Trial* in Hibbert *Descr Shetl. Isles* (1822) 594 You did thereby marr and undo twa whole makings of the said bear, quhilk never did good 1823 J Badcock *Dom. Amusem* 139 Whatever quantity is required for any particular job of work should be made all at one time, no two makings coming away alike, but depending entirely upon accident. *Ibid.* 150 Cut your making into cakes. 1882 Ogilvie, *Making* . 2. What has been made, especially at one time, as, the whole making is before you. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v , A making of bread.

b. *pl.* Earnings, profits. *colloq.*

1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc Amer.* III. 122 That a wife shall possess half, or a large part, of her husband's earnings or makings. 1892 *Cassell's Sat. Jrnl.* 21 Sept. 13/3 My makings in the way of tips bringing in on an average about twice that sum. 1900 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 2/4 'Makings', in the way of tips, had been very poor.

8. The material out of which something may be made; the potentiality of becoming something; in phr. *to have* or *be the making(s of*...

1613 Shaks *Hen VIII*, iv i 87 She had all the Royall makings of a Queene. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* xxxvii, He seemed to have the makings of a very nice fellow about him 1857 Lawrence *Guy Liv.* iii. 17 There was the making of a good rider in many of them 1858 Trollope *Dr. Thorne* I v 124 He's the making of a very nice horse, I don't doubt. 1861 W. H. Russell in *Times* 24 Sept., They are not an army, but they are the making, as we say, of a splendid one 1886 *American* XII 134 This Bavarian king was the making of a fine man when he was young 1887 H Smart *Cleverly won* ii 16 There was possibly the makings of a great cross-country horse in her.

9. *pl.* in *Coal-mining.* (See quots)

1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb & Durh* 36 *Makings* — The small coals hewed out in kirving 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Makings*, the slack and dirt made in holing

10. *Comb.* **a.** attributive: **making-cylinder**, in a paper-making machine, the cylinder on which the pulp is felted into a sheet (distinguished from the *beating cylinder* and the *drying cylinder*); **making-felt**, 'that felt of a cylinder paper-machine on which the web of pulp is taken from the making-cylinder' (Knight); **making-iron** (now often confused with *meaking iron*: see Meaking), a kind of grooved chisel used by caulkers to finish off seams.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) II, *Calfat double*, a caulker's making-iron. 1846 Young *Naut Dict.* s.v. *Caulk.*

b With following adv. or adj, forming nouns of action corresponding to phrasal combinations of the sb, as *making-off*, *-out*, *-over*, Making-up; *making-good*; **making-merry** *rare* = Merry-making; **making-ready**, preparation (for technical uses see Ready *a.* III); also *attrib.* Also **making-as-if** *nonce-wd.* (cf. Make *v.*^{1} 70), pretence, make-believe.

1382 Wyclif *John* xix. 14 It was the makinge redy, or euyn, of pask 1530 Palsgr 242/1 Makyng redy, *parure* 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 118 For the better making out of which, we are to bethink our selves, that [etc] *Ibid.* 129 We shall find that begetting the like, is making over of springs. 1813 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 3 May 273/2 That ordinary and vulgar state-cunning,—that wretched *making-as-if.* 1815 J Laing *Voy Spitzbergen* (1822) 99 The process of paring and barrelling up the blubber, is termed *making off.* 1822 Scott *Peveril* iv, A making-merry in the house of Tirzah. 1846 Young *Naut. Dict.* s.v *Flensing*, The blubber . is cut into square pieces and stowed in the hold; afterwards, these are. cut into smaller pieces to be stowed away in casks; this latter process is termed *making-off* 1874 Southward *Pract. Print.* xlv. (ed. 4) 413 Place the sheet [of paper]. .on the making-ready board. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1386 All *making good* as it is technically called—i. e. patching up holes in old plastering—used to be done with plaster. 1887 Goode, etc. *Fisheries U. S.* Sect. v. II. 286 Paring and barreling blubber, termed making-off.

†**Ma·king**, *vbl. sb.*^{2} *Obs.* [f. Make *v.*^{2} + -ing ^{1}.] Mating, matchmaking.

1608 Middleton *Trick to Catch Old One* III. iii, My Vncle comes with Gentlemen, his friends, And tis vpon a making.

Making (mēⁱ·kiŋ), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. Make *v.*^{1} + -ing ^{1}.] That makes (in various senses); †productive, creative; †money-making, prosperous.

1434 Misyn *Mending Life* 126 With swetnes of þe godhede & warmnes of Makand lyght. 1592 West *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 46 A, Instruments of their effects be either constitutiue and making, or remissorie and liberatorie. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 118 You are an industrious and a making young man. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp Philos.* (1776) I 31 When artificial magnets are made by rubbing, each pole in the making magnet begets its sympathetic pole of a different name in the newly made magnet 1903 *Daily Chron.* 18 Nov. 8/6 Artificial Florist.—Wanted a good making forewoman.

Makings, obs form of Mackins.

Making-up. In the various senses of *make up* (see Make *v.*^{1} 96); completion; compounding, composition; reconciliation; dressing up and disguising for the impersonation of a character; the balancing of accounts at the end of a certain period.

1593 Abp. Bancroft *Daung. Posit* iv x. 168 Of purpose to haue drawen Lancaster vnto them, for the making vp of a quaternion 1620 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* III. i, Thy Taylor,. .Can bring more to the making vp of a man, Then can be hop'd from thee. 1671 Blagrave *Astrol. Physick* (title-p.), Directing the way to Distil and Extract their Vertues and making up of Medicines. 1674 N Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 39 The finites that go to the making up of an infinite 1753 Chambers *Cycl Supp.*, *Making Up*, a term used by the distillers to express the bringing spirits up to a certain standard of strength by the addition of water. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* ii, Any making-up of his mind. 1864 D W Thompson *Day Dreams Schoolm.* (ed 2) 231 Then will we promise to be good; we will throw tiny arms half round papa's neck .. O the bliss of making up! 1869 Mrs. H. Wood *R Yorke* xxv II 226 That lady. had absolute need of artistic aid in the matter of making-up. 1884 McLaren *Spinning Woollen & Worsted* 65 The master should therefore insist on his 'making up' being done thoroughly 1890 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/4 The herring boats came in from sea at Lowestoft last week, and the process of 'making-up' being now concluded [etc]. 1898 *Ibid* 10 May 7/3 From ten to twenty millions have been added to the market value of Stock Exchange securities since the last making-up

b. *attrib*

1883 Howells *Woman's Reas* x I 206 I've written him a making-up letter 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 12/1 The following table shows the drop since the last making-up price. 1890 *Ibid* 8 Sept. 7/2 Since the last 'making up' day most of the movements in the Home Railway market have been favourable to operators for the rise 1895 A. J. Wilson *Gloss Terms Stock Exch*, *Making up Prices*, the prices fixed on the first and second days of the settlement for the purposes of continuing or carrying over transactions. The prices at which transactions continued to the following account are settled 1900 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 2/5 The shirt and making-up factories are very well engaged.

Makins, obs. form of Mackins.

Makkar, -er, obs. Sc. forms of Maker.

Makkers, dial. form of Mackins.

Makrel(l, obs. form of Mackerel ^{1} and ^{2}.

†**Makrelty.** *Obs.* Also **makrellty, maclarte.** [Metathetic alteration of MDu. *makelardie*, f. *makelare* broker. see Mackeler.] Brokerage.

1495 in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 106 Item makrellty 8 g. 1498 *Ibid* 124 Item for makrelty of the 2 sekis to Peter Rekeyr, 5s. 1499 *Ibid.* 225 Item for maclarte, ilk sek xxx g

†**Makron.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [? corruption of Malkin] = Malkin 3

1573 Baret *Alv.* M 56 A Makron or colerake. *Rutabulum.*

Makyere, obs. form of Maker.

‖**Mal.** *Obs.* [F. and It. *mal*] = Evil *sb.*^{1} 7 b.

1745 Pococke *Descr. East* II. i. 151 Among the English it [a disorder in which blotches break out on the body] goes by the name of the Mal of Aleppo 1756 A Russell *Nat Hist. Aleppo* [262 A cutaneous disease has acquired the name of *Il mal d'Aleppo* or *Aleppo evil*] 264 The third kind of Mal begins like the two others, but [etc].

Mal- (mæl), *prefix*, formerly often written male- (but pronounced as one syll), chiefly represents the F. *mal* adv.:—L. *male* ill, badly; rarely, as in *maltalent*, it represents the OF. *mal* adj:—L. *malus* bad. In its advb. use the prefix occurs in many adoptions from Fr., which are sometimes combinations with vbs, as *maltreat*; sometimes nouns of action formed from such combinations, as *malfeasance*; and sometimes combinations with adjs., where the prefix serves to reverse the favourable connotation of the word, as *maladroit*, *malcontent.* In imitation of these adopted words, *mal-* has from the 16th c. been prefixed to many Eng. words, to convey the sense 'ill', 'wrong', 'improper(ly)'. The words thus modified are chiefly nouns of action, as in *malpractice*, and many physiological terms, as *malassimilation*, *malformation*; occasionally adjs. and vbs., as in *malodorous*, *malappropriate.* The formations that have a permanent character are treated in their alphabetical places, examples of the frequent use of the prefix in the creation of nonce-words are *mal-accident*, *-application*, *-appointment*, *-associa-*

tion, -cultivation, -development, -direction, -feeling, -hygiene, -identification, -institution, -instruction, -operation, -publication, -reasoning, -use, -volition; mal-adjusted, -conceited, -created, -discontented, -shapen adjs.

1608 H. Clapham *Errour on Left Hand* 29 Master Malcontent, me thinks you are malconceited. 1692 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1858) III. 288 Some male-discontented persons. 1714 J. Fortescue-Aland *Fortescue's Absol & Lim. Mon.* Pref 13 It is owing to Passion and Interest, and not to the Male-Institution of the Law 1715 M Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 10 The Expression and Malepublication of the respective criminal Contents of such Scandalous Libels. 1799 R. Warner *Walk* (1800) 6 There are no limits to the vicious conceptions, malassociations, and wild incongruities of false taste 1803 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls* VII. 22 If, however, it so happens that either mal-accident or your own discretion . has prevented [etc.] 1808 E S Barrett *Miss-led General* 125 These malappointments took place when the army had ceased to be a matter of mere parade. 1822 Mrs. E Nathan *Langreath* I. 81 This maloperation of the affections..may be best prevented by that wholesome species of dissipation 1824 *Examiner* 423/2 A man I never saw, and therefore could have no malfeeling towards 1839 *Blackw. Mag* XLV 812 Fearful gropings to imitate what they render malcreated and hideous 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc* (1859) I 94 The question often is, what is least prejudicial to the intellect, uncultivation or malcultivation. 1841 Gen. P Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) VI 161 That mal-reasoning which makes men expect [etc.] 1843 *Jrnl R Agric. Soc.* IV i 192 The abuse, however, or rather mal use, of an article is no argument against it. *a* 1849 Poe *Wks.* 1864 III 369 The heart is stirred, and the mind does not lament its mal instruction. 1855 Miss Cobbe *Intuit Mor* 155 He proceeds . to guard against its malapplication by arguing that [etc.]. 1870 O W Holmes *Mechanism in Th & Mor.* in *Old Vol. Life* (1893) 305 So to rate the gravity of a mal volition by its consequences is the merest sensational materialism. 1886 W. Graham *Soc Problem* 18 Society maladjusted and 'out of joint' in its social relations and parts 1887 *Harper's Mag* May 952 Beggars abound, hideously malshapen. 1888 T Gill in *Amer Naturalist* Oct 926 Incredible as such a maldentification on the part of Pictet must appear. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* V. 614 Intensified and fostered by conditions of malhygiene. 1899 *Ibid* VII. 116 The maldirection of movement is much increased when the aid of the sight is denied. *Ibid* 732 The altered shapes of cells, regarded by Sachs as evidence of congenital maldevelopment.

Malabar (mæ·lăbāı), the name of a sea-board district in the S W. of Hindostan, used attributively in the names of various plants, vegetable products, etc. **Malabar bark**, the genus *Ochna* (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885); **Malabar catmint**, a labiate plant, *Anisomeles malabarica*, used in India as a tonic and febrifuge; **Malabar laurel**, *Melastoma malabathrica* (see quot.); **Malabar leaf**, *Cinnamomum malabathrum*; **Malabar nightshade**, the chenopodiaceous genus *Basella*; **Malabar nut**, an acanthaceous plant, *Justicia Adhatoda*, **Malabar-oil**, an oil obtained from the livers of various fishes found on the Malabar coast, **Malabar plum**, the jamrosade or rose-apple, *Eugenia jambos* (*Jambosa vulgaris*), **Malabar rose**, a shrubby East Indian rose-mallow, *Hibiscus rosa-malabarica*.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp* App, *Malabar-nut*, .. the English name of a genus of plants, called by botanists *Adhatoda*. 1787 tr *Linnæus' Fam Plants* I. 202 *Basella*. Malabar Nightshade 1813 Ainslie *Mat Med. Hindostan* 99 Malabar Cat Mint *Nepeta Malabarica*. Lin. 1816-20 T Green *Univ. Herbal* I. 162 *Basella Rubra*, Red Malabar Nightshade *Ibid.* 777 *Justicia Adhatoda*, Malabar Nut 1840 Paxton *Bot Dict.*, Malabar Leaf, see *Cinnamomum Malabatrum* .. Malabar Rose, see *Hibiscus Rosa malabarica* 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl*, *Malabar Plum* 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr 215/1 Melastoma malabathrica is a common plant in Malabar, where it is used in much the same way as the common Laurel is here, hence the name Malabar Laurel. 1883 Simmonds *Dict. Usef. Anim*, *Malabar Oil Sardine* (*Clupea longiceps*). Large quantities of oil are made from this fish on the coast of Malabar.

‖ **Malabathrum** (mælăbæ þrŭm). *Hist.* Also malobathrum, mala-, malobathron. [L. *mălа-*, *mălobathrum*, *-on*, a. Gr. *μλά-*, *μλόβαθρον*, a. Skr. *tamālapattra*, f. *tamāla* (Hindī *tamāl*) the name of various trees (see below) + *pattra* leaf] An aromatic leaf mentioned by ancient writers; a perfumed ointment prepared from this.

The Hindī *tamāl*, Skr. *tamāla* (which is the source of the Gr. and L. word), is applied to the tree *Xanthochymus pictorius*, and also to various species of *Cinnamomum*, two of which have been named *C Malabathrum* and *C Tamala*. The 'malabathrum' of antiquity was prob. the leaf of one or more species of *Cinnamomum*. The identification with the betel leaf (Skr. *tāmbūla*, Hindī *tambōl*) is erroneous

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 378 We are beholden moreover to Syria for Malobathrum . Ægypt is more fruitfull of this hearbe than Syria And yet there commeth a better kind thereof from India than both of these countries. *Ibid.* 379 The perfume or smell that Malobathrum or the leafe yeelded eth when it is boiled in wine, passeth all others 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* I i. 1 43 Amomum, Ginger, Malabathrum, Ammoniake. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Malobathrum*. 1885 tr. *Wellhausen's Proleg Hist. Israel* 391 The cultivation of the malabathron in Syria. 1886 Sheldon tr *Flaubert's Salammbô* 16 For your enjoyment bread, meat, oil, and malobathrum were provided from the storehouses

Malable, obs. form of Malleable.

† **Malacado·nian.** *Obs.* [app. f. some corruption of Melocoton + -ian.] = Myrobalan.

1608 *Closet for Ladies* 4 To preserue Mirabolans or Malacadonians. Take your Malacadonians and stone them.

Malaca-tawney, obs. f. Mulligatawny.

Malacaton, -catoon, var. ff. Melocoton.

Malacca (mălæ·kă). The name of a town and district on the Malay peninsula in the S.E of Asia; used *attrib.* in some names of plants and vegetable products. **Malacca apple** = *Malay apple* (see Malay *a.*); **Malacca bean**, the fruit of the *Semecarpus Anacardium* or marking-nut of India (see also Moluccа), **Malacca cane** (also simply *Malacca*), a walking-cane of a rich brown colour, often clouded or mottled, made of the stem of the palm *Calamus Scipionum*.

1611 Cotgr., *Anacarde*, th' East Indian fruit called Anacardium, or Beane of Malaca. 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl*, *Malacca bean*. 1856 Seemann *Hist. Palms* 131 The well-known 'Malacca Canes' . do not occur about Malacca itself, but are imported from Siak, on the opposite coast of Sumatra. 1871 *Good Words* XII 431 It takes an expert to detect a real from a painted Malacca. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* xvi, That with bright flesh-coloured fruit, [is] a Malacca-apple, or perhaps a Rose-apple. 1885 Lady Brassey *In the Trades* 135 The malacca apple with its bright magenta flowers

† **Malace.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *malacia* a calm at sea, a Gr. *μαλακία*; cf. Malacia.] 'A calme at Sea' (Cockeram 1623)

Malachatauni, variant of Mulligatawny.

Malachite (mæ·lăkəıt). Forms: *α* 4 **melochites**, 8 **malachites, molochites**. *β.* 6–7 **melochite**, (8 **malachquite**), 7– **malachite**. [a OF. *melochite*, F. *malachite*, ad. L. **malachītēs*, *molochītēs*, Gr. **μαλαχίτης*, **μολοχίτης*, a stone (perh. our malachite) resembling the leaf of the mallow in colour, f. *μαλάχη*, *μολόχη* the mallow.] Hydrous carbonate of copper, occurring as a mineral of a beautiful green colour, susceptible of a high polish; it is often made into ornamental articles. Also, an example or specimen of this mineral.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi lxvii (1495) 574 Melochites is a grene stone lyke to Smaragdus and hath that name of the colour of malewes. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 15 b, The Melochite is a groene Gem, much like to the Smaragde. 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, Malachite (*malachites*), a stone of a dark green colour 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) I 56 Remarkable stones, as crystal, dragons-blood, malachites, asteria's. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* I iv, Colossal vases of malachite presented by emperors.

b *Blue malachite* = Azurite 1.

1821 Jameson *Man Mineral.* 98 Blue Malachite, or Blue Copper

c. *attrib.*; sometimes quasi-*adj.* = of the colour of malachite. **Malachite-green**, (*a*) = malachite; (*b*) a dye of the colour of malachite.

1880 Friswell in *Soc of Arts Jrnl.* 445 The well known methyl green is now replaced by the malachite green, discovered by Oscar Doebner 1899 Cagney tr *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 157 Köster has recently employed malachite-green with good results as a test for hydrochloric acid 1900 F. Anstey *Brass Bottle* i. 3 Against a background of lapis lazuli and malachite sea.

‖ **Malacia** (mălē·ʃiă). *Path.* [L. *malacia* (*stomachi*), Gr. *μαλακία* softness, f *μαλακός* soft.] a Morbid softening of a tissue or part. b. Depraved or fanciful appetite, as in chlorosis or pregnancy or dirt-eating (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1889.)

1657 *Physical Dict*, *Malacia*, a corrupt appetite,..which is the cause of longings in women 1706 Phillips, *Malacia*, . a queasiness, or squeamishness of Stomach. . Also a tenderness of Body 1866 A. Flint *Princ Med* (1880) 511 Malacia denotes a morbid craving for certain articles of food or articles which are not devoid of nutrition, whereas pica denotes a desire for innutritious substances.

Malacic (mălæ·sik), *a.* [f. Malac-ia + -ic.] Of or pertaining to malacia. 1890 in *Century Dict*

† **Malaci·ssant**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *malacissant-em*, pres. pple. of *malacissāre*, ad. Gr. *μαλακίζ-ειν*, f. *μαλακός* soft] Softening.

1638 Rawley tr *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 64 The Diet Malacissant or Suppling 1640 G Watts tr *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* IV. ii. 203 Malacissant and mollifying Qualities.

† **Ma·lacissa·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *malacissātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *malacissāre*: see prec.] The action of making soft or supple.

1638 Rawley tr *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 48 As touching the Malacissation, or Mollifying of the Members, we shall speak afterward. *Ibid.* 50.

Malacoderm (mæ·lăkodəım), *a.* and *sb. Nat. Hist.* [f. Gr. *μαλακό-ς* soft + *δέρμα* skin] **A.** *adj.* Having a soft skin. **B.** *sb.* A soft-skinned animal; an animal of any of the various groups called *Malacodermata* (*-derma, -dermī*), viz.: a. one of the two divisions of Reptiles, opposed to *Sclerodermata*; b. a tribe of beetles, including the fireflies; c. the sea-anemones.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxii. 414 Though the Malacoderm, or soft-coated Reptiles, appear the legitimate successors of the Fishes. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 56 134 This curious elongate Malacoderm [an insect]. 1880 Packe *Zool Classif.* (ed. 2) 139 The Malacoderms [= Telephoridæ].

Malacodermatous (mæ·lăkodəımătəs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. mod.L. *Malacodermata* neut. pl. (f. Gr. *μαλακός* soft + *δέρμα* skin) + -ous.] Pertaining to the *Malacodermata*, in any of the applications of the term: see prec.

1826 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*; and in recent Dicts.

Malacodermous (mæ·lăkodə·ımos), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. Gr. *μαλακόδερμος* soft-skinned (f. *μαλακός* soft + *δέρμα* skin) + -ous.] Soft-skinned; = Malacoderm A.

1826 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*; and in recent Dicts.

Malacolious, variant of Melancholious *Obs.*

Malacolite (mæ·lăkŏləıt). *Min.* [ad. F. *malacolithe* (Abildgaard 1800 in *Ann. de Chimie* xxxii. 196 · 'pierre molle'), f. Gr. *μαλακό-ς* soft + *λίθος* stone: see -lite] A synonym of diopside.

1823 Phillips *Mineral.* Index, *Malacolite*. 1859 Page *Handbk. Geol Terms, Malacolite*, known also as Sahlite; a variety of augite of various shades of green, and of a vitreous or sub pearly lustre

Malacology (mælăkɒ·lŏdʒi). [a. F. *malacologie* (De Blainville 1825, who says that it is short for *malacozoologie*), f. Gr. *μαλακό-ς* soft + -logy.] The science which treats of the formation and habits of soft-bodied animals or molluscs

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 306 We have also seen your book upon shells, or rather upon malacology. 1857 Wood *Comm. Obj. Sea shore* 14 This branch of Natural History has leaped at once out of the mere childish toy of conchology into the maturer science of malacology.

b. *humorously.* The substance of a mollusc.

1854 Badham *Halieut* 38 Men took a great pride..in fattening their different coquillages, not so much .. with a view to the increase of the malacology within, as to produce enormous shells. 1855 *Fraser's Mag* LI. 548 Sometimes after mousing a snail till it has put its head out .they fly at and peck off a little mouthful of its malacology.

Hence **Malacolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to malacology. **Malaco·logist**, one versed in malacology.

1847–54 Webster, *Malacologist*. 1881 *Amer Naturalist* Sept 704 Papers bearing on malacological topics. 1895 *Edin Rev* Oct 358 The recently instituted Malacological Society of London. *Ibid.*, A malacologist is concerned first with the molluscous animal

Malacopterygian (mæ·lăkɒptĕri·dʒiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *malacopterygi-i* (f. Gr. *μαλακό-ς* + *πτέρυγ-*, *πτέρυξ* wing) + -an] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Malacopterygii* or soft-finned fishes. b. *sb* One of the *Malacopterygii*.

1835 Kirby *Hab & Inst Anim.* II. xxi 392 Malacopterygian or soft-rayed Fishes *Ibid*, Apode Malacopterygians. 1843 Lowe *Fishes Madeira* Introd. 13 The second series of the true fishes, called Malacopterygians or Soft-finned. 1876 *Beneden's Anim Parasites* 7 A sea anemone living on good terms with a Malacopterygian fish.

Malacopterygious (mæ·lăkɒptĕri dʒəs), *a.* [formed as prec. + -ous] = Malacopterygian *a.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v *Animodytes*, The fish is of the malacopterygious or soft-finned kind. 1875 *Encycl. Brit* I. 321/1 *Abdominales* or *Abdominal Fishes*, a subdivision of the Malacopterygious Order

‖ **Malacosteon** (mælăkɒ stĭɒn). *Path.* [mod.L. f. Gr. *μαλακ-ός* soft + *ὀστέον* bone.] = Osteomalacia.

1801 *Med Jrnl* V. 50 In .. cases where malacosteon has made such dreadful ravages in the female constitution 1877 tr *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVI 226

Malacostomous (mælăkɒ·stŏməs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *malacostom us* (Ray's *Willughby* 1686; f. Gr *μαλακό-ς* soft + *στόμ-α* mouth) + -ous] Of fishes. Having a soft mouth (i.e. toothless jaws); leather-mouthed.

1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1775 in Ash; and in mod. Dicts.

Malacostracan (mælăkɒ·străkăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *malacostraca* pl., Gr. *μαλακόστρακα*, neut. pl. of *μαλακόστρακος* soft-shelled (f *μαλακός* soft + *ὄστρακον* shell) + -an.] **a.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Malacostraca*, one of the orders of the *Crustacea*. b. *sb.* An individual of this order.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim* II. xiv. 18 He [Dr. Leach] further subdivides the Crustaceans into Entomostracans and Malacostracans 1859 Darwin *Orig Spec* xiv (1878) 390 The whole great malacostracan order 1893 Shipley *Zool Invertebrata* 280 The characteristic Malacostracan excretory gland is found opening on the second antennæ.

Malacostracology (mæ·lăkɒstrăkɒ lŏdʒi) [f mod.L. *malacostraca* (see Malacostracan) + -ology] The science which treats of the *Malacostraca*. 1847–54 in Webster 1855 in Ogilvie *Suppl.*

Hence **Malaco·stracolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to malacostracology; **Malaco·straco·logist**, one versed in this science. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Malacostracous (mælăkɒ·străkəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *malacostraca* (see Malacostracan) + -ous.] = Malacostracan *a*

1845 *Encycl Metrop.* XXV. 2 The Malacostracous Crustaceans of Latreille and Edwards. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim* vii. 375 A malacostracous crustacean.

Malacotomy (mælăkɒ·tŏmi). [f. Gr *μαλακό-ς* soft + *-τομία* cutting.] The anatomy of soft-bodied animals, e. g. the Mollusca

1879 in Rossiter *Dict. Sci. Terms.*

Hence **Malacoto·mic** *a.*, pertaining to malacotomy; **Malaco·tomist**, one versed in malacotomy. In some recent Dicts.

Malacooton, -oon, -oun, var. MELOCOTON.

Malacozoic (mæ lăkozō·ik), *a.* [f. mod.L. *malacozōa* (f. Gr. *μαλακό-ς* soft + *ζῷον* an animal) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the *Malacozoa* or soft-bodied animals, e.g. the Mollusca. *Malacozoic series*: Huxley's term for the series of animals from the lowest *Polyzoa* to the highest molluscs.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 679.

Ma·lacozo·oid. [formed as prec. + -OID.]

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* (1863) 749 Malacozoids; or Mollusk like Protozoans, as the Rhizopods

Malaco-zoology (mæ lăkōˌzoŏ·lŏdʒi). [a. F. *malacozoologie* (De Blainville 1825), f. mod.L. *malacozōa* (see MALACOZOIC and -OLOGY); cf. ZOOLOGY.] = MALACOLOGY.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1902 *Catal Lib. Univ. Museum, Oxford.*

†**Mala·ctic,** *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *μαλακτικ-ός*, f *μαλακ-*, stem of *μαλάσσειν* to soften, cogn. w. *μαλακός* soft.] **a.** *adj.* Adapted to soften; emollient. **b** *sb.* An emollient medicine. Hence **Mala·ctical** *a*, in the same sense.

1541 R COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 C ij, A salue malactyke. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 35 Some [purge] by mollifying as most malacticks. *Ibid.* 200 A malactical and mollitive medicament and a Malagm do not at all differ 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit* VII 253 Ammoniack, or some other Malactick, must be applied 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v. *Gargarism*, Others [Gargarisms] .are malactick and digestive. 1889 in *Syd. Soc Lex.*

†**Malacy,** anglicized form of MALACIA.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658-96 in PHILLIPS.

Maladaptation (mæ lædæptēi·ʃən). [f. MAL- *prefix* + ADAPTATION.] Faulty adaptation.

1877 W. K. CLIFFORD *Lect & Ess* (1879) II. 273 The silly maladaptations in organic nature are seen to be steps towards the improvement or discarding of imperfect organs.

Maladdress, anglicized form of MALADRESSE.

†**Maladie.** *Obs.* [a F. *malade*: see MALADY.] A sick person, an invalid.

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 271 b/2 And the malades and seke men refused their medycyne and heler 1651 tr. *De las Coveras Don Fenise* 8 They carried the Malade unto Poleron's house.

Maladerie. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* In 5 **maledery, mallardri.** [a. OF. *maladerie* (mod.F. corruptly *maladrerie*, after *ladre* leper), f. *malade* sick] A hospital, esp. for lepers

A leper hospital near Sandwich is mentioned in various 15th c. wills as 'le Maldrye' (1408), 'the Maldery' (1492), 'the Mullery' (1499), a modern lease has 'Mauldry'.

1461 *Rolls of Parli* V 472/2 The Hospitall of the holy Innocentes called the mallardri 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 470 The maledery of Le Longe Iumell. 1903 JEANS *Murray's Handbk Lincsh.* (ed 2) 64 Just outside the gate [*sc* Bar Gate, Lincoln] is 'Malandery field' so called from the Maladerie, or Hospital for lepers, founded by Remigius.

Maladichte, -dicte: see MALEDICHT.

†**Mala·dious,** *a. Obs.* [f. MALADY + -OUS; cf. OF. *maladieux.*] =next.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 18 The soule her selfe as maladious feeles some want of her excellencie.

Maladive (mæ lădiv), *a rare.* Also 5 **-if.** [a F. *maladif, -ive*, f. *malade*: see MALADY.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with sickness, sickly.

1481 BOTONER *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) C j, They haue their bodyes seke & maladif 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* I i. (1606) B, Our holesome climate growne more maladiue. 1865 *Argosy* I. 33 He can confound nervousness with indigestion, and make it odious by maladive associations innumerable. 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* II. 216 *note*, The Arminian [theory], which regards hereditary corruption not as sin or guilt, but as infirmity, a maladive condition.

†**Maladize,** *v Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MALADY *sb* + -IZE.] *trans* To affect with a malady or maladies. Only in *pa. pple.*

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* in *A Cabinet.* etc. (1794) 28 In Courts or Camps, or Maladis'd or Sound.

Mal-adjusted: see MAL- *prefix.*

Maladjustment (mælădʒə·stmĕnt). [f. MAL- + ADJUSTMENT.] Faulty adjustment.

1833 CHALMERS *Const Man* I. vii. (1834) II. 7 This maladjustment between the voice that nature gives forth on the right of property, and the voice that arbitrary law gives forth upon it 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop Astron.* III. iii 297 They may also arise from a slight maladjustment of the lenses of the eye-piece 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 274 Whether the maladjustment is corrigible.

Maladminister (mæ lædmi nistəɹ), *v.* [f. MAL- *prefix* + ADMINISTER] *trans.* To administer, execute, or manage inefficiently or badly.

1705 HARCOURT in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) V. cxviii. 365 The government is mal-administered by corrupt persons. 1808 G. EDWARDS *Pract. Plan* III. 45 As those interests might be mal-administered. 1895 ROOSEVELT in *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 245 We will never allow the cry of party to be used as a shield in the defense of a man who maladministers the law.

Maladministration (mælădmi nistrēi·ʃən). Also 7-9 **male-.** [f. MAL- *prefix* + ADMINISTRATION.] Faulty administration; inefficient or improper management of **affairs,** *esp.* public affairs.

1644 HEYLIN *Stumbling-block* Tracts (1681) 681 The people had not only power to elect their Magistrates, but to call them also to accompt, in case of mal-administration. 1647 SALTMARSH *Spark. Glory* (1847) 161 Independency, Presbytery, Baptism, and all other male-administrations. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Hist.* ii. (1752) 36 King James's mal-administration rendered a revolution necessary and practicable. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. iv. 96 Call any court or magistrate . to an account for any misdemeanor or male administration. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* III. VIII 711 The maladministration of the army had been the subject of complaints.

b. *occas.* The irregular administration of a religious rite.

a 1635 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 259 So that their maladministration bring not epidemick judgements upon us.

So **Maladministrator,** one who is guilty of maladministration.

1866 *Q Rev.* Oct. 547 Maladministration in every department begins, the moment the maladministrators can say, 'Blame us as you please, but you cannot supplant us'.

‖ **Maladresse** (mælădre·s). Also in anglicized form **maladdress.** [a. F. *maladresse*, noun of quality to *maladroit*: see MALADROIT.] Want of dexterity or tact; awkwardness.

1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* II. 192 Without the least *maladresse*, they visited in the family, as if nothing material had occurred. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xlii. (1865) V. 149 His behaviour was in striking contrast both with the reserve of Augustus and the mal-address of Tiberius. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I viii. 158 An unlucky footman had the *maladresse* to drop three spoons that he was carrying upon a tray.

Maladroit (mæ lădroit), *a.* [a F. *maladroit*: see MAL- and ADROIT *a.*] Wanting in adroitness or dexterity; awkward, bungling, clumsy.

1685 COTTON tr *Montaigne* I. xxiv. (1711) I. 179 When he comes back from School there is nothing so aukward and maladroit 1732 in BAILEY vol. II. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 79 Maladroit ship-carpenters. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* I. 205 My bookish and maladroit manners. 1898 J E C BODLEY *France* II iv. iv. 380 The fortunes of a maladroit faction.

Hence **Ma ladroitly** *adv.*, **Ma·ladroitness.**

1673 DRYDEN *Marr à la Mode* II. i, Doing all things so *mal a drottly* [sic]. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Prov. Life Lewis XV*, II. 212 His maladroitness was soon the cause of his Sovereign's losing the castles. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc, Richter* (1869) 4 They rather testify, however maladroitly, that the Germans have felt their loss. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp* xlv. (1865) V 318 With his usual maladroitness, the terms he used were such as seemed to imply a feeling of jealousy

†**Maladve·nture.** *Obs.* Also 5 **male aventure,** 9 **mal-aventure.** [OF. *malaventure*: see MAL- and ADVENTURE] **a.** A lawless proceeding, an escapade. **b.** An unlucky undertaking; a misadventure.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron* CLXVII. iii, Ryotous lyuyng and male auentures. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I 293 [He] ran vnto the rescouse to his maleauenture 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (Shaks Soc) 33 Trye if you can tempt Enuie to embark himselfe in the maladuenture. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 305 Youth and good spirits made us convert all maladventures into fun 1815 *Zeluca* II 2 Charged with all the mal-aventures, it seemed to be considered in the duties of her post to have overcome

Malady (mæ lădi). Forms: 3-7 **maladi(e, -ye,** (5 **malade, -idy**), 4-6 **maledie, -dy**(e, 6 **melady,** 6- **malady**; *pl.* 5 **maledius,** 6 **maladeis,** 4- **maladies.** [a F. *maladie*, f. *malade* sick = Pr *malapte, malaute*:—late L. *male habitus* (L. *male* ill, *habitus* pa. pple. of *habēre* to have), cf. the Vulgate *male habens* (= Gr. *κακῶς ἔχων*) Luke VII. 2.]

1. †a. Ill health, sickness, disease (*obs.*). **b.** A specific kind of ill health, an ailment, a disease

c 1250 *Kent. Serm* in *O E Misc* 31 He was i-warisd of his maladie. c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 3921 God. heled him of his maladie. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 701 Fevyr, dropsy, and Iaunys, Tysyk, goute, and other maladys. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2127 Amendid of hire malidy his moder he fyndis 1433 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 424/1 For maladie, or for any other resonable cause. c 1440 LONELICH *Grail* XXXVI. 200 They knew not fulliche his Malade. 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* V (1520) 44 b/1 He sayd he wolde helpe the kynge of his malady a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lx 210 She tooke there such a maladye that she dyed therof. 1549 *Compl. Scot* VI. 57 In dangeir of diuers maladeis, as of fluxis, caterris, collic, and gut 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L* IV. III. 295 Abstinence engenders maladies. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Authors* in *Comm. Ep.* 614 Q Elizabeth. knew, that much meat, much malady. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med* (1790) 137 Those who breathe the impure air of cities, have many maladies to which the more happy rustics are entire strangers. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis* III II. 619 The vast number of maladies which may attack our bodies.

personified. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct Mirr Mag* xlix, And fast by him pale Maladie was plaste, Sore sicke in bed, her colour al forgone.

2 *fig.* A morbid or depraved condition (e.g. of mind, morals, social arrangements, etc); something that calls for a remedy. (Cf. DISEASE 2.)

13 . *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 239/686 To helen vs of seuen Maledius 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1379 *Hypsip*, Thow ne feltist malady Save foul delyt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 142 That ilke unsely maladie, The which is cleped Ielousie. c 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 117 Beeth leches of our synful maladie. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 56 May nane remeid my melady Sa weill as ȝe, schir, veraly. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* I. (1859) 555 Such lewd remedies being far worse than any other maladies and disorders that can be in the body of a commonwealth. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parlt* I. iv. 41 Not hoping . so quick a call of a nationall Synod, as the present malady required. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 69 The matron was not slow to find What sort of malady had seized her mind 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 87 P 6 The cure of our intellectual maladies 1786-7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* I. 5 Astrology is another malady of weak minds. 1869 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 116 Our spiritual maladies are but of Opinion. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 17 A clerk's calling is not the only one overdone. That of the governess suffers from the same malady.

‖ **Mala fide** (mēi·le fəi·dē), *adv.* and *a.* [L. *malā fidē* = 'in bad faith'. Cf. BONA FIDE.] **A.** *adv.* In bad faith. **B.** *adj.* Chiefly with agent nouns: Acting in bad faith; pretended, not genuine, sham. *Mala fide possessor*: one who holds by a title which he knows to be bad.

[1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 180 The said Thomas was in mala fide be intromitting with the gudis libellit.] 1681 VISCT. STAIR *Institt.* I. vii (1693) 64 It extends to the Fruits which he hath enjoyed, *mala fide.* 1808 BENTHAM *Sc Reform* 7 On the part of malâ fide suitors (suitors conscious of being in the wrong). 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 203 The mala fide possessor..acquires no property in the consumed fruits. 1901 *Scotsman* 2 Oct. 9/3 The authorities of the Excise have taken no action..to deal with the mala-fide and proprietary clubs.

‖ **Mala fides** (mēi·lă fəi·dīz). *Law.* [L. *mala fidēs* bad faith] Bad faith, intent to deceive.

1681 VISCT. STAIR *Institt.* II xii. (1693) 354 *Bona fides* is presumed, unless a contrary Probation, or vehement Presumption be for *mala fides* 1808-18 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic Evid.* (1827) III. 623 At the peril of extra costs in case of mala fides 1885 LD COLERIDGE in *Law Rep* 15 Q. Bench Div 137 Absence of mala fides is not enough.

Malafiges, *sb. pl.* ? *U. S.* [a. Du. *malefijtje, malefietje*, dim. of *malefijt*, of obscure origin: ? connected with F. *malefique* MALEFIC *a.*] 'A sailors' name for a small sea-bird supposed to appear before a storm: apparently, the stormy petrel or Mother Carey's chicken' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Malaga (mæ·lăgă). Also 7 **malaca, mal(l)igo, mallago(e, -egoe, -igo**(e, 8 **malago.** The name of a seaport in the south of Spain. Used *attrib.*, as in *Malaga raisins, sack, wine.* Also as sb. (short for *Malaga wine*), a white wine exported from Malaga.

1608 DAY *Law Tricks* I ii (1881) 21 Ile put al my loue into one quart of Maligo. 1623 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. (1630) III. 65/1 Braue Wine Merchants, little were your gaine, By Mallegoes, Canaries Sacke from Spaine 1623 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Span. Gipsy* III i (1653) E 1 b, Peter see me shall wash thy nowle, And Malligo Glasses fox thee. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Malaga* or *Malaca Sack* 1686 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) III. 199 Before the warr nothing but sack and mallagoes were drunk and claret not at all. 1698 *Phil. Trans* XX. 291 A Grocer's Basket, such as they put up their Malaga Raisins in. 1768 PICOTT in *Phil. Trans* LXI 287, I exposed..a wine glass half full of Malaga wine 1806 A HUNTER *Culina* (ed 3) 45 To each gallon put two pounds of Malaga raisins a little chopped 1887 PATER *Imag Portr.* 2 The lad left untasted the glass of Malaga which was offered to him

Comb. 1898 P MANSON *Trop Diseases* ii. 64 His urine has become very dark in colour, perhaps malaga-coloured.

Malagash (mæ·lăgæʃ), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Mal(l)egass,** 8-9 **Malegash.** See also MADAGASS [var. of next. Cf. F. *Malgache.*] **a** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Madagascar. **b** *sb.* A native of Madagascar; also as *plural.*

1711 tr *Cauche's Voy. Madagascar* 40 In the Province of Matatan, Neighbouring on that of the Mallegasses or Madegasses. *Ibid* 56 The Malegasses. 1793 TRAPP tr *Rochon's Voy Madagascar* 40 The Malegashes know but two ways of dressing their meat. *Ibid.* 52 The Malegash language 1833 OWEN *Voy Afr, Arabia & Madagascar* II. IX. 100 A large population of Malegash and Arabs. *Ibid*, The style of their buildings is one-half Arab and the other Malegash.

Malagasy (mælăgæ si), *a.* and *sb.* [Used in the native lang, but believed to be an altered form of a foreign appellation (of obscure origin) represented by the variants *Madecass, Madagass*, whence the name *Madagascar.*

In the Malagasy language the unstressed vowels are 'whispered', and the *s* before *i* or *y* approaches the sound of ʃ; hence the European form MALAGASH.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Madagascar, its inhabitants, language, etc. **B.** *sb.* **a.** A native of Madagascar; also as *plural.* **b.** The language spoken there.

1835 J. J FREEMAN (*title*) A Dictionary of the Malagasy language. 1839 W. ELLIS *Hist. Madagascar* I. 112 The floors of the Malagasy houses are generally covered with red and yellow rush mats. *Ibid.* 145 The physical, moral and intellectual peculiarities of the Malagasy *Ibid.* 184 This..conveys as much to a Malagasy as the heartiest thrice-repeated cheer does to an Englishman 1839 J. J. FREEMAN *ibid* 406 A prefix, in Malay, *pen*, in Malagasy, *mpan* 1878 W E. COUSINS *Malagasy Lang* in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 311 The Malagasy is undoubtedly a genuine member of the Malayo-Polynesian family. 1882 *Illustr. Mtss. News* Mar. 27 The Malagasy Christians may truly be called 'Bible Christians'. Show the Malagasy chapter and verse and they are satisfied. 1898 A. LANG *Making of Relig.* v. 92 The Malagasies..divine by crystals.

Malagatany, -tawny, obs. ff. MULLIGATAWNY.

†**Mala·gma.** *Med. Obs.* Pl. **malagmata.** Also in anglicized form 6-7 **malagme,** 7 **malagm.** [late L., a. Gr. *μάλαγμα*, f. *μαλάσσειν* to assuage.] An emollient plaster.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 C ii, A malagme (that is to wyt a salue malactyke). 1643 TUCKNEY *Balme of G.* 12 Their Malagmata and Lenitives. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 200 A malactical and mollitive medicament and a Malagm do not at all differ. 1748 tr. *Veg. Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 188 You should make use of a Malagma, or of

a Caustick. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Malagma*,..very often the malagma's consisted only of gums dissolved in wine.

Malagru g(o)rous, *a. jocular.* [? Distortion of It. *malaguroso*, unfortunate. But cf. Sc. *malagruised* 'rumpled, disordered' (E.D.D.).] Dismal, lugubrious. Hence **Malagru·grously** *adv.*

1818 LOCKHART in *Blackw. Mag.* III. 407 He writes more malagrugrously than Dante. 1826 *Ibid.* XX. 327 He looketh malagrugorous and world-wearied. 1839 LOCKHART *Ballantyne-humbug* 106 A certain malagrugrous exposition of his own views..drawn up by James Ballantyne in .1826.

Malaguetta (mælăge·tă). Forms: 6 **manguetta, manegete**, 7 **mellegette**, 7–8 **malegutta**, 8 **malaget, malaghetta, malagato, malegetta**, 8–9 **malaguette**, 9 **maniguette, malaguet(a, meleguet(t)a**, 7– **malaguetta.** [Of obscure origin.

App. identical with the med.L. *melegeta*, the name of a spice mentioned *c* 1214 in connexion with cloves and cardamoms, and said *a* 1331 to be among the productions of Java (see Du Cange). Both the authors cited are Italian, and in 1486 Simon a Cordo (*Clavis Sanationis*) explains the word as a diminutive of It. *melica* millet, remarking that the grains resemble those of millet. This seems probable; but if the word be of European origin, it has either been adopted in a corrupt form into some West African langs, or confused with a native word, the source of the earliest Eng form and of the F. *maniguette*. In 1599 Towrson (Hakl. *Voy* II ii 27), in a list of phrases from the lang of Guinea, gives '*manegete a foye*, graines ynough'. Miss M. Kingsley, *West Afr. Studies* (1899) ii 57, says that in the native lang at Cape Palmas the name is *emanequetta*, but that as the name is very local (the more usual word is *waisausag*), a European origin is possible.]

The capsules or seeds of *Amomum Meliguetta* of West Africa, used as a spice and in medicine; also known as *Grains of Paradise* and *Guinea Grains.* (Cf. CARDAMOM.)

1568 M HACKET tr. *Thevet's New Found World* 26 In Ginney the fruit that is most rife and common .is named Manguetta. 1670 OGILBY *Africa* 413 Graines of paradise which the natives call Mellegette. 1670 tr *Villault's Guinea* 101 They call not Pepper Grain, with the Hollanders, but Malaguetta, with us. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xiii. (1721) 216 Malaget, otherwise called the Grains of Paradise. *Ibid* xvi 285 Malagueta, otherwise called Paradice-Grains, or Guinea Pepper. 1788 CLARKSON *Impol. Slave Tr.* 13 The first [pepper] that was discovered or imported, was malaguetta, or grains of Paradise

b. *attrib*, as *malaguetta pepper.*

1745 *Astley's Voy* II. 520 The Malaghetta, Grain, or Pepper Coast 1788 J MATTHEWS *Sierra Leone* 58 The Malagato Pepper, or Grains of Paradise 1863 R. F BURTON *Wand W. Afr.* II 37 By the Dutch they were called Guinea Grains; by the trade Malaguetta Pepper. 1877 R H. MAJOR *Discov Pr. Henry* xi. 170 The natives brought Malaguette pepper in grain and in its pods as it grew. 1899 MARY KINGSLEY *West Afr. Stud.* II. 57 Meleguetta pepper

Malahack (mæ·lăhæk), *v. dial. trans.* To cut or carve badly.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia, Malahack v.*,..to cut or carve in an awkward and slovenly manner 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd., [Words New Eng dial] *Malahack*, to cut up hastily or awkwardly. 1893 *Broad Norf* (ed Cozens-Hardy) 54, I heard of a donkey purchased for little money on account of some injury; but 'it was not so malahacked as to be jammucked for all that'.

‖ **Malahane.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Irish *mulachán* a kind of soft cheese.]

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* 17 Stewd Prunes, bread made of Malahane [*margin*, Bread made of Cruds. See the Irish Dictionary], And Honey fetcht from Sugar Cane.

‖ **Malaise** (mæ lē·z, Fr. malēz). [F. *malaise*, f. OF *mal* adj., bad, ill + *aise* EASE *sb.*] A condition of bodily uneasiness or discomfort, esp a condition of bodily suffering or lassitude, without the development of specific disease. (Cf. MALEASE.)

1768 LD. CHESTERF. *Let. to Bp. Chenevix* 25 June *Misc. Wks* (1777) II 532, I feel what the French call a general *mal-aise*, and what we call in Ireland an *unwellness.* 1857 *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 211 A young man..who . became a patient of Dr. Garrod's for general malaise. 1870 *Holmes' Syst Surg* (ed. 2) IV. 218 Loss of appetite and a general sensation of *malaise.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 740 The illness begins .. with general malaise and feverishness.

b. *fig.*

1883 *St James's Gaz* 27 Dec. 3/1 There will be, first, a universal *malaise*, then the loss of the faculties of government and self-defence. 1885 *Wool Trade Circular*, The Wool Market has not escaped the influence of an almost universal commercial malaise.

Malakatoon(e, variant of MELOCOTON.

Malakoff (mæ·lăkɒf). [The name of a fortification erected by the Russians at Sevastopol, and captured by the French, 8 Sept., 1855.]

†**1.** A crinoline. *Obs.* [So in Fr. : see *Le Figaro* 22 Sept. 1885, 1/3.]

1861 LADY CHATTERTON *Mem. Ld. Gambier* I ii. 27 Englishwomen have witnessed the superior circumference of their Gallic sisters, in the palmy days of 'Malakoffs'.

2. A particular form of four-handed dominoes.

1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Nov 671 Calling the restricted game the 'Malakoff', leaving the wider game the old title of Sebastopol.

3. (See quot.)

1883 SIMMONDS *Dict. Useful Anim*, *Malakoff*, a small round cream cheese made in Gournay, France.

Malambo (mălæ·mbo). The aromatic bark of *Croton malambo*, a euphorbiaceous shrub of Venezuela and New Granada, used in medicine and perfumery. Also *malambo bark.*

1816 *Trnl. Sci. & Arts* I. 59 The Malambo bark, which the French have lately introduced into their materia medica.

Malancolius, Malanc(h)oly(e, obs. ff. MELANCHOLIOUS, MELANCHOLY.

Malander, mallender (mæ·lĕndəɹ). Now only *pl.* Forms: 5 **malawnder**, 6 **malandre, malandrie**, 6–8 **malender**, 7 **mallander**, 8 **mallendar**, 6– **malander**, 7– **mallender.** [a. F. *malandre* a sore in a horse's knee, ad. L. *malandria* (neut. pl. and fem. sing.).] A dry scabby eruption behind the knee in horses. † a. *sing. Obs.*

c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 323/1 Malawnder, sekeness, *morbus.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 94 A malander is an yl sorance . and appereth. in the bendynge of the knee behynde. 1530 PALSGR. 176 *Malendre*, a malandre, a sore. *Ibid.* 242/1 Malandrie, sicknesse, *malandre.* 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 313 A Malander is a kinde of Scab growing.. overthwart the bent of the knee. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb* 32 Of the Mallandar, Sellander. Crowne-scabs, and such like. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 6 Subject to mainge, mallender, sellender or any other the like sorances. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 18 For a Mallendar. Take bay-salt, gunpowder [etc] 1835 *Penny Cycl* III. 422/1 Spavin and mullender [*sic*] are of very rare occurrence

attrib 1688 *Lond Gaz* No. 2408/4 The hair clipped close on the Mallender place of the near Leg

b. *pl.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 335 *marg*, Lichenes: some take them for the Malanders. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval* I. (1617) 20 The best keepers cannot preserve them from scratches, paines and mallanders. 1762 *Crazy Tales* 74 Withouten splint, or malanders, or grease. 1884 *Sat Rev* 5 July 27/2 It is a breach of a warranty of soundness if the warranted horse suffers from. mallenders.

Hence **Ma·landered** *ppl. a.*, affected with malanders.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3248/4 A strong..Rigil Horse,. malender'd on the near leg.

† **Malandryn.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *malandrin* = It. *malandrino*.] A highwayman, a robber.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 309 Jon was broute to the Councelle in the same aray thei toke him, in schort clothis, lich a Malandryn.

Malapert (mæ·lăpɜ̄ɹt), *a.* and *sb. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 5 **maleapert, maleperte**, 5–7 **malapart**, 6 **malaperte, malepeirt, maloperte, mallaparte**, 6–7 **malepart, malipert, malipart, mallapert**, 6–8 **malepert**, 7 **maleparte, mallepart, mallipart, mally part, malapart**, 5– **malapert.** [a. OF. *malapert*, used by E Deschamps as the contrary of *appert* = *espert* clever, able (:—L. *expertus* EXPERT *a.*). Here *mal* has (as in *maladroit, malcontent*) the effect of reversing a favourable signification; but the Eng. sense of the compound points to its having been apprehended as if *mal* (in the sense 'improperly') + *apert* bold, outspoken, insolent (see APERT *a.* 5).]

A. *adj.* Of persons, their qualities, actions, etc.: Presumptuous, impudent, 'saucy'.

c 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 503 They swere gret othes for the noonys Her lawe to dyspyce, that was so malapert. *c* 1430 — *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 166 Maleapert of chiere and of visage. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 148 Þe secunde is veyn woordys, male apert, in iangeling. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. i 7 Hir madyne Iris from hevin sendis sche To the bald Turnus, malapert and stout. 1529 MORE *Dyalogs* III. Wks. 227/1 His malepert boldnes might peraduenture be punished. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep* I xviii F vj, Be perte, and cleare in countinaunce, not malipert, and light. 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N* IV. i 47, I must haue an Ounce or two of this malapert blood from you. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Prov.* VII 15 Taking the yong-man she kisseth him, and with malepert countenance speaketh fayre. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I iii (1810) 253, I haue vterly rooted those malepart bowes out of the chord of my country 1640 BROME *Sparagus Garden* II. iii. Wks. 1873 III. 141 With dry iests to maule the mallipart'st lesser ones. out o' the pit of wit. *Ibid.* II. v 148 Yes Malipeit Jack, I have heard that he has seene her. 1671 H FOULIS *Hist Rom. Treas.* VI. iii. 382 In the mean time the Presbyterian Kirk grow very mallypart. 1738 tr *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 151 b, They ought not to suffer the Honour and Degree of Gentry to be disgraced by the Presumption of malapert Clowns. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 296 The officer who uttered the first malapert sentence, was put under arrest 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* VIII, You are too malapert for a young maiden. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 40 If I was malapert, 'Twere fitter to rebuke than second me.

quasi-*adv.* 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom* IV. iv, It angred me to the soule, to heare 'hem beginne to talke so malepert.

B. *sb.* A presumptuous or 'saucy' person.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 165 Such malaperts deserve. to have their spoyle taken from them 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 143 P 1 The Malapert knew well enough I laughed at her. 1765 G COLMAN *Comedies of Terence* 292 Away, you malapert! Your frowardness Had well nigh ruined me.

Ma·lapertly, *adv. Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a malapert manner.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 252 How darst thou. so malapertly Hym nemelyn ageyn in my presence. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 637 Syr thu art ontawght. to pere in my presence thus malepertly. 1563–87 FOXE *A & M.* (1596) 38/1 He, not reuerentlie, but more malipertlie than was requisite..rushed into the judgment place. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* i (1652) 152 They should. not speak mallapertly, but with all reverence and submission. 1725 KIRKPATRICK *Relig. Ord Norwich* (1845) 191 They talked malapertly to several prelates.

Ma·lapertness. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. MALAPERT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being malapert.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. xv. (1494) p vi b, Moost cruelte and vengeaunce in lowe blode with malapertnesse and indiscrecion. 1563 N. WINZET *Wks.* (1890) II. 24 The malepeirtnes of prophane nouelti 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Alex. Gl.* (1595) 745 Clitus..would not giue ouer his impudencie and malapertenesse. 1657 THORNLEY tr *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 17 Daphnis was vext to see the horn broke, and that kind of malepertnesse of the Goat 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 92 Yet he had for his malapertness, one of his legs broken. 1752 CARTE *Hist Eng* III 422 Such was their malapertness that great disorders would have ensued.

Malapplication: see MAL- *prefix.*

Malappropriate (mælăprō·upriĕt), *a.* [f. MAL- + APPROPRIATE *a.*] Ill-suited, inappropriate.

1851 DE QUINCEY *Ld Carlisle on Pope* Wks 1859 XIII 13 If a prize had been offered for a bad and malappropriate subject, none worse could have been suggested 1883 *St. James's Gaz* 28 Apr 4 Much eloquent (if rather malappropriate) language about religious liberty.

Malappropriate (mælăprō·upriĕt), *v.* [f. MAL- + APPROPRIATE *v.*] *trans.* To misapply.

1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* XXXII. (1850) 268 She thrust the hearth-brush into the grates in mistake for the poker, and mal-appropriated several other articles of her craft.

Malappropriation (mælăprō·upriĕi·shən). [f. MAL- + APPROPRIATION.] The action of malappropriating; misapplication.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* XI VI 283 A charge of mal-appropriation, whether of pay or of booty, was brought against him 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr* IX VII. IV 132 The malappropriation of a large sum deposited in another quarter.

‖ **Mala praxis** (mē·lă præksis). *Law.* [mod. L. *mala*, fem. of *malus* bad, wrong + *prāxis*: see PRAXIS. Cf. MALPRAXIS.] = MALPRACTICE 1 a.

a 1733 RAYMOND *Cases King's Bench* (1775) I 214 The court resolved, that *mala praxis* is a great misdemeanor and offence at common law, because it breaks the trust which the party has placed in the physician, tending directly to his destruction 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 122. 1865 A. S TAYLOR *Pract Med Jurispr.* (1873) I. 15 A charge of malapraxis is sometimes raised against a medical man in consequence of the death of a patient

Malaprop (mæ lăprɒp), *sb.* and *a.* [from the name of MRS. *Malaprop* (suggested by MALAPROPOS), a character in Sheridan's play of *The Rivals* (1775), remarkable for her misuse of words.] **a.** *sb.* = MALAPROPISM. **b** *adj.* = MALAPROPIAN.

1823 *Edin Rev.* XXXIX. 171 An agreeable intermixture of malaprops. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* I Wks. 1890 X. 152 But observe the total absence of all malaprop picturesqueness that might have defeated its deadly action upon the nervous system 1878 BAIN *Educ. as Science* IX. 329 A malaprop use of words. 1887 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 189/1 The expression 'on suffrage', a delightful malaprop for 'on sufferance'.

Malapropian (mælăprɒ·piăn, -prō·upiăn), *a.* [f. prec. + -IAN.] Of the nature of a malapropism; given to malapropisms.

1860 GEO ELIOT in Cross *Life* (1885) II 263 Mr. Lewes is sending what a Malapropian friend once called a 'missile' to Sara. 1898 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 539/2 There is a latent shrewdness in his malapropian talk which is quite delightful.

Malapropism (mæ·lăprɒpiz'm) [f. MALAPROP + -ISM] Ludicrous misuse of words; an instance of this.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* II VI 145 A malapropism which rumour had not failed to repeat 1887 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 492/1 That mental haziness which has its outcome in malapropism. 1890 *Harper's Mag* Apr. 664/1 Lemaître has reproached Shakespeare for his love of Malapropisms.

Malapropoism (mælæprɒ̆pō·uiz'm). *nonce wd.* [f. next + -ISM.] Ludicrous misapplication of language; an instance of this; = MALAPROPISM.

1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* XXV, Sadly annoyed he is sometimes by her mal-apropoisms 1893 A. DOBSON in *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 371 Not even the Malapropoism of Sheridan or Dickens is quite as riotously diverting.

‖ **Malapropos** (malapropo, mælæprɒ̆pō·u), *adv*, *a.* and *sb.* Variously written **mal à propos, mal a propos, mal a-propos, †malapropo, mal apropos, malapropos.** [F *mal à propos*, f. *mal* ill + *à* to + *propos* purpose. see MAL- and APROPOS.]

A. *adv.* In an inopportune or awkward manner; unseasonably, inappropriately.

1668 DRYDEN *Sir. Dram.* 28 They do it not so unseasonably, or *mal a propos* as we. 1673 — *Marr. à la Mode* V. i, How durst you interrupt me so *mal a propos* 1679 MRS. BEHN *Feign'd Curtizan* IV. i, Thou dost come out with things so malapropo. 1750–1 MRS. DELANY *Let to Mrs. Dewes* 5 Jan, Family affairs .. sometimes will break in malapropos 1823 BYRON *Juan* VI LXXXIV, One who had no sin to show Save that of dreaming once 'mal-à-propos'. 1831 PRAED *Bridal of Belmont* Poems (1864) I 175 Some people have a knack, we know, Of saying things mal-à-propos.

B. *adj* Inopportune, inappropriate.

1711 BUDGELL *Spect* No. 77 P 5 Doing and saying an hundred Things which were somewhat *mal a propos* and undesigned 1735 FIELDING *Eurydice* Wks. 1771 III. 219 Considering where the scene lies, I think these sentiments are not *mal-à-propos.* 1808 MRS. J. WEST *Infidel Father* II. XI. 4 His malapropos answers indicated that one important subject engrossed his thoughts. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 41 Feeling very bitter towards this intruder for coming at such a *mal-à propos* moment.

C. *sb.* Something inopportune or inappropriate.

1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 488 Aristotle is happily unembroiled with the modern controversy. The *mal-apropos* of 'Freedom' had not been applied to voluntary action.

‖ **Malapterurus** (mælăptĕrū·rŭs). *Zool. Pl.* **-uri** (-ū·rəi). [mod.L. (Lacépède 1803), badly f. Gr. *μαλακός* soft + *πτερόν* wing + *οὐρά* tail.] A genus of catfishes, certain species of which (esp. *M. electricus* of the Nile) have the property of giving an electric shock when handled.

1834 tr *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* II 187. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim Phys.* ix. (1872) 341. 1892 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 3/2 Malapteruri, or 'thunder fishes' as they are called by the Arabs.

Malar (mē·lăr), *a.* (and *sb.*) *Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *mālār-is*, f. L. *māla* jaw, cheek bone, cheek, prob. related to the synonym *maxilla* as *āla* (:—**ak-slā*) to *axilla*. Cf. F *malaire.*]

A. *adj* Of or belonging to the cheek. *Malar bone*, the cheek bone.

1782 A. MONRO *Anat* 97 A very rough triangular surface is extended downwards and outwards, to be connected to the cheek-bone, and therefore may be called the *malar* process 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat* 99 The nerve divides into two branches, a malar and temporal. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 6 The whole length of the malar arch. 1892 MIVART *Elem. Ornithol* 142 At the lower margin of the cheek is a narrow linear space known as the malar region.

B. *sb.* (or *absol.*) The cheek bone.

1866 HUXLEY *Prvk. Rem Casthn.* 120 The facial bones short and small, the malars flat. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 74 The malar is a rather small, lamellar bone which forms the most prominent part of the cheek.

Malar, variant of MAILER 1 *Sc.*

Malard(e, obs form of MALLARD.

Malaria (mălē·rĭă). [a. It *mal'aria* for *mala aria*, lit. 'bad air'.] The unwholesome condition of the atmosphere which results from the exhalations of marshy districts. Hence used as the name of a class of intermittent and remittent fevers formerly supposed to proceed from this cause, but now known to be caused by the bite of a mosquito of the genus *Anopheles*, by which the germs of the disease are conveyed.

1740 H. WALPOLE *Corr* (1820) I 68 A horrid thing called the mal'aria, that comes to Rome every summer and kills one. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett Solit. Wand.* II. 56 He had prolonged our stay at the season of the mal aria. 1813 J. FORSYTH *Rem. Excurs. Italy* 266 This mal'aria is an evil more active than the Romans, and continues to increase. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* III. i. (1864) 131 The same burning sun calls forth the pestilent malaria, with its train of bilious disorders. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med* (1880) 110 Periodical fever, commonly known as malaria. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist Rome* LXXVIII (1877) 656 The malaria of the Campagna induced the citizens..to reside permanently within their walls.

b. *transf.* and *fig*

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T More* II 94 Practical irreligion is thus produced even in those who escape the malaria of infidelity. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 19 She was a malaria to him, poisoning his atmosphere. 1862 T. C. GRATTAN *Beaten Paths* II 350 A sort of moral malaria pervading society and carrying off many victims.

c. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *malaria season*, etc.; *malaria bearing*, *infected* adjs.; **malaria fever**, an intermittent or remittent fever prevalent in marshy or swampy districts, esp. in tropical countries; **malaria germ**, a protozoal organism capable of becoming parasitic and causing the disease known as malaria; so **malaria parasite.**

1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII. 947 The *malaria-bearing mosquito. 1818 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) II. 106 A *malaria fever, caught in the Pontine Marshes. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct 525/2 Life [in Padua] creeps away . in having the Malaria fever in summer, and the pleurisy in winter [etc.] 1898 P. MANSON *Trop Dis* v. 97 The mosquito, . the alternative host of the *malaria germ 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 947 Mosquitoes reared from the eggs of *malaria-infected insects. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop Dis* I i The *malaria parasite. This organism is by far the most important disease agency in tropical pathology 1821 BYRON *Let.* 1 Oct in Moore *Lett & Jrnls* (1830) II. 542, I staid out too late for this *malaria season

Malarial (mălē·rĭăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + **-AL.**] A. *adj.*

1. Infected with malaria; malarious

1847 in WEBSTER. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 5 The malarial plains of India. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 419/1 Malarial swamps made it unsafe for him to stay there. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2041. 301 In this circulation of the contagion the presence of malarial man is indispensable.

2. Belonging to, or of the nature of, malaria

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Nature* 222 Malarial and epidemic fevers. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis* I. III. 100 The malarial poison in the atmosphere. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 75 The wonderful power quinia has upon all forms of malarial disease.

B. *sb* One who suffers from or is subject to attacks of malaria.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* iii. 86 In many malarials depressing influences..are sufficient to provoke relapse of fever

Malarialist (mălē·rĭălist). *rare.* [f. prec. + **-IST.**] One who studies malarial diseases.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 441/2 According as one is a sanitarian, a chemist, or a malarialist.

Malarian (mălē·rĭăn), *a.* [f. MALARIA + **-AN.**] Pertaining to or causing malaria; malarial.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I 573 The peculiar effect of a malarian poison. 1870 TENNYSON *Golden Supper* 151 A flat malarian world of reed and rush! 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 256 There was no malarian taint or other malignity in it [the fever].

Malariated (mălē·rĭĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. MALARIA + **-ATE** 3 + **-ED** 1.] Infected with malaria.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 729 *note*, He has succeeded in giving malarial fever to healthy men by administering to them water in which malariated mosquitoes had died.

Malari·genous, *a. rare.* [Badly f. MALARIA + **-GEN** + **-OUS.**] That carries or spreads malaria.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No 2041. 301 The malarigenous mosquitos.

Mala·rioid, *a. rare*—°. [f. MALARIA + **-OID.**] 'Resembling malaria' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

Malario·logist. *rare.* [f. MALARIA + **-(O)LOGIST.**] One who studies malaria.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No 2041 324 The importance of these labours of the Roman malariologists is beginning to be appreciated by the Italian Government.

Malarious (mălē·rĭəs), *a.* [f. MALARIA + **-OUS.**] Infected with malaria; of the nature of or producing malaria.

1834 *Cycl Pract Med.* III 61/1 Jungle-fever is as common a name for malarious disease in southern latitudes as marsh-fever is in Europe. 1847 WEBSTER, *Malarious*, pertaining to, or infected by malaria 1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt Sep. & Syr Shr* I vii. 153 Deadly the fever of the malarious plain on which the little town stands. 1864 *Gd Words* Feb. 123 F E. Barnard caught a malarious fever. 1871 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) II 370 To enforce a sanitary reform in town and country till there is not a fever alley or a malarious ditch left in any British city. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* II 1085 If the patient [is]. neither malarious, anæmic nor scorbutic. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 942 When a mosquito ingests the blood of a malarious subject.

fig 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. 341 In judging Rousseau, it would be unfair not to take note of the malarious atmosphere in which he grew up

Malarra·ngement. [f MAL- + ARRANGEMENT.] Faulty arrangement.

1853 F. W. NEWMAN *Odes of Horace* Pref. 7 Nothing but the fact that Horace is chiefly read for the mere language ..can make the existing malarrangement endurable 1865 *Athenæum* 16 Sept. 365/1 Here is another specimen of malarrangement [of facts].

† **Malasade.** *Cookery. Obs.* Also 5 **malesade, mes(e)lade** [f. OF *malaxé*, f. *malaxer* 'to blend, and beat together, as egges' (Cotgr · see MALAXATE *v.*) + **-ADE**] An old dish composed chiefly of fried eggs softened with butter.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 42–3 Meselade. Take Eyroun [etc.]. An to euery good meslade take a bowsand [*read* dd = 12] Eyroun or mo *c* 1450 *Ibid* 83–4 Malasade And to euery malesade, take [etc.]. [Cf quot. 1753 s. v. MALAX *v.* 2]

Ma·lassimila·tion. [f. MAL- + ASSIMILATION.] Imperfect assimilation; *esp.* in *Path.* imperfect absorption of nutriment into the system.

1865 *Reader* 29 July 125/2 Viewed in the light of the science of nature or a true physiology, it [the doctrine of substitution] is at best only mal assimilation. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin Observ.* 43 'Eczema', associated with dyspepsia, mal-assimilation, and hepatic disorder 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 484 A malassimilation of oxygen by the nervous system.

Malasso(e)s, -assus, obs. forms of MOLASSES.

Malate (mē·lĕt). *Chem.* Also 8–9 **-at** [f. MAL-IC *a.* + **-ATE** 4] A salt of malic acid.

1794 G ADAMS *Nat. & Exp Philos.* I App 547 Malats—but little known. 1801 *Med Jrnl.* V. 198 Cit Vaquelin has discovered in the common house leek a great quantity of malat of lime (*malate de chaux*). 1807 THOMSON *Chem* (ed. 3) II. 309 Malic acid. forms salts known by the name of *malates* 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med.* (ed 6) 214 Malate of Iron is prescribed in the old Prussian Pharmacopœia.

Malato, obs. form of MULATTO.

† **Malax,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–7 **malaxe.** [ad. L. *malax-āre*: see MALAXATE. Cf. F. *malaxer*]

1. *trans.* To rub or knead (a plaster, etc.) to softness.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 132 Whanne þin hondis ben anoyntid wiþ oile of rosis, malaxe it [*sc.* a plaster] longe tyme togidere 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* III i. vi. 93 Strayn them, and make a cerote wyth whyte waxe, and malaxe it in cowes mylke. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 322 Using on the wound the emplaister Diacalciteos malaxed in wine. 1639 J W. tr. *Guibert's Char Physic* II. 117 Powder all the medicaments severally, then mixe and beate and malaxe them into a mass. 1693 N. STAPHORST tr. *Kauwolf's Trav East* in *Ray's Journ. Low C.* (1738) II 21 He..toucheth and stretcheth your joints again in such a manner, as if he did malax a plaister. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. Introd 36 A poultice of barley-meal malaxed with oil must be applied.

2. To soften. (Said of a material agent.)

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. XIII (1678) 637 A mollifying Medicin malaxeth or softeneth hardned bodies. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 116/1 The major, who complained that his appetite had forsaken him, amused himself with some forty hard eggs, malaxed with salt butter.

Hence † **Malaxing** *ppl. a.*

1638 A READ *Chirurg.* II. 12 Unlesse fomentation with some moystning and malaxing liquor be used.

† **Malaxable,** *a. Obs.* [f. MALAX *v.* + **-ABLE.**] That may be softened.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 41 These are firm, compact bodies, which are not malaxable in water or oil.

‖ **Malaxage** (malaksāʒ) [Fr.; f. *malaxer* MALAX *v.*] 'The operation of kneading and working the unbaked clay of which pottery is to be made' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Malaxate (mæ·lăksĕit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *malaxāre*, ad. Gr. *μαλάσσειν*, to make soft, related to *μαλακός* soft: see **-ATE.**]

1. *trans.* To knead to softness; to make soft by mixing or rubbing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 126 Materials malaxated in honey. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 172 As soon as it has been malaxated .. it is put into brown freestone pots.

† 2. To soften by means of an emollient. *Obs.*

1735 FERGUSON in *Phil. Trans.* XL 426 The Abdomen was stuped twice a Day, , and after stuping it was always malaxated with an emollient Liniment.

Malaxation (mælăksē·ʃən). [ad. L. *malaxātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *malaxāre* to MALAXATE. Cf. F. *malaxation.*] The action of reducing to a soft mass by kneading or rolling.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 126 Being by malaxation coagulated. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Malaxation*, the working of Pills, and especially Plaisters, with other things, with the hand; a Pestle, or other Instrument. 1894 *Times* 1 Feb. 5/4 He said 'malaxation', or mixing by rolling, was practically the same as kneading.

b. *Ent* (See quot.)

1898 PICKHAM *Solitary Wasps* 11 The stinging being completed, she [a wasp] proceeded to the process known as *malaxation*, which consists in repeatedly squeezing the neck of the caterpillar, or other victim [to be used as living food for young wasps], between the mandibles.

Malaxator (mæ·lăksē·ĭtəi). [f. MALAXATE *v.* + **-OR.**] 'A mixing-mill. A cylinder having a rotating shaft and stirring arms to incorporate materials' (Knight *Dict. Mech* 1875).

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict* 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Malaxe, variant of MALAX *Obs.*

Malay (mălē·), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **Malayo, Melayo,** 8 **Malaya.** [repr. the native name, Malay ملايو *malāyu.*] A. *sb.*

1. One of a race predominating in Malacca and the Eastern Archipelago, a Malayan; more strictly one of those who call themselves by this name and speak the Malay language.

1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* xviii. 31/2 The Malayos [Du. *De Malayos*] of Malacca say, that the first originall or beginning of Malacca hath bene but of late yeares. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E Ind.* II xliii 121 The Natives of the Island are, as most other Malayas, very treacherous 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII. 328/1 In person the Malays are short, squat, and robust. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II 142 The highest is the measure of the man, And not the Kaffir, Hottentot, Malay. 1867 *Spectator* 26 Jan 101/1 As murderous as a quick tempered Malay. 1883 MISS BIRD *Golden Chersonese* Introd 17 The Malays proper inhabit the Malay Peninsula, and almost all the coast regions of Borneo and Sumatra.

2 The language spoken by the Malays; the Malay language. (Cf. MALAYS)

1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* XVIII 31/2 And this speech called Melayo [Du *Malayo*] is reported to be the most courteous and seemelie speech of all the Orient. 1883 MISS BIRD *Golden Chersonese* Introd. 19 Malay is the *lingua franca* of the Straits Settlements 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 325/1 Malay is essentially a dissyllabic language

3. Short for *Malay fowl.*

1830 'B MOUBRAY' *Dom Poultry* (ed. 6) 17 The Chittagong or Malay, another Indian variety 1867 TEGETMEIER *Poultry Bk* 76 The plumage in Malays is short and close.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Malays or their country.

1779 FORREST *Voy N. Guinea* 8 They knew not a word of the Malay tongue 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII 328/1 Words derived from the Malay language. 1850 GORDON CUMMING *S. Africa* (1902) 34/2 Handkerchiefs of a striped red and green colour, usually called Malay handkerchiefs 1883 MISS BIRD *Golden Chersonese* Introd 23 Cock fighting..is the popular Malay sport.

b. In the names of plants, animals, etc. native in the Malay Peninsula, e.g. **Malay apple**, a myrtaceous tree, *Jambosa* (*Eugenia*) *malaccensis*, with an edible fruit; **Malay camphor**, Borneo camphor (see BORNEO); **Malay cat** (see quot. 1881); **Malay fowl**, a large variety of domestic fowl introduced from the Malay peninsula; **Malay porcupine**, *Atherura fasciculata*; **Malay tapir**, the Asiatic or Indian Tapir, *Tapirus malayanus.*

1820 SIR S RAFFLES in *Trans Linnean Soc* (1822) XIII. 270 The Malay Tapir resembles in form the American. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl Plants* 416 *Eugenia malaccensis.* Malay Apple-tr 1833 W B. DICKSON *Poultry* (1847) 9 The Malay, or Chittagong Fowl. These fowls have remarkably long legs, and large bones.. The colour of the feathers is black, or very dark brown, streaked with yellow. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 163/1 It is commonly called Malay Camphor, or Camphor of Barus, from the port of Sumatra whence it is mostly shipped. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, Malay Apple, see *Jambosa malaccensis.* 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer Poultry Yard* 37 The Kulm, or Great Malay Fowl. 1873 L. WRIGHT *Illustr. Bk. Poultry* XXI. 297 The finest breed of Malay Game cock (using the word Malay in this case to express locality, and *not* the breed now so-called). 1881 MIVART *Cat* I. 7 In Pegu, Siam, and Burmah, there is a race of cats—the Malay Cat—with tails only of half the ordinary length.

Malayan (mălē·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MALAY + **-AN.**] A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Malays or the Malay archipelago.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. ii 10 That which seems to be

the newest Language in the World, is the Malayan. 1668 T. Hyde *Let. to Boyle* 23 Feb. in *B.'s Whs.* (1744) V. 592/2 The printing of St. Luke and the Acts in the Malayan letter, would make about thirty sheets. 1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* 22 The Malayan or Polynesian race. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* 21 The cursed Malayan crease, and battle-clubs From the isles of palm. 1864 — *Aylmer's F.* 463 My lady's cousin..Ran a Malayan amuck against the times.

b. in the names of various animals, products, etc of the Malay archipelago, as **Malayan (Sun) Bear**, *Helarctos* (*Ursus*) *malayanus*; **Malayan camphor, porcupine, tapir** = *Malay camphor*, etc.

1824 T. Horsfield *Zool. Researches Java, Caprus Malayanus*... In the month of September, 1820, the first specimen of the Malayan Tapir was received in England from Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles. 1826 — in *Zool. Jrnl.* II. 222 In the year 1819 a specimen of the Malayan Bear, obtained at Bencoolen, was brought to England. 1855 W. S. Dallas *Zool.* II. 486 The Malayan Sun Bear.

2. Of or belonging to the variety of domestic fowl known as the Malay.

1885 Tegetmeier in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX 645/1 *Malayan Fowls* —The Malayan type has been long recognized as of Eastern origin

B *sb.* 1. = Malay *sb.* 1.

1598 W. Phillips tr. *Linschoten* xviii 31/2 And all the Malalens [Du. *die Malayen*], as well men as women, are very amorous. And hee that dwelleth in India, and can not speake the Malayans [Du. *dese Malayen meu*] speach, wil hardly with vs learne the French tongue 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II 561 The inhabitants go under the name of Malayans. 1902 *Blackw. Mag* Nov. 620/2 The one Malayan who has ever displayed commanding ability

2. = Malay *sb* 2.

1688 T. Hyde *Let. to Boyle* 25 Oct. in *B's Wks* (1744) V 592/1 We have in Dutch and Malayan a grammar and two vocabularies. 1883 Miss Bird *Golden Chersonese* Introd. 15 There is a very strong resemblance between their dialects and pure Malayan.

Mala·yo-, used as combining form of Malay; chiefly in **Malayo-Polynesian** *a.*, the designation of the race to which the Malays and most of the Polynesians belong, and of the group of allied languages including Malay and the Polynesian dialects.

1842 Prichard *Nat Hist Man* 327, I shall term these people the Malayo-Polynesian race. 1878 W E. Cousins *Malagasy Lang* in *Trans. Phil Soc.* 303 The Malayo-Polynesian languages. *Ibid* 426 ff

Malayo, obs. form of Malay

†**Malays.** *Obs.* [a Du. *Maleisch* Cf F. *malais*] The Malay language.

1779 Forrest *Voy. N Guinea* 8 They soon learnt to speak Malays

Malaysian (mălē·shiăn), *a* [f *Malaysia*, a name given by some geographers to the Malay archipelago + -an.] Of or belonging to Malaysia.

1883 *Encycl Brit.* XV. 324/2 This astonishing expansion of the Malaysian peoples throughout the Oceanic area. 1884 *Q. Rev* Apr 332 The principal actors in the life drama of the Malaysian stage

†**Mal-behaviour.** *Obs. rare.* In quots. *male-* Improper behaviour

1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil* No 45 (1726) 247, I am the only person who has forfeited his fellowship for male-behaviour 1736 *Eng into Frauds of Factors of S S Co* 56 And as to the present Directors, the Male Behaviour of Mr Woolley, and others, plainly declare, that [etc]

Malbouche, variant of Malebouche *Obs.*

Malchus (mælkŭs). *Antiq.* [a F. *malchus*, in both senses a use of the name of *Malchus* (John xviii. 10) whose ear St. Peter cut off with a sword.]

1. 'A short cutting-sword' (*Cent. Dict* 1890).

2. (See quot.)

1883 Mollett *Dict Art & Archæol.*, *Malchus*, an old term for a confessional having only one stool for penitents; it signified that which has only one ear, from the fact that Malchus, Caiaphas' servant, was deprived of his right ear by Peter

Malconduct (mælkŏ·ndŭkt), *sb.* Also 8 male-. [f Mal- + Conduct *sb*] Improper conduct; *esp.* improper or dishonest administration of an office, business, etc.

1741 Johnson *Farl Deb* in *Gentl Mag* XI 414 The Male-conduct of the Right Hon Gentleman 1757 *Monitor* No. 92 II 395 To distinguish between men disgraced for mal conduct; and ministers displaced who [etc] 1778 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 201 He must be convicted of malconduct, before he can be removed. 1798 Nelson 13 Nov. in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) III. 171 Instances of the greatest mal-conduct of persons in office 1799 *Ibid.* 4 Feb. 255 The malconduct of the Maltese has caused the enterprise to fail. 1804 M Cutler in *Life*, etc (1888) II. 157 Some evidence, of mal-conduct or specific charges, was called for.

Hence †**Malconduct** *v. intr. rare*, to be guilty of malconduct.

1801 E. Gerry in *N Eng Hist. & Gen. Register* (1896) I. 27 Its own government having removed from office, such as it conceived had malconducted.

Ma·lconformation. [See Mal-.] Bad or faulty conformation.

1776 T. Percival *Ess.* III 282 The disease is neither owing to inflammation, nor to any mal-conformation of the parts. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm & Eng* I. 136 The inherent malconformation of the Carlovingian Empire 1858 De Quincey *Language* Wks IX. 91 A sentence is capable of multiform beauty, and liable to a whole nosology of mal-conformations. 1871 Darwin *Desc Man* I. i. 9 Is man subject to similar malconformations?

Ma·lconstruction. [See Mal-.] Faulty construction.

1809 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XIII. 65 'A roarer'; that is, a horse, which, owing to a mal-construction of the organs, makes a roaring noise 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 105 The only failures Mr Krupp has made .have arisen from mal-construction. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 110 There is a very material malconstruction of the diaphragm.

Malcontent (mæ·lkŏntent), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–9 **malecontent.** [a. OF. *malcontent*: see Mal- and Content *a.*]

A. *adj.* Discontented, dissatisfied. Now chiefly in political use: Actively discontented; indisposed to acquiesce in the existing administration of affairs (e. g. of the state, of a party, etc.); inclined to rebellion or mutiny; restless and disaffected.

1586 B. Young *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* iv. 201 b, If the Ape is malecontent for want of a taile 1593 Shaks 3 *Hen VI*, iv. i. 10 How like you our Choyce, That you stand pensiue, as halfe malecontent? 1601 F. Godwin *Bps of Eng* 116 He quickly began to grow malcontent, and entred at last into a conspiracie. 1673 Temple *Observ United Prov.* Wks 1731 I. 19 At this time began to be form'd the Male-content Party in the Low-Countries. 1679 J Goodman *Penit Pard.* i iv. (1713) 86 He presently grows male-content with his condition 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 4/2 This malcontent temper of the Grecian Christians 1816 Scott *Old Mort* vii, Lady Margaret Bellenden had returned, in romantic phrase, male-content, and full of heaviness. 1827 Hallam *Const Hist* (1876) III. xv. 146 The malecontent whigs were now [1701] so consolidated with the tories as in general to bear their name 1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* 234 He has ever since been malcontent with literature.

B. *sb.*

1. A malcontent person (see A).

1581 L. Aldersey in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 177 Besides the perill of the Malcontents, who were vpon both sides of the riuer [Rhine] 1582 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ Conv* III. (1586) 152, I thinke they haue iust cause to be mal contents, who knowing themselues to be sufficient men are used by their father like children. 1587 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 10/2 The onelie place wherein all the mal-contents [*ed.* 1577 Rebels] of his realme had their refuge. 1668 R Steele *Husbandman's Calling* v (1672) 67 No, sayes the male content, if things had sorted to my mind, it had been far better than it is 1687 Dryden *Hind & P* III 662 Your sons are male-contents, but yet are true, As far as non-resistance makes 'em so 1759 Robertson *Hist Scot* III. Wks. 1813 I 258 The malecontents had not yet openly taken up arms 1841 Trench *Parables* (1860) 416 He expostulates with the malcontent 1874 Green *Short Hist* ix § 7 662 The leading malcontents were already calling on him to interfere in arms

†**2** The state of being discontented. *Obs.*

[Really a distinct word: see Content *sb.*]

1591 *Troub Raigne K. John* (1611) 39 We must obscure this mone with melodie, Least worser wrack ensue our male-content 1632 Lithgow *Trav* I. 6 Let me enter into consideration of the intractable passage of my malecontents past 1643 Milton *Divorce* II xx. Wks. 1851 IV 119 A necessity of sadnesse and malecontent 1658 Sir T Browne *Hydriot* v. 25 Content to be nothing, or never to have been, which was beyond the *male*-content of Job, who cursed not the day of his life, but his nativity 1663 *Flagellum or O Cromwell* (1672) 29 Rash and blind Furies, that made way to the unobserved advancement of this private Male-content.

†**Malconte·nted,** (*pa. pple.* and) *a. Obs* Also male-. [Partly f. prec. adj. + -ed 1, partly f. Mal- + Contented *a.*]

1. As *pa. pple.* Made malcontent. *rare*—1.

1584 *Leycesters Commw.* (1641) 150 Noble men of the Realm, who liue abroad, much iniured and malcontented by his insolencie.

2. = Malcontent *a.*

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps* lxxiii. vi, For what purpose was it..For me to fume with malecontented heart? 1593–4 Sylvester *Profit Imprisonm* 541 Murmuring 'gainst the Lord, with male-contented voyce. 1600 Heywood *1st Pt. Edw IV* (1613) A 4, To him the malcontented commons flocke, From euery part of Sussex 1614 Jackson *Creed* III xxxii. § 3 If men male-contented with this present, may haue sweete promises of euerlasting happinesse in the life to come 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 39 For the better securing of his estate, against mutinous and malcontented Subiects. 1696 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) IV. 119 The restlesse attempts of the malecontented party. *a* 1716 South *Serm. Sev Occas* (1744) VII. 289 To satisfy or silence this malecontented Enquiry

Hence †**Malconte·ntedly** *adv.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* 231 The Portugals, liue male-contentedly under his obedience and government. 1755 Johnson, *Malecontentedly.*

†**Malconte·ntedness.** *Obs.* Also male-. [See -ness] The state of being malcontented.

1601 Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Divels* 349 In an onelie malcontentednes, rather against the persons of some in authoritie then in any true mindednes towards reformation *a* 1639 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1685) 659 The Pope appear'd not publickly, for a kind of malecontentedness with his own action 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 445 P 5, I fear they would ascribe the laying down my Paper, on such an Occasion, to a Spirit of Malcontentedness.

Personified. 1626 Bernard *Isle of Man* (1627) 67 Where sullen Male-contentednesse sits.

Ma·lcontentism. *rare*—1. [-ism.] = prec.

1813 *Examiner* 3 May 288/1 A sign of malcontentism.

Ma·lcontently, *a. rare*—0. [f. Malcontent *a.* + -ly 2.] In a malcontent manner.

In some recent Dicts.

†**Malcontentment.** *Obs.* Also male-. [a. OF. *malcontentement*: cf. Mal- and Contentment.] The condition of being malcontent.

1587 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* 446/2 They had by vniuersall male-contentment of the people..procured a great distraction of the kings leeges hearts. 1588 Kyd *Housek. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 252 Vppon the malcontentment of the minde followes the weakenes of the bodie. 1606 Br. W. Barlow *Serm.* 21 Sept. E, Their ground was Malecontentment,..because they could not be made Bishops. 1637–50 in Row *Hist Kirk* (1842) 288 So he put in fifty merks with shame and great malcontentment.

Mal-co·nvenance. *rare.* [quasi-Fr., f phr. *mal convenir* to be unsuitable.] Defective adaptation.

1835 Chalmers *Nat Theol.* (1849) I II iii 266 Any mal-convenance which is incompatible with life cannot be presented to observation.

‖ **Mal-crasis** (mæl,krē·sis). *Path rare* [f. Mal- + Crasis.] A faulty combination of constituents.

1854 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* 115 Inflammations which arise in consequence of a mal-crasis of the blood.

†**Maldathait.** *Obs.* Also 4 **maldat.** [a. OF. *maldehait*: see Mal- and Daret] 'May he have misfortune'; = Dahet.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16290 (Cott.) For þi mis sau þat all has herd maldathait [*Gött* maldat] qua þe spare.

‖ **Mal de flanc.** *Obs.* [Fr.] Disease of the side.

c 1290 *Becket* 901 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 132 Þe bischop thomas lay, In þe sykneſſe of maldeflanke

‖ **Mal de mer.** [Fr.] Sea-sickness.

1778 J Adams *Diary* 19 Feb, Wks. 1851 III 98 The *mal de mer* seems to be merely the effect of agitation. 1899 Godley *Lyra frivola* 6 He notes his qualms with care, And bids the public know 'em In 'Thoughts on Mal de Mer' Or 'Nausea a Poem'.

†**Maldisant.** *Obs.* Also 6 **maledisant.** [a. F. *maldisant*, f. *mal* ill + *disant*, pr. pple. of *dire* to say.] An evil speaker, slanderer.

1598 Florio *Ital Dict.* a 6 He is to blame, that will be wittie in another mans booke. How then will scoffing readers scape this marke of a maledizant? 1617 Minsheu *Doctor* s. v., A Maldisant or euill speaker. 1661 Blount *Glossogr* (ed. 2), *Maldisant*, an evil speaker, a backbiter.

Maldonite (mō̆ ldŏnəit). *Min.* [Named in 1876 by Ulrich, from *Maldon*, Victoria, its locality: see -ite] A variety of gold, containing bismuth.

1870 *Amer Jrnl. Sci* Ser. II. L 272 Maldonite, or Bismuthic Gold

Malduck (mældŭk). [? f *mall* = Maw *sb.*2 + Duck *sb.* But cf. Mallemuck.] A name, in the Shetland Isles, for the Fulmar.

1802 G Montagu *Ornith Dict* (1833) 315 *Malduck.* 1806 P Neill *Tour Orkney & Shetl* 198 Malmock, Mallemock, or Mallduck, Fulmar, Procellaria glacialis —Appears in the firths of Orkney, and voes of Shetland.

Maldy. *Sc.* ? *Obs* 'A coarse woollen cloth of grey or mixed colour' (Jam. *Suppl.*). Also *attrib.*

1588–9 *Extracts Rec Glasgow* (1876) 128 In the first, ane cloik of maldy, price thrie pundis ane pair of maldy schankis [etc.]

†**Male,** *sb*1 *Obs.* Also Mele. [ad. L. *māl-us* apple-tree, *māl-um* apple] An apple; an apple-tree. Also *Comb.* as *male-apple, -apple-tree.*

a 1400 *Song Solomon* [ii. 3] in *Rel Ant* I 40 As the male is plentiuouse of apples.., so is my derlyng among sones. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb.*, Tabula, Male appeltreen. Male applis. *Ibid.* xi. 259 This mone also the male [or g. *mali*] is sett to sprynge; This male is sette in londis hoot & drie.

Male (mēil), *a* and *sb*2 Forms: 5, 7 **masle,** 4 **madle, mawl, maal, maule**; *Sc.* 5–6 **maill,** 6 **mail,** 7 **maile**; 4– **male.** (See also Mascle *a.*) [a. OF. *male, masle* (mod.F. *mâle*), earlier *mascle*:—L. *masculus* (f. *mās* male person, male), whence Masculine *a.* Cf. Pr. *mascle*, Sp, Pg. *macho*, It. *maschio.*

The spelling *masle* was the prevailing one in Law French, and in legal use appears in Eng. down to the 17th c. Sir T. Browne is the only non-legal writer of the 17th c. who uses it doubtless as suggesting the original Latin etymon]

A. *adj.*

I. Of or belonging to the sex which begets offspring, or performs the fecundating function of generation

1 a. of persons. In *Law*: *Heir, issue, line, tail male.* (In early, *esp.* legal use, often pl. *males.*)

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xx. 130 Gif it fell that his sone Davy Deit but air male of his body Gottyn. 1377 Langl. *P Pl.* B. xvi 236, I circumcised my meyne and alle þat male were. 1382 [see Female *a* 1]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 88 She is now leide down in his bedde of a childe male. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt* V 188/1 To hym and to his heires masles of his body lawfully begoten. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 25 And for defawte of yssew male of the seid Robert than I wil John Baret haue it, to hym and to his eyres male. ?*a* 1500 *Sir Beues* 3392 (Pynson) Yonge male chyldren two. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 18 He begate on her many children males. 1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest* Wks 1888 I. 82 The maill barne nocht circumcidit the auchtin day 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv 76 Came, the first male childe. 1613 — *Hen VIII*, II. iv. 189 My Ladies wombe conceiu'd a male-child by me. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 196 Reseruing, the reuersion to themselues in default of heires masles 1647–8 Cotterell *Davila's Hist. Fr* (1678) 6 In the male-line of their Predecessors 1752 Hume *Pol Disc* x. 166 All masters discourage the marrying of their male servants 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI 315 An estate in tail male was vested in Edmund Hicks, as heir male of the body of Launcelot Hicks. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* Prol. 151, I would make it death For any male thing but to peep at us

b. of animals.

c 1400 *Master of Game* xxxiv. (MS. Digby 182), She [the hare] oþer while is male, and oþere while is female. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 323/1 Male, best or fowle, no femel, *masculus*. *a* 1500 [see Female *a.* 1 b]. 1530 Palsgr. 242/1 Male gote,

boec. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iv. 30 There is no more mercy in him, then there is milke in a male-Tyger. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 258/1 This operation [castration] may be performed both on male and female fish. 1855 W. S. DALLAS *Syst. Nat Hist.* I. 348 In the autumn, male and female insects are found, furnished with perfect generative organs. 1902 *Oxford Times* 22 Feb. 2/1 For sale. 3 hens and 1 male bird.

absol. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 45 Sche sih the bestes in her kinde,.. The madle go with the femele.

c. In *male* † *kind* (also *attrib*), *sex* (see SEX).

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 23 For ech male kynde openynge the wombe to go out, schal be clepid hooly to the Lord. 1530 PALSGR. 318/1 Male of the male kynde, *masle.* 1598 GUILPIN *Skiad.* Sat. iv (Grosart) 51 A male-kind sparrow once mistooke his nest And fled for harbour to faire Liuias breast 1611 COTGR., *Masculeyté*, Manhood, or the male kind. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 41 The Malekind may come and see him, but no Women are admitted. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 119 A smaller bird Tercellene or Tassel of the masle sex. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Male kind.*

d. Said of the reproductive organs of this sex.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 254 They took from them [stoned horses] their male parts. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II 140/1 The male-duct .terminates at the anterior extremity of the body. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 472 *Neomenia carinata* [a mollusc] has been said to possess lateral male ducts.

e. Used jocularly to qualify female designations, e.g. **male aunt** = uncle; **male bawd** = pander, etc.; also to qualify female conditions, as **male widowhood**, the condition of being a widower.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 100 They fall into a kinde of Male Greene-sicknesse. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I ii, When base male-Bawdes kept Centinell at staire-head 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* II. i, Your Go-between, your Male-Baud there. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 288 P 1 Which has given me Encouragement to describe a certain Species of Mankind under the Denomination of Male Jilts. *Ibid.* P 2 They whom my correspondent calls Male Coquets, shall hereafter be called Fribblers. *Ibid.* No 320 P 1 You have published the Term Male-Coquets. 1712 FRANCHAM *ibid.* No. 540 P 1, I cannot but recommend the Subject of Male Widowhood to you 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 59 When a new work is advertised, the male and female ladies immediately conclude it cannot be worth the reading. 1770–93 [see COQUETTE 1c]. 1781 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* II. 87 He is an actual Male prude! 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *My relations*, Male aunts, as somebody calls them, I had none—to remember.

f. *Comb.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 63 God.. who is also Minde, & life and Light, and Malefemale [*marg.* ἀρρενόθηλυς], begat or bred Logon the Speach. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II ii (1605) D 3 b, That male-spirited Dame, Their Mother 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II 453 You will see behind a Perfumer's counter..a Male-Female Thing of this sort.

2. With reference to the vegetable kingdom. **a.** Said of certain plants (of dicœcious genera) the flowers of which contain only the fecundating organs. Subsequently said also of the fecundating organs of plants, and of flowers containing only organs of this kind.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII ii. (1495) 597 Yf. the rynde of a male palme be put to the leuys of the female.. the fruyte shall be the sooner rype. *a* 1400 *Stockh Medical MS.* ii. 715 in *Anglia* XVIII 324 In a vessell..Putte hem, & þou schalt sene Wyche is femel & wyche is male. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VI. 268 Of date-trees some are male and some are female. 1789 G WHITE *Selborne* v. (1853) 209 This is a male tree, which in the spring sheds clouds of dust, and fills the atmosphere around with its farina. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 2/2 The catkins which appear in January are the male parts of a nut-tree. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) I. 188 In the Ribes alpinum, the male and female flowers are sometimes found on different plants. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* I, In the midst of the yard grew, side by side, a male and female Papaw. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 448 The resemblance of the male flowers to the inflorescence of Equisetum is as striking [etc.]. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot* VI § 1. 165 The Stamens are the male or fertilizing organs of a flower.

b. Applied to certain plants to which sex was formerly attributed on account of some peculiarity of habit, colour, etc. **Male fern**, *Aspleniun* (*Nephrodium*) *Filix-mas*; also *attrib.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 3 The vertues of the male ferne. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CCIXIX. (1633) 773 The male Mullein or Higtaper hath broad leaves. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horseman* 319 Take the root of male brake or fearn. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 133 Paul's Betony or Male Speedwell. 1779 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childr.* (ed 4) I. 147 The male fern alone is reckoned a specific [for worms]. 1838 LINDLEY *Flora Med* 512 Purga Macho, or Male Jalap. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* v, Here and there a young one [palm] springing up like a gigantic crown of male-fern. 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VII. 702 Male fern root.

II. 3. Of or pertaining to a man or men, or to male animals; peculiar to or characteristic of men; composed or consisting of men.

a 1632 DONNE *Progr. Soul* 1 12 By thy male force is all wee have begot 1682 R BURTON *Admir. Curios.* (1684) 67 It was after altered into a Male-Nunnery 1684 T BURNET *Th. Earth* 1 198 The ancients .have suppos'd that there was something of an æthereal element in the male-geniture. 1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 26 Feb., They keep as good female company as I do male. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 933 Pr-faned, .under various names, Female and male. 1804–5 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 56 Trinity's loquacious clock..told the hours Twice over with a male and female voice. 1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* (1888) 393 The common drake .. after the breeding season is well known to lose his male plumage for a period of three months. 1900 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 4/6 A case filled with moths whose right wings belong to the male coloration. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Feb. 9/1 It is intended to form a male voice choir.

b. Appropriate or adapted to the use of a man.

1788 J. WARE in *Mem. Med. Soc.* II. 336 Strictures on the Use of the Male Catheter. 1808 SIR A. HALLIDAY *Pres. St. Lunatics* 98, 1 Matron for Male Hospital. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med* V. 986 A large soft rubber male catheter.

III. *transf.* Applied to various material and immaterial things, denoting superiority, strength, greatness, or the like.

†**4.** In occasional applications. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I 371 As in France, so in all other wine countries, the white is called the female, and the claret or red wine is called the male, because commonly it hath more sulphur, body, and heat in it. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv Impr.* IX. (1653) 48, I shall provoke unto the best Improvement, and where there can be a Male-Improvement offer not to the Common-Wealth a Female. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 150 Other Suns perhaps With their attendant Moons thou wilt descrie Communicating Male and Female Light.

†**5. a.** Said of precious stones, on account of depth, brilliance or other accident of colour; also of other stones, with reference to their hardness or other esteemed qualities. [Gr. ἄρρην, L. *masculus.*]

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XIV. 158 Thei [the dyamandes] growen to gedre, male and femele. 1681 GREW *Museum* 290 The Sardius or Cornelian, . The best, by some called The Male *Ibid.* 297 The Florid Male Eagle-Stone 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I. 58/2 The Stones found in Rivers, which are call'd Male ones,..grow dry immediately when taken out of the water. 1855 BROWNING *Saul* viii, Lordly male-sapphires.

†**b.** Used to distinguish the harder and more compact kind of sand or gravel. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 409 The hard and compact gravell called the Male gravell [L. *sabulum masculum*] 1610 W FOULKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. Concl. 87 A faire Pond springing from the West forth of a male grauell 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 105/2 The male sand [It. *sabbione maschio*] and the hard grit are sure to afford the best of water 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 65 The male or bastard tin-stone is found .on Dartmoor.

†**6. Male incense.** [So in L. and Fr.] A superior quality of incense, known by the greater size of the 'tears' in which it is collected; frankincense. *Obs.*

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* I lxxii. 119 Frankinsence is of two sorts, one white, that is round and like vnto drops, which is the best, and called the masle; the other blacke. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numb., Dirge Jephthah's Dau.* xiii, May Virgins, when they come to mourn, Male-Incense burn Upon thine Altar! 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v. *Frankincense, Male incense*, or *olibanum.*

7. Of rime: = MASCULINE.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 The French hath both the Male [ryme], as *Bon, Son*, and the Female, as *Plaise, Taise* 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 486/1 These monosyllable or last syllable rhymes are called male rhymes 1896 S W. BARNUM *Vocab. Eng Rhymes* (ed. 2) Introd. 16 Part I consists of single or male rhymes.

8. Said of the external layer of bark on a tree.

1884 [see FEMALE A. 8]

IV. 9. A distinctive epithet for that part of an instrument or contrivance which is adapted to penetrate or fill the corresponding female part.

a 1856 H. MILLER in *Footpr. Creator* (1874) 342 The male half of the hinge belongs to the head, and the female half to the jaw. 1884 BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 274 Steel runners with male centres are handy when turning bouchons. 1889 *Mayne's Med Voc*, *Female*. the part of a double-limbed instrument which receives the male or corresponding part.

b. (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xii. 433/1 There is no difference between the male and female Trepan, but for the pin in the middle which the female wants.

c. *Male gauge*: the outer gauge or screw of a printing press. *Male screw*: the spiral pin or rod which fits the spirally bored circular socket of the 'female' screw.

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 11 A Female Screw, to receive the Male screw of the Stop-cock. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XIX. 170 So as the Male-Gages may fall into the Female-Gages. 1822 IMISON *Sci & Art* I 48 The first is called the Male or outside screw. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* XV. 361 Their use is to connect together stop-cocks terminated by male screws 1856 C. CAREY in *Abr Specif. Patents, Writ. Instr.* (1869) 210 At each of the four angles of one is fixed an upright male screw.

B. *sb.*

1. A male animal.

13 . *E. E Allit. P* B. 337 Ay þou meng with þe malez þe mete ho-bestez. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. XII (1495) 196 In all kynde of beestes the male is more crafti 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 19 The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowles Are their males subjects. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded A 2, Musing Dick, that studied a whole yeare to know which was the male and female of red herrings. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 236/1 A Boccaret [Hawk] is the Male of a Boccarell. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 420 The furious Mare, Barr'd from the Male, is frantick with Despair. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 314 There are some of the males who attach themselves to the female 1802 PALEY *Nat Theol.* XIX (ed. 2) 363 The glow-worm is a female caterpillar; the male of which is a fly 1857 *Househ. Words* 19 Dec. 16 No less than sixteen of these little animals (all males).

fig. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* (1878) 175 Carlylism is the male of Byronism.

2. A male person; a boy or man. Only in expressed or implied antithesis with *female.*

13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 695 Vch male mas his mach a man as hymseluen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 60 For thar mycht succed na female, Quhill foundyn mycht be ony male. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* I. 27 The mawlis [*gloss* or men] the kyndeli vse of womman forsakyn. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 565 The ende is dep of male & of female. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 42 You loue the Breeder better than the Male. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 36 Sic heires being malles, the perfite age is twentie ane zeares. 1624 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 73 That [crown] of Pharaoh was only for masles, not for feminin capacitie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 168 Whence of guests he makes them slaves Inhospitably, and kills their infant Males. 1809 in *Earl Malmesbury's Lett* (1870) II. 204, I am the only male here that is not gone hunting. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xv. III. 574 Every male in the kingdom who had attained the age of sixteen. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II x. 481 Every male who resisted was put to the sword.

b. *occas.* A male plant. (Cf. A. 2, 2 b.)

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E.D S) 12 [Pimpernel.] The male hath a crimsin floure, & the female hath a blewe floure. 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* VI. 268 The flowers of the female will not open, vnlesse the boughes and flowers of the male be ioined vnto them. 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* II VI. 94 Herbalists .. naming that the masle, whose leaves are lighter.

3. A 'male' precious stone. (Cf A. 5 a.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v *Sapphire*, Different colours constitute different kinds thereof; the deepest blues being esteemed males, and the whitest females 1750 tr *Leonardus' Mirr Stones* 152 A milder flame is assigned to the females, but a yellower and more fervent to the males.

†**Male**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* A word of obscure origin and meaning, occurring in certain phrases. *The male wryes* or *wrings*: something is wrong, there is a state of hardship. *To wring* (a person) *on the males*: to cause trouble to. (Quot. *a* 1500 is obscure, perh. textually corrupt.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 43 The male so wryes, That no kunnyng may prevayl Ayens a wommans wytt. ? *a* 1500 *Wisdom* 669 in *Digby Myst.* 163 Ther pouert is the male wry, though right be, he shall neuer renewe. *c* 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 75, The countrynge at Cales Wrang vs on the males. — *Colyn Cloute* 688 And so they blere your eye, That ye can not espye Howe the male dothe wrye — *Phyllyp Sparowe* 700 Yet there was a thyng That made the male to wryng

Male, obs. form of MAIL, MEAL, MOLE.

Male-, *prefix*: see MAL-.

Maleadministration, Maleapert, etc.: see MALA-.

†**Malease.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 **malees, malisoe,** 3–4 **maless,** 3–5 **males,** 4 **malis, male-ese,** *Sc.* **mail eiss, mail ess,** 4–5 **mal ese,** 5 **male eese, mayll easse, male ease,** 6 *Sc.* **maill eys.** [a. OF. *malaise*: see MALAISE.]

1. Absence of ease; uneasiness, discomfort; inconvenience, annoyance; disquiet; distress, trouble.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6300 Wit þair danger, sir moyses, Oft þai did him haue malees. *Ibid* 6788 Widues ne barns faderles Do yee na wrang, ne na males *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7366 Beter is, lyte to have in ese, Then muche to have in malese 1377 LANGL *P Pl.* B. XIII 76 What myschief and malese Cryst for man tholed. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr Thornton MS.* 18 Euer mare when þou erte at male-eese þan he comforthes þe 1470–85 MALORY *Arth* VIII. xli 338 A syr yet shalle I shewe you faueour in your male ease.

2. Disease, sickness.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 23161 Oft i was wit malisce [*other texts* malese] mette, Bot for you was me neuer bett. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX 73, 75 Ane male ess tuk hym so sare, His mail eiss of ane fundyng Begouth 1388 WYCLIF *Matt* IV 24 Thei brougten to hym alle that weren at male ese. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXIX. 34 This malice, That with sic panis prickillis me 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII 1 114 Quha wald wyth cuyr of medycyne hym meys, The moir encressys and growis his maill eys.

Male aventure: see MALADVENTURE.

‖ **Malebolge** (malebɒ·lˌdʒe). [It. *Malebolge*, f. *male* pl. fem. of *malo* evil + *bolge* pl. of *bolgia* lit. 'budget'. (The sing. form **malebolgia** has occasionally been used by Eng. writers.)] The name given by Dante to his eighth circle in Hell, consisting of ten rock-bound concentric circular trenches, designated 'bolge'. Used *transf.*, chiefly with allusion either to the pool of filth in the second 'bolgia' (Canto xviii), or to the boiling pitch in the fifth 'bolgia' (Canto xxi).

1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C* vii. 250 The malebolge of stock-brick and cement in which we have been so long wandering. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 350 We look down into a boiling malebolgia of steam and sulphur. 1894 *Scotsman* 12 July, The channels that feed this devouring malebolge are the newspapers and the telegraph offices.

Hence **Malebo·lgian, Malebo·lgic** *adjs.*, of or resembling the Malebolge.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 121/1, I confess having felt a.. reluctance to immerse myself in this malebolgian mass of peat mud. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 1/2 This Malebolgic pool of London's misery.

†**Malebouche.** *Obs.* Also 6 **Male boush.** [a. OF. *Malebouche* (lit. 'evil mouth'), the name of an allegorical personage in *Le Roman de la Rose* (*c* 1200–30); called 'Wikkid-Tonge' in *Rom. Rose* 7357.] Evil speaking personified

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 172 Malebouche, Whos tunge neither pyl ne crouche Mai hyre, so that he pronounce A plein good word. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 260 And Malebouche gan first the tale telle. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 741 Male-bouche in courte hath gret comaundement. 1503–4 CHURCHYARD *Rebuke to Rebellion* in Nichols *Progr.* III. 239 Ne wit nor skill, can scape the scowling scorne Of bold male boush, that like ban-dog doth ball.

Malece, obs. form of MALICE.

Malecontent, etc.: see MALCONTENT, etc.

Malecoto(o)n, variant of MELOCOTON.

Maledery, variant of MALADERIE.

†Maledi·cency. *Obs rare.* [f. next : see -ENCY.] The practice or habit of speaking evil.

1653 R. BAILLIE *Disswas. Vind.* (1655) 57 *marg.*, One ground of my patience of M. Ts. maledicency. 1723 ATTERBURY *Answ. Consid. Spirit Luther* 69 We are now to have a Tast of the maledicency of Luther's Spirit from his Book against Henry the 8th.

Maledicent (mælĭdəi·sĕnt), *a* and *sb.* Now *rare.* Also 7 *erron.* -dicant. [ad. L. *maledīcent-em*, pr. pple. of *maledīcĕre* to speak evil of, orig. two words, *male* ill + *dīcĕre* to speak, say.]

A. *adj.* Given to evil-speaking. Also, of utterances: Of the nature of evil-speaking, slanderous.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 93 Possessed with . so furious, so maledicent, and so slovenly spirits. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 16 284 You can boldly insert into her Verses, Many, and those Maledicent things of your own 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII x, The maledicent Bodyguard, getting..better malediction than he gave. 1846 HARE *Mission Comf.* Pref (1850) 12 Ignorance .. when it is maledicent, is sure to find a credulous auditory.

B. *sb.* One who speaks evil of another.

1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* Pref. 1 Tiberius..who otherwise was merciful to Male-dicants.

Maledict (mæ·lĭdĭkt), *a* (*sb.*) *arch.* [ad. L. *maledictus*, pa pple of *maledīcĕre*: see prec.] Accursed. Also as *sb.*, an accursed person.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) II. 441/1 For some be Benedictes With many maledictes. 1867 LONGF tr. *Dante's Inferno* v 42 As the wings of starlings bear them on In the cold season in large band and full, So doth that blast the spirits maledict.

Maledict (mæ·lĭdĭkt), *v.* [f. L. *maledict-*, ppl. stem of *maledīcĕre*. see MALEDICENT.] *trans.* To address with maledictions, curse, execrate.

1780 in F. Moore *Songs Amer Rev.* (1856) 333 Thy name should now be maledicted. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 36, I can but maledict her. 1901 *Contemp Rev* Mar. 425 Their gods were..to be crushed, broken, maledicted.

Maledicted (mæ·lĭdĭktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f prec. + -ED 1.] Accursed; evil-spoken of.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Maledicted*, cursed or banned. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel* 19 Oct, The scurvy maledicted money which never did any one any good. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 6/5 This much maledicted article of attire

Maledi·ctine, *a.* and *sb.* Parody of BENEDICTINE, after *malediction*

1641 R. BAILLIE *Parall. Liturgy w. Massbk* Pref 5 Till that cruell maledictine Monk had massacred 2000 opposers 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* I. viii. 31 And left poor Sancho ..a Monke, but of the order of the Maledictines.

Malediction (mælĭdi·kʃən). Also 5 **malediccyoun, -dyccion,** 5-6 **-diccion,** 6 **-diccyon.** [ad. L. *maledictiōnem*, n. of action f. *maledīcĕre*: see MALEDICENT *a* Cf. MALISON.]

1. The utterance of a curse; the condition of being under a ban or curse.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 49 Tyl assoylled thou be Of this legal malediccyoun 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 179/2 He was moche angry & gaue his malediccion & curse to the temple. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* III 10 For as many as are under the dedes of the lawe are vnder malediccion. 1528 MORE *Dyalogue* I xvii. Wks. 139 And after he sheweth the maledictions that shall fall therevpon. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 93 He gaue his malediction or curse to his children and successours 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 160 (1608 Qo.) Menaces and maledictions against King and nobles. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 978 1796 H. HUNTER tr *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) III 485 They tried to persuade her to pronounce a malediction upon Alcibiades. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, I taunted him, ridiculed him, loaded him with maledictions. 1851 LONGF *Gold. Leg.* I, The malediction Of my affliction Is taken from me. 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr.* IX. VI (1864) V. 292 His progress instead of being a blessing to the land was deemed a malediction.

2. Reviling, slander; the condition of being reviled or slandered.

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 182 b, Thou art and euer hast ben free from all malediccyon and opprobry. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 618/2 Giving no man a just cause of contumely or malediction 1885 EDGAR *Old Ch. Life Scotl.* 273 In the year 1661 the malediction of a parent was made a capital offence in Scotland.

Maledictory (mælĭdi·ktəri), *a* [f. L. *maledict-* (see MALEDICTION) + -ORY.] Of the nature of, or resembling a malediction.

1822 *Blackw. Mag* II 593 This manful and maledictory Manifesto. 1887 *Temple Bar* Apr. 478 With maledictory groans and ejaculations.

†Maledight, *a.* and *pple. Obs.* Also 3 **maledith,** 4-5 **maledihte, maledizt, maladicte.** [ad. L. *maledictus*, pa. pple. of *maledīcĕre*: see MALEDICENT. The form is perh. influenced by association with ME. *dight*, pa. pple. of *dihten* DIGHT *v.*] Cursed, accursed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 891 (Cott.) Þou worm, þou sal be maledight. *Ibid.* 2074 Þu art and sal be maledith [*rime-word* sith = sight]. *Ibid.* 2136 Cham þe maledight. *Ibid.* 10266 Biclepis þat man for maledight [*c* 1375 *Fairf* maladicte; *a* 1300–1400 *Gött.* maledihț] þat has na barn. *Ibid.* 13336 Na wrenches o þe maledight [*c* 1375 *Fairf.* maladicte]. *Ibid.* 22034 Maledight [*a* 1400 *Edinb.* maladichte].

Hence **†Maledight** *v.* (in pa. t. *maledight*), *trans.* to curse.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2478 Þal war put in a fole plight þat god and man þam maledight.

Maledius, obs. pl. of MALADY.

Maledisant, variant of MALDISANT *Obs.*

Mal-education, *rare.* [See MAL-.] Imperfect or misdirected education.

1848 tr. *Richter's Levana* 8 Mere establishments for mal-education. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Cult.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 233 The obstructions of their mal-formation and mal-education shall be trained away.

Male ease, eese, variants of MALEASE *Obs.*

Male engin(e, engyne, var ff. MALENGIN *Obs.*

†Male entente. *Obs.* [a. OF. *male entente*: see MAL- *prefix* and INTENT *sb.*] Evil intention.

c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (Camb.) 5370 That the dewke in hys parlement Hym forgeue hys maleentente

Malees, male-ese, variants of MALEASE *Obs.*

†Malefact. *Obs.* [ad. L. *malefactum*, neut. pa. pple. of *malefacĕre* to do wrong, f. *male* ill + *facĕre* to do.] A malefaction, offence.

1534 *Act* 26 *Hen VIII*, c. 6 § 1 Wilful burning of houses, & other scelerous dedes and abhominable malefactis 1586–7 *Act* 3–4 *Phil. & Mary* in Bolton *Stat. Irel* (1621) 256 Brought to answer to the law for that malefact. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 457 Hee demanded me what malefact I was guilty of?

Malefaction (mælĭfæ·kʃən). [ad. L. *malefactiōnem*, n. of action f. *malefacĕre*: see prec.] Evil-doing; an instance of evil-doing, a criminal act.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. II. 621 Guilty Creatures Haue .. Bene strooke so to the soule, that presently They haue proclaim'd their Malefactions. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV 162 And all thy malefactions crownd with lyes. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Mem W. Hastings* 20 That overbearing tide of prejudice, which would come rushing down even upon innocence when charged with malefactions. 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* I. 70 The vice of gaming was not the only malefaction of my father 1900 *Daily Tel.* 27 Aug 6/2 The misery caused by their malefaction.

b. *occas.* An act of wrong or injury *to* a person.

1879 H SPENCER *Data of Ethics* XI § 72. 194 Such disregard of self as brings on suffering, bodily or mental, is a malefaction to others

†Malefactious, *a. Obs.*—° [f. MALEFACTION + -OUS.] Wicked, criminal.

1660 HEXHAM, *Misdaadigh*, Ill-doing, Malefactious, Offensive, or Criminall.

Malefactor (mæ·lĭfæktəɹ) Also 5 **malfacteur,** 5–7 **malefactour,** 6 **mallefactore.** Cf. MALFETOUR. [a. L. *malefactor*, agent-n. f. *malefacĕre*: see MALEFACT.]

1. One guilty of a heinous offence against the law; a felon, a criminal.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. XVI. 56 (Add MS.) Anon thei entred the forest and sone the malefactours mette hem 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 16 He dyde iustyce on malfacteurs. 1582 BIBLE (Rheims) *Luke* XXIII. 32 And there were led also other two malefactours with him, to be executed 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy.* I. XVI. 17 The great place.. wher the malefactors are punished. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl* II. V 53. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* IV 88 Leade them forth as malefactours to execution 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. III, A Malefactor, who has the Halter about his Neck 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II. 27 For the most atrocious crimes . the malefactor is broken upon the wheel 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ* II XIX. § 153 (1875) 421 By a malefactor, we now understand a convicted criminal, which is far from being the acceptation of evil-doer.

transf. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* VI (1697) 144 If their Barking Dog disturb her ease .. Th'unmanner'd Malefactor is arraign'd. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* II. 523 For this the Malefactor Goat was laid On Bacchus' Altar, and his Forfeit paid.

2. An evil-doer; one who does ill towards another; esp in antithesis with *benefactor*.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* G vj, Hit is better that the malefactour juge hym selfe than that another shold juge hym 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M* II. I. 52 Benefactors? Well: What Benefactors are they? Are they not Malefactors? 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr *Balzac's Lett* (vol. I) 45 God doth sometimes punish Malefactors, without observing the formes of justice. 1655 FULLER *Hist Camb* V. § 19 *margin*, King Edward the fourth a malefactour to this Colledge. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* XI. (1792) II 121 Goodman Warmhouse . rode much at his ease by the chariot of his malefactor. 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Considerations* Wks. (Bohn) II 414 Mankind divides itself into two classes,—benefactors and malefactors. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* VI. 296 That later king, who . was called from his deeds, Kakergetes, 'malefactor'.

Malefactory (mælĭfæ·ktəri), *a. rare*—1. [As if ad. L. **malefactōrius*, f. *malefactor*: see prec. and -ORY.] Evil-doing.

1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* III. 122 The Grange lived on its own solid substance, defying malefactory Radical tricksters.

Malefactress (mæ·lĭfæktrĕs). [f. MALEFACTOR + -ESS.] A female malefactor.

1647 FANSHAWE tr. *Pastor Fido* (1676) 123 She dies a Malefactress 1797 MARK NOBLE *Mem Ho. Medici* XV. 285 Bianca [was buried] with the ignominy and contempt of a malefactress, and a beggar. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* II (1883) 71 We women .. should have the handling of such malefactresses as this Hester Prynne.

†Malefacture. *Obs.* [f. L. *malefact-*, *malefacĕre*: see MALEFACT and -URE.] = MALEFACTION.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VII. 412 The Putred Fountaine and bitumenous Well, From whence all Vice and Malefactures swell. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 57 Whether it be in all their Art to elude them, as concerning the obnoxiousness of guilt, crime, offence or malefacture?

Malefeasance,-fesour: see MALFEASANCE,-QR.

†Mal-effect. *Obs.* [See MAL-.] Evil effect.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 473 The Mal-Effects of Discord being Infinite.

Malefic (mălē·fik), *a.* and *sb* Also 7, 9 **malefick,** 7 **malefique.** [ad. L. *malefic-us* (also *malificus*), f. *male* ill + *-ficus*: see -FIC Cf. F. *malfique*, Sp. *malefico*, Pg., It. *malefico.*]

A. *adj.* Productive of disaster or evil; baleful in effect or purpose. Said *esp.* of stellar influences and magical arts or practices.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 263 Neither could the malefick starres impell the Brachmans to malefice or malefacture 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* III. i. 388 We shall point out Constellations . that are Malefique. 1796 H HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I 584 Whether the embryons of their fruits do not disclose .. harsh oppositions, which give warning of their malefic characters. 1809 A HENRY *Trav* 124 A man who charged him with having brought his brother to death by malefic arts. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. VIII. I. 145 Practices equally malefic as the crime imputed to them 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I 105 The slackness of certain periodic trades [and] want of employment have a doubly malefic effect. 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* I. 385 It belonged to the malefic arts of which they may well have heard from Roman visiters.

B. *sb.* a. *Astrol.* A malefic aspect or body. †b. One who practices malefic arts; a malign wizard. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 139 A conjunction of all the maleficks that are named in their [planetarians] art. *Ibid.* 174 Most arrant inchanters, sorcerers, venefics, maleficks, wizzards, and witches in the world. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol., Malefics*, doers of evil Saturn and Mars. *Ibid.*, A retrograde malefic would be rendered by it [*sc.* retrogradation] more innoxious

Hence **†Male·ficness.**

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Malefickness*, injuriousness.

†Male·fical, *a Obs rare.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = MALEFIC *a.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 342 The threatnings of the Starres and their maleficall influence. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* IXVII. 411 Whether there arise any maleficall fixed Starres. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 349 A certaine maleficall sorcerer..made all the locks fall off and doors fly open.

Hence **Male·fically** *adv.*, in a malefic manner.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 279 Magicians malefically imprecating, and venefically murdering [etc.] 1881 R. A. PROCTOR in *Cornh. Mag* Dec. 700 Believing. that comets act malefically by their direct influence on the air.

Maleficate (mălē·fikēit), *v. rare*—1. [f. MALEFIC *a.* + -ATE, cf. med.L. *maleficāre*. Cf. MALEFICIATE *v.*] *trans.* To bewitch.

1827 SIR H TAYLOR *Isaac Comnenus* II iv. 87 What will not a man do when once he is maleficated?

Malefice (mæ·lĭfis). Also 5 **-fyce** [ad. L. *maleficium*, f. *malefic-us* MALEFIC. Cf F. *malefice.*]

1. A wicked enchantment; sorcery *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I pr. iv 12 (Camb. MS.) They trowen þat I haue had affinite to malefice or enchauntement [L. *affines fuisse videmur maleficio*]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 203/2 Seynt Peter. disclosed all his [Simon Magus'] malefyces. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 100 Malefice and sorcery 1700 G HICKES *Let* 19 June *Pepys Diary* (1879) VI. 202 The discovery of witches, and their malefices and enchantments. 1865 *Cornh. Mag* XI 471 That he should die by the malefice of a sorcerer

2. An evil deed; mischief. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1591 SPENSER *M Hubberd* 1153 He crammed them with crumbs of Benefices, And fild their mouthes with meeds of malefices. 1611 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Sco. Folly* (Grosart) 38/1 So to the curat tis a malefice, But to the patron still a benefice. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 52 They use to be highly offended with robbers, and that very justly, if any of them in their malefices pretend the King's name 1867 P. B ST. JOHN *Snow Shoe* V 47 Of man, his tricks and malefices, there was no sign.

†3. In astrological sense: Malefic character. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 77 Made to consist by the stars, and to thrive, or dwindle away, according to the benefice, or malefice, of their influence.

Maleficence (mălē·fisĕns). [ad. L. *maleficentia*, f. *maleficus* MALEFIC. cf. MAGNIFICENCE.]

1. Evil-doing; *rarely*, an act of evil-doing.

1598 J. KEEPER tr. *Remi's Court Acad.* 252 Povertie bringeth foorth seditions and maleficences. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II (1692) 85 The Bishop of Lincoln..fell into trouble for want of a parliament to keep him from maleficence 1830 BENTHAM *Offic Apt Maximised* Pref 25 *note*, The correspondent closeness of connection between maleficence and punishment. 1865 J GROTE *Treat. Mor. Ideas* XI. (1876) 244 By 'maleficence' I mean the attempt to give pain, as such, to others 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX VIII. (1872) VIII 249 Who the perpetrator of this Parisian maleficence was, remained dark

2. Malefic character; harmfulness.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II 32 In order to express the maleficent character of a venomous plant, she combines in it clashing oppositions of the forms and colours which are the indications of that maleficence. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII 428 He takes in hand Matchless Constitution's plan Not sufficient for him is its maleficence—he adds to it [etc.]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 884 There is still in such [formerly malarious] districts some remnant of maleficence.

Maleficent (mălē·fisĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *maleficent-*, altered stem (cf. MAGNIFICENT) of *maleficus* MALEFIC *a.*]

1. Of things and spiritual agencies: Working harm, hurtful, malefic. Const. *to.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* I. iv. § 23. 219 That before the ..Formation of the World, there was Unformed and disorderly Matter existing (from Eternity) together with a Maleficent Soul. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 107 Our people have fled, and left us at the mercy of maleficent spirits. 1793 *Hist.* in *Ann Reg.* 182 Principles maleficent to all government and order. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst.*

Anim. II. xvi. 86 Whether these animals are really as venemous and maleficent as they were said to be of old..seems very doubtful. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I xvi. I. 565 Beneficent and maleficent demons. 1867 SALA *Fr Waterloo to Penins.* I 255 It dispenses maleficent gases, and is always going out at the wrong time 1900 W. L. COURTNEY *Idea Trag.* 67 The mundane sphere in which the beneficent and maleficent forces are warring

2. Of persons, their acts and dispositions: Wrong-doing, criminal.

1760 tr *Vattell's Law Nat.* II v. § 70 Let us apply to the unjust, what we have said above of a mischievous, or maleficent nation. 1811–31 BENTHAM *Ess. Lang* Wks. 1843 VIII. 316 The sort of act thus described is a maleficent act. 1889 — *Justice & Cod Petit.* 50 No man is maleficent without a motive.

† **Malefi·cial,** *a. Obs.* [f L. *malefici-um* (see MALEFICE) + -AL.] Malefic, maleficent.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 231 Such sorceries and maleficiall poisons, as men haue deuised to the mischiefe of their own kind 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist.* III vi § 14 A law so maleficial unto them. 1811–31 BENTHAM *Ess. Lang.* Wks 1843 VIII. 319/1 Formation of new words on the ground of analogy. Example from beneficial, maleficial.

† **Malefi·ciate,** *ppl a Obs.* [a. med.L *maleficāt-us*, pa. pple. of *maleficāre*: see next.] Bewitched; *spec.* rendered impotent by spells

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 317 This cures the Maleficiate. 1626 RAWLEY in *Bacon's Sylva* To Rdr, Mens mindes, being bound; and (as it were) Maleficiate, by the Charmes of deceiuing Notions and Theories. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl Adv Learn.* 4 You being loosed from those charmes wherewith you .. were maleficiate, began to act powerfully 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn* 171 Unable for Venery, cold and maleficiate as to generation.

† **Malefi·ciate,** *v. Obs.* [f. med L. *maleficiāt-*, ppl. stem of *maleficiāre*, f. L. *malefici-um* MALEFICE.] *trans.* To bewitch; *spec.* to render impotent by spells. Hence † **Maleficiated** *ppl. a.*, † **Maleficiating** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel.* I iii. 1 ii, A third ,fears all old women as witches, every person comes near him is maleficiated 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 888 *marg*, Experiment Solitary touching Maleficiating. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc* 174 Not only in regard of their Maleficiating mischiefes, but also of Gods judgments. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* 179 To maleficiate a humor in any part of the Head. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xxxi 257 Drugs which make the Taker cold, maleficiated

† **Maleficia·tion.** *Obs* [n of action f prec. vb.: see -ATION.] The action of 'maleficiating'

1649 BP HALL *Cases Consc* (1650) 379 A preceding, irremediable impotency, whether by way of perpetuall maleficiation, or casuality 1902 KONRATH *Shoreham's Poems* 214 [Accidental impotence] was generally ascribed to maleficiation

† **Malefi·cious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *malefici-um* MALEFICE + -OUS] Of the nature of witchcraft. Hence † **Malefi·ciousness.**

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 119 Which herbe .. doth repell suche malyfycyousnes or spirites 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX 326 If any thing superstitious or maleficious come from the wickedness of the Devil.

† **Male-fidian.** *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *male* amiss + *fid-ēs* faith + -IAN.] A misbeliever

1659 H L ESTRANGE *Alliance Div Off* 447 Against malefidians, as well as against nulli-fidians, and soli-fidians heaven's gates are certainly kept close barred

Malefique, obs form of MALEFIC *a*

† **Male fortune.** *Obs.* [a. F. *male fortune* (*male* fem. of *mal* adj, evil)] = MISFORTUNE.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xii. 356 Somtyme he was putte to the werse by male fortune. *Ibid.* IX xxxiv. 392 Syr launcelot by male fortune stroke sir Tristram on the syde

† **Malegerent,** *a Obs rare*—°. [f. L. *male* ill + *gerent-*, pr. pple. of *gerĕre* to conduct (oneself).]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Malegerent*, ill-behaving, unthrifty, improvident

Malegetta, -gutta, obs ff. MALAGUETTA.

Malegrefe, -greve: see MAUGRE.

Ma-lé-grubbles, obs. form of MULLIGRUBS

Maleheur(e, variant of MALHEUR *Obs.*

Maleheureux, variant of MALEUROUS *Obs*

Maleheurte, -hurte, var. ff. MALEURTE *Obs*

Maleic (mălī·ĭk), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *maléique* (Pelouze 1834), formed by alteration of *malique* MALIC, to indicate that this acid was related to malic acid] *Maleic acid*: a product of the dry distillation of malic acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 55. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 725 The volatile acid produced with fumaric acid is called maleic acid.

Also **Male·i·nic** = MALEIC. (Cf. G. *maleinsaure.*)

1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Male ingine, ingyne, var. ff. MALENGIN *Obs.*

Male-institution: see MAL- *prefix.*

† **Male journey.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *male journee* 'evil day'.] An unfortunate battle.

1455 *Paston Lett* I 345 The Lord Cromwell wold have excused hym self of all the steryng or moevyng of the male journey of Seynt Albones 1461 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 492/1 Your true Liegemen which were not ayen youre Fader, at the Felde and male journey of Wakefeld.

Malekin, variant of MALKIN.

† **Male morte.** *Obs.* [? a. AF. **mal mort* lit. 'dead evil'] = MORMAL.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Houndes .. haue þe male morte in hir nosethrylles.

Malenc(h)olye, -li(e,-lia, obs. ff. MELANCHOLY.

Malencoleous, -lious, obs. ff. MELANCHOLIOUS.

Malender, obs. form of MALANDER.

Maleness (mē·lnės). [f. MALE *a.* + -NESS.]

† **a.** 'Masculine' or vigorous character; masculinity (*obs.*). **b.** The quality of being of the male sex.

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* 144 The vatican of paganism cannot, for the male-ness of its stile, match that matchless Book of Genesis 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* XIII 179 The [parthenogenetic] female cell has a certain maleness about it. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb 486 The differences are the external expression of maleness and femaleness.

† **Malengin.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–7 **malengin,** 5 **male ingyne,** 5–6 **male engyne, malengyne,** 5, 7 **malengyn,** 6 **male engin, mallengyn, malingen, male-ingine, malengine,** 6–7 **male engine** [a. OF. *malengin*, f. *mal* evil (see MAL-) + *engin* contrivance, ENGINE *sb.*] Evil machination, ill-intent; fraud, deceit, guile.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 138 So mai men knowe, how the florin Was moder ferst of malengin. 1426 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 70 Without fraude or male engyne. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII v. 733 For good loue she bad vs to dyner and not for no male engyne. 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 88 b/1 He was a good & an honest marchaunt without fraude or malengyne. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen VIII*, c. 13 By any Manner of Means, Fraud, or Male Engine. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 226 Whoe, preventinge his Male Engine, invaded his bowndes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III i. 53 Priefe Of such malengine and fine forgerye. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit* IX. VII § 5. 514 The same in good faith keepe, and without mal-Engyn 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i Wks 1851 III 8 When the Protectors Brother through private malice and mal-engin was to lose his life. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 315 All Presumption of Fraud and Male-engine ceases through the authority of the Judge

¶ **b.** Misused for . ? Ruin; ? evil genius

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 59 An opinion which is the verie male-engine of all sound diuinitie.

‖ **Mal-entendu** (malahtahdü), *a.* and *sb* [Fr., f. *mal* ill + *entendu* understood] † **a.** *adj* Mistaken, misapprehended. *Obs* **b.** *sb.* A misunderstanding.

?1616 RALEIGH *Let* in E Edwards *Life* (1868) II Introd p lxii, I take it for a libertie mal entendu to be removed out of this steddy lower into a rowling shipp 1780 H WALPOLE *Lett* (1858) VII. 448 By some mal entendu it was packed up in his heavy baggage 1824 HEBER *Narrative* (1828) II xvi. 127, I suspect that several mal-entendus of this kind have occurred 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 217 Things culminated in a stupid mal-entendu with the *Times* correspondent.

‖ **Maleo** (mæ lī·o). [Native name, applied to various megapode birds in the Malay Archipelago. Written by Valentijn 1726 in Du. spelling *moeleoe, malleoe*] A megapode bird, *Megacephalon maleo*, inhabiting Celebes

1869 A R WALLACE *Malay Archip* I. 413 One specimen of the large and interesting Maleo

† **Maleolent,** *a. Obs rare*—¹. [ad. L. *male olent-em* (*male* ill + pr. pple of *olēre* to smell)] 'That hath an ill smell' (*Phys Dict.* 1657)

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 212 Those that are not familiar, unpleasant and maleolent 1727 in BAILEY vol II

Male-ominous, variant of MAL-OMINOUS.

Malerde, obs. form of MALLARD

Malerous(e, variant of MALEUROUS *Obs.*

Males, Malescun: see MALEASE, MALISON.

Mal ese, variant of MALEASE *Obs*

Maleson(e, -esoune, obs. forms of MALISON.

Maless, Malesse: see MALEASE *Obs.*, MALICE.

Male stream, -strom, obs. ff. MAELSTROM.

† **Malesuete,** *a. Obs. rare*—° [ad. quasi-L. **male suēt-us* (*male* ill, *suētus* accustomed).]

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Malesuete*, that has contracted an ill Habit or Custom.

Malesun, obs form of MALISON.

Malet, variant of MALLET.

Maletalent, -if, var. ff. MALTALENT, -IVE.

[**Maletent,** bad reading for next in the transl. (1543) of *Act* 25 *Edw I*, c 7 (the AF. orig. has *male toute*); thence copied into various Law Dicts.]

† **Maletolt.** *Law. Obs.* Forms: 6 **maltot,** 6, 9 **maltote,** 7 **maletot,** 7, 9 **maltolt,** 7 **maletool,** 8–9 **maletolt, maltolte,** 9 **maletote, maletoute.** [a. AF. *maletoute*, OF. *maltolte, maletoute* (mod.F. *maltôte*; hence Du. *maltoot*), repr. med.L. *mala tolta* (*mala* fem., evil, *tolta* tax, f. *tolt-*, med.L. ppl. stem of L. *tollĕre*, OF. *tolir, toudre* to take); cf It. *malatolta*, OPg. *malatosta*] An unjust or burdensome tax.

1514 *Mem. Constables Tournay* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. iv. 8 In Calais .no maltot is demaunded . . . whereas we of the king's garrison of Tournay pay for every tun of wine 40*s* sterling maltot *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl* (1628) 32 The King [Richard II] had giuen him a subsedy upon wools, called a Maletot. 1627 SIR R. COTTON *View Reign Hen. III* 23 They blame him to haue vndone the trade of Merchants by bringing in Maletools and heauy customes. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* XIII. (1862) 180 [Richard II] had recourse to forced loans, and to .. the Maletolte of his grandfather. 1884 DOWELL *Taxation* V ii. I. 133 The King and counsel authorised an impost; but this subsequently formed the subject of complaint as a maletoute.

1902 ROSA GRAHAM *S. Gilbert of Sempringham* 126 The maltôtes. levied on the export of wool by the Crown.

Maleure, variant of MALHEUR *Obs.*

† **Maleured,** *a. Obs.* In 6 **male vryd.** [f. **maleur* MALHEUR + -ED ².] Ill-fortuned

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes* III Wks. 1843 I. 185 Male vryd was your fals entent.

Maleureus, Maleurite: see MALEUROUS, MALEURTEE.

† **Maleurous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 5 **maleureus, malewreus, malerouse, maleurouse,** 5–6 **malerous, maleheureux,** 6 *Sc.* **malewrus, mailhouris, malheurius.** [a. OF. *maleuros, -eus, -ous* (mod.F. *malheureux*), f. *maleur* (mod F. *malheur*): see MALHEUR. Cf. BENEUROUS.] Unhappy, unfortunate.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I 162 The maleureus & vnhappy saturne. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 6473 All glorius patriarkes in breue, Iff I thaim for-gatte I were malerous. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 17 The right malerouse king was constrayned to calle his knightes unto his ayde *Ibid* 110 What wil ye don with this malerous and pyteus childe 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI Prol. 150 Rycht so, quha vertuus was, and fallis tharfro, Of veriay ressoune malewrus hait is he 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. VIII (S.T.S.) I 47 Vtheris sa mailhouris þat na felicite mycht follow be þare operacioun. 1553 KENNEDY *Compend Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc Misc.* (1844) 152 The malheurius prince sall warie the tyme.

† **Maleurtee.** *Obs.* Also 5 **maleurte, maleh(e)urte, maluerte,** 6 **mallewrite, maleurite, -ite, malurit(e.** [OF. *maleurté* misfortune, f. *maleur*: see MALHEUR and -TY] Misfortune.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) II 690 Hys malehurte and grete vnhappynesse. 1474 — *Chesse* II. v D viij b, This cyte of rome is peruerted and torned in to maleheurte and thyse euylles *Ibid.* III vii I, I hys drede surmounteth alle other maleurtees and euylles, for it is maleurte of drede nyght and day 1481 — *Godfrey* (1893) 203 They vnderstonde not yet the maluerte that they be in 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. XII. (S.T.S.) II. 86 Dredand þe sammyn chance & mallewrite [*v.r.* maleurte] to fall to þare town. *Ibid.* 96 Repreiving þame þat þai loist þare curage for sa small trubill and maluritee [*v.r.* malurite] of fortoun. 1546 THIRLBY in *St Papers Hen VIII*, XI 397 This is my maleuritie.

Malevesyn, obs. variant of MALVOISIE.

Malevolence (mălē·vŏlĕns). Also 5–6 **mali-, malyvolence,** 6 **malevolens** [a OF. *mali-, malevolence*, ad L. *mali-, malevolentia*, f. *malevolentem*: see MALEVOLENT] The attribute of being malevolent; the wishing or the disposition to wish evil to others; ill-will.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xli. 153 The grete malyuolence or euyll wylle that he had. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 16 Wo be to them who by maliuolence Slaunder or defame any creature 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* 65 Ioo him that either of ignorauns or els of maleuolens woold make any doout 1605 SHAKS. *Macb* III vi 28 The maleuolence of Fortune. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* I II 15 A willing evil to some person or thing, which we call Malice or Malevolence 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 422 P 4 The Malevolence, which is too general towards those who excell. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess* II xl. 510 The reputation of Hooker rises far above the reach of Mr. Burke's malevolence 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* I, I his prudent frankness disarmed malevolence on the score of birth 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 June 5/3 Every obstacle which partisan malevolence could create he has had to encounter.

b. Sarcastically suggested as a more appropriate term for BENEVOLENCE 4.

[*a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 226 b, The kyng called this graunt of money a benevolence, not withstanding that many with grudge and maleuolence gave great summes toward that new founde benevolence] 1592 STOW *Ann*, an 1473 701 The king called this grant of money a Beneuolence, notwithstanding that many grudged therat and called it a Maleuolence. 1640 LD J. DIGBY *Sp in Ho Com.* 9 Nov 4 The granting of Subsidies, and that under so preposterous a name as of a *Benevolence*, for that which is a *Malevolence* indeed

† **Malevolency.** *Obs* [ad. L *malevolentia*. See prec. and -ENCY.] = MALEVOLENCE

a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I III (1668) 240 This was the first taste which they gave the King of their malevolency towards his Person 1714 POPE *Let to Addison* 10 Oct, May I hope that some late malevolencies have lost their effect?

Malevolent (mălē·vŏlĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **maly-, malivolent.** [a. OF. *malivolent*, ad. L *mali-, malevolent-em*, f. *male* ill + *volent-em* willing, pr. pple. of *velle* to will, wish] **A.** *adj*

1. Of persons, their feelings and actions: Desirous of evil to others; entertaining, actuated by, or indicative of ill-will; disposed or addicted to ill-will

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II 216 The honour of hym that is absent . Is hurt and distayned by worde malyuolent 1528 ROY *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 118 Iudas the traytour malivolent Whiche betrayed Christ to the Iues. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 66 Malicious and maleuolent are they, that will exclude any one Arte..from bearing witnesse of God. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 72 They are as malevolent to Dutch and French Churches as to us. 1664 H. MORE *Myst Iniq, Apol* 561 [To] disenable malevolent men from doing the free and ingenuous undeserved mischief 1689 in *Wood's Life* 21 Nov (O H S) III. 314 Some malivolent people have lately defaced King William's picture in the Guild hall. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 172 P 4 Whoever rises..will have many malevolent gazers at his eminence. 1833 KEBLE *Serm.* VI. (1848) 143 The malevolent feeling of disgust,..which is apt to lay hold on sensitive minds. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., W Hastings* (1851) 599 The keen, severe, and even malevolent scrutiny to which his whole public life was subjected. 1894 S. WEY-

MAN *Under Red Robe* v. (1897) 133 His lean malevolent face. chilled me.

†b. *transf.*

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard* xxv, For securing of . tender Greens and Plants from malevolent Winds.

†2. *Astrol.* Exercising an evil or baleful influence.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 56 Some infortunate and malevolent configuration of mouable skies and starres. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* v. 44 At length I have thee in my Arms; Tho our Malevolent Stars have strugled hard, And held us long asunder 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Malevolent Planets*, Saturn and Mars.

b. *transf* and *fig.*

1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV*, I. i. 97 This is Worcester, Malevolent to you in all Aspects. 1672 SIR T BROWNE *Lett Friend* § 4 Death hath not only particular Stars in Heaven, but Malevolent Places on Earth. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat* IV. 83 The malevolent aspect, that the vulgar notion of nature may have on religion

B. *sb.*

†1. A person of evil wishes or designs. *Obs.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV XXXI (1609) 95 They durst not present their defences, in respect He was incenst by some maleuolent 1637 LAUD *Sp in Starr Chamber* Ded. a 2, Mr. Prinn [will] scarce find such a Malevolent as himselfe against State and Church. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 127 Notwithstanding .. those close insinuations by these turbulent malevolents, the Act passed 1670 in Somers *Tracts* I. 3 Which his malevolents affirmed to be an emblem of himself.

†2. *Astrol* An evil influence. *Obs.*

1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem Dis* (1658) 150 They are both afflicted by malevolents, the Moon by Conjunction of Saturn, and the Sun by Conjunction of Mars

Malevolently (mălē·vŏlĕntlı), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a malevolent manner.

1625 T ADAMS *White Devill* 16 If a levy would force your benevolence it comes malevolently from you. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 114 The gracious Oke did vindicat him from those aspersions malevolently cast upon him. 1792 GEDDES tr *Bible* Pref. 7 The serpent malevolently persuaded the woman to eat of the fruit. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 585 They stagger about on the ground, buzzing malevolently.

Male·volentness. *rare*⁻⁰. [f. MALEVOLENT + -NESS.] = MALEVOLENCE. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

†**Malevolo.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. It. *malevolo*, ad. L. *malevolus*: see next.] A malevolent person.

1648 *Brit Bellman* 2 Many Plots were discovered in which ye Malevolos, might have claimed the chiefest Livery, as Beelzebubs nearest Attendants

†**Male·volous,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **malivolus, malyvolus.** [f. L. *malevol-us* (f. L. *male* ill + *vol*, *velle* to wish) + -OUS.] = MALEVOLENT 1

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) II 274 Ane wickit and malivolus man, namit Edrik 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxix. 29 b, This impediment doth come of some malyvolus humoure 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc Probl* 108 We needs not greatly recke, or care for his maleuolous intention. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 223 They caution straitly to observe the planet, benevolous or malevolous 1679 C NISSE *Antid. agst Popery* 102 Satan is a malevolous adversary. 1727 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 128 These malevolous Critics.

Malewe, obs. form of MALLOW.

Malewr(e)us, variant of MALEUROUS *a Obs.*

Malexecution. Also 7 **male-execution.** [See MAL-.] Bad execution or administration.

1689 *Trial Pritchard v. Papillon* 6 Nov an. 1684 9 That were a Misfesance, or a Male-execution of their Office. 1848 in CRAIG *a* 1852 D WEBSTER cited in Webster 1854.

Maleyce, -ys, obs. forms of MALICE.

Malfeasance (mælfī·zăns). Also 7 **male-feazance,** 8 **malefeasance,** 8–9 **malfaisance,** 9 **malfeasance.** [a AF **malfaisance* (cf. mod F. *malfaisance*), f OF. *malfaisant*: see next.]

1. *Law.* Evil-doing; *spec* official misconduct on the part of one in public employment.

1696 *Lond Gaz* No 3242/4 Special Bars in Case, viz... Slander, Mis feazance, Male feazance [etc.] 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 393 Statutes, which declare the benefice void, for some nonfeasance or neglect, or else some malefeasance or crime 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* (1876) II. viii 32 Thus corruption, breach of trust, and malfeasance in public affairs came under the cognizance of the star-chamber 1839 J STORY *Law Bailments* 123 The same rule which is applied by the common law to cases of malfesance, governs also cases of negligent execution of a gratuitous trust or agency. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug 1041/1 The protection of Hastings, whom he had charged with various malfeasances. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 4 Nov 4/1 Various charges of malfeasance

2. *gen.* Wrong-doing; an instance of this. *rare.*

1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits* xv. 260 A relentless inquisition turns the glare of this solar microscope [the newspaper] on every malfeasance. 1860 — *Cond Life, Consid.* Wks (Bohn) II 415 Nature turns all malfeasance to good.

Malfeasant (mælfī·zănt), *a.* and *sb* Also 9 **malfaisant.** [a. F. *malfaisant*, f. *mal* ill, MAL-, + *faisant*, pr. pple. of *faire* to do] **a.** *adj.* Evil-doing. **b.** *sb.* An evil-doer, a criminal.

1809 E S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* I. 31 Christians (soi-disant but mal-faisant followers of the mild doctrines of Christ). 1882 MORLEY *R. Cobden* xxiv. (1902) 84/1 Malfeasants on board a British ship should not be seized but.. demanded from the Consul.

†**Malfeasor.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **mal(e)fesour, mau-, mawfesour,** 5 **maffaisour.** [a. OF. *malfaisor*, agent-n. f. *mal faire*: see prec.] An evil-doer, a malefactor.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 211 Þe maufesours ateynt, & cursed ouer þe nape. 14.. in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 99 Hoolye for to forgevyn alle the malefesourys or evylle doers of hem dwellynge in the same cytte. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 85 Al maner mawfesours shulden ben unponnishid. 1424 *Paston Lett* I. 12 Certeyns malfaisours, felons, and brekeres of the kynges peas vnknowyn.

†**Malfetour.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *malfetor* (mod. F. *malfaiteur*) :—L. *malefactŏr-em.*] = MALEFACTOR.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXXVI. 335 They supposide Everychon that it hadde be sum Malfetour that was for logged.

Malforma·tion. [f. MAL- + FORMATION.] Faulty or anomalous formation or structure of parts, esp. of a living body.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 397 Case of extraordinary Malformation in a Foetus by T. Pole. 1844 DUNGLISON *Deafness* 116 Where the auditory nerve is perfect, and there is no congenital malformation 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 126 A malformation of the septum nasi

fig. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* XIII. III. 377 It [the army] ceased to exist, not in consequence of any great blow from without, but by a natural dissolution, the effect of internal malformation.

Malfo·rmed, *a.* [f. MAL- + FORMED *ppl. a.*] Badly formed; marked by malformation.

1817 LAWRENCE *Lect.* (1823) 110 It is admitted that an ideot with a malformed brain has no mind. 1836–9 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* II. 633/1 Children with hearts so malformed live three, four, or five days. 1872 O W HOLMES *Poet Breakf-t.* VIII (1885) 205 Malformed salmon can be supplied. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 631 Both the teeth were malformed, hollow, and smaller than natural.

b *transf.* and *fig.*

1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud* (1875) 112 These first poems of Mr. Morris were not malformed 1872 O. W HOLMES *Poet Breakf t* VIII. 264 You do not get such a malformed character as that without a long chain of causes 1899 *Daily News* 21 July 8/6 Malformed and tainted human nature

†**Malgo·vernance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 **male-governance** [f. MAL- + GOVERNANCE.] = next

1673 H STUBBES *Further Vind Dutch War* App 92 They saw disorders to encrease there upon the male-governance of that pretended Parliament.

Malgo·vernment. Also 7 **male-.** [f. MAL- + GOVERNMENT] Bad government

a 1683 GOUGE *Comm Heb* xi 32 Yet doth not that phrase intend, that he gave over the whole government to them, much lesse that he justified them in their male government 1848 *Fraser's Mag* XXXVII 146 Any degree of malgovernment and misery. 1880 V. L. CAMERON *Our Future Highway* II. XV 340 The country is much richer..notwithstanding its mal-government.

Malgrace (mælgrē·s). [Orig. two words, a. OF. *male grace* (*male* fem of *mal* evil, *grace* GRACE *sb*).]

†1. Disfavour. *Obs*

c 1425 *Seven Sag* (P) 2108 And he answerd ryght in the place, 'Maugré have thou and male grace!' 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist Ch Scot.* VI (1677) 326 The Rebels or others known to be in his Majesties mal grace. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND Note in *Fortescue's Abs & Lim Mon* 75 *Magre..* signifies the same as mal grace, disfavour, or ill will

2. Something unbecoming. *pseudo-arch.*

1882 G MACDONALD *Weighed & Wanting* IV I 57 May these not see in us some malgrace which it needs the gentleness of Christ to get over and forget?

†**Malgra·cious,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **maugracious.** [a. OF. *malgracieux, maugracieux*, see MAL- and GRACIOUS *a.*] **a.** Ill-favoured, uncomely. **b.** Ungracious, disobliging.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 149 His [Vulcanus'] figure Bothe of visage and of stature Is lothly and malgracious. *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* II lxxxv. (1869) 106 A vile old oon, and maugracious [F. *maugracieuse*] and hideous, that I sih not bifore. 1472 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) I. 68 The moo prayers that they made vnto Tytan, the more fonde they hym vncourtoys felon and malgracyous *a* 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 131 A malgratious millare, A berward, a brawlar.

‖ **Malgra·do,** *prep. Obs.* [It. *malgrado*: see MAUGRE and cf. next] In spite of Also with *of.*

1590 MARLOWE *Edw II*, II. v, Malgrado all your beards. 1590 LODGE *Rosalind* (1887) 166 To force Phoebe to fancy the shepherd, malgrado the resolution of her mind. 1590 GREENE *Orl Fur* (1599) H, What I haue said, Ile pawne my sword, To seale it on the shield of him that dares Malgrado of his honour, combate me.

‖ **Malgré** (malgre), *prep.* [Fr : see MAUGRE] In spite of, notwithstanding. (In first quot. without regimen.)

1608 BP. HALL *Epist.* IV. IV 363 Woe were vs, if our safetie depended vpon your hopes, or his [*sc.* the pope's] mercies. Blessed be that God, which malgrè hath made and kept vs happie. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. I § 29 (1740) 28 Our late Sovereign, who, malgre all his endeavours to the Contrary is yet. of glorious Memory 1769 HIRST in *Phil Trans.* LIX. 232 To. acknowledge conviction, *malgré* all prejudice and preconceived opinion. 1814 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1861) II 302, I went . to the opera, *malgré* the gutters and spouts . 1815 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1838) 281/2, I went (*malgré* that I ought to have stayed at home in sackcloth) to my private box. 1878 L. W. M LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* II XXXV. 313 The 'fowler' went forth, accordingly, *malgré* his sister's remonstrances.

Malgyk, obs form of MAGIC.

‖ **Malheur.** *Obs* Also 5 **maleheure, maleure, malure,** 6 **mallure,** 7 **malheure, maleheur.** [Fr., earlier *maleur*, f. *mal* evil + *eur* fortune :—L. *augurium* AUGURY.] Misfortune.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 268 Yf my maleheure and mysauenture renne vpon me. *Ibid.* II 490, I haue maleure and myshappe. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dream* 601, I wofull wight full of malure, Am worse than dead 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* xvi. 3 The mornyng and the grit mallure Can nane devyne. 1602 J. CECIL in *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 206 We recurred to God and our blessed ladye that they wouldе diverte this malheure from vs. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr à la Mode* v. 1, Ay, 'tis long of you that this *Malheur* is fall n upon me. 1682 C IRVINE *Hist Scott Nomencl* Ded *vj b, Seldome ever any Maleheur befell them. 1770 FITZPATRICK in J H. Jesse *G. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II 346, I am heartily sorry for your *malheur* 1792 *Elvina* II 65, I had no opportunity to acquaint her with my malheur.

Malheurius, Sc. variant of MALEUROUS *Obs*

Malic (mæ·lik), *a. Chem.* [a. F. *malique*, f. L. *māl-um* apple.] *Malic acid*: an acid ($C_4H_6O_5$) derived from the apple, the berries of the mountain-ash, and many other fruits.

1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) XVIII 871/1 The citric and malic acids which I have found in wine 1801 *Encycl Brit* Suppl (ed. 3) I 326/1 Scheele discovered a peculiar acid. which, because it is found most abundantly in apples, has been called malic acid 1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric Chem.* (1814) 107 Malic Acid may be obtained from the juice of apples, barberries, plums, elderberries [etc.] 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II 843 Cider contains malic acid

Malice (mæ·lis), *sb.* Forms: 4 **malyes, maleys,** 4–5 **malis, malece,** 4, 6 **maliss, maleyce,** 4–6 **malys, malyce,** 5 **malyhs, mailyeis,** 5–6 **malesse, malise, malles,** 6 **mallyce, maleis(e,** 6–7 **mallice,** 3– **malice.** [a F. *malice* (recorded from 12th c.), ad. L *malitia*, f. *mal-us* bad. (Cf Sp., Pg. *malicia*, It. *malizia.*)

Some of the early forms are coincident with those of MALEASE; in some senses the two words seem to have been sometimes confused.]

†1. Bad quality, badness; chiefly in moral sense, wickedness. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1555 Mikel malice was first in man Bot neuer forwit sua mikel as þan *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v 1 Halykirke þat prayes to be departid fra þe malice of þe warld. 13 *E E Allit. P.* B 518 Alle þe mynde of þe man to malyce enclyned *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* I (*Katerine*) 74 Scho ȝed and sad sir king, Resone requeris þat þu knaw þi malyes & with-draw now sic seruice fra þin goddis fals, þat þe dissawis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVII. II (1495) 596 To make a wylde tree chaunge out of malyce in to goodnes *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) IX 33 Þai er full of all maner of wickedness and malice *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I. 264 The malice of that lond, or cause of drede, That wyntir with his shouris may of dryue 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 14 Make your children lerne good in their youthe or they falle to malice 1594 CARPW *Huarte's Exam Wits* (1596) 278 In man there is no power which hath tokens to descry the goodnesse or malice of his object 1600 ABP ABBOT *Exp Jonah* 19 When they returned to their malice as a dog to his vomit, it [Nineveh] was destroyed 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I v § 1 It seemeth the children of time do take after the nature and malice of the father.

†2. Power to harm, harmfulness; harmful action or effect Of a disease, a poison, etc. . Virulence

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 457 Neþer þe word of þer prelat ne þe word of þer somenour han so myche maliss wiþ hem þat [etc.] 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 266 The water of a welle Of fyr abateth the malice 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I. 339 Venym and poysoun. leseþ his malys anon as he passeþ þe myddel of þe see. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* O iv b, Suche wyne doth alay the malice of yᵉ meate 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) S viij b, It is a singular remedy, to remove yᵉ malice [of a canker] in a short while 1555 W WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II I. 114 Myrrhe, whose smoke is so unholsome, that excepte thei withstode the malice therof with the perfume of styrax [etc.] 1595 SHAKS. *John* II I. 251 Our Cannons malice vainly shall be spent. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II v. III. § 6 374 The malice of a great Armie is broken . in a great Siege *a* 1629 FOTHERBY *Atheom* II v § 4 (1622) 242 The malice of the sicknesse surpassing all the helpe of the most approved medicines. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc *Riverius* IV VII. 116 These Evacuations come from the malice of the matter of the Disease 1685 DRYDEN *Threnod August* 177 Undaunted Cæsar underwent The malice of their [*sc.* the physicians'] art

†3 *Astrol.* The baleful influence of certain stars

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* VIII. XXII (Helmingham MS.), Þe malice of a malicious sterre is y temprid by presence of a goodly sterre 1563 HYLL *Art Garden* (1593) 20 Through some malice of the celestial bodies

4. The desire to injure another person; active ill-will or hatred In mod. use sometimes in weaker sense: Sportively 'mischievous' intent, desire to tease (cf. F. *malice*).

1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 12027 He ne dude it vor non vuel ne malice bi speke er 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 62 He that was a Lomb bifore Is thanne a Wolf, and thus malice Under the colour of justice Is hid *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 23 The wolf of malys Upon the lambe compleynyd ageyn reson. 1477 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 35 A man was notyd and diffamyd be veray malesse, yᵗ he shud be a Skotte 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix 3 A refyng sone of rakyng Muris Hes magellit my making, thiow his maliss. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen VI*, III ii 23 God forbid any Malice should preuayle 1601 BP W BARLOW *Serm Paules Crosse* Pref. 7 Malice marres logike and charitie both. 1692 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 381 When we think of .. the malice of our Spiritual Adversaries; we are apt to despond. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XIX. II. 132 He furnished the malice of his enemies with the arms of truth. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* XXXI (1836) 100 The slanders .. may be the implements, not the inventions of Malice 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IX II 495 Then the archbishop, with that gentle and temperate malice which inflicts the deepest wounds, said [etc.]. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 The rank vocabulary of malice and hate.

b. Occas. personified.

1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 196 Yet (by the verie phangs of malice, I sweare) I am not that I play 1781 COWPER *Hope* 559 The blot For every dart that malice ever shot.

c. Phrase. *To bear malice*: to feel ill-will; now

usually, to cherish revengeful or unfriendly feelings on account of some injury. Const. *to* or dative; also † *against*, † *toward*.

1530 PALSGR 450/1, I beare grutche or malyce agaynst a person, *je porte malice*. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 112, I have tolde you..howe Duke George of Saxony, bare malice. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scot.* 43 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii, The malice greit, that ilk to vther beiris. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 62 The Law I beare no mallice for my death. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* iii, I bear no malice to him for that, your highness. *a* 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. I. 15, I never bear malice toward those who try to reduce me to their own dimensions. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *IV. Hyacinth* I. 72, I believe you bear malice still.

d. *fig.* Attributed to fortune, or impersonal agencies.

1660 F. BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 268 Often exposed to the malice of weather, but more to the malice of men. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* II. (1826) 15 He defied the utmost malice of future fortune *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Dream Fugue* Wks. 1897 XIII. 320 The deeps opened ahead in malice to receive her.

¶ e. Misused for: Anger. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1538 BALE *God's Promises* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) I. 19 Tell me, blessed Lorde, where wyll thy great malyce light.

† **5.** Malicious conduct; a malicious act or device.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 207 A thousendfold welmore he soghte Thanne afterward to do malice. 14.. *Story of Alexander* 7 in *Wars Alex.* (E. E. T. S.) 279 But I schewe to you þat I hate frawdez & maleces. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. ii. 3 The performyng of malyce standyth nought in thy power, but the purposyng of malyce is thyne owne properte. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii 317 Herowde the kyng has malise ment. 1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 273 Thes vengeable malics don to hir and me. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 562 He. now agayn begynnys a malice new. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 36 To report otherwise, were a Mallice, that .would plucke rebuke from euery Eare that heard it. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 449 The French look upon this as an art and malice of the Spaniard to destroy the trade.

6. *Law.* **a.** Wrongful intention generally. **b.** That kind of evil intent which constitutes the aggravation of guilt distinctive of certain offences (*esp.* of murder), or which deprives some act, on the face of it unlawful, of a justification or excuse that might otherwise have been allowed.

The first meaning mentioned under b was originally expressed by the A.F. phrase *malice purpensé* or *prepense*, which in modern legal language appears as *malice prepense* (see PREPENSE *a*) and in the translated form *malice aforethought*. In early use the phrase occurs in many anglicized forms: *malice prepensed, purpensed, pretensed* (also *prepensed*, etc. *malice*); occasional variants found in non-technical writers are *malice propense* (17th c.), *malice prepensive* (Fielding), *malice perpended* (Charles Lamb). For examples see the various adjs.

See also quots. 1825-1901 below, and quot 1889 s.v. MALICIOUSLY 4. It is not possible to frame any such general definition as would show what legally constitutes 'malice' or proof of 'malice' in particular kinds of cases

1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 12 § 9 No parsone..convicted of murder of malyse prepensed. *Ibid.*, Or shall stande willfullie or of malyce muett. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 215 Murder is Man-slaughter upon former malice: which wee call prepensed malice. 1670-1 *Act* 22 & 23 *Chas. II*, c. 1 § 6 If any person .. on purpose and of malice forethought .. shall [etc.]. 1716 W. HAWKINS *Pleas Crown* I. 88 The Murther of a Person by one who was his Servant, upon Malice conceived during the Service. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 997 To support this action, malice must be alleged and proved. 1825 JUSTICE BAYLEY *Barnewall & Cresswell Rep.* IV. 255 Malice in common acceptation means ill-will against a person, but in its legal sense it means a wrongful act done intentionally without just cause or excuse. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* (1874) § 226 In the best known definitions of malice it is scarcely distinguishable from intention. 1898 W. F. CRAIES in *Encycl. Laws Eng.* VIII. 77 The meaning of the term malice (*malitia*) in English law has been a question of much difficulty and controversy. It certainly has different meanings with respect to responsibility for civil wrongs and responsibility for crime. 1901 SIR F. POLLOCK *Law of Torts* (ed. 6) 24 Such abuse [of privilege allowed by law on special occasions and for special purposes, where the act is done not in good faith or for the advancement of justice, but from evil motives such as personal enmity] is called 'malice' or 'express malice', and deprives the act of justification. The words 'malice', 'malicious', and 'maliciously' were formerly used in pleading, and thence in forensic and judicial language, in many places where they were superfluous.

† **Ma·lice,** *a. Obs. rare* [f. prec. Cf. OF. *malicement* maliciously.] Full of wrath or ill-will.

c 1475 *Partenay* 3446 So inly malice, full of wrath and yre. *Ibid.* 3537 But Raymounde malice And full angry was.

† **Ma·lice,** *v. Obs.* [f. MALICE *sb.*]

1 *trans.* To regard with malice; to seek or desire to injure.

a 1547 SURREY *Compl. louer that defied loue* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 8 Thou blinded god (quoth I) forgeue me this offense, Vnwillingly [*ed.* 2 Vnwittingly] I went about to malice thy pretense. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. 3rd Sund. aft. Epiph.* (1584) 314 They would not beleue in hym, but despised and maliced him. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. vii. (1600) Q iij b, I am so farre from maliceing their states That I begin to pittie them. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. xv. 1124 But above all other he maliced Eumenes most [L. *Eumenî ante omnes infestus erat*]. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 183 At last his sister grew to malice his respect to me. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 47, I know they will malice our Union in this Country. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 299 For the Papists, though I malice not their persons, .. yet I do dislike their errors. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* xvii. 80 None are less Maliced or more applauded than he, who is thought rather happy than able. 1694 E. ELYS in *Lett. Sev. Subj.* 94 To have an Aversion to the Notion .. is to Malice or Hate God.

2. *intr.* To entertain malice. Also const. *at*.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 243 Yet fortune seemde to grutche And malice at her featurd shape. 1590 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. i, My guiltles death will be aueng'd on thee,..that hath malisde thus.

Hence **Ma·liced** *ppl. a.*, **Ma·licing** *vbl. sb.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Induct. 10 Your forc't stings Would hide them selues within his malic't sides. 1604 DANIEL *Funerall Poem Earl Devonsh.*, Without any private malicing, Or public grievance. *a* 1640 W. FENNER *Sacrifice Faithf.* (1648) 50 Go on in drinking, whoring, .and dicing, hating and malicing, fretting and chafing. 1643 'F. GRENVILLE' *Five Yrs. Jas. I* 73 It concerneth not onely the destruction of the maliced man, but of every man.

Malice, variant of MALEASE *Obs.*

Maliceful (mæ·lisfŭl), *a.* Chiefly *dial.*: see E.D.D. [f. MALICE *sb.* + -FUL] = MALICIOUS.

1839 POE *Fall Ho. Usher* Wks. 1864 I. 306 The hermit .. was of an obstinate and maliceful turn. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 25 Mar. 468/1 Being maliceful of humour I praised that smile.

† **Ma·liceless,** *a. Obs.* [f. MALICE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without malice.

a 1618 SYLVESTER tr *Panaretus* 827 Wks. (Grosart) II. 131 When bad advice (though malice-lesse) Ruins the Friend to whom it meant Redresse. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* (1850) 204 How few there are that have truly maliceless hearts.

Maliche: see MICHING MALICHO.

Malicious (mălĭ·ʃəs), *a.* Forms: 3 **malicius,** 4 **malycyouse,** 4, 6 **maliciouse,** 5 **malicous, malycyowse, maleciouse,** 5-6 **malycyous, malitius,** 5-7 **malycious,** 6 **malysyous, malyciouse, malycieux, malicyous,** 6-7 **malitious,** 4- **malicious.** [a. OF. *malicius* (mod.F. *malicieux*), ad. L. *malitiōsus*, f. *malitia*: see MALICE *sb* and -OUS. Cf. Sp. *malicioso*, It. *malizioso*.]

1. Of persons, their dispositions, etc.: Given to malice, addicted to sentiments or acts of ill-will. Now sometimes in milder sense: Given to sportive mischief; inclined to tease.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 Þe attri neddre [sleað] alle þeo ontfule, & alle þeo luðere iðoncked [*MS. Titus* þat beon malicius & liðere azain oðere] *a* 1325 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 143 Why artow so malicous Toward god & toward ous. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 90 Þe angry, fell, & malycyous man wayteth his leysere, to wrekyn his tene at wylle. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 17 When one for lucre beareth a faire face outwardly, and feedeth inwardly a malicious stomacke. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 91 Either you must Confesse your selues wondrous Malicious, Or be accus'd of Folly. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 20 In case any man shewed him kindnesse, or were malitious against him, he would doe all he could, to goe beyond him in either of both. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 253 Thou knowst ..what malicious Foe.. seeks to work us woe and shame By sly assault. 1689-90 WOOD *Life* 12 Mar. (O. H. S.) III. 327 Two malitious fellowes were found sticking up a libell reflecting on the fast. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iii. (1840) 23 He is still in being, and still the same malicious Devil. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* xiii. II. 57 She was not very clever, but she was very malicious, which is more successful with society.

Comb. 1642 VICARS *God in Mount* (1644) 55 A most impious and malicious-hearted fellow. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XXI. A .malicious-looking urchin of about fifteen.

† **b.** Wicked, evil-disposed. *Obs.*

13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 508 So mony malicious mon as mournez þer-inne. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* (E.E.T.S.) 38 Amicus hard tell þat his fadur was dead, & att malicious men wold take his heritage fro hym. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 43 Women one and other properly to speke ben malicious in her werkes.

c. *absol.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ix. [x.] 15 Break thou yᵉ arme off the vngodly and malycious, search out the wickednesse which he hath done. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Disobedience* v. (1859) 585 A few ambitious and malicious are the authors of rebellion. 1582 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 17 The high judgement of God wil not faile you,..against the malitious. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 27 A few malicious, who would have countenanced her to vex him. 1814 CARY *Dante's Purgatory* VI. 84 While now thy living ones In thee abide not without war; and one Malicious gnaws another.

2. Of things, qualities, etc.: Proceeding from or characterized by malice. In early use often: † Evil, wicked. Now sometimes used in a weakened sense: Sportively 'mischievous'. (Cf. MALICE *sb.* 4.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* III. 7 Þe tethe of synful ere þe malycyouse gnawyngs of bakbiters. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 21 Þe malicious bisynes of þis world. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4894 We .manast his messanger with malicous pride. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 261 Gerarde, who by his malysyous entent hath done this treason. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 48 A mani of sutch glorius brags and malitius words, utterid of purpose. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 7 Esteeme none .your Foes, but such as shall pretend Malicious practises against his State. 1651 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 273 The private whisper of a malicious groundlesse lye. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. 97 We are sure the Devil does communicate his malicious Proposals of Mischief to Mankind. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 733 Those who felt thus had learned with malicious delight that the First Lord of the Treasury was named in the confession.

† **b.** Stern, fierce. *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 26 He..had hys syght and regarde fyers & malycyous.

3. *Law.* Characterized by 'malice prepense', as in *malicious damage, mischief, prosecution, slander, striking, waste.*

[1312 *Rolls of Parlt* I. 282/2 Qi amercient les malicious Pleintifs.] 1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 Every suche perverse & malicyous cuttyng downe & brekyng up of any parte or partes of the sayde Dykes. 1541-2 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 1 Murders manslaughters and other malicious strikinges. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 126 A special action on the case for a false and malicious prosecution. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. xiv. 243 Malicious mischief, or damage, is the next species of injury to private property. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. ii. xii. 236 Malicious slander is the relating of either truth or falshood, with a conscious purpose of creating misery. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 156 Cutting down trees planted for shelter or ornament; or any other kind of malicious waste. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 333/1 Injuries to private property .. committed with the malicious intention of injuring the owner of such property. 1866 MR. BARON MARTIN in *L'pool Merc.* 18 Aug., Any wrongful act, done intentionally, without just cause or excuse, was a malicious act.

† **4.** *Astrol.* Of baleful promise. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xi. 102 These seuen signes were malicious to oure glorious sonne.

† **5.** *Med.* Malignant, virulent. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 207 þere comeþ manie pustulis, & summe þerof ben ful malicious after þe malice of þe matere. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym* 58 Thinges destilled in lead I judge them altogether to be disalowed; because of the.. malicious qualities of the leade. 1598 FLORIO, *Tumore*,.. a rising of flesh by some malicious matter or ill humour. *a* 1720 WOODWARD in *Stow's Surv.* (1720) I. i. xxviii. 240/2 Infested by those so fatal and malicious Maladies.

† **6.** Clever, artful. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 8 And thus she leued tille she was weddid to a knight, wyse and malicious, that had knowlache of her maners. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 23 As a Castle .. By subtile engins and malitious slight Is undermined.

Maliciously (mălĭ·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.]

1. In a spirit of malice or ill-will; *occas.* with sportive 'malice'. In early use also: † Wickedly.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiii. 43 These thingus, whiche these maliciously maken to gydre azeinus me. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 14 We denounce acursed alle þo þat malycyously depriue of here ryght .. holy cherche. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 15 It hadde been much better for them, neuer..to haue knowen the waie of truthe, then. so rashely and maliciously to haue forsaken it. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* lxxv. (1630) 191 Taunts or songs malitiously repeated or sung. 1710 *Tatler* No. 235 P 2 This kind Parent .. is maliciously thankful that none of her Girls are like any of her Neighbours. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiii, 'Well Nickleby', said Squeers, eyeing him maliciously, 'you think he has run away'. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 381 Wright maliciously told the counsel for the defence that they had only themselves to thank.

† **2.** Violently. *Obs.*

c 1470 *Lament. Mary Magd.* xviii, Thei him assailed so maliciouslie With their scourges and strokes beastiall. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 179, I will be trebble-sinewed, hearted, breath'd, And fight maliciously. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 321 A lingring Dram, that should not worke Maliciously, like Poyson.

† **3.** Unpropitiously, unfavourably. *Obs.*

1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 100 Unless the Wind blows maliciously.

4. *Law.* With 'malice prepense'.

1481 in *Calr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* I. (1827) Introd. 17 John Wethy malycyously ymagenyd him to slee. 1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 Dyvers evyll dysposed personnes. maliciously at dyverse and sondry tymes hathe cutte cast downe and broken up dyvers parties of the Dyke. 1670-1 *Act* 22 & 23 *Chas. II*, c. 7 § 1 Where..any person shall in the night time maliciously unlawfully and willingly burne. any Ricks [etc.] 1716 W. HAWKINS *Pleas Crown* I. 106 He may be indicted as having maliciously burned the House of B. 1885 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 72/1 The maliciously procuring a bankruptcy is not actionable unless the adjudication is set aside. 1889 LD. JUSTICE BOWEN 23 *Q. B. Div.* 612 'Maliciously' .implies an intention to do an act which is wrongful, to the detriment of another.

Maliciousness (mălĭ·ʃəsnĕs). [f. MALICIOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being malicious; malevolence, spitefulness. † Of wounds or poison: Virulence, malignity.

a 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 97 Other cause he had non to him as fer as I kan knawe, but awnly for the malissiousness that he hath unto me. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* vii. 42 Punysh him, acordinge to his maliciousnesse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 The maliciousnes of the veneme consumed. *Ibid.* 122 The malyciousnesse of the venemous wounde. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* VI. xiii. 751 If there be many bay trees planted. all the maliciousnes of the mists will fall vpon their boughes. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 238 The court being fully satisfied with the maliciousnesse of the prosecution. 1792-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 291/1 Who seems much embarrassed by their tiny maliciousness.

Malicole, -coly, obs. forms of MELANCHOLY.

Malico·rium. *Obs.* [L., f. *mâl-um* apple + *corium* skin, leather.] The rind of the pomegranate fruit (used medicinally and in the arts).

1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pomegranate.* 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 712/1 In mod. Dicts.

Maliferous (mălĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *mal-us* bad: see -FEROUS.] Bringing, or producing evil; unwholesome, insalubrious.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Maliferous.* 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 72 That gallant, fine-hearted soldier who .. fell a victim to the maliferous climate of China. 1890 A. F. BAILLIE *Kurrachee* vii. 116 He is gazetted to another appointment..in some other District, where the climate is maliferous, and life is a misery. 1894 *Ten Yrs.' Work Outcast London* (Lond. Congreg. Union pamphlet) 44 Poor children..being fortified against the maliferous influences in the midst of which they have to live.

Maliform (mæ·lĭfɔrm), *a.* [a. F. *maliforme* apple-shaped, f. L. *mâl-um* apple: see -FORM.] Having the form of an apple.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Maligar.** *Obs.* [Cf. F. *malingre.*] A choice kind of apple. Also *attrib.*

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. xlix. 528 Apples .. of a pleasant smell and delightsome taste, .. the heroet, .. maligar, rambur [etc.]. 1611 COTGR. (s.v. *Malingre*), *Pomme de malingre*, a sowrish apple, tearmed, the Maligar apple. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., May* (1679) 16 Apples.. Pepins, . Gilly-flower-apples, the Maligar, &c. 1707–12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 369.

Malign (mălə'ın), *a.* Forms: 4–7 **maligne**, 5 **malyng**, 6 **malygne**, 7– **malign.** [a. OF. *maligne, malin* (mod F. *malin*), ad. L. *malignus* evil-disposed, f. *mal-us* evil. Cf. BENIGN *a.*]

1. Of persons and their dispositions: Characterized by ill-will; desiring, or rejoicing in, the suffering of others; malignant, malevolent. Now *rare.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1602 Synnere vile & maligne. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 428 Spirits malyngny. [? Meant for L. *spiritus maligni.*] *Ibid.* 434 How, how, spirits malyng 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus.* I Ep. Ded (1877) 6 Whose gentle fauour shall counterpoyse .. the maligne stomacks and stearn countenances of the other. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 503, VII. 189. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* VI § 10 Some tempers are so malign, that they wish ill to all, and believe ill of all. 1747 WESLEY *Char. Methodist* 9 The Love of God has purified his heart from every unkind Temper or malign Affection. 1790 COWPER *Odyss* XX 344 Guiltless of heart piercing scoffs Malign. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I 190 Or whether he was actuated by a malign and impish desire to upset the established laws of decorum

absol. 1557 *Sarum Primer, Dirige* I j, The maligne [L. *malignus*; Ps. v. 6] shall not dwell neare thee.

2. Of things: Evil in nature and effects; baleful, gravely injurious. †Of sin. Heinous.

c 1325 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 411 So feawe stondeþ styf To fytte aȝenis senne Maligne. *Ibid* 1909 Treuþe hys, þat þer no gile be þourwe spousebreche maligne. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv 17 All thing maling we dovne thring, Be sicht of his signakle 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 18 We shall finde the hop farre to exceede the wormwood in his maligne qualitie 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III xii (1632) 586 It [War] is of so ruinous and maligne a Nature; that together with all things els, she ruineth her selfe *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1717) V 434 A dark malign Shade always obscuring and eclipsing them 1693 SIR T. P BLOUNT *Nat Hist.* 116 Meconium is the coulser and weaker [Gum], yet the more malign. 1727 HARTE *Ps* cvii. 13 Poems 236 The broad expance of heav'n Their canopy, the ground of damp malign, Their bed nocturnal 1854 LONGF. *Catawba Wine* ix, A poison malign Is such Borgia wine 1871 R ELLIS tr *Catullus* lxviii 101 Tomb'd in Troy the malign, in Troy the unholy reposing 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* III cxv. 663 A struggle between two forces, the one beneficent, the other malign

3 Of diseases Malignant

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Iorap.* 2 D ij b, Suche an vlcere I call it entyerly malygne & cacoethes 1563 T GALE *Antidot* II 12 This vnguent is good against old and maligne vlcers 1622 BACON *Hen VII* (1876) 12 A malign vapour flew to the heart, and seized the vital spirits 1672 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III xxii. 415 It quencheth thirst, and abates the heat of Malign Feavers. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII 813 In cases of so-called 'precocious malign' syphilis.

4. *Astrol* Having a baleful influence or effect

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 353 Saturn which is a planet Maligne. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 85 Whether the planets have those prime elementary qualities in such different measures .as to make some of them benign, others of them malign in their influences [etc.] 1667 MILTON *P L* VI 313 Two Planets rushing from aspect maligne Of fiercest opposition 1738 WESLEY *Ps* CXXI v, Thee the Moon's malignest Ray Shall never blast by Night.

b. *transf.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* II Ded § 8 This dedicating of foundations and dotations to professory learning hath had a malign aspect and influence upon the growth of sciences. 1842 S LOVER *Handy Andy* XVI 147 The Genius of Disaster, with aspect malign, waved her sable wand.

Malign (mălə'ın), *v* Forms: 5 **malyngne**, 5–6 **-ygne**, 5–7 **-igne**, 6 *Sc* **malligne, malyng**, 6–7 *Sc.* **maling**, 6– **malign.** [a. OF. *maligner, maliner* to plot, deceive, ad. L. *malign-āre* to do or contrive maliciously, f. *malignus* MALIGN *a*]

†1. *intr.* To speak evil, inveigh (*against*). *Obs*

1426 LYDG. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 135 Ageins which noman may maligne, But that he stondith in the veray ligne, .. as descendid is Of the stok and blode of seint Lowys. — *De Guil. Pilgr* 20301 And who that euere ageyn malygnes, They be but markys [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 223 Luther and his adherentes, that moost of all maligneth agaynst this present article. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iv. 30 Parchance sum inuyful detrakkers vil maling contrar me, sayand that [etc.]

†2. To entertain malice or ill-will. Const. *against, at. Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron* V cxxiv. 103 Euer after they malygned agayne Theodobe t. 1530 PALSGR. 632/1, I malygne agaynst one, I beare hym malyce. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 865/1, I nothing maligne for that you haue doone to me. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* XVII. 142 Maligning much at this her Daughters Honour.

†3. To plot; to contrive (*against*). *Obs.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX i. (1494) E v b, Whan any kingdom fyll in rebellyon Or gan malygne ageyn rome toun. *a* 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 96 Hugh Wythom hath said he wold be in rest and peese with me, and not to maligne agayn me otherwise than lawe and right wold. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cii 77 Thyse .ii Bretherne newely maligned agayn theyr neuwe Theodobert,. and entendyd by theyr malyce to byreue hym of the Lordshyp of Austracy. 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* 21 Jan. (1902) II. 168 The said bishop .. contynually studyeth and maligneth, howe he might annoye or greve hym. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 85 They..still mallignit agams the quene.

†4. *trans.* To regard with hatred or bitter dislike. Also, to resent, take amiss. *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 37/1 The Queene and the Lordes of her bloode whiche highlye maligned the kynges kinred. 1560 BECON *Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 411 b, S. Stephen. did so litle malign his enemies, that he did not only frely forgeue them, but he also prayed vnto God for them. *a* 1594 KYD *Sp Trag.* III. ii. 34 What cause had they Horatio to maligne? 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Maligne*, to hate, with purpose to hurt. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xlvi (1614) 92/1 The people of Dublin sent for him, and made him their king, which Mure-card King of Ireland maligning raised war 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacr.* II. i § 4 Can we think that a Nation and religion so maligned as the Jewish were, could have escaped discovery, if [etc.]. 1667 SOUTH *I welve Serm* (1697) II. 35 An ungrounded, odious, detestable Interest, so heartily, and so justly maligned

†5. To regard with envy; to grudge, begrudge. Very frequent during the 17th c.

1590 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 3 Didst thou so muche malign the successeful thriuings of the Gospell, that thou shouldst filche thyselfe into our gouernement? 1594 KYD *Cornelia* IV. II. 75 And rendring thanks to heauen as we goe, For brideling those that dyd maligne our glory, Lets to the Capitoll. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II i. 285 The King of Spaine, maligning the quiet trafique which they vsed to and in the dominions vnder the obedience of the Great Turke, had [etc.] 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus* xlv 18 Strangers conspired together against him, and maligned [Gr ἐζήλωσαν] him in the wildernesse 1638 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Souldier* III iv in Bullen *O. Pl.* I 218 No, no; the envious Gods Maligne our happinesse 1645 MILTON *Colast* Wks. (1847) 228/2 This odious fool maligning that anything should be spoke or understood above his own genuine baseness. 1653 H COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav* lvi 220 They reap no benefit by their maligning the prosperity of others 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Malign*, to envy; as *To malign one's Happiness.*

†b *fig Obs*

1602 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 165 But now no more, bright day malings our loue 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III i 188 The scarcitie of wood and water, with the barrennesse of the Soyle shew how it is maligned of the Elements. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 87 Those Grounds, whose Surface bears no Fruit-Trees, (too much malign'd by the Arsenical and resembling fumes)

6 To speak ill of (one), to traduce, slander.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb.* I. § 189 He was always maligned and persecuted by those who were of the Calvinian faction 1718 *Entertainer* No 30. 205 He is represented as a Tyrant and his Ministers malign'd of Persecution. *a* 1758 J EDWARDS *Hist Redempt* III ii (1793) 350 No religion ever was so maligned, age after age 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II xv. 47 The party who had first disturbed the tranquillity of science by maligning its most distinguished ornament 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt Royal* II. x. 238, I don't want to malign a man who has treated me with exceptional kindness and cordiality.

Malignance (mălı gnăns). [f. MALIGNANT *a* : see -ANCE] = MALIGNANCY.

1641 MILTON *Ch Govt.* II. iii Wks. 1851 III 171 The minister speeds him betimes to overtake that diffus'd malignance with some gentle potion of admonishment. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* III x, They discharge all their malignance outwardly 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Lett* (1811) VI. 157 Its satire, which gratifies human malignance. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 696/2 This is on a piece with Brant Dalton's cowardly malignance toward one who is fighting for him

Malignancy (mălı gnănsi). [f. MALIGNANT *a* : see -ANCY.] The quality of being malignant.

1. Disaffection to rightful authority *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* as the hostile designation for sympathy with the royalist cause. (Cf MALIGNANT B.)

1644 (*title*) Medicine for Malignancy or Parliament Pill serving to Purge out the Malignant humours of men disaffected to the Republic. 1645 in Greenshields *Annals Lesmahagow* (1864) 153 The Lady Marquesse of Douglasse, . being gravely examined anent her malignancie and obstinate continewance in the profession of poperie. 1647 MAY *Hist Parl.* II. i. 3 The malignancy, which at that time began to appear in people 1649 MILTON *Eikon* IX. Wks 1851 III. 404 Many of the Lords and some few of the Commons, either intic'd away by the King, or overaw'd by the sence of thir own Malignancy not prevailing, deserted the Parlament. 1660 BURNEY *Κέρδ. Δῶρον* Ep Ded (1661) 2 Each holy text that mentioned a king, was then a note of Malignancy.

2. *Path.* Of a disease, morbid growth, etc. (Cf. MALIGNANT A. 2.)

1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 148 There now appearing a kind of Erisypulus..the malignancy grew desperate. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Malignancy*, malignant Nature or Quality; as *The Malignancy of a Feaver.* 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 26 A slow, fever, turned to a burning malignancy. 1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 202 It cannot be cured without an operation; but it is quite free from malignancy. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg* IX. 295 The tumour was so suggestive of malignancy that amputation was contemplated.

3. Malign or baleful character; unpropitiousness; noxiousness, deleteriousness.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. i 4 My starres shine darkely ouer me, the malignancie of my fate, might perhaps distemper yours. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* V. (1701) 207/2 Jupiter [is placed] next Saturn, to abate his Malignancy. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in London* Wks. 1755 III. i. 187 There might be a pestilential malignancy in the air, occasioned by the comet.

4. Malignant or intensely malevolent disposition; envenomed hostility; desire to inflict injury or suffering.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Grove* 109 His eldest Graff succeeded him a while in Royall favour; but he quickly fell, by the malignancie of great ones. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 43 The meer malignancy of a spirit delighted naturally in mischief. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 390 Penetration gives her more artifice and malignancy. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* III. 118 The malignancy of disappointed playwrights. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* (1858) I. i. 17 A war unequalled in history for its fierce and determined malignancy 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 505 If a man were. shot with an arrow, the cause of death is clearly the malignancy of the person using these weapons.

5 An instance of malignancy; a malignant quality.

1652 BP HALL *Myst Godl* § 7. 34 O Saviour, abundantly justified in the spirit against all the malignancies of men and Devils! 1672 GREW *Idea Philos. Hist. Plants* § 8 What may best correct their Malignancies, or inforce their Virtues. 1869 BUSHNELL *Wom. Suffrage* vii. 141 They let in also little malignancies that are poisonous. 1899 *Daily News* 29 May 8/5 The merits of whose members compensate for the malignancies of their [golf] course

Malignant (mălı gnănt), *a* and *sb* [ad late L. *malignant-em*, pr pple. of *malignāre, -ārī* to do mischief, injure maliciously (see MALIGN *v.*). Cf. OF. *malignant*

Sense 1 is derived from the use of *malignantes* in the Vulgate as the rendering of Heb. מְרֵעִים *m'rē'îm*, pr. pple. of רָעַע *hirē'* to do evil (to): see MALIGN *v.* Senses 2–4 represent uses of the L. *malignus*: see MALIGN *a.*]

A *adj.*

†1. Disposed to rebel against God or against constituted authority; disaffected, malcontent. *Obs.*

The church militant: a patristic designation for the followers of antichrist, often applied by the early Protestants to the Church of Rome. Cf. F *église malignante* in Godefroy (Alluding to Ps. xxv[i]. 5, Vulg *ecclesiam malignantium*, Eng. Bible 'the congregation of euill doers'.)

1542–3 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 116 Your other brethern of the Komishe churches, or church malygnant. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par* Pref to Rdr., Whosoeuer is not of an extreme malignaunt stomake against the due setting forth of Goddes woorde. 1553 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 115 The Kirk malignant. *a* 1563 BECON *God's Word & Man's Inv.* Wks. 1563 III. 394 Mans inuention is the execrable rule of the children of Satans kingdome. that is, of ye Church malignant 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V ii. 353 In Aleppo once, Where a malignant, and a Turbond-Turke Beate a Venetian, and traduc'd the State. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 312, I have good cause to ranke you with the formost of those malignant ones. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 173 Logicians say of this particle Not, that it is of a malignant nature, Divines know that the malignant Church is much built up by such negatives.

absol 1778 BP LOWTH *Transl Isaiah* xxix. 24 (ed. 12) 54 The malignant [A V They that murmured] shall attend to instruction. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract Agric.* (ed. 4) I p. xvii, Excesses in which the malignant indulged under the guise of patriotism [*c* 1832].

b *spec* Applied between 1641 and 1660 by the supporters of the Parliament and the Commonwealth to their adversaries. (See B b)

1641 *Remonstr. St Kingd* 11 The unexpected reconciliation was most acceptable to all the Kingdome, except to the malignant partie, whereof the Archbishop and the Earle of St[r]afford being heads, they and their faction begun [etc.]. *Ibid.* 24 Thus with Eliah, we are called by this malignant party the troublers of the State. 1642 J M[ARSH] *Argt conc Militia* 28 The Parliament defend the king and kingdom; and the malignant party use all their skill to make both miserable 1659 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 169 Mannaged wholly by the Cavaleere Malignant party. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II i. 133 In those times, when the church of England was malignant

c In 1642 Charles I retorted the application of the epithet upon the Parliamentary party.

1642 CHAS. I *Sp* 27 Sept in Rushw *Hist Coll.* (1721) V. 21 How I have been dealt with by a Powerful malignant Party in this Kingdom, whose Designs are no less than to destroy my Person and Crown. 1642 *Declar Lords & Com.* ibid 42 Whereas the Parliament, under the Name of a Malignant Party, is charged with an Endeavour to. corrupt the Allegiance of the King's Subjects.

2 Of a disease: Characterized by extreme virulence; exceptionally contagious or infectious. Now chiefly used as the distinctive epithet of a definite variety of a disease, as in *malignant cholera, malignant small-pox*, etc.

Malignant growth, tumour in mod. use applied to carcinomata and sarcomata, forming a class 'characterized by their rapidity of growth, . by the extension to the lymphatic glands, and by their recurrence in situ and in distant organs after removal' (*Syd Soc Lex.*).

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* A iij, Quhilk is generit within vs, or of vther causis [than the air] is callit ane Malignant feuer. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 114 Hearing your high Maiestie is toucht With that malignant cause 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 629 The malignant symptomes were all evacuated. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Malignant Disease*, is that which rages more vehemently, and continues longer than its Nature seems to incline. *Ibid.* s v. *Tumour*, Malignant Tumours, those that are always accompany'd with extraordinary and dreadful Symptoms. *a* 1776 R JAMES *Diss Fevers* (1778) 130 That species of sore throat which is ridiculously called malignant. 1799 *Med. Jrnl* II. 499 The malignant small-pox, which prevailed. during the year 1798. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Obs.* 45 The wound degenerated into a malignant ulcer. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 60 The malignant or gangrenous erysipelas. 1873 T. H GREEN *Introd Pathol.* (ed 2) 108 The malignant properties of a tumour may manifest themselves either in the tissues immediately adjacent to it or in more distant parts. *Ibid.* 157 'Cancerous' and 'malignant' have come to be regarded by many as synonymous terms. 1885 *West. Daily Press* 19 Jan. 7/5 The woolsorters' disease, known also as splenic fever, malignant pustule, and Siberian plague. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II. 104 Several forms of malignant measles are met with. 1898 J HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 327 There was no definite history of tuberculosis or of malignant growths in the family.

b. *absol.* A malignant fever.

1823 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 2) II 164 It is the *febris gastrico-nervosa* of Professor Frank, who justly regards it as an intense variety of the ordinary autumnal malignant of temperate climates.

3. Having an evil influence. Chiefly *Astrol.* and with reference to magical agencies = Malign (whence *transf.* in *malignant aspect*). Formerly also of material substances, plants, etc : Poisonous, deleterious.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. v. 6 O malignant and ill-boading Starres. — *Two Gent.* III. i. 238 No more: vnles the next word that thou speak'st Haue some malignant power vpon my life. 1608 D. T. [Juvil] *Ess Pol & Mor* 21 b, The malignant aspect of any person in authority towards his inferiour, is thought a sufficient warrant for euery man to wrong him. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* vi. (1661) 146 Where the influence of Religion is malignant. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 662 Taught the fixt Their influence malignant when to showre. 1691 Ray *Creation* I (1692) 103 The noxious and malignant Plants 1692 — *Disc.* II (1732) 106 Melted Snow which gives it [the water] that malignant Quality 1704 Swift *Batt Bks* Wks. 1751 I. 210 An atramentous Quality of most malignant Nature was seen to distil from his Lips 1752 Young *Brothers* I. i, A comet, with malignant blaze, Denouncing ruin. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc* Wks. I 70 The close vapour of these malignant minerals. 1765 I Hutchinson *Hist. Mass* I 150 A witch charged with having a malignant touch. 1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* I. 34 Every woe, Shot from malignant Stars to earth below. 1822 Good *Study Med.* II. 221 Attended by nurses or midwives, who had previously attended the latter [i. e. puerperal patients] without sufficiently changing their malignant dress. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq* V xxiv. 381 The malignant genius of Flambard 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 38 The bise, now first letting one feel what malignant wind could be.

absol. 1800 Coleridge *Piccolom* I. ii, This is your Venus! and the sole malignant [orig. *der Maleficus*], The only one that harmeth you, is Doubt.

4. Characterized by malignity or intense ill-will; keenly desirous of the suffering or misfortune of another, or of others generally.

1598 tr *Junius on Rev* ix 3 The malignant spirits invading the world 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 52 Two Mirrors of his Princely semblance, Are crack'd in pieces, by malignant death. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, I ii 141 His will is most malignant, and it stretches Beyond you to your friends. 1625 Bacon *Ess*, *Envy* (Arb) 513 Cains Enuy, was the more vile, and Malignant, towards his brother Abel 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII 538 So shall the World goe on, To good malignant, to bad men benigne. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 87 P 12 An author cannot be often suspected of any malignant intention to insult his readers with his knowledge or his wit. 1778 Johnson in Boswell *Life* (1831) IV. 140 An old gentleman who was absolutely malignant. He really wished evil to others, and rejoiced at it 1792 Burke *Lett., to R Burke* (1844) III 368 It is full of the most malignant insinuations 1866 Dk Argyll *Reign Law* vi. (1871) 278 The loving may become malignant the simple-minded may become suspicious. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 505 Death was always the consequence of the action of some malignant spirit.

†b. Wickedly disposed, obstinately criminal.

1784 Cowper *Task* II 158 But where all Stand chargeable with guilt, God May punish, if He please, the less, to warn The more malignant.

B. *sb.* One who is disaffected towards rightful authority, a malcontent. †In early use also One who is ill-disposed toward true religion.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v ii § 4 There are of these wise malignants some, who have vouchsafed it [religion] their marvellous favourable countenance 1617 Halks *Serm* 29 Diverse malignants there are, who lie in wait to espie where our reasons on which we build are weake 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 8 P 2 One may discover, among the Malignants of the Sex, a face that seems to have been naturally designed for a Whig lady Would the pretty Malcontent be persuaded to love her King and Country, it would [etc.]. 1776 Trumbull in Sparks *Corr Amer Rev* (1853) I 269 Our internal malignants may be permitted to do many injurious and insidious things. 1862 Merivale *Rom Emp.* (1865) VII. liv 243 Once more he charged Josephus to summon the malignants 1884 J Colborne *Hicks Pasha* 115 It is suggested to us by the Egyptian officers that these woods are full of malignants

b. Used by opponents as a designation for a member of the party which supported Charles I against the Parliament; a Royalist, Cavalier Also, in religious sense, applied by Puritans and Covenanters to their ecclesiastical adversaries. (The two applications are often coincident.) Now *Hist.*

1648 Chas I *Declar* in Rushw *Hist Coll* (1721) V 76 That to be a Traitor (which is defined, and every Man understands) should be no Crime; and to be called a Malignant (which no Body knows the Meaning of) should be Ground enough for close Imprisonment? 1642-3 Earl of Newcastle *Declar* ibid 134 The second Charge is, That my Army consists of Papists and other Malignants 1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B* 128 His studied prayers shew him to be a high malignant 1644 *Weekly Intell* No 68 548 The country is full of Malignants. 1651 Baxter *Inf Bapt* 233, I undertake to defend the Dominion of my Lord, whose name is King of Kings (not onely the greatest of Kings, as some Malignants do interpret it, as if others were, though lesser, yet not subordinate). 1670 — *Cure Ch Div* Pref. II § 6 He was no Malignant nor intended to gird at Godliness. 1743 J. Glas *Treat Lords Supper* II iii. 34 The holy One of God passed for a Deceiver and a Samaritan, or malignant 1874 Green *Short Hist.* VIII. § 10. 567 Catholics and 'Malignants', as those who had fought for the King were called, were alone excluded from the franchise.

Malignantly (mălĭ·gnăntlĭ), *adv.* [f. Malignant *a.* + -ly ².] In a malignant manner.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XVI. ci. 402 Nor beate we here malignantly at sacred Beauties Luster. 1607 Shaks. *Cor* II. iii. 191 If he should still malignantly remaine Fast Foe toth' Plebeij. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 211 (One tree) I tasted of, which malignantly bit and wronged my mouth and lips. 1745 W. Thompson *Sickness* I. 337 Malignantly delighted, dire Disease Surveys the glittering pest, and grimly smiles. 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* XVII IV. 50 Her powers of seduction and intimidation were malignantly extolled.

b. In the manner of a malignant

1645 *Answ. Prynne's Quest. Ch. Govt.* in Prynne *Irish Discov Wand Blazing Stars* 42 The greatest part are thought to be Popishly or Malignantly inclined.

†**Mali·gnantness.** *Obs.*—° [f. Malignant *a.* + -ness.] = Malignancy.

1727 Bailey vol II, *Malignantness*, hurtfulness, mischievousness, malignant nature or quality, ill-will.

Malignation (mælĭgnē·ʃən) Also 5 **malignacion, malynacyon.** [n. of action f. late L. *malignāre*: see Malign *v.*]

†1. Feeling of dislike or ill-will. *Obs.*

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* VI i, So stronge then was this generacion None durst it noye for theyr malignacion *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III 128 Pat..ony moteryng agens me make with malynacyon.

†2. ? A malefic incantation *Obs.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 269 Carpocrates..used..malignations, inductions, illictations, &c

3. The action of maligning or slandering. *rare*

1836 Mrs. Gore *Mrs. Armytage* III. 21 Mrs. Armytage suffered him to proceed with his malignations 1843 G. S. Faber *Sacr. Calend Prophecy* (1844) I. p. xvi, An Extensive Suppression of Evidence which stood opposed to the author's purpose of malignation

†**Maligne.** *Obs* Forms: 5 **malygny, malynge, malyngne.** [a. OF. *maligne* sb, f. *maligne* Malign *a*] Malice, wickedness

a 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 125 Welle and trewly whythe owte any fraude or malygny [*Chron in Julius B* 1 *reads* malengyne]. *Ibid.* 150 With owte fraude, desepsyon, and malynge. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III 720 Pat we may com to your blysse glorysyed from malyngne

Maligner (mălə·nəɹ). Also 5 **malyngnour.** [f Malign *v.* + -er¹.] One who maligns, in various senses of the vb.; †one who bears ill-will (*obs.*), a traducer, slanderer

c 1425 *Found St. Bartholomew's* (E E T S.) 16 [He] 3aue sharpe sentence agenste contrary malyngnours 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 218 b, I have hated the congregacyon of maligners [=Ps. xxv 17 Vulg *ecclesiam malignantium*]. *c* 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* xxxvii 102 Maligners all shall haue a fall, They shall be all deepe rooted out. [Cf Vulgate *qui malignantur, exterminabuntur*] 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 483 Maligners at, and detayners of the Church-Portion in Tithes. 1624 Capt Smith *Virginia* III xi 86 A most crafty fellow and his ancient Maligner 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV 220 In a better Sense I speak it than the Maligner spoke it of Job 1889 *Sat. Rev* 23 Mar 335/1 He might handle the maligners of quiet women and men as they deserve

Malignify (mălĭ·gnĭfəi), *v rare* [f L. *malign-us* malign + *-ficāre* see -fy.] *trans.* To render malign

1613 Jackson *Creed* I xxx § 4 206 Stubbornenesse is but a strong hope malignified, or growne wilde and out of kinde. 1638 Chillingw *Relig Prot.* I Answ Pref § 29 As they [errors] were qualified or malignified with good or bad circumstances. 1829 Southey *Sir T More* I 258 So dreadful are the effects of a strong faith malignified

Mali·gning, *ppl. a* [f Malign *v.* + -ing ².] That maligns (see the vb)

c 1425 *Found St Bartholomew's* (E E T S.) 49 The malignyng ennemy went his way 1687 Shadwell *Juvenal* x 171 Vows from the maligning Gods obtein'd 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* v. 2 Sour severity, tongue of eld maligning

†**Mali·gnious,** *a Obs. rare*—¹ [f. Malign *a.* + -ious Cf It *malignoso.*] Of malicious speech.

1578 Florio *1st Fruites* Ep Ded, Being bold under your honours patronage to shield me with defence against such carping, blustering, and malignious tongues

Malignity (mălĭ·gnĭtĭ). Also 4 **malignitee, malygnitee,** 6 **malygnyte, malignite, malygnitie,** 7 **malignitie** [a. OF *malignité*, ad L *malignitās*, f. *malignus* Malign *a*. see -ity.]

1. Wicked and deep-rooted ill-will or hatred; intense and persistent desire to cause suffering to another person; propensity to this feeling

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars T* P 439 Thanne comth malignitee thurgh which a man anoyeth his neighebor priuely 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c 12 Persons whiche beare malice and malignite to al the kinges procedinges in the said deuorse 1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 17 Jealousie and malignity are two blinde guids 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref* P 3 Neither is there any likelihood, that enuie and malignitie died, and were buried with the ancient 1641 *Remonstr St Kingd* 3 The Commons do yet finde an abounding Malignity, and opposition in those parties, and factions, who have been the cause of those evils. 1775 Johnson *Let to Mrs. Thrale* 21 July There are few things that are worthy of anger, and still fewer that can justify malignity. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* IV (1826) 25 A dark malignity overspread the features of the monk 1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp* (1837) II 300 The falsehood and malignity of the charge 1818 Hazlitt *Eng. Poets* iii. (1870) 84 Satan is not the principle of malignity, or of abstract love of evil. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* I I. 87 He felt towards those whom he had deserted that peculiar malignity which has, in all ages, been characteristic of apostates 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 92 His flight is occasioned rather by the malignity of his countrymen than by the enmity of the Egyptians.

b. *pl.* Malignant feelings or actions.

a 1529 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 541 Raylynge haynously And dysdaynously Of preestly dygnytes, But theyr malygnytes. 1607 Carpenter *Plaine Mans Plough* 212 Nor would the Diuell surcease .. his cursed malignities against Christ. 1861 Holland *Less. Life* xv. 220 If they clothe these black malignities in silken phrases we hear them with a certain kind of pleasure

2. Wickedness, heinousness. *arch.*

1534 More *Comf. agst Trib* II. Wks. 1199/2 We are consumed & wasted & come to nought in our malygnitie. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* III. (1661) 33 A title laid aside by Protestants, not so much for any malignity that was in it, as for the ill sounds sake. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II x (1699) 235 So great is the Malignity of a Mortal Sin. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast* 180 We imitate the good out of emulation, and the bad out of our natural corruption and malignity. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 178 The more God reveals to any, what He is,.. the more utter malignity it is to have indeed said to Him, 'On Thy terms I will have none of Thee'.

3 Noxiousness, deleteriousness. *arch.*

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. xv 77 Coagulated salts or tartar.. doe reach to the uppermost degree of their malignity 1617 Moryson *Itin* I. 250 They say, that the Owes of the Sea doe here much increase the malignitie of the aire. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 74, I conceive that Opium and the like, make the Spirits flie rather by Malignity, than by Cold. 1656 Evelyn *Diary* (1850) I. 316 Cinders deprived of their sulphur and arsenic malignity 1705 Addison *Italy* 230 The Sides of the Grotto are mark'd with Green, as high as the Malignity of the Vapour reaches 1712 — *Spect* No. 457 P 3 The Lady Blast has such a particular Malignity in her Whisper, that it blights like an Easterly Wind 1707-12 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I 251 Some propose to Macerate them [acorns] in Water first, to extract their Malignity 1777 Burke *Lett to Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks III 136 The other [statute] (for a partial suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*) appears to me of a much deeper malignity. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr & It Note-Bks* (1872) I 54 The atmosphere certainly has a peculiar quality of malignity.

4. Of diseases or wounds. Malignant character, malignancy.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* II. iii 73 Wounds which are made with weapons excited by the Loadstone, contract a malignity, and become of more difficult cure. 1670 Walton *Lives* III 225 He fell into a long and sharp sickness from the malignity of which he was never recovered 1747 Berkeley *Tar water in Plague* Wks III 481 An erysipelas, which sheweth a degree of malignity nearest to the plague 1759 Robertson *Hist Scot* IV. Wks 1813 I. 300 The vigour of his constitution surmounted the malignity of his disease. 1806 *Med Jrnl* XV 311 The natural small-pox, which almost every year desolated Mexico and Peru, has lost its malignity in those climates 1865 *Cornh Mag* XI 599 Typhus fever has assumed unwonted activity and malignity 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* IV 836 Early implication of neighbouring portions of the larynx points to malignity

Malignly (măləi·nlĭ), *adv.* [f. Malign *a.* + -ly ².] In a malign manner.

1. With malicious or evil intention

1543 Bale *Yet a Course Rom Fox* 52 Soche are euermore the vnworthye wayes of thys worlde, malygnelye to blame menne for ther wele doynge 1670 Milton *Hist Eng* v *Ethelwolf*, The Eastern and worst part was malignly afforded to the Father 1737 Pope *Hor Epist* II i 339 Yet lest you think I praise malignly Arts I cannot reach, Let me [etc.] 1741 Shenstone *Judgm Hercules* 117 Her thoughts, to other's charms malignly blind 1876 G Meredith *Beauch. Career* II. v 74 The object malignly called the Briton 1881 Mrs. C Praed *Policy & P* II 36 The old man chuckled malignly

2. Unpropitiously, perniciously. 1828 in Webster

Malignment (măləi·nmĕnt). *rare.* [f Malign *v.* + -ment.] The act of maligning.

1885 *Century Mag* XXX. 675 That recrimination and malignment of motive.

†**Mali·gnous,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f L *malign-us* Malign *a.* + -ous] = Malignant

1610 Barrough *Meth. Physick* V xi (1617) 294 It mightily discusseth the malignous humour which exciteth the Carbuncle.

‖ **Malik** (mæ·lik). [Arab. ملك *mālik*, pr pple. of *malaka* to possess, rule.] The chief or headman of a village or other community in parts of India and Central Asia.

1855 H H Wilson *Gloss Judic & Rev Terms, Malik*, a master, an owner, or a person having a beneficial and hereditary interest in the revenue paid by the cultivators and responsible to the government for its share, hence considered applicable, in Bengal, to Zamindars, and in the north-west provinces to the head man of a village. 1897 *Daily News* 14 June 5/7 Two maliks were sent ahead by him to Maizar 1902 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 9/1 Government has been giving a good round sum to the Maliks yearly

Hence ‖ **Malikana** (mælikā·nă), a pension or retaining fee paid to an Indian chief or headman

1846 H H Wilson *Brit. India* II. 140 He was accordingly allowed to reside at Puri, upon a yearly malikana.

Malilla, malillio, variant forms of Manille.

Malincolia, -coly (e, obs. ff. Melancholia, -ly.

Malincolyous, obs form of Melancholious.

Mal-i·nfluence. [See Mal-.] Evil influence.

1792 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) III. 117 The mal-influence upon your nerves from marine damps 1796 *Ibid.* IV 289 The mal-influence of a violent cold 1822 De Quincey *Confess* App. 199 Opium having left the body weaker and thus predisposed to any mal-influence whatever.

†**Mal-infortuned,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Mal- + (?) Enfortune *v* + -ed¹.] Ill-fortuned.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb) 17 The male-infortuned journey at Bougée. [Cf. Male-journey.]

Maling, obs. f. MAILING *Sc.*, MALIGN *v.*

Malingen, variant of MALENGIN *Obs.*

Malinger (măli·ŋgəɹ), *v.* [f. F. *malingre* sickly, ailing (formerly 'sore, scabbie, ouglie, loathsome', Cotgr.); of obscure origin.] *intr.* To pretend illness, or to produce or protract disease, in order to escape duty; said *esp.* of soldiers and sailors.

1820 E. T. LUSCOMBE *Pract. Obs. Means Preserv. Health Sold.* 88 Formerly, it was ulcers of the legs, which were most usually produced by artificial means by soldiers .. disposed to malinger. **1844** MACAULAY *Ess., Chatham*, Some were half inclined to suspect that he was, to use a military phrase, malingering. **1872** BROWNING *Fifine* lxxvi, Be sick by stealth, Nor traffic with disease—malingering in health! **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 150 The question comes to be, whether the patient..is malingering.

Malingerer (măli·ŋgərəɹ). [f. MALINGER *v.* + -ER [1].] One who malingers.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Malingeror*, a military term for one who under pretence of sickness evades his duty. **1843** GAVIN *Feigned & Factitious Dis.* 13 Soldiers and sailors feigning disease are commonly designated as malingerers or skulkers. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 157 The crew of incapables and malingerers who infest our hospitals, our asylums, and our gaols.

Malingering (măli·ŋgəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING [1].] The action of the verb MALINGER.

1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 602 There are three conditions from which it is important to distinguish it—from apoplexy, from hysteria, and .. from malingering. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 150 Malingering is generally easily detected by one who is accustomed to examine nervous cases.

Mali·ngering, *ppl. a.* [f. MALINGER *v.* + -ING [2].] That malingers.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIV. viii. (1872) V. 261 Karl Edzard, Prince of East Friesland .. long a weak malingering creature, died, rather suddenly. **1894** H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 60 [He] mopes about like a malingering lag.

Malingery (măli·ŋgəri). [f. MALINGER *v.* + -Y.] = MALINGERING *vbl. sb.*

1847-54 in WEBSTER, and in later Dicts.

Malinowskite (mælinǫ·vskəit). *Min.* [Named in 1876 by A. Raimondi after E. *Malinowski*.] A variety of tetrahedrite, containing lead and silver.

1882 DANA *Man. Mineral. & Lithol.* (ed. 4) 136.

† **Mal-intentionee.** *Obs.* In quot. male-. [ad. F. *mal-intentionné*, f. *mal* (see MAL-) + *intentionné* intentioned.] An evil-intentioned person.

a **1734** NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 41 (1740) 532 There was another Agent .. qualified to treat with the Male Intentionees in England.

Malipart, -pert, variant forms of MALAPERT.

Malipede (mæ·lipīd). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *māla* jaw + *ped-*, *pēs* foot.] Any one of the last two pairs of cephalic appendages in the chilopods.

1883 PACKARD in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* June 201 The second pair of malipedes, or last pair of mouth-appendages, are the poison fangs. — in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Nov. 342 We therefore propose the term malipedes .. for the fourth and fifth pair of cephalic appendages.

Hence **Malipedal** (măli·pĭdal), *a. Zool.*, pertaining to the malipedes of chilopods.

1883 PACKARD in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* June 201 The tergum of the fourth segment, or second malipedal segment. — in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Nov. 343 The second malipedal tergite.

‖ **Malis** (mē̆·lis). *Path. Obs.* [mod.L. *mālis*, a. Gr. μᾶλις a disease in horses and asses (the late L. *malleus* 'glanders', may perh. be identical). In medical Latin, *malis* has been used as a generic term (with various specific designations) for parasitic skin diseases.] = GLANDERS.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 60 The Malis or Glanders .. The humors which annoy the body of oxen are many .. The first is a moist one called Malis, issuing at the nose.

Malis, malisce, variant ff. MALEASE *Obs.*

Malis(e, obs. form of MALICE.

Malism (mē̆·liz'm). [f. L. *mal-us* bad, evil + -ISM, after *pessimism*.] The doctrine that this world is an evil one.

1883 EDGEWORTH in *Academy* 17 Mar. 182/3 Mr. Barlow decides in favour of Pessimism, or rather 'Malism', the preponderance of evil over good. **1883** H. GOODWIN *Sci. & Faith* 243 Malism, to use a convenient expression, is acknowledged on all hands, while against pessimism [etc.]. **1887** CHEYNE *Job & Solomon* 201 Koheleth, though theoretically perhaps an optimist, constantly relapses into a more congenial 'malism'. **1896** TOLLEMACHE *Jowett* 91 Jowett's optimism verges on pessimism, or, let us say, his bonism verges on malism.

Malison (mæ·lisən), *sb. arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 4 **malisun(e, malysun, malesun, malisoun, malesoun, malioun, malicoun**, 4-5 **malyson(e, malisoun(e**, 4-6 **malysoun**, 5-6 **maleso(u)n(e**, 6 **malisone**, 7 **mallison**, 4- **malison**. [a. OF. *maleison*:—L. *maledictiōn-em* MALEDICTION.]

1. A curse, malediction.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 2051 His malison on þam he laid. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 426 Haue he the malisun to day Of alle þat eure speken may! *c* **1320** *Sir Beues* 3696, I praie Mahoun þar fore ȝeue þe is malisoun. *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 580 The malison of oure for-modere shuld torne to benedictionne. **1583** *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 283 Scho endit, And left hir malisone, consider, To Lowrie, and the land together. **1586** *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 319 He answered, God's malison light on him, for he haith beggered me. **1691** RAY *Coll. Words*, *Gloss. Northanhymb.* 146 *Mallison*, q.d. *Malediction*, v. *Bennison*. **1721** RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* xvi, My malison light .. On them that drink and dinna pay. **1808** SCOTT *Marmion* v. xxv, A minstrel's malison is said. **1861** GOLDW. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 43 Their malison was almost as terrible as the curse of a priest. **1865** KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii, Farewell, and my malison abide with thee!

† **2.** The state or condition of being cursed. *Obs.*

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecile*) 277 Sa man, þat ves in malysone, mycht þar chese lestand benysone.

3. *dial.* A plague, torment. Also with sb. prefixed, as *cat-malison* (see CAT *sb.* 18), *horse-malison* one who is cruel to horses. (See E. D. D.)

† **Malison** (mæ·lisən), *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To curse; to pronounce a malediction upon.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 215 To malesone any, by geuing thame to the deuil, in visching thame sicknes, deathe or any euill. **1675** in Edgar *Old Ch. Life Scotl.* (1885) 273 *note*, [A woman confessed that she] malinsount [another woman].

Maliss, obs. form of MALICE.

Malist (mē̆·list). [f. L. *mal-us* bad, evil + -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of malism.

1882 J. W. BARLOW *Ultim. Pessimism* 5 So we see that Optimist and Pessimist are no longer suitable names .. ; and the positive forms Bonist and Malist would certainly be more appropriate. **1887** CHEYNE *Job & Solomon* 202 Bad as things are, he does not believe that the world is getting worse and worse .. he is a 'malist'.

Malistic (măli·stik), *a.* [f. MALIST + -IC.] Pertaining to or favouring malism.

1896 TOLLEMACHE *Jowett* 95 After putting side by side the bonistic and malistic sayings of Jowett.

Maliti(o)us, obs. form of MALICIOUS.

Malivolence, -ent, -us: see MALEVOLENCE, etc.

Malke, obs. form of MAWK.

Malkin, mawkin (mǭ·kin). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: α. 3 **malekin**, 4-7 **malkyn**, 5 **malkyne**, 6-8 **maulkin**, 7 **maulken, malkine, malking, mol-kin**, 4- **malkin**. β. 6 **maukyn, mawkine**, 6-9 **maukin**, 6-8 **mauking**, 8 *Sc.* **mawking**, 6- **mawkin**. [A familiar diminutive of *Matilda*, *Maud* (ME. *Maalde, Malde*). see -KIN.]

† **1.** Used as a female personal name; applied typically to a woman of the lower classes, esp. in various proverbial expressions. *Obs.*

c **1275** *Lutel Sermun* 54 in *O. E. Misc.* 188 Ne þeos prude ȝungemen þat luuieþ malekin, And þeos prude maidenes þat luuieþ Ianekin. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 158 ȝe naue no more movit in masse ne in houres Then Malkyn of hire maydenhod that no mon desyreth. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 30 It wol nat come agayn with outen drede Na moore than wole Malkynes maydenhede Whan she hath lost it in hir wantownesse. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 323/2 Malkyne, or Mawt, propyr name, *Matildis*. **1546** J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 26 Whan I wyld the any other where to go, Tushe, there was no mo maydes but malkyn tho. **1564** MARTIALL *Treat. Cross* iv. 67 A goodly reason by S. Mary, not much vnlieke to an old mother Maukyns talk. **1579** GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 37 There are more houses then Parishe Churches, more maydes then Maulkin. **1602** BRETON *Wond. worth Hearing* (Grosart) 8/2 Holding out her chinne and drawing in her mouth (lyke Malkins olde Mare). **1670** RAY *Prov.* 118 There are more maids then maukin.

† **b.** The proper name of a female spectre or demon. (In 17th c. app. associated with sense 5 a.)

c **1207** RAD. DE COGGESHALL *Chron. Angl.* (Rolls) 120-1 [A spectre in the form of a female child said that it was called 'Malekin'.] **1604** MIDDLETON *Witch* III. iii, *Fire*. Hark, hark, the Catt sings a brave treble in Her owne language. *Hec* (going up) Now I goe, now I flie, Malkin my sweete spirit and I. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* I. i. 9, I come, Gray Malkin!

† **c.** = MAID MARIAN. *Obs.*

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II. ii, You must turne tippet, And suddenly. Put on the shape of order and humanity, Or you must marry Malkyn the May Lady.

2. An untidy female, esp. a servant or country wench; a slut, slattern, drab; *occas.* a lewd woman.

α. **1586** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. ix. (1612) 41 Euen Carters Malkines will disdaine when Gentrie will digest. **1604** MIDDLETON *Ant & Night.* To Rdr., None can iustly except at me but some riotous vomiting Kit, or some Gentleman swallowing Mol kin. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 224 The Kitchin Malkin pinnes Her richest Lockram 'bout her reechie necke. **1652** J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VI. 114, I should bee too long if I should relate in what manner those subtile Wits inveagled the simplicity of those silly Maulkins .. For I haue heard these Court-Ladies allow Large pensions to their Paramors. **1762** *Lond. Mag.* Apr. 205/1 Now monst'rous in hoop, now trapish, and walking With your petticoats clung to your heels, like a maulkin. **1871** TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 629 The swineherd's malkin.

β. **1600** BRETON *Pasquill's Mad-Cappe* (1626) B, The Chuffe that sits and champes upon his chaffe May have his Mawkin kisse him like a mare. *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Chances* III. i, Thou took'st me up at every word I spoke, As I had been a Mawkin, a flurt Gillian. **1702** VANBRUGH *False Friend* I. i, The dull heavy-tail'd maukin melts him down with her modesty. *a* **1745** SWIFT *Ballyspellin* (Answ.) viii. Wks. 1765 XIV. 231 Your mawkins there, smocks hempen wear. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* v. 25 A draggled mawkin, .. That tends her bristled grunters in the sludge.

attrib. **1642** MILTON *Apol. Smect.* vi. 33 Her maukin knuckles were never shapen to that royall buskin.

† **b.** An effeminate man. *Obs.*

1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Promp. Parv.* 323/2 *Gallinacius*, *i. homo debilis*, a malkyn, and a capoun.

3. A mop; a bundle of rags fastened to the end of a stick, *esp.* that used to clean out a baker's oven. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

α. **14..** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 616/12 *Tersorium*, a swepelles (a malkyn). *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 323/2 Malkyne, mappyl, or oven swepare, *dossorium, tersorium*. **1590** [TARLTON] *News Purgat.* (Shaks. Soc.) 59 He helde betweene both his bands a durty malkin, such as Bakers sweepe their ovens withall. **1596** NASHE *Saffron Walden* 135 Shee will .. haue a handfull of his beard .. for a maulkin or wispe to wype her shooes with. **1611** COTGR., *Waudrée*, a maulkin, or the clowt wherewith an Ouen is made cleane. **1620** MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 96 Blacke, foule, and ugly like bakers malkins. **1792** WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Royal Tour* Wks. 1812 III. 324 Of Royalty the Purple Robe so grand They to a Malkin turn, to wipe their shoes. **1796** *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Malkin* or *Maulkin*,.. also a parcel of rags fastened to the end of a stick, to clean an oven. **1880** JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 153 The malkin, being wetted, cleaned out the ashes [from the oven].

β. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Waudrée*, or *escouillon*, the clout wherewith they clense or sweepe the Ouen, called a Maukin. **1598** R. BERNARD tr. *Terence*, *Eunuch* IV. vii, Dost thou think to fight with a mauking that thou bringst it hither. **1607** DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 42 A beard filthier then a bakers mawkin that he sweepes his ouen. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jacke a-Lent* Wks. I. 115/1 An Ensigne made of a piece of a Bakers mawkin fixed vpon a Broome staffe. **1694** BURNABY *Sat. Petronius Arbiter* 84 Do you remember .. the Story of Ulysses, how a Cyclop put his Thumb out of Joint with a Mawkin? **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bake house*, Peels, Cole-Rakes, Maukins.

b. *Naut.* 'A joint-staff sponge, for cleaning out a piece of ordnance' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

4. A scarecrow (also *fig.*); a ragged puppet or grotesque effigy; a 'guy'. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

α. **1633** T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 7 I. 632 A Malking frights a child, a man contemnes it. **1638** NABBES *Cov. Gard.* v. vi. 71, *Ralph*. What are you Sir? *Spruce*. A Gentleman Vsher. *Ralph*. You're a Malkin of mock Gentry, made up of silke and vaine-glory. **1640** — *Bride* I. iv, You malkin of suburb authority set up only to fright crows. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Malkin* or *Maukin*, a scarecrow. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 5 (1740) 233 Then he mounted up the Maulkin to be viewed round, though nothing was to be seen or understood of it from him, more than of a scare Crow, that is the Rags and Trumpery it was garnished with. **1748** *Earthquake Peru* i. 82 A Basket from which issued a Puppet, or Maulkin. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. iv. 65 He must fight it out henceforth not with a straw malkin like thee.

β. **1687** CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. vi, Thou Maukin, made up of the Shreds and Pairings of his [thy Master's] superfluous Fopperies. **1710** *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 86 3/1 Were you hang'd for a Mauking on a Tree. **1710** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 13 Dec., Dressing up a hat on a stick and calling it Harley, then .. discharging a pistol with the other [hand] at the maukin. **1712** *Pol. Ball.* (1860) II. 121 You for your bonfires mawkins dress'd On good Queen Bess's day. **1742** H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. 124 The first thing I beheld was a Mawkin in a chair, with three footmen and a label on the breast inscribed *Lady Mary*. **1776** S. J. PRATT *Pupil Pleas.* (ed. 2) I. lviii. 236 And Dost thou, after all, boggle at a shadow—a maukin .. at conscience? **1791** BECKFORD tr. *Pop. Tales Germans* II. 82 Just .. a mawkin suspended amongst pease to scare away the voracious sparrows. **1818** LAMB *Inconven. fr. being Hanged*, Like a maukin, fit only to scare away birds. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vi, You knew no more .. than the mawkin i' the field. **1858** RIDER HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 127 Hood promises to set up some mawkins to fright them.

Comb. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., Hence *Malkin-trash*, for one in a rueful Dress, enough to Fright one.

5. As a designation for certain animals; sometimes as quasi-proper name. **a.** A cat. *dial.*

Grimalkin occurs in Baldwin's *Beware the Cat*, 1561-82.

1673 COTTON *Voy. Irel.* II. Poems (1689) 182 We went, and e'er Malkin could well lick her ear .. forsooth, we were there. **1785** GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Malkin*, or *Maulkin*, a general name for a cat. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*

b. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* A hare.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 61 Skipping like a mawking. **1785** BURNS *Vision* I. i, The sun had clos'd the winter day, .. An' hunger'd Maukin taen her way To kail-yards green. **1786** — *Tam Samson's Elegy* vii, Ye Maukins, cock your fud fu' braw, Withouten dread. **1793** in Lockhart *Scott* vii, I'll send ye a maukin the morn, man. **1818** *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 65 He [a sportsman] would probably be as much gratified by the discovery of mawkin, as the Astronomer would be by the discovery of a constellation. **1895** CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xlvii, Once they raised, as it had been a poor maukin, a young lad that ran from them.

Mall [1] (mǭl). Also 7 **mell**, 8 **maul**. [A special application of *mall*, MAUL *sb.*[1], in the 17th c. taken to represent certain contemporary senses of the F. *mail*, which is etymologically identical with the Eng. word. Cf. PALL-MALL.]

1. The mallet (cf. MAUL *sb.*[1] 2) used in the game of 'mall' or 'pall-mall'; = PALL-MALL 1.

1662 *Order-bk. Gen. Monck* 26 Apr. in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 14/2 That noe persons shall after play carry their malls out of S. James's Parke without leave of the said keeper. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mall*, .. the Instrument with which the Ball is struck is also called a Mall. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 195 ⁋ 1 He took an hollow Ball of Wood .. He likewise took a Mall. **1884** J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 123 The king's son was playing in the exercise-ground with the ball and mall.

2. A certain game; = PALL-MALL 2.

1646 EVELYN *Diary* (Chandos ed.) 193 Having seene this field and play'd a game at Mall. **1675** COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 103 But playing with the Boy at Mall, I strooke the Ball .. A pretty height into the Air. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 154 The diversion [goff] .. resembles that of the Mall, which was common in England in the middle of the last century. **1868** W. J. WHITMORE *Croquet Tact.* 4 The Mall received its name from having been appropriated to the purpose of playing at mall.

† b. Applied to polo; = PALL-MALL 2 b. *Obs.*

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 297 A certain Game, which the Persians call Kuitskaukan, which is a kind of Mall. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II 79 There are two Banks which serve for playing at the mall on horse back, and the bowl must go betwixt those Banks.

3. The alley in which the game of 'mall' was played. = PALL-MALL 3.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 2 May, The mall [at Tours] without comparison is the noblest in Europe Here we play'd a party or two. *a* 1687 WALLER *On St. James's Park* 64 No sooner has he touched the flying ball But 'tis already more than half the Mall. 1687 R FERRIER *Jrnl.* 34 (Camd. Soc Misc. IX.), There are several handsome walks, one whereof . is a decayed Mell. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v, The Instrument is also termed a Mall, and the Place where the Gamesters play. 1818 COBBETT in *Examiner* 19 Oct. 671/1 Noble Ladies, who graciously condescended to become housekeepers and sweepers of malls.

4. *The Mall*: a walk bordered by trees in St. James's Park, London, which was originally a 'mall' in sense 3, and was a fashionable promenade in the 17–18th c. † *High Mall*: the time when the throng of promenaders in the Mall was at its height; also *transf.*, ? a fashionable assembly in the open air.

1674 J. D. (*title*) The Mall: or the Modish Lovers. A Comedy. *Ibid* I II, I will be in the Mall, as soon as it begins to be dark, if I can get from my husband. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad Fickle* III. i, You may repair that inconvenience in the Mall to night Sir. 1705 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 128 We see them in the Mall and in the Park walking, giggling, with their sparks. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 203 The intrigues of the mall and the playhouse 1712 *Spect* No. 437 P 4 Were you to see Gatty walk the Park at high Mall. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq* I. iv, Well, gentlemen, are you for the Mall this morning? 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No 9 In St James's Park, at high Mall, on Sunday next. *Ibid*, High Mall at the Bedford Coffee-House To-morrow Evening 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, I've travelled like a comet, with a tail of dust .as long as the Mall. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 5 She resembles a cottage bred Country-housewife parading the Mall of Taste amidst modern Petits-Maitres. 1816 J SCOTT *Vis Paris* (ed 5) 64 He appeals to the smooth and level mall, and the carefully preserved canal of St. James's Park.

b. *transf.* A sheltered walk serving as a promenade, in some towns adopted as a proper name. [Cf. F. *mail*, used in various towns for a shaded walk, which in many instances was orig an alley for playing mall.]

1737 EARL OF OXFORD in *Portland Papers* (Hist MSS Comm.) VI 169 The churchyard is well planted, the walks gravelled; this is the Mall for the beaux and belles of Chelmsford. 1752 Mrs. DELANY *Let., to Mrs Dewes* 134 It is the mall of Drogheda. 1808 *Norfolk Tour, Norwich* (ed 6) 248 The new walk or mall from the bars by the workhouse to Gannock gates. 1838 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 298 Afterwards walked in the Mall [Boston, U S] in the cool of the evening 1883 F M CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* I 7 Such of the changing crowd on the verandah and on the mall [at Simla] as caught my attention.

5. *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *mall-maker*; (sense 3) *mall-keeper*.

1708 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) VI. 354 Mrs. Masham, mall keeper of St James's Park, worth 500*l.* per ann 1901 T. J JEAKES in *N. & Q* 9th Ser VII 353/1 The mall maker's shop was on the same road.

Mall [2]. *Hist rare*—[1] [ad. med.L. *mallum*, *-us*: see MALLUM and MAIL *sb* [2]] A convention or assembly among the Franks.

1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr.* IV. x (1864) II 441 Councils, which had been as frequent as diets or malls, ceased.

Mall: see MAUL, MAW.

Mallagatoon, obs. form of MELOCOTON.

Mallan, obs. form of MALM.

Mallancoly, obs form of MELANCHOLY.

Mallander, Mallany: see MALANDER, MALMY.

Mallard (mæ lărd). Forms 4 maular, 4–5 **mawlard, maulard**(e, 4–6 **malarde**, 4, 8 **malard**, 5 **malerde, mavelard, maud-, mawdelard**(e, 5–6 **mallarde**, 6 **mallert, mallerde**, 7 **mallerd, mallet**, 4– **mallard**. [a. OF. *malart, mallart* wild drake; of obscure origin.

The conjecture given in Hatz.-Darm that it represents the OHG. male proper name *Madelhart* is remarkably supported by the evidence of the Eng form *maud-, mawdelard*, which, however, has not been found in OF The bird may under this name have figured as a personage in some lost example of the Germanic 'beast epic'. Another hypothesis is that the word is f. OF *masle, male* MALE *a* + *-art*, ARD; but against this there is the objection that the form *maslart* does not occur until late, though the word is recorded from the 12th c.]

1. The male of the wild duck (*Anas boscas*). † Formerly often applied also to the male of the domesticated variety; = DRAKE [2].

c 1330 *Arth & Merl* 4140 Þe cherl bent his bowe sone & smot a doke mididone, & wiþ a bolt afterward Anon he hitt a maulard. 14 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 563/46 *Anatus*, a mallard. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 § 1 Duckes, mallardes, wigeons, teales, wildgeese and diuers other kinde of wildfowle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 383 To stay a flux of the belly, the bloud of Mallards or Drakes is thought also to be singular good. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x 20 The Noble ruine of her Magicke, Anthony, Claps on his Sea-wing, and (like a doting Mallard) flyes after her. 1776 *Ann Reg.* 152 The old duck left them [the eggs], but soon after returned with the mallard. 1861 G F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xx. 332, I walked to within shot of some straggling wild ducks, and killed a very fine mallard. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 168 Technically the term Duck is restricted to the female, the male being called Drake, and in one species Mallard.

2. Used for either sex: A wild drake or duck. † Formerly also applied to the domestic variety.

1314 in *Wardr. Acc* 8 *Edw. II* 21/12, 1 mallard 4½*d.* 1348 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 43 In v Mallard domestic. et v Mallard de Ryuer et xiiij perdicibus, iiij*s.* x*d.* ob *c* 1400 *Siege of Troy* 1070 in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXII. 38 Plover, partriche and wyld Bores. With Malardes wylde and fesaunt. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 181 Anoynte þe place wiþ grece of a maulard. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 27 With þo grece of þo mawdelarde þou sethe hom. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 323/1 Malarde, byrde (or mavelarde). 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d ij b, Take a tame Malarde and set hym in a fayr playn. 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 91 Also yf ony persone kepe or norrysh hoggis oxen kyen or mallardis with in the ward in noyng of ther neyhbours. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* L VIII 13 The Mallet [rendering of L. *anas*]. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 138 P 8 Shooting mallards in the fens. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* III 283 The Mallard is probably the stock of which our tame breed is the product. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 199 Our own wild-duck or mallard is a shy bird. 1894 J. SKELTON *Table-t. Shirley* (1895) 64 The frost is so hard that woodcock and mallard are driven from inland copses and marshes to the open springs.

b. The flesh of this bird.

c 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 If 14 Cast it in a pott and fressh broth and of canell and [dropping *Harl* 4016] of the malarde & lete hem buille. 14 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 441 Sause neyger for Maudelard roasted. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk* 278 In the fyrst course, potage, befe, with goose, capon, mallarde, swanne, or fesande. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v 53 Quaile, and mallard, are not but for the richer sorte 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw Hoe* I 1, They loue Mallard and Teale in the fall, and Woodcocke in winter.

c. *attrib.*, as *mallard drake*.

1772 J. R FORSTER in *Phil. Trans* LXII 419 Anas 53 Boschas Mallard Drake.

3. *The Mallard*: a festival celebrated on the 14th Jan. at All Souls College, Oxford (see quots.). Also *attrib.*

1632 ABP ABBOT in M. Burrows *Worthies All Souls* viii. (1874) 126 Civil men should never so far forget themselves under pretence of a foolish Mallard as to do things barbarously unbecoming. 1722–3 HEARNE *Diary* 18 Jan, Last Monday, the 14th inst. was All Souls college Mallard, at which time 'tis usual with the fellows and their friends to have a supper, and to sit up all night drinking and singing Their song is the mallard, and formerly they used to ramble about the college with sticks and poles, &c in quest of the mallard. They tell you the custom arose from a swinging old mallard, that had been lost at the foundation of the college, and found many years after in the sink. 1801 BP HEBER *Let* 15 Jan. in *Life* (1830) I 25 A very severe cold which I caught by getting out of bed to see the celebration of the famous All Souls' mallard feast. I had thus a full view of the Lord Mallard and about forty fellows, in a kind of procession on the library roof 1899 C G. ROBERTSON *All Souls Coll* 102 The song of the mallard (which is still sung at the college Gaudies)

Mallardite (mæ lădəit). *Min.* [Named by A. Carnot, 1879, after E. *Mallard*: see -ITE] A hydrous sulphate of manganese, found in colourless, fibrous masses (Chester *Dict. Names Min.* 1896).

1883 HEDDLE in *Encycl Brit.* XVI 401/2

Mallassus, obs. form of MOLASSES.

Mallatto, obs. form of MULATTO

Malle, obs. f. MAIL *sb.*[1], MAUL *sb.*[1], *sb.*[2] and *v.*

Malleability (mæ lĭəbĭlĭti). [f. MALLEABLE + -ITY.] The property of being malleable.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 6. 210 Supposing the nominal Essence of Gold, to be a Body of such a peculiar Colour and Weight, with Malleability and Fusibility. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst Geog* I 45 The Noble metals are bodies of the greatest Malleability 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 238 Malleability is again another quality of solids, especially metals, quite distinct from toughness. 1890 SIR F ABEL *Pres. Addr. Brit. Assoc* in *Nature* 4 Sept, The existence in steel of proportions [of manganese] ranging from 0 1 up to about 2·75 per cent. improves its strength and malleability.

b. *fig.* Capacity for being fashioned or adapted

1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 402 Malleability is one of the characteristics of the common law. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. viii. 190 You are old-fashioned, pedantic, unpleasant, .. you have no malleability.

Malleable (mæ lĭəb'l), *a.* Also 4–6 **malliable**, 5 **malyable, mallyable**, 7 **malable**, 8 **mallable**. [a. OF. *malleable*, ad. L. **malleābil-is*, f. L. *malleāre* to MALLEATE: see -ABLE.]

1. Having the property (possessed by certain substances, esp. metals) of being deprived of form by hammering or pressure, without a tendency or capacity to return to it, or to fracture.

Malleable iron: iron which has been decarburized by oxidation under prolonged heat and rendered capable of being malleated in a slight degree.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can Yeom. Prol. & T.* 577 Make as good siluer and as fyn As ther is any in youre purse or myn. and make it malliable. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 6814 Men kan nat maken yt plicable Nor forge yt to be Malliable. *c* 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2125 Science nor Crafft to hym was delectable, but to forge malyable mataylle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 123 A certeyn craftes man had found out the Art of melting of Glasse in such sort, as he made the same malliable. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 365 An invention to melt and make malleable a sort of oar found among the tinn mines. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 469 Metals are malleable or ductile under the hammer. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 95 Zinc is very little malleable, except when heated. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 650 The ease with which cast-iron can be made into any required shape has. given to rails of that material a decided superiority over those of malleable iron 1882 SIR J. EVANS *Anc. Bronze Impl.* 11 One alloy of copper and tin is rendered most malleable by rapid cooling. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 40 The first malleable iron rail was patented by J. Birkenshaw, in 1820. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 105 Examples..are found in malleable-iron castings.

¶ b. In etymological sense. Of stone: That may be dressed with a hammer.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 209 When the Stones were once down, . Men might, as they found them more or less malleable, for their own Advantage. make Use of them.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Capable of being fashioned or adapted.

1618 LD. ROCHESTER in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 119 Your enemies have objected..that you are too violent, which signifies in Court language not malleable to their use. 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I. i. 182 He could tell. Who first made Musick malleable. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. 32 We grow more malleable under their blows. 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Horrors Bribery* Wks. 1812 V. 211 Courtiers .. Were made of very malleable matter 1849 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I 227 To seize a language in its rude state, and compel it. to become a malleable material of thought, is the exclusive prerogative of the highest species of minds 1882 *Times* 21 July 10 The Chancellorship of the Duchy so remoulded would cease to be malleable; it would cease to be capable of discharging unappropriated duties.

Malleableize, malleablize (mæ lĭ,äb'ləiz), *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render malleable

1882 in OGILVIE. 1884 C G W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III 251/2 The castings will be full of small holes after they have been malleableized.

Malleableness (mæ·lĭ,äb'lnés). [Formed as prec. + -NESS.] = MALLEABILITY.

1644 *Prerogative Anatomized* 6 It was conceiv'd that the tame Kingdome of England would quickly coole again, and be reduc'd to its former malleablenesse. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III x. (1695) 283 Malleableness is inseparable from the real Essence of Gold 1731 in BAILEY (vol. II.).

Mallear (mæ lĭ,ăr), *a.* [ad. mod L. *malleāris*, f. MALLEUS.] Pertaining to the malleus.

1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Malleate (mæ lĭ,ĕt), *a Zool.* [ad. mod L *malleāt-us*, f. MALLEUS.] Furnished with a malleus.

1884 C T HUDSON in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIV. 351 1886 HUDSON & GOSSE *Rotifera* I 31 *Hydatinadæ*. trophi malleate.

Malleate (mæ·lĭ,ĕt), *v.* Now *rare*. [f. L. *malleāt-*, ppl stem of *malleāre*, f. *malle-us* hammer] *trans.* To beat with a hammer, *spec.* to beat (metal) thin or flat.

1597 A M tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 51/1 Allthoughe the same [corslet] be beaten and malleated smothe agayne 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 113/2 Take it out, and malleate it till it weve as thin as the backe of a knife 1659 GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 55 A crackt silver vessell, is sooner sodered and new burnished, then a new one malleated out of the rough mass or wedge of metal 1713 DERHAM *Phys Theol.* v 1 307 Tubal-Cain was the first that found the Art of Melting and Malleating Metals *absol.* 1659 STANLEY *Hist Philos* XIII (1701) 580/1 Some Metals, by reason of the solidity they had acquired, might be made fit to malleate, or to strike, or for other uses.

fig 1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* II XCIX 447 Many have been abused, by being malleated in their troublesome fear. 1660 GAUDEN *God's Gt Demonstr* 18 Some points may by long Orations be (like gold) malleated and extended to such great latitudes of diffused expressions, as make them very cumbersom. 1647 FARINGDON *Serm* (1672) I 413 We cannot find one [circumstance] which was not as a hammer to malleate and soften his stony heart 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* III. App XXX, And pox and pestilence do malleate

Malleated (mæ lĭ,ĕtted), *ppl. a. rare*. [f. prec. + -ED [1].] Wrought with a hammer; also, marked or dented as with a hammer.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Malleated*, wrought or beaten with the hammer or beetle. 1881 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc* XV. 246 The surface is faintly malleated in a somewhat disorderly fashion.

Malleation (mælĭ,ĕ·ĭ ʃən). [ad. late L. *malleātiōn-em*, f *malleāre*: see MALLEATE *v.*]

1. The action of malleating or condition of being malleated. Now *rare*.

1596 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 85 Abiding both the touch, malleation, and coppell 1610 B JONSON *Alch.* II v, *Sub* What's the proper passion of Mettalls? *Face* Malleation 1696 J EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* I 139 An ounce of it may be so extended by malleation, that it will take up ten acres. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) II. 104 An agglutinated mass susceptible of Malleation *fig.* 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III i. 67 His Squire, who by often malleations and threshings, might in good time be beaten out into the forme of a gentileman. 1792 SIR P FRANCIS *Let* 21 Jan. in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) III. 377 Some of us .. have been humming our brains for an inscription; but what signifies malleation without fire?

2. A mark or dent resembling one produced by hammering on metal.

1881 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 246 Besides the larger system of malleations there is a second system a good deal smaller and more irregular.

3. *Path.* A convulsive disorder characterized by the hammering one part of the body against another; occurring as a symptom in chorea and insanity.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III 394 The convulsion is often accompanied with a peculiar kind of percussion .. resembling the malleation we have already had occasion to describe. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 106 A patient may be constantly making bowing movements (salutation spasm), or hammering (malleation).

Mallecho: see MICHING MALICHO.

‖ **Mallee** [1] (mŏ·lĭ). *Anglo-Indian.* Also 8–9 **molly**, 9 **mollie, mollee, mallie, mali, maul(ly).**

[Hindi *mālī*.] One of the gardener caste in India; hence any native gardener.

1759 *Wages tariff* in Long *Sel Rec. Ft. William* (1869) 182 (Y.) House Molly..2 Rs. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade Mecum* I. 261 The Mauly, or gardener, next claims attention. *Ibid.* 263 It would surprize an European to see with what precision maullies sow and cover their seeds. *a* 1825 D JOHNSON *Observ. Dis. India* in Good *Study Med.* (1825) III. 425 Such people as have their feet and hands frequently in cold water or earth, such as. Dobys (washerwomen) and Mollies (gardeners) in the upper provinces of India. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 63 We soon got a mallee, or gardener, and a garden-coolie. 1886 R. KIPLING *Departm. Ditties* (1899) 34 He shall see the mallie steals the slab For currie-grinder, and for goats the grass.

Mallee [2] (mæ·li). Also **malle.** [Native Australian.] Any one of several scrubby species of eucalyptus which flourish in the desert parts of South Australia and Victoria; esp. *Eucalyptus dumosa* and *E. oleosa.* Also, the 'scrub' or thicket formed by these trees. **Mallee bird, fowl, hen,** an Australian mound-bird, *Leipoa ocellata.*

1848 W WESTGARTH *Austral. Felix* 73 Laap, a sweet exudation from the leaf of the mallee (*Eucalyptus dumosa*). 1857 HOWITT *Tallangetta* xii. II. 2 This Mallee scrub..consists of a dense wood of a dwarf species of gum-tree 1898 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Rom Canvass Town* 37 Far off, amidst the sea like expanse of the mallee rise sombre, sharply-defined peaks and ranges.

Mallei, pl. of MALLEUS.

Malleiform (mæ·li,ifǭɹm), *a* [ad. mod.L. *malleiform-is*, f. *malleus* hammer. see -FORM.] Having the form of a hammer.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex* 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv. Anim* v. 238 In some species of Polynöe, the parapodia give rise to large, richly ciliated, malleiform tubercles.

Mallein (mæ li,in). Also **-ine.** [f L. *malle-us* glanders + -IN.] A sterilized culture of the bacillus of glanders, used for the inoculation of that disease.

1892 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6/6 They [*sc.* glandered horses] are inoculated by him with a virus called malleine. 1902 G S WOODHEAD in *Encycl Brit.* XXXI 532/1 The glanders bacillus grows best in the presence of oxygen; it then appears to have the power of forming toxin. This poison (mallein) is used for the purpose of diagnosing the presence of glanders. *Ibid*, The mallein test

Mallemaro·king. *Naut* [f Du. *mallemerok* foolish woman, tomboy, f. *mal* foolish + *merok*, *marok*, *marot*, a F. *marotte* 'object of foolish affection' (Littré).] (See quot)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Mallemaroking*, the visiting and carousing of seamen in the Greenland ships.

‖ **Mallemuck.** Also 7–8 **mallemucke,** 9 **mallemak, -muk(ke, mollymawk, -maulk, mallemoke, -mock, -muk, malmook.** [a. Du. *mallemok*, f *mal* foolish + *mok* gull; cf. the synonymous *mallemeeuw.* Hence G. *mallemuck* (1675), F. *malamoque*] The fulmar, *Fulmarus glacialis*; also applied to other similar or nearly related birds.

1694 tr *Marten's Voy Spitsb* (1711) 100 Of the Mallemucke *a* 1705 RAY *Syn. method Avium* (1713) 130 Wagellus Cornubiensium Mallemuck. 1776 PENNANT *Zool* II. 464 1815 J. LAING *Voy Spitzbergen* (1822) 81 The Greenlanders account the flesh of the Mallemukke good food. 1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 Flocks of mallemokes 1892 E REEVES *Homeward Bound* 103 Cape pigeons and mollymawks 1898 *Spectator* 13 Aug. 208 The 'mallymoke', which comes nearest to the albatross in size and beauty.

Mallender, obs. form of MALANDER.

Mallengyn, variant of MALENGIN *Obs.*

Malleo-incudal (mæ·li,o,inkiū·dăl), *a Anat* [f. *malleo-*, MALLEUS + L. *incūd-em* INCUS + -AL] Pertaining jointly to the malleus and the incus.

1877 BURNETT *Ear* 75 The articulating surfaces for the malleo incudal joint.

Malleolar (mǣlī·ǒlăɹ, mæ·li,ǒlăɹ), *a Anat.* [f MALLEOL-US + -AR.] Pertaining to the malleolus

1842 E WILSON *Anat. Vade M* (ed 2) 325 The malleolar arteries are distributed to the ankle joint 1890 GRAY *Anat.* (ed. 12) 591 The malleolar arteries supply the ankle-joint.

‖ **Malleolus** (mǣlī·ǒlǒs). Pl. **-i.** Also in Anglicized form **malleol.** [L. *malleolus*, dim. of *malleus* hammer]

1. *Anat* Either of the two bony eminences of the leg bone at the ankle. (The *internal malleus* belongs to the tibia, the *external m.* to the fibula)

1693 *Blancard's Phys Dict* (ed. 2), *Malleolus* or *Malleus*, is Twofold, *external*,..Or *internal*, .these make the Ancle. 1758 J S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 355 The external Malleol remained very large. 1879 *St George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 742 It is also very bad behind the malleoli, especially the internal malleolus 1893 A S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 9 Between the inner malleolus and the heel.

2. *Hort.* A layer which when separated from the parent stem presents a hammer-shape.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Malleolus*, a Sprout growing out of a Branch, which grew out it self but the Year before. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed 3) 84 The layer was called malleolus, which literally signifies a hammer.

†**3.** *Antiq.* A kind of fire-dart. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Malleoli*, were certain Devices made of combustible Matter. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X 480/2.

Malleoramate (mæli,o,rē¹·mět), *a. Zool.* [f. *malleo-*, used as comb. form of MALLEUS + RAM-US + -ATE [3].] In rotifers: Having the mallei fixed by unci to the rami.

1884 C. T. HUDSON in *Q Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIV. 352. 1886 HUDSON & GOSSE *Rotifera* I. 30 *Melicertidæ* trophi malleo-ramate

Malles, obs. form of MALICE.

Mallet (mæ·let), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **mailȝet, mailet, maylet(te, -leot, -lat,** 5–6 **maillet,** 6 **mayllet, mallette,** 6–7 **malet,** 6– **mallet.** [a. F. *maillet* wooden hammer, dim. of *mail* MAUL *sb.*[1]]

1. A kind of hammer, normally of wood, but sometimes of other materials, smaller than a maul or beetle. It has many diverse forms, according to the purpose for which it is used.

The mason's mallet is a broad, nearly cylindrical mass of wood, with a short handle set perpendicularly in the middle of the upper surface, and is used for driving a cold chisel; a similar implement is used for driving wedges. The carpenter's mallet for driving a chisel or gouge has usually a massive square or barrel shaped head.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron* III 1 104 Þe nayl þan til his hewide scho set, And straik on fast wiþe þat mailȝet *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 323/1 Malyet, betyl. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr Wülcker 805/16 *Hic porticulus*, a maylat. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 136 A mallet to dryue the knyfe and thy wedge in-to the tree. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 343 b, The bishop striketh on the gate with a golden mallet 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 108 b, For Pullies..and Mallettes, the meetest are the wilde Oliue, the Boxe 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. xlix. 664 A carpenters chissell and a mallet 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xx 146 The Vessel was warily struck in divers places with a Wooden Mallet 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab* cxlvi, Their left hand does the caulking-iron guide, The rattling mallet with the right they lift 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* II 30 Printers Mallets have a Cilindrick Head, and a round Handle 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 34 The weighty mallet deals resounding blows. 1828 SCOTT *Tales Grandfather* Ser. II. xviii, Mitchell endured nine blows of the mallet with the utmost firmness 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* 1269 The stake *e* is driven into the ground by the wooden mallet. 1860 *Eng & For. Min Gloss* (Cornw. Terms), *Mallet*, an instrument used with the borer. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* II 1749 s v *Plugger*, The electric mallet is an automatic dental instrument for condensing the filling or plug in a tooth by a rapid succession of strokes imparted by means of electro-magnetism. 1895 ARNOLD & SONS *Catal. Surg. Instr* 107 Mallet for use with Osteotomy Chisel, boxwood.

b. *Games* (*a*) The wooden hammer used for striking the balls in the game of croquet; also *transf.* (with qualifying adj.), one who wields the mallet, a croquet-player. (*b*) The 'stick' used at polo.

1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* X 483/2 [Croquet] The Mallets should be light and handy, with ash shafts, and boxwood or ash heads. The heads of the mallets are of various shapes—as the dice-box, which is the most common shape, the plane convex, the hammer-head, and the cue-shape 1877 MAR M GRANT *Sun-Maid* ix, Bébé was the 'crack' mallet of the [croquet] club. 1868 HOLME LEE *B Godfrey* lxi, She dropped her mallet. 1897 *Outing* (U S) XXX. 483/1 The mallets or sticks [in Polo] are generally of malacca cane.

c. *slang.* The fist.

1821 *Sporting Mag* VIII 234 Powel..went to work with his mallets at a tremendous rate.

†**d.** Phrase *As sad* (i.e dull) *as any mallet.*

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV 357, I amaze me, though the fancy of this doubt be as obtuse and sad as any mallet, how the Licenser could sleep out all this.

†**e.** *fig.* A person or agency that smites, beats down or crushes. *Obs.* [After L *malleus*, F. *maillet*: cf. HAMMER *sb.* 1 b.]

1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II clxxxvi [clxxxii] 232 The malettes were laide downe, to the entent to kepe vnder the parisyence. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II v. (1634) 138 Sometimes like a mallet, to strike the Israelites 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* (1807–8) II. 430 A verie mallet of such strangers as sought preferment in this realme by the popes provisions. 1584 R SCOT *Discov Witchcr* XVI. i (1886) 396 The booke called A Mallet to braine witches. 1823 [see MALLETER]

†**2.** A mace. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 4698 A [s]quare maillet the Geant gan hold. *Ibid* 4716 No-thyng was he wurth, right noght myght he do, Where cursedly had done with his maillet soo. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 329 The Geaunt held in his hand a gret mayllet 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I cccxcvii 278 b, Also they had seruantes right well harnessed, bearynge great malettes of yron and stele, to confounde helmes.

†**3.** *Antiq.* = MALLEOLUS 3 *Obs.*

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline, Cicero's Orat* xviii. 32 b, Let them leaue lying in awayte about the consuls house, to prepare mallettes and torches to set fyre on the citie *Ibid. note*, Mallettes were lyke arrowes whiche were caste burnynge

4. A distemper in cattle. ? *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I. xxiii. 132 The stithie, hapning to the oxe, being otherwise called a mallet or hammer. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 172/2 Diseases in Cows. . The Stithie, or the Mallet, or Hammer.

5. *Anat.* = MALLEUS 1.

1796 in NEMNICH *Polyglotten-Lex.* v 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 68 The malleus, or mallet, received its name from Vesalius.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mallet-form*, *-head*, *-pate*, *-paw*; *mallet-shaped* adj.; †**mallet-fish** (see quot); **mallet-flower,** any plant of the genus *Tupistra* (Cent. Dict.); **mallet-headed (oyster),** an oyster of the genus *Malleus*; **mallet-shoot,** a hammer-shaped slip of a tree or shrub for planting.

1611 COTGR., *Cagnole*, the rauenous, and ougly dogfish, called (of the fashion of his head) the *Mallet-fish. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Lives*, *Hobbes* (1898) I 348 His head was..of a *mallet-forme (approved by the physiologers) 1707–12 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) II. 59 Which Wood is useful for.. *Mallet heads [etc.] .being very hard and durable. 1897 *Outing* (U S) XXX 483/1 The mallet-head now used [in Polo] is generally cigar shaped, 2 inches thick and 8 or 9 inches long 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v *Ostrea*, The malleum, or brachiated oister; called the *mallet-headed oister. 1823 *Blackw Mag* XIV. 320 As for the *mallet-pate, pig-eye Chinese 1902 N. HOWARD *Kiartan* 50 What! Art thou mum? Old tramp, old *mallet-paw [*addressing Thor*] 1901 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII 215/1 A *mallet-shaped head for driving in the stakes of the sheepfold. 1745 tr *Columella's Husb* III. xvii, They so planted the *mallet-shoot, that some part of the old branch did stick to the young one 1879 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict.*, *Malleolus*, a mallet-shoot for planting

†**Ma·llet,** *sb.*[2] *Obs rare*[−1]. In mod. Dicts **malet.** [ad. Sp. *maleta* = F. *mallette*, dim. of *malle* MAIL *sb.*[3]] A little bag or portmanteau.

1612 SHELTON *Quix* III. ix (1620) 207 Sancho past ouer the mallet, without leauing a corner of it, or the cushion vnsearched. 1847 WEBSTER (citing Shelton), *Malet*, a little bag or budget; a portmanteau.

Mallet (mæ·lĕt), *v. Obs.* exc *arch.* [f MALLET *sb.*[1]] *trans* To beat, hammer; *lit.* and *fig.*

1594 LYLY *Mother Bombie* II. i 59 (Bond) My head is full of hammers, and they haue so maletted my wit, that I am almost a malcontent *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 108 They Malletted him with their cruell Fists; as if he had bin Brasse indeede. *c* 1840 MRS BROWNING *Lett to R H. Horne* (1877) I III. 19 Your Elizabethan fashion of malleting down your metaphors produces a diction of extraordinary power.

Mallet, erron. form of MALLARD.

Malleted (mæ·lĕted), *ppl a.* [f. MALLET *v.* + -ED [1].] **a.** Fixed as if by hammering. **b.** Struck with a mallet

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III (Arb) 91 His oane light, That stood in his lowring front gloommish malleted onlye 1833 MRS BROWNING *Prometh Bound* Poems 1850 I. 145 The clank of the iron, the malleted blow.

Malleter (mæ·letəɹ). *nonce-wd* [f. MALLET *v.* + -ER [1].] One who beats, as with a mallet.

1823 *Blackw Mag* XIV 212 You ask me to be the . reviewer of the reviews—the mallet of the malleters.

Malleting (mæ·letiŋ), *vbl sb* [f MALLET *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of striking with a mallet.

1872 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* (1878) 87 In filling very large cavities requiring a great deal of pressure and malleting, there is [etc].

Malleurite, variant of MALEURTE *Obs.*

‖ **Malleus** (mæ·li,ǒs). *Anat* Pl. **-ei** (-i,əɪ). [L.: lit. 'hammer'.]

1. The outermost of the three small bones (*malleus*, *incus*, and *stapes*) in the ear of mammals, which transmits the vibrations of the tympanum to the incus or 'anvil' = HAMMER 2 d.

1669 HOLDER *Elem Speech* 162 The Malleus lies along fixed to the Tympanum 1705 *Phil Trans* XXV 1982 The head of the Malleus lyes hid in the beginning of the *Sinus Mastoideus* 1761 P MORANT *ibid* LII 264 A young lad .had the malleus of each ear. dropt out 1840 G V. ELLIS *Anat* 284 The laxator tympani, or great external muscle of the malleus 1881 MIVART *Cat* 299 One such suspends the Malleus from the wall of the tympanum.

2. One of two organs of the 'trophi' or mouth-apparatus in *Rotifera*, which work upon the incus.

1850 GOSSE in *Trans. Microscop. Soc* (1852) III. 94 The implements of mastication consist of two bent jaws, which work upon a central table, and have been likened to a pair of hammers working on an anvil; I shall therefore name the working arms the *mallei*, and the central table the *incus* 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv Anim.* IV. 188 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 633.

3. *Zool.* A genus of molluscs of the family *Aviculidæ* (Hammer-shells or Hammer-oysters).

1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV. 334/2 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat* 329 Malleus, Avicula, [etc] . have an organ [byssus-secreting gland] of this kind

Mallice, obs. form of MALICE

Mallico: see MICHING MALICHO

Malligo, Mallilla, obs. ff. MALAGA, MANILLE

†**Mallok(e.** *Obs.* [repr. Irish *mallacht*, a. L. *maledict-* (see MALEDICTION). cf. ON. *bjannak* (once) from Irish *bennacht* benediction.] Cursing.

a 1300 *F. E Psalter* IX 28 Of whas mallok [*v r.* malloke, malloc] his mouth ful is. *Ibid* XIII 3, CVIII. 16

Mallophagan (mælǫ·făgăn), *a* and *sb. Zool.* [Formed as next: see -AN.] **a** *adj.* = next. **b.** *sb.* An individual of the group *Mallophaga.*

In mod. Dicts.

Mallophagous (mælǫ·fǎgəs), *a. Ent.* [f. mod.L. *mallophag-us*, pl. (f. Gr μαλλός lock of wool + -φάγος that eats) + -OUS.] Of an insect: Devouring wool, hair, feathers, etc.; applied to the *Mallophaga*, a group of apodous parasitic insects.

1890 *Athenæum* 11 Oct. 487/3 A specimen of *Ornithomyia avicularia*, .to which there were firmly adhering . several specimens of a mallophagous insect.

Mallow (mæ·lo^u). Forms: 1 **mealuwe, malwa, mealwe, mealewe,** 1, 5 **malwe,** 3–5 **malue,** 4–5 **malve,** 5 **maloo, malewe,** 6 **mallo, malew, malowe,** 6–7 **mallowe,** 6– **mallow.** [OE *mealuwe* wk fem, a. L. *malva*; prob. related in some way to the synonymous Gr. μαλάχη, μολόχη. Cf. Du *malve*, *maluwe*, G *malve*, OF. *malve* (mod F. *mauve*), It., Sp., Pg. *malva* Cf. MAUL *sb.*[2], MAW.]

1. (Also *pl.*, const. as *sing.*) A common wild plant, *Malva sylvestris* (N. O. *Malvaceæ*), having hairy stems and leaves and deeply-cleft reddish-

purple flowers; it is very mucilaginous. Also called *Common*, *Field*, *Wild Mallow*. In extended use, any plant of the genus *Malva*.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 135/27 *Malua*, malwe, uel ȝeormenletic *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 194 Leahtric & mealwan & hænne flæsc. *Ibid.* 214 Eft wildre mealwan seawes þry lytle bollan fullan *c* **1265** *Voc. Names Pl.* in Wr.-Wülcker 559/3 *Malua*, malue. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II 194 It growiþ to a tree, as done malues in sum contre *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47 Redde nettel crop and malues grene. *c* **1450** *ME Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 151 Tak bausones grece, wylde malwe & pimpernel. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 72 Dig garden, stroy mallow. **1573–80** BARET *Alv.* M 77 Mallowes, this herb groweth in gardens, and in untilled places. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II cccxxxvii 784 The wilde Mallowe hath broade leaues somewhat rounde [etc.] **1605** B. JONSON *Volpone* I i, A thresher .. dares not taste the smallest graine, But feedes on mallowes **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 144 **1611** COTGR. s v. *Maulve*, The white Mallow...The field Mallow, wild Mallow; our ordinarie Mallow **1783** CRABBE *Village* I, Hardy and high .. The slimy mallow waves her silky leaf **1855** TENNYSON *Brook* 46 Many a fairy foreland set With willow-weed and mallow. **1855** E. SMITH *Bot.* in *Syst Nat Hist* I 117 In the Geranium and the Mallows the whole [of the stamens] are united **1876** HARLEY *Mat Med* (ed 6) 709 The Mallow is found in most parts of Europe.

2. With qualification applied to various malvaceous plants: † **Crisp(ed, Curled(-leaved) mallow**, *Malva crispa*; † **Cut mallow** = *Vervain mallow*; **Dwarf mallow**, *M rotundifolia*; **French mallow**, *Lavatera Olbia*; **Indian mallow**, (*a*) *Abutilon Avicennæ*; (*b*) any plant of the genera *Urena* or *Sida*; **Rose mallow**, (*a*) see 5; (*b*) the genus *Hibiscus*, esp. *H. Moscheutos*; **Shrub** († **Shrubbed**, † **Shrubby**) **mallow**, *Hibiscus syriacus*; † **Thorny mallow**, *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*: **Tree mallow**, *Lavatera arborea*; **Venetian, Venice mallow**, *Hibiscus Trionum*; **Vervain mallow**, *M. Alcea*; **Yellow mallow** = *Indian mallow*. See also *Jews' mallow* (JEW 3 d), MARSH MALLOW, MUSK MALLOW.

c **1265** *Voc. Names Pl.* in Wr.-Wülcker 558/1 *Malua cri[s]pa*, screpemalue [*sic*]. *c* **1450** *ME. Med. Bk* (Heinrich) 225 Tak þe rote of altea, .. & þe crysp malwe, & boile alle in wyn or in ale **1548** TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 10 It may be named Veruen mallowe, or cut mallowe *Ibid* 50 It is called in englishe french Mallowe **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* V xxiv 581 The small wilde Hocke, or Dwarffe Mallowe **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxxviii. 788 *Althæa arborescens* Tree Mallowe *Ibid*, *Althæa frutex Clusii.* Shrubbed Mallowe. *Ibid*, The shrubbie Mallowe riseth vp like vnto a hedge bush. *Ibid* II cccxxxix 790 *Althæa lutea* Yellow Mallowe. It is called *Abutilon* *Ibid* cccxl 791 *Alcea Peregrina.* Venice Mallowe *Sabdarifa.* Thorney Mallowe. **1611** COTGR., *Maulve grande*, the great Mallow, or tree Mallow **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 144 The best and wholsomest of them is the curled Mallow **1707–12** MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) II 180 *Althæa Fruticosa*, or Shrub Mallow. **1754** *Catal Seeds* in *Fam Rose of Kilravock* (Spalding Club) 427 Tree-mallow, a shrub *Ibid* 428 Curled-leaved mallow .. Abutilon, (Indian mallow) **1760** J. LEE *Introd Bot* App. 318 Mallow, Yellow, *Sida* **1785** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* xxiv 344 Dwarf Mallow. *Ibid* 345 Vervain Mallow. **1846–50** A WOOD *Class-bk Bot* 207 *M[alva] Crispa.* Curled or Crisped leaved Mallow. **1866** *Treas. Bot*, *Hibiscus*, the Rose mallow family. *Ibid* 665 1 *L[avatera] arborea*, the Sea or Tree Mallow, is a common south-west European plant

3 = MARSH MALLOW, *Althæa officinalis.* Called also *Water*, *White Mallow*.

14.. in *Rel Ant* I 53 Tak the white malue, and bryn hit **1483** *Cath Angl* 226/2 A Malue, *altea.* **1548** TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E D S.) 11 Althea .. in Englishe marish mallowe or water mallowe. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II cccxxxviii 789 In English marsh Mallowe, moorish Mallowe, and white Mallowe

4. The Syrian Mallow, *Hibiscus syriacus*

a **1387** *Sinon. Barthol* (Anecd Oxon.) 24 *Herba siriaca*, i malve. *c* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd Oxon) 111 *Malua siriaca*, .. malewe. **1754** *Catal Seeds* in *Fam. Rose of Kilravock* (Spalding Club) 427 Ketmia, (Syrian mallow) **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 498/2 *Hibiscus*, Syrian mallow

5. *Garden* or *Rose Mallow*, the hollyhock, *Althæa rosea*.

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II (1586) 61 It is Holhoke, or Garden Mallow. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxxvi 782 Of the garden Mallow called Hollihocke **1707–12** MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 229 Mallows of the Garden, is a fair large Flower, .. the time of its flowering is in August and September **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s v *Malva*, The rose Mallow, or, as we call it, the hollyoak

6. The leaf or fibre of the mallow used for writing upon.

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* I Note 54 They did anciently write too upon Mallows [**1797** *Encycl Brit.* (ed 3) X 504/1 Paper from the mallows may be used]

7. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *mallow colour*, *family*, *flower*, *leaf*, *plant*, *tribe*, *water*; *mallow-flowered* adj; **mallows red** (see quot); **mallow rose**, *Hibiscus Moscheutos*; **mallow tree** = *tree mallow* (see 2); **mallow wort**, a plant of the N. O. *Malvaceæ*.

1611 COTGR., *Presme d'Esmaraude*, a .. course Emerauld, .. some .. of a thicke, or troubled *mallow colour. **1857** A GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 109 In the corolla of Geranium ..and of the *Mallow Family **1611** COTGR., *Gris violant*, *Mallow-flower colour **1871** KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi, Ochro —a purple-stemmed *mallow-flowered plant. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 56 Take *malowe leues & leues of violet. **1816** BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 325 A *mallow plant, with a flower on it. **1862** O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Printing*, etc. s.v. *Mallow*, The ordinary '*mallows red' is exactly the same as dark crimson. **1840** PAXTON *Bot. Dict*, *Mallow rose, see *Hibiscus moschatus* [sic] **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 374 Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower, as .. *Mallow Tree, *Arbor Judæ* [etc.]. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric* (ed. 4) I 125 The *mallow tribe are characterized by containing. .mucilaginous matter **1852** HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms* (1856), *Malvaceæ*. the Mallow Tribe **1898** EVA LÜCKES *Gen. Nursing* x. (1900) 122 *Mallow water and camomile flower water are made in the same way **1845** LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* 45 *Mallowworts, or Malvads **1866** *Treas. Bot* 665/1 Like the rest of mallowworts the Tree Mallow contains .. mucilaginous matter.

‖ **Mallum** (mæ·lŏm), **mallus** (mæ·lŏs). *Hist.* [med.L. *mallum*, *-us*, ad. OFrankish **mall-*, contracted form of OTeut **maþlo-* (Goth. *maþl* meeting-place, OE. *mæðel* meeting, discussion, OHG., OS. *mahal* assembly, judgement, speech). Cf. MAIL *sb.*², MALL².] The hundred-court among the Franks. (By modern historians sometimes used as the name of a common Germanic institution, and so attributed to the Anglo-Saxons)

1844 LD BROUGHAM *Brit. Const* III (1862) 54 There was a popular infusion occasionally in the King's mallum, or council. **1851** SIR F PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I 400 The mallum, the Shire-moot, could not be convened. **1874** STUBBS *Const Hist.* I III § 25 55 From the decisions of the mallus there is no appeal, except to the king himself.

Mallure, variant of MALHEUR *Obs.*

† **Mally**, *a.* *Obs* [Cf. Du. 'een regte malle moeder', 'malle, ouwe vader' (*Wb. d. nederl. Taal*, s v. *Mal* adj.)] Foolishly fond.

1592 BABINGTON *Notes Genesis* xxxiv 5 (1596) 253 *Blanda patrum segnes facit indulgentia natos* A mallie father maketh a wicked childe.

Mallyce, obs form of MALICE.

Malm (mām), *sb* Also 4, 9 **malme**, 6 **maund** (?), 7 **maume, mawme, mame, maln**, 8 **maum, mallan.** [OE. *mealm-*, in comb. *mealmstán* (see 3) and in the deriv. *mealmiht* sandy; cogn w. ON *malm-r* (Icel. *málmr*, OSw. *malmber*, Sw, Da. *malm*) ore, metal, Goth. *malma* masc., sand, a parallel formation from another grade of the root is OS., OHG. *melm* dust; f. root **mel-*, *mal-* to grind · see MEAL *sb*]

1. a. A soft friable rock consisting largely of chalky material. **b** The light loamy soil formed by the disintegration of this rock.

1477 *Rolls of Parl't* VI 189/2 The Vaynes called the Malme or Marle and Chalke, lyyng comenly in the grounde **1579–80** NORTH *Plutarch, Alexander* (1595) 737 The earth spued out continually a kind of maund or chalkie clay somewhat lyquid. **1607** J NORDEN *Surv Dial* v 229 In part of Hamshire they haue another kind of earth, .. the slub of the riuer of Auon, which they call Mawme **1670** J SMITH *Eng Improv. Reviv'd* 15 You shall lay or bestow 200 Cartload of the best slimy or fattest Marle or Mame on each or every Acre of Land **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* iv. 69, I found a soft stone there about called Maume, of a whitish colour *a* **1697** AUBREY *Nat Hist Wilts* (1847) 107 The soile of the downes I take generally to be a white earth or mawme **1697** *View Penal Laws* 239 It shall likewise be tryed and severed from Stones, Maln, Marle, and Chalk **1719** STRACHEY in *Phil Trans* XXX 969 These Clives vary much in Hardness, in some places being little harder than Malm or Loom. **1743** NEEDHAM *ibid.* XLII 634 This Bed of Malm lies in a Valley, at the Foot of a long Ridge of Chalky Downs. **1747** HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M ij, *Mallan*, this is of divers Colours, .. and always Soft. **1787** G. WHITE *Selborne* i 2 The gardens .. consist of a warm, forward, crumbling mould, called black malm *Ibid* 4 A range of fair enclosures, consisting of what is called white malm **1825** COBBETT *Rur Rides* (1853) 207 The lanes were very deep, the wet malme just about the colour of rye-meal mixed up with water. **1851** *Jrnl R Agric Soc* XII. II 481 *Marme*, a white marl containing an admixture of clay. **1881** WHITEHEAD *Hops* 21 A peculiar fertile clay, known locally as 'malm' **1885** HINDE in *Phil. Trans* CLXXVI. 413 The beds .. have been described under the local names of malm, firestone [etc.]

2 Short for *malm-brick*.

1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed 48) 66 Points to groins of common stocks .. Ditto of Malms **1881** YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1152 Malms are made of a finer clay **1895** *Oracle Encycl* I 500/1 'Marls' or 'Malms' is the name given to the best bricks.

3. *attrib.*: **malm-brick**, the best kind of brick (so *malm cutter*, *pavior*, *stock*), **malm-rock** = sense 1 a; also *Geol.* = GREENSAND 1 c; **malmstone** = sense 1 a.

c **893** K ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. xiii § 5 Mon heardlice gnide þone hwescestan mealmstan æfter þæm [etc] **1824** *Mech Mag* No 33 77 Bricks .. which are used for facing buildings, called malm stock Bricks. *Ibid* 78 The earth and other ingredients, with which the soil for malm Bricks are composed **1833** LYELL *Princ Geol* III. 292 The upper green-sand ('firestone', or 'malm rock', as it is sometimes called) is almost absent **1842** Malm cutter [see CUTTER *sb*¹ 7]. **1843** *Mech Mag.* XXXIX 192 The difference between malm paviors and stocks was fifteen or twenty shillings per thousand. **1858** *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 65 Picked stock facings .. Seconds malm ditto **1859** A C RAMSAY *Catal Rock Spec* (1860) 53 A very fine .. sandstone, locally termed 'Malm-rock' **1876** PAGE *Adv Text-bk Geol* xviii 349 'Malm rock', a soft silicious substance, containing a large percentage of soluble silica. **1889** *Q. Jrnl. Geol Soc.* XLV 406 In the more siliceous malmstones fragments of siliceous sponge-spicules are abundant **1894** *Jrnl Royal Agric Soc* June 391 The persistence of the Malmstone over a very wide extent of the Upper Greensand of England is a noteworthy fact

Malm (mām, mǭm), *a. dial.* Forms: 7–8 **moam**, 9 **mome**, 7–9 **mawm**, 7– **maum.** [f. root of MALM *sb.*; for the sense cf. the cognate MELCH, MELLOW adjs] Mellow, soft.

1691 RAY *N Cy. Words* (E. D. S.), *Moam*, vel *Maum*, maturomitis, mellow. **1788** MARSHALL *Rural Econ. E. Yks.* (E. D. S), *Maum*, mellow, attended with a degree of dryness. **1829** BROCKETT *Gloss N. Cy. Words* (ed 2), *Maum*, *Maumy*, mellow, soft .. *Mome*, soft, smooth, conjoining the idea of sweetness. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Maum*, *Mawm*, (1) mellow. (2) Gentle, quiet. **1876** *Whitby Gloss*, *Maum*, *Mome*, or *Maumy*, mellow; insipid

Malm (mām), *v.*¹ Also 7 **marm.** [f. MALM *sb.*] *trans* † **a.** To treat (land) with malm (*obs*). **b.** To convert (clay) into artificial malm for brick-making; to cover (brick-earth) with artificial malm. Hence **Malmed** *ppl. a*, **Ma·lming** *vbl sb*

1619–21 *Norden's Surv*, *Duchy of Lanc.* in *North Riding Rec. Soc* (1894) I. 24 Fra Scapphow till the west ende of Langhow Bran even suth til the nether syde marmed land. **1850** DOBSON *Manuf Bricks & Tiles* I 26 The malm or malmed brick-earth .. is turned over with the spade *Ibid.* II. 3 The brick-earth .. may be malmed, i. e covered with artificial malm **1876** A B MACDOWALL *Brick* in *Encycl. Brit* IV 280/1 The most common mode of preparing the clay, in the London district, is that of *malming* .. an artificial malm is made by mixing chalk and clay, previously reduced to pulp, and allowing the mixture to consolidate by evaporation.

† **Malm**, *v*² *Obs* In 7 **mawme**, 9 **maum.** [f. MALM *a*] *intr.* To become soft.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 107 Then they water it [earth], and lette it lye three or fower dayes to mawme. **1825** JAMIESON, *Maum*, to soften and swell by means of rain, or from being steeped in water, to become mellow. Malt is said to *maum*, when steeped

‖ **Malmag** (mæ·lmæ̆g). [Appears as *malmay* in Blumentritt's vocabulary of the Sp. dialect of the Philippines, 1882.] The Spectre, *Tarsius spectrum*, a small lemuroid animal, native of Borneo and the Philippines.

1838 CUMING in *Zool. Soc Proc.* VI. 67 The Malmag is a small animal living under the roots of trees [in the Philippines] **1871** *Cassell's Nat Hist* I 248 The Spectre Tarsier, or Tarsius. The Malmag

Malmaison (mælmē·zǫn) *Hort.* [Short for *Souvenirs de Malmaison* (Fr 'recollections of Malmaison', the palace at which the empress Josephine held her court), originally (and still) the name of a delicate variety of blush rose, and transferred to the carnation from some notion of resemblance] A variety of the carnation.

1892 *Carnation Manual* 149 The Malmaison Carnations can be classed with the tree or perpetual types **1896** ASHBY-STERRY *Tale Thomas* (1903) 53 2 The three ladies in their fresh crisp morning dresses, their Malmaison carnations, and their warm coloured wraps. **1900** *Bk Gardening* 708 Carnations are divided into three groups .. (1) Show, (2) Tree or Perpetuals, and (3) Malmaisons. *Ibid* 709 Malmaisons .. Sorts: These are all varieties obtained from the original Souvenir de la Malmaison **1901** *Daily Chron* 20 July 10/3 [The bridesmaids] carried conventional bouquets of pink and sulphur malmaisons.

† **Malmarsh.** *Obs dial* [? var. or corruption of MALLEMUCK.] = FULMAR.

1833 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict* 315.

Malmaset, obs. form of MARMOSET

† **Malmeny.** *Obs* Forms: 4 **mawmenny, -menee**, 5 **momene, maumen(y)e, mawmene, -many, -meny, malmany(e, menye, malmens, mammenye, -ony, mameny**, 5–6 **mamony.** [Of obscure origin. Connexion with F. *malmener* 'to maltreat' seems unlikely. The receipt might suggest derivation from MALMSEY or its source.] A dish in old cookery.

? *c* **1390** *Forme of Cury* xx (1780) 19 Mawmenee .. Take a pottel of wyne greke and II pounde of sugur [etc] *Ibid* cxciv 88 For to make Mawmenny *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 For to make momene *c* **1430** *Two Cookery bks* 22 Maumenye ryalle .. Mammenye bastarde *Ibid* 48 Malmenye Furnez .. with the wete dyssche ley þe malmenye & þe cofyns *a* **1450** *Tourn Tottenham*, *Feest* v in Hazl. *E P. P* III 94 Ther was gryndulstones in gravy And mylstones in mawmany **1513** *Bk Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 275 And the seconde course, Iussell with mamony

Malmignatte (mælminyæ·t) [ad. mod L. *malmignattus*, ad. Corsican *malmignatto*, f. It *malo* bad + *mignatto* (cf '*mignatta* a horse-leach, a bloud-sucker, *mignatti* a kind of silke-wormes', Florio 1611).] A spider, *Theridion* (*Latrodectus*) *malmignattus.*

[**1699** RAY in *Phil. Trans* XXI 57 The Island of Corsica breeds venemous Spiders, called by the Inhabitants Tarantola or Malmignatto] **1882** *Cassell's Nat Hist* VI 176 The Malmignatte .. is almost half an inch long [etc.] *Ibid.* 383 Index, Malmignatte Spider

† **Ma·lmish**, *a. Obs.* [f. MALM (? *sb.* or *a.*) + -ISH.] ? Resembling malm; ? somewhat 'malm' or soft.

a **1722** LISLE *Observ. Husb.* 99 (E. D. S) A heavy malmish sort of clay.

Malmoutrye, variant of MAUMETRY *Obs.*

Malmsey (mā·mzi). Forms: 5 **malmesyne**, 5–6 **malmasye**, 5–7 **malmesey**, 6 **malmesay, malmyse, malmesye, mammesey, malmesee, mamulsye, mawlmsey**, 6–7 **malmesie, malmsie**, 7 **malmesy**, 5– **malmsey.** [ad. (? through OF. or Pr. **malmesie*: cf. Béarnais *marmusie*) med.L. *malmasia* (Diefenbach), a corruption of

the Gr. place-name **Μονεμβασία** (Monemvasia); cf. MDu. *malemeseye*, MLG. *malmesie*, MHG. *malmasier* (in 15th c. latinized *malmasetum*), MDa. *malmesye*. The parallel corruption *Malvasia* has given rise to the OF. and ME. *malveste* as a name for the wine: see MALVOISIE.]

1. A strong sweet wine, originally the product of the neighbourhood of Monemvasia (Napoli di Malvasia) in the Morea; but now obtained from Spain, the Azores, and the islands of Madeira and the Canaries, as well as from Greece.

14 . *Mann & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb.) 456 A bote of malmesey and a federbed. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr lowe Degre* 754, Ye shall haue rumney and malmesyne [*rime* wyne]. 1513 MORE *Hist Rich III* Wks. 37/1 Attainted was hee by parliament and judged to the death, and thereupon hastely drouned in a Butt of Malmesey 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c 7 No malmeseis Romeneis sackes nor other swete wynes shalbe reteiled aboue xiid the gallon 1549-50 in Fowler *Hist C C C* (O.H.S.) 356 Several small charges for mammesey 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 10 With Sugar, or whyte Mamulsyes of Madera, a myas of good Ale, a cawdell or Alebury. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* 1. ii. 1. i. 93 All black Wines as Muscadine, Malmesie, Broune bastard, Metheglen, and the like. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1223 Canary sack which the French call Vin de Malvesie, and we name Malmsey. 1814 W. M. LEAKE *Researches in Greece* 197 *note*, The place [Monemvasia] being celebrated for the fine wines produced in the neighbourhood, Malvasia changed to Malvoisie in French, and Malmsey in English, came to be applied to many of the rich wines of the Archipelago, Greece, and other countries 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 465/2 The original Malmsey of the Grecian Archipelago, that of Madeira [etc.] 1871 E. C. G. MURRAY *Member for Paris* III. 115 A second brother statesman had just been treating himself to a glass of Malmsey. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* XLI. 236 Malmsey was formerly the produce of those parts only [Candia and Greece] 1895 *Army & Navy Co-op. List* 166 Choice Old Malmsey

b *attrib.*, as *malmsey-butt*, *-cup*; **malmsey-face**, a face inflamed by drink; **malmsey madeira**, a malmsey wine made in Madeira; **malmsey-nose** (see quots. 1597, *a* 1700).

1588 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* III. 138 One Mawlmsey cupp wth cover all guylt. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 161 Throw him into the Malmesey Butte 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 42 Yonder he comes and that arrant Malmesey Nose Bardolfe. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Visage*, A mustulent, or maumsie face 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* v. 1, This Malmsey nose of mine *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Malmesey-nose*, a jolly, red Nose 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6173/3 There will be no other Malmsey Madera Wine landed this Year 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1974/1 Malmsey Madeira.

2. A kind of grape, from which the wine Malmsey was originally made

1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 12 Vpon that hyll is a cyte called Malvasia, where firste grewe Malmasye, and yet dothe 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 868 It is now most famous for the good Malmesey which there groweth. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 224 Muscadines and Malmesies, those kindes of grapes brought hither first from Arabia

Malmy (mā mi), *a.*[1] Also 7-8 **maumy**, 8 **mallany**, 9 **maulmy**. [f. MALM *sb.* + -Y[1]]

1. Of a loamy character.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* IX. 240 If the Land be of that sort they call Maumy, consisting of a mixture of White clay and Chalk, and somwhat of Sand 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* I. i. ii. 36 The Chalk and Mould are so mixed together that in Hertfordshire we call it a Maumy Earth 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. ii. 279 Parts of Norfolk—particularly the white malmy soils—were unkind for turnips 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 430/2 The eastern portion [of Hampshire] is a grey sandy loam provincially called 'malmy' land.

†2. Resembling a stratum or vein of malmstone.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Mij Ore lying in it [mallan] is as Bullets and naked Lumps and rare to be seen after the manner of a Rib; hence we say Mallany Gear, or Stuff, when the vein inclines to that kind

Malmy (mā'mi, mǭ'mi), *a.*[2] *dial.* Also **maumy** [f. MALM *a.* + -Y.] Mellow; soft and insipid, † also *fig.*

1728 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 403 You'll probably think I am too soft and malmy now 1825 JAMIESON, *Maumie*, mellow 1829, 1876 [see MALM *a.*].

Maln, obs. form of MALM

Malnutrition (mælnĭutrĭ'ʃən). [f. MAL- + NUTRITION.] Insufficient nutrition.

1882 *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 323 Diseases of which the starting point is mal-nutrition 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 183 Mental disorder may arise from temporary malnutrition of the fore-brain

Malobathrum, variant of MALABATHRUM

Mal-observance. [f. MAL- + OBSERVANCE.] Observance of a wrong kind

1822 P. BEAUCHAMP (G. Grote) *Anal. Infl. Nat. Relig.* (1875) 75 Mal-observance, like unbelief, includes non-observance 18.. DR. BEGG in Crafts *Sabb. for Man* (1894) 182 [Working men] wish for something more pungent than a museum in their malobservance of the Sabbath.

Mal-observation. Defective observation.

1886 MAUDSLEY *Nat. Causes & Supernat. Seemings* 50 The common malobservation which, taking note of agreeing, takes no note of contradicting, instances. 1895 J. N. MASKELYNE in *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct. 3/4 A charge of either mal-observation or collective hallucination on the part of a large number of eminent men.

Malocotoon, variant of MELOCOTON.

Malodorous (mælōu'dŏrəs), *a.* [f. MAL- + ODOROUS.] Evil-smelling, *lit.* and *fig.*

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* ii. 27 This malodorous phosphorescence of *post mortem* sentimentalism. 1856 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (1859) 83 If some mal-odorous body had been mixed with the incense. 1889 J. ASHTON *Fleet* xviii. 230 The river retaliated in such kind, as to become a malodorous and offensive nuisance. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 459/2 This malodorous litigation.

Hence **Malo'dorously** *adv.*, **Malo'dorousness.**

1886 GUILLEMARD *Cruise Marchesa* II. 124 As for malodorousness, it is perhaps one of the few points in which the resemblance between the two cities fails 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* July 19/1 The missile malodorously discharged itself.

Malodour (mælōu'dəɹ). [f. MAL- + ODOUR.] An evil smell, a stench.

1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXI. 380 In vain did the fair traveller hope to escape from that omnipresent mal-odour. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. ii. I. 544 Putrid fermentation ending, after the endurance of much malodour, in mere zero to you and to every one.

†**Mal-o'minous**, *a. Obs.* In 7 **male-ominous**. [f. MAL- + OMINOUS.] Of evil omen.

1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* XII. 42, I saw it encompass'd by a million of male-ominous creatures.

Malonic (mălǫ'nik), *a. Chem.* [a. F. *malonique* (Dessaignes 1858 in *Comptes Rendus* XLVII. 70), arbitrarily altered from *malique* MAL-IC.] In *Malonic acid*: an acid obtained by the oxidation of malic acid.

1859 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XIII. 560 1888 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* 204 Treated with an alkali, barbituric acid breaks up into malonic acid and urea.

Mal-organiza'tion. [f. MAL- + ORGANIZATION.] Faulty organization

1841 GRESLEY *C. Lever* 130 He will not be condemned for his mal-organisation but because he did not act according to his conscience 1862 HELPS *Organic Daily Life* 37 1889 *20th Century* (N. Y.) Apr. 13 The root of the evil is in the malorganization of society.

Mal-organized, *a.* [f. MAL- + ORGANIZED *ppl. a.*] Faultily organized.

1862 HELPS *Organic. Daily Life* 112 Of course a thing may be elaborate but yet mal-organized

Malosses, Malotto, obs. ff. MOLASSES, MULATTO

Malpighiaceous (mælpigĭ,ēĭ'ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [a. mod.L. *Malpighia* a genus of plants (f. name of Marcello *Malpighi* (1628-94) an Italian physician) + -ACEOUS.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the N. O. *Malpighiaceæ*

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 156 Malpighiaceous and glandular hairs. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 341/1 In many species [of Malpighiaceæ] the hairs are attached to the leaves, &c. by the middle, so that hairs of that description have acquired the name of Malpighiaceous.

Malpi'ghiad. *Bot.* [See prec. and -AD.] Lindley's term for A plant of the N. O. *Malpighiaceæ*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 388.

Malpighian (mælpi'gĭən), *a. Anat.* and *Bot.* [f. *Malpighi* (see MALPIGHIACEOUS) + -AN.]

1. *Anat.* The distinctive epithet of certain structures discovered by Malpighi, and of others connected with these

Malpighian bodies, corpuscles certain minute bodies in the substance of the kidney. *Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen* the lymphatic corpuscles of that organ *Malpighian capsules* (see quot. 1866) *Malpighian layer* the inner layer of the epidermis *Malpighian pyramids* the medullary substance of the kidney, consisting of palish red coloured, striated conical masses *Malpighian tubules* the uriniferous tubes of which the kidney is for the most part made up. *Malpighian tuft* a vascular glomerule of convoluted capillary blood vessels in the kidney

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 244 The Malpighian bodies consist of a rounded mass of minute blood vessels 1848 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 5) II. 1088 These little vesicles or capsules, formerly known as the Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen, were discovered in the pig by Malpighi *Ibid.* 1191 These [small round dark red points] are the Malpighian bodies or corpuscles of the kidney *Ibid.* 1196 Others look on a Malpighian tuft as merely an example of an artery breaking up into a rete mirabile. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. § 9 The tubules [of the kidney] terminate in dilatations called Malpighian capsules. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* VII. 393 The intestine is provided with Malpighian tubules. 1878 FOSTER *Bk. Phys.* II. (1889) 687 The epidermis consists of an inner soft layer, the Malpighian layer [etc.] 1890 H. GRAY *Anat.* (ed. 12) 942 The *tubuli uriniferi* finally terminate at the apices of the Malpighian pyramids

2. *Bot.* in *Malpighian cells* see quot.

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 152/1 *Malpighian Cells*, those which compose the outer layer of the seed in Malpighiaceæ.

†**Malpleasant**, *a. Obs.* [f. MAL- + PLEASANT, after F. *malplaisant*.] Unpleasant, disagreeable

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1077 Nat to be tedious nor malpleasant, I remitte it to an other tyme 1592 CONSTABLE *Sonn.* VIII. ii. But I, that nowe haue draune Mal-pleasant breath [etc.]

Malposed (mælpōu'zd), *ppl. a.* [f. MAL- + *-posed*, after *transposed*, etc. Cf. next.] Wrongly placed.

1900 *Lancet* 31 Mar. 939/2 Mr. George J. Goldie demonstrated the usefulness of the x rays in the regulation of teeth malposed in the jaw.

Malposition. [f. MAL- + POSITION.] Misplacement; the condition of being wrongly placed.

1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* I. 145 There are edifices which cry aloud to the gods by the force of their own ugliness and malposition. 1868 PEARD *Water farm.* xi. 110 These ..curiosities were often rendered useless by malposition.

b. *spec.* in *Obstetrics.* Faulty position of a part or organ, *esp.* of the fœtus in the uterus.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 631/1 The apex of the heart adhered to the palate; but .. the malposition appears to have been owing to a morbid adhesion of the umbilical cord to the head. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 683/2 An extreme degree of anti-version [of the uterus] ..This malposition materially impedes labour 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 20 Malpositions of the eye, such as squinting. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 735 The length and difficulty of the labour, due to deformity in the mother or to malposition of the child

Malpra'ctice. [f. MAL- + PRACTICE.]

1. *Law.* **a.** Improper treatment or culpable neglect of a patient by the physician.

1671 MAYNWARING *Anc. & Mod. Pract. Phys.* 20 Well then, you Prescriber in the mode of male-Practice. 1694 W. SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 2:2/1, I give this Relation to convince those Homicides [Pretenders to Physick] of their Barbarity and Mal Practice 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1770) II. lxx. 250 The malpractice of a surgeon 1816 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 181 This boy is dangerously ill, and likely to die, in consequence of such malpractice 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* xx. 286 A professional brother, prosecuted for malpractice, is always sure you will do what you can to clear him

b. Illegal action by which a person seeks to benefit himself at the cost of others, while in a position of trust

1758 *Ann. Reg.* 85 He was charged for male practices in the management of his command abroad. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 408 King Edward found it necessary to prosecute his judges for their corruption and other mal-practices. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 199 Charges of extortion, and other mal-practices, had been brought against a British subject. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 528 The malpractices, which had done more than the exhalations of the marshes of Dundalk to destroy the efficiency of the English troops, were [etc.] 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 717 Malpractices begin with the prospectus and continue till liquidation.

2 *gen.* A criminal or overtly mischievous action; wrong-doing, misconduct

1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I. 136 When another canoe was struck for their mal practices, the natives behaved in the same manner 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 19 The outrages have assumed a more decided character than at any period since the commencement of the malpractises. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* II. 273, I tremble for something factitious, Some malpractice of heart and illegitimate process. 1851 THACKERAY *Rucklebury on Rhine* (ed. 2) 73 Fanny was almost ready to tell fibs to screen her brother's malpractices from her mamma. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 79 We took pains to correct the malpractice of the men.

Ma'l-practi'tioner. [MAL-+PRACTITIONER.] A corrupt or culpably incompetent practitioner (of law or medicine).

1800 DIBDIN *Jew & Doctor* I. i, The wisdom of our ancestors has provided a remedy for the mistakes of mal practitioners in an English jury.

Malpraxis (mælpræ ksis). [f. MAL- + Gr. πρᾶξις PRAXIS. Cf. MALA PRAXIS.] **a.** = MALPRACTICE I. a. **b.** = MALPRACTICE I. b.

1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year bk. Med. & Surg. for* 1859 431 A midwife and an accoucheur were accused of malpraxis. 1866 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* II. iii. (ed. 3) II. 594 Such malpraxis as amounts to a denial of justice 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 758 Served with a legal process by some scoundrelly man or woman for an alleged malpraxis.

Ma'lpresenta'tion. *Obstet.* [f. MAL- + PRESENTATION.] Abnormal presentation at childbirth.

1899 *Lancet* 14 Oct. 1021/1 If a malpresentation were diagnosed it might be necessary to correct it by manipulation

Malpropri'ety. [f. MAL- + PROPRIETY.] Want of proper condition, disorderliness

1888 E. EGGLESTON *Graysons* xvii. 188 The whole interior had a harmonious air of sloth, stupidity, and malpropriety

Malscre, obs. form of MASKER *v.*

†**Ma'lshave.** *Obs.* Forms 1 **mæl ceafa**, 2 **mæslesceafa**, 4 **malschave**, 5 **malschawe**. [OE. *mælsceafa* ? *mæl-*, the first element may, if the vowel be short, be cogn. w. ON. *mǫl r* (Sw. *mal-*, Da. *mǫl*), Goth. *malô* moth, the second element (cf. *sceafa* plane) is cogn. w. SHAVE *v.*, but the intended sense of the compound is not clear.] A caterpillar.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* Gloss. (Z.) 310 *Eruca*, mælsceafa. *c* 1150 *Lor.* in Wr.-Wülcker 544/13 *Eruca*, mæslesceafa. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 19 Paine as þe grete flye folweþ þe tras of þe malschave [*MS. B* malschawe, *Caxton* malshawe, L. *erucam*] so after oþer woo com þe pestilence of þe Ismaelites.

Malshrag (mæ lʃræg). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms (see E. D. D.): 9 **maleshag**, ma'ley-, **mallishag**, **maltshag**, **moleshag**, 5, 9 *Yorksh.* **malshrag**. [App. a corruption of prec., after SHRAG. Other corrupt forms in mod. dialects, influenced by SCRAWL *v.* (= *crawl*) are *mawl scrawl*, *malsceal*, *maskell.*] A caterpillar

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xviii. (1495) 777 A malshrag that gnawyth caul leuys. *Ibid.* xlvii. 808 Of malshragges comyth and bredyth butterflyes. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Mallishag*, a caterpillar. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Maleshag*, a caterpillar 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Moleshag*, a sort of grub or caterpillar.

Malskre, obs. f. MASKER *v. dial.*, to bewilder.

Malstick, variant of MAULSTICK.

Malt (mǫlt), *sb.* Forms: 1 **mealt**, 6-8 (9 *Sc.*) **mault**, 6 **maulte**, 5-6 **malte**, (7 **mawlt**), 8-9 *Sc.* and *north dial.* **maut**, 1- **malt**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *mealt* = OS. *malt* (Du. *mout*), OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *malz*, ON. (Sw., Da.) *malt*:—OTeut. **maltos*- neut., whence Finnish *mallas* (from

which the declension of the OTeut. word is inferred) and OSl. *mlato*; related to the adj. OTeut. **malto-* or **maltu-* (= Skr. *mṛdu*) represented in OHG., MHG. *malt* soft, ON. *malt-r* rotten; from the root of MELT, SMELT *vbs.*]

1. Barley or other grain prepared for brewing or distilling by steeping, germinating and kiln-drying, or by gelatinization, etc.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 136 *Bratium*, malt. 835 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 448, Ic bidde & bebeode swælc monn se ðæt min lond hebbe ðæt he ælce ȝere axefe ðem hiȝum æt folcanstane L ambra maltes. 11 . *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 548/44 *Bracium*, malt. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 398 All the vittale. As quhet, flour, meill, and malt, In the vyne-sellar gert he bryng. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B Prol 197 For many mannus malt we mys wolde destruye *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somon T.* 38 Yif hym a bushel whete, Malt, or Reye 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 324/2 All Bruers . bought their malt in ye open marketts. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 61 The starkest aill of malt that mycht be browin. 1589 *Pappe w Hatchet* C ij, As honest a woman as euer burnt malt. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III ii. 82 When Brewers marre their Malt with water. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 748 Taverns, Tap-houses ' Most sinfully hath Mault been sunken heer In nappy Ale, and double double-Beer. 1696–7 *Act* 8 & 9 *Will. III*, c. 22 (*title*) An Act for granting to His Majesty certain Duties upon Malt [etc.] 1718 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 P 8, I allow a double Quantity of Malt to my small Beer. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. i, Yestreen I brew'd a bow of maut 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlii, I hey were a bad pack—steal'd meat and mault, and loot the carters magg the coals. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II xii 256 The malt is crisp to the teeth, and decidedly sweeter to the taste then the original barley. 1885 H. STOPES *Malt & Malting* xii. 168 Gelatinised Malt Until very recently malt was made, commercially, by germination solely, and almost exclusively from barley. Since the repeal of the Malt Duties numerous other methods of manufacture have been attempted, ..and many other varieties of grain have been malted.

b. with qualifying word, as *barley, oat, wheat malt*; *brown*, etc., *malt* (see quot. 1839); *patent malt* (see quot. 1830) *Blown malt* (see quot. 1876).

1532 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 34 A quarten barley mault. 1568 in W. H Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 325 Ne any brewer..grinde their wheate malte in any other mill 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* xii 278 In Kent, where they commonly Brew with one half Oat-malt, and the other half Barly-malt. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew* III. (ed. 2) 179 It is a common Saying, that there is brought to London the worst of brown Malt, and the best of Pale. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ* I. 87 The deep brown malt, now in use under the name of patent malt, is made by roasting malt in the same manner as coffee is roasted, until it become blackish brown. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 95 According to the colour and the degree of drying, malt is distributed into three sorts; pale, yellow, and brown The black malt used by the porter brewer is partially charred. 1876 *Encycl Brit.* IV. 270/1 Brown or porter malt is sometimes called 'blown malt', from its distended appearance. *Ibid.* 271/1 Americans are now making beer largely from maize meal and maize malt.

c. *Extract of malt*, a preparation of malt used as a food for invalids. See *malt extract* in 5.

1872 W. AITKEN *Sci & Pract Med.* (ed. 6) II. 913 The extract of malt may be prepared by any pharmaceutical chemist 1889 *Syd Soc Lex.* s v *Extract of Malt* is prepared by digesting malt with water, straining, and evaporating the product to the consistency of thick honey It contains diastase, and so acts as a digestive ferment, as well as being itself nutritious.

2. *Proverbs* and *Phrases. The malt is above the meal* († rarely *wheat, bere, water*), said of a person under the influence of drink. *Soft fire makes sweet malt*, an admonition to be gentle or merciful.

1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 5 Soft fire maketh sweete malte. *Ibid.* 25 Malt is aboue wheate with him, market men saie. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 249 Soft and faire, sir. . Soft fire maketh sweet mault. 1686 BRETON *Fantastickes* B 3 Haruest Malt is now aboue wheat with a number of mad people. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 295 [Scottish Proverbs.] The malt is above the beir. 1678 *Ibid* (ed 2) 87 Proverbiall Periphrases of one drunk The malt is above the water. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 320 The Malt's above the Meal with you. That is, you are drunk. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* iv, When the malt begins to get aboon the meal. they are like to quarrel. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 10 He was a sturdy stalwart chiel,..Fond o' his maut aboon his meal.

3. *transf.* Used for: Malt liquor, *slang* or *colloq*

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr* III xi, The bauld billy took his maut, And scour'd aff healths anew. 1823 'JON BEE' *Slang, Malt*, the chief ingredient of beer, has been used figuratively for the beer itself. 'A shovel of malt', is a pot of porter. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* xxiii, I rejected malt with the air of his majesty, and formed a violent affection for maraschino. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i, I am naturally a thirsty soul, and cannot often resist the malt myself 1861 LEVER *One of Them* xxvi, 'And will again, old boy', cried Hawke, finishing off the other's malt.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* in the sense 'brewed' or 'distilled from malt', as *malt-drink, -spirits, whisky.*

1707 MORTIMER *Husb* xii. 276 To improve our English Liquors in our Southern Parts where they have generally very bad Malt-drink. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 118 A beggar may make himself as drunk with stale-beer or malt-spirits, as a lord with Burgundy. 1732 P. SHAW *Ess. Artif. Philos* 97 Malt-Low-wines, prepared in the common way, are exceeding nauseous 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 402 The distiller of malt whiskey calculates on obtaining two gallons of proof spirits from one bushel of malt.

b. Simple attrib., as *malt-bag, -barn, -barrow, -cellar, -chamber, -corn, -garner, -market, -meal, -rake, -shovel, -skep*, † *-spout, -store, -trade.*

1415–16 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 612 Item pro factura de lez *maltbagges, 12. 6d.* 1753 W. MAITLAND *Hist. Edinb.* II. 151/1 *Malt-barns, Breweries [etc.]. 1885 H. STOPES *Malt & Malting* xvi. 264 *Malt-barrows vary considerably in shape, manufacture, and use. 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 578 To sell thair malt in thair *malt sellaris at hame. 1676 in Taylor *Wakefield Manor* (1886) 109 Cum.. brasio, anglice *malt chambers. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 46 It pleaseth vs ,nothing at all, which buy most both breade-corne and *malt-corne for our peny. 1453–4 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 634 [Operantibus] super reparacionem..de le Whetgarner et le *Maltgarner. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 324/2 Thus is ye *Malt markett lost. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 231 Casting *Mault meale, or Beane meale vpon the same. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Malt Rake*, a hand tool used in stirring malt on the kiln floor. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 331/1 He beareth Gules, a . *Malt Shovel, Argent 1577 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) III. 580 *Malt skep. 1334–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 526 In I coreo equino empt. pro le *Maltspout in Bracina. 1885 H. STOPES *Malt & Malting* xiii 183 *Malt stores, and granaries. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* xii. 276, I shall . for the Conveniency of the *Malt Trade, add a particular sort of Mill that [etc]

c. objective, as *malt-making, -roasting*; *malt-carrier, -seller.* Also MALT-MAKER.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4447/4 A *Malt-Carrier. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 324/2 People. nowe..for noon occupation of *Malt makynge be in grete idelnesse 1885 H. STOPES *Malt & Malting* xvii. 292 The monopoly of *malt roasting, created by the numerous stringent Acts of Parliament.

d. instrumental (sense 3), as † *malt-conceived, -inspired, -mad* adjs.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 67 Sum newe devisid interlude, or sum *Maltconceived Comedye 1838 RODGER *Poems* (1897) 24 (E D D.) A set o' *maut inspired whims That end in perfect smoke 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* III vi, Peace, thou heathenish Drunkard, Peace for shame. These English are so *Malt-mad; when they have a Fruitful Year of Barly there, the whole Island's thus.

5. Special comb.: **†malt-book**, an account-book for the collections of malt-tax; **† malt boud** = MALT-WORM 1; **malt-bree** *Sc*, malt liquor; **malt-bruiser**, a mill for bruising or crushing malt; **† malt-bug** = MALT-WORM 2; **malt-crusher**, a small crusher for testing samples of malt; **malt-distiller**, one who distils spirits from malt; so **malt-distillery**, † (*a*) the action or art of the malt-distiller (*obs*); (*b*) a place where malt spirits are distilled; **malt-dryer** (see quot.); **malt extract**, a saccharine and mucilaginous substance obtained from wort; also = *extract of malt* (see 1 c); **malt-factor**, a dealer in malt; **malt-floor**, (*a*) a floor upon which the malt is spread to germinate; (*b*) (see quot. 1858); **malt food**, food composed of or combined with extract of malt; **† malt-gavel** = *malt shot*; **malt grid, grinder** (see quots); **malt-kiln**, a kiln in which the malt is dried after 'steeping' and 'couching'; **malt liquor**, liquor made from malt by fermentation as opposed to distillation, as ale, beer, stout, etc , **malt-loft**, the place where prepared malt is stored; **malt-lottery**, a lottery promoted by authority of Parliament in 1697 with the malt duty as security; **† malt-mare** (cf. MALT HORSE); **† malt master** = MALTSTER; **malt-mill**, a mill for grinding or crushing malt, **† malt-money**, money paid as a tax on the making of malt; **malt office**, a malt house, malting; **† malt-officer**, a collector of malt-tax; **malt-oil** (see quot.); **† malt-penny** = *malt money*; **† malt pie** *joc.*, drink, liquor; **malt plough**, an implement for turning the malt when upon the malt-floor, **malt poultice** (see quot.); **malt-querns** *sb pl., dial.* (see quot. 1877); **malt roaster**, a machine for roasting malt on a small scale; **malt roller** (see quot.); **malt sack**, a sack of or for malt; **malt-screen**, a utensil for screening or sifting malt; **† malt shot**, a duty paid for the privilege of making malt [OE. *mealtgescot* (Wulfstan)]; **malt-sieve** = *malt screen*, **malt-silver**, (*a*) = *malt-money*; (*b*) *Sc.* (see quot. 1825–80); **† malt-stiller** = *malt-distiller*; **malt-sugar** = MALTOSE; **malt-surrogate**, 'any substitute .. used in the manufacture of beer in place of a part of the malt' (*Cent. Dict.*); **malt-tails**, the roots and shoots of dried malt, = MALT-COMBS; **malt-tap** (see quot); **malt-tax**, a tax on malt, imposed by Parliament in 1697, repealed and superseded by the beer-duty in 1880; **malt tea**, 'the liquid infusion of the mash in brewing' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **malt ticket**, a ticket for a share in the malt-lottery; also *attrib.*; **malt trader, -turner** (see quots.); **malt vinegar**, vinegar made from the fermentation of malt; **malt wash**, the wash or wort obtained in distilling from grain. Also MALT DUST, MALT HORSE, etc.

1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt Brit* II. III. 505 Edward, chief Examiner of the Country Officers *Malt Books *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 323/2 *Malte bowde (or wevyl), *gurgullo*. 1780 W FORBES *Dominie* 6 Keep very far frae Bacchus' reach, He drowned a' my cares to preach Wi his *ma't-bree 1796 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 490/1 *Malt-bruiser, or Bruising-mill. 1577 HARRISON *England* I II. xi. 85 b/a It is incredible to say how our *Maultbugges lug at this liquor. 1885 H. STOPES *Malt & Malting* xvii. 284 Small *malt-crushers are very generally used. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 96/2 The *malt-distillers advertised, Feb. 19, that they would not receive or pay them [counterfeit halfpence] for the future. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Malt Distillery. . The art is to convert fermented Malt liquors into a clear inflammable spirit. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 401 The produce of malt distilleries. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Malt-dryer*, a device to hasten the drying of malt by artificial heat. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 100 The specific gravities of solutions of *malt extract. 1897 ROBERTS *Digest. & Diet* 223 Malt extracts are essentially infusions of malt concentrated by evaporation to the consistency of a thick treacle. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4035/4 Richard Haley and Samuel Wallis, *Maultfactors 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* xii. 259 Empty the Corn from the Cistern into the *Malt floor 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Malt-floor*, a perforated floor in the .. malt-kiln, through which the heat ascends from the furnace below, and dries the barley laid upon it. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 403 If milk be rejected, *malt food is generally available. 1.. *Customal Mepham, Kent* in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 27 De xxj. sum liij. bush. de *Maltgavel 1889 BARNARD *Noted Breweries* I. 62 The malt receiving room contains two *malt grids with strong wire screens at the bottom, through which the malt passes to the mills in the room below 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **Malt-grinder*, a machine for crushing or cutting malted barley 1538 LAYTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III 212 Therbe here many *malte kylnes 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 324 Four or five hundred houses, two churches, twelve maltkilns, crowded close together. 1693 *Lond. Gaz* No. 2868/2 An Additional Excise upon *Malt Liquors 1786 COWPER *Let to Unwin* Wks. (ed. Southey) VI. 5 Government is too much interested in the consumption of malt liquor to reduce the number of venders. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 228 To those in the habit of drinking malt liquors, stout and bitter ale may be given. 1682 *True Protest. Mercury* No. 162. 2/1 *Mault-Lofts, Hop-Lofts [etc]. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 110 The malt for the supply of the brewery is stored in vast granaries or malt lofts. 1697 *Lond. Gaz* No 3316/4 Lost , two *10l* Tickets belonging to the *Malt Lottery. 1594 LYLY *Moth Bomb* IV. ii, It was a verie good horse If one ranne him, he woulde simper and mump, as though he had gone a wooing to a *maltmare at Rochester 1612 T ADAMS *White Devil* (1613) 49 The markets are hoysed vp, if the poore cannot reach the price, the *Malt-master will 1607 NORDEN *Surv Dial* III. 108 Any customarie Water mill, . Griest mill, *Mault-mill or any other kind of mill. 1707 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4293/3 Malt-Milne, and all Conveniencies fit for a Common Brewer. 1600 in *N. & Q* 6th Ser (1882) V 88/2 Here followeth a general Rate of the *Malte Money due to the Church 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 12 July 2/3 A brick and tiled *Malt office capable of steeping and drying at once fourteen quarters 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit* (ed. 33) II. 84 The EXCISE and *Malt-Officers Country Books. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp* s. v *Malt*, The odious taste of the *Malt oil will be distinguished. 1... *Rental Eastry Manor, Kent* in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 27 *Malt peny 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw IV* (1613) B 3 b, See how S Katherines smokes, wipe slaues your eies, And whet your stomackes for the good *mault pies. 1885 H. STOPES *Malt & Malting* xvii 289 Several forms of *malt ploughs are known and used. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Malt Poultice*, common name for the *Cataplasma bynes* 1586 SPENSER *Will* in Grosart *S's Wks* I. p xvii, I give and bequethe unto Johon Spenser one payre of *malt wyrnes. 1877 *N & Q Line Gloss*, *Malt-querns*, (1) stones for grinding malt, (2) a mill with steel crushers for the same purpose 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **Malt roaster Maker*, a manufacturer of machines for roasting barley on a small scale 1885 H. STOPES *Malt & Malting* xii. 164 Every brewer in Germany has his own malt roaster 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 113 The *malt-rollers, or machines for bruising the grains of the malt 1530 PALSGR 601/2 She layde upon him lyke a *maulte sacke. 1885 H STOPES *Malt & Malting* xvii. 293 Malt- and barley sacks usually hold one comb or four bushels 1... *Rental Eastry Manor, Kent* in Somner *Treat Gavelkind* (1660) 27 De *Malt shot termino circumcisionis Domini xxd 1885 H STOPES *Malt & Malting* xvii 295 *Malt screens for separation of all combes and other matters, and also for grading 1388–9 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 37, ij *maltsyues. *a* 1472 in *Cartul. Walt. de Norwico MS.* (White Kennett MS note in *Cowell's Interpr.* 1701 (Bodl. copy) s v *Molsilver*, Dabit pro ..*Maltsilver ad festum Nat. Domini III d ob. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Maut siller*. 1. Literally, money for malt. 2. Most frequently used in a figurative sense; as, 'I hat's ill paid maut-siller'; a proverbial phrase signifying, that a benefit has been ill requited. 1732 P. SHAW *Ess. Artif Philos.* 99 Which should encourage the *Malt-Stiller to be careful and intelligent in this business. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III 83 *Malt sugar ($C_{12}H_{12}O_{12}$) 1900 R HUTCHISON *Food* 263 The remaining sugars of this group are malt sugar, or maltose, and milk-sugar, or lactose 1743 *Lond & Country Brew.* III (ed 2) 179 By that and the Help of the *Malt Tails, he [the Maltster] fills the Bushel with a great deal of Show and little good Malt. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, **Malt-tap*, the wicker strainer that is put in the mash vat, to prevent the grains passing through the tap. 1712 *Let. to Sacheverel* 11 The levying the Land-Tax and *Malt-Tax. 1840 THACKERAY *Jolly Jack* IV, When village Solons cursed the Lords, And called the malt-tax sinful. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3318/4 Lost or mislaid. four *Malt-Tickets. 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict.* c. 20 Interpretation of terms. '*Malt trader*' means and includes a maltster or maker of malt, a dealer in malt, a roaster of malt, a brewer of beer for sale, and a vinegar maker. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Malt Turner*, a mechanical arrangement for turning the malt while being heated in the kiln. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Malt-vinegar*. 1729 G. SMITH *Fermentation* 27 The practice of fermenting all Molosses and *Malt-wash, without any previous boiling. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 91 A peculiar volatile oil of a concrete nature, which is obtained during the process of distilling fermented malt wash.

Malt (mɔlt), *v.* [f. MALT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To convert (grain) into malt. Also *absol.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 324/1 Maltyn, or make malt, *brasio*. 1608 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 289 Order to be gyven to euerie maltster .. to forbeare buyinge of barley to mawlt. 1626

Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farm* 559 These Oates being maulted, as you mault Barley, make a verie good mault. 1636 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 275 Sundry abuses by them in buying barley..and in malting it at unseasonable times. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The whole grain [of maize] will not this way be malted or rendered tender or floury. 1889 Barnard *Noted Breweries* I. 56 [These brewers] malt every week 7,600 quarters..of barley.

b. *intr.* To admit of being malted.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v., Old barley, mixed with that of the last harvest, does not malt well. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 48 Scotch barley..does not malt well.

2. *transf.* (*pass.* and *intr.*) Of seeds: To come to the condition of malt owing to germination being checked by drought.

1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xiv. 166 If they [St. Foin seeds] are not cover'd, they will be Malted *Note* We say it is Malted when it lies above Ground, and sends out its Root, which is killed by the Air. 1763 *Museum Rust* (ed. 2) I. 210 Turnep-seed..if it is not covered as soon as sown, will sprout prematurely, malt, or mould 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. II. 418 After the seeds have become saturated with moisture, the dry weather returns, and they become 'malted'. 1873 Moggridge *Ants & Spiders* 1 26 The seeds are thus in effect malted, the starch being changed into sugar.

3. *trans.* To make (liquor) with malt.

1605 Camden *Rem.* 235 A man of worship, whose beere was better hopped than maulted. 1621 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Taylors Goose* Wks. (1630) I. 105/1 She is better two dayes salted For then she'll try if Ale or Beere be malted.

4. *intr.* To drink malt liquor. *vulgar.*

1813 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 68 We stopped to malt at all the hedge alehouses 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 180 Lord U— too declares he saw her malting the same evening 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xxv, 'Well, I malts', said Tom, reaching a pot of porter, and taking a long pull. 1840 Hood *Kilmansegg, Birth* xxi, She drank nothing lower than Curaçoa, .And, on principle, never malted.

Malt, obs. pa. t. of Melt *v.*

Malta (mɔ̱·ltă). The name of an island in the Mediterranean, now a dependency of Great Britain. Used *attrib.*, as **† Malta cross** = *Maltese cross*; **Malta fever,** a complicated fever of long duration, common in Malta and other places in the Mediterranean; **Malta fungus** (see quot. 1870; cf. *Maltese mushroom*).

1651 Malta cross [see Cross *sb.* 19] 1725 J. Coats *Dict. Her., Malta-cross,* so call'd because worn by the Knights of that Order. 1866 Wood in *Edin Med. Jrnl* I. 60 Malta Fever. 1870 H. Seddall *Malta* 340 *Cynomorium coccineum* (L.) *Ærk el generâl* (Malt.), the curious so-called Malta fungus, which grows abundantly on the General's Rock, off Gozo. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II 463 *note,* Some nosologists object to the term Malta Fever

† Ma·ltalent. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **mautalent,** 5 **mautelent**; 5–6 **matalent,** 5 **matelent,** 6 **matilent, matulat**; 5 **maltalente,** 5–7 **maletalent,** (5 **male talente,** 6 *Sc.* **mailtalent**), 4–7 (9 *arch.*) **maltalent.** [a. OF. *maltalent* (*maut-, mat-*), f. *mal* evil (see Mal-) + *talent* disposition, temper (see Talent).] Ill-will, malevolence.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS A) 3978 Sire Beues þo, veraiment For-3af him alle is mautalent. 13 *K. Alis.* 906 To his ost sone he went, Ful of ire and maltalent *c* 1440 *Partonope* 4499 That my lady hath hyr maletalent Me forgyfen. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 339 The Geaunte gnasshed his teth and rolled his iyen, that were grete swollen for ire and mautelent [*printed* mantelent] that he had. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV 465 Vpon the hed him straik in matelent 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* clxxviii 262 And how they pardonned eche other theyr mal talentes and euyll wylles 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. i. (*title*), Junois wraith and mailtalent 1560 Rolland *Crt Venus* II 332 Thay grew in matilent. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III iv. 61 With heavy look, and lumpish pace, that plaine In him bewraid great grudge and maltalent. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 103 But not on this part only did the French shew their Mal-Talent. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Jas I* Wks. (1711) 14 He had ever a maletalent against the king since the adjudging of the earldom of Strathern from his nephew Miles. 1828 Scott *F. M Perth* xii, That is the lot of them that the Black Douglas bears mal-talent against.

¶ b. As *adj.* Ill-tempered.

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II 43 King Harrie brunt as fyre and grew so matulat in anger that [etc.].

† Maltalentive, *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 **maletalentif, matelentif.** [a. OF. *maltalentif,* f. *maltalent*: see prec. and -ive.] Bearing 'maltalent'; malevolent.

c 1450 *Merlin* 219 Thei rode in a-monge theire enmyes wroth and matelentif. *Ibid.* 338 And ronne to-geder wroth and maletalentif that oon a-gein that other.

Maltase (mɔ̱·ltēs). *Chem.* [f. Malt *sb.* + *-ase,* after *diastase.*] (See quot.)

1899 19*th Cent.* No. 265. 412 *note,* It [sucrase] is now named maltase, the termination in *-ase* being reserved for the names of all liquid ferments, or rather enzymes.

Maltate (mɔ̱·ltēt). *Chem.* [f. Malt *sb.* + -ate[1].] (See quot.)

1885 H. Stopes *Malt & Malting* xi. 140 Maltose combines with lime to form calcic maltate, the solution of which is lævo-rotatory as are those of other maltates.

Malt-comes, *sb. pl.* (rarely *sing.*). The dried radicles which are separated from the grain in the kiln-drying process of malting; = Come *sb.*[2]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 324/1 Malte comys. 1770–4 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 427, I manured a piece of land with maltcombs. 1787 Marshall *E. Norfolk* (1795) I. 35 Rapecake is also in good esteem [as manure]..as are Maltcoombs. 1874 W. Williams *Vet. Med.* 555 Flatulent colic. ..Its causes are—food, such as, a mixture of maltcums and brewers grains. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Malt-comb,* the dried sprouts, refuse used by some people to pack bacon in to keep flies away.

So **Malt-comings** *dial.* (in the same sense).

a 1728 Kennett *Lansd. MS.* 1033 (Promp. Parv. 324 *note*), Malt comes, or malt comings, the little beards or shoots, when malt begins to run, or come; *Yorkshire* 1893 *Northumberld Gloss., Malt-cummins.*

Malt-dust. The refuse, consisting chiefly of the dried radicles or 'comes', which falls from the grain in the process of malting.

1512 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for malt dowst for to dobe wyth. 1620 Markham *Farew. Husb.* xiv. 110 Some are perswaded that this come or malt dust, is a great breeder of the worme or weeuell 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* vi 94 Mault-dust is an enricher of barren Land 1849 Cobden *Speeches* 20 One of the ablest farmers in the country told me he bought great quantities of malt-dust, which he mixes with the food he gives to his lambs. 1875 Watts *Dict. Chem.* and Suppl. 765 The malt is screened to remove the radicle and plumule, which constitute malt-dust.

Malte, obs. pa. t. Melt.

Malted (mɔ̱·ltĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Malt *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Made into malt; *rarely* in narrower sense, that has germinated in the process of malting.

1676 Grew *Anat. Flowers* ii. § 15 As we use to dry Maulted Barly over a warm Kiln. 1692 W. Y-worth *Distillation* 9 Others Ferment Malted Wheat and Malt, and so Distill. 1702 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 249 The commons read a 2d time, and committed the bill for encouraging the consumption of malted corn. 1745 Dodsley *Agric.* I 131 Trifles II. 104 To mash the malted barley, and extract its flavour'd strength. 1844 T. J. Graham *Dom. Med.* 180 Beer made from an infusion of malted groats, or malted rye. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr Pract. Agric* (ed. 4) I 133 Saccharine may be extracted either from malted or raw grain.

2. Combined with extract of malt.

1896 Yeo *Food* 536 And first, with regard to the use of Malt extracts and Malted food in general 1898 *Daily News* 11 Aug. 5/6 A few jars of beef extract, malted milk, &c.

Malten (mɔ̱·lt'n), *v. Sc. rare.* [f. Malt *sb.* + -en[5].] *intr.* To undergo malting, to malt.

1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 67 When barley and common bear or big have been cultivated for some time in a mixed state, they spring and ripen and malten equally 1825–80 Jamieson, To *Manten, Mawten,* to begin to spring, a term applied to grain, when steeped in order to be converted into malt.

Ma·lter. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **maltar,** 7 **maulter.** [f. Malt *v.* + -er[1].] A maltster.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 324/1 Malstere, or maltestere (*H., P.*, maltar), *brasiatrix, brasiator.* 1630 in J. Hutchins *Hist Dorset* (ed. 3) II 338/2 Brewers. Maulters. Bakers. 1848 W. Barnes *Poems Rur. Life* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Malter,* rightly used instead of *maltster,* which is properly a *woman malter.*

Maltese (mɔ̱ltī·z), *a.* and *sb. sing* and *pl.* Also 9 *sing.* **Maltee** (*vulgar*), 7 *pl.* **Malteses.** [f. Malta + -ese. Cf. It. *maltese.*]

A. *adj.*

1. **a.** Of or pertaining to Malta and its inhabitants. **b.** Pertaining to the Knights of Malta.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 491/1 At the first landing of the Maltese knights. *Ibid.* 401/2 The attempt proved unsuccessful through the base avarice of the Maltese forces. 1837 G. C. Lewis *Lett.* 3 Apr. (1870) 77 The vulgar adjective from Malta, used by sailors and others in the island is Maltee. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV. 350/1 The Maltese people at length obtained the fulfilment of their wishes. 1869 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* I. 97 The legend of the Maltese money ran—*non æs sed fides.*

2. Special collocations: **Maltese cat,** a fancy variety of the domestic cat (see quot. 1902); **Maltese cross,** see Cross *sb.* 18; also, see quots 1884 and 1890; **Maltese dog,** a fancy breed of spaniels (see quot. 1864); **Maltese guipure, lace** (see quots.); **Maltese mushroom,** the fungus *Cynomorium coccineum* (formerly *Fungus melitensis*), found in the islands of Malta and Gozo; **Maltese orange, stone, vulture** (see quots.).

1857 in *N. & Q.* and Ser IV. 247 A New York merchant recently sent for a cargo of *Maltese cats from that celebrated island 1902 'Dick Whittington' *Cat Manual* II 32 There is a strain of short-haired blue cats known as Maltese cats, which used to be extremely popular in America. 1877 W. Jones *Fingering* 373 A *Maltese cross in red on a black ground. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch and Clockm.* 247 The wheel of the going barrel stop work is called indifferently a star wheel or a Maltese cross. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict., Maltese cross,* square compress cut out at the corners in form of a Maltese cross. 1896 Nemnich *Polyglotten-Lex.* v, The hairy *Maltese dog *Canis Melitaeus* The small Maltese dog..*Canis brevipilis* 1864 *Chambers's Encycl* VI. 287/1 Maltese Dog, a small kind of spaniel, with roundish muzzle, and long, silky, generally white hair. 1902 *Mrs Palliser's Hist Lace* 392 At this time [1851] was introduced the *Maltese guipures,..a variety grafted on the old Maltese. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 340 The manufacture of *Maltese Lace is not confined to Malta. 1900 Mrs. F. N. Jackson *Hand-made Lace* 180 Maltese Lace. A bobbin made lace, which has been made in Malta ever since the commencement of the sixteenth century. 1902 *Mrs. Palliser's Hist. Lace* 87 *note,* There is no corroboration of Mrs. Palliser's statement above that lace was ever made in Malta; if so, it would have been of the Genoese geometrical kind, of which Lady Hamilton Chichester adapted the designs and evolved what is now known as Maltese lace. 1816–20 T. Green *Univ. Herbal* I. 320/1 It is commonly said that the *Maltese red oranges are budded on the pomegranate. 1884 *Encycl Brit* XVII. 812/1 'Maltese or 'Blood' oranges, much grown in southern Italy, are distinguished by the deep-red tint of the pulp. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade,* **Maltese stone,* a soft stone quarried in Malta, used for carving, and for making large jars, &c. 1781 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. 15 *Maltese Vulture. 'This bird inhabits many parts of Europe, chiefly the island of Malta. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI 472/1 *Neophron percnopterus*...This is the..Maltese Vulture of Latham.

B. *sb.*

1. **a.** A native or an inhabitant of Malta. **b.** A Knight of Malta

1615 G. Sandys *Trav* 227 With him a Maltese, whose father was an English man *Ibid.* 234 The Malteses are little lesse tawnie then the Moores 1624 Massinger *Renegado* II. v, Your fellow Pirats Sir, the bold Malteze Whom with your lookes you thinke to quell. 1652 Howell *Venice* 195 The Malteses [the Knights of Malta] having made prize of them, arriv'd afterwards in Candy. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) X 492/2 The Maltese still continued to behave with their usual valour against the Turks 1838 J. L. Stephens *Trav. Greece,* etc. 41/1 An old Maltese, who spoke French and Italian

2. The language of the natives of Malta, a corrupt Arabic

1828 *Foreign Q. Rev.* III. 321 The affinity between the Maltese and the languages of the neighbouring continent. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 346/1 The mother-tongue of the people, the Maltese, has continued in use.

3. Short for *Maltese lace.*

1900 Mrs. F. N. Jackson *Hand-made Lace* 180 In Ceylon the natives work a kind of Maltese. 1902 *Mrs Palliser's Hist. Lace* 88 Much Maltese is made in the orphanage in Gozo

Hence **† Malte·sian** *sb.*, a Maltese.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Maltesian,* an Inhabitant of the Island Malta.

Maltha (mæ·lθă). Also anglicized 5 **malthe.** [a. L. *maltha,* a. Gr. *μάλθα, μάλθη* mixture of wax and pitch.]

1. A kind of cement made by mixing pitch and wax, or lime and sand, with other ingredients.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1115 Conuenyent hit is to knowe, of bathis..what malthis hote & colde Are able, To make hit hool and watir wel to holde. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 595 Concerning Maltha, it was wont to be made of quicke and new lime: for they tooke the limestone and quenched it in wine, which done, presently they punned it with swines grease and figs. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc* 243 There is other Morter, very hard and durable, as may be seen at Rome, which is called Maltha, from a kind of Bitumen Dug there;. But their Cement differs from both the Malthas in Composition and use 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 123 Maltha, or Greek Mastic This is made by mixing lime and sand and making it into a proper consistency with milk or size, instead of water

2 The name anciently given to some viscid form of bitumen; applied by Kirwan to the 'semi-compact' variety of 'mineral pitch' or asphaltum, and by later mineralogists variously to 'mineral tar' and to ozocerite (Kirwan's 'mineral tallow').

1601 Holland *Pliny* I 46 In a citie of Comagene, named Samosatis, there is a pond, yeelding forth a kind of slimie mud (called Maltha) which will burne cleare. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Natural maltha is a kind of bitumen, wherewith the Asiatics plaster their walls 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* II 46 Species IV Mineral Pitch, Asphaltum... Second Variety Semi Compact. Maltha Erdiges Erdpech of Werner Its colour dark reddish, or blackish brown. . I shall denote it by the name of Maltha. 1799 W Tooke *View Russian Emp* I 292, A watery vapour..which collected in pitchers is..so richly impregnated with naphtha, but still more with maltha, that the inhabitants take both and use the latter as tar. 1807 T Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 455 Sea wax, or maltha, is a solid substance found on the Baikal lake in Siberia 1865 Watts *Dict. Chem., Maltha,* the mineral tallow of Kirwan, said to have been found on the coast of Finland It resembles wax 1868 *Proc Amer. Philos. Soc.* X 455 Maltha, or mineral tar,. is more nearly allied to tar than to oil.

Malthacite (mæ·lθăsəit). *Min.* Also **malthasite.** [ad. G. *malthazit* (A. Breithaupt 1837), f. Gr. *μαλθακ-ός* soft: see -ite.] A variety of fullers' earth (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1849 Watts tr *Gmelin's Handbk Chem.* III. 419. 1883 *Encycl. Brit* XVI 424/2 Malthazite, from Steindörfel near Bautzen.

† Ma·lt-horse. *Obs* A heavy kind of horse used by maltsters; used occas. as a term of abuse.

1562 T Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. E iij, To carie a mans head so like a malthorse for feare of ruffling his hear. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* III i. 32 Mome, Malthorse, Capon, Coxcombe, Idiot. 1596 — *Tam Shr* IV. i. 132 1598 B. Jonson *Ev Man in Hum.* I. iii, Why he has no more iudgement then a malt horse. 1603 Harsnet *Pop Impost* 82 A stiffe resty spirit, of kin (as seemes) to a malt-horse of Ware, that wil not out of his way. *c* 1616 S. Ward *Coal from Altar* (1627) 57 Such as hold onely a certaine stint of daily duties as malt-horses their pace, or mill horses their round.

Malt-house (mɔ̱·lthous). A building in which malt is prepared and stored; a malting.

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 185/24 *Brationarium,* mealthus. 1360–1 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 563 Johanni lepemaker pro 4 sportis pro le Malthous 1429 *Munim. Magd. Coll. Oxf.* (1882) 16 Item, j bakhous cum j malthous et le brewhous. 1577 Harrison *England* I. III. I. 95 b/2 Beare with me gentle reader that leade thee.. from a table delicately furnished, into a mustye mault house. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2800/4 A Large and convenient Brewhouse and Malthouse 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. ii. 507 The opportunities of defrauding the revenue being much greater in a brewery than in a malt-house. 1885 H Stopes *Malt & Malting* xiii. 183 Malt-houses (or maltings)

Malthusian (mælþiū·ziăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the proper name *Malthus* + -ian.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to T. R. Malthus (1766–1835) or his teaching (see Malthusianism).

1821 SHELLEY *Lett* Pr. Wks. 1880 IV. 195 In the comparison of Platonic and Malthusian doctrines. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* x. (1840) 109 How often have we read in Malthusian benefactors of the species: 'The working people have their condition in their own hands'. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas* 56 Terms on which alone, according to the Malthusian theory, plenty can be secured for all.

2. Befitting or characteristic of a Malthusian.

1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. v. I. 65 She felt Malthusian vexation with her mother for thoughtlessly giving her so many little brothers and sisters.

B. *sb.* A follower or supporter of T. R. Malthus in his views on population.

1812 R. SOUTHEY in *Q Rev.* VIII. 324 The Malthusians observe that the new discovery is matter of science 1845 MILL *Diss. & Disc* (1875) II 187 We need not wonder that the epithets of 'Malthusians' and 'Political Economists' are so often considered equivalent to hard-hearted, unfeeling, and enemies of the poor. 1885 J. BONAR *Malthus* I. i 4 A Malthusian is supposed to forbid all marriage.

Malthusianism (mælþiū ziǎnizm). [formed as prec. + -ISM.] The teaching of Malthus and his followers on the question of population.

T. R Malthus in his *Essay on Population* (1798) contended that the rate of increase of the population being out of proportion to the increase of its means of subsistence, it should be checked, mainly by moral restraint. This has often been popularly viewed as a proposal to check marriage.

1848 MILL *Pol Econ.* (ed 5) I. 450 Even Boards of Guardians will seldom hear patiently of anything which they are pleased to designate as Malthusianism 1892 *Nation* (N. Y) 21 Apr. 311/3 This religious Malthusianism is calculated to please the economists who think that the world is too small for mankind.

Malthu·sianize, *v.* [f. MALTHUSIAN + -IZE.] *intr.* To adopt the principles of Malthus.

1893 *National Observer* 1 Apr. 485/2 If Britain had Malthusianised, where were our colonies?

Maltin (mǭ·ltin). *Chem.* [ad. F. *maltin*, f. MALT *sb* · see -IN [1].] (See quot. 1872.)

1871 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem* XVIII. 455 1872 — *Dict. Chem* Suppl, *Maltin*, a nitrogenous ferment existing, according to Dubrunfaut, in malt, and much more active than diastase. 1883 *Encycl Brit.* XV. 339/1.

Maltine (mǭ·ltīn) [f. MALT *sb.* + -INE.]

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Maltine*, a name given in commerce to an extract of malt which contains dextrin, glucose, and a variable quantity of diastase.

Malting (mǭ·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MALT *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action or process of making malt or of converting into malt.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 324/1 Maltynge, *brasiatura* (P *brasiacio*) 1467, 1585 [see 3] 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 647 Barley, (as appeareth in the Malting,) being steeped in Water three dayes will sprout 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab Bees* (1725) I. 90 The variety of labour, required in husbandry, in malting, in carriage and distillation 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* 172 Malting is generally a business of itself 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 105 Maize has also been employed to make beer; but its malting is somewhat difficult 1885 H. STOPES *Malt & Malting* xiv 224 A comparatively new form of malting is known as the 'pneumatic system'.

2 A MALT-HOUSE.

1846 M A. RICHARDSON *Local Hist. Table Bk.* V 30 A spacious malting belonging to Mr Richard Robinson, brewer 1870 *Daily News* 18 June, An old malting, situated about nine miles from Cambridge, was burned down. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 77 A strange . village . chiefly composed of maltings and other buildings connected with beer brewing

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *malting barley, business, district, sample, time*, etc; **malting-floor, house, kiln, office** = *malt floor, house*, etc

1467 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 46 That the seid Denys haue esement in the maltynghows joyned therto. *Ibid*, Duryng maltyng tyme. 1585 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 167 The Maltinge House. 1637 *Documents agst Prynne* (Camden) 84 The maulting business goes on, but with some restrictions 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 58 Though they keep back their sordid sperm and turne them to their malting-kils. 1723 *Lond Gaz.* No 6196/5 A large Malting Office. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III li 219 Many of the farms have malting-offices annexed to them. 1813 *Examiner* 12 Apr 240/2 Fine Malting Barley 1834 *Brit Husb* I. 146 Inferior malting samples frequently fetch little more than feed oats of good quality 1840 *Cottager's Man.* 10 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl. Husb.* III, The bruised grain. is said to be as complete as if it had lain a fortnight on the malting-floor. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 189 The malting business is extensively prosecuted at Ware.

Maltless (mǭ·ltles), *a.* [f. MALT *sb.* + -LESS] Without malt, deficient in malt.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 352 Weak small-beer, frothy and maltless.

Ma·ltlong. *dial.* Also **moltlong, -ling.** = ANBURY I, ANGLEBERRY.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cviii. 390 The maltlong, or as some Farriers call it, the maltworme, is a cankerous soarrance aboue the hoofe, iust vpon the cronet 1704 *Dict. Rust* 1847 HALLIWELL, *Moltling.* 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss*, *Moltlong*, a sore or disease between or rather above the clees of cattle (Johnson)

Ma·lt-maker. A maltster.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 324/2 Thus is .. ye seid commen peple that were wonte to be Malt makers grevously hurt. 1551 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* I. 115 The maltmakaris, sellaris of malt, baxtaris. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit*, *M'sex* II. 14 Baldock .. yeeldeth malt-makers not a few. 1691 TRYON *Art Brewing* (ed. 3) 52 These ill customs all Mault-Makers ought to understand and avoid. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s.v. *Malt*, Our barley Malt makers have tried all their skill to make good Malt of it [maize].

Maltman (mǭ·ltmǣn). A maltster.

1408 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 14 Iohn plot, Citaysyn and Maltman of london. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 51 The maltman sais, 'I God forsaik, Gif ony bettir malt may be'. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* H iij b, When maltemen make vs drinke no firmentie. a 1627 MIDDLETON *No Wit like Woman's* III. i, Let each man look to his part now, and not feed Upon one dish all four on's, like plain maltmen. 1724 DE FOE *Fort Mistress* (1854) 5 He found money in cash to pay the malt-man and the excise 1737–8 *Manch. School Reg.* (1866) I. 8 William son of Ellis Farmer of Salford, maltman. 1889 BARNARD *Noted Breweries* I. 55 A mess-room and lavatory, etc., for the malt-men.

†**b.** *Proverbial phrases. Obs.*

c1530 *Hye Way Spyttell House* 62 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1866) IV. 55 Make we Mery as longe as we can, And drynke a pace · the deuill pay the malt man! 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* Sat. vi. 53 For he that is in Malt-mans Hall inrolde, Cares not a poynt for hunger nor for colde

Ma·lto-de·xtrin. *Physiol. Chem.* (See quot.)

1900 GOULD *Dict. Med*, *Maltodextrin* $C_6H_{10}O_5$. A carbonhydrate, intermediate between starch and maltose.

Maltolt, variant of MALETOLT *Obs.*

Maltose (mǭ·ltōus). *Chem.* [a. F. *maltose* (Dubrunfaut), f. MALT *sb.*: see -OSE.] (See quot)

1862 WATTS tr *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XV. 338 Maltose The sugar produced from starch-paste by the action of malt (or diastase) is, according to Dubrunfaut, different from dextro-glucose. 1883 *Standard* 29 Nov 3/2 Maltose is the best. of the sugar compounds 1885 H STOPES *Malt & Malting* xi 140 Maltose, when free from glucose sugars, crystallises like cane-sugar or sucrose.

Maltot(e, variant of MALETOLT *Obs.*

†**Maltout.** *slang. Obs.* (See quot)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Maltout*, a nickname for a marine, used by sailors and soldiers of other corps, probably a corruption of matelot, the French word for a sailor.

†**Maltreat,** *pa. pple Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 **maletrait.** [? a. OF. *maltrait*, pa. pple. of *maltraire* to suffer.] ? Suffered.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld Chandos* 36 News him was brought . How Lord Clisson had lost his head they told And maletrait, the French kings ire t' appease.

Maltreat (mæltrī·t), *v.* Also 8 **maltrait, maletreat** [a F. *maltraiter*: see MAL- and TREAT *v*] *trans.* To abuse, ill-use; to handle roughly or rudely; to ill-treat.

1708 COLLIER *Further Vind. View Stage* 32 The Doctor [Filmer] agrees the Clergy ought by no means to be *maltraited* [Dr. Filmer had used the word 'abus'd'] and ridicul'd on the Stage. 1739 CIBBER *Apol* (1756) I. 61 This indignity cast upon a gentleman only for having maltreated a player was [etc]. 1759 STERNE *Tr Shandy* II xvii, Yorick, indeed, was never better served in his life!—but it was a little hard to male-treat him after, and plunder him after he was laid in his grave 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* iv 49 It is against the law that she turn them out of doors, or kill them, or maltreat them in any way 1868 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I xxxiv 290 The jurymen .. were often liable to be beaten and maltreated in revenge. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 172 The metre, though a well-known English critic has maltreated it of late, is a very fine one.

Hence **Maltre·ated** *ppl a.*

1829 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) II. 28 The cheerful thraldom of this maltreated philosopher. 1864 *Reader* IV 477/2 We cannot take leave of this maltreated book without [etc] 1901 *Spectator* 20 July 94/2 An unskilful physician was imprisoned by the family of a maltreated patient.

Maltreatment (mæltrī·tmĕnt). Also 8 **maletreatment.** [ad. F. *maltraitement*, f. *maltraiter*: see prec. and -MENT.] The action of maltreating, the state of being maltreated.

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil* Pref. (1754) 14 Nature will sometimes rebel against principle, when it is long and grievously provoked by male-treatment and oppression 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. viii 140 If the beating or other maltreatment be very enormous . the law then gives him a separate remedy 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* (1817) 379 [They] after much contumely and cruel mal-treatment on all sides, rushed out of the pile. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* I i. 8 From this source has proceeded our maltreatment of it [the 17th cent], our miseditings, miswritings [etc]. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxxv, Thus had his deliberate maltreatment of another man's soul resulted in the loss of his own moral free-will.

Maltster (mǭ·ltstəɹ). Forms: 4–5 **maltestere, malstere,** 6 **maultster,** 7 **maulster,** 7–8 **malster,** 7– **maltster.** [f. MALT *sb.* + -STER.] One whose occupation it is to make malt.

c1370–80 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 328 Johannes Molend' Malstere. c1440 *Promp Parv* 324/1 Malstere, or maltestere (*H*, *P.* maltar), *brasiatrix*, *brasiator.* 1577 HARRISON *England* I. iii 1 95 b/2 Yᵉ making wherof [mault] I will her set in such order, as my skill therein may extend vnto, (for I am scarse a good maultster). 1608 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 289 Euerie maltster in the towne to forbeare buyinge of barley. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 141 Dukes and Marquisses fall by the Bullet or the Ax, when Dunghil-Rakers and Maulsters out-live themselves. 1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I 262 The 23d [June] also came out a proclamation for the apprehending Richard Rumbold, malster [etc]. 1729 SWIFT *Grand Question* Wks. 1751 X 124 Sir Arthur the Malster! how fine it will sound! 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N* v. ii. (1869) II. 489 For the maltster to get back eighteen shillings in the advanced price of his malt. 1830 M DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 79 The brewer or distiller who is his own maltster can always protect himself. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* iv. ii. (1876) 537 The Malt Duty is nominally paid by maltsters.

Ma·lt-worm.

†**1.** A weevil which infests malt. *Obs.*

c1440 *Promp Parv.* 46/1 Bowde, malte-worme (*P.* boude of malte), *gurgulio.*

2. *transf.* One who loves malt-liquor; a toper.

c1550 *Drinking Song* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. p. x, Then dothe she troule To me the bolle As a goode malte worme sholde. 1580 G. HARVEY *Three Lett.* 29 A morning bookeworm, an afternoone maltworm 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 83 Mustachio-purple-hu'd Maltwormes. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* III. i, The whorson Mault-worm has a throat like the burning Clyme 1859 R F BURTON *Centr. Afr* in *Jrnl Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 367 Many a gallon must be drunk by the veteran maltworm before intoxication. 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Maut-worm*, a lover of beer.

†**3.** = MALTLONG. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1610 [see MALTLONG]

Malt-wort (mǭ·ltwɒɹt). Forms: 1 **mealtwurt, maltwyrt,** 7 **mault-,** 8– **malt-wort.** [f. MALT *sb.* + WORT [2].] = WORT [2]

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr Wülcker 129/6 *Acinum*, mealtwurt. c1050 *Voc.* ibid 356/33 *Acinum*, maltwyrt 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth* Wks. II. 181/2 He . dipped some small quantity of the Lye, which he supposing to be mault-wort, dranke vp 1731 P SHAW *Ess. Artif. Philos* 41 The boiling down Malt Wort to a Treacle c1796 SIR J DALRYMPLE *Observ Yeast-cake* 4, I can make molasses worts as easily into cakes as malt worts

Malty (mǭ·lti), *a.* [f MALT *sb.* + -Y.] *jocular.* Addicted to, affected by, or containing malt (in the form of malt liquor). Also *slang*, drunk.

1819 *Metropolis* III 144 'Tis degrading to see our malty ladies of quality 1823 'JON BEE' *Slang* 117 'Malty', drunk, with beer, or drunkish any how, stupidly so 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* xl, Those particular parts of the country on which Doodle is at present throwing himself in an auriferous and malty shower

b. Of the nature of or resembling malt.

1830 M DONOVAN *Dom Econ* I 361 The bread would be soft, clammy, greyish, and malty 1892 WALSH *Tea* (Philad.) 100 Japan Pekoe smooth in liquor and 'malty' in flavor.

Maluerte, Malure: see MALEURTEE, MALHEUR.

Malurine (mæ·liurəin), *a. Ornith* [ad mod L. *Malūrīn-us*, f. *Malūrus* (see below).

The name *Malurus* (Vieillot 1816) was app intended to mean 'soft-tailed (bird)', repr Gr μαλουρος (Hesych.), f μᾶλος (Theocr, once) variously conjectured to mean 'white', 'shaggy', or 'soft' + οὐρα tail]

Belonging to the *Malurinæ*, a small group of birds (chiefly Australian) of which the typical genus is *Malurus*, the Superb Warbler.

1862 WOOD *Illustr Nat Hist.* II 274 Perhaps the most curious example of the Malurine birds is the beautiful little Emeu Wren of Australia.

Malurit(e, variant of MALEURTEE *Obs*

Malvaceous (mælvēⁱ·ʃəs), *a. Bot* [f. late L. *malvāceus* (whence mod L. *Malvāce-æ*), f. *malva* mallow: see -ACEOUS.] Pertaining to the genus *Malva* (the Mallow), or to the N O. *Malvaceæ*.

1699 *Phil Trans.* XXI. 64 An exact Division of Mallows, or Malvaceous Plants 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Malvaceous*, like, belonging to, or made with mallows. 1861 BENTLEY *Man Bot* 209 *Althæa rosea*, and some other Malvaceous Plants. 1880 C & F DARWIN *Movem Pl* 232 The leaves in several Malvaceous genera sink at night.

Ma·lvad. *Bot* [f. L. *malva* mallow + -AD.] Lindley's term for a plant of the N O. *Malvaceæ*.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch Bot.* 45 Mallowworts, or Malvads

Malvady, corrupt form of MARAVEDI.

Malval (mæ lvăl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *malva* MALLOW + -AL.] Only in *Malval alliance, exogens.* in Lindley's classification, an 'alliance' embracing the N.O. *Malvaceæ* and other orders.

1836 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot.* (ed. 2) 92 The highest alliances in regard to structure are the Malval and Melial 1846 — *Veg. Kingd* 368 Malval exogens, with columnar stamens

‖ **Malvasia** (malvasī·a). Also **malvoisia.** [It.: see MALMSEY Cf Sp., Pg. *malvasia*, F *malvoisie* see MALVOISIE.] = MALMSEY. Also *attrib*, as *malvasia sack*, and in Pg phr. *malvasia de Madeira* (cf *malmsey madeira*, s.v. MALMSEY).

1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV 262/1 The wine exported is Madeira wine and Malvasia de Madera 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xciii. (1893) 360 There is Malvoisia sack,. and partridge, and beccafico. 1895 *Chamb Jrnl.* XII 627/2 We entered the shanty and drank malvasia

Malveisyn, variant of MALVOISIE.

Malversation (mælvəɹsēⁱ ʃən) [a. F. *malversation*, f. *malverser*. see MALVERSE *v.*] Corrupt behaviour in an office, commission, employment, or position of trust; an instance of this.

1549 *Compl Scot* xix. 160 Quhen the pepil disobeyis thy gude doctryne throucht the euyl exempil of thy maluersatione, thou sal be mair doubil puneist nor tha sal be. 1669 MARVELL *Let. to Mayor of Hull* Wks 1776 I 121 The criminal part of what is reported by the commissioners concerning his malversation in his office 1776–83 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* I 370 The malversations that prevail in the manufactures, magazines, docks and arsenals at Batavia are scarcely to be paralleled 1811 WELLINGTON *Let. to Gordon* 12 June in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VIII. 6 Those malversations in office, those neglects of duty are passed unnoticed. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* viii § ix. 561 Charges of malversation and corruption were hurled at the members of the House.

b. Corrupt administration *of* something.

1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 8 Bringing in a Foreign Power to question him for Malversation of Government. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I 229 The kingdom was reduced to the utmost danger .. as much by malversation of its government, as by the armies of Edward III. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, III 133 The inquiry into the malversation of the finances. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. v, Cardonnel was turned out of the House of Commons. for malversation of public money. 1881 BLACK *Sunrise* III. xi. 172 Malversation of justice amongst those in a high grade.

†c. *gen.* Evil conduct. *Obs. rare.*

1752 J. MACSPARRAN *Amer. Dissected* (1753) 12 Though some of the Felons do reform, yet they are so few, that their Malversation has a bad Effect upon the Morals of the lower Class of Inhabitants.

† **Malverse,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *malverser*, ad. L. *male versārī* (*male* wrongly, ill, *versārī* to behave, conduct oneself, passive freq. of *vertĕre* to turn).] *intr.* To act corruptly in a position of trust.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 13 He could not, *impune*, without danger of punishment, mal-verse, much less subvert Religion. 1714 W. FORBES *Jrnl Session* Pref. 8 The advocates are subject to the authority of the Lords, who may censure, fine, or debar them from their imployment for disobedience or malversing in their office. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot* 95 If any Judge shall neglect or refuse to execute the Law, or Malverse in the Exercise of it, he is [etc.].

Malvoisia: see MALVASIA.

Malvoisie (mæ lvoizi). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms 4 **malvesin, mauvesyn,** 4-6 **malvesye,** 4-7 **-vesie,** 5 **-veisyn,** mal(e)**vesyn, malveseye, -vaset,** 5-6 **-vasy, -vesey,** 6 **-vesy, -ie, -vase, -vese, -veseie, -vesyne, -weysy,** *Sc.* **mavasy, mawissie, mavasie,** 7 **malvasie, -ey, -vesie,** 9 **malvoisie** [a. OF. *malvesie*, ad. It. *malvasia* see MALMSEY. The forms with final *n* seem to represent an adj. formation in OFr.: cf. med.L. *vinum malvasinum*. The 19th c form *malvoisie* is that of mod.Fr.]

1. = MALMSEY 1.

1379-80 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 389 In uno pipe de Malvesin *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 70 With hym broghte he a lubbe of Maluesye And eek another, ful of fyn vernage. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1415 And evere sche drow hom the wyn, Bothe the Roche and the Reyn, And the good Malvesyn 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xl 14 All wyne to test scho wald disdane Bot mavasy [*v rr.* mawissie, mavasie], she bad nane vder. 1508 *Extracts Aberd Reg* (1844) I Pref 21, ½ galloune of Maluasy, price iiijs viijd. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 310 You shall take Rose water, white Rosevineger, Strong white Wine or Malvasie, of each like much; &c. 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* viii, I hope you have no more grave errand than to try if the malvoisie holds its flavour. 1861 DORA GREENWELL *Poems* 24 Flowing of the Malvoisie And largesse clinking loud.

2 = MALMSEY 2.

1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 20 Ther groweth the Voyne that ys callyd Malweysy and muskedell 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq* (1886) 21 He had broken ground up here with his black malvoisies

Malwe, obs. form of MALLOW.

Maly(e)s, -ysyous, etc : see MALICE, -ICIOUS.

Maly(n)coli, etc., obs forms of MELANCHOLY.

Malyvolus, variant of MALEVOLOUS *Obs.*

Mam[1] (mæm). *colloq* Also 6 **mame,** 6-7 **mamme.** [Not recorded before the 16th c., the instance in one MS of the Chester Plays being almost certainly due to a late alteration of the text. It is improbable that the word is adopted from the Welsh *mam* (:—Protoceltic **mammā*), it seems rather to have originated independently from a sound instinctively made by young children; similar words for 'mother' exist in many languages. See MAMMA[1].] A childish (formerly also a familiar or vulgar) word for mother, corresponding to DAD *sb.*[1], but now more strictly confined to infantine use or allusions to this †*Mam's loll* see LOLL *sb* 3.

?*a* 1500 (*MS* 1592) [see DAD *sb*[1]] 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 186 Yet cocking Mams, and shifting Dads from schooles, Make pregnant wits to prooue vnlearned fooles *c* 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* I. ii. 99 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* XCVIII (1897) 309 Oh, thies mammes are exigent, thier daughters prankes to hide 1590 GREENE *Never too late* I (1600) H 2, When the boy sayes, Mam, where is my Dad, when will he come home? 1611 COTGR., *Mammam* (the voice of infants), Mam 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 80 Then of this Child hee's Syre and Dam, And it may call him Dad and Mam. 1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hud.* III 26 It stroaks Pappa, and beats the Mam. 1757 ELIZ. GRIFFITH *Lett. betw. Henry & Frances* (1767) II 160 Has it [a child] a broad, good-humoured countenance, like dad; or a lively eye, and saucy look, like mam? 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* Argt. I. 1 The hero of the tale appears, Leaving his dad and mam in tears 1872 HARTLEY *Yorks. Ditties* Ser. II. 112 Whear is th' Daddy doy? Whear is th' mam?

†b. reduplicated *Obs.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III *Schism* 777 And smiling sweet Mam mam, mam mam he cries [F. *crie me a mé me*]

†c. *attrib.* and *Comb. Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks (Grosart) V. 269 The nurse or mother Mampudding down she sunk to the earth. 1653 R. CARPENTER *Anabapt. Washt* 21 These Censurers know no other Language than Mam-English, or, their mother tongue.

† **Mam**[2]. *Obs. rare*—[o]. [ad. L *mamma* breast.]

1611 FLORIO, *Mamma*, a pap, a dug, a mam, a breast.

Mam, obs. form of MA'AM.

Mama, variant of MAMMA[1].

† **Mamalone.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Obscure; perh. a misreading for *mamaloue* (see MAMELUKE).]

1799 JANE AUSTEN *Lett* 8 Jan. (1884) I 192, I am to wear a mamalone cap instead... It is all the fashion now.

Mamalucco, etc.: see MAMELUCO, MAMELUKE.

‖ **Mamamouchi.** The mock-Turkish title pretended to have been conferred by the Sultan upon M. Jourdain, in Molière's play *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, IV. iii. Hence occas. used for: A pompous-sounding title; also, one assuming such a title; a ridiculous pretender to elevated dignity

1672 DRYDEN *Assign.* Prol. 30 You must have Mamamouchi, such a Fop As would appear a Monster in a Shop *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. IV. § 5 (1740) 233 So then he drops his mammamouchi Outside of Oates's Plot in the dark, no more to be heard of in that Reign 1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II 287 This ridiculous Mamamouchi [The Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of Cambridge University]

Comb 1673 *Mem. Madam Charlton* 12 Charlton fancies nothing less than to be made a Duke, or some strange Mammamouchy-Tituladoo.

Mamanite (mæ·mănəit). *Min.* [f. *Maman*, in Persia, its locality + -ITE[1]: so named by A Goebel in 1865.] 'A sulphate similar to polyhalite, but somewhat different in composition' (Chester *Dict. Names Min* 1896).

Mamay, variant of MAMMEE.

Mamble (mæ·mb'l), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 3-4 **mamel** [ME. *mamelen*, possibly repr. an OE. **mamelian* = OHG. *mammalôn* to stammer, mutter, mod. Ger. dial. *memmeln* to mutter, also to chew slowly; an onomatopœic formation with frequentative suffix -LE: cf. MAMMER, MUMBLE *vbs*.]

1. *intr.* To mumble or mutter; to chatter.

c 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 492 in *O. E. Misc.* 132 Panne mud mamelit more panne hit solde 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B v 21 Of þis matere I myȝte mamely ful longe *Ibid* xi 408 Adam when he mameled aboute mete and entermeted to knowe þe wisdom and þe witte of god he was put fram blisse.

2 To eat lazily.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Mamble v.*, to eat with seeming indifference, as if from want of appetite.

† **Ma·mbler.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 5 **mammlere.** [f. MAMBLE *v.* + -ER[1].] A voluble speaker

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4498 For marcure was manslaȝt a mammlere of wordis.

† **Ma·mbling,** *vbl. sb. Obs* [f. MAMBLE *v.* + -ING[1].] ? = MUMMERING 2

1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder* II. ii 5 He could rather be content the Angell of the Church of Laodicea should be quite cold, then in such a mambling of profession 1648 MANTON *Spir. Languish* 16 We content ourselves with a lukewarmnesse and a mambling of profession midling it between Christ and the world

† **Mambu.** *Obs* Also 8 **mombu.** [a OPg *mambu* BAMBOO.] The bamboo

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 149 A sort of Canes, by the Iavians called Mambu *Ibid*, On the Coast of Malabar [etc.] this sort of Cane produces a drug called Sacar Mambus, that is, Sugar of Mambu 1681 GREW *Museum* II. 223 Part of a sort of Mambu, a great Indian Cane *Ibid* 225 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II 384/1 A substance called Tabaxir, or sugar of Mombu

Mame, obs. form of MAIM *sb.*, MALM, MAM[1].

Mamea, -ee, -eia, obs ff. MAMMEE

Mamel, variant of MAMBLE.

‖ **Mamelière.** *Hist* Also 9 **mammelière, -illiere** [Fr. f. *mamelle* breast.] A piece of armour consisting of a circular plate of metal covering either breast

1824 MEYRICK *An. Armour* III *Gloss., Mamillaria, Mamillieres* 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 122 On the breast are fastened sometimes one, sometimes two round plates, called mamelieres 1885 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 3) II 277 The surcoat has openings or slits over the mamelieres to allow of a chain passing through.

Mamellated, variant of MAMILLATED *ppl. a*

† **Mamelle.** *Obs* Also mammill. [a. F. *mamelle*:—L. *mamilla*, dim. of *mamma* breast.] A woman's breast. Also *fig*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 1 Thi mammillis, moder, ful weel y meene, Y had to my meete þat y myȝt not mys 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 135 b/2 Thenne Quyncianus comanded that her brestis and mamellis shold be drawen & cutte of *Ibid* 419/1 Nourysshed by the pappes and mamellys of the Scrypture of holy chyrche

Mamelon (mæ·mĕlŏn). Also **mammillon, mammelon.** [a. F. *mamelon* nipple, f. *mamelle*. see prec.]

1. A rounded eminence or hummock.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol* I 206 This mammillon has been largely quarried for lime. 1848 D. BORRER *Campaign agst. Kabailes Algeria*, Upon the summit of two mammelons two French outposts were placed 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. South Waters* 289 An isolated hill or mamelon in the valley of the Lot.

2. A small hemispherical tubercle.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 105 Ordinarily the tubercle consists of a rounded ball or hemisphere (the 'mamelon')

Hence **Mamelonated** (mæ mĕlŏnēted) *a.*, covered with rounded protuberances

1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux' Midwif.* 47 Like the latter, its two surfaces are flattened, and it is besides slightly lobular and mamelonated. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 243 This gives the part a rough mamelonated appearance.

‖ **Mameluco** (mæmĕlū·ko). Also 9 **mamalucco.** [Pg., lit. a mameluke: see next.] A cross-breed between a white and a Brazilian Indian

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* i. 35 *note*, Mameluco denotes the offspring of White with Indian; Mulatto, that of White with Negro. 1874 BURTON *Captiv. Hans Stade* xv (Hakl. Soc.) 45 Mamalucco, meaning the offspring of a white man by an Indian woman, is now obsolete in Sao Paulo, where Caboclo has taken its place. 1900 DENIKER *Races of Man* xiii. 545 The Mamelucos or Paulists of the province of Sao Paulo (Brazil), European and Indian half-breeds

Mameluke (mæ·mĕlūk). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6 **mam(m)oluke, mam(m)eluc(k, mammaluke,** 6-8 **mamaluk,** 6-9 **-luke,** 7 **mammeluke, mamaluch, mameluch, mammaluck, mamuluke,** *pl.* after It. form **mamaluchi, mamaluc(o)hy,** 7-8 **mamaluc(k,** 8 **mamaluque, mameluc,** 6- **mameluke.** Also 9 **mamlouk, mamluk(e, memlo(o)k.** [Ultimately a. Arab. مملوك *mamlūk* slave, a subst. use of the pa. pple. of *malaka* to possess. The Turkish pronunciation is (memlūk), cf. med.L. *mameluc, mameluchus* (12th c.), OF. *mameluz, mamelos* (mod.F *mamelûk, mamelouk*), Sp., Pg. *mameluco*, It. *mammaluco*.]

1. A member of the military body, originally composed of Caucasian slaves, which seized the throne of Egypt in 1254, and continued to form the ruling class in that country until the early part of the 19th century.

The Mameluke sultans reigned from 1254 to 1517, when the Ottoman Sultan Selim I assumed the sovereignty. Subsequently Egypt was governed, under the nominal rule of a Turkish viceroy, by 24 Mameluke beys. In 1811 the Mamelukes remaining after the French war were massacred by Mohammed Ali, pasha of Egypt

1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 13 There was a grete Ambasset of the soldans towardes Venyce, that hadde in his companye many Mamolukes 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 279/2 Mammolukes and Genisaries about ye Turk and Sowdan, haue vsed to christen their children of purpose 1586 T. B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* I (1594) 598 Not long since the souldan of Cayre [was elected] out of the mammelucks 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 320 Certaine principall Mamalukes euerie of whom was captaine of a thousand inferiour Mamaluks, and their office was to conduct the Soldans forces 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I 145 [The Egyptians lived] under vassalage to their own Mamaluchi or Mercenaries 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Hist. Cyprus* 46 It was taken by the aid of the mamaluchy, by James son to the same King illegitimate 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III 587/2 Most of the *Mamaluques* were slain 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* VI. 59 It [Egypt] became subject to the Mamaluks, and now is a province of the Turkish empire. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III 463 The twelve Beys of Egypt, chosen from among the Mamelucs. 1801 WELLINGTON *Memorandum* in Gurw. *Desp.* I 314 Supposing that the Mamelukes should be inclined to shake off the French yoke and to co-operate with us. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. VIII, With Maugrabee and Mamaluke, His way amid his Delis [he] took 1845 ELIOT WARBURTON *Cresc. & Cross* VII. 57 The Mamelukes were young Georgian or Circassian slaves.

attrib 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 18 The Mamaluck system. 1856 FREEMAN *Saracens* IV (1870) 158 The Mameluke Sultans.

2 A slave (in Mohammedan countries).

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III 718, I shall presently banish all the Mamalukes and white men which dwell in any of those Indian townes 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt* I 163 Few of the Egyptians have memlooks, or male white slaves 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II 179 His Mamelukes, both white and black. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 236 Now the Persian had a mameluke, as he were the full moon.

3. *fig.* A 'fighting slave' of the Pope, etc.

1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* (1538) 41 Many are be come the Antichristes of Romes mamelukes. 1679 'TOM TICKLEFOOT' *Trials Wakeman*, etc. 9 When they were listed amongst the Pope's Mamalukes 1680 BOURON *Papist's Oath Secrecy* 7 That Oath which Blessed Ignatius Loyola imposed upon his Spiritual Mamaluks 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 18 Apr., So long as the Bishop of Rome remains Pope, and has an army of Mamelukes all over the world, we shall do very little. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 788 The Assumptionists are mere mamelukes of the Vatican.

4. *attrib.* · **mameluke-bit,** the heavy iron bit used by the Mamelucos of Brazil (see MAMELUCO); **mameluke point,** the long double-edged cutting point of the Mameluke sabre, **mameluke sleeve,** a fashion of sleeve worn by women in Paris under the First Empire.

1826 SIR F. HEAD *Pampas* 177, I took the iron *mameluke bit cut of his mouth 1809 LD. VALENTIA *Voy.* III. 307 They [sabres] were all Persian, but some had been lengthened in Egypt at both ends, so as to give the *Mameluke point, which cuts both ways 1808 LADY MARY LOYD tr. *Uzanne's Fashion in Paris* iii 55 Towards the close of the [First] Empire, when *mameluke sleeves, and hair dressed *à l'enfant*, struck a feudal and gothic note.

Hence **Ma·melukedom** *fig*, the condition of being a Mameluke or fighting slave. **Ma·melukery** *fig*, a body of 'Mamelukes', a party of enslaved depredators

1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Leopold & du Paty* Wks. 1853 I 53/1 Our spiritual Mamelukery is as ambitious of power and riches as if it had children to inherit them 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 455 The reduction of an entire nation to intellectual serfdom and moral Mamelukedom

Mamente, Mameny: see MAUMET, MALMENY.

Mamere, variant of MAHOMERY *Obs.*, mosque.

Mamey: see MAMMEE.

Mamie, variant of MAMMEE, MAMMY.

‖ **Mamilla** (mæmi·lă). Also 7-9 **mammilla.** [L., dim. of *mamma* breast, teat.]

1. The nipple of the female breast; also, the male 'mamma'.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Mammilla.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mammilla*, a little Breast, Tet, or Dug 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mammilla*, the nipple of the mammary gland. Also, the male breast, or mammary gland.

2. *transf.* (*Anat.*, *Bot.*, etc.) Any nipple-shaped organ or protuberance; a papilla.

1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* II. 279 In these apodous walkers the place of legs is supplied by fleshy and often retractile mamillæ or tubercles. 1828 R. KNOX tr. *Cloquet's Anat* 454 There occurs on the surface of the brain . a sort of whitish mammilla, which seemed to be concealed in the interior of the nerve. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON tr. *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 21 Glandular mammillæ or papillæ. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 714/2 (*Mamillaria*) The mamillæ. have little tufts of white hair between them. 1882 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Mamilla* (a little teat). Little granular prominences on the surface of certain pollen. 1889 BARON in *Q. Jrnl. Geol Soc* XLV 322 The crystals of others [*sc* stones] assume a mamillated form, the mamillæ being covered with minute crystals. 1889 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Mammillæ*, . applied to the conical or cylindrical organs of the Arachnida, Also, the papillæ or apices of the Malpighian pyramids in the kidney.

Mamillar (mæ·milăr), *a.* In quots. **mammillar.** [a. L. *mamillār-is*, f. *mamilla*: see MAMILLA.] = MAMILLARY 2.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* IV. cxxi, [Osphresis loq.] By the Mammillar Processions, I Embrace those pleasures which my Sweets impart. 1832 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 251 Masses of rock emerge from its bosom, some of a mammillar form. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 716 The surface is coarsely lobular or mammillar.

Mamillariform (mæmilæ·rifōrm), *a. rare.* [f. L. *mamillāri-s* MAMILLAR + -FORM.] Mamilliform.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Nov. 225/1 A small mammillariform object.

Mamillary (mæ·milări), *a.* Also 7 **mammillarie, mammilary,** 7–9 **mammillary.** [f. L. *mamillāris*: see MAMILLA and -ARY 2.]

1. Of or pertaining to the breast; also, †having mammæ.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydriol Chym.* 278 The milky juyce, passing .through the mammilary conduits into the breasts 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 165 The only mainillary biped which we have, is the Bat. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* V. 981 To the left of the mammillary or midthoracic line.

2. Of the form of a mamma; mammiform.

Mamillary process: (*a*) the mastoid process of the temporal bone; (*b*) *pl.* the metapophysis of the lumbar vertebræ; †(*c*) *pl.* the olfactory lobes.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 433 The mamillary processes which are the Organes of smelling 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 16 The bottom of the Ear (in which place the Mammillary processe is). 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 126/1 It is the Entry to the Sinus in the Mammillary Process. 1742 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed 3) 39 The Mammillary Processes of the Brain 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat* (1807) 274 The mamillary portion of the kidney. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* 230 Small mammillary elevations which are known as Indian corn-hills. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 39 The anterior process . . is termed the mammillary process, or Metapophysis.

b. Having mammiform protuberances.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* 355 Mammillary, with a number of convex smooth surfaces. 1830 LYELL *Princ Geol.* I. 202 Sometimes the travertin assumes precisely the botroidal and mammillary forms, common to similar deposits, in Auvergne. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 348 The sides of the cells are coated with mamillary concretions. 1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 265 Gibbous and coarsely mammillary.

c. *Mamillary brooch* (Antiq.): one consisting of two cup-shaped pieces connected by a handle.

1862 W. R. WILDE *Catal. Gold Antiq. R. Irish Acad* 57 Mammillary Fibulæ—For the sake of distinction and arrangement, we have applied this term to a class of gold ornaments, of great diversity of size, found in abundance in Ireland 1863 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* I. II. VI 459 The dilated gold fibulæ styled . . Mamillary Brooches.

Ma·millate, *a.* Also **mamm-.** [ad. L. *mamillāt-us*, f. *mamilla* MAMILLA + -ATE[1].] = next.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 311 Feelers (*Palpi*) Mammillate . . when the last joint is very short, smaller than the preceding one, and retractile within it 1847 W. DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds & Useful Pl* (1860) Gloss., *Mamillate*, conical, with a rounded apex 1875 BLAKE *Zool* 38 The teeth in Mastodon mammillate, often numerous, and with every intermediate gradation.

Mamillated (mæ·milĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* Also 8–9 **mammillated,** 9 **mammalated, mam(m)el(l)ated, mammilated.** [f. MAMILLATE *a.* + -ED[1].]

1. Having rounded protuberances or projections; covered with mammiform excrescences. *spec.* in *Path.* as a morbid condition of certain viscera; also *Geol.* and *Min.*

1741 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 713 The inward Membrane had on its concave Surface a sort of Villosity wrinkled and mamillated. 1801 BOURNON *ibid.* XCI 172 This ore frequently assumes a mamillated form. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd Mineral.* (ed 3) p. lxxxv, A mineral presenting aggregations of large sections of numerous small globes is termed botryoidal; but when the globes are larger, and the portions are less, and separate, the appearance is expressed by the term mamillated. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat* iii. (1879) 46 The mammillated country of Maldonado. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vii. 176 The rocks are worn into smooth mammillated outlines. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* V. 920 This a merely mammillated or corrugated surface will not do.

2. Having a nipple-shaped process or part.

1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 62 *Mammillated*, a term applied to the apex of a shell when it is rounded like a teat. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 119 Spire short, apex mammillated. 1851 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. v. 156 The cases from the pistacias are mammelated, light, with a turpentine flavour.

Mamillation (mæmilē·ʃən). In quots. **mammillation.** [f. MAMILLA + -ATION.]

1. The condition of being mamillated.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Mammillation.* Term applied to the appearances of little prominences like granulations on a mucous surface, as of the stomach sometimes in *Phthisis*, etc. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 120 The stomach occasionally presents . mammillation, softening [etc.].

2. *concr.* in *pl.* Rounded bosses.

1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys Geog.* xxiv. (1878) 382 Smoothing those large mammillations the Cumbraes. 1880 *19th Cent.* Nov. 850 The mammillations of the surface suggest that the rocks have been . . rounded by the passage of moving ice.

Mamilliferous (mæmili fĕrəs), *a.* [f. MAMILLA + -(I)FEROUS.] Having or bearing mamillæ.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891 *Athenæum* 30 May 703/1 The division of the mammalia into a mammilliferous and a non-mammilliferous series.

Mamilliform (mæmi·lifōrm), *a.* Also **mammilliform.** [f. MAMILLA + -(I)FORM.] Shaped like or resembling a mamilla; nipple-shaped.

1843 FORBES in *Proc Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 79 Among which are . interspersed numerous mammilliform tubercles 1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 423 With mammilliform prominences when contracted. 1888 A. S. WOODWARD in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV 147 The teeth upon this surface are quite mammilliform. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 162 The filaments are beset with mamilliform appendages.

Mamilloid (mæ·miloid), *a.* In quot. **mamm-.** [f. MAMILLA + -OID.] Resembling a mamilla.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat* V. 92/2 The first and second plates [of the molar] have two mammilloid summits.

Mamillose (mæ·milōs), *a.* [f. MAMILLA + -OSE.] Having mamilliform organs or parts.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Mamio, obs. form of MAMMEE.

†Ma·mish, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. MAM *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Uxorious.

?*a* 1641 BP. HALL *Women's Veil* Rem. Wks. (1660) 240 If the Crown be set upon the head (as the husband may give honour to the weaker vessel) yet it is a pittyful head that is not better then the crown that adorns it. None but some mamish Monsters can question it

Mamlouk, mamluk(e, obs. ff. MAMELUKE.

Mamma[1], **mama** (mămă·). [A reduplicated syllable often uttered instinctively by young children, who are in many countries taught to use it as their word for 'mother' (esp. where the ordinary word in the language begins with *m*).

The Indogermanic type **mammā*, as a child's word for mother, is found as Gr μαμμη, L. *mamma* (whence It. *mamma*), OSl., Russian мама, Lith. *mama*, Irish *mam* (O'Brien); also in Welsh *mam*, which is the only word for 'mother', though *modr-* survives in some compounds. The F. *maman* (Cotgr. 1611 *mammam*), like the earlier *mam-ma* (1584 in Hatz.-Darm.), appears to be an independent adoption of the instinctive infantine utterance; the Sp. *mamá*, Pg. *mamãe*, may perhaps be from French.

Apart from the two 16th c. quots in which the word is used with reference to a child's first attempt to speak, the Eng. *mamma* has not been found earlier than near the end of the 17th c., after which time it rapidly became common. The Eng. word of the 17–18th c. (rimed by Shadwell with *awe*) prob. represents a spoken form adopted from the F. *maman*; the spelling may have been suggested by Latin or It., or it may possibly have been originally meant to express the native English form (ma mă, mǫ mă), which is still current in many dialects. In educated use, so far as is known, the stress has in England always been on the last syllable; in the United States, however, the stress *ma mma* is the more usual; a prevailing U. S. pronunciation is represented by the spelling *momma*, occasionally used in novels. The spelling *mama*, sometimes used in the 18th c., became somewhat common after 1800, and is especially frequent in the novels printed *c* 1830–50. It is now rare.]

A word employed as the equivalent of *mother*: chiefly used in the vocative, or preceded by a possess. pronoun (as 'my mamma'); also without article in the manner of a proper name (e.g. 'Mamma is well'); less usually with *a*, *the*, or in *plural*.

The status of the word has always been the same as that of PAPA[1]. In the 18th c., although *ma mma* as used by young children was probably common, *mamma* seems to have been confined to the higher classes, and among them to have been freely used not only by children but by adults of both sexes. In the 19th c. its use was much extended, and among the lower middle class was a mark of 'gentility'. Latterly it has in England become unfashionable, even as used by children

[1555 EDEN *Decades* 44 They were turned into frogges, and cryed toa, toa, that is, mama, mama, as chyldren are wont to crye for the mothers pappe.] 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 129 When the babe shall now begin to tattle and call hir Mamma, with what face can she heare it of his mouth, vnto whom she hath denyed Mamma? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. ii. § 7 191 The Ideas of the Nurse, and the Mother are well framed in their Minds. The names of Nurse and Mamma, the Child uses, determine themselves to those Persons. 1691 SHADWELL *Scowrers* Epil., How can one stand in awe Of a vain Tawdry, Amorous Mamma? 1720 E. WARD *Brit. Hud.* III. 26 So the sweet Babe of Early Wit, To please Mamma does Daddy beat 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. viii (1729) 11 My Mama drinks double the quantity. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Alex. Peden* in *Biog. Presb.* (1827) I. 140 Our . old Scots Names are gone out of Request; instead of Father and Mother, Mamma and Papa, training Children to speak Nonsense. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. clxxi. 132 At which I am uneasy not as a Mamma would be, but as a Father should be. 1758 ELIZ. ROSE in *Family Rose Kilravock* (Spald. Club) 432 Papa and mamma are well. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v. (ed. 2) 94 *Tony.* Alack, mama, it was all your own fault. 1822 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess of Gertr.* (1828) I. 52 Poor Tom must shift with his outgrown Coat, because Papa has just given Mama a row of pearls. *a* 1824 *Fam. Politics* III. iv. in *New Brit. Theatre* (1814) II. 224 *Edw.* . . One more trial, my delightful mama. *Lady Jes.* How often have I told you not to apply that vulgar appellation to me? 1829 BYRON *Juan* I. xlviii, I can't but say that his mamma was right. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. vi, You should make your mamma take you to town. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxv, Florence is ready to receive her father and her new mama. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 241 [I read my] work to papa and mamma at breakfast next morning, as a girl shows her sampler.

b. Used as a prefixed title.

17.. SIR J. MARRIOT in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1755) IV. 289 The cruel Fates their rage relented, And mama Venus had consented.

c. *fig* (jocular only).

1844 THACKERAY *May Gambols* Wks. 1900 XIII. 443 The exhibition of the New Society . has grown to be quite as handsome . . as that of its mamma, the old Society in Pall Mall East.

d. *Comb.*: *mamma-in-law* jocular = MOTHER-IN-LAW; *mamma-pian* [F. *maman pian*], a 'mother' tubercle of the disease known as 'yaws'; a 'yaw'.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 259 Recalling some of mamma-in-law's dreadful expressions which make me shudder when I hear them 1895 CLIVE HOLLAND *Jap. Wife* (ed. 11) 36, I do not altogether like my mamma-in-law. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Mama pian* 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* XXVII. 428 *note*, A large persistent yaw is sometimes known as the 'mother', 'grandmother' or 'mama-pian'.

Hence **Mamma**[1] *v.*, to call by the name of 'mamma'.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 359 Pris. will Mamma-up Mrs. Sinclair.

‖ **Mamma**[2] (mæ·mă). *Pl.* **-æ.** [L.] The milk-secreting organ of the female in man and the other mammalia. Also the corresponding but non-secreting structure in males.

c 1050 *Prudentius Gloss* in *Germania* (1878) XI. 401 *In papillas*, an mamman. 1693 in tr. *Blancard's Phys Dict.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mamma*, a Breast, Pap, or Teat. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mamma* [with anatomists], a Breast, Pap or Teat; also a Dug in Cattle 1795 [see MAMMARY 1]. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs* 21 In the mamma they [the vessels] seem to be rather large than numerous 1845 CHAMBERS *Vestiges* (ed. 4) 198 The mammæ of the human female. also exist in the male. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 17 The mammæ of male quadrupeds 1887 BUTLIN in *Brit. Med. Jrnl* I. 573/1 The very free removal of the mamma . . recommended by Mr. Banks [etc.] 1887 *Athenæum* 8 Jan. 66/2 The pectoral position of the mammæ in the Sirenia gave rise to the legend of the mermaid.

†Ma·mmaday. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. mod. dial. *mamady* (Linc.) 'a sweetmeat made of boiled sugar'.] ? Nurse's milk, 'pap' (*fig.*). Also *attrib.* b. As a term of contempt: A 'milksop'.

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super* (1593) 74 Nothing, but pure Mammaday, and a fewe morsels of fly-blowne Euphuisme, somewhat nicely minced for puling stomackes. *Ibid.* 136 This Mammaday hath excellently knocked himselfe on the sconse with his owne hatchet 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 29 If their Conies be Protestants then some holy Ceremonies must be solemnly used to bring them to lie betweene the sweete breasts of their holy mother the Romish Church that the Mammaday, which shall be given them, may doe them the more good. 1618 N. B *Courtier & Countrym.* D 4 b, Thy meat tasts all of mammaday pudding, which breaking at both ends, the stuffing runnes about the Pot

Mammæform: see MAMMIFORM.

Mammal (mæ·măl), *sb.* [First used in pl. as an anglicized form of MAMMALIA.] An animal of the class mammalia.

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* II. ii 52 As we have no fair synonym for it [Mammalia] in our own tongue, I shall beg leave now, as I have on various other occasions, to render it mammals. 1845 CHAMBERS *Vestiges* (ed. 4) 199 The ornithorhynchus is a mammal receding to near the grade of birds. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* x. (1873) 283 True mammals have been discovered in the new red sandstone. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vii, There is one order of beauty which seems made to turn the heads . of all intelligent mammals, even of women.

b. *attrib.*, as *mammal fœtus, form, giant.*

1845 CHAMBERS *Vestiges* (ed. 4) 207 In the mammal fœtus, . the organ has the form of a prolonged tube. *Ibid*, It becomes a full mammal heart. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. of Man* I. i. 3 Amphibian and Mammal forms. 1902 T. GILL in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 436 A whale may be alluded to as a gigantic mammal or a mammal giant.

†Mammal, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *mammāl-is.*] Pertaining to the mammæ or breasts.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Vein*, Mammal veine (*vena mammalis*) is double, an inward and an outward one, distributed among the parts of the brest. [From Cotgr., *Veine mammale.*]

Mammalated, obs. form of MAMILLATED *a.*

‖ **Mammalia** (mæmē·liă), *pl.* [mod. L. *mammālia* (Linnæus), neut. pl. of late L. *mammālis* adj., f. *mamma*: see MAMMA[2].] A 'class' of the animal kingdom the members of which are characterized by the possession of mammæ in which milk is secreted for the nourishment of the young.

The *Mammalia* are divided into the *placental* and the *implacental* mammalia (see the adjs.), the latter comprising only the marsupials and monotremes. Except the monotremes, the mammalia are all viviparous.

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 362/2 The First Class, Mammalia, is subdivided into 7 Orders. 1817 LAWRENCE *Lectures* (1823) 101 In the mammalia . . we descend from man to the whale or seal. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 297 The remains of mammalia have not yet been

detected in the cretaceous group. **1881** MIVART in *Nature* No. 615. 337 We and beasts constitute..the class *Mammalia*.

Mamma·lial, *a. nonce-wd.* = MAMMALIAN.

1835 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* in *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 167 Men, women, and children, not to speak of animals, ornithological and mammalial

Mammalian (mæmēɪ·liăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MAMMALIA + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the mammalia.

1851 D. WILSON *Archæol & Preh. Ann. Scotl.* I. i. 22 Extensive discoveries of mammalian remains. **1855** W. S DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 375 Most of the bones in the Mammalian skeleton are solid. **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 81 The lower forms of Mammalian life.

B. *sb.* One of the mammalia.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Animals* II. xxiv. 515 The bears, the foxes, and other Mammalians. **1865** FARRAR *Chapt. Lang.* 15 The action is as instinctive to them as sucking is to every infant mammalian.

Mammaliferous (mæmăli·fĕrəs), *a* *Geol.* [f. MAMMALI-A + -FEROUS] Containing mammalian remains.

1851 *Richardson's Geol.* x. 356 The mammaliferous crag consists of shelly beds of sand [etc.]. **1857** H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ii. 79 Not until the great mammaliferous period is fairly ushered in, do either the bats or the whales make their appearance in creation.

¶ Loosely used for MAMMALIAN.

1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xi. 150 The strata containing mammaliferous remains.

Mammality (mæmæ·lĭti). *rare*⁻¹. [f. MAMMAL + -ITY.] The attribute of being mammalian.

1899 J. FISKE *Through Nature to God* II xi 125 The Australian duck-bill, a relic of the most ancient incipient mammality, is still oviparous.

Mammalogical (mæmălǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. MAMMALOGY + -ICAL; after F. *mammalogique.*] Pertaining to mammalogy.

1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex* **1859** OWEN *Classif Mammalia* 34 Mammalogical systems which . have been proposed **1879** tr *De Quatrefages' Human Spec* 163 Agassiz thus destroys the homogeneity of the mammalogical fauna.

Mammalogist (mæmæ·lǒdʒist). [f. MAMMALOGY + -IST; after F. *mammalogiste*] One versed in mammalogy.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV 353/1 Aldrovandus, Jonston, and the rest of that class of mammalogists, seem to have followed Gesner **1883** *Academy* 1 Dec. 365/3 [Cites the word as a 'neologism' from *Encycl Americana*]

Mammalogy (mæmæ·lǒdʒi). [irreg. f. MAMMALIA + -LOGY, after F. *mammalogie.*] The science of mammals

1835 *Penny Cycl* III 229/1 Fischer, the most recent writer upon mammalogy, enumerates eleven different species of baboons. **1854** OWEN *Skel & Teeth* in *Circ. Sci*, *Organ Nat.* I. 301 The Systematic Mammalogies

Mammaluck, -luke, obs. ff. MAMELUKE.

Mam-mam, reduplication of MAM¹.

Mammary (mæ·mări), *a.* [f. L. *mamma* (see MAMMA²) + -ARY¹.]

1. Of or belonging to the mamma or breast. Also *absol.* = mammary artery

1682 T. GIBSON *Anat* (1697) 21 It has Arteries and Veins from the Mammary, and Epigastrick, and from those of the Midriff, or the Phrenick. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mammary Vessels*, the Arteries and Veins that pass thro' the Muscles and Glands, or Kernels of the Breasts **1795** HOME in *Phil. Trans* LXXXV 230 The mammary branches run superficially under the false belly till they reach the mammæ. **1831** R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 831 The mammary gland **1834** *Fraser's Mag* X 535 The women are remarkable for the same mammary exuberance. **1862** H. W FULLER *Dis Lungs* 4 The mammary is bounded above by the third rib **1901** *Brit Med. Jrnl.* No 2097 Epit. Med Lit 38 The third left rib was resected, the internal mammary ligatured.

2. Having the form of a mamma. † *Mammary sarcoma* (see quot. 1889)

1804 *Med Jrnl* XII 466 Below are small mammary projections about to be the outlets to the cysts beneath them **1807-26** S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed 5) 191 When the tumour is known to be either a mammary, a tuberculated, or medullary sarcoma, care should be taken [etc] **1889** *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Mammary sarcoma*, an old name for one of the denser varieties of sarcoma .. from its resemblance on section to a portion of mammary gland.

Mammate (mæ·mēɪt), *a.* [ad L. *mammāt-us*, f. *mamma* MAMMA² + -ATE².] Having mammæ.

1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Mammatus*, having mammæ or breasts: mammate [In mod. Dicts.]

Mammato- (mæmēɪ·to), used as comb. form of L. *mammātus* (see prec.), in meteorological terms descriptive of clouds which have the form of rounded festoons, as *mammato-cirrus*, *-cumulus*.

1880 LEY in *Nature* 1 Jan 211/1 In the first sketch 'cumulus' is shown with 'fracto-cumulus'; . in the third the characteristic base of 'mammato-cumulus'; and in the fourth that of 'mammato cirrus'

† **Ma·mmeated**, *a. Obs.*⁻⁰. [f. L. *mammeāt-us* (irreg. f. *mamma* breast) + -ED¹.] = MAMMATE.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Mammeated*, that hath Paps or Teats, or that hath great ones. [In mod. Dicts]

Mammee (mæmī·). Forms: 6 **mamea, mameia, mamio,** 7 **mamay(n, mamme, mammet,** 8 **mamie, mammey,** 7–9 **mamey, mamee,** 9 **maumee, mammy,** 7– **mammee.** [In Sp. *mamey*, from Haytian; cf F. *mamey*, *mammée* (the latter from mod.L. *Mammea*, introduced by Linnæus)]

1. A large tree (*Mammea americana*, N. O. *Guttiferæ*) of tropical America (now almost naturalized in parts of tropical Africa and Asia), which bears a large fruit with a yellow pulp of pleasant taste. Also, the fruit of this tree.

1572 HAWKS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 464 Fruits of the countrey as plantans, *sapotes*, *mamios*, limons [etc.]. **1588** N. H. *Voy. T. Cavendish* in *Hakluyt* (1589) 811 Plantans, mameias, pineaples, oranges and limons. **1593** J. WHITE in *Hakluyt* (1600) III. 282 Yong plants of Orenges, Pines, Mameas, and Plantanos, to set at Virginia. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxiv. 278 These Mamayes, Guayauos, and Paltos, be the Indians peaches, apples, and peares. **1672** R BLOME *Descr Jamaica* 25 Pome granates, Cocar Nuts, Limes, Guavars, Mammes, Alumee Supotas [etc] **1684** *Bucaniers of America* I ii. 11 Some of the most ordinary [Fruits] are..Mamayns, Ananaes **1685** L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 301 The Samballoes are low, flat, sandy islands, covered with a variety of trees; especially with Mammees, Sapadilloes, and Manchineel. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 187 The Mammet is a large, tall, and straight-bodied tree [etc]. **1760–72** *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed 3) I. 76 The Mameis are of the same colour as the sapotes. **1764** GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* IV 502 Thee, verdant mammey, first her song shall praise. **1852** TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. iv. 153 The Delta is a fertile plain covered with Mammees, Sapotas (achras), and other plants **1866** MARY B. CLARKE *Mosses fr Rolling Stone* 120 And zapotas, rough and brown, With the mamey and the mango, Cast their luscious sweetness down.

2. = *Mammee-sapota.*

1866 *Treas Bot.* 715/1 Mammee, *Lucuma mammosum.*

3 *attrib.*, as *mammee-stone*, *-tree*: **mammee-apple** = sense 1; *African mammee-a* (see quot. 1887); **mammee-sapota**, the marmalade tree, *Lucuma mammosa*, or its fruit.

1683 J. POYNTZ *Tobago* 9 The *Mamme Apple grows to the Magnitude of a Pound Pear ..Then there's the Mamme Supporter, much of the same Nature with the former **1796** STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xix. 73 Among many other excellent fruits, I observed one which is here called the Mammee apple. **1829** GEN P THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) I. 144 They will send a deputation . to give every honest woman a shaddock and a mamee-apple for her little boys **1863** R. F BURTON *Wand W. Afr* II 34 Custard-apples, guavas, maumee apples. **1887** MOLONEY *Forestry W Afr* 280 African Mammee apple (*Ochrocarpus africanus*), a tree 40 to 50 feet high. **1683** *Mamme Supporter [see *mammee apple*]. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy* (1729) I 203 The Mammee-Sappota Tree is different from the Mammee described at the Island of Tobago. *a* **1726** H BARHAM *Hortus Amer* Index (1794), Mammee-sapota, *Achras sapota* **1864** GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind* 785 Mammee-Sapota, *Lucuma mammosa.* **1681** GREW *Musæum* II 190 A Great *Mammee-stone . A little Mammee-stone A round Mammee-stone **1693** *Phil Trans* XVII 620 The *Mammee-Tree of the West-Indies. **1725** SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 123 The Mammee tree is above sixty Foot high [etc.]. **1871** TYLOR *Prim Cult.* II. 56 The delicious fruit of the mamey trees

Mammelated, variant of MAMILLATED.

Mammelière, variant of MAMELIÈRE

Mammellated, obs. form of MAMILLATED *a.*

Mammelon, variant of MAMELON.

Mammeluck, -luke, obs. ff. MAMELUKE.

Mammenye, variant of MALMENY *Obs.*

† **Ma·mmer**, *v Obs* Forms: 5 **memere, mamere,** 6 **mamber, mam(m)or,** 6– **mammer.** [An imitative formation (with frequentative suffix -ER), cf. *mamble*, *mumble*, *stammer*.

It is doubtful whether this has any connexion with the OE. *mamrian* occurring in Ps. (Thorpe) lxiii. 5 (þær hi mamriað man & unriht = Vulg. *scrutantes scrutinio*), app meaning 'to devise, think of', or with the *mamor* sb, found as a gloss on *sopor* sleep]

intr. **a.** To stammer, mutter. **b.** To vacillate, waver, be undecided.

14 *Anturs of Arth* 110 (Douce MS) Hit marred, hit memered, hit mused for madde *c* **1425** *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 668/26 *Mutulare*, to mamere [cf. *Ags. Glosses* ibid 447/30 '*Mutulat*, stommeteð' i e stammers]. *a* **1555** BRADFORD in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 313 Tyl he [*sc* Adam] forsoke god began to mamber of the truth, & to frame hymselfe outwardly to doe that which his conscience reproued inwardly til then, I say, god did not departe and leaue him to himselfe **1566** DRANT *Horace*, *Sat* II iii. G v b, Yea when she daygnes to sende for hym, then mammeryng he dothe doute, What should I go? **1604** SHAKS. *Oth* III iii. 70, I wonder in my Soule What you would aske me, that I should deny, Or stand so mam'ring on? **1617** COLLINS *Def Bp. Ely* II vii. 254 Would you haue them to mammer, as Elias said merrily once of Baal, Perhaps he is gone to warre, ..so perhaps he is gone to Purgatory? **1842** AKERMAN *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Mammered*, perplexed

† **Ma·mmering**, *vbl sb. Obs.* [+ -ING¹.]

1. A stammering, muttering.

c **1425** *Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 668/27 *Hec mutulatio*, mamer-yng. **1567** HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 72 [He] drank to his wyfe and fell to his mammerings and mounched a pace.

2. A state of doubt, hesitation, or perplexity; chiefly in phr *in a mammering*.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 343/1 He was in a mamering whether he would retourne agayn ouer the sea. **1533** — *Apol* xlii ibid 911/2 Yᵉ matter was in a mamering before yᵉ change was made **1537** *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 527 The people in all partes are very wylde, at no stay, but in a mamoring, what they may do. **1579** W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love* 8 b, God keepe us from falling away from the truth, or standing in mammering therof. **1609** [BP. W BARLOW] *Answ Nameless Cath.* 115 Hee did protest euen while matters were in a mammering. **1612** R CARPENTER *Soules Sent.* 72 The carnall man stands here at a mammering and maruelling how it can bee done. **1639** HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xc. § 886 The one goes on forward..without respit, the other staggers (is in a mammering).

† **Ma·mmering**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. MAMMER *v.* + -ING².] Hesitating.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 358 This doctrine doth abolish quite the doctrine of the law, of repentaunce,.. and commaundeth a mammering doubtfulnesse.

† **Ma·mmery.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 **mamorie.** [f. MAMMER *v* + -Y.] = MAMMERING *sb*

1578 H WOTTON *Courtlie Controv Cupid's Cautels* To Rdr., My quill remayned long (as men say) in a mamorie, quiuering in my quaking fingers, before I durst presume to publishe these my fantasies

Mammet, obs. f. MAMMEE; variant of MAUMET.

Mammetrous, -try, var ff. MAUMETROUS, -TRY.

Mammey, Mammie, see MAMMEE, MAMMY.

Mammifer (mæ·mifəɹ). Now *rare.* [a. F. *mammifère*, orig. used in pl. as ad. mod.L. *mammifera*: see next.] = MAMMAL *sb.*

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol* II. 91 The terrestrial mammifers. **1877** DAWSON *Orig. World* 356 The carnivorous mammifer.

‖**Mammifera** (mæmi·fĕră) *rare* [mod.L neut. pl of *mammifer adj, f L *mamma* (see MAMMA²) + *-fer* bearing. (Substituted by French naturalists *a* 1800 for Linnæus' *mammalia*)] = MAMMALIA.

1827 R. JAMESON tr *Cuvier's Theory Earth* (ed. 5) 294 Among all these mammifera. there has not been a single quadrumanous animal.

Mammiferous (mæmi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS: see -FEROUS]

1. = MAMMALIAN *a*

1803 *Med. Jrnl* IX 495 The larger mammiferous animals. **1833** LYELL *Princ Geol* III. 59 None of the associated mammiferous remains belong to species which now exist. **1850** H MILLER *Footpr Creat.* viii (1874) 148 A more exact resemblance to the mammiferous tail **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec* x (1878) 271 Mammiferous remains

2. Of a part of the body: Bearing the mammæ.

1878 BELL tr *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 422 The marsupium encloses the mammiferous region of the abdomen

Mammiform (mæ·mifǭɹm), *a.* Also *incorrectly* **mammæform** (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). [f. L. *mamma* MAMMA² + -(I)FORM. cf F. *mammiforme*] Having the form of a mamma or breast

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Mastoides*, the Mammiform, or Dug-like processes **1843** FORBES in *Proc Berw Nat. Club* II No. 11 79 The upper series bear from one to four mammiform tubercles **1878** *Ann & Mag. Nat. Hist* Nov. 303 Numerous large mammiform tubercles.

Mammill, variant of MAMELLE *Obs*

Mammilla, -ar, -ate, etc.: see MAMILL-.

Mammillon, variant of MAMELON.

Mammitis (mæmɔi·tis). *Path.* [f. MAMMA² + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the mammary gland.

1872 F G THOMAS *Dis Women* (ed. 3) 103 At other times their proper tissue becomes inflamed, as we see that of the breast do in mammitis. **1889** in *Syd Soc Lex.*

Mammlere, variant of MAMBLER *Obs.*

Mammock (mæ·mək), *sb arch* and *dial* (see E. D. D.). Also 6–7 **mammocke,** 7 **mamock.** [Of obscure origin formed with the dim. suffix -OCK.] A scrap, shred, broken or torn piece. Also *fig*

a **1529** SKELTON *Col Cloute* 654 Whan mammockes was your meate, With moldy brede to eate *c* **1600** DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr* IV 1, Let me be torn into mammocks with wilde Bears if [etc] **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 62 Small mammocks of stone of the bignesse of dice. **1633** T. ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* i 5 110 God regardeth not the mammockes of our sacrifices. **1651** OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 137 Their Masking Sutes are all in mamocks tore *a* **1722** LISLE *Husb* (1752) 247 Large cattle will make mammocks, that they will leave and not eat **1828** SCOTT *F. M Perth* xxxiii, I say, cut him to mammocks upon the spot! **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III 40 This gangrel thief thought fit to tread The grass to mammocks by my head!

Mammock (mæ·mək), *v.* Now chiefly *dial* (see E. D. D.) [f. MAMMOCK *sb*] *trans.* To break, cut, or tear into fragments or shreds.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor* I iii 71 Hee did so set his teeth, and teare it Oh, I warrant how he mammockt it. **1641** MILTON *Reform* I Wks 1851 III. 17 The obscene, and surfeted Priest scruples not to paw, and mammock the sacramentall bread. **1670** COVEL *Diary* (Hakl. Soc) 262 This was ready mammockt and cut to our hands. **1764** *Francis Lett* (1901) I. 65 After being all mammocked the fish were sent down to be boiled **1852** *Fraser's Mag.* XLV 523 The soft parts are cut and mammocked in every conceivable way **1888** *Jrnl. Amer. Folk-lore* I No 2 A colored man frequently complains that the cows 'mammock the hay' so badly.

fig **1806-7** J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) VII. lxix, Hearing your favourite poem mammocked by the mouth of a forward Puppy **1865** KNIGHT *Sch Hist Eng.* I. 660 He [Garrick] mangled Shakspere And he patched the mammock'd plays with tawdry rags. **1890** *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 400/2 One or two lines have to be mammocked to fit them into the new arrangement

Mammoda, variant of MAHMUDI *Obs.*

Mammodis, ? *pl.* ? *U S.* ? *Obs* [app. a. Urdū (Pers.) *mahmūdī* a sort of fine muslin, f. *Maḥmūd*: see MAHMUDI] (See quots.)

1828 WEBSTER, *Mammodis*, coarse, plain Indian muslins. **1889** *Century Dict.*, *Mammodis*, n pl, Cotton cloths from India; commonly applied to the plain ones only.

Mammoid (mæ·moid), *a.* [f MAMMA² + -OID.] Resembling a mamma.

1774 DARWIN in *Phil. Trans* LXIV. 349 The mammoid process of the temporal bone.

Mammole (mæ·moul). The edible fruit of *Opuntia Tuna* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889)

Mammoluke, obs. form of MAMELUKE.

Mammon (mæ·mən). Also 4, 6 **Mammona**, 6 **mammonde, mammony.** [a. late L. *ma(m)-mōna* masc (Vulg.), *ma(m)mon* (Diefenb), a. Gr. (N.T.) *μαμωνᾶς* (late texts *μαμμωνᾶς*), a. Aramaic ממון *māmōn*, ממונא *māmōnā* riches, gain (frequent in the Targums). Hence also Syriac *māmūnā*, Goth. *mammōna* wk. masc., mod. F. *mammon*, *mammone*

The N T. phrase *μαμωνᾶς τῆς ἀδικίας* (Eng. version 'mammon of unrighteousness'; earlier versions, 'mammon of iniquity', 'wicked mammon', etc.) represents exactly the Aramaic *māmōn di-r'shaʿ*, 'riches or gain of wickedness' (Targ Hab. ii. 9), and approximately the more common *māmōn di-sh'qar*, 'riches of falsehood']

1. The Aramaic word for 'riches', occurring in the Greek text of Matt. vi. 24 and Luke xvi. 9–13, and retained in the Vulgate. Owing to the quasi-personification in these passages, the word was taken by mediæval writers as the proper name of the devil of covetousness. This use appears in English in the 14–16th c., and was revived by Milton (*P. L.* I. 678, II. 228). The word does not occur in the N. T. translations of Wyclif and Purvey (who substitute *richessis*), but it was used by Tindale (1526–34) and subsequent translators, with the exception of those of the Geneva version. From the 16th c onwards it has been current in English, usually with more or less of personification, as a term of opprobrium for wealth regarded as an idol or as an evil influence.

1362 LANGL. *P Pl.* A. IX. 81 He with Mammonas moneye hath maked him frendes. 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W. 1506) II. xi 117 A deuyll named Mammona made unto the couetous man vi commaundementes 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 281 b, No persone may serue god eternal, & also yᵉ mammonde of iniquite, which is golde & syluer & other rychesse. 1530 LATIMER *Let to Hen. VIII* in Foxe *A & M.* (1563) 1346/1 Thys wycked Mammon, the goodes of thys worlde, whyche is their God 1618 BP. HALL *Right. Mammon* 64 The foolish Siluer smiths may shout out, Great is Mammon of the worldlings 1620 T GRANGER *Div Logike* 102 He is the slaue of muddy Mammon 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix (1697) 418 Miserly Parents sacrificing their Children to Mammon is a wretched Idolatry 1732 POPE *Ep Bathurst* 171 Who sees pale Mammon pine amidst his store 1773 *Observ State Poor* 49 Eyes fascinated by Mammon the god of this world. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 45 Mammon makes the world his legatee Through fear, not love 1836 KEBLE *Dissent* ii in *Lyra Apost*, A creed By Mammon's touch new moulded o'er and o'er

b. Sometimes jocularly for 'money'

1706 E WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 101 While his Mammon lasts, he's a mad Fellow

2. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *mammon gospel, worship, worshipper, mammon-blinded, worshipping* adjs.

1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II 413 We are now a Mammon-worshipping people. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III ii, We with our Mammon-Gospel, have come to strange conclusions *Ibid*, Verily Mammon-worship is a melancholy creed *Ibid.* IV viii, When Mammon worshippers here and there begin to be God worshippers. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* vi 108 However Mammon-blinded, he was kindly and upright. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr Mysticism* viii 317 The sweet influences of the home deprive even mammon-worship of half its grossness.

Mammon, obs. variant of MAMMOTH *sb.*

Mammondom (mæ·məndəm) [f MAMMON + -DOM.] The realm or domain of mammon.

1861 SALA in *Temple Bar* I 304 All the gold of Mammondom could not bring cheerful warmth.

† **Mammonet.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L *mammonetus* (Promp. Parv. 327/1, Wr-Wulcker 594/30), 'marmoset', f. *mammon* monkey] A kind of monkey.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 7 Mammonets are lesse then an Ape, having a long and hairy taile

Mammoniacal (mæmənəi·ăkăl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. MAMMON: after *demoniacal.*] = next.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk Snobs, Concl Observ*, All English society is cursed by this mammoniacal superstition

Mammonic (mæmǫ·nik), *a. nonce wd.* [f. MAMMON + -IC.] Of or pertaining to mammon.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV 362 The mammonic hydra.

Mammonish (mæ·məniʃ), *a.* [f. MAMMON + -ISH.] Influenced by or devoted to mammon

1837 SYD SMITH *Let. to Archd Singleton* Wks 1859 II 258/1 This, it will be said, is a Mammonish view of the subject 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi (1858) 349 A great black devouring world not Christian, but Mammonish, Devilish 1843 — *Past & Pr* III. ix 1851 T PARKER in Weiss *Life & Corr* I. 381 Unitarian ministers have generally congregations more mammonish..than the orthodox congregations.

Mammonism (mæ·məniz'm). [f. MAMMON + -ISM. (Cf. G *mammonismus.*)] Devotion to the pursuit of riches

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. v, In whirlwinds of fire, you and your Mammonisms, Dilettantisms [etc] .shall disappear! *Ibid.* II xvi, If all except Mammonism be a vain grimace. 1897 PRICE HUGHES in *Daily News* 15 Nov 2/4 It was necessary to protect the Lord's Day against Mammonism.

Mammonist (mæ·mənist). [f. MAMMON + -IST. Cf. obs. Da. *mammonist.*] A worshipper of mammon; one who sets his heart on riches.

1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit* 13 b, Let them no more be named Christians,..but Mammonistes after Mammon whose badge they beare. 1560 BECON *Catech.* IV. Wks. 1564 I. 415 They are all Mammonistes and worldlinges. 1667 *Causes Decay Chr Piety* v. 105 Let him come to the converted Mammonist, and ask him which he finds the better Treasury, his own Coffer or the poor mans Bowels. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. 209 The Gains of Mammonists. 1817 COLERIDGE '*Blessed are ye that Sow*' 78 The world-honoured company of Christian Mammonists 1886 W GRAHAM *Soc. Probl.* 459 The mammonist money-maker.

Mammonistic (mæmənɪ·stik), *a. rare.* [f. prec + -IC.] After the manner of a mammonist

1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* III xxiv. 333 The usual mammonistic feeling of the enormous importance of money. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 27 Apr., A mammonistic age.

Mammonite (mæ·mənəit). [f. MAMMON + -ITE.] = MAMMONIST

1712 E WARD *Misc. Writ.* III. ii 55 Your Hands are the Mammonites that convey unlawful Gain out of other Peoples Pockets into your own Till. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III 263 The gold failed, and the mammonites vanished. *attrib* 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* x (1874) 84 It suits the venal Mammonite press to jumble them together. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. i. 12 When a Mammonite mother kills her babe for a burial fee 1861 *Macm. Mag.* V 120 [They] are said to be invaded by the mammonite spirit.

Mammonitish (mæ·mənəitiʃ), *a.* [f. MAMMONITE + -ISH.] Mammon-like.

1615 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Urania* lx Wks. (1630) 6/2 Avarice makes his Mammonitish God his gaine 1841 HOR SMITH *Moneyed Man* II 254 May the result of her nuptials be worthy the Mammonitish spirit in which they originate!

Mammonization (mæ·mənəizēi·ʃən). *rare.* [f. next + -ATION] The action of mammonizing

18 . *Meth. Quart. Rev* (Worcester 1860)

Mammonize (mæ·mənəiz), *v rare* [f. MAMMON + -IZE] *trans.* To influence through mammon.

1819 'R RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloisa* x. 314 One half too have been canoniz'd, Having Old Nick thus mammoniz'd, As to build structures unto God [etc]

Mammono·latry. *nonce-wd* [f. MAMMON + -(O)LATRY] The worship of mammon.

1830 COLERIDGE in *Lit Rem.* (1830) IV 98 [This] is impudence and Mammonolatry to boot.

Mammontrie, variant of MAUMETRY *Obs.*

Mammony, variant of MALMENY *Obs.*

Mammooda, -dee, variants of MAHMUDI *Obs*

Mammoring, variant of MAMMERING *vb sb*

Mammose (mæ·mōᵘs), *a.* [ad. L. *mammōs-us.* see MAMMA ² and -OSE.] Having breast-like protuberances.

1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex* 1857 ASA GRAY *Less. Bot* Gloss, *Mammose* breast-shaped

Mammoth (mæ·mǫþ), *sb* and *a* Also 8 **mammuth, mamant, maman, mamont, mammon, mammot,** (**mammoht**), 8–9 **mammouth.** [a. Russian †МАММОТЪ *mammot*, whence *mammotovoi kost* mammoth's bones (Ludolf *Gram. Russ* 1696, p. 92); now МАМАНТЪ *mamant.* Hence also F. *mammouth*, †*mamant*, †*mammont* The word is of obscure origin, the alleged Tartar word *mama* 'earth' (usually cited as the etymon) is not known to exist.] **A.** *sb*

1. A large extinct species of elephant (*Elephas primigenius*) formerly native in Europe and northern Asia, its remains are frequently found in the alluvial deposits in Siberia

[1698 tr Ludolf in *A Brand's Emb Muscovy into China* 122 The *Mammotovoy*, which is dug out of the Earth in Siberia] 1706 tr. *Ides' Trav* vi 26 The old Siberian Russians affirm that the Mammuth is very like the Elephant. 1738 tr *Strahlenberg's Descr Russia* xiii 403 The Russian Mammoth certainly came from the word Behemot. 1763 J BELL *Trav Asia* II. 148 Tartars .have seen this creature, called mammon, at the dawn of day, near lakes and rivers *Ibid.*, That kind of ivory called, in this country, mammon's horn. 1807 J BARLOW *Columb.* I 705 Where mammoth grazed the renovating groves 1824 BYRON *Def Transf* III i 55 'Twas sport To go forth, with a pine For a spear, 'gainst the mammoth. 1863 A. C RAMSAY *Phys Geog* xxviii. (1878) 463 Man, the Mammoth, and other extinct mammalia, were contemporaneous.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *mammoth horn, ivory, tusk*; *mammoth-wise* adv.

1843 *Zoologist* I 2 By the name of mammoth horns the Siberians designate the fossil tusks which are so numerous throughout the northern districts 1868 SWINBURNE *Blake* 247 The spinal skeleton, shaped mammoth-wise, in grovelling involution of limb 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v 150 A fragment of mammoth tusk 1903 *Expositor* June 460 Wrought objects of mammoth ivory

c *U. S.* Often applied to the fossil mastodon.

1816 J SCOTT *Vis Paris* (ed 5) 296 The Siberian Mammoth, or Elephant, and the American Mammoth, or Mastodonton 1834 MᶜMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 98 The Mammoth has been completely destroyed. Its remains are found throughout all parts of North America 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 197 The fossil remains of the mammoth (a name commonly applied in the United States to the mastodon).

2. *fig.* Something of huge size (cf. B).

1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar 269 Bayle's 'Dictionnaire Historique', 5 vols folio, or any kindred mammoth among books

B. *adj.* Comparable to the mammoth in size; huge, gigantic.

1814 SIR R WILSON *Priv. Diary* II 309 The dancing very bad; the performers all had mammoth legs. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 164 But one of the whole mammoth-brood still kept His sovereignty 1822 J. FLINT *Lett Amer* 309 *note*, The great cave in Kentucky is called the Mammoth Cave, although none of the remains of that animal have been found in it. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv* iii (1859) 36 The whale was thus got hold of, and the mammoth carcass secured to the ship. 1854 J. S. C ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I xv. 262 All the streets of the mammoth metropolis. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 505 The Mammoth vein itself is about 23 feet thick. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 7/1 Yorkshire made another mammoth score.

b. *Mammoth powder* (see quot. 1875); *Mammoth-tree*, the *Sequoia* (*Wellingtonia*) *gigantea*, a large coniferous tree, native of California.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1051/1 The Wellingtonia of our gardens, and the Big or Mammoth-tree of the Americans. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Gunpowder*, For very heavy ordnance a much larger grained powder, called mammoth powder, was introduced by the late General T. J. Rodman.

Mammothee, variant of MAHMUDI *Obs.*

† **Mammothrept.** *Obs.* [ad late L. *mammothrept-us* (Augustine), a. Gr. *μαμμόθρεπτος* brought up by one's grandmother, f. *μάμμη* grandmother + *θρεπτός* vbl. adj., f. *τρέφειν* to bring up.] A spoilt child; a nursling

1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV iii, *Amo.* How like you it, sir?—*Hed.* Verie well in troth —*Amo.* But very well? O, You are a meere mammothrept in judgement. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1878) 15 And for we are the Mammothrepts of Sinne, Crosse vs with Christ, to weane our joys therein 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* ¶ 55 If he be but an Academick, though a meer mammothrept, and perhaps a Midas.

¶ By Brathwait misused (from misunderstanding of quot 1599 above) for. A severe critic.

1617 BRATHWAIT *Smoaking Age* O 2 b, Or what strict Mamothrept that man should bee, Who has done Chaucer such an injurie 1635 — *Arcad Pr* 217 These be the fruits of all severe mammothrepts who relish nothing but justice.

Mammotry, variant of MAUMETRY *Obs.*

‖ **Mammula** (mæ·miŭlă). Also (anglicized or after Fr.) **mammule.** [L *mammula* a little teat, dim. of *mamma* MAMMA ²] = MAMILLA.

1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* (1843) I. 344 Two additional spinners (or mammulæ) peculiar to this species. 1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Mammula* a mammule

Hence **Ma·mmular, Ma·mmulose** *adjs.*, consisting of or having mammulæ.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* III xxix 155 The grub of a beetle whose body is margined on each side by eight triangular fleshy mammular processes. 1889 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Mammulose*

Mammy (mæ·mi). Also 7–9 **-ie** [dim. of MAM ¹ · see -Y.]

1. A child's word for mother.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 974 Your mammy and your dady Brought forth a godely babi! 1560 *Nice Wanton* 452 (Manly), All this our Mammy would take in good worth 1562 PHAER *Æneid* VIII. Z iij b, Their mammies teats they lap with hungry lipps 1611 FLORIO, *Mamma*, a breast Also Mam, Mother-mine, or Mammie 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 18 She'll be a Mammy before it is long. 1773 MME D'ARBLAY *Let to Crisp* in *Early Diary*, I..proceed to be sorry and glad that you and your Mammy have been ill and are better 1793 BURNS *Bonny Jean* 5 And ay she wrought her mammie's wark, And ay she sang sae merrilie 1842 S LOVER *Handy Andy* i, Andy grew up in mischief and the admiration of his mammy

b. *Comb*, as **mammy-sick** *a.* (*contemptuous*), distressed at being separated from (one's) mother.

1836–48 B. D WALSH *Aristoph*, *Clouds* III iii, The town Will pronounce you a mammy sick coddle 1885 J. C JEAFFRESON *Real Shelley* I 51 A shy mammy-sick lad.

2. In the southern United States, esp. before the abolition of slavery: A coloured woman having the care of white children.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict Amer*, *Mammy*, the term of endearment used by white children to their negro nurses and to old family servants. 1887 T N PAGE *Ole Virginia* (1893) 164 The old mammies and uncles who were our companions and comrades. 1901 R. D EVANS *Sailor's Log* i 3 Like most Southern children, I was brought up and cared for by a 'black mammy'.

Mamo (mā·mo). [Hawaiian.] The sickle-billed Sunbird, *Drepanis pacifica*, a native of the Sandwich Islands, having rich yellow feathers.

1891 S. B WILSON & A. H. EVANS *Birds Sandwich Isl* ii, *Drepanis pacifica* Mamo. This wreath is made entirely of Mamo feathers. 1893 NEWTON *Dict Birds* 225 The Mamo (*Drepanis*), whose beautiful feathers . have led to its extirpation.

Mamony, variant of MALMENY *Obs.*

Mamooda, -dee, -do, variants of MAHMUDI *Obs.*

Mamoring, variant of MAMMERING *vbl. sb.*

Mamoutrie, variant of MAUMETRY *Obs.*

‖ **Mampalon** (mæ·mpălǫn). [? Native name

Mr. W. W Skeat rejects the suggested connexion with Malay *tikus ambang-bulan*, the name of a Malaccan viverra (Raffles in *Linn. Soc Trans* XIII 273)]

A small viverrine mammal, *Cynogale bennetti*, of semi-aquatic habits, native of Borneo.

1843 J. E. GRAY *List Specim Mammalia Brit. Mus.* 53 The Mampalon, *Cynogale Bennettii* Gray 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 440 The Mampalon has webbed feet, a very short, cylindrical tail [etc]

Mamsell (mæmze·l). *colloq* [a. F. *mam'selle*, contraction of MADEMOISELLE.] = MADEMOISELLE 3.

1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle Papers* Pref., I shall take care, Mamsell, that you return to Switzerland.

Mamudee, variant of MAHMUDI.

Mamuluke, obs. form of MAMELUKE.

Mamunt, obs. variant of MOMENT.

† **Mamu·que.** *Obs.* [a. F. *mamuque* (Du Bartas), ad. Sp. *mamuco* (Lopez de Gomara 1552–3), the source of which is the corrupt form *Mamuco Diata* occurring in the Cologne edition

(Jan. 1523-4) of Max. Transylvanus *De Moluccis*, where the Rome edition of Nov. 1523 has the more correct *Manuccodiata*: see MANUCODIATA.] A fabulous bird, the description of which is founded on erroneous accounts of the Bird of Paradise.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 803 But note we now, towards the rich Moluques, Those passing strange and wondrous (birds) Mamuques. Food-less they live; for th' Aire alonely feeds them: Wing-less they fly. 1606 *Ibid.* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 288 To th' ever Bowrs her oft a-loft t'advance, The light Mamuques winglesse wings she has.

† **Mamzer.** *Obs.* [a. late L. *mamzēr*, a Heb. word (ממזר) adopted by the Vulgate in Deut xxiii. 2 (where it appears with the gloss 'id est de scorto natus'), and hence frequently used in the Middle Ages.] A bastard.

1562 WINZET *Cert Tractates* Wks 1888 I. 43 Thair suld nocht be sa mony ..scabbit Moabites, Amonites, and sclanderous Mamzeres maid preistis 1612 BP. HALL *Serm* v 60 Whatever become of these Mamzers, which do thus exclude themselves from the congregation of God [etc] 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. iv 73 The only power that is, whom I see in England is William the Mamzer

Man (mæn), *sb.*[1] Forms: *Nom.* (*Acc.*) *Sing.* 1–4 mann, (1 monn, manna), 1–5, 8–9 *dial.* mon, 4–6 manne, *Sc.* mane, (5 moon), 1– man. *Nom* (*Acc.*) *Plural.* 1–4 menn, 2 mæn(n, 3 mannes, mannen, 4–5 *Sc.* mene, (5 menne, 6 men), 1– men. *Genitive sing.* α. 1–5 monnes, 1–6 mannes, 4 monnis, -ys, mannus, manes, mones, 4 6 manis, mannys, 4–7 mannis, mans, 6– man's. β. uninflected (*north*) 4 5 man, 5 mane. *Genitive plural.* α. 1–2 manna, monna, 2 monnan, 2–3 manne(n, monne(n. β. 3–6 mennes, 4 menes, -ys, 4–6 mennis, -ys, 6 menis, 4–8 mens, 8–9 men's. γ. 2 mennen, 4 mennene, menne δ. uninflected (*north*) 4 men *Dative sing* 1–3 men, (1 menne), 3–4 manne, monne. *Dative plural.* α. 1–2 mannum, monnum, 2 mannan, monnan, 2–3 manne(n, monne(n. β. 3 mennen, 3–4 menne [Com Teut.. OE. *man(n*, *męn(n* (pl. and dat sing. *męn(n*), also rarely *manna* wk. masc, corresponds to OFris. *man, mon*, OS *man* (inflected *mann-*, pl. *man*), Du *man* (pl. in MDu. *manne, man*, in mod.Du. *mannen*, rarely *mans*), OHG *man* sing and pl (MHG. *mann* sing and pl., mod.G *mann*, pl. *manner*), ON. *maðr*, rarely *mann r*, accus *mann*, genitive *manns*, pl. *menn* rarely *meðr*, *mæðr* (Sw. *man*, pl *man*, Da *mand*, pl. *mænd*), Goth. *manna*, accus *mannans*, genit. *mans*, pl. *mans*, *mannans*. The forms in the various Teut langs. belong to two declensional stems, the OTeut. forms of which would be *mann- and *mannon (The ON. *man* str. neut, slave, may possibly be related, but the connexion is doubtful.) The OE. plural *męnn* is the regular descendant of OTeut *manniz, and the dative *męnn* of OTeut. *manni, from the cons-stem *mann-.

It was formerly regarded as certain (on the ground of the supposed correspondence with Skr *manu* man) that the *nn* of *mann- was derived from an original *nw* The now prevailing view is that the second *n* represents the zero-grade of the suffix of a stem of which the Gothic form would be *manan- This hypothesis accounts for the otherwise obscure form *mana-* which the word assumes in Gothic compounds, if it be correct, the Teut word and the Skr *manu* cannot have any nearer relation than that of independent derivatives of a common root. They have been usually referred to the Indogermanic *men-, *mon-, to think (see MIND *sb*), so that the primary meaning of the sb would refer to intelligence as the distinctive characteristic of human beings as contrasted with brutes Many scholars, however, regard this as intrinsically unlikely to have been the original sense, though no plausible alternative explanation has been suggested.

In all the Teut langs the word had the twofold sense of 'human being' and 'adult male human being', though exc in Eng. it has been mainly superseded in the former sense by a derivative (Ger, Du *mensch*, Sw *menniska*, Da *menneske* cf. MANNISH *sb.*)]

I. 1. A human being (irrespective of sex or age); = L. *homo*. In OE the prevailing sense.

† a. In many OE. instances, and in a few of later date, used explicitly as a designation equally applicable to either sex *Obs*

In OE. the words distinctive of sex were *wer* and *wīf*, *wǣpman* and *wīfman*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 9 Heofonrices duru belocen standeþ þurh þa ærestan men c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* ix (Z) 36 *Hic et haec homo* ægðer is man ȝe wer ȝe wif. c1000 — *Saints' Lives* viii 185 [St. Agatha says.] Eala ðu min drihten þe me to menn ȝesceope c1000 *Sax Leechd* II 332 ȝif wife to swiþe offlowe sio monað ȝecynd, ȝenim niwe horses tord [etc.] þ se mon swæte swiþe c1121 *O. E. Chron* an. 639 (Laud MS.), Þæs dohter wæs ȝehaten Ercongota halifemne & wundorlic man c1325 *Metr. Hom.* 155 And yef thaie [the husband and wife] riht riche men ware. *Ibid* 156 Wit tua men [Simeon and Anna], that him comly grette. 1597 J KING *On Jonas* (1618) 480 The Lord had but one paire of men in Paradise. 1752 HUME *Pol Disc.* x. 159 There is in all men, both male and female, a desire and power of generation more active than is ever universally exerted. 1793 BURKE *Lett, to Comte de Mercy* (1844) IV. 144 Such a deplorable havoc is made in the minds of men (both sexes) in France...that [etc.].

b. In the surviving use, the sense 'person' occurs only in general or indefinite applications (e.g. with adjs. like *every, any, no*, and often in the plural, esp. with *all, any, some, many, few*, etc.); in modern apprehension *man* as thus used primarily denotes the male sex, though by implication referring also to women.

The gradual development of the use of the unambiguous synonyms *body, person, one*, and (for the plural) *folk(s, people*, has greatly narrowed the currency of *man* in this sense; it is now literary and proverbial rather than colloquial

c825 *Vesp. Hymns* i. 8 in *O. E. Texts* 401 Ic uteode ongeȝn fremðes cynnes men [L *exivi obviam alienigenae*] c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 19 Ne ȝeheres æniȝ mon [c1000 *Ags. Gosp* nan man] in worðum stefn his *Ibid.* xvi 13 Huelcne cueðas menn sie sunu monnes? c1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* x 191 Hwæt eom ic manna þæt ic mihte god forbeodan? c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 ȝif oniman seid eawiht *Ibid.* 39 We forȝeueð þan monne þe us to agulteð *Ibid.* 127 He wes imacad to monne ilicnesse. c1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 139 He turnde ut of þe burh into wilderne and fro mennes wunienge to wilde deores c1290 *S. Eng Leg.* I. 291/112 Ich habbe i-sunegut manne mest a1300 *Cursor M* 108 Scho prais ai for sinful menn 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B Prol 197 For many mannus malt we mys wolde destruye 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 2 That of the lasse or of the more Som man mai lyke of that I wryte. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C xiv. 46 Ac yf þe marchaunt make hus way ouere menne corne. c1450 *Merlin* 262 A companye of yonge Gentilmen that beth high mennes sones c1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim Mon.* vii (1885) 125 Off somme man is highnes shall haue more thanke ffor money then ffor lande. c1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 46 Men callis me Rauf Coilȝear. 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I (1586) 15 We must remember that seruantes be men. 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul.* III i 59. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 14 Measuring other mens actions and consciences 1634 BP HALL *Contempl., N. T.* iv III, I regard not the body; the soul is the man. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 7 Wks I. 142/2 No man can be sure..that it has the same appearance to him as it has to another man 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 33 For men may come and men may go, But I go on for ever

c. Used indefinitely without article.

Chiefly in negative contexts, also in proverbial collocations, as in the traditional inn sign 'Entertainment for man and beast'

1382 WYCLIF *John* vii 46 Neuere man spak so, as this spekith. [Similarly in all later versions.] c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1363 Out of a hille a stone with out mans hande was kytte 1523 CROMWELL *Sp.* in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I 31 Yf yt had bene possible by mannys industry 1530 PALSGR 710/1 He deserveth it as lytell as ever dyd man 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* I 41 Be ony slauchtir, or ony scheding of manis blude 1600 J PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 41 They haue shambles of mans-flesh as wee haue of beeues and muttons 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II iv 48, I never fear'd man, since I could write man. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III 118, I was courteous, every phrase well-oil'd, As man's could be

Prov The wind that blows from the east Is neither good for man nor beast

d. Used predicatively without article in phr. *to be, become, be made man*: to have or assume human nature.

c1357 *Lay Folks' Catech* (T) 26 Iesu crist..toke flesh and blode, and become man 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B v 493 Þi sone bicam man of a mayde 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* II xlii (1859) 48 Thou man bycome thy selfe, for mannes nede 1549 *Bk Com Prayer, Athan Creed* 1574 WHITGIFT *Serm. bef Eliz.* (1714) 11 Whether the Pope be God or man or a meane betwixt both? 1605 SHAKS *Lear* III. ii 45 Since I was man, Such groanes of roaring Winde, and Raine, I neuer Remember to haue heard 1647 J. ECCLESTON tr *Behmen's Epist* II. § 57 30 It was for the soules sake that God became man 1898 A. G. MORTIMER *Cath. Faith & Practice* II vii 186 The theologians have taught that our Lord as Man had three kinds of knowledge

2. In abstract or generic sense, without article The human creature regarded abstractly, and personified as an individual; human beings collectively; the human race or species, mankind In *Zoology* The human creature or race viewed as a genus (*Homo*: in the present classification consisting of only one species, *H. sapiens*) of animals

In OE a few examples occur with the definite article The Eng use of the word as a quasi proper name, without article, differs from the practice of most of the modern European langs. (cf F *l'homme*, G *der mensch*), and from the usage of Eng itself with regard to other generic names of animals cf. 'the anatomical structure of *man* and that of *the lion*'.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* viii 5 Hwet is mon [*Thorpe* se mann] ðæt ȝemyndiȝ ðu sie his? c1000 *Ags Gosp* Mark ii 27 Reste-dæȝ wæs ȝeworht for þa men, næs se man for ðam reste dæȝe. c1175 *Lamb Hom.* 59 Hit wes for mon alle þinge he makede c1250 *Gen & Ex.* 753 For mannes sinne ðus it is went a1300 *Cursor M* 552 Man es clepid þe lesse werld c1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 376 Þo principal poynt and ende of Cristis dyinge. was to save monnis soule c1440 *York Myst* xxi 84 Kynde of man is freele c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xix, For man purposiþ & god disposiþ. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep Gal* 2 Mans weakenes and miserie is so great, that [etc]. 1610 PURCHAS *Microcosm.* viii 90 This Centre is enuironed with a Circle, called *Iris*, of many colours in Man onely 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 2 The proper study of Mankind is Man. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1776) II. 132 Man is said to live without food for seven days. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X 507/2 In the *Systema Naturæ*, Man (*Homo*) is ranked as a distinct genus of the *Primates*. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) I 269 Man is not only a working but a talking animal. 1845 R. CHAMBERS *Vestiges* (ed. 4) 234 The brain of Man. 1859 LOWELL *Villa Franca* 14 Men are weak, but Man is strong.

3. a. In *Biblical* and *Theol.* use, with *inner, inward, outer*, † *utter, outward*, used to denote the spiritual and material parts (respectively) of a human person; also with *old, new*, to denote the spiritual condition of those who are unregenerate and those who are regenerate. b. Hence *inner, outer, lower man* are jocularly used to denote parts of the physical frame of a person.

c1000, etc. [see INNER *a* 3] 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* iii. 4 The hid man of herte [1535 COVERDALE ye inwarde-man of ye hert]. 1382, etc [see OLD MAN 2]. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv 214 In the inward man there are (as ye would say) three men, the liuing, the sensitiue, and the reasonable. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* xli, Gabriel's lower man was clothed in military gear 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. i v. 83 The outer was forgotten in the inner man.

II. 4. An adult male person. a. With special reference to sex.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* ii. 78 He sæde hyre ȝewislice hwæt heo man ne wæs c1200 ORMIN 2389 Ȝho wass hannd fesst an god mann þatt Josæp wass ȝehatenn. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 286 Ert tu so wroð wið mon oðer wið wummon þet [etc] c1375 *Sc Leg Saints* x (*Mathou*) 347 Mariage to cople man & vemene 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B. xiv. 264 As a mayde for mannes loue her moder forsaketh. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 421 O mayde mennene drede [CAXTON mennes, L *O terror virgo virorum*] 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 42 Sen ȝe war menis wyffis 1603 *Philotus* lxxxi, Ȝour douchter Ane mannis claithis hes on hir tane 1605 SHAKS *Lear* II iv 281 Let not womens weapons, water drops, Staine my mans cheekes 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* III 116 They speake here the Hebrew tongue, man, woman and child 1671 LADY M BERTIE in *12th Rep Hist MSS. Comm* App v 23 The Dutchesse was very fine in a short mans coat very richly laced. 1728-9 MRS DELANY in *Life & Corr* 191 Every man took the woman he liked best to dance country-dances 1880 G MEREDITH *Tragic Com* (1881) 5 Men (the jury of householders empanelled to deliver verdicts upon the ways of women)

¶ *contextually* = 'man-child'. *Obs.*

1578 T N. tr *Conq. W India* 155 Their Priests sacrificed ten children of three yeares of age, fiue of these children were menne, and the other fiue wemen.

b. *generically* (without article: cf. 2). The male human being. Also *predicatively* (cf. 1 d).

1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* v iv 110 Were man But Constant, he were perfect 1601 — *All's Well* I i 123 Man is enemie to virginitie 1832 COLERIDGE in *Life Sir W. Hamilton* (1882) I 543 Man's heart must be in his head Woman's head must be in her heart. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VII 259 Woman is not undevelopt man, But diverse. 1859 — *Vivien* 630 Man! is he man at all, who knows and winks? 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 318 As for the men, well of course they would marry any lady of any tribe, if she had a pretty face, that's just man's way

c. With special reference to adult age. Sometimes: A male who has attained his majority. *Man and boy* (advb. phr.): from boyhood upwards. † *To write man*: to be entitled by years to call oneself a man. † (*To grow up*, etc.) *to man*: to man's estate, to adult age.

a1200 *Moral Ode* 117 Al þet ech Mon haueð idon soððen he com to monne c1200 ORMIN 8053 Whil þatt I wass litell child Icc held o childess þæwess, & son summ icc wass wexenn mann, Þa flæh I childess cosstess. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 344 He began to clepe and calle, As he which come was to manne 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix 14 Thus will thay say, baith man and lad 1530 PALSGR 863/2 From mans state, *des aige parfaict.* 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* (Arb.) 100 In shoting both man and boye is in one opinion, that [etc] 1600 J LANE *Tom Tel-troth* (Shaks. Soc) 43 When chast Adonis came to mans estate 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* II. iii. 208, I must tell thee sirrah, I write Man to which title age cannot bring thee 1602 — *Ham* v i 177 (1604 Qo), I haue been Sexten heere man and boy thirty yeeres. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* I 146 Albeit I did write man, yet I was but a young Lad to speake of. 1654 CROMWELL in *Whitelocke's Mem* (1853) IV 170 They thought it more noble to die by the hand of a man than of a stripling 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 453 '*When all thy Mercies*' vi, Thine Arm unseen convey'd me safe And led me up to Man. 1729 T COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc 18 Their Friendship early in their Youth began, Encreasing dayly as they rose to Man 1754 [see 1 c] 1798 SOUTHEY *Eng Eclogues* I Poet Wks 1838 III 3 I've lived here, man and boy, In this same parish, well nigh the full age Of man 1802 WORDSW '*My heart leaps up*', The Child is father of the Man 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* xxiv, An elderly gentleman in top boots, who had been a peace officer, man and boy, for half a century

d. without express contrast. (*The man* is occasionally used for 'he', with a slight implication of depreciation, sympathy, or other feeling; similarly *the good man, the poor man*, etc. So also *colloq.* in expressions like 'the late man', 'the present man', etc, referring to the former or present holder of an office or position)

c1175 *Lamb Hom.* 31 Bluðeliche þe mon wile gan to scrifte and segge þe preoste þet he haueð ireaueð and istolen c1200 *Vices & Virtues* 45 Priestes and munekes and þese hadede mannen. c1290 *Beket* 302 in *S. Eng. Leg* I 115 Þe guode Man seint thomas a1300 *Cursor M* 4828 (Cott) We ar all a man [*v. rr.* an monnes, a manes, oon monnes] barn-teme c1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* i (*Petrus*) 114 To theophil sanct paule askyt Jane, quhy þat he þat wrechit mane held swa in presone a1400 *Pistill of Susan* 227 He was borlich and bigge, More miȝti mon þen we his Maistris to Make 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 147/2 A man horsed, and armed in bryganders. a1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* xv § 38 And there is no question the man [*sc.* Cromwell] was in great agony, and in his own mind he did heartily desire to be king. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* Ded. 27 You may pass . for a Man of extreme good Parts, and for a Minister of much Experience. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) I. 24 The man in gibbets who hung by the road. 1827 O. A.

Brownson in Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 347 With the discerning it has already become more honourable to call one simply a man than a gentleman 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* vi. (1876) 357 [He] was hand and glove with some of the best men in town. 1872 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. xvi, If the forty country gentlemen who follow. our friend Sir Berdmore were to declare their opposition to any particular tax, the present men would be beaten. [Not in ed. 1, 1826.] 1879 Meredith *Egoist* xiii (1889) 116 Sir Willoughby was flattered and satisfied . A steady look of hers had of late perplexed the man, and he was comforted by [etc.] *Mod.* The late earl was not much liked; the new man seems to be more popular.

e. Used in the vocative by way of introducing a remark, or parenthetically, now usually implying contempt or impatience; dialectally (in stressless forms *mun, min*) it is in common use as a meaningless expletive, being used in addressing both males and females. Also, *man alive!* (see Alive 2 b).

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 315 Mon, bi þe muche god, .. Vndur a Cyne. my seluen I hir se. 1530 Palsgr. 661/2 Plucke up thy herte, man, for Goddes sake. 1589 *Hay any Work* 1 Heere be non but frends man 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iii. 44 Tut, man. 1705 Vanbrugh *Country-ho.* II, *Char.* [to *Mariane*] You see I can keep a secret—I am no girl, mun. 1772 *Gentl. Mag* XLII. 191 'Twas quite to'ther thing, mun twas all complaisance. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* v Wks. (Globe) 672/2 *Tony.* Why, that's it, mon. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* IV. iv, Hah! what—what's all this! Here, read it, read it, man 1890 Besant *Demoniac* vi 69 Why, man, with such a vice as yours, you would love your life too well.

f. *Little man*: a jocular expression for a young male child. Similarly *young man* (see Young).

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel Wks. I 399 Jesus toke a litil child . Crist toke þis litil man, and putte him in myddil of apostlis. 1468 *Paston Lett.* II 319, I beseche yow that ye wolbe good mastras to my lytyll man, and to se that he go to scole. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W* IV. i 8 He but bring my yong man here to Schoole 1772 Johnson *Let. to Langton* 14 Mar. in *Boswell*, I congratulate you and Lady Rothes on your little man, and hope you will all be many years happy together. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* lxxx, Clive's black figure striding over the snow..the little man. perched on his father's shoulder.

g. *A man*: used quasi-pronominally = 'one' (ME. Man, Men, Me *indef. prons.*) or 'any one', but implying a reference to the male sex only. So †*a man's self, a man's own*: in 16–17th c. often = the modern 'oneself', 'one's own'.

c 1478 *Caxton's Bk Curtesye* 283 Who that vsith a mannes tale to breke Letteth vncurteysly alle the audyence. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* I. 465 Her, virgynes, as many as a man wyll, shall holde tapers in ther handes. 1597 Bacon *Ess., Honour & Reput.* (Arb.) 70 Enuie .is best extinguished by declaring a mans selfe in his ends, rather to seeke merite then fame 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. ii 41 Misery acquaints a man with strange bed-fellowes. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Praise* (Arb.) 357 To Praise a Mans selfe, cannot be Decent . : But to Praise a Mans Office or Profession, he may doe it with Good Grace. 1637 Heylin *Answ Burton* 53 A man would think that you had said enough against your soueraigne. 1705 Addison *Italy* 14 A Man would expect to find some considerable Antiquities. 1842 Tennyson *You ask me, why, tho ill at ease* 8 The land, where .A man may speak the thing he will

h. In the following phr. with the sense 'individual (male) person': *man by man, between man and man, man for man, man to man, per man, as one man* (app. orig. a Hebraism = unanimously, with one accord, †altogether), *to a man* (= without exception: see To *prep*).

1382 Wyclif 1 *Esdr.* II 64 Al the multitude as o man [Vulg. *quasi unus*, 1535 Coverdale as one man, *later versions* together, Heb. כְּאִישׁ אֶחָד] two and fourti thousend thre hundrid and sixti. *Ibid.* iii. 2 Thanne is gedered the puple as oon [1388 as o man, Vulg. *quasi vir unus*, 1535 Coverdale and 1611 as one man, Heb. כְּאִישׁ אֶחָד] in to Jerusalem. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr* (1884) 23 Ther Screvener wryting ower namys man by man. 1535 Coverdale *Judg* xx 8 So all the people gat them vp as one man. 1577 *F. de L'isle's Leg* C iij, I he lord of Rochefort was on a time chalenged man to man by Francis Duke of Guise. 1611 Bible *Josh* viii 14 The housholdes which the Lord shall take, shal come man by man. 1615 Bedwell *Arab Trudg., Talby*, These ..are authorized to draw writings betweene man and man 1677 Hubbard *Narrative* I. (1865) 161 [He] said they would fight it out to the last Man 1708 *Lond. Gaz* No 4482/2 That the Prisoners taken on either side be exchanged Man for Man. 1712 Steele *Spect* No. 444 P 1 The ordinary Quack-Doctors are to a Man Impostors. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* X. x P 39 I he balance of justice, between man and man. 1827 Southey *Hist Penins. War* II. 48 With no farther ammunition than ten rounds per man more 1846 Tennyson *Golden Year* 35 And light shall spread, and man be liker man 1892 R Kipling *Barrack r. Ballads* 11 Man for man the Fuzzy knocked us 'oller.

i. *As a man*: (considered) in respect of his personal character, as distinguished e.g. from his achievements, abilities or learning, rank or wealth, etc. Similarly *The man*: what one is merely 'as a man'; the person in his human (as distinguished from his professional, etc.) capacity or character.

1674 Wycherley *Plain-dealer* I. i, I weigh the man, not his Title. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 45 I here's as great a Difference betwixt the Man and the Priest, as betwixt the Duchess upon the Stage, and her behind the Scenes 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 523 Nor in the Critic let the Man be lost. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VIII. 242 A Father's Heart Is tender, tho' the Man's is made of Stone. 1771 Mackenzie *Man Feel.* xxxv. (1803) 73, I cannot throw off the man so much, as to rejoice at our conquests in India 1812 *Antigallican Monitor* 17 May 558/3 The high estimation they entertained of the merits of that illustrious person, both as a Minister and a man. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* x, The incessant repetition of the same hand-work dwarfs the man, robs him of his strength, wit, and versatility, to make a pin polisher, a buckle-maker, or any other specialty. 1879 B. Taylor *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 174 We feel that the man must have been greater than his works.

j. *The* (*very*) *man* (ellipt. in predicative use): the man intended by some previous allusion; the man most suitable *for* some office, work, or need; the kind of man qualified or likely *to do* something. †Also *jocularly* said of a thing (*obs.*). *The man for me* (colloq. *for my money*: see Money): the man whom I should choose to employ or support; often as an emphatic expression of approval.

1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* xii. 7 Thou art euen the man. 1573 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 28 When Easter comes, who knowes not than, that Veale and Bakon is the man? 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV ii. 127 Ouiddius Naso was the man. 1599 — *Much Ado* II i. 123 You could neuer doe him so ill well, vnlesse you were the very man. 1678 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist MSS Comm.* App. v 49 The House met to-day and are violent upon chusing a new Speaker and Sir Sawyer is lyke to be the man 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II 549 Lauzun was in every respect the man for the present emergency

k. With possessive, *my, your*, etc. *man*: the person who can fulfil one's requirements, or with whom one has to do.

1611 Bible 1 *Kings* xx. 20 And they slew euery one his man [*Heb* 'a man his man']. 1679 Dryden *Troil. & Cress.* II iii, If Hector be to fight with any Greek, He knows his man 1787 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 34 A horse has various methods of getting rid of his man. 1811 Byron *Hints fr. Hor.* 53 For gallyguskins Slowshears is your man; But coats must claim another artisan 1821 — *Juan* IV xlix, His man was floor'd, and helpless at his foot 1830 *Chron. in Ann Reg* (1831) 165/1 He did not fire for some seconds, until he had fairly covered his man 1833 Marryat *P Simple* x, Our sailors had every one seized his man. *a* 1845 Hood *Agric Distress* vi, 'Nine pund' says he, 'and I'm your man' 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* I, And who don't agree, let him choose his weapons, and I'm his man 1864 Lemon *Loved at last* II. 228 Mr. Rasper entered the room. Cecil knew his man,—he merely bowed to him.

l. *To be one's own man*: (*a*) to have command or control of oneself; to be in full possession of one's senses, faculties, or powers

1556 in Strype *Eccl Mem* (1721) III ii App. lviii. 197 When you were lunatike and not your owne man 1562 *Child Marr.* 79 This respondent fell into such sorowe that he was not his owne man *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm Reg.* (Arb.) 14 The king ever called her his sweetest and dearest Sister, and was scarce his own man, She being absent 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) IV 362 Faith, Jack, thou hadst half undone me with thy nonsense But I think I am my own man again 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* xxxvi, I ate a bit at six o'clock, and drunk a deal of small beer, and I am almost my own man again now 1902 *Daily Graphic* 27 Oct. 3/1 To many hundreds of thousands the Royal progress on Saturday will be as a sign. that the King is indeed his own man again

(*b*) To be at one's own disposal, to be one's own master.

1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod* 461 So might the seruant be sold being not his owne man, but to be disposed of at the will of his master *a* 1610 Healey *Cebes* (1630) 138 Yet brought he al their fury under and now is become his owne man 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* v. III, So Constance Neville may marry whom she pleases, and Tony Lumpkin is his own man again. 1839 Lockhart *Scott* (1869) II xiv 263 After breakfast, a couple of hours more were given to his solitary tasks, and by noon he [Scott] was, as he used to say, 'his own man'. 1843 Borrow *Bible in Spain* xiii. (Pelh Libr.) 287 Pardon me for not being quite frank towards you but I dare not, I am not now my own man.

m. Prefixed to a name. *The man* (*so-and so*): the man previously known or mentioned as bearing the specified name (cf F. *le nommé* in legal use); sometimes with contemptuous emphasis; so, still more emphatically, *that man* (*so-and-so*). Also (*every, not a*) *man Jack* (written also *man-Jack, man jack, man-jack, manjack*). see Jack *sb.*1 2 c, and occas. (nonce-substitutions) *man John, man Jonathan* (in speaking of Americans)

1826 Scott *Woodst* xvi, Know'st thou not that I have followed the man Cromwell as close as a dog follows his master. 1832 Mrs. F. Trollope *Dom Manners Amer* (ed. 4) II 65 Every man Jonathan of them sets off again full gallop. 1844 Dickens *Chimes* II. (1845) 64, I am very much indebted to you for your courtesy in the matter of the man William Fern 1849 *Blackw. Mag* 697 At length the men were all embarked—the sick, the wounded, every man John of them 1864 Lemon *Loved at Last* III. 190 If that should be the man Kiddy, do not admit him.

n. With qualification denoting the nationality, birthplace, dwelling-place, or creed to which a man belongs or the person (etc.) in whose service he is.

c 950– [see Englishman]. *c* 1250 *Kent Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 Herodes..was michel anud and alle his men *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 286 *ibid.* 45 Son her after on ober þer com gon And seyde siker þu ert myd him a gallilewis mon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19385 Sua wex þe cristen mens tale, þat [etc.]. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 157 Whon kene men of hir court comen til hir cri. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 542 Reskewand it agane the hethin mennis harmes. 1530 Palsgr. 242/2 Man of Turkey, *Turc.* 1535 Coverdale *Judg.* viii. 15 The men of Sucoth. 1693 *Humours Town* 92 He was an Iniskilling-Man, and had eat half an hundred Irish Men for a Breakfast. 1701 De For *True-born Eng.* I. 152 He Canton'd out the Country to his Men. 1798 Landor *Gebir* II. 42 Ye men of Gades. 1878 Tennyson *Revenge* I, For my ships are out of gear, And half my men are sick.

o. Qualified by *university, Oxford, Cambridge*, etc., applied to one who is or has been a member of a (particular) university, public school, etc.

1573 G. Harvey *Lett.-Bk.* (Camd.) 54 He is a Pembrook Hal man, ergo a good schollar. 1580 Spenser & Harvey (*title*) Three proper, and wittie, familiar Letters passed between two Vniuersitie men. 1687 Aldworth in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O H S.) 48 Dr. Haddon was a Cambr. man. *c* 1720 Prior *Epil. to Phædra & Hippol.* 3 An Oxford man, extremely read in Greek. 1796 in Whibley *In Cap & Gown* (1889) 88 Ye Johnishe men, that have no other care, Save onelie [etc.]. 1853 C. Bede *Verdant Green* I. iii, The thought that he was going to be an Oxford man. 1866 *John Bull* 24 Mar. 202/1 All old Westminster men.. will regret to hear [etc.]. 1882 J. L. G. Mowat *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 2 He gives the authority of Brian Twyne for stating that he was an Oxford man.

p. With prefixed noun (sometimes in the gen. case) *man* is used to denote (*a*) one who is connected with a certain place, building, profession, business, society, etc., as *assembly-man, Banbury man, barman, bondsman, clergyman, churchman, countryman, exciseman, harvestman, Inns of Court man, journeyman, linesman, Paul's man, postman, railway man, salesman, waterman*, etc.; (*b*) one who uses or is skilled in the use of an implement or the like, as *ax-man, brake-man, canoe-man, hammer-man, lathe-man, penman, swordsman*, etc.; (*c*) a trader in or manufacturer of an article, as *ale-man, coal-man, ice-man, lead man, milk-man, oil-man, pork-man, rag-and-bone man, timber-man*, etc These combs. are treated under the prefixed words, or in their alphabetical place as Main words. In those which have come to be apprehended as single words (whether written with or without a hyphen) the pronunciation is (-mæn).

q. For *best man, handy man, reading man, sick man*, etc., see the adjs.; also Dead man, Freeman, New man, Old man, Red-man.

¶ 6. Applied to beings other than human, e g. God, the Devil, Death. *Obs.*

c 1510 *Lytell Geste Robyn Hode* ccxl, For god is holde a ryghtwys man *c* 1550 *Lusty Juventus* (*c* 1560) C ij, He wyl say that God is a good man. 1588 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* II iii, Your the last man I thought on, saue the diuell 1592 Shaks. *Rom & Jul* III iii. 42 (2nd Qo., 1599), Flies may do this, but I from this must flie: They are freemen, but I am banished 1599 — *Much Ado* III v 40 1625 B Jonson *Staple of N.* I Intermean, *Expectation*. But was the Diuell a proper man, Gossip? *Mirth* As fine a gentleman, of his inches, as euer I saw trusted to the Stage 17 Popp, etc *Mem of P P.* in *Swift's Wks* (1751) V 241 Do all we can, Death is a Man, That never spareth none

†b. In certain plays printed in the 17th c, to escape the penalties against profane language on the stage, *man* was substituted in oaths for *God*

1633 B Jonson *Tale of Tub* II i, For the passion of man, hold. *Ibid.*, Breath of man!

6. In a pregnant sense: An adult male eminently endowed with manly qualities. Also phr. *to play the man* (also † *men*).

14 *Prov. Gd Counsel* 76 in *Q Eliz Acad* (1869) 70 Grace and good maners makyþ A man 1526 Tindale 1 *Cor* xvi 13 1530 Palsgr. 435/1 Have I nat acquit me lyke a man? 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par Mark* I. 12–15 Thou haste here behaued thyselfe valiauntly, and played the manne a while. 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 86 b, That they should play the men. 1598 Marston *Sco Villanie* VII, A man, a man, a kingdome for a man! 1721 R Wodrow *Suff Ch Scot.* (1838) I. i. v § 2. 394/1 The boys endured their punishment like men and Christians 1734 Pope *Ess Man* IV. 203 Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow 1864 Trevelyan *Compet Wallah* (1866) 299 How their sire played the man in the time of the great troubles 1900 Morley *Cromwell* V vii. 453 Of that pettish egotism which regards a step taken on advice as a humiliation, he [Cromwell] had not a trace; he was a man.

b. *Man of men*: a man of supreme excellence.

1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* III iii, That man of men. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. v. 72. 1623 Massinger *Bondman* I. iii, Corinth .. hath vouchsafed to lend vs Her man of men, Timoleon, to defend Our Country 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 122 This man of men, attested Son of God 1821 Scott *Kenilw* I iii 47 Wilt thou suffer this guest of guests, this man of men to fall into the meshes of thy nephew? 1887 Browning *Parleyings, Chas Avison* xvi, I'ym, the man of men!

†c. Put for: Manliness, courage *Obs.*

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks 1856 I 15 Heape up thy powers, double all thy man. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iv. 42 Hauing more man then wit about me.

7. A person of position, importance, or note. In phr. *a man or a mouse*: either 'made' or ruined. Also, *to make* (a person) *a man*: to ensure his prosperity or success.

[With *a man or a mouse* cf. the Ger. *mann und maus.*]

1542 *Schole Ho Women* 386 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV 120 Fear not, she saith vnto her spouse, A man or a Mouse whether be ye. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph* 267 b, He was vtterly mynded to put al in hasard to make or marre, & to bee manne or mous. 1584 R Scot *Discov Witchcr.* xv. xvii. (1886) 357 Applie it, and thou shalt be made a man for ever *c* 1622 Fletcher *Love's Cure* II. ii, Your Father has committed you to my charge, and I will make a man, or a mouse on you. 1684 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 251 [To] set him upon his legs, and make him a man for ever 1692 Tillotson *Serm.* (vol. I) 227 What poor man could not cheerfully carry a great burthen of Gold thereby to be made a man for ever. 1859 Lever *D Dunn* xx, The game is made. Red, thirty-two. Now for it, Grog, man or a mouse,

my boy. Mouse it is! 1869 TENNYSON *North. Farmer, N. S.* ii, Dosn't thou knaw that a man mun be either a man or a mouse?

8. A husband. Now only *Sc.* and *dial.*, exc. in phr. *man and wife*. (Cf. GOODMAN 2 b.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23335 If fader sagh his sun bare,.. þe wijf hir man or man his wijf. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 16 Thow shalt be vndre power of thi man [1388 hosebonde]. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep i. in Ashm. (1652) 116 Our Man, our Wife. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 188 God send euerie Priest ane wyfe, And euerie Nunne ane man. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* iv. i, Be not amaz'd; nor blush, young lovely bride, I come not to defraud you of your man. 1724 RAMSAY *'This is no my ain House'* iii, To make me still a prudent spouse And let my man command ay. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* i. xii, In less than a month the captain and his lady were man and wife. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II 21 The wary wife Sits up in bed to strike her man a light. 1848 TENNYSON *Dora* 4 He often thought 'I'll make them man and wife'. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 108 Nor would Nancy take it kindly if I called her man names.

b. A lover, suitor. ? *dial.*

1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xxxi, Go and marry your man—go on! 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xiv, You've put my man in prison—the properest man in St. Giles's.

9. A LIEGEMAN or vassal. Now *Hist.* †In ME. poetry often used *fig.*, e.g. of a lover

c 1122 *O. E. Chron* an. 1072 (Laud MS) Se cyng Melcolm . griðede wið þone cyng Willelm & his man was. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Gif þu me dest woh and wit beon anes lauerdes men. *c* 1205 LAY. 4300 Þer fore his mon he bicom & hærdsumnesse him solde don. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 93 To the [seinte Marie] y crie ant calle, thou here me for thi man 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxiii, Quhen sall 3owr merci rew vpon 3owr man, Quhois seruice is 3it vncouth vnto 3ow? *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron* (Camden 1850) 44 The Erl Douglas of Scotland cam in to Englond, & was swore to the king for to be his trew manne. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* xlv. 150 To become my man, and to do me homage. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj* 42 b, Homage suld be made in this maner, that is, the maker therof, sall become his over-lords man [etc.] *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1840) 93 The Tenant shall hold his Hands together between the Hands of his Landlord, and shall say thus; I become your Man from this day forth. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) IV. xviii 129 By taking service in William's army he had become the man of the Duke of the Normans

10 a. A manservant, a valet

Man Friday a servile follower or attendant; a factotum or servant of all work (The allusion is to Robinson Crusoe's servant, whom he usually refers to as 'my man Friday') 13 . *Guy Warw* (A) 393 Þou þat art a garsoun, & art mi man, & man schalt be. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B XIII. 40 Ac þis maister ne his man no manere flesshe eten 1381 *Rolls of Parlt.* III 113/1 Johannes Pope, Taverners-man. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 To Raffe Otle sumtyme my man a blak gownne. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vj b, The mayster to his man makyth his Roys 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xv. 19 To serve and leif in beggartie To man and maistir is baith schame 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 151 A Gentleman and his Man shall spend as much, as if he were accompanied with another Gentleman and his Man. 1638 T. RANDOLPH *Amyntes* Dram.-Pers., Jocastus, a fantastic shepherd and a fairy knight, Bromius, his man, a blunt clown 1639 J. ENDECOTT in *Massachusetts Hist. Coll.* Ser. IV (1863) VI 136 One Samuel Eale, a man of Mr. Nathan Rogers, which Nele hath caryed with him. 1728 SWIFT *My Lady's Lament* 174 Find out who's master, who's man. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* IV. 117 There was no possibility of his man giving Willoughby notice 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 209 Another functionary of a country parish is usually called the minister's man. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xix, Awkward, when people mistake your man for your nephew 1887 *Athenæum* 16 Apr 5 514/3 Count von Rechberg, was Prince Bismarck's man Friday.

b. *Man-of-all-work*: jocular formation after *maid-of-all-work* (see MAID *sb.* 4 b).

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV 278 Mrs Villars's man-of-all-work, Joseph. 1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 73 A genius infinitely superior even to the man-of all-work at Ravensworth Castle, the never-to be-forgotten Caleb Balderstone. 1896 FURNIVALL *Eng Conq Irel* p. vii, But illness prevented him; and so I (as the Society's man-of-all-work) had to take the book up

c. In wider sense, as the correlative of *master*. In recent use commonly applied (chiefly in *pl.*) to workmen in contradistinction to their employers.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 127 Iudas þane be-come his mane, & mad his dwelling with hym þane. [1486, 1500–20, 1728· see a.] 1860 *Nat Assoc Soc Sci., Rep Comm. Trades' Soc.* 109 The masters had locked out the men from seventeen factories. 1872 BRASSEY *Work & Wages* i. 6 The masters had found it necessary to reduce the rate of wages; but the men refused to accept the reduction.

11. Applied (chiefly in *pl.*) to the members of a fighting force; now *esp.* to the common soldiers as distinguished from the officers.

c 1205 LAY. 636 Þe king of his monnen monie þusend læs. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 244 Ther were moo than a thousande me[n] slayn. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xviii. 29 In the I can discomfit an hoost of men. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 57 The King sent the duke of Norfolke, with an armie of menn. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* 15 Sept. 11 Should God haue stayd to leule and arme men enow to discomfit Sennacherib? 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw.* III Foure thousand men would have made a shrewd adventure to have taken his Indies from him. 1878 TENNYSON *Revenge* 10 I've ninety men and more that are lying sick ashore. 1880 WHEELER *Short Hist. India* 604 The English had lost more than 2,400 officers and men.

12. In university and public-school language, an undergraduate or student (as contrasted with a graduate or a don). Cf. 4 p.

1803 *Gradus ad Cantabr.* 89 At Cambridge, and, eke, at Oxford, every stripling is accounted a Man from the moment of his putting on the gown and cap. 1811 *Lex. Balatron., Man* (Cambridge), any undergraduate from fifteen to thirty. As a man of Emanuel—a young member of Emanuel. 1874 *Lays Mod. Oxford* 43 Every bulldog when he spies a Man without a gown, Promptly chases him and tries a Main to run him down 1897 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* II 103/1 [At Winchester Coll.] When a master wishes a 'man' to taste the sweets of a flogging he tells him to order his name to.

III. Transferred uses

13. Applied to any image or portrait of a man, or to anything bearing a resemblance to a human figure *Man of straw* (fig.): see STRAW *sb.*

1636 T. RANDALL in *Ann Dubrencia* (1877) 17 They looke like yonder man of wood, that stands To bound the limits of the Parish lands.

14. With qualification used for: A ship. See also MAN-OF-WAR, INDIAMAN, MERCHANTMAN, etc.

1473 J. PASTON in *P. Lett* III. 81 A few Frenchmen be whyrlyng on the coasts, so that there no fishers go out. 1558 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 125 The Christopher being the headmost & the weathermost man, went roome with the Admirall. 1665 *Lond. Gaz* No. 3/4 They chased a Barbadoes and a Jamaica man into Limrick. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cant*, Mast of a Ship or Man. 1709 [see EAST INDIA]. 1712–1844 [see INDIAMAN] 1778 H. WALPOLE *Last Jrnls.* (1859) II 284 The Brest fleet was sailed, twenty-eight men-of-the-line. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 33 In order to put them on board the Kentucky-man

15. One of the pieces used in chess, draughts, and backgammon. (Cf. CHESSMEN and MEINIE.)

1562 ROWBOTHAM *Pleas. & Witte Play of Cheests* A ij, As if thei had the cheste-bourde and men in their handes. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 110 Eche other caste thou bearest a man to many. 1611 COTGR., *Dame*, . a man at Iables, or Draughts. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram Poesy* (1889) 77 Like a skilful chess-player by little and little he draws out his men 1735 BERTIN *Chess* vi, Never croud your game by too many men in one place 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* VI XXXI, On asking for a back-gammon board seeing one brought in in ruins, the men half lost and the dice quite. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* II. iv, The huffing of Miss Bella, and the loss of three of her men at a swoop.

16. In Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lonsdale, a cairn or pile of stones marking a summit or prominent point of a mountain, cf. *Low Man, High Man* as local names for particular cairns, also applied to portions of the mountains themselves.

1800 WORDSW. *Rural Archit.* 6 And there they built up, without mortar or lime, A Man on the peak of the Crag 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr Eur.* (1894) VII 166 A stone man or cairn. 1897 O. G. JONES *Rock-climbing* 68 They reached the Low Man, as the nearly horizontal crest of the first huge buttress is called *Ibid.* 243 Then to the right comes the actual Pillar Rock, the 'High Man' *Ibid*, The Low Man, the immense buttress that from below hides the true summit altogether.

17. The obverse of a coin used in tossing.

[Originally, the side of a penny which has the king's head, the 'woman' being the side with the figure of Britannia.]

1828 'BEE' *Living Pict. London* 241 The person calling for 'man' or 'woman'. 1858 *Household Words* 4 Dec 1/2 Up goes the dollar. 'Heads or tails? Man or woman?'

IV. Phrases and combinations.

18. *Man* enters into an almost unlimited number of phraseological collocations in which it is connected by a preposition with another sb. denoting quality, character, occupation, or profession, e.g. †*m. of afterwits, m. of antipathies, m. of chaff, m. of character,* †*m of charge, m of dignity, m. of feeling, m. of glee, m. of healing, m. of honour, m. of nothing to do, m. of office, m of peace, m. of practice, m of preferment, m of property, m. of rank, m of sense, m. of talent, m. of theory, m. of title, m. of weight, m. of wisdom, m. of years*; also †**man with the beard**, a drinking mug on which a bearded man was represented; **man of Belial**, a worthless or wicked man (cf. 1 Samuel xxv. 25); †**man in black**, a clergyman; **man of blood** (a Hebraism), one who is laden with bloodguiltiness; **man in blue**, a policeman (Farmer *Slang* 1896); †**man of cabinets**, an antiquarian; **man-in-the-oars**, the U. S. equivalent of 'man-in-the-street'; †**man of the church**, an ecclesiastic = CHURCHMAN 1; †**man of the long coat** = *gentleman of the* LONG ROBE; †**man of death** (a Hebraism), one worthy to be put to death; **man of the earth** *U.S*, the wild potato vine, *Ipomœa pandurata*; **man of God** (OE. and early ME. **godes man(n**, a Hebraism), a man devoted to the service of God, (*a*) a saint, (*b*) an ecclesiastic; **man of Kent** (see quot 1787, and cf. KENTISH *a.*); †**man in the oak**, a spirit supposed to inhabit an oak; †**man of Rome**, the Pope. For *man of business, m. of clouts, m. of colour, m. of fashion, m of figure, m. of (his) hands, m. of the house, m. of letters, m. of mark, m. of means, m. of motley, m of numbers, m. of quality, m. of religion, m. of service, m. of sin, m. of sorrows, m. in the street, m about town, m. of the town, m. of wax, m. of the wood(s, m. of one's word, m. of few* or *many words, m. of worship*, see these sbs. Also *lady's* or *ladies' man* (see LADY *sb.* 17); †*world's man* (see WORLD); MAN-OF-LAW, MAN OF THE WORLD, etc.

1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1677) 13/1 The People of this Country were..said to be also the Inventors of Augury And yet for the most part *men of after-wits. 1837 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg* (1838) 412/1 William the 4th was not a *man of antipathies 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* IV III, He has washled so long with the bottle here, that the *man with the beard hash almosht streek up his heelsh 1692 *Gentl. Jrnl.* May 5 The *Man in black makes but one of two in less than half an Hour 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam* XVI. 7 Go out, go out, thou *man of bloods [1611 bloody man, *marg* Hebr man of blood]. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb* III iv. 126 The secret'st man of Blood. 1648 [see BLOOD *sb* 3] 1658 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 58 The Vulgar Name, by which those *Men of Cabinets distinguish them is *Des Curieux* 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. IV LXXVI. 7 That representative of public opinion whom Americans call 'the *man in the cars'. 1799 WORDSW. *Poet's Epit* 14 Or art thou one of gallant pride, A Soldier and no *man of chaff? 1746 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 115 General Keith..is a *'Man of Character'. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc Weapons* Ded 9 All great Captaines, Chieftaines, and *men of charge 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I CLXII. 199 *Men of the Churche that cometh and goeth for treaty of peace. 1530 PALSGR. 318/1 Man of the churche, *ecclesiastique*. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard* I (1599) 45 Certaine *men of the long coate (so are called in Fraunce Lawyers, Doctors, and men of Iustice). 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* II 26 Thou art a *man of deeth 1642 *Lss of a King* in *Bacon's Wks.* (1858) VI. 596 Not to suffer a man of death to live. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27170 *Man of office or dignite,.. werlds man, or clerc, or closterer 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class bk Bot.* 442 Wild Potato *Mah of-the-Earth 1771 H. MACKENZIE (*title*) The *Man of Feeling. 1799 WORDSW. *Fountain* 20 The dear old Man, The grey-haired *man of glee. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* IV. XXV[I]. (1890) 352 Þa xeswearc se *Godes mon semninga *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 266 in *Trin Coll Hom*, He nolde ihere godes men þan he sat at his biede. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim* III 17 [16] That the man of God be perfyt, lerud to al good werk. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3588 Spak to þaim þe goddis man. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot* v (1896) 180 The man of God lives longer without a tomb, than any by one. 1748 THOMSON *Cast Indol.* I. LXIX, A little, round, fat, oily man of God 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XIII 30 The wondrous life Of the meek man of God [St Francis] 1847 JAMES *Convict* II. 195 As soon as the *man of healing was gone, he sprang up in his bed, hurried on his clothes [etc.] 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 193 *Men of honours letters, or some such like stuffe. 1641 S. D'EWES in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 169 Like a brave gentleman and man of honour. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 99 P 10 If every one that fought a Duel were to stand in the Pillory, it would quickly lessen the Number of these imaginary Men of Honour. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* s. v. *Kent*, All the inhabitants of Kent east of the river, Medway, are called *Men of Kent, the rest of the inhabitants of the county are stiled Kentish-men. 1861 C. BEDE *New Rector* x. 104 The 'Men of Kent', you know, were never conquered' 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II x, Like a *man of nothing to do 1584 R. SCOT *Discov Witches* VII XV. (1886) 122 Robin Goodfellow, the spoome, the mare, the *man in the oke 1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* I II, Dwarfes, Imps, the Spoone, the Mare, the Man i'th'oake, the Hell-waine, the Fire drake, the Puckle. 1611 BIBLE *Ps* CXX. 7, I am for peace [*marg* Or, a *man of peace] 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* III V, This almost stupid *Man of Practice, pitted against some light adroit Man of Theory. 1698 *Money Masters all Things*, etc. 131 The ugly and crippled were the only *Men of Preferment. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I 45 When no *man of rank or property was safe 1581 J. WALKER in *Confer.* IV. (1584) Z iij b, He hath fled to the *man of Rome 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 153 P 4 It is thus in the life of a *Man of Sense, a short Life is sufficient to manifest himself a Man of Honour and Virtue. 1843 MOZLEY *Ess* (1878) I. 156 The acuteness, point, and clearness which his controversial writings show, give him an undoubted rank as a *man of talent. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. ii, A sin your *man of title Is seldom guiltie of 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* XII III. 153 If any *man of weight would..explain the state of things. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* V 775 The *Man of Wisdom is the *Man of Years.

19. Obvious combinations: **a** simple attrib. and appositive, as *man-angel, -beast, -devil, -dinner, -dog, -excellence, -famine, -fiend, -fish, -flesh, -fly, -miracle, -monster, -nature, -plague, -power, -satyr, -service.*

a 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks 1721 III. 315 A new extemporaneous Race Of those *Man-Angels peopled the whole place 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* IV. 1, Some strangely-shaped *man-beast 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 38 That Man-beast, the Major of London. *c* 1600 *Timon* I. IV (Shaks. Soc.) 16 His name is Philargurus, a *man-devill. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. V. 88 An odious *man dinner at the Clarendon 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 10 May 304/2 The *Man-dog came from Russia, and was for a long time exhibited in Paris. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P* 19 The man dog for his mistress thinks, Not less her faithful dog. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II 305 In such a tender frame, as is indeed wonderfully commodious to support that *man-excellence of thought and reason 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 262, I..found a husband before the present *man-famine began. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* III i, There is no valour in tugging with a *man fiend 1892 C. R. B. BARRETT *Essex Highways*, etc. 139 The catching..of a *man-fish, or sea-monster, in the reign of Henry II. 1812 *Sporting Mag* XXXIX. 17 Crib having been known to be the best bit of *manflesh nature ever cast in her mould. 1833 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under Seven Administ* (1837) II. 403 The injustice of depriving the planters of their property in man-flesh without compensation 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. V. 81 The sedan-chair—a much more dignified conveyance..than any of the race of flies, whether horse-fly or *man-fly. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 34 Sure of the blade that served the great *man-miracle [Napoleon] 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii 14 My *man-Monster hath drown'd his tongue in sacke 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 499. 1895 *How to get Married* 107 Her knowledge of *man-nature. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 37/1 Who have no law to their ambitions will, But (*man-plagues!) born are humane blood to spill. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. XIV. § 114 (1875) 325 When

horse-power and *man-power were alone employed. 1898 *Century Mag.* July 346 Jinrikisha,—those most fascinating man-power carriages. 1780 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg.* 196/2 A large fierce animal which Mr. Atkins affirmed to be a centaur it proved to be a *Man satyr. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV xxiv. (ed 2) 552 Every male between the ages of seventeen and sixty-five in Jersey, is bound to render *man-service to the Crown.

b. appositive, passing into adj. = 'male', as *man cook*, MAN-CHILD, MANSERVANT; in comb. with a female designation, as *man nurse*, MAN-MIDWIFE; occas. with names of animals, as *man seal*. (Cf. 22 a.)

1530 PALSGR 242/2 Man lover, *amant Ibid*, Man nourse, *nourricier* 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 8 The manbarnes following of him sall be heyires. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* I i, The man makarel and marchant of madens fleshe 1640 BROME *Antipodes* IV iv, Enter women and man-wold 1734 BERKELEY *Let to P'rior* 30 Apr. in Fraser *Life* VI (1871) 227 A man-cook would be a great convenience to us. 1746 H WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II 147 The principal man-dancer 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif* I Introd. 55 The lives of many women and children were saved by the skill of the man-practitioner. 1886 EMMA MARSHALL *Tower on Cliff* v. 68 If ever there was a man-witch, it's Sir Thomas Cooke. 1839 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 99 Every man-body and woman body on the farm 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U.S) XXV 355/2 Frequently a man seal will swim out to a lady seal [etc]

c In phrasal comb. used attrib, as *one-man show, two-man rule*, etc.

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen. IV*, I ii 255 If I do, fillop me with a three-man-Beetle. 1883 [see ONE 33]. 1891 *Times* 6 Oct 7/5 'One-man' photographic exhibitions. 1900 SIR W. HARCOURT in *West'm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 6/1 Their forefathers had renounced one-man rule, and they were not likely to go back to two-man rule 1902 *Daily Chron.* 16 July 9/1 A couple of four-man teams.

d. objective and objective gen., as *man-container, -destroyer,* † *-fisher, -maker, -marrer, -moulder, -murder(er, -planter, -pleaser, -stealer, -subduer, -thief, -trapper, man-abhorring, -baiting, -catching, -compelling, -degrading, -destroying, -devouring, -fearing, -maiming, -making, -mimicking, -pleasing, -selling, -stealing, -supporting* vbl. sbs and ppl. adjs; *man-idolatry,* †*-pleasance,* †*-stealth*; *man-worthy* adj. (hence *-worthiness*). (Cf. 22 b.)

1846 PROWETT *Prometh. Bound* 33 The bands Of *man-abhorring Amazons. 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* IV. i § 8 To see this 'man-baiting, all people of all kindes flock'd together. 1876 T HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 291 A harassing mistrust of her *man-compelling power 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II 373 This mansion globe, this *man-container 1788 COWPER *Negro's Compl.* 46 Our sufferings, since ye brought us To the *man degrading mart. 1824 J SYMMONS tr *Æschylus' Agam.* 137 Nor turn thy wrath 'gainst Helen, that she was a *man-destroyer. 1743 BLAIR *Grave* 210 Th' oppressive, sturdy, *Man-destroying Villains 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom & Lent* i. (1875) 14 A mighty *man-devouring ogre. 1881 BRIDGETT *Hist. Holy Eucharist Gt Brit* II 297 Free from *man fearing and man-pleasing. *c* 1305 *St. Andrew* 6 in *E. E. P* (1862) 98 Come, he seide, after me, and ic wole 3ou make *Manfischers. 1647 H MORE *Song of Sonl* II ii III iv, Nor forc'd conceit, nor *man-idolatry. 1809 *Sporting Mag* XXXIII. 63 The royal and martial games of cock-fighting, bull-baiting, and *man-maiming 1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich II*, cclxvii, In his want Pittied, perhaps by Majestie, who now Was a *Man-Maker 1901 G MEREDITH *Reading of Life*, etc. 7 Maid-preserver, man-maker *a* 1600 B JONSON *Case is Altered* v i, Gold, gold, *man-making gold. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 25 Some say that Man-making was no treason. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* v i, What, Manslaying! when all my thoughts were upon Manmaking 1902 *Edin Rev* Jan 30 All the man-making pastimes of Eton boys. *a* 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 149 And a *man merrour, An evill wyffis mirrour 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac* (1737) II 203 How the dangerous *man-moulder wou'd proceed, and what wou'd be the event of his tampering *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17303 (Cott) 3e *man mortherar[s] so crus 1656 I RAPP *Comm. Gal* 1 20 Dastardliness and *man-pleasance 1564 *Brief Exam.* ***** b, This is very sore judgement, to condemne all your brethren for *manpleasers 1727 SWIFT *State Irel.* Wks 1755 V II. 169 A man-pleaser at the expence of all honour, conscience, and truth 1669 BAXTER *Power Mag. & Ch Past* I. (1671) 16 No *man-pleasing, no worldly honour to invite them. 1860 GEN P THOMPSON *Audi Alt* III CXXXVII 110 This is what you call your Crown; it can shake hands with *man-selling 1582 N. T (Rhem) 1 *Tim* I 10 To *man stealers, to liers, to perjured persons. 1884 S E DAWSON *Handbk Dom Canada* 272 It was as man-stealers that Europeans made their debut upon this continent 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 395 The offence called Plagium, that is *man-stealing 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV Index, Manstealing 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 382 Are you not affraid he should accuse you of *Man-stealth, and summon you before the Areopagus? 1899 R. WHITING 5 *John St* 272 Woman, as the *man-subduer 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* I XXVI 343 It had a bad look, this *man-supporting August ice *c* 890 *Laws of Ælfred* c 9 § 2 Manigu wiru maran ðonne oðru, nu sint ealle gelice butan *manþeofe, cxx scilt 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 254 This nation..has for two generations been the accomplice of man-thieves. 1815 *Zeluca* III 167, I hope I shall not be marked out as a *man-trapper for my friend as well as myself 18 COLERIDGE (Webster), A better and more *manworthy order of things. 1841 EMERSON *Method of Nat.* Wks. 1875 II. 233 How all that is called talents and success in our noisy capitals, becomes buzz and din before this *man-worthiness.

e instrumental, as *man-created, -devised, -enslaved, -girdled, -made, -named, -taught* ppl. adjs.

1849 SAXE *Times* 149 Mitres and thrones are *man-created things 1547 *Life Abp. Canterb.* To Rdr. Fij b, This Church off Englande allowinge no *mandeuised order off regular ministerie. 1871 E. F. BUER *Ad Fidem* xl. 207 Man-devised religion. *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* (1876) 67 In the city one is the god-born, the other the *man-enslaved. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* V 419 Almost our maids were better at their homes, Than thus *man-girdled here. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* Wks 1726 I. 170 What I meant by Clergy, viz. A *Man-made and Mercenary Ministry. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXXIII (1848) 356 Man-made gods. 1836 MRS BROWNING *Poet's Vow* II. xv, Stars—revealed to man, And *man-named. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 304 The apostle Paul did not consider himself *man-taught.

f parasynthetic, similative, originative, or predicative, as *man-bodied, -born, -breasted, -grown, -high, -minded, -shaped,* †*-turned* adjs.; *manfashion* adv.

1880 S. LANIER *Sunrise* 19 Sweet burly bark'd, *man-bodied Tree. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. (1852) 301 All theosophic lore Of *man born, or angelic mind. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 244 And strong *man-breasted things stood from the sea. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 32 She rode *man fashion. [1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XVII. 320 Not being a babe or a yoong childe, but being come to yeeres of discretion and a *mangrowne] *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 168 His owne sonnes now man-growne 1883 *Blackw Mag.* June 800 He was man-grown and in the Scottish service in France between 1420 and 1430 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 164 Part of the Battlement being Breast high .. the other part *Man-high, to secure Men from the shot of their enemies. 1837 LONGF. *Frithiof's Homestead* 4 Man-high was waving the rye-field. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 51 When his [*sc.* Hen. VIII's] *man-minded offset rose To chase the deer at five 1855 A DE VERE *Poems* 120 That love, or none, is fit for one *Man-shaped like thee 1871 DUNCAN in *Cassell's Nat. Hist* I 6 The man-shaped, or anthropomorphous apes. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* I. 205 In a throne, he plac'd The *man-turned Goddesse.

20. Special comb.: **man-ape**, an anthropoid ape, †**man-bane**, an opprobrious name for tobacco; **man-bound** *a.*, 'detained in port in consequence of being short of complement' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **man-broker** = CRIMP *sb* 1 2 (*ibid.*); **man-car** *U S*, a kind of car used for carrying miners up and down the steeply inclined shafts of mines on Lake Superior (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); †**man-case**, *nonce-wd.* for 'body'; †**man-catch** *v*, to trap (men); **man-catcher**, (*a*) one who catches or traps men; (*b*) an instrument used in New Guinea for catching men (see quot. 1898); so **man-catching** *vbl. sb.*; **man-crab** (see quot); **man-dealer**, a slave-dealer; †**man-dream** [DREAM *sb* 1], human joy, loud mirth; **man-engine**, a kind of lift for lowering and raising miners in a shaft, consisting essentially of a reciprocating vertical rod with platforms at intervals, †**man-entered** *a.*, initiated into manhood; †**man-fish** *Her* = MERMAN; **man-fungus**, a fungus of the genus *Geaster*; an earth-star (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); †**man-huckster** *nonce-wd.* (applied to a 'mistress of the male stews'); **man-keeper** *local*, the water newt, *Lissotriton punctatus*; †**man-leech**, a whore, †**man-litter**, a sedan chair, **man-machine** = *man engine*; †**man-mender**, a surgeon; **man-mercer**, one who deals in man's wear, **man-merchandise**, slave-dealing; †**man-miln** *Sc.*, a hand-mill for grinding; †**man-minister**, a chaplain; **man-monkey**, an anthropoid ape, **man-mountain**, the name given to Gulliver by the Lilliputians; hence *allusively*; **man-mountainism**, **man orchis**, (*a*) also *green man-orchis* or *greenman orchis*, the greenish-flowered orchid, *Aceras anthropophora*; (*b*) *Orchis mascula*; †**man peach**, a variety of peach; **man-rail** (see quot.); **man-root**, the American *Ipomœa leptophylla* (*Cent. Dict.*); **man-rope** *Naut*, one of the ropes on each side of a gangway or ladder, used in ascending and descending a ship's side, etc; †**man-state**, the age at which a Roman youth assumed the *toga virilis*; †**man-steid** *a. Sc*, supplied with men; **man-sty** [after *pig-sty*], a dwelling-house or hut unfit for human habitation; †**man-thews**, human customs, manners; **man-trade**, the slave-trade (cf. *man-dealer*); **man-way** *U. S Mining*, 'a small passage used by workmen, but not for transportation' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); **manweed**, fuller's teazel, *Dipsacus fullonum*; †**man-wood** *a.*, 'man-mad', madly desirous of a man; †**man-worth** (see quot. 1670).

1878 *N Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 44 The myriads of years which have elapsed since the *man apes began to stand upright *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 515 Th' Heat and Drought of th' Herb American Being intensive (fitter call'd *Man-bane) 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Proclamation Wks.* II 252/1 A foule contagious, stinking Manbane weede. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III vii. § 13 He had an handsome *man-case 1682 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* B, Bespatter them, Trepan them, Teague them, Taffee them, and *Man-catch them. 1702 C MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. 63 Captain. fell into the Hands of these desperate [Indian] *Man-catchers. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* July 170 Another instrument of capture is the 'man-catcher', a flexible rattan fastened at one end in a loop, into which a sharp spike protrudes. As it is slipped over the foe, a sudden jerk is given to it, which causes the latter to impale the base of the skull 1681 E. HICKERINGILL (*title*) The Horrid Sin of *Man catching: a Sermon on Jer. v 25, 26. 1772 RUTTY *Nat. Hist. Dublin* I. 375 *Cancer latipes Rondeletti*, a small shell-fish about the bigness of a wall-nut, which has something like the delineation of a human face upon it, whence it has been sometimes called the *Man-Crab. 1860 GEN P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III CXXXVII. 110 The Transatlantic *man-dealer. *Beowulf* 1264 He [Cain] þa fag gewat, morþre gemearcod *mandream fleon, westen warode. *c* 1205 LAY. 23945 Þa aras þe mon-drem [*c* 1275 mannes drem] þat þe wolde dunede a-3en. 1865 *Morn. Star* 7 Jan., In a few mines the *man-engine, which hoists and lowers the men, has been introduced. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Man-machine* or *Man-engine*, Corn. and Derb. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 103 His Pupill age *Man-entred thus. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 360/1 A Mere-man, or a Man-marine, or a *Manfish by others termed a Triton. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom Country* V. v, Be so, and no more, you *man huckster. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 392 He was fond of drinking filthy fluids, and his belly gave birth to some *asks* and **man-keepers* 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Man keeper*, a name given to the newt by the inhabitants of Dumfr. and Roxb., because they believe that it waits on the adder to warn man of his danger 1687 SEDLEY *Bellamira* IV. i, Thou punk, thou cockatrice, thou *man-leech, that suck'st their marrow and their money. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Garden* II ii, A couple of lusty able bodied men..carry mee in a *Man-litter into the great bed at Ware 1855 J. R L[EIFCHILD] *Cornwall Mines* 279 Where they descend by the *man-machines their journey is easy both down and up *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Goblins* I. (1648) 15 A *Manmender, .. Has broacht me in so many places, All the Liquor in my body will run out. 1703 *Brit Apollo* No 3 Man menders then had noble pay—Which we call surgeons to this day 1837 MISS MITFORD *Country Stories* (1850) 99 What business had he in a great shop? a *manmercer's they call it. 1788 COWPER *Let to Lady Hesketh* 16 Feb., It being impossible to alledge an argument on be half of *man-merchandize that can deserve a hearing 1566 *Inv & Wardr.* (1815) 173 Ane *mann-miln for making of poulder, with thre mortaris. 1580 *Ibid* 302 Ane man myln with all hir ganging geir 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* I 52 Richard Paice was at first but a *Mann minister to Thomas Langton Bishop of Winchester 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI x, Why you won't pretend you did not hear Miss Beverley say you were the truest ourang outang, or *man monkey, she ever knew? 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I ii, In the Right Coat Pocket of the Great *Man-Mountain (for so I interpret the *Quinbus Flestrin*) *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Bk Poets* Poems 1890 V 204 While Gower may blame 'his fortune' for the dry specimen crumbled off from his *manmountainism 1776 WITHERING *Bot Arrangem Vegetables* II 543 *Man Orchis. 1868 *Paxton's Bot Dict*, Green man orchis. See *Aceras anthropophera*. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 365/3 The popular name of Man Orchis given to *Aceras anthropophora* is certainly well bestowed, as a resemblance to a hanging man in the singular flowers of this plant is very apparent. 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort., Aug* (1679) 22 Roman Peach, *Man Peach, Quince Peach [etc.] 1871 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann* Dec. 24 Along each side of the boiler is fixed a hand-rail, called a *man rail 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* II. (1780) *Lire veilles*, the *man-ropes, or entering-ropes of the side 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* VIII 42 With both hands grasping the ornamental knobs of the man-ropes. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* Life Virgil (1573) A iij, When he was thirteene yeere of age, he receaued the garment of *manstate. 1610 HEALEY *St Aug Citie of God* 140 He tooke on his gowne of man-state *a* 1578 LINDESAY (PITSCOTTIE) *Chron Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 228 Thrie greit scheipis weill *man steid, weill wittallit and artaillzeit. 1799 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl Bk* IV. 518 The most miserable and beastly collection of *man sties I ever beheld 1887 *Pall Mall G* 4 May 5/1 The unutterable 'man sties' which do duty for labourers' cottages *c* 1000 *Juliana* 410 Þæt he *monþeawum minum hiʒe. *a* 1250 *Prov Ælfred* 432 in *O E Misc* 128 Þe hwile hit is lutel ler him monþewes [*later text* monnis þewis] 1760 J. PHILMORE (*title*) Two Dialogues on the *Man-Trade. 1828 *Burton's Diary* III 258 *note*, This lettered barbarian, in the genuine spirit of the man trade, 'hoped never to see our negroes in America become Christians'. 1829 *Glover's Hist Derby* I 108 *Dipsacus fullonum*, *manweed or fuller's teasel 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch Lycurgus & Numa* (1595) 84 Andromanes, to say, *manwood [*printed* manhood, *corrected* in ed 1612] *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1598) 229 Women man wood, & men effeminate *c* 1000 *Laws Hloðhære & Eadric* c 1 Gif mannes esne eorlcundne mannan ofslæhþ se agend þone banan ageſe, and do þær þrio *man-wyrþ to. 1670–91 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Manworth*, the price or value of a Man's Life or Head; every Man, according to his degree, being rated at a certain price, according whereunto, satisfaction was, of old, made to his Lord, for the killing him

21. Combinations with *man's*. †**man's age** = MAN-AGE; †**man's blood**, (*a*) a kind of thistle; (*b*) the Gr. *ἀνδρόσαιμον*, 'a kind of St John's wort, with blood-red juice' (Liddell and Scott); †**man's-bond**, a slave, bondsman, in quot. *collect. sing*; **man's enemy**, the Devil, †**man's kind** = MANKIND; †**man's meat**, food for men; also *transf* in indecent sense; **man's mercer** (see quot.); †**man's motherwort** = PALMA CHRISTI; †**man's queller**, an executioner (cf. MANQUELLER).

1594 T B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* II. To Rdr., The bodie of man in the third part of his age, commonly called *mansage [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 98 Acorna, *marg*, A kind of thistle: some call it *Mans bloud. *Ibid.* 275 Some cal this herbe Androsæmon, *marg.* Mans bloud 1611 FLORIO, *Acorna*, a thistle called Mans blood. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 115 Now er þese bot *mansbond, rascaile of refous. *a* 1800 *Laird of Warristoun* V in Child *Ballads* IV 31/1 At her richt hand There stood *Man's Enemy *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14909 For he þe time sais command nei, þar he for *mans kind wil dei. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 264 And what hir liste, Sche dede That passeth over manneskinde 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb) 30 They finding bothe horsmete and *mannysmete to youre soudeours. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel* in Holinshed II. 166/2 In dooing of his seruice, he shall take horsse-meat, and mansmeat where he list. 1629 BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 46, I will not envy him, so long as I feed on that which is sound and mans meate (as we say). 1664 FALKLAND *Marriage Night* II. i. 13 But is she Mans meat? I.. can scarcely digest

one in her Teens. 1760 Foote *Minor* II. (1767) 53 Here she has brought a pretty piece of man's meat already; as sweet as a nosegay, and as ripe as a cherry 1803 S. Pegge *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 267 A *man's mercer—One who furnishes small articles to taylors', as twist, buckram, stay tape. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* App., *Mans motherwort is *Palma Cristi* c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3270 Qwene Thamare . Whilk Cirus *mannes qwellere hevedid.

22 Combinations with *men*: a. appositive, serving as plurals of combs. with *man* (see 19 a, b, and main words, e.g MAN-CHILD). Also MEN-FOLK, MEN-KIND.

[1382 Wyclif *Joel* iii. 9 Alle Men-fiȝters [Vulg. *viri bellatores*] cum to, and stey vp.] 1611 Bible *Eccl.* ii. 8 Men singers and women singers. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 463 O strange inhumanity of Men-monster Manglers! 1646 M. Llwelin (*title*) Men miracles with other Poemes. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I 72 Both among the Men-Saints and Women-Saints. 1739 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 105 Those other men actors who were equally famous in the lower life of comedy 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 179 Do you, Beck, help Pamela to 'tend us; we will have no men-fellows. *a*1745 Swift *Direct. Serv.* ii. (1745) 36 The Custom began to keep Men Cooks, and generally of the French Nation. 1814 Sir R. Wilson *Pr. Diary* II 346 His holiness made his entrance yesterday, drawn by men cattle. 1864 Pusey *Lect Daniel* vii. 442 Large colossi and very long men-sphinxes. 1892 F. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 141 We had a dispute which were men Cingalese and which women

b. objective, instrumental, etc, synonymous with the corresp. combs. with *man* (see 19 d, e and main words, e.g. MAN-EATER).

1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect* 125 Those mountainous kind of animals and *men bearing trees. 1688 S. Pordage *Medal Rev.* 274 Rebels and Traytors they will still Create, And are *Men-Catchers of the highest rate. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II ii 104 Which made them beleeue that we were cruell people and *men-eaters. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xiii, They.. being men-eaters 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (1 able) 228 Anzigues, a *men eating Nation. 1619 A. Newman *Pleas Vis.* (1840) 42 They have such *men-inchanting features *c*1550 Cheke *Matt.* iv 19 Come after me and I wil maak yow *menfischers 1895 *Churchman* No. 185 268 *Menfishing is most difficult work, but He who bade us go has likewise said 'I am with you'. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 51 Such *menfleshe vilaynes make small accompte for killynge anye one 1834 *Last's Mag* I 124 The *men-hunters found a Guahibi mother, with three children. 1832 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser v 337 The *men-like bathing women 1753 Foote *Eng in Paris* i Wks. 1799 I. 33 All the fraternity of *men-makers; taylors, peruquiers, hatters, hosiers. 1619 Fletcher *M Thomas* II iii, Whither goe all these *men-menders, these Physicians? 1526 Tindale *1 Ph* vi 6 Not with service in the eye sight, as *men pleasers 1615 Hieron *Wks* I 604 Such a time serving, *men-pleasing, forsaking of flockes. 1632 Sanderson *Serm* (1681) II 19 S. Paul, who in one place professeth men pleasing, taking it in the better sense 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9333 Robbeors & manquellars [*MS B* *menquellares] 1422 tr *Secreta Secret., Priv Priv* 164 Traytours, and rebelle, trew men quelleris 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M* (1596) 70/2 Which all were esteemed as men quellers. *a*1300 *E E Psalter* lviii 3 And *men-slaers, sauve me fra þa 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* 736 (Lamb MS.) Bakbyters and sowers of fals lesynggys . arn wykkyd men-sleers. *c*1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 810 Menslaers, robbours 1526 Tindale *1 Tim.* i 10 Io *menstealers, to lyars and to periured. *a*1677 Hale *Hist Placit Cor* (1736) I 9 Men-stealers were punished with death 1860 Pusey *Min Proph* 134 The Tyrians were slave-dealers, and in the earliest time, men stealers. 1796 Mrs M. Robinson *Angelina* I 36 The *men trappers rushed in, and they forced him away 1865 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 164 We are still idolaters, that is, mere *men-worshippers.

23. Combinations with *men's*: †**mens-kind** = MEN-KIND, †**menskins**, of the male sex.

1534 *Will Sir W Butler* (Somerset Ho.), Euerye of my seruauntes aswell menskynes as womenskynnes. 1592 Kyd *Sp Trag.* III. v 3 Wee mens-kinde, in our minoritie, are like women in their vncertaintie.

†**Man**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [OE *mán* str. neut. = OS. *mên*, OHG. *mein*, ON. *mein*:—OTeut. **maino*ᵐ, neut. of **maino-* adj.: see MAN *a.*] Wickedness. Also *Comb*, †**man deed**, wicked act.

Beowulf 978 Dær abidan sceal maȝa mane fah miclan domes *c*1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii 69 Ys nu mǽnȝfeald ofer me man and unriht oferhydiȝa *c*1000 *Phœnix* 457 [He] leahtras dwæsceþ mirce mandæde. *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 Deofles gast wissaþ to sunnan and to mandeden *c*1200 Ormin 4478 Þatt tu þe loke wel fra man Inn apess & i wittness

†**Man**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 5 **mane**. [a. late L. *man* (Vulgate), a. Heb מן] = MANNA.

*a*1300-1400 *Cursor M* 6384 (Gött) Þai called it in þair langag man [*Cott* manna]. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xvi 31 The hows of Yrael clepide the name of it man *c*1485 *E. E. Misc* (Warton Cl 1856) 14 O Crystes modyre, That feede ȝeure chyld with the heyvynly mane 1604 Hieron *Wks.* I 500 As soone as they came into the promised land, the man ceased 1644 Z. Boyd *Gard Zion* in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App 11/2 Th' Egyptian hotch potch which God's Israel Preferr'd to Man, their whilom—Angel's food.

†**Man**, *a Obs.* [OE. *mán* = MLG. *mein*, ON. *mein*:—OTeut. **maino-*: according to some scholars a pa. pple. from the Indogermanic root **mei-*, **moi-* to change.] Wicked.

*c*1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) liv. 15 Forðam. on hiora midle [is] man inwit stæf. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 6848 Athes noiper sothfast ne man [cf. MANATH].

†**Man**, *indef. pron. Obs.* Also **mon**. See also the weakened forms MEN, ME *indef. prons.* [OE. *man*, *mon* = OS., OHG. (MHG., G.) *man*; an unstressed form of MAN *sb.*[1]] = ONE **21.**

Beowulf 3176 Þæt mon his winedryhten wordum herȝe. *c*1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 11 And man brohte þa his heafod on anum disce. *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom* 139 Muchel man ach to wurþen þis halie dei. *c*1250 *Bestiary* 267 Þet is wunder of þis wirm more ðanne man weneð. *c*1250 *Gen & Ex* 1488 A mete ðat man callen lentil gete 1340 *Ayenb.* 86 Yef man dede þet kuead to-yeans wylle. hit nere non zenne *a*1375 *Treat Mass* 2 in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 128 Hou mon scholde here hys masse.

Man (mæn), *v.* Forms: 1 **mannian**, 4-6 **manne**, 6-7 **mann**, 6- **man**. [OE. *mannian*, f. *mann* MAN *sb.*[1] Cf. MLG., MDu., Du., MHG., mod G. *mannen*, ON., Sw. *manna*, Da. *mande.*]

1. *trans.* (*Mil.* and *Naut.*) To furnish (a fort, ship, etc.) with a force or company of men to serve or defend it. Said also of the men.

*c*1122 *O E Chron* an 1087 (MS E) Heora ælc ferde to his castele & þone mannoden *c*1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5876 With' halfe þair men þis schip þai mande. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng* ccxlii 288 The thre carrikkes were lade with dyuerse marchaundyse and wel y manned 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxix. 241 Kyng Wyllyam also made iiii. Stronge Castelles,. and manned theym with Normayns. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 328 Man the Court gates, barricade al the streets 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* IX 155 Tha schot out the capitan Erskin, and manit the hous 1600 Holland *Livy* VI 90 Every man cried Al'arm, ran up to the walls to man them. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* VI 27 Man the Boat is to put a Gang of men into her *c*1645 T. Tully *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 3 He found the other side [of the river] manned with regiments of hors and foot 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV xxiv (1737) 101 Man the Pinnace, and get her by the Ship's Side 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* xlv (1869) II 711 The ramparts were manned 1795 Nelson 21 Mar in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) II 20 A Fleet half manned, and in every respect inferior to the Enemy. 1833 Marryat *P Simple* xi, At last the frigate was full manned. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiv. (1889) 134 The Oriel boat was manned chiefly by old oars. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk Gt.* XIV. II. (1872) V. 165 The garrison of Eger . barely mans its own works. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* VII § 6. 410 The English ships..were manned with 9000 hardy seamen. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict., To man*, this term is commonly used in artillery to signify the arming of a battery with men, ready for action 1885 U. S. Grant *Pers Mem.* I xxi. 292 One hundred men left to man the guns in the fort

absol 1713 Steele *Guard.* No 170 P 21 It is very rare if the French ever make use of any other ships than their own, they victual and man cheaper than we.

b *Naut.* To place men at or on (a particular part of a ship), as at the capstan to heave anchor, or on the yards to salute a distinguished person. Said also of the men.

1697 Futchin *Search Honesty* v 16 The Boatswain's whistle, and they Man the Side. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey) s.v., *Man the Capstan Man well the Top Man the Ladder* 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy S Seas* 174 He came close by our Vessel, we mann'd her, and gave him three Cheers. 1796 *Log 'Agamemnon'* 19 Jan in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII p. xxxii, Manned Ship and cheered Sir John Jervis. 1817 Byron *Beppo* xxvi, A better seaman never yet did man yard 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef Mast* xv 41 We manned the windlass, and hove, and hove away 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii (ed. 2) 282 As soon as the signal is perceived by those on shore, the whip will be manned, and the hawser hauled off by it to the wreck.

†**c** To equip and send (a boat, occas. an army) with its complement of men in a certain direction (*out, forth, after*.) *Obs*

1494 Fabyan *Chron* VI clxxiii 169 Ye Londoners manned out a certayne nombre of men of armys. 1556 W. Towerson in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 99 We manned out our Skiffe in like case to laye him aboorde 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt Brit* IX xiii. 599 The Townesmen of Portsmouth and Dart maund [*read* mannd] forth a few ships at their owne perill and charge. *a*1659 Osborn *Ess.* II. Wks. (1673) 558 When God Mans out his Hosts, the Poor are found in the Forlorn Hope 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P* 51 We had mann'd three Boats after them. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. xi, I.. manned out the pinnace *a*1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* I. 320 Lysander at first manned out a few ships.

†**2.** To supply with inhabitants; to people. *Obs.*

*c*1400 Maundev (1839) xviii. 187 This Yle is fulle wel inhabyted, and fulle wel manned. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 445/1 Howe youre Toune is wele enhabited and manned. *a*1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 156 b, The Englishemen wer not of puyssaunce, either to man the tounes or to inhabite the countrey. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handicrafts* 272 Man kind with fruitfull Race began A little corner of the World to Man. *Ibid.* II. ii. II. *Babylon* 185

†**b.** *nonce-use.* To fill up with men. *Obs.*

1596 Spenser *F.Q.* VI. xi. 46 [He] slew the formost that came first to hand So long till all the entry was with bodies mand

†**3.** To provide (a person) with followers or attendants. *Obs.*

14 *Sir Bewes* 3080 (MS S), [He] armed him foot hot And manned him welle in a bot 1526 Skelton *Magnyf* 441 Counterfet capytaynes by me are mande 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen IV*, I. ii 18 Thou art fitter to be worne in my cap, then to wait at my heeles. I was never mann'd with an Agot till now. *Ibid* 66 1606 Chapman *Mons. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I 221 To be mand with one bare Page and a Pandare 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 446 Such roysters and rake-shames as Mars is manned with, Hercules is not said to be attended withall 1752 Fielding *Amelia* IX ix, Come along, Jack, I have seen her before; but she is too well manned already.

b. † To furnish (horses) with riders (*obs.*). Also (*Australian*), to catch hold of and restrain (a horse).

1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* xviii. 23, I wil geue ye two thousande horses, let se yf thou be able to man them. 1655 E. Terry *Voy. E. Ind.* 411 To have horses alwayes in readinesse well mann'd. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 193 Man the horses, Euchin!

4. To fill (a post, office, etc) with a man or men.

1821 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXV 205 The pulpits were manned with seditious preachers. 1822 J. W. Croker in *Papers* 25 Aug., No Government was ever better manned in the subordinate departments than ours. 1900 *Blackw Mag* Jan 37/1 There are often twenty to thirty of these committees to be manned in a session.

†**5** To escort (a person, *esp.* a woman) *Obs.*

1567 Drant *Horace, Ep* VI D ij, A cut throte rutterkin Who will, and dare retche forthe his hande, and man the throughe the croude 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 291 She saide will you not manne vs Fidus, being so proper a man? 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 61 Thou knowest that Barnses wife And I am foes: now, man me to her house 1607 Dekker & Webster *Northw Hoe* IV. F i b, Wife, on with your ryding suite, and let my Prentice get vp before thee, and man thee to Ware. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 71/1 A Waiting Man goeth abroad with his . Mistriss as a Companion, Manning or taking her by the hand in all dangerous places.

†**6 a.** *refl.* To play the man. *Obs.*

*c*1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 224 Þei manned þam so boldely, on þam had non entre.

†**b** *To man it out*: to bear up manfully. *Obs.*

1668 Dryden *All for Love* II. i, Well, I must Man it out.

7. To make manly or courageous; to brace *up*; to fortify the spirits or strengthen the courage of Chiefly *refl.*

1617 Fletcher *Valentinian* II iv, Good your Grace, Retire, and man your selfe 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* 26 Courage, is able at a pinch to man up it selfe. *Ibid* 31 The conscience is an active sparke, and can easily man up all the powers of soule and body. 1668 Dryden *All for Love* I i, My Soul's up in Arms, And Mans each part about me 1707 Mrs Centlivre *Cruel Gift* III, I feel my spirits gather to my heart, And man it out with courage for the tryal. 1711 Addison *Spect* No. 164 P 5 Theodosius having manned his Soul with proper Thoughts and Reflections. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. x, He mann'd himself with dauntless air. 1813 Byron *Corsair* II. iii, Submissive, yet with self possession mann'd. 1883 J. Hawthorne *Dust* XXVII 225 So he manned himself, and said, quietly and firmly 'Though [etc.]'. 1875 Emerson *Lett & Soc Aims* IX 238 Only that is poetry which cleanses and mans me 1881 Mrs C. Praed *Policy & P* II 251 He had manned himself to the sacrifice of his dearest hopes.

8. To invest with manly qualities or aspect; to make man-like. *rare.*

1615 Chapman *Odyss* IX. 688 One Vlysses, who I thought was mand With great and goodly personage [Gr. φῶτα μέγαν καὶ καλόν]. 1616-61 Holyday *Persius* 289 The different seasons of his life, and so riper age, might easily more man his countenance 1839 Bailey *Festus* VIII (1848) 78, I am a man in love, I cried, My heart was early manned. 1883 E. Pennell Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh* 152 We manned ourselves in breeches and gaiters.

†**b.** *To be manned*. to be made man. *Obs.*

1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* Introd., Who for vs men, . was incarnate and manned [L. *humanatus*]. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 167 Just like the ravings of H. Nicholas, David George, and others, who. discourse of being 'godded with God', and of God's being 'manned with them'.

9. To be the master of, to manage, rule. *Obs.* exc *dial* (see E. D. D.).

*c*1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 6436 To manne Armoriche [*v. r.* to haf a reume] þou were worthi 1597-8 Bp. Hall *Sat* IV vi 18 Who like a cot-queene freereth at the rocke, While his breach't dame doth man the forren stock 1637 Rutherford *Lett* (1862) I. 337 Happy is your soul if Christ man the house and command all.

10. *Falconry.* To accustom (a hawk, occas other birds) to the presence of men. Hence (*transf.* and *gen*) to make tame or tractable.

[The spelling *mained* in quot. 1632, if not a mere misprint, seems intended to suggest derivation from F. *main* hand.]

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 79 To the ende your hawke may be the better manned and the sooner reclaimed. 1590 Greene *Mourn Garm.* (1616) 53 There are no Hawks sooner manned then they of India. 1590 — *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 2 Those siluer Doues, That wanton Venus maketh vpon her fist. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 196 Another way I haue to man my Haggard, To make her come, and know her Keepers call. 1607 Markham *Cavel.* II. (1617) 30 After your horse is thus mand, and made gentle to be drest, shod, and handled. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 268 Some reclaime Ravens, Castrils, Pies &c and man them for their pleasures. 1632 *Gwillim's Heraldry* (ed 2) 227 Birds or fowles of Prey that are throughly mained and brought to the fist 1633 Massinger *Guardian* I. i, A cast of Haggard Falcons, by me man'd. 1668 Shadwell *Sullen Lovers* V Wks. 1720 I. 98 Must people then be tam'd into marriage, as they man Hawks with watching? 1881 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 39 He [the young hawk] is 'carried' for some hours amongst men, children, dogs, and horses .; and by this means, is soon 'manned'

Hence **Manned** *ppl. a.*, **Ma'nning** *vbl. sb.*

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 172 To William Pures, for rigging of his ship, and for mannyng of her. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 372 Hawkes that waxe haggard by manning. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* III. 141 Shropshire..was a fortified and manned frontyer against the Welsh. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II. xxii. 120 For victualling and manning of ships. 1685 Boyle *Enq. Notion Nat* VII. 330 Like a manned boat, where,.. there is an intelligent being that .. steers it, or otherwise guides it 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. vii. 255 The sole prerogative as well of erecting, as manning and governing of which, belongs to the king in his capacity of general of the kingdom. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xvi, Four manned and masted barges.

Man, var. MAUN *v.*, must; var. MAUND *sb.*[2], an Indian weight; obs. north. f. MOAN *v.*

Manaass, obs. form of MENACE *v.*

† **Ma·nable**, *a. Obs.* [f. MAN *v.* + -ABLE.] Of marriageable age.

1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* IV. iv, Had you not been so manable, here are some would have saved you that labour. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* II. i, Shee's manable, is she not?

Manablins, variant of MANAVILINS.

‖ **Manaca** (mæ·năkă). [A Brazilian word, recorded in 1648 by Marcgrave *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* 69.] A Brazilian plant, *Franciscea uniflora*, the prepared root of which, known as 'vegetable mercury', is used in medicine.

1866 in *Treas Bot* 1889 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Manace, obs. form of MENACE *sb.* and *v.*

Manachanite, obs. var. MENACCANITE *Min.*

Manachy, obs. form of MANICHEE.

Manacle (mæ·năk'l), *sb.* Forms: 4 **manykil**, **manykle**, 4–5 **manycle**, 4–7 **manicle**, 5 **manakelle**, 6 **manakle**, **manniole**, *Sc.* **mannakill**, 7 **manucle**, 4– **manacle**. [ME. *manicle*, a. OF. *manicle* handcuff (also, as in mod.F., gauntlet, handguard), ad. L. *manicula* little hand (also, handle of a plough, in med.L. gauntlet), dim. of *manus* hand. The late forms have the ending assimilated to that of words like *spectacle, oracle, miracle.*]

1. A fetter for the hand; usually *pl.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlix. 8 For to bynde þe nobils of þaim in manykils of yryn. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 176 While domus men were dempt þis dede to clare Marred in Manicles þat made wer newe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iii. 147 And, first of all, the mannakillis and hard bandis Chargit he lows of this ilk mannis handis. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 20 Our handes fastned with a payre of manacles. 1607 SHAKS *Cor* I ix. 57 Wee'le put you (Like one that meanes his proper harme) in Manacles, Then reason safely with you. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist* (1827) I 362 Twenty thousand pair of manacles were found. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. vii, Four soldiers . bearing with them one whose manacles proclaimed him a prisoner. 1867 A. BALFOUR *By Stroke of Sword* XII 43/2 The men . fastened my wrists together with manacles.

¶ b. *pl.* in wider sense Fetters, shackles.

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. XI. (1842) I. 459 Their limbs loaded with heavy manacles.

c. *fig.* Chiefly *pl.*, bonds, restraints.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XVII. 271 That [the body] which was given it [the soul] for an instrument, is become Manicles and Stocks. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. IV 93 The Manacles Of the all-building Law. 1611 — *Cymb* I I 122 For my sake weare this [*sc.* a bracelet], It is a Manacle of Loue. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 27 No Poet durst have fetcht his Fancy so farr, as to call Prayer the Manicles of the Almighty, had not God himselfe confessed it 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 94 The Widow is alwaies ready to hold out her hand for new manacles 1677 *Govt. Venice* 3 They continued to elect a Prince, but with such manacles and restrictions, that they left him scarce any thing but the Title. 1852 M ARNOLD *Morality*, I [Nature] knew not yet the gauge of time, Nor wore the manacles of space.

† **2** *transf.* A tether or shackle for a horse. *Obs.*

1556–68 WITHALS *Dict* 38 b/2 The manakle for a horse nose, *postomis.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 304 Bind with a manicle his [the horse's] fore-legge to the hinder-leg on the contrary side. *Ibid.* 321 There is a kind of Manicle for the pasternes of Horsses.

Manacle (mæ·năk'l), *v.* Also 4 **mankle**, 5 **manycle**, 6 **manakyll**, **mannacle**, 6–7 **manicle**, 7 **manakell**, **manackle**, 8 *Sc.* **mancle**. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To fetter or confine (the hands); to fetter with handcuffs.

c 1306 *Song Exec Sir S Fraser* in *Pol Songs* (Camden) 218 Y-fetered were ys legges under his horse wombe; Bothe with yrn ant with stel mankled were ys honde 14 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 594/39 *Maniculo*, to manycle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 227 To Manacle, *manicare.* 1530 PALSGR. 632/2, I manakyll a suspecte person to make hym to confesse thynges. And he will nat confesse it manakyll hym, for undouted he is gylty. 1534 BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M Aur. l.* Bb viij b, Anone thou manacleste oure handes. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Thief* Wks (1630) II. 124/2 Thieues are manacled when they are found 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr* 41 Their masters manicling their hands before for feare they should make an insurrection 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXI. 38 Manacling their hands Behind them fast with their own tunic-strings. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* III, Porteous . ordered him to be manacled 1878 *Masque Poets* 27 Roman hands Can never manacle alive The daughter of the Ptolomies.

b. *loosely* To fetter; to fasten, secure.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 27 Thee gates of warfare wyl then bee mannacled hardly With steele bunch chayne knob. 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI.* V i. 149 Wee'l bate thy Bears to death, And manacle the Berard in their Chaines. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 461 Ile manacle thy necke and feete together.

2. *fig.* (Very common in the 17th c.)

1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* Pref. A iv b, I being surprised, and as it were manicled with an ineuitable let 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 322 It seemes that the Pope when he would fetter and manacle them [*sc.* Princes] in perplexities . . is content to send his Breues. 1625 CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vii. (1635) 106 What should hinder the Red Sea to ouerflow all Egypt—vnlesse it were manicled with the Creatours power? 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 99 Griefe too can manakell the minde 1660 MILTON *Free Commw* Wks. 1851 V. 440 A number of new Injunctions to manacle the native Liberty of Mankind. 1721 RAMSAY *Scribblers Lashed* 88 An ancle Or foot is seen, might monarchs mancle. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp., Reform* 21 Dec. (1876) 307 Men who seem to be manacled by the triumph of 1832.

Hence **Ma·nacled** *ppl. a*, **Ma·nacling** *vbl. sb.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M* (1596) 936/2 He remained so long manicled that his haire was folded togither. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 138 His manacled and benummed olde joynts. 1590 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* 31 The infinite goodnesse of God . . is a manicling, or restraining his Omnipotence. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 535 At the corner are figures of manacled Indians. 1861 *Sat Rev.* 23 Nov. 523 A packed Assembly, reported by a manacled press.

Manacy, obs. form of MANATEE.

Manage (mæ·nėdʒ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6–7 **mannage**, 7 **man(n)adge**, 6– **manage**. Also (in senses 1–3) MANÈGE. *β.* 7 **mennage**, 6– **menage**, (9 *erron.* **ménage**). [ad. It. *maneggio* (perh. through the F. *manege*, now *-ège*; but Fr. lexicographers have not found the word earlier than in Cotgr. 1611), vbl. sb. f. *maneggiare*: see MANAGE *v.* The earliest Eng. examples show assimilation of the ending to the frequent suffix -AGE; but in senses 1–3 the Fr. spelling was introduced in the 17th c., and is now usual: see MANÈGE. The *β* forms prob. arose from a confusion, on the part of Eng. writers, of this word with F. *ménage* act of leading, f. *mener* to lead; there is also some evidence of confusion with F. *ménage* household: see MÉNAGE.]

1. The training, handling, and directing of a horse in its paces; a training to good paces. *The manage.* the art of training and managing horses. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* (Now usually MANÈGE.)

α. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. '*I on my horse*', He now hath made me to his hand so right, That in the Manage my selfe takes delight. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. III. 52 Speake tearmes of manage to thy bounding Steed. 1612 *Two Noble K.* V. iv, The hot horse Forgets schoole dooing, being therein traind And of kind mannadge. 1667 DUCHESS NEWCASTLE *Life Dk of N.* (1886) II. 99 His chief pastime and divertisement consisted in the manage of the two afore-mentioned horses. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XV 823 A horseman. (Skill'd in the manage of the bounding steed). 1864 *Lond. Rev.* 28 May, It is the menage, the education of the animal, that gives him half his value. 1876 DOWDEN *Poems* 67, I know the careless grace My Perseus wears in manage of the steed

β 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV. 137 [He] rode out with him, and taught him the *menage.* 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* II 313 What in the language of the *ménage* is called the line of the banquet.

b. *transf* and *fig*

α. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 507 And put Me forth upon my full Careere, On places slipperie, and my manage ill 1608 SHAKS *Per* IV. vi. 69 My Lord, shees not pac'ste yet, you must take some paines to worke her to your mannage 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* I iii, Do but bring him to the right manage at first, humour him in every thing, and the rest follows. 1739 WARBURTON *Comm. Pope's Ess Man* in *Hist. Wks. Learned* I. 92 Till the Horse and the Ox come to know why they undergo such different Manage and Fortunes in the Hand of Man. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* V. 227 Beasts of so gross a class as they [certain persons mentioned] choose to rank with, scarce deserve to be brought to the Manage.

β. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. XII 22 The winged god him selfe Came riding on a Lion ravenous, Taught to obay the menage of that Elfe 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II 491 Rude thought runs wild in contemplation's field, Converse, the menage, breaks it to the bit Of due restraint. 1902 F. E. SCHELLING *Eng Chron Play* 240 The great horse of the Spenserian allegory had a pace beyond his [*sc.* Dekker's] menage.

2. The action and paces to which a horse is trained in the riding-school; any of the separate movements or evolutions characteristic of a horse so trained; *spec.* a short gallop at full speed. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

α 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1033/2 They were better practised to fetch in booties, than to make their manage or careire. 1589 *Pasquills Counterc.* A iij, It should seeme by the manages my beast made, that hee knewe his Maister had a speciall peece of seruice in hande 1589 *Pasquills Ret* C ij b, Howe souldier-like hee made an ende of his manage with a double rest. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L* I. i 13 His horses are taught their mannage. 1611 COTGR., *Air*, in horsemanship, a doing, or stirring manage, or manage raised aboue ground. *à demy air*, a certaine curuet, or manage, wherein the halfe of a horse is in the aire, the other on the ground. *Ibid*, *Passade*, the manage for combat, or souldiors manage. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii (1668) 26 Manage with rest, and manage without rest, manage with single turns, and manage with double turns. 1659 DK. NEWCASTLE *Let.* in *Life* (1886) 361 One of my horses of manage which will be the quietest. he or any man can have 1770 BARETTI *Journ. fr. Lond. to Genoa* (ed. 3) I. 175 By Bellém there is a noble structure. where the King's horses are educated for the manage 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* X. 78 The horse is taught his manage.

β 1617 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 13 The horse is a noble creature. There is a double kinde of menage .—one for seruice, the other for pleasure 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Feb, One of his sons riding the menage with that address . . as I had never seen any thing approach it. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II 640/1 She trained her youth as the colt is trained to the menage.

3. An enclosed space for the training of saddle-horses and for the practice of horsemanship; a riding-school.

α. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III (1701) 103/1 How many courses will the manage hold? 1684 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Dec., To see the young gallants do their exercise, Mr. Faubert having newly rail'd in a manage. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour Germany* II. 432 The bishop has built a manage or riding house. 1811 *Edw. Earl Clarendon's Relig. & Policy* Advt., Henry Viscount Cornbury . . by a codicil to his will, dated Aug. 10. 1751. left divers MSS. of his great grandfather Edward Earl of Clarendon. with a direction that the money to arise from the . publication . . should be employed 'as a beginning of a Fund for supporting a Manage or Academy for riding . in Oxford.

attrib. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. i. 198 They are waiting For you in the manage-school, to give your judgment On that new Norman mare.

β. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* I. 7 He diligently applied himself to the best Exercises, as frequenting the Academies, Fencing, the Menage, &c.

4. The skilful handling *of* (a weapon, etc.).

α. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 460 For the manage of his lance he generall praise did winne. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* IV. iii, The sonne of Venus hath bequeath'd his quiuer To Ithocles his manage. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2276/5 The Satisfaction of seeing what . Address he had in the manage of his Horse and Arms. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* vi (1741) 332 To learn his Exercises and the Manage of the Sword.

β. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 145 Each striving to go beyond the other. in the dextrous. menage of his Weapon.

† 5. The action or manner of managing; management; conduct (of affairs); administration, direction, control. *Obs.*

α. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* IV. v. (1612) 143 Mutianus . . drewe the whole manage of affaires into his owne handes. 1592 KYD *Sol & Pers.* III. i. 119 Wilt thou be our Lieutenant there, And further vs in manage of these wars? 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III IV. 25 Lorenso I commit into your hands, The husbandry and mannage of my house 1612 BACON *Ess., Youth & Age* (Arb.) 258 Young men in the conduct and mannage of Actions, embrace more then they can hold. 1617 HALES *Serm.* 17 The greatnesse of the businesse, the manage of which they vndertake. 1642 — *Gold. Rem*, *Tract on Schism* (1673) 1 Howsoever, in the common manage, Heresie and Schisme are but ridiculous terms. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Warres* 667 That they might consult of the further manage of the War. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* (1709) 104 St Peter had the keys given to him, and that by our Saviour himself, who had never entrusted him, except he had known him capable of their manage and custody. 1697 COLLIER *Ess Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 48 The Manage of his Employment is not prescribed by the Rector. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. a Orphans* I 95 His opinion was not more against her humour, than his manage of it was to her mind.

β 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* 39 [Q. Elizabeth] having experimented his wisdom in the menage of her affairs. she made him archbishop of Canterbury. *Ibid.* 83 Revenge is so pleasing, that man is hardly persuaded to submit the menage of it to the . . wisdom of his Creator. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* I i, For the mennage of a Family, I know it better than any Lady in Sicily *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 103 Fools Who justly forfeit all that praise Which we by our wise menage from a sin can raise 1710 J. PALMER *Prov.* 7 Among all the errors . . in our menage, nothing is more dangerous than entring into bonds.

† b. Power of management *Obs.*

1639 N N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 40 The spirits which are without manage, in their enterprises, are also without courage in their afflictions.

† c An administrative duty or office. *Obs.*

1652 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 21 [He] gave him employment in Congregations and other manages more frequently than was usual.

† 6. Bearing, demeanour, conduct. *Obs.*

1593 G. HARVEY *New Let.* B 4 b, His talke was sweet, his Order fine; his whole menage braue

† 7. Treatment of persons or of material. *Obs.*

1608 CHAPMAN *Byrons Trag* Plays 1873 II. 283 There is one sort of manadge for the Great, Another for inferiour. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 327 Quick silver will not endure the Mannage of the Fire

† 8. A design. *Obs.*

1681 GLANVILL *Saddducismus* I 30 The policy and menages of the Instruments of darkness. *Ibid* 82 Our ignorance of the reasons and menages of Providence

† **Man-age.** *Obs.* [f. MAN *sb*[1] + AGE *sb*] The age at which one becomes a man; one's majority

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 172 Of youth they say, it must haue his swinge when manage comes, marriage will bring staiednesse *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm Heb* I 10 In his Infancy. . In his Manage . . After his Resurrection. In the time of his Ascention. 1674 J. B[RIAN] *Harv.-Home* II 7 In Childhood, Youth, and Man-age.

Manage (mæ nėdʒ), *v.* Forms: *α.* 6 **manege**, **mannadge**, 6–7 **mannage**, 6– **manage**. *β.* 6–8 **menage**. [Recorded earlier than the cognate MANAGE *sb.*, and prob. directly ad. It. *maneggiare* to handle, esp. to manage or train (horses) = Sp. *manejar*, F. *manier*:—vulgar L. type **manidāre*, f. L. *man-us* (It., Sp. *mano*, F *main*) hand.

Although the etymological form *manage* appears in our earliest example, the ending was, as in the *sb*, already in the 16th c assimilated to the common suffix AGE The form *menage* in early examples is taken from the sb.; but in the late 17th and early 18th c. it was chiefly used where the sense closely approaches that of the F *ménager* to use carefully, to husband, spare, f. *ménage* household. This Fr. vb. certainly influenced the sense-development of the Eng. word: indeed, in the writings of Dryden and his contemporaries, there are frequent instances of *manage* (as well as of *menage*) which can only be regarded as conscious gallicisms.]

1. *trans.* To handle, train, or direct (a horse) in his paces; to put through the exercises of the manège. Now merged in the wider senses 2 and 7.

α. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) D v b, It is the peculiar prayse of vs Italians. to manege wyth reason, especially rough horses. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 226 Behold how . . Lorde Frederike. rid on his horse sometimes with curuettes . . did so manage him, that it was a meruailous . . spectacle to the beholders. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 6 Having a while gently mannaged him [the horse] without finding him any way disobedient. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks II. 25 How shall we Spend the Day? Manage the lustie Steed? Or see the Eager Hounds pursue the pray? 1754 BERENGER tr. *Bourgelat's Hist Horsem.* (1771) I 169 They [the horses] all having been carefully handled, dressed, or managed as we call it.

β. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 37 A goodly person, and could menage faire His stubborne steed with curbed canon bitt. 1683 T. HOY *Agathocles* 8 An Hard-mouth'd Beast, for slacken'd Raines unfitt, And must be menag'd with the Spur and Bitt.

†b. *intr.* Of a horse: To perform the exercises of the manège. Also in narrower sense, to run a 'manage' (see MANAGE *sb.* 1). *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 348 A large and mighty-limbed Steed Can never manage half so readily As Spanish Jennet 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 16 Being able to passe a short carriere, to manage, beat a coruet and such like. 1614 — *Cheap Husb.* I. ii (1668) 25 You shall then teach him to manage which is the only posture for the use of the Sword on Horseback. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* I. 41 The Horse Which standing still too-long Forgets to manage. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man become Guilty* 271 He [man] taught the horse to manage, and forced the noblest of creatures to endure the bit and spur. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 10 [A horse speaks] I could both Manage, Stop and Turn.

2. *trans.* To handle, wield, make use of (a weapon, tool, implement, etc.). Often in phr. †*to manage arms* = to fight. Now only, to regulate one's use of (a weapon, instrument, etc) with greater or less success, to make (it) serve one's purpose (well or ill).

α. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXLIV. i, Prais'd bee the Lord of might,.. By whom my hands doe fight, My fingers manage armes 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt Tamburl.* III 1, But if..He be so mad to manage Armes with me, Then stay thou with him 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 247 Hope is a louers staffe, walke hence with that And manage it, against despairing thoughts. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 76 Put vp thy Sword, Or manage it to part these men with me 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1191 These soldiors. mannaging their armes, whilest others hanged theirs by the wals. 1656 EARL MONM. tr *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass* II. xiv. (1674) 153 [They] consume themselves in continual managing their Pen. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 450 The scriptures to prove these attributes are so many, that to manage them against the exceptions of the adversaries, would take up too much room 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 73 This way of handling may seem a preposterous posture to mannage an Iron Tool in. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 104 He trusts most to his Head, and does manage it with as much Skill and Force, as any Bull or Ram. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1316 But Lancelot on him urged .How best to manage horse, lance, sword and shield 1894 PARRY *Stud Gt Musicians, Schubert* 224 The German however much he manages his language can never make it as purely beautiful in sound as an Italian.

β. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 27 A comely personage, That in his hand a white rod menaged. 1670 COVEL *Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) 218, I understand that these [stone balls] have been in like manner menaged, as particularly one of them over Adrianople gate .was menaged just before Mahomet 3d who. rewarded the man well.

†b. *intr.* To operate, manœuvre *with*. *Obs*

1591 GREENE *Art Conny Catch* II Pref. 2 Though I cannot as he mannadge with my courtlax.

c *trans.* To 'handle', work (a ship or boat).

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III 525 Our men died continually, and we were scantly able to manage [1589 manure] our shippe. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* II. ii. 81 The success of the champion depended upon the skilfulness of those who managed the boat 1823 T. C. GRATTON *High ways & By-ways* (ed 2) I. 9 One solitary barge, managed by a single boatman, was working its way against the current.

3. To conduct or carry on (a war, a business, an undertaking, an operation). Now with more precise notion: To carry on successfully or the contrary; to control the course of (affairs) by one's own action.

α. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard* (1618) 309 With great danger we managed warre many yeares against the most cruell Tyrant of the Turkes 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. li. 29 But let vs menage war with blowes, like knights. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV ii. 17 Thou hauing made me Businesses, (which none (without thee) can sufficiently manage). 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci* IV. 19 As unconceivable as that a blind man should manage a game at Chess, or Marshal an Army. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Mrs. K. Philips* iii, The Trade of Glory manag'd by the Pen. Does bring in but small Profit to us Men. 1678 WANLEY *Wond Lit World* v. ii § 50. 471/1 Theodora. after the death of Constantine, managed for two years the affairs of the Empire. *Ibid* § 84 472/2 He himself was a Prince unactive, managing the Wars by his principal Bassa's. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* vi. (1840) 97 Our surgeon was very skilful in managing their cure. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 173 Mary does not manage matters in such a way as to make me want to lay in myself. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 60 So you see, my dear Olivia, they manage these things better in France 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., Warren Hastings* (The Trial), When Parliament met in the following winter, the Commons proceeded to elect a committee for managing the impeachment. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 By a committee of nine all the affairs of the little world were managed.

β. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii § 1. 227 Who should giue them their commission but he whose most inward affaires they menage? *Ibid.* lxxxi. § 4. 259 Tney are able to dispose and menage their owne affaires.

†b. To fulfil the duties of (an office). *Obs.*

a 1627 HAYWARD *Four Y. Elis.* (Camden) 34 About 140 passed under the sword and amonge them 12 of name, either for nobilitie of birth and state, or for honorable places they mannaged in the armie.

c. To work out (in literary treatment).

1697 DRYDEN *Ded. Æneis* Ess (Ker) II 162, I was loath to be informed. how a tragedy should be contrived and managed, in better verse..than I could teach others. 1714 POPE *Rape Lock* Ep. Ded, The character of Belinda, as it is now manag'd, resembles you in nothing but in Beauty. 1776 MICKLE *Diss. Lusiad* (1778) p. ccxviii, If the man of taste .will be pleased to mark how the genius of a Virgil has managed a war after a Homer.

d. *absol.* To conduct affairs. Also, †to plot, scheme, intrigue.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 229 He that enterteineth many friends, must of necessitie be conformable to them all: namely with ambitious citizens, to sue and manage for offices [etc.]. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.* x 537 Intrust thy Fortune to the Pow'rs above. Leave them to manage for thee, and to grant What their unerring Wisdom sees thee want 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* iv, If I had not managed very cleverly, they would have found me out. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 30 It is as impossible in a book to teach a person in charge of sick how to manage, as it is to teach her how to nurse. 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* ii, Her father..Hadn't a head to manage, and drank himself into his grave

e. *intr.* (quasi-*pass*.) To admit of being managed.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* IV. i, Is't a Cleare businesse? will it mannage well? My name must not be vs'd else.

4. *trans.* To control and direct the affairs of (a household, institution, state, etc.); to take charge of, attend to (cattle, etc.).

α. 1609 *Sir T. Smith's Commw. Eng.* I. xxiv 34 To speake of the Commonwealth, or policy of England it is gouerned, administered, and mannaged [*edd.* 1583, 1584, 1589, 1594 manured] by three sorts of persons. 1709 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1886) II. 75 Trustees for manageing and takeing care of the said charity schoole. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 15 If the household were rightly managed. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I viii, There are no estates to manage 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd* I. 190, I have remarked again and again that a democracy cannot manage an empire.

β. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 90 You must bid fair for her [an Heiress] to those who menage her. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1732) 28 What Intervals of time they have in menaging of their Flocks.

5. To administer, regulate the use or expenditure of (finances, provisions, etc.).

1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* I. 51 Mannage every one of his gifts to the closing of those miserable breaches which threaten an inundation of calamitie upon us all 1683 *Brit Spec.* 78 Besides these the Comes sacrarum largitionum, who managed the Emperors Finances. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II IV. IV. 155 The provisions..had been managed without economy *absol.* 1842 S. ATKINSON *Chancery Pract* 270 In every order directing the appointment of a receiver of landed estate, there shall be inserted a direction that such receiver shall manage as well as let and set

6. To deal with or treat carefully; to use sparingly or with judgement; to husband (one's health, life, money, etc.). [Cf. F. *ménager*.] ? *Obs.*

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 72 Now the same God that hath ordained Soveraigne powers to judge of, and protect the life of others, hath given weighty charge to every man to tender and manage his owne 1673 DRYDEN *Marr à la Mode* Prol. 24 [She] manages her last half-crown with care, And trudges to the Mall on foot for air. 1697 — *Æneid* XI. 1090 He spurs amidst the foes, Not managing the life he meant to lose. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II (1703) 30 A man, as he manages himself, may die old at thirty, and a child at fourscore. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks 1755 II. i. 43 Yet we may manage a sickly constitution; and preserve a strong one 1726 — *Gulliver* IV. vii, I began to think the Honour of my own Kind not worth managing 1733-4 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 17 Mar. Wks 1871 IV 218, I am obliged to manage my health, and I have many things to do

†b. To treat (persons) with indulgence or consideration. Also *absol.*, to alter one's conduct from fear of giving offence [= F. *ménager*.] *Obs.*

1714 SWIFT *Let. to Bolingbroke* 7 Aug., I do not find there is any intention of managing you in the least. 1727 OLDMIXON *Clarendon & Whitlock Comp* 281 If the Parliament of England had manag'd them with the least Complacencey. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 147 He temporized; he managed.

7. To control, cause to submit to one's rule (persons, animals, etc.).

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i, And full three Sommers likewise shall he waste In mannaging those fierce barbarian mindes. 1657 JER. TAYLOR *Friendship* (ed. 2) 194 Our absolution does but .comfort and instruct your Conscience, direct and manage it. 1694 ADDISON *St. Cecilia's Day*, Musick With unexpected eloquence can move And manage all the Man with secret art 1834 MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt* (1887) 317 What probability was there that a mere drudge would be able to manage a large and stormy assembly? 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II 32 His attachment to the horse arises from the courage and address required to manage it. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann Q. Neighb.* IX. (1878) 166 My mother..was the only one that ever could manage him

8. To bring (a person) to consent to one's wishes by artifice, flattery, or judicious suggestion of motives.

α. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* II i, London, dear London is the Place for managing and breaking a Husband. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 444 P 4 The Art of managing Mankind, is only to make them stare a little. 1777 A. HAMILTON *Wks* (1886) VII 483 He managed them with a good deal of address, and sent them away perfectly satisfied 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* III. i, Managing mankind, by studying their tempers and humouring their weaknesses. 1840 LYTTON *Money* V. iii, I have managed even Sharp. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II 223 The chief agent who was employed by the government to manage the Presbyterians was Vincent Alsop. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 24 Managing one's husband is some pleasure.

β. 1673 WALKER *Educ* (1683) 92 He embraceth the lies and flatteries of such as thereby gain and menage him.

†b. Const. *to* with inf., *towards*. *Obs.*

α. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 580 He was so frighted, that he was easily managed to pretend to discover any thing that was suggested to him.

β. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* VII. x (1733) 187 With certain Hints how they were to menage the Heads of the Tribe of Judah towards his Restauration.

9. To operate upon, manipulate for a purpose (†const. *to* with inf.); to till (land).

1655 FULLER *Ch Hist.* I. i § 11 6 As much as one plow can handsomely manage. 1726 POPE *Odyss* XXIV. 303 Who then thy master, say? and whose the land So drest and manag'd by thy skilful hand? 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed 2) 49 It may be increased by managing the soil in such a manner, as to enable it to attract this food in greater plenty.

b. To adulterate, sophisticate; to 'doctor'.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI 549 The art of managing or, according to the familiar phrase, doctoring wines.

†10. a. To convey by mechanism or contrivance. b. Naut. *To manage out*: to equip and send out (a boat). Cf. *to man out*. *Obs.*

a. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 423 How can we conceive that these solid stones. were managed hither over a mountainous Country?

b. 1638 J. UNDERHILL *News fr. Amer* in 3 *Mass. Hist. Coll.* (1837) VI. 18 He had managed out a pinnace.

11. To bring to pass by contrivance, hence, to succeed in accomplishing. Also, with *inf.* as obj. (or ellipsis of this); often ironically, to be so unskilful or unlucky as *to do* something (cf. CONTRIVE *v.* 6).

1722 DE FOE *Relig Courtsh.* I i (1840) 29 What, says he, child, is to be done in the affair while I am gone? I know not how it will be managed, but I believe she will see him no more 1838 MACREADY *Diary* 3 Aug. *Remin.* (1875) II. 117, I find I managed to lose £2,500. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II vii, She is sharp enough; she could manage to coax it out of him, if she chose 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxix. 400 His plays are among the very few modern productions which manage to keep the stage 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl* III xiv. (1886) 112 My obvious duty was to draw as close as I could manage. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 33/1 After gaining any diplomatic success he managed to neutralise the effects of it by some act of fatuous folly.

b. *absol.* To succeed (under disadvantages) in accomplishing one's task; to 'make shift', contrive to get on *with* what is hardly adequate. *colloq.*

1899 *Speaker* 29 July 107/1 'The press of work fairly bewilders me', he writes but he managed almost without a hitch *Mod.* I think I might manage with another yard of material.

12. With *can* or *be able*: to cope with the difficulties of, to succeed in using, dealing with, etc.; to 'tackle'.

[1655 see 9.] 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II *Superann. Man*, It seemed to me that I had more time on my hands than I could ever manage. 1903 *Blackwood's Mag* Dec. 805/1 [I can] occasionally manage places which are too much for the average snipe-shooter.

Manage, variant of MENAGE *Obs.*

Manageability (mænédʒăbĭlĭti) [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being manageable; manageableness.

1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz* I. ii 98 We have to look at what may be called the manageability of Nature. 1879 W. H. WHITE in *Cassell's Techn Educ.* IV. 348/2 The limit will be determined by considerations of manageability

Manageable (mæ'nedʒăb'l), *a.* Also 7 **mannageable, maneggiable.** [f. MANAGE *v* + -ABLE. Cf. MANIABLE.] That can be managed; amenable to control or guidance, tractable; admitting of being wielded, manipulated, or administered, workable; capable of being accomplished by contrivance.

1598 FLORIO, *Maneggiéuole*, manageable, that may be handled. 1603 FLORIO tr. *Montaigne* II. xii 280 To them [beasts] as their proper share we leave the essentiall, the manageable [1632 manageable F. *maniables*], and palpable goods, as peace, rest, and health 1618 BOLTON tr. *Florus* (1636) 73 Italy was now brought under, and made mannageable. 1625 BACON *Ess., Viciss. Things* (Arb.) 576 The Conditions of Weapons..are .That the Carriage may be Light and Manageable; and the like 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc Livy* I. 32 If thou wouldst make a numerous and warlike people thou mak'st them of such a temper, that they shall never be maneggiable at thy will. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy Ambass.* 253 The Chariot was drawn by two white Oxen, which. were as swift and manageable as our horses. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man.* IV vi 346 The first Constitution and Order of things is not in Reason or Nature manageable by such a Law 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 479 P 5 They who learn to keep a good Seat on horseback, mount the least manageable they can get. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 201 When the Number of Boys in a Class, arises above half a Dozen, they become less manageable. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II x 241 It is one convenience of their jars that they are much more manageable than casks. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 4 Aug. 2/4 A gunboat..being very manageable in a strong tideway 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 370 A meek and manageable child 1866 ODLING *Anim Chem.* 14 Only a few of these metallic chlorides can be vaporised at manageable temperatures. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 June 4/7 The right of the Chancellor of the Exchequer compulsorily to pay off two classes of Three per Cent. stocks in manageable amounts.

Manageableness (mæ nedʒăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The attribute of being manageable.

1661 BOYLE *Physiol. Ess* (1669) 104 Which Disagreement..may. be imputed to the greater or less exactness and manageableness of the Instruments employ'd. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 266 He thinks that the Excellency of the Greek Poetry might at first proceed from the manageableness of the Greek Language. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 78 The ox, the horse, and the sheep have docility and manageableness given them for their characteristic. 1812 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 414 The manageableness of her means. will always keep England at the head of the nations of the world. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 393 The

receptivity and the manageableness of the child are at their maximum within the first fifteen minutes of school hours.

Manageably (mæ·nédʒăbli), *adv.* [f. MANAGEABLE + -LY 2.] In a manageable manner.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil* 63 In the expansive force of gases, liberated slowly and manageably from chemical mixtures, we have a host of .. powerful energies. 1890 *Universal Rev* Sept. 159 The amount of really effective power which they can manageably wield at need.

Managed (mæ nédʒd), *ppl. a.* Also 7 **mannaged, menaged**, 9 (in sense 1) **maneged** [f. MANAGE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Trained to the manège. *arch.*

1591 GREENE *Maidens Dreame* xxi, Men might his stable full of coursers see, Trotters whose manag'd looks would som affright. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb., The Tennis Court, and Cavalerizzo for the menag'd horses, are also observable. 1687 SEDLEY *Bellamira* v Wks. 1722 II. 163 He rides three manag'd Horses every Morning 1722 *Lond Gaz.* No. 6087/4 A bright dun manag'd Stone Horse has been standing at John Hambrow's. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 24 Sept., A Frenchman goes out upon a managed horse, and capers in the field. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xvi, Making his managed horse keep time by bounds and curvets to the tune which he whistled. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 148 Bestriding a maneged horse.

2. Controlled, conducted, administered. Chiefly with advs., as *well-, ill-managed.*

1611 COTGR., *Ameznagé*, Managed, gouerned, ordered, settled, as a household.

†3. Falsified, 'cooked'. *Obs.*

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 279 The mysterious and confused kind of evidence given by this paymaster and the production of those managed papers.

4. Of demeanour, expressions, etc.: Nicely restrained, measured. Now *rare.*

In Burke's use = F. *ménagé.*

1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont* Wks. 1842 I. 129 Throughout it was a satire, though in terms managed and decent enough, on the politicks of the former reign. 1771 — *Corr.* (1844) I. 291 A behaviour, rather too reserved and managed for the purposes of opposition. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* x, Well I can call to mind the managed air That in a dubious balance held the mind. 1898 *Academy* 8 Oct. 23/1 A man of tireless energy, of managed affections

Managee (mænedʒī'). *nonce-wd.* [f. MANAGE *v.* + -EE 1] The person who is managed

1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. 1 I. vii, When the manager and the managee are both of the same mind

Management (mæ nedʒmĕnt). Also 7 **mannagement, menagement.** [f. MANAGE *v.* + -MENT; in the 17–18th c. the development of meaning was influenced by association with the F. *ménagement*, f. *ménager* (see the etymological note to MANAGE *v.*).]

1. The action or manner of managing, in senses of the vb.; the application of skill or care in the manipulation, use, treatment, or control (of things or persons), or in the conduct (of an enterprise, operation, etc.). †In early use sometimes in *plural.*

1598 FLORIO, *Maneggio*, management, businesse, handling, negotiation. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 256 Those expences which are daiely laide out for the mannagements of so many warres 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 230 In contracts and management of State affaires. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 23, I had time enough to improve my self, in the knowledge of the management of a Plantation of this bulk 1673 O. WALKER *Educ* (1677) 65 Over looked, not strictly watched unless there is reason to suspect some ill menagement. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 98 The Top-man observing to guide the Saw exactly in the line;. and the Pit-man drawing it ..down; but not so low that the upper and lower Handles of the Saw sink below both their managements. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 52 Tranquillity, satisfaction, . being the natural consequences of prudent management of ourselves, and our affairs. 1796 HORSLEY *Serm* I. xi (1812) 239 The holy angels are employed upon extraordinary occasions in the affairs of men, and the management of this sublunary world. 1828 MACAULAY *Dryden* in *Edinb. Rev.* Jan. 26 In the management of the heroic couplet Dryden has never been equalled. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* v. 66, I do not see why these skins should not make us caps and waistcoats, under Fulton's good management 1834 J. BUSBY *Vineyards France & Sp.* 133 The same care has been extended to the making and subsequent management of their wine. 1865 D. G. MITCHELL *Wet Days* 16 (Cent.) Management of the household, management of flocks, of servants, of land, and of property in general.

b *spec.* The working or cultivation (of land); hence *dial.* the process of manuring; *concr.* manure. (See E. D. D. s.vv. *Management, Manishment.*)

†c. An instance of managing; an administrative act. *Obs.*

1609 TOURNEUR *Funerall Poeme Sir F. Vere* 34 His ways .and intents In private and in publique managements. 1625 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 137 Thou Saint of Albion, Who had thy auncient consecration From thy religious mannagements, as farre Dispers't, as Turke or Christian planted are. *a* 1628 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 658 His faithfull diligence And mature Wisdome in all managements 1671 EVELYN *Diary* 14 Nov., Sir Cha. Wheeler, late Governor of the Leeward Islands, having ben complain'd of for many indiscreete managements, it was resolved..to advise his Majesty to remove him. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* iv. 34 By inquiry into God's Works, we discover continually, how little we can comprehend of his Ways and Managements.

†d. Manner of proceeding *Obs.*

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 35 When some covetous extortioner. buys up the whole lading of the ship, that he may .. sell . at pleasure..: The true judgment of which action, & the degrees of the malignity of it, must be fetcht ..from the management of the buyer. *a* 1725 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 217 By this management of his the thing grew publick.

2. The use of contrivance, prudence, or ingenuity for effecting some purpose; often in unfavourable sense, implying deceit or trickery.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Acc. of Poem § 4, I repose upon your management what is dearest to me, my fame and reputation 1712 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 4 Attempts have been made to vacate and sett aside the present charter by the management of Mr. Henry Richmond. 1798 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 63 If there has been any management in the business, it has been concealed from me 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xlviii (Pelh. Libr.) 330 Through the management of Antonio, however, I procured one of the two chests. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 118 We rely not upon management or trickery, but upon our own hearts and hands. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xl. 102 Talent for intrigue or 'management' usually counts for more than debating power.

†b. A contrivance, device, in bad sense, a piece of trickery. *Obs.*

1736 NEVE *Builder's Dict* Pref. 8 The little Artifices, and low Managements, by which some Men in the Bookselling Trade have .discredited their Business. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 220 By this management we never wanted turtle for the four months we continued at sea

†3. A negotiation. *To be in a management*: to be engaged in negotiations *with. Obs.*

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 456 They say too that he [the Duke of Savoy] had great Managements with several Ecclesiasticks before he turn'd Hermite. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 346 Yet, while he made a base complying speech in favour of the Court, and of the war, he was in a secret management with another party.

4. Power of managing; administrative skill; also, †tact, ingenuity.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 189 He was a very prudent man, and had such a management with it, that I never knew any Clergy man so universally esteemed 1760 *Ann. Reg* 53 The argument was conducted with great management and address. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. iii. P 4 If you have management enough to worm yourself into his confidence.

†5. Indulgence or consideration shown towards a person; politic moderation in the conduct of a case, an instance of this. [← F. *ménagement*.] *Obs.*

1727 OLDMIXON *Clarendon & Whitlock comp* 325 6 Decency seem'd to require a little more Management, considering he [Clarendon] was Cromwell's profess'd Enemy *a* 1743 LD. HERVEY *Mem.* (1848) II. 257 He feared lest the King and Queen, who hated their son, might construe it to be a management for their son in Sir Robert Walpole, and never forgive it him *Ibid.* 291 Sir Robert thought their suspicions of his having had any management or tenderness towards their son were most unjust. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii, The herald, who with so little management had questioned the title of Manfred. 1771 BURKE *Lett., to C. Townshend* (1844) I. 268 When I have any thing to object to persons in power, I use no sort of managements towards them. 1773 *Ibid.* 432, I suppose this design of Lord Temple's is one cause of his management in opposition, in order to conciliate the Tories. 1790 *Ibid.* III. 135 You certainly do not always convey to me your opinions with the greatest tenderness and management. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iii. 110 Suraja Dowla was too ignorant and headstrong to use management with his dislikes.

6. *collect.* A governing body, *e.g.* a committee, board of directors, board of control, board of governors, of any institution or business.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* x. 273 Drury-Lane, under a particular Management. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 27/2 Wherever they entered into engagements, the managements speak in high terms of their honourable conduct. 1864 *Morn. Star* 26 May 4 These 'authorised offices' do not profess to be 'authorised' by the management. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 201 There are many necessary outlays which the management of the paper would not pay

7. *attrib.*, as (sense 1) *management committee, expenses, share*

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 10/1 A member of the *Management Committee of the National Liberal Club 1902 *Daily Chron* 14 Aug. 4/3 The leaders of the men say this is due to heavy *management expenses. 1900 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 2/3 The existing 200 one pound *management shares would be divided into a thousand 4s. management shares

Hence **Managemental** *a.*, pertaining to the management.

1885 *19th Cent.* June 1061 Each manager reduces managemental expenses so far as lies in his power

Manager (mæ·nedʒəi). Also 7 **menager.** [f. MANAGE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who manages (something specified); †the wielder (of a weapon), † the person who wages (a war); the conductor (of an affair). Now *rare* in general sense: see 2, 3.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 188 Adue Valour, rust Rapier, bee still Drum, for your manager is in loue. 1590 — *Mids. N.* v. i. 35 Where is our vsuall manager of mirth? What Reuels are in hand? 1598 FLORIO, *Maneggiatore*, a manager, a handler. 1612 BP. HALL *Imprese of God* ii. Wks. (1625) 452 Warre hath two directors—Iustice and Charity. Iustice, that requires both authorite in the menager, and innocence in menaging. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Christ Priesth.* (1847) II. 16 The priest is the common manager .of sacred affairs betwixt God and the people.

2. Chiefly with qualifying adj.: One skilled in managing affairs, money, etc.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 60 Her Estate therefore requir'd both a discreet manager to husband it, and a man well furnish'd with money, to disengage it. 1684 DR. YORK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 330, I must recommend to you both to be good managers, and to be sure to live within what you have. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 248 P 6 A Man of Business in good Company, who gives an Account of his Abilities, is hardly more insupportable than her they call a Notable Woman, and a Manager. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VI. 181 Julia's a manager; she's born for rule; And knows her wiser husband is a fool. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* I. 21 An artful Manager, that crept between His Friend and Shame, and was a kind of Screen. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 2) 271 She is not what is called a good manager. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* ii, Everybody owned that she was a capital manager. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* 30 Apr. 4/6 The government Whips. seem incapable of contending with the astute managers on the other side.

3. One whose office it is to manage a business establishment or a public institution.

Chiefly in certain specific applications: One who conducts a theatre or other place of amusement; one employed to take charge of the working of a bank, factory, mine, or other mercantile or industrial establishment, or of some particular department of such an establishment; one who has charge of the financial arrangements and the mechanical production of a newspaper, as distinguished from the matters which come within the province of the editor; a person, or one of a body of persons, responsible for the general working of a public institution (in recent English use chiefly of an elementary school).

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 443 The Manager opens his Sluice every Night, and distributes the Water into what Quarters of the Town he pleases. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 341, I think, continued he, that little Kentish Purchase wants a Manager. 1764 *Oxf. Sausage* 38 Some who of old could Tastes and Fashions guide, Controul the Manager and awe the Play'r. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, Now that the manager has monopolized the Opera House, haven't we the signors and signoras calling here. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 173 Your physician has thought it his duty to propose to the [workhouse] managers, the vaccination of the whole number. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* III. (1858) 269 This is our poor Warwickshire Peasant, who rose to be Manager of a Playhouse. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ* I. vi. 77 In a joint-stock company, all depends upon the manager or agent. 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 75 § 3 The term 'managers' includes all persons who have the management of any elementary school. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* VIII, Then we can see the author, the manager.

4. One of several members of either house of parliament appointed for the performance of some specified duty connected with the functions of the two houses; *esp.* the arranging a conference between the two houses, and the presenting of articles of impeachment.

1666-7 MARVELL *Corr* Wks. 1872-5 II. 209 We went up to the Lords to manage the impeachment against Lord Mordaunt. Our managers observed that he sat in the House. 1710 [ST. LEGER] *Managers Pro & Con* (ed. 3) 4 To Him and to Me, He and the Council seem'd to be the Managers for the Pretender; and the Commons Managers seem'd only to be of Council for the Queen and the Nation 1792 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 157 Mr. Walpole (afterwards Sir Robert) was one of the managers on this occasion 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 4 At the conference the managers for the Lords, communicated to those for the Commons the Address just agreed to 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 277/2 The conference [between Lords and Commons] is conducted by 'Managers' for both houses. *Ibid* 279/1 The managers should confine themselves to charges contained in the articles of impeachment 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., Warren Hastings* (The Trial), The House decided that Francis should not be a manager. The managers, with Burke at their head, appeared in full dress Nor, though surrounded by such men, did the youngest manager pass unnoticed 1855 — *Hist Eng.* xviii. IV. 124 Rochester, in the Painted Chamber, delivered to the managers of the Lower House a copy of the Treaty of Limerick 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. ix. 152 The number of members of the Commons named managers of a conference is double that of the Lords. *Ibid.* II. vi. 471 For the prosecution of the trial managers are appointed by the House of Commons

5. *Law.* A person appointed, ordinarily by a court of chancery, to control, carry on and account for any business which may have fallen into the hands of the court for the benefit of creditors or others: usually *receiver and manager.*

1793 F. VESEY JR. *Chancery Rep* I. 129 Motion for an order, that the manager of an estate in one of the West India islands should give security faithfully to manage the estate [etc.]. 1821 *Jacob & Walker's Chancery Rep* I. 299 Praying that in the meantime a receiver and manager might be appointed 1827 F. VESEY JR. *Chancery Rep* (ed. 2) XIX. 146 A Motion was made, for a reference to the Master to appoint a Manager and Receiver 1880 *Law Rep.* 14 Ch. Div. 645 This was a petition praying for the appointment by the Court of a manager of the undertaking of the Manchester and Milford Railway 1880 *Ibid.* 655 When you come to give proper weight to the ordinary course of the Court of Chancery in appointing a receiver as distinguished from a manager

Manageress (mæ·nedʒəres). [f. prec. + -ESS.] A woman manager, e.g. of a theatre or hotel.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 20 The lady manageress's benefit had been stuck up at every door in the parish 1819 SCOTT *Fam. Lett* 23 Aug. (1894) II. 52 A play of Joanna Baillie's which she has sent to Mrs. Siddons (our manageress). 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* III. 81 Mdlle. Duprez. was known and welcomed with friendliest greeting by manageress and head waiter. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 105, I had given a false name and false address to the manageress of the laundry

Managerial (mænédʒĭ·riăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -(I)AL.] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, a manager, esp. the manager of a theatre.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* 145 The latter were to be set off with all our inimitable Garrick's managerial art,..and judicious cast of parts. 1807 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XI. 370 They hail a scheme which promises them relief from managerial neglect and popular damnation. 1854 DICKENS

nd T. ii. i, She usually embellished with her genteel sence a managerial board-room over the public office. 5 *Times* (weekly ed.) 27 Sept. 778/1 To force the note of probation at the close, by means of a managerial speech 5 *Tablet* 10 Aug. 230 The question of the managerial hority has attracted a great deal of public attention.

lence **Manage·rially** *adv*, in the manner or pacity of, or in relation to, a manager.

8a *Daily News* 9 Mar. 2/3 The Croydon March Meeting, ich finished as well as it commenced, managerially and incially speaking. 1902 *Westm Gaz.* 15 Jan 10/3 He s managerially connected with a London theatre.

Ianagerie, obs. form of MENAGERIE.

Ianagership (mæ·nédʒəɹʃip). [f. MANAGER -SHIP.]

. The office or position of a manager.

83 *Jrnl. Educ.* XVIII 151 A local managership of a insurance company 1892 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 6/1 eir chances are better than before the qualifications for nager-ships became the subject of national law.

. The control of a manager.

64 *Reader* 24 Dec 792/1 Under the most energetic and elligent managership and stage-managership.

Ma·nagery. *Obs.* Also 7–8 **menagery, -ie, menagry), manadgery, mannagery,** 8 **man-)agry.** [f. MANAGE *sb* or *v.* + -ERY; but in ny examples influenced in sense by F *ménagerie* domestic administration): see MENAGERIE.]

Domestic or agricultural administration or nomy.

33 J DONE tr *Aristeas' Hist Septuagint* 74 The isants therefore are very carefull in their Menagery. reason whereof the region is all planted with Fruite s. 1677 GREW *Anat. Seeds* iii § 1 The next step of tures Managery, relates chiefly to the Growth of the d when it is sow'n. 1740 LADY POMFRET *Lett.* (1805) II. The sacred cells, and all the managery Of holy nuns in r retreats, I see 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* I. i. xxvi. /1 These Men that thus spake against the Managery of Hospital *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld Keeper Guilford* 2) 133 And with all this Menagery and Provision, no could observe any Thing more to do there, than in other Nobleman's House

). Husbanding or judicious use of resources; nomy.

73 O WALKER *Educ.* ii vii 280 There is also required d menagery, or making your penny go further then another is 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* II 410 Managery is an ament and an Advantage to our Charity 1705 TATE *umph* xii, They blest the Managry of those Supplies

The art of managing (weapons, instruments).

54 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 55 Making Shirts and Smocks the Poore, and such like Managery of their Needle or eele 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* v 100 No expert General bring a company of raw, untrain'd men into the Field, will teach them the ready managery of their Weapons. WALLIS in *Phil Trans* XVII 846 This I thought fit ecommend to your Consideration, who do so well under-d Telescopes, and the managery of them

The function of managing or administering; nagership; an administrative office.

43 HEYLIN *Rebels Catech* 14 Men who ingrossed unto nselves the principal managery of the Common-wealth. R STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C Warres* v 137 This edient was committed to the managerie of a Spanish chant 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm* 152 In affaires arre and peace, in Manadgery of Ecclesiastical, Civil, al and Land Trusts. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Dudley North* 4) 150 He thought that, in such a Managery, there was nuch of Trust, that, of Necessity, they must be, more ss, cheated

Cunning or adroit management; an instance his.

46 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* vii. xvi. 371 However aided by Art, and the wisest menagery of that most ile impostor. 1679 EVERARD *Prot Princes Europe* 9 rance had not been assured by his managery and pering with some corrupt Ministers of that Crown, that]. 1689 *Bloody Assizes* 25 My Lords Threats and r Managery, so disposed the Jury, that they brought Lady in Guilty *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* ii iv. § 17 (1740) Bedloe held him in Hand so craftily that, at last, he him fast in the Trap It was a nice Managery, and be shewed for a Pattern.

a. Horsemanship: = MANAGE *sb* 1. **b.** A ce of exercise for horses: = MANAGE *sb.* 3.

35 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. xxxviii. (1711) I. 347 In agery, Study, Hunting and all other Exercises, Men to proceed to the utmost Limits of Pleasure. 1782 J. MS *Diary* Wks. 1851 III 293 The menagerie, where exercise the horses, is near the end of the stables

? Management of health, hygienic treatment.

97 R. PEIRCE *Bath Mem* I ix. 213 The Cautious and rly Managery of Women in bathing, and drinking e Waters, have such successful Effects.

Ianagery, obs. form of MENAGERIE.

Ianaging (mæ·nedʒiŋ), *vbl sb* [-ING 1.] The on of the vb MANAGE.

79 J STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D j b, Then will he..leaue poore prouence to the mannaging of a viceroy. 1590 NSER *F. Q* II iv 8 The knight, that aye with foe In e defence and goodly menaging Of armes was wont to t. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 57 b, Wee kicke and winche, will by no meanes endure his managing. 1596 DRAYTON *ends* iii 579 He Me notice gave, What the proud Barons in managing. 1607 HIERON *Wks* I. 407 The well ing and managing of the wife is the glory of the band. 1607 BP. HALL *Holy Observ* I (1609) 20 A charit-vntrueth, and an vncharitable truth, and an vnwise aging of trueth or loue, are all to bee carefully auoyded. -8 PRIDEAUX in Fox Bourne *Locke* (1876) I viii. 470 ainly there is some whig intrigue a-managing. 1682 YAN *Holy War* 172 The handling of their arms, the managing of their weapons of war, were marvellous taking to Mansoul and me. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. A vij b, The Way of ordering and managing of Fowls 1711 *Light to Blind* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v 144 Their .. officers signalized themselves in manageing of this last contention.

Ma·naging, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That manages.

1. Addicted to scheming or to assuming the direction of affairs.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 475 She got him to be brought out of prison, and carried him to the Countess of Powis, a zealous managing Papist. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiii, That brisk, managing, lively, imperious woman.

2 Skilful and diligent in management; economical.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) I. xiv. 89 Sir John spoke of him as a managing man, as to his fortune 1797 T WRIGHT *Autobiog* (1864) 41 He was at this time as careful, sober, and managing a man as any in the neighbourhood. 1825 ESTHER HEWLETT *Cottage Comforts* v. 36 A managing young woman, when she goes to the shop will take care to look about her 1894 H NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom* 25 With the advent of the charming and managing Kathleen, he drew no more upon his sadly-diminished capital

3. Having executive control.

1766 *Life of Quin* vi. (1887) 30 The general conditions were, two hundred pounds a year to each managing actor, and a clear benefit. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* ii. ix, You want a first-rate managing man 1897 HAVELOCK-WILSON *Sp Ho Comm* 25 Jan, He did not say that managing owners sent ships to sea for the purpose of gaining by insurance 1902 ELIZ. L BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 36 The managing-editor was an ex-Confederate colonel. *Mod* The managing committee of the society.

† **Ma·nakin.** *Antiq.* [Cf. F. *manicle, manique,* L. *manicula*: see MANACLE *sb.*] An alleged name for a kind of glove worn by soldiers in the twelfth century.

1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* I 25 The hauberk is, with its hood, of the same piece but with sleeves fitting close to the arms, terminating with gloves, manakins, or mufflers, which cover the outsides of the hands and fingers.

Manakin: see MANIKIN.

Manance, -anse, -anss, obs. ff MENACE.

† **Manant,** *a*[1] *Obs.* [a OF *manant* rich.] Opulent, powerful.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret, Priv. Priv* 155 The more ryche man be and manaunt, the more hym be-howyth that he be vmbethoght.

† **Manant,** *a*[2] *Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *mānant-em,* pres. pple. of *mānāre* to flow.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Manant,* flowing or running

† **Manantie.** *Obs* In 4 **manauntie** [a. OF. *manantie,* f. *manant* inhabitant] A dwelling.

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 325 And in his pes to lyue, and haf þer manauntie.

Manaple, obs form of MANIPLE

Manar, obs form of MANOR, MANURE.

Manarolins, variant of MANAVILINS

Manarvel (mănā·ɹvĕl), *v. Naut. slang.* [Of obscure origin, related to MANAVILINS either as its source or as a back-formation from it.] (See quot)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, To *Manarvel,* to pilfer small stores.

Manas(e, -ass(e, -as(s)h, obs ff MENACE

† **Manat.** *Obs.* [Cf *mennot, monnit,* the minnow (E.D.D.).] Some kind of fish.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art Surv* iv iii 83 Fishing. in Fresh waters; as for Samon, Trout, Carpe, Pike, Manat, Breame, Minnowes, Crea-fish

Manat, obs form of MANATEE.

Man-at-arms. Orig **man-of-arms** [tr OF. *homme d'armes, homme à armes*] A soldier, warrior, *spec.* a heavy-armed soldier on horseback.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 2 He is a noble man of armes. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 3425 Of men of armes thei broght x thousand, And of othir men of fote also Thre thousand. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt* V 33/2 Noo Souldiours, Man' of Armes, nor Archer 1500 20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii 7 Men of armes, and vailȝeand knychtis. 1530 PALSGR 242/2 Man of armes, a horse man, *lance Ibid* 244/2 Men of armes, *gens darmes* 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* iii (1586) 161 Two brothers both men at armes, and in pay with the King 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* 141 The Man at Armes is armed complete, with his cuyrasses of proofe [etc.], well mounted vpon a strong and couragious horse. 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* 109 They are able to bring to the field 2000 men at Armes, and infinite troopes of light Horsemen 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vi 300 A man at arms upon a barded steed 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi xii, His men-at arms bear mace and lance 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xvi II 334 Besides the 35,000 helots who attended the Spartans, each man of arms in the rest of the army was accompanied by one light armed. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ii. 35

fig. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 Each controversial man-at-arms.

Manatee (mænăt*ī*). *Zool.* Forms: 6–7 **manat, manaty,** 6–9 **manati,** 7 **mannatee, manentine, manacy, mannaty, manitte,** 7–8 **manate, mannati,** 8 **mannasy, mannasi, manatea, manatae, minati, manatie, manattee,** 9 **mannittee, manatin,** 7– **manatee.** [a. Sp. *manati* (Oviedo 1535), a. Carib *manattoui* (Raymond Breton *Dict. Caraibe,* 1665). Cf. mod. L. *manātus* (Rondelet *De Pisc. Mar.* 1554, XVI. xviii), whence F. † *manat* (Cotgr.), *manate* (Littré), It. *manātto* (Florio).

The word was commonly identified with the L. *manātus* 'furnished with hands', the animal having fins somewhat resembling hands]

1. A large aquatic herbivorous cetacean of the genus *Manatus* (order *Sirenia*), esp. *M. americanus*; it inhabits the shallow waters of rivers and estuaries on the Atlantic shores within the tropics. Called also LAMANTIN.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 130 A yonge fyshe of the kynde of those huge monsters of the sea whiche thinhabitours caule Manati. 1568 HACKET *Thevet's New found World* lxxi. 115 Among the which [fish] there is one named Manaty 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I ii 1243 The Indian Manat and the Mullet float O'r Mountain tops, where erst the bearded Goat Did bound and brouz. 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* 212 The Mannatee or Cow-fish for taste and shape can pose both feeders and beholders. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer* iii vii. 82 A certain Animal, which the Spaniards call Manentines, and the Dutch, Sea Cows. 1735 J ATKINS *Voy Guinea* 42 Fit haunts for the Manatea and Crocodile. 1799 W TOOKE *View Russian Emp* I 204 Sea-bears, manatis and other sea animals frequent these shores in herds. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII. 289/1 The American Manatee is of rounded form, and has been compared to a leathern bottle or wine skin 1883 MOLONEY *W African Fisheries* 28 (Fish. Exh Publ) The flesh of the manatee is much appreciated by the natives, resembling a combination of veal and pork

2 **Northern manatee,** the edentulous animal *Rhytina Stelleri,* formerly existing in the Behring Straits † **Saint Helena manatee,** app. some kind of seal.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy* (1729) I 547, I found the *Santa Hellena* Manatee to be, by their shapes those Creatures called Sea-lyons 1855 W S DALLAS in *Syst Nat Hist* II. 413 The *Rhytina Stelleri,* or Northern Manatee, which like the Dodo, has become extinct.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *manatee-catching*; **manatee-grass,** a marine plant of the West Indies, *Thalassia testudinum*; **manatee-hide,** a whip made of the hide of the manatee; **manatee leather,** leather made from the hide of the manatee; **manatee strap,** a strap made of manatee leather; **manatee-trap,** a trap for harpooning manatees.

1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII 289/2 The sport of *manatee-catching, thus conducted, is described as highly diverting. 1696 SLOANE *Catal. Plant Jamaica* 5 *Alga Juncea,* *Manati Grasse. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* i, A bottom of white sand, bedded here and there with the short manati grass. 1855 — *Westw Ho!* xxv, The driver applied the *manati hide across his loins, once, twice, with fearful force 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr *Humboldt's Trav* xviii 258 She was scourged with straps of *manatee leather 1682 T. A *Carolina* 32 With one of these Manaty Strapps I have seen a Bar of Iron cut and dented 1883 MOLONEY *W. African Fisheries* 27 *Manatee-trap Briefly described it is a harpoon of heavy wood tipped with iron, suspended by a string from the cross-piece of a supporting wooden framework

† **Manath.** *Obs* Forms: 1 **mán-áð,** 2–3 **manaþ, mon-oð,** 4 **mano-aþ, maineath** [OE. *mán áð,* f *mán* MAN *sb*[2] + *áð* OATH, cf. the equivalent OS *mênêd* (MDu. *meineet*), OHG (MHG., mod.G) *meineid,* ON *meineiðr* (Da. and Sw. *mened*). The normal mod form would be **moan-oath.*] False oath, perjury.

a 1000 *Laws Æthelstan* I c 25 Seþe man að [*v r* mænneað] swerige. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 49 Alse þeos men doð þe liggeð inne eubruche and ine glutenerie and ine manaðas. *a* 1200 ORMIN 4480 Þatt tu ne swere nan manaþ Forr lufe ne forr eȝȝe. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 215 On is leasing, oðer is mon oð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27833 Fals foluing, fals wittnesing, Vnknaun lage, manath [*c* 1375 *Fairf.* mane-aþ, *a* 1400 *Cotton Galba* maineath], and lesing

Manati, manatin: see MANATEE

Manatine (mæ·nătəin), *a* [ad mod.L. type *manātīnus,* f. *manātus* MANATEE see -INE] Resembling, or related to, the manatee, manatoid.

In some recent Dicts.

† **Mana·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L *mānātiōn-em,* f *mānāre* to flow] The action of flowing out

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Manation,* a flowing, or running a trickling down. 1755 JOHNSON, *Manation,* the act of issuing from something else 1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* 188 Without speech, how could we ever communicate to each other, that we possess reasoning powers—a manation of the divine essence?

Manatoid (mæ·nătoid), *a* and *sb.* [ad. mod L. *manātoīdēs,* f *manātus* MANATEE: see -OID.] **a.** *adj* Resembling the manatee. **b.** *sb.* One of the *Manatoidea.* In some recent Dicts.

Manattee, -atu, -aty: see MANATEE.

Manauce, -aunce, -ze, -ause: see MENACE.

Manavilins, manavlins (mănæ·vilinz, mănæ·vlinz), *sb. pl slang.* Also **malhavelins** (*Whitby Gloss.,* 1876), **manablins, manarolins, menavelings.** [Of obscure origin: app. a vbl. sb. in -ING 1. Cf. MANARVEL *v.*] Small matters, odds and ends; articles supplementary to the ordinary fare.

1865 *Hotten's Slang Dict*, *Manablins,* broken victuals *Menavelings,* odd money remaining after the daily accounts are made up at a railway booking-office,—usually divided among the clerks. 1887 G. B. GOODE *Fisheries of U. S.* Sect v. II. 228 To the above-mentioned fare should be added,..the 'manarolins [? *read* manarvlins] of the whalemen—that is, fresh meat, vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, and fruits. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxii, He'd a stool and table too this Robinson Crusoe cove. No end of manavilins either. 1902 E. B. KENNEDY *Black Police*

Queensl. viii. 101 Odds and ends..are described in the Colony by the one useful old naval word 'manavlins', a term which embraces every small thing.

Manayr(e, obs. form of MANOR.

Manbote (mæ·nbǒʊt). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [OE. *mannbót*, f. *mann* MAN *sb.*1 + *bót* BOOT *sb.*1] A fine paid to an overlord for the loss of a man.

a 1000 *Laws of Ine* c. 70 Æt twyhyndum were mon sceal sellan to monbote xxx. scill, æt vi. hyndum lxxx scill, æt twelfhyndum cxx. *Ibid.* c. 76 Sie sio mægbot and sio manbot gelic *a* 1201 HOVEDEN *Chronica* (Rolls) II 224 Manbote in Denelaga, et de villano et de Scotman, duodecim horas; de liberis autem hominibus tres marcas. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess* Introd. 35 A number of the more important members of the class had evidently been enrolled in the ranks of the feudal nobility and their manbote was 'reckoned in gold'.

Manc, variant of MANK *Obs.*

‖ **Mancando** (manka·ndo). *Mus.* [It. = lacking, failing] A direction indicating a decrescendo, or lessening of tone, in an already soft passage (Grove *Dict. Mus.* 1880). 1811 in BUSBY *Dict. Mus* (ed. 3).

† **Manca·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *mancātiōnem*, n. of action f. *mancāre* to mutilate, f. *mancus* one-handed, maimed.] Maiming, mutilation.

1727 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St Dead* 86 This brings me to the next Dispute, how far Mancation destroys this Identity; for as a River, by being divided into many Streams, may lose its Name. So would Man, if he could be supposed split into Halves.

Mance, Manch, obs. ff. MANSE, MUNCH.

Manche1**, maunche** (manʃ). Forms: 5 *pl.* **mangys** (*Her.*), 7 **manch**, 6–7 **maunch**, 8–9 **maunche**, 4, 6–9 **manche**. [a. F. *manche*, fem = Pr. *manga*, *mancha*, Sp., Pg. *manga* :—L. *manica*, f. *man-us* hand.]

1. A sleeve. *Obs.* exc. as applied by antiquaries to the form of sleeve imitated in the heraldic 'manche': see 2.

1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 90 Et per manus eiusdem a brawderere pro j manche, pro frenges et laces pro vsu domini, viij marc. pr. 1602 SYGAR *Hon. Mil & Civ* II. xi. 71/2 He shalbe apparelled in a blew gowne, with the Manches open in the maner of a Priest 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 256 A Maunch or Sleeve of the newest Fashion, being now in use of the great Gallants of our times. .It may fitly. be termed the Hounds Ear Maunch.

attrib 1877 *Encycl Brit.* VI 465/2 Tunics with long and loosely flowing skirts, and having the 'maunche' sleeves.

2. *Her.* A sleeve used as a charge, *esp.* the hanging sleeve of the 14th c.

[*c* 1250 *Roll* in *Planché's Pursuiv. Arms* (ed 1873) 153 Reginald de Moun, de goules ou ung manche d'argent] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* b iij b, Mangys be called in armys a sleue. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld Chandos* 83 Sir Hue Hastings, armd gold, we do redeem, With gulie maunch and siluer labell on. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. vii. 205 Hee beareth Gules, a Dexter Arme habited with a Maunch, Ermine, the handle holding a Flowre de Lice, Or 1640 YORKE *Union Hon., Names & Armes* 53 Thory Argent on a bend sable, 3 manches of the first. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* 349 That Bar, this Bend, that Fess, this Cheveron; This Manch, that Moone [etc.] 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 257/1 A Queens Maunch erected A. Pinked or Slashed G. with an hand out of it is the Crest of Gollnitz of Swabish. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II Gloss., *Manche*, a sleeve...Some of our English Writers call it, though improperly, *Maunche*. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv (ed. 3) 151 Hastings or, a manche gu. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* vii. (1893) 118 Manche, or Maunche. A hanging sleeve.

b. *Manche maltaie* [ad. F. *manche mal taillée*, lit. 'ill-cut sleeve'], an irregularly shaped manche.

a 1550 in Baring-Gould & Twigge *West. Armory* (1898) 1 *Achim*: Ar: a manch maltaile sab. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 176 He beareth Or, a Manche maltaile Geules. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 89. [1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. vii 205 Maunch of some Armorists, is termed Manche mal tailee, *Quasi manica malè talliata*, as an ill shapen Sleeue.]

Hence † **Ma·nched** *a Obs.*, having a (half) 'manche' or sleeve.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 257/1 This is a Maunch half Maunched, being a close sleeve, with another open or wide sleeve coming over it, even to the bending of the Elbow. This was in fashion about the year 1620 and 1644

‖ **Manche**2 (manʃ). [F. *manche* masc., lit. 'handle' = Sp., Pg. *mango*, It. *manico* :—popular L. **manicum*, f. *man-us* hand.] (See quot.)

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus. Terms, Manche*, the neck of a violin or guitar, &c

Manche3. [a. Malayālam *manji*] A large flat-bottomed boat with one mast, used on the Malabar coast for landing cargoes. (Cf. MANCHUA.)

1855 in OGILVIE, Suppl 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist India* I. I. x 237 Manché of Calicut. A boat used on the Malabar coast, having a flat bottom, rendering it suitable for crossing the bars at the mouths of rivers.

Manche: see MUNCH.

Mancheat(e, obs. form of MANCHET.

Manchenille, obs. form of MANCHINEEL.

Manche-present, var. MAUNCH-PRESENT.

‖ **Mancheron** (manʃrǒn). Also 8 manceron. [Fr., f. *manche* sleeve, MANCHE1.] **a.** *Fr. Her.* A sleeve used as a bearing. **b.** Trimming on the upper part of the sleeve of a woman's dress.

1725 COATS *Dict. Her., Mancheron* is a Sleeve, as us'd indifferently with Manche by French Heralds, and signifies any Sort of Sleeve, not to be confin'd to that in particular which we commonly call by the Name of Manche. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Manceron* (with *French Heral.*), a sleeve used indifferently with *Manche*, and signifies any sort of sleeve 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. ix/1 Velvet mancherons of the shell form, edged with blond lace.

Manchester (mæ·nɪtʃestəɹ). The name of a large city in Lancashire, the chief centre of the cotton manufacture.

1. Used *attrib.* or as *adj.* chiefly in the names of various cotton goods produced there, as *Manchester cottons*, etc. Also **Manchester-man** (see quot. 1851). **Manchester wares,** cotton goods manufactured at Manchester; hence *Manchester warehouse, warehouseman.*

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 1 All and everie Cottonnes called Manchester Lancashire and Chesshire Cottonnes .. And . all Clothes called Manchester Rugges otherwise named Frices. 1580 R. HITCHCOCK *Pol. Plat* F ij, At Rone in Fraunce he solde our Englishe wares, as Welche and Manchester Cottons [etc.]. 1704 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* 27 Jan. 499/2 Linnen and Woollen cloth and other goods called Manchester Wares 1762 *Lond. Chron.* 18–20 Mar XI. 266/2 Blue Manchester velvets, with gold cords..are generally the uniform of Bum-bailiffs [etc.] 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 24 A strong Manchester tape, called web 1795 J. AIKIN *Descr. Manchester* 183 When the Manchester trade began to extend. 1852 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 419/1 The packmen are sometimes called Manchester-men. These are the men whom I have described as the sellers of shirtings, sheetings, &c. 1852 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119/1 [Occupations of People.] Manchester-warehouseman. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Manchester and Glasgow Warehouse*, a sale depository for all kinds of cotton goods. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Jan 2/4 Unlawfully applying a certain false trade description to 'Manchester linen'.

b. In the names of various colours, as *Manchester black, brown, yellow.*

1862 O'NEILL *Dict Calico Printing*, etc 24 What was called Manchester black, was obtained by first steeping in galls or sumac, then [etc.] 1870 J. W. SLATER *Man. Colours* 113 Manchester Yellow (Jaune d'Or, Naphthylamine Yellow), the most splendid yellow colouring matter known, prepared from napthalin. *a* 1873 CRACE-CALVERT *Dyeing*, etc. (1876) 472 'Manchester yellow' or 'Martius' yellow',.. gives a very pure gold colour on silk and wool.

2. *Manchester School*: a name first applied by Disraeli to the body of politicians, led by Cobden and Bright, who, before the repeal of the Corn Laws, held their meetings at Manchester and advocated the principles of free trade It was afterwards extended by their opponents to the party who supported those leaders on other questions of policy. Also, in *Manchester policy*, etc., used derisively to designate a policy of laissez faire and self-interest.

1848 DISRAELI *Sp. Ho Comm.* 10 Mar., in Hansard 417 The great leaders of the school of Manchester laid down this principle, that you were to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market. 1849 — *Sp* 6 July ibid. 1495, I say the Manchester school. I have a right to use that phrase, for I gave them that name. I gave it them with all respect. 1851 BRIGHT in G. B. Smith *Life & Sp* (1881) I. 345 [In an address to his constituents.] Now, we are called the 'Manchester Party', and our policy is the 'Manchester policy', and this building I suppose is the schoolroom of the 'Manchester School'. I do not repudiate that name at all. I think it is an honour [etc.]. 1881 MORLEY *Cobden* I. vi. 151 When we look back upon the affairs of that time [1854], we see that there were two policies open. Lord Palmerston's was one, the Manchester policy was the other 1882 J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev* Jan. 101 They repudiate the Manchester idolatry of self-interest 1902 B. KIDD *West. Civilis.* xi. 405 The inherent tendency of all economic evils to cure themselves if simply left alone—the characteristic doctrine of the Manchester school of thought in England.

3. *absol.* or *sb* Some kind of cotton fabric.

1777 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II 169 Betsy . had a very showy striped pink and white Manchester. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* III. 509 Cotton-manufactories make coarse muslin, manchester,. &c

4. *slang.* The tongue. ? *Obs.*

1812 in J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* 1820 *Lond Mag.* I. 26/1 If, instead of bidding her hold her manchester, he had attended to her advice. 1823 *Grose's Dict Vulgar Tongue.*

Hence **Ma·nchesterdom** [formed after G. *Manchesterthum*, a word used by German socialists] = next; **Ma·nchesterism,** the principles advocated by or attributed to the 'Manchester school'; **Ma·nchesterist,** one who supports Manchesterism.

1882 J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 101 Much of his [Todt's] work is devoted to show the inner antagonism of Christianity and Manchesterdom . The merely nominal Christian is always a spiritual Manchestrist, worshipping *laissez faire, laissez aller*, with his whole soul. 1883 SHUTTLEWORTH in *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 10/1 Manchesterism, which enriched the few at the expense of the many. 1898 J. A. HOBSON *Ruskin* vi. 134 Manchesterism, which is sometimes taken as the type of commercial selfishness.

Manchet (mæ·nʃét). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *Hist.* Forms: 5–7 **manchett**, 6–7 **maunchet**, (5 **manchete, manged, mengyd, maynchett, maunchett**, 6 **mayngate, mancheat**(e), *Sc.* **manshote**, 7 **maincheat**, *Sc.* **mainschot, meaneschot**, 7, 9 *dial.* **manchent**, 8 *dial.* **manshut**, 9 **manchette**, *dial.* **manchun, manshun** (etc.: see E. D. D.), 5– **manchet.** [Of doubtful origin.

At Rouen, a ring-shaped cake of bread (in ordinary Fr. called *couronne*) is known as *manchette*, lit. 'cuff' (Robin *Patois normand*, and Littré *Suppl.*), but this name (which may be of recent origin) is obviously descriptive of shape, while the Eng. word in early use denotes a certain quality of bread. The identity of sense with PAINDEMAINE, DEMEINE, *maine-bread* (see MAINE *sb.*) suggests the possibility of etymological connexion with those words. The word might represent an AF. diminutive f. **demenche* :—L. *dominica*, or it might be an Eng. compound f. MAINE *sb.* + CHEAT *sb.*[1]; but either supposition involves some difficulties.]

† **1.** The finest kind of wheaten bread; = PAINDEMAINE. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 53 Pou tost shyves of gode manchete,. benne Sawce hom with sugur. *c* 1450 [see CHEAT *sb.*[1]]. 1467 *Mann. & Household. Exp.* (ROXB.) 409 Item, my mastyr paid at Douer for drynkenge pottes, glasses, and for manchett to haue to the schippe, v.s. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 84 He woulde eate a good quantitee of milke, sopped with fine manchet. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XI. (1593) 261 His officers..set downe sundrie sorts of meate and manchest thereupon 1577 HARRISON *England* III. i. in *Holinshed* M iij b, Of breade made of wheat we haue sundry sortes. wherof the first and most excellent is the manchet, which we commonlye call white breade, in latin *primarius panis*. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* i. 20 Our manchet.. is made of fine flower of wheat, hauing in it no leauen, but in steede thereof a little barme 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 157 The finest Manchet it may be in the World is made here [Goa]. 1736 BAILEY *Houish. Dict.* 62 The best and principal bread is Manchet, which is order'd as follows. *a* 1792 GROSE *Olio* (1796) 304 They eat some manchet, and had five shillings worth of liquor.

† b. *transf Obs. rare.*

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. vii. (1617) 110 Giue them [of a doglike appetite] manchet made of fat broths without hony.

c. *fig.* Used in Hanmer's translation of Eusebius and copied or used allusively by later historians.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist* III. xxxii. 55 [Ignatius said:] In so much that I am the wheate of God, I am to be grinded with the teeth of beastes, that I may be founde pure breade or fine manchet [L. *ut mundus panis inueniar*. Gr. ἵνα καθαρὸς ἄρτος εὑρεθῶ τοῦ Χριστοῦ]. 1610 BOYS *Wks.* (1622) 229. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem* (1641) 230. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xx 206. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* (1654) I. 3 1702 C. MATHER *Magn Chr* VII 5.

2. A small loaf or roll of the finest wheaten bread. Now only *arch.* or *dial.*

The bread was moulded into small loaves, round and flattish, or into rolls, thicker in the middle than at the ends

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 68 Tho gaf I hym acopel of maynchettis with swete butter *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord* (1790) 22 The Kyng for his brekefast, two looves made into four maunchetts 1562–3 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w Acc* (1896) 107 Mayngates and Cakes, vjs 1629 *Burgh Recs. Stirling* (1887) I. 163 That na baxteris sell ony meaneschottis bott according to the price and pryce of quhyt bread 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv* (1746) 340 Bread of middle size between Gentlemens Rolls or little Manchets, and the great Loaves used in Yeomen's Houses. 1660 *Manch Court Leet Rec* (1887) IV. 277 Raph Burdsall for Makeing manchetts too light 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 293/2 A Rowle, a Manchet, a Wigg, is White Bread moulded long ways, and thick in the middle. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* IX. 109 A French Manchet does best; but there are little Loaves made on purpose for the Use. 1782 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Glosv., *Manshut*, a load [*read* loaf] of bread 1840 BARHAM *Ingol Leg.* Sec. I *St. Nicholas* xiii, And a manchette of bread And a cup o' the best 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I 204 Ripe fruits and wheaten manchets fine

fig 1531 TINDALE *Exp* 1 *John* (1537) 76 That mouthe haue they stopped with a leuended maunchet of theyr pharisaycall gloses.

b. A cake of the form of a manchet

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 2 b, The pouder thereof [aniseede], wyth the pouders of Fenell [etc.] tempered with Wheate flower, water and red Wyne, and so baked in manchets or cakes. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd* IV. 45 And after with the selfe same wine are little manchets [orig. *pastilli*] made, Agaynst the boystrous winter stormes.

c. *Her.* The representation of a manchet of bread used as a bearing

1640 YORKE *Union Hon., Names & Armes* 43 Gentry of Lincolneshire. Pyster. argent, on a peele sable, 3 manchets proper. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 293/2 He beareth Gules, a Rowl or Manchet, and a Loaf of Bread, Or. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss. 1847 in *Gloss. Her*

3. *attrib.*, as *manchet bread, cake, flour, loaf.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* 43 Take mengyd [*MS. Douce* mayned] Flowre. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 83 Then take manged brede [*MS. Douce* maynche brede] or paynman 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xi (1870) 258, I do loue manchet breade. 1551 BIBLE 1 *Kings* iv. 22 And Salamons fode was in one day thyrtie quarters of manchet floure [Vulg. *similæ*]. 1595 DUNCAN *Appl Etymol.* (E. D. S.) 74 *Simila*, manshote flour. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* i 20, I reiect not the vse of leauen, to the making either of manchet bread or of greater loaues. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I IV. xxxi. (1885) 178 Winnowed by her hands it made the finest manchet bread. *a* 1847 *Johnnie Faa* iv. in Sheldon *Minstr. Eng. Border* 329 The Earl. Gied them red wine and manchet cake. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 389 And Enid brought sweet cakes to make them cheer, And manchet bread. 1881 *N. & Q* 6th Ser. III. 430/1 The manchet loaf [in W. Cornwall] is in shape very much like an ordinary French roll, i e. it is an oblong lump of dough which rises in the middle

‖ **Manchette**1 (manʃɛt). [Fr., dim. of *manche* sleeve, MANCHE1.] A kind of trimming worn round the lower part of the sleeve of a woman's dress. Also *transf.*

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xiv/1 A blond manchette of the antique form, looped in front by a bow of white satin ribands terminates the sleeve. 1880 WEBSTER Suppl., *Manchette*, an ornamental ruffle or cuff. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 8/2 The hair..has to be fashioned out into bracelets or manchettes by the canine coiffeurs.

‖ **Manchette**2. *Obs.* [= F. *manchette* (Littré *Suppl.*), a negro-Fr. corruption of Sp. *machete* MATCHET.] = MATCHET.

1761 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 3/2 A kind of very short sabre called Manchette [by the Buccaneers of St. Domingo]. 1804 tr. *Piguenard's Zoflora* I 89 Negroes .. armed only with manchettes. *Note.* A kind of sabre with which the negroes trim the hedges in America.

Man-child. Plural **men-children, †manchylder(yn.** A male child.

a 1400 *Octouian* 101 Vppon Florence..He gette and wan Two man-chylderyn. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1707 Man chylder had they twoo. 14.. *Sir Beues* 3640 (MS. C) Man chyldur [*A* knaue children, *M* men children] had sche two. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 15 To espye..yf his wife broght forth men children. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xvii. 10 Euery manchilde whan it is eight dayes olde, shalbe circumcyded. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 53 Lucina came: a manchild forth I brought. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I vii. 72 Bring forth Men-Children onely: Fro thy vndaunted Mettle should compose Nothing but Males 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. v, I denounce against all strait lacing, squeezing for a shape, till you mould my boy's head like a sugar-loaf, and instead of a man-child, make me father of a crooked billet. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iii. (1878) 23, I don't believe there is a man-child born in the town but you begin to wonder what the Government will do for him.

Hence **†Manchildhood.**

a 1618 SYLVESTER *St. Lewis* 85 When Heav'ns assign'd him to his Father's Throne; And to the hands of his Man-Childehood left The glorious Burthen of this Scepter's heft.

Manchineel (mæn,tʃinī·l). Forms: 7 **mancinell, manchonele, -chioneel, -chionell, -tionell, -zanilla, manchinelo,** 7–8 **mançanilla,** 8 **mansanillo, mançanillo, -chinello, mansaneel, manchaneel, mangeneel, manchenille, -eel, manchinelle, -ello, machinel,** 8–9 **machineel, manchineal,** 9 **machinelle, manchioneal, mansanillo,** 7– **manchineel.** [a. F. *mancenille*, a. Sp. *manzanilla*, dim. of *manzana* apple, altered form of OSp. *mazana* (= Pg. *maçãa*) :—L. *mattāna* (neut. pl., sc. *poma, mala*) a kind of apple, named from the Roman gens *Matia.*]

1. A West Indian tree, *Hippomane Mancinella*, having a poisonous and caustic milky sap, and acrid fruit somewhat resembling an apple. Also *manchineel tree* (see 2).

1630 [see 2] 1657 LIGON *Barbados* 68 And as this tree's poyson is in her sap, so the Mantionell's is in her fruit. 1672 BLOME *Descr. Jamaica* 27 Here is the Manchonele, which is a kind of a Crab, so common in all the Caribbee Isles 1747 CATESBY in *Phil Trans* XLIV 603 These Plants grow on large Trees; particularly Mahogony, Sappadillo, Mançanilla, &c. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer.* (1783) II 101 In other parts of America, they employ the juice of the manchenille, and it operates with no less fatal activity. 1793 W MAVOR *Chr Politics* 18 The Tree of Liberty, which has proved more baneful than the Manchineel to those who have sought its shade 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. xxiii, With the mandrake and the manchineel She builds her pile accurst. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* I, We learnt to distinguish the poisonous Manchineel.

b. *Bastard manchineel*, a West Indian tree, *Cameraria latifolia.*

1838 LINDLEY *Flora Med* 537 *Cameraria latifolia.* Bastard Manchineel tree. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind* 785.

c. A poison obtained from the manchineel tree

1891 'J EVELYN' *Baffled Vengeance* III 35 Putting a pinch of manchineel or some other poison in his chocolate.

d. The wood of the machineel tree

1683 J. POYNTZ *Tobago* 30 *Manchioneel*, is a sort of Timber for Plank, and Sheathing

2. *attrib.*, as *manchineel apple, bush, tree.*

1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv* 55 The *Mancinell apple 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 123 The pulp of these Manchaneel apples. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* vi, To feel our way cautiously past the *Manchineel bush. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), **Manchinelo Tree*, a Tree that grows wild in the woods of Jamaica. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. cxx, In felling a mansanillo tree some of the milk spurted into his eye 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg.* 109/2 A very rich crimson die, from a preparation of the fruit of the manchineal tree 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst. Bot* 105 The famous Manchineel tree is said to be so poisonous, that persons have died from merely sleeping beneath its shade.

Manchip, obs. form of MANSHIP.

Manch-present, var. MAUNCH-PRESENT.

Manchun, dial. form of MANCHET.

Mancinism (mæ·nsiniz'm). *rare.* [ad. It. *mancinismo*, f. *mancino* left-handed: see -ISM] The state or condition of being left-sided.

1890 H ELLIS *Criminal* III. 111 Anatomical mancinism is not necessarily related with motor mancinism.

Mancio,u)n, obs. form of MANSION.

Mancipable (mæ·nsipăb'l), *a. Roman Law.* [ad. L. type **mancipābilis*, f. *mancipāre*: see MANCIPATE *v.* and -ABLE.] That may be conveyed or transferred by mancipation.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed 2) § 22 Property in things mancipable, is conveyed by mancipation. 1876 ABDY & WALKER tr. *Ulpian* XIX. viii. 392 By usucapion we obtain the ownership of things both mancipable and non mancipable.

Mancipal, obs. form of MANCIPLE.

Mancipant (mæ·nsipănt). *Roman Law.* [ad. L. *mancipant-em*, pr. pple. of *mancipāre*: see MANCIPATE *v.* and -ANT.] One who disposes of property by mancipation.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 119 The coin. he then gives to the mancipant or party from whom the slave is being received.

†Ma·ncipate, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *mancipāt-us*, pa. pple. of *mancipāre*: see next.] Made subject (*to*).

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 60 b/2 The said gengemi was taken and to prison mancipate. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron. Eng.* 192/1 As they whiche though they were partly free, yet in some poynt remayned styll as thrall and mancipate to the subiection of the English men. 1687 RENWICK *Serm.*, etc. (1776) 531 All are to be mancipate and enslaved to it.

Mancipate (mæ·nsipēit), *v.* [f. L. *mancipāt-*, ppl. stem of *mancipāre*, f. *man-us* hand + root of *capĕre* to take.]

1. *Roman Law.* (*trans.*) To hand over by the formality of MANCIPATION.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Mancipate*, to deliver possession, to give the right to another, to sell for money. 1870 ABDY & WALKER tr. *Gaius* I. cxx. 40 In this manner persons, both slaves and free, are mancipated *Ibid.* cxxi, But estates can be mancipated when at a distance. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 132 The father again mancipates him either to the same person..or to a different one—it is the usual practice to mancipate to the same.

†2. To make subject, enslave. Chiefly with *to, unto.* Often *transf.* and *fig* *Obs.*

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* Pref., For their sakes . that live of themselves freely and are not enthralled or mancipated to the inconveniences abovesaide. 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel.* I. II. IV vi. (1651) 160 They voluntarily mancipate, and sell themselves to rich men to avoid hunger and beggery. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* Ep, Aristotle . disputed much of Vertue; but proved miserable in his life, and with the rest mancipated vertue unto pleasure 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 23 When the election . of Judges, Commanders and Counsellors of State is requested, 'tis answered that this is to mancipate the Crowne. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* I. ii 47 Which cannot be done by Plants, who are mancipated and fixed to the place of their station or growth. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog* (1855) 187 One to soft music mancipates his ear. 1755 JOHNSON, *Slave*, one mancipated to a master 1756 *Monitor* No. 41 (1760) I 397 What brought Gaveston to the block? but his mancipating the king.

¶ **b.** (See quot.) 1623 COCKERAM, *Mancipate*, to tame.

†3. To devote or consecrate *to. Obs.*

1715 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* I 77 Monday is Mancipated to the Invocation of Saints. 1829 J DONOVAN tr. *Catech. Council Trent* II. vii. Quest. 18 Know that thou art mancipated [ed 2 (1839) altered to 'devoted' L *mancipari*] to light the lights of the Church, in the Name of the Lord

¶ **4.** Misused for EMANCIPATE. *Obs rare*—1.

Cf. med L. *mancipatio* (in Du Cange).

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks 1686 II. 212 Such a dispensation is a pupillage, and a slavery, which he [man] earnestly must desire to be redeemed and mancipated from.

Hence **Ma·ncipating** *ppl. a.*

1819 H BUSK *Vestriad* III. 537 Coarcted by your mancipating spell.

Mancipation (mænsipēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *mancipātiōn-em*, n of action f. *mancipāre* to MANCIPATE.]

1. The ceremonial process by which certain kinds of property (designated as *res mancipi*) were transferred (see quot. 1880).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Mancipation*, a manner of selling before witnesses with sundry ceremonies, &c 1774 HALLIFAX *Anal Rom Civ. Law* 24 By the old Roman laws Alienation of things Corporeal was of two kinds. 1 Mancipation 2. Tradition The former related to such things as were called *Res Mancipi* 1849 COLQUHOUN *Rom. Civ. Law* § 558 I 474 The emption on the part of the husband was done in the same form as the usual quiritian mancipations 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* XIX. § 3 Mancipation is a mode of alienation peculiar to *res mancipi*, and is performed by recital of certain words of style, in presence of a balance-holder and five witnesses.

2. *gen.* The action of enslaving; the state of being enslaved.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* III vii. 395/1 If any bondman were desirous to staye his voluntarie bondage should be confirmed by the ceremonie of Mancipation. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem* III viii. 169 The consecration and mancipation of him to the holy Ministery. 1643 *Plain English* 9 The mancipation of themselves to the promiscuous service of the Queen 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II viii. 68 They who fall away into a contradictory state of sinne and mancipation. 1663 WATERHOUSE *Comm. Fortescue* 187 They [the Romans] prevailed against all mankinde to their Mancipation under them.

¶ **3.** (See quot.) 1623 COCKERAM, *Mancipation*, a taming.

Mancipative (mæ·nsipĕitiv), *a. Roman Law.* [f MANCIPATE *v.* + -IVE] = next.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. 182 The mancipative will, or will by bronze and scale, probably began to supersede the older form as soon as the Twelve Tables had given legal force to the nuncupative part of mancipation.

Mancipatory (mæ·nsipătəri), *a. Roman Law.* [f MANCIPATE *v.* + -ORY.] Pertaining or involving mancipation.

1861 MAINE *Anc Law* vi (1876) 212 The Mancipatory Testament by which the *universitas juris* devolved at once and unimpaired. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 167 Except when he [a slave] expressly stipulates or takes by mancipatory conveyance [etc.]. *Ibid* IV. § 131 An *actio ex empto* for mancipatory conveyance to us of lands we have bought.

Mancipee (mæ·nsipī·). [irreg. f MANCIP(ATE) *v.* + -EE] The person to whom the property is transferred by mancipation.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 123 Persons mancipated by parents are appropriated by the mancipee with the very same words with which he would appropriate a slave.

Manciple (mæ·nsip'l). Forms: 4 **maunciple,** (5 **mawnciple, -cypylle,** 6 **mansebyll**), 5–6 **mancyple,** (7 **mansiple,** 8 **mancipal**), 3– **manciple.** [a. OF. *manciple, mancipe* (for the ending cf. *principle, participle*), ad. L. *mancipium*, f. *manus* hand + root of *capĕre* to take.

In classical L. *mancipium* meant acquisition by purchase, absolute ownership, hence *concr.* a slave. In med L. it meant also the office or function of a *manceps* or buyer in of stores (in late L this word sometimes denoted the manager of a public bakery; so in late Gr. form *μάγκιψ*). It may be conjectured that in monastic use the word denoting the office was applied (like many similar terms) to the person charged with it, and that this application is the source of sense 1 below, which seems not to be known in OF.]

1. An officer or servant who purchases provisions for a college, an inn of court, a monastery, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 214 Þe iure glutun is þes feondes manciple. Uor he stikeð euer iðe celere, oðer iðe kuchene His heorte is iðe disches. [Prob a misunderstanding of a Lat. original which had *mancipium* in the sense of bondservant, slave] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 567 A gentil mauncipe was ther of a temple Of which Achatours myghte take exemple ffor to be wise in byynge of vitaille 1401 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 98 Oones I was a manciple at Mertoun halle 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 49 And thoo thyngys that were necessarye to the ornamentys of alle the chyrche, y wolde dylygently orden therfore, as y had be hys famylyar seruante and mawncypylle. 1530 in W H Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 78 The..Proctors requyrd the xxvs of the mansebyll. *Ibid.* 89 Gunter beyng a mancyple to scolers 1641 MILTON *Reform* II 84 Furnish't with no more experience then they learnt betweene the Cook, and the manciple 1660 WOOD *Life* (O H S) I 352 At Queen's Coll. Oxon is every year a bore's head provided by the manciple against Xtmasday. 1721-2 AMHERST *Terræ Fil* No 13 (1754) 63 Father William made him mancipie of his college, a sinecure worth twenty pounds a year 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser 1 *Old Benchers I. T.*, I remember the cook applying to him (Jackson) for instructions how to write down *edge* bone of beef He decided the orthography [and] dismissed the manciple (for the time) learned and happy 1848 J H NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* (1853) 67 In came the manciple with the dinner paper, which Mr Vincent had formally to run his eye over. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Dec 2/5 The ancient ceremony of serving up a boar's head at Queen's College was duly observed yesterday

A splendid specimen, weighing upwards of sixty pounds, had been prepared by the College manciple 1893 FOWLER *Hist C. C. C.* (O H S) 458 *note*, The offices of First Cook and Manciple were now [1868] combined 1897 D MACLEANE *Pembr. Coll.* in (O H S) 32 He [the principal] did not cater for the aularians. This was done by an upper servant or manciple, 'wise in buying of vitaille', who was sometimes a scholar.

transf. 1744 M BISHOP *Life & Adv* 169 Finding that the Barrack I was to be in had four Beds, we took it by turns to officiate as Manciple.

†2. A bondslave, servant. [= L. *mancipium.*]

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 277 And anon he was made þe enemyes mauncipe [L. *ille mancipium hostis effectus*]. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W de W 1494) II vi, The same falleth to a Jewe or to a sarracyne the whyche or they ben cristened arne nought but mancyples of helle 1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II 89 Euery man well perceyuethe the difference betwyxt a franke, a holy, a godly, a generall counsaill, and an assemblie of ambicious mancyples, of men sworne to pope's lustes and gaynes 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M* (1596) 294/2 For is not the king of England our [*sc* the pope's] vassall? and to saie more, our mancipie or page [1611 FLORIO, *Mancipio*, a mancipie, a bondman, a thrall, a vassall]

Hence **Ma·ncipleship,** the office of a manciple.

1642 *B N C. Muniments* 28. 135 To perform his mancipleship faithfully

Mancipular (mænsi·pĭŭlăr), *a rare*—1. [Badly f. MANCIPLE + -AR, after *manipular*] Of a manciple

1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv*, *Cromwell & Sir O Cromwell* Wks. 1853 II. 230/1 Ye should leave unto them, in full propriety, the mancipular office of discharging the account.

Manck, variant of MANK *Obs.*

Manco (mæ·ŋko). *Sc.* Also 8-9 **mankie,** 8 **maunkie,** 9 **mank(e)y.** [Shortened form of CALAMANCO] = CALAMANCO. In quots *attrib.*

a 1779 [D GRAHAM] *Hist. Buck-Haven* 5 [She] made coarse claiths, and callicoe mancoes [ed 1782 mutches] 1790 *J. Johnson's Scots Musical Mus* III. 223 The lasses .. With mankie facings on their gown. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid Encycl*, *Mankie*, an ancient kind of worsted stuff, much glazed, worn by females. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xx, 297 Below which was a checked short gown of gingham stripe, and a green glazed manco petticoat. 1864 A LEIGHTON *Myst. Leg. Edinb.* (1886) 261 [She] dressed herself in her mankey gown and red plaid.

Mancorn, var. MONGCORN *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

Mancoustan, obs. form of MANGOSTEEN.

†Mancowe. *Obs.*—° A baboon. (The form is curiously suggestive of *monkey*, which, however, has not been found before the 16th c.)

14 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 700/25 *Hic simocephalus*, a mancowe.

Mancus (mæ·ŋkŭs). *Obs* exc *Hist.* Forms: 1 **mancus,** 7–9 **mancus.** *Pl.* 1 **mancses, mancsas, mancusas, mancos,** 2 **manke,** 7–8 **mancuses,** 7–9 **mancusses.** [OE. *mancus* masc., = OS. *mancus* (glossing *bazanticum, aureus*), OHG. **manchus*, acc. pl. *manchussa* (glossing *solidos, aureos, philippos*). The med L. form *mancu(s)sus* occurs frequently in documents belonging to Germany, France, Italy, and Spain, and in one example in Du Cange it means some kind of ornament worn by a woman.] An Old English money of account of the value of thirty pence.

The statement sometimes made that *mancus* was also used to denote a unit of weight is based on misinterpretation of certain passages in which the word occurs.

812 in Haddan & Stubbs *Councils* III. 570 Pro ejus larga

pecuniarum remuneratione hoc est centum et viginti VI. mancosas. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xlviii. (*Z.*) 296 Fif penegas ȝemaciað ænne scylling and þrittiȝ penega ænne mancus *c* 1000 — *Saints' Lives* xxxiii. 132 Heo.. nam mid hire fiftiȝ mancsas. *a* 1200 *Will of Wulfgat* in Birch *Cart. Sax.* (1893) III. 653, xx. mancses goldes *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 70 And þe ðe mare ne mai don do hit mid his gode þonke Alse wel se þe þe haueð golde fele manke. 1614 Camden *Rem* (ed. 2) 200 Thirty of these pence made a Mancus, which some think to be all one with a Marke . They reckoned these Mancuse, or Mancus both in golde and siluer 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. iv § 1 He sent his Holinesse 120 Mancuses for a Present 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I ii 41 He made a perpetual grant of three hundred mancuses a year to that see 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xv, 'These dog-Jews!' said he. 'They might have flung me a mancus or two'. 1848 Lytton *Harold* I iii, What in mancusses and pence Clapa lacked of the price. 1850 Hook *Lives Abps* (1869) I. v 241 When a person of high rank was buried a mancus of gold..was paid 1875 Jevons *Money* viii 71. 1887 C. F. Keary *Coins, Ags. Ser* Introd 34 The *Mancus* (pl. *Mancusas*) or *Mancos* It was a coin of denomination in use upon the Continent quite as much as in England, and *may* have been imported into this country from abroad. 1899 Grueber *Handbk. Coins* Introd. 9.

-mancy, a terminal element, repr. OF. *-mancie*, late L. *-mantīa*, Gr. *μαντεία* divination, f. *μαντεύεσθαι* to prophesy, f. *μάντις* prophet, diviner. Some of the words with this ending go back to compounds recorded in classical or post-classical Greek, as *chiromancy, necromancy, ornithomancy, pyromancy*; others appear in late or med Lat., and represent regularly formed compounds which prob. existed in late Gr., or were formed by persons familiar with that language, as *geomancy, hydromancy*; others have been formed after the revival of Greek learning on assumed Gr. types, as *crystallomancy, lithomancy*. No hybrid compound of *-mancy* seems to have been admitted into general Eng use: for some suggested formations of this type see quot 1709. The related adjs. end in -mantic.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 869 Adryomancy, (Enomancy, with Pyromancy, Fysenancy also, and Pawmestry 1709 *J.* Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com Wks* (ed 2) 374 There are lines in the Neck, the Forehead, the Lips, the Hams, the Elbows, and the bottom of the Buttocks and therefore as there is Chiromancy, there ought to be Frontimancy, Collimancy, Pedimancy, Natimancy

†**Mand,** *sb.*[1] *Obs rare*—[1]. [? a. OF. *mand, mant*, vbl. noun f. *mander*. see Mand *v.*] A question

14 . *Ipotis* (MS Ashm 61, lf 87), The emperour..Askyd a mand of þe chyld Why [etc.]

Mand (mænd), *sb.*[2] [a Hindī *manḍūa*. Cf Man-grass.] An Indian grass of the genus *Eleusine*.

1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV 6/2 *Eleusine corocana*, an Indian species, called Natchnee and Nagla Ragee, also Mand and Murwa.

†**Mand,** *v. Obs* [a OF *mander*:—L. *mandāre*] *trans* **a.** To send forth. **b.** To send for. **c.** To command.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* 44 The mone mandeth hire lyht 1483 Caxton *Cato* C iv b, He maunded and sente for hyr parentes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 18 [I hanne the Erle Emery] manded & desyred a moch fayre company. *Ibid* 73 Alayn manded or sent for a grete foyson of hys frendes 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng* vi xxx. (1612) 147 Aske whatso else I haue to giue, thous maunde it for a kis

Mand: see Maund.

Mandæan (mændī,ăn), *a* and *sb.* Also **Mandean, Mendæan.** [f. Mandæan Aramaic מנדעיא *mandayyā* (a rendering of Gr. *γνωστικοί* Gnostics, f. מנדע *mandā* knowledge, = late Heb. מדע *maddā'*, f. *yādaʿ* to know) + -an] **A.** *adj* The designation of a Gnostic sect still surviving in Mesopotamia, and of the Aramaic dialect in which their sacred books are written **B.** *sb.* **a.** A member of the Mandæan sect. **b.** The Mandæan language.

1875 Lightfoot *Comm Col* 165 *note*, These Mandeans are a rapidly diminishing sect living in the region about the Tigris. 1883 K Kessler in *Encycl Brit.* XV 467/2 Mandæans, also known as Sabians, Nasoræans, or St John's Christians, an Oriental sect of great antiquity *Ibid* 468/1 *note*, Mandæan MSS occur in the British Museum [etc.] *Ibid* 468/2 Primal Life, who is properly speaking the Mandæan god. 1886 *Ibid.* XXI. 649/1 There is a close resemblance between Mandæan and the language of the Babylonian Talmud 1900 *Daily News* 15 Aug 6/2 A large number of Hebrew and Mandæan vases were discovered

Mandaite (mænde,it), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Mendaite.** [See prec and -ite.] = Mandæan.

1881 Sayce in *Encycl Brit.* XIII. 117/1 The Mendaite inscription of twenty lines discovered in a tomb at Abu-Shadr in south Babylonia. 1900 *Pilot* 23 June 515/2 Magic bowls with inscriptions in Syriac, Chaldæan, and Mandaite.

†**Ma'ndament.** *Obs rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *mandāment-um*, f *mandā-re* to command cf. Mandment] Injunction, command.

1834 Sir H Taylor *Artevelde* I. III. iii, But Virtue' where is that indissolute chain Which to thy anchor'd mandaments eterne The floating soul shall grapple'

‖**Mandamus** (mændē·mŏs), *sb Law.* [L. = 'we command', 1st pers. pl. pres ind of *mandāre* to command] A term 'originally applied generically to a number of ancient writs, letters missive, or mandates, issued by the sovereign, directing the performance of certain acts', but afterwards restricted to the judicial writ (called 'the high prerogative writ of mandamus') issued in the King's name from the Court of King's Bench (now, from the Crown side of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice) and directed to an inferior court, a corporation, an officer, etc, commanding some specified thing to be done 'Its general object is to enforce the performance of some public duty in respect of which there is no other specific legal remedy' (G H. B. Kenrick in *Encycl Laws Eng* s.v.).

[1378 *Rolls of Parlt* III. 51/2, Par force d'un mandamus a lui directe] 1535 tr. *Natura Brevium* (1544) 171 b, There is fyue maners of enqueres ordeined after the death of the kynges tenaunte...The fyft is Mandamus, and that is after the yere. 1588 Udall *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 27 Let no Colledge chuse his owne head, but let him haue a Mandamus, procured from the Queene. 1611 Cotgr., *Mandat*, A Mandate, or *Mandamus* for the preferment of one to a Benefice. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 199 Mandamus is a Writ that goes to the Escheator for the finding of an office after the death of one that died the Kings Tenant 1664 J. Worthington *Mede's Wks* Life (1672) 37 The Colledge had privy notice of a Stranger who had got a Mandamus for a Fellowship, either Fallen or Failing 1672 Manley *Cowell's Interpr., Mandamus* is also a Charge to the Sheriff, to take into the Kings hands all the Lands and Tenements of the Kings Widow, that against her Oath formerly given, marryeth without the Kings consent. 1736 F Drake *Eboracum* 185 The royal authority has frequently interposed, and constituted a mayor by a mandamus. 1865 *Morn Star* 3 Feb, You may find it necessary to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus against me 1857 Longf *New Eng Irag, Indicott* iv. ii, Here is the King's Mandamus, taking from us all power to punish Quakers.

fig 1775 Sheridan *St. Patr. Day* II. iv, Death's a debt; his mandamus binds all alike.

†**b.** *attrib.* = Appointed by a mandamus.

1687 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I 421 The new mandamus fellowes [of Magdalen] 1776 J Adams in *Fam Lett* (1876) 216 A Mandamus Counsellor of New Jersey. 1876 Bancroft *Hist U. S.* IV iv. 339 Councillors, called mandamus councillors from their appointment by the crown.

Hence **Mandamus** *v. trans.*, to serve with a mandamus.

1823 *New Monthly Mag* VIII 496 If I do not ferk you out of all likelihood of ringing the beauty, why mandamus me! 1886 *Daily Tel.* 30 Mar 5/3 Without waiting to be 'mandamused the Vestry sent to the dust Contractor.

Mandant (mændănt), *a* and *sb.* Also 7 -ent. [ad. L. *mandant-em*, pres. pple. of *mandāre* to command, to send forth: see Mandate.]

†**A.** *adj. Phys* Of an organ (chiefly in *member mandant* = mod L. *membrum mandans*): That is the source of impulse; often said of the brain. *Obs*

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg* II xvii 63 b, The fourth intentyon which is to comforte the membre mandant [L *membrum mandans*] that is to say, from which the mattier commeth by derluation 1544 Phaer *Regim. Life* (1553) I v b, They are all deriued from the member mandant, that is to saye, the brayne. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* (1653) 190 There are many that drink without the moving of Transglutition; but that which they drink descends as if it were poured into a tankard In this case they need no mandent member 1670 Maynwaring *Physician's Repos* 32 Neither the nutritive juyces are conveighed, nor excrementitious parts separated but regurgitate upon the mandant viscera. 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* xv 528 Care must be taken of the Head as the part Mandant

B. *sb Law* = Mandator.

1681 Visct Stair *Instit* I xii (1693) 108 A Desire, Warrand, or Order, upon the part of the Mandant to the Mandatar. *a* 1768 Erskine *Instit* III iii § 31 (1773) II 457 Mandate, where it signifies a mutual contract, includes not only the act of the mandant who employs, but the acceptance of the mandatary. 1818 Colebrooke *Obligations* 120 If a mandate be given for the benefit of the mandant himself or of a third party 1842 McGlashan *Sheriff Crts Scotl* § 589 154 A mandant may revoke his mandate at pleasure. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III Comm (ed 2) 430 Another case in which a guarantor and guarantee stand in the relation of mandant and mandatary is *delegatio*

‖**Mandarah** (mæ·ndărä). [Arabic منظرة *manẓara*[h], lit 'place for seeing', f. *naẓara* to see.] In the East, a 'parlour' for receiving visitors.

1865 J H Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 206 An open court, on the right side of which was the mandara for visitors. 1893 *Star* 4 Feb. 1/6 A Turkish mandarah or reception room.

Mandarin[1] (mæ·ndărin). Also 6 **mandeline, mandorijn,** 7 **mandarim,** 7–8 **mandorin,** 7–9 **mandarine,** 8 **mandareen.** [a Pg *mandarim*, a. Malay *mantrī*, a. Hindī *mantrī*:—Skr. *mantrin* counsellor, f. *mantra* counsel, f. root *man* to think]

1. A generic name for all grades of Chinese officials; there are nine ranks, each of which is distinguished by a particular kind of 'button'. (The Chinese name is *Kwan*) †Formerly extended to other Asiatic officials.

1589 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* II. II. iii. 252 The Mandelines of the sea, which be certaine iudges appointed to giue aduice of all such matters to the gouernor. 1598 W Phillips *Linschoten* I. xxiii 39 Such are they that serue in euery Towne, and haue the gouernment of the same..They are called Lottias, and Mandorijns. 1604 E G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* v. xvi. 370 The Mandarins or ministers of Iustice [in China]. 1685 Crowne *Sir C. Nice* III Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 304 He will needs be attended like an Indian mandarine or lord. 1723 Pope *Let to Gay* 23 Aug, In China; where it is ordinary for a Mandarine to fan himself cool after a debate. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E Ind.* II. 43 Every Province or City [Burma] has a Mandereen or Deputy residing at Court. 1813 *Examiner* 22 Mar. 187/2 A Mandarine of the first class. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 71. 504 The inferior 'one button' mandarins.

b. A toy representing a grotesque seated figure in Chinese costume, so contrived as to continue nodding for a long time after it is shaken.

1839 E. D Clarke *Trav. Russia* etc. 13/1 It reminds one of those Chinese mandarin images seen upon the chimney-pieces of old houses, which, when set a-going, continue nodding.

2. The language spoken in China by officials and educated people generally.

[1604: see *mandarin tongue* in 4] 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl* s.v., Their publick officers, as notaries, lawyers, judges, and chief magistrates, write and speak the Mandarin 1731 Bailey vol. II, *Mandarin*, the language spoken by the Mandarins and in the court of China.

3. Short for *mandarin porcelain.*

1873 Mrs. Palliser tr *Jacquemart's Ceram. Art* 96 The Red Mandarin of the third section. The shagreened and gauffered Mandarins.

4. *attrib.*, as (sense 1) *mandarin boat, dignity, governor, promotion, sepulchre*, (sense 2) *mandarin (Chinese, dialect, glossary, language, tongue*; †**mandarin broth** (see quot.); **mandarin cap,** a child's cap resembling that worn by a mandarin; **mandarin cat,** ? a kind of Angora cat; **mandarin duck,** a duck of bright and variegated plumage, *Aix galericulata*, native to China; **mandarin hat,** one shaped like that worn by mandarins; **mandarin jar,** a jar of mandarin porcelain; **mandarin porcelain,** Japanese porcelain decorated with figures of mandarins; **mandarin sleeve,** a wide loose sleeve copied from the sleeves of the dress of mandarins (*Cent Dict.* 1890); **mandarin vase,** a vase of mandarin porcelain

1749 *Anson's Voy* III vii 369 Two *Mandarine boats came on board from Macao. 1863 Reade *Hard Cash* I vii 197 A gorgeous mandarin boat rowed with forty paddles by an armed crew 1794 Barham *Hortus Amer* 123 Sir Jf Sloane saith, that Mr James Cunningham wrote to him from China, informing him that the bean, or *mandarin broth, so frequently mentioned in the Dutch Embassy is only an emulsion made of the seeds of sesamum and hot water 1860 Thackeray *Round Papers* (1863) 106, *De Juventute*, Children with *mandarin caps. 1752 H Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II 425 *Mandarin cats fishing for gold fish 1895 C. S Horne *Story of L M S* 124 Certain Roman Catholic Chinamen are found willing to impart to him as much of the *Mandarin Chinese as they can 1848 S W. Williams *Middle Kingdom* I x 489 The court language, the *kwan hwa*, or *mandarin dialect 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr 266/2 We think the Chammish Majesty, and the *Mandarin dignity were libelled 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed 3) I 664/1 (*Anas*), The galericulata, or Chinese teal of Edwards, has a hanging crest [etc.] The English in China give it the name of *mandarin duck 1861 Jane R. Edkins *Chinese Scenes* (1863) 207 A *Mandarin Glossary. 1749 *Anson's Voy.* III vii 365 The *Mandarine Governor of Janson. 1882 *Harper's Mag* III 331 On the May gala day [of the Fish House at Schuylkill] the two *mandarin hats are decorated with flowers 1873 Mrs Palliser tr *Jacquemart's Ceram. Art* 97 *Mandarin jar. 1860 Jane R Edkins *Chinese Scenes* (1863) 165 My husband's knowledge of their language (the *Mandarin) 1873 Mrs Palliser tr *Jacquemart's Ceram Art* 95 The *Mandarin porcelain 1874 R. Tyrwhitt *Sketch Club* 6 Earnest expectation of firsts, fellowships, and *mandarin promotion. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (1677) 375 Paquin, in which are 24000 *Mandarin [1638 Mandarins] Sepulchers 1604 E G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* VI v 441 They call it the *Mandarin tongue, which requires a mans age to be conceived 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl* s.v., The Mandarin tongue, or the language of the court 1894 *Times* 22 Feb 6/1 Four *mandarin vases and covers.

Hence **Ma'ndarindom,** mandarins collectively. **Ma'ndariness,** a mandarin's wife. **Mandari'nic** *a*, pertaining to a mandarin (Webster 1864) **Ma'ndarinism,** the mandarin system, government by mandarins **Ma'ndarinize** *v. trans.*, to make a mandarin of. **Ma'ndarinship,** the position, office, or rank of a mandarin.

1897 *Blackw. Mag* Dec 837/1 The most decisive battle ever waged between British officials and *Mandarindom 1809 Lamb *Lett.* IX. *to Manning* 87 How do you like the *Mandarinesses? 1853 Lieber *Civ Liberty* VII. 60 The whole Chinese code under a systematic *mandarinism, is pervaded by the principle of ,etc.]. 1891 *Critic* (U. S.) 5 Sept 115 I Is China always to be the land of girl infanticide and sceptical mandarinism? 1879 Baring Gould *Germany* I 35 In the Celestial Empire, the exaltation of a man to be a mandarin *mandarinises—excuse the expression—all his forefathers. 1712 *Perquisite Monger* 20 He advanc'd him to a *mandarinship of the first Rank. 1802 Bentham *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 384 The appointment to a mandarinship 1898 *Spectator* 9 Apr 502/2 Mandarinship is not hereditary

Mandarin[2], **mandarine** (mæ·ndărin, -īn). [= F *mandarine* (1878 in *Dict. Acad*): perh. f. Mandarin[1], the colour of the fruit being compared to that of the yellow silk robes of Chinese officials.]

1. A small flattened deep-coloured orange, with sweet-flavoured pulp and thin easily-separable rind. Also *mandarin orange.*

1816–20 T. Green *Univ Herbal* I. 316/2 They [Chinese] have also the four-season or everlasting orange , the large clove or mandarine; and the small clove or mandarine.

1834 G. BENNETT *Wand. New South Wales,* etc. II. 72 The *Citrus nobilis* or Mandarin orange. 1886 *New Zealand Herald* 8 Nov. 12/4 Oranges,..lemons,. mandarins. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/6 She accepted the gift of two mandarines from a peasant woman.

attrib 1892 *Daily News* 27 May 5/6 The orchards are full of orange and mandarine blossom. 1895 WORKMAN *Algerian Mem.* 46 Orange, mandarin, and lemon groves.

2. A colour (obtained from coal-tar) resembling that of the mandarin orange. Also *mandarin-orange, -yellow.*

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Nov. 755/1 There are three new dominant colours—Mandarin, a rich yellow like the rind of a Mandarin orange 1890 THORPE *Dict Applied Chem* I. 239 Methyl Orange; Helianthin, Orange III, Gold Orange; Mandarin Orange. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Aug. 6/4 Teagown. made of grass-lawn over mandarin yellow silk

3 A liqueur

1882 *Encycl Brit* XIV 687/1 Noyeau, .trappistine bénédictine peppermint liqueur, mandarine, parfait amour [etc]. 1903 *Smart Set* IX 68/2 [He] ordered some mandarin liqueur, which Ferdinand presently produced in a flask of gold

Mandarin, obs. variant of MANDOLIN.

Mandarinate (mæ·ndărinėⁱt) [f. MANDARIN + -ATE¹] **a.** The position or office of a mandarin **b.** The body of mandarins; mandarins collectively **c.** Government by mandarins.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mandarin,* The Mandarinate is not hereditary, nor are any raised to it but men of letters 1800 *Asiat Ann. Reg*, *Chron* 120/2 The sale of the mandarinates and public employs of the empire 1889 *Times* 27 Sept. 13/4 The civil office controls the members of the mandarinate both as regards pay and promotion.

d. *transf.*

1884 J RAE *Contemp Socialism* 383 With the socialist mandarinate, the interest lies the other way, and the tendency of the head officials would be to multiply their subordinates.

Ma·ndarining, *vbl. sb.* [f MANDARIN² + -ING¹] The process of giving an orange colour to silk or wool by the action of nitric acid.

1852-4 *Cycl. Usef Arts* (ed. Tomlinson 1866) I. 531/2

Mandat, obs. form of MANDATE.

†**Mandatar.** *Sc. Obs.* [ad F. *mandataire* MANDATARY] = next.

1681 VISCT STAIR *Instit* I xii (1693) 108 The management of the Mandant given to the Trust of the Mandatar *Ibid* 109 The singular and personal fitness of the Mandatar is chosen by the Mandator, and so cannot without his consent be altered

Mandatary (mæ·ndătări) [ad. L *mandātārius,* f. *mandātum* MANDATE see -ARY.]

†**1.** One who is appointed to a benefice by a papal mandate. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR, *Mandataire,* a Mandatarie, one that comes to a Benefice by a *Mandamus* 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 117 A Mandatary, to whom the Pope has .given a Mandate for a Benefice

2. One to whom a mandate is given. Chiefly in *Law*: see MANDATE 3

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1754 ERSKINE *Princ Sc Law* (1809) 315 The mandatary is at liberty not to accept of the mandate *a* 1768 — *Instit* III III § 34 (1773) II 458 Where a number of mandataries are named by a proprietor for the management of the same affair 1793 HELEN M WILLIAMS *France* I App II 266 (Jod.) When the majesty of the people is violated by attempts committed against its mandataries 1826 KENT *Comm* (1873) II xl 571 If the mandatary undertakes to carry the article from one place to another 1848 SHAND *Pract Crt. Sess* I 154 It never seems to have been disputed that a foreigner not in the country is bound to have a mandatary 1861 *Sat Rev* 30 Mar 307/2 For the consideration of a hundred pounds a year, the Ionian legislator views himself as the mandatary of the nation.

Mandate (mæ·ndėⁱt), *sb* Also 6 **mandet,** 6–8 **mandat.** [ad. L *mandāt-um,* neut. pa. pple. of *mandāre* to command, enjoin, commit. Cf. F. *mandat*]

1. *gen.* A command, order, injunction. Now *poet.* and *rhetorical.*

1576 FLEMING tr *Caius' Dogs* 12 The theeuishe Dogge, at the mandate and bydding of his master fleereth and leereth abroade in the night 1604 SHAKS *Oth* IV I 270 Sir I obey the Mandate, And will returne to Venice 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Sedit & Troub* (Arb) 395 Cauilling vpon Mandates and Directions, is a kinde of shaking off the yoake 1681 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit* II 917 The royal mandate issues forth, Dashing at once their treason, zeal, and mirth 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 90 ¶ 7 He speaks, and his mandate is obeyed 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, She immediately obeyed the mandate of the abbess 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* IV. xxx, Some friend shall bear Our mandate with despatch and care 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* IV IV, The mandate of God to His creature man is: Work! 1859 MILL *Liberty* I. (1865) 3/1 Society can and does execute its own mandates 1887 BOWEN *Virg Æneid* IV. 237 Let him to sea, my mandate is this, be the messenger thou.

2. *spec.* A judicial or legal command from a superior to an inferior; in early English law, a command of the king and his justices addressed to a court to control a suit; in *U.S. Law,* 'the document promulgated upon the decision of an appeal or writ of error, as by the Supreme Court of the United States, directing what shall be done in the court below' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1552 *Forme of Makyng Bishoppes,* etc B 4, Then shall the Archbishop demaund the king's mandate for the consecration, and cause it to be read. 1588-9 *Act* 31 *Eliz.* c. 9 § 1 Everye suche Bisshopp or Chauncelor..shall by his or their Mandat directed to the Sherieff of the saide Countie Palantyne, cause Proclamacion to be made of the sames Writtes. 1597 SIR R. CECIL in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser I III 44 She [Q. Elizabeth] therfor tooke upon her, by mandat, to prohibite him and his Countreis *a* 1623 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 172 A general Mandate to contract Marriage is not sufficient, unless his Ratification, which made the Mandate, do follow 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Mandate.* In our Common Law it is a commandement judicial of the King or his Justices to have any thing done for the dispatch of Justice. 1669 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres St Eng.* II. 49 Next goes forth a Mandate from the Archbishop to the Archdeacon of his Province, to instal the Bishop elected, confirmed and consecrated. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr Sterne* v 153 All that was now wanting, was a mandate from the Elector, to authorize the completion of the marriage. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* II. 129 [He] obtained a mandate wherein the princes were required to restore all his castles to him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* vi II 126 A similar change had recently been effected in England by judicial sentences: but in Scotland a simple mandate of the prince was thought sufficient. 1871 DIXON *Tower* III xi. 109 He was recalled..by a royal mandate to his place in the House of Lords. 1887 T ROOSEVELT *T. H. Benton* v. 113 Towards the close of Adams's term, Georgia had bid defiance to the mandates of the Supreme Court.

b A papal rescript, *esp.* with reference to preferment to a benefice (see quot. 1727-41).

1611 COTGR, *Mandat,* A Mandate, or *Mandamus* for the preferment of one to a Benefice 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Mandate, Mandatum,* in the canon law, denotes a rescript of the pope, by which he commands some ordinary, collator, or presenter, to put the person there nominated in possession of the first benefice vacant in his collation 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev.* Wks. V 71 Mandates for deposing Sovereigns were sealed with the signet of 'the Fisherman'. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 1871 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II xxi 235 A mandate came from Pope Innocent for the King's excommunication.

c. A command from the sovereign to elect a fellow of a college or to confer a degree *Hist.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin* I I, I was chosen Fellow of the said College by Queene Elizabeths Mandat *a* 1628 T. GREVIL *Sidney* (1652) 223 Her [Q. Eliz.] Universities were troubled with few Mandates 1665 J BUCK in Peacock *Stat Cambridge* (1841) App. B p lxxxvii, If any Mandates are brought for Degrees in the Vacation time, then this or the like Grace is propounded to the Caput Senatus. 1761 J BENNET *Ascham's Eng Wks.* Life 15 The young man was made by the Queen's mandate fellow of a college in Cambridge

d. *Roman Hist.* An imperial command sent to the governor of a province

1883 S AMOS *Rom. Civ Law* 83 Mandates, or instructions to public officials, usually the emperor's 'Legates' *Ibid.*, Most of the mandates of which a record is preserved relate to criminal law or police matters.

†**e.** A pastoral letter. [= F. *mandement*] *Obs.*

1763 *Ann Reg.* 120 The archbishop of Paris lately published a mandate, or pastoral letter, to the people of his diocese. 1824 WATT *Bibl. Brit.* II 767 *u*, Pompignan, John George le Franc Archbishop of Vienna Mandates prohibiting the reading of the Works of Rousseau and the Abbé Raynal

3 a. *Roman Law.* A commission by which one person (called the MANDATOR) requested another (called the *mandatarius* see MANDATARY) to act for him gratuitously, undertaking to indemnify him against loss. *Action of mandate* = L *actio mandati*, an action at law for the non-performance of a contract.

1756 G HARRIS tr *Justinian's Instit* III. XXVII. § 1 87 A mandate is given solely for the benefit of the mandator, when he requires the mandatary to transact his business, to buy lands, or to become a surety for him *Ibid.* § 13 91 If a man gives his cloaths to a fuller, that they may be cleaned, or to a taylor, that they may be mended, and there is no agreement or promise made, an action of mandate will lie. 1870 ARDY & WALKER tr *Gaius* III clv 222 A mandate arises, whether we give a commission for our own benefit or for another person's 1883 S AMOS *Rom Civ. Law* 236 By what has been called a qualified mandate (*mandatum qualificatum*) a person induced another to repose credit in a third person, and to that extent the principal became a sort of surety

b. *Scots Law.* 'A contract by which one employs another to act for him in the management of his affairs, or in some particular department of them, of which employment the person accepts, and agrees to act' (W. Bell *Dict Law Scot* 1861).

1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit.* I XII (1693) 108 The Terms in which Mandats or Commissions are expressed 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 165 And deposes, that he gave no allowance or mandate to the pannel to make any application at Edinburgh against the removing 1842 MCGLASHAN *Sheriff Crts. Scot* § 575 151 A mandate authorizing litigation or diligence to be carried on in name of a party who is out of the kingdom. 1870 *Bell's Comment. Law Scot* (ed. 7) I 516 The extent of a factor's authority and his powers are to be gathered from the mandate under which he acts

c. A contract of bailment by which the mandatary undertakes to perform gratuitously some service in respect of a thing committed to his keeping by the mandator.

1781 SIR W JONES *Law Bailments* 53 The great distinction then between a mandate and a deposit is, that the former lies in fesance, and the latter simply in custody. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XV. 472 Mandate is retained by Story and others to signify the contract more generally known as gratuitous bailment.

4. *Politics.* [After F. *mandat.*] The instruction or commission as to policy supposed to be given by the electors to a parliament or one of its members. Also *transf.*

1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* II 375 (France] The members of the legislative body are not the representatives of the department which has chosen them, but of the whole nation, and no mandate instructions can be given them. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. 554 It would almost seem as if the present school of fiction is, to borrow a phrase from French politics, exhausting its mandate. 1901 *Daily News* 27 Mar 4/4 Strictly speaking, there is no such thing in England as a mandate Lord Salisbury was the first to introduce into English politics that essentially Jacobinical phrase. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec 809 No practical politician can desire to lay too much stress upon the mandate theory of a general election.

5. *attrib* = MAUNDY, in *mandate bread, mandate money, Mandate Thursday*

1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III 11 He payth' yerlie for breade wyne and waxe wt thexpencez of Mandet Thursday x li 1657 SPARROW *Rationale Bk Com Pr* 157 Hence it is called *Dies mandati,* Mandate or Maundy Thursday. 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) X 687/1 Maundy Thursday, is the Thursday in Passion week, which was called Maundy or Mandate Thursday 1841 HAMPSON *Med Ævi Kal* I. 185 The bread given to the poor on Maunday Thursday was named mandate bread *mandati panes* in the monasteries; as the coin given was called maundate [*sic*] money.

Mandate (mændéⁱ t), *v.* [f. L. *mandāt-*, ppl. stem of *mandāre* to enjoin, command]

1. *trans* To command. *Obs rare*—⁰.

1623 COCKERAM, *Mandate,* to command

2. To commit (one's sermon) to memory *Sc.*

1724 R WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 32 After I have mandated my exercises. 1796 SIMEON *Gospel Message* Pref 3 He [Abp Secker] then proceeds to express his disapprobation of what is called Mandating of Sermons, or repeating them from memory. This custom prevails much among foreign Divines, and throughout the whole Church of Scotland 1860 J. BROWN *Let J Cairns* in *Horæ Subs* (1865) 97 His sermons being laboriously prepared, loudly mandated, and then delivered with the utmost vehemence and rapidity. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* (1894) 135 He rose and walked his study, 'mandating' his opening sentences with appropriate gestures.

Mandatee·. *rare.* [f. MANDATE *sb.* + -EE.] = MANDATARY.

1774 HALLIFAX *Anal Rom Civ Law* 64 A Commission might be constituted for the Benefit of the Mandator and Mandatee. *Ibid.* 86 A Proctor was 1 Extrajudicial, otherwise called a Mandatee

Manda·tion. *Sc* [f MANDATE *v* see -ATION] The action of committing (a sermon) to memory.

1867 J MACFARLANE *Mem T Archer* I 15 Some of the most acceptable ministers of the Gospel have been known to regard 'mandation' as a process of slow murder

Mandative (mæ·ndătiv), *a* [ad late L. *mandātīv-us*, f *mandāre* to command: see MANDATE *sb.* and -ATIVE] Pertaining to command; occas used in *Grammar* to render L *modus mandativus,* denoting the imperative use of the future.

1651 J ROCKET *Chr Subject* x § 3 (1658) 114 Though servants have not a mandative power to lay their strict injunctions upon their Masters 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl Metrop* (1847) I 51/1 [Kinds of Mood] imperative, mandative, conjunctive, subjunctive [etc].

‖ **Mandator** (mændéⁱ tǫɹ). *Law* [L. agent-n. f. *mandāre* (see MANDATE).] One who gives a mandate (*esp* in the legal senses).

1681 VISCT STAIR *Instit.* I xii (1693) 110 As to the special kinds of Mandats, they are either express, or tacit, to one Mandatar, for the Mandators behove, or in the Name of the Mandator 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 53 A Person is said to be a Client to his Advocate, but a Master and a Mandator to his Proctor 1752 *Scots Mag* (1753) Oct 511/2 Himself the *mandator* and accomplice 1793 J WILLIAMS *Calm Exam*, etc. 49 Every legal Mandator, should be a law expounder, not a law-maker 1839 J STORY *Law Bailments* 142 The mandator contracts to reimburse the mandatary for all expenses and charges reasonably incurred in the execution of the trust 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed 2) 401 Solidary Intercession is exemplified by the Mandator in the contract called *mandatum qualificatum.*

Mandatory (mæ·ndătəri), *a* and *sb.* [ad. late L *mandātōrius*, f. *mandātor*: see prec.]

A. *adj* Of the nature of, pertaining to, or conveying a command or mandate.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* B iv b, An epistle hortatorie, accusatorie, mandatorie *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* VII. III § 1 A superiority of power mandatory, judicial, and coercive over other Ministers. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit.* IX xv § 115 801 Mandatory letters were sent by King Charles into Picardy, to put all places that held for him in those quarters into Henries possession *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib God* (1834) I 727 We behold, in the life of Christ, a conformity to the Mandatory part of the law 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 358 Of a Mandatory Writ, in Latin stiled a *Mandamus* *Ibid*, Several Mandatory Writs have been granted. 1863 H. COX *Instit* III viii 716 A mandatory writ was issued to a serjeant-at arms 1900 WYNDHAM *Sp. Ho. Comm* 15 Feb, The proposals..were enabling and not mandatory.

b. Of actions Obligatory in consequence of a command. Const *upon*

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit India* II v ix 696 The regular communication to the councils of all correspondence was rendered mandatory upon the Governor-General. 1891 *Boston Daily Globe* 24 Mar 5/6 The bill makes it mandatory upon the judge to impose a fine of $500.

B. *sb.* One to whom a mandate is given; = MANDATARY.

1661 FELL in *Hammond's Wks.* (1674) I Life 14 [The Visitors] sending their mandatory with a Musquetier to

Dr. Hammond's lodging, commanded him to appear before them. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr Priesth.* (1847) ii. 17 A priest.. is an advocate, mediator, intercessor,..vicegerent, mandatory, interpellant 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* I. 432 The monarch with the mandatories of his Supreme, tutelar and beneficent, authority. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) II. vii. § 70. 182 If the people are violently alarmed, is it the part of their mandatories to refuse to hear them? 1842 MCGLASHAN *Sheriff Crts. Scot.* § 582 153 The mandatory to be sisted must be a responsible person. 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict* c. 97 § 20 To nominate any person as the mandatory of such proprietor, to attend, act, and vote at any meeting. 1898 BODLEY *France* I. i. ii. 141 Ecclesiastics regard themselves sometimes as the mandatories of a foreign potentate

¶ b. Used for MANDATE. c. Something with the function of commanding.

1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, II. 340 A Mandatory..was issued ..by Masamello, requiring every citizen to take arms. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iv. (1866) 249 In itself, what we call law is unpersonal, a cold mandatory of abstraction.

‖ **Mandatum** (mændē·tŭm). [L.] = MANDATE *sb*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel* 87/1 in *Holinshed* II, Suddenlie commeth from the cardinall a mandatum to execute Kildare. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1306/1 Simon Mepham, then archbishop of Canturburie, sent his mandatum to this bishop, that he would visit his church. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* II 652 They obtain so many letters of commaundement, so manie mandatums one in anothers necke, that [etc.]

Mande, obs. form of MAUNDY.

Mandelic (mænde·lik), *a Chem.* [f. G. *mandel* almond + -IC.] *Mandelic acid* (G. *mandelsaure*): an acid formed by the action of hydrochloric acid upon amygdalin.

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 430. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 292.

Mandell, variant of MANDILL *Obs.*

Mandellion, variant of MANDILION.

‖ **Mandelstein** (ma·ndəlʃtəin). *Geol.* Also anglicized **mandelstone.** [G., f *mandel* almond + *stein* stone.] = AMYGDALOID *sb.*

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 202 Mandelstein (or Amygdaloid). 1802 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav* I. i. 35 The porous basalt which passes into mandelstein.

Mandement, variant of MANDMENT *Obs.*

Manderelle, -il, obs. forms of MANDREL.

Mandet, obs. variant of MANDATE

[Mandevi(l)le, corruption (in Planché, Fairholt, and recent Dicts.) of MANTEVIL *Obs.*]

†**Mandglorye.** *Obs. rare* Also mond-. [a. OF. *mandeglorie* (cf mod F. *main de gloire* HAND OF GLORY), corruption of *mandregore* MANDRAGORA.] Mandragora.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* 3b, An ensample of the pouldre of mondglorye and how hit maketh to slepe. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* II. iv 97 Certein herbe that is called mandglorye.

Mandible (mæ·ndib'l), *sb.* Now only *Anat.* and *Zool.* Also 7 -uble, 7–8 -able. [ad. late L. *mandibula, -ulum,* f *mandĕre* to masticate. Cf. OF. *mandible,* mod.F. *mandibule.*] A jaw or jaw-bone; *esp.* the lower jaw (in mammals and fishes).

1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* v (1888) 41 The bones of the Cheekes, be two: of the vpper Mandibile, two *c* 1560 *Misogonus* III. iii. 82 (Brandl) A neighboure of yours Which is payned in hir mandible with a wormetone toth 1623 COCKERAM, *Mandible,* the iaw bone wherein the teeth be set. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng* 185 Rub the mandible with it. *c* 1675 R. CROMWELL *Let.* in *Eng. Hist Rev* (1898) XIII. 93 The nose of the skull, with an upper mandable 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. cxxxii, The swelling being not so much in the throat, as mandibles and cheeks. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxvii 76 With their upper mandible, which is much longer than their lower, they [hedgehogs] bore under the plant 1854 EMERSON *Lett & Soc Aims, Comic* Wks. (Bohn) III. 210 To put something for mastication between the upper and lower mandibles 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 86 The lower jawbone, or Mandible, consists of a curved osseous band.

b. In birds, (usually) either part, upper or lower, of the beak; but by some restricted to the lower jaw (see quot. 1893).

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 234 The Mandibles [of a Raven] crossing one another, like those of the Crossbill. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 477 A loose skin reaches from the upper mandible round the eyes [of the cormorant] 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 137 The lower mandible, differently from every other bird, is an inch and a half longer than the upper. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* iv 100 Flocks of scissor-bills ploughing the water with their lower mandibles. 1893 NEWTON *Dict Birds* 534 *Mandible* (Lat. *Mandibula*), the lower jaw in Birds. *Ibid* 539 *Maxilla,* a rather slender bone forming part of the lateral margin of what is often called the Upper Mandible.

c. In insects, either half of the upper or anterior pair of jaws.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 429 The mandibles close the mouth on each side under the *labrum* or upper-lip. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec* iv. (1873) 69 Male stag-beetles sometimes bear wounds from the huge mandibles of other males. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* i. 13 The mouth of an insect is composed of an upper lip, an under lip, a pair of anterior jaws or mandibles.

†**Mandible** (mæ·ndib'l), *a. Obs. rare* [ad L. **mandibil-is,* f. *mandĕre* to chew: see -IBLE.] Capable of being chewed or eaten.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Mandible,* eatable, or that may be eaten 1672–80 R. HEAD *Eng Rogue* I. iv. (1680) 39 Their Geese, Hens, Pigs, or any such mandible thing we met with.

‖ **Mandibula** (mændi·bĭŭlă). *Anat.* and *Zool.* [L.] = MANDIBLE *sb.*

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Mandibula,*..the Jaw, is either Upper or Lower. 1798 AFZELIUS in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* IV. 255 The *Mandibulæ* are toothless and without sheaths. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 417 Upper- and under-jaws (*mandibulæ* and *maxillæ*). 1855 GOSSE in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 447 The dental organs in *Rotifera* are true *mandibulæ* and *maxillæ.*

Mandibular (mændi·bĭŭlăi), *a.* [f. MANDIBULA + -AR.] Belonging to, connected with, or forming part of a mandible.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vi. 103 The many parts, joynts, sinews [etc.]..gutturall, dentall, mandibular, &c. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Mandibular Muscles,* the Muscles that belong to the Lower Jaw. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. 275 Besides their mandibular hooks, some of these grubs supply the want of legs by means of claws at their anus. 1875 BLAKE *Zool* 2 In nearly all mammals teeth exist in a single row on the..mandibular bones. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Introd. Mammals* 171 The mandibular symphysis is ankylosed.

Mandibulary (mændi·bĭŭlări), *a. rare.* [Formed as prec. + -ARY.] = prec.

1633 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxxviii, The mandibulary sinew or nerve of the jaw 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 563 Two pairs of mandibulary barbels 1887 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 189/1 The mandibulary symphysis is not by suture but by an elastic band

Mandibulate (mændi·bĭŭlĕit), *a.* and *sb. Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *mandibulātus*: see MANDIBULA and -ATE².]

A. *adj.*

1. Provided with mandibles: applied to a group of insects (the *Mandibulata*) which have the organs of the mouth adapted for mastication.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 462 The *maxillæ* of the mandibulate hexapods. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim* II. xx. 316 Metabolians are considered as constituting two Sections which are denominated Haustellate and Mandibulate Insects. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* v. 92 The strongly mandibulate form which prevails among the larvae of Coleoptera.

2. Of organs: Adapted for mastication.

1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst. Anim* II xx. 316 The instrument of suction in a Haustellate mouth consists of pieces analogous to those employed in mastication in a Mandibulate one. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 494/2 *Hemiptera.* with mandibulate mouths

B. *sb.* A mandibulate insect. In recent Dicts.

So **Mandi·bulated** *a*, in the same sense.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl Anat.* II. 855/2 Fabricius divided Insects into..the Mandibulated and the Haustellated 1864 *Chambers's Encycl* VI. 299 *Mandibulata,* mandibulated or masticating Insects.

Mandibuliform (mændi·bĭŭlifōim), *a. Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *mandibuliformis,* f. *mandibula* MANDIBLE: see -FORM.] Shaped like a mandible.

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* III. 127 They catch the prey at which they aim by means of the mandibuliform plates. *Ibid.* IV. 310 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex*

Mandibulo- (mændi·bĭŭlo), irreg. combining form (see -O-) of L. *mandibula* MANDIBLE, used in compounds with the sense 'pertaining to the mandible (and some other part)', as *mandibulo-hyoid, -maxillary, -suspensorial* adjs.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 105 The mandibulo-maxillary apodema. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 760/1 The hyosuspensorial and mandibulo-suspensorial ligaments.

Mandibulous (mændi·bĭŭlŏs), *a rare. Ent.* [f. MANDIBULA + -OUS.] Mandibular.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 209/1 The mandibulous hook of spiders.

‖ **Mandil** (mæ·ndil). Also 7 mendil. [Arabic منديل *mindīl, mandīl,* sash, turban-cloth, handkerchief, ad. L. *mantīle* (see MANTLE *sb.*).] A turban

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* v. (1669) 214 The Mendils and Mianbends, that is, the Turbant and Girdle, of Gold Brocado. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 133 His Turbant or Mandil was of finest white silk interwoven with gold. 1732 BAILEY vol. II, *Mandil,* a sort of cap or turbant worn by the Persians.

Mandilion (mændi·lĭən). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 **mandilyon, maundilion,** 6–7 **mandilian, -illian,** 7 **-ellion, -ylian,** (? **madilion**). [a. F. *mandillon* (16th c.), ad. It. *mandiglione,* augmentative f *mandiglia*: see MANDILL.] A loose coat or cassock, in later times sleeveless, formerly worn by soldiers and men-servants as a kind of overcoat.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 154 The men have things on their shoulders of beasts' skins, as instead of a Jerkin or a Mandillion. 1587 FLEMING *Contn Holinshed* III. 1287/2 Their vniuersall liuerie was a mandilion of purple taffata, laid about with siluer lase. 1599 DALLAM *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 74 Their coats were like a soldier's mandilyon. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* (1637) 249 He had a mandilian or cassocke, garnished with the bishops armes. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 230 In time of warre they [the Knights of Malta] weare crimson mandilions over their armour. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 18/2 He beareth Or, a Mandilion Azure. 1696, 1706 PHILLIPS 1860 [see MANTEVIL]. 1895 J. BROWN *Pilgrim Fathers* x. 280 Hooks and eyes for 'mandilions', these being garments large and full of folds, with which soldiers wrapped themselves against the cold.

†**Mandill.** *Obs.* Also 7 **mandell, mandle.** [a. F. *mandil* (15–16th c., now *mandille*), a. Sp., Pg. *mandil* (cf. Pr. *mandil-s* table-cloth), a. Arab. *mandīl*: see MANDIL.] A loose coat or overcoat.

1579 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 281 Ane pair of breikis of blew velvott with ane mandill thairto broderit with gold. 1661 A. HAIG *Acc.* in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) 471 A suett of cloeths, with a mandell. 1662 *Ibid.* 472 For making a mandle sute and furnertur.

Mandioc(a: see MANIOC.

†**Mandi·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Irreg. f. L. *mandāre* to command + -ITION.] An injunction.

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* III. 344 My uncle sent mee yesterday a letter and this mandition 'Studie not these vaine arts of Rhetorique, Poetrie and Philosophie'.

Mandle, obs. f. MANDILL, MANTEL, MANTLE.

Mandly, rare obs. form of MANLY.

†**Mandment.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–6 **mandement, maundement,** 4–5 **mawndement,** 4–6 **mandment,** 5–6 **maundment.** [a. OF. *mandement*:—late L. *mandāmentum,* f. *mandāre* to command. The word is orig. trisyllabic (cf COMMANDMENT); the disyllabic forms are characteristically northern.] A commandment, an order; that which is commanded. Also, the action of commanding, command, rule.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4011 Þis was a prout mandement & an heiuol dede. *c* 1357 *Lay Folks Catech* 549 Who brekys þe fyrste maundement. Prowde men wordly men and fleschly men. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV 332 His men his mandment has all done. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4237 To þe modi kynge of Messedone þis maundment I write *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 330/2 Mawndement, *mandatum, preceptum.* *c* 1460 ASHBY *Active Policy* 654 Euery day he ware of that extremite Not to be hasty in mandement 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 583/1 All Retornes of Writtes, Preceptes, Maundements and Billes 1539 CROMWELL *Let* 16 Apr., in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 211 The Themperour hathe not consented to the popes desires nor that his Mandementes shuld be published. 1553 *Douglas' Æneis* x Prol. 162 For quhay thy mandmentis [1513 mandat] kepis in accord, Bene ane with the, not in substance bot grace 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 567 Geving oure full plane power, speciall mandment. and charge, to compeir.

Mandola (mændō·lă), **mandora** (mændō·rā). Also 9 (*rare*) **mandura.** [a. It. *mandola, mandora.* Cf. F. *mandore, mandole,* and see BANDORE, PANDORA², MANDORE.] A larger variety of the mandolin

1758 J. CLEPHANE in *Fam. Rose Kilr.* (Spald Club) 461 If you have once made some progress on the spinet the mandola will be an easy acquisition. 1885 L. HUNT *Bacchus in Tuscany* 850 Play to me too On the mandola 1825 FOSBROOKE *Encycl Antiq.* I. 628 The Pandura was of the lute kind, the Mandura a lesser lute 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict Mus* II. 204 It [the mandoline] is less in size than the Mandóla or Mandóra, a much scarcer instrument. 1895 *Daily News* 22 May 7/3 Three mandolas (or mandoras), eighteen guitars, and a bass guitar.

Mandolin, -ine (mæ·ndŏlin). Also 8 **mandarin**; and in It. form **mandolino.** [ad. F. *mandoline,* ad. It. *mandolino,* dim. of *mandola* (see prec.).] A musical instrument of the lute kind having from four to six metal strings stretched upon a deeply-rounded body

1707 in Ashton *Soc. Life Q. Anne* (1882) II. 38 Signior Conti will play on the Mandoline, an instrument not known yet. 1758 J. CLEPHAM in *Fam. Rose Kilr.* (Spald Club) 461 The guitarre, or the mandolino, as it is called here by our London ladies 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav* 122 An excellent performer on the lute and mandolin. 1783 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* I Jan., A solo air, accompanied by the mandoline, has a mighty pretty effect. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym* (1809) 104 When the instrument now coming into use is called a Mandarin, we are led to think it to be something used by the Chinese Lords or Mandarins; but the truer pronunciation is Mandolin 1856 MRS. C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz' Instrument* 70 The mandolin has almost fallen into desuetude at present. 1863 SALA *About Shrimpington* 102 A mandolin all covered with lacquer work.

Hence **Ma·ndolinist,** a performer on the mandolin.

1888 *Daily News* 14 May 3/3 A company of Neapolitan mandolinists and singers.

Mandom (mæ·ndəm). *rare*⁻¹. [f. MAN *sb.*¹ + -DOM.] The realm of man.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 72 Without this rule of mandom, ye would perish—beast by beast Devouring

Mandora: see MANDOLA.

Mandore (mændō·ə). [ad. F. *mandore,* ad. It. *mandora.*] = MANDOLA

1823 ROSCOE *Sismondi's Lit South Eur* (1846) I. v. 128 A Jongleur..must..play on the citole and mandore 1898 ZANGWILL *Dreamers Ghetto* I. 26 Amulets in the shape of miniature mandores or four stringed lutes

‖ **Mandorla** (mændō·rlă). *Religious Art.* [It. = 'almond'.] An almond-shaped panel or decorative space.

1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpture* Introd. 20 Christ seated within a mandorla. 1895 M. R. JAMES *Abbey St Edmund at Bury* 51 At top is Christ in a mandorla seated full-face with a book.

Mandrag(e, -dragge, obs. forms of MANDRAKE.

†**Mandragon.** *Obs.* [app an altered form of *mandrag* MANDRAKE, after *dragon.*] = MANDRAKE.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, De la mandragore,* an herbe called Mandragon. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lx. 281 In English we call it Mandrake, Mandrage, and Mandragon. 1611 COTGR., *Mandragore,* Mandrake, Mandrage, Mandragon.

Mandragora (mændræ·gŏră). Forms: α. 1- **mandragora**, 3 **mandragores**, 6-7 **mandragoras**. β. (in anglicized form) 4 *pl.* **mandragoris**, 6 **mandragor**, **-or**, 8-9 **-ore**. [late L. *mandragora* (*mandragoras* Pliny), a. Gr. *μανδραγόρας*.]

1. a. The plant MANDRAKE. Now only *Hist.*

b. *Bot.* The genus to which this plant belongs.

c. Since Shakspere, taken as the type of a narcotic.

In Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. v 4 the First Folio has the misprint *mandragora*, whence perh. *mandragorn* in Scott's *Kenilworth* (1821) I. xii. 311. Cf. however MANDRAGON.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I 244 Deos wyrt þe man mandragoram nemneþ *c* 1250 *Bestiary* 613 A gres, ðe name is mandragores. 1388 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* vii. 13 Mandrogoris han 3oue her odour in oure 3atis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII civ. (Tollem. MS.), They þat diggen mandragora be besy to be war of contrarye wynde. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* XXX. 14 Ruben wente out .and founde Mandragoras in the felde. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xx. (1870) 281 Mandragor doth helpe a woman to concepcion. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III lxxxiv 438 The greene and fresh leaues of Mandragoras. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 330 Not Poppy, nor Mandragora, Nor all the drowsie Syrrups of the world Shall euer [etc.]. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastward Hoe* v. i, I haue. drunke Lethe and Mandragora to forget you. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* IV. ii, Come violent death, Serue for Mandragora to make me sleepe. 1738 *Common Sense* II. 4 The Drug call'd Mandragore. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* v xi. (1849) 242 Earnest employment is the best mandragora for an aching heart. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 19 He dosed himself with poppy, and mandragora, and blue pill. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* vi. 56 The river of oblivion of sin repented of, the true mandragora for every guilty and sleepless soul.

attrib 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXII (1495) 675 Oyle of Mandragora apples. 1826 W. AINSLIE *Materia Indica* I 208 The anodyne and soporific qualities of the mandragore root. 1832 CARLYLE *Corn law Rhymes* Misc 1857 III. 161 Her Ariel Melodies, and mystic mandragora Moans.

b = *mandrake wine*.

1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Dead Pan* ii, Have the Pygmies made you drunken, Bathing in mandragora Your divine pale lips ?

†**2.** *Chinese mandragoras*. ginseng.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v.

Hence **Mandragorite**, one who is habitually under the narcotic influence of mandragora.

1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.* 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.*

Mandrague (mæ·ndreig). A kind of large fishing-net.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 252 The park of nets forming the modern mandrague. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat Hist.* II 49 The Tunny .is captured by means of a large net, called a mandrague.

Mandrake (mæ·ndrēik). Forms: α. 4-6 **mandragge**, 4-7 **-drage**, 6-7 **-drag**, (6 **mendrage**). β. 5- **mandrake**, (4 **mondrake**, 5, 7 **mandrak**). [ME. *mandrag(g)e* (cf. MDu. *mandrage*, *mandragre*), a shortening of MANDRAGORA; the form *mandrake* (*mondrake*), though recorded earlier than *-drage*, is prob. due to association with *drake*.]

1. Any plant of the genus *Mandragora*, native to Southern Europe and the East, and characterized by very short stems, thick, fleshy, often forked, roots, and fetid lance-shaped leaves.

The mandrake is poisonous, having emetic and narcotic properties, and was formerly used medicinally The forked root is thought to resemble the human form, and was fabled to utter a deadly shriek when plucked up from the ground. The notion indicated in the narrative of Genesis xxx, that the fruit when eaten by women promotes conception, is said still to survive in Palestine.

α. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXX. 14 Ruben goon out in tyme of wheet heruest into the feeld, fonde mandraggis [1388 mandragis] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 324/2 Mandragge, herbe, *mandragora*. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 99 b, He beareth Argent, a mandrage proper 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 473 They that feare theyr Vines will make too sharpe wine, must . graft next to them Mandrage [ed. 1581 Mendrage], which causeth the grape to be more pleasaunt. 1594 — *Moth. Bomb.* v iii, Your sonne Memphis, had a moale vnder his eare you shall see it taken away with the iuyce of mandrage. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 235 In the digging vp of the root of Mandrage, there are some ceremonies obserued. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 330 Oyl of Mandrag . bindeth together..bones being either shivered or broken. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mandrake* or *Mandrage*.

β. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 26 Muge he is ant mondrake. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 231 Leues of mandrake. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 787/4 *Hec mandracora*, a mandrak. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Gen.* XXX. 14 Reuben.. found mandrakes [*marg.* Which is a kinde of herbe, whose rote hath a certeine likenes of yᵉ figure of a man] in the field. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul.* IV. iii. 47 And shrikes like Mandrakes torne out of the earth. 1593 — 2 *Hen VI*, III ii 310. 1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 I. 154 The mandrakes shrieks are music to their cries. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* Pref. *c* iij, Annibal, to entrappe and surprise his enemies, mingled their wine with Mandrake, whose operation is betwixt sleepe and poyson. 1633 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* v. ii. in Bullen *O. P.* II. 196 Horrid grots and mossie graues, Where the mandraks hideous howles Welcome bodies voide of soules. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 80 The Mandrake is a Plant without a Stem 1879 J. TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 106/1 The Greeks and the Romans used the root of the mandrake to cause insensibility to pain.

†b. in allusive and fig. uses: (*a*) as a term of abuse; (*b*) a narcotic; (*c*) a noisome growth.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 29 Mandrag, mym-merkin, maid maister bot in mowis. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 71 Trot, tyke, to a tow, mandrage but myance. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks (Grosart) II. 293 Correct the Mandrake of scurrility with the myrrhe of curtesie. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 67 Thou horson Mandrake. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 9 Gods my life, hee's a very mandrake. 1610 J. MASON *Turk* II. i, Thou that amongst a hundred thousand dreames Crownd with a wreath of mandrakes sitst as Queene. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* IV. i, He stands as if his Legs had taken root; A very Mandrake! 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. IV. 132 When we lust after mandrakes and deliciousness of exteriour ministries. 1660 R. L'ESTRANGE *Plea for Limited Monarchy* 7 Our laws [*sc.* during the Commonwealth] have been Mandrakes of a Nights growth. 1676 MARVELL *Gen Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 101 If they have a mind to pull up that mandrake, it were advisable to chuse out a dog for that imployment.

2. The root of White Bryony: see quots.

1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* III. xliii (1595) 61 The counterfeat Mandrag which hath bene sold by deceyuers for much money. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lx. 281 The idle drones that haue little or nothing to do but eate and drinke, haue bestowed some of their time in caruing the rootes of Brionie, forming them to the shape of men & women, which falsifying practise hath confirmed the errour amongst the simple people, who haue taken them vpon their report to be the true Mandrakes. 1657 W COLES *Adam in Eden* cxci. 300 The Root [of Briony] somtimes groweth to the bigness of a Childe of a yeare old, so that it hath been by some cut into the forme of a Man, and called a Mandrake, being set againe into the Earth 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* XVI (1794) 197 These pretended Mandrakes are said to be roots of Angelica or Bryony.

3. *U. S* The May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*.

1845-50 Mrs. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. 143/2 *Podophyllum peltatum* (wild mandrake, may-apple). 1887 *Family Physician* 872 Mandrake, may apple, or hog apple.

4. *attrib.*, as *mandrake juice*, *root*; **mandrake apple**, the fruit of the mandrake; †**mandrake shriek** (see sense *1*, note); **mandrake wine** (see quot 1753 for *mandrake root*).

1563 T GALE *Antidot.* I. i. 1 b, Of simple medicines repercussiue these are some *Mandrage apples, & iuse. 1603 SIR C HEYDON *Jud. Astrol* XX. 417 Rachel enuying her sister Leahs fertilitie importuned Mandrag apples, to supplie her barrennesse *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* V (1633) I 2, I dranke of Poppy, and cold *mandrake juyce. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl*, *Mandragorites Vinum*, *Mandrake Wine*, a sort of medicinal impregnation of wine with the virtues of *Mandrake root 1824 HEN. PHILLIPS *Flora Hist* I. 354 The Mandrake root is an anodyne and soporific 1630 DEKKER *Dreame* Wks (Grosart) III. 39 Being mounted on a Spirits back, which ran With *Mandrake shrikes, and like a Lubrican 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II. II VI I (1651) 293 A friends counsel is a charm, like *mandrake wine 1753 [see *Mandrake root*]

Mandram (mæ·ndræm). *West Indian.* Also **mandrang**. (See quot 1756.)

1756 P BROWNE *Jamaica* 177 There is a mixture made and used in some of our colonies called Mandram, which seldom fails to provoke an appetite in the most languid stomachs The ingredients are sliced cucumbers, eschalots cut very small, a little lime juice, and Madeira wine with a few pods of bird pepper 1814 LUNAN *Hortus Jamaicensis* I. 358 The mixture called man-dram is made from these peppers 1841 ORDERSON *Creoleana* XIV. 148 The 'punch and mandram' had been handed round. 1845 MISS ACTON *Mod Cookery* 312 Mandrang or Mandram (West Indian Receipt) Chop together, very small, two moderate-sized cucumbers [etc.].

Mandrel, mandril (mæ·ndrĕl, -ĭl). Forms: 6 **manderelle**, 7-9 **maundril(l, mandrel**, **-il**, (8 **manderil, mandrell, maundrell**, 9 **mandrill**). [Usually believed to be an alteration of F. *mandrin*, which has the senses 3 and 4 below. The Fr. word, however, has not been traced earlier than 1690, and is of obscure origin.]

1. A miner's pick.

1516 *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 80 Item xlvj manderelles ij *s.* viij *d* A gryndstone & cruke *xd* Item ij spayddys & a shulle vj*d* 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 306 But he by the help of his Maundrill, by degrees so wrought away the earth over head..that [etc.]. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M iij, *Mandrel*, a Tool made after the manner of a Hack, but more Strong and Square, having both ends Sharp, Square Points. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 126 An ignorant collier, as great a stranger to your metaphysics as you are to his mandrell 1860 *Eng. & For Min. Gloss.* (*Derby Terms*), *Maundril*, a pick for various purposes, but generally used to undermine 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Mandril*, *Maundril*, Derb. and S. Wales, a prying pick with two prongs.

†**2.** Some instrument used by arrow-makers. *Obs.*

1659 HOWELL *Partic. Vocab* § 51 A maundrel, and bickhornd, smoothing floates [etc.] *Les outils de l'archer*.

3. In a lathe, an arbor or axis to which work is secured while it is being turned. Also applied to a similar part in a circular saw or cutter.

1665 *Phil Trans.* I. 58 To give to the Axis or to the Mandril that little Inclination 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 190 There is another sort of Mandrels called Hollow Mandrels. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Mandrel*, a kind of wooden pulley, that is part of a turner's leath, of which there are several kinds, as flat, hollow, pin and skrew manderils. 1786 *Phil. Trans* LXXVI. 25, I turned it..upon my great lathe in the air (that is, upon the end of the mandrel). 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 452 The manderil is moved by a band wheel. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 12 If the mandrel of a lathe were made of the best steel, sufficiently hard to wear well in the collar, it would be snapped by a sudden check. 1879 R. S. BALL in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VII 62 By means of the band the pulley G, on what is called the 'mandril' of the lathe, is made to turn rapidly.

4. A cylindrical rod, core, or axis round which metal or other material is forged, cast, moulded, or shaped.

1790 in *Abridg. Specif. Patents, Metallic Pipes*, etc. (1874) 2, I cast the lead in lengths,..this is put upon a polished rod or round maundrell of iron or any other metal, such maundrells being made of different lengths and diameters. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* I 17 The hole may be finished by hammering it at a low heat upon a smooth mandrel or pin. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 364 When the pipe is cast, and the metal is set, this mandrel is drawn out of the mould, and another of smaller diameter is substituted. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 49 Roll the stiff paper tightly about 2½ times round the 'mandrel' 1881 GREENER *Gun* 50 Their early barrels appear to have been made from one broad band of metal rolled over a mandril.

5 *attrib.*

1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 325 This weight . operates to keep the mandrel-band tight. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, *Mandrel lathe*, a lathe adapted for turning hollow work, which is clasped by a chuck on the end of the mandrel in the head stock 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 58 The mandrel-cone centre point.

Hence **Ma·ndrel** *v trans*, to operate upon with mandrels (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Mandriarch (mæ·ndrĭaɹk). [ad. It. *mandriarca*, a. late Gr. *μανδριάρχης*, f *μανδρία*, Gr. *μάνδρα* fold, monastery. Cf. ARCHIMANDRITE.] A ruler or founder of a monastic order.

1371 MARIA F. ROSSETTI *Shadow of Dante* 205 The second dividing line, which consists of holy Mandriarchs, S. Francis, S Benedict, S Augustine being alone named

Mandrill (mæ·ndril). Also **-il**. [app. f. MAN *sb.*[1] + DRILL *sb* 3] The largest, most hideous, and most ferocious of the baboons, *Cynocephalus maimon* or *mormon*, a native of Western Africa.

1744 W. SMITH *Voy Guinea* 51 A strange sort of animal, called by the white men in this country [Sierra Leone] Mandrill, but why it is so called I know not, except it be for their near resemblance to a human creature, though nothing at all like an Ape 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* IV vii. 214 The largest of the baboon kind is the Mandril; an ugly disgusting animal 1840 *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 59 The Mandrill Baboon (*Sim maimon* and *mormon*)—Greyish brown, inclining to olive above, cheeks blue and furrowed 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat* I. 10. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Dec 9/1 The blue faced Mandril.

Ma·ndrite. *rare*—[ad Gr. *μανδρίτης* (cf. ARCHIMANDRITE), f *μάνδρα* fold.] (See quot.)

1844 W KAY in J. H Newman *Fleury's Eccles. Hist* III. 81 *note*, A mandrite would at first be a person who lived in a solitary cave.

‖ **Mandritta** (mændri·tă). *Fencing. Obs.* [altered from It. *mandritto*, *mandritto*, f *mano dritta* right hand.] A cut from right to left.

1595 SAVIOLO *Practice* I. 10 b, Cannot euery one of himselfe without teaching giue a mandritta? 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* D 4, Hees the best Fencer in the world: He has his Mandrittaes, imbrocataes, stramazones and stoccataes at his fingers ends. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw Ho!* III, Wiping maudritta [*sic*], closing embrocata, And all the cant of the honourable fencing mystery

Manducable (mæ·ndiūkăb'l) *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. type **manducābil-is*, f. *manducā-re* see next and -ABLE.] Capable of being manducated; eatable.

1614 W B *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 37 They are scarce manducable 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 213 Tortoyses, (in which I haue seene aboue a thousand Egges, great and manducable) 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *c* 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III 351 If tangible by Thomas's fingers, why not by his teeth, that is, manducable?

Manducate (mæ·ndiūkēit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *manducā re* to chew: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To chew, eat Hence **Ma·nducated** *ppl a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Manducate*, to eat. 1624 F WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 490 To manducate, that is, to chew or swallow, and to let the Element receiued, passe into their stomach. 1654 JER TAYLOR *Real Pres* 147 Either we manducate the accidents only, or else the substance of bread, or the substance of Christs body 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 242 Being manducated, they confirm loose teeth 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1822 *Blackw Mag* XI. 161 Whate'er front tooth can bite, and grinders manducate 1826 GOOD *Bk Nat* (1834) I 276 The..manducated food. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth* iv 179 The literal interpreters supposing that our Saviour referred to bread which could be manducated in the ordinary manner

Manducation (mændiukē·ʃən). [ad. L *manducātiōn-em*, n of action of *manducā-re* to MANDUCATE. Cf. F. *manducation* (Theol.).]

1. The action of eating. Chiefly *Theol.* (following the patristic use of L. *manducatio*), the term applied (usually with qualification, as *carnal*, *corporal*, *literal*, *oral*, *real*, *sacramental*, *spiritual*) to the act of participation in the Eucharist.

1551 GARDINER *Explic. True Cath. Faith* 9 b, The mysterie of corporall manducation 1553 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 167 He makis mentioun baith of spirituale and reale manducatioun. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 9 A Literall, Corporall and Orall manducation of the very substance of his flesh and bloud 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* xv. § 17 After the manducation of the Paschal lamb it was the custom of the nation to sit down to a second supper. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule 12 § 11 Sacramental manducation 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* (ed. 2) 453 None give so great advantage to the Figurists, as those that contend for oral manducation 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser 1 *Grace bef. meat*, The received ritual having prescribed these forms to the solitary ceremony of manducation. 1833 ROCK *Hierurg* (1892) I 197 A manducation of His real flesh and blood. 1850 E H. BROWNE *Exp* 39 *Articles* XXVIII § 1 (1874) 679 Did they intend a spiritual manducation —an eating spiritually and a drinking in by the soul of the life-giving efficacy of the Body broken and the Blood shed?

2. The action of chewing.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 139 They who chaw not well,

or..passe over the triple order of manducation, are ill nourished. 1746 R. James *Introd. Monfet's Health's Improv.* 2 Manducation, or Chewing, is performed by means of the Biventer, or Digastric Muscles. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 416 The *trophi* or organs of manducation. 1852 Dana *Crust.* II. 991 The mandible has a lateral process for manducation 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv Anim* i. 69 Powerful apparatus for the seizure and manducation of vegetable and animal prey

Manducatory (mæ·ndiu·kătəri), *a.* Chiefly *Phys.* [f. L. *manducāt-* (see Manducate) + -ory.] Pertaining to or fitted for manducation.

1814 *Sch. Gd. Living* 40 Their noble perseverance, in fulfilling with so much courage their manducatory functions 1850 H. Miller *Footpr Creat* iv. (1874) 62 The framework through which an important class of functions, manducatory and respiratory, are performed 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 110 [It] consists of the manducatory ganglion fused with one thoracic ganglion. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv Anim.* vi. 256 The manducatory appendages (gnathites).

Mandura: see Mandola.

Mandy, obs. form of Maundy.

Mane (mēin), *sb.* Forms: 1 **manu,** 4, 6 **maane,** 6 **mayn,** *Sc.* (**mone**), **meane,** 6-7 **mayne, maine,** 7 **maune,** 7, 8 **main,** 4- **mane.** [OE. *manu* str. fem = MDu. *mane* (chiefly pl. *manen*; so in mod. Du.), OHG. *mana* fem. (MHG. *mane, man* fem. and masc., mod G. *mahne* fem. with irregular umlaut), ON. *mon* fem (gen. *manar*; Sw., Da *man*):—OTeut. **manâ* The Scandinavian langs have also a dim. form prob. from LG.: Da. *manke* mane, Sw. *manke,* Icel *makki* nape of the neck.

The primary sense of the OTeut. word must have been 'neck'. cf. OE. *mene* masc, OS *meni,* OHG *menni* pl, ornament for the neck, L. *monile* necklace, OIrish *muin* neck (in *muin-torc* collar), *muince* (= Gaulish μανιακης, Polybius) collar, *muincl* (= Welsh *mwnwgl*) neck, *mong* (= Welsh *mwng*) mane; Skr *manyâ* nape of the neck]

1. A growth of long hair on the back of the neck and the shoulders, characteristic of various animals, esp. the horse and lion; a similar growth on other animals.

Formerly sometimes used (e g in quots. 1470–85, 1501, 1661) for the part on which the mane grows.

a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 1182 *Juba, setes porci et leonis cabalique.* manu, brystæ. 13 *Gaw. & Gr Kn.* 187 Þe mane of þat mayn hors much to hit lyke *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 244 þat gode hors blessede he þo, & louely strek ys mane 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* xviii xl (1495) 801 The maare is prowde and hath joye of her maane. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* iii. viii, The hole body of hyr lay before hym on his hors mane. 1501 Douglas *Pal Hon* i xii, Out throw the wod come rydand catiues twane, Ane on ane asse, a widdie about his mone, The vther raid ane hiddeous hors vpone 1567 Maplet *Gr Forest* 74 b, There is also another kinde of wilde Oxe or Bull, called Bonasus, a little shorter than our Bull, but more thickly set, and hath his Mane like to our Horse. 1606 Shaks. *Tr & Cr* iii iii. 224 And the weake wanton Cupid Shall like a dew drop from the Lyons mane, Be shooke to ayrie ayre 1661 Lovell *Hist Anim & Min* Introd, Horses have most haire upon the mane, lions upon their shoulders 1667 Milton *P. L.* vii. 497 The Serpent with brazen Eyes And hairie Main terrific *a* 1719 Addison tr. *Ovid* Wks 1753 I 157 Half dead with sudden fear he dropt the reins, The horses felt 'em loose upon their mains. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat Hist* (1776) III 387 It [the genett] has also along the back a kind of mane or longish hair, which forms a black streak from the head to the tail 1828 Stark *Elem Nat Hist* I 45 Full Bottom Monkey With a mane upon the neck, shoulders, and top of the back. 1863–5 J Thomson *Sunday at Hampstead* vii, One stroked with careless hand a lion's mane. 1883 G. Stabi rs *Our Friend the Dog* vii 63 *Mane,* the feather on shoulders of Collie and Newfoundland, and that on the front of the chest of Blenheims

fig. 1818 Byron *Ch Har* iv clxxxiv, And I have loved thee, Ocean!..And laid my hand upon thy mane—as I do here.

b. *transf.* Applied to a person's long hair.

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xlix (*Tecla*) 164 His mane in hir hand scho wan, & rawe of it a gret part done 1647 Ward *Simp Cobler* 32 Men use not to weare such manes 1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Fl* i iii, Maggie looked over the book, eagerly seizing one corner and tossing back her mane. 1881 *Scribner's Mag* XXI. 71/2 Her red rippling mane falling about her 1895 Zangwill *Master* ii. ii. 135 Matt moved back towards his easel, passing a little dark man with a mane.

c A tuft of hair attached to an artificial fly.

1867 F Francis *Angling* xi. (1880) 407 The Owenmore [Salmon Fly]..Manes of mohair from the back of each joint ..; just under, as a support to each mane, is tied in a feather from the breast of the Indian crow.

2. The hackles on the neck of a game cock. ? *Obs.*

1614 Markham *Cheap Husb* II i 110 His mayne or neckefeathers would bee very long, bright, and shining, couering from his head to his shoulders. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cock,* His eyes round and great, the colour answerable to the colour of his plume or Main

3. *Agric.* A ridge or tuft of grass or stubble, left by the mowers.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 23 Take hede that thy mower mow clene and leaue not a mane bytwene. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 595 Those tufts and manes which the mowiers passed over and left standing behind them. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iv 444 In using the scythe for barley and oats, the great art is to leave a short 'mane' or ridge of stubble, so that the ears of corn may rest thereon.

4. *attrib*, as *mane-like* adj.; **mane-comb,** a comb for the horse's mane; †**mane-piece,** ? = Crinière; **mane-sheet** (see quot.).

1564 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 577/1 *Mane comb. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 35 A currie combe, mainecombe, and whip for a Jade. *a* 1613 Overbury *Characters, Ostler* Wks. (1856) 72 His mane-comb is a spinners card turned out of service. 1879 Mrs. A. E. James *Ind. Housek. Managem.* 67 Curry-combs, scrapers, mane-combs, and the rest of the usual stable paraphernalia. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's Field* 68 Eager eyes that, beamed Beneath a *manelike mass of rolling gold. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxxvii. 172 Bridles mounted with silver, with a *mane-piece of plate. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Mane-sheet* (with Grooms), is a covering for the Upper-part of a Horse's Head.

†**Mane,** *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **maine, magne.** [a. OF. *maine, maigne, magne*:—L. *magnum* great.] In *Chairlis the mane,* Charles the Great, Charlemagne.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 205 Thus said gentill Charlis the Maine To the Coilzear. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 344 Chairlis the Maine, the quhilk wes king of France,..To king Achay ane herald he hes send. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 129 Sen the tyme of Achaus kyng of Scotland and Chairlis the Maine king of France. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* I. 264 The king, Charles the Magne.

Mane, obs. f. Main, Maine, Man, Many, Mean *a.*; north. f. Moan; variant of Maun (= *must*).

-mane (mēin), the ending of certain words adopted from Fr., as *Anglomane, bibliomane,* which have the general sense 'one who has a mania for (something)', and are formed on assumed Gr. types in *-μανής*: see Mania. The words of this formation have never become entirely naturalized in Eng, the meaning being preferably expressed by formations in *-maniac.*

1832 tr *Tour Germ Prince* III. xi. 306 She is almost as great a 'parkomane' as myself *Ibid* IV iii 145.

Maneall, obs. form of Menial *a*

Ma·n-ea·ter. [Man *sb.*1] One who eats men.

1. A cannibal.

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd 31 They are man-eaters, and couragious in battaile. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* (1619–20) II 103 How foule is the sinne of oppression, when the practisers of it are likened to man eaters, that liue vpon flesh? 1681 T Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No 28 (1713) I. 180 They may talk of Jews, Turks, Pagans, Infidels, Canibals, Man-eaters, Killcraps 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr* I. (1721) 33 There are Cannibals or Maneaters. 1837 M Donovan *Dom Econ* II 44 A stout ferocious-looking fellow was pointed out to me as a celebrated marksman and man-eater 1854 *Old Story-Teller, Goldin Roebuck* 61 The man-eater's mouth watered for human food.

2. An animal that eats or has a propensity for eating men; *colloq.* a horse given to biting.

1840 E. E. Napier *Scenes & Sports in For. Lands* I. v 140 The larger horses are leggy, under limbed, and, as far as vice goes, regular man eaters 1879 Mrs A E James *Ind Housek Managem* 68 Some horses in India are called 'man-eaters', and have to be blindfolded while you mount, or they would bite you 1883 F Day *Indian Fish* 51 (Fish Exh Publ) The common crocodile, *Crocodilus palustris* and *C. porosus* often termed man-eaters.

b. A man-eating shark; esp. *Carcharodon rondeleti* Also *man-eater shark*

1837 Hawthorne *Twice-told T* (1851) II xviii 259 To ascertain that the maneater [*sc* a shark] had already met his own death 1882 Jordan & Gilbert *Fishes N Amer* 30 (*Bull U.S Nat Mus* No 16) Man-eater Shark 1884 G B Goode, etc. *Nat Hist Usef Aquatic Anim.* I 671 A Shark closely related to our Man-eater.

c In India, a man-eating tiger. Applied also to lions and hyenas.

1862 J Greenwood *Wild Sports* 191 It marks the spot where fell one of the most terrible 'man-eaters' the world ever saw. 1881 J Grant *Cameronians* I. iv 60 Sir Piers thought it very slow work compared with..potting a man-eater from a howdah.

attrib 1850 R. G Cumming *Hunter's Life S Afr* (1902) 134/1 A bloodthirsty man-eater lion.

3. *local U S* a. A large salamander. b. The dobson or hellgrammite (*Cent. Dict* 1890).

1859 Bartlett *Dict Amer*, s.v. *Water-Dogs,* In Pennsylvania and the Eastern States they [various species of salamanders] are called Spring-keepers and Man-eaters.

So **Ma n-ea ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1607 Hieron *Wks.* I 437 A raging, and (as I may terme it) a man-eating pestilence. 1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* x 87 The Anzichi, being an idolatrous and man-eating nation 1871 J. Forsyth *Highl. India* 321 When a panther takes to man-eating, he is a far more terrible scourge than a tiger. 1880 *Chamb. Jrnl* 15 May 316/2 Man-eating tigers, are rare in British India.

Mane-ath, variant of Manath *Obs.*

Manece, obs. form of Menace.

Maned (mēind), *ppl. a.* Also 4 **imaned** (cf. OE. *gemon*), 6 **maaned.** [f. Mane *sb* + -ed 2.] Having a mane: also with prefixed word, as *long-maned.* In *Her.* = Crined.

13 *Sir Beues* (MS A) 2667 He was boþe leiþ and grim; A was i-maned ase a stede. 1530 Palsgr 318/1 Maaned as an horse, *crenu.* 1580 Stow *Chron.* 7 This forrest sometimes bred white Bulles, long maned like Lions. 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 569 The Hyena is said to be rough and maned 1780 Edmondson *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Maned,* is said of a horse, unicorn, or other beast, whose mane is of a different tincture from its body 1791 Cowper *Iliad* viii. 49 Swift, brazen-hoofed, and maned with wavy gold. 1818 Keats *Endym.* ii. 644 Four maned lions hale The sluggish wheels 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 59 The Feshtall is the maned mouffion of the Atlas 1864 Boutell *Her Hist. & Pop.* xvii. (ed 3) 281 An unicorn arg., armed maned and unguled or. 1895 Scully *Kafir Stories* 91 A large, black-maned lion. 1903 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 45 The maned or red wolf of Brazil.

b. *transf.* of plants.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxxii. 417 Passeflower. hath rough hearie stemmes, all lagged,..sometimes thicke maned.

c. *fig.*

1866 Symonds *Sk. Italy* i. (1874) 9 Huge waves crystalline in their transparency, and maned with fleecy spray.

Manede, variant of Manhead *Obs.*

Maneer, obs. form of Manner.

Manefaire: see Mainfere.

‖ **Manège, manege** (manē·ʒ). [Fr. form of the word earlier adopted as Manage *sb.*]

1. A riding school. (Cf. Manage *sb.*)

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 25 Oct, The Prince has a stable of the finest horses of all countries, which are continually exercised in the manège. 1705 Addison *Italy* 521, I saw here the largest Manege that I have met with any where else. 1756 H. Walpole *Lett, to Bentley* Aug. (1857) III 32 The horseman Duke's manège is converted into a lofty stable. 1799 J Adams (*title*) Analysis of Horsemanship, teaching the Whole Art of Riding in the Manege 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I 40 It is desirable that all Cavalry should be often exercised in Open Manege. *Ibid.* 41 The Troops are to be drilled in the Open Manege.

2. The movements proper to a trained horse, the art or practice of training and managing horses; horsemanship (Cf. Manage *sb* 1)

1776 Gibbon *Decl & F* ix (1869) I 182 Practised in the skilful evolutions of the Roman manege. 1791 Beckford *Pop Tales Germans* I 242 A knightly steed, well instructed in the manege. 1814 Scott *Wav.* (1816) I vii. 94 Already a good horseman, he was now initiated into the arts of the manege. 1826 — *Woodst* III. i. 12 He seemed a champion of the menage, fit to have reined Bucephalus himself.

Manege, obs. form of Manage *v.*

Maneggiable, obs. form of Manageable.

‖ **Maneh** (mā·ne) *Heb. Antiq* [Heb. מנה *māneh* (the pl. is rendered 'pounds' in 1 Kings x. 17): see Mina] A Hebrew coin and weight, equal to from sixty to one hundred shekels.

1611 Bible *Ezek* xlv 12 And the shekell shall be twentie Gerahs: twenty shekels, fiue and twentie shekels, fifteene shekels shall be your Maneh. 1899 Sayce *Early Israel* vi 260 The maneh was divided into sixty shekels.

Maneir, obs form of Manner.

Manekin, obs. form of Manikin.

Mane-kynd, obs. Sc. form of Mankind.

Manel, obs. form of Manilla 1

Maneless (mē·l nĭles), *a* [f. Mane *sb.* + -less] Without or destitute of a mane.

Maneless lion of Guzerat see Lion 1.

1828 Stark *Elem Nat. Hist* I 106 Common Sea Bear Fur brown, males maneless 1833 Smee in *Trans Zool. Soc* (1835) I 165 The maneless Lion of Guzerat. 1870 Orton *Andes & Amazons* vi (1876) 105 The puma, or maneless American lion. 1893 *Roy Nat Hist* (ed. Lydekker) I 361 It may be that some adult specimens of the Indian lion are maneless, yet well-maned examples have been killed.

Manellio, obs. form of Manilla 1.

Manentine, obs form of Manatee.

Manequin(e, obs. form of Manikin

Maner(e, obs. ff. Manner, Manor, Manure.

Maneresse, obs. form of Minoress

Manerial (mănī·rĭăl), *a ? Obs.* [f. med.L. *manēri-um* Manor + -al] = Manorial *a.*

1765 Blackstone *Comm* I 106 The landed property of the Atholl family, their manerial rights and emoluments, and the patronage of the bishoprick 1791 J Collinson *Hist Somerset* II 47 The manerial province of this place is vested in J F. Luttrell 1818 Hallam *Mid Ages* II ii (1819) I 244 The manerial court of every vavassor represented in miniature that of his sovereign *Ibid* IX ii III 420 Stones were employed in the construction of manerial houses 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV. 388/1 The lord's fee, or manerial seigniory

Manerial, obs Sc form of Mineral.

Manerlik, obs. form of Mannerly.

†**Manery.** *Obs rare*−1. Also 6 **mannery.** [ad. med.L. *manēri-um* Manor.] A mansion or manor

14.. in Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 254 Houses of holy church, graunges, personages, or vicaries, or any maneries of mens of holy church. 1598 Hall *Sat.* vii 36 Get the fee-simple of fayre manneryes

‖ **Manes** (mē·nēz), *sb. pl* [L. *mānēs* pl. By some scholars supposed to be the pl. of OLatin *mānis* good (cf *im mānis* cruel).]

1. The deified souls of departed ancestors (as beneficent spirits; opposed to *larvæ* and *lemures,* the malevolent shades of the Lower World). Also, the spirit, 'shade' of a departed person, considered as an object of homage or reverence, or as demanding to be propitiated by vengeance.

1390 Gower *Conf* II. 173 Thei hadden goddes, And tho be name Manes hihten, To whom ful gret honour thei dihten. 1609 Holland *Amm Marcell* xv vii 43 As if they meant with Romane bloud to sacrifice unto their wicked Manes. 1670 Dryden *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* iv. ii, The manes of my son shall smile this day, While I, in blood, my vows of vengeance pay. 1703 Pope *Thebais* 752 Let eternal fame Attend thy Manes, and preserve thy name 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 381 The Chevalier may owe it to the manes of the fallen nobility, to put his name to his own defence and theirs. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* (1877) I ii 272 The games were intended as human sacrifices to appease the Manes of the dead. 1880 Huxley *Sci & Cult* i (1881) 1 We may hope that the manes of the burnt-out philosopher were then finally appeased.

fig. 1673 *Remarques Humours Town* 18 The delight, or the torment of reflections, being the Manes of past actions. 1726 C D'Anvers *Craftsm.* No. 2 (1727) 20 It is indeed only the manes of departed Liberty which makes the loss of the substance more grievous to us.

¶ 2. Taken in the sense of 'mortal remains' (? by association with L. *mānēre* to remain); hence *transf.*

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 336 A certain Polander shut up the Manes of Plants in Glass Vessels.

Manes(h, obs. form of MENACE.

Maness (mæ·nes). *rare.* Also 6 mannes, 7 manness. [f. MAN *sb.*[1] + -ESS.] Woman as the feminine of man.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* II. 24 The man said, This nowe is bone of my bones, and flesh of my flesh: she shall be called mannes, or mannish, because she was taken out of man. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* II 23 [She shall be called Woman] or Manness, of Man, as *Ishah* of *Ish.* 1855 BAILEY *Spir. Legend* in *Mystic*, etc. (ed. 2) 130 Taught the Ædenic mysteries of man And maness.

Maness, obs. form of MENACE.

Manesuere, manesweir, obs. ff. MANSWEAR *v.*

Maneto, obs. form of MANITOU.

Manetti (mæne·ti). *Hort.* [Named after Xavier *Manetti* (1723–1784), a botanist of Monza.] A very vigorous dwarf variety of rose much used as a stock; also *Manetti rose.*

[1843 T. RIVERS *Rose Amateur's Guide* (ed. 3) 113 *note*, The . Rosa Manetti I received a few years ago from Italy. 1846 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 150 It seems to flourish on the Manetti stock better than on its own roots.] 1854 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 182 The only method is to employ the Manetti Rose as a stock 1869 HOLE *Bk Roses* 204 The Manetti will grow luxuriantly where the Brier will not grow at all

Maneuver, variant of MANŒUVRE.

Manful (mæ·nfŭl), *a.* Also 4 monful, 5 man(n)fulle, 5–7 manfull. [f. MAN *sb.*[1] + -FUL.]

1. Characterized by manly courage and resolution; brave, resolute.

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 8306 (Gött.) Werrour art þu, manful wight, And many man slayn wid þi hand 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 103 They mornyd ffor the morthir of manfull knyȝtis. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 170 Suim men hym callyth a corageous man, or a manful man 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 412 The inhabitauntes of it manfull and liberall. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 36 A stoute and manful minde 1641 EARL MONM. tr *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 76 They were inforced after twelve dayes manfull defence to surrender themselves upon discretion. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII III (1872) VII 27 Blakeney and Garrison stood to their guns in a manful manner. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* 189 A manful attempt was made to get the new constitution to work in the winter of 1791–92 1891 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 18 The manful good sense which seems naturally to accompany a manly tenderness of nature

†**2.** In occasional uses. **a.** Stately in appearance. **b.** Befitting a man, manly *Obs*

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 78 b, I homas was as manfull in his araye, for he was clothed in ys best and rychest clothe. 1555 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII II § 15 [He] being shooting at Butts, (a manfull, and healthfull Pastime)

†**3** *Comb* **manful-hardy** *a.*, brave (hence *-hardiness*). *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 417 Sheding of blode, ne manful hardinesse. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 15 Such as be manful hardye [orig *fortes*] *Ibid* Pref. **ii, Concernyng mannefull hardynesse [orig. *fortitudinem*]

Manfully (mæ·nfŭli), *adv* [f. MANFUL *a* + -LY[2].] In a manful manner; with manly courage or resolution, bravely, valiantly.

c 1400 *Melayne* 1240 This day wirke þou Manfully With thi nobill Cheualry. *c* 1430 *Lyfe St. Kath.* (1884) 57 Drede not þou welbeloued queene vn to god but do manfully 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 31 He manfullye defended him selfe in battayl 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* IX 10 Let vs die manfully for our brethren 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 76 Then over all His long red cloak, well brush'd and neat, He manfully did throw 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* XLVIII VI 141 The Greeks continued to fight manfully. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I I. 50 Bishop Hooper, who died manfully at Gloucester for his religion 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I XXVII. 219 The labour was enormous, but it was manfully and cheerfully done

†**b** Honourably. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i 27, I kil'd a man, whose death I much repent, But yet I slew him manfully, in fight.

Manfulness (mæ·nfŭlnes). [f. MANFUL + -NESS.] The quality of being manful.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2693 But his grete wisdom, & his manfulness. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I (1548) 49 b, Daniel than Byshop of Wynchestre sent thys wenefride to rome wyth hys letters of commendacyon for hys manfulnesse there shewed. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 134 The Metal and Manfulness of these men 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I V 91 It took all my manfulness from me to see you so near the edge of the cliff 1868 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Selections* (1869) II. 336 Sir Samuel, as good a type of manfulness and power in speech and action as one would ever wish to see.

†**Mang,** *v.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. Obs.* **a.** *trans.* To bewilder, lead astray. **b.** *intr.* To be bewildered, go wrong; to go mad.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xlii 132 What saie ȝe men? allas! for tene I trowe ȝe mang *a* 1520 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* 104 And all that couth attene the castell neir, It made thame for to mer amiss, and mang. 1513 — *Æneis* VIII Prol. 16 Musing marris our myrth half mangit allmost 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 79 To mend þat menȝe hes sa monye mangit God gif þe grace. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlvii. 9 Resave, vhill than, a barte lyk for to mang. 1768 Ross in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 360/2 She chokit and boakit, and cried like to mang.

†**Mang,** *v.*[2] *slang. Obs.* (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Mang*, to speak or talk.

Mang, variant of MONG *sb.* and *v.*

‖**Manga** (ma·ŋgă). [Sp. *manga* lit. 'sleeve': —L. *manica*: see MANCHE[1].]

1. A flowing robe, worn from the shoulders.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* vii. 55 It was purely a Mexican costume, and consisted of a purple manga. 1889 AMELIA E. BARR *Woven of Love & Glory* XIII. 301 It was a grand moving picture of handsome men in scarlet and gold—of graceful mangas and waving plumes.

2. The silk case used to cover a processional or other cross when not in use (Sp. *manga de cruz*).

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Manga, obs. form of MANGO.

Mangabey (mæ·ŋgăbē). *Nat. Hist.* [The name of a region of Madagascar, erron. given by Buffon to a species of *Cercocebus* inhabiting the west coast of Africa.] A monkey of the African genus *Cercocebus*; esp. the Sooty Mangabey, *Cercocebus fuliginosus.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. VII. 234 The fourth of this [the monkey] kind is the Mangabey. It is a native of Madagascar. 1879 W. LAUDER LINDSAY *Mind Lower Anim.* II 83 A sooty mangabey (monkey) had acquired a good number of bad habits

‖**Mangal** (maŋga·l). Also 9 **manggall,** (in Dicts.) **mankal.** [Turkish مانغال *mangal* (also written مانقال *manqal*).] A kind of brazier.

a 1814 *Sorceress* II II. in *New Brit. Theatre* III 13 Another room in the Palace, in the midst a Manggall with fire burning. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* III. 1398 Brass manga for brazier.—Manufactured by Mardiros Tombakdgi, Constantinople, exhibitor.

Mangalin, variant of MANGELIN *Obs.*

Mangal wurzel, obs. var. MANGEL-WURZEL.

Mangan-, repr. MANGANESE (G. *mangan*) in many compound names of minerals, chiefly adopted from German (see A. H. Chester *Dict. Min.*, 1896), as **mangan-amphibole** = RHODONITE, **manganapatite,** a variety of apatite containing manganese; **manganblende** = ALABANDITE; **manganbrucite,** a variety of brucite containing much manganese; **manganchlorite,** a manganiferous variety of clinochlore; **mangancolumbite,** a variety of columbite in which the iron is largely replaced by manganese; **manganhedenbergite,** a manganiferous variety of hedenbergite, **manganpectolite,** a manganiferous variety of pectolite, **mangantantalite,** a variety of tantalite in which manganese largely replaces the iron. (Cf MANGANO-)

1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Mineral*, **Mangan amphibole* 1892 DANA *Syst. Mineral* 764 *Manganapatite contains manganese replacing calcium 1836 T. THOMSON *Outl. Min., Geol.*, etc I 510 Sulphuret of Manganese. *Manganblende Swartzerz 1887 DANA *Man. Mineral & Petrogr* (ed. 4) 224 *Manganbrucite is a manganesian variety 1892 — *Syst. Min.* 648 *Manganchlorit 1898 — *Text bk. Mineral* 474 Manganchlorite, a chlorite from the Harstig mine near Pajsberg, Sweden. 1890 *Century Dict.*, **Mangancolumbite* 1887 DANA *Man. Mineral & Petrogr* (ed. 4) 267 *Manganhedenbergite contains 6 to 7 p.c. of manganese protoxide. 1892 — *Syst. Min.* 373 *Manganpectolith 1898 — *Text bk. Mineral* 395 Manganpectolite 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, **Mangansklerite* 1887 DANA *Man. Mineral & Petrogr* (ed. 4) 202 *Mangantantalite contains more manganese than iron

Manganate (mæ·ŋgănēt). *Chem.* [f. MANGAN-IC + -ATE.] A salt of manganic acid

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV 382/2 Manganate of potash is easily prepared 1891 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* II. 500/1 All manganates oxidise hydrochloric acid

‖**Manganeisen** (ma·ŋgan,əi z'n). *Min.* [Ger., f. *mangan* manganese + *eisen* iron] = FERRO-MANGANESE 1881 [see FERRO-]

Manganel(l, variant of MANGONEL.

Manganeous: see MANGANOUS

†**Mangane·sane.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. MANGANESE + -ANE 2 a.] Chloride of manganese.

1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) II. 65.

†**Mangane·sate.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. MANGANESIC + -ATE.] = MANGANATE.

1819 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* 228 Manganesate of potassa.

Manganese (mæ·ŋgănēz). Also 7 **manganes,** 9 **manganeze.** [a. F. *manganèse* (16th c.), a. It. *manganese*, one of the many corrupt forms of L. *magnēsia*: see MAGNESIA 2 The word appears in Ger. as *mangan* (hence Du. *mangaan*, Sw. *mangan*). Cf. obs. F. *mangane.*]

1. A black mineral (now recognized as an oxide of a metal, to which its name has been transferred: see sense 2), used from ancient times in glass-making, and now in many industrial processes. Also called **black manganese,** †*glass-maker's manganese.* The name has been also applied with qualification to other ores of the metal: **grey m.,** = MANGANITE I; **horn m.,** *corneous m.* [G. *hornmangan*, Jasche], an impure manganese silicate akin to photicite; **red m.,** = RODOCHROSITE; **white m.,** manganese carbonate.

As the name is in chemical use now restricted to the metal (sense 2), its older application survives only in commercial and industrial use. The black manganese of commerce is usually a mixture of various oxides, but the term is considered to apply esp. to manganese dioxide, MnO_2, which is the valuable ingredient in the mixture.

1676 COLES, *Manganese* (in colour and weight like the loadstone), the most general ingredient of glass. *a* 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. (1686) 52 In the making of glass it hath been an ancient practice to cast in pieces of magnet, or perhaps manganes. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 540 Our Manganese, supposed an iron ore, appears from some experiments to contain no iron 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 528/1 This substance, commonly called black or glass-maker's manganese, is scarcely any other thing than the calx of a new semimetal 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI 301/2 The *binoxide*, or *peroxide*, is the black manganese of commerce, and the *pyrolusite* of mineralogists. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 808 *Grey Manganese*, a term sometimes applied to manganite and pyrolusite. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI 398/1 *Dialogite* (Red Manganese). *Ibid.* 417/1 Allagite and Horn Manganese are mere mixtures.

2. *Chem.* The metallic element (symbol Mn) of which 'black manganese' is the oxide.

It is of a greyish white colour and a hard friable texture, somewhat resembling iron, but having no economic use in the metallic form.

1783 WITHERING tr. *Bergman's Outl. Mineral.* 114 Manganesium or Manganese. This new metal is soluble in all the acids 1807 J. MURRAY *Syst. Chem.* III 423 The name Manganese, which was formerly given to the native oxide, is now appropriated to the metal 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 49 The properties of manganese, which was announced as a peculiar metal by Kaim in 1770, were minutely investigated by Scheele and Bergman 1816 P. CLEAVELAND *Mineral.* 544 Manganese, which is with great difficulty obtained in a metallic state, has a grayish white color with some lustre. 1879 C. A. CAMERON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 15 Manganese is a metal somewhat allied to iron.

3 *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *manganese metal, mine, ore, salt*, **manganese alum,** (*a*) *Chem.* · see ALUM 3, (*b*) *Min.* = APJOHNITE; **manganese blende** = ALABANDITE; **manganese bronze,** (*a*) a bronze dye, (*b*) an alloy of copper and zinc with manganese, **manganese brown,** a brown dye, consisting of manganic hydrate obtained by various processes; **manganese copper** = *manganese bronze*, **manganese epidote** = PIEDMONTITE; **manganese garnet** = SPESSARTITE; **manganese glance** = ALABANDITE; **manganese glass,** glass in the manufacture of which manganese has been used; **manganese green,** an unstable green dye derived from manganate of barium; **manganese spar** = RHODONITE; also RHODOCHROSITE; **manganese steel,** a malleable mixture of iron and manganese; **manganese violet,** the purple colour derived from manganese, used in the decoration of pottery and porcelain; **manganese vitriol** = FAUSERITE, a sulphate of magnesium and manganese

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 519 Iron alum, *manganese alum, and chrome alum. 1820 R. JAMESON *Syst. Mineral.* (ed. 3) III 406 Prismatic *Manganese Blende 1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc. 235 *Manganese bronze, buff and green 1883 P. M. PARSONS in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 382 The manganese bronze has a great advantage over steel *Ibid* 383 That the manganese bronze propellers are incorrodible, . has now been proved 1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* (1842) 533 *Manganese brown 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXVII 564, art. *Dyeing*, Manganese brown is applied in wool, silk, and cotton dyeing 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI 409/2 Piedmontite or *Manganese Epidote, brownish violet, from St. Marcel, has 20 per cent of manganese peroxide 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 817 **Manganese glance*, syn. with *Manganese-blende* 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* XVII 269 Explanation of the change of *manganese glass 1888 *Spon's Encycl. Arts, Manuf.* etc. V 1549 [Recipe for making] *Manganese Green 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV 480/1 *Manganese metal is grey, like cast iron 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV 381/1 It occurs in Devonshire, Cornwall, in the Harz, and most *manganese mines 1795 W. NICHOLSON *Dict. Chem.* II. 596 This new *manganese ore was found among the iron mines of Sem. 1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Mineral* 255 Prismatic Manganese-Ore, or Black Manganese-Ore *Ibid* 256 Prismatoidal Manganese-Ore, or Grey Manganese Ore 1802 T. THOMSON *Syst. Chem.* III 88 The oxides of *manganese salts. 1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Mineral* 325 *Manganese-Spar (Baryte) 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III 817 *Manganese-spar*, syn. with Diallogite. Native carbonate of manganese. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 417/1 Rhodonite (Manganese Spar). 1895 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 2/7 *Manganese steel is being used in the manufacture of shovels 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI 772 A metaphosphate of manganese which goes under the name of Nürnberg or *manganese violet 1884 H. BAUERMAN *Descr. Mineral.* 298 The mineral described as *Fauserite* or **Manganese Vitriol*, from Herrengrund, in Hungary.

b. In names of salts.

1877 KINGZETT *Alkali Trade* 209 Manganese chloride. 1882 DANA *Man. Mineral. & Lithol.* (ed. 4) 188 Pyrolusite—Manganese Dioxide. *Ibid.* 191 Rhodochrosite—Manganese Carbonate.

Manganeseous: see under MANGANESIC.

Manganesian (mæŋgănī·zĭăn), *a.* [f. MANGANESE + -IAN.] Pertaining to manganese, or characterized by its presence.

1795 W. NICHOLSON *Dict. Chem.* II. 596 This powdery manganesian ore. 1837 J. T. SMITH tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 2 The argillaceous, magnesian, manganesian [etc., varieties of limestone].

†**Mangane·sic,** *a. Obs.* [f. MANGANESE + -IC.] *Manganesic acid* = manganic acid. Similarly **Mangane·siate,** = MANGANATE; **Mangane·s(e)-ous acid,** manganous acid; **Mangane·site,** manganite.

1819 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* 226 Manganesic acid. 1803 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 9) II 10 The proportions being 100 metal and 96.847 oxygen, constituting *manganesous acid*; the green salt, therefore, is a *manganesite* of potassa. The red compound... contains an acid which may be called the *manganesic*, and its compounds *manganesiates*. 1828 WEBSTER, *Manganesious* (citing Henry).

‖ **Mangane·sum, -sium.** *Chem. Obs.* [mod. L., f. MANGANESE.] = MANGANESE 2.

1783 [see MANGANESE 2]. 1786 tr. *Scheele's Chem. Ess.* 67 On Manganese, Manganesium, or Magnesia Vitrariorum. 1774. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 367 Manganesum was first procured in its pure form by Kaim and Gahn, between 1770 and 1775. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 195 Manganesium was discovered by Gahn in 1774.

Manganetic (mæŋgăne·tik), *a. rare*—°. [Badly f. MANGANESE, after *magnetic*.] = MANGANIFEROUS. In mod Dicts

Mangani- (mæ·ŋgăni), earlier **manganid-** [cf. FERRI-], used *Chem.* in names of certain cyanogen compounds, indicating the presence of manganese in its 'manganic' or highest degree of valency (cf. MANGANO-[2]). **Ma·nganicyanhy·dric** (or **-cyanic**) **acid**, H_3MnCy_6. **Ma·nganicy·anide**, a salt of this acid.

1852 WATTS tr *Gmelin's Handbk Chem.* VII 426 Manganidcyanid of cadmium. 1876 [see MANGANO-[2]] 1889 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict Chem.* II 342.

Manganic (mæŋgæ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. MANGAN-ESE + -IC] Applied to compounds containing manganese in its highest valency. *Manganic acid* an acid (H_2MnO_4) not known exc. in combination with alkalis, with which it forms *manganates*.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed 4) 633 Manganic acid 1877 KINGZETT *Alkali Trade* 209 Manganic chloride 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 72 The permanganate is decomposed . and insoluble manganic oxide is precipitated on the image.

Manganiferous (mæŋgăni·fĕrəs), *a. Min.* [f. MANGAN-ESE + -(I)FEROUS.] Containing or yielding manganese.

1851 WATTS tr *Gmelin's Handbk Chem* V 300 Manganiferous Magnetic Iron ore 1877 *Nature* XV. 57 The Deep-sea Manganiferous Muds.

Manganin (mæ·ŋgănin). *Metallurgy.* [f. MANGAN-ESE + -IN [1].] An alloy of copper, manganese and nickel, much used in the construction of standard resistance coils.

1902 J. J. THOMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 7.

Manganite (mæ·ŋgănəit). [f. MANGAN-ESE + -ITE. Cf. F. *manganite*]

1. *Min.* A hydrated sesquioxide of manganese, occurring massive and in pseudo-crystals; grey manganese ore.

1827 HAIDINGER in *Trans. Roy Soc. Edinb.* (1831) XI. 122 Prismatoidal Manganese-ore. Manganite. *Ibid.* 125 The name of *Manganite*, proposed for this species, is formed in allusion to the metal which it contains 1836 I THOMSON *Outl Min, Geol*, etc. I 502 Manganite. Hydrous sesquioxide of manganese. 1858 *Fownes' Man. Chem.* (ed. 7) 307 This compound occurs in nature as braunite, and in the state of hydrate as manganite

2. *Chem.* A salt of manganous acid.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 818 Salts which may be called manganites. 1877 KINGZETT *Alkali Trade* 209 This latter body forms what Mr. Weldon has termed manganite of magnesium ($MgMnO_3$)

Hence **Mangani·tic** *a.*, containing manganite.

1886 *Pall Mall G* 6 Mar. 5/2 A very considerable formation of manganitic ore.

‖ **Manganium** (mæŋgā nĭəm) *Chem rare*—°. [mod.L., f. MANGAN-ESE. So Fr.] = MANGANESE 2.

1850 in OGILVIE. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Manganium*, a term proposed by Berzelius for manganese

Manganize (mæ ŋgănəiz), *v. rare* [f MANGAN-ESE + -IZE.] *trans* To treat or prepare with manganese. Hence **Ma·nganized** *ppl a.*

1875 R. F. MARTIN tr *Haarres' Winding Mach.* 13 Flat ropes, made of manganised steel.

Ma·ngano- [1], used as combining form of MANGANESE in the construction of the names of certain minerals containing that element (see A H. Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896) **manganocalcite**, a calciferous variety of rhodochrosite; also occas. = SPARTAITE; **manganocolumbite** = MANGANOCOLUMBITE; **manganomagnetite** = JACOBSITE; **manganophyllite**, a manganiferous variety of biotite; **manganosiderite**, a ferriferous variety of rhodochrosite; **manganostibiite**, antimoniate of manganese occurring in small black grains; **manganotantalite** = *mangantantalite*; † **manganowolframite** = HÜBNERITE. (Cf. MANGAN-.)

1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Mineral* 678 Manganocalcite. 1877 DANA *Text-bk. Mineral.* 290 Manganophyllite. 1887 — *Man. Mineral & Petrogr* (ed. 4) 206 Manganostibiite contains both arsenic and antimony. 1892 — *Syst. Mineral.* 731 Manganotantalite. 1898 — *Text-bk. Mineral.* 491 Manganocolumbite.

Ma·ngano- [2], used *Chem.* in names of compounds containing manganese with its lower or 'manganous' degree of valency (cf. MANGANI-).

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 535/2 Chromi cyanides and mangano- and mangani-cyanides, isomorphous with the corresponding iron compounds. 1889 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 328 Manganocyanic acid (or manganocyanhydric acid) H_4MnCy_6.

† **Ma·nganolite.** *Min. Obs.* [f. MANGANO- + Gr. λίθος -LITE.] = RHODONITE.

1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1896 A. H CHESTER *Dict Min.*

Manganosite (mæ·ŋgănəsəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *manganosit*, f. *mangan* MANGANESE.] Protoxide of manganese, occurring in small green octahedral crystals which turn black on exposure to the air.

1887 DANA *Man. Mineral. & Petrogr.* (ed. 4) 206.

† **Mangano so-manga·nic,** *a. Chem. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *manganōso-manganicus* (Berzelius): cf. MANGANOUS and MANGANIC.] Having a formula which is the sum of that of a 'manganous' and that of a 'manganic' compound. *Manganosomanganic oxide*: red oxide of manganese, Mn_3O_4.

1843 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* 331 Manganoso-manganic oxide. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 801 Manganese occurs ..ns manganic and manganoso-manganic oxide.

Manganous (mæ ŋgănəs), *a.* Also 9 **manganeous.** [f. MANGAN-ESE + -OUS.] **a.** Of the nature of, or containing, manganese. **b.** *Chem.* Containing manganese with its lower valency.

1823 HENRY *Elem Chem.* (ed 9) II. 11 The constitution of the manganeous acid. 1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 530 Protoxide of manganese, Manganous oxide. 1884 H. BAUERMAN *Descr. Mineral.* 51 Manganous sulphide. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 49/2 Patent Manganous Carbon Filters of various kinds. 1891 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* II. 499/1 One-sixth of the weight of the manganous chloride employed.

Mangas: see MANGO.

Mangastan, -stene, obs. forms of MANGOSTEEN.

Mange (mēⁱndʒ), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 5 **maniew(e, manyew,** 6–7 **mangie,** 7 **maungie, mangy.** *β.* 6 **maunge,** 7 **maingo,** 6– **mange.** [Late ME. *manjewe*, a. OF. *manjue, mangeue* itch (also in the sense 'eating'), vbl. sb f. *manjuer* = *mangier* (mod.F *manger*) to eat. Cf. F. *démanger* to itch.]

1. A cutaneous disease analogous to the itch in man, occurring in many hairy and woolly animals, and caused by an arachnidan parasite. Also sometimes loosely, a dirty, scabby or scurfy condition of the skin. *Flying, quick, red, scabby mange*, varieties of this disease.

α. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, þe houndes also hath an oþer sicknesse, þat is cleped þe Maniewe [*Bodl MS* manyew]. *Ibid*, þat oþer manere of maniewe is cleped þe fleynge maniewe. *Ibid.*, þat one is cleped quyc maniewes, þe whiche pileth þe houndes. 1575 TURBERV *Faulconrie* 363, I place the Mangie firste, as the capitall enemie to the quiete and beautie of a brave spanell 1598 YONG *Diana* 306 The Iuniper oile may neuer helpe my flockes, With lothsome mangie being ouerrun 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI xv 465 If the mangie or the scurvie take any beast, they were presently commaunded to bury it quicke. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* II ii in Bullen *O. Pl* IV, Tis good phisick To cure thee of the mangy 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 141 The dogs whose mangy eats away his haire

β. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c 13 § 9 Anye horse, geldynge or mare infecte with scappe or mange 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 450 The scurvie thicke roufe in the farcins or mange of horses 1623 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. (1630) III. 66/1 Gangrenaes, Vlcers, wounds, and mortall stabs, Illiaca passioes, Megrims, Mumps, or Mange 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I i 612 And tell what Crisis does Divine The Rot in Sheep, the Mange in Swine. 1667 T. COXE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 451, I procured an old Mungrell Curr, all over-run with the Mainge 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 88 At last they [sheep] will break out with a Mainge or Scab. 1750 RUTTY in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 473 It cures the mange in horses, and the itch in men, by bathing 1822 SCOTT *Fam Lett* 4 Sept. (1894) II xviii 149 As it was, I came off with a fit of the mange, and it was a good escape. 1843 YOUATT *Horse* (1848) 379 Mange in cattle has been propagated to the horse 1858 — *Dog* 367 The Scabby Mange is a frequent form which this disease assumes. It assumes a pustular and scabby form in the red mange 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* P 567 The veterinary Surgeon will inspect all the horses of the detachments for the detection of Mange

† **2.** *fig.* A restless desire. (Cf. ITCH 2.) *Obs.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper, A Country Life* 22 Those that have the itch Of craving more are never rich These things thou know'st to' th'height, and dost prevent That plague [*MS Ashm* 38 p 90 Mange], because thou art content *a* 1680 ROCHESTER *Sess Poets* 56 Don Carlos his Pockets so amply had fill'd, That his Mange was quite cur'd 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Expost Odes* x 22 The Love of Flattery is the Soul's rank Mange. 1790 — *Ep. to Sylv. Urban*, If yet thy head possess the Mange of Writing.

† **Mange,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [? f. MANGE *v*]

1. A meal.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* (revision) iii, I saw the hurcheon and the hare In hidlings hirpling heir and thair, To mak thair morning mange.

2 A food for animals.

1611 MARKHAM *Countr Content.* I i (1668) 12 The best food is to give them Mange, made either of ground Oats, Barley Meale, Branne, or Mill-dust. *Ibid.* 13 Meat which if it be sweet is called the Mange, if otherwise Carrion or Garbage. 1615 — *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 177 Nor is there any more . excellent meat for Swine in the time of sickness, then a mange made of ground Oates and sweet Whey.

† **Mange,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **manyew,** 6 **maunge.** Cf. MANGED *a.* [f. MANGE *sb.*[1]] Having the mange; = MANGY.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xii, Anoynt þe hounde þerwith as he is maniewed [*Bodl. MS.* manyew]. 1537 MATTHEW *Lev.* xxi. 20 Wether he be..gogeleyed, or maunge, or skaulde. *Ibid* xxii 22 Whether it..haue a wen, or be maunge, or scabbed. 1547 HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchesters Bk.* L 4 b, To saue hym [*sc.* a dog] he wax not mange.

† **Mange,** *v. Obs.* Also 4, 6 **maunge.** [a. OF. *mangier, manjuer* (mod.F. *manger*) to eat:—L. *mandūcāre*: see MANDUCATE *v.*] *trans.* To eat. Hence † **Manging** *vbl. sb.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 245 Þei han I-Maunget ouur muche þat make þ hem grone ofte. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XII. 232 And two swyne gronys, All a hare bot the lonys, we myster no sponys here, at oure mangyng. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 83 Feare not thee manging fortold of burd-seat in hunger, Thee fats thee passage shal smooth. *Ibid.* IV. 117 Yea the lad Ascanius wel I might haue slaughtered, after At tabel of the father too set thee chield to be maunged.

† **Manged,** *a. Obs.* [f. MANGE *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].] Suffering from mange. *c* 1410 [see MANGE *a.*].

† **Manged,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. MANG *v.* + -ED [1].] ? Rendered stupid or helpless.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 546 Hangit, mangit, eddir-stangit, stryndie stultorum. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua maryit Wemen* 118 Than mak I nyne crocis, To keip me fra the cummerans of that carll mangit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. v 52 To the ground half mangit fell sche doun. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 632 Vther sum war of ane vther kynd, Richt mad & mangit, wod out of thair mynd. 1571 *Satir Poems Reform* XXV 137 Aske at þe leving Lord, That hanged, or manged, Mot ilk man mak his end. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* XXIV. 42, I sitt and sighis all soliter and sad, Half mangd in mynd, almost as I war mad.

Manged, obs. form of MANCHET.

Mangee, obs. form of MANJEE.

Mangel (mæ·ŋg'l), **mangold** (mæ·ŋgould). Short for MANGEL WURZEL. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mangel field, grower*; **mangel beetle,** a small blue-black beetle (*Silpha opaca*) whose larva feeds upon mangel-wurzel; **mangel-fly,** *Anthomyia betæ*.

α. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss*, *Mangles*, mangold wurzel. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr 652/1 A cow gets daily one bushel of sliced mangel. 1889 TENNYSON *Owd Rod* 14 All on it now Goan into mangles an' tonups. 1893 *Morn Post* 8 Mar 8/2 A pest mentioned in these reports is the pigmy mangel beetle, and mangel growers are requested to keep a watchful eye upon the young roots

β. 1856 *Farmer's Mag* Jan. 62 Some swedes and yellow-globe mangolds grown by H.R H. Prince Albert. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 23/3 Mangold fly the pest of our Mangold fields in the grub state 1884 *Times* (weekly ed) 19 Sept 6/3 Nowhere in Ireland have I seen finer crops of hay and oats, of turnips and mangold.

‖ **Mangelin.** *Obs.* Also 6 **mangiar, mangelyn, mangiallin, mangalin.** [a. Telugu *manjāḍi* = Tamil *manjāḍi*] A weight formerly used in Southern India and Ceylon for weighing precious stones, varying, apparently according to the district, from half a carat to two carats.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 234 A poyse or weight which they caule Mangiar, which wayeth two Tarre, and two thyrdes, which amount to two thyrdes or thirde partes of one caratte. 1584 W. BARRET in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. i. 274 Another sort of weight called Mangiallins, which is 5 graines of *Venice* weight. 1598 W PHILLIP *Linschoten* I lxxxv 133 Sometimes they find Diamonds of one hundred and two hundred Mangelyns, and more 1615 tr *De Monfart's Surv. E Indies* 35 It waigheth 198 Mangelins, and each Mangelin waigheth fiue graines 1678 J PHILLIPS tr *Tavernier's Trav.* II. II xiv. 140 At the Mine of Raolconda they weigh by Mangelins, a Mangelin being one Carat and three quarters, that is seven Grains.

Mangel-wurzel, mangold-wurzel (mæ ŋg'l-, mæ·ŋgōld,wē·rz'l). Forms: *α.* 8 **mangle wurzel, mangel wurtz, mangal wurzel,** 9 **mangel worsal, -wurzel, mangol wurtzel, mangul wurzel,** 8–9 **mangel-wurzel** (*erron.* **-würzel**). *β* 8–9 **mangold-wurzel,** (9 **-wurtzel**). [a. G. *mangold-wurzel* (corruptly *mangelwurzel*), f. *mangold* beet + *wurzel* root

The corrupt form *mangelwurzel* (in Eng now the prevailing form) suggested, or was suggested by, a pseudo-etymological association with G *mangel* want, whence in the 18th and early 19th c. the name was often mistranslated 'root of scarcity' (and in Fr. *racine de disette*). The origin of G *mangold* (MHG. *mangolt*) has not been determined: it may be an application of the OHG personal name *Managolt*. The G. word has passed into other langs.: cf. Da. *mangold*, It. *mangoldo*]

A variety of beet, with a root larger than that of the garden beet; cultivated as a food for cattle.

(Regarded by some botanists as a hybrid between the red and the white beet.)

α. 1779 [see b] 1787 (*title*) tr. Abbé de Commerell's Account of the culture and use of the Mangel Wurzel. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 963/1 The Mangel Wurtz (*Wurzel*, you call it,) or Root of Scarcity. 1788 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Peter's Prophecy* Wks. (1823) 237/1 Beets, in whose just applauses we are hoarse all; Such are the wondrous powers of mangel worsal. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III 762, I sowed the common long red or marbled mangel-würzel. 1881 H. TANNER *Sci Agric. Pract.* lviii. 288 The Mangel wurzel obtained by the improvement of the Sea-Beet (*Beta Maritima*).

β. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 8 Mangold Wurzel, or Root of Scarcity. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 77 Mangold wurtzel

b. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *mangel-wurzel beet, leaf, plant*; **mangel-wurzel fly,** a small dipterous insect (*Anthomyia betæ*) the larva of which feeds on beet leaves; **mangel-wurzel potato,** a coarse variety of potato used as food for cattle.

1779 MAWE & ABERCROMBIE *Univ. Gardener* (1797) X b, The Mangel Wurzel Beet. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 92/1 The mangold-wurzel plant..is attacked by the larva of a beetle,..*Silpha opaca*. *Ibid.*, The ultimate effect of these attacks on the mangold-wurzel leaves is not serious 1862 *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* II 230 The Mangold-wurzel Fly. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I 365/2 There are several varieties of the potato, such as 'yams', 'lumpers', 'mangel-wurzel potato', &c., which, although unfit for human food, are much relished by cattle.

Mangeneel, obs. form of MANCHINEEL.

†**Mangenel**(e, obs. form of MANGONEL.

Manger (mē·ndʒəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 manyour, maniore, mawnger, maungour, 5 maniure, maniowre, mangeour, mawngeur, mawnjowre, 6 mangeor, maungere, mangier, 4-manger. [a. F. *mangeoire* (in 12th c. written *maingeure*) = Pr. *manjadoira*, Catal. *menjadora*, Pg. *manjadoura*, It. *mangiatoia*:—vulgar L. type **manducātōria*, f. *manducāre* (F. *manger*) to eat.]

1. A box or trough in a stable or cowhouse, from which horses and cattle eat. (Chiefly used for those kinds of food which cannot be placed, like hay and straw, in the rack above.)

c 1325 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E.E.T.S.) 120/145 Þe oxe and asse in hare manyour *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11182 Bordes broughte, cordes & cables, & made mangers [*v.r.* maniores] to stande in stables. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 441 A mawnger ther he fande Corne therin lyggande, Therto his mere he bande *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 325/1 Maniure (*S.*, *P.* maniowre), *mansorium*, *presepium*, *C*, *F*, *presepe* 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 254 An hows to ley inne hym in swadlynge cloothes, and layed hym in a manger [so 1582 *Rheims* and 1611]; WYCLIF cracche, *Geneva* cretche see CRATCH *sb.*[1] 1b). 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 24 The Asse has knawin the mangier of his maister. 1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativ.* 31 While the Heav'n-born childe All meanly wrapt in the rude manger lies. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, My horse, I believe, smelt the corn in the manger by the rate he went at. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* P 570 To prevent infection..the rack and manger, are to be scoured with soft soap and hot water.

b. Used as the symbol of the Nativity.

1838 JACKSON tr *Krummacher's Elisha* xiii 294 The blissful mystery of the manger and the Cross.

c. Phr. *In hack* (*heck*) *and manger*: see HACK *sb.*[2] 2, HECK *sb.*[1] 3; *Rack and manger*: see RACK *sb.*[1] 3 b, c, d. Also DOG-IN-THE-MANGER.

†**2.** *Astron.* (= L. *Præsæpe*.) The name of a nebulous tract in the constellation Cancer. *Obs*

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl* (1556) 265 After Gemini foloweth Cancer containing 8 starrs, beside a cloudy tract which is named ye Manger or Crybbe.

3. *Naut.* A small berthing in the bows of a ship-of-war, intended to keep the water entering the hawse-holes from flooding the deck.

1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram* II 10 A circle of planke either abaft or before the maine Mast called the Manger *Ibid*, The Bits are placed abaft the Manger in the ships loofe 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Rafter* xiii, The manger, that part of the main-deck directly under the forecastle 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 466.

4. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *manger-cradled* adj.; **manger-board** (see quot.); **manger-doggishness** *nonce-wd*, the character of a dog-in-the-manger; **manger-door**, the outlet from a ship's manger; **manger-food**, **-meat**, food which may properly be placed in the manger for cattle; **manger-scupper**, an aperture for carrying off water from a ship's manger.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Manger*, a small berthing in the bows separated on the after part from the rest of the deck by the *manger-board, a strong coaming rather higher than the hawse holes. 1620 DEKKER *Dreame* 9 The *Manger-Cradled Babe, the Begger borne, The poorest Worme on earth, the Heighth of Scorne *a* 1631 DONNE *To C'tess Huntingdon* 14 Poems (1633) 91 As such a starre which Magi led to view The manger cradled infant, God below. 1880 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xxxi, Is not that *manger-doggishness one of the most common phases of the human heart? 1802 J. ANFREY in *Naval Chron* VII. 48 A man was sentry at the *manger-door. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric* II. 599 A *manger food for the labouring teams 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod Husbandm* I II. 41 The best Sort of Pease for *Manger-meat 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 141 The whole of this food is given as manger-meat, no part of it being put into the rack. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 131 The water is returned into the sea by the *manger scuppers.

Hence **Ma·ngerful**, a quantity that fills a manger.

1875 CHR. G. ROSSETTI *Goblin Market*, etc. 221 A breastful of milk And a mangerful of hay.

†**Manger,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. OF. *mangier* to eat (the inf. used as sb.). Cf. GRAMAUNGERE.] A sumptuous meal, a banquet.

In the later quots. the word may be a jocular use of MANGER *sb.*[1]

[13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxx. 566 And þenne boþe bodi and soule i fere Schal wende to the graunt Mangere.] *c* 1420 *Laud Troy Bk.* 24 That gestoures often dos of hem gestes At mangeres and at grete ffestes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* xii. 201, I am worthy the wyne, me thynk it good skyll, My seruyse I tyne, I fare full yll, At youre mangere. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 26 They are so troubeled wyth Lordelye lyuynge, mounchynge in their maungers..that they canne not attende it 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastward Ho!* IV. 1, Farewell thou horne of hunger that calst th' Innes a court to their Manger

b. A prepared dish. *Manger blanc* = BLANCMANGE(R.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 98 They set before her. Manger blank, Pasties, Tarts, and other variable kinde of gluttonies. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 246 A certain manger or broth made of their [barbels'] liuers. 1676 LADY FANSHAWE *Mem.* (1830) 209 Cakes, cheese, and excellent sweetmeats, especially manger blanc.

†**Manger,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [a. F. *manger* (inf.).] 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Manger*, to eate.

Mangering: see *List of spurious words.*

†**Ma·ngery.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 ma(u)ngeri, mangery, 4-6 mangerie, 5 maungery, mangere, mawngery, mangrie, maynerey, 5-6 *Sc.* maniory, 6 *Sc.* mangeory. [a. OF. *mangerie*, f. *manger* (mod.F. *manger*) to eat.]

1. A banquet; a ceremonial feast; a series of festivities.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 15198 Til þe lauerd o þat hus Yee sai on mi parti, þat he yow wald len sum place, To mak vr mangeri. 13 *E. E. Allit P.* B 1365 Such a mangerie to make þe man was auised. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi (*Baptista*) 501 [He] mad gret mangery þaim to, As afferit kyng to do. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 244 Til thre dayes were fulli paast, This mangeri then so longe laast *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lv, Ther weddut he that lady brigte, The maungery last a faurtenyzte, With schaftes for to schake. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 153 Wher ben thay that helde the grete festes and grete mangries makid? *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. XL. 1011 And ane vgsum maniory Off wlatsum corssis and vgly. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1098 That worthy wedding for to se, And come vnto that mangere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. IX. 5 Onon the bankat and the mangeory For fest ryall according, by and by

2. Banqueting, luxurious eating

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Orat. G. Flamineus* (CAXTON 1481) F iv b/1, Supposest thou with thy sleep reste ydelnesse wyne mangerie lustes vnshamefastnes to get that worshipful fame which they gate *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor Fab* II (*Town & C. Mouse*) XXVII, Thy mangerie is mingit all with cair, Thy gusse is gude, thy gansell sour as gall.

3. Board; necessary food.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 119 The Minister then serueing at Saint Albanes in Wood-street satisfied the House for his lodging and Mangerie

Mangestain, obs. form of MANGOSTEEN.

Mangey, variant of MANGY.

Manggall, Manggo: see MANGAL, MANGO.

Mangiallin, mangiar, vars MANGELIN *Obs.*

Mangie, obs. f. MANGE *sb.*[1], MANGY, MANJEE.

Mangier, obs. form of MANGER *sb.*[1]

Mangily (mē·ndʒili), *adv.* In 7 **mangely.** [f. MANGE *sb.*[2] + -(I)LY [2].] In a mangy manner

c 1620 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *False One* II. III, Oh, this soundes mangely and scurvely in a Souldiers mouth.

Manginess (mē·ndʒines). [f. MANGY *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being mangy.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Þer is IIII. maners of maniewenesse [*Bodl. MS.* manyewnesse] 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* XXVIII. 27 The Loide shal smyte the with scalle, and maungynesse *a* 1571 JEWEL *On 1 Thess* (1611) 99 Who hath not heard of the patience of Iob? his body stricken with a scurfe or mangines 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 279 For the white scurfe, leapry, . inanginesse &c. 1611 COTGR., *Mal de S Roch* an itching manginesse. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s.v. *Rules for buying a Horse*, To have much Hair on the Mane, denotes intolerable Dulness, and to be without none shews the Worm in the Mane, the Itch, or else plain Manginess.

†**Mangle,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. **mangle*, MONGLE *v.*] *In mangle*: in a mêlée

13 *K. Alis* 7412 While they weore so in mangle, Theo Yndiens gan gangle.

Mangle (mæ ŋg'l), *sb.*[2] [a. Sp *mangle* (Oviedo 1535): see MANGROVE.] = MANGROVE. Also *attrib*, as *mangle-bark, tree.*

[1597 HARTWELL tr *Pigafetta's Congo* IV. 24 The.. barke of the tree which is called Manghi (Orig. *di quell'albore nomato manghi*.)] 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. II. (1614) 733 Mangle is the name of a Tree, which multiplieth it selfe into a wood [Cf. *ibid.* 698 *marg*: Andrew Battell saith, That the tree which thus strangely multiplies itselfe is called the Manga tree.] 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII 621 Two sorts of the Mangle-Tree, of the *Arbor de Rais* kind, though no Figg 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed 3) I 171 In its neighbourhood [Guayaquil] are great numbers of mangles, or mangrove trees. 1824 tr. *Spink & Martius' Trav. Brazil* I. 217 *note*, The mangle or mangrove tree. 1885 *U. S. Cons. Rep.* No 50. 268 (Cent.) Mangle-bark is principally used in tanning leather.

Mangle (mæ ŋg'l), *sb.*[3] [a. Du. *mangel* masc. (= G. *mangel* fem., recorded from the 18th c.), app. short for the synonymous *mangelstok*, f. stem of *mangelen* to mangle, f. MDu. *mange* (= MHG., mod.G. *mange*), a mangle, in early use also a mangonel. The Du. and G. word is ultimately from the Gr. *μάγγανον* (see MANGONEL), but its history has not been precisely traced: cf the med.L. forms *mango*, *manga*. For the sense cf It. *mangano*, 'a kinde of presse to press buckrom, fustian, or died linnen cloth, to make it have a luster or glasse' (Florio 1598).] A machine for rolling and pressing linen and cotton clothing etc after washing; in its older form, an oblong rectangular wooden chest filled with stones, worked backwards and forwards by a rack and pinion arrangement (or, earlier, by straps wound round a roller worked by a handle), and resting upon two cylinders, which were thus rolled with great pressure over the fabric spread upon a polished table beneath; now consisting of two or more cylinders working one upon another. Cf. CALENDER *sb.*[1] 2.

The possession of a mangle, for the use of which a small sum was charged, is, among the poorer class of English cottagers, a common means of earning money The question 'Has your mother sold her mangle?' (quot. 1836–7) was at one time the commonest piece of 'chaff' used by London street-boys.

1774 in *Titles Patents* (1854) I. 193 A grant unto Hugh Oxenham,..carpenter and mangle maker, of his new invented mangle of an entirely new construction. to answer all the purposes of mangles without the incumbrance of weight. 1793 *Regal Rambler* 73, I might mention the mangle, also a curious machine, for pressing fine linen. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xx, The only answer we obtained was a playful inquiry whether our maternal parent had disposed of her mangle 1891 HARDY *Noble Dames* 186 While she, like a mangle, would start on a sudden in a contrary course, and end where she began.

b. *attrib*, as *mangle-keeper*, *-maker*, *-room*, *worker*, **mangle-wheel**, a wheel which, by an ingenious adjustment of rack and pinion, causes the movable part of a mangle to travel backwards and forwards, while the wheel itself rotates in only one direction; applied also to a similar wheel in textile machines; similarly **mangle pinion, rack.**

1774 Mangle maker [see above]. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 12 Oct 1/1 A very excellent Mansion House with mangle room. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc 798 The mangle wheel, has been introduced into the machinery of the textile manufactures 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Mangle-keeper*, the owner of a mangle, a smoother of linen 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* 1383/2 *Mangle-rack*, a rack having teeth on opposite sides, engaged by a pinion which meshes with the opposite sides alternately. 1884 MCLAREN *Spinning* 141 By a series of wheels the mangle pinion shaft A a is worked, which drives the mangle pinion x, and this drives the mangle wheel 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Mangle Workers*, the attendants at the mangles used for finishing jute and linen fabrics.

Mangle (mæ·ŋg'l), *v.*[1] Also 5-6 **mangel**, 6 **mangyll.** [ad AF. *mangler*, *mahangler* (cf. med.L. *mangulare* in a Fr. document of 1361), app. a frequentative form of *mahaigner*: see MAIM *v.* But cf. obs F. *mangonner* 'to mangle or disfigure by mangling' (Cotgr.)]

1. *trans.* To hack, cut, or lacerate (a person or his members) by repeated blows; to reduce, by cutting, tearing, or crushing, to a more or less unrecognizable condition. †Formerly sometimes, to mutilate. †Also with *out.*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 5704 Who. Were Martrid & murthrid, manglit in peses *c* 1450 *Merlin* 445 The cristin neuer cessed to kille and to sle, and mangeled alle that thei myght take. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 257 b, The blessed body thus mangled, torne & rent, lyenge in ye lappe of that gloryous virgin his mother 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 339 But the Moores mangled him and his men in peeces 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* II. 8 Or Mincepie-like Ile mangle out the slaue 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc* VII. 13 Now when this man was dead also, they tormented and mangled the fourth in like maner 1632 J. PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. II. III. 272 It mist his eyes, yet it pittifully mangled his visage. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* V. II. § 68 471/2 His beautiful Empress, whom a young Burgundian had most despitefully mangled, cutting off both her Nose and Ears. 1791 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 138 Next morning two men were lanterned and mangled in the Parisian taste 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* II, I will see my Arthur once more, ere the wolf and the eagle mangle him 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXII. IV. 737 A human head was found severed from the body and so frightfully mangled that no feature could be recognised

absol 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. iv, The red artillery's bolt mangling among them falls

b. *transf* and *fig.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 106 Both so mangled with repulse and almost murthered by disdaine, that [etc.]. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. III. 51 How hast thou the hart To mangle me with that word, banished? 1713 STEELE *Guard* No. 17 P. 10 The Lock Hospital.. is a receptacle for all sufferers mangled by this iniquity

2. To cut or hack (a material thing) in a rough manner, so as to damage and disfigure; †to divide into rough or ragged parts.

1530 PALSGR. 632/2, I mangle a thyng, I disfygure it with cuttyng of it in peces or without order You have mangylled this meate horrybly, it is nat to sette afore no honest man now. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. LXIV 526 Cotton Thistel.. beareth great large leaues al to mangled and cut by the edges 1610 HOLLAND tr *Camden's Scot* 37 The country runneth out in length and breadth, all mangled with fishfull pools, and in some places with rising mountaines. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 177 They did respect gemmes more than to mangle them with cutting 1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 124 But lo! a swarm of harpies intervene, To ravage, mangle, and pollute the scene! 1784 COWPER *Tiroc* 303 The bench on which we sat while deep employed, Though mangled, hacked, and hewed, not yet destroyed.

3. *fig.* Now chiefly: To render (words) almost unrecognizable by mispronunciation; to spoil by gross blundering or falsification (a quotation, the text of an author). Formerly often (now rarely): To mutilate, deprive of essential parts, subject to cruel injury.

1533 SIR T. MORE *Confut. Tindale* II. IV. Wks. 538/2 Tindal shal haue no cause to saye that I deface hys gaye goodlye tale, by mangling of his matter 1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. II. App. X. 448 The reste of the Sacraments, which be eyther clearly taken awaye, or else mangled.. by this newe booke 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. II. 99 Ah poore my Lord, what tongue shall smooth thy name, When I thy three houres wife haue mangled it. 1607 — *Cor.* III. I. 158 Your dishonor Mangles true judgement. 1642 MILTON *Animadv.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 189 Remember how they mangle our British names abroad. *a* 1683 SIDNEY *Disc Govt.* III. XLVI. (1704) 420 Queen Elizabeth. did not go about to mangle Acts of Parliament. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 503 It was also necessary sometimes to restore the sense of Chaucer, which was lost or mangled in the errors of the press. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 84 Such a Pro-

ject..would intolerably mangle my Scheme 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) II. 443 Go to an Italian opera and you will hear the singers so clip and mangle their words, that. you will lose even the little sense they contain. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. IV. III. 191 To give up Rouen and Bordeaux would be to mangle France 1901 *Athenæum* 27 July 121/1 Why mangle Virgil with a stupid 'hæc mortalia tangunt'?

absol. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. 1851 III 122 If schisme parted the congregations before, now it rent and mangl'd, now it rag'd

Mangle (mæ ŋg'l), *v.*[2] [f. MANGLE *sb.*[3], or perh. a. Du *mangelen* = G. *mangeln*.]

1. *trans.* To press smooth with a mangle.

1775 ASH *Suppl.*, *Mangle*, to smooth linen by means of a mangle 1790 in *Abridg. Specif. Patents, Bleaching*, etc. (1859) 51 A machine or machines for mangling and washing every article made of linen [etc.] that will bear washing 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI 303 The Model of a machine for Mangling Linen. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I 119 Mrs. Squasham desired her humble duty, and had had them [*sc.* clothes] mangled . Mangle the d—l! . exclaimed Sponge.

I'll mangle every bone in her skin 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xv, Might have got up my linen as I came along..—queer thing to have it mangled when it's on one

2. To beat (lead) flat on a roller.

1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 28 The process of mangling [lead] consists in rolling the sheet tightly round a wooden mandril, beating it meanwhile with the plumber's mallet.

Mangled (mæ ŋg'ld), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. MANGLE *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] In senses of the vb.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I 42 Yet are they not ashamed to picke out certaine mangled sentences. 1564 BECON *Wks.* I. Gen Pref. B iv, He is a mangled minister, which eyther teacheth well & liueth euil, or liueth wel and teacheth euill 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 33 These [birds] came in deed On their owne mangled Carkases to feed 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 1 Wks 1851 III 194 The mangl'd pieces of a gash't Serpent. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat.* II xi. 124 According as the Voice comes to the Ear, intire or mangled. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II ix, I heir poor mangled comrade. 1770 *Junius Lett* Pref 13 A multitude of spurious, mangled publications of the *Letters of Junius*. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N Guinea* 64, I took him by the hand, and, pointing to the mangled anchor, laughed 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit* (1867) 546 Most of our old plays come before us in a corrupt and mangled state 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. xl. 31 The mangled form of the martyr of Evesham.

Hence †**Ma'ngledly** *adv.*, in a mangled manner.

1657 SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 466 But why do you go about to show that I put not down the Authors words aright, but mangledly and corruptly.

Mangled (mæ ŋgl'd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. MANGLE *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] Pressed in a mangle

1775 in ASH *Suppl* 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* v, A.. freshly mangled surplice.

Mangler (mæ ŋglə1). [f. MANGLE *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. One who mangles, in various senses of the vb.

In the first quot the identity of the word is doubtful: cf. MONGER *sb*

1561–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I 201 Charge all and sindry flescheouris and manglaris of flesche 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 194 They be nothyng els but manglers and spoylers of the best part and power of Gods Grace. 1583 NOWELL & W DAY *Rep Conference w. Campion* 14 Campion hath charged vs as rasers, manglers, and spoylers of the holy Scriptures 1624 GATAKER *Transubst* 61 Hee speaketh in these wordes which this mangler of him omitteth *a* 1723 LICKELL *To Sir G. Kneller* 48 After thee may rise an impious line, Coarse manglers of the human face divine. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *To Mem of Span. Patriots* v, Manglers of the martyr's earthly frame!

2. *? U. S.* A mincing-machine.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 1383/2 *Mangler*, a machine for grinding meat, to render it more easy to masticate or to stew

Mangler[2] (mæ ŋglə1). [f. MANGLE *v.*[2] + -ER [1].]

1. One who smoothes fabric in a mangle

a 1845 HOOD *To Scotch Girl* 12 This industrious part Of washer, wearer, mangler, presser, stamper 1885 R L & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* II 9 A ticket announcing the business of the mangler

2. An appliance for mangling clothes (forming part of a composite machine).

1882 *Echo* 17 May 7 (advt.) Unrivalled 'Villa' washer, wringer, and mangler

Mangling (mæ ŋglin), *vbl sb.*[1] [f. MANGLE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of MANGLE *v.*[1]

a 1652 J SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix 407 Without any mincing or mangling of the words 1727 SWIFT *Let. Eng Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. I. 188 Most of the books we see now-a-days, are full of those manglings and abbreviations 1807 *Med Jrnl* XVII. 245 He did not intend to declare positively, that the mangling of a vesicle could not produce so much mischief 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Mar 5/1 The mangling of British names by French newspapers is an old story.

Mangling (mæ ŋglin), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. MANGLE *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The pressing of linen, etc, in a mangle. Also *attrib*

1775 in ASH *Suppl* 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls* (1825) 181 He has commenced business in Drury-Lane, in the Mangling Department. 1833 J HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* II. 254 By this machine the operation of mangling was well enough done.

Mangling (mæ'ŋglin), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. MANGLE *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That mangles, in the senses of the vb.

1592 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad.* 1065 And then she reprehends her mangling eye, That makes more gashes, where no breach should be. 1794 SOUTHEY *Sonn. Slave Trade* iii, Gasping he lies..While that inhuman driver lifts on high The mangling scourge. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI xxxiii, As mute as fox 'mongst mangling hounds.

Hence **Ma'nglingly** *adv.*, in a mangling manner.

1608 T MORTON *Preamb. Encounter* 13 Repeating the Latine, yet but manglingly.

Mangnel(e, obs. form of MANGONEL.

Mangnifyer, obs form of MAGNIFIER.

Mango (mæ'ŋgo^{u}), *sb.*[1] Pl. **mangoes, -gos** (mæ'ŋgo^{u}z). Forms: 6–7 **manga(s,** 7 **mangue, manggo, mengue,** 7– **mango(e.** [a. Pg. *manga* (whence F. *mangue*, † *mengue*, mod.L. *mang(k)as*, the source of some Eng. forms), a. Malay *mangā*, a. Tamil *mān-kāy* (*mān* mango-tree + *kāy* = fruit).]

1. The fruit of *Mangifera indica* (N.O. *Anacardiaceæ*), a tree extensively cultivated in India and other tropical countries; it is a fleshy drupe, with more or less of a turpentine flavour; the best kinds are highly esteemed for eating ripe; the green fruit is used for pickles and conserves.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq E. Ind* I xvi 42 The one sort of these [fruits] is called Lacas [*read* Iacas] and the other Mangas. 1598 W PHILLIP *Linschoten* I. li 94 The Mangas is inwardly yealowish, but in cutting it is waterish . The season when Mangas are ripe is in Lent. 1655 TERRY *Voy. E. India* 96 Another most excellent Fruit they have, called a Manggo. 1681 DRYDEN *Prol*, '*Gallants, a bashful poet*' 28 Mangos and berries, whose nourishment is little, Though not for food, are yet preserved for pickle 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Postscr. ch. x, How he long'd for Mangos, Spices and Indian Birds-Nests. 1891 S DICKINSON in *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 21 Feb 5/3 Bananas, pineapples, mangoes, and grenadillos are plentiful in Fiji.

2 The tree producing this fruit.

1678 J PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II. I. iv. 34 All along the high-way, there grows a vast number of great Trees, which they call Mangues 1693 *Phil Trans.* XVII. 683 We have a compleat HISTORY of that Pruniferous Tree, called Mango by the English *c* 1796 I. WINING *Trav Amer* (1894) 172 It appears to me that the cajoor-tree of Bengal might be successfully introduced into the Southern States, as also possibly the mango 1825 *Gentl. Mag* XCV I 318 The mango, with the 'bread-fruit tree' was brought here [i e. Jamaica] from Otaheite, about 30 years ago. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* II, Handsome houses embowered in mangos, tamarinds, and palmistes. 1903 *Pilot* 22 Aug 173/1 Long groves of palm and mango and bamboo.

3. With prefixed word, applied to various other trees and their fruits, as **mountain mango,** *Clusia flava* (West Indies); † **water-mango** (*Barbados*), some West Indian fruit-tree (see quot. 1700); **West India Mango,** the anchovy pear (*Grias cauliflora*); **wild mango** (tree), (*a*) the bread-tree of Western Africa (*Irvingia barteri*); (*b*) = *mountain mango*, (*c*) *Spondias mangifera* of India.

1700 PLUKENET *Mantissa* (1769) 126 Manghas aquæ Americana, folio subrotundo, Barbadensibus Water Mangoes dicta 1774 LONG *Hist Jamaica* III 810 Anchovy Pear or West India Mango 1813 W AINSLIE *Mat. Med Hindostan* 222 Wild Mango *Spondias Mangifera* Lin. This fruit has got its name from its resemblance to a Mango 1866 *Treas Bot* 628/1 The drupaceous fruits of two at least of the three species [of *Irvingia*] known are edible, and known under the name of Wild Mangos. *Ibid* 717/1 Mango. Mountain or Wild, *Clusia flava* 1878 H M STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii 365 Wild mango tree.

4. *Cookery* A pickle, esp of melons or cucumbers, resembling that made of green mangoes. (Cf. MANGO *v.*)

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* App., Mango of Cucumbers. *Ibid*, To make a Mango with them [i e. walnuts] 1728 E. S[MITH] *Compl Housew* (ed 2) 59 To make Melon Mangoes. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Mango*, a green muskmelon pickled 1845 Miss ACTON *Mod Cookery* (ed 2) 503 The peaches may be converted into excellent mangoes by [etc.] 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer*, *Mango* We apply this name to a green muskmelon stuffed with horse radish, etc., and then pickled.

5. Short for *mango bird, mango-fish.*

1819 REES *Cycl*, *Mango*, in Ornithology, a species of *Trochilus* 1879 ROSSITER *Dict Sci Terms*, *Mango*..2 A fish = *Polynemus risua*

6 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *mango blossom, bud, -chutney, -fruit, grove, pickle, -seed, -spray, -tree*; **mango-bird,** (*a*) an oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*), native of India; (*b*) a humming-bird (*Lampornis mango*), native of Jamaica; **mango-fish,** a golden-coloured fish, *Polynemus paradiseus* or *risua*, inhabiting the tropical seas between India and the Malay archipelago; the tupsee; **mango-fool,** a dish made of mangoes beaten to a pulp and mixed with cream or milk; **mango-ginger,** the pungent root of an East Indian plant (*Curcuma Amada*) nearly allied to turmeric; **mango-humming-bird,** *Lampornis mango*, **mango-showers,** 'used in Madras for showers which fall in March and April, when the mangoes begin to ripen' (Y.); **mango-tope,** a grove or plantation of mangoes; **mango (tree) trick,** an Indian juggling trick in which a mango-tree appears to spring up and bear fruit within an hour or two.

1738 ALBIN *Nat Hist Birds* III. 45 This Bird I had by the Name of the *Mango Bird, which I believe to be an imposed Name It is one of the Humming Birds. 1839 JERDON in *Madras Jrnl.* X. 262 *Oriolus melanocephalus* L. —Black headed Mango bird or Oriole. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 289 The languid odour of the *mangoe blossoms. 1861 DORA GREENWELL *Poems* 104 The *Mango buds grow pale. 1751 G EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds*, etc. IV. 208, I believe it is call'd a *Mango-Fish, because it is of the Colour that Fruit bears when ripe. 1835 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I 420 We support nature. by means of plenty of eggs, mango-fish, snipe-pies, and frequently a hot beef-steak. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 117 Roast kid and mint-sauce, and *mango-fool 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* I A Tree the Natives call Ambo, (which bears the *Mango-fruit). 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Mango ginger, see *Curcuma Amada*. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 256 A pretty thick *mangoe grove, on the south west end of the town. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* II. 758 *Mango Humming-Bird. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 22 The *Mango Pickle. 1903 *Blackw. Mag* Apr. 467/2 A spearhead shaped like a *mango-seed 1879 E ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* (1889) 37 In the *mango sprays The sun-birds flashed 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg*, *Misc. Tr* 200 The *mangoe tope in the middle of the village. 1687 A. LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav* II. 175 *Mango-Trees. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 192 Others [Juglers] presented a Mock-Creation of a Mango-Tree. 1888 *Scientific American* 26 May 327/1 The celebrated *Mango tree trick. 1889 S. LAING *Probl. Future* vii. 182 The *mango and other tricks of Indian jugglers.

† **Ma'ngo,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. L. *mango*.] A slave dealer.

1601 B JONSON *Poetaster* III 1, And your fat Foole there, my Mango, bring him too [cf. *supra*, You mangonizing slave].

Mango (mæ'ŋgo^{u}), *sb.*[3] (See quot.)

1870 J W. SLATER *Man. Colours* 114 *Mango*, a name given in the linen districts of Ireland to bleaching powder and bleaching liquor

† **Ma'ngo,** *v. Cookery. Obs.* [f. MANGO *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To pickle as green mangoes are pickled.

1728 E SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 63 To mango Cucumbers Cut a little Slip out of the side of the Cucumber [etc.].

Man-god.

1. One who is both man and God, or is both a man and a god. (Cf. GOD-MAN.)

When applied to Christ now written with capital initials.

1597 J PAYNE *Royal Exch* 45 Yt may be sayde that Marie was the Mother of God, in asmoche as he was Mangod 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II xxix 750 Can any one behold this Man-God, after He had given such infallible Proofs of His Divinity, and not stand amaz'd at the Depths of the Divine Councils? 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxii. (1852) 396 The Lord, Man-God, re-appears 1864 KINGSLEY *Hom & Teut.* 81 A Divus Cæsar, the man god by whose head all nations swore. 1865 tr *Strauss' New Life Jesus* II ii. xciii 377 The Man-God of ecclesiastical doctrine 1878 D. BOLLICAULT in *N Amer Rev.* CXXVI 51 Prometheus, in the eyes of the Greek, was a man-god.

2. *occas* **a.** A deified man. **b.** A god having the form of a man.

1826 GEN P THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) III 381 The Christian world was sunk in the worship of men gods, and women-gods 1878 *N. Amer Rev* CXXVII 50 The old idolaters cut down a tree and made a man god figure out of it.

Mangold(-wurzel) : see MANGEL(-WURZEL).

Mangole, obs. form of MANGONEL.

‖ **Mangona** (mæ ŋgŏnă) [med L. see next.] = MANGONEL.

1856 *Ecclesiologist* XVII. 116 The trébuchet is another name for the mangona—an engine for discharging stones. [In some recent Dicts.]

Mangonel (mæ ŋgŏnel). *Obs* exc. *Hist.* Forms: α. 3 **mangonele,** 3–4 **-genel,** 4 **-gunel, -genele, -gurnele,** 4–5 **mangnel,** 5 **maungenele, mangonelle,** 7 **-ell, manchonel,** 9 **manganel**(l, 4– **mangonel.** β. 3 **magnel,** 4 **-nale,** 4–5 **-nelle,** 5 **maggenell, magonneaul, maygnelle,** 6–7 **magonel**(l. γ. 5 **mangole.** [a OF *mangonel*, also *mangonelle* fem. (mod F. *mangonneau*, cf. Pr *manganel*, It *manganella*), dim. f. late L. *mangona, mangonum, mangōn-em*, ad. Gr. *μάγγανον* an engine of war, a pulley, etc.: see MANGLE *sb.*] A military engine used for casting stones and other missiles against an enemy's position.

[1194 in J Hodgson *Pipe Rolls Cumbld*, etc (1847) 173 Pro Mainremo ad Petrarium et Mangunell', vjs.] 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 8124 Pat me ne myȝte noȝt ise bote arwen & flon, & stones out of liberen & of magnels al so *a* 1300 in *Pol Songs* (Camden) 69 He saisede the mulne for a castel, He wende that the sayles were mangonel 13.. *K Alis.* 1208 Alisaundre heom asailed fast, And with mangnelis to heom cast *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 2430 (Kölbing), Our King Vterpendragon Him asailed wiþ mangunels casteinge *c* 1400 tr *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh* 111 And if þou shall assayll castels, vse Instrumentz castyng stones, as Mangoles or Pererers *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 6279 Withouten stroke it mot be take Of trepeget or mangonel 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II xxxv 154 The deffence aienst the said engyns were gode mangonnelles & grete bombardes. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv* (1875) 41 The trepeget and magonell beinge all one. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 205 Our nation had the practice of mangonels, wherewith they used to cast mil stones. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII 158 O'er the bayle The assailants pass'd with all their mangonels. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvii, You may win the wall in spite both of bow and mangonel. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* III. viii 68 He had only yielded it because his duchess was frightened by the mangonels of the besiegers

† **Ma'ngonism.** *Obs.* [a. F. *mangonisme*, f. L. *mangōn-*, *mango* broker, dealer in vamped goods: see -ISM]

1. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [copying Cotgr.], *Mangonism*, the craft of pampering, trimming or setting out saleable things.

2. A method of treating plants contrary to nature in order to produce changes in their growth.

1692 EVELYN *Kal. Hort*, *March* 41 Let Gentlemen and Ladies, trust little by Mangonisme, Insuccations, or Medicine to alter the Species, or indeed the Forms and Shapes of Flowers considerably. 1693 — *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict. s. v. *a* 1728 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 136 The flower or fruit, either in bulk or number, may not equally succeed by such mangonism.

†**Ma·ngonist.** *Obs.* [f. L. *mangōn-* (see prec.) + -IST.] One who furbishes up inferior wares for sale.

1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtesan* I. A 4, The common bosome of a money Creature, One that sels humane flesh: a Mangonist. 1698 *Money masters all Things* 77 The Mangonist does feed and graith his Horse, In hopes that he thereby may fill his Purse.

†**Ma·ngoniza·tion.** *Obs.* [f. next + -ATION.] The action of 'mangonizing' or tricking out for sale.

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 382 Was there ever the like piece of..meer Mangonization of matters made before by any Master in Israel as this. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* I. iv. § 15. 281 A kind of Mangonization of it [paganism] to render it more vendible and plausible.

†**Ma·ngonize,** *v. Obs.* [ad. late L. *mangōnizāre*, f. L. *mangōn-*, *mango* (see MANGONISM)]

1. *trans.* To furbish up (inferior wares) for sale.

1623 COCKERAM, *Mangonize*, to polish for better sale. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Mangonize*.

2. *intr.* To traffic in slaves

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III i, No you mangonizing slaue, I will not part from 'hem.

†**Mangony.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad L *mangōnium*, f. *mangōn-* (see prec.).] = MANGONISM 1 and 2.

1623 COCKERAM, *Mangonie*, the Art to make things saleable 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 229 [Hortensian Mallows] which by culture and mangony will grow to a tree.

Mangoost, Mangor: see MONGOOSE, MANGOUR.

Mangosteen (mæ ŋgŏstīn). Forms: 6 **mangestain**, 7 **mancoustan, mangosthan, mangustan**, 8 **mangastan, mangostane, mangoustan**, 8–9 **mangostan, mangusteen**, 9 **mangostin, mangoostan, mangastene, mangostein**, 8– **mangosteen**. [a. Malay مڠكستن *mangustan*.]

1. The fruit of the East Indian tree *Garcinia Mangostana* (N. O. *Guttiferæ*). It is about the size of an apple, with a thick reddish-brown rind, and a white juicy pulp of delicious flavour

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* I liv. 96/2 There are yet other fruites, as Brindoyns, Durijndois, Iamboloens, Mangestains, and other such like fruites. 1660 F BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 87 Durions, Mancoustan, and Bananes. 1707 FUNNELL *Voy* x 286 The Mangastan is about the bigness of a Golden-Runnet. 1797 SIR G STAUNTON *Macartney's Emb China* I 274 In March, among other fruits, the mangosteen was ripe 1806 BARROW *Voy Cochin China* 185 Mangoostan 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* xx 455 Mangostin 1852 F A NEALE *Resid Siam* xii 194 That prince of all earthly fruits, the mangostein

2. The tree producing this fruit

1734 ZOLLMAN in *Phil Trans* XXXVIII 232 The Mangostans is a kind of Pomiferous Tree, which grows in the Molucca Islands 1797 *Monthly Mag* III 208 Martin had introduced into the botanic garden there [Cayenne] the Ravengara, the Mangoustan, the Clove tree [etc] 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* v, A group of young Mangosteens

3. **Wild mangosteen (tree)**, *Embryopteris glutinifera.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp* s v, There is a sort of wild Mangoustan, called by the Portuguese, *mato*, which grows in the woods both in the East Indies and in America 1866 *Treas. Bot* 717/1 1885 G S FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 42 Near at hand were two or three wild mangosteen trees.

Mangouay, obs form of MAGUEY.

‖ **Mangour.** *Obs.* Also 6 **manger**, 7 **mangur** [Turkish *mangir* (Redhouse)] An obsolete Turkish copper coin.

1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* III. xxii. 112 b, A Mangor, which is the 8 part of an Aspie. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I 293 Sixteene brasse Mangouri made one silver Asper 1683 T. SMITH *Acc. City Prusa* in *Misc. Cur* (1708) III 65 A Mangur is an ugly old Copper Piece. 1687 A LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav* I 67 They have also half Quadrins, which they call Mangours. *Ibid.* II 158 1696 tr *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* xxiv 329 He made a very considerable Addition to the usual Profits of that Office, by inventing .. a certain Copper Coin, call'd Mangours

Mangoust(e, obs. form of MONGOOSE

Ma·n-grass. *W. Indies.* [Cf MAND *sb.*²: but the currency of an East-Indian word in Barbados in 1672 would need explanation] The name in Barbados for the gramineous plant *Eleusine indica.*

1672 R BLOME *Descr. Jamaica*, etc 77 (Barbados) The Mangrass-Tree, which is of an exceeding greatness. 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist Barbados* 586 *Eleusina indica*,..Man Grass

Mangrel, Mangrie: see MONGREL, MANGERY.

Mangrove[1] (mæ ŋgrōuv). Also 7 **mangrowe, mangrave** [Of obscure history. Synonymous words app. connected are Pg. *mangue* (16th c.), Sp. *mangle* (Oviedo 1535, who applies it to S. American species), whence F. *manglé* (16th c.), later *mangle* (now applied to the fruit only, the name of the tree being *manglier*). The Malay *mangi-mangi* mangrove (not now current in the Malay Peninsula, but recorded in early Dicts.) is usually regarded as the ultimate source, but it is difficult to account on this view for the early appearance of Sp. *mangle* referring to America The Eng. forms *mangrowe, -grave* are unexplained (but cf. the word-play in quot. 1613); the mod. form is doubtless due to assimilation to GROVE *sb.*]

1. Any tree or shrub of the genus *Rhizophora*, or the allied genus *Bruguiera* (N. O. *Rhizophoraceæ*); esp. the Common Mangrove, *R. Mangle.*

The genus *Rhizophora* is extensively represented in both hemispheres. The species are all tropical, growing in the mud on the sea-shore down to low-water mark; they have large masses of interlacing roots above ground, which intercept mud and weeds, and thus cause the land to encroach on the sea. *Red mangrove* (see also 2 d): a name given to a West Indian variety of the Common Mangrove, formerly separated as *R. Candel*; also in Australia, to *Bruguiera rheedii*

1613 W. C *Plain Descr. Barmudas* F 2 b, Amongst all the rest there growes a kinde of tree called Mangrowes, they grow very strangely, & would make a man wonder to see the manner of their growing 1657 R LIGON *Barbadoes* 72 The mangrave is a tree of such note as she must not be forgotten. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I 151 Low swampy Land, overgrown with Red Mangroves. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy* (1790) I 193 A large lagoon, by the sides of which grows the true mangrove, such as is found in the West-Indies. 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* xxi. 498 The channel was bordered on each side by mangroves, which sprang like a miniature forest out of the greasy mud-banks. 1889 MAIDEN *Usef Native Plants* 316 *Bruguiera Rheedii* Red Mangrove.

¶ Ligon's description of the 'mangrave' confuses it (as Sloane pointed out) with the Mahoe (see MAHOE[1] 1). Hence some later writers have applied the name mangrove-tree to the Mahoe.

2 Applied, on account of similarity of habit and appearance, to various other plants. **a.** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Avicennia* (N.O. *Verbenaceæ*), esp. the White Mangrove (*A. officinalis*) found in Brazil and Australasia, and the Black or Olive Mangrove (*A. nitida*) of tropical America and Africa. **b. Button mangrove,** a small W African tree, *Conocarpus erectus* (N. O. *Combretaceæ*). Also called Zaragoza mangrove (*Treas Bot.* 1866) **c. White mangrove,** *Laguncularia racemosa* (N. O. *Combretaceæ*), found in the West Indies **d.** In Australasia (see Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898) used with various qualifications in the names of certain plants indigenous or cultivated there, as **milky mangrove,** *Excæcaria Agallocha* (N O. *Euphorbiaceæ*); **native mangrove** (in Tasmania), a leguminous tree, *Acacia longifolia*; **red mangrove** (see also 1), *Heritiera littoralis* (N O. *Sterculiaceæ*); **river mangrove,** an East Indian tree, *Aegiceras majus* (N. O *Myrsineæ*), naturalized in Australia, **rope mangrove,** *Hibiscus arboreus*

1683 J POYNTZ *Tobago* 29 White Mangrove is of little use, save only to make Ropes with 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I 54 The black Mangrove is the largest Tree 1750 G HUGHES *Barbados* 199 It is called the Rope-Mangrove, from the Use that is made of the Bark of it to make Ropes or Halters for Cattle 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot.* 238 Avicennia tomentosa, the White Mangrove of Brazil 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W Afr.* 352 Button Mangrove (*Conocarpus erecta*, Jacq.) 1889 MAIDEN *Usef Native Plants* 555 *Heritiera littoralis* 'Red Mangrove' of Queensland

3 *attrib*, as *mangrove bark, bush, jungle, root, swamp, thicket, tree, wood*; **mangrove cascabel,** a South American rattlesnake; **mangrove crab,** some kind of crustacean of Jamaica, **mangrove cuckoo,** a North American cuckoo, *Coccyzus minor*; **mangrove family,** the *Rhizophoraceæ*, **mangrove fly,** a West African dipterous insect, *Chrysops dimidiatus*, **mangrove-grape** (tree) ? *Obs*, ? *Coccoloba uvifera*; **mangrove-hen,** in Jamaica, a species of rail, probably *Rallus longirostris*; **mangrove-myrtle,** an Indian myrtaceous tree, *Barringtonia acutangula*; **mangrove oyster,** an edible oyster which grows upon the submerged roots of mangroves; **mangrove snapper,** a sparoid fish, *Lutjanus aurorubens*, native of the West Indies and the adjacent coast of America northward to South Carolina; **mangrove tannin,** a soluble extract of the bark of the mangrove.

1792 *Act* 32 *Geo III*, c 49 § 2 Red *Mangrove Bark is subject to a Duty. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II 1085, I have tried many other drugs including mangrove bark 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 718 Low sandy islands and marshes, covered with *mangrove bushes 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xiii, We found two large snakes. .They were, the Negros told us, 'Dormillons', or '*Mangrove Cascabel', a species as yet, I believe, undescribed 1756 P BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 422 The *Mangrove-Crab This species is very common. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* I. II. 537 *Mangrove Cuckow 1859 S F BAIRD *Catal N. Amer Birds* 71 (Smithsonian Misc. Collect. II) *Coccygus minor* Cab Mangrove Cuckoo 1883 MOLONEY *W Afr Fisheries* 42 (Fish Exh Publ.), The trees on which oysters are usually to be found in the tropics are of the *mangrove family. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II. 1067 A blood-sucking dipterous insect—*Chrysops dimidiatus* the '*mangrove fly'. 1696 SLOANE *Catal Plant Jamaica* 184 The *Mangrove Grape-tree. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp* App., *Mangrove-grape* [identified with the *Guayabara* or 'seaside-grape']. 1760 J LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 313 Grape, Mangrove, *Polygonum* 1842 HILL in Gosse *Birds Jamaica* (1847) 367, I found that the *Mangrove-hens had been searching for small crabs. 1849 E. B EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 210 The North Point of the Richel mouth, which is covered with *mangrove jungle. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl Overland Exped.* ix 289 As its foliage and the manner of its growth resemble the mangrove, we called it the *mangrove-myrtle. 1683 J POYNTZ *Tobago* 23 The *Mangrove Oyster. 1883 MOLONEY *W. Afr. Fisheries* 42 (Fish. Exh. Publ.), Mangrove oysters are not as much sought after as bed or rock oysters. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 17 The *Mangrove-Roots that grow by the sides of the Creeks are loaden with them [*sc.* Oysters]. 1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 316 The *Mangrove Snapper [*printed* Suapper]. It is esteemed pretty good Food. 1884 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist Usef Aquatic Anim* I. 397 The 'Mangrove Snapper' of Charleston, is a much more slender fish. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 298 In the mud of rivers, and in *mangrove swamps 1894 *Nation* (N.Y.) 6 Sept 176/3 *Mangrove-tannin comes principally from India. 1851 H MELVILLE *Whale* xii. 61 A low tongue of land, covered with *mangrove-wood, backed by primaeval forest.

Mangrove[2]. An alleged name of a fish.

1828–32 in WEBSTER (citing Pennant).

Manguay, obs. form of MAGUEY.

‖ **Mangue** (mæŋg) [a. F. *mangue*, perh a colonial shortening of *Mangouste* MONGOOSE.] The KUSIMANSE (*Crossarchus obscurus*).

1840 *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 93 The Mangue. Has the muzzle, teeth, pouch, and gait of the Surikate. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI. 409/1.

Mangue, Mangunel: see MANGO, MANGONEL.

Mangur, -gurnele: see MANGOUR, MANGONEL.

Mangustan, -een, vars. MANGOSTEEN.

Mangy (mē·ndʒi), *a.* Also 6 **mangye**, 6–7 **maungy, mangie**, 7 **maingy**, 7, 9 **mangey.** [f. MANGE *sb.* + -Y]

1. Having the mange; of the nature of or caused by the mange. †In 16–17th c. also of human beings or their ailments: Scabby (*obs.*)

c 1540 HEYWOOD *Four P P* 629 A goodly thynge for dogges that be mangy 1571 in W H Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 336 Any kynde of mangy cattle or horses infected with the glaunders of the chyne 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb* I xl 29 If the Mayne be mangie you shall annoynt it with Butter and Brimstone 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Jas* i. 25 So shalt thou see thy face so shamefully sawcy, mangy, pocky and scabbed 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 68 Many Leperous and Mangy Diseases. 1688 *Persec Piedmont* 40 By continual lying these poor People were become so mangy, that their very skin parted from their Flesh *c* 1720 W GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II xlix (1738) 185 Rub the Mangy places gently with a woollen Cloth 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy S Seas* 131 They had a mangey Dog 1806 *Med Jrnl* XV. 157 In my last communication, I made a few remarks on Dr Rowley's ox-faced boy, in my present I propose to give a short account of his mangey girl 1889 J K JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 207 A French poodle, mangy about the middle

fig 1606 DEKKER *Sev Sinnes* VI (Arb) 39 And being rubd with quicksiluer, which they loue because they haue mangy consciences

Comb 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horne-bk* I 8 To shew that you truly loath this polluted and mangy fisted world

2. Squalid, poverty-stricken, shabby, 'seedy'.

a 1529 SKELTON *Dk Albany* 138 Euer to remayne In wretched beggary And maungy misery 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I (1550) 32 He [hauynge] nothynge of them agayne but a mangye monkes cowle and hys buryall in Paules 1594 NASHE *Unfort Trav* I Pantofles mangie at the toes, lyke an Ape about the mouth 1844 THACKERAY *Contrib. to Punch* Wks. (Biog ed) VI 81 The Royal Palace resembles Newgate whitewashed and standing on a sort of mangy desert 1859 SALA *Twice round Clock* (1861) 172 It is full of bad smells, mangy little shops, and bad characters 1860 MAYHEW *Lpp. Khine* II § 1 62 The gardens are little better than a mangey coppice 1883 *Longm Mag* July 258 A mangy old cloth coat is preferred 1886 H F LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 177 A sprig or two of mangy grass

3. Used as a general term of contempt: Beggarly, mean, 'lousy'. Very common in the 17th c.

1538 BALE *Three Lawes* E 1 b, The lorde doth not regarde Your mangy mutterynge *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* IV 1, You have abused me such a way that shames the name of Husband, Such a malicious-mangy way. *a* 1643 G DANIEL *Idylls* III 124 If some bolder wakes The Mangie Scribe tells what y⁶ Pigeon speakes. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV lxvi (1737) 271 Thou mangy Noddy-peak!

Mangy, obs. form of MANGE *sb*[1]

Mangys, obs. pl of MANCHE.

Mangzie, variant of MANYIE *Sc. Obs.*

Manhad(d)en, variant of MENHADEN.

Man-ha·ndle, *v.* [f. MAN *sb*[1] + HANDLE *v.*; in sense 3 cf dial *manangle* (Devon) to mangle, which may belong to MANGLE *v* (AF *mahangler*).]

†1 *trans.* To handle or wield a tool *Obs*

1457 R. FANNANDE *Mon. Christ's Hosp Abingdon* xiii, The Mattok was man-handeled right wele a whyle.

2. *Naut.*, etc. 'To move by force of men, without levers or tackles' (Adm. Smyth).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* 1894 *Times* 27 Jan. 10/2 The larger weapons will be worked by electricity, but are also capable of being man handled 1902 *Blackw Mag.* Mar. 331/2 I'm going to man-handle my gun down the slope. 1903 *Daily Chron* 19 Feb 3/3 Stalwart Punjabis, hand out bags of stores, or manhandle a fractious, restive animal.

3. *slang.* To handle roughly, to pull or hustle about.

1865 *Hotten's Slang Dict*, *Man-handle*, to use a person roughly, as to take him prisoner, turn him out of a room, give him a beating. 1886 *Century Mag* Apr 905/1 Two of our roughs began to haze him but they mistook their calling, and in two minutes were so mauled and manhandled that it was reported aft. 1888 CLARK RUSSELL *Death Ship* II 253, I was for manhandling him, ghost or no ghost. 1891 KIPLING *Light that failed* iii, I'll catch you and manhandle you, and you'll die. 1894 R. H. DAVIS *Eng Cousins*

24 The cry of 'Welsher'...which sometimes on an English race-course means death from man-handling.

Ma·n-hater. A hater of mankind; a misanthrope. Also *occas.*, a hater of the male sex

1579–80 North *Plutarch, Alcib* (1598) 218 Timon surnamed Misanthropus (as who would say, Loup-garou, or the manhater). 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II Concl. 60 What will these man haters yet with more despight and mischiefe do? 1678 Shadwell (*title*) The History of Timon of Athens, the Man-hater. 1714 Mandeville *Fab Bees* (1725) I. 386, I would have no sagacious critick pronounce me a manhater. I am a great lover of company. 1759 Goldsm. *Pol. Learn.* vi, Rousseau, of Geneva, a professed man-hater. 1827 Carlyle *Germ. Lit.* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) I. 32 The grimmest manhaters .will be found in abundance 1885 Stevenson *Pr. Otto* II ii. 85 Essentially he is to be numbered among the man-haters. 1896 *Westm Gaz.* 5 Mar. 3/3 It is in no way true that we are man-haters and discontented women.

†**Ma·nhead.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 **manede, monheade**, 3–4 **manhede**, 3–6 **manhed**, 4 **manhiede**, *Sc* **manheide**, 4–5 **monhede**, 4–6 *Sc.* **manheid**, 5 **monhedde**, 6 **manheed**, 6–7 **manhead**. [f. Man *sb*.1 + -head. Cf. Manhood.]

1. The state of being human; the condition of belonging to humanity; human nature.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 690 He drowing ðolede in ure manhede 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5253 Þe gude men sal se hym in manhed þan, With þe godhed, als God and man *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4390 Sone schal þe puple se þi semli face, In manhede & in minde as it out to bene 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 144 Forthi, my Sone, tak good hiede So forto lede thi manhiede, That thou ne be noght lich a beste. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W de W 1494) II xxx, For in oure lorde Jhesu are two kyndes, the manhede and the godhede 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 228 For anon the godhed was unyed to the manhed in the vyrgyns wombe 1543 Becon *New Years Gift* Wks. 1564 I 177 b, He only receaued his fleshe and manhed of Mary. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech., Cert. Prayers* 26 b, Luke, 6 maist meike maker, on the manheid of thy weal beloued sone, and haue mercie vpon thy warkmanshipe.

b. Human shape or form.

c 1330 *King of Tars* 426 The blake hound, To hire spac in monhede, In whit ermure as a knith.

2. The quality of being manly; manhood; virility; courage, valour

c 1275 Lay. 24671 Bote he were þries ifonded in fihte, and his manelæcud and him seolf icnowe *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 431 Me þinkes, bi his menskful maneres & his man-hede, þat he is kome of god kin 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 402 Bot off manheid and mekill mycht, Till Ector dar I nane comper *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 351 Here commes ane errant knyste, Do him resone and ryte, For þi manhede *c* 1475 *Partenay* 92 He wold preue his vertu and manhede With noble knightes and peple worthi 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlvi 82 Lufe is cause of honour ay, Lufe makis cowardis manheid to purchass 1567 *Satir Poems Reform.* IV 148 Samson also, for manheid and prudence, All Israell that had in gouernance, Dalila desauit in vnder couertoure

b Manly dignity, the dignity of manhood.

c 1290 *S. Eng Leg* I. 74/106 He was þo þe cuyndeste englische man þat was of emie manhede *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1840 Lesen y mot mi manhed Or 3eld ysonde me fro.

3. Homage.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5197 Hii dude him anon hor manhede, & ne contekede namimore *Ibid.* 8716 Þeruore monie heyemen ne dude him none manhede.

4. Humanity, humaneness, kindness.

1382 Wyclif *Titus* III 4 The benygnyte, and humanite, *or manhed*, of our sauyour God 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 429 Alisaundre dede it nouȝt for love but for manhede [1432–50 manhode, L. *non amoris sed humanitatis causa*]. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1415 Cuthbert welcomed him with manhede.

Ma·n-hole. A hole or opening in a floor, pavement, boiler, sewer, etc., through which a man may pass to gain access to certain parts. Also, a recess in a wall, etc., used as a place of refuge, e.g. to avoid passing trains; a hole in a covered boat or canoe for the accommodation of a rower or paddler.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 274 The center stone was made large enough to admit of an opening, from floor to floor, or Man-Hole, to be made through it. 1839 R. S. Robinson *Naut Steam Eng.* 120 In the crown of the boiler is a large circular opening, called a man hole. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 318/1 To make apertures or man-holes to enable persons to enter and cleanse the sewers. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* (1856) 477 The pah, or man-hole, as we would term it, is very nearly in the centre [of the kayak]. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech* 61 They are sent down the main hatchway by a strop and toggle in the man hole 1882 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Man-hole*, Corn The hole in a sollar through which men pass upon the ladder or from one ladder to the next 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 119 Each rower sits in a manhole [of a 'decked' boat]. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 204/2 His horse's foot struck the cover of a manhole in the middle of the road, and it fell.

attrib 1844 H. Stephens *Bk Farm* II 316 The manhole door 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal* 55/2 Patent Ventilating Man-hole Cover for Sewers. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* xix. 742/2 Manhole plates..in the shape of ovals.

Manhood (mæ·nhud). Forms. see Man *sb.*1 and -hood.

1. The state or condition of being human; human nature.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath* 986 Þe godcundnesse of godd, for mennesse of his monhad. 1340 *Ayenb.* 12 Þe þridde article belongeþ to þe zone as to þe manhode; þet is to zigge ase þet he is man dyadlich. *c* 1522 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 30/2 They say that in christo is alone the godhed without the manhod. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 155/2 All ye textes that seme to make him lesse, be nothynge to be vnderstanden of his godhedde, but of his manhode onely. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Athan. Creed, Equall to the father as touchyng his Godhead: and inferior to the father as touchyng his manhode. *Ibid*, By takyng of the manhode into God. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III 314 Therefore thy Humiliation shall exalt With thee thy Manhood also to this Throne; Here shalt thou sit incarnate. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* I. i. 222 Keep A little Pity to distinguish Manhood Lest other Men should judge you to be number'd with the Brutes. 1848 R. I. Wilberforce *Doctr. Incarn.* xv. (1852) 440 That real manhood of Christ our Lord, which binds Him at this moment to collective humanity. 1865 Lowell *Harvard Commem Ode* ix, Yea, Manhood hath a wider span And larger privilege of life than man.

b. The dignity of man.

c 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* (Lnc. Inn MS.) 1172 (Kölbing) 3ef y telle þis folk by fore, How þat þow ware gete and bore, Panne schal hit sprynge wide and brode, þen hastow lore þy manhod.

2. The state of being a man: a. as opposed to childhood; b. as opposed to womanhood.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 185 This Elda triste in special Upon a knyht, whom fro childhode He hadde updrawe into manhode. 1601 Wrever *Mirr. Mart* C j b, When riper yeares and manhoode made vs strong, Then we knew much, and more still would be showing 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. iv. 195 *Pis.* [To Imogen, about to disguise herself] To some shade, And fit you to your Manhood. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 148 Was shee made thy guide, Superior, or but equal, that to her Thou did'st resigne thy Manhood. *Ibid.* xi. 246 His starrie Helme unbuckl'd shew'd him prime In Manhood where Youth ended. 1725 Watts *Logic* I. vi. § 6 Methuselah, when he was nine hundred and sixty Years old, was the same Person as when he was in his full Vigour of Manhood, or when he was an Infant, newly born. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng* (1858) I. II. 109 Children, as they grew to manhood, inherited the duty of revenging their fathers' deaths. 1882 A. W. Ward *Dickens* IV 86 One likes to think of him in these years of vigorous manhood.

fig 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* 138 The three ages of France her child-hood, till Pepin her man hood, till Capet; her old age, till now 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 34. 123 Is it a disposition befitting spiritual manhood? Is it not characteristically childish?

3. The qualities eminently becoming a man; manliness, courage, valour. *arch.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B. III. 184 3it I may as I myȝte menske the with ȝiftes, And mayntene thi manhode more than thow knoweste. *c* 1390 Chaucer *Compl. Venus* 4 Remembraunce Upon the manhod and the worthinesse, Of him whos I am al, whyl I may dure. *c* 1402 Lydg. *Compl. Bl. Knt* 333 Notwithstondyng his manhode and his myght, Love unto him did ful grete unright. 1530 Palsgr. 500/2 Whan he is well whyttelled, he wyll crake goodly of his manhode 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 50/1 The Britains aswell with constant manhood, as skilfull practise, auoided and beat from them the arrowes and darts. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III II. 412 Follow my voice, we'l try no manhood here. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXI. Argt 544 That province had beene quite lost, but for the singular manhood and industrie of L. Martius a knight of Rome. 1618 Rowlands *Night Raven* (1620) 29 Tom of his manhood boasts That he like butter-flies esteemes all Ghoasts. 1829 Hood *Eug. Aram* XVI, There was a manhood in her look That murder could not kill 1853 Whittier *Hero* 75 Peace hath higher tests of manhood Than battle ever knew.

†4. Humanity, humaneness. *Obs.*

1432–50 [see Manhead 4, quot 1387]. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* V. x 177 And so wyll I ȝf thou wylt socoure and ayde me that I maye be crystned and byleue on god And therof I requyre the of thy manhode 1555 Watreman *Fardle Facions* II III 126 Suche tendrenes had been shewen to two, or three [children], as the mothers loked for, and manhode..doth require 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps* lxix. 27 Inasmuche as manhod willeth to succour the afflicted

†5. Homage. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 19 He ys wel renay þet þet land þet he halt of his lhorde deth in-to þe hond of his uyende, and deþ him manhode *Ibid*, He deþ manhode to the dyeule, and becomþ his þrel.

6. Men collectively; the adult male members of a population, nation, or the like.

1588 *Copy Let. sent to Mendoza* 27 The Lord Strange, the Earls sonne, and all the manhood of Lancashire and Cheshire, would goe ouer the Seas and fetch the Earle home. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 15 The whole manhood of Greece fought the battell of Salamis. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* 115 There followed a multitude of all sorts and degrees, picked and chosen out of the manhood of the nations adjoyning. 1640 Yorke *Union Hon., Battells* 1 In the Rere-guard was the Duke himselfe, with his whole manhoode of Normans.

7 *attrib.*: **manhood suffrage**, that form of popular election in which the suffrage is granted to all male citizens of lawful age not disqualified by crime, insanity, etc

1873 tr. *Strauss' Old Faith & New* lxxxi. 329. 1877 R. Lowe in *Fortn Rev.* Dec. 728

Ma·n-hu·nter. A hunter of men; usually a contemptuous term for cannibals, slave-dealers, brigands, or the like.

1555 Eden *Decades* 142 *marg.*, Manhunters. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 219 All blood-suckers and man hunters, be they adders, blood-hounds, bailiffs, or even certain attornies. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt* xxiv. 179 It was a picture such as may be seen only in a bivouac of guerilleros, of brigands, of man-hunters 1892 Zangwill *Bow Mystery* 23 The hardened old man-hunter's voice was not free from a tremor.

So **Ma·n-hunting** *sb* and *a.*; also **Ma·n-hunt** *sb.*

1555 Eden *Decades* To Rdr., A pray to those manhuntynge woolues. *Ibid.* 142 All the whiche gyue them selues onely to manhuntynge. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Manhunting*, the impress service. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 203 One time there was the mischievous practice of man hunting. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 6/1 Those regions of man-hunts and hideous blood orgies. 1898 *Ibid.* 31 Dec. 5/3 The man-hunting trials promoted by the Association of Bloodhound Breeders.

Mani (mā·ni). Also 8 **many**, 9 **mannee**. [a. Sp. *mani* (Pineda); prob. from some S. American language.]

1. A South American earth-nut (see quot. 1866).

1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 186 They have a Sort of Fruit there [at Pisco], which grows in a Cod that does not rise out of the Earth. The Inhabitants call it Many. *Ibid*, *marg.*, Many Fruit. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 78 Another fruit, called mani, is produced by a small plant It is of the size and shape of a pine cone. 1824 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 318 The Jack-fruit, sweet sops, sour sops, mannees [etc.]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 717/2 *Mani*,. a Spanish name of the Ground Nut, *Arachis hypogæa*.

2. A South American tree (see quot. 1866).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 757/1 *M[oronoben] coccinea*, the Hog Gum tree .. In Guiana and Brazil, where it is called Mani or Oanani, the natives make torches with it. 1800 *Asiat. Ann Reg., Misc. Tr.* 75 *note*, The mani-tree, which yields a timber that is almost imperishable.

Mania (mē·lniă). [a. L. *mania*, a. Gr. *μανία*, related to *μαίνεσθαι* (:—**manye-*) to be mad, f. wk.-grade of the Indogermanic root **men-*, represented in many words referring to mental states, emotions, etc. (cf. esp. Gr. *μῆνις* rage, *μένος* mood, passion): see Mind *sb.* In 14–17th c. rarely in the Fr. form Manie.]

1. *Nosology.* Mental derangement characterized by great excitement, extravagant delusions and hallucinations, and, in its acute stage, by great violence.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 266, & wipinne .iij daies Mania come to hir and was oute of hir witt 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* ccxx. (1557) 75 *Mania* is the greke In latin it is named *Insania* or *Furor* In Englishe it is named a madnes or wodnes lyke a wylde beaste 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 207 Some in Mania or Melancholy madnesse, have attempted the same. 1788 'A Pasquin' *Childr Thespis* (1792) 62 As the Magi their foul incantations prepare, And with seeds of the *mania* impregnate the air! 1853 Carpenter *Princ. Hum Physiol.* (ed. 4) § 830 The state of Mania is usually characterized by the combination of complete derangement of the intellectual powers, with passionate excitement upon every point which in the least degree affects the feelings

b. Applied *rarely* to a similar condition in lower animals

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 272, I judged him [a horse] to be vexed with a melancholy madness called of the Physitians Mania, or rather Melancholia. 1879 W. L. Lindsay *Mind Lower Anim.* I 97 They [bees] are liable to. temporary epidemic excitement, delirium, or mania.

c. Inspired frenzy or madness *rare.*

1886 C. A. Briggs *Messianic Proph* I 12 The prophetic mania comes upon a man like Saul.

2. Great excitement or enthusiasm resembling madness. Chiefly with *a* or *the*. A vehement passion or desire; also, in weaker sense (after F. *manie*), a 'craze', 'rage'. Const *for*, *of*. Also, a period of great excitement affecting a body of persons.

1689 Evelyn *Corr.* (1879) III 443 So vaine a thing it is to set ones heart vpon any thing of this nature with that passion & mania, that vnsatiable Earle did, to the detriment of his estate and family 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit* (1858) III 303 At the restoration of letters, there prevailed a mania for burying spurious antiquities 1807 C. W. Janson *Stranger Amer* 385 The mania of land speculation 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 243 Catalogues, with a few annotations on the mania of portrait collectors 1837 Ht Martineau *Soc Amer* III 199, I was told at Washington..that 'the people of New England do good by mania'. 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* XIX IV. 322 A mania of which the symptoms were essentially the same with those of the mania of 1720 seized the public mind 1878 Jevons *Prim Pol Econ.* 122 A prudent man would never invest in any new thing during a mania or bubble 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* II. xxiii 196 He had a detestation for democratic doctrines which almost amounted to a mania 1884 Gilmour *Mongols* 149 The mania which possesses the Mongols for making pilgrimages.

b. with qualifying word prefixed, indicating the kind of 'mania', as *railway*, *tulip mania*, etc.

1777 in *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1872) XXVI 259 The rage for building in England. is somewhat similar to the tulip mania in Holland 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* I. 600 During the rage of the paper currency mania. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* (U. S.) Apr. 448/1 The heart mania has extended to the watch, a favorite design showing two linked hearts set with pearls 1903 *Daily Chron* 13 Oct. 5/1 In the last decade of that century a canal mania raged, in many ways resembling the railway mania of some sixty years ago.

-mania, a terminal element, repr. Gr. *μανία* Mania in composition.

There were in Gr. a few compounds in *-μανία* (rare and chiefly post-classical), expressing the general sense 'a certain kind of madness', or 'the state of being mad after some object', and corresponding as nouns of quality or condition to the related adjs. (a much more frequent formation) in *-μανής* = '-mad'. Examples are *γυναικομανία* mad passion for women, *ἐρωτομανία* love-madness, *ἱππομανία* mad love for horses, *ὑδρομανία* 'water madness', hydrophobia. In the 16th and 17th c. a number of quasi-Greek compounds, denoting species of mania, were invented and used in medical Latin, and some of these, as *nymphomania*, have been adopted in Eng. Other technical or quasi-technical words, formed in the 19th c., are *kleptomania*, *lypemania*, *megalomania*. In the 17–18th c. the currency of F. *manie* in the sense of a 'craze' or passion (e.g. for some pursuit, or the collection of some class of objects) suggested the formation of a number of quasi-Gr. compounds such as *bibliomanie* mania for books, *métromanie* mania for metre, *mélomanie*

mania for song; and hybrid formations such as *Anglomania* mania for things English, *tulipomania* mania for tulips. Several of these words have been adopted in Eng. with the ending *-mania*, and in the 19th c. it became somewhat common to invent nonce-words with this ending. Examples are **bancomania**, a craze for establishing banks; **Graiomania** [L. *Grai-us* Greek], passion for things Greek; **Italomania**, wild enthusiasm for Italy; **Queenomania**, (applied by Southey to the popular devotion to the cause of Queen Caroline); **scribbleomania**, a craze for scribbling. The sbs. in *-mania* have, actually or potentially, correlative sbs in **-maniac**; the words in **-mane** are of rare occurrence, and are viewed as Gallicisms.

1788 *Trifler* No. 8. 104 'Till the wide Nugae-mania spread. 1792 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) I. 35, I never had the scribblemania stronger on me than for these last three or four days. 1815 [W. H Ireland] (*title*), Scribbleomania. 1820 Southey in *Life & Corr.* (1850) V. 53 The Queenomania will probably die away ere long. 1837 *Blackw. Mag* XLI. 848 During all the late fury of land-jobbing schemes in the west, of building extravagances in the east, of bancomania everywhere, ..the cotton manufacture alone remains unscathed 1855 Maurice *Learn. & Work* 254 This ..would be a fair representation of the motives and arguments which created the Roman Graiophobia. And the Roman Graiomania in the young men will have had as intelligible an explanation 1860 Ld. Derby in *Ld Malmesbury's Mem.* (1884) II 213 His Italomania and his Free Trade policy.

† **Ma·niable,** *a. Obs* Also 6-7 manyable, (7 mannyable, maineable). [a. OF. *maniable*, f. *manier* to handle (= It *maneggiare*: see Manage *v.*), f L *manus* hand.]

1. Easy to handle; flexible, pliable, workable.

1484 Caxton *Chivalry* 64 Gauntelots to receyue the strokes yf it were so that his other armures manyable faylled to hym. 1520 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 55 *note*, For the nymble handlyng wherof[the sworde] He hathe or knowythe no feate, but thowght it not manyable, and callyd the Admirall, and cawsed hym to feell the weght therof. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 4 b, Short, strong, and light arming daggers are more maniable. 1610 Donne *Pseudo-martyr* 140 Those instruments of battery were left off because they were not so maniable and tractable, and apt for transportation, as these are *a* 1612 Raleigh *Jo P Henry* Rem (1661) 251 If she [a ship] be bigger she will be of lesse use, ..lesse nimble, lesse mannyable 1633 R. Ashley *Barri's Cochin China* D iv b, It [the elephant's trunk] is so flexible and maniable that he extendeth and turneth it as he list. 1654 Earl Monm tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 183 The earth about it is everywhere manyable, so as Trenches may easily be made. 1727 Bradley *Fam Dict* s v *Gimbels*, Your Business only is to make the Paste firm, and to knead it well, if it be not maniable, and that if you cannot draw it with your Hands you must beat it in a Mortar

b. Of a person or his attributes: Manageable, tractable

c 1596–1604 Bacon *Helps Intell. Powers* Wks 1859 VII. 100 And as to the will of Man, it is that which is most maniable and obedient as that which admitteth most medicines to cure and alter it. 1605 — *Adv Learn* I. II. § 8 Learning doth make the minds of men gentle, generous, maniable, and pliant to government. 1628 Le Grys tr *Barclay's Argenis* 275 This rage, which was not maniable by any prudence or counsell 1630 Lennard *Charron's Wisd.* II ix. § 3 334 To be supple and maniable, to know how to rise and fall, to bring himselfe into order, when there is need.

2. That may be handled or felt, palpable

1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 27/1 He is not manyable ne may not be handled *c* 1520 Andrewe *Noble Lyfe* I xiii I iij, The Motte is a maniable worm, and yet it hydeth him in y' clothe that it can scantly be sene. 1665 J Sergeant *Sure Footing* 64 Actions, Sacraments, and all other outward shows which could be invented to make such mysteries maniable. 1685 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* II. II xii 261 We .. leave to them [Beasts] for their Divident, Essential, Maniable, and Palpable Goods, as Peace, Repose [etc]

Maniac (mē·i mĕk), *a* and *sb.* Forms: 7 maniacque, 7–8 maniack, 8- maniac. [ad. late L. *maniac-us* (as if a Gr. **μανιακ-ός*), f. *μανία* Mania. Cf. F. *maniaque*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Affected with mania; raving with madness.

1604 R Cawdrey *Table Alph*, *Maniacque*, mad, braine sick 1817 Shelley *Rev Islam* x xlii, So, she scourged forth the maniac multitude To rear this pyramid 1825 Scott *Talism* xviii, My words shall be those of the maniac outcast which I am.

transf 1856 Bryant *Serenade* x, The maniac winds, divorcing The turtle from his mate.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by mania; belonging to or characteristic of a maniac.

1727 Kinnfir in *Phil. Trans* XXXV. 347, I. us'd Camphire in Maniac Disorders. 1817 Byron *Lam of Tasso* iii, The maniac cry Of minds and bodies in captivity 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III iii. (1872) 35 Like maniac ravings. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf P.* 236 To gaze with maniac stare.

b. Characterized by wild excitement; frantic.

1809 Jefferson *Writ* (1830) IV. 127 In the present maniac state of Europe. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxiv, The performance of a maniac hornpipe 1868 R. Vaughan *Nonconformity* 320 To the government this maniac proceeding was a godsend.

B. *sb.* One who is affected with mania.

a 1763 Shenstone *Eleg.* xvi xxvi, Scornful she spoke, and, heedless of reply The lovely maniac bounded o'er the plain. 1775 H. Farmer *Demoniacs N. T.* I. viii 143 All their [*sc.* demoniacs'] symptoms agree with those of epileptics and maniacs, who fancied they had evil spirits within them. 1784 Cowper *Task* II 663 And 'tis a fearful spectacle to see So many maniacs dancing in their chains 1818 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxix, His eye rolled like that of a maniac in his fever fit. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxxvi, As though he half expected this maniac to turn and bite him.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as in *maniac-like* adv.; also appositively as in *maniac-maiden.*

1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 470, I, a most enamoured maiden. Maniac like around thee move. 1845 G. Murray *Islaford* 149 The maniac-maiden singeth aye Of love.

-maniac: see -mania.

Maniacal (mănəi·ăkăl), *a.* [f Maniac + -al.]

1. Affected with mania. Also *absol*

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 704 When maniacal persons .speak in languages which they had never learnt. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 106 Another patient became decidedly and violently maniacal 1865 W H O. Sankey *Mental Dis* iii. (1866) 71 Maniacal patients are not necessarily irascible. The maniacal will answer, but speedily ramble again from the point.

2. Of, belonging to or of the nature of mania; characteristic of a maniac.

1701 Grew *Cosm Sacra* III i. 89 Epilepsys, and Maniacal Lunacies, do usually conform .to the Age of the Moon. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* II IV § 3 384 Maniacal and other Disorders. 1848 De Quincey *Cicero* Wks. VI. 196 The extravagant, almost maniacal, assertion. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 227 In maniacal frenzy 1899 Crockett *Kit Kennedy* 405 With a quick access of maniacal strength, the prisoner cast his guards from him.

Hence **Mani·acally** *adv.*

1846 E B. Barrett 10 July in *Lett R. Browning & E. B B* (1899) II 323 Poor Haydon! Think what an agony life was to him —the man seeing maniacally in all men the assassins of his fame! 1860 W Collins *Wom White* xiii. 77 An expression of maniacally intense hatred and fear 1894 Sala *Things Seen* II. 79 He usually came home either boisterously, lyrically, pugilistically, or maniacally drunk.

Maniack, -acque, obs. forms of Maniac.

‖ **Manica** (mæ·nikă). [L., cf Manche.] A sleeve (*obs rare*⁻⁰). *Manica Hippocratis* = Hippocrates' sleeve: see Hippocras 2, Hippocrates. Hence † **Ma·nicated** *a*, sleeved (*obs. rare*⁻⁰).

1641 French *Distill.* II (1651) 46 Let the Liquor runne through a bagge called *Manica Hippocratis* made of white Cotten 1671 Grew *Anat. Plan's* I II § 23 The Sap through this, as through a *Manica Hippocratis*, is still more finely filtred 1727 Bailey vol II, *Manica*, a Sleeve, Gantlet or Glove L. *Ibid*, *Manicated*, wearing a Sleeve, Glove or Gantlet.

Manicate (mæ·nikēit), *a. Bot.* [ad L *manicāt-us* furnished with sleeves.] (See quot.)

1832 Lindley *Introd Bot* 39 Hairs also give the following names to the surface of any thing.—*Manicate*, when interwoven into a mass that can be easily separated from the surface 1866 in *Treas Bot*

Manichæan, Manichean (mænikī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 Manichian. [f. L. *Manichæus* (see Manichee) + -an]

A. *adj* Of or pertaining to the Manichees or their doctrine; characteristic of a Manichee

1638 Chillingw. *Relig Prot.* I. Pref § 1 If any thing more then ordinary might be said in defence of the Manichean Doctrine 1710 Berkeley *Princ Hum Knowl* § 154 Favourers of Atheism or the Manichean Heresy. 1784 Cowper *Task* V 444 As dreadful as the Manichean God Ador'd through fear, strong only to destroy 1851 D Wilson *Preh Ann* (1863) II. IV. II 230 Manichean symbols being introduced on such monuments. 1855 Milman *Lat Chr* IX VIII (1864) V. 385 In another respect the followers of Peter de Brueys rejected the usages of the Church, but in no rigid or ascetic, and therefore no Manichean spirit

B. *sb.* = Manichee.

1556 Clement in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App lxi 214 Arians Eutichians Manichians and all other heretikes 1686 Horneck *Crucif Jesus* XI 293 The Marcionites and Manichæans of old, who taught, that Christ had no real or substantial body. 1739 S. Bosse *Deity* 98 Could the wild Manichean own that guide, The good would triumph, and the ill subside! 1793 D Stewart *Outl. Mor. Philos* II. II § 293 The Manicheans account for the mixture of good and evil in the universe, by the opposite agencies of two coeternal and independent principles. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor* (1877) I III. 426 St. Augustine relates that when he was a Manichaean, his mother for a time refused even to sit at the same table with her erring child.

b. *transf.*

1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. x. 39 Rousseau was never a manichaean towards nature To him she was all good and bounteous 1885 *Times* (weekly ed) 29 May 12/3 As they are not Manicheans, it follows that nothing exists but what is good

Manichæanize, manicheanize (mænikī·ănəiz), *v* [f prec. + -ize] **a.** *intr.* To incline to Manichæan opinions. b. *trans.* To introduce Manichæan principles into. Hence **Ma nichæ anized** *ppl. a.*, **Ma·nichæ·anizing** *vbl. sb*

1838 G S Faber *Inquiry* 236 *note*, The Articles wherein they were charged with manicheanising. 1865 *Pall Mall G* 8 Sept 10/2 The adherents of a Manichæanised Christianity

Manichæism, Manicheism (mænikī·iz'm). Also 7 Manichisme. [f. *Manichæus* (see Manichee) + -ism.] The doctrine or principles of the Manichees.

1626 [Featley] tr. *Parallel* D b, This Doctrine bringeth into the Church Manichisme. 1679 T. Puller *Moderat. Ch. Eng.* vi. 143 Which doctrine of J. S. is condemned .. as the pith of Manicheism. 1756–82 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* (ed 4) II. ix. 100 The gloomy and uncomfortable scheme of Scepticism and Manicheism. 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* vi. 97 The Manichaeism which would lead us to think that evil may at last triumph, or hold a divided empire with God 1861 Pearson *Early & Mid. Ages* 143 The charge of Manicheism was brought against the promoters of celibacy. 1871 Tylor *Prim Cult.* II. 300 Manichæism is based on the doctrine of two antagonistic principles of good and evil.

Manichæist (mæ·nikī·ist). *rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ist.] = Manichee.

1880 T. A. Spalding *Elis. Demonol.* 17 The second principle is that of the Manichæists: the division of spirits into hostile camps, good and evil.

Manichean, -ize: see Manichæan, -ize.

Manichee (mænikī·). Also 4 *pl.* Manaches, 6 Manichey, *pl* Mani-, Manycheis, Manacheis, 7 Manachy. [ad. late L. *Manichæus*, late Gr *Μανιχαῖος*, from the name of the founder of the sect (variously recorded as *Manes* and *Manichæus*) who lived in Persia in the 3rd century after Christ.] An adherent of a religious system widely accepted from the third to the fifth century, composed of Gnostic Christian, Mazdean, and pagan elements.

The special feature of the system which the name chiefly suggests to modern readers is the dualistic theology, according to which Satan was represented as co-eternal with God

a 1380 *St Augustine* 103 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg* (1878) 63 þe Manichees þat heretykes weren *Ibid.* 576 Austin.. Ouercom þe Manaches errynge 1533 More *Debell Salem* v Wks. 939/2 For a certaine sorte there wer of the heretikes, that wer the Manicheis. 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 91 Whan the Arrians, and the Manycheis, sowed abroade their opinions. 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* IV. vii. § 2 Faustus the Manichey. 1641 Hinde *J Brucn* v. 15 Augustine confesseth of himselfe, he was first a Manachy before he was a Preacher 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt Exemp* I IV 130 A Manichee (a hæretick, that denyed God to be the maker of things visible) 1702 Echard *Eccl Hist* (1710 644 Pope Leo said that the Devil reigned in all other heresies, but had rais'd his very throne in that of the Manichees 1833 J H Newman *Arians* II IV (1876) 195 The Manichees considered the Son and Spirit as necessary emanations from the Father 1842 Browning *Solit Sp Cloister* VII, If I trip him just a dying Spin him round and send him flying Off to hell, a Manichee!

Manichian, obs. form of Manichæan.

Manichord (mæ·nikɒ̄d). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 7-8 manicordion, 8 -ium, (7 manycord), 7-9 manicord, 8- manichord. [a F. *manicorde, manichordion*, corruptly a. med.L. **monochordium, monocordum*, a. late Gr. *μονοχόρδιον*, Gr *μονόχορδον* Monochord, the word was perh. associated by popular etymology with L. *manus* hand. Cf. It. *mano-, manicordo* (Florio).] = Clavichord.

1611 Cotgr., *Monochordiser des doigts*, to quauer with the fingers, to wag or play with them, as if he touched a Manicordion 1668 in *12th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App VII 378 Paid for Ketty's Many-cords 01 06 00 1670 *Ibid* 381 For a moneths teaching of Katy and Alice on the harpsicalls and manicords 01 00 00 1710 in E W. Dunbar *Soc. Life* (1865) 15, I can play on the Treble and Gambo, Viol, Virginelles and Manichords 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Manicordium*, a musical instrument in form of a spinet 1823 Roscoe tr. *Sismondi's Lit Eur* (1846) I v 128 The manicord, or claricorde, was a sort of spinet resembling the virginals 1830 Mrs Bray *Life of T* xvii (1884) 148 She has a curious hand at the lute, and the manichord

Manicle, obs. form of Manacle

† **Ma·nicon.** *Obs* [a. L *manicon*, Gr. *μανικόν*, f. root of *μανία* Mania. *μαίνεσθαι* to be insane.] A kind of nightshade, supposed to cause madness.

1678 Butler *Hud* III 1 324 Bewitch Hermetick men to run Stark staring mad with Manicon 1727 Bailey vol II, *Manicon*, an Herb call'd also *Dorychnion*, a Kind of Nightshade.

Manicord, -cordion, -ium: see Manichord.

Manicure (mæ·nikiuəi), *sb* [a F. *manicure* (1877 in Littré *Suppl.* Add.), f L *manus* hand + *cūra* care. Cf. the earlier *pédicure.*]

1. One who professionally undertakes the care and treatment of the hands and finger-nails

1880 *Melbourne Bulletin* 12 Nov 7/3 When one has not been endowed with a perfect hand at birth, the skill of a manicure will improve it. 1887 Finck *Rom. Love & Pers Beauty* II. 230 Manicures use acids in their shops, but the lemon is quite as good. 1893 F M Crawford *Marion Darche* I. 41 Hands which neither ordinary scrubbing nor the care of the manicure can ever keep clean.

2. The treatment and care of the hands and finger-nails

1887 Finck *Rom Love & Pers. Beauty* II. 230 There are not nearly as many secrets in manicure as people imagine. 1900 Pinero *Gay Ld Quex* I 2 The instruments and toilet necessaries employed in the process of manicure.

attrib 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Jan 6/1 A set of manicure instruments. 1900 Pinero *Gay Ld Quex* I 1 The scene represents a manicure establishment in New Bond Street.

Manicure (mæ·nikiuəi), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To apply manicure treatment to. Also *absol.* Hence **Ma·nicured** *ppl a*, **Ma·niouring** *vbl sb*

1889 *Century Mag.* Oct. 873/1 Where the mother's hands washed and cooked, the daughter's shall be soft and 'manicured' and daintily gloved. 1893 *Black & White* 1 Apr. 384/2 [She] does her mistress's hair and manicures her. 1897 Violet Hunt *Unkist, Unkind!* xiii (ed. 2) 246 Holding out a pretty manicured hand 1900 Pinero *Gay Ld. Quex* IV. 176 The young gentleman, his manicuring being done, has risen

Manicurist (mæ·nikiuərist). [f. Manicure + -ist.] = Manicure *sb.* I.

1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 25 May, Ladies who patronize the manicurist 1900 *Nature* LXII. 294/2 The surgeons, though they had ceased to rank with manicurists and barbers, were often little better than bone-setters.

Manido, variant of Manitou

† **Manie.** *Obs.* [a. F. *manie*, ad. L. *mania.* Cf. Pr., It., Pg. *mania*, Sp. *manía.*] = Mania.

c 1386 Chaucer *Kn.'s T.* 516 Manye Engendred of humour malencolik. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies*

351 So this fell Fury, for forerunners, sends Manie and Phrenzie to suborne her friends. 1623 COCKERAM, *Manie*, a disease in the head cal'd madnesse.

Manie, var. MEINIE, company, obs. f. MANY.

Manier, obs. form of MANNER, MANURE.

Maniew(e, obs. form of MANGE *sb*.[1]

Manifacture, obs. f. MANUFACTURE.

Manifest (mæ nifest), *sb.* [a. F. *manifeste* vbl. sb., f. *manifester* to MANIFEST. Cf. Sp. *manifiesto*, Pg., It. *manifesto*, of similar formation, though accidentally coinciding in form with the adj.]

1. *gen.* A manifestation, indication. Now *rare.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II viii. 119 He iudgeth that maner of swearing to be a manifest [L. *argumentum*] of manifest falling from his allegiance *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 38 For restoring due honor to the dust of this Lord Robert, I present his posteritye with theis tuelue manifests thereof. 1650 H BROOKE *Conserv Health* 230 To give some manifest of a desire of good to the person we are angry withal. 1883 E C STEDMAN in *Century Mag* XXV. 873 Such a writer must be judged by his books; . the parol evidence of no associate can weigh against his written manifest for an instant.

†**2.** A public proclamation or declaration; an open statement; a manifesto. *Obs.*

1618 *Decl. Demeanour Raleigh* 1 But for Actions, that are built vpon sure and solide grounds (such as his Maiesties are), it belongeth to them, to bee published by open manifests. 1641 CHAS. I, *Sp.* in Rushw. *Hist Coll.* III (1692) I. 308 My Nephew, the Prince Elector Palatine hath desired me. to make a Manifest in my Name 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 126 His Proclamations and Manifests against Prophaneness. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II 75 There was printed a Manifest, subscrib'd by the Cardinal of Bourbon, as Head of the League. 1693 DRYDEN *Iliad* I 473 But you, authentick Witnesses I bring, Of this my Manifest That never more This Hand shall combate on the crooked Shore. 1739 *Col Rec. Pennsylv* IV 382 After having laid the Queen's Manifest before the Assembly, declaring her Designs against Canada. 1752 CARTE *Hist Eng* III App 820 Murray and the others publishing manifests to alarm the nation were driven out of the kingdom

3. The list of a ship's cargo, signed by the master, for the information and use of officers of Customs.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), A *Manifest* (in *Traffick*), a Draught of a Master of a Ship's Cargo, shewing what is due to him for Fraight from every Person, to whom the Goods in his Ship belong *c* 1744 in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I v lxxi 327 The said commander shall make oath, that such goods were put on board as in the said certificate or manifest is mentioned. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* XIV 399 No Goods shall be imported unless the Master of the Vessel has on board a Manifest signed by himself, containing the names of all the Ports [etc.] 1884 *Manch. Exam* 21 Mar 4/6 If the quantities turned out differ from the manifest by one half package, the merchant is fined, the ship and its cargo confiscated 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict* c 88 Sched I, Such rice not being entered on the manifest as part of the cargo.

Manifest (mæ nifest), *a.* [ad. L. *manifestus*, earlier *manufestus*, believed to be f. *manu-s* hand + **festus* struck (cf *infestus* dangerous), f. root found in *of-fendĕre, de-fendĕre.* The primary sense would thus be 'palpable' Cf. F. *manifeste*, Sp. *manifiesto*, Pg., It. *manifesto.*]

1. Clearly revealed to the eye, mind, or judgement; open to view or comprehension; obvious.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III pr x 72 (Camb MS) Thanne is it manyfest and opyn þat by the getynge of diuinite men ben maked blysful. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 255 It neidis nocht to renewe all myn vnhele, Sen it was menit to 3our mynd, and maid manifest 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdras* II 18 Be it knowne and manifest to our lorde the kynge, that the Iewes begynne to buylde it [the city] agayne. 1555 in Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 262 The better and also manifester testification of the trueth. 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 458 b, Three manyfest lyes about one poore platter 1611 BIBLE *John* IX. 3 That the works of God should be made manifest in him 1671 MILTON *Samson* 997 She's gone, a manifest Serpent by her sting 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 71 P 10 The contrary is so manifest, that I cannot think you in earnest 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I 179 A Gum that is glewy in the Mouth, without manifest Taste 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr* 181 It is a manifest and visible error. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. III 26 In many places the mass showed manifest signs of lateral pressure 1867 F. W. H. MYERS *St Paul* 10 Rise and be manifest, o Morning Star'

†**2.** Having evident signs *of*, evidently possessed *of* or guilty *of* [After the Latin construction with genitive] *Obs*

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit* I 204 Now, manifest of crimes contrived long since, He stood a bold defiance with his Prince. 1700 — *Pal & Arc* II 623 Calisto there stood manifest of shame 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 277 Thus manifest of right, I build my claim Sure founded on a fair Maternal fame.

†**3.** As *adv.* = MANIFESTLY. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II § 26 The excellence of the spere solide, amonges other noble conclusiouns, shewyth Manifeste the diuerse assencions of signes in diuerse places.

Manifest (mæ nifest), *v.* Also 5 **ma(g)nyfest.** [ad. F. *manifest-er*, or L. *manifest-āre*, f. *manifest-us* (see prec.). Cf. Sp, Pg *manifestar*, It. *manifestare.*]

1. *trans* To make evident to the eye or to the understanding; to show plainly, disclose, reveal

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II pr vii 44 (Camb. MS.), Thinken ye to manyfesten yowre renoun and don yowre name to ben born forth? 1483 CAXTON *Cato* E viij, The synnes ben ofte hydde for a tyme but afterward .. they are knowen and manyfestyd. 1484 — *Fables of Alfonce* xi. (1889) 281 The yonge man manyfested or descouered vnto her alle his courage and herte 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 73 To manifest my makdome to multitude of pepill. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* ii. 11 He manifested [1611 manifested forth] his glorie. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* IV. vi 15 The mirth whereof so larded with my matter, That neither (singly) can be manifested Without the shew of both. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV iii, Who riseth up to manifest her guilt? 1611 BIBLE 1 *John* IV. 9 In this was manifested the loue of God towards vs 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 176 The sunnes rising manifested unto us our errour 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii (1661) 31 Whether the Act were operative or declarative, creating new right, or manifesting or restoring old right. 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 49 He manifests himself to us under the character of a righteous governor 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV § 3 188 Nature manifests itself to us only through our senses 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* viii 210 He created our souls to manifest the light of His image

b. Of things To be evidence of, prove, attest.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 82 Thy frawart phisnomy Dois manifest thy malice to all men 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. II 14 For Coriolanus neyther to care whether they loue, or hate him, manifests the true knowledge he ha's in their disposition. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv Leviath* (1676) 125 The instance he makes of a Princes subduing an other people..should manifest to him the contrary. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs* 37 This remark is manifested by the present, as well as by many other cases in surgery

c. with obj. a clause or accus. with inf, or †compl.

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 105 Thy Life did manifest, thou lou'dst me not. 1643 SIR T BROWNE *Relig Med.* I. § 22 No man will be able to prove it, when, from the process of the Text, I can manifest it may be otherwise. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 324 That it was actually so .the place itself will not manifest 1667 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1883) I 269 Neither bowles or boxe had any inscripcion, manifesting them to be the gift of any p'ticular p'son *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 476 It is by this chiefly that we manifest ourselves to be christians. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 326/2 The Triangle will presently manifest whether the place be higher or lower than your Eye 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 153 P 4 It is thus in the Life of a Man of Sense, a short Life is sufficient to manifest himself a Man of Honour and Virtue. 1756 P BROWNE *Jamaica* 97, I have not yet seen the capsulæ of this plant, and place it here only from the habit, which seems to manifest it of this tribe.

†**2.** To expound, unfold, clear up (a matter)

1530 PALSGR. 632/2, I manyfest, I make a thyng clere or open It is nat for all men to manyfest this mater 1629 *Schertogenbosh* 5 They manifested their Cause also vnto the Burgers of the Brabandish head Towns. 1669 GALE *Crt Gentiles* I III x 108 An oration, if it does not manifest the mater, loseth its designe

3. a. To display (a quality, condition, feeling, etc.) by one's action or behaviour; to give evidence of possessing, reveal the presence of, evince

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform* XIV 67 He Abrahamis Faith, but feir, profest, He Dauids mercy manifest 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* II 103 A large Bladder, full blown, will weigh more then itself emptied, and manifest this inequality upon a ticklish pair of scales 1782 COWPER *Friendship* 112 They manifest their whole life through The needle's deviations too, Their love is so precarious. 1801 *Med Jrnl* V. 436 No influence, during that time, was manifested by the medicine. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par* IX 18 The eyes Of Beatrice manifested forth Approval of my wish 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* 8 Glyndon had also manifested a graceful faculty for verse. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II XI (1862) III 434 The Medes manifested great personal bravery 1853 BRIGHT *Sp., India* 3 June (1876) 2 When the noble Lord made that announcement, considerable dissatisfaction was manifested on both sides of the House.

b. *refl* Of a thing: To reveal itself as existing or operative. Similarly in *pass.*

1808 *Med Jrnl* XIX 137 No tendency, in general, to dysentery, manifested itself at this time 1871 B STEWART *Heat* (ed 2) § 303 This heat does not as a rule manifest itself by producing any increase of temperature 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I XX 142 A strong polar action was manifested at many points of the surrounding rocks 1876 BRISTOWE *Th & Pract Med* (1878) 151 The first symptoms are said to have manifested themselves on the seventh or eighth day

4. To record or enumerate in a ship's manifest

1542 *Act* 33 *Hen VIII*, c. 7 The double value of the saide mettall so declared and manifested 1860 *Merc Marine Mag* VII. 120 Should a Captain manifest more packages than there are on board the ship, he shall pay on each package so manifested. 1902 *Daily Chron* 6 June 5/2 Every passenger is 'manifested' at the point of departure and various particulars about him set out

5. *intr.* To make a 'manifestation' or public expression of opinion.

1898 *Daily News* 21 Feb 5/6 In this astonishing country a gentleman of repute chooses his own time for going to prison, and is aided by the courtesy of the authorities in manifesting against the Court which condemned him. *Ibid.* 26 Sept. 4/4 Public opinion in France manifests entirely in the opposite direction 1899 *Ibid* 12 June 7/5 The object of the occupants being to manifest there for Loubet

6. *Spiritualism* Of a ghost or spirit (*refl.* and *intr.*) To reveal its presence, make an appearance.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It. Note-Bks.* (1871) II. 171 Other séances were held in her bed-chamber, at which good and holy spirits manifested themselves 1898 *Daily News* 29 Mar 6/1 A certain 'Dr Phinuit', who, however, for some time has not manifested at all. 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 22 Dec. 2/2 She locks the skeleton up in the cupboard, and immediately the ghost manifests with renewed vigour.

7. *Hist.* In Spanish law, to protect (a person) by a 'manifestation'. (See MANIFESTATION 4.)

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* IV (1868) 279 'To manifest any one', says the writer so often quoted [viz. Zurita], 'is to wrest him from the hands of the royal officers that he may not suffer any illegal violence. *Ibid.* 280 *note* [tr. Zurita], In such cases only the Justiciary of Aragon, when recourse is had to him, interposes by manifesting the person arrested.

Manifestable (mænife·stăb'l), *a.* Also 7 *errón.* **manifestible.** [f. MANIFEST *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being manifested.

a 1518 FABYAN *Chron.* VII 682 The forsaid storyes been manyfestable. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* II. ii. 58 This is manifestible in long and thin plates of steel. 1723 NELSON *Life of Bull* 331 A difference in the divine nature of the Son from that of the Father, the one manifestable, the other not manifestable. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 338 If a law of nature. be manifestable only in and to an intelligent spirit.

Manifestant (mænife·stănt). [ad. L. *manifestant-em*, pr. pple. of *manifestāre*, see -ANT.] One who manifests or demonstrates in public.

1880 *Daily News* 25 May 5/7 A manifestation with no manifestants, and but few spectators. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 28 June 8/2 The manifestants, however, were quickly dispersed by the police.

†**Manifesta·rian.** *Obs.* App. a religious sect.

1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 11 If there be roome in England for [among others] Arminians, Manifestarians [etc.] 1689 R. WARE *Foxes & Firebrands* III 198 These Sectaries be as follows. 1 Independents..6. Manifestarians, or Arminians.

Manifestation (mænifestē·ʃən) [ad late L. *manifestātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *manifestāre* to MANIFEST Cf F *manifestation*, Sp. *manifestacion*, It *manifestazione*]

1. The action of manifesting or the fact of being manifested; the demonstration, revelation, or display of the existence, presence, qualities, or nature of some person or thing. † Also, exposition, explanation.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V 405 Tylle hit was made open by the manifestacion of a notable signe wheder parte awe to be folowede 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 21 b, Of this manifestacyon or metynge of our lorde, speketh saynt Johan. 1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks 371/2, I haue spoken of this matter somwhat ye more at large, for ye manifestacion of their great blindnesse 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 297 The matter requireth more wordes for the manifestation thereof than I may now afforde 1594 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* II 201 The growing vp of mans body, and of the manifestation by little and little of the powers of the soule 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr N T., Acts* I. 3 He shewed himself to them by unquestionable manifestation, at several times in the forty days space. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* IX 288 What we mean by Personal Identity is sameness of substance under great differences of phenomenal manifestation 1884 JENNINGS *Croker Papers* I. VIII 226 His friends dreaded that at his funeral there would be some manifestation of ill feeling

b. An instance of this; hence, *concr.* or semi-*concr.* that by which something is manifested.

1785 PALEY *Mor & Polit Philos* VI x (1786) 573 Certain credited manifestations of the divine will 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* II 418 The universe is in the aggregate, a manifestation of the attributes of God 1833 J H NEWMAN *Arians* II. II (1876) 153 The Jewish Scriptures introduce to our notice certain peculiar Attributes or Manifestations of the Deity 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick.* XV; Various odd manifestations of surprise and delight 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II III 180 Jupiter is the supreme manifestation of Power and knowledge 1861 STANLEY *Last Ch* IX (1869) 284 The third great historical manifestation of the Oriental Church is the formation of the Russian Church 1867 MAX MULLER *Chips* (1880) I. Pref 10 The first manifestation of thought is speech

c. *Eccl.* Applied to the action of making known to another the state of one's conscience.

1657 *Penit. Conf.* VII 134 Let that manifestation be granted to be confession *c* 1826 DOYLE in W. J. FITZPATRICK *Life* (1880) I 523 A rule which requires that each of the sisters should manifest on a certain day in each month to the female Superior the state of their conscience, which you know would be carried to such a length that the manifestation would include secret temptations [etc.], in a word, that the manifestation was in fact the same as the subsequent sacramental confession to the priest.

2. A public act on the part of a government intended as a display of its power and determination to enforce some demand; also, a collective action (e.g. a procession, public meeting, wearing of badges, etc.) adopted by a political party, etc., for the sake of calling attention to its views.

1844 H H WILSON *Brit. India* III 55 The principal manifestation of the British power was directed against Rangoon. 1875 HELPS *Soc Press.* III 57 Instead of discountenancing such political manifestations

3. In the language of spiritualists, a phenomenon or number of phenomena by which the presence of a spirit is supposed to be rendered perceptible.

1853 H SPICER *Sights & Sounds* 88 In 1850 Cincinnati first became the scene of manifestations through recognised *media* 1860 *All Year Round* No 66 373 Some of the believers were quite overpowered with this 'manifestation'.

4. *Hist.* In Spanish law, a process by which an accused person might be protected from the animus and precipitate action of judges and removed to a special prison out of their reach. Also, the prison provided for this purpose (= Sp *carcel de los manifestados*).

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1796) I. III. 140 He could remove the party accused to the Manifestation or prison of the State. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* IV (1868) 280 *note*, This process [sc. jurisfirma], and that which is called manifestation have been the chief powers of the Justiciary [of Aragon], ever since the commencement of that magistracy.

Hence **Manifesta·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to (a) manifestation; **Manifesta·tionist,** one who believes in manifestation.

1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 296 To these beliefs the manifestationists have sought to add a doctrine. 1893 Fairbairn *Christ in Mod. Theol.* II. II. I. iv. 398 No theory of manifestational forms and aspects can satisfy the conditions

Manifestative (mænife·stătiv), *a.* [ad. scholastic L. *manifestātīv-us*, f. L. *manifestāre*: see Manifest *v.* and -ative. Cf. F. *manifestatif.*] Having the function or quality of manifesting or showing forth.

1642 T. Goodwin *Heart Christ in Heaven* 132 The destruction of which enemies will adde to the manifestative glory of his kingdome. 1654 Jer. Taylor *Real Pres* 167 The shape, the colour, the bignesse, the motion of a man, are manifestative, and declarative of a humane substance 1738 Jon. Edwards *Discourses Import. Subj.* 119 The Apostle James seems to use the word *justify* for *Manifestative Justification* 1854 *Tait's Mag* XXI. 663 Lotty's temperament was of the manifestative order 1875 J Morison in *Expositor* I. 120 Our Lord is the manifestative eradiation of the Divine glory [Heb i 3]

Hence **Manifestatively** *adv*, in a manifestative manner; in respect of manifestation

1652 Sterry *Eng Deliv. North Presb.* 4 That Distinction of Glorifying God essentially, and manifestatively. *c* 1670 O. Heywood *Diaries*, etc (1881) II. 329 All the attributes of God are manifestatively glorified in this work. 1726 E. Erskine *Serm* Wks. 1871 I 274 This is not to be understood of God essentially but manifestatively. 1855 *Tait's Mag* XXII 422 Many women do love as eagerly, as manifestatively, as outspokenly, as pursuingly—as Caroline Helstone is said to have done.

† **Manifestator.** *Obs.* [a. late L *manifestātor*, agent-n f. *manifestāre*] = Manifester.

1609 Bp. W Barlow *Answ Nameless Cath.* 23 We referre him againe to the True Manifestator of their Æquiuocation.

Manifested (mæ·nifested), *ppl. a.* [f. Manifest *v.* + -ed 1] Made manifest.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M* IV II. 169 To make you vnderstand this in a manifested effect, I craue but foure daies respit. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm Heb.* xi. 35 It is against Gods Truth, against Gods manifested will 1899 *Westm Gaz* 12 June 8/2 The vocal contributions of Miss M B deserved the manifested appreciation of the audience.

Hence **Ma·nifestedness** *rare*, the state of having been manifested In mod Dicts.

Manifester (mæ·nifestəɹ). [f. Manifest *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which manifests

1612 Woodall *Surg Mate* Wks. (1653) 35 The Author or manifester of this Linament was [etc] 1613 Middleton *Triumphs Truth* Wks (Bullen) VII 240 Zeal as he is the manifester of Truth, he is likewise the chastiser of Ignorance. 1660 tr *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* II 83 The one is alwaies the sign and manifester of the other 1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos Syst* 91 Will and other like qualities are their own manifesters 1863 J G Murphy *Comm Gen* xv 1, I, Jehovah.. the Manifester of myself to man.

† **Manifesteress.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. Manifester + -ess] A female manifester

1662 Sparrow tr *Behme's Rem. Wks*, *Apol conc Perfection* 63 A Manifesteresse of the Power

Manifesting (mæ·nifestiŋ), *vbl sb* [-ing 1] The action of the vb. Manifest.

1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1638) 132 It shall not be amisse . for the more manifesting of that which followeth a little farther to fetch his race. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr N. T.*, *Mark* IV 22 Light is for the manifesting of all things.

Ma·nifesting, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2] That manifests

1888 Gladstone in *19th Cent* May 787 Those who .. desire to retain what was manifested, but to thrust aside the manifesting Person. 1902 Fairbairn *Philos Chr Relig* II I I 326 This incarnate Word, this manifested and manifesting God, the evangelist identified with Jesus.

Manifestive (mæ·nifestiv), *a. rare.* [f. Manifest *v.* + -ive.] = Manifestative

1846 Sir W Hamilton *Reid's Wks* 771 *note*, On sense, experience, induction, it [this knowledge] is dependent, as on its exciting, manifestive, occasional cause. 1867 Bailey *Univ Hymn* 7 Hidden in Himself, self manifestive cause.

Manifestly (mæ·nifestli), *adv* [f. Manifest *a.* + -ly 2] **a.** In a manifest manner. (Now *rare*) **b.** Used to qualify a statement: As is manifest, evidently, unmistakably.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 By the whiche he hath manyfestely shewed vnto them the secretis of the lawe 1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* v, The lymmes were shewed manyfestly 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen VIII*, c 6 *Preamble*, It is manefestely knowen that forged informacions have ben pursued 1612 Bacon *Ess*, *Great Place* (Arb.) 288 Whosoeuer changeth manifestly, without manifest cause, giueth suspition of corruption 1680 T Granger *Div Logike* 308 Sometimes the Proposition it selfe of an Oration, or Epistle is not manifestly expressed, but couertly insinuated. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No 43 P 3 The Design and Transactions of too many Clubs are trifling, and manifestly of no Consequence to the Nation 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. Wks. 1813 I. 76 The treaty was still so manifestly of advantage to England. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I. xxii. 152 Fear was manifestly getting the better of him. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iii 422 Their cause was manifestly lost

Manifestness (mæ·nifestnės). [-ness.] The quality or condition of being manifest.

1589 Rider *Bibl. Schol*, Manifestnesse, *evidentia*. 1727 Bailey vol II, *Manifestness*, plainness, &c. to be seen, &c. 1877 Legge *Confucius* 293 Such is the manifestness of what is minute!

Manifesto (mænife·stō), *sb.* [a. It. *manifesto*: see Manifest *sb.*]

† **1.** A proof, a piece of evidence. *Obs.*

1644 Bulwer *Chirol. & Chiron.* (title-p.), Consisting of the Naturall Expressions, digested by Art in the Hand,..by Historicall Manifesto's, exemplified out of the Authentique Registers of Common Life. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 148 Succeeding yeares produced the manifesto or evidence of their virilities 1674 Staveley *Rom Horseleach* (1769) Ep. Ded., Matters of fact drawn from the most authentic registers and manifestos of time. 1683 E Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div* 99 For here Hee maketh and giveth a Diaphanous Manifesto and perspicuous Demonstration 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 331, I reckon that discourse is so plain, it carryeth its Manifesto with it.

2. A public declaration or proclamation, usually issued by or with the sanction of a sovereign prince or state, or by an individual or body of individuals whose proceedings are of public importance, for the purpose of making known past actions, and explaining the reasons or motives for actions announced as forthcoming.

1647 Ward *Simp Cobler* 50 It were good if States would let People know so much before hand, by some safe woven *manifesto* 1651 tr *Life Father Sarpi* 102 To the citation he made answer by a Manifesto. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. I. 38 At the same time a Manifesto was publish'd by the Cardinal of Bourbon. 1775 E. Allen in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev* (1853) I 463, I delivered the General's written manifesto to the Chiefs. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 63 Manifestoes issued by several of the emperors 1839 *Blackw Mag* XLV. 217 The manifestoes of modern agrarianism. 1855 Milman *Lat Chr* VII. II. (1864) IV 85 He addressed a spiritual manifesto to all Christendom 1897 McCarthy *Own Times Jr* 1880 x 204 Mr Gladstone issued a manifesto in the form of an address to the electors of Midlothian.

3. *Comb*, as *manifesto-like* adj

1819 *Metropolis* I. 13 His manifesto-like annunciation, that he should marry a very rich heiress.

Manifesto (mænife·stō), *v. rare.* [f. prec.] *intr* To issue a manifesto or manifestos.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII 261, I am to be manifestoed against, though no prince 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* II VI III. Serene Highnesses who sit there protocolling, and manifestoing, and consoling mankind.

Hence **Manife·stoing** *vbl. sb.*

1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* III XIV (1872) I. 230 Treaties enough, and conferences, and pleadings, manifestoings *Ibid.* XVI. 334 George Wilhelm followed his old scheme, peace at any price and except complaining, petitioning, and manifestoing, studiously did nothing.

Manifold (mæ nifōld), *a*, *adv.*, and *sb* Now *literary* Forms: *a.* 1 manig-, monig-, mænig-, menigf(e)ald, 1–2 mænifeald, 2 manifald, 2–3 -feald, 2–6 monifald, (4 monyfaulde), 4–5 many-, monyfald(e, (6 many-, mony-, moniefauld). *β* 1 meni(g)feald, -feld, 3–4 manifeld. *γ* (2 monifold, 3 maniuold, manigefold), 3–7, 9 manyfold, (4 manye-), 4–6 manyfolde (5 maniefoold, mony-, manye-, 6 manniefolde), 6–7 manifolde, (7 manyfould), 3– manifold. [Common Teut · OE. *manigfeald* = OFris *manichfald*, OS. *managfald* (MLG. *mannichvolt*, MDu. *menichvout*), OHG. *manacfalt* (MHG. *manecvalt*, mod.G *mannigfalt*), ON. *margfaldr* (OSw *marghfalder*, *mangfalder*, Sw. *mångfalt*), Goth *managfalps* see Many *a.* and -fold A form with adj. suffix (= -y) occurs as MLG. *mannichvoldech*, MDu. *menichvoudich* (Du *menigvuldig*), G. *mannichfaltig*, Sw *mångfaldig*, Da. *mangfoldich.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Varied or diverse in appearance, form, or character; having various forms, features, relations, applications, etc.; † complex.

In OE used *Gram.* for 'plural' (Ælfric *Gram* VIII)

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom* I. 448 Þes pistol is swiðe menigfeald us to gereccenne. *c* 1050 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 448/21 *Multimodam*, manigfealdne *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 145 Alle we beoð in monifald wawe ine þisse wreche liue. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 176 Vor þer beoð uttre & inre [uondunges], & eiðer is monifuld. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott Hom* 193 Mid ham is muruhðe monifuld wið-ute teone and treie. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Pet.* IV 10 As goode dispenderes of the manyfolde grace of God. 1430 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 377/2 The horrible ite of his so manyfolde Treson. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* VII. 22 In hir is ye sprete of vnderstandinge, which is holy, manifolde, one onely, sotyll 1570 Dee *Math. Pref* 17 Chorographie is in practise manifolde, and in vse very ample. 1603 Daniel *Panegyr to King*, etc *To Lady Margaret* 25 He sees the face of Right t' appeare as manyfold As are the passions of vncertaine man. 1667 Milton *P L* x 16 Which they not obeying, Incurr'd the penaltie, And manifold in sin, deserv'd to fall. 1784 Cowper *Task* v 769 This changeful life, So manifold in cares, whose every day Brings its own evil with it 1832 Lewis *Use & Ab Pol Terms* Introd 12 The truth is one, error is manifold 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* IV I 497 He hated the Puritan sects with a manifold hatred, theological and political, hereditary and personal. 1865 W G. Palgrave *Arabia* I 424 Coffee though one in name is manifold in fact 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ballads*, *Hesperia* 21 Profound and manifold flower

b Qualifying a personal designation: That is such in many ways or in many relations; entitled to the name on many grounds. Also (*nonce-uses*) of persons: Many-minded, variable; having many diverse capacities.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 187 Twifold oðer manifold is þe man þe nis stedefast ne on dade ne on speche ne on þonke. 1601 Shaks *All's Well* IV. III 265 The manifold Linguist, and the army-potent souldier. 1605 — *Lear* V. III. 114 If any man of qualitie..will maintaine vpon Edmund that he is a manifold Traitor. 1694 Congreve *Double Dealer* v. xxiv, Secure that manifold villain. 1842 Mozley in *Brit. Critic* XXXI. 173 Like a man who is at once clear-headed and manifold, if we may be allowed the word, in his ideas. 1885 R Bridges *Nero* II III, To sit upon their rare, successive thrones, A manifold Augusta!

c. In technical and commercial use.

1851 *Offic Catal. Gt. Exhib.* II. 597 A manifold bell pull constructed on an entirely new plan, by which one pull is made to ring bells in any number of rooms. 1857 Tregelles tr. *Gesenius' Heb. Lex.* s. v גוּגָב, *Ambubaja* (i e *tibicina* Hor) a double or manifold pipe, an instrument composed of many pipes 1879 Stainer *Music of Bible* 95 Two classes of 'manifold pipes' can exist, the one a collection of *flauti traversi*, the other of *flûtes à bec.* 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 25 May 4/2 A model military balloon of the regulation-varnished manifold goldbeater's-skin variety

2 Qualifying a plural sb. († or collective noun): Numerous and varied; of many kinds or varieties. † Formerly simply: Numerous, many.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* XIII. 6 Heora ǽhta wæron menigfælde. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 11 Muchel is us þenne neod swiðe adreden ure monifolde sunne *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 2502 And his kin wexen manige-fold. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I 293/179 Þat folk cam mani folde A boute Theofle in eche side. † *a* 1300 Chaucer *Proverbes* i, What shul thise clothes manyfold, Lo! this hote somers day? *a* 1400 *Cursor M* 27887 (Cott. Galba) Dronkinhede And mase mescheſes ful many falde 1475 *Bk Noblesse* (Roxb) 41 Considering so many folde tymes we haue ben deceived. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cii. 24 O Lorde, how manifolde are thy workes. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk Com Prayer* Collect 4th Sund. Easter, The sondery and manifold chaunges of the worlde 1586 A Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 114 You will runne into such vntimely sorrowes as with manifold teares will hardly be washed. 1588 A King tr. *Camsius' Catech* 86 b, Quhat fruict haue we of yis sacrament being deulie receauit? Verray gryt and monifald 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol* v. lxviii § 6 Her manifolde varieties in rites and Ceremonies of Religion 1605 in *10th Rep Hist MSS. Comm.* App. v. 372 The manyfould downefalles into synne 1736 Butler *Anal* I III Wks. 1874 I. 47 The manifold appearances of design and of final causes, in the constitution of the world 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 624 So manifold, all pleasing in their kind, All healthful, are the employs of rural life. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* (1858) I. Pref. 1 The manifold kindnesses with which they have assisted me 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* VI II 146 Clarendon was overwhelmed by manifold vexations. 1880 Gfikie *Phys. Geog* II X. 67 It is from this circulation of water that all the manifold phenomena of clouds, rain, snow, rivers, glaciers, and lakes arise.

† **3.** *Math.* = Multiple. *Manifold to* = a multiple of. *Obs*

1557 Recorde *Whetst* B iv b, There is one kinde of proportion, that is named *multiplex*, or manyfolde 1660 Barrow *Euclid* VII Post 1 That numbers equal or manifold to any number may be taken at pleasure

¶ **4** *How manifold?* (= *how many* + -fold): Of how many kinds? *Obs rare*−1.

1594 Blundevil *Exerc* III I. VIII. (1636) 287 How manifold is the moving of this heaven? The moving of this heaven is threefold.

B. *adv.*

† **1.** In many ways, modes, degrees, etc.; in first quot. = in many pieces. *Obs*

13 *Guy Warw* (A) 4024 Alle þai hadde to-broken his scheld, & his brini to-rent manifeld 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse* 3250 Þair payn es turned manyfalde, Now er þai in hete, and now in calde *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XI (*Ninian*) 413 God þai lowit mony-fald for þis merwale. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 269 Þou muste make a plate of iren þat mote be fooldid manie foold in þe forseid ligature *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* XIII. 4 How that Nasciens þis writ gan beholde, and there Onne loked ful Many folde 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S. T. S.) 122 Sinnand rycht mony fald 1590 Spenser *F Q.* I XII. 12 Then when his daughter deare he does behold, Her dearely doth imbrace, and kisseth manifold 1593 *Tell-Troth's N Y Gift* (1876) 44 Thus shall loues followers be thrise happy, and thus Robin goodfellowes well-willers, in imitating his care, bee manifolde blessed.

† **b.** In the proportion of many to one. [The etymological sense] *Obs.*

1611 Bible *Luke* XVIII 30 Who shall not receiue manifold more in this present time

C *absol* and *sb.*1

† **1.** Phr *By* (rarely *on*) *manifold*: many times over; in the proportion of many to one. *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 6900 He byeþ þyn almes on manyfolde. 1390 Gower *Conf* II 186 Wherof the man Stant more worth Than he stod erst be manyfold. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 607 More Curtayse I fand he mar conforth, by mony falde, Than Colgrevance had him of talde 1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 58 Thoffense. Was nat so greet as thyn by many fold 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 191 The theif Judas did greit trespas, That Christ for siluer sauld Bot Peiris wil tak, and his price mak, For les be mony fauld. 1596 Raleigh *Discov Guiana* A iv, The countrey hath more quantity of Gold by manifolde, then the best partes of the Indies

2. That which is manifold.

a. *spec.* In the Kantian philosophy, the sum of the particulars furnished by sense before they have been unified by the synthesis of the understanding.

This renders G. *mannigfaltiges*, *mannigfaltigkeit* Some earlier English translations of Kant's works have Multifarious, Multiple, Multiplex.

1855 Meiklejohn tr *Kant's Crit Pure Reason* 63 By means of the synthetical unity of the manifold in intuition. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. I 199 The activity of the mind must bring with it certain principles of relation, under which the manifold of sense must be brought.

b. *gen.*

1856 R. A Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 65 His aim should rather be instead of going out into the Manifold, to forsake it for the One. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* vi. 243 Out of the manifold comes the simple, out of the multitu-

dinous the single. 1889 Skrine *Mem. E. Thring* 256 The chosen abstraction which gathers up into a focus the manifold of human duty, experience, and hope. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 496 The picturesque manifold of life.

3 *Math.* = Manifoldness 2.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1902 B. A. W. Russell in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 666/1 Riemann's work contains two fundamental conceptions, that of a manifold, and that of the measure of curvature of a continuous manifold possessed of what he calls flatness in the smallest parts. Conceptions of magnitude, he explains, are only possible where we have a general conception capable of determination in various ways. The manifold consists of all these various determinations, each of which is an element of the manifold. 1902 G. B. Mathews *ibid.* XXXI. 281/2 A manifold may consist of a single element.

4 A copy made by a manifold-writer.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

5. *Mech.* (See quot.)

1891 Patterson *Naut. Dict* 332 *Manifold*, a pipe or chamber to which are connected several branch suction pipes with their valves and one or more main suctions to pump.

D. *Comb.*: **manifold letter-book** (see quot. 1869); **manifold-paper**, carbonized paper used in making several copies of a writing at one time; **manifold writer**, an apparatus fitted with carbonized paper for making copies of a writing; so **manifold writing**.

1808 R. Wedgwood in *Abridg. Specif. Patents, Writ. Instr.* (1869) 14 A pen and stylographic manifold writer. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/1 (Occupations of People) Manifold paper-maker 1868 W. Clark in *Abr. Specif. Patents, Writ. Instr.* (1869) 319 An improved apparatus for manifold writing 1869 *Ibid.* 275 Improvement in arranging manifold letter books. The patentee arranges leaves of copying and common writing paper alternately, and binds them together 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Dec. 12/1 The principle of the manifold writer, the great friend of newspaper reporters. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 289 The office copy is in pencil, the public copy in manifold writing.

Ma·nifold, *sb.*[2] *dial.* Also **manifolds**· for Forms see E. D. D. [f. Many *a.* + Fold *sb.*[3] Cf. G. *mannigfalt*.] The intestines or bowels; *spec.* the manyplies or third stomach of a ruminant

c 1280 Monifaudles [see Chitterling 1]. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* III. i. 4 The third stomach which is called the manyfold, from the number of its leaves. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Moneyfawd*, the countryman's term for a cow's stomach. 1864 Webster, *Manifolds*, the third stomach of a ruminant animal. (*Local U. S.*) 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Manifolds*, the intestines. 1889 *N. W. Linc Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Manifold*, the stomach, the bowels of man and the lower animals.

Manifold (mæ·nifōuld), *v.* Also 3 **maniuolden**, 4 *north* **many-**, **manifald**. [OE. *manigfealdian* (Sweet), *mænigfealdian* (cf. *gemanig-*, *gemænig-*, *gemenigfealdian*, *fieldan*) = OHG *managfaltôn*, *manacfaltan* (MHG. *manacvalten*, mod G. *mannichfalten*), f the adj.: see Manifold *a.* The word became obs. in ME, and has recently been formed afresh from the adj.] *trans.* To make manifold, multiply. *rare* exc. as in b.

c 1000 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 5215 *Amplificare*, mænifeal[dian]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 402 He wule moniuolden in ou his deorewurðe grace. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvii. 20 And mani falded ere þai [L. *multiplicati sunt*] for-þi Whilk hated me wickeli *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xv 3 Many faldid ere thaire seknesis. 1767 [see *manifolded* below]. 1889 *Chicago Advance* 19 Sept., Manifolding its appliances, spiritual, educational, and social 1903 Agnes M. Clerke *Probl. Astrophysics* 45 The solitary success of 1896 was manifolded a year and a half later.

b. *spec.* To multiply impressions or copies of, as by a manifold-writer. Also *absol.*

1865 [see *manifolded* below] 1879 tr. *Busch's Bismarck* II. 138 Afterwards I write, on the Chief's instructions, two articles, to be manifolded [orig. *die sich vervielfältigen sollen*] 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 28. 25 Paper of velvet-like quality, impregnated so as to manifold with extreme ease 1881 *Times* 27 July 10 The Home Secretary received such precise and timely information that he was enabled to have it manifolded. 1902 Eliz. L. Banks *Newspaper Girl* 122, I filled three sheets of paper with it, then I got carbon and manifolded it

Hence **Ma·nifolded** *ppl. a.*, **Ma·nifolding** *vbl. sb.*

1767 S. Patterson *Another Trav* II. 206 Has manifolded homebred mischief marred thy rest? 1865 Knight *Passages Work Life* III. viii. 162 The untiring Reuter appears . with manifolded copies of his telegram. 1892 *Daily News* 20 June 11/4 Reporter wanted Used to manifolding. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* June 802/1 This manifolding process would augment in something like geometrical progression.

Manifoldly (mæ·nifōuldli), *adv.* Now only *literary*. [OE. *manigfealdlice*, f. *manigfealt* Manifold: see -ly[2].] In manifold ways; †*occas.* in the proportion of many to one.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxii. 2 *Multipliciter*, monigfaldlice. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 10 *Abundantius*, monigfal[d]lice *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3318 Mankynde .. cryed to godde manyfaldly. 1549 Coverdale, etc *Erasm. Par. 1 Tim.* 10 The deuilles snares (which he layeth manyfoldely). 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 177 The proportion is manifoldly inferiour, not one to twenty. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. II. § 13 So also is there another kind of history manifoldly mixed, and that is history of cosmography. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 38 Good Culture doth infinitely meliorate the Land, and manifoldly repay the expence and labour bestowed thereon. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl* 83 The manifoldly intelligent ant tribes. 1855 Pusey *Doctr Real Presence* Note A. 27 These are divided manifoldly, in that some understand by conversion identity of place .. others .. an order of succession. 1873 A. W. Ward tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* I. i. 8 The country is so manifoldly broken up, that it becomes a succession of peninsulas.

Manifoldness (mæ·nifōuldnes). [OE. *manigfealdnis*, f. *manigfeald* Manifold: see -ness.]

1. The quality or condition of being manifold; varied character; multiplicity.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 34 *Ex abundantia cordis*, from moniȝfaldnisse hearta. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 469/14 *Perplexitans* [read *perplexitas*], manifealdnes. 1611 Cotgr., *Multicuple*, a manifoldnesse, great multiplication. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* lxiii. 632 In the manifoldnesse, and in the weightinesse, and in the everlastingnesse thereof [*sc.* of Fire and Wormes]. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 145 The inordinate number and manifoldness of facts and phænomena. 1877 E. Caird *Philos Kant* II. viii. 347 The consciousness of self as one in all the manifoldness and difference of its perceptions. 1894 T. H. Ward *Eng. Poets, Clough* IV. 590 Clough's poetry, marked as so much of it is by indecision and manifoldness of view.

2. *Math.* (See quots.) Cf. Manifold C. 3.

(A transl. of Riemann's *mannigfaltigkeit*.)

1873 Clifford tr. *Riemann's Bases of Geom.* in *Nature* VIII. 14–17 1876 *Nature* (1877) XV. 515/1 We see . that . the conception of space is a particular variety of a wider and more general conception This wider conception, of which time and space are particular varieties, it has been proposed to denote by the term *manifoldness*. 1883 Chrystal in *Encycl. Brit* XV. 629 One word has recently come into use which is very convenient, inasmuch as it draws attention to the prime object of mathematical contemplation, viz. 'manifoldness'. The assemblage of points on a surface is a twofold manifoldness, the assemblage of points in tridimensional space is a threefold manifoldness; the values of a continuous function of *n* arguments are *n*-fold manifoldness.

Ma·nifoldwise, *adv. Obs.* or *arch.* [See -wise.] In various ways.

[*c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 He haueð ofte agilt . and a manifeld wise.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 325/1 Manyfolde wyse, *multiphariæ*, *multipliciter* 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 18 [The] branches and armes manifold wise dispersid, spred, and commyxt. *Ibid.* 21 Small vaynes, reuoluing them self in & out a thousand fold and manifoldwise intricat together.

Maniform (mæ·nifōim), *a*[1] [ad. mod.L. *maniform-is*, f. L. *manus* hand: see -form.] Having the form of a hand; hand-shaped; *Ent.* chelate.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 310 Maniform. When they [palp.] are chelate or furnished with a finger and thumb. 1856 in Mayne *Expos Lex*, and in mod. Dicts.

Maniform (mæ·nifōim), *a*[2] [Badly f. *mani-* (= Many *a.*, as in Manifold) + -form.] Multiform.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 298 Their avenues of enjoyment are their maniform sympathies. 1863 Reade *Hard Cash* III. 117 He favoured Julia and Edward with a full account of the maniform enormities he had detected them in

Manify (mæ·nifəi), *v. rare* [f. Man *sb.*[1] + -ify.] *trans* To make man-like.

1799 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) V. 220, I have always seen genius manified, and imagination, or fancy, womanized 1894 *Forum* (N. Y.) Sept. 101 Most women in America seem to be—what shall I call it?—manified

†Maniglion. *Obs.* [ad. It. *manuglione*, augmentative of *manuglio*, *manuglia* bracelet. Cf. Manilla 1.] = Dolphin 6 a.

1704 Harris *Lex Techn.* s.v. *Ordnance.*

Manij, obs. f. Many. **Manihot**, var. Manioc.

Manikin (mæ·nikin). Forms: 6 **manneken**, 8 **manekin**, **manequine**, 9 **mannakin**, **man(n)equin**, 7– **manakin**, **man(n)ikin**. [a. Du. *manneken*, dim. of *man* Man *sb.*[1]: see -kin. App. first taken from Du. in sense 2 b; some of the forms represent the Fr. spelling *mannequin*.]

1. A little man (often *contemptuous*), a dwarf, pygmy. Also *fig.*

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 57 This is a deere Manakin to you Sir Toby. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* I. iii, O, that's a precious Mannikin! 1653 *Dissert. de Puce* iv. 18 Shall we little manikins prescribe a law to his most free arbitrement? *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Mannikin*, a Dwarf 1762 Beattie *Pigm. & Cranes* 97 Manikins with haughty step advance. 1840 W. H. Ainsworth *Tower Lond.* II. xxxv, 'What is it?' replied the good humoured giant, yawning as if he would have swallowed the teazing mannikin. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* III. viii, Gloucester, the lynx-eyed mannikin, is there 1894 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 213 Men become undignified and little-minded, local manikins.

2. †**a.** *gen.* A little figure of a man. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 484 Prettie images or mannikins resembling cookes, which he termed Magiriscia. 1689 in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 212 One gilt shipp and cover with a manikin on the topp.

b. An artist's lay figure.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 32 Thus, of a Manneken (as the Dutch painters terme it) in the same Symmetrie, may a Giant be made. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Manequine* (with Painters, &c.), a little statue or model usually made of wax or wood, the junctures whereof are so contrived, that it may be put into any attitude at pleasure 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 38 The use of the manekin or layman for disposing draperies. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 69 (ed. 2) 38 These wooden figures . had decidedly more resemblance to puppets (manequins) than to works of cultivated plastic art. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Manequin*, an artist's model of wood or wax. 1900 Dr. Dillon in *Gd. Words* July 451/2 'He [the Tsar] is as wiry as a mannequin', said an officer to me.

c. A model of the human body used for exhibiting the anatomical structure or for demonstrating surgical operations.

1831 E. Baldwin *Ann. Yale Coll.* 263 The dry preparations, and particularly an apparatus called a manikin, are used for the demonstrations. This manikin is a very perfect and ingenious piece of mechanism, constructed in Paris, representing a male figure of the full size. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instr.* 323 Obstetric Manikin including a natural female pelvis, with leather foetus and placenta.

3. (Usually in the form **manakin**.) One of the small and usually gaily-coloured birds of the passerine family *Pipridæ*, inhabiting the tropical region of America.

Hence, or from the Du. source, the mod.L. *Manacus* designating one genus of this family.

Crested, Golden, Peruvian, Rock Manakin, species of the genus *Rupicola*. *Spotted Manakin*, the Australian *Pardalotus punctatus* or diamond-bird.

1743 Edwards *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 21 The Golden-headed Black Tit-mouse. I have seen Dutch Drawings of these Birds, entitled, Manakins, which is a name the Hollanders give to some European Birds also 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 354 The beauty of the little tribe of Manikin birds. 1781 Pennant *Genera of Birds* 64 Crested Manakin. Golden-headed Manakin. 1788 Latham *Gen. Syn. Birds* II. ii. 519 Peruvian Manakin. *Ibid.* 534 Tuneful Manakin 1825 Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* (1828) 26 When the fruit of the fig is ripe the manikin is on the tree from morn till eve. 1832 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xix. 282 The rocks, among which the Golden Manakin (*Pipra rupicola*), one of the most beautiful birds of the tropics, builds its nest. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 178/2 The spotted manakins of New Holland. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxiii, The rock manakin, with its saffron plumage. 1896 Newton *Dict. Birds* 892 (Article *Song*), The whip cracking of the Manakin.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Dwarf, pygmy, diminutive, undersized; puny.

1840 Hood *Kilmansegg, Birth* i, One little manikin thing Survives to wear many a wrinkle. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* II. i, The manikin grasp of the English ministry. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 380, I have shot a splendid old manikin ostrich. *Ibid* 410, I shot a very fine old manikin lion. 1884 D. G. Mitchell *Wet days & Lesser P., Theocritus* 22 Boors indeed; but they are live boors, and not manikin shepherds. 1898 J. Hollingshead *Gaiety Chron.* I. 2 Unlike Shakespeare, I have preserved the result of my mannikin efforts

Manikin, -kinnes, var. Manykin, -kins. *Obs.*

Manil(l, manillio: see next and Manille.

Manilla[1] (mănī·lă). Forms: *a.* 6 **manillio**, 6–7 **-ellio**, 7 **-ilio**, **-illia**, 6– **manilla**. *β.* 6 **manil**, **-el**, 8 **me-**, **manille**. [Sp., = Pg. *manilha*, It. *maniglia*; according to some a dim. of L. *manus* hand; others refer it to L. *monīlia*, pl. of *monīle* collar, necklace.] A ring of metal worn on the arm or wrist by some African tribes and used as a medium of exchange.

1556 W. Towrson in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 101 We carried certain basons, manels, etc We solde them both basons and manellios. 1558 *Ibid.* 130 Manils of brasse and some of lead. 1598 W. Phillipp tr. *Linschoten* I. xlvi. 86/1 The women weare manillas, or arme bracelets therof, ten or twelue about each arme. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* I. iv. 418 About her wrists, tenne or twelue Manillas of Siluer. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 23 Of no small esteem are Bracelets, Copperchains, or Manellios 1721 Lockyer *Acc. Trade India* 276 A Manilla is a solid Piece of Gold, of two or three Ounces Weight, worn in a Ring round the Wrist. 1732 Bailey vol II, *Manille, Menille*, (in Africa) one of the principal commodities carried to those coasts by the Europeans to traffick with the Negroes in exchange for slaves. 1803 T. Winterbottom *Sierra Leone* I. vi. 100 Upon their arms they [the native women about Sierra Leone] wear large silver rings or bracelets, called manillas 1851 D. Wilson *Archæol Scotl* 309 Manillas are regularly manufactured at Birmingham for the African traders.

Manilla[2], **Manila** (mănī·lă). [Native name: the form *Manila* is correct, but rare exc. in geographical use.]

1. The name of the capital of the Philippine Islands, used attrib. in the specific names of products of those islands, as *Manilla copal, grass, tobacco, wood*; also **Manilla man**, a native of the Philippines.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 304 The Frier sent us aboard .50*l.* of Manila Tobacco. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl Anson's Voy.* 158 The celebrated Manila Wood, with which they build their Apaculpa Ships. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* May 606 One was a fine, stout, middle-aged man, with immense whiskers and a cap of Manilla grass, a large blue jacket [etc.]. 1886 *Spectator* 6 Feb. 166/2 The two 'coolies' were palpably 'Manilla men', and not coolies,—that is, were half-caste sailors from Manilla.

2. (In full *Manilla hemp.*) A fibrous material, obtained from the leaves of *Musa textilis* (see Abaca), from which are made ropes, matting, textile fabrics, paper, etc. Hence *Manilla cable, hat, paper, rope*, etc.

1834 G. Bennett *Wand. N. S. Wales* I. xxi. 427 Manilla mat-bags. 1855 Royle *Fibrous Plants India* 48 He had some made into rope, which very much resembled Manilla rope. *Ibid.* 65 Manilla Hemp. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xix. 17 Manilla and coir mattings. *Ibid.* 18 Manilla and other cordage. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 203 Manilla Hemp . produces a woody fibre . ; the elegant Manilla hats are manufactured from it. 1873 J. Richards *Wood Working Factories* 141 A layer of plain manilla paper. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 4/2 Her captain had her big 15in. manila cable paid out to the Olympia. 1897 *Daily News* 24 May 2/3 Tows, hemps, and flaxes meet with a ready market .. the finest Manillas making .. £16 per ton.

3. (In full *Manilla cheroot.*) A kind of cheroot manufactured in Manila.

1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xxxii, On the evening of the third day, as they were smoking their Manilla cheroots. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Manilas*, a name for a kind of cheroots made in the Philippines. 1881 HEDDERWICK *Villa by the Sea* 101, I will whiff a sad Manilla.

Manille (măni·l). *Cards.* Forms: 7 **mal(l)illio**, 9 **malilla**, 8 **manil(l)io, manill**, 8– **manille.** [Corruptly a. Sp. *malilla*, dim. of *mala* used in the same sense (prob. fem. of *malo* bad).] In quadrille and ombre, the second best trump or honour (being the deuce of a black suit or the seven of a red suit).

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 70 Of the Black there is first the *Spadillo*, or Ace of Spades; the *Mallillio* or black Deuce, the *Basto* or Ace of Clubs. 1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 25 Feb, I had .. often two black aces without a manilio. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 51 Spadillio first Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board As many more Manillio forc'd to yield 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 201 The manille, or black deuce is the second [trump] 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 265 The second Matador [at Ombre] is called Manilla, or Malilla;. it is the seven in a red suit, and the deuce in black, the seven being the lowest card in red. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iv, About as much time as ladies of that age spent over spadille and manille. 1874 H H GIBBS *Ombre* II 11 In all Suits, when Trumps, the lowest card takes rank as Second Honour. It is called Manille.

Manille, manillia, obs forms of MANILLA[1].

Manillio, obs form of MANILLA[1], MANILLE.

Man in the moon.

1. The fancied semblance of a man (or a man's face) in the disk of the moon. Proverbial phr. *No more than the man in the moon.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 112 Mon in the mone stond ant strit, on is bot forke is burthen he bereth. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich III* 37 When the quene had heard this frendely mocion (which was as farre from her thought as the man that the rude people saie is in the moone) 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 205 Wee say (not the woman) the man in the moone 1572 ABP. PARKER *Corr* (Parker Soc) 404 He is no more my kinsman than the man in the moon 1610 SHAKS. *Temp* II. ii. 141, I was the Man ith' Moone, when time was. 1676 MARVELL *Mr Smirke* 12 Which he knows no more then the Man in the Moon 1722 DE FOE *Col Jack* (1840) 266, I thought no more of being serious than I thought of being a man in the moon. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg) 227 *Gum* Then you don't know how things are settled? *Jel.* No more than the man in the moon.

allusively. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L* II. v, Thy Wife is a Constellation of Virtues, she's the Moon, and thou art the Man in the Moon.

2. Referred to as the type of an imaginary person.

In recent use, a jocular name for a pretendedly unknown person who supplies money for illicit expenditure at elections.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks (Grosart) III 175 *Non est inventus* there's no such man to be found; let them that haue the Commission for the Concealments looke after it, or the Man in the Moone put for it 1621 LAUD *Serm.* 19 *June* 24 It is not now sufficient that the Iewes shall be conuerted ..But these conuerted Iewes must meet out of all Nations the ten Tribes, as well as the rest Good God, what a fine people haue we here? Men in the Moone. 1866 *John Bull* 1 Sept 584/1 [The witness] created some amusement by his description of Mr Mum, the man in the moon, who, he said, was a necessary consequence of a Totnes election. 1881 *Rep Oxf Elect Comm, Min Evid.* 239 One of the first things Mr M said to me was, 'You know I am not a "man in the moon". I am simply come to see that the money is spent properly' 1882 *Standard* 14 Jan. 5/2 Hundreds of highly respectable Parliamentary agents were ready to wink at the presence of the 'Man in the Moon'.

Manioc (mæ·niρk). Forms. *α.* 6–9 **manihot**, 7 **manyot, magniot.** *β.* 7– **mandioc, manioc**, (7 **manyoc, mandioque**, 8 **maniock**, 9 **magnoc**). *γ.* 7 **mandihoca**, 7, 9 **mandioca**, 9 **manioc(o)a.** [repr. Tupi *mandioca*, Guarani *mandio*, which denotes the root of the plant, the leaves being called in Tupi *manisoba*, the stalk *maniba* or *maniva*, and the juice *manipuera* (Burton *Highlands of Brasil*, 1869, II. 351).

The form *manihot*, adopted in botanical L. as the specific name, appears to be a Fr spelling with silent *t*. The spelling *maniock* occurs in Fr. in 1614 (Claude d'Abbeville *Mission en Maragnan* 229)]

The plant CASSAVA, q. v. (genus *Manihot*, formerly *Jatropha*). Also, the meal made from it.

α. 1568 HACKET tr. *Thevet's New found World* lviii. 93 The Americanes make meale of those rootes that are called Manihot [*Fr. orig* (1558) Manihot]. 1611 E ASTON tr. *Boemus' Mann. & Cust* 501 Rootes of Brasile called Aypi and Manyot. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 113 Their fields of Maes and Magniot. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 318 Manihot. *Jatropha.* 1802 [see *β*]. 1881 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 3/5 A species of manihot, from which the cearâ rubber was obtained.

β. 1660 F BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 399 Mandioc a root is their chiefest diet, whereof they make flower. 1666 J. DAVIES tr. *Hist. Caribby Isl.* 50 A small tree called Manyoc, by some Manyot, and by others Mandioque. 1683 LORRAIN *Muret's Funeral Rite* 132 Thou mightest have lived so well,. thou didst want neither Manioc, nor Potato's. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr *Raynal's Hist. Indies* V. 321 The manioc is a plant which is propagated by slips. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 149 *Manihot, magnoc*, or *manioc*, is a plant which grows in America and the West Indies. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 157 The juice of Mandioc is .fermented with ..molasses, .. into an intoxicating liquor. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xvii. 302 Manioc, which is looked upon here as the staff of life. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi, The famous Cassava, or Manioc, the old food of the Indians, poisonous till its juice is squeezed out in a curious spiral grass basket.

γ. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 841 The roots of Mandioca had almost killed them all, but by a peece of Vnicornes horne they were preserved. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat Philos.* I. v. 121 The root Mandihoca, that abounds with a very potent Poison. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* x. (1864) 324 A superior kind of meal is manufactured at Ega of the sweet mandioca (*Manihot Aypi*). 1892 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 5/1 He found thousands of Saüba ants carrying off his store of mandioca.

b. *attrib*, as *manioc bread, bush, flour, meal, patch, plant, plantation, root, worm.*

1681 GREW *Musæum* II. 223 In Brasile, either eaten by themselves, or with their Mandioca-Flower. 1777 W ROBERTSON *Hist Amer* I. iv. 397 The art of extracting an intoxicating liquor from maize or the manioc root. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 93 The jatropa manioc, or manioc plant. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 89 A worm..well known to [West Indian] planters as the Manioc or Indigo worm. 1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI 370 A vessel laden with mandioc flour from the south. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 718/1 Cassava or Mandiocca meal. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 209 This manioc meal is the staple food.

Manion (= *many one*): see MANY.

Maniorable, erron. form of MANURABLE.

Maniore, -owre, -ory: see MANGER, -ERY.

Maniple (mæ·nip'l). Forms: (? 4), 7 **manaple**, 6 **mainipul, manypule, manyple**, *Sc.* **manipil**, 7 **-pul**, 7–8 **-pule**, (7, 9 **manuple**), 6– **maniple.** [a. OF. *maniple* (more commonly *manipule* as in mod.Fr.), ad. L. *manipul-us* handful, troop of soldiers, f. *manus* hand + **pl-*, weak form of root **plē-* to fill (as in *plēnus* full).

In med L. *manipulus* was also used in sense 3 below. Henschel's Du Cange has several isolated instances in which *manipulus* and the related *manipula* seem to have meant 'something carried in the hand'; the latter is applied to a workman's tool (? a trowel), ? a staff, an apron; the former is applied to a bowl of some kind. There are also instances of *manipulus, manipula*, in the sense 'servant']

†**1.** A handful, *lit* and *fig.* *Obs*

1632 B JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. 1, I ha' seen him waite at Court, there, with his Maniples Of papers, and petitions. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 80 Why is not a manipule of Purselane equivalent to two grains of opium, when [etc] 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 136 A maniple with the medicks is as much as can be contained in a hand. 1658 SIR T BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep Ded., With much excuse we bring these low delights, and poor maniples to your Treasure. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 442/1 A Manuple or great Handfull 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script Herb.* (1695) 75 [Flax] when ripe, 'tis pulled and set up in maniples, or large handfuls, to dry them. 1752 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict*, A maniple (handful) *Manipulus* 1829 *Examiner* 371/2 Look at the mere maniples of people who say, speaking of themselves, *the* Church!

¶ **b.** Whimsically used for: The hand.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 658 His two unhallowed and incarnadine maniples of reeking digits 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 16 Ferdie finds his hand grasped warmly in a set of bronzed maniples.

2. *Roman Antiq.* A subdivision of the Roman legion, of which a cohort contained three, numbering 120 men each among the *hastati* and *principes*, and 60 each among the *triarii*.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (S T S) I 148 The tothir consul Ischit furth with certane manipillis of army t men. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 271 The light armed souldiers had lanes made between the severall Maniples to sally forth as occasion served. 1658 SIR T BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II, Thus were the maniples and cohorts of the Hastiti, Principes and Triarii placed in their bodies. 1842 ARNOLD *Hist Rome* III 100 The Roman velites..were soon driven back upon the hastati and principes, and passed through the intervals of the maniples to the rear. 1876 *Encycl. Brit* IV 750/2 Two 'maniples' or divisions of 60 men each.

attrib. 1891 NETTLESHIP & SANDYS *Seyffert's Dict. Class. Antiq.* 347/1 A further important novelty introduced by Marius was the use of the cohort-formation, instead of the maniple formation.

† **b.** In modern warfare, a small band of soldiers of more or less definite number. *Obs.*

1574 H. G. *Briefe Tables* G ij, Thou, for to cause that the raye maye go with an euennesse, shalte cause this maniple to go by fiue in a ranke in breadth 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* III ii 46 A Maniple is here called so many rankes throughout the battell, as the battell is in length, at so many per ranke as they march in ordinance or array *Ibid*, Any part of shot or pikes, that be drawne a part, to be set to defend any straight, or to scarmush, may also bee called a Maniple. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II 66 Captaine Blany diuided his men into three Maniples. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii 62 They vse to martiall . those squadrons in rankes like Manaples, which is foure square. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 232/2 The Rereward consisting of two thousand mingled Weapons, with two wings of Horsemen, . all of them cast into square maniples. 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb.) 70 Untill hee see our small divided maniples cutting through at every angle of his ill united and unweildy brigade.

3. *Eccl.* In the Western Church, one of the Eucharistic vestments, consisting now of a strip of stuff from two to four feet in length and worn suspended from the left arm near the wrist by the celebrant, deacon, and subdeacon: said to have been orig. a napkin held in the left hand for the purpose of wiping the tears shed for the sins of the people; = FANON 1. (For a later interpretation of its symbolism see quot. *c* 1532.)

The words used on putting on the maniple, 'Merear, Domine, portare manipulum fletus et doloris', look like a reminiscence of Ps. cxxv[i]. 6 (Vulg.), and it seems possible that the term may have originated from this formula. (So, as one of several suggestions, in Durandus *Rationale* III. vi, *De Manipulo*; he explains 'manipulus' as = *premium*.)

1346 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 49 *note*, Un vestement sainct, aube, manaple, stole et chesible. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 16 b, Fyrst do on the amys, than the albe, than the gyrdell, than the manyple, than the stoole, than the chesyble. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1068 The manypule doth sygnifye the same [corde] wherof his preciouse handes were bounde 1680 MELTON *Astrolog.* 16 Albes, Copes, and Maniples 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 361 With a stole about his neck, and a maniple on his left arm. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 424 The Anglo-Saxons wore the maniple, as we do now, on the left wrist. 1853 HOOK *Ch Dict* (1871) 474 The maniple or manuple was originally a strip of linen suspended from the left arm of the priest, and used to wipe away the perspiration from the face. 1885 R W DIXON *Hist Ch. Eng* III 190 According to the old offices, the deacons to be ordained were presented in amice, alb, girdle and maniple

† **b.** App. used for: A wristlet or cuff. *Obs.*—[0]

1611 COTGR, *Manchon d'hermines*, a Maniple charged, or powdered, with Ermines.

4. *Maniple of the curates* [Eccl. L. *manipulus curatorum*]: a book containing a brief summary of certain ecclesiastical canons.

1706 tr *Dupin's Eccl Hist 16th C* II. iv vii 423 That Parish Priests shall. have a Bible with Commentaries and the Maniple of the Curates.

Maniplies: see MANYPLIES

Manipulable (mănı·piŭlăb'l), *a.* *rare*—[1]. [f. late L. *manipulāre* to MANIPULATE: see -ABLE.] Capable of being manipulated.

1881 *Brit. Trade Jrnl* XIX. 335 The substance. has to be rendered manipulable.

Manipular (mănı·piŭlăı), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. L. *manipulār-is*, f. *manipul-us* MANIPLE.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Pertaining to the maniple in the ancient Roman army; characterized by formation in maniples

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* etc., *Lipsius' Comp.* 6 The manipular Battalion insinuated it selfe into the void spaces, and so ouerthrew the Phalange. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Manipular*, belonging to a band of men 1833 in *Philol Museum* II. 479 The earliest constitution of the manipular legion 1886 PELHAM in *Encycl. Brit* XX 746/2 In the new manipular system, with its three lines, no regard was paid to civic distinctions.

2. Of the form of a sheaf *rare.*

1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char Min.* (ed. 3) 133 Manipular or sheaf-like. Consists of a number of crystals that diverge towards both ends, and are narrower in the middle, thus resembling a sheaf

3. Of or pertaining to manipulation or handling.

The sense is not etymologically justifiable, being due to association with MANIPULATE *v*

1831 *Fraser's Mag* IV. 92 Such an unequivocal manipular token of resentment 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess* Ser. I I (1876) 16 What the former age has epitomized into a formula or rule for manipular convenience 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* II xi lviii, Denoting, symbolically, how he would like to do with Uncle Jack, could he once get him safe and snug under his manipular operations. 1852 J MARTINEAU *Phases of Faith* Ess, etc (1891) III 7 Hence the invariable presence of some physical element in all that it [*sc.* Catholicism] looks upon as venerable Its rites are a manipular invocation of God

Hence **Mani·pularly** *adv.*, in a 'manipular' form (cf. sense 2 above).

1804 R JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (1816) I. 305 The crystals are sometimes manipularly and scopiformly aggregated

B. *sb.* A soldier of a maniple.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp* (1865) VII lvi. 91 The emperor himself, regardless of the military indecorum, expostulated and reasoned with his manipulars.

Mani·pulary, *a.* *rare*—[1]. [ad L. *manipulāris*: see prec. and -ARY[2]] = MANIPULAR *a.* 1.

1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 222 Military ensigns representing hands These hands resemble the manipulary standards of the Romans.

Manipulate (mănı·piŭleıt), *v* [App. a back-formation from MANIPULATION: cf F. *manipuler* (*a* 1814 in B de St.-Pierre *Harmonies*), It. *manipolare, manipulare* 'to gripe or claspe with the hands; also to reduce into bottles or handfuls, to bundle vp' (Florio 1611); a med.L. *manipulare* is given in Henschel's Du Cange, with a single quot., in which it app means 'to lead by the hand'.]

1. *trans.* To handle, esp. with dexterity; to manage, work, or treat by manual (and, by extension, any mechanical) means.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res.* III. x, Or else, shut up in private Oratories, [they] meditate and manipulate the substances derived from her [the earth] 1850 — *Latter-d. Pamph.* II. (1872) 44 Fraternity..has gone on, till it found itself unexpectedly manipulating guillotines by its chosen Robespierres. 1855 H SPENCER *Princ Psychol.* (1872) II. VII. III. 335 The hand has been moulded into fitness for manipulating things. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 154 A turner with a piece of wood in his lathe, which he can manipulate to his liking. 1870 *Echo* 11 Nov, The time .when a photograph was admired simply because it was cleverly manipulated. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 179 He had promised. that he would refrain from manipulating contagious cases.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* in *Chem* (cf. MANIPULATION 2).

1827 FARADAY *Chem Manip.* Introd 4 Of two persons having otherwise equal talents . the one who manipulates best will very soon be in advance of the other.

2. To operate upon with the mind or intelligence; to handle or treat (questions, artistic matter, resources, etc.) with skill.

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. ii. 68 Philosophy (as hitherto manipulated) has been an attempt to do [etc.]. 1864

Sat. Rev. 31 Dec. 789/2 Nor are the questions pleasant ones to manipulate. 1864 Bowen *Logic* i 22 Readily manipulated in thought 1875 Ouseley *Harmony* iii. 41 This [the third inversion of the added ninth] is perhaps the easiest to manipulate 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xiii. 185 Crassus understood nothing beyond the art of manipulating money.

3. To manage by dexterous contrivance or influence; *esp.* to treat unfairly or insidiously for one's own advantage.

1864 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* xii. xi. (1872) IV. 260 He had got his Electors manipulated, tickled to his purpose. 1866 *Notes Elect Comm., Min. Evid* (1867) 73 I hen who had manipulated Hill senior at the former elections? 1875 J. Morison in *Expositor* I. 358 The hypothesis that the quotation has been freely manipulated. 1893 Chamberlain *Sp. Ho. Comm* 10 Apr, It will be possible for firms to manipulate their books. 1894 J. Fiske *Hist. Amer* 399 Boards of canvassers were appointed for determining the results of disputed elections by manipulating the figures in counting the votes.

Hence **Manipulated** *ppl. a.*, **Manipulating** *vbl. sb.*

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Jan 10/1 A Frenchman disposed of upwards of four thousand pounds' worth of manipulated diamonds in this country 1892 *Athenæum* 4 June 722/1 This manipulating of a language 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VII 749 This method is believed to produce temporary anæmia of the brain by causing a determination of blood to the manipulated parts.

Manipulation (mănipiŭlē·ʃən). [a. F. *manipulation* = Sp. *manipulacion*, Pg. *manipulação*, It. *manipolazione*, ad mod L type **manipulatiōn-em*, f. **manipulāre* (= It. *manipolare*, F. *manipuler*: see Manipulate *v.*), f. L. *manipulus* handful.]

†**1.** The method of digging silver ore. *Obs.*

The sole sense recognized in Eng Dicts. down to and including Todd, 1818

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Manipulation*, a term used in the mines, to signify the manner of digging the silver, &c out of the earth. 1732 in Bailey vol II.

2. *Chem* The method of handling apparatus, etc. in experiments. In *Pharmacy*, 'the preparation of drugs' (Webster 1828–32).

1796 Kirwan *Elem Min* (ed 2) II 482 It is only by an exact similarity in all the essential points of Manipulation, that results exactly similar can be expected 1805 W Saunders *Min Waters* 354 The various sources of inaccuracy to which chemical manipulations are liable 1827 Faraday in B. Jones' *Life* (1870) I 396 The word manipulation, . though not usual in ordinary language, is so peculiarly expressive of the great object of these lectures, that I could not hesitate a moment to use it 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem Technol.* (ed 2) I 48 The average amount of ash obtained by laboratory manipulation.

3. *gen.* The handling of objects for a particular purpose; manual management; in *Surgery*, the manual examination of a part of the body. Also, making motions with the hand, manual action

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* IV. I 536 However tedious some of the foregoing manipulations may seem, they are . much less so than those required in several other branches of Natural History 1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 403 The manipulation of this musket 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C* xx. 207 In the zeal of her manipulations, the young disciple had contrived to snatch a pair of gloves and a ribbon, which she had adroitly slipped into her sleeves. 1853 Faber *All for Jesus* (1854) 246 A profound reverence for all the benedictions of the Church, for her sacraments, forms, and manipulations 1872 F G Thomas *Dis Women* (ed. 3) 72 Conjoined manipulation is of great importance 1878 A H Markham *Gt Frozen Sea* xv 206 To handle delicate instruments, the manipulation of which, even in a temperate climate, requires the utmost care 1879 J J Young *Ceram Art* 41 In Oriental work we find skill in manipulation, similitude in drawing, and beauty in color

4. The act of operating upon or managing persons or things with dexterity; *esp* with disparaging implication, unfair management or treatment (of documents, etc.)

1828 Sir W Napier *Penins War* I 6 The organization of Napoleon's army was simple, the administration vigorous, the manipulations well contrived. 1843 Ruskin *Mod Paint.* II iii ii § 10 The exquisite manipulation of the master gives to each atom of the multitude its own character and expression 1864 Bowen *Logic* xi 364 No manipulation, no analysis, of these truths previously demonstrated would enable him to evolve from them the measure of this particular angle 1875 Stubbs *Const Hist.* II xvii 611 The third estate was only too susceptible of royal manipulation 1883 *Stubbs' Merc. Circular* 8 Nov. 982/2 The shirtings which are not susceptible of manipulation with clay and sizing

Manipulative (mănipiŭlătiv), *a.* [f. Manipulate *v.* see -ative] Of, pertaining to, concerning, or involving manipulation.

1836 I. Taylor *Phys Theory Another Life* (1857) 154 A wonder of skill as well as of manipulative execution. 1854 J Scoffern in *Orr's Circ Sci., Chem* 390 The manipulative details required . belong to the department of organic chemistry. 1868 Smiles *Engineers* II. 132 The workmen of that place [Birmingham] are still superior to most others in executing machinery requiring manipulative skill 1881 Roscoe in *Nature* XXIII 599 Bunsen's untiring energy and wonderful manipulative power. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 615/2 One of those cunning feats of manipulative skill peculiar to the Oriental.

Manipulator (mănipiŭlētəɹ). [a. mod.L. type **manipulātor*, f. **manipulāre* (see Manipulation). Cf. F. *manipulateur.*]

1. One who manipulates, in various senses.

1851 H. Mayo *Pop. Superstit.* (ed. 2) 90 The state into which mesmeric manipulators first plunge the patient. 1858 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 140 As manipulators, none but the four men whom I have named..were equal to Turner 1864 *Soc Sci. Rev.* 8 Science is nothing without experiment and a little practice will soon enable the teacher to become a successful manipulator. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 69 An experienced surgical manipulator. 1902 J S. Phillimore *Sophocles* Introd 79 As a manipulator of language we compare him [Sophocles] with Virgil.

b. With disparaging implication.

1864 *Morn Star* 8 June 4 By the judicious application of patronage to an editorial staff a clever manipulator may gain for himself a character to which he has no title [etc.]. 1891 E. Peacock *N Brendon* I. 285 A principal manipulator of the persecution company.

2. An instrument used to facilitate manipulation. *spec.* **a.** The transmitting instrument attached to the dial-telegraph (1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*). **b** In photography, a device for holding plates without handling them (ibid. Suppl.). **c** An exercising machine for rubbing or pummelling the body (ibid.). **d** A machine for manipulating blooms of iron or steel **e.** An instrument used by those who instruct the deaf in the articulation of sounds

1860 G B Prescott *Electr Telegr* vi 97 Fig 48 is an instrument for bringing any number of batteries into circuit at pleasure, . It is called a manipulator. 1886–7 Miss L. D. Richards *Proc Amer Instruct. Deaf* 235, I use the manipulator very little 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 15 Sept. 166/2 An Improved Ingot Manipulator.

Manipulatory (mănipiŭlătəri), *a* [f. Manipulate *v.*. see -ory] Pertaining to or involving manipulation.

1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* i. 24 A notion of the most necessary furniture of a small laboratory may be gathered from the manipulatory parts of the present work 1838 Moore *Mem.* (1856) VII 225 To accompany him to the North London Hospital to see Dr. Elliotson's manipulatory experiments. 1881 Tyndall *Ess. Floating Matter of Air* 233 Even with considerable care and fairly disciplined manipulatory skill, success is not invariable. 1893 *Brit. Jrnl Photogr* 24 Nov. 748/2 In addition to photographic and manipulatory difficulties, the nausea of sea-sickness has to be contended against.

Manipule, Manir, obs ff. Maniple, Manner.

‖ **Manis** (mē·nis). *Zool* [mod L. (Linnæus), said to be an assumed sing of Manes] The typical genus of the family *Manidæ* (scaly ant-eaters), any individual of this genus, a pangolin.

1770 *Phil Trans* LX. 36 A new Species of the Manis, or Scaly Lizard 1802 Bingley *Anim Biog* (1813) I. 125 Of the manis tribe. 1850 R G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S Afr* (ed 2) I 247 The manis is met with throughout the interior of South Africa, but it is rare 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* II (1873) 58 The long tailed Pangolin or Manis.

Manis, -isch, obs. Sc. forms of Menace

Manish, Maniske, obs. ff. Mannish, Manx.

Manitology (mænitǫ lŏdʒi). [f. next + -(o)logy] The branch of study that is concerned with the belief in manitous.

1851 Schoolcraft *Ind Tribes U S.* I. 34 The doctrine of Manitoes, or what may be denominated Manitology 1881 Dorman *Orig. Prim. Superst.* vi 222 Totemism is explained by manitology, or the worship of manitous

‖ **Manitou** (mæ nitu) Also 7 maneto, 8 manitto, 8–9 manitoo, 9 manito, manitu, (-ido), **moneto.** [Algonquin *manito, manitu.*

According to Dr Trumbull (*Trans. Amer. Philol Assoc* 1876, p 167) *manit* is the active pple of a vb meaning to surpass, while *manitu* contains a predicative suffix, and so is equivalent to 'he or it is *manit*' In 1587 Hariot says that the Indians of Virginia 'beleeue that there are many gods, which they call Mantoac' (Hakluyt III 276)]

Among some American Indians, a spirit (of good or of evil) which is an object of religious awe or reverence, also, anything which is regarded as having supernatural power, as a fetish.

1698 G Thomas *Pensilvania* (1848) 2 They offer their first Fruits to a Maneto, or suppos'd Deity. 1702 C Wolley *Jrnl. N. York* (1860) 37 They are of opinion that when they have ill success in their hunting, fishing, &c their Menitto is the cause of it. 1804 C B Brown tr *Volney's View Soil U. S* 416 First, they believe in a great Manito, or genius, who rules the world or universe Under his supreme power are numberless Manitos, who traverse earth and air, and govern all things. 1817 J Bradbury *Trav Amer.* 24 The Indians often apply this term Manitou to uncommon or singular productions of nature which they highly venerate. 1856 Bryant *Painted Cup* iii, The gentle Manitou of flowers. 1860 Schoolcraft *Ind Tribes U S* V. 74 When a turtle, bird, quadruped, or other form of animated nature is adopted as the guardian spirit or moneto. 1895 W J Hoffman *Begin. Writing* 77 Fig. 31 represents the otter as a spirit or manido. 1899 *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* I. 140 His Manitu or spirit, in trappers' jargon his medicine.

Manitrunk (mæ nitrʊŋk). *Ent.* [f. L. *manus* taken in the sense 'fore-leg' + *trunc-us* trunk] The anterior segment of the thorax.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* III 531 The first segment [of the trunk], because it bears the fore legs, I have named manitrunk (*manitruncus*).

Manitu : see Manitou.

Maniure (= *manjure*), obs. form of Manger.

Manjack (mæ ndʒæk). A large West Indian tree, *Cordia macrophylla* or *C. elliptica.*

1864 Grisebach *Flora W. Ind.* 785 Manjack, *Cordia macrophylla.*

Man-jack: see Man *sb.*[1] 4 m, and Jack *sb.*[1] 2 c.

Manjak (mæ·ndʒæk). *West Indian.* Also 7 **mountjack**, 7–8 **munjack.** (See quot. 1902.)

1657 Ligon *Barbados* 101 Another gummy substance there is called Mountjack. 1683 J. Poyntz *Tobago* 37 This Munjack is nothing else than a Confirmation or Coagulation of the Tarr..into a more solid body, which Munjack [etc.]. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXVI. 145 (Barbados), The only mineral product is 'manjak', or glance-pitch, a form of asphalt, which occurs in the older rocks of the Scotland district.

‖ **Manjee** (mæ·ndʒi). Also 7 **mangee**, 8 **-gie**, 9 **manjy.** [Hindī *mānjhī.*] 'The master or steersman of a boat or any native river-craft' (Y.).

1683 Sir W. Hedges *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I 89 Which made our Mangee or Steerman advise us to fasten our boat in some Creeke 1781 *India Gaz.* (Y.), The principal Gaut Mangies of Calcutta have entered into engagements at the Police office to supply all Persons that apply there with Boats. 1810 T. Williamson *E Ind. Vade Mecum* I. 283 The *Manjy*, *Goleeah*, and *Dandy*, are the steers-man, bowman, and common rower in a boat, respectively. 1845 Stocqueler *Hand-bk Brit. India* (1854) 257 Few manjees, or steersmen of boats, leave the city without [etc.].

†**Mank,** *sb.*[1] *Sc. Obs.* [app. a. F. *manque*, f. *manquer* to lack.] Want.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxi. 12 He that hes for his awin genzie Ane plesand prop, but mank or menzie, And schuttis syne [etc.]. 1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr* iii xxiii, They drank, Till in their maws there was nae mank. 1776 Herd *Scottish Songs* Gloss., *Mank*, a want

†**Mank,** *sb*[2] *Obs.* (See quot.)

1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 284 Those fiery Steems [in food], which are of an hot griping windy Nature, and causing a Mank or Scurvey in the Blood

†**Mank,** *a. Obs* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 **manke**, 7 **manc(k.** [a. OF. *manc, manque*:—L. *mancus* maimed.] Maimed, mutilated, defective.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* v Prol. 51 His febill prois bene mank and mutilait 1559 Bp. Scot in Strype *Ann Ref.* I ii App vii 410 The churche of Christe was not perfecte, but rather a manke bodye without a head. 1658 J. Durham *Exp Rev* xiii v. (1660) 570 There is one thing yet to be cleared, without which all that is said seemeth to be manck. 1659 Fuller *App Inj Innoc* iii. 54 If the Bishops sit as a Third-estate, then Statutes made without them are manc and defective 1722 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) II. 622 When that mank volume comes over, I shall send one complete. 1723 McWard *Contendings* Pref. 12 Mr. Wodrow in his large, but mank and partial History [etc.]

Mank (mæŋk), *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc* [? f. Mank *a.*; cf late (chiefly Frankish) L. *mancāre* to mutilate, f *mancus* · see Mank *a.*] *trans.* To maim, mangle, mutilate

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4100 Bot alto-mankid hire with maces & mellis of Iren. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 325/1 Mankkyn, or maynyn, *mutilo* *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vii 307 The myddyll off ane he mankit ner in twa. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* iii xcii, I hay wretchis That honour mankit and honestie mischeuit. 1573 *Satir Poems Reform* xl 322 Let nouther lufe of friend, nor feir of fais, Muse 30w to mank 30ur Message 1637–50 Row *Hist Kirk* (1842) 133 Ordour may be taken with them who hes mutilated and manked the Kirk's Registers 1731 *Plain Reasons for Presbyterians dissenting* 116 It was past into an Act very quickly, lam'd and mank'd as it was 1825–80 Jamieson, *Mank* 2. To spoil or impair in any way

Hence **Manked** *ppl. a.* (whence **Ma·nkedly** *adv.*, in a mutilated fashion; †**Ma·nkedhead,** disabled condition), **Ma·nking** *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27884 Quen [man] es ouerlaid wit drunkenhede, þan is his mankidhed, es turnd al into best state. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 325/1 Mankynge, or maymynge, *mutilacio.* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x vi 117 The rycht arm, from the schulder al to rent, Apon the mankyt sennonys hyngis by 1553 Kennedy *Compend Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc Misc* (1844) 171 Thou sall understand, that thir wordis ar mankithe allegit *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 143 With mightie, manked, mangled meiter 1671 *True Nonconf.* 288 Its mancking and confounding of Holy Scripture.

Mankal, Manke: see Mangal, Mancus.

Ma·n-keen, *a* [f. Man *sb*[1] + Keen *a.*

Recorded later than the synonymous uses of *mankine*, Mankind *a*, but possibly its original form]

1. Of animals (*rarely* of persons). Inclined to attack men, fierce, savage. (See Kefn *a* 3 c.) Now *dial.*

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* II ii Cjb, What? are you mankene now? I recken it best I, To bind your handes behind you euen as ye lye. *Esau* Nay haue mercy on me, and let me not perishe. 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 263 He cured a man-keene wolfe..by making the signe of the crosse. 1625 Jackson *Creed* v vii. § 3 Boares and Bulls. grow often wilde, fierce, or mankene. 1632 Sanderson *Serm.* 203 (If after all that they [dogs] still continue mankeen) knocke out their teeth 1643 Herle *Answ Ferne* 6 How hard the Scripture is in yeelding any of its sincere milke for babes to these mankeene Gyants. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr* (1757) II 83 If we are over-kind to them [horses], it is more likely to make them Man-keen (as we say) than better conditioned. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., Cattle are termed mankeen when they attack human beings.

†**b.** *absol.* or as *sb.* A savage animal. *Obs.*

1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 281, I have got so far on my journey, having bought a horse for my servant...It is a mankeen in miniature.

2. Of women: Very fond of men. Now *dial.*

1683 G. Meriton *Yorkes. Dialogue* 17 Shees gane Eighteen And lew but at that Age they are Man keen. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Fellow-fond, Man-crav'd, Man-fond, Man keen*, love smitten. 'She's desperate man-keen', very fond of the men. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2).

Mankes, obs. form of Manx.

Mankey, mankie, var. Manco *Sc.*

Ma·n-killer. A killer of men; a homicide.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvi. 141 (Harl. MS.), Whenne they [the knights] were putte oute of the palyse, some of hem.. bicome thevis, some man-killers. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G ij b, Such as accompanyeth with man

killers and murtherers. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 49 The Inhabitants of Switzerland .who. have continued Mercenary Man-killers to the interests of the Pope. 1895 *Pall Mall G* 29 July 11/2 Even in those regions, where expert man-killers are by no means scarce, the style of shooting is altogether different from that of target shooting. 1899 *Daily News* 12 June 9/3 The new Mark IV. bullet, known among experts as 'The Man-killer'.

So **Ma'n-killing** *vbl. sb.* and *adj.*

1693 Dryden *Persius* III. (1697) 446 A Spark, like thee, of the Man-killing Trade. 1880 *Chamb. Jrnl* 15 May 316/2 These cattle-devouring tigers seldom take to man-killing. 1891 A. Forbes in *Daily News* 29 Dec 2/1 The manKilling power of artillery 1899 *Times* 27 Sept. 6/2 A new invention, either man killing or labour-saving

†Ma'nkin [1]. *Obs* Forms: see Man *sb.*[1] and Kin *sb* [1] [OE *mon-, mancyn(n,* f *man* Man *sb* [1] + *cynn* Kin *sb* [1]] **a.** The human race, mankind **b.** A race of men, a people **c** *rare.* Human nature

Beowulf 110 Ac he hine feor forwræc mancynne fram 971 *Blickl. Hom* 129 Þor ealles mancynnes hæle *c* 1000 Ælfric *Judg.* Procem, Æfter þam þe losue þæt mankyn gebrohte to þam behatenan earde *a* 1175 *Cott Hom.* 225 Ic wille fordon al mancinn mid watere *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 19 Vre louerd he is cleped helende, for þat he manken alesede. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 11 in *O. E. Misc* 37 Þrytty wyntre and more he wes among Monkunne *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 18433 Adam, fader of al man-kin *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 700 Sif manken hit tholi might Twies I schold die with right. 13 . *E. E. Allit P.* A. 636 Inoȝe is knawen þat man-kyn grete, Fyrst was wroȝt to blysse parfyt 13 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS.* 37/4 And al soffrede swete Ihesu ffor monkunne sake þat sorwe.

Mankin [2] (mæ nkin). [f. Man *sb* [1] + -kin] A diminutive or puny man; a manikin

1820 Byron *Let. to Murray* 12 Oct *Lett & Jrnls.* (1901) V. 96 No more Keats, I entreat there is no bearing the drivelling idiotism of the Mankin 1831 Carlyle *Sart Res* II. II, The Mankin feels that he is a born Man.

Mankind, *sb* and *a.*[1] [f. Man *sb.*[1] + Kind *sb.* Cf. *man's kind* (Man *sb.*[1] 21)] **A.** *sb.*

I. (Now mænkəi nd) **1.** The human species Now only *collect* Human beings in general. (First in *Cursor M.*, it superseded the older Mankin [1].)

Formerly sometimes with sing. verb, or referred to with sing masc pronoun, now construed only as plural

a 1300 *Cursor M* 9372 Þe fader of heuen Dight his dere sun to send, Vntil erth, or flesche to ta for to bring mankind o wa. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 143 If monkynde in þo stat of innocense schulde not be ydel but serve his God bisily. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi lxxi (1495) 576 Onichius hath in itself colour medelyd lyke the naylle of mankinde *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1762 Thus was mankynde delyueryd from hys foon 1480 Caxton *Descr Brit* 6 In Britayne ben hoot welles well arayed and adressyd to the vse of mankynde 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest Chirurg* D ij, Howe many in nombre are all the bones in a body of mankynde? 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm* 25 Sathan the ennemye of almankinde 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xvi. 258 The great number of diseases wherwith mankinde is pained. 1610 Shaks. *Temp* v i 183 How many goodly creatures are there here? How beauteous mankinde is? 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II xxvi 139 A Law of Nature, equally obliging all man-kind 1726 Butler *Serm Hum Nat* III. Wks. 1874 II 33 Allowing that mankind hath the rule of right within himself *a* 1774 Goldsm *Hist Greece* I 202 Mankind never suffer any work to be lost which tends to make them more wise or happy. 1809 Syd. Smith *Serm* I 405 To study mankind aright, we must observe, no less the circumstances in which he is placed, than [etc.] 1825 Lytton *Falkland* 14 Thrown early among mankind, I should early have imbibed their feelings. 1902 Greenough & Kittredge *Words* 158 The history of language is the history of mankind

†2. The nature of man; human nature Chiefly in phr *to take* (or *fang*) *mankind. Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 17288 + 43 Our lord soght to tak mankynd and bring vus oute of woo 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV 530 And mankynd biddis vs that we To procur vengeans besy be *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xvi (*Magdalena*) 242, & how mane kynd þat he can fange *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* II. xvi 245 God descended into mankinde, and couplid to him a singuler mankinde 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 94 That our lorde had taken mankynde 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 67 He come from heuin, and tuke mankynde.

†b. Human feeling, humanity *Obs. rare*[−1].

1603 B Jonson *Sejanus* v. x, O you, whose mindes are good, And have not forc'd all mankind, from your breats

II 3. (Now mæ nkəind) The male sex, persons of the male sex. (Cf Men-kind.)

1526 Tindale 1 *Cor* vi. 9 Abusars of themselves with the mankynde. 1573 L. Lloyd *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 141 If any mankind will enter therein he shall be bereft of his senses. And if any womankind go into that water, she [etc.]. *a* 1582 Bp. R. Cox *Injunctions*, Their chyldren and seruaauntes both mankinde and womankinde. 1611 Shaks *Wint. T.* I. ii. 199 Should all despaire That haue reuolted Wiues, the tenth of Mankind Would hang themselues. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IV. 155 Without admission of any man-kind in their company. 1874 Trollope *Lady Anna* IX. 67 The infinite simplicity and silliness of mankind and womankind at large

B. *adj.*

†1. Human. *Obs.*

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. xii. 412, I coniure you . ye infernall kings to appeare in faire forme and shape of mankind kings.

†2. Male. *Obs.*

1633 Massinger *Guardian* I. ii, I keep no mankind servant in my house, In fear my chastity may be suspected. 1638 Ford *Lady's Trial* II. ii, Sir, consider My sex; were I mankind, my sword should quit A wounded honour.

†3. Of women: Masculine, virago-like. *Obs.* Sometimes indistinguishable from Mankind *a.*[2]

1585 Higins *Junius' Nomenclator* 19 *Virago*, a manly woman, or a mankind woman. 1591 H. Smith *Prepar. Marr.* (Field) 62 A mankind woman is a monster, that is, halfe a woman and halfe a man. 1598 Florio, *Brisalda*, a bould, shamelesse, mankinde, virago woman. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 62 Why, she is mankind; therefore thou mayest strike her. 1607 Shaks *Cor* IV II 16 *Virg* You shall stay too. I would I had the power To say so to my Husband *Sicin.* Are you mankinde? *Volum.* I foole, is that a shame 1607 Beaumont *Woman-Hater* III. i, Are women growne so mankind? must they be wooing? 1619 Fletcher *M. Thomas* IV. vi, 'Twas a sound knock she gave me, A plaguy mankinde girle 1635 *Life Long Meg of Westminster* (1816) 22 For that hee had heard shee was so mankind as to beat all she met withall, he would try her manhood

†Ma'nkind, *a.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 mankin(e. [Of obscure origin: possibly a perversion of Mankeen, though that form does not appear in our quots. till later] Infuriated, furious, fierce, mad. = Mankeen.

1519 Horman *Vulg* 127 He set dogges, that were mankynde [*L canibus efferatis*] vpon the man to be all to torne *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D* IV. viii (Arb.) 77 Come away, by the matte she is mankine [*rime* mine]. I durst aduenture the losse of my right hande, If shee dyd not slee hir other husbande 1598–9 Bp. Hall in *Marston's Sco. Villanie* III. x (1599) H 1 b, I ask'd Phisitions what theyr counsell was For a mad dogge or for a mankind Asse? 1605 Chapman *All Fooles* Wks 1873 I. 167 Good Signor Cornelio be not too mankinde against your wife 1632 Massinger *City Madam* III. i, You brach, Are you turn'd mankind? 1672 Josselyn *New Eng. Rarities* 13 They [Bears] are never mankind, i. e. fierce, but in rutting time

Hence **†Mankindly** *adv*, cruelly, ferociously.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* II. i in Bullen *O. Pl* III 30 You drive maids afore you, as mankindelie as if you had taken a surfet of our Sex lately

Mankle, Manks, obs. ff. Manacle *v.*, Manx.

Manky, variant of Manco *Sc.*

Manless (mæ nles), *a* [f. Man *sb* [1] + -less]

1. Having no men (either in the sense of human beings or in that of adult male persons). Also (*nonce-use*), having no 'men' at chess

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 186/1 *Parietinae*, roflease and monlease ealde weallas. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc* 1787 My modir alle manles Leved I thare! *a* 1626 Bacon *Consid War with Spain* (1629) 31 It was no more but a stratagem of fireboats manlesse and sent vpon them by the fauour of the wind in the night time 1640 R. Baillie *Lett & Jrnls* (1841) I 270, I went forward with my companie manless *c* 1640 *Game at Chesse* 22 In Maidment *Bk. Scot. Pasquils* (1868) 99 For still mismet and manles lousse the game *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas I* (1829) 112 His majesty's leges should flee the covenant, and leave the cause manless 1816 Byron *Darkness* 71 The world was void, Seasonless, herbless, treeless, manless, lifeless, A lump of death 1834 Wrangham *Homerics* 22 When Amazonia's manless kind Their plains o'er ran 1863 W. Cory *Lett & Jrnls* (1897) 90 A humble, respectable, manless cottage. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb 244 A melancholy expanse, treeless, dwellingless, manless.

†2 a. Unmanly, effeminate *Obs.*

a 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 384 O causeles cowardes, O hartles hardynes! O manles manhod, enfayntyd all with fere! *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* III. 30 O heauen, that thou hadst neare bene borne, Or (being so manlesse) neuer liu'd, to beare mans noblest state, The nuptiall honor *Ibid.* XV. 319 The throtes of dogs shall graue His manlesse limbs 1621 Quarles *Div. Poems, Esther* (1717) 136 To yield The right and safe possession of the Shield, Was foul reproach, and manless cowardize 1653 Waterhouse *Apol. Learn.* 82 That pusillanimity and manless subjugation, which by many in our Age scornfully is called Priest-riddenness.

†b. Inhuman. *Obs.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* IX 64 A hater of societie being stuft, with manlesse crueltie.

Hence **†Ma'nlessly** *adv.*, in a manless manner, **†Ma'nlessness,** cowardice

1607 Chapman *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II 94 Let her wounds Manlesly digd in her, be easd and curd. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 92 That Dread and pavid manlessness, that seised the Inhabitants.

Manli, manlich, obs forms of Manly.

†Ma'nlihead. *Obs* Also 3 manliched, 5 manlyhed(e, 6 manlihed. [f. Manly *a.* + -head.]

1. The condition of being human

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 23 Til god srid him in manliched 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton) IV xxix (1859) 62 Ryght as an Image that nought hath of manlyhede, but only of lykenesse, by maner of shap withouten.

2. Virility, bravery, courage.

1422–83 *Pol. Poems* in *Archæologia* XXIX. 331 That saue alle Englond by his manly-hede. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4352 And how this Geant bold Thens into a caue fled for fere and drede, Within the quike roche for all hys manlyhed 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 43 Fame hath through each part of Egypt spred The tidings cleare of your great manlihed

Manlihood (mæ nlihud). *rare.* [f. Manly *a.* + -hood] Manliness.

1641 Earl Monm tr *Biondi's Civil Warres* II 72 In such a case he would shew that manlihood which men void of judgement might now tax in him 1819 Coleridge *Lett* (1895) II 699 Light, manlihood, simplicity, wholeness. These are the *entelechy* of Phidian Genius 1887 D. C. Murray & Herman *Traveller Returns* IV 56 The man-fool will not please the woman-fool out of his manlihood but by falling into her likeness 1889 *Atalanta Mag.* Apr. 464/2 The earnestness and manlihood of the Elizabethan age.

Manlike (mæ nlaik), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 5–6 -lyke. [f. Man *sb.*[1] + Like *a.*]

1. Having the qualities or characteristics proper to a man as distinguished from a woman or child. Of women: Having masculine qualities; mannish.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 155 That apperit to the Pape and present thaim aye Fair farrand and fre, . And manlyke. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron* CXCII. III, He then arest. The lorde Cobham full trewe and also manlyke. 1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* D vij b, The smal reckoning which that manlike nation makes of Fraunce. 1605 Camden *Rem* (1637) 95 Dido, A Phœnician name, signifying a manlike woman 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* III 249 Against the manlike Amazons we stood. 1871 Smiles *Charac* XI 300 Men are sometimes womanlike, and women are sometimes manlike

b Belonging to or befitting a man; manly, masculine.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx (1634) 733 That among Christians may be a common shew of religion, and among men may be man-like civilitie. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb* xvii. 342 Elizabeth. Digressing from her Sex, with Man-like gouernment This Iland kept in awe. 1624 Capt Smith *Virginia* II 31 The men bestow their times in fishing, hunting, warres, and such man like exercises 1678 Cotterell *Davila's Hist Fr.* II The Queen, a woman of a manlike [1647 p 23 manly] spirit and subtil wit 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I IV. 108 Why then are the Africans alone to be called Savages and Barbarians for shewing a manlike Resentment 1736 Shenstone *Verses to Lady* 7 Oct 21 In glaring Chloe's man-like Taste and Mien, Are the gross splendors of the Tulip seen 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* III (1858) 15 It is for a manlike place in this world that he struggles 1895 H. S. Merriman *Grey Lady* II XIV. (1902) 335 From long association with men she had learnt a manlike reticence.

2 Resembling a man

1590 I. Nelson in *Antiquary* XIII 54/2 Whose form you see is monstrous, strange and rare, Before a manlike shape, behinde a fishes fell 1604 Rowlands *Looke to it* 19 Man-like in shape, in manners but a beast 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII 471 Under his forming hands a Creature grew, Manlike, but different sex, so lovly faire 1863 Huxley *Man's Place Nat.* 104 The structural differences between Man and the Manlike apes. 1899 W. H. Furness *Folk Lore Borneo* 21 When he stood upon the ground, he met a man-like being

3. As *adv* = Manfully.

1577 Hellowes *Gueuara's Chron* 34 Lucius Metellus . fought so valiantly and manlike, that he left one only person 1592 Stow *Annals* 459 Ioh Ball biddeth them stand manlike together in trueth And helpe truth, and truth shall helpe you 1837 Emerson *Misc* (1884) 84 So is the danger a danger still; so is the fear worse Manlike let him turn and face it 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr* IV IV, To have neither superior nor inferior, nor equal, united manlike to you

Hence **Ma'nlikely** *adv*, **Ma'nlikeness.**

1742 Willison *Balm of Gilead* VIII (1800) 82 The true motive of Christian love is a manlikeness and love to Christ more than to you 1873 P. Brooks *New Starts in Life* XII 209 Who does not rejoice that his divine Master could be manlikely indignant? 1885 G. Meredith *Diana* I XV. 322 She distinguished that he could only suppose, manlikely, one bad cause for the division 1903 Fairbairn in *Contemp Rev.* Jan 10 He saw into the godlikeness of man and the manlikeness of God

Manlily (mæ nlili), *adv* Also 4–5 **-lyly, -lely, -lelie** [f. Manly *a.* + -ly [2].] In a manly manner.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II 486 Bot always, as a man off mayn, He mayntemyt him full manlyly *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 114 His enmy come in manlelie agayns hym 1896 Abp Benson *Jrnl* 7 June in *Life* (1899) II 715 [Holy Communion] unritually, but so solemnly and manfully administered by Whewell, Sedgwick, Martin, and their pupils

Manliness (mæ nlinės). [f. Manly + -ness] **1.** The state or quality of being manly, the possession of manly vigour, or of those virtues characteristic of a man

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX 77 His vrechidnes so in thame gais, That thai thair manlynes sall tyne Thiou vrechidnes of his covyne *c* 1450 Lydg. & Burgh *Secrees* 2603 Colour reed Causyd of blood pure, Is signe of strengthe and greet manlynesse 1569 Golding *Heminges Post* 23 Stephan was full of grace and manlynesse [orig *fortitudine*] 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV VII. 45 Yet weend, by secret signes of manlinesse That he whilome some gentle swaine had beene 1673 *Remarques Humours Town* A iv b, A person who should value the innocence and manliness of a Country one [*i. e.* life] 1770 Goldsm. *Des Vill* 384 Whilst her fond husband strove to lend relief In all the silent manliness of grief 1880 Trollope *Duke's Children* I III 33 He was dark, with .. that expression of manliness which women love the best.

†2 Humanity; human kindness. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 2 *Macc* XIV. 9 Thi manlynesse [Vulg. *humanitatem tuam*] shewid to alle men.

†Ma'nling. *Obs* [-ling [1].] A little man

a 1637 B. Jonson *Discov., Cens. Scal in Lil. Germ.*, Augustus often called him his wittie Manling (for the littlenes of his stature) 17 *Fashion* 65 in Dodsley *Coll Poems* (1755) III. 276 'Tis meaner (cries the manling) to command A conquering host Than furl fair Flavia's fan, or lead a dance

Manly (mæ nli), *a* For forms see Man *sb* [1] and -ly [1]: also 5 *Sc.* **mandly.** *Superl.* 4 **manlokest.** [f. Man *sb.*[1] + -ly [1]]

†1. Belonging to human beings; human. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 43 For none winde of mannliche fandinge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 Swuc grure he hefde in his monliche vlesche aȝein þe stronge deoȝewurðe pinen þet he schulde drien. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test Love* II. iv (Skeat) I 46 The ilke three wales of hues whiche arne by names cleped, bestialliche, resonabliche, [and manlich. Resonablich] is vertuous. Manlich is worldlich. *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Jereslaus's Wife* 783 Be nat abassht it manly is to synne, But feendly is longe lyer-ynne 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr* (W. de W. 1495) I XCVIII 130 b/1 The ordenaunces that I haue yeue to them for to kepe, ben manly in asmoche as I that am a man haue enioyned them to kepe them. 1554 Knox *Fort for Afflicted* (1580) A 8 Wee haue another schoolemaister then manly reason. 1625 Gill *Sacr. Philos.* II. 134 Hee [Satan] thought that God should rather dwell in the being of the Angels..then dwelling in the tabernacle of the manly being.

2. Possessing the virtues proper to a man as distinguished from a woman or child; chiefly, courageous, independent in spirit, frank, upright.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 272 Wummon is þe reisun, þet is, wittes skile hwon hit unstrencðeð, þet schulde beon monlich & stalewarde & kene ine treowe bileaue *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 3325 Þei..hadden gret ioye þa so manli a man wold mele in here side. *Ibid* 3419 Þe stiward had a newe but of 3ong age, on þe manlokest man þat men shold of heren. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7507 He was honest and manly. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 785 Lykly he was, rycht fair and weill farrand, Mandly and stout. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam* iv. 9 Be stronge now and manly ye Philistynes. Be manly and fighte. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr* IV v. 104 Manly as Hector, but more dangerous. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX 421 A proud Nobility, a familiar and manly Gentry. 1792 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* V, His person was manly, and his air military. 1800 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 124 It is more manly to confess than to extenuate 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II 30 They [the English] are rather manly than warlike. 1879 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* III. 62 He [Fielding] was manly to the last.

b. Of a woman: Possessing qualities or attributes regarded as characteristic of a man.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb) Introd. 33/1 These women be very manly in fytynge and hardy. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 113 b, This wytch or manly woman, the Frenchemen greatly glorified. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, IV. iv, *Dorot.* How looke I, Nano? like a man or no? *Nano.* If not a man, yet like a manlie shrowe 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* III Wks. 1799 II. 186 As to fortune, she is totally careless in that. .How manly that is in a woman! 1824 W IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 42 My aunt was a lady of large frame she was ..a very manly woman.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* II. 70 The Vigour of the Native Earth Maintains the Plant, and makes a Manly Birth. 1799 J ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 470 The house of Auchtertyre, with a manly front of cut granite. 1801 *Sk. Paris as it was* II. xliv 86 The architecture has certainly lost that gloomy tint which gave to this building a manly and respectable character. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 185 It [iron] is a manly metal, with no sordid associations like gold or silver

3. Of things, qualities, etc. Befitting or belonging to a man; masculine.

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xxxi (*Eugenia*) 191 Þo þu be a woman, manlyk ar þi dedis al. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlviii. (1495) 165 Yf the ballok stones be kut of manely strength passyth and male complexion changyth in to femall complexion. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 348/2 Exortation made . in so witty, so knyghtly, so manly, in so comfortable wise 1598 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III II. 157 — *Rom & Jul.* III. II. 53, I saw the wound, .here on his manly brest. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III 48 The Germans speech is said to be manly, the Frenchmans sweet and fluent. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 225 Therefore with manlier objects we must try His constancy 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit* I. 22 His conscious destiny made way, By manly beauty to imperial sway. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I 37 The drunkards voice is hoarse and manly, not like the squeaking trils of an Eunuch. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* liii 401 In my earlier life I was addicted to what are termed 'manly sports' 1894 GLADSTONE *Odes of Horace* III. XXIV 54 Train we these minds effeminate With thoughts and ways of manlier state

†**4.** Humane, charitable; generous. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B v. 260 Artow manlyche amonge thi neiȝbores of thi mete and drynke?

†**5.** Having the attributes of a (liege) man; subservient. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 65 And also ȝif þei ȝeuen a benefis for men ben of here kyn, or ellis for þe clerk is manly to þe lord in gay clopinge, .or ony obere veyn iapis.

†**6.** 'Grown up'; adult, mature *Obs.*

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut Familye of Loue, Heret. Affirm.* b j b, Not that they should alwayes remaine as subject thereunder [the ordinance of the Lord], but vntill the appoynted tyme, vntill the manly old age in the godly vnderstanding of the holy word. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vietillard* 14 Those men with the sinnes of their middle and manly age, doe fill vp the measure of their iniquities with the vices of a shamelesse old age 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib Proph.* xviii 244 If the Infant vow be invalid till the Manly confirmation. 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon* I. 6 William Galeon .did in his Manly Years take upon him the Habit of the Friers of the Order of St. Austin.

7. *Comb.*, as *manly-minded* adj.

1818 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 163 We. walked home in the evening. Scully a good, honest, manly-minded fellow.

Manly (mæ nli), *adv.* For forms see MAN *sb*.1 and -LY 2. [f. MAN *sb*.1 + -LY 2; in OE. *mannlice*.]

1. In a manly manner; like a man; manfully, courageously, with valour or energy. ? *Obs.* or *arch.*

In ME. alliterative poetry often used expletively.

Beowulf 1046 Swa man lice mære þeoden, hord-weard hæleþa heaþo-ræsas ȝeald mearum ond madmum. *c* 1205 LAY. 26855 And hæhte heom amorȝen monliche arisen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Holdeð ou ine swuche reste þet ȝe longe þerefter muwen ine Godes seruise þe monluker swinken. *a* 1300 *E. E. Ps.* XXX 31 Dos manlike, and your hert strenghþed be. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21341 Man [he is] quils he manli him ledis. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* VI. 31 Thei maden engynys, and thei wenten out, and foujten manly. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7227 He met hom full monly with his mayn dyntes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXI. 94 Þe kyng hase all way agayne-standen him and putt him oft mannely. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii, Faith, and, Techelles, it was manly done. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy Warw.* 41 The ugly beast. Comes at him manly, with most dreadful paws. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 231 Our Souldiers stood manly to it, with their Bowes and Arrowes. 1755 JOHNSON, *Manly* adv, with courage like a man.

†**2.** Like a human being. **a.** Humanely, courteously; generously. **b.** After the fashion of fallen man; unregenerately. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 87 Who-so hath moche, spene manliche so meneth Thobie. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* ix. 27 Forsothe Y trist, hym to do mykdly, and manly, or curteysly. — *Acts* xxvii. 3 Iulius tretynge manly [*gloss.* or kurteysly] Poule suffride for to go to frendis. 1547 HOOPER *Declar. Christ* iv. D ij Let hym tary style in the doctrine of man and lyue as manly and carnally as he list.

†**3.** Excellently, 'bravely'. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 235 This time goes manly: Come go we to the King, our Power is ready, Our lacke is nothing but our leaue.

Ma·n-mi·dwife. Now *rare.* Pl. **men-midwives.** A man who assists women in childbirth; an accoucheur. Also *fig.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* Induct., There are a set of gamesters within, in trauell of a thing call'd a Play, and they haue intreated me to be their Man-Midwife, the Prologue. 1638 SUCKLING *Aglaura* (1646) 5 That old doting man-mid-wife Time 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s v. *After-Birth*, That which Chirurgeons and Men-Midwives call Placenta. 1783 S. F SIMMONS in *Med. Commun.* I. 176 Dr. Bland, physician man-midwife to the Westminster General Dispensary. 1797 *Directory Sheffield* 81 Hodgson, John, surgeon, and man-midwife. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. XIV. 476 The ancient Athenians used only men-midwives

Hence **Man-midwifery**, the practice or occupation of a man-midwife.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 14 *Jest.*. But you promised me I should see Mr. Character brought to bed. *Earn* That you shall presently, of a Premunire at least, by the help of his own man midwifery. 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Transl Verse* 244 A Quack (too scandalously Mean to Name) Had, by Man-Midwifery, got Wealth and Fame. 1790 P. THICKNESSE (*title*) Man-Midwifery Analyzed.

Ma·n-mi·lliner. Pl. **men-, man-milliners.** A man who makes or vends millinery; 'hence, a man who is busied with trifling occupations or embellishments' (Webster).

1792 FLOYD in Southey *Life A. Bell* (1844) I 439 Many unfortunate young gentlemen are put into the army by their barbarous friends, . who have not constitutions for a man-milliner. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 223, I look upon a Man milliner not only as one of the most despicable members of society, but as one of the most injurious. 1807 *Sporting Mag.* XXIX. 185 The plaintiff is a Haberdasher and Man-milliner living in Piccadilly 1813 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 76/2 Some men milliners deprecate the employment of women 1814 HAZLITT *Pol Ess* (1819) 66 The *Morning Herald* sheds tears of joy over the fashionable virtues of the rising generation, and finds that we shall make better man-milliners, better lacqueys, and better courtiers than ever. 1839 T. HOOK *Birth, Deaths*, etc I ii. 53 He's an empty-pated fellow, and as conceited as a man-milliner. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb 5/2 One of the leading man-milliners hopes the strike [of ladies' tailors in Paris] will succeed.

attrib. 1850 THACKERAY *Contrib to Punch* Wks. (Biogr. ed) VI 691 One of those twopenny-halfpenny men-milliner moralists.

Ma·n-mi·llinery. A contemptuous term for clothing or apparel (e.g. uniforms, ecclesiastical vestments) to which men devote their attention trivially or unworthily (as is supposed).

1819 SCOTT *Let to J. Richardson* 22 Aug in *Lockhart*, There goes as much to the man-millinery of a young officer of hussars as to that of an heiress on her bridal day. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* Ser. II V 31 Those who. call the ecclesiological movement 'manmillinery'.

Manna[1] (mæ nă). Also 1 **monna**, 2–3 **manne**, 4 **mana.** [a. late L. *manna* neut. indecl. (later also fem. *a* stem), a. Hellenistic Gr. *μάννα* neut. indecl. (LXX and N. T.), ad. (? through Aramaic *mannā*) Heb. מָן *mān* (whence Gr. *μάν*, L. *man*, occurring more frequently than the longer form in the LXX and Vulgate O. T.: see MAN *sb*.3).

G Ebers (*Durch Gosen zum Sinai*), gives plausible reasons for believing that the Ancient Egyptian *mannu* denoted the exudation of *Tamarix gallica*. As the Arab *mann* has the same sense, it seems possible that the Heb word may represent the name anciently current in the Sinaitic wilderness for this natural product, which in many respects agrees with the description of the miraculous manna, and which is still locally regarded as a dew falling from the sky. The etymological tradition or conjecture preserved in Ex. xvi. 15 represents the word as having originated from the question *man hû?* 'what is it' (in Aramaic or supposed archaic Heb), which grammatically admits of being interpreted 'It is *mân*'. (Cf the Vulgate, l. c: Dixerunt ad invicem Manhu, quod interpretatur, 'quid est hoc?')

The word has been adopted in most versions of the Bible, and appears in figurative uses in the literature of most of the countries of Christendom. Cf. Goth, OHG (MHG., mod.G), Du, Sw, It. *manna*, F. *manne*, Sp. *maná*, Pg. *mannd*.

Whether the Gr. *μάννα*, L *manna*, fem., meaning a grain of frankincense (sense 9 below), is connected with this word is uncertain, though an oriental origin for it is probable.]

I. Biblical and allusive uses.

1. The substance miraculously supplied as food to the Children of Israel during their progress through the Wilderness. (See *Exodus* XVI.)

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XVII. 124 And eac sceal þion on ðæm breostum ðæs monnan swetnes. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xvi 31 And nemdon þone mete Manna *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Sunnedei god sende manna from houene. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 99 He let hem reine manne to biliue and gef hem bred of heuene. *c* 1330 *Assumpt. Virg.* (B M. MS.) 768–9 Thei ouerturned þat ilke stone; Bodi þei founde þer none; But þei sawe in þat stede þana Liand as it were a mana. That manna bitokned hure clene lyf. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv 12 In þe toumbe of sayne Iohn men may fynd na thyng bot manna. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LXXVIII. x, He .. bade the cloudes ambrosian manna rain. 1652 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1 124 The Apostle there calleth Manna spirituall meat, yet was Manna a materiall thing. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 183 And on the reverse the pot of manna, or, as others will have it, the censor. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. xi. 156 The manna in the wilderness was a real gift.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Precursor Pierces Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 12 To make choice of .the most vertuous hearbes of Philosophie,. and the most heauenly manna of Diuinitie. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 294 Faire Ladies you drop Manna in the way Of starued people. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 113 His Tongue Dropt Manna, and could make the worse appear The better reason 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I i, Do you dispise your own Manna indeed, and long after Quails? 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Roast Pig*, The lean, no lean, but a kind of animal manna 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* III. *London Snow*, They gathered up the crystal manna to freeze Their tongues with tasting, their hands with snow-balling.

2. Spiritual nourishment; food divinely supplied, whether for mind or body, esp. the holy eucharist.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* ii. 17 To the ouercomynge I shal ȝiue manna hid, *or aungel mete.* [Similarly 1535 COVERDALE and 1611] *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xl 110 To þe victour is ȝoven manna. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 58 The word of God, the most honourable and eldest of things is called Manna. 1843 NEALE *Hymns for Sick* (1863) 47 Let not Thy Manna fail me at the last. 1861 *Hymns A. & M.* No. 314 ('O food that weary pilgrims love'), O bread of Angel-hosts above, O Manna of the Saints.

†**3.** [After F. *manne*] **a.** A valuable staple of food. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use*)

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint Compl. Gard.* I. 55 It is us'd in the Winter time to cover Fig-Trees, Artichokes, Succories, Selery, &c. Which are all Manna's of great Value in Gard'ning. *Ibid.* II 194 Lettuces are Plants that are commonly seen in our Kitchen-Gardens, and are indeed the most useful Manna of them.

b. (See quots.)

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* ix (1818) I. 284 Between the 10th and 15th of August is the time when those [*sc* Ephemeræ] of the Seine and Marne are expected by the fishermen, who call them *manna.* 1864 *Intell. Observ.* No 33. 151 Ephemeræ .commonly known by the name of Manna.

II. In *Pharmacy*, etc.

4. A sweet pale yellow or whitish concrete juice obtained from incisions in the bark of the Manna-ash, *Fraxinus Ornus*, chiefly in Calabria and Sicily; used in medicine as a gentle laxative. Also, a similar exudation obtained from other plants.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 182 Cole hem, & resolue þeron cassia fistula ℥j, thamarindorum, manne ana ℥ss., & boile hem a litil togidere.] 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 58 Pourgers of Choler · Manna vi drammes at the leaste, and soo to xxv, in the brothe of a henne or capon. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg., Interpr. StrangeWords*, Manna is a dewe thicked, and fallynge in certayne places vpon trees, . and vsed for purgations. 1660 F BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 4 Upon the Mount Libanus you may find the Manna, or Celestial dew, which I took for snow 1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P* 241 This Manna is White and Granulated, and .I think not inferior to the Calabrian. 1764 CHESTERF. *Lett to Godson* (1890) 354, I made him take a little manna, which has done him good 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XIV. 764/2 Some manna was gathered from the green leaves [of a pine], but it could never be condensed 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) IV 344 It [juice of birch-tree] is easily obtained by wounding the trunk, and when fresh is a sweetish and limpid fluid in its concrete state affording a brownish manna. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 92 The Manna of Arabia is produced by several species of Hedysarum 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* I II 69 Feathery tamarisks on whose leaves is found what the Arabs call manna.

b. with qualifying word, as *cane, canulated, fat, flake, flaky, lachrymatory manna*, *Calabrian, Levant, Sicilian, Syrian, Tolfa manna*; **Australian manna**, a secretion of certain species of Eucalyptus, esp. *E. viminalis*, **Briançon manna**, a substance secreted by the common larch; **Hebrew, Jews', Mount Sinai, Persian manna**, the product of *Alhaga maurorum* or of *Tamarix gallica* var. *mannifera*, **lerp manna** = LERP; **Madagascar manna** = DULCITE.

1611 COTGR., *Manne de Calabre*, Calabrian Manna; the best and most lasting Manna. *Manne de Cotton*. the worse kind of Leuant Manna, and the worst of all others. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v., Formerly the Syrian manna was in the most repute, but now it gives way to the Calabrian 1753 *Ibid. Supp., Manna Mastichina*... This is what we usually know .under the name of *Manna Persicum*, or Persian Manna, which is at this time in use in medicine in the East 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) X. 537/2 The larger pieces, called *flake manna*, are usually preferred. *Ibid.* 538/2 This is the best kind, and by the people of [Sicily] is called *lachrymatory* or *cane* manna. *Ibid.*, The Sicilian manna is dearer and more esteemed than that of Calabria. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 179 It is collected in baskets, and known under the name of *manna grassa*, fat manna. . A finer kind of manna is procured, which is called canulated or flaky manna, *manna in cannoli.* 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV. 386/1 The kind which is most abundant is by the Arabs called *toorunjbeen*, which is often translated 'Persian manna'. *Ibid.* 386/2 A sweetish exudation is produced on the larch (*Larix europea*), which forms the *Manna briganticaca*, or Briançon Manna of some Pharmacopœias. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 307/2 The manna of the Israelites . appears probably to have been the saccharine substance called *Mount Sinai Manna.* 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV 493/2 The Lerp manna of Australia is of animal origin.

c. Manna in sorts [= F. *manne en sortes*, pharmaceutical L. *manna in sortibus*], **manna in tears** [= F. *manne en larmes*]; see quots.

1853 ROYLE *Man. Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 542 *Manna in tears* is a pure kind, in bright and roundish white grains. .Inferior kinds are in smaller pieces,..and often intermixed with im-

purities. These are called *Manna in sorts*, *Fat Manna*, *Tolfa Manna*, &c. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 823/2 The inferior [kind], or 'manna in sorts' [is obtained] from cuts [in the stem of the Ash] near the ground.

†5. In early *Chemistry*: A white powder. *Obs.*

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 209/1 This is the same Medicine which is call'd Manna of Lead by Schroder 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), s.v., *Chymical Manna*, a Substance distill'd from Precipitate, whiter than Snow.

6. (In full *Poland* or *Polish manna* = F. *manne de Pologne*.) = *Manna seeds* (see 9).

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* xiii. (1794) 139 The seeds of this [*Festuca fluitans*] . appear there under the name of Manna. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI 308/1 They [the seeds] ..are very palatable and nutritious, and are known in shops as *Polish Manna*, *Manna Seeds*, and *Manna Croup*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 718/2 *Manna*, Poland. *Glyceria fluitans*.

7. A species of grass, *Setaria* (*Panicum*) *italica*, better known as Italian or Hungarian millet, originally native of Asia, but now extensively cultivated for fodder in Europe and South Africa.

1897 *Agric. Jrnl C. Good Hope* X. 108 You have done the sensible thing in sending a specimen of your so-called Manna for identification. . Well, it is *Setaria italica*, Beauv., in one of its varieties

†8. A grain (of frankincense); frankincense in grains. *Obs.*

[Strictly another word: a. Gr. *μάννα*, L. *manna*, fem. *a* stem: see etymological note above.]

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 367 As for the small crums or fragments [of incense] which fall off by shaking, we called Manna, (*i. Thuris*) 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Manna Thuris*, the *Manna of Frankincense*, a term used by the ancient physicians to express such small pieces of frankincense as broke off in carriage.

9 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *manna-dew*, *-meal*; *manna-bearing*, *-eating*, *-like*, *-yielding* adjs.; **manna ash** (tree), the tree *Fraxinus Ornus*; **manna-grass**, †(*a*) = DEW-GRASS; (*b*) the aquatic grass *Glyceria fluitans*; **manna-groats**: see MANNA-CROUP; **manna lichen**, either of the lichens *Lecanora esculenta* and *L. affinis*; **manna-mead**, a fermented beverage obtained from manna; **manna seeds**, the seeds of manna-grass, *Glyceria fluitans*; **manna sugar** = MANNITE; **manna tree** = *manna ash*. Also MANNA-CROUP.

1715 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX 238 This more resembles our *Manna Ash. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 3/1 The slanting lights which played through manna-ash, acacia-hedge, and tamarisk 1854 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 307 There are several other manna yielding plants besides the ash, especially the *manna-bearing Eucalyptus 1819 KEATS *La Belle Dame* vii, She found me roots of relish sweet, And honey wild, and *manna-dew 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III xvii. (1878) 218 The physical death, died by the *manna eating fathers 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I xx § 1. 26 In English it may be called *Manna grasse, or Dew grasse. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. tr. *Gedner's Use Curiosity* in *Misc Tracts* (1762) 182 The seed of the flote or manna grass, affords a very pleasing . nourishment to man 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds* (1860) 381 *Floating Gly. e. ia.* Manna grass. 1864 *Reader* No. 85 205/2 Authors who have described the *manna-lichen. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud Guynne* I. vii. 235 As he listened to these *manna-like words. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Manna*, the spirituous part of the *manna-mead. 1880 C. R. MATURIN *Melmoth* (1892) III xxviii. 115 They partook of this *manna meal,—this food that seemed to have dropped from heaven. 1764 *Mus. Rusticum* II lxxxviii. 300 The seeds of this grass [flote fescue] are gathered yearly in Poland, and sold under the name of *manna-seeds. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* 906 Mannite, *Manna-Sugar. 1770 *Phil. Trans* LX. 233 The *Manna tree is a kind of ash tree. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* xxxvii. (1809) 353 The manna-tree is esteemed the most profitable. 1864 *Manna-yielding [see *manna-bearing* above].

Hence **Ma'nna'd** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [-ED²], sweetened as with manna; honeyed.

1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* ix 377 Enraged, he sees each, for some base interest of his own, With flattery's manna'd lips assail the throne.

‖ **Ma'nna²**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Hellenistic Gr. *μάννα*, *v.r. μάνα* (Vulg. *manna*, *manaa*), occurring freq. in the LXX as a transliteration of Heb. מִנְחָה *minḥâ* offering, sacrifice. Cf. Syriac ܡܢܚܐ]

1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* i. 10 Makeþ manaa [1388 Make ȝe sacrifice]. 1611 BIBLE *Ibid.*, Prepare yee manna [*margin*, Gr. corruptly for Mincha, a meat offering].

Mannace, obs form of MENACE.

Manna-croup (mæ·nǎkrū·p). [ad. Russian МАННАЯ КРУПА (*mannaya* fem. adj. 'pertaining to manna', *krupa* groats), or the equivalent in some other Slavonic language. The Ger. synonym is *mannagrütze* (*grütze* = GRIT *sb.*²).] **a.** A coarse granular meal consisting of the large hard grains of wheat flour retained in the bolting-machine, or in the grooves of the grinding-stones, after the fine flour has passed through, used for making puddings, soups, etc. **b.** A similar meal made from the seeds of the manna-grass, *Glyceria fluitans*.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Manna Croup*, a granular preparation of wheat-flour deprived of bran. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 307/2 *Manna Croup*, or *Manna Groats*, a kind of semolina, prepared in Russia, usually from the hard wheats of Odessa and Taganrog... Another kind is made by husking the small grain of the aquatic grass, *Glyceria fluitans*. 1872 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot* XI 98 Floating Meadow-Grass... In several parts of Germany this grass is cultivated for its seeds, which form the manna croup of the shops.

Mannadge, obs. form of MANAGE.

Mannage, -ery, obs. forms of MANAGE, -ERY.

Mannakin, variant of MANIKIN.

Mannance, mannas(s, obs. ff. MENACE.

Mannasi, -asy, obs. forms of MANATEE.

Mannatee, -ti, -ty, obs. forms of MANATEE.

Mannee, variant of MANI.

Mannequin, variant of MANIKIN.

Manner (mæ·nəɹ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 2–6 **manere**, 3–7 **maner**, (4 **maneer, manyere**), 4–5 **manar**, 4–6 **maneir**, (5 **manur, moner**(e, 6 **manoure, manier**, *Sc.* **manir, manieir**, 6, 8 *Sc.* **mainer**, 7 **mannor**), 4– **manner**. [a. AF. *manere* (OF. *maniere*, mod F *manière*) = Pr. *maneira, manieira, maniera*, Sp *manera*, Pg. *maneira*, It. *maniera*, repr. a popular L. type **man(u)ārĭa*, a.p. an elliptical or absolute use of the fem. of L *manuārius* belonging to the hand, f. *manus* hand (cf. OF., Pr. *manier*, Sp. *manero* carried in the hand, It. *maniero* manageable, tractable); the primary sense would thus be 'mode of handling'. The Fr. word has passed into most of the Teut. langs.: cf. OFris *maniere*, MDu. *maniere*, *meniere* (Du. *manier*), MHG. *maniere* (G. *manier*), Sw. *manér*, Da. *maner*.

The word early became the recognized translation of the L. *modus* and *mōs*, and its sense-development has been affected by assimilation in meaning to both these words.]

1. The way in which something is done or takes place; method of action; mode of procedure. Chiefly in phr. formed with preps *in* (†*on*, †*by*, *after*) *this manner* (= thus), *in what manner* (= how), *in divers manners*, †*in good manner*, etc. †*In manner that*: so that.

c 1275 LAY. 18983 Þes þinges weren forþriht in þilke manere idiht [*c* 1205 þus weoren idihte] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 502 In þis manere iwis Corineus bi wan cornwaile to him. 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 Ine vif maneres me zenegeþ be mete and be drinke 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 24 So as sche mai in good manere Hir honour and her name save. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 5 Musyng on a maner how that I myght make Reason & Sensualyte in oon to acorde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 2 We yede and assaied hym in alle the maners that we cowden. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lix 80 *heasing*, Howe therle of Heynault assayled the Portesse of Mortayne in Picardy by dyuers maners. 1530 PALSGR. 750/1, I have no joy to be taken up of you on this maner. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) *Heb.* i. 1 God spake at sondrie tymes & in diuers maners in the olde tyme to our fathers by the Prophetes 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 189 For certaine she is dead, and by strange manner. 1611 BIBLE *Neh* vi 4 They sent vnto me foure times, and I answered them after the same manner 1646 (*title*) The True Manner and Forme of the Proceeding to the Funerall of the Earle of Essex 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist Fr.* (1678) 21 They disposed the order of their Council in manner as followeth 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x, We should go there in as proper a manner as possible; not altogether like the scrubs about us. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* iv, [He] sometimes thanked her in a manner more earnest than was usual with him. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord* (1863) 52 Chanting the divine services according to the Gregorian manner. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV 227 The mathematician .. is not capable of giving a reason in the same manner as the dialectician.

b. *In* (†*on*) *like manner*, also †*like manner*: in a similar way, similarly. †*In, by no manner*, also †*no manner*: not in any way, not at all.

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 628 He. Þat nele be meke in none maniere 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxi. 36 Eftsones he sente other seruauntis, mo than the firste, and liche maner [1388 in lijk maner, Vulg. *similiter*] thei diden to hem 14 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 598/11 *Nullatenus*, no manere. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xv. 56 Whan syr Arthur sawe the batail wold not be endyd by no maner 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 259 Than can ȝe be no maner want Gold 1563 WINJET *Four Scor Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 81 Baptim onlyke maner makis ws saif. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 8 In like maner, Vlpilas is reported to haue translated the Scriptures into the Gothicke tongue. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* lxi, He averred .. that he did neither see Or even had in any manner heard Of my lost cows 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 25 Among other characters, the diminished thickness of the bones [etc.] are relied on, and in like manner, the diminished size of the horns of the bull

c Const. *of* with gerund or noun of action (*arch.*). *Manner of speaking* [perh. after F. *manière de parler*]: form of expression. *In a manner of speaking*: so to speak.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 3 Yif it be after the middel of the day, set the degree of thy sonne up-on the west side; tak this manere of setting for a general rewle 1532 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* v. 38–42 (? 1550) 42 To turne ȝe other cheke is a maner of spekynge and not be vnderstand as the words sound. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. vi. 9 The manner of their taking may appeare At large discoursed in this paper heere. 1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus.* 45 This is our vsual maner of pricking and setting downe of the Proportions. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 47 Obserue secondly the Apostles maner of speech. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref., A manner of speaking not loose and undeterminate, but clear and distinct. 1763 GOLDSM. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) I. 549 A more just manner of thinking and expressing. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 118 The manner of executing it was [etc.] 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 219 The cattle..has been, in a manner of speaking, neglected.

d. Gram. *Adverb of manner*: one which answers, or which is equivalent to, the question *how?*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Adverb*, Adverbs . may be reduced under the general classes of Adverbs of time, of place, of order, of quantity, of quality, of manner [etc.]. 1872 R. MORRIS *Engl. Accid.* 193 Adverbs of.. Manner or Quality, as *well*, *wisely* [etc.].

†2. *The manner of*: the state of the case with respect to (a person, thing or event); the character, disposition, or nature of. (Also occas. without *of*.) *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15864 'Lo!' sche seide, 'wher he comeþ here!' & telde of Pellit al þe manere. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 275 A messengere þei sent, to telle alle þe manere, To þe Scottis he went, and said as ȝe may here 1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr* 6710 In that myrour dyde I se The maner hool off the cyte 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x lxii 522 Syre Palomydes told Hermynde alle the manere and how they slewe sir Lamorak 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I xvii 18 *heading*, Here the hystory speketh of the maner of the Scottis, and howe they can warie. 1530 PALSGR. 707/2, I scryve a thyng, I discrybe the maner of it *a* 1557 MRS. M. BASSET tr. *More's Treat Passion* M.'s Wks 1383/2 As hys trespas was a great deale more heynous, so was the manoure of hys well deseruyd ende, muche more pyteous 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav* VI 70 There was a conflict between them, but I am not able to deliver the manner of it 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 59 These words give us also to understand the manner of her strength.

†b. *In* (*the*) *manner of*: after the fashion of, in the guise of, in the same way as. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* P 256 (Harl MS.) Pay sowede of fige leues in maner of breches. 1486–1504 in W. Denton *Eng. in 15th Cent.* (1888) Note D 318 My lord byschope .. dyd stand in maner of a waueryng mynd *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) K v, There came a Centuryon in maner of a messager with great haste. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* II xxi. 58 b, A purse . which hee holdeth in his hande in manner of a gloue. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 358 The grave to him is in the manner of a womb to bring him forth 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Lond.* VI. i 8/1 To make a Dragon in Manner of a Standard or Ensign of certain red Samitt

3. Customary mode of acting or behaviour, whether of an individual or of a community; habitual practice; usage, custom, fashion. Now only *literary* or *arch.*

Phr. †*for the manner* in accordance with the fashion.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Vor þi mot þeos riwle chaungen hire misliche efter euch ones manere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4067 All luted him on þair maner. 13. *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 90 Anoþer maner meued him eke, þat he þurȝ nobelay had nomen *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 156 Where goode prestis trauelen faste to lerne goddis lawe, þei gon for þe manere to cȝuyle or canon *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 498 Þe lordes by lyue hom to list ledes With many seriant of mace, as was þe manere. *c* 1510 *Lyt. Geste Robyn Hode* VIII. A good maner than had Robyn Euery daye Thre messes wolde he here. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk M. Aurel* (1546) LI vij, Them that be of a meke and still maner 1598 W. PHILIP tr. *Linschoten* I xcii 163/2 And now I will shew vnto you the manner that is vsed in the ships, when they sayle home againe. 1611 BIBLE *Jer* xxii 21 This hath bin thy maner from thy youth, that thou obeyedst not my voice 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 90, I shall add the figures of both Sexes habited after their manner 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig Tithes* App 3 The people lay claim to customary manners of Tithing [etc.]. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xiii 155 She suddenly and silently, after the manner of mastiffs, sprang upon them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 229 Here Ctesippus, as his manner was, burst into a roar of laughter.

b. *To the manner born*: in Shaks., destined by one's birth to be subject to the (specified) custom. In later echoes often; Seeming to be congenitally fitted for some position or employment.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham* i iv. 15 (Qo. 1604) But to my minde, though I am natiue heere And to the manner borne, it is a custome More honoured in the breach, then the obseruance. 1893 *Times* 26 Apr 9/5 Yankee experts to the manner born.

4. *collect. pl* †**a.** A person's habitual behaviour or conduct, esp. in reference to its moral aspect; moral character, morals. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 218 Hwonne a mon haueð neoweliche wif iled hom, he nimeð ȝeme al softeliche of hire maneres. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1014 She vsed gladly to do wele These were hir maners euery dele *c* 1420 *Sir Cleges* 21 The pore pepull he wold releve And no man wold he greve, Meke of maners was hee. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 118 An olde prouerbe Sayth that good lyfe and maners makyth man. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Cor* xv 33 Euell speakinges corruppe good maners 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xviii 21 [He] changed his good maners and vertues into most vitious tyrannies. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. I* II iii. 19 Though I am a daughter to his blood, I am not to his manners. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang T* I 6 The turning of fierce and brutall men . vnto sweet and sociable manners. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 172 P 1 Nothing has been longer observed, than that a change of fortune causes a change of manners. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* I, In the few ornaments of the apartments that characterized the manners of its inhabitants.

†**b.** In a more abstract sense: Conduct in its moral aspect; also, morality as a subject of study; the moral code embodied in general custom or sentiment. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 42 Socrates who reduced all Philosophy vnto the manners, said, that this was the greatest wisedome, to distinguish good and euill thinges. 1597 BACON *Ess.* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 4 Nothing .. contrarie or infectious to the state of Religion, or manners. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 76 That also which is impious or evil absolutely either against faith or maners no law can possibly permit. 1666 TILLOTSON *Rule of Faith* I. iii. Wks. 1742 IV 572 Had they believed not the scriptures but something else to have been the rule of faith and manners 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 184 It is manners alone which increase or decrease the number of people. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* ix. (1869) I. 179 Divorces were prohibited by manners rather than by laws.

c. The modes of life, customary rules of behaviour, conditions of society, prevailing in a people.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 199 We han, ludus, of 3our lif listned ful ofte, þat michil ben 3our manerus fram o3ur men varied. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 12 Ile view the manners of the towne, Peruse the traders, gaze vpon the buildings. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 146 Many approoved customes, lawes, maners, fashions, and phrases haue the English alwayes borrowed of their neighbours the French. 1718 LADY M.W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar, Those tales. are a real representation of the manners here 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 582 Of all our dramatists, Jonson alone professed to study the manners of the age. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser II. 199 Contemporary novels are good evidence of manners.

d. Good 'manners', customs, or way of living.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 148 We should not speake of manners or vertue to those whose mindes are infected with vice. 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 184 Defect of Manners, want of Gouernment. 1802 WORDSW *Sonn. Milton*, Oh! raise us up, return to us again, And give us manners, virtue, freedom, power.

†e. *Literary criticism.* Character, distinctive varieties of disposition and temperament, as portrayed in epic or dramatic poetry; the portraiture of character, viewed as one of the constituent elements of poetic art. (After Aristotle's use of *ἤθη*.)

1695 DRYDEN *Parallel Poetry & Paint.* Ess. (Ker) II. 132 The persons and action of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false, that is, inconsisting with the characters of mankind. 1700 — *Pref. Fables*, The Words are the Colouring of the Work, which . is last to be consider'd. The Design, the Manners, and the Thoughts, are all before it 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 273 P 1 This is Aristotle's Method of considering, first the Fable, and secondly the Manners; or, as we generally call them in English, the Fable and the Characters. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 434 When the principal persons of any drama preserve such a consistency of conduct, that we conjecture what they will do hereafter from what they have done already, such persons in poetry may be said to have manners, for by this, and this only, are poetic manners constituted.

†f. Habits (of animals). Cf. F. *mœurs. Obs.*

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogges* A iv, The sundry sortes of Englishe dogges he discouereth so euidently, .their manners he openeth so manifestly. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min* Introd., As for their nature and manners, they [serpents] have their poyson in the taile. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 302 In his manners he [the racoon] resembles the squirrel.

5. Outward bearing, deportment, or style of address. With reference to a speaker: Characteristic style of attitude, gesture, and utterance

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24078 Soth in speche, in maner mild. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 249 Youre obseruaunce and so lowe manere. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 64 Sche tok good hiede of his manere, And wondreth why he dede so. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1200/1 Arrogant maner, high solayn solemne port, ouerlooking the poore in woorde and countenance. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 234, I see well ..by thy lokes and thy manere,..That thou art stuffed full of wo. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* (1858) II. vi. 109 Something in the boy's manner attracted the banker's interest. 1888 T. E. KEBBEL *Crabbe* v. 87 His manner to women seems to have been of the kind called philandering.

b. A distinguished or fashionable air.

1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* II. ii, *Cynt.* A Manner! what's that, Madam? *L. Froth.* Some distinguishing Quality, as for example, the Belle-air or Brillant of Mr. Brisk; .or something of his own, that should look a little *Jene-scay-quoysh.* 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. Wks. (Globe) 656/2 We country persons can have no manner at all..But who can have a manner, who has never seen such places where the nobility chiefly resort? 1883 GRANT WHITE *W. Adams* 83 Her manners were quite as good as Lady Boreham's; and her manner was as superior as that of the so-called Venus of Milo might be to that of the Venus of a burlesque.

6. *pl.* (†formerly also *sing.*) External behaviour in social intercourse, estimated as good or bad according to its degree of politeness or of conformity to the accepted standard of propriety.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1504 *Hypsip.*, Sche knew by hyre manyere .That it were gentil men of gret degre. 1530 PALSGR. 415/1 Thoughe thou do me good, it is not good maner to abrayde me therof 1593 G. HARVEY *Precursor Pierces Super* Wks. (Grosart) II. 9 Some of vs are not so deuoide of good manner, but we .. will euer be prest to interteine Curtesie with curtesie 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. i. 94 These bloody accidents must excuse my Manners, That so neglected you. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 208 They hold it ill manners that one should touch the meat with his hand 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 P 5 The Women lost their Wit, and the Men their good Manners. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 20/2 The young minister would become a pattern to the manners as well as to the morals of his neighbourhood. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii III. 168 His manners and conversation were those of a gentleman who had been bred in the most polite of all Courts. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* vii. § 8. 443 Hugh was in manners and bearing an Englishman.

b. *transf.* Of a horse: Action

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb* 20 There's some legs—there's some hocks and thighs! .Carries his own head, too; and if you could see his manners!

7. Polite behaviour or deportment; habits indicative of good breeding. In *pl.*; †rarely *sing.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 294 Compleyneth her that euere hath had yow dere, Compleyneth beaute, fredom and manere. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (K. O.), It is no manners to [etc.]. 1588 KYD *Housek. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 254 That which for manner sake wee are wont to doe to others. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. iii. 234 The time will not allow the complement Which very manners vrges. 1610 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xxxi. 17 Leaue of first, for maners sake, and exceede not. *a* 1652 BROME *Queen & Concub.* III. vii. (1659) 61 *Cur.* Wilt thou be a Scholar? *Andr.* After you is manners. *Cur.* Now by mine intellect, discreetly spoken. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* III. i, Have you no more manners toan to overlook a man when he's a writing? 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) II. 117 He pressed us so earnestly to dinner, that we could not, in manners, refuse him. 1818 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, Our manners would have taught us to tarry till your lordship had invited us. 1875 JOWETT *Plato, Gorgias* (ed. 2) II. 331 There is a great want of manners in bringing the argument to such a pass.

b. Forms of politeness or respect. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *dial.* in *To do* or *make one's manners.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 247, I aduise you vse your manners discreetly in all kind of companies. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. v. 93 Madam, I was thinking with what manners I might safely be admitted. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng* II 143 But like our Modern Quakers of the Town, Expect your Manners, and return you none. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls* (1825) 296 Having done their manners to his Worship, Mr Dennis Macarthy proceeded to question his beloved 1825 J. NEAL *Bro Jonathan* I. 138 Declaring, with a bow, or a bob, that 'nobody needn't plague themselves..;' and—making their manners, once more—'and, whether or no' [etc.] 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* ii. (ed. 2) I. 30, I humbly make my manners, missus.

8 a. Method or style of execution in art or literature. (In literary application often contrasted with *matter.*)

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* iii. 30 They..ruin'd all those ..excellent Works, whereeever they became Masters, introducing their lame, and wretched manner, in all those Arts which they pretended to restore. 1664 — tr. *Fréart's Parallel Archit* II 10 The heroick and gigantine manner of this Order [the Doric]. discovering a certain masculine and natural beauty, which is properly that the French call *la grand Maniere* 1695 DRYDEN *Parallel Poetry & Paint.* Ess. (Ker) II. 123 Plato himself is accustomed to write lofully, imitating, as the critics tell us, the manner of Homer. 1708 ADDISON *Let.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1778) XXI. 176/2 The whole is concluded by a nightingale, that has a much better voice than Mrs. Tofts, and something of the Italian manner in her divisions. 1754 GRAY *Let. to Wharton* 13 Aug, He [Kent] introduced a mix'd Style, which now goes by the name of the Battey-Langley-Manner. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 542 Manner is all in all, whatever is writ, The substitute for genius, sense, and wit. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* p. iv, Miniature engravings in the line manner 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 440/1 Goltzius . imparted a boldness to engraving which forms a striking contrast to the neat stiff manner of his predecessors. 1890 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 7 Poetry is distinguished from prose more by the manner than by the matter. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* vi. 178 Lord Macaulay's manner is very contagious

b. *spec.* The method or style characteristic of a particular artist, etc.; often in unfavourable sense = mannerism.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 316 He at last degenerated into what we call manner, and very seldom consulted nature. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 538/2 *Manner*, in painting..But the best painter is he who has no manner at all. 1813 *Examiner* 20 May 299/2 Most Artists have what is denominated a manner, unlike the unobtrusiveness of Nature. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 440/2 The great excellence of his works in other respects was enhanced by the absence of all *manner*, except such as belonged to the painter after whom he engraved. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* III. ii. § 19 (1864) 485 Let a composer vary his works as he may, there is a manner that usually sits upon every one of them

c. One of the several distinct methods of an artist, which mark phases or periods in his career.

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The curious in pictures..distinguish readily . between the antient and the new *manner* of the same painter. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 85 A picture of Raphael in his first manner. 1867 BARRY *Sir C. Barry* IV. 97 The building which most distinctly marks his 'second manner'. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 22 Apr 3/1 Mr Henderson's attempt to divide Wagner's works into four styles or manners is rather misleading.

9. Species, kind, sort. †Formerly often with ellipsis of *of.* Now only *arch.* in *What manner of . . . ?* (†corruptly, *what manner a . . . ?*)

The origin of the ellipsis of *of* (which appears very early) is that *manner* was used in the place of the older KIN *sb.*[1], and succeeded to its syntax see KIN *sb.*[1] 6 b.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Crabbe is an manere of fisse in þere sea *c* 1290 *St. Brendan* 719 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 239 Swane ore louerd eche-manere men to him haueth i drawe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6765 Cow or shepe hors or oþer maner of azt *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 116 She ne founde ne saugh no maner wyght. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref 3 Whare dwelles many diuerse maners of folke *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 102 A maner of men, mermydons callid. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 13 He sett him in ane othir maner fassoun to procede 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. iii. 692 His bones be of suche a maner of kynde that [etc.]. 1528 TINDALE *Par. Wicked Mammon* 6 They fele no maner worckynge of the spyryte. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 27 God prescrybid vnto them an order, bowe they shulde chose their kyng, and what manner a man he shoulde be. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVII. iii. 296 Come say (my muse) what manner times these weare. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 89 What manner of Fellow was hee that robb'd you? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. x. 46 Kings gave divers manners of Scutchions, to such as went forth to the War. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 101 There are three sorts of Base-Viols, as there are three manners of ways in playing. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 289, I believe you can tell what a manner of father I have 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 234 What manner of man was he who came up to you and censured philosophy?

b. *sing.* with plural construction (cf. KIND *sb.* 14 b), qualified by *all, many, these*, or a numeral. †In early use often with ellipsis of *of.* Now only in *all manner of* = all sorts of.

All manner was down to the 16th c. often written *al-maner*; *thesemanner* also occurs as one word.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Per beoð two dolen to two manere of men. *c* 1300 *Cast. Love* 1596 The threttenyth day all maner men Shull dyen. 1471 *Hist. Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 34 Thes manar of writings. 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 10 § 9 To have and enjoie almaner seisours forfaitures and penalteis. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccvi. [ccii.] 633 In many maner of wayes 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* x. 1 To heale all maner of sicknesses and all maner off deseases. 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph.* 142 These maner monstres. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 79 Dyschargyd from the crowne and from almaner of possessions of the kynge their fader 1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, IV. i. 296 These externall manner of Laments. 1609 HIERON *Wks.* (1614) I. 11 These maner speakings doe necessarily imply proceeding. *a* 1613 *Ibid* 181 These manner of speeches the Scripture vseth. 1618 BP. ANDREWES *Serm. Nativity* vii. (1629) 54 Many manner waies. 1644 HEYLIN *Stumbling-block* Tracts (1681) 696, I shall endeavour to make [that] good by two manner of proofs 1732 LAW *Serious C.* iii. (ed 2) 33 To practise all manner of righteousness. 1853–6 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II 27 The English nose . disports itself in all manner of irregularity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I 69 Hippothales changed into all manner of colours with delight.

†c. In adj. phrases used *predicatively. Obs.*

c 1475 *Pict Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 767/9 *Hec musca*, a flyye, alle maner. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 4 Every question of Offyce is two manner [L. *duplex*]

d. *No* (or *any*) *manner of . . .*: often used periphrastically for 'no, any (person or thing) whatever' (†Formerly also with ellipsis of *of.*) *By no* (or *any*) *manner of means*: see MEANS.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 600 No maner of thyng can hym hurt. 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 25, I herde no maner lykly ne credible evidence. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxv. 96 Ther abode alyue no maner a person. 1533 CRANMER *Let. to Duchess Norfolk* in *Misc. Writ* (Parker Soc.) II 255 When it shall be by any manner way void. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser I III. 604 As pertening in na maner of way to the said George 1606 G W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* VII. 35 It had full scope and passage, without any manner interruption *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* viii. (1691) 107 Which I wish were true, but find no manner of reason to believe. 1704 SWIFT *Mech Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 275, I have had no manner of Time to digest it into Order 1884 *Manch. Exam* 13 May 5/2 There can be no manner of doubt as to the terms of his instructions.

†e. Phr. *In, on, by this* (or *what, any, such*, etc.) *manner of wise* = in this (etc.) way; also freq. with ellipsis of *of*, and occas. of the initial prep. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* 14 One þis manerewyse þe more joy and blysse sall it hafe in heuene. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 78 Thurgh sleyhte of Calcas. It wan be such a maner wise. 1422 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV 176/1 The paiements in eny maner wyse maad. 1499 in *Lett Rich III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 132 Nor suffre hym in any maner of wise to abide. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 26 b, We wote not howe soone, nor in what manerwise. *c* 1530 TINDALE *Pathw. Scripl.* Wks. (1573) 382/2 Christ standeth vs in double stede, and vs serueth two maner wise 1588 PARKE tr *Mendoza's Hist. China* 81 By way of phisicke they do permit to comfort themselues with some conserues .. But wine in no maner of wise

10. *In a manner* (formerly †*in manner*): in some way, in some degree, so to speak, as it were. Also, †to a considerable degree, almost entirely, very nearly (*obs.*). Similarly, †*in some good manner.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1075 The slepyr grasse made many of hem fall, And from thense in maner depart sodeynly. 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 25 [They] ben uncrystened & made as in maner forsakynge theyr fayth 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 34 The Persians which vnder Cyrus conquered in a maner all the worlde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 323 b, They. found in manner nothing. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxliii. (1636) 316 There dyed in the same disease in manner within sixe daies space eight hundred persons. 1588 A KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 96 The worthy fruicts of pœnance, quhair be we recompense(at the least in a mainer)the. sinnes of our former lyf 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 32 Of these murderers, there was not one in manner that either survived him aboue three yeares 1615 W LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1623) 12 Fruits are desired of so many (nay, in a manner of all) and yet few will. take paines to prouide them 1619 SIR D CARLETON *Let.* in *Eng & Germ.* (Camden) 44 His busines is in some good manner prepared for him. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Iliist* Pref § 1 The war. hath been the greatest in a manner of those that ever were heard of. 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev.* 148 Our education is in a manner wholly in the hands of ecclesiastics. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist Rome* I. v 74 The poorest citizens were considered in a manner as supernumeraries. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist. U S* IX. 65 Massachusetts, being first settled, was in a manner the parent of these later colonies.

†11. a. Reason, cause. b. The condition upon which something is done. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 12 Why men pleigneth After the court, I wol the tellen the manere. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 8 He was delyuered owt of preson on this manere, that he & Morice. shold. wend in to Irland. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2882 Sore he hated the prisonere, I can not tell for what maner.

†12. [= L. *modus.*] Measure, moderation. *In manner*: in due measure. Cf. OF. *maniere* 'moderation, mesure' (Godefroy). *Obs.*

In quot. 1382 a mere literalism

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiii. 4 But to thi prudence put maner [Vulg. *pone modum*] 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 157 By this ensample a king mai lere, That forto yive is in manere. 1399 — *In Praise of Peace* 53 Bot yit it mot be tempred in manere. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. viii. 106 Without maner & attemperaunce no vertue is perfyte.

†13. *To find the manner(s to*: to find means to. *To make no manner to* [cf. OF. *faire manière de*]: to give no sign of (doing something). *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 51 b, He sholde fynde the maners if he might to sende him in to the yle. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxix. 141 The erle of Derby made no maner to

rescue theym. *a* 1533 — *Hvon* lii. 175 He wolde go &.. fynde the maner to speake with her.

†**14.** A musical mode. [L. *modus*] *Obs. rare*—1.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccius.* xliv. 5 In ther wisdam sechende the musyk manerys [Vulg. *modos musicos*].

15. *Comb.* (objective), as *manner-piercing* adj.; **manners-bit***dial* (see quot.); **manners-like** *adv.*, in a mannerly way; †**manners-painting** *ppl. a*, that depicts contemporary 'manners'; so †**manner-painter** (*nonce-wd.*).

1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.*, **Manners-bit*, a portion of a dish left by the guests that the host may not feel himself reproached for insufficient preparation. *a* 1845 HOOD *Last Man* viii, Full *manner's-like he tendered the dram 1807 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 516 The character of the latter [Chaucer] as a *manner-painter. 1787–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1577 Chaucer, whose native *manners-painting verse [etc.] 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 20 The Manners-painting Hand of Hogarth. 1786 BURNS *Vision* II. xix, I taught thy manners-painting strains, The loves, the ways of simple swains. 1776 MICKLE tr *Camoens' Lusiad* VIII. (1778) 369 His fraudful art, though veil'd in deep disguise, Shone bright to Gama's *manner-piercing eyes.

Manner, *sb.*[2]: see MAINOUR.

Manner, obs. form of MANOR, MANURE.

Ma·nnerable, *a. Obs* exc. *dial.* [f. MANNER *sb.*[1] + -ABLE.] Well-mannered

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1113 In a manerable mershalle þe connynge is moost commendable. *Ibid.* 1115 If þey haue gentille chere & gydynge manerable. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-Bk*

Mannerance, obs. form of MANURANCE.

Mannered (mæ nəɹd), *a.* [f. MANNER *sb*[1] + -ED[2].]

1. Having manners of a specified kind (indicated by an advb. phr., or by a prefixed adj. or adv., as *evil-, gentle-, rough-, rude-, simple-mannered*; ILL-MANNERED, WELL-MANNERED).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II 23 And Mede is manered after hym riȝte as kynde axeth *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 448 He is not manered like a gentyll man. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* v (1891) 41, I finde..Pembrokshere to be worst manred and hardest to find personable. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. iii 17 Beseeching you to giue her Princely training, that she may be manere'd as she is borne. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. Netherl* iv. 137 A people differently bred and manner'd from the Traders. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III xli, He was the mildest manner'd man That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer* III 103 The Americans are better mannered than others, in as far as they reverence intellect more than wealth and fashion 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. ix. 145 He was well-dressed, and mannered like a gentleman. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* III. iii. 25 The most sweetly mannered gentleman alive.

† **b.** Of a literary production: Exhibiting 'manners' or character. (Cf. Horace, *A. P.* 319 *morataque recte fabula*) *Obs.*

1755 GRAINGER *Solitude* 215 Then know thyself, the human mind survey Hence Inspiration plans his manner'd lays. 1789 T. TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) II 232 The moral, or rather mannered Tragedy (for we seem to want a word here)

†**2.** Well-behaved, WELL-MANNERED Also *transf.* (of a dwelling) *Obs*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 240 Mansweit, but malice, manerit and meike. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 150 b/1 Lerne of marye to be manerd and fere ful to all men. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* II 121 Thair manerit Mans sa perfyit and pieclair, Enuirond all aboit with hailsum air 1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 157 Who are more feate or trim traind vp, then manerd seruents are?

3. Characterized by manner or mannerism, *esp.* in art or literature.

1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 300 The mannered and feeble etchings of Theodore van Tulden. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I 157 The colour has a slightly greenish blue tinge, which is mannered, but not unpleasing. 1884 HAWEIS *Musical Life* II 633 That Spohr was too doctrinaire and mannered, . most musicians will allow 1896 MACKAIL *Lat. Lit.* (ed 2) 101 That passages in it [the Æneid] here and there are mannered, and even flat, is true.

†**4.** Moderate, within bounds. *Obs. rare*—1.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 94 Lufe..of kynsmen, if it be vn-manerd, fleschly affeccione it is cald. ; And if it be manerd, kyndely it is calde.

†**Ma·nnerhood.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MANNER *sb.*[1] + -HOOD.] ? Orderly condition, good order.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 74 This did wonderfully concerne the Might and Manner-hood of the Kingdome.

†**Ma·nnering.** *Obs.* [f. MANNER *sb.*[1] + -ING[1].] Training in manners.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 28 But this mannering of them is not for teachers alone. *Ibid.* xl. 59 The manering and training vp of youth.

Mannering, obs. form of MANURING.

Mannerism (mæ nəriz'm). [f. MANNER *sb.*[1] + -ISM. Cf. F. *maniérisme* (Littré *Suppl.*).] Excessive or affected addiction to a distinctive manner or method of treatment, *esp.* in art and literature.

1803 *Edin. Rev* II. 246 Mr Stewart's style..has character without mannerism, or eccentricity. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* Ser. II. I. 39 Art..sinks into mannerism, and wantons into affectation 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 152 At the time of Pindar poetry was sinking into mannerism.

b. An instance of this; a habitual peculiarity of action, expression, artistic manipulation, etc., characteristic of a person; a 'trick of manner'.

1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 378 Hints *obiter* are '—not..to permit beauties by repetition to become mannerisms. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xi. 178 Her harsh way of saying things..is only a mannerism. 1893 *Times* 29 Apr. 13/3 He has abandoned his mannerisms and been content to make a beautiful picture.

Mannerist (mæ·nərist). Also 8 **manierest.** [f. MANNER *sb.*[1] + -IST. Cf. F. *maniériste.*] One who is addicted to mannerism.

1695 DRYDEN *Dufresnoy's Art Paint* 151 Those [Painters] whom we may call Mannerists, and who repeat five or six times over in the same Picture the same Hairs of a Head. 1716 R. GRAHAM *Short Acc. Painters* (ed 2) 361 Pietro Berettini of Cortona... He is allow'd to have been the most agreeable Mannerist, that any Age has produc'd. 1751 WARBURTON *Notes on Pope's Imit. Hor.* Ep II. i. 149 This excellent Colourist [Lely]..was an excessive Manierest. 1821 BYRON 6 Jan. in Moore *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1830) II. 399 The Italian comedian Vestris. .. Somewhat of a mannerist; but excellent in broad comedy. 1871 LOWELL *Pope* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 27 Wordsworth came at a time when the school which Pope founded had degenerated into a mob of mannerists 1880 DISRAELI *Endym* xlix, Every one to a certain degree is a mannerist; every one has his ways.

Manneristic (mænəri·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Characterized by mannerism.

1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II 237 The danger which ..at present besets the Apostolical movement of getting peculiar in externals, *i. e.* formal, manneristic, &c 1869 LEVER *Boy of Norcotts* xiv. 107 Even with a first rate artist you need change, otherwise your dinners become manneristic.

So **Manneri·stical** *a.*

1830 *Fraser's Mag* II 464 [Of an actress] Her general style is manneristical. 1864 *Daily Tel* 27 Sept., Those curious and manneristical, but masculine, productions by which he [Landor] will be remembered

Ma·nnerize, *v. rare* [f. MANNER *sb.*[1] + -IZE, after *mannerism.*] *trans.* To make manneristic.

1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab Lit.* ix. (1890) 328 A. mannerising of the verse. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 4/1 Long runs tend to mannerize the actor—if I may use such a word

Mannerless (mæ nəɹles), *a.* [f. MANNER *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without manners; unmannerly.

c 1460 ROS *Belle Dame sans Merci* 714 Iffe I medlyd with siche, or other mo Hit might be called pyte maner les 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II (1586) 113 They will become carelesse, mannerlesse, and lesse readie to commendable enterprises 1688 SHADWELL *Lanc. Witches* I Wks 1720 III. 230 Thou fresh, insipid, witless, mannerless knight 1864 *Daily Tel.* 4 Oct., [He] may not..necessarily be a morose and mannerless hog

Mannerliness (mæ·nəɹlines). [f. next + -NESS.] The quality of being mannerly.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1657 They eate all greedily and in haste, holding it mannerlinesse not to be long in eating *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* I I. 34 Out of a piece of mannerliness and respect to God 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad Crowd* ix, Earnestness which consisted half of genuine feeling and half of mannerliness.

Mannerly (mæ·nəɹli), *a.* [f. MANNER *sb.*[1] + -LY[1].]

†**1.** Seemly, decent, respectable, modest. *Obs.*

13 . *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1656 Mony aþel songez & carolez newe, With alle þe manerly merþe þat mon may of telle. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* VI. xiii. (1495) 198 A good spouse and wyfe is manerly [L. *modesta*] in clothynge. 1523 *Lest Ebor* (Surtees) V 171 As moche clothe as shall make them a manerly garmente 1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* II. 9 That they arraye them selves in manerly [1534 comlye] aparell with shamfastnes. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 4 A tale more merry than mannerly. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III xxvi 106 But first he brushed off the dust, and wiped away his sweat, and made himselfe somewhat mannerly. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng* I xliv (1739) 72 [He] possessed himself of the long desired prey; and yet he did it in a mannerly way 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. VI § 19 A modest, and manerly, (*alias*) a crafty, and cunning begging of a contribution of the Catholick party 1697 COLLIER *Immor Stage* II. (1698) 72 A very mannerly story!

†**2.** Moral, well-conducted. *Obs*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Govt. Lordsh.* 62 Techinges ful specyals and manerlys [L. *moralia*] 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Tim* iii. 2 A Bischoppe must be..sober discrete, manerly, harberous 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm Par.* 1 *Tim.* 2 This Timothee beyng an honest manierly towarde yonge man and well learned in holy scriptures.

3. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Characterized by good manners; well-mannered; polite.

a 1529 SKELTON *Wks.* (Dyce) I 28 Manerly Margery Mylk and Ale. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 175 That pewter is neuer for manerly feastes, that daily doth serue so vnmanerly beastes. 1584 1*st Voy. Virginia* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 729 In their behauiour as mannerly, and ciuill, as any of Europe. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* III. xxxix. (1640) 5 Learne how to carry yourselves to your Parents; if they call you, come, and give them dutifull and mannerly answers. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. (1735) 51 Be you mannerly to her, because you are to pretend only to be her squire. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV. ix, The little boy..was chid by his mother for not being more mannerly. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* I, Jin Vin, was so full of his gibes, and his jeers, .and so mannerly all the while. 1887 *Spectator* 2 Apr. 458/2 Criticism must be truthful, but it may also be mannerly.

Ma·nnerly, *adv.* [f. MANNER *sb.*[1] + -LY[2].]

†**1.** In a seemly manner, decently, becomingly, properly. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B 91 Ful manerly with marchal mad for to sitte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 72 He mycht, mar manerlik, Lyknyt hym to Gaudifer de Laryss. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 923 Kover with a keuerlyte clenly þat bed so manerly made. 1493 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 306 Myn executours according to reason manerly for there labour rewarded. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 125 They [asses] be very apt to be taught, so as at this day in Alcayre you shall have them daunce very manerly. 1596 in *Harington's Metam. Ajax* Let to Author A iij b, As you haue told in verse a baudy tale or two in Orland manerly. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 65 Aristotle calleth them ἐφχια,..we call it manerly the *seats.* 1621–31 LAUD *Serv. Serm.* (1847) 9 Such a superior [as God] cannot be called into the Assembly manerly, but by 'prayer'. 1647 TRAPP *Comm Rom.* xiii. 13 *Let us walk honestly.* Handsomely, fashionably, manerly, with an holy shamefacednes.

2. With good manners; politely, courteously.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 62 Whether thou do a thynge in iape or in ernest do it manerlye. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* XXXI. 16 Eate the thinge that is set before the, manerly 1621 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi 92 When we haue supp'd We'l mannerly demand thee of thy Story 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II 88 Lust must not be mannerly treated withall, but flatly denyed 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II XII. 471 We are afraid lest she should have too many [guests], and accordingly very mannerly withdraw. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* VII. 110 It would be well if he behaved himself a little more mannerly.

†**3.** Morally. *Obs.*

1566 *Acts & Constit Scotl* To Rdr ✠ iij, Gif thay will not onlie leif, bot als manerlie, weill, and godlie leif

†**Ma·nnerness.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MANNER *sb.*[1] + -NESS.] Moderation.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXII 4 The ende of mannernesse [1388 temperaunce, Vulg. *modestie*] the dred of the Lord.

Mannersome (mæ nəɹsəm), *a. dial.* [f. MANNER *sb.*[1] + -SOME.] Mannerly.

1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* XXVIII, Mary was obliged to bite her tongue to keep it in any way mannersome. 1887 — *Springhaven* (ed 4) II VII. 81 He had always known her to be kind and gentle, and what the old people called 'mannersome', to every living body. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI 65/1 Canady's a slick-spoken feller 'bout huntin', 'an a mannersome feller, too

Mannery: see MANERY *Obs.*

Mannes, obs. form of MANESS.

†**Ma·nness.** *Obs* In 3 **mannesse, mennesse,** [app. f. MAN *sb.*[1] + NESS; the umlaut form seems to be due to the analogy of *mennish*, MANNISH *a.*] Human nature.

a 1225 *Leg Kath.* 1118 Þah he were dedlich, þurh ✠ he mon wes, onont his mennesse [*MS C* mannesse], & deide

†**Ma·nnet.** *Obs. nonce-wd* [f. MAN *sb.*[1] + -ET, dim. suffix.] A little man.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* IV. i, A slight Man-net, to port her, vp, and downe.

Mannicle, obs. form of MANACLE.

Mannide (mæ nəid). *Chem.* [f. MANNA[1] + -IDE.] A syrupy substance obtained by heating mannite with butyric acid.

1862 WATTS tr *Gmelin's Handbk Chem.* XV. 368 Mannide. Berthelot (1856). 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem., Mannide* $C_6H_{10}O_4$. Second anhydride of mannite.

Mannie (mæ·ni). *Sc* Also **manny.** [f. MAN *sb.* + -IE, dim. suffix] A little man; also applied (as a term of endearment) to a little boy.

1803 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* I II. i. 193 A decent, little auld manny, in velveteen breeches *a* 1828 in P. Buchan *Ball. N. Scott.* (1828) II. 103 Then spake the auld laird o' Kingcaussie, A canty auld mannie was he. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 9 What'll like be your business, mannie?

Manniferous (mæni fĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *mannifer* (+ *manna* MANNA + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS: see -FEROUS.] **a.** Yielding manna (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). **b.** Causing the production of manna. (Said of insects) In recent Dicts

Mannikin: see MANIKIN.

Manning (mæ nin), *vbl. sb* [f. MAN *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of furnishing (a ship, etc.) with men. Also *concr.*, the complement of men, crew.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib* II viii. (1810) 320 For the manning and making good of that Citie. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II IV. 160 A number, greatly insufficient for the manning of the *Centurion* 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 203 Money destined for the equipping and manning of the fleet 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 108, I reckon I've lost two days' coal for her [*sc* coal-boat] and two days' wages and grub for her manning.

b (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Manning of the Ship*, (in Sea-Language) is when a Ship is to shew abroad all her Men.

2. The action of taming a hawk (see MAN *v.* 10).

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 372 Hawkes that waxe haggard by manning, are to be cast off 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXXVII (1658) 395 No whit more extraordinary, then a fawkners manning of a hawk

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **manning-piece** *jocular* (see quot 1834); **manning-scale** (see quot. 1891).

1834 L. HUNT in *Lond. Jrnl.* I. 172/1, I am standing with my manning piece by a hedge You cannot say fowling-piece, when it is *men* that are to be brought down 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss., Manning Scale*, a scale which fixes the minimum number of seamen to be employed on a vessel. 1896 SIR C. DILKE in *Daily News* 6 Mar. 2/3 A very severe strain was put upon the manning powers of the Admiralty.

Manniparous (mæni·părəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *mannipar-us* + -OUS: see MANNA and -PAROUS] **a.** Of insects: Causing the flow of manna (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). **b.** Bearing or exuding manna (Webster *Suppl.* 1902)

†**Ma·nnish,** *sb. Obs.* In 1–2 **mennisc,** 2–3 **mannisshe, mannisse, mennisse.** [OE. *mennisc*, properly neut of *mennisc* adj: see next. In other Teut. langs the wk. masc form of the adj. is used subst. in the sense 'human being': cf. OFris. *manniska, menska*, OS. *mennisco* (MDu. *mensche*, Du. *mensch*), OHG. *mennisko* (mod.G. *mensch*).] People; a class of persons.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 175 Þis is þæt mennisc þe ealle mine dæda mid beora wordum onwendan. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Þa wearð þa redlice micel mennisc ȝewexon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Þese fower mannisshe..beð þat erf þe þo herdes ouerwuakeden *Ibid.* 163 Þis lond þe ich nu of speke is þat mennisse þe nu liueð. *Ibid.* 165 Swo doð þis mannisse flieð fram iuele to werse.

Mannish (mæ nĭʃ), *a.* Forms: *a.* 1 mennisc, 2 menneso, 3 mennish, *Orm.* mennisske; *β*, 4 manncys(s)h, (5 mannissche, monyssh), 5–6 mannishe, -yssche, (6 manish, 9 man-ish), 3, 5– mannish. [OE. *mennisc* = OS *mannisc, mennisc*, OHG. *mennisc* (MHG *mennisch*), Goth. *mannisks*:—OTeut. **mannisko-*, f **mann* MAN *sb*.[1] + *-isko-* -ISH[1]. In the 13th c. the root vowel was already frequently assimilated to that of MAN *sb*.[1]

In many uses the existing word must be regarded as a new formation on MAN *sb*.[1] + ISH[1]; but it is hardly possible to separate the instances of this from those of the word inherited from O Teut.]

†1. Of or belonging to the human species; proper to or characteristic of mankind; human. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 1 Forðam þa fif ealle nan mennisc man fullice habban ne mæg ðа hwile [etc.]. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past.* C. xi. 70 Ne ȝegripe eow næfre nan costung buton mennescu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 God cweð . þe he walde his gast asenden ofer mennesc flesc. *c* 1200 ORMIN 218 He. let te posstless sen himm wel Inn hiss menniske kinde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 298 The prouerbe seith that for to do synne is mannyssh. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 52 It was as in figure Most lich to mannyssh creature, Bot as of beaute hevenelich. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist* I. xiii. E iij, More meete to beare Then here in courte in mannishe shape The Asses part to plaie 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 183 At the ending of the world there must be stuff enough left, unmade up into Manish bodies, wherewith to frame a new heaven and new earth

2. Of a woman, her attributes, etc: Resembling a man, man-like, masculine Chiefly *contemptuous.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I 228 (284) But alle hir limes so wel answeringe Weren to womanhode, that creature Was neuer lasse mannish in seminge *c* 1430 LYDG *Reas & Sens* 6183 God forbede That ther sholde in womanhede Ben any monyssh tache at al 1430–40 — *Bochas* VI. i (1494) t 1j b, Nowe was she mannyssh nowe was she femynyne *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 136 It is saide, a woman that is not humble and pitous she is mannishe and not womanly, whiche is a uice in womanhode to be rude or of hautinge courage. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xv. (1616) 269 She retaineth a mannish fashion in her words, as in all her motions. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 227 A woman impudent and mannish growne, Is not more loth'd, then an effeminate man 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 250 Her bodye grew mannish and hairie. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* IV 121 They . who think that there was neuer any such Mannish race of women 1791 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug., Women strolling along with wide mannish strides. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I 239 She spoke in a loud deep mannish voice 1886 SWINBURNE *Misc.* 235 The mannish woman was a nobler as well as a stronger creature than the womanish man.

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of a grown man (often opposed to *childish*); aping or simulating manhood or the characteristics of a man.

1530 PALSGR 318/1 Mannysshe or manlyke, *viril* 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 123 *Ros[alind.]* . Weele haue a swashing and a marshall outside, As manie other mannish cowards haue, That doe outface it with their semblances. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. ii. 236 And let vs (Polidore) though now our voyces Haue got the mannish cracke, sing him to'th'ground As once to our Mother 1647 S. SHEPPARD *2nd Pt. Committee-Man* C. I. ij, His chin has a little downe, enough to give notice to the world, he now growes mannish. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 208 Childish in mischief only and in noise, Else of a mannish growth. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I *Old Benchers of Inner T.*, Why must every thing smack of man and mannish? Is the world all grown up? 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* xxxvi. 369 By manly I mean all that is eager, hearty, fearless, modest, pure; by mannish I mean that which apes the poorest externals of the lowest types of men.

4. Characteristic (chiefly in blameworthy or ludicrous respects) of a man as distinguished from a woman.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. viii, With an air of mannish superiority, he seems rather to pity the bashful girl 1836 MRS. S. C. HALL in *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 427 True to his man-ish nature, there was a mingling of selfishness with his love. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* II 407 The foremost students had no mannish pride that made them hesitate to ask her assistance 1884 LADY WATERFORD in Hare *Two Noble Lives* (1893) III. 428 Oh! what a mannish room I waited in. Hats and caps of all sorts, fishing baskets, &c.

¶ 5. = MANKIND *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 427/2, I am mannysshe, as a beest is that is accoustumed to byte or devoure men. *Je suis humain.* It is a mannysshe beest: *cest une beste amorcée.*

†6. quasi-*adv.* Like a man. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 292 Men moste enquere..Wher she be..Or riche, or poore, or elles mannyssh wood.

Hence †**Mennisclelȝ** [see -LAIK], *rare*[−1], humanity; **Ma·nnishly** *adv*, in a mannish manner

c 1200 ORMIN 85 He sennde uss His Sune..To takenn ure mennisclelȝc..To lesenn mannkinn 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 287 Some of the least of them march out mannishly in columns and fight pitched battles.

Mannishness (mæ·nĭʃnės). [f. MANNISH *a.* + -NESS.]

†1. The state of being in human form; humanity. (Said chiefly of Christ.) *Obs.*

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III xv. [xxi.] (1890) 220 Ymb syx hund wintra & þreo & fiftig from Drihtnes mennisc nesse. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Næ worhte he þah nane wndre openlice er þan þe he was þritti wintre an þara mennisniesse. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1373 Þær Cristess mennisc nesse Dranne dæpess drinnch o rodetreo Forr ure woȝhe dedess. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 11 Such a tang of manishness, or a mingle mangle of half man, half world.

2. The quality of being mannish, in various senses.

1612 BP. HALL *Imprese of God* II. Wks. (1625) 457 The painted faces, and manishnesse of the one sex, the factious hollownesse in the other. 1882 *Pall Mall G* 16 June 4/2 But now . all the exclusive mannishness of the colleges seems fast melting away before the new invasion [of women]. 1886 MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful* xi, The masculine woman is proud of her mannishness.

Mannisse, variant of MANNESS *Obs.*

Mannitan (mæ·nităn). *Chem.* Also -ane. [f next + -AN.] A syrupy fluid, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, obtained by heating mannite.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem* III. 384 Mannitane 1862 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XV. 369 Mannitan.

Mannite (mæ·nəit). *Chem.* [f. MANN-A[1] + -ITE] A substance, $C_6H_{14}O_6$, obtained chiefly from manna; = MANNITOL. Also called MANNA-*sugar*, and rarely *mannite-sugar*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst. Bot.* 224 The sweetness of this substance [Manna] is due to a distinct principle, called Mannite. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med* (ed. 8) 222 It contains a resin besides starch and mannite sugar. 1883 *Encycl. Brit* XV. 493/2 In Italy mannite is prepared for sale in the shape of small cones.

Mannitic (mæni tik), *a. Chem.* [f. MANNITE + -IC.] Derived from mannite. *Mannitic acid* (see quot. 1865).

1862 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XV. 369 Mannitic ethers. 1865 — *Dict. Chem* III. 825 *Mannitic acid*, $C^6H^{12}O^7$, an acid produced, together with mannitose, by the oxidation of mannite under the influence of platinum-black 1876 tr *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 192 These gummy and mannitic ferments.

Mannitie: see MANNITY.

Mannitol (mæ·nitpl). *Chem.* [f. MANNITE + -OL.] = MANNITE.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI 721/1 Mannitol is proved to be a hexhydric alcohol, $C_6H_8(OH)_6$, by its conversion into a hexanitrate

Mannitose (mæ nităus). *Chem.* [f. MANNITE + -OSE.] A substance, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, isomeric with glucose, obtained from mannite.

1862 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XV. 339 When mannite is oxidised under the influence of platinum-black [etc.], an unfermentable substance and a fermentable sugar (mannitose) are produced. 1865 [see MANNITIC *a.*].

Mannittee, obs form of MANATEE.

†**Ma·nnity**. *nonce-wd.* In 7 mannitie [f. MAN *sb*.[1] + -ITY] The community of men.

1621 MOLLE *Camerar Liv. Libr.* III. v. 165 And therefore was it well said of a Pagan Philosopher that he gaue not his almes to that man, or to this, but to all the masse of man-kind . : not to a man, but to the mannitie, if it be lawfull to vse such a word.

Mannor, -our, -ure, obs. ff. MANNER, MANOR, MANURE.

†**Manny**, *a. Falconry Obs.* [f MAN *v.* (sense 10) + -Y] Of a hawk: Manned, tame.

1773 J. CAMPBELL *Mod. Falconry* 262 *Managing*, the making of a hawk manny or tame.

Manny, obs. f. MANY; var. MANNIE *Sc.*

Mannyable, variant of MANIABLE *Obs.*

Manœuvre (mănĭū·vəɹ, mănū·vəɹ), *sb.* Also 5 **maanovre**, 8–9 **maneuver**, 9 *U. S.* **manœuver**. [a. F. *manœuvre* (OF. also *manuevre, maneuvre*, 13th c.) = Pr. *manovra*, Sp *maniobra*, Pg. *manobra*, It. *manovra*:—late L. *manopera*, vbl sb. from *manoperāre*: see MANŒUVRE *v*, which occurs in Fr. earlier than the sb. The OFr. word is represented in Eng. by MAINOUR and MANURE *sbs*]

†1. Hand-labour. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1479 RICART *Calendar* (Camden) 28 This yere [24 H. III] was the Trenche y-made and y-caste of the ryvere,..by the maanovre of alle the Cominalte.

2. *Mil.* and *Naval.* The planned or regulated movement or evolution of troops or vessels of war; a strategic movement or change of position; a device in navigation; exercise or a movement in military or naval tactics.

1758 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 373/2 *Coup de main*, and *Manœuvre*, might be excusable in Marshal Saxe, as he was in the service of France..; but we cannot see what apology can be made for our officers lugging them in , as a sudden stroke might have done for one, and a proper motion for the other. 1778 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 66 The army was ordered to embark and re-embark in the boats, that they might the better understand such a maneuver. 1793 J. TRAPP tr *Rochon's Voy. Madagascar* Prelim. Disc. 54 All manœuvres became useless, and the ship was on the point of going down, when the Captain cast an anchor in such a manner as gave him hopes she would bear on some high flats. This manœuvre proved successful. 1795 NELSON 13 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 13 The instant all were fired, braced up our after yards, put the helm a-port, and stood after her again. This manœuvre we practised till one P.M 1837 GURWOOD *Wellington Desp* IV. 1 Major General Sir Arthur Wellesley was appointed to the command of a brigade . to the discipline, manœuvre and minute details of which he paid the most scrupulous attention. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 119 The manœuvre of withdrawing a bridge, by wheeling it, entire, alongside the bank. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 156 The manœuvres suited to fast-sailing vessels, such as breaking of the line or returning to the charge, cannot be practised in a narrow space. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 189 Manœuvre represents the application of the drill to the circumstances of supposed or actual conflict with an enemy.

b. Skilful management or working *of*; operation.

1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 129 The pieces of timber, laid across the sluice-gate for the manœuvre of the levers. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Manœuvre*, a dexterous management of anything connected with the ship.

3. An agile or skilful movement made (by a person, animal, etc) with intent to deceive or elude.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 468 The whole was attended with shouts, and screams, and every frantic manœuvre. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, At length, whether weary of these manœuvres, or [etc.]. Bonthron heaved up his axe for a downright blow. 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat.* II. (1879) 37 When still further disturbed, it practises a most curious manœuvre. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 379/2 And as he [the fish] fell back with a loud splash he dropped upon the line, by which maneuver he would have succeeded in tearing out the hook had the line still been taut.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* An artfully contrived plan; an adroit move; an ingenious expedient or artifice; also, management of affairs by scheming.

1774 J ADAMS in *Fam. Lett* (1876) 12 These Acts of Parliament and ministerial manœuvres will injure me. 1790 — *Wks.* (1854) IX. 566 If the time should ever come when corruption shall be added to intrigue and manœuvre in elections *a* 1797 BURKE *Sp. Durat. Parlts.* Wks. 1812 V. 377 The whole effect of the Bill is here to fix their magazines and places of arms, and thus to make them the principal.. theatre of their manœuvres for securing a determined majority in Parliament. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvring* vii, In the midst of these multiplied manœuvres, Mrs Beaumont sat with ease. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* II vii, He was capital, however, about the tricks he had played his creditors,—such manœuvres,—such escapes! 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 414 (Draughts) He who gives the draw shall not occasion any unnecessary delay by uselessly repeating the same manœuvres. 1864 *Standard* 18 Apr 6 To this day they always speak of that Reform Bill as if it had been a dishonest manœuvre. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I 309 Watching the instrumental manœuvres of the [military] band.

†5. A method or manner of working. *Obs*

1770 *Monthly Rev.* 537 The different tools and *manœuvres* of the joiner and turner. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 78 It is one of those manœuvres which can be learnt only by observation and practice. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* v. (1813) 65 Many manœuvres of intercropping are made by them as sowing or planting between rows. 1789 H. WALPOLE *Lett., to H. More* Sept. (1840) VI 351, I do not understand the manœuvre of sugar.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1897 *Act* 60–1 *Vict* c 43 § 4 Whenever an Order in Council is made under this Act a commission (in this Act called the Military Manœuvres Commission) shall be formed. *Ibid.* § 10 This Act may be cited as the Military Manœuvres Act, 1897. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 4/7 Every torpedo, it seems, is sent out from the factory with two heads—a 'manœuvre head', and another, intended for real warfare.

Manœuvre (mănĭū·vəɹ, mănū·vəɹ), *v* Forms: see prec. sb. [ad. F. *manœuvrer*, OF. *manuvrer* (11th cent.) = Sp *maniobrar*, Pg. *manobrar*:—late L. *manoperāre* for L. *manū operārī* to work with the hand (*manū*, abl. of *manus* hand; *operārī*, see OPERATE *v*).]

1. *intr. Mil.* and *Naval.* To perform manœuvres or evolutions; to make movements or changes of position in the disposition of troops, vessels, etc. Also *to manœuvre it.*

1777 J. ADAMS in *Fam Lett* (1876) 303 Washington will manœuvre it with him a good deal to avoid it. 1795 NELSON 21 Mar in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) II. 21 Providence preserving my poor brave fellows, who worked the Ship in manœuvring about his [*sc* the enemy's] stern and quarters. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) XVIII. 290/2 The two divisions might again manœuvre another way 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 331, I determined to manœuvre by my left, and push the enemy upon the nullah. 1833 STRAITH *Fortif* 81 A great extent of ground upon which to manœuvre and fight to advantage. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 12/1 There would be no culpability on the part of the officer in command of the other ship in not manœuvring for this porting

b. *transf* and *fig.*, esp.: To employ stratagem, to manage by artifice, to scheme. Also *occas.* with *adv* or *prep.* To contrive to get (*away from*).

1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvring* i, I remember her manœuvring to gain a husband, and then manœuvring to manage him. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Lett* (1884) II. 279, I had not to manœuvre away from her. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 177 After manœuvring so as to get within shot, they fired, but merely wounded him [a buffalo]. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist* (1863) I i. 13 When ministers, not of his own choice, were in office, he plotted and manœuvred until he overthrew them.

c *trans.* with *prep.* To drive or entice *into* or *out of* by manœuvring; to make (one's way) *into* by manœuvring.

1886 MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful* vi, I am not going to be manœuvred into a marriage with Clarice 1888 *Century Mag.* Sept. 673/1 He had simply manœuvred the enemy out of position. 1899 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 7/6 If an enemy has elaborately fortified a particular position it is one of the most important duties of a General not to attack him in it, but to manœuvre him out of it. 1903 *Blackw. Mag* Oct. 497/2 He had manœuvred his way into the Painted Chamber.

2. *trans. Mil.* and *Naval.* To cause (troops or vessels) to perform evolutions or manœuvres; to alter the position or formation of for strategic purposes; to 'handle' (a boat).

1777 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 282 Mr. Howe, by the last advices, was manœuvring his fleet and army in such a manner as to give us expectations of an expedition some-

where. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 276/2 To Manœuvre the Line of Battle... In this place it is intended to point out some of the various evolutions that are, or may be, performed by a fleet which is already formed in line of battle. 1821 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VII. 583 We do what we please now with the Portuguese troops. we manœuvre them under fire equally with our own. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 140 Cripp ed as they were by tattered sails and severed ropes, they could not manœuvre the vessel. 1886 *Graphic* 28 Aug 210/1 The best method of manœuvring them [torpedo boats].

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To manipulate or conduct adroitly with a view to a purpose. Also *occas.* to effect by stratagem.

1815 *Zeluca* II 142 Zeluca manœuvred her praise, with a skilful eye to the feelings it was intended to create and invigorate. 1880 J. Jekyll *Corr.* (1894) 97 The Mother Bankes affects not to have manœuvred her son's match with the Chancellor's daughter 1823 *Examiner* 634/1 The stage is said to afford great facilities for manœuvring the scenery. 1857 *Autobiog. Lutfullah* v, He frequently manœuvred his horse across my way and behind me, in such a manner as to show that he derided me. 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* I. 150 A doctrine which so manœuvred the three substances, without relinquishing any of them. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 3/2 Thus manœuvred, a sailor hat can be worn minus the veil.

Hence **Manœuvred**, **Manœuvring** *ppl. adjs*

1838 Marryat *N. Forster* xxxi, Their mother was a selfish, ..manœuvring woman. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* June 79/1 The power to see a great deal through a very small opening in the skilfully manœuvred bandage 1900 St. Barbe *Mod. Spain* 41 The beast [*sc.* a bull] wheels round, and, charging, rips out the entrails of an ill manœuvred horse.

Manœuvrer (mănĭū·vrəɹ). Also **manœuverer**. [f. Manœuvre *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who manœuvres.

1800 A Carlyle *Autobiog* 308 He had told him that Byng, though a much admired commander and manœuvrer of a fleet, would shun fighting 1809 Mar. Edgeworth *Manœuvring* i, This charming widow Beaumont is a *manœuvrer*. We can't well make an English word of it. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. 98 Her sister was a match-making lady, a manœuvrer. 1884 C. L. Pirkis *Jud Wynne* I. xvii. 212 Your quiet, reserved girls are generally the sly, clever manœuvrers

2 An implement for manœuvring.

18 *Engineer* LXVII. 214 (Cent.) Different forms of simple, balanced, and divided rudders were then described, including Thomson's stern-way manœuverer.

Manœuvring (mănĭū vrĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Manœuvre *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of Manœuvre *v.*

1787 I. Landmann tr *Elem. Tacticks* III 170 The advancing and manœuvring with a line, will never be well performed, if the battalions are not so perfectly well exercised. 1858 Carlyle *Friedr. Gt.* IX. x II. 520 The Campaign passed into a series of advancings, retreatings [etc.], painful manœuvrings, on both sides of the Rhine 1883 R. Bosw. Smith *Life Ld. Lawrence* I 178 The reputation which John Lawrence acquired by the masterly manœuvring of a small body of police

attrib. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/3 Their principal army is wanting in manœuvring power.

Man-of-arms: see Man-at-arms.

Man-of-law. *arch.* [Cf F. *homme de loi* and Lawman.] A man skilled in law; a lawyer.

1340, *c* 1385 [see Law *sb.*1 7]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 325/2 Manne of law, *jurisperitus, scriba.* 1491 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 206/2 Dauid balfour of carraldstoune wes man of law for ye said Souerane lord in ye said mater 1530 Palsgr. 500/1 Whan a man of lawe maketh a reason peremtorie, it can nat be contrepleted 1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* II. 28 O Jesus Christ, thou being my man of law, didst excuse and speake for me. 1636 Massinger *Bashf. Lover* I. i, He pays his fees as duly As ever Usurer did in a bad cause, To his man of law. 1841 R. P. Ward *De Clifford* II xvi 172 Another man of law now came in, straight from the magistrates' chamber 1899 Crockett *Kit Kennedy* 251 Ebenezer Fleming, W. S., was a wary man-of-law.

Man of the world. †a. A secular person (*obs.*). b. In religious use (after Ps. xvii. 14), a worldly or irreligious person. c. A man who is instructed and experienced in the ways of the world and is prepared to accept its conventions.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 7 3if menn of ðe world hes healdeð for hali menn 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xvi[i]. 14 From the men off the worlde, which haue their portion in this life [so 1611; the Prayer-book version differs] 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xiv viii, This gentleman whom Mr Jones now visited, was what they call a man of the world, that is to say, a man who directs his conduct in this world as one, who being fully persuaded there is no other, is resolved to make the most of this. 1778 Mme D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II 244 A true, fashionable, unprincipled man of the world 1876 Leslie Stephen *Hrs. in Library* (Ser. II) 209 Butler's sadness. is that of a recluse, and Johnson's that of a man of the world 1891 *Spectator* 31 Jan 164/1 Lord Hannen has always shown himself, in the best sense of the word, a man of the world.

attrib. in *pl.* *c* 1803 Byron *To Mrs* —— in Moore *Life & Lett.* (1860) 574 All my others are men-of-the-world friendships.

Hence **Man-of-the-worldish** *a.*, **Man-of-the-worldism**, **Man-of-the-worldly** *a.* (whence **Man-of-the-worldliness**).

1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 394 A wide-awake, man-of-the-world-ish commonsense. 1868 *Ibid.* VII. 132 This bred in him a sort of cynical man of-the-worldism. 1890 *Academy* 27 Sept. 268/2 The man-of-the-worldly sagacity of Teddy Rudall. 1891 Saintsbury tr. *Scherer's Ess.* 218 Beaconsfield ..has less substance, but more man-of-the-worldliness.

Man-of-war (mænəvwǭ·ɹ). Pl. **men-of-war.** [In sense 1 app. after F. *homme de guerre*; for sense 2 cf. Man *sb.*1 12.]

1. A fighting man; a soldier, warrior. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *jocular.*

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 148/1 They desired to have nombre of Men of werre made lesse. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 466 Had thai bene prouuait sa of schote of gone By men of were but perile thay had past 1535 Coverdale *Exod.* xv. 3 The Lorde is the right man of warre [1611 a man of warre (*lit. from Heb.*)] 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III (1586) 114 b, Souldiers and men of war, desire a fierse Horse 1608 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I 287 The saidis bailleis, bieing convenit for outreiking of thair men of weir to thair Ilis .. hes delyverit the armour following, to the said men of weir. viz. to Jhone Hammiltoun ane hagbut and flassis [etc.]. 1626 C. Potter tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 330 The Leuies of men of Warre within the State of Milan euery day increased. 1698 Farquhar *Love & Bottle* I (1699) 3, I dread these blustring Men of War, the Officers. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* vi, The men of war had clearly the best of it 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* lxviii, The distinguished man of war.. Master Bloxham

2. A vessel equipped for warfare; an armed ship belonging to the recognized navy of a country.

1484 W. Cely in *C. Papers* (Camden) 144 As he cam to Callez wardd 13 men of warre of Frensche mett wt hym and fawght wt hym. 1594 *Glenham's News fr. Levant Seas* in Collier *Illustr. Old Eng. Lit.* (1866) I. 4 In sight of the King of Spaynes men of warre, which were twenty two sayles. 1680 *Debates in Parlt.* (1681) 190 It [Tangier] will always be Serviceable, as well for our Men of War to resort to as for the protection of our Merchant-men. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 36 A fresh water harbour, capable of containing an hundred men of war of the line. 1887 Besant *The World went*, etc III 28 If he who has commanded a man-of-war is not to have his own way in everything, who should?

attrib. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III x. 415 At Canton we saw no more than four men of war junks. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 22. 519 The man-of-war brig. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Man-of-war fashion*, a state of order, tidiness, and good discipline.

b. *occas.* A man-of-war's man (see c).

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 27 Hee is first broken to the Sea in the Herring mans Skiffe once hartned thus, hee will needes be a man of warre and weare a siluer Whistle 1884 H. Collingwood *Under Meteor Flag* xxiv 258 My father led the way to the library, with the skipper following. When the man-of-war rejoined us, the first thing he did was [etc.]

c. *Man-of-war's-man*: a sailor serving on a man-of-war.

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xx 60 [He] was a singular mixture of the man-of-war's-man and Puritan 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk* v (ed. 2) 152 A man-of-war's man should lose no opportunity of volunteering to lay out targets

†3. (In full *man-of war bird* or *hawk*.) The frigate-bird, *Fregata aquila.* Also applied to the albatross and occas. to species of skua (Newton).

1657 Ligon *Barbados* 61 There is a Bird they call, a Man of war, and he is much bigger than a Heron. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. 30 We saw here several Tropick Birds, and Men of War Birds 1789 P. Browne *Jamaica* 483 The Man of-war Bird; or the dark-coloured Alcyon with a slender forked tail 1862 Wood *Nat. Hist.* II 762 The well known Frigate Bird, Sea Hawk, or Man of-War Bird. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV 184 The 'man-of-war hawk', as they [frigate-birds] are often called.

4. *Portuguese man-of-war.* A marine hydrozoan of the genus *Physalia*; so called from the fact of its floating on the surface of the sea with a sail-like crest displayed.

1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. 7 What the Seamen call a Caravel or Portuguese Man of War, which seems to be a Zoophytum, or of a middle Nature between a Plant and an Animal. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan 188/2 The Portuguese man-of-war (physalia) with its long azure tentacles.

5. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.* (S. Staffs.), *Man-o'-war*, a small pillar left in some critical situation in a side of work

Manoir(e, obs. form of Manor.

Manometer (mănǫ·mĭtəɹ). [ad. F. *manomètre*, f. Gr. *μανό-ς* thin, rare + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the elastic force of gases or vapours. *Flame manometer*: = 'manometric capsule' (see Manometric).

[1706 Varignon in *Mem. de l'Acad. Roy. des Sciences* 300 Manomètre, ou machine pour trouver la rapport des rarétés ou raréfactions de l'air naturel d'un même lieu en différents tems ou [etc.]] 1730 Bailey (fol.) *Manometer, Manoscope*, an Instrument to measure or shew the Alterations in the Rarity and Density of the Air. 1774 Phipps *Voy. N. Pole* App 128 Description of the Manometer, constructed by Mr. Ramsden. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 513 You see in it the indications of forthcoming storms against Ministers, to whom it consequently acts as a manometer. 1857 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 221 In order to test the different densities of the currents on opposite sides of a brattice,. a manometer or water-gauge is employed 1875 D. Thomson *Acoustics* in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 115 The Flame Manometer 1880 J. W. Legg *Bile* 203 If the aorta be connected with a manometer, the number and force of the pulsations of the heart can be easily registered 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 239 This glass tube. is attached, by a T-tube, to a pressure-bottle and a mercury manometer.

Manometric (mænǫmĕ·trĭk), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic. Cf. F. *manométrique.*] Of, pertaining to, or made with the manometer. *Manometric capsule*: an apparatus devised by Koenig for analysing sounds by means of the alterations produced in the forms of flames by aerial vibrations; so *manometric flame.*

1873 A. E. Dolbear in G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* (1879) 262 While engaged in making a manometric flame capsule. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 464 Manometric observations reveal no increase of pressure in the auricle at the moment of closure of the auriculo-ventricular valves.

Manometrical (mænǫmĕ·trĭkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al] = prec.

1777 Roy in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII 689 The manometrical experiments were made subsequently to the chief part of the barometrical observations. 1879 P. Smith *Glaucoma* 96 In the case of the living human eye the manometrical test is inapplicable

Manor (mæ·nəɹ). Forms: 3-6 **maner**, 4 **manayre**, 4-5 **manere**, 5 **mano(i)re**, **manoyr(e**, **-ayr**, **manure**, 5-6 **manoir**, 6-7 **manner**, 6-8 **manour**, 6-9 **mannor**, 7-8 **mannour**, 6- **manor.** [a OF. *manoir* dwelling, habitation, subst. use of *manoir* inf., to dwell:—L. *manēre* to remain.

Latinized as *manērium* in France and England as early as the 11th c.; subsequently *maneria* occurs in general continental use.]

†1. A mansion, habitation; a country residence; the principal house of an estate, 'capital messuage'.

A surviving trace of this use appears in the designations of certain ancient manor-houses, e.g. Wingfield Manor, Worksop Manor; the houses so named are of course locally known as 'the Manor'.

c 1290 *Beket* 524 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 121 Ich hote ov euerech-one, þat ȝe beon þat ilke dai At mi maner at Clarindone. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10231 Þe bissop of ell & þe king sone wende To a maner þer biside. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVI. 337 In the hawch of lyntoun-le He gert tlame mak a fair maner. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x 308 Ac now is religioun a ryder, a rowmer bi stretes, A piker on a palfray from manere to manere *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb.) xxi 95 Of þir redez þai make þare houses and maneres and schippez and baire oþer necessaries. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 601 in *Babees Bk.* 197 Of ȝe resaȝuer speke wylle I, þat ouer seys castels, maners a-boute 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* VI ix. 195 Whan that ȝe come within yonder manayr I am sure ye shal fynde ther many knyȝtes of the round table 1530 Palsgr. 242/2 Manner a dwellyng place, *maison de plaisance* 1549 Latimer *Iloughers* (Arb.) 26 They are so troubeled wyth Lordelye lyuynge, and moylynge in their gaye manoures . that they canne not attende it. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 26 Thys yere the kynge bylde new hys maner of Shene. 1561 J. Dolman (*title*) Those fyve Questiones, which Cicero disputed in his Manor of Tusculanum. 1620 *Histrio-m.* v. 216 They have..ruin'd Churches, Townes, Burn't goodly Manours, and indeed lay'd waste All the whole Country.

†b. *fig.* An abode or resting place *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A VI 76 Þe Mot is of Merci þe maner al abouten, And alle þe walles beþ of wit to holde wil þeroute. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 1004 Trouthe hir selfe, . Had chose his maner principal In her that was his restyng place 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III x. 56 This pytte is the chyef and the manoyr of helle that is clepid Abissus. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist* 178, I shal be constrained, to entertaine some of them into the manour of my memorie

†2. The mansion of a lord with the land belonging to it; hence, a landed possession *Obs*

[1292 Britton II. xix § 4 Car en une vile porrount estre plusours paroches, et en une paroche plusours maners, et hameletz plusours porrount apendre a un maner.] *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7431 Þe kyng gaf Hengist faire maners. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A 1028 Þenne helde vch sware of þis manayre, Twelue forlonge space er euer hit fon. 1382 Wyclif *John* iv 5 Therfore Jhesu cam in to a citee of Samarie, bisydis the manere [L. *prædium*], that Jacob ȝaf to Joseph, his sone *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 62 His maners he ded to wede sett. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* IV. xii 134, I wylle that ye gyue vnto your broder alle the hole manoir with the appertenaunce vnder thys forme, that sir Ontzelake hold the manoir of yow and yerely to gyue yow a palfrey to ryde vpon 1600 Shaks. *All's Well* III. ii. 10, I know a man that had this tricke of melancholy hold [sold] a goodly Mannor for a song

3. A unit of English territorial organization, originally of the nature of a feudal lordship.

The doctrine of the lawyers of the 17th c. is that a manor consists essentially of land held in demesne by the lord, to which is attached a seignory over freehold tenants sufficient in number (the minimum is variously stated as two or three) to constitute the court, called at a relatively late time the court-baron, which the lord is bound to hold and the tenants to attend. (The manor was often defined from the point of view of its relation to the lord, as an estate in land consisting of demesnes and services.) This restriction of the meaning of the word is destitute of early authority (though the kind of complex estate described probably existed from the 12th century), but is the basis of the present application. As the status of tenant in fee under a mesne lord is practically obsolete, a manor now consists of the lord's demesne (if any exists) and of lands from the holders of which he has the right to exact certain fees and fines, and within which he has certain privileges. A 'court customary' is held in all manors where there are copyhold or customary tenants of the demesne. A manor is usually named from the principal township, as 'the manor of Barnstaple'.

1538 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1544) 18 b, In dyuers lordshyps & maners there is suche custome. 1601 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall* 18 A manor is an inheritance of auncient continuance consisting of demesnes & seruices, perquisites, casualties, things appendant and regardant, customes, liberties, &c. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 221 A Mannor of a hundred tenements. 1608-28 Risdon *Note Bk* (1897) 124 Unto him the king gave Constanc, his base daughter, with the mannor of South Tawton. 1680 J. Wilkinson *Court Leet* 141 If the Lord purchase their Lands, the Manor is destroyed 1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. v 235 This Ancient and Illustrious Family, are possessors of many goodly Mannors in Guienne. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 351 The Scholars, according to Custom, hunted a Ram, by which, the Provost and Fellows [of Eton] hold a Manor. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 543/2 By an ancient custom of this manor [Mansfield], the heirs were declared of age as soon as born. 1812 Combe *Picturesque* XXII. (Chandos ed.) 86 You'll see what game my manor yields. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* VIII (1868) 428 Few of English birth continued to enjoy entire manors, even by a mesne tenure. 1890 Sir F. Pollock *Oxford Lect.* 117 In the

English manor the community is the oldest element, and the lordship a newer one.

fig. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Comp. Anat* ii. (1844) 28 The manor of living nature is so ample, that all may be allowed to sport on it freely.

b. With qualifications. **Assessionable manor,** one of the manors into which the duchy of Cornwall is divided, to which commissioners are appointed periodically for the purpose of assessing them, or letting them on the best terms; **customary manor** (see quot.); **reputed manor, manor by reputation,** a manor which has lost its manorial status by expiry of some necessary adjunct, **manor in ancient demesne,** a manor which at the time of the Conquest formed part of the royal domain; **manor in gross,** a manor from which the demesne has been separated, leaving only the incorporeal hereditaments to the lord.

1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s.v. *Maner*, A man may haue a maner in grosse (as the law termeth it) that is, the right and interest of a court Baron with the perquisites thereunto belonging. and another or others haue euery foote of the land thereunto belonging. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV. 388/1 In the assessionable manors, parcel of the duchy of Cornwall, customary estates for years still subsist *Ibid* 389/1 Such an estate is however more frequently called 'a manor by reputation'. *Ibid.* 389/2 The estate of the grantor, which .would consist of the mansion and the other ungranted portions of the villenage, with the services of the grantees appendant thereto, was called a customary manor 1890 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* 114 A 'reputed manor' will serve as well as a real manor for most purposes.

c. *Lord of the manor*, the person or corporation having the seignorial rights of a manor.

1605 *Order of keeping a Court Leet* 29 b, Note that all the vacant and wast land within the Manour, is to the Lord of the Manour. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 309 It is most strange and unaccountable Policy in many Lords of Mannors 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xii. 387 All lords of manors, or barons, that held of the king *in capite*, had seats in the great council 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II. 834 Lords of manors are distinguished from other landowners with respect to the game. 1858 W ARNOT *Laws fr. Heaven* Ser II. xxix 237 The lord of the manor passed by.

d. In some of the American colonies, authority was given by royal charter for the creation of 'manors' after the English model, with courts-baron and seignorial rights. The Dutch governors of what is now the State of New York also granted 'manors', with certain hereditary privileges now abolished. (See quot. 1870 and PATROON 4.) The term still continues to be applied to certain districts in the U. S. which were 'manors' in colonial times.

1639 *Act* in *Arch Maryland* (1883) I. 71 Punishment of death shall be inflicted on a Lord of a Mannour by beheading 1681 CHAS II *Charter granted to Penn* § 19 We give and grant Licence unto the said William Penn, and his Heirs, [etc.] to erect any Parcels of Land within the Province aforesaid into Manors..; and in every of the said Manors to have and to hold a Court-Baron [etc.]. 1691 *Acts of Assembly New York* (1719) 2 The several Cities, Towns, Counties, Shires, Divisions, or Manors of this Province. *Ibid.* 69 Being a Free holder in any Manor, Liberty, Jurisdiction, Precinct, or Out-Plantation. 1870 BURRILL *Law Dict.* s. v., In American Law, a manor is a tract held of a proprietor by a fee-farm rent in money or in kind, and descending to oldest son, who in New York is called a patroon. 1883 *Encycl. Amer.* I 198 The manors, as the grants of the early Dutch rulers of New Netherland were called, have disappeared under the pressure of republican institutions.

4. *attrib.*, as *manor-court*, *-farm*, *-hall*, *law*, *lord*, *-pew*, *-yard*. Also MANOR-HOUSE, MANOR-PLACE.

1786 W. GILPIN *Mount. & Lakes Cumbld.* (1788) II. 231 His *manor-courts are kept with great strictness. 1890 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* 130 It will not do, therefore, to assume that the manor court was made out of an older township court. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser II. 51 It hath been anciently a great *manor farm or court-house. 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits*, *Stonehenge* Wks (Bohn) II 126 It [Wilton Hall] is. esteemed a noble specimen of the English *manor-hall. 1887 *Athenæum* 20 Aug 235/3 Books on *manor law became common 1899 G M TREVELYAN *Engl. Age Wycliffe* 339 If Lollard preachers had attacked the rights of the *manor lords, they soon ceased to do so 1892 J. C. BLOMFIELD *Hist. Heyford* 46 Pews of different sizes, with the *manor-pew overtopping the rest 1667 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Life Dk of N* III (1886) 158 The enemy made a passage into the *manor yard.

Manor-house (mæ·nəɹ,haus). [f. MANOR + HOUSE *sb.*1] The mansion of the lord of a manor.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies*, *Herbs* 147 Better Fermers fast, than Manour houses fall. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 208. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV i, How far Sir Giles, .hold you it to be From your Mannor house to this of my Lady Alworths. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 161 Salmon..mentions a Dr. Morecroft, as architect of the manor-house of Fitzwalters. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. vi, Several days elapsed before the family of the manor-house encountered Aram again.

Manorial (mănōᵊ·riăl), *a.* [f. MANOR + -(I)AL.] Of or pertaining to a manor or manors; incidental to a manor. (Cf. MANERIAL.)

1785 PALEY *Mor. & Polit. Philos.* VI. xi (1786) 634 This tenure [the right of common] is also usually embarrassed by the interference of manorial claims. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* III. i. Poet. Wks. II. 47 They have demanded the abolition of personal slavery, vassalage and manorial rights. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. iii. 332 His tomb in the old manorial church. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. § 1. 8 These functions devolved in later times partly on the manorial court. 1890 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* 129 The administration of a manorial domain.

Hence **Mano·rialism,** the manorial system; **Mano·rializing** *vbl. sb.*, making manorial (*attrib.* in quot.).

1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 138 We shall have the utmost difficulty if we would go behind manorialism. 1898 — *Township & Borough* 45 A time when the feudalizing and manorializing processes are at work.

Ma·nor-place. *arch.* = MANOR-HOUSE.

1426 *Act Jas. I Scot.* (1814) II. 13/2 In þe quhilk landis in auld tymes þare was castellis fortalycis & maner placis. c1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) xxiii, Than to ane manure [v. r. manore] place thay hyit in haist. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. (Percy Soc) 175 Tyll that we came unto a manour place, Moted about under a woode syde. 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 241 Moses noteth here Nimrod's manour place. 1688 DALLAS *Syst. Stiles* (1697) 703 Letters for giving up and delivery of the said Castles, ..Mannor-places, and other houses pertaining to the said Bishoprick. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng & Scot.* 171 It was the mansion, or manor-place of the Barony of Philorth. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 90 The tower, fortalice, manor-place, yards, and orchards of Chappell.

Ma·nor-seat. [f. MANOR + -SEAT *sb.*1] = MANOR-HOUSE. 1828–32 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

†**Ma·norship.** *Obs.* [+ -SHIP.] = MANOR 3.

1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), Market-Street is a manorship in the parishes of Goldington, Studham, and Flamstead.

Manoscope (mænǫ·skōup). *Physics.* [a. F. *manoscope*, f. Gr. μανό-ς (see MANOMETER) + -SCOPE.] = MANOMETER.

1730 [see MANOMETER]. 1823 J. MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.*, *Manometer*, It is sometimes called *manoscope*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1384.

Hence **Mano·scopy** *rare*—0, the science which is concerned with the determination of the density of vapours and gases 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Manour(e, obs. ff. MANNER, MANOR, MANURE.

Manoyr(e, obs. form of MANOR

†**Ma·nqualm.** *Obs.* [OE. *manncwealm*: see MAN *sb*1 and QUALM *sb.*1] Plague, pestilence.

a 900 *O. E Chron.* an. 664 Þy ilcan ȝeare wæs micel man cuealm. *c* 1205 LAY. 3908 Þær after com swulke mon-qualm þ lute hær cwike læfden 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8599 So gret manqualm þat monimon al vnbured lay *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i 1 Moryn or manqwalm. þat nerand corompis all men

†**Ma·nquell,** *v Obs. rare*—1 [Back-formation from next.] *trans.* To murder.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw IV*, 221 b, Whom..they that stode about. murthered & pitiously manquelled.

†**Ma·nquelle.** *Obs rare*—1. [:—OE. type **manncwęlla*, f. *mann* MAN *sb* 1 + **cwęlla* (with agent-suffix -*a*).] A murderer.

c 1250 *Lutel soth Serm.* 28 in *O E. Misc.* 186 Robberes and reueres and þe monquelle.

Manqueller (mæ·nkweləɹ). *Obs.* exc *arch.* [f. MAN *sb.*1 + QUELLER.] A manslayer, murderer.

c 1290 *Beket* 436 in *S Eng Leg.* I 119 Þat a luþer þef, a manquellare hadde a so liȝt dom. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2205 Nembrot O babilon king Reuer and man-queller. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 383 Þus þei ben monquelleres of pore men, whose lyvelode þei awey taken fro hom *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2365 Semey [= Shimei] callid Dauid man of Belial and manqwhellere 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 244/1 No wise manne wer there that woulde put al weapons away because manquellers misuse them 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, II i. 58 Thou art a honyseed, a Manqueller, and a woman-queller. 1632 I. L. *Womens Rights* 343 If a man were slaine and another man receiued the manqueller 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen* (1693) 863 A manqueller, *homicida*. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. i 14 While multitudes are perishing by the hand Of Hector, the man-queller.

b An executioner (Cf. MANSLAYER b.)

c 1300 *Seyn Julian* (MS. Ashmole) 185 Com uorþ he sede my manquellare. And smyt of hire heued. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* VI. 27 A manquellere sent [Vulg. *misso spiculatore*].

†**Manquelling,** *vbl. sb.* [f. MAN *sb.*1 + QUELLING *vbl. sb.*] Manslaughter, homicide.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 9 Þis ilke fals religious is gilty of þefte and manquellyng also *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 325/2 Mann qwellynge, or man slawtur, *homicidium* 1551 BIBLE (Hyll) *Deut* xix. *note*, Here are shewed ii. maners of manquelling, one done wyllingly the other vnwyllingly. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xx 312 That which is Leachcraft in one Country, is not manquelling in another.

Manques, obs form of MANX.

†**Ma·nred.** *Obs.* Forms: α. 1 **man(n)rǽden(n, 3 monreden, -ræidene, -raddene,** 3, 5 **man-, monradene,** 5 **manredyn,** 6–7 **manratten, -rydden.** Also *Sc.* 4–9 MANRENT. β. 2–6 **manred;** also 3–4 **-rede,** 4 **-rade,** 6 **-ryd, -rode,** 7 **-roode.** [OE. *mannrǽden*, f. *mann* MAN *sb* 1 + -*rǽden* -RED.]

1. Homage. Phr. *to do* or *make*, *to take*, *fang*, or *nim manred*.

α *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* ix. 11 Þa cwædon ure frind, þæt we comon to eowre manrædene. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1115 He dyde þæt ealle þa heafodmæn on Normandiȝ dydon manræden his sunu Willelme. *c* 1205 LAY. 6240 Ah eower monradene [*c* 1275 manradene] ich wulle fon. *a* 1300 *St. Gregory* 784 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 784 Manredene, þat was to sayne To be boxum to his hond. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 642 Here I make þe releyse,..And siþene make the monradene.

β *c* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Hi hadden him manred maked & athes suoren. *c* 1290 *S Eng. Leg.* I. 351/20 Heo wende a-boute opo al hire lond and nam hire manrede [*MS* manrade]. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 395 His manrede þu schalt fonge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20620 Suet moder..al heuen court sal serue þe, To mak þe manred. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 88 Monrade dude y him me do. 1679 EARL SOMERVILLE *Mem. Somervilles* (1815) I. 75 To be obleidged and bound..in mandred,..to be with one another in all actiones.

2. Vassals collectively; the men whom a lord can call upon in time of war. Hence *gen.* a supply of men for purposes of warfare.

13 . *K. Alis.* 4665 Pays he dude anon grede To al Daries manrede. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 18596 He is ded and his kynred, And alle his frendis & his manred. 1543 WHARTON in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 311 In Northumbreland wher manryd of men er. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 54 By destruction of Shieres, loosing of haruest, . decaying of manrode. *c* 1550–1665 *Flodden Field* (Percy Folio) st. 95 [I geeve thee againe] The manrydden [*Harl.* 367 manratten] of Lancashire..Att thy bidding euer to bee. 1559 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 99 Where the manred with the manors is withdrawn from us, that we be not..charged with the setting forth of men of war 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit*, *Scot.* II. 17 John Commin the mightiest man for manred and retinew in all Scotland. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 22 A good Manroode is an inexhaustible stocke. By populous armies did the Northerne Nations . overrunne farre greater Nations than their owne.

3. The position of leader of fighting men; the 'conduct' (of an army).

1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 315 As schuld be seen moste expedient for the orderyng the men, and the manred theroff. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 453 That Gentleman, that had the manred (as some yet call it) or the office, to lead the men, of a Towne, or Parish 1581 in Jeanes *Catal. Berkeley Chart.* (1892) 227 The manred, rule, government, leading and commandment of all his servauntes [etc.].

†**4.** Carnal intercourse *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1205 LAY 25911 He wolde mon-radene [*c* 1275 manradene] habben wið þan maidene.

Manredyn, variant of prec.

Manrent (mæ·nrent). *Sc.* Now *Hist.* [Sc. form of MANRED: see -RED.

It is doubtful whether the form goes back to the 14th c., as the MSS. of Barbour were written in 1487–9, and in one passage MS. E has the older form *manredyn*.]

1. Homage: = MANRED 1.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 303 The kingis..of the Eryschrye thair manrent [*MS E* manredyn] till him can ma. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas II* (1814) II. 50 At na man duellande within burghe be fundyn in manrent *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1218 Now wil I be obeyand, And make the manrent with hand. *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S T S) xxxiii. 13 Quhat is thy manrent bot mischeif? 1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit.* I. ii. (1693) 19 There was formerly a kind of Bondage in Scotland, called Man-rent, whereby free persons became the Bondmen or Followers of their Patrons and Defenders.

b. *Band* (or *bond*) *of manrent* (see quot 1597).

1528 in *St. Papers Hen VIII*, IV 499 He usit our autorite aganis our Baronis, and uyer our liegis yat wald nocht entir in band of manrent to him 1538 in *Black Bk Taymouth* etc. (Bannatyne Cl) 181 Mutual Bond of Manrent and help between Johne Campbell of Glenurquhay and Archibald Campbell of Glenlyoune against all men 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign* s v. *Homagium*, It is a bande of manrent, quhen ony person promisis to serue ane vther, in sik sorte, that he sall be friend to all his friends, and foe to all his foes, against all deadly *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks (1711) 82 How the great houses of Scotland were so joined and linked together, by kindred, alliances, bonds of service, or man rent 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. (1802) I. 231 Associations, which when made with their equals, were called 'leagues of mutual defence'; and when with their inferiors, 'bonds of manrent' *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz* (1869) III. ii. 65

2. = MANRED 2, 3.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot.* XIV. vii, Thair hicht and gret pissance, baith in manrent and landis, was sa suspect to the kingis that [etc.] 1577–95 *Descr. Isles Scot* in Skene *Celtic Scot.* (1880) III. App. 435 McCowle of Lorn hes the stewartship of the haill Ile and manrent thairof. 1583 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 614 Havand commandiment of the manrent of all and sindrie his Hienes lieges. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 126 The greatnesse of his reuenewes and manrents.

Manro(o)de, -ryd, variants of MANRED *Obs.*

-mans, an unexplained suffix frequent in the words of thieves' slang recorded in the 16th c. as *crackmans* hedge, *darkmans* night, *lightmans* day, *harmans* the stocks, *ruffmans* a hedge.

Mansale, variant of MANZIL.

Mansaneel, mansanillo, obs. ff. MANCHINEEL.

Mansard (mæ·nsăɹd). *Arch.* [a F. *mansarde* (*toit en mansarde*), f. name of François *Mansard*, French architect, 1598–1666.] A form of curb-roof, in which each face of the roof has two slopes, the lower one steeper than the upper. Usually *mansard roof*.

1734 *Builder's Dict.* II s. v. *Roof*, This last is particularly called a Mansard, from M Mansard, a famous French Architect, the Inventor. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 547 The Mansard roof,. with us called a Curb roof. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Wks* (1891) I. 18 They lived in a tall house, with a mansard roof. 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abroad* I. 32 Foreign youth go to the University to put a mansard roof on their whole general education

b. (See quot. and BOOBY *sb.* 3.)

1882 KEMP *Yacht & Boat Sailing* (ed. 3) 552 *Mansard*, an American term for a booby hatch.

Mansclawth, variant of MANSLAUGHT *Obs.*

Manse (mæns), *sb.* [ad. med.L. (Law and Eccl.) *mansus*, *mansum*, *mansa* dwelling, house; also, a quantity of land considered sufficient for the support of a family (cf. HIDE *sb.*2), f. L. *mans-*, ppl. stem of *manēre* to dwell, remain. Cf. mod.F. (Hist.) *manse*; the popular representatives of the Latin word in Rom. are OF. *mes*, Pr., Catal. *mas*.]

†1. A mansion house or 'capital messuage'. (Cf. MANOR 1.) *Obs.*

1490 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 149/1 Þe auld mansioune þat William Inglis has in tak & twa akeris land besid þe said manss. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vi. 118 At thir ilk 3ettis heyr The conquerour entrit, douchty Hercules, This sobyr mans ressauit hym, but les. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* (1783) 30 This lady died at her capital manse at Fencot near Bicester in 1111. [1848 LYTTON *Harold* VI. i, And I shall be at his own favourite manse over the water at sunset.]

2. A measure of land regarded as sufficient for the support of a family. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

In this sense the Eng. form of the word appears to occur only with reference to ecclesiastical endowments.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Mansus*, Carolus Magnus, to the effect that the Ministers of the worde of God suld not perish be hunger or povertie, gaue to ilke Kirke ane manse. 1625 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1893) II. 24 Anent the ministers mans being now desolat of building, and he excusing his inhabilitie to repair the samyn. 1794 W TINDAL *Evesham* 4 The names of those Manses or farms next follow which the founder acquired for the first endowment of his monastery. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* I. iv. 162 Let an entire manse .be assigned to each church. 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr.* IV. iii. (1864) II. 253 A monastery founded at Ripon and endowed with XXX manses of land. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. v. 287 That there be given to the servants of God a certain hereditary portion of the lands possessed by persons of every degree, that is to say, the tenth manse.

3. An ecclesiastical residence, whether parochial or collegiate; now *esp.* the house allocated to or occupied by the minister of a parish in Scotland; sometimes applied to the residences provided for ministers of the congregational, presbyterian, and other denominations in Britain and the U. S.

1534 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII* in *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 77 To have and to hold the same mance, glebe lands, altereges, and all other the premisses 1583 in *Munim. Irvine* (1890) I 222 To provyd ane sufficient manse and yard to the said minister 1683 G. MARTIN *Reliq. Divi Andreæ* vii. § 3 (1797) 104 The castle of St Andrews had been the Bishop of St Andrews his manse 1710 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. 435 They [Scottish Presbyterian ministers] are provided with convenient Manses (i e Parsonage Houses). 1754 ERSKINE *Princ Sc Law* I. (1809) 56 Under a manse are comprehended stable, barn, and byre, with a garden 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 20 Aug an. 1773, The manse, as the parsonage-house is called in Scotland, was close by 1805 T. D WHITAKER *Hist Craven* 5, I would ask, whether it were possible to devise a method of supporting an incumbent equally wise and proper with that of a manse, glebe, and tithes 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXVII, Poundtext bade adieu to his companions, and travelled forward alone to his own manse 1860 G. H KINGSLEY *Vac Tour* 121 If the Sutherland inn is full you can always get a bed somewhere, often at the manse.

¶4. Confused with F. *mense* [ad. L. *mensa* table], sometimes written *manse* (Littre): The revenue of an abbey or of an ecclesiastic. *Obs.*

1710 T. GOODWIN *Life Bp. Stillingfl* 101 He gives a learned account of the Manse and Maintenance settled upon each parish-priest. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 245 The monasteries, whose abbatial manse, or the revenue of the abbot was annexed to the bishoprick

†**Manse**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 mance, monse. [Short for AMANSE *v.*] *trans.* To excommunicate, to curse. Hence **Manse**d *ppl. a.*

c 1200 ORMIN 10522 Ag3 whannse preostess mannsenn her & shædenn þa fra Criste þat opennlike onngæneȝ Crist All þeȝȝre þannkess wiþþrenn *c* 1275 *Xl Pains of Hell* 259 in *O. E. Misc.* 154 Oþer weren Mansed bi nome. 13 . *S. E. Leg* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig *Archiv* LXXXII. 347/75 To mancy him was swyȝe loþ þerfore he taust cristin to hate mansinge. 13 *E. E. Allit P* B 774 He syttez þer in Sodomis, þy servaunt so pouere Among þo mansed men þat han þe much greued 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B II 39 And now worth þis Mede ymaried al to a mansed schrewe 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* III. 105 Þe[y] monside þe marchall ffor his mysseedede. 14 . *Sege Jerusalem* 154 For þat mansed man [*sc* Judas] Mathie þey chossyn.

Mansebyll, obs. form of MANCIPLE.

Mansell: see MASURL.

Man-servant. Pl **men-servants.** A male servant.

1551 BIBLE (Hyll) 2 *Kings* v 26 Is it a tyme to receaue garments, oxen, shepe, manseruantes and maydeseruants? 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XXIV 35 Hee hath giuen him flocks, and heards, . men seruants, and mayd seruants. 1632 SHERWOOD, A man servant, *serviteur* 1789 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* VIII, It is highly improper for Men Servants to know that fine Ladies have Occasion for such Utensils. 1784 JOHNSON *Will*, To the use of Francis Barber, my man-servant, a negro 1902 T M LINDSAY *Ch. & Ministry in Early Cent.* VIII 355 The boy or man servant who followed his master when the latter went out of his house.

Mansfield (mæ nsfild). *Min.* A magnesio-calciferous sandstone from near Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, used for building. Also *attrib.*

1848 GWILT *Archit* 478 Mansfield, or C. Lindley's Red [Sandstone] 1866 *Ecclesiologist* XXVII. 105 Good constructive colour by means of red Mansfield will be introduced externally.

Manship (mæ nʃip). Forms: 1 **manscipe**, 3 **mannshipe**, **monscipe**, **monschipe**, 4 **manschippe**, **manshupe**, **manscip**, **manschipe**, **manchip**, 5 **manschyp**, **manshyp**, **menschepe**, 5, 7, 9 **manship.** [OE. *manscipe*: see MAN *sb.*1 and -SHIP. Cf. G. *mannschaft*]

†1. Humanity, kindness; courtesy, civility. *Obs.*

a 1000 tr. *Pope Sergius' Let. to Aldhelm* in Birch *Cart. Sax.* I. 155 Manscipe ȝyfan be þearfendum & ælþeodigum (L. *humanitatem peregrinis et egentibus impendere*). *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7654 (Kölbing), 'Whider wostow, Ywain, for mi loue?' 'Dame, to seche min em Arthour, Of him to afong þe anour Of wiȝtschippe & cheualrie, & leren manschippe & curteise!' 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 105 For eche frend fedeþ oþer and fondeþ how he may quite Meles and manshupes eche a ryche man oþer.

†2. Homage, worship; honour, dignity. *Obs.*

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Gif ic fader ham wer his mi manscipe [= Mal I. 6 Vulg. *ubi est honor meus?*]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19014 Forr þurrh þatt manness sawle ies lic Wiþ Godd inn onnlicnesse, þær þurrh magȝ itt ben nemmedd mann, & wiþþ mannshipe wurrþedd. *c* 1205 LAY. 6234 We wulleð þine men beon þine mon-scipe hersien. *c* 1275 *Ibid* 13500 Ich ou wolle wel bi-wite mid mochelere mansipe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 12565 And quen he suld to manscip ga, . All þat felascip him bar. 13 . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1688 He him underfeng with worthschipe And dede him miche manschipe [*Caius MS.* honour full manly] *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 3634 (Kölbing), We beþ redi in al þing, Anon to go wiþ king Arthour, To his manschipe & his honour! *Ibid.* 6827 For leuer hem were be ded, sikerliche, In manschippe & in trewþe, þan euer more liue in rewþe. *c* 1450 (*ast Perseverance* (E.E T.S.) 74 We mustyr 3ou with menschepe, & Freyne 3ou of Frely frenchepe.

†3. Manly courage, valour; manliness. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 3846 He fusede mid monschipe to ward Margane his mæie. 13 . *Coer de L.* 1848 Mariners arm your ships And do up your manships. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 2676 Meyntenes 3it 3oure manchip manli a while, til god of his grete miȝt god tyding vs sende. *Ibid* 3337 Men, for 3oure manchipe na more þat suffreþ, but wendeþ ou3t wiȝth & wiþ 3our fon meteþ. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerusalem* 777 More manschyp wer hit 3it mercy [to] by-seche, þan metles marr þer no myȝt helpys. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II 254 And how that ever ye do, hold up your manship

4. The condition of being a man. *Obs.* exc. in *nonce-use.* †Also *concr.*, a man.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9849 Bot he war ferliful to call if þou it sagh, and sua moght fall, þat in a man all manscip war, Witvten less, wit-vten mare. 1600 *Look about you* C 4, Will you promise me to bring no maides To set vppon my litle manship there? 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 1/3 He is too proud of his superior manship to allow it.

Hence †**Manshiply** *adv.*, faithfully as a liegeman.

13 . *Guy Warw* (A.) 124 His lord he serued In al þing manschipelche *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 92 The folke of þe londe, manshyply hym shold vptake, & worthly as lorde.

Manshun, -shut, dial. forms of MANCHET.

†**Mansing**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Also 3 **mansingue**, **mansinge**, 4 **manzinge**, 5 **mansynge.** [f. MANSE *v.* + -ING.] Cursing.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I. 28/50 Anon with þis mansingue al þat on half dachste a-doun. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9686 Þe þridde was 3uf eni man in mansinge were ibrou3t & suþþe come to amendement ne aȝe riȝte nere no3t. 1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Þanne behoueþ come þet zuord hit uor to dele oþer be manzinge oþer be hotinge out of contraye. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq Irel* 136 Thay .lyȝyl tel of othes & of mansynge.

Mansion (mæ nʃən), *sb.* Forms. 4-5 **mansioun**, 4-7 **mansyon**, (4 **mansyun**, 5 **mansyowne**, **manson**, 6 **mansyone**), 4-5 **mancioun**, (**moncion**), 4-6 **mancion**, **manoyon**, (5 **moncion**), 6 **mantioun**, **manchion**, 6, 8 **mantion**, 5 6 **mansione**, 4- **mansion.** [a. OF. *mansion* (13th c.), now only in certain technical senses (see 4 and 5 below), ad. L *mansiōn-em*, n. of action f. *manēre* to remain, dwell. Cf. Sp *mansion*, Pg. *mansão*, It. *mansione.*

The regular representative of the L. word in Fr. is *maison* house (= Pr *maiso-s*); the It. *magione* and the OSp. *mayson* house, mod.Sp *meson* inn, are adopted from Fr.]

†1. The action of remaining, abiding, dwelling, or staying in a place. Phr. *to have, keep, make, take* (one's) *mansion* = to dwell, abide. Also, permanence or continuance in a position or state.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 8 Þat entire in till godis house of heuen, and takis þaire ioy and þaire mansyon eftire þaire perfeccioun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV 216 Pryde in ricchesse regneth rather þan in powerte, Arst in þe Maister þan in þe man some mansioun he hath. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4908 If he there make his mansioun For to abyde professioun *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III 1461 In his name, lord, I beseche þe, with in þi lond to have my mancyon. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 340 The other [chappell], and the foresaid Haulles, the Cardinals have theyr mansion 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Glas* G iv, That malice make, no mansion in their minds. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* II. VII. § 7 That the solidness of the earth is for the station and mansion of living creatures. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. i. 218 Timon hath made his everlasting Mansion Vpon the Beached Verge of the salt Flood. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. Comm 48 Who euer saw true learning, wisdome, or wit, vouchsafe mansion in any proud, vaineglorious, and braggartly spirit. 1637 H. SYDENHAM *Serm.* II. 35 Sitting presupposes stabilitie and mansion. 1667 DENHAM *On Cowley* 14 These poets near our Princes sleep, And in one grave their mansion keep. 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* IV. 280 We have not a word which properly signifies the stable mansion of Eternitie. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cxliii. 3 To Darkness chas'd and forc'd to seek A Mansion with the dead. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 182 P 1 The Visages of those in whom Love, Rage, Anger, Jealousy or Envy, have their frequent Mansions 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 212 The soul must be freed from the laws of bodies, and fall under some other, which will carry it to some proper mansion, or state.

2. A place where one stays or dwells; a place of abode, an abiding-place. Now *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1116 The grete temple of Mars in Trace Ther as Mars hath his soudeyne mansion. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 2089 The triumphall guerdoun That God reserueth to euery creature, aboue in hys celestiall mansioun. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 96 Thow sall behald him, and his mantioun Be brocht to nocht. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 42. 1612 M. LOK *P Martyr's Hist. W. Indies* in *Hakluyt* (1812) V. 167 Colonies or mansions of the Spaniardes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 41 This incomparable mansion [*sc.* Venice] is the only Paragon of all Cities in the World. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 296 Thy Mansion wants thee, Adam, rise. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V 85 On whose high branches, waving with the storm, The birds of broadest wing their mansion form. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 167 Where the bleak Swiss their stormy mansion tread. 1774 — *Nat. Hist* (1776) IV. 30 It sometimes happens that its little mansion [*sc* the squirrel's nest] is attacked by a deadly and powerful foe. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 25 That the penitent should be driven again to the practice which soon brings him back to his former mansion. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxviii 34 Rome is alone my life's centre, a mansion of home.

†b. (Chiefly *pl.*) A separate dwelling-place, lodging, or apartment in a large house or enclosure.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) V 41 And thoughe it be clept the Tour of Babiloyne, 3it natheles there were ordeyned with inne many Mansiouns and many gret duellynge Places. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 113 The kynges palice, with mansiones for his men *Ibid.* II 235 And also mansiones and other chambres [in Noah's Ark] 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 33 They came to a low cotage, hauing in it two mansiones, in one of ye which were women and children and in the other only men 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. xiii. (1715) 310 Grecian Houses were usually divided into two Parts, in which the Men and women had distinct Mansions assign'd

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 246 Thus euery thinge by thys reason Hath his propre mansyon To which [it] seketh to repaire 1555 EDEN *Decades* 265 This sea at certeyne tymes of the yeare..dryueth furth his increase to seke newe mansions. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II 71 Suppose The certain mansion were not yet assigned. The doubtful residence no proof can bring Against the plain existence of the thing. 1777 JOHNSON *Let to Mrs. Thrale* 29 Oct., Oxford, the mansion of the liberal arts 1798 WORDSW. *Tintern Abbey* 140 When thy mind Shall be a mansion for all lovely forms 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old & New Schoolm*, My head has not many mansions, nor spacious.

d. Used in *pl.* to translate Gr *μοναί*, Vulg. *mansiones*, in John xiv. 2. Hence *allusively.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlix. 5 Þai sall be fayn in þaire dennys, þat is, in sere mansyuns of heuen. 1526 TINDALE *John* XIV. 2 In my fathers housse are many mansions. *a* 1805 PALEY *Serm* XXXV (1810) 526 In the habitations of life are many mansions; rewards of various orders and degrees, proportioned to our various degrees of virtue and exertion here. 1845 FITZBALL *Maristana* II. 16 Oh! that angels now might waft him To the mansions of the blest!

e. Used in *pl.* for the abodes of Hell.

1629 MILTON *Nativ* 140 Hell it self will pass away, And leave her dolorous mansions to the peering day. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV 691 Th' Infernal Mansions nodding seem to dance [orig. *Quin ipsæ stupuere domus*, etc.).

3. A structure or edifice serving as a dwelling or lodging place. †a. *gen.* A house, tent, etc. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiv 1 Tabernakle propirly is þe mansyon of feghtand men and passand. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II xi, Euery paleys and euery mansyowne Of marbell were. 1444 HEN. VI in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 340 A mansion or *hospicium* called Saynt Johanes Hostel. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 9 § 2 Every mese and mancion or dwelling place within the lordship. 1509 *Brasenose Coll. Munim., Wycombe* M. 16 One Tenement or Mansion called the Lyon. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 28 b, With pitefull scriches she repleneshyd the hole mancion. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* III. (1655) 35 We usually call the Mansions which are here [Heb. xi 9] stiled, 'Tabernacles', Tents. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des Vill* 140 The village preacher's modest mansion. 1782 COWPER *Let. to Unwin* 25 Aug, The building we inhabit consists of two mansions.

b. In early use: The chief residence of a lord; the 'capital messuage' of a manor, a manor-house. Hence, in later use, a large and stately residence.

a 1512 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* (1811) Pref. 3 If it happen me to decease at my mansion called Halstedys. 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I. 2614 Whiche place somtyme was the kynges mansyon, I translated to an abbay by her commaundyment. 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, III ii. 351 The Case of a Treble Hoeboy was a Mansion for him: a Court. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 41 (1810) 44 A fair dwelling house, which he maketh his mansion. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 199 *Mansion* (*Mansio*) is in our law most commonly taken for the chief messuage of the Lord of a Mannor, the Mannor house where he doth most remain. 1807 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe* VII 25 The lordly Mansion of its pride Is stripped. 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 159 The Quirinal Mount . contains on its summits and skirts several of the most magnificent Roman mansions. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIII. III 364 At length the weary fugitives came in sight of Weems Castle. The proprietor of the mansion was a friend to the new government 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 24 The fussy mistress of the 'mansion'. as in Brighton they call a lodging house. 1866 M ARNOLD *Thyrsis* i, The village street its haunted mansion lacks. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Oct. 1/1 What are called mansions—a mansion is a house with a back staircase—ate a drug in the market.

c. The residence provided for an ecclesiastic.

1452 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 221/2 Which Houses the Deans of the seide Chapell nave hadd for theire mansion. 1559 *Queen's Injunct.* B, All..Parsons, Vicars, & Clarkes, hauing Churches, chappels, or Mansions within this Deanrie.

d. *fig.* (e. g. of the body as enclosing the soul).

1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* v. 1 Oure erthy mancion wherin we now dwell *Ibid.* 2 Desyringe to be clothed with oure mansion which is from heven. 1596 *Edw. III*, II. ii, Shall the large limit of fair Britany By me be overthrown, and shall I not Master this little mansion of myself. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 70 The innocent Mansion of my Loue (my Heart). 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 296, I neuer saw a braue spirit part more mildly from the old mansion, then his did.

e. Used in *pl.* as the designation of the large buildings, divided into 'flats', which began to be erected in London about 1860.

1901 *Daily Chron* 17 June 5/2 The inhabitants of Cornwall Mansions, finding that the word is now applied to less than ultra-select blocks of residences, have petitioned the Kensington Council to change the name to Cornwall place.

†**4.** A halting-place in a journey; the distance between two halting-places, a stage. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Exod* xvii. 1 Thanne goon forth al the multitude of the sones of Yrael fro the desert of Syn, bi her mansiouns [Vulg *per mansiones suas*]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 77/2 The fyrst mansion that they made was by the ryuer of tygre 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. i 191 Eight mansions from thence is the Region of Frankincense. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II. (1634) 222 From Marah he removed to Elim, the sixth Mansion, a march of eight miles. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XVI. IX § 2 Herod in three days time marched seven mansions [Gr. σταθμούς].

5. *Astrol.* a. = HOUSE *sb.*1 8. b. Each of the twenty-eight divisions of the ecliptic, which are occupied by the moon on successive days.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 42 Phebus the sonne . . was . . in his mansion In Aries. — *Frankl. T.* 402 The eighte and twenty mansions That longen to the moone. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII iv. (1494) B ij, Jupiter within the fisshe helde tho his mancion. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* XVIII (Percy Soc.) 77 Dyane Entred the Crab, her propre mancyon 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6120 Als cleir As flammand Phebus in his Mantioun. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 385 The dividing of the Heavens into XII. Mansions or Houses. 1879 PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev.* June 419 The Chaldæan astronomy has not the twenty-eight lunar mansions.

†**6.** Formerly used *Hist.* to render med L. *mansa, mansus* a hide of land: see MANSE *sb* 2. *Obs*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8329 Fyften mansyons in lyndesay He gaf to him and his for ay 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I. 504 He gaue a certayne mansyon To the prouynce of Lyndesy. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I XI (1739) 19 Yet could not the Tenth Hide, Tenth Mansion, or Tenth part of the Kingdom be granted. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 331 Three mansions, in which are situate eleven houses yielding four shillings and seven-pence.

7. *attrib*, as † *mansion-globe*; †**mansion-seat**, a place of abode, dwelling-place; also, the chief residence of a landed proprietor. Also MANSION-HOUSE, MANSION-PLACE.

1628 BOLTON tr *Florus* (1636) 41 The City which the Fates ordained to be the mansion Seat of men, and gods. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac* (1737) II 373 Yet is this mansion-globe, this man-container, of a much narrower compass even than other its fellow wanderers of our system 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III 224 A certain district of ground immediately contiguous to the mansion seat of a family 1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Hist Lady Barton* III. 201 Castle W— the mansion-seat where my father then resided.

†**Ma·nsion,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *intr.* To dwell, reside.

a 1638 MEDE *Par. Peter* (1642) 16 Visible as the clouds of heaven, and other meteors, as also the rest of the creatures mansioning therein. *a* 1721 KEN *Christophil* Poet Wks. 1721 I. 430 Love, when Faith sees my Jesus near, Will say, 'Tis good to mansion here

Mansional (mæ·nʃənăl), *a. rare*—1. [f. MANSION *sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a mansion.

1813 'ÆDITUUS' *Metr Remarks* 9 Our Mansional-house is the genuine descendant of the Castle. *Ibid.* 12 The Bowed Mansional Window

Mansionary (mæ·nʃənări), *a* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *mansiōnārius*: see -ARY]

A. *adj* Staying or dwelling in a place, permanently abiding, resident. ? *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 144 Phebus wych no wher is mansonarye Stedefastly but ych daye doth varye His herberwe among the syngnys twelve. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v. *Canon, Foreign Canons* were such as did not officiate in the Canonries to which they belonged —To these were opposed *Mansionary Canons*, or *Canons Residentiary.*

B *sb. Eccl.* **1.** A custodian of a church

1708–22 BINGHAM *Orig. Eccl.* VIII. VII § 11 Wks 1840 II 476 The mansionaries, or keepers of the church 1893 *Month* July 364 A mansionary of the church presented him [the Pope] with a reed on which was a lighted taper.

† **2.** An endowment for a chantry-priest [med.L. *mansionaria*: see Du Cange]

1631 HOWELL *Venice* 174 If the pains of Purgatory are sayed to be but temporary, wherefore shold the simplicity of people be perswaded to bequeath in the behalf of their souls perpetuall Legacies and Mansionaries?

Mansioned (mæ·nʃənd), *ppl. a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [f. MANSION *sb.* + -ED 2.] Furnished with mansions.

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 819 We surveyed . county upon county, of rich, merry, sylvan England, mansioned, abbeyed, towered.

Ma·nsion-house. †a. A dwelling house, a house in which a person resides. *Obs.*

1533 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Any suche evill disposed persone attempting, burgularly to breke Mansion houses. 1563 in *Vuary's Anat.* (1888) App. III 164 Every mansion howse of this Cyty that . . shalbe visited this Sommer season with the plage. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. XII. (1877) I 237 The mansion houses of our countrie townes are builded in such sort generallie, as that they haue neither dairie, stable, nor bruehouse annexed vnto them vnder the same roofe. 1638 in T. Lechford *Note-Bk.* (1885) 54 All that parte of one new mansion house in Boston . . wch lyes to the south end. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr.* s.v. *House*, Those that dig for Salt-peter, shall not dig in the Mansion-house of any Subject without his assent. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 264 P 2 He took his present Lodging in St. John Street, at the Mansion-House of a Taylor's Widow. 1728 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 499 We propose that they . . shall . . Build each man a Mansion house upon their house lots, 1755 in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 11 A certain lott of Land . . with a Mantion House thereon.

fig. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 75 b, This place was the Mansion-house of Voluptuousnes. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 69 A City of refuge, the mansion house of liberty.

b. The house of the lord of a manor, the chief residence of a landed proprietor; hence (now only U. S), a large house of good appearance.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* (init.), Wotton, the mansion house of my father, left him by my grandfather. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst* 149 The Wife also shall have her lodging in her Husbands cheife Mansion house for 40. dayes 1721 *Lond. Gaz* No 4893/4 The Capital Messuage or Mansion-House, called Newborrough-Hall. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 290 Our good Chilian's mansion-house or palace. 1788 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III CXXI 15 The landed gentry usually possess a share of pride fully proportionate to their estate and mansion house. 1848 SHAND *Pract. Crt Sess.* II 607 Where there is a proper mansion-house on a landed-estate, the eldest heir-portioner is entitled to that mansion-house 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* V (1861) 43 In this street were most of the great houses, or 'mansion-houses', as it was usual to call them. A New-England 'mansion-house' is naturally square, with dormer windows. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* IV. 32 The bunch of trees, under which nestled the mansion-house of Kirkoswald.

c. An official residence; †esp. that belonging to the benefice of an ecclesiastic. Now *spec.* the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London.

1546 *Mem Ripon* (Surtees) III. 14 The Mansion house of the saide vicars. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* VII XXIV. § 13 The Executors of Bishops are sued if their Mansion house be suffered to go to decay. 1609 *Mem Ripon* (Surtees) III 335 The Mansion House of the Prebendary which is situate in Rippon 1738 KNOWLER *Strafforde's Lett.* Ded, Repairing of Churches and building Mansion-houses for Ministers. 1766 ENTICK *Hist Lond* etc IV. 359 The lord-mayor's Mansion-house, a modern edifice begun in 1739 and finished in 1753. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I VIII. 331 The Temple of Fear was erected near the mansion-house of the ephors 1880 *Daily News* 18 Dec 4/5 A conference took place yesterday afternoon in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor presiding.

†**Ma·nsion-place.** *Obs.* A dwelling-place, place of abode; a mansion-house; the chief seat of a landed proprietor. Also *fig.*

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 91/2 An Inne, Mansion place or Beledyng. 1523 FITZHERB *Surv* 31 b, Whan the tenaunt shall do homage to his chefe lorde of whome he holdeth his chefe maner or mancyon place. *c* 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* A ij b, Who soeuer that wyl buylde a mansyon place or howse 1548 GEST *Pr Masse* A v, A christian & faithful hart which is the temple of the holy ghoste & the mansyon place of the blessed trynitie. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv Devon* § 56 (1810) 59 [He] built there a fair house, and made it his mansion place 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 60 The imperial seat and mansion place of wisdome.

b. A halting place: = MANSION 5

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod* 190 Kibroth hatauah, which was their next mansion place.

Mansionry (mæ·nʃənri). *rare.* Also 7 mansonry [f. MANSION *sb* + -RY.] ? Mansions collectively. In Shaks. perh. misprint for *masonry.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. VI 5 This Guest of Summer, The Temple haunting Barlet does approue, By his loued Mansonry, that the Heauens breath Smells woolingly here 1876 BROWNING *St. Martin's Summer* X, Durable mansionry.

Mansiple, obs. form of MANCIPLE.

Mansitude, obs variant of MANSUETUDE.

†**Ma·nslaught.** *Obs* Forms: *a.* 1 mannslyht, manslæht, -sleht(e, -sliht, mon(n)slieht, -slyht, monsliht, 1–2 manslyht, 2 monsleht, 3 man-, monslaugt, -slæht, -slecht, -sleiht, 3–4 -sleahte, 3–5 -slaȝt(e, 4 -slaugte, -slauht, -slawhte, 4–5 -slaghte, -slaught(e, -slaugt, -slawt(te. *β.* (*Kentish* and *E. Anglian*) 4 manslaȝpe, -sleȝpe, 5 mansclawth, -slauth. [OE. (Anglian) *mann-, mannslæht.* (WS.) *-slieht, -sliht,* f. *mann* MAN *sb.*1 + *slæht, slieht,* masc., act of killing:—OTeut. **slahti-z,* f. **slah-* to strike, kill: see SLAY *v.* Cf. OS., OHG. *manslahta* str. fem.]

1. Manslaughter, homicide.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 166 Se to anra ðara burga ȝefihð, ðonne mæȝ he beon orsorȝ ðæs monslihtes. *a* 1000 *Confess Peccat* (B.-T.), Manslæht *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Heo macað monslehtas. *c* 1205 LAY 27826 Muchel mon-slæht wes þere. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 210 Nis þis strong monsleiht, of golnesse awakened? *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm* in *O. E Misc* 30 Lecherie spusbreche Roberie Manslechtes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8125 Muche was þe manslaȝt þat þere was ido. *a* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E.E.T.S.) 94/249 Ȝef þer hys mansleȝpe pur. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 364 Now mai men se moerdre and manslawhte. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 2 Monslaȝt with a rewful steven Hit askys vengans *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* XXXII (Shaks. Soc) 312 Delyvere us the theff Barabas, That for mansclawth presonde was. 1469 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 307 If ony man make ony affray, manslaught, other kyllyng, by his owne foly and not in defennce.

2. A murderer.

a 1300 *Ten Commandm.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 16 Manslaȝt þou ne be. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 94/261 Manye suche mansleȝpen beþ. 1340 *Ayenb.* 171 Me ssel grede to god merci ase his þyef ase his manslaȝþe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4498 Marcure was manslaȝt.

Manslaughter (mæ·nslɔ̄tə1). Forms: see SLAUGHTER *sb.* Also 4 mans-slaghter, 4–5 manes-slaghter. [f. MAN *sb.*1 + SLAUGHTER.]

1. †**a.** The killing of a human being by a human being; homicide; chiefly criminal homicide, *esp.* murder. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25457 O mans-slaghter had i na mak *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 64 In owre dayes nis but covetyse Poyson and manslawhtre. *c* 1386 — *Pars T.* P 491 Spirituele manslaughtere is in vj. thynges. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 25 Per es manes-slaghter of hand, of tunge, of herte. 1426 *Paston Lett* II. 83, I herd nevyr sey of so myche robry and manslawter in thys contre as is now within a lytyll tyme. 1582 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. VII. (1588) 223 Using Manslaughter, as a sort of Felonie that comprehendeth under it all maner of felonious Homicide whatsoeuer. 1601–2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 92 Manslaughter *se defendendo* is, where [etc.] 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* i. 26 Your feete are swift to commit manslaughter.

b. The 'slaughtering' of human beings; destruction of human life.

c 1450 *Merlin* 244 Ther was a stronge bataille and grete man-slaughter on both sithes 1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks. 352/2 What distruccion and man slaughter they haue caused. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 689 To overcome in Battel, . and bring home spoils with infinite Man-slaughter. 1880 T. HODGKIN *Italy & Inv.* I. i. Introd. 14 It [*sc.* an army] soon ceases to be an efficient instrument even for its own purpose of scientific manslaughter 1898 GERTRUDE TUCKWELL in *19th Cent* Aug. 253 (art.) Commercial manslaughter.

2. *Law.* A species of criminal homicide of a lower degree of criminality than murder; now defined as criminal homicide without malice aforethought.

In etymological meaning there is no difference between *manslaughter* and *homicide* (L. *homicidium*, F. *homicide*, both used in early Eng. law-books) In its modern technical use, *manslaughter* corresponds generally to the 'simple homicide' of early Law French and Law Latin writers, which was used in contradistinction to 'murder' (though the distinction is not identical with the modern one), and ordinarily implied criminality.

According to the modern interpretation, *manslaughter* is committed when one person causes the death of another either intentionally in the heat of passion under certain kinds of provocation, or unintentionally by culpable negligence or as a consequence of some unlawful act.

In Scotland the term corresponding to *manslaughter* is 'culpable homicide'.

1447 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 137/2 Robberies, Murthers, mayehemes and manslaut'. 1538 STARKEY *England* II iii 197 Robbery, wyth murdur and manslaughtur. 1601–2 FULBECKE *1st Pt Parall.* 90 You seeme under your first member, which is the wilful killing of a man of malice forethought, to comprehend manslaughter, which is done in the heate and furie of anger and sodaine falling out 1625 HART *Anat. Ur* II xi. 122, I cannot see any iust cause why it should not bee pronounced guiltie of man slaughter at the least, if not of murther *a* 1732 BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 21 Such as men slaughter, purely casual, as when one hewing wood, kills his neighbour with the head of the ax slipping from the helve 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV 190 In this there are also degrees of guilt, which divide the offence into manslaughter, and murder. 1847 JAMES *Convict* XX, The foreman returned a verdict of 'Manslaughter' against Edward Dudley 1898 *Daily News* 17 Jan 6/6 The young man . who was convicted on Friday of manslaughter of a woman

Hence **Manslaughterous** *a.* [-OUS] of the nature of manslaughter, inclined for manslaughter.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Jan 5 A murderous or even a manslaughterous part 1898 *N & Q* 9th Ser I 183/1 A description which makes one feel almost manslaughterous

Manslaughterer. [f. MAN *sb.*1 + SLAUGHTERER] One who slaughters men.

1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 93 Mars, man-slaughterer.

Ma·n-slaughtering, *ppl. a.* That slaughters human beings. So **Ma·nslaughtering** *vbl. sb*

c 1705 BERKELEY *Cave of Dunmore* Wks. 1871 IV. 508 Ireland seems the freest country in the world from such manslaughtering animals 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 127 Battles and man-slaughterings. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* (ed 2) 475 Sickles of man-slaughtering edge.

Manslauht, -auth, -awt(te: see MANSLAUGHT.

Manslayer (mæ·nslēiəɹ). Forms: see SLAYER; also 5 monsle(e)r. One who kills a man; a homicide; *occas.* one who commits manslaughter.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16441 þe man-slaer, he barabas. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXX (*Theodora*) 258 Sa ma þu þe sauf fra hel quhare man-slaare sal ay duel *c* 1425 AUDELAY *XI Pains of Hell* 37 in *O. E. Misc.* 211 Pese were proud men, . Extortioners, monslers, robbid mone one. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 b, He that hateth his brother is a manslear 1611 BIBLE *Num.* XXXV 12. 1635 VISCT. WENTWORTH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 286 They that made me the manslayer of the E. of St. Albans, will impute my Lo. Mountnorris unto me for willfull and plaine murther. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 281 All your Airs breathe as strongly of the Manslayer, as of the Libertine 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. VI. 171 That the manslayer withdrew into a foreign land and did not return to his country, till [etc.].

†**b.** An executioner. *Obs rare*—1.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 388 þe kyng . . sente for a man-sleere [Mark vi. 27].

So †**Ma·nslaje** *Early ME.* [OE. *slaga* slayer].

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* V 17 Ne beo þu manslaga. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Ah þah heo beoð monslagen for heo slaȝeð heore aȝene saule. *a* 1225 *St Marher* 11 Ichabbe isehen þene þurs of helle ant te monslahe islein

Ma·n-slaying, *vbl. sb.* Also 5 manes-slaynge. The action of killing a man; homicide. So **Ma·n-slaying** *ppl. a.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 238 Wrong oppressynge of pore men axiþ vengaunce of god, as doþ wrong manslejynge. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 25 Manes slaynge of hande es when a mane slaes anoper with his handes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 239 And so, in the other vyces of manslaynge and false testimony. 1625 F. HERING *Cert. Rules* a ij b, The rage of this manslaying Hydra [the Plague]. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 55 Battles and man-slayings (androctasiai). 1880 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life* (1895) II. 198 He chose the man-slaying trade.

Mansleahte, etc., var. ff. MANSLAUGHT *Obs.*

Manson, obs. f. MANSION, MONSOON.

† **Manso·rious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. mod.L. *mansōri-us* pertaining to chewing (f. *mans-*, ppl. stem of *mandēre* to chew, eat) + -OUS.] The distinctive epithet of the masseter muscle.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 11 The mansorious, or eatyng Muscle.

Mansound, obs. form of MONSOON.

† **Ma·nsuefy**, *v. Obs.*—⁰ [ad. L. *mansuēfacĕre*, f. *mansuē-*, *mansuēscĕre* (see MANSUETE) + *facĕre*: see -FY.] *trans.* To tame (Cockeram 1623). Hence **Mansuefaction** [see -FACTION], 'a taming or making gentle' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Mansuete (mænswīt, mæ·nswīt), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4–8 **mansuete**, 5–6 **-swete**, 6 **-sweit**, 6–7 **-suet**. [ad. L. *mansuēt-us*, pa. pple. of *mansuēscĕre* to tame, become tame, f. *man-us* hand + *suēscĕre* to accustom, become accustomed (see CUSTOM). Cf OF. *mansuet(e*, Sp, Pg., It. *mansueto*.] Gentle, mild; tame, not wild or fierce.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 194 She. stod forth mewet mylde and mansuete. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 83 That is the plesant Pacok, manswet and mure 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 400 Ane fair ȝoung man Mansweit and meik. 1621 S WARD *Life of Faith* 66 Of Woluish and dogged makes the Will Lamb-like and Doue-like of wild and haggard, morigerous and mansuete 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 26 He kept this fish in a Pond and delighted much to feed him with his own hand, the fish being very mansuete. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 132 This holds not only in domestic and mansuete birds but also in the wild. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 176 It will oblige men. not to be proud..but candid, placable, mansuete 1861 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* Ser. I. 415 Our..clever, and not overmansuete friend 'Fuge Medicos'.

Hence † **Mansuetely** *adv.*, gently, mildly.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 887 Than pray youre souereyn with wordus mansuetely to com to a good fyre.

† **Mansuetie**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = MANSUETUDE.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 105 More praisefull vertue in a conquerer Then mansuetie is none to be found

Mansuetude (mæ·nswĭtiud). *arch.* Also 6 **mansuetud**, **-swetude**, 7 **mansitude**, **-sutude**. [ad. L. *mansuētūdo*, f. *mansuētus*: see MANSUETE and -TUDE. Cf. F. *mansuétude* (from 13th c.; earlier *mansuetume*)] Gentleness, meekness.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 580 The remedye agayns Ire is a vertu that men clepen Mansuetude, that is Debonairetee c 1460 ASHBY *Active Policy* 880 Auoidyng al vengeance & displesance With al mansuetude convenient. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 97 b, Mansuetude or myldnes 1681 RYCAUT tr *Gracian's Critick* 136 A Lion whose fierceness had been lately turned to the Mansitude of a Lamb. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp* II. 222 Their mansuetude and readiness to concur in all measures adopted by the government 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* VIII. 660 Our Lord Himself, made all of mansuetude.

† **Ma·nswear**, *sb. Obs* In 1 **mánswara**, **-swora**, 3 **manswore**, **monsware**. [OE. *mánswara* = ON. *meinsvare* wk. masc.; related to next.] A perjurer.

971 *Blickl Hom.* 61 Myrþran, & manswaran. c 1205 LAY. 4149 Ne mai neuere mon sware mon-scipe longe aȝen c 1275 *Ibid* 22139 Bote he were so vuel bi-ȝete þat he were louerdswike oþer to his louerd man swore.

Manswear (mæ·nswɛəɹ), *v. Obs* exc. *arch.* and *dial.* Pa. t. **-swore**, pa. pple. **-sworn**. In 1 **mánswerian**, 5 **manesuere**, 5–6 **mensweare**, 6 **manesweir**, **mansweare**, **-swere**, **mannsuere**, **mensuer**, **-suir**, **-sweir**, 9 **mainswear**. [OE. *mánswerian* (pa. t. *-swór*, pa. pple. *-sworen*), f. *mán* MAN *sb.*² + *swerian* to SWEAR. Cf. MANATH.]

1. *intr.* To swear falsely.

1 . *Eccl. Inst* c. 21 in Thorpe *Laws* II 416 Ne swerige he þylæs þe he man-swerige. 1583 *Leg Bp St. Androis* 843 The man mensueris he saw sic thing 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Mainswear*, to swear falsely.

2. *refl.* To perjure oneself.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nycholas*) 839 þe quhilk, fra he mansuorn hym had, tuk his staf & mad na bad 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 248 What wit war it .that he suld brek his lautee to manesuere him for company 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xiv. 28 Either they prophecie lyes, or lyue vngodly, or els lightly mansweare them selues. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform* ii. 5 Willfullie yai man ȝame selves mensuir a 1622 J WELCH in Burton *Scot Abr.* (1864) I v. 286 He caused to take out of the grave the carcass of Formosus, who had mansworn himself. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk* V. 259, I made it clear. that Major Creighton and Mr. John Hay had both man-sworn themselves.

† 3. *trans.* To swear falsely by (a god). *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 237 The pepil war nocht sa necligent in thay dayis as thay ar now to manswere thare Goddis, or to fals thare wourdis. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T S) 74 Than man I outher reif or steill, Or than my Goddis name manesweir.

¶ 4. To renounce on oath, forswear. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 90 Thir new maid knychtis lay bayth in swoun, And did all armes mensweir. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 231 Normond Gourlai confirmet that al heresie he had mensworne afor ony man.

† **Ma·nswearing**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. MANSWEAR *v* + -ING¹.] Perjury.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 329 Twa cetisens of Colayn confessid þaim of.. manesweryng. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 368 Under the pane of infamy, repruif, manswering and tinsall of perpetuall traist and credite. 1605 in *Pitcairn's Crim. Trials* II. 454 Dilaitit of Periurie and mensweiring of thame selffis.

Mansweit, **-swete**, etc.: see MANSUETE, etc.

Mansworn (mæ·nswǭɹn), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [pa. pple. of MANSWEAR *v.*] **A.** *adj.* Forsworn, perjured. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25794 Monsuorn man to petre loke, þat thris on a night crist for-soke c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3958 Tithandes tel i ȝow biforn, Other sal my lady be maneswurn 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S.) 87 For outhir, mon he be manesuorne or tyne his awin heretage. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 100 The Deuill said then, 'Of commoun la All mensworne folk man cum to me'. c 1569 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 89 Such maynsworn harlotts as thou art kepes me from it. c 1610 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 305 Thou art a mensworn man. 1650 HOBART *Rep.* 126 Slater brought an action of the case against Franks for saying, Thou art a main sworne Lad, and a bankrupt Lad. ..It stood upon the word Maine-sworne: against which it was said, that it was an unknowne word in these parts, and of an uncertaine sense, though in the North parts it was understood to be as much as perjured, as forsworne with his hand upon the book. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent Sheph* II. iv, Mony lads will swear, And be mansworn to twa in half a year. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xv, I shall be man sworn in the very thing in which my testimony is wanted. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xiii 145 Prestongrange promised me my life; if he's to be mansworn, here I'll have to die

absol. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23112 Murthereres and monsuorn als.

† **B.** *sb.* Perjury. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S.) 273 [He] walde.. accus him of the crime of manesuorne

† **Mant**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [a. F. *mante* fem., ad. Pr. *manta*, cogn. w. Sp, It, Pg. *manto*: see MANTLE *sb.* In the first quot. repr. Sp. *manto*. Cf. MANTA.] **a.** A mantilla. **b.** = MANTEAU 1.

1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 238 He told him to return to the Inne to fetch the three Ladies who were there, making them put their Mants upon them (that is a great vail which the women have in Spain, which covereth all their bodies unto their heels). 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 95 What a confounded Jargon o' names! There's your light Mant plated, your Stiff-bodied-Gown, &c. 1709 *Tatler* No. 32 ¶ 2 Her blue Mant and Petticoat is her Azure Dress 1752 A MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No 2 To recal a straggling Hair, to settle the Tucker, or compose the Mant.

Mant (mænt), *sb.*² *Sc.* [f MANT *v.*] A stammer; an impediment in the speech.

1839 J M WILSON *Tales Border* V. 189 The former having what we call in Scotland a *mant*, a sullen visage, and a brawling temper 1894 P. H HUNTER *James Inwick* II. 19 That ane said he had a mant, an' the tither ane that he clippit his words.

Mant (mænt), *v Sc.* Also 6 **mante**, 8–9 **maunt**. [app of Gaelic origin. Cf Gaelic and Irish *manntach* toothless, stammering, f. MIrish *mant* gum] *trans* and *intr* To stammer.

1562 A SCOTT *Poems* (S T. S) i 92 That tyrit God With owklie abitis to augment Thair rentalis, Manta d mort momlings mixt wt monye leis. 1629 Z BOYD *Last Battell* 985 Hee who manteth or stammereth in his speach. 1716 RAMSAY *On Wit* 12 There was a manting lad in Fife, Wha never manted when he sang 1873 *Gudman Inglismaill* 33 Noo an' than he mantit in his sang.

Hence **Ma·nting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Ma·nter**, a stammerer.

1506 in *Ld Treas Acc. Scotl.* (1901) III. 199 Item, to mantand Adam to pas to Dunbertane with ane writing of the Kingis. a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 775 Mad manter, vaine vaunter a 1625 SIR J. SEMPLE *Picktooth for Pope* in *Harp Renfrew* Ser II. (1873) 24 Its but the Matrons manting 1716 [see MANT *v*]. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 77 Auld mantin Michael's daughter

‖ **Manta** (mæ·ntă). [Sp. *manta* blanket.]

1. A wrap or cloak worn by Spaniards.

1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 112 When they opened their manta's, the light of the moon made the glory of their Gold and Precious Stones appear. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I 31 Some substitute the 'mantas', which most Spaniards carry with them when on their travels. This is a gay-coloured Oriental-looking striped blanket, or rather plaid. 1902 E. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 24 It was at first suggested that I should don the manta, the national female garment of Peru.

b. A horse-cloth.

1828 W IRVING in *Life & Lett* (1864) II 306 They..lie on the mantas of their mules and horses.

2. The Spanish-American name for a fish of the genus *Ceratoptera*. Also *manta-fish*.

1760–72 *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 130 The mantas or quilts. The name manta has not been improperly given to this fish..; for being broad and long like a quilt, it wraps its fins round a man, or any other animal, and immediately squeezes it to death. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr *Raynal's Hist Indies* IV. 180 The manta fish 1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog* 576 (Mexico.) The fish common to both oceans are, whales, dolphins, manitis, mantas, porpoises [etc.]

3. = MANTELET 2.

1829 W. IRVING *Conq. Granada* I xxix. 264 Seizing their mantas, or portable bulwarks, .they made a gallant assault. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* v. ii. (1864) 280 It was called a manta, and was contrived somewhat on the principle of the mantelets used in the wars of the Middle Ages.

4. In *Mining*: **a.** A sackful or blanketful of mineral. b. A mineral placer.

1860 *Eng. & Foreign Mining Gloss.* Span. Terms 109 *Manta*, a blanket, or horse cloth, used to contain ores or tools. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 318 They pass through three rich streaks or *mantas*.

Mantalet, obs. form of MANTELET.

Mantayne, obs. form of MAINTAIN.

Mante, see MANT *v.*, MANTIE; obs. pa t MOAN *v.*

Manteane, obs. Sc. form of MAINTAIN.

Manteau. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms α. 7–8 **mantoe**, 7–9 **manto**; β 7 **mantou** **-ow**, 7–9 **manteau**. [a. F. *manteau*:—L. *mantellum*: see MANTLE *sb*]

1. (See quot. 1706)

α. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III i. 700 Jealous piques, Which th' Ancients wisely signify'd By th' yellow mantos of the bride. 1691 *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed 3) 408 Womens Cloaths; as Mantoe's, Stays and Petticoats. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mantoe* or *Mantua Gown*, (Fr.) a loose upper Garment, now generally worn by Women, instead of a strait-body'd Gown c 1720 DK. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS Comm) I. 367 The women with their mantoes stuck out behind 1729–30 LADY STANLEY in *Mrs Delany's Life & Corr.* (1861) I 235 Your sister Pendarvis sends you your manto and petticoat to be a bridesmaid.

β 1671 SHADWELL *Humorist* I. 2 A delicate white Mantou. 1687 MIEGE *Gt Fr Dict* II, Mantow, a sort of Women's Gown. 1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 2 Three Manteaus, nor can Madam less Provision have for due undress 1708 ADDISON *Dial Medals* (1727) 17 An Antiquary will scorn to mention a petticoat or a manteau 1793 *Residence in France* (1797) I. 291 The ladies, equipped only in a short manteau and petticoat 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ix, Tell my gentlewoman to bring my black scarf and manteau.

b. *attrib*, as *manteau girdle*, *gown*.

1682 *True Protest. Mercury* No 162 2/2 Lost a Flowerd silk Manto Gown. 1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 3 A Manteau Girdle.

‖ 2. *transf* The plumage of a falcon.

1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* vii. 74 Grease of all kinds injures the *manteau*. [*foot note*] Coat or plumage

Hence **Manteau'd** *a*, dressed in a manteau.

1788 'A. PASQUIN' *Childr Thespis* (1792) 43 Her vests mend her frame, as the harp tunes the wind; She is manteau'd fallacious before and behind.

† **Manteau-maker**. *Obs.* (superseded by the incorrect MANTUA-MAKER) [See MANTEAU.] One who makes women's robes; a dressmaker.

1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) IV 551 Mrs. Potter, the manteau maker, is still in custody of a messenger. 1702 FARQUHAR *Twin Rivals* IV. i. (1703) 45 One of 'em is a Manto-maker 1795 *Gentl. Mag* LXV. II. 979 A man of distinguished abilities as a milliner and manteau-maker.

‖ **Manteca** (mante·ka). *Obs.* Also 7 **manteque**, **mantegue**, 8 **mantecu**. [Sp *manteca* (= Pg. *manteiga*, of obscure origin) butter, also applied to other fatty substances Cf. F. *mantèque* (Buffon), also *mantègue* (corruptly *mantègne*)] A kind of butter or substitute for butter.

The Sp *manteca de puerco* (hog's lard) occurs in R Hawkins *Voy. S Sea* (1593–1622).

1660 F BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 8 They brought in.. their melted butter called Manteque 1687 A LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav* I 165 A great deal of Mantegue or a kind of Butter comes running out at the holes. 1743 POCOCKE *Descr East* I 186 *note*, They carry in them [vases] the butter called Mantecu. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* III 271 The Use of what they call Manteca, being Hogs-lard and Beef suet, which they use instead of Butter.

† **Mantee·l**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **manteill**, (7–8 *Dicts* **mantile**), 8 **manteil**, **-teel(e**. [app. a. F. *mantille*, ad. Sp. *mantilla*: see MANTILLA.]

1. A soldier's cloak or mantle.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 242 A gret manteill about his hand can ta, And his gud suerd [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mantile* or *Mantle*, a kind of cloak which Souldiers in times past used in Winter.

2. Some kind of cape or mantle worn by ladies.

1733 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I 424, I am sick of manteils, and I have two by me. 1752 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* 9 May, Ladies covered their lovely necks with a cloak, this, being routed by the enemy [the vulgar], was exchanged for the manteel 1786 BURNS *Holy Fair* ii, Twa had manteeles o' dolefu' black, But ane wi' lyart lining.

† **Mantegar**. *Obs* Also 8 **manteger**, **-tyger**, **-tiger**. [Perh. a use of *mantegre*, *-tyger*, corrupt form of MANTICORE] Some kind of baboon.

The descriptions suggest the mandrill, from which however the 18th c. naturalists considered it distinct.

1704 TYSON in *Phil Trans.* XXV 1571 The Mantegar is an Animal not described as I know of by any Author c 1714 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mem. M. Scriblerus* I. xiv (1741) 46 The glaring Cat-a-mountain and the Man-mimicking Manteger. 1755 *Hist. Descr. Tower Lond* 24 There is likewise a young Man Tyger, a curious Animal of astonishing Strength [etc.]. 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 544/2 Mantegar, or Man-tiger, is the tufted ape.

Mantegre: see MANTICORE.

Mantegue, variant of MANTECA.

Manteigne, **mantein(e**, obs. ff. MAINTAIN.

Manteil(l, variant of MANTEEL *Obs.*

Mantel (mæ·nt'l), *sb.* Forms: 5 **mayntelle**, **mantelle**, 5–6 **mantell**, 6 **mantalle**, *Sc.* **mantil(l**, 6–9 **mantle**, 7 **mandle**, 6– **mantel**. [Variant of MANTLE *sb.*; the senses of both Eng. words are adopted from the F. *manteau*.]

† 1. = MANTELET 2 a. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II xiv. 118 Mayntelles and barbakanes of tymbre shal be made fast to the batelmentes. *Ibid.* xxii 135 Six grete mantelles for the said six grete gonnes. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 99 Barres of iren for the grete mantell. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxviii. 431 The Englysshmen ordayned mantels and other instrumentes

of warr, wherby to aproche nere to the walles. *Ibid.* ccccxxiii. 519 They of the hoost caused to be made dyuers mantels of assaute. 1549 *Compl. Scot* vi. 41 Paueis veil the top vitht pauesis and mantillis. 1566 W. Wren *Voy. Fenner* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. ii. 59 We sent to land a boate or skiffe wherein were eight persons, and they caried with them two harquebusses, two targets and a mantell.

2. in *Comb.* †**mantel-wall** *Sc.*, a rampart, breastwork, or parapet.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. iii. 159 Quhat meyn thai be this myddill mantill wall? *Ibid.* xii. Prol. 24 The twinkling stremowris of the orient.. Bet doun the skyis clowdy mantill wall 1609 *Chron. Perth* (Maitland Club) 12 The great wind blew down the stanes of the mantil wall of the kirk.

3. a. The piece of timber or stone supporting the masonry above a fireplace; = Mantel-tree 1. *? Obs.*

1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 6 For ij° mantells for ij° chymneys 13*s.* viij*d.* 1561 in G. Roberts *Soc Hist. South. Eng.* (1856) 359 It was commanded to John Somer to amend his mantalle, payne of v shillings. 1734 *Builder's Dict.* II, *Mantle* is the lower Part of the Chimney, or that Part laid across the Jambs. 1774 *Act 14 Geo. III*, c. 78 § 45 The Back of every Chimney to be built . at least thirteen Inches thick from the Hearth, to the Height of twelve Inches above the Mantle. 1824 T. Tredgold *Warm. Publ. Build.* (ed. 2) 2,6 A high mantle has some advantage in producing a more effectual ventilation.

b. = Mantelpiece 1.

1532 in J Bayley *Tower Lond* (1821) I App. 31 Firste, a new worke wrought in the kynges dynyng chambre, a mantell of waynscot wrought w^t^ antyk sett over the chymney there. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 22 The Chimney-mantles ought to be all of Stone or Marble. 1890 H. Frederic *Lawton Girl* vi. 41 The massive carved side-board and the ponderous mantel.

c. = Mantelshelf.

1742 *Phil. Trans* XLII. 75 When it is in the Sun in Summer, and upon the Mantle of the Chimney in Winter.. it becomes perfect Soap in Four or Five Days. 1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* I 275 Rebecca set the light upon the mantel, and took her to the bedside.

d. *attrib.*, as *mantel-clock, -glass*; also Mantel-board, -piece, -shelf, -tree.

1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm* 193 It occasionally happens in mantel clocks that. the pendulum is just too long for the case. 1892 B. Hinton *Lord's Return* 190 Adjusting his necktie at the mantel glass.

†**Ma·ntel,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **mantelle**, 7 **mantle.** [f. Mantel *sb.* Cf. OF. *manteler.*] *trans.* To protect with or as with a mantel.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 20 Mantelle, fortifie, and make yow strong ayenst the power of youre said adversaries of Fraunce. 1612 *Proc Virginia* in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 117 They conducted vs to their pallizadoed towne, mantelled with the barkes of trees. 1624 Wotton *Archit* II 108 The Italians applie it [plastic] to the manteling of Chimneys, with great Figures. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* I. 8 Its Bastions..are well .mantled with hewen stone.

Mantel, obs. form of Mantle.

Ma·ntel-board. A wide shelf of wood, usually draped, fixed upon the mantelshelf

1885 *Instr. Census Clerks* 1881, 53 Mantel Board Maker. 1887 D. C. Murray *Old Blazer's Hero* viii 127 Dropping his elbows noiselessly on the mantel-board.

Mantelet, mantlet (mæ·ntlet). Forms: 5 **mauntolet, mantilett**, 5–6 **mantilet**, 6 **mantellet(t**, 8 **mantalet**, 9 **mantellette**, 6, 8–9 **mantlet**, 4– **mantelet.** [n. OF. *mantelet*, dim. of *mantel* (F. *manteau*) Mantle, Mantel *sbs.* Cf. It. *mantelletto.*]

1. A kind of short, loose, sleeveless cape, cloak, or mantle covering the shoulders.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 1305 A Mantelet vp on his shulder hangynge Bretful of Rubies reede 1440 *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 76 Item lego. Johannæ Hawnserd, sorori meæ, unam mantilet cum quatuos barbys et duobus forhedes. Katerinæ Thornyff unam mantilett. 1740 tr *De Monky's Fort. Country Maid* (1741) I. 224 She had a coarse red Mantelet over her Shoulders, adorned with Shells 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1375 Mantalets composed of feathers, so beautifully arranged, as even our English ladies would not disdain to wear. 1844 Thackeray *Little Trav.* Wks (Biogr. ed.) VI 275 A lady in a little lace mantelet. 1887 *Daily News* 8 July 7/6 Coloured Velvet and Jet Mantelets.

†**b.** = Mantelletta. *Obs.*

1602 Segar *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. xvii. 89 The Soueraigne, Cardinals, Prelats, Commanders, and Officers, by Order wearing Mantels and Mantelets goe to the Church to heare the Euensong 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Mantelet*, a short Purple Mantle which the Bishops of France wear over their Rochet upon some Occasions

†**c.** A woollen covering for a horse. *Obs.*

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1182 Greyth myn hors on hore gere And lok that thei be gay; That they be trapped a get In topteler and mauntolet *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 76 The whiche horse was Trapped in a Mantellet.

2. a. *Mil.* A movable shelter used to cover the approach of men-at-arms when besieging a fortified place. (Cf. Mantel *sb.* 1.) *Obs* exc *Hist.*

1584 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II 1 82 Beside the sayd mantellets that shot against the wall of England and Spaine with great bombards, were two mantellets in an hie place ..in the which were certaine double gunnes [etc.] 1603 *North's Plutarch, Miltiades* (1612) 1230 Then hauing set vp his Gabions and Mantelets, he came neare the wals. 1732 J Gray *Gunnery* Pref. 10 The most considerable . answer nearly to our Penthouses, Mantlets, Galleries, and Blinds. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxvii. They bring forward mantelets and pavisses, and the archers muster on the skirts of the wood. 1885 Bible (R. V.) *Nahum* ii 5 They make haste to the wall thereof and the mantelet is prepared. 1894 F. D. Swift *Jas. I of Aragon* 275 Another instrument common in siege operations of this period, was the Mantlet.

b. A screen or curtain, now usually of rope, to protect men working a gun from an enemy's bullets; with fortress guns mounted in casemates, serving also to prevent the smoke from the gun when fired from entering the casemate.

1859 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 123 The Russians returned to the use of the old cannon mantlet in the Crimean war. 1879 Nugent in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 453 'Mantlets'. are now invariably made of this material [*sc.* rope].

c. A bullet-proof shelter from which firing results can be observed and signalled.

1874 *Proc. Nat. Rifle Assoc.* 94 The markers..must retire into their mantelets as soon as the 1st gun..is discharged. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 9 Dec., Officers, in telegraphic communication with the firing-points, will be posted in mantlets before the targets.

‖**Ma·nteline.** *rare.* [F. *manteline* a mantle.] A short mantle or cape.

1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. vi, In these times, the scholar must creep under the knight's manteline.

‖**Mantelletta** (mæntele·tă). Pl. **mantelletta.** [It. *mantelletta*, dim. of *mantello* Mantle *sb.* Cf. med.L. *mantelletum.*] (See quot. 1897)

1853 Dale tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 6 These latter should wear stoles of the colour of the day; and if Prelates the mozetta, or mantelletta. 1897 *Cath. Dict* (ed 5), *Mantelletta*, a vestment made of silk or woollen stuff, open but fastened in front, reaching almost to the knees. .It is worn by cardinals, bishops, abbots, and the 'prelati' of the Roman Court [etc.].. The mantellette of cardinals are of three colours

Ma·ntelpiece. [f. Mantel *sb.* + Piece *sb*]

1. The Mantel (3 a) with its supports; the ornamental structure of wood, marble, etc., above and around a fireplace. Also *? rarely* = Mantel 3 a

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2197/4 A New Art or Invention of Making, Marbling, Veining, and Finishing of Mantle-pieces for Chimneys. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. 14 At Conings-burgh castle the opening of the chimney is square, with shafts in the jambs, and what is called a straight arch, that is, the mantel-piece is formed of several stones joggled together.

2. = Mantelshelf. Also *attrib.*

1827 G Beauclerk *Journ. Marocco* viii. 92 A French mantle-piece clock. 1860 *All Year Round* 572 The looking-glass over the mantelpiece. 1892 Zangwill *Childr. Ghetto* I 46 The mantelpiece mirror was bordered with yellow scalloped paper.

Ma·ntelshelf. [f. Mantel *sb.* + Shelf] That projecting part of a mantelpiece which serves as a shelf.

1828–32 in Webster. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* 1073. 1838 Dickens *O Twist* viii, A frying-pan which was secured to the mantelshelf by a string 1888 'Bernard' *Fr. World to Cloister* I. 9 He stood up, leaning against the mantleshelf.

transf. 1897 O. G. Jones *Rock-climbing* 263 Close up against the wall that blocked the head of the gully, a long stride was to be taken across to a narrow 'mantelshelf' on the other side.

Ma·ntel-tree. [f. Mantel *sb.* + Tree]

1. A beam across the opening of a fireplace, serving as a lintel to support the masonry above (Parker, 1850). In later use, a stone or arch serving the same purpose.

1428–32 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 332 Pro uno mantiltr', ad valentiam 13*s.* 1486 *Ibid* III. 256 For enbowyng of a mantell' tree 1583 Fulke *Defence* iii. 122 He might shewe vs the mantilltree of a chimney, and a brasse pot hanging ouer the fire. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* K 2, Old Grandsir Thick-skin, you that sit there as melancholy as a mantle-tree. 1649 R Hodges *Plain Direct.* 14 Hee hang'd his mantle upon the mantil tree of the chimney 1703 Moxon *Mech Exerc* 273 Semi-Oval Arches are sometimes made over Kitchin-Chimnies, instead of Mantle-trees. 1789 P. Smyth tr. *Aldrich's Archit* (1818) 121 The apertures are limited by two jambs, and the mantle-tree. 1821 *Self Instructor* 139 The chimney upright over the mantle tree.

2. = Mantelpiece 1, 2.

1634 Brereton *Trav* (Chetham Soc) 7 All the walls most richly gilded, rich marble mantle-tree 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* 116, I comming once into his chamber and finding over the Mantletree a paire of new Cards 1781 Cowper *Charity* 460 No charity but alms aught values she, Except in porcelain on her mantel-tree 1902 E. Philpotts *River* 13 For lack of mantel-tree Nicholas had nailed up a shelf to hold certain heirlooms.

Manteme, mantene, obs. forms of Maintain.

Manteque, variant of Mantega.

Mantevil. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 9 corruptly **mandevil(l)e.** [Perh. a mistake for some form of Mantel] A loose coat formerly worn by soldiers and menservants. (Cf. Mandilion.)

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 96/2 A Mandilion, or Madilion, or of old a Mantevil. 1834 Planché *Brit Costume* 267 Coats and jerkins, .some loose, which they called mandillians. [*Note*] Mandevilles, which Randal Holmes describes as a loose hanging garment. 1860 Fairholt *Costume* Gloss. (ed. 2) 526 *Mandevile*, or *Mandilion.*

Manteym(e, manteyn(e, obs. ff. Maintain.

Mantic (mæ·ntik), *sb. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *μαντική* (*sc. τέχνη* art), fem. of *μαντικός*: see next.] The art or science of divination

[1727 Bailey vol II, *Mantice*, divination or foretelling things to come.] 1891 Mrs. Colyer-Fergusson tr. *De La Saussaye's Man. Sci. Relig.* xvi. 137 The history of religion is full of mantic [rendering G *die Mantik*].

Mantic (mæ·ntik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *μαντικός*, f. *μάντις* prophet, diviner, lit. one affected by divine madness, f. root *man-*: see Mania.] Pertaining to divination or prophecy.

1850 Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bound* 553, I fixed the various rules of mantic art. 1858 Trench *Synon. N. T.* vi. (1876) 21 Revelation knows nothing of this mantic fury.

So **Ma·ntical** *a.* = Mantic; **Ma·ntically** *adv.*; **Ma·nticism,** the practice of divination

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 26 Any manticall, or magicall hypothesis whatsoeuer. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* To Astronomers, This disquisition abhors. to end with any thing that is manticall. 1861 McCaul *Aids to Faith* iii. 81 It is useless to go to the manticism of the heathen to get light as to the nature of Hebrew prophecy. 1903 Selwyn in *Expositor* Apr. 288 There is not a scrap of evidence to show that the bishops of Asia accused the Montanists of being mantically inclined.

-mantic, repr. Gr. *μαντικός* (see prec.) in combination, is the ending of adjs. related to sbs. in -mancy, as in *geomantic*, pertaining to geomancy, *hydromantic*, pertaining to hydromancy, etc.

Manticore (mæ·ntikoəi). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 4, 7–9 **mantichora**, 5 **mantiassera**, 5, 7–9 **manticora**, 6 **mantycor(e**, 7 **martichore**, 7–8 **marticora**; *β.* (sense 2) 7 **mantegre**, 7–8 **mantyger**, 8–9 **montegre**, 9 **mantiger.** [ad. L. *manticora*, repr. Gr. *μαντιχώρας*, a corrupt reading in Aristotle *Hist. Anim.* (quoting Ctesias), where the better MSS. have *μαρτιχόρας* (another var. is *μαρτιοχώρας*), app. an OPersian word for 'man-eater', f. *martiya-* man (mod Pers. مرد *mard*) + root *χ^v^ar-* (Zend *χ^v^araiti*, mod. Pers. خوردن *χurden*) to eat.]

1. A fabulous monster having the body of a lion, the head of a man, porcupine's quills, and the tail or sting of a scorpion. (Cf Mantegar, Mantiger.)

13 . *K Alis* 7094 Ther he fond addren, and Monecores, And a feolle worm, Cales, and Manticores. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 740 Mantichora. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* e vij b, Another maner of bestes ther is in ynde that ben callyd manticora. 1494 *Will of Eburton* (Somerset Ho.), A standing cuppe of syluer with a couering with a straunge best called a mantissera enprinted in the botome. *a* 1529 Skelton *P. Sparowe* 294 The mantycors of the montaynes Myght fede them on thy braynes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 206. 1607 G Wilkins *Miseries Enforced Marr.* I 2 b, Mantichoras, monstrous beastes, enemies to mankinde, that ha double rowes of teeth in their mouthes. 1646 Howell *Lewis XIII* 174 The Beast Marticora which is of a red colour, and hath the head of a man lancing out sharpe prickles from behind 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Martichore.* 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* 166 Unicorns, firedrakes, manticoras.

2. *Her.* A monster represented with the body of a beast of prey, the head of a man with spiral or curved horns, and sometimes the feet of a dragon.

c 1600 in Baring-Gould & Twigge *West Armory* (1898) 89 *Radforde*: Sa 3 mantygers arg. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III xxv. (1611) 183 Mantegres, Satyrs, Monkfishes, and whatsoeuer other double shaped animall [etc.] 1766 Porny *Her* (1777) 196 The Montegre. 1780 Edmondson *Heraldry* II Gloss., *Man tyger*, or *Manticora.* 1894 Parker *Gloss Her* 519 The Mantiger or Lampago, called by writers Montegre and Manticora, also occurs.

†**Manti·culate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *manticulārī* to steal, act cunningly, f. *manticula* bag, purse] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Manticulate*, to do a thing closly, as to pick a purse. 1676 in Coles

†**Manticula·tion.** *Obs rare*⁻°. [ad. L. *manticulātion-em*, f. *manticulārī* see prec.] (See quot.)

1623 Cockeram, *Manticulation*, deceitfull conueyance.

Mantid (mæ·ntid). *Ent.* [f. Mantis: see -id 3.] A mantis.

1895 *Athenæum* 30 Mar. 412/2 A species of a mantid, *Pseudocreobotra wahlbergi*, from Natal.

†**Mantie, mante.** *Sc* [? Shortened a. F. *démenti*, or perh. a Or *mente* lie] = Lie *sb.*1 2 b.

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S.T.S.) II 48 The cardinall ansuerit furieouslie againe and gif the lie and mante [*MS. I.* mantie]

Man-tiger. *nonce-wd.* **a.** A man resembling a tiger in ferocity. **b.** A 'lycanthrope' who assumes the form of a tiger.

a 1652 Brome *Queene's Exchange* II. iii. Wks. 1873 III. 494 We have hitherto Pass'd by these man Tygers, these wolvish Outlaws safely. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* (1873) I 102 The Lavas of Birma, supposed to be the broken-down remains of a cultured race, and dreaded as man-tigers.

Mantiger: see Mantegar, Manticore.

Mantil(l, obs. f. Mantel, Mantle, Mantell.

Mantile, variant of Manteel *Obs.*

Mantilet(t, obs. form of Mantelet.

Mantilla (mæntı·lă). Also 9 **mantillo.** [a. Sp. *mantilla*, dim. of *manta*: see Mantle *sb.*]

1. A large veil worn over a woman's head, and covering the shoulders.

1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 259 They use that they call *Mantilla* for an Undress, to appear the more modest; and it is a Sort of Cloak, or Mantle, round at the Bottom, of a dark Colour, edg'd with Black Taffety. 1770 *Gentl Mag.* XL. 530 A muslin or cambric veil called a *mantilla*, which hides the head and the upper part of their bodies. 1816 Lady Morgan *F. Macarthy* (1819) III. ii. 126 Lady Clancare had exchanged her coarse unbecoming costume of the morning for a black Spanish dress and mantillo. 1888 De Windt *Equator* 129 The graceful mantilla is gradually but surely giving way to the Parisian bonnet.

attrib. 1884 Cross *Life Geo. Eliot* III. 297 The abundant hair..was draped with lace, arranged mantilla-fashion.

2. A small cape or mantle.

1859 *Edin. Rev.* CIX. 310 A smart bonnet, a silk dress, a mantilla, and a parasol for Sundays. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* II xvi. 263 Sir Francis Vere—conspicuous in the throng, in his red mantilla.

3. A deep draping of lace attached to the edge of a corsage.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. ix/2 The *corsage*. is trimmed with a mantilla, or else in the pelerine style, with blond lace.

Hence **Mantilla'd** *a.*, clad in a mantilla.

1853 G. J. Cayley *Las Alforjas* I 49 The stream of cloaked and mantilla'd figures passing through the Calle de Velasquez.

Mantine, obs. Sc. form of Maintain.

†Mantiniment. *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *mantenimiento* = Maintainment.] Maintenance.

1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 7 They doo sowe rice, which is a common victuall or mantiniment vnto all people of the kingdome.

Mantion, obs. form of Mansion.

Mantionell, obs. form of Manchineel.

‖Mantis (mæ·ntis). *Ent.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *μάντις* prophet, diviner (also, some insect): see Mantic *a.*] An orthopterous insect of the genus *Mantis* or family *Mantidæ*; esp. the Praying Mantis, *M. religiosa*, which holds its forelegs in a position suggesting hands folded in prayer.

1658 J. R. tr. *Moffett's Theat. Insects* 982, I have seen only three kinds [of the lesser Locusts] they are called *Mantes*, foretellers. *Ibid.* 983 Of this Italian Mantis Rondeletius makes mention. 1703 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) III. 427 The green Mantiss .like a Locust. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Mantis*, an Insect call'd The praying Locust 1808 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 156 The Orator Mantis. 1870 Mateer *Travancore* (1871) 90 Locusts, grasshoppers, mantises, etc abound. 1895 E. W. Gosse *Crit. Kit-Kats* 290 That quaint insect, the praying mantis.

b. *attrib.*, as **mantis-crab, -shrimp,** a stomatopodous crustacean, *Squilla mantis* and other species.

1850 A. White *List Crustacea Brit. Mus* 46 *Squilla Desmarestii*, The Mantis Crab. 1871 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 449 The *Squilla mantis* or Mantis-Shrimp 1884 G. B. Goode, etc. *Nat Hist Useful. Aquatic Anim.* I. 823 The Mantis Shrimp, or Sea Mantis—*Squilla empusa*, Say.

Mantissa (mænti·să). [a. L. *mantissa*, *mantisa* makeweight; said to be of Etruscan origin.]

†1. An addition of comparatively small importance, esp. to a literary effort or discourse. *Obs.*

1641 Maisterton *Serm.* 20 Trifles, which..should as a mantissa or an overplus be cast in at their bargain. 1642 Cudworth *Lord's Supper* 1 (1676) 5 It will not be now amiss, if we add, as a Mantissa to that discourse, something of the Custom of the Heathens. 1672 *True Nonconf.* 5 Spurning at the righteousnes of Jesus Christ, and aspiring to adde a Mantissa, an addition of your own, to his sole purchase.

2. *Math.* The decimal part of a logarithm.

c 1865 *Circ. Sci* I. 519/1 The decimal part of a logarithm is called the *mantissa*. the whole number is called the *characteristic*.

Mantissera, obs. form of Manticore.

Mantle (mæ·nt'l), *sb.* Forms: 1–5 **mentel,** 2–7 **mantel,** 3–6 **mantil,** 4 **mantal, -tyle, mentil(e,** 4–5 **mantyl,** 4–6 **mantell, mantill,** 5 **mantyll(e, mauntil,** 5–6 **mantelle,** 6 **mauntelle, mantyll,** 7 **mandle,** 3, 5– **mantle.** See also Manteau, Mantua. [Introduced from two sources. (1) OE. *mentel* masc.:—prehistoric **mantilo-z*, ad (after the native suffix *-tlo-*. see -el) L. *mantellum*, *mantēlum* cloak, whence also OFris. *mentel*, OHG. *mantal*, *-dal* (MHG. *mantel*, *mandel*, mod.G. *mantel*), ON. *möttull* (OSw. *mantol*, *mantul*, mod Sw., Da. *mantel*), MIrish *matal*. (2) In the 12th c. the word was taken up again in the OFr. form *mantel* (mod.F. *manteau*. see Manteau); cf. Pr. *mantel* cloak, It. *mantello* cloak. A special group of senses taken from the Fr. is now distinguished by the spelling Mantel.

According to most philologists, the L *mantellum* cloak is more correctly written *mantēlum*, and is etymologically identical with *mantēlium*, *mantēlum*, *mantīlium*, *mantile*, *mantile* table-cloth, towel (Cf. Sp. *manteles* pl., tablelinen; also Mantbel.) On this supposition, the word must have been mistaken for a dim., and so have given rise by back-formation to the late L. *mantum* (7th c.), **manta*, whence Sp., Pg., It *manto*, *manta*, F. *mante*, and the diminutives Sp. *mantilla* (see Mantilla), Pg. *mantilha*, It. *mantiglia*.]

1. A loose sleeveless cloak of varying length.

The name was applied indifferently to the outer covering of men, women, and children, and at times acquired a specific application to one garment or another. Now its use is restricted to a cloak of silk or fine cloth worn by ladies; to the robe of state worn by kings, princes, and other persons of exalted and defined station; and to an infant's outer robe.

c 897 K. Alfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxviii. 197 He forcearf his mentles ænne læppan. *a* 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 210/26 *Colobium*, ..mentel. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 163 Þe meshakele of mødeme fustane and hire mentel grene oðer burnet. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 127 Se þe benimð ðe þine kiertel, þif him þine mantel. *c* 1205 Lay. 14755 He nom ænne spere-scæft. & dude a þene ænde ænne mantel hende. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2033 Dis mentel ic wið-held for-ði, To tawnen [ðe] ðe sode her-bi. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16619 Þai clede him wit a mantel rede. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1242 Vnder hur mantel sche hidde þe staf. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 267 And next vnto hym..Sate the goddese Diana, in a mantell fyne. 1505 in *Lit. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1901) III. 168 Item, for ane mantill to Johne, fule, of Abirdene, lxs. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 143 As she fled, her mantle she did fall. 1623 — *Hen. VIII*, v. v. *Stage direct.*, The Childe richly habited in a Mantle. 1700 Dryden *Flower & Leaf* 348 Attired in mantles all the knights were seen. 1735 Dyche & Pardon *Dict., Mantle*, .. also the uppermost Garment that Nurses wrap up young Infants in before they coat 'em. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* vi 302 Fools, indeed, drop the man in their account, And vote the mantle into majesty 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II 196 A mantle about four feet square, formed of strips of rabbit skins. 1904 *Home Notes* 28 July 181 The summer mantle is always a difficult garment to find.

b. Applied (often with qualification *Irish mantle*) to a kind of blanket or plaid worn until the 17th c. by the rustic Irish, often as their only covering.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 217 Ane Ersche mantill it war thi kynd to wer 1582 *Rates Custome Ho.* F v b, Mantels called Irish mantles the pair. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks (Globe) 632 The out-lawe..wandring in wast places, maketh his mantell his howse 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III 232/2 A Brackin, or Irish Mantle

c. Used allusively with reference to the descent of Elijah's mantle (2 Kings II. 13).

1789 Belsham *Ess.* I. xii. 229 The sacred mantle which descended from Shakespeare to Milton. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* (1875) 183 On Heine incomparably the largest portion of Goethe's mantle fell.

†d. *To take the mantle and the ring*: a symbolical act used to express the taking of a vow of chastity (properly, by a widow). *Obs*

1424 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 60 If she take þe mantel and þe ryngе, and avowe chastite. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 34 She wol perhappous maken hir avowe, That she wol take the mantle and the ryng. 1574 J. Studley tr. *Bale's Pageant Popes* To Rdr., How can that foundation stand which is made of Popes miters, Cardinals hats,..rotchets, chrismes, mantel & the ringe [etc.].

†e. *Apostle's mantle*: the kind of mantle which the Apostles were commonly depicted as wearing.

[1496 *Dives & Paup.* 1st Comm. vii (W. de W.) b j b, The apostles comonly .ben paynted with manteles. and a mantele is a louse clothynge not faste to the bodye but louse.] *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* v. (1598) 447 A long cloake after the fashion of that which we call the Apostles mantle.

†f. *White mantles* (= *ordo alborum mantellorum* · see Du Cange): the Teutonic Order. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 20 [He] toke on hym the ordre & Religion of the whit mantelles.

g. *Her.* = Mantling *vbl sb.* 2

1577 Harrison *England* II. v. (1877) I. 120 The crest with mantels to the helme belonging 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xlii, The mantle upon the panels [of Mr. Glossin's coach] only bore a plain cipher of G. G 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 170 Two or more shields may be grouped together by placing them upon a mantle of crimson velvet.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Something that enfolds, enwraps or encloses; a covering.

a. of immaterial things.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 554 Night with his Mantel bat is derk and rude Gan ouerspredе the Hemysperie aboute. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 9 With a mantelle of prudens clad thou be. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 To be hyd vnder ye mantell of mekenes 1593 Shaks. *3 Hen. VI*, iv. ii. 22 Well couer'd with the Nights black Mantle. 1659 Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 607 We have cast a mantle on what was done last Parliament 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 609 The Moon .unvaild her peerless light And o're the dark her Silver Mantle threw 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* iv. 386 How is night's sable mantle labour'd o'er 1817 Chalmers *Astron. Disc.* vi (1852) 132 A mantle of deep obscurity rests on the government of God

b. of material things

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* ix. 23 Fresch Flora hir floury mantill spreid. 1593 Drayton *Eclogues* x. 5 The Groves, In mossie Mantles sadly seem'd to mourne. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* iii, Ruins, over which vegetation had thrown a wild mantle of ivy. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 484 The elliptical shaped mass of the Wren's nest is composed of an exterior mantle of pure and impure limestone. 1859 Tennyson *Merlin & V.* 105 [She] drew The vast and shaggy mantle of his beard Across her neck and bosom to her knee. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 189 The ejected matter has fallen.. in conical layers, each forming a mantle thrown irregularly over the preceding layer

†c. *spec.* The foam that covers the surface of liquor; the green vegetable coating on standing water. (Cf. Mantle *v.* 4.) *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 426 The flower or mantle which the wine casteth up to the top [L. *flos vini*]. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. iv. 139 Poore Tom, that..drinkes the green Mantle of the standing Poole.

†3. A kind of woollen cloth; a blanket of this material. Chiefly with qualification, e.g. *Paris mantle. Obs.*

[1410 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 637/2 Les Worstedes appellez mantelles sengles, demy doubles, & doubles.] 1485 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 318 [They] shal syll no manere fryse, nor mantill to no manere foreyne. 1538 Elyot *Dict., Gausape*, a mantell to caste on a bedde 1545 *Rates Custome Ho.* c ij b, Paris mantyls the pece. 1582 *Ibid.* A v, Blankets called Paris mantles, red or coloured the peece xiii *s.* iiii.*d.* Blankets called Paris Mantles, white the peece x *s.*

†4. A measure of quantity of furs, containing from 30 to 100 skins according to size. *Obs.*

'In that work [Halyburton's Ledger] the words *Mantil* and *pane*, though not identical in meaning, are used to denote the same number of skins' (Jam. *Suppl.*).

1473 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl* (1877) I. 15 Item coft fra Will Sinclare v mantill of banes to lyne a syde gowne to the King. 1490 *Ibid.* 190 Item..for iij mantillis of fwnȝeis. 1542 *Rates Custome Ho.* b ij b, Foxe skynnes the pane or mantel vi.*s.* viii.*d* Fytcheues the pane or mantell v.*s.* *Ibid.* d j, White kydes the mantell ij.*s.* 1662 *Irish Act* 14 & 15 *Chas. II*, c. 8 (Rates Inwards), Furs vocat. Foxes the pain or mantle 15*s.*

5. *Mech.* A covering, envelope or shade employed in various mechanical contrivances. a. A linen or other cloth employed in the swarming of bees. b. The leather hood of an open carriage. c. (See quot.) d. *Founding* A porous clay matrix. e. *Building.* The outer covering of a wall, of a different material from its inner portion (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). f. The outer wall and casing of an iron blast furnace, above the hearth (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*). g. A tubular wick or hood made by saturating cotton net or other fabric with various oxides, and then removing the fibre by burning, leaving a fragile lace-like tube which, fixed around a burning gas jet, becomes incandescent and emits a brilliant light

a. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) M j, Your Hiue being fitted and dressed .you must haue also in a readinesse a Mantle, a Rest, and a Brush. The Mantle may be a sheet, or halfe-sheet, or other linnen cloth, an ell square at the least 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 274 Bring them [the swarms] together, shaking the Bees out of one Hive on the Mantle whereon the other Hive stands.

b. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 197 The mantle, of which there are various shapes, is introduced only as an ornament. When mantles are much furled [etc.].

c. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1385/1 *Mantle*, an inclosed chute which leads the water from a fore-bay to a water-wheel.

d. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1385/1 The mantle and pattern are baked, the wax runs off [etc.]

g. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Mar. 12/1 His [Welsbach's] invention consists in fixing around the flame of a special form of gas burner a tubular wick or hood of open cotton fabric, termed the mantle.

6. *Zool.* The external fold of skin which in most molluscs encloses the viscera. Applied also to similar sacs or integuments, as the tunic of an ascidian. (Cf. Pallium 3 b and Cloak 4.)

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 625 Þe whelke looke bat.. his pyntill & gutt almond & mantille, awey þer fro ye pitt. 1848 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 7 Cephalopoda.—Lower part of the body contained in a bag-shaped mantle. 1855 W. S. Dallas in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* 419 The animals forming one of these colonies [compound *Tunicata*] are usually united by their mantles. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 45 An Ascidian consists .of an external membranous bag or 'mantle', within which is a Muscular envelope.

7. *Anat.* (*a*) The name given by Reichert to the covering portion of the hemisphere-vesicle in the brain. (*b*) The *Pannuculus carnosus*, a layer of fatty subcutaneous membrane connecting the true skin with the subjacent tissue.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

8. *Bot* **†a.** = Ochrea (*obs.*). b. The growing cortical covering of the perilem, or primary cortex in a growing point.

1671–82 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. iv. § 17 (1682) 32 Where none of all the Protections above-named are convenient, then the Membranes of the Leaves by continuation in their first forming are drawn out into so many Mantles or Veils; as in Docks, Snakeweed, etc 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 13 Each one of the inner layers of this mantle has its initial group above the apex of the plerome.

9. *Ornith.* The plumage of the back and folded wings when distinct in colour, etc. from the rest. (So F. *manteau.*)

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 263 The Barnacle Goose.. with a grey mantle 1894 R. B. Sharpe *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit* I. 90 Sandy rufous, broadly streaked with black, except on the mantle.

10. = Mantling *vbl. sb* 5 b. *rare.*

1897 Blackmore *Darvel* xii. 111 'Young Earls!' exclaimed Grace, with an innocence so pure that it required a little mantle on her cheeks.

11. *attrib* and *Comb.*: a. (sense 1) as *mantle-button, -cutter, -fold,* **†***lace,* **†***lap, maker, veil, worker*; also *mantle-making* sb. (whence by back-formation *mantle-make* vb.), *mantle-like* adj., *mantle-wise* adv.; **mantle-knot,** an ornament in the form of a clasp, composed of a number of precious stones [cf. F. *nœud de diamants*]; **†mantle-wind,** the wind produced by a winnowing-sheet.

1681 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spald. Club) 354, 7 doz. *mandle buttounis £2, 2*s* 1884 *Bham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/5 *Mantle-cutter.—Wanted a superior Cutter and Fitter 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* II. xi, Whence the brooch of burning gold, That clasps the Chieftain's *mantle-fold. 1896 *Star* 3 Oct. 2/4 A splendid collection of diamonds. is to be sold. . The collection includes two *mantle-knots which belonged to the Empress Eugénie. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 136 *Mantell lace of blue silk. *c* 1350 *St. Mary Magd.* 373 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 87 It [a child] lurked vnder þe *mantill lapp. 1888 Fagge & Pye-Smith *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 81 An almost fibrous *mantle-like sheath. 1885 C. L. Pirkis *Lady Lovelace* I. xviii. 268 The invitation of a large Paris firm to go across the Channel and *mantle-make for English customers. 1552 Huloet, *Mantle-maker, *braccarius.* 1903 *Daily Chron.* 24 Feb. 8/5 Girls wanted.. to learn dress and *mantle making 1879 E. Waterton *Pietas mariana* 89 The *mantle-veil of our Ladye at Chartres. 1688 *Mantle Wind [see Mantle *v.* 8]. *c* 1530 *Crt of Love* 243 In sondry clothing, *mantil-wyse full wyde, They were arrayed. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec* (1632) 225 They weare certeine ornaments of embrodered linnen cast mantle-wise

about their shoulders. 1862 G. P. Scrope *Volcanos* (ed. 2) 170 The greater part..spread themselves mantlewise over its surface and slopes.

b. (sense 2 b) as **mantle-rock** *Geol.*, a superficial deposit.

1895 J. W. Powell in *Physiogr. Processes* (Nat. Geogr Monographs I. No 1. 14) The materials may be called *mantle rocks or superficial deposits.

c. (sense 6) as *mantle border*, *fin*, *flap*, *fold*, *fringe*, *lobe*, *margin*, *sac*; **mantle-breathers**, the *Palliobranchiata* or *Brachiopoda*; **mantle-breathing** *a.*, palliobranchiate.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 96/2 *Mantle-border smooth, but with tufts of hair at the lateral extremities of each plate 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 258 De Blainville's subsequently proposed title of '*mantle-breathers'. *Ibid.*, The Brachiopoda, or *mantle-breathing bivalves. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I 523/1 Octopods..characterized by the absence of *mantle-fins. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 322 As development goes on, the *mantle fold becomes less intimately connected with the body 1855 W. S. Dallas in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 430 The *mantle lobes are free all round. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I 532/1 The *mantle sac is almost wholly filled with the viscera.

Mantle (mæ·nt'l), *v.* [f. Mantle *sb.* Cf. OF. *manteler*; also Mantel *v.*]

1. *trans.* To clothe or wrap in or as in a mantle. Also with *up*, *over*.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2312 Wharefore thay manthd hym in swylk coloure for scorne. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xv. lxi, And her faire lockes she gan at large vnfold; Which falling long and thicke, and spreading wide, The iuorie soft and white, mantled in gold 1624 Heywood *Gunaik* 1 25 Camma lookes to them [infants] in their swathing bands, whilst they are bound up and mantled. 1685 Bunyan *Pharisee & Publican* 18 He came into the Temple mantled up in his own good things. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. vi, The buff-coat, in ample fold Mantles his form's gigantic mould. 1881 M. Arnold *Westm Abbey* x, The mourning-stole no more Mantled her form 1883 *Cath. Dict* 84/1 The priest, mantled with the veil, makes the sign of the cross.

b. By Milton used of wings. Also *absol.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 279 The pair [of wings] that clad Each shoulder broad, came mantling o're his brest With regal Ornament. *Ibid.* VII. 439 The Swan with Arched neck Between her white wings mantling proudly, Rowes Her state with Oarie feet.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To cover or conceal; to obscure; to enfold, embrace, encircle or surround; to envelop; †to 'cloak', palliate (a fault).

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 104 þei lifen worldly, & hidun þer vicis wiþ a veyn hiȝt of better lif, & mantel it wiþ a name of ymaginid religioun. *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* II. cxxii. (1869) 121 It was maad for to mantelle with my defautes and consele myne vnthriftes. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 68 A frowne that was able to mantle the world with an eternall night 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 67 Their rising sences Begin to chace the ignorant fumes that mantle Their clearer reason. 1650 T. Vaughan *Anthroposophia* 15 The Earth was so overcast, and Mantl'd with the Water, that no part thereof was to be seen 1692 tr. *Sallust* 303 (*Orat. Lepidi*) Prosperity wonderfully obscures and mantles Vice 1743 J. Davidson *Æneid* VIII 247 Night with her dusky wings mantles the sky 1830 J. G. Strutt *Sylva Brit* 60 Its venerable trunk is richly mantled with ivy. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 275 A film comes over the eyes, and the brain is, as it were, mantled over 1890 *Daily News* 31 Jan 5/5 The mountains thus brilliantly mantled and capped with snow.

absol 1585 Warner *Alb. Eng* II. xi (1612) 49 The cloudes that mantling ride vpon the racking skie

3. *Falconry refl.* and *intr.* To spread first one wing and then the other over the corresponding outstretched leg for exercise, as a perched hawk does. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a vj b, She mantellith and not stretchith whan she puttith her leges from hir oon after an other: and hir wynges folow after hier legges then she dooth mantill her. *c* 1575 *Perf. Bk. Keepinge Sparhawk* 1 (Harting, 1886) 10 Let her styre, rouse, mantle, or warbile a while 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. ii. 32 Ne is ther hauke which mantleth her on pearch,. But I the measure of her flight doe search 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xx. (1660) 223 She [a hawk] mantleth [etc.] 1852 R. F. Burton *Falconry Valley Indus* III. 32 The Shikrah, who was quietly 'mantling' upon a clear branch in a nice sunny place.

fig 1595 Spenser *Sonn.* lxxii, There my fraile fancy, fed with full delight, Doth bath in blisse, and mantleth most at Ease

¶ b. *transf.* Of a horse: To bridle.

1664 Cotton *Scarron.* I 79 Mantling like Mare in Martingale, She thus reply'd

4. *intr* Of liquids: To be or become covered with a coating or scum; to form a sparkling 'head' or froth; to cream.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 46 It drinketh fresh, flowreth and mantleth excedingly. 1669 Worlidge *Syst Agric.* (1681) 53 the Bran of Wheat, a little thereof boiled in our ordinary Beer, maketh it Mantle, or Flower in the Cup when it is poured out. 1707–12 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 333 Your Cyder will acquire a fine briskness, and mantle in the Glass. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* x. 378 The poison mantled in the golden bowl. 1822 Shelley *Triumph Life* 359 In her right hand she bore a crystal glass, Mantling with bright Nepenthe. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* II. iii 73 As the remnant-wine in cup Fast shall fill and mantle up.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. i. 89 There are a sort of men, whose visages Do creame and mantle like a standing pond. 1809 Campbell. *O'Connor's Child* xiv, The green oblivious flood That mantles by your walls. 1813 Shelley *Q Mab* VIII. 115 Health floats amid the gentle atmosphere, Glows in the fruits, and mantles on the stream. 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 55 A golden Chalice standing by,—What mantles there, is life or death.

†c. ?*fig.* To 'bubble' with desire. (Cf. Mantling *ppl. a.* 3.) *Obs.*

1637 Thornley tr *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 162 When Daphnis saw it, he mantled to be at it.

5. Of the blood: To suffuse the cheeks with a blush. Said also of a blush, etc. (rarely *trans.*). Of the face: To be suffused with glowing colour, to flush.

1707 [see Mantling *ppl. a.* 4]. 1766 Goldsm *Hermit* xxii, Surprir'd he sees new beauties rise, Swift mantling to the view. 1808 Scott *Marm.* III xvii, The blood that mantles in her cheeks. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* II. iv. (1820) 118 The rosy blush of morn began to mantle in the east. 1813 Shelley *Q Mab* VIII. 37 Such joy as when a lover Sees her unfaded cheek Glow mantling in first luxury of health. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* IX, Her rich face mantling with emotion. 1884 *Punch* 16 Feb. 76/2 With downcast eyes and faint blush mantling his thoughtful brow.

6. *intr.* To form a mantle or covering; to spread or be extended over a surface.

1634–1770 [see Mantling *ppl. a.* 2]. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I xix, And seldom o'er a breast so fair, Mantled a plaid with modest care. 1818 Combe *Picturesque* XIX. (Chandos) 71 The vine mantling on the thatch 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 342 As countless beds of sand and scoriæ constitute the greater part of the whole mass, these may sometimes mantle continuously round the whole cone.

7. *dial.* (See quots.)

1674–91 Ray *N. C. Words* 46 *To Mantle*, kindly to embrace. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Mantle*, to embrace kindly

†8. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 74/1 Mantling, or Mantle Wind, is to make Wind with a Winnow sheet, or course cloth held by two persons.

9. *trans.* In alum manufacture: To cover (an incandescent heap of alum ore) with a coating of ashes in order to shelter it from the weather.

1879 *Spon's Encycl. Arts, Manuf.*, etc. I. 327.

Mantle: see Mantel *sb.* and *v.*

Mantled (mæ·nt'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Mantle *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Covered with or as with a mantle.

1552 Huloet, Mantled, or cladde in a mantle, *palliatus* 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Nov 128 The mantled medowes mourne, Theyr sondry colours tourne 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 182, I left them I'th' filthy mantled poole beyond your Cell. 1816 L. Hunt *Rimini* I. 177 The steeds also make a mantled show 1896 H. O. Forbes *Handbk. Primates* I. 202 The Mantled Howler. *Alouatta palliata*

2. *Her.* Adorned with a lambrequin or mantling

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II 86 Manteled Azure. 1678 *Lond. Gaz* No 1332/4 His crest an helmet mantled.

Mantleless (mæ·nt'lɨles), *a* In 4 **mantal-les**. [f. Mantle *sb.* + -less.] Without a mantle.

13 *K. Alis.* 204 Dame Olimpias. rod, al mantal-les.

†**Ma·ntleman.** *Obs* = next

1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* III. xiv 351 Cormock. creepeth in his shirt out of the window, where were divers mantlemen wayting of purpose to receive him.

†**Ma·ntler.** *Obs.* [f. Mantle *sb.* + -er 1.] One of the poor Irish of the 15–17th c. whose clothing consisted of a single 'mantle' or 'plaid'.

1633 A. Wilson *Jas I* 192 In Antwerp they pictured the Queen of Bohemia like a poor Irish Mantler.

Mantlet, variant of Mantelet

Mantling (mæ·ntlɪŋ), *vbl. sb* [f. Mantle *v.* + -ing 1]

†1. The action of making a mantle *Obs.*

1507–8 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl* (1902) IV. 30 Item, for mantilling of the said skinnis and lynyng of the goun, xxs

2 *Her.* The ornamental accessory of drapery or scroll-work frequently depicted behind and around an achievement; a lambrequin; cf. Mantle *sb* 1 g

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Follages*, mantelling in armes, florishing, *Mangonisatio* 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* VI v. (1611) 267 Our now common received Mantelings vsed for the adorning of atchievements. *Ibid*, These. may be more fitly termed flourishings than Mantelings. 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 553/1 One [monument] composed of white Marble, adorned with a Mantling. 1893 Cussans *Handbk. Her.* (ed 4) xv. 191 The Mantlings of Knights and Esquires are commonly depicted as depending from the helmet.

3 = Mantelpiece 1.

1861 *Macm Mag.* IV 129/2 The mantlings or frames of fire places

4 What serves the purpose of a mantle; a protective or ornamental covering; a wrappage, envelope.

1652 Loveday tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* III. 182 His Mantling trayling to the ground, was also of a light Golden-Tissue. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxvi. 298 The troubles . which are as it were the Thorns and Mantlings wherewith a Crown is lined. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* iv. § 16 The Stalk . giving the same Protection here, which in other Plants by the Leaves, or some particular Mantling, is contriv'd. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 201 At home with us a private person divested of all his mantlings

5. a. Of a liquor, etc.: The action of foaming or 'creaming'; also *fig.* b. A blush or suffusion of colour produced by emotion.

1697 Jer. Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* (1703) II. 198 'Tis a Happiness without a Fund. 'Tis no more than a little mantling of the Spirits upon stirring. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) I. xvi 101 Such sensible, such good-natured mantlings. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I viii, There had been a momentary mantling in the face of the man as he made the last answer.

6. The action of a hawk that mantles: see Mantle *v.* 3.

1773 J. Campbell *Mod. Falconry* 262 *Mantling*, the lowering of a hawk's wings down to her feet. 1832 J. P. Kennedy *Swallow B.* xxvi. (1860) 230 He [the hawk] alternately stretched out first one wing, and then the other, along his leg,—in the action known by the name of mantling.

7. Material for making mantles.

1893 *Times* 10 July 4/3 Novelties in coatings, suitings, and mantlings.

8. *Alum-making* (See Mantle *v.* 9.)

1879 *Spons' Encycl. Arts, Manuf.*, etc. I. 327 When the process is complete, a thicker 'mantling' is laid on

Ma·ntling, *ppl a.* [f. Mantle *v.* + -ing 2.]

1. Of liquids: Gathering a scum or coating; sparkling to a 'head'. Also *transf.*

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl* I. xxiii, The mantling stream Encounter'd by the tides Of's way doth doubtfull seem *a* 1718 Penn *Maxims* Wks 1726 I. 829 'Tis not often, though it [wit] be lively and mantling, that it carries a great Body with it. 1732 Pope *Hor. Sat* II. ii. 8 And the brain dances to the mantling bowl. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Conf. Drunkard*, It were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth in all the pride of its mantling temptation. 1851 Hawthorne *Twice-told T., Hollow of Three Hills*, They were said to stand around the mantling pool, disturbing its putrid waters.

2. That spreads and covers, enveloping.

1634 Milton *Comus* 294, I saw them under a green mantling vine That crawls along the side of yon small hill 1716 Gay *Trivia* II. 54 You'll sometimes meet a fop, of nicest tread, Whose mantling peruke veils his empty head 1768 Sir W. Jones *Solima* Poems (1777) 4 Where mantling darkness spreads her dragon wing 1770 Goldsm *Des. Vill* 132 The brook with mantling cresses spread. 1862 G. P. Scrope *Volcanos* (ed. 2) 164 The mantling beds or currents of lava that compose a large part of its substance 1883 G. Allen in *Nature* 29 Mar. 514/1 The hop type belongs rather to mantling than to mere twining climbers

†3. Eagerly desiring. (Cf. Mantle *v* 4 c.) *Obs.*

1657 Thornley tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 42 The mantling Goats skipt and leapt.

4 Of the blood: Suffusing the face. Of the cheeks: Becoming suffused with heightened colour.

1707 E. Smith *Phædra & Hipp.* II. (1709) 13 When mantling Blood Glow'd in his lovely Cheeks. 1812 Crabbe *Tales, The Confidant* (init.), And, at the distant hint or dark surmise, The blood into the mantling cheek would rise. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* XXIII 324 This girl with the mantling colour in her cheek

‖ **Manto** (mæ·nto). [It. or Sp. *manto*] A (Spanish, etc.) cloak or mantle. (See also Manteau)

1679 Rycaut *St. Grk. Ch.* 96 The G. Signor presents him with a white Horse, a Manto or blacke Coole [etc.] 1867 Miss Yonge *Six Cushions* xi 90 A place that. suggested Spanish cavaliers, with short manto, broad sombrero [etc.].

Mantoa, Mantoe: see Manua, Manteau.

†**Manto·logy.** *Obs. rare.* [Badly f. Gr. *μάντ-ις* a diviner + -ology.] The art or practice of divination.

1774 *Guthrie's Geog. Gram.* (ed 4) 125 That remarkable mantology, or gift of prophecy, which distinguishes the inhabitants of the Hebrides under the name of second sight. 1783 W. F. Martyn *Geog Mag* II. 423. 1828 in Webster.

So **Manto·logist,** 'one skilled in mantology or divination; a diviner, prophet'.

1864 in Webster; and in recent Dicts.

Manton (mæ·ntən). A fowling-piece made by Joseph Manton (?1766–1835), a noted gunsmith. Also *Joe Manton.*

1816 Scott *Antiq* xxxix, It's a capital piece; it's a Joe Manton, that cost forty guineas 1859 Lever *Davenport Dunn* xiii. 113 Every now and then you'll find a firelock in the hands that once held a double barrelled Manton

†**Mantoon.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? ad. It. *mantone*, augmentative of *manto* cloak.] ?A large cloak

1623 Webster *Devils Lawcase* I ii. B 4 b, I do heare there are Bawds abroad, That bring Cut-works, & Mantoons, & conuey Letters To such young Gentlewomen.

†**Mantoplicee.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [F. *manteau plissé* pleated cloak.] 1672 Shadwell *Miser* I. 16.

Mantou, -ow, variant ff. of Manteau *Obs.*

‖ **Mantra** (n æ ntrā). *Indian.* Also 9 **mantram.** [Skr. *mantra*, lit. 'instrument of thought', f. *man* to think.] A sacred text or passage, esp. one from the Vedas used as a prayer or incantation.

1808 Colebrooke *Vedas* in *Asiat Res* VIII. 392 The import of any mantra in the Indian scriptures, is generally found to be a prayer, containing either a petition to a deity, or else thanksgiving, praise, and adoration. 1817 tr. *Dubois' Mann. People India* xi. 77 The pretended virtues of the Mantra or Mantram. 1883 Monier-Williams *Relig. Ind. & Life India* i. 8 These Mantras or hymns were arranged in three principal collections.

Ma·n-trap. A trap for catching men, *esp.* one for catching trespassers in private grounds.

1788 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Peter's Pension* Wks. 1812 II. 18 Your Man-traps, guards of goose and duck And cock and hens. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 20 Mar. an 1776, He should have warned us of our danger, before we entered his garden of flowery eloquence, by advertising, 'Spring-guns and man-traps set here'. 1880 Browning *Clive* 24 Did no writing on the wall Warn me 'Trespasser, 'ware man-traps!'

transf. and *fig.* 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* III. Wks. (Globe) 663/2 There's Mrs. Mantrap, Lady Betty Blackleg [etc.]. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xiii, Mrs. Varden, regarding the Maypole as a sort of human man-trap, or decoy for husbands. 1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 197 Were you to bawl in the ears of those employed in the construction [of certain guns],. you would not affect nor abate one, in the number of these infernal man-traps.

†**Mantry.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. = Mantel-tree.

1530 Palsgr. 243/1 Mantry of a chimney, *manteau de cheminée.*

Mantua (mæ·ntiuă). Also 7 mantoa. [Corruption of MANTEAU, due to association with the place-name *Mantua*.

Perh. *mantua silk*, and the fabric referred to in 2 below, may have been called from the place-name, which seems to occur *attrib.* in the following: *a* 1618 *Bk. Rates* H 3 b, Hose of Cruell vocat. Mantua hose, the paire, iiijs.]

1. A loose gown, worn by women in 17–18th c. = MANTEAU 1.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1287/4 One rich flowred Mantua lined with black, with a pair of very fine laced Sleeves 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 95/2 A Mantua, is a kind of loose Coat without any stayes in it. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* III i, He has not seen me in my new Mantoa yet. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 P 3 Brunetta came to a public Ball in a plain black Silk Mantua. 1728 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 278 A mantua of a better kind of calico. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxxii, The girls went off straightway to get together their best calamancoes, mantuas, clocked stockings, and high-heeled shoes.

†**2.** A material; ? = *mantua silk*

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4540/6 The best broad Italian colour'd Mantua's at 6*s.* 9*d.* per Yard 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 426, 20 yards mantua. 1787 ANDERSON *Orig. Commerce* II. 569 The silks called alamodes and lustrings were entirely owing to them [Fr. refugees of *c* 1685]; also brocades, sattins, black and coloured mantuas.

3. *attrib.*, as *mantua-cloth, gown, petticoat, silk.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mantoe*, or *Mantua-Gown*, a loose upper Garment, now generally worn by Women, instead of a straight-body'd Gown 1731 in Planché *Cycl. Costume* (1876) I. 363 A rose-coloured paduasoy mantua, lined with a rich Mantua silk of the same colour. 1755 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (ed. 6) II. v. xxx 561/1 It must be a very poor Woman that has not a Suit of Mantua Silk.. to appear abroad in on Holydays. 1761 in J. P. Malcom *Manners Lond* (1810) II 347 A scarlet-flowered damask Mantua Petticoat 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Mantua Cloths*, a term employed in trade to denote every description of cloth suitable for mantles, cloaks [etc.].

Ma·ntua-ma·ker. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* or *arch.* One who makes mantuas; later, a dress-maker.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V 237 Mantuamaker. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect* No 277 P 11 The most celebrated Tyre-women and Mantua-makers in Paris. 1841 in HODDER *Life Ld. Shaftesb* (1886) I. 328 An enquiry into the state and treatment of the wretched milliners and mantua-makers. 1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* xv 165 Get on your hat and go with me to the mantua-maker

So **Mantua-making** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round London* (1709) 41 That virtuous Profession Mantua-making 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III 76, I must soon quit my mantuamaking business. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 287 The young mantua-making school-mistresses

Mantuan (mæ·ntiuăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Mantuān-us*, f. *Mantua* see -AN]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Mantua, a city in northern Italy near which Virgil was born; hence, of or pertaining to Virgil, Virgilian. *The Mantuan Muse, Swan*, Virgil.

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 129 Still with itself compar'd, his [*sc.* Homer's] text peruse; And let your comment be the Mantuan Muse. 1780 COWPER *Tab'-t* 537 Ages elapsed ere Homer's lamp appeared, And ages ere the Mantuan Swan was heard.

B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Mantua. *The Mantuan* = Virgil.

1649 OGILBY *Virgil, Bucolicks* (1684) L *note*, Virgil amongst other Mantuans, ejected out of his Inheritance, went to Rome for redress. 1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* (1892) 186 Who [*sc.* Milton] from the Mantuan's bleeding crown Tore the presumptuous laurel down.

Mantyger, variant of MANTEGAR, MANTICORE.

†**Manuable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *manuable*, f. L. *manu-* hand: see -ABLE. Cf. MANIABLE.]

1. That may be handled easily.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. xii. (1636) 665 The yard thereof is of so great a length, as it is not manuable in a ship. *Ibid.* Most manuable, and therewith very light of carriage.

2. Of money: ? Of handy size.

1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 26 If wee marke but of the great quantities from the penny downward since H. 8. time stamped, how few remain. Whereas of all the Coynes from three pence upwards which are manuable (or manuall) plenty passe still in daily payment.

Manual (mæ·niuăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5–8 manuel, (5 manuele), 5–7 manuell, 5–6 manuelle, manwell, manuale, 6–7 manuall, 6– manual. [ad. (the earlier form through F. *manuel*) L. *manuālis* pertaining to the hand; the neut. *manuāle* was used subst. in class. L. for 'a book-cover', in late L. for a handbook. Cf. Sp., Pg. *manual*, It. *manuale* adjs. and sbs]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the hand or hands; done or performed with the hands. Now esp. of (physical) labour, an occupation, etc., as opposed to *mental, theoretical.*

1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 364 And of thy manuel labour, as I weene, Thy lucre is swich, þat it vnnethe is seene. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 Marchaundyse, made and broughte into this realme, redye wroughte by manuall occupacion. 1593 FALE *Dialling* A iij, Beseeching the Lord (who hath endued you with extraordinary knoledge in all Manuall Sciences) to finish [etc.]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guilleneau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19/1 Which eradication requireth a longe continued manuall operation. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. 66 By manual Apprehension or Executive Election (As a man taketh a woman to wife). 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xv. 338 Patron of industry and manual arts. 1804 EARL LAUDERD. *Pub. Wealth* (1819) 346 The superior efficacy of the application of capital over the most improved manual dexterity. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* Addenda 192 All youths of whatever rank, ought to learn some manual trade thoroughly. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* IV 66, I expressed my ideas by manual signs. 1868 SIR R. PHILLIMORE in *Law Rep., Adm. & Eccl.* II. 199 The second prayer-book of Edward VI. omitted all reference to the manual acts, ordered in the first and last prayer books, attending the consecration of the holy elements.

b. Of a signature, etc.: Autograph. Chiefly in SIGN MANUAL; also in obsolete phrases formed after it, as *seal m., subscription m., manual stamp.*

1522 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 101 In witnes of the quhilk, we haue causit our commond seill to be appensit to this present assedatioun, togidder with the subscriptioun manuel of our commissaris handis. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 254 Anent the Quenis Majesteis lettres past undir hir signet and subscriptioun manual. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 516 Which purchase if thou make, for feare of slips, Set thy seale manuell on my wax-red lips. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 17 Their names, and manuall subscriptions. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 23 Much lesse, that it should be uncurrant without their manuall stamp.

†**c.** *Compute manual* (= L. *computus manualis*): a mediæval treatise on the art of reckoning on the hands the dates of Church feasts, etc., and containing many mnemonic nonsense-verses. *Obs.*

In the verse referred to, *Adam degebat ergo cijos adrifos* (sic), the 12 syllables stand for the 12 months.

1533 MORE *Answ. Nameless Heret* IV. viii. (1534) 207 b, The commen verse of the compute manuell, *Ergo ciphos adrifox*

d. Of a weapon, tool, etc.: That is used or worked with the hand or hands. Now rare except in *manual* (*fire*) *engine* as distinguished from *steam* (*fire*) *engine.*

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 184 Ye strength of their manual weapons. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 481 Of this Smilax are made certain manuell writing tables. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 433 They delue, hollow, and turne ouer the ground, with manuall instruments. 1888 MERRYWEATHER *Fire Brigade Handbk* IX. 98 Manual Fire Engines. There is no better manual engine than that known as the London Brigade pattern.

e. Mil. *Manual exercise*, exercise or drill in handling a musket or rifle.

1760 (*title*) New Manual Exercise As Performed by His Majesty's Dragoons, Foot guards, Foot, Artillery, Marines. 1808 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Manual Exercise*, is the exercise of the musket, independent of powder and ball.

f. *Manual alphabet*: the finger alphabet. *Manual method*: 'a method of instructing the deaf which mainly employs the manual alphabet and signs for communicating ideas, as distinguished from the *oral method*' (Webster 1902).

2. *Law.* Of occupation, possession: Actual, in one's own hands, not merely prospective. †Hence of a thing possessed (see quot. 1607).

1538 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1544) 3 b, Of suche thynges as a man maye haue a manuel occupacyon [AF *un mannel occupacion*]. possession or resceyte, as of landes, tenementes, rentes and such other. But of suche thynges that lye nat in manuell occupacyon [AF. *en tiel manuell occupacion*] &c as of auouison of a church there he shal [etc.]. 1567 STAUNFORD *King's Prerog* 54 But heruppon is there a distinction to be made, whether that y^t the king is entitled vnto by office be a thinge manuell and whereof profit maye bee taken forthwith after the findinge of the office or not 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II VII. (1588) 274 If he [*sc* the theefe] take the purse in his hand, and then cut the girdle, & afterward let them fal, that wil proue him a Felon, because he had a manuel possession of the purse remoued from the person 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s v., *Manuel*, is a thing whereof present profit may be made. And a thing not manuell is that, whereof no present profit may be made, but hereafter, when it falleth 1628 COKE *On Litt* 17 Such things whereof a man may have manuell occupation or possession. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 392 The law extends this possession farther than the mere manual occupation.

†**3.** Of money: = MANUABLE 2.

1638 [see MANUABLE 2]

4. That works with the hands. *arch.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* I. 93 Not only a Lord of Gardens, but a manuall planter thereof 1687 *Connect Col Rec.* (1859) III. 407 Butchers, bakers, .. barbers, millers and masons, with all other manual persons. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. IV. (1872) 204 He quite agreed with me as to the necessity and difficulty of doing something effectual for so satisfying the manual multitude as not to overthrow all legal security.

†**5.** Furnished with hands. *Obs*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. II. 343 Parts of the seed do seeme to containe the Idea and power of the whole; so patents deprived of hands, beget manuall issues.

6. Of a book, etc.: Of the nature of a manual; intended to be kept at hand for reference.

1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Greek Test.* Introd. § 20 We agreed to commence the formation of a manual text for our own use.

B. *sb.*

1. A small book for handy use. **a.** In the mediæval Church, a book containing the forms to be observed by priests in the administration of the sacraments, etc. (corresponding to the present *Rituale Romanum*).

1431 *Med. Rec. City Ch.* (E. E. T. S.) 29 Also ij legendes & a manwell & a Ordynall. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 325/2 Manuele, booke to minster wythe the sacramentys, *manuale*. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 10 § 1 That all Bookes called.. Processionalles, Manuelles, .. shalbe .. abollished. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 213 The Manual had in it all the services that a parish priest has to perform.

b. A concise treatise, an abridgement, a handbook. Often used as a title for books.

1533 (*title*) A booke called in latyn Enchiridion militis christiani, and in englyshe the manuell of the christen knyght.. made by Erasmus. 1565 GRAFTON (*title*) A Manuell of the Chronicles of Englande. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 3 b, If in your Building, you want instructions for your Clark; pray let him make use of this Manual 1768 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist* IV XXV 196 The *Speculum Saxonicum*, which is an excellent manuel of the old laws of the ancient Saxons. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* iv. 36 A Greek manual of the art of war

†**2.** Method of operating or working. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 26/1 We must vse the manuall of Chyrurgerye thervnto, ether by cuttinge or incisione. 1656 tr. *Valentine's Will* II iii. 98 All these mixed impurities can be separated from it with artificial Manuals, and with little ado it may be brought into a perfect state.

3. Short for *manual exercise*: see MANUAL *a.* 1 d.

1762 STERNE *Tr Shandy* V. xxxii, The corporal wefit through his *manual* with exactness. 1899 KIPLING *Stalky* 198, I know the drill—all except the manual.

4. †**a.** *pl.* 'Manual' tools (see A. 1 d) (*obs.*). **b.** Short for *manual fire-engine.*

1683 J. POYNTZ *Tobago* 38 Manuals with other things necessary for Planting 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 156/2 Manuals, steamers, and floating batteries. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Jan 6/1 Steamers and manuals from all parts of the metropolis arrived at the fire.

5. A key-board of an organ played with the hands, as distinguished from the *pedals.*

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 33 Every organ has two key-boards; the one managed by the hands, and hence called 'the manual' [etc.]. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict Mus.* II. 606/1 Thus an organ with one Manual and separate Pedal generally has at the least one coupler 'Manual to Pedal'.

b. 'In a musical instrument, a key or lever for the hands or fingers; a digital' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

c. *attrib.*

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 49 These pedal-palates have much harder work to do than the manual palates. *Ibid* 67 A copula which connects two manuals with each other is called a manual-copula. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* vi 67 There may be four, or even more, manual claviers to an organ, though there is usually only one pedal clavier. *Ibid.* 69 The pedal keys are much larger than the manual keys.

Manualism (mæ·niuălizm). *rare*—¹. [f. MANUAL + -ISM.] The action or process of teaching by means of the manual alphabet.

1883 *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* Apr 93 Go utterly voiceless through all his life, with the mental education which manualism can at least give him

Manualist (mæ·niuălist). [f. MANUAL + -IST.]

1. †**a.** One who works or labours with the hands (*obs*). **b.** (See quot. 1861.)

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 18 b, The chiefe inuention.. resteth in the architect, but the labour and working therof to the vulgar and common sort of mannalists [*sic*] and seruants to the architect 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Manualist*, a Handicrafts-man, or Artificer. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* III 104 When I [a juggler] was in Ireland they called me a 'manualist'.

2 'One who uses or advocates the use of the manual method of teaching the deaf' (Webster 1902).

1883 *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* Apr. 79 In the judgment of most manualists there can be no question that this fact alone, of prior speech, establishes such an important difference.

3. One who compiles a manual or handbook.

1897 *Dublin Rev* July 227 It is apparently the fashion at the present time to despise manuals and manualists.

Manualization (mæ·niuălaizē·ʃən). *rare*—¹. The action of using the hands.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec 890 A trick performed solely by means of personal skill and dexterity of manualization is, of course, conjuring *in excelsis.*

Manually (mæ·niuăli), *adv.* [f. MANUAL *a.* + -LY ².]

1. With or by means of the hand or hands; by the operation of the hands; by manual labour.

1472 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch* Ep II. in Ashm. (1652) 112 Which thyng is not wrought manually, But naturally. 1506 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 297 Both kings.. went up to the high altar, and there sware upon the holy Evangelists, canon of the mass by them manually touched. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* VII (1884) 40 And while they were occupied manually, we have positive evidence that these years were not neglected intellectually. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 199 The Presbyters manually should hand each Penitent to the Archdeacon.

2 *Law.* Personally, actually (Cf. f. MANUAL *a.* 2.)

1628 COKE *On Litt* 17 That which is manually occupied, manured and possessed.

3. With regard to the hands.

1882 SALA *Amer Revis.* (1885) 185 An obliging waiter.. facially and manually as black as the Ace of Spades

Manuary (mæ·niuări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *manuārius*, f. *manu-s* hand: see -ARY ¹.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the hand; performed by or with the hands; = MANUAL *a.* 1. Also, applied to the hands. *Obs.* exc. in affected use.

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* D vj, Artes both lyberall, and manuary. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 158 Manuary crafts. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 263/2 An excellent Handevngvente... An other Manvary e vnctione. 1609 BP. HALL *Holy Observ.* I. 9 You shall rarely finde a man eminent in sundry faculties of minde, or sundry manuarie trades. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* p. xv, The holy Ghost challengeth the faculty euen of manuary skill to his owne gifte. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Manuary*, gotten by handy labor, or that fils the hand. 1860 *Med. Times* 4 Feb. 118/2 Agitated mis-

tresses institute manuary inspections among the Soyerinas of the basement.

†2. That works with the hands. *Obs.*

1652 C. B. Stapylton *Herodian* XIII. 111 Then Bridges built and Stones and Morter carry, As if he were a Workman Manuary. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I i. § 45. 54 A subordinate instrument of the divine wisdom, and the manuary opificer or executioner of it.

B. *sb.*

†1. One who works with his hands. *Obs.*

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 197 The common is deuided into marchauntes and manuaries generally. *a* 1656 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 151 Gifts of tongues and the like, which do no more argue a right to the son-ship of God, then the Manuaries infused skill of Bezaleel and Aholiab could prove them Saints.

†2. Manual work; handicraft trade. *Obs.*

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* v. (1887) 35 Whose vse [*sc.* of Drawing] all modelling, all mathematikes, all manuaries do finde and confesse to be to so notorious and so needefull. *Ibid.* 197 [After the words quoted under sense 1] Marchandise containeth vnder it all those which liue by buying and selling: Manuarie those whose handywork is their ware. 1626 [see Manubiary *sb*].

†3. ? An amanuensis. *Obs.*

1613 Sir E. Hoby *Counter-snarle* 32 It seemeth my Manuaries haste, or the Printers misprision, hath turned *go* into (*sed*) as if the same had been continued.

†4. A factory. *Obs*

1625 in *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. I. 159 By making of societies or manuaries in all the principall burrowis for making of stuffes and other wairis.

[¶. An alleged sense 'consecrated glove' given in recent Dicts., is evolved from misunderstanding of the following passage. (In the original Latin *manuarias* and the other words are adjs. agreeing with *indulgentias*)

1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. bef. Convoc.* D j b, Some brought forth .. pardons, & these of wonderfull varietie, some stationaries .. some Manuaries for handlers of reliques, some pedaries for pilgrimes.]

Manu·ballst(e. *Antiq.* [ad. late L. type *manuballista*, f. L. *manu-s* hand + Ballista; after *arcuballista* Arbalest.] A kind of cross-bow.

1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 467. In some mod. Dicts.

†**Manubial,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *manubiāl-is*, f. *manubi-æ* pl., spoils of war.] Belonging or having reference to the spoils of war.

1674 Blount *Glossogr* (ed 4) *Manubial*, belonging to a prey or booty. 1721 in Bailey 1850 Ogilvie, *Manubial-column*, a column adorned with trophies and spoils.

†**Manubiary,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *manubiārius* adj., f. *manubi-æ* (see prec.).]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the spoils of war.

1658 Phillips *Manubiary*, belonging to the spoil or prey. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Column*, *Manubiary Column*, a column adorned with trophies, built in imitation of trees, whereon the spoils of enemies were antiently hung

B. *sb.* a. The trade of plunder. b. One who lives by plunder.

1616 J. Deacon *Tobacco Tortured* 65 Tobacco fumes are able..to transform nobilitie into gentrie, gentrie into yeomanrie,..manuarie into manubiarie, manubiarie into [etc.] 1623 Cockeram *Manubiaria*, one that hath part of the prey.

Manubrial (mănĭū·briăl), *a. Anat.* [f. L. Manubri-um + -al.] Of or pertaining to a manubrium (in various senses).

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 282/1 This mesial process [of the sternum in certain birds] we shall term the manubrial process. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VI 389 If this [the percussion of the heart] be normal..then any substernal or manubrial dulness which can be clearly defined as separate from this must be taken as of great significance.

Manubriated (mănĭū·bri,ēttĕd), *ppl. a* [f L. *manubriāt-us* (f. *manubrium*: see next) + -ed.] Having a manubrium. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

‖**Manubrium** (mănĭū·briŭm). Pl. **manubria, manubriums.** [L. *manubrium* a haft]

†1. A handle or haft. *Obs.*

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem. 14 The third piece of this Pump, namely, the handle or manubrium

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* a. The broad upper division of the sternum of mammals, with which the two first ribs articulate. b. A small tapering curved or twisted bony process of the malleus of the ear in man and many mammals. c. A small process, often bifurcate, at the root of the keel of the sternum in birds. d The lower part of the malleus in rotifers. e. A peduncle which depends from the roof of the gonocalyx of hydroids or of the swimming-bell of medusæ.

1848 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 5) I. 101 The first division of the sternum (manubrium or handle) is broader and thicker than the other. 1855 Gosse in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 426 The inferior portion of the *malleus*, which I shall call the *manubrium*, is an irregularly-curved piece [etc.] *Ibid* 427 The *manubria* move also at the same time. 1885 Romanes *Jelly-Fish* 206 Unlike the manubriums of most of the other Medusæ [etc.]. 1890 Coues *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* 214 The sternum..develops in the middle line in front a beak-like process called the *rostrum* or *manubrium*.

3. *Bot.* A process projecting from each of the shields forming the inner wall of the antheridium in characeous plants.

1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 285 *Fig.* 198 .. *B* a manubrium with its head.

Ma·nucapt, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. med.L. *manūcapt-us* taken by the hand: cf. next.] *trans.* To direct by a writ of manucaption.

1898 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 883 The burgess who was 'manucapted' to appear at Westminster.

Manucaption (mænĭukæ·pʃən). *Law. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *manūcaptiōn-em*, noun of action f. *manū capĕre*, lit. to 'take by the hand'; cf. Mainprise.] a. = Mainprise. b, A writ directing the bringing in of a person charged with a felony, who was debarred from being admitted to bail by the sheriff or any inferior magistrate.

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 55 Bailement, mainprise or manucaption, and replevine they bee indifferently used to expresse that suretie which the prisoner is to finde. 1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xxiv. § 5 (1615) 240 All pledges and Manucaptors which haue day by their Manucaption before the Iustice of the forest. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 235 The manucaption or production of two sureties.

Manucaptor (mænĭukæ·ptəɹ). *Law. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 mani-. [a. med.L. *manūcaptor*, agent-n. f *manū capĕre*· see prec.] = Mainpernor.

1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 34 As also the goods and cattall, surtus and manucaptores.] 1581 Lambarde *Eiren* II ii. (1588) 109 For some forme commaundeth him to take sufficient manucaptors so that hee will be answerable for it at his owne perill. 1620 J. Wilkinson *Coroners & Sheriffes* 30 The principals, manicaptors or sureties shall make their fine. 1878 Stubbs *Const Hist* III. xx 425 For each of them manucaptors or bailsmen were provided.

Manucode (mæ·nĭŭkōud). [a. F. *manucode* (Buffon), short f. mod L. *manucodiāta*: see next]

†a. A bird of paradise (*obs.*). b. Any bird of either of the genera *Manucodia* and *Phonygama*, inhabiting the Papuan region, and formerly classed with the Birds of Paradise.

The F. *manucode* was originally applied to all the birds of the old genus *Manucodiata* (the genus *Paradisea* of Linnæus), and in this use was occas. employed by English writers. The generic name *Manucodia* (? a misprint for *Manucodiata*) was used by Boddaert 1783 in describing a species since discovered to belong to a distinct genus, for which English ornithologists adopted Boddaert's name In English *manucode* was then restricted to the birds of this genus, which has since been divided into two.

1835 tr. *Lesson's Voy. in Penny Cycl.* IV. 422/1 The manucode presented itself twice in our shooting excursions, and we killed the male and female. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Apr. 2/3 The green manucode (*manucodia chalybeia*).

†**Manucodiata.** *Obs.* Also 6 manucodiata, 7 manucadite. [a. mod.L. *manucodiāta*, ad. Malay مانق ديوات *mānuq dēwāta* 'bird of the gods'. Cf. Mamuque.] A bird of paradise.

[1523 Maximilianus Transylv. *Epist.* D iv b, Auiculam uero Manuccodiata appellauerunt.] 1555 Eden *Decades*, etc. 229 b, These Moores are of opinion that these byrdes coomme frome the heauenlye Paradyse, and therfore caule them *Manuccodiata*, that is the byrdes of god. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 538 The Moores..call them Manucodiata, or holy birds. 1623 Cockeram III, *Manucadite*, the bird of Paradise. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 147 The Manucodiata, or Bird of Paradise.

†**Manuduce,** *v. Obs* [ad. L. *manū dūcere* to lead by the hand] *trans.* To lead, guide, direct.

1637 W. Morice *Coena quasi Koinē* Def. xxviii. 275 There is nothing in the context that may incline and manuduce to such an interpretation. 1685 Goad *Celest Bodies* To Rdr. 1 Contemplation of the Heavens conduced to the First, and therefore must manuduce to the Second.

†**Manuducent,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *manū dūcent-em*, pres. pple. of *manū dūcĕre* (see prec.).] A. *adj.* Guiding, directing *rare*$^{-1}$.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 494 The Greek Fathers, who terme medicinal efficacious grace, the spring of this supernatural infusion 'manuducent and assistent grace'.

B. *sb.* A guide, manuductor. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1615 J. Robinson *Manum. to Manuduction* To Rdr, in *Coll. Mass. Hist Soc* 4th Ser. I. 166 Needful it were in a matter of this .weight, that the manuducent or handleader, should guide men by the plain. way of the Scriptures.

†**Manuduct,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + *duct-*, ppl. stem of *dūcĕre* to lead.] *trans.* To lead or guide by the hand. Also *fig.*

1641 H. L'Estrange *God's Sabbath* 20 Adam and the succeeding Patriarchs (who..were manuducted and guided by an inerring spirit) [etc.]. 1672 Sir C Wyvill *Triple Crown* 164 At length, that Saint manuducts him into three or four sorts of Purgatories.

Manuduction (mæniudv·kʃən). Also 6 manducoyon. [ad. med.L. *manūductiōn-em*, n. of action f. *manū dūcĕre* to lead by hand.]

1. The action of leading, guiding, or introducing; guidance, introduction, direction.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W de W. 1506) IV. xxvii. 317 By the meane manduccyon of thynges corporalles & sensybles a man may come unto the contemplacyon of spyrytualles 1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 514 Vertuous actions haue reference (not of desert, but of disposition, and instrumentall efficiencie or manuduction) to beatitude. 1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 85 Young Students .wander for want of manuduction. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 18 Well stored with Money, but without any Instruction or Manuduction. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* Introd 54 Well satisfied if he has accomplished..even one third of the ground over which he has accepted my hurried manuduction. 1896 Gladstone *Stud. Subsid Butler* 88 The insight of anticipation which, without a manuduction (if the term may be allowed) by natural science, enabled him to forecast [etc.].

2. Means or instrument of guidance; a guide or introduction.

1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 586 He ascribeth no more vnto it, than to be a manuduction and guider to sauing veritie. 1625 T. James (*title*) A manuduction or introduction unto divinitie. 1713 Nelson *Life & Bp Bull* xvii. (1827) 84 He sent it [his book] abroad..that it might serve as a manuduction to the candidates of divinity.

†3. A manual process or operation. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* Contents IV. ii, The various Manuductions used in dressing of Copper and Lead Ores

†**Manuductive** (mæniudv·ktiv), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type **manūductīv-us*, f. *manū dūcĕre*: see Manuduction.] That leads by the hand

1626 W. Fenner *Hidden Manna* (1652) 2 There must be a special manu-ductive teaching. 1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem.* II. 151 If by accessorie worship he meaneth that which is appointed by man (which his manuductive interpretation beareth) then [etc.].

†**Manuductor.** *Obs.* [ad. L. type **manūductōr-em*, agent-n. from *manū dūcĕre*: see Manuduction] A guide, director.

1637 Thornley tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* (1893) 98 But thou. art kept alive and saved for us, in design to make us happy by more helps and manuductors to our Age. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol* (1867) 378 The former opinion of Satan's taking of Christ, as a manuductor or guide, seems every way unreasonable.

b. *spec.* The conductor of a band or choir.

1785 Burney *Mus. Perform. Westm Abb.* 15 This Commemoration is. the first instance . of any band, at all numerous, performing in a similar situation, without the assistance of a Manu-ductor, to regulate the measure 1852 Hook *Ch. Dict.*, *Manuductor*. .was an officer who. gave the signal to the choristers to sing, beat the time [etc.].

Manuductory (mæniudv·ktŏri), *a.* [Formed as prec.: see -ory.] Leading by or as by the hand; that leads up to or towards.

1694 Westmacott *Script Herb* Ep. Ded. 5 These are the Manuductory Things, that Constitute an Expert and Real Artist. 1851 Chr. Wordsworth *Occas. Serm.* Ser. II. 34 They did not recognise this, its manuductory and provisional character.

Manuel, -ell(e, obs. forms of Manual.

†**Manuensis.** *Obs.* = Amanuensis.

1720 [A. Pennecuik] (*title*) Song of Songs..Written .by Solomon The inspired Manuensis of the Holy Ghost.

Manuer, obs. form of Manure *v.*

†**Manufact,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. late L. *manūfact-us* (*Vulg* Acts VII. 48), f. *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + *factus* made.]

A. *adj.* 'Made with hands'.

1539 *Man. Prayers* V iv, We haue not the shewe bread of the Temple, for that manufact temple and the golden table are passed

B. *sb* The act of manufacturing, manufacture.

1690 D'Urfey *Collin's Walk* III. 105 And lay the Ensigns of their pride, Their Silken Ornaments aside; Which would have been a wholsome Act T'encourage Woolen Manufact 1691 Maydman *Nav Specul.* 312 The Decrease of our Wollen Manufacts.. A great part of the Linen Manufact is done by Women and Children.

†**Manufa·ction.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *manū factre* (*manū*, abl. of *manus* hand, *facĕre* to make) to make by hand.] Manufacture.

1602 *Proclam.* in *Moryson's Itin* II (1617) 263 We conceiue that there wanteth as yet for a time sufficient commodities of the growth or manufaction of this kingdome, wherewith to maintaine trafficke. 1730 *Phil Trans.* XXXVI. 286 Thus from Castor, by a certain Manufaction, may be prepared an Oil sweeter than that of Cinnamon.

†**Manufactor.** *Obs.* [agent-n. f. L. *manū facĕre* to make by hand · cf. Manufacture] A manufacturer or artificer

a 1649 Drumm of Hawth. *Jas. I* Wks. (1711) 8 The king drew unto him the best artisans and manufactors. ? 1667 Sir T. Browne *Brampton Urns* Miscell. (1712) 6 Inscriptions commonly signified .. the Name of the Artificer, or Manufactor of such Vessels. 1812 J. J Henry *Camp agst Quebec* 224 The vanilla of South America has been applied by the Spanish manufactors of tobacco in various ways.

Manufactorage, var. Manufacturage.

Manufactory (mæniufæ·ktŏri), *sb.* Also 7 -factry, 7–8 -factury. [ad. L. types **manūfactōria*, *-ōrium*, f. *manū facĕre*: see Manufactor and -ory^{1}.]

†1. Something that is produced by labour. = Manufacture 2. *Obs.*

a 1618 Raleigh *Obs. Trade* in *Rem.* (1661) 186 Other Manufactories vendible to the number of about one thousand. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2009/8 An Engine. for Beautifying of Cloth Bays and all Woollen Manufactory. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III vi § 56 (1740) 464 The Manufactury and Product of England. 1776 Paine *Com. Sense* (1791) 55 We ought to view the building a fleet as an article of commerce, it being the natural manufactory of this country 1786 Lady Jerningham in *Y Lett.* (1896) I. 37 A very fine silver gown. It is a new Norwich manufactory.

†2. The production of manufactured goods. *Obs.*

a 1618 Raleigh *Obs. Trade* Pref in *Rem.* (1661) 164 Thereby to bring Manufactory into the Kingdome, and to set on work all sorts of people. 1657 R. Carpenter *Astrol.* 5 Mechanical, inferiour, and earthly Arts, pertaining to Manufactry, were invented by Cain and his Children. 1762 Sterne *Tr Shandy* VI. xvii, To work the machine to the improvement and better manufactory of the Arts and Sciences. 1812 J. J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 79 All neatly and warmly clothed in woolen, apparently of their own manufactory. 1828 Southey *Ess.* (1832) II. 332 The introduction of the linen manufactory is another instance.

fig. 1846 G. S. Faber *Lett. Tractar. Secess.* 215 The

deliberate manufactory of falsehood seems to be a regular part of the Popish system.

3. A factory or workshop. Also with prefixed word, as *cotton, milk manufactory.*

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 524 The queens manufactury in the Strand. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 591 Milk manufactories usurp the place Of.. dairies. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 130/2 If the goods are fresh from the manufactory.

† **Manufa·ctory,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type **manūfactōrius*, f. *manū factre*: cf. prec.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, manufacture; engaged in manufacture.

1630 LORD *Banians* 70 Servile and manufactory men that should serve the uses of the world in the handicrafts. 1704 SWIFT *Tale Tub* § 2 A Sort of Idol, who did daily create Men by a Kind of Manufactory Operation 1741 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1871) p. lxxvi, The manufactory notes of a Combination of Persons in the other Government.

Manufacturable (mæniufæ·ktiŭrăb'l), *a.* [f. MANUFACTURE *v.* + -ABLE] Capable of being manufactured. Also *fig*

1764 ALCHORNE in *Phil. Trans* LXXIV 466 The bar obtained was no less manufacturable than at first 1893 *Scribner's Mag* Aug. 152/1 Talent is innate and not manufacturable.

† **Manufacturage.** *Obs.* Also 7 -orage. [f. MANUFACTURE *sb.* + -AGE.] Manufacture.

1665 DUDLEY *Metallum Martis* (1854) 31 Lesse profitable to him that makes it into manufactorage, and lesse profitable to him that useth it 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 162 More indeed to the Masters profit, but less to him that has the manufactorage of it 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2670/4 For the Encouraging a Brandy Manufacturage in England.

Manufactural (mæniufæ·ktiŭrăl), *a.* [f. MANUFACTURE *sb.* + -AL.] Pertaining to manufacture

1789 MORSE *Amer. Geog* 90 Some of our manufactural advantages and prospects. *Ibid* 91 Pennsylvania has confessedly taken the lead in manufactural improvements. 1852 S. BAILEY *Disc.* 77. 1881 *Daily News* 30 Aug, The next process, and indeed the first in a manufactural sense, is that of converting the rough timber into a state for use.

Manufacture (mæniufæ·ktiŭ), *sb* Also 7 **manifacture, mannifacture.** [a. F. *manufacture* (16th c.), ad. med.L. **manufactūra*, f *manū factre* (*manū*, abl. of *manus* hand, *factre* to make). Cf. Sp., Pg. *manufactura*, It. *manifattura.*]

1. † **a.** The action or process of making by hand.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* I vi § 2 It is not set down that God said, Let there be heaven and earth, but actually, that God made heaven and earth: the one carrying the style of a manufacture, and the other of a decree.

b. The action or process of making articles or material (in modern use, on a large scale) by the application of physical labour or mechanical power.

1622 BACON *Hen VII* 215 This Law pointed at a true Principle; That where forraine materials are but Superfluities, forraine Manufactures should bee prohibited For that will either banish the Superfluitie, or gain the Manufacture. 1765 A DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 477 The custom of using sand in the manufacture of brick. 1835 URE *Philos Manuf.* 1 The most perfect manufacture is that which dispenses entirely with manual labour 1892 GARDINER *Stud. Hist. Eng.* 8 The tin which they needed for the manufacture of bronze

c. A particular branch or form of productive industry. Often with prefixed sb., as *linen, woollen, worsted manufacture.*

1683 J. POYNTZ (*title*) The Present Prospect of the famous and fertile Island of Tobago With a Description of the Situation, Growth, Fertility and Manufacture of the said Island 1670 SIR S. CROWE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v 15 If that manifacture [*sc.* of hangings] had beene under my charge. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. ix. (1869) II. 262 By means of trade and manufactures, a greater quantity of subsistence can be annually imported. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 490 The late [Portuguese] minister of state,..found it impracticable to raise a glass manufacture into consequence. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf* 33 The capitalist has merely to state the nature of his manufacture,.. when he will be furnished with.. estimates. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 555/2 The connection between employers and employed, buyers and sellers, in the woollen and worsted manufactures.

d. *fig.* Attributed to a quasi-personified natural agent.

1880 HAUGHTON *Phys Geog.* v. 204 The conditions to be fulfilled by a continent, for the successful manufacture of rivers, are [etc.].

e. Phrase. *Of* (*home, foreign, English,* etc) *manufacture*: manufactured at home, abroad, etc.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeit.* 1 Goods of the growth, production, and manufacture of Asia. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 168 Beschir sat on a handsome chair of English manufacture 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 35 A single article, either of domestic or foreign growth or manufacture. 1894 *Idler* Sept 130 A small brass cannon of very antique pattern and manufacture

f. Applied to the mechanical production or external 'getting up' of books.

1887 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 10 Jan. 6/1 The most interesting of all manufactures, in my judgment, is the manufacture, apart from the production, of books. 1897 *Daily News* 30 June 6/3 A credit.. to the fine art of what the publishers call the manufacture of books.

g. In depreciatory sense, applied to production involving mere mechanical labour, as contrasted with that which requires intellect. Also *fig.* applied, e.g., to literary work of a 'soulless' or mechanical kind, or to the deliberate fabrication of false statements on a large scale for the market.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc., Germ. Playwr.* (1840) II. 92 Herein lies the difference between creation and manufacture. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 104 While manufacture is the work of hands only, art is the work of the whole spirit of man. 1892 — *Eagle's N* § 88 Ignorance discontented, and dexterous, . imitating what it cannot enjoy, produces the most loathsome forms of manufacture.

2. *concr.* † **a.** A product of hand-labour; a person's handiwork. Also *fig Obs.*

1567 N. SANDER *Treat. Images* VIII. 72 Yet the image is rather a manufacture, to wit, a thing wrought vpon a creature by the artificers hand, then a seueral creature of it self. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass* 78 Liberty may be rather said to be a Divine Manufacture, then any humane work. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 254 Thy manufacture, man

attrib. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Baucis & Philemon* 14 Heav'ns Pow'r is Infinite: Earth, Air, and Sea, The Manufacture Mass, the making Pow'r obey.

b. An article or material produced by the application of physical labour or mechanical power. † Formerly also *collect. sing*

1611 DONNE *Panag Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, If they stoope lower yet and vent our wares Home-manufactures, to thicke popular faires. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II. XXIV. 127 By selling the Manufactures, whereof the Materials [etc.] *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 229 The inhabitants brought with them a great deal of manufacture, which was lying on the hands of the clothiers and others. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 276 Colchester baize, a coarse rug-like manufacture. 1809 KENDALL *Trav* II XLVI. 132 The manufacture, of the process of which the following is the outline, is sea-salt 1890 *Spectator* 26 Apr, The commercial proposals were at once rejected as giving them dear manufactures.

c. In depreciatory sense: Something produced by mere mechanical industry, or made to supply the demand of the market.

1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 135 The tale and the legend were gay Manufactures well wrought for the day

† **3.** Working with the hands; a manual occupation, handicraft. *Obs.*

1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 7 Such as liue vpon Trade, or other Bargaining, or Manu-facture. 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 45 The other prophaner sort, the men of warre and manifactures, have [etc.]. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 57 Doth it become you to take up the Manufacture of cutting your Subjects throats? 1660 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II 156 No person shall occupy any manufacture or science, till hee hath compleated 21 years of age 1699 LISTER *Journ. Paris* 63 A private Anatomy Room is to one not accustomed to this kind of Manufacture, very irkvome

† **4.** A manufacturing establishment or business; a factory. *Obs*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav* xi. 35 Having seen the Custom house, the River, the Army, the Manufactures, stores of Powder, and other particulars she was lodged in a fair house. 1704 DE FOE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm* App IV. 88 All my prospects were built on a manufacture I had erected in Essex 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Manufacture*, Also a Workhouse, or Place where such Works are carry'd on 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 370 The malversations that prevail in the manufactures, magazines, docks and arsenals at Batavia.

Manufacture (mæniufæ·ktiŭ), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *manufacturer*, It. *manifatturare*, med.L. *manufactūrāre.*]

1. *trans.* To work up (material) into forms suitable for use.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 81 Milk likewise altered and Manufactur'd (if I may call it so) by the good House-Wives Art and Industry, yields many other sorts of good Food 1683 *Brit Spec* 13 Very fine Wooll..but being manufactured into Cloth and Stuffs, is dispersed all over the World 1727 SWIFT *Pet Colliers* Wks. 1755 III i. 131 Totally prohibit the confining and manufacturing the sun-beams for any of the useful purposes of life. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 217 The method of manufacturing milk just described—that is, of churning the whole into butter.

b. *transf.* To elaborate or work up (literary material).

1761 GIBBON *Jrnl.* 4 Aug. *Misc Wks.* (1796) I 107 It may afford such a fund of materials as I desire, which have not yet been properly manufactured.

2. To make or fabricate from material; to produce by labour (now esp. on a large scale).

1755 in JOHNSON. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) II 1015/1 Of the bark of a tree which they call *poerou* they manufacture excellent matting 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 25 We cannot manufacture any goods unless we have some matter to work upon

b *transf.* Said of natural agencies.

1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 876 The liver, besides manufacturing bile, is an organ for [etc.]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 464 Poisons manufactured within the system can act in a similar manner.

3. *fig.* In disparaging sense: To 'fabricate', invent fictitiously; also, to produce (literary work, etc.) by mere mechanical industry.

1762 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 110 The speech is evidently manufactured by the historian. 1772 *Junius Lett.* I. 259 He seems to manufacture his verses for the sole use of the hero. 1777 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 512 Prisoners..know very well how to manufacture stories calculated to serve the purposes of the side they belong to. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. iii. 134 He was fond of setting himself to manufacture conceits resembling those on the heroes of the Trojan War 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 15 Dec., The numerous outrages which have been reported, many of which he declared were 'manufactured'. 1902 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* XXIII. 449 The ancients manufactured a hostility between Homer and Hesiod, Pindar and Bakchylides, Aischylos and Sophocles.

4. *intr.* To permit of being manufactured.

1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. 12 The flax thus managed dresses and manufactures much better.

Manufactured (mæniufæ·ktiŭd), *ppl. a.* [f. MANUFACTURE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Fabricated from raw material.

1680 W. LOVE in *Deb. Parlt.* (1681) 68 And it cannot be expected, that the Indians should grow weary, of exchanging their Manufactured Goods for our Gold and Silver 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N* IV. IX (1869) II. 263 A trading and manufacturing country naturally purchases with a small part of its manufactured produce, a great part of the rude produce of other countries. 1885 *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 500/2 [The] age . brings manufactured articles to every man's door.

2. Fraudulently invented or brought into existence.

1866 *Totnes Elect Comm., Min. Evid.* (1867) 77 They were manufactured votes. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 24 Feb. 5/5 A more manufactured and baseless claim was never set up.

Manufacturer (mæniufæ ktiŭrəɹ). [f. MANUFACTURE *v* + -ER 1. Cf. F. *manufacturier.*]

† 1. An artificer, an operative in a manufactory.

1719 W WOOD *Surv. Trade* 312 Those who differ from the Established Church are generally of the lowest Rank, Mechanicks, Artificers and Manufacturers. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I. X. I (1869) I. 107 The wages of mechanics, artificers, and manufacturers should be somewhat higher than those of common labourers 1812 *Gen Hist.* in *Ann. Reg* 38 The distresses which had driven the poor manufacturers [of Nottingham] to acts of outrage 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* iii (1858) I. 433 A shilling a day was the pay to which the English manufacturer then [in 1680] thought himself entitled

2. One who employs workmen for manufacturing: the owner of a manufactory.

1752 HUME *Ess & Treat.* (1777) II 95 A manufacturer reckons upon the labour of his servants. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf* XIII. (ed. 3) 121 The magnitude of the order made it worth his while to turn manufacturer. 1901 *Daily News* 22 Mar 3/2 It is the duty of a manufacturer to charge the highest price he can get.

b With qualifying word, as *cloth, flannel manufacturer.*

1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf* II 120 John Nussey, cloth manufacturer, Birstal, Yorkshire. Jacob Tweedale, flannel manufacturer, Rochdale.

3. *transf* and *fig.*

1802 J. RITSON *Anc. Eng. Metr. Rom.* I p. cix, In what manner this ingenious editour conducted himself in this patch'd up publication will be evident from the following parallel, which may be useful to future manufacturers in this line. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks (Bohn) I. 378 The men of letters he slighted; 'they were manufacturers of phrases'.

Hence **Manufa·cturess,** a female manufacturer, or the wife of a manufacturer. Also *fig.*

1822 *Blackw Mag.* XII. 657 'Buildresses of the lofty rhyme', or manufacturesses of fancy goods in verse 1881 M A. LEWIS *Two Pretty G* III 14 A good-humoured homely body, as far as possible removed from the typical rich manufacturess.

Manufacturing (mæniufæ·ktiŭriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. MANUFACTURE.

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* 178 Where there is little Manufacturing, the profit of Plantations, viz. the greatest part thereof will not redound to the Mother-Kingdom. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I Wks. 1799 I. 134, I have a larger cargo of my own manufacturing. 1865 *Morn Star* 3 May, The roasting of ore and the manufacturing of arsenic. 1893 *Athenæum* 23 Sept. 412/2 The mere manufacturing of poetry.

attrib 1834 PEEL in *Croker Papers* (1884) 24 Mar., Those gave the most reluctant votes whose Constituencies were most of a manufacturing character. 1896 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 7/5 Gas and manufacturing fuel and all kinds of coke are selling freely.

Manufacturing (mæniufæ·ktiŭriŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] Engaged or concerned in manufacture.

1774 J. TUCKER *Four Tracts* Contents I, A rich manufacturing Country. 1776 [see MANUFACTURED 1]. 1885 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. I. 72 Labour is said to be agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 127 Throughout the country, but especially in the capital, in the seaports and in the manufacturing towns.

‖ **Manuka** (mănū·kă; *Maori* mā nuka). [Maori.] A name for several Australasian trees and shrubs of the genus *Leptospermum* (N.O. *Myrtaceæ*), which yield a very hard, dark, close-grained and heavy wood, and an aromatic leaf sometimes employed as a substitute for tea: **a.** Red manuka of New Zealand, *Leptospermum scoparium.* **b.** White manuka of New Zealand, *J. ericoides.* **c.** Manuka of Tasmania (Tea tree), *L lanigerum.* Also *attrib.*

1840 J S. POLACK *Mann. N. Zealanders* II. 258 This wood, called by the southern tribes Mánuka, is remarkably hard and durable. 1851 MRS. WILSON *New Zealand* 46 Manuka, a very hard dark close-grained and heavy wood.

attrib 1875 WOOD & LAPHAM *Waiting for Mail* 38 A bit of deal board, fastened on a Manuka pole

Manul (mā nul). [Said by Pallas to be a Kirghiz word.] A cat, *Felis manul*, native of the steppes of Siberia and Tartary.

1871 *Cassell's Nat. Hist* II 59 The Manul seems to replace the common Wild Cat in Northern Asia.

Manument, variant of MANYMENT *Sc. Obs.*

† **Manumisable,** *a. Obs rare*−1. [f. MANUMISE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being released from a burden or obligation.

1773 *Gentl. Mag* XLIII. 76 Copyholds may be annihilated by making them manumisable, upon paying a certain number of years rents.

† **Manumise, manumiss,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 6-7 manumisse(e, manumyse, mannumise, 6-9 manumise, 7-9 manumise. [f. L. *manūmiss-*, ppl. stem of *manūmittĕre* to MANUMIT. The form *manumise* arises from assimilation to *commise, premise, promise*] = MANUMIT *v.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 26 b, It were a charytable dede. to manumise them that be bonde. 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 147 Mans Freewill beyng manumysed by Gods grace. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I 137 b, If a villeine be manumised 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop Cerem.* Ep B b, They manumisse and set free the Simony, of some of their owne side. 1708 COLLIER *Eccl Hist* I II. 113/2 If a Slave is forc'd to work upon the Sunday by his Master's Order, let him be manumis'd 1769 *Boston News-Let.* 7 Sept. 2/2 A mulatto named Dick, formerly a slave to Mr. d'Harriette, but afterwards manumised, .has disappeared 1818 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 321 Neither is it uncommon for the men slaves to purchase and manumize their wives. 1819 G. S FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II. 111 The dead are no longer the object of God's .moral government, being manumised or set free from it as a slave was manumised or set free from the service of his master.

Hence † **Manumised** *ppl. a.*, † **Manumising** *vbl.sb.*

1542 PAYNEL *Catiline* XXXII 51 b, P. Umbrenus, a man manumised. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Publicola* (1595) 111 The perfect manumissing and freeing of bondmen, is called *Vindicta*. 1684 [T. SCOTT] *Lawfulness Nethert Warre* 25 Exhort you them to proceed as they are best able for the preservation and manumising of their owne lives and liberty. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 420 The daughter of a manumissed slave. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. i 17 Two black soldiers, manumized slaves

† **Manumiss,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *manūmiss-us*, pa. pple. of *manūmittĕre* to MANUMIT.] A freed slave.

1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 12 Trallianus a Manumisse of the Emperour Adrian.

Manumission (mæniu·mi·ʃən). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. F. *manumission*, ad. L. *manūmissiōn-em*, noun of action f. L. *manūmittĕre*: see MANUMIT *v.*]

1. The action of manumitting, or the fact of being manumitted; formal release from slavery or servitude; an act or instance of this.

Charter, deed, letter, writ of manumission: a written grant of personal freedom by a feudal superior; also *fig.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 89 The peple of Parthia amonge whom seruaunte be habundante, for thei haue not their manumission. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 26 Many noble men .haue made to dyuers of the sayd bonde men manumissions. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archaion* (1635) 108 That Great Charter of the Liberties of England, (which I may call the first Letters of Manumission of the people of this Realme [etc.]). 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 178 The manumission and deliuerance of the Iewes. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* Epil., Nor we, Nor he that wrote the Comedie, can be free Without your Mannumission. 1628 COKE *On Litt* § 204. 137 Manumission is properly when the Lord makes a deed to his villeine to enfranchise him by this word (*Manumittere*) which is the same as to put him out of the hands and power of another. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 480 Lester sends an Embassy the Lord Morley.. to obtain Charters of Manumission, and Pardon. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit* I III. v. 182 Servants in the Saxon Times were properly Slaves, and very many Instances of their Manumissions are still extant. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II. vi. 94 Villeins might be enfranchised by manumission, which is either express or implied: express, as where a man granted to the villein a deed of manumission. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I 231 Societies for the manumission of slaves. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VII, The writ of manumission, signed By God's own signature 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* x. (ed. 4) 69 He had been no Old Bailey lawyer, devoting himself to the manumission of murderers.

attrib. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 97 When the manumission papers came, Katherine sent LeRoy. to tell the negroes to come to the 'big house'.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Tim.* 16 They are set at lybertye by manumission from the lordeshyp of synne. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. XIX. 45 Languages by a regardless adoption of som new words, and manumission of old do often vary 1779–81 JOHNSON *L P, Addison* Wks. III. 82 It is not unlikely that Addison was first seduced to excess by the manumission he obtained from the servile timidity of his sober hours.

¶ c. Misused for 'initiation.'

1596 NASHE *Saffron-walden* K 4 b Vpon his first manumission in the mysterie of Logique, because he obseru'd Ergo was the driu'n home stab of the Syllogisme, hee [etc.].

† 2. Graduation, laureation. *Sc. Obs.*

1604 in CRAUFURD *Hist Univ. Edin.* 62 The Primar calling the candidates before him,..performeth the ceremony, by imposition of an bonnet (the badge of manumission) upon the head of every one of the candidats.

Manumi·ssive, *a Civil Law.* [f. L. *manūmiss-*, ppl. stem of *manūmittĕre* to MANUMIT + -IVE. Concerned with manumitting

1871 POSTE *Gaius* I. 82 Acquisition of manumissive capacity.

† **Manumit,** *sb. Obs.* [f. MANUMIT *v.* (? as if pa. pple.).] A freed bondman.

1615 G SANDYS *Trav.* 276 Effected by the labor of twenty thousand manumitts.

Manumit (mæniu·mi·t), *v.* [ad L. *manūmittĕre*, ante-class. *manū ēmittĕre*, lit. to send forth from one's 'hand', i. e. from one's control. Cf. OF. *manumetre, manumiter*, Sp. *manumitir*, It. *mano-, manimettere*]

1. *trans.* To release from slavery; to release from bondage or servitude; to set free.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 283 But this Kenulphus . manumitte this kynge at the hie awter. † 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 55 One of the Erles of Cornewalle hering them secretly to lament their state, manumittid them for Mony. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 196 If the testator do make his owne villeine executor, he doth manumit..his villeine from bondage. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* II. Disc. ix. 108 Christian masters were not bound to manumit their slaves. *a* 1672 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 574, I thought fit to manumit the Lord Capel, the Lord Norwich, &c. over to the Parliament. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. ii. Wks. X. 267 The clergy. manumitted their new vassals 1840 POE *Gold Bug* Wks. 1864 I 93 An old negro, called Jupiter, who had been manumitted, before the reverses of the family.

b. *transf.* and *fig*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav* I 2 b, My hand and my knife shall manumit mee out of the horrour of minde I endure. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* etc. *Reactio* 66 Come, manumit thy plumie pinion, And scower the sword of Eluish champion. 1644 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* VI. 523 The Matron of the wheele in councell sits, Whose needle now her Lady manumits. 1653 GAUDEN *Hieraspl.* 27 Striplings which have but lately been manumitted from the rod and ferula. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* IV. 43 A bondage to Satan, from which none can manumit us but the Son.

absol. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 667 Happy Day! that breaks our Chain, That manumits; that calls from Exile home. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 36 It is not every man who pleases that can manumit.

† 2. To graduate or confer a degree upon. *Sc. Obs.*

1607 in CRAUFURD *Hist. Univ. Edin.* 65 The 20th class .. were manumitted with the magisteriall dignity, some 27 in number. 1635 *ibid.* 126 The 47th class were solemnly manumitted in the lower hall of the Colledge.

Hence **Manumi·tted, Manumi·tting** *ppl. adjs.* Also **Manumi·tter,** one who manumits.

1616 HOLYDAY *Persius* v. 214 Knowst thou no other Master, but he whom The Manumitting rod did free thee from? 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1711) I. XXIII. 159 A mean manumitted slave. 1693 W. BOWLES in *Dryden's Juvenal* v. (1697) 108 At last thou wilt. receive the manumitting Blow On thy shav'd slavish Head. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 55 These manumitted slaves were usually bound by the ties of interest. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac* VII. 145 The Church was the great manumitter and improver of the condition of the serf 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) § 39 The motives valid when the manumitting owner is under twenty, are admissible when the manumitted slave is under thirty.

Manumotive (mæniumōu tiv), *a* [f L *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + MOTIVE *a.*] Of a vehicle: Propelled by mechanism worked by hand.

1831 *Mechanics' Mag.* XIV. 389 Some communications in the Magazine on manumotive carriages 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., Steam carriages,..and manumotive cars.

Manumotor (mæniumōu tǝr). [f. L. *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + MOTOR.] A carriage propelled by mechanism worked by hand.

1844 [see PEDOMOTOR]. In recent Dicts.

Manuple, obs. f. MANIPLE.

† **Manuporter.** *Obs. rare*—° [f. L. *manū* by hand + *portāre* to carry + -ER[1]: cf. PORTER *sb*] One who carries by strength of hand.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 71/2 The Manuporter is him that bears or carries any thing by strength of hands; and such are Packing Porters.

† **Manuprisor.** *Obs.* [Altered form of MAINPRISER, after L. *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand.] = MAINPERNOR.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 419 The said Sir Eubulo was Manuprisor or Security for Hugh Spencer. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn* II, *Manuprisor*, one who was Bail-pledge or Security for another Person.

Manurable (mănĭū·răb l), *a.* Also 7 maynorable, maniorable (corruptly for *manorable), manureable. [f. MANURE *v.* + -ABLE.]

† 1. *Law.* Admitting of being held in corporeal possession. *Obs.*

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 47 If a man demiseth the vesture or herbage of his land, he may reserue a rent, for that the thing is maynorable. *Ibid.* 142 A Rent seruice cannot be reserued out of any inheritance but such as is manurable, whereinto the Lord may enter and take a distresse, as in Lands and Tenements, Reuersions, Remainders, and as some haue said, out of the herbage of lands. 1767 COMYNS *Digest* s.v. *Pleader* C 35 If he alledges Seisin of Things manurable, as of Lands, Tenements,. &c he shall say [etc.]. If of Things not manurable, as of an Advowson &c. he shall say [etc.].

† 2. Of land: That can be worked or cultivated.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 544 The residue, except the sand, is made manurable, either for feeding of Cattell or Camels. *a* 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* I. VI. in *Hargrave's Tracts* (1787) I. 26 For the most part the lands covered with these fluxes are dry and maniorable. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 13 They laid a tax of five shillings per acre on all manurable lands that should not be forthwith opened and cultivated.

3. That can be manured or fertilized.

1828–32 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

† **Manu·rage.** *Obs. rare.* [f. MANURE *v.* + -AGE. Cf. OF. *manouvrage.*] Occupation or cultivation of land.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng* III xiv. (1589) 56 Now, of the Conqueror this Isle had Brutaine vnto name, And with his Troianes Brute began manurage of the same. 1796 *Modern Gulliver* 107 No one.. should be allowed to work on the farm, while under my course of manurage.

Manurance (mănĭū·răns). Also 5 menurance, mannerance, 6 manuraunce. [f. MANURE *v.* + -ANCE.]

1. Tenure, occupation (of land or other property); control, management. Now only in *Law.*

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 331 Dischargyng hym utterly of the menurance, occupacion, and receyt of the revenuez. 1468 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 231/2 Accions for th' occupacion and mannerance of any of the seid premisses. 1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 116 b, Meses landes or tenementes in theyr owne manuraunce and occupacion. 1604 *Suppl. Masse Priests* i. B 3, How can they delight in peace and order and good manurance of the countrey? 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 508 So long as the land continued in the Manurance of the Religious Persons themselves.

2. † Cultivation (of land), tillage (*obs.*); manuring.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* Ded 2 Men liuing on the fruits of the Earth, without any manurance, as beasts. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 1 (1810) 15 It is subject to thorns and briers, (if manurance did not prevent it). 1760 BURN *Eccles. Law* (1797) III. 210 [To] buy and sell corn and cattle for the only manurance, tillage, and pasturage of such farms. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* App. v. 1240 The Prædial Tithes are such as arise from the land spontaneously or by manurance. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* vii. (1863) 177 See if they will not grow in this soil even with less toil and manurance

† b. *fig.* Cultivation or training (of the character or faculties) *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiv. 242 The Turks .caused the Vniuersitie of Athens to passe vnto Paris.. And (thus through want of manurance) so many gallant wits are vtterly perished. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II xix. § 2 The culture and manurance of minds in youth hath such a forcible operacion, as [etc.]. 1615 J DYKE *Myst. Self-deceit* 46 We should be loath to trust a Beare or Wolfe.. though by culture and manurance in their youth, their inborne fiercenesse be somewhat mitigated.

Manure (mănĭū·ǝ), *sb.* Also 6 menar, maner, -oure, maynor, -ure, 6–7 meano(u)r, 7 manier, manner. [f. MANURE *v.*

Stressed *ma nure* as late as 1784, though *manu re* occurs in Dryden. Some mod dialects have (mæ nɔə)]

1. Dung or compost spread over or mixed with soil to fertilize it.

1549 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 410 The seyde College dothe laye ther mucke and meanor. apon the foreseyde common grene. 1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 190 Wee present Jhon Broune (sic) for layinge menar in they strett 1598 BP. HALL *Sat* V. I 59 Tho many a lode of Marle and Manure led, Reuiu'd his barren leas, that earst lay dead. 1651 *Manch Court Leet Rec.* (1887) IV 53 Thomas Millington hath made a trespas vpon Mrs Hallywell by laieinge manier vnto her freeehold in St. Mariegate 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 10 To barren ground with toyle large meanour add. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* II. 475 In depth of Earth secure Thy cover'd Plants, and dung with hot Manure. 1760 BROWN *Compl Farmer* II 3 The best manure for meadows is the bottom of hay-mows and hay-stacks. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 517 The warm and genial earth that hides The smoking manure, and o'erspreads it all. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every day Bk.* 56/2 The runners are to be planted out in beds of rich manure.

† 2. The action of 'manuring'; cultivation. *Obs.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 154 As to the manure of it, some sow but two bushels on the Statute Acre 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 352 The Toil, Tillage and Manure of the Husbandman must have been in the Primitive state very facile.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1766 *Museum Rusticum* VI. 32 The five-coultered, or.. manure-plough. 1838 *Scoreby Farm Keep* 27 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl Husb.* III, The manure-hill should be made in a compact form, and banked up square. 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 648 The profits of the manure-dealer must be much greater than those of the farmer. 1865 *Florist's Jrnl.* 10 Water them freely with manure water, made with decayed sheep's dung 1887 *Spectator* 8 Oct 1342 The manure-heap [was] removed to a reasonable distance.

Manure (mănĭū·ǝ), *v.* Also 5 maynoyre, manour, maynour(e, menure, mannor, 6 man-(n)er, manar, -or, 7 mannure. [a. AF *maynoverer* to work with the hands = OF. *manouvrer*: see MANŒUVRE *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To hold, occupy (land, property); to have the tenure of; to administer, manage. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 837* (Dubl. MS.) All þe marche of massydon he manours clene. 1430–31 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 385/2 The saide tenauntz and lond holders dar not inhabite, maynour nor occupye the saide Ioun 1457 *Peebles Charters*, etc. (1872) 119 The gud wif sal mannor thir thyngys qwil scho lefis. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* I. XXIV. (1589) 43 To speake of the Common wealth. of England, it is gouerned, administered and manured by three sortes of persons. 1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 148 b, They cannot manner their children well, vnlesse they haue a rod in their hand 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. IV. 208 To the Britanis delyuering it [the kingdome] to manure and inhabite [L *Britannisque incolendum tradidit*]. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 17 That which is manually occupied, manured and possessed. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 231 (Matt. XIX. 8) Christ only told us that from the beginning it was not so; that is to say not so as the Pharises manur'd the busines.

† b. To inhabit (a place). Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 16 Not marveilinge that he founde noe inhabitante manuringe in that uninhabitable desarte. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 67 Beyond it is Parell .. to which appertains Siam, manured by Columbeens, Husbandmen.

† 2. To till, cultivate (land). *Obs.*

† *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2507 A mede..Mawene and un made, maynoyrede bott lyttylle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. v. 72 Sone woman, quham to we For to manure gave the strand of the sea [L. *cui litus arandum.. dedimus*]. 1590 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 214 To my mother. ij ackers of medow ..and all her land to be mannered. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 231 Hee manureth his owne fields with his owne slaues and cattle. 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 28 We saw all the Countrey manured and green. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II 148 A barren Sand, not capable of being manur'd by either Spade or Plow. 1741 COUNTESS POMFRET *Corr.* (1805) III. 250 A beautiful vale, inhabited, manured, and planted. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III.

161 He is at the trouble neither of manuring his grounds, nor bringing in his harvests.

† b. To cultivate, train, rear (a plant). *Obs.*

1632 Sir T. Hawkins tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 259 Omitting nothing in the sollicitous care of exact education, by manuring her as a plant. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xi. (1840) 64 Who like a nut tree must be manured by beating. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Oost*, The people who manure hops.

† c. *fig.* with retention of the literal phraseology.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xiv. (1634) 633 The worde of God. If it light upon a soul manured with the hand of the heavenly spirit, it will bee most fruitfull. 1645 Z. Boyd *Holy Songs in Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 13/1 Manure your heart with diligence, and in it sow good seed.

† d. To cultivate, train (the body or mind, etc.).

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No 36) 10 Those Scotts which inhabit the southe, beinge farre the beste parte, are well manured. 1607 J. Carpenter *Plaine Mans Plough* 9 O Father..manure our worke without, and prepare our mindes within. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* xiii. Wks. 1851 III. 229 It is ..his own painfull study that manures and improves his ministeriall gifts. *a* 1781 R. Challoner *Medit.* (1843) I. 24 To manure you..with his word, his graces, and his sacraments.

† e. To practise, devote oneself to. *Obs.*

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 10 Thay manure Justice [L. *tustitiam colunt*]

3. To enrich (land) with manure; to apply manure to; to supply with fertilizing material.

1599 Nashe *Lent. Stuff* 63 Retailing theyr dung to manure landes. 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath* I 99 Onely to scrape A heape of muck: to fatten and manure The barren vertues of my progenie. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb* xiii. 20 Sheep are in every thing profitable. Their wool and skin for clothing,..their dung for manuring ground 1680 Dodwell *On Sanchoniathon* (1691) 109 The Slime it brought along with it, manured the Land for Corn. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 242 Lime also is useful . to Manure Land with. 1713 Addison *Cato* II i, The Corps of half her Senate Manure the Fields of Thessaly. *a* 1862 Buckle *Misc. Wks* (1872) I. 571 The land was inclosed, drained, and manured.

absol. (*fig*) 1851 Thackeray *Eng Hum.* Wks. (Biogr. Ed.) II 483 He had not worked crop after crop from his brain, manuring hastily, sub-soiling indifferently.

b. To spread or spill like manure. *nonce-use.*

1592 Kyd *Sol & Pers* I. v 36 So many valiant Bassowes slaine, Whose bloud hath bin manured to their earth.

† 4. a. To work upon with the hand, to work up = Manœuvre *v.* *Obs.*

1431 in Madox *Formul. Anglic* (1702) 331 John has selled ..alle the Underwodde to hewe, kutte downe, occupie, brynne, and maynoure, and lede away unto the ende of foure yere 1575 Laneham *Let* 50 Horn being neyther so churlish in weyght az iz mettall, nor so froward and brytl too manure, az stone.

† b. To manœuvre (a ship). *Obs.*

1569 Sir J. Hawkins *Voy. Guynea* ad fin, We were scantlye able to manure oure ship.

Manure, obs. form of Manor.

Manured (mănīū·əd), *ppl. a.* [f. Manure *v.* + -ed [1]] † a. Cultivated, tilled; (of plants) cultivated as opposed to 'wild' (*obs*). b. Dressed with manure or other fertilizer.

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. K ij, It groweth in ranke and manored groundes 1562 *Ibid.* II. 80 The gardin or sowen or manered carot 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 102 A dampe (like the smoake of a Cannon) from the fat manured earth (being the buriall place of fiue parishes) 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 155 Manured bastard Saffron. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 146 If God 'seal up the bottles of heaven' the best manured plot becomes a barren desart. 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 384/1 *Arundo* 1. The phragmitis, or common marsh reed. . 2 The debax, or manured reed 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 763 It [the tetanus bacillus] is especially associated with the stable and with manured fields

† **Manureless,** *a. Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [-less.] Without 'manure' or cultivation.

1595 T. Williams in Chapman *Ovid's Banq Sense* To Author, Vngratefull Farmers of the Muses land, That..Let it manureles and unfenced stand.

† **Manurement.** *Obs* [f. Manure *v.* + -ment.] Cultivation (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1639 Wotton *Surv. Educ.* in *Reliq* (1651) 319 The manurement of Wits is like that of Soyles. 1707 J. Archdale *Descr. Carolina* 9 Its natural Fertility and easy Manurement, is apt to make the People incline to Sloth

Manurer (mănīū·rəɹ). [f. Manure *v.* + -er [1].] One who manures; † a cultivator, tiller; an occupier of land (*obs.*); a fertilizer of land. *lit.* and *fig.*

1560–1 *1st Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* viii. (1836) 53 The labourers and manurers of the ground. 1569 *Act* 11 *Eliz* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 301 That the inhabitants, manurers, or occupyers of the same doe beare such charges [etc.] 1607 Hieron *Wks* I 233 He is .. the continuall dresser and manurer of His church. 1705 Bosman *Guinea* 16 A Land which yields its Manurers as plentiful a Crop as they can wish. 1829 E. Jesse *Jrnl. Nat* 340 This animal [the earth-worm] destined to be the natural manurer of the soil.

Manurial (mănīū·rĭăl), *a.* [irreg. f. Manure *sb.* + -ial.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of manure.

1861 *Chemical News* IV. 184 Sewage, retaining its manurial qualities. 1884 F. J. Lloyd *Sci. Agric.* 151 Sawdust itself possesses no manurial value.

Manuring (mănīū·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see the vb. [f. Manure *v.* + -ing [1].] † a. Occupation, tenure. † b. Cultivation, tillage. c. Fertilization by means of manure; † occas. *concr.* = manure.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 500/1 Fermours, and other men that usyn menuryng of lond. 1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 204 (1877) 116 Parte of them may be put to tylth, manuring and habitacion. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 80 Couer it either with olde doung, or with the newest of any other kind of mannering. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 629 Yon flourie Arbors, yonder Allies green..That mock our scant manuring. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy round World* 110 Almost every family have all the necessaries of life of their own manuring and feeding. 1878 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 216 In every system of manuring, the chemical composition of the manure is that which constitutes its agricultural importance.

attrib. 1849 J. F. Johnston *Exp. Agric.* 97 It may not be the same..with other manuring substances.

Manu·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. Manure *v.* + -ing 2.] That manures, in various senses of the vb.

1635 Swan *Spec. M* vi. § 2 (1643) 202 When their Nilus overflowed or when it first began to diffuse an ample portion of manuring bountie into the lap of the land. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. 1851 III. 125 The manuring hand of the Tiller *a* 1647 Habington *Surv Worcs.* in *Worcs Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 218 Chaunging thys shyre from a wildernes of savage beastes to the freedome of manurynge husbandry.

‖ **Manus** (mē·nŏs). [L. *manus* hand]

1. *Anat.* The terminal or distal segment of the fore limb of a vertebrate animal. Also, the claw or prehensile organ of a crustacean; *Ent.*, the tarsus of the anterior leg; *Ichth.*, the pectoral fin.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxxv. III. 681 *Tarsus* or *Manus*...The last portion of the leg 1867 Mivart in *Phil. Trans.* CLVII. 299 *note*, I think it better, in a scientific treatise..[to adopt] for the anterior extremity (the carpus and all beyond it) the term *manus*, and for the homotypal posterior segment the term *pes*. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 481 In Birds..the reduction of the manus is still more marked. 1886 *Athenæum* 20 Feb. 268/1 The bones of the fore-arm and manus [in the chick] are longer than the corresponding segments of the leg and foot.

2. *Roman Law.* The power or authority of a husband over his wife.

1854 Colquhoun *Rom. Civ. Law* § 2424 III 664 The husband derived this jurisdiction from the *Manus* 1871 Poste *Gaius* 77 A filiusfamilias was capable of civil wedlock, but had no manus

† 3. **Manus Christi** [L. = 'hand of Christ' (14th c in Du Cange)], see quot. 1706. *Obs.*

1516 Th. Alen *Let to Lord Shrewsbury* in *Lett & Pap Hen. VIII*, II. 522, I have sent your lordship by this bearer one lb. of manus Christi 1528 Hennege *Let to Wolsey* 28 June, *ibid.* IV. 1938 Manws cresty 1682 R. Burton *Admir Curios.* (1684) 30 He administred *Manus Christi*, and the like Cordials. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Manus Christi*, refined Sugar boil'd with Rose-water, or that of Violets, or Cinamon, a sort of Cordial for very weak Persons.

† **Manuscribe,** *v. Obs.* [f. L *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + *scrībĕre* to write see Manuscript and cf. *transcribe*, etc.] *trans.* To write with one's (own) hand.

1649 *Faithf Portr. Loyal Subj* 4 Divers, who have seen the Original Copy, Manuscrib'd by the King himself.

Manuscript (mæ·nĭuˌskript), *a.* and *sb* [ad. med.L *manūscriptus*, f. L *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + *scriptus*, pa. pple. of *scrībĕre* to write. Cf. F. *manuscrit*, It. *manoscritto*, Sp. *manuscrito*, Pg. *manuscripto*.

Med.L. had only the neut *manūscriptum* used sb for a document written with a person's own hand (cf Chirograph). In the sense of 'written' as opposed to 'printed', the adj has been common in mod L. from the 15th c, but has usually been written (more correctly) as two words, *manu scriptus*]

A *adj* Written by hand, not printed. Abbreviated MS.

1597 (*title*) Certaine Worthye Manvscript Poems of great Antiquitie now first published By J. S 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 185 According to manuscript relations, and report of trauellers. 1625 Bp Mountagu *App Cæsar* 185 Origen in his Dialogue against the Marcionites, which I have manuscript 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1778) II. (Addit to vol I) d 2, There is a manuscript copy of the poem, on vellum, in Trinity college library at Oxford 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. xi iii. (1869) I 220 Several other very well authenticated, though manuscript, accounts. 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Univ* Wks (Bohn) II 90 The manuscript Plato brought by Dr. Clarke from Egypt. 1893 *Law Times* XCV 10/2 Only the manuscript parts of the proposal were read over to the assured, not the printed matter.

B. *sb*

1. A book, document, or the like, written by hand; a writing of any kind, as distinguished from printed matter. Abbreviated MS., *pl.* MSS.

a. *esp.* A book, document, etc., written before the general adoption of printing in a country, a written copy of an ancient author or book

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* VII 288 Hither are brought diuers manuscripts or written bookes out of Barbarie. 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 186 These lesser were found pictured in an old manuscript in Germany, which book did intreat of the Holy Land. 1615 G Sandys *Trav.* 82 In these Monasteries many excellent manu-scripts haue been preserued. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1778) II. 43 This translation is now among the royal manuscripts in the British Museum. 1845 Graves *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II 765/1 The text of Tilius was taken from a Vatican manuscript, from which all other existing manuscripts of the work are copied. 1861 Wright *Ess. Archæol.* II. xix. 130 The earlier illuminated manuscripts are chiefly copies of the Scriptures.

b. *gen.* A written composition which has not been printed. Often, an author's written 'copy' as distinguished from the print of the same.

1607 Beaum. & Fl. *Woman-hater* IV. ii, *Mer.* I do knowe sufficiently, their shop-bookes cannot saue them; there is a further end—. *Pan.* Oh: Sir, much may be done by manescript [*sic*]. *Mer.* I do confesse it Sir, prouided still they be canonicall. *a* 1631 Donne *Valediction to his Bk.* 10 Study our manuscripts, those miriads Of letters which haue past 'twixt thee and me. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 91, I took it out of his own Manuscript sent to me. 1692 (*title*) The Works Of Mr John Bunyan,. The First Volume, Containing Ten of his Excellent Manuscripts prepared for the Press before his Death, never before Printed. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 30 Mar. an. 1778, The Life of Sir Robert Sibbald in the original manuscript in his own hand writing. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 611 After having received my manuscript they delayed putting it to the press under various pretexts. 1884 Froude *Carlyle's Life Lond.* (1890) I. 27 John Mill borrowed the manuscript [of 'French Revolution'] as it was thrown off, that he might make notes and suggestions.

c. *transf.* and *fig*

1622 Massinger & Dekker *Virg. Mart* II. ii, Thou art the Manuscript Where Antoninus writes downe all his secrets 1634 Quarles (*title*) Mildreiados. To the Blessed Memory of that faire Manuscript of Vertue Mildred, La Lvckyn 1859 FitzGerald tr. *Omar* lxxii, Alas, that Spring should vanish with the Rose! That Youth's sweet-scented Manuscript should close!

d *attrib.*

1770 Porteus *Life Secker* 47 (*S.'s Serm.* vol. I) He expended upwards of £300 in arranging and improving the Manuscript Library at Lambeth 18 *Oxf. Univ. Cal*, Bodleian Library. Special Assistant in the MS Department.

2. Written characters or written documents in general; 'writing' as opposed to 'print'. *In manuscript*: in written form, written (not printed).

1875 Helps *Soc. Press.* iii 35 If you look at the side-notes in manuscript of some book possessed by our book-loving ancestors 1875 Scrivener *Lect Text N. Test.* 7 All existing copies of Scripture whether in manuscript or printed.

b (A person's) 'hand' or handwriting.

a 1849 Poe *Purloined Letter* (end) Wks 1865 I 280 He is well acquainted with my MS 1853 Mrs Gore *Dean's Dau.* III 182 My friend Mordaunt's clerkly manuscript and lengthy style.

Manuscriptal (mæ niuˌskriptăl), *a rare.* [f. prec. sb. + -al] Of or pertaining to a manuscript or manuscripts; found or occurring in a manuscript.

1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb* 165 Ptolomy Philadelphus . hearing how Attalus King of Pergamus, by the benefit of this Ægyptian Paper, strived to excel him in Manuscriptal Magnificence, prohibited the carrying of it out of Ægypt. *a* 1763 Byrom *Crit Rem, Epist to Friend* 43 Having but one of all the Roman Lyrics To feed their Taste for slavish Panegyrics, The more absurd the Manuscriptal Letter, They paint, from thence, some fancy'd Beauty better 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past* I. i. 4 The representation of a Saxon chieftain, taken from a manuscriptal painting

Manuscription (mænĭuˌskri·pʃən). *rare.* [f. L. *manū*, abl of *manus* hand + *scriptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *scrībĕre* to write] The action of writing by hand; that which is written by hand, a written inscription. *nonce-uses.*

1800 Lamb *Let to Manning* in *Final Mem.* (1848) I. iv. 121 Manning's Algebra with a neat manuscription in the blank leaf, running thus 'From the Author' 1835–8 S. R. Maitland *Dark Ages* (1844) 416 The press does a great deal, and might do a great deal more. It could easily as far outdo its present self, as it now outdoes manuscription

† **Manuscriptor.** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *manū* (see prec.) + *scriptor*, agent-n. f. *scrībĕre* to write] The writer of a manuscript.

1698 *Christ Exalted* § 113 90 The Rebuker turns quick, and plays at sharp with the Manuscriptor, and accosts him for saying, What [etc.].

Manuscri·ptural, *a. rare.* [f. Manuscript (after *scriptural*).] = Manuscriptal.

1856 R. A Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I vi. vii 242 Don't you think Atherton has a very manuscriptural air to-night? 1874 Riley *4th Rep. Hist MSS Comm* 451/2 Minutiæ of manuscriptural knowledge

Ma·nusculpt. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *manū* (see Manuscript) + *sculpt-us*, pa. pple. of *sculpĕre* to carve.] An inscription carved or engraved by hand.

a 1859 De Quincey *Mem Chronol* Posth Wks 1893 II. 115 Amongst a people so illiterate, how could manuscripts or manu*sculpts* excite the interest which is necessary to their conservation?

† **Manusculpture.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *manū* (see Manuscript) + Sculpture.] Carving or engraving by hand; in quot. *fig*

1704 Norris *Ideal World* II vii 365 These images described, as is supposed by the manusculpture or peinture of light in the fund of the eye

Manustupra·tion. *rare.* Etymologizing alteration of Masturbation.

1832 Jas Copland *Dict Pract Med.* (1858) III. 441/2, s.v. *Pollution.* 1889 in *Century Dict.*

† **Manutenency.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *manūtenentia* (= F. *maintenance*), f. *manūtenent-em*, pr. pple. of *manū tenēre*: see Maintain *v.* Cf. OF. *manutenence*] The action of holding in the hand or upholding; support, maintenance.

1633 T. Adams *Exp 2 Peter* iii 17 1484 Nothing can keepe a man from wandring but the manutenency of God. 1659 J. Arrowsmith *Chain Princ.* 453 As when a man holds a staff in his hand, let him but take away his manutenencie, the staff falls immediately to the ground 1699 J. Barry *Reviving Cordial* Ded. (1802) 13, [I] who am to this very day kept alive and upheld by that divine manutenency.

Manutention (mænĭute·nʃən). [In sense 1, ad. med.L. *manūtentiōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *manū tenēre* (see Maintain *v.*); in sense 2, a new formation from the same L. phrase.]

†1. The action of upholding or maintaining, maintenance. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxii. (1632) 53 Christian religion hath all the markes of justice . , but none more apparent than the exact commendation of obedience due unto magistrates, and manutention of policies. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xii. 16 All creatures subsist meerly by his manutention.

2. The action of holding by the hand. *rare.*

1854 BUCKNILL in *8th Rep. Comm. Lunacy* App. G 126 The plan of manutension [*sic*], or holding violent patients for a long time by the hands of attendants.

‖**Manutergium** (mænιu̇tə̄·ɪdʒιə̆m). *Eccl.* [L., f. *manus* hand + *tergēre* to wipe.] A towel.

1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 72 And over it hung the manutergium, on each side the cistern.

†**Manu-tract.** *Obs.* [f. L. *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + *tract-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *trahĕre* to draw.] What is traced by hand.

1660 N. C *Ded. Verses* in T Forde *Love's Labyrinth*, How far short comes the needle of the pen' Let spleen it self judge eithers manu-tract Their female works can't speak, thy male-words Act

‖**Manvantara** (mæ̆nvæ·ntăɪă). Also **manw-.** [Skr., f. *Manu* + *antara* period.] In Hindu cosmology: One of the 14 periods, each presided over by a special 'Manu' or cosmic deity, which make up a KALPA.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol* I. ii 6 There has been a long succession of *manwantaras* or periods 1834 *Nat. Philos* III. *Astron.* App. 117 (Usef. Knowl Soc.) The Kalpa was subdivided into 14 Manwantaras, each of 308448000 years with the addition of 1728000 years to make up the Kalpa.

Manvell, obs. form of MANUAL.

Manward (mæ·nwəɪd), *adv.* and *a* [See -WARD.] **A.** *adv* (In early use *to manward*, also *to menward.*) **a.** Towards man, in the direction of man. **b.** In relation to man.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. iv (1869) 176 Sithe þat man hath ouercome þee, þou shuldest not afterward be so boistous to manward. 1526 TINDALE *Titus* iii 4 After that the kyndnes and love of oure saveoure to manwarde apered 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I viii § 7 It is the root out of which all lawes of duty to men-ward haue grown. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c Free Justif.* 38 Shee hath put on Christ himselfe, to God-ward by Justification ; and to man-ward by Sanctification. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxi, Mr Blattergowl was nevertheless a good man, in the old Scottish presbyterian phrase, God-ward and man-ward 1865 LOWELL *Thoreau* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 368 Emerson. . has drawn steadily manward and worldward.

B. *adj* Tending or directed towards man.

1867 MONSELL *Our New Vicar* 84 'Priest' and 'Altar speak of his God-ward office : ' Minister' and ' Lord's Table' refer to his man-ward ministrations. 1902 FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig* II III. ii. 543 His manward activities and relations.

Manwell, obs. form of MANUAL.

Man-woman. †**a.** A hermaphrodite. *Obs* **b.** *nonce-use.* One who combines the virtues of both sexes. **c.** A mannish woman

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi 458 Concerning the creation of Man, the Ægyptians say hee was created both Male and female Herevpon Plato gathereth that he was a Man-woman or Herkinalson [Fr *Hermaphrodite*]. 1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* II 1, We shall see Fairbelly, the strange man-woman 1889 TENNYSON *On one who affected an effeminate manner*, But, friend, man-woman is not woman-man. 1894 *Idler* Sept 194 That stage of progress has been passed, and, as an outcome, we have the 'Emancipated Woman', or 'Man-Woman'.

Manx (mæŋks), *a.* and *sb.* Forms : 6 **maniske,** 7 **manques,** 7–9 **manks,** 9 **mankes, manx.** [Metathetic a. ON. **mansk r* (whence directly the 16th c. form *maniske*), f. *Man-* (nom. *Mǫn*:— **Manu*, a. OIrish *Manu*), the Isle of Man.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Isle of Man, its inhabitants, language, etc.

1572 *Act* 14 *Eliz.* c 5 § 34 Yf any suche Maniske or Iryshe Vacabounde or Beggar ben alredy or shall at any tyme hereafter be set on La d in any parte of England or of Wales. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 67 Scaliger never heard of the Manks language, spoken by ours of the Ile of Man. 1765 *Ann. Reg* 61 Books of devotion in the Manks tongue. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 68. 420, I believe a Manx sermon is now seldom heard

b. *Manx cat* a tailless variety of the domestic cat, indigenous to the Isle of Man. *Manx codlin*: a kind of apple. *Manx penny* a coin stamped with the device of three legs arranged in a form suggestive of a Catherine wheel. *Manx puffin* or *shearwater* = *Puffinus anglorum.*

1678 *Ray's Willughby's Ornith* Index, Puffin 325. Manks Puffin 333. 1818 in *Trans Horticult. Soc.* (1826) III. 320 Manx Codlin. 1835 JENYNS *Man Brit Vertebr.* 285 *Procellaria Anglorum*, Temm (Manks Shearwater). 1859 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I 202 The Manx Cat possessing hardly a vestige of a tail. *a* 1882 CARLYLE in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Nov. 877/1 [He] hadn't the heart to . watch a woman. . making a Manx penny of herself.

B. *sb.*

1. (As *pl.*) The people of the Isle of Man.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 233/1 The Manks or Manings [are] a people that inhabit the Isle of Man 1809 *Acc. Isle of Man* 74 The Manks pay a decent and feeling regard to the memory of their deceased friends. 1899 J MACTAGGART *Mackinnon & Bards* 68 The Englishman, the Welsh, the Manx, The artless Irishman, the Scot.

2. The Celtic language spoken in the Isle of Man.

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat* (1691) 106 The Language of Ireland is like that of the North of Scotland, in many things like the Welch and Manques. 1702 W. SACHEVERELL *Acc. Isle of Man* 8 In the Northern part of the Island they speak a deeper Manks, as they call it, than in the South. 1835 CREGEEN *Manks Dict.* Pref., The Manks is now seldom spoken or written in its original purity. 1859 W. GILL *Kelly's Manks Gram.* Introd. 9 In the schools throughout the Island the Manx has ceased to be taught.

3. A Manx cat.

1889 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 7/1 A solitary couple of Manxes [at a cat-show].

Hence **Ma·nxman, Ma·nxwoman,** a native of the Isle of Man.

1702 W. SACHEVERELL *Acc. Isle of Man* 113 Michael, a Manksman, a Person of great Merit and Exemplary Life. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* v, Born a Mankesman—bred and nursed in the island. 1894 HALL CAINE (*title*) The Manxman

Many (me·ni), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 **mniȝ, moniȝ, mæniȝ, maneȝ-, moni-,** 2–3 **maniȝ, moniȝ,** 2-5 **moni,** 3–4 **mani, meni,** 3–6 **manye, mony** (also 4–9 *Sc.*), 3–7 **manie,** (4 **meyne,** 4–5 **mane, mone,** 4–6 **meny, -ie,** 6 **monye, menny, meany(e, -ie, meyney, meinie,** 6–9 *Sc.* **monie,** 8 **manny**), 4– **many.** *Comp.* 5 **manyer.** *Superl.* (chiefly *Sc.*) 6 **moni-, monyest, -ast,** 6–7 **manyest,** 6–8 **maniest.** [Common Teut.: OE. *maniȝ*, *mǫniȝ* corresponds to OFris. *man*(*i*)*ch*, *monich*, *monech*, OS. *manag* (MDu. *menech*, Du. *menig*), OHG. *manag*, *menig* (MHG. *manec*, *maneg-*, mod.G. *manch*), OSw. *mangher* (Sw. *mången*, Da. *mange*; the ON. word is *marg-r*, the etymological identity of which is uncertain; but ON. has *mengi* sb., multitude, a derivative of the Com. Teut. adj.), Goth. *manag-s*:—OTeut. **manago-*:—Indogermanic **monogho-*, whence OSl. *mŭnogŭ* (Russian многій); an ablaut variant exists in OIrish *menicc* abundant (mod.Irish *minic*, Gaelic *minig* frequent, Welsh *mynych* often).

OE had a derivative sb, *męnigeo*, *męnigu* multitude = OS *menigi* (MDu. *menige*, *menie*), OHG *manegī*, *menegī* (MHG *menege*, mod G *menge*, ON *mengi*, Goth. *managei* —OTeut. **managīn-* wk. fem, f. **manago-* (see above). The OE. sb., however, did not survive into ME, and the modern substantival use of *many*, though agreeing in sense with OE *męnigeo*, was a new development which has not been found earlier than the 16th c]

A. *adj.* The adjectival designation of great indefinite number

1. Used *distributively* with a *sing.* (Formerly sometimes combined with a plural verb.)

†**a.** with sb. in sing. without article. *Obs.*

Many time adv phr. . see TIME *sb*

Beowulf 838 Ða wæs ymb ða ȝifhealle guðrinc moniȝ. *c* 893 K ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i § 23 Þæt Estland is swyðe mycel, & þær bið swyðe maniȝ burh. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3076 Itt wass forr maniȝ daȝȝ Ær cwiddedd þurhh prophetess. *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg.* I 16/512 Mani miracle þare feol a day. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2901 Mani man [*Fairf* mony mon, *Gött.* Mani a man, *Trin.* Mony men], for ouer-wele, Þam-self can noþer faand ne feil. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 411 Thiddirwart went mony baroune *c* 1402 LYDG *Compl Bl. Knt* v, The floures, of many dyvers hewe *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II 26 Til mony Scot thai did full gret suppris 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* viii (1590) 352 Countenance beares out many euill counseller, till [etc]

b. with *an* or *a* prefixed to the sb. Sometimes reduplicated for emphasis, *many and many a*, † *many a many.*

This many a (*day*, *year*) see THIS. *Many a time* (*and often*) : see TIME *sb*

c 1205 LAY 5132 Al þa twa ferden of moni ane eærde. *c* 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 244 in *O. E Misc* 154 Þar-inne is monyon hungri hund *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 15442 Ost þey gadered of mania man. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 5 Love, which doth many a wonder And many a wys man hath put under. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 56 Pendragon was ther deed, and many a-nother gode baron. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr lowe Degre* 373 Many a page Have become men by mariage 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 183 A foot of Honor better than I was, But many a many foot of Land the worse 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 95 To many a youth, and many a maid. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxxviii 41 He's Beset with Enemies the Meanest of which is not without Many and Many a Way to the Wreaking of a Malice. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I xi, This wall I was many a weary month in finishing 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VI ii. P 3 Many a more unlikely thing has happened. 1853 M ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* x, When . . many a scythe in sunshine flames 1889 BROWNING *Let. to Tennyson* 5 Aug, In its hope that for many and many a year we may have your very self among us.

c. Many one (in ME. written as one word, *maniȝon*, *manion*, *manyon*, etc.): serving instead of the absolute or elliptical use of the sing. adj. In poetical use, often placed after a plural sb. Now only *Sc.* (*mony ane*).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 630 Of hem [*sc.* kine] ben tudered maniȝon *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* iii (*Andreas*) 295 [Þai] mad kirkis mony ane 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 56 Thus ful manyon Deceived were. 1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* (1558) 34 b, Bochas reherseth of wyves many one, Which were ful contrarius. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* iii. 2 Many one there be that saye off my soule [etc]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S) 43 With meruellis greit and mony one. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 53 Many one hath acknowledged to my selfe the like. 1792 BURNS *Country Lassie* ii, It's ye hae wooers mony ane. *a* 1814 *Sulieman* II iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* II 24 As many one can show. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, There's mony ane wad hae thought themselves affronted, if [etc].

d. Many a(n) one : . 'many a person'. Now chiefly *colloq.* † Also placed after a plural sb.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 297 Thy apparayle Aleyed gayly with perles many a one. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 144 b, The selfe same woordes maye bee well spoken of many an one. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 88 This swete sauour. causeth many a one to desyer that they may be admitted. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 167 b, The cause of the greatest wickednesse that can be the undoing to many a one. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 156 Many an one carried off his two or three goodly steeds. *Mod.* I know many a one who would be glad of the chance.

e. *predicatively.* Only with inversion, in the phrase *Many is* (or *was*) *the* ——. Now *dial.*

1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 209 Mani was þat gode bodi þat aslawe was þere. *c* 1300 *S. Nicholas* 431 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 252 Meni is þe faire miracle þat of seint Nicholas is . . *Coer de L.* 4931 Manye was the hethene man, With Saladyn that come than. 1870 MRS. PHELPS *Hedged In* xviii. 269 An' mony's the time I've warned him o' the consequences.

2. With *pl. sb.* In ME. often coupled with FELE *a.*

Many times, *many ways*, (*on*) *many wise*, advb. phr. . see the sbs. *These* or *this many years* (etc). see THIS

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I xiii. [xxiii.] (1890) 54 Ðæt he sende Agustinum & oðre moniȝe munecas mid hine *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Ealle þas þing and moniȝe oðre deð þe haliȝa gast. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* I Weren monie martirs. . to deaðes misliche idon. *c* 1305, etc. [see FELE B I] *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 19515 (Fairf) Miraclis dide he mani fele [*earlier texts* fele *only*] 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 To the . . Lordes . compleynen . . the folk of the Mercerye of London of many wronges subtiles *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1005 We hafe farne to þe fiȝt . mony fele wynter. *c* 1425 [see FELE B. I]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 56 Merlin wente to his maister Blase and tolde hym many thinges. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ii. 15 The birdis seir of mony diuers hewis. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* N 5 A litell courte, where the kinge helde menney Lions. 1580 LYLY *Let. to Burleigh* Wks. (ed. Bond) I 28, I will not troble your honorable eares with so meinie idle wordes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham* III III 9 To keepe those many many bodies safe. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I IX 17 The opposite of Truth hath many-many shapes. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Nov, The famous statue of the Gladiator so much follow'd by all the rare artists, as the many copies testifie *c* 1710 BURNET *Autobiog.* in *Suppl to Hist* (1902) 474, I loved solitude . and so I avoided manny tentations. 1839 THIRLWALL *Lett* (1881) I. 157 The translation which I made many years back. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, We must drink many happy returns to her.

Proverbial phr. 1631 CAPT. SMITH *Advts. un-exp. Planters* 28 But we see many men many minds, and still new Lords, new lawes.

†**b.** Followed by a possessive or a superlative.

1606 G W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* XVI. 66 Among manie their honorable actions, this one thing especiall, is woorthy to be recorded. 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 189 The Letters Of many our contriuing Friends. 1607 — *Timon* III VI. II. 1646 H LAWRENCE *Comm Angells* 61 Many the best and most things were lost to them.

c. Placed after the sb (cf. 1 c, 1 d) *poet* and *arch.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 556 In ðe se senden selcuðes manie. 1526 TINDALE I *Cor.* viii 5 As there be goddes many and lordes many. [So 1611] 1871 R ELLIS tr *Catullus* lxii. 51 Many a wistful boy, and maidens many desire it.

d. *predicatively.* *arch.*

a 1425 *Cursor M* (Trin) 12577 Mony are his childehedes I of tolde Done ar he were tuelue yeer olde 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 74 To blaw my bewtie on breid, quhair bernis war mony. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks (Globe) 631/1 The inconveniences that therby doe arise are much more many. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep* XIV. 57 And if thou know'st, they many were before, By time increasing, they must needs be more. 1611 BIBLE *Ps* xxxiv 19 Many are the afflictions of the righteous. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 314 Seeds many, roundish. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac* Introd (1862) I Where we have to do with aught which in many ways is significant, the names also will inevitably be many, since no one will exhaust all its meaning.

3. *ellipt.* and *absol.* in plural sense: Many individuals of the kind specified (often followed by *of*); also (as quasi-pronoun), many persons.

Beowulf 2091 He mec þær on innan unsynniȝne dior dædfruma ȝedon wolde maniȝra sumne. *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th) III. I Moniȝe cweðað to minum mode, þæt hit næbbe nane hæle æt his Gode *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 And were swiðe maneȝe on yfele awende 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 11392 Manie flowe in to þe water & some toward þe see. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12264 Þai keppit hom in company with knightes enarmit, And Vlixes also with angardly mone. 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 9 b, We be many of us cut off before we come to olde age. 1580 LUPTON *Siuqila* 120 Many with vs spends their goods, and leaues their lands scantly to such good vses. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat* 39, I see, one Fool makes many 1794 NELSON 8 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I 429 They will from using as many again as is necessary be soon short of that article 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 22 He had but one voice amongst many. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 Many of his ideas did not belong to him peculiarly.

¶**b.** with *a* for *of.* *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xxvii. 278 There weren in that place many a dyverse thinges. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxv. 271 They . defoyled many a damoselles.

†**c.** in possessive form *many's.* *Obs.*

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* IV. xiii. (1622) 110 Which was cause of manies ouerthrow. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xciii, In manies lookes the falce hearts history Is writ.

d. *The many* (= Gk. οἱ πολλοί): the great body of people; the multitude. Cf. *the few.*

1526 *Pilg. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 147 b, How yᵉ many for lacke of mortifyenge tasteth not of this feest. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* II. i 76 An old Rule, that we may talk with the Many, but must think with the Few. 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev.* 75 The many are not capable of making this calculation. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 75 The folly and foolish self-opinion of the half-instructed many. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream, Arrival* ii, The many fail : the one succeeds. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.*, *Democr.* 39 It was the many who relished those arts [of ancient Athens].

†**4.** Phr. *On* (*in*) *many*: into many parts, many times, manifold. *Obs.*

c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 1 God is anfeald & untodælendlic, þeah hine dysiʒe men on mæniʒ todælen. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 47 As the prophetes of Achab wer multiplied in many.

5. When qualified by As, How, So, Too (q. v. for further treatment), the adj. has a weakened sense, expressing the notion of number in the abstract. With *pl. sb.*; also *ellipt.* and *absol.* = '(as, etc.) many persons'.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Interrog. Sigewulfi* (Maclean 1883) 66 On hu maneʒum wisum is Godes weorc? 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 8 He schal ʒyue to hym, how manye [1388 as many as] he hath nedeful. a1400-50 *Alexander* 124 As many Besandis on his bake as he bere miʒt. 1471 *Paston Lett.* III. 5 Ye shall send me asse mone of my men asse can com. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 25 So did he then consider..how many armed men might be required. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. I. 204, I have heard a physician pronounce that he had cured so many patients of malignant fevers. 1807 CRABBE *Newspaper* 219 As many words as make an even line, As many lines, as fill a row complete; As many rows as furnish up a sheet.

†**b.** In compar. and superl. *manier*, *maniest* (= *more*, *most* or *very many*). Frequent in Sc. *Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 214 Thou mayste vndyrstonde of manyer, othyr fewere. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 111 þe heremyte flytted his celle fyve myle ferthere fro þe welle, for to makyn þe manyere steppys, to haue þe more mede. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 2 Off benefice..Quha monyast hes makis maist requeist. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 56 The maniest that I have sene was in Kent. 1560 in Dunlop *Coll. Confess. Faith* (1722) II. 639 The maniest Votes, without Respect of Persone, hath the first Place in the Eldarschip. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 576 With sax horsmen at the monyast. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 119 Hee who could bring in maniest of them was counted the iollyest fellowe. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 437 The Prelates are now busied to fill the places of outed ministers especially in the west where maniest were outed. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (ed. 3) Pref., This has had the maniest good Effects. 1794 *Hope's New Meth. Fencing* Law x. 232-3 Whoever shall have beat maniest, shall be declared..to have gain'd the Prize.

c. *As many as*: used idiomatically for 'all who'.

Very common in the Bible translations beginning with Tindale, by whom it was app. introduced as a literal rendering of ὅσοι. (One earlier instance occurs in the second Wyclif version in Acts xiii. 48, where the Vulgate has the literalism *quotquot* instead of *quicumque*. The use in Luke xi. 8 is not to the point, because there ὅσοι, *quotquot*, *as many as*, have their literal sense.) Now *obs.* or *arch.*

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* ii. 12 And as many as haue synned vnder the lawe shalbe iudged by the lawe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 289 So in thee shall be restor'd As many as are restor'd.

d. *As many*: the same number of.

c1400 [see As *adv.* A 5]. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* viii, He found means to cut me [when shaving] in three places, in as many strokes. 1801 W. DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 131 [The hectolitre] contains an hundred and five pintes, equal to as many english quarts. *Mod.* He made twenty blunders in about as many lines.

e. *One too many*: used predicatively of something not wanted.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 35 When one is one too many, goe get thee from the dore. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 135 Being one too many by my weary selfe. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. v. 26 He believes he has in me one sister too many for his interest. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XII. vi. (heading), The confession of a youth who, in the Old World, finds himself one too many. 1865 WHYTE MELVILLE *Cerise* (1866) I. xv. 232 The Marquise was left planted as one too many.

f. *Too many for*: more than a match for. (Properly predicated of pl. subject, but in more or less jocular use said of a single person or thing.)

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxxv. 35 They come to Vie Power and Expence with Those that are too High and too many for them. 1708 *Deplor. State New Eng.* 16 in *Sewall's Diary* (1879) II. 114* Your Governour has been too many for you. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 319 We were too many for them, for we run out our guns and they retired. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 29 Should your horse prove, what is properly termed too many for you, and make off. 1863 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Sir Everard's Dau.* 113 You can't rob me—I am too many for you! You're a clever one—but you're no match for me. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 189 On one occasion, however, the fiends were nearly 'too many' for the eternal toiler.

6. *Comb.* **a.** parasynthetic (unlimited in number), as *many-acred, -angled, -belled, -blossomed, -branched, -celled, -chambered, -cobwebbed, -coloured, -cornered, -coultered, -eared, -eyed, -flowered, -folded, -forked, -formed, -fountained, -gifted, -handed, -horned, -hued, -knotted, -languaged, -layered, -leaved, -lived, -lobed, -mouthed, -nationed, -parted, -peopled, -pillared, -pointed, -rowed, -seated* (hence *many-seatedness*), *-seeded, -spangled, -steepled, -stringed, -syllabled, -tailed, -tinted, -toned, -tongued, -towered, -tribed, -tubed, -valved, -voiced, -weathered, -windowed, -wintered, -yeared* adjs.

1812 G. COLMAN *Two Parsons* xxvii, A *many-acred ass, the squire. 1640 C. HARVEY *Communion Table* iv, Square, oval, *many-angled, long, or round. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlii, The doors are *many belled. 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream*, etc. 238 The *many blossom'd spring. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 424 *Many-celled spore-cases. 1868 E. P. WRIGHT *Ocean World* iv. 83 They [Foraminifera] are generally *many-chambered. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 362 The dusky-rafterd *many-cobweb'd Hall. 1747 JOHNSON *Drury Lane Prol.* 3 Each change of *many-colour'd life he drew. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* lii, Like a dome of many-coloured glass. 1665 DRYDEN *Indian Emp.* II. i, Those *many cornered minds, Where women's crooked fancy turns and winds. 1731 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xx. 299 The *many-coulter'd Plows. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. ix, That many-eyed, many-tongued, many-mouthed, *many-eared Monster of Virgil. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Seed* 6 S 1/2 Each plant of the many eared wheat. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* 3 *Many-eide Osiris. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* (1890) 15 The potato..so well adapted to spread by means of its many-eyed tubers. 1789 J. PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* I. 386 *Erica multiflora*, *Many-flowered Heath. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 1 His *many-folded shield he bound about his wrest. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian & Maddalo* 76 Where the swift sun yet paused in his descent Among the many-folded hills. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 66 A *many-forked and involved Infallibility. c1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXII. iii, While of sad night the *many-formed queene Decreas'd shall grow. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* Poems (1833) 53 O mother Ida, *manyfountained Ida. 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses Var. Occas.* 108 The *many-gifted man. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV* cliii, This *Many-handed bodie moe hands lost Then [etc.]. 1852 KINGSLEY *Andromeda* 58 Twyformed, many handed, terrible, shapeless. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 290 The *many-horned sheep. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lviii, The Turk, the Greek, the Albanian and the Moor, Here mingled in their *many hued array. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 63 The *many-knotted waterflags. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 123 The *many Languaged-Bible. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 33 A much stronger *many-layered epidermis. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 42 The *many leaved locks Of thriving Chaivel. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xlviii, The poor ship with its *many-lived anguish. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 180 A plaited *many lobed corolla. 1749 *Many-mouthed [see *many eared*]. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 326 *Many nam'd poyson, minister of Death. c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 497 These *many nation'd men. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 176 Solitary flowers, . and *many-parted calyx. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Xenoph. & Cyrus* III. 366 He waves his paternal blessing over the *many-peopled world. 1740 DYER *Ruins of Rome* 10 The *many-pillar'd Portal. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 472 The teeth [of Seals], sharp and *many pointed. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 176 The *many-rowed flower-heads of the sunflower. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 36 The *many seated has given place to single seated judicature. 1830 — *Corr.* Wks. 1843 XI. 40 *Many-seatedness. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 246 *Lonicera*..*many-seeded. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 135 Where hast thou hid thy *many-spangled head? 1797 COLERIDGE *Lime Tree Bower* 22 The *many steepled tract magnificent Of hilly fields. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 37 A *many-stringed lyre. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. 355 Words *Many-syllabl'd, of obscure sence. 1766 SHARP in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 85 The *many-tailed bandage. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v, A *many tinted, radiant Aurora. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. *Tambourgi* vii, Let her bring from her chamber her *many-toned lyre. 1749 *Many-tongued [see *many eared*]. 1881 HENTY *Cornet of Horse* xvii. (1888) 179 That many-tongued body the allied army. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 77 And Ninevè Above them [might] raise her *many-towred Crest. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* i, To many tower'd Camelot. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 581 The *many-tribed weeds of the field. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, The *many-tubed honeysuckle. 1851 *Richardson's Geol.* viii. (1855) 259 The Balanidæ have a complicated, *many-valved shell. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 669 A bright stream Once fed with *many-voiced waves. 1794 SOUTHEY *Sonn.*, *Even Rainbow*, The day, Changeful and *many-weather'd. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* (1860) 16 A plain, *many-windowed edifice of brick. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 68 The *many-winter'd crow. a1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* 771 So, Wisdome shall be to the *many-year'd.

b. *poet.* with pres. pples. (and occas. pa. pples.) in quasi-advb. sense = 'in many ways, many times, much', as *many-beaming, -bleating, -blossoming, -meaning, -mingled, -mingling, -sounding, -turning, -twinkling, -wandering, -winding* adjs.

?1818 SHELLEY *Homer's Hymn to Moon* 6 Where'er she spreads her *many-beaming wings. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 834 Around him feeds his *many bleating flock. 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 43 *Many blossoming Paradises. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 24 That *many meaning and too commonly misapplied expression. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems*, The *many-mingled cries. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 358 Their many-mingled influence. 1861 DORA GREENWELL *Poems* 129 Run in one the *many mingling hues. 1745 WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 198 The *many-sounding organ peals on high. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 157 The *many twinkling leaves Of aspen tall. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 2nd Sund. after Trin., The many twinkling smile of Ocean. 1820 SHELLEY *Let. to Maria Gisb.* 262 Clouds Piloted by the *many-wandering blast. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xx, Then slowly climb the *many-winding way.

c. Special combinations. **many-berry**, a name for the American hackberry (*Cent. Dict.*); †**many-feet** (**-foot**), (*a*) = POLYPE; (*b*) a general name for earwigs, woodlice, etc.; **many-root(s**, the plant *Ruellia tuberosa*, native to Mexico and the West Indies; †**Many Saints' Day** ?*nonce-wd.*, a name for Pentecost; **many-seed**, a Barbados plant of the genus *Jussiæa*.

1847 W. DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds & Useful Pl.* (1860) 294 Hack-berry. *Many-berry. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 87 Th' inky Cuttles, and the *Many feet. *Ibid.* 238 The Many-foot, that fain A dainty feast of Oyster-flesh would gain. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 351 Some sea-fishes..haue eight legs: namely, Manyfeet, Pourcuttles, Cuttles. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1045 The Scolopendræ, and Juli, and Cheeselips..are called Many feet. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Osæna*, a sort of the Fish Pourcontrel or Many-feet. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 210 The Many-Roots. This Plant derives its Name from the great number of its Roots. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Many-root*, a name for the Ruellia tuberosa. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. Ded., Those three thousand gained (on *Many-Saints-day) by Saint Peter, at Jerusalem. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 212 *Many-Seed. I have given this Plant a name from its many Seeds. 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 618.

B. quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*

1. quasi-*sb.* On the analogy of *a few* (see FEW 2), *a* has from the 16th c. been prefixed to *many* when followed by a pl. sb. or used *absol.* in plural sense. In such collocations *many* formally admits of being interpreted as a sb., meaning 'a great number'. This interpretation is somewhat strained when *a many* is immediately followed by a pl. sb., because the ellipsis of *of*, which must be assumed, is abnormal; but in the other cases it presents no difficulty, and it would often be impossible to determine whether in the consciousness of the speaker the word is an adj. used absol. in pl., or a genuine sb. Confusion with MEINIE, of which there are many traces in the 16th c., seems to have contributed to cause the word in this use to be apprehended as a sb. Often with prefixed adj. as in *a* †*considerable, good, great,* †*pretty,* †*jolly many*; also †*no small many*.

a. with pl. sb. (or *people*) immediately following.

In this use *a many* hardly differs in sense from *many*, and is now somewhat rare in literary use, though *a good many*, *a great many*, are common colloquially.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, IV. ii, Though a many friends Are made a way. 1614 DAY *Festivals* xi (1615) 300 There are in this Israel, the Sacred Scriptures of God, a many, many Widowes. a1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 180 Hee were a mad man that to Secure himselfe from the Fire, would pile a many Billets betweene him and the flame. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 97 A many such miracles. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 126 And great many men were at work upon the fortifications. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/2 A great many people have seen him besides. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 768 The rates are high; we have a many poor. 1813 *Sk. Character* (ed. 2) I. 205 It is a good many years since I have seen him. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 219 They have not shed a many tears, Dear eyes. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlviii. 122 They use a vast many beads. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 May 4/8 There are a great many schools of technicology scattered over the Continent.

b. Const. *of*; now only followed by a definite sb. or pronoun. (Some early quots. may belong to MEINIE.)

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxiv. 64 Beneth in the courte he sawe a great many of asses. 1530 PALSGR. 721/1 s.v. *Slyde*, A menye of brokes [*vng tas de ruisseaux*]. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* 60 Caius Sulpitius set a greate many of Sackes vpon Mules. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. III. (1886) 176 If Incubus could beget Merlins among us, we should have a jollie manie of cold prophets. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 352 He had invited a many of his kindred and friends. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xxiv. (1674) 173 An infinite many of men. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 ₱ 1, I had an Opportunity of turning over a great many of her Books. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 127 He pick'd up a considerable many of their Women and Children. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* 183 A many of them played the truant on purpose to see the soldiers go through their manœuvres. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. iii, This was chiefly of the Catholic gentry, of whom there were a pretty many in the country.

c. *ellipt.* and *absol.* (Quots. 1556 and 1564 may belong to MEINIE.)

[1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 6 To the undoing of a great meanye. 1564 BECON *Display Popish Mass* Wks. III. 47 b, Ye praye for Philippe and Chenye, mo than a good meany.] 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 79 *Const.* And yet my Sky shall not want [*sc.* stars]. *Dolph.* That may be, for you beare a many superfluously. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 507 These and the like are the thoughts and speeches of no small many. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* To Rdr., The commendation of good things may fall within a many, their approbation but in a few. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus' Comm.* (1792) I. Diss. p. xcv, Plato is ignorantly accused by a many, for affirming that [etc.]. 1875 HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* viii. 64 A good many died of hardship and fatigue. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. cii. 438 But even in the East a good many may come from straitened homes.

†**2.** *sb.* App. by confusion with MEINIE, used for: Company, host, flock; (one's) retinue or following. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1609/2 We are murthered downe like a manie of sheep. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 23 Before them yode a lusty Tabrere, That to the many a Horne pype playd. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. v. (1589) 14 Those cruell Lions which haue deuoured those Heards I had, and with my Manie's blood Imbrud their fierce deuouring chappes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xi. 3 And forth he far'd with all his many bad. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) L ij, The manie begins to march along, thronging one another for haste. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* III. 545 The chiefs divide And wheeling east and west before their many ride.

3. *Philos.* A multitude, plurality. Opposed to *one*.

a1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. x. § 4 (1622) 309 All Ones, and all Manyes, all wholes, all parts. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus' Comm.* (1792) I. Diss. p. xxiv, One idea, throughout all manys, wrapt up in one. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 4 The Understanding has been called the *unifying* faculty, by which the many is reduced to unity.

Many-: see MANI-.

Manyew, obs. form of MANGE.

† **Ma·nyfull**, *a. Obs.* [f. MANY + -FUL.] Abundant. (Also const. *of*.)

c1440 *Jacob's Well* 262 Many-full of woordys [*marg.* multiloquium]..He þat hath manye woordys f ryth as a

fool þat sellyth his chaffare wyth-outen wyste and mesure. 1526 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser III. II. 80 All this mater I remytte unto your highe wisdome and manyfull goodnes.

†**Ma·nygate(s.** *Obs.* [See GATE *sb.*[2] 9 b.] In many ways.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 338 Knawlage off mony statis May quhile awailȝe full mony gatis. *c* 1420 *Lay Folks Mass Bk., York Hours* 35 Many fals witnes, þat wryed hym many gate.

Many-headed, *a.* (Stress variable.) Having many heads. Often applied derisively to the people or populace (*the many-headed beast* or *monster*, after Hor. *Ep.* I. i 76 *Belua multorum es capitum*).

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 220 O weak trust of the many-headed multitude. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. VIII. 6 The proud Duessa . High mounted on her many headed beast 1595 DANIEL *Civ Wars* II XII. This many headed monster Multitude. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I 478 That many-headed hill 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 2 That Many-headed Pope the Presbyterian Government 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. i 305 The many-headed Monster of the Pit. 1819 LD. J. RUSSELL in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* XLI 1105 Are we then to conclude that Somers [etc.] expelled a king in order to set up a many-headed tyranny? 1849 TENNYSON *'You might have won'* 20 Keep nothing sacred; 'tis but just The many-headed beast should know 1858 HENSLOW *Dict Bot. Terms, Many headed*, when many distinct buds are seated on the crown of a root.

b. *absol.* (= 'the many-headed multitude'.)

1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XIX, The playful disposition of the many-headed.

Hence **Manyhea·dedness.**

1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 96 A Review,—which, among diverse other qualities of Cerberus, has that of many-hea ledness 1889 *Spectator* 5 Oct, The many-headedness of a Parliament.

†**Ma·nyhede.** *Obs.* Also **mani-.** [f. MANY + *-hede*, -HEAD] Multitude.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cl 2 Loves him after mani-hede [Vulg. *secundum multitudinem*] of his mikelnesse. *a* 1400 *Relig Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 45 For-þi þat anehede es gude and manyhede alswa, þare fore it behouede nede þat anehede and manyhede bathe ware in Godd

†**Ma·nyie, me·nyie,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also 5 **manȝe,** ? **meniye,** 6 **menȝie, mense,** 6–7 **manzie, 7 menzie, mangzie.** [f. next vb.] = MAIM *sb.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 116 Quha ever strykis with wappin or othir villaynis manȝe. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Paul Beasts*) XXXV, This wretchit wolf weipand thus on hir went, Of this meniye markand to get remeid. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXI 12 He that hes for his awin gentȝe Ane plesand prop, but mank or menȝie 1589 R BRUCE *Serm* (1591) Y 3 b, Without a notable inconvenient ather to body or soule, or to boath, without a notable menze, as we speak. 1597 SKENE *De Verb Sign., Machamium*, from the auld French worde Mehaigne, quhilk we call, Manzie, hurt, mutilation [etc.]. 1609 — *Reg. Maj* III x 51 b, Gif the seller did sell to the buyer ane thing, as without anie fault or manzie *Ibid.* Table 80 b, Mangzie.

†**Manyie, menyie,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 4–5 **menȝe,** 6 **menȝie, mainȝie.** [a. OF. *mahaignier*: see MAIM *v.*] = MAIM *v.*

a 1400 *Troyan War* II 2131 Woundand, menȝeand, and slaand. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXVIII 3 So sair the magryme dois me menȝie 1597 SKENE *De Verb Signif.* s.v. *Machamium*, He quha is mainzied, hes ane just cause to excuse himselfe fra singular battell.

†**Ma·nykin, ma·nykins,** *a Obs.* Forms: 1 **manegra cynna,** 2–3 **monies cunnes, kunnes, kinnes,** 3 **mani cunnes, kinnes, -kine(s,** 4 **many kyn(nes, mani-, mony-kin,** 5 **manykins,** *erron.* **-kingis.** [Repr early ME. *monies kinnes* (genit. sing. of MANY *a.* and KIN *sb.*[1]); in OE. the synonymous pl. genitive *manegra cynna* occurs.] Of many kinds.

a 900 [see KIN *sb.*[1] 6 b] *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps* (Th.) lx 7 Drihten onsent manegra cynna witu. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 103 Heo [*sc* anger] macað monslehtas and monies cunnes usel *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 460 Manikines ðing. *c* 1275 LAY 1292 þer bi won Brutus mani kine þinges. *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 27412 (Fairf.) Manikin þing him mai be-tide [*Cotton* For nakin cave þat mai tide]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3864 Creuesses of manykins hewis *Ibid.* 4530 Minerua was a maistres of many kingis [*sic*] werkis.

†**Ma·nyment.** *Sc. Obs.* Also manument. [a. F. *maniement*, f. *manier* to handle] Management.

1567 *Reg Privy Council Scot* Ser I. I. 514 Sen hir Hienes arryvall and taking of the manyment and governament of the effairis thairof on hir awin persoun. *Ibid.* II 161 The maister of his Hienes awin Cunyiehouse or sic utheris as has the manyment thairof 1600 *Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 245/1 The saidis James and maister Johne had the governament and manument of his haill rentis, leving, and affairis.

Manyness (me·nines). *rare.* [f. MANY + -NESS.] Plurality, numerosity.

1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* 115 Be multiplication, or manynes of Hynes. 1886 HALL & JANTROW in *Mind* Jan 60 The sense of manyness..acts as a stimulus to us to bend all available energy to tally as fast as possible

Manyot, Manyour: obs. ff. MANIOC, MANGER.

Manyplies (me·niplaiz), *sb. pl.* Chiefly *dial.* Forms: 8 **monyple,** 8–9 **manyplus,** 9 **monny-, moni-, mani-, manyplies.** [f. MANY + *plies*, pl. of PLY, fold. Cf. MANIFOLD(S *sb.*[2]] The omasum or third stomach of a ruminant. Also, *jocularly* the stomach of a man.

1774 LAMBE *Hist. Battell Flodden* Notes 70 *Monyple*, a N C. word. 1782 A MONRO *Compar. Anat* (ed 3) 39 *Omasum, vulgo* the manyplus. 1803 *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scotl.* II. 218 In the fold of the second [*sic*] stomach or monnyplies. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii. (1859) 268 As if he feared the very exertion of uttering a word or two might unsettle his moniplies. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 82/1 The third stomach, the manyplus. 1861 HUME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II I. 43 In all the ruminating animals there are four stomachs: the ingluvies;..the reticulum;..the omasum or many-plies; and the abomasum.

Manys(ch, obs. form of MENACE *v.*

Many-sided, *a* (Stress variable.)

1. Having many sides; multilateral.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Def. XXII, Many sided figures are such as are contained under more right lines than four. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Pr. Wks. 1888 II 16 The drama . is a prismatic and many-sided mirror. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 172 To find the area of irregular polygons, or many-sided figures.

2. *fig.* Having many aspects, bearings, capacities, or possibilities. (Suggested by Ger. *vielseitig.*)

1843 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. 37 Of many-sided aspect. 1868 — *Juv. Mundi* x (1870) 402 With many sided intelligence 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II 337 Since Christianity is manysided. 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 489 Raleigh was a many-sided man; soldier, sailor, statesman, historian, and poet.

Hence **Manysi·dedness.**

1833 LYTTON *Eng. & English* (ed. 2) II. 97 Wordsworth . has not, it is true, 'the many-sidedness' of Göthe 1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* I 275 It tends to give him the decantatum illud of the Germans, . manysidedness. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 19 May 584/1 What men gain in manysidedness it is said they are losing in vigour. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. I. (1873) 345 The many-sidedness of truth.

Manyssh, -yssyche, obs. ff. MENACE *v.*

Manyways *adv.*: see WAY.

†**Many-what.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 **maniȝwhatt, moniwhat,** 4 **mani-, mony-quat(t, -what.** [See WHAT and cf. *anywhat, somewhat.*] Many things.

c 1200 ORMIN 1028 Enngless wiþþ þe bisscopp spæcenn O Godess hallfe off maniȝwhatt *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 352 Hore liflode is herre, uor pilegrim eiled monihwat *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 12598 (Cott.) Despuiand tuix þaim he satt, And þai him asked mani-quat [*v. rr.* many quat, maniquatt, mony what].

Ma·ny-where. *rare.* Also 4 **maniquar(e,** 6–7 (with advb. *s*) **many wheres.** [f. MANY + WHERE.] In many places.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21723 Bot has bitid oft mani quar, þat less folk ouercummen be mar 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 433 This kinde of Prayer was many wheres receiued. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks* (1660) 289 It can no more according to the natural being even of a body glorified be many wheres at once 1902 LUBBOCK *Scenery Eng.* 52 Smoothed and polished rocks occur also 'many-where', if I may coin the word.

Manywise *adv.*: see WISE *sb.*

‖ **Manzanilla** (mænzăni·lă, Sp. manθani·lya). [Sp., f. *manzanilla* camomile.] A kind of dry and light sherry with a somewhat bitter flavour.

1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII 466/1 Manzanilla, which is the favourite wine of the Spaniards 1872 THUDICHUM & DUPRÉ *Treat. Wine* 653 Some descriptions of Manzanilla wine.

Manzanilla, -illo . see MANCHINEEL.

‖ **Manzanita** (mænzăni·tă, Sp. manθani·ta). [Sp., dim. of *manzana* apple.] One of the berry-bearing shrubs of the genus *Arctostaphylos* found in the United States; the bearberry. Also *attrib.*

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* II 36 The reverence due to the Giver of manzanita berries.

Manzie: see MANYIE *Sc. Obs.*

‖ **Manzil** (mʌ·nzil). Forms: 7 **manzeil, -eel, munsel, menzill,** 9 **mansale, munzil, -el, manzil** [Arab. (hence Pers., Urdū) منزل *manzil*, f *nazala* to descend, alight] a. A halting-place b. The distance between two halting-places, a stage.

1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 55 Our next nights Manzeil was at Gogoam. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 231 In the middle of the Munsel (*i. e.* a whole Day's Journy) the Butler alights 1840 J. B. FRASER *Koordistan* I IV 98 Fixing my first day's munzil at a village..ten miles from Ooshnoo 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben Hur* I (1881) 8 On the desert, distance is measured by the *saat*, or hour, and the *manzil*, or halt.

‖ **Ma·nzo.** *Obs rare.* [It.] Bull-beef.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* (1616) 305 Cowes flesh, Manzo, bread of red graine, the sonne engendred vpon these, shall haue strength like a bull, but withall, bee. of a beastly wit

Manzy, Sc. form of MEINIE.

Maon: see MAHONE, MAUND[2].

Maori (ma·ŏri, mauə·ri), *sb.* (*a.*) Pl. **Maori, Maori(e)s.** [The native name: said to mean 'of the usual kind' (Morris *Austral Eng.*)]

1. An individual of the brown race inhabiting New Zealand. Also *attrib.* or *adj* pertaining to this race or their language; *absol* the language.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 752/1 The natives call themselves *maori* (aborigines), in contradistinction to the foreigners, or *pakea*. 1845 E. J. WAKEFIELD *Advent N. Zealand* I vi. 174 The Maori language..possesses..but few words which express abstract ideas .. The Maori, as made a written language, is pronounced in the same way as German or Spanish. 1854 GOLDER *Pigeons Parli* 34 Through bush and clearing searching for ye Full of the thoughts of shooting Maori. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 919 Crowds of Maoris ..thronged the streets.

b. *Comb.*, in names of plants and animals (see Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898): **Maori cabbage,** the wild cabbage of New Zealand; **Maori-chief,** a New Zealand Flathead fish, *Notothenia*; **Maori-head,** a kind of sedge; **Maori-hen,** the Weka or Wood-hen of New Zealand, *Ocydromus.*

2. A New South Wales fish, *Coris lineolatus.*

1882 TENISON-WOODS *Fish & Fisheries N. S. Wales* 74. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 25 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The 'Maori' (*Coris lineolatus*), a most varied and beautifully marked fish, of a rich vermilion.

Maormor: see MORMAOR.

Map (mæp), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 **mappe,** 6–8 **mapp.** [ad. L. *mappa*, in class.L. 'table cloth, napkin', but in med.L. used *transf.* in the combination *mappa mundi* (see MAPPEMONDE).

Cf. the synonymous OF. *mappe* (rare; also in Rousseau *c* 1770), Sp. *mapa*, Pg. *mappa*, G. *mappe* (obs.: the mod. sense 'portfolio' is not directly connected).]

1. A representation of the earth's surface or a part of it, its physical and political features, etc., or of the heavens, delineated on a flat surface of paper or other material, each point in the drawing corresponding to a geographical or celestial position according to a definite scale or projection.

A hydrographical map is now more usually called a *chart* (formerly †*card*).

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257 To make a bigger and a better mappe 1589 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super* Wks. (Grosart) II 130 The great Mapp of Mercator. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III ii. 84 He does smile his face into more lynes, then is in the new Mappe, with the augmentation of the Indies. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vii. (1635) 166 A Geographicall Mappe is a plaine Table, wherein the Lineaments of the Terrestriall Spheare are expressed. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 97 P 5 A rivulet not marked in the maps 1867 W W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 44 On examination of a geological map it will be seen that [etc.].

b. *transf.* † A table, chart (*obs.*). Also (*nonce-use*), applied to a mental conception of the arrangement of something

1626 [FFATLEY] tr. *Parallel.* To Rdr. A iij, Errors which, collected into a small map, they exhibite 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III i. § 43 (1864) 398 By a hurt on the ribs we come to connect feelings in the chest with the place on our map of the body.

c. A tract of country spread out like a map

1784 COWPER *Task* I 321 A spacious map Of hill and valley interpos'd between.

d. A figure resembling a map in form or outline.

1882 GOOD *Study Med.* IV 571 Motley dandriff Scaliness in diffuse maps of irregular outline, and diverse colours.

2. *fig.* A detailed representation in epitome; a circumstantial account of a state of things. Very common in the 17th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* CXLII 1, My voice, [O Lord], Before thy face my cases mapp it laieth. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy II arw* 59 Who in her Face a Map of sorrow wears, A countenance compos'd all mournful, sad 1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkles Glory* (1847) 2 So as man is all created excellency in the map or abridgment. 1791 BURKE *Lett., to R Burke* (1844) III. 227, I don't know the map of their situation

†b. The embodiment or incarnation (*of* a virtue, vice, character, etc.); the very picture or image *of.* (So Sp. *mapa*.) *Obs.* (Common in the 17th c.)

a 1591 H SMITH *Sinf Man's Search* Six Serm (1614) E, What were man if he were once left to himselfe? A map of misery 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I 200 Farewell the true mappe of a gull 1698 FRYER *Acc E. India & P* 83 They are the absolute map of sordidness, fareing hardly, and professing fairly.

†c. An aggregation, multitude. *Obs.*

a 1592 GREENE *Selimus* Wks (Grosart) XIV 199 In whose high thoughts A map of many values is enshrin'd 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd Solomon* xv. 12 My soul, saith he, is but a map of shows, No substance, but a shadow for to please.

†3. [? After L. *mappa*; cf. G. *mappe* portfolio.] ? A wrapper. *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 220 But some then will demaund, where had Pope Alexander . that map or net at Rome wherin (it is said) the napkin of our Saviour Christ is preserued.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *map-* †*graver, -maker, -making, -monger, -mounter, -seller, map-like* adj.; **map butterfly,** a butterfly with map-like markings; **map-flapping** *Mil.*, the process of transmitting by flag-signals the outline of a map (or other drawing); **map lichen,** a lichen, *Lecidea geographica*, the thallus of which has markings resembling a map; **map-measurer,** an instrument for measuring distances on maps (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **map-meter** = prec.; **map-turtle,** an American turtle, *Malaclemmys geographicus*, so called from the markings of the shell (*Cent. Dict.*).

1894 E. H. AITKEN *Naturalist on Prowl* 50 The delicately devised *Map Butterfly, *Cyrestis thyodamas*. 1886 *Longm. Mag.* Feb., (art.) *Map-flapping. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Contents, Chart and *Map-gravers. 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex. Nat. Hist.*, *Map lichen. *Lichen geographicus*. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 77 Our wise *map-makers have corrupted it into Ponio bay. 1867 *Parkes' Catal. Instruments* 30 Opisometer or *Map Meter. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xiv. (1840) 267 A great *mapmonger. undertook to travel over England by help of his maps. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Map-mounter*, a workman who backs maps with canvas, varnishes and fixes them on rollers [etc.]. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4635/4 Sold by C Browne, Print and *Map-seller.

Hence **Ma·pless** *a.*, without maps.

1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* I. 5 Mr. Camden's Britania. His first Edition was a Babe in a little..Octavo;..the third, a Youth in a Quarto (but Map-less). 1889 T. HODGKIN *Dynasty of Theodosius* 152 Their deficiency of light cavalry

prevented them from..obtaining, in those mapless days, the much-needed information.

Map, *sb.*² *dial.* (*Sc.*) [Cf. *map* vb., to nibble (E D. D.).] A rabbit. Hence **Ma·pple** (E. D. D.), † **Mapkin** in the same sense.

1416 in *Rot. Pat. & Claus. Cancel. Hib. Cal.* (1828) I. 213/1 Rex assignavit Johannem Baxter. ad capiendum, emendum, & arrestandum quascunque pelles de martryns, mappekyns, cuniculorum [etc]. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Map*, lit, nibbler, a name sometimes given to a rabbit.

Map (mæp), *v* ¹ Inflected **mapped** (mæpt), **mapp·ng**. [f. MAP *sb.*¹ Cf. Sp. *mapar*, G. *mappieren.*]

1. *trans.* To make a map of; to represent or delineate on a map.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxi (1612) 297 Not moop't at home, but mapping Lands. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxvi. (1862) III 19 Thrace, which is even now imperfectly known and badly mapped. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III. I 411 While he, on the rock of Saint Helena, mapped the constellations of the southern hemisphere.

absol. 1901 R KIPLING *Kim* xii. 321 They will plot and survey and map of course

b. *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxii. (1589) 143 Of which letigious Famelies here mapped be the Lines 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb* IV. I. 1, I am neere to th' place where they should meet, if Pisanio haue mapp'd it truely 1889 RIDER HAGGARD in *Illustr Lond. News* 23 Feb 237/1 The form of a man vaguely mapped upon the twilight.

c. *pass.* Of a landscape: To be extended to the eye as in a map.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat* xix (1852) 449 To the south the broken land and water was mapped with clearness before us. 1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II v.

d *To map down*: to set down or delineate, as in a map.

1868 HELPS *Realmah* xiv (1876) 379 He is just the sort of quiet, observant fellow to be mapping all our characters down

2. Map out. a. To represent in detail on a map.

a 1656 BP HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 387 He thinkes it not needful to map out before the Traveller every Town and Village of all the Shires through which he should pass.

b. *fig* †(*a*) To record minutely (*obs.*). (*b*) To plan out (a course of conduct or behaviour), to divide up (a period of time) into sections allotted to different occupations

1619 HALES *Lett Synod Dort* 15 Jan in *Gold Rem.* (1673) II 76 One amongst them there is who hath taken the paines to Mappe out your behaviour since your first footing in the Synod 1883 F M CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* v, A woman of her position probably mapped out her year among her friends 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 130/1 These volumes map out before us the whole law affecting the marriage contract.

c. To divide (a country) *into* districts, as by lines on a map.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I. 1 5 The territory of these countries was mapped out by no visible lines. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II 248 The Continent was not then mapped out with tourists' routes

† **Map**, *v* ² *Obs rare*⁻¹. [? cogn. with MOPE *v.*] *trans.* To bewilder.

c 1425 *Festivals* 175 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 216 Oure lady lay still doted and dased As a womman mapped and mased.

Map: see also MOP

Mapamond(e, obs. form of MAPPEMONDE.

Mapkin: see MAP *sb* ²

Maple (mēⁱ·p'l). Also 4–5 **mapil(l, -ul(le, -el,** 7 **mayplo.** [OE. **mapel*, **mapul*, only in *mapeltrēow* MAPLE-TREE, and in *mapulder* of the same meaning. cf OS *mapuldr* (Gallée), MLG. *mapeldorn.*

The late ON *mǫpurr* (rare⁻) seems to be an alteration of the Eng word after the synonymous but unconnected ON *mǫsurr* see MAZER Beside the OTeut type **maplo-* represented in the Eng. and OS. word, there was a synonymous **matlo-* represented in OHG. *mazzaltra*, mod G *massholder*, the relation between these two forms has not been explained.]

1. Any of the trees or shrubs of the genus *Acer*, flourishing in northern temperate regions, many of which are grown for shade or ornament, some valued for their wood, and some for a sugar product. The Common Maple is *Acer campestre*. The fruit of these trees is a double-winged samara or 'key'

770 [see MAPLE-TREE]. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1384 Maples, asshe, ook, asp, planes longe. *c* 1385 — *Knt.'s T.* 2065 Mapul. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I i. 9 The Maple seeldom inward sound 1632 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* II II. (1637) 65 Mayple, very excellent, for bowles. 1732 *Gentl Mag* II. 673 The Maple blushing gratifies the Sight. 1856 WHITTIER *Ranger* v, Silver birches, golden-hooded, Set with maples, crimson-blooded.

b. With qualifying word, applied to various species of the genus *Acer*: e. g.

Bird's-eye Maple (cf. 2) = *sugar maple*; **Black** or **Black Sugar Maple,** *A. nigrum*; **Cretan Maple,** *A. creticum*; **Dwarf Maple,** *A glabrum* (Cent. Dict. 1890); **Goose-foot Maple** = *striped maple* (ibid); **Great** or **Greater Maple** *sycamore maple*; **Hairy Maple,** *A. barbatum*; **Hard Maple** = *sugar maple*; **Italian Maple,** *A. Opalus*; **Montpellier Maple,** *A. monspessulanum*, found in southern France; **Mountain Maple,** *A. spicatum*, found on mountains in North America; **Norway Maple,** *A. platanoides*; **Red** or **Red flowering, Scarlet** or **Scarlet-flowering Maple,** *A. rubrum*; **Rock Maple** = *sugar maple*; **Silver, Silver-leaved,** or **White Maple,** *A. dasycarpum*, of eastern North America; **Soft Maple,** 'either the red or the silver maple' (Cent. Dict.); **Striped Maple,** *A. pennsylvanicum* (or *striatum*), moosewood; **Sugar Maple,** *A. saccharinum* of North America, which yields maple-sugar; **Swamp Maple** = *red maple*; **Sycamore Maple,** *A. Pseudo-platanus* (see SYCAMORE); **Vine Maple,** *A. circinatum* (Cent. Dict). Also **Ash-leaved Maple,** any tree of the genus *Negundo*; box elder

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III cxii 1300 The great Maple, not rightly called the Sycomore tree is a stranger in England. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) s.v. *Acer* 1800 *Med Jrnl* IV 246 The sugar and silver maple, *Acer saccharinum*, and *A. dasycarpon* 1866 *Treas. Bot* 1876 BURROUGHS *Winter Sunshine* (1895) 93 Soft maple makes a very fine white sugar.

2. The wood of any of these trees. *Bird's-eye maple* (see BIRD'S-EYE 4). *Curled maple*: a wood in which the grain is much undulated or contorted, obtained from the broad-leaved, red, and sugar maples. *Mottled, Russian maple* (see quot. 1875).

1396–7 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 214, ix sawsars de Mapill. 1663 COWLEY *Ess, Agric* Wks. 1710 II 714 He seats him in a Throne of Maple. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* x 28 The Maple . was of old held in equal estimation almost with the Citron; especially the Bruscum, the French Maple, and the Peacocks-tail-Maple. 1805 WORDSW. *Prel.* I. 515 The naked table, snow-white deal, Cherry or maple. 1847 W DARLINGTON *Amer Weeds*, etc. (1860) 92 The wood of the Red Maple—especially that variety or form of it, known as Curled Maple 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* III 216 The Russian maple is thought to be the wood of a birch tree. The bird's eye maple is the American variety.. The mottled maple is a commoner variety

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *maple grove, leaf*, † *warr* (= knot in tree), *wood*; quasi-*adj*. with sense 'made of maple wood', as in *maple chair, cup, dish*. Also † **maple biscuit**, some kind of confectionery, † **maple block**, a block of maple wood on which tobacconists cut tobacco; **maple-borer**, an insect which bores the wood of maples (*Cent. Dict.* 1890), **maple bush**, the mountain maple, *Acer spicatum*; **maple disease**, a disease of certain maples caused by the fungus *Phyllosticta acericola* (*Cent. Dict.*); **maple eye**, in graining, an eye-shaped mark like those found in maple wood; † **maple face**, a spotted face; so **maple-faced** *adj.*; **maple grey**, a kind of grey pea; **maple-honey** *U.S*, the uncrystallized part of the sap of the sugar maple (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1859); **maple key**, the fruit of a maple-tree (see KEY *sb.*¹ 14); **maple knob** (see quot.); **maple molasses, syrup** *U S.*, a syrup obtained by evaporating maple sap or dissolving maple sugar (*Cent. Dict.*), **maple rouncival**, a kind of rouncival pea (cf. *maple grey*); **maple sugar**, the sugar obtained by evaporation from the sap of certain maples; **maple sugary**, a maple sugar factory. Also MAPLE-ROOT, -TREE.

1755 *Mem Capt P. Drake* II III. 45 A Flask of Pontack, with Cakes, *Maple Biscuits, and other Sweetmeats [at Allost, in Flanders] 1610 B JONSON *Alch.* I III, He has his *maple block, his siluer tongs. 1821 SCHOOLCRAFT *Trav* 162 The small red twigs of the *maple bush 1649 OGILBY *Æneis* VIII (1684) 292 A *Maple Chair, graced with a Lion's Skin 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 7 The service of presenting the king with three *Maple Cups on the day of his Coronation 1634 MILTON *Comus* 391 Who would rob a Hermit of his Weeds, His few Books, or his Beads, or *Maple Dish? 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I 424/2 Put in the *maple eyes by hand 1633 B JONSON *Tale of Tub* II. i, What! Rowle-powle! *Maple-face! All fellowes! 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 159 Ere long these adulterate Colours will moulder, and then the old maple Face appeares. 1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* IV. VII, Yon unlucky, *maple-faced rascal 1805 R W DICKSON *Pract Agric* II 583 The Marlborough gray, the horn gray, the *maple gray 1876 *Encycl Brit* IV 773/2 A *maple grove . is regarded as a valuable feature on a Canadian farm. 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort*, *Oct.* (1679) 26 Ashen, Sycomor, and *Maple keys 1858 HOMANS *Cycl Comm* 1316/1 In addition to the above-named varieties [curled and bird's-eye maples], two other kinds occur in the *wens*, or excrescences, which grow on the trunk or roots of this tree The most valuable variety is known by the name of Variegated *Maple knob 1418 *E E Wills* (1882) 36 Wroght wit *mapil leues and fret of .iij. foill 1900 *Daily News* 1 Jan 3/2 The Canadians; the wearers of the maple leaf 1762 MILLS *Syst Pract. Husb.* I 466 The green and the *maple rouncivals require a stronger soil than the white. 1784 J BELKNAP in *B Papers* (1877) II. 181 A sauce composed of raspberries, cream, and *maple sugar. 1890 E W. GOSSE *P. H Gosse* 95 A log hut a young *maple sugary, and four tons of hay. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Aug 26 A mazer ywrought of the *Maple Warre. 17. MORTIMER *Husb* (J), Of the rottenest *maple wood burnt to ashes they make a strong lye. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 172 Maple wood is . much used for the lathe.

Hence **Mapled** (mē·p'ld) *a.*, grown with maples.

1851 WHITTIER *Chapel of Hermits* 371 This mapled ridge shall Horeb be.

Maple, variant of MAPPLE *Obs*, a mop.

Maple-root. The root of the maple, formerly used medicinally.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1377 [In the list of his own compositions] The Murnyng of the mapely rote. 1609 *T. Ravenscroft's Pammelia* xxxi. C 3 b, My Ladie's gone to Canterbury, S. Thomas be her boote. Shee met with Kate of Malmsbury, why weepst thou maple roote? 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* XVI. xxvi. 1427 Or Maple roote in pouther made Take oft in Wine, a present med'cine knowne.

Ma·ple-tree. = MAPLE I.

770 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* (1885) I. 290 Of þam syrf treowe in þ rug' mapel treow in forweard werdune. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 646/19 *Hec ascer*, mapulletre. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 100 Is not dunge [taken] out of the Maple tree by the Scorpion? 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* II, As Dinah walked towards the cart under the maple-tree.

Mapold, -olt, mappel: see MAPPLE *Obs.*

Mappemonde (mæpmōᵘnd). Now only *Hist.* Forms: 4–5 **mappemounde, mapamond(e,** 6 **mappamo(u)nd,** 9 **mappemonde.** [a. F. *mappemonde*, ad. med L. *mappa mundī* map of the world. Cf. mod Pr. *mapomoundo*, Sp. *mapamundi.*] The map of the world; in early quots., the world itself.

138. CHAUCER *To Rosemounde* 2 Madame, ye ben of al beautè shryne As fer as cercled is the mappemounde [*MS.* mapamonde] 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 102 And sette proprely the bounde Aftre the forme of Mappemounde. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 328 Marchonis in the mapamond nixt dukis in dignite 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* Prol II, The twynkland sternis about þe mappamound 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* II 125 Of all palice it was the luminair, That euer 3it was mad on Mappamond. 1864 MAJOR in *Archæologia* XL I Memoir on a Mappemonde by Leonardo da Vinci. 1891 J WINSOR *Columbus* II. 61 The mappemonde, which was drawn in 1500, by one of Columbus's pilots, Juan de la Cosa.

Ma·pper. [f. MAP *v* ¹ + -ER ¹] A map-maker.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* I 44 Our moderne Navigators and Mappers. 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* I ii. 32 Columbus lived as a mapper with his father-in-law.

So **Ma·ppery** (*contemptuous*), the making of maps.

1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr* I. iii 205 They call this Bed-worke, Mapp'ry, Closset-Warre 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 411 Protocols and what not, the mere mappery and paper projection of what has had, or may have, some relation to a deed.

Mapping (mæ piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MAP *v* ¹ + -ING ¹.] The action of MAP *v.*¹; the drawing of maps, map-making; planning. Also with *out, down*

1775 in ASH *Suppl* 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* v 93 Corrections being made in the mapping of faults and strata. 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* IX 838 Less mapping out of matter to be saved. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl* II. I, When the miller talked of 'mapping' and 'summing' in a vague and diffident manner 1868 LOCKYER tr. *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 390 The actual mapping down of the spectra of several of the brightest stars.

attrib 1866 W F STANLEY *Math Drawing Instr.* 12 A very fine kind of writing pen, termed a mapping pen.

Ma·ppist. *rare* [f MAP *v.*¹ + -IST] = MAPPER.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 311 Learned Mappists, on a Paper small, Draw (in Abbridgement) the whole Type of all 1888 *Academy* 28 Jan 63/3 The mappist Collins calls the river between Oxford and Wallingford the Isis.

† **Mapple.** *Obs.* In 5 **mappel, mapolt, -old,** 6 **maple.** [app. ad late L *mappula* (? in monastic use), dim. of *mappa* napkin: see MAP *sb.*¹, MOP *sb*] A mop.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 325/2 Mappel, *idem quod* Malkyn. 1466 *Mann & Househ Exp* (Roxb) 346 Thrommes for pyche mapoltes 1486 *Naval Acc Hen VII* (1896) 16 Shepe skynnes for mapoldes. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Ded. A 2 With Cales beards, as broade as scullers maples, that they make cleane their boates with.

Ma·ppy, *a* [f. MAP *sb* ¹ + -Y] Like a map.

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I 230 He had a horror of what he said Wilson called 'being too mappy'. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III 152 A dead colourless flat, dotted with little round trees, one of those mappy views, that lack even the beauties of a map

Mapul(le, obs form of MAPLE.

Maquaroon, obs. form of MACAROON.

Maquerel, -el(l)a: see MACKEREL ¹ and ².

‖ **Maqui** (makī). Also 8 **mague** [Chilian Sp.] The Chilian shrub *Aristotelia Maqui* (N.O. *Tiliaceæ*), yielding a valuable fibre, and producing berries often used in the adulteration of wine.

1704 *Ovalle's Chili* in *Churchill's Voyages* III. 48 There are also trees call'd Magues. 1809 tr *Molina's Nat Hist. Chili* I 37 The maqui, a species of cornel 1860 *Treas. Bot.* 719/2 Maqui (Fr), *Aristotelia*. 1890 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/4 The Chilian Consul-General expresses his opinion that the attention of our farmers will soon be called to the cultivation of the plant known in Chili as the Maqui ..The sudden demand for the dried Maqui berry in France is. not without significance

Mar (māɹ), *sb.* Also 3 **mer(e,** 6 **marr,** 7 **marre.** [f. MAR *v.*]

†**1.** A hindrance, obstruction; an impediment in speech. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 67 For þan sal mede witouten mere, be mette for dede or bettur or were *Ibid* 24802 A gret resun wel scceu he cuth, wit-uten ani mer in muth. 1653 R BAILLIE *Dissuas Vind* (1655) 43 The main marre of their labour was the common error of Independency 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl*, *Maunt*, to speak thick and fast; to have a marr in the speech.

2. Something that mars or impairs; a drawback *to.* In early use, † a fault. *rare.*

1551 ASCHAM *Let to E. Raven* 18 May *Eng. Wks* (1761) 384, I trust my will to write shall match the marrs I make in it. 1876 DK EDINBURGH in *Daily News* 1 May 2/6 The only mar to the pleasure I feel in again hoisting the pennant. 1901 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 70/1 It was no mar to the day for Roderic to share Miss Allan thus.

Mar (māɹ), *v* Forms: 1 **merran, mierran, mirran, myrran,** 3 **mære,** 3–5 **merre,** 3–6 **mer(e,** 3–7 **marre,** 3–8 **marr,** 4 **m.re,** 5–7 **mare,** 4– **mar.** [Com. Teut. OE. *męrran* corresponds to OFris. *meria* to hinder (only once, in 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. *meert*), OS. *merrian* to cause to stumble or err, to hinder (MLG., MDu. *merren* to hinder,

also intr. to loiter, mod.Du. *marren* to fasten, tie up, to loiter), OHG. *marren*, *merren* to hinder, disturb (MHG. *merren* to hinder, also intr. to linger, delay), ON. *merja* to bruise, crush, Goth. *marzjan* to cause to stumble, offend. A parallel formation from the same Teut. root **marz-* appears in OE. *mearrian* to go astray, err, MHG. *marren* to linger, loiter. The Teut. word was adopted in Romanic as OF. *marrir* to lose (one's way), to lead astray, perplex, afflict, distress (mod.F. only in pa.pple *marri* grieved), It. *smarrire* to bewilder, Sp. *marrido* adj., grieved.

According to some philologists, the OTeut. *marzjan* is formally equivalent to Skr. *marṣaya-*, causative stem of *mṛṣ* to forget (Indogermanic root **mers*, whence Lith. *mirszti* to forget); the root may have had a wider sense than that preserved in Skr. and Lith.]

†1. *trans.* To hamper, hinder, interfere with, interrupt or stop (a person, event or thing). *Obs.*

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Exod.* v. 4 Hwi mirrað ʒit þis folc fram heora weorcum? *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 2254 Now we haue vs sped sa ferr Vr wil may he noght vs merr. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Marcus*) 75 Sathanas sal nocht mare me. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xli. 100 Bot thowe, myghty Lorde, my mornyng mar! Mar ye, for it shulde me well pay, So happy to se hyme yf I warr. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 173 So thyk in stayll all marryt wolx the rout, Oneys mycht ony turn hys hand about To weyld his wappin. **1530** PALSGR. 705/2 If these bordes shrinke, all my purpose is marred. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 109 Mouyng is marred, when solution of continuitie is made. **1590** SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 In case anie horseman..should bee wounded..his fighting for that day were marred. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxv. 308 [He] had certainly dispatched him, if a large Brass Lamp which was burning over his Head, had not marred the Blow. **1827** CARLYLE tr. *Tieck's Elves*, *Germ. Rom.* II. 121 'Then we shall see which of us is swifter'. 'Done', said Mary, and began to run; 'for we shall not mar one another by the way' [orig. *so hindern wir uns auch nicht auf demselben Wege*]. **1849** *Chambers's Inform.* II. 653/2 [Glasgow regulations for Bowls.] If a bowl is accidentally marred by an opponent, it shall be in the option of the party playing to let it rest, or play it over again.

2. To spoil, impair. **a.** With obj. a material thing: To damage so as to render useless; to destroy or impair the quality of. Now *rare.* Also in OE. †to waste, squander (property).

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xliv. 325 Ðylæs mon unnytlice mierre ðæt ðæt he hæbbe. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 474 Þen wakened þe wyse of his wyl dremes, & blusched to his wodbynde þat broþely was marred. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 5700 But his shippes..rut on a Rocke, & rent all to peses, Þat mony was mard & the men drownet. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H iij b, Wyn taken ouer mesure..marreth and corrupteth the good blood. **1530** PALSGR. 458/2 You have blotted this shete of paper so sore that it is marred. ?**1538** LELAND *Itin.* VII. 47 Fische Garthes marre the Haven. **1562** TURNER *Baths* 1 The bathes of brimstone hurte the stomack and mar it. **1611** BIBLE *Mark* ii. 22 The wine is spilled, and the bottles will bee marred. **1612** BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 252 Making markes vnder euery hard word in each page, without marring our bookes. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 22 There is ever some dead fly in our box, which marreth our ointment. **1728** YOUNG *Love Fame* iv. 52 Thunder mars small beer, and weak discourse. *a* **1848** R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* vii. (1853) 336 The vessel is so marred that it cannot be repaired. **1878** BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 36 The breath is not the flute, Both together make the music; either marred and all is mute.

b. With immaterial obj.: To impair fatally, ruin. Often in proverbial antithesis with *make* (see MAKE *v.*[1] 46 b) or MEND *v.* In mod. use with somewhat lighter sense: To detract from the perfection or completeness of.

c **1230** *Hali Meid.* 9 Adam & eue..merden ure cunde. *Ibid.* 43 Sone so þu telles te betere þen an oðer..þu marres ti meidenhad [*MS. Bodley* merrest þin meiðhad]. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 17988 Harde haþ he werred me aʒayn, And myche marred of my mayn. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxiii. 87 It marres my myght. *a* **1568** ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 34 Some wittes, moderate enough by nature, be many tymes marde by ouer moch studie. *Ibid.*, Galene saith, moch Musick marreth mens maners. **1579** W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 4 An euill exposition marreth the text. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 369 Striuing to better, oft we marre what's well. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 9 It marreth the voice, bringing Hoarsenesse, and a little Cough. **1624** WOTTON *Archit.* I. 23 It will marre all the mirth in the House. **1719** YOUNG *Revenge* IV. i, There they'll revel, and exult to find Him sleep so fast, who else would marr their joys. *a* **1732** BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 4 What God sees meet to mar, one will not be able to mend in his lot. **1744** HARRIS *Three Treat.* I. iii. (1765) 172 The Dread of them may marr the Rectitude of our Purposes. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* v. 99, I cannot mar my satisfaction by groundless doubts. **1867** LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 212 The pleasure of shopping was marred by the surliness of the inhabitants. **1896** *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IX. 160/1 Though marred by eccentricities and extravagances of language, the play has genuine dramatic fibre.

†**c.** Phrases. *To mar all*: to act so as to prevent a project or operation from being carried to a successful issue; to 'spoil everything', to act badly. *To mar (one's) market*: see MARKET *sb.* 4 c. *Obs.*

c **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 57 3if þou cast salt þer to, iwys þou marres alle, so have I blis. **1535** COVERDALE *Judg.* ii. 19 Whan the iudge dyed, they turned backe, and marred all more then their fathers. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 90 As they had beene troublesome at Sea, began againe to marre all ashore.

†**d.** *intr.* for *refl.* To become deteriorated; to spoil; to perish. *Obs.*

c **1230** *Hali Meid.* 13 Þat ha [*sc.* hire limen & hire wittes] ne merren ne formealten þurh licomliche lustes i flesche fulðe. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 172 Lo al synkes in his synne & for his sake marres! *c* **1440** *York Myst.* i. 93 My mighte and my mayne es all marrande, Helpe, felawes, in faythe I am fallande. **1530** PALSGR. 638/1 The beste thyng in the worlde, if it be myskept, will marre in processe of tyme. **1609** C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* I (1623) C iv, The Host..could not choose in that space but melt and marre.

3. *trans.* To harm, injure (a person, etc.). **a.** To inflict destructive bodily harm upon. In later use, to mangle, disfigure (now *arch.*).

c **1205** LAY. 1903 Vfele he [a wrestler] hine mærde ah na wiht he hit ne mende. *Ibid.* 22345 Arðures men letten fleon vnimete flan and merden Irisc folc, & hit swiðe ualden. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 5553 What mighty were marrit, & martrid to dethe. *c* **1470** *Gol. & Gaw.* 96 Quhy has thow marrit my man, with maistri to mene? *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 140 Goo backe agen, & marre not your horse about noughte. **1530** PALSGR. 598/2 And you heale his legge up afore you kyll the deed flesshe quyte you marre hym for ever. **1535** COVERDALE *Isa.* iii. 15 Wherfore do ye oppresse my people, and marre yᵉ faces of the innocentes? **1575** TURBERV. *Venerie* 21 You may kepe them from going out, and that other dogs do not byte them, or that they be troden upon or marred with mens feete. **1656** CULPEPER *Eng. Physic. enlarged* 59, I am confident..That if you mar the very Apple of their [young swallows'] Eyes with a Needle, she shal recover them again. **1692** RAY *Disc.* I. iv. (1713) 57 Those..Embryos may, by a violent cause, be marred or deformed in the womb. **1812** SCOTT *Let. to Miss J. Baillie* 17 Jan., in *Lockhart*, The watchword of these young heroes..was—Mar him. **1845** 6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. vi. 233 Some limbs of his body broken off and some marred and battered by the waves. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* vi. 495 Noble Deiphobus here he beholds, all mangled and marred.

†**b.** To ruin, damage seriously (a person, his fortunes, etc.). Often in antithesis with *mend.* *Obs.*

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1171 Heiʒh king of heuene..ne fauore nouʒt my fo [*MS.* so my] þat falsly me so marres. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 66 Þe foles foundeden hem self freres of the Pye, And maken hem mendynauns & marre þe puple. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 720 Soche a maiden to mar þat þe most louet! *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxvii. 119 The fende is wrothe with ʒou and me, And will ʒou marre if þat he may. **1560** BECON *Sick Man's Salve* Wks. II. 220 b, Thys sycknesse hath vtterly marred me. **1607** SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 97 Mend your speach..lest it mar your fortunes. **1611** BIBLE *Jer.* xiii. 9 After this maner will I marre the pride of Iudah. **1614** CHAMBERLAIN *Let.* in *Court & Times Jas. I*, I. 320 The parliament will mend him or quite mar him. **1616** R. C. *Times' Whistle* III. 1151 But now this boy..doth all his fortunes marre. **1622** R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 104 Pittie marreth the whole cittie.

c. To ruin or damage morally. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* to 'spoil' a child by indulgence: cf. MARRED *ppl. a.*

1530 PALSGR. 483/1 You cherysshe this chylde so moche that you shal marre him. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 1 That it [learning] doth marre and peruert mens dispositions for matter of gouernment and policie. *a* **1639** W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. (1640) 153 Those that have these good abilities, must take heede of marrying [*sic*] themselves, and defiling them by being proud of them. **1684** WOOD *Life* 9 Oct. (O. H. S.) III. 114 Digby Lord Gerard..was utterly mar'd by keeping company with base lewd fellowes.

†**4.** To confuse, bewilder; to perplex, trouble; to grieve, distress. [Cf. OF. *marrir.*] *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 15725 Ful merred war þai in þair mode. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* vii. 29 On molde y waxe mad, a maide marreth me. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 884 He ferd as a mased man an marred neiʒ honde. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 354 He..Is lyk a man þat merknes merryse. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* iv. 1054 To blame ye are, With this dedly sorow your self to marre. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 523 O mad monstour! marrit out of thi mynd. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 31 But minds of mortall men are muchell mard And mov'd amisse with massy mucks unmeet regard. **1603** *Philotus* cxlviii, As ane out of his mynde or marrit, He hes mee of his hous debarrit.

†**5.** *intr.* To err; to go astray; to be or become bewildered or confused. *Obs.*

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 29 ʒie merras *vel* ʒe duellas [Vulg. *erratis*]. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* 110 (Douce MS.) Hit marred, hit memered, hit mused for madde. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xliv. 166, I Doct. Þai are drounken, all þes menʒe, Of muste or wyne, I wolle warande. II Doct. Nowe certis þis was wele saide, Þat makis þer mynde to marre. *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilʒear* 22 Amang thay myrk Montanis sa madlie thay mer. *a* **1510** DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. 104 All that couth attene the castell neir, It made thame for to mer amiss, and mang.

Mar, obs. f. MAYOR, MERE *sbs.*; MORE *sb.* and *a.*

Mar-, *vbl. stem*, prefixed to sbs., forming sbs. (chiefly 17th cent. nonce-wds.), with sense 'one who or something which mars', and *adjs.*, with sense 'that mars'; as *mar-all* sb. and adj., *mar-feast*, *-good*, *-hawk*, *-joy*; *mar-right* adj.; †**mar-tail**, a derisive term for a prostitute. Also MARPLOT.

1611 FLORIO, *Ser spavecchia*, a *mar-all, a spoile-all, a busie headed fellow. *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Chances* I. i, And what now Meane they to study, Anthony, Morall Philosophy, After their mar-all women? **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* i, I will drink a round..rather than be termed a *mar-feast. **1647** TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* III. 2 Hypocrisie, that pernicious *mar-good. **1575** TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 142 Such a man..shall seldome prove a perfecte falconer but a *marrehawke. *a* **1628** F. GREVIL *Alaham* IV. i, He hath no good: you have no ill but he: This *Marre-right yielding's honors Tyranny. *c* **1620** FLETCHER *Chances* IV. ii, Well, my sweet mistress, well, good madam *martaile!

b. *esp.* in **mar-prelate**, first used in the pseudonym 'Martin Marprelate', adopted by the writer or writers of certain tracts issued in 1588–9, which gave rise to a fierce controversy; hence *attrib.*, as *Marprelate controversy*, *tracts*; also **Marprelate** *v.*, to inveigh in the style of 'Marprelate'; **Marprelatist**, *attrib.* belonging to the Marprelate party. Also in many nonce-words occurring in the Marprelate tracts or in later works referring to them.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 20 You are called Elmar, but you may be better called marelme..hauing cut them all downe. **1589** *Mar Martine* 6 Hee might have cald himselfe Mar-preest. **1589** *Hay any Work* (1844) 32 As for Mar-church, and Mar-religion, they haue [etc.]. *Ibid.* 44 You Mar prince, Mar-law, Mar magestrate. **1636** H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 270 Those tongues which..Mar-Prelated..of old against the Ecclesiasticke Hierarchy. **1862** R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 56 The notorious Marprelate tracts. **1879** *Sat. Rev.* 6 Sept. 298 The series of marprelatist characterizations of the contemporary Anglican episcopate.

Mara[1] (mā·rǎ). A large hare-like cavy, *Dolichotis patachonica*, native of Patagonia.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 214/2 The Mara or Patagonian Cavy. **1859** WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 578.

‖**Mara**[2] (mā·rǎ). [Skr. *Māra*, f. *mṛ* to die.] The 'Satan' of Buddhist mythology.

1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* p. xliii, The army of Mara, the evil one. **1879** SIR E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* VI. xix. 159 The ten chief Sins came—Mara's mighty ones, Angels of evil.

†**Marabas.** *Sc. Obs.* [After F. *bonnet à la marrabaise* (Rabelais), from OF. *marrabais* 'crypto-Judæus', MARRANO.] *attrib.*, in *marabas bonnet* 'a large flat cap' (Jam.).

1538 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 91 To ilk ane of the said 7 officeris ane marabas bonet with ane quhyte fedder. **1539** *Ld. Treas. Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 297* Ane Marrabas Bonett.

Marabbot(h, -abbutt, -abot(e: see MARABOUT.

Marablane, obs. form of MYROBALAN.

Marabou[1] (mæ·răbū). Also **marabout**, **marabu**. [a. F. *marabou(t*, app. repr. a vulgar Arabic use of *murābit* hermit, MARABOUT. 'The stork is said to be *Mrabt*, i. e. holy' (Pagni in Dozy *Suppl. aux Dictt. arabes*, s.v. *murābiṭ*).]

1. A large stork or heron, *Leptoptilus marabou* or *crumenifer*, a native of Western Africa. Now applied also to the adjutant-bird of India, *Leptoptilus dubius* or *argala*. Also *marabou stork*.

1826 *Denham & Clapperton's Trav. N. & Central Africa* App. 203 M. Temminck..has given it [*sc.* this African species] the name of *Argala*, while for the Indian bird, he proposes the name of *Marabou*. We have ventured to reverse the order of these names,..we have assigned the African species the title of *Marabou*, which..is a word peculiar to Africa. **1861** DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xiv. 223 The ugly marabouts, from whose tails our ladies get the feathers for their bonnets. **1872** BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xi. 175, I shot a crocodile, and a marabou stork.

2. A tuft or plume of the soft white downy feathers found under the wings and tail of these birds, used for trimming hats and dresses. Also *marabou feather*, *plume*. Also *collect. sing.*, trimming made of these feathers.

1823 *Repos. Arts*, etc. Ser. III. I. 57 A good many [hats] are trimmed with marabouts only. *Ibid.* 184 Marabout plumes. **1828** LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 15 Lady George in a *toque* with marabouts. **1839** THACKERAY *Second Lect. Fine Arts* ii. Wks. 1900 XIII. 276 A marabou feather which she wears in her turban. **1884** *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Oct. 338/3 Ladies who rejoice in the soft fluffy white feather trimming called marabout.

transf. **1862** H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 444 Birch varies the scene with its drooping marabouts.

3. An exceptionally white kind of raw silk which can be dyed without first removing the natural gum.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 248 It is only a finishing degree of twist which marabout receives after dyeing. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IX. 155 Marabout is silk thrown twice.

‖**Marabou**[2]. [Louisiana Fr.] (See quot.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Marabou*, the variety of negro which springs from a mulatto and a griffe.

‖**Marabout** (mæ·răbūt). Forms: 7 **maribot(t, marybot, -buck, morabit, marabot, morabot, marabou**, 8 **marabbot(h, marabbutt, marahbut, marabote, marbut**, 9 **marabut**, 7– **marabout.** [repr. Arab. مرابط *murābiṭ* hermit, monk. The mod. Eng. form is from Fr. Cf. Pg. *marabute*, Sp. *morabito*.]

1. A Mohammedan hermit or monk, particularly amongst the Moors and Berbers of North Africa.

a **1623** R. JOBSON in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) II. ix. 1572 Their Marybucks or Bassareas, are their Priests or Religious persons. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. xi. 11 Their Hoggies, Magitians and Maribotts, were tampring with the ill Spirit of the Air. **1660** F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 15 In a certain place there, the Marabouts immolate at this time. **1704** J. PITTS *Acc. Mohammetans* 12 The Marabbot or Saint. **1863** R. F. BURTON *Wand. W. Afr.* I. 172 The Marabut, who does not drink, and the Soninki, or Sonalki, who does. **1903** E. J. DILLON in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 281 Marabouts foretold the coming of divine wrath.

2. A shrine marking the burial-place of a marabout.

1859 J. W. BLAKESLEY *4 Months Alg.* ii. 25 Besides the mosques, there are several marabouts in Algiers and the neighbourhood. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Marabut*...Small edifices on Barbary headlands, occupied by a priest. **1881** *Times* 10 May 5 The French troops took yesterday the Sidi-Adallah-Ben-Djemel, which is the most venerated marabout in all Tunis.

Marabout, marabu: see MARABOU[1].

† **Marabuto.** *Naut. Obs.* Also **marabut.** [a. Sp. *marabuto*, also *maraguto*.] A jib-sail.

1622 MABBE tr. *Alemán's Guzman d'Alf.* II II. x. 191 They tooke out another lesser one [*sc.* sail] which they call Marabuto. which is a kinde of triangulary sayle. 1659 HOWELL *Lex., Vocab.* vi, The marabut, a triangular kind of sayl belonging to a Carvel, *il marabuto*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Marabut*, a sail which galleys hoisted in bad weather.

Maracaibo (mærăkăi bo). Name of the northern province of Venezuela, used attributively in **Maracaibo-balsam**, a copaiba obtained from *Copaifera officinalis*; **Maracaibo-bark**, the bark of *Cinchona tucujensis*. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Maracan** (mærăkæ'n). Also 8 **maracana.** [a. Tupi *maracanã*.] A Brazilian macaw.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Maracana.* 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Maracan.* In mod. Dicts.

Marace, obs form of MARISH.

‖ **Maracock** (mæ răkɒk). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 7 **mariocock, maracoco, -coko, amaracoc**, 7–8 **maracoc**, 8 **maracot, marococ, marcor**, 7– **maracock.** [From the Virginian dialect of Algonquin.] The fruit of certain American passion-flowers, esp. the 'may-pop', *Passiflora incarnata*, native of Virginia, and the granadilla, *Passiflora quadrangularis*, of Brazil and the West Indies. Also the plant itself.

1612 STRACHEY *Virginia* (Hakl. Soc.) 60 The maricock apple 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 17 They plant also Maracocks a wild fruit like a lemmon. 1649 *Perf. Descr. Virginia* (1837) 18 Fruits they have, Strawberries . Maracokos [etc.] 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 34 The Amaracoc or Passion flower. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *March*, Toward the end [of March] sow Marcors or Passion-Flower. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 285 The Maracot is a Plant that creeps like Ivy 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v *Granadilla*, The common granadilla, called the maracot and passion flower. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 98 In addition, there were . maracocks or mayapples, beans and pumpkins.

‖ **Marae** (mara,e). Also 9 **marai.** [Polynesian.] An altar or sacred enclosure at which human sacrifices are offered amongst the Tahitians and other Polynesians.

1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr.* II. 350 Many were the marais and altars reared at his command 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 46 A large white cloth, spread on the pavement of a marae.

Marag, obs. form of MARRIAGE.

‖ **Marah** (mā rā). Also 4–5 **marath**, 4 **mara**, 5 **marra.** [Heb. מרה *mārāh*, fem. of מר *mar* bitter.] The Heb. word for 'bitter' or 'bitterness', used as a proper name in two different applications (Exod. xv and Ruth i. see below); hence used in allusions to the Scripture passages.

[1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xv. 23 Thei myȝten not drynk the watris of Marath, forthi that thei weren bitter; wherfor and a couenable name he putte to the place, clepynge it Mara, that is, bitternes. — *Ruth* i. 20 Ne clepe ȝe me Noemy, that is to sey, fayr, but clepith me Mara, that is, bittir.] 1440 HOCCLEVE *Wks* (E. E. T. S.) III. p. xlii, Wel may men call or name me 'marra' Fro hen[ne]s forth. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 13 The young man by mistake fondly calls it Naomi, and says it is pleasant. The elder by dear-bought experience finds it Marah, and cries out 'Oh! it is bitter!' 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Byron* (1887) 168 Never had any writer so vast a command of the whole eloquence of scorn, misanthropy, and despair. That Marah was never dry. 1852 LONGF. *Jew Cemetery at Newport* 40 The wasting famine of the heart they fed, And slaked its thirst with marah of their tears

Marahbut, obs. form of MARABOUT.

Marai, Marais. see MARAE, MARISH.

Marakina, variant of MARIKINA.

Marakle, obs. form of MIRACLE.

‖ **Maral** (mă'răl). [A Tartar word.] The Caspian or Persian red deer, *Cervus maral.*

1863 MRS. ATKINSON *Tartar Steppes* viii 181, I must now tell you of a maral we had. 1894 *Roy. Nat. Hist* (ed. Lydekker) II. 348 In the Caspian provinces of Persia, .. the red deer group is represented by the maral (*Cervus maral*).

Maram, variant of MARRAM, reed-grass.

Maramotto, obs. form of MARMOT *sb.*

Maramuffe: see MARRY-MUFF *Obs.*

‖ **Maranatha** (mærănæ·pă). [In Gr. form μαραναθά; the Aramaic form is variously conjectured to be מרן אתא *māran ăthā* 'Our Lord has come', or מרנא תא *marānā 'thā* 'O our Lord, come thou'.] An Aramaic phrase occurring in 1 Cor. xvi. 22; often erroneously regarded as composing with the word that precedes it in the text a formula of imprecation, ANATHEMA MARANATHA. Hence (as an abbreviation of this formula) used *subst.* for: A terrible curse.

Coverdale's spelling (see below) is a corruption of Luther's *maharam motha*, which represents the fictitious Heb. מחרם מוחה *mohŏrām mŏvthāh* 'devoted to death'.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xvi. 22 If ony man loued not oure Lord Jhesu Crist, be he cursid, Maranatha, that is, in the comynge of the Lord. 1526 TINDALE *ibid.*, Anathema maranatha. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid*, Anathema Maharan Matha. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph*, *Maranatha*, accursed. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* II. iv. 20 Those who shall invent .. pernicious doctrines, .. are worthy of a *Maranatha*, and the lowest hell. 1721 BAILEY, *Maranatha*, the highest Degree of Excommunication. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* I. ix. 193 How does the writer meet their objections? Not by thundering forth with yet deeper conviction *Maranatha*, but [etc.].

Marane, Marang: see MARRANO, MERINGUE.

Maranism, -ismus, obs. ff. MARRANISM, -ISMUS.

† **Maranite.** *Min. Obs.* [ad. G. *maranit* (Link 1801), f. name of the Sierra de *Marão* (Portugal): see -ITE.] = CHIASTOLITE.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1896 in CHESTER *Dict. Min* 167.

† **Marant.** *Bot. Obs.* [Anglicized form of next.] Lindley's name for any plant of the old N.O. *Marantaceæ*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 168.

‖ **Maranta** (măræ ntă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Plumier 1703), f. the name of Bartolommeo *Maranta* of Venosa, a 16th c. writer on medicinal plants.] A genus of herbaceous plants native of tropical America; a plant of this genus.

1818 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 29 Arrow Root, produced from a Plant called Maranta, is a farinaceous alimentary root. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 20/1 Fine foliaged plants, such as Marantas, Crotons [etc.] 1899 RODWAY *Guiana Wilds* 32 She made a cup of a maranta leaf.

† **Maranta'ceous,** *a. Bot. Obs.* [f. mod.L. *Marantāceæ*, f. MARANTA: see -ACEOUS.] Pertaining to the (obsolete) N.O. *Marantaceæ* of which MARANTA was the typical genus

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* IV (1864) 84 A long, flexible cylinder made of the peel of a marantaceous plant, plaited into the proper form

Marantic (măræ·ntik), *a. Path.* [ad. Gr. μαραντικος, f. μαραίνειν to wither, waste away.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, marasmus.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med* (1880) 28 Marantic thrombi. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 594 Marantic thrombosis.

Maras, variant of MARISH.

‖ **Marasca** (măræ·skă). Also 9 **marasque, marasque.** [It. *marasca*, aphetic f. *amarasca*, f. *amaro* bitter.] A small black cherry, *Prunus avium*, grown in Dalmatia, and esp. about Zara, for the distilling of maraschino.

1864 *Chambers's Encycl* VI 146/2 *Maraschino* is distilled from cherries. a very firm delicately-flavoured variety, called *Marasques*, is used. 1889 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Marasca cherry*, a cultivated variety of the cherry.

Maraschal, obs. form of MARSHAL.

‖ **Maraschino** (mærăskī no). Also 8 **marischini, mareschini**, 8–9 **mareschino, marasquin**, 9 **maresquino.** [It. f. *marasca*: see prec. Cf. F. *marasquin*, whence some of the Eng. forms.] A liqueur distilled from the marasca cherry.

1791–3 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 321 Hob-a-nobbed in some right marasquin 1793 *Europ. Mag.* XXIII 466 Such fine liqueurs with nectar may compare, From Marischini to the Vin Musca. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 297 After they had drank their mareschino, Lady Selina ordered tea. 1797 SOUTHEY *Lett. Resid. Spain* 394 He regularly after dinner drank a bottle of mareschini, and lived in peace with all men 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* (ed. 8) 88 Divine *maresquino*, which — Lord, how one swallows! 1831 *Society* I. 104, I recommend this Mareschino. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Blasphemer's Warn.*, Marasquin, Curaçoa, Kirschen Wasser, Noyeau 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the 600* I. vii. 98 The mocha and maraschino.

b. *attrib.*, as *maraschino jelly, punch.*

1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* II. ii. 31 Give me a glass of Maraschino punch. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. i. 6 Did you taste the plombière, ma'am, and the maraschino jelly?

† **Marasme.** *Obs.* [a. F. *marasme.*] = MARASMUS

1685 HART *Anat. Ur* II. vii 95 It is againe sometimes an Hecticke, which endeth in a Marasme 1714 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 76 About the 40th day he dy'd of his Marasme

Marasmic (măræ·zmik), *a.* [f. MARASM-US + -IC.] Pertaining to or arising from marasmus; suffering from marasmus.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 582 Emaciation and a series of marasmic conditions set in 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 587 She became progressively marasmic

Marasmoid (măræ zmoid), *a. Med.* [f. MARASM-US + -OID.] Resembling marasmus.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1902 in CASSELL *Suppl.*

Marasmolite (măræ·zmŏlait). *Min.* [f. Gr. μαρασμός decay: see -LITE.] A 'rotten' sphalerite or zinc blende, containing free sulphur.

1851 C. U. SHEPARD in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci* IV. 315 Marasmolite. Primary form, cube [etc.].

Marasmous (măræ zmǝs), *a.* [f. MARASM-US + -OUS.] Resembling or of the nature of marasmus.

1896 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Marasmus** (măræ zmǝs). [mod.L., a Gr. μαρασμός, f. μαραίνειν to wither, waste.] Wasting away of the body.

1636 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xix. 20 (1657) 171 Now, alas, I lie under a miserable *Marasmus*. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 29 Diverse having kept them in their beds, have got an hectick feaver or marasmus thereby. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 76 How often was I apprehensive, Miss Blossac would fall into a Marasmus or a Languor? 1837 SYD. SMITH *Lect. Archd. Singleton* Wks 1859 II. 268/2 Everybody has their favourite death: some delight in apoplexy, and others prefer marasmus. 1856 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 515 The milk itself has been yielded by stalled cows dying of marasmus.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 24, I am one of those Unskilful Persons, that cannot discern a State *Marasmus*, when the danger is so far off. 1885 tr. *Hehn's Wand. Pl. & Anim* 23 The notion that there is any such thing as a senile marasmus of nature.

Marasque, variant of MARASCA (cherry).

Marasquin, variant of MARASCHINO.

Marasse, variant of MARISH.

Marathi, obs. form of MAHRATTI.

Marathonian (mærăθǝ·niăn), *a.* [f. L. *Marathōni-us* (f. *Marathōn*) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Marathon, or to the battle of Marathon (490 B.C.) in which Athens defeated the Persians. Also *sb*, a native of Marathon.

1767 [W. L. LEWIS] *Statius' Thebaid* XII. 1082 But as the Son of Ægeus high display'd The Spear of Marathonian Oak, whose Shade O'erhangs the Foe. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 552 The Marathonians worship those who were slain in the battle. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Eve of Revol* 106 Sea, have thy ports not heard Some Marathonian word? 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 136 The Marathonian muscle, nerved of old To maul the Mede.

† **Maratism.** *Obs.* [f. name of Jean Paul *Marat*, a leader in the French Revolution, assassinated by Charlotte Corday in 1793: see -ISM.] The anarchic doctrines advocated by Marat. Also † **Maratist**, one who supports these doctrines. † **Maratize** *v. trans.* (*nonce-wd*), to assassinate as Marat was assassinated.

1793 A. YOUNG *Examp. France* (ed. 3) 157 The red hot Maratism of the miscreant Society. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 106 In pursuit of Robespierre, whom she vowed to Maratise in due time. 1795 BARRUEL *Hist. Clergy during French Rev.* 323 One must have spent four years in France amidst the Constitutionalists, the Girondins, the Maratists, and the Jacobins of every description, to conceive [etc.]. 1798 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV 254, I have contemplated every event which the Maratists of the day perpetrate.

Maraud (mărō·d), *sb. rare.* [a. F. *maraude*, f. *marauder* see MARAUD *v.*] The action of raiding or plundering. Also in phr. *On the maraud* intent on plundering.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt Bonneville* II. 151 It was the hour for Indian maraud. 1839–40 — *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 9 He had an Indian's sagacity in discovering when the enemy was on the maraud 1884 *St. Nicholas* XI. 534 Certain neighboring tribes that make maraud upon them.

Maraud (mărō·d), *v.* Also 8 **marode.** [a. F. *maraud er*, f. *maraud* rogue, vagabond.

Cf. Sp *merodear* to maraud, *merode* masc., act of marauding, also G. *marodiren* to maraud, *marode* adj., worn out with marching (said orig. of stragglers belonging to an army), *marode* fem., act of marauding, *marodebruder*, *marodereiter* straggler, deserter. The Fr. words were adopted in German in the 17th c., and were punningly associated with the name of Count Mérode, an imperialist general in the Thirty Years' War, whose troops were notorious for want of discipline.]

1. *intr.* To make a raid for the purpose of plundering. Const. *on, upon.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 5 They met with a Party of French that had been Marauding 1711 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Marplot* I. i, Ask your Brother, Don Lopez, who will have it that you send your eyes a maroding for English forage. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. i, The Saxon stern, the pagan Dane, Maraud on Britain's shores again 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* IV. ii. § 5. 229 He [the Arab] will no longer maraud, because he is placing himself in danger of being marauded upon.

b. *transf.* To go about pilfering.

1770 *Monthly Rev.* 132 A flea. Upon a taylor's neck was taken Marauding for a dinner 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* XXXIV, Juno—who, though formally banished from the parlour, failed not to maraud about the out-settlements. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A Lunel* I. v. 138 He was an old offender, probably come from Marseilles to maraud at the Candlemas fair of Nismes.

2. *trans.* To plunder; to harry.

1829 W. IRVING *Chron. Granada* I. XII. 112 The tract of country they intended to maraud was far in the Moorish territories. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* 321 One is always marauding the other's territory.

Marauder (mărō·dǝi). Also 7–8 **maroder.** [f. MARAUD *v.* + -ER[1]; after F. *maraudeur.*] One who roves in quest of plunder; a freebooter, plunderer.

1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles* 89 To be a Maroder and Pillager upon the street and Field of Humane Credit and Reputation is worse than to turn common Padders. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5031/5 A Band of Maroders, consisting of Men of several Nations. 1782 VALLANCEY *Collect. De Rebus Hibernicis* No. 10 72 *note*, To keep the cattle safe by night from moroders [*sic*]. 1808 SIR J. MOORE in Jas. Moore *Camp in Spain* (1809) 19 He is determined to shew no mercy to plunderers and marauders. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) VI. lxx 212 The marauders hovered round them like vultures round a wounded man.

b. *transf.* (e. g. of animals).

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* II. 79 Some place decoys, nor will they not avail, Replete with roasted crabs; in every grove These fell marauders gnaw 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1861) 65 Exposed to every hungry marauder of the deep 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xxii, The raisins shall become the prey of those audacious marauders only who dare to face the presence of the ghost.

Marauding (mărō·dĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MARAUD *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. MARAUD.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 58 ¶ 3 They might also be of great use in maroding, or getting in forage. 1839 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 7 The yeomanry who had suffered from

these marauding. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 4 A population who were trained from their cradles in licensed marauding.

attrib. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* I 128 The history of a marauding party in one of our modern gazettes. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* x. 118 His campaign was not a marauding raid

Marau·ding, *ppl. a.* [-ING ².] That marauds.

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 184 Surrounded by marauding neighbours. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 227 He watches the marauding sparrows.

Maravedi (mærăvē·dĭ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5, 7 **maravedis**, 6 **marivade, marvedie, marvadie**, 7 **marvedi, marvedee, myravid, merviade, maravidi**, 8 **maravedi**, 7 *erron* **malvady**, 7– **maravedi**. [a. Sp. *maravedí* (= Pg. *maravedim*), a derivative of Arab. مرابطين *Murābiṭīn* (pl. of *murābiṭ*: see MARABOUT), the name of a Moorish dynasty (usually designated the *Almoravides*, this being the same word preceded by the Arabic article) which reigned at Cordova 1087–1147.]

1. An old Spanish gold coin, weighing about 60 grains and of the value of fourteen shillings.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 64 Imposing 5. Maravidis of gold for every person 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II 138 Henry III who tax'd 'em at five Marvedees of Gold apiece.

2. A former Spanish copper coin and money of account, valued at about ½ of a penny sterling.

† 1430 in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) II viii 1230 And then into Spayne fear ye schon, Iakkes ben ther of litle prise For there beginneth the Marauedisez 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14, lxx maruadies, which is xi. d and the third parte of a peny starlyng 1606 HEYWOOD *Chall for Beauty* II. i. (1636) C 3 If you distrust his word, take mine, which will passe in Spaine for more Myravids, then the best Squiers in England for Farthing tokens. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* I (1692) 14, I ask for him [a slave] a thousand Crowns. 1*st Mer* Thou mean'st a thousand Marvedis. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Malvady*, a Spanish coin, of which about 13 make one Farthing. [Some error *Maravedis* is also given, with the correct value.] 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v 313 He never parted with a maravedi but with the view of pocketing a Ducat, if not a Doblon. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiii, I will strip thee of every maravedi thou hast in the world. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 408 He flung the Slave who moved the lid A purse of maravedis. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* ix. 209 He promised a silken jacket, beside the income of ten thousand maravedis

Maray (mărē¹). [? Native Australian.] An Australian food-fish, *Clupea sagax*, closely resembling the pilchard.

1882 TENISON-WOODS *Fish & Fisheries N. S. Wales* 147 The 'maray' (*Clupea sagax*) is a very rich, oily, well tasted fish of the herring family

Marazque, variant of MARASCA (cherry).

Marber, marbir see next.

Marble (mā·rb'l), *sb* Forms: α. 3–7 **marbre**, 4 **maubre**, 5 **marbir**, 6 **marber, marbyr**. β. 3–5 **marbel**, 4 **merbel**, **-ul**, 4–5 **marbil**, 4–6 **marbyl**, **-ul**, 5 **marboll**, **-ole**, **-elle**, **-ylle**, **-ulle**, **-ille**, **merbyl**, 5–6 **marbill**, **-yll**, **-ull**, 6 **marbell**, 4– **marble**. [ME *marbre*, *marble*, a F. *marbre*, (OF. rarely *marble*, *malbre* by dissimilation) = Pr. *marme-s*, Sp *mármol*, Pg. *marmore*, It. *marmo*, Roumanian *marmure*.—L *marmor*, ad. or cogn. w. Gr. *μάρμαρος* shining stone, marble (prob orig. an adj. 'sparkling', whence *μαρμαίρειν* to sparkle).

The L word was adopted early into the Teut langs. OE *marma* (in comb. *marm-*), OHG *marmul* (MHG, mod G *marmel*, also *marmor*), MDu *marmer*, *marmel*, more commonly *marber*, *marbel* from Fr. (mod Du *marmer* marble, *marmel* 'marble' to play with), ON *marmari*.]

I. The simple word.

1. Limestone in a crystalline (or, less strictly, also a granular) state and capable of taking a polish. There are many varieties of this stone (see b), which is much used in sculpture and architecture

When used without qualification, the word suggests either the pure white varieties commonly employed in sculpture (hence often referred to as a type of whiteness), or those with mottled or variegated surface (cf. senses 5, 7 e)

α. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I. 249/315 In one toumbe of Marbre he was i-leid 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 124 A tumbe riche Of marbre and ek of jaspre stones 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* IV xxv, A great bridge of stone of Marbre. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xxviii. 227 The most durable Marbre or Porphyr

β. [*c* 1200. see MARBLE-STONE.] *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 4609 A faire chapel of marbel fin. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 341 Of marble is þe stone, & purtreied þer he lies. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) III 9 All þe pilers er of marbill. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 92 Also colde and harde as marbyll. 1553 EDEN *Trent. Newe Ind* (Arb.) 25 Ouer this ryuer is a very fayre bridge of marble 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 162 All the pauement is most beautifull of ingrauen Marble 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* xv, From the portico they passed a noble hall to a staircase of marble 1857 RUSKIN *Pol Econ. Art* i. 46 Marble..lasts quite as long as granite, and is much softer to work.

Proverb. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii 50 Hee plyes her hard, and much Raine weares the Marble.

b. With qualifying word: (*a*) an adj. denoting colour or appearance, e. g. *black*, *fibrous*, GREEN (12d), *grey*, RED (17e), *variegated*, *white marble*; (*b*) a proper name denoting the locality in which it is found, e. g. *African*, *Carrara*, *Derby(shire)*, *Egyptian*, *English*, *Genoese*, *Italian*, *Kilkenny*, PARIAN, *Pentelican*, *Portsoy*, *Purbeck marble*; (*c*) applied to substances resembling or made to imitate marble, as † **brimstone marble**, a preparation of brimstone in imitation of marble; **metallic marble**, native sulphate of barium (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). See also BRECCIA, BROCATELLA, CIPOLLIN, FIRE (B. 5), FOREST (*sb.* 5), LANDSCAPE (5), LUMACHELLA, MADREPORE (4), ONYX (4), RUIN, SERPENTINE, SHELL, VERD ANTIQUE *marble*.

(*a*) *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8288 Vnder þis tre A stapul was o marbul grai. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 1035 A gate of Marbul whit. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. i, A harde slipperie rocke of black marber. 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* IV 126 No place hath more white and blew Marble than here. 1659 HOWELL *Lex. Vocab* XXVI, The Marble gentle, viz. the whitest hard marble Serpentine or streaked Marble [etc.]. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (1729) I. I. 21 Black Marble

(*b*) 1681 GREW *Museum* III vi. 316 Two pieces of Ægyptian Marble. *Ibid.*, A Piece of the worst sort of Cornish Marble, used for Lime. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Derbyshire Marble is variously clouded and diversified with brown. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* I (1729) I 20 The white Genoese Marble. *Ibid* 25 The common white Carara marble. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 8/1 With your effigies under Purbeck-marble canopies

(*c*) 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Brimstone*, Brimstone Marble, a preparation of brimstone in imitation of marble.

c. A kind or variety of marble.

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* II (1672) 119 That this rocky Substance is a Loadstone, rather than a Jaspis, Adamant, Marble, or any other. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 87 Very beautiful marbles occur [in England] which will receive a high polish. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* III 20 Limestones . capable of receiving a polish are called marbles.

d. Taken as a type of something hard, inflexible, durable, or smooth.

1586 WHITNEY *Choice of Emblems* 183 In marble harde our harmes wee alwayes graue 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii 144 The milke thou suck'st from her did turne to Marble 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 638 Writing all injuries in marble. 1620 *Swetnam arraigned* G 4 b, Can you behold this sacred Cabinet, And not let fall a teare you are vnkind. Not Marble but would wet at such a sight 1812 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I vi 219 Sir Charles Grandison..is a man of marble, or rather a man of snow 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 1252 The liquid marble of the windless lake 1886 MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful* IX, She had done all in her power to deter Clarice, but Clarice had made up her mind to be a marchioness, and she was marble.

e. The stone as being the material of which a tomb or tombstone is made. *poet.* (Cf. 2 b.)

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III ii 434 When I am forgotten And sleepe in dull cold Marble. 1757 GRAY *Epit. on Mrs. Jane Clerke* 1 Lo! where the silent marble weeps, A friend, a wife, a mother sleeps. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* lxvi[i], Thy marble bright in dark appears.

2. A piece, block, or slab of marble; a marble monument; † a marble vessel. Also *fig*

c 1290 *Becket* 2118 in *S. Eng. Leg* I 167 þe point of is swerd brak In þe Marbre ato. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5701 To a gret holw marbre was he broȝt, Whych was wonyd beo fillid wyþ wyn 1590 SPENSER *F Q* III. v. 33 The soveraine weede betwixt two marbles plaine Shee pownded small. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct., The vacant stayrecase, marbles, statues [etc.] 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit* (1742) II 62 An Inscription on a Marble. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* x, The blood stained marbles of the Amphitheatre.

† b. A marble tomb or tombstone. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 230 At Westmynstere he lis toumbed richely, In a marble bis of him is mad story *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel.* (1546) Ii ij b, In the felde of Elinos, vnder a marble, is the pouders of Symfo Seteno. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Ladies Priviledge* IV Plays 1874 II 141 My Ancestors, whose dust Would 'a broke through the Marbles, to revenge To me this fatall infamy. 1730 POPE *Epit. Fenton* 1 This modest Stone, what few vain Marbles can, May truly say, here lies an honest Man.

c. *Antiq* (*pl.*) Applied, with specific qualification, to certain collections of sculptures, etc.; e. g. *Arundel, Arundelian*, or *Oxford marbles*, a collection of sculptures and inscribed stones made by the Earl of Arundel (died 1646) and presented to the University of Oxford *Elgin marbles*, a collection (now in the British Museum) of ancient sculptures from the Parthenon, which was brought to England by Lord Elgin and sold by him to the nation in 1816

[1624 J. SELDEN (*title*) *Marmora Arundeliana*.] 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept., To London with Mr Hen Howard of Norfolk, of whom I obtain'd the gift of his Arundelian Marbles. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v., Arundel Marbles, or the Oxford Marbles. 1817 KEATS (*title*) On the Elgin Marbles. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 142/1 The Æginetan, added to the Athenian, and Phigaleian marbles which we possess in the British Museum, would have formed a complete specimen of Grecian sculpture, as applied to the decoration of temples.

3. *techn* [= F. *marbre*] a. A slab of marble used for grinding paints on; b. A printer's imposing-stone (Knight *Dict Mech.* 1875); c. = MARVER.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 466 Which they grind upon a Marble, such as Painters use. 1745 DE COETLOGON *Univ. Hist. Arts & Sci.* II 3 To give it [the glass] a Polish, we roll it to and fro on a Stone, or Marble.

4. [= G., Du *marmel*] A little ball (varying from about ½ inch to an inch in diameter), originally made of marble, now usually of baked clay, porcelain, or composition, used in a children's game; hence in *pl.* the game itself. Also a similar ball (e. g. of glass) used in other games.

In playing the game, a number of marbles are arranged in a ring (or sometimes in a row), from which the players attempt to dislodge them by 'shooting' a marble at them with the finger and thumb.

1694–5 J. HOUGHTON *Collect. Husb. & Trade* No. 189 (1727) II. 29 The next are marbles for boys to play with. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 112 P 3 A Game of Marbles, not unlike our modern Taw. 1798 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 142 On yon gray stone..we shot the marble thro' the ring. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II 3 There was the floor on which. I had played at marbles, a pattern in the carpet serving as the ring. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 301 Marbles is not the popular game it once was.

† **5.** A mottled or dappled colour resembling that of variegated marble; hence, a cloth of such a colour. (Cf. 7 e.) *Obs.*

1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 274 Pro xiij virg panni lanei coloris marble. 1541–2 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c 18 Kerseies of the colours of black, marble, russet, and white. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 1 Russets, Musters, Marbles, Grayes, Royes, and suche lyke colors. 1555 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 86 A yard of marble xx*d*. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv. Lond.* (1754) I. I. xxix. 297/1 In a livery of grey Marble.

b. *Bookbinding*. The marbled pattern or paper used in ornamenting books.

1699 WANLEY in *Lett. Lit Men* (Camden) 277 In knowing what sort of Paper is in use,. or to please myself..with looking on the fine colors, marbles, &c. 1817 DIBDIN *Bibliogr. Decameron* II. 532 In lieu of gilt, you may order marble coloured edges: but gilt upon the marble—oh! 'tis the very luxury—the 'ne plus ultra' of the bibliopegistic art' 1823 *Bookbinder's Compl. Instructor* 28 Common Marble *Ibid.* 29 Transparent Marble. *Ibid* 30 Egyptian Marble.. Purple Marble Stone Marble. *Ibid.* 31 Rice Marble. Chinese Marble Red Marble *Ibid.* 32 Wainscoat Marble.

† **6.** *pl.* a. *French marbles*: syphilis. *Obs.*

[? Corruption of F. *morbilles* 'the small pockes' (Cotgr.)]

a 1598 GREENE *Thieves falling out* (1615) C 3, Looke into the Spittles, and Hospitalles, there you shall see men diseased of the French Marbles.

b. As transl of L. *marmor*: A stony concretion in the joints of a horse.

1748 tr *Renatus' Distemp Horses* 100 Oftentimes in the knees or joints there arises either a Phlegmon, or Marbles, or Puffs or Wind galls.

II. Attrib. and Comb.

7. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* a. Made or consisting of marble. (For the corresp. parasynthetic adjs see 8 c.) Also, like that of marble.

13 *Coer de L.* 6182 He leet make a marbyl ymage 1382 WYCLIF *Esther* I. 6 Thei weren vnderset with marbil pileeris. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I (1586) 8 Suche stately dwellinges and marble floores 1646 EVELYN *Diary* (? Apr.), A marble Madona like a Colosse. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* IX. 78 Take a Quart of Almonds and beat them in a Marble Mortar. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* II 88 Her flush'd feet glow on the marble floor

b. White, hard, cold, or rigid like marble (Rarely used *predicatively*.) Hence in parasynthetic adjs. *marble breasted*, *-hearted*, *-minded*.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 43 *P.* Oh filthie .. fashion of some Englishmen, to ride with these hard, straight, and little saddles *T.* They are English toyes, to vse .. such marble pinching sadles [Ital *queste selle marmoree*] 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen. VI*, III. i 38 Her teares will pierce into a Marble heart. 1601 — *Twel. N.* V i 127 The Marble brested Tirant. 1611 — *Wint. T.* V ii 98 Who was most Marble, there changed colour. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* ii. 94 Her Marble-minded breast *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Wood-mans Bear* lxxv. (Grosart) II 312 Moan I must for never was Marble-hearted Mermidon But would moan [etc.]. 1675 SOUTH 12 *Serm* (1692) 570 His Marble, obdurate Heart 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 175 What is virtue? is it a certain marble mindedness, the elder brother of insensibility. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har* II. xxxiii, That seeming marble-heart. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* VI. xxxiii, Her marble brow, and eager lips. 1818 — *Rosal. & Helen* 186 His fancy on that spring would float, If some invisible breeze might stir Its marble calm. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) II 102 Under the marble exterior of Greek literature was concealed a soul thrilling with spiritual emotion

c. Enduring as marble, or as if carved in marble.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 27 Cease to eternize in your marble verse The fals of fortune-tossed Venerists. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 17 They write not their obligations in sandy but marble memories

d. *poet.* Smooth as marble. (Cf L. *marmoreum æquor*.) Hence *marble-faced* adj

1557–8 PHAER *Æneid* VI. R iij b, All what marblefacyd seas contemes of monstrous fries. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 564 Through the pure marble Air.

e. Of a variegated or mottled colour († occas. used *predicatively*); marbled † Also, made of cloth or stuff of such a colour (see 5). Hence *marble-coloured*, *-covered*, *-edged* adjs.

c 1430 *Two Cookery bks* 29 Caste þer-to Saunderys & Safroun, & loke it be marbylle [*Ashmole MS.* marbely]. *Ibid* 34 Take a lytyl Saunderys & a lytyl Safroun, & make it a marbyl coloure 1539 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) VI. 91 To William Cay my marbill jacket 1545 *Ibid.* 230 My marbell colered cote. 1591 *Lanc. Wills* III. 54, I gave Willm Cooke my marble hose. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3930/4 An Almanack with a Marble Vellum Cover 1705 *Ibid.* No 4108/3, 77 half Chests of Marble Soap 1808 HAN. MORE *Cælebs* II. 74 Countless marble-covered octavos. 1811 *Self Instructor* 120, 3-thread fine marble stockings. 1817 DIBDIN *Bibliogr. Decameron* II. 533 The *peau de veau* of the French, with gilt upon marble edges! 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* vii. 76 Marble silk had a weft of several colours so woven as to make the whole web look like marble.

† f. *Marble colours*: used *fig.* by Drummond to express ostentatious splendour. *Obs.*

1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 118 The marble colours of .. funeral pomp *a* 1649 — *Hist. Jas. III*, ibid. 41 The marble colours of false greatness.

8. Obvious combinations. a. attributive (of, pertaining to, or concerned with marble), as *marble*

†*grit, marl, -mason, -mill, -quarry, saw*; (used in the game of marbles) as *marble-ring*; b. objective, as *marble-cutter, -polisher, -worker*; c. parasynthetic and instrumental, as *marble-arched, -chequered, -imaged, -paved, -piled, -pillared, -ribbed, -sculptured* adjs.; d. similative, as *marble constant, -hard, -like, looking, -white* adjs.; *marble-wise* adv.

1636 G Sandys *Paraphr. Ps* viii. 9 The *marble-arched Skie. 1879 F. W. Robinson *Coward Consc.* I. iv, Across the *marble chequered hall. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 240 Now from head to foote I am *Marble constant 1611 Cotgr., *Marbrier* A *marble cutter. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* I. 403 With *marbul greet ygrounde & mixt with lyme. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Elegy II. Parvis* (Grosart) II. 328 In his stone breast no pitie moves relenting, Rough and remorseless'e, more then *marble-hard. 1832 [R. Cattermole] *Beckett*, etc 179 With all thy high and *marble-imaged line. 1530 Palsgr 318/1 *Marbylyke, of the coloure of marbyll. 1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) I. ix. 163 He could impress a marb'e like immovableness upon his features. 1846 De Quincey *Antigone* Wks 1863 VIII. 221 The unchanging expression in the *marble looking m sk 1818 Byron *Ch. Har* IV. l, The paltry jargon of the *marble mart. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sci & Art* II. 808 The plasterers, *marble-masons, and other artisans who use this article. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf* 58 Sawing comprehends every species of mill .. such as .*marble mills. 18.. Byron *Ch. Har* II. lxii, In *marble-paved pavilion 1777 Warton *Poems* 45 What though no *marble-piled bust Adorn his desolated dust. 1754 Armstrong *Forced Marr.* v iv. *Misc* (1770) II 110 This *marble-pillar'd castle 1756 Burke *Subl. & B* Introd, Wks I 113 In the question about the tables, the *marble-polisher will unquestionably determine the most accurately 1887 J C. Harris *Free Joe*, etc (1888) 127 To invest money in Georgia *marble-quarries 1820 Shelley *Tower of Famine* II Each *marble ribbed roof 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 5 The 'I spy', 'halloo', and the *marble-ring. 1875 Knight *Dict Mech.* 1393/1 *Marble-Saw. 1844 Mrs Browning *Brown Rosary* III xii, He knelt like a child *marble-sculptured and white 1877 A. B Edwards *Up Nile* xxii 720 The quarried cliffs of Toora, *marble white 1687 Mirge *Fr Eng. Dict.* s v, To marble Paper, to paint it *marble-wise with several Colours. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech* 1393/2 *Marble-worker's Files

9. Special comb.: †**marble butterfly**, ? = *marbled white*; †**marble-crab**, a crab having a marbled or mottled shell; †**marble dew**, some imaginary antaphrodisiac; †**marble-flint**, ? flint having a mottled appearance; **marble gall**, a gall made by the insect *Cynips Kollari*; **marble leg**, 'the pale shining leg of *Phlegmasia dolens*' (Syd. Soc. Lex.); **marble-paper**, paper coloured in imitation of marble; **marble paste**, a white porcelain paste used for casts of statues (in recent Dicts : a transl of F. *pâte de marbre*); **marble seal**, *Phoca fetida*, **marble veal** (*Cookery*), potted veal interspersed with lumps of tongue, having a mottled surface when cut, **marble-wood**, (*a*) see quot 1753, (*b*) a large East Indian tree, *Diospyros Kurzii*, having a variegated wood (*Cent. Dict.*), (*c*) an Australian tree, *Olea paniculata*, having mottled timber (Morris *Austral Eng.*)

1749 B Wilkes *Eng Moths & Butterflies* 52 The Marmoris, or *Marble-Butterfly 1795 Nemnich *Polygl. Lex Nat. Hist*, Marble-butterfly *Pap Galathea* The black-eyed Marble butterfly *Papilio Semel.* 1663 Charleton *Onomast Zoicon* 176 *Cancer Marmoratus* sive *Varius* (quod testa tegitur .. maculis viridibus, cæruleis, albis, nigris, cinereis .), the *Marble Crab *a* 1621 Beaum. & Fl. *Thierry & Theod* III. i, The teares of mandrake and the *marble dew, Mixt in my draught, haue quencht my natural heate. 1633 Massinger *Guardian* III. i, I would bathe my self, night by night, in marble dew 1685 *Phil Trans* XVI 27 Burnt *Marble flint quench'd in Vinegar 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 334/2 The *Marble and Artichoke galls are form d from buds 1680 *Lond Gaz* No 1566/4 Two Books .. covered with *Marble Paper 1737 Berkeley *Letter* Wks. 1871 IV 247, I would have these pamphlets covered with marble paper pasted on white paper. 1852 *Catal Internat Exhib* II xxviii 5 Marble papers. 1896 J W Kirkaldy & E. C Pollard tr *Boas' Text Bk Zool* 519 The Ringed or *Marble Seal (*Ph. fœtida*). 1789 Farley *Lond. Art Cookery* II iii (ed 6) 271 *Marble veal. 1753 Chambers *Cycl Supp*, **Marble Wood*, a name given by the people of some parts of America to the *lignum rhodium*, or rose wood, from the heart of the tree being sometimes variegated like Marble

Marble (mā·ɹb'l), *v.* [f. Marble *sb.* Cf. F. *marbrer*.]

1. *trans.* To stain or colour (paper, edges of books, soap, etc.) so as to give the appearance of variegated marble.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1874/4 A strong leather Pad-saddle marbled 1685 Plot *Staffordsh* 123 Which two colours they break with a wire brush, much after the manner they doe when they marble paper. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* II 13 Marbled with Sage the hard'ning Cheese she press'd. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s v *Potage*, Marbling it with very brown Veal-Gravy. 1846 Ruskin *Mod Paint.* I. II. VI. i. § 19 With about as much intelligence or feeling of art as a house painter has in marbling a wainscot. 1885 J. Payn *Talk of Town* II. 228 Liquids used by bookbinders in marbling covers.

b. To make (a design) by the process of marbling.

1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receip's* Ser IV. 267/1 Take .. a green calf and marble a tree upon it.

2. To make white like marble. *rare.*

1791 H. Walpole *Let. to Hon. Mors* 29 Sept, Mrs. Porteus's accident .. may have marbled her complexion, but I am persuaded has not altered her good-humoured countenance. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* II. iii. 67 Thy features, marbled by the moon.

†**3.** To pickle (fish). *Obs.*

[1598, 1611: see Marl *v.*[3]] 1661 Rabisha *Cookery Dissected* 14 To Marble Sowls, Plaice, Flounders, Smelts.

Marbled (mā·ɹb'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Marble *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.]

1. In various occasional uses: Portrayed in marble; having buildings or sculptures of marble; turned into marble (*fig.*), decorated or covered with marble.

1599 Stoker *Wolsey* C 4 b, Looke how the God of Wisdome marbled stands, Bestowing Laurel wreathes 1760–72 H Brooke *Fool of Qual* (1809) III 143 Marbled effigies and monumental deposits of the renowned 1821 Byron *Juan* III. lxxxvi. xvi, Place me on Sunium's marbled steep. 1844 Ld. Houghton *Mem Many Scenes, Scott at Tomb of Stuarts* 132 His marbled form will meet the attentive eye. 1851 G. Meredith *Sleeping City* 109 A marbled City planted there With all its pageants and despair. 1885 H O Forbes *Nat. Wand E. Archip.* 6 Fine residences conspicuous by the blaze of light that lit up their pillared and marbled fronts.

2. Variegated in colour like certain marbles

a. Coloured or stained by a technical process with variegated patterns.

1671 Boyle *Usef. Nat. Philos* II. iv 14 Those fine Covers of Books that, for their resemblance to speckld Marble, are wont to be call'd Marbled. 1699 Wanley in *Lett. Lit Men* (Camden) 276 Common marbled paper *a* 1769 S Davies *Whalley* in Dodsley *Coll Poems* (1782) V. 106 Variety of troops In marbled regimentals. 1885 C. G W Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV 242/1 The edge of marbled books should correspond with their marbled ends.

b. Veined, mottled, or dappled (*with* markings of various colours). Chiefly *Nat. Hist* and *Path.*

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II 18 The snow was marbel'd, and look'd as if it were boughs and branches of Trees 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) VI 557 At the break of morning light, When the marbled Sky looks gay 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 154 If the chilblain is merely neglected, the skin. becomes livid and of a marbled appearance 1890 Woodbury *Encycl. Photogr., Marbled Prints*, a defect in printing The prints appear unevenly marked, somewhat resembling the appearance of marble. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII 462 It [i e an eruption on the skin] may be uniform, or figured, or marbled

c. Of meat: Having the lean streaked with thin layers of fat. (A sign of the best quality.)

1770–4 A Hunter *Georg. Ess* (1803) IV. 355 There is no better sign of good flesh, than when it is marbled 1834 Youatt *Cattle* 270 The meat is finely marbled and well-flavoured

3. Used as the specific designation of various animals and plants which have mottled or dappled markings (freq. – L. specific name *marmoratus*, -*a*). **Marbled beauty**, the moth *Bryophila perla*; **marbled green**, the moth *Bryophila glandifera*; **marbled white (butterfly)**, *Arge galathea*; **marbled rose** (see Rose *sb.*)

1699 Petiver *Musei Petiver* 33 The white marbled female Butterfly. 1707 Mortimer *Husb* (1721) II 164 The Marbled Rose, its Leaves are larger, of a light red Colour marbled and veined 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* 95 The Marbled Cat (*Felis*) *marmorata*) 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 762 The common long red or marbled mangel-würzel 1857 H. T. Stainton *Brit. Butterflies & Moths* II. 31 The Marbled White Butterfly *Ibid* VI 66 The Marbled Beauty 1870 *Eng Mech* 25 Feb 571/2 The Marbled Green (*Bryophila glandifera*). 1876 *Encycl Brit.* IV. 595/2 The Marbled White (*Arge galathea*) is the species often met with in Britain

Marbleize (mā·ɹb'lɐiz), *v. U. S.* [f Marble *sb.* + -ize.] *trans.* To colour in imitation of marble; = Marble *v*

1875 Knight *Dict Mech* 1391/2 *Marbleizing Slate*, coloring its surface in imitation of variegated marble. 1884 *Advt*, All white and marbleized wrought-iron hollow ware 1888 Howells *Annie Kilburn* XI 114 The marbleised iron shelf supported two glass vases 1892 *Harper's Mag.* 936/2 Soap of a marbleized reddish color

Marbleness (mā·ɹb'lnes) *rare*—[1]. [f. Marble *sb* + -ness] Hardness like that of marble.

1629 Donne 26 *Serm.* (1661) 65 My holy sighs have worn out my Marble Heart, that is, the Marbleness of my heart

Marbler (mā·ɹblɔɹ). Also 5 **marbyler, merbler**, 6 **marbular, merbeler**, 5–6, 8 **marbelor.** [f. Marble *sb.* and *v.* + -er[1]. Cf F. *marbrier* (= senses 1, 2), *marbreur* (sense 3)]

1. A quarryman or hewer of marble. ? *Obs.*

1457 in Dugdale *Warwickshi* (1656) 355 John Bourde of Corff Castle, in the County of Dorset, Marbler. 1478 *Church-w. Acc. St. Andrew's East Cheap* in *Brit. Mag* XXXII 37 Item to a Marbeler for hauyng oute of a Marbyll Ston iij[d] 1538 Leland *Itin* I. 94 (1768) I 88 Marble, wont to be taken up by Marbelers of Barnardes Castelle and of Egleston. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 243/1 The quarriers, or 'marblers', as they are called in the old papers relating to the body [at Purbeck].

†**2.** One who carves, or works in, marble; a sculptor. *Obs.*

1469–70 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 73 Robert Spillesby equitanti pro les merblers 3*s.* 4*d.* *a* 1470 Tiptoft *Orat. G. Flammens* (Caxton 1481) He [Socrates] had to his moder a mydwyf and to his fader a marbyler. 1538 Leland *Itin* VII. 25 Many Marbelers working in Alabaster. 1649 Fuller *Just Man's Funeral* 23 Let the most accurate Marbler erect the Monument 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv. Lond.* (1754) II. v xiv. 312/1 The Company called by the name of Marblers for their excellent knowledge .. in the art of insculpting Personages for tombs. 1868 Stanley *Westm Abb.* iii. 153 [Preparation for Henry VI's tomb, an. 1472] The 'marbler' (or, as we should now say, the statuary).

3. One who marbles paper, etc. Also, an instrument used for marbling paper.

1835 J. Hannett *Bibliopegia* 206. 1885 Crane *Bookbind. for Amateurs* 97 Of all the varieties of gum, there is but one that is of any use to the marbler gum tragacanth 1890 Zaehnsdorf *Bookbinding* 75 Leo's Mechanical Marblers

Marble-stone. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: see Marble *sb*, also Marm-stone. [Cf. *chalkstone, limestone*] = Marble; a marble floor, monument, tomb, etc.

c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 145 Hie [marie magdalene] nam ane box zemaked of marbelstone *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 1489 Þu schalt halbeȝn of marbrestan a temple. 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 9787 Þe point of is suerd brec in þe marbreston atuo *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prioress' T* 229 In a temple of Marbul stones cleere Enclosen they his litel body sweete. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc) 50 Harde to lyke hony out of a marble stone. 1530 Palsgr 530/1 Water by often droppyng may make a hole in a marbyll stone. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vi, In the middest of the pauement which was of Marber stone 1682 Creech *Lucretius* (1683) 94 If that's an Ill, why not as great an one To be opprest with Earth, or Marble-stone? 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* II, I met a statue standing still. Still in marble stone stood he, And stedfastly he looked at me.

Marblet (mā·ɹblet). [f. Marble *sb* + -et, after the F. *marbré*.] A South American lizard, *Polychrus marmoratus*

1840 *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 276 The Marblets have palatal teeth, and femoral pores, like the Iguanas. 1890 in *Cent Dict*

Marbling (mā·ɹblin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Marble *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb Marble.

1. The process, practice, or art of staining paper, etc. with variegated colours in imitation or conventional imitation of marble.

1686 *Lond Gaz* No 2197/4 A New Art of Making, Marbling, Veining, and Finishing of Mantle-pieces. 1731 Bailey vol II, *Marbling* of Books (in Book binding) the sprinkling them with colours on the outside 1753 in *Patents Specif., Skins* etc. (1872) 3 For the making, marbling, veining [etc] any linen, silks, canvas, paper, and leather. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 3 Dec 9/6 Graining and Marbling wanted

2. *concr.* Colouring or making resembling that of marble, or some conventional imitation of it.

1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.* s v *Porcelain*, There is a kind of marbled porcelain, which is not made by applying the marblings with the pencil 1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist.* VII 7 The only marblings, which appear in its body, are the colour of the food, which is seen through its transparent intestines 1883 Solon *Art Old Eng. Potter* 93 Agate ware was a complicated process; the marbling, instead of being produced on the surface, went through the body. 1894 R. B. Sharpe *Handbk Birds Gt Brit.* (1896) I 97 Marblings and spots of light brown or reddish-brown 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* II 103 In children infested by fleas or lice the general tint of the rash may be deepened by very numerous petechiæ or by 'marbling'

3 A marble-like incrustation. *rare.*

1872 C. King *Mountain Sierra Nev* I 21 The summit piercing through a marbling of perpetual snow up to the height of ten thousand feet

4 *Comb.* **marbling-rod**, the rod or pole used in the apparatus for glazing marbled paper; **marbling trough**, the trough into which the paper is dipped in the process of marbling.

1835 Hannett *Bibliopegia* 82 After this they [the books] must be glazed equally over, and when dry placed upon the marbling rods, the sides of the books extending over, and the leaves hanging between *Ibid* 184 The marbling trough is generally made of oak

Marblish (mā·ɹblɪʃ), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Marble *sb* + -ish[1]] Resembling marble

1826 Moore *Mem* (1854) V 80 The smooth, marblish, effeminate colouring

Marbly (mā·ɹbli), *a* Also 5 **marbely**, 7 **marblie**. [f Marble *sb.* + -y.] Resembling, or having the appearance of, marble. Hence, rigid, cold, or calm like marble.

1439 [see Marble *sb* 7 e, quot *c* 1430] *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom* II. i. § 4 (1622) 179 Whatsoeuer Monsters strange, in marbly Seas doe breed 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* VI. (1643) 299 Salt gem is also called stone, marblie Salt *a* 1814 *Mermaid* II 1 in *New Brit Theatre* II 486 The marbly lustre of her skin 1845 Browning *Bishop orders his tomb* 75 And have I not mistresses with great smooth marbly limbs? 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal* I (1858) 69 Above the blue sea rose the white marbly terraces 1858 G. Macdonald *Phantastes* (1878) II xiv. 33 The marbly stillness of thousands of years.

Marbole, -boll, marbre, obs. ff. Marble.

†**Marbryn(e**, *a Obs.* [a. O F. *marbrin*, f. *marbre* Marble *sb.*] Of marble.

1319 in Riley *Mem* (1868) 131 *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4353 Ne mote ne marbryn werkis. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxi. 74 Her wymmen .. bare her in to her chambre marbryne.

Marbul(l, Marbular: see Marble, Marbler.

Marbut, obs. form of Marabout.

Marbyl(l, -yr, -yler: see Marble, Marbler.

Marc (mārk). Also 7 **marre, mare**. and see Murk. [a F. *marc*; explained by Hatz.-Darm. as a vbl. noun f. *marcher* in the sense 'to crush'.

The *c* in the Fr. word is mute, even before a vowel; hence prob the 17th c. Eng forms *marre, mare*]

The refuse which remains after the pressure of grapes or other fruits.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II 530 The marre [ed 1634 mare] or refuse of grapes after they be pressed. 1670 Evelyn *Sylva* viii. (ed 2) 56 The Lees, or Marc of the Pressing [oil from walnuts] is excellent to fatten Hogs with. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. p. xlv, The Marc or remainder of the Sugar

Canes after the juice is squeezed out. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 138 Marc of Olives after they are press'd. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 45 The marc, or pressed cake, which still retains some tannin, is made to yield it. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 10/2 The juice and the refuse ('marc') are fermented.

b. *attrib.*: **marc brandy**, brandy distilled from marc.

1852 FOWNES *Man. Elem. Chem.* (1863) 512 The fusel-oil of the *marc brandy* of the South of France.

Marc, obs. form of MARK, MARQUE.

Marcal, variant of MERCAL.

Marcan (mā·ɹkăn), *a.* [f. L. *Marc-us* Mark + -AN.] Pertaining to the Gospel of St. Mark.

1902 J. A. ROBINSON *Study of Gospels* iv *heading*, The use of the non-Marcan Document by St. Matthew and St. Luke. 1903 H. B. SWETE in *Expositor* June 415 The Marcan tradition.

†**Marcantant.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Corruption of It. *mercatante.*] A merchant.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 63 *Tra.* What is he..? *Bio.* Master, a Marcantant [*so Folios and Qo.; Pope reads* mercantant, *Capell* mercatante], or a pedant.

†**Marcasin(e.** *Obs. rare.* Also **marcassin** [= F. *marcassin* (Cotgr.).] = next.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 509 These two Marcassins. *Ibid.* 588 There is another fire stone going under the name of Pyrites or Marcasin. *Ibid.*, These Marcasines.

Marcasite (mā·ɹkăsəit). *Min.* Also 5 **markasit**, 5–8 **marchasite**, 6 **-it**, **marcazite**, 6–7 **-quesit(e**, 7 **-quisat(e**, **merquisate**, **marchesit(e**, **-gasite**, 7–8 **-casit**, **-c(h)assite**, 8 **-kasite**. Also in mod.L. form 7–8 **marcasites**, (7 **margasites**). [ad. med.L. *marcasīta* (whence F. *marcassite*, Sp. *marquesita*, It. *marcassita*, *marchesita*), app. formed with suffix L. *-īta*, Gr. *-ίτης*, -ITE¹.

The etymology is obscure, as the Arabic *marqashīthā* or *marqashītā*, often cited as the source, is probably adopted from some European language.]

1. Pyrites, *esp.* the crystallized forms of iron pyrites used in the 18th c. for ornaments; by some restricted to the arsenical varieties of pyrites; in recent use, white iron pyrites (iron disulphide).

For the vague notion attached to the word in pre-scientific chemistry, see quots. 1616 and 1727–52. The 'marcasites' of gold and silver seem to have been specimens of copper and iron pyrites with the lustre of gold and silver, and hence wrongly supposed to contain traces of those metals.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. i. in Ashm. (1652) 116 Our Marchasite, our Magnete, and our Lead. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 20 Copper, Iron, and Marquesite. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Your marchesite, your tutie, your magnesia. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Marchasite*, a stone participating with the nature of some mettall, yet in so small quantity, that the mettall cannot be melted from it, but will vapour away in smoake, the stone turning to ashes. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 852 Glass of Antimony..is nothing but the meer Marchasite of Lead. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 172 A common Marcasite or Pyrites shall have the Colour of Gold most exactly, and yet..yield nothing of worth, but Vitriol, and a little Sulphur. 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Marcasite*, *Marcasita*, a sort of metallic mineral, supposed by many to be the seed or first matter of metals. On this principle, there should be as many different marcasites as metals. There are only three kinds in the shops, which are called, marcasite of gold, of silver, and of copper..though some repute the loadstone to be a marcasite of iron, bismuth, marcasite of tin, and zink, or spelter, marcasite of lead. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. (1729) I. 172, I could never perceive any Arsenic in the Pyritæ; in which they differ from the Marcasits, most of which contain more or less of that Mineral. 1778 WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 15 The Derbyshire and Eckton Cauk, which is commonly covered with copper marcassite. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 256 Arsenical Pyrites or Marcassite. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 861 Bismuth was sometimes called Marcasite. 1844 BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* I. 344 Yon gray urn's veritable marcasite, The Pope's gift. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 851 *Marcasite*, white Iron Pyrites. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 157 Marcasite resembles pyrites, except that it crystallises in the rhombic system.

attrib. 1588 LUCAR *Colloq. Arte Shooting* App. 17 The marchasite stone. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 558 It commeth of a certaine marquesit stone, wherupon also they call it Chalcitis. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. (1729) I. 181 The Marcasite Grains are of a bright Yellow.

2. A piece or specimen of marcasite; an ornament made of crystallized iron pyrites.

Formerly used for striking a light: cf. FIRESTONE 1.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 115 *margin*, Marchasites are flowers of metals by the colours wherof the kyndes of metals are knowen. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 54 From his Pocket He takes his Marchasite, begins to knock it With hardned Steel, out springs an Active spark. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* III. i, Half the ladies of our acquaintance, ..carry their jewels to town, and bring nothing but paste and marcasites back. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 307 Two hearts surmounted by a crown..set with marcasites.

Hence **Marcasi·tal** (*rare*⁻⁰), **Marcasi·tical** *adjs.*, pertaining to or containing marcasite.

1670 BOYLE *Tracts Cosm. Qual.* etc. IV. 21 A great quantity of marchasiticall Earth, if I may so call it. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Marcasital* [ed. 1737 *Marcasitical*], of or pertaining to marcasites. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 30 On one side there was a slight marcasitical coating.

‖**Marcassin** (maɹkæ·sin). *Her.* [Fr.] A young wild boar, used as a charge.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry*, *Marcassin*, a young wild boar, distinguished from an old one by having its tail hanging down instead of twisted.

Marcassin, variant of MARCASIN(E.

Marcassite, obs. form of MARCASITE.

Marcatt(e, Marce, obs. ff. MARKET, MARS.

‖**Marceline**¹ (mā·ɹsĕlin). Also **marcelline** (*Dicts.*). [Fr.] A silk fabric used for linings.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. ii/1 The breakfast dress is lined with coloured marceline.

Marceline² (mā·ɹsĕlin). *Min.* [a. F. *marceline* (Beudant), f. name of St. Marcel, Piedmont.] A siliceous oxide of manganese.

1849 J. NICOL *Man. Min.* 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 387/2 Marceline has violet tarnish.

Marcella, marsella (maɹse·lă). [Anglicized pronunciation of MARSEILLES.] A kind of twilled cotton or linen cloth used for waistcoats, etc.

1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 81/2 In black silk stockings, black small clothes, Marcella waistcoat, and dressing gown. 1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* III. 263/1 The waistcoat may be made either in white silk or marcella. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Marcella* or *Marsella*, a description of cotton Quilting or coarse Piqué, for making toilet covers, dressing table mats, and other articles.

Marcellian (maɹse·liăn). *Eccl.* [ad. med.L. *Marcelliān-us*, f. *Marcellus.*] A follower of Marcellus, bishop of Ancyra in the fourth century, who is said to have held heretical views resembling Sabellianism. Hence **Marce·llianism**.

1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1625) 6 Some denyed the Trinity ..so did..the Marcellians. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Marcellianism*, the doctrine and opinions of the Marcellians.

Marcerye, obs. form of MERCERY.

Marces, obs. pl. of MARCH *sb.*³

Marcescent (maɹse·sĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Bot.* [ad. L. *marcēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *marcēscĕre*, inceptive f. *marcēre* to be faint or languid.] Of parts of a plant: Withering but not falling off.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. 1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 29, 32. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 222 When it is persistent and assumes a shrivelled or withered appearance, it is marcescent.

b. *sb.* A plant having marcescent parts.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 254/2 A single cell of the leaf of a marcescent..is seen still to contain a primordial vesicle.

Hence **Marce·scence** [see -ENCE], marcescent condition.

1857 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 232/2 Cessation of vegetation and marcescence. 1890 *Temple Bar* Nov. 443 They are ugly in their marcescence and scent incipient putrefaction.

†**Marce·scible,** *a.* *Obs.*⁻⁰ In early Dicts. spelt **marcessible.** [a. F. *marcescible* (in 16th c. written *marcessible*), f. *marcēscĕre*: see MARCESCENT and -BLE.] Liable to wither or fade. Hence **Marce·scibleness, Marcescibi·lity.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Marcessible*, apt or easie to rot or putrifie. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Marcessibility*, a pining away, a Consumption. 1731 *Ibid.*, *Marcessibleness*, withering or fading nature.

Marcgrave: see MARGRAVE.

†**March,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 **merici, merice,** (*Northumb.* **meric**), **merece, merce, mearce,** 4–7 **merche,** 6 **march(e.** [OE. *merece* str. masc. = OS. (glosses) *merk, merka* (MLG. *merk* masc.), G. *merk* masc., MSw. *marke, merkie* fem., Da. *merke.*] Smallage or wild celery, *Apium graveolens.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 24 *Apio*, merici. *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 182 *Apio*, merice. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 134 Genim merce nioþoweardne. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 27 *Apiaster*, merce. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xiii (Helmingham MS.), Merche is calde Apium. 1545 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Hipposelinon*, some suppose it to bee the herbe called smallache, or marche. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 68 b, Hipposelinon hath leues lyke vnto march or smalache, but roughe. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 76 b, A Pyle in poyncte betwene two slippes of Merche, verte. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. xliii. 606 Of Marish Parsley, March or Smallache. 1632 *Guillim's Heraldry* IV. xvi. (ed. 2) 353 Apium..is called in English Merche.

March (māɹtʃ), *sb.*² Forms: 3–4 **Mars,** 4 **Mars,** 3 **Marrch, Mearch,** 4–7 **Marche,** (6 *Sc.* **Merche**), 4– **March.** [Early ME. *march*, a. AF. *marche* (Gaimar), OF. *march(e* (Godefr. *Compl.*), a north-eastern var. of the more usual *marz, mars* (mod. F. *mars*):—L. *Martium* (nom. *Martius* sc. *mēnsis*, lit. month of Mars), whence also Pr. *martz, mars*, Sp. *marzo*, Pg. *março*, It. *marzo*, OHG. *Merzo* (MHG. *Merze*, mod.G. *Marz*), MDu. *maerte, merte* (mod Du. *Maart*), Sw. *Mars*, Da. *Marts*, late Gr. Μάρτιος.]

1. The third month of the year in the Julian and Gregorian calendar. Abbreviated Mar.

In the Roman pre-Julian calendar it was the first month, and originally began at the vernal equinox.

[*c* 1050 *Menologium* 36 Hrime ʒehyrsted, hæʒolscurum færð ʒeond middanʒeard Martius reðe, Hlyda healic.] *c* 1200 ORMIN 1891 Þatt wass i Marrch, acc Marrch wass þa Neh all gan ut till ende. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 79 Þe fowrtuðe Kalende of mearch þat is seoððen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10926 Þe dai þat hir was send þis saand O mars [*c* 1375 *Fairf.* march] þe fiue and tuentiand. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 368 The Monthe in which the world bigan That highte Marche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 371 And afterward the time is schape, To frost, to Snow,.. Til eft that Mars be com ayein. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 326/1 Marche, monythe, *marcius.* 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiv. 11 Merche, with his cauld blastis keyne, Hes slane this gentill herbe. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 1 *Cæs.* The Ides of March are come. *Sooth.* I Cæsar, but not gone. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 26 Mar., I forgot to wish you yesterday a happy New Year. You know the twenty-fifth of March is the first day of the year. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 103 Welcome, O March! whose kindly days and dry Make April ready for the throstle's song.

Personified. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xi (1495) 355 Marche is paynted as it were a gardyner. 1821 SHELLEY *Dirge for Year* iv, March with grief doth howl and rave. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 28 Love..made..that hair More black than ashbuds in the front of March.

b. Proverbs. (See also 2 a, 2 b.)

1598 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* V. iv. (1609) K, Marche faire al, for a faire March is worth a kings ransome. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* II. i, *Me.* I would chuse March, for I would come in like a Lion. *To.* But you'ld go out like a Lamb, when you went to hanging. *a* 1633 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudent.* 739 February makes a bridge and March breakes it. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 44 March many weathers.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** *simple attrib.*, as *March air, dust, morning, wind.*

1863 TENNYSON *Welcome Alexandra* 16 Clash, ye bells, in the merry *March air! *c* 1530 HEYWOOD *Play of Wether* 622 (Brandl) One bushell of *march dust is worth a kynges raunsome. 1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* cii, A bushel of Marche dust, worth raunsomes of gold. 1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* iii. (1690) 55 It is proverbially said in England, that a Peck of March Dust is worth a King's Ransom. So unfrequent is dry Weather during that Month, in our Climate. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* Concl. vii, All in the wild *March-morning I heard the angels call. 1530 PALSGR. 484/1, I chyppe, as ones handes do,. with the *Marche-wynde. 1846 *Denham's Coll. Prov.* (Percy Soc.) 36 March winds and April showers Bring forth May flowers.

b. Special comb.: **March ale, beer,** a strong ale or beer brewed in March; also *attrib.*; **March brown,** a fly used in angling; †**March chick** *transf.*, applied to a precocious youth; **March hare,** a proverbial type of madness (see HARE *sb.* 1 b); †**March mad** = mad as a March hare; **March moth,** the moth of a caterpillar infesting plum trees (see quot.); **March violet** [cf. OF. *violette de Mars*], the common garden violet, *Viola odorata*; also *attrib.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 106 Strong *March-Ale, surpassing fine Aqua-vitæ. 1576–7 *Acts Privy Council* 298 Beare ..commonly called *March beere. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Last Observator* in *Collect. Poems* (1705) 101 Hast with thee brought some..Protestant March-Beer, to raise my Fancy? 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 245 The *March-Brown. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 8 Flinging his March brown into the stream. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 58 A very forward *March-chicke. 14.. *Blowbol's Test.* (MS. Rawl. C. 86 lf. 111 b), Thanne þey begynne to swere and to stare, And be as braynles as a *Marshe hare. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 930 As mery as a Marche hare. *a* 1529 – *Replycacion* 35, I saye, thou madde Marche hare. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* I. i, Keep him darke, He will run *March mad else. *a* 1625 — *Noble Gent.* I. i, He is March mad. Farewell Monsieur. 1890 MISS E. A. ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (ed. 2) 335 *March Moth. *Anisopteryx æscularia*, Schiff. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. i. 148 The sweete Violet is called..in English Violets, the garden Violet, the sweete Violet, and the *Marche Violet. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 621 It turneth into a March Violet colour.

March (māɹtʃ), *sb.*³ Forms: 3–7 **marche,** 6–7 *Sc.* **merch(e,** 3– **march.** Pl. 1, 4–6 **marchis,** 5 **marchez, -ys,** 6 **marces, marchesse, marchies,** *Sc.* **marchis, merche(i)s, mer(s)chis, mairches,** 4– **marches** [a. F. *marche* fem., a Com. Rom. word = Pr., Sp., Pg., It. *marca*, ad. Teut. **markā* (OHG., OS. *marka*, OE. *mearc*): see MARK *sb.*¹]

1. Boundary, frontier, border. **a.** The border or frontier of a country. Hence, a tract of land on the border of a country, or a tract of debatable land separating one country from another. Often *collect. plural*, esp. with reference to the portions of England bordering respectively on Scotland and on Wales. Now *Hist.* and *arch.*

In early examples *the March* (*of Wales*) is an etymological rendering of *Mercia*. *Court of* (*the*) *Marches*.: see quot. 1848.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 345/2 He was kyng in Engelonde of þe Marche of Walis. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 60 Þe king of westsex and of kent & of norþhomber..& þe kyng of þe march þat was here amidde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 357 Of the marchis than had he The gouernale and the pouste. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 61 Schroysbury is a citee vppon Seuarn in þe marche of Engelond and of Wales. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 913 Þan was a man in Messadone in þe marche duellid, A proued prince. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 276/2 Wardeyns of oure Est and West Marches. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxxvii. 165 The quene of Englande ..was as thanne in the marchesse of the Northe, about Yorke. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 2 Any personne ..resiaunte..within any the Kinges saide Dominions or Marches of the same. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 50 Henry Zutphan was put to death..by them of Dietmary, which is in the marces of Germany. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1213/1 The lord Hunsdon lord warden of the east marches, and gouernor of Berwike. 1584 WHITGIFT *Let. to Burleigh* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. (1655) 157 Sure I am it is most usuall in the Court of the Marches (Arches rather) whereof I have the best experience. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 355 The Pictes..then occupying those parts which we now call the middle Marches, betwixt the English and Scots. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vii. 8 The Herefordian floods..with their superfluous waste Manure the batfull March. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 238 And 'twas 'twixt Britts and Saxons made the march. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 51 This Oath..is usually tendered in Chancery, Court of Requests, Councel of Marches, and Councel in the North. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v., Court of Marches, an abolished tribunal in Wales, where pleas of debt or damages, not above the value of 50*l.*, were tried and determined. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 41 He craved a fair permission to depart And there

defend his marches. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 157 Granted in fief..as a march or border territory. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi 345 Hugh came into collision with .. the rest of the rival lords of the marches.

b. The boundary of an estate; the boundary dividing one estate from another. Chiefly *Sc.*

1540 in *5th Rep. Hist MSS Comm.* 609/1 The rycht meithis and merchis is and salbe . betuix the saidis landis. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) 196 No man shall ever let me see where any of the apostles sat as judges to other men, or to sett in marches, or to divyde men's lands. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of B* vii, It was . in the march between two lairds' lands, that he preached that day. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 2 Woodlands . intervening the different estates with natural sylvan marches 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict* c. 29 § 21 Any questions relating to the boundaries or marches between crofters' holdings

†c A boundary mark, landmark *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. XIV 30 Ane ald crag stane . Quhilk was liggand neyr, A marche set in that grund.. Of twa feildis. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron., Hist Scot* 255/2 In the middest of Stanemoore there shall be a Crosse set vp, with the king of Englandes image on the one side, and the king of Scotlands on the other, to signifie that the one is marche to England, and the other to Scotland.

d. *fig.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxxii. (1862) I. 207 When .. ye are in the utmost border of time and shall put your foot within the march of eternity 1786 A GIB *Sacred Contempl.* 269 A march ought to be fixed between his private and his public obedience. 1879 G MACDONALD *P. Faber* III xvi. 265 Over the march of two worlds, that of the imagination, and that of fact, her soul hovered fluttering.

e. *To redd, rid, ride the marches*: see REDD *v.*[2] 2 c, RID *v.*, RIDE *v.*

†2. Used for: Country, territory. [Cf. L. *fines.*]

13 . *K. Alis.* 3019 He hath y wonne .. Theo marche of Fraunse, and of Spayne, And Tolouse, and eke Almayne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B xv 438 And þorw myracles . al þat marche he [Austyn] torned to cryst. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I x, Vlfius & Brastias shold haue suche chere as myghte be made them in tho marchys *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 138 Blessed be the hour that ye were borne, and cam in to thyse marches.

3. In renderings of continental names of territories. †a. Applied to the MARK of Brandenburg (*obs.*). b. = It. *Marca* (see quot. 1875).

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I 30/2 In the March of Ancona, they find a white Stone, which [etc.] 1758 *Ann Reg* 20 Richlieu .. made his way into .. the old march of Brandenburg 1875 *Encycl Brit.* II 9/2 Ancona forms part of the old district of the Marches, which passed from the dominion of the Pope to that of VICTOR EMMANUEL in 1860. The Marches comprise the March of Ancona on the north and the March of Fermo on the south.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1 b) *march-balk, -dike, -ditch, -fence, -line,* (sense 1 a) *march* † *captain,* † *cause,* † *garrison, law, -treason* (arch.); † **march-day**, ? a court held to try cases of infraction of border laws; † **march-gat** (? GATE *sb.*[2]), ? a way across a frontier; † **march parts, -party**, the marches, † **march-ward**, 'a warden of the marches' (Webster 1864). Also MARCH-LAND, MARCH-MAN, MARCH-STONE.

1683 *Fountainhall's Decis Ads Counc Session* (1750) I 224 In regard the witness had deponed upon her tilling and riveing out the *march-balk. 1537 *St Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 452 Every of His Gracis subjectis, having landes in like places of daungier, bee orderid to departe therwith to *marche capitayns 1538 *Ibid.* III. 37 Marches capitaynes 1537 *Ibid* 489 That ther were, in every marche, wardens whiche shulde have auctorytye .. to here and redresse all robberyes, *marche causeis [etc.]. 1900 A LANG *Hist. Scot* I. x 293 In ruling the Borders, making raids and holding *March-days 1794 R. HERON *Gen View Hebudæ* 90 Let the landlords take upon themselves the expence of building every where sufficient *march-dykes 1830 W CARLETON *Traits Peas* (1843) I. 118 This river was the *march ditch, or *merin* between our farms. 1882 *Bell's Dict. Law Scot.* 619/2 A tenant is bound to maintain *march-fences erected by the landlord during the lease 1537 *St Papers Hen VIII*, II 429 Distrusting to commyit the custodie of dyvers of the *marche garrisons to any of this landes birthe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5076 He leuys all þe *march gats I neuend 3ow before. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc 123 That no Englishman be ruled in the definition of their debates by the *March-Law or the Brehon Law. 1886 G. MACDONALD *What's Mine's Mine* III ix 158 If he did not everywhere know where the *march-line fell, at least he knew perfectly where it ought to fall 14 *Chevy Chase* 120 (Skeat) For towe such captayns as slayne wear thear on the *march parti shall neuer be non. *Ibid* 138 Ther was neuer a tym on the *marche parties [etc.] 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr* IV XXIV, We claim from thee William of Deloraine, I hat he may suffer *march-treason pain.

March (mārtʃ), *sb.*[4] Also 6 **marche**. [a. F. *marche*, vbl. noun from *marcher*: see MARCH *v.*[2]]

I. Action of marching.

1. *Mil.* The action of marching; the regular forward movement together and in time of a body of troops. Also, the orderly forward movement of a company, an exploring party, a procession, etc.

1590 Sir J SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded 8 Also, whereas it hath been the vse of all great Captaines and Chieftaines, vpon anie long march and enterprise intended. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 8 Two mightier Troopes . Which ioyn'd with him, and made their march for Burdeaux. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 775 For whom all this haste Of midnight march. 1670 Sir W. TALBOT (*title*) The Discoveries of John Lederer, in three severall Marches from Virginia to the West of Carolina. 1781 SIMES *Mil Guide* (ed. 3) 12 They [pioneers] are to . make preparations for the march of the army 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 159 A march of three or four days . brought Captain Bonneville to .. Jackson's Hole. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxx. (1888) VII. 270 Three days of additional march brought them to the Euphrates.

b. Phrases. *Column of march* (see quot. 1876). *Line of march*: direction or route of marching; *transf.*, course of travelling, way. *In* (†*a full*) *march, on* or *upon* (*a* or *their*) *march*. marching.

1639 *Articles Mil Discipl* 11 Every man is to keep his own rank and file upon the march 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 413 When he entic'd Israel in Sittim on their march from Nile 1707 *Lond Gaz* No. 4353/1 The Duke of Savoy's Army are in a full March for this Place 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist.* (1827) II II II 2 They attacked the Carthaginians, who were upon their march. 1780 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VIII 11 All the army is in march toward you. 1781 SIMES *Milit Guide* (ed. 3) 12 The routes must be so formed, that no column cross another on the march 1835 W IRVING *Tour Prairies* XVIII, They crossed the line of our march without perceiving us. 1844 H H WILSON *Brit India* II 236 Detachments of the 65th regiment, on their march to join the 4th division 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXVII. 202 The snow above us, broke across, forming a fissure parallel to our line of march 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III. 414 Whether in actual battle or on a march 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit Dict*, *Column of March*, a formation assumed by troops on the line of march

c. Applied to steady progression of animals on a long journey. Also, with reference to persons, a long and toilsome walk.

1692 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 124 The swiftness and continuance of the march, for which this Animal [the camel] is almost indefatigable. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV. 86 The Motions of their hasty Flight attend, And know to Floods, or Woods, their airy March they [Bees] bend. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 238 We came to the Roots of the Mountain, and had a very troublesome March to gain the Top of it 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I II, I have had a long march of it. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 198/2, I knew they [*sc.* elephants] would be on the march again before daylight

d. In comb with following adv., forming nouns of action to phrases of the verb, as *march out*, a sortie; *march past* (see quot 1876)

1863 *Illustr Lond News* 27 June 706/1 During the march past the band played 1869 A W WARD tr *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II III I 273 Themistocles insisted upon a second march-out against the enemy 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict*, *March Past*, an expression made use of when a regiment or any larger body of men pass in review order before the sovereign or reviewing officer

2. *transf.* and *fig* Advance, forward movement, progress. Also, course or direction of advance.

a With reference to the 'journey' of life

a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut* III. v, Our lives are but our marches to our graves. 1804 CAMPBELL *Soldier's Dream* IV, I flew to the pleasant fields travers'd so oft In life's morning march, when my bosom was young 1816 BYRON *Ch Har.* III XCVIII, We may resume The march of our existence 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 Voltaire's march was prepared for him, before he was born.

b Of physical things.

1683 A SNAPE *Anat. Horse* I XXVIII 63 [The Veins] continue their march through the Allantoides to the Chorion Their [*sc.* Arteries] march and insertions are the same with those of the Vein. 1794 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 29 The sun, accomplishing his early march 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI 108 Mediastinal cancer makes its onward march involving whatever may come in its path *Ibid.* VII 260 Then followed a march of a sensation of pins and needles down the opposite side of the body *Ibid* 290 No exact description is given of the march of the spasms.

c. Of time, events, population, etc.

a 1797 H WALPOLE *Mem Geo III* (1845) I i 3 The regular march of history. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul* (1817) II 40 The march of the population in both periods seems to have been nearly the same 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser II Pref, He did not conform to the march of time. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII 343 The common person [is] sadly puzzled to understand the ordonnance and march of the plot 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii (1856) IX 259 Doubtless each [Lysandrian Dekarchy] had its own peculiar march some were less tyrannical; but perhaps some even more tyrannical [than the Thirty at Athens] 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) IV xviii 108 These Northumbrian disturbances had little bearing on the general march of events

d. Of knowledge, etc., esp. in the phrase *march of intellect* or *mind* Also *attrib.*

Very common (esp in ironical allusion) between 1827 (the date of the foundation of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge) and 1850.

1827 *Gentl Mag* XCVII. II p II, What is 'the march of intellect'—The mighty march of mind? 1833 R H FROUDE *Rem* (1838) I 309, I tried hard to get up the march-of-mind phraseology about pictures and statues. 1844 S R MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 185 He was quite a march-of-intellect man. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 167 And drill the raw world for the march of mind, Till crowds at length be sane and crowns be just.

3. *Mil.* The portion of marching done continuously; the distance covered by troops in one day. *Forced march*: see FORCED *ppl a.* 3

1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, v. II 13 From Tamworth thither, is but one dayes march. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 77 He by long Marches passing the Rhine came to Delph in Holland. 1724 DE FOE *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 171 It gave the king a full day's march of him. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X. 432 The army are within two or three marches of the Ebro. 1895 *United Service Mag.* July 430 The precautions for the night march to prevent a light from being seen.

fig 1845 LONGF. *Belfry of Bruges, Carillon*, Still I heard those magic numbers, As they loud proclaimed the flight And stolen marches of the night.

b. Phrases. *To* (*gain, get*) *a march on* or *upon*: to get ahead of to the extent of a march. *To steal a march* (*on* or *upon*): to gain a march by stealth; often *fig*

1707 *Lond Gaz* No 4353/3 His Royal Highness hath gain'd a March upon Monsieur de Guebriant. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II 59 The young Pretender has got a march on General Cope. 1833 MARRYAT *P Simple* xxiii, We must be off early, . and steal a long march upon them

4. The regular and uniform step of a body of men, esp. of troops Also with qualifying adj., as *double, quick, slow march* See also QUICK MARCH 1

1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XVI 566 So loud their march, the Scots suspended hear, They leave their ranks and stain their fame with fear 1820 SHELLEY *Ode to Naples* 127 Hear ye the march as of the Earth born Forms Arrayed against the everliving Gods? 1889 *Infantry Drill* 25 The length of which [plummet-string] must be as follows for the different degrees of march *Ibid.* 29 The Slow March *Ibid* 31 The Quick March *Ibid* 32 The Double March

b *fig.* Of verse: Rhythmic movement.

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I 450 Till all the Parts and Words their Places take And with just Marches Verse and Musick make 1737 POPE *Hor Epist* II I 269 But Dryden taught to join The varying verse, the full resounding line, The long majestic march, and Energy divine.

5. *Mil* A beating of the drum in a particular rhythm as an accompaniment to the marching of troops.

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre*, L'enuoié, If drummes once sounde a lustie martch in deede, Then farewell bookes, for he will trudge with speede 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III 267 A man can hardly distinguish betweene the beating of the drums of the Sweitzers and Germans, saue that the former march is more graue and slow 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Drum*, There are divers beats of the Drum as the march, double march, assembly, charge [etc.] 1781 SIMES *Milit. Guide* (ed 3) 12 The general beats at 2, the assemblé at 3; and the march in 20 minutes after *Ibid*, The drummers are to beat a march, and fifers play at the head of the line

6. *Mus.* A tune or composition of marked rhythm (of which the rhythmical drum-beats, sense 5, originally formed the essential, and still often form a subsidiary, part), designed to accompany the marching of troops, etc.; also any composition of similar character and form; usually in common time, and with a subsidiary intermediate section or 'trio'. So also *march past Dead march*: see DEAD D. 2; also *funeral march. Rogue's march, wedding march* (see ROGUE, WEDDING).

1603 DEKKER *King's Entert.* (1604) E 2, Nine Trumpets, and a Kettle Drum, did very sprightly & actiuely sound the Danish March 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I iv, 'Tis Henry's March! the tune I know. 1719 *Dancing-Master* II 29 Duke of Marlborough's March *Ibid* 221 The Footguards march: Or, Boatswain William's Delight. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV 647 He hates the field, in which no fife or drum Attends him, drives his cattle to a march [etc.] 1822 BYRON *Werner* IV I 272 I'll play you King Gustavus' march. 1839 LONGF. *Psalm of Life* IV, Our hearts . Still, like muffled drums, are beating Funeral marches to the grave 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit Dict* 244/1 Each regiment in the British service has its special march for marching past 1896 NEWNHAM-DAVIS *Three Men & a Goat* 77, I could hear Kelley whistling the regimental march-past

b. *attrib.*, as in *march-movement, -time.*

1864 BROWNING *Dis aliter visum* VIII, Schumann's our music maker now; Has his march-movement youth and mouth?

7. *Euchre.* (See quot.) [Cf It *marcio* 'a lurch or maiden set at any game' (Florio).]

1886 *Euchre: how to play it* 108 *March*, where all the tricks are made by one side 1895 in *Funk's Stand Dict* (with phrase *to make a march*).

II. Various senses adopted from F *marche.*

†8. Foot-print (of an otter). *Obs. rare*[−1]. (Cf. MARK *sb.*[1] 13 c.)

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) x, Men clepeth þat þe stepes or þe marches of þe Otyr, as men clepeth þe traces of þe herte

9. *Chess*, etc The move of a 'man'.

1672 BARBIER *Saul's Fam. Game Chesse* IV, What is the draught or marche of each peece. 1850 *Bohn's Handbk Games* 503 (Polish Draughts) The march of the Pawn, is the same as in the English game

fig 1587 GREENE *Carde of Fancie* (1593) E, Houering betweene feare and hope, hee began the assault with this march Madame (quoth he) for that [etc.].

10. *Weaving* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 1393/2 *March* (Weaving), one of the short laths laid across the treadles under the shafts

March (mārtʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 **marchen**, 4–6 **marche**, 6 *Sc.* **mairch**, **mearch**, 6–7 **merch**, 5 **march**. [In sense 1, a. OF. *marchier*, f *marche* MARCH *sb.*[3] In sense 2, f. MARCH *sb.*[3]; cf. obs F *marcher* to bound (Rabelais).]

1. *intr.* To border *upon*; to have a common frontier *with*. Formerly also † const. *to, unto.* Said of countries, estates, etc., and hence of their rulers, owners, or inhabitants.

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7929 He graunted þem þanne to haue Southsex, Oxenfordschire, & Middelsex, ffor þey marchen vpon Kent. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 99 Till occupy Landis, that war till him marcheand. ? *a* 1425 LYDG *Two Merch.* 16 This riche lond . With Surry marcheth toward thorient. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II II. 66 Europe endureth fro the weste unto the north, & marcheth vnto Asie. 1515 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II 19 Orayly is the strongeyst Iryshe rebell that marcheyth with the countye of Meathe. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 100 Ioynynge to thys erledome there marched a duchy. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 65 The . Don, vpon the banke whereof

marcheth a certain prince. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, She displayed so much kindness to Jeanie Deans, (because she herself, being a Merse woman, *marched* with Mid-Lothian, in which Jeanie was born) [etc.]. 1822 Galt *Provost* xl. (1868) 117 A piece of ground that marched with the spot whereon it was intended to construct the new building 1883 Arnold Forster in *19th Cent* Sept 349 Nor do they refrain from fighting because they march on each other and do a good business across the frontier. 1889 *Times* 25 Feb 9/4 The frontiers of Dakota, Montana, and Washington march with the Canadian Dominion.

†b. ? To join. *Obs.*

The quots. may possibly belong to March *v.*2

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 63 Many of þis maistres Freris mowe clothen hem at lyky ng, For here money and marchan-dise marchen [1362 meeten ofte] togideres. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 270 The Inglischemen war all come ower the brige and the wangaird was neir mearchant togither. Then the trumpitis blew and the wangairdis ioynitt togither.

†2. ? To serve for the defence of a frontier. *Obs.*

1577–87 Harrison *England* I. xii. 11 *Holinshed*, At this Poulruan is a tower of force, marching against the tower on Fawy side.

†3. *trans.* To fix the bounds of; to mark the boundaries of with landmarks. *Sc. Obs.*

1541 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVII (Jam.), The Baillie ordanit the lynaris to pass to the ground of the said tenement, and lyne and marche the same. 1588 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 121 And to stob and meiche the samyn [landis] that the quantitie may be knawin 1659 A. Hay *Diary* (S. H. S.) 42, [I] did set fut-stons and merch and meith all the propertie of Locarthill wher it is contiguous wt Symontoun.

March (mārtʃ), *v.* Also 6 **mersh, merch,** 6–7 **martch.** [a. F. *marcher*, orig. to tread, trample (12th c.), hence, to walk. In the specific military application the word has been adopted not only in Eng. but in other European langs., as Sp., Pg. *marchar*, It. *marciare*, G. *marschiren*, Du. *marcheren*, Da. *marschere*, Sw. *marschera*.

The etymology of F. *marcher* is obscure; the prevailing view is that the oldest recorded sense 'to trample' was developed from a sense 'to hammer', and that the word represents a Gaulish Latin **marcâre*, f. L. *marcus* hammer.]

1. *intr.* To walk in a military manner with regular and measured tread; of a body of men or troops, to walk in step, to go forward with a regular and uniform movement. Also, to begin to walk in step; to start on a march, to set out from quarters. Also with advbs., as *away, forth, forward, off, on, out, past*

? 1515 *Scottish Field* 146 in *Percy Fol.* I. 219 Then he bowneth him boldlye ouer the broad waters, & manlye him Marcheth [Lyme MS. (Chetham Misc. 1856) II) *reals* marketh] to the Mill feelde. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 39 The duke with all his power mershed through the forest of deane. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 54 They which march in the formost ranckes 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 267 When they are to march, the law commands them to lay aside all priuate quarrels. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4710/1 The Garrison marched out in the Forenoon 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 101 There march'd the bard and blockhead, side by side 1781 Simes *Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 12 The army marches to morrow *Ibid.*, The field-pieces march with the columns. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, The champions were now ordered to march in their turns around the lists 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 453 The troops marched against the Arabs. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. v. 10 Singing of men that in battle array, March with banner and bugle and fife, To the death. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 June 598/3 When her Majesty returns to the Royal standard the volunteers will march past in quick time.

†b. Conjugated with *be*. *Obs.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 187 Fifteene hundred Foot, fiue hundred Horse Are march'd vp to my Lord of Lancaster. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 206 His tertia, consisting of 5 regiments, is alreadie marcht 1707 Frfind *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* (ed. 2, corrected) 220, I hope Collonel Wills is March'd.

c. *fig.*

1684 T. Hockin *God's Decrees* 352 In the camp, where sin and vice did march uncontroul'd. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 370 The spumy Waves proclaim the watry War; And mounting upwards, with a mighty Roar, March onwards, and insult the rocky Shoar 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 34 ¶ 11 Having thus taken my Resolutions to march on boldly in the Cause of Virtue and good Sense

d. quasi-*trans.* To go upon (a warfare); to traverse (a distance) in marching. Also rarely *trans.* by ellipsis of *prep.*

1619 Sir J. Sempill *Sacrilege Handled* App. 38 Whether we march a Warfare in our Conquering Word, *Dieu et mon droit*; If [etc.]. 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* I. III. 1240 He bade his legion march the briny main 1834 J. Colbokne *Hicks Pasha* 27 Forty-five miles have to be traversed, this will be marched in three days

e. *Mil.* Used in the imperative as a word of command. Also *march on*

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 61 March on, and marke King Richard how he lookes. 1760 *New Manual Exerc.* (ed. 3) 4 On the Word *March*, the Officers stepping off with their Left feet [etc.]. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 116 Walk, Trot, or Gallop, March 1833 *Ibid.* I. 21 The word *March*, given singly, at all times denotes that 'slow time' is to be taken.

2. To walk in a steady or deliberate manner; to go, proceed, travel. Also with advbs., as *off, on, out.*

1572 *Lament. Lady Scotland* 332 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii, 'Becaus', quod thay, 'that ye alone tuik Pryde, And thocht that we suld not marche yow besyde'. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxv. 66 If a man did see them [Græcian women] as they do march, he woulde take them to be Nymphes. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 409 That God hath made them men, and not beastes ramping on the earth, or marching vpon all foure. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. iii. 13 In my trauell passing the great gulfes of the Ocean, and marching by other regions of so strange lands 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 77 From thence I march into a meddow. 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* iv. 249 Thus finish'd, They march, to prate their hour before the Fair. 1770 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* 7 Feb., Tea being over, we marched into a larger room, and minuets were begun. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 156 Do march on and shew the village lions. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxv, Miss Ophelia marched straight to her own chamber. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* xvii, Now in Maytime to the wicket Out I march with bat and pad

fig. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* L. vii, Loe, thou see'st I march another pace And come with truth thy falshood to disclose

3. In various transf. and fig. senses. **a.** Of inanimate things: To travel, go with a steady and regular movement.

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. ii. 7 This space and region by which they faine that stars do continually march and rowle. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 392, I haue seene in an euening march along for Recreation aboue 60 coaches 1852 Clough *Songs in Absence* I. 6 Without a strain the great ship marches by.

b. To advance, make progress. Also *to march on.*

1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* III. lxiii, So wrought this nimble Artist, and admir'd Her self to see the Work march on so fast. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 200 His symptoms marched rapidly to their result. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 250 After this events marched quickly. 1882 Serjt. Ballantine *Exper.* II. 14 Bricks and mortar, marching in all directions, have eaten up many a green field 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 3/1 The Congress at Versailles is at last beginning to march 1889 Skrine *Mem. E. Thring* 203 It was the president who made the enterprise march.

†c. To be assigned to a specified rank or position in a series; to 'rank' *with, after*, etc. *Obs.*

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 69 Making them march in one degree of equall iustice with their inferiours. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* I. iv. 37 My purpose is, first to propound some reasons against the same and in the next place shall march some authorities of the learned. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 96 Nor are our Cities of sufficiencie to march in the first ranke of magnificence. 1640 Bp. Hall *Episc.* III. i. 208 These [Elders] sometimes marched with the highest offices; so we have Elders and Iudges, Princes and Elders

†d. *To march off*: (*a*) to become a bankrupt; (*b*) to die. *Obs.*

1683 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 251 Mr. Temple, an eminent banker, is lately broke for £150,000, and tis thought severall of that calling will march off also. 1693–4 Wood *Life* Jan. (O. H. S.) III. 441 Lord Sidney was taken also with a fit, and would have marched off, had it not been for..Dr. Radcliff his physitian.

4. *trans.* (causatively). To cause to march or move in military order.

1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 246 [Shall we] Vn-sweare faith sworne, and on the marriage bed Of smiling peace to march a bloody hoast? 1642 in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 527 There are great numbers both of horse and foot raised and marched into divers parts of this our Kingdom. 1701 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 9 That they may be ready to march them on any occasion 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 66 As they were wheeled, or marched, or retreated by their officers.

b. To cause (a person) to walk or go, to force to go, to conduct. Also *to march off*

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 4 June 4/7 Many a Persian peasant ..has been marched off captive by Turcoman slave-raiders 1896 'M. Field' *Attila* II. 45, I should be glad to march you to the gate.

March, obs. or dial. form of Marsh.

Marchal(e, -all, obs. forms of Marshal

Marchalsey, -sy(e, etc., vars. Marshalcy, -sea.

Marchand, -ant, etc.: see Merchant, etc.

‖ **Marchantia** (markæ·ntiă). [mod.L.: f. the name of a French botanist N. Marchant (*a* 1678).] A genus of plants including the liverwort (*M. polymorpha*); a plant of this genus.

1861 H. Macmillan *Footn. Nature* 51 The most interesting of all the scale-mosses is the common marchantia or liverwort (*Marchantia polymorpha*).

Marchas(s)ite, obs. forms of Marcasite.

Marchasye, obs. form of Marshalsea.

Marchaulcy, -ausy: see Marshalcy, -sea.

Marchaund, -aunt, etc.: see Merchant, etc.

Marche: see March *sb.*1, wild celery.

Marcheis, obs. pl. March *sb.*2, obs. f. Marquis.

Marchell, obs. form of Marshal.

Marcher1 (mā·rtʃəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5 **marchere, marcheyre, marchowr,** 5–6 **marchier,** 5, 7 **marchour,** 7 **murcheour, -iour.** [f. March *sb.*2 + -er; there may have been an AF. **marchier*.]

†1. One whose territory adjoins that of another. Const. *to* [Cf. med.L. *marchio*.] *Obs.*

c 1440 *Partonope* 5044, 5047 Ther ys no lord that now ys heere But he ys in lond A marchere To som of lords afore sayd. Eche of hem therfore wold be wyll payde To haue hym a kyng to whom he ys marcheyre.

2. An inhabitant of a march or border district.

1470 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 308 Who that ever marchour, be he Irishe or Inglish..if such marchours take ony chalaunge or action againste ony man duellyng within the saide citie 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Marchers*, be the noble men dwelling on the Marches of Wales or Scotland: who in times past had their priuate lawes, much like as if they had beene Kings. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 132 And euery lord of a country, and euery marcher, made war and peace at his pleasure. 1621 Bolton *Stat. Irel.* Ep. Ded. a 4 b, Many of those Stat. ... concerning Marchiors..are..repealed. *Ibid.* 14 The said Marcheours ..doe guide the said Irish enemies and their theeues into the English countrey. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 492 That Marchers should dwell upon their March Lands. 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 166 Sir Thomas Wharton and Sir W. Musgrave advancing against them with a body of marchers they fell into confusion. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. 269 The robber chief instantly rose and attacked the pale The Marchers opened their lines to give his banditti free passage.

b. *Lord Marcher* (pl. *Lords Marchers*), a lord who enjoyed royal liberties and had exclusive jurisdiction over territory in the marches which he obtained by border warfare. Hence *Lordship Marcher*, territory so obtained and held.

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 151/1 The Lordes Marchiers, of the whiche such misdoers holden ther Londes 1535–6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 19 The Lordes Marchers have used to putt their tenauntes within their Lordshippes Marchers under suche common maynprise [etc.]. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 216 The ancient Lords Marchers of Wales.. Of these Marchers mention is in the Statute of Prerogative *Exceptis Feodis Comitum & Baronum de Marchia.* *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 435 Insomuch, that in about some 141 Lordships Marchers .many strange and discrepant Customs were practised. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 913 A day..was assigned for the Lords Marchers to appoint Arbitrators. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 384 While the Lords Marchers did the border this good service, they grew apace in powers of combined action

†c. *Earl Marcher*. used for Margrave.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 402 Saros Patak, where the Palatine or Earle-marcher of that part of Hungaria usually keeps his residence.

†3. A border-territory or march. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 45 Carenten, and Valoigney, with-he alle othir forteresse and villages in that marcher.

4. *attrib.*, as *marcher-baron, -lord, -town.*

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 187 It is a frontier, and Marchier Towne of this Shyre 1841 Hartshorne *Salop. Antiq.* 497 Marcher Lords *Ibid.* 498 This policy led to the erection of the Marcher Lordships 1877 Green *Hist. Eng. People* I. 305 Indignities which the Marcher-lords had offered to the body of the great Earl. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XI. 72/2 Representing the marcher barons

Hence **Ma·rchership,** the office of Lord Marcher.

1859 Parker *Turner's Dom. Archit.* III. II. vii. 372 All this area was parcelled out into marcherships, holding from the English crown 'by the sword' only. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 341 Wales, where the chief marcherships were in the hands of the great English earls

Marcher2 (mā·rtʃəɹ). [f. March *v.*2 + -er1.]

1. One who marches or walks. Chiefly with adjs. of qualification.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XIX. 162 Thirst, hunger, take away a marcher's knees. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* (1673) 23 What nettle thus, great marcher [L. *Gradive*], does inflame Thy nephews? 1809 Sir J. Moore in Jan. in Jas. Moore *Camp. Spain* 199 Soldiers who pretend to be bad marchers. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 394 The best marchers are men of middle size

†2. Some part of a draw-net. *Obs.*

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Draw-Net*, Fasten it, by putting some of the Ends of the Marcher *H* against the Stick *H*

Marches, obs. form of Marquis.

‖ **Marchesa** (markē·za). [It.: fem. of Marchese.] In Italy: A marchioness.

1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* I. The *Marchesa* had observed his absence 1878 L. W. M. Lockhart *Mme. de Thèbe* I. iv. 75 The favourite maid of an Italian *marchesa*.

Marchesal: see Marquisal.

‖ **Marchese** (markē·ze), *sb.* [It.: see Marquis.] In Italy: A marquis

1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 11 All these thyngs I sawe whanne they war shewyd to the Marchoşe [? *read* Marchese] of Mantua. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (ed. 8vo) III. ii. 14 The Marchese della Porretta, is a nobleman of great merit 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* I. But the *Marchese* did not return home till after Vincentio. 1806 Charlotte Dacre *Zofloya* I. 2 At this time the Marchese di Loredani had been married seventeen years.

†**Marchese,** *v. Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *marchiser* (Cotgr.), f. *marche*, March *sb.*3] *intr.* = March *v.*1

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xxii. 48 Which countie .. marchesed on the countie of Tholousin.

Marchese, obs. form of Marshalsea.

Marchesit(e, obs. forms of Marcasite.

Marchesse, obs. pl. of March *sb.*3

Marchet, obs. form of Market, Merchet.

Marchier, obs. form of Marcher1.

Marchies, obs. pl. of March *sb.*3

Marching (mā·rtʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. March *v.*2 + -ing1.] The action of March *v.*2; an instance of this.

1560 Bible (Genev.) 1 *Macc.* vi. 41 All they that heard the noyse of their multitude, and the marching of the companie, ..were astonished. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* IV. iv. iii. (1903) 379 No people vseth lesse Ceremonyes and Pompous shewes or marchings, in festiuall solemnityes than those of the Vnited Provinces. 1784 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 53 The discipline and order of their marchings, camping, and exercise was excellent. 1885 Browning *An Epistle* 97 The country-side is all on fire With rumours of a marching hitherward. 1861 W. H. Russell in *Times* 24 Sept., The drills are still of the most elementary character, but their marching is very good indeed.

†b. The move of a chess-man. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1562 ROWBOTHAM *Play of Cheasts* A vij, Beholde here his marchinges, and his libertie prouided that he haue had no checke.

c. *Marching-past.* The action of performing the 'march past' (MARCH *sb.*[4] 1 d). Also *attrib.*

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 37 In marching past, the Lieutenant-Colonel is to be in front of the leading Troop. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 June 598/3 During the marching past the Staff will be drawn up opposite the Royal standard. 1896 NEWNHAM-DAVIS *Three Men & a God* 120 On marching-past parade.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *marching day, front, music, parade*; †**marching malady**, ? (of a horse) illness caused by travelling; **marching money** (see quot.); **marching order**, equipment for marching; *pl.*, orders to march.

1781 SIMES *Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 8 On *marching days, he follows the Major-general of the day with the encampment. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 362/2 The men marched eight abreast. .. This unusually wide *marching front was taken up by the infantry 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylors Motto* A 4 b *marg.*, I will turne Farrier. I doe not thinke that any Horse leech can blazon such a pedigree of *marching maladies. 1837 *Coll. Warrants & Regul. Army* (1844) 7 A daily Allowance in South Britain of *Marching Money as the payment to the Innkeeper for the hot meal which he is required to furnish to the Soldier 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl., Marching Money*, the additional pay which officers and soldiers receive for the purpose of covering the expenses necessarily incurred when marching from one place to another. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr* 197 A kind of road-melody or *marching-music of mankind. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Marching order.* A soldier fully equipped carries from 30 to 35 lbs. In *service marching order he carries nearly 50 lbs. But *heavy marching* order was yet heavier. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xx, The Duke's in Belgium already, and we expect marching orders every day. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt* Postscr. 168 Even the roof of the building, might be made to answer the purpose of a [prisoner's] *marching parade

†**Marching**, *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. MARCH *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That marches or adjoins; that serves as a march.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt* V 108/1 The seide Shire of Northumberland, is marchyng to the Scottes the Kynges Enemyes. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 33 He was as a marchyng bordre betwene the lawe yt should afterward ceasse, & the libertee of the ghospell shortely after to arise. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. iv. in *Holinshed* 103/2 In old tyme he onelie was called Marquise, *Qui habuit terram limitaneam*, a marching prouince vpon the enimies countreis.

Marching (mā·ɹtʃiŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. MARCH *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] That marches

1. *Mil.* That marches or is used in marching. *Marching regiment* (see quot. 1802).

1667 in 10*th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 31 Your petitioners were directed by the Lieutenant of his Majestie's Ordnance to make a marching barricade, to carry six small gunns. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 2 He should provide two hospitalls, a fixt one and a marching one. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. 1, This is my return for putting him, at twelve years old, into a marching regiment. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Marching Regiments*, a term given to those corps who had not any permanent quarters, but were liable to be sent not only from one end of Great Britain to the other, but to the most distant of her possessions abroad. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 3/1 All this does not mean that the Mahdi will have an effective marching army wherewith to advance on Egypt. 1885 *Athenæum* 18 Apr. 502/1 From the point of view of the marching soldier the physical aspect of the country is far from attractive.

2. Progressive.

1848 J. AITON *Domest Econ.* (1857) 56 These pushing, marching, money making times.

†**Marchion.** *Obs.* In 4 **marchiun**, 5 *Sc.* **marchon, merschion.** [ad. med.L. *marchiōn em*, f. *marca* MARK, MARCH *sb* 3 (The med.L. equivalent of MARQUIS.)] A captain of the marches.

a 1380 *St Augustine* 1609 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg* (1878) 89 Men of Papye Weren itake Of þe marchiun of Malaspyn And in a prison put. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 328 Goiss Halkis war..Marchonis in the mapamond. *Ibid.* 685 Merschionis of mychtis.

†**Marchionat.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. *marchiōnāt-us*, f. *marchiōn-em*: see prec.] Marquisate or 'march' (of Ancona).

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* III. xiii. 359 Matilde a greet ladi which 3af the greet .. marchionat of Anchon to the pope.

Marchioness (mā·ɹʃənės). Also 7-**esse**, -**isse**, **marquionesse.** [ad. med.L. *marchiōnissa*, f. *marchiōn-em*: see MARCHION and -ESS.]

1. The wife or widow of a marquis, or a lady holding in her own right the position equal to that of marquis.

[1533 in *Rymer's Fœdera* XIV. 477/1 Cum..Domina Anna, tunc Marchionissa Penbrochiæ, nunc vero Regina]. 15.. *Bk. Precedence* in *Q. Eliz. Acad* (1869) 14 Item, a dukes daughter is borne a Marchionesse. *Ibid.* 15 A Marquesse must goe after his Creation., and the Marchionesse his wife according to the same. 1611 COTGR., *Marquise*, a Marchionesse. 1613 SHAKS., etc. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 63 The Kings Maiesty..Doe's purpose honour to you no lesse flowing, Then Marchionesse of Pembrooke. 1615 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Præses limitaneus*, a marques, or marquionesse. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 312 (1810) 324 The lady marchioness of Winton. 1631 B. JONSON *Underwoods* c. *Elegy on Lady Jane Pawlet*, Shee was the Lady Jane, and Marchionisse Of Winchester; the Heralds can tell this. 1809 LYTTON *Disowned* xl, His day with the beautiful marchioness was over. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 565/1 His [a marquis'] wife, who also is 'most honourable', is a marchioness, and is styled 'my lady marchioness'.

b. *allusive.* A maid-of-all-work.

[1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lvii, 'To make it seem more real and pleasant, I shall call you the Marchioness, do you hear?' The small servant nodded.] 1883 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. N.* 24 Nov. 499/1 A little bit of a maid-of-all-work.. This 'Marchioness'.. has.. been the object of the most astounding 'manifestations'. 1885 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootles' Baby* ii. 36 To develop into the unnaturally widened and unkempt hand of a 'Marchioness'.

2. A kind of pear (Cf. MARQUIS 4, MARQUISE 2.)

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 32 The Marchioness. ..'Tis very butterish, and of a sweet Muskish Juice. 1875 HOGG *Fruit Man.* (ed. 4) 479.

3. A size of slate measuring 22 inches by 11, or 20 by 12.

1876 D. C. DAVIES *Slate & Slate Quarrying* 136 Princesses Duchesses Marchionesses..Countesses

Marchiour, obs. form of MARCHER [1].

Marchis, obs. pl. MARCH *sb* 3, obs. f. MARQUIS.

Marchiun, variant of MARCHION *Obs.*

Ma·rch-land. [f. MARCH *sb.*[3] + LAND *sb.* (OE. had *mearc-land* in the same sense.)] Land comprising the marches of a country; a border territory, border-land, frontier-land.

1536 *St Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 369 Litle ynough for the surveiyng of the Kinges marche landes. 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit.* IX. viii. § 36. 552 Some march lands betwixt two neighbour-Nations. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) III. xiii. 315 A warrior from the marchland of Tours and Blois. 1893 T. F. TOUT *Edward I*, xi. 186 In the great marchland of Glamorgan one Morgan broke out in rebellion.

Ma·rch-man. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5 **marches-man.** [f. MARCH *sb.*[3] + MAN *sb.*]

1 An inhabitant of the marches or borders

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2540 A watere þat with þa marchesmen [*Dublin MS.* marche men] Mocian was hatten. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 634 They.. gatheryd to them a stronge hoost of men, as of Marchemen and other. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 136 In the old Teutch or Dutch speach he was called a Marquier, that is to saye the marche man or frontier man. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 9 Of Marchmen mustring a rebellious Band, Henry against his Southerne people prest. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xxx, Now Bowden Moor the march-man won, And sternly shook his plumed head. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 172 The marchmen of Cheviot.

2 = MARKSMAN 4 (see quot. 1813 there).

Marchon, variant of MARCHION *Obs.*

Marchour, obs. form of MARCHER [1].

Marchpane (mā·ɹtʃpe·in), **marzipan** (mā·ɹzipæ·n). Forms: α. 5, 8 **marchpayne**, 6 **marche payne, -pane, (martspaine, martchpane), march pain, (-payine, -pine)**, 7 **marchpayn**, (6, 9 **marchpan**), 6-7 **marchpaine**, 6- **marchpane.** β. 6-7 **mazapane.** γ. 6 **marzepaine**, 9 **marzipan, (marzapane, marcipan)** [Occurs as F. *massepain* (in 16th c. *marcepain*), It. *marzapane*, Sp. *mazapan*, Pg. *maçapão*, Ger. *marzipan* (*martzepan* 1521, glossing *panis marcius*), Du. *marsepein* (*marcepain* in 1486), Da., Sw. *marsipan*; the Eng. forms come from various continental sources. In recent times the sweetmeat has been known chiefly as imported from Germany; hence the Ger. form *marzipan* has at least equal currency with the traditional Eng. form.

The word is believed to have come into the other Rom. langs. from Italian. Its etymology is obscure. What seems to be the same word occurs in various Rom. forms and in med.L. with the senses 'small box', 'a certain mediæval weight', and 'a mediæval coin'. Kluyver, in *Zeitschr f deutsche Wortforschung* July 1904, ingeniously tries to prove that the last mentioned sense is the source of all the others. He identifies the word with med.L. *matapanus*, a Venetian coin bearing a figure of Christ on a throne (Du Cange), and suggests that it represents Arab. *mauthabān* 'a king that sits still' (Lane), which he conjectures to have been used by Saracens as a derisive name for this coin.]

1. a. A kind of confectionery composed of a paste of pounded almonds, sugar, etc., made up into small cakes or moulded into ornamental forms.

α. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 49 b/2 Deyntie dysshes as marche payne, tartes, &c., *Bellaria*. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 148 Marchpaine wrought with no small curiositie. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 9. ? 1606 DRAYTON *Poems Lyr. & Past., Ecl.* iv. E 1 b, The silke well couth she twist and twine, And make the fine Marchpine. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 93 To make the best Marchpane, take the best Jordan Almonds. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., The Paste in that which they call the Royal March-Pane. 1848 OXENFORD tr. *Goethe's Autobiog.* (Bohn) I. 64 The tarts, biscuits, marchpane and sweet wine. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal* 151/2 Marchpane and other cakes and confectionery made with honey. 1901 *Board of Trade Jrnl.* 11 July 84 The edible article known variously as 'marchpane', 'marzipan', or 'marcipan', which consists of flour, sugar, almonds, &c., made in fancy forms..is..dutiable.

β. 1598 FLORIO, *Pasta*, marchpane, or mazapane.

γ. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xviii. 278 A cake called *marzapane*. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 2/1 The stuff smelt very much like the sweetmeat called marzipan.

b. A cake or shaped piece of this composition.

α. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 587 A march payne garnysshed with dyuerse fygures of aungellys. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 13 The Duke sent to the Pilgryms gret basons full of Marchepanys. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. 25 Wylde honey and locustes hathe he preferred before the martspaines and other swete delycates of kynges. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 585 Marchpanes are made of verie little flower, but with addition of greater quantitie of Filberds, Pine Nuts, Pistaces, Almonds, and rosed Sugar. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tourte*, For a Sugar'd Panpie take five or six Biskets, Marchpanes, or Macaroons [etc.]. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 288 Begin by covering the whole of the base with a layer of marchpans. 1888 MISS YONGE *Unknown to Hist.* I. 254 All the ladies and serving women were called on to concoct pasties, cakes and marchpanes. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal* 151/2 Polish Honey Cakes, Marchpanes, and Chocolate.

β. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 106 A certain kinde of condite which is called Pasta Regia or a Mazapane.

γ. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 128 To feede of tartes and marzepaines, the meates of denty mouthed persones.

†c. *fig.* Chiefly as the type of something delicious or exquisite. *Obs*

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 5 Rayling was the Ypocras of the drunken rimester, and Quip, ping the Marchepane of the madde libeller. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, *Mor.* I was then esteemd— *Phi.* The very Marchpane of the Court, I warrant? 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* IV. iii, You are very curious of your hand..Let me see it?—Ay marry, here's a hand of march-pane. *a* 1632 BROME *City Wit* IV. ii, You have your Kickshaws, your Players Marchpaines, all shew and no meat.

2. *attrib.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1355/1 A verie statelie tragedie named *Dido*, wherein the quænes banket.. was liuelie described in a marchpaine patterne. 1602 SIR H. PLATT *Delights for Ladies* (1611) B 4 b, To make an excellent Marchpane paste to print off in molds for banqueting dishes. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2771 Candid eringoes, and rich marchpaine stuffe. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* IV. 31 Marzipan *bon bons*.

†b. quasi-*adj.* with the sense: Dainty, superfine.

1598-9 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* IV. iv, A march paine wench. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constable* V, What would you've done With two such March-paine husbands? 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. I*, ccclxvi, Let not these Marchpane follies Dull your Sence To better rellish.

Hence †**March panado** *v.* [see PANADA], *trans.* to mould, after the manner of marchpane.

1650 B. *Discollimitium* 46 The constitution of my body was a cleare transparent Marmulate. March Panado'd into the shape of a strait Gentleman.

March stone. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. MARCH *sb* 3 + STONE *sb.* Cf. MARKSTONE.] A stone set up to mark the boundary of an estate.

1536 *Laing Charters* (1899) 108 To the merch steane with ane croce on the heid theiron. 1587 in A. Peterkin *Notes Ork. & Zetl.* (1822) 127 They to set down march-stanes thereafter to stand for ever. 1639 *Declar Chas. I Tumults Scot.* 164 What is the use of merch stones upon borders of Lands, the like use hath Confessions of Faith in the Kirk. 1789 BRAND *Hist Newcastle* I. 461 Round the moor the march stones, i.e. the boundary-stones, are placed a little within the hedge. 1899 *Shetland News* 29 Apr. (E. D. D.), I sat me doon apon a mairch stane.

Marchys, obs. pl. of MARCH *sb.*[3]

Marciable, variant of MERCIABLE *a. Obs.*

Marcial, -ian. see MARSHAL, MARTIAL, -IAN.

‖**Marciaton.** *Med. Obs.* Also 6 **mart-.** [med.L. *marciāton* (Du Cange).] Some kind of unguent.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas Health* K ij b, Washe thy handes, or anoynte them wyth Martiaton. *Ibid.* O iij, Take of marciaton, waxe, pitche, ship rosen [etc.]. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos Lex.*

†**Ma·rcid,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *marcid-us*, withered, f. *marcē-re* to wither.]

1. a. Withered, wasted, decayed, rotten. b. Weak, feeble, exhausted.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Marcid*, withered, rotten, feeble, lither. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 503 Poppies heads.. must be cocted till they be flaccid and marcid. 1693 BOWLES in *Dryden's Juvenal* V. (1697) 101 He on his own Fish pours the noblest Oil..That to your marcid dying Herbs assign'd, By the rank smell and taste betrays its Kind. 1828 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 85 She dismissed her marcid eyes [L. *marcentes oculos*] to sleep. *Ibid.* 260 Sleep surrounding me, again oppressed my marcid mind [L. *marcentem animum*].

2. *Marcid fever*: a fever that causes wasting.

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* II. (1672) 6 The softer and moister parts being thus melted away, the Febril heat continuing its adustion upon the dryer fleshy parts, changes into a Marcid Feaver. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 814 In Hectick and other marcid Fevers, Venesection is to be rejected.

†**Marcidious,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. MARCID + -IOUS.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Marcidious*, very rotten, feeble, &c. 1775 ASH, *Marcidious*, lean, withered.

†**Marcidity.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. MARCID + -ITY.] Wasted or withered condition.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Marcidity*, a withering away, rottennesse. 1775 ASH, *Marcidity*, leanness, the want of flesh.

Marcie, Marcill, obs. ff. MERCY, MARTIAL.

Marcionism (mā·ɹʃənizm) *Eccl.* [f. *Marcion* + -ISM.] The doctrine of the Marcionites.

1882 SALMON in *Smith's Dict Chr Biogr.* III. 821/2 If we accept this as the original form of Marcionism, Marcion owed more to the older Gnostics than we should otherwise have supposed.

Marcionist (mā·ɹʃənist). *Eccl.* Also 6 *erron.* **Martionist.** [ad. late L. *Marcionist-a*, late Gr. Μαρκιανιστής: see next and -IST.] = MARCIONITE.

1546 GARDINER *Declar. Art. Joye* 50 And then the Arryane maye be saued by his faythe, and. the Marcyoniste by hys faythe. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* I. i. (1886) 2 The Martionists acknowledged one God the authour of good things, and another the ordeiner of evill. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1402 Theodoret tells us, that..he had converted more than one thousand Marcionists.

attrib. 1875 *Expositor* 434 The Marcionist party.

Marcionite (mā·ʃi|ŏnəit). *Eccl.* Also 6 *erron.* **Marcianite.** [ad. late L. *Marcionīt-a*, f. *Marcion*: see -ITE.] An adherent of the sect founded at Rome in the 2nd century by Marcion of Sinope.

Marcion accepted as sacred books ten of St. Paul's epistles and a garbled form of the gospel of Luke, and regarded the creation of the material world and the revelation of the Old Testament as the work of a finite and imperfect God, whose authority is abrogated by the manifestation of the supreme God in Jesus Christ. He discouraged marriage, and inculcated the most rigorous asceticism.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 315/2 The Marcianites, they receiue no man to bee a Christen man, excepte hee forsweare maryage. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* IV. xi. § 9 Slanderers of the Law and Prophets, such as Marcionites & Manichees were. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Doctor Dubit.* II. III. rule 14. 8 (1676) 363 1883 *Ch. Q. Rev* XV. 394 By Encratites and Marcionites intoxicating liquors would have been denounced *attrib.* 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III 288 It is not unlike the Marcionite heretics

Hence **marcioni·tic, marcioni·tish** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Marcionites; **Ma·rcioniti·sm**, the doctrines of the Marcionites.

1874 *Supernat. Relig* II II vii. 86 Much of the Marcionitish text was more original than the Canonical 1875 W. SANDAY in *Fortn. Rev* June 859 The Marcionitic Gospel 1894 *Thinker Mag* VI. 355 This is a modern Marcionitism.

Marcipan: see MARCHPANE.

Marck, obs. form of MARK.

Marconi (maɪkŏ·nɪ). The name of the inventor of a system of wireless telegraphy; used *attrib.* in designations of this system, and things connected therewith.

1897 *Daily News* 10 June 5/2 The new Marconi system of signalling. . Marconi messages have been sent between Penarth and Brean Down. 1898 R. KERR *Wireless Telegr.* 97 [The box] contains a small Marconi receiver. *Ibid* 104 The filings in the Marconi coherer.

Hence **Marco·nigram**, a wireless telegram; **Marco·nigraph**, the apparatus used for transmitting these messages; **Marco·nism**, the theory or practice of Marconi's telegraphy.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 Jan 6/4 When do you expect to start sending Marconigrams at commercial rates across the Atlantic? 1903 *Westm Gaz* 7 Feb 9/1 Installations of Marconism on the sea-coasts *Ibid*, A monopoly of Marconism and cable-methods 1903 *Daily Chron* 21 Mar 5/2 A school for Marconigraph operators

Marcor (mā·ɪkɒɹ). Also 7 -our. [a. L. *marcor*, f. *marcēre*. see MARCID.] †**a.** *gen.* Decay (*obs.*). **b.** *Path.* Emaciation or wasting of the body.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III IX. 124 The resolution and languor ensuing that act in some, the extenuation and marcour in others. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 160 That they may be long conserved without putretude and marcour. 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl* II. 11 The said Marcor may likewise be caused by famine 1741 A. MONRO *Anat* (ed. 3) 61 *Marcor* and *Atrophia* of the whole Body [1876 tr *Wagner's Gen Pathol* 287 Simple emaciation, *macies, emaciatio, marcor*, . is distinguished from .. *tabes*.]

Marcosian (maɪkŏʊ·zɪən), *sb.* and *a. Hist.* [f. Eccl. Gr Μαρκώσι-ος (Epiphanius; app f Syriac *Marqûs* Marcus) + -AN.] **a.** *sb.* An adherent of a Gnostic religious system founded by a certain Marcus in the 2nd century; known mainly from the account by Irenæus. **b** *adj.* Belonging to this sect

1587 T. ROGERS 39 *Art* II 29 Some, as the Marcosians, at the ministration of Baptisme haue vsed certaine Hebrue wordes. 1708 BINGHAM *Orig Eccl.* XI. II § 1 Those who were called Marcosian heretics. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm Col.* 209/1 The baptismal formula of the Marcosians.

Marcour, Marcs, obs. forms of MARCOR, MARS.

Marcure, -ry, obs. forms of MERCURY

Marcussotte, var. MARQUISOTTE *Obs.*

Marcyable, -al(l: see MARTIABLE, MARTIAL.

Marcylite (mā·ɪsɪlɑɪt). [f the name of Gen R. B. *Marcy*, its discoverer (1854) + -LITE.] An impure or decomposed form of copper pyrites from the Red River district of Louisiana.

1884 in CASSELL. 1896 in CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*

Marcz, obs. form of MARS.

Mard, -er: see MARRED, MERD, MARTER.

Mare 1 (mēə1). Forms: 1 **myre, mire**, 1, 3–6 **mere**, 4 **mure, maare**, 4–5 **mer, meer**(e, 6 *Sc.* **meir, meyr**, 6–7 **meare**, 7 *Sc.* **meire**, 8 **mear**, 2- **mare**. [OE. *mȳre* (WS. *mīere, mȳre*) wk. fem. = OFris, MLG., MDu. *mer*(*r*)*ie* (mod.Du *merrie*), OHG. *meriha* (MHG. *meriche, merhe*, mod.G. with altered sense *mahre* jade), ON. *merr* str. fem. (Sw. *marr*, Da *mær*) —OTeut. **marhjō*(*n*)-, f. **marho-s* horse (OE. *mearh*, OHG. *marah*, MHG. *marc*, ON. *marr*):—pre-Teut. **marko-s* (= Gaulish *μάρκαν* acc. sing., Pausanias X. xix; Irish, Gael. *marc*, Welsh *march*).]

1. The female of any equine animal (as the horse, ass, or zebra), but esp. applied to the female of the domestic horse (*Equus caballus*).

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xii. [XIV] (1890) 196 Cwist ðu þæt þe sy leofre þære myran sunu þonne þæt Godes bearn? *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 119/36 *Equa*, mere. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 He brohte hine uppen his werne [= *jumentum* Luke X. 34] þet is unorne mare *c* 1290 *Becket* 1161 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 339 Þo wende forth a man, þat with him eode: and huyrde him a mere, For an Englichs peni. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 161 Youre hors goth to the fen With wilde mares. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xl. (1495) 801 A maare foolyth stondynge and louyth her coltes passynge other beestys. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2853 Meeris & mulis & all maner of bestis. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 697/34 *Hec equa*, a mes. *Ibid.* 698/7 *Hec equistra*, a wyld mer. 1487 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 371 No horsez ner marys stande in the markett. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 Baytht horse & meyris did fast nee, & the folis nechyr. 1576 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 377 An old meare. 1594 in *Black Bk. Taymouth* (Bannatyne Cl.) 298 Off greit meirris xlvi; off twa yeir auld hors, v. Off greit mearis XXXVIII off yeir auld meirris, IIII 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 334 A Bitch whelps at foure moneths; a Mare Foales the ninth. *a* 1774 GOLDSM tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 295 A park, where he kept mares for breed 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 152 He comes to me with another letter and a face as long as my mare's.

¶ Used for: The mother, dam (of a horse).

a 1400 *Octouian* 1416 Thys ys a stede of Arabye..An vnycorn . Begat hyt thare. A rabyte. Therto was mare.

b. In various proverbial phrases.

Grey mare: see GREY *a.* 4 b.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 43 Of auncient fathers she tooke no cure nor care, She was to them, as koy as a crokers mare. *Ibid* 62 This biteth the mare by the thumbe, as they sey. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) I. 142 I he beidismen hes 'cor mundum' in þair mouth, Bot nevir wt mynd to gif þe man his meir. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N* III II. 463. 1597 — *2 Hen IV*, II. I. 47 How now? whose Mare's dead? what's the matter? 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (Grosart) 68 Can seeme as sober as a Millers Mare, And cannot blush at any villany. 1607 *Acc Christmas Prince* (1816) 40 Now Night growes old, yet walkes here in his trappinge Till Daye come catch him, as Mosse his graymare, nappinge. 1611 COTGR., *A desprouveu*, at vnawares vnlooked for; napping, as Mosse tooke his Mare. 1659 HOWELL *Lex, Prov.* 6/2 Money makes the grey Mare to go. 1698 *Money Masters All Things* 3 [Money] Makes the old Wife trot, and makes the Mare to go 1827 T. CREEVEY in *C Papers* (1904) II. 123 No tidings of the Beau yet! but he must have his mare again.

c. Applied contemptuously to a woman.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 7980 And shame hyt ys euer aywhare To be kalled 'a prestes mare'. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 261 Thus Dewlbeir, generit of a meir of Mar, Wes Corspatrik, Erle of Merche.

2. *transf.* in various applications, chiefly with implication of a metaphorical 'riding.'

a. The gallows. ? *Obs.*

1568 FULWELL *Like will to like* C iv, This peece of land wherto you inhertours are. Is called the land of the two legged mare 1685 *Roxb. Ball* V 600 Should it be his Fate (as needs he must fear) To leap from low Pillory up the Mare, She'll swear she had never such rider befo e. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V IV (1737) 14 The two or three-legg'd Mare that groans for them. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. V, Here's to the three leg d mare. *Ibid.*, For the Mare-with-three-legs, boys, I care not a rap.

†**b** *The wild mare*: (*a*) a see-saw; (*b*) a wooden frame on which soldiers were made to 'ride' for punishment; = HORSE *sb* 6 b (also *wooden, timber mare*). *Shoeing the wild mare*: some childish Christmas game. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1590) 221 b, Bestriding the mast, I gat towards him, after such manner as boies are wont, (if euer you saw that sport) when they ride the wild mare 1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl* (1880) 92 Christmas gambols, father, shooing the wilde mare *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II V, She should ride the wild Mare once a week, she should *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub Chas I* (Spalding Club 1850) I. 290 Ane tymber meir, quhairvpone runnaget knaves and runaway soldiouris sould ryde. *Ibid* 295 He syne rode the meir, to his gryte hurt and pane 1680 [J. SPEED] *Batt upon Batt* 5 Our Batt can play At . Shooing the wild Mare. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montr* XIV, He had an hour's ride on the wooden mare for his pains.

†**c.** *Hick's mare* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator, Oscillatio*..a kind of gambol called the haltering of Hix mare.

¶ For *Shanks's mare* (i.e. one's own legs as a means of conveyance) see SHANK.

3 *dial.* (See quots.)

1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3) s. v, *To cry the mare* is an ancient custom in Herefordshire, viz. when each husbandman is reaping the last of his Corn, the Work men leave a few blades standing, and tye the tops of them together, which is the *Mare*, and then stand at a distance, and throw their Sickles at it, and he that cuts the knot has the prize [etc.] 1883 BURNE & JACKSON *Shropsh Folk-lore* 373 Crying, calling, or shouting the mare, is a ceremony performed by the men of that farm which is the first in any parish or district to finish the harvest.

4. *Sc* **a.** A kind of trestle used by masons. **b.** A bricklayer's hod.

a. 1651 *Burgh Recs. Stirling* (1889) 306 For half a hunder nailles to mak the meare 1821 GALT *Ann Parish* XXXVI. 295 The three were seated aloft, on a high stage, prepared on purpose, with two mares and scaffold-deals, borrowed from Mr Trowel the mason.

b. 1823 PENNANT *Card. Beaton* V IV. 155, I think I set my apron and my mare as weel as you your apparel

5. A particular throw in wrestling Also *flying mare* (cf. *flying horse* s.v. FLYING, *ppl. a.* 1 d).

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 76 Many sleights and tricks appertaine hereunto ['wrastling'] Such are the Trip, fore Trip, the Mare and diuers other like. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* I. 245 Or by the girdles grasp't they practise with the hip, The forward, backward, falx, the mare, the turne, the trip. 1754 [see FLYING *ppl. a* 1 d] 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* III. 40 An old wrestling trick, well known as 'the flying mare'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** appositive, as *mare colt, foal, mule.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 68 At the foolynge tyme I haue vpon one daye a horse fole, and on the nexte day, or seconde, a mare fole. 1532 J. CATWOOD in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 74 A bullock of one yere hold, and a mare colte. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. XXX. 200 The mare-mules are ..longer liuers then the horse-mules. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (Lady B.'s ed.) I. 232 He came up, riding a mare-mule.

b. simple attrib., as *mare-head*; objective, *mare-milker, mare-stealing*; similative, *mare-faced, -headed*, adjs. Also **mareful** *Sc.*, as much as a hod will hold (cf. 4 b); **mare grass**, grazing-grass sufficient to feed one mare; †**mare rolling**, the condition of rutting in a stallion; †**mare-wood** *a.*, mare-mad (of a stallion).

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2036/8 A light dapple Gray Gelding, . long pasternd, and a little *Mare-fac'd. 1823 TENNANT *Card. Beaton* V. IV. 155 I've a *marefu' o' as good lime here as ever cam out o' a lime-kill. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 3 A horse grasse or a *mare grasse maye be dere ynoughe twelfe pens or twentie pens by ye yere 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 46 3/4 A . Gelding, with a thickish *Mare Head. 1684 *Ibid.* No 1950/4 A Black Nag, about 14 hands high, *Mareheaded, and Rat-tailed 1847 GROTE *Greece* II xvii. III. 317 Other tribes whom the poet knows as milk-eaters and *mare-milkers. 1589 FLEMING *Virg Georg.* III 41 Th' horsmasters earnest be Before the time (of *mareroiling). 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 564 The severity of our laws against *Mare-stealing 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI I 464 In the Spring they are *mare-wood.

c. Combinations with *mare's*, as *mare's milk*; †**mare's evil**, a disease, **mare's fat** *dial.*, = FLEABANE; **mare's son**, a horse.

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) XXIII 253 A Cuppe fulle of Mares mylk. 1649 *Eng Farrier* G ij, The *Mares Evill *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia*, *Mare's-fat, *Inula dysenterica* Lin. 1598 *Mare's milk [see COSMOS 2] 1607–1876 [see KOUMISS] 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX III 342, I calle my self neuer the wers knyght whan a *marys sone fayleth me. *Ibid.* XX. XXII. 837 Yf thys marys sone hath faylled me, wyt thou wel a kynges sone and a quenes sone shal not faylle the.

†**Mare** 2. *Obs* Also 1 **mære, mere**, 6 **meare, maare**, 6–7 *Sc* **mair.** [OE. *mare* wk. fem = MLG. *mar* masc. and fem, MDu. *mare, maer* masc., OHG. *mara* fem. (MHG. *mar, mare* masc. and fem, mod G. dial. *mahr* masc.), ON *mara* fem. (Sw. *mara*, Da. *mare*):—OTeut. **maron-, -ōn-*; cogn. w. the synonymous Polish *mora*, Czech *můra*. The Teut. word is the source of OF. *mare*, appearing also in the compound *cauchemar* nightmare, f. *caucher*, to trample.]

1. A kind of goblin supposed to produce nightmare by sitting on the chest of the sleeper; the nightmare itself.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss* 558 *Incuba*, maere *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II 140 Gif mon mare ride, genim elehtran 14. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 597 37 The mare *i. Epialtes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 326/1 Mare, or nyȝhte mare, *epialtes. *c* 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 65 in Laing *Anc Poet. Scot*, The mowlis, and in thair sleip the mair 1562 BULLEYN *Def agst. Sickness*, *Sicke men* 70 The verie cause is, lying or sleeping on their backe. And not through the mare, or night spirit, as ther term it. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v, *Ephialtes*, the disease called the maare. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 319 The mair and the migraine, with the meathes in the melt 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 966 The Incubus, which we call the Mare 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* VII, And Mab by night Bestrids young Folkes that lye vpright, (In elder Times the Mare that hight) 1755 in JOHNSON

b. *transf.* The 'blues', melancholy.

a 1529 SKELTON *E Rummyng* 110 Now away the mare And let vs sley care *a* 1536 *Interl Beauty & Gd. Prop II om* Aij, Tush, syr, be mery, let pas awey the mare 1611 *T Ravenscroft's Melismata* vi, Eigh ho, away the Mare, let vs set aside all care

2. A spectre, hag

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 326/1 Mare, or wyche, *magus, magu, sagana *a* 1529 SKELTON *P Sparrow* 76 From Medusa, that mare, That lyke a fende doth stare.

3 *Comb* in *mare-hag*: see HAG *sb* 1

1638 FORD *Fancies* IV 1, Out mare-hag mule! avaunt!

†**Mare** 3. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 288/2 If in the Reeling of the Yarn upon the Reel, they chance to lay a thred cross or contrary to the true way of Reeling it is in our Countrey termed a Mare

Mare: see MAR, MARC, MAYOR, MERE, MORE.

Mareag(e, -agh, obs. forms of MARRIAGE.

Mareblob (mēə·ɹblɒb) *Obs.* exc. *dial* Also 7 -blab, 9 mere-blob. [? f. *mare* MERE *sb.* + BLOB.] The marsh-marigold.

1649 BLITHE *Eng Improv Impr* (1653) 19 That corrupt feeding, or springy moisture, that breeds and feeds the Rush, Flag, and Mareblab. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 721/2 Mare-blobs, *Caltha palustris.*

†**Marechal.** *Obs.* In 7 **marshal**, 8 **mare-chelle, mareschal**, 8–9 **marechale, -chall, -chāle.** [App. some kind of application of F. *maréchal* marshal, or *maréchale* marshal's wife. But cf. Sp. *marcial* an aromatic powder.] **a.** A scent or perfume. **b** A hair powder scented with this. Also *attrib.*

1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III. 55, I have .. Frangipand, Neroly, Tuberose, Jessimine, and Marshal 1687 SEDLEY *Bellamira* I. 2, I gave her but a dozen pair of Marshal Gloves *Ibid* 6 Her Gloves right Marshal. 1778 SHERIDAN *Camp* III III, Battle-powder mixed with marechelle. 1782 [T. VAUGHAN] *Fashionable Follies* I. LXXXIX. 136 She could not bear the smell of marechale powder. 1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 91 [A. wig] powdered with marechall. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII 218 Powdered, they [the leaves of Cinnamon] are a good aromatic species, or mareschal perfume 1800 *Hermit in London* V. 35 Marechale powder,

pomatum and perfume. 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 129 White, brown, and whity-brown subjects, in.. silks and satins, mats and blankets, shark's oil and marechâle.

Mar chzeuen, var. MORYEVE, 'morning-gift'.

Maree, Marees: see MARROW *sb.*[1], MARISH.

Maregolde, -grave: see MARIGOLD, MARGRAVE.

Marezeuen, var. MORYEVE, 'morning-gift'.

Mareing, obs. form of MARRYING *vbl. sb.*

Mareis, variant of MARIS *Obs.*, womb.

Mareis(h, obs. forms of MARISH.

Mareit, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of MARRY *v.*

Marekanite (mæ·rĭkănəit). *Min.* [Named by Pallas 1793, from the Siberian river *Marekanka*. see -ITE.] Pearl-stone.

1821 J. MAWE *New Catal. Min.* (ed. 4) 91.

Marekin, -kyn(e, variants of MAROQUIN *Obs.*

Marelady, ? misprint: see MAY-LADY.

Mareleyne, variant of MARGELINE *Obs.*

Maremaid, -man, obs. ff. MERMAID, -MAN.

‖ **Maremma** (mărē·mă). Pl. **maremme.** [a. It. *maremma*, 'a country by the sea shore' (Baretti).] Low marshy insalubrious country by the sea shore.

1832 tr *Sismondi's Ital Rep.* VII. 170 Telamone, a port in the maremma of Sienna 1866 RUSKIN *Eth Dust* 227 The steady increase of deadly maremma round Pisa and Venice

b. *transf.* The malarial exhalations of a maremma. In mod Dicts.

Hence **Maremma'tic, Maremme'se** *adjs.*, belonging to a maremma. In recent Dicts.

Maremusset, obs. form of MARMOSET.

Marenell, Marener: see MARINAL, -ER.

Marenga, variant of MORENGA.

Marennin (mărē·nin). [*f. Marenn-es*, the name of a district in France: see -IN.] A peculiar pigment which gives to the Marennes oysters their characteristic green colour.

1885 E. RAY LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXVI. 87, I propose henceforward to speak of the blue pigment of Navicula ostrearia as Marennin. 1898 *Nat. Science* Nov. 294 Other forms of greenness, have no connection with copper, but depend upon the presence of a special pigment, Marennin

Mares, obs. form of MARISH.

Mareschal, -cy, -sy, obs. ff. MARSHAL, -CY.

Mareschini, -no, obs. ff. MARASCHINO.

Mareshall, -elsey: see MARSHAL, -ALSEA.

Mare's-nest. [MARE[1]. Cf. †*horse-nest*, which is recorded earlier (HORSE *sb.* 27).] Originally in the fig. phrase *to have found a mare's nest*; to imagine that one has discovered something wonderful, which in fact has no existence. Hence, an illusory discovery, esp one that is much vaunted and displays foolish credulity.

a 1619 FLETCHER *Bonduca* v. ii, Why dost thou laugh? What Mares nest hast thou found? 1738 SWIFT *Pol Conversat* 51 You have found a Mare's Nest 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* Pref. 1 Such Critics as are fond of climbing up a Mât de Cocagne for a Mare's Nest at the top. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 18/2 Colonel S.'s discovery is a mere mare's nest.

†*Confused use.* 1857 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 1 Feb (1884) I. iii 83 Tierney was ashamed of himself to be taken in such a mare's nest.

Hence **Mare's-nest** *v.* to go after mare's-nests.

1859 LEVER *Dav. Dunn* XV 134 He's always mare's nesting.

Marespike, variant of MORRISPIKE.

Maresquino, obs form of MARASCHINO.

Maress(e, marest, obs. forms of MARISH.

Maresshall, obs. form of MARSHAL.

Mare's tail, mares-tail (mē·ərzte·l).

1. A common book-name for aquatic or marsh plants of the N. O. *Halorageæ*, esp. *Hippuris vulgaris*, formerly called Female Horsetail (see HORSETAIL 2 b); often wrongly applied to the cryptogamous genus *Equisetum* (HORSETAIL 2). Also *attrib.*

1762 HUDSON *Fl. Anglica* 2 *Hippuris*. *Anglis* Mare's-tail 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 92 The petty mares-tail forest, fairy pines. 1868 SIR J. HOOKER *Addr.* in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* p. lxv, The existing family of Equisetaceæ contained previously but one genus, that of the common mare's tails of our river-banks and woods 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 374 On the shore, where it is marshy, the mares tail flourishes

2 *pl.* Long straight streaks of CIRRUS, supposed to foretoken stormy weather

1775 DALRYMPLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 408, A. M. sky mare's tails 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXIX (1856) 246 It resembled the mackerel fleeces and mare's tails of our summer skies at home. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 531 It is the cloud known to seamen as 'goats' hair' or 'mares' tails'

attrib. 1886 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* XIX. 202 The wildest streaks of marestail clouds in the sky

3. *Anat.* Rendering mod.L *cauda equina*, the name given to a bundle of nerves at the lower extremity of the spine. In some recent Dicts.

Maretine, obs. form of MARITIME.

Marevedi, obs. form of MARAVEDI.

Marew, obs. form of MARROW *sb.*[1]

Mareye, Mareys(e, obs. ff. MARRY, MARISH.

Marfaylle, obs. form of MARVEL.

Mar-fire (mā·rfəiəɹ). *dial.* Also **mer-**. [app. a half-translated adoption of ON. *mauru-eldr*, *mǫru-eldr* (Da. *morild*) phosphorescence, esp. in the sea (according to Vigf. = **maura-eldr*, 'ants' fire', but form and sense are both difficult; Torp and Falk connect the first element with words denoting putrescence). The Eng. forms might however represent an OE. type **mere-fȳr*, 'sea-fire'.] Phosphorescence on the sea.

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* XI. 74 When we're lying at anchor,..and the stars just makin' a peep, and the moon, and the mar-fire 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Mer-fire*, the luminous appearance of the sea at night. 1894 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 31 There bean't much mar fire moving

Marfounder: see MORFOUNDER.

Marg (mārg). Now *dial.* Also **murg.** [?Short for MARGARET. Cf. the synonymous *margan, morgan* (E.D.D.).] Stinking Camomile, *Anthemis Cotula.* (Also pl.: cf *maythes.*)

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* VI. H 2, The most stinking and poysonful weeds, as redweed, marges [*marg.* Mathers or May-weed], henbane. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Marg, Murg, Anthemis fœtida.*

Margaceous (mārgē·ʃəs), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *marga* marl: see -ACEOUS.] Marly.

1804 J. PARKINSON *Organ. Rem.* I. 423 The soft margaceous matter, on the borders of lakes.

Margant, obs. form of MARGENT.

Margarate (mā·rgărĕt. *Chem.* [f. MARGAR-IC + -ATE.] A salt of margaric acid.

1819 BRANDE *Chem.* VII. § 9. 455 [Margaritic acid] unites with potassa in two proportions. These compounds have been termed margarates of potassa. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 235 Margarate, stearate, and palmitate of lime.

Margareit, obs. form of MARGARITE[1].

Margaret (mā·rgărĕt). Also 3 **Marherete, Maregrete,** 4 [**Magote**], **Margret, Mergrete,** 4–6 **margarete,** 5 **-ette,** 6 **-ite.** [a. OF. *Margarete, -ite* (mod.F. *Marguerite*), ad. late L. *Margarita*, a female name, an application of L. *margarita* pearl: see MARGARITE[1].]

1. A female name.

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25456 (Cott.) Wit magote and wit marion.] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 37 Hou he Rauȝchede Mergrete of hire Maydenhod. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 205 Sussanne, katerine, margare [*v. r.* margarete], anneys *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems*, An Epitaph of one named Margaret. In shells and gold pearls are not kept alone, A Margaret here lies beneath a stone. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Margaret*, (Greek) Pearl, the Christian Name of divers Women, contracted Marget.

†**2.** A daisy; esp. *Bellis perennis*. called also *herb Margaret* (see HERB *sb.* 7 b), *Margaret's herb, brave Margaret.* (Cf. MARGUERITE.) *Obs.*

[According to French etymologists, this use of F. *marguerite* is not from the personal name, but comes directly from the sense 'pearl' (see MARGARITE[1]), having reference to the appearance of the flower (? or bud) It has, however, commonly been associated with the proper name: hence in recent times *Daisy* has been current in England as a pet-name for Margaret.]

a 1500 *Assemb. Ladies* 57 With margarettes growing in ordinaunce 1503 HAWES *Pastime Virt.* XII. xxii, Bryngynge me a floure called the margarete 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxciii. 512 The Daisie is called of some *Herba Margarita* or Margarites herbe *a* 1607 LYTE *MS. notes in Dodoens* (Bibl. Mus. Brit. 442, h. 9) p. 126 (Britten & Holl.), Brave Margaret 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* Table, Margarites herbe or Daysies.

3. A variety of apple, and also of pear.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July (1679) 20 The Margaret-apple. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 294 The Margaret, the Maudlin, the Cluster Pear. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 190/1 (*Appl.*) Early red Margaret.

4. A magpie, = MADGE[1] **2.**

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* II. 2 1890 *Cent. Dict.*

5. *U. S.* = MARGATE-FISH Also *margaret-grunt* (Cent. Dict.). *Bastard margaret* (see quot.).

1903 J. A. HENSHALL *Bass*, etc. 330 The Sailor's Choice (*Hæmulon parra*). This grunt is sometimes called bastard margaret by the Key West fisherman

Margaret(e, -ette, obs. ff. MARGARITE[1].

†**Margaretton.** *Obs.* (See *Diamargariton* in DIA- *pref.*[2])

1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 339 Dya, galonga, ambra, and also margaretton.

Margari, variant of MARGERY *Obs.*, a pearl.

Margario (mārgē·rĭk), *a. Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. μάργαρ-ον = μαργαρίτης pearl + -IC, in reference to the pearly lustre of the crystals or scales.] In **Margaric acid:** †**a.** orig the name (*acide margarique*) given by Chevreul to one of the three fatty acids (*oleic, margaric, stearic*), the glyceryl derivatives of which (olein, margarin, stearin) were thought by him to form the chief constituents of animal fats. The composition assigned to margaric acid was (reduced to the new notation) $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$. So *margaric ether. Obs.*

It was shown by Heintz in 1852 (*Journ. Prakt. Chem.* LXVI. 1) that the three fatty acids of animal fat are the oleic, palmitic, and stearic, and that the 'margaric' of Chevreul was really a mixture of palmitic ($C_{16}H_{32}O_2$) and stearic acid ($C_{18}H_{36}O_2$); and in this use the name is now obs., though it remained long in popular manuals, and its former prevalence is commemorated in the names MARGARINE and OLEO-MARGARINE.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 314 Margaric acid was obtained from hog's lard by Chevreul in 1813. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* III. vii. § 12 (ed. 4) 962 Margaric Acid, so named from its pearly lustre, .. bears a striking resemblance to stearic acid. It is obtained by decomposing the margarate of potassa. 1863 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 9) 533 Margaric ether is prepared by a similar mode of proceeding. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sci.* I. 95/2 Margaric,. and other. Fatty Acids, are obtained from the oils.

b. By recent chemists, applied to an acid of composition $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$, artificially prepared.

1865–8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 852 Margaric acid forms white crystals, melting at 59·9°, and solidifying in crystalline scales on cooling 1891 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* II. 101/2 Margaric acid $C_{16}H_{33}COOH$ may be formed by boiling margonitrile with alcoholic potash. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 194 1899 E. F. SMITH *Richter's Organ. Chem.* I. 250 Margaric Acid, $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$, does not apparently exist naturally in the fats. It is made in an artificial way by boiling cetyl cyanide with caustic potash.

Margarin (mā·gărĭn). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [ad. F. *margarine* (Chevreul), f. *margarique* MARGARIC: see -IN.] The margarate of glyceryl or glyceride of margaric acid. †**a.** Originally applied to a fatty substance contained in certain animal and vegetable oils, supposed to be the glyceride of the 'margaric acid' of Chevreul, really a mixture of stearin and palmitin. *Obs.* **b.** Now, the glyceride of margaric acid in its later application (see prec. b). Also *attrib.*

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* III. vii. § 12 (ed. 4) 963 **Margarine.** This substance forms a part of mutton-suet, hogs'-lard, and some other animal fats. 1852 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* VII. 237 Human fat (a mixture of margarin and olein) *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sci.* I. 93/1 We have.. tallow and its derivatives stearine and stearic acid, margarine and margaric acid 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 104/2 The oil [cod-liver oil] contains olein and margarin 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* IV. (ed. 4) 136 Fatty Crystals (Margarine needles).—These are seen chiefly in putrid bronchitis and pulmonary gangrene.

Margarine (mā·rgărēn) [a. F. *margarine*, a misapplication of the chemical term: see prec.] The legal name (by Act 50 & 51 Vict. c. 29), for any substitute for butter, made from OLEOMARGARINE (q. v.), and for 'all substances, whether compound or otherwise, prepared in imitation of butter', and offered for sale. (Cf. BUTTERINE.)

1873 *U. S. Patent Specif.* No. 146012. 1876 *World* V. No. 111. 12 Margarine is no novelty; it was brought out two or three years ago in Paris. 1887 EARL WEMYSS in *Times* 4 Aug. 8/3 On Friday next the great fight 'Butterine versus Margarine' will come off in the Lords. 1888 *Times* 3 Jan. 4/5 After adopting successively the names 'oleomargarine', 'butterine', and 'margarine', Parliament finally, after several struggles, resolved on the last *Ibid.* 9/4 Margarine, as we formally record this morning, has begun its actual legislative existence 1888 *Lancet* 14 Jan. 83/1 The word 'margarine' is, from a scientific point of view, inappropriate.

b. *attrib.*, as *margarine factory*; **Margarine Act,** Act 50 & 51 Vict. (1887) c. 29, by which the name margarine is given to butter imitations.

1887 *Act* 50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 29 § 1 This Act may be cited as the Margarine Act, 1887. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 3/2 Other particulars about the margarine factories.

c. *attrib.* = sham, 'bogus'.

1891 F. S. HADEN in *19th Cent.* May 780 One of those things which I fear I must call a 'margarine' substitute for an etching 1897 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Daily News* 26 Nov. 3/3 I take care you do not get margarine Liberalism.

Margaritacean (mărgărĭtē·ĭʃăn), *a.* and *sb. Conch.* [f. mod.L. *Margaritācea*, f. L. *margarita* pearl + -AN.] **a.** *adj* Belonging to the *Margaritacea*, De Blainville's third family of lamellibranchiates. **b** *sb* A bivalve of this family. In recent Dicts.

Margaritaceous (mărgărĭtē·ʃəs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. mod.L. *margaritāceus*, f. *margarita*: see -ACEOUS.] Pearly.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 282 Margaritaceous. Glossy white with changeable tints of purple, green, and blue. 1842 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 35 Shell cinereous, interior magaritaceous

Margaritate (mā·rgărĭtēit). *Chem.* [f. MARGARITIC: see -ATE[1].] A salt of margaritic acid.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 414/1

Margarite[1] (mā·rgărəit). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 4–6 **margaret, -it, -yte,** 5 **margrite, marguarite, -garette,** 6 **margareit, -garete, -grete, mergreit** [n. OF *margarite* (mod.F. *marguerite*), ad. L. *margarīta* (whence OF. *margerie* MARGERY, Sp *margarita*, It. *margarita, margherita*), ad. Gr. μαργαρίτης (also μαργαρῖτις or μαργαρὶς λίθος, and simply μαργαρίς), f. μάργαρ-ον pearl, μάργαρ-ος pearl-oyster + -ίτης: see -ITE. In the early Teut. langs. the word was adopted with etymologizing perversion: the Goth. *marikreitus* (from the Greek), is influenced by *mari-, marei* sea, while the WGer. forms, OE. *meregrot, -grota*, OS. *merigri(o)ta*, OHG. *merigreoz, marigreoz*, MHG. *mergriez(e*, are altered so as to express the sense 'sea-pebble'.

The word is prob adopted from some oriental lang. (Pliny refers to it as 'barbarous'): cf. Skr. *manjarī* cluster of flowers, also (according to the Indian lexicographers) pearl, cogn. w. *manju* beautiful. The Pahlavī *marvārīd* (:–**marγ-*), Pers. *mervārīd*, Syriac *margānithā* (whence Arab. *marjān*) are prob. from Greek]

1. A pearl. Now only *arch.*

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt xiii. 46 þa he funde þæt an deorwyrðe meregrot.] 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* v. 26 The myht of the margarite haveth this may mere. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* vii. 6 Nether sende 3e 3our margaritis [*gloss* or precioussse stoonys] before swyne. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 163 A precious margarite, the whiche is a bright thinge, rounde, white, and clene. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 367 The relict of Sanct Andro.. Adornit wes With diamountis ding, and margretis mony one. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 14 The Margaret of all Gemmes, those which be in their kindes white, is esteemed the chiefest 1698 Fryer *Acc E India & P.* 321, I have taken out of these Shell-fish many Margarites. 1772 Nugent tr *Hist Friar Gerund* I. 207 That margarite or pearl in a dissolution of which.. Cleopatra drank Anthony's health. 1885 R F. Burton *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 327 A collar set with margarites and rubies.

attrib. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test Love* III. i (Skeat) I. 35 A Margarit perle, that is so precious a geme with clere and litell. 1598 Toste *Alba* (1880) 20 Rich Margarite Pearle.

¶ b. Taken to mean 'precious stone'.

c 1430 Lydg *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 188 Men shuld not put a precious margarite, As rubies, saphires,..Emeraudes ner rounde perles whight, To fore rude swyne

c. As the type of something precious: cf. *pearl.*

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 157 The sowle is the precious margarite vnto God. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 1 Marie queen of Scotlande, the margareit and perle of princessis. 1635 Brathwait *Five Senses*, etc in *Archaica* (1815) II 37 Meantime, that precious margarite, incased in this art-affected cabinet, may lose her lustre.

†**2.** (See Margarite 2) *Obs.*

Hence †**Margari·tal** *a*, pearl-like.

a 1618 Sylvester *Sonn* xii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 323/2 The margaritall-gem For praise deserves thy name.

Margarite[2] (mā·ɹgărəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *μάργαρον* pearl + -ite.] 'Pearl mica', a hydrous silicate found in scales having a pearly lustre.

1823 W. Phillips *Introd Min* (ed. 3) 208 Margarite. This mineral is in the mass of a greyish white colour It has lately been brought into this country from the Tyrol

Margaritic (māɹgări·tik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *margarita* pearl + -ic.] *Margaritic acid*. †**a.** used for Chevreul's *acide margarique* (Margaric a) (*obs.*); b. the name (*a. margaritique*) given by Bussy to one of the fatty acids resulting from the saponification of castor oil.

1819 Brande *Chem.* vii § 9. 455 A peculiar acid, called by Chevreul, from its pearly appearance, margaritic acid.

Margaritiferous (mā·ɹgăriti·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *margaritifer* (Pliny), f *margarita* Margarite: see -ferous.] Producing pearls. Also (*nonce-use*), wearing pearls.

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Margaritiferous.* 1682 T. A. *Carolina* 26 Some of which [oysters] are margaritiferous [*sic*]. 1838 *New Monthly Mag* LIII 554 The margaritiferous reader. 1839 Sowerby *Conch. Man.* 62. 1887 *Standard* 30 Apr. 5/2 But it is only within comparatively recent times that Western Australia has been known to be margaritiferous.

Margaritite (mā·ɹgăritəit). [f. Margarite + -ite.] A fossil pearl-producing shell.

In recent Dicts

Margarodite (mā·ɹgărŏdəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *margarodit* (Schafhautl, 1843), f. late Gr. *μαργαρώδης* pearly, f. *μάργαρον* pearl: see -ite[1] 2 b.] A variety of potash mica having a pearly lustre.

1849 Watts tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem* III. 451 Margarodite forms the matrix of the black tourmaline from the Zillerthal. 1854 Dana *Syst Min* (ed 4) II. 223.

Margaron, -one (mā ɹgărɒn, -ōun). *Chem.* [ad. F. *margarone* (Bussy 1832), f. *margarique* Margaric: see -one.] A solid fatty substance crystallizing in pearly scales, formed by the distillation of margaric acid with lime.

1834 *Lond. & Edinb. Philos. Mag.* V. 153 On Margaron, Stearon, and Oleon 1836 Brande *Chem.* III. vii. § 12 (ed. 4) 963 Margarone. 1863 Fownes *Chem.* (ed. 9) 533 A fatty body, incapable of saponification, termed *margarone*

Margary, variant of Margery *Obs.*, a pearl.

Margasite, obs. form of Marcasite.

Margate-fish, Margate-grunt. [Of obscure origin: variants given in Dicts. are *market-, maggot-fish* and *margaret-grunt.* Cf. Margaret 5.] A pearly-white fish, *Hæmulon album*, found in the Gulf of Mexico.

1734 Mortimer in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 315 *Perca marina Gibbosa cinerea* The Margate-Fish This is esteem'd very good Meat. 1775 Romans *Florida* App. 19 Margate-fish, rock-fish [etc.] 1903 J A. Henshall *Bass*, etc. 328 The Margate-fish (*Hæmulon album*). The margate-fish, or margate grunt, is the largest of the family.

‖ **Margaux** (mā·ɹgō, Fr. margo). Also 8 **margose, margou.** Claret manufactured in the commune of Margaux, department of Gironde, France.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4128/4, 230 Hogsheads of new Pontac and Margose Wine. 1725 Welsted *Oikographia* 12 Nor Margou, stor'd in Priestly Cells, That on the Palate grateful dwells. 1734 Sheridan *Let. to Swift* 16 Aug S's Wks. 1841 II. 724, I drink right French margose 1858 Homans *Dict. Comm.* 192 (Bordeaux) The third-rate wines comprise those called *Pauillac, Margaux, St. Julien, St. Estèphe, St. Emilion*, etc.

Margay (mā·ɹgē). [a. F. *margay* (Buffon), altered from *margaia* (Claude d'Abbeville 1614), an inexact representation of Tupi *mbaracaia*] A South American tiger cat, *Felis tigrina.*

1781 Smellie tr. *Buffon* (1791) VII. 249 The Margay, or Cayenne Cat. 1838 Hunter tr. *Azara's Quadrup. Paraguay* 239 Buffon describes a margay, which name, after Abbeville, he derives from.. *maragaya*, the appellation he supposes to be given to it in Brazil. 1839 Wood *Nat. Hist* I. 185 The Margay is a very handsome example of the Tiger Cats.

Marge (mādʒ), *sb.* Now *poet.* or *rhet.* [ad. F. *marge*:—L. *margin-em* Margin.]

1. = Margin *sb.* 1.

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* II. lxxvi, The marge or edge of the circumference of the circle. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. viii. 61 As by the flowrie marge On a fresh streame I with that Elfe did play. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* ii 25 So pleasantlie in-il'd on mighty Neptune's marge. 1753 Warton *Approach of Summer* 92 Near the rush'd marge of Cherwell's flood. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* VIII. 459 The western marge of Thurston-mere. 1849 M. Arnold *Strayed Reveller* 16 The ivy-wreath'd marge Of thy cup. 1898 W. K Johnson *Terra Tenebr.* 72 By the marble marge of unstirred wells.

b. of immaterial things.

1876 Farrar *Marlb. Serm.* vi 59 That great future which blooms beyond the marge of death 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 70 Mind to-morrow's early meeting! We must have our journey marge Ample for the wayside wonders.

2. = Margin 2. *rare.*

1577 Hanmer *Anc Eccl. Hist.* VI. xii 370 (marg) In the marge of the Greeke copie there was written as followeth. 1657 J. Sergeant *Schism Dispach't* 74 As cited in the marge by himself. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 519 Every page having an ample marge

Hence **Marge** *v. trans.*, to fringe, edge.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 166 Little bays, marged with printless yellow sands.

Margeant, obs. form of Margent.

Margelene, obs. form of Marjoram.

†**Margeline.** *Obs.* Also 7 **margellane, mareleyne, morgeline.** [Corruption of F. *morgeline* 'ivie Chickweed, Henne-bit; also, the small, or fine Chickweed; also, Pimpernel' (Cotgr.).

Cooper 1565 (s.v *Anagallis*) gives *margelina* as Latin. F *morgeline* is -L. *morsus gallinæ*, lit 'hen's bite' (cf. Henbit)]

The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis.*

1572 Huloet (ed. Higins), Margeline an herbe, *asyla.* 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 234 They haue recourse .. to an herbe for remedy called in Greeke Asyla, and by vs in Latine Ferus oculus (*i.* the wild and cruell eie, or Margellane) 1611 Cotgr, *Mauvais œil*, Ivie Chickweed, Morgeline, Henbit. 1648 Hexham, *Roodt Guychelheyl*, Red Mareleyne, an herbe. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat Dict.* (ed Morell) v, *Asyla*, .. an herb wherewith cattle cure themselves, when they have eaten of pimpernel, or margeline.

Margent (mā·ɹdʒĕnt), *sb* Now *arch.* and *poet* Also 5–6 **margente,** 6 **mergent(e,** 7 **marg(e)ant, -gint.** [Altered form of Margin *sb.*; cf. *ancient, pageant, peasant, pheasant, tyrant.*]

1. = Margin *sb.* 1.

1538 Elyot *Dict*, *Margo*, the brymme or edge of euery thynge, the margent 1553 Eden *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb.) 25 Grauen Lions on euery syde adourning the rayles or highest margentes of the same 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. x 3 From th' vtmost brinke of the Armericke shore Unto the margent of the Molucas 1634 Milton *Comus* 232 By slow Meander's margent green 1649 Jer Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II § 12. 39 Jesus sate himself down upon the margent of Jacob's well 1742 Gray *Ode Eton* 23 Say father Thames, for thou hast seen Full many a sprightly race Disporting on thy margent green 1837 Miss Mitford *Country Stories* (1850) 107 Coppices with wide turfy margents on either side 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I 157 It often hides mid-st brushwood on the margent of a burn 1901 Henley *Hawthorn & Lavender* 6 From reluctant woods. And sering margents, forced To be lean and bare

fig 1679 Puller *Moder. Ch Eng.* (1843) 329 By catching at some little scattered parts, of the skirts and margent of the cause

2. = Margin *sb.* 2.

c 1485 *Digby Myst* IV 273 Looke How many bludy letters beyn writen in þis buke, Small margente her is 1532 More *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks 776/1 And thys himselfe confesseth in the mergent of his booke 1555 Eden *Decades* 188 Whiche the lymmers of bookes are accustomed to paynte on the margentes of churche bookes. 1588 Shaks *L. L. L.* v. ii 8 A sheet of paper Writ on both sides the leafe, margent and all 1612 Brinsley *Lud Lit* 71 Let them learne euery rule .. and the summes of the rules which are set in the margents. 1645 Milton *Colast* Wks. 1851 IV. 345 A big margent, litter'd and overlaid with crude and huddl'd quotations. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 364 We have seen some of your laws, that have many Scriptures in the margent. 1834 Landor *Exam Shaks.* Wks 1853 II. 282/2 Such were the very words; I wrote them down with two signs in the margent

b. The margin of a book as being the place for a commentary upon or summary of the text; hence, the commentary or summary itself.

1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut Familye of Loue* 48 These his vayne payntynges of his margent, shall hereafter make his cause more odious. 1589 Lyly *Pappe w. Hatchet* Wks. 1902 III 413 Beware my Comment, tis odds the margent shall bee as full as the text 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 86 And what obscur'd in this faire volume lies, Find written in the Margent of his eyes. 1602 — *Ham.* V. ii. 162. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 18 As the Margint renders it. 1733 Swift *Brother Protest.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 182 That blockhead Who knows in law nor text, nor margent.

3. = Margin *sb.* 4 a.

1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 106 The Middle Rail hath commonly two breadths of the Margent of the Stile. *Ibid.* 110. 1823 [see Margin *sb.* 3 a].

4. *attrib.* (or quasi-adj. = marginal).

1555 Eden *Decades* Contents *ad fin.*, Reade the margente notes of the same. 1643 R. Saltonstall *To Winthrop* (Cent.), Margent notes upon a French text. 1812 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 113 The margent thistles of the Tweed.

Hence †**Margent** *v. trans.*, to insert as a marginal note, to add marginal notes to.

1620 R. Niccols *Eng. Elisa* To Rdr., I present it in one whole entire Hymne, distinguishing it only by succession of yeares, which I haue margented through the whole storie. 1668–3 Pepys *Diary* 23 Jan., Finishing the margenting of my Navy-Manuscript.

Margerain, -ome, -yn, obs. ff. Marjoram.

†**Ma·rgery.** *Obs.* Also 4 **margari, -ary, -yrye, mariari, -iori,** 4–5 **margerie, -ye.** [a. OF. *margerie*:—L. *margaritam*: see Margarite[1].] A pearl. Chiefly *attrib.* in *margery pearl, stone.*

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig *Archiv* LXXXI. 113/16 He fond a precious Margari ston 1382 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 9 *Noli mittere* margeri-perles Among hogges. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1036 Þe portalez pyked of rych platez & vch 3ate of a margyrye, A parfyt perle þat neuer fatez. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. ci. (1869) 55 It is thing michel more worth than a margerye, and more precious. 1530 Palsgr. 243/1 Margery perle, *nacle.*

†**Ma·rgery-pra·ter.** *Cant. Obs.* Also 7 **mergery-.** A hen.

1567 Harman *Caveat* 83. 1622 Fletcher *Beggar's Bush* v. i, Or mergery-praters, Rogers, And 'Tibs o' th' buttry. 1641 Brome *Jov. Crew* II. F 3, Here's Grunter and Bleater, with Tib of the Buttry, And Margery Prater, all drest without sluttry. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

Margh(e, Marghty, obs. ff. Marrow *sb.*[1], -y.

Marjen, obs. form of Morn.

Margin (mā·ɹdʒin), *sb* Also 4–6 **mar-, mergyn(e,** 4–7 **margine,** (6 **mergin,** *Sc.* **mairgeane**); and see Margent. [ad L. *margin-em* (nom. *margo*), cogn. w. Mark *sb.*[1] A single instance of OF. *margine* (15th c.) is cited by Godefr. Cf. F. *marge* (see Marge), Sp. *márgen*, Pg. *margem*, It. *margine.*

The word was little used in the 17th c., its place being taken by Margent.]

1. That part of a surface which lies immediately within its boundary, esp. when in some way marked off or distinguished from the rest of the surface; also, the space immediately adjacent to a well, a river, or piece of water; an edge, border, or brink.

1382 Wyclif *Exod* xxviii 24 The rynges that ben in the mergyns of it [Vulg. *marginibus*; 1388 brynkis] *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol* I. § 21 The names of the sterres ben writen in the Margyn of the riet. 1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt* V 501/2 In the utter partie of the mergyne of the same cloth. 1530 Palsgr. 243/1 Margyn or brinke of any thyng, *bort*; *rime.* 1739 S Sharp *Surg.* Introd 4 All the Advantage to be gathered from it is only from the Evenness of its Margin 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv* IV 41 On the Margin of a Lake, close to the Edge of the Water 1805 Southey *Madoc in W.* VII, Between the mountain-base And the green margin of the waters 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I v 40 The chasms at the margin of the glacier. 1870 F R Wilson *Ch Lindisf* 34 Tweedmouth Church stands upon the margin of the Tweed 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 426 Limited to swampy lowlands or margins of lagoons.

b *Nat Hist.* Applied either to the contour or boundary line of a body, or to a distinct border differing in texture, etc. from the main body.

1760 J Lee *Introd Bot* I xi (1765) 24 The Variations of the Calyx in respect to .. its Equality, Margin and Apex, or Top. 1807–26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 467 At the very point where the spermatic cord emerges from under the lower margin of the transverse muscle 1861 Bentley *Man Bot.* 133 The lines connecting the base and apex of the leaf are called the *edges* or *margins*, or collectively the *circumscription.* 1872 L P. Meredith *Teeth* (1878) 240 One of his upper incisors broken entirely off at the margin of the gum

†c A boundary. *Obs.*

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps* xcviii. ii, [God's promise] ev'ry margine of this earthy spheare Now sees performed.

2. *fig.* a. A condition which closely approximates to the limit below or beyond which something ceases to be possible or desirable.

1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ* II. iii. 141 In any given condition of a country there is some land which will just pay for cultivation if it is let at a nominal rent. Thus, as it were, a margin of cultivation is marked, below which the cultivation of land cannot descend, unless some circumstances should occur which should either induce men to be satisfied with smaller profits, or should increase the productiveness of land 1869 Rogers *Adam Smith's W. N.* I. II iii 335 *note*, No tax can be levied from those who are on the margin of bare subsistence.

b. An amount (of space, time, money, material, etc.) allowed or available in addition to what is estimated to be strictly necessary for a certain purpose, and serving as a provision for unforeseen contingencies, or admitting of being applied to other purposes.

1852 L. Warburton *Darien* Introd I 5 The purchase of an annuity, secured to him an ample supply for his simple wants, and left him besides a wide margin for the charities in which his brave old heart delighted. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III xiii 145 The King, in his instructions, left a wide margin of discretion to the generals. 1865 Mill *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 6) IV. iv § 5 The fall of profits would be retarded if money wages did not rise, or rose in a less degree, but the margin which can be gained by a deterioration of the labourer's condition is a very narrow one. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. vi, Within a certain margin of hours. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 81 The narrow margin of profit had been reduced to a minimum. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* v. iii. (1875) 190 The shortening of the hours of labour may afford some margin of leisure.

c. *Stockbroking* and *Comm.* (*a*) A certain sum deposited by a speculative seller or buyer with his broker to cover the risk of loss on a transaction on account. (*b*) *U. S.* 'A deposit made by each of two brokers, parties to a contract, when one is called up (as it is termed) by the other' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 5/1 Egyptian Unified bonds went crawling down to below 48, and alarmed bankers were sending after their 'margins'. 1883 *St. James's Gas.* 1 Nov., In Liverpool sales of cotton for future delivery are made without any deposit of 'margins'. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 611/1 The speculators were .. caught without any margin 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. xcii. 288 Ohio punishes by fine and imprisonment the offering to sell 'options' or exhibiting any quotations of the prices of 'margins', 'futures' or 'options'. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 11/3 The bulk of the shares in what are called the speculative lines are held by speculators on margin.

d. *Life-insurance.* = Loading *vbl. sb.* 3.

1881 [see Loading *vbl. sb.* 3].

3. The space on a page between the extreme edge and the main body of written or printed matter, often partly taken up with notes, references, illuminations, or the like. Often in narrower sense, applied to the margins at the sides of the page ('inner' and 'outer' margins) as distinguished from the 'head' and 'foot.'

1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A viii. 20 Marchauns in þis Margin [of a bull] hedden mony 3eres [of pardon]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xxiv. (1495) 497 Loke in the nexte pagyn in thende of the mergyn. 1532 More *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks 7 6/2, I lette passe that he noteth in the margine these woordes how a manne maye knowe the church. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* IV 442 Thay wer nocht contenit in the body of the said principall letter bot interlynnit on the maigeane thairof 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* P 15 Some peraduenture would haue no varietie of sences to be set in the margine 1621 Bp Mountagu *Diatribæ* 219 For this we haue Scripture and Fathers in the margine. 1783 Johnson in *Boswell* 1 May, I know when I have been writing verses, I have run my finger down the margin, to see how many I had made, and how few I had to make 1827 Dibdin *Bibliogr Decam* II. 471 Books with larger margins are no where to be found 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* iv *Scriptorium*, I will sketch her thus, in her quiet nook, For the margin of my Gospel book

b. The annotations placed in the margin of a work (cf. Margent 2 b); in quot. *transf.*, an explanatory indication

1824 Hogg *Conf. Sinner* 88 She viewed Mrs. Logan with a stern, steady gaze, as if reading her features as a margin to her intellect

4. a *Joinery.* The flat part of the stiles and rails of framed work. b. *Building.* 'That part of the upper side of a course of slates which appears uncovered by the next superior course' (Gwilt).

[1678: see Margent *sb.* 3.] 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 226 Margins or Margents — The flat part of the stiles and rails of framed work. 1855 F. Reynell *Masons, etc. Assist.* 70 The part of the back of every course which is exposed to the eye is called the margin of that course.

5 *attrib.*, as *margin-cell, light, sand*; **margin draft, draught** = Draft *sb.* 6a (Ogilvie 1850); **margin line** *Naut.* (see quot.); **margin-tailed** *a.*, having a marginate tail (*Cent. Dict.*).

1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot* 142 This wall intersects the dividing wall of the *margin-cell previously formed 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed 48) 34 Deal cased frames .. with *margin lights or rail. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 131 **Margin line*, a line or edge parallel to the upper side of the wing transom, and about five inches below it, at which place terminate all the butts of the bottom planks abaft. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* I. 15 Along the *marginsand large foot-marks went.

Hence **Ma·rginless** *a.*, having no margin.

1839 D. Macmillan *Mem.* (1882) 89, I have had to cut away all the margin This marginless volume will be [etc.]

Margin (mā·ɹdʒin), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. late L. *marginare*, F. *marginer*]

1. *trans.* To furnish with marginal notes; to annotate or summarize in the margin.

1607 Hieron *Defence* I. 78 Though it be his use, to margin his English, with greek or latin or both. 1616 Sir T. Roe *Jrnl* 4 Sept (1899) 265, I receiued my Articles back from Asaph chan, who tooke now att last many exceptions, and margined them with his Pen in most Insolent sort 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 52 If any man may be permitted to appeale to Scriptures: margind with his own notes. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. I. § 7 (1740) 18 These he deals forth .. as the notable Matteis, margined for better Notice. 1885 E. S. Froukes *Prim. Consecr.* iv 73 Of the four prayers margined by Mr. Hammond as 'Recital of the work of Redemption, Words of Institution, Confession of Faith, and the Great Oblation', not a trace occurs in S. Cyril.

2. To specify in the margin of a page.

c 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 294 Whereto add these records here margined. 1858 *Voice of Truth* May 117 There are no fewer than 2283 articles, all numbered, named, and the places they came from carefully margined.

3. To provide with a margin, edge, or border. Freq. in *pass.*

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. iv ii. 158 Hats .. were margin'd with Brims, as a commodious Shelter. 1725 H. Bourne *Antiq. Vulgares* 65 If its water was margin'd with the tender grass. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xix. 102/1 Entering the little bay, where the hamlet margined the beach 1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 35 The broad belt of reeds which margined the river 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept., A vellum pamphlet .. each leaf of which was numbered and neatly margined with red ink. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* I, A variety of mathematical figures, margined all round with odd-looking equations.

b. *Nat. Hist.* and *Path.* (Cf. Margin *sb.* 1 b.)

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 244 The feathers margined with greyish during the winter. *Ibid.* 249 The membranes margining the toes 1849 J. E. Gray *Catal. Specim. Snakes Brit. Mus.* 113 The upper band-like, transverse, like a frontal, margining the rostral. 1881 J. S. Gardner in *Nature* XXIII 251 The leaves are smaller, the parenchyma reduced to a narrow expansion margining each vein. 1898 J. Hutchinson *Arch. Surg.* IX. 125 [The eruption] consisted of patches which were not abruptly margined

4. *Stockbroking.* To deposit a 'margin' upon (stock). Also *intr.* in *To margin up* (U.S.): to provide additional 'margin' when what has been paid is insufficient.

18.. *Amer. Economist* III 176 (Cent.) The concern then had $42,500,000 locked up on Bourse, having trebled its liabilities in the vain attempt to margin up after a fall begun in September, 1881. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Aug. 7/3 The banks are indifferent, as the stocks held are securely margined

Marginal (mā·ɹdʒinăl), *a.* and *sb* [ad. mod.L. *marginalis*, f. *margin-*, *margo*, Margin *sb.* Cf. F. *marginal*]

A. *adj.*

1. Written or printed in the margin of a page, as *marginal note, reference.* Hence *marginal bible*, one with marginal notes.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 34 *margin*, The words are . made plaine, in the first Epistle, Li. 6. in a marginall note 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Marc*, Looke the next marginall word 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. 41 To club quotations with men whose learning and beleif lies in marginal stuffings *a* 1656 Hales *Gold Rem.* (1673) 288 That so you may bring them [*sc.* scattered notes] together by marginal references. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii P 5 Marginal Notes come down the side (or sides, if the Page have two Columns). *a* 1732 T. Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 78 Here there is a line reading, and a marginal. 1733 Neal *Hist. Purit.* II. 48 Mr. Canne, author of the Marginal References to the Bible 1860 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 113, I thought the marginal references overdone. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 15 Sched. ii. *Precep.* § 35 You are . to publish the register with your marginal additions. 1903 *Expositor* July 1 Fuller lists . in what are called 'marginal bibles'.

†b. *Marginal finger* a 'finger' or hand set in the margin to call attention to something; hence *fig.*

1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* Wks 1873 II. 6 Let it stand Within the Wizards booke (the kalendar) Markt with a marginall finger. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* III. i, To haue mens marginall fingers point At Charalois, as a lamented story!

2. Pertaining to an edge, border, or boundary; situated at the extreme edge (of an area, mass, etc.).

1658 Phillips, *Marginal*, belonging to the margin or margent, as the brink or brim of any thing 1831 Brewster *Optics* vi. 54 The central parts of the lens refract the rays too little, and the marginal parts too much. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* vii. 100 A marginal growth of willow and flag 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 202/2 Lobelias are most useful, as marginal plants for flower beds and borders 1893 Lane-Poole *Turkey* xii 190 The extreme point south of Trichinopoly, and the marginal possessions of the Portuguese

b. *Nat. Hist.* (Cf. Margin *sb.* 1 b.)

1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) IV 97, I never observed the seeds exposed in the marginal sinusses. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 436 When the marginal lips are brought together, the animal will have a considerable power of suction. 1859 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Protozoa* 20 To send forth pseudopodia through the marginal pores. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 298 Adventitious shoots, arising in the thalloid forms from cells of the older marginal parts.

3. That is on the 'margin', or close to the limit, below or beyond which something ceases to be possible or desirable.

1887 *Daily News* 23 May 2/8 Competition is as keen as ever and prices as marginal as they can be 1890 Marshall *Princ. Econ.* III. iii. (1898) 168 That part of the thing which he is only just induced to purchase may be called his *marginal purchase*, because he is on the margin of doubt whether it is worth his while to incur the outlay required to obtain it And the utility of his marginal purchase may be called the *marginal utility* of the thing to him. 1903 F. W. H. Myers *Hum. Personality* I. Introd. 14 They speak of 'fringes' of ordinary consciousness; of 'marginal' associations.

B. *sb* A marginal note, reference, or decoration. Now *rare.*

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnasse* I. ii 248 For Lodge and Watson, men of some desert, Yet subiect to a Critticks marginall 1618 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 205 What great services hee often did against the French, the marginall will informe his posterity 1642 'Smectymnuus' *Vind. Answ.* § 4. 59 Doth not the Marginall tell you that the holy Church was founded in the state of Prelacie? 1743 Emerson *Pleasures* 34 The Values of the Marginals on the left. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Oct. 7/4 The text is printed in old black letter type, with pictorial headings and marginals.

Hence **Ma·rginal** *v. trans.*, to enter in the margin of a book; to add marginal notes to.

1618 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 212 The records here marginald. 1787 Bentham *Wks* (1843) X. 170, I am marginaling *Essai sur les Recompenses*. All I have to say . is marginaled and ready for reading

‖ **Marginalia** (mārdʒinē·liă), *sb. pl.* [L. neut. pl. of *marginālis* Marginal.] Marginal notes.

1832 Coleridge *Lect* 22 Apr. (1895) II. 761 A facsimile of John Asgill's tracts with a life and copious notes, to which I would affix Postilla et Marginalia. *a* 1849 Poe (*title*) Marginalia. 1853 Lockhart in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxviii 294, I have read some slips of Moore, and when I get a larger portion will send you a set with marginalia. 1891 J. Winsor *Columbus* i. 7 Some manuscript marginalia found in three different books .. are also remnants of the autographs of Columbus.

Marginalic (mārdʒinæ·lik), *a. nonce-wd.* Suggestive of 'marginalia'.

a 1849 Poe *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 484 A model of manners, with a richly marginalic air.

Marginalize (mā·ɹdʒinălaiz), *v. rare.* [f. Marginal + -ize] *trans.* and *intr.* To make marginal notes (upon).

a 1832 Bentham *Mem. & Corr.* Wks 1843 X. 68, I used .. to marginalize and make notes on cards 1872 F. Jacox *Aspects of Authorship* 102 Augustine's *Confessions* he [Abp Leighton] similarly marginalized *Ibid.* 112 *note*, Byron could marginalize with similar fertility and facility.

Marginally (mā·ɹdʒinălı), *adv.* [f. Marginal + -ly.] In the margin of a page, as a marginal note; *Bot.* towards the margin

1601 Bp W. Barlow *Defence* 218 That text of S. Paul marginally misalleaged. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 7 Still retained at least marginally in some translations 1882 Wolseley in *Standard* 9 Sept. 2/1, I advanced with the troops marginally noted 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 301 In Ginkgo the two bundles which pass from the petiole into the lamina, branch repeatedly into marginally directed forks

Marginant (mā·ɹdʒinănt), *a. Bot* [ad. L. *marginant-em*, pr. pple. of *marginare* to Margin.] Becoming marginate. In recent Dicts.

Marginate (mā·ɹdʒinĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* and *Path.* [ad. L. *marginat-us*, pa. pple. of *marginare*, f. *margin-* Margin *sb.*] Having a distinct margin, margined.

1777 Robson *Brit. Flora* 35 *Marginate*, having a leafy border 1822 J. Mawe *Wodarch's Conchol.* (ed. 2) p. xiii, *Marginate* (in Univalves), having the sides of the shell thickened; (in Bivalves), surrounded with an elevated margin. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 327 Marginate. When an impressed line or channel separates the edge of the prothorax from the rest of its surface, and so forms a margin 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 57 The marginate species. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 50 The erythemas occur chiefly in children, in marginate, papular, or urticarious forms.

Marginate (mā·ɹdʒinĕt), *v.* [f. L. *marginat-*, ppl. stem of *marginare*, f. *margin-* Margin *sb.*]

†1. *trans.* To annotate with marginal notes.

1609 Bp W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 335 That speech is vsed but onely in one of those places, marginated by his Maiestie

2. To furnish with a margin or border.

1823 Cockeram, *Marginate*, to make brimmes or margents 1880 R. B. Watson in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 100 Suture sharply impressed being marginated on its upper side by a minute flat surface 1881 *Ibid.* 440 Marginating the suture below is a fine thread

Marginated (mā·ɹdʒinĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *marginat-us*, pa. pple. of *marginare* (see prec.) + -ed.] = Marginate *a.*

1727 Bailey vol. II 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lycoperdon*, The smooth, oblong and inwardly marginated lycoperdon 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 145 The marginated water-beetle 1839 Sowerby *Conch. Man.* 62 *Marginated*, having an edge or border thicker than the rest of the shell 1849 D. J. Browne *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1858) 53 Golden Hamburgh fowls of barred or marginated markings.

Margination (mā·ɹdʒinē·ɹʃən). [f. Marginate *v.*: see -ation.] A marginated appearance or marking.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 69 The so-called 'margination' of leucocytes. *Ibid.* 71 A commencing margination of the white corpuscles was discernable. 1898 Sir H. Howorth in *Archæol. Jrnl.* LV. 128 Obvious either from the nature of the print or from distinctly-marked margination.

†**Marginean,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. late L. *margine-us* (f. *margin-* Margin *sb.*) + -an.] Marginal.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*

Margined (mā·ɹdʒind), *a.* and *ppl. a.* [f. Margin *sb.* or *v.* + -ed.] Having a margin, *esp.* one of a specified kind, chiefly *Nat. Hist.* (often as pple., followed by 'with'); *Bot.* applied to seeds having a distinct projecting edge.

In spec. names of animals it represents L. *marginatus.*

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 97 The margined egg just mentioned 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 212 Wings and tail black, margined with gray 1832 *Pop. Zool.* 390 The Margined Tortoise (*Testudo Marginata*). 1844 J. E. Gray *Catal. Tortoises, etc. Brit. Mus.* 61 The Margined Crocodile, *Crocodilus marginatus.* 1882 M. Arnold *Irish Ess.* 245 Books shapely, well printed, well margined. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 280 If it be erythema the redness will shew itself in abruptly margined patches.

Marginellacean (mārdʒinelē·ʃăn), *a. Conch.* [f. mod.L. *Marginellacea*, f. *Marginella* (see below), f. *margin-*, *margo* Margin *sb.*] Pertaining to the *Marginellacea* or *Marginellidæ*, a family of gasteropods. So **Margine·llid**, a gasteropod of the family *Marginellidæ*; **Margine·lliform** *a.*, having the form of a gasteropod of the genus *Marginella*; **Margine·lloid** *a.*, resembling the genus *Marginella.* In recent Dicts.

Marginicidal (mā·ɹdʒinisəi·dăl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *margin(i)-*, *margo* (see Margin *sb.*) + *-cīd-*, weakened root of *cædĕre* to cut + -al.] (See quot.)

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Marginicidal*, dehiscent by the disjunction of the united margins of the carpels, a form of septicidal dehiscence.

Marginiform (maɹdʒi·nifǫɹm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *marginiform-is*: see MARGIN *sb.* and -FORM.] Resembling or forming a margin.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Marginiformis*.. Applied by H. Cassini to the appendices of the periclinium of the *Synantheræ*, when they resemble a border: marginiform. 1890 *Century Dict.* (cit ng COUES).

Margining (mā·ɹdʒiniŋ) [f. MARGIN *sb.* or *v.* + -ING[1].] Margins collectively; edging of a distinct colour or texture from the main body.

In recent Dicts.

Ma rginiro·stral, *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *margin(i)*- MARGIN *sb.* + *rostr-um* beak + -AL.] Of feathers: Growing round the basal margin of the bill.

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 80.

Margint, obs. form of MARGENT.

Margon, obs. f. MURGEON *sb.*[1], dirt, earth.

Margorie, margorum, obs. ff. MARJORAM.

‖ **Margosa** (maɹgō·sǎ). [Short for Pg. *amargosa*, fem. of *amargoso* bitter.] An East Indian tree, *Azadirachta indica* (*Melia Azadirachta*), yielding a bitter oil; also called *neem*.

1813 AINSLIE *Mat. Med. Hindostan* 127 A certain portion of Margosa oil. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 464 It is supposed that the Melia Azedarachta, or neem-tree of India, possesses febrifugal properties; it is also called the Margosa-tree. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 98.

Margose, margou, obs. forms of MARGAUX.

Margravate (mā·ɹgrěvět). [f. next + -ATE[1].] = MARGRAVIATE.

1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12), Lusatia, a margravate of Germany. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 260 Inexhaustible varieties of palatinates, margravates [etc.].

Margrave (mā·ɹgrēiv). *Hist.* Also 6 mergrave, 6–8 marc-, 7–9 markgrave, 9 mar(k)graf. [a. MDu. *markgrave* (mod.Du. *markgraaf*), = OHG. *marcgrâvo* (MHG. *markgrâve*, mod.G. *markgraf*), lit. 'count of a mark or border territory': see MARK *sb.*[1] and GRAVE *sb.*[4] Cf. med.L. *margrâvius*, F. *margrave*.] A German title, orig. given to the military governor of a border province; subsequently the hereditary title of the princes of certain states of the Holy Roman Empire.

Rendered in Latin by *marchio*; in Fr. and Eng. formerly sometimes by *marquis*.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 23 The chiefe and the head of them was the Marcgraue (as they cal him). 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 84 All such Rulers of townes or Countries as are nere the sea, are called Mergraue, as at this day in Andwarpe. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1208/2 Christopher prince and margraue of Baden. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 209, 213, 221. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 236 The Margraue (or Marquis) of Brandeburg is the last of the Electors, but more powerfull then any of them in the number of Vassals. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3130/2 The Margrave of Bareith is still at Amsterdam. 1790 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Adv. to Fut. Laureat* Wks. 1812 II. 335 Emperors, Electors, dead to hospitality, Margraves and miserable Dukes. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 472 John van Immerzeel, Margrave of Antwerp.

Hence **Ma·rgravely, Margra·vial** *adjs.*, pertaining to a margrave.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 378 The marggravial territory of Onolzbach. 1865 J. SKELTON ('Shirley') *Campaigner at home* vii. 136 Many royal, margravely, princely crimes. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XIX. 61 In the grand duchy of Baden, in the fair margravial land.

Margraviate (māɹgrē·viˌět) [ad. med.L. type **margrāviātus*, f. *margrāvius* MARGRAVE.] The territory ruled by a margrave.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3870/2 They proceeded to the Margraviate of Anspach. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) VI. lxx. 206 German grand-duchies and margraviates.

Margravine (mā·ɹgrěvin). Also 7 -inne. [a. Du. *markgravin* (= G. *markgrafin*) fem. of *markgraaf* MARGRAVE. Cf. F. *margravine*.] The wife of a margrave.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2738/3 There is a Discourse of a Marriage being proposed between his Electoral Highness and the Margravinne of Anspach. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xcii. 423 He placed the margravine of Bareith at his right hand.

Margrete, -rite, obs. forms of MARGARITE[1].

Margthe, obs. form of MARROW *sb.*[1]

Marguarite, obs. form of MARGARITE[1].

Marguerite (mā·ɹgěrīt). [a. F. *marguerite* (see MARGARET 2), originally the name of the daisy (*Bellis perennis*) and hence applied to larger flowers of similar shape.]

1. The common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*). *rare*[—0].

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Margaret's Herb, or Marguerite. In recent Dicts.

2. The Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; also *C. frutescens* or Paris Daisy. **Blue Marguerite**, *Agathæa* (*Detris*) *cœlestis*.

1866 MISS THACKERAY *Village on Cliff* xiv. (1867) 218 A drawer in the bureau where she had already thrown some dead marguerites. 1882 *Garden* 18 Feb. 122/1 Flowers of the blue Marguerite (*Agathæa cœlestis*). *Ibid.* 16 Dec. 526/1 Paris Daisies, or white Marguerites, constitute just now one of the chief features in the gardens at Chiswick.

Margullie, *v. Sc.* Also murgullie. [a. OF. *margou(l)ier, -goillier* to roll in the mud, soil, pollute, bruise, mutilate.] *trans.* 'To spoil, to destroy, to mangle; to mar any business' (Jam.).

1721 RAMSAY *Address to Town Council* i, They spoil'd my sense, and staw my cash, My muse's pride murgully'd. 1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* lvii, Nature, unhurt by thrawart man, And nae margullied by chicane. 1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dychmont* iii. 142 Wasting time murgullying Greek.

Margyrye, variant of MARGERY *Obs.* (pearl).

Marhatta, obs. variant of MAHRATTA.

Marhenȝiue, variant of MORYEVE *Obs.*

Mari, obs. f. MARROW *sb.*[1], MARRY, MARY.

Mariable, Mariage, etc.: see MARRIABLE, etc.

Maria-glass. *Min.* Anglicized form of MARIENGLAS (Chester *Dict. Names Min.* 1896).

† **Maria-groschen.** *Obs.* In 7 -grosh(en. [ad. G. *Mariengroschen*, f. *Marien-* Mary + GROSCHEN.] A German coin equivalent to eight pfennigs.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 35 Here each man paid. seuen maria-groshen for meat. *Ibid.* 286 At Brunswicke a Doller was worth six and thirty Maria Grosh, which are of equall value with foure and twenty siluer Misen Grosh.

† **Marial**[1]. *Obs. rare*[—1]. Some herb.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj b, Take Fenell Maryall and Kersis ilich moch.

† **Marial**[2]. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *mariāle*, neut. of *mariālis*, f. *Maria* Mary: see -AL. Cf. Sp. *marial*.] Something written in praise of the Virgin Mary.

1622 S. WARD *Christ All in All* (1627) 12 They giue it [= ascribe honour] to the blessed Virgin, in the Closes of their riming Marials.

Marialite (mēᵊ·riălait). *Min.* [ad. G. *marialit*, perh. f. *Maria* Mary, on account of its whiteness: see -LITE.] A silicate of aluminium, calcium and sodium, found near Naples; also = HAUYNITE.

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 230 Hauyne. Marialite, *Ryllo*. 1879 RUTLEY *Study of Rocks* x. 112 The species meionite and marialite are closely related to scapolite. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*

Marian (mēᵊ·riăn), *sb.*[1]

1. A female name; in quot. applied to a light woman. See also MAID MARIAN.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 62 Hee offeres the same closely to this manerly marian.

2. *Marian's* (occas. *Marian*) *Violet* [repr. med.L. *Viola Mariana*], *Coventry Marian*, rarely simply *Marian*: Canterbury Bells, *Campanula Medium*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xx. 171 Whan they be close, they haue fyue crestes or playtes like the Belfloures, or Conentrie Marians. *Ibid.* xxii. 173 Of Marians violet, or Couentrie Belles. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad. in Sole* (1656) 357 We call it generally Coventry Bels. Some call it Marian, and some Mercuries Violets. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Mariets*, a sort of violets, called also Marian Violets.

Marian (mēᵊ·riăn), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[2] [f. L. *Maria* Mary + -AN.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Pertaining to the Virgin Mary, or characterized by special devotion to her.

1701 (*title*) An Account of Livonia with a Relation of the Rise, Progress, and Decay of the Marian Teutonick Order. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 106 The propagandists of the Monkish and Marian religion. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 120 In Spain and Portugal devotion to the Blessed Virgin is in its natural home. They are familiarly called Marian Kingdoms.

2. Pertaining to Mary Queen of England or her time (1553–58).

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 61 The late daies of the Marian persecution in England. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vii. i. § 29 Of all the Marian-Martyrs, Hooper, and Ridley suffered with most torture. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 647 In this way, with the help of some invention and exaggeration, was formed a copious supplement to the Marian martyrology.

3. Relating to Mary Queen of Scots (1542–87).

1902 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* II. x. 267 A Marian conspiracy worked by Lennox.

B. *sb.*

1. A worshipper, or devotee of the Virgin Mary.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* 223 Till they are good Marians, they shall never be good Christians, while they derogate from the dignity of the Mother, they cannot truely honour the Sonne. 1693 *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* iii. 287 [The Teutonic knights] built there a Church in honour of the Virgin Mary, from whence they were called Marianes. 1699 T. DORRINGTON *Pres. St. Relig.* 58 It would be no hard and unjust Appellation, if one should call the People of that Communion rather Marians than Christians.

2. An adherent of Mary Queen of Scots; also, one who takes her side in historical discussion.

1893 *Athenæum* 11 Nov. 653/2 For twenty years Mr Skelton has been known as a prominent Marian. 1900 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* II. xii. 293 Sir Robert Melville, a strong Marian, had organised the business.

Also **Maria·nic** *a.* = MARIAN *a.* 1.

1845 G. B. CHEEVER *Wand. Pilgrim* lix. (1848) 311 The artful mixture of the Gospel scheme of redemption in this Marianic system.

Marian (mēᵊ·riăn), *a.*[2] (and *sb.*[3]) [ad. L. *Mariān-us*, f. *Mari-us* (see below).] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Gaius Marius, a famous Roman general (died 86 B.C.), or his party. **b.** *sb.* A follower of Marius. (In the first quot. the pl. is used instead of *Mariuses*.)

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Cæsar* (1896) V. 1 Sylla told them againe, that, there were many Marians in that young boy [Julius Cæsar]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 375/2 Sertorius, one of the generals of the Marian faction. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 253/2 After this defeat of the Marian party, Sulla repealed the laws of Sulpicius.

Marian (mēᵊ·riăn), *a.*[3] [f. *Mariānus*: see below.] Used to designate a method of lithotomy, introduced by Marianus Sanctus in 1524.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 52/1 Apparatus Major, or Marian Method. *Ibid.*, The Marian section. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Lithotomy*, *Marian L.*, the older form of median lithotomy.

Marianism (mēᵊ·riăniz'm). *rare*[—1]. [f. MARIAN *a.*[1] + -ISM.] = next.

1845 G. B. CHEEVER *Wand. Pilgrim* xxiv. (1848) 159 Our Mother who art in heaven (says this great system of Marianism, instead of Christianity).

† **Maria·nity.** *Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. MARIAN *a.*[1] after *Christianity*.] A religious system based upon the cultus of the Virgin Mary.

1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. iii. 50, I think the World hath much nicknam'd both the Romanists, and their Religion likewise. This, at the best ought to be called Marianity, and not Christianity.

† **Mariano·latry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. MARIAN *a.*[1] + -(O)LATRY.] = MARIOLATRY. So **Mariano·latrist** = MARIOLATER.

1736 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Marianalatrists* [*sic*]. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1766) II. 188 If they had not blended with this religion a marianolatory [*sic*]. *Ibid.* 193 A marianolatry, a demonolatry [etc.].

Mariari, variant of MARGERY *Obs.*

† **Maria-tree.** *Obs.* [= Sp. *árbol de Maria* 'tree of Mary'.] The tolu tree.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 168 The Maria-Tree is lofty, and its Leaves not quite unlike the Bay, but larger and thicker. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 48 The cedar, the maria, and the balsam tree.

Maribone, obs. form of MARROWBONE.

Maribot(t, obs. forms of MARABOUT.

Marice, Mariche, var. ff. MARIS, MARISH.

‖ **Mariche.** *Obs. rare*[1]. [It. *mariche* pl., in G. Botero Benese *Relationi* (1605) I. i. 123, whence the passage is taken.] A beast alleged to exist in Cambodia (see quot.).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 459 In these parts [*sc.* Camboia, Siam, etc.] are huge woods, harbours of Lions, Tigers, Ownces, and Mariches, which haue Maidens faces and Scorpions tailes.

Maricock, obs. form of MARACOCK.

Maricolous (mări·kǒləs), *a.* [f. L. *mari-*, *mare* sea + *-colus* inhabiting, *colĕre* to inhabit.] Inhabiting the sea. In recent Dicts.

‖ **Marid** (mæ·rid). [repr. two Arabic forms مارد *mārid* pr. pple. of *marada* to rebel, and مريد *marīd*, f. the same root.] In Mohammedan demonology, a jinn of the most powerful class.

1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* (1859) I. 72 When the Márid heard these words of the fisherman, he said, There is no deity but God! 1889 J. PAYNE *Alaeddin* 92 Alaeddin looked and saw a Marid.

Marie, obs. f. MARROW *sb.*[1], MARRY, MARY.

Mariege, obs. form of MARRIAGE.

‖ **Marienglas.** Also 8 -glass. [Ger., f. *Marien*, comb. f. *Marie* Mary + *glas* GLASS.] A name applied to mica and selenite.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 380 The famous Marienglass, called by some Muscovy glass, or ising-glass. *Ibid.* 474 Marienglas. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 358 A window of glass or marienglass.

Marierim, -om(e, -um, obs. ff. MARJORAM.

† **Mariet.** *Obs.* In 6 mariette. [a. F. *mariette*, f. *Marie* Mary.] The Canterbury Bell, *Campanula Medium*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cix. 363 Couentrie bels are called in Latin *Viola Mariana*, or Mercuries violets, and of some Mariettes. 1611 COTGR., *Mariets*, Mariets, Marians Violets, Couentrie bells. 1658 [see MARIAN *sb.*[1] 2].

Marigenous (mări·dʒǐnəs), *a.* [f. L. *mare* sea + -GEN + -OUS.] Produced in or by the sea.

1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fiction* N iv b, One of those Tritons (or as wee may teарm them) marigenous men. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* v. 224 Secondary or epizootic mountains. These are either marigenous or alluvial. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.*, etc.

Marigh, obs. form of MARROW *sb.*[1]

Marigold (mæ·rigōᵘld). Forms: 4, 6–7 marygould, 4–6 marigolde, 5–9 marygold, 6 mary-, maregolde, marigoulde, mary gowles, *Sc.* mariguild, 7 marry-gold, 6– marigold. [f. the proper name MARY (presumably with references to the Virgin Mary) + GOLD *sb.*[2]

Cf. MDu. *marienbloemkijn*, MLG. *marienblome*, 'Mary's flower', rendering *solsequium* in glossaries.]

1. The name of several plants having golden or bright yellow flowers.

a. A plant of the genus *Calendula* (N. O. *Compositæ*), esp. *C. officinalis*, common in country gardens; it has some medicinal properties; its flowers were formerly made into a conserve, and are still sometimes used as a flavouring for soup, and to give a yellow colour to cheese.

The property possessed by the flower of opening when the sun shines (whence the L. name *solsequium*, F. *souci*) was often referred to by writers of the 16–17th c.

13.. in *Med. Wks. 14th C.* (ed. Henslow) 81 Take 1 quatron of mary goulden. *a* 1400 in *Relig. Ant.* I. 55 Another drynk to wounde: tak confery, marigolde, matfelon [etc.]. 14.. *Sloane MS.* 5 in *Promp. Parv.* 361 *note*, Solsequium, Rodewort, oþer marygoldys. 1516 *Grete Herball* cxxxi,

Calendula. Mary gowles, or ruddes. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xiii. 164 The conserue that is made of the floures of Marygoldes .cureth the trembling of the harte. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 9 The Marigold, which opens and shuts with the Sunne. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. ccxlii 600 *Calendula multiflora orbiculata*. Double Globe Marigolde. *Ibid.* 603 *Calendula alpina*. Mountaine Marigold *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 70 His wit, like the Marigold, openeth with the sun 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* I. 46 Fair is the Marygold, for Pottage meet 1848 Dickens *Dombey* viii, The small front-gardens had the unaccountable property of producing nothing but Marigolds. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 321 They..brewed gooseberry wine, cured marigolds, and made the crust for the venison pasty

fig (*allusive*) 1558 [Hales] *Orat. Q. Eliz.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1631) III. xii. 977/1 Men who were Marigoldes, that followed Maries mad affections.

b. Any plant of the genus *Tagetes*, native to South America and Mexico, also grown in India and China, and much cultivated in gardens. **African Marigold**, *T. erecta*; **French Marigold**, *T. patula*.

1548, 1578 [see French A. 5 a] 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. ccxlvi 609 There be extant at this day fiue sorts of Turkie Gilliflowers or African Marigolds. 1611 Cotgr., *Oeillet d'Inde*, the Turkie, or Affrican Marigold, or Gilliflower, also, the French Marigold, or Gingioline flower (which is the single kind of the Affrican) 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi (1794) 395 French and African Marigolds, two of the gaudy annuals of the flower garden 1895 Mrs. B. M. Croker *Village Tales* (1896) 150 Wreaths of evil smelling marigolds (that noxious flower so amazingly dear to the native of India).

c. *Chrysanthemum segetum*; usually Corn-marigold, also *field, wild, yellow marigold*.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xxxiii. 190 Of Goldenfloure, or the wild Marygolde. 1597, etc. [see Corn marigold] 1818 Keats *Endym.* II. 307 Ripe October's faded marigolds. 1838 Mary Howitt *Birds & Fl., Harvest-Field Fl.* II, The poppy red, the marigold, The buglos brightly blue.

d. Applied with qualification to plants of other genera. †**Marigold of Peru**, the sunflower, *Helianthus*; **Cape M.**, any plant of the genus *Dimorphotheca* (Cent. Dict. 1890); **Fetid M.**, *Dysodia chrysanthemoides* (ibid.); †**Spanish M.**, *Anemone coronaria*, **Water M.**, *Bidens Beckii* (Treas. Bot. 1866), **West Indian M.**, *Wedelia carnosa* (ibid.). For *bur, fig marigold* see the first words. Also Marsh Marigold.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. ccxlvii 612 Of the flower of the Sunne, or the Marigolde of Peru 1629 Parkinson *Parad. in Sole* xxv (1656) 207 The great double Windflower of Constantinople Some gentlewomen call this Anemone, The Spanish Marigold.

2. An ornamental representation of the flower.

1634 in *Anc. Invent.* (Halliw. 1854) 24 One other linnen sweete-bagge imbroydered with marygolds.

3. A variety of apple (in full *marigold apple*) see quot 1676. ? *Obs*

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* 87 We haue at this day that are cheefe in price the Pippin, the Romet, the Pomeroyal, the Marligold [*sic*] 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort., Jan.* (1679) 8 Winter-Queening, Marigold, Harvey-apple. 1676 Worlidge *Vinetum Brit.* 40 The Marigold apple (sometimes called Johns Pearmain, the Kate-apple, and the Onion-apple). *Ibid.* 159 The Marigold Apple (so called from its being marked in even stripes in the form of a Marigold).

† **4.** *slang* A gold coin; a sovereign. *Obs.*

1663 Cowley *Cutter of Colman st.* II. iii, *Aur.* Give but a Bill under your Hand to pay me five hundred Pounds when [etc]. . *Pun.* I'll presently go put five hundred Marygolds in a Purse for you

† **5.** ? Some yellow enamel. *Obs*

1529 in *Wills Doctors' Comm.* (Camden) 19 A mullett of dyamountes set in maregolde

6. A small cake garnished with almonds and currant jelly, made to resemble the flower.

1896 *Sun* 11 Dec. 1/7 Those dainty little cakes called 'marigolds'.

7. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *marigold arrangement, colour, flower, leaf*; **marigold apple** (see 3); **marigold bird, finch**, the golden-crested wren or kinglet, *Regulus cristatus*; †**marigold sunflower**, Gerarde's name for the 'female' sunflower; †**marigold** (*flower*) **water**, a decoction of marigold flowers; **marigold window** *Arch.*, a rose window.

1899 Cagney tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i (ed. 4) 65 Where the segments are fewer and result in the characteristic *marigold arrangement, the diagnosis of quartan fever may be made 1772 Rutty *Nat. Hist. Dublin* I. 313 Nettle creeper or *Marigold Bird, from the fine crown on its head, of the colour of a Marigold flower. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 56 A gummy fluid, of a *marigold colour 1828 Fleming *Brit. Anim.* 72 Golden-crested Wren *Marygold Finch 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 32 The flaring *marigold floure, which in the moste feruent heate of the sommers day, doth appeare most glorious. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 89 Eat Marigold Flowers daily as a Sallad *c* 1450 *Mk. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 169 Tak *marigolde leues & do per to a good quantyte of hony. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. ccxlvii. 614 The female or *Marigolde Sunne flower hath a thicke and wooddie roote. 1652 T. Cademan *Distiller of Lond.* 12 *Aq. Calendulæ*, *Marigold-water 1698 Y-worth *Art Distill.* 78 *Aqua Calendularum*, or, Marigold Water. 1696 Salmon *Fam.-Dict.* (ed. 2), Marigold-Water, This is an excellent Water for Inflamed Eyes. . .Marigold-flower-Water. 1736 F. Drake *Eboracum* II. iii. 529 A fine piece of masonry (in York Minster) in form of a wheel, or as Mr. Torre writes a marygold, from whence it is called the *marygold window. 1837 R. B. Winkles *French Cathedrals* I. A rose or marigold window is placed over the central opening.

‖ **Marigot** (mæ·rigɒt). [F. *marigot* (Littré).] In Western Africa, a side channel of a river.

1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* in *Pinkerton's Collect.* (1814) XVI. 610 Before I could get thither, I was obliged to cross two *marigots*; these are rivulets with which the whole country is intersected 1864 R. F. Burton *Dahome* I. 35 Passing up a *marigot* or branch channel, worn down by porters' feet to a deep wet ditch. 1894 *Q. Rev.* July 273 The French troops. crossed 172 'marigots', with steep banks and full of water

Marigraph (mæ·rigrɑf). [f. L. *mari-*, *mare* sea + -graph.] An instrument for automatically recording the rise and fall of the tide; a tide-gauge. Hence **Marigra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to or obtained by a marigraph. Also **Ma·rigram** [see -gram], a record made by the marigraph. (In recent Dicts.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Marigraph.* 1884 *Sci. Amer. Suppl.* 28 June 7067/3 For registering the height of the tide at every instant, hydrographic services generally adopt quite a simple marigraph.

Mariguild, obs. Sc. form of Married.

Mariit, obs. form of Married.

Mariken, -kin, variants of Maroquin *Obs.*

‖ **Marikin** = next. (In recent Dicts.)

‖ **Marikina** (mærikī·nă). Also 8 **marikini**, 9 **marakina**. [repr. Tupi *mirĩquinã*; the form *marikina* comes (through Buffon) from Claude d'Abbeville *Mission en Maregnan* 1614.] A small South American monkey, the silky tamarin, *Midas rosalia*, having silky golden-yellow hair.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 237 The fourth is the Marikina, with a mane round the neck, and a bunch of hair at the end of the tail, like a lion. 1854 H. G. Dalton *Brit. Guiana* (1855) II. 452 The Marakina or Silky Tamarin 1893 Mivart *Types Anim. Life* (1894) 32 The marikina or silky marmoset is clothed with fur of a golden yellow.

† **Marill**, *v. Obs.* ? = Marinate *v.* 1. (Cf. Marl *v.*3)

1652 T. Barker *Art of Angling* (1653) 14 Baked Trouts, Trouts marilled.

‖ **Marimba** (mări·mbă). [Congo.] A kind of xylophone, used by natives in Africa.

1704 tr. *Merolla's Voy. Congo* I. in *Churchill's Voy.* I. 695 The Instrument most in request us'd by the Abundi..is the Marimba, it consists of sixteen Calabashes orderly plac'd along the middle between two slit boards join'd together, or a long frame, hanging about a Man's Neck with a Thong 1866 Livingstone *Last Jrn.* (1873) I. xii. 305 Marimbas and square drums formed the bands. 1875 Monteiro *Angola* II. 138 The Marimba is the musical instrument par excellence of the natives of Angola

‖ **Marimonda** (mærimpɒ·ndă). [American Sp., prob. from some native lang.] A spider-monkey of tropical America, *Ateles belzebuth*.

1758 J. Adams tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* I. i, These forests [near Caracol] are infested with snakes and monkeys, particularly a kind called Marimondas 1871 Kingsley *At Last* xvii, The very fine Marimonda now dying, I fear, in the Zoological Gardens at Bristol.

‖ **Marina**[1] (mări·nă) Also erron. **marino**. [It. and Sp.: fem. of *marino* Marine *a.*] A promenade or esplanade by the sea

1805 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 106 The whole town was immediately in an uproar; the Marino was crowded with spectators 1859 Longf. in *Life* (1891) III. 140 Then we landed at the Marina [at Capri] amid a noisy crowd of men, women, and donkeys 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 441/1 We were gently wafted over the bar in a lighter and deposited, on the marina of Rabat.

Marina[2] (mări·nă). *Dyeing.* (See quot.)

1874 Crookes *Handbk. Dyeing* 232 The madder is next dried in the sun, and after this treatment is known as Marina.

Marinade (mærine·id), *sb.* [a. F. *marinade*, ad. Sp. *marinada*, f. *marinar* (= It. *marinare*, F. *mariner*) to pickle in brine, f. *marino* Marine *a.*]

1. A pickle, generally composed of wine and vinegar, with herbs and spices, in which fish or meat is steeped; also, the fish or meat thus pickled.

1704 *Dict. Rust* (1726) H h iij b, *Marinade*, a pickled Meat either of Flesh or Fish. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v., A Marinade of Veal serves to garnish farced Breasts of Veal. *Ibid.*, To the End that the Marinade may penetrate into the Flesh 1859 F. E. Paget *Curate Cumberworth*, etc. 243 In making the marinade in which it is to be stewed, she had fallen into the heresy of using red wine only. 1863 'Ouida' *Held in Bondage* II. ii. 40 'Of course they will', said De Vigne, eating his marinade leisurely. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 408 Prepare a marinade [for fish] by boiling together vinegar..an onion in rings, and some cayenne and salt

2. A cake made of the edible core of the cabbage-palm in the West Indies.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 327/2 Those delicious little cakes called *marinades*, which you hear the colored peddlers calling out for sale

Marinade (mærine·id), *v.* [f. Marinade *sb.*] *trans.* To steep in marinade; to marinate. Hence **Ma·rinaded** *ppl. a.*, **Ma·rinading** *vbl. sb.*

c 1688 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 120 To Marine or preserve Fish, after the Italian manner, called Marinading. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Breast*, To Marinade a Breast of Veal; cut it into great Slices, marinade them in Vinegar [etc.]. 1807 Sir H. Davy *Rem.* (1858) 68, I am much obliged to you for the marinaded pilchards. 1901 *Daily News* 15 June 6/2 Should a close, stifling day arrive, any meat that cannot at once be cooked should be marinaded.

† **Marina·do**, *v. Obs.* [f. **marinado* sb., corruption of Sp. *marinada* Marinade *sb.*] = prec.

c 1688 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 108 Signior Dominico is noted for the many sorts of Fish, which he Marines, or renders Marinado'd.

† **Marinage.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. Marine *sb.* + -age; = Sp. *marinage*. (OF. had *marinage* adj., maritime, and sb., seaman.)] Seamanship.

1511 Guylforde *Pilgr.* (Camden) 63 The wynde fell somwhat mete to put vs, with helpe and crafte of marynage, from the shore.

† **Mari·nal**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **marine**[1], 6 **marinell, -enell, marynal, -el**, 6–7 **marinall**, 7 **-al**. [a. OF. *marinal, -el*, adj. and sb., ad. med.L. *marīnālis* f. L. *marīn-us* Marine *a.*: see -al.]

A. *adj* = Marine.

1. Of or pertaining to the sea, saline

1614 T. Adams *Divells Banket* 21 These, here, are Festiuall, not Marinall Waters 1640 J. Gower *Ovids Fest.* IV. 76 The same instinct [of love] doth guide marinall things, Which fills with thousand fish the water-springs

2. Nautical.

1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* 52 Being no way able to comprehend what course they tooke, neither by marinal judgement, or any apprehension whatsoever *a* 1644 Quarles *Sol Recant*, Sol IX. 21 The prudent Pilot whose marinall skill Makes the proud windes obedient to his will.

B. *sb.* A mariner, sailor. *Sc.* and *north*

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 24850 (Gött.) Þe marinelis [*Cott.* mariners] war seleuth radd 1540 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 173 To deliuer the marenellis thair feis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 The master gart al his marynalis & men of veyr hald them quiet 1565 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 83 William Loye, of Newcastle upon Tyne, marinell 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 378 The craig, quhilk the marinelis cal S. Ebbis heid.

† **Marinaller.** *Obs.* In 5 **maryneller** [f. prec. + -er[1].] A mariner

1470 in Rye *Cromer* (1889) 156 [Will of Nichs Kaye of Cromer], maryneller

Marinar, obs. form of Mariner.

† **Marinary.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *(ars) marinārĭa* the art of navigation.] Seamanship; knowledge of navigation.

1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* III. (ed. 2) 45 Through their ignorance in Marinary, they stranded their Vessel

† **Ma·rinate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 7 **marrionate**. [ad. It. *marinato*, pa. pple. of *marinare*: see Marinade *sb.*] Marinated.

1651–7 T. Barker *Art of Angling* (1820) 18 The marrionate Trout will keep. 1789 Farley *Lond. Art Cookery* I. xii. (ed. 6) 146 Marinate Soles 1886 R. F. Burton *Arab Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 115 Stews well marinate.

Marinate (mæ·rine·it), *v.* Also 7 **marinat, mar(r)ionate, marrinate**. [ad. It. *marinare* or F. *mariner*: see Marinade *sb.* and -ate.]

1. *trans.* To pickle (fish, etc.) with marinade.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. v. xxxviii, He can marinat fish. 1651 T. Barker *Art of Angling* (1653) 15 The way to marrionate a Trout or other fish. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Frogs*, These [frogs] being marinated with Verjuice, Pepper, Salt, must be fry'd till they assume a fine Colour 1863 H. C. Pennell *Angler nat.* 170 A few dozen Bleak marinated form an excellent breakfast dish.

† **b.** To prepare (poultry) by a certain method of stuffing. *Obs*

1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* II. 38 To marinate Fowls. 1805 Eliz. Raffald *Eng. Housekeeper* (new ed.) 126 To marinate a Goose.

† **2.** *slang.* To transport over sea. *Obs.*

1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 16 The other was (nub'd) hang'd, and the last (marrinated) transported *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Marinated*, transported into some foreign Plantation.

Marinated (mæ·rine·ited), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[1].]

† **1.** Impregnated with salt; saline *Obs.*

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 286 This [Brine] we call Marinated water. 1674 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Marinated*, pertaining to the Sea, that tastes of salt water.

2. Pickled with marinade. † Of fowls (see Marinate *v.* 1 b).

1659 Howell *Lex., Vocab.* xliii, Marinated or pickled fish, *pesce marinato* 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Marinated Fish*, Fish fryed in Oyl, and then put up in Pickle 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Roach*, A Side-dish of marinated Roaches. 1789 Farley *Lond. Art Cookery* I. xi. (ed. 6) 134 Fowls marinated. 1875 M. G. Pearse *Dan. Quorm* 122 Marinated pilchards.

Marine (mări·n) *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 **-yn**, 5–6 **-yne**, 7 **marrine**. [a. F. *marin* (fem. *marine*) = Sp., It. *marino* (fem. *-a*), Pg *marinho*:—L. *marīn-us*, f. *mari-*, *mare* sea.

The present pronunciation with (-in) instead of (-ain) is due to the influence of the Fr. fem. *marine*. Owing to the non-occurrence of the word in rimes, it is not possible to say when this pronunciation arose.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the sea; existing or found in the sea; produced by the sea; *Zool.* inhabiting the high seas, pelagic.

Marine rainbow: a rainbow formed on sea-spray. *Marine sance*: a name for the common laver, *Porphyra vulgaris* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 291 Of see quyete vptaketh they maryne Water purest. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* V, Ther was fond within a grete Ryuer a monstre maryn or of the see 1592 Kyd *Sol. & Pers.* I. iii. 80 The earth is my Countrey, As the aire to the fowle, or the marine moisture To the red guild fish. 1637 Heywood *Royal Ship* 28 Then, O you marine Gods, who with amaze On this stupendious worke (emergent) gaze. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Rain-*

bow, The marine or sea-bow is a phænomenon sometimes observed in a much agitated sea. 1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 219 Several marine shells are discovered in these strata. 1833 Lyell *Princ Geol* III. 145 The term 'marine alluvium' is, perhaps, admissible if confined to banks of shingle thrown up like the Chesil bank, or to materials cast up by a wave of the sea upon the land, or those which a submarine current has left in its track 1855 W. S. Dallas *Syst. Nat. Hist* II. 176 The Bernicle Geese .. are marine in their habits, and feed..upon Algæ [etc.] 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 181 Marine denudation is not equally active at all depths of the sea.

† b. *Old Chem.* Applied to substances obtainable from the sea. *Marine alkali*: soda *Marine salt*. common salt, sodium chloride; later, any salt of 'marine acid', a chloride. *Marine acid*: the acid obtained from 'marine salt', hydrochloric acid. *Dephlogisticated* or *oxygenated marine acid* or *gas*: chlorine. *Marine ether*. chloric ether. *Marine Epsom*: magnesium chloride. *Marine selenite*: calcium chloride. *Obs.*

1605 Timme *Quersit* 1 v. D 2 b, Three kindes of Salts: namely, the marine and fixed the Niterus .. and the Armoniac. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym* I 306 The affinity which Mercury hath with the Marine Acid 1790 Wedgwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 313 Crystals of marine alkali, melted and dried. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I 1. III 46 The properties of oxygenated marine acid 1796 Kirwan *Elem Min* I 6 Nitrous selenite, heated to redness, easily parts with its acid but marine selenite obstinately retains it. *Ibid.* II 33 It [fibrous salt] usually contains Marine Epsom, which renders it deliquescent 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) IV. 579/1 The dephlogisticated marine acid does not dissolve ice nor camphor; in which respects it differs from the common marine acid gas *Ibid*, Marine ether. *Ibid.* 579/2 Dephlogisticated marine gas 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem* I 273 The muriatic acid drawn from marine salt by the sulphuric acid. 1845 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 761 Digest the ore in marine acid.

† c. Of sculptured figures, etc.: Representing sea gods, fishes, sea-shells, or the like. *Obs.*

1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 137 Sea gods, and other Marine Figures. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl* s v. *Fountain, Marine Fountain*, that composed of aquatic figures, as sea divinities, naiads, tritons, rivers, dolphins, and other fishes, and shells *Ibid.* s v *Freeze*, Marine Freezes are those representing sea horses [etc.].

d. Of a painter, etc.: That depicts sea subjects.

1883 G. H Boughton in *Harper's Mag* Jan 176/1 The river Maas .. is most sketchable to a marine painter 1889 Brydall *Art in Scot.* xiv. 311 He was employed as a marine-draughtsman.

† 2. Belonging to, or situated at, the sea-side; bounded by the sea; maritime. *Obs.*

1610 R. Niccols *Eng Eliza* in *Mirr. Mag.* 819 With loud clamour to the marine shore, The armed people clustred in thicke swarmes. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 189 Tripoly . standing a mile from the marine side *Ibid.* VII. 353 The marine Bourge of Molino *Ibid.* VIII. 362 The marine Prouinces which lye betweene Ægypt and Sewty. 1728 Eliza Heywood *Mme de Gomes's Belle A.* (1732) II 59 Happening in this marine Ramble, to pass by this Coast.

3. Connected with the sea in operation, scope, etc; pertaining to shipping, a navy, or naval force; relating to naval matters.

Marine board (see quot. 1867) *Marine insurance*, insurance against perils at sea. Also occas. in collocations where *maritime* is more usual, as *marine interest, marine law.*

1566 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 13 § 1 Men browght upp to Water Crafte, most meete for her Maties Marine Service. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* XVI. (1599) 738 Her marine enterprises. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* 16 The Grecians they deemed it no discredit to borrow from the Carthaginians and Sicilians, the Art Marine. 1683 *J. Houghton's Lett Husb. & Trade* IV. No. 5. 107 His Merchants are everywhere respected, and he is now one of the great Marine Princes of the World. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I xiii 405 The laws of Oleron .. are received by all nations in Europe as the ground and substruction of all their marine constitutions. 1772 *Act* 12 *Geo. III*, c. 67 An Act for Incorporating the Members of a Society, commonly called The Marine Society [founded in 1756] 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 418/2 Marine insurances differ . from fire and life insurances in the mode of conducting the business. 1848, 1872 [see Insurance 4]. 1858 Homans *Dict. Comm.* 1693/2 Wages in such cases would be contrary to the principle of marine law—that freight is the mother of wages [etc.]. 1860 (*title*) Reed's New Guide Book to the Local Marine Board Examinations of Masters and Mates. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk., Marine Boards*, establishments at our different ports for carrying into effect the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act

4. Of soldiers: Serving on board ship, as *marine force.* † *Murine regiment* (= *maritime regiment*. see Maritime *a* 3). the marines. † *Marine soldier*: a marine; so *marine captain*, etc (but cf. B. 6 b).

1690 Luttrell. *Brief Rel* (1857) II 1 The earls of Pembroke and Torrington have each a commission to raise a marine regiment. 1699 *Lett conc Mariners* 6 The Marine Soldiers on board receive the Wages of Sailors 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 20 May in *Lond Gaz* No 4440/1 To the Marine-Captains, Sea-Lieutenants and Master, shall be allowed one Eighth Part . The Marine-Lieutenants, Boatswain, Gunner, Purser, one Eighth Part 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5176/3 That several of the Marine Soldiers .. have obtain'd their Pensions by forged..Certificates. 1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1780), *Marine*, or *Marine-Forces*, a body of troops employed in the sea-service, under the direction of the lords of the admiralty. 1800 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The marine forces have of late years been considerably augmented.

b. *slang.* (See quot. and B. 4 d.)

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Marine Officer*, an empty bottle, (*sea wit*) marine officers being held useless by the seamen.

5. Used or adapted for use at sea; chiefly in technical names of instruments, as *marine barometer, chronometer, galvanometer, watch.*

Marine alarm, an alarm used at sea and operated by water or wind (Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1875) 55/2); † **marine belt** (see quot. 1765); **marine boiler**, a boiler adapted for use in steam vessels (Knight); **marine chair**, a contrivance from which the celestial bodies may be steadily observed at sea; † **marine collar**, a life-preserving appliance to be placed on the neck to keep the head out of water; **marine engine**, a form of steam engine used in seagoing vessels; **marine glue**, an adhesive composition used in ship carpentry (Young *Naut. Dict.* 1846); **marine governor**, the governor of a marine engine (Knight); **marine metal** (see quot); **marine railway**, 'a ship for hauling vessels on to repair' (Smyth *Sailor's Wordbk.* 1867); **marine soap** (see quot); † **marine surveyor**, a machine designed for measuring the way of a ship.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Tech.* I, **Marine Barometer*, is an Instrument contrived by Dr. Hook, for the use of those that would make a Philosophical Experiment at Sea. 1765 H. Walpole *Let.* 27 Aug, There is a man who has just invented what he calls a *marine belt; you buckle it on, and walk upon the sea as you would upon a grassplot. 1891 'Tripfex' (*title*) *Marine Boilers. 1765 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg* 86/2 Christopher Irwin, esq; inventor of the *marine chair 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib* II xv. 66 *Marine chronometers. 1764 in *Titles Patents* (1854) 148 A grant unto William Walker & John Carass of their new invented *marine collar & belt 1822 *Specif. of Brunel's Patent* No 4683. 2 The *marine engine represented with its parts. 1873 F. Jenkin *Electr. & Magn.* xiii. § 12 (1881) 199 The *Marine galvanometer is a galvanometer adapted for use at sea. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Arts*, etc, **Marine Metal*, an alloy of lead and antimony with about two per cent of mercury, introduced in 1833 by Wetterstedt for sheathing ships. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1 381/2 This soap [cocoanut-oil soap] is sometimes called *marine soap, as it will lather well with sea-water. 1767 *Ann Reg.* 103 A new *marine surveyor: the machine consists of an open tube on the outside is fixed an oblique plane like a screw, upon which the water acts so as to turn it round swifter or slower. 1854 W. K. Kelly & Tomlinson tr. *Arago's Astron.* (ed 5) 161 *Marine watches, or chronometers, are of great assistance in determining longitude.

B. *sb.*

† 1. [= F. *marine*; cf. Marina 1.] The sea coast or shore; a promenade by the sea; also, the country or district in immediate proximity to the coast. *Obs.*

13 *Coer de L.* 4881 That they scholden hye Ones more forth by the maryn To the cyte off Palestyn *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1361 Maryners hym broghte to the maryn Of Gene cost *c* 1450 *Merlin* 230 That hadde robbed all the maryne and the portes toward Dover. 1615 G Sandys *Trav* 245 Every evening they solace themselves along the Marine (a place left throughout betweene the Citie wall and the hauen) 1687 B Randolph *Archipelago* 46 In the summer time every evening the marine is full with all sorts of people with musick, singing, and dancing 1698 Fryer *Acc E. India & P* 118 They supply the Marine with Carts drawn by Oxen, the Ships with Wood and Water. 1703 Maundrell *Journ Jerus.* (1810) 41 We rid out after dinner to view the marine. It is about half an hour distant from the city.

2. [= F. *marine*.] The collective shipping, fleet, navy, or naval service of a country; maritime interest as represented by ships; sea-going vessels collectively, esp. with reference to nationality or class, as *mercantile marine* (now the chief use).

1669 R Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist MSS. Comm) I 455 The well-regulating of all things belonging to the marine. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) The *Marine*, the whole Body of a Navy or Fleet; as The Officers of the Marine 1757 J. H Grose *Voy. E. Indies* 67 All these vessels that formed the military marine of Bombay were chiefly manned with English 1769 Burke *Late St Nation* Wks 1842 I. 98 What naval force, what naval works, and what naval stores are necessary to keep our marine in a condition commensurate to its great ends. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* xxxi, To this inconsiderable number of vessels is the present war marine of Spain reduced. 1849 Cobden *Speeches* 18 France knew that America had the largest mercantile marine 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit Fleet* 6 The Navy . has always been based upon the existence of a merchant marine.

‖ 3. That department in the French and other continental governments which deals with naval matters, corresponding to the English *Admiralty*

1784 *Life Paul Jones* (ed. 4) 24 Count D'Orvilliers transmitted an account of his expedition to the Minister of the Marine 1835 Ure *Philos Manuf.* 112 The French Minister of Marine. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr *L Blanc's Hist Ten Y.* II 501 It left the ministry of public works to M Martin (du Nord), that of marine to M. de Rosamel. 1886 Ld. Brassey *Nav. Annual* 503 The Council of the [Russian] Empire .. ordered the Ministry of Marine to present a plan of construction.

4. One who serves on board ship. † a. A sailor, mariner (*obs.*). [= F. *marin*]

c 1575 J Hooker *Life Sir P Carew* (1857) 33 He had in his ship a hundred marines, the worst of them being able to be a master in the best ship within the realm 1634 Brereton *Trav* (Chetham Soc.) 14 If any soldier, marine, or tradesman die.

b. A soldier who serves on board a man-of-war; one of a body of troops enlisted to do military service on board ship, also at dockyards or on shore under certain circumstances; also in *pl.* used collectively. [See A. 4.]

Royal Marines, troops who serve on British men-of-war. See also Horse-marine ².

1672 Capt. S. Taylor *Let.* 30 May in L. Edye *Hist. R. Marines* (1893) I. 148 Those marines of whom I soe oft have wrote to you behaved themselves stoutly. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3912/1 A Detachment of 400 Men, and the Regiment of Marines. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 79 P 2 An honest rough Relation of ours..who is a Lieutenant of Marines. 1740 *Lond. Mag.* 423 Sir, a Soldier and a Marine are, I may say, quite different creatures. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 142 A commission in the marines. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Mil. Dict.* s.v., The royal marines are a non-purchase Corps, and the officers..rise by seniority. 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 478 The red-coated marine may be seen all over the world sharing the work..of his blue-frocked brother.

c. Phr. *Tell that to the marines*: a colloquial expression of incredulity.

1823 Byron *Island* II. xxi, 'Right', quoth Ben, 'that will do for the marines'. [*Note*] 'That will do for the marines, but the sailors won't believe it', is an old saying. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, Tell that to the marines—the sailors won't believe it. 1864 Trollope *Small Ho at Allington* xli, Is that a story to tell to such a man as me! You may tell it to the marines!

d. (*Dead*) *marine*: an empty bottle. *slang.* (Cf. A. 4 b)

1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* I. 48 To see their case-bottles properly filled,—no marines among them,—with plenty of grog in their lockers. 1880 J. B. Stephen *Austral. Bail., Drought & Doctr*, We filled a dead marine, Sir, at the family watering-hole.

e. *Naut. slang.* (See quot)

1840 R. H Dana *Bef. Mast* xvii. (1854) 86 *note*, 'Marine' is the term applied . to a man who is ignorant and clumsy about seaman's work—a green-horn—a land-lubber.

5 *Painting.* A sea piece.

1846 Ruskin *Mod. Painters* (ed 3) I. II v. i. 340 One of the marines of Salvator. 1884 E Mason in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 416/1 Ruysdael's marines are easily distinguished.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. † marine-set *a.*, placed on the sea-coast.

1632 Lithgow *Trav* VII. 333, I hastned to the next Watch-tower, marine set.

b. = belonging to the marines, as in *marine barracks, boat, coat, officer, provost.*

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v *Provost*, The French have a provost-general of the marines. besides a marine provost in every vessel. 1797 Nelson 17 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II 417 To put as many Marine coats or jackets on the seamen as can be procured. 1801 *Med. Jrnl* V. 204 The prodigious numbers received from the ships of war and marine barracks, labouring under Phthisis Pulmonalis. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Marine Clothing-room*, a compartment of the after-platform, to receive the clothes and stores of the royal marines. *Ibid.*, *Marine Officer*, an officer of the Royal Marines Jocularly and witlessly applied to an empty bottle 1899 F T. Bullen *Way Navy* 55 A Marine boat's crew from the 'Hannibal'.

† **Marine** (mărī·n), *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *mariner*: see Marinade *sb.*] *trans.* = Marinate *v.*

c 1682 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 108 Fish, which he Marines, or renders Marinado'd *Ibid.* 120 To Marine or preserve Fish after the Italian manner, called Marinading.

Marined (mărī·nd), *a. Her.* [f. Marine *a.* + -ed] (See quot. 1823)

1823 Crabb *Technol Dict*, *Marined*, an epithet for an animal in coat armour that has the lower part of the body like a fish. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* s v, *Lion marined*: see *Lion poisson.*

Marinel(l, var. forms of Marinal *Obs.*

Mariner (mæ·rinəɹ). Forms: 4 **marineer(e, marynare**, 4–5 **maroner, marynere, marener**, 4, 6 **marynar**, 4–7 **maryner**, 4, (8–9) **marinere**, 5 **maryneer, marouner, maronner**, 6 **merriner, maryoner, marryner, marinar, marinour**, 6–7 **marriner**, 3– **mariner**. [a. AF. *mariner* = F. *marinier*, Sp. *marinero*, Pg. *marinheiro*, It *marinaio*, med L. *marīnārius*, f. L. *marinus* Marine *a.*]

1. One who navigates or assists in navigating a ship; a sailor, seaman; in law the term includes all persons employed on ships.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I. 329/220 Marineres us token into heore schipe 13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS) in Herrig *Archiv* LVII. 313 A pore schip broken marinere. 13 *Sir Beues* (MS A) 2556 A dromond hii fonde þer stonde, Boute þai nadde no maroner *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prioress' T* Prol. 3 Now longe moote thou sailie by the cost,..gentil Maryneer! *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 152 A blynd maryneer that doth no sterre knowe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 379 Thei entred in to the shippes and hadde .. goode maroners hem for to gide. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. i. 63 Another sterre that ledeth the maronners by the see. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr* (1884) 60 The Maryoners made a grett Showte. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xi. 13 If our marriners had not nimbly bestirred them selues in taking in of their sailes. 1598 Stow *Surv.* XXVII. (1603) 233 Sir Francis Drake, that famous Mariner. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 98 There shalt thou finde the Marriners asleepe Vnder the Hatches. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* II 75 An Ancient Marriner yet living in these parts, a person of good Credit. 1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 348 The mariner takes one part of the year to go from Java to the Moluccas [etc.]. 1798 Coleridge (*title*) The Rime of the Ancyent Marinere. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1144 No mariner shall fail in any action, &c. for the recovery of wages, for want of such agreement being produced. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I 40 They were to take with them fifty or sixty men, artificers and mariners. 1858 Homans *Dict Comm.* 1693/2 Mariners are bound to contribute out of their wages for embezzlements of the cargo, or injuries produced by the misconduct of any of the crew. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 10 Whole generations that might have produced their share of skilful and intrepid mariners.

b. *Master mariner*: a 'shipmaster or captain of a merchant vessel' (Adm. Smyth).

1838 D. Jerrold *Men Char.* II. 322 Edward Seabright, master-mariner. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 23 Apr. 4/8 Most of them [officers] the possessors of master-mariner certificates.

† c. *Cant.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1567 Harman *Caveat* 48 These Freshwater Mariners, their

shipes were drowned in the playne of Salisbery. These kynde of Caterpillers counterfet great losses on the sea.

† 2. *spec.* A fighting man on board ship; a marine.

a 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* I (1704) 214, 500 Men at Sea, whereof 340 Mariners, 40 Gunners, 120 Sailors. 1699 (*title*) A Letter to a Member of Parliament concerning The four Regiments commonly called Mariners.

3. *Tasmania.* A bronze-coloured shell.

[Said to be a corruption of a native name *merrina*.]

1898 in Morris *Austral Eng.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *mariner-like* adj.; †**mariner portage**, ? a sailor's outfit; **mariner's card, compass, needle** (see those words); †**mariner's ring**, the astrolabe.

1548-67 Thomas *Ital Dict*, *Marinaresco*, *marinerlike. 1582 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 327 The lying of *mariner portages. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* III x § 4. 263 Among other rare Inventions, that of the *Marriners compasse is most worthy of admiration. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. § 1 Like as the West Indies had never been discovered if the use of the *mariner's needle had not been first discovered. 1574 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* vi (1577) 26 b, The *Mariners Ring, called by them the Astralaby.

Hence † **Ma·rinership**, the mariner's art

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 6 To sitte and holde the stierne in a shyppe, hauyng none experience in ye feats of marinershyp. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 90 The Phœnicians, famous for Merchandise and Marrinership.

Marine store(s.

1. *pl.* **a.** (See quot. 1867.) **b.** Old ships' materials as an object of merchandise.

1831 J. Holland *Manuf Metal* I. 144 Old iron is collected by a class of persons calling themselves 'dealers in marine stores'. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* v, A shop, over which was written 'Krook, Dealer in Marine Stores. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Marine Stores*, a general term for the ironwork, cordage, sails, provisions, and other outfit, with which a vessel is supplied.

fig. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt.* VIII i II. 295 These confused Prussian History-Books, opulent in nugatory pedantisms and learned marine-stores.

2. *sing.* A shop where marine stores are sold.

1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xii, Old Nanny. kept a marine store.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *marine-store dealer, shop.*

1836-9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xxi, There is not a marine-store shop in the neighbourhood, which does not exhibit for sale some faded articles of dramatic finery 1869 *Punch* 17 July 22/1 They were marine-store dealers.

Marinism (mărĭnĭz'm). [f. *Marini* + -ISM.] The affected style of writing characteristic of the Italian poet Giovanni Battista Marini (*d* 1625).

1867 *Pall Mall G.* No. 813 1007/2 Euphuism and Marinism. 1886 Symonds *Renaiss. It., Cath. React* I ii 71 The Renaissance riots itself away in Marinism, Gongorism, Euphuism, and the affectations of the Hôtel Rambouillet.

Marinist (mărĭnist) [Formed as prec. + -IST.] An imitator of Marini. Also *attrib*

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 297/1 The extravagant notions of the Italian Marinists 1864 *Chambers's Encycl* VI 328/2 The Marinist school of poetry 1885 E. W. Gosse *Shaks to Pope* 15 Chiabrera disdaining the folly of the Marinists, attained a position somewhat analogous to that of Cowley.

Marino: see Marina

Marinorama (mărĭ nŏrā mă). *rare*—°. [f. Marine after *panorama*] A panoramic representation of sea views.

1847 in Webster. In mod Dicts.

‖ **Mariola** (mărəi ŏlă). [eccl. L., dim. of *Maria* Mary. Cf Mariole] An image of the Virgin Mary.

[1299-1300 *Liber Quotid Contrarot Garderobæ* (1787) 352 Quatuor mariole beate Marie] 1876 W. Bayliss *Witness of Art* 74 Fresco and canvas, mariola and shrine

Mariolater (mēəriǫ·lătəɹ). [f. Gr. Μαρία Mary + -λατρης worshipper.] One who practises Mariolatry.

1861 Stanley *East Ch* iii 109 The grand gathering of all the Heretics of the world, Sabellians, Mariolaters, Arians.

Mariolatrous (mēəriǫ·lătrəs), *a.* [f as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by Mariolatry.

1844 *Ecclesiologist* III. 181 Mr Close charges us with 'Mariolatrous' doctrine 1889 *Whitehall Rev.* 24 Aug. 9 One of them preached a sermon which was considered Mariolatrous by the Father Superior.

Mariolatry (mēəriǫ·lătri). [f Gr. Μαρία Mary + λατρεία (see Latria, -latry), after Idolatry.] The idolatrous worship of the Virgin Mary attributed by opponents to Roman Catholics

1612 T. James *Corrupt. Scripture* II 85 The reading, *ipsa* [in Gen. iii. 15] (the best ground of their Mariolatrie). 1844 Close *Reply to Arnold* 36 Whether this exhibition of Mariolatry had destroyed many souls none can tell. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v § 1 214 The religious enthusiasm had developed into the pretty conceits of Mariolatry.

† **Mariole.** *Obs.* [OF] = Mariola.

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 94 Þe Mariole [AF. *La Marie*] ber scho sat.

Mariology (mēəriǫ·lŏdʒi). Also **Maryology.** [f. Gr. Μαρί-α Mary + -ology. Cf. *Christology.*] The body of dogma and pious opinion relating to Mary as Virgin mother of the Son of God.

1857 J. S. Harford *Michael Angelo* I. 295 In the cycles of the third, and of the earlier part of the fourth century, and even later, we find nothing that can be resolved into Maryology. 1903 *Dublin Rev.* Jan 211 Mariology is exhaustively treated in the four hundred and fifty pages which are here devoted to it.

Mariolyne, obs. form of Marjoram.

Marionate, obs. form of Marinate.

Marionette (mærĭŏne·t). Also 7 **-onet,** 9 **-onnette, marrionette.** [a. F. *marionnette*, f. *Marion*, dim. of *Marie* Mary: see -ette. Cf. OF. *mariotte* in the same sense.]

1. A puppet actuated by strings and used to represent persons (or animals) in action.

c 1620 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* III. i, A little spruce elfe then (just of the sett Of the French dancer or such marionett). 1664 Etheredge *Com. Rev.* III iv, Me did look to see De Marrioneté and de Jack-puddingé. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 115 One word of solid instruction to the ear conveys more knowledge to the mind at last than all these marionettes presented to the eye 1839 Longf. *Hyperion* IV. iii, Quick, nervous, hinge-like motions, much resembling those of a marionette.

fig. 1863 'Ouida' *Held in Bondage* I 258 Men and women are marionettes. 1868 Hannay *Stud Thackeray* (1869) 15 He did not invent a complicated intrigue and then a set of marionettes to carry it out.

2. The buffle-headed duck, *Bucephala albeola.*

1838 Audubon *Ornith. Biog.* IV. 217 Buffel-headed Duck.. being known in these different districts [of the U S] by the names of. Marrionette, Dipper, and Die-dipper.

3. A mechanism at the end of the batten in a ribbon-loom, for actuating the racks of the shuttles, the movements of which suggest those of a marionette

1890 in *Century Dict.*

4. *attrib*, as *marionette figure, play, player, show.*

1856 R A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 34 The countless marionette figures in the brain of the theosophist. 1868 Lightfoot *Ep Philippians* (1869) 268 In the marionette plays of his native Spain St. Seneca takes his place by the side of St. Peter and St Paul. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 41 The marionette players will please the children. 1885 'E. Garrett' (Mrs. Mayo) *At Any Cost* IX. 152 No drama at all, but only a very cleverly managed marionette show.

Marionite (mæ·riŏnəit). *Min.* [f. the name of *Marion* County in Arkansas + -ITE] Hydrous carbonate of zinc.

1858 W. Elderhorst in *Geol. Rep. Arkansas* 153 (Chester *Dict. Min*)

Marioram, -um, obs. forms of Marjoram.

Mariori, variant of Margery *Obs*

Mariposa lily (mærĭpǫ·să,li li). [f.Sp. *mariposa* butterfly + Lily.] A plant of the genus *Calochortus*, native to California and Mexico.

1882 *Garden* 30 Sept. 291/1 The Mariposa Lily.

‖ **Mariput** (mæ·ripʊt). [Native name.] The African zoril, *Zorilla capensis*, a small animal of the weasel family with black and white stripes.

Formerly named *Viverra zorilla* in accordance with the erroneous notion that it was a kind of civet.

1828-32 in Webster, and in later Dicts.

† **Maris.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **marice, marys, marrys, maris, mareis.** [a. OF. *marris*:—L. *mātrīce-m* (see Matrix).] The womb.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lvii[i] 3 Aliend ere synful fra maghe [*MS* 5 marice] *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 94 If þat he be growen in þe mareis [*MS. Add.* marys] .. it is bettere nouȝt to cure þe cankre þan to cure. *Ibid.* 209 If þe enpostym be in a wommans maris, þan [etc.]. 1422 tr *Secreta Secret*, *Priv. Priv.* 232 The seede wythyn the marice is defiet ? 14 *MS. Addit.* 12195 lf. 158 (Halliw.) Marrys.

Maris, obs form of Marish.

‖ **Marisca** (mărĭ·skă). *Path.* [L.; lit. a coarse fig. (For the application cf. Ficus.)] Hæmorrhoids, piles; also, 'an excrescence of a fleshy nature from the eyes or eyelids' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Mari·scal, Mari·scous** *adjs.* of the nature of mariscæ; affected with mariscæ.

1693 *Blancard's Phys Dict.* (ed. 2), *Marisca*, the same that [*sic*] *Ficus* 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Marisca*, the Hemorrhoids or Piles 1822 Good *Study Med.* I 347 Mariscal tumours are most common in persons who possess a very strong action of the sphincter ani *Ibid* 348 Mariscal excrescences. 1856 Mayne *Expos Lex.*, *Mariscæ*, applied to a hemorrhoidal tumour, like a large fig. *Ibid*, *Mariscosus*, Having, or full of Mariscæ mariscous.

Mariscall, -ischal(e, obs ff. Marshal *sb.*

Marischini, obs. form of Maraschino.

Marish (mæ·riʃ), *sb.* and *a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *poet.* and *dial.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 **mar(r)ais(s, marys(e, mares,** 4-6 **mar(r)eis, -eys,** 5 **maryce, -yss, -ise, -eyse, -eyes,** 5-6 **maress(e, marres(s(e, -ys,** 5-7 **marisse,** 6 **-ice, -is, -ese, -ees, marryce,** 6-7 **marris(e, marrice,** 7 **marraies;** 4-5 **marace, maras,** 4-6 **marras(s,** 5 **marasse,** 6 **marrase.** *β.* 6 **marysh, marys(s)he, marris(o)he, -ysh, merish,** 6-7, 9 **marrish,** 7 **mareish, (marest),** 6- **marish.** [ME. *mareis, mares*, a. OF. *marais, mareis* (mod.F. *marais*):—med.L. *marisc-us* a. OTeut. **marisko-* Marsh *sb.* The origin of the *β* forms is somewhat obscure; they may represent the occasional OF. *maresche* (:—med.L. **marisca* fem.), or may possibly stand for a dialectal variant of the native English Marsh (cf. the disyllabic OE. *mersc* beside *mersc*).

The It. *marese* is ad. F *marais*; if independent, it would represent a popular L. type **marēnsis* adj, the Fr. form of which would coincide with that of *mariscus*.]

A. *sb.*

1. = Marsh.

a. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 325 William Waleis, . In mores & mareis with robberie him fedes. 13.. *Coer de L.* 6038 Kyng Richard garte al the Ynglys Schere rysches in the marys. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VI. 55 He . vent hym doune till a marrass. *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xiv 65 Men may noȝt wele ga þat way for waters and maracez þat er þare. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II 357 A marras callede Lerna. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 63 They yode over a mareys for the next waye, but thei felle in the myre *c* 1450 *Merlin* 604 Above this marasse was a chauchie 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng* clxx 155 As his hors ran it stert into a myre of mareys vp to the bely. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. iv, The soyl was nocht but maries, slike, and sand 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot* II 97 In mos, in marres, and in mony myre. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I (Arb) 74 Lurkyng in fennes and marisses lyke frogges 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 431 Tortoises found in muddie waters and marraies 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Macc.* IX 45 Bankes, and marrises, and forests.

β. 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I. lviii. 32 b, Sir Vaufiart de la Croyse, who was in the marysshe, trustyng to haue escaped, was spyed by some that rode a longe by the marese. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V x 23 These marishes and myrie bogs, In which the fearefull ewftes do build their bowres 1611 Bible *Ezek* xlvii 11 The myrie places thereof, and the marishes thereof, shall not be healed 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded 12 Your Forests breed you Deere, Your Marests Fowle 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII 630 As Ev'ning Mist Ris'n from a River o're the marish glides. 1726 Swift *On Poetry* Misc 1735 V 166 Like a Bridge that joins a Marish To Moorlands of a diff'rent Parish. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat Agric.* xx (ed. 2) 149 There are many marishes in Scotland Some have been drained. 1830 Tennyson *Dying Swan* II, Far thro' the marish green and still The tangled water-courses slept 1858 Morris *Sir P. Harpdon's End* 74 We struggled in a marish half the day. 1880 *Times* 17 Sept 8/5 [Yorkshire] In the carrs and marishes both corn and turnips are under water.

2 *attrib.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* XIX lxxix (1495) 910 Egges of mareys foule ben yelowe 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 38 Fer from eny palusche or mares grounde 1625 K Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II ii 71 The King's horses chafed with the stinging of the marish gnats. 1658 Osborn *Adv Son* Wks (1673) 234 Making a like use of Scripture and Reason of State, as Marishmen do of their Sluces, by which they keep out the Sea. 1830 Tennyson *Mariana* 40 The cluster'd marish mosses.

† **b.** In spec. names of plants, as *marish dog-stones* (see Dogstones), *marish mallow* = Marsh mallow, *marish parsley* (see Parsley), *marish whorts* (tr Bot.L. *Vaccinia palustria*), cranberries.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* (1881) 11 Althea.. is named in Englishe marish mallowe 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v xlii. 607 Smallache is called in English, Marrishe Parsley. *Ibid.* VI. xi 671 We. do cal them in Latine, Vaccinia palustria, that is to say, Marrish Whorts, and Fen berries. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I xcviii 157 Marish Dogs stones hath many thicke blunt leaues next the roote.

B *adj.*

1. Of the nature of a marsh, marshy; such as is produced in a marsh.

The ending *ish* has given to the sb used attrib the aspect of an adj, and has thus favoured the development of the genuine adjectival use.

1543 Traherон *Vigo's Chirurg.* II IX. 42 He must abstaine from marryshe fyshes and fennie. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. lxviii 633 This herbe groweth also in moyst marrishe places 1600 Surflet *Country Farm* IV. v. 637 If there be any marrish or dead water in your medow you must cause it to draine out 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 142 A kind of marish or moorie Lentils 1685 Boyle *Salubr Air* 3 Marrish Grounds, and wet Soils are wont to be unhealthfull 1859 Whittier *Proph Sam. Sewall* 160 Hillside berries and marish seeds 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq* 7 A wooden footway, bridging one marish spot after another.

† **b.** Used predicatively. *Obs.*

1549 in *Cal Scot Papers* (1898) I 145 Cutters of mosses for makinge of mean landes of thos that be but marresse. 1626 Surfl. & Markh *Country Farm* 13 That [earth] . which is watrie and marish. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I p. lxxix, The country thereabout is marish and wet 1775 Chandler *Trav Greece* (1825) II 368 The other wells are not easily to be. examined the spot being marish.

c *fig.*

1599 Harsnet *Agst Darell* 235 He would neuer haue set the frame of all his cosening practises vpon that moist and marish conceit that Somers in his fits was altogether senceleese 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii, What danke marrish spirit But would be fyred with impatience? 1869 Lowell *Data* 24 The frank sun of natures clear and rare Breeds poisonous fogs in low and marish minds.

† 2. Salt, saline. (? A misapprehension.) *Obs.*

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum* I. i In Bullen *O Pl* IV, That mooving marish element, that swels and swages as it please the Moone 1621 Quarles *Q. Esther* K 4 b, Her cheekes o'reflowne With marish teares.

Hence † **Ma·rishness,** marshiness.

1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II (1682) 107 The Marishness of the Ground. 1678 Wanley *Wond Lit World* IV. xxvii. § 1. 409 Work was hindred by.. the Marishness of the Grounds.

Marish (mē·riʃ), *a.*[2] *rare.* In 7 **mareish.** [f. Mare *sb* + -ish.] Like, or like that of, a mare.

1679 *Lond Gaz.* No. 1452/4 A bay a little white on his two hind fetlocks, and a Mareish head.

Marishal, obs. form of Marshal.

† **Ma·rishy,** *a Obs* [f. Marish *sb.* + -y[1].] Marshy.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 207 The Palustrians or Marishye Elephantes. 1690 J. Mackenzie *Siege Londonderry* 24/2 Boggs, and Marishy places 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E Ind* II. xlv. 148 The inland Country is .. towards the Sea very low and marishy

‖ **Marisma** (mari·sma) [Sp.: cf. Maremma.] The waste lands near the Guadalquivir.

1884 A. Chapman in *Ibis* Ser v. II. 70 My next expedition was to the 'marismas' of the Guadalquivir. *Ibid.* 71 In winter the marisma abounds with wildfowl. 1889 H. Saunders *Man. Brit. Birds* 548 The Black-winged Stilt. breeds ..abundantly in the marismas of Southern Spain.

† Marisse, *v. Obs.* Also 4 **marissch, marissi.** [irreg. ad. F. *marier* MARRY *v.*] *trans.* To marry.

c 1315 SHOREHAM i. 1476 Ryȝt y-marissched schelle hy be In heuene-ryche blysse. 1340 *Ayenb* 48 Þe vifte [kind of adultery] is mid wyfman ymarissed *Ibid.* 220 Wyþoute þet þet he him moȝe marissi yef he wyle.

Marisse, obs. form of MARISH.

Marist (mē·rist). [a. F. *Mariste*, f. *Marie* Mary: see -IST.] A member of the Roman Catholic Society of Mary, founded by a French priest early in the 19th century and devoted to the work of foreign missions and to teaching. Also *attrib.*

1877 W. M'DOWALL in *Encycl. Brit* VII 528/1 A commercial academy connected with the Marist Brotherhood, and dedicated to St. Joseph 1880 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 5/8 A sympathiser with the Marists. 1894 *Ibid.* 3 July 4/5 The chapel of the Marist Fathers near Leicester square.

Marit, obs. form of MARRIED.

Maritage (mæ·ritedʒ). *Law.* [ad. med L. *maritāgium*, a latinization of F. *mariage* MARRIAGE.]

† 1. = DOWER, DOWRY 1, 2. *Obs.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 82 A wydou after yᵉ deth of her husbond must haue maritage & her herytage whiche that her husbond and she helde yᵗ day of the obyt of him her husbond. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 137 If ȝᵉ husbande of the wife alien the heritage or maritage of his wife 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 29 b, Lands given as Maritage, or Tocher.

2. *Hist.* The right possessed by a feudal superior (in England only by the king) of exacting a fine for the marriage of a vassal; also, the profits accruing to the crown or lord from this source. Also in L. form *maritagium.*

The *maritagia* within a certain district were sometimes granted to a particular person or corporation

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 251/1 Maritages which K John committed to his keeping at the daie of his death. 1852 *Orig Paroch Scotiæ* I 283 King Robert Bruce . in 1326 granted to the monks all wards, reliefs, maritages [etc] .. belonging to himself and heirs within the sheriffdom of Roxburgh.

Marital (mæ·rităl), *a* Also 7 **-all.** [ad. L. *maritālis*, f. *marīt-us* husband: see -AL. Cf. F., Sp., Pg. *marital*, It *maritale.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to a husband; husbandly.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Maritall*, husbandlike 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog Chr Kings* 23 A woman by her choice and consent designeth her husband, but the maritall power and dominion is onely from God 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 49 Christian Charity as well as Marital Affection. 1861 THACKERAY *Philip* VII, The two poor sisters had had to regulate their affections by the marital orders, and to be warm, cool, moderate, freezing, according to their husbands' state for the time being.

2. Of or pertaining to marriage; matrimonial, connubial.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III v. (1632) 476 He depainteth her some what sturring for a maritall Venus. 1660 JER TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. II. rule III. § 27 The Dearnesses of Brother and Sister .. if they were not made holy and separate by a law would easily change into Marital loves 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk* (1872) 81 What a deal of marital discomfort might have been avoided 1858 LD ST LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xii. 79 The restitution of marital rights would be enforced if sought for 1902 A THOMSON *Lauder & Lauderdale* xiii. 131 Although the two Houses were in marital relationship, they were almost always at daggers drawn.

Hence **Marita·lity,** excessive affection of a wife for her husband (correlative to *uxoriousness*); **Ma·ritally** *adv*, as if married, as a married person.

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XXXIII 42 The uxoriousness of the husband was in neither case requited by the maritality of the wife *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Deont.* Wks. 1843 I. 235 Maritality, uxorality, paternity, maternity, filiality. 1869 *Daily News* 13 Feb, The illegitimate children are the offspring of people living maritally and as quietly as married people 1880 *Daily Tel.* 13 Nov, An other of the prisoners, Kviatkofsky, with whom she had been living maritally, according to Nihilist notions of ethics.

Maritan(e, obs. forms of MARITIME.

† Maritated, *pa. pple. Obs.*—⁰ [f. L *marītāt-us* pa pple. of *marītāre* to MARRY: see -ED¹.] Having a husband; married. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Maritayne, obs. form of MARITIME.

† Marite. *Obs.* [a. OF. *marit* (mod.F. *mari*) or its source L *maritus.*] A husband.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 210 William he þouht to greue, for þat grete despite, þat he withouten leue, his doubter gaf marite. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XV XII (Tollem. MS.) þey [the Amazons] wolde compelle here mariteȝ to wende from hem.

Mari·tici·dal, *a rare.* [f. L. *maritus* husband + -CIDE¹ + -AL.] Husband-slaying.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestrad* IV. 500 Near each the steel maritcidal bleeds. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 392 The mariticidal mother.

† Mari·timal, *a. Obs* Also **-all.** [f. L. *maritim-us* MARITIME + -AL.] = MARITIME *a.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel* in Holinshed II 161/1 An excellent maritimall man, and verie expert in all seruices at the seas. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII 50 The friend, the shores maritimall Sought for his bed. 1697 SPEED *England* XXVIII. § 2 Minerall and Maritimall reuenew.

† Mari·timate, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *maritim-us* (see next) + -ATE (? after *legitimate, ultimate*).] = MARITIME. (Freq. in Sir W. Raleigh.)

1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 37 Peru .. containeth by the maritimate coast 12000 and 600 miles 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 183 This City being maritimate used all their devotions to Neptune. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 323 Ports and Villages maritimat. 1685 — *Trav.* (1677) 352 Upon which consideration it is (as I suppose) that Mercator stretches Aurea Chersonesus from Sumatra to Japan, both in reference to the Isles and Coast Maritimate.

Maritime (mæ·ritəim), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6 **myrytayne, maritayne,** 7 **maritan(e, maritin, marratine,** 7–8 **maritine**; *β.* 7 **marittime,** 7–8 **maritim,** 6– **maritime.** [ad. L. *maritim-us*, f. *mari-, mare* sea + suffix *-timus* (occurring in *finitimus* neighbouring, *legitimus* lawful; also forming superlatives as *intimus* inmost, *ultimus* last).

The *β* forms are from the L directly or through mod F. *maritime* (cf. Sp *marítimo*, Pg. *marítimo*, It *marittimo*). An OF. form, *maritim*, was corrupted, partly owing to confusion of suffixes, into *maritin, maritain, maritain* (latinized *maritānus*), whence the *α* forms above]

A. *adj.*

1. Of countries and peoples: Bordering on the sea; living near the sea-coast. † *occas.* predicative.

α. 1623 COCKERAM, *Maritan*, bordering on the sea. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol* II VI § 3 (1630) 115 And in them specially their maritime parts. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII 365 Tents, filled with maritime people, that were fled hither from the Sea coast 1652 EARL MONM tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat* 12 The Marratine parts of Friesland 1667 MILTON *P L* XI 398 Ercoco and the less Maritine Kings Mombaza [etc] *β.* 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. 1 122 If the confines of the Kingdome bee Maritime or sea coast 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 489 To inhabit the maritime cities and townes, neere unto the sea side. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 225 Brit any (a maritime part of France). 1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav* 19 Comparing them with the Maritime Women of other Seas (for the most part fowl, ugly, and weather-beaten) 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks 1731 I 44 The opening and cleansing of the old Channel of the Rhine .. by which the Town of Leyden would grow Maritime. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II 359 The king, before he leaves England, intends to visit all the maritime yards 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. v, Seamen, who dwell in the maritime parts. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* I Devonshire is a maritime county. 1854 MILMAN *Lat Chr* IV. iv. (1864) II. 265 Though a maritime people, on a line of seacoast, they were ignorant of the art of fishing

b. Of animals, plants, etc.. Living or found near the sea

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 798 There are Maritine Rocks called *Scelestæ* 1763 MILLS *Sys' Pract Husb* IV 409 The antients looked upon the olive as a maritime-tree. 1807 J E SMITH *Phys Bot.* 418 *Statice*, a beautiful maritime genus 1856 GRINDON *Life* XXV (1875) 319 Broccoli and the cauliflower are modifications of the coarse maritime cabbage 1881 GREENER *Gun* 525 Undrained and marshy land is best suited to this bird [the lapwing], whose habits are partly maritime

2. Connected with the sea in relation to navigation, commerce, etc.; relating to or dealing with matters of commerce or navigation on the sea.

Maritime insurance = *marine insurance* **Maritime interest,** premium or interest on a bottomry bond **Maritime positions,** 'the intersection of the geographical coordinates of the latitudes and longitudes of places on the globe' (Smyth *Sailor's Word bk* 1867) **Maritime state,** that department of the state which consists of the officers and mariners of the navy

α. *c* 1625 *God & the King* (1663) 25 In this maritane passage he submitteth himself unto the conduct and direction of the pilot 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VIII 362 Two thousand and three hundred Maritime miles 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Ded , You have la d open to us all those Maritin Itineraries 1686 J S[ERGEANT] *Hist. Monast Convent* 150 The Chamberlain . exerciseth his Jurisdiction amongst Marriners; and what relates to Maritime affairs.

β. 1591 HORSEY *Trav* (Hakl Soc) 159 Novogorode and Pleesco, two greatest mart maritime or traide towns of all the easteren parts 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw* (1603) 24 The English people are maruellous expert in maritime actions 1654 EARL MONM tr *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 113 His want of skill in maritime affairs. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I Introd. § 1. 14 The spiritual and maritime courts of this kingdom. *Ibid.* XIII 405 The maritime state is nearly related to the former [*viz.* the military]: though much more agreeable to the principles of our free constitution. *Ibid*, In the maritime reign of queen Elizabeth 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* II. 1 69. 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* XIII I. 364 Britain, already assumed its natural and respectable station of a maritime power 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X. 361 To prevent the enemy's maritime communication between Bayonne and Santoña. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI 406/2 A maritime insurance is a contract [etc] 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 43 A high rate of interest, termed Maritime Interest, or Bottomry Premium, being charged. 1861 BRIGHT *Sp., America* 4 Dec. (1876) 56 Maritime law . consists of opinions and precedents for the most part.

3 Of a fighting force: Intended for service at sea. † *Maritime regiment*: earlier name of the marines.

α. 1550 J. COKE *Eng & Fr. Heralds* § 105 (1877) 90 The'erle of Arundell . with a puissaunt army myrytayne dystroyed . all the navy of Flanders. 1653 *Nissena* 49 Without much weakening the Maritin forces. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond Sp.* 180 We hope for a Maritime Force betimes in these seas.

β. 1668 in L. Edye *Hist. Marines* (1893) I. 108, 2 Maritim Regim⁰ consisting of 26 Compan⁰⁸ 1684 *List Military* 15 His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany's Maritime Regiment of Foot. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 419/2 In the beginning of Queen Anne's reign (1702), six regiments of maritime soldiers were raised

4. Of, pertaining to, arising from, or existing in, the sea Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1624 B. JONSON *Neptune's Triumph* Stage Direct , A maritime Palace, or the house of Oceanus. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. xiv. 252 The Maritime Air and steames. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 258 That no rude savour maritime invade The nose of nice nobility! 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 139 The maritime winds unite their efforts toward the autumnal equinox. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* v. 67 An interesting maritime landscape.

5. Characteristic of a seaman; nautical.

1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* Ded. 5 The following Pages . are written in a plain maritime Stile. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* IV, He was far from having a maritime appearance. 1889 D. HANNAY *Capt. Marryat* VIII 122 This sailor had an altogether maritime ignorance of women

B. *sb.*

† 1. The sea-coast; a country or region adjoining the sea. *Obs*

1591 *Decl. Gt Troubles* 5 Certayne skroles or beadrolles of names of men dwelling in sundry partes of our Countries,. but specially in the maritimes. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss 251 Maritime is sea coast countrie, or countries adioyning vnto the sea 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* I. II (1636) 83 In the south Maritime and in Ethiopia 1657 HORNLEY tr *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 75 The General . comes up to the maritims of Mitylene, and hostilely invades them.

† 2. A person living near the sea. *Obs rare*⁻¹.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I (1687) 27/1 Lycurgus was head of the Country-men, Megacles of the Maritimes.

Ma·ritonucleus. *Biol rare.* [f. *marito-*, used as comb. f. of L. *maritus* married + NUCLEUS.] (See quot.)

1884 HYATT in *Proc Boston Soc Nat. Hist.* XXIII 54 Reserving the name of maritonucleus or married nucleus for the renovated nucleus of the egg after its union with the male pronucleus.

† Marito·rious, *a. nonce-wd.* [Humorously f. L. *maritus* husband.] Fond of one's husband.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* II. 22 Dames maritorious ne're were meritorious.

Maritu·rient, *a. nonce-wd.* [Formed (in jocular imitation of L desideratives) on L. *maritāre* to marry.] Eager to marry.

1765 GRAY *Let to T Wharton* 29 Apr., Our friend, the Precentor, who has so long been in a maritu·rient way, is not yet married.

Marivade, obs form of MARAVEDI

Marjoram (mā·rdʒərəm). Forms: *α.* 4–6 **maiorane,** 5 **mageron, -am, maioron, -um,** 6 **maioram, -om, magerym,** 6-7 **majoram,** 7 **-an.** *β.* (chiefly *Sc.*) 6 **mar-, meriolyne, maryolayn, margelene,** 7 **majorlame.** *γ.* 6. **margerain, -am, -om(e, -um, -yn, marierum, -ierom, -ioram, -om, merierum, -gerum,** 6–7 **marierome,** 7 **-jerim, -jerom(e, -jorom, -gorum,** *Sc.* **margorie,** 7–9 **marjorum,** 7– **marjoram.** (In the earlier forms *i* = *j*.) [a. OF. *majorane* (13th c.), **marjoraine*, whence F (from 14th c.) by dissimilation *marjolaine*, = Pr. *majorana*, Sp. *majorana, mayorana*, now usually *mejorana*, Pg. *mariorana, mangerona*, It. *majorana, maggiorana*, Rumanian *măgheran*, med.L. *majorāna* (once *majoraca* or *-us*). The Rom. word has passed into the Teut. and other langs, as MDu. *mayoleine, marjelleine, meieraen* (mod.Du *marjolein*), MHG. *margram, meigramme, meyeron, maigaron, maioran*, etc (mod.G. *majoran*, dial *meigram*), Sw. *mejram*, Da. *merian*, Russian (? from G.) маерань, mod.Gr. *μαϊζουράνα*

The ultimate etymology is obscure Many of the Rom. forms appear to have been perverted by assimilation to L. *major* (It *maggiore*, Sp *mayor*) greater. There seems to be no adequate ground for the current assumption that the ultimate source is the L. *amāracus* (a. Gr ἀμάρακος, -ον), which was in the Middle Ages identified, perh. correctly, with marjoram]

Any plant of the genus *Origanum* (N.O. *Labiatæ*); esp *O. vulgare*, Wild Marjoram (Common, Field, †Grove M.), a common plant in limestone or chalky districts, and *O. Majorana*, Sweet Marjoram († Marjoram gentle, † English, † Fine, Knotted M), an aromatic herb used in cookery *O. Onites* is Pot or Winter Marjoram, *O. heracleoticum*, Winter Sweet Marjoram

α. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 133 Of Majorane his herbe is grounded. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 319/2 Mageram [*K.* maiorum, *S.* mageron, *P, W* magerym, *H.* margeryn]. 1481 BOTONER *Tulle of Old Age* I 5 Rosemaryues, maiorons, gylofres 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 95 Maierom knotted, sowe or set at the spring. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II ccvii 539 Marierome is called .. in English Sweete Marierome, Fine Marierome, and Marierome gentle; of the best sort Maiorane. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 382 Maioran, in Cyprus & at Mitylene, where great store of sweet Majoran grows

β. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I x. 69 Tendir mariolyne [*L mollis amaracus*] and sweit flouris 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* L VI b. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XV. 10 Thow Lauand, lurk; thow time, be tint; Thow Margelene, swaif. 1689 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spald. Club) 353, 1 unce Majorlame, 10*s.*

γ. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 906 With margerain ientyll, The flowre of goodlyhede. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* XV. E vb, Let thy teeth be washed with the decoction of wilde Margerum [1585 Margeram]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxix. 236 *Origanum Heracleoticum.* Spanish Origan. Bastard Margerom. *Origanum sylvestre.* Wilde Origan. Groue Margerom. *Ibid.* 237 *Marum quibusdam.* English Margerom. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II ccvii 539 The pot Marierome is also called Winter Marierome. *Ibid.* ccix 543 *Tragoriganum.* Goates Marierome. 1640 PARKINSON

Theat. Bot. 12 The wilde or field Marjerome. 1656 MAR-NETTE *Perf. Cook* II. 2 Take the tops of Time and Margerum and Winter Savoury, a handfull of each. 1689 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spald. Club) 352 Sweit Margorie thrie drap, 6s. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 318 Marjoram, winter sweet 1859 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxi. (1859) 290 A plant of wild marjoram. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 137/1 Knotted Marjoram, sweet Savory, and Sweet Basil are much sought after in early spring.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *marjoram bed*, *leaf*; *marjoram-leaved* adj. **Marjoram camphor**, a camphor obtained from oil of marjoram (Watts tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* 1860, XIV. 379).

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 115 Thy Marjoram-beds so doubly sweet. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 277 Common Marjoram leaves. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 82/3 The Marjoram leaved Toadflax.

Mark (māɹk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **mearc**, *Anglian* **merc**, (also **ʒemierce**, **ʒemęrce**, *Northumb.* **merce**, **merca**), 2 **marc**, 3–5 **merk(e**, (Orm. **merrke**), **merc(k**, **marck(e**, 4, 7 **marque**, 4– **mark**. [OE. *mearc*, Anglian *merc*, str. fem., boundary, landmark, sign = OFris. *merk(e*, *merke*, boundary, sign, OS. *marka* boundary (MDu. *marke*, mod.Du. *mark*), OHG. *marcha* boundary (MHG., mod.G. *mark* fem.), ON. *mǫrk* (known only in the derived sense 'forest'; Sw., Da. *mark* field, ground), Goth. *marka* boundary, landmark:—OTeut. **markâ*. A neuter form (:—OTeut. type **marko*ᵐ) exists in several Teut. langs. with the senses 'sign', 'landmark', 'standard', etc.: MDu. *mark* (mod. Du. *merk*), MHG. *mark* (mod. G. has *marke* fem., prob. influenced by F. *marque*), ON., MSw. *mark*. The ME. form *merke* (disyllable), while normally representing the OAnglian pronunciation *merc*, may in part descend from ONorthumb. *męrce* (also written *męrca*), token, sign, and in part also from an adoption of the equivalent ON. *merki* neut., landmark, standard, sign (Sw. *märke*, Da. *mærke*):—OTeut. type **markjo*ᵐ, f. **markâ* (see above); it may also, in northern dialects, represent partly the ONorthumb. *gemęrce* sign, token (= WS. *gemierce*, OHG. *gimerchi* boundary:—OTeut. **ga-markjo*ᵐ), as the prefix *ge-* of sbs. did not survive into ME., and the palatalized *c* in final syllables became *k* in northern Eng. According to phonetic law the ME. *merke* regularly became *mark* in mod Eng., thus coalescing with the descendant of WS. *mearc*.

The Teut. word and its derivative vb. were early adopted into Romanic; the sb. appears as OF. *merc*, *marc* masc., F. *marque* fem., mark, sign, etc., *marche* (ONF. *marque*) boundary (see MARCH *sb.*[3]), Pr., Sp., Pg., It. *marca* mark, sign, boundary. Some of the senses developed in F. *marque* have coloured the application of the Eng. word.

The OTeut. **markâ* appears to be cogn. w. L. *margo* MARGIN, OCeltic **mrogi-* country (Gaulish *brogi-* in place-names, Welsh *bro*, OIrish *mruig*, *bruig*), Persian *marz* boundary. The extra-Teut. relations confirm the view which is suggested by the evidence of Teut. itself, that the primitive sense is 'boundary'. The order of development of senses which appears most probable, and is assumed as the basis of the arrangement below, is 'boundary', 'sign of a boundary', 'sign in general', 'impression, trace or device used as a sign', 'impression, trace, etc. in general'. Some scholars, however, have considered the sense 'visible trace' as primitive (comparing Lith. *margas* parti-coloured), and have supposed the sense 'boundary' to be either derived from this or to belong to an independent word.]

I. Boundary.

1. A boundary, frontier, limit; rarely in *pl.* †territories. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* and *arch.*

701 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* (1885) I. 148 Swa be mearce to grenmenes stiʒele þonon suð andlang mearce to þes gores suð ende. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3490 He ledde hem to ðe muntes fot, Non but non [? *read* he] forðere ne mot, And on is broðer aaron, God bad hem ðat merke ouer-gon. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 173 The marques of Molosor menskliche hee aught. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 45 But afterward, for þe weyes were not so sette wiþ certeyn markes [orig. *certis limitibus distinctæ*], þe weies were vncerteyn and stryf was bygonne. *Ibid.* 103 þe merkes and þe meres þerof [Mercia] were in þe west side Seuerne ryuer Dee...; in þe est þe est see, in the souþ Temse. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiii. 144 In þat contre of Libye is the see more high þan the lond, and it semeth þat it wolde couere the erthe, and natheles 3it it passeþ not his markes. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 36 In a wode of the markeys of that cuntre Two hermytys dwellyd. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cix. 82 The meris or markis of this Kyngdome of North humberlande were [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 243/1 Marke bytwene two places, *limite*. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* viii. 29 He shutt the see within certayne bowndes, that yᵉ waters shulde not go ouer their marckes. ?1832 'B. CORNWALL' (B. W. Proctor) *Sea* i, The Sea! the Sea! the open Sea!.. Without a mark, without a bound. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 36 When the Marquis of Leominster was a Marquis indeed, with a mark to guard. 1892 HENLEY *Song of Sword*, etc., *Lond. Volunt.* iii. 22 The afflicted city, prone from mark to mark In shameful occultation.

†b. Of immaterial things: A limit or precise boundary line or point. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1719 (Gr.) Ða þæs mæles wæs mearc agongen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 228 Auh iðe temptaciun he haueð iset to þe ueonde a merke, ase þauh he seide—tempte hire so uorþ [etc.]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 223 Li3tliche huanne þe lost ne paseþ na3t þe markes ne þe zetnesses of spoushod. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7696 The Sun in his Sercle set was o loft, At the merke of þe myddday. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 38 þou art þe end of heuynes, þe mark of labirs, beginyng of fruyts. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. x. 50 These craftis kepten not to hem silf her propre and seuerel to hem silf boundis and markis.

2. *Hist.* The name applied in mediæval Germany to the tract of land held in common by a village community. Hence used by many modern scholars to denote the tract of land similarly held by one of the village communities of primitive Teutonic times. Also *attrib.*, as in *mark-community*, *-family*, *-system*, *markmoot* (pseudo-*arch.*), a (supposed) assembly of the inhabitants of the 'mark'.

Kemble's fancy that OE. *mearc* was the name of a unit of territorial organization next below the shire (*scīr* or *gā*) has no foundation. The alleged OE. **mearcmōt* 'mark-moot', has no existence: the *mercemot* occurring in a schedule of boundaries of land at Barrow-on-Humber in 971 (Birch *C. S.* No. 1270) may perh. mean 'parsley-bed', and in any case does not admit of Kemble's interpretation.

1848 KEMBLE *Saxons in Eng.* (1876) I. iii. 76 As then the word Mark is used to denote two distinct things,—a territorial division and a corporate body,—so does the word Gá or Scír denote both [etc.]. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 84 Such a community occupies its own territory, its mark. *Ibid.* 98 The unit is the Mark, roughly represented by the modern parish or manor. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. ii. 34 We have not the mark system. *Ibid.* v. 84 *note*, That the markmoot was a court of justice..seems altogether improbable. *Ibid.* 85 It is as an owner of land, not as a member of the mark-community, that the freeman has rights. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. § 1. 5 Each community occupied a territory or mark, which was divided into three, or rather four portions. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 10 In all Teutonic countries the same conflict was waged between the manor and the mark.

3. Used to represent G. *Mark* as the proper name of certain principalities, esp. the Mark of Brandenburg. †Also repr. It. *Marca* in *the Mark of Ancona*. (Cf. MARCH *sb.*[3] 3.)

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 65/1 The Town of Cingoli in the Mark of Ancona. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 514/2 They reckon in the whole Mark [of Brandenburg] 120 towns [etc.]. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 690/2 The two Fredericks..were to have the Mark.

II. An object indicating a boundary, position, etc.

†4. A pillar, post, stone, fence, etc., placed to indicate the position of a boundary; = LANDMARK 1.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 440 Met of corn, and wi3te of fe, And merke of felde, first fond he. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2710 Her fader..3af hem londes wide..Markes were set bi side. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 77 Saynt Cutberte's clerkes..At Geruans set þer merkes, a hous þe gan vpspede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 333/2 Meer, marke be-twene ij londys, *meta*, *meris*. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxvii. 17 Cursed be he, yᵗ remoueth his neghbours mark. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 193 No Fences parted Fields, nor Marks nor Bounds Distinguish'd Acres of litigious Grounds.

†5. A stone or other monument set up or standing as a memorial, or as a guide. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* xxiv. 4 Moyses..getimbrode twelf mearca. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1887 Iacob dalf hire and merke dede, ðat is 3et sene on ðat stede. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1139 Whan graue was þe grave ston þe grime king rydus & alle meven his men fro þe marke euene. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cippus*, a littell hill or marke called a barrow. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. ix. 9 b, A certaine marke or Piller, with the King of Portingales Armes, and a Crosse. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1594) 237 Being now recouered to his right way, [he] stands like a marke of knowledge in the turninges..to direct al those that passe by.

fig. 1511 COLET *Serm. Convoc.* B v b, Vnto you we loke as vnto markes of our direction.

†6. A standard or banner. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* lxiv. (Z.) 71 *Victricia tollite signa*, nymað þa sigefæstan mearca. *c* 1205 LAY. 18869 Beornes scullen rusien reosen heoren mærken [*c* 1275 marke]. *Ibid.* 19099 Cador þe kene scal beren þas kinges marke.

7. A target, butt, or other object set up to be aimed at with a missile or projectile. Hence *transf.*, the thing that is or may be aimed at in shooting or throwing.

c 1205 LAY. 4229 Heore sceaftes weoren strake of his flæsces heo makeden here marce [*c* 1275 marke]. *c* 1305 *St. Edm. King* 44 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 88 Hi stode afur & bende here bowes, & here arewes ri3te And as to a merke schote to him. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 The sayd arowe is caryed to the marke. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* iii. 12 He hath bent his bowe, and made me as it were a marck to shute at. 1619 HIERON *Wks.* II. 400 A shooter, who afarre off aymeth at a marke in the midst of a white; hee seeth the white, but not the marke; hee cannot hit the marke, which he seeth not, except hee hit the white, which hee seeth. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 167 Then the hunters all choose their marke, taking pleasure in darting their lances. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 570 None sends his arrow to the mark in view, Whose hand is feeble, or his aim untrue. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 508/2 Do not look from the mark to the arrow and back again. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 23 To fire with accuracy it is necessary the sights should be carefully aligned between the eye and the mark.

†b. The quarry of a hawk, etc. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 157 b, They are alwaies the fairest marke in a Hawke, or a Bussardes eie. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 42 The Hobbie catcheth no pray, vnlesse she mount beyonde her marke. 1672 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* V. i, It vexes me to the heart..to have flown her so often to a mark, and still to be bobbed at retrieve. 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recr.*, *Hawking* v. 30 After she hath flowen to mark, she will sit or fly according to her mettle and nature. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* III. ii, Oh, still thou think'st to fly a fool to mark.

c. The object at which a blow or thrust is aimed; *spec.* in *Pugilistic slang*, the pit of the stomach, the 'wind'. Also †*Broughton's mark*.

1747 J. GODFREY *Sci. Defence* 6 The smaller his [a fencer's] mark is, the harder it is for him to hit. *Ibid.* 57 Getting had the nearest Way of going to the Stomach (which is what they [pugilists] call the Mark) of any Man I knew. 1823 'J. BEE' *Dict. Turf*, *Mark (ring)*, the pit of the stomach is termed 'the mark', and 'Broughton's mark'. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* lxxxviii, I happened to hit Tom, of Hopton, in the mark, as he was coming in, so that he lost his wind.

d. *fig.* or in fig. context. Also *slang* (see quot. 1897).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 123, I am the merk of the but, contrar the quhilk euere man schutis arrous of tribulatione. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LV. i, [I am] A mark to wrath, and hate, and wrong assign'd. 1608 D. T[UVILL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 114 b, Must needes discouer the marke of his disordinate Ambition. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 1011 Death loves a shining Mark, a signal Blow. 1753 *Discov. J. Poulter* (ed. 2) 4 At Night the Horses came by, and he shew'd us all one particular Pack, and said that's your Mark. 1842 TENNYSON *Walk. Mail* 65 He thought himself A mark for all, and shuddered lest a cry Should break his sleep by night. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 10 There was something..that could not fail to make him the mark of general observation. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxviii. 2 Thy sad tear scrawl'd letter, a mark to the storm. 1897 BARRÈRE & LELAND, *Mark* (Swindlers'), one marked by thieves or swindlers as easy to dupe or rob.

e. In phrases, *beside*, †*besides*, *far from*, *near*, *short of*, *wide of* (or †*from*) *the mark*; *to hit*, *miss the mark*, to attain or miss some desired object or end.

c 1350 *St. Andrew* 290 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 8 In saint Andrew he had swilk trist, And of þat merk nothing he myst. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* ix. 13 Bot now has sir Dauid missed of his merkes. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. v. (1821) 71 Both one and the other were besides the marke. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 17 Venerable was found out as an Expedient to accommodate the Difference, luckily hitting the Mark, as a Title neither too high nor too low. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Sept., It cannot, I believe, be far wide from the mark. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. ix, As when two doves, or as when Strephon and Phyllis (for that comes nearest to the mark) are retired into some pleasant solitary grove [etc.]. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 92 It may, however, be..very wide of the mark when applied to the case of out of-door labourers. 1889 J. STALKER *Imago Christi* ix. § 5 (1891) 178 Many a preacher misses the mark because, though he knows books, he does not know men. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* I. 146 Gilbert's efforts to amuse her often fell short of the mark. 1883 [see BESIDE B. 5 b]. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 6 Five or six pounds per week would be near the mark.

f. *Bowls.* The JACK. Also, a position which is allowed for the jack; 'a fair bowling distance' (see quot. 1753).

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth* Wks. II. 193/2 The marke which they ayme at hath sundry names and Epithites, as a Blocke, a Jacke, and a Mistris. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Bowling*, *Mark* is a proper bowling distance, not under so many yards, and being at least a yard and a half from the edge of the green. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* III. I. iii. § 3. 683 If the leader in two trials shall fail to deliver the jack a mark, his opponent is then entitled to set the mark. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 180/2 A game termed *carreau*..somewhat similar to bowls, the jack or mark being set up on a square stone at the end of an alley. *Ibid.*, 'Mark', or 'set a mark', means the delivery of the jack at the commencement of a game.

8. A post or other object placed to indicate the terminal point of a race; a goal. Often *fig.*, an object desired or striven for (cf. 7 d).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 271 Sir Roberd Roos of Werk with þe Scottis fled, He set so ille his merk, þat neuer eft he ne sped. 1535 COVERDALE *Phil.* iii. 14, I forget that which is behynde, & preace vnto yᵉ marck apoynted. 1555 LATIMER *Let.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) III. ii. 305 He that runnythe at the merk doth not loke on other that stands by..but lokyth altogether on the glove or merk, and on them that ronne with him. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. viii. (1634) 187 Let this be our perpetual marke, to aide all men faithfully. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 3, I know your Honour hath long made this your marke. 1789 COWPER *Let. to Mrs. King* 1 Aug., The end is in view; I seem almost to have reached the mark. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* liii, For fear divine Philosophy Should push beyond her mark, and be Procuress to the Lords of Hell.

9. An object on shore or at sea, which, by its ascertained and known position, serves to guide a traveller proceeding in a given direction, *esp.* a LANDMARK, *leading-mark* (see LEADING 1 b), SEA-MARK. Also *fig.*

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxlii. (1495) 699 Ofte knottes ben made on trees and in busshes..in token and marke of the highe waye: to shewe the certen and sure waye to waye farynge men.] 14.. *Sailing Direct.* (Hakl. Soc.) 12 Yif ye go oute of Orwell waynys to the Naisse ye must go south west fro the Nasse to the merkis of the spetis your cours is west south-west. *Ibid.*, Bring your markis so gidie that the parissh steple be owte by est. the abbey of Seint Hosies. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* iii. in *Holinshed*, Hulke tower, which is a notable marke for pilots, in directing them which waie to sterne their ships [etc.]. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* i. 4 They seeme to vnderstand this word *Meta*, a marke, for any thing that hath an ascending from the ground vpward in height, that they call a marke, as, a hill, a Church, a Tree, or such like. 1650 HOBBES *Hum. Nat.* v. § 1. 44 Men that have past by a Rock at Sea, set up some mark, thereby to remember their former danger, and avoid it. *a* 1676 HALE *Narr. Customes* iii. in S. A. Moore *Foreshore* (1888) 338 As fixing of piles, or layinge in of anchors without buoyes or markes. 1708 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 290, I have shewn my regard to

him, and a fair mark I gave him to direct his steps. 1761 JUSTAMOND *Prov. Life Lewis XV*, II. 120 *note*, This is a mark, sometimes made by a floating tun, sometimes by a mast raised upon a bank. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Navig.* I. iii. 9 (Useful Knowl Soc.) The marks themselves are called the leading marks.

III. A sign, token, indication.

10. An appearance, action, or event that indicates something; a sign, token, symptom.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Mark xvi 17 ȝemerca [Vulg. *signa*] ðonne ða ðaðe ȝelefdon ða ȝefylȝeð. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17982 & wha sitt iss þatt takeþþ wiþþ Hiss witnesss tunnderr-fanngenn, He setteþþ merrke off þatt he wiss Iss Godd sopfasst i spæche *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 250 Lokeð nu ȝeorne, uor his deoruwurðe luue, hwuch one merke he leide uppen his ȝorene, þoa he steih into heouene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 18330 'Lauerd', þai said, al wit a steuen, 'Als þou has sett þi merck in heuen O þi blis lauerd godd [etc.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 819 That hooly ordre is chief of al the tresorie of god, and his especial signe and mark of chastitee. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii 255 Shee's a faire Lady, I doe spie some markes of loue in her. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* III. xiii. 160 They found peeces of blew cloth, and other markes and signes that some men of Europe had passed there. 1659 GALE *Crt Gentiles* I. Introd. 6 Is it not a great Marque of Honor. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 73 P 2 She bestows a Mark of her Favour upon every one of them 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. v § 4 In some Reports there are more Marks of Falshood than of Truth, and in others there are more Marks of Truth than of Falsehood. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II. vi 192 Our people soon observed several lights in the fort, and other marks of the inhabitants being in great motion 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* lvii, His body exhibited every mark of strength and vigour. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III v 463 How unusual it is to meet with any one .. whose writings bear marks of original thought. 1884 SKEAT *Gamelyn* Introd. 11 The 'master outlaw' in the tale of Gamelyn is left unnamed. This is a mark of a somewhat early date.

b. A characteristic property; a distinctive feature, criterion; *spec* in *Logic* (see quot. 1860).

1522 MORE *Dequat Novissa* Wks. 73/2 He that by good vse and experyence, hathe in his eye the ryghte marke and very trewe lustre of the Dyamonte 1561 T. NORTON tr *Calvin's Inst.* I. xv 53 Neither is their opinion to be approued, which sett the Image of God in the power of dominion geuen vnto him, as if he resembled God onely in this mark, that he is [etc.] 1612 BACON *Ess., Wisd. for Man's Self* (Arb.) 184 Therefore let Princes chuse such seruants, as haue not this marke. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* IV iv, Yet from this pitch can I behold my own, (From millions of those men that have no mark) 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV 232 By these marks the monkies of either continent, may be readily distinguished from each other. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th* § 51 78 Those properties by which we recognise any object, and assign it a place under some appropriate conception, are called marks 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* I. III. 83 Life without intelligence is a possible mark of an animal, but not intelligence without life. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 194, I recognise in you the marks of an accomplished anarch

c. *spec.* A depression caused by a fold in the enamel of a horse's incisor tooth, which by its appearance and gradual disappearance gives some indication of the age of the animal. (Cf. COUNTER-MARK, *sb.* 3.) Also *mark of mouth*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* IV. 886 Their [horses'] myddel teeth aboue at too yeer age They cause, at yeeris nij another gage;..At vij yeer are alle ylike longe, The markis of the r age ar lost at seuen. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 754 At eight yeares old, the Tooth is smooth, and the Hole gone, And then they say; That the Marke is out of the Horses Mouth 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1562/4 A Bright Bay Gelding, near 15 hands high, the mark out of his mouth 1707 *Curios in Husb. & Gard.* 41 We may say as the Jockeys do of a Horse of eight or nine Years old, who has no longer certain Teeth in his Mouth; that his Mark is out 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xliv, 'He's past mark of mouth, but I think a hunter's age has very little to do with his worth.' 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 537 (Horse) *Mark*, the hollow upon the top of a young horse's teeth which wears down with years.

fig. and *allusive* 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc* (1590) 4 The marke is not out of thy mouth, for thou hast a Colts tooth in thine head still. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without Money* IV. v, Biscuit That bawds have rubb'd their gums upon, like corals, To bring the mark again 1824 MACTAGGART *Galloway. Encycl.* s.v., Old maidens are said sometimes to have lost the mark o' mouth. 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* VIII. 77 Two ancient virgins, long past 'mark of mouth'.

† **d.** A vestige, trace *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr Hom* 61 Bot of thair not yet standes merk, In Babilony the tour yet stands 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* IV. xxv 141 In whiche place are the markes of the ruines of Lacedemonia

11. A sign affixed or impressed for distinction.

a. A device, stamp, seal, label, brand, inscription, written character, or the like, placed upon an article as an indication of ownership or origin, as an attestation of quality, as a means of identification, etc. † In early use often, the stamp or impress of a coin.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 457 He was hirde wittere and wal; Of merke, and kinde, and helde, & ble, sundring and samen[n]ȝ taȝte he. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 343 Þe merke of þat mone [*sc.* the lushburg] is good, ac þe metal is fieble *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 177 Wyde wyndowes .Schynen wiþ schapen scheldes..Wiþ merkes of marchauntes y-medled bytwene 1420 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 A tastour of siluer with myn owne merke ymade in þe bottom. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 334/1 Merke, tokyne, *signum, caracter.* *c* 1450 in *Rel Ant* II 280 Thay salle be brynte on the hippe, chapmans merke. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 185/1 The merke or signe of every Goldsmyth, shuld be knowen to the Wardeyns of the same craft 1524 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3. § 9 This present act ..for limittyng of markes to the maker of worsteds, saies, and stamins. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 33 The markes shalbe pycked out cleane, and [the clothes] conuayed craftely fare of, to sell 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* II. 543 Hee will appoynt to haue a stone layde vpon his graue, in which his name shall bee ingrauen, & his marke, or some such like thing. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kild w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 142 Take with thee every thing that hath thy marke. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 38, I set a marke vpon these peeces, lest I should spend them 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 201 We spent all Tuesday, in getting Marks put upon our Arms, as commonly all Pilgrims do. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Mark*, Also a particular Character imprinted by Public Authority upon several things, either for the payment of Duties, or to prevent Adulteration. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P* 207 The Company's Mark upon all their Goods, Bales, and Parcels. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. v. 293 A mark of the artificer impressed upon his work. 1797 *Directory Sheffield* 137 Directory of the Manufacturers, with their marks. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* IX, I'll show you how to take the marks out of the handkerchiefs. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg) 640 The robber quickly made a mark on the door with some chalk he had for the purpose 1885 *Encycl. Brit* XIX. 186 The first of these [Hall-marks] was the *King's mark*—a leopard's or lion's head crowned.

b. With prefixed defining sb, as *age, cattle, flock, gunpowder, pedigree, pitch, raddle, sheep, wool mark.* Also EAR-, HALL-, TRADE-MARK.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 52 And se that they [sheep] be well marked, both eare marke, pitche marke, and radel marke. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 38 A sheepe marke, a tar kettle [etc.]. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 56–7 As many as they can finde by the eare marke, for woolle markes is vsed but of few 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Clack*, To clack wooll is to cut off the sheepes marke which maketh it to waigh less 1808 JAMES *Mil. Dict*, *Mark* Gunpowder Marks The different sorts of gunpowder are distinguished by the following marks. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* II. 34 What about the cattle-marks? 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 147 Sheep Marking—The flock mark, the age mark, and the pedigree mark, are all put on the ears of the stock lambs.

c. A visible sign, as a badge, brand, etc, assumed by or imposed on a person; *occas.* in *pl.* † insignia.

† *Christ's, God's mark, mark of clergy, of holy church*: the tonsure. *Mark of the Beast* see Rev. xvi. 2 and BEAST *sb* 7

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 57 Sume oðre nimeð godes marc on hem, wandeþ here cladeȝ and naht here þeawes *c* 1205 LAY. 29855 Biscopes and clarckes and preostes mid godes mærkes. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1003 Quuo ne bar ðanne is merk [*sc* circumcision] him on fro godes folc sulde he be don *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 27252 Quar he clething beres þat feris to clerc, or cron þat es o clergi merc. *Ibid* 29283 Qua smites preist or clerk or ani herand cristes merk, als munk, or frer, nun, or chanun, he is cursd *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 130 Þorgh God I þe forbede to chalange any clerke In lay courte for non nede, of holy kirke has merke 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4402 Bot with þas þat had Criste forsaken And the merk of anticrist had taken [etc.]. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xvi. 2 The carecte or marke of the beast 1399 LANGL. *Rich Redeles* II. 78 Me thynketh, That no manere meyntenour shulde merkis bere, Ne haue lordis leuere þe lawe to apeire 1535 COVERDALE *Gen* iv 15 And the Lorde put a marck vpon Cain 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 118 b, Neyther maye any others, than suche as have the greate beastes charact, or Balles marke, be permitted to occupie that trade of marchaundyse. 1592 *Newes fr. Scotld., Life & D Dr. Fian* B, They suspecting that she had beene marked by the Diuell (as commonly witches are) found the enemies marke to be in her fore crag 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* V. VIII. 350 The priest .. was decked with the markes of the idoll 1680 *True Protest Intelligence* No. 3. 1/2 One of them, as it is said, had the Thieves mark in her hand. 1706 tr *Dupin's Eccl Hist. 16th C.* II. v 4 He [Catharinus] believes the Marks of St. Francis 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Herald*, Their persons are under the protection of the law of nations, when they bear the marks of their offices publicly, i.e. the trumpeter his trumpet, and the drummer his drum; as the herald his coat. 1874 GLADSTONE *Ritualism* in *Contemp. Rev* Oct 672 [The undivided clerical waistcoat] was deemed so distinctly Popish, that it acquired the nickname of 'The Mark of the Beast', and among the tailors was familiarly known as 'the M B. waistcoat'. 1881 SANDS *Sk Tranent* 39 It was believed that Satan put a mark upon all who had enlisted into his service.

† **d.** *God's marks*. an appearance betokening impending death. (See GOD *sb.* 16 c) *Obs.*

e. A character made with a pen, usually a cross, used by illiterate persons in place of a signature.

c 1080 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) lviii. 98 Oððe soðes ȝif he na can stafas, oðer fram him ȝebeden write & se nicumena mearce do 1434 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 102 And y pray yowe loki thys marke and thys Seell, acorde as y Roger wyl answere afore god. 1588 in Arber *Marprel. Controv.* 82 William × Stanghtons marke. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 110. 1627 in *Barnfield's Poems* (Arb.) Introd. 17 Peter Serieantes his × mark. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II xx 305 Which custom our illiterate vulgar do..keep up; by signing a cross for their mark when unable to write their names. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xviii. 100 Dost thou sign thy name or make thy mark?

f. A written symbol.

1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. 150 (List Councilmen Lond.) This * Mark denotes the New Members. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed 2) 200 A mark of interrogation (?) [will denote] doubtful species. 1890 H. SWEET *Prim Spoken Eng.* 2 The stress-marks are put before the element on which the stress begins. *Ibid.* 3 The tone-marks are put before the word they modify.

g. (*a*) *Good, bad mark*: a written character used by teachers, jailers, etc., in their registers as a symbol of an instance of good or bad conduct respectively; hence *fig.* a point noted or remembered to a person's credit or discredit. (*b*) Originally, in schools, a vertical line placed opposite to a pupil's name as a record of a correct answer in class or some other point of merit, his place in the class being determined by the number of 'marks' which he obtains. Hence, the unit of the numerical award given by a teacher or examiner to the person whose comparative merit is to be ascertained.

1809 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iii, I was one hundred marks before my brother. 1837 *Orders & Regul. Harvard Univ* 8 The average of the marks given by the members of the [examining] Committee. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* (1892) 124 Inking-in,. and shading, are not required in the examination, and receive no marks. 1891 H. MATTHEWS in *Law Times* XCII. 96/1 A convict who gains by steady industry the maximum number of marks during each day of his sentence. 1893 LELAND *Mem* I 73 The punishments were bad marks, and for every mark the boy was obliged to go to bed an hour earlier than the others.

† **h.** In schools, a badge worn by the pupil who had last committed some particular fault. *To pass the mark*: to get rid of the badge on detecting a schoolfellow in the same fault; also *fig Obs.*

1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. V 198 French was the universal language of the house, and an English mark was passed among the young ladies, transferred from culprit to culprit as they were detected in the fact, and called for three times a day, when the unlucky damsel who happened to be in possession of the badge was amerced in the sum of three-pence;. this order of demerit [was] an oval piece of wood, with ENGLISH, in large capitals engraven on its front, suspended by a riband from the neck. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXXI, Bacon liked to be treated with rudeness by a gentleman, and used to pass it on to his inferiors as boys pass the mark. *c* 1855 MRS GASKELL *Traits & Stories Huguenots* ad fin, I have now told all I know about the Huguenots. I pass the mark to some one else

i. *Her.* A small charge added to a coat of arms as a sign of distinction; esp. in *mark of* CADENCY.

1702 [see CADENCY] 1718 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 49 This lord Had brought back his paternal coat enlarg'd With a new mark. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) VIII 445 Of all the forementioned marks of distinction, none but the label is affixed on the coats of arms belonging to any of the royal family

j. *Freemasonry.* Used *attrib.* (with reference to sense 11 a) to designate a degree, grade, or rank immediately superior to that of the free and accepted mason (see 23).

12 Something (e.g. a line, dot, notch, or an object fixed or attached) intended to record or indicate position.

Plimsoll's mark a load-line required by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876 (the bill for which was introduced by S. Plimsoll, M.P. for Derby) to be placed upon the hull of a British vessel to indicate how far she may be loaded.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* XXIII 146 *Quartus tortor* That was well drawen that that; ffare fall hym that so puld! ffor to haue getten it to the marke, I trow lewde man ne clerk Nothyng better shuld 1530 PALSGR. 529/1 You have dronke to me, but you muste drinke agayne, for you tolde me nat whether you dranke to a marke or els at out 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV Note 29 Almost all great changes in the world are used as Marks for separation of Times. 1725 J. BRADLEY in *Penny Cycl.* (1836) V. 320/1 Adjusted ye mark to the Plumb Line and then ye Index stood at 8. *Ibid*, By this observation ye mark is about 3″ too much south, but adjusting ye mark and plumbline I found ye Index at 8¼ 1807 HUTTON *Course Math* II 59 Having set up marks at the corners, which is to be done in all cases where there are not marks naturally, measure [etc.]. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Rob Lynne* I. XIII 216 She slips the letter in her novel for a mark 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan, I see Plimsoll's mark there—pretty high up, isn't it, skipper? 1903 *Daily Chron.* 8 Jan 5/2 The floods call attention to the little interest that is taken by local authorities as regards erecting flood-marks.

b. *Naut.* A measured notification on a hand lead-line, indicated by a piece of white, blue, or red bunting, a piece of leather or a knot.

Marks and deeps: the method of indicating the depths on the hand lead-line, the marks being indicated fathoms and the deeps estimated fathoms between the marks (Smyth *Sailor's Word-Bk* 1867).

1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780) s.v. *Sounding*, If the mark of 5 fathoms is close to the surface of the water he calls 'By the mark five!' *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 43 Suppose you had five fathoms of water, what soundings would you call? By the mark five.

c. *fig*, esp. in certain phrases, as *to be above, beneath, near, under, up to, within the mark*: to be above (etc.) a fixed or recognized standard.

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* III (1782) 75 He is rather under your mark, I am afraid; not above twenty at most. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Writ. 1892 I. 15 He feared that Mr. Nicholas, whose mind was not yet up to the mark of the times, would undertake the answer. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 2 Feb. 286 If prices fall a great deal lower than their present mark. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xliii (Pelh. Libr) 298, I .. have a horse that will just suit him; one that is .. eight inches above the mark. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 270 It is, if anything, rather below than above the mark. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 336/2 Say half a million turned over in a year, Sir, and you're within the mark. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 14 The indebtedness under the present hypothesis is not excessive but under the mark. 1861 F. W. ROBINSON *No Church* I. 309 He made the sum come pretty near the mark—just a five pound note out. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 629 A vanity Which finds the universe beneath its mark. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* viii, John .. guessed that he could not weigh less than seventeen stone, and he was well within the mark at that. 1888 W. E. NORRIS *Rogue* ix, There wouldn't be much excuse for me if I weren't up to the mark. 1890 STOCKTON in *Century Mag.* Feb. 543/1 The story don't step up to the mark.

d. *Rugby Football.* The heel-mark on the ground, made by a player who has obtained a 'fair catch'.

1867 *Rugby School Football Laws* 2 A Fair Catch is a catch from a kick, or a knock on from the hand .. of the opposite side, or a throw on, when the catcher makes a mark with his heel. 1896 *Field* 1 Feb. 172/2 A mark by a Devon man gained much relief. *Ibid.* 173/1 A goal had also been kicked by Finlay from a mark. *Ibid.* 8 Feb. 207/1 Hughes made his mark without success.

13. A visible trace or impression diversifying a surface, whether produced by nature, accident, or design, as a line, dot, written character, spot, stain, discolouration, scar, or the like. Also with prefixed sb, as *birth-, bullet-, file-mark.*

c 1325 *Metr Hom.* 57 Thar his throt was scorn wit knif, A red merk was al his lyf. 1388 Wyclif *Lev.* xix. 28 Nether ȝe schulen make to ȝou ony fyguris, either markis in ȝoure flesch. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxvi 84 The honoure of suche persones ben many markes of woundes 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiv. 19 Sic losin saikis, so mony glengoir markis Within this land was nevir hard nor sene 1530 Palsgr 699/1 It was scaulded whan I was yonge, but I shall beare the marke so longe as I lyve. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. ii 82, I haue some markes of yours vpon my pate: Some of my Mistris markes vpon my shoulders. 1593 — *Lucr.* 538 For markes discried in mens natiuitie, Are natures faultes, not their owne infamie 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* vii. x. (1614) 702 Their blacke skinnes, white eyes, and cauterised markes seeme to conspire a dreadfull and gastly deformitie in their faces. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav* I 9 The Arms of the Great Masters, who have been wounded in Action, are to be seen there, with marks upon them 1805 Ring in *Med Jrnl.* XIV. 405 The marks he bore, were deemed a sufficient security against the small-pox 1828 Fleming *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 96 Some feathers have a dark mark in the middle. 1831 *Ann Reg., Chron.* 112 The mark of a bunch of currants on his breast, with which the boy was born. 1848 W. H Bartlett *Egypt to Pal* x. (1879) 220 The long marks of ancient cutting-tools were still seen overhead and around. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xx, She has borne the mark ever since, as you see, and she'll bear it to her grave. 1868 O. W. Holmes *Aut Breakf. t* (1883) 86 A bullet mark on his right cheek 1868 Darwin *Anim & Pl.* II. xiii. 42 A Spanish mule with strong zebra-like marks on its legs. 1888 Hasluck *Model Engin Handybk* (1900) 131 File-marks running in straight parallel lines

b. *To leave, make a mark*: to leave or make a permanent, important, or obvious impression. *To make one's mark*: to attain distinction.

1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I xiii 707 The movement was now becoming sufficiently active to leave its marks on the writings of far inferior men 1867 O W Holmes *Guard Angel* II v 95 Not one promised to make such a mark in society if she found an opening. 1868 Miss Braddon *Dead Sea Fruit* II. ix 211 Those little verses have made their mark 1893 F F Moore *I Forbid Banns* (1899) 7 It may safely be predicted that they will make their mark in the world. 1898 *Daily News* 11 Jan 6/7 Politicians who have left their mark upon the first sixty years of New Zealand's existence

c *Hunting.* Applied *spec.* to the footprints of certain animals. (Cf March *sb.*[3] 9)

a 1700 B E *Dict. Cant. Crew, Marks*, the Footing of an Otter. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl* (s. v. *Hunting*).

d. *Cards* (See quot.)

1876 Capt Crawley *Card Players' Man* (*Quadrille*) 196 *Mark* means the fish put down by the dealer

†**14.** *Sc* A stone or cluster of stones of larger size, placed at intervals in a jewelled chain. *Obs.*

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II 247 Ane chayn of rubeis with twelf markes of dyamontis and rubeis, and ane mark with twa rubeis.

15. That which is signified by a mark. †a. Those who bear a particular mark or stamp (*fig*); a person's race, sect, etc. *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 696 They [wommen] wolde han writen of men moore wikkednesse Than all the mark of Adam may redresse 1542–5 Brinklow *Lament.* 11 Not the Bisshope of Rome alone, but he and all his marke with hym 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem* (1721) III. App. xliv. 124 The Magistrates and Gentlemen may have like cause against them [Popish clergy], and al the Company of that Mark, which..was Cause of their Perjury

b. A particular 'brand', make, quality, or size of an article.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* v xii 68 In regard of the several differences of the length and marks, or Diameter of her Base and Muzzle ring, no certain proportion can be generally assigned. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 204 The prices of Grinding and Diamond cutting the several Marks or Sizes [of plate-glass]. 1904 *Speaker* 11 June 240/2 The same mark varies so much from year to year that no one would dare to purchase without examining a sample bale [of wool]

c. *vulgar.* (One's) 'style of thing', what will suit one's needs or tastes.

1760 Foote *Minor* II (1767) 53 Hark'e, knight, did I not tell you, old Moll was your mark. Here she hath brought you a pretty piece of man's meat already. 1887 Henley *Culture in Slums* iii, My mark's a tidy little feed, And 'Enery Irving's gallery.

†**16.** A flock or 'game' of swans marked with the same identifying brand. Also *swan-mark. Obs.*

1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 224 Markes and Games of Swannes, in divers Countres. 1489 *Will of N. Hardy*, Unum marke de signis. 1500 *Will of R. Tylliesworth*, All that my marke and game of Swannys swymmyng within the Kinges ryver of the Thamyse. 1550 *Will of L. Bawdrey*, lx^s. the price of a swan marke.

†**17.** ? A bundle or packet of definite size. *Obs.*

1583 *Rates Custom Ho.* E iijb, Sheres for Sempsters the mark contayning two dosen.

18. (*God*) *bless* (or *save*) *the mark* (or †*sample*): an exclamatory phrase, prob. originally serving as a formula to avert an evil omen (cf. quot. 1833) and hence used by way of apology when something horrible, disgusting, indecent or profane has been mentioned. In mod. literary use (after some of the examples in Shaks.), an expression of impatient scorn appended to a quoted expression or to a statement of fact.

[It has been affirmed (see W. A. Henderson in *N. & Q.* 8th ser. VII. 373) that the phrase was used by midwives at the birth of a child bearing a 'mark' This may possibly be its original use: cf. quot. *a* 1625 below. The meaning of 'mark' in the expression may, however, have been 'sign' or 'omen' (see 11) There is no foundation for the statement copied in recent Dicts. from Dr. Brewer, that the phrase was originally used by archers]

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent* iv iv. 21 Hee had not bin there (blesse the marke) a pissing while, but all the chamber smelt him. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul* III. ii. 53 (Qo. 2, 1599), I saw the wound, I saw it with mine eyes, God saue the marke, here on [Qo. 1, 1597 the sample, on] his manly brest 1593 Churchyard *Challenge* 240 Browne and blacke I was, God blesse the marke: Who cals me faire dooth scarce know Cheese from chalke. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 56 (Qo. 1, 1598) To see him talke so like a waiting gentlewoman, Of guns, and drums, and wounds God saue the mark 1604 — *Oth.* I. i. 33 (Qo 1, 1622) He in good time, must his Lieutenant be, And I, God blesse the marke, his Worships Ancient *a* 1625 Fletcher *Noble Gent.* IV. iv, Indeed he was just such another coxcomb as your husband, God blesse the mark, and every good mans childe. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III xxxiii, My father had no more nose, my dear, saving the mark, than there is upon the back of my hand. 1820 W Irving *Sketch Bk, Sleepy Hollow* (1865) 440 The motherly tea-pot sending up its cloud of vapor from the midst—Heaven bless the mark! 1824 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) I. 261 The best of my talents (bless the mark) shut up even from my own poor view. 1833 *Dublin Penny Jrnl* II 23/2 'An' they say', remarked a third, 'that if a body swears in the wrong wid that [the garvarry] about his neck, his face'll be turned to the back of his head, God bless the mark!' 1849 James *Woodman* II, God save the mark, that I should give the name of king to one of his kindred 1902 W James *Varieties Relig Exp* 204 *note*, The crisis of apathetic melancholy . from which he emerged by the reading of Marmontel's Memoirs (Heaven save the mark!) and Wordsworth's poetry

19. A die or stamp for impressing a manufacturer's mark on goods. (Cf. *mark-maker* in 23).

IV. Remark, notice (= senses of Note *sb.*).

†**20.** Attention, notice. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B. xvii. 103 And may vch man se and gode merke take, Who is bihynde and who bifore, and who ben on hors. *c* 1440 *York Myst* viii 68 Of shippe craft can I right noght, Of ther makyng haue I no merke 1600 Holland *Livy* vii xxxiv 273 All this went hee to espie clad in a common souldiours jacket ; to the end, that the enemies might not take marke of the Generall himselfe. 1671 Sir C. Lyttelton in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 70 One marke they take of it is employing Sr George Downing embassador thither. 1823 Scott *Peveril* ix, Little matter worthy of mark occurred

21 *Of mark*: noteworthy, important, conspicuous. Chiefly following a sb.; rarely *predicative*. Also *of great, little*, etc *mark.*

Cf. F. *homme de marque* (Cotgr) The etymological allusion is probably to the mark placed on goods to indicate quality (see sense 11).

1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I Wks (Grosart) I. 220 The wisedome of the land compared our Nobilitie and men of marke, to the flowers that stand about the Princes Crowne. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii 45 A fellow of no marke, nor likelyhood. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxvi xxxiii 609 They were of greater marke and calling than the rest. *a* 1614 D Dyke *Myst Self deceiving* (ed. 8) 355 They grieue at those good works of others, if of any marke, wherein they haue had no hand themselues 1622 S. Ward *Christ All in All* (1627) 8 This whole Vniverse,..and all the things of mark and vse in it, but for him should not have been 1647 May *Hist. Parl* Pref 4 Sufferings of so high a mark. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 200 These are the notions which several persons, and among them persons of no mean mark, have associated themselves to propagate. 1860 Longf *Wayside Inn, K Olaf* ix. II, A learned clerk, A man of mark 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* I, A rascal of more than ordinary mark. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* II xxix. 399 He still held a place of great mark in literature. 1885 *Mag Art* Sept. 459/1 Granada was a place of little mark as compared with Cordova

22. (*dial.* and *slang*) *A mark on* (something): one with an astonishing appetite for

1883 Miss Braddon *Golden Calf* xxv. 274 Vernon was what Rogers the butler called 'a mark on' strawberries and cream. 1895 Downe *Ballads* 31 (E. D. D.) A mark on swearin'? Ah, sir, that he be.

V. 23. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: †**mark-arrow**, an arrow used only for target practice; **mark-boat**, a boat moored at a particular spot as a seamark; **mark-book**, a book for recording conduct marks; †**mark-feast**, a school feast provided at the end of the half-year from the scholars' fines for holding the mark (sense 11 h); **mark-getter**, a student who obtains marks; **mark-lodge**, a lodge of mark masons; **mark-maker**, a maker of stamp marks; **mark man, mark mason, mark master** (**mason**), a freemason holding a certain rank in mark masonry; **mark masonry** (see 11 j); †**mark-mear**, a boundary; **marks paper**, a paper for recording students' or other merit marks; †**mark's point**, the bull's-eye of a target (*fig.*); †**mark-shot**, the distance between the butts in archery; **mark tooth**, the tooth of a horse containing the mark (cf. 11 e); **mark-vessel**, = *mark-boat*; †**mark-white**, the bull's-eye of a target (*fig.*).

1527 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc. 1854) 31, I will that the said Percyvall. have .the half of my *marke aroys. 1879 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/2 They paddled below the *mark-boats, and drifted up with the tide. 1894 *Outing* (U. S) XXIV. 36/1 We were still fully two miles from the mark-boat. 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 28 June 2/1 My *mark-book with its blank column for disorder-marks against her name was a striking contrast to those of the other mistresses. 1832 Miss Mitford *Village Ser.* v 200 Readily would the whole company have foregone all the luxuries of the *mark feast. ? *c* 1860 W. Cory *Lett & Jrnls* (1897) 571 A good 'examination boy', or *mark-getter. 1869 *Edin. Rev* Oct 554 The highest mark-getters generally turn out well 1898 *Mark lodge [see *mark master*]. 1797 *Directory Sheffield* 56 Cartwright, George, *mark-maker, and penknife cutler 1883 *Kelly's Sheffield Directory* 194 Ashmore, Cornelius, mark maker and letter cutter. 1853 Oliver *Dict Symbol Masonry* s v. *Mason Marks*, Those brethren who have been initiated into the degrees of *Mark Man and *Mark-Master. *Ibid*, *Mark Masons. The degree of Mark-Master Mason may be considered as appendant to that of Fellow Craft, although entirely distinct from it 1862 *Builder* 1 Nov 784/3 Gunn, who had cut out the cup, was a good mark-mason... Referring to *mark masonry, Mr Gowans said [etc]. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 2/1 There was a distinguished gathering of Mark Master Masons at Windsor yesterday, when the Grand Mark Master of England, the Prince of Wales, having issued a warrant for a new *Mark Lodge to be established at Windsor, the consecration took place at the Masonic Hall. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I (Arb) 28 How seest large Affrick, thee Moores, and Towne of Agenor, Thee Libye land *marck mears. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 13 This should always have a special column in the *marks paper. 1553 Kennedy *Compend Tract* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 102 In the understanding of this consistis the heale purpose, and *markis poynt quhilk we schute at 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XII 33 Schir Henry of Bowme Com on a steid, a *merk-schot ner Befor all othir that thair wer. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 287 Thei were putte bakke the space of a mark shote 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 754 At foure yeares old there commeth the *Mark-Tooth,. at eight yeares old, the Tooth is smooth, and then they say; That the Marke is out of the Horses Mouth. 1884 *World* 20 Aug 22/2 The Royal London Yacht Club had a *mark-vessel off Lymington 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. v. 35 At the *marke-white of his hart she roved.

Mark (mārk), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1–5 (also from Fr. 8–9) **marc**; 4–7 **marke**, 5 **marcke**, 5–6 *Sc.* **merke**, 5–9 *Sc.* **merk**, 3 **mark** [Found in all the Teut. and Rom. langs.; Late OE *marc* neut. (9th c.), OFris. *merk* fem., MDu. *marc* fem., neut, masc. (Du. *mark* neut.), MHG. *mark, marke* fem. (mod.G. *mark* fem.), ON. *mǫrk* fem. (Sw, Da. *mark*); med L. *marca* (? 9th century), *marcus* (12th c), F. *marc* masc. (11th c). Pr *marc* masc., Sp, Pg, It. *marco* masc, It. *marca* fem

The form of the OE. word (with *a* not 'broken' before *rc*) shows that it is not a native word, some scholars have supposed it to be from ON, but the gender perhaps points rather to popular Latin as the source. The proximate origin appears to be Romanic; whether the word is ultimately Teutonic (connected with Mark *sb.*[1]) is doubtful]

1. A denomination of weight formerly employed (chiefly for gold and silver) throughout western Europe; its actual weight varied considerably, but it was usually regarded as equivalent to 8 ounces (= either ⅔ or ½ of a pound, according to the meaning given to the latter term).

a As an English or Scottish weight, or without reference to locality. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

886 *Ælfred & Guthrum's Peace* § 2 Ealle we lætað ofen dyrne Englisene & Denisene, to viii healfnearcum [*v. r.* marcum] æsodenes goldes *c* 1205 Lay 22592 Þet ich wulle mære ælche ȝere of mine londe seouen þusand punde [thee send] & senden heom to þine londe & sixti mark of golde *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 11724 To the grekes bus vs gyfte, to graunt vs for pes, Twenty thowsaund thristy, þrungyn togedur, Markes full mighty, all of mayn gold 1438 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 111 Euery cuppe weynge a mark & a half of Troye. 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 189 b/1 He departed emonge them a marcke of golde 1505 *Ld. Treas. Acc Scot.* (1900) II 244 Quhilk weyit lv mark, and ilk mark contenand viij unce of gold. 1530 Palsgr. 243/1 Marke of golde or silver, *marc* 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 735 A hundreth Markes of siluer made in Plate, whereof euery Marke is viii ounces sterlyng

b. Used to represent its etymological equivalent in various continental langs, as the name of a foreign weight.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 112 Fine silver at 24 [Dutch] Guilders 2 Stivers Banco *per* Mark fine. 1811 P. Kelly *Cantor Cambist* I. 96, 480 Marks Cologne weight = 451 Ounces English Troy 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 11/1 In silver and copper mining the marc (8 ounces) is commonly used to express the richness of the metal [in Chile]

†c. In the Orkneys. see quot. 1859. *Obs.*

1576 in *Oppress. Orkney & Zetland* (Abbotsf. Cl) 41 Lykwyis the merk of copper of auld was sauld for twa schillingis of wairis, and now thai tak four schillingis thairfor. 1859 *Ibid.* Gloss 127 *Mark*, a weight = 8 ounces or ¼ of a Lispund or Setteen, gradually raised to 20 ounces.

2. A money of account, originally representing the value of a mark weight of pure silver.

a. In England, after the Conquest, the ratio of 20 sterling pennies to an ounce was the basis of computation; hence the value of the mark became fixed at 160 pence = 13*s.* 4*d.* or ⅔ of the £ sterling. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

In legal use (in stating the amount of a fine) as late as 1770. Sir Roger de Coverley's use of the mode of reckoning

by marks (quot. 1712) is prob. intended as an example of an old-fashioned habit of speech.

c 1050 *O. E. Chron.* an 1040 (MS. C), Swiðe strang gyld, þ man hit umeaðe acom, þ wæs viii marc set ha. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 296 3ut hi bud a wurse stede on þere helle grunde ne scalle hi neure comen vp for marke ne for punde. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8084 He borewede þer uppe of him an hondred þousend marc. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 62 By this gaude have I wonne, yeer by yeer, An hundred mark sith I was Pardoner *a* 1400 *Octouian* 889 That wyf hym taught markes and poundes; He purueyde haukes and houndys. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1214, Vj marc yeerly, to scars is to sustene The charges þat I haue. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf* 1121 In my purse was twenty marke. *a* 1529 — *Col. Clout* 729 His benefyce worthe ten pounde, Or skante worth twenty marke 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 198 Poundes, Markes, and shillings, whiche though they haue no coynes, yet is there no name more in vse than they. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial* iv. 173 Thirteene shillings and foure pence, or a Marke of money 1652 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) III. 12 Leiftenant Samuell Nash is to haue for his wages 20 marke p annum 1712 Addison *Spect.* No 269 ₱ 5, I have deposited with him thirty Marks, to be distributed among his poor Parishioners. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 82 On the 28th of November 1770, the defendant was brought up for judgment The judgment of the Court was, to pay ten marks (*i.e.* 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) to the King

b. In Scotland, the value of the mark was lowered proportionately with that of the shilling and penny, so that it represented 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots, reckoned as = 13¼*d.* English. †*Mark mark like* Sc. [after MDu. *mark markgelike*]: mark for mark, in the same proportion.

1480 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 72/2 þat the saides Macolme & Arthure sall pay in like proporcioune of þe said annuel, efferand to þe part of þe land þat ather of þaim has, mark mark lyke, coniptand be þe ald extent. 1482 *Bond* in *Thanes Cawdor* (Spalding Cl) 66 Fyw hundreth merkis of the usualle money of Scotlande 1639 Drumm. of Hawth. *Consid. to Parlt.* Wks (1711) 187 Under the pain often merks. 1710 *Agreement* in *Family of Rose of Kilravock* (Spalding Cl.) 401 Ane contract of wodseate. seting and resing the tenents at tuo thusand merk per chalder of free rent. 1858 M. Porteous *Souter Johnny, to Burns* 33 'I will cost some fowks twal hunner merk, Or aiblins near.

c. Representing the various continental forms of the same word, as a name of foreign moneys of account. *Mark banco* (Hamburg): see Banco. *Mark Lubish, Lubs*: see Lubish *a.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb) 32 Lifelode of londes and tenementis yoven in the counte of Mayne to the yerely valeu of *x* M[l]. marcs yerely, whiche was lx M[l] li. Turneis. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I xiv 14 The kyng .dyd gyue hym cccc. markis. *Ibid*, The kyng. dyd gyue to Philip of Chastaulxe, his chef esquyer, .C. marke of rent yerely. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. i iii 17 I hey [Hamburg traders] keep their accounts in marks and schillings, sixteen schillings to a mark. 1902 *Encycl. Brit* XXXI. 289/2 The first reform in the coinage of the German Empire occurred in 1871, when the new gold money was introduced, which had for its unit the silver mark (a money of account) of 100 pfennigs.

3. *Shetland.* A denomination of land, from the feu duty formerly paid to the superior.

1774 G. Gifford in G. Low *Orkney* (1879) 145 The term Pennyland .in Schetland..marks the quality, and according to the value of the land, every Mark contains more or fewer Pennies. 1793 *Statist. Acc Scott* V. 195 *note*, In some instances, a merk may be less than an acre, in others, perhaps, equal to two acres 1884 *Scotsman* 26 July 3/1 Shetland Advt) Three Merks, One Ure and One-Third of an Ure of Land.

4. As the name of a coin. (Never so used with reference to English coinage)

a. In Scotland, a coin of the value of 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots (see 2 b). *Half-mark*: a coin of the value of 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1480 *Acta Dom Concil* (1839) 74/1, v marcis scotis for ilk pund grete. 1570-1 *Reg. Privy Council Scott* XIV 89 Ane silver penny to have course and passage for xiijs. iiijd. of this realme, to be callit the merk peice, and the half of the same for vjs. viijd., to be callit the halff merk peice.

b. Used to represent its etymological equivalents in various foreign languages, as the name of various copper and silver coins current at various times on the Continent, esp. a modern silver coin of the German Empire first issued in 1875, containing 77.16 grains troy, and worth slightly less than the English shilling.

1727-52 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Mark is a copper-coin in Sweden, equal to two pence farthing sterling. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 324/2 *Mark*, a silver coin in Hamburg The mark is worth 1s 2½d 1883 *Encycl. Brit* XVI 732 *note*, The substitution of the mark for the older thaler came into force [in Germany] 1st January 1875.

†**5.** *attrib.* mark pound, weight (see quots.).

1576-77 *Reg. Privy Council Scott* II. 601 Deduceing onelie for his panis sex schillingis for the merk wecht. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Mark-weight*, a foreign weight commonly of 8 Ounces; and *Mark-Pound* is two such Marks, or 16 Ounces. 1902 D. Macleane *Coronation* 123 [The oblation of] A 'Purse of Gold' was, until Victoria, 'a Mark weight of gold'—i.e. 8 ounces troy.

Mark (mārk), *v.* Forms: 1 (mærcian, mearcian, *Northumb.* mercisa), 2 merki, markian, 3 marcen, 3-5 merke, 3-7 marke, 4 merkke, 4-6 merk, 5 marc, mirk, mork, 6 merck, 6-7 mark(e, 4- mark. [OE. *mearcian* = OFris. *merkia*, OS *markon, gimarkon* to destine, appoint, observe, remark (MDu. *merken, merken* to set a mark on, to observe, Du. *merken* to set a mark on), OHG. *marchôn* to limit, plan out, destine (mod.G. as new-formation *merken* to set a mark in, stamp), ON. *marka* to draw the outline of, put a mark on, observe:—OTeut. **markôjan*, f. **markâ* Mark *sb.*[1] A parallel formation from the sb. (OTeut. **markyôn*) appears in OHG., MHG. *merchen, merken* (mod.G. *merken*), ON. *merkja* (Sw. *marka*, Da. *mærke*). The Rom. langs. have a corresponding formation from the adopted sb.: F. *marquer* (which is the source of some of the uses of the Eng. vb.), Pr., Sp., Pg. *marcar*, It. *marcare*.]

I. To put a mark upon.

1. *trans.* To trace out boundaries for; to plot out (ground); to set out the ground plan of (a building); *fig* to plan out, design. **a.** *simply.* (Now only *fig* in poetic use.)

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. § 6 Ælc cræftega ðencð & mearcað his weorc on his mode ær ær he hit wyrce. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* i. 33 Se mearcode þa stowa þe [Vulg *metatus est locum, in quo*] ge eowre geteld on slean sceoldon. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Þu wisest wruhte of alle, markedest eorðe, þu stores mon of sea stream, þu wissent ant weldent of alle wihtes. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2500 In an harde rochi stede is þuong aboute he drow & þer wiþinne al to is wille Markede place inou & rerde þer an castel *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III 13 If . thou Wilt helpe me to schewe now That in myn hede y-marked is [etc.]. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv vi. 222 To note and marke the mine, and so much ground in circuite for him, which the Lawe graunts..those that discover any mine. 1747 P. Francis *Hor. Sat.* i. i 140 Some certain mean in all things may be found, To mark our virtues, and our vices bound. 1844 [see Idea *sb.* 2].

b. with *out.*

1612 Bible *Isa.* xliv 13 The carpenter stretcheth out his rule ..he marketh it out with the compasse, and maketh it after the figure of a man. 1769 Goldsm. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 411 This extraordinary man [J. Cæsar] had, from the beginning of his life, marked out a way to universal empire 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* xxx (Pelh Libr.) 218 To ascend the mountain, where, no doubt, he has been marking out a camp. 1879 Browning *Martin Relph* 78 And all that time stood Rosamund Page..Bandaged about, on the turf marked out for the party's firing-place. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* v 52 The Major and I are on our way to mark out that very claim.

†**c.** *poet.* in alliterative phrases: To fashion, frame. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4286 For hom wit lacket Of þe Godhed giffen, þat grew from the sun, þat all mightyle made & merket of noght 14 . *Siege Jerus* 112 Þe iridde in heuen myd hem is þe holy goste, Neber merked ne made bot mene fram hem passyþ *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lvii, The fayrist knyȝte, That euyr ȝette I see with syȝte, Sethen I was market mon. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* xix 3 God, that mayde both more and les, And merkyd man to his lyknes

†**d.** To fix the position of, to set or place (in a particular situation). *Obs*

13. *E. E. Allit. P* A. 142 By-ȝonde þe broke I hope[de] þat mote merked wore *Ibid* B 637 Messez of mylke he merkkez bytwene

2. To make a mark or marks on (anything) as by drawing, stamping, impressing, applying, cutting, or the like.

a 1035 *Laws of Canute* II. c. 32 (Schmid) Gif þeowman set þam ordale ful weorðe, mearcie man hine æt þam forman cyrre *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 87 God het Moyses þet heo sculden merki mid þan blode hore duren *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21698 To tuelue men taght þat wandes tuelue, Ilkan merked his him self *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 401 Nowe is tyme The lambis and the beestis more & lesse To marke. ? 1456 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett* II. 293 Ther is on potte that is morkyn ondre the bottome ij tymes with thyes letteris M. P. 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 431 b/1 He was marked or tokened on the lyppes of hym with an hote and brennyng yron. *c* 1490 — *Rule St Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 136 Yf that he can not write & marke it with his owne sygne. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 52 Se that they [the sheep] be well marked. 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 80 b, The bysshoppes ministers are wont to marke mens foreheades with Asshes. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III iii 56 My bodie's mark'd With Roman Swords 1682 *True Protest. Mercury* No 105. 2/2 He stole a Silver Tankard, marked I. F. 1712-13 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 22 Feb., Miss is recovering [from the small-pox] I know not how much she will be marked. 1844 Halliwell *Octavian* (Percy Soc.) Pref. 11 In the Cambridge manuscript, now marked Ff. ii 38, his name is spelt Octavyan. 1868 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav* xvii, The Guard comes clambering round to mark the tickets.

absol 14 . *Debate Carpenter's Tools* in Halliw *Nugæ Poet* 15 'Ȝe, ȝe', seyd the lyne and the chalke. 'I schall merke upone the wode And kepe his mesures trew and gode'. *Mod.* This pencil won't mark.

b. *spec.* †(*a*) To embroider (*obs.*); (*b*) To place an identifying mark on linen or other household furniture by means of embroidery or stitching, or with marking-ink.

c 1400 *Emare* 386 She tawghte hem to sewe and marke all maner of sylkyn werke 1530 Palsgr 633/1 All my thynges be marked with this marke. 1704 *Lond Gaz.* No 3981/4 Handkerchiefs, marked with W. 1713 *Rules Lambeth Girls' Sch.* v. in *N. & Q.* (1902) 9th Ser. X. 256/2 They are to be taught to Read, Write, Spin, Knit and Sew and Mark. 1888 J. Payn *Myst. Mirbridge* xvii. II. 17 We are marking the house linen. 1890 Sarah Tytler *Jean Keir* 42 She marked their handkerchiefs.

c. *Comm.* To attach to (an article) figures or signs indicating the price. *To mark down*: to label (goods) with a lower figure; to reduce the indicated price of (anything).

1894 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 5/7 All seaborne qualities [of coal] were marked down 3*s.* per ton. 1896 Howells *Impressions & Exp.* 53 She was dressed in a .ready-made suit, which somehow suggested itself as having been 'marked down'. *Mod. Advt.* All goods are marked in plain figures.

d. *pass.* To have or bear natural marks. Also *fig.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5477 His kyngdom was clene clustrit with hilles, All merkyd with mounteyns, & with mayn hylles 1600 *Mayries Metamorph.* v i. 127 Is not this hard luck to wander so long, And in the end to finde his wife markt wrong. [She has been transformed into a man.] 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 150 The better Brood, unlike the Bastard Crew, Are mark'd with Royal Streaks of shining Hue 1855 W. S. Dallas in *Syst. Nat. Hist* I. 387 The species of the genus *Argynnis* .are elegantly marked with silvery spots

3. To form or portray by making marks.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III 123 The nynthe Signe. Is cleped Sagittarius, The whos figure is marked thus, A Monstre with a bowe on honde *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* i § 12 Next the forseide Cercle of the Abc, under the cros-lyne, is marked the scale *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2636 He cled him all in clene stele a conyschaunce ouire, þat made was & merkid on þe messedone armes. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 201 They'll have this to be the Figure of St. Jerome, which God was pleased should be marked upon that Stone, because of the great love he had for that place.

†**4.** Used to render L. *signare* 'to seal'. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii 66 *Signantes lapidem*, mercande ðone stan. 1382 Wyclif *John* iii. 33 He that hath takun his witnessing, hath markid that God is sothfast.

†**5.** To make with the hand (the sign of the cross); to make the sign of the cross upon (one's breast, etc.), to 'cross' (oneself). Also, to invest (a person) with the sign of the cross in token of his joining a crusade. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 Vppon heom alswa we er seiden we sculen markian þet tacne of 'ere halie rode. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7848 Þe taddé, ne hym, ne durst þey touche, So had he marked hym with þe crouche. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 891 Þei markeden hem alle þre, To him þat bolede deþ on tre *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 80 Þan þis holie man sayd vnto hym; 'Bruther, Cros & mark þi harte' what is þat att þou spekis vnto þi selfe?' 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 155 Herry [III] was merkyd with the tokne of the Holy Crosse, for to go to Jerusalem *c* 1550 *Battle of Otterburn* xliv. In Child *Ballads* III. 297 Euery man thynke on hys trewe love, And marke hym to the Trenite 1577 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 49 First of all he did mark himself unto God.

6 *fig.* To designate as if by placing a mark upon; to destine. Const *for* †*to, to* and inf. † Also with complement, to designate as being (so and so). (*Obs.*)

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 459 (Gr.) Þa him to ȝingran self metod manc ynnes mearcode selfa 1368 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* xi 253, I was markid withoute mercy & myn name entrid In þe legende of lif longe er I were, *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12136 My maydynhed I mark to myghtisull goddis. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii 257 Ha3 ll! þou marc us þi men and make vs in myndе 1566 Clough in Burgon *Life Gresham* (1839) II. 168 Some that were his friends bade hym gett hym awaye for that he was markyd. wheruppon he went home, and went to his bed. 1590 Marlowe *Edw II*, III ii, A boy Thou art not markt to manie daies on earth 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, III i 41 These signes haue markt me extraordinarie 1599 — *Hen V*, iv iii 20 If we are markt to die, we are enow To doe our Country losse. 1638 Quarles *Hieroglyph.* i. 46 Ere he had life, estated in his Vrne, And markt for death 1750 Gray *Elegy* Epit 4 Melancholy mark'd him for her own. 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* (1858) I. iii 265 The persons whom he named..became marked at once for persecution. 1871 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) IV. xviii 154 The high ground which William's keen eye would at the first glance mark as the site of the future castle 1892 Kipling *Barrack-r. Ballads, Cleared* vi, They never marked a man for death They only said 'Intimidate'

b with *out.*

c 1400 *York Myst* xxx. 519 And perfore, to go with yone gest, Yhe marke vs out of þe manliest men. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 20 That lucky Youth is certainly mark'd out for a Commission. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 345 The law will not pass him over, and marks him out, *in rei exemplum et infamiam.* 1853 Lytton *My Novel* III xxiv, Suspected persons were naturally marked out by Mr Stirn, and reported to his employer. 1862 Stanley *Jew Ch* (1877) I. xviii. 338 The little mantle had from his earliest years marked him out as an almost royal personage 1871 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) IV. xviii 241 The men of Durham, who had been marked out for the slaughter. 1893 Traill *Social Eng* Introd. 48 The country, which had been marked out by destiny to become the greatest manufacturer in the world.

†**c.** To mete out, allot, apportion. (Chiefly in alliteration with *meed*.) Const. *dat. Obs. poet.*

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 284 Hee. swore swiftliche his othe.., too merken hem care. *Ibid.* 497 With menne of Mesopotame to mark þe teene. *c* 1378 *Cursor M* 272 (Fairf.) Mirþ he merkis mon to mede. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 186 Wo was hym marked that wade mote with the lewed! *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 66/678 He til vs merkes slik mede. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* xx 630 He shall no more hym godys son call. We shall marke hym truly his mede. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 807 Yone berne in the battale wil ye noght forbere, For al the mobil on the mold, merkit to mede.

d. To separate *from* something else as by drawing a boundary line or imposing a distinctive mark. Now chiefly with *off.*

1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* iv. i. 1532 This Night..Mark'd from the rest of the Revolving Year, And set apart. 1792 Charlotte Smith *Desmond* I. 63 Amiable people of rank, who are no longer marked by their titles from that canaille with which [etc.] 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 264 The Popular Tale is thus marked off by features of its own from ordinary stories. 1872 G. Meredith *H. Richmond* lvi, I know that this possession of hers [her courage], which identifies her and marks her from the rest of us, would bear the ordeal

of fire. 1877 tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 16 He marks off the Semites from them very decidedly.

7. To express or indicate by marks or signs.

a. † To indicate in writing, note. *Obs.* Also, to indicate or represent by symbolic marks.

a 1000 *Phœnix* 333 Weras .. mearciað on marm-stane hwonne se dæg and seo tid dryhtum geeawe frætwe flyhthwates. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 42 þeo ureisuns þet ich nabbe bute imerked beoð iwriten oueral *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. vii. 47 (Camb MS.) What is now brutus or stierne catoun? The thynne fame yit lastinge of hir ydel names is marked with a fewe letterys *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 387 þai wer not constrenyd be nede for to begge; as grete clerkis merken vp-on þis worde of þe gospelle where criste saiþ þus 'When þu makist þine feeste, þat is', of almes, 'calle pore, feble, lame & blynde'. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 41 Wherfore in þis book I schal marke as I may how and in what 3eres such defautes fille. *a* 1794 GIBBON *Autobiog* (1896) 257 After marking the date the manuscript was deposited in my bureau. 1879 PEROWNE in *Expositor* IX 411 He draws the chart and marks the sunken reefs 1890 H SWEET *Prim Spoken Eng.* 3 If a word has two strong stresses both must be marked.

b. In games. To record (the points gained by the players). Chiefly *absol.* and in phr. *to mark the game.*

1816 SINGER *Playing Cards* 239 If he cannot answer him by shewing the third of them, he who asks the question marks five points. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for N.* I 154 John Gordon good-naturedly proposed a [billiard] match with the young lady, if Miss Jones would come and 'mark'. 1870 'CAVENDISH' *Game of Bézique* 21 Eleven counters are required by each player—one large round one that marks 500 [etc.] 1886 *Euchre: how to play it* 108 *Marking the Game*, counting

c. colloq. *To mark up*: to add (an item) to a tavern score; hence, to give credit for; = CHALK *v.* 3 b.

1899 *Tit-Bits* 22 July 322/1, I shaved a gentleman who asked me to mark it up

d. *absol.* Of a horse: To indicate its age by 'mark of mouth'.

1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.* s.v., A horse is said to *mark* when he shows his age by a black spot which appears at about five and a half years old, in the cavities of the corner-teeth, and is gone when he is eight years old.

e. Of a graduated instrument: To show, 'register' (so many degrees, etc.).

1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 179 The barometer marked 27 265, being about 3,540 feet

8. In immaterial sense: **a.** To make perceptible or recognizable, by some sign or indication **b.** To manifest, 'testify' (one's approval, displeasure, etc.) by some significant act, or by reward or punishment. (Now only with obj. qualified by possessive.) † Also, with clause as obj.: To indicate by action.

a. 1904 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 18/1 The famous instrumentalists of the classical school, were accustomed to mark the natural accent by a hardly perceptible prolongation of the first note of the bar

b 1791 *Duchess of York* II. 91 The King continued to mark the same degree of favor to him as ever 1807 C SIMEON in Carus *Mem & Life* (1847) IX 227 Unless God, by a special interposition of his Providence,..mark his own will respecting it. 1808 SCOTT *Marm* VI. XXVII, Eustace A look and sign to Clara cast, To mark he would return 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* XIII, She dusted a chair for Sylvia, sitting down herself on a three-legged stool to mark her sense of the difference in their conditions.

9. To be a mark of or upon. **a** To be an indication of the position or course of

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 265 Pillars are put there to mark the way, because it is a Desart. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I 486 The Sov'reign of the Heav'ns has set on high The Moon, to mark the Changes of the Sky 1762 FALCONER *Shipwreck* (1796) I 164 Eternal powers! What ruins from afar Mark the fell track of desolating war. 1770? LOGAN *Cuckoo* II, Hast thou a star to guide thy path Or mark the rolling year? 1823 F CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt Blanc* 23 A circle of thin haze marked dimly the limits between heaven and earth 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXVII 209 A withered pine on the opposite mountain marking the other terminus 1868 M ARNOLD *Sch & Univ Cont.* 154 Wolf's coming to Halle in 1783 marks an era [etc.] 1869 TOZER *Highl Turkey* I 36 The Bunarbashi river, which is marked at first by the plantation at its source, and afterwards by the green marshes which fringe its sides 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 17 Where the blue lake's wrinkle marks the river's inrush pale.

b. *pass.* Of lines, features, etc.. To be (more or less) strikingly noticeable. Chiefly with adverbs. (Cf. MARKED *ppl. a.*)

1824 MACAULAY *Mitford's Hist Greece* Misc. Writ. 1860 I. 156 The line of demarcation between good and bad men is so faintly marked as often to elude the most careful investigation. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 204 (ed. 2) 193 The wrinkles about the eyes and mouth [are] strongly marked 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II x. 280 The junction between it and its neighbours is plainly marked.

c. To be a distinguishing mark or character of (a person, etc.); to be a noteworthy feature or attendant circumstance of (an action, incident). Often *pass.*, to be characterized, distinguished, or made remarkable (now only const. *by*).

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) I. *Essex* 334 They being mark'd alike in their poetical parts [etc.] 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1744 His [Savage's] character was marked by profligacy, insolence, and ingratitude 1863 FR. A KEMBLE *Resid in Georgia* (N Y ed.) 246 To-day my visit to the Infirmary was marked by an event which has not occurred before—the death of one of the poor slaves while I was there. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char* x. 253 No triumph—no exultation, marks her manner. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 1. 62 The long internal tranquillity which marked the rule of our foreign masters. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* ii. (1879) 20 Solemn ceremonies marked the gathering of the plant.

d. To diversify, be a landmark upon.

1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* 43 For leagues no other tree did mark The level waste, the rounding gray

10. *Mil.* **a.** To indicate the pivots, formations, etc. in military evolutions

1796 *Instr. & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 160 Its adjutant and those of the regiments standing to its left will mark each his own left, the adjutants of the regiments to its right will mark each its own right [etc.] 1889 *Infantry Drill* 88 If the horses are unsteady, they [the officers] must dismount and mark the points on foot. *Ibid.* 186 The assistant adjutants-general of the base division will mark the point of appui, and assistant adjutants-general will mark the distant points for their respective divisions

b. *To mark time*: to move the feet as in marching but without advancing. Also *transf.* and *fig*

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 17 On the word *Mark Time*, the foot then advancing completes its pace, after which the cadence is continued, without gaining any ground. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess., Bacon* (ed Montague) II 200 The human mind accordingly, instead of marching, merely marked time. 1903 F W. H. MYERS *Hum Personality* II 296 The Agnostic's appeal to us to halt and mark time.

11. To direct one's course or aim.

† **11.** To direct (one's way). Also *refl.* and *intr.*, to proceed, advance. *Obs*

c 1205 LAY. 5642 þa cnihtes weoren wise .. and heom markede forð, touward Munt-giu heo ferden *Ibid.* 26309 Forð þa eorles wenden and mærcoden enne weȝ þe ouer anne munte læi *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XVI (*Magdalena*) 784 Scho til wildirnes has socht, & yddir ewinely can hyr mark. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3595 Nowe bownes the bolde kynge with [his] beste knyghtes, Merkes ouer the mowntaynes fulle mervaylous wayes. 14 *Henryson's Twa Myss* 195 in *Bannatyne MS* (1881) 965 Quhen scho was furth and fre, scho .mirrely mirkit vnto the myre. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi. 20 Oft thow hes refusit Till cum ws till, or 3it till merk ws neir 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Exclamacioun 1 Now throw the deip fast to the port I mark 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* x. 406 The Quene hard this ansuer, quhilk quhen scho hard, she markes to Dunbar.

† **12.** To aim a blow or missile at, to strike, hit.

13 . *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1592 þe mon merkkez hym wel, as þay mette fyrst, Hit hym vp to þe hult 1399 LANGL *Rich. Redeles* III 268 Rewlers of rewmes Were not yffoundid To leue al at likynge But to laboure on þe lawe And to merke meyntenourz with maces. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2206 He merkes thurghe the maylez the myddes in sondyre *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 320 He [an Angel] hab brandist his brond brennynde so brist. To Marke þi middel at a Mase in more þen in þre, No lese *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7327 He merkit hym in mydward the mydell in two, þat he felle to þe flat erthe *c* 1402 LYDG *Compl Bl Knt* 462 Who that is an archer, and ys blend, Marketh nothing, but sheteth as he wend. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII v. 132 Of quham this dart hit ane at the myddill markyt hym full rycht 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 172 One marked hym with a quarell and smote hym in the hede.

† **b.** *intr.* To aim a blow. Const. *to.* Also *Sc.* to aim, intend *to do* something. *Obs*

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2067 By then hys swerde owt he get, Strykes the geant withowttene lett, Merkes evene to his nekk *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 7034 He merkit to Menestaus with a mayn dynt, þat he hurlit fro his horse to þe hard erthe *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab* v *Parl. Beasts* XXXV, Of this meniye markand to get remeid. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XII 76 Sen double murther markis to reule the rout 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* x 399 Prepareng with al thair harte, the destructione of the Catholik and Romane Kirk, quhilk vttirlie tha mark to ourthraw.

III. To notice or observe.

13. To notice or keep the eye upon (a person or material object), to observe, to watch. Now *poet.*

1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XII 132 Lyueres to forn vs vseden to marke The selkouthes that thei se ghen her sones for to teche. 1462 J PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 122 They ar morkyn well inowe, and so is John Bylyngforthe 1530 PALSGR. 730/2 Mark hym whan he daunseth, you shall se hym springe lyke a yonckher 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI ii. 5 Him stedfastly he markt, and saw to bee A goodly youth of amiable grace 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 50 God who oft descends to visit men Unseen, and through their habitations walks To mark their doings. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 116 P 5, I saw a Hare pop out I marked the Way she took. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII 448 Full well I mark'd the features of his face 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. 12 He has not mark'd me yet. 1805 WORDSW *Prelude* IV 390 So near that. I could mark him well, Myself unseen. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II VI, While yet he loiter'd on the spot, It seemed as Ellen mark'd him not.

14. To consider, to observe mentally, give heed or attention to. Often with *well.*

c 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 119 Marke this in yowre mynde. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 4 He muste .. ernestly and diligently marke wel that he redeth. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E.E.T.S.) 36 Marke well what they purpose by this estatute. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* XXVIII 23 Take hede and heare my voyce, pondre and merck my wordes wel 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III i. 153 And if your Grace marke every circumstance, You haue great reason to do Richard right 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* XXXVII 37 Marke the perfect man, and behold the vpright for the end of that man is peace. 1788 MRS. HUGHES *Henry & Isabella* III. 30 They had marked a more than ordinary regard in his Lordship's behaviour to her. 1790 *Norman & Bertha* II. 166 She recollected the husband of her former attendant, and having marked him framed for villainies [etc.]. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* II. 123 Mark me well. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf* II 8 Another feature of the times is worth marking. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XXII, Mark my words, Sir Hereward, that cunning Frenchman will treat with them one by one.

15. *Sport.* **a.** *trans.* To note and keep in mind the spot to which (the game) has retired after having been 'put up'. Also *to mark down.*

When pheasants or partridges are driven from cover, and are flying towards the guns, the beaters cry 'Mark—Over!'

c 1450 *Treat. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* I 297 If she neme oon rewarde her apon here foule, then merke the covey and goo afore them somwhat 1486 *Bk. St Albans* b iij b, And goo after yt by laysour to the partrich that be marked and doo as I shall tell yow here folowyng 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. II, The birds flew into it, and were marked, (as it is called) by the two sportsmen. 1803 COL HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I 1 We marked the former [ducks] down. 1849 E E. NAPIER *Excurs. S Africa* II. 331 He now dashed up the opposite bank, having marked a second flock of oxen. 1864 *Cornh Mag.* X. 840 It is no good to talk of having marked birds down, unless you have distinctly seen a certain toss up of the wings as they pitch 1874 J W. LONG *Amer Wild-fowl Shooting* 154 Mark! Let them go over I'll call them down 1898 *Encycl Sport* II. 92 *Mark down*, to keep in view or memory the spot at which the boar went to cover

b. Of a hound also *absol*

1880 CARNEGIE *Pract Trap.* 16 The dog marked when it tried the hole again *Ibid*, The dog still remained marking, so I went back. 1899 *Westm. Gas.* 17 Nov. 2/2 A fox was then roused and hounds ran him finally marking to ground after a gallop lasting nearly half an hour.

c. *Football.* (See quot. 1897.)

1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* 317 When practicable he should mark the same man throughout the game, and when the ball is thrown he should always be on the alert 1897 *Encycl Sport* I. 429 (Football) *Marking a man*, keeping close to an opponent in order to hamper him if he should receive the ball. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar 4/8 The Scottish players marked the opposition too carefully to permit of their being very troublesome

16. *absol.* or *intr.* To take notice; to keep watch; to fix (one's) attention; to consider. Sometimes followed by indirect question: To ascertain by observation (*what, whether*, etc.).

1526 TINDALE *Luke* I 36 And marke, thy cosen Elizabeth, hath also conceaved a sonne in her olde age. 1563 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 61 The aunswerer muste at the firste hearing of hys [opponent's] argument, marke whether it bee made accordyng to rules of Logique, or otherwise. *a* 1591 H SMITH *Serm* (1637) 309 You marked when your Master taught you your trade. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch V.* IV. I 313 O vpright Iudge, Marke Iew, o learned Iudge 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* XX 7 Marke, I pray you, and see how this man seeketh mischiefe 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. XII 72 Mark diligently until the Plumb Line cut these assigned degrees that you are to Mount the Gun by. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 59 The self-applauding bird, the peacock see,—Mark what a sumptuous Pharisee is he! 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom Emp* I. (ed 5) 3 We shall mark how the new religion, rising in the midst of a hostile power ends by embracing and transforming it 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 282 What they say is—mark, now, and see whether their words are true—they say that the soul of man is immortal

Mark, obs. form of MARQUE, MIRK.

Markable (mā·ɪkăb'l), *a.* Also 7 **marckable, markeable.** [f. MARK *v.* + -ABLE.]

† **1.** Worthy or capable of being marked or noted; remarkable. *Obs* [Cf. obs F. *marquable* (16th c.).]

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* IV iv. 447 Tho othere now seid bischopis, which thei made afterward out of the noumbre of xij, as therto sowneth miche the processe, Acts i° 2, bi mi mie therto markable wordis. 1584 *Leycesters Commonw.* (1641) 11 Such a one so markeable to the simplest subiect of this Land by the publique insignes of his tyrannous purpose. 1608 HIERON *Defence* II XII. 162 Some speciall & markeable defectes in his plea. *a* 1645 HABINGTON *Surv Worc.* in *Worc Hist Soc Proc* II. 155 And these which maie seeme to some scarce worth the wrytynge, to a curious eye maye perhaps be marckable 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 260 Men. illustrious and markable for sanctity of life.

2 Capable of receiving a mark or imprint, *rare.*

1868 MRS CROSLAND *Mrs Blake* III 288 He thought Emily Neville a beautiful name, and now all 'markable' gifts were so inscribed.

Hence † **Ma·rkably** *adv*, remarkably.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 262 So markably uncertain and giddy headed herein are we.

Markal, variant of MERCAL *Sc. dial.*

Markasit(e, obs forms of MARCASITE.

Marke, obs. form of MARQUE, MIRK.

Marked (mārkt), *ppl. a.* [f. MARK *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Having a visible mark. Also, impressed or affixed as a mark; expressed by a mark

931 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* (1887) II. 358 Ðære gemearcodan æc æt aleburnan. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith Microl.* 9 Of Keyes some are..marked Keyes, others are called vnmarked Keyes. Of the marked, there are fiue principall which the Ambrosians. did mark with colours. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I 227 A marked stone in the pavement. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s.v. *Card*, Among sharpers divers sorts of false or fraudulent cards have been contrived; as marked cards. 1768 *N. Car Col. Rec* VII 853 From the top of Tryon Mountain beginning at the marked Trees thereon [etc.] 1875 *Chamb Jrnl.* 16 Jan. 45 A number of prettily marked ones [*sc* snails] 1892 F. ANSTEY *Voces Populi* Ser. II. 5 Herr Von K is preparing to fire a marked half-crown from a blunderbuss

absol. 1683 WODROEPHE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 319/2 From the Marcked of the Hand of God, and from Traytors Hands, the Lord keepe vs.

b. Special collocations: **marked bar**, a particular form of pig-iron; **marked file**, a file of newspapers or journals upon the articles in which the names of the writers have been recorded;

marked iron = *marked bar*; **marked price**, the price indicated by written signs placed on goods offered for sale; **marked proof**, an impression of an engraving in which some detail is left unfinished as a mark of an early state of the plate.

1887 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 2/6 In many instances the marked prices are clearly prohibitive. 1888 *Ibid* 24 Sept. 2/7 Marked bars are almost the only class of iron that have not been advanced Most marked bar houses are in a better position than they have been for a year or two past. *Ibid.* 10 Dec 2/8 Marked iron is unchanged. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 May 5/2 There are many 'marked files' in the British Museum.

2 *Marked man*: one whose conduct is watched with hostile intent; one who is kept in mind as an object for suspicion or vengeance.

1833 Hr. Martineau *Manch Strike* xi 125 You are a marked man in Manchester, no master in any trade will take you in among his men. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* xviii. IV. 235 If they had fancied that they were marked men, they might have become traitors 1882 J H. Blunt *Ref Ch. Eng* II. 285 On the accession of Queen Mary he naturally became a marked man

3. Emphasized, rendered evident; clearly defined, easy to distinguish or recognize. Also with prefixed adv., as *well-*, *strongly-marked*.

1795 Ld. Auckland *Corr* (1862) III. 281, I do not think the rule applicable to this case; it was too marked and too official. 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 72 Any well marked example of this disease. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. vii 42 He looked at the flower-pot with marked disdain. 1836 J M Gully *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 9 A quarter of a grain has generally a marked action on a healthy man 1841 Brewster *Mart Sci.* II iii. (1856) 134 We slightly resented a piece of marked incivility. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* x xiv, Of those qualities enumerated above,..Audley Egerton only exhibited to a marked degree —the common sense and the readiness. 1875 W. S Hayward *Love agst World* I, The third with more marked features. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 82 George avoided you in the most marked manner. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 933 The antipyrine-rash . is not accompanied by marked fever.

b. Of rhythm, accent, etc

1818 Hallam *Mid Ages* IX i. (1868) 599 Their hymns depended, for metrical effect, on the marked accents and powerful rhymes which the Latin language affords.

Markedly (mā·ɪkedlɪ), *adv.* [f. Marked *a.* + -ly 2.] In a marked manner or degree.

A favourite 19th c adverb

1821 in Southey *Life & Bell* (1844) II 389 The Bishop . was markedly civil, both to myself and Davis. 1842 J Sterling *Ess.* etc. (1848) I. 442 The collection includes poems of four markedly different kinds. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 838 As a rule epithelioma of the muco-cutaneous functions affects the glands early and markedly.

Markedness (mā·ɪkednes). [f. Marked *a.* + -ness.] The condition of being marked

1846 Poe *L G. Clark* Wks. 1864 III. 110 The markedness by which he is noticeable for nothing 1865 J. Grote *Moral Ideals* xix. 451 Individuality of character is markedness.

Markee, Markenes, obs ff. Marquee, Mirkness.

Marker (mā·ɪkəɹ). [f. Mark *v.* + -er 1. OE. had *mearcere* as a gloss on L. *notārius*.]

1. One who marks. **a** One whose duty it is to mark game (see Mark *v* 15).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iij b, Let yowre spanyellis fynde a Couy of partrichys and when thay be put vpp ye most haue markeris to marke som of thaym, and then cowple vp yowre houndys 1898 *Encycl Sport* II 75 When either of the markers has marked birds, he should blow his whistle once

b. One who records the score in competitive games (e.g. tennis, billiards, etc.), or at target practice. † In *Cricket* = scorer

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks 403/2 It is pitie yᵗ the man wer not made a marker of chases in some tenis play. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 177 John Webb, John and Charles Dinion, markers in the tenis courts at Whitehall and Windsor 1754 J. Love *Cricket* (1770) 5 Save when the [billiard] Marker bellows out, *Six love* 1774 *Covent-Garden Mag* Aug 283/2 [Cricket] If one of these gentry should be appointed marker, he will favour the side that he wishes to win. 1859 Lever *Davenport Dunn* 27 Sam Crozier was a marker at a billiard-table in Tralee. 1861 *Times* 23 Aug., A private of the Royal Marines . was acting as a marker at the targets during the firing of the Volunteers 1898 *Encycl Sport* II 242 Most games [of rackets] at clubs, and all matches, are played under the eye and voice of a marker who is placed in the gallery

c. One employed to keep a record of attendances, in a class, school, or college.

At Cambridge, a person appointed to prick off the names of those present at the service in a college chapel.

1798 Coleridge *Let* 19 Feb , Every ward [in Christ's Hospital] was governed by four Monitors, and by four Markers. 1820 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp* 35 *Yrs. ago*, The markers (those who were appointed to hear the Bible read in the wards on Sunday morning and evening) 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* May 601 His name prick'd off upon the marker's roll, No twinge of conscience racks his easy soul. 1893 *Month* Aug. 490 There are [in a Manchester industrial school] two non commissioned officers, or monitors, who are termed the *striper* and *marker* respectively.

d. In Welsh slate quarries: An official employed to check the quantity of work done by the men.

1901 *Daily Chron.* 15 May 8/6 One man who occupied the position of marker in the quarries..turned back.

e. *Mil.* One who is placed as a pivot or formation mark in military evolutions.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 100 Markers will always be placed, to give the precise ground on which the countermarch is to be made. 1832 *Prog. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 53 The Markers to be employed for Regimental Movements are the Adjutant, the Regimental Serjeant Major, and one non-commissioned Officer for each Squadron.

f. One who puts a mark, stamp, brand, etc. upon something. *Marker-off*: a workman who performs certain processes in pianoforte scale making.

1553 *Act 7 Edw. VI*, c. 7 § 1 The penaltie dependeth not upon the seller, ne maker, marker or fellor of the same [Fuell]. 1737 *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit* II III. (ed 33) 94 Marker of Dice, John Rollos. 1889 *Work* 23 Nov. I. 564/3 The business of the marker-off is..to plane the bridges to their proper height, mark the scale [etc]. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 3 Dec. 10/6 Piano Markers-off and Assistant Markers-off wanted.

† **g** One who notes or observes. *Obs.*

c 1550 Cheke *Matt.* xvi *note*, As in yᵉ beginning of Orestes of Euripides it mai appear, and els whear communli to a marker hearof

† **h.** *slang.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1591 Greene *2nd Pt. Conny catching* Wks. (Grosart) X. 86 In Lifting Law, He that first stealeth [is] the Lift. He that receiues it mai Markar.

i *nonce-use.* A marksman.

1820 Scott *Monast.* xviii, The best marker may shoot a bow's length beside.

2 An implement or tool for marking.

In many specific applications, e. g an implement for tracing lines on the ground in laying out garden beds, preparing for planting rows of trees, etc.; an appliance in a sewing machine for making a crease on the cloth to serve as a guide for stitching or folding; a pointed tool or stylus for marking wood to be cut

1725 W. Halfpenny *Sound Building* 52 With a Marker describe the Cross-Joints. 1870 *Advt*, Bézique Playing Cards with Markers. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl 584/2 *Marker*. An implement for marking off rows on the ground, as a guide for planting or dropping.

3. = *Book-marker* (Book *sb.* 18).

1852 Miss Mitford *Recoll.* II 184, I had no marker, and the richly bound volume closed as if instinctively. 1853 Dale tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 293 When carrying the Missal, he will take care not to displace the markers.

4. *slang.* Something worthy to be compared.

1895 H. P. Robinson *Men Born Equal* 145 It ain't a marker to what's ahead

Market (mā·ɪket), *sb.* Forms: α. 2 (*dat.*), 4–6 **markete**, 3 (*dat*). **marcatte**, 4 **markatte**, 4–6 **markette**, 4–6 **markat**, 4–7 **marcat**, **-kett**, 6 **marcatt**, (4 **marked**, 5 **markyth** (**e**, **marget**, 5–6 **markit**, 6 **-yt**, **-yd**, **-eth**, **marchet**, 7 **marquet**), 2–**market**. β. (chiefly *Sc*) 4–6 **merkat**, 5–8 **mercat**, 5–7 **mercate**, (4 **merkete**, 5 **-et**, 6 **-ett**, **-it**, **-yte**, 7 **merkate**). [Late OE *market*, a. ONF. *market* (Central OF. *marchiet*, *marchié*, mod F *marché*) = Pr. *marcat-z*, Sp , Pg. *mercado*, It. *mercato*:—L. *mercātu-s*, f. *mercāri* to trade: see Mercantile. The Romanic word was early adopted into the Teut. langs.: cf OHG. *markât*, *merkât*, *merchât* (MHG. *market*, *merket*, mod G *markt*), OFris. *merked*, Du *markt* (see Mart *sb.*), ON. *markaðr*, *marknaðr* (Sw. *marknad*, Da. *marked*).

It is not certain that the word was introduced into England before the 12th c, though it occurs in documents ostensibly of the 11th and 10th centuries; even if these be in substance genuine, they are modernized in language]

1. The meeting or congregating together of people for the purchase and sale of provisions or live-stock, publicly exposed, at a fixed time and place; the occasion, or time during which such goods are exposed for sale; also, the company of people at such a meeting. † *High market*: the time when the market is busiest.

After *to* or *from* the article is very often omitted

c 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1125 (Laud MS) He ne mihte cysten ænne peni at anne market. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 491 Đe man ðat oðer biswikeð in mot er in market. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 172 Prestis also ben ma[r]chauntis & beten marketis [etc.]. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III vii. 54 Vsurers wyllen nought be hyghely renomed of theyr craft ne cryen it in the markett. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng* ccvi 187 He lete crye thurgh his patent in euery faire and in euery markete of Englond. 1563 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 306 Every e Satterdaye .. there shalbe a commen markett for . cattell. 1564 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I. 280 To by or sell any maner of tymmer, greit or small, bot in oppin and plane marcattis. *a* 1649 Winthrop *New Eng* (1853) I. 148 By order of court a mercate was erected at Boston, to be kept upon Thursday 1775 S. J Pratt *Liberal Opin.* xlviii. (1783) II. 67 There [at Smithfield] it is high market. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 424 When the whole bulk of the articles to be sold is brought into the market.., the market is called a *pitched* market; when only a small portion is brought .. it is called a *sample* market. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* 39 My mother had coaxed Caxton to walk with her to market. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 45/2 A rendezvous ..where a market was opened for the Indians in the vicinity.

fig. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 Þet is þe dyeules peni huermide he bayþ alle þe uayre pane-worpes ine the markatte of þise wordle. 1600 Shaks *A. Y. L.* III. v. 60 Thanke heauen, fasting, for a good mans loue;..Sell when you can, you are not for all markets.

b. Phrases, more or less metaphorical. † *To be at market*: to be for sale (*lit.* and *fig.*). *To bring to market*: to offer for sale (*lit.* and *fig.*). *To bring one's eggs* (or *one's hogs*) *to a bad market*: to suffer the failure of one's schemes. *To feed* (cattle) *to market*: to feed for sale. *To go to market*: (*colloq.*) to make an attempt at something. *To go* (*badly*, etc.) *to market*: to make a (bad, etc.) bargain. *To put into market*: to make a matter of bargain and sale. † *To run before one's horse to market*: to count the gain before the bargain is made.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. i. 160 But yet I run before my horse to Market. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Cupid's Rev* I. i, We haue brought Our eggs and muskadine to a faire market. *a* 1616 — *Bonduca* v. ii, You have brought your hogs to a fine market. 1639 G. Daniel *Lecius* x. 25 Such a Man would bring His Soule to Mercate. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. vii. I. 68 When the quantity of any commodity which is brought to market falls short of the effectual demand. 1800 Jefferson *Let. to J. Madison* 4 Mar., Writ. 1854 IV. 324 H Marshal voting of course with them, as did, and frequently does ***, of ****, who is perfectly at market. 1801 — *Let. to Monroe* 24 Nov. *Ibid.* IV. 420 A very great extent of country, north of the Ohio, .is now at market 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II ix. 97 The schoolmaster..brought his eggs to a bad market. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 23 When . they found they had been badly to market, thay declared themselves off. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I *Imperf. Symp*, They seldom wait to mature a proposition, but e'en bring it to market in the green ear 1844 Emerson *Lect., Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 300 This is the good and this the evil of trade, that it would put everything into market. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* I. xi 168 If you hadn't come forward the first time he propped, he mightn't have gone to market at all. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 156 These [sheep] being specially fed to market.

c. *Market overt* (in *Law*): open market; the exposal of vendible goods in an open place so that any one who passes by may see them.

1602 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* 7 If a felon sell a Horse without couin in a Market ouert, this doth alter the property 1766 Blackstone *Comm* II. xxx. 449 Market overt in the country is only held on .. special days . ; but in London every day, except Sunday, is market day 1880 *Sat Rev* 28 Feb. 281 A certain article was submitted for analysis by its proprietors to a distinguished analyst, who thoughtfully provided himself with another sample of it bought in market overt

d *Stock Exchange.* (See quot 1887.)

1880 *Guide to Stock Exch* 35 The distinctions between classes of business on the Stock Exchange are known as 'markets', and each jobber is supposed to operate in his own market. 1887 *Encycl Brit* XXII. 557/1 What are known as the 'markets' in the stock exchange are simply groups of jobbers distributed here and there on the floor of the house.

2. *Law.* The privilege granted to the lord of a manor, a municipality or other body, to establish a meeting of persons to buy and sell.

[? *a* 1066–]1130 *Charter of Eadweard* in Kemble *Cod Dipl.* IV. 209 Þæt se abbod and ða ȝebroðra into Ramesege habben ða socne on eallen þingen ofer heom and ðat market æt Dunham 1464 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 521/1 Courtes, Warennes, Mercates, Rentes to the seid Priory belonging 1607 Cowell *Interpr*, *Market*, signifieth also the liberty or priuiledge whereby a towne is enabled to keepe a market 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) III 276 So where a man has a market to hold on the Saturday, and he holds it on another day, the market shall be forfeited.

3 A public place, whether an open space or covered building, in which cattle, provisions, etc. are exposed for sale, a market-place, market-house.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 So ha kam into þe Marcatte so he fond werkmen þet were idel 13 *K. Alis* 1515 A temple ther was, amydde the market *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 79 They began a bataile upon the market 1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI 4 A howse in the markeith 1549 *Compl Scot.* xvii. 149 The comont pepil conuoyit them to the plane mercat befor the capitol 1718 Lady M W Montagu *Let to C'tess Bristol* 10 Apr , The markets are most of them handsome squares. 1872 *All Year Round* 13 Apr 470/1 This charitable lady decided on building a market.

b. With prefixed word, indicating the chief commodity sold, as *cattle*, *corn*, *fish*, *meat market*, etc., for which see those words.

4. The action or business of buying and selling; an instance of this, a commercial transaction, a purchase or sale; a (good or bad) bargain, *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs* exc. in certain phrases: see **c**.

1525 Ld Bernfrs *Froiss* II. xxxviii 116 Lytell and lytell we shall wynne the castells that these pyllers holde, though they departe nowe with a good market *Ibid.* xci [lxxxvii.] 272 He hadde so good a markette as to escape alyue *a* 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen VI* 130 b, The remmaunt not likyng their market, departed 1548 Udall *Erasm Par Luke* xiv. 126 b, I must .. goe to proue them, whether I haue made a good mercate in bying of them or not. *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt.* xxii. 4 Yᵉ went yeer wais, sum to his own ground, sum to his mercat. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 525 She must defer her market till to morrow 1620 Middleton *Chaste Maid* II. ii, *Second Pro* I prithee look what market she hath made *First Pro.* Imprimis, sir, a good fat loin of mutton 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* II. iv, What Lick-finger? mine old host of Ram-Alley? You ha' some mercat here. 1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ* IV 12 The Juncto .. willing to make the best of a bad market, prepare for war. 1689–90 Temple *Ess. Pol. Discont.* Wks 1731 I. 257 Every Man speaks of the Fair as his own Market goes in it. 1693 Dryden *Persius* v. 201 And with Post-haste thy running Markets make, Be sure to turn the Penny. 1699 Kirkton *Ch Hist.* (1817) 373 She hade two daughters, . and for these she thought she might make a better mercat in Scotland than in England.

† **b.** The marketing or selling *of* (a commodity). Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1604 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. iv. 34 (Qo. 2) What is a man, If his chiefe good and market of his time Be but to sleepe and feede, a beast, no more. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect., Tartary* (1685) 80 Some of them now grown Wealthy, by the Market of their Slaves, ..wear Sables.

c. Phrases. † *To make market*: to trade, buy and sell; *fig.* to have dealings or intercourse *with*. *To make a* or *one's market of* (a possession, an occasion): to make (it) an object or occasion of bargaining or profit, to barter away; also, rarely, to victimize, make illicit profit out of (a person). *To make one's market*: to do one's bargaining or dealing (*lit.* and *fig.*). *To mar another's* or *one's market*: to spoil his or one's own trade (*lit.* and *fig.*). *To mend one's market*: to improve one's bargain.

1340 *Ayenb.* 36 And huanne hy hise yzeþ poure and nyed-uol: þanne makeþ hy mid ham marcat to do hire niedes *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 421 He sa3e, as him thoȝt, Amon his awen god in armes with his qwene, And make with hire market as [he] a man were. 1529 Frith *Antithesis* Wks. (1573) 103/2 He that saith it is better to give our charity to the poor .. goeth aboute to marre the Popes market 1577 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* II. 658 He .ressavit ane coip bill as ane marchand, gevand him licence to mak marcat in the cuntre. 1597 Spenser *Sheph. Cal* Sept. 37 They maken a market [1579–91 mart] of their good name 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 94 So far off are you from mending you, market any whit thereby. 1605 in *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 230 It is ordainit that it salbe leasum to owttin-townis fleschouris ilk day in the oulk to mak markat of flesche in this towne. 1621 Bible *Transl. Pref* ¶ 17 It is a grieuous thing to neglect a great faire, and to seeke to make markets afterwards. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 58 There was in him a humour of travelling: which had not some wise men about him laboured to remove .. he would (out of his naturall propension) have marred his own market. 1681 Dryden *Abs & Achit.* I. 503 The next for interest sought to .. make their Jewish markets of the throne. 1709 S Sewall *Diary* 17 Feb, Mr. Gerrish courted Mr Coney's daughter. and if she should have Mr Stoddard, she would mend her market. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 6 ¶ 3 With his ready Mony the Builder, Mason and Carpenter are enabled to make their Market of Gentlemen .. who inconsiderately employ them. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* Thur 121, I made my market long before 'twas night, My purse grew heavy, and my basket light. 1793 Burke *Policy Allies* Wks. VII 171 Prussia thinks of nothing but making a market of the present confusions. 1861 Heywood *Pref. to J. Seaton's Let.* (Chetham Soc) 3 Houses here ditarily accustomed to make a market of their swords.

5. Sale as controlled by supply and demand; hence, demand (for a commodity).

1689 Evelyn *Diary* (1827) IV. 315 They expect a quicker mercate. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 522 'Tis called a Satire . Strange! how the frequent interjected dash Quickens a market, and helps off the trash 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I iii. ii. § 4. 529 The extra quantity can only find a market, by calling forth an additional demand equal to itself. *Ibid.* § 5. 531 Had they persisted in selling all that they produced, they must have forced a market by reducing the price. 1861 M Pattison *Ess* (1889) I. 47 Such commodities, however, found little market as yet 1896 Edith Thompson in *Monthly Packet* Christm. No. 83 Stredza . has lived long enough to know that there is a market for treason

b. *To make a market* (Stock Exchange) · to induce active dealing in any particular stock or shares, by being both a buyer and a seller at about the same price; to bring an enterprise to the notice of the public by interesting dealers in it (by means of options or otherwise)

1899 *Westm. Gas.* 6 Mar 8/1 Amongst the points in company law reform the next [question] will relate to the old abuse of making a market.

6. Opportunity for buying or selling. *To lose one's market* to miss one's chance of doing business. *To overstand one's market*. to stand out about terms till the opportunity is lost.

1684 Dryden tr. *Theocritus' Idyll.* iii. 85 What Madman would o'erstand his Market twice? 1691 Locke *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 6 He that wants a Vessel, rather than lose his Market, will not stick to have it at the Market-Rate 1828 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Mod. Gallantry*, When the phrases 'antiquated virginity', and such a one has 'overstood her market'.. shall raise immediate offence.

7. *The market*. the particular trade or traffic in the commodity specified in the context. Chiefly in *in* or *on the market* *To be in the market*: (of a person) to be a buyer; also (of a possession) to be offered for sale (so *to come into the market*). *To engross the market* · see quot. 1872

1676 R Filmer *Disc. Use for Money* 38 The borrowers do trade by buying and selling in the Mercat at the same prices that the owners of money do 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. xi. I 265 There are commonly in the market only fourteen or fifteen ounces of silver for one ounce of gold. 1791 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XII 66 A great quantity of bonds, thrown suddenly into the market,. could not but have effects the most injurious to the credit of the U S. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* vi, Every imaginable species of property coming into the market. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 535 Enoch . bought Quaint monsters for the market of those times. 1866 *Standard* 7 May 2/3 A backwardation of ⅛ per cent. was freely paid for the delivery of shares, such was the scarcity of them in the market. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 379 Edicts against engrossing the market, i. e, buying up the stock of any commodity in order to sell it again at an enhanced price. 1883 Black *Yolande* I. v. 89 If ever Monaglen comes into the market, she'll snap it up 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* II. xx. 169 You'd have had your money in your pocket now, and might have been in the market for some of these. store cattle 1891 *Cycl. Tour. Club Monthly Gaz.* Nov. 320 The only type of air tyre on the market.

b. With specifying word prefixed. For *copper-*, *ore-*, *wage-market*, etc., see those words. Also Money-Market.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 720 Even the home market was thrown open to the goods of the stranger. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxii, In this depressed state of the classical market, Mrs. Jarley made extraordinary efforts to stimulate the popular taste. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 137 Sheep intended for the fat market.

8. The rate of purchase and sale; price in the market, market value.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 31 The market goth by the market men. 1586 A Day *Eng Secretary* II. (1625) 71, I hope you will haue regard to the selling of these commodities to my best aduantage, wherein I pray you doe your best endeuour as the Market requeth. 1647 Ward *Simp Cobler* (1843) 7 They deal wisely that will stay till the Market is fallen. 1780 Burke *Sp. Econ. Reform* Wks. III 272 These lands at present would sell at a low market. 1800 Pitt in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 280 The market has fallen 7*s.* per quarter. 1886 T. Hardy *Mayor of Casterbr* xxiii, Just when I sold the markets went lower, and I bought up the corn of those who had been holding back. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col Reformer* (1891) 246 The cattle having 'topped the market', and sold extremely well.

fig. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 3186 The markit raisit bene sa hie, That Prelats dochtours .Ar maryit with sic superfluities [etc.] 1614 Ralfigh *Hist World* Pref. A 4 b, For those Kings, which haue sold the bloud of others at a low rate; haue but made the Market for their owne enemies, to buy of theirs at the same price. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Deut.* ix. 4 We are all apt to set a price upon ourselves above the market. 1751 R. Paltock *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. xxiii. 279 For 'tis all one to her with whom she [*sc.* a mistress] engages, so she can raise but the market by a change.

9. A place or seat of trade; a country, district, town, etc. in which there is a demand for articles of trade; hence, the trade of such a country, etc.

1615 E S *Britain's Buss* in Arb *Garner* III. 651 Surely it were too great poverty for English minds .. to fear to speed worse in any market or place than they. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 334 We lost the French market for our woollen manufactures. 1821 Shelley *Œdipus* II i. 18 The failure of a foreign market for Sausages, bristles, and blood puddings, is but partial 1891 S C. Scrivenfr *Our Fields & Cities* 90 Professor Seely tells us that all the wars since 1700 have been wars for a market. A blustering Yankee captain, who was fighting for a market for goods manufactured in the Northern States.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a simple attrib., as *market-boat*, *-cart*, *-due*, *-girl*, *-hall*, *-keeper*, *-maid*, *-talk*, *-time*, *-toll*; (with reference to the money-market) as *market-money*, *-operator*, *-quotation*.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Market-boat. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb 180 The market-boats bring alongside his ship the grapes and figs with which [etc.]. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Bricry Creek* III 49 Her employer was driving his *market-cart. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III 303 *Market and harbour dues. 1832 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* II ii, The red cloaks of *market girls. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II viii 207 They saw before them the greatest *market-hall in Lixa. 1835 *1st Munic. Corp Comm. Rep* App III 1686 [Preston] Other Officers of the Corporation are Market Looker, *Market Keeper 1578 Whetstone *1st Pt Promos & Cass* iv. vi, Other *market maydes pay downe for their meate, But that I haue bought, on my score is set 1606 Shaks *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 51 But you are come A Market-maid to Rome. 1891 G Clare *Money Market Primer* xii 127 *Market money, roughly speaking, is other people's money 1895 A. J Wilson *Gloss. Stock Exch* 62 *Market operators are tempted by a drop in the price to sell for the fall 1891 G. Clare *Money-Market Primer* ix 105 Immediately it becomes known that gold has actually arrived, the *market-quotation gives way. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 44 Such things as are ridiculous, that serve for chimney and *market-talk. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 It shall be lawful to put them in the Pillory all the *Market-time 1832 *Boston Herald* 6 Mar. 4 Acts of parliament to establish the right of *market tolls

b. Special comb.: **market basket**, a large basket used to carry provisions, etc. purchased in the market; *spec.* see quot. 1884; †**market-beater**, one who idles or lounges about a market, **market bell**, a bell rung to announce the commencement of a market; **market-clerk** = *clerk of the market* (see Clerk *sb.* 6 c); **market-coin**, coin current in the market; in quot. *fig.*; **market-crier** ? *U.S.* (see quot.); **market-custom**, the dues levied on goods brought to market; †**market dame**, 'a strumpet' (Farmer); †**market-dasher** = *market-beater*; **market fair** *dial.*, a fairing or present from the market; **market-fish** *U.S.*, (*a*) fish, esp cod-fish, of a marketable size (see quot.); (*b*) 'a corruption of *margate-fish*' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **market-fresh** *a dial.* (see quot. 1841); †**market-friendship**, a friendship in business affairs; **market-fuddled** *a dial.* = *market-fresh*; **market-garden**, a piece of land on which vegetables are grown for the market; hence *market-gardener*; †**market geld**, †**3eld** (see quots.); **market-horse** (*slang*), 'a horse simply kept in the betting-lists for the purpose of being betted against' (*Hotten's Slang Dict.* 1874); **market-house**, a building in which a market is held; a small house erected in a market-place for the use of market-folk; †**market lash**, public flogging; in quot. *fig.*; **market-lead**, in *Silver-refining*, that portion of the metal which is sufficiently desilverized to be sold as lead; **market looker** (see quot. 1821); **market-maker**, †(*a*) a bargain-maker (*obs.*); (*b*) in the Stock Exchange (see 5 b); so *market-making*; **market-master** (Pennsylv.), an officer having supervision of markets (*Cent. Dict.*); †**market-match**, a match made for pecuniary gain; **market-merry** *a. dial.* = *market-fresh*; hence *market-merriness*, †**market-monger**, one who engrosses the market; **market-mongering**, discreditable dealing in the share-market, **market-ordinary**, the ordinary provided for market people; **market-peace** *Hist.* [= G. *marktfriede*], the peace or truce which prevailed in a market on market-days; **market-penny**, a perquisite made by one who buys for another; †**market-plenty**, plentifulness of the market; **market-pot**, in *Silver-refining*, the last of a series of crystallizing pots, containing the market-lead; **market-price**, the current price which a commodity fetches in the market, †**market-quality**, the quality of being a market town, **market-rate**, the current value of a commodity; **market-rigger**, one who 'rigs the market' (see Rig *v.*); hence *market rigging* vbl. sb; †**market runner** = *market beater*; †**market-set** = Market-place; †**market-sieve**, ? one for sifting rice for the market; **market-stall**, a standing-place or booth in a market; **market stallage**, the right of erecting or the rent paid for a market-stall; **market stance** *Sc* = Market-place; **market-table**, one frequented by marketers; **market-trot**, a steady trot like that of a person going to market, **market-value**, current value in the market, saleable value; **market-woman**, (*a*) a woman who sells in the market; (*b*) with adj, one (more or less) skilled in marketing; **market-work**, the growing of produce for the market. Also Market cross, day, man, -place, -stead, town.

1884 *Cassell's Encycl Dict.*, **Market basket*, a basket used by dealers in the London fruit and vegetable markets It contains 56 lbs. of potatoes. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 249 3e, þou3 he be a *market betere *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 16 He was a market-beter atte fulle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 236/1 Merketbeter, *circumforanus*. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen VI*, III. ii 16 *Watch* Enter, goe in, the *Market Bell is rung. 1616–61 Holyday *Persius* 298 Being *market-clark He break their earthen vessels less then measure 1817 Coleridge *Biog Lit* 212 Words used as the arbitrary marks of thought, our smooth *market-coin of intercourse. 1846 Worcester (citing Lee), **Market-crier*, a crier of the market 1844 H. Stephens *Bk Farm* II 89 The dues incidental to the road and markets, such as tolls, forage, ferries, and *market-custom. 1705–7 E Ward *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. ii ii 25 Punks, Strolers, *Market Dames. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 326/2 *Market daschare, *circumforanus*. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII 433 The rogues escaped from task, Here take their stand, the '*market fair' to ask. 1894 *Outing* (U S) XXIII 404/1 *Market fish are those [cod] measuring less [than 22 in.], but weighing 3 lbs. or more 1842 Hartshorne *Salop Ant* 498 **Market-fresh*, that dubious degree of sobriety with which farmers too commonly return home from market 1651 Hobbes *Govt & Soc.* I § 2. 4 If they meet for I raffique, a certain *Market friendship is begotten. 1895 'M E Francis' *Briese & Justian* 142 Jem .was not by any means '*market-fuddled'. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII 96/1 [The land] would make excellent *market-gardens. 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr* II i, Where the railways still bestride the market gardens that will soon die under them 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII. 188/1 *Market-gardeners, who raise vegetables for the supply of the London markets. ? *a* 1500 in Blount *Law Dict.* (1670) s.v, Et valent per an. le Streteward & le *Marketzeld xviiis 1684 Manley *Cowell's Interpr* (ed. 2), *Marketzeld*, more truly *Marketgeld*, It signifies Toll of the Market 1561 Stow *Eng Chron.* (1565) 136 This yeare the *market house called the Stockes in London was begon to be buylded 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII 102/1 A town-hall [at Witney] with a piazza underneath for a market-house 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. lviii 91 Every offence meets not with a *Market lash. Private punishments sometimes gripe a man within. 1877 Raymond *Statist Mines & Mining* 181 Rich lead on the one hand and *market-lead on the other. 1591 *Manch. Court Leet Rec* (1885) II. 57 To deliuer them [the weights] to the *marketlokers. 1821 De Quincey *Kichter* Wks. 1863 XIII. 143 *note*, 'Market-lookers' is a provincial term for the public officers who examine the quality of the provisions exposed for sale 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 36 When Christ whips *Market makers out of his Temple. 1340 *Ayenb.* 42 The vifte [twig of Simony] is me ham þet be *markat makinde leteþ hare benefices oþer chongeþ 1902 *Westm. Gaz* 14 Jan. 5/1 He put down contracts of this kind as 'advertising' and 'market making'. 1605 Breton *Old Man's Lesson* B iij b, *Market matches where Marriages are made without affections. 1898 Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* (1900) 141/1 The moment that he had passed into '*market merriness'. 1847 Halliwell *Provinc*, **Market-merry*, tipsy. 1629 Gaule *Holy Madn.* 389 A *Market-monger, Corne hoorder. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan 9/1 The evils of such a system of *market mongering. 1769 Burke *Lett*, *to Marq. Rockingham* (1844) I. 193 The freeholders dined at a *market-ordinary. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 379 The *market peace afforded security to the multitudes who congregated together. 1735 *Poor Robin* Observ. Oct, They can go to Market, buy Victuals, and spend the *Market penny in the Morning. 1825 *Parts Chit-Chat* (1816) I. 53 Your cook. never considers her market penny an unfair advantage. 1643 Rapp *Comm. Gen.* xxvi 28 The Church of Rome borrows her mark from the *market-plenty, or cheapness. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed 5) II. 664 The '*market pot'. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 212 3if þou selle hym derere þan þe *market prise, þou owyst to restore it. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 219. 1880 C. R Markham *Peruv.*

Bark 434 The quinine will be sold at market prices. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Let. G. Montagu* 25 June, On the right and left, lie two towns; the one of *market quality, and the other with a wharf where ships come up. 1700 PRIOR *Robe's Geogr.* 22 To Those, who at the *Market-Rate Can barter Honour for Estate 1825 M'CULLOCH *Pol. Econ* III. VII. 336 The market rate of wages. 1881 GOLDW SMITH *Lect. & Ess* 179 A mere *market-rigger and money-grubber 1897 *Westm Gaz.* 23 Aug. 5/1 The rise is largely attributed to *market rigging. 1486 *Cath. Angl.* 236/1 A *Merkett rynner, *circumforarius*. 1552 LATIMER *Serm., St. John Evang Day* (1584) 284 It was a common stable in the *Market set. 1761 *Descr. S Carolina* 8 Afterwards, by a Wire-Sieve called a *Market Sieve, it is separated from the broken and small Rice. 1859 LD. LYTTON *Wanderer* (ed 2) 276 Those windows with the *market-stalls before 1832 *Boston Herald* 6 Mar 4 *Market Stallage 1899 *Blackw Mag* Jan 46/1 The *market-stance in the wilderness was free to all comers 1850 W. P. SCARGILL *Eng. Sketch-Bk* 3 Such agricultural bucks are generally the oracles of the *market-table. 1856 *Housek Wds.* XIII 497/1 The ex-groom walked his pony on in silence breaking occasionally into a *market-trot. 1848 MILL *Pol Econ.* I. III. II § 4 528 There are persons ready to buy, at the *market value, a greater quantity than is offered for sale 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv Bark* 109 Bark from that district is of no market value 1552 HULOET, *Market woman, *foratia* 1624 MASSINGER *Parl Love* II i, Of such as trade in the streets, Of progress laundresses, and marketwomen 1755 *Connoisseur* No 91 P 2 My wife is particularly proud of being an excellent Market-woman. 1853 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* I, To buy peaches..of the noisy market women

Market (mā·rket), *v.* [f. MARKET *sb*]

1. *intr.* To deal in a market, buy and sell; to go to market with produce; to purchase provisions.

1535 HEVLIN *Sabbath* II (1636) 214 That no man should presume to Market on the Lords day 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* XXI. 160 How to market 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I. XI I. 246 A contract of this kind saves the farmer the expence and trouble of marketing 1821 MOORE *Mem* (1853) III. 207 Went into town in order to market for to-morrow's dinner

2. *trans* To dispose of in a market, to sell, also, to bring or send to market.

1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen V*, xcviii, The Treasurer for a Price Mercates his Maister, to extend his Purse 1657 BP. H KING *Poems* III. (1843) 90 The Captiv'd Welch, in Couples led, Were Marketted, like Cattell, by the Head 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVIII 358 Our wealth Is marketted 1865 *Daily Tel.* 11 Aug., The Seven-thirty Loan has now been all marketed. 1892 *Times* 24 Sept. 12/2 Foreign farmers are obliged to market their corn immense distances by rail, canal, and sea.

Marketable (mā·rketăb'l), *a.* Also 7 **markettable, mercatable.** [f. MARKET *v.* + -ABLE]

1. Capable of being marketed; that may or can be bought or sold; suitable for the market; that finds a ready market; that is in demand; saleable.

1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L* I II. 103 *Ros* Then shal we be newes-cram'd. *Cel.* All the better, we shalbe the more Marketable 1610 — *Temp* V. I 266 *Seb* Will money buy em? *Ant* Very like. one of them Is a plaine Fish, and no doubt marketable 1652–62 HEVLIN *Cosmogr* IV (1682) 7 They do transport their Marketable Commodities from one place to another. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh* 151 This Corn proving Mercatable, is now become one of the commonest grains of this County 1745 *De Foe's Eng Tradesman* II (1841) I. 16 The goods are not of a marketable goodness. 1812 BYRON *Waltz* Ep., Our girls being come to a marriageable (or, as they call it, marketable) age. 1851 BRIMLEY *Ess., Wordsworth* 162 Unpossessed of any marketable talent. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 241 Such fat cattle as were up to the marketable standard.

2. Of or pertaining to buying or selling; concerned with trade. Of price, value: That may be obtained in buying or selling.

1608 FULBECKE *1st Pt Parall.* 3 If hee sende him to Fayres or Markets, to buy, to sell, or to doe other things markettable. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) II 91 Their goods unladen, and they are sent home with assurance of a marketable price for the same 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. XI. 186 Being calculated to reduce the marketable value of the true gem. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 298 To enlarge the marketable area by enfranchising other ports would violate the Navigation Act

Hence **Ma·rketabi·lity, Ma·rketableness,** the condition or fact of being marketable.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) II 65 The marketableness of our manufactures in foreign marts. 1877 R. GIFFEN *Stock Exch. Securities* 89 The difference of marketability arising from the greater mass of some securities than others. 1884 *Macm Mag.* Oct 415/1 The marketability of land

Marketably (mā·rketăbli), *adv.* [f MARKETABLE + -LY 2] So as to be marketable.

1842 *Trnl R. Agric Soc.* III II 317 A sufficient judge of beasts to know whether they are marketably fat or not. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 700 Meagre or turgid attempts at being .marketably graphic

Market cross. A cross erected in a market-place (see also quot. 1850)

1448 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I 17 John Voket yheide to the merkate corss, and opynly proclamyt the land to be sald. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* III 457 Content he wes . In Lundoun toun evin at the mercat corce, On fit to fecht 1708 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3806/7 The Mayor caused an Ox to be roasted whole at the Market Cross. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* s. v *Cross*, Market crosses were usually polygonal buildings with an open archway on each of the sides, and vaulted within, large enough to afford shelter to a considerable number of persons.

Market day. The fixed day on which a market is held.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 497/2 At every market day within two wekes. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. II. 62, I haue seene him whipt three Market dayes together. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 63 The number of People living within a Market-days Journey. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett* I. 141 It must have been Saturday,. Carlisle market-day *Proverb.* 1695 J SAGE *Article* Wks. 1844 I. 235 Behold the difference in Market-days, as we say.

Marketeer (mā·rketī·ə·r). [See -EER.]

1. One who sells in a market; a market-dealer.

1832 *Boston Herald* 6 Mar. 4 Placing the permanent taxed shopkeepers more on a level with the weekly untaxed marketeers. 1847 ROBB *Squatter Life* 116 The sucker marketeer drew off a few paces, to be ready to run. 1859 SALA *Two. round Clock* (1861) 10 A genuine Billingsgate marketeer.

2 *Racing slang.* (See quot.)

1874 *Hotten's Slang Dict., Marketeer*, a betting man who devotes himself, by means of special information, to the study of favourites, and the diseases incident to that condition of equine life. The Marketeer is the principal agent in all milking and knocking-out arrangements.

Marketer (mā·rketəɹ). *?U.S.* [f. MARKET *v.* + -ER 1.] One who goes to market; one who buys or sells in a market.

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 271 The marketers seemed to be all in and every thing arranged. 18 . *Pop Sci. Monthly* XIII 430 (Cent) A superficial sameness in the appearance of meat which it is the business of a good marketer to see through 1900 H. JAMES *Little Tour* XXIV. 166, I sat down with a hundred hungry marketers, fat, brown, greasy men.

Marketh, obs. form of MARKET.

Marketing (mā·rketiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MARKET *v.* + -ING 1.]

1 The action of the vb. MARKET; buying or selling; an instance of this. Also *fig.*

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* IV XVIII 148 How filthy marketyinges they vse, how vnhonest gaines they make wt their massinges. 1636 HEVLIN *Sabbath* I. V. 108 All other marketting was unlawfull on the Sabbath dayes 1833 LYTTON *Eng & Engl.* (ed. 2) I. 124 A notorious characteristic of English society is the universal marketing of our unmarried women 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* IX, He did certain necessary marketings, and returned for her *attrib* 1619 J DYKE *Counterpoison* 24 A marketting and a runketting, a selling and a swilling day both.

b. The action or business of bringing or sending (a commodity) to market.

1884 *Harper's Mag* Mar 506/1 This marketing of supplies was the beginning of its prosperity 1894 *Daily News* 26 Jan 5/4 Facilities for the marketing of labour in country districts

2 a. Something bought in the market; a purchase

1701 PEPYS *Let* 4 Dec, Sorting and binding together my nephew's Roman marketings 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 91 P 2 Above half her marketings stink and grow musty, before we can use them

b. Produce to be sold in the market; also, a consignment of such produce.

1886 P FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* II. (1888) 290 The honest creatures who till the soil here and bring in marketing 1893 *Times* 10 July 4/6 The marketings of dairy butter have been smaller than of late.

Marketing (mā·rketiŋ), *ppl. a* [f MARKET *v* + -ING 2.] That markets, in the senses of the verb.

1851 D JERROLD *St Giles* XI 105 Money in this marketing world of ours may buy much. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd Journ.* (1892) 28 A marketing mother of a family

Market man. One who deals in a market; one who goes to market to buy or sell

1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 336 b, As the mercatemenne dooe bryng out a litle modicum of wheate in a treen dishe for a saumple. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI*, V. V. 54 So worthlesse Pezants bargaine for their Wiues, As market men for Oxen. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol* 18 The Market-man counteth that but an evil Market-day, that he hath not gained somewhat on. 1762 *Ann Reg.* 127 He being always the market-man for cheese, as he knew how to buy it good better than any other of the family 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 98 Thick-ankled girls, made place For marketmen glad to pitch basket down

b. *Stock exchange* (See MARKET *sb.* 1 d.)

1895 *Westm Gaz* 19 Jan. 7/1 Market men who attended reckoned that the natural course of the shares was to fall.

Ma·rket-place. The place where a market is held, usually a square or wide open space in a town.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch T* 339 As who-so toke a mirour . And sette it in a commune market place. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c 6 It shall be lawful in the Market-place to put them in the Pillory all the Market-time. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I v. 27 Go sound thy Trumpet in the Market place. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (176) III. 3 In the market-place . is a superb bronze statue of Urban VIII. 1847 *Act* 10 & 11 *Vict.* c. 14 § 14 After the Market Place or Place for Fairs is opened for public Use.

Marketstead (mā·rketsted). *arch.* [f. MARKET *sb* + STEAD.] = MARKET-PLACE.

1386 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I 134 De uno burgagio in Ripon in le Marketstede *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II II. in *Anglia* VIII 152/17 A place in be comun marketstede. 1577 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I 63 It is ordanit that the marcatt sted of gers, stray, and hay be in the New Kirk yarde 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II ix. 189 The greatest place of receipt in Samaria (which might serve them for a market-stead). 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I. I. 118 Through the marketstead Swiftly he passed.

Market town. A town which has the privilege of holding a market; also, † a trading town.

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 150/2 In markettownes. 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb.) 12 Of Calicut, the moste famous markette towne of India. 1638 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. iii, Here lay.. a sure deed of gift for a market town 1715 GAY *What d'ye call it?* I. 3 They would have burnt him at our Market Town. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 148 A small market town in the south-west of England

Markgraf, -grave: see MARGRAVE.

‖ Markhor (mā·rkɒɹ). *Nat. Hist.* Also 9 **markhoor.** [Pers. مارخور *mārkhōr*, lit. 'serpent-eater'.] A large wild goat (*Capra falconeri*), of a slaty gray colour, with long spiral horns, native of the mountainous country between Persia and Tibet.

1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand. Nat. in Ind.* 213 The markhore .. is found on the mountains of Persia, Afghanistan, and.. is plentiful on the ranges round the Khyber Pass. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl* I. 101 *note*, The Asiatic markhor. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 637/1 A herd of markhor

Marking (mā·rkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MARK *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb MARK.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* 15/415 Þe signe his of his sacrement Mid creyme þe markinge 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. I. 288, I doe confesse much of the hearing of it, but little of the marking of it 1672 C. BEALE in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) III 130 Much more then my heart cou'd with her most carefull marking learn from his painting either this, or Dr. Cradock's picture 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I. 37/1 The very marking out of the Platform ought to be done under proper Auspices. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* VIII, The art of needle work, marking and samplery, [taught] by Miss Jane Wackles 1904 *Grove's Dict Mus.* I. 14/1 The strong marking of the accent seems to have been only usual in dance music.

†b Manner of marking. notation. *Obs*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus* 90 For when they marke tripla of three minimes for a stroke, they doe most vsuallie set these numbers before it ⅓ which is the true marking of sesqui altera

†2 Notice, consideration. *Obs.*

1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* Ep. Ded., Doth it not deserue diligent marking and remembring? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 171 But it is worth the marking, how things appointed to befall us are by no means to be auoided.

3 *concr.* A mark or pattern of marks, natural or artificial.

1382 WYCLIF *Kings* Prol. p 2 The Lamentaciouns of Jeremye with the same abicees or markyngis ben noumbrid [L. *eisdem alphabetis vel incisionibus supputantur*] 1641 [see MARL 1 3] 1803 MONTAGUE *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 326 These birds are subject to some variety in markings 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr* 162 No one who did not know there actually were lines or markings upon it, would suspect their existence 1894 R B SHARPE *Handbk Birds Gt Brit* (1896) I. 42 Eggs exactly like those of the Goldfinch in size and markings

4. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as †**marking axe,** an axe used by foresters for marking trees; **marking board,** (*a*) a board constructed to register the score in certain games; (*b*) a board in the Stock Exchange upon which transactions are posted; **marking cotton** (see quot. 1882); **marking flag,** a flag used by soldiers for marking a position; †**marking fruit** = *marking nut*; **marking-gauge** = GAUGE *sb* II; **marking ink,** (*a*) an indelible ink used for marking linen, etc.; (*b*) a mixture used for marking packing-cases and the like with a stencil or otherwise; † **marking instrument** = next; **marking iron,** (*a*) a branding iron; (*b*) see quot. 1747, **marking-nut,** the fruit of the tree *Semecarpus Anacardium*, the juice of which makes an indelible black stain on linen, etc.; **marking-nut tree,** an Indian tree which bears the marking-nut; **marking-plough** (see quot. 1805); **marking-pot,** a vessel containing paint for stencilling packages; **marking-stitch,** a stitch used in marking linen, etc.; † **marking-stone,** an earthy stone used for marking cattle, etc., **marking wheels,** two wheels attached to a sowing drill to regulate the distance between the rows; † **marking-yarn** (see quot. 1744)

1384–5 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 390 Pro j *m'kyngax, xvjd.* 1856 'CRAWLEY' *Billiards* (1859) 4 A Thurston table, cues, balls, and *marking board, all complete. 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 26 Sept 9/1 [Stock Exchange] The marking board should be above suspicion. 1805 E S BOWNE in *Scribner's Mag* II. 180/2, I enclose the *marking cotton. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Marking Cotton*, an ingrain coloured sewing cotton, to be had in Turkey-red and blue, and sold in small balls and reels. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* XIII 343 The Babu, the slack of his thin gear snapping like a *marking-flag in the chill breeze, stood by 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 722/2 *Marking fruit, *Semecarpus Anacardium* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Marking gage.* 1710 *Lond Gaz* No. 4719/4 Shopkeepers common Writing or *Marking Ink. 1819 BRANDE *Chem* 315 Nitrate of silver is employed for writing upon linen, under the name of *indelible* or *marking ink.* 1888 J PAYN *Myst Mirbridge* xvii. II. 21 It won't wash out any more than that marking-ink 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVI. VII (1495) 557 A *merkynge instrument [L. *cauterium*] of syluer kepyth from stynkynge: and comforiyth feble membres. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I 1163 Here most be *markyng yrons for oure beestis, And toolis forto gelde, and clippe, and shere. 1538 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* App IV. 425 A marking irne to brene a convyct clerke. 1688 *and Plea for Nonconf.* 51 Let them receive from us some Tokens of Affection, and not be burnt with the Marking-irons of Anger. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* viii. 75 Shape your Upper-crust . and mark it with a Marking-iron for that purpose, in what Shape you please, to be hollow and open to see the Fruit through. 1756 ELLIS in *Phil Trans* XLIX. 873 They are known all over India by the name of *Marking nuts. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot* 128 Semecarpus anacardium, the *marking nut-tree of commerce 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 13 The *Marking-Plough is an useful instrument

for the purpose of straightening, as well as regulating the distance of ridges, where the practice of drilling is in use 1868 M. H. SMITH *Sunshine & Shadow in N. York* 252 They did the hard work, swept out the stores, made the fires, used the *marking-pot. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 22 The real *marking stitch, called in old times 'Brave Bred' stitch, ..lasts longer. 1545 *Rates Custome Ho.* b vij b, *Markynge stone the pounde iiii.d. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* 51 It is good with a Marking Stone or piece of Chalk to mark one coast of every Tree. 1793 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* XXIII 381 To a Drill that plants upon the Level, *Marking Wheels are necessary 1744 *Rigging & Seamanship* 55 **Marking-yarn*, a white thread, untarred, laid in rope for the king's or East-India Company's mark.

Marking (mā·ɹkiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MARK *v.* + ING 2.]

† 1. Observing, observant *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* I 178/2 It would make a diligent and marking reader both muse and moorne. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* i. 1, Night and day he calls [Gods law] to marking mind 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 213 Whosoever will with a marking eie consider [etc.].

† 2 Expressive. *Obs* (Quot. 1766 may belong to sense 1.)

1766 *Life of Quin* 1 5 He had an expressive countenance, a marking eye, a clear voice 1778 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept., He has repeatedly asked me to read a tragedy to him, . and when I ask him why, he says I have such a marking face

3. *Mil.* That marks (see MARK *v* 10).

1796 *Instr & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 32 The horses heads of the line, and of the marking persons will then touch *Ibid.*, When divisions come up successively into line, they come up to the horses heads of the marking persons

4. That characterizes or accentuates.

1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV 319 What you are to say of the character of a man, must consist rather of a few light marking touches than of a long discussion 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* II. (1824) 541 A full sense of the value of birth is a marking feature in the characters of the Marchese and Marchesa di Vivaldi 1884 *Athenæum* 30 Aug 271/1 The tragic story of Saigo Kichinosuke's despair and death for all time must be the marking incident of its history.

Hence † **Ma·rkingly** *adv*, attentively

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV (1598) 404 Pyrocles markingly hearkened to all that Dametas said

Markis, Markiseese: see MARQUIS, -QUISESS.

Markland (mā·ɹklănd). *Sc.* [f. MARK *sb* 2 + LAND.] A division of land, originally of the annual value of a mark; = MARK *sb* 2

As 'a markland' and 'a mark (of) land' were equivalent, it is often difficult to determine whether in the early examples the combination is a compound or a syntactical collocation

1550 in *Black Bk Taymouth* (Bannatyne Cl) 407 The markland of Drimleyort, the half markland of Glenkinglas [etc.] 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot in* 1772, 197 The island is divided into marklands, each of which ought to maintain fourteen cows and four horses 1793 *Statist Acc Scot* VII 393 The lands are reckoned by a peculiar measurement, by what are called merks land Each merk-land ought to contain 1600 square fathoms 1884 CAMPBELL *Rec Argyll* 61 This parish, divided into 116 marklands, is [etc.].

Markless (mā·ɹkles), *a* [f MARK *sb* 1 + -LESS.] Without mark or a mark.

1834 LD HOUGHTON *Mem Many Scenes, Vrs. Argonauts*, A plain Trackless and markless as fresh fallen snow

Hence **Ma·rklessly** *adv*, unnoticed.

1844 THOM *Rhymes Weaver* 39 Unkent, uncared its ruin, Sae marklessly it grew

Marklet (mā·ɹklet). *rare*⁻¹. [f MARK *sb* 1 + -LET.] A little mark; in quot † a badge.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 32 Souldiers use to weare other marklets or notadoes in time of battell

† **Markly,** *a Sc. Obs.* [f MARK *sb* 1 + -LY 2. Cf. ON *merkiliga*.] Definitely.

1533 GAU *Richt Way* (1888) 69 Sanct Paul vritis Plane and markliе of our lordis resurrectione

Marklynis, obs. form of MIRKLINGS *adv.*

Markman (mā·ɹkmăn) [f. MARK *sb.*1 + MAN *sb.*1]

† 1. = MARKSMAN 1 Also *fig*. *Obs.*

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* VIII 28 in *Holinshed*, The kerne, who is an ordinary souldior, vsing sometimes his peece, beyng commonly so good markemen as they will come within a score of a great castle. 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* I 1 212 A right good marke man. 1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* 78 Arrows (with which they are the best mark men in the world)

2. *Antiq.* A dweller in a mark (MARK *sb.*1 2).

1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist* I iii. 49 Each of the mark-men has there his homestead.

Markois, obs. form of MARQUIS.

Markoke, obs. form of MOOROCK.

Markque, obs. form of MARQUE.

Markry, obs. form of MERCURY.

Marksman (mā·ɹksmăn). [f. *mark's*, genitive of MARK *sb* 1 + MAN *sb.*1]

1. One skilled or practised in shooting or aiming at a mark. (Cf. the earlier MARKMAN.)

1660 F. BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 110 Often, the King gives rewards to the best marksmen. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 P 36 A good Marks-man will be sure to hit his Man at 20 Yards Distance. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XX, M'Intyre is said to be a marksman 1885 *Manch Exam* 14 July 4/6 The rather low records made by old marksmen on the Common.

b. A title of merit awarded for a certain recognized degree of proficiency in rifle practice.

1859 *Musketry Instr.* 72 Certain of the first-class shots to be styled 'marksmen'.

2. One who marks out land.

1654 in Sir W. Petty *Down Surv* iii. (1851) 16 The admeasurers. paid little for their diet and lodging, bounders, marksmen, spademen, &c.

3. One who makes a mark in place of a signature.

1777 NICHOLSON & BURN *Hist. Westmoreld. & Cumberl.* II. 324 *note*, In the Original Solemn League and Covenant . there are abundance of marksmen, all of whom, from their abhorrence of popery leave the cross unfinished. 1813 COL. BAGWELL *Sp. Ho Comm.* 24 Feb, Of these 3000 names, none were marksmen. 1885 T HUGHES in *Law Times* LXXX. 45/1 The. drover who signed the contract was a marksman

4. A grade or degree amongst Orangemen.

1800 in *Orange Syst Exposed* (1823) 81, I will keep this part of a Marksman from an Orangeman, as well as from the ignorant I will be aiding and assisting to all true honest Orange Marksmen 1813 *Gen Hist* in *Ann Reg* 93/2 The oath of a Marchman or Marksman, the name of one further initiated in their secrets

5. One who ranges competitors in a race.

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 62 s.v. *Athletics.*

6. (See quot.)

1901 *Blackw. Mag* Nov 660/1 The 'Marksman', whose function it is to superintend the marking of the Forest Ponies.

Ma·rksmanship. [f prec. + -SHIP.] The function, quality or art of a marksman

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II VIII iii 324 There is little opportunity for the display of marksmanship in an elephant battue. 1899 *Daily Tel.* 23 Oct 19/2 The Cape Police deride the Boer marksmanship.

Markstone (mā·ɹkstoun) *Obs.* exc *dial.* [f MARK *sb.*1 + STONE *sb.* Cf. G. *markstein*] A boundary stone

1364 *Durham Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 31 Promisit quod ipse venire faciet le merkstans 1535 COVERDALE *Gen* XXXI 45 Then toke Iacob a stone and set it up for a piler or markstone. 1587 HARRISON *England* I V 12/1 in *Holinshed*, The marke stone [1577 stone] which Turnus threw at Æneas 1610 HEALEY *St Aug Citie of God* 841 They are wont to lay coales vnder bounders and marke-stones for lands. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl* 338 *Markstanes*, stones set up on end for marks in the days of yore, that farmers might know the marches of their farms.

Ma·rkswoman. [Cf MARKSMAN.] A woman practised in shooting at a mark

1802 *Sporting Mag* XX 300 She is an excellent markswoman 1824 SCOTT *St Ronan's* XVIII, There might then be room for less exalted but perhaps not less skilful markswomen to try their chance.

Ma·rkworthy, *a.* [f. MARK *sb* 1 + WORTHY *a*; after G *merkwurdig*.] Worthy of note

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* I, And—mark worthy circumstance! in La Vendée alone was any stand made 1865 G MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* XXVIII (1889) 236 A rather markworthy young man

Markyd, Markys, obs ff. MARKET, MARQUIS.

Markyt, -yth(e, obs. forms of MARKET.

Marl (mārl), *sb.*1 Also (4 marll, 6 merle), 4-9 marle. [a. OF. *marle* (still in dialects; replaced in mod Fr. by the variant *marne*):—late L. *margila* (whence OIG *mergil*, MHG., mod.G., Du. *mergel* (MDu. also *marl* from Fr.), Da *mergel*, Sw. *maigel*), dim. of L. *marga* (whence It, Sp. *marga*), said by Pliny to be a Gaulish word.

It does not, however, occur in the mod Celtic langs. the alleged Breton *maig* does not correspond phonetically; the Breton *mern* is from Fr, and the Welsh *marl* and Irish and Gaelic *marla* are from English.]

1. A kind of soil consisting principally of clay mixed with carbonate of lime, forming a loose unconsolidated mass, valuable as a fertilizer

The *marl* of lakes is 'a white, chalky deposit consisting of the mouldering remains of *Mollusca, Entomostraca*, and partly of fresh-water algæ' (Geikie in *Encycl Brit* X 290/2)

1372 *Durham Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 115 Quod nullus eorum permittat aliquibus capere marll 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 15 In þis ilond vnder þe torf of þe lond is good marl i founde 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. XIII 231 Lond ouere layde with marle and with donge *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* X 25 For laak of donge in sondy lond be sprenge Good marl *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 327/1 Marl, or chalke, *creta*. 1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 2 Some meane erthe, some medled with marle 1530 PALSGR 244/2 Merle ground, *marle* 1669 W SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym.* 296 A more stiff clay or marle. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* IV 10 Chalks, marles, and all such earths as ferment with vinegar, are nothing more than a composition of shells 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit Empire* (1854) I 183 Turnips form the basis of the Norfolk husbandry; and, in conjunction with marl, may be said 'to have made the county'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* II. 67/2 Amber occurs in the Cretaceous marls of France and Germany.

b. With qualifying word, e.g an adj of colour or a word denoting the composition, preponderant element, source, etc., as *argillaceous, blue, calcareous, chalky, chloritic. clay, earth, gravel, greensand, sand, sandy, sea, shell, white, yellow marl.*

† **Cushat marl** (see quot 1682); **dice** or **steel marl** (see quots. 1682, 1766); **delving** or **peat marl, flag, shale, slate,** or **stone marl** (see quots 1682, 1707, 1762) For *chalk, lime*, and *paper marl* see the prefixed words.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 11 Claye marle, stone marle, lyme, sande, or gravell marle. *Ibid* 71 Claye Marle soe called for difference betweene it and the sea marle. 1682 A. MARTINDALE in J Houghton *Coll Lett Husb & Trade* I. 121 Cowshut-Marle (so called, as I suppose, for its resemblance in colour to Stock-doves, or Queoca, which the Vulgar in this Country call Cowshuts) being of a brownish colour, bespangled with blew veins. 2. Stone Marle, or Shale-Marle. 3 Peat-Marle, or Delving-Marle, which is very fat or unctuous. 4. Clay Marle, resembling it in colour, and in my Opinion, being of great affinity to Clay. 5 Steel-Marle in the bottom of some Pits, which of it self is apt to break into little Bodies almost Cubical. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* III. 120 Harder, stony, slatty sorts of Marles, at some places called Slat, at others Dice-Marle 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) I. 87 Stone, Slate, or Flag marle, which is a kind of a soft Stone of a blue or bluish Colour. 1762 MILLS *Syst Pract Husb* I 38 The marle which is usually found at the depth of about two feet. in wet boggy grounds is commonly called peat-marle, or delving marle. 1766 *Complete Farmer* 5 M 2/2 Dice Marle, a name given by the people of Staffordshire to a reddish marle, that breaks into small square pieces like dice 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric Perth* 293 Shell marle is found for the most part in small lakes. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol* 223 That the blue marls were deposited in a sea, perhaps somewhat similar to the Mediterranean 1834 *Brit Husb* (L. U. K.) I 309 For all practical purposes, it may be sufficient to divide it [shelly marl] into *earth marl* and *shell-marl* 1877 *Encycl. Brit* VI. 353/2 The Chloritic Marl in the Wealden district.

c. **Red marl.** (*a*) marl of a red colour; (*b*) red'dle; (*c*) *Geol* the New Red Sandstone

c 1630 RISDON *Surv Devon* (1810) 4 It consists of a red and blue marle 1748 J HILL *Hist Fossils* 46 The Red Marles *Ibid* 47 Soft, heavy, red Marle, call'd Common Reddle. 1833 LYELL *Princ Geol* III 333 A group of red marl and sandstone is found in England interposed between the lias and the carboniferous strata 1867 W. W SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 62 On the south-east of Tamworth, the clearing away of the red marls reveals a coalfield

d. *Burning marl*: used symbolically, after Milton, for the torments of Hell.

1667 MILTON *P L* I 296 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf* XVII 30. 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der* VIII lxvi, It seems the unjoyous dissipation of demons, seeking diversion on the burning marl of perdition

2 *poet* Used generically (like *clay*) for. Earth.

1590 SPENSER *F Q* II XII. 33 To seize upon his foe flatt lying on the marle 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II 1 66 To make account of her life to a clod of wayward marle? *a* 1770 AKENSIDE *Poems* (1789) II 56 Now, Hesper, guide my feet Down the red marle with moss o'ergrown. 1898 HALL CAINE in *Daily News* 30 May 5 His feet laid hold of the marl and earth, his head was in the sky

3. Short for *marl-brick*

1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* I 187 The marls are made in the neighbourhood of London 1855 F. REINNEL *Masons, etc Assist* 33 Marles, stocks, and place-bricks.

4. *attrib*, as *marl bed, -brick, clay, -lake, soil, -stock*; also *marl-like* adj; **marl-grass**, Zigzag Clover, *Trifolium medium*; also Red Clover, *T. pratense*; **marl slate** *Geol.* (see quot. 1877); **marl-stone** *Geol*, argillaceous and ferruginous limestone, which lies between the upper and lower Lias of England. Also MARL-PIT.

1828 FLEMING *Hist Anim* Kingd 28 Bones of individuals [pigs] are occasionally found in *marl beds. *a* 1670 SIR ALDING *Troub Chas. I* (1829) 45 A great bed of sand mixed with *marle-clay and stones 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk Geol.* XX. 411 Marl clay occurs as a whitish friable clay with an admixture of lime 1778 W HUDSON *Flora Angl* 326 *Trifolium alpestre* perennial Trefoil, Clover, or *Marle-grass. 1875 *Lyell's Princ Geol* II. III. XLVIII 573 A *marl-lake in Forfarshire. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* I 171 *note*, A sediment of one inch of impalpable *marle like substance. 1877 A. H GREEN *Phys Geol* II § 6 72 If the rock [marl] splits into plates it is called *marl slate ? 1842 LANCK *Cottage Farmer* 6 Marsh, alluvial and *marl soils 1836 *Penny Cycl* V 409/1 *Marl stocks .. differ from the bricks just described 1839 *Ibid.* XIV 429/1 **Marlstone*, sandy, calcareous, and irony strata, which divide the upper from the lower lias clays.

† **Marl,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial* Contraction of MARVEL *sb.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil Il om* III. 1, Your hand, and cuffes, . 'Tis marl you ha 'hem on now 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* Sat v. 2132 Noe marle though he with drunkennesse dispence. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 130 Es marl who's more vor Rigging or Rumping than thee art thy zel. 1886 ELWORTHY *W Som Word-bk* s.v., 'Tis a marl, however 'twas, they had'n all bin a killed

Marl (mārl), *sb.*3 *dial.* Contraction of MARBLE.

1860 GEO ELIOT *Mill on Fl* v, How stodgy they [a boy's pockets] look, Tom! Is it marls (marbles) or cobnuts?

Marl (mārl), *v*.1 Also (5 marly, 6 merl), 5-8 marle. [f. MARL *sb*.1 Cf. F. *marner*, MDu. *marlen*, med.L. *marlāre*]

1. *trans.* To apply marl to (ground); to fertilize or manure with marl

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 15 Euere þe þickere þe felde is i marled, þe better corn it wil bere 14. *Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 576/23 *Cretifico*, to marly 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V 90 The Sandy Grounde of sum Partes of Shropshire .. wille not bere Corne plentifully but it be merlyd 1625 B JONSON *Staple of N.* II. IV, Who would hold any Land To haue the trouble to marle it? 1882 JESSOPP in *19th Cent* 748 It was a general practice to marl the land periodically.

† b To spread (marl) as manure *Obs.*

1791 *Trans Soc. Arts* IX. 82 If any good marl can be had it should then be well marled upon the clover root.

2. To enrich as with marl; to manure, fertilize.

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 16 Yf I delyuer to a man my shepe to dunge or marle his lande. *a* 1555 BRADFORD in Coverdale *Lett Martyrs* (1564) 462 Yf god .. beginne to mucke and marle you to pour hys showers vpon you [etc.]. 1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 135 Realms, marl'd and water'd with the fertile Nile. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Fields of Fame*, Marl'd with bleaching bones.

† 3 *intr.* To crumble *away* like marl. *Obs.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 70 Some advised to putte eight pownde of pitch to a gallon of tarre, but that is thought to make the markinge over brittle, and to breake sooner and marle away.

Marl (mɑːl), *v.*[2] Also 5 **marlyn**, 8–9 **marle**. [a. Du. and LG. *marlen* (whence Sw. *märla*, Da. *merle*), app. a frequentative f. MDu. *merren* to tie.]

†**1.** *trans.* To tie, noose. *Obs.*—°

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 327/1 Marlyn, or snarlyn, *illaqueo*.

2. *Naut.* To fasten with marline or small line; to secure *together* by a succession of half-hitches; to wind marline or other small stuff round (a rope), securing it with a hitch at each turn.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Marline*, *Marling a sail*; is, when being so rip'd out of the Bolt Rope, that it cannot be sewed in again, the Sail is fasten'd by Marline . unto the Bolt Rope. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* II (1780), *Merliner une voile*, to marle a sail to it's foot-rope. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc Arctic Reg* II 482 The two edges were marled to two pieces of a hawser *c* 1825 CHOYCE *Log of Jack Tar* (1891) 87 The catamarans were made of bundles of dry bulrushes well marled together. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 30 Mail them well down

†**Marl**, *v*.[3] *Obs.*—° [Of obscure origin; cf. MARILL *v*.] (See quots.)

1598 FLORIO, *Carpionato pesce*, fish that is marlde, as they vse at Hampton 1611 *Ibid*, *Accarpionare*, to souse .. fish with vinegre to bee eaten cold, to marle fish

Marl, *v*.[4] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **mar'le**, 7–9 **marle**. Contraction of MARVEL *v*.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo.) I ii. 35, I marle, sir, you weare such ill-fauoured course stockings, hauing so good a legge as you haue. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Wom. beware Wom* I ii, I mar'l my Guardianer do's not seek a wife for me. 1648 MAINE *Amorous Warre* v. vii. 79, I mar'le, my Lord, Our Amazons appeare not. 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Royal Tour* Wks. 1812 III. 339 [They] marle that children talk as well as kings. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* III, 'I marle the skipper took us on board', said Richie. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Marl.*

Marl *dial.* · see MERELLES.

Marlaceous (mɑːlē·ʃəs), *a* [f. MARL *sb.*[1] + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or resembling marl.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed 2) I. 373 This marlaceous loam may be either sandy or clayey.

Marlberry (mɑːlbēːri). *U.S.* A small tree, *Ardisia Pickeringia* or *Icacorea paniculata* (N.O. *Myrsinaceæ*), native to the West Indies, etc.

In recent Dicts.

Marlborough (mɑːlbərə; often mɔ̄ lbrə). The name of a town in Wiltshire; used *attrib.* in **Marlborough chalk**, ? chalk for writing with; **Marlborough dog** [from the title of the Duke of Marlborough, owner of Blenheim Palace], a Blenheim spaniel (see BLENHEIM); **Marlborough wheel** *Mech.*, a thick 'idle wheel' (see IDLE *a* 5 b).

1764 *Low Life* (ed 3) 94 Publicans taking the Advantage of their Companies being either in a deep Discourse, half Drunk, or at Supper, to vse Marlborough-Chalk 1841 R. WILLIS *Princ Mechanism* 205 Such a thick idle wheel is termed a Marlborough wheel, in some districts. It is employed in the roller frames of spinning machinery 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II 153 *Blenheim Dog*, or *Marlborough Dog*, a small and very beautiful variety of spaniel.

Marlburian (mɑːlbiūːriən). [f. *Marlborough* (as if in form **Marlbury*) + -AN.] One educated at Marlborough College.

1881 HUGHES *Rugby, Tennessee* III iii 130 A nephew of mine, aged twenty-one, a Marlburian.

†**Marle** (mɑːl). *dial. Obs.* Also 7–8 **marrel**, 9 **marl**. ? erron. **male**. (See quots.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew, Marrel*, a Bird about the bigness of a Knot. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 162 How to choose . Goodwets, Marle, Knots, Ruffs, Gull, Dotterels, and Wheat Ears. [In ed 1767 indexed as 'Marle, a fish, how to chuse'.] 1864 ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds*, Marl, Prov. name for Knot, *Tringa Canutus*. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 105 Knot .. various names . Male (Essex).

Marle, variant of MEDLE *Obs.*, medlar

Marled (mɑːld), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. MARL *sb* 1 or *v.*[1] + -ED.] Manured or fertilized with marl.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x 32 They let and set such Marled grounds, vnder twenty yeeres at an incredible rate of monies in hand. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) I 139 All sorts of Pease love limed or marled Lands

Marled (mɑːld), *ppl. a*[2] Chiefly *Sc.* Also 9 **merled**. [Cf OF. *merellé*.] Marbled, mottled, spotted, variegated, streaked.

1603 MONIPENNIE *Cert. Matters Scot.* K, They delight in marled clothes, specially, that haue long stripes of sundrie colours. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 216 Agats for Hafts of Knives, white and well marled are good. 1703 M. MARTIN *W. Isl. Scot.* 58 Marled Salmon, . being lesser then the ordinary Salmon, and full of strong Large Scales. 1787 BURNS *Answ Verses fr Gentwife of Wauchope-House* v, The marled plaid ye kindly spare. 1793 YOUNG *Ann. Agric., Kent* XX. 266 (E. D. S.), The fine eating meat being that which is marled flesh and spread well. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 568 The merled neck and smooth breast of the Maivis. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* I, Its pale yellow marled sheepskin binding.

Marler (mɑːlɔɪ). *dial.* [f. MARL *v* 1 + -ER 1.] One who digs marl Also, one who spreads marl on land (see E. D. D.)

1808 *Athenæum* IV. 291 The men who are employed in getting the marl out of these pits are termed marlers. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 672 The most prevalent custom of this county [Cheshire] is the shouting of the marlers, when any money has been given to them.

†**Marlet**. *Obs.* Also 6 **-ett(e**, 7 **-ot**. [a. OF. *merlette* the heraldic martlet, app. a dim. of *merle* blackbird.] A martin or martlet.

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 5 a/1 A marlette, whiche is of the quantitee of a swalow, hauyng no feete to go, but onely stumpes, *cypsellus* 1578 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cypselus*,.. a byrde called a marlett [*ed.* 1565 martlette]. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vi. 5 The Temple haunting Barlet [*read* Marlet]. ? 1645 C. MORTON *Enquiry* in *Harl Misc.* (1810) V. 499 The summer birds that breed here, as the nightingale, the cuckow, marlot, &c. *Ibid.* 505 The swallow swift and marlet are almost always flying.

Marleyon, obs. form of MERLIN.

‖ **Marli** (mɑːrli). Also **marly**. [Fr.]

1 A kind of lawn or gauze used for embroidering; embroidery on this material. (Cf. QUINTIN.)

1821 H. WILSON *Wonderful Char.* II. 213 She sews and hems perfectly well, and is no less skilful in making *marly*.

2. The raised rim of a dish or plate.

In recent Dicts.

Marlian, -in, obs. forms of MERLIN.

Marlin. [? Cf. MARLE.] 'Applied in the east coast of North America with qualification to any species of curlew or godwit' (Newton)

1893–6 NEWTON *Dict Birds* 367 America possesses two species of the genus [*Limosa*], the very large Marbled Godwit or Marlin, *L. fedoa*,. and the smaller Hudsonian Godwit, *L. hudsonica*.

Marline (mɑːrlin), *sb. Naut.* Forms: 5 **marlyne**, 6 **marlyn**, 6–8 **marlin**, 7 **merlin**, (**marrling**), 7–8 **merline**, 7– **marling**, **marline**. [Perh. two synonymous words have been confused: *marline* a. Du. *marlijn* (f *marren* to bind + *lijn* LINE *sb*) and *marling*? a. Du *marling* vbl. sb. f. MARL *v.*[2] (= Du. *marlen*) + -ING 1. The two words seem to have been confused already in Du. Cf. MLG. *merlink*, *marlink* (mod.LG. *marlink*); the word has passed into other langs. as Sw., Da. *merling* (also Sw. *merla*, Da. *merle*), Fr., Sp. *merlin*, P'g *merlim*.] Small line of two strands, used for seizings.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 70 Canuas j bolte, Saile twyne vi lb, Marlyne .vi lb. 1558 in *Wills & Inv N. C.* (Surtees No. 2) 167, xij[lb] of marlyn iij[s] 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 25 Marling is a small line of vntwisted hemp, very pliant and well tarred, to sease the ends of Ropes from raueling out, . if the Saile rent out of the Boltrope, they will make it fast with marlin till they haue leisure to mend it 1666 DRYDEN *Ann Mirab* cxlviii Some the galled ropes with dawby marling bind. 1723 *Trial Pyrates taken by Capt. Ogle* 31 He was down seeing and ordering her Sails out on board the Pyrate, in particular some Marling and Housling. 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* II. (1780), *Merlin*, marline, or merline. 1886 *Encycl. Brit* XXI 604/1 *Marling*, soft-laid white line for securing sails to the bolt-rope

Marline, *v. rare*—°. [f prec.: perh. a mere error.] *trans* = MARL *v.*[2] 2.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *To Marling a Sail* [A misapprehension of quot. 1704 under MARL *v.*[2] 2] 1721 BAILEY, *To Marline a Sail*. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Marline-spike, marlinspike (mɑːrlinspəik), *sb* Also 7 **marlin-speek**, 7–9 **marling-**, 8– **marlin(e)spike**. [orig. app. *marling-spike*, f. MARLING *vbl. sb.*[2] + SPIKE *sb.*, the first element being subseq. interpreted as MARLINE *sb.*]

1. *Naut* An iron tool tapering to a point, used to separate the strands of rope in splicing, as a lever in marling, etc.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng Seamen* 3 The Boteswaine is to haue the charge of all the Cordage sailes and marling spikes. 1693 R. LYDE *True Acc. retaking 'Friend's Adventure'* 14, I look't about the Beams for a Marlin speek, or any thing else to strike them withal. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* II xv, As brisk a seaman as ever greased a marlin spike 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 178 The British seaman who can only fight with his fists or with a marlinspike.

b. *attrib*; **marline-spike hitch**, a certain hitch used in marling (see quots.); **marline-spike seamanship** *U.S.*, skill in handling the marline-spike.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Marline-spike hitch*, a peculiar hitch in marling, made by laying the marline-spike upon the seizing stuff, and then bringing the end of that seizing over the standing part, so as to form a jamming bight. 1888 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 21 Marling-spike, or Midshipman hitch 1888 *Harper's Mag* July 170/1 Before this is ended he has learned a great deal of marline-spike seamanship. 1896 *United Service Mag.* 187 There is not nearly so much marlin-spike seamanship as in the days of our forefathers.

2. A sailor's name for a tropic-bird (*Phaethon*) and a jager or skua-gull (*Stercorarius*), in allusion to the two long pointed median tail-feathers.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Boatswain-bird, *Phaeton æthereus* It is distinguished by two long feathers in the tail, called the marling-spike. 1890 *Century Dict.*

Marling (mɑːrliŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. MARL *v.*[1] + -ING 1.] The action of MARL *v.*[1]; manuring with marl.

a 1400 *Parlt. 3 Ages* 142 His rentes and his reches rekened he full ofte Of mukkyng of marlelyng and mendynge of howses. 14 . *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 576/25 *Certificatio* [sic], marlynge. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 74 This kynde of Marlinge is neclected 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I 38 The marling of St. Foin, when 'tis almost worn out, makes a great Improvement of it for three or four Years. 1875 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 92 § 5 Where a tenant executes on his holding an improvement comprised in claying of land, liming of land, marling of land.

attrib. 1556 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 93 On marlyng wembell. 1577 *Inv.* in Hall *Eliz. Soc.* (1887) 153 Marling wains.

Ma·rling, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Naut.* [f. MARL *v.*[2] + -ING 1.] The action of MARL *v.*[2] Chiefly *attrib.*: **marling-oord, -line, -twine** = MARLINE; **marling-hitch** = *marling-spike hitch*; †**marling iron** = MARLINE-SPIKE.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 Merlyng Irenes. 1496 *Ibid.* 167, x lb weight marlyng Twyne. 1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 174 Marlin lyne, lx lb 1668 J. WHITE *Rich Cab.* (ed. 4) 113 Strong canvas being .tyed hard on a pike with marlin cord. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Marling*, the act of winding any small-line, as marline, spunyarn, packthread, &c. about a rope 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Marle*, To attach the foot of a sail to its bolt-rope, &c, with marling hitches. *Ibid.*, *Marline-holes*, holes made for marling, or lacing the foot-rope and clues in courses and topsails.

†**Ma·rling**, *vbl. sb.*[3] *Obs.*—° [f. MARL *v.*[3] + -ING 1] The action of MARL *v.*[3]

1598 FLORIO, *Accarpionare*, to dresse any maner of fish with vineger to be eaten colde, which at Southampton they call marling of fish.

Marlin(g)spike: see MARLINE-SPIKE.

Marlion, obs. form of MERLIN.

Marlite (mɑːlɔɪt). *Min.* Also **-yte**. [f MARL *sb.*[1] + -ITE 2.] A variety of marl which resists the action of the air.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) I 82 So mixed with argill as rather to pass for marlytes 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* 42 The common name for the marlite, of which this treeless soil is composed, is 'rotten limestone'. 1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed 3) 233 Calcareous marlytes.

Hence **Marlitic** (mɑːlitik) *a. rare*—[1], partaking of the qualities of marlite.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed 2) I 361 This earth may be pure, or marly, or marlitic

Marlock (mɑːlɔk), *sb. dial.* A frolic, gambol; a piece of fun; a sportive gesture. (See E. D. D.) Also **Ma·rlock** *v. intr.*, to frolic, gambol.

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lancs. Dial.* (1862) 70 He blest an he pray'd, an mede sitch Marlocks that [etc.] 1860 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xi, Dost ta mean to say as my Sylvie went and demeaned herself to dance and marlock wi' a th' fair folk at th' 'Admiral's Head'? *Ibid* xxvii, As if thou'd send thy eyes after him, and he making marlocks back at thee 1885 E. F. BYRNE *Futangled* I. xii. 231 There's a deal less harm in the Friend when he's marlocking in the air than when he's harboured in the heart.

Marloes (mɑːlōz), *sb pl local.* Also **marleys** (see E.D.D.). [? f. MARL *sb* 3] Marbles

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 92 Boys who would play at marbles (or marloes) with you 1842 G. DANIEL *Merrie Eng* I. ix. 191 Oh yes! I pass my time at dumps and marloes

Marlovian (mɑːlōʊ·viən), *a* (*sb.*) [f the name of the dramatist Christopher *Marlowe* (1564–1593) + -IAN.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Marlowe. **b.** *sb.* An admirer or student of Marlowe. So **Marlowe sque, Ma·rlowish** *adjs* Also **Ma·rlowism**, the style, opinions, etc. of Marlowe.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supp.* Wks (Grosart) II 234 No honesty, but pure Scoggimisme, no Religion, but precise Marlowisme 1798 LAMB *Lett* (1888) II 97 Your recipe for a Turk's poison is invaluable, and truly Marlowish 1885 J. M. HART in *Nation* (N. Y.) 26 Mar 264/3 Which of the Marlovians, past or present, has bethought him of the simple device of reprinting verbatim, side by side, the editions of 1604, 1609, and 1616? 1887 *Pall Mall Budget* 28 July 30/2 This is Marlovian 1896 A. W. VERITY *Marlowe's Faw II*, Gloss. 124/2 The phrase 'quenchless fire' is Marlowesque

Marl-pit (mɑːlpit). [f. MARL *sb.*[1] Cf. MDu. *marleput*.] A pit from which marl is dug.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 274 He walked in the feeldes for to prye Vp on the sterres Til he was in a Marleput yfalle *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 327/1 Marlpytte, or chalkepytte, *cretarium*. 1538 LELAND *Itin* V. 81 Sum [Pooles] be likelyhod have begon of Marle Pittes 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt Walker* III i. (1640) E 4 Or shall I drive her over some rotton bridge, Or by a Marle pit side? 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 294 Carps delight in Marlpits. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm* xv. 158 Old marl or gravel-pits.

Marly (mɑːrli), *a.*[1] Also 6, 8 **-ey**, 7–8 **-ie**. [f. MARL *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Resembling, or partaking of the qualities of, marl; composed of marl; abounding with marl.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* I. 252 Lond is best for whete If hit be marly, thicke, and sumdel weete 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 1 b, It should not onely bee of another colour marly yellow, or swarty greene, but also [etc.] 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 13 All Clayes which are blacke, gray, or marlie. 1792 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 183 A loose .. sandy loam, on a clay or marley foundation. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 3 The land around was rich and marly.

Marly (mɑːrli), *a*[2] *Sc.* and *dial.* Also *Sc.* mirl(e)y. [See MARLED *ppl. a.*[2]] Spotted, streaked, marbled.

1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* 161 But if behind some marly cloud he [the sun] steal. 1799 A. WILSON *Wren* Poems 188 What woe Gars thee sit mourning .. And rive thy mirley breast? 1807 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1815) 191 The mirly-breasted birds.

Marly, variant of MARLI.

Marlyn, obs. form of MARLINE, MERLIN.

Marlyng, variant of MERLING *Obs.*, whiting.

Marlyon, obs. form of MERLIN.

Marm: see MA'AM.

Marmaduc, -ady, ? misprints for MABAVEDI.

1571 Q. ELIZ. *Let.* in Digges *Compl. Ambass.* (1655) 41 He hath not the value of a Marmaduc in land or livelihood. 1605 *Play of Stucley* I 2 b, Why should there want a Marmady? a mite?

Marmadyn(e, -maide(n, obs. ff. MERMAID(EN.

Marmalade (mā·ɹmăléɪd). Forms: 6 **marmylate, -elad, -ilat, -ilade, mormelade, marmlet, mermelado, 6–7 marmelet(t, -alad, -alate, 6–8 marmalet, -elade, 7 marmilad, -ilitt, -alit, -alett, -ulade, -ulate, -ulet, -aled, -eleta, -elate, mermalade, 8 marmolet, mermelade, 6– marmalade.** [a.F. *marmelade*, in Cotgr. *mermelade*, a. Pg *marmelada*, f. *marmelo* quince, repr. (with dissimilation of consonants) L. *melimēlum*, a. Gr. *μελίμηλον* ('honey-apple', f. *μέλι* honey + *μῆλον* apple) the name of some kind of apple which was grafted on a quince. From the Pg. word are also Sp. *marmelada*, It. *marmellata*, and (through Fr.) G., Du., Da. *marmelade*, Sw. *marmelad*.]

1. A preserve or confection made by boiling fruits (orig. quinces, now usually Seville oranges) with sugar, so as to form a consistent mass.

Often with prefixed word, as *apricot*, *lemon*, *orange*, *quince marmalade*; when there is no word prefixed, orange marmalade is now commonly meant.

[**1524** in *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII* (1870) IV. I. 339 Presented by Hull of Exeter one box of marmalade] **1533** ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 44 b, A piece of a quynce rosted or in marmelade. *Ibid.* 79 b, Marmalade of quynces. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 266 Therfore you must giue him leaue after euery meale to cloase his stomacke with Loue, as with Marmalade. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. I i, Marmalet of plummes, quinces &c. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 A healing powder of Gall and Marmalate of Dates. **1767** MRS GLASSE *Cookery* App. 353 Marmalade of cherries. Put the cherries into the sugar, and boil them pretty fast till it be a marmalade **1769** MRS RAFFALD *Eng Housekpr.* (1778) 223 To make Orange Marmalade. Take the clearest Seville oranges you can get [etc.]. *Ibid.* 225 To make Apricot Marmalade. **1845** ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 457 Marmalade for the [Apple] Charlotte. Weigh three pounds of good boiling apples let these stew over a gentle fire, until they form a perfectly smooth and dry marmalade. *Ibid.* 489 Very fine imperatrice-plum marmalade. **1862** ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV xxi (ed 2) 487 The fruit is without much flavour,..though it is well adapted for marmalade.

b. *Proverbial* and *fig.*

1592 G. HARVEY *New Letter* Wks. (Grosart) I 280 Euery Periode of her stile carrieth marmalad and sucket in the mouth **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 53 The marmalade and sucket of the Muses.

2 The fruit of *Lucuma mammosa*; also, the tree itself. Also called *natural marmalade*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 69/1 [*Achras mammosa*] Fruit inclosing a thick pulp called *natural marmalade.* **1821–2** LINDLEY in *Trans Horticult Soc.* (1824) IV. 97 The Mammee Sapota is called Natural Marmalade **1846** — *Veg Kingd* 591 The Marmalade (*Achras mammosa*) **1866** *Treas Bot.* 698/1 *Lucuma mammosum* is cultivated for the sake of its fruit, which is called Marmalade, or Natural Marmalade.

3. *attrib.*: **marmalade box**, (*a*) a box for marmalade, (*b*) the fruit of *Genipa americana* = GENIPAP; †**marmalade-eater**, ? one daintily brought up, **marmalade fruit**, the fruit of the marmalade-tree; †**marmalade-madam**, a strumpet; **marmalade-plum**, the fruit of the marmalade-tree or the tree itself (J. Smith *Dict. Pop. Names Plants*, 1882); **marmalade-tree**, the mammee-sapota (see sense 2).

1624 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. p lviii, 6 galley potts and 12 *marmalett boxes for Mrs. Segrave. **1796** STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxviii 318 A singular kind of fruit, called here the marmalade box,. the husk . opens in halves like a walnut, when the pulp appears like that of a medlar. **1614** R TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* II D, Th'art as witty a *marmaled eater as euer I conuerst with **1840** SCHOMBURGK *Brit Guiana* 100 The Pine-apple, the Guava, the *Marmalade fruit. **1674** JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng* 162 The Gallants a little before Sun-set walk with their *Marmalet-Madams, as we do in Morefields. **1717** E. WARD *Wks* II. 351 More Marmulet Madams will be met strolling in the Fields, than Honest Women in the Streets. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 722/2 *Marmalade-Tree, *Lucuma mammosum.*

†**b.** quasi-adj. = 'sweet'. *Obs.*

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* I. i, I cannot blame my ladies Vnwillingnesse to part with such marmulade lips.

Hence **Ma·rmalady** *a.* (*rare*$^{-1}$), resembling marmalade in sweetness, etc. (in quot *fig.*).

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* III. i, The Frenchman you see has a soft mermaladie heart.

Marmala-water (mā·ɹmălăˌwǭ·təɹ) [f **marmala* corruption of Pg. *marmelo*: see MARMELOS] A liquid distilled from the flowers of the marmelos, used in Ceylon as a perfume for sprinkling.

1857 in BALFOUR *Cycl. India.*

Marmaled, -et(t, obs. forms of MARMALADE.

Marmalite, variant of MARMOLITE.

Marmaric (maɹmæ·rik), *a.* Also 5 **-merike, -morike,** 7 **-maricke** [ad. L. *Marmaric-us*, adj. of *Marmarica* (see below).] Of or belonging to the ancient Marmarica (now Barca) on the north coast of Africa. So **Marma·rican** *a.*, in the same sense; *sb*, an inhabitant of Marmarica.

c **1470** HARDING *Chron.* XLIX. I, As proude and bryme as lyon Marmerike. *Ibid.* CI XXXVII. iii, In all the world was then no prince hym like .. in the felde a lyon marmorike. **1593** Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* IV. met. iii 11 Another the Marm[ar]ican lion [orig. *Marmaricus leo*; CHAUCER *has* a lyoun of þe contre of marmorike] With Tuske and paw indueth. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 359 These also are the epithets of lions:—wrathful,..violent, Marmarican. **1627** MAY tr. *Lucan* III. E 2 b, Marmaricke troops the horned Ammon prest. *Ibid.* IV. G 5 b, Swift Marmaricans.

†**Marmaritin.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. f. L. *marmarītis* a plant that grows in marble quarries, a. Gr. *μαρμαρῖτις* (not recorded in this sense), f. *μάρμαρος* marble.] Some drug.

1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* (1778) 70 *Firestone.* I have some Mar-martin, and Mandragon. *Heccaty* Marmaritin, and Mandragora, thou wouldst say.

Marmarize (mā·ɹmărəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *μάρμαρ-ος* marble + -IZE.] *trans.* To subject to marmarosis. (Cf. MARMORIZE *v.*)

1893 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. VIII. ii. (ed 3) 603 On the east side of the great intrusive mass of Fair Head the chalk is likewise marmarised

Marmarosis (māɹmărōᵘ·sis). *Geol.* [f Gr. *μάρμαρ-ος* marble + -OSIS.] The conversion of limestone into marble by metamorphism.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol* IV. VIII. ii. 577 Marmarosis.

Marmaset(t, -it, -assed, obs ff. MARMOSET.

Marmatite (mā·ɹmătəit). *Min.* [a. G. *marmatit*, f *Marmato* (S. Amer.).] A ferriferous variety of sphalerite. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVII 781/2.

Marmayd(en, obs. forms of MERMAID(EN.

Marmazat, -et, obs. forms of MARMOSET.

Marmelade, -ate, -et(t, obs. ff. MARMALADE

‖ **Marmelos** (mā·ɹmĭlǫs). [mod.L., f. Pg. *marmelo* quince] The Bengal quince, *Ægle Marmelos.*

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* **1866** *Treas Bot* 722/2 Marmelos, *Ægle Marmelos.* **1887** *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/3 On how many tables does the marmelos make its appearance?

‖ **Marmennill** (māɹme·nil). [Icelandic; dim. f. *mar-r* sea + *mann-*, *mað-r* man.] A merman.

1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 303 It was the body of a Marmenill, and not that of a human being. **1863** BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 352 The verses sung by a marinennill, when he was carried back to his favourite element.

Marmerike, obs. form of MARMARIC.

Marmeset(te, -ot, obs forms of MARMOSET.

Marmilad(e, -at, -itt, obs. ff. MARMALADE.

Marmissed, -isset, obs. forms of MARMOSET.

Marmit (mā·ɹmit). *dial.* and *Naut.* ? *Obs.* [ad F *marmite* pot or kettle.] (See quots.)

c **1758** *Inv.* in Miss Jackson *Shropsh Word-bk.* 2 Potts—1 Marimitt **1841** HARTSHORNE *Salopia Antiq* 500 *Marmit*, a pot with hooks at each side **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Marmit*, a pot fitted with a hook for hanging it to the bars of the galley-range. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh Word-bk*, *Marmint*, *Marmot*, a three legged iron pot—holding about four quarts—to be hung over the fire

‖ **Marmiton** (marmiton). [Fr., f. *marmite* pot, kettle.] A kitchen scullion.

1754 CHESTERF *Let to Dayrolles* 2 Apr, I wish that you could find me at Brussels an humble *marmiton*, *tournebroche*, or other animal, who could roast and boil decently. **1847** DISRAELI *Tancred* I. i, One of my marmitons has disappointed me

Marmlet, obs. form of MARMALADE.

Marmol(e, variant forms of MORMAL *Obs.*

Marmolet, obs. form of MARMALADE.

Marmolite (mā ɹmŏləit). *Min.* Also **marmalite.** [Formed by Nuttall, who refers to Gr. *μαρμαίρειν* to shine: see -LITE] A laminated serpentine, of a pearly lustre and pale green colour.

1822 T NUTTALL in *Amer. Jrnl Sci* IV. 17 A contiguous substance which as a peculiar mineral I shall distinguish by the name of marmalite. *Ibid.* 19 Marmolite **1848** C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 107 Rare minerals, such as marmolite. **1849** WATTS tr *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* III 395 Noble Serpentine or Ophite (together with Marmalite [etc.])

†**Marmor.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 4, 6 **-our, -ore.** [a. L. *marmor* MARBLE.] Marble. Also *attrib.*

c **1375** *Sc. Leg Saints* XXI. (*Clement*) 888 þai fand a kyrk . of marmore mad. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I 79 This marmore stane in forme of a chyre *Ibid* 129 The marmour chyre of Destinie *Ibid* 132 The sentences in Marmor war hewin

Marmoraceous (māɹmŏrēɪ·ʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. type **marmorācе-us*, f *marmor* MARBLE: see -ACEOUS.] Pertaining to, or like, marble.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 313/1 Marmo[ra]ceous, a Marble colour, a black blue. **1822** T NUTTALL in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci* IV. 18 This marmoraceous mineral. **1848** MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist*

Marmorate (mā·ɹmŏreɪt), *a.* [ad. L. *marmorāt-us*, pa. pple. of *marmorāre* to overlay with marble, f *marmor* MARBLE.]

†**1.** Overlaid with or enclosed in marble. *Obs.*

1537 *Epitaph* in Fuller *Worthies*, *Lond.* II. (1662) 205 Under this Stone closyd and marmorate Lyeth Iohn Kite.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Variegated or veined like marble.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 289. **1866** *Treas Bot* 722/2.

So †**Ma·rmorated** *a.*

1731 BAILEY vol II, *Marmorated*, made of, wrought in, covered with marble.

Marmoration (māɹmŏrēɪ·ʃən). *rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. late L. *marmorātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *marmorāre* (see prec.).] (See quots.)

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed 2), *Marmoration*, a building with marble **1730–6** BAILEY (fol), *Marmoration*, a covering or laying with marble.

Marmoreal (maɹmōᵊ·rĭăl), *a. poet.* and *rhet.* [f. L. *marmore-us* (f. *marmor* MARBLE) + -AL.]

1. Resembling marble or a marble statue; cold, smooth, white, etc., like marble.

1798 LANDOR *Gebir* Wks. 1846 II. 494 Looking recumbent how Love's column rose Marmoreal. **1817** SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xlix, Paving with fire the sky and the marmoreal floods. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 53 Marmoreal neck and bosom uberous. **1892** *Sat. Rev.* 15 Oct. 443/1 Blank-verse studies of merit, but somewhat cold and marmoreal in their severity

2 Made or composed of marble

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 181 Spurs of marble, and marmoreal limbs. **1880** W. WATSON *Prince's Quest*, *Sunset* (1892) 134 Minaret And terrace and marmoreal spire.

Hence **Marmo·really** *adv.*

1847 SIR A. DE VERE *1st Pt. Mary Tudor* V. iii, Cold, but composed, marmoreally rigid! **1887** SAINTSBURY *Eliz. Lit* 455 The marmoreally-finished minor poems of Ben [Jonson].

Marmorean (maɹmōᵊ·rĭăn), *a.* [f. L. *marmore-us* (f. *marmor* MARBLE) + -AN.] Composed, or made, of marble; resembling marble.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Marmorean*, of marble, or that is like it in colour, hardness, &c **1836** *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 24 Her neck's marmorean whiteness **1902** *Speaker* 1 Mar. 608/1 The marmorean Leconte de Lisle

†**Marmoreous,** *a* *Obs*$^{-0}$ [Formed as prec. + -OUS] = prec **1727** BAILEY vol II.

Marmoric (maɹmǫ·rik), *a* *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *marmor* marble + -IC.] Of marble.

1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 130 Hardness, between marmoric and basaltic.

Marmorize (mā·ɹmŏrəiz), *v* [f. L. *marmor* + -IZE. Cf. F. *marmoriser* and mod.L. *marmorisatio*] = MARMARIZE *v.*

1897 GEIKIE *Anc Volcanoes* I 32 Marmorised limestone.

‖ **Marmortinto** (māɹmǫɹti·nto). [? A mistake for It *marmo tinto* (*marmo* marble, *tinto* dyed, coloured).] An Italian process (used in the 18th c.) of decorating walls, etc. in imitation of marble.

1844 *Mech Mag* XL 31 The inventor of marmortinto was born in 1762 **1854** FAIRHOLT *Dict Art*, *Marmortinto.*

Marmose (mā ɹmoᵘs). [a. F. *marmose* (Buffon), possibly from colonial Du. cf. MDu. *marmoyse*, *mermoyse* (see MERMOYSE), marmoset, believed to be a shortening of F. *marmouset*.] One of several species of small South American opossums (as *Didelphys dorsigera* and *D. murina*) which have only a rudimentary pouch and carry their young on their back.

1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1824) II 162 An animal greatly resembling the former [*i e.* the opossum], is the Marmose.

Marmoset (mā·ɹmŏzet). Forms: 4–5 **marmusette, marmesette,** 5, (9) **marmozette, -usete, -isset, maremusset,** 5–6 **marmesette, -osette** 5–7 **marmeset,** 6 **mermoset, -osite, marmosete -asat, -asit, -issed, -esot, mormosett, marmsat,** 6–7 **marmaset(t,** 6, 8 **marmouset,** 6–9 **marmozet,** (9 **marmozette**), 7 **marmosit(e, -aset, -osat, -uset, -ousite, -osett, mormaset, malmaset,** 5– **marmoset.** [a. OF. *marmouset* grotesque image, in 1280 latinized *marmosetum* (not *marmoretum* as given by Littré); in mod F. the word means also 'little man', the sense 'ape', though not found in Fr. dicts., is in provincial use (see Honnorat *Dict. Prov.*) Hence MDu. *marmoset* in all three senses.

The origin of the Fr word is obscure; it has been conjectured to be a derivative of L. *marmor* marble, but the form is not easy to account for It can hardly be unconnected with F *marmot* little child (whence prob. It *marmocchio*), in early use also 'monkey', 'grotesque statuette'; forms app cognate are med L. *marmōnetus*, *mammōnetus* (Promp Parv), *mammōn-em* monkey. Some have supposed the source to be OF *merme* small (– L *minimus*); others have suggested that the word in the sense 'grotesque figure' was an architectural term derived in some way from Gr. *μορμω* bugbear.]

†**1.** A grotesque figure. **a.** Applied in scorn to an idol *Obs.*

1426 LYDG *De Guil Pilgr* 20954 To worshepe A Marmoset, Wych to helpe Hath no puissaunce **1563–83** FOXE *A & M* II. 882/2 Get thee away from me thou naughty person with thy marmoset of wood

attrib. *a* **1572** KNOX *Hist Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 259 A marmouset idole was borrowed fra the Gray Freiris.

†**b** (See quot. 1706) *Obs.*$^{-0}$

1687 MIEGE *Gt Fr Dict* II, *Marmoset*, a kind of Grotesk, *Marmouset* **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Marmoset*, an odd kind of Grotesk figure in a Building **1736** NEVE *Builder's Dict*

2. †**a.** In early use: Any small monkey (*obs.*). **b.** Now restricted to the tropical American monkeys of the family *Hapalidæ* (or *Mididæ*), comprising two genera, *Hapale* (the true marmosets) and *Midas* (the tamarins).

The *Hapalidæ* are of the size of a small squirrel, have non-prehensile bushy tails, and (in many species) long ear-tufts or a mane of whitish hair They are gentle and playful, and make amusing pets.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XVIII i. (1495) 748 Some beestes seruyth for. mannys myrth as apys and marmusettes [*MS. Bodl.* marmesettes] and popyngayes. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 210 Apes, Marmozettes [*Roxb.* marmusetes, Fr. orig *marmos*], Babewynes, and many other dyverse Bestes. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 639/32 *Hic senosephalus*, maremusset. **1519** HORMAN *Vulg* 109 b, The marmeset hath a very longe tayle. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. vi. (ed. Lupton) 215 A mormosett chaunced vpon the booke .. whyche..plucked owte carteyne leaues, and toore them in pieces. **1589** W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 191 Mermosites. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 174 The nimble Marmazet.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1771 There are many Monkies or Marmosets, that doe great hurt to the Palme trees. 1679 T. TRAPHAM *Disc. Jamaica* 115 The Malmaset, as among the Indians of the more Southern Main of America. 1708 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Marmoset*, a sort of black Monkey, having a shaggy Neck. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. II xvi 104 An Egyptian Cat, which we call a Marmoset, or Monkey 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* VIII, I have seen her as changeful as a marmozet. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 62 Marmosets (*Hapale*, as restricted). 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* II. 55 The monkeys belonged to a very pretty and rare species, a kind of marmoset. 1893 [see MARIKINA].

attrib 1851 P. H GOSSE *Nat in Jamaica* 327 *note*, I have heard the Marmozette Monkey (*Jacchus*) produce the very same sound. 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* VII. 224 The quick marmoset eyes of little Mme Mila

†3. Applied to a person. a. to a woman or child, as a term of endearment or playful reproach: cf. *monkey*. *Obs*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 462 What, wanton, wanton, nowe well ymet! What, Margery Mylke Ducke, mermoset! 1604 DEKKER *1st Pt Honest Wh* VI C 4 b, Saue thee little Marmoset. how doest thou good pretty roague? 1614 BEAUM & FL *Wit at sev. Weap* III 1, *Sir Greg.* [To his niece] O dissembling Marmaset! 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VII xliii. 211 How shall I hold the little marmouset, if you devour first one of my hands, then the other?

b. to a man, as a term of abuse or contempt. cf *ape*. Sometimes (as in OF) a favourite, 'ingle'.

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl* x, I will mar that misbegotten marmoset. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I cccIxxxvii. 661 Alwayes the Erle hath these marmosettes about him, as Gylbert Mahewe and his bretherne. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* II 39 Thow mantycore, ye marmoset, garnyshte like a Greke. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w Montgomerie* 795 Beld bisset! marmissed! lansprezed to the lownes! 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 48 See, see her cerus cheeke, made to delight Her apple-squire, or wanton Marmosite 1825 SCOTT *Talism* XXIV, A king's son is at least a match for this marmozet of a Marquis

Hence †**Marmose'tical** *a.*, characteristic of a marmoset; apishly foolish.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Wit & Mirth* Wks II. 187/2 A Mercers seruant espying his marmositicall Apishnesse.

Marmot (mā'mŏt). Also 8 mar(a)motto, **marmotta**, ?*erron* **marmout**, 8–9 **marmotte**. [ad. F. *marmotte* fem (whence prob. Sp, Pg. *marmota*, It *marmotta*, also †*marmotto* masc), prob. an altered form, due to assimilation to OF. *marmotte*, *marmot* monkey (see MARMOSET), of Rumonsch *murmont*—L. type *mūrem montis* 'mountain mouse', whence OHG. *muremunto*, *murmainti murmenti*, MHG *murmendîn*, mod G dialects *murmentel*, *murmeten*, *murmetli*, mod G *murmeltier*, whence Du. *mormeldier*, Da. *murmeldyr*, Sw. *murmeldjur*]

1. A rodent of the genus *Arctomys* or sub-family *Arctomyinæ* of the squirrel family, esp. *A. marmotta*, which inhabits the Alps and the Pyrenees, sometimes called the Alpine marmot.

With qualification applied to other animals of the same and allied genera †**American** or **Maryland m.**, the wood chuck, *A. monax*, **Bobac** or **Polish m**, *A bobac* (see BOBAC); †**Canadian** or **Quebec m**, *Spermophilus empetra*; **Earless** or **Pouched m**, the suslik, *S citillus*; **Hoary m**, the whistler, *A pruinosus*; †**Lapland m.**, the lemming, **Prairie m.**, the prairie dog (genus *Cynomys*)

1607 TOPSELL *Hist Fourf Beasts* (1658) 405 Scaliger describeth them in this manner, a Marmot (saith he, for so he tearmeth an Alpine Mouse in French) is a Beast about the bigness of a Badger. 1704 RAY *Creation* II (ed 4) 337 The Marmotto or *Mus Alpinus*, a Creature as big or bigger than a Rabbet, which absconds all Winter. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp*, *Marmotte*, *Marmotta*, the mountain rat, a creature very common in many parts of Europe 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog* I. 495 Mice, maramottos, and wild-fowl are their favourite dishes. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist.* (1776) IV 38 The Marmot is .. almost as big as an hare, but it is more corpulent than a cat, and has shorter legs. 1781 PENNANT *Quadrup* II 396 Alpine Marmot *Ibid* 397 Quebec Marmot *Ibid* 398 Maryland Marmot. *Ibid*, Hoary Marmot. *Ibid.* 399 Bobuk Marmot. 1796 [see EARLESS]. 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 463/1 The monax, or American marmot. The bobac, or Polish marmot. The empetra, or Canadian marmot 1861 G. F BERKELEY *Sportsm W Prairies* XV. 259 The prairie dog or marmot 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 529 The Pouched Marmot (*Spermophilus citillus*) of East Europe.

¶ b. In full *Cape marmot*, *marmot of the Cape*: the Cape cony or daman, *Hyrax capensis*.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II III II 122 The Daman of the Cape (*Hyrax Capensis*), commonly called . Marmot of the Cape.

2. A kind of bathing cap [After F. *marmotte*.]

1897 *Westm. Gaz* 22 July 3/3 The newest bathing cap is 'the marmotte' fastening in a knot on the forehead. 1908 *Ibid.* 31 July 3/2 The silk caps are a little more varied in shape; one sees the tammie and the marmot

†**Marmot(t)ane.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *marmottaine*, corruptly repr. L *mūrem montānum* mountain mouse.] = MARMOT 1

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 216 The Rats of the Alpes, *i.* Marmottanes, which are as bigge as Brockes or Badgers. *Ibid.* 217 Such like Marmotanes there be in Ægypt.

Marmour, variant of MARMOR *Sc. Obs.*

Marmouset, -ousite, -oset(te, marmsat, obs. ff. MARMOSET.

†**Marm-stone.** *Obs.* [OE. *marmstān*, also *marmanstān*, f. *marm* marble + *stān* STONE.] Marble; a block, slab, etc. of marble.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 203 Beforan ðære norðdura þære cirican on þæm marmanstane. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXXI. 1128 Þa afylde sum cnapa þæt fæt unwærlice uppon þone marm stan. *c* 1205 LAY. 1138 [A temple] imaked of marme stæne [*later text* marbre stone] *Ibid.* 1317, 32097.

Marmulade, -ate, -et, obs. ff. MARMALADE.

Marmuset(e, -ette, obs. forms of MARMOSET

‖ **Maro** (ma'ro). [Polynesian.] A loin-cloth used by certain South Sea Islanders.

1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) VI. 204 A piece of thick cloth, called the maro, about a foot in breadth, which passes between the legs, and is fastened round the waist.

Maro, obs. form of MARROW *sb.*[1]

Marocchine, -okin(e, obs. ff. MAROQUIN.

Marode, obs. form of MARAUD.

†**Maron.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F *marron* (Rabelais); in med.L. *mar(r)ōn-em.*] A mountain guide.

1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 80 We tok moyles to stey vs vp the mountayne, and toke also marones to kepe vs frome fallynge. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 80 My authour of this tale or figment is our Maron of Turin [*marg.* That is guide or conductor] 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy Italy* I. 49 Marons, or men with little open chairs to carry you up and down the hill for a crown. *Ibid.* 51 After two hours tugging of our chairmen or Marons we came to the top of the hill.

Marone, Maroner: see MAROON, MARINER.

†**Maro'nian,** *a. Obs.* [f. L *Marōn-em* the cognomen of Virgil + -IAN.] Virgilian.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *To M Denham*, Thy brave, bold, and sweet Maronian Muse *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. x. 84 The Maronian Lottery [orig *sors Virgilianæ*].

†**Maronist**[1]. *Obs.* [f. L. *Marōn-em* + -IST.] A disciple of the poet Virgil (Publius Vergilius Maro); a Virgilian student or scholar.

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* I iv. 7 He, like some imperious Maronist, Conjures the Muses that they him assist 1599 *Preserv Hen VII* (1866) 10, I would I were but as Ennius to a fine Maronist

†**Maronist**[2]. *Obs.*—[o] Variant of MARONITE.

1737 in BAILEY vol. II

Maronite (mæ'rŏnəit), *sb* (and *a.*) Also 6 **Moronite.** [ad late L. *Marōnīta*, f. *Marōn* name of the founder of the sect: see -ITE.

There was a Syrian of this name in the 4th c., and another in the 7th c., the sect was probably named from one of these, recent authorities favour the earlier date]

One of a sect of Syrian Christians, dwelling in the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon; they were originally Monothelites, but subsequently became united with the Roman Church Also *attrib* (quasi-*adj.*).

c 1511 *1st Eng Bk Amer* (Arb) Introd 31/1 The syxte [cristened] nacyon. They be named Moromten 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I 215 A Maronite Christian. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1721) 35 The Maronite Bishop of Aleppo 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed 3) s.v., A schism was caused through Greek influence, and a Maronite Patriarch fell away Ever since [1216] the Maronites have been steadfast Catholics

Maronner, obs. form of MARINER.

Maroo, obs. form of MARROW *sb.*[2]

Maroon (mărū'n), *sb*[1] and *a.*[1] Forms: 6–9 marron, 7–9 marone, 8–9 marronne, 9 marroon, 7, 9 maroon [a F. *marron*, ad It. *marrone*]

A *sb.*

†1. A large kind of sweet chestnut native to Southern Europe; also, the tree bearing this nut Also *marron chestnut*. *Obs.*

1594 R ASHLEY tr *Loys le Roy* 28 Dates, chestnuts, and marrons 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 525 Such plots of ground as do affoord coppises of Chest-nut trees, are stored with plants comming of marrons or nut kernels 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* App. P VIII, Roasted Maroons, Pistachios, Pine-Kernels [etc.] [1877 SCUDDER *Recoll S Breck* III 66 The fine large marron chestnuts were brought to us for a cent a hundred]

2. [= F. *marron*, from the quasi-adj. use as in *couleur marron*.] A particular kind of brownish-crimson or claret colour.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. II i. 144 Darker colours such as browns and marones. *Ibid.* II. II III VII 216 This gives it a cinnamon colour, or light marrone. 1835 *Court Mag* VI. p iii/1 Some velvet [mantles] of maroon and other rich winter colours 1844 HAY *Law Harm. Colouring* (ed. 5) 17 A series of other colours, such as brown, marone, slate. 1888 *Garden* 14 Oct. 347/1 A rather small flower .. of a deep rich maroon.

b. A coal tar dye obtained from the resinous matters formed in the manufacture of magenta

a 1873 CRACE-CALVERT *Dyeing*, etc. (1876) 432 Aniline Maroons and Browns.

3. A firework composed of a small cubical box of pasteboard, wrapped round with twine and filled with gunpowder; it is intended to imitate in exploding the report of a cannon.

1749 *Machine for the Fireworks* 15 Marrons, 5000. 1818 *Handbill* July in *Pall Mall G* (1885) 5 Nov. 4/2 A battery of maroons, or imitation cannon. 1840–2 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Birth* xviii, To have seen the maroons, And the whirling moons. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1402/2 *Marron.* 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 June 10/2 The display last night included signal maroons.. rockets, and shells.

b. *Artillery.* (See quot. 1876.)

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil Man.* (1862) 282 Marroons are boxes containing from 1 to 6 ounces of powder 1859 MCCLINTOCK *Voy. 'Fox' in Arctic Sea* I. 9 Powder for ice-blasting, rockets, marroons, and signal-mortar were furnished by the Board of Ordnance. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Marroons*, decorations for rockets. They are cubes filled with grained powder, and enveloped with two or three layers of strong twine or marline.

c. 'A bright white light used for signals in the East Indies' (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

B. *adj.* Of the colour described in A 2.

1843 JAMES *Forest Days* II, He was dressed in close-fitting garments of a dark marone tint 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* II, A most lovely Convolvulus..with purple maroon flowers. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* VI. 114 They had put out her marroon velvet with the ostrich feathers. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. § 3. 267 Venous blood of a dark purple or maroon colour. *Comb.* 1840 BARHAM *Ingol Leg* Ser. I *St Gengulphus*, Good, stout maroon-colour'd leather. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 233 A maroon red precipitate.

Maroon (mărū'n), *sb.*[2] and *a.*[2] Forms: 7–8 **maron**, 8 **marone, meroon**, 8– **maroon.** [a. F. *marron* (*maron* in *Hist. Antilles* 1658, p. 322), said to be a corruption of Sp. *cimarron* wild, untamed.]

A. *sb.*

1. One of a class of negroes, originally fugitive slaves, living in the mountains and forests of Dutch Guiana and the West Indies.

[1626 NICHOLS *Sir F Drake revived* (1628) 7 The Symerons (a blacke people, which about eighte yeeres past, fled from the Spaniards their Masters)] 1666 J DAVIES *Hist Caribby Isles* 202 They will run away and get into the Mountains and Forests, where they live like so many Beasts; then they are call'd Marons, that is to say Savages 1795 *Hist. Europ. in Ann. Reg.* (1796) 60/1 The hostilities against the free negroes in the Island of Jamaica known by the denomination of Maroons had been carried on a long time without effect 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) X. 694/2 (Mauritius) The Marones, or wild negroes. 1843 MARRYAT *M Violet* xl, A gang of negro maroons was hanging about. 1895 *Nation* (N Y) 8 Aug 98/2 The savage Maroons were called in and let loose upon the peasantry.

attrib. 1796 (*title*) The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica, in regard to the Maroon Negroes. 1808 G. W BRIDGES *Ann Jamaica* II xv 221 Many who distinguished themselves in the Maroon war of Jamaica.

b *fig.* (Also *attrib*)

1823 MACAULAY *Misc Writ*, *R Soc Lit* (1860) I 22 It will furnish a secure ambuscade behind which the Maroons of literature may take a certain and deadly aim *a* 1859 — *Hist Eng* XXIII (1861) V 113 A warriant of the Lord Chief Justice broke up the Maroon village [of thieves in Epping Forest] for a short time.

2. *Southern U.S.* In full *maroon† frolic, party*. A pleasure party, esp. a hunting or fishing excursion of the nature of a picnic but of longer duration.

1779 I ANGELL *Diary* (1899) 59 Lt Cook Come from the Meroon frolick last night [*Editor's note* A hunting or fishing trip, or excursion, in Southern United States, to camp out after the manner of the West Indian Maroons]

3. A person who is marooned.

1883 STEVENSON *Treas Isl* XI, Well, what would you think? Put 'em ashore like maroons?

B. *adj.* Run wild, having reverted to a state of nature (*Cent Dict*). [So F. *marron*]

Maroon (mărū'n), *v.* Also 7–8 mo-. [f. prec.]

†1. a. *passive* or *intr.* To be lost in the wilds.

b. *intr.* (? *fig.*) To miss one's object. *Obs.*

1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II. II 84, I began to find that I was (as we call it, I suppose from the Spaniards) Morooned, or Lost, and quite out of the Hearing of my Comrades Guns 1716–7 S SEWALL *Letter-Bk* 15 Jan II 63, I had rather myself bear part of the charge, then that the poor young man moroon'd and return home with shame and disappointment

2. *trans* To put (a person) ashore and leave him on a desolate island or coast (as was done by the buccaneers and pirates) by way of punishment

1726 *Bruce's Weekly Jrnl* 1 July 2 He farther says, that Lowe and Spriggs were both maroon'd, and were got among the Musketoo Indians 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* XXII, I was condemned to be marooned, as the phrase goes, on one of those little sandy, bushy islets, which are called, in the West Indies, keys. 1891 *Athenæum* 17 Jan. 82/2 Magellan 'marooned' a mutinous priest on the coast of Patagonia.

3. *intr.* Of slaves: To escape from service and take to the woods and mountains.

1831 TYERMAN & BENNET *Voy. & Trav.* II lii. 496 The slaves [in Mauritius] sometimes maroon, as it is called, that is, they run away from their bondage

4. *Southern U.S.* To camp out for several days on a pleasure party. (Cf. MAROON *sb.*[2] 2.)

[1777. Implied in MAROONING *vbl sb* 2.] 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat & Hum. Nat* II. 283 He used to delight to go marooning [*Footnote.*] Marooning differs from pic-nicing in this—the former continues several days, the other lasts but one. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* VI, A bathing party of pleasant French people, 'marooning' (as picnic-ing is called here) on the island

5. To idle, 'hang about'.

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II 59 To juniperise within doors, to maroon without. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 2 To purchase for these 300,000 blacks the liberty to squat and maroon or to hang about the towns of the island.

Hence **Maroo'ned** *ppl. a.*

1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* XV, The marooned man in his goatskins. 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* XXV, As decent a lodging as marooned people have a right to expect.

Marooner (mărū'nəɹ). Also 7 ? **marownar.** [f. MAROON *v.*]

1. A buccaneer, pirate.

1662 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 67 A few French Buckaneers, or Hunting Marownaes [? *read* Marownars]. 1728–36 BYRD *Westover Papers* (1841) 13 On the south shore dwelt a marooner, that modestly called himself a hermit. 1887 H. PYLE in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 357 (art.) Buccaneers and Marooners of the Spanish Main.

2. One who maroons persons on a desolate coast.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 293 The original marooners of Ariadne were soon out of hail.

b. A person left on a desolate island as a punishment; = MAROON *sb.*2 2. In recent Dicts.

3. *Southern U. S.* One who goes marooning (see MAROON *sb.*2 A. 3). In recent Dicts

Maroo·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. MAROON *v.* + -ING1.]

1. The action of MAROON *v.* 2.

1724 C. JOHNSON *Hist. Pyrates* 170 Marooning. This was a barbarous Custom of putting the Offender on Shore, on some desolate or uninhabited Cape or Island. 1896 *Spectator* 2 May 639 Cabot was apparently the inventor of the ruthless practice called marooning.

2. The action or practice of going on a maroon-party. Chiefly *attrib.* in *marooning party, season.*

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I 165 It may be curious to know the nature of our marooning parties, as the seamen called them 1824 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III 425 She is very much missed here at all times, and will be still more so when the marooning season begins. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 411 Two lads had returned from a 'marooning party', with a boat load of venison [etc.].

† **Maroquin,** *a.* and *sb Obs.* Forms: 6 **marykyne, marekyn(e, maryskyn, marokin(e, -ockin,** 7 **marekin, marocchine, mariken, -kin,** 7–9 **mar(r)oquin,** 8 **meroquin.** [a. F. *maroquin,* orig. an adj. 'pertaining to Morocco', f. *Maroc* Morocco.] **a.** *adj.* (in *maroquin skins, leather*; also with the sense 'made of morocco') = MOROCCO *a.*

b *sb* Morocco leather.

1511 *Ld Treas Acc. Scot* (1902) IV. 196, v marykyne skynnis to ane sadill and harnesing of the Kingis mule. 1546 *Aberdeen Reg* (1844) I 236 Tua Marekyne cotis, ane reid ane wther blak 1548 *Ibid* XX. (Jam.), iiij dosoun of maryskyn skynnes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Nicholay's Voy.* IV xxv 141 Faire maroquins and skins of al sorts 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xi 518 That lether which is called Marocchine. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Apr., Bookes, all bound in maroquin and gilded 1661 *Sc Acts Chas II* (1820) VII 253/2 Mariken skinnes made in Scotland 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy* (1718) 33 The fine Marroquin leather. 1731 BAILEY vol II, *Marroquin,* commonly called *Morocco.* 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Rand* xxxii, Shoes of blue meroquin. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* vii, His maroquin boots and golden spurs 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Marocco* or marroquin.

‖ **Marotte** (marɔ̃t). Also 7 **marrot.** [Fr.]

1 A fool's bauble † *To crown with a marotte* = F. *coiffer d'une marotte,* to make a fool of.

In the first quot the explanation is meant derisively.

1611 R. PHILIPS *Panegyr Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities* c 7 b, Thee of the Marrot worthy doe we deeme [*Marg.* i e. Lawrell from *Marrot* a French Poet] 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Laugh & be fat* Wks II 72/2 They crowne thee with a Marrot or a Mard 1840 H AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* II. xiv, This last shaft likewise hit its mark, though Jane [the Fool] endeavoured to ward it off with her marotte

2. A pet notion, craze.

1852 LD. MALMESBURY *Mem* (1884) I 324 To be Emperor has been his [*sc* Louis Napoleon's] *marotte* since he was twenty years old.

Marou, -ough(e, -ouz, -ouh, obs ff. MARROW.

Marouner, Marow(e see MARINER, MARROW

Marower, obs. Sc. form of MOREOVER.

Marowna, ? obs. form of MAROONER.

Marplot (mā·ɹplɒt), *sb* and *a.* [See MAR-]

A. *sb.* One who mars or defeats a plot or design by officious interference, or hinders the success of any undertaking Said also of things.

1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* Dram Pers., *Marplot* 1884 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* May (1894) I 295 What a marplot anxiety is 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan Der* xxxii, But what is the use of my taking the vows and settling everything as it should be, if that marplot Hans comes and upsets it all?

B *adj* That mars or defeats a plot or design.

1850 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ix 230 There were some of his fellow countrymen whose marplot disclosures seemed likely to bring down a new onslaught of Russian masses.

Marprelate see MAR-.

Marque (māk). Forms: 5, 8 **mark, marc, margue** (? *error for* **marque**), 6 **markque, merk,** 6–7 **marke,** 7– **marque.** [a F. *marque* (OF. also *merke*), ad. Pr. *marca,* vbl. sb. f. *marcar* (med.L. *marcāre*) to seize as a pledge.

It is uncertain whether this is connected with MARK *sb.*1]

† **1.** Reprisals; occas. = *letter of marque* (see 2). [1354 *Act* 27 *Edw III,* Stat 2 c. 17 Purveu que nous eions la lei de Mark & de represailles. 1417 *Act* 4 *Hen. V,* Stat. 2 c. 7 Que de toutz attemptatz faitz par ses ennemys encountre le tenure daucunes Trieuves..en les quelles nest pas fait expresse mencion que toutz marques & reprisailles cesseront nostre Signior le Roi a toutz qi lour sentiront en tiel cas grevez, voet grauntier marque en due forme.] 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S T.S) 205 Be way of mark ; that is to say a lettre of leve to tak ony man of that contree. *Ibid.* 220 The king aw to geve letter of powar to tak mark apon thame. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 65/2 Any Sentence, Jugement, Margue or Reprisale yeven 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 210 The lawes of Marque, or Reprisales.

2. Letter of marque. a. Usually pl., *letters of marque* (*and reprisal*). Originally, a licence granted by a sovereign to a subject, authorizing him to make reprisals on the subjects of a hostile state for injuries alleged to have been done to him by the enemy's army. In later times this became practically a licence to fit out an armed vessel and employ it in the capture of the merchant shipping belonging to the enemy's subjects, the holder of letters of marque being called a privateer or corsair, and entitled by international law to commit against the hostile nation acts which would otherwise have been condemned as piracy. Also † *letters of mart*: see MART *sb.*6

So far as European nations are concerned the issue of letters of marque was abolished by the Congress of Paris in 1856.

1447 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 135 To graunte to youre saide Besechers, letters of Marc and Reprisail 1545 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* I. 10 Ane letter of mark gevin and grantit be the maist cristin king of France *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 145 b, Shewyng hym how their goodes were taken, by letters of Marke, their shippes restrained [etc.] 1702 *Royal Declar.* June in *Lond. Gaz* No. 3815/3 Her Majesty having Impowered the Lord High Admiral of England to grant Letters of Marque or Commissions for Privateers 1789 *Constit. U. S* Art. I § 8 Congress shall have power to grant letters of marque and reprisal. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 299 To make war upon Alva was the leading object of all these freebooters, and they were usually furnished by the Prince of Orange with letters of marque for that purpose.

b. A ship carrying letters of marque; a privateer.

c 1800 Miss KNIGHT *Autobiog* I 106 A Ragusan commanding a letter-of-mark. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh Easy* xxxviii, As letter of marque, I shall have the right of capture

c. *attrib.* in *letter of marque man, ship*

1703 *Lond Gaz* No. 3910/4 A French Letter of Marque Man 1708 *Ibid* No. 4440 2 Any such Privateer or Letter of Marque Ship.

Marquee (mark̃). Also 8 **marquée, marki,** 8–9 **markee.** [An assumed sing. f. MARQUISE apprehended as pl.] A large tent, as an officer's field-tent, or one used at a public entertainment, exhibition, or the like.

1690 *Lond Gaz* No 2542/4 A good Marquee, two French Tents. 1758 *Lond Chron* 19–22 Aug 173/3 General Abercrombie would not suffer any of the officers to carry any chests, beds, or markees, with them 1774 M MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv* 106 A Captain's Tent and Marki. 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 99 The .band was stationed in a marquee on the lawn. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 118 A summer-room, exactly of the form and colour of a markee. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed) 7 Nov 3/2 The meeting was held in a marquee erected behind the Fountain Hotel.

b. *attrib.,* as in *marquee manufacture, tent,* **marquee coop** *U. S*, a tent-shaped hen-coop.

1775 *Connect Col. Rec* (1890) XV 15 Ninety marquee or officers tents. 1834 *Pait's Mag* I 218/2 Benjamin Edgington, Marquee and Tent Manufacturer. 1849 D J BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd* (1855) 122 The marquee coop.

Marques, Marquesate, etc · see MARQUIS, etc.

Marquesit(e · see MARCASITE

Marquet, obs. form of MARKET.

Marquetry, marqueterie (mā·ɹkĕtri). Forms 6 **marketrey, merquetry,** 7 **marquetrie, (marhutery),** 6– **marqueterie,** 7– **marquetry, (-ie).** [a F. *marqueterie* (1416 in Hatz.-Darm.), f *marqueter* (1386) to variegate, f *marque* MARK *sb.*1] Inlaid work, esp. as used for the decoration of furniture

1563 SHUTE *Archit* F j b, Fine woodes in marketrey 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* II xi(i). (Arb) 108 All set in merquetry with letters of blew Saphire and Topas artificially cut and entermingled 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 279 The curious worke called Mussaique, or Marqueterie 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 49 Marquetry and other inlaid works 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 138 Of that kind the Arabs called Marhutery, but the Jews Mosaick 1817 MOORE *Lalla R., Veiled Proph* (ed 2) 89 The flashing of their swords' rich marquetry 1847 DISRAELI *Lancred* II xiii, A large table of ivory marquetry 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* § 39 Hungarian Ash suitable as a groundwork for marquetry.

b *attrib* and *Comb*

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxvii, Marqueterie tables. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond News* (1854) 5 Aug 119/2 *Occupations of People* marqueterie-inlayer 1878 OLIVER *Elem. Bot* II 159 Tunbridge marquetry ware 1879 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 2803 Yacca-wood [used for] Cabinet and marquetry work.

Hence † **Ma·rquetrise** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *intr.*, to make inlaid work: in quot. *fig.*

1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* To Rdr 3 What curious-quaint Em[b]ellishments diffuse? Musaick-Mazes-Marquetrizing Muse?

Marquionesse, obs. form of MARCHIONESS.

Marquis, marquess (mā·ɹkwis, -es). Forms: 4 **marchis,** 6 **marches**; 4–5 **markis, markys,** 5 **markesse, markeys, markois,** 5–6 **markyse, markes,** 6 **markas, maroas, -ous, marks**; 5 **marquoys, marquyus,** 5–6 **marques,** 5–7 **merquoys,** 6–7 **marquesse,** 6– **marquess**; 5 **marquys,** 6 **marquisse, marquise,** 6–9 **marquiss,** 7– **marquis.** [a. OF. *marchis,* later altered to *marquis* (whence Du. *markies*); corresponding to Pr. *marques, -is,* Sp. *marqués,* Pg. *marques,* It. *marchese*; f. Com. Rom. *marca* (see MARCH *sb.*3, MARK *sb.*1) frontier, frontier territory + *-ese*:—L. *-ēnsem* suffix forming adjs. from place-names (see -ESE). The word is thus etymologically an adj., the sb. understood being that represented in Eng. by COUNT, so that the title was equivalent to MARGRAVE. The med.L. representative was *marchiōnem* (*marchio*), still preserved in heraldic Latin: cf. *marchioness.*

The prevailing spelling in literary use appears to be *marquis.* Some newspapers, however, use *marquess,* and several English nobles bearing the title always write it in this way.]

1. In various European countries, the title of the ruler of certain territories (originally 'marches' or frontier districts). This gradually passed, in Romanic-speaking countries, into a mere title indicating a certain grade of noble rank, immediately below that of duke and above that of count In English it is commonly used to designate a person of this titular rank in the modern nobility of foreign countries (though the foreign forms, It. *marchese,* Sp. *marqués,* etc. are sometimes retained), and also *Hist.* as the appellation of those territorial lords to whom it was applied in earlier times. Formerly it was often employed (now rarely) as the English equivalent of MARGRAVE.

13 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5171 Herbaud of Ardern, þe gode marchis *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 177 þe marchis of Mounfraunt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T* 8 A Markys whilom lord was of that londe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 417 Albericus the markys [1432–50 markesse] expulsede Saracenys from Ytaly *c* 1475 *Partenay* 6342 For discended is fro so hy A place, Off kynges, Dukes, Markois full of grace. 1503 in *Lett Rich III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 200 The marques of Brandenburg[he] 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 71 The markes Brandonburgh 1535 HARVEL in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser II II. 75 The Marks of Guaste hath in Sicile 150 sailis. 1552 ASCHAM *Affairs of Germany* (1570) 15 b, There be at this day fiue Marchesses of Bradenburge. *Ibid.* 16 Marches Albert is now at this day xxxi. yeares old 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I i. 125 A Venetian, that came hither in compane of the Marquesse of Mountferrat. 1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom Emp* 121 Neare the suburbane Orchards of the Marquesse Castelli 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) III. 39 Many a spot of land not worth above fifty dollars a year gives the title of marquis to the owners 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) I. iv 248 The Dukes, Counts and Marquesses had in this way grown into sovereigns. 1871 E C G. MURRAY *Member for Paris* II. 282 Our ex contributor M. Horace Gerold (the Marquis of Clarefontaine)

2. At the end of the 14th c the title was introduced into England to designate a specific degree of the peerage, between those of duke and earl. Late in the 15th c. this degree was adopted in the peerage of Scotland. The title still continues, indicating the same relative rank, in the peerage of the United Kingdom and in those of Scotland and Ireland. When a duke is also a marquis, his second title is given 'by courtesy' to his eldest son: thus the eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire is called 'the Marquis of Hartington'.

The title of a marquis is usually territorial in form, as 'the Marquis of Salisbury', but in some instances 'Marquis' is prefixed to a surname, as 'the Marquis Cornwallis'.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt* III 452/1 The Dukes and the markys here present. 1445 *Ibid* V. 394 William de la Pole, than Marquoys and Erle of Suffolk 1451 *Ibid* 226/1 The Name or Estate of Duke, Marquys or Erle 1473 WARKW. *Chron* (Camden) 4 The Kynge made Lorde Montagu, Marquyus Montagu *Ibid* 10 Of late tyme hade he made hym Markes of Montagu 15 *Bk Precedence* in *Q. Liz Acad* (1869) 13 Item a Dukes Eldest sonn is Borne a Marquesse, and shall goe as a Marquisse 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 293 Erles, markyses, dukes, and princes 1513 MORE *Rich III*, Wks 38/2 The Lorde Marques Dorsette the Quenes sonne by her fyrste housebande. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I iii 255 Peace Master Marquesse, you are malapert, Your fire new stampe of Honor is scarce current 1646 WHITELOCKE *Mem* (1853) II 26 The king sent orders to the marquis of Montrose to disband his forces 1702 ROWE *Tamerl* Ded, To the Right Honourable William Lord Marquiss of Hartington 1844 H H WILSON *Brit. India* I 147 Information of the death of Marquis Cornwallis arrived in England at the end of January, 1806 1901 *Empire Rev* I. 466 First in rank come the dukes,..then follow in order of precedence, marquises, first created by Richard II

† **3.** In the 16–17th c often employed as a female title, equivalent to the later MARCHIONESS. *Obs*

It is not easy to see how far this was regarded as an application of the masculine title, and how far it was taken as an anglicization of MARQUISE. The spelling *marquess* was commonly preferred in this use, prob through association with the suffix -ESS *Lady* was often prefixed

1503 *Will of Katherine Lady Hastings* (Prerog Crt Canterbury), Marquesse Dorset *Ibid*, My lady marquisse. 1527 *Will of Lady Dorset* (ibid), I lady Cecill marques Harrington and Bonvill late the wife of the right honorable Thomas marques Dorset 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c 13 § 28 Any Chaplain of any Duchess, Marquess, Countess, Viscountess, or Baroness. 1538 WARNER in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser I II 97 My lady Marques ys in the tower 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) II. 214 The marquise hath bene examyned, and albeit she pretendeth Ignorance [etc.] 1623 in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 211 Given by the kinge's owne hands to the Ladie Marquesse of Buckingham a cupp of gold and cover. 1686 PORY in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. I. III. 243 The Foure Englishe ladies sworne of her Bedchamber are the Duchesse of Buckingham, the Marques Hamiltoun, and the Countesses of Carlile and Denbigh. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Apr., My Lady Marquess of Winchester, Bellassis, and other great ladies 1691 *D'Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 223 Two Ladies of Quality, the one a Lady Marquess, and the other a Countess.

4. *attrib.*: **marquis hat,** a particular shape of ladies' headgear; **marquis pear** = MARQUISE 2, MARCHIONESS2 (Hogg *Fruit Man*, ed 4 1875 p 479).

Marquis as the name of a pear occurs in London & Wise *Retired Gard'ner* (1706) I. 48.

1901 *Westm Gaz.* 6 June 3/2 The Marquis, or three-cornered hat, is perhaps more popular than ever.

Marquisado, variant of MARQUISOTTE *Obs.*

Marquisal (mā·ɹkwisăl), *a. nonce-wd.* In quots **marchesal** (after the Italian form), **marquesal.** [See -AL.] Pertaining to a marquis.

1832 MAGINN in *Blackw Mag.* XXXII. 426 *note*, The promises of ducal and marchesal head-pieces, so copiously and judiciously employed by the present Ministry. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* (1861) 309 The countess, who..had been accustomed to see all eyes, not royal, ducal, or marquesal, fall before her own, paused.

Marquisat(e, obs. forms of MARCASITE.

Marquisate (mā·ɹkwizět). Also 6, 9 **marquessate**, 7 **marquesad(e, -at, -quisat, -quizat, marchasate, -esate, -isat(e**. [f. MARQUIS + -ATE[1], after F. *marquisat*, It. *marchesato*, Sp. *marquesado*.]

1. The dignity or status of a marquis. Also, † a place from which a marquis takes his title.

15.. *Bk. Precedence* in *Q. Eliz Acad.* (1869) 15 A Marquesse must goe after his Creation, and not after his marquisate. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 4 Worcester a city honoured with the title of Marquisate in the Right Noble Henry Marquess and Earl of Worcester 1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I 218 She restored him too to the Marquisate of Exeter. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. ii, The very day he was raised to his Marquisate, he commenced sapping fresh corporations. 1902 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 521/2 On the duke's death the marquessate of Douglas . passed to the Duke of Hamilton, as male heir

2. In various countries of Europe: The territorial lordship or possessions of a marquis or margrave.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict*, *Marquesado*, a Marquessate. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang & Relig* To Rdr., The marchasates of Silesia and Brandeburge *Ibid*, The marchesates of Lusatia, Moravia [etc.] 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 300 In Germany (you are to understand) a Dukedome may be contained within a Marquisate 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4803/1 An Earthquake has been felt in the Marquisate of Ancona 1842 MACAULAY *Ess*, *Fredk. Gt*, Rheinsberg is a fertile and smiling spot, in the midst of the sandy waste of the Marquisate

† **Marquisdom.** ? *Obs.* [f. MARQUIS + -DOM] = MARQUISATE.

1530 PALSGR. 243/2 Marquesdom, *marquisat.* 1586 HOLINSHED *Chron Scot* 284/1 Francis Scotia lord of Pine and Mondone, and other nobles of the marquesdome of Saluce, are descended from the Scots 1643 TRAPP *Comm Gen* xlvi. 32 Galeacius Caracciolus returned to his Marquesdom in Italy. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Marquisate* or *Marquisedom*, the Territory or Jurisdiction of a Marquess.

‖ **Marquise** (maɹkī·z, Fr. markīz). In sense 3 also 8 *erron.* **marquis**. [F. *marquise*, fem. of *marquis*, in senses 1, 2, 3]

1. = MARCHIONESS. Only as a title of foreign nobility. (But cf. MARQUIS 3.)

1894 *Nation* (N Y) 30 Aug 160/1 She anticipates not only the French marquise of the last century, but even more our American great ladies

2. A kind of pear (Cf MARCHIONESS 2)

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retired Gard'ner* I 63 Dwarf Pears. .The Marquise. 1741 *Compl Fam.-Piece* II iii 406 These Pears; [Nov] Martin Sec,..Sucrevert, la Marquise 1875 HOGG *Fruit Man* (ed 4) 479

3. A kind of tent (see quot. 1788); = MARQUEE.

1783 in Conway *Life T. Paine* (1892) I. 197 The tables were spread under a marquise or tent 1788 GROSE *Milit. Antiq* II. Descr Plates 2 A field-officer's tent or marquis The word marquis and tent are promiscuously used, though strictly speaking they are different things; the internal part commonly made of ticking, the marquis; the external covering, canvas. 1792 FENNELL *Narr. Proc Paris* 187 A great marquise was erected on the east side of the altar

4. In full, *marquise ring*: A finger-ring set with a pointed oval cluster of gems

1885 *Cassell's Encycl Dict*, Marquise-ring 1896 *Westm Gaz* 30 Jan 5/3 Other witnesses deposed to as to the promise of a marquise ring. 1903 *Ibid.* 10 Dec. 4/2 A marquise formed of a single diamond, or a single sapphire, or a single ruby, is, of course, not very usual

† **Marquisess.** *Obs.* [f MARQUIS + -ESS.] = MARCHIONESS.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 227, I wole with othere maydens stonde .and se The Markysesse. 1491 *Act 7 Hen VII*, c 16 § 13 Anne Marquisses Berkeley. a 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. VIII* 216 Euery Marquesses put on a demy Coronal of golde.

† **Marquisina.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? ad. It. *marchesina* young marchioness, dim of *marchesa*; but Sterne was prob. thinking of *marchesana* = *marchesa*] An Italian marchioness.

1768 STERNE *Sent Journ* (Rtldg) 321 (*Translation*), I was ..just entering the door of the hall, when the Marquisina de F*** was coming out

† **Marquisotte**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **marquesotte, -sate, maroussotte, marquisado**, 7 **merquizotte**. [f. F. *marquisotte* (' *Barbe faitte à la marquisotte*, cut after the Turkish fashion, all being shauen away but the mustachoes,' Cotgr.).] *trans.* To cut (the beard) in the fashion described above. Also *pass.* of the person, to have the beard so cut.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* XIII 169 b, His sturre stiffe heare he kembeth .And with a sythe dooth marcussotte his bristled berd c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* I III. 81 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) 313 He is coombed and slicked and frizeled and marquisotted. 1588 *Losses Span Navy* in *Harl. Misc.* (1753) I 135 A very little Beard, marquesotted. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny-catching* Wks (Grosart) XI. 72 Then hee must be Marquisadod, with a side peake pendent. 1619 *North's Guevara's Diall Pr.* 625/1 To see a foolish Courtier. have his beard merquizotted

† **Marquisship.** *Obs.* [f. MARQUIS + -SHIP.] = MARQUISATE.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 565/1 The markeship of the holy Empere. 1586 STANIHURST *Chron. Irel.* 118/2 in *Holinshed*, As for the marqueship of Corke being a matter of great weight [etc.]. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1336/1 An offer of the marquesship of the sacred empire made to the monsieur. 1676 LADY FANSHAWE *Mem.* (1830) 184 We took our leave of Cordova, lodging that night at Carpio, the Marquisship of Don Lewis de Haro.

† **Marquisy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In quot. **marquesy**. [f. MARQUIS + -Y.] = MARQUISATE.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 561 One.. politicall communion compounded of manie villages, townes, ..barronies, counties, marquesies, dukedomes.

Marquois (mā·ɹkwoiz). *Surveying.* [app. a blunder for F. *marquoir* marking instrument, 'a sort of ruler used by tailors' (Hatz.-Darm.).] Used *attrib.* in *marquois scale* (*and triangle*), an apparatus devised for the purpose of drawing equidistant parallel lines with speed and accuracy.

Sometimes written *Marquoi's*, *Marquois's*, as if the genitive of a proper name.

1834 *Catalogue Instr. Troughton & Simms* 2 Plotting, Marquois and Gunter's Scales. 1849 HEATHER *Math Instr* 45 The pair of Marquois's scales now before us 1878 MARKS in *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* CV. 418 An improved form of Marquoi's scale. 1883 W. H RICHARDS *Text Bk. Milit. Topogr.* 153 A large rolling ruler, or the marquois scale and triangle, is available for carrying a parallel line. 1886 *Athenæum* 4 Sept. 307/2 There is one instrument, namely, the marquois scales, which it is rather surprising to see omitted in this list.

† **Marquot.** *Obs.* [a. F. *marquotte* (Cotgr.), now *marcotte*.] 'A Sucker, or young plant, that spurts vp from the root of a vine, &c.; or is of it selfe rooted' (Cotgr 1611).

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* VI VI 737 Howsoeuer the plant set of a crosset may make the better foote and roote, yet for certaine it is harder to take then the marquot [orig. *la marquotte*].

Marr, dial. form of MERE *sb.*

Marrais(e, obs. forms of MARISH.

Marram (mæ·rəm). Also 8 **marem, marran, morrane**, 9 **maram, mar(r)um, murram**. [a. ON. *maralm-r*, f. *mar-r* sea + *halm-r* HAULM.]

1. A local name (chiefly *E Angl.*) for the Sea Reed or Bent Grass, *Psamma arenaria*, the roots of which bind together and keep stable the sands of the sea-shore in Northern Europe. Also *marram-grass*, *sea-marram.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1200 We in English [call *Spartum*] Helme and Matweede, but the people all along the Coasts of Norfolke and Suffolke call it Marram. 1726 THRELKELD *Syn Stirp. Hibern* K 5, Our Country Women in Fingall call these Morranes. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II 383 Gloss, *Marram* or *Marem*, *Arundo arenaria*, sea-reed grass 1830 LYELL *Princ Geol.* I 268 Dry sand, bound in a compact mass by the long creeping roots of the plant called Marram. 1834 *Penny Cycl* II. 427/2 *Arundo arenaria*, the sea reed or marrum grass. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 274 The Sea Maram.

2. A sand-hill grown over with this grass

1834 PAGET *Nat Hist. Yarmouth* Introd. 22 The hills of drifted sand which form the marrams 1867 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II xx (ed 10) I 513 Hills of blown sand, called 'Marrams', now occupy the site

attrib. 1879 R LUBBOCK *Fauna of Norfolk* 112 The marum banks on the coast.

Marrangle, erron. form of MERINGUE

1826 MISS MITFORD *Vill* Ser II. 211 My good cousin.. left it to my own senses to discover the merits of brioche and marrangles.

‖ **Marrano** (marā·no). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* In 6 **marrane, maranne**, *pl* **marrany**, 6–7 **maran(e, marano**. [Sp. *marrano*, of unknown origin.] A name applied in mediæval Spain to a christianized Jew or Moor, esp. to one who merely professed conversion in order to avoid persecution.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV 50 The women, chose rather to drowne them selues then to be dishonored with so Barbarous a Maran. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. XIII. 49 An infinite multitude of Iewes and Marannes driuen out of Spain. *Ibid.* IV. XVI. 130 b, The Maranes of late banished and driuen out of Spaine and Portugale. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 164 A sort of people of the Marrany as they terme them, who are baptized Jews and Moores 1600 O E. *Repl. Libel* I. ii. 55 Those that will not suffer Christians to liue .dispense with apostataes, maranoes, and ninegued Turkes. *Ibid.* II. iii 58 They absolue. most wicked rebels, yea Marans and apostataes. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 205 A very christened Jew, a Maran. 1901 *Westm. Gaz* 12 Aug. 3/1 Two years later the Crypto-Jews or Marranos of London had acquired 'untrammelled trading rights'.

Hence † **Ma·rranised** *ppl. a.*, † **Ma·rranism.**

[1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 905/1 All these thinges were a meere *Maranismus*, that is, sauoured of the law of *Maranorum*.] 1611 COTGR, *Marranisé*,. Marranized, renegaded. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. (1737) 216 Apostates and marraniz'd Miscreants. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III 232 *note*, There were several Sons and Grandsons of the Family, which Jos. Scaliger suspected of Maranism (Judaism).

Marras, variant of MARISH.

Marratine, obs. form of MARITIME.

Marrch, obs. form of MARCH *sb.*[1] (the month).

Marre: see MAR, MARC, MERE, a lake.

Marred (mā·ɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. MAR *v.* + -ED[1].] † **a.** Perplexed, distracted. **b.** Spoilt, injured. Now *rare* exc. *dial.* of a child: 'Spoilt', peevish. **c.** Disfigured, mutilated.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 664, I am Meliors, neiȝh marred, man, for þi sake. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Horstm.) i. (*Margarete*) 291 Euere musynge in his marryd mood How.. He myht bereuyn hyre hyr virginyte. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* Prol. 220 Sick marde Musis may mak me no supplee. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lii. 14 His visage was so marred more then any man. 1611 COTGR., *Mauvais*. depraued, corrupt, mard. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 358 A marble groupe. with London and Commerce whimpering like two marred children 1856 GERALDINE E. JEWSBURY *Sorrows of Gentility* II. i. 2 The grandfather gave it [a baby] impatiently back to the nurse with the observation that 'It was very marred'. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 12 The shadow of their marred journey rests upon the souls of all the English members of the party. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr.* 92 Let the marred earth tremble and pass. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* June 632/2 With his marred face [said of a man whose nose had been cut off].

Hence **Ma·rredness.**

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. 275 Notwithstanding all this marrednesse, yet the Soule liueth pure and clean in God.

Marree, variant of MERI[2], Maori war-axe.

Marreis, obs. form of MARISH.

† **Marrement.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f MAR *v.* + -MENT.] Trouble, affliction.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 196 And thus upon his marrement This paien hath made his preiere.

Marrer (mā·rəɹ). [f. MAR *v.* + -ER[1].] One who mars; a destroyer, injurer, spoiler.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 690 Marrers of maters, and money makers. 1529 MORE *Suppl Soulys* Wks. 295/1 They be y marrars & distroyers of the realme. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIX. (1887) 218 The deuill himselfe our most suttle, and despitefull marrer a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II x § 4 (1622) 307 *One* is the maker, and *One* is the marrer of euery number 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. XVIII (1640) 199 His friends, the Pisans and Genoans, reviled him as the marrer of their mart 1830 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV 180 As for the Fitz Romilly law-menders, makers, or marrers, I think of these as you do 1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXI 203 She was no match-maker, but she was no match-marrer.

Marret, variant of MARROT, a guillemot.

Marre(y)s(se, obs. forms of MARISH.

Marriable (mæ·riăb'l), *a.* Now *rare* Also 5–6 **mari-, maryable**, 6 **marryable** [a. OF. *mariable*, f. *mari-er* to MARRY] That may be married; in early use = MARRIAGEABLE.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 326/1 Maryable, *nubilis* 1543 GRAFTON *Contin. Harding* 540 The lorde Harbarte had a syster maryable. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 154 Until that Sela came of marriable years. 1569 ABP PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 352 The parties marriable must be so allowed by two justices of the peace or by the Ordinary. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 38/1 The kings daughter being now viripotent or mariable 1820 COLERIDGE in *Lit Rem* (1839) IV 150 The Reformed Church of England with its marriable and married clergy.

Marriage (mæ·rědʒ) Forms: 3–7 **mariage**, 4–6 **maryage**, 4 **mariag**, 5 **mareagh, maryag, -ache**, 6 **marrage, marag, mar(r)yge, marie(a)ge**, 7 **mareag(e, mariadge**, 6– **marriage**. [a F. *mariage* (from 12th c.) = Pr. *maridatge*, Sp. *maridaje* (Pg has a different formation, *maridança*), It. *maritaggio*:—popular L. type **marītāticum* f. *marīt-us* husband: see MARITAL *a* and -AGE.

In Eng, as also in Fr, the word tends to be apprehended (in accordance with a frequent function of the suffix *-age*) as if it were a derivative of the related verb]

1. The condition of being a husband or wife; the relation between married persons, spousehood, wedlock.

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 1499, & [he] sede þat it was to him gret prou & honour To be in such mariage alied to þe emperour. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xx. 89 In þat cuntree es na mariage betwene man and womman 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T S.) 21 *marg*, The mareagh of kyrk men. 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I 1754 Many dyuers persones . Refused this worlde . Renounsynge vayne pleasures ryches and maryage 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S. T S) 202 Mariage is ane blissit band. 1606 B JONSON *Hymenæi*, *Barriers* 39 Marriage Loves obiect is. 1624 DONNE *Serm* ii 17 Nor does he dishonour Marriage that praises Virginity 1647 COWLEY *Mistr*, *Constant* ii, All Love is Marriage on thy Lovers side, For only Death can them divide. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett to People* 189 Marriage will ever flourish, when there is no danger of children proving an incumbrance 1873 MERIVALE in *Summary Proc. St. Etheldreda Fest* 17 The two pillars upon which God has founded the edifice of civilized society are, after all, property and marriage.

† **b.** In certain phrases used for: The marriage vow. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 710 He writ in his dotage That wommen kan nat kepe hir mariage! a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 60 No man nor woman shulde . breke her mariage 1530 PALSGR 464/1 Thou haste broken thy maryage, *tu as faulcé ton mariage.*

c Phr. with preps. *In marriage* (now arch): in the matrimonial state, in wedlock. *To give, take in* († *to*, † *into*) *marriage*: to give, take as husband or wife. † *But marriage* (Sc): unmarried.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12667 A man in mariage hir tok. c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xli (*Agnes*) 107 My spouse.. has giffine me in mariage, þat neuir sal falȝe, his herytage. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 723 Thai..said scho suld be weddyt with ane knycht..that was but mariage 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxvii[i]. 63 Their maydes were not geuen to mariage. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. ii, Why should not they then ioyne in marriage? 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 1120 Then I propose that Palamon shall be In marriage joined with beauteous Emily. 1877 [see GIVE *v.* 5].

d. *Anthropol.* with defining word. *Communal marriage*: the system prevailing amongst some uncivilized peoples, by which within a small com-

munity all the men are regarded as married to all the women, and vice versa; sometimes called *group marriage*. *Plural marriage*: polygamy.

1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* 67 Communal marriage, where every man and woman in a small community were regarded as equally married to one another. 1880 FISON & HOWITT *Kamil. & Kurnai* 146 Considering how easy it is to mistake instances of group marriage for polyandry.

2. Entrance into wedlock; the action, or an act, of marrying; the ceremony or procedure by which two persons are made husband and wife.

Civil marriage: a marriage performed by an officer of the state, as distinguished from one that is of the nature of a religious ceremony. *Fleet marriage* see FLEET *sb.*[1] 2. *Scotch marriage* a marriage according to the Scots law, effected by a mutual declaration before witnesses, without other formality; chiefly applied to the runaway marriages (formerly frequent) of couples who crossed from England into Scotland in order to escape the restrictions imposed by English law on the marriage of minors without the consent of their guardians.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3337 Þe mariage þen did he mak Bituix rebecca and ysaac. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 75 Mariage is a ful greet sacrement 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 52 Yf I wyst that thou, venus, were not of accorde for the maryag of eneas to dydo, I shulde make hym fyrst to depaire wythout eny respyte *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 245 St Hierome and St. Gregorie that will not call our ladie's marriage nuptiall. 1699 T. BROWN in *R. L'Estrange's Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 341 For when Marriage is once legally contracted, no human Power you know can disannul it. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 334 As, when lands are conveyed to the use of A and B, after a marriage shall be had between them. 1832 MARRYAT *N Forster* xxxiv, A marriage on board of a king's ship, by the captain, duly entered in the log-book, is considered valid. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Cloven Foot* xix, A good many years ago I got myself entrapped into a Scotch marriage.

b. The nuptial ceremony together with the accompanying festivities, a wedding. ? *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 558, I made my visitacions To pleyes of myracles and to mariages 1526 TINDALE *John* ii. 2 Iesus was called also and his disciples vnto the mariage. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 17 He reprooueth Virgins that were present at mariages.

3. A particular matrimonial alliance or union.

Cross marriage applied to the marriage of a man to the sister of his sister's husband

1473 WARKW *Chron.* (Camden) 3 The Erle of Warwyke was sent into Fraunce for a maryage for the Kynge. 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) II 175 To induce and persuade the kinges highnes, to make a crosse maryage bitwen the yong duke of Cleves and my lady Mary. 1559 *Mirr Mag., Dk Suffolk* xi, I sought a mariage for my soveraine Lorde 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 471 Mariages are made in heauen *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1590) 129 Euarchus made a crosse mariage also with Dorilaus his sister 1586 A DAY *Engl. Secretary* II (1625) 50 You haue deliuered forth, that I led him into a deceitfull marriage. 1663 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* I 1, For hapning both to Love each others Sisters, They have concluded it in a cross Marriage 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xxxi (1893) V 304 The fears of Renard were occasioned by the unanimity of Catholics and heretics in the opposition to the marriage. *Mod* They disapproved of his marriage

†**b.** *concr.* A person viewed as a prospective husband or wife; a (good or bad) match *Obs.*

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I cclxi 375 The erle of Flaunders.. thought that the yonge duke of Bourgoyn was a mete marriage for her [his daughter] 1621 LADY M WROTH *Urania* 357 He was perswaded . to go see a Lady, a great marriage, and to wooe her. *Ibid.* 438 A great marryage she was likely to be

4. *transf.* and *fig.* (from the preceding senses). Intimate union.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* IV. 27 Into the lond let synke A reed right by, and bynde in mariage Hem to, lest wynde offende her tender age *c* 1570 (*title*) A new and Pleasaunt enterlude intituled the mariage of Witte and Science. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1590) 331 The cruel villayne forced the sworde with another blowe to diuorce the faire marriage of the head and body 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV i. (1614) 342 They plant their Vines at the foote of great Trees, which marriage proueth very fruitfull. *a* 1693 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. *Briggs* 123 He considered the convenience of making a marriage between those rivers. 1876 I. HARDY *Esthelberta* (1890) 68 In which of the cases do you consider the marriage of verse and tune to have been most successful?

5. = MARITAGE 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 371/1 The Warde and Maryage of Thomas belonged unto the Kyng *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 130 The grete lordis off Ielande by reason off mariages, purchasses, and oper titles, shall often tymes growe to be gretter than thai be now. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 62 The Earle of Douglas.. obtenit fie the King the ward and mariedge of [Annas] Dunbar. 1885 PLUMMER *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 270 *marg*, Lord's right of *marriage* under the feudal system.

†**6.** A dowry. *Obs.* (Cf MARITAGE 1.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2328 Perfore y schal myn heritage Gyue þy sistres in mariage [Wace: *en mariage*]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 50 To witnesse. In what manere that Meede in mariage was i-feffed. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1131/2 He [John Gresham] gaue also to maids mariages.

7. *Cards.* In certain games, e.g. bezique, the 'declaration' of a king and queen of the same suit.

1861 *Macm. Mag.* Dec 138/2 [Bazique] King and queen of the same suit are called 'marriage', and score two, but the marriage of trumps scores four. 1870 'CAVENDISH' *Game of Bézique* 16 King and queen of any suit not trumps (called marriage). King and queen of the trump suit (called marriage in trumps or royal marriage).

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *marriage-blessing, bond, -bower, -ceremony, chain, chamber, choice, contract, covenant, -day, dinner, dowry, -dues, duty, faith, feast, fruition, -hater, -hindering* adj., *hour, joy, -knell, knot, life, -maker, market, -monger, -morn, -morning, night, -register, -rites, state, supper, table, -tie, -treaty, -vow.* Also **Marriage Act**, any of the Acts of Parliament regulating marriages (see quot.); **marriage articles**, an antenuptial agreement embodying the terms agreed on by the parties with respect to rights of property and succession; †**marriage bawd**, an opprobrious term for a match-maker; **marriage bell**, a church bell rung on the occasion of a marriage in token of joy; **marriage brokage, brokerage**, consideration given for bringing about a marriage (contracts for which are void by English law), †**marriage broker**, an opprobrious term for a match-maker; †**marriage deed** = *marriage articles*; **marriage favours**, 'knots of white ribbons or bunches of white flowers, worn at weddings' (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855); †**marriage finger**, the finger on which the wedding-ring is placed, †**marriage gear** (*Sc.*), †**marriage good**, marriage portion, dowry; **marriage lay** = *marriage-song*; **marriage licence**, an official permission to marry (in England, a document granted by the ordinary or his surrogate, authorizing a couple to be married by a clergyman of the Church of England without the proclamation of banns); **marriage lines**, a certificate of marriage, **marriage portion**, a portion or dowry, etc., given to a bride at her marriage; **marriage-ring**, a wedding-ring; **marriage service**, the form of words prescribed for the religious ceremony of marriage; **marriage settlement**, an arrangement made by deed in consideration of an intended marriage, whereby certain property is secured for the wife, and sometimes also for the children; **marriage-song**, an epithalamium. See also MARRIAGE BED.

Marriage life, marriage state, formerly common expressions, are now almost superseded by *married life, married state*

1753 *Gentl. Mag.* Sept, Contents, Accounts of the new *marriage act 1841 STEPHEN *Comm.* (1874) II 246 The principal marriage Acts now in force, are 4 Geo. IV c 76, and 6 & 7 Will IV c 85 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 2 P 2 The Father sends up every Post Questions relating to *Marriage-Articles, Leases, and Tenures 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov Wife* v. iii, My innocent lady turns *marriage-bawd to her niece 1816 BYRON *Ch Har* III xxi, And all went merry as a *marriage bell. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp* IV i. 106 Honor, riches, *marriage blessing Be still vpon you 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* xxvii, That under pretence of the *marriage bond they be not sold to perpetual vexations 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii, The fair clustering flowers that over-wreathe the *Marriage-bower. *a* 1721 VERNON *Chancery Cases* (1726) I. 412 The Bill was to be relieved against a *Marriage Brocage Bond 1787 W. P. WILLIAMS *Chancery Cases* III 75 *note*, Cases of direct marriage brocage 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort* IV i, Make me a Match maker? a filthy *Marriage-Broker! 1847 ADDISON *Law of Contracts* 568 *Marriage brokerage contracts. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 106 Thus was she led to the altar, where the *marriage-ceremony was performed. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I i, Never to load it with the *Marriage Chain 1611 BIBLE *Tobit* vi 16 When thou shalt come into the *marriage chamber. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXVIII xxv, The virgins live despair'd of *marriage choise. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* xxvi, That all holiness and faith of *marriage covenant should be observed 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I i, These linkèd gems, My Iuno ware vpon her *marriage day 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 834 For what can we pretend t'inherit, Unless the *marriage deed will bear it? 1552 LATIMER *Serm., Parable Kings Son* (1584) 183 b, This banket or *mariage dinner 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M.* III i. 230 The portion and sinew of her fortune, her *marriage dowry 1767 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 64 A young nobleman . gave five guineas in order to pay the *marriage-dues. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks (1847) 222/2 Diversity of religion breeds a greater dislike to *marriage duties than natural disagreement. 1671 — *Samson* 1115 Breaking her *Marriage Faith to circumvent me 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 40 At a *marriage feast saw I this Longauill. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 P 13 To get the Measure of his Mistress's *Marriage-Finger. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 207/1 (Matt. xix. 9) That a person so hatefully expelled should.. be turned . out of all *marriage fruition. 1515 in *Fam. Rose of Kilravock* (Spalding) 185 For the quhilk marriage the said Huchon Ros sall giff sex scor of Merkis of *mariage geyr. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII XXXIV. 1134 [My wife] brought nothing with her for *marriage-good, but freedome of birth [etc.] 1692 D'URFEY (*title*) The *Marriage-Hater Matched. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 374 This filthy *marriage-hindering Mammon. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv 179 We are betroathd: nay more, our *mariage howre Determin'd of. 1594 — *Rich. III*, IV iv 330 The sweet silent houres of *Marriage ioyes. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* V xiii, I thought the chimes of verse were passed, when once the doleful *marriage knell was rung. 1687 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 262 In the *marriage-knot there is some expression and representation of the love-covenant betwixt Christ and His church 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* Concl, Demand not thou a *marriage lay. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) X. 584/1 To forge a *marriage licence. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* VIII, Doctors' Commons being .. the place where they grant marriage-licences to love-sick couples. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 149 P 5 The *Marriage-Life is always an insipid, a vexatious, or an happy Condition. 1829, 1840 *Marriage lines [see LINE *sb.*[3] 23]. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Casamentero*, a *marriage maker. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XX III, A dinner and then a dance For the maids and marriage-makers. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 133. 54 Lord Hardwicke's Act caused quite a flutter in the *marriage-market. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I 305 There are articles which the *marriage-monger cannot make to convene at all. 1842 TENNYSON '*Move Eastward*', Ah, bear me with thee . And move me to my *marriage morn 1821 BYRON *Juan* V. LXXVI, The finest lace Which e'er set off a *marriage-morning face. 1664 LD. FALKLAND (*title*) The *Marriage Night. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 106 The girl was advised to do this, that he might be intitled to no other *marriage-portion than her smock. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) X. 584/1 To make a false entry into a *marriage-register 1885 J. NEAL *Bro Jonathan* II 154 She never had such a cold in all her life, as when she left her *marriage ring off. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* VI. (1673) 91 He Acts no new sinne, Posthumus, that sleights The Genius of another's *Marriage-Rites. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No 3 p 1 There are persons who wish the *Marriage-Service emended. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 272 P 1, I have a young Kinsman who shall shew you the rough Draught of the *Marriage Settlement 1597 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep., Dk Suffolk to Mary the Fr. Queen* 122 And in precession as they came along, with Himeneus sang thy *marriage song. 1714 *Spectator* No. 607 P 5 Good-Nature is a third necessary Ingredient in the *Marriage-State 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* XIX. 9 Blessed are they which are called vnto the *marriage supper of the Lambe 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 181 The Funerall Bakt-meats Did coldly furnish forth the *Marriage Tables. 1693 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Met* I 653 Give me to live and die A spotless maid, without the *marriage tie 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 127 He that loves at first sight finishes a *marriage-treaty without taking so much time as [etc.]. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 258 The ward of her purity, her reputation, her *marriage-vow.

Marriageable (mæ·rédzăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 **mariageable.** [f. MARRIAGE + -ABLE.]

1. Of persons: Fit for marriage, of an age to marry.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 174 If you would tarry until they should be marriageable, you should be old women ere you married 1685 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV iv. 252 There were no neighbour-princes which were marriageable. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 311 P 1, I am the Father of a young Heiress, whom I begin to look upon as Marriageable 1841 LYTTON *Nt & Morn* I i, He boasted two very pretty marriageable daughters 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* II 56 Your united ages scarcely make up that of a marriageable man.

b. *transf.* Of plants, *esp.* the vine: Fit to be joined to other plants.

1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, '*Happy the Man*' 9 Sometimes the beauteous Marriageable Vine He to the lusty Bridegroom Elm does joyn 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V 217. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI 2 The ruby clusters of Bacchus himself, glowing amidst the foliage of some tall marriageable elm.

c. Of age († formerly also of qualities, etc.): Befitting marriage or the married state.

1597 T. PAYNE *Royal Exch* 43 Wch mariageable tearmes teacheth husbands and wyves to be so lyncked in love as to lyve and love togethers most affectionatly 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I xii, It is most sure that some are destitute of all other mariageable gifts 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 246 Twelve years old, which the Spaniards count marriageable. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* V 228 A. damsel. very near the marriageable age.

2. *sb* A marriageable person.

1826 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) V. 49 Dined at Mrs Branigan's a children's party in the evening, with the intermixture of two or three rather pretty young marriageables.

Hence **Ma·rriageableness**; **Marriageabi·lity** (in recent Dicts.). *rare*—°.

1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, Marriageableness, *âge d'être marié* 1727 in BAILEY vol. II

Marriage-bed. The bed used by a married couple; hence *transf.* marital intercourse, with its rights and duties *To defile, violate the marriage-bed*. to commit adultery

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II i 27 *Adri* This seruitude makes you to keepe vnwed *Luci* Not this, but troubles of the marriage bed. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr Ethics* 414 The great felicity which lovers promise to themselves, and taste also when they meet together in the marriage bed. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 446 P 6 We do not find any Comedy.. raised upon the Violations of the Marriage Bed. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iii (1869) I 351 The marriage-bed of James the First of Great Britain was, a few years ago, the ornament of an alehouse at Dunfermline. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) II. iv 7 During the period of penance, the penitent was compelled to abstain from the marriage-bed. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* XXVIII, Ages since the vanquished bled Round my mother's marriage-bed.

Married (mæ rid), *ppl.a.* [f. MARRY *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. United to another in wedlock; living in the matrimonial state.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. X. 109 3if þou beo Mon I Mariet . Hold þe stable. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 241 The knychtis wyf beris the privilege of hyr maryt husband. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 252 Kynges, prynces, and maryed persones, and all christen people [etc.]. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I iii 20 What says the married woman? 1758 HUME *Pol. Disc* x 174 Marry'd slaves .. were esteem'd very inconvenient. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 648 Your Kruboy is very much a married man.

b. *fig*

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii 83 (and Qo. 1599) Examine euery married lineament And see how one an other lends content. 1703 POPE *Vertumnus* 66 And this fair vine, but that her arms surround Her marry'd elm, had crept along the ground. 1826 BRYANT *After a Tempest* v, The noise of war shall cease from sea to sea, And married nations dwell in harmony.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of married persons or matrimony.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 912 Cuckow, Cuckow: O word of feare, Vnpleasing to a married eare. 1608 — *Per* II. v. 4 That for this twelue-month shee'le not vndertake A married life. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 278 P 2 When I enter into a married State 1834 BUCKSTONE (*title*) Married Life; a comedy. 1873 Miss BROUGHTON *Nancy* II 57, I put on a silk gown as looking more married than the cobweb muslins. 1894 'J S WINTER' *Red-Coats* 47 He turned to the orderly officer and growled out, 'I wonder why the devil the other married quarters can't be kept like this?'

Marrier (mæ·rɪ,əɹ). Also 7 **maryer.** [f. MARRY *v.* + -ER 1.] One who marries (in various senses).

1589 *Rare Tri. Love & Fort.* v. in *Five Old Plays* (Roxb. Cl.) 146 Youle haue vs marry her, heere be them come of the marriers. 1689 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* N. S. III 258 Persouns suspect. of the crymes particularly underwritten, viz., maryers of twa wyffes stealers of beeskaips. 1830 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. 91 The Rector of Ashley, the favourite marrier of the county, was wanted to tie the hymeneal knot. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 100/2 The determined marrier who chooses a Jewess.

Marrinate, -ine, etc., obs. ff. MARINATE, etc.

Marring (mā·rɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see MAR *v.* [OE. *mierring, mærrung*, f. *mierran, mærran*: see MAR *v.* and -ING 1.] The action of the verb MAR (in various senses); †squandering, waste; †hindrance; injury, impairment.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XX. 149 Dylæs se azita for his goda mierringe zielpe. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark, Argt. (1871) 5 Merrunga, *sed ictiones* *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8779 Þai fand gret merring in þair merck, þe wrightes þat suld rais þe werck 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 124 Withouten ony merryng of hir modirhede 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* 94 b, Of the traditions of men, and their marring of the Scripture, ariseth darkenes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* VI, The making or the marring of any Law 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 65 Man shrinks from the violent marring of his outward form.

Marring (mā·rɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2] That mars. Hence **Ma·rringly** *adv.*

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 677 This open expression brings out marringly the lesson 1836 GLADSTONE in Morley *Life* (1903) I. II. VII. 36 [Wordsworth] named the discrepancy between his [Shelley's] creed and his imagination as the marring idea of his works 1891 R. DOWLING *Isle of Surrey* 256 Mottled with marring blotches of scorbutic red.

Marrionate, obs. form of MARINATE.

Marrionette, variant of MARIONETTE.

Marris(e, -ische, -ish(e, obs. ff. MARISH.

Marrock, variant of MARROT

Marroe, Marron(e: see MARROW *sb.*2, MAROON.

†Marroneer. *Obs* [a. F. *marronier*, f. *marron*. see MAROON *sb.*1] A kind of chestnut-tree.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard., Refl. Agric.* 47 A Wallnut, a Marroneer, an Orange, or Cherry-Tree.

Marroquin, obs. form of MAROQUIN.

Marrot (mæ·rɔt). Also **marrock, marrott, morrot, murot.** [Origin obscure; cf. MURRE.] A local name for the guillemot, razor-bill, and puffin.

1710 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* 48 *Alka Hoteri* Our People call it the Marrot, the Auk or Razor-Bill 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 259 The very marrocks and dovekies have got wings. 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict* c. 35 (*Wild Birds Protect Act*) Sched. Marrot.

Marrou, Marrouh, obs. ff. MARROW *sb.*2 and *sb* 1

Marrow (mæ·rou), *sb.*1 Forms: *a.* 1 **mærg, merȝ, mearh, mærh,** 4 **merȝ, marȝ,** 4-5 **margh(e,** (5 **margthe,** 6 **marthe**), 4-5 *northern* **merghe,** 4-6 *northern*, 6-9 *Sc.* **mergh,** 4-9 *Sc.* **merch,** (6 *Sc.* **mairch**). *β.* 4 **maruȝ, mar(r)ouh, merouȝ, -owȝ,** 4-5 **marouȝ,** 5-6 **marughe,** 6 **marough(e,** 4 **merawe,** 4-5 **merow(e,** 5 **maro,** 4-5 **marw(e,** (5 **marwhe**), 5-6 **merwe,** 5 **marew,** 4-7 **marowe,** 6-7 **marrowe,** 6- **marrow.** *γ.* 3 **meari,** 4-6 **mary(e,** (5 **marigh, merryghe**), 5-6 **maree, marie,** 6 **marry.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *mearg, mearh* (Anglian *merg, mærh*) neut. (once masc.), corresponds to OFris. *merg, merch* neut. and masc., OS. *marg* (MDu. *march, marg-*, mod Du. *merg* neut.), OHG. *marg, marag* neut. (MHG. *marc, marg-*, mod.G. *mark* neut.), ON. *merg-r* masc. (Sw. *merg, marg*, Da. *marv*):—OTeut. **mazgo-*:—pre-Teut. **mozgho-*, corresponding to OSl., Russian МОЗГЪ, Avestic *mazga*; the Skr. *majjan* is anomalous, as it would point to an OAryan type with *g* instead of *gh*.]

1. The soft vascular fatty substance usually contained in the cavities of bones (The marrow of animals used for food is regarded as a dainty.)

In OE. the word occurs as a gloss on *tucanica*, which means a sort of sausage; but this was prob. a misranslation.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss., Lucanica*, maerh *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) L 294 *Lucanica*, mærh. *Ibid* M 195 *Medulla*, merg. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 366 Wiþ leoþa sarum nim leon gelynde & heortes mearg. 10 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 292/10 *Medulla*, mearh. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 58 Þat meari weol ut imenget wiþ blode. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlviii (*Juliana*) 161 Syne hir banys sa to-quassyt, þat þe self merch out passyt 1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXI 24 The bones of hym ben moistid with marȝ [1388 merowis]. 1382 — *Ps.* lxv[i]. 15 Brent sacrifises ful of merȝ [1388 merowȝ] I shal offre to thee. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 214 Out of the harde bones knokke they The mary. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 47 þe schuldre to þe elbowe be kutt al atwo, so þat þe marie go out. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 678/36 *Hec medulla*, margthe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 24216 First I souke vp (for the nones) The mary closed in the bones. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 453 Take.. pouder of pepur, and maree, and tempur hit togedur. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 44 Pen take merow, & putte it on a straynourys ende. *Ibid.* 51 Take fayre Marwe, & Datys y-cutte in ij or iij & Prunez. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. II. 38 The subtell quent fyre Waistis and consumis merch, banis, and lyre 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* G iij, The mary of veale is moste holsome 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 31 Marowe is more delectable than the brayne 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.* C j b, The membres colde and moyste are the flewme, fat or the grece, and the maroughes. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 86 b, What saie you of Mary, whiche in some place is called Marthe; contained within the bone of beastes? 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1593) 215 The poyson even in his bones the maree melts at length. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 297 That done, take suger clarified, and the Maree of a Beefe. 1727 PRIOR *Alma* III. 214 He din'd on Lion's marrow, spread On toasts of ammunition-bread 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr* (1778) 179 Shred half a pound of marrow very fine 1823 BYRON *Juan* VII. viii, By Souvaroff, or Anglice Suwarrow, Who loved blood as an alderman loves marrow. 1896 CLELAND & MACKAY *Anat.* 30 Marrow is of two kinds, the yellow..and the red.

b. Proverbial and hyperbolical uses. (In 16th-17th c. love was often said to 'burn' or 'melt the marrow'.)

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg* (1527) 27 b, A man myghte as soone pyke mary out of a mattock, as [etc.] 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 142 My flesh is soft, and plumpe, my marrow burning 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 168 They basted him with a mixture of Aqua fortis, allam water, and Mercury sublimatum, which searcht him to the marrowe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 428 When at the Spring's Approach their Marrow burns. The Mares to cliffs of rugged Rocks repair 1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* 1, O for a noble curse Which might his very marrow pierce. 1798 SOUTHEY *Bp. Bruno* 62 His marrow grew cold at the touch of Death. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XVII, The very marrow in my bones is cold 1886 KIPLING *Depart. Ditties* (1888) 22 For twenty reeking minutes, Sir, my very marrow froze.

c. The substance forming the spinal cord. Now always *spinal marrow*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. lviii (1495) 174 The marowe of the rydge bones..is callyd Mycha amonge physicyens. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* I. 1 (1541) 13 The mary of the backbone 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 871 Of these Nerues others are deriued from the Brayne and the spinall Marrow. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 750 The Skull hath Braines, as a kinde of Marrow, within it. The Back-Bone hath one Kinde of Marrow, which hath an Affinity with the Braine. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. II. § 61 (1879) 62 The spinal cord (commonly termed the spinal marrow).

†d. Used (chiefly after L. *medulla*) for: The pith (of a plant); the pulp (of a fruit). Also *marrow of wheat*: a literal rendering of *medulla tritici* (Vulgate), the finest flour. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 358 Wiþ magan wærce wudu þistles þone grenan mearh þe biþ on þam heafde sele him etan mid hatan ele. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE tr. *Deut.* XXXII. 14 (P. 21) in *Psalter* (1884) 516 And gayte with merghe of whete [Similarly 1382, 1388 WYCLIF and 1609 (Douay)] *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. XI. 84 (Camb. MS.), [Herbes and trees] shedyn by hyr maryes hyr wode and hyr bark. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. VI. (Tollem. MS.), He [*sc.* dew] makeþ floure, pibbe and marghe encrese in corne and graynes *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 477 Thay seyn their bitter margh wol chaunge swete. *Ibid.* XI. 236 Yf a tender tree Me kitte at footis tweyne, and thenne hit cleue Vnto the roote, and with an yron se The mary rased out 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. A j b, It that is within, whiche they cal the marye, the pythe, and the harte. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 30 The Alder tree is in his Wood and inwarde Marie very soft. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 31 This was the place, where the Souldiers first fed vpon the Marrow of the Nuts of Palme. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cive*, Take some sweet Almonds., pound 'em with some Vinegar, and strain 'em thro' a Linnen cloth, that you may have the Marrow or Milk of them 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, Marrow, *Medulla*. The pith of a vegetable

2. In various figurative applications.

a. Taken as the type of rich and nutritious food. Chiefly in the Bible phrase *marrow and fatness*.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XLV. 18 And I shal ȝyue to ȝow al the goodis of Egipte, that ȝe eeten the mary of the loond [Vulg. *medullam terræ*] 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* LXII[I]. 5 My soule is satisfied euen as it were with marry & fatnesse. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* VI. (1870) 151 His words are of marrow—unctuous, dropping fatness. 1845 JAMES *A Neil* IV, He left that paper with me, which he said must be marrow and fatness to all well-disposed noblemen like yourself.

b. Viewed as the seat of animal vitality and strength.

c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1685 My lordys merryghe hys welne gone. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 154 If I were in the pearle of my youth, and had in my bones marrowe. I wold not [etc.] 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. III. 298 Spending his manlie marrow in her armes. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. III. 1935 Spending the marrow of their flowring age In fruitelesse poring on some worme eate leafe. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* XVII. 87 All English women..appear to be composed of marrow and nerve. *a* 1823 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha'* (1826) 40 Alack-a-day! waesucks for John! His mergh an' mettle now are gone. 1847 DISRAELI *Sybil* (Rtldg.) 315, I always was against washing; it takes the marrow out of a man. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* V. III, The pith and marrow of manhood.

c. The inmost or central part.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 91 Wene we not þe gospel to be in wordis of writingis, but in wit; not in ouer face, but in þe merowe. 1434 MISYN *Mend. Life* 118 þe inhirliest mergh of our hartis. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 28 Expressing by godly workes, that which he sticked fast in the marye of the soule. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *My Relations*, He never pierces the marrow of your habits.

d. The vital or essential part; the essence; the 'goodness'. Formerly often in titles of books. Often *pith and marrow*.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Pref. *Wks.* (1573) 247/2 He neuer leaueth searchyng till he come at the bottome, the pith, the quicke, the lyfe, the spirit, the marow, & very cause why. ?*c* 1560 ROLLAND *Seuin Seages* 261 This was the Mairch of the mater in deid. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* x. def. II. 232 Wherein standeth the pith and mary of the hole science. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* VII. 20 You set vpon him with this Libell, wherein is contained the marrow of your wisedome 1614 T. GENTLEMAN *Eng. Way to Wealth* 12 They haue sucked out all the marrow of the Mault and good Scotsh-ale. 1640 T. B[RUGIS] (*title*) The Marrow of Physicke. 1647 J. RAPP (*title*) Melificium Theologicum or the Marrow of Many good Authours. 1650 S. CLARK (*title*) The Marrow of Ecclesiastical Historie 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V. 383 To how little purpose are all those piles of Sermons, Bodies and Marrows of Divinity, besides all other Sciences, in our English Tongue. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* (1669) 169 Christ in all his Benefits is the very Marrow, Life and Sum of all their Teaching *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Delight in Prayer* Wks. (1849) 231 Delight is the marrow of religion 1763 COLMAN *Deuce is in him* Prol., Thus gave at once the bards of Greece, The cream and marrow of the piece. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* IV. (1865) VII. 12 The clients and retainers of the old nobility, still formed the pith and marrow of the commonwealth

e. Short for 'The Marrow of Modern Divinity', the title of a book (advocating strongly Calvinistic views) written by E. F. in 1645, the condemnation of which by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1720 led to a prolonged controversy. Used attrib. as in *Marrow controversy*; also **Marrow-men,** the designation of those members of the Assembly who defended the book.

1720 T. BOSTON *Mem.* (1899) 351 The assembly's act condemning the Marrow 1725 WODROW in *W. Corresp.* (1843) III. 204 The Marrow people *Ibid.* 205 The Marrow affair was ended 1853 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* II. 319 Those who adhered to this document, received the party-title of the Marrow men *Ibid.*, The Marrow controversy 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* L. 12 Allan Welsh, minister of the Marrow Kirk in the parish of Dullarg

3. Vegetable marrow. a. A kind of gourd, the fruit of *Cucurbita ovifera*, used as a table vegetable.

1816 J. SABINE in *Trans. Hort. Soc.* (1822) II. 255 (*title of paper*) A Description and Account of the Cultivation of a Variety of Gourd called Vegetable Marrow 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 191/3 In no other country does one see so many Vegetable Marrows as in this.

b. The fruit of the avocado, *Persea gratissima*.

1763 [see AVOCADO]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 867/1.

4. A marrowfat pea

1882 *Garden* 15 July 58/3 A dwarf round blue Marrow.

5 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *marrow eater*; *marrow-boiling, -burning, -chilling, -eating, -freezing, -like, -melting, -piercing, -searching, -thrilling* adjs; **marrow cell,** *Histology*, one of a particular class of cells (resembling enlarged white blood corpuscles) occurring in marrow, **marrow pasty,** = *marrow pie*; **marrow pea,** = *marrowfat pea*; **marrow pie,** a pie containing beef marrow, **marrow pudding,** (*a*) a pudding made with (beef or vegetable) marrow; (*b*) *West Indian*, a kind of worm; **marrow sheath,** the white matter of Schwann surrounding the cylinder axis of a medullated nerve fibre (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889); **marrow-spoon,** a spoon for extracting the marrow from bones; **marrow-squash,** an American name for the vegetable marrow (Webster 1864)

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. I. I. *Eden* 537 Their *marrow-boyling loves. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* V. II. 14 Such is the force of *marrow burning loue 1877 SCHAFER *Histol* 92 The so called proper *marrow-cells. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 16 Lust, the *marrow-eater of the world, the canker of health. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 741 The *marrow-eating sicknesse, whose attaint Disorder breeds by heating of the blood 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 184 The large succulent grubs..which the natives enjoy either roasted or raw, delicate *marrow-like pupæ. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 756 A gumma which looks yellowish and marrow like just before breaking down. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Tetrastica* XLVI (Grosart) II. 27 That heart-swelting, *Marrow melting Fire 1696 SALMON *Fam. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Marrow-Pasty: Take six Marrow Bones [etc.]. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* XXII. 349 Sufficient for all sorts of Corn and Seeds which we commonly sow, from *Marrow Pease to Turnep-seed. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. 71 Hence Holy-thistle, come sweet *marrow pie, Inflame our backs to itching luxurie 1674 T. P. etc. *Eng. & Fr. Cook* 157 Marrow Pyes. Take Veal, mince it [etc.] 1616 B. JONSON *Devil is an Ass* II. i, No youths, disguis'd Like country-wiues, with creame, and *marrow-puddings 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 794 Pamper'd and edifi'd their Zeal With Marrow-puddings many a Meal. 1789 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 383 Fasciola 4. Marina major verucosa. The warted Marrow-Pudding. Fasciola 5. Marina maxima glabra. The large smooth Marrow Pudding. 1846 D. JERROLD *Mrs. Caudle* XI, And then you recollect her marrow puddings? 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* 405 Wishing, that he had such wings as could procure his escape from death and *marrow-searching Judgment. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2853/4, 1 Sweat-meat Spoon, 1 *Marrow Spoon, 1 Ladle and Skillet. 1795 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 273, I use a marrow-spoon. 1888 FENN *Dick o' the Fens* 281 A strange *marrow-thrilling cry.

Marrow (mæ·rou), *sb.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **5 maroo, marwe, 5-7 marow(e,** 6 **mar(r)ou, marrowe, marroll,** 7 **marroe.** [Of obscure origin.

The localities would seem to point to a Scandinavian etymology, but no possible Scandinavian source is known, unless indeed the sense of the Eng. sb. can have been developed from that of ON. *marg r* (lit. 'many') friendly, communicative. Phonologically this etymon would be admissible, as the word occurs so late that the absence of recorded forms with guttural causes no difficulty.]

1. A companion, fellow-worker, partner, mate.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 327/2 Marwe, or felawe yn trauayle, *socius, compar.* *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XIII 436 Com coll and his maroo, Thay will nyp vs full naroo *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XIII. (*Frog & Mouse*) XXII, Better but stryfe allane to leif in le, Than to be matchit with ane wickit marrow. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. IX. 9 Bot sone hym warnis Sibilla His trew marrow [L. *comes*] 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 159 I hat nane of thame speik nor commune of ony mater nor round with his marrow 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 134 Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend, with theefe and his marrow, for feare of ill end. 1577 GRANGE *Gold. Aphrod* Fnl b, Forsakyng his marroll [*i.e.* his partner in a dance] *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S. T. S.) I. 193 Quhair he was lyand with his marrow and companioun Sir Edward brakinberrie. 1578 WHETSTONE 1*st Pt. Promos & Cassand.* II. IV, Marrowes adew God send you fayre wether. 1621 B. JONSON *Metam. Gipsies* Wks. 1640 II. 68 Oh, my deare marrowes! 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 325 Faith with love cannot endure a marrow 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. V. 37 It was nae a richt thing o' us to be marrows in ony sic trade wi' cripple Janet. 1843 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 54 Only two individuals play, but they can have an indefinite number of marrows or sidesmen. 1860 *Eng. & For. Phil. Gloss* (Newcastle Terms), *Marrow*, a partner.

¶ b. Apparently misunderstood by Blount.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Marrow* (Fr. *marauld*), a fellow, a knave, or Rascal

2. A husband or wife. (Cf. HALF-MARROW 1.)

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S. T. S.) II. 132, I maryed ane puire woman to be marrow to me 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 97 Christ's fair Bride, a marrow dear to Him 1721 RAMSAY *Mary Scot* III, When Mary Scot's become my marrow, We'll make a paradise on Yarrow 1724 W. HAMILTON *Braes of Yarrow* I, Busk ye, busk ye, my bony bony bride, Busk ye, busk ye, my winsome marrow 1816 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXV, I hae been misdoubting your cousin Rashleigh since ever he saw that he wasna to get Die Vernon for his marrow

3. One's equal or like; one's match in a contest.

1548 *Compl. Scot.* XX. 173 Iulius vald nocht hef ane marrou in rome, and pompeus vald nocht hef ane superior *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 89 Thare did everie man reacounter his marrow *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S. T. S.) I. 174 He coniit no lord to be marrow to him. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 300 You have many marrows. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* 212 Ay, ye may travel the warld ower or ye see his marrow

b. Used of things.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 46 The toune standes in sa pleisand a place, that it hes na marrow. *c* 1690 N. BURN *Leader-haughs* 15 in *Roxb. Ball.* VI. 607 One house there stands on Leader side Men passing by do often say in [th'] South it has no marrow 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* XV, Sam'l Fairweather has these marrows o't on his top coat

4. A thing which makes a pair with another.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 31 A pair of gloves or shooes are not marrows, i. e. fellows 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 18 Some had bows, but wanted arrows, Some had pistols without marrows 1737 RAMSAY *St. Prov.* (1797) 101 Your een's no marrows 1787 J. BEATTIE *Scoticisms* 16 My buckles are not marrows 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Marrows*, pairs to match, fellows or equals. 1889 BARRIE *Thrums* XV. 138 Wearin' a pair o' boots 'at wisna marrows!

Ma·rrow, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [From the appositive use of MARROW *sb.*2] Resembling something of the same kind.

1585 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 320, I ressavit of the marrow garnissing of thir fourtene pece thre chattonis, quhilk makis xvii in the haill 1861 E. WAUGH *Birtle Carter's F.* 21 Aw never sprad my e'en upo' th' marrow trick to this'

Marrow (mæ·roʊ), *v. Sc.* and *north.* [f. MARROW *sb.*2]

†1. *trans.* To join, associate; to match, pair. Also *refl. Obs.*

1488 *Burgh Recs. Edinb.* (1869) I. 55 Sic a burges bot na vther persoun marrow him with ane maister of substance [etc.]. 1542 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 414/2 Ane to be put and marrowit to baim by my lord gouernour at his plesoure. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xvii. 132 Charlie Walkinshaw and Bell Fatherlans were a couple marrowed by their Maker.

b. *intr.* To be a partner or fellow-worker (*with*).

1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVI. (Jam.), To marrow and nychtbour with wtheris. 1842 J. AITON *Domestic Econ.* (1857) 152 Saunders Heavyside, with whom he marrows. 1844 THOM *Rhymes* 53 Hae ye fausely strayed 'mang misty groves, Wi' ice wreathed maidens to marrow. 1851 A. MACLAGAN *Poems* 280 He's wise wha marrows wi' content, Though in a rustic biel'.

2 *trans.* To be a companion to; to marry.

1721 RAMSAY *Mary Scot* I, Did you there see me mark'd to marrow Mary Scot the flow'r of Yarrow? 17.. *Song by a Buchan Ploughman* in *Burns' Wks.* (1800) II. 152 Thou shalt not sit single, but by a clear ingle I'll marrow thee, Nancy, when thou art my ain.

3. To resemble, to be equal to; also, to produce something equal to; to match.

a 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* I. 38 Venus Wald have preferrit this paragon, As marrowit, but matche, most meit The goldin ball to bruik alone 1785 W. HUTTON *Bran New Wark* I. 14 (E. D. S.) On the sabbath we say aur prayers, and the rest of the week ya day marrows another. 1877 P. BURN *Poems* (1885) 294 A beild I hae that marrows thy ain.

Marrowbone (mæ·roʊbʊn). [f. MARROW *sb.*1]

1. A bone containing edible marrow.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 380 A Cook they hadde with hem for the nones, To boille the chiknes with the Marybones. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 5 Take beeff and merybonys, and boyle yt in fayre water. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 158 The bridegrome eateth to his supper a litle of the maribone of a Chamel. 1632 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* II. vii (1838) 59 For daintinesse of diet they (Basse) excell the Marybones of Beefe 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 655 There is no more reason why the sight of a human skull and bones in a charnel house should shock us more than the sight of a calve's head or a pair of marrow-bones in a dish. 1846 G. WARBURTON *Hochelaga* I. 155 The wretch sucked a couple more marrow bones, and became torpid.

b. *fig.* in various applications.

1554 LATIMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 483 Ye said upon Saturday last, that ye could not find the mass nor the marrow-bones thereof in your book 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* I. II. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1882) I. 268 What I knocke out now is the very Maribone of mirth. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 471 This is the marrow bone of the difference or matter 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 13 The scraps and marrow-bones of office.

2. *Marrowbones and cleavers*: see CLEAVER[1] 2 b.

3 *pl.* Jocularly: The knees. (Rarely *sing.*)

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 727/2 Down he fel vpon his maribones 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* II. II, Down on your marrowbones, and confess the truth. 1791 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* I, Bring on his marrowbones th' apostate down 1870 KINGSLEY *Legend La Brea* 95 Magic brings some positivists Humbly on their marrowbone. 1888 G. MACDONALD *Elect Lady* 108, I only want to bring them to their marrow-bones

b *To ride in the marrow bone coach* or *stage*, to go on foot. [? With allusion to *Marybone* = *Marylebone*]

1838 *Monthly Mag.* (Flügel), Marrow bone stage

4. *pl.* = CROSS-BONES.

1832 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. XIV [XV], I sailed under the black flag and marrow bones 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 40 Here are the typical marrow-bones, skull, and sandglass.

5 *pl.* (*slang*). Fists as weapons; ? pugilists.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* III. 1 (1st fol.) 35/1 The great Band Of Maribones that people call the Switzers. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 249 He was alike a stranger to fear in the field of either bayonets or marrowbones. 1818 *Ibid.* N. S. II. 165 The distance of twenty-four miles from Lunnun rather damped the ardour of the Marrow-bone fraternity

†6 A child's game. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 574/2 Suche playes as chyldren be woont to playe, as cheristone, mary bone [etc.]

7. *attrib.*, as †*marrowbone-man* (? sense 2 ? or 5), *music, pie, pudding* (cf. *marrow pie, pudding*).

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. 1, None but a scatterd couey of Fidlers, or one of these Rag-rakers in dung hills, or some *Marrow bone man at most, would haue beene vp, when thou wert gone abroad. 1884 *Graphic* 13 Sept. 270/3 Making the most unearthly "*marrow bone' music on frying pans, tin kettles and empty pails. 1595 W. W. *Menæcmi* I. ii in *Six Old Plays* (1779) 118 Some oysters, a *mary-bone pie or two, some artichockes, and potato rootes. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* I. II. B 1 b, All her wanton Pamphlets, as Hero and Leander, Venus and Adonis, oh two lushious mary-bone pies for a yong married wife. 1623 WEBSTER *Devils Law-case* I. II. B 4 b, Let none of these come at her Nor the woman with *Maribone puddings

Marrowed (mæ·roʊd), *ppl. a.* Also 4 **merghed, meryhed.** [f. MARROW *sb.*1 + -ED[2].]

1. Full of marrow. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxv[1]. 15 Offrandes merghed [Vulg. *holocausta medullata*] bede I sal To þe. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ibid. 1612 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* lxvi. 15 Marrowed rammes that is, fat and lusty. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* I. (1651) 19 They can devour and gurmundize. and wipe the guilt from off their marrowed mouths. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 84 Some called Separatists are better marowed, and more Evangelical, then these Pulpit *Ignes-fatui* 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* V. 500 He was fresh-sinewed every joint, Each bone new marrowed.

†2. Cooked in marrow. *Obs.*

1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. III, Fride Frogs, Potato's Marrow'd, Cavear [etc.].

Marrowfat (mæ·roʊfæt). [f. MARROW *sb.*1 + FAT *sb.*] (More fully *marrowfat pea*) A kind of large rich pea. (Cf. *marrow pea*, MARROW *sb.*1 5.)

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Pisum*, The Marrow-fat or Dutch Admiral Pea. *Ibid.*, Observing to allow the Marrow-fats. at least three Feet between Row and Row. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Pease*, The marrowfat is the best tasted of all the large kinds of peas. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Tragedy*, The Duchess shed tears large as marrow-fat peas. 1864 *Reader* 13 Aug. 191 In Jersey. peas attain nearly double the size of the British marrow-fat.

Marrowish (mæ·roʊɪʃ), *a.* [f. MARROW *sb.*1 + -ISH.] Of the nature of, or resembling, marrow.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg* (1634) 143 The nerue which is soft, and marrowish. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. II. II. iv, The Braine, which is a soft marrowish and white substance

Marrowless (mæ·roʊles), *a.*[1] [f. MARROW *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Having no marrow. *lit.* and *fig.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 94 Thy bones are marrowlesse, thy blood is cold 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. i, O, that marrow-lesse age Should stuffe the hollow Bones with dambd desires. 1707 tr. *Wks. C'tess D'Anois* (1715) 451 Break off this ungodly Match between this Marrowless Curmudgeon and your young Daughter. *a* 1823 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha'* (1826) 58 They . lent each other ruthless paiks Athort the bare and merghless spaiks. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 104 These marrowless fibres are grey.

Ma·rrowless, *a.*[2] *dial.* [f. MARROW *sb.*2 + -LESS.] Without a 'marrow'; companionless; unmarried; unequalled, unmatched; not matching, wanting the other member of the pair, 'odd'.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 433 My matchless, and my most marrowless and marvellous Wellbeloved 1660 DICKSON *Sel. Writ* (1845) I. 58 Know thou art not marrowless in thy exercise. 1844 CROSS *Disruption* XXIII. (E. D. D.), A marrowless glove.

†**Ma·rrowship.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. MARROW *sb.*2 + -SHIP.] Association, companionship.

15.. *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), Throucht falt of marrowschip or insufficient nychtbourschip

Marrowy (mæ·roʊi), *a.* Also 4 **merewi,** 5 **marghty,** 6 **marowy,** 8 *Sc* **merchy.** [f. MARROW *sb.*1 + -Y 1.]

1 Full of marrow. Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XXXIV. 6 The blod of merewi wetheres [Vulg. *medullatorum arietum*] 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 75 A marghty offeryngе [L. *holocausta medullata*, cf. MARROWED 1, *a* 1300] 1709 BRUCE *Soul Confirm.* 18 (Jam.) The Lord is reserving a merchy piece of the word of his promise to be made out to many of his friends and people. 1830 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 79 In his *Women beware Women* there is a rich marrowy vein of internal sentiment 1882 HOLMES in *Atlantic Monthly* LI. 66 The period . of marrowy and vigorous manhood.

2. Of the nature of marrow.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C ij b, It is colde and moyste, bycause it hath a marowy substaunce. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 185 The Brain being wholly a marrowie part 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. 45 *note*, When ripe, the skin peels easily off, and discovers a buttyraceous, or rather a marrowy-like substance. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* III. 9 The tail of the broad-tailed sheep consists almost wholly of marrowy fat

Hence †**Ma·rrowiness** (in 8 Sc. *merchiness*).

1709 BRUCE *Soul Confirm.* 18 (Jam.) The Israelites had never known the merchiness of that promise, if a Red Sea had not made it out.

†**Marru·be.** *Obs.* Also 4 in Latin form **marrubium,** 5 **marube** [ad. L. *marrubium*, perh. connected with the name of the Latin city *Marrubium* or *Marruvium* Cf. OF. *marubre.*] The plant horehound, *Marrubium vulgare*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 130 The Saphir is his propre Ston, Marrubium his herbe also *a* 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 205 Marube or horrowne *marubina* 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 69 The fat of a Calf and Marrube with the juyce of Leeks.

Marrubiin (mærū·biɪn). *Chem.* [f. L. *marrubi-um* (see prec.) + -IN Cf. F. *marubine.*] A bitter principle obtained from *Marrubium vulgare.*

1871 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XVIII. 234 Marrubiin The bitter principle of *Marrubium vulgare.*

Marrum, variant of MARRAM.

Marry (mæ·rɪ), *v.* Inflected **marrying, married.** Forms: 3–4 (6 *Sc.*) **mari,** 3–7 **marie,** 4 **marize**(n, 4–5 **marie**(n, 4–6 **marye,** 4–8 **mary,** 5 **marye**(n, (**maryyn**), 6 **mareye, marrye,** (**mariy**), 6–7 **marrie,** 6– **marry.** [a. F. *marier* = Pr., Sp., Pg. *maridar*, It. *maritare*:—L. *marītāre*, f. *marītus* ppl. adj., married (also as sb. masc., husband, whence F. *mari*, Pr. *marit-z*, Sp., Pg. *marido*, It. *marito*; and as sb. fem. *marīta* married woman), f. *mari-* (nom. *mās*) man, male; the L. ppl. a. must have been originally used of women, and acquired its wider sense by a later extension.]

I. *trans.*

1. To join in wedlock or matrimony; to join for life as husband and wife; to constitute as man and wife according to the laws and customs of a nation. Const. *to* (*unto*, Sc. *on, upon*); also *together.*

a. in *passive* (with ref. either to the act and ceremony, or to the wedded state as a result).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 709 Þe fader bad ire vnderstonde To 3wan sse wolde imaried be. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 815 His two dere dozterez Þat wer maydenez ful meke, maryed not 3et *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli (*Agnes*) 102 Þane agnes sad hym schortly 'certis, gud sir, maryt ame I' *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 193 3if a man, that is maryed, dye in that Contrie, men buryen his Wif with him alle quyk 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (S. T. S.) 100 3oung tullia, .. was maryit on Aruns terquyne 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 127 The eldest of hir dochteris wes married upon Marius. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 43 The King was maried secreetlie at Chelsey to one Jane Seymor 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 183 They would . haue married me to the rotten Medlar. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 4 Well, girls, you little think now, which of you all is like to be first married. 1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* xi. 133, I presume she isn't very happily married; he's too old.

b. Said of the priest or other functionary who performs the rite. Also *absol.*

1530 PALSGR. 633/1 What preest was it that maryed them togyther: *quel prestre fut ce qui les maria ensemble?* 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. XIV. 183 As to minister the Holy Communion to them that shall be thereto disposed, as to mary and baptize. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 125 Come sister, you shall be the Priest, and marrie vs. 1714 GAY *What d'ye Call it* II. viii, Tell him .. that he [the Curate] shall marry the Couple himself. 1891 *Century Mag.* Nov. 64 He asked if I could marry people.

c. *Marry up*: to tie up or preoccupy in matrimony. *colloq.*

1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 225, I believe that the girls there are all married up. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* II. 8 Married up, when a girl, to a man for whom she did not care. 1865 — *Herew.* xvi, I would have married her up to my poor boy, if he had but lived. 1869 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 274 My only fear about her is that she will be married-up away from me.

2. To give in marriage, cause to be married. Said esp. of a parent or guardian.

1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 700 Ich þe wole marie [*v. rr.* marizen, marien] wel . To þe nobloste bacheler þat þin herte wile to stonde. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 2338 In þys tyme He mariede þe obere doughtres boþe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T* 1074 And richely his doghter maryed he Vn-to a lord. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 35 He wolde have maryed me fulle highely, to a gret Princes Daughtre, 3if I wold han forsaken my Lawe and my Beleve *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 18 She knew welle that folke were aboute to marie us togedre 1526 Tindale *Matt* xxii 2 The kyngdome of heven is lyke unto a certayne kinge, which maryed his sonne. 1598 Shaks *Merry W.* iii. iv. 87 Good mother, do not marry me to yond foole. *a* 1633 G. Herbert *Jacula Prudentum* 149 Marry your sonne when you will; your daughter when you can *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 141 Y^e^ Earle having just marry'd his Eldest daughter there was Company to wishe her joy. 1861 M Pattison *Ess* (1889) I. 33 The same influence led him . to marry his daughter to Henry the Lion. 1894 Baring-Gould *Deserts S France* II 248 Napoleon married him . to his youngest sister.

3. Said of either of the contracting parties · To take in marriage; to accept as husband or wife.

Now the most familiar use

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 439 He [Alexander] . suffrede his knyȝhtes and men to mary [1387 Trevisa wedde] women whom he had taken in captivite 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 40 [He] had maryte king Latynis sister. 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 228 That vsuall Prouerbe: Marrie a wife of thine owne degree. 1611 Bible *Mal.* ii 11 Iudah . hath maried the daughter of a strange God. 1711 Addison *Spect* No. 94 ¶ 8 He married a Woman of great Beauty and Fortune 1830 Tennyson *Mermaid* 46 The king of them all would carry me, Woo me, and win me, and marry me. 1888 F. Hume *Mme Midas* I 1, He had added to his crime by marrying a pretty girl

† **4.** *refl.* and *reciprocal. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 10698 Here-of in consail suld þai spek, And depeli . þai suld lok hu Sco moght hir mari and hald hir vou. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl* C. xi. 281 Maydenes and maydenes marieþ 3ow to-gederes *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ* 1632 þey þat marien hem for muk & good Only, & noght for loue of þe persone. 1535 Coverdale *Wisd* viii. 2, I dyd my diligence to mary my self with her, soch loue had I vnto hir beutye. 1621 Lady M Wroth *Urania* 454 The young Princesse soone after tooke her minde and former resolution, marrying her selfe with her chosen loue 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* (1715) I 1 xxvi 170 No Athenian Woman shall marry herself to an exotick Family. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Song Intended for 'Stoops to Conq'*, Ah me! when shall I marry me? Lovers are plenty, but fail to relieve me. 1818 Scott *'Proud Maisie'*, Tell me, thou bonny bird, When shall I marry me?

5. *transf* and *fig.* To unite intimately, join closely or permanently.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 293 b, This conformyte of loue maryeth the soule to god 1576 Fleming tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb *Garner* III 261 The natures of men are so moved, nay rather married to novelties. 1610 B Jonson *Alch* ii. iii, *Sub.* Are you sure, you loos'd 'hem, I' their owne menstrue? *Fac* Yes, sir, and then married 'hem 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 137 Lap me in soft Lydian Aires, Married to immortal verse 1649 Ogilby *Virg Georg.* I *intl.*, In what Cœlestial Signs 'Tis good to Plow, and marry Elms with Vines 1673 Grew *Acc Veget Roots* § 30 It is then the Oyl, chiefly, by which these Vessels are Tough: for being of a tenacious Nature, by taking hold of other Principles, it marries them together 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint Compl. Gard.* II 115 They must be joyn'd together neatly, plaining and proportioning the Extremities that are to be Marry'd together exactly 1796 Burke *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. 1842 II 273 Revolutions which consolidated and married the liberties and the interests of the two nations for ever. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I 360 The unequal lines of the couplets to which he married his fiery thoughts. 1890 Saintsbury *Hist Elizab Lit* ix 342 This hybrid and bizarre vocabulary is . admirably married to the substance of the writing

b. *Naut.* To fasten (two ropes) end to end, in such a way that the joining may not prevent their being drawn through a block. (See also 1867.)

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), To *Marry*, in splicing ropes, is to join one rope to another, for the purpose of reeving it, which is performed by placing the end of each close together, and then attaching them by worming *Ibid*, To *Marry* two Ropes, is to knot the yarns together in a kind of splice, so as not to be thicker at the juncture than at any other part *c* 1860 H Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 29 Marry both ends together 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk*, *To Marry the Ropes, Braces, or Falls*, to hold both together, and by pressure haul in both equally. Also so to join the ends of two ropes that they will pass through a block.

c. In certain card games. Of the king or queen, *To be married* to be declared as held in the same hand with the queen or king of the same suit. Cf. Marriage 7

1870 'Cavendish' *Game of Bezique* 20 The bézique queen .. having been once married cannot be married again.

II. 6. *intr.* **a.** To enter into the conjugal or matrimonial state, to wed, contract matrimony; to take a husband or wife. Const *with* (formerly very common); occas. *to*, also (*Sc*) *upon*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10653 Þan did þe biscop command þar, þat all þe maidens . Be send all to þair frendes dere, For to mari and forto spus. *c* 1511 *1st Eng Bk Amer.* (Arb) Introd. 31/2 They mareye but ones in theyr lyfe 1526 Tindale 1 *Cor* vii. 39 Yf her husbande slepe, she is at her liberte to mary with whom she woll, only in the lorde 1530 — *Answ. More* iii. xiii. Wks. (1573) 313/2 For, when the husband is dead, the wife is free to mary to whom she will 1590 Greene *Never too late* I. (1600) C 3, Such as marry but to a faire face tie themselues oft to a foule bargaine. 1608 Shaks. *Ham.* iii. iv. 29. 1614 Day *Festivals* (1615) 282 Marrying in hast, and Repenting at leisure. 1639 Drumm. of Hawth. *Consid. to Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 187 That the church-race marry only among themselves, ministers sons upon ministers daughters. 1682 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* II. ii. § 9 Especially when he..married into that branch of the family that was remaining there. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) I. 319 Beseeching him .. never to permit his daughter to marry with any man beneath noble 1819 Byron *Juan* I. lvii, She married .. With an Hidalgo 1845 *Punch's Almanack* Jan , Advice to persons about to marry.—Don't. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* viii, Gentlemen occasionally marry out of their kitchens.

† **b.** To contract a matrimonial alliance *with. Obs.*

1476–7 *Paston Lett.* III. 168 My husbonde..wold that ȝe schuld go un to my maistresse yowr modur, and asaye if ȝe myght gete the hole xx *li* in ȝowr handes, and then he wolde be more gladd to marye with ȝowe, and will gyffe ȝowe an C *li.*

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To enter into intimate union; to join, so as to form one.

1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 296 Syne merreit with the Diuill for dignite. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 138 And since he first divorced knowledge and practice in our first Parents, he is loath they should ever marry againe. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* lxxxv, First love, first friendship, equal powers, That marry with the virgin heart. 1855 — *Brook* 81, I . crost By that old bridge .where the waters marry.

Marry (mæ·ri), *int. Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 4–6 **marie**, 4–7 **mary**, 5–7 **marye**, 6 **marrye**, 6–7 **marrie**, (9 *dial.* **marrey**), 5– **marry.** [Originally, the name of the Virgin Mary used as an oath or an ejaculatory invocation. In the 16th c., when *marry* had prob. ceased to be commonly apprehended as anything more than a mere interjection, the sound of the oath *By Mary Gipcy* (i.e. 'By St. Mary of Egypt') seems to have suggested the addition to it of the interjections Gip, Gup; and, as these were commonly used in driving horses, the equivalent *come up* (Come *v.* 69 k) was afterwards substituted.] An exclamation of asseveration, surprise, indignation, etc.

a Simply. (Often used in answering a question, and implying surprise that it should be asked: = 'why, to be sure'.)

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 4840 'Marie, sire', sede þe messageres 'ȝe mowe vs wel trowe, þe milde mayde meliors in palerne now dwelles. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom Prol. & T.* 509 Ye sire, and wol ye so? Marie ther-of I pray yow hertely! *c* 1450 *Dial. Husb & Gent* in Roy *Rede me* (Arb) 136 *Husbondman* Howe dyd they youre auncesteres compell? *Gentillman.* Mary in threatnynge the paynes of hell 1550 Lever *Serm* (Arb) 128 Yea marrye, why should we not kepe oure corne in oure owne barnes? 1552 Latimer *Serm* (1584) 227 b, What is that? Marry fayth . and beliefe. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W* I. 1 170, I will say marry trap with you [?='be off with you'], if you runne the nut-hooks humor on me. 1605 Willet *Hexapla Gen.* 405 Many suddenlie will say (marye) hauing no intent to sweare 1693 Congreve *Old Bach* I. iv, Marry, quotha! I hope, in heaven, I have a greater portion of grace 1766 Goldsm *Vic W.* xii, Marry, hang the idiot to bring me such stuff. 1816 Scott *Antiq* xxxv, Marry, my lord, the *phoca* had the better. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss* s v, One person says, 'It is coming on rain,' the other will add, 'Ay Marrey! it is, sure enough'.

† **b.** with asseverative words: *marry* (*a*) *God, marry* (*and*) *amen.* Also *marry of God, God's marry, marry a me, marry of me* (all in *Look about you*, 1600). *Obs*

c 1574–5 G Harvey *Story M Harvey* Wks. (Grosart) III 94 By ye Marie-god 1598 Shaks. *Rom & Jul* iv v. 8 God forgiue me Marrie and Amen how sound is she a sleepe? 1600 *Look about you* E 3 b, Mary a god my wife would chide me dead. 1601 Shaks *Twel. N.* iv. ii 109 God buy you good sir Topas Marry Amen. I will sir, I will 1606 Heywood *2nd Pt. Know not me* Wks. 1874 I 267 Shake hands; by the marry-god, Sir Thomas, what else? 1695 Congreve *Love for L* iii i, Miss! miss! miss Prue!—mercy on me, marry and amen!—Why, what's become of the child?

c with interjection or exclamatory phrase: *marry gip, marry* (*and*) *gup* (*gap, gep, guep*, in Scott erron. *quep*) · see Gip, Gup, Quep *ints.* Also *marry faugh, marry-go-look* (in quot. used as sb).

[1523 Skelton *Garl Laurel* 1455 Thynke what ye wyll Of this wanton byll; By Mary Gipcy, *Quod scripsi, scripsi*] 1590 Greene *Never too late* II (1600) K 3 Marry gep giglet, thy loue sits on thy tongs end 1592 Lyly *Midas* v. ii, Melancholy? marie gup, is melancholy a word for a barbars mouth? 1598 E. Guilpin *Skiad.* (1878) 44 Mary and gup! haue I then lost my cap? 1600 Dekker *Shoemaker's Hol.* ii (1862) 12, I looked at him, he at me, indeed spake to him, but he to me not a word, Marry gip, thought I, with a wanion! He past by me as proud—Marry foh! are you grown humorous, thought I? 1601 Munday *Downfall Earl Huntington* I 1 (1828) 15 He thinketh all lost In tumbling of books Of marry go looks. 1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* vi D, Marry fah, hang-em. 1605 Chapman etc *Eastw. Hoe* I i, *Quich* Mary fough goodman flat-cap 1607 Heywood *Fayre Mayde Exch.* Wks. 1874 II. 43 Mary gip Minx. 1621 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Taylors Motto* Wks. (1630) II 44/1 Marry gep With a horse night-cap doth your ladeship skip? 1632 *Celestina* xviii 179 Imbrace him? Mary gup with a murraine! I had rather see him under the power and rigour of the law. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 202, I thought th' hadst scorn'd to budge a step, For fear (Quoth Echo) Marry guep Am not I here to take thy part? 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* III i, Marry-gep! if it had not been for me, thou hadst been yet but a hearing-counsel at the bar. 1699 'Misaurus' *Honour of Gout* (1720) 34 Marry Gap, quoth she.

d. *Marry come up*: used to express indignant or amused surprise or contempt: = 'hoity-toity'.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. v. 64 Marrie come vp I trow, Is this the Poultis for my aking bones? 1608 — *Per.* IV. vi. 159. 1642 J. Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 14 Taunting and reproachfull termes, as, *Marry come vp.* 1663 Cowley *Cutter of Coleman St.* Wks. 1710 II. 804 Marry come up; won't one of my chusing serve your turn as well as one of your own. 1742 Fielding *Y. Andrews* IV i, Slipslop..departed tossing her Nose, and crying, 'Marry come up! there are some People more jealous than I, I believe' — *Tom Jones* x. iv, Her tongue .. muttered many 'marry-come-ups'.. with other such indignant phrases. 1862 Borrow *Wild Wales* I. xxiv. 276 Unworthy? marry come up! I won't hear such an expression.

Marry, Marryce, obs. ff. Marrow *sb.*1, Marish.

Marry-gold, obs. form of Marigold.

Marrying (mæ·ri,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Marry *v.* + -ing 1] The action of the verb Marry.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10657 Bot maria wald na mariing, Bot maiden liue til hir ending. 1549 Sir I. Hoby *Trav.* (1902) 17 Venice .. they have a wonderous great ceremonie about the marying of the see. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar 97 He was busie about the marying of *Polyxena* 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 716 All now was turn'd to jollitie .. Marrying or prostituting, as befell. 1891 *Athenæum* 17 Jan. 86/3 There is plenty of love and some marrying.

b. *attrib.* as in *marrying age, day*; † **marrying ring,** a wedding-ring.

1504 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 98 Item I bequeth to our Lady of Walsyngh^m^ .. my maryeng ryng 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 15 Sens our one mariyng or marryng daie. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII.* 240 b, Aboute her mariyng ryng was written: God sende me wel to kepe. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 120 Daughters. when they reach nineteen. are looked upon as almost past the marrying age.

Marrying (mæ·ri,iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Marry *v.* + -ing 2.] **a.** Inclined or likely to marry. **b.** That performs the marriage ceremony

1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* lxxv, I think Miss Anville the loveliest of her sex; and, were I a *marrying man*, she, of all the women I have seen, I would fix upon for a wife. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* II xv, She had not thought Edmund a marrying man 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* i, Duke George, the marrying duke 1891 E Kinglake *Australian at H.* 62 If a minister knowingly marries a minor without consent of guardians he is liable to a fine of £300 These marrying gentry are not much given to inquiring into the circumstances under which their clients come to them

† **Marry-muff,** *sb.* and *int. Obs.* Also 7 **mary-, maramuffe.**

A. *sb.* Some kind of cheap textile fabric; a garment made of this.

1604 *Meeting of Gallants* B 2 b, He that would haue braude it might haue made a Sute of Sattin cheaper in the Plague-time, then a Sute of Marry muffe in the Tearme-time. 1604 Middleton *Ant & Night* F 3, She drewe her white Bountifull hand out of her Mary muffe, and quoited a single Halfe-penny 1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II 178 Piramides or Maramuffe, the piece, narrow, 1*d*

B. *int.* Used as a derisive exclamation. (Cf. Marry *int.*)

1602 Middleton *Blurt* II. ii, Wearied Sir? mary muffe 1605 *Tryall Chevalr* in Bullen *O Pl* (1884) III. 288 Mary muffe! I scorne to humble the least part about me to give answere to such a trothing question 1613 Withr *Abuses Stript* I in *Juvenilia* (1633) 13 His Poetry is such as he can cull From Plaies.. And yet his fine coy Mistresse, Mary-Muffe, The soonest taken with such broken stuffe.

Marryner, obs. form of Mariner.

Marrys, variant of Maris *Obs*, womb.

Marrys(h, obs. forms of Marish.

Mars (māz) Also 4–5 **Maroz, Marcs, Marce.** [a. L. *Mārs* (stem *Mart-*), app. a reduced form of the archaic *Māvors* (*Māvort-*). The Oscan name of the god, *Māmers* (*Māmert-*) is prob. cognate, at least so far as the first element is concerned.]

1. The Roman god of war; identified from an early period with the Greek Ares Often, after Roman practice, used for: Warfare, warlike prowess, fortune in war.

Camp or *field of Mars, Mars' field*, the Campus Martius at Rome. *Mars' hill, hill of Mars*, the Areopagus at Athens *c* 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 75 (Harl) Venus kyssith Mars [*Camb. MS* Marcs] þe god of armes 1387–8 T. Usk *Test Love* I vii 11 (Skeat), I profered my body, that Mars shulde have juged the ende. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg Princ.* 3905 Mars hab euer ben frend to 3our worþi lyne 1590 C'tess Pembroke *Antonie* 1061 A man . In Marses schole who neuer lesson learn'd. 1602 Shaks *Ham* III iv. 57 An eye like Mars, to threaten or command. 1611 Bible *Acts* xvii. 22 Then Paul stood in the mids of Mars-hill. 1616 Holyday *Persius* Sat v. (ed. 2) D 3, A third doth Mars-field wrastlings duely keepe [L. *Hic campo indulget*] 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed 2) 94 Bengala is a Province . peopled with Mahometans and Idolaters, addict to Mars and Merchandize. *a* 1700 B. E *Dict Cant. Crew, Son of Mars*, Soldier. 1715 Pope *Iliad* II. 139 Ye sons of Mars! partake your leaders care. 1785 Burns *Jolly Beggars*, I am a son of Mars, who have been in many wars.

b. *allusively.* A great warrior.

1569 Preston *Cambyses* 10 A manly Marsis heart he bare. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 101 The Black Prince, that yong Mars of men. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 134 (1810) 149 This Mars vanquished the Arragonois.

2. *Astr.* The fourth planet in the order of distance from the sun, revolving in an orbit lying between that of the Earth and Jupiter.

The hill or *plain of Mars*: in Palmistry, the fleshy part of the thumb.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2589 *Hypermn*, A rede Mars was that tyme of the 3ere So feble that his maleyce is hym beraft. 1578 Banister *Hist Man* IV. 62 b, That fleshy part of the thombe, which Palmesters do terme the hill of Mars. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. i. 206 *Hel.* You were borne vnder

a charitable starre. *Par.* Vnder Mars I. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw.* 15 Those who have Mars Lord in their Nativities, become either Souldiers or Trades-men. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 56 Wee allow to Mars all that space within the Triangle, which is made by the line of the Liver, that of the Head, and that of Saturn; and we call that place the Plain of Mars,. the strongest place of the Hand. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* III. VI. 13 [She] pointed to Mars As he glow'd like a ruddy shield on the Lion's breast.

†**b.** *Old Chem.* The name of the metal iron. *Obs*

Crystals, salt, or *vitriol of Mars*: green vitriol, (ferrous sulphate) *Extract of Mars*: 'a tincture of a salt of iron' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). *Saffron of Mars, Mars' saffron*: = 'crocus of iron' (see CROCUS 3).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can Yeom. Prol. & T.* 274 Sol gold is,.. Mars Iren Mercurie quyk siluer we clepe. 1676 BOYLE *New Exper Fluids* II. in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 807 A Mass of Regulus made of Antimony without Mars. 1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp* 836/2 Filings of Steel are digested in Spirit of Vitriol, to make Vitriol of Mars. *Ibid.*, The Salt of Mars. 1787-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Crocus, Crocus martis aperiens*, opening saffron of mars. 1758 [see JUPITER 2 b].

†**c.** *Her.* The name for the tincture red in blazoning by the names of the heavenly bodies *Obs.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 67 The fielde is partie per Fesse, Saturne, and Mars.

d. = *Mars yellow*: see 3.

1899 B. W. WARHURST *Colour Dict.* 47 *Mars*, dull deep yellow, also an orange.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Mars-adoring, -beloved, -daunting, -like* adjs., **Mars colours**, as *Mars brown, red, violet, yellow*, pigments prepared from earths, and coloured with iron oxide; †**Mars-starred** *a.*, born under the planet Mars.

a 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks (1711) 39/1 A *Mars-adoring brood is here. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II II. *Babylon* 688 *Mars daunting Martialist. *Ibid* II i. II. *Impostvre* 628 The valiant Heav'n assisted sword Of *Mars-like Essex. 1894 *Athenæum* 5 May 584/2 Her *mars-red gown over a yellow petticoat 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI 395 The Scythians (souldiers not to be despis'd) A *Mars starr'd people

Mars, obs. form of MARCH *sb.*[1] (the month).

‖ **Marsala** (marsā·lă) Also **Marsalla.** [The name of a town on the west coast of Sicily.] (More fully *Marsala wine.*) A class of white wines resembling a light sherry, exported from Marsala

1806 JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag* (1885) Mar 541 Two Pipes Marsalla wine. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk Snobs* XXV, I prefer sherry to marsala when I can get it

Marscal, -schal, -schel, etc.: see MARSHAL.

Mars(e)banker, -bunker, var ff. MOSSBUNKER.

‖ **Marseillais** (marseyē, *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 **Marsillies,** 8 **Marsellois,** 9 **Marseillois** (anglicized **Marseillese**) [Fr., f. *Marseille* Marseilles cf. -ESE.]

1 *adj.* Belonging or pertaining to Marseilles

1686 tr *Chardin's Trav Persia* I 7 [The Turks call Spanish money] Marsillies, by reason that the Merchants of Marseilles first brought it in great Quantities into Turkie 1864 in WEBSTER, and in later Dicts.

2 *absol* as *sb pl.* **a.** Inhabitants of Marseilles.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* VI. IV, Those black browed Marseillese marching, dusty, unwearied. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV. 446/2 The Marsellois appear to have been actively engaged in the Crusades.

b. *Hist.* The members of the Cordeliers Club in the French Revolution.

1795 tr *Barruel's Hist. Clergy during Fr Rev* 211 [The section] of Cordeliers had taken the name of Marsellois.

‖ **Marseillaise** (marseyēz, marsēlā·z). Also **Marseillois(e, Marseillais.** [Fr., fem. of prec.] (Also *Marseillaise hymn*) The national song of the French Republic, written and composed by Rouget de l'Isle in 1792; so named from having been first sung in Paris by a band of 'patriots' from Marseilles.

1826 MOORE *Copy Intercep Desp.* VIII, If the Marseillois Hymn could command Such audience, though yell'd by a Sans-culotte crew 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* V 66 Chenier, author of the hymn of the Marseillaise [1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res.* III III, Your Marseillese Hymns, and Reigns of Terror] 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* VII, The drunkard then commenced singing, or rather yelling, the Marseillaise hymn 1848 [see LABIAL *a* A. 1].

b. *Comb.* **Marseillaise-wise** *adv.*, in the manner customary when singing the Marseillaise.

1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* II, As the boy lays a hand on Jasper's shoulder, Jasper cordially and gaily lays a hand on *his* shoulder, and so Marseillaise-wise they go in to dinner.

Marseilles (marsēl·lz). Also 8 **Marsailles.** [The Eng. name of a seaport (in Fr. *Marseille*) in southern France; used *attrib.* and *ellipt.*]

1. A stiff cotton fabric, similar to piqué. Also *Marseilles quilting.*

1762 BICKERSTAFFE *Love in Village* III. iv. (1765) 60 Four counterpanes in Marsailles quilting. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 223 Her exterior garment was always quilted, varying.. from simple stuff, or fine white dimity, or an obsolete manufacture called Marseilles, up to silk and satin. 1893 GEORGIANA HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 234 White waistcoats of Marseilles quilting were generally worn

2 Marseilles hartwort, French hartwort, *Seseli tortuosum* (formerly *massiliense*). **Marseilles vinegar,** *Acetum prophylacticum* or thieves' vinegar.

1822 PARIS *Pharmacologia* (ed. 5) II 15 *note*, Thieves Vinegar, or Marseilles Vinegar. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Marsella: see MARCELLA.

Marsement, obs. variant of MERCEMENT.

Marsh (mārʃ). Forms: *α.* 1 **mersc, mærsc, meriscs,** 3 **mersche,** 3–6 **mershe,** 4 **mersh,** 4, (7) **mersh,** 5 **mersch, merche, mershe(s**; *β.* 6 **mars(s)he, marche,** 7–9 *dial.* **march,** 9 *dial.* **mash,** 5– **marsh.** [OE. *mersc, mærsc* masc. = M.Du. *mersch*(*e* masc, fem., MLG. *mersch, marsch, masch* fem., neut., whence G *marsch* fem., Da. *marsk* neut.; repr. W.Ger. **marisk-* (whence med.L. *mariscus* and its Rom. forms. see MARISH *sb.*) f. OTeut. **mari-* sea, lake, MERE *sb.*: see -ISH.]

I. 1. A tract of low lying land, flooded in winter and usually more or less watery throughout the year.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) C 140 *Calmetum*, mersc. 972 *Blickl. Gloss.* 261/1 On s[a]ltne mersc, *in salsilaginem. a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 304 Wenestu that haveck bo the worse, Thoȝ crowe bi-grede him bi the mershe? 1382 WYCLIF *Gen* xli 18 Seuen oxen the which in the pasture of mershe [1388 marreis] the grene leswis cheseden. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 796/17 *Hoc maresc*um, a merche 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii, There were meruaylouse great marshes and daungerous passages 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V iii 345 My Lord, the Enemy is past the Marsh 1673 TEMPLE *Obs United Prov.* Wks 1731 I. 8 By the Course of Waters from the higher into lower Grounds. the flat Land grows to be a Mixture of Earth and Water, . which is call'd a Marsh. 1770 N NICHOLLS in *Corr w Gray* (1843) 118 The marshes which I see from my bedchamber window are become an ocean. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I I 11 The lake is little more than a marsh, containing some deep pools 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 490 Like ants or frogs about a marsh.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

2. a. Simple attrib. sometimes passing into adj. (cf. MARISH): Consisting of a marsh or marshes; existing, found, or constructed in marshes; arising from or caused by marshes or their exhalations.

11.., etc [see MARSHLAND] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* (Ellesm MS.) Ther is in yorkshire. A mersch [*other texts* mersshy] contree called Holdernesse 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 54 Peny grasse groweth lowe by the eithe in a marssh grounde. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 44 On the other side of the River lieth all their Meddow and Marsh-ground for Hay 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* II 110/1 Of all Marsh-water that is accounted the very worst which breeds horse-leeches. 1799 *Med. Jrnl* II. 181 Not far dissimilar from marsh-miasmata. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 302 Should the marsh ooze be required for ploughed ground. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng*, etc. (1821) I 183 The substance which here so rapidly accumulates is what in this country is called marsh mud; the material, of which its salt marshes are composed 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 75 In Essex the soil is particularly favourable, both to sustain embankments, and as a material for making them, and is called Marsh clay. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed. 3) 71 Villages placed under the same conditions as to marsh air

b. Applied to persons, animals, and plants living in marshes.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 165 The same.. driveth Gnats or marsh flies out of a house. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 526 To take Marsh Herbs, and Plant them upon Tops of Hills, and Champaignes *a* 1861 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 109 Lone marsh-birds winged their misty flight 1870 SWINBURNE *Lss & Stud* (1875) 326 A tuft of marsh-lilies midway on a steep and bare hill side 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 122/2 Dismal waterlogged flats, where only the marsh-frogs made chorus.

3. Objective, instrumental, locative, etc, as *marsh-dweller*; *marsh-dwelling, -girt, -like* adjs.

1891 J. A. OWEN etc *Fishing Village* 287 The slow thinking and acting graziers and old *marsh dwellers. 1889 C. C. R *Up for the Season* 259 Sad, *marsh dwelling, porter-drinkers. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 327 Its damp, *marsh girt position 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. (1852) 219 Doth not nature—All light in life, shine *marsh like too, in death? 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Mating's Revenge* IV. (1891) 40 We .took up the spoor. and followed it into the marsh-like land beyond

4. Special combinations: †**marsh butter,** ? = *bog-butter* (see BOG *sb.*[1] 4); **marsh fever,** malaria fever; **marsh-fire, -light,** a will-o'-the-wisp; †**marsh mutton,** mutton reared on Tilbury Marshes in Essex, from September to Christmas; **marsh-poisoning,** poisoning caused by the inhalation of vapours rising from marshes; **marsh rod,** a measure of length used for embanking work (see quots.); †**marsh wall,** a dike; **marsh-work,** work done on marshes; also † an establishment for making salt by evaporation of sea-water. See also MARSH-GAS, MARSHLAND, MARSHMAN.

c 1450 *ME. Med Bk* (Heinrich) 217 Tak anote schale, & ful hyt wyþ *mersch butter 1752 PRINGLE *Obs. Dis. Army* (1765) 173 These *marsh-fevers are..apt after intermitting for some days, to change again into continual fevers of a putrid and malignant nature 1801 HAMILTON (*title*) On Marsh Remittent Fever 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 38 Her sons had died of the marsh fever. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* 3 Its tongue out, and its eyes glaring like *marsh-fires 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv 213 With gleaming, sand choked, reed-clad pools, And *marsh-lights for the mock of fools. 1770 H. CHAMBERLAIN *Surv Lond.* 649/2 This is what the butchers call, by way of excellence 'right *marsh mutton'. 1885-8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed 2) I 186 The remittent forms of *marsh-poisoning. 1790 *Trans. Soc Arts* VIII. 94 At the rate of thirty shillings the *marsh rod of twenty-one feet. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 111 At 5*s* per marsh rod of 18 feet forward 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 9 Some building vpon Riuers, some without or within the *Marshe walles. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4453/3 A Dwelling-house and a *Marsh-work..with large Store-ponds, and Sun-ponds, for making of Brine. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* lix, Seeing thus no track of men, nor anything but marshwork, and stormwork 1897 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec 614 The boots . are similar to those used for marsh-work.

b. In names of animals inhabiting marshes, as **marsh blackbird,** the American red-winged blackbird or starling, *Agelæus phœniceus*; **marsh cow** *Palæont.*, a breed of cattle of which the remains are found in the Swiss lake-villages; **marsh deer,** a South American deer, *Cariacus paludosus*; **marsh-diver,** some kind of marsh-bird, ? the Water Rail, *Rallus aquaticus*; **marsh-fish,** the mudfish, *Amia calva*; **marsh-goose,** the greylag goose, *Anser cinereus*; **marsh harrier,** the moor buzzard, *Circus æruginosus*; **marsh hawk,** the American marsh harrier, *C hudsonius*; **marsh hen,** the moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus*; *U. S.* applied to other rails, esp *Rallus elegans* and *R. crepitans*, **marsh hog** *Palæont.*, a variety of the domestic swine of which the remains are found in the Swiss lake-villages; **marsh quail** *U S.*, the meadow lark. *Sturnella magna*; **marsh ringlet,** the butterfly *Cænonympha Davus* (Stainton *Brit. Butterflies* 1867); **marsh shrew,** a North American aquatic shrew, *Neosorex palustris*; **marsh tern,** the gull-billed tern, *Sterna anglica*, or the genus *Hydrochelidon*; **marsh tit** or **titmouse,** *Parus palustris*; **marsh worm,** a worm used as a bait in angling (see quot. 1856); **marsh wren** *U S.*, a wren of the genus *Cistothorus.*

1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith* I 199 They [red winged starlings] are known by various names in the different States of the Union, such as *marsh blackbird [etc] 1863 LYELL *Antiq Man* 24 There were two races of cattle, the most common being of small size, and called by Rutimeyer the *marsh cow 1893 R LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 343 The *marsh-deer (C. paludosus). 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 105 *Marsh-divers, rather, maid, Shall croak thee sister. 1836 J RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor. Amer.* III 236 *Amia ocellicauda*, *Marsh-fish. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool* II. 448 The *marsh goose, or greyleg 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith Dict.* (1831) 315 *Marsh Harrier—A name for the Moor Buzzard 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer Ornith* I 90 Formerly the *marsh hawk used to be numerous along the Schuylkill and Delaware 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith Dict* (1831) 188 Gallinule

Provincial—Moor hen *Marsh hen *a* 1849 POE *Gold Bug*, Jupiter bustled about to prepare some marsh-hens for supper 1863 LYELL *Antiq Man* 25 There were two tame races of the pig , one large. the other smaller, called the *'marsh-hog', or *Sus scrofa palustris* 1883 *Century Mag.* 653 The meadow lark or *marsh quail. 1829 J RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor Amer* I 5 *Sorex Palustris*, American *Marsh Shrew 1831 A WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III 152 The *marsh tern is fourteen inches in length [etc] 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist Brit Birds* V 658 *Hydrochelidon nigra*, the Black Marsh tern 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith Dict.*, *Marsh Tit 1676 *Willughby's Ornithol.* 175 The *Marsh Titmouse or Black-cap. 1653 WALTON *Angler* IV 94-5 The *marsh worm 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Rural Sports* 236/1 The Marsh-Worm, or Blue-Head, is found in moist and undrained localities .. In colour they are of a light dirty or brownish purple 1831 A WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith* II 194 The *marsh wren arrives in Pennsylvania about the middle of May

c. In the names of many plants that grow in marshes, as **marsh asphodel,** *Narthecium ossifragum*; †**marsh beetle** (BEETLE *sb.*[1]), the reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*; **marsh bent (grass),** *Agrostis vulgaris*, **marsh centaury,** *Cicendia filiformis*; **marsh fern,** *Nephrodium Thelypteris*, **marsh flower,** any species of *Limnanthemum*, esp. *L. nymphæoides*; **marsh gentian,** *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*; **marsh gilliflower,** ragged robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*; **marsh grass,** any grass that grows in marshy land, *spec.* one of the genus *Spartina*; **marsh-looks,** *Comarum palustre*; **marsh nut,** the marking-nut, *Semecarpus Anacardium*; **marsh orchis,** *Orchis latifolia*; **marsh penny-wort,** *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*; †**marsh pestle** = *marsh beetle*, **marsh reed,** *Phragmites communis*; †**marsh rocket,** a kind of watercress; **marsh rosemary,** *Ledum palustre, Andromeda polifolia, Statice Limonium*, or *S. caroliniana* (Treas. Bot.); **marsh samphire,** glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea*; **marsh tea,** *Ledum palustre* (Cent. Dict.); **marsh trefoil** [tr. L. *Trifolium palustre*], the buckbean, *Menyanthes trifoliata.* Also MARSH-MALLOW, MARSH MARIGOLD, MARSHWORT.

For *marsh arrow-grass, m. bog-bean, m cinquefoil, m. clover, m. daisy, m. elder, m felwort, m fleawort, m. hawk(s)-weed, m. helleborine, m hog's fennel, m horse-tail, m. lousewort, m parsley*, etc, see these words

1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 145 *Marsh Asphodel 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lii. 513 Turner calleth it in Englishe, Reede Mace, and Cattes tayle to the which we may ioyne others, as Water Torche, *Marche Betill, or Pestill. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* II LXXVIII 300 The grass proved to be the flote fescue, with a mixture of the *marshbent 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl* V 70 *Marsh Bent grass. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) II. 194 *Exacum filiforme*. Least Gentian, *Marsh Centory 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* VI. 173 *Marsh Fern. 1866 *Treas. Bot*, *Marsh-flower. *Linnanthemum.* 1722 QUINCY *Lex Physico-Med* (ed. 2) 349 **Marsh-Gentian.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vii. 157 The fourth . is called *Veronica sylvestris*: in English wilde Williams, *Marshe gillofers, or Cockow gillofers. 1796 MORSE *Amer*

Geog. I. 280 Every appearance of a salt marsh, that is, *marsh grass, marsh mud, and brackish water. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem. Vegetables* I 310 *Comarum . Palustre*, *Marshlocks. 1866 *Treas. Bot* 1047/2 Malacca-beans or *Marsh-nuts. 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl* V 210 *Marsh Orchis. 1762 STILLINGFLEET *Cal. Flora* 27 June, *Marsh pennywort, *Hydrocotule vulgaris*. 1578 *Marche Pestill [see *marsh beetle*]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) II 384/1 The phragmitis, or common *marsh-reed, grows by the sides of rivers and in standing waters 1739 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* II. *Sisymbrium palustre minus* the lesser *Marsh-rocket. 1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 294 *Ledum* *Marsh Rosemary. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect Bot* v. App. 173 *Statice limonium* (marsh-rosemary, sea-lavender) 1727 THRELKELD *Synopsis Stirpium Hibern* F 2 b, The English use the pickled shoots like Sampire to stir up an Appetite, and call it *Marsh-sampire 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II cccclxxxi. 1025 Marish Trefoile is called in English marsh Clauer, *marsh Trefoile, and Buckes Beanes. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* I. 435 That the marsh-trefoil will cure the rot, I cannot, from experience, corroborate

Marsh, obs. form of MASH *v*.[1], MESH.

Marshal (mā·ɹʃăl), *sb* Forms: α. 3 **marescal**, 3–9 **mareschal**, 5 **mare.shall**, **mareschaul**, 5–7 **mareshall**, 6 **mareschall(e**, **marischale**, 7 **mariscall**, 7–8 **marishal**, 8 **marischal**, **marascha**l; β. 3–4 **marschal**, 3–5 **marchal**, **marschalle**, 4 **marscal**, 4–5 **marschale**, **marchall**, 4–6 **marschall**, 4–9 **marshall**, 5 **marschael**, **-schal**, **marchale**, **-chell**, **marshalle**, **-schel(l**, **-sshall**, **merschale**, **-sshall**, 5–6 **mershall**, 6 **merchal**, **marchaele**, 4– **marshal**; γ 4 **marcial**, 5 **marchiale**, 5–6 **marciall**, **marcheall**, 6–7 **martiall**, 7 **marshial**, 7, 9 **martial**. [a. OF. *mareschal*, *marescal* (mod.F. *maréchal*) = Pr. *manescalc-s*, It. *mariscalco*, *maliscalco*, *maniscalco* farrier, marshal (Sp., Pg. *mariscal*, It. *maniesciallo*, marshal, are from OFr. or Fr.):—Frankish Latin *mariscalcus*, ad. OHG. *marahscalh* or OS. **marhscalc* (MHG. *marschalch*, *-schalc*, early mod.G. *marschalk*, later *marschall*; MLG. *marschalk*, MDu. *maerschalc*, mod.Du *maarschalk*; Sw. *marskalk*, Da. *marskal* are from LG.):—OTeut. type **marhoskalko-z* lit. 'horse-servant', f. **marho-z* horse (whence fem. **marhjā* MARE) + **skalko z* servant (OE. *scealc* servant, G. *schalk* rogue) Compounds of equivalent meaning are OS. *ehu-scalc*, OE. *horspegn*.

For the development by which a word originally meaning a groom or stable-man came to be a title of various high offices in royal households and in the army, cf the parallel history of CONSTABLE In Fr. and It the sense 'farrier' has subsisted alongside the use as a title of dignity, in the Teut langs. only the titular use has survived]

†**1. a.** One who tends horses, *esp.* one who treats their diseases, a farrier. (Cf. *horse-marshal* s.v. HORSE *sb* 27.) b A shoeing smith. [F. *maréchal vétérinaire*, *maréchal ferrant*.] *Obs*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11179 Per maistres mareschals ferde aboute, Deliuered innes [*v r* stedes] wyþynne & wyþoute; Bordes broughte, cordes & cables, & made mangers to stande in stables. 1428 in *Surtees Misc* (1888) 1 Burn, smyth in Bouthum and John Holgate, marshall in the suburbe of Walmegate 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III II E vj, Alle maner of werkmen, as goldsmythes, marchallis, smythes of alle forges. 1588 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 256 *note*, I have made an estatt unto Robert Selbye, of my tenement . now in the tenure of Mr Wedrington, mershall, and of the housses, stables, and grownde ower agaynst yt. 1618 SIR W. HOPE (*title*), The Parfait Mareschal, or, Compleat Farrier 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem* 45 Skilfull ferrier or marshall he shall never be. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II xxii (1738) 71 Such remedies as the Practise of the best Marishals has warranted

2. One of the chief functionaries of a royal household or court; in the middle ages usually entrusted with the military affairs of his sovereign.

a. A high officer of state in England, now EARL MARSHAL, q.v. Formerly also *Marshal of England*, *High*, *King's*, *Lord Marshal*.

1258 *Eng. Proclam. Hen. III* Rog' Bigod eorl on Northfolk' and Marescal on Engleneloand'. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 10081 Þo þe king adde normandie in god stat ibrouȝt al Þut lond he tok to loke willam þe mareschal þat was erl of penbroc *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 292 After þe ersbisshop þe erle Marschalle Rogere Bifor þe kyng ros vp. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* CCXIV 215 b, Thomas of Brotherton the Erle marchall 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 13 The erle of Westmerland his high Marshal. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV iv. 2 Beare this sealed Briefe With winged haste to the Lord Marshall 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 142 The Duke of Norfolkis sone, cheif Tresurer and Merchall in Jugland 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. II. *Imposture* 628 Mars-like Essex, England's Marshall-Earle. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV 447/2 One of the principal officers of state is the king's marshal, which office is now held hereditarily by the duke of Norfolk.

b. (Usually with spelling *marischal*.) A similar high officer of state in Scotland.

The office was hereditary in the family of Keith, and from 1458 the holder had the peerage title of Earl Marischal. The office became extinct by the attainder of George 10th Earl Marischal in 1716.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 456 Schir Robert of Keth, that wes Marschall of all the host of fee. 1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* X. x, Comes Erll Marschael [*v.r.* Marschall, Marchiale] nominatus. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 302 That in perpetuall ane of that surname [Keith] sal be Mareschall in the kingis hous. 1715 EARL OF MAR *Procl.* in *Thanes Cawdor* (Spalding Club) 411 Some of his faithful subjects and servants met here, viz. the Lord Huntley, the Lord Tullybardine, the Earl Marischal [etc.].

c. *Earl Marshal of Ireland*: a title conferred in 1574 upon Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex

3. As a title of military rank.

†**a.** In early use employed vaguely: A commander, general. Subsequently (esp. in the forms *marshal of the field* or *camp*, FIELD-MARSHAL), an officer of a definite rank, which varied according to period and country. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 7630 Of a thusand men o wal, He made him ledder and marscal 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. III 194 Hedde I be Marchal of his Men. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 112 The ledare of the bataille, that men callis now constable, or marschall in his absence *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 16 The king of Hungry, that is of right marschalle of cristendom in the werres ayenst the hethen 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm. Par. Acts* XXIII 9-10 The marciall [L. *tribunus*] fearyng lest that Paul [etc.]. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. A ij b, The Marshall of the fielde shall appoynt place conuenient for his Campe *a* 1587 GARRARD *Art Warr* (1591) 234 The high Marshall of the helde, or maister of the Campe. 1593 NASHE *Unfort Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 33 The Marshall generall of the field. 1611 BIBLE *Jer* lii 12 Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard [*marg* chief marshal] *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 143 Meeting the Marshall of the Camp lightly armed 1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), *Marshals* are also Military Officers, as the Camp-Marshal, who is the next Officer to the Lieutenant General.

fig. 1612 BACON *Ess., Atheism* (Arb.) 332 That an Army of infinite small portions or seeds vnplaced should haue produced this order, and beauty without a diuine Marshall

b. A general officer of the highest rank in certain foreign armies. Often as prefixed title (In 18th c. usually with semi-Fr. spelling *mareschal*.)

In the French army the full designation is *Maréchal de France* (Englished *Marshal of France*)

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 422 b, There were manye of the Nobilitie taken, amonges whome was the hyghe Mareshall of Fraunce. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* 157 For the Marshals of France, 18000 [crownes] apeece, when they were but foure, for now it is a Title only, without either pension or command, saue only in the foure chiefe 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 174 P 11 He and the Duke of Berwick are to command the French Army, the rest of the Mareschals being only to assist in Council. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat* (1777) II 285 Such is the excellence which St. Evremond ascribes to mareschal Turenne 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis Paris* (ed 5) p. lxi, Some of our Marshals have been invited to visit the Allied lines. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 80 What might be the Marshal's next move, what Gambetta's counter-play.

†**c.** An officer in some military orders. *Obs*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 230 The Martiall, the Maister of the Hospitall, the Admirall, the Chancelor, &c. [of the Knights of Malta]

†**4.** An officer of a court of law answerable for the charge and custody of prisoners and for the keeping of order, and frequently entrusted with the keeping of a prison. Also *Marshal of the Exchequer*, *of the King's* (or *Queen's*) *Bench Obs.*

These officers obtained the title as being deputies of the Marshal of England (see 2 a)

1290 *Becket* 802 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 129 Oþur is Marschales scholden swiþe anon is bodi to prisone take *Ibid* 805 þe Marchales i-redie weren to prisone him lede a non 1437 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 509/2 Was committed to the Marchall, in prison to abide. 1485 *Ibid* VI. 291/2 The same William, was late Marshall of the Marshallsie of the Kings Bench. 1530 TINDALE *Gen.* Table Exp. Words s.v., And therfore I call him cheffe marshall an officer as is the lefetenaunte of the toure, or master of the marshalsye 1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 9 He that goes at large on his Parole, is no less a Prisoner, than when under Guard, and in the Marshals custody. 1690 *Lond Gaz.* No. 2541/2 William Lenthall Esq, now Marshal of the King's Bench 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 285 When once the defendant is taken into custody of the marshall, or prison-keeper of this court [of king's bench] 1855 [see MARSHALSEA 1].

b. *Marshal of the admiralty*: an officer of the Court of Admiralty.

1769 *Ann. Reg.* 102 From the marshal of the admiralty in Holderness 1802 *Naval Chron* VIII. 423 The Deputy Marshal of the Admiralty, with his silver oar. 1875 *Encycl. Brit* I 162 s.v. *Admiralty*, The marshal is now paid by a salary of £500, in addition to his travelling expenses

c. *Judge's marshal*. an official (now usually a barrister) who accompanies a judge on circuit, and is charged with certain duties chiefly secretarial.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Lett.* 20 Mar., My brother-marshal, young Thesiger, is a very good fellow

5. An officer charged with the arrangement of ceremonies, *esp.* with the ordering of guests at a banquet, etc. (in this use often †*marshal of the hall*).

In the English royal household the 'Marshal of the ceremonies' is now an official of the Lord Chamberlain's department, ranking below the 'Master of the ceremonies'.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1543 Hys mareschal swyth come hym too. 'Sere, he sayde, hou schal we doo? Swyik fowayle as we bought yistyrday, For no catel gete I may'. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 752 A semely man oure hoost was with alle For to been a Marchal in an halle. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1002 The office of a connynge vschere or marshalle with-owt fable must know alle estates of the church goodly and greable. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 14 John Hanley Squyer, oon of the Marshallis of oure Hall. 1580 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 4 After that the marshall [A.V. *John* ii. 9 ruler of the feast] dyd taste of the water tourned in to wyne. 1631 FULLER *David's Sinne* XXXVI, Others strive Like sturdy martialls, far away to drive The drowsy droanes that harbour in the hive. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* iii. 31 They . send their Harbingers before to take up lodgings, and Martials to make way. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Marshal of the Ceremonies*, an Officer whose Business it is in all things, to receive Commands from the Master of the Ceremonies . for the Queen's Service 1823 SCOTT *Tiermi* II. xiv, A shrilly trumpet shook the ground, And marshals clear'd the ring.

fig. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N* II ii. 120 Reason becomes the Marshall to my will, And leades me to your eyes

†**b.** *Marshal of the King's* (or *Queen's*) *house*; = Knight marshal (see 6 b). *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV 447/1 The Steward and Marshall of his [the King's] houshold 1543 tr. *Act 2 Hen. IV*, c. 23 The mareschal of the mareschalsye of the court of our soueraygne lord the kinges house. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 200 b, The Marshall of the K. house 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Marshal of the Queen's House*, whose Office is to hear and determine Pleas of the Crown within the Queen's Palace *Clerk Marshal of the Queen's House*, an Officer that attends the Marshal [of the Queen's House] in his Court.

c. (More fully *City marshal*) An officer of the corporation of the City of London. (See quot.)

1632, 1714 [see CITY 9] 1761 *Lond. & Environs* IV. 265 *City Marshal*... His business is to see the laws of the city put in execution, and in solemn processions he rides before the Lord Mayor 1905 *Whitaker's Almanack* 356 Officers of the City of London.. Marshal, Capt. E. J. T. Kearns.

6. Knight marshal. †**a.** A military officer, with functions corresponding to those of quartermaster; often used to render L. *tribunus militum*, *Obs.* **b** *Hist.* An officer of the English royal household, who had judicial cognizance of transgressions 'within the king's house and verge', i.e. within a radius of twelve miles from the king's palace. The office was abolished in 1846.

[1548 cf. 3 a.] 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 65 Edmund Boner beynge prisoner in the Marchelse the knyght marchalle takynge away hys bedde because he wolde not geve the knyght marchall x li. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 18 b, The Knight Marshals men, that haile vp Mandates at the Court gat 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 116 Being a colonell and knight marshal of the campe [orig. *tribunus militum ab exercitu*]. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* s.v. *Knight*, Knight Martiall *Tribunus militum*, *marescallus* 1623 COCKERAM I s.v. *Tribune*, The other was called Tribune of the Souldiers, who had charge to see them well armed and ordered, being as the Knight Marshall is with vs. 1713 *Lond. Gaz* No. 5135/3 His Excellency was receiv'd at the Palace Gate by Sir Phillip Meadows, Knight-Marshal

fig. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm* (1594) 518 That God would make him [Satan] Knight Marshall ouer the world, to slay and kill as many as he hated

7. The title of various functionaries charged with certain police duties, or with the office of superintending the infliction of punishment.

†**a.** = PROVOST-MARSHAL *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks. (Globe) 644/1 That were a harde course, Eudoxus, to redresse every abuse by a Marshall 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib* I vii (1821) 97 Moroghe Mac Shihy, Marshall to James Fits Thomas, and the Marshall of Desmond *Ibid* II xxi 416 The President, and the Marshall advanced forwards towards the Scout

†**b.** *Naut.* An official on board ship who superintends the carrying out of punishments. *Obs*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram* VIII 35 The Marshall is to punish offenders, and to see iustice executed according to directions, as ducking at the yards arme [etc.] *Ibid.* XV 73 In English ships they seldome vse any Marshall

8. In English university use. **a.** *Oxford* The chief of the proctors' attendants or 'bulldogs'. **b** *Cambridge*. Each of two officials appointed by the Vice-chancellor to act as his messengers, to summon meetings, etc.

1810 *Oxford Univ Cal.* p. xvii, University Officers, &c .. Belman Marshal. 1853 'C. BEDE' (E. Bradley) *Verdant Green* xi, The proctor with his marshal and bull dogs

9. *U.S.* **a** 'In America, a civil officer, appointed by the President and Senate of the United States, in each judicial district, answering to the sheriff of a county His duty is to execute all precepts directed to him, issued under the authority of the United States' (Webster 1828–32).

1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 52 Rescuing a vessel out of the hands of the marshal who had arrested her by process from a court of justice. 1800 J. ADAMS *Wks* (1854) IX 76, I have agreed to the appointment of Major David Hopkins to be marshal of Maryland 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 513 By the returns of the South Carolina marshals, the cash value of land, in the State, appears to be $5 08 an acre 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 107 The aggregate production [of bullion] was reported by the assistant marshal as follows.

b. *Marshal-at-arms*: an official in the House of Representatives corresponding to the English sergeant-at-arms.

1798 M. CUTLER in *Life* (1888) I. 483 The Speaker sent the Marshall-at-Arms to summon them to attend the House.

c. An officer of a body of men or a society appointed to regulate its ceremonies, etc.; e.g. *fire-marshal*, the chief officer of a fire brigade

1903 *Daily Chron.* 31 Dec. 5/5 The fire marshal himself went up to the balcony.

¶ **10.** For *marshal court*, *law*, see MARTIAL *a.*, COURT-MARTIAL.

Marshal (mā·ɹʃăl), *v.* Forms: 5 **mar(s)chal**, **mer(s)chal**, **marschel**, **marchell**, 6 **mershel**, 6–7

marshall, 6-9 martial, 7 marshial, 5- marshal. [f. MARSHAL *sb.*]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To tend (horses) as a farrier. Also, to 'doctor' or 'fake up' for sale. *Obs*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III XXVIII. (1869) 150 Manye harmes dooth this hand; O time she marchaleth [orig F *cessonne*] hors, and maketh þe badde seeme good to hem þat wolen bigge hem. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V 762 With his gud suerd the captayn has he tayn, Quhill hors agayne he marscheld neuir nayn 1506 *Ld Treas Acc Scot.* (1901) III 202 Item, to deif Andro that marshalit foure hors to the King xiiijs.

II. Senses relating to MARSHAL *sb.* 3 and 5.

2. *trans.* To arrange, place, or rank in order at a feast, table, etc.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 693 All war merschallit to meit meikly and myth *c* 1470 *Gaw & Gol* 1160 The meryest on mold marschalit at mete *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 6 b, The Kyng caused the Quene to kepe the estate, and then satte the Ambassadours and Ladies, as they were Marshalled by the kyng, who would not sit, but walked from place to place. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 96 P 1 It has cost me very much Care to marshal and fix the People under their proper Denominations. 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* II VI, And there he marshall'd them their place, First of that company 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* 76 The guests were marshalled to the board 1843 MACAULAY *Ess., Mme D'Arblay* (ed Montague) III 299 In order that we may . marshal her to the exact seat to which she is entitled, we must carry our examination somewhat further.

†**b** To put in a certain company, *among* or *with* certain people. *Obs*

1530 LYNDESAY *Test Papyngo* 587 The Erle of Marche wes merschellit yam amang 1583 in Stype *Ann. Ref* (1728) III 183 The painful Pastors and Ministers of the Word .. are marshalled with the worst Malefactors.

†**c.** To arrange (a banquet). Also with *up. Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn Holinshed* III. 1490/1 The vshers marshalled the feast. 1613 DEKKER *Strange Horse-Race, Bankrouts Banq* F 3 b, These Bankrouts Marshald vp a Banquet, rellishing likewise of their name, carriage, and condition.

3. *Her.* To combine (two or more coats of arms) in one escutcheon, so as to form a single composition; also, to associate (accessories) with a coat of arms, so as to form a complete heraldic composition.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 121 b, I haue omitted to marshal the same [coat] either with helme, wreathe, or mantle 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI II (1611) 261 If a bordured Coat be to be Marshalled amongst other Coats quarterly. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop* XIV 139 The arms of a Husband and Wife are marshalled in a single Shield.

4. To arrange or draw up (soldiers) in order for fighting, exercise, or review; to arrange in a body or procession; to arrange (competitors) for a race, etc.

1587 GREENE *Euphues Censure* Wks (Grosart) VI 254 A day of battell was set, wherein when both the armies were martialed in their seuerall ranckes 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* III 1 49 To commaund the men to be marshalled into the order that shall bee appointed. 1601 DANIEL *Civ Wars* V. XVII. (1609) 117 Those troops so marshalled, .That euen his soule seem'd onely to direct So great a body, such exployts t'effect 1611 BIBLE *Josh* I. 14 Ye shall pass before your brethren armed [*marg.* marshalled by five]. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* I. XXVI, A new way of martialing his army. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV 271 Marshalling his numerous host. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd & Is* (1846) III. XII 71 The duke had marshalled his forces in a very different order 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* XXXIII, We were marshalled in order and soon started 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) II VIII 260 Henry and William were now marshalling their troops

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1698 [R FERGUSON] *View Eccles* Pref, Yet being otherwise Regimented and Marshal'd into sentences 1852 M ARNOLD *Empedocles* II. 276 Ye stars, Who slowly begin to marshal Your distant, melancholy lines! 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 226 The hostile Senate had even then marshalled against him a long array of omens and portents

†**c.** To marshal soldiers along (streets). *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn Holinshed* III. 1332/1 Ten others [ensigns] had marshalled the streets unto the market place.

d. *refl* and *intr.* To take up positions in or as in a military array or a procession.

1687 *Death's Vis.* VII, See, How they Marshall! How their Forces Join! 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 49 These new diminutive Particles should again assemble and marshal themselves into Corpuscles. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 37 The procession was marshalling 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* XXVIII. 190 Her serving men . marshal mutely round, and look from each to each with eye-lids red. 1903 F. C MONTAGUE *Macaulay's Ess.* III. 1 His ideas marshal themselves in an unbroken rhetorical order.

5. *trans.* To dispose, arrange or set (things, material or immaterial) in methodical order.

Now chiefly with some metaphorical notion of an armed force or a procession; in the 17th c. used much more freely.

a 1550 *Vox pop., vox Dei* 335 in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) II 405/2 Then showld ye se the trade That marchantmen frist mayde, Whyche wysse men dyd marshall For a welth vnyversall. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D 3 Noble men and other great landed ones in their vsuall conueighances do marshall the fal of theyr inheritances by limitation vpon limitation euen to the tenth son of theyr body begotten. 1586 I ROSSE *Verses pref. to Ferne's Blas Gentrie*, In like sort shall you see How states of men are martialed, and placed in degree. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 542 These narrations of Herodotus may every one of them be true; tho' not in such order of time as he hath marshalled them 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 21 There are five Orders of Pillars .. thus marshalled. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. XXX. (1640) 161 Provident Nature in marshalling the elements, assigned fire a place in the verge and border of this lower world.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Dec., So to the office in the evening to marshall my papers 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 249 With feeble steps from marshalling his Vines Returning. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I 472 Having thus marshalled the several species of corporations, let us [etc.]. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* III. (1860) 59 With his books of reference marshalled round him on the floor 1891 *Law Times* XC. 463/2 Clients need to be represented by those who are adepts in marshalling facts and handling witnesses.

b. *Comm.* To arrange (assets or securities) according as they are available to meet various kinds of claims.

1773 VESEY *Chancery Rep* II. 5 Though the court will help her by marshalling assets. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II 178 [The court's] rules for marshalling assets 1902 H. G NEWTON in *Encycl Brit* XXVI 136/1 s.v. *Bankruptcy in U. S.*, In partnership cases the creditors of the partnership elect the trustee The assets are marshalled, partnership assets being applied first to partnership claims and individual assets to individual claims

c. *U. S.* 'To arrange (the cars of a freight-train) in proper station order' (*Cent Dict.*).

1880 (*Car-Builder's Dict* (Cent.).

6. To usher, guide (a person) on his way; to lead as harbinger; to conduct ceremoniously; also (*nonce-use*) to point *out* (the way).

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III iii, Our conquering swords shall marshal vs the way We use to march upon the slaughter'd foe. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb* II 1 42 Thou marshall'st me the way that I was going. 1606 DEKKER *Sev Sinnes* VI. (Arb) 39 Mark in what triumphant and proud manner, he is marshalled through Newgate *a* 1764 LLOYD *Prol.* 10 Himself shall marshal out the way to taste 1821 BYRON *Two Foscs.* IV. i, Each night I see them Stalk frowning round my couch, and, pointing towards The ducal palace, marshal me to vengeance 1831 SCOTT *Cast Dang* X, The abbot marshalled him to the door of Augustine's chamber 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron Barset* II. LXIII. 211 Mr. Crawley had marshalled him into the room.

Hence **Ma rshalling** *ppl a*

1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* XXVII, The first scouts of the marshalling forces of the clouds came up in flying shreds.

Marshal, obs. form of MARTIAL.

Ma rshalate. [f. MARSHAL *sb.* + -ATE 1] The period of the rule of Marshal MacMahon as President of the French Republic (1873-79).

1874 *Daily News* 12 Jan 5/2 What if we are to have a second Marshalate in Europe? 1889 W S. LILLY *Cent Revolut.* 2 This is the movement which, thwarted for eighteen years by the Second Empire, and for five years more by the Marshalate, has since [etc]

Marshalcy (mā·ɹʃălsi). Forms: *α.* 4 marschalcie, 4-5 marchalsy(e, -sie, 6 marshalcye, 6 8 -sy, 7 -sie, mar-, merchaulcy, mareschalcy, 8 -sy, 7- marshalcy. *β.* 4-5 marchalsey, -se, 5-6 marshalse, 6-8 marshalsey, 7 marchalce; and see MARSHALSEA [ME *marschalcie*, a AF. *mareschalcie* (OF. *mareschaucie*):—Frankish L. *marıscalcia*, f. *marıscalcus* MARSHAL *sb* The *β* forms represent the OF. *mareschaucie* (mod F. *maréchaussée*), an extended form corresponding to med.L. *marıscalcıāta* (1232 in Du Cange). As now used, the word is prob a new formation on MARSHAL *sb.* + -CY, parallel with *generalcy, captaincy*, etc.]

†**1.** The art or occupation of a farrier; farriery.

a 1400 *Octouian* 1389 [He] seyde he hadde lerned marchalsye And all maner of hors he knew. *c* 1720 W GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. V (1738) 17 Times and seasons, which we find so much observ'd in Books of Marshalsy

2. The office, rank, or position of a marshal.

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 292 Þe kyng for on sent, Sir Geffrey Geneuile, & of þe marschalcie presented him þe 3erde. *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7102 Fortyger hadde alle þe maystrie, þe kyng at wille, & þe marchalsye [*v. r.* marchaucie; WACE *senescaucie*]. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 72 Yo^u shall here some what of the marshalls office sett downe in the Customes whiche Thomas of Brothertonne challenged to his office of marshalcye. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 232 Edward II. afterward reciting this Surrender of Bigod grants the Honor and Marshalsie to his Brother Thomas of Brotherton in Taile.

b. *Hist* The department of the marshal of the king's house. Also *attrib*

1601 F TATE *Househ. Ord Edw II* (1876) 38 A chief clarke of the marshalsy. *Ibid.* 39 He shal take iiij^d ob a day for his bouche in the marshalsy rolle

†**3.** The military force under the command of a marshal *Obs.* Chiefly as tr. F. *maréchaussée.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CLXXXIX 167 The children that were put in hostage folowed the kynges marchalsye many dayes fetered in strong yrens 1691 *Emilianne's Frauds Rom Monks* (ed. 3) 386 The Archbishop sent away all his Marshalsey, composed of the Barigel or Provost, and Threescore Sbirries or Serjeants 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem* IV 317 Fifty Archers of the Mareschalsy of Dijon 1748 *St James's Even. Post*, M. de Beauvais, Grand Provost of the Army . with all his Marshalsey and 80 Grenadiers.

Ma rshaless. [f. MARSHAL *sb.* + -ESS.] The wife of a marshal.

1787 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Romance Real Life* I. 205 The Marshaless her mother, Madame Saligni, sister of the deceased Marshal. 1888 *Standard* 26 Dec. 3/1 The adventurous little Marshalesses of the Third Empire. 1888 *Univ. Rev.* Oct 227 The Marshaless struggled to keep in society.

Marshalist, obs. form of MARTIALIST.

Marshalled (mā·ɹʃăld), *ppl. a.* [f. MARSHAL *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the verb: Drawn up in ranks, arranged in order, etc.

1667 MILTON *P L* IX. 37 Marshal'd Feast Serv'd up in Hall with Sewers, and Seneshals. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* X (1697) 246 Unwieldy Sums of Wealth, which higher mount Than Files of Marshall'd Figures can account 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 342 By Heralds rank'd, in marshal'd order move The city tribes 1853 M. ARNOLD *Sohrab & Rustum* 140 Marshall'd battalions bright in burnish'd steel.

†**Ma·rshaller.** *Obs rare.* [f MARSHAL *v.* + -ER 1.] One who marshals; a marshal.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr's T.* XI 247 Within a while more trumpettes gann resound, that more knightes binn arivd.. for whome large space was made by th' marshallers.

Marshalling (mā·ɹʃălɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f MARSHAL *v* + -ING 1] The action of the verb MARSHAL.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 1165 Thus may ye devise youre marshallynge, to þe honoure and worshippe of youre souereyn euery where 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict* F iv, The marshalling of the letters in the alphabet *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg* (Arb) 39 (*Knowles*) If I be not a little mistaken in their names and martialling. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 105 The marshalling of coat armour is now greatly disregarded 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har* III. XXVIII, The midnight brought the signal-sound of strife, The morn the marshalling in arms! 1877 BLACK *Green Past* XXVI, The marshalling of the innumerable hosts of heaven

Marshallist, obs form of MARTIALIST.

Marshal-man. One marshal's man. The designation of various officers. **a** (More fully †*knight-marshal's man* (obs), *king's marshalman*) One of a number of men (formerly under the orders of the knight marshal) belonging to the royal household, and going before the king in processions to clear the way **b.** A similar officer under the orders of the marshal of the City of London.

1638 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-gl.* I i 3 Bailies, Promooters, Taylors, and Apparitours, Beadles, and Martialls men, the needfull instruments Of the Republique 1697 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3341/2 The Messengers of the Chamber and Knight-Mareschalls Men attending the Proceeding in their proper Stations. 1707 J CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St Eng* II III. 541 (*List Househ Off below Stairs*) Sir Philip Meadows Knight Marshal John Lester [etc], Marshal's Men. 1763 *Brit. Mag* IV. 219, 1st, the king's marshalmen, two and two 1778 *Ann Reg* 175 The court then proceeded to the election of a marshalman 1879 *Daily Chron.* 26 June, William Willshire, formerly marshalman at Hampton Court Palace. 1902 *Westm Gaz* 11 Aug 9/1 His Majesty's Marshalmen, in scarlet

Marshalment (mā·ɹʃălmĕnt) *Law.* [f MARSHAL *v.* + -MENT] The act of 'marshalling' assets.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) I 214 That the whole annuity, by an equitable marshalment, shall be thrown upon the two remaining thirds

Marshalsea (mā·ɹʃălsi). *Hist.* Forms: see MARSHALCY, also 4 marchasye, 5 marchalse, 6 marshalshy, mareshelsey, marchese, marshashey, 7 marshall sea, (martial sea), 6- marshalsea. [The same word which in other senses is spelt MARSHALCY In the 16-17th c the word was imagined to be f. MARSHAL + SEA, SEAT]

1. A court (abolished in 1849) formerly held before the steward and the knight-marshal of the royal household of England (latterly before a barrister appointed by the knight-marshal), originally for the purpose of hearing cases between the king's servants, but afterwards with wider jurisdiction. Also, a prison in Southwark under the control of the knight-marshal (abolished in 1842).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 354 He sholde make whitbred, and wel y bake, after þe sale of corn, and vp-on þe a-syse of þe marchasye 1428 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 78 The prisons of Ludgate, Marchalsie, Kyngeslenche 1436 *Ibid.* 106 To the Prisoners of the Marchalse *c* 1500 *God speed the Plough* 77 Then commeth the tipped-staves for the Marshalse, And saye they haue prisoners mo than Inough. 1501 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 89 The prisoners in Newgate, Ludgate, to the Kyngs Benche, and to the Marshalsy. *c* 1550 *Manifest Detect Diceplay* (Vele) C iij b, Your fine chets. made both in ye kings bench & in ye marshalsea 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl* XI. C vj, The court of the marshalse. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm bef Edw VI* (Arb) 120 Thre wekes sessions at newgate, and fourthnyghte sessions at the Marshialshy 1556 *Chron. Gr Friars* (Camden) 63 He was send unto the Marchese. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 21 The Marshalsey for matters within the Verge or limits assigned to the Kings House or Palace. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, V. iv 90 He finde A Marshallsey, shall hold ye play these two Monthes. 1639 in *Verney Papers* (1853) 215, I praye lett mee heare how businesses goes att the marshall seas, boat[h] in the prison and in the courte. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 239 He was committed to the Marshashey among Rogues and murtherers. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 236 We must commit his Minor to the Marshalsie as a Rebel against reason. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 146 In the Case of Martial-sea, and in the Common Pleas 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III 76 The court of the marshalsea, and the palace court at Westminster, though two distinct courts, are frequently confounded together. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. XXXII, The Marshal of the Marshalsea . had got him hard and fast

attrib. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 48 A reasonable allowance to the constable to be paid out of the gaol and marshalsea money. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 480 The Southern boundary wall of the Marshalsea Prison. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Marshalsea-money*, the county rate.

2. Used as the name of certain prisons elsewhere than in London.

1657 *Pittington* etc. *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 309 For payment of the arreares for the Jaole and marshalsey [Houghton-le-Spring].

¶**3.** Used *Hist.* for MARSHALCY 2 b.

1904 MARY BATESON *Miscell. Scot. Hist. Soc.* II. Introd. 10

[A record of 28 Ed. I] shows that a number of persons were not 'at the king's wage in the roll of his marshalsea' [orig. *in rotulo Marescalcie sue*].

Marshalship (mā·ɹʃălʃip). [*f.* MARSHAL *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office or position of marshal.

1530 PALSGR. 243/1 Marshalshyppe, *marchalcie.* 1549 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* Lit. Rem (Roxb.) II. 244 The lord Protectour..lost his protectourshipe, treasourirshipe, marschalshipe [etc.],.. by acte of parliement. 1598 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III vi. 28 To your marshallship First I confesse. I am the man. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* XIII. 58 The Marshallship of the campe fortuned to Seleuchus, the sonne of Antiochus. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 187 To that Marshalship [Mariscallo di Santa Chiesa], belongs the keeping of the Conclave. 1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 493 The more ambitious spirits who aspired to Marshalships [etc.] 1881 *Nation* (N.Y.) XXXII. 362 When they find the Administration giving marshalships.. to persons [etc.]

Marshashey, obs. form of MARSHALSEA.

Marshbanker, -bunker: see MOSSBUNKER.

Marsh gas. Light carburetted hydrogen, CH_4, found in coal-mines and about stagnant pools. (Cf. FIRE-DAMP.)

1848 FOWNES *Elem. Chem.* 189 Marsh-gas. 1881 *19th Cent.* No. 48. 245 Light carburetted hydrogen, or marsh gas,.. is the cause of explosions in collieries.

Marshial(e, -iall, obs. ff. MARSHAL, MARTIAL.

Marshialshy, obs. form of MARSHALSEA

Marshiness (mā·ɹʃines). [f. MARSHY + -NESS.] Marshy nature or condition of ground.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4757/1 The wet Weather and the Marshyness of the Ground make our Approaches very difficult. 1763 W. ROBERTS *Florida* 64 The worst circumstance was the marshiness of the soil, where they were sometimes obliged to sleep in the water. 1876 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 5/3 The marshiness of the alluvial soil about the river.

Marshing (mā·ɹʃiŋ), *vbl. sb. local.* [f. MARSH *sb.* + -ING 4.] **a.** The keeping of cattle for a period on salt marshes. **b.** Work done on a marsh.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 7 Nov. 1776 [To] give them [*sc.* cattle] three weeks or a month's marshing, during the summer-vacation. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 78 Mashing includes marsh mowing, dyke-cutting, bottom fying, dike drawing, &c.

Marshland (mā·ɹʃlænd). [OE. *mærscland*: see MARSH *sb* and LAND *sb.*] Land consisting of marsh; marshy country.

c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1098 For neah ælc tilð on mersc lande for ferde. [*a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* CVI. 34 In saltmersche land fruitberande.] 1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21044 A Marysshe, or elles a mersshe lond, That peryllous was, and ful profounde. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. XXXIII. (1739) 150 Malicious breakings of the Dikes and Banks in Marshlands. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 803 The Marshland of Norfolk. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 602 The febrile miasma issuing from marsh lands. 1901 *Spectator* 17 Aug. 215/2 On the other side of the creek a flat expanse of marshland extends for a mile or two.

b *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 220 The marshland haze. 1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 182 Rich marshland pasturage. 1893 J. A. OWEN, etc. *Forest Tithes* 195 One marshland farm I often visited.

Hence **Ma·rshlander** (see quot.).

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norf.* (1795) II. 383 *Marshlanders*, cattle of the marshland or short horned breed.

Marshlock, obs. form of MASHLOCH *Sc.*

† **Ma·rshly,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 4–5 **mersschly.** [f. MARSH *sb.* + -LY 1.] Marshy.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 2 (Harl.) Pere is in Engelond, I gesse, A mersschly lond, called Holdernesse.

Marsh-mallow. Forms: see MARSH *sb.* and MALLOW. [OE. *mærscmealwe.*] (Also *pl.*, const. as *sing.*) A shrubby herb, *Althea officinalis* (NO. *Malvaceæ*), which grows near salt marshes, having ovate leaves, pale rose-coloured flowers, and a mucilaginous root.

For various local applications of the name see *E. D. D.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 140 Deos wyrt þe man hibiscum & oðrum namen mersc mealwe nemnaþ. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 296/21 *Arthea*, merscmealewe. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 22/2 Bismalua, alta malua, altea idem,.. wymalue uel marshmalue. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. II. 14 b/1 Take of the rootes of Altea called Holyhocke, or marche mallowes,.. a pounde. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccliii (1633) 935 The leaves of Marsh Mallow are of the power to digest. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 576 Mallows and Marsh-Mallows will cure near Fifty Diseases. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 112 *Althæa* Marshmallows. It flowers in July and August. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 210 For the relief of the irritable cough, an infusion of marsh mallow or expectorant herbs.

attrib. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 205 Decoction of March Mallow roots in water. 1753 BARTLET *Farriery* 96–7 The marshmallow ointment. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 105 Marshmallow syrup.

b. A confection made from the root of this plant.

1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 4 Oct. 640/2 Gum arabic, makes about thirty per cent. of the best quality of gum-drops, marshmallow, and jujube paste. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 12/1 Chocolates, 'marsh-mallows', and other toothsome delicacies.

Marshman. A dweller in marshy country; an inhabitant of a particular stretch of marshland, e.g. Romney Marsh.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 38 Sharpe cutting spade, for the deuiding of mow, with skuppat and skauel, that marsh men alow. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1540/2 That sir Thomas Scot would throughlie informe himselfe by conference with the marshmen. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 350 In the Saxons time the inhabitants heereof [Rumney] were called Mersc-ware, that is Marshmen. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 39 These birds (*colymbus minutus*) are..called by the Marshmen *Spider Divers.* 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 294 The riot had now changed into open mutiny among these marshmen and miners.

Marsh marigold. Also 7 **March-.** A ranunculaceous plant, *Caltha palustris*, growing in moist meadows and bearing showy golden flowers.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. XX. 31 The small Celandyne, and the Braue Bassinet, or Marsh Marigold, do grow in moyst medowes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclxxx. 670 Marsh Marigold hath great broad leaues somewhat round, of a gallant greene colour, among which rise vp thicke fat stalkes whereupon do growe goodly yellow flowers. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. XV. 94 Bees gather of these flowers following. In April. March-marigold. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 131 All over it [grow] rushes, red rattle, marsh-marygold [etc.]. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* i. 31 The wild marsh-marigold shines like fire in swamps and hollows gray. 1888 *Garden* 15 Apr. 261/2 Wild Marsh Marigolds fill a large bowl on a hall table.

Marshwort (mā·ɹʃˌwɒɹt). [See MARSH *sb.* and WORT.] The umbelliferous plant *Helosciadium* (*Sium*) *nodiflorum.*

1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem. Vegetables* I. 127 Marsh-wort, *Samolus.* 1897 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 617 Procumbent marsh-wort, *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, is a plant with the habit of watercress.

¶ An error for *marsh* or *marish whort* (see MARISH 2 b). 1864 PRIOR *Plant n.* 146.

Marshy (mā·ɹʃi), *a.* Also 4 **mershi.** [f. MARSH *sb.* + -Y.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a marsh; consisting of or containing marshes or marshland.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 2 Thei weren fed in mershi places. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Lieu marescageux*, marshy ground. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 605 And from the marshy Land Salt Herbage for the fodd'ring Rack provide. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 21 A restless night, in a marshy and unwholsome ground. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. liv. 425 Over a marshy ravine in front of the right, a large redoubt was placed.

b. Produced in or characteristic of marshland.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 277 Their wanton Appetites not only feed With Delicates of Leaves, and marshy Weed, But [etc.] 1870 A. R. WALLACE *Nat. Sel.* (1871) 53 The prevalent forms and colours of marshy vegetation.

‖ **Marsilea** (maɹsi·lĭă). *Bot.* Also **marsilia.** [mod. L. (Linnæus 1742), f. name of L. F. Marsigli (*Marsilius*), an Italian naturalist (died 1730).] The typical genus of the N.O. *Marsileaceæ* of cryptogamous plants, a plant of this genus.

1887 *Athenæum* 7 May 610/3 The ferns with the salvinias and marsilias are united into one group.

Marsileaceous (maɹsilĭē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Marsileace-æ* (f. *Marsilea*, see prec.) see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the N.O. *Marsileaceæ.*

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. VIII. (ed. 2) 184 A little marsilaceous plant (*Isoetes hystrix*).

† **Marsi·lian.** *Obs.* Also **marsiliane, marsiliana.** [ad. It. *marsigliana*, f. *Marsiglia* Marseilles.] (See quot. 1769.)

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2246/3 Being embarqued, the Foot on 8 Ships and the Horse on 6 Marsilians. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* II. (1780), *Marsiliane*, a square-sterned ship, navigated on the Gulph of Venice, the largest carrying about 700 tons. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Marsiliana*, a Venetian ship of burden, square-sterned.

Marsipobranch (mā ɹsipobræŋk), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [Anglicized form of mod.L. *Marsipobranchii*, f. Gr. *μάρσιπο-ς* pouch (see MARSUPIUM) + *βράγχια* gills.] **a.** *sb.* One of the *Marsipobranchii*, a class of vertebrates having gills in the form of pouches, and comprising the lampreys and hags. **b.** *attrib.* or *adj.* Pertaining to animals of this class.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 42 All Vertebrates, save those like the Lancelet and Marsipobranchs. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 770/2 The skull of the lowest *Urodela* has advanced but little beyond the Marsipobranch stage.

Hence **Ma·rsipobra·nchiate** *sb* and *a.* = prec.

1872 T. GILL *Arrangem. Fam. Fishes* p. XX, The Marsipobranchiates (Lampreys, etc.). 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Marsipobranchiate*, having gills in the form of small pouches.

† **Marsoline.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *marzolino.*] A kind of cheese made near Florence.

1636 DAVENANT *Wits* IV. 1, Your Marsoline and Parmesan of Lodi.

‖ **Marsouin** (marswɛn). Also 7–9 **marsuin,** 9 *Canadian* **marsoon** (maɹsū·n). [Fr.. see MERESWINE.] A name applied to various cetaceans of the family *Delphinidæ.*

In early quots., after European Fr., the porpoise. In recent examples, after Canadian Fr., = BELUGA 2.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 101 The Marsouins are the Sea hogs or Porposes. [*a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* (1686) 31 Cimbris Marsuin vel Porcus marinus. Angl. A Porpesse.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Marsuin*, a name by which many have called the *phocæna* or *porpesse.* 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 208 Everybody now appears to me narwhale, porpoise, or marsouins. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* I. 18 The names [of the White Whale] in use are..Marsuin or Marsoon in Canada.

Marsupial (maɹsiū piăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-eal. [ad. mod.L. *marsūpiālis*, f. L. *marsūpi-um* pouch, purse (see MARSUPIUM). The zoological use of the L. word was introduced by Tyson, who in 1698 uses the neuter *marsupiale* as a generic name for the opossum; he also has *ossa marsupialia* marsupial bones (see A. 2 b).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling a 'marsupium' or pouch. *Marsupial muscle* (in mod.L. *musculus marsupialis*): see quot. 1696. *Marsupial capsule*: in a colony of Polyzoa, an individual serving only for the reception of ova.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Marsupeal Muscle*, the ninth Muscle in order whereby the Thigh is mov'd. 1843 OWEN *Lect. Comp. Anat. Invertebr.* 109 In this state they are transferred from the ovarium to the marsupial vesicles. In the ova of the marsupial sacs, Siebold could no longer discern the germinal vesicle. The marsupial ova next assume an increase of size. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 132 Some persons may serve only for the reception of ova, and form the so called marsupial capsules.

2. Used as a designation of mammals (including the kangaroos, opossums, etc.) of the family *Marsupialia*, characterized by having a pouch (covering the mamillæ) in which to carry their young, which are born imperfectly developed; of or pertaining to this family.

1825 *Zool. Jrnl.* I. 405 These three states of genital products require three distinct situations, which in the normal mammifera, are found within the sexual canal; but in the marsupial they are very differently distributed. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 89 More than forty species of the marsupial family. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 64 From the reproductive gland to the marsupial pouch. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 288 *Marsupial Mole*, the only species of the genus *Notoryctes*, *N. typhlops.*

b Connected with the pouch in marsupial animals.

1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Didelphis*, The abdominal pouch is sustained by means of two bones of a peculiar structure, and which in allusion to their functions have been called the marsupial bones. 1834 OWEN in *Phil. Trans.* CXXIV. 334 These bones defend the abdominal viscera from the pressure of the young as these increase in size during their mammary or marsupial existence. *Ibid.*, The subject of marsupial generation. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 496 The Marsupials have marsupial bones.

B. *sb.* A marsupial animal.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 127. 1839 *Ibid.* XIV. 450 The leading peculiarity in these Marsupials is, so to speak, the premature birth of their young. 1896 [see A. 2 b].

attrib. 1885 H. FINCH-HATTON *Advance Australia* 106 An Act known as the Marsupial Act was accordingly passed to encourage their destruction. Some of the squatters have gone to a vast expense in fencing in their runs with marsupial fencing.

Marsupialian (maɹsiūpiē·lĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *marsūpiāl-is* (see prec.) + -IAN.] = prec.

1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 793 *Marsupialian*, belonging to the class *Marsupialia.*

Marsupialization (maɹsiū piăləizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The formation of a pouch, or of a pouch-like cavity (*Syd. Soc. Lex* 1889), *v.*

Marsupialize (maɹsiū·piăləiz), *v.* [f. MARSUPIAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into something resembling the pouch of a marsupial.

1899 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 23 Dec. 102 The operator managed to marsupialise the edges of the pouch, which was drained through the abdominal wall with gauze.

Marsu·pialoid, *a.* and *sb.* [f. MARSUPIAL + -OID.] Resembling the marsupials.

1860 WORCESTER (citing HITCHCOCK). 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 693 A few marsupialoids.

Marsupian (maɹsiū·piăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MARSUPIUM + -AN.] = MARSUPIAL.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. XVII. 175 A marsupian animal like the Kanguroo. 1854 BAKEWELL *Geol.* 50 The lower jaw bones of animals, which Prof. Owen has determined belong to the genus of marsupians, or opossums.

Marsupiate (maɹsiū·pĭēt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MARSUPI-UM + -ATE.] = MARSUPIAL.

1834 OWEN in *Phil. Trans.* CXXIV. 361 The impregnated uteri of the Edentate and Marsupiate genera. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 297 A marsupiate sea mammal is horribly unorthodox. 1858 W. CLARK tr. *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 594 The placenta.. occurs in the mammals alone; but it is, however, wanting in the Marsupiates and Monotremes.

Hence **Marsu·piated** *ppl. a.* in the same sense.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Marsupite (mā ɹsiūpait) *Geol.* [mod. L. *marsūpītēs*, f. MARSUPIUM: see -ITE.] A fossil crinoid, the shell of which resembles a purse.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. XIII. 11 The Marsupites form the link which connects the proper or pedunculated Crinoideans with the Stelleridans. 1885 GRIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 828 The middle division, or Margate Chalk, has been named the Marsupite zone by Dr. Barrois.

‖ **Marsupium** (maɹsiū·pĭŏm). Also 9 (after Gr.) **marsupion, marsypion.** [L. *marsūpium, marsuppium*, ad. Gr. *μαρσύπιον, -σίπιον*, dim. of *μάρσιπος* purse, bag.] In various scientific uses: A bag or pouch, or something resembling a pouch.

1. *Zool.* **a.** The bag or pouch of a marsupial.

1698 TYSON *Anat. Opossum* 11 Herein all agree, that the use of this Bag, Pouch, or Marsupium, is for the Preservation of the Young Ones, and securing them upon any Occasion of Danger. 1825 *Zool. Jrnl.* I. 406 The difference.. is solely in the fœtal domicile; we call it matrix in the one, and pouch, or marsupium in the others. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 450 Their young attach themselves by the mouth to the teats, which are situated in the marsupium, or pouch, of the mother. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Introd. Mammals* 160 All the species have a marsupium or pouch formed by a fold of the skin of the abdomen.

b. A pouch for similar use in other animals, e. g. a receptacle for eggs in certain crustaceans, marsipobranchiate fishes, etc.

1843 OWEN *Lect. Comp. Anat. Invertebr.* 289 The development of the ovum takes place in this temporary marsupium. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 245 In *Cyclas* the inner gills form the marsupium, and only from 10 to 20 of the fry are found in them at one time. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 214 The Isopoda possess a marsupium under the thorax, formed of the lamellate appendages of the basal joints of the thoracic limbs.

c. A folded or corrugated vascular membrane in the eye of a bird; = PECTEN 3 a.

1795 HOME in *Phil. Trans* LXXXVI. 16 In the eyes of birds there is a substance which is peculiar to that class of animals, called the marsupium. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim Kingd.* (ed. 4) 779 A vascular organ, called the marsupium or pecten, which is lodged in the posterior part of the vitreous humour.

2. *Anat.* a. The large sac of the peritoneum (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). b. A term for the scrotum (*Ibid.*). c. The alar ligaments of the knee-joint (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. *Surg.* (See quot.)

1855 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med* (ed. 12), *Marsupion*, a sac or bag, with which any part is fomented.

Mart (mät), *sb.*[1] *dial* Forms: [1 **mearð**, **mærth**, **merð**, 2 ? **merthe**], 8– **mart.** [App. evolved in the mod.Eng. period by analysis of *foulmart* (FOUMART), where *-mart* is an altered form, due to absence of stress, of OE. *mearð* masc.. see MARTEN, MARTER. Exc. in this compound, the OE. word did not survive beyond the 12th c., being superseded by MARTER.] The marten.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 425 *Furunculus*, mearth. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i § 18 Se byrdesta sceall ǣldan fiftyne mearðes fell *c* 1000 *Moral Ode* (Trin MS) 366 Ne aqueine ne me[r]theschele [*Egerton MS.* martres cheole] ne beuer ne sabeline. 1713 RICHARDSON in *Phil. Trans* XXVIII 170 *Foumart, quasi* foul Mart, or stinking Mart, in opposition to the Martes which emit a musky Smell 1801 W SEWARD *Vordes Cave* 9 The Otter fierce, the badger and the mart. 1830 *Blackw. Mag* XXVIII 1 Wolves, hyænas, foxes, marts, and hares. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1249/3 Wanted, fresh caught badger, sweet mart, foumart, and otter 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 3 Oct. 2/3 A Mart Hunt [in Westmorland]

Mart (mät), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 4–6 **marte**, 6 **merte**, (9 **mert**), 6–9 **mairt**, 4– **mart.** [a. Gael. *mart* = Irish *mart* cow, ox.]

1. An ox or cow fattened for slaughter.

As 'marts' were usually killed about Martinmas as provision for the winter, the word popularly acquired an etymological association with *Martinmas*; cf *Martinmas beef*

1307–8 *Durh. Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 2 In ccxxviij martis emptis non deductis cornis [etc.] *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 454 Martirs [? *read* martis] as it ware þat husbond men had bouȝt. 1368 *Priory of Finchale* (Surtees) p lxxx, Et de viij li vs. receptis de xv marts de eodem manerio venditis 1489 *Sc. Acts Jas IV* (1814) II. 219/1 þat all martis mutounes poultre may cum in to oure souerane lorde 1520 *Extracts Burgh Rec Stirling* (1887) 7 In byin of mertis, mutton, talk and skennis. 1573 in *Reg Privy Counc Scot.* II 269, xxx martis of salt beif *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas I* (1829) 25 They .caused to kill altogether threescore marts. 1798 D. CRAWFORD *Poems* 16 (E D D) He may next year get for his mart a highland cow 1820 SCOTT *Monast* I, Each family killed a mart, or fat bullock, in November 1872 E. W ROBERTSON *Hist Ess.* 135 In a pastoral state of society he [the ox] was of comparatively little use except as a mart – to be eaten. 1881 GREGOR *Folk-Lore N E Scot.* 151 The 'mairt' or the pig, that was to be salted, must be killed when the moon was on the increase

b. *fig.*

1589 R BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 166 As for the fed-marts of this world the Lord has appointed them for slaughter 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* III 41 Get up, get up, ye lazy mart.

† c. *transf.* A carcase, slain animal *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii (*Paulus*) 842 [He] fand a tre . and syne on It slewit hym self rycht to þe hart, and offerit to þe fend þat mart *a* 1400 *Sir Perc* 207 His modir hase gyffene hym that darte, Therwith made he many marte.

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1689 R Cox *Hist. Irel.* 1 Expl Index, *Mart*, a yearly Rent in Beef.

† **Mart,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [ad. L. *Mart-em*. see MARS.]

1. Mars, the Roman god of war.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 356 For yren Martes metalys, Which that god is of batayllе 1515 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii 67 Sum held he had bene Dedalus, Sum the Martis smyth Wlcanus 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I. Introd. iii, Triumphant Mart, In loves and gentle jollities arraid

2. War, battle. (*In equal mart* = L *æquo Marte*)

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) II 149 The Scottes .wente furthe and toke to theyme seetes, what thro marte [L. *ferro*] other fauor, nye to the Pictes 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 516 The horrible sterne dedis of Mart 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep* vii G iij b, But if thou long for warre, or young Iulus seeke By manly Mart to purchase prayse, and giue his foes the gleeke. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI xxxvi, These fooles thus vnderfoot I tread, That dare contend with me in equall mart. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* II vii, My father (on whose face he durst not look In equal mart).

3. The planet Mars. (Frequent in Gower.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 130 Complexion he takth of Marte.

Mart (mät), *sb.*[4] Also 5–7 **marte.** [a. Du. *markt* (formerly also written *mart*, and still commonly so pronounced): see MARKET *sb.*]

1. A periodical gathering of people for the purpose of buying and selling (in early use chiefly with reference to the Low Countries); a fair. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1437 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Songs* (Rolls) II. 179 And wee to martis of Braban charged bene Wyth Englyssh clothe. 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 19/1, I thinke to goo To the feste of bruges, To the marte of andwarp, To the marte of berow. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 231 At ye free passe marte of this said towne of Barowe last passed. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* H iv b, The Cardinall lefte nothing vnprouided to bring the marte from Antwarpe to Cales. 1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 34 They .. shall hold within the said borough two faires or martes euery yere. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I i 18 Siracusian Marts and Fayres. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 163 To benefit betweene the Mart and the Market. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 540 The Fair or Mart, usually kept in this Place, had been over some Time. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II x. 245 At the time of the mart, whilst the Manila galeon is in the port. 1788 COWPER *Negro's Compl.* 46 By our sufferings, since ye brought us To the man-degrading mart 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 309 After Gainsbrough mart in October, until the next mart at Easter, the people in these villages seldom thought of going anywhere

† b. *spec.* The German booksellers' fair, held at Easter, originally at Frankfort, and afterwards at Leipzig (Sometimes app. used *transf.* for the 'publishing season' in England.) *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 177 Let him reade *Buxdorfius* and his *Bibliotheca Rabbinica*, printed this last Mart. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 42 Copied out of some absurd booke, printed the last Mart *c* 1620 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 472 We may expect some Pamphlet the next Mart from Ingolstat, or Collen. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 273 By certain that returned from Frankfort Mart, I understand that one of the Gentlemen. died.

2. A public place for buying and selling; a market-place, market hall, etc. Now *poet.* or *rhetorical*, exc. in the sense of 'auction room' (more fully *auction-mart*), and as applied by tradesmen to designate their shops, as in *boot and shoe mart.*

1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* I. ii 74 My charge was but to fetch you from the Mart Home to your house. *Ibid* III 1 12 You beat me at the Mart 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1235 Our lawes for Mammons cursed golde Like as at open mart are bought and solde 1764 GOLDSM *Trav* 295 The crowded mart, the cultivated plain. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. 1, When breathless in the mart the couriers met 1844 LONGF. *Nuremburg* 14 Fountains standing in the common mart 1863 BURTON *Bk Hunter* 60 The fashionable mart where all the thorough libraries in perfect condition went to be hammered off. 1882 P FITZGERALD *Recreat Lit. Man* (1883) 189 This [goblet] I had seen in the window of a mart

3. In wider sense: A city, region, or locality where things are bought or sold; an emporium.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxiii 3 She is a mart of nations. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 283 Cadiz, Port St. Mary's, &c., which Places were the Mart of our Manufactures for the Indies. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp* (1865) I v 228 They possessed no great cities, no great marts of industry and commerce. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. iv 61 London, the mart of the merchants. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii § 5. 386 Antwerp and Bruges were the general marts of the world.

b. *transf* and *fig.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* iv. iii, O world, He leave thee; farewell, mart of woe. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 21 To this great mart of every folly, sharpers from every country daily arrived.

† 4. Buying and selling; traffic; bargaining. Also, a bargain. Phr *To make a* (or *one's*) *mart. Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 716 The lowe Countries, where the Englishe men for the most part, made their martes. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Barthol*, Posies *Flowers* 69 Then mighte you see howe fansie fedde his minde, Then all alone he mused on his marte 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Sept. 37 They .maken a Mart of their good name 1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr* II. i. 329 Now I play a marchants part, And venture madly on a desperate Mart. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v xii. § 5 Christ could not suffer that the temple should serue for a place of Mart. 1599 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* I ii, Vengeance pricks me on, When mart is made of faire Religion *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Maidens Blush* 464 Therefore forthwith one to them let us send, The mart to offer, and the price to make, As of a Slave. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 118 Places of mart where hee may best vent them.

† 5. *attrib.*, as in *mart-day*, *-time*, *-town.*

1642 HINDE *J Brueu* xxxii 102 That he might. buy Wine and Milk without money,. upon such of the Lords *Mart and Market dayes 1644 MASSINGER *Renegado* I i, This *Mart time Wee are allowde free trading 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm Par Corinthians* I Corinthe was. the moste famous, and richest *marte towne of all Asia 1647 TRAPP *Comm* I *Cor* v 9 It [i. e. Corinth] was a most filthy Mart-town of abominable lusts. 1736 DRAKE *Eboracum* I vii. 227 That York was formerly the chief emporium, place of trade, or mart-town in the north of England is certain 1761 *London & Environs* IV 6 During the Saxon heptarchy, London was . as we are told by Bede, a princely mart-town.

† **Mart,** *sb.*[5] *Obs.* [Alteration of MARQUE app. by association with MART *sb.*[4] Cf. CONTRA-, CONTRE-, COUNTERMART] = MARQUE; in phr. *letters* (*scripts*, *writ*) *of mart.*

1587 GREENE *Penelopes Web* Wks. (Grosart) V 197 Abradus the great Macedonian Pirat thought euery one had a letter of mart that bare sayles in y^e^ Ocean 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxiv. (1612) 277 With letters then of credence for himselfe, and marte for them, He puts to Sea for England *a* 1618 HARINGTON *Epigr.* II xxx. (1618) E 7, You'le spoile the Spaniards, by your writ of Mart. 1627 DRAYTON *Batt Agincourt* 10 All men of Warre with scripts of Mart that went. 1706 J. KER *Mem.* 153 Letters of Mart were issued to Sundry People, who all went to the East-Indies.

b. *attrib.*, as in *letter(s of mart man*, *ship.*

1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 543 Three letters of mart ships are ordered for the West Indies. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4071/3 The Good Alliance,..being taken by a Letter of Mart-Man belonging to this Port. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Ganer. Sore Throat* p. xv, Thus much by way of Preface to this Translation, after which I shall send it into the World as a Letter of Mart Ship,..hoping that it may meet with some Prize of Approbation.

† **Mart** (mät), *v. Obs.* [f. MART *sb.*[4]; cf. Du., G. *markten* (G. dial. *marten*).]

1. *intr.* To do business at a mart; hence, to chaffer, bargain.

1553 *Req. True-hearted Eng.* 5 Our marchauntes do by martyng in Antwarp spende yerely [etc.] 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i. II *Imposture* 349 She would, she should not; glad, sad; coms and goes And long she marts about a Match of Woes. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 72 The Athenians, who had vtterlie secluded them from their Hauens, and from marting with them 1628 GAULE *Pract Theory* (1629) 181 Judas is busie marting and chaffering among them.

2. *trans.* To make merchandise of, to traffic in. Also with *out.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI xxix, Let Pesantes marte their marriages, and thriue at peraduenture 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Q) I i 172, I had thought my son could not have straied, So farre from iudgement, as to mart himselfe Thus cheapely, (in the open trade of scorne) 1602 SHAKS *Jul C* IV iii. 82 To sell, and Mart your Offices for Gold To Vnderseruers 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* xxvi, Hereupon the astrologers doe mart or vent the effects of the heavens and the stars, &c 1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett* (1811) II. 6 Reviewers may be venal without directly marting out their decisions for money.

Hence † **Ma'rting** *vbl sb.*

1553 [see 1]. 1608 BP HALL *Epist* I. i, Marting of pardons.

‖ **Martaban** (mɑ:rtăbæn). Also 7 **mortaban**, 7–8 **mortivan.** The name of a town in Pegu, used *attrib* (esp in *Martaban jar*) as the designation of a kind of glazed pottery made there. Hence as *sb.* Martaban ware, a Martaban jar

[The ware has been called in Arabic مرتبانى *martabānī* from the 14th c.]

1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P.* 180 An huge Heap of long Jars like Mortivans. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II. i 98 These they call Mortaban Jars, from a Town of that name in Pegu. 1711 C LOCKYER *Acc. Trade India* 35 Mortivan and small Jars. 1903 *Blackw Mag* Feb 229/1 Large glazed earthen jars called by Europeans 'Pegu jars' and known all over the East by the name of 'Martaban'.

Martagon (mɑ:rtăgŏn). Also 6 **mortegon**, 7 **martagan**, **-igon.** [a. F. *martagon* = Sp, Pg. *martagon*, It *martagone*, a. Turk. مارطغان *martaġān* 'a special form of turban adopted by Sultan Muhammed I; hence the martagon lily' (Redhouse).] The Turk's-cap lily, *Lilium Martagon.* Also *Scarlet martagon*: the Scarlet Turk's-cap, *L. chalcedonicum*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 39 Herbes . as Vervaine, Lunara, and Martagon ? 1540 tr *Vigo's Lyt. Pract.* xxxviii B iij b, The powdre of Mortegon. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E D S) 85 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I xciv. § 4 152 The Lillie of Constantinople is called likewise in England Martagon of Constantinople. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad in Sole* iv. 9 The Martagons, both white and red, both blush and yellow, that require to be set by themselues apart. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph* II. vii, The Stupifying Hemlock! Adders tongue! And Martagan! 1737 P COLLINSON in Darlington *Mem J Bartram & H Marshall* (1849) 97 The Marsh Martagon is going to flower very strongly 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1874) I. vii. 171 Here and there the scarlet martagon

attrib 1773 H. WALPOLE *Let* 29 May, I send you two martagon roots 1892 DOBSON *18th Cent. Vignettes* 146 Scarlet martagon lilies

Martail: see MAR-.

Martar, variant of MARTER *Obs.*

Marteir, obs. form of MARTYR.

Martel (mā ɪtĕl), *sb.*[1] Also 4 **martell**; 5 *pl.* **martewes, marteaulx**, 9 **marteaux.** [a. OF. *martel* (mod.F. *marteau*) = Pr *martel-s*, Sp. *martillo*, Pg., It. *martello*:—pop L. **martellum*; a synon. L. *martulus* occurs in Pliny, and other post Augustan writers have *marcellus*, *marculus*, *marcus*, but the relation between these forms has not been determined.]

1. A hammer; after the 15th c. esp. one used in war. Also ‖ **Martel-de-fer** [Fr. = 'iron hammer'] (see quot. 1824). *Obs.* exc *Antiq.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 70 Al maner of smythes ben signefyed by the martel or hamer. 1481—*Myrr.* II xxviii. 122 Smytynge of marteaulx or hamers. 1525 BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) II. cxciv 595 The lorde Olyuer of Clysson had not . delyuered vp the Martell, whiche is the token of the Constable of Fraunce. 1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* III Gloss., *Martellus*, the martel de fer, a weapon which had at one end a pick and at the other a hammer, axe-blade, half moon, mace head or other fancy termination 1857 *Archæol. Jrnl* XIV. 280 A Turkish martel, the head inlaid with brass, ornamented with punched markings 1868 *Ibid* XXV. 141 A large number of marteaux or horsemen's hammers of a peculiar type 1890 A. PRINCE *Palomide* 93 The storm Of thunder-hoofs, of martel, spear and sword.

† 2. *pl.* The game of 'five-stones' or 'snobs'. [So in OFr.; Rabelais has the form *martre*, Ronsard *martes.*]

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr* 8433 At the martews, the gentyl play Vsyd in frauncе many day.

† **Martel,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [? Corrupt form of MARTER or MARTEN.] = MARTEN.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 495 Of the Marder, Martell, or Marten.

† **Ma'rtel,** *sb.*[3] *Sc. Obs.* Shortened form of *Martilmas*, MARTINMAS.

17.. in *Scots Songs* (1790) I. 60 Oh, Martel's wind, when wilt thou blaw And shake the scar leaves aff the tree?

†**Martel**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. MARTEL *sb.*[1] Cf. F. *marteler*, Sp. *martillar*, It. *martellare*] *intr.* To hammer, deal blows as with a hammer (*on*).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III vii. 42 Her dreadfull weapon . Which on his helmet martelled so hard That [etc.]

†**Martelaise**. *Obs.* In 5 **marteleise, martilays.** [a. OF. *martelais* (:—med.L. type **martellāticum*), f. *marteler*: see prec.] A fighting with martels, a hammering.

c 1450 *Merlin* 211 Ther was soche marteleise and soche noise as so many Carpenteres in a wode. *Ibid.* 334 Thei .. haue all day endured the medle and the martileys.

Martelege, variant of MARTILOGE *Obs.*

Martelet(e, obs. forms of MARTLET.

Marteline (mā·rtēlin). [a. F. *marteline*, f. OF. *martel*: see MARTEL *sb.*[1]] A small hammer, pointed at one end, used by sculptors and marble-workers. *Marteline chisel*, a sculptor's chisel, driven by a mallet or hammer. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Martellate (mā·rtelet), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. It. *martell-are* + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To hammer (*fig.*).

1889 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Albani & Pict.-Dealers* Wks. 1853 II 9/1 They belabor and martellate my ears worse than the terza rima of Dante

Martello (mart.·lo). [Corruption (through association with It. *martello* hammer) of the name of Cape *Mortella* in Corsica (from It. *mortella* wild myrtle), where there was a tower of this kind which the English fleet captured with some difficulty on 8 Feb. 1794; it had been captured by the English and again abandoned in Sept. 1793.

The tower was of a type common in the Mediterranean; the stout resistance which it was able to make with a small force led to a belief among English military experts that the construction had great defensive value, and the erection of 'martello' towers was therefore strongly urged on the British government, but it was not until 1804 that any were actually erected. Windham's account of the events of 1793-4 is grossly inaccurate, but there appears to be no room for doubt that he refers to these.]

Martello tower (also, rarely, *martello*): a small circular fort with massive walls, containing vaulted rooms for the garrison, and having on the top a platform for one or two guns; usually erected on a coast to prevent the landing of enemies.

[1794 Lt. Gen. DUNDAS *Disp.* 21 Feb. in *Ann. Reg.* App. to Chron. 101*/1 Expecting little opposition from Mortella tower *Ibid.*, The same day we began to batter the tower of Mortella.] 1803 WINDHAM *Sp.* 9 Dec. (1812) II. 140 What were known to our officers under the name of Martello towers, a species of edifice so called from a memorable instance of one at Martello, in Corsica, where, by a tower of this sort, garrisoned by some ten or a dozen men, and mounted with about two guns, a ship of the line of ours, and a frigate, were, during the last war, completely foiled and driven off. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 470 A martello is built circular, and thus difficult to hit. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxvii, The wide water, the Martello tower.

fig. 1808 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 11 Jan. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. xiii 405, I told him [Herries] that in quitting his finance he had surrendered his Martello-tower. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II 88, I esteem my ignorance of other languages as a kind of Martello-tower, in which I am safe from the furious bombardments of foreign garrulity.

Marten (mā·rtĕn). Forms: *α.* 5 **martiron, martren, martroun, -tryn, marteroun**t, 5–7 **martron**(e, 6 **marteron, -tyron**, 5–8 **martern**(e. *β* 6 **matron, materne**, 7 **mattern**(e. *γ.* 6–9 **martin**, 7 **martyn, marton**, 6– **marten.** [Late ME. *martren*, a (perh. through MDu. *martren*) OF. *martrine* marten fur, subst. use (with ellipsis of *peau* skin) of *martrin* adj., pertaining to the marten, f. *martre*. see MARTER[1].

The word, originally denoting the fur, came to be used as the name of the animal itself, instead of MARTER *sb.*[1], which it finally displaced. The dropping of the *r* in the last syllable may have been partly due to association with MARTIN.]

†**1.** The skins or fur of the animal now called marten: see sense 2. Often in *plural. Obs.*

14.. LYDG *Life Our Lady* (*MS. Soc. Antq.* 134 lf. 25) (Halliw.), Ne martryn, ne sabil, y trowe, in god fay, Was none founden in hire garnement. 1422 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 50 Myn eche daies gowne of marteront. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 186 Irish wollen, lynyn cloth, faldynge, And marternus gode. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xv. 50 A longe gowne furred wyth fyn martrons. 1555 *Lanc. Wills* II. 192 My newe clothe gowene furred wt Marterons. 1575 *Inv.* in *Archæol.* XXX 17 An old tawny damaske cassock, edged with matrons. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 85 A goodly gown furred with martins. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Sch. Salerne* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 255 Garments of Martyn or Wolfe-skinnes. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xl 160 Crimson sattin cassocks lined with marterns. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Martenes*, or *Sables*, a kind of rich Fur.

2. An animal belonging to any one of certain species of *Mustela*, yielding a valuable fur. Often with distinguishing word, as **beech-marten, stone marten**, *M. foina*; **pine** (or †**fir**) **marten**, *M. martes*; **American pine marten**, *M. americana.*

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 593/8 *Martrix*, a martron. 1463–4 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 503/1 Furres of Martirons, Furres, Letyce. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e j, The Fox and the Martron, and the wilde Roo. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne Marte*, a beaste that is called the Marten. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xix. (1877) I. 310 The beasts of the chase were commonlie the bucke, the roe, the foxe, and the marterne. 1589 †LYLY *Pappe w. Hatchet* Wks. 1902 III. 402 Be thou Martin the bird or Martin the beast. 1594 in Crompton *Jurisd.* 195 b, One claimed a free chase within the forest, for Hare, foxe, wild cat, and martrons. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 22 Beastes of Venery persecuted for their case, or dammage feasance, are Marternes, Squirrels. 1643 HORN & ROB *Gate Lang. Unl.* xvii. § 209 The matterne (poll cat), sable, and ermine are good for furres. 1675 DUGDALE *Baronage* I 467/1 Certain Dogs for the destruction of Wolves, Foxes, Martrons, Cats, and other Vermine. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. 1 307 A Martern is about the Bigness of a Cat, having a long Body and short Legs, with a Head and Tail like a Fox. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) I. 78 Pine Martin. 1827 J. F. COOLER *Prairie* I. 1 17 The martin's fur of his cap was of a fineness that a queen might covet. 1859 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 345 The chief distinction between the Pine and the Beech Martens.

b. *Zool.* By some writers used as a vernacular name for the genus *Mustela*, including the ferret, weasel, etc., together with the species ordinarily known as martens.

1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Zool.* 516.

3 *Spotted marten*: a name for an Australian marsupial of the genus *Phascologale*. (Not in MORRIS *Austral Engl.*) 1890 in *Century Dict.*

4. *attrib.*, as *marten-skin, -tails*; **marten-cat, -weasel**, = sense 2; **marten-cub**, a marten of the first year (Phillips 1696), **marten family** *Zool.*, the *Mustelidæ* (see quot.).

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* II. 170 The wood was infested by Wild or *Martin cats. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 1018 A specimen of the marten cat (*Martes foina*) was taken in a trap. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 2/2 The martin-cat is nearly extinct. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Zool.* 516 The *Marten family (*Mustelidæ*) [comprises] (*a*) Martens (*Mustela*) (*b*) The Otters (*Lutra*) (*c*) Badgers (*Meles taxus*). 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* I. (1869) 4/2 A cap of *martin skins. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2711/4 A large Muff of *Martin-Tails. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 497 So may this *Martin-weasel render a sweet excrement.

Marten, -enet, -enist: see MARTIN, -ET, -IST.

Martensite (mā·rtenzəit). *Metallurgy.* [f. name of Prof. A. *Martens*, a German metallurgist + -ITE] See quot. 1902. (Cf. PEARLITE 2.)

1898 ROBERTS-AUSTEN *Introd. Metallurgy* (ed. 4) 147 Martensite is the very hard substance of which hardened steel consists. 1902 H. M. HOWE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. 572 *Martensite*, the characteristic and chief constituent of hardened steel, is a hard brittle mass, with a needle like structure, consisting of iron containing carbon in proportions which vary from nothing up to about 2 per cent.

†**Marter**[1]. *Obs.* Also 3–5 **martre, martir**, 6 **marter, martyr**, 7, 9 (from Ger. originals) **marder.** [ME. *martre*, a. F. *martre* (recorded from 11th c.) = It. *martora*, ad. W.Ger. **marþr-* in OS. **marthar* (whence *marthrîn* adj.; Du. has *marter* from Fr.), OHG. *mardar* (MHG., mod.G. *marder*) masc.; app. an extended form of O.Teut. **marþu-z* (OE. *mearð*, MHG. *mart*, ON. *mirð-r*, Sw. *mård*, Da. *maar*), whence the Rom. forms F. *marte* fem., Pr. *mart-z* masc., Sp., Pg. *marta*.] The marten.

12.. *Moral Ode* 182 (Egerton MS.) Ne ocquerne ne martres cheole [*Irin. Coll. MS.* metheschele, see MART *sb.*[1]] ne beuer ne sabeline. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 112 The ostrole, the Martre and the squyrel. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 20 *marg.*, Great abundance of Marters furres. [1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 495 It is called a house, and rocke marder. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 334 The owl, the marder.]

b. *pl.* The fur of the marten.

1420 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 53 Also I will þat Gerard my brothir haue a newe fure of martirs. 1466 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 210 A gowne of cremesyn, furrid with martees [? *read* marteres]. 1530 PALSGR. 559 Martyrs and sabyls be for great estates.

†**Marter**[2]. *Obs.* Also 6 **martar.** [f. MART *v.* + -ER[1].] One who bargains, *esp.* in thieves' slang, a dealer in stolen goods.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* II. (1592) 3 The Priggar is he that steales the horse, and the Martar is he that receiues him, and chops and changeth him away in any Faire, Mart, or other place. 1598 FLORIO, *Barattiere*, a barterer, a trucker, a marter, . a fripper.

Marter, -erisse, obs. ff. MARTYR, MARTYRIZE.

Martern(e, **marteron, -ount**, obs. ff. MARTEN.

Martews: see MARTEL *sb.*[1]

Marthe, Marther, obs. ff. MARROW, MARTYR.

Marthy, obs. variant of METHY, burbot.

Marthyr, obs. form of MARTYR *v.*

†**Martiable**, *a. Obs.* In 5 **martiable.** [? Altered form of MARTIAL *a.*, after -ABLE.] = MARTIAL.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXIII. xv, For many were, through actes marcyable [*rime* honourable] Dispended then by warres violence.

Martial (mā·ɹʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **marcial**, 5 **marcyal**(l, **martialle**, (5 **marcill**, 6 **mershal**), 5–6 **marciall, mercial**(l, **mercyall**, 5–7 **martiall**, 6 **martyall**, 6–8 **marshal**(l, (7 **marshiall**), 6– **martial.** [a. F. *martial* (= Sp., Pg. *marcial*, It. *marziale*), ad. L. *martiālis* of or belonging to Mars, f. *Mart*(*i*)- MARS.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to war or battle.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1641 (1669) Ne veyn delit, .. or torney Marcial, . Ne made me to Rewe on youre distresse. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. i. (1494) C iij b, His victorious marcyall hye prowesse Done in almayne. *c* 1430 — *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 5 Alle assautis that were martialle For his sake he proudly wold endure. 1529 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 457 Thow . hes thy honour done awance, In Scotland, Ingland, and in France, Be Merciall deidis honourabyll. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Iustes, tourneys, . or other marcial feates or disguisings. 1586 MARLOWE 1*st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, My martiall prises. Wun on the fiftie headed Vuolgas waues. *a* 1625 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Laws of Candy* I. ii, That yong man, who was not . skil'd In Martiall play. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 304 See . . in what martial equipage They issue forth. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* II. 180 In counsel or in Martial Array. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 96 ¶ 1 His martial achievements remain engraved on a pillar of flint. 1773 83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XVI. 307 Rinaldo flies, with martial ardor prest. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 515 With martial order terrible. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 81 So long as there was continual fighting there was a likelihood of improvement in martial virtues.

b. Of sports, exercises, etc.; Serving as training for warfare.

1422–30 LYDG *Chron. Troy* Prol., Yt longeth to manhode To haunte his bodye in playes marciall. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 670 The king entending to see this martiall sport, . caused lystes royall for the Champions to be newly erected in West Smithfield in London. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51 Before Poets did soften vs, we were full of courage, giuen to martiall exercises. 1632 PARKER *True Tale of Robin Hood* 39 in Child *Ballads* III. 229 And shewd to them such martiall sport, With his long bow and arrow. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1869) I. 458 They soon became careless of their martial exercises. 1815 WORDSW. *Laodamia* 118 While my youthful peers before my eyes Prepared themselves for glorious enterprise By martial sports. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 227 There he was entertained with martial exercises.

c. Of music. Appropriate to warfare.

1662 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 198 The incensed powers beheld An heaven Which durst with martial brass, belie the thunder's sound. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 540 All the while Sonorous mettal blowing Martial sounds. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 The martial kettle drum. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 37 When our Country's cause provokes to Arms, How martial musick ev'ry bosom warms! 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 3 The ear is pleased With melting airs or martial. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 36 They had a lively and martial music.

2. Of or pertaining to 'the Army', or the military profession. *Obs.* exc. in COURT MARTIAL, 'military' as opposed to 'civil' or 'civilian'. †*Martial name* a fictitious name adopted by a soldier (= F. *nom de guerre*).

1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXVIII. xx, Without rule of marcill gouernaunce. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 7 b, He caused dyvers lustie men to appele divers olde men upon matters determinable as the common lawe in the court marcial. 1590 R. WILLIAMS *(title)* A Briefe Discourse of Warre, with his opinion concerning some parts of the Martiall Discipline. 1625 BACON *Ess., Love* (Arb.) 447, I know not how, but Martiall Men, are giuen to Loue. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 546 Dauid de Argenton, a Norman, and a martiall knight. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6322/3 To be Advocate-General, or Judge Martial of all His Majesty's Forces in England. 1757 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. cccxxiv. 102 Some are for a Parliamentary inquiry, others for a Martial one. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* II. 3 They laid aside their surnames, and assumed nick names, or martial names.

3. Martial law. a. That kind of military government of a country or district, by which the ordinary law is suspended, and the military authorities are empowered to arrest all suspected persons at their discretion, and to punish offenders without formal trial. †b. Formerly sometimes applied to what is now called 'military law', viz. the body of enactments and rules for the government of the army, an enactment or rule forming part of this.

Originally these two senses (in which the adj. has respectively senses 1 and 2) would not always be distinguishable, as military law existed only in war time, and consisted mainly of temporary and occasional ordinances, our earliest quots., however, distinctly exhibit the same use as is now current. In early examples the adj. is often assimilated in spelling to MARSHAL *sb.*, and it was a common opinion that 'marshal law' was so called as being the law emanating from the lord marshal. Mod. Fr. has *loi martiale*, but perh. from English.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* II. xv. 61 Yf the lawe were so that the iudges myght procede and put felons to answere without endyghtementes, as in treason is vsed in thys realme by the lawe marshall vppon warre rered. 1537 HEN. VIII *Let. Dk. Norf.* in *State Papers* (1830) II. 537 We doo ryght well approve and allowe your proceedings in the displayng of our Baner. And forasmoche as the same is now displayed the cours of our lawes must geve place to thordenaunces and estatutes marciall; our pleasure is that you shal. cause such dredfull execution to be done upon a good nombre of thinhabitauntes of euery towne, village and hamlet that have offended in this rebellion as they may be a ferefull spectacle to all other herafter, that wold practise any like mater. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 231 According to the law marshal thei wer adiudged to die. 1568 in J. Hooker *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 207 Not by martyall lawe, but by veredicte of twelve men, orderly. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. viii. 46 Please your Maiestie, let his Neck answere for it, if there is any Marshall Law in the World. 1627 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 27 His Lordship had power .. to make Martiall Lawes (he being Lord Martiall of England), and to punish the transgressors. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxiv. (1821) 449 Wee doe hereby giue, and commit unto you full power and authority to execute by Marshall Law, all notable and apparent Offenders. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Letters* II. lix. (1650) 86 The Lawes themselves, civil as well as martiall, were publish'd and executed in Latine. *a* 1676 HALE *Common Law* (1713) 40 Touching .. Martial Law, these Things are to be observed. . First, That in Truth and Reality it is not a Law, but something indulged rather than allowed as a Law; the Necessity of .. Order and Discipline in an Army, is that only which can

give those Laws a Countenance... Secondly, This indulged Law was only to extend to Members of the Army, or to those of the opposite Army. 1751 *Affect. Narr. Wager.*40 [He] protested that he would go as far in punishing the Criminals as the Martial Law would permit. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. v 241 For this ordinary crime the queen could hardly be prevented from directing him to be tried instantly by martial law 1844 H H WILSON *Brit India* II. 143 Martial law was proclaimed. 1851 WELLINGTON in *Hansard's Parl Deb* Ser III. CXV. 880 Martial law was neither more nor less than the will of the general who commands the army In fact, martial law meant no law at all.

attrib 1900 *Daily News* 12 Mar. 5/3 Newspapers published outside the Martial Law districts.

4 Warlike; brave; valiant; given to fighting. Formerly often with some notion of sense 7 a

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII vi. (1494) C v b, A werre began Geyne romaynes this marciall [1554 ed mercial] woman. 1593 SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI*, II i. 21 *Bur* But what's that Puzell *Pal* A Maid, they say. *Bed.* A Maid? And be so martiall? 1625 BACON *Ess., Vicissitudes Things* (Arb) 573 The Northern Tract of the World, is in Nature the more Martiall Region 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* II. XIX 120 Women have often been the nets to catch and ensnare the souls of many Martiall men 1736 S WESLEY *Battle of Sexes* 56 Sounding trumpets' breath Kindles in martial breasts stern love of war. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat* (1841) 40 There are sounds to make us cheerful, or sad, martial, or tender 1821 BYRON *Mar Fal* III ii, My nephew and the clients of our house Many and martial. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. II. 56 Wake the martial spirit in their breasts.

Comb 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1638) 296 The poore Prince as a martiall minded man said [etc.]. 1629 H BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 97 Who seeing the Martiallike Prelate accompanied with armmed men, begun to laugh.

5. Characteristic of or befitting a warrior.

1598 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* III i 166 He I hits With Peircing steele at bold Mercutio's breast, Who with a Martiall scorne, with one hand beates Cold death aside, and with the other sends It back to Tybalt. 1602 — *Twel. N* III. ii. 45 *An* Will either of you beare me a challenge to him? *To* Go, write it in a martial hand, be curst and briefe 1608 D T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol & Mor* 37 b, By reason of his Martiall carriage and aspect. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 640 He steps right onward, martial in his air, His form, and movement 1816 L HUNT *Rimini* III 20 Some tastes there were indeed that would prefer Giovanni's countenance as the martialler 1817 WOLFE *Burial Sir J Moore* III, But he lay like a warrior taking his rest, With his martial cloak around him 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann Q. Neighb.* XXVII (1878) 474 With almost a martial stride the little creature walked up to the speaker.

6. Resembling what pertains to the god Mars.

1611 SHAKS *Cymb* IV ii 310 His Foote Mercuriall his martiall Thigh The brawnes of Hercules

7 Of, or belonging to, the planet Mars.

a. *Astrol* (often, subject to the influence of Mars; hence applied to venomons animals and to plants with violently active properties) **b** *Astron.* (= MARTIAN). Now with capital initial.

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I ii 1 ii (1676) 27/1 Gregorius Tholosanus makes seven kinds of ætherial Spirits or Angels, according to the number of the seven Planets Saturnine, Jovial, Martial 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Psend Ep.* VI XIV (1658) 417 The fixed Stars are esteemed Martial or Jovial, according to the colours whereby they answer these Planets 1647 LILLY *Chr Astrol* XV 84 A Martiall Man, is many times full faced with a lively high colour. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng Physic* (1656) 377 Suppose a Man be bitten or stung by a Martial Creature, Wormwood an herb of Mars, giveth you present cure *Ibid.* 42 They are furious Martial Plants 1784 HERSCHEL in *Phil Trans.* LXXIV. 273 The point Aries on the martial ecliptic answers to our 19° 28′ of Sagittarius. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 210 The Terrestrial and Martial seasons. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop Astron* III iii 321 Clouds in a Martial atmosphere

8. In early *Chemistry*. Of or pertaining to iron, containing iron. *Obs.* exc. in certain names (now little used) of chemical compounds and pharmaceutical preparations.

1684-5 BOYLE *Min Waters* ad fin, I found that more than one of our English Martial Springs .. were too much weakened by the Water that Rained into them 1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, *Martial Regulus* of *Antimony* 1708 J PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 36 Our Mines produce As perfect Martial Ore 1741 HANKEWITZ in *Phil. Trans.* XLI 828 All Martial Waters will, with Galls, turn blackish or inky 1756 C LUCAS *Ess Waters* I. 14 This volatile acid flies off, leaving the iron to precipitate in the form of a martial earth 1776 J. CLEGG in T. Percival *Ess* (1776) III. App 333 Lime-water tends to deepen the colour produced by some astringents and martial vitriol. 1789 A. CRAWFORD in *Med Commun.* II 311, I had made trial of the tincture of martial flowers. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed. 2) II. 82 It was a compleat Martial Liver of sulphur 1822 IMISON *Sci & Art* II 105 Black oxide of iron formerly martial ethiops 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract Build.* 330 The smallest quantity of clay, gypsum, or martial matter 1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 765 Humid Assay of Gold mixed with Martial Pyrites. 1889 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Martial preparations*, medicaments containing iron or a salt of iron.

† **9.** Of the month of March. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* CXCI, Thankit mot be the sanctis marciall, That me first causit hath this accident.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** *pl.* Poems about wars. *nonce-use.*

1589 FLEMING *Virg.* Argt. 3 His Bucoliks, or Pastoralls.. his Georgiks or ruralls..his Æneids or Martialls.

† **2.** ? One born under the influence of Mars. *Obs.*

1603 TIMME *Quersitanus* I. xi 47 There are starres which haue their most cold & moyste spirites .others most hote & drie, as the Solarie & Martialls.

† **3.** A martial person, a soldier. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 469 The Queene of martials And Mars him selfe conducted them

4. A Martian. *rare.*

1880 P GREG *Across Zodiac* I. v. 115 Every Martial can write at least as quickly as he can speak

Martial, obs. form of MARSHAL.

Martialism (mā·ɹʃăliz'm). [f. MARTIAL *a* + -ISM.] Warlike qualities.

1608 D. PRICE *Chr. Warre* 8 Wrestling, running, fighting, and other feats of Martialisme. 1784 *Europ Mag.* VI. 113 A due portion of martialism elevates the soul in a remarkable degree 1885 A. FORBES *Souvenirs some Cont* 38 A rugged, motley crowd of staunch fighting men, of whose martialism he had had experience in his Asiatic warfare

Martialist (mā·ɹʃălist). Also 6 **martialiste**, 6-7 **marshallist, martiallist(e,** 7 **marshalist.** [f. MARTIAL *a.* + -IST]

† **1.** *Astrol.* A person born under the influence of the planet Mars. *Obs.*

1569 J SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van Arts* 50 b, She pronounceth that man a Martialiste or Solist 1647 LILLY *Chr Astrol* x 67 Generally Martialists have this forme 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III iii 449 He not dreaming of such Martialists, hath recourse to the Nature of the Month

2. A military man, one skilled in warfare; a warrior. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Now *rare.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 296 Your sonne died in the quarel of his countrie, like a valiant Martialist 1595 LYLY *Wom in Moone* II. i, He worke such warre within Pandoraes brest, That She shall become a vixen Martialist 1603 H CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 49 A true Martialist he is indeed, that by strong hand labours to suppresse his rebellious lusts. 1611 SPED *Hist Gt Brit* IX xxii 61 The French sought to trie fortune for their Iles in the Seas . their preparations were great, and their Marshallists many 1658 W BURTON *Itin Anton* 67 Septimius Severus deservedly equalled with the greatest Martialists of any age 1749 J POTE *Hist of Windsor* 130 The stoutest and most famous Martialists of that age 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser IV 123 Their wives were as complete martialists [etc.] 1882 SWINBURNE *Child's Battles* in *Tristr Lyonesse* 270 Howe'er he look demurely, Our martialist will surely Have his way 1884 *Daily News* 11 Feb 5/4 These martialists of the smug pattern.

3. A Martian. *rare.*

1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* 101 Then it must be a fine day for the Martialists, for clouds over Mars must produce quite as bad an effect as similar phenomena on earth

Martiality (mā·ɹʃăliăliti) [f. MARTIAL *a.* + -ITY.] The quality or state of being martial

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 134 This Emperour was more giuen to venery, then martialitie 1823 *Blackw. Mag* XIV 529 He acquires a superior fierceness or martiality of aspect

Martialize (mā·ɹʃălaiz), *v. rare* Also 6 **martiallize.** [f. MARTIAL *a.* + IZE.] *trans.* To make martial. Hence **Martializa·tion**

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf Met.* LXXVIII, Only the muses deare to Martialize. 1685 E. SPENCE tr *Varilla's Ho Medici* 57 They could not conceive, why, his army being the strongest and best martialliz'd, he [etc.] 1823 *New Monthly Mag* VII 126 The Rebellion broke out, and the genius of loyalty martialized the various classes of the community 1848 L. HUNT *Town* (1858) 439 [The march in 'Figaro'] has ever since been played there to the martialisation of hundreds of little boys

Martiall(e, obs. forms of MARSHAL, MARTIAL

Martialist(e, obs. forms of MARTIALIST

Martially (mā·ɹʃăli), *adv.* [f. MARTIAL *a.* + -LY[2].] In a martial manner.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. XXI (1592) 95 Whil'st either king thus Martially defends. 1596 DARYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* I 167 Galdie obteines na les triumphe than gif he martiallie and valzeantlie had ouircum thame 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy Italy* I 158 It did not become Rome built by the son of Mars to take towns otherwise than martially. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 46 P 11 Who could be the Author of a Piece so martially written.

† **b.** In accordance with martial law. *Obs*

1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 33 Shall she forbear. to put his Souldiers to the Sword martially, or to execute her Laws civilly.

† **c** ? With regard to military matters. *Obs*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems*, etc (1677) 94 Look upon him Martially, and he is a Justice of War.

Martialness (mā·ɹʃălnės) [f. MARTIAL *a* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being martial.

1727 in BAILEY vol II 1844 L HUNT *Imag. & Fancy* (1846) 22 In some far island which its foes besiege, Who all day long with dreadful martialness [*Iliad* XVIII. 209 στυγερῷ "Αρηι] Have pour'd from their own town.

Martial sea, obs. form of MARSHALSEA.

Martian (mā·ɹʃən), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 **Marcien.** [f. L. *Marti-us* pertaining to Mars (f. *Mart-em* MARS) + -AN.]

A. *adj.*

1. † **a.** Having the temperament due to the influence of the planet Mars (*obs.*) **b.** Of or pertaining to Mars or its supposed inhabitants.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 610, I am a Venerien In felinge, and myn herte is Marcien. 1880 A. R WALLACE *Isl. Life* 160 The duration of such phenomena on Mars being reckoned in Martian months equivalent to one-twelfth of a Martian year. 1892 *Pall Mall G* 6 Aug 1/3 We may therefore perhaps be excused for taking a more immediate interest in Martian matters than in the affairs of worlds so infinitely more distant. 1898 H. G WELLS *War of Worlds* II. ii 210 Long before the Martian invasion.

† **2** Of or pertaining to war or battle. *Obs.*

1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 398 The Beasts that fill'd the Martian Field With blood and slaughter. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 6 The judges..Into the Martian field adowne descended.

3. Of or pertaining to the month of March.

1663 COCKERAM, *Martian-moneth*, the moneth of March.

1842 MACAULAY *Lays, Lake Regillus* 17 Gay are the Martian Kalends.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of the planet Mars

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug 2/1 Can it be that the Martians are endeavouring to signal to some other planet? 1898 H. G WELLS *War of Worlds* I v. 31 The glimpse I had had of the Martians emerging from the cylinder in which they had come to the earth from their planet.

† **Ma·rtiated,** *ppl. a Chem. Obs.* [f. **martiate* vb. (f. L. *Marti-us* pertaining to Mars) + -ED[1].] Impregnated with iron.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 195/1 The martiated Salt, sublim'd from Gads of Iron. *Ibid.* 369/1.

Martiaton, variant of MARCIATON.

Martichore, variant of MANTICORE.

† **Marti·colist.** *Obs rare*[−0] [f. L. *Marticola* (f *Mart(i)*- MARS + *col-ĕre* to worship) + -IST] A worshipper of Mars. 1727 in BAILEY vol II

Manticora, variant of MANTICORE.

† **Marti·genous,** *a. Obs.* [f L. *Martigen a* (f. *Mart(i)*- MARS + *gen-, gignĕre* to beget) + -OUS.] Mars-born, begotten by Mars 1727 BAILEY vol. II

Martilage, -ildge, -ilege, var. ff. MARTILOGE

Martilet, obs form of MARTLET

Martileys, variant of MARTELAISE.

Martilmas: see MARTINMAS.

† **Ma·rtiloge.** *Eccl. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **martilage, martilogie, -ye, martirlogi,** 4-6 **martiloge,** 5 **martelege, martilege, -logge, martloge, martylogye, mertelage, mertilloge,** 6 **martylage.** [ad. med.L. *martilogium, -legium*, corrupt forms of *martyrologium* MARTYROLOGY.] A list or register of martyred saints, a martyrology.

[*c* 1000 *De Consuet Monach.* in *Anglia* XIII 400 þeah þe on martirlogian (L *in martyrologio*) na si hæfþ] 13 *S Erkenwolde* 154 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg* (1881) 269 Merkid is in oure martilage his mynde for euer 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 81 By þe martiloge it semeth þat he regnede sixtene 3ere. *c* 1425 *St Mary of Oignies* II viii in *Anglia* VIII. 173/30 She halowed festful dayes writen in hir mynde and impressed in hir herte as in a martiloge 1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I. 331 Wherefore hit is redde in the martilogge. 'Suche a day at Scotlande Seynte Brigida' 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 164 a Of whome the martiloge of holy churche speketh not 1524 in Nichols *Mann Ant. Pynes* (1797) 272 A boke called a Pye, and a boke called a Martylage 1548 UDALL *Erasm Par., Luke* Pref 4 b, The holye Bible, legenda Sanctorum,..& martiloges.

Martin[1] (mā·ɹtin) Also 5 **martoune,** 6, 9 **marten,** 7 **martyn** [Presumably a use of *Martin* (a F. *Martin*, ad. L. *Martinus*), a male Christian name common in Western Europe after St. Martin bishop of Tours (4th c.), whose festival is 11th Nov. (MARTINMAS). The name is applied in Fr. to various birds, as in *martin chasseur*, the hen-harrier, *martin-pêcheur*, the kingfisher; the dim *martinet* (see MARTINET) denotes the house-martin and the swift.

The application of the Christian name to birds has no obvious reason, and may have been purely arbitrary. Many writers of the 17th c say that the martin is so called because it comes in March and departs about Martinmas.]

1. A well-known bird of the swallow family, *Chelidon urbica*. It builds a mud-nest on the walls of houses, etc., hence called **house-martin** The **sand-martin** or **bank-martin** is *Cotileriparia*, the **purple martin** of N America is *Progne subis* or *purpurea*. For Australian use see quot. 1883.

Bee martin, the American king-bird, *Tyrannus carolinensis* **Black martin, Screech-martin,** local names for the swift, *Cypselus apus.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 213 The Martoune, the Murcoke, the Myresnype in ane, Lichtit, as leist men, law by that laike 1589 ? LYLY *Pappe w Hatchet* C b, There is small difference between Swallowes and Martins, either in shape or nature 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, *Arrezaque*, a bird called a marten 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornithol.* 213 The Sand Martin, or Shore bird *Ibid* 214 The black Martin or Swift *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 107 Building in holes of pits, like some martins. 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne*, To Barrington xvi, The house martin, or martlet 1774 *Ibid.* xx, The sand martin, or bank-martin, is by much the least of any of the British *hirundines*. *Ibid.* xxi, The swift or black martin 1808-14 A. WILSON *Amer Ornith* (1831) II 37 The purple martin, like his half-cousin the king bird, is the terror of crows, hawks, and eagles. 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXIII 363/1 The Common Swift is the Screech Martin and Black Martin of the country-people. 1865 Fairy Martin [see FAIRY C. 2] 1883 NEWTON in *Encycl Brit.* XV 581/2 The ordinary Martin of Australia is the *Hirundo* or *Hylochelidon nigricans* of most ornithologists, and another and more beautiful form is the Ariel or Fairy-Martin of the same country, *Hirundo* or *Lagenoplastes ariel* 1887 J C HARRIS *Free Joe*, etc. (1888) 141 In the upper air a bee-martin was fiercely pursuing a sparrow-hawk

† **2.** A dupe. *Obs.* [Perh. a different word.]

1591 GREENE *Discov Coosnage* Wks (Grosart) X. 37 In High Lawe, The Theefe is called a High lawier. He that is robd the Martin When he yeeldeth, stouping. 1620 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* G, I haue heard a high-way lawyer rob a man in the morning, and hath dined with the martin or honest man so robbed the same day at an Inne 1681 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* II i, We are all meere Martins.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *martin-haunted* adj.; **martin-box, -coop,** a box or coop used in America for martins to build in; **martin-snipe,** a provincial name for the green sandpiper, *Totanus ochropus.*

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 47 Its lofty, machicolated and battlemented tower. looking exceedingly like a *martin-box, on a pole 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 264 Knocking down a mouldering *martin-coop, with his tennis-ball. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 163 Almost to the *martin-haunted eaves A summer burial deep in hollyhocks. 1870 H. STEVENSON *Birds Norfolk* II. 224 Provincially, this bird [the Green Sandpiper] is known as the..'*Martin Snipe'.

† **Ma·rtin** ². *Obs.* [The name *Martin* (see prec.) given to the monkey in *Reynard the Fox.*] A kind of monkey. Also *martin-ape, -monkey.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 6464 Visage after martyn apen: Folke heo buth ful eovel y-schapen! 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxiv. 14 (*gloss*) Martynapis ben liyk apis, and ben tailid. 1589 ? LYLY *Whip for an Ape* 7 Who knoweth not, that Apes men Martins call 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 7 The *Cepus*, or Martine Munkey. The Martin called *cepus* of the Grecke word, *Kepos.* a 1697 J. AUBREY *Lives* (1898) II 48 Their [the Martins'] crest is an ape; men use to say 'a Martin ape'.

b Comb.. *martin-drunk* (cf. *ape-drunk, lion-drunk*, etc, in the same list).

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 24 The sixt [kind of drunkard] is Martin drunke, when a man is drunke and drinkes himselfe sober ere he stirre.

Martin ³ (mā·ɹtin). Also 6 **Marten, -yn, Merteryn.** The name of St. Martin (see MARTIN¹) used *attrib.* and in *Comb.*

† **1. Martin chain**, a sham gold chain. (Cf. 3 b.)

a 1560 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. II 19 b, Certayne lyght braynes ..wyll rather weare a Marten chayne, the pryce of .viii *d.* then they woulde be vnchayned.

2. More fully † **Martin dry**, also [Fr.] ‖ **Martin sec**: a kind of pear, so called from being ripe at Martinmas. [Cf G. *Martinsbirne.*]

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort* (1679) 34 Pears. November.. Martin sec. 1672 — tr. *Fr Gard.* (1675) 118 (Pears) The dry Martins. 1708 KERSEY, *Martin-dry*, a kind of Pear, that ripens at the middle of November 1860 HOGG *Fruit Man.* 200 Martin Sec (Dry Martin) 1875 *Ibid* (ed. 4) 479 The Martins are perhaps the earliest varieties [of pears] grown amongst us.

3. † **a St. Martin**: St. Martin's day, Martinmas.

1533 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 34 That every man make his fens before Seynt Merteryn.

† **b. St. Martin's**: the parish of St. Martin-le-Grand, London, formerly celebrated as the resort of dealers in imitation jewellery.

1572 in *Extracts Acc. Revels at Court* (Shaks. Soc.) 24 John Wever of Saint Martins for Copper silver frenge, xvij ozes at [blank] the ounce. 1607 DEKKER *Westw Ho* II. i, You must to the pawne to buy Lawne to Saint Martins for Lace. 1618 MYNSHULL *Ess Prison* 23 They are like the rings and chaines bought at S. Martines, that weare faire for a little time, but shortly after will proue Alchimy or rather pure Copper.

c. (**St.**) **Martin's**, in composition. **St. Martin's bird**, the hen-harrier [= F *oiseau de S. Martin*, Cotgr.]; **St. Martin's day**, the 11th of November, Martinmas; (**St.**) **Martin's eve**, the eve of St. Martin's day, 10th November; **St. Martin's evil**, drunkenness (Cent. Dict.), **St. Martin's flower** (see quot.); † **St. Martin's fowl**, = *St. Martin's bird*; **St. Martin's herb**, = *Herb of St. Martin* (see HERB 7 b); **St. Martin's Lent**, the forty days between Martinmas and Christmas Eve (see LENT *sb* ¹ 3 b); † **St. Martin's rings**, imitation gold rings (see 3 b, and cf. *St Martin's ware*); † **St. Martin's stuff, ware**, counterfeit goods (cf 3 b); **St. Martin's Summer**, a season of fine mild weather occurring about Martinmas; also *fig.*

1897 F. S ELLIS *Reynard* 38 And straightway hove within his sight Saint *Martin's bird 1517 in Nichols *Mann. Anc Times* (1797) 272 Payd on Seynt *Martens day, for bred and drynke for the syngers, vs. 1592 STOW *Ann* an. 1280. 300 On S *Martins euen a great thunder ouerthrew many houses and trees in England 1598 BP HALL *Sat* IV iv 30 Dried Fliches of some smoked Beeue; Hang'd on a writhen with since Martins eue. 1866 *Treas Bot* 46/1 *Alströmeria Flos Martini*, the St. *Martin's Flower of Chili 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 73 The myttane, and Sanct *Martynis fowle, Wend he had bene the hornit howle. 1866 *Treas Bot.*, St. *Martin's herb, *Sauvagesia erecta* 1589 R HARVEY *Pl Perc.* 4, I doubt whether all be gold that glistereth, sith Saint *Martins rings be but Copper within 1617 FENNOR *Compter's Commonw* 28 This kindnesse is but like Alchimy or Saint Martins rings, that are faire to the eye. and haue a rich outside, but if a man breake them a sunder and looke into them [etc] 1598 GUILPIN *Skial* (1878) 41, I had thought the last mask. Had Taught thee S *Martins stuffe from true gold lace 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I ii 131 This night the Siege assuredly Ile rayse. Expect Saint *Martins Summer, Halcyons dayes. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F* 560 Then ensued A Martin's summer of his faded love 1884 *St James's Gaz.* 7 Nov. 14/2 The arrival of November has only varied matters by bringing in a St. Martin's summer 1648 C WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 122 These letters may be St *Martins ware, counterfeit stuffe.

Martin ⁴ (mā·ɹtin). [Perh called from the surname of inventors or makers]

1. A grinding-tool consisting of a brass plate with a flat stone facing (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

† **2.** *Martin panel.*

1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 241 Let the Martin pannels for the vis-a-vis be carried to Long Acre, and the pye-balls sent to Hall's to be bitted.

3 *Martin bit* see quot.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl, *Martin Bit* (*Manège*), a stiff-bar bit, having a spoon-shaped port [etc].

Ma·rtin ⁵. *dial.* (from Yorks. southward: see E. D. D.) = FREEMARTIN. Also *martin-calf, -heifer.*

The sense 'spayed heifer', quoted in E. D. D. from Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695) and Peacock *Lonsdale Gloss.* (1869), if genuine, is now obsolete.

Martin, variant of MARTEN.

† **Ma·rtinet** ¹. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **mart(e)net, mertenet(te, mertinet, 5–6 martynet, martnette, 7–9 martinet** [a. F. *martinet*, dim. of the proper name *Martin*: see MARTIN ¹.]

1. A name for the martin and the swift. (Cf. MARTLET ² 1) *Bank martinet*, the sand martin.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 437 Quayle sparow larke & litelle mertinet. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 159 Quayle, sparow, larke, martynet 1530 PALSGR 243/2 Martynet a byrde, *martinet.* 1544 TURNER *Avium Præcip. Hist* F 2, Minores [apodes] Angli uocant rok martinettes or chirche martnettes.. Tertium genus, quod in ripis nidulatur, Angli a bank martnet nominant. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Apus*. a martnette, the seconde kind of swallowes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 288 A third sort there is of these Swallows and Martinets. 1610 [see MARTLET ² 2]. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornithol* 213 The Martin, or Martinet, or Martlet. 1691 RAY *Creation* I (1692) 147 Those Birds which have but short Feet, as the Swift and Martinet 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict* II, *Apiastra*, ..a bird that eateth bees, called midwal, or martinet. 1833 RENNIE *G. Montagu's Ornith. Dict* 316 Martinet. A name for the Window Swallow.

‖ **2.** *Hist.* (See quot.)

1831 SIR W HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 405 The *martinets* or scholars of the University [of Paris] not belonging to Colleges at all. 1885 *Durh. Univ Jrnl* VI 104 'Day-students' were well known in medieval days in the University of Paris; and they were called 'Martinets' because they had their dwellings, so to speak, beneath the eaves.

† **Ma·rtinet** ². *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *martīnettus, martīnellus* (Grillandus), dim. of *Martīnus* Martin.] The demon who had the office of summoning witches to their assemblies (Cf. MARTINIST 4.)

1609 B JONSON *Masque Queens* B 2, Their litle Martin is he that calls them to their Conuenticles. *Ibid.* B 4 b, Which makes that their little Masters or Martinets, of whom I haue mention'd before, vse this forme in dismissing their conuentions.

Martinet ³ (mā·ɹtinét). Also 5 **martymette,** 6 **martynette,** 6–9 (sense 4) **martnet.** [a. F. *martinet* in various unconnected senses, possibly belonging to etymologically distinct words.]

1. A military engine for throwing large stones. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I cxx. 144 These four martynettes dyd cast out great stones 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII 259 Him passing on, A ponderous stone from some huge martinet, Struck.

† **2.** A water-mill for an iron forge (Cotgr.). *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl* 229/2 A Martinett, *tritisticus, & dicitur de Irriguo*

† **3.** (See quot) *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* II xxiii. 137 Litel cartes called martymettes for to carye the mantelles & the tymbre that serueth for ye engins from the shippes vnto the place where as thei shal be dressed

4. *Naut.* One of the leech-lines of a sail.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq. E Ind.* I. xxviii. 71 The Mariners and ship boyes, some in the forecastell haling bollings, braces, and Martnets. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 The top-saile martnets are made fast to the head of the top gallant mast. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s v, *To Top the Martnets*, is to hale them up. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 471.

‖ **5.** A kind of cat-o'-nine-tails formerly used in French schools

1881 DU CHAILLU *Land Midnight Sun* II 262, I saw.. what resembled a policeman's club, at the end of which was a thick piece of leather, the whole reminding one of a martinet

Martinet ⁴ (mā·ɹtine·t). [From the name of General *Martinet*, a French drill-master of the reign of Louis XIV.]

† **1.** The system of drill invented by Martinet. *Obs.*

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i, What, d'ye find fault with Martinet?. 'tis the best exercise in the World

2. A military or naval officer who is a stickler for strictness of discipline; hence in wider sense, a rigid disciplinarian.

1779 J. MOORE *View Soc Fr.* (1789) I xxxix. 339 Let our Martinets say what they please. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 24 If a tyrannic low-bred Colonel Would be a martinet infernal. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. vii, She knew that the fine ladies were moral martinets with respect to any one not born among themselves. 1868 LD. BLOOMFIELD in Lady G. Bloomfield *Remin.* (1883) II. xix. 320 He is considerate, strict but not a martinet. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 300 A true-born martinet never thinks he is at all severe.

¶ **b** One who drills with precision.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* xxix. (1856) 254 We had drilled with knapsack and sledge, till we were almost martinets in our evolutions on the ice.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj*

1814 SCOTT *Wav* lii, A sort of martinet attention to the minutiæ and technicalities of discipline 1821–30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. (1874) 26 Martinet dowagers and venerable beaux acted as masters and mistresses of ceremonies. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol* vii. 163 Protests like those made against martinet riding regulations.. and against our 'ridiculous drill-book'. 1903 A. AINGER *Crabbe* viii. 145 The martinet father and his poor crushed wife.

Hence **Ma·rtinet** *v.*, to act the martinet; **Ma·rtinetdom, Ma·rtinetship,** the system of government by martinets; **Ma·rtine·tism,** the spirit or action characteristic of a martinet; **Ma·rtine·t(t)ish** *a.*, having the characteristics of a martinet; whence **Martinet(t)ishness.**

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 107 Betwixt the system of martinetting too much and too little, the pro's and con's are nearly equal. 1827 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 236 No garrison had ever been governed with so rancorous and unrelenting a martinetship. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 322 He called them 'discipline'—his boast being martinetism. 1852 JERDAN *Autobiog.* I. vii. 53 The martinettish General had. enough ado to keep his Aides under military discipline. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 554 Educated in the traditions of military martinetdom which Frederick the Great had handed down to his successors as the basis of Prussia's greatness. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* i. 4 Sir Walter's father reminds one, in not a few of the formal and rather martinetish traits which are related of him, of the father of Goethe 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 3 Disgust at the martinettishness of their commanding officer 1887 *Standard* 16 May 5/3 A martinetism .. repugnant to the English character

Martingale (mā·ɹtingēⁱl), *sb.* Also 6–7 **martingall,** 7–9 **martingal.** [a. F. *martingale* (Cotgr. 1611 in sense 1), of obscure etymology.

First found in Rabelais in *chausses a la martingale* hose that fastened at the back (hence Sp., It. *martingala* a sort of hose, in Sp also cuishes). This is commonly supposed to mean literally 'hose after the fashion of Martigues' (in Provence), and the 'martingale' for a horse is assumed to have been so named from its similarity to hose of this kind. It is, however, doubtful whether Rabelais's *a la martingale* is anything but a jocular application of the term of the manege, though the mod. Prov dicts. give *martegalo* as one of the Pr forms of the word]

1. A strap or arrangement of straps fastened at one end to the noseband, bit, or reins and at the other to the girth to prevent a horse from rearing or throwing back his head.

1589 ? LYLY *Pappe w Hatchet* Wks 1902 III 410 Thou shalt be broken as Prosper broke his horses, with a muzroule, portmouth, and a martingall. a 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Scornf Lady* II. i, Lord what a hunting head shee carries, sure she has been ridden with a Martingale 1661 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* 237 Some people are to be rid with strong bitts and curbs, and martingalls. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict.* s. v *Colt*, Then put on a Martingal 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III iv, If you found a martingale for the mother, Vivian, it had been well if you had found a curb for the daughter 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* July 83/1 Where is the saddle, the martingale?

2. *Naut.* A rope for guying down the jib-boom to the dolphin-striker; also called *martingale-guy, -stay.* *Flying martingale*, a similar supporting rope for the flying jib-boom. *Martingale backrope*, a guy-rope for the dolphin-striker.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 233 Martingal stay, to support the jib-boom. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed Burney), Martingale in a ship is a name given to the rope extending downwards from the jib-boom end to a kind of bumkin 1840 R H DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 132 Tackle [was] got upon the martingale backrope. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 13 The flying jib-boom is supported downwards by a flying martingale.

b. A dolphin-striker (see DOLPHIN 9).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 170 *Martingal*, an ash bar, fixed downwards from the fore side of the bowsprit cap, and by which the martingal stay supports the jib-boom 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* III. (1856) 27 We ran into an iceberg., and carried away our jib-boom and martingale 1899 F. T BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 17 Seated far out ahead of the ship by the martingale.

3 A system in gambling which consists in doubling the stake when losing in the hope of eventually recouping oneself.

1815 *Paris Chit-chat* (1816) III. 52, I found him and his Mentor calculating the infallible chances of a martingale 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I 266 You have not played as yet? Do not do so; above all avoid a martingale if you do 1878 *Daily News* 9 Mar, She was to pay him £20 per annum at the end of 1875 £40 at the end of 1876, £80 in 1877, and so on, in a sort of martingale 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* xiv 325 Sometimes, of course, the martingale will answer its purpose splendidly for a while

Martingale (mā·ɹtingēⁱl), *v.* [f. MARTINGALE *sb.* Cf. F. *martingaler* in sense 1.]

1 *intr.* (See quot.)

1823 'JON BEE' *Dict Turf*, *Martingale*, at play, to double stakes constantly, until luck taking one turn only, repays the adventurer all.

2. *trans.* *Naut.* To secure with a guy-rope.

1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 211 If the wind is likely to freshen, martingale the. studding-sail boom.

‖ **Martingana** (martiŋgā·na). Also anglicized **-gane.** [Sicilian It.] A kind of boat used in Sicily.

1886 *List of Ships Reported* Dec., Abbrev., *Ma.* Martingana. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD *Children of King* I. 6 A couple of clumsy 'martinganes'.

Martini (maɹtī·ni). Short for *Martini-Henry rifle* (see quot. 1870)

1870 *Colburn's United Service Mag.* I. 361 The rapid improvements which have taken place since the introduction of..Brown Bess in 1842, to that of the Martini-Henry in the present year *Ibid.* 367 The only thing then remaining to be done was to fit the Martini breech to the Henry barrel, and thus we have the Martini-Henry rifle complete. 1876 *Rifle Shot's Man.* 21 With the Martini. a considerably increased allowance can be made 1890 KIPLING *Soldiers Three* (1891) 65 The good and virtuous people who hardly know a Martini from a Snider.

Martinia, variant of MARTYNIA.

† **Ma·rtinish,** *a. Obs.* [f. *Martin* + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to the Martinists.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* ii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 203 This Martinish and Counter-martinish age.

Ma·rtinism. [f. *Martin* + -ISM.]

1. The tenets of 'Martin Marprelate' (see MAR- b).

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* A iv, It is a common reporte that the faction of Martinisme hath mightie freends. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* v. Ded. § 7 The scurrilous and more then Satyricall immodestie of Martinisme.

2. The system of L. C. de Saint-Martin (see next 3).

1879 *Encycl Brit* IX 751 (art. *Freemasonry*), The rivalry of such romantic systems as Martinism was still keenly felt.

Martinist (mā·rtinist). Also 7 **martenist.** [f. the proper name *Martin* + -IST.]

1. A partisan of 'Martin Marprelate'.

1589 ? LYLY *Pappe w Hatchet* Wks 1902 III. 405 Twas a mad knaue and a Martinist, that diuided his sermon into parts for memorie sake. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII vi. § 7 Tell the Martinist of the High-Priests great authority what other thing doth serve his turn but the self same shift 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch* 1 v 61 After such Satyrick Pasquils (worthy of such *Martenists*) came open menacings of Princes and Parlaments, Priests and People too

2. A follower of Martin Luther (as described by Swift in *The Tale of a Tub*).

1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 194 The criticisms of the Martinists (whom we may suppose the members of the church of England)

3. [F. *Martiniste.*] A member of a mystical school of religionists founded by L. C. de Saint-Martin (1743–1803), a disciple of Martinez Pasqualis (died 1779).

1871 MORLEY *Crit Misc.* Ser. 1 183 Peradventure the twelve apostles might please you better than the philanthropists and Martinists

† **4.** ? Used erron. for MARTINET 2. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 179 How many magicians, astrologers, [etc] have had their martinists, masterels, and ministrels, their imps and familiars, as well as other witches?

Martinite (mā·rtinəit). *Min.* [Named by J. H Kloos 1887–9 after Prof. K *Martin*, who collected it.] Hydrous phosphate of calcium found at Curaçao (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

† **Ma·rtinize,** *v. Obs.* [f. *Martin* + -IZE.] *intr.* To discourse in the strain of 'Martin Marprelate'.

1591 GREENE *Farew. Folly* Ded , Wks (Grosart) IX 228, I cannot Martinize, sweare by my faie in a pulpit, and rap out gogs wounds in a tauerne.

Martinmas (mā·rtinmăs) Forms: 3, 5 **martinmasse,** 4 **martynmesse,** 4–7 **martimes, martymes,** 5 **martymasse, martynmese, myrtynmes,** 6 **martil-, martylmas, -messe, mertymas, -mes,** 6–7 **martlemas,** 7 **martinmass, martynmasse,** 8 **martilmasse,** 9 **martinmas** [f. *Martin* + MASS]

1. The feast of St. Martin, 11 Nov. Formerly sometimes † *Martinmas in Winter,* for distinction from the feast of the translation of St. Martin, 4 July.

In Scotland one of the two term-days recognized by common law In many parts of England it was until recently the usual time for hiring servants, and fairs were often held on this day It was also common to slaughter cattle at Martinmas to be salted for winter provision

[*OE Chron.* an 918 Foran to Martines mæssan] 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 10579 A conseil hii made at martinmasse at bristowe ich vnderstonde *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 230 After þe Martynmesse þat he died here 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX 127 This wes eftir the Martymes, Quhen snaw had helit all the land 14 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 148, iiij mark & xx^{d} now dew unto him at this Martymasse last. *c* 1450 *Merlin* VI 96 The kynge is now deed sithe Martinmasse 1472 *Presentm Juries* in *Surtees Misc* (1888) 26 We desyer þ^{t} he be wodyd be Myrtynmes next comyng. 1523 FITZHERB *Surv* VIII (1539) 12 From Myghelmas to Martylmas 1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb* XXXIII, For Easter, at Martilmas hange vp a biefe. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Quon Attach.* 91 b, The ane half at the feast of Whitsunday, and the other halfe at the feast of Martymes. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 120 Att Martynmasse, wee sette our foreman to cuttinge of white-wilfes [etc]. 1666–88 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 536 At two Terms in the year, Whitsunday and Martinmass in Winter. 1838 BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 986 The crop is understood to be fully sown at the term of Whitsunday, and to be reaped at the term of Martinmas. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v 345 After Martinmas they took up their winter quarters 1889 JOHNSTON *Chron. Glenbuckie* 81 Ye ken it [money lent] should have been paid at Martinmas

† **2** Used as a derisive appellation. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* II ii 110 And how doth the Martlemas, your Master? [*sc* Falstaff. cf. III iii. 199, O my sweet Beefe]

3. *Comb* , as *Martinmas term*; † **Martinmas beef, flesh, meat,** the meat of an ox salted at Martinmas; **Martinmas Sunday** *Sc.,* the Sunday nearest to Martinmas ; **Martinmas summer,** = St. Martin's summer (in quot. *fig*).

1530 PALSGR 243/2 *Martylmas befe, *bresil* 1542 BORDE *Dyetary* XXIX. (1870) 292 Refrayne from eatynge of red herynge, martylmas beef and baken. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 72 Beefe Salted, and after dried, which we commonly call Martinmas-Beef is of very hard concoction. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 315 Under Charles the Second it was not till the beginning of November that families laid in their stock of salt provisions, then called Martinmas beef. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 329 *Martlemas flesh a year old, toasted and dried. 1352 *Wynnere & Wastoure* 345 For alle es *Martynmesse mete þat I with moste dele Noghte bot worttes with the flesche withowt wilde fowle. 1885 R BUCHANAN *Annan Water* i, It was *Martinmas Sunday. 1895 G. ALLEN *Woman who did* 178, I almost feel tempted to give way to this *Martinmas summer of love. 1592 *Extracts Aberd Reg.* (1848) II. 79 The *Martomes terme last bypast and Witsonday terme to cum.

Martionist, obs. form of MARCIONIST.

Martir, variant of MARTER, a marten.

Martir(e, obs. forms of MARTYR *sb* and *v.*

Martirlogi, variant of MARTILOGE *Obs.*

Martiron, obs. form of MARTEN.

Martite (mā·rtəit). *Min.* [f. L. *Mart-em* (see MARS) + -ITE.] 'A pseudomorph of hematite after magnetite' (Chester *Dict. Min.*).

1851 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk Chem.* V. 194 Sesquioxide of Iron Occurs in the forms of Iron-glance, Red Hæmatite, and Martite. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud Rocks* xi. 200 The magnetite probably being converted into martite.

Martlemas, obs. form of MARTINMAS.

† **Ma·rtlet** [1]. *Obs* Also 5 **mertlete.** [Altered form of MARTRET. Cf. MDu. *martel,* var. of *marter* marten ; also med.L. *martalus* marten (once in Du Cange from a document written in Germany).] A marten ; also, the fur of the marten.

1440 in Peacock *Eng Ch Furniture* (1866) 182 A vestment of white fustiane with black mertletes 1693 RAY *Syn. Quadr* 200 *Martes alius Foyna,* a Martin or Martlet 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp , Martes,* the Martin, or Martlet . the name of a creature of the weasel kind. 1808 SIBBALD *Chron Scot. Poetry* IV. Gloss., *Martlet,* more commonly Mertrick, a kind of large weesel, which bears a rich fur.

Martlet [2] (mā·rtlet) Also 6 **mart(e)lette,** 7 **martilet,** 8 **mart(e)lett.** [a. F. *martelet,* app. an altered form of *martinet* (see MARTINET [2]), perh. assimilated to *roitelet* wren]

1. The swift, *Cypselus apus,* formerly often confused with the swallow and the house-martin, to which some of the examples refer.

1538 ELYOT *Dict , Apedes,* a byrde whose fete be so lytle, that they seeme to haue none I suppose they be martlettes 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 134 Yong sparrowes martelettes and other small byrdes. 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* II ix 28 Which like the Martlet Builds in the weather on the outward wall. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* CX, First the martlet meets it in the sky 1678 [see MARTINET [1] 1] 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl* 8 June, The sweet twitter of the martlet at my window. 1773 [see MARTIN [1] 1] 1821 *Blackw. Mag* X. 443 I'll stay here till the woodcock comes, and the martlet takes her wing 1854 SYD DOBELL *Balder* XXIII 109 When airy martlet, sipping of the pool, Touches it to a ripple that stirs not The lilies.

2. *Her.* An imaginary bird without feet, borne as a charge Used as a mark of cadency for a fourth son.

In French heraldry the corresponding bird (described as having neither feet nor beak) is called *merlette* (OF *merlete, mesle'e* , AF heraldry had *merelot, merlot,* with differing dim suffix) This word is app. a dim of *merle* blackbird; according to Littré it has the sense 'female blackbird', but only the heraldic sense appears in Hatz Darm It seems possible that the heraldic bird may originally have been intended for a 'little blackbird', represented without feet by accident or caprice, or with symbolical intention, and that the English heralds of the 16th c or earlier identified the bird so depicted with the 'martlet' or swift, which has short legs, whence its mod specific name *apus* = Gr ἄπους footless. It is noteworthy that the 'martlets' (so called in the 16th c) in the pretended arms of Edward the Confessor were at an early period portrayed with feet The anglicized form of *merlete,* MARLET, does not occur in heraldic use, but appears in several 16th c. instances with the sense of *martlet,* i e a swift or a martin According to English heraldic writers, the use of the footless bird as a mark of cadency for younger sons was meant to symbolize their position as having no footing in the ancestral lands

a 1550 in *Baring-Gould & Twigge's West Armory* (1898) 5 Bodleigh Arg 5 martlets 3, 2, on a cheife sab 3 coronets or 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvii (1611) 163 He beareth Azure, a Bend Argent, Cottized Or, betweene six Martlets of the same The Martlet or Martinet (saith Bekenhawb) hath legges so exceeding short, that they can by no meanes goe 1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* I xv 48 The fourth Brother gives a Martlet for the difference of his Armes. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 417 The strangest long-wing'd Hawk that flies, That, like a Bird of Paradise, Or Herauld's Martlet has no legs 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Martlet,* the Term in Heraldry for a Pidgeon, with its Feet erased or torn off, 'tis also the Difference, or mark of Distinction in an Escutcheon for the fourth Brother or Family 1880 G T CLARK in *Encycl Brit* XI 690/2 The imputed arms of the Confessor, 'gules, a cross patonce between 5 martlets or'.

† **Ma·rtlit.** *Obs.*—[1] *Naut.* ? = MARTINET.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 The Robins, garnit, Clew garnits, tyes, martlits.

Martloge, variant of MARTILOGE *Obs.*

† **Ma·rtly,** *a. Obs.* [f. MART *sb.*[4] + -LY [1].] Appointed every 'mart' or periodical fair-time.

1655 in Thurloe *St Papers* (1742) III 119 It is in the breast of the company orderly assembled to make choice of a martly deputy or for what other term or continuance they shall find convenient

† **Ma·rtly,** *adv. Obs* [f. MART *sb.*[4] + -LY [2].] Every 'mart' or fair-time (the period when accounts were made up in Germany).

c 1600 in *Trans Roy. Hist. Soc.* (1902) XVI. 45 Foure and twentye Assystents to bee chosen martly or as occasion shall serve from tyme to tyme 1721 STRYPE *Eccl Mem* II. II. x. 327 The Emperor ran martely great and excessive interest for large sums already had.

Martnet(te, variant forms of MARTINET

Marton, Martoune, obs. ff. MARTEN, MARTIN.

Martre, variant of MARTER *Obs.*, MARTYR.

Martren, obs. form of MARTEN.

† **Ma·rtret.** *Obs.* [f. *martre* MARTER + -ET.] A pole-cat.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 582/28 *Fecontria,* a martret.

† **Ma·rtrix, martrick.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 5-6 **mar-, mertrik,** 6 **matrik,** 5-8 **mertrick.** [a. and ad. med.L. *martrix* (Wr.-Wulcker 595), a fem. coined to correspond to *martor* MARTER, the suffix being apprehended as if that of an agent-noun.] A marten ; also, the fur of the marten.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* clvii, The bugill, draware by his hornis grete ; The martrik, sable, the foynȝee, and mony mo. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab* v. (*Parl Beasts*) XVII, The mertrik with the cuning and the con 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot.* (1821) I. 21 Mony hidis and skinnis of oxin, scheip, gait and martrikis. 1564 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* I 308 Ane goun of drogat, lynit with martrikis, begareit with velvot 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* I. 21 He dryues the foxis, the martrix, the brok and the wilkatt. 1630–56 SIR R GORDON *Hist. Earls Sutherland* 3 Martrixes, hares, and fumarts 1703 M. MARTIN *Descr West. Isl* 36 The Mertrick, about the size of a big Cat, is pretty numerous in this Isle 1707 MIEGE *St Gt Brit* II. 30 Deer-skins, Foxes, Mertricks. 1808 [see MARTLET [1]].

attrib 1424 *Sc Acts Jas I* (1814) II. 6/1 þ^{t} na man haif mertrik skynnis out of the realme. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* (1858) I. 151 For fox and fulmart and of mertrik skin, Anew thair wes tha landis than within

Martron(e, martroun, obs. ff. MARTEN.

Martspaine, obs. form of MARCHPANE.

Martyall, obs. form of MARTIAL

Martylage, -logye, var. ff MARTILOGE *Obs.*

Martylmas, -messe, obs. ff. MARTINMAS.

Martymasse, -mes, obs ff. MARTINMAS

Martymette : see MARTINET.

Martyn, obs. form of MARTEN, MARTIN.

‖ **Martynia** (mau·tiniă). *Bot* Also 8 **martinia.** [mod L (Linnæus), f name of Prof. J. *Martyn,* died 1768.] A genus of American plants of the NO *Pedalineæ* ; a plant of this genus.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp.* 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) II 220, I did not know of what country the martinia was a native 1860 DARLINGTON *Amer Weeds* 222 Long-beaked Martynia, Unicorn Plant.

This plant is cultivated for its singular fruit—which, in its young state is used for making pickles.

Martyr (mā·rtəɹ), *sb.* Also 1-6 **martir,** 3–6 **-ter,** 4 **-tire,** 4–5 **-tyre, -tre,** 5 **-tier,** 6 *Sc.* **-teir, -ther.** [OE. *martyr,* ad Eccl L. *martyr,* a. Gr. *μάρτυρ,* Aeolic and late Gr. form of *μάρτυς* (stem *μαρτυρ-*) witness (in Christian use, martyr), f. Aryan root * *smer-* (whence Skr *smar*) to remember.

The Gr word was adopted in Goth. as *martyr.* The Lat. word passed into all the Rom langs. (OF *martir,* Pr , mod F , Pg *martyr,* Sp *martir,* It *martire*) and some of the Teut langs (OFris , OS. *martir,* MLG *marter,* Sw , Da. *martyr*) ; in Ger. and Du the sense was expressed by a derivative (OHG *martirâri,* MHG *merterer,* mod G *märtyrer* , MHG *martelære,* MLG *martelere,* MDu *martelare,* mod Du *martelaar*), f OHG *martira, martela* (MHG *martere, martel,* mod G *marter,* MDu , MHG *martele,* mod Du *martel-* in Combs) fem , ad L *martyrium* martyrdom In ON *pîslarvâttr* ('torture-witness') was substituted]

1 *Eccl* The specific designation of honour (connoting the highest degree of saintship) for One who voluntarily undergoes the penalty of death for refusing to renounce the Christian faith or any article of it, for perseverance in any Christian virtue, or for obedience to any law or command of the Church.

A sect which regarded its distinctive principles as part of the Christian faith could apply the title, in this strict sense, to its own members who died under persecution, while by others the application would be repudiated, or only conceded ironically Popularly, however, this sense has long tended to be apprehended as a specific use of sense 2

a 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* I vii, Dær wæs þa heafde beslazen se strengesta martyr Sancti Albanus *c* 1000 *Menologium* 69 Sculan we hwæðere ȝyt martira ȝemynd ma areccan. 1154 *O E Chron* an 1137 (Laud MS) Ne uuæren næure nan martyrs swa pined alse hi wæron *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 50 þe reade [creoice] limpeð to þeo þat beoð, uor Godes luue, mid hore blodshedunge trudded & meadcd, ase þe martirs weren. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 35 He gate of hir S. Edward, þat is þe martere. *c* 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel Wks* III 489 Of Seint Steven men bene certayne by holy writte þat he is a gloriouse martire *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 3488 Dyssmembrit as marters, & murtheret to dethe 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 61 Abel was the fyrst martir in the olde testament 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks 134/2, I thanke god & his holy marter, I can se nowe as well as any man 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ Conv* IV 218 b, If I had not giuen credence to that Prouerbe, That it is better to bee a Martyr than a Confessour 1611 BIBLE *Acts* XXII 20 When ye blood of thy martyr [*other versions* witness (Vulgate *testis*)] Steuen was shed. 1653 A. ROSS *View of all Relig* XII 403 Barrowists, so called from Barrow, their first Martyr 1672 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Feb., K Charles our Martyr 1704 NELSON *Fest & Fasts* XXVIII. (1739) 361 It was necessary to resist unto blood, to acquire the glorious Privilege of a Martyr 1850 MRS JAMESON *Leg Monast. Ord* (1863) 97, I am not sure that the title of martyr properly belongs to St Edward, for his death was not voluntary, nor from any religious cause.

¶ The events of the Reformation period caused the word to be popularly associated esp. with death by fire. Hence sometimes *transf.*

1666 DRYDEN *Ann Mirab* cii, And burning ships, the martyrs of the fight, With paler fires beheld the eastern sky.

† **b.** Used with sarcastic emphasis for : One who suffers death in an evil cause. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 171 But Lord! what mede were it to feden and norischen þus Anticrist martres! — *Wks.* (1880) 211 Sathanas children & marteris of glotonye. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 234 The doers of the lawe . are rightly called the Deuils martyrs. They take more paynes in purchasing hell. then the Martyrs of Christ doe in obtaining heauen 1653 H COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxvii. 247 This action of theirs brought these Martyrs of the Divell into the Number of the Saints. 1841 LD HOUGHTON *One Tract More* 10 Melancthon mentions that the German Lutherans named those that had suffered for the reformed cause in England, *the Devil's Martyrs.*

c. Used in the etymological sense of: Witness.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III 301 These opening the prisons and dungeons cal'd out of darknesse and bonds, the elect Martyrs and witnesses of their Redeemer *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* (1686) III 95 Having such a cloud of Martyrs [*Heb.* xii. 1].

2. One who undergoes death (more loosely, one who undergoes great suffering) on behalf of any religious or other belief or cause, or as a consequence of his devotion to some object. Const. *to.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV*, IV i. 193 Were our Royall faiths Martyrs in Loue. 1652 BP HALL *Invis World* II i. That heathen martyr Socrates. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. ii, Who would die a martyr to sense in a country where the religion is folly? 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 92 You are like to be a Martyr in the worst cause that ever saint suffered in 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep* I. i. 151 The Fool, whose Wife elopes some thrice a quarter, For matrimonial solace dies a martyr 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 325 His father had died a martyr for that cause, which he now wanted so basely to betray 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV 185 That patience and fortitude . which distinguished the martyrs of your family in their last calamitous struggle 1863 *Chem. News* 14 Feb. 84/1 (*heading*) A Martyr to Science

b. One who dies a victim (*to* . .)

1792 S ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I 286 [He] sinks a martyr to repentant sighs. 1800 MAR EDGEWORTH *Murad* III, Murad . died a martyr to the immoderate use of opium

3. *hyperbolically.* One who suffers tortures comparable to those described in the legends of martyrs, a constant sufferer. Const *to* (an ailment, etc.).

A common use in mod Fr. (In the first quot the word may be a verb imtr, 'to suffer as a martyr'; Godef cites a very similar passage as example of the OF *martirer*.)

c 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S T S) XVI. 12 To lufe & serf his lady bricht, And want hir syne, As I do, martir day and nyt. 1847 FR. A KEMBLE in *Rec Later Life* (1882) III 186 She is a martyr to dyspepsia and bad cooking 1892 *Law Times* XCII 160/1 The deceased had been a martyr for years to rheumatic gout

b. *To make a martyr of*: to subject to hardship or inconvenience. Now often jocularly, *to make a martyr of oneself*. to make a real or pretended sacrifice of one's inclinations for the sake of gaining credit for it.

1599 PEELE *Sir Clyom* Wks (Bullen) II 168 He even means to make a martris [*sic* ? meant as an illiterate blunder] of poor Shift his man 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt Royal* IV, You shall not make a martyr of yourself for my sake

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** appositive (quasi-*adj.*).

1651-3 JER TAYLOR *Serm for Year* II iv 43 The monuments of the Martyr Prophets. 1710 POPE *Windsor For* 313 Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps 1833 MARSDEN *Early Purit* 9 The martyr bishop Hooper 1863 J WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II. XXII. (1874) 67 That fam'd Antioch's martyr maid 1883 *Century Mag* July 328/1 One [town] called Garfield, in honour of the martyr president

b. simple attrib., as *martyr-cell, -conduct, -death, -fire, -flame, -legend, -spirit, -stake, -task, -train, -zeal, martyr like* adv **c.** objective, as *martyr* † *-queller, -slaying*. Also **martyr-maker, -man,** contemptuous names for the martyrologist John Foxe (1517-1587); **martyr-vase** *Antiq*, a vessel in which relics of a martyr were preserved.

1860 W H. AINSWORTH *Ovingdean Grange* 242 Dulcia may be placed . in the *martyr-cells beneath the White Hart. 1831 CARLYLE *Charact* Misc. 1857 III. 17 Heroic *martyr Conduct 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II 129 Huon with lingering *martyr-death decays 1849 STOVEL *Introd. Canne's Necess* 50 Meeting..round the *martyr fires which consumed their brethren 1830 TENNYSON *To*—II, Nor *martyr flames, nor trenchant swords Can do away that ancient lie 1902 W M RAMSAY in *Expositor* Oct 284 A good example of the way in which *martyr legends grew round a really historical name 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr Tong*, *Martyrement*, *Martyr like 1826 W. F. ANDREWS *Exam. Fox's Cal Plot Saints* 413 The *martyr-maker appears to have been unacquainted with their christian names 1826 COBBETT *Hist Prot Reform.* XVI § 471 The 'pious young Saint Edward', as Fox, the *martyrman, most impiously calls him 1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks 352/1 Murtherers & *martyr quellers. 1826 F. IRVING *Babylon* I. III. 189 This new *martyr slaying power 1817 MRS HEMANS *Mod Greece* XIII, The *martyr-spirit of resolve was fled 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II 210 Already stand before the *martyr stake The pair that perish for each others sake. 1827 MRS HEMANS *Last Constantine* XIX, Some high *martyr-task. 1827 KEBLE *Chr Y., Holy Innocents*, Their palms and garlands telling plain That they are of the glorious *martyr-train. 1846 C. MAITLAND *Ch in Catacombs* 147 Between the heathen lacrymatory and the so-called *martyr-vase there exists no well defined difference 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt* XV, Her Priests fought with *martyr zeal.

Martyr (mā·ɹtəɹ), *v.* Forms. 1 (33)**martyrian,** (3e)**martrian,** 3-4 **martri,** 3-5 **martre**(n, 3-7 **-tir**(e, 4 **-trye, -tiry,** 4-6 **-ter, -tyre,** 5 **-tur, mertre,** 6 *Sc.* **marthyr,** 4- **martyr.** [f. MARTYR *sb*; cf OF. *martirer*.]

1. *trans* To put to death as a martyr; to make a martyr of. († occas. *refl.*)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. vi. (Sweet) 262 Þæt hie Petrus & Paulus ȝemartredon. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. VII, Da wæs eac swylce heafde besleȝen & ȝemartyrad se mon, se ðe wiðsoc þæt he ðone Godes andettere sloȝe. *c* 1205 LAY. 10901 þus ferde Maximien · he martrede seint Alban 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 1601 He worrede cristendom & let martri seint denis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8924 þis womman [Maximilla] was þe first men wist þat martird was for þesu crist. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XV. 551 In sauacion of the fayth seynt Thomas was ymartired 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 124 In greate desyre to be martyrde for the loue of oure lorde Iesu cryste 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* xl 28 Seynt peter. wente to Rome and was made pope til that Nero the emperour lete hym martren 1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T* II 120 Matthias was Martyred by the Axe or Hatchet. 1709 HEARNE *Collect* 5 Jan (O H S) II 162 Tyndale was martyr'd at Fylford 1853 J H NEWMAN *Hist. Sk* (1873) II 1 III 104 The German tribes martyred St. Boniface and other . missionaries who came to them

† **2.** To kill, slay, esp. by a cruel death. Also with *down* (cf *cut down*). *Obs.*

c 1305 *St Kenelm* 101 in *E F P* (1862) 50 Oure louerd nold nost þat he scholde so listliche ymartred beo. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 5553 What mighty were marrit, & martrid to dethe *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3644 Pare was þe Medis martird *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV 377 Our kingis men he haldis at gret wnrest, Martyris thaim doun. 1530 PALSGR 633/1, I martyr a person, I put him to dethe by turmentynge They have martyred hym amongest them. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 81 My father shall sooner martir mee in the fire than marye me to Philautus 1794 J WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* 11 When Strathmore's Countess martyrs all her Cats

3. To inflict grievous suffering or pain upon; to torment, torture.

c 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott Hom* 283 Laueði moder and meiden þu . was wiðinne martird iþi moderliche herte *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 704 Wrecched Palamoun, That Theseus martireth in prisoun. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I li. 104 b/2 Soo moche as they martred him, soo moche more he louyd theym *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* XXVI. 81, I shall so marter thee that thy body shall not endure it. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV. VII 2 The lovely Amoret, whose gentle hart Thou martyrest with sorow and with smart. 1621 LADY M WROTH *Urania* 4 If you be some furie of purpose sent to vex me, vse your force to the vttermost in martyring me. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep* I. VI 54 Rack'd with Sciatics, martyr'd with the Stone. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb Faun* (1879) II XXIV 237 They must pelt him and absolutely martyr him with jests. 1893 R T. JEFFREY *Visits to Calvary* 116 His blessed body martyred and quivering in its every nerve with aching torture

† 4 To inflict wounds or disfiguring blows upon; to mutilate, also, to disfigure (the face) with weeping. *Obs*

1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 734 Hir faire discouer'd brest she still martireth with blowes 1621 LADY M WROTH *Urania* 53 With the flowing of teares, her face was martyred so much, as [etc] *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann* (1658) 316 Theodotus himself sorely martyred with wounds

† **b** *transf.* To mutilate, spoil (a thing). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Erle Tolous* 1110 They hewe thorow helme and basenet, And martyrd many a mayle 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III XXVIII 485 Apples must be gathered by hand otherwise the fruite would be much martred 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* I. IV § 11 Of such Monuments as were transmitted to Posterity, it is probable most were martyred by the Tyranny of the Pagans 1658 SIR I BROWNE *Hydriot* Ep Ded, Time hath so martyred the Records, that [etc]

5. To represent as a martyr. *nonce-use.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref, Though the Picture sett in front would Martyr him and Saint him to befoole the people

Martyr, variant of MARTIR, a marten

† **Martyrago.** *Obs nonce-wd* [After *virago.*] A female martyr having the courage of a man

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 362 That one speech of a cheerfull Martyrago, when she said, farewell Faith . farewell Hope. but welcome Love.

Martyrdom (mā· təɹdəm). Forms · see MARTIR *sb.*[1], also 4-5 -dam, 4 7 -dome. [OE. *martyrdóm* · see MARTIR *sb* and -DOM Cf mod.G. *martyrerthum* (in Goethe also *martyrthum*), Sw., Da. *martyrdom*]

1. The sufferings and death of a martyr. Also, the act of becoming or condition of being a martyr.

a 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* I VII, Dær wæs cyrice ȝeworht . his þrowunge & martyrdome wyrþe *c* 1200 *Ivices & Virtues* 129 Manize þusend here clannesse ihelden and manieskennes martirdom ðar fore ðolede 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 9830 He huld it al wreche of god vor sein tomas martirdom *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec Nun's T* 274 The palm of martirdom for to receyue 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T S) 32 The faith has tane strenth throu the tribulacioun and persecucioun, and martirdome of haly marteris 1590 SPENSER *F Q* III III 39 An huge host With which he godly Oswald shall subdew, And crowne with martiredome his sacred head. 1634 BREERETON *Trav* (Chetham Soc.) 58 We saw another show, representing the martyrdom of all the Apostles 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* VIII. (1739) 101 The Martyrdom of the Holy Innocents is commanded to be for ever celebrated in the Church 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* (1858) II. IX 374 He had spent his time in encouraging catholics to persevere to martyrdom for their faith

attrib 1688 EVELYN *Diary* 30 Jan., The Martyrdome day of K. Charles the First.

b. *transf*

a 1703 BURKITT *On N T, Matt.* XIV. 11 It is as true a martyrdom to suffer for duty, as for faith. 1847-9 HELPS *Friends in C* (1851) I 107 Social martyrdoms place no saints upon the calendar 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 215 To suffer martyrdom for the property and liberty of his plunderers and oppressors.

c. The name given to the N. W. transept of Canterbury cathedral, where Becket was murdered.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 228 Here lies interred in the Martyrdome an Archbishop. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 551. 1855 A. P. STANLEY *Mem. Canterb* 65.

† **2.** Slaughter, *esp.* in *to make martyrdom. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 289 He sic martirdome thair maid, That he the furde all stoppit had. *c* 1450 *Merlin* X. 163 As soone as the kynge Ban com in-to the medlee he be-gan to do so grete martirdom of peple, and so grete occision, that [etc]. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 188, I shold make grete marterdom on these Paynyms.

3. Torment, torture; extreme pain or suffering.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 602 Who koude rȝme in englyssh proprely His martirdom [*sc.* in prison]? *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IV. 117 Yf we were suche as I trowed we sholde not suffre the martyrdome that we endure 1550 COVERDALE *Death* II. i. 177 Chryste hangynge in great Martyrdome vpon the crosse. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* III (1736) 36 Were the Happiness of the next World as closely apprehended as the Felicities of this, it were a Martyrdom to live 1811 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I v 139 Only think what martyrdom I underwent in entertaining this prim damsel from one o'clock to seven.

† **Martyre.** *Obs.* Also 4-6 **martir**(e, 5 **-ter.** [a. OF. *martire*, earlier *martirie* (mod.F. *martyre*) :—eccl. L *martyrium*, a Gr *μαρτύριον*, f. *μάρτυρ-* (see MARTYR *sb*).] Torment, torture; extreme suffering; also, slaughter (in phr. *to make martyre*).

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15382 Ouer mykel was þeir ire, Of so fele to make martire 1399 GOWER *Praise of Peace* 341 Whan him was levere his oghne deth desire Than do the yonge children to martire *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2547 Than thou shalt brenne in greet martyr *c* 1450 *Merlin* XIII 193 It was merveile to se the martire that Gawein made *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 45 O what payne is to a true louar unfortunat for to be in contynuel martire *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* III 93 The whiche kyll and slea your folke, And put them to a greate marter. 1597 TOFTE *Laura* in *Alba* (1880) Introd 33 My griefes and martires, which I still sustaine.

Martyred (mā·ɹtəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f MARTYR *v.* + -ED[1].] Made to suffer martyrdom; made a martyr of; † tormented, mutilated (*obs*).

1580 in Stanyhurst *Æneis*, etc (Arb) 152 Martyred Alban. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 483 What a martyrd anatomy I was. 1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom Emp* 289 Seeing such a strange spectacle of martir'd faces 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Oct., His [K James II] martyr'd and blessed father 1721 POLE *Temp. Fame* 174 Here his abode the martyr'd Phocion claims 1855 BROWNING *Before*, Who's the martyred man? 1897 H S MERRIMAN *In Kedar's Tents* XIV 154 'You are always kinder to her than you are to me', went on the lady in her most martyred manner 1904 *Edin Rev.* Jan. 140 The martyred legionaries of Sebaste.

† **Martyrement.** *Obs.* [a. OF *martirement*, f. *martirer* to MARTYR.] Intense suffering.

1340 *Ayenb* 77 Efterward wayes of pouerte, of zorȝe, and of martirement.

† **Martyrer.** *Obs.* [f. MARTYR *v.* + -ER[1]] One who martyrs.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed Sommer) I 29 Shall thy moder be thy marterar [A mistranslation · Fr has *marrastre* step mother] 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5807 Those creuell bludy bowchouris, Martyreris of Prophetis and Prechouris 1627 W SCLATER *Exp 2 Thess* (1629) 29 To Martyrers of Saints [belongs] the depth of hellish torments

† **Martyress.** *Obs.* [f. MARTYR *sb* + -ESS] A female martyr.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed Sommer) I 107 Alas my fader am I born vnder so vnhappy constellacion for to be a marteresse and prisonner 1678 *Festa Anglo Romana* 125 St Lucia Unspotted Virgin, and Resolute Martyress

† **Martyrial,** *a. Obs. rare*—[f L *martyrem* MARTYR *sb.* + -IAL. Cf. med L. *martyriālis* (f. *martyrium*)] Befitting a martyr

1678 J J[ONES] *Brit Ch* 592 A martyrial breast, and a fixed resolution

Martyring, *vbl sb.* [f. MARTYR *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb MARTYR

c 893 K ÆLFRED *Oros.* (Sweet) 254 Ymbe Cristes tacnunga, & ymbe his martyrunga [L *passione*] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 9103 þat sare, þat scam, þat martiring, Was i euer sene on sulk a king! 1607 MARKHAM *Caval* I (1617) 85 This tyrannicall martyring of poore horses 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III IX Wks 1727 II. 398 'Tis well if Dragooning and Martyring can do it.

Martyring, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2]] That martyrs

1674 J B[RIAN] *Harv Home* VII 45 To bear so many a martyring misery 1830 W MACKRAY *Church of Rome* 26 She lighted up the martyring fires of Smithfield

† **Martyriologer.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. assumed Gr. **μαρτυριολόγος* (f *μαρτύριον* testimony, martyrdom + *-λόγος*) + -ER[1].] A martyrologist.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III 143 As an ancient Martyriologer saith

Martyrish (mā·ɹtəɹ ʃ), *a. nonce-wd* [f. MARTYR *sb.* + -ISH] Having the air of a martyr

1888 F. BARRETT *Recoiling Vengeance* II VI 83 Awdrey's quiet, long-suffering, martyrish manner

† **Martyrizate,** *v.* In pa.t and pa pple. **martirizate.** [f. L. *martyrizāt-*, ppl. stem of *martyrizāre* to MARTYRIZE.] = MARTYR *v.* 1.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V 11 Sixtus, the pope succeeded Alexander, whiche was martirizate *Ibid.* 95 This emperour martirizate mony trewe peple of Criste.

Martyrization (mā·ɹtĭrəizā·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *martyrizātio*, f. *martyrizāre*: see next and -ATION.] The action of subjecting to martyrdom.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 381 The martirizacion of Seynte Thomas of Canterbery 1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ France* II. 115 Three fountains which were said to have burst from the ground at the moment of his martyrization.

†b. *Alch.* Applied to the various processes to which metals were subjected in the laboratory.

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. v, Name the vexations, and the martyrizations of mettalls, in the worke.

Martyrize (mā·ɹtĭrəiz), *v.* Also 5–7 **martirise, 6 marterisse, -ize, 7 -yze, martarize.** [ad. med.L. *martyrizāre*, f. *martyr*: see Martyr *sb.*¹ and -ize. Cf. F. *martyriser*, Sp. *martirizar*, Pg. *martyrisar*, It. *martirizzare*.]

1. *trans.* To make a martyr of, cause to suffer martyrdom; = Martyr *v.* 1. Now *rare.*

c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2832 When Abel of wikked kayme was slayne and martirizid. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 185 S. Dympna virgin dochter to the king of Irland marterissed be hir awin father vnder Leo the 3. 1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 124 Thousands of Christians..were all martyrized so soon as they had finished the work. 1834 Beckford *Italy* II. 207 St. Vincent..was martyrized near the Cape.

transf. 1595 Spenser *Col. Clout* 475 To her my heart I nightly martyrize.

2. To cause suffering or misery to; = Martyr *v.* 3.

1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. i. (1674) 2 Many loathsome things present themselves..to the sight..; and to behold them is to martyrize ones self. 1797 W. Tooke *Cath. II* (1798) III. xiii. 347 *note*, He martyrized them [*sc.* Jews] by stripping them naked in the depth of the winter, and pouring cold water on their heads. 1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* IV. 150, I must still martyrize the curiosity of Caroline. 1885 Sully in *19th Cent.* June 963 How thought can crucify and martyrise any one.

†3. To disfigure or mutilate by the infliction of wounds or blows: = Martyr *v.* 4. *Obs.*

1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 106 Martyrizing her with so many wounds, that her body was seene all over pierced through with stabbes. 1637 Monro *Exped.* II. 151 Now men are marteryzed and cut downe..by those furious and thund'ring Engines of great Cannon. 1718 Bp. Hutchinson *Witchcraft* xiii. 210 Thousands martyrizing their own Bodies, by tearing the Flesh.

4. To cause to suffer hardship on behalf of a cause.

1844 Thackeray *Box of Novels* Wks. (Biogr. ed.) XIII. 402 The Irish press is at present martyrising the most successful member of its body. 1879 L. Wingfield *Lords of Strogue* III. i. 12 It would be impolitic to martyrise them too openly.

b. *refl.* To make a 'martyr' of oneself.

1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* xxviii, She is martyrising herself—and for what? 1896 A. Morrison *Child of the Jago* 86 She proceeded to martyrise herself by a show of 'setting to rights' in the room.

5. *intr.* To be or become a martyr. *rare.*

1524 Will. Malvern in *R. Glouc. Chron.* (1724) 582 Aillde that blessed Virgin, Which martyrized at Kinton. 1846 Landor *Albani & Picture d.* Wks. II. 14 We must bleed and martyrise..no end or remission of our sufferings.

Hence **Ma·rtyrized** *ppl. a.*, **Ma·rtyrizing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Ma·rtyrizer**, one who martyrizes.

1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 84 An exquisite (though martirized) beauty. 1636 Brathwait *Rom. Emp.* 141 The martyrizing and bannishing of the Christians. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 83 This noble army, not of martyrs but of martyrizers. 1843 Thackeray *Mr. & Mrs. Frank Berry* ii, She only gave a martyrised look, and left the room. 1900 A. Lang *Hist. Scot.* I. xvi. 436 Henry quotes the deeds of the murderer Jehu as warrant for his own martyrising of a bishop.

Martyrly (mā·ɹtəɹli), *a. rare.* [f. Martyr *sb.* + -ly ¹.] Resembling or characteristic of a martyr; martyr like.

1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* Embl. Trees **4 Without any respect to their..Martyrly Constancy. 1891 G. Meredith *One of our Conq.* III. iii. 47 [He] mused on London's East, and martyrly service there.

So **Ma·rtyrly** *adv.*, in a manner befitting a martyr.

1818 Byron *Juan* I. ccxi, The Edinburgh Review and Quarterly Treat a dissenting author very martyrly. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 419 Enduring the scorn of all England most martyrly.

Martyrolatry (māɹtĭrǫ·lătri). [f. Martyr *sb.* + -olatry.] The worship of martyrs.

1889 Farrar *Lives of Fathers* I. xii. 702 The Christianity which he despised..was mainly associated with a superstitious martyrolatry and a grovelling relic-worship. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Aug. 3/2 This Anarchist martyrolatry began with the famous execution at Chicago in 1887.

† **Martyrologe.** *Obs.* Also 6 **marteralage, 7 martirologe,** 8 *erron.* **martyrologue.** [a. F. *martyrologe*, ad. med.L. *martyrologium*: see Martyrology.] = Martyrology 1.

1500 *Inv. Ch. Goods* in *Gentl. Mag.* (Dec. 1837) 569/2 A marteralage and a sawter. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 41/1 The martyrologe of Isuardus. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxiv. 26 She..Of her deare Countries Saints, the Martyrologe would sing.

Comb. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 223 There were in the same dark ninth Century two Martyrologue-makers.

b. *transf.* = Martyrology 1 b.

1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 752 Registred in the Martirologe of this house.

Martyrological (mā ɹtĭrolǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. Martyrology + -ic + -al.] Pertaining to martyrology or a martyrologist; concerning the history or sufferings of martyrs. Also *rarely* **Martyrolo·gic** *a.*

1656 Osborn *Adv. Son* I. ii. 60 To be registred in one of his [*sc.* Love's] Martyrological Ballads, & sung by dairymaids to a pityfull Tune. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* i. Hydriot. etc. 37 Some Martyrological Histories. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 288 The meaning of Christian and martyrologic symbols. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 392 Stripped of its martyrological sensationalism, that story offers a good illustration of the state of feeling in 1514–1515.

Martyrologist (māɹtĭrǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. Martyrology + -ist.] A writer of martyrology; one versed in the history of martyrs.

1676 I. Mather *K. Philip's War* (1862) 100 That famous Martyrologist Mr. Fox. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 133 Samuel Clarke, martyrologist. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 34 The legends of the martyrologists.

Martyrologue. *rare*⁻². [f. Martyr *sb.*: see -logue.] A martyrologist.

1647 Trapp *Comm. Philemon* i. 10 The Roman Martyrologue saith, that he was stoned to death at Rome. 1657 — *Comm. Job* xvi. 8 Mr. John Fox the Martyrologue.

Martyrology (māɹtĭrǫ·lŏdʒi). See also Martiloge, Martyrologe. [ad. med.L. *martyrologium*, a. late Gr. *μαρτυρολόγιον*, f. *μάρτυρ* Martyr *sb.*¹ + *λόγος* account: see Logos.]

1. A list or register of martyrs; *spec.* a book containing a list of Christian martyrs and other saints in the order of their commemoration, with some account of their lives and sufferings.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 95 The Martyrologies of such as rendred by their deaths a testimonie to that truth which [etc.]. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 335 In the ancient Martyrologies of the Church, we meet with sundry Relations of the Appearances of Angels. 1846 Maskell *Mon. Rit.* I. p. cxliii, It was at length ordered that nothing should be read in the Martyrology, but the name and date of the martyrdom of the Saint.

b. *Antiq.* The necrology of a religious house.

1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II.

c. *transf.* An account of those who have suffered death in a cause.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* Pref., I fear if the martyrologie even of these suffering times were scanned, Venus and Bacchus would be found to have had many more martyrs, than God and Loyalty. 1732–8 Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 67 It is not within the compass of my design to write a martyrology of these times, nor to follow bishop Bonner and his brethren through the rivers of Protestant blood which they spilt.

2. The histories of martyrs collectively; that department of ecclesiastical history or literature which deals with the lives of martyrs.

[Properly a distinct word, as if f. a Gr. type in -λογια: see -logy.]

1801 Fuseli in *Lect. Paint.* xxi. (1848) 377 Monastic legend and the rubric of martyrology. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 501 The courage of the survivor was sustained by an enthusiasm as lofty as any that is recorded in martyrology. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 493 We are here on the dangerous ground of martyrology.

Ma·rtyrship. *rare*⁻¹. [f. Martyr *sb.* + -ship.] The status of a martyr.

a1661 Fuller *Worthies* iii. (1662) I. 13 [They] now will willingly allow Martyrship to those from whom they wholly with-held (or grudgingly gave) it before.

Martyry (mā·ɹtĭri). See also Martyre. [ad. med.L. *martyrium*, a. Gr. *μαρτύριον* witness, martyrdom, f. *μάρτυρ* Martyr *sb.* Cf. F. *martyre*, Sp. *martirio*, Pg. *martyrio*, It. *martirio*, *martiro*, *martorio*. A derivative of the med.L. word appears in OHG. *martara*, *martira* (G. *marter* torture).]

†1. a. Martyrdom. b. Suffering, torment. *Obs.*

c1325 *Metr. Hom.* 158 For than pin we our bodye, With torfir and with martyrye. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 131 Clemens Alexandrinus cals martyrie the purgation of sin.

2. A shrine, oratory, or church erected in memory of a martyr; an erection marking the place of a martyrdom or the spot where a martyr's relics lie.

1708–22 Bingham *Orig. Eccl.* viii. i. § 8 Wks. 1840 II. 349 Constantine..adorned Constantinople with many..ample martyries. a1727 Newton *Observ. Proph. Daniel* I. xiv. (1733) 206 Those of the Church are not allowed to go into the Cœmeteries or Martyries, as they are called, of hereticks. 1842 J. H. Newman *Miracles* (1843) 146 The proposed Martyry or Church of the Resurrection. 1889 Farrar *Lives of Fathers* I. 86 They met year by year at his martyry to celebrate the day of death. 1901 T. R. Glover *Life & Lett. 4th Cent.* vi. 136 On her way back she made a deviation to see St. Thecla's martyry.

Marughe, maruȝ, obs. forms of Marrow *sb.*¹

Marum (mēə·rŏm). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [a. L. *marum*, ad. Gr. *μάρον*.] A name for two aromatic labiate plants (natives of Spain, etc.), *Thymus Mastichina* or herb mastic, and *Teucrium Marum* or cat-thyme, formerly used *Med.* as errhines.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Apr. (1679) 15 Slip and set Marums. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Marum*, an Exotic Plant, like in Figure and Vertue to Marjoram. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 151 Mastick Tyme or Marum is increased by slips. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Mastichina*, ..the herb mastic, or garden marum. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. i. 357 The cat is excessively fond of some plants, such as valerian, marum, and cat mint. 1834 Landor *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 268/1 No kitten upon a bed of marum ever played such antics.

Marum, variant of Marram, beach grass.

Marvadie, -vedee, -vedi(e: see Maravedi.

Marvel (mā·ɹvĕl), *sb.* Forms: α. 3, 5–7 **mervel, 4 merwayle, -wal(e, -waal, 4–5 merveille, -vaille, -veyle, -vayl, 4 6 mervell, -veile, -vayle, 4–7 mervaile, 5 merveil(l, -velle, -vale, -veylle, -vayll, 5–6 mervaill, -val, -vaylle, -well,** *Sc.* **-waill(e, 5–7 mervail, 6 merveyll;** β. **4 marveil, 4–7 marveile, -vaile, 4–8 marvail, 5 marvile, -velle (marfaylle), 5 6 marveyle, -vayle, 4–7 marvaylle, -veyl, -veille, 6–7 marvell, 6– marvel.** See also Marl *sb.*² [a. OF. *merveille* fem. (mod.F. *merveille*), a Com. Rom. word = Pr. *meravelha*, Sp. *maravilla*, Pg. *maravilha*, It. *maraviglia*, *meraviglia*, a fem. sing. sb. repr. (with some irregularities of form not fully explained) L. *mīrābilia*, neut. pl. of *mīrābilis* adj., wonderful, f. *mīrārī* to wonder at.]

†1. = Miracle 1. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 16762 + 147 (Cott.) Mony þat stode & saȝe þoo mervels doyn in dede, Torned & wore baptized. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 67 How til hel he vent in hy, & of þe merwalis he vrocht þare. c1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 61 Lord, thi Merveyles ben thi Witnesse. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 55 b/2, I shal stratche out my hand and shal smyte egypte in all my meruaylles that I shal doo amyd emong them. a1600 Montgomerie *Sonn.* ii. 13 Prais him, O man! His mervels that remarks.

2. A wonderful or astonishing thing; a cause of surprise, admiration or wonder; a wonder.

c1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 178 Oft tille our Inglis men was schewed a mervaile grete, A darte was schot to þem, bot non wist who it schete. c1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 652 Neuere yet was herd so grete meruailles. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 361 In þe vttermeste endes of þe world falleþ ofte newe meruailles and wondres. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 70 The worthi Hercules, Whos name schal ben endeles For the marveilles whiche he wroghte. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 73 Þis mekel mervaile þat I shal of mene. c1450 *Merlin* i. 3 Thei..tolde their maister the marvelle of the moreyn, that was fallen a monge the bestes. 1485 Caxton *Malory's Arthur* Pref. 3 Wherfor it is a meruayl why he is nomore renomed in his owne contreye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 39 b, Therfore theyr werkes were meruayles, but no myracles. 1555 Eden *Decades* To Rdr., It was accompted for one of the marueyls of the worlde. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 313 Sprinkle a little of this holy water upon yourself..; it will do Marvails. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 168 All these curiosities are..great marvels for fools. 1808 Scott *Marm.* iii. xviii, Marvels still the vulgar love. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* iv. xviii, [Venice] Perchance even dearer in her day of woe, Than when she was a boast, a marvel, and a show. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii. (1878) 113 It was a marvel to me afterwards that nobody came near me. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 229 Among other marvels he beheld a hollow brazen horse.

†b. A subject for surprise. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 7 It suld nocht be grete mervaillis to se grete weris and bataillis in this warld here. c1540 J. Heywood *Four P. P.* 701 And whiche of you telleth most meruell, And most vnlyke to be true, Shall most preuayle. a1568 Ascham *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 58, I will tell yow the most meruell of all, and yet soche a trothe, as no man shall denie it.

c. Wonderfulness.

1866 M. Arnold *Thyrsis* xix, And all the marvel of the golden skies.

d. A wonderful example *of* (some quality).

1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxv. 418 The house was a marvel of neatness and comfort.

†3. A wonderful story or legend. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 6755 Wite ye eghwar by my weyes, Any merveilles by this wayes, That Y myghte do in storye. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 3910 Þe porter ȝede vp to þe halle, And þys merueyle told hem alle. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 13776 (*heading*) Here Ye A Meruayle Of A Lady By Nygramansy. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* E j b, I shalle reherce yow merueil which a good lady dyde recount to me. 1484 — *Fables of Poge* v, The whiche merueylle was announced or sayd to the sayd Pope.

4. Astonishment, surprise, admiration or wonder. *Obs.* or *arch.* Phrase, † *To have marvel*: to be struck with astonishment or wonder.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 3927 Þe lorde and þe gestes alle..Had merueyle þat hyt was so, Þat he myȝte swych myracle do. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1129 Delit þe lombe for to deuise, With much meruayle in mynde went. c1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 79 In al the halle ne was ther spoken a word, For merueille of this knyght. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 4954 Þai..hade maruell full mekull of þat mayne place. c1450 *Merlin* i. Whan the fendes sien that, they hadden right grete feer and gret merveile. 1493 *N. Riding Rec.* (1894) 125 To our great marvile and displeasure. 1535 Coverdale *Rev.* xvii. 6 When I sawe her I wondred with greate mervayle. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 26, I haue great marueile that..we can by no possibility heare of your being. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Brennus* xlv, Our peace did all to ioy and maruaile moue. 1601 W. T. *Ld. Remy's Civ. Consid.* 8 To the great meruaile of the French themselues, [he] consented that his sonnes should compound with the French. 1618 Rowlands *Sacred Mem.* 31 They said with maruell and great admiration, How strange and sodaine is this alteration? 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* ii. xxxii, Use lessens marvel, it is said. 1884 *W. Morn. News* 11 Sept. 4/3 Sir Richard Cross..is..to nobody, if the look of marvel in his eyes may be trusted, a greater marvel than to himself.

†b. Phr. *To marvel* (= F. *à merveille*): wonderfully. *Obs.*

c1500 *Melusine* 348 Wherof they were al ioyfull & glad to meruayll.

5. Phrases. † *It is marvel*..it is a wonder (*obs.*). *What marvel, no marvel*: = what wonder, no wonder (*arch.* or *rhetorical*).

c1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 265 It is grett meruaile þat god distroieþ not alle þis cursed peple. c1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 103 Hit was gret merueyle how I myght endure. c1450 *Cursor M.* 17406 (Laud) No marvayle though ye vs not trow. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* vii. ix. 225 Merueylle me thynketh said the grene knyght to the damoysel why ye rebuke this noble knyghte as ye doo. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, And no meruayle, For in the syght of the deite resteth all. 1529 S. Fish *Supplic. Beggers* (1871) 3 Is it any meruelle that youre people so compleine of pouertie? 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* xi. (1874) 26 It is meruel..that fyre descend not down from heauen. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 204 It

is no meruaile though there bee euery where so many empty soules. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref* P 4 And what maruaile? — *Ecclus.* xvi. 11 It is merueile, if he escape vnpunished. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard* (1626) 31 No maruell then, if Trees make their shoots, and put their spraies disorderly. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 10, I say, it is no Marvail that he could think of no better way [etc]. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III xxvii, No marvel, 'mid such musings high, Sleep shunn'd the monarch's thoughtful eye 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. x 609 What marvel if the most insignificant trifles should swell into matters of the highest importance?

† b. with *inf.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1985 A myst and a merkenes was meruell to se *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 318 How he is merkid & made is mervaile to neuyn *Ibid.* 1245 Slik a mynd vn to me ware meruaill [*Dubl. MS.* mervell] to reken. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. i. 664 And eyther made grete Ioye of other, that it were merueylle to telle.

6. Marvel of Peru, of the World. The plant *Mirabilis Jalapa,* native of tropical America, with handsome funnel-shaped flowers of various colours which expand towards night. = FOUR O'CLOCK 1.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II liii. 272 The maruell of Peru, or the maruel of the world 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 28 In the seed of Mervayle-of the-world, you must chuse out such flowers as be variable while they blow 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed 5) II 230 Marvel of Peru, so termed from its wonderful Variety of Flowers on the same Root 1882 *Garden* 6 May 317/3 Marvel of Peru will look well at the back part of the borders.

7. *Comb.*, as *marvel-monger*; *marvel loving* adj.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVIII. xcii, The Marveilmongers grant that He Was moulded up but of a mortal metal 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 326 The marvel-loving chronicler.

† **Marvel,** *a Obs* [a OF. *merveil* adj, evolved from *merveille* sb.: see prec.] Marvellous, wonderful.

13.. *E. E. Allit P* C 81 Þis is a meruayl message a man for to preche *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* v. 87 Eke meruel thinge affermeth Marcyal. *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 889 And vnder a tre he doune hym leyde, A meruayle sweuene þo con he mete. *Ibid* 1429 Bot when þey seyn þis merfeyle syȝt Þey cryede god mercy alle þat nyȝt *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 422 And also, sir, to you I tell The meruellest thyng that euer fell. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II xiv 92 He is the merueyllest knyȝt that is now lyuyng 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 384 They dyd ther feates of armes mervaile to recorde. 1525 *Ibid.* II liii [lii] 188 They were the falsest people and of the merueylest condycyons yt were in all the royalme. 1530 RASTELL *Bk Purgat* I xvii, Thys is now one of the mervelest conclusyons that ever I herd

Marvel (mā·ɹvĕl) *v* Now only *literary.* Forms: see the sb. [a. OF *merveillier*, f. *merveille*: see prec. sb. Cf. Sp. *maravillar*, Pg. *maravilhar*, It. *maravigliare*, *meravigliare.*]

1. *intr.* To be filled with wonder or astonishment; to be struck with surprise. (In mod use a stronger word than *wonder.*) **a.** without construction.

13.. *K Alis.* 5314 Also the kyng was meruelynde, A cry he hereth gret behynde *c* 1374 [see MARVELLING *ppl a.*]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* I 3 When the heirdes sye their bestes so deyen in the feldes, thei merveyled gretly 1563 *Homilies* II *Receiv Sacrament* I I iii iij, Take then this lesson. that when thou goest vp to the reuerent Communion thou maruell with reuerence 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 481 Let vs not mervaile if he begin to deale something strangely. 1782 WOLCOT in J. J. Rogers *Opie & Wks* (1872) 22 The Queen turned up the whites of her eyes, marvelling 1839 J H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm* IV xix 333 A religious mind is ever marvelling, and irreligious men scoff at it because it does.

b. const. *at*, formerly † *of*, † *on*, † *upon*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II pr v 32 (Camb MS), I wondre gretely þat men meruaylen on swyche thynges. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 11271 (Fairf) What they had herd & sene thei told Alle marvailid on *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* l (*Katerine*) 111 Bot þu suld movse here & merwall, of hewine & erth *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 18774 (Trin) Gode men of galile wher vpon merueile ȝee? 1535 JOYE *Apol Tindale* (Arb) 37 Meruel not at this thyng 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II ix 43 Guyon mervayld at her uncouth cace 1605 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm* App v 372 Let not any man mervaylle of the manyfould downefalles into synne. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab* P 41 Presently I found two things within me at which I did sometimes marvel 1667 MILTON *P L* ix 551 Into the Heart of Eve his words made way, Though at the voice much marveling 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* III 250 Their annual liquefaction of the blood of Saint Januarius, over which they never tire of marvelling. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xiii. 142 She was one of those whose lot in life drives us to marvel at the inequalities of human destiny

indirect passive 1583 R TANNER *Prob. Conject.* B iij b, It is a thing greatly to bee meruayled at 1585 T WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* I viii 7 b, It is not to be maruelled at thogh they haue great plentie of such pullen

c. with clause, expressing the object of wonder.

1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 117 Now schalt thou noght forthi mervaile That I doun fro my Charr alihte. 1465 *Paston Lett* II. 220, I merveyll that I here no tidyngges from yow hough ye have do at the assises. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 88, I can not agre wyth you, but rather I maruayle that you can say so 1611 BIBLE *Gal* I 6 1784 COWPER *Task* iv 713, I marvelled much that his beauties had then first Engaged my wonder 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* ii, I marvel your ladyship could bear so long with her insolence

d. const. *inf*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlviii 3 They marveled, to se soch thinges. 1535 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 437, I cannot a little marvayle to understand that ye have [etc.]. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD *Castanheda's Conq E Ind* I ix. 23 He shoulde not meruaile to see them bring theyr weapons

2. To feel astonished curiosity, to ask oneself wonderingly. Const. interrogative clause.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 366, I merueyle wher þe pryuelegis commen alonde wherby [etc]. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 7 Everich be himself merveilleth What thing it is that me so eilleth. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 529 Thay mervelde why the Tellis so range. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 497 Sotheroun marueld giff it suld be Wallace. 1530 PALSGR 581/1, I marvayle what you meane. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr* I ii 238, I maruell where Troylus is. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig Med* I § 45, I cannot but marvaile from what Sibyl or Oracle they stole the Prophesie of the worlds destruction by fire 1875 MRS RANDOLPH *Wild Hyacinth* I 44 Christian was marvelling more and more what her father could possibly want with her.

† **3. a.** *refl.* = senses 1 and 2 *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 963 Merueille þe nought ȝyf þey haue grace, ffraunchise & fredom to purchace. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1314 My lorde meruailles hym mekylle. Why thow morthires his mene. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) xv 70, I meruailed me gretely *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* ii. 15 Blanchardyn coude not merueylle hym self to moche ..of the dyuerse and strange werkes that he perceyued. 1548 GESTE *Pr Masse* B iv b, I maruel me muche that many of them haue in earnest meyntenaunce transubstanciation.

† **b.** *impers Me marvels*: = I marvel. (occas. with direct obj) *Obs.*

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 97 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 Me meruayles ouer al þat god let monymon croke and elde *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 65 Me meruailes of my boke 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 277 So that the more me merveilleth, What thing it is mi ladi eilleth. ? 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 75 Me merveilith moche of thin lewidheed! *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 11671 (Trin) Marye he seide me merueileþ þe þat seest þe heȝenes of þis tre 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W de W) Int. x a v b, Me meruaylleth moche why Cryste taught more that yonge riche man the commaundementes of the seconde table than of the fyrste.

† **c.** *pass.* = senses 1 and 2. (Chiefly const. *of*)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 196 Wherof the world is yit merveiled Of the maistries that he wroghte *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3218 He Was on þe make of þat mote noȝt mervalled a lytyll 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I 324, I am greatly marveled of the letters ye have sent me. *Ibid* cclxxiii 409 They are all greatly marueyled that ye wolde nat yssue out of your strayte to fight with them.

† **4.** *trans.* To wonder or be astonished at. (Often in *pass.* with clause attached.) *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* x 7 [Thei] stoneȝende merueileden [Vulg *mirati sunt*] ful miche the fairnesse of hir. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 2062, I merveile thee asking this demande 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 233 Hit is to be mervaylede how that so hevy a thynge myghte be soe erecte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I xi. 31 That mervalit the riche giftis of Eneas 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I. 441 It myght well be marveyled howe they endured so long 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 46 That were, surely, worth the lerning, and much to be marvailed, if [etc] 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Deformity* (Arb.) 255 Let it not be Maruelled, if sometimes they proue Excellent Persons 1819 W TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* I (1827) 33 Sir Knicht did hing a while on wing, Marvellin' the meanin' o' that thing.

† **5.** To cause to wonder; to astonish. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Berlam & Josaphat* 260 (Harl MS) Þis meteyng meruaild all his mode 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) II 369 There were iij sustyrs as of oon pulcritude, whiche meruaylede theire beholders. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI i 665 One thynge merueilled me. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I 505 This mater maruellis me [etc] 1567 *Satir Poems Reform* vii. 15 It dois merwell me Quhat causit hes the Lordis of Scotland Tak on ane enterpryse of sic folie.

† **Marvellable,** *a Obs* [a OF. *merveillable*: see MARVEL *v.* and -ABLE.] = MARVELLOUS.

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 430 b/2 God wyllyng hym self shewed wonderful and meruaylable. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 177 Theire meruayllable shottyng with gonnes & arowes

† **Marvella·tion.** *Obs.* (Meant as a *vulgarism.*) [f. MARVEL *v.* + -ATION] Cause of wonder.

1599 PEELE *Sir Clyom.* Wks. (Rtldg) 518/1 Why, it is marvellation to see

Marvelling (mā·ɹvĕliŋ), *vbl sb* [f. MARVEL *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb MARVEL.

c 1430 *Life St Kath* (1884) 40 Whiche hath turned vs alle in suche stonyynge and merueylyng 1552 LATIMER *Serm. 3rd Sund Epiph.* (1584) 305 Which word [of God], if it light vpon a good ground it turneth with his strength the same, and bringeth a meruaylyng 1592 STOW *Ann* an 1280, 300 On S Martins euen a great thunder ouerthrew many houses and trees in England, to the maruailing of many

Marvelling (mā·ɹvĕliŋ), *ppl a* [f. MARVEL *v.* + ING [2].] That marvels

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I Met iii 5 (Camb MS) Thanne phebus smyteth with his beemes in marveylynge Eyen. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1852) 78 These same marvelling eyes of mine. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit* (1867) 212 They impressed on the marvelling reader that [etc].

Hence **Ma·rvellingly** *adv*, in a marvelling manner.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq* III viii. 155 Nataly marvellingly named Mrs John Corwyn.

Marvellous (mā·ɹvĕləs), *a.*, (*sb*) and *adv.* Forms: α. 4-7 **merveil(l)ous, 4 mervilous, mervelis, merva(i)lous(e, mervellos, merveilows, 4-6 mervel(l)ous(e, 5 mervel(l)us, merveyllous, mervelo(i)se, merveyleux, -l(i)ouse, mervelious, mervelyows(e, merwalus, 6 mervaylous(e, 7 mervailous**; β. 4 **marvelliows, 5 marvelus, 5-6 marveylous, 6 marvaylus, marvayl(l)ous,** (*Sc.*) **marwolus, 7 marveilous, 6-9 marvelous, 6- marvellous.** *Superl.* 4-5 **merveillousest, -oust (-ous), mervelyouste(ste, merviloste, merveiluste, 6 marvellousseat.** [a OF. *merveillos* (mod.F. *merveilleux*), f. *merveille*: see MARVEL *sb.* and -OUS. Cf Sp. *maravilloso*, It. *meraviglioso.*]

A. *adj.* Such as to excite wonder or astonishment, wonderful, astonishing, surprising.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6445 Another folk bysyde ther is, Swithe merveillous folke, y-wis. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 228 Men norise childre þer inne, on merveilous wise. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. ix 59 Þe Meruiloste Meetynge Mette I me þenne Þat euere dremede driht In drecchynge. *a* 1400 *Stockh Med. MS.* 141 A maruelliows drink. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 129 Sir Lucius..That es þe meruelyousteste mane þat on molde lengez. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1572 And all of marbill was made with meruellus bestes *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiv, For certeyne it is þe merueiluste beeste þat is. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1513 Where I behelde the meruelous story That euer I yet saw in any pycture *c* 1450 *Merlin* iii 56 Ther Pendragon dide merveloise knyghthode a-monge his enmyes. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v x. in Ashm. (1652) 150 Lyke to the Raynbow mervelose unto syght 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II xix 99 Balyn and Balan foughte to gyders the merueillous batail that euer was herd of 1502 ATKYNSON tr *De Imitatione* III. v 199 The marueylous warkes of god. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 39 The marwolus conceptione and birth of Iesus Christ 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb) 29 Moyses was a meruelous man, a good man 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii 13 Finally, he shall be glorious, yea meruelous in his Saints. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II xxvi 148 Miracles are Marvellous workes, but that which is marvellous to one, may not be so to another 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* VII 1423 We nothing know, but what is Marvellous; Yet what is Marvellous, we can't believe 1802 WORDSW *Resol & Independ* vii, I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous Boy 1894 H DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 352 Nature always makes her changes with a marvellous economy.

b. *spec.* Of poetic material: Concerned with the supernatural.

1715 POPE *Iliad* Pref, Fable may be divided into the probable, the allegorical, and the marvellous The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods. 1869 TOZER *Highl Turkey* II. 259 The marvellous element is introduced with such perfect simplicity as to appear perfectly natural

c. *The marvellous*: that which is prodigious or extravagantly improbable.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Contents VIII 1, A wonderful long chapter, concerning the marvellous 1755 JOHNSON s.v, *The marvellous* is used, in works of criticism, to express any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to *the probable.* 1761 GIBBON *Misc. Wks* (1814) V 488 The history of Richard I of England is alluring by the marvellous 1825 WATERTON *Wand S Amer* I ii (1879) 127 The first have erred by lending a too willing ear to the marvellous 1873 M ARNOLD *Lit & Dogma* (1876) 53 The prodigies and the marvellous of Bible-religion are common to it with all religions.

d. Marvellous apple = *Balsam apple* see BALSAM 10

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III lxxxviii 442 *Charantia*, Balsam apple, the male, Maruelous apples the Marvelous apples are named Charantia *Ibid* 443 The Oyle of Momordica, or Maruelous Apples putteth away al scarres and blemishes, if it be applyed thereto 1866 HOGG *Fruit Man* (ed 3) 31 (Apples) Marvellous Fruit small and oblate

† **B.** *sb.* [= F. *merveilleux*] An exquisite, dandy *Obs. rare.*

1819 *Metropolis* (ed 2) II 57, I did not stay very late at the party, and our marvellous promised to give us a list of the company the ensuing day [Cf p 59 Our military Exquisite]

† **C** *adv* = MARVELLOUSLY *Obs*

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 174 Sir, ouer meruailouse our duellyng here is hard. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 52 Merveylouse grete & hye 1530 RASTELL *Bk Purgat* Prol, Sayd yt he woldbe mervelous glad 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* cxliv. [cxlv] 3 Greate is the Lorde, & maruelous worthy to be praysed 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* IV i 26, I am maruellous hairy about the face 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* II ii III (1651) 264 The country hath a marveilous fair prospect 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* 408 To δεκατον τῆς πολεως will have a sense marvellous coincident therewith 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch Scandal* IV 1, Here's my great uncle, Sir Richard Ravelin, a marvellous good general in his day.

Marvellously (mā·ɹvĕləsli), *adv.* [-LY [2].] In a marvellous manner or degree.

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 93 His dede com him suythe meruellosly 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B. XII 159 And Ioseph mette merueillously how the mone and the sonne, And the elleuene sterres hailsed hym alle *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV 151 He with power partyt merwalusly 1530 PALSGR 425/1 He his mervaylously come up within a yere or two. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* IV. ix 121 b, The children of Israel had maruellously passed dry foote through the redde sea 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 127 His tutelar Angel stil mervailously garded him. 1710 *Tatler* No 190 P 2 The People of this Land be marvelously given to Change 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. ii. 137 The King was marvellously out of humour 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 7 Her hands and feet were marvellously small.

Marvellousness (mā·ɹvĕləsnės). [-NESS.] The quality of being marvellous

1557 *Sarum Primer* L vij, Open myne iyes, and I shall consider the merveilousnesse of thy lawe 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* I xi. § 2 204 The maruelousnesse of some workes hath beene the cause of this slaunder 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed. 2) I 452 The sublimity and marvellousness of these stupendous operations 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I iii § 17 (1875) 56 Habit blinds us to the marvellousness of this phenomenon.

† **Ma·rvelly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **mervelly,** 5 *compar.* **marfeyllogur.** [f. MARVEL *sb.* + -LY.] = MARVELLOUS, MARVELLOUSLY.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1691 Merueyloslike [*v r.* Meruelly] was he hardy *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1370 Þis miracle was do þus as ychaue sayde, & more marfeyllogur þen y telle cone. *c* 1450 *Cov Myst* (Shaks. Soc.) 156 ȝit saw I nevyr so mervelly a syne Shapyn upon the skyes.

Ma·rvelment. *rare.* [f. MARVEL *sb.* + -MENT.] The condition of marvelling.
1823 T. G. WAINEWRIGHT *Ess & Crit.* (1880) 311 The sample which genuine travellers occasionally expose to the marvelment of the commons.

† **Ma·rvelness.** *Obs.* [f. MARVEL *a.* + -NESS.] = MARVELLOUSNESS.
1434 MISYN *Mending Life* 110 Of wylfull pouert on þis wyse takyn procedis vertues & meruilnes vntrowed.

Marver (mā·ɹvəɹ), *sb.* [Corruptly a. F. *marbre*: see MARBLE *sb.* 3.] A polished slab of marble or iron upon which glass-blowers roll and shape the plastic glass while still on the blow-pipe.
1832 G R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 169 The next operation is to roll the glass on a smooth horizontal iron plate called the marver, a name corrupted from the French word '*marbre*'. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 132 [One of the men] rolls the lump of glass on a flat slab of stone called a 'marver'.
Hence **Ma·rver** *v.*, to roll (glass) upon a marver.
1852-4 *Cycl. Usef Arts* (ed. Tomlinson 1866) I. 768/1 He then marvers it, . and placing the hot glass in a brass mould [etc]

Marvyl(e, marvile, obs. forms of MARVEL.

Marwe, -whe, obs. forms of MARROW.

Mary (mē·ri). Forms: 1 **Maria,** 1–6 **Marie,** 3 *Orm.* **Marȝe,** 5–7 **Marye,** 5– **Mary.** [OE. *Maria, Marie*, a L. *Maria*, a. Gr. Μαρία, Μαριάμ, a. Heb. מרים *Miryām*, Miriam (the name of the sister of Moses, Exod. xv.).] A female Christian name.

1. The mother of Jesus Christ, commonly called the (Blessed) Virgin Mary, or Saint Mary.
Herb Mary, see HERB *sb.* 7 b.
c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. i 16 Iacob ȝestrynde ioseph marian wer [*Lindisf.* maries, *Rushw* maria, *Hatton* marie] *a* 1175 *Cott Hom.* 237 Acenned of þam unwemmede mede sante Marie *c* 1200 ORMIN 2335 Þe laffdiȝ Sannte Marȝe. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 48 Þei [the Carmelites] makeþ hem Maries men. And lieþ on our Ladie many a longe tale. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 691 Maydon mary þat holy virgyne. 1850 ROSSETTI *Blessed Damozel* ii, A white rose of Mary's gift For service meetly worn.

b. In asseverations (cf. MARRY *int.*).
c 1350 *Will Palerne* 838 Be Marie in heuene. *Ibid.* 955 For Marie loue of heuene. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 259 Be God and Seint Mari. 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q* xvii, Help, Calyope, and wynd, in Marye name! 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* in Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 149 By seynt mary syr that is a starcke lye. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 147 By saint Marie, I begynne to doubte whether [etc]. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII*, v ii 33 By Holy Mary (Butts) there's knauery. *a* 1650 *Sir Lambewell* 500 in Furniv *Percy Folio* I. 160 He bad his barons giue iudgment, 'or I will my selfe, by mary gent'.

c. Combinations and phrases: **Mary-ale,** a merry-making held on a festival of the Virgin Mary; **mary-bud** (*obs.* exc. in echoes of Shaks.), the bud of a marigold; † **Saint Mary day,** one of the festivals of the Virgin Mary (cf. LADY-DAY); † **Saint Mary garlic,** some unidentified plant; **Mary-lily,** the white or Madonna lily; † **Saint Mary maythe** (see MAYTHE); † **Saint Mary priest,** a chaplain employed to say mass in honour of the Virgin Mary; † **(Saint) Mary's bath** [tr. L *balneum Mariæ*], see BATH *sb* [1] 14; **(Saint) Mary's flower,** (*a*) the Rose of Jericho, *Anastatica hierochuntina*; (*b*) the Western Australian genus *Marianthus* (Treas. Bot. 1866); **Mary-sole,** local name for the whiff, *Rhombus megastoma*, or the smear-dab, *Pleuronectes microcephalus*; † **Mary's seal,** Black Bryony, LADY'S SEAL 2; † **Saint Mary's seed,** *Sonchus oleraceus*; **Saint Mary thistle** = LADY'S THISTLE, *Carduus Marianus*
1857 *Mary ale [see ALE A. 3] 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. iii. 25 And winking *Mary-buds begin to ope their Golden eyes. 1310 *MS Ashmol* 43 in *S. Eng Leg* p xiv, 25 *St. Marie dai in leynte. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 232 Tak talow of an hert, such as he pysseþ by twene two seynt mary dayes. 1623 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew* I i (ed 2), Take the stalke of Saint *Mary Garlycke, and burne it. 1893 *Westm. Gaz* 14 Feb. 5/1 The white flower of the Italian painters is the Mary-Lily 1446 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 231 Capellano vulgariter nuncupato *seyntmaripriest 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I. xii. 76 For them that are more dainty and delicate, you shall distill the said snailes in *Maries bath [orig *au bain de Marie*] 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII 105 Rose of Jericho The Jews call it Kaf Maryam, or St. *Mary's Flower. 1822 *Mary sole [see *lantern-fish*, LANTERN *sb.* 9] 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II 221 Lemon Dab Smooth Dab Mary-sole, Devonshire 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I. ii 204 Iesamin, *Maries seale [orig. *seau nostre dame*], muske roses. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App, S. *Maries seede is Southistle seede. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 635 Make broth of S *Mary Thistle

2. *Australian slang.* A native woman.
1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 2/1 The vessels generally average a little over 100 tons, 130 to 150 'boys' and Marys may be regarded as an average full cargo. 1898 DAVITT *Life & Progr. Australasia* I. 273 If a Kanaka has a 'Mary' on 'enlisting' the woman comes too and works like a man.

† **3. Mary royal** (Sc.): see quot. *Obs.*
1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 413 That thair be cunyeit ane penny of silver callit the Marie ryall

Mary, obs. f. MARROW *sb.*[1], MARRY; var. MERI[1].

Maryall, variant of MARIAL[1].

Marybot, -buck, obs. forms of MARABOUT.

Maryce, obs. form of MARISH.

Marye, obs. form of MARROW *sb.*[1], MARRY.

Maryes, obs. form of MARISH.

Marygo(u)ld(e, marygowles: see MARIGOLD.

† **Maryhinchc(h)o.** *Obs.* (See quots.)
1610 MARKHAM *Masterp* ii. cxvi. 415 The string-halt, of some called the mary-hinchcho, is a sodaine twitching vp of the horses hinder legges. 1614 B JONSON *Barth. Fair* iii ii, Poore soule, shee has had a Stinghalt, the Maryhinchco.

Marymass (mē·rimæs). Also 6–7 *Sc.* **Marymess.** [f. MARY + MASS *sb*[1]]

1. A festival of the Virgin Mary, esp. † (*a*) in OE., Candlemas, 2 Feb.; (*b*) the Assumption, 15 Aug. (now only *local Sc.*); † (*c*) *latter Marymass*, the Nativity of the Virgin, 8 Sept Also *attrib.* in † *Marymas fast, Marymass holidays.*
c 1000 *Menologium* 20 (February) And þæs embe ane niht þæt we Marian mæssan healdað for þan heo Crist on þam dæȝe brohte to temple. 1052 in Kemble *Cod Dipl.* IV. 290 Ehta daȝas to ðære ærre sanctæ Marian mæssan and ehta daȝas to ðære æftran sancta Marian mæssan 1492 *Acta Dom. Conc* (1839) 265/2 Þe somme of xº merkis. at þe fest of Sanct Iohne þe baptist callit midsommer nixt tocum, & ane vther xº merkis at þe latter marymess nixt þareftir. 1546 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I. 34 This letter marymess. 1578 WHETSTONE *1st Pt. Promos & Cass.* ii v, Tenne to one I read his fortune by the Marymas fast. 1823 GALT *R Gilhaize* xiv, Was na it my Lord himsel', at last Marymas, when he sent for me to make a hoop to mend her leg. 1903 *Glasgow Herald* 20 Aug, Irvine Harbour. Marymass Holidays [Work suspended between Friday 21 Aug and Tuesday 25 Aug]

† **2.** A mass in honour of the Virgin Mary; in 16th c. used in the asseveration *by the Mary mass*
1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks 715/2 She sayde he wer worthy by the mary masse to be hanged by the necke 1553 *Respublica* ii ii 11 (Brandl) 301 Yea, by the Marye Masse. 1852 ROCK *Ch of Fathers* III i 264 The gilds in the parish often helped to keep up the Mary-Mass.

Mary-muffe, variant of MARRY-MUFF *Obs.*

Marynal, variant of MARINAL.

Marynar(e, -neer, obs. forms of MARINER.

Marynel, -eller: see MARINAL, MARINALLER

Maryner(e, -nes: see MARINER, MERRINESS.

Maryology, variant of MARIOLOGY.

Maryoner, obs. form of MARINER

Marys, variant of MARIS *Obs*, womb.

Marys(e, -ysh(e, obs. forms of MARISH.

Maryskyn, variant of MAROQUIN. *Obs.*

Marysse, -yssh(e, obs forms of MARISH.

Marz, obs. form of MARCH *sb*[1] (the month).

Marzepa(i)ne, Marzipan: see MARCHPANE.

Marzhaunt, obs. form of MERCHANT.

Mas. Also 6–7 **masse,** 7–9 **mass,** 7 **mes,** 8–9 **mess.** Cf. also MAST *sb.*[4] [Shortened f. MASTER *sb.*]

† **1** A vulgar or jocular shortening of *master*, usually followed by a proper name or official title
1575 *Gamm Gurton* Prol 12 Mas Doctor was sent for, these gossyps to staye, Because he was Curate, and estemed full wyse. 1578 WHETSTONE *1st Pt Promos & Cass* v. v, Well, masse Grimball 1588 *Marprel Epist* (Arb) 4 An Archb is very weakely defended by masse Dean *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, v iv, What sees Mas Lawyer in this state amiss? 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* ii i, Is Mass' Stone dead! 1625 — *Staple of N.* ii. iv, Sir, by both Your worshipfull Titles, and your name Mas Broker, Good morrow 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 1239 The Isle of Wight Where Hinderson, and th' other Masses, Were sent to Cap Texts, and put Cases. *a* 1722 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Platonick Lady* i i, Is there any thing so disagreable on earth as the sayings of Miss and Mass repeated?

2. Mas John, applied jocularly or contemptuously to a Scottish Presbyterian minister, in contradistinction to an Anglican or Roman clergyman. *arch*
? 1661 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* Wks 1850 VIII 533 To prefer the private minister before the public, the presbyter before a bishop, and Mas John before the patriarch of Jerusalem. 1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I. 136 In Scotland there were I know not how many Mas Johns restored in one day to the work of their Ministry. 1682 H MORE *Contin Remark Stories* 27 The Narration being rather a Colluctation of Mes John and the Presbytery on one side, and the foul Fiend on the other side 1695 SAGE *Fund Charter Presbyt.* (1697) 395 But Mas John takes the Chair without Election, and would not be a little grated if the best Laird in the Parish should be his Competitor. 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* Wks. V. 44 These new Mess-Johns in robes and coronets 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* i 14 The bairns, when they saw me coming, ran crying to their mothers, 'Here's the feckless Mess John.' 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxviii, You are not, I apprehend, either a Catholic priest or a Scotch Mass-John to claim devoted obedience from your hearers.

Mas, obs. f. MASS *sb.*[1], and *makes*, MAKE *v.*

Masage, -aker, obs. ff. MESSAGE, MASSACRE.

Masalyne, Masar, obs. ff. MASLIN[1], MAZER.

Mascabado, variant of MUSCOVADA.

Mascagnine (mæskæ·nyəin). *Min.* Also -in. [Named by Karsten 1800, after the discoverer, Prof. *Mascagni*: see -INE] = next.
1836 T. THOMSON *Min, Geol.*, etc. I 95 Sulphate of Ammonia, Mascagnine. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II 308/1 *Mascagnin.* 1849 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk Chem* II. 462.

Mascagnite (mæ·skănyəit). *Min.* [See prec. and -ITE.] 'Sulphate of ammonium, occurring in crusts and stalactitic forms near volcanoes'.
1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*

Mascal, Mascall: see MASCLE *sb.*[1], MASCUE *v.*

Mascalonge, variant of MASKINONGE.

Mascarade, -ado, obs. ff. MASQUERADE.

Mascellez, variant of MASCLELESS.

Mascellin(e, -celyn(e, obs. ff. MASLIN.

Mascerate, obs. form of MACERATE.

Maschel: see MASHEL *Obs.*

Mascherade, -ate, obs. ff MASQUERADE.

Masches, maschets, variants of MACHES *Obs.*

† **Maschevalent,** ? error for MACHIAVELLIAN.
1600 R. LOGAN *Let* in *Pitcairn's Crim. Trials* (1833) II i. 285 The Maschevalent massakering of owr deirest frendis

Maschscherel: see *mash-roll*, MASH *sb*[1] 5.

Mascle (ma·sk'l), *sb*[1] Also 4 **maskle,** 5 **maskill, mascule,** 7 **mascal.** [Of somewhat obscure etymology.
Senses 1 and 2 coincide with senses of L *macula*; senses 2 and 3 with senses of F *macle*, first quoted from 1584, and regarded by French lexicographers as ad. L *macula*; OF. *mascle* (= sense 3 below) occurs in the Roll of Caerlaverock *c* 1300, and with date 1397 in Nicholls *Roy. Wills* (1780) 155, cf further med L *mascula* mesh (early 15th c in Diefenbach, perh. an alteration of L *macula* after OHG *masca* mesh), and OE *mæscre*, glossing L *macula*, whether in the sense of mesh or in that of spot is doubtful. With sense 1 cf the 16th c. Du. *maschel* spot, stain (Kilian)]

† **1.** A spot, speck. *Obs*
13.. *E E Allit P* A 725 With-outen mote oþer mascle of sulpande synne *Ibid* B 556 With-outen maskle oþer mote. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4989 All þe body. Was finely florischt Of gold graynes & of goules full of gray mascles.

† **2.** = MESH of a net. *Obs*
1329 in Riley *Mem Lond* (1868) 172 [The meshes of which nets which are called] mascles [ought to be 1½ inch in size] *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby) fol 21 Men taketh hem [*sc* foxes] with heyes, and with pursnettes But he kutteth with his teth þe mascles 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* i 108/2 Mascle, a Mash of a Net. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Mascle*, the mash or hole of a net

† **b.** *attrib.* in *mascle lace* *Obs.*
a 1500 *MS. Harl* 2320 f 62 in *Catalogue*, [Kinds of lace in fashion under Hen VI and Edw. IV] Lace Maskel

3. *Her.* A charge in the form of a lozenge with a lozenge-shaped opening through which the 'field' appears. (Cf MESH.) Also *attrib*
1486 *Bk St. Albans, Her* F iij b, Here ye shall knaw the differans be twix fusillis, masculys and losyngys 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii 126 Whensoeuer ye shall see eyther Losenge, Mascle, or other thynge voyded of the fielde, Fesse, bende &c whereon theye stande, it is sufficient to saye, voyded, onelye 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv xix. (1632) 359 A Mascle differeth from both the Fusill and Lozenge, first, because [etc] 1680 *Lond Gaz* No. 1503/4 Several pieces of Plate engraven with a Leopards head and five Mascals 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* iii 322/2 A Mascle Buckle Bottony is generally termed by the name of a Losenge or Mascle Shooe Buckle 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) VIII 455/1 Opinions have varied very much about the original of the mascles or mashes 1893 CUSSANS *Her* (ed 4) 71 The Mascle is a Lozenge voided
transf 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II 204 The outline of the ground covered by their troops took the shape of a lozenge Within the mascle or hollow lozenge thus formed, there marched the Turkish battalions

4. *Antiq.* One of the perforated lozenge-shaped plates of metal fastened to the outer surface of the military tunic of the 13th century (Cf MACLE 4)
1822 *Gentl Mag* XCII i 308 But two different kinds of mail, the mascled and flat ringed, are all that can be found in them, the mascles being sometimes lozenge shaped and sometimes square 1824 MEYRICK *Anc Armour* I Introd. 69 A tunic, coated with perforated lozenges of steel, called macles, or mascles. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng* 88 These mascles were lozenge-shaped plates of metal

† **Mascle,** *a.* and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 **mascul.** [a early OF. *mascle*: see MALE *a*] = MALE *a* and *sb* *Mascul thure*: 'male incense' (see MALE *a.* 6).
c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) i, An hare shall dure well iiii myle or more or lasse, and she be an olde hare mascle *Ibid* iv, For alle þe sesoun a mascle and a femell abydith togyders. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* xi 412 A vnce of mascul thure Wel smellynge, and an vnce of pipur dure. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt* V 320/2 Thaim and thaire heires mascles. 1587 STANYHURST *Descr Irel* ii. 19 in *Holinshed*, Without the coupling of mascle or female.

Masclechon, obs form of MASLIN[2].

Mascled (ma·sk'ld), *a.* [f. MASCLE *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Covered with mascles.
1818 MEYRICK in *Archæologia* (1821) XIX. 126 The earliest specimen I have found of the mascled hauberk. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist Scot.* (1864) I 321 He [Alexander II] appears clothed in a complete coat of mascled mail 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng* 88 The mascled armour of this era [13th c].

† **Ma·scleless,** *a. Obs.* In 4 **mascellez, maskel(l)es, -es.** [f. MASCLE *sb.*[1] + -LESS] Spotless.
13 *E. E. Allit P* A 731 To bye hym a perle was mascellez *Ibid.* 780 A makelez may & maskeller

Masclin(e, -yne, obs. forms of MASLIN.

Mascobado, variant of MUSCOVADA.

Mascot (mæ·skǫt). *slang.* Also 9 **mascotte.** [ad. provincial F. *mascotte*, perh. cogn. with mod Pr. *masco* witch. The word was brought into notice by E. Audran's opera 'La Mascotte', played 29 Dec. 1880.] A person, or a thing, animate or inanimate, supposed to bring luck.
1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Clipper* 11 Dec 7 This dining room girl lays claim to being a mascot 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 118 That rat's a sort of 'mascotte' to me A 'mascotte' 's a thing that brings luck

† **Mascue,** *v. Obs* Also 5 **maskowe, maskewe, mascall.** [Variant of MACHECOLE *v.*] *trans.* To machicolate.
1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* ii. xx (1513) M iv, Theyr wall mascued and agayne our skalys T isteth theron made great

ordynaunce. 1421 — *Thebes* (E. E. T S) 2757 [Ethiocles] maskowed his walles and his heghe tours. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 493/2 To enbatell, carnell, mascall, or to make eny Toure, Castell or Forteresse.

Mascul: see MASCLE *a. Obs.*

Mascularity (mæskiulæ·rĭti). *rare.* [f. L. *mascul-us* + -AR + -ITY.] = MASCULINITY.

1817 N. DRAKE *Shaks* II. 67 The subsequent sonnets.. bear the strongest testimony to the mascularity of the person addressed 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvi (1856) 425 To some the unmentionables might savor of mascularity

Ma·sculate, *v. rare.* [f. L. *mascul-us* (see MALE *a.*) + -ATE.] *trans.* To make masculine.

1623 COCKERAM, *Masculate*, to make strong 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 56, I am not sure (he adds) whether in time it may not perfectly masculate the sex.

†**Ma·sculated,** *a. Her. Obs* [f. Anglo-L. *mascul-a* MASCLE + -ATE + -ED[1]] = MASCULY.

1486 *Bk. St Albans, Her* c v, This cros is called a cros masculatit for he is made of masculys.

Masculation (mæskiulē^i·ʃən). [f. L. *mascul-us* male + -ATION.] Artificial fertilization (of plants).

1855–6 R F BURTON *El Medinah* (1861) II 202 January and February are the months for the masculation of the palm 1859 — *Centr Afr* in *Jrnl. Geog Soc.* XXIX. 368 Bees also swarm in the jungles, performing an important part in the vegetable economy by masculation or caprification, and the conveyance of pollen

Mascule, Masculée: see MASCLE, MASCULY.

Masculine (mæ·skiŭlin), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4, 6 **masculin,** 6 **masculyne,** 7 **masculen.** [a. F. *masculin, -ine*, ad L. *masculīn-us* f. *mascul-us*: see MALE *a.* and -INE] **A.** *adj*

1 Of persons or animals: Belonging to the male sex; male. Now *rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II Pr iii. 28 (Camb. MS) The oportunite and noblesse of thi masculyn chyldren þat is to seyn thi sones. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* IV vii (1495) 91 Yf a woman that is with a chylde masculyn be sodenly callyd, she meuyth first the ryght fote 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 90 Yf the ryghte breste slake or flagge, the masculyne or male byrth is in parell: yf the lefte, the female byrthe. 1604 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 432 The lord shall haue his best oxe or cowe and all his masculen horses. 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* v i 20 *Patro* Male Varlot you Rogue? What's that? *Ther.* Why his masculine Whore 1614 TAILOR *Hog hath lost* II D, Could any Masculine flatterer on earth So far bewitch thee, to forget thy selfe, As now to leaue me? 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* 55 The Masculine, or male Goat 1667 MILTON *P. L* x 890 O why did God that peopl'd highest Heav'n With Spirits Masculine, create at last this fair defect Of Nature 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2348/1 God Almighty, as we hope and pray, will grant You an Heir Masculine of your Body

b. With reference to the vegetable kingdom: = MALE *a.* 2.

1691 RAY *Creation* I (1692) 97 The Flowers serve to cherish ..the masculine or prolifick Seed contained in the Chives or Apices of the Stamina

†**2.** Said of inanimate objects to which the male sex was attributed on the ground of some quality, e.g. relative superiority, strength, activity, etc. *Masculine hour* (Astrol.): one ruled by a masculine planet. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II. ix 22 The one [*sc* the triangle] imperfect, mortall, fœminine, Th' other [*sc.* the circle] immortall, perfect, masculine 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 44 Wee haue been taught, that this Planet [the Sun] is Masculine, frying and sucking vp the humidity of all things. 1613 M RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 82 The Adamant is Masculine unto his beloved the Iron and Steele, and these are Feminine 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I II IV vii (1651) 167 The Emperor would not touch his new Bride, till an Astrologer had told him a masculine hour. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Masculine Planets or Signs*, are those which excel in active Qualities, that is, Heat and Coldness. 1819 J WILSON *Dict Astrol.* 285 Fortunately all the masculine planets are diurnal. *Ibid.* 286 Masculine signs.

†**b.** *Masculine frankincense, gum* = *male incense* (see MALE *a.* 9). *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 79 A greate barell of woodde full of moste excellente masculine frankensence. 1603 B. JONSON *K Jas's Entertainm.* (1604) D 2 Heere no wight To sacrifice, saue my deuotion comes, That brings, insteed of those thy Masculine gummes My Cities heart

c. The designation of a choice kind of apricot

1629 PARKINSON *Parad in Sole* (1656) 579 The Mascoline Apricock. 1718 J LAWRENCE *Fruit-g Kalendar* 78 The latter end of this Month [June] the Masculine Aprecot is ripe 1860 HOGG *Fruit Man* 41 Red Masculine [Apricot]

3. *Gram.* Of or pertaining to the gender to which appellations of males normally belong.

a 1380 *St. Theodora* 110 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg.* (1878) 36 Hire name, þat was femynyn Of gendre, heo turned in to masculyn 1387–8 T USK *Test Love* II. iii (Skeat) l. 14 No mo genders ben there but masculyn and femenyne. 1530 PALSGR Introd. 24 A substantive of the masculyne gender. 1612 I. BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit* 128 Hee can shew it, to bee the Masculine Gender, because in wordes of three terminations, the first is the Masculine, the second the Feminine, the third is the Neuter. 1875 *Expositor* 171 Sun and sea and streams had, in the infancy of the world, masculine and feminine names.

b. Prosody *Masculine rime*: in French versification, a rime between lines ending in stressed syllables, as opposed to the 'feminine rime' ending in a mute *e*. Hence *gen.* a 'single' rime on a stressed syllable. (Cf. MALE *a.* 7)

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 Euen the very ryme it selfe, the Italian cannot put in the last silable, by the French named the Masculine ryme. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rhyme*, Masculine Rhymes are those of all other words [than such as end with an *e* mute]. 1844 [see FEMININE 6 b] 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1871) 201 The verses of the first [stanza] have all of them masculine rhymes 1891 J. C. PARSONS *Eng. Versif.* 44 Rhyme between final syllables is called single or masculine rhyme.

4. Pertaining to the male sex; peculiar to or assigned to males; consisting of males.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel N.* v. i. 257 If nothing lets to make vs happie both, But this my masculine vsurp'd attyre [etc] 1616 H. GOSNOLD in *Lismore Papers* Ser II. (1887) II. 20 We ioyne in our thankfull commendaccons to ye all, congratulating of your masculin increase. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog Parl.* (1628) 10 Hee was soone after slaine in Ireland, and his whole Masculine race, ten yeres extinguished 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist.* II i. § 4 The People of the same Place erected a Masculine Church (Women being interdicted the Entrance thereof). 1781 COWPER *Hope* 686 Whether at the toilet of the fair He laughed and trifled Or if in masculine debate he shared 1790 GIBBON *Misc Wks* (1814) III. 360 The genuine masculine descent of the Princes of Brunswick must be explored beyond the Alps 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. W and* II 317 She assumed masculine attire. 1880 H C COOTE *Eng. Gild Knights* 17 That peculiar fashion of devolution which the Normans had introduced —masculine primogeniture

5. Having the appropriate excellences of the male sex, manly, virile; vigorous, powerful. Rarely of persons, usually of attributes, actions, or productions.

1629 H BURTON (*title*) Babel no Bethel In answer to two masculine Champions for the Synagogue of Rome 1639 N. N tr *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I 35 Masculine spirits very easily resist this tyrannie. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. on Ps.* Tracts (1727) 433 The argumentation of Manoah's wife .. might very well have become the more masculine understanding. 1678 WANLEY *Wond Lit World* v II. § 89. 473/1 He proved a stout and masculine Prince. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Eng Sat* Wks. 1730 I 28 His heat was masculine and always pointed against vice 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 363 ⁋ 10 Adam's Speech abounds with Thoughts of a more masculine and elevated Turn 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess Pope* (ed. 4) I vii 401 *note*, The forcible and masculine images with which the ancients strengthened their compositions 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iv, I grew more gentle, and he more masculine 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I Pref. 6 Aeschylus was famous for the fearless, masculine licence with which he handled the most flexible of all languages 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Lit* Wks (Bohn) II 105, I find the whole writing of the time charged with a masculine force and freedom.

†**b.** Of material things or physical qualities Powerful in action, strong. (Cf. 2.) *Obs.*

1637 T MORTON *New Eng Canaan* (1883) 188 [Herbes] of a more maskuline vertue than any of the same species in England 1664 BEALE *Aphor Cider* § 57 in Evelyn *Pomona* 29 Let the Cider be Masculine and in full body, yet well tasted of the Apple 1675 EVELYN *Earth* (1676) 66 Let this pulveriz'd Earth ..be expos'd for a Summer and a Winter to the vicissitudes and changes of the seasons you will find it will have obtain'd such a generous and masculine pregnancy,. as [etc]. 1728 EARBERY tr *Burnet's St. Dead* II 45 The true Fertility that brings Corn to a Masculine Perfection, is in Countries far from the Equinox.

6. Of a woman, her qualities or attributes: Having the capacities, manners, appearance, or tastes appropriate to the male sex †*Masculine-feminine*: a 'mannish' woman. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin* III I The masculine women of the Low Countries vse to make voyages for trafficke 1620 (*title*) Hic Mulier: or, The Man-Woman: Being a Medicine to cure the Coltish Disease of the Staggers in the Masculine-Feminines of our Times 1766 FORDYCE *Serm Yng Wom.* (1767) I III. 104 A masculine woman must be naturally an unamiable creature. 1801 STRUTT *Sp & Past* Introd § 43 48 Some of these masculine females have occasionally made their appearance. 1808 *Spirit Pub Jrnls.* XI. 86 That masculine feminine, the late Princess Dashkoff. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V 279 She was a woman of masculine spirit *Comb* 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* XI (1697) 192 Neither are any [Women] so Masculine Spirited. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 207 A. masculine-looking woman.

B. *sb.*

1. That which is of the male sex.

c 1550 *Schole-House Women* 342 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 118 And all that euer they may imagine, Is to alure the masculine 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 16 They stept back in wonder to see that beautie, which yet in the masculine they came neere to. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 87 Nature makes the Masculine perfect.

2 A person of the male sex.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 265 If he had abused himselfe with a masculine. he was forced to kill himselfe 1739 G OGLE *Gualtherus & Griselda* 107 You, the Masculine, to Labour bred. 1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* XXVII. 306, I shall be ill at ease among such an array of masculines. 1890 F W. ROBINSON *Very Strange Family* 63 She flounced out of the room and left the masculines to themselves.

b *transf* of the signs of the zodiac. (Cf. A. 2.)

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 7 Of these Signs, the masculines are fiery and airy; the Feminines earthly and watery.

3. *Gram.* The masculine gender; a word or form of the masculine gender.

1530 PALSGR. 67 As *conseile, miracle* be masculynes *Ibid* 70 All adjectives whose masculyn gendre endith in *e*, have their masculynes and femynines all one. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 90 The plurall of the Masculine is Zebaim, and of the feminine Zebaoth. 1612 [see FEMININE B. 2]. 1872 MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* 83 There are three ways of distinguishing the masculine and feminine in English.

Masculinely (mæ·skiŭlinli), *adv.* [f. MASCULINE *a* + -LY[2]] In a masculine manner. Also, in the masculine gender.

1611 B JONSON *Catiline* III. iii. H b, You haue done most masculinely within, And plaid the Orator. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess* (1629) 230 Whither hee meanes masculinely, *that euill one*, the diuell, or rather *euill worke*..is no matter of curious inquiry. 1732 J. WHALEY *Poems* 48 The Face was masculinely hard. 1865 *Sat. Rev* 29 Apr 514/1 A man..who can admit that an author's style is masculinely vigorous and sublime, and yet cannot admire it!

†**b.** In the male line. *Obs.*

1658 WALTON *Life of Donne* (ed. 2) 5 His Father was masculinely..descended from a very ancient Family.

c. Of riming: cf. MASCULINE *a.* 3 b.

1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. i § 30. 26 All the lines in each stanza rhyming masculinely with each other

Masculineness (mæ·skiŭlin,nės). [f. MASCULINE *a* + -NESS.] The quality of being masculine.

1662 J SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks*, *Consid upon Stiefel* 16 His Sprout groweth in Gods Kingdome; Not in Adams Masculinenesse. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* IV 250 All the excesses of masculineness broke loose and overspread the country. 1901 *Daily News* 9 Mar 6/1 She affects a masculineness of diction which [etc]

Masculinity (mæskiuli·nĭti). [ad. F *masculinité*, f *masculin*: see MASCULINE and -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being masculine.

1748 T RUDDIMAN *Dissertation* 42 Besides the Prerogative of his Sex, or Masculinity (as the French call it). 1865 *Sat Rev* 21 Oct. 527/1 The obnoxious airs of masculinity affected by some of his countrywomen. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2867 462 It is not easy to see why *courbe, tangente, parallèle*, are given as exceptions to the masculinity of 'parts of speech when taken substantively' 1898 BODLEY *France* II IV ii 354 Some inheriting, too, the masculinity of that illustrious princess.

b *pl.* Things characteristic of the male sex.

1877 MRS OLIPHANT *Carita* II XXIV. 144 That furtive cigars and other precocious masculinities were not criminal.

2 That which is masculine.

1860 GEO ELIOT *Mill on Fl* I v, This pink and white bit of masculinity with the indeterminate features

†**Mascull,** *a. Obs* Also 5 **maskyll.** [Of obscure origin. ? identical with MASCLE *a.*] *Tun mascull* some variety of the tun (liquid measure).

1432 *Rolls Parlt* IV 405/2 ['The wynes of Gascoigne and Guyen' had only 4 or 5 inches of lees] in a tonne maskyll. 1531 in *Sel Pleas Admiralty* (Selden Soc) I 36 Accounting always a ton mascull for a ton, ij pipes for a ton, [etc]

Masculo- (mæ·skiŭlo), used as combining form of L. *mascul-us* male. **Ma·sculo-fe·minine** *a.*, partly masculine and partly feminine. **Ma·sculo-nu·cleus** *Embryology* (see quot 1884); hence **Ma·sculo-nu·clear** *a*, pertaining to a masculo-nucleus

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III. XVII 149 Hermaphroditicall and masculo-feminine generations 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol* I II One fiction of the Egyptian mythology was the supposed intervention of a masculo feminine principle 1884 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc Nat Hist* XXIII. 54 We propose..to call the original undifferentiated generative body the nucleus, and its products respectively the male or masculonucleus, and the female or feminonucleus

Masculonge: see MASKINONGE.

†**Ma·sculous,** *a Obs. rare.* [f. L. *mascul-us* male + -OUS.] = MASCULINE *a*

1619 BALCANQUAL *Lett* in *Hales' Gold. Rem* II (1673) 117 It was learned, devout, and the stile masculous 1633 W STRUTHER *True Happines* 101 This is not only the language of Canaan, but also the masculous Schiboleth

Mascully (mæ·skiŭli), *a. Her.* Also 9 **masculée, mascally.** [f. **mascule*, MASCLE + -Y.] Covered with mascle-shaped figures.

a 1550 in *Baring Gould & Twigge's West Armory* (1898) 4 *Belmarsh* Gul masculy arg 4, 3, 2, 1 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 35 b, Vert a crosse Masculy Argent. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v IV. (1632) 377 Masculy, that is Mascle-waies. 1864 BOUTELL *Her Hist & Pop* XV 106 Shields *masculée* may have been intended by early Heralds to indicate Difference 1869 W. S. ELLIS *Antiq of Her.* VIII 163 *note*, We see on the wings the mascally pattern 1878 BURKE *Gen Armory* 819/2 *Pouges*, Ar. masculy sa.

Mascun, obs. form of MASON.

Mascurado, obs. variant of MASQUERADE.

Mascy tinter, obs. form of MEZZOTINTO.

†**Mase.** *Obs rare* Also **masse.** [a G. *mase* (now *dial.*); cf. MASERS.] A spot, freckle.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* F iv b, The same water withdryveth the spottys and masses oute of the face. *Ibid.* L ij b, Mases.

Mase, obs. form of MACE, MAZE, MEASE, MESS.

Masedliche, obs. form of MAZEDLY.

Maseer, obs. form of MAZER; var. MAHSEER.

Masel, Masele(y)n(e: see MEASLE, MASLIN[1].

Maseliche, obs. form of MAZILY.

†**Maselin.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *maselin*, also *mazerin, maderin*, f. *masre, madre*, bowl of maple-wood.] A bowl of maple-wood; = MAZER.

a 1290 *S Eustace* 395 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg* (1881) 219 Men beden him sitten and drinken vin Wiþ coupe and eke wiþ maselin. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* (Kölbing) 6944 Plater, disse, cop & maseline. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 141 They sette hym first sweete wyn And Mede eek in a Mazelyn.

Maselinges, obs. form of MEASLINGS.

Maseljohn, obs. form of MASLIN[2].

Maselyd, obs. form of MEASLED.

Maselyn, -yn(n)e, obs. forms of MASLIN[1].

Masement, variant of MAZEMENT.

Masendewe, -due: see MEASONDUE, hospital.

Maser, variant of MAZER.

†**Masers.** *Obs.* [a. G. *masern.*] = MEASLES.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 41 b, Variole is a disease that noyeth children greatly called Pockes and Masers.

Mash (mæʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **mǽsc-, mǽx-** (in omb. *mǽscwyrt, mǽxwyrt*), 5 **masche**, 6–7 **mashe**, 9 **mesh**, 6– **mash**. See also MASH-FAT. [OE. *ǽsc-, mǽx-*, corresponds to late MHG., mod.G. *eisch* masc., crushed grapes for wine-making, fused malt for beer (also, in 15th c. coupled ith *met* mead, in a gloss for L. *mulsum*), and to *v. mask*, Da. *mask*, grains for pigs. It has been iously regarded as related by ablaut to OE. *iscian* to MIX, and as cogn. w. OSl. *mězga* sap.]

Brewing. Malt mixed with hot water to form ort.

c 1000 . see *mash-wort* in 5 below. 1335, etc.: see MASH-T] 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi 169/2 in *Holinshed*, e letteth her mash run till the malt be left without liquor. 89 G SMITH *Fermentation* 28 Some farther sprinkle the of the Mash over with dry Malt ground. 1742 *Lond & untry Brew.* I. (ed 4) 23 The Malt . is worked by several en with Oars and is called the first and stiff Mash. 1830 . DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I 151 The first mash is agitated d allowed to rest during a longer period than the second. 89 BARNARD *Noted Breweries* I 241 The grist is covered th water a second and sometimes even a third time, the tract being always called a 'mash'.

†b. *transf.* The substance upon which the liquor poured in lixiviation. (Cf. MASH *v.*[1] 1 c.) *Obs.*
775 *New Hampsh. Prov Papers* (1873) VII. 653 The quor may then be put on another mash [in the making salt petre]

2. A mixture of boiled grain, bran or meal, etc , ven as a warm food to horses and cattle. Also ith qualifying word, as *bran-mash* · see BRAN.
577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III (1586) 131 Graines.. ngled with Floure, fried Beanes, and meale of Lentyls all rred together, and giuen him in a mash 1614 B. JONSON *rth Fair* IV. III, How now! my Galloway Nag, the stag-rs? ha!. I'le gi' him a mash, presently, shall take away is dizzinesse 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric* (1681) 328 Mash, or Mesh; Ground-Corn, or such like, boiled in ater for Cattle to eat 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV II, So that ch Horse and Mare eat their own Mash of Oats and Milk. 44 STEPHENS *Bk of Farm* § 1558 The mash [for farm-horses] nsists of either steamed potatoes, boiled barley or oats, xed sometimes with bran. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* II. xix, [He] was superintending the preparation a warm mash for his hack.

3. *gen.* Something reduced to a soft pulpy con-stence, by beating or crushing, by mixing with steeping in water, etc.
598 FLORIO, *Mescola*, a medlie, a mixture, a blending, a sh, a hochpoch. 1658 A FOX *Wurts' Surg.* III. XXIII. 1 Boil it [flesh] again to a mash Then spread that mash a thick cloth, apply it like a Cataplasm 1690 N. LEE *assacre of Paris* V II. 45 With this mangled flesh held to eav n, This horrid mash of Blood, and Bone, and Marrow I beg the Power Divine [etc] 1701 PENN in *Pa Hist. c Mem* IX. 50 An empty pipe or two to put the mash the apples in. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl* 8 June, The llid, contaminated mash, which they call strawberries; led and tossed by greasy paws through twenty baskets isted with dirt; and then presented with the worst milk *ed* 13 July, One of his great toes was crushed into a mash. 16 L. TOWNE *Farmer & Grazier's Guide* 13 After the ass has been chewed over again, it is reduced to a kind Mash, not unlike boiled Spinach 1880 J. PAYN *Confid. gent* II. 107 The streets are one mash of snow
ransf. 1852 SURTEES *Sponge's Sp Tour* VIII 33 He [a ntsman who had had many injuries from falls] was a com-te mash of a man.

b. *fig.* A confused mixture; also, a muddle, ash'. (Cf. MISH-MASH)
598 B JONSON *Ev Man in Hum.* IV. xi, *Bray* I haue de a faire mash on't. 1851 HELPS *Comp Solit.* VI. (1874) Our charity is so mixed up in a mash of sentiment and kly feeling 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) II. 163 His ll is an extraordinary mash of grammar.

c. (without article.) The state of being mashed reduced to a soft mass. *lit.* and *fig.* Chiefly in *beat, boil*, etc. *to mash, in mash.*
630 LORD *Banians* 88 Some [of the earth's inhabitants] owne from the tops of high mountains, other bruised to sh 16 *Ballad of Robin Hood & Tanner* xxi. in Child *llads* III 138/2 For here we may thresh our bones all to sh, And get no coyn at all. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* IV, She 'as beaten me to mash. 1693 DRYDEN *Let* Wks. 93 XVIII. 111 Buy me a sieve full [of damsons] to preserve iole, and not in mash. 1751 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to enstone* 5 Sept, The paper is boiled to mash 1760–72 BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 115 [He] dashed all the gs into mash 1839 J RAYSON *Poems* (1858) 34 But we've gipsy creature here In vice will bang them aw to mash.

4. = *mash-staff* (Heraldry).
688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 296/2 He beareth Azure, a ewers Mash in Bend sinister.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *mash* †*bowl*, †*coomb*, *eve*; †**mash-back**, a receptacle into which the ash is drawn off from the mash-tub; **mash-cooler** ee quot.); **mash copper**, a copper in which wort made; **mash-liquor**, the water put to the malt the process of mashing; **mash-machine** (see iot.); **mashman**, an operative in a brewery or stillery who has charge of the mashing of malt **ash-pulper** = *mash-machine* (Knight *Dict Mech.* ippl. 1884); **mash-roll** (*dial.* **-rule**), **-rudder**, **taff**, the instrument used to stir the malt the mash tub; **mash-tub, tun, vat**, a tub in hich malt is mashed; †**mash-wise** *adv.*, after e manner of a mash; **mash-wort** (OE. *mǽsc-yrt*), wort, infused malt. Also MASH-FAT.

1729 G. SMITH *Fermentation* 28 Put 'em into the *Mash-backs to ferment a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 196 Than Elynour taketh The *mashe bolle 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Mash-cooler*, a stirring trough in which mash or wort are stirred to expedite cooling 1588 *Lanc. Wills* III. 137 In the brewe house..one *mashe coombe. 1864 *Auld Ayr* 93 The measurement of the *mesh copper 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 580 The worts.. were run through the *mash-kieve. 1830 M DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 155 If a *mash-liquor be of such heat as is [etc.] 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 111 The malt is agitated by a mechanism contained within the mash-tun. . The *mash machine is shown in fig 106 1889 BARNARD *Noted Breweries* I. 191 Two or three of the *mash-men had been in the same occupation. over forty years. 1388–9 in *1st Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 80/1 De xviiid. solutis pro ii *masshe rolles in pistrina. c 1440 *Promp Parv* 328/1 Maschel, or rothyr, or maschscherel, *remulus, palmula, mixtorium.* 179. PEGGE *Derbicisms* (E. D. S) 111 *Mash-roll*, the staff with which they stir the malt in the mash-tub. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Mash-rule*, the instrument used for stirring up the malt and hops in brewing. 1454 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 555/1, 2 *mash rothers 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v. *Baking*, Let one put in the Water, and another with the Mash-Rudder stir some of the Flower therewith. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 296/2 The Pole is termed a *Mash-Staff. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq*, s. v *Mash fat*, The grain is stirred round with a wooden implement, termed a mash-staff 1543 in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camd) 185 The bruyng howse ..Item ij new malte sackes. Item a *maxstobe 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 154 Put it into your Mash-Tub. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc *Bk Trades* (1842) 69 The 'mash-tub' is a large vessel which has a false bottom .. pierced with small holes 1713 J. WARD *Yng. Math. Guide* (ed 2) 450, I have omitted the Business of gauging *Mash-Tuns 1741 *Compl. Fam-Piece* I VI. 277 Your Mesh Tun must be big enough to contain 6 Bushels of Malt. 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 23 (3) The distiller must convey the specified sugar to the mash tun. 1729 G. SMITH *Fermentation* 28 The Malt being first put into your *Mash-vat or Tub. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp* I lvii 121 Let his drinke be warme water and branne made *mash-wise. c 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 216 Drince wermod on *max wyrte awyllede *Ibid* III. 74 genim mascwyrt 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I 316 The whole of the drainage, when mixed with the first mash wort, constitutes [etc.]

Mash (mæʃ), *sb*[2] [Hindī *māsh*] A common Hindu pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus*
1800 *Asiat. Ann Reg*, *Misc Tracts* 44/1 The principal crop of this country [Assam] consists of rice and mash.

Mash (mæʃ), *sb*[3] *slang.* [f MASH *v*[2]]
1. A person on whom one of the opposite sex is 'mashed' (see MASH *v.*[2] 2). Also, a dandy, 'swell'.
1882 *Punch* 11 Feb 69/1 At his fav'rite burlesque theatre he's known as 'such a Mash' 1888 KIPLING *Phantom Rickshaw* 25 She's a hot-headed little virago, your mash
2. The action of the vb MASH[2], in *on the mash.*
1888 *Daily Tel* 15 Nov (Farmer), An impecunious fellow who was always on the mash

Mash (mæʃ), *sb*[4] [? f. MASH *v*[1] (sense 2); cf., however, F. *masse* sledge-hammer, MACE *sb*[1]] A hammer for breaking stones. Also *mash-hammer.*
1825 80 JAMIESON, *Mash hammer*, a large weighty hammer for breaking stones, &c, Aberd. 1886 J BARROWMAN *Gloss. Sc. Mining Terms* in *N. & Q* Ser VII (1888) VI 264 *Mash*, a double-headed hammer for breaking coals 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss*, *Mash*, a mason's large iron hammer 1902 *Cassell's Cycl Mech.* II 205/1 [Granite] mouldings are cut with a small hand hammer, called a mash hammer. *Ibid* 238/1 Tools for dressing Granite . A hand hammer (sometimes termed a mash or maul)

Mash (mæʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 3 **meshe, meysse**, 5 **masche**, 6 **mas(s)he, mes(s)he**, 6–7 **meash(e**, 6, 8 **mesh**, 7 **messh**, 8 **marsh**, 6– **mash**. [f. MASH *sb.*[1]; the earliest forms appear to point to an OE **mǽscan* (:–**maiskjan*) f. *mǽsc-* (see the sb.). Cf. G. *meischen*, Sw. *maska*, Da. *mæske.*]
1. *Brewing. trans.* To mix (malt) with hot water to form wort. (Also with *up*)
13.. [implied in MASHING *vbl sb*]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 328/1 Maschyn, yn brewynge, *misceo* 1577 HARRISON *England* I III. I. 96/1 in *Holinshed*, They seeth theyr woort ..before they mashe, or mixe it with the mault 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I. 496 Quasse, which is nothing else (as we say) but water turned out of his wits, with a litle branne meashed with it. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 589 You must boile it [the malt] well, then mash it. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 104/2 Terms used by Beer-Brewers... *Mash it up*, blend or mixt [*sic*] the Malt and warm Water together in the Comb 1745 DODSLEY *Agric* I. 131 Some expert. To mash the malted barley, and extract Its flavour'd strength. 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict* c. 24 § 24 A distiller must not mash any materials between eleven o'clock [etc] 1889 BARNARD *Noted Breweries* I. 22 Each tun mashes 800 bushels at one time.
absol. or *intr* 1692 YWORTH *Art Distill.* 10 The stiffer you Mash, the better it is 1743 *Lond & Country Brewer* IV. (ed 2) 272 Stir the Malt very well in, and let it stand two Hours, and let that run, and mash again. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom Econ.* I. 223 The practice of some distillers is to mash four times.
†b. To brew (ale, beer, etc.). Also with *out.*
1530 PALSGR. 633/2 Come and drinke with us, we mashe to morowe. *Ibid.* 759/1, I tonne, I masshe ale, *je brasse* 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI 274 And you masse Brewer, that mash out a tunning of smale beare. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IX. xxviii, Yet was it Angels wine, which in her eyes was masht.
†c. To lixiviate (ashes). *Obs rare*[−1].
1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iii. 115 The lye-wash which is made of ashes and water; the which being oftentimes meashed and drawen away, the ashes leave all their life and strength.
d. *dial.* To infuse (tea). Also *intr.* of the tea: To draw. (Cf. MASK *v.*[3] 2.)
1845 *Round Preacher* v. 83, I suppose as you..put the tea in the oven to mash, before you went to chapel 1876 MISS BRADDON *J Haggard's Dau.* I 304 'The tea's mashed', she said. 1891 COTES 2 *Girls on Barge* 36 Mrs. Bargee 'mashed' our tea. .To mash your tea is colloquial canal
2. To beat into a soft mass; to crush, pound, or smash to a pulp Also with *up.*
a 1250 *Owl & Night* 84 Ac þu þretest to mine fleshe, Mid þine clivres woldest me meshe. 1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* III App lxxxvii, Let him..persist Th' intentionall species to mash and bray In marble morter. 1679 C NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* Ded 3 A sharp threshing instrument to mash in pieces those mighty mountains 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 778 This hand shall Mash all his bones, and all his body pound 1719 BAYNARD *Health* (1731) 28 It's [*sc* the heart's] office is to mesh and beat, And make the Chyle consimulate with balmy Blood and nitrous Air. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII 44 The foot looked as if two had been squeezed or rather mashed together. 1781 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 2) VII. 4892 The room . fell down, killed all the persons in it, and so mashed their bodies, that they could not be known one from another. 1844 BROWNING *Laboratory* 9 Grind away, moisten and mash up thy paste 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr.* III II, She [a steam-boat] mashed up Thames lightermen with her paddles 1893 *Scribner's Mag* June 713/2 A falling limb [of a tree] mashes some poor fellow's shoulder.
b To pound or stamp *one's way.*
1859 DICKENS *T Two Cities* I II, With drooping heads and tremulous tails, they mashed their way through the thick mud
†c To make a 'hash' of. *Obs*
1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 162/1 Greek writers have strangely mash'd this word יהוה, some calling it ἰαβὲ, others ἰαῶ.
d *intr* To admit of being crushed or pounded.
1877 LE CONTE *Elem Geol.* (1879) 183 The lower one [lamination line] consists of coarse sand which could not mash, and therefore has been thrown into folds.
3. *esp.* in the preparation of food. To reduce (fruit, vegetables, etc.) to a homogeneous mass by crushing, beating, or stirring.
1615 MARKHAM *Eng Housew* (1660) 83 Open the pye, and put the Cream therein, and mash the Codlins all about. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 105 Yolks of Eggs to be mingl'd and mash'd with the Mustard, Oyl, and Vinegar 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* I 11 Put them [*sc* turnips] in a Pan and mash them with Butter and a little Salt 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* III XII § 6. 417 [The grapes] are thrown into large tubs, and there mashed or bruised to pieces a 1845 HOOD *Drop of Gin* iii, No cold mutton to hash, not even pot atoes to mash 1861 CALVERLEY '*There stands a City*' 45 At my side she mashed the fragrant Strawberry.
b *fig.*
1827 SCOTT *Jrnl* 28 Mar, I can clear the ground better now by mashing up my old work with new matter 1858 E FITZGERALD *Lett* (1889) I 266 Many Quatrains are mashed together 1865 *Lond Rev* 9 Sept 271/1 There is no tendency whatever on the part of womandom to mash up their 'rights' and 'wrongs' into a 'patent treacle'
†4. To mix, mingle. *Obs*
a 1591 H SMITH *Serm* (1594) 467 The Lord will not haue the wine of his word to be mingled and mashed with the water of humane inuentions 1607 [cf. MASHING b] 1611 COTGR., *Mistionner*, to mix, mingle, mash, mell, blend, or temper with 1722 SEWEL *Hist Quakers* VII 383 Ye are so forward to mash the Innocent and Guilty together.
5. To feed with a mash *rare.*
1859 *Times* 28 Mar 8/4 How say you, Lord Derby?.. Will you be stalled and stabled, and mashed. in Lord Palmerston's stables?

Mash (mæʃ), *v*[2] *slang.* (? orig. *U. S*)
1 *trans* To fascinate or excite sentimental admiration in (one of the opposite sex) Also *absol.*
1882 LELAND *Gypsies* 108 These black eyed beauties by mashing men for many generations, with shafts shot sideways and most wantonly, at last sealed their souls into the corner of their eyes 1883 *Masher* 4 July 3/1 When a fellow is married, he can't go on mashing, don t you know 1885 F ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* v 59, I saw directly that I'd mashed her. 1897 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang, Jargon & Cant* s. v, About the year 1800 *mash* was a word found only in theatrical parlance in the United States When an actress smiled at a friend in the audience, she was said to *mash* him.
2. pass. *To be mashed on*: to have a sentimental admiration for, to be 'gone' on Also *intr*
1883 *Pall Mall G* 11 Oct 11/1 The participle 'mashed' was in use in America before the substantive. A person who was 'very spooney on' another was said to be 'mashed'. 1893 MILLIKEN *'Arry' Ballads* 66 Bell Bonsor is mashed on me proper 1893 MCCARTHY *Dictator* II 22 He is fond of mashing on to young and pretty women.
Hence **Ma·shing** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*
1883 *Illustr. Lond News* 9 June 563/3 Cornet Masham, whose name may be intended by the author to cover his involuntary 'mashing' capacity 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Aug. 6/2 The ex-Parisian gallant and mashing gay deceiver

†**Mash**, *v.*[3] *Sc Obs.* [f. MASH *sb.*[4]] *intr.* To use a 'mash' hammer
1762 BP. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 228 The General made his way with blowing and mashing, most of the Road being altogether forced on the Declivity of Mountains.

Mash, dial. f. MARSH; obs. form of MESH

Mashallah (mæʃæ lă), *int.* [Arab phrase ما شا الله *mā shā 'llāh*, what God wills (must come to pass).] An exclamation used by Mohammedans.
1855 in OGILVIE Suppl. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 148, I. dismissed the disconsolate culprits, with the Asiatic form of condonation. 'Mashallah, you have made your faces white! Go in peace!'

Mashed (mæʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. MASH *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]
1. Beaten or crushed to a mash.
1635 *Voy Foxe & James to N. W.* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 281 Wee had great store of masht Ice. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal*

lii. (1697) 65 Nor Limbs, nor Bones, nor Carcass wou'd remain: But a mash'd heap, a Hotchpotch of the Slain. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. xxxvii 126 Her mash'd eggs bestrow'd the way. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 99 Mashed Potatoes 1841 THACKERAY *Men & Pictures* Wks 1900 XIII. 328 The cool clear shadows are mashed-down masses of sienna and indigo. 1844 J. F HEWLETT *Parsons & W* II, Bacon and a few mashed turnips 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxii 289 [We] set forward over the worst sort of mashed ice.

2. *Brewing.* Of 'liquor': Treated with mash.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 99 The mashed liquor is let off into a large back.

† **Mashel.** *Obs. rare* In 5 maschel. [f. MASH *v.*[1] + -EL.] = *Mash-rudder* (see MASH *sb*.[1] 5).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 328/1 Maschel, or rothyr, or maschscherel, *remulus, palmula, mixtorium*

Mashelton, dial. form of MASLIN[2].

Masher[1] (mæ·ʃəɹ) [f MASH *v.*[1] + -ER[1]]

† **1.** One who mashes (malt) or mixes (wine). *Obs.*

† *a* 1500 *Chester Pl., Harrowing of Hell* II. 82 With all mashers minglers of wyne in the nighte *a* 1603 T CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem N T.* (1618) 449 The difference onely between these minglers and your mashers, is, that they put not so much water into the wine, that it ceased to be wine still 1611 FLORIO, *Mescitore*, a mesher, a mingler, a blender

2. A machine, vessel, or instrument for mashing malt, fruit, vegetables, etc.

1878 *Ure's Dict Arts* IV, *Masher*..[for use in] a new system of preparing the mash for the distillation of potato spirit 1889 BARNARD *Noted Breweries* II. 337 A spray of hot liquor issuing from the top of the masher. 1893 K. SANBORN *S. California* 155 The ponderous rollers and keen knives of the masher mash the fruit

Masher[2] (mæ·ʃəɹ). *slang.* A name applied to a fop of affected manners and exaggerated style of dress who frequented music-halls and fashionable promenades and who posed as a 'lady-killer'.

The word was common in 1882 and for a few years after. It is said to have been introduced from the U. S

1882 *Theatre* Nov. 316 The 'Masher', that poor debilitated sickly creature of 1882. 1883 *Globe* 16 May 1/5 Moths of fashion who have come to be generally known by the generic title of 'mashers'. 1889 BESANT *Bell of St. Paul's* I. 7 The once brilliant masher of the music hall.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a masher.

1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Nov 58/1 A very feeble looking blue, with tiny white dots, is called a 'masher blue', because it was affected by those weak boys for their waistcoats 1890 J. HATTON *By Order of Czar* (1891) 195, I hate those horrid comic bragging masher songs.

† **Mash-fat.** *Obs* Forms. 4 massh-, masche-, 5 mach-, maysh-, masshe-, mesch-, 5–6 mas-, 5–7 mesh-, 6 mashe-, messhe, 8 mesch-, 5– mash-, and see FAT *sb*.[1] A mashing-vat

1335 in Riley *Mem Lond* (1868) 194 [One] masshfat [value 18*d*.]. 1465 *Paston Lett* III 435 A grete lede to brew v comb malte with a mayshsate [*read* mayshfate] *a* 1529 SKELTON *E Rummyng* 190 The hennes ron in the mashfat 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I. (1586) 28 b, I put the meale into a Mash Fatte 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh* 76 Meshfats for Brewing. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s v *Brewing*, Many put their Malt first into the Mesch-Fat, and then pour in their Liquor for the first Wort.

Mashie, mashy (mæ·ʃi). *Golf.* [? Corrupt a. F. *massue* club] An iron club (see quot 1881)

1881 FORGAN *Golfer's Handbk.* II. 15 The 'Mashy' is used for the same purposes as the Niblick proper, and only differs from it in its sole and face being straight instead of rounded 1891 *Daily News* 23 May 5/2 All the forms of the golfing iron, from the driver to the cleek and mashie

Mashing (mæ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb* [f. MASH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of MASH *v.*[1]

a. *Brewing.* The action or process of mixing malt with warm water to form wort.

13.., 1532, 1573 [see *mashing fat, tub* in c below] 1692 Y-WORTH *Art Distill.* 9 Pouring on as much warm Liquor as you intend to make use of in that Mashing. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) II 318 In all the Mashings before you let it run out, you draw out some of the Liquor first, and see if it run clear 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II 156 When the mashing is completed the tun is covered in 1887 BARNARD *Whisky Distill.* 10 The mashing with hot water on the same grains was then repeated.

b. In other senses of the verb.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 328/2 Maschynge, *mixtura, mixtio* 1607 *Schol Disc. agst Antichr* 1 1 31 This iustifieth, the Adiaphorist in all his mixtures and meashings with poperie 1818 COBBETT *Pol Reg* XXXIII 472 A mashing up of proceedings at police-offices along with scraps of plays, gambling-house news and boxers' slang 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* iii (1879) 253 A mashing together horizontally

c. *attrib.* (cf. MASH *sb*.[1] 5), as *mashing-back, -gear, machine, machinery, oar, rake, staff, stage, -stick, -tub, -tun, -vat* (†*-fat*), *water.*

1889 BARNARD *Noted Breweries* I 23 *Mashing backs for the reception of weak worts *Ibid* 22 They [*sc.* tuns] all possess double-acting *mashing-gear 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 113 Fig. 106 is the *mashing-machine 1830 M DONOVAN *Dom Econ.* I 224 The *mashing machinery should be kept in motion for two or three hours 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser II 233 He has .. lost a finger in a *mashing mill 1836 *Penny Cycl* V. 403/2 [The malt in the mash tub] is worked up by means of instruments termed *mashing oars. 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III 296/2 The Pole is termed a *Mashing Staff 1889 BARNARD *Noted Breweries* II. 299 Leaving the *mashing stage we descended to the underback room below the tuns. 1830 'B. MOUBRAY' *Dom. Poultry*, etc 317 A Funnel, *Mashing-stick, Casks 1573 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) III. 60 One *mashtowinbe [*read* mashintowbe] 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 565 Put one third part of it into the Meshing-tub. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 7 One of the supervisors found in the mashing tub five quarters, two bushels, and seven gallons of malt. 13.. *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* (Camb. MS.) in *Rel. Ant.* II. 81/1 *Mahssingfate [*sic*], *keuerel.* 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks 679/2 He maye happe ere aught long, to fal into the messhing fatte. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. vi. 285 Be sure you cover your Meshing-fat very well. 1743 *Lond & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 272 *Mashing-Vat. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I 89 Well-mellowed malt will permit the use of a hotter *mashing water.

† **Ma'ship.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 mas(s)hyp(pe, mas(s)hip(pe. [An abbreviation of *mastership*: cf. MAS. Common in 16th c.] = MASTERSHIP. Only with poss. pron., as *his, your maship*, etc.

Apparently the abbreviated form (at least when used in writing) implied disrespect: cf quot 1567–9.

1526 *Hundred Merry Talys* (1866) 16, I shall gyue your mashyp a good reward. 1546 BP GARDINER *Declar. Art Joye* 51 b, And so your masshyppe hathe sayde truelye. 1567–9 JEWEL *Def Apol* (1611) 412 How vainely you snap now at our Masterships, now at our Maships (for this is the sobriety and grauitie of your speech). 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse, Apol.* (Arb) 74 And because his mashippe would seeme learned, he heyred him seruauntes with great stipendes 1600 W WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 132 He must (if out of credit with their maships) do som desperate act.

Mashlam, -lin, dial. forms of MASLIN[2].

Mashloch (ma·ʃlɔx). *Sc* Also 6 **masleach, -loch, mashlowe, marshlock,** 7 **maischloch.** [? Alteration of MASLIN.] = MASLIN[2].

1575 *Rec Elgin* (New Spalding Cl. 1903) I 150 Katherein Ros wes decernit to keip neborat in schawing masleach in the Schanehery hill. 1584 *Burgh Rec. Edinb* (1882) IV. 340 Na baxteris sall grynd any masloch bot sic as cumis furth of vther cuntreis. 1595 DUNCAN *App Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Farrago*, a mixture of sundrie stuffs, mashlowe 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj., Stat. Gild* 143 b, Na man sall presume to grind quheit, maischloch, or rye, with hand mylnes; except [etc] 1780 ARNOT *Hist Edin.* II (1816) 45 In the Mescelin or Mashloch, the flour was almost entirely sifted from it, a portion of rye was mixed with the bran 1884 ROGERS *Soc Life Scot* I vii. 236 The mashloch was of sifted flour conjoined with rye.

Mashlum, Sc. form of MASLIN[2].

Mashy (mæ·ʃi), *a.* [f. MASH *sb*.[1] + -Y[1].] Of the nature of a mash

1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 700 Then comes the crushing swain; the country floats And foams unbounded with the mashy flood.

Mashy, Masicot: see MASHIE, MASSICOT.

Masin, obs. form of MASON.

‖ **Masjid** (mɑ·sdʒid) Also **musjid.** [a. Arab. مسجد *masjid* see MOSQUE.] A mosque.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk Brit India* (1854) 204 There are many mosques or musjids in Patna 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 38 In the small island of Khwája Khizr is a masjid, or mosque. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl Baluchistan* 96 A ground plan of a house marked in white stones and evidently intended for a masjid

Mas John: see MAS.

Mask, *sb*.[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 1 **max,** 5– **maske.** [It is uncertain whether the mod. word represents OE. **masc* (by metathesis *max*) str neut., or is adopted from the cognate ON. *mǫskve*; in the former case the phonology may be compared with that of ASK *v.* (For the further etymology see MESH *sb*.)] A mesh. (In OE. a net)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq* in Wr.-Wülcker 92 Ic brede me max, *Plecto mihi retia* *Ibid* 93 Ic astyxie min scyp and wyrpe max mine on ea 1343 in Riley *Mem. Lond* (1868) 215 [Seeing that the] masks [of the same nets, according to the custom of the City, ought to be 2 inches wide at least]. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 239 Sinale lytell fysshes skyppyn thru3 the maskys of a nett into the watyr *c* 1575 [see HECK *sb*.[1] 2]. 1584–5 *Act* 27 *Eliz* c 21 Greate destruction of the Frye of Fisshe there enseweth, by reason of the smallnes of the Maskes of suche Nettes as they use 1607 *Lingua* II. vi, The maskes [of a net] are made so strong, That I my selfe vpon them scal'd the heauens 1669 in *North Riding Rec.* VI 134 Two men presented for fishing with a net of which every maske was not 2 in. broad and 1 in. long. 1886 *Chester Gloss., Maske*, a mesh of a net.

† **Mask,** *sb*.[2] Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [Northern var. MASH *sb*.[1]] = MASH *sb*.[1] Also *Comb.*, as *mask ruther* (= rudder), *wort.* Also MASK-FAT.

1508 in *Ld Treas Acc Scot.* IV 111 Item,. for maskis of malt to the said hors 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 35 Ane mask of malt. 1588–9 *Extracts Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 129 Ane mask ruther.

Mask (mask), *sb*.[3] Forms: (6 **measque**), 6–7 **maske,** 6–9 **masque,** 7– **mask** [a F. *masque* masc. (in 16th c also fem.) of disputed origin, whence also G., Du. *maske* fem., Da. *maske* com., Sw. *mask* fem. MASQUE *sb.* was orig. a sense of the same word, now differentiated in spelling.

The Fr. word (first recorded in 16th c.) is usually believed to be ad. the synonymous Sp *máscara*, It. *maschera* (see MASKER *sb*.[1], MASQUERADE). But it is difficult to believe that the word has no connexion with med L. *mascus, masca*, which render OE. *grīma* mask, spectre, in the Corpus Glossary *c* 725. *Mascha* is used *c* 680 by Aldhelm in association with *larva*, which had the senses 'mask' and 'spectre', and *masca* occurs in the Lombard Laws *c* 800 with the sense 'witch', cf. Pr. *masco* witch (see MASCOT). On the whole the most plausible view seems to be that the representative of med L. *mascus, masca* survived in some Fr. dialect, and was thence taken into literary use as an equivalent of the like-sounding Sp. *máscara*. The origin of med L. *mascus, masca*, is undetermined; some scholars think the original sense was 'mask', and that the word was from Teut. **maskwo-* net (see MESH *sb*.).]

1. A covering for the face, worn either as a disguise or for protection.

a. A covering, usually made of velvet or silk (with apertures for seeing), concealing the face or the upper part of it, worn for disguise at balls, masquerades, etc. *In mask* = masked.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1535) 102 b, The vices that they brought [from Asia] to Rome. The patriciens bearyng Measques, the Plebeyens usynge smelles, and the emperours to weare purple. 1581 PETTIE tr *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) I 28 There are certaine glorious fellowes, who at shrouetide goe with Maskes on their face, and yet woulde faine be knowne what they are 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III. 177 Gentlemen and Citizens wiues when they goe out of dores, weare vpon their faces little Maskes of silk, lined with fine leather 1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Feb, One of the ladies would, and did sit with her mask on 1691 *Lond. Gaz* 2651/3 To march out with their Arms and Baggage, Colours Flying, 30 Covered Wagons, and 50 Persons in Masks, &c. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* 341, I had no Mask but I ruffled my Hoods so about my face that [etc.] 1727 — *Eng. Tradesm.* x. (1732) I. 117 A Ball, where people appear in Masque, and act a part to make sport. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* I. I A troop of gentlemen whose country could not be divined from their complexions, since each wore a mask.

b. A covering worn on the face for protection; now esp. a screen of wire, gauze, etc. to protect the face from injury in dangerous games or manufactures.

1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 158 Since she did neglect her looking glasse, And threw her Sun expelling Masque away 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 367 He hath a thicke coife or maske [L *personæ densusque reticulus*] about his head, for doubt that hee should bestow any [frankincense] in mouth or eares 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III 13/1 A Mask .. This is a thing .Gentlewomen used to put over their Faces. to keep them from Sun burning. 1823 ROLAND *Fencing* 25 *note*, Each fencer wears a closely wrought wire mask for the security of his face. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* XII (1833) 306 A casque or cap, with a mask large enough to leave a proper space between it and the asbestos cap. 1844 BROWNING *Laboratory* I, Now that I, tying thy glass mask tightly, May gaze thro' these faint smokes curling whitely 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech., Mask*, a wire cage to protect the face from a stray cut or thrust with a foil in fencing A face protection to be worn in glass works or foundries, to protect against radiant heat. 1901 H MCHUGH *John Henry* 68 Baseball masks

c *Antiq* The hollow figure of a human head worn by ancient Greek and Roman actors, intended both to identify the character represented and to increase the volume of the voice.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 103 (Venice), Could we suppose that a Mask represented never so naturally the general Humour of a Character, it can never suit with the Variety of Passions that are incident to every single Person in the whole Course of a Play 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II x 435 The actor whose mask represented Cheres went off from the stage *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc Wks* I. 487 The Romans sometimes played without masks the Greeks never

d. A grotesque representation of a face, made of pasteboard moulded and painted; worn at merrymakings, carnivals, etc.

1837 D JERROLD in *New Monthly Mag.* LI 317 The mask fixed upon the effigy [of Guy Fawkes]

e. A likeness of a person's face in clay, wax, etc.; esp one made by taking a mould from the face itself Also *death-mask* (see DEATH *sb.* 19).

1780 ROGERS in *Archæologia* (1782) VI 107 An account of certain earthen Masks from the Musquito Shore Masques which, his Indian conductors told him, were the likenesses of chiefs who had been formerly buried there 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Supp. II 705/2 They [the wax *imagines* of the Romans] were probably cast from moulds taken from models, though such masks [taken after death] may have been used in the formation of the models. 1877 CIARA BELL tr. *Ebers' Uarda* I 311 *note*, Such a mask of the dead is not unfrequently found at the head of mummy cases

2. *fig.* a. A 'cloak', disguise, pretence; esp. in phr. *under the mask of, to put on, assume, throw off, pull off,* or *drop the mask (of)*, etc.

1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* F iv b, That their nephue Francis serued but as a maske and cloke to their fellonie 1605 *His Maiesties Speach*, etc. H b, And the Racke onely offred and shewed vnto him [Guido Fawkes], when the maske of his Romaine fortitude did visibly begin to weare & slide off his face. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* III § 31 No man had ever a greater power over himself, or was less the man that he seemed to be, which shortly after appeared to every body when he cared less to keep on the mask. 1701 DE FOE *True born Eng.* 8 The Mask thrown off, Plain Devil his Title stands 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV. 350 If I write not in time, but that thou hast actually pulled off the mask; let [etc.] 1766 GOLDSM *Vic. W.* XXX, A base, ungenerous wretch who under the mask of friendship has undone me. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* XVI. Wks 1834 V. 138 She veiled her troubles in a mask of ease. 1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Caesars* Wks. 1862 IX. 31 He himself by way of masque attended a public spectacle. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 400 He had covered his failings with the mask of devotion. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* IV. xvii 37 The way in which..wrong contrived to assume the mask of right.

b. Something which covers or hides from view.

1752 MASON *Elfrida* 25 To .be led Veil'd in the mask of night, to Edgar's chamber, A counterfeit Matilda. *a* 1821 KEATS *Sonn, Lover's Compl.*, The new soft-fallen mask Of snow upon the mountains. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 540 The series of melancholy attempts..to convert the medieval style of our colleges into Italian by a mere mask of ashlar.

3. A masked person; a person wearing a mask or in masquerading dress; a masker.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 335 By this time entered an

other Masque. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i. (1684) 3, I remember there was a Mask observed me indeed. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 383 P 6 A Masque, who came behind him, gave him a gentle Tap upon the Shoulder. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. vii, This Mask was one of those ladies, who go to a masquerade only to vent ill-nature. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xvi, Groups of masks were seen dancing on the moonlight terraces 1832 DE QUINCEY *Klosterheim* IX, A Masque, armed cap-a pie. 1834 *L. Hunt's Lond Jrnl.* No. 25. 198 Amongst the ambulating masks. I must not omit the most interesting.

†b. ? A masquerade dress, domino. *Obs.*

1577 in Cunningham *Revels Accts.* 114 A large Maske of murrey satten with sleeves of gold tyncell.

4. Various technical uses.

a. *Arch.*, etc. A representation (often grotesque) in stone of a face or face and neck, used in panels, keystones of arches, etc.; a similar representation in metal on a shield. Also, a kind of corbel the shadow of which is like a man's profile; = BUCKLE *sb.* 4.

1731 BAILEY vol II, *Masque* (with Architects), certain pieces of sculpture, representing some hideous form; grotesque or satyrs faces, used to fill up or adorn some vacant places. 1784 H WALPOLE *Let.* 7 Sept. (1858) VIII. 502 Mrs. Damer herself is modelling two masks for the key-stones of the new bridge at Henley. 1848 T. RICKMAN *Styles Archit* (ed. 5) Introd xxx, A good bold corbel-table carried on masks, a name given to a peculiar corbel because the shadow of it is the same as that from a head. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisfarne* 111 The labels terminate in grotesque masks 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* II. 19 The shield in either case was adorned by having the head of an animal nailed in the centre or a mask executed with the hammer (*repoussé*) in bronze, was fixed in a similar position

b. *Hunting.* The face or head of a fox (occas. of an otter). Phr. *to set his mask for* (said of a fox) to head *for*, make *for*.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII 244 The masks of a bitch fox and five of her cubs were nailed against the door of his keeper's kennel. 1853 'C BEDE' *Verdant Green* VII, Over the mirror was displayed a fox's mask. 1891 *County Gentl.* XXIX 1684 A second fox .set his mask for Vowes's Gorse. 1904 *Westmorld Gaz.* 2 July 5/5 Captain Thompson presented .the pads [of the otter] to the Misses Cheetham.. and the mask to Isaac Fletcher, the huntsman.

c *Fortif.* A screen to protect men engaged in constructing a work, to conceal a battery, etc.; also, a casemated redoubt serving as a counter-guard to the caponier (Voyle & Stevenson *Mil. Dict.* 1876).

1802 JAMES *Mil Dict* s v, Several masks must be hastily thrown up, whilst the men are employed behind one. *Ibid*, The engineer, or artillery officer, places himself behind this mask and draws his plan 1884 *Mil Engin* I. 86 A floating mask, may be necessary for the protection of the men forming the head of the bridge The mask should be of planks covered with iron or steel plate if possible *Ibid*, As the work proceeds, a parapet must be erected on the causeway under cover of the mask to protect the men from the flank-fire of the enemy.

d. *Ent* The enlarged labium of the larval and pupal dragon-fly. Also *Zool.* a formation or coloration of the head resembling a mask.

1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) X. 20/1 (*Libella*) This mask, fastened to the insect's neck, serves to hold its prey while it devours it 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* 174 The mask, formed by the fringed feathers that surround the eyes, is greatly extended [in the barn owl] 1896 tr *Boas' Text-bk Zool* 255 The larvæ [of dragon flies] are characterised by the modification of the labium into a long eversible prehensile organ (the mask)

e *Photogr* A piece of opaque paper used to cover any part of a negative, lantern-slide, or print which it is desired to obscure or shade; *esp* the margin of a piece from which a disk has been cut.

1876 ABNEY *Photogr.* (ed 3) 118 [Sunning down a bright spot on a print] may be secured by making a brown paper mask, cutting out the shape of the object to be toned down. 1889 I C HEPWORTH *Bk Lantern* (ed 2) 141 Now take a slide, duly fitted with its black mask, and a cover glass.

f. *Surg.* A piece of linen, with apertures for the eyes, nose, and mouth, used for applications to the face (*Syd Soc. Lex* 1890).

5 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *mask-maker*; *mask-like* adj.; **mask-ball**, a masked ball, masquerade; **mask-crab**, a crab of the family *Corystidæ*, with mask-like markings on the carapace, as *Corystes cassivelaunus*; **mask-flower** [tr. of the Peruvian name *ricaco*, or *ricarco*], any one of several Peruvian plants of the genus *Alonsoa*; **mask-man**, a masker; **mask-shell**, 'any spiral marine-shell of the genus *Persona*, having a curiously twisted aperture' (*Funk's Stand Dict.*); **mask-wall** *Fortif.*, 'the scarp-wall of a casemate' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog* (1859) 286 This fashion in France of profiting by the custom *d'intriguer* at *masque balls. 1895 G A. SALA *Life & Adv.* II. xxxvii 78 In the evening we went to a grand mask ball at the Opera. 1863 WOOD *Nat Hist* III 596 The *Mask-crab buries itself in the sand or muddy bed of the sea. 1857 E. BALFOUR *Cycl. India*, *Masi flower, *Alonsoa* 1899 BULLEN *Way Navy* 42 His face was *mask-like. 1836-48 B D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Knights* I. ii, The *maskmakers were so afraid of him, They would not copy them 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Losia* 87 For this hour hath this same *Maskman talked to me in Italian.

Mask, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. MASK *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To mesh, enmesh; *lit.* and *fig*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Tr. & Cr.* III. 1734 He was so narwe y-masked and y-knet, That [etc.] 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Sp. & Flie* xv. 20 Neuer was there file in this net, thus masked, That euer scapte. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. ii. 4 Like a Partridge in the net, he maskes himselfe the more, by the anger of his fluttering wing. 1825-80 JAMIESON, To *Mask*, to catch in a net. In this sense, a fish is said to be maskit, Ayrs[hire]. 1882 BUCKLAND *Notes & Jottings* 69 We quickly perceived from the bobbing of the corks that the fish. were 'masked' in the trammel

absol. 1557 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb) 133 Thus in the net of my conceit I masked styll among the sort Of such as fed vpon the bayt, That Cupide laide for his disport.

†**Mask**, *v.*[2] *Obs* [app. a shortened form of MASKER *v.*] *intr* To be bewildered, lose one's way. Also quasi-*trans.* (quot. 1599).

c 1290 *S. Brandan* 118 in *S. Eng Leg.* 223 Hi wende alond as maskede [*v r* masid] men, hi nuste whar hi were. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 67 Elidurus fonde his broþer Archgalon maskynge [L *aberrantem*] in a wode [FABYAN *Chron.* II. xl (1811) 28 *has* maskelyng or wandryng in the thykest of ye wood]. a 1550 *Image Hypocr* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II 433/2 Lest it be to late To trust on hadd I wist, Imasked in a myst 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ Osorius* 119 Followyng herein (as it seemeth) his forerunner Hosius, who maskyng in the like maze, doth affirme [etc.] 1599 BP HALL *Sat* IV III 59 Or whiles thou seest some of thy Stallion-race, Their eyes boar'd out, masking the miller's-maze. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. XII 129 He doeth the benighted traveller a discourteste. who lendeth him a lantern to take it away, leaving him more masked then he was before

Mask (mask), *v.*[3] *Sc.* [Northern var. MASH *v* [1]]

1. *trans.* = MASH *v.*[1] (occas. *absol.*). Also, to brew.

1480 *Cath. Angl.* 230/1 To Maske, *ceruisare* 15 *Chalmerlan Ayr* c 26 § 6 (in *Sc. Acts* I) Item þat þai grynd jt [malt] our small þat jt will nocht ryn quhen jt is maskit. 1639 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 1 Oct (1881) 409, I hope, for His sake, who brewed and masked this cup [of affliction] in heaven, ye will gladly drink. c 1650 in W. ROSS *Aberdour & Inchcolme* x. (1885) 284 [To impose a fine .on 'browsters' who 'masked' on Sabbath night] 1743 R MAXWELL *Trans. Soc Improv Agric* 352 A Brewing keeve, wherein Brewers mask their Drink. 1871 W ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxx 214 There's naething like a starn gweed maut, maskit i' yer nain bowie.

2. To infuse (tea); = MASH *v* [1] 1 d

1814 SCOTT *Wav* xlii, I hope your honours wil tak tea and I maun gang and mask it for you 1883 ANNIE S. SWAN *Aldersyde* II i. 78 Marget will mask anither cup o' tea for ye.

transf 1846 JOHNSTON in *Proc Berw Nat Club* II 176 One dozen stalks are 'masked' in a pint of boiling water

3. *To be masking*: (*a*) of a storm, to be 'brewing', (*b*) of a person, to be sickening *for* a disease.

183- ALEX RODGERS in *Whistle-Binkie* Ser I 108, I saw the storm was masking fast, That soon wad fa' on me 1866 W GREGOR *Banff. Gloss*, *Mask*, to gather , as, 'It's maskin', or maskin' up for anither shoor' 1876 *Whitby Gloss* s v, It's masking for thunder 1887 SERVICE *Dr Duguid* xviii. 116, I could see that he was maskin' for the pocks.

Mask (mask), *v.*[4] Also 6-7 **maske**, 7-9 **masque**. [f. MASK *sb.*[3] Cf F. *masquer*]

1. *trans* To cover (the face or head) with a mask. Chiefly *pass* To wear, be disguised with, a mask

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L* v II 157 The Trompet sounds, be maskt, the maskers come. 1593 — *Lucr.* 794 Where now I haue no one to blush with me, To maske their browes and hide their infamie. 1611 DEKKER & MIDDLETON *Roaring Girl* 204 Good faces maskt are Iewels kept by spirits. Hide none but bad ones 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 173 The Women no lesse then Men goe masked 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 8 P 4 All the Persons who compose this lawless Assembly are masked. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* 15 A tall figure, masked and mantled, appeared. 1839 LANE *Arab Nts* I 73 At the fair of Okar, the heroes were masked

b *gen* To disguise

1847 TENNYSON *Princess* V 386 A rout of saucy boys Brake on us Mask'd like our maids 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 411 His ghost masks himself in no futile disguises.

2. *transf.* To hide or conceal from view, by interposing something.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III (Arb) 86 Whilste thee sunbeams are maskt, hyls darcklye be muffled c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn* XXXIII, The region cloude hath mask'd him from me now. 1605 — *Macb* II. I 125 Masking the Businesse from the common Eye 1634 CRASHAW in T. S tr *Lessius' Hygiasticon* To Rdr, A soul, whose intellectuall beams No mists do mask, no lazie steams. 1833 LYELL *Princ Geol* III 210 The talus *d*, *e*, which masked the inland cliff until it was artificially laid open to view 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* IV (1894) 102 Rocky fragments .. frequently masked by cushions of fresh fallen snow.

b. *Mil.* and *Fortif.* (*a*) To conceal (a battery, a force, etc.) from the view of the enemy. (*b*) To hinder (a fortress, army, fleet) from acting on the offensive by watching it with a sufficient force. (*c*) To hinder the efficiency of a friendly force by standing in the line of its fire.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4256/2 Many Persons might march out with the Garison masked as the Governor should think fit. 1763 *British Mag* IV. 204 The seamen mounted all the guns in the battery, which we masked. 1802 JAMES *Mil. Dict* s v., One toise and a half of epaulement will require two chandeliers, and 60 fascines, to mask it. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp* VII 338 The other fleche was masked 1868 KIRK *Charles the Bold* III. v iii. 411 The idea of leaving Morat unassailed, masking it with a portion of his army while prosecuting operations with the rest. 1870 *Pall Mall G* 3 Sept. 2 Bazaine. has succeeded in convincing the Prussians that it requires a large force to mask him. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk* vii. (ed 2) 268 Such boats must be cautioned not to mask the fire of any boats employed for the same purpose 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct 2/2 To command the sea we must be prepared at a moment's notice to mask the enemies' fleets by forces..equal to his.

c. *Arch.*

1808 STEUART *Planter's Guide* 518 It appeared extremely desirable to that artist to mask or conceal the Approach from the House and adjoining grounds 1867 BARRY *Life Sir C Barry* VIII 291 A cloister with one story above it, or an open arcade, might mask the building from the high ground of Bridge Street 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect Archit* II 100 The roofs, internally, may be proved to have been masked by level ceilings

d. *Zool.* and *Bot.*

1843 OWEN *Invert Anim.* (1855) 436 That stage of the Orthopterous. insects, in which they are masked by the vermiform or true larval condition 1857 A. GRAY *1st Less in Bot.* XV (1866) 106 In Catalpa this number is masked in the calyx by irregular union, and in the stamens by abortion

e. *Cookery* (See quot.)

1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 1177/2 *Mask*, to cover meat with any rich sauce, ragoût, &c

f. *Photogr.* To cover, shade or mount with a mask. 1881, 1884 [see MASKING *vbl sb.*[2] 2].

3. *fig.* To disguise (feelings, etc.) under an assumed outward show; to conceal the real nature, intent, or meaning of.

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* I. ii. 98 Most immaculate thoughts Master, are mask'd vnder such colours. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I 55 Howsoeuer the same was masked, or disguised in shew. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic* III 153 Sedition masked under the Visard of Religion 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch Scand* I i, He has been obliged to mask his pretensions. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit* (1867) 683 Polemical studies become political when the heads of parties mask themselves under some particular doctrine. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* III. v, Its old simplicity of expression got masked by a certain craftiness. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I I 215 Masking with a smile The vain regrets that in their hearts arose

†**4.** *intr* To take part in a masque or masquerade, to be a masquer, to masquerade. Also *to mask it* Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1562 G CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 108 An other maske of noble gentilmen, who dauneed & masked with these fayer ladyes 1589 NASHE *Pasquill & Marforius* I, I wonder how I missed you? *Pasquill.* Neuer marualle at that, I haue learned to maske it. 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 180 Where be the sweete delights of learnings treasure In which I late was wont to raine as Queene, And maske in mirth with Graces well beseene? 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem* (1612) 435 SIX [masquers] that masked it to a marriage at the hostell of St Paules in Paris 1606 *Choice, Chance & Change* (1881) 50 After they had masked and mummed, away they went. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Mask*,.. to go to masks or masquerades.

†**b.** *trans.* To perform after the fashion of a masque. *Obs*

1560 PILKINGTON *Expos Aggeus* (1562) 58 These be the dueties of good shepeheardes and not maskynge masses, and mumming mattyns

†**5** *intr* To be or go in disguise; to hide one's real form or character under an outward show. Often *fig. Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Shep Cal* Jan 24 Now is come thy wynter's stormy state, Thy mantle mard, wherein thou maskedst late. c 1585 *Faire Em* I 86 Thus must we mask to saue our wretched liues a 1591 H SMITH *Six Serm* (1618) A 4, Like Æsops Asse, masking in the Lions skinne 1619 HIERON *Wks* I 21 The spirituall venome that masketh vnder these deceitfull shadowes, is either not beleeued or not thought vpon. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IX 394 The French men were cruelly massacred , which exploit masketh vnder the name of Vesperi Sicili 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Irene* Wks (1711) 170 How bravely soever ye mask and flowrish in words.

Mask(e, var. ff. MASQUE; corrupt var. MAST *sb.*[2]

Maskalonge: see MASKINONGE.

Maskarado, obs. form of MASQUERADE.

†**Masked**, *ppl a*[1] [f. MASK *v*[2] + -ED[1].] Amazed, bewildered. c 1290 [see MASK *v.*[2]].

Masked (maskt), *ppl a.*[2] Also 7-9 **masqued**. [f MASK *sb.*[3] or *v.*[4] + -ED.]

1. Having, wearing, or provided with a mask.

a 1637 B JONSON *Underwoods, Death Sir H Morison* 23 For, what is masked man, if valu'd by his face, Above his fact? 1681 WYNDHAM *King's Concealm* 75 Thus entred these masqued Travellers, to enquire where they were 1751 H WALPOLE *Lett* (1846) II. 397 Where there are a few good pictures, and many masked statues 1841 SPALDING *Italy* II 371 These characters were represented by masked actors.

b. *Masked ball* [F. *bal masqué*] a ball at which those taking part wear masks; = MASQUERADE 1.

1813 *Sk Character* (ed 2) I. 201 She's going to give a masqued ball in February. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp* I 250 At masqued routs 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 151 It was the masked ball of the Carnival.

c. Used (often repr. L. *larvatus*, *personatus*) as the specific name of animals having some conformation or marking resembling a mask

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* 130 The Masked Boar (*Sus larvatus*) 1859 WOOD *Nat. Hist* I 245 *Paguma larvata*, ..Masked Glutton. 1871 *Cassell's Nat. Hist* II 343 The Japan, or Masked Pig (*Sus pliciceps*, Gray). *Ibid* IV 162 The Masked Finfoot (*Podica personata*). 1882 *Ibid* VI 200 The Masked Crab [= *mask-crab*, MASK *sb.*[1] 5]. 1896 H. O FORBES *Handbk. Primates* I. 163 The Masked Titi *Callithrix personata*.

d. *Bot.* Of a corolla: = PERSONATE.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot*, *Personata corolla*, a personate or masked corolla 1839 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* (ed. 3) I II. 167 If the upper and lower sides of the orifice are pressed together, as in Antirrhinum, it [the corolla] is personate or masked, resembling the face of some grinning animal.

2. *transf* and *fig.* Having the real features or character concealed or disguised. Also *occas.* Concealed from view.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy.* III xviii. 105 The masked hypocrisie of this olde foxe. a 1586 SIDNEY

Arcadia II. (1590) 223 b, [He] was not the sharpest pearcer into masked minds. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* liv, When sommers breath their masked buds discloses. *a* 1628 LD. BROOKE *Poems, Of Humane Learn.* lxxxi. 38 Nothing new But masked euill which still addeth terror. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 270 *note*, Others pursue it with invidious sarcasms and masqued sneers 1904 HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* I. viii. 113 None could under-read her masked words

b. *Nosology.* Of diseases, esp intermittent fevers: presenting anomalous symptoms; not recognizable by the usual criteria

1833 *Cycl Pract. Med.* II. 234/1 (Fever) Masked intermittents. *Ibid.* 235/1 Masked ague. 1843–71 WATSON *Lect Princ & Pract. Physic* (ed. 5) I. 821 Sometimes the patient is said to have *lurking* gout or *masked* gout 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II. 317 Masked malarial fever. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 558 The psoriasis may remain masked.

3. *Mil* and *Fortif.* Chiefly in *masked battery*: see MASK *v.*[4] 2 b Also *fig.*

1759 DILWORTH *Life Pope* 52 Mr. Addison, to vent his spleen against Mr Pope by the means of a masked battery. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* iv. (near end), You shall burst out upon the miscreant like a masqued battery 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist Indies* V. 462 A masked battery, intended to cover the harbour and town of Paramabiro 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* II. 145/2 The attempt which was made to annihilate an inquiry of such importance, by the masked battery of an amendment.

† **Ma·skeler.** *Obs.* Also **masculer.** [? alteration of MASKER *sb.*[1]] ? A mask. ? Hence (by substitution of suffix) **Ma·skeling** (in quot. *-yn*), a masquerade.

1511 in Collier *Hist Dram. Poetry* (1879) I. 79 To Richard Gybson opon a warraunt for the revells, called a maskelyn at New-hall in Essex, 20*l.* 5*s* 1½*d.* 1512 *Ibid*, Also for masculers and other diverse things. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 83 b, Euery one visered himselfe, so that they were unknowen and so in maskeler passed the toune of Arde.

Maskeles, -ez, var. ff. MASCLELESS *Obs*

Maskeline, obs. form of MASLIN [2].

Maskelles, -ez, variant ff. MASCLELESS *Obs.*

Maskelonge, -enozha, var ff. MASKINONGE.

Masken: see MASQUIN *Obs.*

† **Masker,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **maskyr.** [ad. It. *maschera* see MASQUERADE *sb.*] A mask. Phr. *In masker*: disguised with a mask, in masquerade.

1519 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser I I 143 The King woll come and see your Grace in Calais in maskyr 1532 MORE *Confut Barnes* viii Wks 758/1 Their maskers [to be] taken of and their hipocrisie to be dyscouered 1548 THOMAS *Ital Gram.* (1567), *Maschera*, a masker, or a visour.

Masker, *sb* [2], **masquer** (ma·skəɹ) [f. MASK *v.*[4] + -ER [1]. Cf. F. *masqueur*] One who takes part in a masquerade or masque; a person in masquerade, a masquerader

α. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII* 16 After the banket doen, these Maskers came in 1590 SPENSER *F Q* III xii. 6 The whiles the maskers marched forth in trim aray 1613 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns Court* A 1 b, Then rode the chiefe maskers, in Indian habits, all of a resemblance. 1722 STEELE *Conscious Lovers* I. i. (1755) 12 You know I was last Thursday at the Masquerade: the Maskers you know followed us 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii, They show themselves in the streets as the companions of maskers. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits in N. Amer.* iii (1875) 15 A party of maskers at the Carnival.

β. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 332 Masquers do therefore couer their faces that they may open their affections. 1625 BACON *Ess., Of Masques* (Arb) 540 Let the Sutes of the Masquers, be Gracefull, and such as become the Person, when the Vizars are off *a* 1777 GOLDSM. *Epil to 'Sisters'* 12 The world's a masquerade! the masquers, you, you, you. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* v. xxiv, In masquers quaint attire She sought his skiff. 1849 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* iv, Your blockhead father slips him on a mask and domino, and mixes with the masquers. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 23 The masquers reeled on out of sight.

Comb 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 71 b, Your mornelike christall countenaunces shall be netted ouer, and (Maskerlike) cawle-visarded, with crawling venomous wormes.

† **b.** *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 73 b, England, the continuall Masquer in out landish habilements. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl Ps* Tracts (1727) 406 Those maskers in religion and honesty

Masker (ma·skəɹ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: α. 4 **malscre, malskre**; β. 5–9 **masker,** (7 **maskar, maskre**). [OE. **malscrian*, implied in *malscrung* vbl. sb.; app. cogn. w Goth **malsks* (? foolish) in *untila-malsks* precipitate (tr. Gr. προπετής 'heady' A.V., 'headstrong' R V., 2 Tim. iii. 4), OS. *malsc* proud Cf. MASK *v.*[2]] **a** *trans.* To bewilder, confuse. **b.** *pass.* and *intr* To be bewildered. Hence **Ma·skering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* F 55 (Hessels) *Festinatio* [i.e *fascinatio*], malscrung *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* III 36 Wið malscrunge miura [? *read* manna] wihta. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 416 How he hade missed is mayne & malskrid a-boute. 13 *E. E Allit P* B 991 Þe ledez of þat lyttel toun wern lopen out for drede, In-to þat malscrande mere *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1270 And þat left ware on lyfe bot a litill meȝne, Ware als malscrid [*misuritten* malstrid: *Dubl. MS.* maistrett] & mased. *c* 1450 *Cast. Persev.* (E. E. T. S.) 76/75 Mankynd is maskeryd with mekyl varyaunce. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 716 They so maskered his understanding, that..they brought him to tract the steps of lewd demeanour. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iii. lx. 129 To masker their troubled heads the more, hee assaileth them with a great shout and maine violence. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darel* To Rdr. 4 An intricate Labyrinth, or maskaring maze 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* Pref 7 Why might not the wise men ..be so maskard that they could not read the handwriting on the wall? *a* 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose* (1814), *Masker'd*, stunned; also nearly choaked. North 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop Antiq.* 503 Sich a dark neet I was masker'd like. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Maskered*, confused, bewildered

Maskerade, -at, obs. forms of MASQUERADE.

† **Ma·skery, ma·squery.** *Obs.* Also 6 **maskarye, mascarie.** [a. F. *masquerie*, f. *masque* MASK *sb.*[3]: see -ERY.] Masking, wearing of masks; a masquerade. Also, masquerader's attire.

a 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII* 80 b, Another compaignie of x lordes in whiche maskery the kyng was himselfe 1554 in Maitland *Ess Reform.* (1849) 303 Such as have most wickedly called the Mass a Maskarye 1554 YAXLEY in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. III III 313 A brave maskery of cloth of gold and syluer, apparailed in maryners garments. 1561 T HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) M vj b, I being in maskerie passed by. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III xiii. 95 b, Disguysing themselues with certaine masquerie, as with heades and Cranes neckes 1640 NABBES *Unfort Mother* E 4 b, *Mac* Wee'l first thanke Heaven, And then wee'l see some maskery.

fig. 1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa* 170 b, They attire him [*sc.* Christ] in diuers maskeries of sophismes 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villany* III. viii G 3, Me thinks I heare swart Martius cry, Souping along in warrs fain'd maskerie. 1655 GURNALL *Chr in Arm* I 306 The masquery and cheating glory of the great ones of this world.

Masket, masquet (ma·skėt). *dial* [The phr *a masket* perh. represents OE. **gemalscrod*, pa. pple. of **malscrian* MASKER *v*] *To go, run a masket*: to lose one's way.

1570 JEWEL *Holy Script.* (1582) 158 The Professours thereof oftentimes runne a masket, they leese them selues. 1697 *Let. in MS Lansd.* No 1033. 2 (Halliw) To go a masked. 1897 THORNTON *Remin* vi. (E D D.), O sir, do'ee please come down, the gentleman has gone a masquet.

Maskett, obs form of MASSICOT

Maskette (maske·t). [f. MASK *sb.*[2] + -ETTE.] (See quot. and cf. MASKOID.)

1881–2 W. H DALL in *3rd Rep. Bureau Ethnol* (1884) 93 The *Maskette*, an object resembling a mask, but intended to be worn above or below the face. *Ibid* 105 A number of maskettes and head dresses from New Mexico and Arizona.

Maskewe, var. MASCUE *v Obs.*

† **Mask-fat.** *Sc.* and *north dial Obs* Forms: 3 **mascfat,** 4–6 **mask fat,** (4 **maxfate**), 5–6 **maskfatt,** (6 **maskefatt, -fate**). [Northern var. MASH-FAT see MASK *sb*[2] and FAT *sb.*[1]] A mashing vat.

1263 *Excheq Rolls Scotl* (1878) I 14 Item, in ij cunys, scilicet, mascfats, emptis, ij s. 1367 *Finchale Priory Acc.* (1837) p lxxviii, j maskfat, j gylfat 1378 in *Test Karleol.* (1893) 127 Unum plumbum cum uno maxfate 1430 *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 12 Unum maskfatt 1567 *Wills & Inv N C.* (Surtees) I. 267 A maskfatt and a swett wort fatt. 1600 *Acc Bk W Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 279 Item one maskefate. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s v *Brewer*, The utensils of a brewer..are a furnace a copper a mask-fat.

† **Ma·skful,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1] [f MASK *sb.*[3] + -FUL.] Of the nature of masquerade

1655 tr. *Com. Hist Francion* v. 11 There is a great Feast within, full of all maskfull Recreations

Maskill, obs. form of MASCLE *sb*[1]

Masking (ma·skiŋ), *vbl. sb*[1] *Obs* exc. *Sc* or *dial.* [f. MASK *v*[3] + -ING [1].] = MASHING *vbl sb.*

1654 *Extracts Burgh Recs Stirling* (1887) 211 They sall pay for ilk maskene lost in thair default fourtie shilling. 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) III 544/1 (*Brewing*), This part of the operation is called masking

b. A sufficient quantity (of tea, etc) for an infusion. 1825–80 JAMIESON. 1893 *Northumbld Gloss*, *Maskin*

c *Comb.* (cf. MASH, MASHING), as *masking-fat, lead* (see LEAD *sb*[1] 5 a), *-loom* (see LOOM *sb.*[1] 2), *rudder, tub*; **masking pot** (*pat*) *Sc.*, a tea-pot.

? *a* 1400 *Chalmerlan Ayr* c. 26 (in *Sc. Acts* I. 337/1) Et ea est causa quod cum coquitur in lie *masking fat non currit. 1659 A HAY *Diary* (1901) 94, I payed him for the great masking fat 4 merks. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxiv, She found him drowned in his own masking-fat. 1465 *Finchale Priory Acc.* (1837) p. ccxcix, In primis j *maskyng leyd 1711 RAMSAY *Maggy Johnstoun* xii, The pith of broom That she stow'd in her *masking-loom. 1786 BURNS *When Guilford good* i, Then up they gat the *maskin pat. 1648 *Invent* in *Spottiswoode Misc* (1844–5) I. 372 Ther is in the brewhous . and ane *maskine rudder 1457 *Peebles Charters*, etc (1872) 119 A *maskyn tub with the laf that langis it.

Masking, masquing (ma·skiŋ), *vbl. sb*[2] [f. MASK *v.*[4] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of performing or taking part in a masquerade or masque

α 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I (1548) 50 b, Theyr maskynges in yᵉ night after yᵉ paganes maner. *c* 1560 in *T. Warton's Life Sir T. Pope* (1772) 85 In Shrovetide, 1556, sir Thomas Pope made for the ladie Elisabeth all at his owne costes, a greate and rich maskinge in the greate halle at Hatfelde. *c* 1640 C'TESS LINDSEY in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS Comm) I. 285 There will be masking at Quort at Twelfth-night. 1712 *Lond Gaz.* No 4836/1 There was a publick Masking permitted for three Days and Nights. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 309 Those who thus go a-masking on New Year's eve, are called guisards or guisers.

β. *a* 1626 B. JONSON *Love Restored* ad init, I tell thee, I will haue no more masquing. 1726–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett* I. xxi. 64 The carnival is begun, and all sorts of diversions except that of masquing 1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1903) I. 275 The Duchess. makes a grand masqueing next week.

b. Used with contemptuous reference to the Mass. [1546, 1550: see 3.] 1555 PHILPOT in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) II. 1868 Ye haue deceiued the people with that your sacrifice of the Masse, which ye make a masking. 1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1203 Playne, seeing a Priest go to Masse, said, Now you shall see one in masking.

2. *Photogr.* The action or process of using a mask (see MASK *sb.*[3] 4 e).

1881 ABNEY *Photogr.* 242 In the printing of the picture.. by a judicious masking of parts he can cause pictures which would be inartistic to become merely inoffensive. 1884 *Ibid.* (ed. 6) 212 Masking the Negative.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Used in, appropriate to, or consisting of a 'masking' or masquerade; masquerading.

1542 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 220 One maskynge garment of sarcenet. 1546 BALE *1st Exam A. Askew* 34 b, Their popish portyfolyoms and maskynge bokes *c* 1550 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. 1560 II 30 The papists affirme yᵗ theyr massekyng Masse is a perfecte sacrifyce for the quycke and the deade. *Ibid* The papistes put on masking apparel Albes, girdels [etc]. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* III. 137 To maintaine their wiues in suche pompeous and masking sorte. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 41 Therefore [they] made Mistres Philosophy very often borrow the masking rayment of Poesie 1612 in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 243 Now the masking sports shall follow. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* Pref., The conceited portraiture before his Book, drawn out to the full measure of a Masking Scene. *c* 1670 A WOOD in *Life* (1848) 77 *note*, He hath compositions in courtly masquing ayres. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* Prol., We shall show to-day A masking ball, to recommend our play. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II lxxviii, In motley robe to dance at masking ball. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xl, Men, still habited in their masquing suits

† **Ma·sking,** *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. MASK *v*[2] + -ING [2]] Bewildering.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 219 Man fel out of hous in to maskynge and wayles contray [L *de domo ad devium*].

† **Masking,** *ppl. a*[2] *Obs.* [f. MASK *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Ensnaring, trammelling.

1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen* 170 When we are so carried away with the maskingnettes of beauty, that [etc]. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 287 You are almost quite ferreted foorth from all your starting holes, and are now brought in a manner before the very mouth of that masking net, which will so entangle your toong, as [etc].

Masking (ma·skiŋ), *ppl. a.*[3] [f. MASK *v.*[4] + -ING [2].] That masks, in various senses of the vb. In early use, † hypocritical.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 1143/1 She should both to Christ shew hir selfe a false christian, and vnto hir prince a masking subiect 1596 GOSSON *Pleas. Quips Gentlew.* (Percy Soc) 7 Our masking dames can sport, you knowe, sometime by night, sometime by day. *a* 1652 J SMITH *Sel Disc.* vi 237 That which was acted upon it every one will grant to have been a masking or imaginary business. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III iv Prol, Sir William draps his masking beard 1863 W. THORNBURY *True as Steel* II 133 No one ever confesses that he has committed an injury, he calls it retaliation, or justice, or conceals it by some masking name. 1900 *Westm Gaz* 2 May 5/2 The masking force will have to be a strong one.

Maskinonge (mæ·skinǫndʒ, -ǫndʒi). Also 8 **maskinunga,** 9 **masquinongé, -ongy, masquenonger, muscanonge, maskinongé, -ongy, maskenozha**; **masc-, maskal(l)onge, muscal(l)onge, masculonge, muskallunge, -al(l)onge, -alounge, -el(l)unge, maskelonge, masque alonge**; *Dicts.* **maskalunge, muskullonge, -alinge, -elunjeh, moskalonge,** etc. [Odjibwa; spelt *mackinonge, micikinonge* by Cuoq *Lexique de la langue algonquine* (where *c* represents ʃ) According to Cuoq, f *mac, mici* great + *kinonge* pike, according to Baraga the first element is *mask* ugly. The varieties of form are partly due to diversities of native dialect, partly to a French popular etymology which took the word as *masque long* or *masque allongé*, 'long mask'] A large pike, *Esox nobilior*, inhabiting the Great Lakes of North America, valued as a food-fish.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* I. 352 Maskinungas, a very large species of pickerel. 1809 A HENRY *Trav.* 30 Among the pike, is to be included the species, called, by the Indians, masquinongé. 1836 J RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor Amer* III 127 *Esox estor* (Le Sueur), The Maskinongé 1855 LONGF. *Hiawatha* viii, And he said to the Kenozha, To the Pike, the Maskenozha. 1868 LOSSING *The Hudson* 61 Lake George abounds with fine fish, the largest and most delicious being the Masque alonge 1884 G B GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* I 466 At Sacket's Harbor very few Muskellunge are caught 1894 *Outing* XXIV 454/1 A dinner of muscallonge steaks. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag* Apr. 445 The big trout and maskinonge were stirring themselves in the depths of the lake.

Maskins (mæ·skinz). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **meskin(s.** [f. MASS *sb.*[1] + *-kins*, as in *bodikins, pittikins* (cf. -KIN).] *By the maskins*: by the mass; an asseverative exclamation.

1611 CHAPMAN *May-day* IV. I 2 b, By the meskin me thought they were so indeede. 1647 BARON *Cyprian Acad.* I 53 By the Maskins I would give the best cow in my yard, to find out this raskall. 1664 COTTON *Scarron* IV (1741) 85 And now this Swabber, by the Maskins, Thunders up Dido's Galligaskins. 1721 in BAILEY. [For 19th c. examples (Yorks, Lancs. & Derbysh) see *Eng Dial Dict*]

Maskle, obs. form of MASCLE *sb*[1]

Maskoid (ma·skoid). [f. MASK *sb.*[2] + -OID.] (See quot. and cf. MASKETTE.)

1881–2 W. H DALL in *3rd Rep. Bureau Ethnol.* (1884) 93 The *Maskoid*, an object resembling a mask or face, but not intended to be worn at all. *Ibid.* 105 Maskoids of stone, ..jasper, and jadeite. *Ibid.* 166 Wooden mortuary maskoid.

Maskowe, variant of MASCUE *v. Obs.*

Maskre, variant of Masker *v.*

Masleach, variant of Mashloch *Sc.*

Maslin[1] (mæ·zlin). Now *dial.* Forms: 1 **mæstlin(g)e, -ling,** *Northumb* **mæslen(n, 3 me(a)stling, 3–4 mastling, 4 masalyne, messelinge, -lyng, 4–6 maselyn, 5 mastelyn, mascelyne, masselen, messlyng, messelyne, 5–6 maslyn, 6 mastlyn(e, -line, masclyne, mystiltyne, maslyne, -leyn, -lenn, -lyn(n, maseleyn(e, -lyn(n)e, -len, massellen, measelen, meslyn, messilling, messelyng, 6–7 maslen, 7 mastlin, masline, mascellin, 4– maslin.** [OE. *mæs(t)ling*, *mæslen* neut., app. formed (? with suffix -ling[1]) on an unrecorded **mæs* (the *t* being possibly a euphonic insertion) cogn. w. MHG. *mess(e* neut., brass (early mod.G. *mess*, *moss*, *mesch*, *mosch*, still *dial.*), whence (with suffix = -ing[3]) the synon. MHG., MDu. *messinc*, *missinc* masc., neut. (G., Du. *messing* neut.); adoptions from this or an equivalent LG. form were ON *messing*, *mersing* fem. (OSw. *masinger*, Sw. *messing* masc., Da. *messing* com); LG. has a parallel formation *mesken* (see -kin).

Most scholars have regarded the OHG. *mess(e* neut., brass, as identical with MHG *mässe*, *messe* fem, lump (of metal), usually believed to be a derivative of L. *massa* Mass *sb*[2] The supposition involves serious difficulties, and has latterly been questioned (Kluge, Franck), but no plausible alternative has been found. It does not seem possible to connect the words with L. (*æs*) *miscellum* mixed brass, or with the popular Lat. word represented in Maslin[2] The MHG *messinc* passed into Slavonic (Czech, Upper Serb *mosaz*, Lower Serb *mjesnik*, Little Russian *mošaž*, White Russian *mosens* —**mosengjŭ*) and Lith (*masadis*) The view of Schrader that the Slav word is the source of the MHG is improbable, and leaves the OE forms and the MHG *messe* unexplained. On the other hand, Schrader's comparison of certain oriental words for brass (Kirghiz *moes*, Kurdish *mys*, Persian *mis*, Mazendoran *mers*, *mis*) seems worthy of consideration]

1. A kind of brass. Now only *attrib* (see 3).

c **950** *Lindisf Gosp* Mark vi. 8, *æs*, mæslen *a* **1000** *Colloq. Ælfric* in Wr Wülcker 96/20 Mæstlingc ær and tin, *auricalcum, æs, et stagnum* *a* **1225** *Ancr R* 284 *note* Golt, seluer, stel, irn, copper, mestling, breas al is icleopet or *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 9 And is þat tu wendest gold iwurðen to meastling *c* **1330** *Sir Beues* 3998 (Kolbing) Foure hondred copes of gold fyn And ase fele of maslin **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P R* xvi v. (1495) 554 Laton though it be bras of Messelyng yet it shyneth as golde wythout **1403** *Nottingham Rec* II 20, ij. patellarum de maslyn **1509** *Test Ebor* (Surtees) V 4 A fore basyn of mystiltyne **1530** Palsgr 243/2 Masclyne brasse **1601** Holland *Pliny* II 487 This precious Mascellin, this compound mettall I mean of gold, siluer, and brasse. **1607** *Lingua* iv 1 G 4 b, It must not be . Brasse, nor Copper, nor Mastlin **1688** R Holme *Armoury* iii 29/2 An Atchison, is a Mettle peece, neither Silver, Copper, Brass, Lead, or Tin, it is like Masline

2. A vessel made of 'maslin', now (*dial.*) = *maslin kettle* (see 3)

c **1000** *Ags Gosp* Mark vii 4 Calicea frymða & ceaca & arfata & mæstlinga **1854** *N. & Q* 1st Ser X 393 An old brazier informs me that three legged pots made of the same metal as tops, generally called bell-metal, were formerly known as maslin pots, or maslins **1882** [see 3]

3. *attrib* or *adj.* = Made of 'maslin'. Now chiefly in **maslin kettle**, a large pan used mostly for boiling fruit for preserve.

c **1450** *M. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 99 Take a quart of good whit wyn, and do hit in a clene masselen panne **1492** *Nottingham Rec* III. 22 Unum maslyn basyn **1553** *Inv. Ch Goods, Staffs* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 76, ij maselen candelstykes **1555** *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 86, ij messilling bassens **1870** in Miss Jackson *Shropsh Word bk*, Maslin kettle **1882** *N & Q* 6th Ser VI. 158 Brass vessels for boiling fruits, &c, are called *maslin pans* in the Birmingham trade, and from this cast iron enamelled goods for the same purpose are also called *maslins* **1896** *Warwickshire Gloss*, *Maslin-kettle*, a brass preserving-kettle.

Maslin[2] (mæ·zlin). Now *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4 **mastlyoun,** 5 **mestylyon, -ilione, mystelon, mystlyone, mastilȝon,** 5–6 **mestlyon(e, mestelyn.** *β.* 5 **mastoleyne,** 5–6 **mestlyn,** 6 **mastlin** (also 9), **-linge, mestlen, -lin.** *γ.* 6 **masolyne, maskeline, myskelen,** 7 **mesclin.** *δ.* 6 **mascelyn, miscelin, -yne, mescelline, masseling, misseling, miscelling,** 6–8 **mescelin(e,** 7 **mascelline, masolin, mis(s)elin(e, miscel(l)an(e, -el(l)ine, misciline, messeline, -ling, missellan(e, misceling,** 8 **measeline, masselin.** *ε.* 6 **masclechon, masseljon, -jen, maseljohn, misleden,** 7 **massledine, masslegen,** 8 **mesledine,** 9 **machelson, maslegin, masselgem, mashelton.** *ζ.* 6 **mislin, myslen,** 6–7 **meslen, mesline, -lyne,** 7 **maslen, -land, -lyne, mislane, -leyne, mesling, -lyn, -lon,** 7, 9 **mashlin,** 8 **masling, mislen,** (*Sc.* 8–9 **mashlum,** 9 **-lam**), 7– **meslin,** 6– **maslin.** (See also E. D. D. s.vv. *Mashelton*, *Maslin*[1].) [a OF. *mesteillon* (for the many varieties of form see Godefr.).—late L. *mistiliōnem*, extended form of **mistilium* (whence OF. *mesteil*, mod.F. *méteil*), f. L. *mist-us*, pa. pple. of *miscēre* to mix. Cf. MDu. *masteluun* (Du. *masteluin*).

Of the many Eng. forms, some represent dialectal varieties in OF.; others are due to popular etymology (the word having esp. been often associated with Eng. *mash* sb. or vb.); others again to learned pseudo-etymology, the spelling being assimilated to that of L. *miscellānea* 'hodge-podge', neut. pl of *miscellāneus* (see Miscellaneous, Miscellane).]

Mixed grain, *esp* rye mixed with wheat. Also, bread made of mixed corn.

α. **1303** R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 10125 Þe paste. Shal nat be of no medel corne, .. þe mastlyoun shul men lete *c* **1440** *Promp Parv* 334/2 Mestlyone, or monge corne (. K mestilione) **1466** *Mann & Househ Exp* (Roxb) 211 A combe mystelon for the kervelle. **1482** Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* III 295 [They] lodyn bothe cartes with mestlyon and whete. **1483** *Cath Angl* 230/1 Mastilȝon, *bigermen*, *mixtilio*. **1530** Palsgr 244/2 Mestlyon corne

β. **14 .** *Harl. MS* 1587 in *Promp Parv* 335 *note*, Mastcleyne, *mixtilio* **1466** *Paston Lett.* II 269, ii bushel of mestlyn, xvd **1573** Tusser *Husb.* xxxvii. (1878) 90 If worke for the thresher ye mind for to haue, Of wheat and of mestlen vnthreshed go saue. **1616** Surfl. & Markh *Country Farm* 501 Sow it with mastling and wheat **1815** *Pocklington Canal Act* 52 Rye, Mastlin, Pease

γ **1530** Palsgr 244/1 Masclyne corne **1538** *Inv Merevale Abbey* in *Promp Parv* 335 *note*, Grayne at the monastery, myskelen, xij strykes. **1558** *Will of Wylde* (Somerset Ho), A quarter of maskeline. **1635** Mesclin [see c]

δ **1534** in W H. Turner *Select. Rec Oxford* (1880) 121 Mascelyn, benes, and pesen **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 32 b, Amongst the sommer seedes is miscelin to be reckoned **1619** W Sclater *Exp* 1 *Thess* (1630) 426 The Lord to Israel permitted no medleyes his people might not sow their field with Miscellane **1631** *Celestina* Ep. Ded., It is good plaine houshold-bread, honest messeline. **1654** Whitlock *Zootomia* 459 You may know who eateth Masolin, who pure Wheat **1665** *Phil Trans* I. 93 The Kinds of Grain or Seed usual in England, being supposed to be either Wheat, Miscelane, Rye, Barley **1677** Plot *Oxfordsh* 244 Its most agreeable grains are miscellan, i e wheat and rye together **1741** *Compl Fam-Piece* iii 422 Rye is a Grain used next to Wheat for Bread, and sometimes both are mixed together in the sowing, which is called Measeline. **1745** tr *Columella's Husb.* xi. ii, One modius of mescelin **1789** Madan tr. *Persius* (1795) 133 *note*, Farrago is a mixture of several grains—mesceline

ε. **1572** *Wills & Inv N. C.* (Surtees) I 387 One pecke of wheat and one pecke of masclechon **1599** A. M. tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 360/2 Take vnpeeled Barlye, M iiij. & Misleden. **1631** in J. J Cartwright *Chapters Hist Yorks* (1872) 316 Masslegen under 19s the shillings the load. **1727** *Beverley Beck Act* 2 Every quarter of wheat, rye, mesledine **1819** *Rees' Cycl* XXII, *Mashelson*, a term used to signify a mixture of wheat and rye, or what is sometimes called meslin **1829** J Hunter *Hallamsh Gloss* App, *Maslegin*, bread made of wheat and rye mixed **1829** Brockett *N C Words*, *Masselgem.* **1855** [see b]

ζ **1561** [see c] **1577** B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* i (1586) 35 b, Tares and Oates make a good meslyne sowed together **1594** Hooker *Eccl Pol* iv vi § 3 Charging them withall not to sow their fields with mesline [cf Lev xix 19] **1600** Surflet *Countrie Farme* v xvii 684 Maslin is not one kind of corne but a mixture of wheate and rie **1652** *Inv* in *Gentl Mag.* (1861) II 506, 2 quart's of mashlin **1653** Gauden *Hierasp* 30 When they sow that forbidden mislane, the Tares and Cockle of passionate novelties **1765** *Museum Rusticum* IV 225 They who like meslin . may mix them to their mind when carried to the mill **1811** W Aiton *Agric Ayrshire* 270 The late pease were frequently sown with oats which in Ayrshire was denominated mashlum **1864** *Sat Rev* 478/2 Maslin is used [in the Northern counties] as a somewhat cheaper food than wheaten flour

†**b** *fig.* A mixture, medley. (See also Miscellane *sb.* and *a.*)

1574 Whitgift *Def Aunsw* ii, You haue made very euill meslyn, and you haue put in one, things which are not payres nor matches. **1668** Kirkman *Eng Rogue* ii xviii. (1671) 162 Having his pockets well lined with Maslin of Gold and Silver **1674** N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 102 They were neither Hogs nor Devils but a mesling of two **1855** Robinson *Whitby Gloss*, *Mashelton* or *Machelson*, a mixture of wheat and rye in a mash A person is said to make mashelton of his discourse, who puts fine and coarse words together with an affected pronunciation

c. *attrib*, as *maslin bread*, *corn*, *seed*; also as *adj* (fig), mixed, mingled.

1544 *Will Dando of Littleton* (MS), j bushell of mastlinge corne **1561** in *Leland's Itin* (1769) VI Pref 17, 3 Loves Mislin Bread **1575** *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 305 Masseljon corne, being most part benes **1584** Cogan *Haven Health* iv (1636) 29 A kind of bread named misseling or masseling bread **1590** Barrow & Greenwood in *Confer* 45 This prophane miscelyne people. **1597** J King *On Jonas* (1618) 59 Such meslen seed [cf Lev. xix 19] light vpon that ground which I wish no prosperity vnto. **1607** B Jonson *Volpone* Ded., The present trade of the Stage, in all their misc'line Enterludes **1626** Bp. Hall *Contempl. O T.* xxi 1, These mesline Jewes **1635** J. Taylor (Water P.) *Old Parr* C 2 b, Course Mesclin bread **1649** Blithe *Eng Improv. Impr* (1653) 109 Wheat, Rye, or Meslin Stubble. *a* **1659** Bp Brownrig *Serm* (1674) I iv. 61 God abhors a misceling Religion **1725** Bradley *Fam Dict.*, *Masling-far*, Food made of Wheat and Rye by putting them to steep in Water. **1786** Burns *Earnest Cry* xx, I'll be his debt twa mashlum bonnocks **1844** *Ayrshire Wreath* 154 There was a big bing o' mashlam scones.

Masloch, variant of Mashloch *Sc.*

Masly: see Massily *Obs.*

Masnel: erron. form of Masuel.

Masochism (mæ·zǫkiz'm). [f. the name of Leopold von Sacher-Masoch, an Austrian novelist, who described the thing + -ism.] (See quot.)

1893 *Dunglison's Med. Dict* (ed. 21), *Masochism*, sexual perversion, in which a member of one sex takes delight in being dominated, even to the extent of violence or cruelty, by one of the other sex. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 196 [Group iii] with predominant perversion of moral and sexual nature (for example, moral insanity, uranism, masochism, etc.).

Masolin, obs. form of Maslin[2].

Mason (mē¹·s'n), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 3 **machun, machoun, mascun.** *β.* 4 **masoun,** 4–5 **macon, masown(e,** 4–6 **masoun,** 6 **masin, masson, maison, meson,** *Sc.* **maissoun,** 7 *Sc.* **meason,** 5–6 **masone,** 4– **mason.** [The *α* and *β* forms are respectively a. ONF. *machun* and Central OF. *masson*, *maçon* (mod.F. *maçon*) = Pr. *masso*:— popular Latin type either **măciōn-em* (*măcio*) or **mattiōn-em* (*mattio*). The recorded forms in med.L. are *machio* (7th c. in Isidore, who explains the word as a derivative of *măchina* machine), *matio* (8th c. in the Reichenau Glosses, *c* 1000 in Ælfric), *macio*, *mattio*, *mactio*, and (latinized from the Fr.) *macho*, *maco*

The ulterior etymology is obscure The evidence of Isidore tends to show that the form with *c* is original, and some scholars have suggested that the word is from the root of L. *mâceria*, wall On the other hand, the stem *mattiōn-* agrees with the OHG. *mezzo* (also in comb. *steinmezzo*, mod.G *steinmetz*, stonemason) —prehistoric **mattjon-*. This is commonly regarded as the source of the Rom word, but it has no affinities in Teut (unless it be cogn w. OE. *mattuc* Mattock), and may be adopted from late Latin]

1. A builder and worker in stone; a workman who dresses and lays stone in building.

c **1205** Lay 15465 Machunnes heowen *Ibid* 15478 Machunes [*c* **1275** machuns] *c* **1290** *S Eng Leg* I 71/33 Machouns . Bi laddren cloumben up and doun. *a* **1300** *Floris & Bl.* (Cambr. MS) 326 Ber wiþ þe squire and schauntillun, Also þu were a gud Mascun **13** *K Alis.* 2370 On either half they laiden on So the mason on the ston. *c* **1400** *Rom Rose* 4148 Aboute him lefte he no masoun, That stoon coude leye, ne querrour *c* **1489** Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii 577 Ye are more like a Kyng than a mason or laborer **1535** Coverdale 1 *Chron* xxiii 15 Mesons and carpenters in stone and tymber **1599** Shaks *Hen V*, i ii 198 The singing Masons building roofes of Gold **1697** E Lhwyd in *Phil Trans* XXVII 503 The Masons Marks on the Stones **1703** Moxon *Mech Exerc* 237 The White Mason, which is the Hewer of Stone. **1874** Parker *Goth. Archit* i iii 34 The Normans being far better masons than the Saxons. **1878** Jevons *Prim Pol Econ* 71 Masons totally declined to set stones shaped and dressed by machinery

2 = Freemason 1, 2

[**1425** *Rolls of Parlt* IV 292 Les annuelx congregaions & confederacies faitz par Masons en lour generall Chapiters & Assembles] **1483** *Aberdeen Reg* (1844) I 39 The masownys of the luge **1672** Marvel *Rehearsal Transp.* i. Wks (Grosart) III 55 As those that have the Mason's word, secretly discern one another **1731** *Gentl Mag* I 431 The Author tells us, that a Mason is obliged by his Tenure, to obey the Moral Law **1772** Wesley *Jrnl* 22 Apr (1827) III. 446, I preached in the Masons' Lodge **1776** Abigail Adams in *J Adams' Fam Lett* (1876) 151 The Dr was buried on Monday, the Masons walking in procession from the State House. **1845** D Jerrold *Mrs Caudle* viii, Do you suppose I'd ever suffered you to go and be made a mason, if I didn't suppose I was to know the secret, too?

3. *attrib* and *Comb* as *mason-craft*, *mason-like* adv., **mason-work**, stone-work, masonry, also in a number of obs compounds where the attrib. use takes the place of the possessive *mason's*, as *mason-axe*, *-chip*, *-device*, *-line*, *-lodge*, *-rule*.

1412–13 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 610 Factura de *Mason axes, pickes [etc.] [*c* **1440** *Promp. Parv* 329/1 Masonys ex, *lathomega.*] **1497–8** *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 90 Pro vj mason axis. **14..** *Nom.* in Wr-Wülcker 687/32 *Hec petro*, a *mason schype **1509–10** *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 95 Pro cariagio lyme, mason chippes and fier erth. **1412** *Catterick Ch. Contract* (Raine 1834) 8 He sall make the Kirke newe als werkemanschippe and *mason craft will **1418** *Twenty-six Polit. P* (E. E. T S) 62/42 Þe wyseman his sone forbed Masoun-craft and all clymbyng **1831** Carlyle *Sart Res* (1858) 59 Bright, nimble creatures [swallows], who taught you the mason-craft? *c* **1400** *Destr Troy* 1645 Toures . Made all of marbyll with *mason deuyse [*Ibid* 10584 A toure . Meruelously made with masons deuyse] **1387** in *Registr. Cart Eccl S. Egidii* (Bann Cl.) 25 Tha ylk men sal mak . a wyndow with thre lychtys in fourme *masonnelyke. **14..** *Nom* in Wr-Wülcker 687/35 *Hec amussis*, a *mason lyne. **1797** *Monthly Mag* III. 215/1 In some *Mason Lodges in his neighbourhood, Burns had soon the fortune to gain the notice of several gentlemen [etc.]. **14 .** *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 687/33 *Hec regula*, a *mason rewlle **1629** *Burgh Rec Glasgow* (1876) I 370 For working of the *meason work of the liberarie hous. **1859** Tennyson *Vivien* 4 It look'd a tower of ruin'd masonwork **1896** *Archæol Jrnl.* LIII 39 Detached blocks of stone, presenting well marked indications of mason-work

b. in the names of animals, esp. certain insects, which build a nest of sand, mud, or the like; as *mason-ant* (= F. *fourmi maçonne*), *-fly*; **mason-bee** (= F. *abeille maçonne*), an insect of the genera *Osmia*, *Chalcidoma* and *Anthophora*; **mason-spider**, a trap-door spider (*Mygale*); (**free**) **mason-wasp**, a solitary wasp, *Odynerus murarius*. Also **mason-shell**, a genus of molluscs (*Phorus* or *Xenophora*) which carry pieces of coral, stone, etc. fixed to the shell, a carrier-shell.

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* xvii (1818) II 97 M. Huber.. speaking of a *mason-ant, not found with us. **1774** Goldsm. *Nat Hist.* (1776) VIII. 93 *Mason Bees make their cells with a sort of mortar, made of earth **1867** *Intell. Observ.* No. 60 415 Mason-bees of the genus Anthophora. **1750** G Hughes *Barbadoes* 83 It is called a *Mason-fly from the great quantity of mire and mortar which it carries into houses and elsewhere, wherewith to build its nests. **1884** *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 326 The. genus *.Phorus*, which embraces the carrier or *mason-shells of the eastern seas. **1826** Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 492 The trapdoor

or *mason spicer* (*Mygale cæmentaria*). 1861 HULME tr. *Maquin-Tandon* II v. ii. 260 The Mygales (Crab Spiders and Mason Spiders). 1792 M RIDDELL *Voy Madeira* 73 The free *mason wasp is so domestic as to build its nest, which is made of mud or clay, in the inhabited chambers of houses. 1815 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* (1818) I 449 One species called by Reaumur the mason-wasp (*Odynerus muraria*, Latr.).

Hence **Ma·sonship.**

1833 CARLYLE *Cl. Cagliostro* II *Misc.* (1857) III 270 Cagliostro, then, determines on Masonship. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 5/2 His [Herr Pietsch's] elaborate investigation of Goethe's fifty years of Masonship.

† **Ma·son,** *sb*.[2] *slang. Obs.* One who acquires goods fraudulently by giving a bill which he does not intend to honour. Also † **Ma·soner** (in the same sense); † **Ma soning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1753 *Discov. J. Poulter* (ed 2) 6, 24, 27, 29.

Mason (mē·s'n), *v.* Also 5 **masown, masson.** [ad. F. *maçon-ner* (12th c.), f. *maçon* MASON *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To build of stone (or brick, etc.); to construct of masonry; to build up or strengthen with masonry. Also with *together, out*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I x (1869) 7 She hadde founded thilke house and masowned it xiij c yer and xxx bifore that time. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xiv 117 With certain yssues and steppes welle massonned. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I. i 1 Al buyldynges are masoned and wroughte of dyuerse stones. 1682 WHELER *Journ Greece* IV 295 A round Temple of Brick, masoned together with a very hard cement. 1703 *Chatsworth Building Accts.* in *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* (1881) III 31 For masoning, raising and setting upp 4 other urnes. 1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl* III. xviii. (ed. 2) 412 About fifty yards south from the temple were five tumuli, masoned on every side. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr 510 The watercourse beneath it is masoned out with solid stone.

absol. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 40/9 Laurence the masone Hath take to masone

† **b** To build *in* or *into* (a wall). *Obs.*

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll Waters* b iv, A trevet in the middest of the fornys with the iii fete masoned in the wall of it. 1596 DANETT tr *Comines* (1614) 217 He caused also to bee masoned into the wall a great number of iron speares.

Hence **Ma soning** *vbl sb.*

1721 C LOCKYER *Trade in India* II. 44 Masoning is what they understand least of.

Mason-dewe, -due, obs. forms of MEASONDUE.

Masondre, obs. form of MASONRY.

Masoned (mē·s'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. MASON *v.* + -ED[1].] Formed of or strengthened with masonry.

1612 *Two Noble K.* v. i, The masond Turrets. 1869 LD LYTTON *Orval* 93 Moss-mason'd haunts where hermit violets hide. 1892 — *King Poppy* IV. 422 The gallery ended in the mason'd base Of a deep well-shaft

b. *Her.* (Also 7-8 **massoné**(e = F. *maçonné*) Marked with lines representing the joints or divisions between blocks of stone. Also *gen.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 69/1 He beareth Argent, Masoned into seven divisions Sable. *Ibid* I. 94/2 The French Blazon it, A Massonee of seven pieces S. 1718 NISBET *Ess. Armories, Terms Her, Massone,* is said of Castles, Towers, and other Buildings, when the Cement is of a different Tincture from the Stones, as in the Arms of Castile. 1722 — *Syst. Heraldry* I. 418 A Castle Triple Towered Or, Masoned Sable, Windows and Ports shut Azure. 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Massoné, Masoneé* 1864 BOUTELL *Her Hist & Pop.* xxix. (ed 3) 446 A low pillar, the base and capital masoned. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* xiv 167 The Mural Crown has the circle masoned. 1900 HOPE in *Yorks Archæol Jrnl.* XV. 282 The whole wall surface was 'masoned' with broad red or white lines.

Masone Dew, obs. form of MEASONDUE.

Masoner. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (See E. D. D.) [f. MASON *v.* + -ER[1].] A mason or bricklayer.

1605 *MS. Indenture,* Francis Hooll of Brough, co. York, masoner. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Masoner,* a bricklayer

Masoness (mē·s'nés). *nonce-wd.* [f. MASON *sb.*[1] + -ESS[1].] A female freemason.

1833 CARLYLE *Cl. Cagliostro* ii. Misc (1857) III. 270

Masonic (măsǫ·nik), *a.* [f. MASON *sb.*[1] + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to masons or masonry. *rare.*

1810 SIR A. BOSWELL *Edinburgh* Poet. Wks (1871) 55 The City grows and spreads on every side, In all the honour of masonic pride. 1821 BYRON *Juan* v lxiii, The masonic folly Of those Who give themselves to architecture wholly. 1895 S R HOLE *Little Tour Amer.* 308 The Washington Obelisk, said to be the highest masonic structure in the world.

2. Relating to, or characteristic of, freemasons or freemasonry. Also *transf*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X 625/1 Some scrupulous brethren, who were alarmed at the publication of the masonic constitutions. 1810 WELLINGTON *Let.* 4 Jan. in Gurw. *Desp.* V. 410, I beg . that the meeting of the masonic lodges in their corps, and the wearing of all masonic emblems and all masonic processions may be discontinued during the time they may be in Portugal. 1831-57 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks. VI 125 This sublime masonic tie of brotherhood we ourselves possess, we members of Christendom. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xxiii, Cheap silver pen-holders and snuff boxes, with a masonic star. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 18 [He] finally taught me the true cry or masonic word of donkey-drivers.

Masonite[1] (mē·s'nəit). [f. *Mason* + -ITE.] An adherent of the fanatical (millenarian) doctrines of John Mason of Water Stratford (*died* 1694)

1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No 257 P 12 Brownists, Independents, Masonites, Camisars, and the like.

Masonite[2] (mē·s'nəit). *Min* [Named by C. T. Jackson, 1840, after Owen *Mason*: see -ITE.] A variety of chloritoid found in Rhode Island.

1840 C. T. JACKSON *Geol. Rhode Isl.* 88 (A. H. Chester).

Masonry (mē·s'nri), *sb.* Forms: 4 **masonerie,** 4-5 **masonrye,** 5 **masonri, masynry, masounrye, masondre,** 5-7 **masonrie,** 6 **massonnery,** 5- **masonry.** [a. F. *maçonnerie* (14th c.), f. *maçon* MASON *sb.*[1]: see -ERY, -RY. Cf. med.L. *massoneria* (Du Cange).]

1. The art, skill, or occupation of a mason; the art or work of building in stone. Now *rare.*

a 1400 *Constit Masonry* (Halliw 1844) 13 At these lordys prayers they cownterfetyd gemetry, And 3af hyt the name of masonry. *c* 1420 *S. Etheldred* 789 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 300 Of no masynry to deyȝt þat ston, þey nadde no nede. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. x. 50 Lijk as he schulde vnreasonabili and reprouabili aske, if he askid of a treuthe in masonry, where it is groundid in carpentrie. 1530 PALSGR. 429/1, I am skylled or connynge in physicke or palmestrye or massonnery. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn* lv, When wastefull warre shall Statues ouer turne, And broiles roote out the worke of masonry. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI 261 [It] hath beene hewen out of the Rocke, by . men, experimented in Masonry. 1748 HUME *Ess., Understanding* xi. (1777) II. 152 Brick and stone and mortar, and all the instruments of masonry.

2. *concr.* That which is built or constructed by a mason; work executed by a mason, stonework.

† *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 302 Sorowe was peynted next Envye Upon that walle of masonrye. *c* 1384 — *H. Fame* III. 213 Hit nedith nought you more to tell how they hate yn masoneryes, As corbettz fulle of ymageryes. 1426 LYDG *De Guil Pylgr.* 335 The masounry wrought ful clene, Off quyke stonys bryht & schene. 1586 J HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 151/2 The faire bridge of Athlon he builded with masonrie and free stone. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i 31, I shal stay here Creeking my shooes on the plaine Masonry. 1752 MASON *Elfrida* Poems 1830 II. 33 From its base All is of choicest masonry. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xv, Several gates had been blocked up with masonry. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* XXI II (1872) IX. 276 It shows excellent sound masonries. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 29 The exterior is formed of a casing of solid masonry strengthened with iron hoops.

transf 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl in* 1772, 120 The strata narrow and regular, forming a stupendous natural masonry. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. I. 3 The particles arrange themselves in layers, like courses of atomic masonry

3 The craft, principles, and mysteries of freemasons; = FREEMASONRY 1, 2

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 316 A large parchment volum they have amongst them, containing the History and Rules of the craft of Masonry. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept 427/2 In Masonry let me be blest. 1826 *Mem Margravine of Anspach* II. i. 14 He was ignorant of the machinations of modern Masonry. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV 482/2 An act was passed against Masonry in the third year of Henry VI

4. *attrib.* Composed or built of masonry

1875 R. F. MARTIN tr *Havres' Winding Mach* 96 M Kraft has carried his drum shaft upon a group of cast-iron columns, without any masonry walls whatever. 1880 *Responsib. Opium Trade* 5 It is exposed for a considerable time in large masonry tanks. 1899 *Westm Gaz* 4 Dec. 2/1 Girder bridges can obviously be destroyed much more easily than masonry arches

Hence **Ma·sonry** *v. trans.*, to build or strengthen with masonry. Also **Ma sonried** *ppl a.*

1842 *Mechanics' Mag* XXXVI 480 If they [certain tunnels] were not masonried throughout a serious fall of earth and rock will take place. 1864 C P SMYTH *Our Inheritance* V XXII, It can be explained in a much easier manner, than by going up, in the teeth of masonried facts, to the primeval antiquity of the world. 1883 *Siderial Messenger* II. 177 Marked by masonried station signals

Masooka, mazuca (măzū·kă). *U.S.* [?Corruption of Sp. *besugo* sea-bream.] (See quot.)

1884 G. B GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist Aquat. Anim.* I. 370 The Lafayette or 'Spot' *Liostomus xanthurus,* is known in the Saint John's River, Florida, as the 'Masooka'. 1902 WEBSTER Suppl., *Mazuca.*

Masoola, Masor: see MASSOOLA, MAZER

‖ **Masora(h, Massora(h** (măsō·rĭă). Also **Mas(s)oreth** (măsō·reþ) [More correctly *Masoreth,* repr. Heb מָסֹרֶת *māsōreth,* a word occurring in Ezek. xx. 37, where (by those scholars who do not regard the text as corrupt) it is interpreted 'bond (of the covenant)', and referred to the root אסר to bind. In post-biblical Heb. the word became common in the sense of 'tradition', being apprehended as from the root מסר to deliver, hand down; on this view of its etymology the normal punctuation would be מָסֹרֶת *massōreth,* which many modern scholars have adopted, though without ancient authority. The mod.Heb. מָסוֹרָה *māsōrāh* (whence mod Latin *Masora,* F. *Massora, Massore,* G. *Masora,* Eng. *Masora, Masorah*), is said to date only from the 16th c., and (with this vocalization) is an abnormal formation from the root מסר.] The body of traditional information relating to the text of the Hebrew Bible, compiled by Jewish scholars in the tenth and preceding centuries; the collection of critical notes in which this information is preserved. Also occas. used as a collective name for the scholars whose opinions are embodied in the Masora, and to whom is ascribed the constitution of the present Hebrew text and the addition of the vowel-points, etc.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 179 That most profitable Treasure, which is called Masoreth. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I (1640) 15 She could the Bible in the holy tongue: And reade it without pricks: had all her Masoreth. 1689 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 263 The Masora . . was not written all at one time, nor the work of one man, or perfected in one age. 1723 S. MATHER *Vind. Bible* 60 These sections of the law are quoted by the Masorah, instead of chapters. 1870 F. J. SMITH *Ewald's Heb. Gram.* (ed. 3) 37 Since . . the Massôra, or the grammatical doctrine of the schools, could not venture to alter the letters of the text. 1904 *Athenæum* 13 Aug. 205/2 This rather abstruse little treatise will be studied eagerly by specialists in Hebrew grammar and Masorah.

¶ Milton seems (misled by the rendering 'tradition') to have supposed the word to be applicable to the exegetical traditions of the Rabbis, by which the severity of the Law was increased.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd., Wks. 1851 IV. 11 He who hedg'd in from abolishing, every smallest jot and tittle of precious equity contain'd in that Law, with a more accurate and lasting Masoreth, then either the Synagogue of Ezra, or the Galilean School at Tiberias hath left us.

Masorete, Massorete (mæ·sŏrīt). Forms: 6 **Massoreth, Masaroth,** 7 **Masoreth, Massorat,** (9 *erron.* **Masorete**), 7-9 **Massoret,** 9 **Masoret,** 8- **Massorete, Masorete.** [Originally a misapplication of *Masoreth,* better form of MASORA. So F *Massorets* pl (Rabelais), the later F *Massorètes,* G. *Mas(s)oret(h)en,* mod L. *Mas(s)orētæ,* Eng. *Mas(s)oretes,* are due to association of the ending with that of words of Gr. origin like *exegete, athlete.*

The apparently abnormal formation led to the invention of MASORITE as a more correct substitute, but the older word is still the more frequently used.]

One of the Jewish scholars who contributed to the formation of the Masora.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXX 486 In stead of *Caru.* the Jewes will needes reade *Ca art* their Massoreths (who haue made a Register of all the Letters of the Scriptures) doe witness that in al good Copies it is written *Caru. Ibid.,* The Jewes are warned by their Mazaroths, that that sence is vnperfect. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks 1851 III 282 Which the Masoreths and Rabbinicall Scholiasts not well attending, have often us'd to blurre the margent with *Keri* instead of *Ketiv.* *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xiv 123 The *Cabalists* and *Massorats,* Interpreters of the Sacred Scriptures. 1778 LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* XXXVIII. 13 *note,* The Masoretes divide the sentence as I have done. 1866 J. G MURPHY *Comm., Exod* XXIII 13 It is remarkable that the Masoretes have no division whatever at this point of the text. 1875 FARRAR in *Expositor* I 106 The long labours of the Jewish Masorets. 1882 *Athenæum* 7 Oct 456/3 These causes [of errors in Hebrew MSS.] are admitted . . by some even of the Massorets. 1886 C A BRIGGS *Messianic Prophecy* x 301 *note,* An example of introverted parallelism, which has escaped the notice of the Massoretes

Masoretic, Massoretic (mæsŏre·tik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC. Cf. F *massorétique,* G *massoretisch.*] Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the Masoretes

1701 GREW *Cosm Sacra* IV. i 140 The Jerusalem Talmud . is observed to mention some of the Masoretick Notes. 1778 LOWTH *Transl Isaiah* Prelim Diss (1822) I. p lxxi, The Masoretic punctuation is in effect an interpretation of the Hebrew text made by the Jews of late ages, probably not earlier than the eighth century. 1870 F J SMITH *Ewald's Heb Gram.* (ed 3) 37 In the Massoretic schools of learning. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig. Knowl* II 1430 The so called Massoretic text

Masore tical, *a.* Now *rare.* Also 8 **Mazoretical,** 9 **Masorethical.** [See -AL.] = prec.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xxxviii 317 Masoretical fool. 1723 S MATHER *Vind. Bible* 258 This Masoretical note is mentioned in the Talmud. *Ibid.* 306 Later paraphrasts, who wrote since the Masoretical age. 1755 *Gentl. Mag* XXV 9 In a place where the *dagesh forte* is used by Mazoretical writers. 1835 *Penny Cycl* IV 372/1 The general correctness of the Masorethical text.

Masorite (mæ·sŏrəit) Also 7 **Mazorite,** 9 **Mazorete.** [f. MASORA(H + -ITE.] = MASORETE.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 179 Martinius affirmeth, That these Masorites inuented the prickes wherewith the Hebrew is now read. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks 1851 IV. 234 Why . should they be such crabbed masorites of the Letter, as not to mollifie a transcendence of literal rigidity? 1827 TOWNLEY *Reasons Laws Moses* 35 The Masorites or Mazoretes . . were the first who distinguished the books and sections of the books of Scripture into verses.

attrib *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* viii. (1683) 132 Whereas by the Mazorite Points and Chaldee Character the old Letter stands so transformed, that [etc.].

Masoun de Dieu, obs. form of MEASONDUE.

Masowyr, obs. form of MAZER.

Masque (mask). Also 6-7 **maske,** 7-9 **mask.** [Orig. the same word as MASK *sb.*[2]; the Fr. spelling *masque,* formerly used indifferently with *mask(e* in all senses, is now retained to distinguish the senses explained below.]

1. A masquerade, masked ball. [So in Fr.] Now *rare.*

1514 *Liber Numer. Scacc. Hen. VIII* in Collier *Hist. Dram. Poetry* (1831) I 78 *note,* Johi. Farlyon Custod apparatuum omnium singulorum jocorum, larvatorum, vocat. Maskes, Revelles, and Disguysings. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Pref., Wks. 1039/2 Some . . full boldlye come daunce in a maske. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII* 16 The kyng with a .xi. other were disguised, after the maner of Italie, called a maske, a thyng not seen afore in Englande. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 121, I delight in Maskes and Reuels. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 768 Mixt Dance, or wanton Mask, or Midnight Bal. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 146 Lately I went to a Masque at Court Where I see Dances of every sort. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 26 Sappho fragrant at an ev'ning Masque. 1903 *Smart Set* IX. 58/2, I should have liked to go to a ball—a masque would have suited me best.

2. A form of amateur histrionic entertainment, popular at Court and amongst the nobility in England during the latter part of the 16th c. and the first half of the 17th c.; originally consisting of dancing and acting in dumb show, the performers being masked and habited in character; afterwards including dialogue (usually poetical) and song.

1562 *MS. Lansdowne* 5 in Collier *Hist. Dram. Poetry* (1879) I. 179 The Seconde Night. First a Castell to be made in the haule, called the Courte of Plentye; then the maske after this sorte. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* Ind., All the courtiers must prouide for reuels; they conclude vpon a Masque, the deuice of which is [etc.] 1604 (*title*) The true description of a royal masque presented at Hampton Court upon Sunday-night, being the eighth of January 1603-4. 1621 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 122 At the practising of a Maske that is intendid by the Queene to be presented to the Kinge. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* XIV. § 67 There being a Masque at the Court that the King liked very well, he perswaded the Chancellor to see it. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 8 The essence of the Masque was pomp and glory. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 38 The queen .. had performed a part in a mask at court. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* II. (1880) 21 A Mask was an exhibition in which pageantry and music predominated, but in which dialogue was introduced as accompaniment or explanation. 1898 H. A. EVANS *Eng. Masques* Introd. 34.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xvii. 427 His phansie presents him with strange masques, wherein onely Fiends and Furies are actours. *a* 1822 SHELLEY (*title*) The Masque of Anarchy. 1838 *Brit. Cycl. Biog.* II. 905/1 s.v. *Scott, Sir Walter*, The splendid masque, 'Ivanhoe'. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1879) II. xviii. 185 And now, after a mask in which love and death had performed their several parts, she had resumed her proper character.

3. A dramatic composition intended for the kind of representation described under sense 2.

1605 B. JONSON (*title*) The Qveenes Masqves. The first, Of Blacknesse. 1637 MILTON (*title of Comus*) A Maske presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 98 P. 7 A Passage in a Mask writ by Milton. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 315 The musical dramas known under the name of masques elicited some of the noblest poetry of Ben Jonson and of Milton.

†**4.** A set of masquers. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V. iii. Stage direct., The Masques ioyne, and they dance. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Of Masques* (Arb.) 540 Double Masques, one of Men, another of Ladies, addeth State, and Variety.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1634 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. 167 If it were but some mask-house, neither white staves nor halberts could keepe you out. 1645 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* 16 July IV. 210/1 Ordered that the boarded Masque House at Whitehall, be forthwith pulled down and sold away. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* XXIII. 23 Capistranus got a great deal of respect to his doctrine by putting down mask-interludes, &c. 1768 BARETTI *Mann. & Cust. Italy* II. 21 She had found means in mask-time to get out of the convent. 1903 ANDERS *Shakespeare's Bks* 153 Puck and the other fairies give a very maskIike performance at the close of Midsummer Night's Dream.

Masque, obs. form of MASK *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2]

Masque alonge, Masquenonger, var. forms of MASKINONGE.

Masquer: see MASKER *sb.*

Masquerade (maskĕrē[1]d), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6 **masquerada,** 6–7 **mascarado, mesquerado,** 7 **mascurado, maskarado.** *β.* 7– **masquerade**; also 7 **mascarad, maskerade, -at, mascherade,** 7–8 **mascarade.** [ad. Sp. *mascarada* (whence F. *mascarade*), f. *máscara* mask, MASKER *sb.*[1] (= It. *maschera*, whence *mascherata* masquerade).

The Sp. *máscara*, It. *maschera*, are regarded by most recent etymologists as a. Arab. مَسْخَرَة *maskharah* laughing-stock, buffoon (the sense 'man in masquerade', given by Richardson and Boethor, is said by Dozy to be a modern importation from Romanic), f. root *sakhira* to ridicule. Some scholars, however, reject this view, and connect the word with Pr. *mascarar*, Catal. *mascarar*, Pg. *mascarar*, OF. *mascurer, mascherer* (mod.F. *máchurer*) to black (the face), of Teut. origin; cf. OE. *mæscre* 'macula' (? spot, or ? mesh), MDu. *maschel, mascher* spot. For the possible relation to MASK *sb.*[2], see that word.]

1. An assembly of people wearing masks and other disguises (often of a rich or fantastic kind) and diverting themselves with dancing and other amusements; a masked ball.

α. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 181 The Italians make their galliardes plaine, and frame ditties to them, which in their mascaradoes they sing and daunce. 1612 J. MORE in *Bucclench MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 126 The masqueradoes on Monday and Tuesday. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 104 He loved such Representations, and Disguises in their Maskaradoes, as were witty, and sudden. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 365 They have sometimes their Mascurados called *Quacones*, disguising themselves like Devils.

β. 1613 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Tears Death Moeliades* (1614) To Rdr., The Name which he Himselfe in the Challenges of his Martiall Sports, and Mascarads, was wont to vse. 1638 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 369 They haue Bull-beating, Maskerats, singing of rimes, and processions of Priests. 1671 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 They say the King hath put out a Proclamation to forbid maskerades. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Venus's Adv. Muses* 8 The loose dance, and wanton masquerade. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. 106, I was last week at the masquerade dressed like an old woman and passed for a good mask. 1877 MAR. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* vii, You would do for a masquerade in that costume.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* usually with reference to the fantastic or motley character of a masquerade.

1587 HARMER tr. *Beza's Serm. Cant.* 134 The Masquerada of a high masse. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 668 Although they pretend a matchlesse understanding in these mysteries of Philosophy, they have caused others.. to be blinded with the mascarados of absurdities. 1612 *Proc. Virginia* 45 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 124 These feindes cast themselues in a ring about the fire, singing and dancing with excellent ill varietie; Hauing spent neere an houre, in this maskarado [etc.]. 1614 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Urania* II, A Nought, a Thought, a Mascarade of Dreames. 1708 POPE *Wife of Bath* 284 Visits to ev'ry Church we daily paid, And march'd in ev'ry holy Masquerade. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 75 P. 16 The rich and powerful live in a perpetual masquerade, in which all about them wear borrowed characters. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 167 Æsop reports the whole catalogue of common daily relations through the masquerade of birds and beasts.

2. Disguise such as is worn at a masquerade; masquerade dress. †**a.** *lit. Obs.*

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* III. 1, There are some women without in masquerade. 1691 *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 399 As he was going one Evening to the Play-House he met with a Lady of Quality in Masquerade. 1774 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 8 June, Everybody is to go in masquerade, but not in mask.

b. *transf.* (contemptuously). Also, the action of 'masquerading'.

1868 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* I. xi. 260 'What, in heaven's name, is the meaning of this masquerade?' The surgeon removed his broad-brimmed hat [etc.]. Nothing could have been more perfect than his disguise. 1902 ELIZ. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 268 During my masquerade as an American heiress.

c *fig.* Disguise; false outward show; pretence.

1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 23 This convention.. was nothing but a Scene dressed up in Masquerade. 1680 *Hon. Cavalier* 16, I openly declare, without any Masquerade, That [etc.]. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 21 The Presbyterians said that he [Chillingworth] was always a Papist in his heart, or, as we now say, in masquerade. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. iii. (1840) 204 The Devil in masquerade, Satan in full disguise. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 25 The smooth tongue's habitual masquerade. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. XXXVII. And, after all, what is a lie? 'Tis but The truth in masquerade. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* Introd. 7 For none can strip this complex masquerade And know who languishes with secret wounds.

d *concr.* A travesty, counterfeit. *rare*

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. v, 'Thou son of a slave!' exclaimed the lady, 'thou masquerade of humanity!'

†**3.** One who takes part in a masquerade. *Obs.*

1651 tr. *De-las Coveras' Don Fenise* 244 All the company were mute, considering for what cause this troope of unknown people were come into this assembly. Some thought that they were some Mascarads. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 130/3 Several Citizens .., going disguised as Mascarades. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 187 Here also it is that the Mascarades march in Carneval time. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.*, *Masque*, (*Personne masquée*) a masker, a mascarade.

†**4.** A Spanish cavalry exercise. *Obs.*

a 1674 CLARENDON *Life* (1761) I. 223 The Masquerade is an Exercise They learned from the Moors, performed by Squadrons of Horse, seeming to charge each other with great Fierceness, with Bucklers in their left Hands and a Kind of Cane in their right.

†**5.** Used as a name for one or more textile fabrics. *Obs.*

1711 *Country-Man's Let. to Curate* 95 He goes Generally in Winter in good thick Rug, and in Summer most part in a Highland Plaid, masquerade being at any time too Limber for him. 1714 A. JAFFRAY *Let.* in *Scott. N. & Q.* June 12 If you want any women's cloth or mascarads for your ladie. 1846–60 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Masquerade*, a shot silk of various tints.

6. *attrib.*, sometimes passing into *adj.* = befitting a masquerade; also *fig.*

1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xvi. 430 This very same Temptation oftentimes attacks the Servants of God, in a more Masquerade Address. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. VII. The female still speaking in her masquerade voice. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* (1767) I. XVIII. 84 [He] demanded whether I was the real chaplain of the company, or whether it was only to be my masquerade character in the play. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* VI. § 3 (1787) 222 This Ornament [*sc.* the mitre], with other Masquerade Garments. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II. Wks. 1799 II. 304 A masquerade ticket, is more negotiable there than a note from the bank. 1772 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 249 An ass may look fierce in a masquerade dress. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 236 A Spanish masquerade-dress. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* XIII., The first masquerade-night at Vauxhall.

Masquerade (maskĕrē[1]d), *v.* Also 7 **mascherate.** [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To disguise as at a masquerade. *Obs. rare*

1654 COKAINE *Dianea* II. 131 Wicked man, how skilfull thou art to mascherate thy excuses! 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 34 (1713) I. 218 Torying, Tantivying and Masquerading his Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Subjects. 1717 KILLINGBECK *Serm.* XI. 229 To masquerade Vice, and to make it wear the Habit and Shape of that Virtue it most resembles.

†**2.** To make like a masquerade, as by variety of costume. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 239, I am just come up from the Shore, which I left masqueraded with People, I believe, from every Nation of the Earth.

3. *intr.* To appear or go about in disguise; to pass oneself off under a false character; to have or assume a deceptive appearance.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXXIV. 196 An Ass.. Masquerading up and down in a Lyon's Skin. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 215 He.. masqueraded on the bloody stage of revolution, a Caligula with the cap of liberty on his head. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. II. 123 Some may probably deem that.. philosophy is here masquerading it a little too freely for her character. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* XXIV. 533 Virginia has a government, and is not a horde of pirates masquerading as a state.

†**Masquera·ded,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. MASQUERADE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. ? Coloured like 'masquerade'.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1348/4 Eight pieces of.. taffaty Ribon, all cloth-colour, one ashe, one maskeraded.

2. Disguised.

1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* (1756) I. 142 A very Considerable Number of masqueraded Shillings.. so well disguised, that they passed among the Company for Guineas.

Masquera·der. [f. MASQUERADE *v.* + -ER[1].]

a. One who takes part in a masquerade. **b.** One who 'masquerades' or assumes disguise. *lit.* and *fig.*

1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 36 Lord Purbecke hath hired Sir John Benett's house for to make a ball to the Masqueraders in next week. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. XV. 221 He strenuously Opposed such Religious Masqueraders. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. i, Love has been a masquerader ever since the days of Jupiter. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* (1876) 206 Many masqueraders on the stage of real life betray themselves by overacting their part. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* XV. 94 Diplomatic masqueraders of the 16th century.

Masquera·ding, *vbl. sb.* [f. MASQUERADE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of MASQUERADE *v.*; participation in masquerades; assumption of disguise.

1672 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* IV. II, This masquerading is a most glorious invention. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 262 At this time the Court fell into much extravagance in masquerading. 1886 *Athenæum* 20 Feb. 257/3 How much of dramatic masquerading there is in any poem no critic can ever say.

attrib. 1723–4 DK. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 71 II. 609 An Intrigue that began last Masquerading Time. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* II, 'No masquerading tricks', said the locksmith. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt Locke* I, They were to me God's angels shining in fairy masquerading dresses.

Masquera·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. MASQUERADE *v.* + -ING[2].] That masquerades; addicted to masquerading.

1682 *Roxb. Ballads* (1884) 193 From all the Masquerading French, *Liberanos, Domine!* 1717 CROXALL *Ovid's Met.* x. Down with his masquerading wings he flies. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 233 In this masquerading world of ours. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 89 You don't escape me, masquerading madam!

Masquera·dish, *a. rare.* [f. MASQUERADE *sb.* + -ISH[1].] Befitting a masquerade.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 6 (1713) I. 36 It makes him look so Masqueradish, that all the Women and Children take him for a Devil Incarnate. 1819 *Hermit in London* III. 170 Her very masqueradish figure.

†**Masquin.** *Obs.* Also 6 **masken,** 7 **masquine** [? for MASKING *vbl. sb.*] A masquerade or masquerading costume.

1578 *Inv. R. Ward* (1815) 237 Fyve masking garmentis of cramnosie satin, Sex maskenis of the same. 1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 67 They must put off their Masquine habits. 1658 R. FRANCK *North Mem.* (1821) 23 The Church of Rome, where mattins are metamorphosed into masquins, collects translated into collations [etc.].

Mass (mæs), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–3 **mæsse** (Northumb. **measse**), 1–7 **messe,** 2–7 **masse,** 3 (in comb.), 4–6 chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* **mes,** 4–6 *Sc.* and *north.*, 7–9 (sense 6) **mess,** 4–7 **mas.** (4 **misse,** 5 **mase, mese,** 6 **miss**), 6– **mass.** [OE. *mæsse* (Kentish and Mercian *messe*) wk. fem., a. vulgar L. *messa* (whence F. *messe*, Pr., It. *messa*, Sp. *misa*, Pg. *missa*, are from written Latin): —Eccl. L. *missa*. The Teut. forms, partly from vulgar Lat. and partly from written Latin, are: OFris., OS. *missa* (MDu. *misse, messe*, mod. Du. *mis*), MHG. *misse, messe* (mod. G. *messe*), ON. *messa* (Sw. *messa*, Da. *messe*).

It is now generally agreed that the L. *missa* is a verbal sb. (formed like *repulsa, collecta, offensa*) from L. *mittĕre* (pa. pple. *missus*) to send, send away, dismiss. The earliest known examples of the word belong to the last quarter of the 4th century, occurring in the Epistles of St. Ambrose and the Itinerary of Silvia of Aquitania. In the early centuries it had the general sense of 'religious service', being applicable, e.g., to matins and vespers, though in an eminent sense it always denoted the Eucharist. In secular application it occurs, though rarely, in the 5th and 6th centuries with the sense 'dismissal'. The origin of the liturgical application has been much disputed. Isidore (*a* 636) conjectured that the original reference was to the dismissal of the catechumens which was the preliminary to the eucharistic service. This explanation is not favoured by modern scholars, who consider that the wider sense 'religious service' is more likely than the narrower sense to have been the original. Some think that *missa* at first denoted the solemn dimissory formula at the conclusion of a service, *Ite, missa est*, and hence came to be applied to the service itself. Others (as Kattenbusch in Herzog's *Encycl.*) have suggested, on confessedly slender and doubtful evidence, that *missa* in secular use had some such sense as 'commission', 'official duty', and was therefore adopted as the rendering of Gr. λειτουργία (see LITURGY), which had primarily a similar meaning, but in ecclesiastical language was used for 'religious service' and specifically for the Eucharist. Several other theories have been proposed, but none of them has gained wide acceptance among scholars.]

1. The Eucharistic service; in post-Reformation use, chiefly that of the Roman Catholic Church.

In the 16th c. the Protestants generally objected to the term as being unscriptural, and as associated with the

'popish' view of the nature of the sacrament. (In Sweden and Denmark, however, the equivalent words are applied to the Lutheran communion service.) In the first Prayer-book of Edward VI (1548–9) the heading of the service reads 'The Holy Communion, commonly called the Masse', but in the subsequent Prayer-books the word was not used. In recent years some of the Anglican clergy have applied the term to their own rite.

a. The celebration of the Eucharist. Freq. without article, e.g. *at mass*, (*to go*) *to mass*, *to say*, *sing*, *hear*, *attend mass*

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* iv. xxii (Schipper) 460/1 Fram underntide, þonne mon mæssan oftust singeð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Ic eou segge þet nis lut nan þerf þet me for his saule bidde pater noster ne messe singe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32, I þe messe . siggeð þeos uers stondinde *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7620 Of prest was þer no benisoun, Ne messe songen, ne orysoun. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1114 Mylde as maydenez seme at mas. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi. 376 Thai herd the mess full reuerently 1457 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) II. 207 The stall quer I sit at mese 1538 Starkey *England* i iv 132 They can no thyng dow but pattur vp theyr matyns and mas. 1646 Sir J. Temple *Irish Rebell.* (1746) 177 Fitz Patrick . did endeavour all he could to turn them to mass 1686 Evelyn *Diary* 19 Jan., Dryden . and his two sonns .. were said to go to masse. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* iii. Wks. 1813 I 263 The earls of Lennox, Athol and Cassils openly attended mass. 1885 Mabel Collins *Prettiest Woman* ix, She goes to early mass each morning. 1893 *Ch Times* 6 Oct. 997/4, I commenced having Mass on all Holy Days at 9 a m

b A particular celebration of the Eucharist, esp. one having a special object or intention. Often *pl.*

a 831 *Charter Oswulf* in Sweet *O E. Texts* 444 Ðæt æȝhwilc messepriost ȝesinge fore Osuulfes sawle twa messan *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 65 Ðurh masses and bienes and ælmesses ðe me doð for ðe. 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 11321 Hii massen & orisons uaste uor him bede *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21189 Þe first mess þat sent petre sang Was þar þan na canon lang *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 212 To make solempnyte whanne riche men ben dede wiþ dirige & messis 1420 *E. E Wills* (1882) 48, xx trentalez off messez for my soule. 1562 *Articles of Religion* xxxi (1571) 19 The sacrifices of Masses, in the which it was commonly said that the Priestes did offer Christe for the quicke and the dead 1648 Gage *West Ind* xv. (1655) 102 They are not able to continue in the Church while a Masse is briefly hudled over. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xi, [This] announced that the first Mass was begun. 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xx, Suitable masses said for the benefit of his soul. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* i. 55 The Spaniards always, whenever they can, hear a mass.

2. In pre-Reformation use, the sacrament of the Eucharist; subsequently, the Eucharist as administered and doctrinally viewed by Roman Catholics.

c 1000 *Ælfric's Past Ep.* xxi. in Thorpe *Laws* II 376 Nu is seo mæsse ȝemynd his [Drihtnes] mæran þrowunge. 13 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS* xlvi. 69 Þou leuest not in þe Mes, þat euer God þer in Is *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS B) 2 Þo worthyest þing In al þis world, hit is þo messe 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm* 34 These men admonishing .. to put downe the Masse. 1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest* To Rdr, Wks 1888 I 56 The mayst blissit, feirfull, and haly sacrifice of the mes. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* i iii (1636) 96 A true, Reall, Propitiatorie and unbloudie Sacrifice, under the name of the Masse 1853 Marsden *Early Purit.* 28 Admitting a real presence in the mass

b. The rite or form of liturgy used in the (pre-Reformation or Roman) celebration of the Eucharist.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxix. (*Cosme & Damyane*) 1 Of haly messe in þe secre Syndry sanctis set we se. 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (heading), The Svpper of the Lorde, and the holy Communion, commonly called the Masse. 1628 P Smart *Van Superst Popish Cerem* *ij b, The Author of this sermon telling him [Cosens] upon occasion the Masse is disallowed hee replyed roundly Will you deny that our Service is a Masse? 1634 Canne *Necess. Separ* (1849) 85 The papists like well of the English mass (for so King James used to call it) 1879 T. F Simmons *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 352 The York use was in the main the ancient Gregorian mass, according to the Roman rite of the eighth century 1883 J. S Black in *Encycl Brit.* XVI. 509/2 The Statio ad S Mariam Majorem [etc] prefixed to most of the masses in the Gregorian Sacramentary.

¶ **c** Shakspere's mention of *evening mass* is prob. due to ignorance or forgetfulness of the fact that mass was not (normally) celebrated in the evening. In ecclesiastical antiquities, however, the expression is a literal rendering of L. *missa vespertina*, where the sb. has the wider sense mentioned in the etymological note above.

1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul.* iv i 38 Are you at leisure, Holy Father now, Or shall I come to you at evening Masse? 1903 W. H Hutton *Eng. Saints* iii. 122 It was Saturday night, and he [Columba] went to the chapel for the evening mass (as Adamnan still calls the night office)

d. Phr. †*Neither mass nor matins*: nothing of very serious import.

1528 Sir T More *Dial. conc. Heresyes* i. xx Wks. 145/2 Men say sometyme when they would saye or doo a thyng and cannot well come thereon. it maketh no matter they saye, ye maye beginne agayne and mende it, for it is nother masse nor mattyns

3. With qualification denoting the ritual form or the intention of the service.

a. High (or **solemn** or †**great**) **mass,** mass celebrated with the assistance of deacon and subdeacon, with incense and music. (Also attrib in *high mass time.*) **Low** (or †**little**) **mass,** mass said without note and with the minimum of ceremony. (Also ME *swimesse* = silent mass.) **Mass of the day,** †(*a*) the first mass of the day (or 'morrow-mass'); (*b*) the mass which has its variable parts corresponding with the choir office of the day on which it is celebrated (opposed to *votive mass*). **Private mass,** (*a*) as rendering of *missa privata*, a term sometimes applied to a mass celebrated otherwise than in presence of a congregation, e g., in a private oratory (also sometimes explained as = *low mass*); (*b*) by the Protestant controversialists of the 16th c. applied to a celebration at which the congregation, though present, were not allowed to communicate. **Dry mass** (L *missa sicca*), a celebration without either consecration or communion.

b In the titles of occasional masses, as *mass of the Trinity*, *of the Holy Ghost*, *of our Lady*, Mary mass, Jesus *mass*, †*Apostle's mass* (at St Paul's Cathedral).

c. See also *mass of the* Presanctified, *of* Requiem, Morrow-mass, Hunter's, Hunting *mass*, *red mass* (Red *a.* 19), †Soul-*mass*, Votive *mass*.

1154 *O. E. Chron* an. 1125 He sang ðone heh messe on Eastren dæi. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 97 Prest hem seið atte swimesse turneð þe bred to fleis and þe win to blod. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 650 Whan þat the heighe masse was ydoon ? 14.. in *Q. Eliz. Acad* (1879) 34 Masse of our Lady. *Ibid.*, The second masse of the trynite *Ibid.*, The third masse must bee of Requiem. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 97 Thei rounge to messe of the day. 1490 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I 46 At hie mestim. *c* 1550 Bale *K Johan* (Camden) 41 Masse of the v wondes. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* in *Monum. Franciscana* (Rolls) II. 220 A commandement from the councelle vn-to Powlles that they shulde haue no more the Apostylle masse in the mornynge. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 15 After yᵉ all be comen together, they shal haue a messe of the holy Ghost. 1560 Becon *Catech.* v. Wks. 1564 I 453 In times paste, before this deuelishe priuate masse brast in, the minister and the people together dyd receive the holy misteries of the body and bloud of Christ, and not the priest alone, as the manner is now. 1568 Grafton *Chron* II. 309 After the thirde Agnus was sayde in time of a low Masse 1770 Baretti *Journ London to Genoa* II 199 The Priest who celebrated the Great Mass this morning 1898 C Wordsworth *Mediæval Services* 22 The Mass of the day at the high altar. *Ibid* 33 When the Bishop was performing a solemn Mass.

4. Qualified by the name of a saint, etc A feast-day or festival. Survives as *-mas* in Candlemas, Childermas, Christmas, Lammas, Martinmas, Michaelmas; also *Allhallowmas(s*, *Ladymass*, Marymass.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* John vii 2 Temples mæssa, *scenopegia*. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* (Z) 43 *December* se monoð onginð anum dæȝe æfter andreasmæssan. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3391 (Kölbing) Sone after seyn Jones misse [*rime* lesse]. 1452 *Paston Lett.* I 236 Be twixt this and Seynt Margretys messe. 1584 in Littlejohn *Aberd. Sheriff Court* (1904) Introd. 44 To Andirsmes Evin nixtocum.

5. A musical setting of those parts of the mass which are usually sung, viz. the Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Benedictus, and Agnus

1597 Morley *Introd Mus* 21 In the Tenor part of the Gloria of his Masse *Aue Maris stella* 1667 Simpson *Compend Pract Mus* 137 Masses, Hymns, Psalmes, Anthems &c 1782 Burney *Hist Mus* II 494 In every movement of Josquin's Mass, some part or other, but generally the Tenor, is singing the tune in different notes and measures. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl s v *Palestrina*, His first work, consisting of four masses for four voices.

6. Used in oaths and asseverations: *by the mass*, mod. dial. *amess*, and simply *mass* (often *mess*)

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 928 By the masse I durste swere That [etc] 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2201 By the messe, I shall cleue thy heed to the waste. 1592 Kyd *Sol & Pers.* ii. i. 220 Mas, the foole sayes true. 1599 Shaks *Hen V*, iii ii. 122 By the Mes, ere theise eyes of mine take themselues to slomber, ayle de gud seruice 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* iii vi, So, so, enough Father—Mess, I'd rather kiss these Gentlewomen. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1811) II xxviii 276 Pray, sir, do you withdraw, if you please. *Mr Gr* Not I, by the mass! 1756 Foote *Eng fr Paris* i Wks. 1799 I 98 Oh, a British child, by the mess. 1816 W. Irving in *Life & Lett* (1864) I 350 By the mass, I look back with . much longing to her bounteous establishment. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* i. ii, Mass! I had forgot.

7. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *mass-bread*, *church*, *-goer*, *music*, *-rite*, *-time*, *-vestment*, *-work*, objective, etc, as *mass-hearing*, *-hunter*, *-mumbler*, *-sayer*, *-saying*, *-seer*, *-singing*, *mass-borrowed*, *-like*, *-mumbling* adjs. Special combs.: **mass-bell,** (*a*) a bell that calls people to mass; (*b*) a bell that is rung during mass, a sacring-bell; †**mass-cake,** an opprobrious term for a wafer used in the mass; †**mass-closet,** a Roman Catholic chapel; †**mass clothes,** mass vestments; †**mass-cope,** a chasuble; †**mass-gear,** the instruments, etc. used in celebrating mass; †**mass-gospeller,** a protestant who (hypocritically) attends mass; †**mass-groat** = Mass-penny; **mass-hackle** (now *arch.*), a chasuble; †**mass-kiss** (ME. *messecos*), the kiss of peace at the mass; **mass-money,** (*a*) offerings of money made at mass; (*b*) money paid to a priest for saying mass. †**mass-reaf,** mass-vestments; †**mass-song,** the singing or celebration of mass; †**mass-while,** the hour for celebrating mass. Also Mass-book to Mass-priest.

14 in *Rel. Ant.* I 61 Quhan I rynge the *messe belle. 1863 Longf *Wayside Inn, Saga K Olaf* xi viii, The mass-bells tinkled. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect* Wks 1851 III. 290 Scandalous ceremonies and *masse borrow'd Liturgies. 1473 *Acc Ld Treas. Scotl* (1877) I. 64 Item for *mess bred for the hale ȝere 1579 Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 78 Their whole *Masse cakes. *a* 1555 Bradford *Hurt of hearing Mass* (Copland) C vj, As though the *masse church were yᵉ catholyke churche 1656 Heylin *Surv France* 92 Little Chappels, or *Masse-closets. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 144 He.. did on his *mes clothis & stude att þe altar befor þe bisshopp. 13 . *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 773 Cum whon he [þe prest] doþ of his *masse-cope. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 188 The caliz, and the pateyn ok, The corporaus, the *messe-gere. 1843 Borrow *Bible in Spain* xlvi, Antonio, though by no means a *mass-goer [etc.] *a* 1555 Bradford *Hurt of hearing Mass* (Copland) C vij, Suche be popyshe protestauntes, *masse gospellers, or, as they woulde be called, bodelye massemongers and spirytuall gospellers. 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* ii I iij, Of them that gaue aultre clothes *masse grotes and trentals. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 963 (Laud MS) Min *messe hacel, & min stol, & min ræf. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Ðe meshakele is of medeme fustane. 1842 Sir H. Taylor *Edwin the Fair* i. viii, This shaveling's meagre face, With his mass-hackle and his reef and stole. *c* 1425 Audelay *XI Pains of Hell* 86 in *O. E. Misc.* 213 [Þai] let oþer men of *mas hereng. *a* 1555 Bradford *Hurt of hearing Mass* (Copland) C vj, They that are *masse hunters. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 91 Tocne of sehtnesse, þat is *messe cos. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1779 He nolde cusse massecos to cusse Seint Thomas 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 394 The Communion is discharged to be before the pulpit (for that were not so *Masse lyke) 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 431 *Mass-money, Oblations to Saints and their Images, and the like. 1897 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 6/1 For the purpose of earning mass money men are ordained at the earliest possible age. 1543 Bale *Yet a Course*, etc. 88 b, *Masse momblers, holye water swyngers [etc]. 1566 *Pasquine in a Traunce* 106 b, So many thousand of *Masse-mombling priestes. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 24/2 The accompaniments to the songs and the *mass music *a* 1000 *Canons of Edgar* c. 33 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 250 Ðæt ælc preost hæbbe eal *mæssereaf wurðlice behworfen. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 215 Boc oðer belle, calch oðer messe-ref 1803 Scott *Eve of St. John* 91 He who says the *mass-rite for the soul of that knight. 1554 Bradford *Let* Wks (Parker Soc) I. 393 Then these *mass-sayers and seers shall shake *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 442 And so þe bisshopp was trublid herewith, & lefte his *mes saying 1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* i (1548) 31 For the fyrst iii [considerations] a prest ought not, he sayth, to abstayne from his masse sayenge 1554 *Mass seer [see quot for mass-sayer] 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc.* 3702 Þat *mes syngyng May tiest þe saul out of payn bryng 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 198 b, In Masse singyng, in almosse geuing. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* i. xxvi (Schipper) 58 On þysse cyricean ærest þa halȝan lareowas ongunnan *mæssesong don. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 2466 Elmesse-gifte, and messe song. 1530 Palsgr. 804/2 At *masse tyme. 1879 T F. Simmons *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 335 *note*, The full *mass vestment of the priest 13 . *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 1097 ȝe schal lenge in your lofte To morn quyle þe *messe quyle 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 282 Fasts, vigils, formalities and *mass-work.

Mass (mæs), *sb.*[2] Also 5, 7 **mase**, 5-8 **masse**. [a. F. *masse* (recorded from 11th c.), ad. L. *massa*, prob (as ancient grammarians believed) a. Gr. *μᾶζα* barley-cake, perh. cogn. w. Gr. *μάσσειν* to knead:—**maky-*:—pre-Hellenic **mngy-*, f root **mng-*, *meng-*; cf. Lith *minkyti* to knead.]

1. A coherent body of plastic or fusible matter (as dough, clay, metal), not yet moulded or fashioned into objects of definite shape, a lump of raw material for moulding, casting, sculpture, etc. Now merged in sense 2. *In* (*the*) *mass*: said of metal in the form of masses or lumps.

c 1400 Maundev (1839) xiv 158 Men fynden hard Dyamandes in a Masse, that cometh out of Gold, whan men puren it out of the Myne 1582 N Lichefield tr *Castanheda's Conq. E Ind* i xxxiii 80 Two Masses of siluer. 1611 Bible *Ecclus* xxii 15 Sand, and salt, and a masse of of yron is easier to beare then a man without vnderstanding 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 166 Out of the same masse are made vessels of mercy. *a* 1729 Congreve tr. *Ovid's Art of Love* iii Wks. 1730 III. 307 Myro's Statues, which for Art surpass All others, once were but a shapeless Mass.

†**b** Metal, esp. gold or silver, in the lump.

1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 184/2 Nor Plate, Vessell, Masse, Bullion, nor Juelx of Gold. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* ii. i 115 Limall of golde in greate plentie, Whiche they do neuer fine into masse. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 5 Of Gold in Masse eight thousand Cichars 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 46 Brasse and lead in the masse or lumpe, sinke downe, but if they be driuen out into thin plates, they flote.

c. An amorphous quantity of material used in or remaining after a chemical or other operation; in *Pharmacy*, the compound or other substance from which pills are made.

1562 Eden *Let* in *1st Eng Bks Amer* (Arb) Introd 44/1, I stilled of the water from the masse or Chaos lefte of them bothe 1643 J. Steer tr *Exp Chyrurg* xiii 51 With *Syrup Rosar lenit.*, make a Masse of Pill 1666 Boyle *Orig Formes & Qual* 329 The remaining Masse would be of an Alkalizate nature. 1756 C Lucas *Ess Waters* I. 122 The best method is to wash the whole mass carefully. 1809 *Med Jrnl* XXI 351 A compact mass produced in an operation, which weighs nearly 100 grains. 1880 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* 196 One grain of opium is contained in five grains of the pill-mass

†**d** A kind of matter capable of being fashioned; a plastic substance. *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Pref in Ashm. (1652) 123 As of one Mase was made all thyng. 1596 Spenser *F Q* iv. x. 39 The Goddesse selfe did stand Upon an altar of some costly masse. 1700 Dryden *Sig & Guis.* 502 When the world began, One common mass composed the mould of man

2. In wider sense: A body of coherent and (really or apparently) ponderous matter of relatively large bulk; a solid physical object filling a great amount of space. In modern *Physics*, often contrasted with *molecule* or *atom*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 328/2 Masse, or gobet of mete, or other lyke, *massa*. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* ii. (1557) A iv, Wherto was wrought the masse of this huge hors? 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Agricola* (1604) 188 A deepe masse of continuall sea is slower sturred to rage. 1692 Bentley *Boyle*

Lect. vii. 247 Those Atoms would there form one huge sphærical Mass. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xi, Round many an insulated mass, The native bulwarks of the pass. 1842–3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 73 When the magnet as a mass is in motion. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* I, A large gray, indistinct mass stretched all along from east to west. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii 21 Adjacent to us rose the mighty mass of the Finsteraarhorn. *Ibid.* II. XIX. 329 What is true for masses is also true for atoms.

† b. applied to the created universe or the earth.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* III. (1617) 33 When hee had layd the foundations of this goodly Masse. 1602 SHAKS *Ham* III IV 49 Yea this solidity and compound masse, In thoughtsicke at the act. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 324 God the whole created Mass inspires.

† c. *Phys.* The whole quantity of blood or fluid dispersed through an animal body. *Obs*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed 2), *Massa*, all the Blood is commonly called the Mass of Blood. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 16 That the Misty Vapours might not hinder the kind operation begun on their tainted Mass of Blood. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Nat. Aliments* (1735) 175 If there is not a sufficient Quantity of Blood to subdue it, it [acid] may infect the whole Mass of the Fluids 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xi. 178 Poison .corrupts the whole mass of blood.

d *Mining.* (See quots)

1855 J. R. I KIRCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 83 *Masses* are sometimes termed *pipe-veins* by miners. The best conception that can be formed of them is, that of an irregular branching cavity, descending either vertically or obliquely into the rock, and filled up with metalliferous matter 1883 C LE N FOSTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 441/2 Masses. These are deposits of mineral, often of irregular shapes, which cannot be distinctly recognized as beds or veins

3. A dense aggregation of objects apparently forming a continuous body.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Sam* xxv 18 Two hundred masses [Vulg *massas*] of drie figges 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 15 The Mosca or Temple of Meka is a masse of stones built round 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No 26 P 4 Such a beautiful mass of colours 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 503 The whole mass of seeds upon the fruitstalk. 1866 *Treas Bot*, *Masses* Collections of anything in unusual quantity; as, for example, pollen masses, which are unusual collections of pollen 1875 BUCKLAND *Log bk* 90 One solid mass of living cod 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II 32 There were masses of camellias and azaleas 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De bary's Phaner* 361 A many layered mass of sclerenchymatous fibres

4 *transf* and *fig.* (from senses 2 and 3)

a A large quantity, amount, or number (either of material or immaterial things); often with the notion of oppressive or bewildering abundance

1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Ivy* II VI 36 b, The whole masse may amount too about 150 caces 1604 SHAKS *Oth* II III 280, I remember a masse of things, but nothing distinctly 1626 T H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt* 71 The children of rich men become drouthy amongst a masse of fountaynes 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 227 In the Silver-Mines, which were discovered in Potosie hath beene found so huge a masse of Bullion, that [etc.]. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb.* I § 4 Like so many atoms contributing jointly to this mass of confusion now before us 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 396 Of this last [*viz.* salt] a mass was spent in the Temple 1772 *Junius Lett* lxviii (1820) 353 Taking the whole of it together it constitutes a mass of demonstration complete to the human mind 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* vi. II 110 A mass of near twenty thousand pages 1855 *Ibid* xi III 87 They removed a vast mass of evil without shocking a vast mass of prejudice. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man* I. 13 Any one who collects and groups a mass of evidence 1879 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II 206 There is a mass of letters on my table this morning

† b *spec.* of money, treasure, etc. Also *absol.*, a sum of money, a stock or fund. In *Gaming* (*rare*—⁰, after F *masse*), the amount of a person's stake *Obs*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 37 By reason whereof he gathered a great masse of money 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 89 The officers of the treasurie, that is to saye, suche as had the collection and keeping of the masse of Rome 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng* VII XXXIV (1612) 166 And he for Masses great was brib'de Earle Henry to betray 1593 SHAKS *2 Hen VI*, I. III. 131 Thy sumptuous Buildings, Haue cost a masse of publique Treasurie 1622 BACON *Hen VII* 159 Hauing alreadie made ouer great Masses of the Treasure of our Crowne 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV IV 65 Carefully keeping their money for them, till it amounted to a mass 1727 BOYER *Fr Dict*, *Masse* (fonds d'une Hérédité ou d'une Société), Mass, or Stock *Ibid*, *Masse*, (en Termes de jeu de hazard) the Mass, at Play

c used *hyperbolically*, esp. in phrase *To be a* (or *one*) *mass of* (e g. bruises, faults, mistakes, etc.).

1616 B JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV III, I am a woman match'd to a mass of folly 1623 GOUGE *Serm Extend God's Prov id* § 15 Papists whose doctrine is a masse of ancient heresies 1845 MARRYAT 5 Apr *Life & Lett* (1872) II. 197 The country is really, without exaggeration, one mass of violets 1867 SMILES *Huguenot's Eng* I (1880) 2 The Church itself was seen to be a mass of abuses.

d. applied to an extensive unbroken expanse (of colour, light, shadow, etc.) Also, in *Fine Art*, one of the several main portions which the eye distinguishes in a composition, each characterized by a certain degree of unity in colour or lighting throughout its parts.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* V 120 There are some parts in them commonly to be distinguished from the Mass in gross, for example, the hairs in men, eyes, teeth, nails, &c, that as one would conceive such lines, or hatches on those masses, others may likewise be as well fancied upon those lesser, and more delicate members 1695 DRYDEN *Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* 141 This he did by making the Masses of the Lights and Shadows, greater and more disentangl'd. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn* II, *Masses*, in Painting, are the large parts of a Picture containing the great Lights and Shadows.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII 609/1 Some technical knowledge of the effect producible by *masses* of light and shade. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I II. v. § 10 The *masses* which result from right concords and relations of details are sublime and impressive; but the *masses* which result from the eclipse of details are contemptible and painful. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. x. 173 All striped with solid masses of blackness. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. I. 121 The occasional fineness of line, the masterly distribution of masses.

e. A volume or body of sound; in *Music* used esp. of the effect of a large number of instruments or voices of the same character.

1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 174 The grand musical results of harps..and other simple instruments, when used in large numbers simultaneously or in alternating masses.

† f. ? Something burdensome; a grief. *Obs. rare.*

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 144 It is a world to marke the iollitie Of seamen floting in the liquid sea A masse it is to note his miserie When raging tempests bustle on the flood.

5. Of human beings: A large number collected in a narrow space, a compact body. Also, a multitude of persons mentally viewed as forming an aggregate in which their individuality is lost.

1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No 83 P 1 The whole mass of mankind. 1814 SCOTT *Wav* xlvii, Their extended files were pierced in many places by the close masses of the clans. 1848 W H. KELLY tr *L Blanc's Hist Ten Y.* I 134 The king sent him orders to concentrate the troops round the Tuileries, and to act with masses 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life* VII (1861) 145 Away with this hurrah of masses, and let us have the considerate vote of single men 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV. § 1 155 The unconquered Britons had sunk into a mass of savage herdsmen

b. *Mil.* A formation of troops in which the battalions, etc. are arranged one behind another. Opposed to *line.*

1889 *Infantry Drill* 165 A Mass wheeling into Line of Quarter Columns. .. A Line of Quarter Columns wheeling into Mass.

6 *The* (*great*) *mass of*: the greater part or majority of.

1625 BACON *Ess*, *Vicissitude of Things* (Arb) 571 Comets have Power ouer the Gross and Masse of Things 1711 SWIFT *Contests Athens & Rome* v Wks. 1751 IV 61 The mass of the people have opened their Eyes 1806 JEFFERSON *6th Ann Message* Writ 1854 VIII 68 The great mass of the articles on which impost is paid is foreign luxuries 1863 H COX *Instit* I VIII. 107 The great mass of the people had no part in the election of representatives 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 158 We cannot expect the mass of mankind to become disinterested.

b. *The mass*. the generality of mankind; the main body of a race or nation

1675 BAXTER *Cath Theol* I I 65 The Corrupted Mass simply considered was the object of no one of all these graces. 1845 BROWNING *Luria* V, Those who live as models for the mass 1848 LOWELL *Biglow Papers* Ser I v, The mass ough' to labour an' we lay on soffies 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* IX 159 The language of the mass goes on changing unchecked

c *The masses* the populace or 'lower orders'. The now current antithesis with 'the classes' seems to have been first used by Gladstone in 1886

1837 MOORE *Mem* (1856) VII 174 One of the few proofs of good taste that 'the masses', as they are called, have yet given 1863 W PHILLIPS *Speeches* VI 139 The masses are governed more by impulse than conviction 1887 M ARNOLD *Kaiser Dead* VII, Since 'gainst the classes, He heard, of late, the Grand Old Man Incite the masses

7 †a *In mass* = EN MASSE, bodily, all at once.

1798 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V 133 Our nation has almost risen in mass. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* I. 179 The levy in mass, the telegraph, and the income tax are all from France. 1869 F W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 78 To adopt their superstitions in mass.

b *In the mass*: without distinction of component parts or individuals; in the aggregate.

c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy*, *Nat Prey* (1834) 149 We condemn millions in the mass as vindictive 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* V 75 We speak of society as one thing, and regard men in the mass.

c *In a mass* in a lump sum.

1845 MARRYAT *Let to Forster* in *Life & Lett.* (1872) II 196 They have become a little income to me, which I infinitely prefer to receiving any sum in a mass

8. *abstr.* a Solid bulk, massiveness.

1602 SHAKS *Ham* IV IV. 47 This army of such mass and charge Led by a delicate and tender prince 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. III 29 But in the Winde and Tempest of her frowne, Distinction winnowes the light away, And what hath masse, or matter by it selfe, Lies rich in Vertue, and vnmingled 1757 J H. GROSE *Voy E. Indies* 245 When exasperated by wounds, to which their mass makes them [*sc.* elephants in war] a mark hard to miss. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* II. XXIII 225 Gathering mass as it travelled

b *Physics.* The quantity of matter which a body contains; in strict use distinguished from *weight*, though the two terms are often used indiscriminately. *Centre of mass*: see CENTRE *sb.* 16.

1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, *Masse*, this Word is used by the Natural Philosophers to express the Quantity of Matter in any Body. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 283 The mass of the Comet cannot have been $\frac{1}{300}$th of the mass of the Earth 1858 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed 3) 25 The mass of the Sun alone however is equal to 750 times the united masses of all the bodies which it maintains in its sphere of attraction 1876 TAIT *Rec Adv Phys Sci.* (1885) 357 When you buy a pound of tea you buy a quantity of the matter called tea equal in mass to the standard pound of platinum 1893 SIR R BALL *Story of Sun* 97 What the periodic time of the Moon would have been if our satellite had been devoid of mass.

¶ 9. Used for med.L. *massa*, a holding of land.

1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* I 443 *note*, One mass or farm had been compelled . to pay double rent.

10 *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *Arch.* 'Arranged in large masses', as *mass-pier.* b *Mil*, etc. 'Involving masses of people', as *mass drill, vote* c. *Physics*, as *mass attraction, -brightness, -moment.* d. Special comb.: **mass-area** *Physics* (see quot.), **mass-copper**, 'native copper, occurring in large masses' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); **mass meeting** (see quot. 1847–54. orig. *U.S.*); **mass-resistivity, -vector** *Physics* (see quots.).

1876 MAXWELL *Matter & Motion* lxviii 56 When a material particle moves from one point to another, twice the area swept out by the vector of the particle multiplied by the mass of the particle is called the *mass area of the displacement of the particle with respect to the origin from which the vector is drawn 1903 AGNES CLERKE *Problems in Astrophysics* 3 The universality of an apparent *mass-attraction was a great fact. 1890 — *Syst Stars* 209 The '*mass-brightness' of these objects is twelve times that of the sun 1896 *Daily News* 25 Nov 3/7 All these smart little children were doing a *mass drill 1847–54 WEBSTER, **Mass-meeting*, a large assembly of the people to be addressed on some public occasion, usually political *U States* 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep* (1861) I 23 Those tumultuous mass meetings. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl Kinemat.* 108 The theorem of *mass-moments, which expresses the distance of the centre of mass of any body from a plane, in terms of the masses of the constituent particles and their several distances from the plane 1848 B. WEBB *Continent Ecclesiol* 253 There are *mass-piers below those of the upper church 1902 J. J. THOMSON in *Encycl. Brit* XXVIII 5/1 We may express the resistivity [of a metal] by stating the resistance in ohms offered by a wire of the material in uniform cross-section, one metre in length, and one gramme in weight This numerical measure of the resistivity is called the **Mass-Resistivity* 1876 MAXWELL *Matter & Motion* lix 50 Let us define a *mass vector as the operation of carrying a given mass from the origin to the given point The direction of the *mass*-vector is the same as that of the vector of the mass, but its magnitude is the product of the mass into the vector of the mass. 1887 *Spectator* 24 Sept 1265 A *mass vote of the people

† **Mass**, *sb*³ *Obs.* [a. Du. *maas*] A mesh

1641 S SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 3 Four Deepings of 70 Masses apiece, makes a Net

Mass (mæs), *v*.¹ Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms 1 mæssian, 3 messe, massi, 5 massy, 6–7 masse, 6– mass. [OE. *mæssian*, f. *mæsse* MASS *sb.*¹]

1. *intr.* To celebrate mass; to say or sing mass. (From 16th c used derisively.) †Also *to mass it* and with cognate obj.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (1900) II 276 He eode to cyrcan and sona mæssode *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 268 Ase ofte ase þe preost messeð & sacreð þet meidenes bearn, Jesu. *c* 1290 *St Michel* 129 in *S Eng Leg.* I 303 Swane huy a-rereth anie churche, to massi Inne 1453 in *Trevelyan P* (Camden) 84 Item, the chaplan, and all his successours, shall attend unto ten of the clocke, and then massy 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I (1550) 60 b, He massed without consecracion, he gaue holye orders in hys stable [etc.]. 1562 *Answ. Apol Priv Mass* III. 19 In one churche ye shal haue at one time VII or VIII massing in sundry corners 1570 *Durham Depos* (Surtees) 157 He came to Robert Peirson being redy to go to masse, and said to hym 'Do you masse this?' And he.. said, 'Ye' 1624 BP MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 57 Your morrow Massmungers when they masse it alone 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II II 219 He [Silvester II] perceived his death whilst he was Massing 1851 S WILBERFORCE *Lett* in R. S. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. IV. 124 What blind belief in a priest massing for them!

†2 To hear mass. *Obs. rare.*

c 1770 J GRANGER *Lett* (1805) II. 70 Chapel so contrived that men and women may mass, and not see one another.

3 *trans* in occasional uses To subject to the operation of the mass, to pass *away* (time) at mass.

1546 BALE *Eng Votaries* I. (1560) 92 b, They are Mattensed, Massed, Candeled, Lighted, Processioned, Perfumed and worshypped. 1784 R BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 89 And I find the ancient might sacrifice, and the modern Mass away a dozen hours per diem in all holiness.

Mass (mæs), *v*.² Also (? 4 mace), 7 masse [a. F *masser* (from 13th c.), f *masse* MASS *sb.*²]

1. *trans* To form or gather into a mass; to collect, arrange, or bring together in masses. †Also with *up*, to heap up, to amass.

The first quot is doubtful the word may be miswritten for *y maked.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 3326 Her with-inne ys gold y-maced faste to cast out day & nyȝt 1604 I. WRIGHT *Passions* VI 343 When the rich man hath massed vp his treasures. 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* I. 206 If thou aske these men, why they masse vp money 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit Pl* III 33 Indian plants Leaf after leaf, day after day Were massed into the common clay 1827 STEUART *Planter's G* (1828) 513 The style, in which the removed are mixed and massed up with the older Trees. 1849 M ARNOLD *To Gipsy Child* 4 Who mass'd, round that slight brow, these clouds of doom? 1898 *Rev Brit Pharm* 27 The whole being mixed and massed with kaolin 115 gr

b *Painting.*

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* XIII 112 Painters divide their's [*sc.* compositions] into fore-ground, middle ground, and distance or back-ground; which simple and distinct quantities *mass* together that variety which entertains the eye. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* I II. II. v. § 18 It is impossible to go too finely, or think too much about details in landscape, so that they be rightly arranged and rightly massed.

c. *Mil*; also, to 'concentrate' (troops) in a particular place.

1851 MUSGRAVE *By roads* 305 Instead of dispersing their force in brigades..they massed them in phalanx form. 1878

Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 116 His infantry he masses much more closely together and in much deeper formations than was common among the Romans. 1885 *Manch. Examiner* 10 Nov. 4/6 Austria is massing troops in Herzegovina.

d Law. *To mass an estate*. see quot.

1896 H. H. Juta *Selection of Leading Cases* II. 111 The language of the Privy Council in clause (a) [viz. the mutual will disposes of the joint property on the death of the survivor, or, as it is sometimes expressed, where the property is consolidated into one mass for the purpose of a joint disposition of it] has given rise to the expression 'massing of an estate' *Ibid*, By the mutual will in that case only part of the joint estate was 'massed'.

† **2.** ? To occupy with a mass of soldiers *Obs.*

a 1627 Hayward *Edw. VI* (1630) 108 They feared least the French might either with filling or massing the house, or else by fortifying make such a piece as might annoy the haven.

3. *refl* and *intr*. To collect, assemble, or come together in masses.

1563 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I 248 The Clangregour . hes massit thame selfis in greit cumpanyis bot als [etc] 1861 Tulloch *Eng Puritt.* ii. 282 His reasonings run in great lines, or mass in blocks of system 1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* § 16 But all these virtues mass themselves in the Greek mind into the two main ones 1879 Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes* 74 The weather had somewhat lightened, and the clouds massed in squadron 1892 W. Pike *North Canada* 45 The great bands of caribou mass up on the edge of the woods.

†**4.** *Gaming*. To set the 'mass' or stake. *Obs.*—o

1727 Bover *Fr Dict*, *Masser*, (Terme de jeu de Hazard) to mass, lay, or set

Mass, *v.*[3] *rare*. [ad F. *masser* · see Massage.] *trans*. To massage. (Cf. Massing *vbl. sb.*[3])

1786 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 119/1 A servant then *masses*, and seems to knead the body without giving the slightest sensation of pain. 1888 D. Maguire *Art of Massage* (ed 4) 42 In going from one extremity to the other of the part to be massed. *Ibid* 56, I will commence my description of general massage by that of massing the superior members.

Mass, obs. form of Mace *sb.*[1]

Massa (mæ sə). Also written **Mas'r.** A negro corruption of *master*.

1774 Foote *Cozeners* III Wks 1799 II 190 Who opened the window? Little massa. 1852 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* vi, 'Lord bless us, Mas'r', said Sam 1881 R. M. Ballantyne *Giant of North* v, What am it, massa? Why, it am a bit o' salt pork

Massa-bowl. [app. f. G. *masse* (= Mass *sb.*[4]) in the sense of 'paste' for porcelain, pottery, etc.] A pipe-bowl made from the waste parings of meerschaum.

1858 Homans *Cycl Comm.* 1533/1 The kind of meerschaum bowls called *massa bowls*

Massache, obs. form of Message *sb*

†**Massacote.** *Obs* [a. Sp. *mazacote*: see Massicot.] = Barilla 2 a.

1622 Malynes *Anc Law-Merch.* 275 The stuffe called Soda Bariglia, or Massacote whereof Glasses are made

Massacre (mæ·säkəɹ), *sb.* Also 6 **massachre, -aquer,** 7 **mas(s)aker, massacker, -cher, massacry,** 8 (9 *illiterate*) **massacree.** [a. F. *massacre* masc., in OF. *maçacre, machacre, macecle, mececle* shambles, slaughter-house (whence *macecher*, AF. *macegrier* butcher: see Macegriefs), also, butchery, slaughter; in the latter sense latinized in the 13th c. *mazacrium, masacrium*.

Spenser stresses *massa cre*, Shaks. and Marlowe *ma ssacre* The origin of the OF word is unknown; Diez suggested derivation from a Teut source, comparing LG *matsken* (18th c) to hack to pieces, but this word is itself of Rom. etymology. The forms *macecle* synon. with L. *macellum*, and *macecher* with *macellarius*, suggest the possibility of these being corrupted adoptions from monastic Latin]

1. The unnecessary indiscriminate killing of human beings, a general slaughter, carnage, butchery, also occas the wholesale killing of wild animals.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* I 718 There is no corner of this kingdome where the people have not committed infinite and cruell massacres 1588 Shaks *Tit. A.* v. i. 63, I must talke of Murthers, Rapes, and Massacres 1590 Webbe *Trav* (Arb) 23 How the women of ye towne did plie themselues with their weapons, making a great massacre vpon our men 1611 Bible 1 *Macc* i. 24 Hauing made a great massacre 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 143 They made a massacre of Deere and Hogges. 1655 Milton (*title of Sonnet*) On the late Massacher in Piemont 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III 271/1 She went down into Egypt from Herods Bloody Massacry 1774 Fletcher *Hist. Eng* Wks. 1793 IV. 15 The horrible massacres of Catholics. 1843 Borrow *Bible in Spain* xxxvi, Plunder and massacre had been expected. 1897 Gladstone *Armenian Crisis* 4 They are treading on the burning cinders of the Armenian massacres.

b. In appellations of certain historic massacres.

Massacre of St Bartholomew (earlier often † *m of Paris*): the massacre of the Huguenots of France on the 24th of August 1572 *M of Glencoe* the massacre of the Macdonalds of Glencoe on February 13th 1692 by their enemies the Campbells, acting under an authority obtained from William III *M of the Innocents*: see Innocent B 2.

[*c* 1592 Marlowe (*title*) The Massacre at Paris.] 1617 Moryson *Itin* I 131, I wondred to see the Massacre of Paris painted vpon the wall. *a* 1725 Burnet *Own Time* (1734) II. 156 The Massacre in Glencoe made still a great noise. *Ibid.* 157 The Report of the Massacre of Glencoe was made in full Parliament 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II 394 A Venus, by Titian, the massacre of the Innocents, Susanna, and Galatea, by Lanfranchi 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 187 The massacre of Saint Bartholomew did not take place here [at Nantes].

c. *fig.*

1595 Spenser *Amoretti* x, See how the Tyrannesse doth ioy to see The huge massacres which her eyes do make 1608 Armin *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 29 The maydes..finding such a masaker of their dairie,. thought a yeere's wages could not make amends. 1748 Johnson *Van. Hum. Wishes* 22 The knowing and the bold Fell in the gen'ral massacre of gold.

† **2.** A cruel or peculiarly atrocious murder. *Obs.*

1589 Greene *Sp. Masquerado* E 1 b, He caused. some to be torne with horses, some to haue their handes cut off, and so many sundry Massaquers as greeueth any good minde to report 1594 Shaks *Rich. III*, IV iii. 2 *Tyr.* The tyrannous and bloodie Act is done, The most arch deed of pittious massacre That euer yet this land was guilty of. 1608 D. T[uvil] *Ess Pol & Mor* 43 b, Nor was the massacre of this his warlike sonne the period of his furie

3. *Her.* 'A pair of antlers or attires attached to a piece of the skull, used as a bearing' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). [Fr. *massacre*.]

[1722 Nisbet *Syst. Heraldry* I 338 The French use the Word Massacree, for a Head Caboched]

Massacre (mæ·säkəɹ), *v.* Also 7 **massakre, massacar, massacher,** 8 (9 *illiterate*) **massacree,** 9 *Sc.* **mashacker.** [a. F. *massacrer*, f. *massacre*: see prec.]

1. *trans*. To kill indiscriminately (a number of human beings, or occas animals); to make a general slaughter or carnage of. Also occas. *absol.*

1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist* (1612) 180 The cohort was massacred by the fraude of the Agrippinenses 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A* I i 450 *c* 1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* I v, These are the Guisians, That seeke to massacre our guiltles liues 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist Iustine* VIII 39 When men of warre run massacaring vp and down in euery corner of a city 1670 Milton *Hist Eng.* VI Wks. 1851 V. 245 He caus'd the Danes all over England in one day perfidiously to be massacherd, both Men, Women, and Children *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I 502 To bring over a French army and to massacre all the English 1727 C. Colden *Hist Five Ind Nations* 83 Your Warriors have Massacreed Men, Women and Children 1809 Scott *Poacher* 102 Grouse or partridge massacred in March 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* xvi III. 650 They were always forming plans for massacring their tyrants

fig 1601 Dent *Pathw Heaven* 330 Satan doth continually massacre innumerable soules.

2. To murder cruelly or violently. † Also *refl* to lay violent hands upon oneself.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II 500 Harmodius and Aristogiton, massacring the tyrant Pisistratus 1606 — *Sueton* Annot 8 Caesar was masakred with 23. wounds 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* I II iv vi (1651) 160 Two brothers of Lovain in a discontented humour massacred themselves 1661 *Virginia Stat* (1823) II 24 That execrable power that soe bloodyly massacred the late king Charles the first 1834 James *J Marston Hall* VIII, That he would be massacred the moment he showed his face amongst the infuriated mob 1881 Shorthouse *J Inglesant* II. xviii, But that his coach was resolutely defended he would have been massacred by the furious mob

fig 1880 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II 280, I heard *William Tell* entirely massacred at the great opera house.

† **3** To mutilate, mangle. *Obs.*

1589 *Hay any Work* 19 That the magistrate may lawfully cut off the members of Christ from his body, and so may lawfully massacre the body 1651 tr *De las Coveras' Don Fenise* 303 The shame of seeing my face massacred by his rash hands. [1818 Scott *Hrt Midl.* xvii, Her throat's sair misguggled and mashackered]

Hence **Ma·ssacred,** Ma·ssacring *ppl adjs.*

1590 Spenser *F Q* III iii 35 And Bangor with massacred Martyrs fill 1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 10/2 The fracture is soe greate, with such a huge quantitye of massacred and crushed bones 1738 Neal *Hist Purit* IV. 561 Imagining the massacring knife to be at their throats.

Massacrer (mɛ·säkrəɹ). [f. Massacre *v.* + -er[1]] One who massacres

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* IX (1887) 20 To[o] much moisture, the most vile, and violent massacrer, of the most, and best studentes 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 58 Cursed be these bloudie massacrers. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII 132 Assassins, Massacrers, and Septembrizers. 1892 *Nation* (N Y) 17 Nov 371/2 Colonas was one of the most active massacrers in that fatal night of Saint Bartholomew

Ma·ssacring, *vbl. sb.* [f. Massacre *v.* + -ing[1]] The action of the verb Massacre.

1602 F. Herring *Anat.* 20 Such torturing and massacring of Men 1680 H. More *Apocal Apoc* 216 There shall be no more bloody massacrings of the Faithful Witnesses of Christ. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 293 A poor barren country, full of continual broils, dissensions, massacrings. 1863 J. C. Morison *St Bernard* I VII. 93 The perpetual plundering and massacring, caused by the baronial wars

† **Ma·ssacrous,** *a Obs* [f. Massacre *sb.* + -ous.] Of or pertaining to massacre; murderous.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super* 155 In his impetuous and massacrous sallyes. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 63 The massacrous monstrousnesse of this quicke Marshal law 1608 D. T[uvil] *Ess. Pol. & Mor* 114 b, What massacrous, and impious thoughts, had anchred in his bosom.

Massacry, obs. variant of Massacre *sb.*

Massage (mæsä·ʒ), *sb Therapeutics*. [a. F. *massage*, f *masser* to apply massage to (the body). The Fr. verb (*macer, masser*) is given by Le Gentil (*Voy. dans les mers de l'Inde* I 128) as the word used by the French colonists in India in 1779. It is perh. a. Pg. *amassar* to knead, f. *massa* dough (= Mass *sb.*[4])]

The application with the hands of pressure and strain upon the muscles and joints of the body, by friction, kneading, etc, in order to stimulate their action and increase their suppleness. Also *attrib.*

1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 73 Massage by friction consists in rubbing, rolling under the fingers, and gently pinching the skin, and rubbing, tapping, kneading, and exercising the muscles and joints. 1888 D. Maguire *Art of Massage* (ed. 4) 14 She could not bear it longer, especially if she attempted several massages per day. 1892 F. M. Crawford *Three Fates* II. 4 'There's nothing for you, Tom', she said, 'but a milk cure and massage'. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 375 Most massage procedures, to be of use, should be repeated at least once daily.

Massage (mæsä·ʒ), *v.* [f. prec] *trans*. To apply massage to; to treat by means of massage.

1887 Tibbits *Massage* 14 In Massaging joints. 1889 *Lancet* 2 Mar. 423/1 Although abdominal massage will effect a great deal of good, it will not be productive of lasting benefit if we omit to massage the spine. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* III 187 The stiffened and swollen joints should be cautiously massaged

Massage, obs. form of Message.

Massageer, -ger, obs. forms of Messenger.

Massagist (mæsä·ʒist). [f Massage *v.* + -ist.] One who practises massage; a masseur or masseuse.

1889 *N York Tribune* 30 May (Cent.), A slashing criticism by one massagist of another's book. 1899 Kelsey tr. *Mau's Pompeii* 195, The sound varying according as the massagist strikes with flat or hollow palm

Massalian, variant of Messalian.

Massaly, variant of Massily *Obs.*

Massanger(e, obs forms of Messenger.

Massard, obs f. Mazard *sb*, kind of cherry.

‖ **Massasauga** (mæsăsɔ̇ gă). Also **-saugua.** [Presumably American Indian.] A small, very venomous, dark-coloured, North American rattlesnake of the genus *Crotalophorus* (or *Caudisona*).

1842 Holbrook *N. Amer. Herpetol* III 32 Dr Kirtland ..observes that this animal [*Crotalophorus Kirtlandii*] is commonly known under the name Massasaugua, a word of Indian origin. 1853 Baird & Girard *Catal N. Amer Reptiles* I. 14 *Crotalophorus tergeminus* Prairie Rattlesnake, Massasauga *Ibid* 16 *Crotalophorus Kirtlandii*.., Black Massasauga 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III 397 *Caudisona tergemina*, the black rattlesnake or massasauga, is found in Ohio and Michigan [etc].

Massay, obs. form of Massoy.

Massbanker: see Mossbunker.

Ma·ss-book. [f. Mass *sb.*[1] + Book *sb.*] = Missal (Occas used erron. for other service books.)

c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* c. 21 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 350 Saltere and pistolboc, godspellboc and mæssebocðas bec sceal mæssepreost nede habban *c* 1200 Ormin *Ded* 31 þa Goddspelless þatt stunndenn o þe messeboc Inn all þe 3er att messe. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 186 A wol fair cloth biingen he dede, And ther on leyde the messebuk *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 290 Blessed be god, þat in euery chirche hab ordeyned masse bookis to witnesse his gospel *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 334/2 Messboke, *missale* 1511 *Ld Treas Acc Scot* IV 322 Ane miss buik bocht be him to the chapele 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect* Wks 1851 III 315 We then using a Liturgy farre more like to the Masse-book then to any Protestant set forme *c* 1714 *MS Catal Bks bequeathed to Corp Chr. Coll Oxf by Dr J. Turner*, A Primer (or Masse Book) in English and Latin 1873 Longf *Wayside Inn* III *Monk of Casal-Maggiore* 23 A monk Who to the mass-book gave but little heed

† **Mass-creed.** *Obs.* [Mass *sb*[1]] The Nicene Creed, as occurring in the service of the Mass

c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* IV in Thorpe *Laws* II 344 On þam sinoþe [on þære ceastre Nicea] wæron gesette þa halgan cyricþenunga, & se mæsse creda. *c* 1225 *Ancr R* 20 Et te messe crede 13 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS.* xxxvii 771 Atome maist þou do good nede And come to þe masse-crede *c* 1440 *Cast Perser* 2371 Take it sothe as mes crede 1563–83 Foxe *A & M* II 1670, I beleeue all the Articles conteyned in the Creede called the Masse Creede

Ma·ss-day. *arch.* [OE *mæssedæg* see Mass *sb*[1] and Day *sb.*] A feast-day.

971 *Blickl Hom* 47 Þat hi Sunnandagum & mæssedagum Godes cyrican geornе secan 1154 *O. E. Chron* an. 1132 He com on S' Petres messe dei into þe minstre. *a* 1300 *E. E Psalter* lxxiii 8 Þo reste make we mes daies alle Of God fra erthe for oght mai falle *c* 1315 Shoreham *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 2031 Ne hy ne wondeþ messeday, Ne none holy tyde. 1867 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) I v 313 The observance of Eadward's mass-day was ordered in 1008.

‖ **Massé** (mæ se, mase), *a* and *sb. Billiards*. Also masse. [Fr, pa pple of *masser* to make a stroke of this kind, f *masse* Mace *sb*] Applied to a stroke made with the cue held perpendicular.

1873 Bennett & 'Cavendish' *Billiards* 351 The hazard may be made by a masse stroke. 1897 *Westm Gaz.* 27 Feb 2/3 The technicalities of nursery cannons, masse cannons, and winning and losing hazards 1901 *Q Rev.* Apr. 484 [He] played the *massé* well for an Englishman.

Massé (mæ·se), *v. rare* [ad. F. *masser*: see Massage *sb.*] *trans*. To massage

1887 *Buck's Handbk Med. Sci.* IV. 660 In masséing the face of a fat patient, the tissues can only be rolled and stretched under the fingers and palm. 1888 D. Maguire *Art of Massage* (ed. 4) 55 We are no longer in those days when four, or six, or eight persons were employed at one time to massé you. [In ed. 1 (1886) the writer uses *masser* (in roman) as an imperative]

Masse, obs. f. Mace, Mass, Maze; var Mas *Obs.*

Masseager, obs. form of Messenger.

Massed (mæst), *ppl. a.* [f. Mass *v.*[2] + -ed[1].] Gathered into a mass. Also with *up*.

1884 J. Parker *Apost. Life* III 315 Do not ask for proofs in words and paragraphs and massed-up sentences. 1885 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* I. i. 259 The breeze Rustles their higher leaves over a lower Green with massed ivy. 1896 *Daily News* 21 May 5/1 Thirty massed regimental orchestras.

†Massedness. *Obs.* In 4 **massydnes.** [f. MASS *sb.*[2] + -ED[2] + -NESS.] Massiveness.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxvii. (1495) 136 The bones of the armes ben holow that they ben not to heuy bi massydnes.

Massee, Masselen, obs. ff. MASSY, MASLIN[1].

Masselgem, -ing, -jen, -jon, -lin: see MASLIN[2].

Massels, Massely: see MEASLES, MASSILY.

†Massenger. *Obs.* [Possibly repr. an AF. form (cf. *balinger*) of OF. *massonyer, maisonier*:—late L. *mansiōnārius*: see MANSIONARY. Cf. the surname *Massinger* (which, however, may be for *messenger*)] ? An inmate of a religious house. (But perh. for *mass-singer* or *messenger*.)

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 190 The brethren or massengers of the said order. *a* 1564 —*Acts of Christ & Antichr.* Wks. III. 401 To Minstrels, to Massengers, to Friers, to Flatterers.

†Ma·sser[1]. [OE. *mæssere*, f. *mæssian*, MASS *v.*[1]: see -ER[1].] One who celebrates mass; a mass-priest; also, one who attends mass. (After OE. only as a Protestant term of derision.)

a 1000 *Azarias* 149 Bletsien þe þine sacerdos, soðfæst cyning, milde mæsseras mærne dryhten. 1543 BALE *Yet a Course*, etc. 38 A good mattenser, masser, and so forth: but no true gospell preacher. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* A viij, The Spanish massers had theyr customers more then ynough.

†Masser[2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. *attrib* **masser-scourer,** said to mean 'gong-farmer' or scavenger.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 3 Than came a gonge fermourer, Other wyse called a masser scourer.

Masser[3], **-or** (mæ·səɹ). [f. F. *mass-er* (see MASSAGE *sb.*) + -ER[1], -OR] One who practises massage; a masseur or masseuse.

1888 D. MAGUIRE *Art of Massage* (ed. 4) 32 The masser [Perh a misprint for *masseur*, which occurs twice on the same page] 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 158 A successful massor (if I may coin a word we stand in need of) of either sex must have gentle manners, and a delicate touch. 1902 *Encycl Brit.* XXX. 573 A single masser should have strength enough to do the work without too obvious exhaustion.

Masser, obs. form of MACER[1], MAZER.

Masserate, obs. form of MACERATE.

Massereen, obs. form of MAZARINE *sb.*[1]

Masseter (mæsī·təɹ). *Anat.* [a. mod.L. *masstēr* (whence F. *masséter*), a. Gr. *μασητήρ* (formerly miswritten *μασσ-*), agent-n. from *μασᾶσθαι* to chew. (The Gr. sb. occurs in apposition with *μῦς* muscle.)] (Usually *masseter muscle.*) One of the principal masticatory muscles, passing from the malar bone and zygomatic arch to the ramus of the lower jaw.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 77 It [the upper jaw] hath.. one wonderful pair of Muscles, called, the Masseters. 1694 *Phil Trans* XVIII. 24 A Child who had just then received a large Wound upon the Masseter Muscle. 1849 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 685 The masseters were rigid 1881 DAVEY in *Jrnl Psychol. Med* VII. 1, A tetanic rigidity of the temporal and masseter muscles.

†Masseteral, *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 -all. [ad. mod.L. *masstērālis*: see MASSETER and -AL] = MASSETERIC.

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I. 15 Towards the sides where the temporall Muscle is, as also the originall of the Masseterall.

Masseteric (mæsĭte·rik), *a* and *sb.* [f. MASSETER + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the masseter muscle.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 463 The .. masseteric, buccal and pterygoid twigs. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Introd Mammals* 171 The masseteric fossa of the mandible.

B. *sb.* A masseteric nerve, muscle, artery, etc.

1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 386 The masseteric, which crosses the sigmoid notch with the masseteric artery to the masseter muscle. 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 836/1 The lower jaw.. is elevated by the temporal muscles and by the masseterics.

Masseterine (mæsī tĕrin), *a.* [a. F. *masstérin*: see MASSETER and -INE] = prec. A.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12), *Masseterine Artery.* ..*Masseterine Nerve.. Masseterine Vein*

‖ Masseur (masōr). [Fr.; agent-n. f. *masser*: see MASSAGE *sb.*] A man who practises massage.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat Med.* (1879) 73 *Masseur* is a male rubber, and *masseuse* a female rubber. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 22 It is very important that the masseur should be gentle in the exercise of his craft.

‖ Masseuse (masōz). [Fr.; fem. formation corresp. to prec.] A woman who practises massage.

1876 [see MASSEUR]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 342 Treves has seen a normal kidney worked out of its place by a vigorous masseuse who mistook it for a fæcal mass.

Massey, obs. form of MASSY *a.*

Ma·ss-house. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [MASS *sb.*[1]] In 17–18th c. a common designation used by Protestants for a Roman Catholic place of worship.

1644 in Wallington *Notices of Reign of Chas. I* (1869) II. 205 They build their Mass houses in every street. 1688 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Oct., A Jesuite, who in the Masse-house ..had disparag'd the Scripture. 1780 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 June, At night the outrages began by the demolition of the mass-house by Lincoln's Inn. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. lxvii. 54 On the farm are small remains of the missionary church, called by the protestant colonists the mass-house. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 101 Great crowds assembled in Cheapside to attack the new mass house.

Massi, obs. form of MASS *v.*[1], MASSY *a.*

Massicot (mæ·sikɒt). Forms: *a.* 5–8 **masticote,** 6 **masticott,** 7 **masticoate,** -**coat,** 8 -**coat,** 6– **masticot.** *β.* 6 **maskett,** 8 **masicot,** 7– **massicot.** [a. F. *massicot* (1480 in Hatz.-Darm.), in 16th c. once *masticot* (Godefr., who explains it as 'mastic', app. erroneously). Of obscure origin: cf. the synonymous It. *marzacotto*; also Sp. *mazacote* kali, mortar.] Yellow protoxide of lead, used as a pigment.

a. 1472 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 79 Pro ij lb masticote pro pictura supradictorum candelabrorum. 1546 *Inv. Ch. Surrey* (1869) 106 Item for a li. of mastecott ij[s]. 1573 *Art of Limning* 2 The like sise may you make with . red or yellow okir, orpiment or masticot. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 84 Yellow. The best is Masticoate. 1695 DRYDEN *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* 172 The Masticot is very Light, because it is a very clear yellow, and very near to white. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s. v *Face*, For the faintest and weakest colour . (use) a very small quantity of pink or masticote. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 415 Masticot, as a pigment is flake-white, or white-lead gently calcined, by which it is changed to a yellow.

β. 1532 in E. Law *Hampton Crt Pal* (1885) I. 363, 12 lb. of white lead. 1 lb. of maskett. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Massicot*, a kinde of Oaker, made of Ceruse, or white Lead. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 620 The massicot had a pale greenish cast, owing to iron. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed. 2) II. 488 Masicot or yellow Calx. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 450 Litharge or massicot

Massie, obs. form of MASSY.

‖ Massif (mæ sif). Also 6 -**ife.** [Fr.: subst. use (in various applications) of *massif* MASSIVE *a.*]

†a. ? A block of building (*obs.*). **b.** ? A mass of stone. **c.** A mass or clump of plants or shrubs. **d.** A large mountain-mass; the central mass of a mountain; a compact and more or less independent portion of a range.

1524 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 1. 86 The sayd trauerses and repaires beganne at the massife of Spaine made by the reuerend lord great master Mery d'Amboise, & ended at the church of S. Saluador 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. xi. 282 The massif of the north pier at St Peter's Port. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk Geol* (ed. 2) 40 A large block of mountain ground, rising into one or more dominant summits, and more or less distinctly defined by longitudinal and traverse valleys, is termed in French a *massif*—a word for which there is no good English equivalent. 1888 *Blackw. Mag* Aug. 219 Those monsters of horticulture known as *massifs.* 1899 *Nature* 15 June 152/2 The central part of the *massif* of Mont Blanc consists of a granitoid rock called protogine. 1899 *Ibid* 2 Nov. 20/2 The formation of a dune tract or dune massif appears to be chiefly determined by the presence of ground moisture.

Massif(f)e, obs. forms of MASSIVE.

Massiform (mæ sifɒm), *a.* [f. L. *mass-a* MASS *sb.*[4] + -(I)FORM] 'In the form of a mass' (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1890).

Massilian, variant of MESSALIAN.

†Massily, *adv. Obs.* Also 5 **masly,** 5–6 **massely,** 6 -**alie.** [f. MASSY + -LY[2].] Massively.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3923 Troilus þe tru was. Full massely made, & of mayn strenght. *Ibid.* 3975 Ecuba, the onest & onerable qwene, Was.. Massily made as a man lyke. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth* III, He [the boar] is masly made 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiii. 38 The tother Abydis stowtly, fermyt in his fors, And massely [*v. r.* (1710) massalie] vpstude with bustuus cors. *a* 1668 SIR W. WALLER *Div Medit* (1839) 86 Let our houses be never so strongly and massily built, if . we lean upon them, they shall not stand.

Massindewe, obs. form of MEASONDUE.

Massiness (mæ sines). [f. MASSY + -NESS.] The quality of being massy; massiveness.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* b ij, The Solidity, Massines and Body of the Sonne 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* 47 The massinesse of things is that.. that maketh them vnable to do things. Contrariwise the more spirituale a thing is, the more actiue it is. 1625 LAUD *Wks.* (1847) I. 110 It is not the great massiness of a pillar, but [etc.]. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 33 Avoiding too great a Slenderness, as well as too great a Massyness of Ornaments. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 12 Aug., The cathedral has a massyness and solidity such as I have seen in no other place. 1820 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* xv, A lamp, whose rays.. showed.. the extreme massiness of the passages.

Massing (mæ sin), *vbl. sb.*[1] Also 3 **mesing-,** 4 **mesin-,** 4, 6 **messyng,** 5 **mesyng.** [f. MASS *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action or practice of celebrating mass.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3589 Four maners of helpes prayer and fastyng, And almus dede and messyng. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 105, I will exhorte all prestes to fle and geue ouer that abhominable massynge, which is a blasphemy to Christes bloude. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I (1548) 19 b, Pranked vp with tabernacles & lyghtes, sensynges & massinges. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 111, I cannot fix the original of this due, forasmuch as the act of Massing *quolibet die dominico* being too generall doth not fitly denominate the pay. 1850 *Elder's House* 166 These Catholics are always for praying and massing.

†b. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *massing apparel, cope, furniture, matter, robe, room, sacrifice, vestment, wine*; **massing closet,** = *mass-closet*; **massing-mate** (? *nonce-wd.*), the celebrant at mass; **massing penny** = MASS-PENNY; **massing-priest** = MASS-PRIEST.

1566 *Answ. Exam. pretending to mayntayne Apparell* 132 Being required of papisticall persecutours to do on all their *massing apparell. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 180 In this *Massing Closet over the Altar there was hanged a tablet. 1670 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 46 What meane you to charge our churches with 'carued and painted images'? . What more? '*Massing copes and surplices'. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* IV. xi § 2 All their *Massing furniture almost they tooke from the law. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 294 The *Massing-mate [Fr *messatisant*] hath the Deacon and Subdeacon to assist him. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw VI* (Arb.) 139 *Scala cœli*, is a preachynge matter I tell you, and not a *massyng matter 1898 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 490 Et de IXS IIJd. ob. de *Mesingpenis de e[odem] t[ermino]. 1536-7 *Ibid* 667 De mes-syngpennys nichil, quia dimittuntur cum tota villa. 1580 BECON *Catech* V. Wks. 1564 I. 457 But if ther bee none other remedy but that the *massinge priestes will sacrifice Christe in their masses. 1574 *Life 70th Abp. Cant'erb* To Rdr. F ij, It had some reason to call the Massinge Prieste, a priste secular 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 63 Their massing priests, and masse sacrifice. 1625 *Gonsalvio's St Inquis.* 140 They despoiled him of those vile and wicked *Massing robes. 1623 GOAD *Dolef. Euen Song* 12 A Chamber being the vsuall *Massing roome for the English resorting thither. *c* 1571 NORTHBROOKE *Poore Mans Garden* Ep Ded. 1 Most diligent to mooue them to believe in the *Massing Sacrifice, then Christes Oblation. 1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* I. 5 *marg.*, *Massing vestiments. 1647 TRAPP *Comm Rom.* x. 2 He thought he had never sufficiently mingled his *massing wine with water.

Massing (mæ sin), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. MASS *v.*[2] + -ING[1]] The action of MASS *v.*[2]

1804 K. WHITE *Let. R. A.* 7 May, What the painters call the massing, or getting the effect of the more prominent lights and shades by broad dashes of the pencil 1870 *Daily News* 9 Dec., To-day there has been a massing of German troops, but no fighting.

Massing (mæ·siŋ), *vbl. sb.*[3] The action of MASS *v.*[3]; the practice of massage

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex* (ed. 12), *Massing*, shampooing. 1902 *Encycl. Brit* XXX. 573 Without going so far as to make massing a closed profession.

Massive (mæ·siv), *a.* Forms: 5 **massiffe, massyve,** 5–6 **massife,** 6– **massive.** [ad. F. *massif, f. masse* MASS *sb.*[2]: see -IVE.]

1. Forming or consisting of a large mass; having great size and weight or solidity. †Of a person: Bulky, large-bodied (*obs.*).

c 1410 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens* 2730 Ful of trees Massiffe and grete and evene vpryght. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxi. 84 b The erthe meueth so strongly, that it behoueth to falle all that whiche is theron thaugh it were a massyue tour. 1485 —*Chas. Gt* 165 The portyer is a paynym hydous and grete, massyf, stronge and felonnous. *a* 1806 BP. HORSLEY *Serm.* (1816) I. VII. 124 The common military sword is a heavy massive weapon, for close engagement. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* 1, Its ceilings heavy with massive beams. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 342 The buildings were too massive to be destroyed.

b. Of articles of gold or silver: Solid, not hollow or plated.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 I heare massiue gould cups bee layd. 1662 EVELYN *Diary* 9 June, I he greate looking glasse of beaten and massive gold 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. v. 133 A massive silver chain.

†c. Solid, having three dimensions. = MASSY 1 c.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 310 Painting and keruing, whereof one represents the naturall in the superficiall or flat, the other in a body massife

†d. Of textile fabrics: Thick, substantial. *Obs.*

1670 98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 87 The silk stockings. are twice as strong as ours, and very massive

e. Of architectural or artistic style: Presenting great masses, solid.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* I. 162 That broad, massive, severe classicism which marked the newly emancipated age of Phidias. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I. 44 When the Company proceeded to rebuild, they no longer did so in the massive and imposing style of the fourteenth century.

f. Of the features, head, forehead, etc.: Largely moulded or modelled.

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. iv, His forehead was singularly high and massive. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. I. 14 The features are firmly modelled, bold, and massive.

2 *transf* and *fig* **a.** Of immaterial things. Solid, substantial; great or imposing in scale.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIX. (1887) 221 Religious skill is farre more massiue. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* III. 154 One result of maritime discovery on the great scale is, so to speak, massive enough to call for mention as an astronomical feature. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It. Note-Bks.* (1871) I. 262 Mighty figures looking as if they were necessarily so gigantic because the thought within them was so massive. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. IV. 151 Scott was a man of more massive and less impulsive character

b. *Psych.* Of a sensation, a state of consciousness: Having large volume or extensive magnitude.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* 92 A massive or voluminous feeling of comparatively little acuteness or intensity. *Ibid* 132 The sensation of chilliness is not acute but massive and powerful. 1872 SPENCER *Princ Psychol* § 513 II. 579 As this aggregate [of pleasurable recollections] grows by accumulation, it becomes vague in proportion as it becomes massive 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 4 All the activities of my nature had become tributary to one massive sensation of discomfort.

c. *Path.* Of a disease, etc.: Affecting a large continuous portion of tissue.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* II. 767 Massive gangrene sometimes occurs. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 496 In massive swellings of the tongue and throat relief has been given by [etc.].

d. *Mus.* Presenting a large volume of sound.

1861 CALVERLEY *Verses*, '*There stands a City*' 28 Still I . Hear you humming of 'the gal you'd Left behind' in massive bass. 1885 *Athenæum* 7 Feb. 192 Some numbers were splendidly given, notably the massive chorus,. and the whole of the processional choruses.

3. Forming a solid or continuous mass; compact, dense, or (sometimes, merely) uniform in internal structure; existing in compact continuous masses. Now *rare* exc. *Min* as the epithet of minerals not definitely crystalline, and *Geol* as applied to rocks or formations presenting no structural divisions.

1558–68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 64 If it should boile but a little more than it ought to boile, it would be thicke and massife. *Ibid.* 64 b, Seeth them in a kettle untill they be neither to much nor to litle boiled, but even hole and massive not broken. **1573** *Art of Limning* 7 The galles must be smal curled, and massive within. **1796** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 226 Mercury. Second family. Slaty. Found Massive. **1860** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vii ii. 112 Clouds may be broadly considered as of two species only, massive and striated. I cannot find a better word than massive, though it is not a good one, for I mean it only to signify a fleecy arrangement in which no lines are visible. **1871** *Jukes' Man Geol.* (ed. 3) 99 The leading differences of structure among igneous rocks are the *bedded*; *amorphous*; *massive*, occurring in large masses which can be broken or quarried in any direction [etc.]

fig. **1600** TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* lvii, (Had he beene a man of massive hart) He would haue melted at her mermaide's part.

4. Pertaining to masses as distinguished from molecules; molar.

1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 122 The control of mind over the material world is limited to the power of producing motion, massive or molecular.

Massively (mæ·sivli), *adv.* [f. MASSIVE + -LY ².] In a massive manner or form.

1550 SIR R. BOWES in Hodgson *Hist. Northumb.* III. (1828) II. 200 That side to be massively rampiered with earth. **1844** MRS. BROWNING *Vision of Poets* 747 And so.. Rose the full notes, now parted off In pauses massively aloof, Like measured thunders. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* I. 259 Houses built so massively that [etc.].

b. *nonce-use.* By masses of persons.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lix, An assumption which was massively acted on at that date of the world's history.

Massiveness (mæ·sivnes). [f. MASSIVE + -NESS.] The state or quality of being massive.

1530 PALSGR. 243/2 Massyfnesse, *solidité*. **1603** *North's Plutarch, Life Plutarch* (1612) 1204 Doest thou think it is by reason of the massiuenes or weight, or by the swiftnesse, or strength of the eyes? **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* i. 19 Bread made of Rie.. is cold, heauy, and hard to digest, and by reason of the massiuenesse thereof, very burdensome to the stomacke. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* 92 The peculiarity of it [*sc.* the feeling of fatigue] as a pleasure is not intensity or acuteness, but quantity, massiveness, or volume. **1870** F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 93 The sombre massiveness of the tower.

Massledine, -legen, obs. ff. MASLIN ².

Massless (mæ·slės), *a.* [f. MASS *sb.*² + -LESS.] Having no mass.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 345 A material particle supported by massless springs.

Ma·ss-monger. *arch.* [MASS *sb.*¹] A contemptuous term for a Roman Catholic.

Common in the 16th c.

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 27 Callynge both hym & hys masmongers fleshe makers. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 199 Ye are mass-mongers, adorers of angels, [etc.] **1826** SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 211 This scheme for bringing custom to the mass-mongers at Tunnacester.

So † **Ma·ss-mo:nging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1552 LATIMER *Serm. 23rd Sund. Trin.* (1584) 209 An other denying of Christ is this Massemongyng. **1607** R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 204 Another Masse monging gentleman of Lorraine. **1612** W. SCLATER *Minister's Portion* 8 Things giuen to superstitious vses, suppose to maintain masmonging.

Masson, -nery, obs. ff. MASON, MASONRY.

Massondew: see MEASONDUE.

Massoné(e, *Her.*: see MASONED *ppl. a.* 2.

‖ **Massoola(h** (mæsū·lă). Forms: 7 **musoola**, 7, 9 **mussoola**, 8 (**mausolo**), 9 (**masuli**), **muss-, mas(s)ulah, mussoolah**, 8–9 **mas(s)oola, massoolah**. [Of obscure origin: see conjectures in Yule.] A large surf-boat used for conveying passengers and goods between ships and the shore on the Coromandel coast. Often *massoolah-boat*.

1685 W. HEDGES *Diary* 3 Feb., This morning two Musoolas & two Cattamarans came off to ye Shippe ..[We] got into ye Mussoola. **1760–1879** [see quots. in Yule s. v. *Mussoola*]. **1793** HODGES *Trav. India* 4 A boat of the country, called a Massoolah boat. **1899** F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 203 The crazy 'massulah' boats..so often described by visitors to Madras.

Massor: see MASSER *sb.*³, MAZER.

Massora(h: see MASORAH.

Massorat, -ete, -ite: see MASORETE, -ITE.

Massoy (mæ·soi). Also 8 **massay**, 9 **massoi, mussoey, mussoi**, *Dicts.* **missoy**. [a. Malay مسوى *masūi*.] The bark of an East Indian tree, *Cinnamomum Kiamis*. Also *massoy-bark*. *Massoy-camphor*, *oil*: products obtained from this bark.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Chron.* 35/2 Bird's nests, tripangs, massay, agamgar.., shall pay 5 per cent. *Ibid., Misc. Tracts* 74 *note*, It is much more esteemed than the massoy bark. **1859** *Times* 29 June 9/2 A fragrant aromatic bark, called mussoey. **1860** WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XIV. 380 Oil of Massoy. *Ibid.* 381 Massoy camphor. White powder, heavier than water. **1884** *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 389/2 Massoi bark.

Ma·ss-penny. *arch.* [MASS *sb.*¹] An offering of money made at mass.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 217 Prestes..Askeþ Meede and Masse-pons and heore Mete eke. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 41 A goddes halfpeny or a masse peny. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xx. 761 Praye for my soule & bery me atte leest & offre ye my masse peny. **1528** TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Pref. xv, He.. fetteth here a masse peny, there a trentall, yonder dirige money. **1849** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vii. 504. **1877** MISS YONGE *Cameos* III. xvii. 156 He had been at the chapel..and offered his mass penny.

attrib. **1579** E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* June 25 Theyr packed pelfe and Masse penie religion.

Ma·ss-priest. *arch.* [MASS *sb.*¹] A priest whose function it is to celebrate mass.

In OE. applied *gen.* to any priest (Christian or Jewish), in ME. app. used *spec.* for a secular priest as opposed to a monk, or for one employed to say masses for the souls of the dead. From the 16th c. chiefly a contemptuous designation for a Roman Catholic priest.

c **893** K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* (Sweet) 282 Arrius se massepreost. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* Pref., Ic Ælfric, munuc and mæssepreost. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Þanne he his muchele synnes biniurneð, and sheweð hem his messe preste. *c* **1205** LAY. 29872 Vt wenden munekes & þa massepreostes. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2108 Monk, oþer masseprest, oþer any mon elles. **1554** BRADFORD *Let.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 391 God is no merchant, as our mass-priests be. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 92 Among the foure Friars, there was but one Masse Priest. **1686** EVELYN *Diary* 11 July, The late King's glorious chapell [at Windsor] now seiz'd on by the masse priests.

Massy (mæ·si), *a.* Also 4 **massee**, 4, 6 **massye**, 5 **massi**, 6–8 **massie**, **-ey**. [f. MASS *sb.*² + -Y. In early instances perh. a. OF. *massi, massis, masseis*, f. *masse* with suffix repr. L. *-ītus, -īcius, -āticius*.

Formerly in common use, now rhetorical or *arch.*; in ordinary prose use superseded by MASSIVE.]

1. Full of substance or 'mass'.

a. Solid and weighty, heavy as consisting of compact matter. Said esp. of the precious metals. Occurring in mass, wrought in solid pieces, without hollow or alloy.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* l. 10 As a massee vessel of gold. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. vii. (1495) 555 The syluer compownyd is massy & sad. *c* **1470** HENRYSON *Fab.* (*Son of Fox*) in *Anglia* IX. 368 The leopardis come with croun of massie gold. **1553** BRENDE *Q. Curtius* L v, He founde in that citie an incredible treasure..L.M. talentes of massy silver uncoyned. **1598** DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* ii. 80, I can march all day in massie Steele. **1638** BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 175 There are none now but poor Gentlemen that will offer to weare the Massiest silver lace. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, A great quantity of massy old plate. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstrel* Introd. 33 Whose ponderous grate and massy bar Had oft [etc.]. **1853** MACAULAY *Biog., Atterbury* (1867) 10 An inestimable treasure of massy bullion. **1877** A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* i. 20 Seen in certain lights, the Pyramids look like piles of massy gold.

† **b.** *gen.* Solid, not hollow. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxviii. 7 And thilk auter was not massye [Vulg. *solidum*], but holwȝ of tabled thingis, and with ynne voyde. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 328/2 Massy, noȝt hole, *solidus*. **1673** *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6004 By cramming into them many Crystal bullets, both hollow and massy ones.

† **c.** Solid, having three dimensions. Applied to sculptures, as opposed to paintings on the flat.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def., By Depenesse I meane the massie thicknesse of any bodie, as in exaumple of a potte. **1571** DIGGES *Pantom., Math. Disc.* H h ij, A Transformed Dodecaedron is a massie or solide figure. **1612** BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xviii. 167 Rejecting carved or massie images, but admitting the painted. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 331 Abhorring the use of massy statues.

d. Close, compact, dense (in texture or consistency). ? *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 37 b, They that haue massye bonys neuer swete or thristethe. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 33 It is nothing solid or massie, but much porouse. **1579–80** NORTH *Plutarch, Romulus* (1595) 39 A grosse vapour, darke & massie. **1805** R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 428 The more massy sorts of manure. **1814** CARY *Dante, Paradise* XIII. 6 Stars, .. that, with lively ray serene, O'ercome the massiest air.

2. Consisting of a large mass or masses of heavy material, having great size and weight. Of buildings: Consisting of great blocks or piles of masonry.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 2 Yee see.. the Earth altogether heavie and massie, and yet notwithstanding.. hanged in ye Aire. **1660** PEPYS *Diary* 26 Apr., It was very pleasant to observe the massy timbers that the ship is made of. **1775** A. M. TOPLADY *Let.* Wks. 1828 VI. 270 He hurled the massy folio at the poor bookseller's head. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* vi, A massy oaken table. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 422 The massy remains of the old Norman castle. **1871** R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiii. 40 The rude seas, earth's massy solidity.

b. Of architecture: Presenting great masses.

1819 SHELLEY *Let.* Pr. Wks. 1880 IV. 85 The proportions are extremely massy. **1846** GROTE *Greece* I. xx. (1862) I. 498 The massy and Cyclopian style of architecture employed in those early days.

3. Spreading in a mass or in masses; having considerable bulk or volume.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 68 Stragling by Temple-bar, in a massy Cassock and Surcingle. **1727–46** THOMSON *Summer* 669 Deep in the night the massy locust sheds Quench my hot limbs. **1812** BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 112 The foliage of the corn is so rich and massy, that it shades the earth. *a* **1834** LAMB *Reynolds Gallery* Misc. Wks. (1871) 367 The long, graceful, massy fingers. **1839** ALISON *Hist. Europe* liv. § 53 (1850) VIII. 610 Their infantry in four massy columns was observed to be descending.

b. Of persons and animals: Bulky, large-bodied.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3885 He was massy & mekull, made for þe nonest. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 11 The massier and more gyantly body must be maintained with large diet. *a* **1667** COWLEY *Ess., Greatness*, He would have no Servants, but huge, massy Fellows. **1824** BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxxx, There were some massy members of the Church. **1849** H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* vi. (1874) 119 One of the massier fishes disporting amid the same four or five small ones. **1866** CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 255 A.. massy, earnest, forcible looking man.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* (of immaterial things).

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* G 2 b, She sits shrind in a Cannapie of Clouds, Whose massie darkenesse mazeth euery sense. **1645** MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 215 The most grosse and massy paradox that ever did violence to reason and religion. **1663** BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* ix. (1668) 46 How solid and massy those future enjoyments are. **1794** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* viii, She turned her eyes from the massy darkness of the woods. **1822–56** DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 155 It cost eight and twenty massy hours for us.. to reach the General Post office. **1840** — *Th. Grk. Trag.* Wks. IX. 72 The dialogue [of Greek tragedy] is always.. severe, massy, simple.

5. *Comb.*, as *massy proof* adj.

1788 WARTON *Ode for New Year* i. Rude was the pile, and massy proof.

Massymore (mæsimōə·ɹ). *Sc.* Also 8 **masmore**. [? ad. Sp. *mazmorra* dungeon: cf. MATTAMORE.] An alleged local term for a castle dungeon.

1789 GROSE *Antiq. Scotl.* I. *53 [Crighton Castle, Edinburghshire.] The dungeon called the Mas-More is a deep hole, with a narrow mouth. **1802** SCOTT *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* I. Introd. 79 *note*, One of the ancient lairds had imprisoned, in the Massy More, or dungeon of the castle, a person named Porteous. **1808** — *Marm.* IV. xi, Crichtoun!.. still may we explore The darkness of thy Massy More.

Mast (mast), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **mæst**, 4–6 **maste**, 3– **mast**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *mæst* masc. = MDu., Du., OHG., MHG., mod.G. *mast*, Icel. *mastr*, Sw., Da. *mast*:—OTeut. **masto-z*:—W. Indo-germanic type **mazdo-s*, whence L. *mālus* (with the change of *d* to *l* frequent in L.).

The Teut. word appears in popular L. of the 8th c. as *mastus*, whence OF. *mast* (Fr. *mât*), Pr. *mast*, *mat*, Pg. *masto*, *mastro*.]

1. A long pole or spar of timber, iron or steel set up more or less perpendicularly upon the keel of a ship, to support the sails.

A *pole-mast* is made of one piece (see POLE), a *made-mast* of several pieces (see MADE 2 b). The larger masts are composed of several lengths, called *lower mast*, TOP-MAST, TOPGALLANT *mast* and ROYAL *mast*. See also FOREMAST, MAINMAST, MIZZENMAST, *jigger-mast* (JIGGER *sb.*¹ 8), JURY-MAST, SPANKER *mast*, etc.

Beowulf 1905 (Gr.) Þa wæs be mæste merehrægla sum, segl sale fæst. *c* **1205** LAY. 1100 Heo rærden heora mastes, heo wunden up seiles. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 709 Hise ship he greyþede.. an þer-inne dide a ful god mast. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 314 She that hem trustith shall hem fynde als faste As in a tempest is þe roton maste. *a* **1440** *Sir Eglam.* 1262 Sche askyth be what chesone he bare A schyp of golde, bothe maste and ore. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 80 A small spare Mast, Such as sea faring men prouide for stormes. **1642** HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 71 To see The New Towne of Amsterdam, and the Forrest of Masts, which lye perpetually before her. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* I. 293 The tallest Pine Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the Mast Of some great Ammiral. **1834** LYTTON *Pompeii* I. ii, Afar off you saw the tall masts of the fleet.

transf. **1868** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* Add. 194 To look well at the beautiful circlet of the white nettle blossom, and work out.. the way it is set on its central mast.

b. A piece of timber suitable for a mast. Now *spec.* (see quot. 1847). *Hand mast*: see HAND *sb.* 63.

1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 183, ij mastes to make a newe Mayne yarde for the seyd Ship. **1842** GWILT *Archit.* § 1706 From Riga a great deal of timber is received under the name of masts and spars, the former are usually 70 or 80 feet in length, and from 18 to 25 inches in diameter, when of less diameter they take the latter name.

2. Phrases. *Afore* or *before the mast*: see AFORE B. 1, BEFORE B. 2 d. *At the mast*: on deck by the mainmast (the usual place of assembly for public sale, conference, etc. on board ship). *Dolphin of the mast*: see DOLPHIN 6 b (*a*). *To nail one's colours to the mast*: see COLOUR *sb.* 7 d. *To spring, step a mast*: see SPRING, STEP *vbs.*

[**1626** CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 6 The Lyer.. is so proclaimed at the maine Mast by a generall cry, A lyer, a lyer, a lyer.] **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 273 We sold some of the Prize Goods.. at the Mast, as it is called, or publick Auction.

3. A pole resembling the mast of a ship, *e.g.* the tall upright pole of a derrick or similar machine; a climbing pole in a gymnasium.

1646 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I. 282 We passe by severall tall masts set up to guide travellers [in the Alps]. **1762** FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 407 To secure a powder magazine from lightning I think they cannot do better than to erect a mast not far from it. **1880** *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 350/2 The horizontal bar, the bridge ladder.. and the mast.. permit of a great variety of exercises. **1886** *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 222 The vistas of lamp-posts, electric-light masts, and telegraph poles.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mast-pole*, *-top*; objective, as *mast-maker*, *-making*; instrumental, as *mast-thronged* adj.; similative, as *mast-great*, *-high*, *-like* adjs. and advs.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. xvii, *Mast great the speare was which the gallant bore. **1798** COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. xiii, Ice *mast high came floating by. **1855** KINGSLEY *Heroes* IV. ii. (1868) 124 He saw a heron come flying mast-high. **1807** J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 787 Their cluster'd dates the

*mast-like palms unfold. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 10 Aug., Mr. Wood's son the *mast-maker. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 13 The practice of *mastmaking. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 511 That *Mast-poles comming thereof should be able to beare saile in wind and weather. 1647 Trapp *Comm Matt.* xxvi. 45 Will ye, with Solomon's drunkard, sleep upon a mast-pole? 1833 Tennyson *Œnone* 116 Tax and toll, From many an inland town and haven large, *Mast throng'd. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* Frag. v, Where yon lucent *mast-top [L *carchesia*], a cup of silver, arises.

b. Special comb.: **mast-buoy**, one which carries a mast; **mast-cloth**, †(*a*) a piece of bunting placed for decoration on a mast (*obs.*); (*b*) see quot. 1794; **mast-coat** (see quot.); **mast-dock**, a dock in which vessels are fitted with masts; **mast-hole, -hoop** (see quots.); **mast-house**, a building in a dockyard in which masts are made and stored; **mast-leech**, the border or edge of a sail next the mast; **mast-lining** = *mast-cloth*, **mast-partner** (see quot.); **mast-pocket**, a socket for the mast of a derrick-crane; **mast-pond, -prop, -room** (see quots.); **mast-rope**, one for raising and lowering a mast; **mast-ship**, a ship which carries a store of masts, **mast-step**, a block fixed to the keelson into which the mast is set; **mast-tree**, a name given to certain tall erect trees (see quots); †**mast-yard**[1], a yard of a mast, **mast-yard**[2], a yard in which masts are made.

1675 *Lond Gaz* No. 1005/4 A *Mast-Buoy to be laid on the West-side of a dangerous Rock. 1642 Chas. I *Declar.* 12 *Aug* 21 Lighters, and Long-boats dressed up with *Mastclothes and Streamers. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 88 *Mast-cloth*, the lining in the middle on the aft side of the topsails, to prevent the sail being chafed by the mast *Ibid.* 170 *Mast-coats*, coverings made of well tarred canvas to prevent the water going down the mast-hole. 1689 *Lond. Gaz* No 2162/4 The *Crown* and the *St Anthony*, each lying in the *Mast-Dock at Deptford 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Mast-holes*, the apertures in the deck-partners for stepping the masts *Ibid.*, **Mast-hoops*, the iron hoops on made or built masts. 1770 *Ann. Reg.* 132 A fire in the dock-yard communicated itself to the little *mast house. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 88 The curve on the *mast-leech of some fore and aft sails 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 154/2 Such pieces as *mast-lining clew and head, tack, and corner pieces. 1846-63 Young *Naut Dict.*, **Mast-partners*, pieces of timber let in between two of the beams to form a framing for the support of a vessel's masts. 1890 *Cent Dict* (citing *Car-Builder's Dict.*), **Mast-pocket*. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Fosse aux mâts*, a *mast-pond, or place where the masts are kept afloat in salt water, in a dockyard 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxxviii, Our ship laid at the wharf, off the mast pond. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade m* 117 Large carlings which are placed at the sides of the *mast-rooms. *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig* (Weale) 131 *Mast rooms*, the spaces between those beams where the masts are to be fixed. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 82 (Gr.) Swa þa *mæst-rapas men ne cuðon ne ða seglrode gesceon meahton. 1841 R. H Dana *Seaman's Man* 21 To send up a topmast Lash a top block to the head of the lower-mast, reeve a mast rope through it [etc.] 1666 Pepys *Diary* 29 Nov., Some do fright us with the king of Sweden's seizing our *mast-ships at Gottenburgh 1760 W. Douglass *Brit N. Amer.* II 54 The mast ships built peculiarly for that use carry from forty-five to fifty good masts per voyage. 1863 Young *Naut. Dict.*, **Mast-step*. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III xl 1182 Abies in English Firre tree, *Mast tree, and Deale tree 1862 Balfour *Timber Trees India* (ed 2) 127 *Guatteria longifolia*. Mast tree 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX 405/1 The extensive forests [of Borneo]..produce.. sago palm, and the mast (*Calophyllum*) and camphor trees (*Dabalonops*) *c* 1530 *Battle of Agincourt* A ij, These goodly shyppes lay there at rode, With *mast yardes a crosse. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 97 A *mast-yard adjoining to the river.

c. with prefixed numeral forming an adjectival compound with the sense 'having two (etc.) masts'.

1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 456 A *Petiaugua*, a two-mast boat used by the Caribs.

Mast (mast), *sb*[2] Forms 1, 3 mæst, 5-8 maste, 3- mast *β.* 7 maske, 9 mask. [Com. WGer.: OE *mæst* masc., MDu., MLG., OHG., MHG. *mast* masc., fem., neut. (mod.G. *mast* fem.):—OTeut. type **masto-, -d*; believed to represent a pre-Teut **mazdo-*:—*maddo-* (cf. Skr *méda* fat), f. OAryan root *mēd-* 'to be fat, to flow', whence L. *madēre* to be wet, Goth. *mat-s* food (see Meat).]

1. A collective name for the fruit of the beech, oak, chestnut, and other forest trees, esp. as food for swine. Rare in *pl.*

825 in Birch *Cart. Sax* I 536 Þrim hunde swina mæst *c* 1205 Lay 21263 Al wæs þe king aboljen swa bið þe wilde þar þenne he i þan mæste [*c* 1275 maste] monie swyn imeteþ. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Former Age* 7 They eten mast hawes and swych pownage. 1523 Fitzherb *Surv.* 8 Whanne there is any mast growyng in ye lordes wodes. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV iii. 422 The Oakes beare Mast, the Briars Scarlet Heps. 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg.* I 10 Bacchus and fost'ring Ceres, Pow'rs Divine, Who gave us Corn for Mast, for Water Wine 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. v. 66 Acorns, Dates, Chesnuts, and other Maste whereof these Animals are fondest. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Roast Pig*, The swineherd, Ho-ti, having gone out into the woods.. to collect mast for his hogs. 1824 Loudon *Encycl. Gardening* (ed. 2) 977 Trees and Shrubs bearing Nuts, Acorns, Masts, Keys, etc. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist Comm.* 87 Oak, beech, and chestnut fatten with their mast immense numbers of hogs.

β. 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat* 147 Like Hogs, eating up the Maske, not looking up to the hand that shaketh it downe. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Mask.., Mass*, acorns; mast. 1882 H. Friend *Devonsh. Plant-n.*, *Masks, Masts*, acorns. Also applied to the fruit of the Beech.

Ag. *a* 1617 Donne *Let.* Wks. 1839 VI. 369, I stand like a tree, which once a-year bears, though no fruit, yet this mast of children

†2. The state or condition of feeding on mast. Only in phrases *to lie at mast, to put to mast Obs.*

1620 Markham *Farew. Husb.* xvii. 158 Now put your swine to mast. 1664 Cotton *Scarron.* 51 We were.. sent .. To fetch a Sow that lies at Mast.

†3. *fig.* Luxurious or fattening food. *Obs.*

1575-85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* x. 157 He feedeth still vpon his mast, and blesseth himselfe when hee waxeth fat 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* 20 b, There is no mast like a Marchaunts table.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attrib, as *mast hog, time, year*; **b.** objective, as *mast-bearer, mast-bearing* adj.; **c.** instrumental, as *mast-fed* adj. Also **mast cell** [after G. *mastzelle*], one of the cells filled with basophile granules, found in the connective tissue and in foci of chronic inflammation (Gould *Dict Med.* 1900); **mast-tree**, a tree producing mast (recent Dicts. explain it as 'cork-tree', app. after the OE. gloss '*suberies*, mæstentriow', Wr.-Wulck. 137/23); **mastwood** (see quot.); **mastworts** *pl.*, Lindley's name for the *Corylaceæ*. Also Mast-holm.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 109 Where a single Tree is observ'd to be a constant, and plentiful *Mast bearer. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* II. 92 Woods of *Mast bearing trees. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med* V. 638 Leucocytes with '*mast-cell' granules. 1899 *Ibid* VIII 472 Mast cells are in no great abundance 1566 Drant *Horace, Sat* IV G viij b, *Mastefedde bores. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 329/1 *Mast hog, *mutalis*. 1682 S Wilson *Acc Carolina* 14 In the *Mast time they are very fat. 1577 B Googe *Hercsbach's Husb* II (1586) 101 The *mast trees [L *glandiferas*], and such as serue for tymber. 1652 Blith *Eng Improv Impr* (ed 3) 166 The Beech is also a mast tree. 1864 Grisebach *Flora W. Ind* 785 *Mast-wood, yellow, *Tobinia coriacea* 1846 Lindley *Veg Kingd.* 290 *Corylaceæ*— Mastworts. 1760 W Douglass *Brit N Amer* II 375 Anno 1733, a good *mast year, one man salted up three thousand barrels of pork.

†**Mast,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [? Corrupt form of Mass *sb.*[2] In quots. *c* 1420 and 1502 that word may be intended; in quot. 1502 the weight differs from that assigned in quot. 1674 to the 'mast'.] A weight (for certain articles of commerce) = 2½ lbs Troy

[*c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3493 He come to Wiltone And brouȝt wt hym of wax a mast 1502 *Will of Somer* (Somerset Ho.), A mast of corall weyng vj^li^ skant] 1545 *Rates Custom ho.*, Ambre the maste *x.ss* Corall the mast *xx.ss* 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 73 Troy Weight hath seldom any greater denomination than the pound, yet sometime 2½ lb thereof is called a Mast allowed for Amber and Gold and Silver Thread 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Mast of Amber*, the quantity of Two Pounds and a half Weight.

†**Mast,** *sb.*[4], shortened form of Master.

Possibly merely a graphic abbreviation But cf Mas.

c 1460 *How Marchande dyd hys Wyfe betray* 59 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 199 The marchandys man to hys mast dyd speke. *c* 1550 *John Bon & Mast Person* ibid IV 5 Nowe good morowe, mast Parson

†**Mast,** *sb.*[5] *Billiards. Obs.* [Corruption (by confusion with Mast *sb*[1]) of F. *masse* Mace *sb*[1]] A kind of heavy cue, of which the broad end was used for striking.

1731 *Gentl Mag.* I. 268 The Capt. gave the Boy a blow on the head with his Billiard Mast. 1734 Seymour *Compl Gamester* III. (ed. 5) 73 Of Billiards. There is belonging to the Table an Ivory Port, two small Ivory Balls and two Sticks (called Masts). The Masts are made of weighty Wood, which at the broad End are tipped with Ivory 1784 Cowper *Task* IV 221 A billiard mast Well does the work of his [*sc.* Time's] destructive scythe. [1873. see Mace *sb*[1] 3.]

Mast (mast), *v*[1] [f. Mast *sb*[1] Cf OF. *master* (F. *mâter*)] *trans.* To furnish with masts

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* III 15 When a ship is built, she should be masted 1682 S Wilson *Acc Carolina* 12 Pynes big enough to Mast the greatest Ships 1705 *Lond Gaz* No 4117/4 Directions to Build, Rigg, Yard, and Mast any Ship 1813 Hobhouse *Journey* (ed 2) 903 Engines for masting ships. 1856 T. Guthrie *Ezek.* 319 Here is a noble ship. The forests have masted her.

†**Mast,** *v*[2] *Obs* Also 5 meyste [OE *mæstan* = OHG *masten, mesten* (mod.G. *masten*) Du (*vet*)-*mesten*:—WG. **mastjan*, f. **masto-* Mast *sb.*-]

1. *trans.* To feed (animals) on mast; to fatten

c 974 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* III 629 Ic wylle þæt man mæste minum wiue twa hund swyna *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 329/2 Mastyn beestys, *sagino. Ibid.* 334/2 Meysten, *idem quod* mastyn.

2. *transf.* To feed (oneself) gluttonously.

a 1560 Becon *Jewel of Joy* Wks. 1560 II. 9 b, The benefyced men mastyng them selues lyke hogges of Epycurus flock. 1647 Trapp *Marrow Gd. Auth.* in *Comm Ep* 613 Those greedy gully-guts, that mast themselves like hogs.

Mast, obs. form of Most, Must *v.*

‖ **Mastaba(h** (mæ·stăbă). Also 7 mastabe. [Arab. مصطبة *miṣ-, maṣṭaba*[h] (of Pers. origin).]

1. A bench, seat.

1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1621) 834 Sitting vpon a pallet, which the Turks call Mastabe. 1665 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 175 At the upper end (surmounting the rest so much onely as two or three Mastaba's or white silken shags would elevate) sat the Pot-Shaw 1687 A Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 29 A Mastabe is a kind of a half pace, that's to say, that the Floor is raised two or three foot from the ground, and there the Travellers lodge.

2. An ancient Egyptian tomb, rectangular or square in plan, flat-topped, with sides sloping outward to the base

1882 *Nature* XXVI. 57 The mastabas were the mausolea of the richer and more important personages. 1883 V Stuart *Egypt* 469 Stone mastabahs with inscriptions.

Mastage (mɑ·stédʒ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. Mast *sb.*[2] or *v*[2] + -age] The fruit of forest-trees collectively: = Mast *sb.*[2] 1. Also, the right of feeding animals on mast.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I vi 13 What Trees, Plants, Shrubs what Fruitage, Mastage, Gummage 1662 tr *Busching's Syst. Geog* VI 287 The mastage.. from the oaks and beech. 1794 Pringle *Agric Surv Westmorland* 51 Regulations full of the mention of forests, and chaces, and mastage, and pannage, and vert. 1881 *Cornh Mag* XLIV. 342 The English.. divided out the land..with.. right of mastage for so many swine in the woodlands.

‖ **Mastalgia** (mæstæ·ldʒiă). *Path* [mod L, f Gr. μαστός breast + -αλγία, αλγος pain] Neuralgia of the breast.

1856 in Mayne *Expos Lex.* In some recent Dicts.

†**Mastard.** *Obs* A stallion.

1598 *Ripon Corporation Rec.* 10 June, Whosoever hath any stoned horse or mastard uppon the Comons afforesaid

‖ **Mastax** (mæ·stæks) [mod.L. *mastax*, f. Gr. μάσταξ mouth.] (See quot. 1855.)

1855 Gosse in *Phil Trans* CXLVI 425, I propose then to appropriate to the sub globose muscular bulb, which contains the manducatory organs in most Rotifera, the term *mastax* 1877 Huxley *Anat Inv Anim* IV. 187 At the bottom is a muscular pharynx, or mastax.

Maste, Mastecott, obs ff Mast, Massicot.

Masted (mɑ·sted), *ppl. a*[1] [f. Mast *v.*[1] or *sb*[1] + -ed]

1. Furnished with a mast or masts.

1627 Capt Smith *Seaman's Gram* II 15 If either too small or too short, she is vnder masted or low masted 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 100 A great heavy boat but ill masted 1753 Chambers *Cycl Supp* s v, A ship is said to be *masted* when she has all her masts compleat 1810 Scott *Lady of L* II xvi, Slow enlarging on the view Four manned and masted barges grew 1836 Marryat *Midsh Easy* xiii, A one masted xebeque 1877 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 5/3 There will not be another masted ironclad forthcoming for years.

2 Of a harbour, etc.: Thronged with masts.

1757 Dyer *Fleece* III 591 Our various hills and vales, Nowhere far distant from the masted wharf 1882 J. Hawthorne *Fort Fool* I xviii, Away to the right might be discerned the masted harbour of a town

†**Masted,** *ppl a*[2] *Obs* In 5 mestyde, mastid, 7 mested. [f. Mast *v.*[2] + -ed[1].] Fed with mast, fatted.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 151/2 Fat fowle, or beste, mestyde to be slayne, *altile. c* 1490 *Ibid.* 329/1 Mast hog (*MS K.* mastid swyne, *mutalis. a* 1622 Ainsworth *Annot. Pentat.* Deut. xxxii 24 *Burnt* others translate it, filled or mested

Mastelyn(e, obs. forms of Maslin.

Master (mā·stəɹ), *sb*[1] Forms: 1 mæȝister, mæȝster, mæȝister, 2-3 meistre, 2-5 meister, 3 *Ormin* mæȝstre, 3-5 maystre, 3-6 maistre, mayster, 3-7, 9 (*dial.*) maister, 4 maystir, meyster, mesteir, maistere, 4-5 mastir, maystur, 4-6 maistir, 5 meistir, maistur, mastre, ma(y)stur, mastur, 6 muster, maiester, 3- master. [ME *meister, -tre, maister, -tre*, partly:—OE. *mæȝester, magister*, a L. *magister, magistrum*, in vulgar Latin pronunciation (ma·ʒester, -tro·), whence also OFris. *mâster, mêster*, OS. *mêstar* (Du., LG. *meester*), OHG. (MHG., mod G.) *meister*, ON. *meistare* (Sw. *mästare*, Da. *mester*); partly a OF. *maistre* (mod.F. *maître*). Pr *magestre-s, maestre-s*, OSp. *mestro, -tre* (mod.Sp *maestro, -tre*), Pg. *mestre*, It *maestro, mastro*:—L *magistrum, magister* (in OLatin *magester*), related to *magis* adv., more, as the correlative *minister* (see Minister *sb.*) to *minus* less.]

I. A man having control or authority.

†1. *gen* One having direction or control over the action of another or others; a director, leader, chief, commander; a ruler, governor *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Exod* I 11 Witudlice he sette him weorka mæȝstras [Vulg. *magistros operum*], þæt hiȝ ȝeþwingon mid hefeȝum byrðenum *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 43 And heore [the 12 'master devils'] aȝene pine neure nere þe lesse þah heo meistres weren *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom* 281 Hwen þu wes henged bituhhe twa þeofes, As hwa se seie, He þis is mare þen þeof, And for þi as hare meister he henges ham bituhhen *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 4072 Þe mestres of ðise horemen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6408 Moyses þan cald sir iosue And mad him maister o þat semble 13 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 1643 And, for is meisters [*i.e.* the two jailers] wer bope ded, Þre dales after he ne et no bred *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13084 Þe Bretons toke Petron, þe maister Romayn. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxvii 549 Ihese foure hit herden that were maistris of the hoste and conditoures. 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* I. 104 Quhen thay sett vpon the ennimie thay pas in ordour, following thair maistiris.

b *transf.* (Chiefly of animals.)

1390 Gower *Conf* I. 197 The vessell .Which Maister was of al the Flete. 1588 Shaks. *Tit A* v. i 15 Like stinging Bees..Led by their Maister to the flowred fields 1710 Rowe tr. *Lucan* IX. 1237 Some Master of the Herd, some mighty Bull. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II i. 121 The Master of the herd posted himself fronting the enemy, the rest of the goats being all behind him

2. *spec.* (*Naut.*) **a.** The captain of a merchant

vessel, called also *master mariner* (see MARINER 1 b); †in early use also *pl*, ? the officers or the crew. **b.** The officer (ranking next below a lieutenant) entrusted with the navigation of a ship of war as distinguished from the commander of a ship during warlike operations. Now styled *navigating officer* (Robinson *Brit. Fleet*, 1894, p. 406). †**c.** *Master and commander*: until 1814 the title of the officer in the navy since called COMMANDER *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12085 Þo maistres [*v. r.* mariners] þat were slie *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2744 Þe maistres .manli in come, & faire at þe fulle flod þei ferden to sayle 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 124 The maister of the Nicolas. 1553 CABOT *Ordinances* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 259 The master and pilot of euery ship. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* 1 (Arb.) 61 An vnhappie Master he is, that is made cunning by manie shippe wrakes 1594 *1st Pt Content* F 1 b, And then enter the Captaine of the ship and the Maister, and the Maisters Mate. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 48 The Master, the Swabber, the Boate swaine & I. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid Yng. Seamen* 1 The Maister is to see to the cunning the Ship, and trimming the sailes. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 18 Our pilot, or master, as we called him 1748 LIND *Lett. Navy* ii. (1757) 76 The master, and some other gentlemen of the Essex. 1801 NELSON in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 198 Captain Bedford, .. with Captain Gore, . offered their services to serve under a master and commander. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* iii. I. 303 The captain treated the master with lordly contempt. 1860 *Reed's Guide Bk. Local Marine Bd Exams.* 11 A Master must be twenty-one years of age. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 775/1 Pilotage certificates may also be granted to masters and mates of ships.

d. Master's mate, an officer subordinate to but working with the master of a ship of war. Also *fig.*

1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 166 The Maisters mate & iiij quartermaisters. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* I. iii. 4 The *Seto Piloto*, which is the Masters mate, hath 1200 reyes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV xvi. 322 It often hapning in Commonwealths, that the Masters mate steers the ship thereof, more then the Master himself 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy* (1769) 6 There's an excellent Master's Mate. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XVIII 59 The worthy master's mate.

3. One who employs another in his service: correlative with *servant*, *man*; also with *apprentice*, where the original sense is that of branch II.

1362 LANGL *P. Pl.* A. III 211 Seruaunts .. Take þ Meede of heore Maystres. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T* 35 This ioly prentys with his maistir bood. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i 3 The heirdes .. tolde their maister the mervelle. 1526 *Hundred Mery Tales* (1866) 146 Here is nother mayster nor man 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V* v i. 47 My Master will be here ere morning 1623 JAS I in Rushw *Hist Coll* (1659) I. 127 He is a happy man that serves a good Master 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 107 P 1 The general Corruption of Manners in Servants is owing to the conduct of Masters. 1728 SWIFT *My Lady's Lament* 174 Who's master, who's man 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xiv. 416 A Master may by law correct his apprentice 1835 URE *Philos Manuf* 319 List of Prices . as agreed to by Masters and Men 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* II x, Continued vigilance, rigorous method, what we call 'the eye of the master', work wonders. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XXXIV, I have lived in many houses and served many masters. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Time* IV. liv. 171 The masters and the workmen.

b. *Proverbs.*

1548 [see LIKE *a.* 2 d] 1554 in Strype *Eccl Mem.* (1721) III. XXIII. 190 The old proverbe is true .'such a master, such a servant'. 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* IX vi § 34 He crossed the Proverb, *like Master, like Man*, the Patron being Cruel, the Chaplain Kinde. 1665 BOYLE *Occas Reft* IV. viii. (1848) 218 Fire and Water, they cannot be so good Servants, but that they are worse Masters 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* XXXVIII 38 Fire and Water, are Good Servants, but Bad Masters.

c. Applied to a sovereign in relation to his ministers or officers. Now chiefly *Hist.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. XXIII 151 The woful knyghte told her how his maystre and lorde was betrayed. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 96 Thay ar bent mair willinglie gif thair maistir commande thame, to seditione. 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* IV v 75 The King my master. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* XXIV 6 The Lord forbid that I should doe this thing vnto my master the Lords Anoynted 1612 BACON *Ess., Fortune* (Arb.) 379 Extreme Louers of their Country, or Masters, were neuer fortunate. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 21 Dec., The Spanish Ambassador desired him to tell me that his master, and the King of France were more obliged to me than any man in Europe. 1885 LOWE *Bismarck* I. 396 M. le Comte Benedetti, French Ambassador at Berlin sped to Vienna with the latest proposal of his master.

d. In public school use: The boy whom another serves as a fag.

1833 LYTTON *Eng. & Engl* (ed. 2) II. 108 The fag loathed his master. 1863 [HEMYNG] *Eton School Days* IV. (1864) 42 College rolls were never so tempting to me when I had been to get them for my 'master'

4. The owner of a living creature, as a dog, horse, slave; also, the man whom an animal is accustomed to obey. Also in *fig.* context.

14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M) 3758 Stedis With oute maisters. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 188 Þe hunde .. gruchid not to be burnyd with his maister bodie. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa* i 3 An oxe knoweth his lorde and an Asse his masters stall. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T* I. ii. 157 My Dagger muzzel'd, Lest it should bite its Master 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 424 Till the lov'd dog [should] declare his master near. 1788 COWPER *Negro's Complaint* iii, Think, ye masters iron-hearted. 1833 WHITTIER *Abolitionists* Pr. Wks. 1889 III. 64 A majority of the masters are disposed to treat their .. slaves with kindness. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 64 An unruly horse Checked by a master's hand. 1884 'RITA' *My Lord Conceit* I. iii. iii. 297 The little dog .. sat..looking as if he were holding a court-martial upon the proceedings of his two little masters.

Proverb. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Prov.* (1614) 313 The Maisters eye maketh the horse fat.

5. The male head of a house or household.

1536 in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. II. II. 80 Mr. Shelton saythe he es Master of thys Hows. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* 278/1 The people generallie lamenting his death with no lesse sorow .. than as is seene in a priuat house for the decease of the welbeloued maister and owner thereof. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* XXII 8 The master of the house shall be brought vnto the Iudges. 1652 BAXTER *Saints' R.* (ed. 2) III xiii. § 12 The last whom I would perswade to this great Work. is Parents, and Masters of Families. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 82 P 4 The Master of a Family that wholly depended upon his Life. 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 309/1 As a husband, a father, or the master of a family, he was as nearly faultless as the imperfections of humanity will easily permit. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* V. 395 Mr. Munday, late master of the Falstaff inn. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 123 The master of the house begins first

b With possessive adj: (One's) husband. *dial.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8430 A fuerse dreme, That she met of hir maister. 1459 *Paston Lett* I. 435 As for my mayster, my best beloved that ye call. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* viii, I'm a-watching for my master. 1879 J. FOTHERGILL *Probation* I. xix, A rough 'measter' to make and mend and 'do' for.

6. A possessor, owner. Now *rare*, exc. in the phrase *to be master of*: to possess, have at one's disposal (now usually, some immaterial thing); often, with approach to sense 14, to have a 'mastery' or thorough knowledge of (a subject)

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 55 Wen..þei are opunly maistris of alle iuelis, how are þey not heretyks? *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 58 Whanne that two vices be sette one euelle delite, gladly they bringe her maister into temptacion 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 178 How suld thai be callit sauf condytis, bot gif thai condyte thair maisteris saufly? 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. vi, Synne retorneth euer vpon his mayster. 1563 B. GOOGE *Soun* (Arb.) 97 Eche Torment Lyght here vpon this cursed hand And plague the part that durst presume his Mayster to disgrace. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* IV. viii. 229 Divers mines which are..divided betwixt divers Masters 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* IV. i. Wks. 1873 III. 45 Clothes sometimes are better Gentlemen than their Masters. 1608 *Merry Devil of Edmonton* (1631) 9 To see if he could finde the Maister of the tongue that called him. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) II. 353 Some houses fell and crushed their Masters to death. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi, Those qualities of mind that he was master of 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* III. 29, I was master of more than twenty pounds. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 21 Scarce one of them [dray horses] but is master of thirty stone or upwards 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) III. 19 Judgement and discretion, which an infant was not master of 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I iv, Mr. Filcher was laden with coats and boots that had just been brushed and blacked for their respective masters

7. One who has the power to control, use, or dispose of something at will. Chiefly *predicative.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XVII. 47 God makis vs maysters of vices *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 314 We wiln be maistres heer. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 131 Quhar that stayne is, Scottis suld mastir be. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XII 13 Be now and ay the maistir of 3our will. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 5/2 He was his owne maister. 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 290 b, To be myne owne maister 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 444 They saw the enemies maisters of the land 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 48 No man is maister of himselfe 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr* V. x. 1 Yet are we maisters of the field 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. 1. 43 To make themselves Maisters of Affairs 1693 *Humours Town* A v, The Master of my own Time. *Ibid.* 39 Every Woman that will make a Man Master of her Person. makes him Master of her Purse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* IV. 709 Th' unwary Lover cast his Eyes behind, Forgetful of the Law, nor Master of his Mind 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 102 It would be a scandal to him to go off Master of his Legs 1768 *Ann Reg., Char* (1786) 29/1 Master of the Queen's soul, which he guided as he pleased; [etc.]. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr* II. x. 262 The bishops were almost masters of France and Germany 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* 318 The person who really commands the army is your master; the master (that is little) of your king, the master of your Assembly, the master of your whole republick. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 100 You will become masters of all the gold in Christendom. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 410 To secure a landing at all, the Spaniards had to be masters of the Channel. 1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 200/1 The tenant for life was master of the situation. 1904 *People* 4 Dec. 17/7 Two .. cart horses; suitable for coal or timber merchants, master of two tons.

b. *transf.* of things more or less personified.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A III 162 Such a Mayster is Meede A-Mong Men of goode. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 42 Love is maister wher he wile. 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* I i 39 Loue is your master. 1633 BP HALL *Occas. Medit* (1851) 114 An honest man's word must be his master. 1678–9 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* I. i, But it's a hard world, neighbours, If a man's oath must be his master. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 44 Language is not his master, but he is the master of language 1873 BRIDGES *Poems, Tiolet*, When first we met we did not guess That Love would prove so hard a master.

¶ **c.** *To be master*: to be free to do as one pleases (in a specified matter). [A Gallicism.]

1752 CHESTERF. *Lett* (1792) III. cclxxxv. 304 Would you saunter at some of the small courts, as Brunswick..? You are master.

8. One who overcomes another, a victor.

c 1290 *S. Eng Leg.* I. 11/342 With þis signe þou schalt maister beo. *a* 1400 *Octavian* 923 The people to the wallys can go To see the batelle betwene them two..hys fadur, wo was he Tylle he wyste whych schulde maystyr be. 15.. *Smyth & Dame* 159 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 207 Than our Lorde gan say...Smyth,..Thy mayster thov me call. 1567 BARCLAY tr. *Sallust* 84 b, Him which is strongest and is maister hauynge the vpper hand. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 31 If they quarrell'd, Enoch stronger-made Was master.

9. *Bowls.* [Short for *master bowl.*] A small bowl placed as a mark for the players to aim at; = JACK *sb.*[1] 18. (Cf. MISTRESS.)

1530 PALSGR. 478/1 Who shall caste the mayster boule? 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 60 At Bowles euery one craues to kisse the maister 1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, IV. iii, I his cheese shall be the maister.

II. A teacher; one qualified to teach.

10. A man to whose care a child or children are committed for purposes of instruction; a tutor, preceptor; in later use chiefly a teacher in a school, a schoolmaster; also, a professional teacher of some special subject, as an art or a language.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXIX. § 2 Se unrihtwisa Neron wolde hatan his aȝenne magister [orig. *præceptoremque suum*] acwellan *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 64 Sum is so wel ilered þet heo wolde þet he wuste hit; þe sit & speked..& bicumeð meister, þe schulde beon ancre. 13.. *K. Alis.* 665 The sevethen maister taught his pars. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 435 Þe childes maister sij þat, and slow þe sewere anon *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 185 It sittethe a maister, at large to teche his lesson. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* VIII. 126 He was elected maister to the prince. 1599 SHAKS., etc. *Pass Pilgr.* XV, It was a Lording's daughter .. That liked of her maister as well as well might be. 1694 BOYER (*title*) The compleat French-master A short grammar, [etc.]. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 168 P 3, I was bred myself, Sir, in a very great School, of which the Master was a Welchman. 1770 GOLDSM *Des Vill.* 196 The village master taught his little school. 1856 (*title*) French in a fortnight without a Master. 1867 C. S. PARKER in *Quest. Reformed Parl.* 164 Without consulting the vicar, he dismisses the certificated master.

11. He whose disciple one is; the teacher (in religion, philosophy, art, science, or scholarship) from whom one has chiefly learned, or whose doctrines one accepts. *The* (*our, my, his*, etc.) *Master*: often applied to Christ, with mixture of sense 3.

c 1200 ORMIN 12898 þatt ta twa Lerninngcnihhtess Herr-denn whatt teȝȝre maȝȝstre spacc Off Christ [etc]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20915 His maister..And he aght noght haf al a dome, For he was noght worþi þer-till. 1382 WYCLIF *John* III 10 Art thou a maistir in Israel, and knowist not thes thingis? 1418–20 LYDG. *Troy-bk.* end (Schick), My maister Chaucer. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 179/2 Yet bee there not onely as many sectes almoste as men, but also the maisters them selfe chaunge theyr mindes and theyr oppymons euery daye 1533 GAU *Richt Way* (1888) 25 We neid noder to seik or leir of oder vane maisters quhat guid warkis we suld dw. 1629 MURE *True Crucifix* 3125 With hearts right set, their Maister's will to know. 1748 THOMSON *Castle Indol* II lii, Ne had my master Spenser charmed his Mulla's plains. 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I 284 The advice of one of our great masters in the science of life and morals. 1827 WILLIS *Healing Daughter Jairus* 57 Closer drew The twelve disciples to their Master's side. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XXXVIII, Why should I be ashamed of their company when my Master mingled with publicans and thieves? 1904 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Crit* III. 427 John Keats . and his master Leigh Hunt.

†**12** A man of approved learning, a scholar of authority. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 120 Modi meistres & fele fondeden hire ofte o swiðe fele halue, for to undernimen hire. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11462 And did he suith to samen call þe maisters of his kingrik all, And fraind at þaim if þai wist, Quar suld he be born, þat crist. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. x. 384 Maistres þat of goddis mercy techen men and prechen. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 179 And as for me and othir maisteris and doctouris, me think this the rycht oppin. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* V. lxxvii. § 1 Terming.. Scribes and interpreters of the law, Masters

b. *Master of the sentences* (*magister sententiarum*), the name given to Peter Lombard, Bishop of Paris in the 12th c., from his book *Sententiarum libri quatuor*, a collection of patristic comments on passages of Holy Scripture. *Master of Stories* (*magister in historiis*), a name given to Petrus Comestor, from his work called *Historia Scholastica.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 2 [Of the Essenes] spekeþ þe maister of stories. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 43 He wroot aȝenst þe maister of þe sentence [1238–50 sentencez]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xii, As ȳ mayster sayth in Historiis. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. vi. 8 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. XXV. § 11 The first writings of the fathers, whence the Master of the Sentences made his sum

13. In academic sense, = med.L. *magister*: One who has received a specific degree, originally conveying authority to teach in the university. In English use (until recently: see below) confined to the Faculty of Arts (the corresponding title in the other faculties being *doctor*): the full designation of the graduate is in L. *artium magister*, in Eng. *master of arts* (formerly † *of art*), denoted by the abbreviation M.A. or (now rarely, exc. in the U.S.) A.M. In recent times the degrees of *Master of Science* (M.Sc.), *Master in* or *of Surgery* (*Magister Chirurgiæ*, M.Ch.) have been given in certain British universities.

Master of divinity, theology (*obs.* exc. *Hist.*), titles belonging to graduates of certain continental universities.

1381 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 376 Capped freris, þat ben calde maystres of dyvynite. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6553 The maistres of divinitee Somtyme in Paris. *c* 1425 [see ART

sb. 7]. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* ad fin., There were duellynge in Oxenford two prestes bothe maystres of arte. 1494, 1604 [see REGENT *sb.* 3 a]. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 2 This is mi year to commens master in. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 150 A Boisten horse and a Cambridge Master of Art, are a couple of Creatures that will give way to nobody. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 P 4 Being a Master of Arts of Oxford. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1855) II. v i 215 He [Pedro de la Gasca] received the degree of Master of Theology. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. iv, Please not to walk on the grass, sir; there's a fine agen it, unless you're a Master. 1888 *Encycl. Brit* XXIII. 835/1 It is in this licence [*licentia docendi*] that the whole significance of the master of arts degree is contained. *Ibid.* 835/2 'Regents', that is, masters actively engaged in teaching. 1900 *Oxford Univ. Calend.* 71 Fees. Before the Examination for the Degree of Master of Surgery, £5.

14. Originally, a workman who is qualified by training and experience to teach apprentices and to carry on his trade on his own account. (Chiefly in appositional combs., as *master carpenter* etc., for which see 24 d.) Hence, (*a*) a workman who is in business on his own account, as distinguished from a journeyman; in modern use merged in sense 3; (*b*) a workman of approved skill, one who thoroughly knows his trade; also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8733 Þo maisturs gert make a meruelous toumbe *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x 265, I sholde goo gyve you suche a stroke that ye sholde saye it is a stroke of a maister. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxiv 140 An ingenious maister proposed vnto him [Alexander] that he would make to be cut in humain figure, the mount of Athos. 1693 *Humours Town* 35 Masters in their Profession. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 27 In this kind of Billingsgate Clashing he's a much greater Master, than [etc.] 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* vi (1893) 50 He found the master busy in building a sailing chariot. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 174 A craft in which any one may commence master, without having served an apprenticeship.

† **b.** Used predicatively without article (quasi-*adj.*) with the sense 'highly skilled'. Const. *inf.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9325 Mayster he is to bitraye, is word is al falshede *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XIX (*Cristofore*) 84 Þe dewil is mare master þan þu. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXIV. 499, I am mayster for to begge brede. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. VII. 387 He was a man master in the art of dissembling. 1722 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 137 Think ye his gentle stamock's master To worry up a pint of plaister.

15. An artist of distinguished skill, one of those who are regarded as models of excellence in their art. *Old master*: a 'master' who lived before the period accounted 'modern'; chiefly applied to painters from the 13th to the 16th or 17th century.

1533, 1651 [see FENCE *sb.* 2]. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo's Art of Paint.* I. 23 Raphaell, Perino del Vaga, and all other famous Maisters. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* XI. 102 Peter Phillips, now one of the greatest Masters of Musicke in Europe. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 36 Albert Durer [at the age of 10–14] performing such things as might shame most of the best Masters. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* II. i. 530 Let the Master touch The sprightly String. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 P 1 Great Masters in Painting never care for drawing People in the Fashion. 1747 J. GODFREY *Sci. Defence* 18, I have now done with the Small-Sword, and shall only do Justice to the Merits of two or three Masters. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 21 With a Master's hand, and Prophet's fire. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XIII. 609/1 The observations of ancient authors on the best paintings of the ancient masters. *Ibid.* 615/2 A painter ought attentively to consider all the different styles of the great masters. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 145/2 As a painter of animals, Edwin Landseer far surpasses any of the old masters. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 149 The pictures of the Tuscan and Venetian masters. 1870 B. HARTE *Dickens in Camp* IV, He read aloud the book wherein the Master Had writ of 'Little Nell'. 1897 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Geo. Eliot* in *Women Novelists* 101 A task beyond the power of any but the few Masters of our literature.

b. Used for: A work (of painting or sculpture) by a master. Now only with qualification, as *old master*, and occasionally *modern master*.

[1694 DRYDEN *Sir G. Kneller* 141 Those masters, then but seen, not understood, With generous emulation fired thy blood.] 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 18 'Tis a thousand pities that any of these masters should quit England. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Gile's* XXVIII. 287 As a picture dealer stares at an alleged old master.

III. As a specific title of office.

16. The head or presiding officer of many societies or institutions: e.g. of certain colleges (in Oxford, Cambridge, and elsewhere), guilds, corporations, livery companies, etc. (in some of which, however, the title is given not to the head but to the members of an administrative body subordinate to him), hospitals, etc. Formerly also used for GRAND-MASTER, *Great master* (see 19), the title of the head of a military order. Also with postfixed adj. (after med.L.) in the titles of dignitaries of monastic and other religious organizations, as *master-general*, *master provincial*.

† *Master of Prussia* (*Prusse*, *Pruseland*): the grand-master of the Teutonic Order. *Master of the Temple*: (*a*) *Hist.* the grand-master of the Knights Templar; (*b*) the principal clergyman of the Temple Church, London, appointed by royal letters patent.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Þe maistres & bretheren tofore said. 1427 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 4 John Melborne, John Olyve, Maistres. 1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 370/2 Master and Prestes of the Chapell. 1442 *Ibid.* V. 65/2 The Kyng wille and is disposed, to sende his Letters to the Maistr' of Pruce. 1463–4 *Ibid.* 502/2 Every Mayer, where Mayer is; every Maister, where Maister is, where noo Mayer is. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* B j, A Maister of an house in Oxforde or Cambridge. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 48 b, Albert of Brandenburge, master of Pruselande [orig. 95 *Prussiæ Magister*]. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 143 Pelting matters, soch as in London commonlie cum to the hearing of the Masters of Bridewell. 1586 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 74 Maisteris Andro and James Melvillis, maisteris of the New College. 1642–6 in Quincy *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 517 The Overseers and Master of the College. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 210 Fryer Nicholus Rodulfius of the same whole Order [of Preachers] Master Generall. Fryer Nicholas Master of the Order. .. Fryer Ignatius Ciantes Master Provincial of England. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 36 Mr. Masters Master of the Temple. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 101 He was made Master of Balliol Coll. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Templars*, a Religious Order, which had a Governour in England, who was styled *Master of the Temple*.: Whence the chief Minister of the Temple Church in London is still dignify'd with that Title. 1722 in Cox *Old Constit. Masons* (1871) 23 A Lodge of five Free-Masons, at the least, whereof one to be a Master or Warden of that Limit or Division where such Lodge shall be kept. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 450 Master of the Teutonick order in Germany. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* IX, The celebrated Master of the Templars. 1829 HEATH *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) p. VII, The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Grocers. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. IV, Mr Verdant Green .proceeded with his father to Brazenface College to call upon the Master. 1876 FIRTH *Munic. Lond.* 50 The name of 'Livery Company' has remained. The control by Master or Wardens of the dress of members has ceased.

17. In the designations of certain legal functionaries, as *Master of the* (or *in*) *Chancery*, (*a*) until 1852, one of the twelve assistants to the Lord Chancellor, the chief of whom was Master of the Rolls; (*b*) since 1897 any one of four chief clerks of the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court, *Master of the Court* (*of Common Pleas, of the King's Bench, of the Exchequer*), any one of five officers in each of those courts (now, in the corresponding division of the Supreme Court) charged with the duty of recording the proceedings.

Also *Master of the Faculties*, see FACULTY *sb.* 11 b, *Master in Lunacy*, see LUNACY *sb.* 1, *Master of the Requests* († *M. of Request*), see REQUEST, *Master of the Wards* (and *Liveries*), see WARD.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 306/1 Maistres of ye Chauncerie beyng occupied in ye Chauncerie. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XIII. 763/1 On the other wool sacks are seated the judges, masters in chancery, and king's council. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 260 The usual order was obtained, referring it to the Master to inquire whether a good title could be made. 1837 *Act 7 Will. IV & 1 Vict.* c. 30 § 3 There shall be in each of the said Courts Five Principal Officers, and no more, to be called respectively the Masters of each of the said Courts. 1846 *Act 9 & 10 Vict.* c. 95 § 62 A Master Extraordinary in Chancery. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* I, Every master in Chancery has had a reference out of it [Jarndyce and Jarndyce]. 1886 *Encycl. Brit* XX. 342/1 In the Queen's Bench Division the duty of registrars is performed by the masters. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 107/1 Application was made by the plaintiff [in the Court of Q. B.], to a master at chambers, for leave to issue execution. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 10/1 The Chancery chief clerks are henceforth to be styled 'Masters'.

18. a. In many designations of officials having duties of the nature of control, superintendence, or safe-keeping, as † *Master of Assay* = ASSAY-MASTER; † *M. of the Coin* = M. of the Mint; *M. of the* (*King's*, *Queen's*) *Household* (also Sc. † *Master Household*), an officer under the Steward of the Royal Household; *M. of the Jewel-house*, the keeper of the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London, *M. of the* (*King's*) *Music*, an officer of the Royal Household, the conductor of the King's band; † *M of the Posts* (see quot. 1706); *M. of the Robes*, *of the Wardrobe*, the keeper of the 'great' wardrobe of the King, Queen, or other exalted personage; *Master of* (*the*) *Works* or (now dial.) *Work*, an official who superintends building operations.

For *Master of Ceremonies*, *M. of the Mint*, *M. of Misrule*, *M. of the Revels*, *M. of the Rolls*, see the second sbs.

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 256/2 The forsaid Maistre of the koyne. *Ibid.*, The Maister of the mynte aforeseid. 1454 *Ibid.* V. 273/2 Bi th' oversight of the Maistir of the Werks there. 1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VII. 61 The Maister of the Postes shall gyve horses to noo man, oonles [etc.] 1529 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* XXX. (1896) 53 Ane lettre makand hym maister of wark within the castell of Striveling. 1548 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 297 The Mr. housholde to the Quene. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 334 Maister houshald witht mony wther offeceris. 1597–8 *Act 39 Eliz.* c. 7 § 12 Maister of the Juell House. *Ibid.*, Master of the Warderobe. 1677 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 42 Master of the Robes to the Duke. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Master of the King's Household.* 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3914/4 His Grace..was served at Table by.. the Duke of Argyle, as Master Houshold. 1704 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 352 Your son shall have the reversion of the Master of the Great Wardrobe for life. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Master of Assay. Ibid.*, *Master of the Posts*, was an Officer of the King's Court, who had the appointing of all such throughout England as provided Post horses for the speedy passing of the King's Messages, &c. 1901 *Lond. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 6569 Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., to be Master of The King's Music in Ordinary to His Majesty.

b. *Mil.* in various titles of command, as † *Master of the Armoury*, † *M. of the Artillery*; *Master* (*General*) *of the Ordnance*, the controller of the Ordnance and Artillery (now, the head of the Board of Ordnance). Also (in translations from Latin or Fr.) † *master of chivalry*.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXXVII. 36 Putiphar, the geldyng of Pharao, the mayster of chyualrye. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 354/2 The Offices of Maister of oure Ordinaunces and Maister of oure Armery. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. VII, The souerayn maystre of the chyualrye of the prynce. 1512 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 83 Maisteris of the said artaillerie. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. XVIII (S. T. S.) 159 Spurius Cassius [was] þe first maister of cheuelrie. 1548 PATTEN *Exp. Scot.* A ij b, Syr Fraunces Flemmynge knight, master of the ordinaunce. 1597–8 *Act 39 Eliz.* c. 7 § 12 The Maister and Leiftenaunte of the Ordynance, Maister of the Armory, [and others]. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3131/3 The Earl of Romney Master General of the Ordnance. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. VIII. 708 The Master-General of the Ordnance.

c *Master of the Horse*: (*a*) the officer who has the management of the horses belonging to a sovereign or other exalted personage; in England, the title of the third official of the royal household (formerly sometimes † *m. of horses*); also rarely *transf.* in jocular use, a head groom or stableman; (*b*) *Antiq* used as transl. of L. *magister equitum*, master of the 'knights' or horsemen (cf. HORSE *sb.* 3 b), under the Roman republic the title of the commander of the cavalry appointed by a dictator.

(*a*) 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 154/1 By the avys of the Maister of the Kyngs Hors for the tyme beyng. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 611 in *Babees Bk.*, A maystur of horsys a squyer þer is. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 735 Sir John Cheiney, maister of the Kinges horses. 1570 *Bi* in Digges *Compl. Ambass.* (1655) 303 The Emperors Ambassador, who is Master of the horse. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) I. XXXV. 258, I was to be this gentleman's master of the horse abroad. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 37/2 The master of the horse is the third dignitary of the court.

(*b*) 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XVII. II. 33 *note*, The masters of the horse of the ancient dictators.

d. The official custodian of certain animals kept for sport or pleasure. Formerly in many titles of office in the English court, as *Master of the Bears*, *of the Hawks*, *of the Swans*; now chiefly in *Master of the Buckhounds*, the fourth great officer of the household. Also *Master of the Game*: the officer entrusted with the preservation of game in certain royal forests; occas. *jocularly* a gamekeeper.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby) fol. 3 The whiche booke shall be named maistre of game. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 167/2 William Broças Squyer, Maister of your Bukhounds. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 354/1 The Office of Maister of the Herthunds. *Ibid.* 360/2 The Office of Maister of oure Swannes. *Ibid.* 365/2 Maister and Rueler of the Kings Beres. 1530 PALSGR. 916/1 The master of hawkes, *le grant faulconner*. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 132 Mr. Pitcarnes (the Master of the Hawkes) Man. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 P 2 Sir Roger's Master of the Game. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 104 The fee of the Master of the Cocks [under James I] exceeded the united salaries of two Secretaries of State. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 38/1 The master of the buckhounds, who is also one of the ministry, ranks next to him [*sc.* the master of the horse].

e. *Master of hounds*: one who owns, or has the control of, a pack of hounds; usually, the member of a hunt who is elected to have the control of the kennels and of the hunting arrangements generally; chiefly equivalent to *Master of foxhounds* (abbreviated M.F.H.). Also in *m. of beagles*, *harriers*, *staghounds*, etc., and with the designation of a particular pack of hounds.

1781 COWPER *Progr. Error* 114 He takes the field, the master of the pack Cries—'Well done, saint!' and claps him on the back. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 130 Masters of hounds are always jealous of each other.

No man in the master-of hound world is too insignificant for censure. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* 101 The master of a pack of foxhounds, staghounds, or even of harriers, ought [etc.]. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* XXVIII. 147 Sir Ralph has the hounds, and is a very good master. 1882 *Encycl. Brit* XII. 394/2 It is the master's duty to say what covers are to be drawn. 1899 T. M. ELLIS *Three Cats eye Rings* 29 The master of the Storr-hinton beagles.

† **19.** Great master. = GRAND-MASTER 1 and 2.

1524 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* II. I. 86 The massife of Spaine made by the reuerend lord great master Mery d'Amboise. 1531 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 341 His Highnes also woll that ye shall moue the gret maister [of France] in that behalf. 1547 EARL SUSSEX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 137 The Lord St. John lord president of the Counsaile and Gret Master. 1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* A viij b, The Constable at that time great master and Marshal of France entreated for him. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2114/1 The great Master [of the Knights of Malta] has given Orders [etc.].

IV. As a title of rank or compliment.

20. Used vocatively as a term of respect or politeness. **a.** *sing.* = Sir. Now only in uneducated use. **b.** *pl.* (in later times always *my masters*) = Sirs, gentlemen. Now *arch.* or *rhetorical*, chiefly in ironical or derisive context.

In the first quot. rendering L. *magister*, prob. applied to Nectanabus as being a man of learning.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 587 Þe Queene quikly saide, 'Maister, welcome, ywis; will[e] yee sitte?' 1536 in Wriothesley *Chron.* (Camden) I. 39 The Lord of Rochford..sayde these wordes .. on the scaffolde .. Masters all, I am come hither not to

preach and make a sermon. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 244 Sa hes it plesit the Quenis Majestie, my maisters, to grant the lik commissioun. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 152 Farwell my Masters, to my Taske will I 1602 — *Ham.* III. ii. 440 Y'are welcome Masters, welcome all. 1608 MIDDLETON *(title)* A mad World, my Masters. 1653 WALTON *Compl. Angler* 85 Come on my masters, who begins? 1798 WORDSW. 'We are Seven' 64 'O Master! we are seven'. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog Fiend* xxix, 'Put up your fiddle, master'. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxxi, Many is the wetting that you will get, my masters, before you reach Oviedo. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Master*, a term of address to a superior or stranger; Sir.

21. A title prefixed to the name or designation of a man. Originally used only in speaking of or to a man either of high social rank or of learning (sometimes, esp. in Scotland, applied *spec* to a Master of Arts), but gradually extended in application. In ordinary use now only *dial.*, but in literature sometimes *arch.* or *Hist*; otherwise superseded by MR. (pronounced mistə).

The obscured pronunciation resulting from proclitic use doubtless began while the written form *master* was still commonly employed. Before the end of the 17th c. the abbreviation *Mr.* (originally only one among many others used for the word in all applications) had come to be restricted to the use in which the pronunciation was obscured, and to be the only permitted mode of writing the word in that use. Thenceforward *master* and *Mr.* were practically two words, distinct both in function and in form. In this Dictionary the abbreviation MR, in all its historical varieties of use, will be treated in its alphabetical place.

a. Prefixed to a surname or a Christian name.

Down to the 16th c. or a little later, *master* could be prefixed to the name of a knight or a bishop; at an earlier period it was freely used with the names of personages of ancient history and ancient writers. Some modern dialects have only one form for *Master* and *Mr.* as prefixed titles; others have both prefixes with a difference of function, *Mr.* being the superior title. (See E. D. D.)

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 8722 Maister willam gyffard he ȝef þe bissopriche Of winchestere & maister anselin þe erchebissopriche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6936 Fosterd he was And lered wit maister moyses. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 57 One Mayster Wace þe Frankes telles, þe Brute, all þat þe Latyn spelles. 1425 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* I. 19 Maister John Ikworthe told me that he hadde lettres fro a frende of yowres. 1459 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 22 Maister John of Levington, vicar of Inuerugy 1532 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 252, I have harde hym soo often breke Master Precyens hede. 1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 4) 1770 Maister Latymer encouraged Maister Ridley when both were at the stake. 1570 *Ane Trog* 8 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 82 Schir Morpheus led me captiue vnto Maister Slumber. 1579 SPENSER *(title)* The Shepheardes Calender. Entitled to M. Philip Sidney. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* To Rdr., The right happy and copious industry of Master Shakespeare, Master Dekker, and Master Heywood. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 33, I could wish we might be allow'd to call him Master Charles, for most men thinke He is a Gentleman borne. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Two allegorical pieces by Master Hans Holbein.

†b. Prefixed to a title of office or profession, or occas. to a personal designation of some other kind.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lix. 514 Maister maronners said sire Tristram what meaneth that letter. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 122 The Popis Holynes, informed by Maister Doctor Hanibal of my commyng, sent word that I shulde tary a day. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 54 The master of the rolles & master Subdeane with other doctours unknowen. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* A ij, My lorde Lieuetenaunt and Master Treasurer [of the Army]. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 42 But tell me maistre person, who hath taught yow to playe so wycked partes as these are. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Let.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1741 They craftely defeated mayster Maiors appoyntment. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 87 Marry M. Schoolmaster, hee that is likest to a hogshead. 1599 — *Much Ado* III. iii. 17 Master Constable. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 1 Here you M. Steward, where's our Master? 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* V. i. *Cut.* By your fauour Master Parson— *Ott.* You shall giue me leaue, Master Doctor. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. ix. 116 And yet master Parson must not be called couetous. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 125 Master Speaker, the first Writs that were sent out I..was as ignorant of, as any one Member of this House.

22. In early use (*my*) *young master*, *little master*, occur as designations applied by servants and inferiors generally to the boys and young men of the families of their superiors. App. as a development from this mode of expression, the word *master* (after the phonetic separation of *Mr.*) came to be the usual prefix to the name of a young gentleman not considered old enough to be entitled to be called 'Mr.'. Hence occas. *masters and misses* = young people. †*Master-miss.* an effeminate youth.

1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 4) 1596 The time was thought to be nie, that this young Maister [Queen Mary's expected child] should come into the world. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 52 Talke you of yong Master Launcelet? 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. i, Young master, master Ouid, doe you heare? 1693 DRYDEN Jr. *Juvenal* XIV. 6 If Gaming does an Aged Sire entice, Then my Young Master swiftly learns the Vice. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 13 Dec., Maids, misses, and little master in a third [coach]. 1720 — *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 35 These wretched pedagogues are enjoyned that master must not walk till he is hot. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* II. (? 1778) 5 The master-misses of the present age. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) II. XXIX. 304 Miss Cantillon, Miss Barnevelt, and half a dozen more misses and masters. 1760 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* I. 18 Lord Richard and some other masters of quality about his age. 1775 in J. L. Chester *Westm. Abbey Reg.* (1876) 419 May 12, Master Frederick Gell; aged 12 days. 1776 *Ibid.* 241 Mar. 20, Master Albany-Charles Wallis, a Westminster scholar; in his 14th year. 1824 Miss FERRIER *Inher.* XXXII, Well-dressed, talking, smiling, flirting masters and misses. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* III, Wait a bit, Master Davy, and I'll—I'll tell you something. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays, You never can tell* II. 242, I presume, sir, you are Master Philip. *Philip.* I was Master Philip..; just as you were once Master Finch.

23. The heir-apparent to a Scottish peerage (below the rank of earl; formerly, below that of marquis) is in many instances known as *The Master of* ——; the specific designation being usually identical with the baronial title of the family.

1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl* (1877) I. 107 The Maister of Crafurde. 1530 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 139, I Johne Lord Forbes..becummiss souerte..for myself, Johne Maister of Forbes, my sone [etc.]. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* B. VII, Anderwyke perteined to the lorde of Hambleton, and was kept by hys sonne & heyre (whom, of custume they call the Master of Hambleton). 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 2 Johnne Maister of Grahame nepote and heyre to the Erll of Montroise *Ibid.*, William Maister Marschell sone to the Erll Marschell. *Ibid.* 37 Quhilk Andro presentit to him ane writting of the Maister of Marschellis. 1584 *Ibid.* III. 644 Mr Thomas Lyoun, Master of Glammis. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 379 Before King James went to England, noblemens eldest sonnes were bot Masters, and their younger brethren pretended not to take place of Barrons. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 437 The Viscount of Arbuthnott's eldest son is stiled Master of Arbuthnott. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ix, The Master of Ravenswood led the way.

V. Attributive uses and Combinations.

24. Used appositively or as *adj.* in the sense 'that is a master'. **a.** Formerly prefixed freely to all kinds of designations of persons, with the sense 'chief', 'leading', 'commanding'. Now *rhetorical*, with implication of imposing greatness or power, esp. in *master spirit* (after Shaks.).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 And þa welle bi-wisten xii. meister deoflen swilc ha weren kinges. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7454 Was maȝȝstredwale, an defless þeww, þatt Arriuss wass nemmned. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3756 Meistres princes he wolden hem maken. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13594 þe maisters Iuus þan bigan To mistru o þis sinful seli man. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 659 þe meyster kinges heued He haddit him by reued. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVIII (*Margaret*) 502 Scho ourcumyne had þe maister feynd. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 23, I shall hurtle in thee dukes and the maister ȝugis [Vulg. *magistratus*]. *a* 1400 *Octavian* 559 þe mayster-owtlawe spake thene. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. 1. 478 In ȝou schulen be maistris hiers, that schulen bringe yn sectis of perdicioun. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXIII. 436 Merlin is maister Counseller to kynge Arthur. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* IV. ii, The master-deuil, Belsabub. 1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Construct.* A iij b, My master schollers of the higher forms. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 163 The Choice and Master Spirits of this Age. 1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* Ded., The great and Maister Spirits of our World. 1609 — *Sil. Wom.* III. ii, That falls out often, madam, that hee that thinkes himselfe the Master-wit, is the Master foole. 1617 *Jonna Ling.* To Prince, Whose but yours, that are a maister prince. 1643 'F. GREVILLE' 5 *Yrs Jas I* 44 One Simon, master servant unto Sir Tho. [Monson]. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-moth.* III. iii, See where the Master Villain stands! 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 26 Yet still a master ghost, the rest he awed. 1759 MASON *Caractacus* 84 The master-mover in this business. 1837 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) VIII. xlix. § 96. 101 The master-spirit had fled from the helm when Lord Wellesley embarked for England. 1849 AYTOUN *Execution Mrq. Montrose* VII, The master fiend Argyle! 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XXV, One of those unfathomable master personages.

b. Prefixed to names of animals, to denote the leader of a herd, or one superior in fighting strength to the rest. (Cf. I. b.)

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Bucol.* IX. 27 Take heed to meet the maistergote. 1672 TEMPLE *Ess. Orig. Nat. Govt.* Miscell. I. (1680) 56 This makes the Authority of a Master Buck in a numerous herd. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCCXXXIV. 292 A Master Pike, that for his Bulk, Beauty, and Strength, was look'd upon to be the Prince of the River. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 523 The master Ram at last approach'd the gate. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. XXXIX. 175 A master hog deters a weaker from approaching. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 21 The cattle must often be injured by master cattle preventing the others from feeding. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 7/1 A princely master stag. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. XXII. 222 Toodla, our master-dog, was seized with a violent fit. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour* 174 The antlers of the master-hart.

c. In titles of office or employment, to distinguish the official who has the command over the others similarly designated. Now chiefly *Hist.* (see also 29). Hence also in derivatives denoting the offices, as *master forestership*, *sergeantship*, *ushery*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3412 Al bi ðhusenz ðis folc was told, Ilc ðhusent adde a meister wold. *Ibid.* 3886 Eleazar.. Was mad bissop and meister prest. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4434 Son was ioseph halden dere wit þe maister jailere. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CXXV, The maister portare, callit pacience, That frely lete vs in. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 514/2 Som tyme þer was a kyng þat had a wardrop[er] þat was maister-shaper [cf. quot. 1658 in d] of his clothyng, and he had many servandis vnder-nethe hym. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 192/1 Oure Maister Foster of the said Forest. 1455 *Ibid.* 312/2 The Maister Fosterships of the Forestes of Macclesfeld, Mare and Moundreme. 1464 *Ibid.* 545/1 Th Offices of Maister Carpenter of oure Castell of Lancastre. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 369/1 The Office of Maister Sergeauntship of the Vale of Monmouth. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 437 In Parise wyth the maister buriawe Abyde, and be his prentice. 1553–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 152 Ordanis my Lord Thesaurar to deliver furth the prenting irnis..to the Maister Cunyear. 1565 *Ibid.* 347 The offices of Chalmerlanerie and Maistir Ischearle. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. x. 154 The report which the master Pilot that passed it made, seemeth notable vnto me. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1127/4 Mr. Chiffinch Master Falconer to His Majesty. 1682 G. ROSE *(title)* A perfect School of Instructions For the Officers of the Mouth: shewing The Whole Art of..a Master Carver, a Master Butler, a Master Confectioner, a Master Cook, a Master Pastryman. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3822/4 Her Majesty has been pleased to constitute..William Bridges Esq.; Master Surveyor of the Ordnance. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) V. v. iij b, To observe that the master-shipwrights do in no ways depart from the draught. 1862 J. GRANT *Capt. Guard* i, The king's master butcher.

d. In designations of trade, to denote one who is a 'master' as distinguished from an apprentice or journeyman, or one who has others in his employ.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1666 þi self sal be þe maister wright. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 112/2 Ye wages of eny free Mason or maister Carpenter, excede not by the day iiijd. *Ibid.*, A maister Tyler or Sclatter. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A. vj b, It cam from the handes of the mayster goldsmythe. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 180, iiij Smythes. iij of theym takyng. xvs the weke. And the iiijth as Maister Smyth viijs vjd. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 81 The master-barber now Trimms thee. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 146 Here [Perth] they call a taylor master fashioner forsooth. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* II. P 1, I shall begin with the Office of a Master-Printer. 1707 FLEETWOOD *Chron. Prec.* (1745) 133 A Master Calker. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Br.* Pref. 4, I consulted the respective Master Artificers. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii (1869) II. 461 The rise which such a tax might occasion in the wages of manufacturing labour would be advanced by the master manufacturer. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Murad* i, In these disturbances the master bakers frequently lose their lives. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 423 The master glazier takes upon himself the risk of windows being broken. 1834 *1st Rep. Poor Law Comm.* (1885) 199 Master barbers who might have saved enough money to keep them from the parish. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lxiv, The master printer is entitled to an equal sum. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* I, He would be a man and a master-sweep. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 3/1 Mr. George Holder, master sinker, who had charge of the pit.

e. With the sense 'supremely or consummately skilled'. Also, in ME. occas. = 'consummately wicked', 'accomplished', as in †*master gaveller*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Þise byeþ þe mayster gaueleres. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 123 ȝif þou be wel plesyd þerwyth, þou art mayster vsurere. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 6 þis Abbott said vnto þis maister thieff [etc.] 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Antolicus*, a maister thiefe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 515 That great architect and master deuiser, of Alexandria.. Dinocrates. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* III. ii. 11 We may rely upon the great Master-contriver, for relief or deliverance; as there is need. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Eng. Dict.*, *Athleta*, a master-wrestler, a champion. 1751 J. HARRIS *Hermes* I. VII. (1765) 111 The character of a Master-Artist, or Man of practical Wisdom. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* LXXVII, And last the master bowman, he, Would cleave the mark. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 1/3 The French consider the English the master colonists of the world.

25. Applied *transf.* as a qualification of things, with the sense 'main', 'principal', 'controlling'.

In some of the combinations so formed, *master* is apprehended as a separate adj.; the majority, however, are always felt as compounds, while in many the grammatical character is uncertain or fluctuating.

a. Of material things (after the similar use of F. *maître*; esp. frequent in terms relating to building, machinery, and popular anatomy), as *master-altar*, *-beam*, †*-bone*, †*-borough*, *-bough*, *branch*, *-chord*, †*city*, *current*, *-drain*, *-feeder*, *fortress*, *furrow*, *-gate*, †*gonfanon*, *-line*, *lode*, *-metal*, *-moulding*, *pillar*, †*-pock*, *river*, *sail*, *-screw*, *-shoot*, *star*, *stem*, *street*, *-string*, *temple*, *-tissue*, *tooth*, *tower*, †*town*, †*-turnip*, *wave*, *way*, *-wheel*, *wire*.

1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand by Love* 116 The *master-altar. 1632 SHERWOOD, A summer (or great *master beame in building), *sommier*. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 170 The props, stays, master-beams of religion, being faith, hope, and charity. 1677 W. VINCENT in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 328 One hand being rotted from the wrist, that you may not only see through the *master-bones, but also [etc.]. 1800 C. WINTER in W. Jay *Mem.* J.'s Wks. 1843 V. 157 The master bone of my leg was broken. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3881 Long weiȝe and costful he ðor fond, forð bi archim ðat *meister burȝ. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 35 Let him spread as far as he list without any *master-bough. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. § 1 Yet they [sc. trees] haue some *Master and chiefe ones [sc. branches], into which the maine sap..is carried. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 131 A main Pillar and Master branch in Englands Grandeur. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 106, I would 'twer somthing yt would fret the string, The *Master-cord on's heart. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterp.* 27 The master-chord Of all I felt and feel. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 47 Thair *maister citee was als mekle as Rome. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 120 It is connected with *master-currents below the surface. 1652 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* IX (ed. 3) 56 Thither draw a good substantial *Master-drain through all thy Lands. 1796 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 184 In carrying up the valley the master drains. 1789 T. WRIGHT *Meth. Watering Meadows* (1790) 19 The bottom of the first work, or *master-feeder, ought to be as deep as the bottom of the river. *c* 1450 *Merlin* VII. 110 Than Bretell com to the *maister forteresse where as the kynge was. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv.* XVIII. 109 A good Drayne or *Master-Furrow. 1808 J. WALKER *Econ. Hist. Hebrides & Highl. Scot.* I. 168 The master furrow at the head of the field..should be led in a very gentle slope. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXIII. 422 He com to the *maister gate of the paleys. 1725 LEONI

Palladio's Archit. (1742) I. 47 The chief Entry, or Master-gate. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3634 Her *maister gomfamoun so bar þe kinges steward, Cleodalis. 1833 STRAITH *Fortif.* 3 The measurements . are calculated. from the cordon, which . is called the magistral or *master line. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2100 The ancient Tinners..affirm, that 7 Loads may lie parallel to each other in the same Hill, but yet one only *Master-Load. 1813 T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* VI. Comm. xxiii, On account of its exerting its influence upon iron (the *master-metal), the tragedian termed it the Herculean stone 1723 CHAMBERS tr *Le Clerc's Archit.* I 75 The Corona . is the first *Master-Moulding in the Cornice *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* 93 The *maister pillour of the halle, bi the whiche alle the halle was susteined. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 29 It is a master devil, and the *master-pock of the soul. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* XXXIII. 17 Which else, as a Master pock, will break out in his forehead. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 141/2 A certeine great beame or *master post was loosed out of the place 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 64 The Thames and Severne are the two great *Master Rivers. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 195 They sayle with twoo sayles as with the *master sayle and the trinkette 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII 809/2 The screw is an important productive measuring instrument, whether used as a micrometer-screw of less than an inch in length, or as a *master screw of 20 feet in length. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 173 Bringing the two Sides as near as possible to the *Master-Shoot *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 527 Seuen *maister sterns er sette in heuen 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 23 If their leaves bee cropt off before the *maister stem or spike be growne big *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2044 The nobleste of the grekes caryeden the beere Thurgh out the Citee by the *maister strete 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* III. i 34 He touch'd me Ev'n on the tend'rest Point; the *Master string That makes most Harmony or Discord to me. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1016 *Dido*, The *maystir temple of al the toun 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I 161 Certain *master tissues . possess a special function 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 341 The great *master teeth and grinders of a wolfe *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 218 (Hengwrt MS.) The Mirour, that born was vp vn to the *maister tour 13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 26 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 266 Londone þe metropol & þe *mayster tone. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1591 *Hipsiph.*, Iaconitos, That was the mayster toun of al Colcos. 1733 TULL *Horse Hoeing Husb.* x 100 We contrive to leave the *Master-Turneps . and spare such when near one another 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xlii, A *master wave, as it is termed, from being of larger dimensions than its predecessors. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I 80/1 The Houses of Princes shou'd have an entrance from the *Master Way 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* x, The *Master-wheel or first mover in all the regular motions of this passion [Love] is the Love of God. 1761 CHURCHILL *Night* Poems 176 I 89 Let but the puppets move, I've my desire, Unseen the hand which guides the *Master wire

b Of immaterial things, as *master-appetite, -argument, -bias, -cause, conscience, -duty, -error, exercise, fact, -feeling, -form, -genius, -idea, jest, light, -lust, -mind, -miracle, -mischief, motive, -passion, principle, -proof, reason, -sin, -spell, -stratagem, -tone, -vice, -virtue, -word*

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII 863 Great Nature's *Master-appetite destroy'd 1678 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* Wks. (1845) 73 This is Satan's *master argument 1807 WORDSW. *Happy Warrior* 59 A Soul whose *master-bias leans To homefelt pleasures 1677 HORNECK *Ct. Law Consid.* v. (1704) 240 The *master cause [of misery] is the want of consideration 1649 MILTON *Eikon* II 21 We may consider what feeling could be in that conscience, and what fitness to be the *maister conscience of three Kingdomes. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I 82 Here then the magistrate may learn his *master-duty 1674 AILEN *Danger Enthusiasm* 96, I deem it a Mother and a *Master Error 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II 1 268 Hard at hand comes the *Master, and maine exercise. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I ix. 202 It is to Dr Thomas Young that we owe the *master fact 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II 28 This *master feeling of his soul. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III xvii 147 Other degenerations which come up in unexpected shapes, when they want the support of the primary and *master formes *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 293 Had Athens To our great Homer's *Master genius bow'd . They [etc.] 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 69 The three *master ideas, announced in the foregoing pages 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 955 And who shall break the *master-jest, And what, and how, upon the rest. 1806 WORDSW. *Ode Intim. Immort.* 153 Those shadowy recollections Which Are yet a *master light of all our seeing. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 618 His *master lust Falls first before his resolute rebuke. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XVIII 557 Here shone the image of the *master mind. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* xiii. 2 Removing of mountains is instanced, because noted by our Saviour as a *master-miracle. *a* 1709 ILLIDGE in M. Henry *Life* (1710) 65 Atheism, is the *Master-mischief of this Age 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 51/1 The guiding and *master motives in the conduct of average human beings 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 131 One *master Passion in the breast, Like Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 118 A vindication of the great, original, *master principles on which they were founded 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* v. 14, I finde these as your *Master proofes, set as Challengers in every of your defences 1608 SHAKS. *Pericles* IV. vi. 8 Her quirks, her reasons, her *master reasons. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I 227 Those *master-sinnes, ignorance, contempt of the word and godlinesse. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III cvii. The lord of irony,—that *master spell, Which stung his foes to wrath 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 2 Thess.* ii. 7 Themselves will even smile in the triumphs of their own wits, as at a *master-stratagem. 1827-35 WILLIS *Leper* 124 The voice was like the *master-tone Of a rich instrument 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlvii, Mr Dombey's *master-vice, that ruled him so inexorably. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) II. x 101 The great *master and generic virtue. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 17 P 2 He is a Poet, and Merchant, which is seen in Two *Master Words, *Credit Blossoms.*

26. Attributive, with the sense: Pertaining to, proceeding from, or characteristic of a master (in various senses), in *master faculty, fascination, † reach, throw, touch, will.* Also *master hand* (see 29), MASTERPIECE, MASTER-STROKE.

Most or all of the combinations under this head admit of being used or interpreted with the notion expressed by those under 25 b, the two meanings often blend, as both are usually applicable to the same objects.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 242 Neither did hee care how Cunning they were, that hee did imploy, For hee thought himselfe to haue the Master Reach *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 21 Discovers a master faculty in making easie. 1686 RAVENSCROFT *Titus A.* To Rdr., He only gave some Master-touches to one or two 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 156 P 10, I have here only mentioned some Master-Touches of this admirable Piece. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXV 310 This rare dissembler, played his master-game at once. 1825 HOGG *Q. Hynde* 324 No clamour rose, . From such a monarch's master throw 1838 LYTTON *Alice* VII vi, The master fascination that he could command. *a* 1872 J. D. AYLWARD in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. III. (1874) III. 90 Subject themselves to the master-will of him whom they constitute the lord of their life. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 187 The master touch interpreting all lights

27. Objective, as *master-killer, -leaver*; instrumental, as *master-mortified* adj.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV ix 22 But let the world ranke me in Register A Master leauer, and a fugitiue 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iv. *Decay* 180 Art thou there Zimri, cursed Parricide? Fell master killer, canst thou chuse but fear For like offence, like punishment severe? 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I xv, The poor, low, creeping, abject, self mortified and master-mortified Mrs. Jewkes.

† 28 In contracted forms of certain syntactical combinations used as titles of office, as **master-household** = master of the household (see 18 a), **master-hunt** = master of the hunt (but cf. HUNT *sb.*[1]), a head huntsman; **master-voyage**, ?the commander of a fishing fleet. *Obs.*

1656 EARL MONM tr *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass.* 196 Zenofon, Apollos Master hunt 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 188 Every boat-master, splitter, and master voyage, who are the chief people among the fishermen [French, Newfoundland] and shoremen, being the catchers and curers of fish

29. Special comb.: **master attendant**, 'an officer in the royal dockyards appointed to assist in the fitting or dismantling, removing or securing vessels of war, &c.' (Smyth), **† master-bee**, (*a*) a queen bee (cf. KING *sb* 8 a); (*b*) ? a worker bee; **† master-bowl** (see sense 9); **master fault** *Geol.*, a fault which governs the configuration of the surrounding area; **† master gunner** (see GUNNER 1 c), hence **† master gunnership**, the office of a master gunner; **master hand**, (*a*) the hand of a master, the agency of one highly skilled or one possessing commanding power; (*b*) a highly skilled worker; **master joint** *Geol*, a principal joint in a rock mass; **master mariner**, the commander of a ship (for mod use see MARINER 1 b); **† master note** *Mus*, a semibreve (see quot.); **† master shipman**, = *master-mariner*; **master sinew**, a main sinew; *esp* the tendon in the hock of a quadruped, corresponding to the tendon of Achilles in man; **† master water**, a liquid having powerful chemical effects; (**rattlesnake**) **master weed** *U.S.*, a plant regarded as an antidote to rattlesnake bites (cf. *rattlesnake-master*); **† master woman**, an imperious or masculine woman; **master-worker** = *master-workman*; also *spec.* in the Mint (see quot. 1670); **master workman**, a workman thoroughly conversant with his trade; one who employs workmen; also *fig.*; **master-yaw**, = *mamma-pian* (see MAMMA 1 d). See also MASTER-BUILDER, -CRAFT, -FAST, etc.

1669 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Mar., I did . rattle the * Master-Attendants out of their wits almost 1858 W. M. GILSON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 211, I don't think there is any Master Attendant at Trincomalee dockyard 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Lycurgus* (1595) 61 They were alwaies together, as the bees be about their *master bee. 1645 WALLER *Palam. to Zelinde* 8 No Honey But what the Master Bees have plac't In compass of their Cells. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 898 Their King or Master-Bee 1837 PHILLIPS *Geology* 63 The faults generally cross the anticlinal axis, and terminate in a remarkable *master fault or axis of elevation. 1565 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scot.* I. 396 The said office of *maistir gunnarschip 1625 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 502 Mr. Gibson, who had in reversion the master-gunnership of England. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 145 Nameless graces which a *master-hand alone can reach. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II x, The master-hand of Tacitus. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. ii. (1883) II. 202 It might seem that, the master-hand withdrawn, all would return to the former anarchy 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* II. xxvii, He's a master-hand to converse, any way. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xx. 244 The surprising regularity of the direction of the *master joints. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X 297/2 Granite is traversed by two sets of chief or 'master-joints'. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1831 On the morwe he of sent his counsellors Of the pates the *master mariners. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12089 þe mayster mariner was byhynde, þe schip to stere by þe wynde 1838, 1886 [see MARINER 1 b]. 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. vii 23 The Semibrief, is called the *Master Note, being of one Measure by himself; all the other Notes are reckoned by his value, by Augmentation or Diminution 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 311 The *Maister schipman cam and preide With othre suche as be therinne. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xxxvi 499 Thanne A Maister Schipman gan forth to gon *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3941 Iacob was þan hurt wel sare, þe *maister sinu of his the. 1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* 402 A painefull swelling of the maister sinnew 1644 NYE *Gunnery* I (1647) 13 Take the Saltpeter out, and preserve the water that dropped, because it is *Master water. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxiii, I beheld five or six stems of the rattlesnake *master weed *Ibid.* xxiv, I removed the poultice of master weed. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1224/1 She is in dede a stoute *master woman 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 108 Yf thou wylt bylde an hows, and arte a *maister werker, couthest thou bilde withouten mater 1628 MALYNES *Anc. Law Merch.* 281 The Master worker doth put into the melting pot, two penny weight of Copper in euerie pound. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 41 The Master worker, who receiveth the Silver from the Warden, causeth it to be melted, and delivereth it to the Moniers, and taketh it from them again when it is made 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. III. 134 A *maister workeman to ioyne them [boats] together. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 217 The great Maister workman therefore of set purpose, made the one halfe of mankinde imperfect 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 118 An ordinary bricklayer, or carpenter (I mean not your great undertakers and master-workmen) has certainly the command of more money 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I 368 He is a very consistent and wise master workman. 1774 *Med. Ess.* V. II 793 Sometimes after., the Salivation is over, there remains one large Yaw, high knobbed, red and moist, this is commonly called the *Master yaw.

Master (mɑ·stəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. MAST *sb.*[1] + -ER 1 1] A vessel having (a specified number of) masts, as in *three-master, seven-master*, etc.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1887 [see FIVE C 1 c]. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 26 July 5/2 The keel of a gigantic seven-master has been laid.

Master (mā·stəɹ), *v.* Forms: see MASTER *sb.*[1] [f. MASTER *sb.*[1] Cf. OF. *maistrier* (perh. the source in early instances), med.L *magistrāre*, OHG. *meist(e,rôn* (G. *meistern*), Du. *meesteren*, Sw. *mestra*, Da. *mestre.*]

1 *trans* To get the better of, in any contest or struggle, to overcome or defeat. With material or immaterial subject or object.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 548 Ha wiþ hire anes mot meistreð us alle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25365 Quen þai faanding maister wele, Ciund er þai wit mikel sele 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7909 Y dredde hyt [synne] wlde ha maystrede me 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 211 The sleip masterit hym. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2683 He maisterede þat mane, so myghtty of strenghes 1530 PALSGR. 633/2 Be he never so stronge I put no doutes to mayster hym 1567 MAILET *Gr. Forest* 83 b, [Some dogges] haue Maystred and bene good inough for the Lyon and Elephant 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 131 b, The sayd water drunck maystreth and expelleth poysons 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Rome* XVIII, These brave Pallaces, which maystred bee Of time *a* 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* V III (1647), Kings nor authority can master fate. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I § 21 The King was very quicksighted in raising objections, and very slow in mastering them 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II 109 The smaller weight of Quicksilver is not able to master the Elastick pressure of the external Ayr 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 112 Here we had a very steep and rocky ascent, but however in half an hour we master'd it 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 33 The chief conspirators would be on shore and then I thought I could master the rest on board well enough 1798 BERESFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III 414 Lord Edward was mastered, brought to the Castle, and committed to Newgate 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V xliii 253 He resorted to new methods of mastering his personal disadvantages 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xx, Deep grief masters me 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* vi, A crash that almost mastered the awful crackling of the thunder

2. To reduce to subjection, compel to obey; to break, tame (an animal).

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxxi, The quhich[ë] treuly efter, day be day, That all my wittes maistrit had tofore, From hen[ne]-forth the paynis did away. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I cccccxvi 748 The gates myght stand open for all maner of men of warre to entre, to thentent to mayster them of Parys. 1580 in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 573 Masters, unable to master their own affections, are become servants to other folks' servants. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 133/2 They swore to be obedient: which, so long as he mastered and kept them vnder, so long they performed it *a* 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 210 Doe not you reckon it a worke to breake horses, to master coltes? 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II XXXIII (1640) 87 Yet was he not mastered by his purse, but made it his vassal 1725 WATTS *Logic* III iii. § 2 Every wise man masters his passions; no angry man masters his passions 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II 393 The Zebra . could never be entirely mastered. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I 71 This shall master with a look Your lion at his fasting 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. XXVIII, He meant to be master of a woman who would have liked to master him

3. *techn.* To temper or season; to modify Now only in *Dyeing*, to season or age (dye stuffs), and in *Tanning*, to subject (skins) to the action of an astringent lye. (Cf. MASTERING *vbl. sb* 2.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX XXXIII. (1495) 878 And wyth Attrament ynke is tempryd and maystryd [orig. *acuitur*]. *Ibid.* 879 The colour purpura is maystred [orig *acuitur*] and amended wyth blood that droppyth of certen shelle fysshe *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open* (1677) 59 That the hot herbs may be mastered with the cool 1841 in *Titles Patents* (1854) 1145 An expeditious mode of unhairing, mastering, and tanning hides and skins. 1862 O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Print. & Dyeing* Index, Mastering or ageing of logwood.

4. To make oneself master of (an art, science, etc.); to acquire complete knowledge or understanding of (a fact, a proposition), or complete facility in using (an instrument, etc.).

1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed 3) 163 A boy has.. mastered his Syntax. 1781 COWPER *Parrot* 9 Belinda's

maids are soon preferred To teach him now and then a word, As Poll can master it. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 176 Away with ye, visions of law, Of cases I never shall master. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* viii, Grammar, rhetoric, Latin prose and poetry .. she mastered ere she was grown up. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiv. (1878) 296 When he considered that he had mastered the meaning of it. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* iv. 91 The instrument you have to master stands before you—the soul of man. 1901 *Athenæum* 27 July 120/3 He has not mastered the difference between 'would' and 'should'.

†b. 'To execute with skill' (J.). *Obs.*

1624 BACON *Consid. War w. Spain* (1629) 3, I doe not take my selfe to bee so perfect in the customes. and priuileges of that Kingdome of Bohemia, as to be fit to handle that part; and I will not offer at that I cannot master.

5. To act the part of master towards; to rule as a master; to be the master of (a servant, scholar, house, etc.).

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 383, I will not say Thou shalt be so well master'd. *Ibid.* 395, I good youth, And rather Father thee, than Master thee 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 2 Aug, The dog [his man Patrick] thinks he has the whip-hand of me; he begins to master me; so now I am resolved to part with him 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 19 He doubtless would have ordered it [St. Paul's School] to be Master'd by Learned Chaplains alone. 1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* II ii, Father said I should come as Colonel Manly's waiter, but no man shall master me. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lamia* I. 128, I have a house..within the walls of Corinth: Will you not master it as well as me? 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 366 I'm your equal: I'll be maistered nae langer 1881 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 3/1 The estate is not well mastered. 1898 *Ibid.* 30 June 6/7 It was .a magnificent school, magnificently mastered.

†b *intr.* To act the master. Also *to master it.*

1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 67 He did justly master it, and rule over his masters 1793 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* V. ix 402, I have been scholaring all day, and mastering too, for our lessons are mutual.

†6. *trans.* To have at one's disposal; to own, possess. Also *intr.* in *to master of. Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 863 He hath it [treasure] when he cannot vse it, And leaues it to be maistred by his yong. 1596 — *Merch. V.* v. i. 174 The wealth That the world masters. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* cvi, I see their antique Pen would have exprest Euen such a beautie as you maister now 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 175 Had hee mastered any weapon, he had doubtlesse saued himselfe; but wanting it his breath failed 1654-56 EARL ORRERY *Parthen* (1676) 314 Bidding his Treasurer give him higher rewards, than the prisoner could Master of.

†b. To take possession of. *Obs.* (*? nonce-use*)

1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* xxv, The Hurons would follow up our trail, and master our scalps.

7. To address by the style of 'master'. *nonce-use.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I (1879) 122 He who hath moni enough shalbe rabbied & maistered at euery word.

Masterable (mā·stərăb'l), *a.* [f. MASTER *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being mastered.

1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Sci. Stud.* I Man might believe, that every kind of knowledge is masterable.

Ma·ster-at-arms. *Naut.* Formerly a warrant-officer in the navy appointed to instruct the officers and crew of a ship of war in the exercise of small arms, and to act as principal police officer on board (= MARSHAL 7 b), but now a first-class petty officer doing duty in the latter capacity only. Also *transf.*, the principal police officer on board a ship of the mercantile marine.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxix, I was taken prisoner, and carried to the poop by the master at arms 1861 THRING *Crim. Law Navy* 53 The Commander-in Chief appoints some person (usually the master at-arms of the flag-ship) to act as provost marshal. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 74, 500 cabin passengers, to look after whose comfort and conduct there are employed six dozen stewards, two masters-at-arms, and a surgeon 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 474 A master-at-arms with a staff of ship's corporals is allowed in the larger ships.

Ma·ster-builder. [MASTER *sb.*1 II.]

1. One who is skilled in the art of building, an architect. Chiefly in rhetorical use or fig. context.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Cor.* III. 10 As a skilful master builder I haue layd the foundation and another buyldeth theron 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 18 If we consider the ordinary generation of men, the matter is bumour. naturall heate is as it were the master buylder 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* Pref., So many master builders having in this subject gone before me. 1642 VICARS *God in Mount* (1644) 39 Our blessed Master-builders in Parliament 1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 35 The depth of the foundation shows how high the Master-builder will carry his temple 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 47 The Egyptians are not only master builders in architecture, but [etc.]

2. One who employs workmen in building.

1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* P. 10 When a Building is to be erected, the Model may be the contrivance only of one head; and it is sufficient that the Under-workmen be ordered to cut stones into certain shapes, [etc.]: But the several Master-builders must have some general Knowledge of the Design, without which they can give no orders at all 1738 BIRCH *Life Milton* in *M's Wks* (1738) I. 61 Anne [Milton] married a Master-Builder.

3. *Naut.* A petty officer formerly employed on the construction of ships.

1799 NELSON 11 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 47 My directions to the Master-builder relative to the Ships.

Ma·stercraft. *nonce w.f.* [f. MASTER *sb.*1 + CRAFT.] Politic dealing characteristic of a master.

1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Christ Priesth.* (1847) I. 140 There is no more..priestcraft in the clergy..than mastercraft in the father of a family.

Masterdom (mā·stərdəm). [f. MASTER *sb.*1 + -DOM.]

†1. The office of a master or teacher; the degree of master (of divinity). *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxxii. (1889) 120 *Pondus magisterii*, hefe mægsterdomes. *c* 1384 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 376 What cursidenesse is þis [for a friar] to gete hym a cappe of maysterdome, by preyer of lordis, and grete giftis.

2. The position of being master; dominion, absolute control, supremacy; † victory in battle.

In 1755 'Not in use' (J.).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 7 When the duc off Burgoyn by cyvyle bataylle by maisterdom expelled the duc of Orlyance partie owt of Parys cytee. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1784 And cursed the time that ever slouth Should have such masterdome of trouth. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 15 With cruell chaufe their courages they whet, The maysterdome of each by force to gaine. 1605 SHAKS *Mach.* I. v. 71 Which shall to all our Nights, and Dayes to come, Giue solely soueraigne sway, and Masterdome. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* A iij, You are grown a man of strange Master-dome over your Passions 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* I. 4 That Body of Knowledge that has puzzl'd whole Ages of the wisest, who is so weak as to arrogate the Masterdom of it alone to himself? 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks* 26 The stage which he [Marlowe] was born to re-create by the might and masterdom of his genius. 1886 BLACKIE *What does Hist. Teach?* 73 The masterdom of the Roman Pope.

†b. Masterful behaviour. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 46 For Love is free, and led with selfe delight, Ne will enforced be with maisterdome or might.

†3. = MASTERSHIP. *Obs.*

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 3 Mine Epistle vnto your venerable masterdomes. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* Div, May it please your Masterdom. 1601 CHETTLE & MUNDAY *Death Earl Huntington* D 2 b, Apolloes master doone [*read* masterdom] I inuocate.

4. *Grand masterdom*: the office of grand master.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 450 The administration of the grand masterdom is ever since become a mere title

Mastered (mā·stərd), *ppl. a.* [f. MASTER *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1662 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III ix. 112 [He] rescued the best of his former mastered french ships. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x. 151 That Monarch, whom the Master'd World obey. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III xxix, The master'd felon gasp'd beneath a mortal wound. 1899 J. CAIRD *Univ. Addr.* 33 The mastered and established facts of knowledge.

Masterer (mā stərəɹ) *rare* [f. MASTER *v.* + -ER 1.] One who masters or overcomes.

1607 HIERON *Wks* I. 256 Who would thinke that this reiected person should be the conquerour of Sathan, the masterer of death 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 23 (1822) I. 184 But oh! thou Love's and Nature's masterer.

†**Ma·sterfast,** *a. Obs.* [f. MASTER *sb.*1 + FAST *a.* 4.] Bound to a master.

1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 388, I wyll not make me mastyrfast with my Lord of Norff. *c* 1500 *Bk. Mayd Emlyn* 167 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 88 He that is mayysterfast dare not ronne and playe. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2573 To day mayysterfest, to morowe he hath no holde. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 78 b, Whoso hath ones marryed a wife, is.. in maner half maisterfast.

Masterful (mā stərfŭl), *a.* [f. MASTER *sb.*1 + -FUL.]

1. Of persons (occas. of animals) or their dispositions: Addicted to acting the part of master; accustomed to insist on having one's own way; imperious, self-willed, overbearing. Of actions: High-handed, despotic, arbitrary.

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A 401 Maysterful mod & hyȝe pryde I bete þe arn heterly hated here. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 756 Eiþer þey [husbands] ben ful of Ialousye, Or maisterful. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iv. 27 Sostratus .made maisterful axing [Vulg. *exactionem*] — *Luke* xii. 59 To the maistrful axer [Vulg. *exactori*]. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2926 þe laylardes sayden þat þey wolden þe ȝates vp barste, And other maystrefull werkus þey wold wyrche *c* 1550 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 533 Though such tyrantes be maisterfull and cruel in boasting and manasing. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 53 What a-do there is with him, before his masterful spirit be soundly subdued. *a* 1639 WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 72 Some children are very masterfull and disobedient. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Over-Soul* Wks. (Bohn 1884) I. 111 Yonder masterful cuckoo Crowds every egg out of the nest 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* (1861) III. 193 She was proud and masterful. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* X. 107 This masterful disregard of logical thought.

†b. *Law.* (chiefly *Sc.*) Of robbers, beggars, or their actions: Using violence or threats. *Obs.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 166 For the wranguis, violent, injust and maisterfull spolatioun. 1564 *Ibid.* 289 The maisterfull reiff and stowth fra the said Johnne, furth of his dwelling hous of lxxx scheip. 1585 *Ibid.* III. 747 Wandering people, maisterfull beggaris, and utheris. 1747-8 *Act 21 Geo. II*, c. 34 § 20 The masterful taking away or detaining the same [cattle]. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 507 The slaughter of night-thieves, house-breakers, assistants in masterful depredations, or rebels [etc.].

†c. Of natural agencies: Violent, overwhelming.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiii. 57 Thi self is witnes quhow, laithe our the laif, Sa maisterfull storme amyd the Libyan see Scho raisit sone 1641 S. MARSHALL *Peace-offering* 5 They are compared to the most masterfull and mercilesse creatures of fire and water.

†d. ? Strong in resistance, hard to overcome. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 159 That land is strait, and maisterfull to wyn.

2. Having the capacities of a master; qualified to command; powerful and vigorous in rule. Formerly sometimes, †having authority, in a position to rule (*obs.*).

†*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3414 The ferthe was syr Judas..The maysterfulle Makabee. *c* 1470 *Rauf Coilyear* 442, I haue na myster to matche with maisterfull men. 1608 PANKE *Fall of Babel* 116 Great Marvaile it were that Damasus should be..growne potent, and masterfull over the bishops of the East. 1675 *Art Contentm.* III. § 16 Has given us the use of reason wherewith to manage that soveraignty, without which we had only bin the more masterful sort of brutes. 1890 HOSMER *Anglo-Saxon Freedom* 165 What if the occupant of the throne..had been a ruler really good and gifted.. arbitrary but masterful?

absol. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 141 Errors To be by his young masterful repaired

b. Of language, appearances, etc.: Indicative of mastery or controlling power.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 264 A certain triumphant masterful look in his eyes. 1862 'SHIRLEY' (J. Skelton) *Nugæ Crit.* IX. 375 The masterful words of a great man.

3. Characterized by the skill that constitutes a master; masterly. Now only in somewhat rhetorical use, with mixture of sense 2: Characterized by commanding power.

1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* I (1614) C 4 b, Not might it been hid How masterfull a leech he had him kid. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* II. 62 Variety .erects and rouses an auditory, like the masterful running over many chords and divisions. 1733 GENT *Rippon* xi, The most masterful strokes engrav'd on Copper. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 128 The manly and masterful novels of Sir Walter Scott. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* Introd., The same masterful hand which carved the lovely anguish of the Dawn 1883 RUSKIN *Art of Eng.* II (1884) 65 Whether pleasing or displeasing to your taste they are entirely masterful.

Masterfully (mā stərfŭli), *adv.* [f. MASTERFUL *a.* + -LY2.] In a masterful manner (see the adj.).

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* VI. 2 A soule that synneth..ethir takith maisterfuli a thing bi violence, ether makith fals chaleng 1457 *Act* 35 *Hen. VI* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 24 They doe. masterfully take their goods without any pity. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 238 Violenthe, maisterfullie and unjustlie reft and takin. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 83 Peters [heart] .. was so masterfully holden by the spirit of God. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas I* (1829) 24 [They] took some money frae Mr Robert Jameson .. violently and masterfully 1695 HUMFREY *Mediocria* 39 The Masterfully Learned Bishop Forbs 1883 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* Oct. 723 That reproach Britain strove callously and masterfully to perpetuate 1899 T. M. ELLIS *Three Cat's-eye Rings* 29 'I'll take it to her', shouted Polryn, laying hold of it masterfully.

Masterfulness (mā stərfŭlnés). [f. MASTERFUL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being masterful.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1590) 314 That imperious maisterfulnesse which nature giues to men aboue women 1880 *Daily Tel.* 22 Nov., He had held the two great law offices .with unmatched felicity of language and masterfulness in opinion. 1893 *19th Cent.* Jan. 47 Masterfulness long survives mastery

†**Ma·sterhead.** *Obs. rare.* [f. MASTER *sb.*1 + -HEAD.] = MASTERHOOD.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* Prol., That to men not knowende desyr of seching be set, and to men sechende frut of trauaile, and to God the doctrine of maisterhed be kept

Masterhood (mā stərhu d). [f. MASTER *sb.*1 + -HOOD] The condition or quality of being a master † *Good masterhood*: patronage

c 1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 284 Thankyng you of your gret jentylness and good maystyrhod shewyd on to me *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 53 Who (like to childish maisters) thinke their masterhood nothing, without doing iniury to them, who [etc.] 1637 EARL MONM tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 138 A little master-hood seemes enough where there is none at all. 1864 D. W. THOMPSON *Daydreams Schoolm.* 289 My masterhood slipt off me like a loose robe 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* (1874) 200 There is entire masterhood of its business up to the required point. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 18 To decipher a double palimpsest calls for the masterhood of a Tischendorf

Mastering (mā stərin), *vbl sb.* Also 6 mastringe, 8 -ing. [f. MASTER *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb MASTER.

1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 37 Considering at how dear a rate he had bought the mastering of that City. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 159 As much Time..will be requisite for the mastering of them, as was employed upon the Historians. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 4. 71 His life was one long mastering of difficulty after difficulty.

2. *spec.* in *Dyeing* and *Tanning* (see MASTER *v.* 3). Hence *concr.* a kind of lye made of lime or other astringent and used by tanners. Also *attrib.* as *mastering-trough.*

c 1460 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 89 For the masterynge, ȝe moste caste owte ȝoure olde flote of ȝoure maderynge. 1553 *Req. True-hearted Eng.* (Shaks. Soc.) 5 The best wodde that our dyars occupye is masterynge. 1586 *Will J. Palfrye, Iliminster*, My mastringe troughe, beames, working irons and all other workinge tooles belonging to my occupation of a tanner. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 307/1 They [skins] are put into a pit of water impregnated with pigeon dung (called a grainer or mastring) forming a strong alkaline ley. 1802 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 454 To beam or work green hides and skins out of the mastering or drench. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* Gloss., *Mastering*..Preparation of lime used by tanners.

Mastering (mā stərin), *ppl. a.* [f. MASTER *v.* + -ING 2.] That masters, subdues, or controls. †Of an army, a garrison: Superior in force (*obs.*).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 9 Her white Palfrey, having conquered The maistring raines out of her weary wrest 1596 — *Hymne Heav. Beautie* 214 Ne could that Painter (had he liued yet) .. Haue purtrayd this, for all his maistring skill. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 33, I could..Carry a maistering eye vpon my maide.

603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 462 Yet must not shee be terne, mastring, imperious and importunate. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* xviii, Some great estates provide, ut doe not breed A mastr'ing minde. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Votes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* I. 58 Moses's Serpent was the mastering Serpent and destroyed theirs. 1721 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 169 Could it be imagined that a mastering garrison, would surrender without a blow. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 499 That Causeway battery which, ntil it was touched by the mastering key, had barred the outh of the Pass. 1897 R. H. STORY *Apostolic Min. Scott. h.* viii. 291 The mastering passion.

† b. *Mastering vein* = MASTER-VEIN. *Obs.*

1605 DRAYTON *Idea*, *'As in some countries'*, First make ncision on each maistring vaine.

Master-key. A key that will open a number f different locks, each of which has its own key hat will not open any of the rest. Also *fig.*

1576 J. DEE *Gen. & Rare Mem.* (1577) 8 This Pety Nauy loyall is thought to be the onely Maister Key wherewith o open all Locks. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 376 The Keys nall neither of them open each others lock, yet one Master-ey shall open them all 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 52 A Master key for unlocking the Mysteries in the Conitution of natural Bodies. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiii, Janet.. ad a master key which opened the postern-door. 1872 O W. OLMES *Poet Breakf.-t* ix. (1885) 233 These same yellow isks are the master-keys that let one in. 1882 *Encycl. rit* XIV. 748/2 The owner. may have one master key that ill open them all

Masterless (mā·stəːrlĕs), *a.* [f. MASTER *sb.*1 nd (sense 2) *v.* + -LESS.]

1. Having no master. Of animals: Deprived of controlling hand or influence.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11131 þai mellit with the mirmydons, at maisturles were. *c* 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 881 'ull lothe they were to be [*printed* he] mastyrles. *c* 1430 *yr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4192 Many a feire stede went a-stray fastirles that same day. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii 19 His lver shield, now idle, maisterlesse *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* iv. 664) 34 And many a servant masterless. 1673 *Lady's Call* II. § 12 God sets not the same value upon their [widows] eing masterless, which some of them do 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* o 2196/1 The Grand Signior has turned loose his Greyounds to run up and down the streets Masterless 1834 AMES *J. Marston Hall* xiv, The Count's horse, masterless nd foaming, darted into the courtyard 1870 MORRIS *Earthly ar.* I. ii 582 Yielded towns were set aflame, For all the ind was masterless. 1887 C. I. MARTIN in *Dict. Nat iog* IX. 59/2 Being again left masterless, he [Carew] went ver to the enemy's camp

b. In 16-17th c. statutes, etc., used to designate ne who has no reputable means of living, vagrant, agabond. *Obs* exc. *Hist.*

c 1471 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 279 Like maysterles men way thay wente 1530 PALSGR. 563/2, I loyter a. an ydell masterlesse person dothe 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 25 uch ruffelers as shall frequent hunt or loyter masterles id out of seruice 1555 *Act* 2 & 3 *Ph. & Mary* c. 16 § 1 Vatermen for the most parte been masterles men 1626 *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 474 All idle and aisterlesse personnes and such others as shall not finde aisters or men of qualitie to undertake for them 1651 OBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 94 That dissolute condition of asterlesse men. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xx. 535/1 Valiant and sturdy rogues and masterless men 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* I. xvii, A number of vagrant id masterless people

† 2. That cannot be mastered; ungovernable *Obs*

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 290 Their power asterlesse on earth, makes them forget that they also haue Master and Iudge in heauen 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. ng.* II. xiii (1739) 74 The King yielded up his Power to s Queen, (a masterless and proud woman) 1687 *Lond. az.* No. 2275/2 The flame grew at last masterless 1767 G. HITE *Selborne*, *To Pennant* vii, Such vast heath-fires are ghted up, that they often get to a masterless head.

Hence **Ma·sterlessne ss.**

1887–48 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1867) 476 For Johnson to ake such a parade of masterlessness as he does by prefixg these lines to the Rambler

† **Ma·sterlike,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [f. MASTER *sb.*1 + -LIKE] **a** *adj.* Resembling a master, or what ertains to a master; despotic, autocratic, sovereign, uthoritative, magisterial; exhibiting masterly bility or skill. b. *adv.* In a 'masterlike' manner.

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl., Harrowing Hell* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 75 Who is he. That so maisterlike comes us amonge 1580 *rd Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 573 Servants e become master-like, and fellows with Masters. 1581 J. ELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 240 Agaynst this Masterlyke intence I will set downe the opinion of Basile. 1637 EARL ONM. tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 294 He who rit of so many things, and writ so masterlike in all. 1641 IR F. WORTLEY *Truth Asserted* 5 Not exercising a master ke or Kingly command. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's dvts. fr. Parnass.* I. xliii (1674) 58 He would teach how repulse the wrestlers; and other excellent master-like icks. 1665–6 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Feb., I begin to doubt the icture.. is not of his making, it is so master-like.

Masterliness (mā·stəːrlinĕs). [f. MASTERLY . + -NESS.] The quality of being masterly.

1721 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 590 He can lay claim to little iasterliness in eloquence, who knows not how to handle his ubject elegantly 1838 J. STERLING *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 245 he thorough masterliness of the style. 1865 *Ch. Times* 1 Oct. 332/2 Lord Palmerston. submitted his natural good idgement to the pretended masterliness of him with the hylacteries.

Masterling (mā·stəːrlin). Also *dial.* **maisterlin'.** [f. MASTER *sb.*1 + -LING 1.]

† 1. One who has the power of a master; a conqueror, a chief. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 113 *Tollite portas, principes, nestras.* 3e maisterlinges of þesternesse openeð 3iwer gateu. 13.. *K. Alis.* 400 Y have bygete on the a kyng That schal beo Phelippes maisterlyng. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 481 A proude feste of princes & dukis, With maisterlingis of Messadone.

2. As diminutive: A petty master.

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Maisterlin'*, a would-be master, a petty master 1880 L. FAGAN *Sir A. Panizzi* I. 52 Your most benign petty masterling's lawful authority.

Masterly (mā stəːli), *a.* [f. MASTER *sb.*1 + -LY 1.]

† 1. Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling a master or lord; usually in bad sense, arbitrary, despotic; imperious, overbearing, domineering. *Obs.*

1531–8 LATIMER *Let* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1750 The Galathians were in a quiet trade vnder the dominion of maysterly Curates. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) Pref., They stablished so many canons, so many masterly [F. *magistrales*] determinations, without any word of God *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 43 It was a proud and maisterly speech of the Duke. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 188 It gives place to maisterly power, for the Maister might take away from an Hebrew servant the wife which hee gave him. 1649 — *Eikon.* v. ibid. III. 370 He told them with a maisterly Brow, that [etc.] 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar all* IV. i, You are a saucy, masterly companion, and so I leave you 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Tim. ii. 11 Let them [women] not be over talkative and masterly. 1766 ENTICK *London* I. 277 If he had been apprized of his masterly behaviour.

2. Of persons, their qualities, actions, etc: Resembling or characteristic of a master or skilled workman; skilfully exercised or performed.

Masterly inactivity see INACTIVITY b

1666 DRYDEN *Acc. Ann. Mirab.* Wks. (Globe) 40 When action or persons are to be described how masterly are the strokes of Virgil! 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Introd. 2 We must expect nothing from Him, but what is masterly and great 1713 GAY *Guardian* No. 149 P 6 You may see the masterly hand of a painter in three or four swift strokes of his pencil 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 149, I do not wish your knowledge to be exact and masterly 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 174 The small, but masterly work of Le Dran on Gun shot Wounds 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 139 *note*, She has blended truth with fiction in a masterly way 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iii. 68 The thought is masculine and the expression masterly. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. l. 61 The speeches themselves were masterly as mere literary productions.

3 *Masterly lode* (in *Mining*): a main lode Cf. *master lode*, MASTER *sb.*1 25 a

1880 *Pioneer Mining Co., Lim., Deb. Prospectus* 1 It is traversed by a powerful masterly lode 1895 B. SCOTT in *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Nov. 4/1 A shaft has been sunk on a strong masterly lode, many feet in thickness

Masterly (mā stəːli), *adv.* [f. MASTER *sb.*1 + -LY 2] In a masterly manner

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 847 Y will nouȝt þis matere maistrely auouen *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 228 Haile, modi qwene of Messidoyne he maister like said *c* 1410 LYDG. *Reas & Sens.* 2396 He kan Maisterly revel and Daunce, Pipe and floyte lustely 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 233, I might enamill and hatch ouer this deuice more artificially and masterly. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 66 Masterly done: The very Life seemes warme vpon her Lippe 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 62 They are masterly wrought. 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 382 Its wooden gables showed how masterly they had been carved of old.

Master-man (mā·stəːmæn) [f. MASTER *sb.*1 + MAN *sb.*1 Cf. MDu. *meesterman*]

† 1. A chief, leader (chiefly *Sc.*) *Obs*

13.. *S. Eirkenwolde* 201 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 270, I was committed & made a mayster mone here To sytte vpone sayd causes. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 402 He vent þan to sterk thefis, þare master man þai sone hym mad. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 8/1 Þe quhilk sall be haldyn Dekyn or maister man oure þe layff *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 87 The maistir man with sa gud will straik he [etc.]. 1616 *Orkney Witch Trial* in Dalyell *Darker Superst. Scot.* (1834) 536 Ane great number of fairie men mett her [together with] a maister man

b. *dial.* 'The head of a household or family, a husband' (E. D. D.).

1885 HALL CAINE *Shadow Crime* I. x. 208 Towards nine the 'maister men' of Wythburn began to arrive *Ibid.* xiii. 291 The 'maister men made their way to the village inn.

2 a. A person skilled in some art or craft (Cf. MISTERMAN, with which this word was perh. sometimes confused.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* b. An employer of work-people.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 664 To maken a tur, wel he3 & strong Twelwe and sexti men woren ðor-to, Meister men for to maken it so. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1599 All maister men þat on molde dwellis. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Indic.* (1830) 39 Not a farthing even given to the hapless masterman 1898 I. AUNTON *Eng. Black Monks* I. 94 Among its monks were to be found master-men.

Master-mason. [See MASTER *sb.*1 24 d.]

1. A mason who designs and carries out building in stone or who employs workmen to shape and fit stonework.

1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 Mason's weages with maistre mason's rewarde £5 9 2. 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* (1562) 53 In buyldinges there bee maister masons and carpenters which do devise the worke 1697 G. DALLAS *Syst. Styles* II. 89 Gifts to be the King's Master-Printer, Master-Mason, Master-Wright, Bower, Sclater [etc.]. 1729 FENTON *Observ. Waller's Poems* 30 Stone, who was master-mason to King Charles I.

2. A fully qualified freemason, who has passed the third degree.

[*c* 1430 *Freemasonry* (Halliw.) 15 The mayster mason moste be ful securly Bothe stedefast, trusty, and trwe] 1723 J. ANDREWS & DESAGULIERS *Constit. Free Masons* 10 Though there were employ'd about it no less than 3,600 Princes, or Master-Masons, to conduct the Work according to Solomon's Directions. 1737 S. PRICHARD *Masonry Dissected* (ed. 7) 25 Q. Are you a Master-Mason? A. I am, try me, prove me, disprove me if you can. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 624/2 Having voted the oldest master-mason then present into the chair, constituted themselves a grand-lodge.

† **Masterous,** *a. Obs.* In 7 maistrous. [f. MASTER *sb.*1 + -OUS.] Characteristic of a master.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 5 Must we learne from Canons and quaint Sermonings.. to wreath an Enthymema with maistrous dexterity?

Masterpiece (mā·stəːrpīs). [f. MASTER *sb.*1 + PIECE *sb.*

Prob. after Du. *meesterstuk* or G. *meisterstück*, which occurs much earlier, and primarily denoted the piece of work by which a craftsman gained from his guild the recognized rank of 'master'. Cf. the following examples (in the former of which the Du. word appears in an adapted form):—

1579 *Aberdeen Reg.* (Spalding Cl.) II. 34 Quhill the person creven to be admittit free of his craft first compone with the said deinis of guld. the maisterstik of the person to be admittit being exhibit. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* I. ix. 37 Taylors suffer none to set up his Trade, unless he have made first his Master piece (orig. *sein Meisterstück*)]

1 A production of art or skill surpassing in excellence all others by the same hand; also, in wider sense, a production of masterly skill; a consummate example *of* some department of art or skill, or *of* some particular kind of excellence.

In early use, often applied to man as the 'masterpiece' of God or Nature

1610 MARKHAM (*title*) Markhams Maister-peece Or, What doth a Horse-man lacke. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 60 Seeing now to dissolue this goodly frame of Nature, and to take in pieces this Maisterpiece 1617 *Jamna Ling* To Prince, This maisterpeece of curious schollership. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. vi. (1718) 87 Man is heav'n's Master piece. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 253 P 5 A very fine Poem, I mean *The Art of Criticism*, which is a Master piece in its kind 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. viii, This is indeed a masterpiece of assurance 1756–7 *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 268 A crucifixion, by Guido Rheni, which is extremely admired as a real master-piece 1790 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Oct., One letter I have from him [Dr. Johnson] that is a masterpiece of elegance and kindness united 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 5 The master-pieces of Sophocles, of Demosthenes, and of Plato *Ibid.* II. 259 Speeches which were remembered as master-pieces of reasoning, of wit, and of eloquence. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Lit.* IX. (1894) 203 Some masterpiece in painting 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 54 It was the master-piece of William's policy of outward legality.

† b A person's greatest achievement, an action of masterly ability *Obs*

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. i, Here, we must rest; this is our maister peice, We cannot thinke to goe beyond this. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 71 Confusion now has made his Master peece. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 209 It is expedient to shew a Master peece of state, to giue reputation to the present current of affaires 1708 *Eng. Theophrast.* 213 'Tis a court master piece to draw chestnuts out of the fire with other People's fingers. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 254 It was certainly the master piece of King Charles's life And, if he had stuck to it, it would have been both the strength and the glory of his reign.

† 2 The most important feature, or the chief excellence, of a person or thing. *Obs.*

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 282 This is the Maisterpiece, and most excellent part, of the worke of Reformation. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 72 Wee come to Ordination;.. This is the main and Master-peece of all Episcopacy. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 140 What Decorum is, which is the grand master-piece to observe. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 81 His learning in the law being his masterpiece. *Ibid.* VIII. § 9 Beating up of quarters was his masterpiece 1697 G. DALLAS *Syst. Styles* III. Ep. Ded., Experience, (the great Master peice of Humane Things).

3. The original or main piece *rare*—1.

1825 E. HEWLETT *Cottage Comforts* I. 4 Their clothes were so patched, that it was hard to tell which was the master piece

† **Master-prize.** *Obs.* Also **master's prize.** = MASTERPIECE 1, 1 b.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. x. G 4 b, Nay, let me alone to play my maister, prize [*sic*] the speaker is an apprentice disguised as his master]. 1607 B. BARNES *Devils Charter* III. v. F 1 b, Now Frescobaldi play thy masters prize 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 414 In criticall euacuations & in notable Maister-prises of Nature. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 68 Mischief, that now was bent to play Upon the Stage her studied master prize 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* III. i. 213 Some notable masterprize of roguery This drum strikes up for *a* 1635 RANDOLPH *Poems* Wks. (1875) 643 Thus have I finish'd beauty's master prize 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 26 It behoved him to play his Master-prize in the Beginning.

† **Master-root.** *Obs.*

1. The main root of a plant.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. vi. 664 Two or three foote from the principall or maister roote 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 513 The more safe way was rather to cut the stocke and maister Root 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Vitacious*, They are obliged to take some [Roots] away, to disburthen the Master Root of them.

2. = MASTERWORT.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 221/2 In like sorte is also verye good heervnto the Masterroote.

Mastership (mā·stəːʃip). Forms: see MASTER *sb.*1 and -SHIP. [Cf. G. *meisterschaft.*]

1. The condition of being a master or ruler; dominion, rule, ascendancy, control.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. iii. (Skeat) I. 40 Whan these sely women .. beleven your wordes . than graunt[en] they to you their hertes,..wherthrough their liberte in maystre-ship that they toforn had is thralled. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 248 Þer þe son hathe a reule, or a maistershupp, or a gouer-nans abown þe fadur. 1548 Patten *Exp. Scot.* Pref. b vij, Yet seke we not the maistership of you, but the felowship. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxviii. (1739) 58 The great men .. hereby lost . the maistership of the Life or Death of the meaner sort. 1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* (1709) 44 The other is indeed the most slavish of serving men, in being subject to the maistership of lust and sensuality. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xiii, He at once exerted that maistership over his heated imagination [etc.]. 1894 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/3 That maistership which the sea has always conferred upon its unquestioned rulers.

b. Mastery, 'upper hand'. ? *Obs.*

1573 Twyne *Æneid* xii. N n ij, When contention falles two mightie Bulles betwixt, That for dominion euermore, and maistershippe do trie. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 123 They [swannes] beginne to strive for the maistershippe about Ladye day. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 28 An animal as big as himself, kept him a great while struggling for maistership. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 282 Whatever were the force and power of these feelings, it was not now the time to let them get the maistership.

c. The authority of a master or teacher.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii (1887) 155 So long as the child shalbe ..vnder maistership in schole. *a* 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 299 They were taught of the Holy Ghost, through the immediate Maister-ship or Doctorship of Christ. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* Introd. (1868) 15 The immense following that has accepted his maistership.

2. The office, function, or dignity of a 'master', or the term of office of a master, in any of the official applications of that title.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 316/1 The Maistershipps of oure Forest of Simonswode, and of oure Parkes of Croxtath. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) Pp vj, But if that any one be in suche maner case That he will chalenge the master-ship fro me [etc.]. 1591 A. Nowell in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 87 The quietness of St. John's College durying hys Mastershyppe there. 1609 Carleton *Let.* 8 June in *Court & Times Jas. I*, I. 98, I hear Sir Ralph Winwood aims at a Mastership of Requests. 1686 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 325 The chief Mastership of that Order. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5918/1 The Pope's Bulls for the Great Mastership of St. Lazarus. 1873 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Aug. 163/1 The Mastership of the Rolls has been offered to the Attorney-General. 1888 *Society* 18 Nov. 6/2 He has accepted the Mastership of the Pau Foxhounds. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 419/2 A mastership in lunacy.

¶ *nonce-use.* The district ruled by a 'master'.

1707 (*title*) [tr. from Sp.] A Journal of the Siege of San Matheo, Capital of the Mastership of the Military Order of Montesa.

b. The position of a master in or of a school.

1806 H. K. White *Let. to Sister* 25 June, The mastership of the school must be held by a clergyman. 1814 G. Hardinge *Let.* in Nichols *Lit. Anecd.* 18*th C.* (1814) VIII. 544 Dr. Sumner vacated the Upper-mastership of Eton. 1881 Masson in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 76 The Annan mathematical mastership lasted about two years.

† **3.** With possessive pron.: The personality of a master. Often abbreviated M. (See also Maship.) *Obs.*

1440 in *Finchale Priory* (Surtees) 72 Whilk mater at the raverence of 3owr maystership is fulfillid. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1853, I pray God your maystershyp to saue. 1533 Frith *Answ. More* D vij b, And where hys mastershyp alleageth this texte for the Sacrament that [etc.]. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. 1. 280 How now Signior Launce? what newes with your Mastership? 1591 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spalding Cl.) 199 For vij quarteris of Londun claith to be your maister-chip cott and breikis. *Ibid.*, Stiffing gray to your M. doublat. *c* 1622 Ford, etc. *Witch Edmonton* I. ii, No Gentleman, I, Mr. Thorney; spare the Mastership, call me by my name, John Carter.

† **4.** *Good mastership*: patronage, protection. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 37, I beqwethe to William Clop-ton,. my best gypcer, for a tookne he vowchesaf in tyme comyng to shewe his good maistershepe to my wif. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 199, I shall ly stille in pryson withoute your good maisterchippe shewed to me at this tyme.

5. The skill or knowledge constituting a master.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. i. 7 Common men could beate, That when the Sea was calme, all Boats alike Shew'd Mastership in floating. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 42 The Grecians and Romans (who have shown their Master-ship in them [Triumphall Arches]). 1726 *Diss. Dumpling* 20 The greatest Mastership in Cookery is requir'd to make the Pudding Palatable. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. ii, Mastership in tongue-fence; this is the quality of qualities.

b. Mastery, thorough knowledge (*of* a subject).

a 1697 Aubrey *Lives* (1898) I. 120 He is much beholding to him for his mastership of that language. 1883 *American* VII. 184 A mastership of the technicalities of their work.

c. The status or degree of a recognized master (in a craft, a university, etc.).

1688 *True Spirit of Popery* 44 They rendred all Arts and Trades almost inaccessible to the Protestants, by the difficulties of arriving to the Mastership of them. 1831 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1853) 410 To commence student in Medicine, it is necessary to have obtained a Mastership in Arts. 1832 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. i, An honourable Mastership in Cordwainery.

6. The existence of 'masters' or employers as the characteristic of a form of industrial organization.

1868 Ruskin *Time & Tide* (1872) 6 The points at issue, in the comparison of this system with that of mastership, are by no means hitherto frankly stated. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 12/1 After a detailed description of the results of mastership and the effect machinery has had on the labour market Mr. Morris spoke of the upper class.

7. *Hist.* A body of master workmen; a guild. *rare.*

1822 Ranken *Hist. France* IX. x. I. 178 A third [decree] dissolved the corporations and masterships of towns.

Master-singer (mā·stəɹsiŋəɹ). Now somewhat *rare*. Anglicized form of Meistersinger.

1810 Weber *Metr. Rom.* III. 335 In the time of the Mastersingers, a second German poem was written. 1871 Longf. *Wayside Inn* II. *Cobbler of Hagenau* ii, While yet the Master-singers filled The noisy workshop.. With various melodies and rhymes.

Master-spring (mā·stəɹspriŋ). ? *Obs.* [See Master *sb.*[1] 25 a.] = Mainspring 2 (*fig.*).

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1590) 257 b, Knowing them [his men] to be the. master-spring (as it were) which makes all the rest to stir. 1688 Dryden & Lee *Dk. Guise* v. iii, You are the master-spring that moves our fabric. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 203 The slope of faces, (As if one master-spring controll'd them all) Relax'd into a universal grin. 1816 F. H. Naylor *Hist. Germany* I. I. ix. 348 Religion undoubtedly formed the master-spring of all his actions. 1835 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xxii. 331 The one master spring of their whole course of life for the future.

Master-stroke (mā·stəɹstrōuk). [See Master *sb.*[1] 25 a. Cf. G. *meisterstreich.*]

1. A masterly line or touch (in painting, etc.); also *transf.*

1679 Dryden *Tr. & Cr.* Prol. 14 In this my rough-drawn play you shall behold Some Master-strokes. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 398, I would trace His master strokes, and draw from his design.

2. A masterly exertion of skill; a surpassingly skilful act (of cunning, diplomacy, policy, etc.); one's cleverest move or device. (Cf. F. *coup de maître.*)

1721 W. King tr. *Naude's Ref. Politics* ii. 59 In these masterstrokes of state, the thunderbolt falls before the noise of it is heard. 1721 Blackmore *Creat.* VI. 695 The stupen-dous Art, And Master strokes in each Mechanick Part. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 87 The steeple is a master-stroke of absurdity. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* I. i, There's my master stroke. I have resolved not to refuse her. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 404 This was a master stroke on the part of France. 1849 Thackeray *Lett.* 4 Sept., A master-stroke of diplomacy.

† **Master-vein.** *Obs.* [See Master *sb.*[1] 25 a.]

1. One of the great veins or arteries of the body; *spec.* applied to the saphena and perh. to the carotid artery or the jugular vein.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 12604 He schet And hitte him in his gorget, That it 3ede thorow his pesayn And cut in two his mayster-veyn. 14 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 632/8 *Sophena*, the mayster vayne. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 300 At Yorke [Jews] to the nombre of cccc & mo, cutte theyr mayster veyn3s & bled to deth. 1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici* Introd. 36 One of the Master Veins breaking, all the Blood in his Body emptied it self out at his Mouth.

fig. 1647 Trapp *Marrow Gd. Authors* in *Comm. Ep.* 732 The venome of originall lust, the master-vein wherein is Atheisme. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 241 By some called the master vein of our original corruption.

¶ *slang phrase.*

1592 Greene *Disput. Conny-c.* C 1 b, My faire daughter was hit on the master vaine and gotten with childe.

2. A principal vein in a mine.

1670 Petty *Fodinæ Reg.* 42 For, say they, when we approach to the Master-vein of a Mine, they usuallie here knocking.

Master-work (mā·stəɹwɹk). [See Master *sb.*[1] 25 a. Cf. G. *meisterwerk.*]

1. An action or procedure of chief importance.

c 1606 Daniel *Ode Death of Erle of Devon* 216 That famous seige, the Master-worke of all. 1719 Young *Revenge* II, My next care is to hasten these new nuptials, And then my master-works begin to play. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* VI. 109 The Master Work of Gardening, which is Pruning.

2. A work of pre-eminent merit; a masterpiece.

1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 4 A Clocke, in the top whereof is a picture, which Painters esteeme a master worke. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 505 There wanted yet the Master work, the end Of all yet don. 1789 Gibbon *Autobiog.* (1854) 13 Mr. Law's master-work, the Serious Call, is still read. 1843 J. A. Smith *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 56 The flowers. appear as the master-work of Nature in the vegetable king-dom. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Shaks.* 74 Being thus, as he is, the English masterwork of Shakespeare's hand.

†**3.** A main channel for draining or irrigation. *Obs.*

1652 Blith *Eng. Improv. Impr.* IX. (ed. 2) 54 Then must not of necessity all the Out-lets or Mouths of all the Master-work, and Sluces, and Water-gates be widened? 1789 T. Wright *Meth. Watering Meadows* (1790) 47 The master-work which waters the highest part of the land.

Masterwort (mā·stəɹwɹt). [f. Master *sb.*[1] + Wort *sb.*, after G. *meisterwurz*; the same sense is expressed by the 16th c. L. name *imperātōria*, but the reason for the appellation is not clear.]

a. The umbelliferous plant *Peucedanum* (*Imperatoria*) *Ostruthium*, formerly cultivated as a pot-herb, and used in medicine. **b.** Applied to other genera, as *Astrantia* (Black Masterwort); the goutweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria* (English or Wild Masterwort), and the American plants *Angelica atropurpurea* and *Heracleum lanatum.*

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 61 The seede of pilletory of Spayne called masterwurt. 1568 — *Herbal* III. 36 It were best to call it after the Duche Maisterwort. The Physicianes of Italye call it Imperatoriam. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. cix. 300 The seconde *Imperatoria*, or wylde Master-wort. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 474 The wilde master-wort called herbe Gerard. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. ccclxii. 828 *Astrantia nigra*: .. it may be called blacke Masterwoort. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 141 One dram of root of Masterwort. 1715 J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 239 Great black Masterwort. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 189 Angelica, or American Masterwort (*Angelica lucida*). 1847 Darlington *Amer. Weeds & Useful Pl.* (1860) 148 Woolly Heracleum. Masterwort. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 724/2 Masterwort, English, *Ægopodium.* 1893 McCarthy *Red Diamonds* II. 42 Masterwort which in earlier. days was known as 'the divine remedy'.

Mastery (mā·stəɹi). Forms: 3 **meistrie, mesterie**, 3–5 **maistri, maistre**, 3–7 **maistrie**, 4 **meistri, maystri**, 4–5 **maystre, maistrye, mastrie**, 4–6 **maystery, maystry(e, masterye, mastri, mastrye**, 4–7 **mastry**, 4–7, 9 *dial.*, **maistry**, 5 **maister, mastre, maiestrie**, *Sc.* **maistir**, 5–6 **maistery**, 5–7 **masterie**, 6 **mayster, maysterie, mastere**, 6–7 **maisterie**, 5– **mastery.** [a. OF. *maistrie*, f. *maistre* Master *sb.*[1]: cf. Sp. *maestría*, Pg. *mestria*, It. *maestria.*

In Fr. this word was superseded by the parallel formation *maistrise* (now *maîtrise*), whence ME. Maistrice. From its resemblance in sound to the latter, the plural *masteries* occurs in several of the senses illustrated below.]

1. The state or condition of being master, controller or ruler; authority, sway, dominion; an instance of this.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Muchel hofleas is þet cumen into ancre huse, vorte sechen eise þerinne & mesterie, & more lefdischipe þen heo muhte habben iheued, inouh reðe iðe worlde. *Ibid.* 406 Luue haueð one meistrie biuoren alle oðre þinges. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 21 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 God 3af him a gret maistre of al þat was in watir an londe. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* IX. 20 Þe utter man haf noght maistry of þe inere. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 58 Bacus hadde of hire mouth right no maistrie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13662 This Merion hade maistri but a meane qwile, The lond to Laerte he leuyt as kyng. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xxxvii, Hath he vpon oure hertis suich maistrye? *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* I. *Creation* 81 *Lucifer* If that ye will behold me right, this mastre longys to me. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxv. 22 Yf a woman gett the mastrie, then is she contrary to hir husbande. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. (1634) 114 Conon the Athenian recovers the mastery of the Seas. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* xvi. § 16 285 The Priesthood was not a Maistry, but a Ministry. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 32 The appetites and passions often strive for mastery with judgment or reflection. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 366 They needed only guidance to dispute with the victors the mastery over Hindustan. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 221 Edward's aim was to save English commerce by securing the mastery of the Channel.

† **b.** Predominance; predominating feature; prevailing character. *Obs.*

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* IV. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 48 That is the Mastrie of all our intent. 1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 115 b, The mastery of colours must be tawney. *Ibid.*, The maisterie of the colour must bee Carnation. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. v. 68 A burning-fever, to which his body was naturally disposed, as appeared by the mastery of rednesse in his complexion.

2. Superiority or ascendancy in competition or strife; 'upper-hand', victory. Now only with mixture of sense 1. Victory resulting in the subjection of the vanquished.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 134 Al ha cneowen ham crauant & ouercumen, & cweðen hire þe meistrie. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 96/128 Heo ne couþen answerie hire of neuere a word and 3euen hire þe maistrie. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1147 Þoru godes grace Hii adde þe maistrie of veld. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21404 Þe mastri has king constantin Thoru þe cros and cristes might. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 27 Edward had þe maistri, & þanked God. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4502 Mars for his mais-teris & for his many weris [etc.]. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* lix, Sum bird may cum and stryve In song with the, the maistry to purchace. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 320/2 Maystrye, or souerente, and heyare honde y(n) stryfe or werre. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* V. ii. 50 First sall I ordaine for my Troianis .. With all thair force to strife for the maistry. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Tim.* II. 5 And though a man stryue for a mastrye [1611 for masteries]. 1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* G vij b, To the end in case they yet once againe got the masterie, they should not harme her. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 899 Four Champions fierce Strive here for Maistrie. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 103 He. always gained the mastery in the end.

† **b.** *For the mastery*. as if aiming at mastery; hence, extremely, in the highest degree. Frequent in ME. poetry. (Cf. 4 b.) *Obs.*

13 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4961 Þe douke hadde a feir douhter for þe meistri. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvi. 268 The 3ates that Kyng Alisaundre leet make of grete Stones wel symented and made stronge for the maystrie. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1390 Whan þat I poore am eek for þe maystrie. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 957 Twey stones of Ynde, Gay for the maystrye.

† **3.** Superior force or power. *To have to mastery*, to have in (one's) power. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 53 Þe folc of denemarch. þat ofte wonne englelond and helde it bi maistrie. *Ibid.* 9182 Þat he ah inome wiþ trayson we scolle wiþ maistrie. *c* 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 37, I halde it noghte spedfulle þan to a mane for to prese to mekill þare-till as if he walde gete it by maystry. *c* 1386 *Sir Ferumb.* 1904 And y wer now on þy mastrye, as þou art her in myne, Tel me how worstou þan do by me. 1426–7 in *Cal. Proc. in Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) I. Introd. 20 Symkyn Yve. be maistery and supportacion of lordship. deprived and disherite John Harýngton. *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 43/25 After that the euyll doers Haue knowlechid her euyll dedes, He hath them to mastrye. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* X. i. 121 And command eyk, with gret fors and mastry The burgh of

rtage doun thring Italy. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 25 : may love be compeld by maistery. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mdl* xxxii, These wicked people..stopped me by violence d maistery.

† b. *Proverb.* (Cf. OF. *la force paist le pré.*) 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* (Wemyss MS.) lxxx. 1499 It is d in commone sawis that mastry mawis þe medow ane ay.

2. The skill or knowledge which constitutes a ister. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. with mixture of sense Also, in early use, † a department of skill or owledge; an art or science (*obs*).

3.. *K. Alis* 3 Clerkes wel y-lerid, Faire y-dyght this ddel erde, And clepid it, in here maistrie, Europe, Affryke, l Asyghe. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* l. 5 That hadde the maistrie alg *prævaluit*] to make large the cite. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *ller's T.* 197 Somtyme, to shewe his lightnesse and istrye He pleyeth Herodes vp on a Scaffold hye. 1460 *beaus Disc* (Kaluza) 1783 Men of maistrie, Clerkes migremauncie. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 188 Thys noble Erle astronemye wyse was. So mo he ther-of knew he the istrie. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vii. in Ashm *Theat em. Brit.* (1652) 105 Use maketh Masterie. 1597 MORLEY *rod. Mus.* 85 This waie argueth maistrie, and hee who i doe it.. needeth not to stand telling his cordes. *a* 1637 JONSON *Underwoods, Poet to Painter*, O, had I now ir manner, maistry, might,.. How I would draw 1680 . ROCHESTER *Allusion to Horace* l. x. 47 With just bold okes he dashes here and there, Showing great Mastery h little Care 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 59 :h mastery rarely waited upon the ambition of this amie and upright man. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* iv. 351 Their ds with mastery carven. 1903 *Edin Rev.* Apr. 464 There a majesty and a mastery..in the ugliness Van Eyck icts, that redeems its homeliness.

† b. A rule, method, or process of an art. *For e) mastery*: ? as required by the rules of art. *Obs* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 44 Coloure hit with safroun þe maystre. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 9, I wole teche þe maistrie of departynge of gold fro siluir 1695 DRYDEN *rallel Poetry & Painting* Ess. 1900 II 122 Painters and lptors advance their art above nature itself in her indiual productions, which is the utmost mastery of human formance.

† c = MAGISTERY 3 *Obs. rare*—1.

1610 B JONSON *Alch* iv. i, I am the Lord of the Philohers Stone. *Dol* How Sir! ha' you that? *Mam.* I am Master of the Maistry.

5. An exercise or work of skill or power. *To make, work*, etc. (*a*) *mastery* or *masteries*: to form a wonderful feat or trick; to exercise one's ll or power *on* or *against* a person; to 'play devil' (*with*). *Obs.*

1225 *Ancr R* 390 And wrouhte ueole wundres, and le ueole meistries biuoren hire eihsihðe *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 19 Iesus vp þe water heint, And bar it ham als in a ball, Quen maria had sene þis maistre, Sco hid it in hert ielie. *Ibid* 18215 Quatkin maistri mas þou on hus? 1303 BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 532 Now shal y, As þou hast do, þy maystry 13.. *Seuyn Sag* (W) 2020 The king of le hadde gret enuie, That the Romayns made swich istrie. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom Prol & T* 507 shul wel seen at eye, That I wol doon a maistrie er o 1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 196 The world is yit mered Of the maistries that he wroghte Upon the marches. 100 *Sir Perc* 1048 Forthe rydez he thenne, His ystrés to make. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg* 20 þe feend away n us þou dryue Whanne deep with us maistrie schal ce. *c* 1440 *York Myst* xxv 64 Saie, what are 3e þat eis here maistrie? *c* 1450 *Merlin* 78 Ther the duke a bode, l dide many maistries in armes *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* 1284 Thar Cetoun met him and mekill mastir maid. 1494 AYAN *Chron* VII. CCXXIV. 250 Y• Welshmen brake out vpon Englysshe men in y• bordour and there made masteryes a whyle. *a* 1589 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 329 With vs e seruauntes suche maysters to playe 1546 BALE *Eng Votes* I (1560) 95 b, That ye maye knowe what masteryes y haue played 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 3y a number of odde speeches you doe yet suppose to e wrought a mastery.

† b. *It is great, little, much, no mastery*: it is reat, no, (etc.) achievement, it is hard or easy do something). *Obs.*

97 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 235 Per vore silui him let sle ac þat lute maistrie *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 50 in *E. E. P.* a) 14 þat was a gret maistri þat þe doztir ber þe fader *Sir Beues* (A.) 1738 'So me helpe God!' quep Beues 'Hit were no meistri, me to slo'. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *Reg Princ.* 1900 No maistri is it for þe, if þou woldist be releeued. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 17 Yt is no e mastery to god to make of ought & to make of nought *Paston Lett* I 380 It is no grete maistre to gader that mony. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* 17 They ducke•] go so slowely and so leasurely, that to a is thinking it were no masteryes to take them 1601 JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 157 By these helps it no masterie to vanquish and subdue them. 1636 B. JON. *Discov., Ingen discrim.* i, It is a little Maistry to know n. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (1673) III. 8/2 For a man e good in other places, is no mastery; but in Asia to l a temperate life is indeed praiseworthy. 1667 MILTON *L.* IX. 29 Warrs, hitherto the onely Argument Heroic m'd, chief maistrie to dissect With long and tedious oc fabl'd Knights In Battels feign'd.

6. A competitive or emulative feat of strength skill; esp. in phrases *to assay, play, prove, try steries*, to 'try conclusions'. *Obs.*

90 GOWER *Conf.* III. 298 Thei sholden come Unto the ien. To do such maistry as they might. *c* 1450 *St. Cuth* (Surtees) 1028 He proued many maystryes. 1475 *Bk. lesse* (Roxb.) 77 King Edwarde iij• that exercised all noble sonnes, in such maiestries, wherby they were more in haunting of armes. 1530 PALSGR. 736/1, I styckyll vene wrastellers, or any folkes that prove mastries to se none do other wronge. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xvii, The great game of Olympus, wherto..came the moste actife and valiant persons to assay maistries. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst Trib.* II. Wks. 1191/1 A iugler that woulde for a shew, plai masteries at a feast. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 24 Many daunsynges..and other tryinge of mastryes. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I 47 [Soil] fitter for gardens, or for the trial of maisteries, then for the enriching of arable or pasture grounds. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* Annot. 30 Stage-playes, Gymnicke Exercises, and Masteries in Musicke. 1615 HEYWOOD *Foure Prentises* I Wks. 1874 II 237 Let vs try this maistry. 1628 BACON *Est., Empire* (Arb.) 301 This is but to try Masteries with Fortune. 1692 R L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq* II xiv. (1733) 51 He [Pharaoh] seemed to take a Vanity to try Masteries with God Almighty. 1697 *Phil Trans* XIX. 501 They were soon kill'd like other Venison as well for the sake of Food as Mastery and Diversion

7. (*transf* from I.) Intellectual command over (a subject of study).

1668 HALE *Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm.* b j b, To get a mastery of the full knowledge of it, requires not only reason but study. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I 249 To commend without Desert Requires a Mastery of Art 1828 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. xi 257 She has a mastery of the subject. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* iii, This consummate military leader..was distinguished by a mastery of method rarely surpassed. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. viii. 73 His mastery of English was supreme.

b. (Influenced by MASTER *v.*) The action of 'mastering' a subject.

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I vi. 48 It is essential to the just mastery of astronomy. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxvi, It is matter beyond my mastery. 1870 BALDW BROWN *Eccl Truth* (1871) 219 The problems of Christian ministry become more difficult of mastery year by year.

Mastew, obs Sc. form of MASTIFF.

† **Ma'stful**, *a Obs. rare.* [f. MAST *sb.*2 + -FUL] Full of mast; producing mast

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I iii 560 The Mast-full Oke. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 20 The mastful Chesnut.

Mast-head, *sb.* (Stress variable.) [MAST *sb* 1] 1. The head or highest part of a mast; usually, the head of the lower mast (as a place of observation or punishment), or the highest part of the whole mast as the place for the display of flags, etc.

1748 *Anson's Voy* II. iv. 162 We had no sight of the ship from the mast head. 1835 W IRVING *Tour Prairies* 326 [He] took a look-out, like a mariner from the mast-head at sea. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh Easy* xii, Go up to the mast-head, and wait there till I call you down. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 255 Like the mystic fire on a mast head, Prophet of storm *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech* 74 Above the hounds is the masthead to receive the rigging 1888 FROUDE *Eng in W. Ind* iii 33 The signal to engage was flying from the masthead of Rodney's ship

b *fig* (*a*) Phr. *To the masthead*: to the full. *Sc* (*b*) *jocular.* (*Naut*) A person's head.

1821 W TIFFLE *Poems* 97 (E D D) An Idiot cram'd to the mast-head Wi' that insatiate glutton weed 1884 H COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 35 Slip down to the doctor, and get him to clap a plaster over your mast-head 1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* i, He was enjoying to the mast-head the modest pleasures of admiration

2. One who is stationed at the mast-head; a mast-head man. In recent Dicts.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *masthead-light, man, pendant*; **mast-head high** *adv.*, to the height of the masthead.

1822 SCOTT *Pirate* ii, The sea-snake with his broad glittering eyes, raised *mast-head high, looks out, as it seems for victims. 1878 KEMP *Yacht & Boat Sailing* 358/2 **Masthead Light*, the white light which steam vessels are required to exhibit at the masthead when under way *c* 1860 H STUART *Seaman's Catech* 45 The *mast head men put on a sail-tackle whip 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Mast-head men*, the men stationed aloft to keep a look-out. *Ibid*, *Mast-head pendant 1878 KEMP *Yacht & Boat Sailing* 358/2 *Masthead Pendants*, the pendants and runners which help support the mast.

Mast-head, *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To send (a sailor) to the mast-head as a punishment.

1829 MARRYAT *F Mildmay* iv, The next morning I was mast-headed, to do penance. *a* 1845 SYD SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) I. 260 If you masthead a sailor for not doing his duty, why should you not weathercock a parishioner for refusing to pay tithes? 1884 *Century Mag* XXIX 172 The one-armed hero is mastheaded.

transf and *fig.* 1861–8 LOWELL *Emerson* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 357 The lecturer built up so lofty a pedestal under certain figures as to lift them into a prominence of obscurity, and seem to masthead them there 1883 STEVENSON *Treas Isl* III. xv, They're [*sc.* the goats] all mastheaded on them mountings for the fear of Benjamin Gunn

2. To raise (a yard, sail, etc.) to its position on the mast or at the mast-head.

1840 R H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 80 Before our yards were mast-headed, the Ayacucho had spread her wings. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb, I waited to see the men masthead the revolving lamp. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 199 The topsails are mast-headed.

Hence **Mast-headed** *ppl. a.*, **Mast-heading** *vbl. sb.*

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh Easy* xii, There is not one word of mast heading in the whole of them. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 53 Like a mast-headed seaman. 1893 SLOANE-STANLEY *Remin. Midshipm. Life* xiii. 167 Mast-heading had been forbidden by the Admiralty.

Masthede, variant of MOSTHEAD *Obs.*

† **Mast-holm.** *Obs.* [f. MAST *sb.*2 + HOLM 2] The holm-oak, *Quercus Ilex.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 101 b, The Mast-holme,. in Latine Ilex. *Ibid*, Forrestes,. consiste of Oke, Beeche,..Mastholme. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 458 The.. mast-Holme Ilex. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I 25/2 The Mast Holm [It. *Quercia*] never consumes with Age.

Masthwat, variant of MOSTWHAT *Obs.*

Mastic (mæ'stik), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **masty**(o)**k**, **-ik**, 5 **-ykk**, 6 **mastyke**, (**-ike**), 6–7 **masticke**, (6 **-yc**), 6–9 **mastick**, **mastiche**, 7–9 **mastich**, 6–**mastic**. Also in late L. form 5–8 **mastix**, (7 **-ixe**). [a. F. *mastic* masc. (from 13th c.), ad. late L. *mastichum* (also *mastix*), altered form of L. *masticha, mastichē, masticē*, a. Gr. *μαστίχη*. Cf Pr. *mastic, mastec*, Pg *mastique*, Sp. † *masteces* (also *almástiga, almástic, almáciga*, through Arab. *al-maṣṭikā, -kī*), It. *mastice, mastico*, G. *mastix*, Du *mastik.*

The etymology of Gr *μαστίχη* is somewhat obscure. As mastic is in the East commonly used as a 'chewing gum', it is not improbable that the word is (as Apollodorus suggested) from the root of *μασάσθαι* to chew, cf *μασταξ* jaw, *μαστιχᾶν* (once, in Hesiod) to gnash the teeth, but the formation has not been explained.]

1 A gum or resin which exudes from the bark of *Pistacia Lentiscus* and some other trees (see 2).

It is known in English commerce in the form of roundish, oblong or pear-shaped tears, transparent, and of a pale yellow or faint greenish tinge formerly much used in Medicine. Now used chiefly in the manufacture of varnish.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii xc. (1495) 657 Of the rynde [of Lentiscus] comyth Resina, that hyghte Mastyk, and this gumme mastyck hath the name of mastigando • of chewynge. *a* 1400–50 *Stockh. Med MS* 9 Oyle of mastyk. *c* 1450 *ME. Med Bk* (Heinrich) 82 Make þy mastik in abrasen morter. 1534 *Nottingham Rec.* III 192 Gom Masstyc 1579 LANGHAM *Gard Health* (1633) 359 The Masticke is also good against spitting of bloud. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III lxxviii. 1244 The Rosen is called in Latine *Lentiscina Resina*, and likewise Mastiche. in Shops Mastix. in English Masticke. 1608 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1626) 169 Remember before you rest, to chew downe halfe a dozen graines of Mastike 1718 tr. *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I. 63 The Mastick in Tear is a resinous Gum which drops during the great Heat. 1860 *All Year Round* No 42. 364 Mastic resembles gum Arabic, it is crystally cracked, yellow in colour, and has no taste at all to mention. 1883 *Encycl Brit.* XV. 621/2 *Pistacia Khinjuk*, Stocks, and *P. cabulica*, St, yield a kind of mastic which when met with in the European market is known as East Indian or Bombay mastic Cape mastic, not exported to England, is the produce of *Euryops multifidus*.. Dammar resin is sometimes sold under the name of mastic

fig 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i III *Furies* 65 And innocent Astræa did combine All with the mastick of a love divine.

2. (In full *mastic tree.*) An evergreen shrub yielding mastic gum, *Pistachia Lentiscus* of the Levant. Applied also to other species of *Pistachia*, and to the West Indian *Bursera gummifera* and Peruvian *Schinus Molle.*

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* III. 1039 And now The bones hard of mastik tre wol serue Ysowe 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 136 Abounding in knotty Pines, fragrant Masticks, Kingly Oaks [etc.] 1640 PARKINSON *Theat Bot* 1524 *Lentiscus Peruana* The Indian Masticke tree. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* App s v, Indian Mastic, the name by which the Molle, or Peruvian Lentisk is sometimes called 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav Greece* (1825) II. 181 Some boughs of green mastic served us at once for table-cloth and dish 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W Ind.* 785 Mastic tree, *Bursera gummifera*. 1866 *Treas. Bot* s v, Barbary Mastich. *Pistacia atlantica*. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L* ix. 233 The mastic, with its pendant white bell-shaped blossoms.

3. A valuable timber tree of the West Indies and Florida, *Sideroxylon Mastichodendron.* (Also *mastic-tree.*)

1657 LIGON *Barbados* 73 The Mastick is a tree very tall but the body slender The timber of this tree is rank'd amongst the fourth sort, three being better then it. 1683 J POYNTZ *Tobago* 28 The Mastick is a Timber Tree of so fine a grain, that it plains like our English Box. 1750 G HUGHES *Barbados* 149 The Mastich-tree, *Lat.* Calaba. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App 32 The peninsula affords in this place Lignum-Vitae, Mastick and Mohogany 1830 MAYCOCK *Flora Barbad.* 111 *Sideroxylon Mastichodendron*.. Mastick Tree.

† 4. (In full **Herb Mastic.**) The plant *Thymus Mastichina* (see MARUM). *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccx 544 Of herbe Masticke. The English and French Herbarists at this date do call this plant Masticke or Mastiche. *Ibid* (Table Eng. names), Bastarde Masticke, that is Goates Marierome 1640 PARKINSON *Theat Bot* 12 *Marum vulgare* Hearbe Masticke. *Ibid.* 13 *Marum Syriacum vel Creticum* The Syrian or Candye Mastick. This Candye or Syrian Marjerome 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II III 375 It is not yet too late to plant Slips of Marum, Mastick, and some other aromatick Plants. 1836 LOUDON *Encycl Plants* 508 *Thymus Mastichina*, Mastick.

5 a. A resinous or bituminous cement. b. A lime cement used by builders. (Cf *mastic cement* in 8.)

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. 85 Cover the Top of the Stem with some Mastick This Mastick must be compounded of . Rosin, Wax, Pitch, and Mutton Suet. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 156 P 9 As for the small particles of brick or stone, the least moistness would join them together, and turn them into a kind of mastick 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 274 (*Cements*) Mastics of a resinous or bituminous nature which must be softened or fused by heat. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mech.* 625 An asphalte composition called Patent India Mastic. *Ibid.* 627 The.. heads of the nails are afterwards to be coated with the same asphalte mastic 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 87/1 Patent Joint Mastic for making joints of all kinds

6. A liquor, used in Turkey and Greece, made from grain-spirit or grape-juice, flavoured with gum-mastic. (Cf. *mastic-brandy* and RAKI.)

1882 E. O'Donovan *Merv Oasis* I. 452 In Turkey we always drank mastic on such occasions. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 4/2 [Stamboul] Their mothers prefer mastic, the spirit that fortifies and induces the loose, indolent mood.

7. The colour of mastic; a shade of pale yellow. Also **as** *adj.*

1890 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 2/1 Coats and jackets in mastic, cigar-colour, and shades verging on terra-cotta. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 3/2 A gown. of mastic cloth.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, **as** *mastic gum, pill, seal, timber*; *mastic-chewing*; **mastic brandy** = sense 6 above; **mastic cement, cloth, fly** (see quots.); **mastic paint,** a kind of cement used for plastering walls; †**mastic patch,** a patch for the face (*a*) fastened on with mastic, or (*b*) composed of mastic, and worn as a remedy for the tooth ache; **mastic plant,** cat-thyme, *Teucrium Marum*; **mastic-shrub** = *mastic tree*; **mastic thyme,** *Thymus Mastichina* (see 4); **mastic tree** (see sense 2); **mastic varnish,** a fine varnish used for varnishing pictures; **mastic-wood,** the wood of the mastic tree.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 621/2 *Mastic brandy. 1815 in *Titles Patents* (1854) 600 A *mastic cement or composition, which he denominates Dihl's mastic. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7), *Mastic cement*, a mixture of lime, sand, litharge, and linseed-oil. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo Sucb* v, Preliminary media of understanding, such as pipes, chocolate, or *mastic-chewing. 1888 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework*, *Mastic Cloth*, a new variety of canvas, designed for embroidery purposes. It is woven in alternate stripes. 1700 Petiver *Musei Petiver.* 66 *Capricornus Barbadensis major* from Barbadoes where they are very plentifull and call'd by them the *Mastick-fly. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* III 81 The Mastich-fly. derives its name from the Tree it feeds upon. 1837 *Penny Cycl* VII 91/1 *Masticgum 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 87/1 Heat Resisting *Mastic Paint [cf. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 869 Hamelin's mastic or lithic paint to cover the façades of brick buildings, &c.]. 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat* VI i. 115 Or Gellia wore a velvet *mastick patch Upon her temples when no tooth did ach. 1639 Mayne *City Match* III iii, When there was not fire enough to warme a Mastick patch t' apply to his wives Temples In great extremity of toothach. 1697 Grew *Epsom Waters* 57 Take of *Mastick Pills, two Scruples. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 80 *Mars Syriaci*, the *Mastick Plant, as some call it. It is reckon'd a kind of Marjoram. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* I. (1844) 18 Suppose the letter completed, .and sealed with the *mastic seal. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* I. 61 Lentiscus, or the *Mastick shrub. 1640 Parkinson *Theat Bot.* 6 *Thymum latifolium.* *Masticke Tyme. 1707 [see Marum]. 1833 J. Bennett *Artificer's Lex* 228 *Mastic timber, specific gravity per foot cube, 53 lbs 1510 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 199 *Mastyke vernysch. 1841 E. Fitz-Gerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 78 The picture has just been varnished with mastick varnish. 1669 H. Stubbe *Let* in Birch *Life Boyle* (1744) 191 To let you see, what *mastick wood will do in the gout 1699 Garth *Dispens.* III 90 And on the structure next he heaps a load Of mastic wood. 1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Mastich Wood* A tincture is made from it.

†**Ma·stic,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Mastic *sb*] *trans.* To treat with a preparation of mastic: **a.** as a setting for a stone; **b.** as a varnish

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III 91/1 [Jewellers' terms] Masticking, is setting a Black between the Stones to set them off. 1697 Evelyn *Numism* VI. 217 Masticking them over very Artificially,..to elevate both the Figures and Letters with the Vernish

Masticability (mæstikăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ity.] The capability of being masticated.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 130 The same simple expedient suffices to convert, so far as masticability is concerned, an old fowl into a young capon. 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* LXVI. 648 You can always rely upon the masticability of the dish.

Masticable (mæ·stikăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Masticate *v.* + -able.] That may be masticated.

1846 Worcester (citing *Jour. Sci.*). 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 25 Mar. 162/1 Her bread is like so much masticable lead.

Masticate (mæ·stikēt), *v.* Also 7 **mastigate.** [f. late L. *masticāt-*, ppl. stem of *masticā-re* (4th c.) to chew, whence It. *masticare*, Sp. *mascar*, Pg. *masgar* (and the learned forms Sp. *masticar*, *mastigar*, Pg. *mastigar*), OF. *mascher* (mod F. *mâcher*), Pr. *mastegar, maschar.*

A plausible suggestion is that late L. *masticāre* may be f. L. *mastichē* Mastic, the assumed original sense being 'to chew mastic', 'to treat as one treats mastic' But it is possible that the verb may be f. Gr. μαστιαν, μαστακ jaw, or an unrecorded Latin cognate of this]

1. *trans.* To grind (food) to a pulp with the teeth; to chew.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I Disc iv. 128 Some chewed bitter pills and masticated gummes. 1746 R. James *Mouffet's Health's Improv.* Introd. 2 It is a very great Error to swallow the Aliment before it is duly masticated. 1827 Roberts *Voy Centr. Amer.* 130 Indian corn, partly boiled and masticated [in the preparation of a drink called 'mish-law'] 1872 Huxley *Physiol. vi.* 139 To these ends food is taken into the mouth and masticated. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 119 Some fishes, provided with broad molar-like teeth, masticate their food.

†**b.** *fig.* = Manducate *v. Obs.*

1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 30 Except we eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his bloud, we have no life in us; him we must mastigate, and chew by faith.

2. To crush or knead (india-rubber or gutta-percha) to a pulp; to combine with (gutta-percha) in the process of 'mastication'.

1849 C. Nickels in *Repert Patent Invent.* (1850) XV. 226 The pieces of such India-rubber will admit of being kneaded or masticated. *Ibid*, India rubber. manufactured by kneading or masticating therewith flowers of sulphur.

Hence **Ma·sticated** *ppl. a.*

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Masticated*, chewed. 1799 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 253 This middle space .. becomes filled up with the masticated food. 1849 C. Nickels in *Repert. Patent Invent* (1850) XV. 227 The kneaded or masticated mass [of gutta percha]..is to be subjected to pressure.

Masticating (mæ·stikētiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Masticate *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Masticate. Also *attrib.*

1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 129 Some few of the young men also joined in the masticating process. 1849 C. Nickels in *Repert. Patent Invent.* (1850) XV. 224 That process of preparing and manufacturing india-rubber (caoutchouc) called grinding, masticating, or kneading. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ Sci.* I. 294 A masticating apparatus, to serve the requirements of a gigantic animal. was provided by a succession of different molar teeth. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 18 (1864) 49 The first operation upon the food in the mouth—the chewing or masticating.

Masticating (mæ·stikētiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Masticate *v.* + -ing 2.] That masticates.

1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 468 The grinder of the boar is similar to that of the elephant, in the extent of the masticating surface. 1827 Hood *True Story* i, Some bit of masticating bone, That only seems to gnaw itself. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl Anat.* I. 771/1 The masticating Crustacea being the highest in point of organization.

Mastication (mæstikē·ʃən). Also 7 **mastucation.** [ad. late L. *masticātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *masticā-re* to Masticate. Cf. F. *mastication.*]

1. The action of masticating or chewing

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Confectio escarum*..Mastication or chewing of the meate. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 134 All Aliments..after mastication or chewing. are swallowed. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard Cyrus* III. *Hydriot.* etc. 56 After a fuller mastication, and salivous mixture 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Comic* Wks (Bohn) III. 210 To put something for mastication between the upper and lower mandibles. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 329 Dentition..adapted for the prehension and mastication of crustaceous animals *fig.* a 1631 Donne *Serm.* lxiii (1640) 637 It is writ in gall and wormwood..; but if we can bring it .to that mastication, that rumination, which is [etc.].

†**b.** = Manducation. *Obs.*

1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 128 They, which . haue turned the supper into a spectacle . feeding the peoples eyes with the priestes eleuation, and sole mastucation.

2. The action or process of pulping (gutta-percha).

1881 *Times* 18 Apr 4/6 The gutta percha is not masticated in any way, Mr T holding that mastication utterly destroys the material. 1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV 1/2 At some works this process of 'mastication' [in waterproofing] is omitted.

Masticator (mæ·stikēt9r). [f. Masticate *v.* + -or.] One who or that which masticates.

1. *pl* The teeth or jaws. *jocular.*

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* V xxiii. (1737) 103 Her Masticators chew'd it 1765 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VII viii, Just Heaven! What masticators!—What bread! 1797 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) IV. 311 His..preference of such impure masticator to the clean ivory supplied by the dentist. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* III. 66 Their masticators they employ, On beef, and goat. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 27 It requires powerful masticators, a vigorous appetite and digestion.

2 A person or animal that masticates or chews.

1824 W. Irving *T Trav.* (1850) 124 Never was there a more thoroughly sustained attack on the trencher than by this phalanx of masticators 1826 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* III 417 Insects of late have been divided into two great tribes, *masticators* and *suckers.* 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 434 The Shark is not a careful masticator 1860 Tristram *Gt Sahara* VI 95 The dyers actually hire masticators to provide them with tannin

3. A machine for grinding or pulping.

1858 in *Patents Specif., India Rubber* (1875) 133 The gutta percha is then submitted to the masticator 1875 Knight *Dict Mech., Masticator*, a small machine to cut up meat for aged persons or those who have lost their teeth or the power of chewing 1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV 1/2 The rubber is introduced into the 'masticator', which consists of a strong cylindrical box, containing a stout deeply-fluted drum, which revolves within the box.

‖ **Masticato·rium.** [mod.L.] = next *sb.*

c 1550 Lloyd *Treas Health* F iij, Masticatorium is a confection whiche is held in the mouth & chewed to purge the head of flegme. 1592 Nashe *Summers Last Will* E ib, Physicians with their *Masticator*[*i*]*um* and *Cataplasmata.* 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Masticatorium*, a Medicine which is to provoke spitting.

Masticatory (mæ·stikătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *masticātōrius, -ōrium*, f. *masticāre* to Masticate: see -ory 1 and 2. Cf. F. *masticatoire* adj. and sb.] **A.** *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or concerned with mastication. *Masticatory foot* (Ent.) = *foot-jaw*: see Foot *sb.* 35.

1611 Cotgr., *Masticatoire*, masticatorie, chewing, champing 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV xv (1737) 60 The molar, masticatory and canine Teeth. 1769 Bancroft *Guiana* 262 The masticatory and digestive organs of carnivorous and granivorous animals. 1852 Dana *Crust.* II. 1035 This pair of legs is often called a pair of maxilla-feet, jaw-feet, or masticatory feet. 1862 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* X 324/2 The Para rubber..if not injured by masticatory processes in the manufacture,..will [etc.]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 680 Paralysis of the masticatory muscles.

b. Of diseases or symptoms: Affecting the organs of mastication.

1853 tr. *Romberg's Man. Nervous Dis.* (Syd. Soc.) II. 289 This serves to distinguish masticatory from histrionic paralysis. 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV 358 The so-called masticatory facial spasm.

B. *sb* A medicinal substance to be chewed.

1611 Cotgr., *Masticatoire*, a Masticatorie; a medecine for the rhewme chawed, or held betweene the teeth. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. ii. iii, Or Apophlegmatismes, masticatories to be held and chewed in the mouth. a 1626 Bacon *Med. Rem.* Wks. 1827 VII. 235 To remember masticatories for the mouth. 1733 Cheyne *Eng Malady* II. ix. § 5 (1734) 212 Some gentle Masticatory (such as Mastick, Pellitory, Tobacco, or the like) 1880 Garrod & Baxter *Mat Med.* 291 It is used as a masticatory in paralysis of parts about the mouth.

Mastice, Mastich(e : see Mastiff, Mastic.

Mastichic (mæsti·kik), **mastichic** (mæsti·kik), *a. Chem.* [f. Mastic *sb.* + -ic.] *Masticic acid* (see quots.).

1845 Cooley *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 2) 584 Mastichic acid. .. The portion of mastic soluble in alcohol. 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl., Masticic acid.* 1885 T. L. Brunton *Pharmacol.* (1887) 897 Mastich .consists of about 90 per cent. of an acid resin (mastichic acid)

Masticin (mæ·stisin). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. Mastic + -in.] The substance which remains undissolved after dissolving mastic in alcohol.

1844 in Hoblyn *Dict. Med* 1883 *Encycl Brit.* XV 621/2 The insoluble portion [of Mastic], Beta resin or Masticin . is a translucent colourless tough substance.

†**Masticine,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *masticin-us, mastichinus*, a. Gr μαστιχινός, f. μαστίχη Mastic. Cf OF. *masticin.*] Of or pertaining to mastic. In quot *c* 1420 *absol.* = oil of mastic.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 144 Her seed yf me reclyne In . Iuce of rose, other in masticyne, Or madisie hit so in oil lauryne 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Masticine*, of, or pertaining to, or of the colour of mastick

Mastick(e . see Mastic.

Masticoat(e,-cot(e,-cott,-cut: see Massicot.

Mastiff (mɑ·stif), *sb.* Pl. **mastiffs.** Forms: *a.* 4–5, 7 **mastif,** 5–7 **mastife,** 5–6 **mastyf(e,** (5 **mestyf,** 6 **mastyve,** *Sc.* **mastew**), 6–8 **mastive,** 6–7 **mastiffe,** 7– **mastiff**; *pl.* 4–5 **masteves,** 4–6 **mastyves,** 5 **mastyfes,** maistyves, 6 **mastiffes, maistiffes, mastyvys,** 6–9 **mastives,** 7– **mastiffs.** *β.* 5–6, 9 *dial.* **mastis, mastice.** *γ.* 5–7, 9 *dial.* **masty,** 6–7, 9 *dial.* **mastie,** (6 **masty(e**). [repr. OF. *mastin* (mod.F. *mâtin*) = Pr. *masti-s*, Sp. *mastin*, Pg. *mastim*, It. *mastino*:—popular L type **mansuētīnus*, f. L. *mansuētus* tame (see Mansuete *a.*).

The form of the Eng. word is difficult to account for. Possibly the word was first known to Englishmen in the Pr. form *masti-s*; as this coincides with the form that would have been assumed in early OF. by the subject-case of a noun **masti*, the *a* forms may be due to grammatical interpretation, while the *β* and *γ* forms may have been taken directly from Pr The word was more or less confused with OF *mestif* mongrel. The form Mastin occurs only in Caxton's translations from Fr . cf Mâtin]

A large, powerful dog with a large head, drooping ears and pendulous lips, valuable as a watch-dog. Also *mastiff dog.*

a. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 189 On þer first eschel he smot in fulle hastif, & þorgh þam ilka del, als grehound or mastif 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 187 Houndes and masteves [*MS. β*, γ mastyves. Caxton maistyves] beeþ i-slawe in all þe forestes of Engelond. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xv 167 There ben Rattes in that Ile, als grete as Houndes here. and men taken hem with grete Mastyfes 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII ccxxxi. 263 A mastife or great curre dogge 1509 Fisher *Serm. Hen. VII*, Wks (1876) 278 Euen as ye se these wood dogges these grete mastyues that be tyed in chaynes. *a* 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 321 Suche malyncoly mastyvys and mangye curre dogges Ar mete for a swyneherde to hunte after hogges. 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 11 b, I o kepe wyth daunger, a greate mastyfe dogge. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III vii 59 Their Mastiffes are of vnmatchable courage. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I 218 The Colophonians and Castabaleans maintained certain squadrons of mastiue dogs for their war seruice. *a* 1652 Brome *Queenes Exch* V i. Wks. 1873 III 537 There's a crust I brought To stop the open mouth of the Mastive, if he had flown at us 1718 De Foe *Mem Ch. Scot.* III. 96 A Gentleman who was set upon by a Furious Mastive Dog. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 273 In the porch. was lying a large, savage, mastiff dog 1809 Scott *Let. to Southey* 14 Jan. in *Lockhart*, We can only fight like mastiffs, boldly, blindly, and faithfully. 1812 Southey *Omniana* I. 293 Sir Thomas Roe took out some English mastives to India. 1877 *Encycl. Brit* VII. 330/1 The Mastiff. is usually of a buff colour, with ears and muzzle darker.

β. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 230/2 A Mastis, *luciscus.* ?*a* 1500 *Forest Laws* § 12 in *Sc. Acts* (1814) I 690/2 Ande gif ony mastice be fundyn in þe forest [etc.]. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. Prol 49 The cur, or mastis, he haldis at small availl. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Mastice*, .corr of mastiff 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, Mastis 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Mastis.

γ. 1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII 482 Certeyne masties..for his hunting. 1566 Drant *Horace Sat.* II. vi. (end), Also the vaste and ample house of mastie dogges did sounde. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 154 The mastie that keepeth the House. 1652 Dorothy Osborne *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 105 A masty is handsomer to me than the most exact little dog that ever lady played withal 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* IV. i, Surly, untractable, snarling Brute! he! a Masty-dog were as fit a thing to make a Gallant of. 1687 Miege *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., A great Masty, *un gros Mâtin.* 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss.* Add, *Mastie-dog*, mastiff.

b. with an adj. prefixed, indicating a foreign variety, as *Cuban, Dutch, German, Thibet mastiff.*

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* III. 286 The Dutch mastiff. 1859 Wood *Illustr. Nat Hist.* I. 307 The Cuban Mastiff is supposed to be produced by a mixture of the true Mastiff with the bloodhound. 1877 *Encycl Brit.* VII. 330/2 The Thibet Mastiff is larger than the English breed. 1883 R. Groom *Great Dane* 4 The German Mastiff.

6. *transf.* and *fig.*

1602 *2nd Pt. Return from Parnass.* v. iv. (Arb.) 71 *Furor.* Farewell my masters, Furor's a masty dogge. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, May, murmuring mastiffe? I, and doe. 1782 COWPER *Table-talk* 35 To see a people scattered like a flock, Some royal mastiff panting at their heels.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mastiff-bitch*, †*-cur, dog* (see 1), †*-hound, mouth, race*, †*strind* (Sc.); *mastiff-like* adj.; **mastiff bat, day** *jocular* (see quots.); **mastiff-fox**, a variety of fox (see quot. 1828).

1851 GOSSE *Nat. in Jamaica* 159 The Chestnut *Mastiff-bat. 1871 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 319 The Pale Chestnut Mastiff Bat [*Nyctinomus brasiliensis*]... This species is found commonly in South America and the West Indies. *Ibid.* 320 The Smoky Mastiff Bat [*Molossus nasutus*]. ..is a well known South American species. 1681 in *Naworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 184 A *mastie bich. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* I. 7 Sir Leoline . Hath a toothless mastiff bitch. 1528 SKELTON *Why not to Court?* 294 Our barons.. Dare not loke out at dur For drede of the *mastyue cur, For drede of the bochers dogge. 1608 T. JAMES *Apol Wyclif* 49 They did as it were so manie woolues, or mastie curs woorie them [the flock]. 1781 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 5 June, Last week we had two or three *mastiff days; for they were fiercer than our common dog-days. 1774 *Mastiff fox [see GREYHOUND 4]. 1828 J. FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 13 Mastif-Fox.—This is of a dark brown colour, somewhat less [than the Greyhound Fox], but more strongly made. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 321 A mouthe as a *mastif hunde vn-metely to shaw. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb) 16 Every man kepyng the scout vache had a masty hound at a lyes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 47 Quhou *mastew-lyk [*v. r.* mastive lyk] about 3eid he! 1851 GOSSE *Nat. in Jamaica* 293 The mastiff like physiognomy [of the monk bat]. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 35 He was a short, square, brawny old gentleman, with a double chin, a *mastiff mouth, and a broad copper nose. 1877 *Encycl. Brit* VII. 330/1 The *Mastiff race of dogs .. includes the Mastiff, the Bull-dog, and the Pug. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 21 Mismad mandragis of *mastyf stryud [*v. r.* kynd].

†**Ma·stiff,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **mestyf.** [Seems to be partly a derivative of MAST *sb.*[2], and partly a perversion of MASSIVE, in both cases due to association with MASTIFF *sb.* Cf. MASTY *a.*]

1. Of a swine: Fattened; = MASTED *a.*, MASTY *a* 2.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 334/2 Mestyf, hogge, or swyne, *matatis.*

2. Massive, solid, bulky.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v lvii, Some [bones] ben .. holowy. And some mastyffe [*MS. Bodl.* massye] and sadde for the more stedfastness 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. xi. § 4. 101 Those [persons] of large, full, and (as they are call'd) mastiff Muscles, are generally of a firmer State of Fibres, than those of little Muscles.

3. Burly, big-bodied; = MASTY *a.* 3.

1668 KIRKMAN *Eng. Rogue* II xi. (1671) 96 Perceiving them to be too hard for us (for they were two stout Mastiff Queans). *a* 1675 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* (1732) 112, I did the like to another great Mastiff Fellow, an Officer also of the King's Army, and took away his Sword from him.

†**Mastigadour.** *Obs.* Also 8 **masticadour,** 9 (in Dicts.) **masticador.** [a. F. *mastigadour* (Solleysel 1682), ad. Pg. *mastigadouro* = mod L. *masticātōrium* MASTICATORY *sb*] (See quots.)

1720 GIBSON *Diet. Horses* vii. (1731) 103 He [Solleysell] orders the Horse to have a small Watering-bit, or Masticadour put upon him. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mastigadour*, a Slabbering Bit, a Snaffle of Iron.

Mastigate, rare obs. form of MASTICATE.

Mastigophore (mæ·stigŏfo·r). *Zool.* [ad. Gr. *μαστῐγοφόρος*; see MASTIGOPHOROUS.]

†1. *Antiq.* (See quot. and next word.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Mastigophore* (Greek), an Usher that with stripes makes way in a croud.

2. A protozoan belonging to the class *Mastigophora*, the members of which are provided with one or more flagella. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

†**Mastigophorer.** *Obs*—° [formed as prec. + -ER[1].] (See quot. and prec. 1.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mastigophorer*, a fellow worthy to be whipped; also an usher, who with whips removed the people, where there was much press.

Mastigophoric (mæ stigŏfo·rik), *a.* [formed as next + -IC.] = MASTIGOPHOROUS.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* vi, He would beat his drum in Grub Street, form a mastigophoric corps of his own. 1900 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Mastigophoric*, ..having a lash-like cilium; flagellate;—said of the Flagellata.

Mastigophorous (mæstigŏ·fŏrəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *μαστῐγοφόρος* scourge-bearing (f. *μαστῐγ-*, *μάστιξ* scourge + *-φόρος* bearing) + -OUS.]

1. That carries a scourge, scourge-bearing. Only in humorously pedantic use.

1812 PARR *Let. to C. Burney* 12 Dec., Wks 1828 VII. 418 To meet all the mastigophorous subscribers would gladden my heart. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 94/1 Not what this medium boy can do while his mastigophorous superior is frowning over him, but [etc.]. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II v. 149 The sharp discipline of a mastigophorous schoolmaster.

2. *Zool.* Provided with flagella; belonging to the *Mastigophora*, a class of *Protozoa.*

1890 in *Century Dict.*, and in later Dicts.

Mastigopod (mæ·stigŏpɒd), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. mod.L. *Mastigopoda* neut. pl. (lit. 'whip-footed' animals), f. Gr. *μαστῐγ-*, *μάστιξ* whip + *ποδ-*, *πούς* foot.] **a.** *sb.* Huxley's name for a protozoan furnished with cilia or flagella. **b.** *adj.* Furnished with cilia or flagella, or both (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 50/1 The myxopod .. gives rise by division to bodies provided with long flagelliform cilia..which may be termed mastigopods. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 76 It will be convenient to distinguish those Protozoa..which are provided with cilia or flagella, as mastigopods. 1898 SEDGWICK *Student's Text-bk. Zool.* I. 29 Forms which pass through both the myxopod and mastigopod condition.

Hence **Mastigo·podous** *a.* = prec. adj.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Mastigure (mæ·stigiuə). [ad. mod.L. *mastigūra* (Fleming 1822), *mastigūr-us*, f. Gr. *μαστῐγ-*, *μάστιξ* whip + *οὐρά* tail.] 'An agamoid lizard of the genus *Uromastix*' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1863 WOOD *Nat Hist.* III. 90 The Egyptian Mastigure, or Spine-footed Stellio, is a native of Northern Africa.

Mastik(e, Mastil3on, obs. ff. MASTIC, MASLIN[2].

†**Ma·stin.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *mastin*. see MASTIFF.] = MASTIFF *sb.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H vij, Beholde these grete dogges that men call mastyns. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* 128 But rolland..came vpon the mastyn sarasyns.

Masting (mɑ·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. MAST *v*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action or process of fitting with masts.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 54 The Masting of a Ship is much to be considered, and will cause her to saile well or ill 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. i In masting.. the complete height of a mast is gained by erecting one mast on the top of another. 1870 *Daily News* 3 Oct, They considered the tripod system of masting one that answered well for the support of the masts.

b. Masts collectively

1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I vi. (1852) 84 All her masting seemed blown away by the board 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 175 The masting generally used in the country-ship are Pohoon masts. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 276 Observations on the different inclinations given to the masting of ships.

2. ? The action of felling trees for masts. *U.S.*

1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 3 Persons employed in surveying, masting, hunting and scouting

3. *attrib*, as *masting-sheers, tree*; **masting-house** (see quot.); **masting pine,** *Pinus Strobus* of N. America.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Mast-house*, **Masting-house*, a place where masts, &c, are deposited 2 A building furnished with apparatus for fixing vessels' masts. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 503 A white-pine or *masting-pine, seven feet eight inches diameter at the but end 1760 W. DOUGLASS *Brit. N. Amer* II. 53 The Pines may be subdivided into the masting, or white pine, the pitch pine,..and others..used as lumber. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Masting-shears.* 1893 DAHLSTROM tr. *Weisbach & Herrmann's Mech. Hoisting Mach.* vi. 252 A large masting sheers designed at the machine works at Waltjen, in Bremen 1760 W. DOUGLASS *Brit. N. Amer.* II. 53 *note*, In New Hampshire .is much good ship timber and *masting trees

Masting (mɑ·stiŋ), *vbl. sb*[2] *rare* [MAST *sb.*[2]] The action of producing mast. In quot *attrib.*

1760 W. DOUGLASS *Brit N. Amer.* II 375 The price of pork. depends upon the goodness of their masting years.

Mastis, Mastiso, see MASTIFF, MESTIZO.

‖ **Mastitis** (mæstəi·tis). *Med.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μαστ-ός* breast + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the female breast.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 262 In mastitis .its local application to the breast is often very efficacious. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 911 Gangrenous mastitis in sheep.

Mastive, obs. form of MASTIFF.

-mastix (mæ·stiks), repr Gr. *μάστιξ* scourge, freq. used in the 17th c. (rarely later) in quasi-Gr. combinations formed after *Homeromastix* ('Ομηρομάστιξ) 'scourge of Homer' (the name given to the grammarian Zoïlus on account of the severity of his censure of the Homeric poems), and designating persons violently hostile to some person or class, as *Episcopo-mastix, Infanto-mastix, Puritano-mastix*, etc. Also in titles of books severely attacking some person, class, institution, etc., as *Atheomastix* [Gr. *ἄθεος* atheist] (Fotherby *a* 1619), *Histriomastix* [L. *histrio* actor] (Prynne 1632), *Satiromastix* (Dekker 1602, attacking Ben Jonson).

1604 BP. W. BARLOW *Sum Conference* (1638) To Rdr., In one ranke whereof you may place our Hercules-Limbomastix. 1625 BP MONTAGU *App Cæsar* 291 Incomparable Hooker, that Puritano-mastix, might well say [etc.]. 1651 H. L'ESTRANGE (*title*) Smectymnuo mastix: or, Short Animadversions vpon Smectymnuus [etc.]. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 76 It would have puzzell'd that Female Mastix Mantuan to have limm'd this she Chymera 1656 HEYLIN *Extraneus Vap* 234 [St. Augustine] in condemning Infants unbaptized to the pains of Hell..incurred the name of Infanto-Mastix. 1660 GAUDEN *Serm. Funeral Brounrig* Ep. Ded., Those unreasonable Episcopomastix, whose malice is as blind, as it is bold, against all Bishops *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Cypr. Anglicus* (1668) 50 Humphries got the title of a Papisto Mastyx. 1672 GLANVILL *Disc. M. Stubbe* 100 And when the Virtuoso-Mastix hath proved that these are not Complements [etc.] 1818 F. HODGSON (title, in *Byron's Works* 1901 V. 278) Latino-Mastix 1818 — (*Ibid.*) Sæculo-Mastix, or the Lash of the Age we live in

†**b.** As independent sb. *Obs. rare.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 15 273 Hierocles, who was the Mastix of Christianity and Champion for the gods.

Mastix(e, Mastizo, see MASTIC, MESTIZO.

Mastless (mɑ·stlĕs), *a.*[1] [f. MAST *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a mast or masts.

1593 T. WATSON *Tears of Fancie* liii Poems (Arb.) 205 Like a mastles shipe at seas I wander. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* v. 258 [Perseus] whom Acrisius caused with his mother to be sent to sea in a mastlesse boat. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II 495 The mastless vessel..crept softly.. up the stream. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 1/2 Our mastless ironclads lie like hulks on the water, incapable of motion or direction without coal.

Mastless (mɑ·stles), *a.*[2] *rare*—[1]. [f. MAST *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without mast, without acorns.

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* III. 208 A crown of mastless oak adorn'd her head.

Mastlin(g(e, -yn(e, -youn, obs ff. MASLIN.

Masto- (mæ·stə), used (*Anat.* and *Path.*) **a.** to represent MASTOID *sb.*, in combinations with the general sense 'pertaining jointly to the mastoid process or bone and some other part of the skull', as *masto-occipital, -parietal, -squamous*, †*-tympanic* adjs.; **b.** as combining form of Gr *μαστός* breast, in names of diseases of the female breast, as *masto-carcinoma, -chondrosis, -scirrhus* (Mayne *Expos Lex* 1856); also MASTODYNIA.

1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol* (1878) 114 The mastoid part of the temporal is connected to the posterior inferior angle of the parietal bone by the *masto parietal suture. 1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 54 The sutures at the base of the skull are.. the petro-occipital, the *masto occipital [etc.]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VII. 599 There may be no local œdema over the mastoid, in fact no *masto squamous abscess. 1890 *Century Dict.* (citing R. OWEN), **Masto-tympanic*, a bone of the skull of some reptiles, which should correspond to the opisthotic quadrate of modern nomenclature

Mastodon (mæ·stŏdɒn). *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μαστ-ός* breast + *ὀδοντ-*, *ὀδούς* tooth.

The word was used in Fr form (*mastodonte*) by Cuvier in 1806 in *Ann. Mus. Hist Nat. de Paris* VIII. 270.]

A large extinct mammal resembling the elephant, characterized by having nipple-shaped tubercles in pairs on the crowns of the molar teeth.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd Geol.* (1815) 430 The bones of the mastodon and mammoth are found only in the upper strata. 1842 TENNYSON *Epic* 36 Nature brings not back the Mastodon 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 425/2 All known Mastodons are gigantic animals.

fig 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg*, One of the missouriums and mastodons of literature, he is not to be measured by whole colleges of ordinary scholars.

Mastodonic (mæstŏdɒ·nik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] = MASTODONTIC *a.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* xxxi (1856) 269 Annette, nearly six feet high, received it with mastodonic grace.

Mastodonsaurian (mæ stŏdɒnsɔ̆ rĭăn), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Mastodonsaur-us* (Jæger 1838, f. Gr. *μαστός* breast + *ὀδοντ-*, *ὀδούς* tooth + *σαῦρος* lizard) + -IAN.] Of or belonging to the *Mastodonsaurus*, a genus of Labyrinthodonts.

1865 LYELL *Elem Geol.* (ed. 6) 508 Labyrinthodonts of the Mastodonsaurian type.

Mastodont (mæ stŏdɒnt). *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *mastodont-*, stem of MASTODON.] **a.** *adj.* Having teeth like a mastodon. **b.** *sb.* A mastodon.

1890 in *Century Dict* 1897 *Nat Science* Oct 259 Large upper and lower tusks, as in the older Mastodonts.

Mastodontic (mæstŏdɒ·ntik), *a.* [formed as prec. + -IC.] Of or belonging to a mastodon; resembling the mastodon.

1857 H. MILLER *Test Rocks* II 90 The mastodontic period is removed by two great geologic eras from the present time 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 355 Some men of large size; others of mastodontic proportions. 1895 *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 285/3 The African elephant. belongs, as regards its dentition, to an earlier and mastodontic type.

So **Mastodo·ntine** *a.* = prec. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Mastodo·ntoid** *a*, resembling the mastodon.

1842 OWEN in *Ann. Nat. Hist* XI. 12 The .. collector and transmitter of the Mastodontoid fossils

Mastodonton. Incorrect var of MASTODON.

1815 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 2) App 295 Bones of..the American Mammoth, or Mastodonton.

‖ **Mastodynia** (mæstoˌdəi·niă). *Med.* Also **-dyny.** [mod.L, f. Gr. *μαστ-ός* breast + *ὀδύνη* pain.] Neuralgia of the female breast.

1808 *Med. Jrnl* VIII 493 Cases admitted. Mastodynia 3. 1879 KHORY *Princ. Med.* 16 Mastodynia is often due to uterine irritation. 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, Mastodyny.

Mastoid (mæ stoid), *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *Anat.* [ad. mod.L *mastoīd-ēs*, f. Gr. *μαστό-s* (woman's) breast: see -OID. Cf. F. *mastoïde*, 16th c. in Littré.]

A. *adj.* Shaped like a female breast.

a. Anat *Mastoid process*, a nipple-shaped, conical prominence of the temporal bone. *Mastoid bone*, a bone of the skull, in fishes and reptiles, homologous with the mastoid process.

1738 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 2) 100 Into the mastoid Process the *Sterno-mastoideus* Muscle is inserted. 1841 R. E. GRANT *Compar Anat* 84 Anterior to the mastoid bones are the upper portions of the tympanic bones. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv Dis.* 81 Leeches being applied to both ears, and cups over the mastoid processes. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 57 The formation . is completed by the mastoid and parietal bones.

b. Path. *Mastoid cancer*, a kind of firm carcinomatous growth, the section of which is thought to resemble the boiled udder of the cow.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

c. *Lichenology.* 'Teat-like'.

1873 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* (ed. 3).

d. *gen. rare.*
1877 Cesnola *Cyprus* ii. 66 A mastoid or breast-shaped hill.
B. *absol.* as *sb.* = *mastoid process* or *bone.*
1842 E. Wilson *Anat Vade M.* 24 The mastoid forms the posterior part of the bone 1846 Owen *Compar Anat. Vertebr.* v. 93 The second ring of bones [of a fish's skull].. includes the 'parietals', and the 'mastoids'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 45 The method may be supplemented by placing a pole on each mastoid for a few minutes

b. *attrib.* = 'of or pertaining to the mastoid process', as in *mastoid cell, muscle.*
1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 9 The cavity of the tympanum, where the mastoid cells open 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) III. 237 An excess of muscular action, particularly of the mastoid muscle. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 276 The abscess was secondary to mastoid disease

Hence **Mastoidal** *a.*, of or belonging to the mastoid process.
1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 89 The mastoid process limited before by the meatus auditorius externus, and behind by the mastoidal suture 1881 Mivart *Cat* 66 This triangular tract is the mastoidal region of the temporal bone

Mastoideal (mæstoi·dĭăl), *a.* [Formed as next + -AL.] = next. 1848 in Craig; and in later Dicts

Mastoidean (mæstoi·dĭăn), *a.* [f. mod L *mastoīde-us* pertaining to the mastoid (f. *mastoīd-ēs* Mastoid) + -AN. Cf. F. *mastoïdien.*] Of or belonging to the mastoid.
1841 Owen in *Brit. Assoc. Rep* (1842) 75 The mastoidean angle is not uninterruptedly united with the back part of the articular process of the tympanic. The mastoidean bone has a concavity at its descending part. 1846 Brittan tr *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 104 The second [movement] causes [the sternomastoid muscle] to project forwards .., placing its mastoidean insection on a plane anterior.

‖ **Mastoiditis** (mæstoidəi·tis). *Path.* [-ITIS.] Inflammation of the mastoid process
1890 in *Syd. Soc Lex* 1900 Oppenheim *Dis Childh.* 618 Mastoiditis may be marked by external rupture.

Mastoido- (mæstoi·do), used as combining form of Mastoid, as *mastoido-humeral* adj., connecting the mastoid process with the humerus.
1864 *Quain's Anat* (ed 7) II 193 Thus forming a mastoido-humeral muscle

†**Masto·logy.** [f. Gr. *μαστός* breast + -OLOGY.] A proposed substitute for Mammalogy.
1819 *Pantologia, Mastology* We trust we shall not be accused of pedantry in coining this term. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV. 352/2 *Mammalogy*, a hybrid word. Accordingly M. Desmarest has proposed the term Mastology, and M de Blainville that of Mastozoology.

Hence **Mastolo gical** *a* = Mammalogical; **Masto·logist** = Mammalogist. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Mastopathy (mæstɒ·păθi). [f Gr. *μαστός* breast + *πάθος* feeling, suffering: see -PATHY. Cf F. *mastopathie.*] Disease of the female breast.
1856 Mayne *Expos Lex*, *Mastopathia*, pain in the female breast. mastopathy

†**Mastozoo·logy.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *mastozoologie*, f. Gr. *μαστό-s* breast + *ζῷο-ν* animal: see -LOGY.] = Mastology. 1839 [see Mastology]

†**Mastozoo·tic,** *a Obs.* [ad. F *mastozootique*, formed as prec with irregular suffix.] Of a geologic formation or period: Characterized by the presence of mammalia.
1839 *Penny Cycl* XV 93 (art. *Mendip*) Elephants, horses, ..and other animals of the 'mastozootic' æra.

Mast-quat, obs. form of Mostwhat.

Mastras, -es(s(e, obs. forms of Mistress.

Mastres, -ice, -is, var. ff. Maistrice *Obs.*

Mastring, obs. f. Mastering, kind of lye.

Mastucation, rare obs. form of Mastication.

†**Mastuprate,** *v. Obs.* Etymologizing alteration of Masturbate *v.* So †**Mastupra·tion** = Masturbation; **Mastuprator** = Masturbator.
1621 Burton *Anat Mel* 1. iii ii. iv. (1651) 205 Those rapes, incests, adulteries, mastuprations, [etc.]. *Ibid* III ii vi. v. (1651) 581. 1623 Cockeram, *Mastuprate* 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 88 Whilst the hid knave attends, And mastuprates, mad to be so delay'd 1855 [see Masturbator]

Masturbate (mæ·stŭbĕit), *v.* [f L. *masturbāt-*, ppl. stem of *masturbārī*, of obscure origin: according to Brugmann for **mastiturbārī* f. **mastio-* (cf. Gr. *μέζεα* pl.) virile member + *turba* disturbance. An old conjecture regarded the word as f. *manu-s* hand + *stuprāre* to defile; hence the etymologizing forms Manustupration, Mastuprate, -ation, used by some Eng writers.] *intr.* and *refl.* To practise self-abuse.
1857 Acton *Reprod Organs* 69 *note*, He had masturbated himself. *c* 1880 H. Varley *Lect Men* (1884) 30 The patients ..have at last acknowledged that they still masturbated

Hence **Masturba·tic** *a.*, caused by masturbation; **Ma·sturbator**, one who practises masturbation; **Ma·sturbatory** *a*, pertaining to masturbation
1855 Dunglison *Med Lex.*, Masturbator, Mastuprator 1864 tr. *Casper's Handbk. Forensic Med.* (N. Syd. Soc.) III. 334 Masturbatory pæderastia 1874 Bucknill & Tuke *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 318 Masturbatic Insanity. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 692 In masturbators there is more excess than in any other persons. *Ibid.* VIII. 149.

Masturbation (mæstŭbĕi·ʃən). [ad. L. *masturbātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *masturbārī* to Masturbate.] The action or practice of self-abuse.
1766 A. Hume (*title*) Onanism: or a Treatise upon the Disorders produced by Masturbation. 1832 Acton *Urin. & Generat. Organs* (ed. 2) 232. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 382.

Hence **Masturba·tional** *a*, pertaining to or caused by masturbation. 1890 in *Century Dict*

†**Ma·sty,** *a. Obs.* [f. Mast *sb.*2 + -Y 1.]
1. Producing mast.
1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 217 In the vineyards in the hollow mastie woods. 1592 R. D *Hypnerotomachia* 32 Shaddowed with greene and tender leaues of mastie Okes, Beeches [etc.]. 1611 Cotgr., *Glandeux*, mastie, full of Mast 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Satyre* Wks. II 259/2 The Masty Beeche.
2. Of a swine: Fattened. (Cf. Masted *a.* and *mestif*, Mastiff *a.* 1)
c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 687 Ye masty [*Fairf. MS* mainty] swyne, ye idyll wrechys. 1530 Palsgr. 318/1 Masty fatte as swyne be, *gras*
3. Burly, big-bodied; = Mastiff *a.* 3.
1665 Hooke *Microgr* 164 Some few of these stout and resolute soldiers with these little engines, do often put to flight a huge masty Bear. 1687 Miege *Gt. Fr. Dict* II s.v., A masty Fellow, *un gros Paisan* 1886 *S W Linc. Gloss.*, *Masty*, very large and big: as 'They're a masty family'.

Masty, obs and dial. form of Mastiff.

Mastyc, -yck, -yk(e, obs. forms of Mastic.

Mastye, -yfe, -yve, obs. forms of Mastiff.

†**Masuel.** *Obs. rare.* In 14th c. texts *erron.* **masnel, mansell.** [a. OF *massuelle*, f. *massue* club.] A mace used in battle.
13 *Coer de L.* 351 Forth he toke a mansell. *Ibid* 5660 Before his arsoun his ax off steel By that other syde hys masnel 13 . *Sir Beues* 4503 Wiþ an vge masuel [*MS* masnel] Beues a hite on þe helm

Masulium, Masure, obs. ff. Mausoleum, Mazer.

†**Masures,** *sb. pl Obs. rare.* [a. F. *masures* sb. pl.] Ruins (of buildings); squalid and tumble-down habitations.
1623 tr *Favine's Theat Hon* VI i 103 Out of the ruines and masures [orig *ruines et masures*] of them, foure other Moderne Cities were rebuilded 1791 J Townsend *Journ Spain* (1792) I. 399 We quitted the ravin, and began crossing all the masures of the country

Masyd, -ness, obs forms of Mazed, -ness.

Masyl, obs. form of Measle

Masyn-dew(e, obs. forms of Measondue.

Masynry, obs form of Masonry.

Mat (mæt), *sb* 1 Also 1 **matt** (? **matte**), **meatt, meatte,** (3 *pl.* **maten**), 4-6 **matte,** 6-8 **matt** [OE. (only in glossaries) *matt, meatt* str. (? fem.), *meattе* wk. fem., ad late L. *matta* (4th c.), whence It *matta*, and the Teut forms OHG. *matta* (MHG., mod.G. *matte*, also dial *matze*), MDu *matte* (Du. *mat*), Sw. *matta*, Da *matte*. A synonymous late L *natta* (Gregory of Tours, 6th c.), whence F *natte* (see Nat), is commonly regarded as an altered form of *matta*, with *n* for *m* as in F. *nappe* table-cloth, from L *mappa*.]
1. A piece of a coarse fabric formed by plaiting rushes, sedge, straw, bast, etc., intended to lie, sit, or kneel upon, or for use as a protective covering for floors, walls, plants, etc., or in packing furniture
c 725 *Corpus Gloss* 487 *Striato* [for *ptiato, ψιαθῳ*], matte. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 154/2 *Storea uelpsiata*, meatta. *a* 1100 *Voc.* ibid 328/34 *Matta*, meatte *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 10 Seinte Sare, & seinte Sincletice, & monie oðre swuche weopmen & wommen mid hore greate maten & hore herde heren *c* 1375 *S. Austin* 1490 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 87/1 In þe chirche an old monk sat, Seyinge his psauter vppon a mat 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII 379 þe matte [L *matta*] mat was under hym whan he bad his bedes 1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exp* (Camden) 222 Item pro vj mattes ad cooperiendum le biscwhit in galeia, vj^{d}. xij^{s} 1462-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 279 In duabus mattis emp pro aula, vij. d 1521 *Guysforde's Pilgr* (Camden Soc.) 17 Jacobyns . brought vnto vs mattes for oure money, to lye vpon. 1553 Eden *Treat Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 18 Laying them on mattes or couerlettes 1587-8 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw Acc* (1896) 138 A Matt for the Clarke to kneell vpon. 6d 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 696 Fleas breed Principally of Straw or Mats, where there hath beene a little Moisture. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 15 June, A very fine African mat, to lay upon the ground under a bed of state 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 128 Shaded over head with Trees, and with Matts when the Boughs fail 1716 Swift *Phyllis* 15 She on the Mat devoutly kneeling, Wou'd lift her Eyes up to the Ceiling. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II v. § 118 (1740) 388 The Discovery of 80 Musquets in the Lord Grey's House, that were packed in Matts. 1766 C Beatty *Two Months' Tour* (1768) 44 It is covered with an handsome matt, made of rushes. 1777 G. Forster *Voy round World* I 131 They appeared to be dressed in mats. 1830 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 7) II 632/2 Mats, swung from trees serve them [S. Amer. Indians] both as seats and hammocks. 1837 J. T. Smith tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 96 Colonel Raucourt de Charleville recommends straw mats to be suspended in front of the walls. 1856 Delamer *Fl. Gard* (1861) 34 In winter, cover with mats during frosty weather.

†**b.** As the name of a material: Plaited or woven rushes, straw, etc.; matting *Obs.* exc. *attrib.*
1523-4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 322 Paid for ij yerdys of wykur matt for be childrens fete, xvj d. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 175 These are apparelled in matte, made of a certayne softe kinde of mere rushes 1594-5 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 143, 40 yeardes of matte for ye parishoners to kneele on the time of commvnion. *a* 1619 Fletcher *Bonduca* IV. ii, I defie thee, thou mock-made man of mat. 1688-9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 348, 461 yards of Matt 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 259 Having..ready for your Work..Woollen-Yarn, Bass-matt, or such like to bind them withal *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 284 Rowles of Matt very naturall at their head and feete. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 299 In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half-hung

c. Applied to bast used for tying plants Also *attrib.* in *mat-tie.* (Cf. Matting *vbl. sb* 3 b.)
1824 Loudon *Encycl. Gard.* § 1514 The flat-headed..nail, used either with lists, loops of cord, or mat; and the eyed . nail, used with mat ties. *Ibid* 1519 When mat, bark, rush, . or straw are used [for tying].

d. A bag made of matting, used to hold sugar, coffee, flax, etc.
1798 *Hull Advertiser* 1 Dec 2/1, 40 mats Lexia raisins. *Ibid.* 15 Dec. 2/1, 26 matts of best Rake Liebau Flax. 1885 Mrs. C Praed *Head Station* (new ed.) 157 Sacks of flour and mats of ration sugar.

2. a. An article (originally such as is described in sense 1, but now more usually made of other materials) intended to be placed near a door for persons entering to wipe their shoes upon (= Door-mat), or similar to those so used.
Now commonly of rectangular shape and considerable thickness; made either of some coarsely woven material (as hemp, cocoa nut fibre, latterly often wire), or occasionally of perforated or corrugated indiarubber, cork, etc
1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 6 A very convenient substance to make Bed-matts, or Door matts of *a* 1818 Miss Rose in *G Rose's Diaries* (1860) II 75 There had been a heavy mat on the floor cloth. 1842 Browning *Pied Piper* 51 Only a scraping of shoes on the mat 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxiii, They found that exemplary woman beating the mats on the door steps 1886 Fenn *Master of Ceremonies* v, He paused on the mat to draw a long, catching breath

b. A thin flat article (originally made of plaited straw (cf. sense 1), but now often of leather or oilcloth) to be placed under a dish, plate, or vessel in order to protect the table from heat, moisture, etc. Also applied to various other articles of similar use, e.g. a disk or square of fancy work placed on a dressing-table to support articles of the toilet, etc., or merely for ornament.
1875 in Knight *Dict Mech* 1904 *Pilot* 2 Apr. 307 Muslin hangings to your looking-glass, bows on your chair rails, mats on your tables.

3 *transf* A thick tangled mass.
1835 Ure *Philos Manuf* 164 To break the mats of the raw wool and to render it light 1852 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* IX 77 A very heavy *mat* of sandy hair 1872 H. C Wood *Fresh w Algæ N Amer.* (1874) 56 A number of individuals of one or more species [of *Scytonemaceæ*] are almost always associated to form on the ground little mats. 1897 *Outing* (U S.) XXX 219/2 The favorite haunts of the bass are about reefs, mats of weeds [etc.].

4 *Naut.* A thick web of rope yarn used to protect the standing rigging from the friction of other ropes.
1497 *Naval Acc Hen VII* (1896) 251 Grete mattes for couerynge of the seid Cordage. 1644 Manwayring *Sea mans Dict.*, *Matts* are broad clowtes, weaved of synnet and thrums and are used in these places To the maine and fore yards, at the ties, (to keep the yards from galling against the mast) [etc.] 1769 in Falconer *Dict Marine* (1780) 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk* 473 Where it is possible, rounding is now used instead of mats
attrib 1886 R C Leslie *Sea painter's Log* iii. 49 Were it not for the many chafing battens, mat-service, and other gear often renewed upon them

5. a The coarse piece of sacking on which the feather-bed is laid (E.D.D.). **b.** A woollen bed-covering
1702 Mrs. Centlivre *Beau's Duel* IV 1, I'll have no Matts, but such as lie under the Feather Beds 1790 *Pluckley Vestry Bk* 25 Oct (E.D.D.) Fram matt and cords. *a* 1894 J Shaw in R Wallace *Country Schools* (1899) 350 In Renfrewshire a mat meant a thick woollen covering for the bed, generally wrought into a pattern.

6. *Engineering.* A woven structure of brushwood secured by ropes and wires, used as a revetment for river banks 1884 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Suppl*

7. *Lace-making* (See quot)
1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict Needlework*, *Mat*, a lace maker's term for the close part of a design

8 *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib., as *mat-awning, -bag, -hut, -lodge, -roof* (hence *mat-roofed* adj.), *-sail, -satchel, -screen, -shed*, **b.** instrumental, as *mat-clad, -covered* adjs.; **c.** objective, as *mat-maker, -making, -mender.* **d.** Special comb: **mat-boat, -braid** (see quots.); **mat-canvas,** a dress material of a coarse texture; **mat-grass,** (*a*) *Nardus stricta*, (*b*) *Psamma arenaria*, the marram grass; **mat-platting,** in *Kindergarten work*, the weaving of patterns by means of strips of coloured paper; **mat-pole** (see quot.); †**mat-reed,** the leaves of *Typha latifolia*; **mat-rush,** the bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*; also = *matweed*; **matweed,** a name for various rush-like grasses (see quot. 1866 and cf. *mat-grass*); **mat-tree, -wood** [tr. F. *bois de natte*], a species of *Imbricaria* found in Mauritius. **mat-work,** (*a*) matting; anything resembling matting; (*b*) *Arch.* = Natres (*Cent. Dict.*).
1730 Capt. W. Wrigglesworth *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 30 Aug., Received a New *Matt Awning and fixed it for the Main Deck. 1856 Faulkner *Dict. Comm Terms*, **Matbags*, are formed of the leaves of the date and other palm trees, and are extensively used in Bombay and many parts

of India for packing goods. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Mat boat*.., a frame of ways supported on scows, on which mat for revetment is woven. 1888 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Mat-braid*, a thick worsted Braid, woven after the manner of plaiting...employed as a trimming. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 14 June 10/4 *Mat canvas is decidedly a fashionable fabric. 1852 G. C. MUNDY *Our Antipodes* II. xiii. 386 These are the lineal successors to the tattooed, *mat clad, cannibal old caterans. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 605 The cat. scrambles quickly on to the *mat-covered floor 1789 J. PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* I. 331 *Nardus stricta*, *Matgrass This grass is stiff and hard to the touch. 1818 LATROBE *Jrnl. Visit S. Africa* 372 [St Helena] A peculiar kind of grass, called mat grass, from its spreading over the ground in such thickness, that it forms a cover resembling thick matting. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 195 We found a small village of three or four families and as many *mat huts. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl* 203 We encamped at two *mat lodges of the natives. 1530 PALSGR. 599/1. I knyt, as a *matte maker knytteth, *je tys*. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* 17 Mat maker. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* Gloss. 76 The rudimentary teaching of this darning is taught in the Kindergarten system, under the name of '*mat platting'. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Mat pole*.., a pole . used in placing mats of brush for shore protection, jetties, etc. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. liii. 513 The leaues are called *Matte reede, bycause they make mattes therewith. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Jan. 5/3 The snake was sliding through the *mat roof. 1895 KIPLING *Day's Work, Maltese Cat*, Some of them were in *mat-roofed stables close to the polo-ground. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. liii. 511 The fourth is called .. in English, the pole Rushe, or bull Rushe, or *Mat Rushe. 1611 COTGR., *Ionc à cabas*, the pole-rush, mat-rush, fraile-rush. 1640 [see *matweed*]. 1894 B. THOMSON *S. Sea Yarns* 80 The great *mat sail was spread upon the sand. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 321 Most of them were married, and carried their children in a *mat-satchel on their backs. 1812 tr. *De Guigne's Observ.* in *Pinkerton's Voy.* XI. 92 Among the trees of the Isle of France must be noticed the *mat tree [orig *bois de natte*]. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* I. xxviii. § 2. 38 Hooded *Mat weede. *Ibid.* § 3. 39 English Mat weede hath a rushie roote. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* xiii. xxxv. 1197 Matt weed or Mat Rushes. Our Matweed or Marram the other of our Sea Matweedes. 1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 41 *Lygeum* Mat-weed. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Matweed, *Ammophila arenaria*, also called Sea Matweed. Hooded Matweed, *Lygeum Spartum*. Small Matweed, *Nardus stricta*. 1793 TRAPP tr. *Rochon's Voy. Madagascar* Introd. 28 [In the Isle of France are] *matwood, tacamacca, stinking-wood [etc.]. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 290 A thick growth of aquatic vegetation, which forms a kind of *matwork.

Mat (mæt), *sb.*[2] Also **matt.** [a. F. *mat*, subst. use of *mat*, MAT *a.*]

1 *Glass-painting.* A layer of colour 'matted' on the glass (see MAT *v.*[2] b).

1881 *Art Interchange* (N. Y.) 27 Oct. 90/3 [Painting on glass.] Laying a mat will greatly facilitate tracing...There are two kinds of mat in use, 'water mat and 'oil mat'. 1896 H. HOLIDAY *Stained Glass* I. 23 Stipple shading is in common use now together with another method, consisting of a series of 'matts'.

2 a. *Gilding.* The effect of 'mat' or unburnished gold. **b.** *Metal-work.* A roughened, frosted, or figured groundwork.

1866 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* I. 757/2 (Gilding) Parts of the gilding which are to be in dead gold, (called *matt*). 1887 C. L. HASLOPE *Repoussé Work* 51 These [markings] may be arranged so as to touch one another, forming a close mat, or placed a little distance apart, as an open mat, so as to form a grounding to the picture.

3. A border of 'dead gold' round a framed picture; sometimes applied to a border or 'mount' of white or tinted cardboard.

In recent U. S. dicts. referred to MAT *sb.*[1]

1845 *Pract. Hints on Daguerreotype* 37 Leather Cases, with gilt mats and glasses complete. 1886 P. FITZGERALD in *Art Jrnl.* 327/1 It is common to set off water-colours with a broad golden mat of pasteboard. *Ibid.*, A snow white cardboard mat. 1890 HOWELLS *Shadow of Dream* 163 Engravings with wide mats in frigid frames of black.

4 = *matting-punch.*

1890 *Home Handicrafts* (ed. Peters) 19 (Repoussé work) When backgrounds with patterns upon them are required, punches shaped like crescents at the point, or as circles, stars, crosses, will be required. These fancy punches are technically called 'mats'. 1898 F. B. WIGLEY *Goldsm. & Jeweller* 79 Punches of various shapes, called Freezer-Mat, Dead Mat, Hair Mat.

5. *attrib.*

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 170/1 Matt-work is protected with one or two coats of finish-size; but burnished gold is [etc.]. 1896 H. HOLIDAY *Stained Glass* I. 24 The painter has to repeat the two matt processes.

Mat (mæt), *sb.*[3] *Card-playing.* [Short f. MATADOR.] = MATADOR 2.

1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* Epil. 10 Madam Shuffledumdoo ... Has sold your poor Guide for two Fish and a Mat. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 131 The three best trump cards..are called Matadores..or shortly Mats.

Mat (mæt), *sb.*[4] *dial.* [Either shortened from or cogn. with MATTOCK.] A tool for stubbing furze, ling, etc.; a mattock (E.D.D.).

Mat (mæt), *a.* Also 7 **matte**, 9 **matt.** [a. F. *mat*: see MATE *a.*] Of colours, surfaces: Without lustre, dull, 'dead'.

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 215 Smooth like silver between polished and matte. 1864 *Reader* 26 Nov. 675/1 The traces are made with diamond points on mat-black paper. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 7 May 297/2 Most kinds of varnish that will dry 'bright' under ordinary circumstances will become 'matt' if subjected to a chill. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 14, I like a landscape photograph, if not too small, better on plain paper—as we call a mat surface print, than on a glazed surface. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 448/2 Others are of mat Roman gold.

Mat (mæt), *v.*[1] [f. MAT *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans* To cover or furnish with mats or matting. *To mat up*: to cover (a plant) with matting.

1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 269 To James Rufford for matting of the chambers at Westminster. 1576–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 717 For mattinge ye com'on pue, 2*s.* 8*d.* 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 Temples, kept cleane and matted neatly. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Dec. 81 Keep the Doors and Windows of your Conservatories well matted. 1672–3 *Churchw. Acc. E. Budleigh* (1894) 13 For stopping of the presentment at the Deane Ruralls Renewing ffor nott matting the seates. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 P. 14 He mats his stairs and covers his carpets. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. xi. The three eldest .. were hard at work with their mother in matting chair bottoms. 1851 *Beck's Florist* Aug. 184 It will withstand the vicissitude of our climate when planted against a wall, if matted up during severe frosty weather. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 52 A side room .. well and neatly built of mud, and matted with pish matting.

2 *transf.* To cover as with a mat or matting; to cover with an entangled mass.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 80 The ground is matted, and as it were netted with the remaines of the olde Rootes. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 13 With what Herbage the Crust or Sword is matted, mantled and swathed. 1627 DRAYTON *Quest of Cynthia* 76 The Banck with Daffadillies dight, with grasse like Sleaue was matted. 1747 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 II. 82 Take the whole together, it is well matted, and looks like a green corn-field. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 167 If the ball is much matted with roots ..it is a sure indication of the vigour of the plant. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xix. (1866) 243 A temple matted with ivy. 1901 *Scotsman* 29 Oct. 9/1 Mountain chains of Oregon and Washington, matted with the towering growth of the mighty evergreen forest.

3. To form into a mat: **a.** to entangle or entwine (*together*) in a thick mass.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 51 When I haue thus done, I matte it [*sc.* a plashed hedge] thicker and thicker euery yeere. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 746 Bats haue beene found in Ouens, and other Hollow Close Places, Matted one vpon another. 1682 H. MORE *Contin. Remark. Stories* 35 In the night, the Daughter had her hair snarled and matted together in that manner, that [etc.]. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* I. iv. § 17. 14 In the Skin the Fibers are Matted, as Wooll is in a Hat. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 594 To disentangle the boughs where they had matted themselves together. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 6, I sought my mother's grave ..the weeds were already matted over it. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 120 Sometimes the material which mats the intestines together can be stripped off.

b To make by interlacing; to form into a mat.

1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* § 1506 Garden or bass mats are woven or matted from the bast or inner bark of the lime. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* VII. 188 Weaving, which consists of matting twisted threads.

4 *intr.* To become entangled, to form tangled masses. Chiefly with *together.*

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 92 Malt...in that Time, would grow musty, or matt together. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 144 They will mat together, and rot each other. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 69 The [wheat] plants get too forward, and do not mat on the ground. 1851 *Ibid.* XII. I. 134 The wheat, began then to mat and to tiller. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 339/1 It is these proportions of the wool which interlock and mat together in the milling process. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 217 In the face of this bluff there dripped and matted a close-grown thicket of oak and ash, hazel and holly.

Mat (mæt), *v.*[2] [a. F. *mater*, f. *mat*: see MAT, MATE *adj.*] *trans.* To make (colours, etc.) dull; to give a 'mat' or dull appearance to (gilding, metal, etc.); to frost (glass).

1602 *Kyd's Sp. Trag.* III. xii. H 3 b, I'de haue you paint me In your oile colours matted. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Gilding*, The work being thus far gilt, when dry, remains either to be burnished, or matted. To mat, is to give it a light lick in the places not burnished, with a pencil dipt in size. 1854 REINNEL *Carpenters* etc. *Comp.* 74 Those parts of your work which look dull from not being burnished, are now to be matted, that is, are to be made to look like dead gold. 1877 G. B. GEE *Pract. Goldworker* 133 A design may be rendered more distinct after the pattern has been greatly brought out in relief by simply matting the ground. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 173 The Swiss silver the work first and then mat it by scratch brushing. 1898 H. MACLEAN *Photogr. Print Process* XVI. 137 Many a time a print is distinctly improved by being on the one hand matted, or, on the other, enamelled. 1900 *Cassell's Cycl. Mech.* (1902) I. 153/2 Now pour on white acid, and let it remain until the glass is matted.

b. *Glass-painting* 'To cover (glass) with gum or other colour, smoothed over with a badger softener' (Suffling *Glass-painting*, 1902).

1885 F. MILLER *Glass-Paint* 53 A method frequently resorted to to give tone and softness to white glass is to matt each square when traced, with umber or ancient brown.

Mat (mæt), *v.*[3] [f. MAT *sb.*[4]] *trans.* To break *up* with a mattock.

1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. II. 319 It is a better way to mat up the hassocks and ant-hills.

Mat: see MATE, MATTE, MAY *v.*[1], METE *v.*

‖ **Matachia.** *Obs.* [? Algonquin of Canada.] (See quot. 1613.)

1609 P. E. *Novæ Franciæ* II. xi. 203 [The suitor] will haue a new gowne, well garnished with Matachias. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 750 The women ..stripped themselues naked ..keeping on still their Matachia (which are Pater nosters [*marg.* Beads] and chaines, enterlaced made of the haire of the Porkespicke died of diuers colours).

Matachin (mætăʃĭn). *Obs.* exc. *Antiq.* Forms: 6 **machachina**, 6–7 **matachine**, 7 **matachina**, **mattachene**, **-in(e**, (**mattasin**), 7–8 **mattacina**, 6– **matachin.** [a. F. *matachin* (16th c.: now *matassin*), a Sp. *matachin* (= It. *mattacino*), conjectured to be a. Arab. مُتَوَجِّهِين *mutawajjihin*, pr. pple. plural of *tawajjaha* to assume a mask, denominative verb from *wajh* face.]

1. A kind of sword-dancer in a fantastic costume.

1582–3 *Acc. Revels Crt.* (Shaks. Soc. 1842) 177, xxj^tie yards of cotten for the Matachins. 1591 HARINGTON tr. *Ariosto* VI. lxi. 45 Monstrous of shape and of an vgly hew, Like masking Machachinas all disguised. 1622 tr. *Luna's Pursuit Lazarillo* XVI. 173 They looked one vpon another as if they had beene Matachines. 1807 DOUCE *Illustr. Shaks.* II. 435 [A dance] well known in France and Italy by the name of the dance of fools, or Matachins. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 344.

†**2** A dance performed by matachins. *Obs.*

App. performed by three dancers, representing a triangular duel: see quot. *a* 1586, and quot. 1624 (Smith) in 3.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 74 b, Who euer sawe a matachin daunce to imitate fighting, this was a fight that did imitate the matachin: for they being but three that fought, euerie one had [two] aduersaries. 1596 HARINGTON *Anat. Metam. Ajax* Lij b, Such as I haue seene in stage playes when they daunce Machachinas. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 873 Th' Antike, Moriske, and the Mattachine. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* L 4 b (near end), *Lod.* We haue brought you a Maske. *Fla.* A matachine it seems, By your drawne swords. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* V. 215 The Matachine or sword daunce.

b *transf.* and *fig.*

1594 NASHE *Terrors Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 280 The night is for you with a blacke saunt or a matachine. 1622 BACON *Henry VII* 36 He was taken into seruice to a base office in his Kitchin; so that (in a kind of Mattacina of humane fortune) Hee turned a Broach, that had worne a Crowne. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Brother* V. i. But that I'me patient,..Ide daunce a matachin with you, Should make you sweat your best blood for't. 1660 WITHER *Spec. Speculat.* 26 We may thereby perchance, Ere many Springs, compelled be to dance Another Matachin. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. 1. 1. xiv. 129 Acting in a Matachin of Discord.

c The music for a matachin dance.

1589 ? LYLY *Pappe w. Hatchet* Wks. 1902 III. 413, I must tune my fiddle, and fetch some more rozen, that it maie squeake out Martins Matachine.

3 *attrib.*, as *matachin dance, suit, war.*

1584 *Acc. Revels Crt.* (Shaks. Soc. 1842) 188, xxx^tie ells of sarcenet for fowre matachyne sutes. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 123 One time he daunced the Matachine daunce in armour. 1624 T. SCOTT *Belg. Souldier* 10 They deposed one another, and as it were with a Mattachene dance of disorders many times three or foure at once followed their Competitors with whole armies of revenge. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 177 Concluding a tripartite peace of their Matachin warre.

Mataco (mætăko). Also **matacho**, **matico** (Dicts.). [prob. S. American.] The three-banded armadillo, *Tolypeutes tricinctus*, a small species which is able to roll itself up into a ball.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 353 The Mataco is found in Brazil, Paraguay, and Buenos Ayres, but is nowhere very common. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* V. (1873) 96 The apar, commonly called Mataco. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 193 The Mataco, or Bolita (little ball) as it is sometimes called.

Matador (mætădɔ̄r). Also 7–9 **matadore**, 8 **mattador(e.** [a. Sp. *matador*:—L. *mactātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *mactāre* (Sp. *matar*) to kill.]

1. In Spanish bull-fights, the man appointed to kill the bull.

1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* I. 10 Stranger! Cavalier..will you not hear me? you Moore-killer, you Matador. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 772 The matador at length gives the mortal blow. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxiv, The light limb'd Matadore. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 134 The bull-fighters themselves are of four grades: the espada or matador, the picadores [etc.].

2 *Card-playing.* In some card games (as quadrille, ombre, solo), a name applied to certain principal cards.

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 70 [Ombre.] The Matadors (or killing Cards) which are the *Spadillo*, *Maltillio*, and *Basto* are the chief Cards. 1728 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady* Wks. 1755 III. II. 190 Well, if I ever touch a card! Four mattadores, and lose codill! 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 99 Four Matadores in Hearts. 1876 CAPT. CRAWLEY *Card Players Man* 104 [Quadrille.] There are three matadores—viz., spadille, manille, and basto.

3. *Dominoes.* (See quot.)

1865 *Compl. Domino-Player* 14 The Matadore Game. In this game, instead of fitting the same numbers together, you are only allowed to play by placing a number at one or the other end, which added to the number there, will make seven, but those dominoes which will make that number in themselves are termed matadores, and can be played at any stage of the hand. These are the ½, ¾, and ⅞; the double blank is also a matadore, and can be played at any time. 1897 FOSTER *Compl. Hoyle* 563.

Mataeology (mætiɒ lŏdʒi). Also 7 **mateologie.** [f. Gr. μάταιος vain + -λογία discourse: see -LOGY.] Vain or unprofitable discourse.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mateologie* (*matæologia*) vain enquiry, or over curious search into high matters and mysteries. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 37 The bead-roll of matæology embodied in the extract here following.

So †**Mataeolo·gian**, one who discourses vainly; †**Mataeolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to 'matæology', vain; †**Mataeologue**, an unprofitable talker.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xv, The doting mateologians of old time. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 184 The

matæological forestalling of the Apocalyptick Chronology of the end of time. *Ibid.* 168 Those Sacerdotal-Secular Matæologues of Doway and Lisbon.

† **Matæotechny.** *Obs.* In 7 **mateotechnia, mateotechnie, -y.** [f. Gr. *μάταιο-ς* vain + *τέχνη* art.] An unprofitable science.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* To Rdr, Such a peevish practice, and unnecessary Matæotechny. 1675 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II 278, I am much mistaken if to force an equality between a negative and affirmative root be not a mere useless matæotechnia.

Matafund (mæ tăfund). *Antiq rare*—[1]. [ad. med L. *matafunda* = OF. *macefonde, machefonde.* Southey app. regarded the word as f. Sp. *matar* to kill + L. *funda* sling.]

An ancient engine of war.

[1768 GROSE *Milit. Antiq.* II 304 The matafunda; this was a stone throwing machine, probably by means of a sling.] 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 163 That murderous sling The matafund.

Matagasse, -gesse, var. ff. MATTAGESS *Obs.*

‖ **Matagouri** (mætăgū·ri). Also **matakura** [Corruption of Maori *tumatakuru* (Morris *Austral Engl.*).] A prickly shrub of New Zealand, *Discaria toumatou.*

1859 *Otago Gaz.* 22 Sept. 280 (Morris) Much of it is encumbered with matakura scrub 1892 W. MCHUTCHESON *Camp Life in Fiordland* 8 (Morris) Trudging moodily along in Indian file through the matagouri scrub and tussock

‖ **Matai** (matai). Maori name for a New Zealand coniferous tree, *Podocarpus spicata*; the Black Pine of Otago. Also, the wood of this tree.

1835 W. YATE *Acc. N. Zealand* (ed. 2) 50 Matai (*Taxus Matai*), a plant with a small yew-tree leaf, a strong smell, and a rough bark. 1875 *Offic Handbk. N. Zealand* 40 Valuable woods matai (or black pine) [etc]

Matakura, variant of MATAGOURI.

Matalassé, variant of MATELASSÉ.

Matalent, variant of MALTALENT *Obs.*

Matalle, obs. form of METAL.

‖ **Matamata** (mætămæ·tă). [?S. American; used as zoological Latin in 1822 by Merrem in *Isis* 690.] A South American turtle, *Chelys fimbriata.*

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 272 The Matamata (*Testudo fimbria*, Gm.) 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 58 The Matamata, a turtle living in the brackish water of Guiana.

Matamoro, matamorre, var. ff. MATTAMORE.

‖ **Matapi** (mætăpi·). Also **matapee.** [Arawak.] A pliable basket used in Guiana for expressing the poisonous juice from the root of the cassava or manioc.

1848 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1899 RODWAY *Guiana Wilds* 117 The matapee for pressing out the poisonous juice.

Match (mætʃ), *sb*[1] Forms: 1 ȝemæcca, (ȝemæccea), ȝemecca, mæcca, 2 imæcca, mæcche, 3 mecche, 3–4 mecche, 3–5 macche, (4 machche), 4–5 mach, (5 mehche, metche), 5–6 mache, matche, 6– match. [OE *gemæcca, gemęcca* (for the formation see Bülbring *Ae. Elementarbuch* § 177):—OTeut. type **gamakjon-*, related to **gamakon-*, OE. *gemaca*, MAKE *sb.*[1] In branch II the word inherited from OE seems to have coalesced with a new formation from MATCH *v.*[1]]

I. One of an associated pair.

† **1.** A husband or wife, a mate, consort, a lover. Also said of animals *Obs.*

a 831 *Charter of Oswulf* 1 in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 443 Ic osuulf aldormonn.. ond beornðryð min ȝemecca sellað [etc.] 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 23 Tweȝen turturan ȝemæccan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (1900) II. 340 His mæcca min modor *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt. i. 20 Nelle þu ondrædan marian þine gemæccean to onfonne. 11.. *Voc.* in Wr Wülcker 537/12 *Coniunx*, imæcca. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp* Matt i 24 þa aras ioseph.. & he on feng hys mæcchen *c* 1200 ORMIN 290 Zakariȝess macche Elysabæþ. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 716 Vre Sowe atte kirke dure ches hire crist to meche, he is ure soule spuse. 13 . *E. E Allit. P.* B. 695 Vch male mas his mach a man as hym-seluen. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 831 Philip with a fest huge Had wed him anoþer wyfe [Alexander says to him] Now þou mas þe slike a mangery & macchis changis. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 40 But what maketh this for Mary and her matche Phillippe? *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Godly Advise* (1580) 31 Suche quarrelles as the unequal matches laie one in the others dishe 1631 WEEVER *Anc Funeral Mon* 853 This Heroicall Progenie of the Howards and their Matches. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Match*, A Term in Hunting, when a Wolf desires copulation, he is said to go to his match or to his mate

† **2.** One's equal in age, rank, station, etc.; one's fellow, companion. *Obs.*

c 975 *Rushw Gosp* Matt xi 16 ȝelic is cnehtum..þæm þe clipende to heora ȝemeccum [Vulg *coæqualibus*] cweþað [etc.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 124 Vch mon with his mach made hym at ese *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 331/1 Mehche, *Aar, compar.* 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk* Wks. 1035/1 If..there shoulde neither felowship of their matches, nor feare of any such as are after the worldly compt accompted for theyr betters, any thing let or withstand them to [etc.]. 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr) 166 Marry thy match. 1553 WILSON *Rhet.* 64 A proude disdainfull manne..that thinketh hymself..ouer good to haue a mache or felowe in this life. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 66 Be thair exemple lerne experience, Ane forene mache or maister to admitt.

3. † **a** An opponent, antagonist, rival. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 9236 Eche man rides vnto his macche. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 809 There es no mache un-to mee, And that me lykes ille. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vii. 27 Ane vthir mache to hym was socht and sperit. 1585 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxiv. 62 Euery man with his matche. 1585 COOPER *Thesaurus, Gladiatores committere*, to sette matches of swoorde players together. *c* 1590 *Marr. Wit & Sc.* III. i, Your matche is monstrous to behoulde and full of might 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. ii. 10 Match to match I haue encountred him.

b. A person (occasionally a number of persons, a thing) that is able to contend or compete with another as an equal. In phrases *to find, meet one's match*; (*to be, prove oneself*) *a match for.* Also *More than a match for*: able to overcome or defeat. † Rarely of two persons, *To be matches*: to be equal in prowess.

c 1300 *Celestin* 488 in *Anglia* I. 79 Amonges vs [*sc* the devils] shalto drecche: So longe hastou ben oure mecche, Day and 3ere. *c* 1305 *Miracle of St James* 48 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 59 Þe schrewe fond his macche þo. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13563 Þat wel coupe feighte, he fond his mecche. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arthur* 1607 Neuyr yit er my mache I founde 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. viii. 426, I gyue you leue to goo where ye lyst. Graimercy said kyng Mark For ye & I be not matches *a* 1568 *Knt. of Curtesy* 352 (RITSON) His mache coulde he no where finde. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* I. ii III. x (1676) 66/1 Hannibal, met with his match, and was subdued at last. 1645 BP HALL *Remedy Discontents* 75 Men that are not able matches to their passions. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 297 P 6 The Hero in the *Paradise Lost* is unsuccessful, and by no means a Match for his Enemies. 1768 GOLDSM *Cit W.* vii, I fancy myself at present more than a match for all that can happen 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. iv 58 If the rival manufactures are a match for each other, let them fight it out. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I 601 His followers..were no match for regular soldiers. 1872 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 362 The honourable man who will pay his debts is no match for the dishonourable man who will not. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII § 1. 347 So long as Henry supported him, he [T. Cromwell] was more than a match for his foes.

4. A person or thing that equals another in some quality.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. v 81 Of his strengthe and hardynesse I knowe not his matche lyuynge 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I (1625) 37 The match or like of him therein, was seldome or neuer in those daies any where found 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x 499, I neuer found their matches amongst the best people of forrane Nations 1866 MRS GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* I. xxi. 235, I don't believe there is his match anywhere for goodness 1888 *Daily News* 26 Sept 6/1 Where..is there the match of this imperishable tale of the relief of Lucknow?

5. A person or thing that exactly corresponds to or resembles another, or that forms an exact pair with another

c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur* II. 284 Oone Potte new made unto a matche. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl* II iv. When two lines are drawen from the endes of anie one line, and meet in anie pointe, it is not possible to draw two other lines of like lengthe ech to his match that shal begin at the same pointes, and [etc.] 1583 FULKE *Defence* XIV. 381 Your eies were not matches, or else they were daseled with a mist of malice, when you [etc.]. *a* 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Wit without M* II ii, A maide content with one Coach and two horses, not falling out because they are not matches. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 393 Try them [Waters] in Seuerall Bottles, or Open Vessells, Matches in euery Thing else 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* II (ed. 3) 84 You might by looking through any Star on the Globe see its Match in Heaven. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ* III. (1810) App. 22 Extraordinary matches for carriages have sold at 400 dollars per pair. 1818 J PALMER *Jrnl. Trav* 129 You've got two nice creatures, they are right elegant matches. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 5 Ragged gillies, such as I had seen the matches of by the dozen in my Highland journey

II. The action of matching.

† **6** A matching of adversaries against each other; a contest viewed with regard to the equality or inequality of the parties. *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4071 This was a mache vn-mete. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1324 Vnmete was the Macche at þe mene tyme 1599 DRAYTON *Idea*, '*Truce, gentle Love*', Bad is the match where neither party wone. 1602 SHAKS *Ham* II ii 493 Vnequall match, Pyrrhus at Priam driues, in Rage strikes wide 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. xxii 31 Ferrer his Taberd.., well knowne in many a warlike match before 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV v 46 It were no match, your naile against his horne 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 98 A profitable garland in their matches of valour

† **b.** *Man of match*: ? a champion. *Obs.*

1640 HABINGTON *Q Arragon* II. i. C 2 b, Seest thou that man of match Though small in stature, mighty he's in soule.

7. A contest or competitive trial of skill in some sport, exercise, or operation, e.g. in archery, cricket, football, ploughing, etc., in which two or more persons or bodies of persons are matched against each other; an engagement or arrangement for such a contest. Also applied to a contest in which animals are made to compete in a trial of speed, fighting power, or the like.

In modern sporting language a 'match' is ordinarily understood to mean a formally regulated contest between two permanent bodies (as two cricket or football clubs, two counties), or (as in billiards) between two recognized experts in a game.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 91 To make matches to assemble archers togyther, to contende who shall shoote best, and winne the game, encreaseth ye vse of shotynge wonderfully amonges men 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 46 Where he harde..xl pence gaged vpon a matche of wrastling 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 336 Assured losse, before the match be plaid. 1611 COTGR., *Partie*,..a match, or set, at game. 1631 CLEVELAND *Poems* 44 [He] leaves it a drawn match. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 32 They have made four matches to be run at Newmarket. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 P 3 A Foot-ball Match. 1747 *Gen. Advertiser* 4 July, Mr. Richard Newland..with two of his Brothers, and two others..having advertised that they would play a Match at Cricket..against Five of any Parish of England [etc.]. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 107 [Coursing] All matches to be entered in the match book. 1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* xxxiii (1857) 326 A match was skated upon the lake. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxi. 159 He speaks to his constituents..at a ploughing match.

† **8.** A suitable conjunction or pairing. Also, *above one's match*: above one's level. *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cix, It is no mach, of thyne vnworthynesse To hir hie birth, estate, and beautee bryght. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 225 To the entente that wee may after a sorte make soome lykely matche of Roomains with the Grekes, we shall [etc.]. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 55 If I found any of them above my match.

9. *concr.* A (more or less) well-matched or accordant pair; two persons, things, or sets each the counterpart of the other.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 333 Plutarchus compareth theim twoo together as a veraye good matche and wel coupleed. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 105 Discovered one of my sleigh dogs was missing..; this was no little mortification, as it broke the match, whose important services I had already experienced. 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick.* xxii, If they were a little better match—..I mean if they were a little more of a size.

10. A matrimonial compact or alliance; esp. one viewed as more or less advantageous with regard to wealth, rank, or social position. *To make a match*: to bring about a marriage by influence or contrivance

1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xvi 288 The common sort of men, in making their matches this way, haue chiefly two outward vntoward respects. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II i. 315 His grace hath made the match. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v. 28 Twas a match of his friends and not his owne making 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 182 P 4 Whose hope is to raise themselves by a wealthy match 1793 MARQ BUCKINGHAM in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 390 The match which is settled between Sir W Young and Miss Talbot. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xlvii, Matches are made in Heaven, they say. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann Q Neighb.* v. (1878) 59 It seems to me a very good match for her. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 4. 378 It was by a match with Henry Stuart that Mary determined to unite the forces of Catholicism.

† **b** A matrimonial alliance as represented heraldically. *Obs.*

1628 COKE *On Litt.* Pref, A tomb with his statue upon it together with his own match and the matches of some of his ancestors 1640 YORKE (*title*) The Union of Honour. Containing the Armes, Matches And Issues of the Kings, Dukes, Marquesses and Earles of England. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 298 The Windows illustrated with the Armes and matches of the Chetwynds in painted glass

† **c.** The action of marrying; relationship by marriage *By match* in consequence of a marriage.

1574 J. DER in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 39 In direct line, braunche, collaterall, or match 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Epist.* 35 Who in these 2. funerall verses, contained her princely parentage, match, and issue. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv Devon* § 53 (1810) 58 By match, it came to Tremenet. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* III iii § 6 He possessed fair lands in Anjou and Maine, by Match in right of Queen Elianor his Wife.

d. *concr.* A person viewed with regard to his or her eligibility (esp. on grounds of fortune or rank) as a partner in marriage.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I (1625) 125 We will finde out a better match wherewith to delight thee. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III iv. 77 She is no match for you. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. i, A maid well qualified, and the richest match Our north part can make boast of. 1688 PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* (1897) 25 When I had provided an agreeable Match, his Comrades taught him to rail at Matrimony. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 20 Oct, Lord Ashburnham, the best match now in England. 1774 H. WALPOLE *Lett to Mann* 28 Mar, He, the first match in England. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. xi. P 1 He left me so little property, that I was a bad match. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb* xxvii. (1878) 472 He's a very good match in point of property and family too 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxxv, He's the great match of the county

† **11.** An agreement, an appointment; a compact, bargain. *It is a match* (or elliptically, *A match!*) said in concluding an agreement or a wager; = 'Agreed', 'Done'. *Obs.*

1569 T. PRESTON *Cambises* 250 (Manly) A match ye shall make straight with me 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 37/2 These things came not thus to passe, as it were by a set match, but [etc.]. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v ii. 74 A match, 'tis done. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 217 If a man be holy but by halves, that makes not the match, it makes not the agreement between the Lord and us. 1655 WALPOLE *Angler* I iv. (1661) 74 A match, good Master, lets go to that house. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* I. i, A Match!

III. 12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: (sense 10) † *match-broker, -marring,* † *-monger*; **match-book,** in horse racing, ? the book in which a list of the dates of matches or races is kept; **match-game,** a game (esp. of chess) forming part of a 'match'; also U. S. = sense 7; † **match-horse,** a horse entered for running in a match or race; **match-play,** the play in a match (sense 7); also in *Golf*, play in which the score is reckoned by counting the holes gained on each side; so *match-player*;

match-rifle, a rifle used in firing competitions; **match-rifling** *Gun-making*, a method of rifling guns to adapt them for long-range shooting in matches. Also MATCH-MAKER 2, -MAKING *vbl. sb.*2

1812 *Match book [see 7].* 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 204 What Consultations, what Embassies, and a whole Councell-Board of Banes-Wrights, or *Match brokers, must go to the knitting of a Princes Love Knot. 1871 G. R. CUTTING *Student Life at Amherst Coll.* 113 Base ball had hardly been introduced, when certain enthusiastic students conceived the idea of a '*match game' with Williams College 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 5/2 A champion chess player will often lose a match game to a far inferior opponent. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 79 These Tryers..ought to ride by the *match horses all the day long. 1890 *Athenæum* 28 June 828/2 There are four or five young people, and two old widowers do the matchmaking and the *matchmarring 1682 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* 250 He demanded a handsome Wife, which they sold him at the Price of an Aching head, and the *Match monger assured him, that [etc.]. 1886 *Pall Mall G* 2 Aug. 3/2 There has been a revival of some of the old sporting gambits which had for long fallen into disfavour for *match play. 1893 *Baily's Mag* Oct. 279/1 The championships are played on different principles, the amateur being by holes or 'match' play, and the open by strokes 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 2/1 Steinitz is the first *match-player living. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 159 The recoil with a 10 lb. *match rifle is inconsiderable. *Ibid.* 146 The Metford *match-rifling is very expensive to produce.

Match (mætʃ), *sb.*2 Also 4 **macche**, 4-6 **matche**, 5 **meo(o)he**, 6-7 **mache**, 7 **metch**, 6- **match**. [a. OF. *mesche*, *meiche* (mod.F. *mèche*) = Pr. *mecca*, *mecha*, Catal. *metxa*, Sp., Pg. *mecha*, It. *miccia*:—vulgar L. types **micca*, **miccia*.

The ulterior etymology is obscure. Some have attempted to connect the word with Gr *μύξα*, L. *myxa* mucus of the nose, nostril, nozzle of a lamp, in med L lamp-wick and with L. *muccus* mucus of the nose, whence It. *moccolo* (.-L. **muccellus*) snuff of a candle.]

†1. The wick of a candle or lamp. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XVII 213 As thow seest some tyme a torche, The blase there-of yblowe out 3et brenneth the weyke, With-oute leye or liȝte that the macche brenneth. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII clx. (1495) 708 Matches for candelles. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 237 Yf the mecche be ouer depe y sette in the oyle, hit shall anoone be y queynte 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 113 The fatnesse of oyle may not burne tyl a weyke or matche be put therto. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 754/20 *Hic lichinus*, meche. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lii. 510 Pith the whiche serueth for Matches to burne in lampes 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 161 Of the grapes which this Palma Christi, or Ricinus doth carie, there be made excellent weiks or matches for lamps and candles. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 335 Nor will it [the smoke of sulphur] easily aght a candle, untill the flame approacheth the match.

2. An instrument consisting of a wick, cord, or rope of hemp, tow, cotton, etc., so prepared that when lighted at the end it is not easily extinguished, and continues to burn at a uniform rate; used for firing cannon or other fire-arms, and for igniting a train of gunpowder. Also in *Mining* (see quot. 1851). † *To cock a match*: see COCK *v.*2 1.

The *slow match* now consists of loosely twisted hempen cord steeped in a solution of saltpetre and lime water, and burns at the rate of one yard in three hours. The QUICK-MATCH is a cotton wick, impregnated with saltpetre, or coated with gum and mealed gunpowder.

1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 348 Matches, vjᶜ weight 1573-4 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 356 Item, for a mache. *Id.* 1605 *His Maiestie. Speach*, etc. G 4 And thereafter searching the fellow [Guido Fawkes]... found three matches, ready vpon him 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXII. 81 Tied four and four, and five and five together with the matches of their muskets. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* 72 It was a Morian slave that strangled him [Atabalipa] with a match. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 235 A musket, or musquet, is a fire-arm, formerly fired by the application of a lighted match 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 237 They laid a train, which was connected with a 'lunt', or slow match. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 36 *Match.*—A small piece of candle end, or greased twine or tape.. used to ignite the gunpowder in blasting. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 240 The other was the man standing by with a lighted match and determined to touch the fuse

fig. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 19 The match of furie is lighted, fastned to the linstock of rage.

b. The material of which matches consist; cord, etc., prepared for ignition.

1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 143 Gunepowder and matche that wase had at the Watch on Mydsomer Evyn. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 34 Three or foure yards of match, in seuerall peeces hanging at his girdle. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. vii. (1821) 97 Fiue Lasts more of powder, with Match and Lead. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 47 The outward Coat of the Nutt is good to make Match. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 195/2 When there is any apprehension of danger, his [i.e. a gunner's] field-staff is armed with match. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci., Lit., & Art* s. v., Before the invention of locks, small arms were fired by means of match.

3. An article of domestic use, consisting of a piece of cord, cloth, paper, wood, etc., dipped in melted sulphur, so as to be readily ignited by the use of a tinder-box, and serving to light a candle or lamp, or to set fire to fuel. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1530 PALSGR. 243/2 Matche to lyght a candell, *alumette*. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 20 When the steele and the flint be knockde togither, a man may light his match by the sparkle. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* V. i. 37 To light their matches at my tinder. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. i, What a world of fire and candle, matches and tinder-boxes did you purchase! 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4677/4 There were found about them..several Fir-Matches dip'd in Brimstone. *a* 1776 R. JAMES *Dis. Fevers* (1778) 84 There are many ways of lighting a candle, by a piece of paper, by charcoal, by pit-coal or by a brimstone match. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* XVIII, Mercury first found out for human weal Under box, matches, fire-irons, flint and steel. 1889 J. NICHOLSON *Folk Speech E. Yorks* 18 The present paraffin match has quite superseded the old brimstone match, made of a splinter of wood about six inches long, and dipped at both ends.

b. A similar article used for fumigation.

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 23 French and Rhenish Wines are commonly preserved by the Match. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Matching*, Melt brimstone, dip into it slips of coarse linnen cloth...Take one of these matches, set one end of it on fire, and put it into the bung-hole of a cask. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1303 It is useful to counteract the tendency to acidity, by burning a sulphur match in the casks. 1853 *Ibid.* II. 125 To make writing paper matches, which burn with a bright flame and diffuse an agreeable odour, moisten each side of the paper with tincture of benzoin [etc.]. 1872 T. HARDY *Greenwood Tree* IV. ii, Curious objects about a foot long, in the form of Latin crosses (made of lath and brown paper dipped in brimstone—called matches by bee fanciers)

†c. A small torch used for giving light. *Obs.*

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 25 The which [flies] make resemblance as if they weare so manie light matches. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 118 Hanging out kindled matches to terrifie the theeues. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 14 Fire or a lighted matche only scaring them [*sc.* lions].

4. A short slender piece of wood, wax taper, or other material, tipped with some chemical composition which bursts into flame when rubbed on a rough or specially prepared surface (or, as in the earliest contrivances, when brought into contact with some chemical reagent). Now the ordinary means of producing fire. *To strike a match*: to ignite a match by friction (the verb is taken over from the earlier phrase *to strike a light*). Cf. LUCIFER 3.

Paraffin match, one having the splints dipped in paraffin to facilitate ignition of the wood. *Safety match*, one which can be ignited only by 'striking' on the box

1832 T. P. JONES *New Conv. Chem.* XXIV. 245 These matches, after being covered with sulphur, are dipped into a mixture of chlorate of potassa, sugar, and sulphur, made into a paste with gum water. They are then dried, and when touched with sulphuric acid, instantaneously inflame. 1838 *Newton's Lond. Jrnl. Coal.* Ser. I. 258 [An] apparatus for producing instantaneous light, on the principle of the match and bottle has just been imported from Paris. 1845 BROWNING *Meeting at Night* 10 The quick sharp scratch And blue spurt of a lighted match 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* XII. [He] puts a match or two in his pocket 1889 Paraffin match see 3 1903 *Longm. Mag.* July 252 He struck a match on his thole pin.

b. Phr. (*To shatter*) *into matches*: into splinters

1898 *Times* 10 Jan. 13/3 Captain Norie whose left arm was shattered into matches by a bullet

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *match-seller*, *-selling*; **†match-bottle**, a phial containing phosphorus, for igniting sulphur matches; **match-box**, †(*a*) *Mil.* a metal tube, pierced full of holes, for a soldier to carry his lighted match in; (*b*) a box to contain matches; **match-box bean**, the hard seed of the Queensland Bean, *Entada scandens*, of which match-boxes are made (Morris *Austral Eng.*); **match-boy**, a boy who sells matches; **†match-cock** (in a matchlock) = COCK *sb.*1 13 a; **†match-cord**, rope, or a piece of rope, prepared as a slow-match; **match-girl**, a girl who sells matches; **match-head**, the piece of some chemical composition with which a match (sense 4) is tipped; **match-holder**, a receptacle for a supply of matches; **match-line** = *match-cord*; **match-machine**, a machine for making matches; **match-man**, (*a*) a man who fires the match of a gun; (*b*) a man who sells matches; **match-paper**, touch-paper; **match-paste**, the paste used for making the heads of matches; **match-pipe**, a pipe used to contain a lighted match for a matchlock; **match-safe** *U.S.*, a box to contain matches for use (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **match-splint** = *match-stick*; **match-staff**, a staff with a slot in the upper end and a spike in the lower, used on shipboard to hold a slow-match (*Cent. Dict.*); **match-stick**, the wood of a match (cf. *match-wood*); **match-thread**, the thread used as match for firing guns, etc.; **match-tub**, in ships-of-war, a tub having a cover perforated with holes, in which slow-matches were hung ready for use with the lighted end downwards (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855); **matchwood**, †(*a*) touchwood; (*b*) wood suitable for match-sticks; (*c*) in phrase (*to break* etc.) *into matchwood*, into minute splinters.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 954 Phosphoric *match-bottles 1786 GROSE *Anc. Armour & Weapons* 65 The musqueteer should also have a little tin tube, big enough to admit a match, and pierced full of little holes, that he may not be discovered by his match..: this was the origin of the *match-boxes, till lately worn by our grenadiers 1866 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) II. 93 Mr. Carlyle is for calling down fire from heaven whenever he cannot readily lay his hand on the match-box. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov. 2/1 Twopence-halfpenny per gross is paid for matchbox making. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 122 Society of the present day, from the nobleman to the *match-boy. 1643 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) II. 63 A muskett, either firelock or *matchcock 1644 NYE *Gunnery* I. 38 The Gunner is always, when leasure will permit, to choose good *Matchcords. 1852 MME. DE CHATELAIN tr. *Andersen's Tales* 301 The Little *Match Girl. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Sept. 4/3 To Mr. Rosenthal belongs the credit of finding a paste for *match-heads which is not poisonous. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 134/2 A porcelain *match holder half full of matches. 1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* III. 77 The soldier is made to carry the *match line lighted at both ends. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1410/1 Young's *match-machine cuts the splints from a block or bolt of wood [etc.] 1815 BOWLES *Missionary* VII. 128 Last rolled the heavy guns, a sable tier, By Indians drawn, with *matchmen in the rear. 1904 T. WRIGHT in *Daily Chron.* 23 June 3/2 The matchman, with his bundles of great sulphur-tipped matches, whom 'you could smell a mile off'. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 625/1 Instead of tinder, *match-paper or touch paper, and amadou or German tinder were often used. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 July 10/1 The Belgian Government has voted a sum of £2,000 to anyone who can compound a marketable *match paste without the aid of yellow phosphorus. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 41 The *match pipes, the most preferable of which are either iron, lead, or wood, should be filled with slow charges 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 581/2 Takes out a cigar and looks in *match-safe 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* V. 7 Some poor wretch, beggar or *match-seller. 1892 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 67, I tried my hand at *match-selling in the East end 1880 M. P. BALE *Woodworking Machinery* XXVIII. 252 Machines for cutting *match splints 1792 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 24 The deil made *match sticks o' his bains. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VI. 449/2, I saw the vagrant telegraph posts trailing along the horizon like a row of match-sticks 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 40 Put in the *match thread and stir it about, till it has drawn in all the matter 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Table Eng. Names, *Matchwoode, that is Touchwoode 1838 *Civ. Engineer* I. 396/1 We wish we could see a series of experiments made upon a more enlarged scale than upon these bits of match wood 1861 *Ann. Reg.* 21 Most of the ships that struck were broken up into match-wood 1887 *Lady* 20 Jan. 38/3 The huts tumbled into matchwood.

Match (mætʃ), *a.* [From the predicative and appositive uses of MATCH *sb.*1]

1. That matches; corresponding. *Obs.* exc. *techn.* in certain special collocations (usually hyphened), in most of which *match-* may be interpreted as an attrib. use of the stem of MATCH *v.*1: **match-gearing**, 'two cog-wheels of equal diameter geared together' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **match-hook**, 'a double hook or pair of hooks in which one portion forms a *mousing* for the other' (ibid.); **match-joint**, the part by which two corresponding sections of a structure are joined; **match-plane**, either of two planes used in grooving and tonguing boards, one plane being used to form the groove, and the other to form the tongue; **match-plate** (*Founding*), 'a plate upon the opposite sides of which the halves of a pattern are placed correspondingly, to facilitate the operation of molding' (Knight 1875), **†match-term** *Math.*, one of a pair of corresponding terms in a proportion; **match-wheel**, 'a cog-wheel adapted to mesh into or work with another' (Knight 1875). Also MATCH-BOARD.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* E viij b, Thou oughtest to forbere and to favoure in tyme and place hym whyche thou knowest not matche ne lyke to the. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. i, The whole triangles be of one greatnes, and euery angle in the one equall to his matche angle in the other. 1551 — *Cast. Knowl.* (15.6) 207 That arke of the Equinoctiall is equall with his matche arke in the Zodiacke. 1600 T. HILL *Arithm.* II. VIII. 119 b, Wherefore each couple of them which so agree and match together in like surname or quality are ..properly to be called matchtermes..; for in such cases the one couple are the antecedents and the other couple are the consequents. *Ibid.* 128 b, I see that 2½ ells..is the third number and that ½ of an ell being the matche terme thereof is the first. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* x. P 9 Two Match half-Joynts fastned on the Frame of the Tympan *Ibid.* XXIV. P 7 The Frisket must be Cut: which to perform, the Press-man fits the Match Joynts of the Frisket into the Match-Joynts of the Tympan, and pins them in with the Frisket-pins. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* § 297 The edge of one board grooved, and the adjoining board tongued, with a pair of planes fitting into each other, called match planes. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 395 Match planes are so called because the width of the projection left by one plane matches or tallies exactly with the width or groove cut by the other.

2. *Comb.*: **match-lined** *a.*, lined with match-board; **match-lining** = MATCHBOARDING.

1865 *Price List of Joinery* 17 Extra for ½ in match lined back [of a cupboard] *Ibid.* 19 The back lined with ½ match lining.

Match (mætʃ), *v.*1 Forms: 4 **mache**, **maoche**, 6 **matche**, 6– **match**. [f. MATCH *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To join in marriage (chiefly used with some reference to the fitness or unfitness of the conjunction); to procure a 'match' or matrimonial alliance for (e.g. a son or daughter); to connect (a family) by marriage. Also *rarely*, † to couple, mate (animals). Const. *to* (†*unto*), *with*.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 308 Sche was evele macched And fer from alle loves kinde. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 762 Whose bloud, was full vnmeete to be matched with hys. 1530 PALSGR. 633/2, I matche the male and the female togyther of any kynde...And you can matche this bitche you shall have pretye whelpes. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 137/2 They were by waie of marriages matched and combined with honourable and great

houses. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent* III. i. 62, I haue sought To match my friend Sir Thurio, to my daughter. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 218 Whose sole daughter then was matcht to William de Valencia. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI 681 Those ill-mated Marriages Where good with bad were matcht. 1680 Evelyn *Diary* 6 Sept., He match'd his eldest son to Mrs. Trollop. 1703 J. Tipper in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 305, I am heartily glad your dear Sister is so happily match'd to Mr. Stevens. 1732 Fielding *Grub St Op.* I ii, Now I rely on you to match them up to one another. 1754 Foote *Knights* II. Wks. 1799 I. 85 I im has fallen in love with a young woman , and 'tis partly to prevent bad consequences, that I am so hasty to match him. 1842 Tennyson *Ulysses* 3 An idle king . Match'd with an aged wife 1849 Marryat *Valerie* XI II. 140 Try if you can match her with a Duke 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks* I 25 Henry II proposed to match him with some great heiress.

†b *refl. Obs*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A x 193 Bote maydens and maydens maccheth ou ysamme [1377 B IX 173 macche 3ow togideres] 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* II. (1586) 89 Povertie bringeth , that he is sometime driven to match himselfe in marriage with some woman of base parentage.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* To ally oneself in marriage Const. *with*. Now *rare* exc. *dial.* † *To match into* (a family): to become connected by marriage with. † Also *rarely* of animals To pair.

1568 Grafton *Chron* II. 670 Not to be vnworthy to matche in matrimonie, with the greatest Prince of the worlde 1586 B. Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* IV. 226 b, It is (saide Lord Iohn) a greate griefe of the minde, and heart breaking, to match with a foolishe Woman. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II i. 68 Truly I hold it a sinne to match in my kinred. 1611 Cotgr., *S'Apparier*, to couple, or match; as birds doe in the Spring 1620 Gataker *Mariage Prayer* 8 They shall neuer haue my blessing if they match without my consent 1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv.* I II. 8 He matched into a most noble and martial family. 1680 Dryden *Span Fryar* IV II. 63 Let Tygers match with Hinds, and Wolfs with Sheep 1766 Goldsm *Vic W* III, If he had birth and fortune to entitle him to match into such a family as ours. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect Dram Lit.* 348 A young woman who would not think of matching with a fellow of low birth. 1844 Maidment *Spottiswoode Misc.* I 5 This marks rather that the Spotswoods have matched with the Gordons.

†2. *trans.* To associate, join in companionship or co-operation (persons or things); to put together so as to form a pair or set *with* (another person or thing). *Obs.* (Cf. sense 5.)

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1159 Quhen thai war matchit at mete, the mare and the myn 1534 More *Comf agst Trib* II Wks. 1209/1 When god hath by suche chaunce sent hym to me, and there once matched me with him, I recken my self surely charged with him, (etc.) 1575 85 Abp Sandys *Serm* III. 47 Matching alwaies with iustice mercie 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* II. i. 49 A sharp wit match'd with too blunt a Will. 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 111 God match me with a good dauncer 1599 H Holland *Wks. R Greenham* 1 Some busie themselues in Church-discipline, and are slender sighted in their priuie corruptions . but it is good to match both together. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I vii. § 6 [Adrian] having his [Christ's] picture in his gallerie matched with Apollonius. 1645 Ussher *Body Div* (1647) 68 It was matched with many infirmities and passions

†b. *refl.* To make an agreement *with Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 99 Maches hym with þe maryneres, makes her paye, For to towe hym in to tarce.

3. To encounter as an adversary. Also (now always), to encounter with equal power, prove a match for.

13 . *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 282 Here is no mon me to mach. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7042 Manly he macchit hom with his mayn strokes. *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXX 199 Oure meyne with myght At mydnyght hym mached. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. VIII 426 Ye are not able to matche a good knyght. 1587 Harrison *England* II. III (1877) I 73 The townesmen of both [Oxford and Cambridge] are glad when they may match and annoie the students. 1590 Shaks. *Mids N* III II. 305 You perhaps may thinke, Because she is something lower then my selfe, That I can match her 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 39 Tell me, if God had not matched thee, who could? 1666 Dryden *Ann Mirab.* 190 Sharp remembrance on the English part And shame of being matched by such a foe Rouse conscious virtue up in every heart. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng* (1858) I. II. 173 No knight in England could match him in the tournament except the Duke of Suffolk.

†b. *intr.* To meet in combat, to fight (*with*) *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3607 To mache with sike a multitude of men & of bestis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9678 Thus macchit þose men till the merke night. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* V 42 Quhen xl macht [*v.r.* matchit] agayne thre hundyr men 1559–66 *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 69 The Congregation and the Frenchmen were often assembled, and were neare matching. 1567 Maplet *Gr Forest* 86 The Falcon is a bird of haughtie stomacke matching with birdes a great deale bigger and mightier then him selfe 1595 Shaks. *John* II i. 330 Strength matcht with strength, and power confronted power.

4. *trans.* To array or place in opposition or conflict *with*; to 'pit' (a person or thing) *against* another. Chiefly *refl.* and *pass.* Occas const †*to*, †*on*.

† *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1533 Pay hase bene machede to daye with mene of þe marchez. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 8288 He macchit hym to Menelay. 15 . *Scotish Feilde* 197 On who was thou mached? 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* (1812) I. CXXX. 158 He is hardely matched, wherfore he hathe nede of your ayde. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* 118 b, The sinfulnes that we haue receaued from our first Parents, hath matched the rebellious flesh against the mind. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 631 Eternal might To match with thir inventions they presum'd So easie. 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 580 The estate his sires had owned in ancient years Was quickly distanced, matched against a peer's. 1840 De Quincey *Style* I Wks. 1862 X 161 What if a man should match such a bauble against the Pantheon? 1845 Kingsley *Heroes* v. II. (1868) 156 Let them match their song against mine. 1903 *Expositor* Aug. 113 They had to match themselves against the wily Greek or Syrian trader.

5. To pair or assort (persons or things) with a view to fitness or equality; to arrange in a suitable or equal pair or set; to provide with an adversary or competitor of equal power. Often in *passive* with adv., as *to be well, ill matched.*

1530 Palsgr 633/2, I matche one with a felowe, I set one to another that be equall of power and strength. 1590 Shaks. *Mids N.* IV i 120 My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kinde, Slow in pursuit, but match'd in mouth like bels *a* 1645 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) p xcix, Never Prince and Church-man were better matcht then theise two 1696 R H. *Sch. Recreat* 146 Match your Cock carefully. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. x 392 Cicero all the while, like a master of Gladiators, matching us and ordering the Combat. 1842 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III ix 142 In point of wearisome insipidity Sir Robert and Lord John are well matched one against the other. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec* I. (1873) 25 The savages in South Africa match their draught cattle by colour. 1874 Saick *Compar. Philol* v. 181 Compatibility of existence on the part of two races depends upon their being more or less nearly matched in culture. 1883 Froude *Short Stud* IV I III 27 The two great antagonists were more fairly matched than Becket perhaps expected to find them.

b To proportion, make to correspond *to* or *with*

1680 Earl Roscom. *Horace's Art Poetry* 4 Let Poets match their Subject to their strength. 1708 Rowe *Ray Convert* III i 29 Mine [*sc* my hopes] have been still Match'd with my Birth 1861 Whyte Melville *Good for Nothing* I. XI 132 Can you match me this piece of yellow silk? 1881 J Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* I XXXIV, As if it were a question of matching knitting yarns

c To compare so as to select one suitable *to.*

1718 Pope *Let* 1 Sept. in *Lady M. W. Montagu's Lett.* (1861) I 438 John was now matching several kinds of poppies and field flowers to her complexion, to make her a present of knots for the day

†10 To procure as a match *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1596 Shaks *Merch V* III i. 81 Here comes another of the Tribe, a third cannot be matcht, vnlesse the diuell himselfe turne Iew.

Match (mætʃ), *v.*^{2} [f. Match *sb*^{2} Cf. F. *mécher.*] *trans.* To fumigate (wines or liquors, or casks) by burning sulphur matches; now chiefly in *Cider-making.* Hence **Ma'tching** *vbl sb.*

1703 *Art & Myst Vintners* 28 *Stum* is nothing else but pure Wine kept from fretting by often racking and matching it in clean Vessels 1753 Chambers *Cycl Supp., Matching*, in the wine trade, the preparing vessels to preserve wines and other liquors, without their growing sour or vapid. 1832 *Trans Prov Med. & Surg Assoc.* VI II 200 The sweetness of the cider prepared for exportation is preserved by a process, which is known by the term 'Matching'. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV I 90 Most of the cider that is 'matched' in this way has a peculiar taste

Matchable (mæ'tʃăb'l), *a.* [f. Match *v.*^{1} + -able.]

1. That can be matched, equalled, or rivalled.

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I (Arb) 59 So manie notable Capitaines in warre for worthinesse, wisdome and learning, as be scarse matchable no not in the state of Rome. 1591 Spenser *Ruins of Time* 89 To tell my forces matchable to none, Were but lost labour 1624 Heywood *Gunaik* III 143 A Lady scarce matchable before her time or since 1678 *Life Black Prince* in *Harl Misc.* (1809) III 153 He was a prince so full of virtues as were scarce matchable by others

†2. Comparable, equal; similar, analogous. Const. *to, with. Obs.*

1572 J Jones *Bathes of Bath* II 10 b, Neyther be such vapours, or dashinges, matchable to fyre in heate *a* 1592 *Selimus* 1864 Aga, thy grief is matchable to his. 1608 Dod & Cleaver *Expos. Prov.* xi–xii 190 Many great pibbles are not matchable in worth with one pearle which is farre lesse then they are 1653 Gataker *Vind Annot Jer.* 149 The War..was in divers respects not matchable onely unto, but even greater then any that had gone before it. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist Earth* (1723) 28 [Shells] not matchable with any upon our Shores.

†3. Suitable, well suited, accordant. *Obs.*

1611 Markham *Countr. Content.* I XIX. (1668) 81 They be ever most matchable, strong, nimble, and ready for your pleasure. 1614 D. Dyke *Myst Selfe-Deceiuing* (1630) 297 The party affected hath pietie matchable both to person and portion 1815 *Zeluca* III 162 Now if you had married such a superior character as Miss Emcotts, so truly matchable with you.

Hence †**Ma'tchableness**, †**Ma'tchably** *adv.*

1611 Cotgr., *Equalité*, equalitie, euenness, matchablenesse *Esgallement*, equally, euenly, alike, matchably. *a* 1637 B Jonson *Eng Gram.* Pref 9 We shew the Copie of it, and Matchablenesse, with other tongues.

Match-board (mæ tʃbōəd), *sb. Joinery.* [f. Match *a.*; cf. Match *v*^{1}] A board which has a tongue cut along one edge and a groove in the opposite edge, so as to admit of being fitted into other similar boards to form one piece with them. Also *collect.* = *match-boarding.*

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Match-boards*, a kind of plank used for flooring. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/1 This building. is described as 'encircled by match-boards nailed to posts supporting the roof'. 18.. *Med. News* LII. 670 (Cent) The walls consist partly of brick piers and partly of corrugated iron lined by felt and matchboard.

Hence **Ma'tch-board** *v. trans.*, to cover or supply with match boards; **Ma'tch-boarded** *a.*, having or composed of match-boards; **Ma'tch-boarding**, match-boards fitted together to form a material for lining walls, forming partitions or light structures such as poultry-houses, etc.

1865 *Price List of Joinery* 28 Match Boarding. forming Partitions in Bedrooms. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar 188/1 The house is..cased inside with match boarding. 1889 J K. Jerome *Three Men in Boat* 81 It was expensive work. Had to match-board it all over first. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.*

16 July 8/1 What with the match-boarded character of the house and the uprush of draught by the staircase, the chances of escape would have been small indeed. 1903 *Longm Mag.* June 126 We discovered our quarters in a bare match boarded room with a flapping canvas ceiling.

Ma·tch-cloth. [? f. *match-* in MATCHCOAT.] 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl*, *Match cloth*, a coarse woollen cloth for the Indian trade [American]

Matchcoat (mæ·tʃkōut) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 matchoo, mach-oot, 9 matchicoat. [Orig. *matchco*, prob. an American Indian word: cf. Odjibwa *matchigode* 'petticoat, woman's dress' (Baraga); afterwards corrupted by popular etymology, as if f. MATCH *sb.*1 or *v.*1 + COAT *sb.*]

a. A kind of mantle formerly worn by American Indians, originally made of fur skins, and afterwards of match-cloth. b. The material out of which matchcoats were made.

1642 in *Archives of Maryland* (1887) IV. 94, 2 rackoone matchcos and 15 armes length of ronoke. 1661 *Stat. Virginia* (1823) II. 36 He paying for the use of those Indians thirty Matchcoats of two yards a peice. 1685 *Pennsylv Archives* I. 94 Twenty Gunns Twenty fathoim Matchcoat [etc] 1698 G. THOMAS *Pensilvania* 10, I have very good Shot, with red and blue Mach cots. 1705 BEVERLEY *Virginia* III i. § 3 (1722) 142 The proper Indian Match-coat, which is made of Skins, drest with the Fur on, sowed together ..Fig 2 wears the Duffield Match coat, bought of the English 1788 *New Lond Mag.* 115 A large mantle or match-coat, thrown over all, compleats their dress 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 280 A matchicoat and leggins red.

Matched (mætʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. MATCH *v.*1 + -ED.]

1. Having a match or equal. Chiefly in *ill-*, *well-matched*, q. v.

2. Of boards: Furnished with a tongue on one edge and a groove on the other. †*Matched joint* = 'match-joint' (MATCH *a* 1). Also *Comb.*, **matched-boarding, -lined** *a* = *match-boarding, -lined.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 114/1 The several Parts of a [Printing] Press The Matcht Joynt, is the Joynt or Hing fastned to the Timpan and hinder Raile of the Coffin. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit* § 297 Five eighth-inch deal matched (the edge of one board grooved, and the adjoining board tongued..) and beaded boarding 1857–9 TARBUCK *Encycl. Carpentry & Joinery* 208 In Fig 10 the edges are shot, in Fig 12 matched 1865 *Price List of Joinery* 33, 6 6½ Matched lined enclosure to stairs 1873 TARN *Tredgold's Carpentry* 242 Matched boarding

Matcher (mæ·tʃəɹ). [f. MATCH *v.*1 + -ER1.]

1. One who matches, in senses of the vb.

1611 COTGR., *Marieur*, a matcher, a marier. 1628 FORD *Lovers Mel* I ii, A mere matcher of colours. 1682 H. MORE *Annot Glanvill's Lux O* 7 It would argue the wise and just God a very unequal Matcher of innocent Souls with brutish Bodies. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Jan 5/3 An 'assortisseur', or matcher of coloured textiles.

2. 'A matching-machine' (Webster 1897). *Matcher-head*: 'the head in a planing machine which carries the cutting tool' (Knight *Dict Mech.* Suppl 1884).

Matchcole, matchecold: see MACHECOLE *v.*

Matchet (mæ·tʃet). Forms: α. 7 **matcheat**, 7–9 **machette**, 9 **machete, matchet**, **-ett(e** β. 7 in quasi-Sp. form **macheto**. [ad. Sp *machete.*] A broad and heavy knife or cutlass, used, esp in Central America and the West Indies, both as a tool and a weapon.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I 414 A dozen of machetos to minch the whale 1648 GAGE *West Indies* 129 They have no weapons but a Machette, which is a short Tuck 1685 WAFER *Voy* (1729) 278 Having no tool with us except a Macheat or long knife 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* (1729) I 13 We tempted him with Beads, Money, Hatchets, Matcheats, or long knives. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 142 These tools consist of machets, canebills and hoes. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer* 70 The Machete, or chopping-knife varies in form in different sections of the country 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abeokuta* II 92 Little things here means matchets and mirrors, kerchiefs and blue baft, rum and tobacco 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* 161 A wall made up of strong tendrils and climbing grasses, through which the said atom has to cut its way with a machette

attrib 1881 *Instr Census Clerks* (1885) 44 Matchett Maker. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W Afr.* 233 The vines..are being used only for matchet handles.

Matchevil(l)ian, obs. ff. MACHIAVELLIAN.

Matchia-, matchievillian: see MACHIA-.

Matchiat, obs. form of MATCHET.

Matchicoat: see MATCHCOAT.

Matchination: see MACHINATION.

Matching (mæ·tʃiŋ), *vbl sb.*1 [f. MATCH *v.*1 + -ING1.]

1. The action of the vb. MATCH in various senses.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 180 Great patchyng, small matchyng. 1625 MANDEVILLE in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I. 262 He propounded to me the matching with Warwick for my son. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) III. 293 The greatest pains had been taken with these to enlarge the breed, both by food and matching. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser I. 414/2 Matching is to bring different pieces of timber, in an article of furniture, to a responsive tone of colour. 1874 *Spons' Dict. Engin.* 3097 A planing machine for moulding and matching. 1889 *Athenæum* 18 May 623/2 There is like risk of bad matching when the undertaking is a poem.

2. 'A quality of wool in the best part of the fleece' (Bowman *Struct Wool* 1885, p. 356).

1881 *Daily News* 22 Aug 3/6 About 1,200 packs of English fleeces, matchings, skin, and other wools.

3. *attrib.*, as *matching shop* (nonce-wd.); **matching-machine**, a machine which tongues and grooves the respective edges of a board; **matching-plane** = *match-plane* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1803 tr. *P. Le Brun's Mons. Botte* I 179 She couples ruined young men to rich widows..; and she runs away with all the business from the offices that you see at the corner of every street, called *matching shops*. 1874 *Spons' Dict. Engin* 3097 A planing and matching machine.

Matching, *vbl sb.*2: see MATCH *v.*2

Matching (mæ·tʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MATCH *v.*1 + -ING-.] That matches, corresponding; 'to match'.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 97 If you will let loose the Queene of Cities, as they terme Paris, to looke bigge and angerly upon us, our London can affront her with a matching countenance 1898 *Westm. Gaz* 11 June 1/3 The good plain 'family' cook, with matching morals

Matchless (mæ·tʃles), *a.* [f. MATCH *sb.*1 + -LESS.]

1. Having no match, without an equal, peerless.

1530 PALSGR 839/1 Matche lesse, *non pareil.* 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 68 Then should the furrowes in my face be numberlesse, as the griefes of my hart are matchlesse 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* III. § 94 360 They plotted the matchlesse, mercilesse, devilish, and damnable gunpowder treason. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* a 5, The matchlesse capacity of your Highnesse 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) I. 166, I have also a matchless portrait of the king. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I iii, There she stood before him, in all her matchless beauty 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VII. § 3 374 Her matchless activity used the year to good purpose.

b. Used as *adv.*

1871 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 90 And men did turn and marvel so And men did say how matchless fair!

†2 That are not a match or pair *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i 28 With matchlesse eares deformed and distort.

†3. Unmarried. (In quot. *punningly.*) *Obs.*

a 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* I 1, A matchlesse Knight Indeed, and shall be matchlesse still for me

Hence **Ma·tchlessly** *adv.*, in a matchless manner or degree (Bailey, fol. 1736); **Ma·tchlessness**, the state of being matchless (Bailey vol. II 1727)

1818 J. FERNIE *Serm* 379 The matchlessly great and happy, holy and just God 1884 *Cyclist's Tour C. Monthly Gaz.* Mar 78/2 A castle so matchlessly situated

†**Ma·tchlike**, *adv. Obs. rare*−1. [f. MATCH *sb.*1 + -LIKE.] In pairs

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III (Arb.) 87 Horses Al yoked, and matchlyke teamed with common agreement

Matchlock (mæ·tʃlɒk). [f. MATCH *sb.*2 + LOCK *sb.*4]

1. A gun lock in which slow-match is placed for igniting the powder. b. *attrib.*: **matchlock musket** = 2.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 139 The Infantry [consists] of Gentues, with Match Lock Muskets 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Carabine*, The carabine..was formerly made with a match-lock, but of late only with a flint lock. 1786 GROSE *Anc Armour & Weapons* 64 Musquets were fired with match locks. a 1854 H. REED *Lect Brit Poets* VIII (1857) 289 The clumsy matchlock musket of olden time 1859 *All Year Round* No. 4. 87 The hand guns were used with a matchlock till the pyrites wheel lock was invented

2. A musket having a matchlock

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 99 Matchlocks, Swords, and Javelins 1795 ANDERSON *Brit. Emb. China* 71 Others are armed with match locks of a very rusty appearance. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* x. 290 The battle was waged out of Court with sword and matchlock.

b. *attrib.*, **matchlock-man**, a soldier armed with a matchlock.

1782 *Hist Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* (1783) 32/1 No less than 1,800 were match lock-men. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Reminisc. Gt. Mutiny* 254 Some seven or eight hundred matchlock-men opened fire on them

Hence **Ma·tchlocked** *a.*, having matchlocks, armed with matchlocks.

1871 FORSYTH *Highl. India* 296 A whole posse of match-locked shikáris.

Ma·tch-make, *v. rare.* [Back-formation from MATCH-MAKER1 or -MAKING1.] *intr.* To plot or contrive to bring about a marriage.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 670, I am the last person in the world to match make 1902 BARNES-GRUNDY *Thames Camp* 262 It will be a lesson to me not to match-make again.

Ma·tch-maker1. [f. MATCH *sb.*1 + MAKER.]

1. One who brings about or negotiates a match or marriage; usually, one who is addicted to scheming to bring about marriages.

a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 102 Pray to God to give a wife or husband to your sonne and daughter, and make piety and vertue the chiefe match-makers 1678 BUTLER *Hud* III i 420 Who would have hir'd him and his imps, To be your match-makers and pimps. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Let. i. 14 June. Perhaps the match maker is to have a valuable consideration in the way of brokerage 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xvi. III 724 Clarendon assumed the character of a matchmaker. 1881 E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* xi, Mrs. Williams was frequently accused of being 'a match-maker', and bent on marrying her daughters brilliantly

2. *Sporting.* One who enters into a match, one who arranges a match.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Table Talk* in *Collect. Poems* 123 Horse-coursers and Matchmakers make no Conscience of Cheating. 1893 *Baily's Mag.* Oct. 273/2 A match that called forth many encomiums on the match makers.

Ma·tch-maker2. [f. MATCH *sb.*2 + MAKER.]

1. One who makes match for guns.

1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc Vall. Achor* 9 He that could finde so many Souldiers when there was none, was not to seeke for one Match-maker in time of need 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* App 21 They had a Match-maker, a Bullet-maker in the Castle. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6126/4 John Withers, of Black-Heath,. Matchmaker.

2. One who makes lucifer matches.

1851 *Knight's Cycl Industry* 1182 These splints are sold by the hogshead to the lucifer match makers 1893 *Dict. Nat Biog* XXXIV 200 The match-makers of the East-end of London took fright at a suggestion which might prove fatal to their trade

Ma·tch-making, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. MATCH *sb.*1]

1. The action or practice of scheming or contriving to bring about a marriage.

1821 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* II vi 125 Mrs. Dickinson has had great success in match making lately. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* IX 31 As well try to restrain a cat from mousing as a woman from match making. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 82 Perfect matchmaking requires experience and practice

attrib 1823 'JON BEE' *Slang* s. v., Jew-King opened a match making office in Old Bond street, about 1797 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xlix, There were people who had the matchmaking passion

2. *Racing.* The action of arranging a match.

1812 *Sporting Mag* XL. 282 Within fourteen days from the match-making he was backed to win.

Ma·tch-making, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. MATCH *sb.*2] The process or trade of making lucifer matches.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* 1410/1 *Match making Machine.* 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 7/1 Match-making has been the most successful of all the industries instituted in Japan in imitation of those existing abroad. 1898 *Cath Bk Notes* June 171 The recent shocking revelations with regard to the match-making and lead glazing trades.

Ma·tch-making, *ppl. a.* [f. MATCH *sb.*1] Given to attempts to bring about marriages.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III xviii, Foible's a bawd, an arrant, rank, matchmaking bawd 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I v 167 The entirely best-matched pair I have yet seen in this match making world and dispensation.

Matchy (mæ·tʃi), *a. dial.* [f. MATCH *sb.*1 + -Y.] Suited to form a match

1868 *Daily News* 8 Dec., Three finer, and more matchy sheep are rarely found 1888 *Jackson's Oxford Jrnl* 1 Sept 3/3 They [five show ewes] were very matchy and good looking

Mate (mēlt), *sb.*1 *Chess.* Forms 4 **mat**, 5 **maat**, 5– **mate** [ME *mat*, a Ol. *mat* in *eschec mat* CHECKMATE *sb.*] The state of the king when he is in check and cannot move out of it (involving the loss of the game to the player whose king is so placed) = CHECKMATE Also, the move by which the king is checkmated Often in figurative contexts, with the sense of 'total defeat'. *To give* (*the*) *mate* (*to*): to checkmate. † *To take the mate* to be checkmated

(1330 *Arth & Merl* 9346 (Kölbing) Naciens & ek Herui .VI. heþen kinges driuen hardi For to ȝeuen hem her mat. (1407 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 5903 Whan the play I-ended was thus stood the cas Without a maat on outher syde 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* (Percy Soc.) 23 After chec for the roke ware fore the mate *a* 1547 SURREY *To Ladie that scorned her Lover* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 21 Although I had a check, To geue the mate is hard 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 66 Sure I am at the next viewe of thy vertues, I shall take thee mate. And taking it not of a pawne but of a Prince, the losse is to be accompted the lesse 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 29 Fortune . began now to turne her back .. intending as she had given Fawnia a slender checke, so she would give her a harder mate 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* II ii. IV (1651) 275 It [chess] is a testy cholerick game, and very offensive to him that loseth the Mate. 1625 BACON *Ess., Of Boldness* (Arb.) 520 Like a Stale at Chesse, where it is no Mate, but yet the Game cannot stirre. 1626 MIDDLETON *Women beware Women* II. ii 310, I give you check and mate to your white king 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt Eng* I. XVI (1739) 32 The Church-men or Prelates checked them often, but could never give them the mate 1735 BERTIN *Chess* 73 The knight takes that pawn, and gives a check, and mate. *Ibid.* 75 The pawn takes the white knight and gives mate.

b. with defining word.

Fool's mate a form of game in which the first player, by two unwise moves, incurs checkmate at his adversary's second move *Scholar's mate* a form of game in which the second player blunders so as to be mated by his adversary's fourth move. *Smothered mate* (see quot. 1863) See also STALE MATE.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 149/1 Mary quod he, this is a blind mate indede. 1614 A. SAUL *Famous Game Chesse play* VIII, The Mate at two Draughts a Fooles Mate. *Ibid.* C iij, The Mate with a Quene, a louing mate, A Mate with the Bishop, a gentle mate (etc.). 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* VI, A simple trip, akin to scholar's mate at chess. 1863 *Handbk. Chess & Draughts* 14 Smothered Mate This is a description of mate which can be effected only by the knight, when the adverse king is surrounded, or *smothered*, by his own forces.

Mate (mēlt), *sb.*2 Also 5–7 **mat**, 6 **maat**; *Sc.* 6 **meat**, 6–7 **mait**. [Late 14th c. *mate*, app. a. MLG *mate* or MDu. **mate* (mod.Du *maat*, earlier *maet*), shortened form of *gemate* (Flemish *gemaat*) = OHG. *gimazzo* (MHG *gemazze*):—OTeut. type **gamaton-* companion, lit. 'mess-mate', f. **ga-* (see Y-) implying conjunction or participation + **mat-* (see MEAT). Cf. OE. *gemetta* (:—**gamatjon-*), ME. METTE, companion at table.]

1. A habitual companion, an associate, fellow,

comrade; a fellow-worker or partner. Now only in working-class use. See also MESSMATE, PLAYMATE, SCHOOLMATE.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1372 Florippe .. sayde: 'Maumecet my mate y-blessed mot þou be For aled þow hast muche debate to-ward þys barnee'. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 329/2 Mate, *idem quod* Felaw. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II xi. 83 Alkyne sterage affrayit and causit grow, Baith for my byrding and my litle mait. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* I (1570) A iij, When the good is gone (my mate this is the case) Seldome the better reentreth in the place 1521 *MS Acc. St John's Hosp., Canterb*, To John Kenet & hys mate, carpenters, for ij dayes 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 633 The Duke of Yorke and his mates were lodged within the Citie. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 316 He sought ane vther, Ane devill ..Exceading Circes in conceattis, For chaungene of Wlisses meatis. *c* 1614 MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 508 Parte at the ports, as sentinells abide, Vnloade their mat's and drowsie dron's do kill. 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* I 1 4 Aristobulus, though no Apostle, yet an Apostles Mate, by Grecian Writers made Bishop of Britain. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 365 Each in jovial mood his mate addrest 1821 BYRON *Sardan* II. i. 48 The she king, That less than woman, is even now upon The waters with his female mates. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* xxii. (1867) 223 He was inferior in education to those who should have been his mates. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 32 Each man usually takes one part of the work, and leaves other parts of the work to his mates. 1885 MRS C. PRAED *Head Station* 64 I've sent my mate to prospect for a new claim.

transf. and *fig* 1669 LYBOURN (*title*) A Platform for Purchasers, a Guide for Builders, and a Mate for Measurers 1672 MILTON *Samson* 173 Thee whose strength, while vertue was her mate Might have subdu'd the Earth.

b. Used as a form of address by sailors, labourers, etc.

c 1450 *Pilgr. Sea-Voy* 14 in *Stac Rome* 38 'What, howe! mate, thow stondyst to ny, Thy felow may nat hale the by; Thus they begyn to crake. 1549 *Compl Scot* vi 41 The master cryit on the rudir man, mait keip ful and by, a luf. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III (Arb.) 79 My maats skum the sea froth there in oars strong cherelye dipping 1610 B JONSON *Alch.* II. vi, How now! What mates? What Bazards ha'wee here? 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* I Wks. 1874 VI 96 My Mate (It is a word That Sailors interchangeably afford To one another) speake. 1869 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann* 554 Mates, I spoke just now. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* i, 'Who's the magistrate hereabouts, mate?'

†**c.** A fellow, 'chap'; often used contemptuously. *Obs.*

a 1380 *St Bernard* in Horstm. *Altengl Leg* (1878) 56/2 He [*sc.* þe fend] made a mouwe, þat foule mate, And seide [etc.]. 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 113 As for such mates, as vertue hates. 1577 G HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 57 Thou art a merry mate. 1584 R SCOT *Discov Witchcr* VI ii. (1886) 91 These witches are but liens mates and couseners 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downf.* 13 These Iesuits are cogging mates.

d. *To go mates with*, to be an associate or partner of.

1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales of Goldfields* 59 Brown lost no time in making a contract to 'go mates' with another digger 1890 *Gd. Words* Mar. 211/1, I will accept his proposal to go mates with him.

2. A suitable associate (†or adversary); an equal in eminence or dignity. Now only *arch.*

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 126 No man so hauty lyues on earth, but ons may fynd his mate. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 123, I am a iealous God, enuious against my riuall nor by any meanes abyding to haue a mate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 828 Ye knew me once no mate For you, there sitting where ye durst not soare 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 229/2 Cardinals now..are Mates for Kings. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara Vere de Vere* II, I know you proud to bear your name, Your pride is yet no mate for mine.

3. One of a pair. (Cf. MAKE *sb.*[1])

a. One of a wedded pair, a husband or wife. Now only, a fitting or worthy partner in marriage. †Also (*rarely*), a lover, paramour.

1549 LATIMER *1st Serm bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 34 For to graunt oure kynges grace suche a mate as maye knyt hys hert and heres [etc.]. 1573 HARMAN *Caveat* (ed 2) 41 This is their custome, that when they mete in barne at night, euery one getteth a mate [*ed* 1 make] to lye wythall. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 18 What priselesse wealth the heauens had him lent, In the possession of his beauteous mate 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 118 (A wanton Priest) there was Who made appointment with a Countrie lasse, The place where these two louely mates should meet Was a vast forrest. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 383 Lest .. men should think it enough to assume a mate .. without any obligation upon themselves. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 174 His good old mate With choicest Viands heaps the lib'ral Board. 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov., I made a visit to Mrs Smelt, and engaged her and her excellent mate to dinner. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 166 Mary took another mate, But Dora lived unmarried till her death. 1843 LYTTON *Last of Barons* II i, Isabel of Warwick had been a mate for William the Norman. 1894 BESANT *In Deacons Orders* etc *Peer & Heiress* III Happy is the man who finds his mate!

b. Of animals, esp birds: One of a pair.

1593 *Tell Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 38 Nor fish, beast, foule, nor fruit, but takes the mate 1611 BIBLE *Isa* xxxiv. 15 There shall the vultures also be gathered, every one with her mate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 403 Shoales Of Fish..part single or with mate Graze the Sea weed their pasture 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII 89 Whether this proceeds from the desires of the frog, disappointed of its proper mate, or [etc.]. 1822 BYRON *Heaven & Earth* I iii 38 A doom which even some serpent, with his mate, Shall scape to save his kind to be prolong'd. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxviii. 122 Not in her own fond mate so turtle snowy delighteth.

c. Of things: The fellow of a pair; a counterpart or parallel

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 71 Two Nerues . beyng the mates of those Arteries. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxiv. 16 No one of these [*sc.* prophecies] shall faile, none shall want her mate. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat. Man.* III. i. 323 Every Nerve hath its mate or Companion 1892 KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* 81 'We have taken the one [a pistol] from a foe', said he; 'will ye take the mate from a friend?' *Mod. dial.* These boots are not mates.

4. Nautical uses.

a. An officer (now only on a merchant vessel) who sees to the execution of the commands of the master or commander, or of his immediate superior, and in the absence of the master takes command of the ship. In the Royal Navy the title has been changed to Sub-lieutenant; and in the merchant-service, mates hold functions not greatly inferior to those of lieutenants in the Royal Navy. Formerly called *master's mate* (see MASTER *sb.*[1] 2 d).

1496 etc. [see MASTER *sb.*[1] 2 d). 1595 *Trag Sir R. Grinuile* G ij, Th'other Maister, and the other Mat's, Disented from the honour of their minds. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. 426 The danger quite forgot wherein they were of late; Who halfe so merrie now as Maister and his Mate? 1626 CAPT SMITH *Accid Yng. Seamen* 2 The Maister and his Mate is to direct the course, commaund all the Saylors, for steering, trimming, and sayling the Ship. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* II. vi. 64 Some there are that will not understand, .. yet (to my knowledge) are Mates to good Ships. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand* xvi, The stranger informed me that he himself had passed for third mate of a third-rate, about four months ago. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) X. 644/2 A first-rate man of war has six mates. 1835 SIR J ROSS *Narr 2nd Voy.* II 23 After some interchange of significant looks and whisperings between the mates and the men [etc.]. 1903 W H GRAY *Div Shepherd* III 42 An old scholar, who was first mate on board a ship when a mutiny broke out.

b. An assistant to some functionary on board ship, esp. to a warrant-officer of the navy, as in *boatswain's mate, carpenter's mate, cook's mate, gunner's mate, sail-maker's mate*, etc., for which see the first words.

1610 SHAKS *Temp* II. ii 49 The Gunner, and his Mate. 1702 *Royal Declar.* 1 June in *Lond Gaz.* No 3815/2 Carpenters Mates, Boatswains Mates, Gunners Mates, Quartermasters Mates 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II ii, The cook's mate of the ship 1748 *Anson's Voy* II ix 226 One of the sail-makers mates was fishing. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Mates*, on board a ship, are assistants to the several officers; as *master's Mates, corporal's Mates* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk., Mate* generally implies adjunct or assistant.

c In the navy, an officer who assists the surgeon, usually called *surgeon's mate* (see SURGEON), in the army, an assistant who acts as dispenser and dresser See also *hospital mate*, s.v. HOSPITAL *sb.* 6.

1612 WOODALL (*title*) The Surgeons Mate or Military & Domestique Surgery 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg* (1771) 163 He was dressed by the Mate of the Regiment 1783 F. MICHAELIS in *Med. Commun* I 308 The medicines were..given by the mates of the hospital 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 88 Medical Mates [in the Military Medical Department] —These are gentlemen who are supposed to be acquainted with the compounding of medicines. 1811 *Self Instructor* 577 The surgeon is allowed a mate to assist him.

d. *U S. Navy.* 'An officer of the navy, next below a warrant-officer, who is not in the line of promotion' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1890 in *Century Dict.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *mate boat, fellow, -hunting*, **mate fish**, a whale with calf.

1756 *Rhode Isl Col Rec.* (1860) V 543 [He] represented unto this Assembly, that there is a ferry set up at the Long Wharf, in the town of Newport, which hath no *mate boat. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxxix, If he had found me a cheerier *mate fellow, I doubt not we should have had some cheerful hours together 1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII 261 Care is taken by those who kill these *Mate Fish only to fasten the Calf, but not to kill her, till they have first secured the Cow. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* vi, The system of *mate hunting through the medium of the newspapers.

†**Mate**, *a. Obs.* Also 3 **matt**, 3–5 **mat**, (4 **mete**), 4–5 **maat**, 5 **maate, matte**; *Sc* 5 **maytt**, 5–7 **mait**, 6 **mayt**. [a. OF. *mat* mated at chess, confounded, exhausted, dull (mod.F. *mat* indecl., mated, *mat*, fem. *mate*, dull, whence MAT *a*) = med.L. *mattus* 'tristis' (*Gloss. Paris*, 10th c.), Pr. *mat*, Sp., Pg. *mate* dull, faded, It. *matto* dull, foolish. From OF. are MHG. *mat* (G. *matt*), MDu., Du. *mat*, Sw. *matt*, Da. *mat*. The Rom. word is a. Pers. *māt* at a loss, helpless (used in *shāh māt* 'the king is helpless', CHECKMATE).

Gildemeister, Dozy, and other modern scholars, dispute the customary view that the Persian word is a. Arab. *māt* 'he has died']

1. Mated at chess.

?1370 *Rob. Cicyle* 184 Wiþ o draust he was chekmat [*H.* mate]. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 10, I ..Was of a Fers so Fortunat In to a corner dryve and maat *a* 1500 *MS Ashmole* 344 (Bodl.) If 16 b, The blake kyng shalbe mate at v draughtes. *Ibid.* 18 b, Then art thou mate wt hys pon. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P.* xx. 20 That nou thair is no nek, Nor draught to mak debate, Bot let it brist or brek; For love must haif it mait.

2. Overcome, vanquished, worsted, confounded.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2015 Maxence & alle hise halden ham mate. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 382 And 3if eni mon ei swuch þing ortrowed bi him, he is more mat þen þe þeof inumen mid þeoue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10041 Pride .. es ouercummen, and mad al matt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 837 O Golias . Hou myghte Dauid make thee so maat. *c* 1450 *Merlin* viii. 125 And so was Claudas made pore and maat. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 253 Dido..In hir fayntе lust so mait, within schort quhile, That honestie [etc.].

3. Exhausted, worn out, dead tired, faint.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15873 Mate and weri war þai þan. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr Kn't.* 1568 He was so mat, he myzt no more renne. 1420–8 LYDG. *Thebes* II. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 366 b, Tideus of bledyng was wonder feint Mate and wearie, and in greate distresse. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ii. 15 Hir vysage mate by frequente sources of grete teeris. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I 66 Mony of Gillus folkis, wery and mate

4. Dejected, downcast, discouraged, sorrowful.

13 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 597 He ferd as he wer mat, Adoun he fel aswoune wiþ þat *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1776 Whanne he his felawes founde of his fare þei wondred, whi he was in þat wise wexen so maat. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII 794 With mate cher the assalt that leit 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 7 Riht so mi lust is overthrowe, And of myn oghne thoght so mat I wexe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XIX. 245 That sorowfull sight shall make hir maytt. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 314 In all my dayis was I not half sa mayt [*rime words* dissimulat, fortunait, debait].

Mate (mēit), *v.*[1] Forms: 3 **maten**, 3–5 **mat**, 5 **maat(e**, (**mat(t)yn**), 6 *Sc.* **mayt, mait**, 4– **mate**. [a. OF. *mater*, f. *mat* MATE *a.*]

1. *trans* (*Chess*) To checkmate. Also *absol.* Sometimes in fig. context or allusively.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 315 'Child, what wiltow lay?' 'O3ain an hauke of noble air I venti schillinges, to say Wheþer so mates oþer fair Bere hem boþe oway'. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 329/2 Matyn at the chesse (*MS S., P.* mattyn), *mato.* *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 478 Playe well, my childe, for ȝe shall be mated *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* XXXVI. 113 He sawe a .M men playng at the chesse & a nother .M. that had played & been matyd. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* VIII. (Arb.) 66 With costly clothes..Who then dare gyue me checke? Garments som time, so gard a knaue, that he dare mate a Knyght. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 34 b, Suffering a Gentlewoman to mate him at Chests. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortalitie* VIII. Wks (Grosart) II. 223 The Chess-boord Where pawns and kings have equal portion This leaps, that limps, this checks, that necks, that mates. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V XVIII (1652) 465 Tame Traytours all! that could behold an Usurper, Mate and Check your lawfull Emperour, and neither wag hand or tongue in opposition. 1646 EARL MONM tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* II 79 All the above named were like so many paunes at Chesse, which advancing too rashly, were lost; whilst the great men. endeavouring to mate [orig. *scacchеggiando*] the King, met with the like fortune. 1864 *Field* 2 July 3/2 White to play, and mate in 3 moves. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp* VIII. lxiii 13 Nerva had mated his assailants; but his own game was now nearly played out 1886 *Daily News* 19 July 3/1 Pollock was mated at the 46th move

†**b.** *intr.* To undergo checkmate, be mated. *Obs.*

1423 JAS I *Kingis Q* clxviii. Help now my game, that is in poynt to mate. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 216 For vnder cure I gat sik chek, Quhilk I micht nocht remuif nor nek, Bot eyther stail or mait.

†**2.** *trans.* To overcome, defeat, subdue. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 98 O none wise ne muwe ȝe betere sauuen ou suluen, ant maten, & ouercumen him betere. *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 830 Prude..al matyd and overcome wes Thorgh bucsomnesse that sheo ches *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3281 The qwene of heven hym matid with hire sons passionne. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 216 Your noble cheualrye & puyssaunce haue not only mated me & made lasse myn honour, but also [etc.] *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Chorus 2 Not marching now in fields of Thracimene, Where Mars did mate the Carthaginians.

transf 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Death* (Arb.) 385 There is no passion in the minde of man, so weake, but it Mates, and Masters, the Feare of Death.

¶**b.** App. used for: To destroy; to kill.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 21041 þat Imperur wend him [John] to mat, In a tun was weiland hat Fild of oyle he did him schott. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9532 Fyve hundrith fully of þere fyne shippes, [hade ben] Consumet . And mony mo were þere marred, & mated with fire

†**3.** To nonplus, baffle, render powerless (a person); to render nugatory (a design). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8479 Was na clerc sa crafti kend,. þat moght þe clerc wit cleirge mat þat cuth þe bokes þat he wrat. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I Wks. 148/2 In what point quod he, hath that mated you? 1596 DANETT tr *Comines* (1614) 277 They [wisdom and good government] might easily haue mated his enterprise in Italie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xii. 262 They mated the Saxons in all their designes. 1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* III. i, He stood up to me, And mated my commands! 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 902 Wee see Audacitie doth almost binde and mate the Weaker Sort of Minds. 1642 CHAS I *Mess to Ho. Comm., & Answ.* 8 Which then would have mated and weakned the Conspirators in the beginning. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 65 By whose assistance he thought with less difficulty to mate the ambitious Designs of the League.

†**4.** To put out of countenance; to render helpless by terror, shame, or discouragement; to daunt, abash; to stupefy. *Obs.*

c 1416 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* xv. 23 Lat nat the strook of indigence vs mate. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I i, How now, my Lord? what, mated and amazed To heare the king thus thr[e]aten like himselfe? 1597 LYLY *Woman in Moone* IV. i. 157 O bury all thy anger in this kisse, And mate me not with vttering my offence. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v i. 86 My minde she ha's mated, and amaz'd my sight, I thinke, but dare not speake. 1632 LE GRYS tr. *Velleius Paterc.* 211 The army being mated with his comming, his vigor and his glory rendred it selfe to him. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* v i, Your Wine mates them, they understand it not 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 102 This and some other losses had rather madded them then mated [orig. *sbigottiti*] the English. 1651 N BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II xxvi. (1739) 116 The Dutchess of Burgundy.. mated him with Phantoms and Apparitions of dead Bodies of the House of York. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To

Mate,..to amaze or astonish, to daunt, dash, or put out of countenance. 1587 HALLAM *Const. Hist* x. (1854) III. 275 Twenty years of depression and continual failure mated the spirits of the cavaliers.

†5. To exhaust, weary; to cause to be weary or tired out; to dull or weaken (passion). *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1270 Mased & matid of paire strenthes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. XXIV. 77 The fyfthe that they be not mated nor trauevlled nor made the more feble for honger 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX x. 37 Our chyldir 3yng ..Wyld deyr throu out the woddis chais and mayt [L. *Venatu invigilant pueri silvasque fatigant*] *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III XXXI 258 The Ardour of Lechery is very much subdued and mated by frequent Labour.

Mate (mēt), *v.*[4] [f. MATE *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To equal, rival; to vie or cope with; to be a match for. ? *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xliii. (Percy Soc) 212 Infinite I am, nothing can me mate 1580 *Ord. of Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 573 The Boy mateth the man of aged gravity 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. II. 274 My euer Roiall Master, Dare mate a sounder man then Surrie can be. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 74 Nor ever did we greatly prosper upon it [our trade to East India], till our interest was much abated by laws, nor ever shall mate the Dutch in it, till our interest be as low as theirs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* III 371 They [the Waves] mate the middle Region with their height. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 414 In standing fight he mates Achilles' force. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xii, In speed His galley mates the flying steed

b. *intr.* To claim equality *with*. *arch*

1692 *Vind Carol.* iii. 40 When the safety of the Nation was at stake, [they] insolently contend, nay mate it with their Sovereign 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I ii. 678 Thou, hast dar'd To lift thy wretched self above the Stars And mate with Power Almighty. 1834 TENNYSON *Becket* I iii, If Canterbury bring his cross to court, Let York bear his to mate with Canterbury.

2. *trans.* To match; to marry; to join in marriage; to take or give in marriage.

1607 SHAKS *Timon* I i. 140 How shall she be endowed, If she be mated with an equall Husband? 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 47 Thou art mated with a clown 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. iii, I fear that the king will be teased into mating my sister with the Count of Charolois. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp* (1865) V. xl. 57 The females of ingenuous birth were not numerous enough to mate them

refl 1884 W. C SMITH *Kildrostan* 55 I'd sooner mate me with A cloud, Or wed a polar bear

b. *intr* for *refl.*

1589 WARNER *Alb Eng* VI xxxi (1612) 154 The gayest Females mate With Loutes as soon as Lordes 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I iii, Permission were easier given to thee to wed the wild tiger, than to mate with the loftiest noble of Morisca. 1862 WHITTIER *Amy Wentw* 149 Oh, rank is good, and gold is fair, And high and low mate ill 1895 A. C FOX-DAVIES *Armorial Fam* p xx, In England men mate with whom they will

3. *trans* To pair (animals, esp. birds) for the purpose of breeding Also with *up*.

1602 SHAKS *All's Well* I i 102 The hind that would be mated by the Lion Must die for loue. 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec* I (1873) 30 Pigeons can be mated for life. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 836/1 Two of her Majesty's cows have been sent to Herefordshire to be mated with the famous bull, Lord Wilton 1899 *Feathered World* 10 Mar 477 The birds had been previously mated up.

transf 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 165 'One does not mate a trailing weed with a young oak', she said.

b. *intr.* Of animals, esp. birds: To pair.

1870, 1903 [see MATING *ppl a*.]. 1877 BURROUGHS *Birds & Poets* (1895) 103 These birds do not mate

4. *trans.* To join suitably *with*; to associate, couple, treat as comparable *with*. Also, † to provide with what is suitable.

1593 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 909 Her more than hast is mated with delayes. 1626 J. HAIG *Let.* in J. Russell *Haigs* (1831) 178, I pray you write to my Colonel desiring him . to mate me in clothes if you be not able 1669 DRYDEN & DAVENANT *Tempest* I. i, And on a night, mated to his design, Antonio ope'd the gates of Milan. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss* I i. 52 'Twou'd make Comparison monstrous seem, as if to mate A Mole-Hill with Olympus. 1891 J WINSOR *Columbus* II 54 None knew this better than those, like Las Casas, who mated their faith with charity of act.

5 *intr* To consort, keep company *with*.

a 1832 'BARRY CORNWALL' *The Owl* 5 Not a bird of the forest e'er mates with him 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. II. 11 The judge, debarred from punishment, Mates with the felon ere he endeth. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I 160 It was a shame that a gentleman of his rank should mate with men whose proper place was among the thieves of Turnmill Street.

b. *trans.* To accompany suitably.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 369 How sweet it would be, could I hear, Soft music mate the drowsy afternoon.

Mate, obs. form of MEAT.

‖ **Maté** (mæ·te). Also 8 **mathe**, **mathé**, 8–9 **matte**, **mati**. [Sp. *mate*, a. Quichua *mati*, explained in Gonzalez Holguin's *Vocab. de la lengua Quichua* (1608) as 'vessel or dish made of calabash'.]

1. A vessel, usually a gourd or calabash, in which the leaves of maté (see 2) are infused; also *maté-cup*.

1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 252 They put the Herb [of Paraguay] into a Cup, or Bowl, made of a Calabash, or Gourd, tipp'd with Silver, which they call *Mate* 1826 SIR F. B. HEAD *Journ Pampas* 87 He used to get it for me..in a little maté cup, which did not hold more than an egg-shell. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 135/1 It [the Maté] is drunk out of a vessel called maté. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 9/1 Specimens of Maté or Paraguay Tea, with Maté Cup.

2. a. An infusion of the leaves of the shrub *Ilex paraguayensis*; Paraguay-tea (see PARAGUAY).

1758 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 363/1 The pure leaf, the infusion of which is called mate. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 270 Another common liquor in this country [*sc* Quito] is the mate, which answers to tea in the East Indies. 1883 *Encycl Brit.* XV. 627/2 Maté acts as a restorative after great fatigue in the same manner as tea. 1901 *Brit Med Jrnl.* No 2092. 301 The major part of the Estancieros (farmers) are great meat eaters and enormous consumers of maté or Paraguayan tea.

b. The shrub itself; also, its leaves prepared for infusion.

1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed 2) 193 Matte, a herb from Paraguay. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* Note CI II. 518 From the trade of *Mathé*, or herb of Paraguay 1818 T BLAND *Amer.* in *Amer. St Papers, For Relat* (1834) IV 279 The young shoots and leaves of the matte, it would seem, have received the name of *yerba*, rather from [etc.]. 1859 *All Year Round* No 32. 127 Cultivate the mati. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 618/2 The drinking tube is then inserted, and boiling water poured on the Maté 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* III. 186 Paraguay Tea, or Maté.. A small shrub with oval, wedge-form. smooth leaves.

c. *attrib*, as *maté pot*, *wood*; **maté mangosteen**, *Garcinia purpurea* (Drury *Useful Pl. India* 1873, p. 223).

1879 J BEERBOHM *Patagonia* III. 30 The tobacco pipe and the maté-pot went round the circle without any intermission. 1883 *Encycl Brit.* XV 627/1 A yerbal or maté wood.

Mate(e: see MATY.

Mateco, variant of MATICO.

† **Ma·ted**, *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. MATE *v.*[1] + -ED [1].]

1 Confounded, amazed.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 211 The bitter smarte that straines my mated minde 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 51 A feare then general mens mated senses atached *c* 1586 C TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLVIII. 11, The things they see Amaze their mated mindes.

2 Checkmated.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar Odes, Destinie* i, Here I the losing party blame For those false Moves that break the Game,.. And above all, th' ill Conduct of the mated King.

Mated (mē·ted), *ppl a.*[2] [f MATE *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] Matched; married; chiefly in *ill-* or *well mated*.

1667 [implied in *ill mated* see ILL- 7]. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Lady G Baillie* lii, Sweet union held of mated will 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 50/1 Two well-mated young lovers

Matefeloun, obs. form of MATFELLON.

† **Mate-griffon.** *Hist.* [repr. Pr. *matagrifun* ('Kill-Greek'), f. *matar* to kill + *Grifun* GRIFFON [1].] The name of a siege-tower used by Richard I.

c 1200 RICH DEVIZES in *Chron. Stephen, Hen II & Rich. I* (Rolls) III. 402 Rex Angliæ fecit castellum ligneum juxta muros Messanæ, quod, ad opprobrium Grifonum, 'Mategrifun' nominavit 13.. *Coer de L.* 2878 Ther leet he pyght hys pavyloun, And arerede hys Mate-gryffon *Ibid.* 6063 The Robynet and the Mate-Griffon, Al that they hytte wente adoun. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 157 His pele fro þat forward he [Richard I] cald it *mate Grifoun*. 1788 GROSE *Milit Antiq.* II. 303 The robinet and mate griffon threw both darts and stones

Matel, obs. form of METAL *sb.*

‖ **Matelassé** (matəlase). [Fr., f. *matelas* MATTRESS.] A French dress goods of silk, or silk and wool, having a raised design. Also *attrib* or *adj.* having a raised pattern like quilting

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* s.v., Matelassé silk is employed for dresses and mantles 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* Suppl. 587/2 *Matelasse*, a silk and-wool French dress goods. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6/5 There are endless designs in matelassé cloth, a considerable mixture of silk being woven in with the wool

Matelent, variant of MALTALENT *Obs.*

Mateless (mē·tles), *a.* [f MATE *sb.*[2] + -LESS] 1. Without a mate, partner, or companion.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 13 Shalt thou alone die matelesse, Thi hsbe mine? 1612 PEACHAM *Minerv. Brit* II 186 The Thrush a tenor; off a little space, Some mateless Dove doth murmur out the base. 1705 TATE *Warriour's Welc.* xliv, I'll teach you then the Charm that shall.. make The Mateless Nightingal no more complain 1837 *New Monthly Mag* XLIX. 23 One mateless dove is answering. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV 553 Mateless and all unblamed, untutored in love and its pain'

† 2. Unrivalled, matchless, unparalleled. *Obs.*

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 1 Good Muse declare, my force to weake can not therto attaine Ne can disclose the mysteries, of such a matelesse raigne. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* i 12 Say, if e re your eyes beheld.. more unparallel'd And matelesse Evills. *a* 1644 G. SANDYS *Virg Æneis* VI. (R.), The clouds, and lightnings matelesse, To forge with brasse, and speed of horn-hooft force.

‖ **Matelote** (matəlot), *sb.* Also 8–9 **matelotte**, 9 **matelot** [Fr., f. *matelot* sailor.]

1. A dish of fish served in a sauce of wine, onions and other seasoning, such as mushrooms, oysters, etc.; also, a dish of other viands similarly dressed.

1730–6 BAILEY (fol.), *Matelotte* [in Cookery], victuals dressed after the seamens way. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 32 A Pig Matelote. 1759 W. VERRAL *Cookery* xviii. 97 This sauce may serve for several good uses, but for your matelotte prepare it with a ladle or two of your cullis, with a few nice button mushrooms. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* XII. 128 The bliss Of an eel *matelote*. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* Pref., The matelot of pike and eels. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Chat.* (1852) 47 An unctuous matelotte of eels.

2. An old sailors' dance, in duple rhythm, similar to the hornpipe. *rare*–[0]. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Hence **Matelote** *v. trans*, to make into a matelote (sense 1).

1844 THACKERAY *Greenwich* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 381, I have tasted him [the eel] charmingly matelotted with mushrooms and onions.

Mately (mē·tli), *a.*[1] *rare* [f. MATE *sb.*[2] + -LY [1].] Friendly, sociable, intimate.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 184 With Cleon he's friendly and mately

Mately, *a.*[2] *Her.* Also **mateley**. An alleged synonym for URDÉ.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 49/1 A Cross Urdee .. goeth under several terms as, a Cross Mately, a Cross Flanked [etc.] 1889 in ELVIN *Gloss Her*

Matens, obs. pl. form of MATIN [1].

Mateo-: see MATÆO-.

‖ **Mater** (mē·tər). [L. = MOTHER.]

†1. The thickest plate of the astrolabe. (Cf. *mother*) *Obs*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VI. Introd. (1636) 599 The fore part containeth two principall parts, that is, the Mater, which is unmouable, and the Rete, which is mouable. *Ibid* 600

2. *Anat.* See DURA MATER, PIA MATER.

3. Chiefly in schoolboys' slang, used familiarly for *mother*. (Cf. *pater*.)

1864 HEMYNG *Eton School Days* I 3 'Good-bye, mater; good-bye, Letty', said Philip. 'Mind you write often', said his mother 1888 J PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* XXVII, The Mater will do anything for me 1897 *Brit Weekly* 7 Jan. 214/3 Brydon's mater was a veritable matchmaker

Mater, obs. form of MATTER, MEHTAR.

Materas, obs form of MATTRESS.

‖ **Materfamilias** (mē·tərfămĭ·lĭăs). [L, f. *māter* mother + *familiās*, old gen. of *familia* FAMILY.] The mother of a household.

1756 G HARRIS *Justinian* 28 Denominated according to their sex, either *patres familiarum*, or *matres familiarum* 1861 *Wheat & Tares* II 13 Mrs. Leslie seemed rather over powered by her responsibilities as Materfamilias 1891 [see PATERFAMILIAS 2].

Materfil(l)on, obs. forms of MATFELLON.

† **Mate·riable**, *a* and *sb Obs. rare.* [f. L. *māteria* MATTER *sb.*[1] + -ABLE] = MATERIAL *a.* and *sb*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch* Ep. III in Ashm (1652) 111 Reduced to theyr beginning materiable. 1652 *Zeal Examined* Add § 13 45 Some visible and solid materiable of forcible Laws.

Material (mătĭ·rĭăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *māteriālis*, f. *māteria* MATTER *sb*[1] see -AL.

Cf. F *matériel* adj. and sb, *matériaux* sb. pl, Sp., Pg *material*, It. *materiale*, also the mod Teut forms (chiefly from Fr.), G *materiell* adj, *material* sb, Du *materieel* adj, *materiaal* sb.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Scholastic Philosophy* and *Theol* (Opposed to FORMAL) a. Pertaining to matter as opposed to form *Material cause*: see CAUSE *sb.* 5. † Of number: Concrete

c 1386, *c* 1430 [see FORMAL A 1]. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) Introd 1 The fyrst is clepyd cause efficyent The secunde they clepe cause materyal. 1588 KYD *Housek. Phil* Wks. (1901) 280 Formall number may infinitly encrease, but the Materiall cannot multiply so much 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communn* I § 3. 52 Not the sound, or the letters and syllables, that is, not the material part, but the formal. 1669 [see FORMAL A 1] 1697 tr *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xvi 56 Form is divided into Material and Immaterial Material Form is that which is produced out of the Power of Matter, or which dependeth upon Matter in that self same Moment and Act, by which it is made 1713 [see FORMALLY 1] 1827 [see FORMAL A 1].

b. That is (so and so) merely so far as its 'matter' is concerned

Material sin a wrong action apart from the evil intention that is necessary to constitute it a sin in the full sense of the word; so *material heresy, schism, schismatic*, etc *Material righteousness* righteousness as definable by conduct, without regard to its motive

1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* IX. 341 They who separate actually without just cause, may doe it out of invincible ignorance, and consequently they are not formall but only materiall Schismaticks. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 95 The desiring material Righteousness by a direct act of the Will actually makes a man formally Righteous.

2. *Logic.* Concerned with the matter, as distinguished from the form, of reasoning. (Opposed to *formal*)

1628 T SPENCER *Logick* 232 A materiall Illation is when the consequent goes with the Antecedent yet so as it followes the same, not by force thereof 1697 tr *Burgersdicius his Logic* I XXVIII 113 The Material Modes affect the Matter of the Enunciation, viz. either Subject or Predicate 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Circle*, The material circle [in logic] consists of two syllogisms, the former whereof proves the cause by the effect; and the latter the effect by the cause. 1727–52 *Ibid.* s.v. *Object*, Material Object, is the thing itself that is considered, or treated of Formal Object is the manner of considering it. 1850 WHATELY *Elem Logic* (ed 9) III § 3 The remaining class (7 11 where the Conclusion does follow from the Premises) may be called the Material, or Non-logical Fallacies. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 149 The material truth of the Conclusion depends upon the material truth of the Premises.

3. Of or pertaining to matter or body; formed or consisting of matter; corporeal.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlix 4 Fire materiel or of ill consciens, sall bren. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 376 Whan he [Christ] was souȝte to be a kynge & to haue taake up on hym þe material swerde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T* P 108 He þat is in helle hat defaut of light material. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII xvi. (1495) 323 Thickenes and

boystousnes of materyall parties is cause and welle of heuynesse and of lyghtnesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 73 Mundus is the material world, but seculum is taken for the endurynge of the world *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XIX 66 (Harl. MS) Here beth two maner of medycyns, bat is to sey, material, and spiritual *a* 1533 Frith *Disp. Purg.* To Rdr. A vi b, I meane not his materiall crosse that he hym self dyed on, but a spretuall crosse. 1563 *Homilies* II *Place & Time of Prayer* I (1859) 344 God doth allow the material temple made of lime and stone to be his house. 1655 Evelyn *Diary* (1827) II 104 He believed the sunn to be a material fire. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 68 The material world appears to be, in a manner, boundless and immense *a* 1862 Buckle *Civilis.* (1869) III. v 365 While heat was supposed to be material it could not be conceived as a force.

absol 1850 O Winslow *Inner Life* I 6 The perishing of the material is not the annihilation of the immaterial 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol* VII 263 The analysis of the material is not the same as the analysis of the mental.

†**b.** Forming the material or substance of a thing. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV ii. 35 She that her selfe will sliuer and disbranch From her materiall sap.

†**c.** Applied to the terrestrial sphere. *Obs.*

1551 Recorde (*title*) The Castle of Knowledge Containing the explication of the sphere bothe celestiall and materiall 1657 *North's Plutarch, Add Lives* 6 The Mathematicians and Astrologers attribute the Invention of the Materiall Sphere to this subtill Philosopher [Archimedes].

†**d.** Of diseases: ? Organic as opposed to functional *Obs.*

1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim* iv, If they eyther incline to materiall sickenes or to vnmaterial. *Ibid*, If the sickenes be materiall one may e eate the more at diner 1542 R Copland *Guydon's Quest Chirurg* O iv, They [cauteres] be necessary to be gyuen in all dysposycyons of maladyes and specyall in materyal maladyes.

4. Concerned with or involving matter or corporeal substance, its presence, use, or agency. *Material theory* (of heat): the theory that heat is a material substance ('caloric').

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt Exemp.* I. v 149 These temptations are crasse and material, and soon discernable; it will require some greater observation to arm against such as are more spiritual and immaterial. 1822 Coleridge *Table-t.* 29 Dec, Schiller has the material Sublime: to produce an effect he sets you a whole town on fire [etc] *a* 1844 Campbell *To Rainbow*, When Science from Creation's face Enchantment's veil withdraws, What lovely visions yield their place To cold material laws! 1853 Tyndall *Heat* ii § 17 (1870) 23 Two rival theories which are named respectively the *material theory*, and the *dynamical*, or *mechanical, theory* of heat. 1867 H Macmillan *Bible Teach.* Pref. (1870) 14 Agriculture, though the most material of all our pursuits, is teaching us truths beyond its own direct province 1874 Green *Short Hist* IX § 1 590 The attempt to secure spiritual results by material force. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor* IV. 94 The painter's art is at once ethereal and material. 1882 T. H Green in *Mind* No. 25 19 The material atomism of popular science.

b. In opprobrious use, usually coupled with *gross*: Characterized by conduct, a tendency, point of view, etc. which is not elevated; unspiritual.

1588 Kyd *Housek. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 267 Not of seruile or materiall witt, but apt to studie or contemplat. 1700 Dryden *Cymon & Iph.* 135 His gross material soul at once could find Somewhat in her excelling all her kind. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. VII. (1863) 101 The Romish doctrine contains a truth which it is of importance to disengage from the gross and material form with which it has been overlaid. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* XXXVI, What I saw struck me..as grossly material, not poetically spiritual. 1875 Manning *Mission H Ghost* IX. 257 The gross heavy material love of the world.

c. Relating to the physical, as opposed to the intellectual or spiritual, aspect of things; concerned with physical progress, bodily comfort, or the like.

1843 Prescott *Mexico* I iii. I 57 *note*, The Mexican heaven may remind one of Dante's in its material enjoyments; which, in both, are made up of light, music, and motion. *Ibid.* IV. ii. II 128 It was the material civilization, which belongs neither to the one nor the other. 1858 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 379 Better material accommodation you could have nowhere. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I 39 The old bonds of relationship, and community of material interests 1873-4 Dixon *Two Queens* IV. XIX iv 25 When the fury ceased, the city was a moral and material wreck 1879 M. Arnold *Equality* Mixed Ess. 70 France is the country where material well-being is most widely spread.

5. Of serious or substantial import; of much consequence; important.

1529 More *Dyalogue* I Wks. 125/1 Sith this thing is much material, as whereupon many great thynges do depende. 1605 Shaks. *Mach* III i. 136 Whose absence is no lesse materiall to me, Then is his Fathers. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Cunning* (Arb) 439 He would put that which was most Materiall in the Post-script. 1665 Glanvill *Def Van Dogm.* 23 'Tis a pertinent and material enquiry to ask, whence the Soul is? 1666–7 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II 209 The Poll-bill is printed, but with no materiall errors. 1709 Swift *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II i 117 That is no material objection against the design itself. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II xv, I have nothing material to say 1769 *Junius Lett.* III. 19 The last charge is indeed the most material of all. 1769 Burke *Lett., Mrq Rockingham* (1844) I. 211 His consequence in the India House is much more material to him than his rank in parliament 1823 Scott *Peveril* xx, When aware of this material fact, it became Julian's business to leave Liverpool directly. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. v. 276 In one point more material, the commons successfully vindicated their privileges 1847 Grote *Greece* II. XXXV. (1862) III 248 The Athenians had a material interest in the quarrel. 1896 *Century Mag.* Nov. 22 [He] seldom interlined a word or made a material correction.

b. Predicatively, with *inf.* or *clause* as subject.

1547 J Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* b viij, Whether he came out of Italy or not, is not muche materiall. 1590 Spenser *F Q.* II. x. 74 That were too long their infinite contents Here to record, ne much materiall 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II 102 It is not much materiall which gate wee goe out at. 1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* I. vii. (1648) 50 'Tis not materiall to the force of this instrument, whether the rundles of it be big or little 1712 M. Henry *Commun. w. God* i Wks. 1853 I. 205/2 It is essential to a letter that it be directed, and material that it be directed right. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII 256 It is very material to distinguish them with accuracy. 1890 Ld. Halsbury in *Law Times Rep* LXIV. 3/2 Before dealing with the particular clauses it is material to notice the problem which the Legislature had to solve.

c. Pertinent, germane, or essential *to*.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 232 Those [things] that be most materiall and necessarie for mans felicitie 1611 Shaks *Cymb* I vii 207 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 121 Nor was it a little material, to their advantage, if [etc]. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* II 149, I pass the rest, whose ev'ry Race and Name, And Kinds are less material to my Theme 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* XXVII, Certain passages material to his understanding the rest of this important narrative. 1824 Coleridge *Table-t* 10 June, A slight contrast of character is very material to happiness in marriage. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr* 145 The point material to the present inquiry is that [etc].

d. Chiefly *Law*. Applied to evidence or facts which are of such significance as to be likely to influence the determination of a cause, to alter the character of an instrument, etc. Also const. inf.: Serving materially (*to* prove).

1581 Lambard *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 213 To take the Information (or so much thereof as shall be materiall to proove the Felonie) 1601 R Johnson *Kingd & Commw.* (1603) 80 What they did one against another in the time of Charles the fift, is not much materiall to prove their courage. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 14 Sept 3/3 He has been twice examined, but a material witness was wanting. 1848 Arnould *Mar. Insur* (1866) I II 1 489 Facts, the statement of which may reasonably be presumed likely to have such an influence on the judgment of the underwriter are called material facts; a statement of such facts is called a material representation. 1881 Ld. Coleridge in *Times* 5 July 4/2 The alteration which vitiates a contract must be material—that is, one which alters the character of the instrument itself.

†**e.** quasi-*adv.* In an important degree. *Obs.*

1653 Holcroft *Procopius* Pref A 2, Procopius..was a very material concerned Agent in all these Wars

†**6.** Full of matter, sound information, or sense. *Obs.*

1600 Shaks *A. Y. L.* III iii 32 A materiall foole. 1601 B Jonson *Poetaster* V 1, What thinks Materiall Horace of his learning? *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XXIV. 566 His speech euen charm'd his eares. So orderd, so materiall. 1612 Bacon *Ess., Despatch* (Arb) 247 Beware of being too materiall, when there is any impediment, or obstruction in mens will. 1665 J Livingston *Mem. Chas II* in *Sel. Biog.* (1845) I. 335 Mr. James Simson, a very able and materiall preacher 1685 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II 224 Her discourse, which was always material, not trifling

†**7.** In physical sense: Bulky, massive, solid. *Obs*

1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* II 166 Wild materiall fruit-trees have no power to engraft themselves. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I 11 The Tuscan is so rude and material, that it is seldom used above ground 1735 in *Pope's Lett* I Suppl 30 This was only *in ordine ad*, to another more material Volume

B. *sb.*

†**1.** *pl.* Things that are material. *Obs.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* XIV. 206 What doth..matter [bring forth] but matter, and materiall but materialles? 1605 Timme *Quersit* I iv 14 Simples may be distinguished into those things which are simply formals, and into those which are simply materials.

2. The matter from which an article, fabric, or structure is made. Chiefly *collect. pl.* or *sing.*

Raw material(s): unmanufactured material, material which is in a preparatory stage in a manufacturing process. Also *fig.*

pl 1556 *Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 294 To by stanis, lyme, and all materiallis neidfull thairto. 1610 B Jonson *Alch.* I 1, Your stills, your glasses, your materialls 1622 Massinger *Virg. Mart* III. i, [He] Took from the matrons' neck the richest jewels And purest gold as the materials To finish up his work [*sc* an image]. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 340 This Child despising meer Bread, his Mother is fain to disguise the Materials of it into Cake 1785 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 329 Gunpowder with other materials for kindling fire. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III iv, A palace may be built in a week, of materials so durable as to last for ever 1796 [see Raw A. 2 e]. 1864 Burton *Scot Abroad* I. iii 118 Adventures which would make good raw materials for several novels. 1865 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* 25 Considering how perishable are the materials out of which clothes are necessarily formed. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 2 Without a considerable knowledge of raw materials, and of their adaptations, we could not live

sing. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 47 Art can doe nothing without the materiall; whereas the materiall without Art hath her own worthinesse. 1668 Gerbier *Princ.* (1665) 25 When Builders see their Copings [etc] to decay they must have patience, since there is no Meterial but is subject there unto 1796 Hunter tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III 648 By drawing from a foreign country the raw material of their clothing 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 206 It is not the material but the workman that is wanting 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* v. 207 Flax constitutes the material of linen cloth. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* III I 351 The ordinary material was brick. 1855 *Ibid* III 417 The raw material out of which a good army may be formed existed in great abundance among the Irish. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ* 100, £1,186 12*s.* 4½*d.* for material, and £797 16*s.* 11*d.* for labour. 1868 [see Raw A. 2 e].

b. The elements, constituent parts, or substance of something (whether physical or non-physical).

1642 Rogers *Naaman* To Rdr., As they say of the materealls of the world, they would soone dissolve if [etc.]. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 59 If the very materials of the Church were a Ceremony, then the Church it self should be but a Ceremony. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref, The Main Body and Essentials of it (as well in the chiefest materials, as in the frame and order thereof) have continued the same unto this day. 1864 Kirk *Chas Bold* I. i. 11 The material of the character was coarser and more robust. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 189 The solid materials are shot forth into the air.

c. *pl.* In Ireland: The ingredients for making whisky punch. Now 'almost always shortened to *matts*, even in a bill' (H. C. Hart).

1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* XXXVIII, She set about getting 'the materials' for making punch. 1888 H Smart *Master of Rakehelly* II 53 Take my advice, leave the 'matarials' alone to-night and stick to the claret.

3. In various non-physical applications: Something which can be worked up or elaborated, or of which anything is composed; esp. documents, etc. for historical composition; evidence from which a conclusion may be framed

1624 Ussher in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 131 To you I must be more beholding for furnishing me with materialls. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Seditions* (Arb) 399 Concerning the Materialls of Seditions The surest way to prevent Seditions, is to take away the Matter of them. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II ii § 2 The simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge 1713 Hearne *Rem. & Collect* 25 June (O H S) IV. 205, I have read part of the B. of St Asaph's Life of St Winifrid, for wch I helped him to several Materials out of Bodley 1783 Cowper *Lett* 7 Mar, Were my letters composed of materials worthy of your acceptance, they should be longer. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas I*, III. Pref. 3 Research and Criticism, only furnish the materials of Meditation. 1864 Bowen *Logic* II. 33 Perception, Memory and Imagination, through which we collect the materials for thinking 1867 Howells *Ital Journ* III 37 Their books are material, not literature. 1877 Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* p xlv, Wellesley. was anxious to secure fresh and malleable 'material', rather than overformed or misformed agents.

4. A stuff or fabric; in *Dressmaking*, woollen or cloth stuff as opposed to silks, etc.

1860 Dickens *Uncomm Trav* iv, A cool material with a light glazed surface, being the covering of the seats. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 10 The material used in the South to strain milk, called 'Cheese Cloth' in the trade

5. Tools, implements, or apparatus for performing an action. Now only in *writing materials*.

1731 Bailey vol II, *Materials*, tools or stuff proper for the making or doing any thing 1778 Pryce *Min Cornub.* 324 *Materials*, all tools and tackle, timber and implements, that belong to a Mine, and in large Mines a person is appointed to take care of them, who is called the Material-Man. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, II iii. (1857) 226 De Seso called for writing materials

6. The *matériel* of an army. *rare*—¹.

1815 Southey in *Q Rev* XIII 521 Their [*sc* the French army's] baggage, equipage, tumbrils, artillery, the whole of what is called the *material*, were taken

7 *attrib.* · **material**(*s* **clerk**, a clerk who controls the supply of materials in a business house; **material dress**, a dress made of woollen stuff; **material**(*s* **man**, (*a*) see quot. 1778, (*b*) one who deals in materials for building, etc.; **material yard**, a yard in which materials are stored.

1900 *Engineering Mag* XIX. 707 It is the duty of the *material clerk to see that sufficient material is in stock, or ordered, to provide for orders in hand 1904 *Daily Chron* 2 June 9/3 Timekeeper and Materials Clerk required by large West end contractors 1884 *Daily News* 27 Oct 2/1 The increasing popularity of silks as opposed to what are known as '*material' dresses 1778 *Material-Man [see 5] 1819 Wheaton *Cases Supreme Court U S.* IV 438 Material men furnishing repairs to a domestic ship 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* XX. (ed 3) 202 A Materials man selects, purchases, receives and delivers all articles required 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw* II App. 679 Mechanics, material-men, artisans, and labourers..have a lien upon the property upon which they have bestowed labour or furnished material. 1901 *J. Black's Carp & Build, Scaffolding* 89 The smaller builder, having no *material yard, has no convenient place to store poles when not in use.

†**Mate·rial,** *v Obs.* [f. Material *a.* and *sb*]

1 *trans.* To bring into material form

1643 Sir T Browne *Relig. Med* I. § 37 That the whole frame of a beast is left in the same state after death, as before it was materialled unto life.

2 To furnish material for.

1661 Glanvill *Van Dogm.* 174 Comets are materiall'd of vapours *Ibid* 216 Plants are partly material'd of water.

Materialism (mătī·rĭăliz'm). [a. mod L. *mātērialismus*, f. L. *mātēriāl-is* Material *a.*: see -ism Cf. F *matérialisme* (1751 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Philos.* The opinion that nothing exists except matter and its movements and modifications; also, in a more limited sense, the opinion that the phenomena of consciousness and will are wholly due to the operation of material agencies. Often applied by opponents to views that are considered logically to lead to these conclusions, or to involve the attribution to material causes of effects that should be referred to spiritual causes.

1748 Needham in *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 665 Not that I imagined that..you..would think my Principles any way tending to Materialism. 1758 Gray *Let.* 18 Aug. Wks. 1888 II. 373, I am as sorry as you seem to be, that our acquaintance harped so much on the subject of materialism. 1823 Coleridge *Table-t.* 3 Jan., 'And man became a living

soul'. Materialism will never explain these last words. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. 13 Sensationalism necessitates materialism, for it must explain sensations as impressions made by a material object 1898 J. R ILLINGWORTH *Div. Immanence* VI 137 The mechanical automaton that materialism believes him [*viz.* man] always to be.

2. Transferred uses. **a.** Applied in reproach to theological views (e. g. on the operation of the sacraments or the nature of the future life) that are supposed to imply a defective sense of the reality of things purely spiritual.

1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* III VII. (1863) 103 The miserable materialism of the mass 1898 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Div Immanence* VI 143 The growth of the sacramental system was an historical necessity; which, despite of the religious materialism into which it too frequently lapsed [etc.].

b. In art, the tendency to lay stress on the material aspect of the objects represented

1850 MRS JAMESON *Leg Monast Ord* (1863) 421, I give a sketch from a Spanish picture just to show the materialism of the conception. 1852 — *Leg Madonna* (1857) Introd. 33 The grand materialism of Michael Angelo is supposed to have been allied to the genius of Dante.

c. Devotion to material needs or desires, to the neglect of spiritual matters; a way of life, opinion, or tendency based entirely upon material interests.

1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image* (1879) 31 The stubborn materialism of her husband. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 505 Good old customs, which modern selfishness and cold materialism shrink from. 1899 W. R INGE *Chr. Mysticism* VIII. 317 Teutonic civilization is prevented from sinking into moral materialism by its high standard of domestic life. 1903 A & E. CASTLE *Star Dreamer* 24, I fear you will never rise beyond the grossest everyday materialism.

¶ **3.** *concr.* The system of material things; the material universe.

1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* VII. 231 He, who instead of seeing the traces of a manifold wisdom in its manifold varieties, sees nothing in them all but the exquisite structures and the lofty dimensions of materialism. *Ibid* 233.

Materialist (mătĭə rĭălist). [ad. mod.L. *mătĕrĭālista* see prec. and -IST. Cf. F. *matérialiste* (18th c.).]

I. Senses related to MATERIAL *a*

1. An adherent of the philosophical system known as materialism

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.*, The Proper Characters of the Persons in the ensuing Dialogues Hylobares, A young, witty, and well moralized Materialist. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I. V. 759 The Old Atheistick Materialists 1739 HUME *Hum Nat* I. IV. § 5 (1888) 239 The materialists, who conjoin all thought with extension 1856 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol Inq* I. II. 38 The materialist argues that we know nothing of mind except as being dependent on material organization

¶ **b.** *fig.* with reference to disbelief in 'soul'

1807 SOUTHEY *Spec. Later Eng Poets* I Pref 31 Those who hold that poetry is an acquirable art,—the materialists of fine literature

c. Used to render Eccl L *măterĭārĭī*: see MATERIARIAN

1702 ECHARD *Eccl Hist* (1710) 514 The heresiarch Hermogenes maintained that all evils proceeded out of matter, from whence he and his followers were called Materialists 1730–6 in BAILEY (fol), and in modern Dicts

2. Applied by Berkeley to believers in the objective existence of matter.

c 1705 BERKELEY *Commpl Bk.* Wks 1871 IV 472 The mind, even according to the materialists, perceiving onely the impressions made upon its brain

3. One who takes a material view of things.

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VII VI, 'O materialist!' cried the boy 'you would debase the gods to a gin-palace'.

4. A believer in the materiality of heat *rare*

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* II § 18 (1870) 24 The development of heat by mechanical means was a great difficulty with the materialists.

5 *attrib.* or as *adj.* = Materialistic.

1833 LYTTON *Eng & Engl* (ed. 2) II 238 He has studied Locke, and become materialist. 1869 M PATTISON *Serm* (1885) 172 A materialist tone is said to pervade all our reasonings about practical questions 1876 MOZLEY *Univ Serm* III. (1877) 61 This horrible materialist indifference to the extinction of our being.

II. Senses related to MATERIAL *sb.*

†**6.** A druggist; 'a merchant who sells the articles of the materia medica' (*Syd. Soc. Lex*). [= G. *materialist*, mod.L. (Pharm.) *materialista*.] *Obs. rare*−°.

1728 BAILEY, *Materialist*, a Druggist.

7 One who mixes the 'materials' for whisky punch. ? *nonce-use*

1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk Bk* VIII, There is a dirty coffee-room, with a strong smell of whisky, indeed three young 'materialists' are employed at the moment.

Materialistic (mătĭə rĭălĭ·stĭk), *a.* [f. MATERIALIST + -IC.]

1 Pertaining to, characterized by, or addicted to materialism, in any of the senses of the term.

1845 MAURICE *Mor & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl Metrop.* (1854) II 45 The search for elements by the Ionic School struck Clemens as simply materialistic. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* VI. 102 Sly is of the family of Sancho Panza, gross and materialistic in his tastes, and habits. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. 13 A materialistic explanation of the universe. 1898 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Div. Immanence* I. § 3. 21 Minds of a materialistic bias.

2. Pertaining to the 'material theory' of heat. *rare.*

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. XIX. 331 According to the materialistic view of heat, bodies are figured as sponges, and heat a kind of fluid absorbed by them.

So **Materiali·stical** *a.* in the same sense (Ogilvie *Suppl* 1855). Hence **Materiali·stically** *adv*, in a materialistic manner.

1852 BUNSEN *Hippolytus* II. 60 The form of expressing the manifestation of God in the mind, as if God was Himself using human speech to man was originally never meant to be understood materialistically. 1890 J PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* I. 333 A materialistic mind will think materialistically even about the teaching of Christ.

Materiality (mătĭərĭæ lĭtĭ) [a. mod.L. *mătĕrĭālĭtās*, f. late L *mătĕrĭālis* MATERIAL *a*. see -ITY. Cf F. *matérialité* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That which constitutes the 'matter' of something: opposed to *formality* ? *Obs*

The first quot is app unmeaning, but attests the existence of the word at that date

a 1529 SKELTON *Col Cloute* 561 And bryng in materialites And qualyfyed qualytes Of pluralytes. 1592 G HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 229 As in other thinges, so in Artes, formality doth well, but materiality worketh the feat 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 130 Righteousnes, which is, as I may say, the materiality of peace 1647 TRAPP *Comm Mark* II. 28 The schoolmen say that God can dispense with the materiality of any precept in the decalogue, the three first excepted 1652 L. S *People's Liberty* XVIII 45 Whether. God can dispence with the Commandements of the 2d. Table, according to the materialitie of them. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct Dubit* II II Rule II (1676) 215 If blood be taken in its own materiality when the beast is dead.

2. The quality of being material.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *j, Neither Number, nor Magnitude, haue any Materialitie. 1647 H MORE *Poems* 108 Vitality Doth move th' inert Materiality Of great and little worlds. 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* IV III § 6 He will scarce find his reason able to determine him fixedly for or against the soul's materiality 1794 G ADAMS *Nat & Exp. Philos* I VII 250 The decomposition of the rays of light proves their materiality 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* II 25 The dynamical theory of heat, discards the idea of materiality as applied to heat. 1871 TYLOR *Prim Cult* I 412 Wuttke says, the ghosts of the dead have to him a misty and evanescent materiality.

b. That which is material, *pl* things material.

1811 SHELLEY *St Irvyne* XII, Let them suppose human nature capable of no influence from anything but materiality. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) III. 85 To enable it to behold God in the materialities of his works 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser I *Old Benchers Inner T*, When the grown world flounders about in the darkness of sense and materiality 1855 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 1267 The former believes in visions, the latter in materialities. 1880 W WALLACE *Epicureanism* VI 102 The soul is a subtler and more refined materiality, which is thus endowed with more refined perceptions than the bodily organs

3 Material aspect or character; mere outwardness or externality.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 18 Their acts of Pietie, being placed more in the very massie materialitie of the outward worke, than in the puritie of the heart 1651 JER TAYLOR *Serm for Year* II. II 15 The materiality and imperfection of the law 1765 JOHNSON *Pref to Shaks* p XXVI, It is false, that any representation is mistaken for reality, that any dramatick fable in its materiality was ever credible

4 The quality of being material or important for the purpose contemplated Now *legal.*

1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 96 A peece of unexpressible materiality and advantageous benefit to the whole Cause 1780 BENTHAM *Princ Legist* IX § 3 There are two points with regard to which an act may have been advised or unadvised. 1. The existence of the circumstance itself 2 The materiality of it 1824 H J STEPHEN *Pleading* 256 Rules which tend to secure the materiality of the issue 1849 J. P KENNEDY *W Wirt* (1860) I XIII. 154 The relevancy or materiality of the papers referred to was not shown 1884 *Manch Exam* 29 Mar 5/2 As he had an affidavit swearing to the materiality of the documents he asked for the order

Materialization (mătĭə rĭălaizēĭ·ʃən). [f next + -ATION] The action of the verb MATERIALIZE

1. The making a thing material (esp. as opposed to *spiritual*), the giving a material form to.

1843 *For & Col Q Rev* II. 338 Is not this symbolization or materialization necessarily connected with deism in the abstract? 1856 R A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II IX I. 125 The materialization of spiritual truth. 1899 W R INGE *Chr Mysticism* VII 263 A truer view sees in them [miracles] a materialisation of mystical symbols.

2. *Spiritualism.* The appearance of a spirit in bodily form.

1880 in WEBSTER, Suppl. 1881 *Dr. Gheist* 39 This is what Mr. Faxton calls Materialisation 1882 *Conf Medium* 47 We changed the form of the circle for the materialisations.

Materialize (mătĭə rĭălaiz), *v.* [f. MATERIAL *a* + -IZE]

1. *trans.* To make material or represent as material; to give or ascribe a material existence to; to invest with material attributes.

1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 154 P 6 Virgil having with wonderful Art and Beauty materializ'd (if I may so call it) a Scheme of abstracted Notions. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 172 P 4 By this means we materialize our ideas, and make them as lasting as the ink and paper. 1764 REID *Inquiry* VII. (1801) 448 These analogies will be apt to impose upon philosophers .. and to lead them to materialize the mind and its faculties. 1843 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks* (1883) 333, I had the glimmering of an idea, and endeavoured to materialize it in words. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr Incarnation* III. (1852) 40 Those who would materialize spirit. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat Law in Spir W.* II (1884) 76 He insists on having all things materialised before his eyes in Nature.

2 *Spiritualism.* To cause (a spirit, etc.) to appear in bodily form.

1880 in WEBSTER Suppl. 1881 *Dr. Gheist* 39 Mr. Faxton firmly believed that the spirits of the dead may become materialised 1882 *Conf Medium* 46 Bunches of artificial flowers were either materialised or levitated. 1885 WHITTIER *Pr. Wks* (1889) II 314 A Newbury minister rode over to Hampton to lay a ghost who had materialized himself.

b. *intr* To assume a bodily form.

1884 B MATTHEWS in *Harper's Mag* May 911/1 The ghosts gave dark séances and manifested and materialized.

c. *transf.* To come into perceptible existence; to become actual fact; to 'come off' (orig. *U. S.* in journalistic use)

1885 MISS MURFREE *Proph Gt. Smoky Mount* I 18 Some fifteen or twenty hounds that suddenly materialized among the bee-hives and the althea bushes. 1887 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl.* 12 Dec 2/6 That attack upon the Interstate Commerce law, which was predicted to occur as soon as Congress met, does not materialize 1891 *Blackw. Mag* May 741 Year after year passed and these promises failed to materialise 1898 *Spectator* 23 July 106 The Protestant revolters from the Unionist party failed, as the Americans say, to materialise, but instead appeared an angry crowd of Irishmen. 1900 *Ibid* 6 Oct 445 Out of the mist of notes and protocols a policy seems gradually to be materialising.

3. *trans.* To make materialistic. Also *intr.* to favour materialistic views

1820 [see MATERIALIZING] 1836 *Fraser's Mag* XIII. 249 The public mind is not yet so thoroughly materialised by long dealing with exact sciences [etc] 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch Princ* 182 Those who materialise in religion 1842 MRS GORE *Fascin* 144 A soul materialized by gluttony. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt Lect.* IV (1875) 185 There is in man unhappily a tendency to materialize spiritual truth. 1888 M ARNOLD *Irish Ess*, etc 121 The system tends to materialize our upper class, vulgarize our middle class, brutalize our lower class.

Hence **Mate·rialized** *ppl.a.*, **Mate·rializing** *vbl. sb.* (*attrib.*) and *ppl. a.* Also **Mate·rializer**, one who materializes.

1820 RANKEN *Hist France* VIII IV 370 The Epicurean or materialising tendencies of his immediate predecessor Gassendi 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X 82 These materializers of the airy nothings of the mind 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg Madonna* (1857) 184 This materialised theology 1874 GLADSTONE in *Contemp Rev* Oct 677 The materializing tendencies of the age 1882 *Conf Medium* 44 Materialised spirits can vanish like a flash of lightning *Ibid* 48 This is the first materialising séance that my friend has ever attended 1898 WATTS DUNTON *Aylwin* II IV, The gold which modern society finds to be more precious than all that was held precious in less materialised times.

Materially (mătĭə rĭăli), *adv.* [f. MATERIAL *a.* + -LY ².]

1 Chiefly *Philos* and *Logic* With regard to matter as opposed to form Also, with regard to constituent matter, in respect of material cause.

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) I III 22 Some thynges they make in operacyon wythout all onely, the whiche thynges are not in the soule materyally 1646 J WHITAKER *Uzziah* 6 Men may doe many things right materially, and yet themselves may not be upright 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 250 A Catarrhe is materially from vapours out of the stomack 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* III. 18 May I not say, that materially a Ship and a Barge do differ but gradually, because *ex materia* they are not a Ship or Barge? 1675 R BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 59 Though the Damned sin materially yet 'tis a great Question whether they may be rationally affirmed formally to sin there 1685 SOUTH *Twelve Serm* (1692) 482 An Ill Intention is certainly sufficient to spoil an Act in itself Materially Good. 1685, 1697 [see FORMALLY 1]. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* II 42 What is formally correct may be materially false 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng Th. in 18th C* II. IX vi, The good deeds of the heathen, like the good deeds of the brutes, are materially not formally virtuous.

2 In, by, with, or in respect of matter or material substance, 'in the state of matter' (J)

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* III I (1636) 273 Superficies [are] the bounds of a body, which is that which hath imaginatively, but not materially, both length, bredth, and depth 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III. IX 124 The generation of bodies is not effected of soules, that is, by Irradiation, but therein a transmission is made materially from some parts, and Ideally from every one 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj* 32 All rightful Kings are so, whether they be materially anointed or not 1717 L HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed 3) 175 As he created all Men out of the same matter, they are materially equal

†**3** Of speaking or writing. With an appropriate or sound use of matter; soundly; to the point. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II XXI § 7 There is small doubt but that men can write best and most really & materialy in their owne professions 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 266 Finding nothing of substance in him, which is not more materially, perspicuously, profitably, and familiarly expressed by them 1638 FEATLY *Strict Lyndom.* I 13 What hee materially answereth to the Knights allegations 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II III 70 Bœtius de Boot, in his Tract, *de lapidibus & gemmis*, speakes very materially hereof. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett* (1792) II 282 The late Lord Townshend always spoke materially with argument and knowledge, but never pleased

4. In a material degree, to a material or important extent, substantially, considerably.

1654 tr *Scudery's Curia Pol* 179 There are many Circumstances most materially considerable in them, as their age, their humour, their inclination 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc V III 332 It is sufficient that they know that those Copys which they leave, are not materially corrupted. 1817 SHELLEY *Let. to Godwin* 7 Dec, My health has been materially worse. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I XVII. (1862) II 422 Tribes differing materially in habits and civilization. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp., India* 3 June (1876) 11 To comprehend how materially the great manufacturing interests are concerned. 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 126 Short cuts, by. which the road was materially shortened.

5. In respect of material interests.

1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 People with whom the world goes fairly well materially.

Materialness. [f. MATERIAL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being material.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv 47 The imperfections which are in all things, (as chaungeablenesse, weakenesse, materialnesse, and such like). 1789 *State Trial Couns Strange in Proc agst T Bambridge* (T) This affidavit is not sufficient as to the inability or materialness of the witnesses 1811 *Chron* in *Ann Reg.* 363 A sort of criterion by which to judge of the materialness of a book. 1903 A B. DAVIDSON *Old Test. Proph* xiii. 222 The outstanding characteristic of the Old Testament dispensation was its materialness.

‖ **Materia medica** (mătīə·riă me·dĭkă). [med.Latin, literal transl. of Gr. ὕλη ἰατρική (Galen) = medical material.]

1. The remedial substances used in the practice of medicine.

1699 M LISTER *Journ Paris* 244 The Arabians were wise, and knowing in the Materia Medica, to have put it in their Alkermes. 1752 BERKELEY *Th on Tar-water* Wks 1871 III 496 Can any instance be produced in the whole materia medica of the virtue of a medicine tried on greater numbers? 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 56 The Purple Fox-glove is a medicine which, for some time, stood high in the list of the materia medica. 1817 J BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 116 As I supposed this bag contained the whole *materia medica* of the nation, I examined it with some attention

fig. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 97 What I may call the materia medica of morality 1783 J BEATTIE *Let* 30 Mar *Life*, etc. (1806) II. 122 It would be a valuable addition to the *materia medica* of government. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX 124 Among other miserable remedies, that have been found in the *materia medica* of the old College, a change of Ministry will be proposed

2. That branch of medical science which treats of these substances.

1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond Disp.* II. (1818) 1. 1845 E. BALLARD & A. B. GARROD (*title*) Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics

† **Materian.** = next *sb.*

1730-6 BAILEY (fol), *Materians.*

† **Materia·rian,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. late L. *mātĕriāri-us* (f. *māteria* MATTER) + -AN.] Applied to ancient heretics who believed in the eternity of matter.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* I iv. § 6. 197 Hermogenes and other ancient pretenders to Christianity did ..assert the self-existence and improduction of the Matter, for which cause they were commonly called Materiarii, or the Materiarian Hereticks. *Ibid.*, These Materiarian Theists acknowledged God to be a Perfectly-understanding Being.

† **Materiary,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad.L *mātĕriārius*, f. *māteria*: see MATTER *sb.*¹ and -ARY.] Pertaining to matter (in quot. *ellipt.*).

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 130 An excrement, not a part, and if a part, altogether an excrementitious materiarie

† **Mate·riate,** *a* and *sb Obs.* [ad.L *mātĕriāt-us*, f *māteria* MATTER; see -ATE.] **A.** *adj*

1. Produced from material; composed or consisting of matter.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I iii 16 b, The matter and the thing materiate. 1619 SIR A. GORGES tr *Bacon's De Sap. Vet.* 23 They that would haue one simple beginning referre it vnto God . or if a materiate beginning, they would haue it various in power 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iv 507 The Potency of that great Congress call'd me to look toward some materiate Cause 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason & Nat. Spirits* 157 Local Motion . is not Matter, or Materiate, but yet is in Matter, as United unto it.

b. Solid, dense.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 326 Gold (which is the most Ponderous and Materiate amongst Metalls)

2 Involved in matter: said of persons and things.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 114-5 After long Inquiry of Things, Immerse in Matter, to interpose some Subiect, which is Immateriate, or lesse Materiate 1634 T JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg* II (1678) 46 Epicures, and other, too much natural and materiate Philosophers. 1647 J HALL *Poems* 95 Materiate and grosse

3. *Metaph* 'United with matter; embodied in matter: said of an Aristotelian form' (*Cent. Dict.*).

B. *sb.* 'A material substance; a thing formed of matter' (Ogilvie 1882).

Materiate (mătīə rieit), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *mātĕriāt-*, ppl. stem of *mātĕriāre* (in class. Latin to construct of wood, in scholastic use as in 1 below), f. *māteria* MATTER *sb* ¹]

1. *trans.* In scholastic use. **a.** To supply or be the matter or material part of; in *passive*, to be constituted materially *by* something.

1680 BOYLE *Scept Chem* II 157 When the material Parts ..retain their own Nature in the things materiated, as some of the Schoolmen speak. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* iii 10 The Empire...headed by one Christian Soveraign, and materiated by Christian Subjects was all one National Church.

b. To render (a 'form') inherent in a particular 'matter'.

1653, 1654 [see MATERIATED *ppl a.*]. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett to Yng. Man* Wks 1860 XIV. 57 *note*, The particular error by which this mere formal term of relation was *materiated* (if I may so say) in one of its accidents.

† 2. In the class. Latin sense: To construct of wood *Obs* (? *nonce-use*).

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. lii. 429 Wooden Furniture ..should be materiated of this kind of Timber.

Hence **Mate·riated** *ppl. a.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. v. § 3 The effects of an inadvertent form (λόγος ἔνυλος) of materiated or incorporated art or seminal reason. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 396 How many [elements] go to Mans Creation (or any materiated Substance)..is much debated.

† **Materia·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *mātĕriātiōn-em*, in class. Latin n. of action to *mātĕriārī* to procure timber, f. *māteria* timber, MATTER *sb.*¹; in scholastic Latin n. of action to *mātĕriāre*: see prec.]

1. (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Materiation*, the felling of timber for building. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Materiation* (*materiatio*) the felling of timber for building, preparing of timber wood for service in War. Dr Br[owne]

2. The action of MATERIATE *v.* 1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* VI I 274 Creation; that is, a formation not only of matter, but of forme, and a materiation even of matter it selfe.

† **Materiative,** *a. Obs.* [f med L. *mātĕriātīvus*, f *mātĕriāre*: see MATERIATE *v.* and -ATIVE.] Providing the matter (of).

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 198 An alphabet materiative of all the words the mouth of man..is able to pronounce.

Materiature (mătīə riătiŭr). *rare.* [f. L. *mātĕria* MATTER; cf. med L. *mātĕriātūra* work in wood.] That which constitutes materiality.

1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos & Theol* 349 As you may wash away all colour from a clot of blood, and be left at last with a pure transparent web which held the colour, so you may discharge materiature from any particle of dust,. and be left at last with a pure diamond of fibres intellectual

Materie, obs. form of MATTER *sb.*¹

‖ **Matériel** (materiel). [Fr.: see MATERIAL *a.* and *sb*]

1. **a.** The 'mechanical' or 'material' portion of an art; technique *rare.* **b.** The 'stock-in-trade', available means or resources, for carrying on any business or undertaking.

1814 *Edin Rev.* XXIV. 162 Mr. Hogg is excellently well appointed as to what may be entitled the *materiel* of poetry There is too much mere embellishment, and too little stuff or substance in his writings. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess* 41 The quantity of esculent *matériel* was little more than a roll, or a few biscuits 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* III vii. 212 If this be so, the question as to the materiel of education becomes singularly simplified 1878 SIR G. G SCOTT *Lect Archit* I. 156 Both [forms] should be admitted on equal terms as portions of our general *matériel*

2. Used as a collective term for the articles, supplies, machinery, etc used in an army, navy, or business, as distinguished from the *personnel* or body of persons employed.

1827 *Lincoln & Lincolnsh Cabinet* 29 A more easy method of transporting the *materiel* for their army 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xv. Wks (Bohn) II. 117 The late Mr. Walter was printer of the 'Times', and had gradually arranged the whole *materiel* of it in perfect system. 1881 *Spectator* 15 Jan 75 The Turkish army in Epirus is in desperate straits for matériel and money.

Matering, obs. form of MATTERING.

† **Mate·rious,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *mātĕriōsus*, f. *māteria* MATTER: see -OUS.] Material.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 198 This sensuous and materious cause alone can no more hinder a divorce against [etc.] 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* κοινή x 118 Things..having no direct concernment with faith or manners, are not so materious to be recorded.

Matermone, -moyn(e, obs. ff MATRIMONY.

Matermonial, obs. form of MATRIMONIAL *a.*

† **Mate·rn,** *a Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *mātern-us*: see next.] That is a mother, maternal.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv 11 Ȝerne ws guberne, wirgin matern, Of reuth baith rute and ryne.

Maternal (mătɜ·ɹnăl), *a.* (*sb*) Also 5–7 -all, 6 -ale [ad. F. *maternel* (Oresme, 14th c.), f. L. *mātern-us*, f. *māter* MOTHER *sb.*: see -AL. Cf. It. *maternale*, Sp., Pg. *maternal.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a mother or mothers; characteristic of mothers or motherhood; motherly.

1492 RYMAN *Poems* xviii. 4 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 187 This mayden..Withouten maternall doloure Oure sauyour hath borne. *Ibid* lxxviii. 3 *ibid.* 248 The whiche thou were worthy to bere Without synne and maternall payne. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng Expos*, *Maternall*, Motherly. 1654 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 121 He told him Regall autority was above maternall and that the King was his soveraigne. 1692 DRYDEN *Eleonora* 218 At his first aptness the maternal love Those rudiments of reason did improve 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus* (1732) 64 She had her maternal fears turned into joy. 1790 COWPER *On Receipt My Mother's Pict.* 27 Ah! that maternal smile! 1858 O W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xii. 119 The great maternal instinct came crowding up in her soul just then.

b. (One's) mother's.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xi. 47 The seedes of the elements.. are coupled with the seedes of the starres, setting and putting their contayned into the maternall lappe. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iv, 'That's exactly what Ma has been doing', interposed Lavvy, over the maternal shoulder, 'ever since we got up this morning'. 1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan P.* 106 Oblivious of the embrace maternal, the paternal smack.

c. *Maternal language, tongue*: mother tongue, native language. Now *rare.*

The earliest recorded use both in Fr. and Eng.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxiv. 192, I haue presumed and emprised this forsayd translacion in to our englissh and maternal tongue. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vi. 52 These crysten men ought for to knowe the Pater noster, the Aue maria, and the Credo in theyr langage maternall. 1530 PALSGR. 895 To whom the sayd tonge is maternall or naturall. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 453 In Greeke, Latine, or their maternall tongues. 1858-9 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* i. (1860) 24 English-speaking missionaries have planted their maternal dialect at scores of important points.

¶ d. *nonce-use* Belonging to one's mother country.

1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* (1796) I. 138 Heaven..Restored them to maternal plains at last.

2. Of persons, animals, or personified things: **a** That is a mother, or one's mother. Now *rare*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiii. 137 His cheif maternall ciete full of mycht, Aricia, furth sent this worthy knycht [L. *insignem quem mater Aricia misit*]. 1659 HOWELL *Lex*, *Brit. Prov.* To Rdr, The Cymraecan Toung, which is ranked by all Glottographers among the fourteen Maternall, and independent vernacular Languages of Europe. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 31 But paternal and maternal tyrants are the worst of all. 1873 *Sat Rev* 6 Sept. 309/2 The rooks bereave many a maternal pheasant that haunts the covers commanded by the rookery.

b. Having the instincts of motherhood, motherly.

1784 COWPER *Task* III 436 As if in her [Winter] the stream of mild Maternal nature had reversed its course. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* V. xxxiii. 7 Maternal earth, who doth her sweet smiles shed For all. 1892 GERTRUDE ATHERTON *Doomswoman* ii, She is not maternal..I never saw a baby held so awkwardly.

c *slang* Used *ellipt.* as *sb.* = MOTHER.

1867 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Dec. 728 Then is the governor driven to his wits' end , while the maternal has to rouse herself up out of her arm-chair [etc].

3. Inherited or derived from a mother; related through a mother or on the mother's side.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Maternal* on the mothers side. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 378 The same gradation takes place in the maternal line. 1828 B B WISNER *Mem. Susan Huntington* 1 On the maternal side Mrs. Huntington was descended from the Rev. John Elliot. 1837 LYTTON *E Maltrav* I xii, From a maternal relation, Ernest inherited an estate of about four thousand pounds a-year. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* v. I. 49 When he was first brought home a sickly child, consigned to his maternal aunt. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) I. v. 264 Alongside of him stood his maternal uncle.

4. Of benevolent organizations: Providing for the requirements of maternity.

1856 KINGSLEY *Lect Ladies* 57 There are clubs,—clothing-clubs, shoe clubs, maternal-clubs 1890 *Century Dict* s v, Maternal association; maternal hospital.

5. *Phys* Of parts of the placenta: Uterine (opposed to *fœtal*).

1816 J & C BELL *Anat & Physiol. Body* (ed 4) III 465 The maternal part of the placenta is thrown off with the other secundines 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Maternal membranes*, the decidua vera, decidua reflexa, and decidua serotina.

6. Pertaining to the matrix of algæ

1872 H. C WOOD *Fresh-w Algæ U S* (1874) 100 Numerous cells are arranged on the periphery at equal distances, and are connected by the maternal jelly 1874 *Ibid* 16 Filaments simple floating in a maternal jelly

Maternality (mætəɹnæ lĭti). [f. MATERNAL *a.* + -ITY] The quality or condition of being maternal, motherhood; *pl* (*nonce-use*) motherly remarks or discourse

1721 BAILEY, *Maternality*, Mother-hood, &c [*sic*] 1865 MISS MULOCK *Chr. Mistake* iv 90 It was worse, far worse, than poor Mrs Ferguson's stream of foolish maternalities,—vulgar, but warm and kindly, and never ill-natured.

Maternalize (mătɜ ɹnăləiz), *v. rare* [f MATERNAL *a.* + -IZE] *trans* **a.** To make maternal. **b.** *absol.* To employ 'maternal' methods (*nonce-use*).

1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* (1878) 296 Comte and 'George Eliot' would methodise, paternalise, and maternalise, till there would be nothing at all wrong in their curious Eden 1896 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Jan 315 Blanche Amory and the maternalised Laura. 1899 *Academy* 30 Sept. 331/1 The subjection of women has involved the maternalising of man He has had to love and care for someone besides himself.

Maternally (mătɜ·ɹnăli), *adv.* [-LY ²] In a maternal manner, on the maternal side; † as one's mother tongue.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 116 They speake vulgarly and Maternally here the Hebrew tongue. 1817 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 17, I am descended maternally from the family of Rose of Westerclune 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* IX. 1177 A brow maternally severe 1902 A LANG *Hist Scot.* II xiii. 355 The heir presumptive is maternally of the house of Ardkinglass.

Maternalness (mătɜ·ɹnălnĕs). [f. MATERNAL *a.* + -NESS.] Motherliness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Maternalness*, motherliness, motherly Affection. *a* 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny*, etc. (1840) 74 The patted cheek, the fond maternalness.

Materne, obs. form of MARTEN.

† **Maternine,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$. [f. L *mātern us* + -INE.] Maternal. 1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II.

Maternity (mătɜ·ɹnĭti). [ad. F. *maternité* = med L. *māternitās*, f. L. *mātern-us*: see MATERNAL and -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being a mother; the character or relation of a mother; motherhood.

1611 COTGR, *Maternité*, maternitie. 1633 [H. HAWKINS] *Parthen. Sacra* 47 In the Violet Marie may you consider ..the golden coulour of Maternitie or Charitie in her; since her Charitie was the cause of her Maternitie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Maternity*, motherhood, the being a mother. 1847 CARDL. WISEMAN *Unreal. Anglic. Belief* Ess (1853) 424 It is impossible to realize a belief in the maternity of the Blessed Virgin, without thus considering her. 1874 J. TAYLOR *Etrusc. Res.* 57 A state of society in which .mater

nity constituted the only relationship that could legally be recognised. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* i. 9 The wife of a year, as the perils of maternity drew nigh in the absence of her husband. 1894 H DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 23 Even in the lowliest world of plants the labours of Maternity begin.

† **b.** As a title of the mother superior of a convent.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxiv. 287 The Pope did represent to their Maternities.

c Short for *maternity hospital*. [So F. *maternité*.]

1889 *Lancet* 7 Sept. 509/2 The hospital..has also a large extern maternity attached.

2. The character or qualities properly belonging to a mother; motherliness.

1804 *Something Odd* II 186 Mr. Macdonald was delighted at this maternity. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser II *Poor Relations*, His stars are perpetually crossed by the malignant maternity of an old woman, who persists in calling him 'her son Dick'. 1842 ORDERSON *Creol.* xv 175 An interesting loveliness that endeared her ..to the maternity of the two elderly ladies. 1883 H DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W* (ed. 2) 154 The tender maternity of the bird.

3 *attrib.*. **maternity hospital**, a hospital for the reception and treatment of women during the period of 'confinement'; so *maternity nurse, ward*, etc.

1881 [see EXTERN B. 2 c]. 1887 *Brit Med Jrnl.* 12 Mar 591/1 Manchester has long felt the want of a maternity hospital. 1902 *Daily Chron* 1 Mar 4/3 Miss F., a maternity nurse. 1903 *Strand Mag.* Apr. 423/1 In addition to the general wards there are a maternity department [etc.].

Materteral (mătə̄·ɹtĕrăl), *a humorously pedantic.* [f. L. *mātertera* maternal aunt.] Characteristic of an aunt. So **Mate·rterine** *a.*

1823 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* CII 447 With maternal and materteral anxiety. 1874 M. COLLINS *Frances* II. 95 A kindly materterine message.

Matery, obs. form of MATTER *sb.*[1], MATTERY.

Mateship (mē^i·tʃip). [f. MATE *sb.*[2] + -SHIP.]

1. The condition of being a mate; companionship, fellowship; † equality.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 30 Empery admitteth no mateshyppe. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII 1088, I sate among them equally, In fellowship and mateship. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 215 It was pleasant, as it was unusual, this mateship.

† **Matesy.** *Obs* [? var. of MATHESIS.]

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XCVII. xviii, Walshemen haue suche a prophecye [*viz* of the reconquest of England] Thus stande they yet, in suche fonde matesye, In truste of whiche vague fantasye [etc]

Matey (mē^i·ti). [f MATE *sb.*[2]: see -Y] A diminutive of MATE *sb* [2]; a companion, mate

1833 MARRYAT *P Simple* viii, I asked of a bystander who these people were, and he told me that they were dock yard mateys 1889 P H. EMERSON *Eng Idyls* 56 'Good-night, matey', concluded the voice in the fast fading barge.

Mateyns, mateynys, obs ff. MATINS

Matfellon (mæ·tʃfelən). *Obs.* exc *dial.* Forms: 4 **matfelonn,** 5 **matefeloun, maidfeloun, matfelon(e, mathfelonn, mattefelon,** 6 **materfil(l)on, matfillon, matrefillon,** 6- **matfellon.** [a. OF. *matefelon*, app f. *mate-r* MATE *v.* + *felon* FELON [2]; named from supposed curative properties.] = KNAPWEED; also *black matfellon.*

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol* (Anecd Oxon) 24 *Jacia nigra*, matfelonn. 14.. [see KNAPWEED]. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd Oxon) 83/2 *Iacea nigra*, mathfelonn 1483 *Cath. Angl* 230/2 Mattefelon (*MS A* Matfelone), *iacea, herba est* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxiii. 109 The fourth is now called on Shoppes *Iacea nigra*, and *Materfilon* and it hath none other name knowen vnto vs. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II ccxcix. 704 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 469 We call it in English Bullweede, and Knapweede, as also Matfellon 1758 MRS DELANY in *Life & Corr* (1861) III. 507 Matfellon and figwort flourish here remarkably. 1766 *Museum Rust* VI 451 Common, or Black Knapweed, Matfellon, Black Matfellon, or Bulweed 1829 GLOVER *Hist Derby* I 124 *Centaurea Jacea*, common knapweed or matfellow [*sic*] 1866 *Treas Bot* 724/2

Math [1] (mɒþ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see E. D D.). Forms: 1 **mǽþ,** 6-7 **mathe,** 6- **math.** [OE *mǽþ* (once in Bosw.-T, gender not shown), = MHG. *mât, mâd-* neut. and fem. (mod.G. *mahd* fem.) f. OTeut. root *mǣ* to Mow.

The normal mod E form would have been *meath* (mīþ); the existing form is due to the shortening of the vowel through loss of stress in the combinations *aftermath, lattermath, day-math.* Cf. MOWTH]

A mowing; the amount of a crop mowed. (See AFTERMATH, DAY('S MATH, LATTERMATH.)

963 *Lease* in Birch *Cartul Sax.* III. 343 Þæt he mid eallum cræfte twuga on geare [? *insert* wyrce] æne to mæþe & oðre siðe to ripe [1523, 1530: see AFTERMATH, LATTERMATH.] 1585 HIGINS *Nomenclator* 124 *Fœnum cordum*,.. late math, or lateward hay. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 573 When this hearbe Medica or Claver grasse beginneth once to flour, cut it downe Thus you may have sixe mathes in one yeare. 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts, Amos* vii 557 The first mowing thereof for the King's use (which is wont to be sooner then the common mathe). *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* iv (1658) 37 At the end of the spring, at the second math of grasse. 1804 COLEBROOKE *Husb. Bengal* (1806) 71 Revenue drawn from fruit-trees, pastures, and math, and rent of fisheries.

‖ **Math** [2] (mɒth). *Indian.* Also **muth, mutt** [Hindī *maṭh*, repr. Skr. *maṭha*, hut, cottage] A Hindoo convent of celibate mendicants.

1834 *Baboo* II. i. 3 He was to drive to an old Muth near Garden Reach. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II IV. ii 74 They live like other mendicants collected in maths. 1883 *Madras Mail* 4 Dec. 26/1 Mutts and temples are closed to him. 1885 SIR W. HUNTER *Imp. Gaz. India* XIII. 323 There are two maths or religious establishments in the village.

Mathe. *Obs.* (? exc. *Sc.*: see E. D. D.) Forms· 1 **maþa, maþu,** 2–6 **maþe, mathe,** 3 **meaðe,** (4 **matþe**), 5 **math, methe;** *Sc* 5 **maith,** 6 **meathe,** 9 **maithe.** [OE. *maþa* wk. masc., *maþu* str fem, cogn. w. OS. *matho* (Strasb. gl.) (MDu, MLG, mod.Du. *made*), OHG. *mado* masc. (MHG. *made* masc., mod.G. *made* fem.), Goth. *maþa* .—OTeut **maþon-*, **maþā*, of obscure origin: some have compared Skr. *matka* bug.] A maggot, grub, worm.

c 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 205/8 *Cimex* maþa. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* ibid. 122/3 *Cimex*, maþu. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom* 251 As meaðen iforrotet flesch. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 484 (Kölbing) For he lete cristen wedde haþen & meynt our blod, as flesche & matþen *a* 1380 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS.* 447/167 Heore bodies þat weoren so softe I baþen Þer hit schal crepe ful of Maþen. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 11836 (Trin) Maþes [*other texts* wormes] cruled in him þore. *a* 1440 *Promp Parv* 321/1 Make, mathe, wyrm yn þe fleshe *c* 1460 in *Rel Ant.* I. 302 For methys that devorith the pennys of an hawk. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor Fab* I (*Cock & Jasp*) xi, Riches Quhilk maith [*v.r* moith], nor moist, nor vther rust can screit. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxviii (Arb) 69 Yonder lyeth a dede hare full of mathes and wormes 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 45 If a shepe haue mathes, ye shall perceyue it by her bytynge [etc] *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 319 The mair and the migrame, with the meathes in the melt

Mathe: see MATÉ, MATH [1], MAYTHE(S, MEATH

† **Ma·thele,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *maðelian* (also *mæðlan*: see MELL *v* [1]), f. *mæðel* meeting, discussion = OS., OHG. *mahal* assembly, tribunal, Goth. *maþl*:—OTeut. **maþlo*^m] *intr.* and *trans* To speak; to talk, prate. Hence † **Maðelung** *vbl sb.*, † **Maðelinde** *ppl a.*; † **Maðelere,** a talker; † **Maðelild,** a female chatterer, gossip

Beowulf 371 Hroðgar maþelode, helm Scyldinga· 'Ic hine cuðe cnihtwesende'. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss* C 854 (Hessels) *Contionatur*, maðalade *declamat.* *a* 1000 in Napier *O E. Glosses* 38/1419 *Verbositas*, ȝewyrd, maþelung *a* 1000 *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 212/17 *Contionator*, I *locutor*, motere, *uel* maþelere. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 74 Hore muð maðeleð euer. *Ibid* 80 Heoþ openeð hire muð mid muche maðelunge, & brekeð silence [etc] *Ibid.*, Ne blowe ȝe hire [hope] nout ut mid maðelinde muðe, ne mid ȝeoniinde tuteles *Ibid* 88 Ane maðelild [*MS T* maðelere] þ maðeleð hire all þe talen of þe londe.

Mathematic (mæþĭmæ·tik), *a* and *sb* Also 4 (*sb.* sense 1), **matematik,** 6 **methamatic,** 4–7 **mathematique** [The adj., first recorded in the 16th c, is ad. F. *mathématique* or its source L. *mathēmaticus*, ad. Gr. *μαθηματικός*, f. *μαθηματ-*, *μάθημα* something learned, science, f. root of *μανθάνειν* to learn. The substantival senses B. 1 (from 14th c.) and B. 2 (from 16th c) are, so far as Eng is concerned, independent words, but are placed together here because they represent absol. or elliptical applications of the Gr.-Latin adj.]

A. *adj* = MATHEMATICAL *a*, in various senses Now *rare.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 62 Ptholome, auerois, aristotel, galien, ypocrites or Cicero, var expert practicians in methamatic art. 1570 DEE *Math Pref.* *, For the causes alleged . in respect of my Art Mathematike generall 1593 PEELE *Hon of Garter, Ad Mæcenatem Prol* 8 That admirable Mathematique skill, Familiar with the starres and Zodiack (To whom the heauen lyes open as her booke) *a* 1609 DONNE *Lett*, *To Sir H. Goodyere* (1651) 163 A Mathematique point, which is the most indivisible and unique thing which art can present 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 602 They were wise astrologers, who by the Mathematicke art (as Cyprian speaketh) knew the force and course of the planets *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* II IX. § 4 (1622) 297 Like the Punctum is in Mathematicke body 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* 270 That the Seven headed Beast cannot be the Turkish Empire, we may conclude with Mathematick certitude 1670 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr Sci. Men* (1841) II 519 Mathematic books to be had very cheap. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I 214 The mathematic Lines, Where Nature all the Wit of Man confines. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O H. S) I. 320 There be mathematick lectures. 1705 *Lond Gaz* No 4116/1 Isaac Newton Esq, formerly Mathematick Professor 1807 BYRON *Th Coll. Exam.* i, Denouncing dire reproach to luckless fools, Unskill'd to plod in mathematic rules. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* xii. 235 He . went to mathematic studies. 1863 LD LYTTON *Ring Amasis* II 266 From his earliest years, he had brought, with mathematic precision, his voice, his manners, even the lines of his face, into a harmony undisturbed by expression.

B. *sb.*

1. [a. OF. *mathematique* (mod.F. *mathématique*) = Sp. *matemática*, Pg. *mathematica*, It. *matematica*, ad. L. *mathēmatica* (sc *ars* or *disciplīna*), Gr. *μαθηματική* (sc. *τέχνη*, *θεωρία*), fem. of L *mathēmaticus*, Gr. *μαθηματικός* see above. Cf. G. *mathematik.*] Mathematical science, MATHEMATICS.

The word became obs early in the 17th c, but has been revived by some writers in the latter part of the 19th c. (? after G *mathematik*), for use instead of *mathematics* in contexts where the unity of the science is emphasized

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 342 Þis witt þat crist spekiþ of stondeþ not in mannes lawe, ne in oþur curiouse lawes, as matematik, or lawes of kynde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 89 The thridde point of Theorique, Which cleped is Mathematique, Devided is in sondri wise The ferste of whiche is Arsmetique, And the secounde is seid Musique, The thridde is ek Geometrie, Also the ferthe Astronomie. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 72 Al arts and sciences handled by reason were divided into three principall kindes: into Philosophie, Rhetorike and Mathematike 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 5 b, Phylosophy, Physicks and the Mathematick, were translated out of the Greeke into Arabian 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II viii § 2 Another part of Naturall philosophie is mathematicke 1854 HICKOK *Mental Sci* 125 All pure mathematic is thus a science of pure intuition 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug 269/1 Mr. Venn points out most clearly the distinction between symbolic logic and symbolic mathematic. [But Mr Venn has 'mathematics'.]

† **2.** [ad. L. *mathēmaticus*, Gr. *μαθηματικός*. Cf. Sp *matemático*, Pg. *mathematico*, It *matematico*, also Du. *mathematicus*, G *mathematiker.*] A mathematician. In translations from late L. often: An astrologer. *Obs.*

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr) 7 Archelaus was first an hearer of Antilochus a mathematicke. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Solon* (1595) 87 Hippocrates the mathematike 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi 403 Buteon a Mathematicke declareth expresly in a booke, what it [the Arke] contained foote by foote 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II II. III *Colonies* 294 The Memphian Priests were deep Philosophers and great Mathematikes. ? *c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* I I in Bullen *O Pl.* III. 169, I have seene Your conference with witches and the damned frye Of cheating mathematicks 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug Citie of God* v. ix (1620) 197 Those coniectures of the Mathmatiques he layeth flat 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II. 27/2 Mathematick, one that Calculateth Nativities, an Astrologer, or a Mathematician.

† **3** *pl* Dice 'mathematically true'. *Obs.*

1692 *Abridgm Specif. Patents, Toys*, etc (1871) 2 A new sort of dice knowne by the name of mathematicks, cutt perfectly square by a mold. 1721 [see DOCTOR *sb.* 12]

Hence † **Mathema·tic** *v trans*, to bring *out* with mathematical accuracy

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. XXIX. 218 Words come not then digested and mathematic'd out, by reason, but [etc.].

Mathematical (mæþĭmæ·tikăl), *a.* and *sb* Also 6 **methematycall, mathametical, matematical.** [f L *mathēmatic-us*, see MATHEMATIC *a* and -ICAL.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, relating to, or of the nature of, mathematics.

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat* II. xix, The methematycall scyens 1538 STARKEY *England* I I 16 The conclusyonys of artys mathematical are euer referryd to theyr prynycypullys. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* 357 b, The great Mechanicall vse (besides Mathematicall Considerations) which [etc] 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II III 76 A probleme Mathematicall, to finde out the difference of houres in different places. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* IV. IV § 6 (1695) 324 The Knowledge we may have of Mathematical Truths, is not only certain, but real Knowledge 1785 REID *Intell Powers* 607 Mathematical notions are formed in the understanding by an abstraction of another kind, out of the rude perceptions of our senses 1843 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I 21 We will listen to no comments on Newton from people who have no mathematical knowledge.

b. Such as is recognized by mathematics; being what the name imports in mathematics Chiefly in *mathematical point* see POINT *sb.*

The scholastic term *mathematical body* was much bandied about in the transubstantiation controversies of the 16th c, and gave rise to much misunderstanding, being variously taken to mean (1) a body having spatial accidents, and (2) a body consisting of *mere* spatial accidents (without substance)

1547 HOOPER *Christ & Office* viii H viij b, Then it is no body for a trew body phisicall and matematical as Christes body is cannot be except it ocopi place 1549 BONNER in Foxe *A. & M* (1563) 700 [Hooper] in effect denieth the verity of Christes blessed body vpon the crosse, calling it Mathematical 1570 DEE *Math. Pref* * j, Of Mathematicall thinges, are two principall kindes Number, and Magnitude. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit* II iii. rule II. § 17 Negative precepts have no parts of duty, no degrees of obedience, but consist in a Mathematical point. 1840 LARDNER *Geom* I 7 If a mathematical point be conceived to move through space, leaving a trace, that trace will be a mathematical line 1897 M DZIEWICKI *Wyclif's De Logica* (1899) III Introd. 26 Christ's Body is present without either position or shape The bread is not annihilated; what remains is a purely mathematical body, but not nothing.

c. Learned or skilled in, studying or teaching, mathematics.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 705 But let mi masters mathematical Tell you the rest. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb) 34 Marke all Mathematical heades which be only and wholy bent to those sciences. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl Gent.* ix (1634) 77 Mr Doctor Hood, sometime Mathematicall Lecturer in London. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 327 The governour of Christs hospitall waited on the king with the mathematical boys 1713 J WARD *Yng. Math Guide* A 1 b, H Ditton, Master of the New Mathematical School in Christ's Hospital. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I 253 The Science of the mathematical mechanician. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV. 12/1 The mathematical student. *Ibid.*, He will neither impede nor advance his mathematical career.

d. Adapted to be used in mathematical operations. *Mathematical instruments*: now usually, the instruments (such as compasses, rulers, scales, protractors) employed in drawing geometrical figures.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I iv (1635) 78 Philosophers haue found out by diuers Mathematicall instruments 1663 COWLEY *College* Wks 1721 II. 567 A Mathematical Chamber furnish'd with all Sorts of Mathematical Instruments, being an Appendix to a Library. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Dyalling* 44 Mathematical Instrument-Makers. 1696 *Lond. Gaz* No. 3224/4 Lost , a small Pocket-Book of Mathematical Paper. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. II, A large table filled with globes, and spheres, and mathematical instruments. 1849 NOAD

Electricity (ed. 3) 284 A celebrated mathematical instrument-maker.

2. *transf.* Of proofs, certitude, precision, etc.: Resembling what is found in mathematics; rigorously exact.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacr.* II i. § 3 To bring matters of fact into Mathematical demonstrations. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* iv. 10 It will follow with certitude plainly Mathematical. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* VII (1693) 17, I suppose all the Particles of Matter to be..situated in an exact and mathematical evenness. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 124 A theory conducted throughout with mathematical precision

b. Constructed with 'mathematical' regularity

1776 BURNEY *Hist Mus* I. 449 The voice varied a little up and down, and did not strictly keep to one mathematical line of tone. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng Poets* I (1870) 3 Plato banished the poets from his Commonwealth, lest their descriptions of the natural man should spoil his mathematical man 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I XIV, Within are straight paths and mathematical grass-plots.

†3. Astrological. *Obs*

1548 HOOPER *Declar Commandm.* VI 90 Thowghe I . damne this damnable art Mathematicall, I do not damne souche other artes and sciences as be associatyd and annexid with this vnlawfull Astrologie 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* III. viii. § 9 That Egyptian and Chaldæan wisedome Mathematicall, wherewith Moses and Daniell were furnished 1674 HICKMAN *Hist Quinquart* (ed. 2) 90 He pretended a full perswasion of a Mathematical fate or destiny, yet..he was out of measure afraid of Thunders.

†4. Mechanical. *Obs.*

1565 JEWEL *Repl Harding* 419 The Mathematical Dooue, that Architas Tarentinus made, that was hable to flie alone.

†5. = GEOMETRICAL. *Obs*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II. (1634) 367 Cosmographers in their descriptions of the world fill the same with strange Beasts, Birds, and Fishes, and with Mathematicall Lines. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Dr Scarborough* vi *note*, Archimedes being found in his Study drawing Mathematical Lines for the making of some new Engines to preserve the Town.

B. *sb.*

1. *pl.* Mathematical objects. *rare.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 324 Such vniforme partes as are in mathematicals. 1904 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 521/3 Dr. Caird is right in rejecting the ascription to Plato of the conception of mathematicals as an intermediate grade of being between ideas and sensibles. [Dr. Caird's own words are 'mathematical principles']

†2. *pl.* Mathematics; astrology. *Obs*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* A ij b, By a sertaine kinred and affinitie [it] is knit vnto all the Mathematicalles which sciences and knowledges are frendes 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas* II 375 b, The rare knowledge of Mathematicalls and other hydden and secrete Artes. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* (1596) 103 From a good imagination spring all the Arts and Sciences. Such are Poetrie, Eloquence, Musicke, the Mathematicals, Astrologie [etc.]. *Ibid.* 117 They profit well in the Mathematicals, and in Astrologie, because they haue a good imagination. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ix. § 1 (1622) 295 Mathematicals are proportioned vnto diuinitie, as the shadow to the Body.

†3. A mathematician or astrologer *Obs*

1566 PAINTER *Pal Pleas* II 376 A Scholar learneth a more cunnyng lecture of Mystresse Helena, than he didde of the subtillest Sorbone Doctor, or other Mathematicall from whence hee came. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 116 The signes in the firmament shall be strange Gods, if wee being deceiued with the Mathematicals shall wholie hang on them 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* VIII. 94 Protagoras was banished Athens for it, and the Mathematicals were vtterly condemned for it.

Hence **†Mathematicality, †Mathematicalness,** mathematical quality, formal accuracy.

1641 *Exam. Answ. Reas. agst. Votes Bps. Parl* 27 If they by their Ordination bee bounded Morally, the House of Commons will never . trouble themselves about the Mathematicalnity of the Vow. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 99 The Art and Mathematicalness of Thinking

Mathematically (mæθɪmæ tɪkălɪ), *adv.* [f. MATHEMATICAL *a.* + -LY².]

1. In a mathematical manner; by mathematical methods; according to mathematical principles.

1570 DEE *Math Pref* a ij, A Point, by his motion, produceth, Mathematically, a line 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I xl 90 Whether they be Mathematically measured, or Metaphisically pondered 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 163 He [Joh Buteo] proves Mathematically that there was a sufficient capacity in the Ark, for the conteining all those things it was designed for. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 362 It being .. mathematically repugnant, that part of the Arch of a Circle can be at the same time elliptical 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* XVII (1857) 283 If in the science of geometry, it must be settled mathematically.

2. With mathematical accuracy or exactness.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 11 Iris is a kinde of Stone Mathematically wrought. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* VII ii. 3 Dial Planes are not Mathematically in the very Planes of Great Circles, for then they should have their Centers in the Center of the Earth 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 228 His Government of the World is no less Mathematically exact than his Creation of it *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I 295 Was their opinion so mathematically certain, that they [etc.]? 1814 D. STEWART *Hum Mind* II. ii. § 3 163 The correctness of the solution is as mathematically certain, as the truth of any property of the triangle, or of the circle

†3. As regards quantity or number. *Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst Antichr.* L1 35 The chaunge..was mathematically little.

Mathema·ticaster. *rare.* [quasi-L., f. *mathēmatic-us* · see -ASTER.] A petty or inferior mathematician.

1872 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* 483 Mr. Slum.. converted the idea into that of a hit at Mathematicasters, as easily as he turned the Warren acrostic into Jarley.

Mathematician (mæ θɪmătɪ·shăn). Forms: 5 -icion, 6 -icien, matimatician, 6- mathematician. [ad. F. *mathématicien*, f. L. *mathēmaticus, mathēmatica* MATHEMATIC *sb.* 1 and 2: see -IAN.] One who is skilled or learned in mathematics.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 469 Puttenge in to exile mony mathematicions [1387 TREVISA mathematicos] and philosophres 1570 DEE *Math Pref* *iij, The Rule of False positions by two excellent Mathematiciens enlarged 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 370 The Globe of the earth is after the Mathematicians computation one and twentie thousand miles in compasse and above. 1687 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 396 Sir Samuel Morland, the mathematician, is lately married. 1803 IMISON *Sci. & Art* I 261 It [the pump] was first invented by Ctesibius, a mathematician of Alexandria, about 120 years B. C. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr Syst* III. (1871) 139 A committee consisting of five of the ablest members of the academy and most eminent mathematicians of Europe

†b An astrologer. Chiefly *Hist.* as rendering of L. *mathēmaticus. Obs.*

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A Mathematician ..2. *Chaldæus.* 1592 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 173 He was verie inquisitive with one Elizious Bomelius..Doctor of phizicke in England, a rare matimatician 'magicion', what years Quen Elizabeth was of. 1611 COTGR., *Mathematicien*, a Mathematician,. a caster of Natiuities. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* v. IV 327 Mathematicians, among the Romans, were for some time, specially meant of Astrologers, or Star-Prophets 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Adv. Auth.* III. i (1711) I 289 Astrologers, Horoscopers, and other such are pleas'd to honour themselves with the Title of Mathematicians.

Mathematicize (mæθɪmæ tɪsəiz), *v.* [f. MATHEMATIC *a.* + -IZE.] **a.** *trans.* To consider or treat in a mathematical manner. **b.** *intr.* To reason mathematically; to make mathematical calculations. Hence **Mathema·ticizing** *ppl. a.*

1849 FROUDE *Nemesis* 161 The dry mathematicizing reason 1885 Mrs. H. WARD *Amiel's Jrnl* (13 Dec. 1859) I. 131 The mind of Naville is mathematical and his objects moral. His strength lies in mathematicising morals.

Mathema·tico-, used as combining form of L. *mathēmaticus* in hyphened compounds with the sense 'partly mathematical and partly —'.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat. Phil.* III iii. 274 Their continental neighbours both in Germany and France were pushing forward in the career of mathematico-physical discovery 1881 JEVONS in *Nature* XXIII. 485 Recent contributions to mathematico-logical science

Mathematics (mæθɪmæ·tɪks), *sb. pl.* [pl of MATHEMATIC B. 1. Cf. F. *les mathématiques* (fem.)

Gr had the neut. pl. τα μαθηματικα in the sense of mathematical objects, principles, facts, etc., as well as the fem. η μαθηματικη mathematical science, MATHEMATIC B. 1. The Fr and Eng use of the plural (known from the 16th c.) seems to have originated as an elliptic expression for 'mathematic sciences', and to have had at first no connexion with the Gr use of the neuter plural. The analogy of names of sciences like *physics, metaphysics* (in which the pl. form is of Gr origin) has, however, caused the sing. to be in English entirely superseded by the plural; in Fr., which has not the plural form in the other instances, the sing. *mathématique* survives in use as well as the plural]

Originally, the collective name for geometry, arithmetic, and certain physical sciences (as astronomy and optics) involving geometrical reasoning. In modern use applied, (*a*) in a strict sense, to the abstract science which investigates deductively the conclusions implicit in the elementary conceptions of spatial and numerical relations, and which includes as its main divisions geometry, arithmetic, and algebra; and (*b*) in a wider sense, so as to include those branches of physical or other research which consist in the application of this abstract science to concrete data. When the word is used in its wider sense, the abstract science is distinguished as *pure mathematics*, and its concrete applications (e.g. in astronomy, various branches of physics, the theory of probabilities) as *applied* or *mixed mathematics.*

In early use always construed as a plural, and usually preceded by *the.* In recent use *the* is commonly omitted, and the *sb* is almost always construed as a sing., exc. in (*the*) *higher mathematics*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 35 Whose vse [sc. of Drawing] all modelling, all mathematikes, all manuaries do finde and confesse to be to so notorious and so needefull 1587 HOLINSHED *Hist Scot.* 461/1 A learned man in all philosophie, astronomie and the other mathematiks 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I i. 37 The Mathematickes, and the Metaphysickes Fall to them as you find your stomacke serues you. *Ibid* II. i. 82 As cunning In Greeke, Latine, and other Languages, As the other in Musicke and Mathematickes *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 142 He wrote divers bookes of the Mathematiques. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I ii (1648) 12 Mathematicks . is usually divided into pure and mixed 1696-7 WALLIS in Hearne *R. Brunne's Langtoft* Pref. 147 Mathematicks (at that time) were scarce looked upon as Academical studies 1712 BENTLEY *Corr.* (1842) II 449 Mathematicks was brought to that height, that [etc.]. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I i, Navigation, and other Parts of the Mathematics, useful to those who intend to travel 1739 JOHNSON *Life Boerhaave* Wks IV 335 A very uncommon knowledge of the mathematicks. 1755 *Mag* No. 35. 3 Mathematics derives its accuracy, from logic. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess., Probab* 68 The approximative methods of the higher mathematics. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV 271 By the help of mathematics, we form another idea of space.

†Mathematist. *Obs.* [f. Gr. μαθηματ- (see MATHEMATIC) + -IST.] An astrologer.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I xliv. 115 Not regarding the words of. the Chaldean Prophetes, or rather Mathematists and Gymnosophistals.

Mathematize (mæθɪmătəiz), *v.* [Formed as prec. + -IZE] = MATHEMATICIZE.

1719 *Freethinker* No. 117 P 7 Persons of a Profession have been advised by very great Men to Mathematize a little, in order to acquire an habitual Caution in other Studies 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I 365 If, e. g., you feel disposed to mathematise. 1894 *Univ. Extension Jrnl* 1 Oct. 11/2 The author has carefully avoided the error of needlessly mathematising what can be better described in words.

Mathemeg (mæθmeg). [a. Cree *mathemeg*, lit. 'ugly fish', f. *mathe* ugly + *-meg*, ending of names of fishes. Watkins's Cree Dict. gives *muchemāk*, which represents a dialectal variant.] A catfish inhabiting the North American lakes.

1787 PENNANT *Arct. Zool* Suppl. 115 Mathemeg Inhabits the lakes of Hudson's Bay. 1836 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor. Amer* III 135 *Silurus* (*Pimelodus*) *Borealis* (Richardson), The Mathemeg *Ibid.*, The mathemeg or land cod of the residents of the fur countries is taken sparingly.

Mathemes, obs. Sc form of MATINS.

Mathen, obs. f. MAIDEN *sb.*1, var. MAYTHEN.

Ma·ther(n. *dial.* Also 6, 9 **mathers,** 9 **madders, mauther(n, maythern, moithern.** [Variant or derivative of MAYTHE, MAYTHEN.] = MAYTHE.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II XXX 185 *Cotula fœtida.* Mathers or stinking Comomill. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* IX 241 This [land] never requires a double stirring, nor must be made too fine and light, for then it runs to May weed, or Mathern, as they call it. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 258-268 Maudlin, or Mathern, or Wild Chamomile —These weeds usually prevail when the ground is overworked or made too light 1842 AKERMAN *Wilts Gloss., Maunthern*, the ox eyed daisy. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Dial*, Madders, or Mathers The stinking chamomile (*anthemis cotula*) 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word bk., Maythern... Moithern* 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt Estate* 155 Last year there had been nearly as much mathern (wild camomile) as crop.

‖ **Mathesis** (măθī·sĭs). *arch.* Also 6 **mathesi, -y** [Gr. *μάθησις* action of learning, f. root of *μανθάνειν* to learn]

In verse formerly often stressed *ma thesis*

Mental discipline; learning or science, esp. mathematical science. Also personified.

1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr* 21152 Mathesis..Gaff yt [*sc* a hand signifying chiromancy] to me. 1538 LELAND *Itin* IV. 63 Johannes Rous was well learnid in those dayes in Mathesi 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I (1550) 35 He sett up a great scole at Caunterbury of all maner sciences, as Rhetoryck, Logyck, Philosophy, Mathesy [etc.] 1593 PEELE *Hon. of Garter, Ad Mæcenatem Prol* 7 Thrice noble Earle, That artizans and schollers doost embrace, And clothest Mathesis in rich ornaments, That admirable Mathematique skill [etc.]. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV 31 Mad *Mathesis* alone was unconfin'd, Too mad for mere material chains to bind. 1813 *Morn. Chron* 10 Aug in *Spirit Pub Jrnls* (1813) XVII 205 As erst old Mathesis in chair of state sat. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Ik in Garden* (1880) II. 218 They can make immense progress in the infinite fields of mathesis.

‖ **Mathetic** (măθe tĭk), *a.* [ad. Gr *μαθητικός* pertaining to learning; cogn. with prec.] Pertaining to learning or scientific knowledge. Also (Bentham) in combining form **mathetico-**

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* II 1 Mathetic exercises, exercises, by which progress is made, proficiency obtained, or a lesson got simply mathetic, to distinguish them from those which may be termed *mathetico-docimastic*,..by which progress is made, and at the same time exhibited. *Ibid* 22 During the whole of the school-time, the scholars are, all of them, employed, either in simply mathetic, in simply probative, or in organic (i. e. mathetico probative) exercises. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor Philos* I 175 Technicalism ought to stand upon a general basis of good mathetic logic

Mathfelonn, obs. form of MATFELLON.

Mathiglin: see METHEGLIN.

Mathingis, obs. Sc form of MATINS.

Mathook, variant of MATTOCK.

Mathurin (mæ·θiurĭn). Also **Mat(h)urine.** [Said to be named from the chapel of St. *Mathurin* at Paris, near which they had a famous house.] A member of the order of regular canons (officially called Trinitarians) founded (A.D. 1198) by St. John of Matha for the redemption of Christian captives. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1611 COTGR., *Mathurin*, a Mathurin Frier; (of th' Order of the Trinitie). 1693 *Emtilanné's Hist. Monast. Ord* XIV. 135 Of the Order of the Mathurines, or Trinitaries 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Trinitarians* vulgarly called *Mathurins*, and brothers of the *Redemption* 1843 DYCE *Poet. Wks. Skelton* I Introd. 37 Robert Gaguin was minister-general of the Mathurines 1900 W. WATT *Aberdeen & Banff* II 48 King William's Maturine establishment on the bank of the Dee. 1904 WORDSWORTH & LITTLEHALES *Old Service bks* 289 The Trinitarian Order of St. Robert by Knaresborough (English Mathurines)

Mati, obs. form of MATÉ

Matias (mæ·tiæs). [Of obscure origin.] In *Matias bark* = MALAMBO *bark.*

1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med., Malambo bark, Matias bark*, the bark of a tree said to be procured from Columbia, and used as a substitute for cinchona. 1890 *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Maticin (mæ·tisĭn). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. MATICO + -IN.] A bitter principle obtained from the leaves of the matico-plant.

1844 HODGES in *Lond. etc. Philos. Mag.* XXV. 506 A yellowish-brown extractive matter, maticine, remained. 1871 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XVIII. 234 Maticin

‖ **Matico** (mătī·ko). Also **mateco, matica.** [Sp. *yerba Matico* (*yerba* herb; *Matico* dim of *Mateo* Matthew); alleged to be named from a Spanish soldier who discovered its styptic properties.] A Peruvian shrub, *Piper angustifolium* (*Artanthe elongata*). **b.** The leaves of this plant used as a styptic

1838 JEFFREYS in *Lancet* 5 Jan. (1839) 567 The name of the plant from which the leaves are collected, is *Matèco* 1842 *Provincial Med. & Surg. Jrnl* June 209 The South American styptic 'matico' 1849 J. H. BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1034 The substance called Matico or Matica. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 415 Bleeding from leech-bites may be stopped by matico

c. *attrib*, as *matico leaf, oil, plant.*

1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat Med.* 351 *Maticæ Folia.* *Matico Leaves. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, **Matico-oil.* 1871 WATTS tr *Gmelin's Handbk Chem.* XVIII 234 The leaves of the *matico plant.

Matico: see MATACO.

Matie (mē·ti). Also **mattie, matje, maty.** [a. Du. *maatjes* (*haring*), earlier *maetgens-, maeghdekens-* (cf MLG. *madikesherink*, mod.LG. *maidkens-hering*), f. *maagd* MAID *sb.*[1] + *-ken* -KIN. Cf. MAID *sb.*[1] 7, MAIDEN *sb.* 8; also FAIR MAID.] A herring in what is considered the best condition for food, when the roe or milt is perfectly but not largely developed.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Maties* 1863 *Rep. Commiss Herring-trawling Scotl.* § 51. 26 The herring is found under four different conditions 1st, Fry or Sill, 2d, Maties or Fat Herring; 3d, Full Herring; 4th, Shotten or Spent Herring 1864 *Macm. Mag* Aug 344 In the next stage [i e. the second] of the herring, it is called a matie. 1883 S WALPOLE *Brit. Fish Trade* (Fish. Exhib. Lit. I.) 33 'Matties', or young herrings cured 1894 R LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 38 Not many maties among 'em, eh?—Maties? No I aren't seen a dacent sized herrin come aboard yet

attrib 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal* 69, 1 Barrel Mattie Herrings 1898 *Shetland News* 27 Aug (E D D.) Excluding the Lewis and Barra matje fishings

Matier(e, obs. forms of MATTER.

Matilent, variant of MALTALENT *Obs.*

Matimaticion, obs. form of MATHEMATICIAN.

Matin (mæ·tin). Pl **matins** (mæ·tinz). Forms. *pl.* 3-4, 7 **matines**, 3-5 **matynes**, 4 **mateyns, matinis, matynys**, 4-5 **metenes**, 4-6 **matyns**, 5 **matens, maytenys, mayteynesse**, 6 **mattyns, mattence**, *Sc.* **matynnis, mathemes, mathingis**, 6-7 **mattens**, 4- **matins**, 6- **mattins** *sing.* 4 **matyn**, 4-5 **matyne**, 7 **mattin, matine**, 7- **matin, mattin.** [Early ME *matines*, a F. *matines* fem. pl (11th c.) = Pr. *matinas*.—Eccl L *mātūtīnās* (nom *mātūtīnæ*), fem. pl. of *mātūtīnus* pertaining to the morning. The more usual forms in med.L. were the masc. sing *mātūtīnus* (hence Sp *matitnes* masc. pl., also *matutino*) and the masc. pl. *mātūtīnī* Cf. F *matin*, Pr *mati*, It. *mattino* morning:—L. *mātūtīnum* (sc *tempus*).

With regard to the coexistence of the masc and fem forms in med L, cf the use of *vesperæ* fem pl and *vesperi* masc pl, for VESPERS. Some scholars have suggested that the form *matutinæ* is ellipt for *matutinæ vigiliæ* cf *vigilia matutina* 'morning watch' 1 Sam. XI. 11.]

I. In the plural form.

1. *Eccl.* **a.** One of the canonical hours of the breviary; properly a midnight office, but sometimes recited at daybreak, and followed immediately by lauds.

In modern Roman Catholic use the office as said by secular clergy is usually 'anticipated', i e said on the afternoon or evening before

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I 91/156 Ase þe Monekes weren ech-one A nyȝt at Matines *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 6490 (Kölbing) Ich nȝt it was þe quenes maner, To chirche gon & matins here *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 197 On a nyght as he stude at þe psalmodie at matyns. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 329/2 Mateynys, *matutine* 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 122 Thys versycle [*Esto nobis*] ys sayde bytwene Matyns and Lawdes *Ibid.*, Some tyme mattyns were sayde by themselfe in the nyghte, and laudes by them selfe at morow tyde, and the same ys yet vsed of some relygyons *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 27/17 He ariseth alle the nyghtes For to here matynes 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 114 b, They came to mumble up their mattyns at mydnight, after their accustomed maner 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng* 327 As he came from the morning seruice then called the Mattens which was woont to be said shortly after midnight. 1863 J M. NEALE *Ess Liturgiol* 6 Matins are preceded by the Pater Noster, the Ave Maria, and the Credo 1896 SWETE *Ch Services* 39 The night services consisted of Nocturns, Mattins and Lauds; at daybreak came the supplementary Mattins

† **b.** Often used as a designation for the whole of the public service preceding the first mass on Sunday. (See quot. 1904.) *Obs.*

c 1250 *Lutel Soth Serm.* 69 in *O. E. Misc.* 190 (Cott MS) Masses and matines ne kepeþ heo nouht. 13 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* XXXVII. 852 ȝif þow herest matyns and masse and takest haly brede. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 193 ȝif prestis seyn here matynes, masse & euensong aftir salisbury vse [etc.] 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii-v 40 Whan matyns & the first masse was done. 1520 *Burgh Recs. Stirling* (1887) 5 At Mes, Mathemes and Ewinsang. *c* 1529 in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. I. I. 189 He is alwaye present at Mattens and all Masse w^t^ evyn song. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 108 Thys byshop answered hys chaplayne..as I was goynge to hys Sermon, I remembred me that I had neyther sayed masse, nor mattens. 1904 WORDSWORTH & LITTLEHALES *Old Service bks.* 21 Then, even as now the church was rarely used on Sundays more than three times, i.e for Mattins at 6 or 7, for High Mass then at 9, and for Evensong at 2 p.m., 2 30 p.m., or 3 p m. But with 'Mattins' (we conjecture) Lauds and Prime would be amalgamated.

c. The order for public morning prayer in the Church of England since the Reformation.

Structurally the service is a combination of elements of the breviary offices of matins, lauds, and prime.

1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw VI*, c 1 § 6 The Mattens, Evensonge, Letanye, and all other prayers 1549 (May) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 1 An Ordre for Mattins dayly through the yere. 1559 *Act* 1 *Eliz* c 2 § 2 All and singler Mynysters..shall use the Mattens Evensong Celebration of the Lordes Supper [etc.] 1733 TICKELL *Her Majesty's Rebuilding* 12 To couch at Curfeu time they thought no scorn, And froze at Matins, every winter morn. 1863 J. M NEALE *Ess. Liturgiol.* 7 No one, we imagine, but must have felt the lamentable want of this [Invitatory] in our own Matins. 1896 SWETE *Ch. Services* 73 Subsequent revisions of the Prayer Book have introduced into the English Mattins and Evensong elements foreign to the ancient Hours.

¶ **d.** In a form of oath. (Cf. MARYMASS 2.)

? *nonce use*

1606 *Wily Beguiled* K 1 b, Now by the Marry mattens, Peg, thou hast [etc.]

† **e.** *Black matins*: at Christ Church, Oxford, the college matins (as distinguished from the cathedral matins at which surplices are worn) *Obs.*

1825 C M WESTMACOTT *English Spy* I 305 If you're fond of fun, old fellow, jump up and view the Christ Church men proceeding to *black matins* this morning

2. In various allusive and fig uses.

a. Chiefly of birds: *To sing* (etc.) *matins*, to sing their morning song. *poet.*

c 1530 *Crt of Love* 1353 On May-day..To matens went the lusty nightingale *Domine labia*, gan he crye. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 80 The merry Larke hir mattins sings aloft. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Hollander* IV Wks. 1874 I. 133 The shrill Organd Cocke Shall cease to carroll Mattens to the morne 1812 J WILSON *Isle of Palms* III 435 And kneeling there to Mercy's fane The Maid her matins sings. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 81 The birds sing early Matins 1903 *Longm Mag* Nov 30 The thrushes were still at matins

† **b** *Devil's matins*: a service of Satanic worship attributed to witches; *transf.* an uproar. *Obs.*

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV i, Sir Giles Overreach Made such a plain discouerie of himselfe, And read this morning such a duellish Matins, That [etc.] 1634 W WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* II. xii, Hee [the Devil] was wont to carry away their wives and children, because hee would drive them to these Mattens 1820 [see DEVIL *sb.* 25]

c *Parisian matins* (= F. *matines de Paris*, in Cotgr. *matines parisiennes*): the massacre of St. Bartholomew (Aug. 24, 1572), which began about 2 a.m. (Cf *Sicilian vespers.*)

1614 [see PARISIAN B] 1683 in *Lond. Gaz.* No 1856/5 Murders, and Massacres, not to be parallel'd by the Parisian Mattins, or Sicilian Vespers.

d. A morning duty, occupation, or performance.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II (1851) 142 These and such lessons as these, I know would have been my Matins duly, and my Even song 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* II 140 The music and the sprightly scene Invite us; shall we quit our road, and join These festive matins?

II In the sing form.

† **3.** A morning. *Obs. rare.*

In the first quot. *matine* is a trisyllable riming with *tre*, and would therefore be strictly a distinct word, ad. F. *matinée* see MATINÉE

[*c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 8692 The sonne schynes on euery a tre, Hit is a fair matyne.] 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I v 89 The Glow-worme shewes the Matine to be neere, And gins to pale his vneffectuall Fire. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 244 This morn I learnt how your matins were now spent.

4. A morning call or song (of birds) *poet.*

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 114 Ere the first Cock his Mattin rings. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* I. 438 The sprightly Lark's shrill Matin wakes the Morn 1840 J S POLACK *Mann. & Cust N Zealanders* I 166 His shrill early matin, giving the signal to rise.

III. **5.** *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** with *matin*. (*a*) 'pertaining to or used at the time of matins'.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* II 14 God and man y-take was At matyn-tyde by nyȝte *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XVI (*Magdalena*) 905 In sammyne tyme þat wont war thay In matyne offyce for to ryse 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 24 To saye mattyns, at matyn tyme, & pryme at pryme tyme 1708 OZELL tr *Boileau's Lutrin* 57 And call the Yawning Priests to Matin Pray'r. 1709 POPE *Jan & May* 523 He rais'd his spouse ere Matin-bell was rung. 1796 SCOTT *Wild Huntsmen* x, To muttering monks leave matin song. *c* 1880 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 133 Those who assembled there at matin time 1851 LONGF *Gold. Leg* IV. *Refectory*, To your cells, And pray till you hear the matin bells.

(*b*) passing into adj. in the sense 'belonging to, the early morning, morning-, matinal'.

1643 *Farington Papers* (Chetham Soc.) 99 Matin Chamber. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 7 The shrill Matin Song of Birds 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 267, I waste the Matin lamp in sighs for thee. *a* 1738 GAY *Fables* (1738) II viii. 77 At noon (the lady's matin hour) I sip the tea's delicious flower. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. i, All Nature's children feel the matin spring Of life reviving, with reviving day. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 45 At matin time where creepers interlace We sauntered slowly.

b. with *matins*: as *matins book, monger, mumbling, time*; † **matins mass**, the mass before which matins is recited.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 823 þat day [Sunday] þou owyst For to here by seruyse al; Matyns messe here [*Dulwich MS* matenys & messe], to rede or syngge, Come fyrst to matyns, 3yf þat þou may. 1395 *E. E Wills* (1882) 5 A peyre Matyns bookis. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* i, The Cocke watcheth and waketh atte matyns tyme. 1530 PALSGR 804/2 At mattyns tyme *Ibid.* 183 *Vnes heures*, a primer or a mattyns boke 1543 BALE *Yet a Course* 88 b, Mattens mongers, masse momblers, holye water swyngers. *a* 1555 G MARSH in Foxe *A. & M* (1583) 1565 Holy water casting, procession gadding, Mattins mumbling [etc.].

‖ **Mâtin** (matæn). [Fr.: see MASTIFF.] A large French watch-dog.

1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) III. 298 He [Buffon] bred up a young wolf with a matin dog of the same age 1845 YOUATT *Dog* 27 The French mâtin (*Canis lanarius*).

Matinal (mæ·tinăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. F. *matinal*, f. *matin* morning: see MATIN and -AL. Cf. MATUTINAL.]

1. Belonging to or taking place in the morning; early. Also, early-rising, matutinal.

1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* II i 11 To attend the matinal *déjeuné's* of old Gruffy in town 1819 H. BUSK *Festriad* v. 276 The grey-ey'd Hours climb up the starry way To meet fair maidens matinal as they. 1842 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Vis Italy* I xiv 219 As if my very matinal son and myself had constituted the whole party 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II v. § 9. 30 The matinal chirp of a bird. 1862 MRS H WOOD *Channings* II. 74 Believing it could be nobody less than the bishop come to alarm them with a matinal visit

2. *Geol.* The name given by H. D. Rogers to the third of his subdivisions of the palæozoic strata in the Appalachian chain, and hence to the period at which these were formed.

1858 H D ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv* II. II 749 These periods are the Primal, Auroral, Matinal, Levant, Surgent [etc.]. *Ibid* 783 Depositions and Disturbances of the Matinal Period 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol Terms* 1863 DANA *Man. Geol* 379 'Matinal' Limestone with blue shale.

‖ **Matinée** (mæ·tinē, Fr. matine). [F. *matinée* morning, what occupies a morning, f. *matin* morning.] A 'morning' (i e. afternoon) theatrical or musical performance.

[1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv, A *matinée musicale.* 1850 LONGFELLOW in *Life* (1891) II. 170 Charles Perkins gives *matinees musicales*.] 1880 *Standard* 22 Dec, The Gaiety *matinées* 1898 *St James's Gaz.* 8 Nov. 4/1 No efforts of theatrical managers seem able to cope with the nuisance of the 'matinée hat'.

† **Ma·ting**, *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [-ING[1].] The action of MATE *v.*[1]; checkmating. Also *attrib*

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 11399 At ilka mattyng [*v r* matyng] þei seide 'chek' *c* 1407 LYDG *Reas & Sens* 46 Ye shal fynde anoone ryght By and by in this scripture Of my matynge the Aventure *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 329/2 Matynge at the chesse, *matacio* 1598 G HARVEY *New Letter* Wks. (Grosart) I. 275 In a mating age, none are free from the check, but kinges *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jam Epist* Wks. (1711) 146 The mating of the king is the conclusion of the game [of chess].

Mating (mē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. MATE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of MATE *v.*[2]; matching; marrying; pairing; esp. of birds (occas. with *up*). Also *attrib*, as *mating-ground.*

1621 BRATHWAITE *Natures Embass Sheph Tales* 213 So shall we Honor'd be, In our mating, in our meeting. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* I xxi 268 A solitary pair, who seem to have left their fellows for this far northern mating-ground 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 61 Do you [a breeder of birds and animals] not take the greatest care in the mating? 1896 *Westm Gaz* 28 May 3/1 The mating of the blue gown with the pink or crimson hat is eminently smart. 1899 *Feathered World* 10 Mar. 474 Having described the mating-up of the breeding pens of pure brown reds.

b. *Fishing.* (See quot.)

1887 GOODE, etc *Fisheries U S* Sect v II 259 Sometimes two or more crews belonging to different vessels unite in the capture, and if successful an equitable division of the oil is afterward made This is called 'mating'.

Ma·ting, *ppl. a.* [f MATE *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That mates, pairing.

1870 F W. H MYERS *Poems* 100 No ringdove murmurs on the hill Nor mating cushat calls 1903 *Westm Gaz.* 11 Feb 2/3 Sing more softly for his sake, you mating birds on bough

† **Matins**, *v. Obs.* [f. *matins*: see MATIN.] *intr* To perform matins; also *trans.* to honour (a saint) with celebration of matins. Hence † **Matinsed** *ppl a*, † **Matinsing** *vbl. sb.* Also † **Matinser** *nonce-wd*, one who performs matins.

1543 Mattenser [see MASSER[4]] 1546 BALE *Eng Votaries* I (1550) 72 b, Whan theyr feastfull dayes come, they are.. with no small solempnite, mattensed, massed, ..sensed, smoked, perfumed and worshypped 1547 — *Latter Exam. A Askew* Pref 8 These clowted, canonysed, solempnyzed, sensed, mattensed, and massed martyrs 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 141 b, Al other fashions of Mattensyng and Massyng, vtterly put away.

Matir, e, obs. forms of MATTER.

Matirmonye, -moyne, obs ff. MATRIMONY.

Matje, variant of MATIE.

Matlockite (mæ·tlǫkəit). *Min.* [f. *Matlock*, name of a town in Derbyshire: see -ITE.] † **a.** = PHOSGENITE. *Obs.* **b.** A yellowish oxychloride of lead occurring at Cromford near Matlock.

1843 E J CHAPMAN *Pract. Min.* 40 Matlockite Chloride of Lead, from Derbyshire. Kerasine, *Bend.* : Muriо-Car-

bonate of Lead, *Phil.*; Horn-lead. 1851 R. P. Greg in *Philos. Mag.* Ser. iv. II. 120 A description of Matlockite, a new Oxychloride of Lead.

Matlong, (? erron.) var. of Maltlong *Obs.*

1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* 35 Hurts on the Cronet, as the quitterbone or Matlong. *Ibid.*, The Quitterbone is a hollow vlcer on the top of the Cronet, and so is the Matlong.

Matrace, obs. form of Matrass, Mattress.

Matracy, obs. form of Matrass.

‖**Matranee** (mătrā·nī). Also **matraney**. *Anglo-Indian.* [Corruption of Hindī *mehtarānī*, fem. of Mehtar.] A female sweeper (of a house); a female house-servant in India whose duty it is to perform the most menial offices.

c 1804 Sherwood in *Life Mrs. S.* (1854) 294 A Matranee. c 1813 Mrs. Sherwood *Stories Ch. Catech.* xxxvii. 376 A procession of sweeper-women, or matraneys. 1886 Yule & Burnell *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.*, *Matranee*, a female sweeper.

†**Matrass**[1]. *Obs.* In 6 **mattresse**. [a. OF. *materas*, *matelas*, of obscure origin.] A quarrel or bolt for the cross-bow.

1530 Palsgr. 244/1 Mattresse for a crosbowe, *martelas*. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Matrass[2] (mæ·trăs). Forms: 7 **matrat**, (**matracy**, from mod.L.), **matrace**, 7–8 **matras**, 8–9 **mattras(s**, 7– **matrass**. [a. F. *matras*, in 15–17th c. *matheras* (Hatz.-Darm.), *matras*, *matrac* (Cotgr.); = Sp. *matraz*, pharmaceutical L. *matracium*.

By some considered to be a transferred use of *matras* Matrass[1], with reference to the shape of the vessel. This view is supported by the existence of the Eng. synonym Bolt-head 2, unless the latter be merely a quasi-literal translation of the Fr. word. Devic suggests adoption from the Arab. *matrah* leather bottle; cf. mod. L. *matracium* 'a little sack, wherein is calcinated tartar or the like, pricked here and there for the emission of liquors' (tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.*, ed. 2, 1693).]

1. A glass vessel with a round or oval body and a long neck, used by chemists for digesting and distilling.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* ii. v. 123 Vessels which are called matrats, like unto round globes, having straite neckes. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 592 Some include it [quicksilver] with aqua fortis in a Matracy. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 166 Put a.. quantity thereof in a matrass, lute it exactly [etc.]. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Matrace*, a vessel used for chymical distillations. 1698 H. Sloane in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 73 Put all into a Matras, and pour upon them a Quart of Brandy. 1721 W. Gibson *Farrier's Disp.* ii. i. 81 Instead of a Matrass, may be used a Florence Wine Flask. 1763 W. Lewis *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 34 A Long necked matras or bolt head. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 468 Apply a moderate heat to the matrass. 1849 R. V. Dixon *Heat* i. 155 The ball of a small mattrass. 1880 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* 48 A matrass containing twenty-two ounces of water.

attrib. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* ii. 12 The word *Bell* is also applyed to a glass.. which the Chimists call a matrass glass.

2. A urinal (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1855 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12) s.v. *Matracium*.

Matrass, **-at**, obs. ff. Mattress, Matrass.

Matre, obs. variant of Mehtar.

Matrefillon, obs. form of Matfellon.

Matremoine, **-mony**, obs. ff. Matrimony.

Matres, obs. form of Mattress.

Matriarch (mē[i]·triāɹk). [f. L. *mātr(i)-*, *māter* mother: on the supposed analogy of Patriarch (apprehended as if f. *pater* father).] A woman having the status corresponding to that of a patriarch, in any sense of the word. In various nonce-uses, now usually jocular.

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* Ded., Your Spouse now the yong fruteful Matriarch of that multi-potent Marquesad. 1629 Donne *Fifty Serm.* (1649) xliv. 417 The learnedest Nun, and the best Matriarch, and Mother of that [the Roman] Church, I think, that ever writ, Heloyssa. 1837 Southey *Doctor* cxvii. IV. 158 Dr. Southey has classed this injured Matriarch [Job's wife] in a triad with Xantippe and Mrs. Wesley. 1883 J. W. Hales in *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 248, I believe this gentleman [Father Hubbard] to be an afterthought - to be a mere weak masculine reflex of the matriarch. 1893 *Harper's Weekly* 7 Jan. 11/1 Miss Flora McFlimsey, who nowadays must be a matriarch of some thirty-five seasons' standing.

transf. 1860-1 D. Coleridge in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 163 The relation which our Indian sister holds to the ancient Bactrian matriarch, nay of the great mother herself to the surrounding families.

Matriarchal (mē[i]triā·ɹkăl), *a.* [f. Matriarch + -al, after Patriarchal.] Of or pertaining to a matriarch or to maternal rule; pertaining to, of the nature of, or based on matriarchy.

1863 Jowett in *Life & Lett.* (1897) I. xi. 363 They [Tennyson's boys] are getting too old for the matriarchal form of government. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 1/2 [In France] nothing is commoner than that two or three generations should continue to live in the same house.. This little community is ordinarily rather matriarchal than patriarchal. It is the eldest of the women who usually organizes and rules it. 1884 Tylor in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 905 The Indian tribes further south are largely matriarchal, reckoning descent not on the father's but the mother's side.

Hence **Matria·rchalism**, the condition of life under a matriarchal system. **Matria·rchalist**, a supporter of the theory that tribal society was primitively matriarchal.

1884 Tylor in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 906 Matriarchalism has only in places yielded to the patriarchal system. 1885 — in *Academy* 1 Aug. 67/2 The effect which the researches of the matriarchalists had on his mind.

Matriarchate (mē[i]triā·ɹkĕt). [f. Matriarch + -ate, after G. *matriarchat.*] A matriarchal community or system. Also *attrib.*

1885 Redhouse in *Jrnl. Roy. Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit.* Apr. 276 It does not even attempt to prove.. that a matriarchate system was ever in existence among the Arabians. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent of Man* 401 Bachoven has familiarized us with the idea of a Matriarchate, or Maternal Family.

Matriarchy (mē[i]·triāɹki). [f. Matriarch, after Patriarchy.] That form of social organization in which the mother, and not the father, is the head of the family, and in which descent and relationship are reckoned through mothers and not through fathers.

1885 *Athenæum* 21 Mar. 379/3 Mr. J. W. Redhouse made a few remarks with reference to a paper he has prepared for the *Journal* of the Society..'On Matriarchy, or Mother Right.' 1892 Gomme *Ethnology in Folklore* 131 The principle of matriarchy is more primitive than that of patriarchy.

Matric (mătri·k), colloq. shortening of Matriculation.

1885 *Punch* 16 Mar. 233/2 Younger brother comes to-day from Harrow for Matric.

Matrical (mæ·trikăl, mătrəi·kăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *mātrīcālis* (*vena matricalis*, Vegetius) f. *mātrīc-* Matrix: see -al. Cf. F. *matrical* (Cotgr.).]

†**1.** Pertaining to the matrix or womb. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Vertiller*, to swell, or increase, as womens breasts doe when the matricall veins are stretched by the menstruall blood. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 34 They are presently filled with the sudden and violent motions of the matrical humours.

2. Pertaining to the matrix of algæ.

1882-4 Cooke *Freshw. Algæ* 56 Composed of very numerous cells arranged on the periphery at regular distances, connected by the matrical gelatin.

‖**Matricaria** (mætrikē[ə]·riă). Also anglicized 6–7 **matricarye**, **-ie**. [med.L. *mātrīcāria* (Diefenbach), f. *mātrīc-*, Matrix. Cf. F. *matricaire* (16th c. in Littré). (The plant was so called on account of supposed medicinal properties.)] †**a.** The plant feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium* (*Obs.*) **b.** *Bot.* A genus (Linnæus 1735, following Tournefort) of plants, belonging to the N.O. *Compositæ*, originally including the feverfew and other species, which have since been separated and referred to other genera; a plant of this genus. (A well-known species is the wild camomile, *M. Chamomilla.*) **c.** *attrib.*, as *Matricaria camphor*.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 220/2 Take redde Roseleaves, Camomille, & Matricarye. 1632 Sherwood, Matricarie. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Apr. (1679) 15 Transplant such Fibrous-roots.. as Violets, Hellebor, Matricaria, &c. 1706 J. Gardiner tr. *Rapin of Gardens* (1728) 49 Now on high Stems will Matricaria rear Her silver Blooms. 1767 Abercrombie *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 704/1 Matricaria, or feverfew. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Matricaria-camphor*, a camphor isomeric with laurinol, obtained from the oil of feverfew. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., *Oil of Matricaria*, a thick tenacious volatile oil obtained from the flowers of *M. chamomilla*.

Matrice (mē[i]·tris, mæ·tris). Also 4–5 **matris**, 5 **matryce**, 6 **mattrice**. [ad. L. *mātrīc-em* Matrix. Cf. F. *matrice* (also in popular form OF. *marris*: see Maris).]

†**1.** The uterus, womb (of mammals); *occas.* the ovary (of other animals); = Matrix. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 175 Þe matris of wymmen. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* iv. x. in Ashm. (1652) 146 That after she hath conceyved of the Man, The Matryce of her be shyt. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 24 There wyth is hyr matrice or mother chafed. 1601 Dolman *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 821 Some are engendered.. of egs, as Serpents: and also by an other manner, which is perfected in the matrice by egs, as the viper. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 116 It.. warms the matrice, and causeth the courses. 1774 Walsh in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 468 In the right matrice he met with four such fetuses and nine such eggs.

†**b.** *transf.* and *fig.*

1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 62 Looke into the bowels & matrice of the earth, ye shall haue gold, siluer, brasse, to exceed all other mettals. 1624 Fisher in F. White *Repl. Fisher* 590 Bringing them backe againe to the Roote and Matrice of the Catholicke Church. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* i. i. xii. 76 This persuasion, of the Egyptian Tongue.. being the old Matrice of the Greek, is but a dream of Kirchers. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 333 For the most part this is an hospitable Soil, cherishing in its Matrice whatever is kindly sowed.

2. *Die-sinking* and *Type-founding* = Matrix 4. Now *rare*; the pl. coincides graphically with that of Matrix.

1587 in Plomer *Abstr. Wills Eng. Printers* (1903) 27 My printinge wholy furnished with presses letters caracters of cast mettell, and the mattrices. 1587-8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 265 James Achesoun.. sinkis and makis irnes, instrumentis and matriceis, alsweill for prenting of silver as of lattoun. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v., Matrices of Letters or Characters, are those moulds.. in which the Letters.. which Printers use are formed. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., When types are to be cast, the Matrice is fastened to the end of a mould. *Ibid.*, Matrices used in coining, are pieces of steel in form of dyes. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* Gloss., *Matrice*, the concave form of a letter in which the types are cast. 1868 Seyd *Bullion* (1880) 278 A well made Matrice will remain in use for about 15 years.

Comb. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xv. ⁋ 11 Close by the.. side of this Notch is a small square Wyer-staple driven, which we may call the Matrice-Check; for its Office is only to keep the Shanck of the Matrice from flying out of this Notch. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 113/2 The Mattrice or Mould-Maker [etc.] all called Letter Founders.

†**3.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Matrice*, or *Matrix*, in dying, is applied to the five simple colours... These are, the black, white, blue, red, and fallow. 1731 Bailey vol. II, *Matrice*, [with Dyers] is apply'd to the first simple colours.

4. = Matrix 3. *rare.*

1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall* 131 Man digs into darkness,. He breaks up the veins from the matrice.

Matrices, pl. of Matrix.

Matricidal (mē[i]·trisəi dal, mæ·tri-), *a.* [f. Matricide[1] and [2] + -al.] That kills his or her mother. Also *fig.*

1846 Grote *Greece* i. xvi. I. 545 The remorse.. of the matricidal Alcmæôn.. is also mentioned by Thucydidês. 1861 Hook *Lives Abps.* I. v. 235 A scheme most deadly, serpentine, and even matricidal. 1869 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* (1871) 145 When one fair land.. Saw herself rent in twain by matricidal hand.

Matricide[1] (mē[i]·trisəid, mæ·tri-). [ad. L. *mātricīda*, f. *mātr(i)-*, *māter* mother: see -cide 1.] One who kills his or her mother.

1632 Sherwood, A Matricide (or mother-killing), *Matricide*. 1638 Mayne *Lucian* (1664) 242 Amphilocus, the son of a wicked Matricide. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 232 A matricide, because he had attempted to kill his stepmother. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 740 The now unchecked tyranny of the incestuous matricide.

Matricide[2] (mē[i]·trisəid, mæ·tri-). [ad. L. *mātricīd-ium*: see prec. and -cide 2. Cf. F. *matricide* (mod. rare).] The action of killing one's mother. Also *Comb.*

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 13 b, Now from viperous matricide sellers, good Lord deliuer vs. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvi. 145 Nature compensates the death of the father by the matricide or murder of the mother. 1659 T. Pecke *Parnassi Puerp.* 183 A Generation, Baldpate Time ne're Ey'd.. That durst concurre, in voting Matricide. 1846 Grote *Greece* i. xiv. I. 381 *note*, The matricide of Orestês. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 64 Hers was the jealousy which had goaded Nero to matricide.

†**Matricious**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *mātrīc-* Matrix + -ious.] = Matrical 1.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, *Matricious vein* (*vena matricis*) the matrix vein, or a vein that runnes along the flank neere the Reines.

‖**Matricula** (mătri·kiŭlă). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 **matricola**. [Late L. *mātrīcula*, dim. of L. *mātrix* (see Matrix), which in late L. occurs in the same sense. (The development of meaning in late L. is obscure.) Cf. F. *matricule*, Sp. *matrícula*, Pg. *matricula*, It. *matricola*, G. *matrikel*.]

1. A list or register of persons belonging to an order, society, or the like. Also, a certificate of enrolment in such a register.

1555 Eden *Decades* 348 To cause this to bee entered in the booke cauled the Matricola of owre housholde vnder the tytle of knyghtes. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* i. 177, I shewed them my Matricula, that is, a paper, witnessing.. I was a scholler of Paduoa. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* (1879) I. 254 [Padua.] I.. in the afternoone (30 July) received my *matricula*, being resolved to spend some moneths here at study. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 471 His name occurs not in the Matricula, only that of John Sherley, a Sussex man. 1840 De Quincey *Style* iii. Wks. 1862 X. 237 It would exclude the two Plinys, the two Senecas,.. and others, from the matricula of Roman eloquence. a 1851 *Hist. Sk. Columbia Coll.* 64 (B. H. Hall *College Words*) We find in its Matricula the names of William Watson [etc.]. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 566/2 *Matricula*, the roll containing the names of the clergy permanently attached to a cathedral, or a collegiate, or a parish church; also, the list of the names of the students regularly admitted into any university.

2. *spec.* In the Holy Roman (and the present German) Empire: see quot.

1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 179 *note*, The Matricula.. was the list of the contingents, in men and money, which the several States were bound to furnish to the empire.

Matriculant (mătri·kiŭlănt). [ad. med.L. *mātrīculantem*, pr. pple. of *mātrīculare*: see Matriculate *v.*] One who matriculates; a candidate for matriculation.

1883 *American* V. 390 They are ready to favor the demand upon matriculants for a preliminary qualification. 1897 *Athenæum* 12 June 780 A notable increase of matriculants in the University of Wales.

Matricular (mătri·kiŭlăɹ), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *mātrīculārius* and *-āris*, f. *mātrīcula*: see Matricula and -ar. Cf. F. *matriculaire*.]

A. *adj.*

I. 1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a 'matricula' or official register of persons belonging to a university, an association, etc.

1575 Turler *Traveiler* 69 Although their names be written in the Matricular bookes of students. 1611 Cotgr., *Marille*, a Register, or Matricular booke. 1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1804 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1805) VIII. 80 Our.. Grand Officers of the Grand Legion of Honour, are ordered to insert the name of Citizen Morning Post in the Matricular Register of our said Legion.

b. With reference to Germany: Pertaining to the 'matricula' (see Matricula 2).

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 560 The Elector of Cologn has a matricular evaluation of sixty horse and two

hundred and seventy-seven foot, or 1828 florins. 1894 *19th Cent.* XXXVI. 237 Prussia had to pay 211,000,000 m. of matricular contributions.

II. Used as if a derivative of MATRIX: see -ULAR.

¶ **2.** Of a language: Original; from which others are derived. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use*).

1793 HELY tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* II. 89 There were seventy-two matricular Babylonian tongues. *Ibid.* 90.

3. Of or belonging to the matrix or womb.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 200 Regeneration can only occur when matricular cell elements still exist to proliferate.

† **B.** *sb.* = MATRICULA 2. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 1277 The perfecting of which Matriculer, the Emperour would haue in this assemblie to be amongst them considered of.

† **Matriculary.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *mātrīculārius*: see prec. and -ARY.] A catalogue.

1686 GUNTON *Hist. Peterborough* 49 A publick Library ..stored with above 1700 Books, or Tractates, as by an antient Matriculary of that Library may appear

Matriculate (mătri·kiŭlĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *mātrīculāt-us*, pa. pple. of *mātrīcul-āre*: see MATRICULATE *v.*] **A.** *adj.* = MATRICULATED.

1487 *Hen. VII* in *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O. H. S.) II. 514 He nethere ys contributorye unto the charge, ne yett ys matriculate. *a* 1589 SKELTON *Ph. Sparowe* 1288 Why shuld she take shame That her goodly name Sholde be set and sorted, To be matriculate With ladyes of estate?

B. *sb.* One who has been matriculated.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Pref. (1755) 4 The matriculates of that famous university. 1848–9 *Cal. Univ. N. Carolina* (B. H. Hall *College Words*) The number of Matriculates has been greater. 1887 *Pall Mall G* 25 Aug 9/1 [He] had been a matriculate at Trinity College, Dublin.

attrib 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 376 The day following the matriculate examination.

Matriculate (mătri·kiŭlĕt), *v.* [f. med.L. **mātrīculāt-*, ppl. stem of **matrīculāre*, f *mātrīcula*: see MATRICULA. Cf. Sp., Pg. *matricular*, It. *matricolare*.]

† **1.** *trans. gen.* To insert (a name) in a register or official list; usually, to admit or incorporate into a society or body of persons by insertion of the name in the register; to enrol (soldiers). *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl Hist* (1619) 460 For vnto that time y⁰ names of the Senators or Aldermen were matriculated. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Hist* (1591) Annot 51 Vnder the Empire..six hundreth at the least were matriculated in a Legion. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIII. XXIV 839 In this number [*sc* of coloners] none of them should be matriculated, who . had beene enemies to the people of Rome 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil & Civ* I. VII. 10 Slaues, and base people were matriculated for souldiers 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Matriculate* [sic], to register or inrole. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon* 202 This murdered Bishop was . matriculated by the Pope a glorious Saint and Martyr. ? 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic* 37 Have the English Protestants matriculated themselves into their congregational Assemblies? 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* I. 222 The. Church Register or Warden, who oftentimes .. would matriculate sometimes all he could hear of

† **b** *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 348 Wee acknowledge our selues incorporated and matriculated into that Christian warfare, wherin they entred our Names. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot* I. Pref § 5 Lovers of truth (in which Company I had been long agoe matriculated). 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 188 Such as are matriculated in *Albo Sapientiæ*. ? 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* VI. 271 It was..their obstinacy thus to incorporate their errors into their Creeds, and matriculate their abuses among their sacred Rites 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog Mag.* I. 741 Until the boys are matriculated into the society of the men.

† **c.** In occasional uses (app modified by quasi-etymological association with L. *māter* mother): To adopt as a child; to adopt or naturalize (an alien, a foreign custom, book, etc.); also, to consign *to* maternal care. *Obs.*

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C j b, The state, which can neuer so kindly matriculate him [*sc.* an alien] as the childe which she hath born in her owne wombe. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr Moder* I. § 5. 42 Mathew, . when he was now to be matriculated into the family of Christ, entertained his new Master with a banquet. 1686 F. SPENCE tr *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 215 Tho Luxury was sufficiently great at the Pope's court, where they had matriculated it of late 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist* (1714) I. 136 A Work so excellent.. that all Nations have chosen to Matriculate it and make it speak their own Tongue 1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. XXI. 104. I was matriculated to the care of the good lady my nurse.

2. *spec.* To enter (a name) in the register of a university or college; to admit (a student) to the privileges of a university. Also *fig.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 24, I haue bene matriculated my selfe in the schoole, where so many abuses florish. 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 286 Loue had now matriculated me in his Schoole. 1648 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 16, I take it for granted, hee hath been matriculated and learn't to chop Logick. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. v. 53 For about so long I have been matriculated in the University 1711 HEARNE *Collect* (O. H. S.) III. 257 Let Mr. Allen have eight Shillings to be matriculated with 1826–7 DE QUINCEY *R. Bentley* Wks 1857 VII. 46 Bentley was matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge 1904 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Univ* 150 He entered at University College, and was matriculated in October, 1836.

b. *intr.* To be entered as a member of a university or college.

1851 DIXON *W. Penn* iii. (1872) 26 Penn the Younger went to Oxford, where he matriculated as a gentleman commoner. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. Introd. 1 Tom Brown .. went up to matriculate at St. Ambrose's College.

¶ **c.** *trans.* To initiate as qualified. Const. *to.*

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ix, No man is matriculated to the art of life till he has been well tempted

3. *Her.* To record (arms) in an official register.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 151 It is a part of their office to register and matriculate the auntient acts of honor and the merits of gentlemen. 1809 J. HOME in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 192 The Ensigns Armorial are matriculated in the public registers of the Lyon Office. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* xiii, Mr Cumming of the Lyon Office..being at that time engaged in discovering and matriculating the arms of two commissaries from North America [etc.].

Hence **Matri·culating** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* LXXXVII. (ed. Alford) IV. 116 A registering, a matriculating of their names in the book of the profession of the Christian religion. 1644 BULWER *Chirol* 143 This in the sacred language of Scripture is Chirothesia and is a matriculating gesture.

Matriculated (mătri·kiŭlĕted), *ppl. a.* [f. MATRICULATE *v.* + -ED 1.] Admitted by enrolment, esp. as a student of a university, etc.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 310 My matriculated confutant. 1772 *Act Amending Mile Ways Oxford* 65 If any matriculated Person or Persons shall wilfully break any of the Lamps [etc.]. 1858 (*title*) A List of the Matriculated Members of the Merchants House of Glasgow, 1768–1857 1895 *Athenæum* 9 Nov 647/3 It will practically have the effect of opening the College associateship to any matriculated student.

Matriculation (mătrikiŭlē·ʃən). [f. MATRICULATE *v.* + -ATION. Cf. It. *matriculazione* (*matriculatione*, Florio 1611), Sp *matriculacion*.]

1. The action of matriculating, or of registering among the members of a society, enrolling as a soldier, etc. Now chiefly in academic use, formal admission into a university or college. Sometimes used for *matriculation examination.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log* Ded. iv b, Having once knowen the price of an admission, Salting, and Matriculation, with the interteyning of Freshmenne in the Rhetorike schooles, they returne whence they came 1614 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* VIII. iii, VIII. 970 Wee haue no right of inheritance in the Church of God till we haue received the sacrament of our matriculation. 1633 D. ROGERS *Treat Sacram.* I. 71 Baptisme .is called our Union with Christ,.. our Matriculation, Cognizance, and Character of Christ. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* II. (1818) 71 Thence to Highgate, where I viewed th' horne of matriculation Drunk to th' freshmen of our nation 1653 in Somers *Tracts* I. 502 No Person shall take an Oath upon Matriculation in either of the Universities 1711 HEARNE *Collect* (O. H. S.) III. 257 He had 5*s.* to go towards his Matriculation 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. ii, He's now quite old enough, and prepared enough for matriculation 1881 MRS. CRAIK *Little Mother* II. (1882) 43 Papa said he must [go out to India] if he failed in his matriculation. 1900 *Oxf. Univ. Cal* 72 These Dues are for each quarter of the first four years from Matriculation.

† **b** A certificate of matriculation; = MATRICULA. *Obs.*

1648 J. RAYMOND *Il Mercurio Italico* 233 Our Matriculations wee had from Padua did us much service.

c. *attrib.*, in *matriculation examination*; **matriculation book**, a book for the registration of admissions to a college or other association.

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit.* IX. IX. § 99 Those only whose names were entred into the Matriculation Booke 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 16 A Scholar, that is absent from the University for five years, is rased out of the Matriculation Book *Ibid* 384 He is presum'd to be a Merchant who is found enrolled in the Matriculation Book belonging to Merchants. 1853 *Assurance Mag* III. 273 Institute of Actuaries . Matriculation Examination 1852.

2. *Her.* A registration of armorial bearings

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 192 He has obtained the following copy of matriculation from the Lyon Office, Edinburgh. 1901 *Spectator* 30 Mar 461 The doctrine . that the right to bear arms is dependent upon their matriculation in the College of Arms.

Matriculator (mătri·kiŭlētəɹ). [f. MATRICULATE *v.* + -OR.] = MATRICULANT

1869 *Globe* 13 Nov. 7 The matriculators last Michaelmas term numbered 529. 1888 *Q. Rev.* CLXVII. 209 At Oxford the matriculator subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles.

Matriculatory (mătri·kiŭlātəri), *a.* [f. MATRICULATE *v* : see -ORY] **a.** Pertaining to the matriculation (of students, etc.). **b.** = MATRICULAR I b.

1884 *Athenæum* 19 July, We should like to see the addition of a modern language to the matriculatory subjects. 1885 *Pall Mall G* 15 Jan 8/1 The increase in the matriculatory contributions has to be taken into account The portion of the matriculatory contributions not covered by the revenue will be met by loan.

Matriheritage (mēitrihe·ritedʒ). *rare.* [f. L. *mātr(i)-*, *māter* mother + HERITAGE.] A proposed name for the system, existing in certain communities, according to which relationship through the mother, and not through the father, constitutes the title to inheritance So **Matrihe·rital** *a*, pertaining to 'matriheritage'.

1886 SIR G. CAMPBELL in *Nature* 9 Sept. 453/2 The best specimen of the matriarchal, or perhaps I should rather say matri herital system. *Ibid.*, The result of observation of the Khassyahs has been to separate in my mind the two ideas of matri heritage and polyandry.

Matrimoi(g)ne, -mone, obs. ff. MATRIMONY.

Matrimonial (mætrimōu·niăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *matrimonial* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) ad. late L. *mātrimōniāl-is* of or pertaining to matrimony, f. *mātrimōnium*: see MATRIMONY and -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to matrimony.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr* in Palsgr. 1049 The seconde loue is called matrimoniall *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 67 King Ecgfride promised him greate summes if he could persuade the Queene to vse matrimoniall companie with him. 1675–9 MULGRAVE *Ess Satire* 185 He lugged about the matrimonial load. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 72 Matrimonial causes are another..branch of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction. 1780 COWPER *Table t.* 74 With close fidelity and love unfeigned, To keep the matrimonial bond unstained 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. I, He had an exceeding distaste to the matrimonial state 1884 'RITA' *My Ld. Conceit* VII. II, The matrimonial knot is not an easy one to slip out of.

b *fig.*

a 1568 COVERDALE *Bk Death* XXXIX (1579) 182 To open vnto the Lorde, to let him in, and with him to passe foorth into his royal and matrimoniall palace of the euerlastyng ioyfull kingdome 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complexion* I. IX. 75 b, To keepe an equal poyze of matrymoniall consent and agreemente together betweene them [*sc.* mind and body].

2. Derived from marriage.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron., Hist Scot* 365/1 The Dolphin of France..did vehementlie request that the crowne (which they terme matrimoniall) should be giuen vnto him. 1622 BACON *Hen VII* 4 If he [Henry VII] relied vpon that Title [his marriage with Elizabeth of York], he could . but .. haue rather a Matrimoniall then a Regall power

3. Calculated to promote matrimony; inclining towards marriage.

1730 SWIFT *Death & Daphne*, His matrimonial spirit fled. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. iv, She had matrimonial charms in great abundance

† **B.** *sb.* A marriage. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 952 With great ioy made thys matrimonial

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Matrimo·nialism,** the doctrine of the excellence of matrimony. **Matrimo·nialist,** one empowered to celebrate marriages.

1811 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1887) I. 174, I will hear your arguments for matrimonialism, by which I am now almost convinced. 1834 *Fraser's Mag* IX. 385 Some of those .. gentlemen who are hoping..to exalt their sons and cousins into a sort of official dignity, as licensed matrimonialists.

Matrimonially (mætrimōu·niăli), *adv.* [f. MATRIMONIAL + -LY 2.]

1. According to the manner or laws of matrimony.

1606 MARSTON *Fawne* Wks. 1856 II. 75 The Romans .. thought that a woman might mixe her thigh with a stranger wantonly, and yet still love her husband matrimonially. *a* 1632 DONNE *Fifty Serm* (1649) 16 How Matrimonially soever such persons as have maried themselves may pretend to love, yet all that life is but a regulated Adultery 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 123 He is so matrimonially wedded unto his Church, that he cannot quit the same. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* I. iv, According to the principle which matrimonially unites contrasts.

2. By right of marriage.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 3 The same may be said of her who is matrimonially *in manu* of a grandson.

3. As regards the state of matrimony.

1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 336/2 Both parties actually did regard themselves as matrimonially free.

† **Matrimo·nious,** *a. Obs.* [f. MATRIMONY: see -OUS.] **a.** Pertaining to marriage. **b.** Conducive to matrimony.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach* Wks. 1851 IV. 175 The miserable work that mans ignorance and pusillanimity would make in this matrimonious busines. 1837 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 224 The green room is matrimonious.

Hence **Matrimo·niously** *adv.*, matrimonially.

1839 *Blackw Mag* XLVI. 28 When a man is matrimoniously inclined, let him keep his own counsel

† **Matrimonize,** *v. Obs.* [f. MATRIMONY + -IZE.] *trans.* To cause to marry.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 12 It could not matrimonize age and youth.

Matrimony (mæ·trimənі). Forms: 4 **matirmoyne, -monye, matrimon, matermoyn(e, matremoyne, matermone, matrimoyne, -moine,** *Sc.* **matrimone,** 4–5 **matrimoigne,** 4–6 **matrymony, matrimonye,** 5 **matremony,** 6 **matrymonie,** 6–7 **matrimonie,** 4– **matrimony.** [a. OF. *matrimoine, -oyne, -oigne*, a. L. *mātrimōni-um* wedlock, marriage, f. *matr-em* mother: see -MONY.]

1. The rite of marriage; the action of marrying.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 11156 The syxte sacrament ys matrymony, pere hyt ys do ryȝtwusly 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 201 Sebben lawe hab I loket bat vche mon haue a make In Mariage and Matrimoyne I-Medlet to-gedere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2237 Bitwixen hem was maad anon the bond, That highte matrimoigne or mariage. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlviii. 214 (Harl. MS.) What tyme that the solempnite of the matrimonye is made, holdithe him with yow. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua maryit Wemen* 152 Sen man ferst with matrimony ȝow menkit in kirk, How haif ȝe farne be ȝour faith? 1547 *Homilies* I. *Agst. Swearing* I. (1859) 75 The sacrament of matrimony knitteth man and wife in perpetual loue. 1548 CRANMER *Catech* 70 The fayth and promise made in matrimony. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* IV. xlvii. 383 Teaching that Matrimony is a Sacrament, giveth to the Clergy the Judging of the lawfulnesse of Marriages. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 78 Matrimony is the act of two free persons, mutually taking one another for husband and wife 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. XVI. 444 All children born before matrimony are bastards by our law. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 65 The tie of blood is, to him [an Arab], in every respect, stronger than that of matrimony. 1902 T. M.

LINDSAY *Ch. & Ministry in Early Cent.* v. 198 In such a solemn action as matrimony the blessing of the Church should be joined to the Civil contract

personified. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 97 Matremony, that nobill king, Was grevit

fig. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* IX. 26 (Harl. MS.), Our lord ihesu crist,..drowe matrimony with vs, þat is to say, when þat he tooke our kynde.

† **b.** A joining in wedlock; a marriage; an alliance by marriage. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* III 348 Þei maken many divorsis, and many matrimonies, unleveful. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9223 A mariage & matremony hole. 1532 LATIMER *Let to Baynton* in FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1751/2, I haue had more busines in my little cure since I spake with you, what with sicke folkes, and what with matrimonies, then I haue had since I came to it. 1535 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) I 404 The saide Bisshop of Rome ought to approbate and confyrme this present matrymonie. 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II. 253 That which they doe .. is no other thing, then to dissolue a matrimonie, and to open a doore to the Deuill 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind* 2 If he were just, because he did adorn his Sisters with highest matrimonies [etc.] 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq* XX. VII. § 3 He forsook at once this matrimony

† **c.** A manner of marrying, nuptial ceremonial

1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C'tess Bristol* (1887) I. 242 What is most extraordinary in their customs, is their matrimony.

† **d.** The marriage service. *Obs.*

1700 DRYDEN *Sigismonda* 165 The holy man Made haste to sanctify the bliss by law; And muttered fast the matrimony o'er 1724 MRS M DAVYS *Reformed Coquet* 86, I doubt not but your Chaplain has the Matrimony by heart; but, if not, pray let him con his lesson before he comes.

2. The state or condition of being husband and wife; the relation between married persons.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 121 Ef Crist paied no ware Of matirmoyne [*Camb. MS.* matrimon] .he noht thar [*sc.* til Cana Galile] Cumen. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* 11 In assys or cause of matremoyne 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XVI. 219 Matrimoigne with oute moillerye is nou3t moche to preyse *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* P 843 Matrimoyne is leefful assemblynge of man And of womman. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret, Priv Priv* 192 Matremony is a dingnite ordeyned of god 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II 391 Hercules gate a son.. whiche reignede after hym, not geten in trewe matrimony. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 307/2 Then shall matrimony be much better kepte. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. Pref, The misinterpreting of the scripture .. hath chang'd the blessing of matrimony not seldom into a familiar and co-inhabiting mischief. 1728 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh* I III. (1840) 93 The very laws of matrimony forbid it. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I I, Nothing in his estimation was less becoming to a wise man than matrimony.

† **b.** Phrases. *To break matrimony*: to commit adultery. *To make matrimony.* to join in wedlock. *To make to matrimony*: to take to wife. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XV. 235 If þei lacchen syluer And matrimoigne for monye maken & vnmaken 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) IV 9 Takenge the doghter of Darius to matrimony. 1526 TINDALE *Matt* v 32 Whosoever put awaye his wyfe .. causeth her to breake matrimony. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 443 Forbiddyng them aboue all thynges the brech of Matrimonie, the vse of swearyng [etc.].

† **3.** A husband or wife. *Obs*

c 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Little Fr Lawyer* IV. v, Restore my Matrimony undefil'd. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* II. i, That sign of a husband there, that lazy matrimony.

† **4.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1757 W THOMPSON *R. N Advoc* 41 If these Oxen do not weigh this weight, the practice of Matrimony is then introduced. It is weighing the Fore Quarter of a heavy Ox with the Hind Quarter of a light Ox, by which conjugated State they .produce the Standard Weight

5. A game played with a full pack of cards and resembling Pope Joan. Also, the combination of king and queen of trumps in Pope Joan, Matrimony, and other games of cards. (Cf. MARRIAGE 7.)

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. ii. 296 We have also the Game of Snake, and the more modern Game of Matrimony, with others of the like kind. 1830 R. HARDIE *Hoyle's Games, Pope Joan* 82 Matrimony is the king and queen, and Intrigue the knave and queen of trumps. *Ibid., Matrimony* 83 The game .consists of five chances, viz. Matrimony, which is king and queen [etc.]. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* VI, When the spinster aunt got 'matrimony', the young ladies laughed afresh. 1876 CAPT. CRAWLEY *Card Players' Man.* 211 Matrimony.. is played with a full pack of cards. 1887 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 66 There was Matrimony [in Pope Joan] the winning of which caused such delightful confusion to the ingenuous maid of the period.

6. *slang* and *dial.* A mixture of two comestibles or beverages.

1813 *Examiner* 17 May 317/1 That injudicious mixing of wines, which is called matrimony. 1888 OGILVIE, *Matrimony..4* A name given jocularly to raisins and almonds mixed, and various other common combinations. 1892 MARIANNE NORTH *Recollect. Happy Life* I 103 They gave us glasses of 'matrimony', a delicious compound made of star apple sugar and the juice of Seville oranges.

7. *Comb.* **in matrimony cake** *dial.* (cf. 6), a round cake consisting of a layer of currants between two layers of pastry; **matrimony-vine**, a name for *Lycium barbarum* or *L. vulgare.*

1866 *Treas Bot*, *Matrimony-vine*

Matriotism (mē·triǒtiz'm). *nonce-wd.* [Altered from PATRIOTISM, after L. *māter* mother] Love of one's mother country or of one's 'alma mater'.

1896 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 301, I am delighted with your *matriotism* 'Rome, Venice, Cambridge!' 1895 H. C. BEECHING in *Academy* 14 Feb. 109/2 Though Mr. Lang's matriotism is thus divided, he has only one fatherland.

Matris, obs. form of MATRICE.

† **Matrisate**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *mātrissāre*, f. *mātr-em* mother.] *intr.* To imitate a mother. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Matrix (mē·triks). *Pl.* **matrixes, matrices.** [a. L. *mātrix* (stem *mātric-*), in late L. womb, in older Latin pregnant animal, female animal used for breeding; app. f. *māter* mother, by change of the ending into the suffix of fem. agent-nouns. Cf. MATRICE.

The L. plural *matrices* is normally pronounced (mātrəi·sīz), but in the industrial sense 4 the prevailing pronunciation is (mæ·trisiz), prob. from association with the pl. of MATRICE.]

1. The uterus or womb. Also occas. used for OVARY, esp. with reference to oviparous animals.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* II 23 Every man chylde that fyrst openeth the matrix shalbe called holy to the lorde. 1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* III 8 Abhorsion . maye come by ventositie and lubricite of humours in the matrix. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 272 The partes of the Female are the wombe and the rest which by a general name are called matrices 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv* (1746) 202 The Matrix of Beasts is but a sinewy and hard Substance 1726–32 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II XVII 74 *note*, The women that attended about Queen Mary alledged that her Matrix was consumed. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 15 The ovary, or upper matrix of the hen, or female bird 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 57 The matrix..was uncommonly small, and the right ovarium had attached to it small excrescences. 1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* II. 36 This part is now a vast matrix of eggs. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 40 The foetus, immediately after conception, descends..into the matrix.

2 A place or medium in which something is 'bred', produced, or developed.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 31 *margin*, Mountaynes are the matrices of golde. *Ibid* 141 They founde certaine pearles coommynge foorthe of their matreces. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 22 That which is yet chalke within the Matrix of the earth 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 161 Untill they be received into certain matrixes in the earth which may make them put forth this potentiall saltnesse into act 1671 J WEBSTER *Metallogr.* III. 46 Framed in their several seminaries, matrixes, or seed husks. 1692 RAY *Creation* II (1692) 82 A convenient Harbor or Matrix to cherish and hatch their Eggs 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV XIII 230 These Matrixes may much conduce to the Maturation and Production of the Young. 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The earth is the matrix wherein seeds sprout; and marcasites are by many considered as the matrixes of metals 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XVIII. (1857) 138 The question whether unmixed snow can act as a vegetative matrix. 1879 H GEORGE *Progr & Pov* X. II. (1881) 453 This is the matrix in which mind unfolds. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 39 This intermediate tissue is the probable matrix wherein and from which new nerve fibres. are evolved in animals.

b. A place or point of origin and growth.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem* (1637) 56 The old German tongue, which undoubtedly is the matrix and mother of our English. 1867 MANNING *Eng. & Christendom* 242 The root and matrix of the Catholic Church. 1896 *Peterson Mag* VI 263/1 The matrix of the anti war feeling was in New England

c. The formative part of an animal organ, e.g. the pulp and capsule of the mammalian tooth, the hair-papilla (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); the 'bed' in which the finger or toe-nails grow.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I 351/2 The matrix, or organ by which the perfect feather is produced, has the form of an elongated cylindrical cone 1854 OWEN *Skel & Teeth* in *Circ. Sci., Organ. Nat* I 280 The matrix of certain teeth does not give rise to the germ of a second tooth 1858 H. GRAY *Anat* 545 The part of the cutis beneath the body and root of the nail is called the *matrix.*

d. *Bot.* The body on which a fungus or a lichen grows.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog Bot* § 39 54 The nature of the communication between the plants and matrix in the parasitic fungi 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 25 These spores . deposit themselves . on the surface of the *Tremella* and on its matrix.

† **e.** 'The inward, soft, pithy and spungy part of any Tree or Plant' (Phillips, ed. Kersey, 1706).

1693 tr *Blancard's Phys Dict.* (ed. 2), *Matrix*, .Among Vegetables it signifies the Marrow or Heart of a Plant. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, *Matrix* of a Tree or Plant, is the same with what the Botanists call *Cor.*

3. An embedding or enclosing mass; esp. the rock-mass surrounding or adhering to things embedded in the earth, as metal (see GANGUE), fossils, gems and the like

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 161 Which as yet have no saline tast, untill they meet with such principles, and be received into certain matrixes in the earth. 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) I 48 In the matrix of an emerald, you may see how this gem concretes 1808 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 78 Some of the species of whinstone are the common matrices of agates and chalcedonies. 1871 *Trans Amer Inst. Mining Engin.* I 95 Their [*sc.* ores] earthy portions we designate as their 'matrix' or 'gangue'. 1884 *Knowledge* 4 Apr 222/2 The consolidated eruptive mud of the mines was believed by some to be the true matrix of the diamond.

b. *Biol.* The substance situated between animal or vegetable cells.

1808 *Med. Jrnl* VIII. 300 Their vascular structure [*sc.* of bones] is enveloped in a matrix 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 54 The matrix which surrounds the grains of aleurone in oily seeds is always a mixture of oily matter and albuminoids. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 17 The structureless substance and fibres form what is called the matrix of the tissue. 1890 COOKE *Introd Fresh-w Algæ* 156 The mucous matrix containing the families of cells seems [etc.]. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 115 The intercellular matrix undergoes modifications or degenerative changes during inflammation.

4. A mould in which something is cast or shaped; in *Type-founding*, a piece of metal (usually copper) on which the letter has been stamped in intaglio by means of a punch, so that it forms a mould for the face of the type; in *Coining*, the stamp and 'bed' used for striking coins; in *Stereotyping*, the paper squeeze of a form of type, serving as a mould for a type-metal cast.

1626 USSHER *Lett* (1686) 343 His Matrices of the Oriental Tongues are bought by Elzevir the Printer. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 22 These Shells having served as Matrices or Moulds to them [*sc.* fossils]. 1709 TANNER 3 Oct. in *Ballard MSS* IV. 53 They find the want of Matrices at their Press. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi (ed 3) 74 Each matrix being in fact a piece of copper of the same size as the type 1832 *Act 2 Will IV*, c. 34 § 10 Any Puncheon, Counter-puncheon, Matrix, Stamp, Die, Pattern or Mould in or upon which there shall be made or impressed the Figure [etc.] of any of the King's current Gold or Silver Coin 1851 D WILSON *Preh. Ann* (1863) I. II II. 347 Moulded into form in the double matrix of stone or metal. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D* II 27 His nimble fingers are shaping out the matrix of a monstrous human face, for a pantomimic mask. 1868 *Archæol Jrnl* XXV 247 Matrix of the seal of William Picard [exhibited] 1879 J. TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn Educ.* I 27/2 Founding metal types in a matrix or mould 1902 HODGKIN *Rariora* II. 52 The discovery or invention of the leaden matrix, which played so important a part in very early typography.

b. *Antiq.* The bed or hollowed place in a slab in which a monumental brass is fixed.

1861 HAINES *Mon. Brasses* I CXXIII, There is the matrix of a brass at Tormarton. 1863 SIR G G SCOTT *Glean Westm Abb* (ed 2) 150 Traces of the matrices of two brass shields. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist & Pop* XX. 337 Deeply scored with the matrices of the lost Brasses. 1890 J. I. FOWLER in *Proc. Soc Antiq* Ser II. XIII 39 The grooves and holes for running lead to the rivets are distinctly seen in the matrices.

5. *Dentistry* A plate of metal or composition to serve as a temporary wall for a cavity of a tooth during filling.

1883 G. CUNNINGHAM in *Dental Record* III 458 No matter whether one or two or even all the walls of the cavity are gone, they may be restored by a matrix *Ibid.* 529 Ordinary tinned iron, and also dental alloy, have been used for the purpose of matrices, but have been entirely discarded by me in favour of platinum

6. *Math.* A rectangular arrangement of quantities or symbols

1858 CAYLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1889) II 475 The term matrix might be used in a more general sense, but in the present memoir I consider only square and rectangular matrices. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV 277/2 A matrix has in many parts of mathematics a signification apart from its evaluation as a determinant. *Ibid.* 278/1 The matrix consists of *n* rows and *n* columns.

7 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *matrix-maker*, † *-suffocation*; *matrix tin, vase, matrix-encircled* adj.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II 1 III *Furies* 566 Such are the fruitfull Matrix-suffocation, The Falling-sickness, and pale Swouning-passion 1656 EARL MONM tr *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass.* 101 This Serjeant was son to a Matrix-maker. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II 353 This matrix vase was made of a very fine bright red clay 1873 C ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 57 Irrespective of vein or matrix tin 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 177/2 Many a quaint fragment, or matrix encircled nugget, was transferred on that auspicious day.

Matron (mē·trən) Forms. 4–7 **matrone**, 5 **matroun**, 6– **matron.** [a. F. *matrone* (= Sp., Pg., It. *matrona*), ad. L. *mātrōna*, f. *mātr-em*, *māter* mother]

1. A married woman, usually with the accessory idea of (moral or social) rank or dignity.

Roman matron sometimes referred to as a proverbial type of feminine dignity of character or bearing *British matron* in recent use, jocularly taken as the representative of certain social prejudices and rigorous notions of conventional propriety supposed to be characteristic of married women of the English upper middle-class.

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XXXIX (*Cosme & Damyane*) 35 In þat cyte wes a matrone, þat of gret gudnes had renon. *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 70 O noble matrouns, whiche have al suffisaunce Of wommanhede, yowre wittes doth up dresse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 330/1 Matrone, old woman, *matrona* a 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. VII* 20 b, She was layed naked in the bride bed, in the presence of diuerse noble matrones and Prynces. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II 1. 279 Matrons flong Gloues, Ladies and Maids their Scarffes, and Handkerchers, Vpon him as he pass'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L* XI. 136 Leucothea when Adam and first Matron Eve Had ended now their Orisons. 1695 DRYDEN *Parallel Poetry & Painting* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 129 Neither is there any expression in that story, which a Roman matron might not read without a blush. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXXII, The question was, whether my eldest daughter, as being a matron, should not sit above the two young brides. 1808 WORDSW *Sailor's Mother*, And like a Roman matron's was her mien and gait 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* IV. XXI. 7 Virgins bright, And matrons with their babes. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 327 A dignity of character, which makes them worthy rivals of the Roman matrons. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* (1869) I. XXIV. 255 She was fat, heavy, and good-looking; a youthful British matron every inch of her.

¶ **b.** in personifications.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb.) 68 So is that honny-flowing Matron Eloquence disguised, in a Curtizan like painted affectation. 1598 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* III. II. 11 Come civill night, Thou sober suted Matron all in blacke.

c. *Eccl.* As the distinctive title of a married female saint. (Cf. *virgin.*)

1519 *Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 96 In honor of God and the

ious matron Sanct Anne. 1862 Bp. Wordsworth *Hymn, rk, the sound of holy voices* ' ii, Saintly Maiden, godly ron, Widows who have watch'd to prayer.

spec. A married woman considered as having ert knowledge in matters of childbirth, pregcy, etc.; now only in *jury of matrons* (see Y 2 f.). † Also, applied in *plural* to married nen who render assistance, or friendly offices in ifter childbirth

F. *matrone*; cf also mod L. *matrona* 'midwife' (*Syd. Lex*)]

1 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (1495) 198 The matrones or dewyfes that were come to her to receyve the l. 1631 Milton *Epit March Winchester* 23 Once had early Matrons run To greet her of a lovely son 1650 don *Cert. Jas. I* 79 A Jury of grave Matrons after inspection gave verdict, she was (*intacta virgo*).

A woman (not, according to present usage, essarily a married woman) who has official charge he domestic arrangements of a public institu- such as a hospital, school, prison, etc.

7 *Order of Hospitalls* F ij b, The Matron, in governthe wemen and keping the provision of Bedds, Sheets, s and other committed to her charge 1706 Phillips, *on.* Also one of the grave Women that have the Over- of Children in an Hospital 1780 Johnson *Let to Dr* 30 Dec, The matron of the Chartreux is about to n her place 1791 Bentham *Panopt* I Postscr 43 There be a Chaplain, a Surgeon, and a Matron 1801 *Med.* V 291 The servants of the House shall consist of atron, who shall superintend the domestic concerns; ordinary nurses [etc] 1872 *Rep Directors Convict ons* 444 Superannuated 1 engineer, 1 matron. 1896 *utt's Syst Med* I 424 This power [of moving pro- ners] should be vested in the matron, herself a trained

attrib. quasi-*adj.* (pertaining to or character- of a matron) as *matron air, brow, cap, cheek, form, grace, heart, lip, step, weed, years*; sisting of matrons) as *matron-train*

6 Caroline B Southey *Poet Wks* (1867) 13 She, with ron airs, Who gravely lectures her rebellious doll Pope *Odyss.* I. 534 When the star of eve with golden Adorn'd the *matron brow of sable night *c* 1820 S ers *Italy* (1839) 29 Young as she was, she wore the ron-cap. 1810 Jane Porter *Scot Chiefs* 338 Wallace ed her *matron cheek to his. 1775 S J Pratt *Liberal* xxxviii (1783) I. 223 The dear furrows of her *matron 1718 Rowe tr *Lucan* I 353 Her awful head Rome's ind image rear'd, Trembling and sad the *Matron form ar'd 1813 Shelley *Q Mab* viii 120 Autumn proudly her *matron grace 1779 *Rocks of Meillerie* 51 Ye us sighs, that burst my *matron heart. 1667 Milton iv 501 He..press'd her *Matron lip With kisses pure. Cowper *Task* iv 246 With *matron step slow moving Pope *Odyss* xxii 521 The *matron-train with all the n band Assemble here. 1811 W R. Spencer *Poems* 15 em the *matron weeds of night 1810 S Green *Rist* II 7 The wanton wife, whose *matron years and tion should teach her gravity

atron, obs. form of Marten.

atronage (mæ·trŏnedʒ). [f. prec. + -age.] A body of matrons; matrons collectively.

1 Mrs Griffith *Hist Lady Barton* II 56 Some sort oundation, under the government of a respectable onage would certainly be an institution most devoutly wished for 1796 Burke *Regic Peace* 1 Wks VIII lis exemplary Queen, at the head of the matronage of and 1825 Scott *Betrothed* xi, The Lady of Hugh de will be one of the foremost among the matronage of and 1860 Hook *Lives Abps.* (1868) I iii 477 The onage of England rose up in chaste indignation.

Guardianship by a matron.

1 Mrs. Griffith *Hist. Lady Barton* II 270, I was r the matronage of my aunt Mariot. 1774 *Westm.* II 257 He should be able finally to place her under afe matronage of his dear wife 1798 Charlotte Smith *Philos* III 175 If you had thought proper to have mitted your daughter to the protective matronage of truly estimable mother 1878 *Linsley's Mag* XXIII. species of picnic, under the matronage of the volatile mund 1878 J. Grant *Ld Hermitage* 249 She .had done so under the matronage of the housekeeper.

The state or condition of being a matron.

2 Lowell *Study Wind.* (1886) 165 Underscorings in g ladies' letters [are] a wonder to themselves under older north light of matronage. 1884 Mrs F Miller *Martineau* 52 Matronage is a profession in itself.

atronal (mē·trŏnăl), *a.* [a. F. *matronal* gr.) ad L. *mātrōnālis*, f. *mātrōna*: see Matron -al.]

Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to a matron.

9 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 36 Others do loue the it, and as it were, matronall carriage of the eight [tone]. Sir A Gorges tr. *Bacon's De Sap. Vet.* 19 Besydes ier matronall chastity) shee was held venerable by juity. 1622 Bacon *Hen VII* 218 He had heard of the tie of the young Queene of Naples, .being then atronall yeares of seuen and twentie 1777 Johnson *to Mrs. Thrale* 19 May, When you are, with matronal rity, talking down juvenile hopes. 1822 T Taylor *eius* 59, I have always despised matronal embraces Bancroft *Hist U. S.* V. lxvi 285 Susanna Smith it.. stepped forth in matronal beauty.

Having the characteristics of a matron.

3 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 18 The dialogues een the old matronal lady and the young lady 1847 ton *Builder's Man.* 203 Draped matronal figures. Clough *Amours de Voy.* I. 160 Eager for battle here l Vulcan, here matronal Iuno.

nce **Matronally,** *adv. rare*—°.

in Bailey vol. II.

Matronalia (mæ·trŏnē·lĭă). [L. *Mātrōnālia*, neut. pl. of *mātrōnālis*: see prec.] A festival in honour of Mars celebrated by the Roman matrons.

1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* (1877) I ii 301 The Saturnalia and Matronalia..were the most popular holidays in Rome.

Matronhood (mē·trənhud). [f. Matron + -hood.] The state or condition of being a matron.

1836 Mrs Gore *Mrs. Asmytage* I 142 Had not matronhood and maternity chanced to recall her to the softer duties of her sex. 1868 M. Collins *Sweet Anne Page* III. 271 A very dainty presentiment of matronhood

Matronism (mē·trŏnĭz'm). *rare* [f. Matron + -ism.] **a.** The qualities appropriate to a matron

b. Guardianship by a matron.

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* Ded., Your Mother, the mirrour of all godly graue matronisme. 1815 *Zeluca* I. 95, I know that in this age female matronism is as serviceable as paternal vigilance can be to daughters.

Matronize (mē·trŏnəiz), *v.* [f. Matron + -ize]

1 *trans* To render matronly.

1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) VII xxxix 190 She will be matronized now The Mother must make her a Wife 1797 Mrs A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) II 137 Every step taken by him, to lessen the expences of his family, and matronize his wife. 1843 Caroline B Southey *Poet. Wks.* (1867) 197 Life's grave duties matronize the bride.

2. *intr.* To become or be made a matron

1802 H Martin *Helen of Glenross* I 212, I respect matrimony, and should be sorry not to see you some day matronized. 1872 M Collins *Pr. Clarice* II xix. 216, I love Isis in its maidenhood, before it matronises into Thames

3. *trans.* To act as a matron to, to chaperon.

1807–8 W Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 7 When young ladies used to go a sleigh-riding at night without being matronized. 1818 Miss Ferrier *Marriage* I. 295 Lady Maclaughlan. will matronize you to the play *Ibid*, You are rather young to matronize yourself yet. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph* II 206, I wish we could have old Spicer in to matronise the party. 1888 *Scribner's Mag* Oct. 455/2 Some married cousin had been found to matronize them

b *U.S.* To preside as a matron over, to act as hostess to (a party, etc).

1892 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl* 17 Nov 8/3 Members of the committee will matronize the rooms daily. 1897 Howells *Landl Lion's Head* 204 The lady who was matronizing the tea recognized him

¶ 4 Used humorously for *patronize* when said of a feminine subject

1830 *Blackw. Mag* XXVIII. 893 Madam, you do not matronise—and, sir, you do not patronise—waltzing? 1833 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 146 The poetry matronized by fashion is sufficiently so-so-ish

Hence **Ma·tronized** *ppl. a.*, **Ma·tronizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*

a 1825 Fusbli *Aphor*, *Life & Writ* (1831) III 128 The Madonnas of Raffaelle are uniformly transcripts of some favourite face matronized 1867 Mrs. Whitney *L Goldthwaite* iv, They were to participate under her matronizing, in city gayeties. 1883 *Century Mag* XXVI 283 The matronizing of a houseful of hungry school boys 1897 Howells *Landl. Lion's Head* 213 They stood before the matronizing hostess.

Matron-like (mē·trənləik), *a.* [f. Matron + -like] Resembling or befitting a matron, matronly. Also *fig.*

1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm* xvi 281 The husband shold labour to reforme his wife, to frame her to discretion, sobrietie, al matron like vertues, & all godlinesse 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 150 Their daunces were..matronelyke, mouing scarce little or nothing in their gestures at all. 1642 Howell *For Trav* (Arb.) 17 Whereas Religion should go array'd in a grave Matron like habit, they have clad her rather like a wanton Courtisane in light dresses. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* June, The heads of two matron like servants or old women. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No 120 P 5 The Front of it was raised on Corinthian Pillars, with all the meretricious Ornaments that accompany that Order; whereas that of the other was composed of the chaste and matron-like Ionic

Matronly (mē·trənli), *a.* [f Matron + -ly 1] Like a matron; characteristic of or suitable to a matron.

1656 *Artif. Handsom* 72 Painting, polishing, and pruning (beyond a matronly comelinesse or gravity). *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 564 Noted by all the neighbourhood for an absolute Wife, a grave, solemn, matronly Christian 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1811) II. v 86 In every matronly lady I have met with a mother: in many young ladies, sisters. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. 26 She was making a handsome matronly cap 1828 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. x 212 The figure was a shade more matronly.

Comb 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 131 *note*, This mild and matronly-looking lady.

Hence **Ma·tronliness,** matronly quality.

1852 James *Pequinillo* III. 236 A certain composedness of manner and matronliness of dress 1881 Miss G M. Craik *Sydney* II. ix. 247 You have a pretty kind of matronliness about you.

Matronly (mē·trənli), *adv.* [f. Matron + -ly 2.] In the manner of a matron.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I x. 8 She toward them full matronely did pace. 1824 Galt *Rothelan* I. i. xii. 109 Being matronly engaged. in soothing her little orphan to sleep

Matronship (mē·trənʃip). [f. Matron + -ship.]

1. The personality of a matron. In *your, her matronship*, jocularly used as a title.

1592 Lyly *Endym.* II. ii, I crye your Matronship mercy. 1620 Shelton *Quix* III. xxxvii. 264 But for her Matronship, I like it, that ye stir not a Foot. 1718 D'Urfey *Grecian Heroine* III. ii, Is your Matronship grown mad o th' sudden. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* xv. 81 Which time only can answer to your judicious matronship's satisfaction.

2. = Matronhood

1831 *Fraser's Mag* IV. 11 The above galaxy. of staid matronship, frisking maidenhood, and sweet romance.

3. The office of 'matron' in a public institution, as a hospital, workhouse, or the like.

c 1843 Dickens *Lett* (1880) III 43, I can't state in figures . the number of candidates for the Sanatorium matronship. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 5 Oct. 5 Dundee Infirmary Matronship

Matronymic (mætŏnĭ·mik). [Hybrid f. L. *mātr-*, *māter* mother, after Patronymic. Cf. It. *matronimico.*] **A.** = Metronymic *a.*

1874 I. Taylor *Etrusc Res* 224 The Etruscan matronymic suffix is occasionally *-nal* instead of *-al.*

B = Metronymic *sb.*

1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon* II. 45 Men were named .. sometimes by matronymics, as Anson, Nelson, &c 1817 Colebrooke *Algebra* 30 *note*, Arjuna, surnamed Pârtha his matronymic from Prit'hâ 1888 G de Berneval in *N. & Q* 7 Jan 14/1 The Spanish custom of appending the matronymic

b A metronymic suffix.

1874 I Taylor *Etrusc Res* 223 *Aul*, a form which may exactly represent the sound of the Etruscan matronymic *-al.*

So † **Matrony mical** *a* (in quot. app. misused in the sense of 'vernacular').

c 1640 J. Smyth *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 35 [There is] a little meade called Riam, whither on Sunday next after Whitsunday resorted the youthes of both sexes a day known in all the quarters thereabouts by the matronimicall name of Riam-mead Sunday

Matross (mătrŏs) *Mil. Obs* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 **matroze, montross,** 8–9 **mattross.** [a. Du. *matroos* sailor (whence G. *matrose*, Da, Sw. *matros*), app. a corruption of F *matelot* sailor.] A soldier next in rank below the gunner in a train of artillery, who acted as a kind of assistant or mate.

In the U. S the term was synonymous with private of artillery.

1639 in Grose *Milit Antiq.* (1786) I 373 Captain of the pioneers, Quarter master, Four conductors of the matrozes, Forty matrozes. 1646 in Rushw. *Hist Coll.* IV I 252 To execute Martial Law upon all Gunners Matrosses and Soldiers there in pay 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P* 38 There being in pay. of English and Portuguez, 700. reckoning the Montrosses and Gunners. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 249 Artillery. Wounded—1 conductor, 2 serjeants 13 mattosses. 1787 *Kent Trav. Companion* 24 A laboratory, where the mattrosses are employed in the composition of fireworks and cartridges. 1793 *Stat Massachussetts* 22 June [in force until 1810], Each company of Artillery shall consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants,. six Gunners, six Bombardiers, and thirty two privates or Matrosses 1800 Dundas in Owen *Wellesley's Desp* (1877) 564 Each company to have an additional Lieut.-Fireworker, and ten additional matrosses 1815 *Chron App* in *Ann. Reg* 212 Total of killed and wounded 11 mattrosses. 1876–7 J. Grant *Hist India* I vii 40/1 The battery was guarded by only fifty sepoys and a few European mattrosses.

Matroun, Matroze, Matryce, Matrys, obs. ff. Matron, Matross, Matrice, Mattress.

‖ **Matsu** (mæ·tsu). [Japanese] An ornamental pine, *Pinus Massoniana*, native of China, Japan and the Malay Archipelago, and widely cultivated for its valuable timber.

1890 in *Cent Dict* 1902 in Webster [1863 A Murray *Pines & Firs Japan* 23 Pinus Massoniana. *Wo matsu.* Japon., i. e. Pinus mas, sive *Kuro matsu*, i. e. Pinus nigra.]

Matt, variant of Mat, Mate *a*

Mattachene, etc., obs. forms of Matachin.

Mattadore, obs. form of Matador.

† **Ma·ttagess.** *Obs* Also 6 **matagasse,** 7 **matagesse.** [a southern Fr. *matagasse*, a Pr. **matagassa* lit. 'magpie-killer', f *mata-r* to kill + *agassa* magpie (see Haggess).] A butcher-bird, *Lanius excubitor*

1575 Turbery *Faulconrie* 72 Though the Matagasse be a hawke of none accompte or price neyther with us in any use. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith* 85 The Matagesse or great Butcherbird 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The word *Mattagess* is borrowed from the Savoyards, and signifies the murdering pye

‖ **Mattamore** (mætămō·r). Also 7 **matamorre,** 9 **matamoro.** [a. F. *matamore*, a. Arab. مطمورة *maṭmūraẗ*, f. *ṭamara* to store up.] A subterranean habitation, storehouse, or granary.

1695 Motteux *St. Olon's Morocco* 73 Lodging only in Matamorres or Subterraneous places. 1849 *Southey's Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser II 473 They leave stones heaped over the Mattamores as marks. 1873 Tristram *Moab* vii. 123 Several very large domed cisterns or matamoros, which have been carefully cemented.

† **Matte** 1. *Obs.* In the trivial oath *By the matte*, ? alteration of *By the mass.* (Cf. Mack *sb.* 2)

a 1553 Udall *Royster D* iv. vii. (Arb.) 75 By the matte but I will *Ibid.* viii. (Arb.) 77 Come away, by the matte she is mankine

Matte 2 (mæt). *Metallurgy* [a. F. *matte.*] An impure and unfinished metallic product of the smelting of various ores, esp. those of copper.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 802 *Matte* is a crude black copper reduced from sulphur and other heterogeneous substances. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 59/2 This matte is termed 'white metal' 1899 *Daily News* 13 June 4/4 They ask that Canada shall not impose a duty on nickel ore or nickel matte

attrib. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 288 The employment of the method for the purpose of matte-smelting . is objectionable on the ground that [etc]. *Ibid.* 391 They are melted in the matte-furnace with rich gold ores.

Matte, variant of MATE *a Obs*, obs. f. MATÉ.

Matted (mæ·tėd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. MAT *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Dulled, deprived of lustre or gloss. (See senses of the vb.)

1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 15 Lights glazed with matted glass in lozenge lattice 1865 *Price List of Joinery* 8 Front Doors glazed with matted glass. 1884 F J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 173 The granular surface formed on watch plates and wheels prior to gilding is spoken of indifferently as matted or frosted. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 1/3 A fine silver gilt Jacobean goblet.. with foliage and cone ornament on matted ground.

Matted (mæ·tėd), *ppl. a*[2] [f. MAT *v*[1] + -ED[1].]

1 Laid or spread with matting or mats.

1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* IV. i 116 Like a horsekeeper in a lady's matted chamber at midnight 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 429 ¶ 12 He has chosen an Apartment with a matted Anti-chamber. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* i, The various solicitors..ranged in a line, in a long matted well. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas Isl* vi, The servant led us down a matted passage.

b. Formed of mats as a covering.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* viii. (1840) 141 We pitched our matted tents. 1841 J L. STEPHENS *Centr Amer.* II. iii. 47 The little matted tents of the market-women.

c. Made of plaited rushes. Of chairs, etc.: Rush-bottomed.

1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* Prol. 6 Who. print our matted seats with dirty feet 1720 *Lond. Gaz* No. 5891/4 Tho. Smith, Citizen and Turner, of that Branch called a matted Chair-maker, is in want of Journeymen either for Matting, Turning, Joining or Carving, in the said matted Chair business Tho Smith maketh all sorts of matted Work, and fine mimick Wallnut-Tree. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I 266 The ordinary matted chairs. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xv, We find matted bottom chairs, in their principal rooms. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl Cottage Archit.* § 2145 A child's chair. having a matted seat.

2. Of vegetable growths, also of hair or other fibre: Tangled and interlaced, or covered with tangle.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 696 The places in their Winter. covered with water, doe grow thicke and matted with abundance of little trees, herbes and plants. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac*, *High Constable* (1860) 36 His matted noddle is so stuft with the windy conceit of his mastership, that [etc]. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxiv. ¶ 19 [He] Teizes his Wooll, by opening all the hard and almost matted Knots he finds in it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV 36 Through the Matted Grass the liquid Gold shall creep. 1745 COLLINS *Ode Death Col. Ross* vii, Her matted tresses madly spread 1749 WARTON *Tri. Isis* 57 Cam meandering thro' the matted reeds. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 349 Those matted woods, where birds forget to sing 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A* I vi, The grass sprung up long and matted. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr.* I. i, Half savage as the man showed, with no covering on his matted head. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xlii, The matted underwood and the rank green grass.

b. In names of plants, as *matted pink*, *thrift*.

1625 BACON *Ess*, *Gardens* (Arb.) 558 Then Pincks, specially the Matted Pinck, and Cloue Gilly flower 1678 PHILLIPS, *Matted*, an Epithete given to Plants when they grow, as if they were platted together, as Matted Pink, Matweed, &c 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. xxi. 98 Matted Pink. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV 254 Matted Thrift.

c. Compressed into the semblance of a mat.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp* I 168 Loosen the earth and matted roots. 1831 WILLIS *Poem Brown University* 175 Tender moss, and matted forest leaves. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 148 The roots are very apt to get matted in the pots. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 295 Such Lower Coal had been often transported in large matted masses from the mouths of great rivers.

d. Covered with a dense growth.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard* I 79 By thee the plowshare rends the matted plain. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I 151 His eye Steadfast upon the matted turf he kept. 1877 BRYANT *Song of Sower* iv, The matted sward. 1881 M ARNOLD *Westm. Abbey* ii, That new Minster in the matted fen.

e. *Path.*

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 121 The ascitic fluid is sometimes loculated between the matted intestines. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 10 The matted valves may remain rigidly fixed.

3. Enclosed or wrapped in matting. Also with *up*.

1758 GRAY *Let.* 2 Dec. *Wks.* (1884) II 388 A wainscot Chest of Drawers, matted up. *Ibid.*, If the matted things fright you on the same account [*sc.* the danger of fire], the coverings may be taken off, and laid by in some dry place. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 15 Dec. 2/1 For Sale, . 10 tons Riga matted flax. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 86 Flax... In Matted Bales, with thick ropes. 1855 MRS GASKELL *North & S.* xxvii, The matted-up currant bushes ..at the corner of the west-wall

Hence **Ma·ttedly** *adv.*, in a matted manner.

1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* I 87 More greasily, mattedly unkempt than even a successful pianist has any right to be.

Mattefelon, obs. form of MATFELLON.

Matter (mæ·tər), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3-4 **materie**, 4 **matery**, 4-5 **matiere**, **mate(e)re**, **matire**, **-yr(e**, 4-6 **-ir**, 4-7 **mater**, **matier**, (5 **mateer**, **mattir**, 6 **mattier**, **mattar**, *Sc.* maiter), 5- **matter**. [ME. *materie*, *matere*, *matiere*, a. OF. *matere*, *matiere* (mod.F. *matière*), ad. L. *māteria* (also *māteriēs*), building material, timber, hence stuff of which a thing is made, subject of discourse or consideration, also (in philosophical use) 'matter' in contradistinction to 'mind' or to 'form'.

It has been conjectured that L. *māteria* represents a prehistoric **dmāteria*, f. **dmā-* (cf. Doric Gr. νεο-δμα-τος new-built) related to the Indo-germanic root **dem-*, **dom-* (occurring, e.g in L. *domus* house and Eng. TIMBER). The primary sense continued to be prominent in late popular Latin: cf. Sp. *madera*, Pg. *madeira* wood, and the derivative F. *merrain* timber:-late L. *māteriāmen* (Lex Salica, etc.). The sense-development of the word in Latin was influenced by that of the Gr. ὕλη, of which it was the accepted equivalent in philosophical use. In the derived senses the Latin word has been adopted in all the Rom. langs.: Sp, Pg., It. *materia*, Roumanian *materie*]

I. In purely physical applications.

1. The substance, or the substances collectively, out of which a physical object is made or of which it consists; constituent material; also, a particular kind of substance serving as material. Now only with implication of sense 3 or 5.

1340 *Ayenb.* 152 Þet hi [*sc.* þe speche] by y-weȝe ase guode moneye þet is þet hi by of guode matire, ase of guod metal and of guode sseppþe þet is of guode manere y speke. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 36 If a man were Mad al togedre of o matiere Withouten interrupcioun 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 195 b, To assemble matere wherof myght be made and edefyed a chyrche. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 15 He vsed no golde but pure beryll and christall, and other like mattier to drinke in. 1573 G. HARVEY *Common pl. Bk.* (1884) 25 As there is matter of poison to the spider where wuld be matter of honi to the bee. 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III xxi. 187 Vpon that coast there rise no vapors, sufficient to engender raine for want of matter. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 89 The glasse makers of Venice have a more noble matter, and thereof make much better glasse than we can 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 33 The matter of the Summer which ought to be of Oak. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 137 ¶ 13 In all Operas where it thunders and lightens the Matter of the said Lightning is to be of the finest Rosin. 1728 tr. *Newton's Treat. Syst. World* 1 marg, That the matter of the Heavens is fluid 1848 MILL *Pol Econ.* I I. § 1 (1876) 15 The matter of the globe is not an inert recipient of forms impressed by human hands.

†b. Timber, wood. *Obs. rare.* [A Latinism]

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* II 437 Nowe matere is to falle.. For pale, or hegge, or hous, or shippe.

†2. A substance used or acted upon in a physical operation, *Obs.* (merged in 3).

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Iustin*) 735 [He gert] þarein be done blak pic & . brynstane bla, & vndir it a fyre gert ma, til þat mater wes moltyne thyne. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. T* 217 The care and wo That we hadde in our matires sublyming c 1460 *Bk. Quintessence* 4 Þis is þe watri mater fro which is drawe oure quinta essencia. 1530 PALSGR. 666/2, I make the printe of a thyng in any mater or stuffe. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del* I. iii 54 Electricall bodies drawe and attract not without rubbing and stirring vp of the matter first. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 175 As there is different Matter or Substance to be Turned, so there is also different Ways to be used in Turning each different Matter 1687 A LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 85 They beat this Stuff with one hand stooping at every blow, and nothing but the flat side of the Club hits the matter. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) VII. 772/1 (*Glass*), He takes up a small ball of matter, which sticks to the end of the tube by constantly turning it.

3. In wider sense: Used as a vague designation for any physical substance not definitely particularized, e.g. applied in *Physiology* to the fluids of the body, excrementitious products, etc. Often with qualifying adj., as in *colouring*, *extractive*, *fæcal*, etc. *matter*

Grey matter, *white matter* (of the brain): see the adjs.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 93 Cankre comeþ of a wounde yuel heelid, to whom comeþ a malancolient mater rotid. 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxv 196 Ther are places in th' earth, whose vertue is to draw vaporous matter, and to convert it into water. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 725 There is no part of the Frog so medicinable as is the bloud, called also the matter or the juyce, and the humor of the Frog. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* i. 16 Oaks bear also a knur, full of a Cottony matter 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) X 684/2 The earthy and stony substances in which these metallic matters are inveloped 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem* (1814) 18 Animal matters are the soonest destroyed by the Operation of air, heat and light. Vegetable substances yield more slowly 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 737 Mix these matters in a large iron or copper pan. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* VI *School Salerno*, To report if any confectionarius Mingles his drugs with matters various. 1891 *Law Times* XCII 94/1 Milk which on analysis proved to be deficient in fatty matter to the extent of 33 per cent. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* III. 794 An obstruction to the passage of matter along the intestines. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII 730 Hyperidrosis..soaking the boots and stockings with a stinking matter.

4. *spec.* (= *corrupt matter.*) Purulent discharge, pus. [So F. *matière.*]

[c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 52 Poudre of mirtilles castiþ to þe wounde þe corrupt mater þat is in þe place þat is brusid.] c 1420 *St Etheldreda* in Horstm. *Altengl Leg* (1881) 293 A gret swellyng abouȝt my throte þer is, Were hit ybroke & þe mater ouȝt y-renne, To my body myche eysse hit wolde do. 1486 *Bk St. Albans* c vij, Kutt theys botches with an knyfe and let owte the mater of theym 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* G 5 b, A glaunder, whan it breaketh, is lyke matter 1641 FRENCH *Distill* vi. (1651) 191 It..expells the matter of a carbuncle by sweat. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6045/8 The Matter taken on a Person who has had the Small Pox by Inoculation. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Pract. Treat Urinary Dis* (ed. 4) III v, She began to pass considerable quantities of what she considered 'matter' with the urine

5. Physical or corporeal substance in general (of which the chemical elements and their compounds are the separate kinds), contradistinguished from immaterial or incorporeal substance (spirit, soul, mind), and from qualities, actions, or conditions.

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 24 Wee maintaine a Trade, not for Gold. Nor any other Commodity of Matter. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 307 Metaphysic mater..without the least physic extension or mater. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. x. § 10 Matter,..by its own strength, cannot produce in itself so much as motion. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 40 Matter and Motion cannot think. a 1721 KEILL *Maupertius' Diss.* (1734) 6 In order. for the former to be in æquilibrio with the latter, it would be necessary for it to contain a greater quantity of Matter; it ought to be longer. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlvii, Matter is inert, senseless, and lifeless. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiv. (1819) 397 The essential superiority of spirit over matter. 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Reid's Wks.* 935 Mind and matter exist for us only as they are known by us. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 271 All our applications of mathematics are applications of our ideas of space to matter 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Electr. & Magn.* I. 46 Let there be at *O* a particle of matter of mass *m*.

†b. *Subtile matter* [tr. *materia subtilis*]: the name given by Descartes to a fluid which he supposed to fill the whole of space. *Obs.*

1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 55 Deny Des cart his subtil matter, You leave him neither fire nor water.

II. *Metaph*, *Logic*, etc.: contrasted with *form*.

6 *Philos.* In Aristotelian and scholastic use: That component of the essence of any thing or being which has bare existence, but which requires the addition of a particular 'form' (see FORM *sb.* 4 a) to constitute the thing or being as determinately existent. Also † *matter subject*: see SUBJECT *a*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V. pr. IV. (Morris) 164 Þe wit comprehendiþ fro wiþ outen furþe þe figure of þe body of þe man þat is establissed in þe matere subiect [L. *in subjecta materia*]. But the ymaginacioun comprehendith only the figure with owte the matere. 138. WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 257 Matere, and forme, and ende of her graunt. c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W.* 1582 As matier apetiith forme alwey. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* X II (1495) 372 Matere is neuer seen wythout fourme. 1413 [see FORM *sb.* 4 a]. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) O iij b, It is the opinion of most wise men that man is likened to the Forme, the woman to the Mattier 1586 T. B *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* I. 162 Aristotle saith, that nature in one respect is said to be the first and chiefe matter subject of every thing that hath being 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 46 It is that will that keepes a comely decorum in observing the time, the place, the matter subject, the object, and every singular circumstance. 1625 N CARPENTER *Geog Del.* I i. (1635) 7 The principles whereof the Spheare is composed are two; viz. Matter, and Forme 1634 CANNE *Necess Separ.* (1849) 197 Piscator affirms 'The matter of a particular church to be a company of believers' 1651 HOBBES (*title*) Leviathan, or the Matter, Forme, and Power of a Commonwealth. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, Aristotle makes three principles, matter, form, and privation. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl Metrop* I 5/1 By the *form* of language we mean its signification; by the *matter* of language we mean the sound of words in speech [etc].

†b. The result of the first creative fiat was often viewed by the scholastics as consisting in the production of matter without form. Hence Bacon speaks of 'the matter' as equivalent to 'Chaos'. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 348 Þe mater first þer of he mad, þat es þe elementis to sai Þat first scapless al samen lay a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxii. 9 He sayd & þai ere made, þat is, þai ere fourmyd of vnfourmyd matere. 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Truth* (Arb) 500 First he breathed Light vpon the Face of the Matter or Chaos

c. *First matter* (= L. *materia prima*, Gr. ἡ πρώτη ὕλη): cf. the quots.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosm.* lviii. 564 Vncreated Chaos, or Hyla, or first Matter 1667 MILTON *P L* V 47 One first matter all, Indu'd with various forms, various degrees Of substance. a 1687 H MORE *App to De Philos Cabbal* viii. (1713) 183 That Hyle or first Matter is mere Possibility of Being, according to Aristotle.

fig. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xl (1739) 60 Though the Saxons were in name our first matter

d. In Kantian and subsequent use, applied to that element of knowledge that is supplied by sensation, regarded apart from the 'form' which it receives from the categories of the understanding.

1838 tr *Kant's Critick of Pure Reason* 90 Experience, which contains two very dissimilar elements, namely, a *Matter* for cognition arising out of the senses, and a certain Form to order it, arising from the internal source of pure intuition and thought

7. *Theol.* (Sacraments are said to have matter and form: see FORM *sb.* 4 b.)

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 366 Ich mot of þis sacrement ȝou telle þe materie. *Ibid* 1170 Þe matyre of þis sacrement Hys ryȝt þe oylle allone. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk Com. Prayer*, With what thyng, or what matter they dyd Baptise the childe. a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI iv § 3 Surely to admit the matter as a part, and not to admit the form, hath small congruity with reason. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 812/2 The Scotists, who make absolution both the form and matter of Penance

8. *Logic.* The particular content of a proposition or syllogism as distinguished from its form.

1697 [see MATERIAL *a* 2]. 1827 WHATELY *Elem. Logic* II. ii § 3 (ed. 2) 81, 82 'All islands (or some islands) are surrounded by water', must be true, because the matter is necessary: .again, 'some islands are fertile', 'some are not fertile', are both true, because it is Contingent Matter. 1855 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* Introd. 19 The matter of any representation is that part of it which with reference to any given law is non-formal. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 149 In respect to their Matter, both the Premises and the Conclusion may be false.

III. Material of thought, speech, or action.

9. Material for expression; something to say; fact or thought as material for a writing or speech. Also † *matter subject*: see SUBJECT *a*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 93 Mater fynd ȝe large and brade? Þof rimes fele of hir be made, Qua-sa will of hyr faynnes spell, Find he sal inogh to tell. 1340 *Ayenb.* 118 Ous be-houeþ to spekene mid greate reuerence of zuo heȝe matiere ase of þe zeuen holy yefþes of þe holy gost. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Houlate* 35, I haue mekle matir in metir to gloss Of ane nothir sentence. 1543 LELAND *N.-Y. Gift* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. cxviii. 331, I have matter at plenty already prepared to this purpose, that is to say, to wryte an hystory. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 28 We will intreat of the passions of the soule, as of our chiefe matter subject. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 68, I loue to cope him in these sullen fits, For then he's full of matter. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 3 Here therefore, is the first distemper of learning, when men studie words and not matter. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxii. 18 For I am full of matter, the spirit within me constraineth me. 1634 W. TIRWHYT *Balzac's Lett* I. 43, I will here conclude, rather out of discretion than for want of matter. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 455 The mean Matter which my Theme affords, To embellish with Magnificence of Words. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 150 ¶ 8 Whether they have Matter to talk of or not. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* Pref. 6 A clear line of demarcation, both as to matter and method.

†10. The subject of a book or discourse; a theme, topic, subject of exposition. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 321 Turne we tille our matere, & on our gest to hie. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 663 (Kölbing) Al hou, y no may nouȝt tellen, ywis, Mi matery wer to long. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. 4 The matere of this boke is crist & his spouse *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 503 But now repeireth the tale to his mater that he hath lefte for to telle this thinge. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* I. (Arb.) 86 But to my matter, as I began 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb) 161 It behooueth the maker or Poet to follow the nature of his subiect, that is if his matter be high and loftie that the stile be so to. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III. iv. 3 Thee, O Queene! the matter of my song. 1625 A. GILL *Sacr. Philos.* Pref., Raimund de Sabunde though his writings be easie and quicke, yet his matters are scattered. 1704 PRIOR *Let. Despreaux* 54 How hard is it for me To make my matter and my verse agree!

11. The substance of a book, speech, or the like; that which a spoken or written composition contains in respect of the facts or ideas expressed; often as opposed to the form of words ('manner') in which the subject is presented.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 353 Hard langage and hard matere Is encombrous for to here. 1592 A DAY *Eng Secretary* II. (1625) 62 This invective seemeth to have been oversharpe in the matter but not in manner. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul.* III. ii. 83 Was euer booke containing such vile matter So fairely bound? 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T* I 5 This Text. is rich as the High Priests pectoral both for words and matter. 1695 DRYDEN *Parall. Poetry & Painting* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 123 Though I cannot much commend the style, I must needs say, there is somewhat in the matter. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* IV. Wks. (1813) 34 If the matter of a book be really valuable and deserving 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xi. 150 It is immaterial with respect to the essence of a libel, whether the matter of it be true or false. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* Pref, The importance of the Work..can only be appreciated by a Review of the various matter it contains. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 He was always serious in meaning and laborious in matter 1885 *Nature* 19 Mar. 453/1 When we look from the manner to the matter of his speech, we are unable to bestow such unqualified praise.

†b. Sense, substance (as opposed to nonsense or trifling). *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 344, I was borne to speake all mirth, and no matter. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vi. 178 O matter, and impertinency mixt, Reason in Madnesse.

†c. *There is* (*a*) *matter in it*: some importance attaches to it. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 110 If Salomon sayd it, there is a matter in it. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv 139 There's matter in't indeed, if he be angry. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV iv. 874 To him will I present them, there may be matter in it.

†12. That with which a science, art, law, etc. has to do; that which belongs to a subject of study; the subject-matter of a study. *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28868 We find..þat almus, Es þe best biginging Of alle penances..And for þer mater es gode to knau, of almus sal i for-þer drau. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 403 Þis Seneca . hadde .. greet knowleche of þynges, and wel nyh al matir of study [L. *omnem studiorum materiam*] of witte and of sciens. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 89 Of Arsmitique the matiere Is that of which a man mai liere, What Algorisme in nombre amonteth. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 Natheles, theise ben obseruauncez of iudicial matiere & rytes of paiens, in which my spirit ne hath no feith. 1586 FERNE *Blaz Gentrie* 149 The matter of all armes..is seuered into the same three parts that the Embleme is. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xv. § 3 The subject or matter of laws in general is thus far forth constant: which matter is that for the ordering whereof laws were instituted.

13. Ground, reason, or cause for doing or being something: †a. Followed by an *inf.* or *clause*, or *simply*. Often qualified by an adj., as *good*, *much*, *little*. *To seek matter*: to seek a pretext or occasion. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 136 He [*sc.* þe milde herte] ne wille nenne zuo kuead,. þet he ne can draȝe materie god uor to herie. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 20080 (Fairf.) Þai me do alle þis shame, wiþ-oute mater bere I blame. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 301 He.. fenȝeit to mak bettir cher, Then he had matir to, be fer. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2089 Thow ges matir to men mony day after, fforto speke of þi spede. *c* 1450 BURGH *Secrees* 2236 He wyl redily Seeke mateer, And soone consente to thyn destrucciοun. 1538 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I 347 So his high pleasure is that ye shall do if ye see good matier to bere it. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 81 Ȝit hes thow mater for to murne. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. x. 103 Having .. shewed, that the burning Zone is much subiect vnto raine, it appears that there is matter in it, to temper the violence of the heat. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 58 What is the matter. That .. I am so dishonour'd, that [etc.]. 1630 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv, I have done the part of a friend .. In furnishing your fear with matter first. If you have any; or, if you dare fight, To.. comfort your resolution. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. 38 This is the matter why Interpreters..will not consent it to be a true story.

b. Const *for*, *of*. Now only: What occasions or is fitted to occasion some specified feeling: chiefly *predicative*.

c 1420 *Ploughmans Prayer* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 400/1 Here is much matter of sorow, to see [etc] 1509 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 305 Yf she had contynued in this worlde, she sholde dayly haue herde & sene mater and cause of sorowe. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Envy* (Arb) 512 Neither can he, that mindeth but his own Businesse, finde much matter for Enuy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 951 Matter of scorne, not to be given the Foe. 1712 M HENRY *Daily Comm. God* Wks 1855 I. iii. 235 Whenever we go to bed, we shall not want matter for praise, if we did not want a heart. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. World* Pref. 22 Making it a sufficient matter for his contempt of any man, that he had served in the navy. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* i, Mynheer Calf. is Saxon when he requires tendance, and takes a Norman name when he becomes matter of enjoyment. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V xiii, The acquisition of which has been, to me, matter of great sorrow. 1865–6 TENNYSON '*I stood on a Tower*,' in *Gd Words* IX. 144 Science enough and exploring .. Matter enough for deploring, But aught that is worth the knowing? 1884 *Manch Exam* 17 June 5/2 The annual migration of the Viceroy to Simla is an old matter of complaint. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* l, 'Tis sure small matter for wonder If sorrow is with one still.

c. with attributive sb. prefixed.

1676 W. ALLEN *Addr Nonconf.* 121 They are prayer matter, and thanksgiving matter.

†14. Means of doing something. *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 265 They perceiued a kinde of courtly Maiestie in the minde of their host, though he wanted matter to shew it in his house. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* xv. 89 In all the benefites which wee haue receiued of God we must consider in what taking wee had bene if wee had gone without them and wee shall haue matter good store wherewith to doe that if we are not wilfully blinde.

†15. Material cause; element or elements of which something consists or out of which it is developed. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* VII ii. 184 Vnitie is as it were the very matter of number 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 258 Voyde of all matter of probabilitie. 1607–12 BACON *Ess*, *Of Seditions* (Arb) 398 Let vs. speake of the Materialls, and the causes, and the remedyes. The matter of seditions is of two kindes, Much povertye and much discontent. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* II. x. § 3 (1622) 304 His vncompounded simplicitie is the true matter of his Vnitie. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks (1841) 208 To know the nature and powers of the human voice, is in fact to know the matter or common subject of language. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration Reward* 237 There are many things which may constitute part of the matter of wealth, which, when taken separately or in small quantities, would hardly be called wealth.

16. In vague sense, nearly equivalent to 'things', 'something'; esp. with qualifying words (adj. or sb. prefixed, or *of* with *sb.* following), things or something of a specified kind, involving or related to a specified thing.

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 148/2 It is mater of Parlement longyng to the Kynges Highnesse. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 26 The first [Letter] whereof shall be for matter of unkindnesse. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* II vii. § 2 That in matter of fact there is some credite to be giuen to the testimonie of man, but not in matter of opinion and iudgement. 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, V. ii. 365 The King of France hauing any occasion to write for matter of Graunt. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* V. i. I haue Matter of danger, and state, to impart to Cæsar. 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* II. ii § 11 The Chronicle .. red before Ahassuerus . contained matter of affaires. 1651 G W. tr *Cowel's Inst.* 198 This is rather matter of fact then of Law. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Ductor Dubit.* III. v. Rule iv *heading*, The Fathers power does not extend to matter of Religion. 1788 G. WHITE *Selborne* v, This must have been matter of mere accident. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii, I have matter for thy private ear. 1873 M ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 388 Certainly in the Gospels there is plenty of matter to call out our feelings. 1884 *Manch. Exam* 29 May 4/7 That it is eminently desirable to attain this end is not now matter of dispute.

b. *spec.* in *Law.* Something which is to be tried or proved; statements or allegations which come under the consideration of the court. *Matter in deed*, *matter of record*, *nude matter* (see quots.).

1532 ST. GERMAN *Doctor & Stud.* II. liv. 138 It is nat alleged in the Indytement by matter in dede that he had suche weapon. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s.v, Mater in deede seemeth to be nothing else, but a truth to be proued, though not by any Record: and mater of Record, is that which may be proued by some Record. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., *Nude Matter*, is a naked Allegation of a thing done, to be prov'd only by Witnesses, and not by a Record, or other Specialty in Writing under Seal. 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Foreign Matter*, in law, is matter triable in another county; or matter done in another county. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 344 Assurances by matter of record are such as do not entirely depend on the act or consent of the parties themselves. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 413/2 He may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Matter*, .. in reference to court-martials. the specific charges which are brought against a prisoner, and to which the president and members must strictly confine themselves.

†c. *Matter in deed*, also (? orig.) *by matter in deed*: in point of fact, as a matter of fact; truly, really. *Matter in fact*: a matter of fact. *Obs.*

15.. *New Notbrowne Mayd* 144 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 7, Matter in dede, My sydes dyde blede For man. 1530 PALSGR. 833/1 By matter in dede, *par effet*. 1533 tr *Erasmus' Expos Comm. Crede* 78 The Iewes do graunte . that Iesus was crucified verye matter in dede 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho Lords* (Camden) 113 The question whether this cause had a sufficient hearinge, or noe, which is matter in facte.

17. a. Things printed or written; often with qualification, e g. *printed*, *manuscript*, *type written matter*. In *Printing* applied *techn.* to (*a*) the body of a printed work, as distinguished from the titles, headings, etc.; in newspapers, the general contents as distinguished from the advertisements; (*b*) type set up; (*c*) manuscript prepared for printing, 'copy'.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxii ¶ 5 He Sets the Title of the Chapter or Section in a different Character than his Matter is Set in. *Ibid* xxiii, The like mark he makes in Matter and Margin if two Letters are Transpos'd. *Ibid.* 386 *Open Matter.* Full of Breaks and Whites 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xviii 588 A new mode in the arrangement of the matter. 1838 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* I 106 We have printed half the matter. 1875 [see *live matter*, LIVE *a.* 8] 1886–94 SPENCER *Autobiog* I. xxxiii. 512 Matter which has been revised in manuscript, and again revised in proof 1887, 1890 [see FACE *v.* 8 c].

b. (*Postal*) *matter*: whatever may be sent by post.

1892 *Century Dict.* s.v. *First-class*, First-class matter, in the postal system of the United States matter which is in writing, or sealed against inspection *Ibid.* s v. *Second-class*, Second class matter, . mail matter consisting of newspapers and other periodical publications *Ibid* s v *Third-class.* 1896 *Strand Mag.* 338/2 [Letters and other] postal matter, such as book parcels, post cards, newspapers, circulars, telegrams, etc

18. Idiomatic phrases. a. *It makes no matter*, later *it is* (occas. †*skills*) *no matter* = it is of no consequence or importance; now often with ellipsis of the vb., *No matter*, also *What matter ..?* Often with dependent clause or an interrogative pronoun or adv used *ellipt.* † (*It is*) *no matter for*: there is no importance attaching to, (the thing in question) does not matter. Also with mixed constr. † *It is not a* (*one*) *farthing matter.*

1478 [see MAKE *v* ¹ 25]. 153. TINDALE *Expos Matt* v–vii. (? 1550) 61 What mater maketh it, yf I speake wordes whych I vnderstand not? *c* 1550 BALE *K Johan* (Camden) 14 *N* To the church, I trust, ye wyll be obedyent *K J* No. mater to yow whether I be so or no. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 128 My behauiour hathe not deserued, any such doggishe dealing. but makes it any great matter? 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* III i. 334 *Sp* Item, she doth talke in her sleepe. *La.* It s no matter for that, so shee sleepe not in her talke *Ibid.* II vii 66 No matter who s displeas'd, when you are gone 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horne bk.* vii 33 How course soeuer the stuffe be, tis no matter so it hold fashion. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 45 No great matter where. 1670 in *Cosin s Corr* (Surtees) II. 251 It skills no matter what Neile s atturney said to you. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I 39 So be we get into the way, what's matter which way we get in? 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach* IV. xv, *Bell* My patch, my patch *Lat*. No matter for your patch. 1712–13 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 3 Mar, Tis not a farthing matter her death, I think. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp Philos.* (1776) I. 351 But no matter for the tides in the moon; it is very well if they have satisfactorily explained the tides upon earth. 1802 MAR EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 169 'He has lost the key of the trunk ' 'No matter; we can break it open'. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ* I. iii § 21 (1875) 66 After no matter how great a progress in the colligation of facts. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 18 But what matter ..from whom I heard this?

b. † *To make much* (*no*) *matter of*: to make much (nothing) of (*obs.*). *To make a matter*: to make a fuss or to-do.

a 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* iii 19 For men of merit sho [*sc.* Fortune] no mater maks *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Engl.* (1853) I. 175 Much matter was made of this. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 82 Because you said a word too much in a friend's ear. to make such a matter!

IV. A thing, affair, concern; corresponding to L. *res*, which it is often employed to render.

19. An event, circumstance, fact, question, state or course of things, etc which may be an object of consideration or practical concern; a subject, affair, business.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 270 Of þis ilke materie ich spec muchel þeruppe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 836 Lo, goode men, a flie and eek a frere Woln falle in every dissche and matiere. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 He knoweth wel that in the matier on hym surmetted by the sayd Bille, he ne hath noght born hym as he sholde hav doon *c* 1450 *Merlin* vii. 114, I praye yow,..that ye will me counseile in this matere. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* Ded A 2, To judge by matters past, what shalbe the consequent, and end of things to come. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xix. 39 But if yee enquire any thing concerning other matters, it shalbe determined in a lawfull assembly. 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Truth* (Arb.) 499 One of the later Schoole of the Grecians examineth the matter, and is at a stand [etc.]. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 12 Oct, He..then falls on his sword; and, to make the matter sure, at the same time discharges a pistol through his own head. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 73 Upon this we dropt the Matter, and began to discourse concerning the Provisions. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 1 They order, said I, this matter better in France. 1802 MAR EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 105 The brewer cut the matter short, by saying, he had not time to argue. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxviii, To mend the matter, the hostess was a most intolerable scold and shrew. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 154 In default of help from Rome, he would lay the matter before parliament. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 4/6 One of the leading matters under consideration was the

report of the Ecclesiastical Commission. 1887 E. STUART *In His Grasp* iii. 39, I tried to lead the conversation to personal matters.

b. with possessive (or equivalent): An affair or business specially belonging to some person or persons; (one's) cause, concern, or affair. ? *Obs.*

In later use app. only *collect. plural.*

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 613, I wold meng al mi mater 3if I miȝt for schame. c1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 775. 2931 We putten al our matere and cause al hoolly in your goode wil. c1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1794 Lordes han for to done So mych for hem-self, þat my mateere Out of hir mynde slippith away soone. c1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 143 Thai were so occupied with thair owne maters, and with the maters off thair kynne,.. þat thai entendet but litle to be kynges maters. 1503 HAWES *Example Virt.* xii. 234 By me your mater shall be well sped. 1530 PALSGR. 473/2 If thou se my lerned counsayle in Westmynster hall, call upon them to remember my mater agaynst Bulkyn [Fr. *mon proces contre Bulkyn*]. a1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* i. (Arb.) 83 Though, for their priuate matters they can follow, fawne, and flatter noble Personages. 1612 BRERETWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xv 157 You may see them .in Possevins book of the matters of Moscovia. 1625 BACON *Ess., Envy* (Arb.) 512 To know much of other Mens Matters. a1657 MURE *Psalm* xxi 2 Lord, in thy strength the King sall joy, .To his minde Thow makst his maters goe. 1837 J. HOOK *Jack Brag* v, Take my advice, Jack,.. try them both. Manage your matters well—lead them both on. 1857 BORROW *Rom. Rye* xi 74 Let the matters of my sister and Jasper Petulengro alone, brother.

c. *pl.* (without article or qualification): Events, affairs, circumstances, etc., understood to refer to a particular occasion, but not further specified.

1570 Sir H. SIDNEY *Let* in *Life of Sir P. Carew* (1857) 241 Thomond matters have gone verie leisurelie on. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i 79 If matters grow to your likings. a1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 369 At Providence matters went after the old manner. 1671 MILTON *S. A.* 1348 Matters now are strain'd Up to the highth, whether to hold or break. 1699 J. BROWN in *R. L'Estrange's Erasmus Colloq.* (1725) 390, I will take a proper occasion to discourse matters with your Husband. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 52, I will bring you to her as a stranger, and so you may bring matters about. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV 331 This seems to be carrying matters too far. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 10 Matters are very different in France. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 235/2 A state of matters which .. was .attended with heavy loss to this country.

d. In *plural* sometimes used vaguely of concrete things. ? *Obs.*

1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 291 Which MS^t. he has been pleas'd to give to the writer of these matters. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 207 That we did not want great Matters, only barely enough to support Life. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 50 After a short repast of some small matters. 1814 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* ii, She [the landlady] retired after these acts of hospitality, and left the stranger to enjoy in quiet the excellent matters which she had placed before him. 1826 DISRAELI *Vivian Grey* v. iv, Cups, balls, an I rings, and other mysterious-looking matters, which generally accompany a conjuror.

20. *contextually* A subject of contention, dispute, litigation, or the like. More explicitly *matter in dispute, question,* † *variance,* † *difference.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 65 Thilke luge is wys, that sone understondeth a matere [*v. r.* matiere] and iuggeth by leyser. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 181 Non withinne the cite In destorbance of unite Dorste ones moeven a matiere. 1462 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 314 Hit is grawnt that hit be lawfull to determe all maner materis and make lawes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. i. 726 And quarels and maters thow hast now a dayes for ladyes and gentilwymmen more than euer thou were wonte to haue. 1532 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I 348 Touching a certen matter in varyaunce betwixt the executours of Sir William Spencer diceas'd and my ladye spencer. 1535 COVERDALE *Dent.* xvii. 8 Yf a matter be to harde for the in iudgment betwixte bloude and bloude. 1597 BACON *Coulers Gd & Evill* (Arb.) 140 If the matter should be tryed by duell betweene two Champions. 1774 [see DIFFERENCE sb. 3]. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Taxation* Sel Wks. I. 147 Not being troubled with too anxious a zeal for any matter in question. 1825 [see DISPUTE sb. 1 b]. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* viii, They rarely met without crossing swords on one matter if not another.

† **b.** Phr. *To make a matter to* (a person), to pick a quarrel with. *To have a matter with* or *against,* to have a quarrel with. *Obs*

1530 PALSGR. 618, I make a mater to one, I pycke a quarell to him. I make no mater to hym, *je ne luy demande riens.* 1535 COVERDALE *Jude.* xii. 2, I and my people had a greate matter with y children of Ammon. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xix. 38 If Demetrius, and the craftesmen, haue a matter against any man, the law is open.

21. With qualification (attribute, or *of* and sb.): A thing, affair, subject, etc., of the kind denoted by or pertaining to the thing denoted by the qualification.

For the illustration of such phrases as *galley, halfpenny, hanging, laughing, missing, money matter,* see the first element. See also MATTER OF COURSE, MATTER OF FACT.

c1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* I. xvii (MS. Cott.) *heading,* Þa fyrst materis of mawmetry Þat clerkis callis ydolatry. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Wemen* 122 Euer ymagynyng in mynd materis of evill. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. Countess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 298 She dyde translate dyuers maters of deuocyon out of Frenshe into Englysshe. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 149 It is taken for a laughynge matter. 1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 4 b, All their ancient orders and proceedings in matters Militarie. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i 2, I will make a Star-Chamber matter of it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 73 Matters of faith..are so plainly setled by the Scriptures, that [etc.]. 1678 WARLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 99. 468/1 Mens Consciences are not to be forced in matters of Religion. 1892 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcvi[i]. 31 She knows but matters of the house, And he, he knows a thousand things. 1900 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 3/4 The campaign is nearly over—as a field matter it is fully at an end.

b. *A matter of*: a circumstance which involves or brings into play . .; a 'case' of.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 179 When once we steer a hair's-breadth out of the sphere of every day's practice, everything is a matter of cross and pile. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 51 As a matter of economy, it is suggested [etc.] 1843 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 35 This, however, must be taken merely as a matter of opinion. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ix, This is a matter of life and death. 1868 W. K. CLIFFORD *Mental Development* Lect. & Ess. (1879) I 104 The power of creation is not a matter of static ability;..it is a matter of habits and desires.

22. Used, like *thing,* as an indeterminate sb. to which to attach an epithet. Also in phrases like *it is no such matter, another matter.*

c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 427 But hit a ful confuse matere Were al the gestes for to here. 14.. LYDG. *Isop.* (Zup.) 48 In matyrs þat touche poetry. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV,* II. iv. 301 Instinct is a great matter. c1600 — *Sonn.* lxxxvii. 14 In sleepe a King, but waking no such matter. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 88 What impossible matter wil he make easy next? 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxv. 20 They deuise deceitfull matters against them that are quiet in the land. 1692 RAY *Disc.* (1732) Pref. 9, I had taken notice of five matters of ancient tradition. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 153 It cannot in any wise be an indifferent matter, whether we obey or disobey those commands. 1868 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 249 If actresses are bad, no manager can help it, but to take pains to turn a bad woman into an actress is another matter. 1842 BROWNING *Waring* i. iv, Truth's a weighty matter. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 438 Who desire you more Than . dying lips, With many thousand matters left to do, The breath of life. 1876 BLACK *Maitcap V* xvii, The pronunciation of the word *allegro* is not a matter of very grave moment.

† **b.** *All is a matter*: it is all the same. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Poesie* II. xii. [xiii.] (Arb.) 127 Whether we make the common readers to laugh or to lowre, all is a matter. 1682 N. O. *Bolcan's Lutrin* II 118 Let me sob, roar, or swoon, 'tis all a matter To marble-hearted John.

† **c.** (*Any, some, no*) *great matter*: (something, nothing) considerable. *Obs.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (Cattley) (K. O.), It is no great matter. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 120 It did shew manifestly vnto the World, that hee [Perkin] was some Great matter. c1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 554 This..may seem to be no great matter at first sight. 1717 BERKELEY *Frnl Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 528 We saw an armoury which seemed no great matter.

d. *For that matter*: = 'for the matter of that' (see 25 c).

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à-la-Mode* III ii. 47 *Pala* But who told you I was here? *Rho.* O, for that matter, we had intelligence. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. xxii, No, no, for that matter, when she and I part, she'll carry her separate maintenance about her. 1898 *Times* 10 Jan. 13/3 The shivering drivers who (like every one else, for that matter) had to be out in it [the rain] without tents.

23. a. With qualifying adj., usually *small*: A (certain) quantity or amount (*of*). ? *Obs.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 265 [He] sold them their liberties for a small matter. *Ibid* 271 It is thought that the Empire receiveth every way above seven millions, which is a great matter. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 472 At first an easie matter was demanded by the King of Denmark, and now more exacted than they can possibly bear. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 31 They can live upon a small matter; and provided they have Rice [etc.]. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 33 It produces a small matter of Indico. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No 6142/3 One sorrel Horse Colt,..with a small matter of White in his Face. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. v, I..sent a small matter to his wife. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 214 My son here has been of some little matter of use to you. *Ibid.* IV. 26 You will oblige us by taking some little matter of supper with us.

b. *A small matter,* occas. *a matter,* used advl. = Somewhat, slightly. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 133 Very large quantities of Timber..may be had, though some small matter dearer than in Norway. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. xv, I have thought to tarry a small matter in town to learn somewhat of your lingo. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 275 Open them a small matter wider, or shut them a small matter closer. 1788 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 4 The socket and spindle being a small matter taper. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks* Wks. 1853 II. 267/1 Carnaby did quail a matter at these words.

24. *A matter of*: used to qualify a numeral, indicating that it is not to be taken as literally exact. Also rarely *matter of* (? obs.), *the matter of.*

c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. 193 The French that came over with Her Majesty .are all casheer'd this week, about a matter of sixscore, wherof the Bishop of Mende was one. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 360 [He] lets him have a great deal of it for a matter of a shilling. 1653 COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xi. 34 Accompanied with a matter of seven hundred men. 1771 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 7 July, He had had, as he phrased it, a matter of four wives. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 378 Hither have I been riding of matter of thirteen miles. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* II. i, Lackland..boarded once, for the matter of a fortnight, in St. Edmundsbury Convent. 1862 BORROW *Wales* lxxxiii. (1901) 298 'Is it long since your honour was in Durham county?' 'A good long time. A matter of forty years'.

25. The matter (in various idiomatic uses).

† **a.** That which is contemplated, intended, or desired. *To the matter*: to the point, relevant(ly); = L. *ad rem. From the matter*: irrelevant(ly). *Much about the matter*: not far from the point. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 30 a, Thou aunswerest Luther, more unreverently, then it becommeth thee, and not sufficientlye to the matter. 1597 BACON *Ess., Discourse* (Arb.) 22 To vse too many circumstances ere one come to the matter is wearisome. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 169. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 326 To helpe the Matter, the Alchymists call in..many Vanities, out of Astrologie. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 951 It shall not be from the matter to tax in brief the madnesse of the ancient Gentiles. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 55 If you take 5 parts Lead, and one part Stone, it will come very near the matter. a1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1714) I. 12 He grants it [*sc.* the deluge] to have come so near the matter, that but very few escap'd. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq* (1733) 483 You're much about the Matter [L. *haud multum aberras a scopo*].

b. The circumstance or state of things which actually involves or concerns some person or thing, esp. one which calls for remedy or explanation; chiefly in *What is the matter?* and similar expressions. Phr. (colloq.) *What is the matter with . .?* = What ails, troubles, or is amiss with . .? hence (*jocular*) What is the objection to, What is there to complain of in . .?

1469 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 93 Maister Rochif asked him what the matter was, if I might have any ease. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* xxii. 8 Whan he hath tolde his tayle, he sayeth: what is the matter? 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 323 b, No man knew what the matter was. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 163 What is the matter heere? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 13 Alexander happed to say: Doe you thinke these men would haue come from so farre to complaine, except they had iust cause of griefe? and Cassander answered, Yea, that was the matter, because they thought they should not be disprooued. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III 6 The Camo tells you, what's the matter. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa,* Why she likes him, admire not at her; She loves herself, and that's the matter. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 88, I be seech what is the matter with you. 1802 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls* (1803) VI. 8 What's the matter with the peace? 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* II 75 The children amused themselves as if nothing was the matter. 1837 [see LEG *sb.* 1]. 1847–9 HELPS *Friends in C.* II. (1851) 5 There was something the matter with the old man. 1885 'F. ANSTEY' *Tinted Venus* 69 'What's the matter?' 'Nothing is the matter, Matilda', he said.

† **c.** *On* or *upon the matter* (also *upon the whole m.*): taking the thing as a whole, speaking generally; for all practical purposes, practically speaking. *Obs.*

c1560 *Misogonus* III. i 192 (Brandl), Pounder matter, well, if she should not knowt, who showlde knowe? 1612 BACON *Ess., Deformity* (Arb.) 254 So that vpon the whole matter [ed. 1625 vpon the matter], in a great wit, deformity is an aduantage to rising. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II xxxvii. (1640) 93 That Christians are not bound to keep faith with idolaters, the worshippers of a false god, as the Egyptian Caliph was on the matter. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 120 The Rules they both work by are upon the matter the same, in Sawing, Mortassing, &c. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I 79 This is upon the matter a Pension paid under a more decent name to the most considerable Men of the Country. 1691 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) II 188 Upon the whole matter it is absurd to think that conscience can be kept in order without frequent examination. a1710 BP. BULL *Serm.* xviii. Wks. 1827 I. 439 He is upon the matter sure of a long life.

d. Phr. *In the matter of* (= law Latin *in re*) · in relation to, with regard to, chiefly in *Law.*

1790 AMBLER *Chancery Rep.* 78 In the Matter of Annesley, a Lunatic. 1834 ADOLPHUS & ELLIS 1 *K. B. Rep.* 843 In the Matter of Elmy and Sawyer. 1876 *Law Rep., Prob. Div.* I. 423 In the Matter of the Petition of Sheehy. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* iv, He [Dryden] had 'seen many others', as an admirable Gallicism has it, in the matter of attacks. 1882 *Times* 30 June 5 In the matter of Egypt, the German Chancellor will leave them to act as they like. 1904 *Standard* 29 Nov. 9/7 In the Matter of an Arbitration between the Manchester Carriage and Tramways Company (Claimants) v. The Swinton and Pendlebury Urban District Council (Purchasing Authority).

e. *For the matter of that*: as far as that goes.

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. (1783) 24 For the matter of that, we can afford it well enough as it is. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, 'Consider, my dear', cries the husband, 'she is a gentlewoman'..'As for the matter of that', returned the hostess, 'gentle or simple, out she shall pack with a sussarara'.

26. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *matter-hating, -moulded, -woven* adjs; † **matter-bear** (see quot.).

1612 S. STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 117 The matter-beare, is a generall part of a Furnace which beereth and holdeth the substances of the Raw matters. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xc[ii], In matter-moulded forms of speech. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* viii. 98 Facts, objects, are but phantoms matter-woven. 1868 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 17 The matter-hating principles of this school.

† **Ma'tter,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Also 7 matteyer. [f. MAT *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].] A mat-maker.

14 *Voc.,* in Wr.-Wülcker 613/38 *Storiator,* a mattere. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxvii (1869) 101 Whan þus hadde seid me þe-mattere [F *natier*] who he was. 1611 COTGR., *Natier,* a Matter; or maker of mats. 1614 *Acc. Revels at Court* (Shaks. Soc. 1842) p. xliv, To Richard Ansell Matteyer to his Matie..for his paines and chardges in nayling downe the greene clothe in the Banquetting House . for the Maske.

Matter (mæ·təɹ), *v.* Also 6 mattre, matier. [f. MATTER *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To discharge matter or pus; to suppurate.

1530 PALSGR. 633/2 Whan thynke you that your byle wyll matter? 1544 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) S iv b, The .. skin of an adder, boiled in oile .. is also good for an eare that mattereth. 1658 A. FOX *Surg. Guide* III. iv. 227 Every wound mattereth, and desireth to make a seperation of that which is destroyed. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict., Suppuro,* .. to

matter, to suppurate. [1873–86 Elworthy *W. Som. Gloss.*, *Mattery*, to discharge pus.]

† **b.** To exude in the form of matter or pus.

1635 Quarles *Emblems* I. xii. 49 Earth's milk's a ripen'd core That drops from her disease, that matters from her sore.

2. To be of importance; to signify: chiefly in interrogative and negative sentences. (Freq *impersonal* with dependent clause.) Const. *to*; also (*poet. rare*) with *dative*.

1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist* IV. (1612) 161 Sosianus & Sagitta were men vile & of no account, neither mattered it where they liued. *a* 1617 Bayne *Lect.* (1634) 68 What those are who are not under our houshold gouernment mattereth not to our discredit. 1633 Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 18 It matters not, O God, how I am vexed here below, a while. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No 252 P 1 What matters it what she says to you? 1817 Southey *Wat Tyler* I. 2 Poet Wks. II. 25 What matters me who wears the crown of France? 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxvi, We haven't spent any to matter 1846 Landor *Imag. Conv.* I. 156 Nor does it matter a straw whether we use the double *e* instead of *ee* in *sweet*. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* I. iv. i. 175 His pretext mattered little. 1878 Tennyson *The Revenge* xi, We die—does it matter when? 1884 *Law Rep.* 26 *Chanc. Div* 128 It mattered nothing to them whether the other Corporators were eight or a thousand 1885 'F. Anstey' *Tinted Venus* 181 'It matters not', she said, calmly.

3. With a negative: To be concerned about, care for, regard, heed, mind. (Sometimes with dependent clause.) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* in the sense: To approve of, like.

1649 Blith *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 96 Let his Land be fit for one, or fit for another use, he matters it not. 1664 H More *Myst. Iniq.* xi. 37, I matter not what careless abuses there may be put upon a word. 1720 *Humourist* Ded. 13 They matter it not of a straw. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* II. vi, If it had been out of doors I had not mattered it so much. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 26 He did not matter cold, nor hunger, nor what he eat, nor what he drank. 1804 Eugenia de Acton *Tale without Title* I. 215 Oh! as to your fine speeches, Miss, I matter not them a straw 1892 M C. F Morris *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 89 If a workinan does not take kindly to his occupation, he would say that he did not matter it much.

b. *absol.* or *intr* To care, mind. ? *Obs.*

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc* 43 Let it somewhat fall short or exceed that number they matter not. 1723 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 350 If he would not marry them they matter'd not. 1729 Walkden *Diary* (1866) 80, I mattered not if we exchanged, so he took my box, and I his.

† **4.** To arrange the subject-matter of *nonce-use*

1548 Geste *Pr. Masse* Ded., Whiche I can neyther word, matter, ne reason accordyngly e, and so [etc.].

† **Matterative,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **mattrative.** [irreg. f. Matter *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ative, with recollection of *maturative*.] Characterized by the presence of matter or pus.

1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 40 The corruption which the horse venteth · if that mattrative stuffe be green [etc.] 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v *Fever*, His Eyes are so swell'd that he cannot easily open 'em for matterative Stuff *Ibid.* s.v. *Wen*, [Wens] being as to the outward part, Flesh, but toward the Root, matterative.

† **Mattered,** *a. Obs rare.* [f. Matter *sb.*[1] + -ed[2], after med.L. *māterātus*.]

1. *Metaph.* = Materiated.

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 57 A mattered effect, or effect of the matter, is euery thing made of some matter. 1654 Z Coke *Logick* 159 From the common matter put or taken away. to put or take away the mattered,.. is a contingent inference; as, In Germany is much wood, therefore they have many ships

2. Containing matter or pus.

1590 Barrough *Meth. Physick* V VI (1639) 278 A mattered tumour is more safely opened with a knife then with burning medicines.

Matterful (mæ·təɹfŭl), *a.* [f. Matter *sb.*[1] + -ful.] Of a book, an author, or the like: Full of 'matter' or substance.

1819 Lamb *Lett* x *To Wordsworth* 97 From thence I turned to Vincent Bourne; what a sweet, unpretending, pretty manner'd, matterful Creature. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* I. 147 In sweet and matterful verse. 1887 *Sat. Rev* 3 Sept. 337 The cheap little collection called the 'Bibliothèque utile', seldom admits numbers which are not 'matterful and factful', as some singular people say.

Hence **Ma·tterfulness.**

1883-4 Grosart *Nashe's Wks.* I. Introd. 45 One is struck with their terseness and matterfulness

† **Mattering,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Matter *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The formation of matter or pus, suppuration.

1528 Paynell *Salerne's Regim.* X iiij, Nothynge is better to heale matterynge at the eares, than the ieuse of wylowe leaues. 1632 Widdowes *Nat. Philos.* 55 Extraordinary mattering is, when .. the humors or parts themselves are made full of corrupt matter. 1749 Bracken *Farriery* (ed. 6) xxx. 258 Mattering of the Yard. in Stoned Horses is often no other than a *Gonorrhœa Simplex*.

2. Caring, minding.

1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 35 The Cloth as it were, should always be laid in a fine Garden, without mattering to see what passes in the open Fields.

† **Mattering,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Matter *v.* + -ing[2].] Forming or discharging matter, purulent.

1562 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 20 Scabbes,.. mattering sores,. and the canker. 1589 Rider *Bibl. Schol.* s.v., A mattering, or running sore.

† **Matterish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Matter *sb.*[1] + -ish.] Of the nature of, full of, forming, or discharging pus.

1580 Blundeville *Curing Horses Dis.* 59 A kind of Scab.. which is full of fretting matterish water. 1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 74 The Matterish clouts that are wrapt about [the sore]. 1725 Atkinson in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII 341 There had been discharg'd a small Quantity of matterish Substance.

Matterless (mæ·təɹlĕs), *a.* [f. Matter *sb.*[1] + -less.]

1. Having no matter; not embodied in matter; immaterial Now *rare*.

1548 Geste *Pr Masse* B v, The broken bread..is material & not mattierles 1602 J Davies (Heref.) *Mirum in modum* (Grosart) 20/1 Who being immaterall, cannot change, (For that's immutable thats matterlesse). *a* 1849 H Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) I. 56 He cannot live upon matterless forms. 1890 J. H Stirling *Gifford Lect.* xv 304 A matterless form would vanish.

† **2.** Without materials. *Obs. rare*—[1].

14.. *Pilgr. Sowle*, No more men maye glosen withouten text than bylde materles.

† **3.** Devoid of 'matter', sense, or meaning. *Obs.*

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* To Rdr., With multiplication of matterless words *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Hor. Art P* 460 All fine noise Of verse meere-matter lesse 1767 Mrs S. Pennington *Lett.* III. 37 Some dissipation is necessary for you, and therefore, my matterless lines may have their use.

4. Immaterial, of no concern or importance. Chiefly *dial.*

a 1650 May *Old Couple* II (1658) 10 'Tis matterless in goodness who excels: He that hath coyn, hath all perfections else. 1875 *Manley & Corringham Gloss* s.v., It's matterless which way you tak' th' watter 1889 *Archæol. Aeliana* (N.S.) XIII. 280 It being matterless whether a saint is incorruptible or, as in the case of Bede, corrupted.

b. Applied to persons: Of no consequence; incompetent, shiftless, helpless. *dial*

1794 Hutchinson *Hist Cumbld* I. 225 *note*, Mr. Robinson ..a simple matterless body. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*

Matterne, obs. form of Martin.

Matter of course. Something which is to be expected as following the natural course or order of things.

1739 (see Course *sb.* 36 a). 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. xii. (1866) 27 Having as a matter of course sold my cloak-bag. 1878 S. Walpole *Hist. Engl.* II 525 Protestants guilty of killing Roman Catholics were acquitted, as a matter of course, by Protestant juries. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/2 It was a matter of course that France should retain the territory she had conquered.

b. *attrib* or as *adj.* (written with hyphens), rarely as *predicative adj.*: Occurring or following as a matter of course; to be expected. Freq. of persons or their mode of action: Taking things as a matter of course.

1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* liii, The cool matter-of-course manner of this reply. 1854 Lowell *Jrnl. Italy* Pr. Wks. 1890 I 129 A sudden change in the scenery, like those that seem so matter-of-course in dreams. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf* xxx, I won't have that sort of matter-of course acquiescence. 1865 Mozley *Mirac* v. 100 The belief in it is so necessary and so matter of-course an act in us, that [etc.]. 1892 W S. Gilbert *Foggerty's Fairy* 190, I said some matter of course words to the effect [etc.].

Hence **Matter-of-course·ness** *nonce-wd.*

1890 *Temple Bar* Sept 78 A naturalness, a matter-of-courseness that admitted of no questioning.

Matter of fact (mæ·təɹəvfæ·kt), *sb.* and *a.* [See Matter *sb.*[1] 16, 21 and Fact *sb.* 6.]

A. *sb.* **a.** *Law.* That portion of a subject of judicial inquiry which is concerned with the truth or falsehood of alleged facts; a particular question or issue that is of this nature: opposed to *matter of law*. **b.** What pertains to the sphere of fact as opposed to opinion, probability, or inference; also, something which is of the nature of a fact. Phrases, *As a matter of fact, in matter of fact*: in point of fact, really.

1581 E. Campion in *Confer.* II. (1584) M b, He speaketh of a matter of fact 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol* II vii. § 2 If it be admitted that in matter of fact there is some credite to be giuen to the testimonie of man, but not in matter of opinion and iudgement. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I iv § 9 It is either a beleefe of Historie (as the Lawyers speeke, matter of fact) or else of matter of art and opinion. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 112 The House to consider of the matter of facte 1661 Evelyn *Diary* 1 Oct, He then commanded me to draw up the matter of fact happening at the bloudy encounter 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV xvi (1695) 380 Some particular Existence, or, as it is usually termed, matter of fact, which falling under Observation, is capable of humane Testimony. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 122 P 1 It is true in Matter of Fact, I was present at the ingenious Entertainment 1727 A Hamilton *New Acc E. Ind.* II xxxiii. 9 The Story was really true Matter of Fact. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith* 289 The Matter of Fact is, that the two Gates. will undoubtedly be found wider. 1739 Hume *Hum. Nat.* I. iii. § 7 (1888) 94 All reasonings from causes or effects terminate in conclusions, concerning matter of fact; that is, concerning the existence of objects or of their qualities. 1776 — *My own Life*, This is a matter of fact which is easily cleared and ascertained. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 119, I have strictly adhered to matter of fact. 1816–60 Whately *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1864) 111 By a matter of fact is meant something which might conceivably be submitted to the senses, and about which it is supposed there could not be any disagreement among persons who should be present and to whose senses it should be presented. 1842 J H. Newman *Eccl. Miracl.* (1843) 56 There exists, in matter of fact, that very connection..between Ecclesiastical and Scripture miracles. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxvii (1862) VI. 38 *note*, Great numbers of Aristophanic jests have been transcribed as serious matter-of-fact. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw* II. iii. 311 They did not receive, as matter of fact, the good government which they desired. 1889 J K Jerome *Three Men in a Boat* 283 As a matter of fact, you are quite right. I did catch it.

B *attrib.* passing into *adj.* (Usually written with hyphens.) Pertaining to, having regard to, or depending upon actual fact as distinguished from what is speculative or fanciful; unimaginative, prosaic

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 321 P 1, I contemn the Men given to Narration under the Appellation of a Matter of Fact Man. 1787 Burns *Let.* 15 Jan., Wks. (Globe) 323 To write him a mere matter of-fact affair, like a merchant's order. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* i. 67 The scene is not impressive in itself,—that at Suez especially is matter-of-fact in the highest degree. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) II. 277 The more Callicles is irritated, the more provoking and matter of fact does Socrates become. 1887 R. N. Carey *Uncle Max* xl. (1888) 84 [She] bade her drink her tea before it got cold, in a sensible matter-of fact way.

absol. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 185 Its oscillations between the ideal and the matter-of fact.

Hence **Matter-of-fa·ctism,** the principle or practice of regarding or relying upon matter of fact only; so **Ma·tter-of-fa·ctist,** one who regards matter of fact only; **Ma·tter-of-fa·ctly** *adv.*, in a matter-of-fact manner; **Ma·tter-of-fa·ctness,** matter-of fact quality or character.

1860 Sara Hennell *Thoughts in Aid of Faith* 195 Hard *matter of fact ism. *a* 1866 J. Grote *Exam. Utilit. Phil.* xviii. (1870) 283 Positivism and matter of factism, that is, the refusal to take account of any thing else in things except that they are. 1833 *New Monthly Mag* XXXIX 165 The *matter-of-factists will put down as your sober opinion..the ἄτοπα πτερόεντα inspired by the festivity of the hour. 1865 J. Grote *Explor. Philos.* I 80 Thorough positivists or, I may say, matter-of factists. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* I 47 'You mean us, I suppose', I answered *matter-of-factly. 1816 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 28 Nov. (1884), [The] success I attribute altogether .. to the *matter-of-factness, with which it is written. 1879 W. Knight *Stud Philos. & Lit* 291 The infelicities in Wordsworth's style.. its sinking from ideality into matter of factness.

Mattery (mæ·təɹi), *a.* Also 4–7 **mattry.** [f. Matter *sb.*[1] + -y[1].]

1. Full of, forming, or discharging matter or pus; purulent. Now *rare*.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R* xvii. ci. (1495) 667 Oleum mirtum clensyth mattry eerys. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Dis'yll. Waters* I v a, Impostumes whiche roune of mattery humours and moystoures. 1666 J. H. *Treat. Gt. Antidote* 11 It brought away much mattery substance. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. xiii. 1070 A mattery sore.

† **2.** Full of 'matter' or sense. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* IV v, Away with your Mattery Sentences; They are to giaue and wise, for this meeting

Matteyer, variant of Matter *sb.*[2] *Obs.*

Matthean (mæpi·ăn), *a.* Also -æan. [f. L. *Matthæ-us* Matthew + -an.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the evangelist St. Matthew.

1897 *Expositor* Aug. 152 The closing sentence being distinctly Matthæan *Ibid* Dec. 448 In two of the Matthean logia the Lord speaks of His disciples collectively as the *ecclesia*.

Mattie, Mattin: see Matie, Matin.

Matting (mæ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Mat *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1]]

1. The action of becoming or state of being matted or tangled. Also with *down, together*.

1682 H. More *Contn. Remark. Stor.* 41 This Magical matting of the Daughter's hair into a Witch-lock. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 570 It [*sc.* the Malt] sinks gradually, distributing its strength to your Liquor equally without matting 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 19 The matting of the vegetation, impeding the flow of the water. 1884 W S. B McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 2 The property of felting or matting, which is so characteristic of wool. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* III. 809 Obstruction (of the bowel) by the matting together of several coils of intestine. 1899 *Ibid* VII. 480 The matting down of the velum interpositum.

2. a. The process of making mats or matting. **b.** The covering of a floor, etc. with matting.

a. 1720 *Lond. Gaz* No. 5891/4 Tho. Smith of that Branch called a matted Chair-maker, is in want of Journeymen..for Matting 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult* I. 7 Among the textile arts are to be ranged matting, netting [etc.].

b. 1813 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 22 Feb. 114/1 Matting and carpeting have done much for the stone floor.

3. *concr.* A fabric composed of a coarse material, e. g., coir, bast, hemp, grass, etc., used as a covering for floors or roofs, or as material for packing, for tying plants, etc. Also *Naut.* = Mat *sb.*[1] 4.

Different kinds of matting are known as *Canton, Dutch, India* (see India 6), *Russia matting*; also **Coco-nut matting** (see Coco 4 d), **Sword matting** (see Sword).

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 341 The sail is made of matting, and the mast..of bamboo. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract of Customs* (1821) 154, 20 Rolls Dutch Matting...Matting is used by the Cabinet-makers for packing of goods. 1819 *Mem. Caled. Hort. Soc.* III 111 Through the heads of these nails, strings or strands of matting are introduced. 1843 Mrs. Houston *Yacht Voy. Texas* (1844) I. 27 The floors are spread with a fine matting. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric* (ed. 4) II 324 The scion, which you will tie to it slightly with a piece of wetted matting 1851 Delamer *Flower Gard.* 31 The cold frame (covered with matting). 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 10 The broad stone staircase with its matting worn into large holes. 1901 Hasluck *Bamboo Work* iii. 48 The top (of the table) is of wood covered with Japanese matting.

b Materials for mats.

1847 in Webster; and in recent Dicts.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Covered with or composed of matting.

1833 J. Bennett *Artificer's Lex.* 190 Matting bassocks,.. oval or round. 1886 *Literary World* (Boston) 4 Aug 246/3 Matting roofs. 1895 C. Holland *Jap. Wife* 24 The matting floor. 1900 P. F. Warner *Cricket in many Climes* 219 An ideal ground as far as a matting wicket ever can be so.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *matting line, needle, tie* (cf. 2 a, b); **matting-boat** = *mattress-boat*: see Mattress 4 (*Cent Dict* 1890); **matting-loom**, a loom in which matting is made; see also quot. 1875.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xix. 10 *Matting lines, twines, coir yarn and fibre 1883 in *Abridgm Specif. Patents, Weaving* (1861) 423 My invention consists in making mats in a *matting loom. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Matting-loom* (Weaving), one in which slats are introduced into the shed to form the woof. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 273/2 Their [*sc.* Upholsterers'] Pack or *Matting Needle. 1845 *Greenhouse Comp* I. 172 Common *matting ties.

Matting (mæ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Mat *v.*[2] + -ing[1].]

1. The production of a 'mat' surface, in *Chasing, Gilding*, etc. Also, the mat surface thus produced.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 259/2 Matting or Hatching, is to make a Beast or Lion Hairy, a Bird Feathers, Fish Scales, and Flowers and Leaves, Veins and Threads. 1758 *Handmaid to Arts* 381 The deeper and obscure parts of the carving, are coloured after the gilding; which treatment is called matting 1854 Reinnel *Carpenters' & Gilders' Comp.* 74 Matting or Dead Gold. 1885 F. Miller *Glass-Paint* 53 If this matting [*i. e.* antiquing glass with umber or ancient brown] is done to deceive, it is certainly false. 1887 L. L. Hasluck *Repoussé Work* 52 The simplest form of matting is made by dots 1893 *Brit. Jrnl Photogr.* XL. 800 The 'matting' of gelatine prints has become very general. 1898 T. B. Wigley *Goldsm. & Jeweller* 146 The term..'surface chasing' is generally applied to the feathering of birds, .the matting of foliage, &c.

2. The furnishing (of a picture) with a mat; *concr.* = Mat *sb.*[4] 3.

1864 Webster, *Matting*, an ornamental border of thin rolled brass, placed between the plate and glass of a daguerreotype picture, to prevent abrasion 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Matting*, the passepartout over a picture A mat. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 141 The matting and framing of a [photographic] print

3. *Comb.*, as *matting-pattern, -punch, -tool.*

1877 G. B. Gee *Pract. Gold-worker* 133 An effective matting-punch was at once produced This matting-tool appears to have been greatly used by the mediæval goldworkers. 1898 T. B Wigley *Goldsm. & Jeweller* 120 Passing the wire through flattening rolls with matting pattern.

Mattins: see Matin.

Mattock (mæ·tək), *sb.* Forms: 1 **mattoc, mettoc, metoc, meottuc**, 1–2 **mattuc**, 4–6 **mattok**, 4, 6 **matock**, 4–7 **matok(e**, 5 **mattoke**, 5–6 **mattokk**, 6–7 **mattocke**, (6 **mathooke**), 7–9 **mathook**, 6– **mattock**. [OE. *mattuc, meottuc* masc., of unknown origin: the Welsh *matog* and Gael. *madag* are from Eng.

The ending would appear to be the dim. suffix in OE. *bulluc* bullock. The word has not been found in continental Teut.; its relation, if any, to the synonymous Russian *motyka*, Lith. *matikas*, is not clear.]

An agricultural tool (of which there are several varieties) used for loosening hard ground, grubbing up trees, etc. It has a socketed steel head (fixed transversely at the end of a straight handle), having on one side a blade shaped like that of an adze, and sometimes on the other side a kind of pick.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss* 565 *Lagones*, mettocas. *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) L 161 *Ligones*, meottucas. *c* 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* IV. viii. § 2 Þonne het he hiene mid fyre onhætan, & sibban mid mattucun heawan. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 263 Mattuc, ipping-iren, scear. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 940 Mattok is a pykeys. 1388 Wyclif *Joel* iii. 10 Bete to gydre .3our pikoys, or mattokis [1388 mattokkis], in to speris. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1153 Yet tolis mo, The mattok, twibil, picoys forth to go. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* IV. lxix. 48 He with a Pykax or Mattoke, with his owne hande, breke the grounde. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxx. 93 With pykes & mattokes they brake downe a corner toure 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 11 Tis you must dig with Mattocke, and with Spade. 1649 Jer Taylor *Gt. Exemp* III. xiv 13 Repentance .like a mattock and spade breaks away all the roughnesses of the passage. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. viii. § 14 (1740) 592 Spades and Mathooks. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. iv. 335 After digging the field with wooden mattocks, they sowed or planted it. 1824 Loudon *Encycl. Gard.* (ed 2) § 1206 The mattock is sometimes called a crow, and also a grubbing-axe, hoe-axe, &c. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 537 Stony or gravelly, so as to require .to be pecked with a mathook or pick. 1851 Stephens *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II 652/1 The common mattock which on one arm has a horizontal cutting face, and on the other a vertical one. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* I § 2. 13 The debtor, unable to discharge his debt..took up the labourer's mattock.

attrib. and Comb. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xviii. iv, Born To labour and the mattock harden'd hand. 1832 *Planting* 37 (L. U. K.) Mattock planting is confined chiefly to rocky ground. *Ibid.* 60 An active workman with a steel mattock-hoe will clean round the plants [etc.]

Mattock (mæ·tək), *v.* [f. Mattock *sb.*] *trans.* To turn *up* with the mattock. Also *fig.*

1649 Blith *Eng. Improv. Impr.* 140 Prejudice..so deeply rooted, as will aske hot water to Mattock up 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 411, I have seen them..mattocking up every corner of a field where the plough could not come. 1840 *Cottager's Manual* 45 (L. U. K.) No plant is so much improved by deep mattocking between the rows as the potato. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 274 Have all the ant-hills and hassocks mattocked up.

Mattoid (mæ·toid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. It. *mattoide*, f. *matto* insane: see -oid.] See quot. 1891.

1891 tr. *Lombroso's Man of Genius* III. 209 This variety forms the link between madmen of genius, the sane, and the insane properly so called. These are what I call semi-insane persons or mattoids. *Ibid.* III. 223 Mattoid theologians.. have unfortunately been taken so seriously as to be burned alive. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 136 The so-called borderland cases between sanity and insanity—for example eccentrics, cranks, mattoids.

Mattras(s, obs. forms of Matrass.

Mattrative, variant of Maturative.

Mattre, obs. form of Matter.

Mattress[1] (mæ·très). Forms: 3–6 **materas**, 4 **matrace**, 4–5 **materace**, 6 **mattrace**, 4–6 **materes**, 5–6 **matres**, 6 **mattres**, 6–7 **mattresse**, **-iss**, **matteris**, (5 **matras(e**, **-ess**, **-ys**, **materis**, **-os**, **matteras**, 6 **mattrys**, **matrice**, 7 **matt(e)rice**), 5, 8–9 **matrass**, 9 **mattrass**, 6– **mattress**. [a. OF. *materas* (mod.F *matelas*), ad. It. *materasso*, commonly viewed as identical (exc. for the Arab. prefixed article *al-*) with Sp. and Pg. *almadraque*, Pr *almatrac*, ad. Arab. *al-matrah*, place where something is thrown, in mod. use also mat, cushion, f. root *taraha* to throw. The MHG. *matras* (mod. G. *matratze*) is from Fr.]

1. A contrivance used as a bed or (more commonly) as a support for a bed, consisting of a case formed by two pieces of canvas or other textile material quilted together, stuffed with hair, flocks, straw, or the like. In recent use extended to include other appliances serving the same purpose, esp. one consisting of wire cloth stretched upon a frame.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 188 'Goth', he seide, 'and maketh a bed..Of quoiltene and of materasz'. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 5 My secunde best fetherbed, with caneuas materas. *c* 1425 Hoccleve *Minor Poems* xxiii 779 The pilwes nesshe and esy materas. 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III 38 Duo matrasses, pretii vs. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 24 b, The fleshe lieth bytwene the bone and the skynne lyke a mattresse of cotton. 1588 *Fitch's Voy* in Hakl. *Voy.* (1811) II. 388 Gownes of cotton like to our mattraces and quilted caps. 1624 *Interrt.* in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 136 A bedsteed, a matt, a matterice, a fetherbed. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* vi 128 She, On a hard Mattress is content to sleep. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* 82 Their beds consist of a matrass laid on a floor, and over this a sheet. 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg.* 86 He hid it between a mattrass and a bed 1848 in *Abridgm Specif. Patents, Furniture*, etc (1869) 551 An elastic mattress entirely metallic. 1850 *Ibid* 158 A very portable spring mattress. 1877 Knight *Dict. Mech* 2291 *Spring-mattress*, one having metallic springs beneath the hair or moss filling *Ibid.* 2792 Wire mattress. .. See patents '— 79,040. June 16, 68 [etc.]. 1890 *Syd Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Mattress, Water mattress*, a waterproof case containing water, used for the prevention of bed-sores. 1900 *Cassell's Cycl. Mech.* (1902) IV. 325 A full size wire mattress.

†**2.** A protective covering for a floor or for plants, a Mat. *Obs.*

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 17 Oct., By their carefull covering them [*sc.* plaster floors in the palace of Negroe, Genoa] with canvas and fine mattresses, where there is much passage [etc.] 1658 — *French Gardiner* (1675) 239 Shelter them [peas] with pannels of Reeds, or Mattrasses. 1664 — *Kal. Hort* Apr 65 Covering them [delicate plants] with Mattresses supported on cradles of hoops. 1706 J. Gardiner tr *Rapin of Gardens* (1728) 59 Your Flow'rs defend with Matresses of Straw.

3. *Engineering.* A strong mat consisting of brushwood bound or twisted together, used in layers in the construction of dikes, piers, etc.

1875 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* XLI. 161 In commencing the construction of the dam..the first step was to cover the entire site with a strong fascine mattrass. *Ibid.* 167 The body of the pier takes from five to six mattrasses, averaging, with the stones, about 3 feet 3 inches thick. 1886 *Encycl Brit.* XX. 581/1 The parallel jetties [at the mouth of the Mississippi] consist of tiers of willow mattresses.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** *attrib.* (sense 1), as *mattress-maker, -making, tick*; (sense 3), as *mattress dike, still*; **b.** special comb, as **mattress boat**, a boat on which mattresses for dikes, etc. are made and from which they are launched; **mattress-coat, needle** (see quots.), †**mattress rubber**, ?a rough mattress-cover; **mattress suture** *Surg.*, a continuous suture through both lips of a wound, in which when a stitch has been taken the thread is tied, and the needle inserted on the same side from which it emerged.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Mattress Boat. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees Soc.) 20 When woll is well risen from the skinne, the fleece is as it weare walked togeather on the toppe, and underneath it is but lightly fastened to the undergrowth; and when a fleece is thus it is called a *mattrice-coate. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 581/1 The entrance . was contracted by means of *mattress dykes; and mattress sills were laid right across the entrance. 1382 *Rolls Parlt* III. 112/2 Johanne Sutton, *Materas maker. 1829 *Register of Arts* III. 51 In the manner of *mattress making. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 236/2 *Curved *Mattress Needle* (Hydraulic Engineering), a needle for sewing brush mats with No 13 wire. *a* 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* II. ii (1647) 76/1 Here's a promising palme..here's Downe compassed with Flocks and quilted Straw, thy Knight's fingers Are leane [1679 and mod. edd. *read* lean] *mattrice rubbers to these Feathers. 1886 *Mattress sill [see *mattress dike*]. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 24 Dec. 1682/2 In suturing up the wound in the kidney in the ordinary way the stitches frequently, on tying them, cut through. To avoid this..I have again followed Kelly who advises the use of *mattrass sutures. 1857 *Subj.-Matter Index of Patents* 924 Weaving looms (for making. *mattress-ticks, &c.).

Mattress[2], **mattriss** (mætrès, -is). [Of obscure origin; cf. 18th c. Fr. *maltresse*: see Fry loc. cit.] (See quot. 1867.)

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2500/4 Playing-Cards..the Mattriss at 10s. 6d. per Gross, Fine Mattriss at 12s. per Gross [etc.]. 1867 Fry *Playing-Card Terms* in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 56 *Mattress, Mattriss*, rejected playing cards,..placed at the bottom of the sorted bundle, to be sold at a cheaper rate... *Fine Mattress* is..applied to cards which are less defective; *Common M.* to cards which are more defective.

Mattresse: see Matrass[1]. *Obs.*

Mattrice, Mattross, obs. ff. Matrice, Matross.

Mattry, obs. form of Mattery.

‖ **Mattulla** (mætʊ·lă). [mod.L., app. f. L. *matta* mat, after *medulla*.] (See quots.)

1849 J. H. Balfour *Elem. Bot.* § 57 In Palms also a similar [brown chaffy] substance occurs, called *reticulum* or *mattulla* (*matta*, a mat). *Ibid.* § 96 The bases of the leaves.. surrounded by the mattulla or reticulum.

Matty (mæ·ti), *a. rare.* [f. Mat *sb.*[1] + -y.] Matted. Also in Comb. *matty-haired* adj.

1800 Clare *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 141 And brush the weaving branches by Of briars and thorns so matty. 1824 J. Symmons tr. *Æschylus' Agamemnon* 52 And, matty-hair'd, our soldiers look'd like beasts.

Mattyn, obs. form of Mate *v.*[1]

Matulat, variant of Maltalent *Obs.*

Maturable (mătiū·răb'l), *a.* [f. Mature *v.* + -able.] That may be matured.

1889 *Critic* in *Nation* 9 May XLVIII. p. iv, Abilities, which, if immature, are yet maturable. 1900 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* Suppl., *Maturable*,..specif. in Surg., used of an inflamed part that may be brought to suppuration.

†**Maturant**, *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *mātūrant-em*, pr. pple. of *mātūrāre*: see Mature *v.*] = Maturative *a.* and *sb.*

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 363 Inflammation..; it's cured, by maturants, rumpents [etc.] 1844 Hoblyn *Dict. Terms Med* (ed. 2) s.v. *Maturation*, Applications which promote suppuration have been called *maturants*. 1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Maturans*..maturing: maturant.

†**Maturate**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *mātūrātus*, pa. pple. of *mātūrāre*: see Mature *v.*] Matured.

1556 *Ann. Barber-Surg. Lond.* (1890) 312 His well defycell cures .wch can not be dooen w'out maturate judgment, and Learninge.

Maturate (mæ·tiurēit), *v.* Also 6 **maturat**. [f. L. *mātūrāt-*, ppl. stem of *mātūrāre* to ripen, f. *mātūr-us* ripe: see Mature *a.*]

1. *trans.* (*Med.*) To cause (matter, a boil, pustule, etc.) to ripen or suppurate; to 'bring to a head'. Also *absol.*, to cause suppuration. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Forme.* R iij b, Whan they [remedies] synde mater redy to rypenesse they do maturate and to resolue, they resolue. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cix. 41 b, I han excoriat the skyn and maturat the matter. 1665 G. Harvey *Advice agst Plague* 27 The said tumours being now imperfectly maturated, are to be opened 1694 W. Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 687/1 It is a delicate Anodyn; it lenifies or softens, and maturates. 1779 *Gentl. Mag* XLIX. 80 [It] is frequently used to maturate boils. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 404 They [pustules] continued filling till they were completely maturated. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**2.** To mature, ripen (fruits, vegetable juices, liquors, etc.). Also *fig. Obs.*

1628 Feltham *Resolves* I. xix 35 Which may strongly argue the Intentions of the Soul to be good; though unable to maturate that seed that is in it. 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist.* I. i 8 By powring every night warm water on the root thereof, a Tree may be maturated artificially, to bud out in the midst of Winter. 1676 Worlidge *Cider* II. § 3 14 This Juice or Sap [in Fruit] .is by the continual animating heat of the Sun, maturated. 1732 Berkeley *Minute Philos.* (1732) 36/2 Aromatic Oils maturated by great length of time turn to Salts. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 206 It is not Boiling that maturates and preserves Malt-Liquors, but a right and due Fermentation. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 13 Dung adds warmth to the soil, and maturates as well as it enriches the juice.

†**3.** To mature, develop, make perfect. (With object a person or personal attribute.) *Obs.*

1628 C. Fitz-Geffry *Elisha* 7 Yeares must maturate men to such Functions. 1662 Hopkins *Serm.* (1685) 104 Time, to maturate these growing hopes. 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L* Contents 8/2 Dovetailing considered..The idea of Dovetailing maturated.

†**4. a.** *Alchemy.* To purify and digest (a metal) by maturation; to exalt by purification *into*. **b.** *Metallurgy.* To bring (an ore) into the metallic state.

1641 French *Distill.* vi. (1651) 176 A perfect metall, as gold, hath [not] this impurity: I mean when it is fully maturated and melted. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 58 The ripening congulating fire of the embrionate Sulphur . exiccates and maturates the radical Mercurial moisture, and terminates it in a Metalick species. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 160 Burning it [a stone] in a Crucible, it was quickly maturated into Iron. 1758 W. Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 208 The metal becomes thoroughly maturated, that is, as ductile, and free from stone [etc.]..as fire itself can make it.

†**5.** (See quot.) *Obs.*—[0]

1623 Cockeram, *Maturate*, to hasten.

†**6.** *intr.* Of fruit: To ripen, mature. *Obs.*

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 388 Such [fruits] as will not maturate with us in England. 1758 P. Browne *Jamaica* 200 It will soften and maturate in a few days.

7. Of a pustule: To ripen, suppurate.

1746 *Brit. Mag.* 102 About 50 or 60 small Pox came out, which maturated and scabbed. 1858 J. COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* III. 812/2 From the fifth to the eighth day of the eruption, the pustule maturates.

Hence **Maturated** *ppl. a.*, **Maturating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1620 ALEX. LEIGHTON *Sion's Plea agst. Prelacy* (ed. 2) 26 Rather than they would suffer the plague soare of their oppressing pride to be burst by the maturating Cataplasmes of wholesom Laws. 1698 [R. FERGUSSON] *View of Ecclesiastick* 31 Maturated, Adult and Pregnant Wit. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 440, I ordered him Maturating Gargles. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 96, I applied maturating Cataplasms. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 171 The addition of various..substances to the maturating medium.

Maturation (mætiurē·ʃən) Also 6 **maduracyon, maturacion,** 7 *erron.* **-ition.** [a. F. *maturation*, ad. L. *mātūrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *mātūrāre*: see MATURATE and MATURE *vbs.*]

1. *Med.* The 'ripening' of morbific matter; the process by which matter is formed in an abscess or a vesicle becomes a pustule, suppuration; the action of causing this process.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Forme.* S iij, The fyrste [cure] is to rype the mater. The seconde after the maduracyon to open it. 1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. i. 13 b/2 Humours. whych nature canne not..bringe to maturation or suppuration. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg.* 23/4 Perseaving it to be come to his full maturation and ripnes. 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit* I. 17 The parts affected may be cleared of the Thrush by maturation of it. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1760, Mr. Sharpe is of opinion that the tedious maturation of the cataract is a vulgar error. 1800 *Med Jrnl.* III. 502 The progressive stages of inflammation, maturation, and scabbing. 1861 GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 665 The period of maturation of the eruption. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 565 The maturation of the pocks.

† 2. *Alchemy.* The operation of converting a baser metal into gold. Cf. MATURATE *v.* 4. *Obs.*

1618 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1639) 273 Maturation is exaltation of a substance, rude and crude to that which is mature and perfect. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 326 We conceive indeed, that a perfect good Concoction, or Digestion, or Maturation of some Metalls, will produce Gold. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallographia* ii. 31 Whose Art of..Maturation of Metals he laboureth to prove to be false.

† 3. *Physics.* The (supposed) natural ripening or development of material substances by the operation of heat and motion. *Obs.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IV. iii (1821) 75 The very grass ..may after many refinings, macerations, and maturations, ..spring up into so many rational souls. 1665-6 *Phil Trans.* I. 338 Whether the Mine will afford Ore or Metal in fact of time, and whether to this Maturation of the Mine, the being exposed to the free Aire be necessary. 1753 SHUCKFORD *Creation & Fall* 133 Little Particles .. which have in the Maturation of Ages, remained sandy and sabulous or become Rocks or Minerals.

4. Of fruits, the juices of plants, etc.: The action or process of ripening or becoming ripe; development to ripeness; also, an instance of this.

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I. i II. v, Maturation is especially observed in the fruits of trees 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I 49 Maturation of their seed, seems all that is required of them. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 1 VI. 115 By maturation, the fruit from having been hard grows soft .. and sweet. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 292 After the maturation of the fruit. they are plucked 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 4/1 Perfect maturation of the foliage, which means maturation of the bulb

b. Of liquors or other things undergoing preparation for use: The action of maturing; the process of becoming matured.

1605 TIMME *Quæstionis* II vi S b, So wee see, that wines in whose maturation or rypening the heate of the sunne failed are made more crude and sharpe 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 312 For the Maturation of Drinkes, it is wrought by the Congregation of the Spirits together. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* 59 If the ground seem to require an hastier maturation, there may be a crop of Beans [etc.] sown upon it, which will mellow it exceedingly. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 348 Ginger acceleratеth the Maturation of Cyder. 1743 *Lond & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 201 The Liquor has before received due Maturation in the Copper and Mash-tun. 1776 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 17 Oct. 1774 The idea of making compost useful while in a state of maturation. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 83 The downy filaments of cotton . get more or less flattened in the maturation and drying of the wool 1902 *Daily Chron* 7 Jan. 6/3 A lengthy process of maturation in sherry casks is required to make it [whisky] a wholesome beverage.

5. The action or process of coming to full growth or development: a. of man, his faculties, etc.

1616 J LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* v. 492 Our care to feede them [children], our after cares, as they gaine maturation. 1660 G FLEMING *Stemma sacrum* 6 From the first time that could begin any Maturition to his Judgement. 1693 J FYRRELL *Law Nat.* 30 There happens to us Men..Maturation, Decay, and Dissolution 1820 FOSTER *Ess Evils Pop. Ignor.* 294 The maturation of the spiritual being, to the highest attainable degree. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CLXXXV. (1862) 483 Imputing to the decay of our nature that which results from its maturation.

b. of plants, animals etc.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 61 To give..vegetation and maturation to Plants. 1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* xiii. (1712) 223 He found these Birds [Tree geese] in several degrees of maturation. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* III. xi. 376 The Maturation, and bringing to Perfection the Chicken contained in Embryo. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 146 Organs..which are appropriated to the maturation, exclusion and deposition of their eggs. 1884 W. K. PARKER *Mammal. Descent* ii. (1885) 55 The growth and maturation of the germs 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1643 The maturation and fertilization of the ovum.

c. of a disease.

1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Meth.* (ed. 3) 331 A vesicular disease, which..passes through a regular course of increase, maturation, and decline. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 12 That mysterious law which causes..the maturation . . of various diseases, to follow lunar periods.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* esp. the completing or perfecting (of a plan, work, etc.).

1655 *Theophania* 165 The birth, growth and maturation of our Love. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 111 P 3 Time sufficient for the regular maturation of our schemes. *Ibid.* No. 156 P 12 A play represents some transaction, through its regular maturation to its final event. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Developm. Chr. Doctrine* (1878) 38 The germination and maturation of some truth. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. xxxvii 273 The pamphlet and the paper were in course of maturation.

† 6. The forwarding (of a business, etc.). *Obs.*

1584 *Leycesters Commonw.* (1641) 98 It..tendeth directly to Maturation of the principall purpose. 1623 COCKERAM, *Maturation*, a hastening. 1655 FULLER *Church Hist.* IX. xvi. 173 The said Convocation met for the maturation of business with the more expedition.

Maturative (mătiūĕ rătiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **maturatif, -yf.** [a. F. *maturatif*, ad. L. *mātūrātīv-us*, f. *mātūrāre* to MATURE.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Med.* That causes maturation or the formation of pus; pertaining to or characterized by maturation. (Cf. MATTERATIVE.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 44 He leide þerto a plastre maturatijf. 1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg* II i. 14/1 We haue seen that coruption of an Aposteme hath chaunced thorough defaute of applyynge conuenyent maturatyue Medicines. 1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1862) 42 Quhilk is marvelous maturatiue, distroyand all venome. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v 88 Butter is of a moystning, mollifying, maturatiue, and resolutiue faculty. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 92 Quicklime is maturative. 1831 J DAVIES *Mat. Med.* 391 Its leaves bruised and boiled are frequently used as a maturative poultice. 1858 J. COPLAND *Dict Pract. Med.* I. 810/1 The maturative, or suppurative stage [of small-pox].

† 2. Having the power or function of maturing or ripening (fruits, etc.); of or pertaining to maturation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* IV xiii 227 They. have their second Summer hotter and more maturative of fruits then the former. 1658 — *Gard Cyrus* III *Hydriot.* etc. 50 The maturative progresse of Seeds. 1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 35 Some maturative power, whereby an inanimate Body may gradually admit of such a change.

B. *sb.* A maturative remedy.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* VII. xxi. (1495) 239 Thenne men must werke fyrste wyth colde maturatiues rypynge *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 211 If þer haþ be leid þerto ony maturatif so þat be mater þerof be rotid, þan opene it. 1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. i. 14/1 Aulcenne..counselleth vs, to applye colde and moyste maturatyues. 1665 G HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 27 We are to give them [tumours] vent as speedily as possible, by applying .. Maturatives. 1743 tr *Heister's Surg* 183 These compound Maturantives. 1831 J. DAVIES *Mat. Med.* 195 It is employed as a maturative and stimulant 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12), *Maturative*, a medicine which favours the maturation of an inflammatory tumour.

Mature (mătiūə·r), *a.* [ad. L. *mātūrus* ripe, timely, early. Cf. MURE.]

1. Complete in natural development or growth.

a. Of fruits, etc.: Ripe. *Obs.* in lit. use.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 58/2 When as.. the seede [of Fennell] is mature cut it there of. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cider* ii. § 3. 14 Cider well made of Mature Fruits. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 33 Thou [the acorn] fell'st mature. *fig.* 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxi, There cannot come a mellower change, For now is love mature in ear.

b. Of an embryo, fœtus, plant, etc: Full grown

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 45 A living mature fœtus. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 274 The proper season for repotting mature plants. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 775 The green leaves do not grow after they are mature.

† c. 'Ripe' or ready *for. Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor* IV. iii 26 This [insurrection] lyes glowing and is almost mature for the violent breaking out. 1667 MILTON *P. L* XI. 537 Till like ripe Fruit thou drop..or be . Gatherd, not harshly pluckt, for death mature.

2. Of a person: Having the powers of body and mind fully developed. Of personal qualities, etc.: Fully developed or ripened.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Ded. A 2 M. Richard Hakluyt: who out of his mature judgement in these studies, . was the onely man that mooved me to translate it. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 97 The yongest Sonne of Priam; Not yet mature, yet matchlesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 882 To trust thee [Eve] from my side, imagin'd wise, Constant, mature 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 79 A Time will come, when my maturer Muse a nobler Theme will chuse. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 164 Mature the virgin was, ..Grace shap'd her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* IV 310 When they came to maturer Years. 1842 COMBE *Digestion* 241 In mature and middle age .still greater caution. becomes requisite. 1870-74 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf. N.* I. ix, Mature men chiefly, few in age or youth.

b. const. *in.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 31 Boyes..mature in knowledge. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 16 Shadwell .. Mature in dulness from his tender years. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 296 When they are grown mature In wisdom 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 243 No animal at birth is mature or perfect in intelligence.

c. Of or pertaining to maturity or manhood. *rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. i. 27 They were trayn'd together in their Child hoods;..Since their more mature Dignities.., made seperation of their Societie [etc.]

3. (The earliest use.) Of thought or deliberation: Duly prolonged and careful. Of plans, conclusions, etc.: Formed after adequate deliberation.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 239/2 The Justices, after sadde communication and mature deliberation hadde amonge theim, aunswered..that [etc.]. 1543 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxf.* 170 After long and mature debating of the mattar. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* III. 54 Eftir mature advise and deliberatioun. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* A 3 Things which in the review and more mature cogitation I wished might be altered 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii, Upon mature thoughts, I began to doubt whether I was injured or no 1792 BURKE *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1842 I. 585 On a full and mature view and comparison of the historical matter. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 389 Till his plans for revolt were mature. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VIII IV, The interval allowed no time for mature and careful reflection. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* XXXVIII. (1883) 637 His ripest thoughts, and .the maturest statement of the Gospel which he preached.

† 4. That takes place early; prompt. *Obs.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIX XCVIII 356 Hardly I scapt their hands by mature flight 1672 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 407 Carrying things on with the maturest expedition.

† 5. Of an event: Occurring when the fitting time has come. Of time. Due. (The opposite of 'premature'.) *Obs*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV vi. 282 In the mature time, With this vngracious paper [He] strike the sight Of the death-practis'd Duke 1667 MILTON *P L* v. 862 The birth mature Of this our native Heav'n.

6. *Med.* In a state of suppuration; ripe.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later DICTS.

7. *Comm.* Of a bill, etc. That has reached the time for payment; due 1888 in OGILVIE.

Mature (mătiūə·), *v.* Also 6 **madure.** [Partly ad. obs. F. *maturer*, also *madurer*, ad. L. *mātūrāre*, f *mātūrus* MATURE; partly f. MATURE *a.*]

1. *trans.* (*Med.*) = MATURATE *v.* 1.

1541 COPLAND tr. *Guydon's Forme.* S iij b, In mundyfyenge it madureth, and suffreth nat to fystule. 1599 A. M tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 95/1 A potione to mature, or ripene, an Apostematione. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 39 To mature, that is to loosen the [bronchial] catarrh.

2. To bring to maturity or perfect development; to ripen (fruits, wine, etc.); to bring (a plant or crop) to full growth. Also *pass.* = 6.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 314 Creame is Matured..by Putting in Cold Water *Ibid* § 326 To see if the Virtuall Heat of the Wine will not Mature it [an apple]. 1701 J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* 117 Nor taste the Fruits that the Sun's genial Rays Mature 1781 COWPER *Charity* 442 A ship, well freighted with the stores The sun matures on India's spicy shores 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser III. viii. (1857) 114 Warmth expands the leaf, matures the fruit [etc.].

fig. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 575 The Greek has reaped The costly harvest his own blood matured.

absol. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 326 They are euer Temperate Heats that Digest, and Mature.

3. *transf.* To cause to develop fully (the mind, judgement, etc.); to perfect the development of (a person) mentally and physically.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 75 Whenas judgment is matured by age. 1672 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 281 Till time mature thee to a Kingdom's waight. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* V. 772 Virtue, not rolling suns, the mind matures. 1766-88 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xliii. 597 His prudence was matured by experience. 1842 TENNYSON *'Love thou thy land'* x, Nature Thro' many agents making strong, Matures the individual form. 1851 MACAULAY *Ess., Fredk. Gt.* (1877) 661 Suffering had matured his understanding.

absol. a 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Little Mattie* II Poems (1862) 2 Just so young but yesternight, Now she is as old as death. An hour matures.

4. *fig.* To make ripe or ready; to perfect (a plan, work, etc.); to bring to a head.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 660 But these thoughts Full Counsel must mature. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. x. 222 He had leisure to mature his schemes. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 450 An art That toiling ages have but just matured. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I III ii. 500 His vizir..matured the dissatisfaction of the Omrahs, and. dethroned him. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 195 The great events that were maturing the destinies of the common country in Northern Italy 1865 H PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 23 The plans..were evidently not yet matured.

b. Const. *into.*

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XII. III. 210 The passions.. would be at once matured into fearful vigour. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilisation* I. ix. 585 Their habits of self reliance, enabled them to mature into a system. the right of private judgment. 1861 T. WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II xxii. 197 This taste for gallantry was matured into a system

† 5. To forward or hasten duly. *Obs. rare*

1660 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 24 The House hath been..busied in. maturing those bills. 1661-2 *Ibid.* 77 Be maturing your own business hither as fast as may be.

6. *intr.* To come to maturity or perfect development; to grow ripe: a. of fruits, seeds, wine, etc.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 324 It is like they [*sc.* fruit] would mature more finely. 1795 NAPLETON *Adv. to Student* v. 55 It [the seed] may. grow and mature where you see it not. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII. 463/2 The wine is left in the cask..to mature. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 8 In some cases the stigma has matured before the anthers are ripe.

b. of animals.

1887 F. FRANCIS Jun *Saddle & Moccasin* 163 You want the cattle that's easiest handled, and easiest sold, and that matures quickest and keeps in best condition.

c. *transf.* of persons.

1844 BROWNING *Boy & Angel* 33 The man matured and fell away Into the season of decay. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xl, But what pleases me most are his manners..I never knew any one who had so matured

d. *fig.* To 'ripen' or develop *into* or *to*.

1825 SOUTHEY *Madoc* I. xvii, Such thoughts As might ..have matured To penitence and peace. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 78 Possession could not mature by usucapion into ownership

7. *Comm.* Of a bill, sum of money, etc.: To reach the time fixed for payment; to become due.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 70 Those bills being all forced upon the money-market for discount at once, instead of being gradually encashed as they mature 1892 *Daily News* 20 Feb 2/4 In March as much as 980,000*l.* will mature. 1896 *Law Times* C. 436/2 Debentures which had matured for payment.

Hence **Matu·rer** *rare*, one who matures.

1863 W. HANNA *Our Lord's Resurr* 18 The nourisher, the maturer of that eternal life which is for our souls in him.

Matured (mătiūə·rd), *ppl. a.* [f. MATURE *v.* + -ED 1.] Ripened; fully developed or grown; perfected or completed.

1676 EVELYN *Terra* 53 On this [cast] a layer of well-matur'd Dung. 1805 A. KNOX *Rem* (1834) I. 1 This matured state of grace. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 75 He brought a rich and matured mind to the first employment of it 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* vi, The matured scholarship of Mesvere. 1888 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vi. 166 He seemed to stand erect in the strength of his matured powers. 1885 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 38 Sheep prefer the fresh growth to matured blades.

Maturely (mătiūə·rli), *adv.* Also 6 **maturly**. [f. MATURE *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. With full deliberation, after mature consideration.

1594 PARSONS *Conf Next Success.* II. iv. 85 A sentence ..so maturely giuen, could not be reuoked. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* P 11 To haue the translations of the Bible maturely considered of *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot* II. (1677) 89 They might more maturely advise what course was fittest to be taken. 1735 BERKELEY *Freethink in Math* § 43 Wks. 1871 III. 327, I had long and maturely considered the principles of the modern analysis. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxv, The rest might stand over till both you and I had thought maturely of the matter. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. x. III. 168 Our Crown Prince, somewhat of a judge in after years, is maturely of opinion, That the French Lines were by no means inexpugnable.

†2. With due promptness: in good time; not too late; early. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I xxii. (1546) 72 Consult before thou enterpryse any thyng, and after thou hast taken counsel, it is expedient to do it maturly. 1662 H. MORE *Antid Atheism* III. xv. (1712) 135 They..were never able maturely to discover the approaching dangers 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* II. (1693) 17 We give him thanks for receiving us more maturely [than the long lived antediluvians] into those Everlasting Habitations above. 1790 COWPER *Odyss* II. 227 But let us frame Effectual means maturely to suppress Their violent deeds.

3. With full development; ripely. Also, in a manner indicative of maturity. *rare*—1.

1841 MYERS *Cath Th.* III. § 47. 128 The formation of a maturely Christian mind. 1886 CONST F WOOLSON *East Angels* ix. 176 But Garda Thorne isn't immature, she talks as maturely as I do.

Maturement (mătiūə·rmĕnt). *rare*—1. [f. MATURE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of maturing.

1683 D. WINGATE *Lost Laird* xviii, To do a little day by day towards the maturement of his plans.

Matureness (mătiūə·rnes). [f. MATURE *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being mature, maturity.

1701-2 *Narr. Lower Ho. Convoc. Vind.* 51 The .Maturenes of their final Resolution. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II 1833 G. R. PORTER *Prop Agric.* 227 By extracting a piece of pith, and examining its degree of maturenes.

Maturescence (mætiure·sĕns) [f. L. *mātūrēscentem*: see next and -ENCE.] The process of maturing

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 66 The effect of maturescence of the spores

†**Matures·cent**, *a. Obs.*—0 [ad. L. *mātūrēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *mātūrēscĕre*, f. *mātūr-us*: see MATURE *a.* and -ESCENT.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Maturescent*, waxing ripe. 1847 in WEBSTER

†**Matu·rify**, *v. Obs rare*—1. [ad late L. *mātūrefactre* to make ripe: see -FY.] *trans.* To 'maturate' or exalt (a metal) *into* (gold).

1642 FRENCH *Distill.* v (1651) 138 It [Oil of sand] maturifieth imperfect metals into gold.

Maturing (mătiūə·rin), *vbl. sb.* [f. MATURE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb MATURE

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 326 The Maturing of Metalls, and therby Turning some of them into Gold. 1885 *Athenæum* 25 Apr. 534/3 The gradual maturing of the young hero's mind. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* II. 843 The maturing of wine is the process of development of these ethers.

Maturing (mătiūə·rin), *ppl. a.* [f. MATURE *v.* + -ING 2.] That matures, in the senses of the verb.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xiv, His lip was darken d by maturing life. 1820 KEATS *To Autumn* 2 Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness, Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan 44/2 A patch of maturing tobacco.

Maturish (mătiūə·rish), *a. rare*—1. [f. MATURE *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat mature.

1885 MEREDITH *Diana* III. xii. 244 She played..the maturish young woman smitten by an adorable youth.

Maturity (mătiūə·riti). Also 4 **maturite**, 5 **-yte**, 6 **-itee**. [ad. F. *maturité* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or its source L. *mātūritās*, f. *mātūrus*: see MATURE *a* and -ITY.]

†1. Deliberateness of action; mature consideration, due deliberation. *Obs.*

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 583 Bot nane of thame so hardely Ruschit emang thame as did he, Bot with ser mair maturite. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M Aurel* (1546) B v b, A thyng that a sage personne with greatte maturitie and deliberation hath written. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. x. 41 Yoong men and women resolve rashly, and performe rarely, because that they concluded without maturity 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* P 14 Matters of such weight and consequence are to bee speeded with maturitie. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl Hist. 16th C.* II. III. XXI. 387 It shall be done, after Examination of the Case, with the utmost Maturity. 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 15 The study of profane history when entered upon with judgment and maturity.

†2. Due promptness. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I xxii (1546) 71 b, Yet of these two [celeritie and slowneese] springeth an excellent vertue, whervnto we lacke a name in englishe. Wherfore I am constrained to vsurpe a latine worde, callyng it Maturitie. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist* (Camden) I 77 Agricola hasted with maturitee [L. *maturat*] to resiste this eminent perrill *Ibid.* 172 Which thing this yonge imp executed with great maturitee [L. *matare fecit*]. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 339 All things will be perfected doubtlesse with all possible maturity.

3 The state of being mature; fullness or perfection of development or growth.

a. Of a person (mentally and physically) or his attributes; also, the state of being of age.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr.* 23918 She was of gret sobrenesse and of gret maturyte. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 664 To abide and tarie the maturitie and decent full age of this noble prince. 1603 DANIEL *Panegyr. to King* lxiv, Thy full maturitie Of yeares and wisdome 1631 G W. tr. *Cowel's Iust* 29 This age [one and twenty] with us is perfect and full maturity 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i Wks. VIII. 146 When I was very young, a general fashion told me I was to admire some of the writings against that Minister a little more maturity taught me as much to despise them. 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref* I 115 Till she reached years of maturity, she was confided to French guardianship. 1858 O W. HOLMES *Aut Breakf t* XI. 106 Lines which embody the subdued and limited desires of my maturity. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* I. vi. 531 In the full maturity of life

b. Of animals, plants, etc. The state of being full grown.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* clxvii. 1391 In short space after it [the barnacle goose] commeth to full maturitie, and falleth into the sea. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr & Cr* I. iii 317 The seeded Pride That hath to this maturity blowne vp In ranke Achilles, must . now be clopt 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* IV 114 The inclosed Fœtus, which at the time of maturity broke through those Membranes. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi 29 A single spreading oak, grown to maturity 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1776) V 328 She lays four or five eggs; of which but a part come to maturity. 1833 G. R. PORTER *Tropical Agric.* 158 All the [tobacco] plants throughout the same field do not arrive together at their full maturity 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* II 25 Each one [eyelash] reaches maturity in about five months, and then drops out.

c. Of fruits, wine, etc.: Ripeness

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* (1848) 68 Green Fruit .. being neither sweetned nor concocted by Maturity. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cider* vi. § 3. 14 The Bloud of the Grape obtains not that degree of Maturity in the Fruit, as [etc.]. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) II. 302 Large Shoots that impede the Fruit from its due Maturity 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII 464/1 When wines have been kept in the wood for the period.. proper for attaining maturity.

4. Of immaterial things: The state of being complete, perfect or ready

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III xi. 187 He may be sent backe upon hope of being recalled, when things are come to better maturity. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg* (A b) 36 The Secretary might have had end of discovery on a further maturity of the Treason. 1719 F HARE *Ch Authority Vind.* 26 Till things were come to that maturity that the dispensation of the Gospel did no longer want them 1732 SWIFT *Repeal Test* Wks. 1761 III 293 They must wait maturity of time. 1785 REID *Intell Powers* I. vi, 241 One science may be brought to a great degree of maturity 1844 H. H WILSON *Brit. India* III. 265 Measures which..were nearly brought to maturity. 1852 CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1862) I 54 The revolution of which Herod had sown the seeds now came to maturity.

†b. *pl.* Matured conditions. *Obs rare*—1

1633 ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i 1 Canaan was already furnished to their hands: Nature had enriched it with commodities, and Industry beautified it with buildings and maturities.

5. *Comm.* The state of becoming due for payment; the time at which a bill becomes due.

1815 DALLAS in Taunton *Comm Pleas Rep* (1818) VI 311 The period that intervened between the refusal to accept and the bill arriving at maturity for payment 1860 *Commerc Handbk* 15 The period of the date of maturity of bills at or after sight 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 115 When their drafts come to maturity. 1901 *Scotsman* 30 Oct. 5/1 For six months' maturities the rate is still maintained at 3½ to 3¾.

6. The state of an abscess in which the pus is fully formed (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1676 WISEMAN *Surg* I. xvii. 79 Three or four days after they [*sc.* pustules] came to maturity, and brake

Matutinal (mætiū·tĕl-năl), *a.* [ad. L. *mātūtināl-is*, f. *mātūtinus*: see MATUTINE. Cf. F. *matutinal*] Of or pertaining to the morning, occurring or performed in the morning, early. Also *rarely* [? after F. *matinal*], rising early.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Matutinal*, belonging to the morning, or morning prayer. *a* 1800 PEGGE *Anecd.* (1814) 277 Another matutinal expression in ancient use was—'Give you (i. e. God) good Day', 1834 JAMES *J. Marsten Hall* xiv, Our household was not the most matutinal in the world. 1839 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk., Fr. School Paint* (1869) 53 The matutinal dews twinkling in the grass. 1855 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (ed 2) 101 There is usually a matutinal fall, and an evening rise (of temperature). 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Book* VI. 1443 What? Matutinal, busy with book so soon Of an April day? 1874 *Lays Mod. Oxford* 12 While undergraduates masticate The matutinal muffin. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* IV. 192 The matutinal use of saline aperients.

Hence **Matuti nally** *adv.*, every morning.

1897 P. WARUNG *Old Regime* 107 Three workers only—and six mustered nightly—and rations for six drawn matutinally.

Matutinary, *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *mātūtīn-us* (see next) + -ARY.] Matutinal, early.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Note-bks.* I. 239 We . were ready to start between five and six; being thus matutinary in order to get to Terni in time.

Matutine (mæ·tiŭtain), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad L. *mātūtīn-us*, f. *Mātūta* (occurring only as the proper name of the goddess of dawn, but prob. orig. appellative), allied to *mātūrus* early, MATURE *a.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the morning; occurring in the morning.

c 1445 LYDG. *Nightingale* 187 This oure of morow, cleped matutyne, Faisly be trayed. 1549 *Compl Scot.* vi. 38 The crepusculyne lyne matutine of the norht norht est orizone. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Conse* (1619) 166 The first [canonical hour] they call the matutine, before the sunne rising. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I xii. 62 [They] hint a Lunation following the next Feria at hor. 2 Matutine. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* I 32 Hewson and Hobbes were down at the matutine bathing. 1872 M COLLINS *Marq & Merch.* I. ix. 279 Covent Garden awoke to its matutine business.

b. Of a star; *spec.* in *Astron.* and *Astrol.*: That rises or is above the horizon before sunrise.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* i 4 Wp sprang the goldyn candill matutyne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 587 According as the said stars begin either to shine out or bee hidden in the morning before the Sun be up, or at evening after the Sunne is set, they..are named Matutine or Vespertine. 1652–62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* III (1682) 109 The rising and setting of the Stars, whether..Matutine, or Vespertine, as the Artists phrase it 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs Math.* 449 She [Venus] is .Gibbous,..as well when she is Vespertine as Matutine. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol* 286 The Moon is matutine until she has passed her first dichotome.

†2. *sb. pl.* Matins *Obs*

[Cf *a* 1602 in sense 1.] 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* VI. 287 Matutines: At the first hour, or six of the clock

Hence **Ma tutinely** *adv.*, in the morning.

1833 *New Monthly Mag* XXXVIII. 442 [He] was wont to walk, matutinely, knee deep into the sea.

Mat-weed: see MAT *sb* 1

Maty (mē·ti), **mate** (mēt). *Anglo Indian.* Also **matee** [Of obscure origin: cf. Skr. *mātha* elephant keeper, and Eng. MATE *sb* 2; see Yule] A native servant, esp. an assistant or under-servant.

1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade M* I 241 In some families, *mates*, or assistants, are allowed, who do the drudgery 1837 *Lett fr. Madras* XII. (1843) 106 Here is our establishment:—one butler, one dress-boy, one matee, [etc.] *Ibid.*, A cook's maty or helper. 1873 *Sat Rev.* 6 Sept 312/1 One of the attendants [of an elephant], who in Indian phraseology is termed 'a mate', the title of *Mahout* being reserved for the head keeper.

Maty, variant of MATIE.

Matyng, variant of METING *Obs.*, dream.

Mau, variant of MOWE *Obs.*, kinswoman.

Maubre, obs. form of MARBLE.

Maucauco, obs. form of MACACO *sb.*2

Maucht, -less, etc: see MAUGHT, -LESS, etc.

†**Maud** 1. *Obs.* [app. a use of the name *Maud* (—*Mahald*) = Matilda] A hag, beldam.

1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks. 685/2 So I see well Tindall meaneth for hys mother, some olde mother mawde 1566 L. WAGER *Marie Magd.* (1904) 717 In good faith, when ye ar come to be an old maude, Then it will be best for you to play the baude.

Maud 2 (mŏd). Also 9 **mawd**. [Of obscure origin. cf. MALDY.] A grey striped plaid worn by shepherds in the South of Scotland; also a travelling rug or wrap resembling a maud.

1787 MRS. SCOTT in *Burns's Wks* (Chamb.) 66 A' honest Scotsmen loe the mauld. 1832 SCOTT *Ct. Robt* Introd. Addr., A grey maud, completed such an equipment as, since Juvenal's days, has been the livery of the poor scholar. 1885 *Antiq.*, Rugs and Mauds of every description 1901 *Daily Chron.* 13 July 8/3 A long 'maud', broad enough to act as a cover-all from neck to ground

attrib. 1877 W. ROSS *Past Work in Covenant. Times* v. 93 Shepherds with their maud plaids.

Maude, obs. pa. t. of MAKE *v.*1

Maudelard, obs. form of MALLARD.

Maudle (mō·d'l), *v. rare* [Back-formation f. MAUDLIN *a.*, taken as pr. pple.] **a.** *trans.* To make maudlin. **b.** *intr.* To talk maudlinly.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Maudle*, to besot, or put out of Order, as drinking strong Liquors does in a Morning. *Ibid.*, *Maudlin*, maudled, half drunk. 1826 *Examiner* 124/1 Leaving John Bull to suck his thumbs, and maudle about 'his good Queen Anne'.

Maudlin (mō·dlin), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **maudeleyne, mawd(e)leyn**, 4, 6 **maudelen**, 5 **mawdelayn, -en**, 6 **maud(e)lene, -elein, -elyn, -lein(e, mawdel(e)in, -(e)leyn**, 6–7 **maudlen, mawdlin**,

ıaudline, mawdlen, -line. [a. OF. *Madelaine*, ıl-popular ad. L. *Magdalēna*, MAGDALEN(E.]

l. As proper name: = MAGDALEN 1. *Obs.*

330 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 445 To maudeleins hous Ion went. o WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 382 Marie Mawdeleyn. o *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 67 Mawdleyn witnes beres that us rose from ded. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 257 y Maudlen. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 49 Gehezie, Lots , Rough Esau, with Mawdlin.

b. *transf.* A penitent resembling Mary Magen. (Cf. MAGDALEN 2.) *Obs.*

os [? BRETON] *Pass. Discont. Mind* A 3 b, To play a e lamenting Mawdlines part, That would weepe streams loud to be forgiuen. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* 1) 288 They fall into a poore Maudlins distemper by ng reines to passion, till it estrange them from the raignty of reason.

2. = MAGDALEN 3. *Obs.*

3 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 11 Diuerse priories, ffriers, ıdlens [*printed* Mandleus], Almehouses [etc.]

† 3. = COSTMARY, *Tanacetum Balsamita* *Obs.* The herb *Achillea Ageratum.* (Also *sweet udlin.*)

460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 132 Gynger valadyne & delyn ar not so holsom in mete. 1548 TURNER *Names bes* 37 Thys is not Eupatorium Mesues, for that is called nglishe Maudlene. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxvi. 250 second kinde [of Balsamynte] is called . in English vdelein. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* II. ccxviii 524 Maud. is without doubt a kinde of Costmarie. 1612 DRAYTON *olb.* xv 197 They hot Muscado oft with milder Maudlin 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 78 *Ageratum purpureum*, ple sweete Maudeline 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. Small Maudlin hath the stalk full of small slender es of whitish green 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 130 ıdlin, is a kind of Agrimony, & flowers about July. *Treas. Bot.*, Sweet maudlin, *Achillea Ageratum*

4. The name of a kind of peach (= MAGDALEN also of a kind of pear (= *magdalen pear*) *Obs.*

4 EVELYN *Kal Hort.* June 66 [Pears]. The Maudlin ripe) .&c. 1699 *Ibid.* Aug (ed. 9) 100 Peaches and cots Bourdeaux Peach, Maudlen, Minion Peach. WORLIDGE *Cyder* 167 The Margaret, the Maudlin d many other early Pears are in esteem for the Table in . 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II 294 The Margaret, Maudlin, and the Cluster Pear.

[From the adj.] What is maudlin; weak nawkish sentiment.

8 LYTTON *Alice* vi ii, I allow that there is a strange ure of fustian and maudlin in all these things. 1865 *tator* 11 Feb. 153 Let us at least have them tried like all rs, with as little maudlin and romance about.. withered ts.., as may be consistent with sincerity

Comb.. † **maudlin daisy**, the ox-eye daisy, *ysanthemum Leucanthemum*; **Maudlin day**, *Magdalen day*, † **maudlin pot**, ? some kind of king vessel, **maudlin tansy** = *sweet maudlin* 3 b); **maudlin tide**, the time of the feast of Mary Magdalen, 22 July; **maudlin-wort** (? *obs.*) *maudlin daisy*; † also applied to the yellow eye, *Chrysanthemum segetum.*

1 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl* III. 312 (Great White Ox-. The plant was formerly called *Maudlin Daisy. o HARDYNG *Chron* clxii. (1812) 297 The kyng vpon the udeleyn day, At Fowkirke fought with Scottes in great 1638 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) III 204 A dozen of spoones and a little *Maudlin pott of silver 1856 NE *Expos Lex.*, **Maudlin Tansy* c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Lyt Bryt* (1814) 7 Arthur.. demaundyd of him yf he receyued at yᵉ *mawdeleyn tyde yᵉ reuenewes of the t. 1552 ELYOT *Dict*, *Amaranthus*, an herbe, of the h be two sortes. the flower of the one is yelow,. d also of Apothecaries *sticas citrina*, in English, udelene woort or Baltasar. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xix. The great wild Daysie, or Maudelynwurte hath grene s 1766 *Museum Rust* VI 451 Greater Daisie, Ox- or Maudlin-wort 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Maudlinwort, *santhemum Leucanthemum*

Maudlin (mǭ·dlin), *a.* Forms. 6 **maudlayne**, **vdlen**, 7 **maudline**, **mawd(e)lin**, 8–9 **maud-**, 7– **maudlin**. [From the attrib use of UDLIN *sb.*, in allusion to the pictures in which Magdalen was represented weeping.]

Weeping, tearful, lachrymose. *Obs.* or *arch.*

7 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* II. i. 137 That's a penimaudlin dicer. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 136 He nts, like Heraclitus the Maudlin Philosopher, at other s Mirth. 1715 ROWE *Lady J. Grey* v i, No Maudlin rs, To wet their Handkerchiefs. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia*) 152 Blooming amidst those maudlin eyes.

Characterized by tearful sentimentality; mawk- emotional; weakly sentimental.

631 DONNE *Lett* (1651) 145 It was matter, which I might well have left unwritten, having too much of the Maudumour in it. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. I. 98 A thousand maudlin oaths of friendship. 1779 IDAN *Critic* II. ii, Is this a time for maudling tenderness? DISRAELI *Sybil* (Rtldg.) 317 The mob became not only siastic but maudlin. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* xiii. Doing right only in maudlin dreams, not in manly effort.

(First in *maudlin-drunk*: see 4.) Used to gnate that stage of drunkenness which is charrized by the shedding of tears and effusive lays of affection. Phrase, † *To drink maudlin.*

8 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v 1958 The second kinde we lline drunkards call. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.*) 40 Am not I here, the Fifth Husband of a woman yet in the World, that hopes to. drink Maudlin at the enth Funeral? a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Mawd*-veepingly Drunk, as we say the Tears of the Tankard. ADDISON *Spect.* No. 561 ¶ 12 When they grow Maudlin, they are very apt to commemorate their former Partners with a Tear. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot Gard* II (1791) 110 'Drink deep, sweet youths', seductive Vitis cries, The maudlin tear-drop glittering in her eyes. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxiii, The maudlin state or stage of drunkenness. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 49. 533 His potations had rendered him somewhat maudlin

4. *Comb.* (with another adj.) as *maudlin-kind*, *-moral*; **maudlin-cupped**, having drunk enough to become maudlin; **maudlin-drunk**, † **drunken** [orig. a similative comb. of the sb.], in the maudlin stage of intoxication.

1667–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxix. 220 Claudius.. being *Maudline cupp'd, he grew to lament the Destiny of his marriages. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 33 Some *maudlayne dronke, mourning loudly and hye. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 23 b, Mawdlen drunke, when a fellow wil weepe for kindnes in the midst of his Ale and kisse you. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 47 ¶ 5 Such a Tragedian is only maudlin drunk. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xix, Another illlooking fellow, maudlin drunk. 1685 G. MERITON *Yorks. Ale* 8 Some *Maudlin drunken were, and wept full sore. a 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* Wks. (1673) 367, I am *Maudlin kind, would I had one of thy Hoods to cover my face. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterpr* 208 It is but yonder empty glass That makes me *maudlin-moral.

Hence **Mau·dlinize** *v. trans*, to make maudlin, to cause to be in a maudlin state of intoxication; **Mau·dlinism**, the state of being maudlin-drunk.

a 1652 BROME *Covent Garden* IV. ii, I hope 'twill maudlenize him. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* xxxviii, Mr. Benjamin Allen had perhaps a greater predisposition to maudlinism than he had ever known before.

Maudlinly (mǭ·dlinli), *adv.* [f. MAUDLIN *a.* + -LY [2].] In a maudlin manner.

1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind Scenes* I i iv. 129 It would have been impossible to have looked more maudlingly than he did at the assembled crowd 1882 *Fraser's Mag* XXVI 255 He becomes maudlinly eloquent

Maues, Maur· see MAUGH.

Maufesour, variant of MALFEASOR *Obs.*

† **Mau·frey.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Short for GALLIMAUFRY] = GALLIMAUFRY 3.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 21 Such a multimonstrous maufrey of heteroclytes and quicquidlibets.

Mauger, variant of MAUGRE.

† **Maugh.** *Obs.* Forms · 3 **moȝ**, 4 *pl.* **maues**, **mohwes**; *Sc* and *north. dial.* 4 **mawch**, **mach**, **macht**, 4, 6 **magh**, 4–6 **mawch(e**, 5 **mawich(e**, **maygh(e**, ? **mawth**, ? **mayth**, 6 **maich**, **meache**, **mawggh**, 7–9 **m(e)augh**, 8–9 **mauf**. [a. ON. *mág-r* son-in-law, brother-in-law, father-in-law (Sw. *måg*, Norw. *maag* son-in-law), corresp. to OE. *mǽg* kinsman MAY *sb.*[1] (pl. *mágas*, whence possibly the 14th c. form *mohwes*), OFris. *mêch*, OS. *mâg* (MDu. *maech*, mod Du. *maag* kinsman), OHG. *mâg*, Goth *mēg-s* son-in-law:—OTeut. **mǣgo z*, prob. related by ablaut to **magu-z*, OE. *magu* boy, young man.] A near (male) connexion by marriage; a brother-in-law or a son-in-law.

The glossaries of North and Mid Yorkshire give a sense 'colleague, partner'.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1761 [Laban calls Jacob] Min moȝ, min neue, and felaȝe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2811 (Cott.) Loth went and til his maues [*Gott.* mohwes] spak *Ibid* 7650 þan bade þe king His magh [*Trin.* sone in lawe] dauid man suld him sla c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecile*) 214, I grant þis day þat þu [*se* her husbands brother] art my mach verray. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* II xvii. 1637 (Cott.) [Turnus] þat. mawche [*Wemyss* mayghe] was to þis kynge Latyn And weddit his douchtyr. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xvi. (S. T S.) I 89 Thare was nane fund sa wourthy to be his maich as the said Seruius. And sa þe king gaif him finalie his dochter in mariage. 1565–73 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 110 John Tompson, alias Percivall, is this examinate's mawggh [here = brother in law]. c 1600 JAS. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 199 The Archbishopes meache and grattest associat, Mr. Alexander Home. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 55 *Meaugh*, 'my meaugh', my wives brother, or sisters husband. 1788 W MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. Gloss. (E. D S.) *Mauf*, a brother-in-law. 1869 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2) *Mauf*, *Maugh*, *Meaugh*, a brother in law

Maught, maucht (mǭχt). Now only *Sc.* Forms: 3–4 **maȝt**, **maght**, 4 **mauȝt**, 4, 9 **macht**, 4–5 **mawcht**, 4– **maucht**, 4– **maught**. [App. a. ON. **maht-r* (Icel. *mátt-r*):—OTeut. type **mahtu-z*, a parallel formation with **mahti-z* fem.: see MIGHT *sb.*] Strength, might, power, ability.

c 1250 *Bestiary* 541 Ðis deuel is mikel wið wil and maȝt. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6720 Þe lord þat þat beist aght, Sal þar-for ansuer at his maght. c 1320 *Sir Beues* (A.) 860 A swerd of miche mauȝt. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 454 He.. byre embrasit with al his macht. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. x 3065 Wytht mekyll mawcht. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi 41 Ane lang draucht, ane lang draucht, mair maucht, mair maucht. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 22 They had nae maughts for sick a toilsome task. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 96 Fearfu' aften o' their maught 1825–80 JAMIESON s.v. *Maucht*, Of a person who is paralytic, or debilitated by any other malady, it is said; He has lost the machts, or his machts

Hence **Mau·ghtless** (also **mauchless**) *a.*, powerless; **Mau·chty** *a*, powerful.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 17 Jeering, they'd say, Poor Lindy's maughtless grown. *Ibid.* 22 Amo' the herds that plaid a maughty part. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 38 Whairat the mauchty knicht took fire. 1880 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 27 Flat on tha floor.. Where mauchless he in beastly stupor fell.

Maugrabee (mǭ·grăbī). Also 8 **Mogrebee**. [a. Arab. مغربى *maγrabīy* western, f. غرب *γarb* west.] An African Moor.

1704 J PITTS *Acc. Mohammetans* vii. 101 A Turk. ask'd me what Countryman I was; a Mogrebee (said I) *i. e.* one of the West. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. viii, The sire With Maugrabee and Mamaluke, His way amid his Delis took.

Maugrabin (mǭ·grăbin). Also **Mograbian.** [a. Arab. *maγrabīyīn*, pl. of *maγrabīy*: see prec.] = prec. Also *attrib.*

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvi, The men beyond our tents call me Hayraddin Maugrabin, that is Hayraddin the African Moor 1842 BRANDE *Dict Sci* etc, *Mograbians*, or *men of the west*, a name formerly given to a species of Turkish infantry composed of the peasants of the Northern parts of Africa. 1889 J PAYNE *Aladdin* 57 One day, behold, a Maugrabin dervish came up

Maugracious, variant of MALGRACIOUS.

Maugre (mǭ·gəɹ), *sb.* and *prep.* Forms: α. 4–5 **maugreþ**, **mawgrethe**, **malegrefe**, **-greue**, **mawgref(e**, 4–6 **maugref(e**, 5 **maugreue**. β. 4–7 **malgre**, 5–7 **malgrye**, 5–8 **maulgre**. γ. 4 **magrei**, **maugray**, **magrey**, 4–5 **maugrey**, **mawgr(e)y**, 4–6 **magry**, **maugrie**, **-y**, **magree**, 4–7 **maugree**, 4–9 **magre**, 5 **mawgre**, **magger**, *Sc.* **magra**, 5–8 **mauger**, 6 **mawger**, **mager**, **-ir**, **maugrea**, **mawgree**, **magrie**, 3– **maugre**. [a. OF. *maugré*, *malgré* (= Pr. *mal grat*, It. *malgrado*) f. *mal* bad, evil + *gré* (see GREE *sb.*[2]). The mod.F. MALGRÉ has sometimes been used by Eng. writers as a foreign word; so in the 16th c. the It. MALGRADO.]

† **A.** *sb.* *Obs.*

1. Ill-will, displeasure, or spite, borne by a person towards another. Often in phr. *to can* or *con maugre* (see CAN *v.*[1] 10, CON *v.*[1] 4 b).

c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 2017 He ne couþe him bot maugre. 13.. *E. E. Allit P.* B. 250 Þer was malys mercyles & mawgre much scheued c 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learne to Die* 283 Why was y nat ferd of goddes maugree? c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 270 Take it to you with all the mawgre of myn and myght of mahowne 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xl. 405, I haue herd moche of your maugre ageynst me. 1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt* 185 Wyte it not me,. ne conne me noo maulgre 15.. *Curs J. Rowlis* 161 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter Cl.) 303 Malice, rancour and Invy, With magry and malancoly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix Prol 17 Wirk na malgre, thocht thou be nevir sa wyght 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* v (1570) Diij b, I thought no mauger, I tolde it for a bourde. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 259 Pollio had none other cause to surceasse his maugre.

b. Phr., *bongre maugre* (F. *bon gré mal gré*), whether one will or no, willy-nilly.

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* III xxxiv. (1869) 154 Thi god be shal be boongree mawgree.

2. The state of being regarded with ill-will. Chiefly in phr. *to have, get maugre.* Also, an instance of this.

c 1290 *St Nicholas* 457 in *S Eng. Leg.* I. 253 ȝif þat þou woldest þure-fore þou haue maugre. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21471 Maugre [*Fairf.* maugrefe] þar for mot þai haf. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 10898 ȝyf hit falle wel, wel schal vs be; ȝyf hit ne do, we gete maugre. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 465 Heere may cristenmen soone wite which clerk or lord.. haþ wille to stonde þerfore & suffere a ma grey 1415 HOCCLEVE *Let Cupid* 376 Wyteth the feend, and his be the maugree c 1430 *How wise Man tauȝt his Son* 47 in *Babees Bk.*, And gete þee mawgre heere & þeere More þan þank. 1453 in *14th Rep Hist MSS Comm.* App III 9 Gyf ony of thaim happyns to inryn fedis or maugreis. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. xi 815 Here wynne ye no worshyp but maulgre and dishonoure 1483 *Cath. Angl* 231/1 A Mawgry, *demeritum* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II 167 ȝe haue serult greit magrie to ȝour meid.

3. *In* (*the*) *maugre of*. in spite of, notwithstanding; = B (below).

c 1440 *Gesta Rom* lxiv 277 (Harl. MS) In malgre of þi tethe a 1500 *Chevy Chase* 3 in Skeat *Spec Eng. Lit.* III. 68 That he wold hunte In the mowntayns . In the magger of doughté dogles 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* II. 687 [He] wan the wod in magir of thame all. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* vii. 50 An' we'll dee't still, i' maugre o' an Erastian Presbytery.

B. (*adv.* and) *prep.*

1. In spite of. notwithstanding; notwithstanding the power of. *arch.*

c 1264 *Song agst King Almaigne* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 69 Let him habbe, ase he brew, bale to dryng, maugre Wyndesore. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3745 A kniȝt hade him out of þe ost mawgrey hem alle. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 69 [To] make hem mery þere-mydde maugre who-so bigrucchetch it. c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1442 Thai were agon, Magre who so wolde. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xxiii 55 Ther wente wel somtyme .X M. or more, maulgre the barons. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 939 He threw it into the fire, maugrie all the Cardinalls that were about him. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 48 Tell what thou saw'st, maugre who so it heares. 1686 F SPENCE tr *Varillas' Ho Medicis* 177 The quarrel, wherein they were engaged, maugre their endeavours and inclinations for peace. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4061/3 Keeping the Mastery at Sea,. maugre the. Strength of the Enemy's Fleet. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV 202, I persevere in this career, maugre and in despite of my own understanding. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV xliv. 193 Maugre my most sanguine expectations, the field by no means answers. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1857) 488, I continued my rounds, maugre the suspicion 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 4 Aug. 93/3 'La Débâcle', maugre all faults, stands out as Zola's best and strongest work up to the present time.

¶ Used by Spenser for: A curse upon..!

1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II. v. 12 [Fortune] That hath (maugre

ner spight) thus low me laid in dust. *Ibid* III. iv. 39 Yett, maulgre them, farewell my sweetest sweet!

† **b.** *Maugre his, ours,* etc.: in spite of him, etc. [Cf. OF. *maugré suen, maugré vostre,* etc.] *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4305 Maugre his, he dos him lute. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10266 Maugre oures, forsoþe hit was. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 3 God wot that is malgre myn. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 214 Magre hirs thei were driven bakke. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 115 Al magre thine a seruand schal yow bee.

† **c.** *Maugre of, to, with*: in spite of. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 393 Thow sall ws se . Battaill to gyff, magra off all thi kyn. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 100/2 The kynge gate the castell maugre of them all that were within. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clx. 150 He than assemblyd to hym a strong hoost, and recoueryd his wyfe, malgre to all his enmyes 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* III. 30 Whose power the findes are compelled maugry of theyr heades, to geue place unto. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 67 She was maugre with those which would have defended her, taken prisoner.

d. without regimen. (Cf. MALGRÉ, quot. 1608.)

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxiv, So infortunate was vs that fremyt day, That maugre, playnly, quhethir we wold or no [etc.]. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. i. 29 Until that Talus had his pride represt, And forced him, maulgre, it up to reare. 1600 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. xvii. 94 He shall (maugre) be forced to confesse, that [etc.].

2. Phrases. *Maugre* (a person's) *teeth, head*: in spite of (his) resistance, notwithstanding all (he) can do (*arch.* and *dial.*). † Formerly also in many other forms now obs., as *maugre* (*his*) *beard, cheeks, eyes, face, heart, mind, mouth, nose, visage, will.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2090 Maximian was suþþe aslawe maugre [*MS. B* magret] is nose. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5840 He.. maugre the teeth of hem alle, Sette his rigge to the walle. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 44 Much maugre his mun, he mot nede suffer. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1201 Maugre myn heed, I muste haue tolde her or be deed. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 170 Þe fend may not do but if þat it turne to þe worschipe of God mawgrethe hys wille. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 315 That oon thou shalt forgo, maugree thyne eyen. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1747 Made to be meke malegreue his chekis. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. xi. 816 Kynge Arthur shalle haue his Quene and the maulgre thy vysage. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 274/1 So should al our dedes good or badde, ascend or descende by the violent hande of God, magre our mindes. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 5 Quodcunque ligaveris, I trow, will playe soch a parte, That I shall abyde in Ynglond, magry yowr harte. 1555 [see BEARD *sb.* 1 e]. 1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* I. iv. (1615) C, Not haue his sister? Cricca, I will haue Flavia, Maugre his head. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xix. 513 He may see your Highness enjoy your blessed estate, maugre the beards of all confederated leaguers. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* xliii, But, dominie, I couldna hae moved, magre my neck.

† **Mau·gre,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *maugréer*, f. *maugré* MAUGRE *sb.*] *trans.* To show ill-will to; to defy, oppose. Also with *down.*

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 179 Except by horrible bannings and swearings they despight and maugre God. *c* 1609 WEBSTER *Appius & Virginia* II. iii, Whose bases are of Marble, deeply fixt To mauger all gusts and impending stormes. 1632 TATHAM *Love crownes the end* (1640) K ij, Had you smil'd as you did frowne, All his strength I'd mauger'd downe.

Maukin, Maukish: see MALKIN, MAWKISH.

Maul, mall (mǭl), *sb.*¹ Forms: *α.* 3 mealle, 3, 6 male, 4 mayl, 4–7 malle, 5 mal, 5– mall. (See also the northern MELL *sb.*) *β.* 6–7 maull mawle, maule, 7–8 mawl, 7– maul. [a. F. *mail* (in OF. pronounced mal^y) = Pr. *malh s,* Sp. *mallo,* Pg. *malho,* It. *maglio*:—L. *malleum* (nom. *malleus*) hammer.]

I. 1. = MACE *sb.*¹ 1. Also, a wooden club. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* and *Hist.*

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 253 Hare unirude duntes wið mealles istelet. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4229 Is male [*v.r.* mace] he dude ek bituene ac þat blod adoun wende. 13.. *Erasmus* in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 202 Þese þe suffred of þe turmentours..xviii was betyng on his body withe brennyng malles. 13.. *St. Cristofer* 547 *ibid.* (1881) 461 His false goddis he smate þame alle In sondir with ane Iryne malle. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4653 A mayl of Ire he bar an honde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 339 Whan Arthur saugh the Geaunte lifte vp his malle he douted the stroke. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxvii. 730 They were of harnessed men mo than xxx. thousande, and as many with malles. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 70 A leaden maule, or suche lyke weapon, to beate downe his enemyes withall. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 40/1 Felix and Philip had their braines beaten out with mawles. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 51 With mighty mall The monster mercilesse him made to fall. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 39 With Battle-axes, Halberts, Bills, and Maules. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 48, I have a Maul, Fire-brands, Arrows, and Death, all good hand weapons. 1686–7 AUBREY *Rem. Gentilism & Judaism* (1881) 19 The Holy mawle, wch (they fancy) hung behind the Church dore, wch when the father was seaventie, the sonne might fetch, to knock his father in the head, as effœte, and of no more use. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 444 Steel caps, mail brigandines..completed this equipment, while in some cases the murderous maule or five foot mallet was hung across the bow-stave.

† **b.** *pl.* A name given to the Parisian insurgents of 1 Mar. 1382, who were armed with leaden clubs.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxv. [clxxxi.] 563 The sayd Constable put downe the malles of Parys, and punyshed them for their rebellyons.

2. In early use, a massive hammer of any kind. Now, applied to various special kinds of heavy hammers or beetles, commonly of wood, used, (e.g.) in driving piles, in shipbuilding, in mining operations, and in various operations on board ship. *Top-mall* (Naut.): see TOP *sb.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 127 Þou schalt smyte wiþ a mal eiþer an hamer on þe greet eende. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4332 Bot his hedde was gret, leyge to a gret malle. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 229 Tubal hauenge delectacion in the sownde of the malles [etc.]. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 34 With a malle and a nayle sche smet him in the hed. ? *c* 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 91 Then euery man had a mall Syche as thei betyn clottys withall. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 39 Lede malles feble . xiiij. 15.. *Smyth & Dame* 17 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 202 He covde werke wyth a mall Many maner of metall. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 15 And if the barleye grounde wyll not breake with harrowes..it wolde be beaten with malles. *Ibid.* § 126 Take thy mall agayn and dryue downe the edderynges and also thy stakes. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 342 Th' Iron Maule that chimes The intire Day in twice twelue equall times. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 96 Others beat them [apples] on a table with mauls. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 203 The Joyner's Mallet would supply the Office of this Tool; but Use has made the Mawl more handy for them. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 312/2 The Executioner with the Violence of a Blow on the head of the Axe with his heavy Maul, forced it through the Mans Neck. 1764 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 23/1 The instruments of agriculture they use..are a spade, a mall, and a rake or harrow. 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 5 The stake, with the mall, was driven through the body. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix. 20 We stopped the mall with rope-yarns. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 61 Hammers.—The chief kinds used in metal mines are mallets or 'malls'. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* VII. 154 The shipwright's maul.

U. S. slang. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 616 *Maul and Wedges*..often used to denote the whole of a man's possessions, his movables.

† **b.** *transf.* and *fig.* after L. *malleus.* (Often, like *hammer, scourge,* applied to a person as the irresistible foe or the terrible oppressor of some person, class, or institution.) *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 351 Þe stake is þe synne hardud in mannus hert; þe male þat he driueþ it wiþ is newe rehersynge of synne. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 43 The Sawden and duke of Turkes, the grete malle of Cristen peple. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 155 God must needes take this maule in hand, the lawe I meane,.. to bring to nothing this beast. 1624 H. MASON *Art of Lying* iv. 59 Luther was a great mawle, that battered their Babel. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 951 That flower of Knighthood, and Maul of the Spanish pride, Francis Drake. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 34 Optatus the great mall of the Donatists.

II. [From MAUL *v.*] † **3.** A heavy blow, as with a hammer. *Obs.*

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 527 Give that Rev'rend Head a mall, Or two, or three, against a Wall.

4. *Rugby Football.* A mauling or tackling. *Maul* (*in goal*): see quot. 1871.

1867 *Rugby School Football Laws* 18 Only those who are touching the ball with their hands may continue in the maul inside goal. 1871 in *Rugby U. Football Ann.* (1874–5) 6 A Maul in goal is when the holder of the ball is tackled inside goal line, or being tackled immediately outside, is carried or pushed across it, and he, or the opposite side, or both, endeavour to touch the ball down. 1874–5 *Rugby U. Football Ann.* 38 A maul occurred in the centre of the ground, from which Edinburgh emerged victorious. 1892 CAIL in *Field* 17 Sept. 458/1 This year the maul has finally been relegated to the past [by the Rugby Union].

Maul (mǭl), *sb.*² *dial.* Also 5 malle, 9 maule. [Variant of MALLOW.] = MALLOW.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 644/34 *Hec malua*, malle. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 46 *Mauls,* Mallowes. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Mauls, malvæ,* mallows. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Maule, *Malva sylvestris.* 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Mauls,* the herb marsh mallows.

Maul (mǭl), *v.* Forms: *α.* 3 meallen, 5–6 malle, 4– mall. *β.* 6–7 maule, 7 maull, mawle, mawll, 7–9 mawl, 7– maul. [f. MAUL *sb.*¹]

† **1.** *trans.* To beat or strike (with or as with a maul or hammer); to hammer, batter; also, to beat or knock *in, along. Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3038 Mynsteris and masondewes they malle to þe erthe. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 17 The cloddis malled be with mannes hond. *Ibid.* V. 516 This pece [of wood] amydde his trunke hit is to malle. 1530 PALSGR. 632/2 Nowe that he hath done with plowynge of our grounde go mall the cloddes. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (Grosart) 12/1 See how they mall it on, in ruthlesse rage. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 51, I ordered the Cooper to.. looke to all our Caske: those that were full, to mawle in the bungs of them.

fig. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 373 A certayne hammer, which the Lord vseth in this seruice of malling and breaking the heart.

b. *U. S.* To split (rails) with a maul and wedge.

1686 in P. A. Bruce *Econ. Hist. Virginia* (1896) I. 318 *note,* Johnson..doth impower you..to fall, mall, and set up 400 panels of sufficient post and rails. 1789 ANBUREY *Trav.* II. 323 Fence rails, which are made out of trees, cut or sawed into lengths of about twelve feet, that are mauld or split into rails. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 207, I always have two hundred rails mauled in a day. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 317 Among the terms..in the contract was one requiring the latter to maul six hundred fencing rails.

† **c.** *intr.* To hammer. *Obs.*

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 508 Mi3tful men mallen þorw scheldes. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 113 Her hands like Fullers wheels, one vp, one downe, Which still lie malling on my costrell crowne.

† **2.** *trans.* To strike (a person or animal) with a heavy weapon; to knock *down. Obs.*

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Deoflen þat ham meallið ant derueð as ant drecched wið alles cunnes pinen. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3841 And mett hyme in the myde scheldc, and mallis hyme thorowe. *Ibid.* 4037, I salle evene amange his mene malle hym to dede. 1530 PALSGR. 632/1 If he mall you on the heed I wyll nat gyve a peny for your lyfe. 1537 MATTHEW *Judg.* v. 22 Then they malled the horsses legges, yt their myghtie coursers lefte praunsyng. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xi. 8 The sad steele ..lighting on his horses head him quite did mall. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* v. K 3 b, *Lys.* Would not my Ghost start vp, and flie vpon thee? *Cyn.* No, I'de mall it down againe with this [*i. e.* a crowbar]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. xii. (1614) 805 Many Gentlewomen while his [the king's] bodie was burning were malled with clubbes, and buried foure and foure in a graue. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xiii. (1655) 72 They mawled with a club those which had the Garlands.

3. To beat and bruise (a person); to maltreat; to knock about.

c 1620 MIDDLETON *Widow* v. i. 138 Your women..will so maul him With broken cruises and pitchers..He'll never die alive. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 7 Aug., My lord's business is to hasten the peace before the Dutch are too much mauled. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) 314 It was proposed by Bragwell that we should ..maul the watch. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 105 Thrashing the..bishop and terribly mauling his body of followers.

4. *transf.* To damage seriously; to shatter, mangle. (Said, e. g., of storms, shot, etc.; formerly of disease or the like.)

1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) II. 41 Nor is Excess the onely thing by which Sin mauls and breaks Men in their health. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 1 P 5 This Passion has so extremely mauled him, that his Features are set and uninformed. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 100 Her larboard side is most terribly mauled: there are seventy shot-holes on that side. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 190 *note,* Saw some of the Fleet at times, very much mauled and greatest part partly dismasted. 1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 145 America is not wholly exempt from that mortal enemy of turnips, the fly, which mawled some of mine. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 112 The sea was mauling her pretty badly.

5. *fig.* To subject to damaging criticism, injure by criticizing, 'cut up', 'pull to pieces'.

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 50 By the eternal texts he would maule thee with. 1695 CONGREVE *Prol. Hopkins' Pyrrhus* 25 Far hence they vent their Wrath, Mauling in mild Lampoon th' intriguing Bath. 1711 *Medley* No. 21. 240 The poor Whigs are every day so maul'd off by the Tories for their Fanaticism, that [etc.]. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 94 Finding themselves let pass free of all censure, and seeing the other sex so mauled. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 412 To vex and maul a ministerial race. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 187 They are a class who are very likely to get mauled by Euthydemus and his friends. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Feb. 3/3 Poor Sir David Brewster, a really harmless man, is mauled in quite a wicked fashion.

6. To handle roughly or carelessly (chiefly with *about*); to damage by rough or careless handling. Also *fig.* *To maul down* (dial.): to lift down.

1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 290 We that make no honey, though we sting, Poets, are sometimes apt to maul the thing. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 136 She came smiling out, Saying she hated to be mawled about With their black faces. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. ii. (1861) 264 He is a man that mauls every truth of God. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 906 To see them laugh and laugh and maul their texts. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* VI. iv, Maul down the victuals from corner cupboard if canst reach, man. 1885 FORFAR *Cornish Poems* 17 You mustn't maul the fish about. 1899 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 541 We regret..that it [the First Prayer Book of Edward VI.] was suffered to be mauled about in deference to the rather impertinent objections of foreigners.

7. *intr.* (*dial.*) To toil, work hard. [Perh. a different word: cf. MOIL *v.*]

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 16 When he a ploughboy in the fields did maul. *Ibid.* 138 Huge baskets mauling on. 1871 BRIERLEY *Cotters of Mossburn* xv. 141 [She] Likes maulin amung pigs and keaws.

8. *Football. trans.* (See quot. 1856.)

1856 *Rules Football St. Peter's Sch. York* vii, The player holding the ball may be mauled; *i.e.* he may be held and the ball if possible wrested from him. 1867 *Rugby School Football Laws* 18 When a player holding the ball is mauled by one or more of the opposite side outside goal.

9. *Comb.*, as **maul-text** *a.*, that 'mauls' his text.

1881 DU CHAILLU *Land Midnight Sun* I. 162 This maul-text preacher was reading in a loud voice verses of the Bible.

Hence **Mauled** *ppl. a.*, bruised, disfigured.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Maul'd,* swingingly Drunk, or soundly Beat. 1781 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, 'Never was I so mauled in my life!' said he. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 305 The print of six horsenails on his own mauled visage. 1854 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* vii. (1855) 197 Though severely mauled, the huntsman was able to make his way.. to his quarters. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 2 Jan. 8/5 At this the grievously-mauled nigger began to skin him (a lion).

Maular, -ard(e, obs. forms of MALLARD.

Maulavi, variant of MOOLVEE.

† **Maule, mawle,** *v. Obs.* [Echoic: cf. MIAUL.] *intr.* To cry like a cat; to mew.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, To Maule like a cat. 1611 COTGR., *Miauler,* to mawle, yawle, or cry like a little child.

Mauler (mǭ·ləɹ). Also 7 maller. [f. MAUL *v.* + -ER¹.] One who mauls. (Sometimes used to render L. *malleus* = MAUL *sb.*¹ 2 b.)

1618 NAUNTON in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 74 The maller and confounder of theyr battel. 1655 [see HAMMER *sb.* 1 b]. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Camb.* (1662) I. 178 Thomas Lord Cromwell (the Mauler of Monasteries). 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. v. (1872) I. 165 The Polish King, Casimir IV. (late mauler of the Teutsch Ritters). 1884 *Athenæum* 1 Mar. 278/2 Vice the great vampire and violence, the great mauler.

auley (mǭ·li). *slang.* Also **maul(l)y, maw·r, morley, ?mylier.** [?f. MAUL *v.*; but cf. ta (tinker's dialect) *malya*, said to be a translation of Gaelic *lamh* hand.] A hand, a fist.

› G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 116, I say, how are you? ; us your mauly. *Ibid.* 139 A Queen Elizabeth in her y, that is, the key of the street door in her hand. 1842 UINCEY *Mod. Greece* Wks. 1862 XIII. 326 Holding in his r 'mauley' a red herring. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery r Arms* i, It takes a good man to. stand up to me with ;loves, or the naked mauleys. 1892 CAREW *Autob.* y xxxv. 414 Being jest a bit too 'andy with my myliers.

The 'hand' that one writes; handwriting.

1 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 313 If they 'granny the ey' (perceive the signature) of a brother officer or friend.

ulgre, variant of MAUGRE.

auling (mǭ·liŋ), *vbl.sb.* [f. MAUL *v.* + -ING[1].] action of MAUL *v.*[1]

oo *Dest. Troy* 9520 Mallyng þurgh metall maynly with es. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar Liv. Libr.* v. ii. 321 He fell wling of his souldiers. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger* . 129, I have never seen a fellow endure such a mauling y life. 1864 *Field* 17 Dec. 425/3 During the whole 1 there was a great deal too much 'mauling'.

auling (mǭ·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MAUL *v.* + ².] That mauls.

3 MMR. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 18 June, Allowing for my ing reading, he gave it quite as much credit as I had eason to expect.

ulkin, Maulmy: see MALKIN, MALMY.

aul oak. [?ad. Sp. *maula* imposture, sham.] American oak, *Quercus chrysolepis.*

| SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* (10th *Census* IX.) *uercus chrysolepis*...[Syn.] Live Oak. Maul Oak. raiso Oak.

aulstick (mǭ·lstik). Also 7 **mol stick, mostick,** 8 **mallstick,** 9 **mahlstick.** [ad. *maalstok*, f. *malen* to paint + *stok* stick. Cf. *nalerstock* (*maler* painter), *malstab* (*stab* =).] A light stick used by painters as a support he right hand, and held in the left. The upper s surmounted by a ball of cotton-wool covered soft leather.

| PHILLIPS, A *Mostick* [ed. 1706 *Maul-stick*], a word in painting, being a round stick about a yard long, the Artist doth rest upon when he paints. 1672 SAL- *Polygraphice* 165 The Stay, or Mol-stick, is a Brazil (or the like) of a yard long; having [etc.]. 1855 KERAY *Charac. Sk.* Wks. 1898 III. 537 When Titian ed his mahlstick, the Emperor Charles V picked it up. J. HATTON *Vall. Poppies* I. xiii. 216 In her left hand olds a maul-stick, upon which her right arm rests. KIPLING *Light that failed* iv, I'd let you go to the of your own mahl-stick.

ulvi, variant of MOOLVEE.

Iaum, *v. vulgar Obs.*[—1] *trans.* In phrase *ming and gauming*: To 'paw'.

| [see GAUM *v.*[1]].

um(e, variant forms of MALM.

umenye, variant of MALMENY *Obs.*

umerye, variant of MAHOMERY *Obs.*

lo *Sir Ferumb.* 2534 To þe maumerye þo sche wente.

aumet (mǭ·mėt). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* and *dial.* s: *a.* 3 **mahimet,** (*pl.* **mawmes, -ex, mau-**), 3–4 **maumete,** 3–5 **mawmete,** 4 **-med,** , **maunmet,** 4–5 **maummet, mamet, mau-**, 4–6 **mawmette,** 5 **mowmet(te, mawȝmette, umette, mawmot, mammot,** 6–7 **mawmett, m(m)et, mammelt,** 4– **mammet, mawmet, aumet.** *β.* 4 **momenet(te, mamenet,** (*pl.* **enes**), 4–6 **maument,** 4–6, 9 **mawment, mnet, mamente, mawmente, -mentt,** 6 **ant.** [a. OF. *mahumet* idol; a use of *Mahomet* MAHOMET, due to the common mediæval n that Mohammed was worshipped as a god.]

A false god, or an image of one; an idol. *Obs.*

s LAY. 14585 And bilæue þe hahȝe godd, & luuie heore net. *Ibid.* 29221 Þer inne he hafde his maumet, þa he for his god. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 190, 192 nal noght to any be sette Withoutyn leue of my mau- . The munke seyd he graunted weyl Aftyr hys mau- to do euery deyl 1340 *Ayenb.* 6 Þe ilke þet worsipeþ menes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix 86 Þe kirke. es l and faire and full of ymagery of þaire mawmets. *Sir Beues* 488 Wheþure were strenger god in hevyn Or mawȝmettes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. Prol. 153 Lat ll hald his mawmentis till hym self; I wirschip noder stok, nor elf. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Speke, Parrot* 395 , that mawniett, there darre no man withsay 1529 *Dialoge* 1. Wks. 119/2 The ydolles and mammettes paganes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 99 And ma- s als he hes gart mak also, Of Phebus, Diane, and of o. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 326 Such images and netts were found in Iacobs house. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* xix. 25 Wealth is the worldlings god, which he prizeth cah did his mawmet. [*a* 1654: see MAUMETRY 1.]

. *transf.* A person or thing that usurps the of God in the human affections. *Obs.*

o HAMPOLE *Psalter* xcvi. 7 Sum has syluyre his maw- 38. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 38 Lovynge moore vicis rtues, and so þei serven mawmetis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *T.* 749 Euery floryn in his cofre is his Mawmet.

. Applied by Protestants to the images of t and the saints. *Obs.*

J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 309 If those Maw- , and signes of Saincts, be erected in their churches one other ende, but to put the beholders in remem- ce of the Saincts themselves [etc.]. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* vii. 5 Those mawmets and monuments of idolatry, the Rood of grace, the blood of Hales, &c.

2. An image, dressed-up figure; a doll, puppet; also, a person of grotesque appearance or costume, a 'guy'. Now only *dial.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 554 The cytie of Roan. made them a mamet of a fatte & vnwyldely as. 1530 PALSGR. 244/1 Maument, *marmoset; poupee.* 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 73 Mawmets of rags and cloutes compact to- gether. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 95 This is no world To play with Mammets. 1597–8 *Yorks. Arch. & Topogr. Jrnl.* XXXIII. 186 *note*, These havyng folowed theire vanitie al the night in sekynge there maumet, commonly called the floure of thwell, would nedes bringe the same on a barrow into ye churche in prayer times. 1600 LYLY *Maydes Metam.* II. ii. 60 *Io.* What Mawmets are these? *Fris.* O they be the Fayries that haunt these woods. *a* 1608 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 11 There stand a great many of Maw- mets, little ugly fellows at the top of the hill. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* v. i in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, *Julius Cæsar*, acted by the Mammets. 1642 FULLER *Answ. Ferne* 2 Hee .sets up a Mawmet of his owne dressing 1892 SARAH HEWETT *Peasant Sp. Devon* 15 It was at one time customary for village children to canvass the neighbourhood for sub- scriptions for materials to make a Guy Fawkes' 'momet'.

† **b.** *fig.* A person who is the 'tool' or 'puppet' of another; a 'man of straw'. *Obs.*

1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 514, I knowe wele the Juge, W. Wayte his mawment. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* (1809) 462 Wherefore she [the duchess] sent Perkyn Werbeck, her new inuented Mawmet first into Portyngall. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 141 Nash,..Greene,..Euphues,..the three famous mammets of the presse.

3. Applied to a person as a term of abuse or contempt. Now *dial.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 170 Thou murrionn, thow mawment, Thou fals stynkyng serpent. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 186 A wretched puling foole, A whining mam- met. 1600 *Look About You* L 3 b, Downe stubborne Queene, Downe, Mammet. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* III F 4, O God that euer any man should looke Vpon this maumet and not laugh at him. 1610 B JONSON *Alch.* v. iii, 'Slight you are a Mammet! O, I could touse you, now. 1630 MAS- SINGER *Picture* I. i, How the mammet twitters! 1891 HARDY *Tess* xlii, What a mommet of a maid!

† **4.** A kind of pigeon; = MAHOMET 5. *Obs.*

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornithol.* 182 Mawmets, called (as I take it) from Mahomet. 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II. 244/2 Of Pigeons Mawmets. exceed all others..from their great black eyes. 1735 etc. [see MAHOMET]. 1835 P. J. SELBY *Nat. Hist. Pigeons* 164 Turkish or Mawmet Pigeon. *Columba Turcica.*

† **5.** *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *maumet god, house, place, wood, worshipper.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xviii. 4 He..hewȝ doun the mawmett wodis [Vulg *lucos*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 231/2 A Mawment place (*A.* A Mawment howse); *ydolium.* *Ibid.* 232/1 A Mawment wyrscheper, *idolatra.* 1618 FLETCHER *Isl Princess* IV. v, Where I meet your maumet Gods I'le swing 'em.

† **Mau·meter.** *Obs.* In 5 **mawmenter, maw- metrer.** [f. MAUMET + -ER[1].] An idolater.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 330/2 Mawmenter, or he þat dothe mawmentrye, *ydolatra.* 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VI. viii. 243/1 Ne mawmetrers, ne glotons, ne wyckked spekers, . shall haue the kyngdome of heuen.

† **Mau·metrous,** *a. Obs* In 6 **mammetrouse.** [f. prec. or next + -OUS.] Idolatrous.

1546 BALE *1st Exam. Anne Askewe* 21 b, Their most mon- struose Masse or mammetrouse Mazon.

Maumetry (mǭ·mėtri). *Obs* exc. *arch.* Forms: see MAUMET; also 4 **mamentre,** (4–5 *pl* **mau-, mawme(n)tryse**), 6 **mamoutrie, malmontrye, mammon(t)rie, mammitrie, -ye.** [f. MAUMET + -RY. Cf. MAHOMETRY.]

1. The worship of images; idolatry. Also 'false religion', heathenism.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6623 Þai heild his comamentes right, ne heildid til na mametri *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 803 Mi maumetrie ichul forsake, And Cristendom ichul take *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 320 Þe Kyng said. þe pape Errid mislyuyng, haunted Maumetrie. 1387 TREVISA *Hig- den* (Rolls) II. 279 Of þe bryngynge forþ of mawmetrie com wel nyh al þe feyninge of poetrie. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4486 Maumentry, þat dose ȝow dompe to þe devill quen he ere dede hethen. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1600 And to maumetry þai þaim graythe ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl., Balaam* 6, I wyll, you honour no God saue me, ne Maw- mentrye none make yee. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 49 Kinge Antioche..compelled yᵉ people to do maumentry 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 505 All mammitrie fra he gart thame forsnik. *Ibid.* II. 180 With all thair micht. to mag- nifie Mahoun thair maister with fals mamoutrie. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 235 To sic mischeand Musis nor mal- montrye. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 268 Let the souldiours of Satan and superstitious Mawmetrie, howle, and cry out [etc.]. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 107/1 The Eastsaxons..continued in their wicked mawmetrie [*a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 88 Heretofore they call'd Images Mammets, and the Adoration of Images Mam- metry: that is, Mahomet and Mahometry.]

† **b** *pl.* Idolatrous beliefs or practices. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 9 All mawmetryse, all wychecrafte and charemynge. *c* 1357 *Lay Folks Catechism* 176 (MS. T.) In this commandement is forboden us..al mawmetries. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 142 Theyr vowes to holy churche the mother of theyr olde mammetryes. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 610/2 They falsly and cursedlie deceiue the people with their false mammetries and lawes.

† **c.** *fig.* = IDOLATRY 2. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xcvi. 7 Auerice is seruyce of maw- metry, and ilke man makis þat his mawmet þat he mast lufis. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 120 Þe firste fote brede of þis wose in coueytise is mawmetrye.

† **2.** Idols collectively. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11776 Hijs godds and his maumentri. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1337 Þe folk mys- lyuande Worschipped..Maumetry. *c* 1400 *Octouian* 1306 He ran with a drawe swerde To hys Mamentrye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 They be no true rychesse, but false and deceyuable mammotry of iniquite. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* 71 Stock and stane is Mammontrie.

† **b.** An idol. *Obs. rare.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4974 Þese Phylystyens þat hadde þe maystry Beleuyd on Dagoun, a maumettry.

3. Mohammedanism; = MAHOMETRY. (In early use not distinguished from sense 1.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 138 In destruccioun of Maumetrye..They ben acorded. 1600 ABBOT *Jonah* 117 Those seaven Churches..are now the residence of the Turke, and a sincke of filthy maumetry. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 32 If (throwing away the raggs of Mawmetry) he roab'd his soule with true faith in Christ. 1805 SOUTHEY *Ball. & Metr. T.* Poet. Wks VI. 239 Now shall the Crescent wane, Woe, woe to Mawmetry!

Maumsay, obs. form of MALMSEY.

1492–3 *Med. Rec City Ch* (E.E.T.S.) 190.

Maumy, obs. form of MALMY *a.*

Maun (mǭn), *a Sc.* Also 8 **maan.** [?repr. attrib. use of ON. *magn* sb.: see MAIN *sb.*] Great, huge; chiefly associated with *mickle.*

17. *Herd's Coll.* (1776) II. 99 A meikle maan lang draket grey goose-pen. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 68 To screen their faces Wi' hats and muckle maun bongraces.

Maun (mǫn, mǭn), *v.*[1] (*pres. ind.*) *Sc.* Forms: 4– **man,** (4–6 **mane**), 9 **mann,** 6– **maun.** [a. ON. *man*, pres. t. of *munu*: see MUN *v.*] = MUST *v.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 1060 Sa mane we þane trew, þat [etc.] *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1681 Þe men of Medi man, be ȝoure leue, Lang all in oure lawe lely to-gedire. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 54 With sum rewaird we mane him quyt againe. 1577 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 419/1, I man prepair me to keip the same. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* I. ii, To make a conformitie baeth in latine and English, we man begin with the latine. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 112 Maun bauld Britannia bear Bata- via's yoke? 1788 BURNS *My bonie Mary*, And I maun leave my bonie Mary. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvii, What's dune in the body maun be answered in the spirit. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 34 Ye maun hae been terrible bonny in thae days!

Maun (mǭn), *v.*[2] *Sc.* Also **man(n.** [a. ON. *magna*, f. *magn*: see MAIN *sb.*] To manage *to* do.

1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 202 Death's maunt at last to ding me owre. *Ibid.* (1816) 46 (Jam.) Sud ane o' thae, by lang experience, man To spin out tales. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 226 The thought of his kindness made me like him better than I had manned to do for some time.

Maunance, obs. form of MENACE.

Maunch, var. MANCHE[1]; obs. f. MUNCH.

† **Maunche present.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **monge presawnte, mawnchepresande,** 6 **maunche, mounch,** 7 **manch,** 7–8 (*Dicts.*) **manche-present.** [? f. *manche*, MUNCH *v.* + PRESENT *sb.*, there may have been an AF. **mange-present*, f. stem of *manger* to eat.] (See quots.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 342/2 Monge presawnte, *sichophanta.* 1480 *Cath. Angl* 232/1 Mawnchepresande, *sicofanta.* 1530 PALSGR. 244/1 Maunche present, *briffault.* 1560–1 AWDELAY *Frat Vacab.* (1869) 14 Mounch present is he that is a great gentleman, for when his Mayster sendeth him with a pre- sent, he wil take a tast thereof by the waye. 1589 RIDER *Bibl Schol.*, A Manch-present, *Dorophagus.* 1623 COCKERAM, *Manch-presents*, notable bribe-takers.

Maunchet(t, obs. forms of MANCHET.

Maunciple, obs. form of MANCIPLE.

Maund (mǭnd), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **mond,** 1, 5–9 **mand,** 5 **mande, mawnde,** 5–7 **mawnd, maunde,** 7 **moane,** 8 **maand,** 9 *dial.* **maun, mawn, mound,** 5– **maund.** [OE. *mand, mond* fem. = MDu., MLG. *mande* fem., masc. (Du. *mand* fem.), mod.G. dial. *mand(e.* The forms *maund(e, mawnd(e*, however, represent the OF. *mande* (mod.F. *manne*, dial. and techn. *mande*), adopted from Du. and LG.; it is uncertain whether the *mand* of some dialects repre- sents the OE word or the later adoption from OF.; as, however, the word has not been found in Eng. between the 11th and the 15th c., the latter sup- position seems more plausible.]

1. A wicker or other woven basket having a handle or handles. Now only *local*, applied *spec.* in various districts to denote particular kinds of baskets (see quots. in E.D.D.).

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* C 635 (Hessels) *Coffinus*, mand. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt xvi. 10 Hu monig monda [L. *sportas*]. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 370/19 *Coffinos*, manda. 1459 *Invent.* in *Paston Lett.* I. 481 Item, ij maundys. ?*a* 1480 *Promp. Parv.* 330/2 (MS. S.) Mawnd, skype, *sportula* 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II xxxv. 152 Men may lete doune fro the walles certayn persones in grete maundes by nyght. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xi 30 Like as a partrich in a maunde, so is the hert of the proude 1546 *Kirton-in-Lind- sey Ch. Acc.* in *Antiquary* Dec. (1888) 20 A mand for hully bred. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 36 A thousand favours from a maund she drew Of amber, crystal, and of beaded jet. 1609 N. F *Fruiterer's Secr.* 13 There must be pro- uided great baskets, or (as some call them) Maunds, of quarters or halfe quarters. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 260 Sweete composures Of violets haue I for thee in maunds of Osiers. 1623 R. WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 75 For pots and liuer Maunds—li 000 18s. od. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1681) 328 A *Maund*, A Basket, or rather a hand-basket with two lids to carry on ones Arm. 1678 H. MORE *Postscr.* in *Glan-*

vill's Sadducismus (1681) 46 Her owe short Cloak, which she used with her maund under her arm to ride to Fairs or Markets in. 1721 Perry *Daggenham Breach* 16 Great Maunds, or Baskets, filled with Chalk. 1824 Hitchins & Drew *Hist. Cornw.* II 471 The pilchards are invariably carried by men..in large maunds. 1864 Blackmore *Clara Vaughan* (1872) 114 After carrying into the kitchen the mighty maun. 1886 W. H. H. Rogers *Mem. of the West* xiii. 275 A great maund of cabbages..fills up the body of the little vehicle.

b. The contents of a 'maund'; a basketful.

1869 Blackmore *Lorna D* viii, I will bring you such a maun of things. *Ibid.* lxviii, As fine a maund as need be of provisions, and money, and other comfort.

2. A measure of capacity varying with the locality and the commodity to be measured. Now *dial.*

1545 *Rates Custom-Ho.* a v, Boxes vnbounde the basket or maunde iiiid *Ibid* c vuj, Trenchers the maunde or baskete xx.s. 1583 *Ibid.* F iv b, Glouers clippinge the maund or fat. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II*, c. 4 Sched. s. v. *Books*, Bookes unbound—the basket or maund, containing 8 bales or 2 fats 1674 Jeake *Arith. Surv* (1696) 66 If the Fish be small; the Maund or Moane, holdeth about a Gallon. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 38 Coal Stone per Maund 00 04. 1727 Switzer *Pract. Gard* III xxx. 154 They sell them [artichokes] from two to five shillings *per* maund, that does not hold above a dozen. 1833 J. Bennett *Artificer's Lex.* 229 *Maund*, of unbound books, is 6 bales of each 1000 lbs. weight. 1884 *West Morn. News* 4 Sept. 4/5 Thirty trawlers landed from 4 to 15 maunds of common fish per sloop.

3. *dial.* A utensil for moving grain in a barn or granary. *Hop-maund*, a vessel used in breweries.

1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 283 *Wechts* or *maunds* for taking up corn are made either of wood or of skin, attached to a rim of wood. 1868 *Gloss. Sussex Words* in Hurst *Horsham* (1889), Hop-mand.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *maund basket, form, -maker, -woman.*

c 1481 Caxton *Dialogues* 38/19 Ghyselin the mande maker Hath sold his vannes. 1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 147 This forme maye be called maundforme, or bellforme, bicause it is like a maunde basket, or a bell 1678 H. More *Postscr* in *Glanvill's Sadducismus* (1681) 47 A Maund-womans Cloak. 1843 *Jrnl R. Agric Soc.* IV. II. 581 In stacking the oats, I have a maun-basket drawn up the middle.

‖ **Maund** (mǫnd), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6 mao, mana, 7 maune, mahan, mawn(d, maon, mein, 7, 9 man, 8 maun, 7– maund. [English pronunciation of Hindī and Persian *man.*

According to Yule, ultimately from the Accadian *mana*, whence also the Gr. μνᾶ, the L. *mina*, and the Heb Maneh. The early form *mao* is from a Portuguese source, the word having been, by a natural sound-substitution, adopted in Pg. as *mão* (maon), homophonous with the Pg. word for 'hand']

1. A denomination of weight current in India and Western Asia, varying greatly in value according to locality. The standard maund of the Indian empire is now = 100 lbs. troy, or 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois.

In India the past and present local values of the maund range from under 19 lbs. to over 163 lbs. avoirdupois. In Persia the maund of Tabriz is nearly 7 lbs., the 'royal maund' (*man shāhī*) is twice that weight.

1584 W. Barret in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. I. 271 A Mana of Babylon is of Aleppo 2 roue 5 ounces and a halfe and 68 manas and three seuenth parts, make a quintall of Aleppo, which is 494 *li.* 8 ounces of London. 1598 W. Phillip *Linschoten* I. xxxv. 69 They [of Goa] haue likewise another wayght called Mao, which is a Hand, and is twelue pounds. 1612 H. Middleton in Purchas *Pilgrims* I 270 Each maund being three and thirtie pound English weight. 1614 W. Hawkins in Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. (ed. 2) 545 Which..amounted to threescore maunes in gold, every maune is fiue and fiftie pound weight 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* I. 524 The weights [of Persia] differ in diuers places two Mahans of Taueris make one of Spahan. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav*, 65 A Mawnd is six pounds. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 104 They now sell us a Maon of 6 pounds for two Rupias. 1678 J. Phillips tr *Tavernier's Trav* II. II 128 It [indigo] is sold by the mein which contains..51¾ of our pounds. 1681 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* IV. viii. (1698) 205 The Surat Maund is 40 Sear, of 20 Pice the Sear which is 37*l* The Maund Pucka at Agra is double as much. 1687 Lovell tr *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 89 The Man of Ispahan is a weight of twelve pounds. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 124 At the rate of twelve Rupees a Maund of nearly eighty-two pounds avoirdupois. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* I. v. 72 Four rupees per maund, of 83 lbs.

2. As a liquid measure: see quot.

1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* IX. (ed. 2) 323 Liquid measure. Maund = 8 Pallī = 9 81 British Imperial Gallons.

† **Maund**, *sb.*[3] *Cant. Obs.* Also mawnd. [f. Maund *v.*[1]] Begging. Also, with prefixed word: A begging imposture of a specified kind.

1610 Rowlands *Martin Mark-all* E 3, What maund doe you beake, what kind of begging vse you? He myll your maund, He spoyle your begging *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Footman's Maund*, an artificial Sore made with unslack'd Lime, Soap and the Rust of old Iron, on the Back of a Begger's hand, as if hurt by the bite or kick of a Horse. *Ibid.*, *Rum-maund'd*, one that Counterfeits himself a Fool. *Ibid.*, *Soulders-Maund'd*, a Counterfeit Sore or Wound in the Left Arm. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Mason's maund*, a sham sore above the elbow, to counterfeit a broken arm, by a fall from a scaffold.

† **Maund**, *v.*[1] *Cant. Obs.* [Of obscure origin: possible sources are F. *mendier* and *quémander* to beg. Cf. also Romany *mang* in the same sense.] *trans.* and *intr.* To beg. *To maund it*, 'to go a begging'.

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 84 To maunde, to aske or requyre. *Ibid.* 85 Yander is the kene, dup the gygger, and maund that is bene shyp. *Ibid.* 86. 1608 Dekker *Lanth. & Candlelight* B 2, The Ruffin cly the nab of the Harman bekk, If we mawd Pannam, lap, or Ruff-peck, Or poplars of yarum. 1610 Rowlands *Martin Mark-all* E 2, He maunds Abram, he begs as a madde man. 1618 B. Holyday *Technogamia* II. vi, Wee had rather Mawnd then Mill to keepe vs from Trining. 1622 Fletcher *Beggar's Bush* II. i, You must hereafter maund on your own pads, he saies. 1641 Brome *Joviall Crew* III, Wks 1873 III. 395 Let me hear how you can Maund when you meet with Passengers *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Maund-ing*, to Beg, Begging. 1720 Pennecuik *Streams Helicon* 67 Ilk an must maund on his awn Pad. 1791–1829 [see quot. s.v. Maunding *vbl. sb.*].

† **Maund**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*–[1]. [f. Maund *sb.*[1]] *trans* To pack in a 'maund' or basket.

1609 N. F. *Fruiterers Secr.* 16 How to packe or maunde apples.

Maund(e, variants of Mand *v. Obs.*

1578 Whetstone *and Pt. Promos & Cass.* IV. ii, The King maunded him her strayght to marry.

Maund, Maunday, obs. ff. Mound, Maundy.

† **Mau·nder**, *sb.*[1] *Cant. Obs.* [f. Maund *v.*[1] + -er 1.] A beggar.

1609 W. Rowley *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 40 The Divill (like a brave maunder) was rid a begging himselfe and wanted Money 1610 Rowlands *Martin Mark-all* G 4 To write of his knaueries, it would aske a long time: I referre you to the old manuscript, remayning on record in maunders hall. 1641 Brome *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III 377 The great Commander of the Maunders, and king of Canters. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 100 A Craver my Father, a Maunder my Mother. 1809 Lytton *Disowned* I. ii. 12 Hark ye, my maunders, if ye dare beg, borrow, or steal a single croker [etc.].

Maunder (mǭ·ndəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. Maunder *v.*[2]] Idle incoherent talk or writing.

1880 *Sat. Rev* 20 Nov. 656 *Beatrice Melton's Discipline* is not so much a story as a maunder without beginning or end. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Mar. 3/2 The discussion that followed was little better than amiable maunder.

† **Mau·nder**, *v.*[1] *Cant. Obs.* [? f. Maunder *sb.*[1]] *intr* To beg.

1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girle* K 3 b, I instructed him in the rudements of roguery .. so that now he can maunder better than my selfe. *c* 1616 Fletcher & Mass. *Thierry & Theod.* v. i, Beg, beg, and keep Constables waking, .maunder for butter-milk.

Maunder (mǭ·ndəɹ), *v.*[2] Also 7 mander. [Of obscure origin; perh. imitative: with senses 2 and 3 cf. *daunder*, Dander *v.*]

† **1.** *intr.* 'To grumble, mutter or growl' (Phillips, ed Kersey, 1706). *Obs.*

Very common in the 17th c Quot. 1848 may belong to 3.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. III. II. 1, At home, abroad, he is the same, still inquiring, mandring, gazing, listening, affrighted with every small object. 1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 253 When I heard them thus mutter and maunder against him, I came vnto them. *a* 1632 T. Taylor *God's Judgem* iv (1642) 55 She began to mander and murmur. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Priv. Th* I (1816) 149 Not repining at their master's commands, not muttering and maundering against them 1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 28 Apr., I hate to buy for her I am sure she will maunder. 1740 *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1782) II. 286/1 The door was opened: He maunder'd; but Julia was beforehand with him She said [etc.]. 1828 Scott *Hrt. Midl* vi, What are ye maundering and greeting for? 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag* IV. i, Let halting worldlings..Maunder against earth's ties, yet clutch them still

2. To move or act in a dreamy, idle, or inconsequent manner. Const. *along, away.* Cf. Dander *v.* 1.

c 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 64, I maundert up on deawn hereobeawt ogen, oth' seme sleeveless arnt. 1790 Mrs. Wheeler *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 25, I lost me sel on thor plaguy Fels, an I been maunderin twoa heaal neets an twoa days. 1841 Lytton *Nt & Morn.* II vi, A day dreamer who had wasted away his life in dawdling and maundering over Simple Poetry 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* vii 218 He came maundering after Miss Tasker thirty years ago. 1890 H. Frederic *Lawton Girl* 56 She .maundered along wearily through such tasks of the day as forced themselves upon her.

b. quasi-*trans.* with *away.*

1867 S. Wilberforce *Sp. Missions* (1874) 61 To take things as they are, and not to maunder away our lives and our sympathies.

3. To talk in the dreamy and foolish manner characteristic of dotage or imbecility; to ramble or wander in one's talk. Also *trans* to utter (something) in this manner. Cf. Dander *v.* 2.

1832 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. iv, Mumbling and maundering the merest commonplaces. 1860 W. Collins *Wom. White* 121 While he was maundering on in this way I was returning to my senses. 1862 *All Year Round* No. 74. 569 Signor Tagliafico's double maunders out good Tory port wine sentiments. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf* vi, The help .was maundering away some sentimental ditty. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* III. 68 We might maunder away about intellect. 1869 Trollope *He Knew*, etc. lxviii, Men had heard the old Major maunder on for years past.

† **Mau·nderer**[1], *Cant. Obs.* [f. Maunder *v.*[1] + -er 1] A professional beggar.

1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girle* K 3 b, I am . a maunderer vpon the pad I confesse.

Maunderer[2] (mǭ·ndərəɹ). [f. Maunder *v.*[2]]

† **1.** 'A murmurer; a grumbler'. *Obs.*

1755 in Johnson.

2. One who rambles in his talk; a twaddler.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 783 An honorary member of the right worshipful company of Maunderers. 1864 *Morning Star* 28 May 5 The inanities of some prosy maunderers.

Maundering (mǭ·ndəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Maunder *v.*[2] + -ing 1.]

† **1.** The action of grumbling or muttering. *Obs.*

1612 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girle* I, *Mol.* Be sure you meete mee there. *Trap.* Without any more maundring I'le doo't. *a* 1756 South *Serm.* (1823) V. 245 The maunderings of discontent are like the voice and behaviour of a swine. 1760 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1742) II. 262 [She] had not digested the Blows, nor the continual Maundering she had undergone. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* v, The principal object of her maundering was to display her consequence and love of power.

2 Rambling or drivelling talk; dotage.

1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks (Bohn) II. 397 In creeds never was such levity; witness the maundering of Mormons 1888 *Garden* 30 Dec 577/3 The crazy maunderings of sentimental anti-vivisectionists. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 282 The *non possumus* of the Vatican left an impression of senile maundering.

† **Mau·ndering**, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Maunder *v.*[1] + -ing.[2]] Begging.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Begger* Wks. I. 100/2 Suppose a Begger to be in the shape of a maundering or wandering souldier.

Maundering (mǭ·ndəriŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Maunder *v.*[2] + -ing 2.] † Grumbling (*obs.*); wandering aimlessly; doting, drivelling.

1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* I. iii, Sour old maids, and maundering Magdalens 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 69 Lest with idiocy the thunder Harshly blast your maundering wits, 1865 Trollope *Belton Est* xvi, The squire with a maundering voice drawled out some expression of regret. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 191/2 Nothing is more irritating to an active long-striding sportsman .. than a sluggish maundering dog.

† **Mau·nding**, *vbl. sb. Cant. Obs.* [f. Maund *v.*[1] + -ing 1.] The act of begging; an instance of this; an abusive demand.

1610 Rowlands *Martin Mark-all* G 4 b, Being borne and bred vp in the trade of maunding, nipping, and foisting 1660 Middleton & Rowley *World Tost at Tennis* 4 If you take me a maunding, let 'em show me the House of Correction. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp Williams* II. (1692) 116 He dealt fairly with him; not reckoning by his maundings and rough language. 1791–1829 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 312 Uttering a silly maunding, or demanding of charity.

† **Mau·nding**, *a. Cant. Obs.* [f. Maund *v.*[1] + -ing 2.] Mendicant.

1636 W. Cartwright *Royall Slave* IV. iii, Some counterfeiting trick of such maunding people. *c* 1645 *Roxb. Ball.* (1886) VI. 321 A maunding Cove that doth it love. 1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 61 My Wife, acknowledg'd such thro' maunding Tribes, As long as mutual Love..can bind our easy Faiths.

Maundrel, -il: see Mandrel.

Maundy (mǭ·ndi). Forms: 3– **maunde**, 4 **mandee, mondee**, 4–5 **mande, maundee**, 4–6 **maundye**, 5 **mawnde, monde, mawndee**, 5, 8 **maundey**, 6 **mawndy(e, -daye, mawneday**, 6–7 **manday, maundie**, 6–9 **maunday**, 7–8 **mandy**, 6– **maundy**. [a. OF. *mandé*, ad. L. *mandātum*, lit. 'commandment' (see Mandate *sb.*).

The ceremony of washing the feet of poor persons on the day before Good Friday was instituted in commemoration of Christ's washing the apostles' feet at the Last Supper, and of his injunction that his disciples should in like manner wash one another's feet (John xiii 14). The words 'A new commandment (*mandatum novum*) give I unto you, that ye love one another' (*ibid.* 34) from the discourse which followed the washing of the apostles' feet, were adopted as the first antiphon sung at the commemorative observance, which hence acquired the name of *mandatum*. (Hence OHG. *mandāt*, in Otfrid's paraphrase of John xiii 12–14.) In later use, perh owing to the currency of *dies mandati* (lit. 'day of the commandment') as a name for the day before Good Friday, *mandatum* frequently denoted the Last Supper itself.]

1. The ceremony of washing the feet of a number of poor people, performed by royal or other eminent persons, or ecclesiastics, on the Thursday before Easter, and commonly followed by the distribution of clothing, food, or money. In England (except among Roman Catholics), the distribution of 'maundy money' (see 4) is all that remains of this ceremony. Phr. *to make, keep, hold one's maundy.*

c 1290 *St. Brendan* 364 in *S. Eng Leg.* 229 And sethþe he [vis procuratour] wuchs hore fet alle þe maunde for-to do huy [þe Monekes] heolden fare heore maunde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21611 A-pon þe dai o þe mande [*Gött.* mondee, *Fairf.* mandee]. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 1 To the Quene for xxxvij^ti pore women every woman iij*s. jd.* for her maunday upon Shire Thursday. 1533 Fitzwilliam in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 27 That my Lady the Kings Graundame during her life kept a yerely Maundy. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 914/2 Upon Maundie thursdaie he made his maundie, there hauing nine and fiftie poore men, whose feet he washed. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 4 Apr., My wife. had been to-day at White Hall to the Maundays,. but the King did not wash the poor people's feet himself, but the Bishop of London did it for him. *c* 1700 in A. J. Stephens *Bk. Comm. Prayer* (1850) II 899 *note*, The Order of the Maundy: The Sub-Dean begins the Exhortation [etc.]. 1850 A. J. Stephens *Bk. Comm Prayer* II 890 *note*, In England the rite of the Maundy continued to be performed by our sovereigns till the time of James II, who is said to have been the last sovereign who celebrated it in person. *Ibid.* 891 *note*, The 'Office for the Royal Maundy'.

b. The dole made at the ceremony.

[1300: see 1] 1850 A. J. Stephens *Bk. Comm. Prayer* II. 893 *note*, Every recipient of the Maundy must be sixty years of age or upwards. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Apr. 7 On Thursday next Her Majesty's Royal Maundy will be given by the Lord High Almoner..to forty-six aged men and forty-six women.

† **c.** *fig.* Almsgiving, bounty, largesse. *Obs.*

1595 Corbet *Wits, Fits & Fancies* 78 A Scrivener was

writing a Marchantes last will..in which the marchant expressed many debts that were owing him.. A kinsman of this Marchantes then standing by..saide vnto the Scriuener: hagh, hagh, what saith my vncle now? Doth he now make his Maundies? No (answered the Scriuener) he is yet in his demaunds. 1602 Boys *Wks.* 396 Thy neighbour is bountiful in relieving the poor; thou seest his maundie but thou knowest not his mind. 1647 Herrick *Noble Numbers* 43 All 's gone, and Death hath taken Away from us Our Maundie; thus, Thy Widdowes stand forsaken.

† 2. The Last Supper. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B xvi. 140 The þorsday byfore þere he made his maundee, Sittyng atte sopere he seide þise wordes (etc.). 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 415 Crist beggid a house to eete inne his maundye. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 156/381 A tabull þer ys, þat men mey se That cryste made on his monde. 1533 More *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Pref. *Wks.* 1038/1 The maundye of Christ with his apostles vpon sheare thursday, wherin our sauiour actually dyd institute the blessed sacrament. 1566 Stapleton *Ret. Untruths to Jewell* I. 7 The example of the twelue at Christes maunde where that most holy mysteries were wrought. 1640 Bp. Hall *Serm.* xxxi. Wks. 1837 V. 419 He should see him making his Maundy with his disciples, on the Thursday; and crucified, on Good Friday.

† b. The Lord's Supper or Eucharist. *Obs.*

1533 Frith *Answ. More* H vij b, The breaking of breade at the Maundye is not the very deathe of Chrystes bodye, but onelye a Representacion of the same. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 58 Nor to be secluded from the holy Maundy of the body and blood of Christ.

† 3. A feast. *To make one's maundy*: to feast.

[1533 Frith *Answ. More* M i b, Thys Lambe muste they eate hastelye and make a Merye maundye. 1545 Brinklow *Lament.* 102 Vnto all beleuers the ceremonye of eatinge the paschalle lambe ceassed when Christ had chaunged it in to a maundaye of thankesgeuinge.] 1646 Quarles *Sheph Oracles* 66 Their flocks do fare No better than Chameleons..Making their Maundy with an empty sent.

4. *attrib.* Applied to things distributed at a maundy, as *maundy ale, bread, cup*, or to people receiving them, as *maundy man, people, woman*; also **† maundy-like** *adj.*; **maundy dish, purse,** a dish, purse used to hold the money to be distributed at a maundy (*Cent. Dict.*); **maundy money,** silver money (see quot. 1866) distributed by the royal almoner to poor people on Maundy Thursday at Whitehall; so *maundy coin*; **maundy-supper** = sense 2; **Maundy-week,** Holy Week.

1517-18 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw Acc* (1896) 60 For *Mawneday ale iijs iijd. for *Mawneday cuppys xiijd 1534-5 *Ibid.* 73 *Maundy brede, iijs 1883 *Encycl. Brit* XVI 482/2 *note*, The number and weights of the fourpences, twopences, and pence, being *Maundy coins, are the same for each of the years [1871-81]—4518 fourpences, 4752 twopences, and 7920 pence. 1534 More *Dial. Comfort* I xix (1553) E ij b, Not hys *maundy like merite, as hys passion, nor his slepe like merite, as his watche and his prayer 1838 *Times* 16 Apr. 5/5 The Queen's Royal alms were distributed at the Almonry-office, to the *Maunday men and women placed on the supernumerary lists. 1896 Simmonds *Dict Trade, *Maundy money* 1866 Crump *Banking* x. 231 The Maunday money consisted of 4, 3, 2, and 1 penny pieces in silver 1887 *Roy. Procl* in *Standard* 18 May 3/2 Pieces of Silver money called 'The Queen's Maundy Monies'. 1826 *Ann Reg* 47/2 About eleven o'clock the *Maundy people arrived. 1532 More *Confut Tindale* Wks. 660/2 At the *Maundaye supper, when he [*sc.* Judas] went to betraye the headde of that churche. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. i. 322 As by the fire-light Peter swore of old, When in that *Maundy week the night was cold.

Maundy Thursday. [See prec.] The Thursday next before Easter.

[1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 66 Ther we a bode Mawdleyn thursday, Good fryday.] 1530 Palsgr. 244/1 Maundy thursday, *jeudy absolv.* 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg.* 98 Washyng of feet on Maundye thursday, that the priestes vse among them selfes, and nobles to inferiour persons. 1563-83 Foxe *A & M.* 1232/2 The Sacrament that Jesus Christ instituted at his last supper on Maundye Thursdaye 1678 *Gunpowder-Treas.* 4 The Pope on Maunday-Thursday did censure and Condemn all Hereticks in the general. 1727-52 Chambers *Cycl*, Maundy, or Maundey Thursday, *Dies Mandati.* 1840 Howitt *Visits Remark. Places* Ser. I. 260 On Maunday Thursday he washed and kissed the feet of fifty poor people; gave each twelve pence, three ells of good canvass, for shirts; a pair of shoes; and a cask of red herrings.

Maung- · see Mang-.

Maungee, obs. form of Manjee.

1832 G. C. Mundy *Pen & Pencil Sk. Ind.* II. 148 The Maungee gave the word of weighing.

Maunkie, variant of Mango *Sc.*

Maunt-: see Mant-.

Maupe. *dial.* Also 7 **maulpp, malpe,** 9 **mwope, mawp.** [Of obscure origin: cf. the synon. Alp[2], Olp, Nope.] A bullfinch. Also *attrib.*

1654 *Goostrey Churchw. Acc.* in Earwaker *Sandbach* (1890) 248 For killing a dozen of maupes. 1670 *Wilmslow Churchw. Acc.* in Earwaker *E. Cheshire* (1877) I. 115 Paid for 16 maupe heads 6*d.* 1673 *Rostherne Churchw. Acc.* in *Lanc. Gloss* (E.D.S.), Payd for maulpp taken 38 in Rostherne [etc.] .for every malpe 1*d.* 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 66 *Bullfinch..Mwope (Dorset). Mawp (Lancashire).

† Maur. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **mawr, mowr(e, mour(e,** 7 **maure.** [a. ON. *maur-r*; for the affinities of this word see Mire *sb.*[2]] An ant. Also *attrib.* in *maur-hill, house,* an ant-hill.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 111 How Mawros were men made on a day At þe prayer of a prinse þat peopull hade lost. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 149 When þe wedir es nojt hate, ne mowres hydes þaim nojt in þe erthe [etc.] 15.. *Scott. N. T.* Matt. vi. 20 Quhar nouthir roust nor mowris destroyis. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2408 For salomon biddes a slaw man ga To þe moure. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 244 A pyss Mowre (*A.* A Mowre); *formica.* A pyss Mowrehylle (*A.* A Mowre hylle); *formicarium.* A Mowre howse; *formicalium.* 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 379 *marg.*, Maure-hils, corruptly called Moule-hils: for Ants were in old English called Maures

Maure, obs form of Moor *sb.*[2]

Mauresque, variant of Moresque.

Maurian, -en, var. forms of Morian *Obs.*

Maurisk, variant of Morris.

Maurist (mɔ̄ rist). [f. (St.) *Maur* + -ist.] A French Benedictine monk belonging to the congregation of St. Maur, founded in 1618, famous for the learning and literary industry of its members. Also *attrib* (quasi-*adj*.)

c 1800 C. Butler *Life & Writ. A. Butler* in *Lives of Saints* (1847) I. 12 Dom Ruinart, a Maurist Monk. 1893 *Dubl. Rev.* Apr. 394 The name Maurist became synonymous with a man given wholly to God and to study.

Mauritius (mɒrĭ·ʃəs). [Name of an island in the Indian Ocean so called by the Dutch in 1598 after the Stadtholder Maurice.] Used *attrib.* in *Mauritius-weed* a lichen (*Roccella fuciformis*) from which archil is obtained.

1858 in Simmonds *Dict. Trade.*

Mauser (mau zər). [f. the name of the inventor.] (More fully *Mauser rifle*.) A military rifle adopted by the German military experts in 1871, and perfected in 1884.

1880 *Encycl Brit* XI. 284/2. 1882 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* Suppl *Mauser Rifle* 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan 3/1 In the original Mauser, the soldier had to give the stock a smart stroke so as to throw out the used cartridge.

Hence **Mauser** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to shoot (a person) with a Mauser rifle.

1903 Kipling *Five Nations* 168 When you want men to be Mausered at one and a penny a day.

† Mausole, mausolee. *Obs.* Also 7 mausolæ, -ly. [Anglicized forms of Mausoleum, (OF. had *mausole.*)] = Mausoleum. Also *attrib.*

1585 Jas. I *Ess Poesie* (Arb.) 35 The Mausole tombe the names did eternise Of Scope, Timotheus, Briace and Artemise. 1603 Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* xiii. 325 The most sumptuous Pyramide, Mausole, Colosse, triumphant Arche, or other monument. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Vocation* 1424 No gorgeous Mausole, grac't with flatt'ring verse 1614 T. White *Martyrd. St. George* C 4, In which Georg had no gorgeous Mausolæ. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 316 She betooke her selfe to the Mausoly (so call they the Sepulchers of their Kings). 1663 *Let in Tavernier's Trav.* (1684) II 94 Two wonderful Mausolees, or Tombs, that give to Agra so much advantage over Delhi.

Mausoleal (mɔ̄zō·lĭ·ăl), *a.* [f. Mausole-um + -al.] Having the character of a mausoleum.

1883 A. J. Evans in *Archæologia* XLIX. 53 It was in fact an example of the circular mausoleal churches.

Mausolean (mɔ̄zō·lĭ·ăn), *a.* Also 7 **mausoleæan, -lian,** 8 **-lœan.** [f. Mausole-um + -an.]

† 1. *Mausolean sepulchre, tomb* = Mausoleum.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) Pref., The Mausolean Sepulchre, the Colossus of Rhodes, or the Pyramids of Egypt might sooner be renewed. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* ii 593 The brave erect Mausolian monument. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 5 143 The Mausolean Tombe.

transf. and *fig.* 1557 Grimald in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb.) 117 No costly tomb Nor Mausolean masse, hoong in the ayre 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 248 Short-lived Pyramids, or Mausolæan Piles of stone *a* 1734 North *Examen* II. v. § 53 (1740) 347 He hath erected a Mausolean Pile of Scandal.

2. Pertaining to, or resembling, mausoleums.

1785 Cowper *Task* v. 183 Some have sought By pyramids and mausolæan pomp..to immortalize their bones. 1831 Wordsw. *'Well Sung the Bard'*, That new Pile, For the departed, built with curious pains And mausolean pomp. 1871-74 J. Thomson *City Dreadf. Nt* x v, These shapes lit up that mausoleán night

Mausoleum (mɔ̄zō·lĭ·ŏm). Pl. **mausolea** (-lĭ·ă), **mausoleums.** Also (*erron.*) 7-8 **mausoleum,** 7 *pl.* **mausoleas.** [a. L. *mausōlēum*, ad. Gr. *μαυσωλεῖον*, f. *Μαύσωλος* Mausolus.]

1. The magnificent tomb of Mausolus, King of Caria, erected in the middle of the 4th c. B.C. at Halicarnassus by his queen Artemisia, and accounted one of the seven wonders of the world.

1546 Langley *Pol. Verg.* III. vii. 71 b, Mausoleum that was the Tombe of Mausolus kynge of Caria. 1869 Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 151 Artemisia II, B.C. 353, the builder of the famous 'Mausoleum'.

2. A stately edifice erected as a commemorative burial place for or by some person of distinction

1600 Holland *Livy* 1397 Augustus made a Mausoleum, to serve for a sepulchre as well to himselfe and all the Emperours, as also for his whole house and name 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 337 It includes many stately buildings; and Mausoleas. 1819 T. Hope *Anast.* (1820) I. xii. 220 Aqueducts, and temples, and mausolea. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist Ind.* II 151 Shir Shâh was buried at Sahserâm, where his stately mausoleum is still to be seen.

¶ b. *loosely.* A stately tomb.

1688 *New Hist. China* 47 There are..six Hundred Fourscore and five Mausoleums. 1796–7 tr. *Kæsler's Trav.* (1760) III. 241 Her husband Constantius, together with their son Valentinian III, in a mausoleum on the left. 1800 *St. Paris* II. xliv. 88 Lewis XIV never conceived the idea of erecting, in the *Hôtel des Invalides*, mausolea, with the statues of the generals who had led..the armies of the nation. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls* (1825) 374 His mausoleum may repose under the altar of St. Sophia.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1696 Brookhouse *Temple Open.* 29 After some time, it comes forth of this Mausoleum a perfect New Creature of Whitish colour, with Wings and Legs. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1792) IV. 175 O! London, London! thou mausoleum of dead souls! 1818 Byron *Ch. Har* iv. lx, The dead, Whose names are mausoleums of the Muse.

† 3. = Catafalque 1. *Obs.*

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3059/2 The Body..was deposited under a magnificent Mausoleum. 1695 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 505 Stealing part of the fringe from the queen's mausoleum in Westminster Abbey 1705 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4103/1 A very magnificent Mausoleum is preparing in the Chapel where the Body is to be Deposited. 1727–52 Chambers *Cycl*, s. v.

Mausure, obs. form of Mazer.

Mautalent, -telent, var. ff. Maltalent *Obs.*

Mauther (mɔ̄ ðəɹ). *dial.* Forms: 5 **moddyr, moder,** 5-8 **modder,** 6 **moether,** 6-7 **mo(a)ther,** 7 **modher, mothther,** 9 **morther,** 8- **mawther,** 7- **mauther.** [Of obscure etymology.

Often regarded as a variant of Mother, on the ground that in Norwegian dialects *mor* ('m ther') is often used vocatively to little girls, as *far* ('father') to boys; but this explanation is not very satisfactory. The suggestion that it may be a derivative or compound of ON *mǫ́r-*, *mǫ́-r* (see May *sb.*), or of some cognate of OE. *mægð* (see Maiden) involves difficulties app insuperable. In vocative use a shortened form *maw r, mor,* is common: see E. D. D.]

A young girl.

Chiefly current in East Anglia and the adjoining counties, but instances (with the sense 'great awkward girl') are quoted in the Eng. Dial. Dict. from Gloucestershire, Herts., and Sheffield

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 341/1 Moder, servaunte, or wenche (*S.* moddyr), *carisia.* 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 37 A sling for a moether, a bowe for a boy. *Ibid.* 39 With mother or boy that Alarum can cry. 1591 Fraunce *Vyschurch* A iv b, Will Phillis still be a Modder, And not care to be cal'd by the deare-sweete name of a Mother? 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* iv. vii, Away, you talke like a foolish Mauther. 1674 Ray *S. & E.C. Words* 72 *A Modher* or *Modder, Mothther*; a girle or young wench: used all over the Eastern part of England. 1787 W. Marshall *Norfolk* (1795) II Gloss., *Mauther*, a little girl (in common use). 1798–1800 Bloomfield *Richard & Kate* xii, When once a giggling Mawther you, And I a red faced chubby Boy. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xxxi, 'Cheer up my pretty mawther!' said Mr. Peggotty 1865 W. White *E Eng* I. 70 Throngs of noisy girls, 'factory mawthers', as they are called in Norwich. 1893 Zincke *Wherstead* 100 Down to thirty years ago in this neighbourhood a young woman was always spoken of as a 'mawther', or 'morther'.

Mauther, mauthern: see Mather(n.

‖ Mauvaise honte (mɔvɛz ɔ̃t). [Fr., lit. = 'ill shame'.] False shame; painful diffidence.

1721 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett., to C'tess Mar* (1887) I. 325 Nothing hindered me but a certain *mauvaise honte* which you are reasonable enough to forgive. 1825 Bentham *Ration Rem.* 86 A kind of littleness and *mauvaise honte*, which avoids, with timid caution, everything that is bold, striking, and eccentric. 1877 L. W. M. Lockhart *Mine is Thine* xvii, The *mauvaise honte* and artificial cynicism so constantly to be observed in the Anglo-Saxon

‖ Mauvais sujet (mɔvɛ sy·ʒɛ). [Fr. = 'bad subject'.] A worthless fellow, a 'bad lot'.

1847 Barham *Ingol Leg* Ser. III. *Bros Birchington*, Snob, (An obsolete term, which..We should probably render by *mauvais sujet*). 1881 Forster in *Standard* 25 Jan, A large proportion of them again are the *mauvais sujets* of the neighbourhood.

‖ Mauvais ton (mɔvɛ tɔ̃). Now *rare.* [Fr. = 'bad taste'.] *Predicatively.* What is disapproved by good society; 'bad form'.

1784 Han. More in W. Roberts *Mem.* (1834) I. 341, I know it is *mauvais ton* to have so little enthusiasm on this subject. 1814 Mar. Edgeworth *Patron.* xxxvi, With men of sense she found it was not *mauvais ton* to use her eyes for the purposes of instruction. 1835 *Court Mag* VI. p. xiv/1 It would be considered *mauvais ton* to appear in any spring fashion till the season had been opened at Longchamps.

Mauvaniline (mɔ·vænĭlin). [f. Mauve + Aniline.] An aniline substance prepared by heating aniline and dry arsenic acid together, for the production of purple-red dyes.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

† Mauvasty. *Obs.* Also 5 **mauayste** [a. OF. *malvaistié, mauvaistié*, wickedness, f. *malveis, mauvais*, bad. Cf. Mavite.] Wickedness, malice.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* II. i, Thou ne say that thou shalt do it by pouerte but by euyl and mauayste. *Ibid.* II. v, A gyfte of grete felonye and of mauastrye [*sic*]. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* xxii. L iv, In this. is not loue, but rather it is grete falshede and mauuastye.

Mauve (mōv), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F *mauve*: see Mallow.] **a.** *sb.* A bright but delicate purple dye obtained from coal-tar aniline; the colour of this dye. **b.** *adj.* Of the colour of 'mauve'. Also Comb. *mauve-colour, -coloured* adjs.

1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc* XXIX. 427 Beads..mauve-coloured round or oval 1859 *Blackwood's Lady's Mag* XLVI. 61 The lower part of the shirt is trimmed with ruches of mauve-colour crape. 1860 Miss Yonge *Stokesley Secret* ix. (1861) 137 Her mauve muslin, flounced up to her waist. 1862 *St. James's Mag* I. 292 The fashionable and really beautiful *mauve* and its varieties. 1863 *Pownes's Chem.* 672 Mauve thus prepared forms a brittle substance, having a beautiful bronze-coloured surface. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. ii 126 Some beautiful mauve patches of almond blossom. 1882 *Garden* 21 Oct. 353/3 A pretty variety..finely edged with pale mauve.

Hence **Mau·vish** *a.*, somewhat mauve.
1896 VIZETELLY *Zola's Rome* 187 Whose blue, mauvish eyes paling with enthusiasm he now..remarked.

Mauveine (mǭ·vin). *Chem.* [f. F. *mauve* mallow + -INE^5.] The base of the purple aniline dyes.
1863 W. H. PERKIN in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XII. 713 This substance is a base which I propose to call Mauveine. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 410 It contains a base of complicated constitution, termed mauveine.

Maux. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **mawk(e)s, mox.** [Cf *maukin*, MALKIN.] A low woman: **a.** a slattern (so in mod. dial.; see E. D. D.); **b.** a prostitute. Also used as *plural*.
1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* (1879) 44 You seeme to be an honest gentleman, go prettie maid & shew him a chamber; now maux you were best be vnmanerly & not vse him well. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* Epil., Shall steal from th' Pit, and fly up to the Box, There hold impertinent Chat with taudry Maux. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mawks*, as *A great Mawks*, i.e. a dirty nasty Slut. 1728 *Street Robberies Considered* 25, I had the clever'st Mauks in town 17.. *Compl. Letter-writer* (1768) 215, I was sensible that I should appear to no Disadvantage after his former Maux 179. PEGGE *Derbicisms* (E. D. S.) 45 *Mox*, ..for *Maux*, by which they mean a foolish and slatternly woman.

† **Mauze.** *Obs.* [Arab. موز *mauz*.] The plantain-tree.
1681 GREW *Musæum* II. 223 The Spike or Head of the Ægyptian Mauze. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Mauz*, a name used by some authors for the *musa*, or plantain-tree.

Maveis(s, obs. forms of MAVIS.

Mavelard, obs. form of MALLARD.

‖ **Maverick** (mæ·vərik), *sb.* Also **mavorick.** [Said to be named from Samuel *Maverick*, a Texan rancher about 1840 who habitually neglected to brand his calves.]
1. *U.S.* In the cattle-breeding districts, a calf or yearling found without an owner's brand.
1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 211. 1887 F. FRANCIS Jun. *Saddle & Moccasin* 172 Nowadays you don't dare to clap a brand on a mavorick even. 1894 REMINGTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 356 In a dell in the forest we espied some 'mavericks', or unbranded stock.
2. *transf.* **a.** A masterless person; one who is roving and casual.
1892 KIPLING *Life's Handicap* 195 A very muzzy Maverick smote his sergeant on the nose. 1903 *Critic* XLIII. 358/2, I felt as if I..for once was a happy maverick soul in the world at large.
b. '*Western U.S.* Anything dishonestly obtained, as a saddle, mine, or piece of land' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).
Hence **Ma·verick** *v. trans.*, 'to seize or brand (an animal) as a maverick; hence, to take possession of without any legal claim; appropriate dishonestly or illegally' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Mavis (mē¹·vis). Now *poet.* and *dial.* Forms: 4–6 **mavys,** 5 **mawys(se, mavyce, mauvys, maviss,** 6 **mavyss,** *Sc.* **maveis, maves,** 6–7 **mavisse,** 9 *dial.* **mavish,** 6– **mavis.** *pl.* 4–6 as *sing.* (also 5 **mavies**); 7– **mavis(s)es.** [a. F. *mauvis* masc., in OF. fem. (12–13th c.), **malvis* (med L. *malvitius*, 13th c; Anglo-L. *maviscus*, 15th c.), = Sp. *malvis* (? from Fr.), Neapolitan *marvizzo*; the ulterior etymology is unknown.]
1. The song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*.
?a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 665 Thrustles, terins, and mavys, That songen for to winne hem prys. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 330/1 Mavyce, byrde, *maviscus, merula, fallica.* c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 712 The Maviss and the Merle syngis. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. iii in Ashm (1652) 115 Crowes, Popingayes, Pyes, Pekocks, and Mavies. a 1529 SKELTON *Ph. Sparowe* 424 The mauys with her whystell Shal rede there the pystell. 1549 *Compl Scot* vi. 39 The maueis maid myrtht for to mok the merle. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* lxxxiv, So does the Cuckow, when the Mavis sings, Begin his witlesse note apace to clatter. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 113 In yonder goodly Tree, Where the sweet Merle, and warbling Mavis bee. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 676 In Birds; Kites and Kestrels haue a Resemblance with Hawkes;.. Black birds with Thrushes, and Mauisses. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv, Delightfu' notes That warble through the merle or mavis' throats. 1791 BURNS *Lament Mary Q. Scots* 13 The mavis mild wi' many a note, Sings drowsy day to rest. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* IV. xii, Merry it is in the good greenwood When the mavis and merle are singing 1830 TENNYSON *Claribel*, The clear-voiced mavis dwelleth Where Claribel low-lieth. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* iii, 'Like two young mavishes', Mr. Peggotty said. 1876 'OUIDA' *In Winter City* viii 237 The mavis and blackbird were singing.
transf. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* v, I must visit this mavis [Amy Robsart], brave in apparel..and gay in temper.
2. *Mavis skate*: a British species of Ray, *Raja oxyrhyncha*.
1810 NEILL *Fishes* 28 (Jam.). 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 171 Sharp-nosed Ray.. May Skate, Mavis Skate.
† **3.** [Perh. a different word.] Some kind of tobacco. *Obs.*
1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xxii (Roxb., 274/1 Sorts of Tobacco. Pig taile...Antego. Mavis.

† **Mavite.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 **mawite, mawyte.** [a. OF. *mal-, mauvitié*, var. of *malvaistié*: see MAUVASTY.] Malice, evil intent.
1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 126 Bot ȝe traistyt in lawte As sympile folk, but mawyte. *Ibid.* VI. 212 And he, that of thair mavite Wist na thing, his vay has tane.

‖ **Mavors** (mē¹·vǫɹz). [L.: see MARS.] = Mars.
a 1592 LODGE & GREENE *Looking-gl.* (1598) C 2, Nymphes, Knancks, sing for Mauors draweth nigh. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 332 The sweat hot breath of blowing Mavors. 1633 J. FISHER *Fuimus Troes* Prol., Mavors for Rome, Neptune for Albion stands. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 82 Then would I cry to thee To kiss thy Mavors, roll thy tender arms Round him.

† **Mavo·rtial,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. **māvortiālis* of or belonging to Mavors, f. *Māvort-, Māvors*: see prec. and -IAL.] = next *adj.*
1595 *Locrine* IV. i, Once was I guarded with Mavortial bands. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 57 Mavortial Cambuscan. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Challenge Knts. Errant* Wks. (1711) 231 Awaken your sleeping courages with mavortial greetings.

† **Mavo·rtian,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *Māvorti-us* (f. *Māvort-em* Mavors) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Warlike, martial. **b.** *sb.* A warrior.
1557 GRIMALD *Of N. Ch.* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 115 Mauortian moods, Saturnian furies fell. 1598 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* II. vii. 205 Behold yon sprightly dread Mauortian. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* lxvi, O peerelesse worth! O worth Mavortian!

‖ **Mavourneen** (măvū·rnīn). Also 9 **mavournin.** [Irish *mo mhurnín.*] My darling.
1800 CAMPBELL *Exile of Erin* v, Erin mavournin. 1883 H. JAY *Connaught Cousins* I. ix. 209 Hush, mavourneen, don't cry.

Maw (mǭ), *sb.*^{1} Forms: 1 **maga, maȝe,** 2 **mahȝe,** 3 **mahe, maugh,** 3–7 **mawe,** 4 **magh, maȝe, mau(e,** 4 **maw.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *maga* wk. masc. (once *mage* wk. fem.) = OFris. *maga*, MDu. *maghe* (mod. Du. *maag*) fem., OHG. *mago* (MHG, mod G. *magen*) masc, ON. *mage* wk. masc. (Sw. *mage*, Da. *mave*):—OTeut. **magon-*.]
1. The stomach (of men and animals); the cavity of the stomach. Now only (exc. in ludicrous use) applied to the stomach of animals, esp. mammals; *spec.* the last of the four stomachs of a ruminant. † *To close the maw*, to stop looseness of the bowels. † *To chaw (one's) maw*, to fret internally.
c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* S 573 (Hessels) *Stomachum*, maga. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 159/14 *Uentriculus*, maȝe. *Ibid.* 161/2 *Stomachus*, maga. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 4 He cynð of acoloduin maȝan. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 370 Þe on was iwuned, uor his kolde mawe uorto nutten hote spices c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 148 in *O. E. Misc.* 151 Gripes fretep heore Mawen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 388 Who kepte Ionas in the fisshes mawe Til he was spouted vp at Nynyuee? 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 218 The man that muche hony eet his mawe hit engleymeth. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 The grete wombe of þe Schepe, þat is, þe mawe. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 266 Mylke, creme, & iouncat, they wyll close the mawe, & so dooth a posset 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) E ij b, The mawe of an olde cocke dried, and made in pouder, is exceding good to drink in red wine. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 30 But inwardly he chawed his owne maw At neighbours welth 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 73 If Charnell houses, and our Graues must send Those that we bury, backe; our Monuments Shall be the Mawes of Kytes 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 354 Euery tenth man being by lot tithed to the shambles, and more returning in their fellowes mawes, then on their owne legges 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 102 It's a plain Symptom, that his Maw's out of order 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The *Abomasus*, popularly called the *maw*, is the last of the four [*sc.* stomachs of ruminants]. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 17 Scald the maw or paunch [of the turtle] 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xxxiv, Fright cured the qualms Of all the luckless landsmen's sea-sick maws. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* xxxviii, The night-hawk has filled his ravenous maw. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Agony Point* (1862) 381 A shark with a sailor's baccy-box in his maw. 1887 W. MORRIS *Odyss.* IX. 296 Whenas the Cyclops had filled his mighty maw.
b. *transf.* and *fig.*: chiefly with reference to a metaphorical voracity.
(Cf. sense 3, which in figurative uses blends with this.)
c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's Prol.* 28 Ther is but litil latyn in my mawe. 1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-Cynicon* Wks (Bullen) VIII. 134 The wide maws of more scopious lakes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iv. 52 Then they could smile, and fawne vpon his debts, And take downe th' Intrest into their glutt'nous Mawes. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 403 Time ..whose Maw hath devoured the very Ruines of those stately Piles [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 991 Death Shall ..with us two Be forc'd to satisfie his Rav'nous Maw. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 922 Pluck'd from foul Devastation's famish'd Maw. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxix, Yellow Jack had filled his maw, and left the rest of us alone. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xxxvi. 218 The devouring maw of the agents of the Popedom 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* III. 25 It is only the prison's maw that is never full
† **c.** Inmost recesses. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use.*)
1630 LORD *Banians* 81 Some of the Rajahs yeelded, others flying to retyrements impregnable, lay in the Mawe of the countrey [etc.].
2. Applied to other internal parts. † **a.** The abdominal cavity as a whole; the belly. *Obs.*
1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6363 Here is þat knif al blodi þat ich broȝte him wiþ of dawe & smot in þoru þe foundement & so in to þe mawe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22394 All þe filthes of his maugh sal brist vte at his hindwin. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 85 The maw and inwarde bowels of him yat sate in the sadelle were sore smyt thorow.
† **b.** The womb. *Obs.*
a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxviii. 13 Fra maghe ofe mi moder me keped þou. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 124 Quen sain Thomas was in hir maw. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lvii. 3 Aliend ere synful fra maghe [*v. r.* marice].
† **c.** The liver. *Obs.*
1380 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxix. 13 The calle of the mawe. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 588/36 *Jecur*, the mawe. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4508 Cupido has þe custodi & cure of þe mawe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 330/1 Maw, *jecur.* c 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* 216 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 10 My herte and mawe To rent and drawe..Cheseth not he?
† **d.** The honey-making apparatus of bees. *Obs.*
1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 180 b, Beeing sucked vp from the leaues by the Bees and digested in their mawes. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* iv. (1623) H j, You shall neuer find his [the Bee's] maw without a good drop of the purest nectar.
† **e.** The crop of a granivorous bird. *Obs.*
1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1023 Hens feed on Earwigs:..I have found a great number of them in their Mawes. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Nat. Aliments* (1735) 222 Their [*sc.* granivorous birds'] maw is the Happer which holds and softens the Grain, letting it drop by degrees into the Stomach.
f. The 'swim-bladder' or sound of a fish.
c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 Take the Mawes of Turbut, Haddok, or Codeling. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 355 Isinglass or fish glue, in its raw state, is the 'sound', 'maw', or swimming bladder of various kinds of fish.
3. The throat, gullet; now chiefly, the jaws or mouth (of a voracious mammal or fish).
1530 PALSGR. 244/1 Mawe of a beest, *jovsier.* 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* IV. 4 A lamb between the maw Of two fierce wolves. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. vii, The philosopher's hand closed on them as the fish's maw closes on the bait. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i (1880) 1 Within reach of its voracious maw. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* ii 9 A little black ball has gone down the hungry maw of a pike. *fig.* 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* ix. 44, I saw the opening maw of hell.
† **4.** Used (like *stomach*) for: Appetite, inclination, liking. *Obs.*
1598 JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iv. (1616) 38 O, I doe stomack them hugely! I haue a maw now, and't were for Sr Bevis his horse, against 'hem. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v, Have you no mawe to restitution? 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* V. iii. 146 If you have any maw, feed here till you choke again. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 365 Next the word Politician is not us'd to his maw, and therupon he plaies the most notorious hobbihors. 1668 R L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 37, I have no great Maw to go home again. 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* v. (1705) 50, I have no great Maw to that Business, methinks.
5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **maw-bound** *a.*, constipated (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); also †*sb.*, a constipated disease in cattle; † **maw-gut** (see quot. 1607); † **maw-mother**, a mooncalf or 'false conception' (*tumor ventris*); † **maw-skin**, the stomach of a calf which has fed on nothing but milk.
a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 344 The distemper in cows called the *maw bound.. comes from a surfeit by being overheated by driving. 1848 *Rural Cycl.* II. 486 *Grain-sick*, or *Maw-bound*, a great and dangerous distension of the rumen of cattle. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 153 He hath his gall in his *maw-gut. *Ibid.* 509 The maw-gut differeth from all other, for it is *Coecum*, that is, as I take it without a passage out of it into any other part then the other guts [etc.]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 232 *Mawmoder, *molucrum.* 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 41 The *Maw-skin .. is the Maw or Stomach of Calves. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 205 The water thus impregnated with the maw-skin is passed through the sieve into the milk

Maw (mǭ), *sb.*^{2} *Obs* exc. *dial.* Also 5–6 **mawe,** 9 (*pl.* constr. as *sing.*) **maas, mawse, maws.** [var. of MALLOW. Cf MAUL *sb.*] = MALLOW.
c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. viii. 433 Froyt & gyrs thai oysyd tyll ete As kers, or mawe, or wyolete. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 23 Malva ortolana vel domestica. g. mauue, ang. mawe 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 45 The vertues of mallowe or mawes. 1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 40 Fomentit with the decoctioun of the rute of lilie, maw, althe, cammeile. 1696 in *Analecta Scot.* II. 13 Aduertes me, gif he hes the seid of al sort of mawes, purpie, and sorielis. 1893 *Northumbld Gloss.*, *Maas, Mawse. Ibid.*, *Maws*, the maws mallow or marshmallow.

Maw (mǭ), *sb.*^{3} *Obs* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **mau,** 7–8 **mall.** [a. ON. *má-r* (dat. *máve, máfe*, pl. *mávar*) = OE. *máw*: see MEW *sb.*^{1}] A gull, esp. the Common gull, *Larus canus*.
c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 179 The Se Mawis war monkis, the blak and the quhyte. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 90 Thik was the clud of kayis and crawis, Of marleȝonis, mittanis, and of mawis. 1549 [see *gull-maw*, GULL *sb.*^{1} c]. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornithol.* 345 The common Sea-Mall, *Larus cinereus minor.* 1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* (1749) 28 The Fulmar, in Bigness equals the Malls of the second Rate. c 1825 *Jolly Goshawk* iii. in Child *Ballads* II 360/1 The thing of my love's face is white It's that of dove or maw 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* V. 593 *Gavia ridibunda*.. [Syn.] Laughing Gull ..Black-cap.. Hooded Maw.

Maw (mǭ), *sb.*^{4} *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 **mall,** 6–7 **mawe.** [Of obscure origin.] 'An old game at cards. It was played with a piquet pack of thirty-six cards, and any number of persons from two to six formed the party' (Halliwell). *A set at maw*: a party or game at maw. *To set a maw*: ? to arrange a game. *To heave at (the) maw*: a technical phrase of the game, app. designating its characteristic feature. (Cf. MAYO.)
1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* xix. 58 b, At ale howse too sitt at mack or at mall. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie, In Commend. Hawk.* 77 To checke at Chesse, to heaue at Maw, at Mack to passe the time. 1593 RICH in *Greene's Newes fr. Heaven & Hell* To Rdr., Although the knave of trumpes be the seconde carde at Mawe, yet the five-finger may commaunde both him and all the rest of the pack. 1594 HENS-

LOWE *Diary* (1845) 46 [Title of play] the mawe. *Ibid.* 47 *note*, The seat at mawe. *a* 1622 HARINGTON *Epigr.* IV. xii. (1618) K 6 b, Then thirdly follow'd heaving of the Maw, A game without Ciuility or Law. 1624 GATAKER *Wife in Deed* 62 Whom a pint of wine drunke together,..or a set at Maw maketh Friends. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 126 In games at cards the Maw requires a quicke conceit or present pregnancy. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* III. ii, My lord you were best to try to set a maw. 1864 *Reader* No. 105. 826/1 Primero yielded the ascendency to Maw.

† **b.** *A help at maw*: app. a term of this game, but occurring only *fig.* a means of evasion, a resource.

1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 7 If any thing fall out amiss, which cannot be smothered, the *Diurnall* hath a help at Maw. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 13 But it may be our Author has a help at Mawe; for our Author Ground 8. saies It is evident [etc.] 1678 B. R. *Let. Pop. Friends* 4 A Dispensation..is always an Infallible Help at Maw, a sure Antidote against Perjury.

† **Maw**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. Du. *mauwen*] *intr.* Of a cat = MEW *v.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 22 Tybert coude not goo awaye, but he mawede and galped so lowde that [etc.].

Maw: see MAUGH, MAUL, MOW.

Mawa, variant of MAHWA.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 131/2.

Mawch(e, Mawde, variant ff. MAUGH, MAUD[1].

Mawdelard(e, obs. forms of MALLARD.

Mawdelayn, -lein, -len, etc., obs. ff. MAUDLIN.

Mawe: see MAUGH, MAUL, MOW.

Mawen, 3rd pl. pres. ind. of MAY *v.*[1]

Mawer, obs. form of MAYOR, MOWER.

Mawfesour, variant of MALFEASOR *Obs.*

Mawger, -gre(e, -gref(e, etc., var. ff. MAUGRE.

Mawggh, Mawhown: see MAUGH, MAHOUND.

Mawich(e, obs. Sc. variant forms of MAUGH.

Mawk (mɔ̄k). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **mawke**, 5, 7 **make**, 6–8 **mauk**, 7 **mauke, malke**, 8 *pl.* **mox.** [ad. ON. *maðk-r*: see MADDOCK.] = MAGGOT.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 643/2 *Hic cimex*, mawke. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 332 Att þe laste mawkis bred þerin *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 321/1 Make, mathe, wyrm yn þe flesche. 1683 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 93 He is a sorry shepherd, that is busie to kill flies and maukes in his sheep, but letteth the wolf worry at pleasure. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 79 In what part of the woll soever it bee, there will malkes breede immediately 1684 G. MERITON *Praise Yorks Ale*, etc., Clavis, Mawks are Maddocks. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 5 The cloken hen to the midden rins..To scrape for mauks 179. PEGGE *Derbicisms* (E. D. S.) 112 *Mox*, moths. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 73 A mawk on a sheep's hurdle

Mawkin, obs. form of MALKIN.

Mawkingly, *a. Obs* exc. *dial.* [f. *mawking*, MALKIN + -LY[1].] Slovenly.

1656 *Artif. Handsom* 87 Some silly soules are prone to place much piety in their mawkingly plainnesse, and in their censoriousnesse of others, who use more comely and costly curiosities.

Mawkish (mɔ̄·kiʃ), *a.* Also 7–8 **malkish, maukish.** [f. MAWK *sb.* + -ISH[1].]

† **1.** Inclined to sickness; without appetite. *Obs.*

1668 DRYDEN *Enem. Love* IV. i, I feel my Stomach a little maukish. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mawkish*, sick at Stomack, squeamish. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Progr. Marriage* 60 The dean who us'd to dine at one, Is maukish, and his stomach gone. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 82 (1774) III. 83 He constantly goes senseless to bed, and rises maukish in the morning. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. 59 The feverish, heated, mawkish, wretched state in which I was.

† **b.** Having no inclination *to. Obs.*

1679 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cress* IV. ii, Who knows but rest may cool their brains, and make them rise mawkish to mischief upon consideration?

2. Having a nauseating taste; now, having a faint, sickly flavour with little definite taste.

a 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) I. 215 The medicated Springs here have a maukish Taste. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew, Wallowish*, a malkish, ill Taste. *a* 1719 ADDISON *Virg. Georg.* IV. 117 Others look loathsom and diseas'd with sloth, Like a faint traveller whose dusty mouth Grows dry with heat, and spits a maukish froth. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 171 Like thine inspirer, Beer, So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 89 He regarded the ragouts of his other wives as entirely maukish 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 492 It is without smell, has a maukish taste, and has but little consistence. 1872 *Cooper's Dict. Pract. Surg.* II. 643 Pus has a sweetish, mawkish taste.

3. *fig.* Feebly sentimental; imbued with sickly or false sentiment; lacking in robustness.

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 110 It is one of the most nauseous maukish mortifications under the Sun..to have to do with a punctual finical fop. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* I. Wks. 1799 II. 104 His mind is so maukish, that should he be confronted with Lydia, he would betray our whole plot in an instant. 1818 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 141, I hate a mawkish popularity. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 47 The mawkish tepidity of his manner. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1048/2 The mawkish and unreal sentiment which constituted Mr. Dickens's chief fault. 1889 D. HANNAY *Capt. Marryat* viii. 125 It [*Masterman Ready*] is pathetic, and yet it is not mawkish.

† **4.** *slang.* Slatternly. *Obs. rare*—[0].

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Mawkish*, Slatternly.

Mawkishly (mɔ̄·kiʃli), *adv.* [-LY[2].]

1. So as to be 'mawkish' in flavour.

1758 *Monthly Rev.* 502 Swallow it neither too hot nor mawkishly cool. 1788 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. (1794) 461 The berry is red, and mawkishly sweet—not poisonous.

2. In a feebly sentimental manner.

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 230 A feeble, finical race, mawkishly pulling about taste. 1833 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 279, I should have been very kind to you—mawkishly kind I fear, my sweet cousin. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 282 Goodness is no such innocent mawkishly insipid character.

Mawkishness (mɔ̄·kiʃnés). [-NESS.]

† **1.** The condition of being sick or 'squeamish'.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mawkishness*,. a nauseous Taste. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 350 Wines should have a taste free from mawkishness, and indicative of instability. 1887 BEATTY-KINGSTON *Music & Manners* II. 308 'White beer', a liquor of paramount mawkishness.

transf. 1876 Miss BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 70 Their music was sweet to mawkishness.

3. Sickly sentimentality.

1818 KEATS *Endymion* Pref., There is a space of life between [*sc* boyhood and manhood] in which the soul is in a ferment,..the ambition thick-sighted; thence proceeds mawkishness. 1824 *Examiner* 505/1 The languid mawkishness of the loungers. 1833–40 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk* (1873) II. iv. iv. 406 He is..as removed from softness and mawkishness ..as any bishop among them. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 35 *note*, That mawkishness of taste..shewn by some people for what is classic.

b. Dullness of spirits, ennui. *rare.*

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* v. (1889) 44 All the companionship of boating and cricketing..won't keep him from many a long hour of mawkishness.

Mawky (mɔ̄ ki), *a. dial.* [f. MAWK + -Y.]

1. a. Maggoty. **b.** Full of 'maggots' or whims; crotchety.

1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Mawky*, magotty, N. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 466 We can neither understand, nor relish, this 'mauky' affectation of candour on the part of our former friend 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Mawky*, maggoty, whimsical, hypochondriac.

2. = MAWKISH.

1830 'JON BEE' *Ess.* in *Foote's Wks.* I. p. xxii, Even John Dryden penned none but mawky plays, nor did Byron succeed at all as a dramatist. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* Suppl., *Mawky*, over-sweet

Mawlard, Mawl(e, obs. ff. MALLARD, MAUL.

Mawm(e, variant forms of MALM.

Mawmany, -mene(e, etc.: see MALMENY.

Mawment, -trie: see MAUMET, MAUMETRY.

† **Maw'mer, -ar.** *Sc. Obs.* [Cf. Du *mammiering* 'supper-hose'.] The discharge pipe of a ship's pump. Also *attrib.* in *mawmer-leather.*

1497 *Acc. Ld Treas. Scott.* (1877) I. 379 Item for ane mawmar to the pomp of Lord Kennydys schip. 1512 *Ibid.* (1902) IV. 455 Item for mawmer ledderis for the greit schip. *Ibid.* 456 Item to the plummair for vi mawmeris to the litill bark callit the Gabrielll

Mawmet: see MAUMET.

† **Maw'mish**, *a. Obs.* [f. *maum* MALM *a.*: cf. MALMISH, MALMY.] Mawkish, disgusting.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 200 The Flesh was so Cursedly Mawmish and Rotten, that [etc.]. 1692 — *Fables* cccl. 426 One of the most Nauseous, Mawmish Mortifications under the Sun. 1866 J. SHANKS *Elgin* 43 The fear of offending mawmish delicacy

Mawnchepresande, var. MAUNCHE PRESENT.

Mawnciple, -cypylle, obs. ff. MANCIPLE.

Mawngery, variant of MANGFRY *Obs.*

Mawnge(u)r, -joure, obs. forms of MANGER.

Mawp, variant of MAUPE.

† **Maw-pie.** *Obs.* [The first element is of obscure origin.] The magpie, *Pica caudata.*

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 45 Your Cheries and other Berries when they be ripe, will draw all the Black-birds, Thrushes and Maw-pies to your Orchard.

Mawseed (mɔ̄ sēd). [Half-translated ad. Ger. dial. *mahsaat, mohsamen*, f. *mah, moh* (literary G. *mohn*) poppy + *saat, samen* seed] The seed of the opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum.*

1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 21 The Eggs are as small as the smallest Maw-seed. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 343 Feed them with..bread, maw-seed [etc.]. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 208 Maw-seed 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Mawth, ? obs. Sc. variant of MAUGH.

Mawworm[1] (mɔ̄ wɜm). ? *Obs.* [f. MAW *sb.*[1] + WORM.] A worm infesting the stomach or intestines of man and other mammals, esp. applied to species of *Ascaris* and *Oxyuris.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 336 It will presently destroy and consume the maw or belly-worms which are within him. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Bonduca* I. ii, Your warlike remedy against the maw-worms. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 672/2 If you add Powder of Maw-Worms *vj.* it will be much more effectual 1764 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (1799) I. 142 The very small maw-worm, or ascarides, resembling bits of thread. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 275 The term Maw-worm, according to P. Harvey, is derived from the occasional visits which this animal makes to the maw or stomach.

fig. 1632 BENLOWES *Theoph.* III. xii, No Glutt'nies Mawworm; nor the Itch of lust No Tympanie of Pride.

Mawworm[2] (mɔ̄·wɜm). (Properly with initial capital.) A man who resembles *Mawworm*, a character in Bickerstaffe's play *The Hypocrite*, 1769; a hypocritical pretender to sanctity.

1840 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 547/2 Can it be that these . wailings have in their motive something of the Mawworm spirit, 'I like to be despised'. 1861 J. HOLLINGSHEAD in *Gd. Words* 441 We all know precisely what a mawworm is... He is a slimy villain. 1866 SALA *Barbary* vii. 130 There was a sanctified Mawworm expression, too, about this fellow.

1870 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* I. ii, He would be the very Mawworm of bachelors who pretended [etc.]. 1891 R. BUCHANAN *Coming Terror* 353 The Scapin of Politics walks hand-in-hand with the Mawworm of Morality.

Hence **Ma'wwormish** *a.*, **Ma'wwormism** *sb.*

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 547/2 Mawormism is a thing unknown north of the Tweed. 1883 K. BLIND in *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 488 Luther..was..no maw-wormish mar-joy.

† **Max.** *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] Gin.

1812 *Lex. Balatron.*, *Max*, gin 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xvi, The dying man cried, 'Hold! I've got my gruel! Oh! for a glass of max!' 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I *Bagman's Dog*, Who, doffing their coronets, collars, and ermine, treat Boxers to Max, at the One Tun in Jermyn Street. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 168 The stimulant of a 'flash of lightning', a 'go of rum', or a 'glass of max', —for so a dram of neat spirit was then called.

Maxhill: see MIXHILL.

‖ **Maxilla** (mæksi·lă). Pl. **maxillæ** (mæksi·lī). [L. *maxilla* jaw.]

1. A jaw or jaw-bone, esp. the upper jaw in mammals and most vertebrate animals. *Inferior, superior maxilla*, the lower, upper jaw.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* I. xix. 93 The same Patient complained of a hard Tumour fixed under that Ear and *Maxilla.* 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The *maxillæ* are two in number, denominated from their situation, *superior*, and *inferior.* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 683/1 Of these [bones] six are placed on each side of the maxilla superior. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 115 The lower border of the inferior maxilla. *Ibid.*, The inferior posterior border of the maxilla. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 92 The maxilla [*sc.* of the common perch], which is edentulous, lies behind and parallel to it [*sc.* the præmaxilla]. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 539 The word Maxilla is frequently used to express the whole of the upper jaw 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 150 A simple superior maxilla is sometimes alone affected by hyperostosis.

2. One of the anterior limbs of insects and other arthropods, so modified as to serve the purpose of mastication. Also *attrib.*

1798 AFZELIUS in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* IV. 275, *c.* the tops of the maxillæ. *d.* the labium. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 47 Both labium and maxillæ being furnished with jointed moveable organs peculiar to annulose pedate animals. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 20 The organ consists of two oblong flat lobes, in some Decapods, somewhat maxilla-like in form. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool* 784 The second and third [*sc.* pairs of mouth parts in Arthropods] are known respectively as the first and second maxillæ.

† **Maxillar**, *a. Obs.* [f. MAXILLA + -AR.] Of or pertaining to the jaw, esp. to the upper jaw.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Maxillar*, belonging to the jaw-bone. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) p. IV, The Parotides and maxillar glands convey the saliva into the mouth. 1720 HALE in *Phil. Trans* XXXI. 5 The external Maxillar Glands in Brutes are of the Conglomerate kind.

Maxillary (mæksi·lări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MAXILLA + -ARY. Cf. F. *maxillaire.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Belonging to, connected with, or forming part of the jaw or jaw-bone, esp. of the upper jaw of vertebrate animals.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 747 There is the Skull of one Entire Bone; there are the Maxillary Bones [etc.]. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. (1714) 195 The Maxillary Glands. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 402 The horn is entirely solid, growing from the upper maxillary bone. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 36 The external maxillary artery was unavoidably divided 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 135 But even the youngest specimen shows no maxillary streaks. 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Vertebr. Dissect* 158 The Superior Maxillary Nerve passes outward. *Ibid.*, The Inferior Maxillary Nerve. divides into two branches 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 68 The maxillary teeth [of a snake]

2. Belonging to, connected with, or forming part of the maxillæ of arthropods. *Maxillary system*: the system of classification of insects based on the form of the maxillæ.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 358 *Palpi Maxillares* (the Maxillary Feelers). *Ibid.* IV. 450 Which [system], from the *maxillæ* being principally employed to characterize the Classes or rather Orders, may be called the *Maxillary System.* 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 246 In many Diptera the maxillary setæ are rudimentary.

B. *sb.* = *maxillary bone.*

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 211/1 The vertical plate is short to correspond with the short vertical diameter of the upper maxillary. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 307 The maxillaries, prolonged into barbels, come off from the lower jaw. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 90 No part of the maxillary is situated behind the premaxillary [of fishes].

Maxillated (mæ·ksĭlėted), *a. Zool.* [f. MAXILLA + -ATE[2] + -ED[1].] Furnished with maxillæ.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 14 The maxillated Entomostraca.

Maxilliferous (mæksĭli·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. MAXILLA + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing maxillæ.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxviii. 17 Most commonly four antennæ, with a maxilliferous mouth seldom rostriform.

Maxilliform (mæksi·lĭfɔm), *a.* [f. MAXILLA + -(I)FORM.] Formed like a maxilla; 'having the shape or form of a cheekbone' (Cassell 1885).

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 78 The whole organ may be regarded as maxilliform. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 257 With Maxilliform Gnathites

Maxilliped, -pede (mæksi·lĭped, -pēd). *Zool.* [f. MAXILLA + L. *ped-em, pēs* foot] A 'foot-jaw' (see FOOT *sb.* 35). Cf *jaw-foot* s. v. JAW *sb.*[1] 7.

Foot-jaw was app. the first term used, and this was rendered by *maxilliped*, which in turn was translated *jaw-foot.*

1846 DANA in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci* Ser. II. I. 226 Order Entomostraca. Tribe Cyclopacea...Maxillipeds, one pair:

sometimes simple maxillæ. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 207 Two pairs of maxillipedes. 1883 PACKARD in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Nov. 348 They are somewhat analogous to the maxillipedes of Crustacea.

Hence **Maxillipe·dary** *a.*, pertaining to maxillipedes.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 312 The sternal regions of the three maxillipedary somites have the same characters.

Maxillo-, taken as comb. form of MAXILLA in the sense 'pertaining to the maxilla and ..'; so *maxillo-mandibular*, *-palatine*, *-pharyngeal*, *-premaxillary*, *-turbinal*, etc. (see *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 113 The maxillo-premaxillary suture is for a long time or permanently very evident on the face. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 188 The nerve divides into three main branches, the orbito-nasal, the palatine and the maxillo mandibular. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 46 There are no maxilloturbinals in any skulls. 1887 MARSHALL & HURST *Pract. Zool.* 371 The maxillo-palatine process. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornith.* 240 They are commonly described as if they were independent bones, under the name of the *maxillopalatines*.

Maxim (mæ·ksim), *sb.*[1] Also 5–7 **maxime**. 6 *pl.* erron. **maximies**. [a. F. *maxime*, ad. L. *maxima* fem. sing. of *maximus* greatest, used *ellipt.* (see below). Cf. Sp. *máxima*, Pg. *maxima*, It. *massima*.

Boethius (6th c.) used *propositio maxima* ('greatest proposition') in the sense of 'axiom' (synonymous with *dignitas* = ἀξίωμα), but especially used with reference to rhetoric. Albertus Magnus (12th c.) used *maxima* with ellipsis of *propositio*, but applied it to a class of universal propositions not intuitively certain like the *dignitates* or axioms, but capable of being assumed as practically indisputable. Elsewhere (according to Hamilton in *Reid's Wks* 767, where the reference is incorrect) he identifies *maxima* and *dignitas*; and Petrus Hispanus and later logicians use *maxima* in the sense of 'axiom'.]

†**1.** An axiom; a self-evident proposition assumed as a premiss in mathematical or dialectical reasoning. *Obs.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5603 Thys greueth me most at al, That my maxime apryved [*sc.* that the whole is greater than its part] Ye in dede han yt reprevyd. *Ibid.* 6000. 1556 RECORDE *Castle Knowl.* 108 Then takinge that for a maxime in argumente, I annexe this minor, that [etc.]. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. vii. § 1. 299 There are a sort of Propositions, which under the name of Maxims and Axioms, have passed for Principles of Science. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi. 209 It is urged as an universal Maxim, That Nothing can procede from Nothing.

2. A proposition (esp. in aphoristic or sententious form) ostensibly expressing some general truth of science or of experience.

1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 391 In ev'ry thing I hold this Maxim still, The Circumstance doth make it good, or ill. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 98 This maxime or principle must be granted. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 318 This maxime out of loue I teach: Atchieuement is command. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 214 What seriously exerciseth one Mans Braine to defend as a Maxime, tickleth anothers Diaphragme no lesse than an Epigram. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* III, I lay it down as a maxim in ornithology, that as long as there is any incubation going on there is music. 1827 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 24 June, A Maxim is a conclusion upon observation of matters of fact. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 89 The maxim that knowledge is power is true only where knowledge is the main thing wanted.

b. *esp.* in *Law.*

1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1672) 21 b, They are certaine universall propositions which they that be learned in the Laws of England, and likewise the Mathematicals, do terme Maximes. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 59 It is a maxime in the common lawes of this realme, that he that is outlawed doeth forfeite all his goods. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 67 A maxime is a proposition, to be of all men confessed & granted. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 199 It is an antient maxim of the law, that no title is completely good, unless the right of possession be joined with the right of property. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 67/2 He considered at length the meaning of the maxim, 'a man's house is his castle'.

3. A rule or principle of conduct; also, a precept of morality or prudence expressed in sententious form.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 66 Is not this the principall fundation and grande maxim of our cuntry pollicy not to be over hasty in occupying a mans talent [etc.]. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 9 All great Captaines have holden for a Maxime, to preserue by all meanes possible the liues of their soldiers. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 6 Selfe defence hath beene alwaies held the first maxime of policy. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. v. 258 Some think it beneath a wise man to alter their opinion: A maxime both false and dangerous. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ¶ 1, I knew a Gentleman that made it a Maxim to open his Doors and ever run into the Way of Bullies. 1757 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 494, I have all along laid it down as a maxim, to represent facts freely and impartially. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* II. xvii. 173 The art of comprising moral maxims in short sentences. 1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 817 All prudent surgeons..have laid it down as an invariable maxim, never to..undertake lithotomy, without having first introduced a metallic instrument. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 35 Her maxim was, that it was time enough to come when she was called. 1868 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. xvi. 117 He wrote a book of maxims, even on etiquette. 1896 R. G. MOULTON *Ecclesiasticus* Introd. 12 The Maxim is the prose counterpart to the Epigram.

4. *attrib.*, as *maxim-maker*, *-making*, *-monger*.

1806 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Leonora* (1833) 47 Some maxim-maker says that past misfortunes are good for nothing but to be forgotten. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* v. (1874) 64 Cleverly put, but untrue, after the fashion of you maxim-mongers. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 5/1 Maxim-making was a favourite game in French society.

Maxim (mæ·ksim), *sb.*[2] [From the name of Sir Hiram S. *Maxim*, the inventor.] In full *Maxim* (*machine*) *gun*, *Maxim mitrailleuse*, or *bomb Maxim*: A single-barrelled quick-firing machine gun, the barrel of which is surrounded by an outer casing filled with water to keep the parts cool, and the mechanism so adjusted that any number of shots can be fired in a given time up to six hundred rounds a minute. Also *Maxim-Nordenfelt gun*, a modification of the original Maxim gun.

1885 *Nature* 5 Mar. 414/2 The Maxim Gun. *Ibid.* 415 Fig. 1—Maxim Mitrailleuse. 1889 E. ROGERS *Machine Rifle-batteries* 26 The barrel of the Maxim is ..surrounded by a water jacket. 1892 GREENER *Gun* (ed. 5) 186 The Maxim machine gun. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 4/1 The Maxim-Nordenfeldt, or pom-pom, is thought very highly of. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 2/2 Our soldiers ..had not so much as the moral support of a bomb Maxim with them.

† **Ma·xim**, *a.* and *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [ad. L. *maximus*.]

A. *adj.* = GREATEST (in certain technical uses).

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 442 Conjunctions maxime in the Fiery and Watry Trigons, are above our reach. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 72 He concludes this Discourse with a Table, containing all the Notes and Intervals, explaining how each of those in the Diatonick Scale are composed of those three Degrees, viz. Minor, Major, and Maxim.

B. *sb.*[3] *Mus.* = LARGE *sb.* 4, MAXIMA 2.

In recent Dicts.

Maxim (mæ·ksim), *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. MAXIM *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To kill with a Maxim gun.

1894 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Jan. 61/2, I Maxim you by three thousands, that is fair war and glorious victory. 1903 KIPLING *Five Nations* 82 Said England unto Pharaoh, 'I must make a man of you, ..That will Maxim his oppressor as a Christian ought to do'.

‖ **Ma·xima.** *Obs.* [L., fem. sing. of *maximus* greatest, used *ellipt.* for *maxima propositio*, *nota*.]

1. = MAXIM *sb.*[1]

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* xxii. 619 This maie stande wel for a *Maxima*, as one of the greatest truethes of M. Hardinges whole booke. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* 195 This Maxima is generally to be observed.. *Sani similes* [etc.]. 1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* II. i. 4 The bishop alleageth many proofes that ther is no such maxima in the common lawes of Ingland.

2. *Mus.* = LARGE C. 4, MAXIM *sb.*[3]

1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 186, 453. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 65 Former musicians used the *Maxima*, or *Large*.

Maxima, pl. of MAXIMUM *a.* and *sb.*

Maximal (mæ·ksimăl), *a.* [f. MAXIMUM + -AL.] Consisting of, or relating to, a maximum; greatest possible; of a size or duration not to be exceeded.

1882 V. IDELSON in *Lond. Med. Rec.* No. 36. 318 The average increase is equal to 8 millimètres maximal to 17 millimètres. 1883 L. BRUNTON in *Nature* 8 Mar. 438 The maximal contraction of which the tissue is capable. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 470 It [sc. blood-pressure in the ventricle] slowly increases throughout the systole becoming maximal immediately prior to relaxation.

Hence **Ma·ximally** *adv.*, in the maximum degree.

1884 W. JAMES in *Mind* IX. 12 Those portions of the brain that have just been maximally excited retain a kind of soreness.

Maximate (mæ·ksimeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *maxim-us* greatest + -ATE[2].] = MAXIMIZE *v.*

1881 W. E. FORSTER *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 5 Apr., The hon. Member ..said that I had in certain circumstances minimized, and in others maximated, the statements of evictions.

Hence **Maxima·tion** = MAXIMIZATION.

1891 W. J. GREENSTREET tr. *Guyau's Educ. & Heredity* 109 Herbart very clearly saw the tendency of the human mind to 'maximation'.

Maxi·mic, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. MAXIM *sb.*[1] + -IC.] Resembling a maxim.

1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind Scenes* II. II. viii. 33 It being a favourite 'short turn' of his to interlard his frivolities with *maximic* gems of thought.

Maxi·mical, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [-AL.] = prec.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.*, *Observ.* 4 Each distinct Minute, or each distinct passage of a Minute, was endeavoured to be compressed into a Maximical Sentence.

† **Maximious**, *a.* *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *maxim-us* greatest + -IOUS.] Of great power.

c 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton* x. in *S.'s Wks.* (1843) I. p. lxiv, Coste, more pertaynyng for an emperoure or a maxymyous kynge, then for such a man as he was.

Maximist (mæ·ksimist). [f. MAXIM *sb.*[1] + -IST.] One who makes maxims.

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 221 The maximist makes the subtler analyses of *amour-propre*. 1889 EARL OF DYSART *Little Chatelaine* II. xx. 63 When you trust one rogue you trust all roguedom, as ought to have been said by some other maximist.

Maximistic (mæksimi·stɪk), *a.* [f. L. *maxim-us* greatest + -IST + -IC.] Pertaining to the school of 'maximizers'.

1868 *Dublin Rev.* July 12 *note*, Even the 'maximistic' side admitted that infallible pronouncements are 'far rarer' than other official acts of the Pope.

Maximite (mæ·ksimaɪt). [f. the name of Hudson *Maxim*, the inventor + -ITE.] A smokeless gunpowder composed of gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, and castor oil.

1897 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 7/4 We call it cordite. For the purposes of the inquiry I propose to call it Maximite. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar. 8/2 Mr. Hudson Maxim's new explosive, 'Maximite', is claimed to be the highest explosive yet discovered.

† **Maximity.** *Obs.* [f. L. *maxim-us* greatest + -ITY.] 'Exceeding greatness' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656–61); also, maximum amount.

1681 BIGGS *New Disp.* 98 The maximity or greatest quantity of it.

Maximization (mæksimaɪzē¹·ʃən). [f. MAXIMIZE *v.* + -ATION.] The action of raising to the highest possible point, position or condition.

Common in Bentham.

1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Procedure* Wks. 1843 II. 6/1 The maximization of the happiness of the greatest number. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sci.*, *Org. Nat.* I. 260 A particular use, dependent on the maximization of the brain. 1886 E. B. BAX *Relig. Socialism* 94 That the supreme end of life is the maximisation of labour, and the minimisation of the enjoyment of its product.

Maximize (mæ·ksimaɪz), *v.* [f. L. *maxim-us* + MAXIM *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To increase to the highest possible degree. (Common in Bentham.) **b.** To magnify to the utmost (in estimation or representation).

1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Procedure* Wks. 1843 II. 8/2 By this means, appropriate moral aptitude may be maximized. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 360 Instead of minimizing he maximized the distinction of himself from other men. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 282 The turpitude is maximised. 1902 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Exp.* 130 In contrast with such healthy-minded views as these.. stands a radically opposite view, a way of maximizing evil.

2. *intr.* To maintain the most rigorous or comprehensive interpretation possible of a doctrine or an obligation. Chiefly *Theol.*

1875 J. H. NEWMAN *Cert. Diffic. Anglic.* (1876) 365 When I speak of minimizing, I am not turning the profession of it into a dogma; men, if they will, may maximize for me, provided they too keep from dogmatizing. 1882 W. S. LILLY in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 243, I am far from wishing to maximize upon this matter. 1898 KNOX LITTLE in *Our Churches*, etc. 13 The Roman Church may be said to maximise, the Anglican to minimise. The Anglican teaches just what is necessary to be believed for the salvation of souls; the Roman turns pious opinions into necessary doctrines.

Maximizer (mæ·ksimaɪzəɹ). [f. MAXIMIZE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who maximizes, *spec.* one who accepts the dogma of the infallibility of the pope in its most comprehensive interpretation.

1868 E. S. FFOULKES *Church's Creed* (ed. 2) 37, I am not aware that any demur to this conclusion ..can be raised even by maximisers. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 296 The Ultramontanes themselves .. now are divided into Maximizers and Minimizers.

Maximum (mæ·ksimŏm). *Pl.* **maxima**, *rarely* **-ums**. [a. L. *maximum*, neut. of *maximus*, superl. of *magnus* great. Cf. F. *maximum*.]

1. *Math.* The greatest of all the values of which a variable or a function is capable; the value of a continuously varying quantity at the point at which it ceases to increase and begins to decrease.

1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 104 In Case it ..passes through one or more Maximums or Minimums; then the several Parts of the Fluent, between any given Point and each Maximum or Minimum must be separately found by distinct Operations. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 306 If we would find the quantity $ax - x^2$ a maximum or minimum, make its fluxion equal to nothing. 1856 SABINE in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 505 The declination has two easterly and two westerly maxima in the interval between two successive passages of the moon over the astronomical meridian.

2. *gen.* The highest attainable magnitude or quantity (of something); a superior limit of magnitude or quantity.

1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 306 In the Works of the God of Nature, there is no Maximum or Minimum assignable, or conceiveable by us. 1755 WINTHROP *Earthquakes* 28 Laws of this sort are sufficiently vindicated ..if upon the whole they produce a maximum of good. 1806 COLQUHOUN *Indigence* 49 The art of conducting a nation to the maximum of happiness and the minimum of misery. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 14 (1864) 137 The animal powers attain their maximum in cold climates. 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Ch. & Ministry in Early Cent.* vii. 279 A strange compound of minimum of fact and maximum of theory.

3. The highest amount (esp. of temperature, barometric pressure, etc.) attained or recorded within a specified period.

1850 EDMONDS in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.*, *Sections* (1851) 32 The following remarkable maxima of temperature. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) vii. § 348 The barometer also has its maxima and minima readings for the day. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 3/7 The maxima to day were below 60 deg. in the Shetlands and Hebrides. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June 5/2 The years of sunspot maximum.

4. A superior limit imposed by authority; *esp.* in *French Hist.*, a limit of price for corn.

1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 352/1 The danger of insurrection is a circumstance worthy of the most serious consideration in discussing the propriety of a maximum. 1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1847) IV. 164 They [the farmers, 1793] were compelled to part with their grain at the price fixed by the *maximum*, which was calculated on the scale of prices before the Revolution.

5. *attrib.* **a.** quasi-*adj.* or *adj.*, with the sense: That is a maximum, or that stands at the maximum; greatest. [Cf. F. *la dépense maximum*.]

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxvi. (1849) 297 Surround two poles of maximum cold. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xi. § 430 The maximum density of average sea-water. 1861 *Times* 23 July, The maximum contract price for the conveyance of these emigrants was 25*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* per statute adult. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 96 A point

of maximum disturbance. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* ii. ii. 103 The heritors paying the maximum salary and the town paying £12 annually for the support of a master. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 405 The latter helping to produce a maximum temperature favourable to coffee cultivation.

b. Simple attributive: Pertaining to a maximum or maxima, as *maximum period*; **maximum thermometer**, a thermometer which records automatically the highest temperature within a given period.

1852 *Newton's Lond. Jrnl.* Conjoined Ser. XLI. 402 An improved maximum thermometer. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* ii. (1879) 49 There is a minimum period, when none are seen for weeks together, and a maximum period, when more are seen than at any other time.

Maxite (mæ·ksəit) *Min.* [ad. G. *maxit* (Laspeyres 1872), f. name of *Max* Braun, a Belgian mining engineer: see -ITE.] = LEADHILLITE.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1896 in A. H. Chester *Dict. Min.*

† **Maxy.** *dial. Obs.* [Corruption of MARCASITE.] In *Tin-Mining* = MUNDICK.

1671 *Observ. Mines Cornwal & Devon* in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2102 And so continue sinking till we find either the Load to grow small, or degenerate into some sort of weed, which are diverse; as Mundick or Maxy (corrupted from *Marchasite*) of 3 sorts; white, yellow, and green. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. 1730–6 Bailey (fol.).

May (mē¹), *sb.*¹ *poet.* (*arch.*) Forms: [? 1 mǽȝ.] 3 maȝȝ, mayȝ, 3–4 ai, 4–6 maye, 5 mey, 4– may. [Perh. a. ON. *mǿyj-* (nom. *mǣ-r*, accus. *mǿy*, *mey*; Sw. *mö*, Da. *mø*) = Goth. *mawi*:—OTeut. **maujô-*, **maƀwjô-*, fem. f. **magu-z* (Goth. *magu-s*) boy, son: see MAIDEN.

The OE. poet. *mǽg* kinswoman (cogn. with *mǽg* masc. MAY *sb.*²) often occurs with the sense 'woman', and sometimes appears to mean 'maid' or 'virgin'. This use has been commonly regarded as the source of the present word; the OE. and the ON. word may have coalesced in ME.]

A maiden, virgin.

[*a* 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 87 (Gr.) Sio eadȝe mæȝ..Sancta Maria. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 895 (Gr.) Him þa freolecu mæȝ [*sc.* Eve] andswarode.] *c* 1200 Ormin 2489 Þatt clene maȝȝ þatt shollde ben Allmahhtiȝ Godess moderr. *c* 1275 Lay. 30486 Þe king dude [vnwis]dom þat he þat ilke may nom [*earlier text* maide]. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 194/26 To bringue luþer þouȝt In-to þis swete ȝounge mayȝ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10267 Þat man..þat has na barn, ne mai ne knaue. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 95 Þe corounyng of Henry, & of Malde þat may. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xii. 111 Marie moder and may. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 753 Thow glorie of wommanhede, thow faire may. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi. i. 22 Sibilla the may. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 39 The fayrest May she was that euer went. 1590 Greene *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) C 3 b, Nor was Phillis that fair May Halfe so gawdy or so gay. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 5 Old Elpin with his sweete and louely May Would oft prepare To keepe their sheep. 16.. *Sir Cauline* iii. in Child *Ballads* II. 58 Deerlye [he] lovde this may. 1818 T. L. Peacock *Nightmare Abbey* 119 For ill beseems in a reverend friar The love of a mortal may. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 92 The maiden is pure all mays above. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 349 Amid these latter words of his, the may From her fair face had drawn her hands away.

† **May**, *sb.*² *Obs.* Forms: 1 mǽȝ, (meeȝ, méȝ), *pl.* máȝas, 2 maiȝ, 3 mæi, mæȝ, mei, mey, (meay), mai, may. [Com. Teut.: OE. *mǽg* = OFris. *mêch*, OS. *mâg* (MLG. *mâch*, Du. *maag*), OHG. *mâg* (MHG. *mâc*, *mâg-*), ON. *mág-r* (adopted in northern Eng. as MAUGH), Goth. *mêg-s*:—OTeut. **mægo-z*, prob. related by ablaut to **magu-z* son, boy (Goth. *magu-s*, ON. *mǫg-r*): see MAIDEN.]

A male relative, kinsman.

Beowulf 408 Ic eom Hiȝelaces mæȝ and maȝoðeȝn. *a* 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 164 *Contribulus*, meeȝ. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Mark xiii. 12 Þa bearn ariseð aȝen heore maiȝes. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 187 Nolde it mouwe don for mey ne suster for broþer. *c* 1205 Lay. 3838 Þurh þe haueð Morgan mi mæi [*c* 1275 mey] his monschipe afallet. *a* 1300 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 17 Alle we beþ meiis and mowe.

May (mē¹), *sb.*³ Forms: 4–5 **Maij**, 4–6 **Maii**, 5–6 **Mai**, 6 **Maie**, **Maye**, 3– **May**. Also in Latin form 1–4 **Maius**, (4 **Mayus**). [a. F. *mai*:—L. *Maium* (nom. *Maius*, sc. *mēnsis*). Cf. Pr. *mai*, Sp. *mayo*, Pg. *maio*, It. *maggio*; also (from Fr.) MHG. *Mei(g)e* (G. *Mai*), MDu. *mey(e*, *meide* (Du. *Mei*), Sw. *Maj*, Da. *Mai*, late Gr. Μάϊος.

The etymology of the Latin name is obscure; some ancient writers connected it with the name of the goddess *Maia*.]

1. The fifth month of the year in the Julian and Gregorian calendar.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 316 Nouember & december habbað fif & twentiȝ ealdne monan.. & aprelis & maius eahta & twentiȝ. *a* 1121 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1080 (MS. E) Þis dydon Norðhymbran on Maies monðe. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 26/83 (St. Austin of Canterbury) His day is toward þe ende of May. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* ii. 1098, I may not slepe neuere a Mayes morwe. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* i. § 10 Ianuare, Februare, Marcius, Aprile, Mayus [etc.]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3699 Þai made as mery melody & musik þai sanng As in þe moneths of Mai or mydsomere euyn. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 23 When the larke..Salveth the uprist of the sonne shene,..in April and in May. 1598 Barnfield *Ode*, As it fell vpon a Day, In the merrie Month of May. *c* 1630 Milton *Sonn. Nightingale*, While the jolly hours lead on propitious May. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 62 The season smiles,..And has the warmth of May.

personified. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* ii. 50 In may þat moder is of monethes glade. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 82 There saw I May, of myrthfull monethis quene. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. i. 79 She came adorned hither like sweet May. 1630 Milton *On May morning* 5 Hail bounteous May, that dost inspire Mirth and youth and warm desire. 1820–34 Wordsw. *To May* i, Though many suns have risen and set Since thou, blithe May, wert born.

b. In proverbial and allusive phrases.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 92 He was as fressh as is the Monthe of May. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 261 Surmounting ewiry tong terrestriall, Alls fer as Mayes morow dois mydnycht. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 102. 1599 — *Much Ado* i. i. 194 There's her cosin..exceedes her as much in beautie, as the first of Maie doth the last of December. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* iv. i. 148. 1658 H. Plumptre *Let.* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 6 Wishing that all your yeares yet to come may partake more of Mayes then Julyes. 1659 Howell *Prov.* 11/1 As welcome as Flowers in May. 1732 T. Fuller *Gnomologia* 276 Leave not off a Clout Till May be out. 1742 Gray *Spring* 50 We frolick, while 'tis May. 1889 D. Hannay *Capt. Marryat* 150 If he had not spent his summer while it was May—at least he had run through it far too soon.

c. *fig.* Bloom, prime, heyday. *poet.*

a 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* xxi. (1591) B 2, If now the May of my yeeres much decline. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 76. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* i. i, We both were rivals in our May of blood Unto Maria. 1633 Massinger *Guardian* i. i, I am in the May of my abilities, And you in your December. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* ii. 439 Others lay about the lawns, Of the older sort, and murmur'd that their May Was passing. 1859 — *Elaine* 553 A Prince, In the mid might and flourish of his May.

d. *May and January* or *December*: used to describe the marriage of a young woman to an old man.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 449 That she, this mayden, which þat Mayus highte..Shal wedded be vn-to this Ianuarie. *Ibid.* 642 Thilke day That Ianuarie hath wedded fresshe May. 1581 T. Howell *Devises* I ij, In fayth doth frozen Ianus double face, Such fauour finde, to match with pleasant Maye. 1606 Dekker *Sev. Sins* (Arb.) 44 You doe wrong to Time, inforcing May to embrace December. 1891 R. Buchanan *Coming Terror* 267 When asthmatic January weds buxom May.

2. The festivities of May-day. *Queen of the May*, † *Queen of May*, *Lady of the May* (cf. MAY-LADY): a girl chosen to be 'queen' of the games on May-day, being gaily dressed and crowned with flowers. † *King*, *Lord of* (*the*) *May* = MAY-LORD.

1506 *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scot.* (1901) III. 195 Item, to ane Quene of Maij at the Abbay ȝet, be the Kingis command xiiijs. 1515 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 34 Item pd for brede and ale th same day that Sabysford may was whan they of Sabysford did come rydynd to the toune to sett ther may. 1568 T. Howell *Arbor of Amitie* 36 b, Ich beare the banner before my Lorde of May. 1577 *Gen. Assembly* in Child *Ballads* III. 45 Discharge playes of Robin Hood, King of May, and sick others, on the Sabboth day. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* v. iii, I by all men chosen was Lord of the May. *a* 1634 Randolph *Amyntas* Prol., How shall we talk to nymphs so trim and gay, That ne'er saw lady yet but at a May? 1673 Dryden *Marr. a la mode* ii. 28 Then I was made the Lady of the May. 1686 *Loyal Garland* (ed. 5) B 5, Cloris Queen of all the May. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 80 ¶ 2 The Girls preceded their parents like Queens of May, in all the gaudy Colours imaginable, on every Sunday to Church. 1802–16 Mrs. Sherwood *Susan Gray* ix. (1869) 58 Why, Susan, you look as handsome as the queen of May in that hat. 1832 Tennyson *May Queen* i, For I'm to be Queen o' the May, mother, I'm to be Queen o' the May.

3. Blossoms of the hawthorn (*Cratægus Oxyacantha*); hence occas. the tree itself: so called because it blooms in the month of May.

a 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 7 b, On May daye..hys grace..rose in the mornynge very early to fetche May or grene bows. 1592 Nashe *Summers Last Will* (1600) B 3 The Palme and May make countrey houses gay. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxviii. 413 In this moone and moneth, which is when they bring Maie from the fieldes into the house. 1626 Jackson *Creed* viii. xix. § 1 By such a maner or trope of speech, as the English and French doe call the buds or flowers of hawthorne May. 1820 Shelley *Question* iii, The moonlight-coloured May. 1848 J. H. Newman *Loss & Gain* ii. 5 The laburnums are out, and the may. 1866 M. Arnold *Thyrsis* vi, With blossoms red and white of fallen May.

4. *Cambridge Univ.* a. (*sing.* or *pl.*) = *May examination*; b. (*pl.*) = *May races*. see 5.

1852 C. A. Bristed *5 Yrs. Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 63 The College Easter Term Examination, familiarly spoken of as 'the May'. *Ibid.* 64 The 'May' is one of the features which distinguishes Cambridge from Oxford; at the latter there are no public College examinations. 1879 'Julian Home' *Sk. Camb.* 53 And in the trials, in the Mays, From stroke to bow,..they keep the river head. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 6 May 8/3 The annual 'Mays'—paradoxically held in June—are fixed for the 5th of the latter month and following days.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *May-born* adj., *morning*, *-night*, *season*, *time*, *-yeaned* adj.; (also with reference to 1 c) *May month*, *moon*, *morn*, (sense 2) *May-eve*, *feast*, *fool*, *-keeper*; (sense 3) *may-bloom*, *-blossom*, *-blossomed* adj., *bough*, *branch*, † *busket*, *leaf*, *tree*; † **may ale**, ? an ale-drinking held on May-day; † **May bishop**, an opprobrious name for a titular bishop; **May-drink** [= G. *maitrank*, Du. *meidrank*], white wine medicated with woodruff, drunk in Belgium and northern Germany; **May examination**, a college examination held at the end of the Easter term at Cambridge; **May-gad** (see quot. and GAD *sb.*¹ 5); **May-Hill**, used in the phrase *to have climbed May Hill*, to have passed through the part of the year most dangerous to health (perh. with allusion to May Hill as a local name); **May-house** (see quot.); † **May-king** = *king of the May* (see 2); **May-kitten**, ? a kitten born in May; † **May-like** *adv.*, with the freshness of May; † **May Marian** (see quot. and cf. MAID MARIAN); **May meetings**, a series of annual meetings of various religious and philanthropic societies held during the month of May in Exeter Hall, London, and other buildings; **May queen**, the Queen of the May (see 2); hence **May queenship**; **May races**, intercollegiate boat races held in the Easter term at Cambridge (now in June); † **May-roll** *v. trans.*, to roll in the grass as a May-day game; † **May-sel**, May-time; † **May skin**, ? the skin of a sheep sheared in May; **May-term**, colloq. name for the Easter term at Cambridge; **May-week**, the week of the May races at Cambridge; † **May wool**, ? wool taken from a sheep in May. Also MAY-BUTTER, -DAY, -DEW, -GAME, -LADY, -LORD, etc.

1516 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 35 Item resseyvyd of the *may ale above all charge ls. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 585 Your late Chapter of Trident, with your worthie number of forty Prelates, whereof certaine were onlie *May Bishops, otherwise by you called Nullatenses. 1818 Todd, **May bloom*, the hawthorn. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Wks. 1616 I. 248 *Mer.* Sweet Madames. your brests and forehead are whiter then gotes milke, or *May blossomes. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 575 A damsel of high lineage, and a brow May-blossom, and a cheek of apple-blossom. *a* 1789 Mickle *Eskdale Braes* 29 The *May-blossom'd thorn. 1788 Turnbull *Laura*, The sweetest *May-born flowers Paint the meadows. 1530 Palsgr. 666/1 In stede of a trapper he pricked his horse full of *maye bowes. 1560 in Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* (1864) III. 240 Those boys who choose it may rise at four oclock to gather *May branches. 1823 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1859) I. 565 On May morning. the girls look with some anxiety for their May branch. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 10 To gather *may buskets and smelling brere. 1850 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* i. *Court-yard of Castle*, Fill me a goblet of *May drink, As aromatic as the May From which it steals the breath away. 16.. *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 18 Upon *May Eve As prentices on Maying went. 1825 Croker *Fairy Leg. & Trad. S. Ireland* I. 307 May-eve is considered a time of peculiar danger. *Ibid.* 308 Another custom prevalent on May eve is the painful and mischievous one of stinging with nettles. 1852 C. A. Bristed *5 Yrs. Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 85 After the trial heat of the first *May examination, the field of candidates for Honours begins to assume something like a calculable form. 1778 Hutchinson *View Northumb.*, *Anc. Customs* 14 The syllabub, prepared for the *May feast. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Serm.* (1594) 394 May games, and May poales, and *May fooles, and Morris dancers are vanitie. 1724 Stukeley *Itin. Curios.* I. 29 Making a procession to this hill with *may gads (as they call them) in their hands, this is a white willow wand the bark peel'd off, ty'd round with cowslips. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies*, *Derbysh.* (1662) i. 252 Whereas, in our remembrance, Ale went out when Swallows came in,. it now hopeth (having climed up *May-hill) to continue its course all the year. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. i. 89 From the trunk of the chestnut the *May-houses commence. They are covered alleys built of green boughs, decorated with garlands and great bunches of flowers hanging down like chandeliers among the dancers. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 55 Other *May-keepers whose symbols are now but relics. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 277 b, It is the custome that euery yere we shal haue a *may kynge. 1690 Dryden *Amphitryon* iii. 33 Blear-ey'd, like a *May-Kitten. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lost Bower* xxix, There fell Two white *may leaves. From a blossom. 1592 T. L[odge] *Euph. Shadow* (1882) 16 When .I. *May-like young, of pleasure gan to taste. 1582 Fetherston *Dial. agst. Dancing* D 7, In your maygames. you doe vse to attyre men in womans apparrell, whom you doe most commenly call *maymarrions. 1849 Clough *Dipsychus* i. iv, Sweet eloquence! at next *May Meeting How it would tell in the repeating! 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xviii. xxv. 771 Lyke as *may moneth floreth and floryssheth in many gardens. 1600 S. Nicholson *Acolastus* (1876) 8 In the May moneth of my blooming yeares. 1737 Fielding *Tumble Down Dick* Ded., A play judiciously brought on by you in the May-month. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 43 In the *May-moone of my youth. 1813 Moore *Yng. May Moon* 1 The young May moon is beaming, love. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, i. ii. 120 My thrice-puissant Liege Is in the very *May-Morne of his Youth. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* xv, On May-morns, that primeval rite Of temple-building. lingers. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 5 On a *May [*Text A.* Mayes] mornynge on Maluerne hulles. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 156 More matter for a May morning. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xviii. (xv), The hand was. white and fragrant as the frosted blossom of a *May-night. 1832 Tennyson (*title*) The *May Queen. 1881 Ruskin *Lett. to Fannthorpe* (1895) I. 49, I hope the *May Queenship is beginning to be thought of. 1893 in *Camb. Univ. Almanack* (1894) 209 During the Lent or *May Races. 1656 R. Fletcher *Poems* 210 The game at best, the girls *May rould must bee. 1508 Dunbar *Tua mariit Wemen* 24 Grein as the gres that grew in *May sesoun. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* ii. 407 in *Anglia* XVIII, ȝif it be gaderid in *may-sel. 1497 Halyburton *Ledger* (1867) 46 Item a sek off *May skynis contenand 300. 1534–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 109 Pro xj may skynnes. 1906 *Cambr. Review* 4 May 281/1 The *May term is seldom a good time for serious concerts. 1804 Wordsw. '*She was a Phantom of delight*', But all things else about her drawn From *May-time and the cheerful Dawn. 1895 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* June 518 So many visitors are attracted to Cambridge for the '*May week'. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xiv. 325/2 Fallen *May wool rotten and other ill wool. 1884 *Century Mag.* Feb. 518 In June, when the *May-yeaned lambs were skipping in the sunshine.

b. In names (chiefly *local*) of animals: **May-**

beetle, the cockchafer; also, the CHOVY; **May-bird**, the whimbrel, _Numenius phæopus_; _U.S._ the bobolink (Bartlett _Dict. Amer._ 1859); **May-chafer** [cf. G. _maikafer_] = _May-beetle_ (in quot. _fig._); †**May-chick** = _May-bird_; †**May-chit** (see CHIT _sb._4); **May-curlew** = _May-bird_; **May fish**, a name for the twait shad, because of its entering rivers in May; _U.S._ a killifish, _Fundulus majalis_; **May-fowl, -jack** = _May-bird_; **May parr, peal**, local names for salmon at certain stages of growth; **May-skate**, the sharp-nosed ray, _Raia oxyrhyncha_; **May-sucker** _U.S._, the hare-lipped sucker, _Quassilabia lacera_; †**May-worm**, an oil-beetle (genus _Meloe_). Also MAY-BUG, MAY-FLY.

1720 ALBIN _Nat. Hist. Insects_ 60 In the middle of May came forth a brown Beetle called the Chafer, Oak Web, or *May Beetle. 1842 T. W. HARRIS _Insects injur. Veget._ (1862) 31 The best time..for shaking the trees on which the May-beetles are lodged, is in the morning. 1860 J. CURTIS _Farm Insects_, Index, May-bug or beetle—_Anisoplia horticola_. 1864 _E. Cornw. Words_ in _Jrnl Roy. Inst Cornw._ Mar. 18 *May-bird, the whimbrel 1870 H. STEVENSON _Birds Norf._ II. 199 The appearance of the main body [of whimbrels] in May..is so invariable that this species is alway spoken of as the 'May bird' by the gunners in both localities. 1827 CARLYLE _German Romance_ III. 132 Your idle *May-chafers and Court-celestials. 1577 _Exp. Entert. Gorhambury_ in Nichols _Progr. Eliz._ (1823) II. 57 Quails..*Maychicks..Malards. 1885 SWAINSON _Prov. Names Birds_ 200 Whimbrel. *May curlew..(Ireland). 1836 YARRELL _Fishes_ II 133 The Twaite Shad. in consequence of the time of its annual visit to some of the rivers of the European Continent is called the *May-fish. 1896 JORDAN & EVERMANN _Fishes N. & Mid. Amer._ I. 639 Killifish; Mayfish; Rockfish. 1852 MACGILLIVRAY _Hist. Brit. Birds_ IV 253 [Syn.] Whimbrel, Little Curlew..*Mayfowl 1880 _Antrim & Down Gloss._, *May jack, the whimbrel. 1841 _Penny Cycl._ XX. 364/1 The smaller summer parrs (called, in Dumfriesshire, *May parrs). 1861 _Act 24 & 25 Vict_ c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names..mort, peal, herring peal, *may peal, pugg peal, harvest cock, or by any other local name. 1828 FLEMING _Hist. Brit. Anim._ 171 _Raia oxyrinchus_ Sharp-nosed Ray...White Skate, Friar Skate, *May Skate. 1884 GOODE _Nat. Hist. Usef. Aquatic Anim._ 614 The 'Rabbit-mouth', 'Hare-lip', or '*May Sucker' is found in abundance in many rivers of Tennessee and..Ohio. 1658 ROWLAND tr. _Moufet's Theat. Ins._ 1017 They hang the *May-worm (for so he cals the Oyl beetle) about the neck with a thred, especially in the moneth of May.

c. In names of plants and fruits: **May-bean** (see quot.); †**May-blossom**, lily of the valley (see also 5 above); **May-cherry**, (_a_) a small early kind of cherry; (_b_) _U.S._ the fruit of _Amelanchier canadensis_, the June-berry; †**May-fern** (see quot.); **May gowan** (see GOWAN 2); †**May grapes**, _Botrychium Lunaria_; **May grass**, _Panicum latifolium_ (J. T. Maycock _Flora Barbadensis_ 1830, 61); **May-haw** (see HAW _sb._4 3); **May lily**, lily of the valley (see LILY 2); **May-pop** _U.S._, the fruit of the passion-flower, esp. of _Passiflora incarnata_; also, the plant itself; **May-rose**, a name for any rose flowering in May; also the guelder rose, _Viburnum Opulus_; **May-thorn**, the hawthorn; **May-wort**, _Galium cruciatum_ (Treas. Bot. 1866). Also MAY-APPLE, MAY-BUSH, MAY DUKE, MAYFLOWER.

1802 _Eng. Encycl._ IV. 473/1 The *May-beans are a larger sort of ticks, and somewhat earlier ripe 1578 LYTE _Dodoens_ II. xxvi. 178 Lyllie Conuall, is now called..in English..*May blossoms. 1664 EVELYN _Kal. Hort._, _May_ (1679) 16 The *May-Cherry. 1713 ADDISON _Guardian_ No. 97 ¶ 4 To Zelinda two sticks of May-Cherries. 1718 J. LAWRENCE _Fruit-g. Kalendar_ 78 The little early May-Cherry is indeed worth nothing. 1832 L. HUNT _Sir R. Esher_ (1850) 142 The finest apples and pears, strawberries, and May-cherries. 1884 SARGENT _Rep. Forests N. Amer._ (10th _Census_ IX.) 84 _Amelanchier Canadensis_. May Cherry. 1658 tr. _Bergerac's Satyr. Char._ xii. 41 A girdle of *May-fearne [orig. _fougere de May_] woven in tresses. 1548 TURNER _Names of Herbes_ (E. D. S.) 85 Lunaria minor, which may be called in englishe litle Lunary or *Maye Grapes, the duch cal this herbe meydruuen. 1887 J. C. HARRIS _Free Joe_, etc. (1888) 200 An' I fotch you some *May-pops too. 1753 CHAMBERS _Cycl. Supp._ s.v. _Rose_, The small red rose, commonly called the *May rose. 1802-16 MRS SHERWOOD _Susan Gray_ xiii. (1869) 94 In her hand she had a bunch of May-roses. 1844 MRS. BROWNING _Vis. Poets_ Concl. 105, I receive The *maythorn, and its scent outgive! 1882 KEARY _Outlines Prim. Belief_ 107 Even the maythorn is to be met with.

May (mēi; unstressed mei, mē), _v._1 Forms: see below. [A Com. Teut. vb., belonging (by conjugation if not by origin) to the class of preterite-presents, in which the present tense has the inflexion of a strong preterite, while the past tense is formed from the root by means of a suffix: cf. _can, dare, dow, mote_ (_must_), _owe, shall, wot_. The OE. _mæȝ, maȝon, meahte_ (later _mihte_), correspond to OFris. _mei, mugun, machte_, OS. _mag, mugun, mahta_ (Du. _mag, mogen, mocht_), OHG. _mag, magum_ (_mugum_), _mahta_ (MHG. _mag, magen, mohte_, mod.G. _mag, mögen, mochte_), ON. _má, megom, mátte_ (Sw _må, måtte_, Da. _maa, maatte_), Goth. _mag, magum, mahta_. The primary sense of the verb is to be strong or able, to have power; the root OTeut. *_mag-_, OAryan *_magh-_, appears in MIGHT _sb._, OSl. _mogą_ I can, Gr. μῆχος contrivance, μηχανή MACHINE, Skr. _mahan_ great.

The conjugation is abnormal; according to Brugmann _Grundriss_ II. § 887 the verb was originally a thematic present with weak root-vowel, and was attracted into the preterite-present class by analogy.]

A. Inflexional Forms.

†**1.** _Infinitive. Obs._ Forms: α. 1 maȝan, 3 muȝen, _Ormin_ muȝhenn, 4 mowen, mow, 5 mown, 4-5 moun, 4-6 mowe(n.

c1050 _De Consuet. Monach._ in _Anglia_ XIII. 389 _Posse carere_, maȝan þolian. c1200 ORMIN 3944 Þatt mannkinn shollde muȝhenn wel Upp cumenn inntill heoffne. c1250 _Gen. & Ex._ 1818 Hu sal ani man ðe muȝen deren? a1340 HAMPOLE _Psalter_ xvii. 41 Þai sall noght mow stand. c1374 CHAUCER _Boeth._ IV. met. i. (1868) 110 Þou..shalt mowen retourne hool & sounde. 1390 GOWER _Conf._ II. 2 Thou schalt mowe senden hire a lettre. c1440 _Promp. Parv._ 346/2 Mown, or haue myȝhte.., _possum_. 1495 _Act 11 Hen. VII_, c. 5 No Ship of greate burdon shall mowe comme..in the seid Haven. 1533 MORE _Apol._ xxii. Wks. 885/1 Some waye that appered..to mow stande the realme in great stede.

β. 5-6 may, (5 maye).

1435 MISYN _Fire of Love_ 15, I haue denyed hym to may be knawen. c1489 CAXTON _Sonnes of Aymon_ i. 26 As longe that I shalle maye bere armes. 1503 ATKYNSON tr. _De Imitatione_ III. lxiv. 258 Nor stronge helpers shal nat may helpe. 1532 CRANMER _Let_ in _Misc Writ._ (Parker Soc.) II. 233, I fear that the emperor will depart thence, before my letters shall may come unto your grace's hands. 1565 COOPER _Thesaurus_, _Possum_..To may, or can.

2. _Indicative Present._

a. _1st and 3rd. pers. sing._ **may.** Forms: 1 mæȝ, meȝ, (mæiȝ, maȝ), 2 mayȝ, 2-3 maiȝ, mei, 2-4 mai, 2-5 mey, 3 mæi, _Ormin_ maȝȝ, 3-6 ma, maye, 5-6 maie, 3- may.

The ONorthumbrian writers often use the subjunctive forms (_mæȝe, -æ, -e, -i_) instead of those of the indicative.

Beowulf 2801 (Gr.) Ne mæȝ ic her leng wesan. c825 _Vesp. Psalter_ lxxvii. 19 Ah meȝ god ȝearwian biod in woestenne? a1100 _Gerefa_ in _Anglia_ IX. 261 Æfre he mæiȝ findan on ðam he mæiȝ nyt beon. c1160 _Hatton Gosp._ Matt. vi. 24 Ne mayȝ nam man twam hlaferden þeowian. c1175 _Lamb Hom._ 9 Ne þe deofel mey nefre cumen inne him. c1200 ORMIN 6199 Þa birrþ þin macche gætenn þe All þatt ȝho maȝȝ fra sinne. c1220 _Bestiary_ 516 De smale he wile ðus biswiken, ðe grete maiȝ he noȝt bigripen. c1250 _Gen. & Ex._ 295 Ðowȝte ðis quead, 'hu ma it ben?' c1275 _Passion our Lord_ 68 in _O. E. Misc._ 39 As ich eu seȝȝe may. 1380 WYCLIF _Phil_ iv. 13, I may alle thingis in him that comfortith me. c1430 LYDG. _Min. Poems_ (Percy Soc.) 40 And my paper it conteyne ne may. 1503 in _Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc._ (1902) 152 Alex. maye I trust the? 1551 T. WILSON _Logike_ (1580) 31 b, This maie bee true, and this maie bee false. 1567 _Gude & Godlie B._ (S. T. S.) 33 Bot luke on that, quhilk now ma not be sene.

b. _2nd pers. sing._ **mayest, mayst** (mēiėst, mēist). Forms: α. 1 meaht, _Northumb._ mæht, _Kent._ meht, 1-4 miht, 2-3 myht, 3 maht, (_Ormin_ mahht), mayhte, maucht, meiht, micht, (mith), 4 maiȝt, mait, mayt, mate, (mayth), myht, myȝt, 5 mat, myȝte.

In 12th-14th c. þ and s are sometimes found for h, ȝ.

8.. _Kent. Gl_ in Wr.-Wülcker 58/11 _Si uales_.., ȝif ðu meht. c950 _Lindisf. Gosp._ Luke vi. 42, & hu mæht [c1000 _Ags Gosp._ miht, c1160 _Hatton_ myht] ðu cuoeða broðre ðinum [etc.] c1200 ORMIN 7779 Þeþe sinness þatt tu mahht Wel nemmnenn dæde werrkess. c1200 _Trin. Coll. Hom._ 258 Ase þu ert freo & wilt & maucht. c1205 LAY. 2981 Þu mith [c1275 miht] me wel ileue. a1225 _Ancr. R._ 276 And so þu meiht icnowen þine owune woke unstrencðe. c1250 _Kent. Serm._ in _O. E. Misc._ 31 Yef þu wilt þu me micht makie hool. c1275 _Luue Ron_ 31 _Ibid._ 94 Þus is þes world as þu mayht seo. a1300 _Cursor M._ 26573 For sua þou mate noght wasch þi wite. c1330 _Spec. Gy Warw._ 881 Þerfore worch, while þu mait, For sodeyneliche þu might be caiht. 1362 LANGL. _P. Pl._ A. I. 146 Her thou miht [B. I. 170 myȝtow] seon ensaumple in hymselfe one. 1426 AUDELAY _Poems_ 8 Ellys i-savyd thou mat noȝt be. c1450 MYRC 15 Here thow myȝte fynde & rede.

β. 4-5 maiste, mayste, 4-7 maist, (5 maxste), 5-6 maiest, 4- mayst, 6- mayest, may'st.

[A new formation on _may_.]

c1374 CHAUCER _Compl. Mars_ 112 Wel maist thou wepe and crien. c1385 — _L. G. W._ 504 That mayst thow sen sche kytheth what sche is. 1470-85 MALORY _Arth._ IV. x. 131 Thow arte ouercome and maxste not endure. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) _Dictes_ 21 b, Take not from me that that thou maiest not yeue me. 1553 EDEN _Treat. Newe Ind._ (Arb.) 7 In this Booke thou mayest reade many straunge thinges. 1640 BROME _Sparagus Garden_ II. iii, Thou maist make a Country gentleman in time. 1717 POPE _Eloisa_ 325 In sacred vestments may'st thou stand. 1819 SHELLEY _Cenci_ V. iv. 155 So mayest thou do as I do. 1821 — _Hellas_ 844 Thou mayst behold How cities [etc.].

γ. Chiefly _Sc._ and _north._ 4 mai, 4-5 may, 4-6 ma, 5 maye.

a1300 _Cursor M._ 290 Behald þe sune and þou mai se. c1375 _Sc. Leg. Saints_ I. (_Petrus_) 380, I am Resine, as þou ma se. a1400-50 _Alexander_ 1090 May þou oȝt, lede, þe ȝonder lawe lyft on þi schulder? c1440 HYLTON _Scala Perf._ (W. de W. 1494) I. lxxii, Thou maye [1533 mayst] not lyue wythout mete and drynke. 1500-20 DUNBAR _Poems_ xc. 34 Thow ma rycht weill in thi mynde consydder That [etc.].

c. _plural._ **may.** Forms: α. 1 maȝon, (-un, -an), mahon, maȝe(n, _Northumb._ maȝa, -o, 2-3 maȝe(n, 3 mahen, mah, mawe, 3-5 mawen.

OE. Chron. an. 656 (MS. E), Ealle þa þa to Rome na maȝen faren. c900 tr. _Bæda's Hist._ I. i. (Schipper) 11 Oðer ealond..þæt we maȝon oft leohtum daȝum ȝeseon. c950 _Lindisf. Gosp._ Matt. xx. 22 Maȝaȝe [c975 _Rushw._ maȝon ȝit, c1000 _Ags. Gosp._ maȝe ȝyt, c1160 _Hatton_ muȝen ȝyt] drinca calic ðone ic drinca willo. c1175 _Lamb. Hom._ 21 We ne maȝen alre coste halden crist bibode. a1225 _Leg. Kath._ 361 Cleopeat þeo þinges goden, þæt nowðer sturien ne mahen ne steoren ham seoluen. a1250 _Prov. Ælfred_ 14 in _O. E. Misc._ 102 Heom he bi-gon lere so ye mawe [_other text_ muȝen] i-hure. 1439 in Willis & Clark _Cambridge_ (1886) I. Introd. 56 Yer is so grete scarstee of maistres of gramer, whereof as now ben almost none, nor none mawen be hade in your Universitees.

β. 1 mæȝon, 4 mai, _north._ mais, 4-6 ma, etc. as in 1st and 3rd pers. sing.

c897 K. ÆLFRED _Gregory's Past. C._ xxiii. 176 Ða þe medomlice & wel mæȝon [_Hatton MS._ maȝon] læran. c950 _Lindisf. Gosp._ John xiii. 36 Ne mæȝon [c975 _Rushw._ maȝun] ȝie mec nu fylȝe. a1300 _Cursor M._ 5518 We ma sua our landes tin. c1375 _Sc. Leg. Saints_ xxxvi. (_Baptista_) 761 Sum cristine þare wonnyne mais. 1390 GOWER _Conf._ II. 51 Men mai recovere lost of good. c1400 _Cursor M._ 29132 (Cotton Galba) We mey se by saint austin lare [etc.]. a1400-50 _Alexander_ 684 May ȝe oȝt me in any maner to þat sterne schewe?

γ. 2-3 muȝen, (2 muȝon, muȝe), 3 muhen, muwe(n, mouwen, (_Ormin_ muȝhenn), muȝhe, _Kent._ muee, mohe, mo, 3-4 moȝe(n, 3-5 mowen, 4 mou, mu, 4-5 mowne, moun, mow, 5 mown, mowghe, 6 mowe.

c1160 _Hatton Gosp._ John xiv. 5 Hu muȝe we þanne wei cunnan? a1175 _Cott. Hom._ 221 Ne hi muȝen ne hi nelleð nane synne ȝewercon. _Ibid._ 223 Imuȝon [= ye may] ȝecnowen eiȝðer god and euyl. c1200 ORMIN 13408 We muȝhenn sen whatt itt bihallt. a1225 _Ancr. R._ 44 Toward te preostes tiden herkneð se wel ȝe muwen. c1230 _Hali Meid._ 43 Ne muhen ha nanes weis bedden in a breoste. c1250 _Kent. Serm._ in _O. E. Misc._ 27 Ye muee wel under stonde..þet [etc.]. c1250 _Death_ 255 _Ibid._ 184 Þenne mohe [_Jesus MS._ muwe] we cwemen crist at þe dom c1290 _Beket_ 979 in _S. Eng. Leg._ 134 Wel ȝe mouwen i-seo þat he is prouȝt. a1300 _Cursor M._ 22559 Quine mak þai, sin þai sua mu [_Gött._ mv, _Trin._ mow] Anoþer heuen and erth? 1387 TREVISA _Higden_ (Rolls) I. 185 Foules mowe not lyue þere. c1449 PECOCK _Repr._ II. xx. 273 Hem whiche kunnen not rede or moun not here the word of God. c1475 _Partenay_ 5446 And ye mow noght, Alway here byde moste ye. c1485 _Digby Myst._ (1882) III 392 In alle þe hast þat euer they mown. a1553 UDALL _Royster D._ IV iv. (Arb.) 66 Ralph Roister Doister, whome ye know well mowe [_rime_ you].

3. _Subjunctive Present._ **may.** Forms: α. _sing._ 1 mæȝe, (mæhȝe, mæȝȝe), _Mercian_ meȝe, _Northumb._ mæȝæ, mæȝi, _Kent._ meiȝe, 3 meih, 2- (as in Indicative). _plural._ 1 mæȝen, meȝen, _Northumb._ mæȝi, mæȝon, etc.

Beowulf 680 Þeah ic eal mæȝe. 8.. _Kent. Glosses_ in Wr.-Wülcker 81/32 _Ne..non possis_, ðe les ðu ne meiȝe. c825 _Vesp. Psalter_ lxx. 8 Ðæt ic meȝe singan wuldur ðin alne deȝ. c950 _Rit. Dunelm._ (Surtees) 95 Ðe mæȝi hia ædeava [L. _tibi valeant apparere_]. c950 _Lindisf. Gosp._ John xxi 25 Nidoemo ic þætti middanȝeord mæȝi bifoa ðailco ðaðe [etc.]. c1205 LAY. 1206, & ȝif ich þat lond mai [c1275 mawe] bi ȝeten. a1225 _Ancr. R._ 230 Ȝif þu..meih. 14.. in Horstmann _Hampole's Wks._ (1895) I. 105 If þou may. a1553 UDALL _Royster D_ IV. vii. (Arb.) 72 Saue thy head if thou may.

β. _sing._ 1 maȝe, 2-3 maȝe, muȝe, (3 _Ormin_ muȝhe), muhe, muwe, moȝe, mawe, 3-5 mowe, 4 mow. _plural._ 1 maȝon, -en, (mahan), 3 _Ormin_ muȝhenn, 4-5 mowe(n, etc. (as in Indicative).

c888 K. ÆLFRED _Boeth._ vii. § 3 (Sedgefield) 18 Þæt him þa stormas deriȝan ne mæȝen [_v.r._ mahan]. c1000 ÆLFRIC _Gen._ xv 5 Telle þas steorran, ȝif þu maȝe. a1000 _Cædmon's Gen._ 400 ȝif we hit maȝen wihte aþencan. c1121 _O. E. Chron._ an. 675 (MS. E), And he ne muȝe hit forðian. c1200 ORMIN 2419 Hu maȝȝ þiss forþedd wurrþenn, Þatt I wiþþ childe muȝhe ben? c1205 LAY. 1520 Wheðer ich maȝe [c1275 mawe] þe ufere hond habben. a1225 _Ancr. R_ 68 Iðen ilke huse, oðer þer he muwe [_MS. T_, muhe] iseon touward ou. c1275 _Prov. Ælfred_ 561 in _O. E. Misc_ 132 Ȝif..þu ne moȝe mid strenghe þe selwen steren. a1300 _Havelok_ 675 Yif me gold and oþer fe Þat y mowe riche be. 1414 _Rolls of Parlt._ IV. 59/1 That these..meschiefs..mowen ben amended. c1420 _Pallad. on Husb._ I. 131 Chaunge hem yf thou mowe. a1450 MYRC 95 And but scho mowe se þe hed.

4. _Indicative and Subjunctive Past._

α. _1st and 3rd pers. sing., plural_ **might** (məit); _2nd pers. sing._ **mightest** (məi·test).

a. _1st and 3rd pers. sing._ Forms: 1 meahte, mehte, _Northumb._ mæhte, 1-4 mihte, 2-3 micte, 2-4 myhte, 3 michte, miitte, myht, mahte, _Ormin_ mihhte, 3-5 miȝte, myȝte, 3-6 miȝt, myȝt, 4-5 mighte, 4-6 _Sc._ micht, mycht, 4-7 myght, (4 miht, miȝth, _Sc_ macht, 4, 8-9 (chiefly _Sc._) mith, 5 meghte, myte, myth, 6 mythe, 6-7 myt, 7 may't, 8-9 _Sc._ meith), 4- might.

c975 _Rushw. Gosp._ Matt. viii. 28 Swa þætte mæniȝ mæhte faran þurh wæȝe þæm. a1000 _Guthlac_ 548 Hit ne meahte swa. a1000 _Boeth. Metr._ xi. 102 ȝif hit meahte swa. 1154 _OE. Chron._ an. 1137 (MS E), Ðæt he ne myhte nowiðerwardes. c1205 LAY. 1205 To ane wnsume londe þer ich mihte wunien. a1225 _St. Marher._ 13 Ne mahte me na mon ouercomen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1483 Ȝif it miȝte be ido. a1300 _K. Horn_ 9 Feyrore child ne myhte be born. a1300-1400 _Cursor M._ 466 (Gött.) In heuen might [_Cott._ moght, _Fairf._ miȝt, _Trin._ myȝte] he no langer abide. _Ibid._ 686 Saufli mith þai samen slepe. c1330 R. BRUNNE _Chron._ (1810) 3 He was of grete elde, & myght not trauaile. c1375 _Sc. Leg. Saints_ vi. (_Thomas_) 247 Til he thocht quhat vyse he micht torment þam. c1375 _Ibid._ xiii. (_Marcus_) 180 Þat stand one fut na man macht. c1400 _Adam Davy's Dreams_ 14 He ne miȝth þennes goo ne ride. 1415 SIR T. GREY in 43 _Dep. Kpr's. Rep._ 583, I said treuly I meghte not but I wolde cum c1440 _Gesta Rom._ liii. 233 He lernid to be a phisicien, that myȝte be in eny place. 1470-85 MALORY _Arthur_ III. xi. 111 Rydynge..as fast as she myȝt dryue. a1529 SKELTON _Woffully Araid_ 33 in Wks. (Dyce) I. 142 What myȝt I suffir more Than I haue don? 1536 _Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin_ (1889) I. 499 In that he mythe..obtayne the kyng

hys vaverys. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 6 It myghte happelye haue comen to passe. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 60 He mycht haue bene ane marrow to ane Quene. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 168 Would I might But euer see that man. 1829 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 116 A man mith weel had heard the clutter..o' their chafts.

b. *2nd pers sing* Forms: 1 meahtest, (Subj. meahte), *Northumb.* mæhtest, (mihtes, mæht-(t)es ðu), 1-3 mihtest, 2 mahtest, myhtes, 2-3 myhtest, 3 mihtes, *Ormin* mihhtesst, 4 miȝtes, 4-5 miȝtest, 5 myȝt-, mightist, myghttyst, 4-mightest.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xx. (Sedgefield) 48 Mid hu micelan feo woldest þu þa habban geboht þæt ðu switole mihtest tocnawan þine frund & ðine fynd? *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1431 Þæt .þu meahte minum weorþan mæȝ-wlite ȝelic. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 37 Ne mæhtes [*Rushw.* mæhtes, *Ags* & *Hatton* mihtes] ðu an huil ȝewæccan? 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 (MS. E), Wel þu myhtes faren all a dæis fare sculdes thu neure finden man in tune sittende. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Hu mahtest þu gan to þine ȝetene liche ȝif þin hefet were offe? *c* 1200 ORMIN 5160 ȝiff þatt tu mihhtesst lufenn Godd. *c* 1205 LAY. 28112 ȝet þu mihtest þe awreken. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 168 in *O. E. Misc.* 42 Ne Myhtestu one tyde wakien myd me? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13559 Art þou not he þat ȝondir day miȝtes not se? *a* 1425 *Ibid* 9847 (Trin.) Þus miȝtestou selcoub calle If þou him say. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 62 Then wouldest thou gladly (if thou might) do well. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* l[i]. 4 That thou mightest be iustified in thy saynges. [So 1611.] 1567 *Satir Poems Reform* viii. 48 War nocht of faith defendit,..Than þow myt writte in gennerall.

c. *plural.* Forms. 1 meahton (Subj. -en), mihton, *Northumb.* mæhtun, -on, mæȝhton, mæhtes, mæhtæs, (1-2 mihte, myhte *we*, etc.), 2 mehten, miht(i), micht(i), 2-4 mihten, (3 mæhte, mahte, mipte), 3-4 myhten, miȝtin, miȝtten, myȝtten, 4-5 miȝten, myȝten, myghten, 4- as in 1st and 3rd pers. sing.

Beowulf 314 Him þa hildedeor hof modiga torht ȝetæhte, þæt he him to mihton ȝeȝnum gangan. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 14 Huu hine mæhtes to lose ȝedoa [Vulg *perderent*]. *Ibid* xxvi. 40 Ne mæhto ȝie [*c* 1160 *Hatton* ne myhte ȝe] ane tid wæcca mec miþ? *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* iv. 326 And bebyriȝdon hine swa swa hie selost mihton on. 11 . *O. E. Chron.* an 1066 (MS. C), Þet hi ne micte þa brigge oferstiȝan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 129 And ne mehten þer naleng etstonden. *c* 1250 *Prov Ælfred* 31 in *O. E. Misc* 104 How ye myhte [*c* 1275 we miȝtin] worldes wrþsipes welde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 202 Wher thei the profit mihten cacche. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III i. 279 That in tho citees the peple of clerkis miȝten..dwelle 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. v. 125 He was so heuy that an C men myght not lyfte hyt vp. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 468 Thay micht haue tane the collum at the last 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 27 Two iron Coffers .full as they might hold. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* I. 93 That .quhen thay walde thay myt schote. a darte.

β. **mought** (mɔ̄t). Now *dial.* (This form had an extensive literary currency in the 16th and 17th c.; it is often difficult to distinguish from the archaic MOTE *v.*, which was by confusion frequently written *mought*.) Forms: 1-2 muhte, 4-5 moht, moȝt(e, moghte, mouȝt, mowght, muȝt, mught, 4-6 moght, mooht, (4 mouht, moucht(e, mouthe, mouct(h)e, mowcte, 5 mowȝt, mouth, mowth, 6 moughte, 8 mucht, 9 mowt, mout, mught), 6- mought. Also *2nd pers. sing* 6-7 mought(e)st; *pl.* 1-2 muhton, -en, 4 moȝten, etc.

O E Chron. an 992 (MS E), ȝif hi muhton þone here ahwær betræþen *Ibid* an 1004 He þa ȝegaderode his fyrde dyhlice swa he swyðost muhte. *Ibid.* an. 1140 Þa hi ne leng ne muhten þolen þa stali hi ut & fluxen *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2085 He liued lelly quylist he moȝt *Ibid.* 14830 And quar-for sent we yow..Bot for to tak him if yee moght [*Trin.* mouȝt]? 13 *Gaw. & Gr Knt.* 1953 Þay maden as mery as any men moȝten. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 12686 (Fairf) His knes ware bolned squa þat he muȝt vnebes ga. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* iii (*Andreas*) 890 Þat mycht na man Sa wel do as he mowcht. *c* 1400 *Cursor M* 23223 (Edinb.) Quil þou moht turn þin hand about, it sud worise wit-outen dout. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 16538 (Laud) Þey seid it not mowth. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 492, I vndertuk thay suld be brocht, I his day for ocht that be mocht. 1488 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I 493 A yeman .keste a spere into the see .as far as he moghte. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 581 They mought be better aduysed Then to be so dysgysed. *a* 1557 MRS. M. BASSET tr. *More's Treat. Passion* M.'s Wks 1310/1 The traytour mought haue caused hym and hys dysciples to bee taken. 1565 TURBERV *Epit* etc. 25 b, Thou hast fled the place Where thou moughtst chat with me thy fill. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 42 So sound he slept, that nought mought him awake. 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* II. Introd. § 8 Wher such as were so disposed, mought give themselves to Histories. 1638 QUARLES *Emblems, Hierogl.* vii (1639) 347 There was no Cave-begotten daimp that mought Abuse her beams. 1690 in Wolseley *Marlborough* II 212 Soe that the garisons mought pay for what they take 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xv, He..Ca'd her a jade, and said she mucht 'Gae hame', 1820 S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 88 You mought as well, Sir, ax for one of their lives. 1849 C BRONTE *Shirley* viii, I mught as weel tell him that at t'same time. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 508 In North Carolina '*it mont be*' is a standing phrase for perhaps. 1885 J TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* vii, Or I mowt 'a liked tha as well. 1885 MISS MURFREE *Prophet Gt. Smoky Mts.* I. 27 They mought jounce round hyar ez ef they war bereft o' reason.

†d. *Present Participle. Obs.* Forms: 1 maȝende, *Kent.* moȝende, 4 mowende, 5 mouwynge, mowing, -yng, 6 maeyinge.

8.. Kent. Glosses in Wr.-Wülcker 61/x *Nec valens*, na meȝende. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 251 *Quiens*, maȝende. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* vii. 11 Ne mowende in the hous abidestille with hir feet. *c* 1440 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* liv. 109 Peter . noght mouwynge reste. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2672 Noght mowing dye in realle clothis of his deitee. 1487 *Will Knight* (Somerset Ho.), Not mowyng for hastyenesse of deth to reforme his testament. 1596 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) M ix, Maeyinge suffer no more the loue & deathe of Aurelio.

†e. *Past Participle. Obs.* Forms: 5 mowed, mowte, mow(e, myght, 6 mought.

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xxix. 298 Wee wolde han gon toward the Trees. 3if wee had myght. *c* 1480 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1951, I wold haue be thens, yef I had mowte. 1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 454 Whiche was not lyke mowed to be borne. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 7 Whan the deuyll hath not mowe ne can not induce the man to goo oute of the fayth *c* 1500 *Melusine* 27 Theme he had nat mow say one only word. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 7/2 Ye haue mought oftentimes, & yet maie desceyue me.

†7. *Verbal sb.* MOWING, q v. *Obs.*

B. Signification and uses.

I. As a verb of complete predication.

†1. *intr.* To be strong; to have power or influence; to prevail (*over*). With adv., (*it*) *may well with*: (it) can well support or endure. *If I may*: if I have any power in the matter; hence, if I can avoid or prevent it. *Obs.*

In OE *ic mæg wel* = I am in good health. [So MHG. *ich mag wol.*]

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 20 Aris dryhten ne meg mon [Vulg. *non prævaleat homo*] *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 300 Heo mæg wiþ manega untrumnyssa. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxix 6 þa cwæð he: Hu mæg he? Hiȝ cwædon þæt he wel mihte. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 (MS. E), Hi ræueden munekes & clerekes & æuric man other þe ouer myhte *c* 1200 ORMIN 8043 Þatt ifell gast maȝȝ oferr þa þatt follȝhenn barrness þæwess. *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 5869 (Fairf) Þat salle for sob if atte I may, wirk ij dayes werk a pon a day. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T* 690 My body at the leeste way I her shal no wight defoulen, if I may 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C xiii 191 Lynne seed and lik seed..Aren nouht so worthy as whete, ne so wel mowen In þe feld with þe forst. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* xii xxvii (1495) 429 The kite is a byrde that maye well wyth trauaylle. *Ibid.* xviii. lxxxi. 833 Shepe that haue longe taylles may worse wyth wynter than those that haue brode taylles. *c* 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 197/93 For & þou ouer me myȝtist, as y ouer kee may

†b. With cognate obj. (*might, power*). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 7708 He him soght Wit all þe mightes [*Gott* miht] þat he moght. *Ibid* 18064 He þat suilkins mightes moght. *c* 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 366 God help him, that all mychtis may! *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 396 For all the power that mocht.

II. As an auxiliary of predication; with a following simple inf., or with ellipsis of this.

May shares with various other auxiliary vbs. (as *can, will, shall*) the characteristic that the inflected past subjunctive (though coinciding formally with the past indicative) retains its original functions. Like other past subjunctives, *might* is frequently used in a sense which differs from that of the present form not temporally but modally (partly corresponding to the 'present conditional' of Romanic grammar). The fact that *might* thus admits of three different meanings is sometimes productive of ambiguity, which has to be avoided by recourse to some different form of expression Further, *may* agrees with certain other auxiliaries in having no pa. pple.; hence its pa. t. is used with a following perfect infinitive where logical correctness would require the plupf tense (ind or subj) of the auxiliary followed by a present infinitive Thus, in sense 3 below, *he might do* may be paraphrased either 'he was free to do' or 'he would be free to do'; and *he might have done* = either 'he had been free to do' or 'he would have been free to do'.

2 Expressing ability or power; = CAN *v.*[1] 4. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

9.. *Durham Admon.* in *O E. Texts* 176 ȝif men ferlice wyrde unsoſte, oððe sprecan ne maeȝe. *c* 1175 *Cott Hom.* 229 Ne michti hi alle hin acwelle ȝef he syll nold *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 185 Swo muchel muriðe is in þe bureh of heuene, þat eie ne maiȝ swo muchel biholden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 349 Corineus so strong was of honde him ne miȝte no man ne no geant at stonde. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 577 A best þat men Lynx calles, þat may se thurgh thik stane walles. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* 128 We mowen nat..It ouer-take, it slit awey so faste. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxi. 115 (Harl MS.) The Oynementes shal lose his tethe, In so muche that he shalle not mow fight ayenste the lenger. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* cxxvii 106 Charged with as moche gold and syluer as we mowe bere bitwene our handes 1530 PALSGR. 670/1 He..shoote at me as harde as he myght drive. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* ii. 14 No man may separate me from thee. 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* (1753) II. 460 Thy mighty strokes who may withstand? 1857 [see 9 a].

3. Expressing objective possibility, opportunity, or absence of prohibitive conditions; = CAN *v.*[1] 6. Now with mixture of sense 5.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii § 2 (Sedgefield) 42 Hu maȝ ðær synderlice anes rices monnes nama cuman? *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp* Mark ii. 4 Hi ne mæhtun ȝebringan hine him for menȝo. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 15 Ȝe hit maȝen witen iwis þet hit is al for ure sunne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9 Plente me may in engelond of alle gode ise. 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 301 But al þat he myghte of his freendes hente, On..lernyng he it spente. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) li. 10 Cedre may not, in Erthe ne in Watre, rote. *c* 1450 *Merlin* I. 22 'Alle these thynges', quod Merlyn, 'ne mowe the hynder in body, ne in sowle'. 1482 E. PASTON in *P Lett.* III 278 Lete me have knowlache of your mynde whan ye shall moun be in this cuntre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, For the lawe myght not delyuer them. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* III. i, A Count! he's a meere sticke of sugar-candy, (You may looke quite thorough him). 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr* I. 64 And when thou comest there, from thence,..thou maist see to the Gate of the Cœlestial City. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 209 A soldier may be anything, if brave. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 303 He knows a baseness in his blood At such strange war with something good, He may not do the thing he would. 1884 'H. CONWAY' *Bound Together* I 55 Different people may hold different opinions as to whether life is pleasanter in large cities or small towns. 1903 D. MCLEAN *Stud. Apostles* iv. 58 You may force fruit, but you cannot force flavour.

¶b. The pa. t. indicative in this sense (*he might* = 'he had opportunity to', 'it was possible for him to') is, exc in actual or virtual obliqua oratio, now obsolete, on account of the tendency to interpret *might* as subjunctive. In poetry *might* was sometimes nearly equivalent to 'did'.

This use is strikingly characteristic of the style of Gibbon, as is also that explained under 5 c; it is often difficult to determine which of the two senses he intended

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 23 She was a ladi of Fraunce, that might spende more thanne fyue hundred pounde bi yeere. 1515 BP. WEST in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser III I. 182 He that in a lytell tyme past myght spend a hundreth poundes by yere, may nott att thys day spend xx[li]. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc (Arb.) 109 And there I might discerne the Byrds that songe in euery tree. 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* v. ii. 92 Toward that shade I might behold addrest, The King and his companions. 1676 G. LOWERSON *Decalogue* 384 In the infancy of the world such a practice might be necessary to the peopling of it. 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* xxx (1828) IV 51 But the reign of Stilicho drew towards its end, and the proud minister might perceive the symptoms of his approaching disgrace.

c. Of an event or state of things

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18964 Hu mai it be, þat vr langage spek þai þus? 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 330 Bot thei him tolde it mai noght be. 1449 *Will Dolman* (Somerset Ho.), After the discrecyon of myne Executo'rs as þe shal mow seme most..expedient 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I vi. 39 Ah! dearest Lord', (quoth she) 'how might that bee, And he the stoutest knight that ever wonne?' 1896 *Law Times* C. 508/2 One third, as nearly as may be, of the vestrymen first elected.

d. const. passive inf.

8. *Kent. Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 56/27 *Et non valent comparari*, and ne maȝon bion wiðmetene *c* 1290 *Magdalena* 102 in *S Eng. Leg* 465 Iudas seide 'it mai beon i-sold ful deore to bugge with muchel mete' 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 1194 Worldes worshepe may be cald Noght elles but vanite. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 213 Ther is noon oother name by which a man may be saued but oonly Ihesus. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xv. 93 A bedde arayed with clothe of gold the rychest that myghte be thought. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* ii. 95 Thair wes no deth mycht be devynd. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Excess of Apparel* (1859) 309 With whose traditions we may not be led, if we give ear to St. Paul *a* 1648 LD HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 480 We have done nothing that may not be abiden by. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* II § 1 When this observation relates to anything that immediately concerns ourselves it may be called Experience 1800 WORDSW *Michael* 481 The remains Of the unfinished Sheep fold may be seen Beside the boisterous brook of Greenhead Ghyll

†e. Coupled with *can*. *Obs*

1154 *O. E. Chron* an. 1137 (MS. E), I ne can ne i ne mai tellen alle þe wunder *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 116 Wise clerkis..þat myȝten, couden, and wolden teche þe peple þe gospel *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1451 Now helpe me, lady, sith ye may and kan. 1486 in *Bowr C. Eng Lett.* (1880) 7 Or ellis resorte ageyn to seintuary, if he can or maie.

†f. In ME. poetry often in the formula *as ye may hear* (or *lere*), where *shall* would now be used.

c 1250 *Doomsday* 74 in *O. E. Misc.* 166 Wið þe sunfule also ȝe mahen there God awariede gostes feondes ifere *c* 1330 *Assumpt Virg.* 4 (B.M. MS.) ȝif ȝe wille to me here, Off owre ladi ȝe mai lere *c* 1425 *Seven Sag* (P.) 457 [She] went into a chambyr i fere, And ful evyly, as ȝe mowe hyre

†g occas. *might* = was 'ht' to. *Obs.*

14.. *Pol Rel. & L. Poems* 279/138 Here tendre hert myth breste on ij Quan she sau here sone fre On rode hys lyf lete.

h. In poetry, *might* is sometimes used to express past habit = used to, 'would'.

1819 KEATS *Lamia* 18 And in those meads where sometimes she might haunt, Were strewn rich gifts.

i. *Might* (subj.) is often used *colloq.* (*a*) with pres. inf. to convey a counsel or suggestion of action, or a complaint that some action is neglected; (*b*) with perf. inf to express a complaint that some not difficult act of duty or kindness has been omitted

1864 MERFDITH *Emilia* xxv, 'I dare say he dined early in the day', returned Emilia. 'Yes, but he might laugh, all the same.' 1894 G M. FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 147 'They might have offered to help us 'said Aunt Ecclesia, pettishly.

4. Expressing permission or sanction: To be allowed (to do something) by authority, law, rule, morality, reason, etc.

a 1000 *Last Judgment* 3 (Gr.) Oft mæg se þe wile in his sylfes sefan soð ȝeþencan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Luke xvi. 2 Ne miht þu lencg tun-scire bewitan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* p. xxiv, Of þe þinges þe ȝe mahen underuon & hwet þinges ȝe mahen witen oðer habben. *c* 1430 LYDG *Compl. Bl. Knt* vi, Who so that wolde frely might goon Into this park. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I xx. 120 Where is it in Holi Scripture grounded . that men schulden or miȝten lauȝwe? 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. i. 35 And yf he wille not come at your somons thenne may ye do your best. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 397 Thou maist not grudge or repine Agaynst thy kynge in any wise. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* April 91 Pan may be proud, that euer he begot such a Bellibone. *c* 1620 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* I. ii, He likes Kate well. I may tell you, I think she likes him as well. 1646 J. HALL *Hora Vac.* 129 Illusory deceits may not bee done though to a good end. 1653 H MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 28 Justice did but (if I may so speak) play and sport together in the businesse. 1781 COWPER *Converſat.* 293 An argument of cogence, we may say, Why such a one should keep himself

away. 1789 *Lett. Homeria & Marianne* III. 115 If one.. considers the motives which influence to it, we may indeed be amazed. 1828 Chitty *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 114 The grantor says, you may go in this particular line, but I do not give you a right to go either on the right or left. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III. xiii, May we take your coach to town? I saw it in the hangar.

¶ b. *Law.* In the interpretation of statutes, it has often been ruled that *may* is to be understood as equivalent to *shall* or *must*.

1708 Skinner *K. B. Rep.* 370 For *may* in the Case of a publick Officer is tantamount to *shall*. 1782 Atkyns *Chancery Rep.* III. 166 The words *shall and may* in general acts of parliament, or in private constitutions, are to be construed imperatively, they *must* remove them. 1873 Blackburn in *Law Rep.*, 8 *Q. B.* 482 There is no doubt that 'may', in some instances, especially where the enactment relates to the exercise of judicial functions, has been construed to give a power to do the act, leaving no discretion as to the exercise of the power.

5. Expressing subjective possibility, i.e. the admissibility of a supposition.

a. (with pres. inf.) In relation to the future (*may* = 'perhaps will').

c 1205 Lay. 31098 Þurh hire þu miht biwinnen lufe of hire cunnen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11963 Vr neghburs mai [*Fairf.* wil, *Trin.* wol] þam on vs wreke. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 556 And telleth me of your sorwes smerte Paravnture hit may ease youre herte. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 88 What harmes and inconueinences mow come therof to the foule body. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xci 311 Yf ye go not to my brother for socoure ye may happe to repent it. 1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iv. 25 It may be thought we held him carelesly, Being our kinsman, if we reuell much. 1621 Fletcher *Wild Goose Chase* IV. ii, Suck to that truth, and it may chance to save thee 1677 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxxi. 109 Miseries, that but may come, they anticipate and send for. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No 95 P 5 The Improvement of our Understandings may, or may not, be of Service to us, according as it is managed. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 10 The violent activity of a century of great change may end in a victory

b. (with pres. inf.) In relation to the present (*may be* or *do* = 'perhaps is' or 'does').

1390 Gower *Conf.* I 48 Ther is manye of yow Faltours, and so may be that thow Art ribt such on. *a* 1400 *Kelly Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 2 Perawnter þe defaute may be in thaym þat hase þaire saules for to kepe. 1707 Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* III. xi 428 The next thing remarkable in the City of London, may be the Bridge. 1752 *Affecting Narr. Wager* 8 What I have said may seem oddly introduced here. 1859 M. Arnold *Summer Night* 84 A tinge, it may be, of their silent pain. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 3) I. 463, I dare say, my friend, that you may be right.

c. In the 18th c. it was common to use *might be* or *do* in the sense of 'perhaps was' or 'did'. This is now rare.

The now current form *may have been* or *done* (5 d) is more logical, as the subjective possibility is a matter of the speaker's present.

1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1811) II. xxix. 297 Your father, my dear, (but you might not know that,) could have absolved you from this promise. 1762 Hurd *Lett. Chiv. & Rom.* 85 After all, these two respectable writers might not intend the mischief they were doing *c* 1789 Gibbon *Autobiog.* (1896) 258 After the publication of my Essay, I revolved the plan of a second work; and a secret Genius might whisper in my ear that [etc.]. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 22. p. 3 All along the whole length of the garden (which might be perhaps nearly one hundred yards) he had fixed stakes. 1862 Borrow *Wild Wales* xcv, It might be about half-past two in the afternoon when I left Lampeter.

d. (with perf. inf.) In relation to the past (*may have been* or *done* = 'perhaps was' or 'did', 'perhaps has been' or 'done').

1682 Prideaux *Lett.* (1875) 131 It is not Alestre, y^e booksellers son, whom you may have known 1860 R. Williams in *Ess. & Rev.* 91 Reverence, or deference, may have prevented him from bringing his prayers into entire harmony with his criticisms. 1879 Miss Braddon *Cloven Foot* xxxii, The husband, or lover, may have been out of the way.

6. Uses of the pa. t. subj. (in any of the senses 2–5) in the statement of a rejected hypothesis (or a future contingency deemed improbable) and its consequences.

a. in the protasis. (In poetry, sometimes with inversion: *might I* = *if I might*.)

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Mihti efre iwi, Na 3ewold ham selfe to bi3eten wrldlic echte. *c* 1200 Ormin 5160 3iff þatt tu mihhtesst lufenn Godd Swa þatt itt wære himm cweme Wiþþutenn lufe off iwhille mann Þa mihhtesst tu ben borr3henn Wiþþutenn lufe off iwhille mann. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4123 To stint wald he, if he mo3ht, þe foly þat his breþer thoght. 1470 *Gaw & Gol.* 422 Gif pament or praier mught mak that purchese. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* March 53 Mought her necke bene joynted attones, She shoulde have needs no more spell. 1594 Marlowe & Nash *Dido* III. iii, And mought I liue to see him sacke rich Thebes Then would I wish me with Anchises Tombe. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* I. ii. 90 Might we haue that happinesse . . we should thinke our selues for euer perfect. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II 88 Dauid . mought be haue had his choise .. no doubt he would rather haue had one little drop of mercy. 1807 Byron *Hours of Idleness*, Oh! might I kiss those eyes of fire, A million scarce would quench desire.

b. in the apodosis, *might* = would be able to, would be allowed to, would perhaps.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* VII § iii. (Sedgefield) 17 3if þæt þine agne welan wæron þe þu mændest þæt þu forlure, ne meahtest þu hi na forleosan. *c* 1200 [see a]. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 203 Yf that Ielosie hyt knewe They myghten lyghtly ley her hede to borowe 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. xxii. 148 For and he wold haue foughte on foote he myghte haue had the better of the ten knyghtes. 1664 J. Wilson *Projectors* I, You mought have come up a pair of stairs higher if you had pleas'd. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* IV. 704 A Fault which easie Pardon might receive, Were Lovers Judges, or cou'd Hell forgive. 1764 Foote *Mayor of Garratt* I. (1783) 24 If the war had but continued awhile, I don't know what mought ha' been done. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* I. iii, So you would honour my poor house to-night, We might enliven you. 1895 R. L. Douglas in *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 Had he but shown a little more firmness and astuteness, he might have secured infinitely better terms than he did.

c. with suppressed protasis.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 69 To hwon sceolde þeos smyrenes þus beon to lore 3edon? eaþe heo mehte beon 3eseald to þrim hunde penega. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Fleschliche þohtes, þat..maken þe to þenchen Hu muche god mihte of inker streon maxen. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5354 No tong miȝt telle þe twentiþe parte Of þe mede to menstrales þat mene time was 3eue. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 21 Of þis Matere I mihte Momele ful longe. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 Werkes that myght be most acceptable to hym. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 237, I my selfe seeme to..consume the time, which otherwise on my booke mought be employed. 1595 Shaks. *John* I. i 123 Your father might haue kept This calfe from all the world 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 93 Diuers haue..protested against the taking or holding Parsonages as Lay-fees, when they mought haue had them vpon good Purchase 1796 Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) I 477 The same doubts might be started, respecting the nature of Water. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VI i P 14 Three figures such as ours might have dumbfounded a better man. 1848 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 15 In the sixth century..a conscientious bishop might be truly said to place his life in jeopardy every hour. 1860 R. Williams in *Ess. & Rev.* 92 *note*, One might ask, whether the experience of our two latest wars encourages our looking to Germany. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 533/1 The book is very much what might have been expected from the author.

¶ d. In the perfect tense *have* was sometimes dropped

1440 in *Wars Eng in France* (Rolls) II. 450 And it had ben wel gouverned, [it] might many a yeere susteyned youre werres. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss* II. 402 He might wel escaped, if he had wolde.

7. In questions, *may* with inf. is sometimes substituted for the indicative of the principal vb. to render the question less abrupt or pointed.

15 *Kyng & Hermyt* 143 in Hazl *E. P. P.* I. 19 The wey to the towne if I schuld wynd, How fer may it be? *a* 1721 Prior *Phillis's Age* 1 How old may Phillis be, you ask 1798 Wordsw *We are seven* 14 Sisters and brothers, little maid, How many may you be? 1886 W. J. Tucker *Europe* 401 'What may you want with our schoolmaster?'

b. Similarly *might*.

1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* v. i, And which might be your faire Bride sir? 1630 Dekker *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* v. ii, What mought I call your name, pray?

8. As an auxiliary of the subjunctive mood.

a. Since the desire for an end involves the desire for the possibility of the end, *may* in sense 3 in combination with an inf. is used, in clauses involving the idea of purpose or contemplated result, to express virtually the same meaning as the subjunctive of the principal verb. Hence this combination has come to serve as a periphrastic subjunctive, which has in ordinary prose use superseded the simple subjunctive in final clauses

(*a*) in final clauses introduced by *that* or *lest*; also occas. with ellipsis of *that* (e.g. after *to the end*).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* II i (Schipper) 107 Onfoh þu eorþe lichaman of þinum lichaman 3enumen, þæt þu hine eft axyfan mæ3e, þonne hine God liffæste *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Mark III 10 Hia raesdon on him þætte hine hie 3ehrindon *vel* hrina mæhtæs. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Þa wercte he fele wundra þat men mihten 3elefen þat he was godes bearn. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 30 in *O. E. Misc* 73 Makie we us clene and skere þat we englene ivere Mawe beon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 14578 þat agh þe drau þe folk emid, þat þai þe baþ mai se and here. 1422 tr *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv* 205 Youre lyght so lyght afore men that thay mowen See youre goode workys. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 2, I wyshed that it had been published in suche a tounge, that moe men mought understande it 1559 [see Lest 1 c] 1658 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VIII 176 To the end by his return thou maist give o'r complaining. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 170 P 7 Lest my appearance might draw too many compliments. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 342, I took several children to see the woman . that they might behold the nature of the disease.

(*b*) in relative clauses with final meaning.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 627 in *O. E. Misc.* 20 For he ne hauen no liȝ ðat he muȝen risen wiȝ *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 573 Al-miȝtin god him bad it so, And mete quorbi ðei miȝten liuen. *c* 1275 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXV. (*Thaddæ*) 127 Scho lefit a hole quhare men mocht reke hyre mete, as þame thocht. 1638 Lisle *A. S. Monum., Lord's P.* T 3 b, Whereby they mought the better serue their God *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1726) 8 Then let me something bring May Handsel the new year to Charles my king. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 170 P 3 My mother sold some of her ornaments to dress me in such a manner as might secure me from contempt. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II I. 201 It was not easy to devise any expedient which might avert the danger.

(*c*) in clauses depending on such vbs. as *wish, demand, desire, beseech*, and their allied sbs.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th) I. 152 Hwæt wylt ðu þæt ic þe do? He cwæð, Drihten, þæt ic maȝe ȝeseon. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I 10 Unto the god ferst thei besoughten . That thei myhten se the vice Which Simon hath in his office. 1432 *Paston Lett* I. 32 The said Erle desireth..that he may putte hem from . occupacion of the Kinges service. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI 162 Wischyng that, if yt shall so happen, I mought be agaynst that tyme ready armyd. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Coll. 21st Sund. after Epiph.*, Graunt that they maie both perceaue and knowe what thinges they ought to do. 1620 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 168 Would I might But euer see that man. 1670 J. Smith *Eng. Improv. Revis'd* 13 It is my great request to God that there might not be one Family in England want bread. 1771 [see 9 a]. 1782 Cowper *Conversat.* 124 He humbly hopes—presumes—it may be so. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 82. p. 11, I desired he might come to me into my Study. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 572 He..demanded that a large vessel..might be detained.

(*d*) in clauses (introduced by *that, lest*) depending on *fear* vb. or sb., *afraid*, and the like.

1583 *Homilies* II. (1859) 375 Continually to fear, not only that we may fall as they did [etc.]. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* III. 19 Fearing, least if the Lacedemonians shoulde be the first that violated the league, they might haue seized thereupon 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 67 Be not highminded, but fear least thou also maist be cut off. 1692 [see Fear *v.* 4 b]. 1826 [see Afraid 2 c].

b. In exclamatory expressions of wish, *may* with the inf. is synonymous with the simple pres. subj., which (exc. *poet.* and *rhet.*) it has superseded.

The subject normally follows *may*, but examples are found in the older lang. in which this is not so.

1586 Marlowe *1st Pt Tamburl.* I. i, Long liue Cosroe, mighty Emperour! *Cosr.* And loue may neuer let me longer liue Then I may seeke to gratifie your loue! 1593 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 505 Long may they kisse each other for this cure! 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref* P 3 Long may he reigne. 1634 Milton *Comus* 924 May thy brimmed waves for this Their full tribute never miss. 1647 *Fletcher's Woman's Prize* Prol., Which this may prove! 1712 Tickell *Spect* No. 410 P 6 But let my Sons attend, Attend may they Whom Youthful Vigour may to Sin betray 1717 *Entertainers* No 2. 7 Much good may it do the Dissenters with such Champions. 1786 C. Simson in W. Carus *Life* (1847) 71 May this be your blessed experience and mine. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* viii, 'May the present moment', said Dick,. 'be the worst of our lives!'

c. *Might* is also used to express a wish, esp. when its realization is thought hardly possible.

This use appears to be developed from the hypothetical use (6 a).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1605 (Ashm) 'Ay most [*Dubl* mott] he lefe, ay most he lefe' quod ilka man twyse. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 98 Lord worshipt might he be, what a beard hast thou got. 1852 M. Arnold *To Marguerite, Cont'd* 28 Oh might our marges meet again!

d. *May* with the inf. of a vb. is used (instead of the simple indicative or subjunctive) to emphasize the uncertainty of what is referred to:

(*a*) in indirect questions depending on such verbs as *ask, think, wonder, doubt*, and their allied sbs.

a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 261 Þæt he asece hu he yrde mæ3e fyrme 3eforðian ðonne ðæs time sy. *c* 1205 Lay. 18753 Þa 3et hit weore a wene whar þu heo mihtes a3e. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 683 in *O. E. Misc.* 22 He weren in ðo3t, wu he miȝten him helpen ovt. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1581 þat gode wif..fondeth hu heo muhe [*Jesus MS.* mowe] Do þing þat him beo idu3e *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T* 53 Ne koude nat vs self deuysen how We myghte lyuen in moore felicitee. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth Lyt Bryt* (1814) 508 And than he demaunded of his seruauntes what it might be [Fr. orig. *que c'estoit qu'il auoit*]. 1795 Coleridge *Conciones* 62 On her enquiring what might be the price of the jewels, she is told, they were [etc.] 1861 Dasent *Story Burnt Njal* II 1 The Earl asked of what stock he might be.

(*b*) in clauses introduced by an indef. relative.

1530 Palsgr. 444/2 Be as be maye, *vaille que vaille*. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I iii. 146 Come what come may. *a* 1616 Beaum & Fl. *Queen of Corinth* I. i, I am confirm'd Fall what may fall 1690 [see However 1 c]. 1711 Addison *Spect.* 46 P 6 However weary I may go to Bed, the Noise in my Head will not let me sleep 1782 Cowper *Hope* 596 He laughs, whatever weapon Truth may draw. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess* (1889) I. 37 The preceptor whatever his other qualifications may have been, had not earned his promotion by his Latin style 1870 Ruskin *Lect. Art* (1875) 102 Those of you who may intend passing their vacation in Switzerland 1899 W. James *Talks to Teachers* (1904) 57 A tactful teacher may get them to take pleasure in preserving every drawing or map which they may make.

9. With ellipsis of the infinitive.

a. In independent sentences, where the inf. is to be supplied from a prec. sentence; or (more freq.) in subord. clauses, where the inf. is to be supplied from the principal clause.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1032 Aras ða eorla wynn heard hyge-snottor, swa he hraþost meahte. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi 26 Þa ðe willað heonon to eow faran ne maȝon. *c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 And helpen heom mid þon þe þu maȝe. *c* 1205 Lay 3524 And help him nu for þu miht. *c* 1250 *Hymn* i 38 in *Trin. Coll. Hom* App, Þu me asschild 3e from þe feonde ase þu ert freo & wilt & maucht. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 141 Kepe þe 3ates whoso mai. 138. Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 510 Opere Crist myȝte 3eve sich a reule and wolde not or ellis Crist wolde ordeyne sich a reule and myȝte not. *c* 1440 Love *Bonavent Mirr* XII. 29 Here frendes comfort-eden hem as þei myghten. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. xxxvi 472 Kepe the as wel as euer thow mayst. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. v. 180 And fra his sorofull hart, as that he mocht, Sum deil expellit hes the dolorus cair. 1547 *Homilies* I. Of Charity II. (1859) 72 To all such we ought, as we may, to do good. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. i. 23 Things must be as they may 1615 W. Bedwell *Moham. Impost.* I. § 29 *Ah.* I know not whether I may aske that question, or not> *Sh.* Yes, you may. 1689 A. Ashley in King *Life Locke* 183 So far was I from learning the discretion I mought by this that I grew worse than before. 1771 Smollett *Humph Cl.* 31 May, Perhaps I mistake his complaisance; and I wish I may, for his sake. 1796 Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 456 Be it as it may. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* II. xxiv, He joyed to see the cheerful light, And he said Ave Mary, as well as he might.

pr E. FitzGerald *Euphranor* (1904) 42 We think the rld is growing wiser; it may in the end. 1897 M. Arnold *gby Chapel* 34 We . have endured Sunshine and rain as might. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* v, 'Twill harm to take my arm. 'You may, young man, you may'.

b. With ellipsis of a vb. of motion. Chiefly *poet.* *Beowulf* 754 He on mode wæræ forht on ferhðe; no þy ær m meahte. *a* 1000 *Christ & Satan* 425 (Gr.) Þæt ic up onon mæge 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1131 (MS. E), þær in him held þæt he ne mihte na east na west. *c* 1330 *Arth. Merl.* 7907 (Kölbing) For we no mow no whar oway. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T* 197 For it was nyght and forther ynghte they noght. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 433 That nay backe to Athens by day-light. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, i. 142 The Moone shines faire, You may away by Night.

c. With ellipsis of *do* or *be*. Also in the phr. *may not but* = There is nothing for me to do but. (f. sense 1.)

Beowulf 680 (Gr.) Ic hine sweorde swebban nelle . þeah ic mæge. *a* 1000 *Christ & Satan* 22 (Gr.) Ðuhte him on ode, þæt hit mihte swa, þæt [etc.]. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* . 1132 (MS. E), Þa he nanmor ne mihte *c* 1330 R. unne *Medit.* 522 Þey bete hym . Tyl þey be wery and w no more. 1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* xi. 24 Thou hast merci alle, for alle thingus thou maist. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 89 was a man that mochel myhte. 1428 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *iv. Priv.* 161 Who so will not whan he may, he shal not ien he wille. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C) 6947 He fille downe d myght no more. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) I ij, So iche mighte her malice, that not oneley she sinnede, but ide hir husbande sinne. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* I. 1317/2 Much maie that was not yet. 1597 Morley *trod Mus* 2 If it had beene the pleasure of him who may things. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. i. 50 The Moore replies it in wholsome Wisedome He might not but refuse you. it Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 169 He that may not as he will, ist do as he may.

O. For *may well, may as well*, see Well *adv.*

1. as *sb.* An instance of what is expressed by e vb *may*; a possibility.

849 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* 248 Even were we to per- t the sceptic himself to fix the numbers representative those several *mays* in the case.

12. In advb. phrases of the same type as and uivalent in meaning to Mayhap: **may chance, ay-fall, may-fortune, may-tide.** *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 2759 If þou þar findes fifty or fourte o lele men, tuenti mai fall, or tuis fiue, ne sal þai alle haue for liue? *Ibid* 4977, etc. *c* 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. Thai that war vithin, ma fall, .. slepit all. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vi. 81 May tyde he will oure giftis take. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. John* 7 Mafortune as then y ne did not suffer so inexplycable a mysterie to be put in ying to all mens knowledge. 1556 Hoby *Castiglione's urtier* Epist. (1561) B j, Many yong gentlemen, which ae may chaunce an opinion that to be in me, that is not deed. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xvi. (1887) 72 That ncing] onely is reserued, which beareth ofttimes blame, chance being corrupted by the kinde of musick.

May (mē), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc *arch.* in pr. pple.: cf. aying *vbl sb.* [f. May *sb.*[3]] *intr.* To take part the festivities of May-day or in the pleasures of month of May; to gather flowers in May.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XIX. i. 773 Soo as the quene had yed and alle her knyghtes alle were bedasshed with lbys mosses and floures 1508 Dunbar *Gold Targe* 131 dyes to dance full sobirly assayit, Endlang the lusty vir so that mayit. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* II. x.], Oh! that we two were Maying Over the fragrant leas.

May, *v.*[3] *Obs.* [Aphetic f. Amay] *trans.* To may. Also *intr* To be dismayed.

1380 *Sir Ferumb* 978 Ac wan Charlis hit wiste & seȝ for nen hym gan to maye. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1685 Full sore he i to may. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3010 Mayes [*Dubl. MS.* yse] noȝt ȝour hertis. *Ibid.* 5399 Oure mode kyng was maied myndles him semed 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. In all my dayis was I not half sa mayt.

May, dial. f. Make *v.*[1], var. Mo *Obs.*, more.

May-: see Mai-.

Maya (mā·yă). [Skr. *māyā*.] Illusion: a ominent term of Hindu philosophy.

1823 Colebrooke in *Trans. Roy. Asiatic Soc.* (1827) I. 30. 7 *Ibid* (1830) II. 39 The notion that the versatile world n illusion (*māyā*). 1878–9 J. Caird *Philos. Relig.* (1880) Religion..teaches us that only by looking on the world l the lust thereof as 'Maya', as illusion, vanity, decep- : appearance, can we get near to God

May-apple. *U.S.* [May *sb.*[3]]

An American herbaceous plant, *Podophyllum tatum*, bearing a yellowish, egg-shaped fruit, ich appears in May.

alled also *duck's foot, hog apple, wild lemon, mandrake.* 733 Miller *Gard. Dict* (ed 2), *Anapodophyllon*, Duck's t, or *Pomum Maiale*, i. e May-apple...This Plant was ught from America. 1788 J. May *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) I ate frequently of the May-apple, which is of a very eeable flavor, and resembling pine-apple. 1876 Harley *t. Med.* (ed 6) 777 The May Apple is common..along eastern side of North America.

. ~ *honeysuckle-apple*: see Honeysuckle 8.

1772 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 400 The same term *May-Apple* is not unfrequently applied to a large, globu- excrescence produced by the sting of a wasp on the liature flowers of the Swamp Honeysuckle, and occa- ally to the shrub itself.

May-be, maybe (mē·bi), *adv., sb.*, and *a. h.* and *dial.* Also *dial.* mebbe, mebbies, etc. e E. D. D.). [Shortened from *it may be*: cf. AY-FALL, MAYHAP, and F. *peut-être*]

A. *adv.* Possibly, perhaps. Sometimes used like onj. with a dependent *that* (cf. F. *peut-être que*).

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 17553 (Trin.) May be [*Cott.* mai fall] sum goost awey him ledde. 1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, May-be, some fairy's child .. Has pissed upon that side. 1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 175 This, may be, was the reason some imagin'd Hell there. 1733 Swift *Apol.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 209 Impossible! it can't be me. Or may be I mistook the word. 1848 Thackeray *Lett.* 28 July, Our Lord speaking quite simply to simple Syrian people, a child or two maybe at his knees. 1866 Dasent *Gisli* 22 Maybe that others than Arnor utter this. 1872 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxii. 46 Maybe for all they chide, their hearts do inly desire thee.

B. *sb.* What may be; a possibility, possible contingency.

a 1586 Sidney *Sonn.* in *Arcadia* etc. (1629) 525 And thus might I for feare of may be, leaue The sweet pursuit of my desired prey 1603 N. Breton *Post with a Mad Packet* I. xiii, May be is a doubt, but what is must be regarded. 1615 Day *Festivals* xii. 335 Without all Maybees, the Lord is never more gracious to his Servants. 1756 *Monitor* No. 9. II. 9, I will not be scared out of my senses by improbabilities and maybe's 1892 A. Birrell *Res Judic.* vi 168 [He] objected to our carrying on a flirtation with mystic maybe's and calling it Religion.

Proverbs (punningly). 1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.*, Maybes are no aye honey-bees. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* i. 19 May-bees don't fly now, Miss.

C. *adj.* Which are possibly to come.

1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 294 Those may-be years thou hast to live.

May-bug. [May *sb.*[3]] The cockchafer; also the Chovy.

1698 Froger *Voy.* 48 The Colibrie is a small bird, no bigger than a May-bugg. 1712 [see Cockchafer]. 1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iv. vi. 542 The May-bug, or dorr-beetle. 1884 *Christian World* 18 Sept. 697/2 The sparrow .eats 'chovies', or May bugs.

May-bush. [May *sb.*[3]] **a.** A branch of hawthorn. **b.** The hawthorn or may-tree.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 34 O that I were there, To helpen the Ladyes their Maybush beare. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III xxii. 1146 Many do call the tree it selfe the May bush, as a chiefe token of the comming in of May. 1598 Florio, *Bagaia*, the white-thorne, hawthorne tree, or landouers maie bush 1727 W Mather *Yng Man's Comp* 126 Scandalous Sports and Pastimes, such as May Bushes, Morris-Dancing. 1781 C Johnston *Hist J Juniper* II. 136 His tawney face looked just like that of a chimney-sweeper's boy peeping through his may-bush. 1861 Neale *Notes Eccl. & Pict Dalmatia*, etc. 164 Red May-bushes sending out their fragrance.

May-butter. [May *sb.*[3]: cf. F. *beurre de mai.*] Unsalted butter preserved in the month of May for medicinal use (see quot. 1615).

1584 Cogan *Haven Health* cxcvi (1612) 157 Yet would I wish that such as haue children to bring vp, would not be without May butter in their houses. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb* I. lx. 37 Take the leaues of wilde Nepe. and beating them in a mortar with May Butter apply it. 1615 — *Eng. Housew* II iv 113 If during the month of May before you salt your butter you saue a lumpe thereof and put it into a vessell, and so set it into the sunne the space of that moneth, you shall finde it exceeding..medicinable for wounds. 1660 M. R *Exact Acc Receipts* 10 A pound of May butter.

b. In fig and proverbial use.

1601 Deacon & Walker *Answ. Darel* 224 Not any other but May butter it selfe could possiblie melt in their mouthes. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Noble Gent.* I. i, Mad as May-butter. 1653 Walton *Angler* iv. 115 You see it rains May-butter.

Maychance: see May *v.*[1]

Maycock (mē·kɒk). *U.S.* Forms: 6 macocqwer, 7 macokos, macocquer, 8 macoquer, 7– macock, 8–9 maycock. [Algonquin (Powhattan dialect) *mahcawq* (vocabulary in Strachey *Virginia* 1612).] A kind of melon.

1588 T. Hariot *Virginia* II. C 2 b, They set Beanes and Peaze among the seedes of Macocqwer Melden, and Planta solis. 1612 Capt. Smith *Map Virginia* 17 A fruit like vnto a muske millen,..which they call Macocks 1612 Strachey *Virginia* (Hakl. Soc.) 119 The macokos is of the forme of our pumpeons. 1633–6 *Gerarde's Herbal* II cccxlv. 919 Macocks Virginiani, sive Pepo Virginianus, The Virginian Macocke, or Pompion. 1681 Grew *Catal. Rarities* II. 195 The Macocquer A Virginian Fruit. 1705 Beverly *Virginia* 27 Their macocks are a sort of melopepones, or lesser sort of pompion. 1872 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 60 The..name survives in its Anglicized form of Maycock. 1896 P. A. Bruce *Econ Hist. Virginia* I. 98 There were muskmelons,. macocks or squashes, gourds, beans and pumpkins.

Maycock, variant of Meacock.

May-day. [May *sb.*[3]] The first day of May. *Ill* (or *Evil*) *May-day*: 'the 1st of May, 1517, when the apprentices of London rose against the privileged foreigners, whose advantages in trade had occasioned great jealousy' (Nares).

1438 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 65 On Mayday the yerre of our lorde Kyng Henry þe Seixt xvi, anno Dom. 1438. 1541 *Nottingham Rec.* III 382 Peyd for wyne on May Dey when we rode Mey. 1609 B Jonson *Sil Wom.* IV. ii, Out of my doors, you sons of noise and tumult, begot on an ill May-day. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* 1 May, On Mayday the greate procession of the Universitie and the Mulatiers at St. Antonie's. 16.. *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 17 How Ill May-day first got the name. 1863 *Chambers's Bk. Days* I. 571/1 The observances of May Day.

b. *attrib.*, as *May-day games, garland, morning*; **May-day sweep,** a chimney-sweeper decorated with ribbons and flowers at the London sweeps' May-day festival.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 15 'Tis as much impossible ..To scatter 'em, as 'tis to make 'em sleepe On May-day Morning. 1625 Heywood *Four Prentices* I. B 2 b, Hee will not let mee see a mustering, Nor in a May-day morning fetch in May. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xl, The frolic gambols of the may-day sweep. 1843 James *Forest Days* iv, The May-day games of old England. 1850 Gosse *Rivers Bible* (1878) 160 *note*, As sometimes two hoops are fastened, to carry May-day garlands.

Maydese, variant of Maidenx *Obs.*

May-dew. [May *sb.*[3]] Dew gathered in the month of May, supposed to have medicinal and cosmetic properties.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 217 Whan buddys first appeere, And the May-dewhe round ilk perlys fyne. 1602 Plat *Delights for Ladies* (1611) H 8 b, Some commend May-dew gathered from Fennell and Celandine, to be most excellent for sore eyes. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 781, I suppose, that he that would gather the best May Deaw, for Medicine, should gather it from the Hills. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 28 May, To Woolwich, to lie there tonight, and so to gather May-dew tomorrow morning 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 130 P 5 A regular lustration performed with bean-flower water and May-dews. 1849 James *Woodman* xviii, I have ordered my knave to bring you a furred dressing gown and a bottle of essence of maydew.

Mayduke, mayduke (mē·l diūk). [Cf. *May-cherry* (May *sb.*[3] 5 c) and *Duke cherry* (Duke *sb.* 6), both in Evelyn 1664.

The statement that this cherry was introduced from *Médoc* in France, and thence named, seems to be unfounded.]

A variety of sour cherry.

1718 Bradley *Improv. Plant. & Gard* III. 43 All sorts of Cherries, excepting the small May, and the May-Duke-Cherries, prosper best when they have Liberty. 1820 H. Matthews *Diary* (ed 2) 465 *Medoc*—whence by the way comes our cherry whose name we have corrupted into May Duke. 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. 28 He would persuade you that brill was turbot, and that black cherries were Maydukes.

Mayed, obs. form of Maid *sb.*[1]

Mayer (mē·l-əɹ). [f. May *v.*[2] + -er[1].] One who 'goes a-maying'.

1756 Toldervy *Hist. 2 Orphans* II 132 They set out on foot to join the merry mayers. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 566 Parties of these Mayers are seen dancing. 1893 'Q.' *Delect Duchy* 23 All but a few of the mayers had risen from the table.

Mayer, -ery: see Mayor, Mayory.

† May·ey, *a. Obs. rare.* Also -ie. [f. May *sb.*[3] + -ey, -y.] Flowering in the month of May.

1604 T. Wright *Passions* I iii. 14 To..enioy the roses till they flourish, not to let wither the Mayie flowres of their flesh *a* 1618 Sylvester *Maiden's Blush* 470 And up hee comes as fresh as Mayey-Rose.

Mayflower (mē·l flauəɹ). [f. May *sb.*[3] + Flower *sb.* Cf. G. *maiblume*, Du. *meibloem* lily of the valley; so *may-blossom* (May *sb.*[3] 5 c).]

1. A flower that blooms in May: used locally as a specific name for various plants, as the Cowslip (*Primula veris*), the Lady's Smock (*Cardamine pratensis*); see Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 507 They are commonly of rancke and fulsome Smell; As May Flowers, and White Lillies. [1659 Howell *Prov.* 12/1 April showers bring forth May flowers.] 1688 R Holme *Armoury* II. 70 The Cowslip..we call it a May-flower. 1776 Mickle tr *Camoens' Lusiad* I. 24 May-flowers crouding o'er the daisy-lawn 1817 Keats *'I stood tiptoe'* 29 A bush of May flowers with the bees about them. 1853 G. Johnston *Bot. E. Bord* 33 *Cardamine pratensis*.. In Roxburghshire it is called the May flower.

fig 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Glass* (Arb.) 119, I hope very shortly to see the May flowers of your fauour.

2 A variety of apple.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Aug 72 Apples.. Cushion Apple, Spicing, May-flower.

3. *N. America.* **a.** *Azalea nudiflora.* **b.** The trailing arbutus, *Epigæa repens.*

1838 Loudon *Arboretum* II. 1140 *Rhododendron nudiflorum* Torr (*Azalea nudiflora* L.) the American Honeysuckle; May Flowers. 1853 W. H. Bartlett *Pilgr Fathers* iii 182 The beautiful May flower—with its delicate rose-ate blossom and delicious scent 1882 *Garden* 13 May 323/1 The May flower..is the emblem of Nova Scotia, with the motto, 'We bloom amid the snow'.

4. The West Indian *Dalbergia Brownei* and *Ecastaphyllum Brownei.*

1864 Grisebach *Flora W. Ind.* 785.

5 The South American *Lælia majalis.*

1894 Wright & Dewar *Johnson's Gard. Dict.*

May-fly. [f. May *sb.*[3] + Fly *sb.*]

1. An insect of the family *Ephemeridæ*; esp. as an angler's name for *Ephemera vulgata* and *E. dania* or an artificial fly made in imitation of either of these.

1651–3 T. Barker *Art of Angling* 6 As for the May-Flie you shall have them alwayes playing at the River side. 1653 Walton *Angler* IV. 115 First for a May flie, you may make his body with greenish coloured crewel. 1769 G White *Selborne* (1789) 68 What time the may fly haunts the pool or stream. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit Rural Sports* § 650 Caddies are the larvæ of the ephemera, or May fly, as well as the stone-fly and the caddis-fly. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* vi. (1880) 223 The May Fly or Green Drake, called in Wales the Cadow.

2. An insect of the family *Phryganeidæ* or *Sialidæ* (e.g. *Sialis lutaria*); the caddis-fly.

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* ix. (1818) I. 282 *Phryganeæ* [in their imago state are called] may-flies (though this last denomination properly belongs only to the *Sialis lutaria*.. and *Ephemeræ*. *Ibid* II. 295 [The larvæ] of the true may-fly (*Semblis lutaria*, F.) use their legs in swimming.

† 3 A dragon-fly. *Obs.*

1744 Collinson in *Phil Trans* XLIV. 339 The May Flies, a Species of Libella. 1750 *Ibid.* XLVI. 400 A further

Account of the Libellæ or May-flies, from Mr. John Bartram of Pensylvania.

4. *attrib.*, as *may-fly season*, *tribe*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 240 The May-fly tribe (*Phryganea*, L., *Trichoptera*, K.). 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ix, But now came on the may-fly season.

May-game. [MAY *sb* 8]

1. a. *pl.* The merrymaking and sports associated with the first of May. **b.** *sing.* A set performance or entertainment in the May-day festivities.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Tim.* 8 In such maner of apparaill, as the commen sorte of vnfaithfull women are wonte to goe forth vnto weddynges and maygames. 1583 R ROBINSON *Anc. Order Pr. Arthur* L 4 b, A May game was of Robyn-hood, and of his traine that time. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 56 He was chosen Lord of the May game, king of their sports, and ringleader of their reuils. 1641 HINDE *J Bruen* III. 12 The holy Sabbaths of the Lord were spent in May-poles and May games. 1888 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Ball.* III 46 Maid Marian is a personage in the May game and morris.

2. *transf.* and *gen.* Merrymaking, sport, frolic, entertainment; foolish or extravagant action or performance, foolery.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* lxxiii. 1 He cryed out that the endever of living well was but a Maygame. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj* 50 It were a fine may-game to be a King, if Kings might make their Will the rule of their actions. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) I 357 The vulgar [have] their coarse jokes, and may games. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. xiii, Life was never a May-game for men

3. An object of sport, jest, or ridicule; a laughing-stock. Also in phr *to make a may-game of*.

1569 J. SANFORD tr *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 158 A manifest foolishnes, and a maie game to the multitude. 1583 FULKE *Defence* IV. 137 Whereas in one translation we vse the worde Generall for Catholike, you make a greate maygame of it 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 253 What is man but the spoil of time, the may game of fortune? *a* 1739 JARVIS *Quix.* I. III. xxv. (1885) 146 She .makes a jest and a may-game of everybody.

4. *attrib.*, as *may game king*, *lord*, *morris*, *pastime*; also as adj. with the sense 'trivial'.

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 79/2 This maigame lord, named indeed Peter (in scorne Perkin) Warbecke. 1602 I R[HODES] *Answ Rom. Rime* C 3, Your May game pastimes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV II § 4. 148 In this sort came the Maygame-King into the field, incumbred with a most vnnecessary traine of Strumpets. 1653 DELL *Tryal Spirits* 86 School Doctors, that is, Trifling or May-game Doctors. 1888 CHILD *Eng & Sc Ball.* III 45 The relation of Robin Hood, John, and the Friar to the May-game morris is obscure.

Hence † **Maygamester,** one who takes part in may-games.

c 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 37 Drunkardes, Maygamesters, blasphemers.

Maygh(e, variant forms of MAUGH.

Maygne, -gnelle, obs ff. MEINIE, MANGONEL.

Mayhap (mēⁱhæ·p, mēⁱ hæp), *adv.* Now *arch.*, *rhetorical* and *dial.* Also 8 **mehap**, 8–9 **mayhaps**. [The phrase (*it*) *may hap* (see HAP *v.*), taken as one word.] Perhaps, perchance.

a 1536 *Interl Beauty & Gd Prop Women* A v, May hap ye stomble Quod he on the trewth, as many one doth. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii. (Manly), There is a thing you know not on, may hap. 1705 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Basset-Table* IV, Sir Richard, mehap a woman may not like me. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix* (1733) III. 67 I'll trust no longer to Rewards, that mayhaps may come late, and mayhaps not at all. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxii, Mayhap she's hungry. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II III. 37 Or hast thou mayhap wandered wide? 1900 HOPE in *Yorks Arch. Jrnl.* XV. 300 Pins or hooks, mayhap for hanging curtains from.

Mayhappen, *adv.* Now *arch.* and *dial.* Also **mappen**, etc. (see E. D. D.). [The phrase (*it*) *may happen* (see HAPPEN *v.*), taken as one word] = prec.

c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 747 in *Babees Bk.* 102 Another tyme may happen he may doe as much for thee *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Interch. xxiv. (1847) VII. 83 Mappen they'll sarra us. 1887 W. MORRIS *Odyss.* x. 269 Let us ..flee; if yet mayhappen we may 'scape our evil day.

Mayhem (mēⁱ hem), *sb.* *Old Law.* Forms: 5 **mahyme**, 5–7 **mayme**, 6 **mayom**, **maiheme**, **mayheme**, **mahym**, 6–7 **maime**, 6–8 **mayhim**, 7 **mahin**, 7–8 **maim**, 7–9 **maihem**, **mahim**, 7– **mayhem**. [a. AF. *mahem*, *mahaym*, *maiheme*, *maheyng*, etc.: see MAIM *sb.*] The crime of violently inflicting a bodily injury upon a person so as to make him less able to defend himself or annoy his adversary.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 54/2 For the punycion of the said murdre and maymes 1503 *Ibid.* 550/1 The same Sir William, suyde Appele of Mayme ayenst the said Sir Edward. 1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 33 Morders, fellonyes, mayoms. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* (1871) 8 Robbery, trespas, maiheme, dette or eny other offence. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 22 Mayhem is properly said where any member of a man is taken away. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 198 The cutting off of an eare or nose, or breaking of the hinder teeth, or such like, is no Maihem. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I. 130 Those members which may be useful to him in fight, and the loss of which only amounts to mayhem by the common law. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid* (1827) V. 139 All imaginable crimes,—rape, robbery, burglary, mayhem, incendiarism. 1853 T. WHARTON *Digest Cases Pennsylv.* (ed. 6) 486 An indictment for maihem which does not contain the words 'lying in wait' is bad.

fig. 1868 LANIER *Jacquerie* II. 44 Thou felon, War, I do arraign thee now Of mayhem of the four main limbs of France. 1894 *Critic* (U. S.) 30 June 444/1 The literary mayhem becomes as inexplicable as it is unpardonable.

Hence **Mayhem** *v. trans.*, to inflict mayhem on.

1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 Diuers..haue beaten, mayhimed .and somtimes murdered diuerse of the same pursuers 1743 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1874) VIII. 579 For that he . did feloniously mayhem the body of one Thomas Allyn. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xxxix. (1883) 251 To buy, to sell, to task, to whip, to mayhem this race at will.

Mayhime, mayhme, obs. forms of MAIM *v.*

Mayht, obs. form of MIGHT *sb.*

Mayie, variant of MAYEY *a*, *Obs.*

Maying (mēⁱ·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MAY *v.*²] The celebration of or participation in the festivities of May-day or the month of May. Chiefly in phr. *to go a maying*, † *to ride on maying*.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIX i. 772 That erly vpon the morowe she wold ryde on mayeng in to woodes. 1598 STOW *Surv* 74 These great Mayinges and Maygames were made by the gouernors .of the Citie. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 20 Zephir with Aurora playing, As he met her once a Maying. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 64 Now is the Month of Maying 1712 BUDGELL *Spect* No. 365 P 10 Proserpine was out a Maying, when she met with that fatal Adventure. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 81 A country Maying is a meeting of the lads and lasses of two or three parishes, who assemble in certain erections of green boughs called May-houses, to dance. 1899 'Q' *Ship of Stars* x. 79 It had been a grand Maying.

b. *attrib.* in **maying-party** *U. S.*, a party making an excursion for gathering flowers.

1853 W. H. BARTLETT *Pilgrim Fathers* iii. 187 It is a favourite pastime to make Maying parties in the woods.

Mayl, obs. f. MAUL *sb.*¹ **Mayl-**: see MAIL-.

May-lady. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [MAY *sb.*³] A Queen of the May. Also, a puppet in a May-day game (see quot. 1802).

1560 BECON *Catech* VI Wks 1564 I. 516 b, To be decked and trimmed like a Marelady [*sic*. ? *misprint for* Maie-], or the Quene of a game *Ibid.* 533 As though they were mareladies [*sic*] or Popets in a game. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II ii, Or you must marry Malkyn the May Lady. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III ii. ii. iii 573 Some light huswife belike, that was dressed like a may lady, and as most of our gentlewomen are. 1802 AUDLEY *Comp. to Almanack* 21 The custom of children having a figure dressed in a grotesque manner, called a May-lady; before which they set a table, having on it wine, &c. They also beg money of passengers, their plea to obtain it is, 'Pray remember the poor May-lady'.

Mayll easse, variant of MALEASE.

Mayllet, obs. form of MALLET *sb.*¹

May-lord. [See MAY *sb* 3 and LORD *sb.* 14 a.] A young man chosen to preside over the festivities of May-day; *transf.* one whose authority is a matter of derision.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 9 Cerdicus ..was the first maylord, or captaine of the morris daunce that [etc.]. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* in *Juvenilia* (1633) 741 Wealth and Titles would hereafter Subjects be for scorn or laughter, All that Courtly stiles affected Should a May-Lords honour have 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I ii, The Shepherd-boys who with the Muses dwell Met in the plain their May-lords new to choose to order well Their rural sports. 1639 SHIRLEY & CHAPMAN *Ball* III iii, [I] blush within to think How much we are deceived; I may be even With this May lord. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* I. (1692) 40 [They] will prove to be May lords in Fortune's interlude.

Maymot, obs. form of MAIMED *ppl. a.*

Mayn: see MAIM, MAIN, MOAN.

Maynat, obs. form of MINA ².

† **Mayne,** *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 **mene**, 6 **mayn**, **meyne**, **meane**. [a. OF. *meine-*, str. stem of *mener* to lead. Cf. DEMEAN *v.*¹]

1. *trans.* To lead (a horse).

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 711 The childe gone his mere mayne After the stede. *Ibid.* 1402.

2. *To mayne evil* [= F. *malmener*]: to maltreat.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxxxix. 208 The Archiers .that so fledde were so euyl mened that they were but a fewe whan they retorned in to thoost.

3. To conduct, direct, manage (an affair).

1520 in *Edinb. Burgh Rec.* (1869) I. 200 And gif ony truble or debait happinis amangis ony of the saidis craftis, that till meyne the samyn amangis tham self in cheritable maner. 1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 92 It is Bruted that there shuld be a communication of a peax to be mayned by others 1541 HEN. VIII in *St. Papers* III. 332 Howe We thinke you maye best mayn thinges there to our purpose. 1546 *Ibid* XI 225, I will do what I can to meane the thing: if there be no remedye, then must Godd worcke. 1549 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. 117 Beseching God to give you the grace to mayne and conduct them, as I do wish

4. *refl.* To conduct or demean oneself (in a particular way).

1352 MINOT *Poems* i. 29 Of Scotland had þai neuer sight Ay whils þai war of wordes stout. Þai wald haue mend þam at þaire might And besy war þai þareobout. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11313 How may ye þus meane you with malis, for shame!

Hence † **May·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1527 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 200 The universal peace, which is now in mayning and treating. 1550 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) II. App. PP. 139 The mayning and directing of our affairs.

Mayne, Mayneal, obs. ff. MEINIE, MENIAL.

Maynerey, variant of MANGERY *Obs.*

Mayngate, Maynhe, obs. ff. MANCHET, MAIM *v.*

Maynor, -oure, -oyre, etc., obs. ff. MANURE.

Mayntelle, Mayny, obs. ff. MANTEL, MEINIE.

Maynyseynge, obs. form of MENACING.

† **Mayo.** *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. Some game.

Possibly = MAW *sb.*⁴ which is often mentioned in connexion with 'Primero'.

? *c* 1640 SIR G. RADCLIFFE in *Strafforde's Lett. & Disp.* (1739) II. 433 He [Strafford] played excellently well at Primero and Mayo.

† **Mayo(c)k.** *Sc.* *Obs.* ? Arbitrary alteration of MAKE *sb.*¹

c 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* (2nd version) ii, The painted pawn with Argos eyis Can on his mayock call. 1638 H. ADAMSON *Muse's Thren.* (1774) 160 Balthyock, Where many peacock cals upon his mayok.

‖ **Mayonnaise** (mēⁱ·ŏnēⁱz, Fr. mayonēz). [Fr., of uncertain origin.] A thick sauce consisting of yolk of egg beaten up with oil and vinegar, and seasoned with salt, etc., used as a dressing for salad, cold meat, or fish; also, a dish (of meat, etc.) having this sauce as a dressing.

1841 THACKERAY *Mem. Gormand.* Misc. Ess. (1885) 396 A mayonnaise of crayfish 1883 *Chamb Jrnl.* 316 The dressing, or mayonnaise, of the salad is then commenced.

Mayor (mēⁱ·ǝɹ, mēᵊɹ). Forms: 3 **mer**, 3–7 (latterly *Sc.*) **mair**, 4 **meire**, 4–5 **meir**, **meyr**, 4–6 **mayr**, **meyre**, 4–7 **maire**, **mayre**, 5 **maieur**, **mere**, **majer**, **maiere**, **meer**, **mar**, **mawer**, 5–6 **mayer**, **maier**, **meyer**, 5–7 **mare**, 6–7 **maio(u)r**, 6–8 **major**, 6– **mayor**. [Early ME. *mair*, *mer*, a. F. *maire* (from 13th c.):—L. *mājor* nom., properly adj., greater (see MAJOR). OF. had also a form *maor*, *meor*:—L *mājōrem* acc., which may be represented in some of the ME. forms. The spelling *maio(u)r*, common in the 16th c., seems to be intended to represent the L. *major*, but as the *i* could be read as a vowel, this form became phonetically nearly coincident with those adopted from Fr. The substitution of *y* for *i* was in accordance with the orthographical habits of the 16–17th c., and need not be ascribed to imitation of the Sp. form *mayor*.

The med L. *mājor* as a title was adopted as OHG. *meiur*, whence MHG. *meier*, *meiger*, mod.G. *meier* farm bailiff, farmer Du. *meier* has both senses, 'mayor' and 'farmer']

1. The head or chief officer of the municipal corporation of a city or borough.

The title is used in England and Ireland (see also LORD MAYOR), in the British Colonies, and in the U. S. It was formerly borne by the heads of certain royal burghs in Scotland, but has there been long superseded by *provost*. It occasionally renders its etymological equivalent (F. *maire*) as the title of a similar municipal officer in French towns, though the Fr. word is now more commonly used; similarly, *mayor* was formerly used occas. to designate certain administrative officers in Holland and Switzerland (cf MAYORALTY 3, MAYORY).

The continued practice of electing mayors in some decayed boroughs (e g Queenborough in Sheppey) which had become mere villages or hamlets is a common matter of jesting allusion in the literature of the 17th c. There are also in various parts of the country instances in which a so-called 'mayor' is or was elected periodically with burlesque ceremonies; of these mock-dignitaries the 'Mayor of Garratt', near Wandsworth, is the best-known example.

1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 11226 Þe mer [of Oxford] was viniter. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8031 Þe Meyre of Kermerdyn. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III 225/1 When free men of the Citee [*sc* London] come to chese her Maire 1415 *Procl.* in *York Myst* Introd 34 Ye Mair and ye Shirefs of yis Citee. *c* 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 69 We sall pray especially for þe meer. *c* 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1137 in *Babees Bk*, Þe meyre of london, notable of dignyte, and of queneborow þe meire, no þynge like in degre. *c* 1488 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 87 To the behaufe of the mawer of the Cyte of Yorke & his bredren. 1537 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 31 Sir John Allen, maiour, being also one of the Kinge's Counsell 1555 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees Soc., No. 97) 157 One of the attorneys within the mayeres courte. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* ii 9 As the runnaway apprentice thought, the bels recalling him, told him he should be Maior of London. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON (*title*) The Mayor of Quinborough. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 311 Hee were an arrant Mayor of Quinborrow, that should send to the Indies for Kentish Oysters. 1764 FOOTE (*title*) The Mayor of Garratt 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I 176 A corporation, consisting of a mayor, eight aldermen and a recorder. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) V. 115 The mayor of the said city shall have full power .to receive and record all and every such fine and fines. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 2/3 A boatman on the Bolton and Bury Canal has been selected as 'Lord Mayor of the village of Ringley'. *Ibid.*, In some parts the burlesque civic official was designated 'Mayor of the Pig Market', and in Dublin 'Mayor of the Bull Ring'.

† **b.** *Mayor's peer*: app. a person eligible for the office of mayor. *Obs*

1560 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 33 Every Mayor and Mayors peer.

† **c.** In Ireland, app. applied to several members (? chief or capital burgesses) of the municipal body of which the mayor properly so called was the head.

1557 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 416 That ther be no more but twellve Mayors and the Mayor for the tyme beinge.

d. *Mayor of the Staple*: see STAPLE.

† **2.** Used *gen.* for one in high judicial office. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7036 Þair leder and þair maister mair. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 171 ȝe meires and ȝe maister iuges.

CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1241 There was a man in ..andre..Meyer and leedere of alle the puple there.

. In Scotland (ordinarily spelt *mair*), formerly itle of various officers differing widely in , having delegated jurisdiction or executive ions, either under the sovereign or under some dal authority. *Mair of fee*. a 'king's mair' ing his office as a heritable possession. *Obs.*

ice Gaelic *maor*, steward, policeman.

Sc. Acts Jas I (1814) II. 17/2 A mayr of fee quheþer mayr of þe hail schiresdome or of part sal haf powere *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 359 The mar kepyt the of that willage, Wallace knew weill 1522-3 *Lit. Treas. Scot.* V. 209 Deliverit to the lord Zesteris heid mare overane lordis lettrez. 1544 in E. D. Dunbar *Docum y* (1895) 67 Principal Mair off the lands after specefied, he Thayndaine [etc.]. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. II* 17 b, He [the Earle of Fife] may not enter as Earle; s Mair to the king of the Earledom of Fife. 1703 TAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis* (1826) IV he malversations of their mairs or messengers.

b. *Mayorsfeud*: the fee of a 'mair'. *Obs.*

in E. D. Dunbar *Docum Moray* (1895) 69 The said of Mairsfeod of the forsaid earldom of Murray is held ef of James Earl of Murray.

Mayor of the Palace (Hist.): = F. *maire du s*, a mod. translation of med.L. *major domus* us. *m. palatii*), the title borne by the prime sters (under the later Merovingians the virtual eigns) of the Frankish kingdoms. Also *mayor ustrasia, of Neustria.*

RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 77 Cloyter son of Clouis nyd mayrs of y⁵ palys. 1721 W. KING tr. *Naude's Politics* v 171 The Majors of the palace..in France oroiled the kingdom to make themselves necessary HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I 1 5 Ebroin and Grimoald rs of Neustria and Austrasia. 1875 MAINE *Hist Inst.* The Mayor of the Frankish Palace became King of ranks.

ttrib. and *Comb.*, as *mayor-choosing*; †**mayor-**, an ancient Scottish tax of corn given to the r'; †**mayor-town**, a town ruled by a mayor, nicipal town; also *Sc.* a farm or piece of land by a 'mair' in right of his office.

T. BOND *E & W. Laws* 277 *Mayor choosing Days* llowing Table shews the Days of the Mayor-choosing st Looe. 1606 in E. D. Dunbar *Docum Moray* 68 The 'Mair cornes, reik hens, and uther casualities and feis umevir of the tounis and lands of Tarress [etc.]. 1623 YLOR (Water-P.) *Discov Lond Salisb* A 4 Then downe th, 'gainst the tyde we went, Next London, greatest or [1630 Maior] towne in Kent. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES (1888) 4 Y⁵ Assizes is allwayes kept at Salsebury and Major town though Wilton about a mile off is y⁵ y town. 1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Sitting.* In the reign of Elizabeth this was made a mayor- 1798 W. ROBERTSON *Index Charters* 120 Carta to im Herowart, of the office of Mairship of the east r of Fife, with the land called the Mairtoun, whilk im Mair resigned.

[ayoral (mayora·l), *sb* Forms: 6 **mayorall, ioral, 9– mayoral** [Sp., f. *mayor* greater MAJOR *a* and *sb*, MAYOR).] A conductor arge of a train of beasts of burden; also, a shepherd; *occas.* the conductor of a diligence.

BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iv. 136 A Harbenger, and yorall, which goeth with euery thousand beasts. 1622 RKHAM *Bk. War* III ii 85 The Master Gunner, is . mand all the inferior Gunners, Clerkes, Harbengers, als, Gill-Masters and other depending vpon the Ord 1833 LONGF. *Outre Mer* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 138 our conversation was cut short by the Mayoral of igence 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 18 The 'Mayoral' nductor', is responsible for the whole conduct of the y. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 149 A mayoral or hepherd at their head

ayoral (mē·ŏrăl, mēə·răl), *a.* [f. MAYOR .] Pertaining to a mayor or mayoralty.

SWIFT *Let. to Winder* 13 Jan., Wks. 1841 II 436, at his mayoral feast. 1703 W. PENN in *Pa. Hist. Mem.* IX 181, I hope Randall carries a hat for Ed- Shippen of a mayoral size. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Mar., fayoral order was that certain leading thoroughfares o be closed. 1885 *Standard* 14 Apr. 5/2 Mr. Alder- owler, M.P., has consented to serve for the remainder Mayoral year.

ayoralty (mē··răltĭ). Forms: 4 **mairaltee, ayraltye**, 5-6 **mairalte, mayraltie**, 5-7 **altie**, 6 **meraltie, meralty, mayralte, mayre-**, 6-7 **maioraltie**, 7 **majoralty, mairoltie, altie, maioralty, mearaltie**, 8 **may'ralty, oralty, majoralty**, 7– **mayoralty**. [ad. *mairalté*, f. *mairs* MAYOR, after *principalté, principauté*.]

The office of a mayor.

Rolls of Parlt. III. 225/1 The eleccion of Mairaltee be to the Fre men of the Cites. 1438 in 10*th Rep. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 330 Ony citsaine bering office of ultie or of balifs. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) ricles sayd well whan he had a felowe in offyce in his ultie [orig. *in prætura*] called Sophocles poete. 1571 ON *Hist. Irel.* II. vii. (1633) 96 This Majorality both ate and charge of that office..exceedeth any Citty in nd, except London. 1702 *Toleration* 17 The May'ralty ther Offices are confin'd to their City Councils. 1851 MITCHELL *Fresh Gleanings* 75 The office of Mayoralty ..American cities. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 97 The ralty, which gave them a chief officer of their own on.

The period during which a mayor holds office.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1533) II. 30/2 The mayraltie of John Tolesham. 1540 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 159 Hys iij yeres mayreraltie. 1632 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v 489 The yeare of the myraltie of Sir Vallentin Blake. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 105 Nor has the Lord Mayor of London, during his Mayoralty, a less Title than Right Honourable. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 108 Of his mayoralty we have another anecdote.

†**3.** The district over which a 'mayor' has jurisdiction. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1705 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4113/3 The Mayoralty of Boisleduc ..and the Country beyond the Maese, are directed to have in a readiness 1700 Wagons.

4. *attrib.*

1573 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 423 Mr. Andrew Brown ..beinge then in his Meralty office. 1647 *Ibid.* 496 Wee thought fitt to record the same in the Mearaltie booke of this Corporation. 1822 C'TESS. BLESSINGTON *Magic Lantern* 22 The Lord Mayor's coach, with all the paraphernalia of mayoralty finery. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XI. 102/2 The mayoralty pageant provided [1635] by the Ironmongers' Company for Clitherow.

Hence † **Mayoraltyship**, the office of a mayor.

1582 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 432 The office of Meraltyship. 1600 *Ibid* 459 The office of Maioraltishipp or Baillifshipp.

Mayordom (mē··ɹdəm). *Obs* exc. *Hist.* See quot. 1611; also *Sc.* the office of a 'mair of fee'.

1611 COTGR., *Mairerie*, a Maiordome; the office, or place of a Mayor; also, his iurisdiction, or the precincts thereof 1872 COSMO INNES *Lect. Scot Legal Antiq.* II. 78 We had numerous mairdoms or subdivisions of sheriffdoms, and several mairs of fee, that is, hereditary mairs.

Mayordom(e, -domo, obs. ff. MAJOR-DOMO.

Mayoress (mē··rĕs). Forms: 5 **meyresse**, 5, 7 **mayresse**, 6 **mayras, majoris, maiores**, 7 **mai-, majoresse**, 8–9 **may'ress**, 7– **mayoress**. [f. MAYOR + -ESS. Cf. F. *mairesse* (now only jocular).] The wife of a mayor.

Also sometimes applied, when a mayor is unmarried or a widower, to a lady of his family who fulfils the ceremonial duties normally belonging to the mayor's wife.

The wife of a LORD MAYOR is called *Lady Mayoress.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. viii. (1869) 78 What is this? Art thou meyresse? 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII (1533) II. 223 b/2 The kynge sent vnto the mayresse and her systers, aldermennes wyfes two hartes and .vi. buckes, wyth a tonne of wyne. 1541 *Cal. Anc. Rec Dublin* (1889) I. 410 Such opprobrious words spokyn by Maisteras Mayras. 1558 *Reg. St. George's, Canterb.*, M'res Agnes May, Majoris, buried in the Church. 1587 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec* (1883) I. 105 She whose husband..hath been Mayor of this said town shall take her place nearest to Mrs Maiores for the time being 1619 MIDDLETON *Tri. Love & Antiq.* C 3 This king sent to the Lady Maioresse 2 Harts [etc.]. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* lx. *Elegy*, The Lady Mayresse. 1702 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3842/2 She was pleased to admit Mrs. Mayoress. to the Honour of kissing Her Majesty's Hand. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Westbury on Trym*, William Cannings built an alms house here, allowing the mayor of Bristol to put in one of the men, and Mrs. mayoress one of the women. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xlv. *note*, The mayoress of a provincial town.

2. *nonce-use* A woman holding the office of mayor.

1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Sept. 267 When women shall have become mayoresses and alderwomen.

† **May'orhood.** *Obs.* In 6 **mayrehod**. [f. MAYOR + -HOOD.] The office of a mayor.

1586 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 5 This year [40 Edw. III] in Januarij Adam Bury was dyschargyd of hys mayrehod.

Mayorlet (mē·ɹlĕt). *rare*—¹. [f. MAYOR + -LET.] A petty mayor.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. iv, The Patriotic Mayor or Mayorlet of the Village of Moret tried to detain them.

Mayorship (mē·ɹʃip). [f. MAYOR + -SHIP.]

1. The office, position, or dignity of a mayor.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 357/1 The Offices of Maireshipp of Glawdstre in Radmoresland 1544 in E. D. Dunbar *Docum Moray* (1895) 67 The service of the foresaid office of Mairship vseit and wont to Marie Queen of Scotts. 1578 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 395 Suche parsons as have bore thoffice of Mayorshippe 1611 COTGR., *Mairie*, a Maiordome, or Maiorship, the office, or place of a Maior, or of a village Maior. 1801 RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 259 Clotaire consented to confirm him for life in his mayorship.

2. *nonce-use.* As a mock title: *Your Mayorship.*

1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxiv, If it please your noble Mayorship's honour and glory.

‖ **Mayory.** *Obs.* Also 7 **-ery**. [f. MAYOR + -Y, after F. *mairie*, Du. *meierij*.] The district over which a mayor (Dutch or Swiss) has jurisdiction.

1679 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1393/3 The French. are resolved to exact the Contributions they demand from the Mayery of Bolduc. 1705 *Ibid* No. 4146/3 The Enemy's Parties infest the Mayory of Boisleduc. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 322 This republic [Neuchâtel] is divided into four chatellanies, and 15 mayories.

Mayple, obs. form of MAPLE.

Maypole (mē·ɪpōl). [f. MAY *sb.*3 + POLE *sb.*]

1. A high pole, painted with spiral stripes of different colours and decked with flowers, set up on a green or other open space, for the merry-makers to dance round on May-day.

In quot. 1597 applied for the nonce to a barber's pole.

1554 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 176 That no..persones..cause to be..sett vpp eny maner of maye pole in any opyn streat. 1597 G. HARVEY *Trimming T. Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 25 My shoppe in the towne, the teeth that hange out of my Windowe, my painted may-poole. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 306 He had the whole bevie at command whether in morrice or at May pole. 1702 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3783/4 The Wine-Cellar under the Flower-de-Luce against the May Pole in the Strand. 1863 *Chambers' Bk. Days* I. 572/2 The May Queen was placed in a sort of bower or arbour near the maypole, there to sit in pretty state.

b. *transf.* Applied jocularly to a tall object, esp. a tall slender man or woman.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N* III ii. 296 How low am I, thou painted May-pole? 1611 RICH *Honest Age* (Percy Soc.) 37 Such monstrous May-powles of hayre. 1648 J. RAYMOND *Il Merc. Ital.* 201 This Place is much frequented by the Venetian walking May Poles, I meane the women. 1765 E. THOMPSON *Meretriciad* (ed 6) 33 Maypoles love you because you're wonderous small. 1773 GOLDSM. *She stoops to Conq.* I. ii, The daughter, a tall, trapesing, trolloping, talkative maypole. 1871 MRS. H. WOOD *Dene Hollow* I, He was turned sixty, a lean maypole of a man

2. a. The American Aloe, *Agave americana.* b. The tree *Spathelia simplex* of Jamaica (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 223 The May-Pole; *Lat.* Aloe Americana muricata. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 46. 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 588.

3. *attrib.*, as *maypole dancer, green*; *maypole-like* adj.; also *quasi-adj.* = (1) very tall, as *maypole figure, freshman*; (2) such as are associated with maypole festivities, as *maypole face, virtue.*

1610 in 3*rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 57/2 Acting a stage play upon a Maypole green. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 406 What a May pole Dauncer, was Iohn 12 who made the Lateran..a playne Stewes or Brothel house *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking-glass* V i, Will virtues dance? O vile, absurd, maypole, maid marian virtue! 1647-8 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 140, I am none of those May-pole freshmen, that are tall cedars before they come to be planted in the academian garden. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv Revivd* 74 So many May-pole like-Trees. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) II 222 That maypole like figure. 1900 LOWNDES *Camping Sk.* 85 We soon descried his maypole figure on the opposite side against the sky.

Mayr(e, obs. ff. MAYOR, MERE *sb.*¹; Sc. ff. MORE.

Mays: see MAKE *v.*¹, MAIZE.

Mayse: see MAZE, MEASE.

Maysilles, obs. pl. form of MEASLE.

Mayson-dew(e, etc., obs. forms of MEASONDUE.

Mayss, Mayst: see MAKE *v.*¹, MAY *v.*¹, MOST.

Mayster, -ir, -ry, etc.: see MASTER, etc.

† **May·strial**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. = MAGISTRAL.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 126 b, A maystrial baulme of unknowne Aucthour.

Maystries, etc, **Mayt, Mayth**: see MAISTRICE, MATE, MAUGH.

† **Mayth.** *Obs.*. In 1 **mæð**, 3 *Ormin* **maȝþ**. [OE. *mæġð* str. fem.] A family, race, tribe.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Num* i. 4 Þæra mæġða ealdras [Vulg. *principes tribuum*]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7678 Hire faderr Fanuæl Wass off Assæress maȝȝþe.

† **Maythe(s.** *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 **maȝoþe, -eþe, -aþe, maȝþa**, 5 **mawth**. *β.* 1 **mæȝeþe, mæȝþa**, 4, 6 **mathe**, 4, 8 **maithe**, 4–7 **maythe**, 5 **mathge** (?), 6–7 **mayth**. [OE. *magoþe* wk. fem., *mæġþa* wk. masc., of obscure origin; some have suggested connexion with OE. *mæġeð* maiden.]

1. Stinking Camomile, *Anthemis Cotula.* Applied also to various other composite plants resembling this, as *Anthemis nobilis, Matricaria Chamomilla, M. inodora, Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum, Pyrethrum Parthenium.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 120 Þas wyrte þe man camemelon & oðrum naman maȝeþe nemneð *Ibid* II. 140 Þa readan maȝoþan. *Ibid.* 206 Wermod & wildre maȝþan wyrttruman. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 296/29 *Beneolentem*, maȝaðe, *uel camemelon. Ibid.* 297/3 *Bucstalmum* [read *Buofstalmum*], hwit mæȝeðe. *Ibid*, *Obtalmon*, maȝeðe. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 10/2 *Amarusca*, maythe. *Ibid.* 16/2 *Cocula fetida*, maythes. 14.. *Sloane MS.* 5 in *Promp. Parv.* 321 *note*, *Amarusca calida, Gall. amerocle, Ang.* maithe. 14. *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 563/23 *Amarusa*, a mathge. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 45/2 *Consolida media*,. whit-bothel uel seynt Mary maythe. 14.. in *Archæologia* XXX 410 Mawth 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 20 Dog's-fenell and mathes is bothe one. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxx 186, I haue Englished it Unsauerie Camomill, foolish Mathes, and white Cotula without sauour. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Table Eng. Names, Stinking Mayth, that is Maie weed. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. Table of Hard Words, *Maythe*, is a weede that growes amongst corne, and is called of some Hogs-Fennell.

2. *Red Maythe(s*: Red or Purple Camomile, *Adonis autumnalis.*

1548, 1551 [see MAIDWEED]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxiv. 310 Adonis flower is called in Latine *Flos Adonis*.. in English we may call it red Maythes. 1713 PETIVER *Catal. Ray's Eng. Herbal* § v. Pl. xxxix. 8 Red Maithes.

Maythen (mē·ðn). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **mapen**, 6 **maythen, mawthen**, 8 **maithen**, 9 **mathen, -an**. [Repr. OE. *mæg(e)þan, magoþan*, oblique case and pl. of *mægepa, magope*. see prec. Cf. MATHER(N.] = prec.

c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 162 Ameroke e gletoner [*glossed* mathen (maythe) and cloten]. 1524 *Grete Herball* CXXXVII. *Consolida media.* Maythen. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., Mawthen is *Cotula fœtida.* 1848 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. II. 431 The mathen and crow-needles grow more thickly. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss*, Mathan, *Anthemis Cotula.*

Maythern, variant form of MATHERN.

May-tide: see MAY *v.*¹ 12.

Mayweed (mē·wīd). [For **maythe-weed*: see MAYTHE and cf. MAIDWEED.] = MAYTHE 1.

1552 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. A. 145 That ground, which..was most to be nobly adorned with corn,..now..replenished with mayweed, thistles, docks 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 112 The May weed doth burn and the thistle doth freat. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxlix. 617, 1 *Cotula fœtida.* Maie weede. 2 *Cotula lutea.* Yellow Maie weede. 1657 C. BECK *Univ. Charac.* I iv b, Oxe-eye, vid. may weed 1672 JOSSELYN *New-Eng. Rarities* 86 May-weed, excellent for the Mother; some of our English Housewives call it Iron Wort. 1758 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* (1759) 94 Rub the place with wormwood, nettles, may-weed. 1892 JEFFERIES *Toilers of Field* 310 The mayweed fringes the arable fields with its white rays and yellow centre

Mazagan (mæ zăgæn). [Said to be named from *Mazagan* in Morocco, where it grows wild.] In full *mazagan bean*: a small early variety of the broad bean, *Faba vulgaris.*

1754 JUSTICE *Scots Gardiners Director* 190 The Mazagan and the early Lisbon are the earliest kinds; but I prefer the Mazagan Bean 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) s. v. *Faba*, The Mazagan Bean is the first and best Sort of early Beans at present known; these are brought from a Settlement of the Portuguese on the Coast of Africa, just without the Streights of Gibraltar. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 425 Sow—Melons, cucumbers, peas, beans, the broad sorts, or the mazagans, if wanted early.

Mazame (măzē·m). Also **masama**. [a. F. *mazame* (Buffon), a. Mexican *maçame* (cited in the Sp. transl. of Hernandez, 1615), pl. of *maçatl* deer, mistaken for a sing.

The U. S. Dicts. give the above pronunciation; the original word is (masā·me).]

1. Used as a name for various American species of deer; also applied to the Pronghorn.

By some recent zoologists the mod.L. *masama* is used as the name of a genus including all the American Cervidæ.

1791 SMELLIE tr *Buffon* (ed 3) VII. 31 These roebucks, or mazames and temamaçames of Mexico 1890 *Century Dict., Masame.* 1. The North American pronghorn. 2. The pampas-deer of South America.

2. The antilopine Rocky Mountain goat, *Oreamnus* or *Haplocerus montanus.*

Hence the name of 'The Mazamas', given to a society of mountain-climbers organized on the summit of Mount Hood 19 July 1894 (*Gd Words* Feb. 1901, p 101)

1852 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Specim. Mammalia Brit. Mus.* III. 114 *Mazama Americana*, The Mazame or Spring-buck 1871-82 *Cassell's Nat Hist.* III. 27 The Mazama or Mountain Goat of California and the Rocky Mountains.

Mazapane, obs. form of MARCHPANE.

Mazar, obs. form of MAZARD *sb.*², MAZER.

Mazard (mæ·zărd), *sb*¹ Also 7 **mazerd**, 7-9 **mazzard**. [app. an alteration of MAZER, by association of the ending with the suffix -ARD.]

†1. A mazer; a cup, bowl, drinking vessel. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall* 86 The Bœotians did giue ..Bacchus his mazard with a cluster of grapes. 1632 *Proc. Star Chamb.* (Camden) 303 In Salisbury they have digged up an old Bishop out of his grave and have made a mazzard of his scull. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1857) 213 They drank good ale in a brown mazard.

2. *jocular. arch.* a. The head.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 97 Knockt about the Mazard with a Sextons Spade 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv Libr.* v. xiv. 376 Certaine young men, hauing their mazerds well heated with drinking. 1684 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* III. i. 306 The red hat, fit for the guilty mazzard. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II No 39. 3/1 A Fellow .takes me o'er the Mazard. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* iv, With fancy he ran no hazard: Fact might knock him o'er the mazard.

b. The face, countenance, 'phiz'

1762-71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 103 His countenance harmonized with his humour, and Christian's mazard was a constant joke. 1820 MOORE *Fables* ii. 82 In vain the Court, aware of errors In all the old established mazards, Prohibited the use of mirrors, And tried to break them at all hazards.

3. *slang* (*Anglo-Irish.*) The 'head' of a coin.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Irish Bulls* 129 'Music!' says he—'Skull!' says I—and down they come three brown mazzards.

Hence †**Mazard** *v. trans.*, to knock on the head.

a 1626 B. JONSON *Love Restored*, The rogues let a huge trap-dore fall o' my head. If I had not been a spirit, I had been mazarded.

Mazard (mæ·zărd), *sb* 2 *dial.* Forms: 6-7 **mazar**, **mazer**, 7 **mazzard**, 7- **maz(z)ard**. [Of obscure origin: possibly a use of prec.] In the S. W. counties, a kind of small black cherry; in some other localities applied to the wild cherry; also *attrib.*, as *mazard cherry.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. I. 723 The common small Cherries, or Mazars. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 136 The gumme of the mazer or wilde Cherytree *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 322 (1810) 332 A fruit, called mazards here, elsewhere black cherries. 1676 LADY FANSHAWE *Mem* (1830) 70 They have, near this town [Barnstaple], a fruit called a massard, like a cherry, but different in taste. 1782 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I 90 Set out some mazzard cherries I brought from Mr Balch's, at Newbury. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Mazards*, black cherries. Glouc. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* i, 'Red quarrenders' and mazard cherries.

Mazare, obs. form of MAZER.

†**Mazarine**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Also 7 **maserine**, 8 **massereen**, **mazareen**. [Of obscure history.

Phillips 1706 mentions a phrase *à la mazarine* (not given by Fr. lexicographers), used to designate a particular mode of dressing fowls, and possibly f. the name of Cardinal Mazarin (*died* 1662) prime minister of France, or of the Duchesse de Mazarin, who died at Chelsea in 1699. *Mazarine dish, plate*, may perh. be attributive uses of this word.]

a. In early use also *mazarine dish, plate*: A deep plate, usually of metal. b. (See quot. 1706.)

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. Wks. (Grosart) III. 451 What ragouts had here been for you to have furnish'd the Mazarines on your table! 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 863/4 Stoln . Seven Mazarine Plates, One Mazarine Plate of a smaller size, 1 en Pottage Plates [etc.]. 1687 *Ibid* No. 2237/4 Stolen ..18 Plates, 4 deep ones or Mazarines. 1688 *Ibid.* No. 2315/8 There has been lately stolen out of Her Majesty's Kitchen, a Silver Mazarine Dish. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mazarines*, a kind of little Dishes to be set in the middle of a large Dish for the setting out of Ragoos, or Fricassies, also a sort of small Tarts fill'd with Sweet-meats. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 234 Put them on a mazarine and bake them. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. (1796) 224 When that is done, set it into a massereen, throw sugar all over, and garnish with orange. 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 Mazareens.

Mazarine (mæzări·n), *sb.*² and *a.* Also 7 **mazarien**, 8 **mazerene**, **mazarene**, 7-9 **mazarin**. [Perh. from the name either of Cardinal Mazarin or of the Duchesse de Mazarin (see prec.); but evidence is wanting. (Not in Fr. Dicts.)]

1. In full *mazarine blue*: A deep rich blue.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2150/4 The other [saddle] with Gold, Silver, and Silk, of several Colours, upon Mazarine Blue Velvet 1753 *Discov. J. Poulter* (ed. 2) 16 We sold the Mazerene blue Coat for one Pound. 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 381 Mazarine blue moth (*Licæna Cymon*). 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 132 The mazarine blue is similarly treated.

2. A stuff or a garment of a mazarine blue colour

1694 *Lond. Gaz* No. 3003/4 The Coach was lined with blue Shag or Mazarien. 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* IX 92 Bring my silver'd mazarine, Sweetest gown that e'er was seen.

b. A London common councilman; so called from his mazarine blue gown.

1761 *Ann Reg.* 238 Mr —, who was..a *mazarine*.. It is a sort of nick-name given to the common-councilmen on account of their wearing mazarine blue silk gowns upon this occasion [Lord Mayor's day].

3 as *adj.* Of a mazarine blue colour.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1959/4 He hath or a Nutmeg colored Coat, faced with Mazarine Shag at the hands. 1688 *Ibid.* No. 2405/4 A bay Nag..with a Mazarene Saddle. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* XXXI, Some with the orange-coloured ribbons and streamers of the true Tory candidate, some with the mazarine of the Whig

†**Mazarine**, *v. Obs.* In 7 **mazzarine** [Prob. from the name of the Duchesse de Mazarin: see MAZARINE *sb.*¹] *trans.* To decorate with lace in some particular manner.

1694 *Acct. for lace supplied to Q Mary* in *Mrs. Palliser's Hist Lace* (1902) 343 Three yards of lace to mazzarine ye pinners at 25 shillings.

†**Mazarine hood.** *Obs.* (See quot 1708.)

1689 SHADWELL *Bury Fair* II i, *Millener.* What d'ye lack, Ladies? fine Mazarine Hoods, Fontanges, Girdles [etc.]. 1708 KERSEY, *Mazarine-hood*, a hood made after a particular fashion, such as was us'd by the Duchess of Mazarine

Mazaroth, obs. form of MASORITE.

Mazdaism (mæ·zdăiz'm). Also **Mazdeism**. [f. Avestic *mazda*, the name of the good principle (Ahura-mazda, Ormuzd) of ancient Persian theology.] The ancient Persian religion as taught in the Avesta; Zoroastrianism.

1871 P. SMITH *Anc. Hist. East* III. xviii 384 The Zend-avesta claims to be the revelation of *Mazdeism* 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 360 Zarathustric religion (Mazdaism).

So **Masde'an, -se an** *a*, pertaining to the religion of the Avesta; *sb.* an adherent of this religion.

1880 DARMESTETER tr *Zend-Avesta* I Introd 42 There was a Mazdean literature in existence in those times. 18.. J. MILNE *Relig. Persia* in *Cycl Sci* I 601 The Mazdean's idea of the resurrection glorified man's body as his eternal companion.

Maze (mēz), *sb.* Forms: 3-8 **mase**, 4 **masse**, 4- **maze**. [See MAZE *v.*]

†1. **The maze.** (The use of the article is somewhat difficult to account for, but of the similar use with names of diseases.) *Obs.*

a. Delirium, delusion; disappointment.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6585 Wite he sede alle men þat an erþe woniep her þat it nis bote þe pure mase [*B.* masse] ent kinges poer. *c* 1305 *Judas Iscariot* 14 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 107 Þis wyf was wel sore adrad: to hire louerd heo tolde [her dream] anon 3e, be selde, hit is þe mase 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 155 Heo ledeþ þe lawe as hire luste and louedayes makeþ, þe Mase for a Mene mon þauȝ he mote euere. 1377 *Ibid.* B. Prol 196 Better is a litel losse þan a longe sorwe þe mase amonge vs alle þouȝ we myȝse a schrewe.

b. Vanity, vain amusement, dissipation.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. I. 6 Sixt þou þis peple Al hou bisy þei ben aboute þe mase? 14.. *How Goode wyfe* 62 in *Q. Eliz Acad.* 46 Go not as it wer A gase Fro house to house, to seke þe mase.

†2. a. A delusive fancy. b. A trick, deception.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 468 Al this nas but a mase [*v.r.* maze]. *c* 1386 — *Nun's Pr. T* 273 Men dreme al day of Owles or of Apes, And of many a maze ther-with-al. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. XXXVII. (1555), All was done for an ydell mase. 14.. *Kyng & Hermit* 417 in Hasl. *E. P. P* I. 89 Hopys thou, I wold for a mase Stond in the myre there?

3. A state of bewilderment. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

In early examples it is uncertain whether *a mase* or AMAZE *sb.* is intended.

1430 (see AMAZE *sb.* 1). *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv. 221 The faire Beatrix..stood in a mase. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 48 Orels leue the reder as yt were in hys Maze. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1139/2 The maze was such, that besides his sonne maister Arthur Greie..not a man else did follow him. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Faire Maid of West* III Wks. 1874 II. 374 Six, to the maze Of all the rest, were slain. 1653 *Gloria & Narcissus* 274 Admiration stands at a maze. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab* § 20 (1900) 302 At this I was put to an exceeding Maze. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I IV. 271 That he came to a perfect recovery from his having been in a maze seems to appear plainly. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 136 (He) up the street Rade on—in mickle maze I ween, For fient ae face was to be seen.

¶ b. Used by Scott for: Confusing haze.

1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* Concl i, When a pilgrim strays, In morning mist or evening maze, Along the mountain lone.

4. A structure consisting of a network of winding and intercommunicating paths and passages arranged in bewildering complexity, so that without guidance it is difficult to find one's way in it; a labyrinth; *occas* in *plural*, the windings of a labyrinth. Also in *fig* context.

Sometimes loosely applied to a structure in which there is a single path winding in such a manner that the distance from the entrance to the end is enormously greater than it would be in a direct line. (So in quot 1903.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2010 *Ariadne*, The hous is krynkeled two & fro, And hath so queynte weyis for to go For it is shapyn as the mase is wrought. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 311 In that yle is also oon of the iiij mawes [*L. de quatuor labyrinthis*] 1534 MORE *Comf agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1202/2 They walke round about as it were in a round mase. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 66 Roses growing in Borders, and made in a maze 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 99. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 104 There doth grow, A groue of fatall Elmes, wherein a maze, Or labyrinth is fram'd. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II 207 Such arduous toil sage Daedalus endur'd, In mazes self invented long immur'd. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. I. 133 He vanquished the monster of the labyrinth, and retraced its mazes. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Seven Dials*, The gordian knot was all very well in its way: so was the maze of Hampton Court. so is the maze at the Beulah Spa. 1903 G. E. JEANS *Handbk. Linc.* 222 A maze, called *Julian's Bower*, is cut in the grassy brow of the cliff.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

In 16-17th c. often in phr. *to tread a maze*, perhaps with allusion to 4 c.

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 106 Leadynge them in an endlesse mase of dyrtye tradicyons and folyshe ceremonyes 1578 *Chr Prayers* 17 To the intent we should not wander any longer vp and down in the mazes of this world. 1596 KEYMIS *2nd Voy Guiana* G 4 In the discouerie of Guiana, you may read both of Orellano..and of Berreo, with others that haue trode this maze, and lost them selues in seeking to find this countrie 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* II xi. § 1 The trauaile therein taken seemeth to haue been rather in a Maze, then in a way. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 15 The Labyrinthæan Mazes and web of the small arteries. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 42 To lose us in this maze of error. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 121 Whether 'tis yours to lead the willing mind Through History's mazes, and the turnings find 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* IV. II, They were lost in a delicious maze of metaphor and music. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* III I 347 Bath was a maze of only four or five hundred houses. 1878 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* vi. 74 A tangled maze of bracken and briar.

c. A winding movement, esp. in a dance.

1610 *Histrio-m* III 232 The world doth turn a maze in giddy round. 1617 B. JONSON *Vision of Delight* (near end), In curious knots and mazes so The Spring at first was taught to go. 1704 POPE *Windsor For* 122 To plains with well-breath'd beagles we repair, And trace the mazes of the circling hare 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 9 Dancing, with the rest, the giddy Maze, Where Disappointment smiles at Hope's Career.

†d. ? A mode of plaiting the hair. *Obs.*

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 16 Their haire not shorne..close to their heads, nor in quarters, and mases.

5. *attrib.*, as *maze-like* adj. and adv.; **Maze-Monday** *dial.* (Cornw.), the Monday after pay-day at a mine (cf. *Mazed Monday*, MAZED *ppl. a.*) (E. D. D.); †**Maze-Sunday** *dial* (Devon), some particular Sunday set apart for feasting.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 749 The Maze-like Mean that turns and wends so fair. 1700 T. BROWN *Acc. Journ Exon* Wks 1709 III. 103. I arrived at Exon. The next Day being Sunday, call'd by the Natives of this Country Maze Sunday, (and indeed not without some Reason, for the People look'd as if they were Gallied) I was waked by [etc.]. 1889 PATER *G. de Latour* (1896) 35 Its maze like crypt, centering in the shrine of the sibylline Notre-Dame. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 1/3, I looked down on to rows of clipped, regular, hornbeam hedges, with grass paths between them, maze like.

Maze (mēz), *v.* Forms: 3-6 **mase**, 5 **mayse**, 6 **mayse**, 4- **maze**. [The vb. and the related MAZE *sb* appear before 1300; OE. may have had **masian* vb. or *-*mæs*, **mase* sb.; a compound *ámasod* (= AMAZED) occurs once in the alliterative phrase 'ámasod and ámarod' (*Be Domes Dæge* 125, whence quoted by Wulfstan *Hom.* 137).

Possible cognates are Norw. dial. *mas* exhausting labour, annoying pertinacity, whim, fancy, idle chatter; *maas* to be busy, toil, to pester, worry, to chatter, *passive* to fall into a doze; Sw. *mas* sluggard, *maza* to crawl, walk lazily, *refl.* to bask, sun oneself.]

1. *trans.* To stupefy, daze; to put out of one's wits; †to craze, infatuate. Chiefly in *passive.* Now *arch.* and *dial.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvii[i]. 71 [65] And wakened es lauerd als slepand, Als mased [Vulg. *crapulatus*] of wine mightand. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 322, I am so mased

þat I deye, Arcyte hathe borne aweye þe keye Of all my worlde, and my goode Aventure! c 1386 — *Man of Law's T.* 428 She seyde, she was so mased in the see That she forgat hir mynde, by hir trouthe. c 1400 *Cursor M.* 27801 (Cott. Galba) Drunkinhede..mase a man..bod for to speke and do foly;..so es his minde mased and mad. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13280 Folis..þat heron the melody [of the Sirens], so mekill are masit in hert, Lettyn sailis doun slyde, & in slym fallyn c 1425 [see MAP *v* 2] 1530 PALSGR. 633/2 You mased the boye so sore with beatyng that he coulde nat speake a worde. 1563 B. GOOGE *Sonn.* (Arb.) 88 Gorgon.. Who with her Beautie mazed men, and nowe doth raygne in Hell. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 79, I am mad indeed, My heart is maz'd, my sences all foredone 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* V. v, Finding This tumult 'bout my dore (to tell you true) It somewhat maz'd me. 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 16 Wks. 1871 V. 318 This is the devil's device, first to maze people, as birds are with a light and a bell in the night, and then to drive them into the net. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist Philip's War* (1865) I. 21 The Pilot yet sat his Horse, tho' so maz'd with the Shot, as not to have sense to guide him. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Milk*, Neither should the Milk-maid..affright the Cow or maze her. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xix, 'The lad is mazed!' said the falconer to himself 1855 A MANNING *O. Chelsea Bun-house* xiv 232 My head was mazed with my journey. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* III. 100, If I could but think; but it's my head as is aching so; doctor, I wish yo'd go, for I need being alone, I'm so mazed. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 295 Then said the King, 'The man is mazed with fear'.

†2. *intr.* To be stupefied or delirious; to wander in mind. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 438 A fers feintise folwes me oft,.. þat i mase al marred for mournyng neigh hondes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch T* 1143 'Ye maze, maze, goode sire', quod she a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 159 All men may stand still to mase and muse vpon it.

3. *trans.* To bewilder, perplex, confuse. Often with some notion of a figurative maze or labyrinth.

1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* I. xxx 40 b, Who that gooth in to that hows [a labyrinth] & wolde come out agayn..shal be so mased that out can he not goo. a 1500 *Assemb Ladies* 38 Other ther were, so mased in her mind, Al wayes [of a maze] were good for hem, bothe eest and west 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. Shaks* Wks. IX. 245 He who has mazed his imagination in following the phantoms which other writers raise up before him, may here be cured of his delirious ecstacies 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* Pref, The historian who is ignorant of the interpretations of political economy is constantly mazed in a medley of unconnected and unintelligible facts. *refl* 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess* (1629) 73 Wee maze our selues sometimes in following Schoolemen.

4. *intr.* To move in a mazy track. † Also *to maze it.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I iii 86 Like as moulten Lead being poured forth Upon a levell plat of sand or earth, In many fashions mazeth to and fro. 1756 LANGHORNE *Poems* (1760) 44 Thus silver Wharf Still, melancholy-mazing, seems to mourn. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* II. 12 Walter led his patron though this field and that field; till, having mazed it and circled it for three hours, he finally conducted the serjeant to the very gate at which he had first entered. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* XIX. i. (1872) VIII. 108 They struck their tents everywhere,..and only went mazing hither and thither.

†b. *trans.* To involve in a maze or in intricate windings; to form mazes upon. *Obs.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv I. *Tropheis* 1003 Meander-like Thou run'st to meet thy self's pure streams behind thee Mazing the Meads wher thou dost turn & wind thee. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* To Author A iv, Some maze their Thoughts in Labyrinths, and thus Invoke no Reader, but an Oedipus.

Maze, obs. form of MAIZE; var. MEASE.

Mazed (mēⁱzd), *ppl. a.* [f. MAZE *v.* + -ED [1].] In senses of the verb: Stupefied, dazed, crazed; bewildered, confused; †terrified.

Mazed Monday (dial. Cornw.): (*a*) = *Maze-Monday* (MAZE *sb.* 5); (*b*) the Monday before Christmas (E.D.D.).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 884 So witerly was þat word wounde to hert, þat he ferd as a mased man an marred neiȝ honde. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 71 b, They walked up & downe in yᵉ countre lyke mased beestes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V viii. 38 Like mazed deare they flew. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 185 Many maz'd considerings, did throng And prest in with this Caucion. 1755 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 342, I said 'To be sure it is some mazed man'. 1830 MRS. BRAY *Fitz of F.* iii. (1884) 28 He had very much the appearance of what the country people here call a mazed man. 1836 KEBLE in *Lyra Apost* (1849) 222 The voice ineffable Wakening your mazed thoughts with an Almighty spell.

Hence † **Ma·zedly** *adv.*, † **Ma·zedness.**

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1005 She ferde as she had stert out of a sleepe, Til she out of hire mazednesse abreyde. 14.. HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 44 Syn my spirit nat dar patte vp his bille, But in his mazidnesse abydith stille. 1530 PALSGR. 243/2 Masydnesse, *musardie, desuere, effroy.*

Mazeful (mēⁱ·zfŭl), *a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. MAZE *sb.* + -FUL.] Bewildering, confounding.

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 190 And stand astonisht lyke to those which red Medusaes mazeful hed. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 3 It was a mazeful wonder.

Mazels, obs. pl. of MEASLE *sb.*

Mazelyn, variant of MASELIN *Obs.*, a mazer.

Mazement (mēⁱ·zmĕnt). Also 6 masement. [f. MAZE *v.* + -MENT.] Stupor; a state of stupor or trance. Also = AMAZEMENT.

c 1580 MUNDAY *View Sundry Examples* (Shaks. Soc. 1851) 97 Call to mind the greevous and suddain Earthquake ..which caused such a masement through the whole Citie. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 72 Though that it be such As euery eye with masement it doth fill 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mazement*, amazement. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 167 Just wait till I get near you, and we'll see if I can't find another mazement for you. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* xi. 264 A very few white people, but many Asiatics, can throw themselves into a mazement as it were by repeating their own names over and over again to themselves.

Mazer (mēⁱ·zəɹ), *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 3– maser, 4–9 maser. Also 2–3 masere, 4 masre, 4–5 maseer(e, 5 mausure, masour, masowyr, 5–6 masar, masere, 6 meyser, mas(s)or, masser, masure, masur, masare, 6–7 mazor, mazer. [a. OF. *masere, masre* (*masdre, madre*, whence F. *madré* veined, variegated) used in senses 1 and 2; of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *masar* excrescence on a tree (glossing L. *tuber, nodus*), MHG *maser* excrescence on a tree, maple, drinking cup, mod.G. *maser* markings in wood; MDu. *maeser* maple; ON *mọsur-r* maple (:—*masuʀ-ʀz)

The Teut root *mas-, *mǣs-, expressing the notion of 'spot' or 'excrescence', is found also in OHG *mâsa* (MHG. *mâse*) cicatrix, spot on the body, early mod. Du. *mase, maese* spot, mesh (Du. *maas* mesh, *maashout* maple-wood); Norw dial. *masa* to grain, paint in imitation of the grain of wood; and the words cited s.v. MEASLE

The Welsh *masarn* maple, sycamore, is certainly from English, though the evidence of the use of *maser* in this sense in Eng. is somewhat scanty]

1. A hard wood (? properly maple; but cf quot. c 1500 in b) used as a material for drinking cups.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 De caliz [is] of tin; and hire [the priest's concubine's] nap of mazere. 1419 *Will of Mountford* (Somerset Ho), Ciphum de mazer legatum cum argento. 1593–1656 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees 1903) 89 The goodly Cup called Sᵗ Beedes Bowl, the outside whereof was of black Mazer.

†b. The tree yielding this wood. *Obs. rare.*

14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 629 [In list of trees] *Iuniparus, labruscaque, murra*, Jenupyrtre wyld vyne masere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 229/2 A Maser, *cantarus, murra; murreus; murpis* (A. *murrus*) *Arbor est* c 1500 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* I 144 *note*, Take many rype walenottes and water hem a while, and put hem in a moiste pytt, and hile hem, and ther shalbe grawe therof a grett stoke that we calle masere 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Masarn*, Masar.

2. A bowl, drinking-cup, or goblet without a foot, originally made of 'mazer' wood, often richly carved or ornamented and mounted with silver and gold or other metal. Often applied to bowls entirely of metal or other material.

1311 in *Archæol* (1887) L. I. 176, j mazer cum pede argenteo c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11418 He gaf Somme masers of riche pris. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also i bord mausure with a bond of seluer. 1424 *Ibid* 56, I wull he haue my maser of a vine rote. 1530 *Burgh Rec Edinb.* (1871) II. 39 A masser of siluer ourgilt. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II ix. 193 Of the Skulles of the heades thus slaine, thei [Scithians] make masures to drincke in 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 26 A mazer ywrought of the Maple warre 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Jan., They shew'd us mazers of beaten and solid gold set with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1721) I. Ded 13 One of his Shepherds describes a Bowl, or Mazer, curiously carved 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* V xxxiv, 'Bring here', he said, 'the mazers four'. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann* (1863) II IV ix. 488 The royal Mazer, or convivial bowl. *fig.* 1629 Z BOYD *Last Battell* 1123 Take now the Cuppe of Saluation, the great Mazer of his mercie.

†3 The head; = MAZARD *sb* [1] 2. *Obs*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 77 b, Being imagined in your own braynsicke mazer. a 1652 BROME *Love-sick Court* IV iii, So wilt thou whilst thou canst lift thy bottle To that old Mazer

b. *transf.* A helmet.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I iv. 614 Hardy Lælius All in gilt armour, on his glistring Mazor A stately plume, of Orange mixt with Azur.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: † **mazer-band**, the silver binding of a mazer; **mazer bowl, cup, -dish** = 2; †**mazer tree** = 1 b; **mazer wood**, = sense 1.

1441 in *Archæol* (1887) L. I. 187 Unum *maserband 1562–3 *Ibid.* 193 A *mazar bole wᵗʰ a border of sylver and gilt abowt ytt. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 49. 1686–7 AUBREY *Rem Gentilism & Judaism* (1881) 35 A Mazar-bowle of maple (Gossips bowle) full of beer 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 101 A litil *maser coppe 1656 TRADESCANT *Mus. Tradesc.* 52 *Mazer dishes. ? c 1475 *Sqr. Lowe Degre* 689 She closed hym in a *maser-tre. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.) 66 *Acer*, the maser tree. 1656 TRADESCANT *Mus. Tradesc.* 44 The plyable *Mazer wood, being warmed in water will work to any form.

Hence † **Mazer** *v. trans*, = MAZARD *v.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* V4 He terrefies mee with insulting 'hee was Tom Burwels the Fencers Scholler, and that he will squeaze and mazer me whensoeuer he met me'.

Mazer, Mazerd, obs. ff. MAZARD *sb.*[2] and *sb.*[1]

Mazerine, obs. form of MAZARINE *sb.*[2]

Mazey, Mazi, variants of MAZY *a.* and *sb.*

Mazil, obs. form of MEASLE.

Mazily (mēⁱ·zili), *adv.* [f. MAZY *a.* + -LY [2].] In a mazy manner.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 272 Þe bimasede Iaboset, lo! hwu he dude maseliche [*MS. T.* masedliche]. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. (1852) 226 While six sister goddesses mazily tread The bright fields of air. 1855 S. BROOKS *Aspen Crt.* I. x. 144 Those mazily cut Valentines one sees in windows. 1864 TENNYSON *Milton*, The brooks of Eden mazily murmuring.

Maziness (mēⁱ·zinĕs). [f. MAZY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being mazy.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1857 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* (1862) 435 This peculiar feature..gives to Indian mythology a haziness and maziness which set arrangement and strict definition at defiance.

Ma·zing, *vbl. sb.* [f. MAZE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of causing amazement, astonishment.

1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 39 Sweeping they came, and seemd to brush the ground, Their tipto-tripping pace bred double mazing, Their ratling silkes my sences did confound.

Mazing (mēⁱ·ziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] Causing confusion, bewilderment, or perplexity.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II xiv. 230 He schal ful ofte bi masing studie be ful idil, whanne he myȝte be weel and fruytfulli occupied 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lviii 30 This ant Hath cast manie masing mists before your iyse. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* VI. V 132 Clewes, to guide us out of these mazing Labyrinths. 1833 *Philol Museum* II. 442 The mazing and dazzling power of a rich system of harmonies.

Mazo- (mēⁱ·zo), used as comb. form of mod.L. *māza* placenta, a Gr. μᾶζα cake. ‖ **Mazocacothesis** (mēⁱ zŏkăkǫ·þīsis) [Gr. κακός bad + θέσις a placing], malposition of the placenta; hence **Ma·zocacothe·tic** *a.* ‖ **Mazolysis** (meⁱzǫ·lisis) [Gr. λύσις a loosing], the separation or detachment of the placenta; hence **Mazoly·tic** *a.* ‖ **Mazopathia** (mēⁱzŏpæ·þiă) [Gr. πάθος suffering, feeling: see -PATHY], a disease of, or originating from, the placenta; hence **Mazopa·thic** *a.*

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex*

‖ **Mazodynia** (meⁱzŏdəiⁱ·niă) *Med* [mod.L., f. Gr. μαζ-ός breast + ὀδύνη pain.] = MASTODYNIA.

1850 BIRKETT *Dis. Breast* 18 The severe neuralgic affection comprehended under the term mazodynia.

† **Mazo·logy.** [f. Gr. μαζ-ός breast + -LOGY. Cf. MASTOLOGY.] Brewster's substitute for MAMMALOGY.

1807–29 *Edinb. Encycl* XIII 393/1 *Mazology*..is that branch of zoology which treats of the class of mammiferous animals 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Mazology*,..the doctrine or history of mammiferous animals

Hence **Mazolo·gical** *a.* = MAMMALOGICAL; **Mazo·logist** = MAMMALOGIST.

1807–29 *Edinb. Encycl.* XIII. 393/2 The two most eminent mazologists of antiquity are Aristotle and Pliny. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Mazological*, *Mazologist*.

Mazor, obs. form of MAZER.

Mazorete, -etical, obs ff. MASORETE, -ETICAL.

Mazouelle. *Antiq.* = MASUEL.

1857 *Archæol Jrnl* XIV. 281 A German mazouelle of steel.

Mazoun, obs. form of MASON *sb.*[1]

Mazourca, -ka, obs. forms of MAZURKA.

Mazuca, Mazur: see MASOOKA, MAZER.

Mazurka (măzʊ̄·ɹkă, măzūeˑɹkă). Also 9 mizurko, mazourca, mazourka. [a. Polish *mazurka* woman of the Polish province Mazovia. In Fr. *mazurka, mazurka, ourka, -urke*, Ger *masurka*.]

1. A lively Polish dance resembling the polka; the music is in triple time.

1818 T CREEVEY in Sir H Maxwell *Papers* etc. (1904) I. 283 My delight was to see the Mizurko danced by Madame Suwarrow and her brother the Prince Nariskin. 1831 *Society* I 306 A large party had assembled there to practice the Mazourca. 1842 MOTLEY *Corr* (1889) I. iv 116 He is at all the parties perpetually, and perpetually dancing the mazurka. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* x, The after supper-dance is called the White Mazurka, because it is kept up till the daylight is broad and clear.

2. A piece of music intended to accompany this dance, or composed in its rhythm.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxviii, The Austrian brass band..plays the most delightful mazurkas and waltzes.

Mazy (mēⁱ·zi), *a.* Forms: 6 macy, 6–7 masie, 7 mazi, 7, 9 mazey, 7– mazy. [f. MAZE *sb.* + -Y [1].]

1. Resembling or of the nature of a maze; full of windings and turnings.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Dec 25, I wont to raunge amydde the mazie thickette 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i. I. *Eden* 510 Not treading Sin's false mazy measures. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 465 A mazey laberynth of small veines and arteries. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 161, I..prie In every Bush and Brake, where hap may finde The serpent sleeping, in whose mazie foulds To hide me 1714 POPE *Rape of Lock* II. 139 Some thrid the mazy ringlets of her hair. 1728 — *Dunc.* I. 68 Pleas'd with the madness of the mazy dance. 1797 COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan* 25 Five miles meandering with a mazy motion the sacred river ran. 1844 HOOD *Haunted Ho* xxxiii, The cobweb hung across in mazy tangle. 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* (1890) II lxi 434 It is hard to keep one's head through this mazy whirl of offices, elections [etc.].

b. Moving in a maze-like course.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII 355 With him the youth pursu'd the goat or fawn, Or trac'd the mazy leveret o'er the lawn.

c. as *sb. jocular.* Short for 'the mazy dance'.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lvi, In remembrance of her with whom I shall never again thread the windings of the mazy.

2. *spec.* in *Min.* Having convoluted markings.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral* I. 465 Mazy alabastrite, of a deep brown, with lighter veins.

3. Giddy, dizzy, confused in the head. *dial.*

c 1530 *Songs* (MS. Royal, App. 58) in *Anglia* XII 268 My hed is all macy and meruelowsly dothe werke. c 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 45 Sumheaw it made meh meazy 1896 *Daily News* 5 Sept 7/4 Deceased seemed to have accidentally fallen in [the water], probably during a 'mazy bout', she being subject to severe headaches.

4. *Comb.*

1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 596 Oh pour The mazy-running soul of melody Into my varied verse.

Mazzard, Mazzarine: see MAZARD, MAZARINE *v*

M.B. (em bī). [Abbreviation of 'Mark of the Beast' (see MARK *sb.*[1] 11 c, BEAST *sb.* 7), used with jocular allusion to the popular view that this garment was a badge of 'Popery'.] *M.B waistcoat*: a kind of waistcoat with no opening in front, worn by Anglican clergymen (originally, *c* 1840, only by adherents of the Tractarian party, but afterwards by many belonging to other schools).

1853 CONYBEARE in *Edinb. Rev.* Oct. 315 Who does not recognise the stiff and tie-less neckcloth, the M.B coat and cassock waistcoat [etc.] 1874 [see MARK *sb.*[1] 11 c]. 1876 MRS OLIPHANT *Phœbe Jun* xvi (1877) 114 He smiled superior at the folly which stigmatised an M.B. waistcoat.

M.B., abbreviation of L. *Medicinæ Baccalaureus* bachelor of medicine: see B (the letter) III 1.

M.D. Abbreviation of Latin *Medicinæ Doctor* doctor of medicine: see D (the letter) III 3. Often used *co'loq.* (pronounced em dī) for: One holding the degree of M.D, a physician.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1766 REID *Let.* Wks. I. 47/1, I think our surgeons eclipse our M D's. 1883 MAPLESON *Mem.* (ed 2) I. 209 She gave bonds for her appearance when called upon, in order to save her trunks from seizure, which the M.D. had threatened.

Me (mĭ, mi, mī), *pers pron*, *1st pers. sing*, *acc.* and *dat.* Forms: 1- mę; also 1 (acc.) meo, *Northumb.* meoh, meh, 3-4 mi, 4-7 mee, 8-9 *dial.* (unstressed) ma. [The OE. *mē* accus. represents, like OFris. *mi*, OS. *mī*, *mē* (Du. *mij*), L. *mē*, Gr. ἐμέ, με, OIrish *mē* (mod.Irish *mi*), Welsh *mi*, the bare stem, OAryan **eme-*, **me-*, from which in all the Indogermanic langs. the oblique cases of the pronoun of the 1st pers. sing are formed. OE. had also a form *mec* (which did not survive into ME.), corresp to OFris. *mich*, OS. *mik* (MDu *mik*), OHG. *mih* (MHG., mod.G. *mich*), ON. *mik* (Sw., Da. *mig*), Goth. *mik*:—Pre-Teut. **mege* (= Gr. ἐμέγε), in which a limiting particle **ge* (= Gr. γε, 'at least') is added to the simple accus. The OE. *mĕ* dative corresponds to OFris. *mi*, *mir*, OS *mī* (MDu. *mĭ*, mod.Du. *mij*), OHG., mod.G. *mir*, ON. *mér*, Goth. *mis*:—Pre-Teut. **mes*; the final *s*, which is the sign of the dative also in the Teut pronouns of the 2nd pers. sing, has not been explained with certainty, but Brugmann has suggested that it may have arisen from the analogy of the Pre-Teut. **nes* (Skr. *nas*), the stem of the 1st pers. plural, which was used uninflected as a dative, and of which Teut. **uns* (Eng. Us) is an ablaut-variant.]

I. The accusative and dative form of the pronoun of the first person *I*.

1 *Accusative*, as direct object.

Beowulf 447 gif mec deað nimeð *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 32 Eghuelc seðe ge ondetas meh [*c* 975 *Rushw* mec, *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* me] before monnum *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 160 Ich wiste wel þat þou me misraddest. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. VII. 88 He is holden, Ich hope to haue me in Muynde. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII XXXII 264 Spare me not to morne when I haue restyd me. 1535 FISHER *Wks* (E. E. T. S.) 382 He wil not forsake me nor suffer mee to perish. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* i. 20 Call me not Naomi, call mee Marah. 1768 BICKERSTAFF *Love in Village* I x. (1765) 20 Well, my lad, are you willing to serve the king? *Countryman.* Why, can you list ma? 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 38 Hear me, for I will speak.

2. *Dative.* a As indirect obj.; also (now *rare* exc. *arch.*) in dependence on certain impers vbs. (cf. MESEEMS, METHINKS, LIST *v.*[1]), adjs, and advs.

Beowulf 2155 Me ðis hildesceorp Hroðgar sealde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Hor is min child þe me is swiðe leof. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3611 Þar efter now mi langes sare. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 45 So hard me was that ilke throwe That [etc.]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* VIII. 15 Me repentys and rewys for-þi 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1024/1 Me nedeth neuer to loke more for that matter. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 343 Those strange Accidents which had arrived me. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual* 395 The quantity presented me was less inconsiderable. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Dr. Therne* 21 Will you lend it me?

b. As dat. of interest (= *for me*), chiefly in commands *arch.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* John xiii. 8 Ne ðuoas ðu me [Vulg. *mihi*] foet. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 46 In myn bed there dawith me no day I hat I ne am vp. 14 *Tundale's Vis.* 87 Loke me my sparthe, where ever it stonde. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II i. 121 Come me to what was done to her. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 488 P 2 A large Family of Daughters have drawn me up a very handsome Remonstrance. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xliii, Tie me up this tress instantly 1849 M. ARNOLD *Sick King in Bokhara* 45 Prick me the fellow from the path!

c. Used expletively in passages of a narrative character. (The so-called ethical dative.) *arch.*

Formerly often in vulgar or colloq phrases (now obs.) such as 'then says me I', 'what did me I but', etc.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr Kn.* 1905 Þay fel on hym alle, & woried me þiu wyly wyth a wroth noyse. 1535 *Goodly Primer, Passion* IV, But Peter .. cometh me back again unto the fire. *c* 1500 *Robyn Hode* II. st. 100 (Child) Here be the best coresed hors That euer yet sawe I me 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. III. 85 The skilfull shepheard pil'd me certaine wands. 1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop* I. II. 2 I'se get our wife Joan to be the queen's chambermaid; and then—crack says me I! and forget all my acquaintance. 1784 SWIFT *Prometh.* Wks. 1755 III. II 151 Prometheus once this chain [of gold] purloin'd, Then whips me on a chain of brass. 1880 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I *Oxf. in Vac*, With great exactitude of purpose he enters me his name in the book

3. Governed by a *preposition.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* John vi. 35 Seðe ȝelefes on mech [*Rushw* mec] *c* 1200 ORMIN 237 Þuss hafeþþ Drihhtin don wiþþ me *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 367 Þu lietst on me hit is isene. *c* 1375 *Canticum de Creatione* 11 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 124/1 Þe rode treo þat god on deyde for ȝow & meo. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxiii. 307, I pray to god that he neuer be shamed for me. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest* ix, Drink to me, onely, with thine eyes. 1642 CHAS. I *Sp.* Wks. 1662 I. 401 You see that My Magazine is going to be taken from Me. 1721 STEELE *Spect* No. 79 P 2 The Writer will do what she pleases for all me. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 102 A voice comes to me from its silent towers.

4. Qualified by an adj.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 179 b, Vntil you came, after so many victories to make a conquest of poore me. 1608 SHAKS *Per.* I. iv. 69 I o make a conquest of vnhappie mee. 1646 CRASHAW *Poems* 149 And full of nothing else but empty me 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. x, As for poor little me, .. I was sent to the foundling hospital.

5. *Reflexive* (= myself, to or for myself). Now chiefly *arch.* and *poet.*

a 1000 *Juliana* 452 (Gr.) Þær ic swiþe me þyslicre ær þrage ne ȝewende. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 6 Þenne ich me bi-þenche wel sare ich me adrede. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 480 Ich .toc me him to lauerd *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* P 235, I purposed fermely to shryue me. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl* (1841) 61 Thinking to me they meant to gone us by 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. f, I provided me a Tube of Brass. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II i, Methought I found me by a murm'ring Brook 1819 KEATS *La Belle Dame* 44 And I awoke, and found me here. 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 281 Where can I get me harbourage for the night? 1867 MACFARREN *Harm my* VI. (1876) 209, I must content me with the bare statement.

6. For the *nominative.* a. Chiefly predicative; as subject now only *dial* and *vulgar*

In uneducated speech commonly used where the pron. forms with another pron. or a sb. the subject of a plural verb

a 1300 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 208 Be it knowen to al men by theis presentis me, T. H. of Oxenford glouar, ordeyne [etc.]. 1519 in *Charters, etc. Peebles* (1872) 49 Be it kennit tyll all men be thir present letteres, me James Baroune .. grantis me to haif rasawit [etc.]. 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* II iii. 25 Oh, the dogge is me, and I am my selfe. 1733 SWIFT *Apol.* Wks. 1755 IV I 209 To dine with her! and come at three! Impossible! it can't be me. 1758 GOLDSM. *Mem. Prot.* (1895) I 201 There was left surviving only me 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. VIII, Me and Mrs. Boffin stood the poor girl's friend 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. XXVII, We're an easy-going lot, me and my friends. 1893 [see HIM 3].

b. After *as*, *than*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl.* III. III. 14 Is she as tall as me? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I x. 58, I am fitter for this world than you, you for the next than me. 1804 BYRON *Let.* 2 Nov., Lord Delawarr is considerably younger than me

† c. In the absolute participial construction. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III. v 69 These folke, me beyng displesed [L. *me ets adversante*], ofte tymes fallen into gret temptacions. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 463 Dagon hath presum'd, Me overthrown, to enter lists with God.

7. In various exclamatory uses, without definite syntactical relation to the context.

a. In interjectional phrases, as *Ah me! Ay me! O me! Dear me!* † *Fore me!* † *God's me!* etc.

See also BODY *sb.* 4, GOD *sb.* 8 b.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 66 Ay me vnhappie. 1591-1860 [see AY 2]. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. i, Gods a' me! 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I i. 124 What then? Fore me, this Fellow speakes. 1610 [see O 2]. 1632 ROWLEY *Wom never vext* IV. 59 *Rob* O me my shame! I know that voyce full well. *Ibid.* 60 O me, mine Vncle sees me! 1798 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 216 Dear me! O la! Good me! 1819 KEATS *St Agnes* xii, Alas me! flit! Flit like a ghost away.

b. In imitation of Latin uses (e g *me miserum!*).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 73 Me miserable! which way shall I flie Infinite wrauth, and infinite despaire? 1889 BROWNING *Pope & Net* iii, 'Unworthy me!' he sighs: 'From fisher's drudge to Church's prince—it is indeed a rise'.

c. In surprised interrogation = 'Do you mean me?'

1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 44 And get you from our Court. *Ros* Me Vncle. *Duk* You Cosen. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* III (1767) 72 What says your father! *Sir Will.* Me! Oh, I'll shew you in an instant. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV vii, Then, turning to Miss Larolles, 'Don't you dance?' he said. 'Me?' cried she, embarrassed, 'yes, I believe so.'

d. Vulgarly, *and me . . .* = 'especially considering that I am . . .'.

Cf. the similar use of *I*, as in Burns *Banks o' Doon*, And I sae weary, fu' o' care.

1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* xi, Which would be hard on us and me a widow. 1864 G. MEREDITH *Emilia* xv, And twenty shindies per dime we've been havin', and me such a placable body, if ye'll onnly let m' explode.

e. Followed by an inf. in exclamations of surprise or indignation at some proposal or statement.

So F. *moi* The nom. *I* is considered more grammatical.

1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 16 'Me! me pay!' I exclaimed, rendered ungrammatical by surprise. 'What for?'

8. quasi-*sb.* Personality, individuality; EGO.

1888 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 86 Haunted and blinded by some shadow of his own little Me. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. I. § 12 A *not me* as opposed to the *me* of passive sensibility and thought.

† **Me**, *indef. pron. Obs.* Also 4 ma. [A further reduced form of MEN *pron.*, weakened from MAN *pron.*] = ONE 21.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Hit is riht þet me hem spille. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Þus, ofte, ase me seið, of lutel waxeð muchel. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2828 Ma calþ me Gyoun of Borgoygne. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 9 To do as thou woldest me dud by the. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 6/20 Thinges That ben vsed after the hous, Of whiche me may not be without.

† **Me**, ? *int.* or *conj. Obs.* [Of obscure origin: some have compared the MDu., MLG. *men*, 'but' (whence Da. *men*, Sw. *män* in the same sense), but it is doubtful whether this is connected.] A particle (exclamatory or adversative) employed (mainly in texts of the 'Katherine group') to introduce a question, or (less commonly) a statement: = 'lo', 'now', 'why'.

a 1225 *Leg Kath.* 327 Me hwat is mare madschipe þen for to leuen on him. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Me nis he fol chapmon þe buþ deore a wac þing [etc.].

Mea, Sc. variant of MO (= more) *Obs.*

Meace, Meach, obs. ff. MESS *sb.*, MICHE.

† **Mea·cock.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **maycocke, meycocke, meoock(e, meicocke**, 6-7 **meacock(e.** [Of obscure origin: perh. orig. a name of some bird (cf. quot. 1575). (The suggestion that it is f. MEEK *a.* is untenable.)]

1. An effeminate person; a coward, weakling.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 69 b, He sholde be no cowarde, no maycocke, no fearfull persone that dare nothynge enterpryse. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 394/2 [The bishop] rebuked the maior and his brethren for mecocks and dastards. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virginia* B, As stout as a Stockefish, as meeke as a mecocke. 1590 *Tarlton's News Purgat.* 39 Shee found fault with him, because he was a meacocke and a milkesoppe. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Hollander* II Wks. 1874 I. 98 They are like my husband, meere meacocks verily. 1729 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 14 For my part I will no more be such a Meacock To deal with the plumes of a Hyde-Park Peacock. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* III. ii, A bookish nursling of the monks—a meacock!

2 *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Effeminate; cowardly.

1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 41 Yonder effeminate and meycocke people. 1602 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (N Shaks Soc.) 59 Let vs giue onset on that meacocke Nation. 1639 G. DANIEL *Vernac.* 176 Shall .. Warwicke keepe The strength of Callice? meacocke Kinga, you sleepe.

Mead[1] (mēd). Forms α. 1 medo, meodu, 3-7 mede, 4 meed, meode, 5 med, meyde, 6 meade, 6-7 *Sc.* meid, 6- mead. β. 3-4 meth, 4-5 meeth, 4-6 methe, 6 meedth, 6-7 meathe, 6-8 meath. [Com. Teut. and Aryan: OE. *meodu* str. masc. = OFris., MLG., MDu. *mede* (Du. *mede*, *mee*), OHG. *metu*, *mtu* (MHG. *mete*, *met*, mod.G. *met*), ON. *miþð-r* (Da. *miød*, Sw. *mjöd*), Gothic **midu-s* (not recorded exc. in Gr. transcription as μέθος, given by Priscus as the name at the Hunnish court A.D. 448 for the drink which there took the place of wine):—OTeut. **medu-z*:—OAryan **medhu-s*; cf. Skr. *mádhu* neut., honey, sweet drink, OSl. *medŭ* honey, wine, Lith. *midù-s* mead, *medùs* honey, Gr. μέθυ wine, OIrish *mid*, genit. *meda*, Welsh *medd*. The word may have been orig. an elliptical use of an adj. meaning 'sweet' (= Skr *mádhu* adj.).

The β forms may be partly from ON. and partly from Welsh; with regard to the latter cf. the adoption from Welsh of the synonymous (but unrelated) METHEGLIN.]

An alcoholic liquor made by fermenting a mixture of honey and water: also called *metheglin.*

The distinction alleged in quot 1609 (under β) was prob. merely a figment of the writer's own.

α. *Beowulf* 604 (Gr.) Gæþ eft, se þe mot, to medo modig *a* 1000 *Riddles* XXI 12 (Gr.) Þær hy meodu drincað *c* 1205 LAY. 6928 Ah longe leouede here Cherin, muchel he dronk mede [*c* 1275 meþ] and win. 1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 43, xxiiij barellis de meed. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXVIII. 111 It is swetter then med. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 232/2 *Meyde* (*A.* Methe), *idromellum*, *medus*, *medo*. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. XVIII. 49 By occasion of their Mead, they fell into talke of Bees. 1728 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 383 P 6 A Masque asked him if he would drink a Bottle of Mead with her? 1767 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* App 353 How to make mead *Ibid.* 374 To make white mead. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. 62, I found the mead .. extremely alcoholic.

β. *c* 1275 [see α] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 194 He sente hire pyment Meeth and spyced Ale. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. XX. 121 Without sidir and wijn and meeth, men and wommen myȝte lyue ful long. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 58 b, They say they will be verie pleasant, if the seede be steeped in meedth. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 162 Meth or Hydromel is of two sorts, the weaker and the stronger (Mede and Methæglen). *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist Mosc.* I Wks. 1851 VIII. 480 Their Drink is better, being sundry sorts of Meath. 1747 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 463 He begs a thousand acknowledgements to you for all favours, particularly the meath.

b. *transf.* (*a*) *poet. nonce-use* (see quot.). (*b*) Now applied to several made beverages, esp. U.S. 'a sweet drink charged with carbonic gas, and flavored with some syrup, as sarsaparilla' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 345 For drink the Grape She crushes, inoffensive must, and mea hes From many a berrie

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly *arch.* or *Hist.* in terms relating to Teutonic antiquities, as *meadhorn*; **mead-bench** (OE. *meduþenc*), a seat at a feast when mead was drunk; **mead-hall** (OE. *meduheall*), a banqueting hall. Also † **mead-inn**,

an inn where mead is the beverage sold; **mead-wine**, a home-made 'wine' prepared from mead.
1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. v. 181 Nobles left their halls and the *mead-bench. 1881 GREEN *Making of Eng.* 173 The leader..gave them a seat in his *mead hall. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 391 Shun the *mead-horn. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. ii. (1651) 74 Be merry together..as our modern Muscovites do in their *Mede-Inns. 1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos* (1850) 248 Every clergyman's wife makes *mead-wine of the honey.

Mead[2] (mīd). Now *poet.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 mǽd, *Anglian* méd, 3 med, 3-6 mede, 4 maied, 4, 6 mead(e, 5 *Sc.* meide, 5-6 *Sc.* meid, 6 mydde, 6-7 maade, 6- mead. [OE. *mǽd* str. fem.:—OTeut. type **mǣdwō*: see MEADOW.
By phonetic law the *w* was dropped in the nom. sing. in OE., and retained in the other forms. Although the regular inflexion is the more common, the oblique cases and pl. are sometimes found assimilated to the nom. sing., as gen and dat. *mǽde* (dat. also *mǽda* as from a *u*-stem), pl. *mǽda*.]
= MEADOW 1.
c 1000 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 5/138 *Prata, i. uiridistalas*, mæda. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 4 8 Þe blostme ginneþ springe and sprede Beoþe in treo and ek on mede. *c* 1290 *Becket* 1722 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 156 In ane Mede þat men cleopiez ȝuyte 'be traitores mede'. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11255 Sir Ion giffard fram brumesfeld ȝuder sone com To þe castle med wiþoute toun. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 89 Embrouded was he, as it were a mede Al ful of fresshe floures, whyte and rede. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua maryit Wemen* 514 And all remuffit the myst, and the meid smellit. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B v, The second [kind of garlick] groweth in myddes and feldes in euery cuntre. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 195 Riuers swecte along the meedes 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 66 Of all these bounds..With pleenteous Riuers, and wide-skirted Meades We make thee Lady. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii 160 A goodly mead, which men there call the Hide. 1713 CTESS WINCHILSEA *Misc. Poems* 292 The loos'd Horse..Comes slowly grazing thro' th' adjoining Meads. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 73 Artificial meads, as not deemed necessary, are unusual. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 105 These natural meads. 1896 A. E HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* v, Oh may I squire you round the meads And pick you posies gay?

† b. Meadow-land; = MEADOW 1 b. *Obs.*
1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3887 In þe oþer half be þ grete wodes lese & mede al so 1455 *Rolls of Parlt* V 313/1, vii acres of Mede, liggyng in the Mede beside the Brigge 1670 *Conn Col. Rec.* (1852) II 133 This Court grants Mr Benjamin Fenn, two hundred and fifty acres of land, whereof there may be thirty of mead.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † **mead-gavel**, a rent for meadow land; **mead grass**, meadow grass, esp. *Poa pratensis*; **mead ground**, meadow land; **mead-month**, quasi *arch.*, an alleged OE. name for July; † **mead-rattle**, app. ground ivy or speedwell; † **mead silver** (see quot.).
1235-53 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 54 Hii qui solvunt *Medgavel 1778 [W MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 66 Cut Clover early,—*Meadgrass late 1453 in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 22 With viij acr. of *meade grounde. 1572 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 336 Fyve acres of meade ground lying in Botley meade. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 534 In *mede month; Hay time. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon* Notes 116 July was called Mædemonaθ, *Mead-Month.* 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* VIII. XIV, Roved the same pastures when the Mead-month smil'd *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon) 28/1 *Camepiteos vel germandria maior angl* *medcratele. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v *Cobham*, The parishioners pay no tithe-hay, but a composition..of 1*d.* an acre, which is called *Mead Silver.

Mead, obs. form of MEED *sb.*

Meaddowe, obs. form of MEADOW.

Meader (mī·dəɹ). *dial.* [repr. OE. *mǽdere* = MDu., MLG. *mader, meder*, OHG. *mādāri* (MHG. *mādære*, mod.G. *mahder, mahder*) :—OTeut. type **mǽparjo* z, f. the sb. represented in OE. *mǽð* MATH *sb.*[1]] A mower.
a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 235/3 *Falcarius, i. falciferens. uel fa'cifera*, sitberend, *uel* mæþre *Ibid.* 237/35 *Fenisece*, mæþeras. ?18.. *Old Song* in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser (1854) X. 480 The meader walks forth with his scythe on his shoulder. 1864 *E. Cornw. Words* in *Trnl. Roy. Inst. Cornw.* Mar. 18, *Meader*, a mower.

Meader, obs. form of MADDER *sb.*[2]

Meadow (me·dou), *sb.* Forms: 1 *sing.* (oblique cases) mǽdwe, mǽdwa, *pl.* mǽdwa, 3 meduwe, 3-4 midu, 3-5 medwe, 3-6 medewe, 4-5 medou, medoe, medew, 4-6 medo, 4-7 medow(e, 5 medue, meedewe, mydew(e, 5-6 middow, 6 medoy, me(a)ddowe, myddoe, 6-7 middow, meadowe, 7 *Sc.* meadou, 6- meadow. [repr. OE. *mǽdwe* oblique case of *mǽd* str. fem. (see MEAD[2]):—OTeut. type**mǣdwō*:—pre-Teut.**mētwō*, f. root **mē-* (whence MOW *v.*).
The precise formal equivalent does not occur in any other Teut. lang., but cognate words of similar meaning are OFris. *mēde*, ODu. *mada* (Franck), MDu., MLG. *made*, early mod.Du. *matte* (now *mat*), MHG. *mate, matte* (mod.G. *matte*). See also MATH *sb.*[1]]

1. Originally a piece of land permanently covered with grass which is mown for use as hay. In later use often extended to include any piece of grass land, whether used for cropping or pasture; and in some districts applied esp. to a tract of low well-watered ground, usually near a river.
969 *Lease* in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III. 532 An medwa beneoðan þæm hlibe. *c* 1205 LAY. 1942 Cornes heo seowen medewen heo meowen. *Ibid.* 4817 Meduwen and mores & þa hæȝe muntes. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I. 214/491 A fair Medwe he saiȝ with swete floures. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4573 In þat medu sa lang þai war þat etten þai had it erthe bare. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1761 Þe myst dryues þorȝ þe lyst of þe lyfte, bi þe loȝ medoes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 327 Nature..Wole. With herbes and with floures bothe The feldes and the medwes clothe. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 306 Amonge medos, and moris, & evyll bankis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii 148 All þe tymes of þe ȝere er þaire mydews grene. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5653 Comen was the king of kinges And armed in the middow rode. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 34 The medwe at Babwelle. 1488 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 15 § 2 Divers pastures and medues. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 74 The dayes of this worlde be but transitory, as the floure of ye medowe 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B viij, Althea..groweth naturally in watery & marrish myddoes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 220 Beyng brought foorthe into a meddowe and stripped naked, they were slayne eche one. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 907 Ladie-smockes all siluer white, Do paint the Meadowes with delight 1589 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XXII 26 The landis of the Kingis medo besyde Edinburgh. 1611 MURE *Misc. Poems* i. 53 A blooming meadou. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 77, I march into a Meddow. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 29 May, The rest of our journey was through fine painted meadows. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 370 The proper grasses which constitute the produce of the richest permanent pastures and meadows.
transf. and *fig.* 1588 SHAKS *Tit. A.* III. i. 125 Looking all downewards to behold our cheekes How they are stain'd in meadowes, yet not dry With miery slime left on them by a flood. 1777 [see MEANDER *v.* 2 b]

b. Land used for meadows; 'meadow land'.
c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 777 (MS. E), Mid læswe & mid mædwe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 75 Alle mad he wasteyn, pastur, medow, & korn. 1532 *Lest. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 31, 16 acres of meadow in Kellome. 1636 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) III 21 He shall haue for a Fearme soe much medowe & vpland as shalbe sufficient. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 204 It is perhaps more proper to name all land, from which hay is taken, meadow. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit Empire* (1854) I 181 Above 500,000 [*sc.* acres] are arable, meadow, and pasture

2. *N. America.* a. A low level tract of uncultivated grass land, esp. along a river or in marshy regions near the sea.
1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 14 After-skull River puts into the main Land on the West-side,..There is very great Marshes or Medows on both sides of it, excellent good land 1778 T. HUTCHINS *Descr. Virginia*, etc 14 On the North-west and South-east sides of the Ohio are extensive natural meadows, or Savannahs. 1779 D. LIVERMORE *Trnl* in *Coll. N Hampshire Hist Soc* (1850) VI. 316 The intervale or meadow extends four miles from the banks of the river 1882 E. H. ELWELL in *Coll. Maine Hist. Soc.* (1887) IX. 214 It was the fertility of these meadows which attracted the adventurers of a century ago.

b. *Beaver meadow*: the rich, fertile tract of land left dry above a demolished beaver dam.
1784 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 100 A swamp, or beaver meadow, in which Ellis river takes its rise. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 144 All these are found on the plains and beaver-meadows. *Ibid.* 239. 1863 MISS E. H. WALSHE *Cedar Creek* xii. 92 Why is that green flat called a beaver meadow? Well, they say that long ago beavers dammed up the current in such places as this [etc.].

3. a. 'An ice-field or floe on which seals herd'. b. 'A feeding ground of fish' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).
1877 *Rep. U. S. Fish. Commiss.* (1879) 541 The 'fishing grounds', 'cod meadows', have an extent of about 200 geographical miles in length, and 67 miles in breadth.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*
a. Obvious combinations, as *meadow-base, -croft, -field, -flower, -gale, -hay, -leet, -lot, -man, -road, -side, -swell, -verse, -watering.*
1832 TENNYSON *Pal. of Art* ii, A huge crag-platform,..whose ranged ramparts bright From great broad *meadow-bases of deep grass Suddenly scaled the light. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. lxvii, Anon uprises On the green loan and *meadow crofts around, A town of tents 1822 J. WILSON *Lights & Shad. Scot. Life* 37 Dancing all day like a butterfly in a *meadow-field. 1492 RYMAN *Poems* lxxxiv. 2 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 253 As *medowe floures of swete odoures. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vi. xii, It fann'd my cheek, Like a *meadow gale of spring. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb* xiv. 180 If *Meadow-Hay cannot have good Weather to be cut [etc.]. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 36 As much phosphate of lime..as though he consumed meadow-hay. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* II. xl. 288 The *meadow-leet..was dry as usual. 1637 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 21 It is agreed that Mr. Atherton Haulgh shall have..the rest of Bretheren's *meadow Lotte there. 1880 *World* 29 Sept. 15 The farmers and *meadow-men seem to entertain no objection to people wandering amongst the mowing-grass. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll Breakf P.* 825 Watched with half closed eyes The *meadow-road. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xcviii. 119 They lay alonge by a fayre *medowe syde, and made a great dyke about their host. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 137 The gulf rolls like a *meadow-swell, o'erstrewn With ravaged boughs. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Parting Verse* Poems (1869) 149 Herrick shall make the *meddow-verse for you. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 84 *Meadow-watering..acts not only by supplying useful moisture to the grass, but [etc.].

b. Prefixed to the names of animals regarded as denizens of meadow land; as **meadow ant**, the small British ant, *Lasius flavus*; **meadow bird** = BOBOLINK (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1859); **meadow brown (butterfly)**, a common British butterfly, *Hipparchia Janira*; **meadow chicken** (see quot.); **meadow clapper**, the salt-water marsh-hen (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **meadow crake, drake** = CORN-CRAKE; **meadow crane-fly** = DADDY-LONG-LEGS; **meadow fly**, an American fire-fly; **meadow gallinule** = CORN-CRAKE; **meadow hen** (see quot for *meadow-chicken*); **meadow lark**, (*a*) = TITLARK; (*b*) *U.S.* the grackle, *Sturnella magna* or *ludoviciana*; **meadow mouse**, any field vole (*Arvicola*); **meadow mussel**, a mussel found in American salt meadows, *Modiola plicatula* (Cent. Dict.); **meadow pipit** = TITLARK; † **meadow rat**, the field vole, *Arvicola agrestis*; **meadow snipe**, (*a*) = *grass bird* (see GRASS 13); (*b*) *U. S.* the common American snipe, *Gallinago Wilsoni*; **meadow tirling** = TITLARK; **meadow vole** = *meadow mouse*; **meadow worm**, the common earthworm, *Lumbricus terrestris* or *Agricola.*
1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iv. 136 The yellow *meadow-ant keeps the underground kinds [of Aphides] 1790 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Insects* 53 On the 11th of June came the *Meadow Brown Butterfly 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend* 396 Meadow brown butterfly, *Hipparchia Janira.* 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 539 **Meadow-chicken* and *Meadow-hen*, names given in North America to more than one species of Rail or Coot. 1833 SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* II. 177 The *Meadow Crake affecting rich meadows [etc.] 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 105 Marsh-diveis, rather, maid, Shall croak thee sister, or the meadow crake Grate her harsh kindred in the grass. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 310 The *Meadow Crane fly, or Long-legs. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* VII (1875) 180 Fresh and delicate as the bonfires of the *meadow-flies. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* I. p. xxiii, *Meadow Gallinule. 1611 COTGR., *Aloueite de pré*, the chit, or small *meddow-larke 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. *Birds Killingw.* 142 Is this more pleasant to you than the whirr Of meadow-lark and her sweet roundelay? 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 512 The Meadow-Lark of America is an Icterus. 1801 SHAW *Zool.* II. 1 81 *Meadow Mouse. 1787 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 117 The most abundant North American species is the Meadow-mouse (*Arvicola riparius*) 1893 *Leaflets Board of Agric* (1894) 35 *Arvicola agrestis.* Locally known as..Meadow Mouse. 1825 SELBY *Illustr Brit. Ornith.* I. 216 *Meadow Pipit or Tit. 1781 PENNANT *Hist Quadrup* II 460 *Meadow [Rat]. *Mus agrestis.* 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit Anim.* 75 *A[nthus] *pratensis.* *Meadow Titling 1863 C. ST. JOHN *Nat. Hist Moray* Index, *Arvicola riparia.* *Meadow vole. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 16 Marsh, or *Meadow-worm.

c. Prefixed to names of plants, to denote varieties or species growing in meadows: often in book-names as a rendering of the Latin specific name *pratensis, -ense*, as in *meadow barley, clover, crane's bill, dock, pea, sage, trefoil, vetchling*; also in **meadow beauty** (see quot.); **meadow-bell**, the harebell; **meadow campion**, the Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi* (Britten & Holland 1886); **meadow cress** (see CRESS 1 b); **meadow crocus** = *meadow saffron* (Britten & Holland); **meadow fern**, a North American shrub, *Myrica Comptonia* (Cent. Dict. 1890); **meadow fescue** (see FESCUE 4); **meadow gowan** = MARSH MALLOW (Britten & Holland); **meadow grass**, any one of the grasses of the genus *Poa*, esp. *P. pratensis*; **meadow mushroom**, *Agaricus campestris*; **meadow orchis**, *Orchis Morio*; **meadow parsnip** (see PARSNIP 2); **meadow pine**, *Pinus cubensis* (of the southern U. S.); **meadow pink**, (*a*) = RAGGED ROBIN; (*b*) = *Maiden pink* (see MAIDEN 10 b); **meadow('s) queen** = MEADOW-SWEET (cf. *queen of the meadow(s*, QUEEN *sb.* 6 b); **meadow rhubarb**, rue, *Thalictrum flavum* (Britten & Holland); also **alpine meadow rue** = *Feathered Columbine* (see COLUMBINE *sb.*[2] 3); **meadow saffron**, *Colchicum autumnale*; **meadow (pepper) saxifrage** (see SAXIFRAGE).
1866 *Treas Bot.* 727/1 **Meadow Beauty*, an American name for *Rhexia. Ibid* 972/2 Commonly called Deer-grass, or Meadow beauty. 1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 136 Like soft winds jangling *meadow bells. *c* 1275 *Lune Ron* 16 in *O. E Misc* 93 Vnder molde hi liggeþ colde and faleweþ so doþ *medewe gres. 13 . *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS.* XXXVII 537 Þe eorþe ȝelde þ not fruit as hit wont was, Of corn of þe feld ne of þe medewe-gras. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. i. 1 Common Medow grasse hath very small tufts of rootes. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 232 The red meadow-grass (*Poa aquatica*). 1884 *Leisure Hour* Nov. 703/2 The popular name of the common edible agaric is everywhere 'the *meadow mushroom'. 1866 *Treas Bot.*, *Meadow orchis. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb 81/1 The common Meadow Orchis..is not to be found wild everywhere 1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* (10th *Census* IX.) 202 *Pinus Cubensis*. Slash Pine...*Meadow Pine. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XIX (1794) 276 *Meadow Pink. *Lychnis flos cuculi.* 1625 B. JONSON *Pan's Anniv.*, Star'd with yellow-golds, and *Meadowes Queene. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II iv. § 4. 83 *Meadow Rue. 1863 BARING GOULD *Iceland* 190 The tremulous dancing flowers of the Alpine meadow rue. 1884 *Gardening Illustr.* 8 Nov. 425/2 Allied to Columbines are the Meadow Rues. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. XXXV. 367 *Medowe Saffron..is found..about Bath in Englande. 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med* XVII. 734 Some seed-capsules of the meadow-saffron. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 356 Produces the *Meddow-trefoile.

d. Special Comb: **meadow green** (see quot.); **meadow ground**, (*a*) ground laid down in meadow; (*b*) prairie land; **meadow land** = *meadow ground*; **meadow-ore**, bog iron ore (cf. LIMONITE); **meadow thatch**, coarse grass or rush used for thatching.
1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 28 *Meadow green—lively green, in which however the yellow predominates

1583 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 2 b, Lowe groundes *medowe grounde and marshe grounde for hey. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 644 A Band..drives A herd of Beeves From a fat Meddow ground. 1802 Wordsw. *Sonn.* 'Here, *on our native soil*', Those boys who in yon meadow-ground In white-sleeved shirts are playing. 1633 *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 29 Wee Covenant to lay out *Meddow Lands. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* IV iii, A broad meadow land. 1817 Thomson *Syst Chem.* (ed. 5) III. 478 *Meadow Ore. 1430-31 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 231 Empcio tignorum, straminis, et *Medewthak.

Meadow (me·dō), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To devote (land) to the production of grass.

1768 [W. Donaldson] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II xxiv. 192 By meadowing a great deal, and feeding a little, they impoverish the land. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* iii, I didn't know you ever meadowed the park. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar. 384/2 During this period they [grass lands] were neither meadowed, grazed, nor cropped.

† **Mea·dowage.** *Obs.* [f. Meadow *sb.* + -age.] (See quot.)

1611 Cotgr., *Preage*, Medowage; or, a freedome to put cattell into other mens medowes.

Meadowed, *ppl. a.* [f. Meadow *sb.* or *v.* + -ed.] Having, or cultivated as, meadow land.

Tennyson (*Morte d'Arthur* 262) has *deep-meadow'd*, parasynthetically f. Meadow *sb.*, in imitation of Gr. *βαθυλείμων*.

1670 *Mass. Col. Rec.* IV. II 462 Plantation exceeding well meadowed. 1831 J. Wilson *Unimore* II 177 That meadow'd plain as green as emerald 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 735 The Gulf has eaten three miles into her meadowed land.

Meadower (me·dōəɹ). [1. Meadow *sb.* or *v.* + -er[1].] 'One who waters meadow-lands to increase or preserve their verdure' (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

Meadowing (me·dōiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Meadow.]

1. Land used or suitable for the growth of a crop of grass. Also *attrib.*

c 1598 in Harwood *Lichfield* (1806) 385, ij closes and j piece of meadowing. 1611 Cotgr., *Preer*, to make Medowing of; to turne into Medow 1639 *Plymouth Col Rec.* (1855) I. 210 Prouided he be allowed meddowing elswhere in lue thereof. 1732 *Pennsylv Gaz.* 31 July-7 Aug. 4/1 A very good Plantation .with plentiful Meadowmg fit for the Scythe. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc* V 1. 108 On leaving Dunham I observed some good meadowing.

attrib. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt Brit* xix. (1614) 37/1 Meadowing-pastures upon both sides of the river Came. 1673 *Providence (R. I.) Rec.* (1893) IV. 39 Ye two shares of ye meaddoing ground.

2. The action of cultivating meadow land.

1735 *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 15-22 Mar 2/2 Several Tracts of good Land . good Part of it fit for Meadowing 1694 *Morning Post* 3 Feb. 2/2 Less valuable land, worthless for the purpose of meadowing, would be left.

attrib. 1796 Washington *Let.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 259, I am altogether in the farming and meadowing line

† **Mea·dowish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Meadow *sb.* + -ish.] Resembling meadow.

1666 *1st Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1899) II 98 The Town granted unto Abell Wright .fourteen acres of Meddowish Land up the Little River. 1681 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1857) VII. 238 Which fence stood on the said Woodworth swampy, meddowish land

Meadowless (me·dōles), *a.* [f. Meadow *sb.* + -less.] Lacking meadows.

1887 *Century Mag.* Dec. 271 The bare rocks, meadowless inclines, and treeless shores of Galilee.

Meadow-sweet (me·dōswīt). [f. Meadow *sb.* + Sweet *a.* (The earlier form was Meadsweet.)] The rosaceous plant *Spiræa Ulmaria*, common in moist meadows and along the banks of streams, growing on erect, rigid stems to a height of about two feet, with dense heads of creamy white and highly fragrant flowers. In the U. S. applied to another species, *S. salicifolia*.

1530 Palsgr 244/1 Medowe swete herbe. 1597 [see Meadsweet]. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 97/1 Queen of the Meadows, or Meadow sweet, or Mead sweet 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 306 The odour of the white thorn and the meadow-sweet.

attrib. 1840 Hood *Kilmansegg, Honeymoon* xxi, O blessed nature..Who does not sigh for its meadow-sweet breath?

Meadow-wink (me·dōwiŋk). *U.S. local.* [f. Meadow *sb.* + *wink* (? echoic).] = Bobolink.

1884 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 400 *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. Bobolink. Meadow-wink. Skunk Blackbird.

Meadowy (me·dōi), *a.* [f. Meadow *sb.* + -y[1].] Resembling a meadow.

1598 Florio, *Piaggioso*, medowie, large, bleach, fieldie. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb* x. 94 Thy full and youthfull breasts, which in their meadowy pride, Are branch't with riuery veines, Meander-like that glide. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 328 This terminates in a meadowy plain. 1803 Wordsw. *Waggoner* IV. 40 Von meadowy bottom. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 80 Miles of meadowy splendour.

Meadsman (mīdzmĕn). *dial.* [f. *mead's*, genitive of Mead *sb.*[4] + Man.] = Hayward.

1893 Mrs. Stapleton *Three Oxfordsh. Parishes* 311 Boats using this towing-path pay toll to the meadsman.

Meadstead: see Merestead.

† **Mead-sweet.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **medesweote,** -sewte, 6 -swete, -sweete, 8 **meadsweet,** 6-8 *corruptly* **maidsweet.** [app. f. Mead [2] + Sweet *a.*; but it is possible that, as in Meadwort, the first element may originally have been Mead [1].

The MDu. *medesoete* has the appearance of being etymologically equivalent (*suede* occurs both for Mead [1] honey-drink and for Mead [2] meadow), but it meant 'marigold', an application difficult to reconcile with either of these etymologies. Zedler *Universal-lex.* 1733, s.v. *Barba-Capræ*, gives *Medesüss* and *Medbraut* as Ger. names for meadow-sweet, and also cites a latinised form *medesussum* from Cordus (16th c.).]

= Meadow-sweet.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 595/29 *Melessa*, medeswote. *Ibid.* 607/20 *Regina prati*, medeswte. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 40/2 *Citria, mellissa idem. anglice* medswete *uel* bonrefair. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxix. 41 Medesweete or Medewurte. hath great, long brode leaues like Egrimonie. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cccli 886 Of Medesweete, or Queene of the medowes... It is called in English Maidesweete [(1636) 1043 Meades-sweet], Medowsweete, and Queene of the medowes. 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict., Ulmaria*. Meadsweet, or medewort [ed 1783 meadwort] goat's beard. 1750 W. Ellis *Country Housew.* 252 Maid-sweet that grows like a Kecks in wet Meadows.

† **Mea·dwort.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 medo-, medewyrt, 3 medwurt, 4, 8 medewort, 5 -wourth, 6 -wurt, 5 medwor, -wert, 6 *Sc.* meduart, -wart, 6 medæwart, medow wurt, 7 medowort, 8 meadwort. [OE. *medowyrt*, f. *medo* Mead [1] + *wyrt* Wort, plant; corresponding to Sw. dial. *vijodort* (and equivalents in Norw., Da., mod.Icel); possibly the flowers may have been used for flavouring mead. The first element was, however, early associated with Mead [2] (= Meadow), the confusion being helped by the circumstance that another name for the plant was 'queen of the meadow' (L. *regina prati*, F. *reine des prés*, G. *wiesenkonigin*, Da. *engdronning*).

With regard to the possible use of meadow-sweet for flavouring mead, *cf.* the statement in Zedler *Universal-lex.* (1733) s.v. *Barba-capræ*, that the flowers were used to give to wine a flavour like that of malmsey.]

1. = Meadow-sweet.

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* II. 70 genime neoþoweande medowyrt, & lustmocan. *c* 1265 *Voc Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 555/8 *Regina*, reine, medwurt. *a* 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon) 29/2 *Melissa*, . medewort. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (ibid.) 115/1 *Mellissa*, medwor. *Ibid.* 156/2 *Regmela*, medewort. *Ibid.* 177/2 *Scrophularia*, . medwert. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Than the scheiphyrdis vyuis .. gadrit mony fragrant grene meduart. 1568 Turner *Herbal* III 80 Of Medewurt, or Medow wurt, or Medeswete. It groweth about watersydes. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S. T. S.) I. 336 The fluir laid with greine cherittis with sprattis medwartis and flouris. 1579 Langham *Gard Health* (1633) 388 Medowort: Drinke the decoction or powder of it to stop the laske. 1590 Spenser *F. Q* II. viii. 20 The metall first he mixt with Medæwart, That no enchauntment from his dint might save. 1736-83 [see Meadswfet].

† **2.** ? Watercress. Also *women's meadwort. Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Stockholm Med. MS.* fol. 209 Freynch cresse or wymmanys medewourth: *nasturcium gallicanum.* ? 14.. *MS. Harl.* 3388 in *Sax. Leechd.* II. 399 *Nasturtium ortolan[um]*, medwort.

Meag, obs. form of Meak *dial.*

Meagre (mī·gəɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4-7 **megre,** 5 **megire, meger**(e, 6 **meiger,** *Sc.* **megir,** 6-7 **maigre, megar,** 6-9 **meager,** 7 **meaguer,** 6- **meagre.** [ME. *megre*, a. OF. *megre, maigre* (mod.F. *maigre*) = Pr. *magre, maigre*, Sp., Pg., It. *magro*, Roumanian *macru*:—L. *macrum* (*macer*), cogn. with Gr. *μακρός* long, *μανανός* tall, slender, *μῆκος* length. The synon. Teut. **magro-* (OE. *mæger*, M.L.G., Du. *mager*, OHG. *magar*, mod G. *mager*, ON. *magr*, Sw., Da. *mager*; wanting in Goth.) may represent a pre-Teut. **makrós* = L. *macro-*, Gr. *μακρό-*; the nature of the sense renders this more likely than the alternative supposition that the Teut. word was adopted from Latin.]

1. Of persons and animals, their limbs, etc.: Having little flesh; lean, thin, emaciated.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1079 The lyoun was hungry and megre. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1198 Fro þat mete was mȝst, megre þay wexen. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* X. lxxxvii. 568, I am megre and haue ben longe seke for the loa Beale Isoud. 1592 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 599 Thou art so leane and meagre waxen late 1596 — *F. Q.* IV. viii. 12 With heary glib deform'd, and meiger face. 1603 Dekker *Wonderful Yeare* B j b, She .. was deliuered of a pale, meagre, weake childe. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 158 There are others..who make use of all the secrets in Physicke to have a megar aspect 1673 O. Walker *Educ.* I. ix. 95 [They] are alwaies lean, maigre and consumptive. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 275 The wan and meager countenances of the crew. 1820 Scott *Alanast.* IX. The meagre condition of his horse. 1822 W. Irving *Bracebr. Hall* II. 13 A meagre wiry old fellow. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* Introd. 55 As for us, meagre mountaineers, we shall continue. to make the best of our granite rocks. 1883 F. M. Wallem *Fish-Supply Norway* 29 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The Italians prefer meagre fish to plump.

b. with personifications, esp. Famine, Envy.

1594 Kyd *Cornelia* I. i. 176 Maigre famin, which the weake forefell. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Cust. Country* v. 1, Maugre [? *read* maigre] palenesse Like winter nips the roses and the lilies. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 185 He calls for Famine, and the meagre fiend Blows mildew from between his shrivelled lips. 1809 Heber *Palestine* 13 Lawless force, and meagre want are there.

¶ **c.** Applied to what produces emaciation.

1612 Dekker *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 282 Your order..Tyed to religious fasts, spends the sad day Wholy in meager contemplation.

† **d.** *absol.* as *sb.* Leanness, emaciation.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1264 Slik mischife in þe mene quile emang his men fallis For megire [*Dubl. MS.* meger] & for meteles ware mervaile to here. 1530 Palsgr. 244/1 Megre a sickneese, *maigre.*

2. Deficient or mean in quantity, size or quality; wanting in fullness or richness; poor, scanty.

a. of material things; esp. of soil, vegetation.

† In the first quot. without disparaging implication; ? small in size; ? delicate in sound.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. xxxv, Quhairfra dependant hang thir megir bellis. 1595 Shaks. *John* III, i. 80 The glorious sunne. playes the Alchymist, Turning..The meager cloddy earth to glittering gold. 1596 — *Merch. V.* III. ii. 104 But thou, thou meager lead .Thy palenesse moues me more then eloquence. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-me.* xxxix 286 Cankered, and very Maigre, Hungry Soil. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 136 A sandy plain .. covered with a meagre, green, benty pasture. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxxiv, An old woman, sat. crouching over a meagre fire 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 465 On its shabby roof a meagre cupola. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* I. 42 A meagre plant growing up in a bad climate. 1879 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 72 Little Langdale Tarn lies close below.. looking very meagre.

b. Of food, fare, diet: Scanty; deficient in quantity or goodness.

1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess* (1669) 123 We must excuse her for this meager entertainment. 1831 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Ellistoniana*, The meagre banquet. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 56 The meagre allowance of two pounds of raw flesh every other day. 1898-9 J. A. Wylie *Hist. Protestant.* 237 The meagre meals he allowed himself.

c. Of literary composition or material, information, subject-matter, artistic treatment, or the like: Wanting in fullness or elaboration; jejune.

1539 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 193, I haue caused them [*sc.* letters] to be writen in suche a maigre sorte as I thought the case required. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 4 Oure Virgil not content wyth such meigre stuffe. 1696 Phillips s.v., Figuratively we say a Meager Stile, a Meager Subject. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* IV. 353 All we have is a meagre fragment, a traditionary tale. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen Lit* (1867) 212 The continuation of a meagre chronicle. 1898 J. Murray in *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 8/2 Collecting the best stories and stringing them together with the very meagrest amount of comment.

d. Of pleasures, intellect, ideas; also of resources, possessions.

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 53 The pleasures of the Country are too grosse and meager for a taste that is used to more delicate and solid pleasures 1755 Young *Centaur* iii Wks. 1757 IV 169 It is one of their minute, and meagre pleasures. 1862 J. Martineau *Ess* (1866) I. 199 It is but a meagre and imperfect form of faith. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxviii 53 Books—if they're but scanty, a store full meagre, around me. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 397 Their meagre minds refuse to attribute anything to anything. 1893 Saltus *Madam Sapphira* 19 There was the house, the meager income and his professional hopes.

e. *Min.* Harsh, dry. ? *Obs.*

1794 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) I. 12 Calcareous earths feel dry, meagre, and harsh. *Ibid* 116 Meagre lime takes up less sand. 1844 E. J. Chapman *Char. Minerals* 53 This sensation [touch] may be either *very greasy*, ex. talc; *greasy*, ex. steatite; *rather greasy*, ex. asbestus; or *meagre*, ex. chalk.

3. = Maigre. *Soup meagre* tr. F. *soupe maigre.*

1705 Addison *Italy* 474 (*Switzerland*) The best meagre Food in the World. 1756-7 tr. *Keyster's Trav.* (1760) I. 331 On meagre days the Roman-catholics here fare very badly. 1796 Southey *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 352 After doing penance for forty days on fish and soup meagre, they [etc.] 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 222 The church enjoins a number of meagre days. 1855 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 55 The Red cabbage is generally eaten. during Lent, when it forms an excellent meagre dish

b. *absol.* as *sb.* 'Maigre' diet. Phrases, *To eat, make meagre.* (Cf. Maigre *a.* 3.)

1770 Baretti *Journ. Lond. Genoa* III. Inv. 220 The Spaniards do not eat meagre on Saturdays. 1834 Beckford *Italy* I. 335 Every thing. which .the rules of meagre could allow. 1851 J. H. Newman *Cath. in Eng* 326 Prejudice.. which would call it Popish persecution, to be kept on meagre for a Lent. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II. iii, We make meagre on Fridays always.

4. *Comb.*, as *meagre-hued, faced, minded*, etc. adjs.

1596 R. Linche] *Diella* (1877) 58 That pale leano-fac'd meager-hewed enuie. 1644 Howell *Eng. Teares* Ded., Methinks I spie meagre-fac'd Famine making towards thee. 1865 I'Rollope *Belton Est.* xx. 280 Cold-hearted, thankless, meagre-minded creature as I know he is.

† **Meagre** (mī·gəɹ), *v. Obs.* [f. Meagre *a.* Cf. F. *maigrir.*] *trans.* To make meagre or lean.

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1696/2 So wearied and megered for want of sustenance, that [etc.]. 1700 Dryden *Æneas Transf.* 34 His ceaseless sorrow for the unhappy maid Meagred his look, and on his spirits preyed. 1807 Sir R. Wilson *Jrnl.* 16 June, I am meagred to a skeleton.

Meagre, variant of Maigre *sb.*

Meagrely (mī·gəɹli), *adv.* [f. Meagre *a.* + -ly [2].] In a meagre manner.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* IV. (1598) 430 Alas thou helpest meagerly, When once one is for Atropos distrained. 1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* xi. 334 Next came a knight..vppon a pale horse, meagerlie bestridd in armor, plumes, caparisone all pale. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Three Ages* II. 72 An hospital, meagrely supplied with the comforts. 1878 F. Harrison in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov 689 Austin has treated these questions somewhat meagrely. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 179 A meagrely furnished room.

Meagreness (mī·gəɹnĕs). [+-ness.]

1. Leanness, emaciation.

1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 55 Lest belly break, or meagernesse ensewe, By giuing more or lesse then was their due. *a* 1636 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 58 His ill Colour and

Meagerness. 1756 W. Dodd *Fasting* (ed. 2) 9 This paleness and meagerness of visage. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II. vi. 112 The reason which induces me to consider this portrait as an original, is the meagreness of the countenance.

transf. 1875 Maskell *Ivories* 44 The figures in Byzantine work..begin to be characterised by sharpness and meagreness of form, and lengthiness of proportion.

2. Scantiness, lack of fullness; poorness of quality.

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 138 The Meagernesse of his Seruice in the Warres. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne, Eng. Hist.* 230 The most striking defect..is not meagreness, but inflation. 1831 J. Jebb in C. Forster *Life* (1834) II. 593 An antescript, which will indemnify you for the meagreness of this [letter] 1876 Smiles *Sc. Natur.* xiv. (ed. 4) 279 The meagreness of the list of Crustacea and Testacea. 1884 Church *Bacon* ix 215 [The Essays] are austere even to meagreness.

† b. Littleness (of heart). *Obs.*

1502 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. xxi, Had not bene that, certes my hart had brokin For megirnes and pusillamitie.

Meagrim, variant of Megrim.

† Mea'gry, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Meagre *a.* + -y.] Having a meagre appearance.

1603 Dekker *Wonderf Yeare* B b, She was deliuered of a pale, meagry, weake child, named Sicknesse.

Meaguer, obs. form of Meagre *a.*

Meak (mīk). *dial.* Also 5 **meeke, meyke**, 6 **meake**, 7, 9 **meag**, 8-9 **make**. An implement with a long handle and crooked iron or blade used to pull up or cut down peas, bracken, reeds, etc. Also *pea-meak* (see Pea[1] 7), *pease-meak* (see Pease *sb.* 5).

1478 *Maldon* (Essex) *Court Rolls* Bundle 50 No. 10, Holwell come out with a wepen called a meyke. 1481-90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 113, I paid Gravely for vj. meekes 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 37 A meake for the pease, and to swinge vp the brake. 1674 Ray *Collect. Words* 71 A *Meag* or *Meak*, a Pease-hook 1865 W. White *Eastern Eng.* I vii. 100 We..cuts the reeds down as deep as we can with a make, a kind o' short-bladed, long handled scythe. 1895 P. H. Emerson *Birds*, etc *Norf. Broadland* 74 Disturbed by meak or crome that drags forth the lamb's-tail.

Hence **Meak** *v.*, *trans* to cut with a meak, *dial. absol.* 1892 P. H. Emerson *Son of Fens* xiii. 99 Which are you going to do—meag or mow? Well, we'd better meag, now the water is up.

Meaken, obs. form of Meeken.

Meakeness, obs. form of Meekness.

Meaking (mī kiŋ), *vbl. sb. Naut.* Also 9 **meeking**. [? f. Meak + -ing[1].] Only in *meaking iron*. 'The tool used by caulkers to run old oakum out of the seams before inserting new' (Smyth 1867).

According to information supplied by Mr. G. Crocker, of H M Dockyard, Devonport, the term is now often misapplied to the *making iron* (Making *vbl sb* 10); the first quot. is an example of the erroneous use.

[1852-4 *Cycl Usef. Arts* (ed Tomlinson 1866) II 511/1 Two men, one of whom holds the meeking or making iron to the caulked seam, while the other man drives it in with the beetle.] 1878 D. Kemp *Yacht & Boat Sailing* 358 *Meaking iron*, an instrument used to extract old caulking from seams.

Meakle, obs. dial. form of Mickle, *Sc.*

Meal (mīl), *sb.*[1] Forms. 1 melu, -o, -a, meolo, meala (*inflected* melw-, melew-, -ow-, -uw-, meolw-, mealew-); 3-4 **mel**, 3-6 **mele**, 4 **meel**, melow(e, 4, 6 **meill, melle**, 4-6 **meele**, 5 **meyle**, 6 **meell**, *Sc.* **maill, meil**, 6-7 **meale**, 7- **meal**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *melo, melw-* str. neut. = OFris. *mel*, OS. *melo* (MDu. *mele*, Du. *meel*), OHG. *melo, melaw-* (MHG. *mel, melw-*, mod.G. *mehl*), ON. *mjǫl, mjǫlv-* (Sw. *mjöl*, Da *meel*, now *mel*): — OTeut **melwo*[m], f. root **mel-, mal-, mul-* (pre-Teut. **mel-, mol-, ml-*), whence Com. Teut. **malan* to grind (found in all Teut. langs exc. Eng.), cogn. w. L *molĕre*, OSl. *mlěti*, Lith. *málti*, OIrish *melim*; further cognates are L. *mola, molina* (see Mill *sb.*), Gr. *μύλη, μύλος* mill, millstone.]

1. The edible part of any grain or pulse ground to a powder. Now commonly understood to exclude the product of wheat (this being called Flour). Also *spec.* in Scotland and Ireland = Oatmeal; in the U.S. the meal of Indian corn (= *Indian meal*: see Indian *a.* 3). *Whole meal*, see Whole.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 11 Swa swa mon meolo syft. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II. 134 genim merce niopoweardne & huniz & hwætenes meluwes smedman *c* 1200 Ormin 1552 Þu sammnesst all þin mele inn an & cnedest itt togeddre. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 780 Hise pokes fulle of mele an korn. 1382 Wyclif *Num.* v. 15 The tenthe part of a busshel of barly melowe [1388 barli meele] 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* iv. iv. (1495) 84 Branne of whete or of rye,..and also sope and meele of beenes washe awaye the fylthe of the face and of all the body. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 331/2 Meele of corne growndyn, *farina* 1508 Dunbar *Flyting w Kennedie* 147 As gredy gleddis, ȝe gang With polkis to mylne, and beggis baith meill and schilling. 1546 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 179 The untrue and excessyve tollinge of certayne quarters of wheate meale. 1556 *Chron Gr. Friars* (Camden) 57 The howse for the markyt folke in Newgate market for to waye melle in. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* iv. 41 He said, Then bring meale. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 257 Some .feed them with Curds, Barley-meal, Bran, &c. 1775 Johnson *Journ. W. Isles* 68 Her two next sons were gone to Inverness to buy meal, by which oatmeal is always meant. 1832 Tennyson *Miller's Dau* 104 The very air about the door Made misty with the floating meal. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 137 A third lot was fed on ..turnips and bean-meal. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 159/1 Chick Pea Meal, Mais Carlaro Meal.

b. Applied to the finer part of the ground grain, in contrast with *bran*. Often *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 123, I haue thorowly sifted the disposition of youth, wherein I haue founde more branne then meale, more dowe then leauen. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. i 322 He..is ill-school'd In boulted Language. Meale and Bran together He throwes without distinction. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. ii. 27 Nature hath Meale, and Bran; Contempt, and Grace.

† **c.** Phr. *Of the same meal*: of the same kind or quality; = L. *ejusdem farinæ*. *Obs.*

1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* IV. ii, Except he were of the same Meal and Batch. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III 155 Thomas Aquinas, Bonaventura, and others of the same meal did many and wonderful things at Paris.

2. *transf.* A powder produced by grinding (e.g. in *linseed meal*); a powdery substance resembling flour. In *Bot.* applied to the powder covering the surface of the petals, petals, etc, of certain plants.

1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 348 Brymston in meale, ij barrelles 1562 Hollybush *Hom Apoth* 14 Take fyne mustard sede mele. 1607 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiv 71 Serpentine powder in old time was in meale, but now corned. 1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 536 Auriculas, enrich'd With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 538 The bee transports the fertilizing meal From flow'r to flow'r. 1796 Kirwan *Elem Min* (ed 2) II. 436 The arsenic rises in the form of a white meal 1870 Hooker *Stud Flora* 300 [*Primula farinosa*] Glabrous above, meal below white or sulphur-coloured.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Obvious combinations, simple attrib., as *meal-ark* dial., *-barrel, -chest, -dust, girnal* Sc, *-husk, -kist* Sc., *-market, -mill* Sc, *-pap, -poke, -sack, -sieve, -trough*; objective, as *meal-†maker, -miller* Sc., *-monger* Sc., *-seller, -sifter, -weigher*.

1504 *Knaresb Wills* (Surtees) I. 199 One *meale arke 1814 Scott *Wav.* x, When a Whiggish mob destroyed his meeting house, intromitting also with his mart and his meal-ark. 1840 J. Buel *Farmer's Comp* 65 The *meal chest must be occasionally replenished 1535 Coverdale *Isa* xxix 5 For the multitude of thine enemies shalbe like *meal dust. 1902 Cornish *Naturalist Thames* 101 Meal-dust hung from every nail, peg, and rope-end on the walls. 1548 *Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I 259 Thre *meill girnalis, out of my loft. xxx *s.* 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* v. (1840) 45 Peasants living on *meal nusks and boiled grass. 1856 J Aiton *Clerical Econ* v. (ed. 2) 304 Muck is the mother of the *meal kist. *a* 1400 in *York Myst* Introd. 40 *Mele-makers. 1721 Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* I. 288 John Bryce, Mealmaker, in Cambusnethan parish 1555-6 in *Edinb Burgh Rec.* (1871) II. 366 For the unis at the kirk dur, *meill merkat, flesche merkat 1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4169/3 They intend to Let to Farm the Tolls of the Meal-Market at Fleet Chanel 1793 *State, Leslie of Powis* etc. 67 (Jam.) A small island lying between the *meal mill race, and the north grain of the river 1892 R Lovett *J Gilmour of Mongolia* i 18 Our maternal grandfather was a farmer and *meal miller on the estate of Cathkin 1766 Nicol *Poems* 165 Just like a covetous *meal-monger 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm* xxix, The match between the laird of Kittlegirth's black mare and Johnston the meal-monger's four-year-old colt. 1799 *Undertwood's Syst Med.* (ed. 4) I. 154 Violent convulsions, which disappeared entirely, upon the prohibition of *meal-pap. 17 *Robin Hood & Beggar* v. in Child *Ballads* III 160 His *meal pock hang about his neck, Into a leathern fang. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm* v, Shame be in my meal poke, then *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 2032 That da he kest than in his nek, Als it was a *mele-sek 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxxvii, It is always best to be sure, as I say when I chance to take multure twice from the same meal-sack. 1552 Huloet, Mealeman or *mealeseller, *suffarrarius*. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Farinarium cribrum*, a *meale sieue 1624 in *Archæologia* XLVIII 148 A meale sive. 1552 Huloet, *Mealesifter, *pollintor*. 1623 Minsheu, A *Meale trough, *harmal*. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 100 The buckets, dipping into the meal trough, convey the flour to the upper story. 1671 F Phillips *Reg Nocss* 363 Three *Meal Weighers. 1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 662/2 The Lord Mayor, after inspecting the Meal Weighers Return, ordered the price of Bread to fall 3*d* in the peck loaf

b. Special Comb.: **meal-bark**, a name for certain species of *Cycas*, so called on account of the starchy matter in the trunk; **meal-beetle**, a coleopterous insect (*Tenebrio molitor*), which infests granaries, etc., and is injurious to flour; **meal-berry**, the Red Bearberry, *Arctostaphylos uva ursi* (Treas. Bot. 1866); †**meal-house**, a place where meal is stored; †**meal-malt**, malt ground to a powder (as for use in distilling); **meal-mite**, the *Acarus farinæ* (Syd. Soc Lex. 1890); **meal-Monday**, a Monday given as a holiday in Scottish universities, formerly for the purpose of allowing the students to go home to fetch enough meal to last till the end of the session; **meal-moth**, a book-name for two species of moth, *Asopia farinalis* and *Pyralis farinalis*, the larvæ of which feed on meal or flour, **meal-powder**, finely ground gunpowder; **meal tree**, the wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum Lantana* (called also *mealy tree*); **meal-tub**, a tub for containing meal; also *attrib.* in *Meal-tub Plot*, the pretended conspiracy of the Duke of Monmouth in 1679, the evidence for which consisted of papers found in a meal-tub; **meal-worm**, the larva of the meal-beetle; **meal-worm beetle** = *meal-beetle*.

1822 Good *Study Med.* I 4 The .. *meal-bark (*cycas circinalis*). 1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 863/2 The *meal-beetles, *Tenebrionidæ*. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 185/27 *Farinale*, *mealehus. *c* 1330 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 518 In j sera emp. pro le Melhous iijd. 1582 Breton *Fl. Fansie* (Grosart) 16/1 The Pastrie, Mealehouse, and the roome wheras the Coales do ly 1702 O Heywood *Diaries*, etc. (1885) IV. 293 Mr. Oats man with *mealmalt. 1842 T. W. Harris *Insects injur Veget.* (1862) 475 The *meal moth (*Pyralis farinalis*). 1781 Thompson in *Phil. Trans* LXXI 260 *Meal-powder is more inflammable than that which is grained. 1796 Cutler in Morse *Amer. Geog* I. 338 *Mealtree (*Viburnum Lantana*). 1614 Raleigh *Hist World* III. viii. § 11. 104 A lewd fellow was brought forth, who said, That he himselfe escaping in a *mealetubbe, had beene [etc.]. 1681 Baxter *Answ. Dodwell* IV. 53 If this *Hypothesis* come out of the Meal-Tub, or forge of Inventers, what shall such men be called? *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* III. (1724) I 476 They found a paper that contained the scheme of this whole fiction, which because it was found in a Meal tub came to be called the Meal-tub plot 1658 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep.* III. xxi. (ed. 4) 193 That Cameleon had been observed to drink water, and delight to feed on *Meal-worms. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat Hist* V. 265 But meal-worm insects they swallowed .most greedily. 1863 Wood *Nat. Hist.* III 474 The Meal-worm..is the larva of a beetle named *Tenebrio molitor*. 1880 J. Curtis *Farm Insects* 334 The *Meal-worm Beetle.

Meal (mīl), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 **mǽl, mél**, 2-3 **mel**, 3 **mæl**, 3-6 **mele**, 4 **male**, 4-6 **meel(e**, 5 **maile**, *Sc.* **maill, meil**, 6-9 **meale**, 7 **meall**, 3- **meal**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *mǽl* neut., mark, sign, measure, fixed time, occasion, meal = OFris. *mél, mál* (in phr. *al to mál* always, *etmál* space of 12 or 24 hours), OS. *-mál* sign, measure (MDu. *mael* masc., fem., neut., mark, sign, landmark, fixed time, meal-time, Du. *maal* neut., meal, masc., time), OHG. *mâl* neut, time (MHG *mâl* neut, spot, point of time, meal, mod.G. *mal* time, *mahl* meal), ON. *mál* neut., mark, measure, point or portion of time, meal-time (Sw. *mål* mark, measure, meal, Da. *maal* mark, measure), Goth *mēl* time (pl. *mēla* marks, writing):—OTeut. **mǽlo*[m], f. Indogermanic root **mē-* (Skr. *mā-*) to measure.]

† **1.** A measure. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 184 Diles þreo cucler mæl. *c* 1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xxv. 2 [A] coroun with foure fingur mele heiȝt [Vulg. *altam quatuor digitis*]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 154 Al maner wounde þat is madd in þe extremitees of þe lacertis as .iij fyngir mele brede vndir þe schuldris.

2. Any of the occasions of taking food which occur by custom or habit at more or less fixed times of the day, as a breakfast, dinner, supper, etc.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past C.* xliii 316 þe ðæt nyle ðearfum sellan ðæt he ðonne on mæle læfð *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 He wule festen and eaten ȝif he mei et ane mele swa muchel swa et twam *c* 1205 Lay. 10690 Ælche dæie on a mæl ure mete truked *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 428 Bitweonen mele ne gruselie ȝe nouðer frut, ne oðerhwat. *c* 1290 *S. Eng Leg* I 460/232 þo it was time of mele huy wenden to hecre mete. 1390 Gower *Conf* III. 25, I have at every meel Of plente more than ynowh. 14 .. *Dietary* 67 in *Barbour's Bruce* (S. T. S.). Betuix malys drink nocht for na plesand delit 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 81 He to prey for my soule at euery meel, mete or sopeer. 1540-1 Elyot *Image Gov* 45 b, There shuld be at the leaste .vi. houres betwene euery meale. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 61 They give good fare for foure grosh a meale. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xviii, Our breakfast was the most agreeable meal that we have had since we came to town. 1842 A. Combe *Physiol Digestion* (ed. 4) 193 Meals, then, ought to be early or late in proportion to the habits of the individual 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 72 We set about preparing our evening meal. 1897 W. Rye *Norfolk Songs* 25 'He don't like working between meals' is a succinct description of a lazy man.

b. Without reference to time: An occasion of taking food, a repast. Also, the material of a repast; the food eaten at or provided for a repast.

c 1200 Ormin 4959 ȝiff itt iss in þin herrte, To shunenn.. derewurrþe mælless. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1484 De fader luuede esau wel, for firme birde & swete mel 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4204 He wole þe limemele To drawe & uorsuolwe par auenture at one mele 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI xx. (1495) 207 Meete shall be lyke and of one manere whyche that men ete atte one meele *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 636 He was sore alonged after a good meel. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 13, I shal do late you haue so moche that ten of yow shold not ete it at one mele. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err* v. i. 74 Vnquiet meales make ill digestions. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 1025 Their mangled limbs Crashing at once he dyes the purple seas With gore, and riots in the vengeful meal. 1767 Jago *Edge Hill* IV. 77 The lusty Steers leisurely concoct their grassy Meal 1853 M. Arnold *Scholar-Gipsy* xii, The blackbird, picking food, Sees thee, nor stops his meal. 1857 *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 3) 274 The earthy phosphates are always abundant after a meal. 1902 T. M Lindsay *Ch. & Ministry in Early Cent.* ii. 51 They ate together a meal which they themselves provided.

transf. 1772 C. Jenner *Town Eclogues* ii 8 When..cits take in their weekly meal of air

c † *At meal* (*obs.*), *at meals*: at table; at dinner, breakfast, supper, etc. Similarly †(*to go*) *to meal*.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* I. 24 That on clothing is from chele ow to saue. And that othur mete at meel for meseise of thiseluen. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Hel.* 42 b, For moche abundance of drinke at meale, drowneth the meate eaten. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Accubare apud aliquem*, to be at the table in a mans house: to sitte at meale with him 1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 185 The wholesomnesse of wine.. moderately taken at meale..is..well knowne. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I iii (1636) 205 They which fast may goe to meale at ten, eleven, or twelve of the clocke. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 235 P 3 It was an unspeakable Pleasure to visit or sit at Meal in that Family. 1818 Keats *Isabella* I, They could not sit at meals but feel how well It soothed each to be the other by.

d. *To make a meal of*, † *to make one's meal on*: to devour.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 113 O thou mine heire. what strange fish Hath made his meale on thee? *a* 1832 'BARRY CORNWALL' *Eng. Songs* 143 Have I. Preyed on my brother's blood, and made His flesh my meal to-day?

fig. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VIII, Slander early rose, And made most hellish meals of good men's names.

e. **Meal's meat**, later **meal of meat**. = sense 2 b. Now *dial* (see E. D. D.).

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6845 A meles mete 3if thou me. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 36 Cruede..A meles mete for a poure man. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 347 For my labor schall I nott get But yt be a melys mete. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 321/2 Meel of mete..., *commestio*. 1512 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. cxviii, Sir Robert Plomton..paid for every maile of meate iiij[d] for himselfe, & ii[d] for his servant. 1530 PALSGR. 454/2 In this sence I fynde also *je mueste* but properly to a meales meate, or to eate. 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Honest Man's Fort.* II. iii, You never yet had a meales meat from my Table. 1693 J. DRYDEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. Notes (1697) 366 King Saturn gave this Example by making a Meals-meat of his own Children. 1727 *Entertainer* No. 6. 36 The Parasite may smell a Feast at C—t, and go flatter Some-body there for a Meals-meat.

† 2. The phrases *a merry meal, a sorry meal*, were in ME. sometimes used *fig.* for: Something joyful or the contrary. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 23 O moul þou marres a myry mele. 14.. *King & Hermit* 425, I..haue hade many merry mele. *c* 1440 LOVELICH *Merlin* 2754 Also sone as the dragouns to-gyderes fele, be twixen hem schal be-gynnen a sory mele.

3. a. The quantity of milk given by a cow at one milking; also, the time of milking.

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, Each shepheard's daughter with her cleanly peale Was come afield to milke the morning's meale 1670 CAPT. J. SMITH *Eng. Improv Reviv'd* 176 Northern Milch Cows, one of the least of which shall give 2 Gallons of Milk at one Meal. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cheese*, To make a Cheese of two Meals, as of the Morning's new Milk, and the Evening's Cream-milk, you must do also the same 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. Hebrides* 187 A single meal of a goat is a quart. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract Agric.* I. 58 It may be fitted up with such coolers as are sufficient to contain a meal's milk. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 459 The milk drawn from the udder at one milking, or *meal*, as it is termed.

b. *dial.* (See quot.)

c 1830 *Glouc. Farm Ref* 33 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb* III, The cheeses pass through the three presses in this order, advancing a step in their progress at each 'meal' or making.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *meal-going*, used *attrib.* (after *church-going*); *meal-hour, -tray*; **meal-pendant, -pennant**, *U. S. Navy*, a red pennant displayed during meal-times (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); ? † **meal-settle**, a seat at meals.

1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 295 Startled at his books by the sound of the *meal-going bell. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit.* IV. 92 He seldom saw her but at *meal hours 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 89/2 The quartermaster. hauled down the *meal pennant. *a* 1225 *St Marher.* 11 *Mel seotel softest ant guldene 3erde alre gold smeatest. 1905 *19th Cent.* Jan. 92 She gets ready the patients' *meal-trays in a tasteful manner.

† **Meal**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 1 méli, meeli, méle, -méle, 3–6 mele, 4 miele, 4–5 meel, 5–6 **meyle**, 6 meale, meele. [OE. *méle*, (*wæter*)-*mǽle* str. masc., prob. repr. OTeut. type **mǽljo-z*, and so corresponding to ON. *mæli-r* measure; see MEAL *sb.*[4]] A tub, bucket. Also used as a measure.

In OE. sometimes used to gloss L. *patera, carchesium, cyathus*, which mean bowl, dish, or cup.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss* 56 *Alvium*, meeli. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 86 Do þonne mele fulne buteran on *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 240/6 Þat child. Ase it was in ane mele i-baped al one uprist it stod. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3306 Wantes vs here na uessell, ne mele, ne bucket, ne funell 1357–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 124 In j Mele empt. pro carbonibus portandis. 1370–71 *Ibid.* 263 In una mele lingnea pro pedibus lavandis. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 21 Thei in hope to assuage The peine of deth..Of wyn let fille full a Miele, And dronken til [etc.]. 1408 tr. *Vegetius* (MS Douce 291, lf. 47 b), Bokettis, meles, and payles. 1440 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 410, viij meel calcis extinctæ empt...ad xijd. 1456–60 *Ibid.* 89, j kyrn, j meyle, ij Chesfattes. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Aluens.* a meele or vessell to washe in. 1567 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 278, iij milk meales.

Meal (mīl), *sb.*[4] *Sc.* Forms: 5, 8 meel, 6 **meale**, 7 **maile**, meill, mell, 8 **mail**, miel, 9 meil. [a. ON. *mæli-r* measure (Norw. *mæle* a measure of capacity varying in different localities):—OTeut. type **mǽljo-z*, f. **mǽlō*[m] measure: see MEAL *sb.*[1]] 'A relative weight used in Orkney' (Jam.).

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Serplaith*, Item [in Orkney], 6 settings maks ane mail Item 24 meales makis ane Last. 1624 *Witch Trial* in *Abbotsford Club Misc.* I. 148–9 His brother haid twa mells [of corn]. 1629 *Witch Trial* in *County Folklore* (1903) III. 78 She wantit the proffeitt of ane meill of malt that she was brewing 1698 M. MARTIN *Voy St. Kilda* (1749) 48 Ancient Measures, as the Maile..: this Maile contains ten Pecks. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* V. 412 The stipend consists of 86 mails malt (each mail weighing about 12 stones Amsterdam weight). *Ibid.* VII. 477, 6 settings make 1 meel. *Ibid.* 563 On the first is weighed settings and miels. 1809 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 52 Six setteens or lispunds make a meil.

Meal (mīl), *sb.*[5] *dial.* Also 8 male, 8–9 **meale**, 9 **miol**, miel. [a. ON. *mel-r* sandbank, also bent-grass (the latter is prob. the original sense; for the development cf. MARRAM).] A sand-dune.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Meals* or *Males*, the Shelves or Banks of Sand on the Sea-coasts of Norfolk: Whence *Ingom-meals*, the Name of a Sandy Shore in Lincoln-shire. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v *Edmond's-Chapel*, 'The coast here is secured against the incursions of the sea, by sand heaps, commonly called Meales. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 258 Sand-hills, locally termed 'meals', or 'marum hills'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Meales*, or *Mols*, immense sandbanks thrown up by the sea on the coasts of Norfolk, Lancashire, etc. 1897 *Spectator* 209 At present only the highest tides ever cover the surface of the 'meals'.

Comb. a 1893 in Cozens Hardy *Broad Norf.* 77 *Mielbanks*, banks of sand blown up by the wind and consolidated by the marum grass—also called 'meal-banks'. 1899 CORNISH in *Cornhill Mag.* Mar. 313 The fascinating but little known region of the 'meal marshes' which fringe the North Norfolk coast

Meal (mīl), *v.*[1] Somewhat *rare*. [f. MEAL *sb.*[1]] 1. *trans.* To cover with meal; to powder with meal.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pest* v. i, Enter Jasper with his Face mealed 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 33/3 All their flowers will be more or less mealed on the surface.

b. *fig. To meal one's mouth*: to become 'mealy-mouthed'; to speak in gentle terms. ? *nonce-use.*

1826 SOUTHEY in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 96 Though there is as much civility as can be desired..yet I have neither mealed my mouth nor minced my words.

2. a. *trans.* To grind into meal; to reduce to a fine powder. b. *intr.* To become reduced to meal or powder.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii. 89 Meal all these very fine, and mix them together. *Ibid.*, It will Meal presently.

3. *intr.* To yield or be plentiful in meal.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 155 It is a little earlier than the old Polish oat, and meals equally well.

Meal (mīl), *v.*[2] [f. MEAL *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To make a meal; to eat meals; to feed.

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 218 There were..worms there, which would have mealed handsomely upon him 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXX. 109 *Mess*, any number of men who meal together. 1886 M. K. MACMILLAN *Dagonet the Jester* 5, I will not meal with a churl, nor moil with a churl.

2. *trans* To feed, give fodder to (cattle). ? *Obs.*

1630 WINTHROP *Let.* in *New Eng.* (1825) I. 378 Some more cows would be brought, especially two new milch, which must be well mealed and milked by the way.

† **Meal**, *v.*[3] *Obs rare*[−1]. [Identical with OE. *mælan*, f. *mál* spot, stain, MOLE *sb.*[1]

(Northern dialects have *mail* vb, to spot, stain, f. *mail*, northern form of *mole*. see E. D. D.)]

trans. To spot, stain; by Shaks. used *fig.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M.* IV. ii 86 Were he meal'd with that Which he corrects, then were he tirrannous.

Meal, obs. form of MAIL *sb.*[2]

-meal, *suffix*, forming advs. (all obs. exc. *piecemeal*), repr. ME. *-mele* (down to the 14th c sometimes *-melum*), OE. *-mǽlum*. The OE. advs. in *-mǽlum* are in form the instrumental case plural of compounds of *mǽl* MEAL *sb.*[2], in the sense of 'measure', 'quantity taken at one time', as in *cuclǽrmǽl* spoonful (as a measure), the instr. pl. of which would be **cuclǽrmǽlum* by spoonfuls. The particular compounds of this formation actually recorded in the instr. pl., however, do not occur in the other cases, and already in OE. *-mǽlum* had come to be a mere suffix with the sense expressed in Latin by *-atim, -tim*, and in mod.Eng. by the repetition of the sb. preceded by *by*. Examples which existed in OE. are *dropmǽlum* DROPMEAL, *floccmǽlum* FLOCKMEAL, *fótmǽlum* FOOTMEAL, *héapmǽlum* HEAPMEAL, *limmǽlum* LIMBMEAL, *scéafmǽlum* sheaf by sheaf, *stemmǽlum* turn by turn, alternately, *stundmǽlum* STOUNDMEAL, *styccemǽlum* bit by bit, *gearmǽlum* year by year. The suffix continued to be productive in ME., among the formations dating from that period being *cantlemeal, cupmeal, gobbetmeal, littlemeal, parcelmeal, pennymeal, piecemeal, poundmeal*, and the Latinisms *ravishmeal* (Wyclif) 'raptim', *table-meal* 'tabulatim'. A remarkable survival of the OE. inflexion appears in Wyclif's *hipyllmelum* (see HIPPLE). To the 16th c. belong *fitmeal, inchmeal, jointmeal, lumpmeal*; in later Eng. the suffix has not been productive, though nonce-words such as *pagemeal* have occasionally been formed, more or less playfully. A trace of the originally substantival character of the suffix remains in the use of *by piecemeal* as a synonym of the simple adv. (cf. the obs. *by flockmeal, by pennymeal*, etc.).

1493 *Festivall* (W de W. 1515) 8 b, Hymselfe with his owone handes kest away the fleshe lompe mele. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 884 How pleasant it would be to tear it page-meal, and fling it in the author's face.

Mealable (mī·lăb'l), *a.* [f. MEAL *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being mealed.

1823 *Mech. Mag.* No. 9. 138 Satisfied with having their corn reduced to a mealable form. 1895 A. STEWART *Twixt Ben Nevis & Glencoe* XXV. 181 So much mealable grist.

Mealde, variant of MELE *v. Obs.*, to speak.

Mealed (mī·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. MEAL *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Finely pulverized; *spec.* of gunpowder.

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. XXXI. 150 Fine Mealed Powder. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 89 A hole is bored through the mealed powder at the top.

Mealer[1] (mī·ləɹ). [f. MEAL *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. In parasynthetic derivatives (*nonce-wds.*): One who eats (one, half a) meal in the day.

1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1853) 48 Certain hens. are called Monosita: (that is, one-mealers, or such as eat only once a day). 1899 R. WHITEING *John St.* 111 The half-mealers, who always leave off with a hungry belly

2. *U.S. colloq.* One who takes his meals at one place and lodges at another; a 'table-boarder'.

1883 M. F. SWEETSER *Summer Days* 126 That class of the community known as 'hauled mealers'. 1887 A. A. HAYES *Jesuit's Ring* 52 You are a 'mealer' here.

3. *slang.* One pledged to take alcoholic drink only at meals.

1890 in BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang.*

Mealer[2] (mī·ləɹ). [f. MEAL *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] A wooden rubber for mealing powder.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Mealer, variant of MAILER[1].

Mealie (mī·li). Also 9 (from *pl.*) **milie**. [a. Cape Du. *mielje* (pronounced mī·li), a. Pg. *milho* MILLET, used also (with defining words *milhogrande, m. da India*) for maize.] A South African name for maize; chiefly used in the *pl.*

1853 GALTON *Tropical S. Afr.* vi. 182 The Ovampo had little pipkins to cook in, and eat corn (millet) steeped in hot water. 1855 J. W. COLENSO *Ten Weeks in Natal, Hist. Sk.* p. vi, The second range of land furnishing abundant crops of hay, oats, mealies, or Indian corn, and barley 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar 8/1 For eight days they had to live on half a pound of mealie a day, with very little meat.

attrib. 1879 *Cape Argus* 5 June (Cent.), A bivouac was made near a deserted kraal, there being a mealie-field hard by.. A volley was fired from the adjacent mealie-garden 1893 *Westm. Gaz* 10 Oct. 2/1 Their staple diet then being 'mealie' meal porridge made with water.

Mealiness (mī·linės). [f. MEALY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being mealy.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 127 They [teredines] offend the Bees also with their mealiness, as the Snails do with their sliminess. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 69 Leaves covered with a kind of ash-coloured mealiness. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 37 (1822) I 294 There was a sort of exquisite silver clearness and soft mealiness in her utterance of these verses. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II 666 The mealiness consists of a layer of mucilage immediately under the skin, covering the starch or farina. 1876 ABNEY *Instr. Photogr.* (ed 3) 125 The cause of mealiness or 'measles' in the print. 1886 BESANT *Childr Gideon* II. ii, To bring out the full mealiness of a potatoe.

Mealing (mī·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Also 5 **melwynge**. [f. MEAL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of grinding meal; also, the action of finely pulverizing gunpowder. Chiefly *attrib.*, as in *mealing trade*; **mealing stone**, a stone used for grinding meal; **mealing table**, a slab for mealing gunpowder upon.

14.. *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 582/19 *Farracio*, Melwynge. 1805 A. EDLIN (*title*) On the Art of Bread making, wherein the Mealing Trade..is Examined 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 78 Mealing Tables. 1866 *Reader* 22 Sept. 307 A mealing stone with a hollow in which the corn was bruised. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* 268 Two concave stone grain-rubbers or 'mealing stones'.

2. The action of covering with meal.

a 1820 *Robin Hood & Beggar* lxxix. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 163/2 He thought, if he had done them wrong In mealing of their cloaths [etc.].

Mealing (mī·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. MEAL *v.*[2] + -ING[1]] The action of taking meals; *U.S.* the action of taking meals at a boarding-house.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off* 188 The junketings, comessations, and mealing together were soon laid aside. 1887 A. A. HAYES *Jesuit's Ring* 55 She must draw the line, when the hauling cost more than the mealing.

Mealing, obs. form of MAILING.

Meall(e, obs. ff. MAUL *sb.*[1], MEAL *sb.*[2]

Mealless (mī·l,lės), *a.* [f. MEAL *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without a meal.

1894 *Season* X. 57/2 Many men unnecessarily exhaust themselves by going a whole day mealless

Mealy, obs. form of MEALY.

Mealman (mī·lmæn). [f. MEAL *sb.*[1] + MAN.] One who deals in meal.

1552 HULOET, Mealeman or meale seller, *suffarraneus*. 1558 *Chron. Gr Friars* (Camden) 77 All save only the mele-men. 1679 *Lond Gaz.* No 1407/4 Mr. Acres Mealman. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Henley*, The inhabitants are generally maltsters, mealmen and bargemen 1802 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1803) VI. 89 All our meal-men and millers are Esquires.

† **Mea'lmouth**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [f. MEAL *sb.*[1] + MOUTH.] a. *sb.* A mealy-mouthed person. b. *adj.* Mealy-mouthed.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 19 When the meale mouth hath woon the bottome Of your stomake, than will the pick-thanke it tell. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 92 [Written to a miller] Those same fine millermes wherewith your mealemowthe letter and whitebred sonett ar.. illuminate. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Meal-mouth*, a sly, sleepish Dun, or Sollicitor for Money.

† **Mea'l-mouthed**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -ED[2].] = MEALY-MOUTHED.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 135 Saying, that you had flatterers & meal-mouthed merchants in high estimation. 1686 WOOD *Life* 5 Nov. (O.H.S.) III. 199 Dr. Reynell..in his sermon was meale-mouthed and timorous.

Mealt(e, obs. forms of MELT *v.*

† **Mea·ltide.** *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* **meltith** (me·ltiþ). Forms: *α.* 3 **mel tid**, 4 **meel-tyd**, 5 **melltyde**, 6 **meale tyde**, **meltyd**, 7 **mealtide**. *β.* 6 **mailteth**, **melteithe**, 6–9 **melteth**, 7 **mealtite**, 8 **mealtith**, **meltet**, 8–9 **meltit**, **meltith**, 9 **meltaith**. [f. MEAL *sb.*² + TIDE *sb.*: cf. G. *mahlzeit*, Du. *maaltijd*, late ON. *máltíð* (Da. *maaltid*).]

1. = MEAL-TIME. Also, a meal, food.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Þe man þe suneð aleð gestninge..and haueð riht mel tid and nutteð timeliche metes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1556 The morwen com and neyhen gan þe tyme Of meltid. 1485 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 177 Item I pd to my noste Gyllam de la Towr for howr melltydes from Sonday tyll Fryday vis viiid. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1185/1 He wold not for breaking of his penance, take anye praye for hys meale tyde, that shuld passe the prise of syxe pence. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 7 Every man ane eg at the mailteth. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 162 b, We ar content onelie with ane melltyd on the day. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth Fair* I. ii, A Suitor that puts in here at Meal-tide. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* XV. v. 419 A Bath, into which Blood-warm let the Patient enter far from meal-tide 1728 RAMSAY *Daft Bargain* 12 [He] seem'd right yap His mealtith quickly up to gawp *c* 1826 HOGG in J. Wilson *Noct Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 212 Tam lo'ed his meltith and his clink.

2. The quantity of milk given by a cow at one milking. = MEAL *sb.*²

1633 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Abbotsford Club Misc.* 153 Alse mony mealtitis off milk. 1839 J M. WILSON *Tales Borders* V. 96/1 She, accordingly brought her evening's meltith, and skimmed it into his dish.

Mea·l-time. [f MEAL *sb.*² + TIME.] The usual time for eating a meal.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal hine ibidan on a-sette tidan and her melt.man metes ne arinan 13.. *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS* xxxvii. 937 Whon mon haþ at meeltyme such as he wile, Tak þat he haþ neode of. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B v. 500 Aboute mydday whan most liȝte is and mele tyme of seintes. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* ii. 14 And Boaz sayde vnto her, At meale time come thou hither. 1704 M. HENRY *Commun. Comp.* III Wks. 1853 I. 306/1 The great Master of the family would have none of his children missing at meal-time. 1860 S WILBERFORCE *Addr. Ordination* 134 We must not break in on the meal time of the poor

Mealy (mī·li), *a.* Also 6–7 **mealie**, 7–9 **meally**. [f. MEAL *sb* ¹ + -Y.]

1. Resembling meal, having the qualities of meal, powdery. Of fruits: (see quot. 1725). Of potatoes when boiled: Forming a somewhat dry and powdery mass, resembling flour (considered to be a good quality. opposed to *waxy*).

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 88 b, Some groundes or residence [in urine] is like to meale, wheate, or barley, and may be named mealy residence. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard Cyrus* III. *Hydriot.* etc 58 Though the regular spots in their [*sc* butterflies] wings seem but a mealie adhesion yet [etc]. 1672–3 GREW *Anat Roots* II § 30 Many Apples, after Frosts, eat mealy. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict*, *Mealy*; a Term used concerning certain Pears, which having generally surpassed their Ripeness, or growing in an ill Soil, have not that Quantity of Juice and fine Pulp, which they should have: Thus they say of the Lansac, Dean, &c. this Pear is mealy, this Pear has a mealy Taste. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 35 By which means its crystals lose their transparency, become, as it were, mealy, and fall into a fine flour. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 5 Dec. 4/3 Mealy potatoe. 1818–20 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed 3) 203 Small clustering pimples . after three days go away in a small mealy desquamation. 1840 PEREIRA *Elem. Mat Med.* II. 661 Many druggists prefer mealy sarsaparilla, that is, sarsaparilla whose cortex is brittle and powdery, and which, on being fractured transversely, throws out a white dust.

2. Containing meal or farina; farinaceous.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii 832 Our mealy grain Our skilfull Seedman scatters not in vain. 1667 *Phil. Trans* II. 485 A Farinaceous or Mealy Tree, serving to make bread of it. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 591/1 The meally Julep. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 267 Decoctions of mealy Vegetables lubricate the Intestines 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Mealy albumen*, the albumen of seeds which contains many starch granules, as in wheat.

3. Covered with flour.

1704 N N tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass* I. 233 That some sort of People should be so foolish, to expect to come, as meally out of the Mill, when they had staid there but a quarter of an Hour, as the Miller himself. 1773 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 68 Mealy bakers, Hair-kaimers [etc.]. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* i, The wealthy miller's mealy face 1883 H. W. V STUART *Egypt* 113 He emerged from the mills as white as the clown in a pantomime, nor were we less mealy.

transf. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 672 The mealie Mountains (late unseen) Change their white garments into lustly green. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* I. vi, Winter..will come down at last in his old-fashioned mealy coat.

4. Covered with or as if with a fine dust or powder. Chiefly in *Bot.* and *Ent.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 34 b, Britannick or English Herb, hath the very looke of the greatest Sorrell, but in Colour a little more black, somewhat Mossie or Mealie. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr* III. iii 79 Men like butter-flies, Shew not their mealie wings, but to the Summer. 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 316 Chenopodium album. more or less mealy 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mealy hairs*, term applied by De Bary to the capitate hairs, presenting a powdery aspect, found on the under surface of various ferns belonging to the species *Gymnogramma Pteris* and *Nothochlæna* [etc.]

Comb. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III xv. 141 Some flye with two wings,..some with foure, as all farinaceous or mealy winged animals, as Butter-flies and Moths.

b. In various specific designations of animals, plants, and minerals: **mealy bug**, an insect which infests vines and hot-house plants (see quot. 1840); **mealy centaury**, *Centaurea dealbata* (Sanders *Encycl. Gard.*, ed. 2, 1896); **mealy duck** (see quot.); **mealy insect** = *mealy bug*; **mealy parasol**, an esculent fungus, *Agaricus granulosus*; **mealy redpoll**, **-pole**, see REDPOLL ¹; **mealy starwort**, *Aletris farinosa* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); **mealy tree**, the wayfaring tree, *Viburnum Lantana*; **mealy zeolite**, an obs. synonym of both natrolite and mesolite (A. H. Chester).

1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* § 3059 M'Phail [*c* 1800] observes, that the red spider, the *mealy white bug, and the brown turtle insect are the most injurious to the vine. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim Kingd.* 573 The Mealy bug, *C. adonidum*, is somewhat of a rosy hue, with the body covered with a white mealy powder. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov Names Birds* Index, *Mealy bird or -duck. 1890 *H. Stevenson's Birds Norfolk* III. 219 The immature long-tailed duck is known to the Blakeney gunners as the 'little mealy duck'. 1815 *Trans. Horticult. Soc.* I 297 *Coccus Adonidum*, the *Mealy Insect. 1887 HAY *Brit. Fungi* 73 *Agaricus granulosus*... The *Mealy Parasol. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mealy Tree or Wild Vine 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App 319 Mealy-tree, Pliant, *Viburnum*

5. Of colour: Spotty, uneven. In *Photography* = MEASLY *a.* 3.

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 216 To give a richness and depth to the dark colours, by preventing that mealy appearance which results from the light resting and glittering on their surfaces. 1804 TINGRY *Varnisher's Guide* (1816) 3 The use of camphor for varnish is limited; too great a quantity would render it mealy. 1876 [see MEASLY *a.* 3]. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 86 My greatest trouble has been mealy prints.

b. Of colours of horses: Spotty, interspersed with whitish specks. Also *Comb*, as *mealy-buttocked*, *-flanked*, *-mouthed*, *-nosed* adjs. (Cf. MAILY *a.*)

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 980/4 Stolen.., a black brown Nag, ..with a star in the Forehead, a light brown mealy mouth 1677 *Ibid.* No. 1198/4 A brown bay Gelding, with a shorn Mane, mealy mouth'd, .'twixt 14 and 15 hands. 1691 *Ibid* No. 2692/4 Stolen , a black brown Nag, mealy Buttock'd, and mealy Nosed with a Star on his Snip. 1703 *Ibid* No. 3978/4 A brown Nag mealy Flank't. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4438/4 A Black Mare of about five years old, a small meally Slip under her Right Nostril. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt Harb.* 19 A mealy bay cob

6. Of complexion: Floury, pale. Also *Comb.*, as *mealy-complexioned*, *-faced* adjs.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xiv, I only know two sorts of boys. Mealy boys, and beef-faced boys 1840 BARHAM *Ingol Leg* Ser. I *Hamilton Tighe*, They bring her a little, pale, mealy-faced boy. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 367 The boys of these London schools are thin and long: white, mealy, and flaccid. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der* xxxvi, A mealy-complexioned male. 1883 F M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* viii, A mealy-faced, over cerebrated people are springing up.

7. Of the flavour of tea: Soft, not harsh.

1892 WALSH *Tea* (Philad) 98 Clear and bright in liquor, and mellow or 'mealy' in flavor.

8. Soft-spoken, given to mince matters; mealy-mouthed.

1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* i (1862) 9 This wench with the mealy mouth, is my wife I can tell you. 1697 C LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed 2) 173 Therefore, George, notwithstanding all thy meally modesty, it is [etc]. 1720 AMHERST *Ep Sir J. Blount* 12 If you don't straitway find out what The meally Rascals would be at. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inherit.* xxvii (1882) I. 241 A little squeaking mealy voice. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV 140 Bless its mealy mouth! 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II viii, I didn't mince the matter with him I am never mealy with 'em. 1862 J C JEAFFRESON *Bk. abt. Doctors* xiii. (1862) 156 Well-fed Vicars of Bray..with mealy mouths and elastic consciences.

Mealy (mī·li), *v* *Bleaching.* [f MEALY *a.*] *trans* = BRAN *v.*; to 'clear' maddered goods by boiling in bran-water.

1811 *Self Instructor* 537 Bran liquors are used to meally dying stuffs

Mealy-dew, obs. form of MILDEW.

Mealy-mouthed (mī·li,mauðd), *a* [Cf. MEALY *a.* 8] Soft-spoken; not outspoken; afraid to speak one's mind or to use plain terms.

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* lxxxvi, So were more meete for mealy mouthed men 1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* IV. iv, And ile not be mealelv mouthed, I warrant em. 1679 'T. TICKLEFOOT' *Trial Wakeman* 7 He was not mealy mouth'd, but would have talked his mind to Knights, or any Body. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 106 Carry your point, whatever it costs. Be not mealy-mouthed. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 94 Mealy-mouth'd philanthropies. 1887 BESANT *The World went* xvi. 138 None of your mincing, mealy-mouthed, fine ladies.

¶ Used for: Over scrupulous.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. xiv, You are not mealy-mouthed about receiving a commoner into your pedigree.

Hence **Mealy-mouthedly** *adv*, **Mealy-mouthedness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mealy-mouthedness.* 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 382 He is not given to speak, as his friends the Portuguese say, enfarinhadamente—which is, being interpreted, mealy mouthedly. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Mar. 304 School Boards and other engines of mealy-mouthedness have laid a ban upon some of our old plant names.

† **Mean**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **mene**, 6, 9 **meane**, 9 **meen**. [f. MEAN *v* ²] A lament, complaint.

12.. *Prayer to Virg.* 34 in *O. E. Misc.* 196 To þe ne dar i clepien noht to hire ich make min mene. 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* (Gött) 19758 Widuten ani mene or sare. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 153 Thar petuous mene as than couth nocht be bett. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I 286 This bischope , maid his meane and complent to the lord Home. 18.. in *Kinlock's Sc. Ballads* (1827) 131 She heard a puir prisoner making his meane. 18 *Mary Hamilton* xiii. in Child *Ballads* III. 389 'Make never meen for me', she says.

Mean (mīn), *sb.*² Forms: 4–6 **mene**, 4–7 **meane**, 5–6 **meyne**, 5 **meene**, 6– **mean**. [Partly the absolute use of MEAN *a.*², and partly adopted from the similar substantival use in OF.]

I. That which is in the middle.

1. That which is intermediate; a condition, quality, disposition, or course of action, that is equally removed from two opposite (usually, blamable) extremes; a medium. Often with laudatory adj., as GOLDEN, *happy*, † MERRY *mean*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. Pr. vii 146 Occupy þe mene by stedfast strengþes [L. *firmis medium viribus occupate*] 1393 [see MERRY *a*] *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 6527 Richesse and mendicitees Ben cleped two extremitees; The mene is cleped suffisaunce. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 27 Demene hit in the mene of moyst and drie. *Ibid.* 127 The mene is best thyn ayer to qualifie. 1529 *Supplic to King* (1871) 45 Betwene these extreame contraries there is no meane 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 337, I haue hard that extremities are to be vsed, where the meane will not serue 1587, etc. [see GOLDEN *a.* 5 c] 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Hon Love* 87 Tempering goodly well Their contrary dislikes with loved meanes. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen* (1676) 5 There was no mean between my misery and her favour. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat* 297 In apparel the mean is the best 1727 SWIFT *Poisoning E Curll* Wks 1755 III. I 152 There is a mean in all things 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* v § 6 Religion is the virtuous mean between incredulity and superstition. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* vii. (ed. 5) II. 234 It is not easy.. to preserve with steadiness the happy mean between these two extremes 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 24/2 A mean between the darkest and lightest tint used.

† **b.** Absence of extremes; moderation, measure. *In a mean*: with moderation. *To use a mean*: to exercise moderation. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* (Arb.) 17, I woulde desire all..to vse this pastime in suche a mean that the outragiousnes of great gamyng, should not hurte the honestie of shotyng. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) D iij, The Kinge..axede them what meane one oughte to keape in suche a case 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb) 23 So they [versifying, dancing and singing] bee vsed with meane, and exercised in due tyme. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial* II 103, I wish, that Lords and their ministers would use a meane in exacting. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* II ii, I will be what I please, Sir, So I exceed not Mean. 1625 BACON *Ess., Adversity* (Arb) 504 But to speake in a Meane. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* I i. 4 Use a mean in sleep and waking 1718 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 573 When he seeks the prize War knows no mean.

2. *Mus.* † **a.** A middle or intermediate part in any harmonized composition or performance, esp. the tenor and alto. Also, a person performing that part or the instrument on which it is played.

The use app. survived in dialects until recently: see E. D. D

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11263 Þo clerkes þat best couþe synge, Wyþ treble, mene, & burdoun. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 6599, I schal the teche bothe burdoun and mene. *c* 1500 in Burney *Hist Mus* (1782) II 435 There are 3 degrees of Discant, that is to say Mene, Treble, and Quadrible. The Mene beginneth in the 5, abowvyn the Playn Songe in voys [etc] *Ibid* And so the Discant of the Mene Salbegynne hys Discant about the Playne Songe in Syght 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 138 All trebyllys and tenours be rulyd by a meyne. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath Trag.* III. iii, Trebles and bases make poore musick without meanes. 1698 WALLIS in *Phil Trans.* XX 302 Several Parts or Voices (as Bass, Treble Mean, &c sung in Consort)

fig. *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 54 The [nasal] organys begynne to syng ther messe, With treble meene and tenor discordyng 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II. xii. 33 On the rocke the waves breaking aloft A solemne Meane unto them measured. 1616 GOODMAN *Fall of Man* 78 The little chirping birds they sing a mean

† **b.** A name for the second and the third string of a viol or lute. *Obs.*

1879 CHAPPELL *Pop Mus* I 317 *note*, If there were two means, as in the lute, the lower was called the greater; the upper, the lesser mean. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 242/2.

† **c.** ? = NATURAL *sb.* *Obs.*

1675 COCKER *Morals* 20 Grace tunes Natures Harp, And makes that Note a Mean, which was a Sharp.

† **3.** The middle (of anything). *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* III 398 He seyd ereithe[r] sappe wol condescende Vnto that mene, & glew hem self in fere. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 332/1 Meene, myddys (*H. P* medyl), *medium* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 79/1 This leaf is.. heart-like in the mean, or part next the stalk.

† **4.** *Logic.* The middle term of a syllogism. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv § 1 It is in proofe by Syllogisme; for the proofe being not immediate but by Meane: the Inuention of the Meane is one thinge [etc].

† **5.** *Gram.* A 'mean' or 'middle' verb (see MEAN *a.*² 8): = REFLEXIVE *sb.* B 2. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR Introd 35 All whiche differences of conjugation betwene the actyve verbes and theyr meanes I declare at length in my seconde boke.

† **6.** Something interposed or intervening. *By means*: through intermediate links (of descent). *Without any mean* (= F. *sans moyen*): directly, immediately, unconditionally. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 16 All menes lettande be-twyx þe saule and þe clennes of angells es brokene and put awaye fra it. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 270/2 Of whiche Doughter

by meanes is comen ye Erle. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lxiii. 85 It was determyned, that bothe parties . shulde sende foure or fyue personages, as their embassodours, and to mete at Arras; and the pope in likwyse to sende thyder foure, and ther to make a full confirmacyon without any meane. *Ibid.* cccli. 564 All the gentylmen of Flaunders sware to hym to be good and true .. without any meane, wherfore therle was greatly reioyesed. 1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* ii. (1888) 18 That the gryslie should be a meane betweene the Lygament and him [*sc.* the bone]. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 141 So doe I wish the Crowne, being so farre off, And so I chide the meanes that keepes me from it.

†7. *In the mean* : in the meantime. *Obs.*

1565 Stapleton tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 27 In the meane suffering no remedies to be applied vnto his owne infirmities. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 58 In the meane, vouchsafe her honorable toombe. *a* 1657 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1663) 293* In the mean, I shall .. read over your Translation with the Originall. 1793 Jefferson *Writ* (1859) IV. 59 Time in the mean will be lost

8. *Math.* [= F. *moyenne*, ellipt. for *quantité moyenne*.] The term (or, in plural, the terms) intermediate between the first and last terms (called the extremes) of a progression of any kind (distinctively, *arithmetic(al, geometric(al, harmonic(al mean*). Also, in a wider sense, a quantity so related to a set of *n* quantities that the result of operating with it in a certain manner *n* times is the same as that of operating similarly with each of the set. In this sense the *arithmetic(al mean* (commonly called simply the *mean*) of a set of *n* quantities is the quotient of their sum divided by *n*; the *geometric(al* mean is the nth root of their product.

1571 Digges *Pantom., Math. Treat.* def iv. T j b, When foure magnitudes are in continual proportion, the first and the fourth are the extremes, and the second and thirde the meanes. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind* 23 Nor [in harmonical proportion] do the extremes added or multiplied produce the like number with the mean. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 570 If between 2 and 54 two proportional Means be sought, the Lesser will be 6 and the Greater 18. 1709 J. Ward *Yng. Math. Guide* I. vi. (1734) 73 If any Four Numbers are in Arithmetical Progression, the Sum of the Two Extreams will be Equal to the Sum of the Two Means. 1885 J. Casey *Sequel Euclid* 88 The Arithmetic mean is to the Geometric mean as the Geometric mean is to the Harmonic mean

b. An average amount or value; used for *mean pressure, temperature*, etc.

1803 Syd. Smith *Catteau's Etats Danois* Wks. (1850) 51 Upon a mean of twenty six years, it has rained for a hundred and thirty days every year. 1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall* 188 The temperature of the adit is on an average more than 12° above the mean of the climate. 1893 W. L. Dallas in *Indian Meteorol Mem.* IV. 516 The means of pressure have been obtained [etc.].

II. An intermediary agent or instrument.

†9. One who acts as mediator, 'go-between', or ambassador between others; one who intercedes for a person or uses influence on behalf of an object. *To be good mean*, to act as intercessor. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 205 (254) For þe am I becomen .. swych a mene As maken wommen vn-to men to comen 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. I. 158 A mene, as þe Maire is bitwene þe kyng and þe comune *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 189 He woweth hire by meenes and brocage. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 332/2 Meene, massyngere,. *internuncius Ibid.*, Meene, or medyatowre, .*mediator*. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 285/1 It myght lyke the said Lieutenaunte and all the Lordes, to be goode meanes unto the Kynges Highnesse, that suche a persone myght be purveide fore. 1538 in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. I. II. 90 That it might please your Lordship to be a meane for us to our Soverayn Lorde the Kynge is Highenes. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 71 This deponent was desired of both parties, to be a meane that they might marie before the day appointed. 1606 J. Carpenter *Solomon's Solace* xii 47 She would be a meane for him to the king. 1622 Bacon *Ess., Suitors* Arb) 47/1 Let a man, in the choise of his meane, rather chuse the fittest meane then the greatest meane.

†b. in pl. form, with sing. sense and const.

1554 Cranmer *Misc. Writ* (Parker Soc) II. 445 In most humble wise Sueth unto your right honourable lordships, Thomas Cranmer, late Archbishop of Canterbury, beseeching the Same to be a means for me unto the queen's highness. 1559–66 in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 74 The Marques of D'Albuef, the subtill meanes of the Duke of Guise. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xx 25 He being by them praied to be a meanes towards the Bascha. 1611 Cotgr., *Moyenneur*, a means, mediator.

†c. *spec.* A mediator between God (or Christ) and man *Obs*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A. VIII. 183. I counseile alle cristene to crie crist merci, And Marie his Moder to beo mene bitwene. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xv. 535 Þus in a faith lyueth þat folke and in a false mene [i. e. Mohammed] *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 409 A preest shulde be a mene bitwixe god & þe puple. 1508 Fisher *Penit. Ps.* xxxviii Wks. (1876) 54 O blyssed lady be thou meane & mediatrice between thy son and wretched synners. 1570 T. Norton tr. *Ascuel's Catech.* (1853) 186 We need not then, for access to God, some man to be our mean. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. l. § 3 There is no union of God with man without that mean between both which is both

10. An instrument, agency, method, or course of action, by the employment of which some object is or may be attained, or which is concerned in bringing about some result. Often contrasted with *end*. Often predicatively (of persons as well as things), *To be the means* (or †*the mean*) *of*.

a. in sing. form. Now only *arch.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1551 The fate wold his soule shelde vnbodye, And shapen hadde a mene it out to dryue 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 104/2 Be which subtile meene ye lose gret part of your custumes. 1539 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 226 This .. sheweth a meane howe..you may make them yet better. 1612 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 90 Yet Nature is made better by no meane, But Nature makes the Meane. 1622 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 243 Vncharitable is that sentence of Papists; that Baptisme is necessarie as a meane to saluation. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 114 Dariacan himselfe had beene the instrumentall meane of my flight 1785 T. Balguy *Disc.* 31 Let us consider it as a mean, not as an end. 1814 W. Brown *Propag. Chr among Heathen* II. 402 The Mission to the South Sea Islands .. has . been a powerful mean of promoting the interests of Christianity. 1881 Swinburne *Mary Stuart* II. i. God .. procure Some mean whereby mine enemies craft and his May take no feet but theirs in their own toils.

b. in plural form and plural or doubtful sense.

By fair means : see Fair *a.* 15. *Ways and means* : see Way *sb.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 121 Þei comen bi false menys as ypocrisie & lesyngis to þes grete lordischipes. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 186 We been goddes Instrumentz, And meenes to doon hise comandementz. 1420 in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. I. I. 6 Lettres .. chargyng me to assaye be all the meneese that I kan to exyte and stirre sych as bene able gentilmen. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom* 28 The eares, throughe whom as meanes the gospell of Christ is powred into the obedient soule. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 180 [He] left no meanes unattempted for the recouerie of this citie. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Cust. Country* v. iv, Wonders are cease'd Sir, we must work by meanes. 1733 Pope *Ess. Man* III. 82 And find the means proportioned to their end 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. xcvi. 341 Vehement declaimers hounded on Congress to take arbitrary means for the suppression of the practice.

c in pl. form, with sing. sense and const.

1512 in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser II. I. 192 A good meanys to know the trowthe. were to gyve in commandement to John Style secreth to write the trowthe. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Ivstine* XXXVIII. 120 Being . a means to train them vp in a secure experience to make themselues waye. 1652 H. L'Estrange *Amer. no Jewes* 6 To be dashed and defeated by so weak a seeming means. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 2 Commerce .. is now become an universal means .. for the improvement of .. fortune. 1843 Bethune *Sc. Fireside Stor* 28 You were indirectly the means of getting me introduced. 1843 Mill *Logic* Introd. § 2 Writers have availed themselves of the same language as a means of delivering different ideas. 1863 C. Redding *Yesterday & To-day* III. 142 *note*, I was the means of this being done

d. Phrases. † *To make mean(s* : to take steps, use efforts (*obs.*). *To find* (*the*) *means* (or †*mean*) to find out a way, contrive, manage (now only const. *inf*).

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 155 How thanne may it bee That ye swiche meenes make it to destroyen, Whiche meenes do no good, but euere anoyen? 1461 *Paston Lett* II. 35 That Richard Calle fynde the meane that a distresse may be taken of such bestes as occupie the ground at Stratton. *c* 1462 *Ibid.* 107 Or hise wryting cam, Wydwell fond the meanys that we had a discharge for hym out of the Chauncery. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop* II. (1895) 257 They make all the meanes and shyftes that maye be, to kepe themselfes from the necessity e of fyghtynge. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 45 Then meanes was made vpon either side for the deliuery and exchaunge of prisoners. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 8 b, I founde the meanes for moneye and withe layre woordes to hyre a Spaniarde. 1617 Monyson *Itin.* I. 259 We found meanes to pierce the vessell, and get good Wine to our ill fare. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 562 A man much renowned for..the charges he was at, and the meanes he made, to adorne..his Church.

e. *Means of grace* (Theol.): the sacraments and other religious agencies viewed as the means by which divine grace is imparted to the soul, or by which growth in grace is promoted: in 'Evangelical' use often employed as a synonym for public worship. Also occas. with sing. sense, an agency conducive to spiritual improvement. *Under the means of grace* (formerly often †*under means*): subject to the operation of the means of grace.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 5 Shall rise up and convince all beleevers, I meane such as live under meanes in that day. 1650 Baxter *Saint's R.* IV. (1651) 8 Do we not miss Ministry and Means more passionately, then we miss our God? *Ibid* 20, I know the means of grace must be loved and valued, and the usual enjoyment of God is in the use of them. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Thanksgiving*, For the means of grace, and for the hope of glory. 1772 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) V. 187 By 'means of grace' I understand outward signs, words, or actions, ordained of God, . to be the ordinary channels whereby he might convey to men, preventing, justifying, or sanctifying grace. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 11. 2 The same company that are under the means of grace here. *Ibid* 6 The Sacraments, which are the ordinary means of grace, are clearly in possession of the Church. 1841 A. R. C. Dallas *Past. Superintend.* 185 The number of persons above the age of education, who ought to attend the means of grace. 1891 Besant *St Katherine's* x. The discourse of the preacher was on the fearful condition of those who disobey the discipline of the Church and refuse the means of Grace.

†f. *pl.* and *collect. sing.* Stratagem, trickery. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 386 By hir meanes she makys dyners to sell. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 1116 Bot he be meyne gat his castell agayne 1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 548 Ne any brogges or meanes, that any of those borderers or any other, canne make. 1608 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. liii (1612) 237 Nor is through Meed, or Means, the weak betraied to the strong.

†11. A condition that permits or conduces to something; an opportunity; in early use *pl.* conditions, offered terms (of peace). Also in phrase *in means, in a mean* : 'in a fair way' *to do* something. *Obs.*

1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 372/2 To refuse Pees offred with menes resonable *Ibid*, Yf yelm thynke ye menys of Pees offred. *Ibid.*, To offre for ye Kynges partie menis yat shal be thought. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* VI. 2 Asscheforde Churche was in a meane to be collegiatyd by the Reqwest of one Fogge. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 18 Many a man would take you at your word. And goe indeede, hauing so good a meane. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xii. 2 She seemed near unto death, and in meanes ready to give up the Ghost. 1598 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 81 b, My secret thoughts consented therunto, conaygning a free meane and large entrance for the discovery of my desire. *a* 1613 Overbury *Charact., Worthy Commander* Wks. (1856) 107 He understands in warre, there is no meane to erre twice.

12. *pl.* [= F. *moyens.*] The resources at (one's) disposal for effecting some object; chiefly, (a person's) pecuniary resources viewed with regard to their degree of adequacy to (his) requirements or habits of expenditure: sometimes more explicitly *means of living, of subsistence*. In early use sometimes more widely: = 'money', 'wealth'. *Man of means* : one possessing a competency.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 24 Let her haue needfull, but not lauish meanes 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iii § 2 Iudging that meanes were to be spent vpon learning, and not learning to be applyed to meanes. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Ivstine* XVI. 66 Having meanes to corrupt tharmy of Demetrius with great rewardes. 1609 Sir E. Hoby *Let. to T. H[iggons]* 66, I know no man so respectlesse of himselfe, but would willingle part with one moytie of his meanes, for his future reliefe. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Cust. Country* v. v, And when thou went'st, to Imp thy miserie. Did I not give thee meanes? 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 50 If hee be a man of meanes, and likely hereafter to beare charge in his Countrey I wishe him to Historie. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 284 Two children, who lived there upon their mothers means. 1775 Sheridan *Duenna* II. iii, He has never sullied his honour, which, with his title, has outlived his means 1823 Scott *Peveril* II, We are great enough for our means, and have means sufficient for contentment. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 455 My means were somewhat broken into 1894 Wilkins & Vivian *Green Bay Tree* I. 11 It was very wrong for a man to live beyond his means.

†b. Formerly sometimes construed as sing.; rarely in particularized use, a livelihood. *Obs.*

1615 Wither *Sheph. Hunt.* v in *Juvenilia* (1633) 439, I waste my Meanes which of itself is slender. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 52 They're men that get A slauish meanes out of a seruile wit *c* 1642 R. Harris *Hezekiah's Recovery* 27 All that meanes . is little enough to buy a constant Preacher bookes and physicke.

13. Intermediary agency or condition.

†a. (Cf. sense 9.) Mediation, intercession; exercise of influence to bring about something, instigation. *To make mean(s*: to intercede, make interest; to negotiate *with*; to make overtures *to*. *Obs.*

sing. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 239 He was sente ageyne the kynge of Araby thro meane of Cleopatra [L. *ad petitionem Cleopatræ*] 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* I. Thurgh the meane of the Mediatrice of Mercy. 1510 *Hours Bl. Virgin* 91 Give us the life that ever doth excell, Through thy prayer & speciall meane. 1535 *Goodly Prymer* L iij, They must nedes fyrst make meane vnto hym [a temporal prince] by some man that is in his fauour. 1565 *Satir. Poems Reform* I. 567 The mr Maxwell to reconcile my meane, on his knees entreated me to hear [etc.]. *pl. c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 131 Sche made grete menes to þe chefe lordys of þis yle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 b, By whose suffrage, intercession & meanes we be holpen in this lyfe 1536 *Cal. Anc. Rec Dublin* (1889) I. 498 Youre grase hys good mens. 1591 Unton *Corr.* (Roxb.) 237 Great meanes have been made for him. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 78 Our Brother is imprison'd by your meanes. 1656 Finett *For Anibass.* 191 Sir Henry Mildmay had made his meanes to the Duke of Buckingham ..for carriage of the Present designed to the Ambassador.

b. (Cf. sense 10.) Instrumentality, operation as an instrument, method, or proximate cause. Only in certain phrases: see 14.

14. Adverbial, prepositional, and conjunctional phrases.

a. *By all* (*manner of*) *means*: (*a*) in every possible way; (*b*) at any cost, without fail; (*c*) used to emphasize a permission, request, or injunction, = 'certainly'.

(*a*) 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 11 § 1 Ye verily intendyng..to aredie yourself by all meanes to you possible to invade upon your and our auncien ennemyes. *c* 1520 Barclay *Jugurth* (1557) 70 b, He by all maner meanes made prouysion for hym selfe. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scotl.* I. 129 To this end they labouret be al meines possible.

(*b*) 1611 Bible *Acts* XVIII. 21, I must by all meanes keepe this feast. 1754 Chatham *Lett Nephew* 35 The trick of laughing frivolously is by all means to be avoided.

(*c*) 1693 *Humours Town* 31 By all means, Sir, Object and Return, as often as you please. 1774 Foote *Cozeners* II. Wks. 1799 II. 168 *Flaw.* I'll run before, and prepare Mrs. Fleece'em. *Mrs. Air* By all manner of means. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* III. iii, Tell it us by all means. 1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xlii. 125 Yes, in God's name, and by all manner of means. 1895 *Law Times* C. 101/2 By all means let the [County] Council drift rudderless

b. *By any* (*manner of*) *means* (or †*mean*) : (*a*) in any way, anyhow, at all; † (*b*) by all means.

(*a*) *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 207 A band thai maid..to wyrk his confusioun, Be ony meyn. 1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 117/2 Undelyvered by any meane unto you. *c* 1520 Barclay *Jugurth* (1557) 57 b, He lost more people by this way than by any other meane before. 1537 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 153 In as large and ample maner and

forme as ever I had or aught to have of and in the same or any part or parcell therof by any maner of meanes. 1567 J. Sanford *Epictetus* 24 Occasion cannot be giuen by any maner of meanes, nor any arte. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xlix. 7 None of them can by any meanes redeeme his brother. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* v. iv. (1849) 278, I do not by any means pretend to claim the merit. 1873 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xlv. 193 Not by any manner of means. 1893 R. Williams in H. D. Traill *Soc. Eng.* i. 32 She was not, however, by any means the only female deity.

(*b*) 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. ii, Yes, tell her, She must by any meanes addresse some present To th' cunning man 1616 — *Devil an Ass* v. v, *Mer.* Yes, Sir, and send for his wife. *Eve.* And the two Sorcerers, By any meanes!

c. *By no means* (or † *mean*), *by no manner of means* (or † *mean*), † *by no manner mean*: (*a*) in no way, not at all; (*b*) on no account.

(*a*) 1442 T. Beckington *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 214 Your said adversary by no manner of meen may be induced to graunte us his lettres of saufconduct. 1472 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 35, I can not yet make my pesse wyth my Lord of Norffolk by no meane. *c* 1500 Barclay *Jugurth* (1557) 40 This town could by no meanes be well besyged nor taken. 1564 *Brief Exam* ***ij, They are not to be relected, as yf they were by no maner of meanes in the worde of God. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* ix. i, I am by no means an approver of that mode of proceeding. 1893 Gunter *Miss Dividends* 102 The young men are looking at each other with by no means kindly eyes. 1893 Swinburne *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 111 *Basil* is by no manner of means an impeccable work of imperishable art.

(*b*) 1909 Barclay *Skyp of Folys* (1570) 123 And if hir husbande to any thinge agree By no maner meane will she therto encline. 1600 J. Pory tr *Leo's Africa* III. 161 They will by no meanes vouchsafe to marie their daughters vnto them. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Gard.* (Arb.) 563 But these to be, by no Meanes, set too thicke 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 51 P 1 Such an Image as this ought, by no means, to be presented to a Chaste and Regular Audience. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* 35 What word should I have used twenty years ago instead of 'Protestant?' 'Roman' or 'Romish?' by no manner of means. 1879 M. Arnold *Mixed Ess., Falkland* 232 Shall we blame him for his lucidity of mind, and largeness of temper? By no means.

d. *By this* or *that means* (or † *mean*): (*a*) by means of this or that; in this or that way; thus.

c 1520 Barclay *Jugurth* (1557) 117 By this meanes shal they be muche beholden to you 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 11 That he might preferre Normans to the rule of the Church ..and by that meane stand in the more suretie of his estate. 1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 372 By that meanes you shall take away that most odious and hideous tyrant Maximine. 1667 Sprat *Hist R. Soc* 100 By this meanes they will accomplish their main Design. 1750 Beawes *Lex. Mercat.* (1752) 1 When by this means an aggregated number swelled to too great a magnitude they were compelled to seek for remoter helps by commerce 1885 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I 31 By this mean, and scarcely without it, you will at length acquire a facility in detecting the *quid pro quo*.

† (*b*) In consequence, consequently.

c 1520 Barclay *Jugurth* (1557) 52 Because Iugurth was on the small hyll before hym, and by that meane on the hyer ground.

† **e.** *By some manner of means*: 'by hook or by crook'. *Obs.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 88 Friend, harrow in time, by some maner of meanes, not onely thy peason, but also thy beanes.

f. *By* or *through* († *the*) *means* (or † *mean*) *of*: (*a*) by the instrumentality of (a person or thing).

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 326/2 Hit belanged unto you of rygȝt, as wel be ye mene of your birth. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 20 Thow purchacest a-corde be-twene the and thi husbonde, by mene of the person hym-self, for to hyde yowre counseill 1530 Palsgr. 611/2 Se how moche this chambre is lyghtenned by meane of one torche 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm. Songe Ezech.* Epist., By meane of whose aide he findeth himselfe holpen. 1611 Bible *Heb.* ix. 15 By meanes of death they which are called, might receiue the promise of eternall inheritance 1653 Ld. Vaux tr. *Godeau's St. Paul* A ij, Having obtained by meanes of your most noble Lady, a view of this choise piece [etc.]. 1736 Butler *Anal* i. ii Wks. 1874 I. 35, I know not, that we have any one kind of enjoyment, but by the means of our own actions. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VIII. xiii, He had succeeded so far as to find me out by means of an accident. 1807 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. 67, I hoped that through his means you would get acquainted with Walter Scott.

† (*b*) In consequence of, by reason of, owing to

1439 *Rolls of Parlt* V 32/2 Hynderyng and clamour of the said diverse of your communes, be mene of the said purvyance. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1441 That was by the menys of to moche lyberte. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 151 He also amended many things, that had beene long time out of frame, by meane of the Danes. *a* 1626 Bacon *New Atl.* (1900) 11 By meanes of our solitary Situation..we know well most part of the Habitable World, and are our selues vnknowne. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III 320/2 By means of this cover he is very rarely wet on his Body. 1726 G. Roberts *Four Years' Voy.* 13 He could not yet hold a Pen in his Hand by means of his late Sickness.

† **g.** *By* (*the*) *means* (*that*): for the reason that, because, since. *Obs.*

1550 Crowley *Last Trumpet* 1083 White meate beareth a greate pryce Which some men thinke is by the meane That fermes be found such marchaundise. 1565 Sparke in *Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 24 But sure we were that the armie was come downe, by means that in the euening we sawe such a monstrous fire. 1596 Harington *Apology* (1814) 36, I guessed at his meaning by means I had once some smattering of the Latin tongue. 1599 — *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 257 By means the weather falls out so monstrous wet as the like hath not been seen.

15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as (in sense 10 c) *means-maker, -using*; † **mean-keeper** (cf. sense 1 b), one who observes moderation; † **mean-keeping**, moderation; † **means-making** (cf. sense 13 b), intercession, use of interest or influence on a person's behalf.

1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 62 In which thynges ther must doutlesse be used a measure that to a meankepyng [L. *ad mediocritatem*] muste be reduced *Ibid.* II. 98 Soon after Lucius Crassus with Quinctius Mutius, the greatest meanekeper [L. *moderatissimo*] of all men, kept the time of their Edile office most royally. 1617 Bacon *Sp. on taking his place in Chancery* in *Resuscit.* 84 It will also avoid all Means-making, or Labouring; For there ought to be no Labouring in Causes but the Labouring of the Counsell at the Barr. 1625 — *Apoph.* § 8 Wks 1825 I 351 His wife, by her suit and means making, made his peace. 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat*, etc. 172 Looke not on the meanes but on the Meanes-maker. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 146 What, but our ascribing to ourselves in our means-using, makes them so unfruitful?

Mean (mīn), *a.*[1] and *adv.*[1] Forms: 3 **meane**, 3-4 **mene**, 4-5 **meen**, 5 **mean**. [App. repr. (with normal loss of prefix) the earlier 1-MENE, OE. *gemǽne* = OFris. *gemēne*, OS. *gimēni* (MLG *gemeine*, MDu. *gemēne*, Du. *gemeen*), OHG. *gimeini* (MHG. *gemeine*, mod.G. *gemein*; Sw., Da *gemen* from Ger.), Goth. *gamains*:—OTeut. **ga-mainī-*, f. *ga-* copulative prefix (synonymous with L. *com-*) + **mainī-* :—pre-Teut. **moinī-* in L. *commūnis* (:—**com moinī-s*) Common *a.*

The pre-Teut. **moinī-* is believed to be a ppl. derivative of the root **mei-, moi-* (as in L. *mūtāre* :-**moitāre*) to change, whence L. *mūnus* (-**mo.nos-*) reward, gift, and perh. (with the notion of change for the worse) OTeut. **mainо-* wicked, Man *a.*

The primary sense of Teut **gamainī*, as of L. *commūnis*, is 'possessed jointly', 'belonging equally to a number of persons'. In OE., and in the early stages of the other Teut. languages, this was substantially the only sense; but in ME., as in Du. and Ger., it underwent a development corresponding to that of Common *a.*, so that it acquired the senses of 'ordinary', 'not exceptionally good', 'inferior'. In English this development was furthered by the fact that the native word coincided in form with the word adopted from OF. *meien, meen* (see Mean *a.*[2]) middle, 'middling', which was often used in a disparaging or reproachful sense. The uses in branch II below might be referred almost equally well to the native and to the foreign adj.; the truth is prob. that they are of mixed ancestry.

It is often supposed that the sense-development of the word has been influenced by OE. *mǽne* false, wicked (cogn. w. *mān* Man *sb.*[2] and *a.*); but this does not seem possible, as this adj. did not survive into ME., while the moral senses of *mean* do not appear before the mod. Eng. period.]

I. 1. Common to two or more persons or things; possessed jointly. *In mean*: in common. *To go mean*: to act as partners, to share. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see E. D. D.).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Al þat hie bi ben, hie hauen of here [*sc.* underlinges] mene swinche. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom* 261 Sei us nu hwuch blisse is to alle iliche meane *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 59 Þai hild a lawe in meen betwene vs and þe Grekez *a* 1508 D. Ferguson *Prov* (1785) 6 A meim pot plaid never even 1730 Walkden *Diary* (1866) 94 That we would go mean at ploughing *Ibid* 116 We concluded to get John Dickenson to measure our ground we had plowed mean.

II. Inferior in rank or quality.

† **2.** Of persons, their rank or station: Undistinguished in position; of low degree; often opposed to *noble* or *gentle*. (Cf. Common *a.* 12.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13272 Nu ches felaus wil he bigin, Bot noght o riche kinges kin,..Bot mene men o pour lijf *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 168 Þe mene folk (comonly fulle gode men & wise) Com to his mercy. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11202 Þe legat; and oþer bischopes of mener stat. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 7 Take black sugur for mener menne. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* A viij b, Therfor my fayre daughters shewe your curtosye vnto the mene and smal peple. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 154 The Commons (specially such as were of the meaner sort) cryed vpon Thomas fitz Thomas 1586 J. Hooker *Hist Irel* in *Holinshed* II. 128/1 The opinion and Iudgement of a meane burgesse, is of as great availe as is the best lords. 1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 19 O love, how powerfull art thou, that canst change a noble mind To the meane semblance of a shoomaker 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II v. 82 These hands do lacke Nobility, that they strike A meaner then my selfe *a* 1626 Bacon *Chr. Paradoxes* Wks 1879 I. 341 He bears a lofty spirit in a mean condition. 1675 Evelyn *Diary* 22 Mar., Sir William [Petty] was the sonn of a meane man some where in Sussex 1701 De For *True-born Eng* 35 The meanest English Plowman studies Law. 1774 *Chesterfield's Lett* (1792) I. xliv. 141 A mean fellow, is ashamed when he comes into good company. 1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 225 The meanest persons smoke tobacco.

transf. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 198 Where women..are bought and sold, like the meanest animal 1774 Goldsm. *Nat Hist* (1776) II. 9 As to animals of a meaner rank they very soor alter their natures with the nature of their nourishment.

† **b.** Poor, badly off. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A Prol. 18 Alle maner of men the mene and the riche 1558 in Strype *Ann Ref* (1709) I App. iv. 5 Of .Men meaner in substance 1685 Bunyan *Bk Boys & Girls* (repr.) 1 Thou shalt not steal, though thou be very mean *a* 1707 Bp. Patrick *Autobiog* (1839) 11 My father was so mean then, he could not otherwise maintain me. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I xi. (1869) I. 162 The circumstances of gardeners, generally mean, and always moderate.

c. Inferior, 'poor', in ability, learning, etc. *Obs.* exc. in phr. (*to*) *the meanest understanding* (*capacity*, etc.) and as in 4.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 93 Þe comyn lettre of Mathew is ful skars for mene men myȝte vnderstonde 1390 Stockwell *Rules Construct.* A iv, Most cleare and easie for the capacitie of the verie meanest. 1621 Brathwait *Nat. Embassie* Ded., The meanest Menalchas that is able to play upon an oaten pipe. 1678 (*title*) Cockers Arithmetick, being a plain and familiar Method suitable to the meanest capacity. 1711 Hearne (*collect.* (O H S) III 133 A mean man, and altogether unqualify'd for a Critick. 1719 F. Hare *Ch. Authority Vind.* 39 Many [parts of Scripture] are plain and easy to the meanest understanding. 1738 Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 347 Most of them were very mean Divines.

† **d.** Of conditions: Abject, debased. *Obs.*

c 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) II. 547 Our frail and mean condition..requires us to pray always.

e. *Mean white*: a term of contempt applied to the poor and landless white men in the Southern United States, who in the days of slavery were regarded by the negroes as inferior to themselves.

1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 311 There are a few, called by the slaves 'mean whites', signifying whites who work with the hands. *transf.* 1887 Rider Haggard *Jess* iv, You must have a gentleman. Your mean white will never get anything out of a Kafir.

3. Of things: † **a.** Poor in quality; of little value; inferior. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 185 Lete hem ete with hogges,.. Or elles melke and mene ale. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* vii § 24 The Fortifications were very mean to endure a form'd siege 1669 Worlidge *Syst Agric.* (1681) 260 Although the Bream be esteem'd as a mean Fish 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Vinegar*, The cyder (the meanest of which will serve the purpose) is first to be drawn off fine. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch's Lives* (1879) II. 1059/1 Those poor Caunians had about two quarts of bad water in a mean bottle.

b. Petty, unimportant; inconsiderable. *Obs.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy* II viii 41 Foure other officers, to looke vnto the old and new buildings, and other meane & pollitike affayres [Fr *et autres menus affaires politiques*]. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 1510 For such a fault too meane a recompence 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit., Life* 2 He cou'd discourse..of common and mean things with..pleasantness 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* II. xlix 220 The cider trade may perhaps be thought a trifle too mean to be mentioned here. 1754 Gray *Pleasure* 49 The meanest flowret of the vale. [1807 Wordsw. *Ode Intim. Immort.*, The meanest flower that blows.]

c. Undignified, low. Of literary style, etc.: Wanting in elevation; formerly sometimes without reproachful sense, † unambitious, unadorned.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3464 Al be þe metire bot mene þus mekill haue I ioyned. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* II (Arb.) 144 The meter and verse of Plautus and Terence be verie meane. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 8 An Epistle ..should be simple, plaine, and of the lowest & meanest stile 1610 Shaks. *Temp* III i 4. 1650 Marvell *Horatian Ode* 57 He nothing common did or mean, Upon that memorable scene. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* lx 6 The wash-pot, we know, is a mean part of household stuffe 1676 Evelyn *Diary* 19 July, Sir William Sanderson, author of two large but meane histories of King James and King Charles the First. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 168 P 3 A mean term never fails to displease him to whom it appears mean. 1789 Burney *Hist Mus* III i, In these Lamentations the poetry is too mean and gloomy for any but modern saints or methodists. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser II. *Poor Relations*, He will thrust in some mean and unimportant anecdote of the family.

d. Of buildings, attire, ornament, personal appearance, etc.: The reverse of imposing, shabby.

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 156 A suburbe the houses whereof are but meane, and the inhabitants base. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit* (ed. 7) II 4 Camelford is a mean but ancient Borough-town 1855 S. Brooks *Aspen Crt* I. x. 142 Around which the meaner houses and shops of the present day clustered 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 92 The robes of state made all that France..had beheld of the same kind seem mean by comparison 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par Churches* 245 Let not your altar be mean and your stove conspicuous.

¶ **4.** *No mean* —: often = 'no contemptible', applied eulogistically to a person or thing.

1596 Shaks *Merch. V.* I ii 7 (1st Qº 1600) It is no meane [1623 smal] happinesse therefore to be seated in the meane. 1611 Bible *Acts* xxi 39 A citizen of no meane citie 1678 Butler *Hud* III. iii. 245 Hence timely Running's no mean part Of Conduct, in the Martial Art 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 589 The Roman Legions and great Cæsar found Our Fathers no mean Foes. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. 136 His correspondence with him, during many years, proves that he had no mean opinion of him 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* II xvii (1878) 224 *note*, Mr Cox, himself no mean Rabbinical scholar, adds [etc.].

5. Of persons, their characters and actions: Destitute of moral dignity or elevation; ignoble, small-minded.

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl* IV. xii (1848) 243 The Sublimity of such a Condition would make any Soul, that is not very mean, despise many mean things. 1724 Ramsay *Vision* xi, He..did me rebuke, For being of spirite sae mein 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* IV. 282 Think how Bacon shin'd, The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 449 A mean submission to illegal power. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II 39 (*Address*), How many mean plans ..did my servile heart form! 1772 *Junius Lett* xlix, The meanest and the basest fellow in the kingdom 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribleomania* 23 Rhymsters who..meanest actions eulogize. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III viii 187 Charles the Second, was mean enough to suspend her pension 1874 Green *Short Hist* viii § 2 469 James had meaner motives for his policy of peace than a hatred of bloodshedding 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw* III. xcv. 336 Good citizens who were occupied in..more engrossing ways, allowed politics to fall into the hands of mean men.

b. *U.S. colloq.* In trivial applications: 'Dis-

obliging, pettily offensive or unaccommodating' (*Cent. Dict.*). Also, *To feel mean*: to feel ashamed of one's conduct, to feel guilty of unfairness or unkindness.

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 224 Mean is occasionally used for ashamed. 'I never felt so mean in all my life'.

c. *U. S. slang.* Of a horse, etc.: Vicious.

1848 *Georgia Scenes* 27 He'll cut the same capers there as here. He's a monstrous mean horse. 1887 F. FRANCIS Jun. *Saddle & Mocassin* 146 He [a cowboy] gets all-fired mean sometimes when he's full. 1888 ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Oct. 836/1 There can be no greater provocation than is given by a 'mean' horse or a refractory steer.

6. Penurious, wanting in liberality, 'stingy'.

1755–1822 [implied in MEANNESS 1 5]. 1860 in WORCESTER. 1872 T. L. CUYLER *Heart-Culture* 96 The meanest of misers is he who hoards a truth. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxv, At least he is not mean about money.

7. *Comb.*: parasynthetic, as *mean-apparelled*, *-conditioned*, *-gifted*, *-souled*, *-spirited*, *-witted* adjs.; whence *mean-spiritedness*, etc.; predicative, as *mean-born*, *-looking* adjs; adverbial, as †*mean-dressed* adj.

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. xii (1847) 40 Mean-witted men. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 335 Let pale-fac't feare keepe with the meane-borne man. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 75 Oftentimes he goes but meane-apparel'd. *a* 1620 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* (1640) 81 Shall a poore, mean conditioned woman refuse the offer of a Rich husband. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 103 Mean-soul'd offenders now no honours gain. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* viii. 293 Away with that mean-spirited religion. 1699 M. HENRY *Meekness of Spirit* (1822) 63 Meekness is commonly despised as a piece of cowardice and mean-spiritedness. 1740–87 *Lett. Miss Talbot* etc. (1808) 19 A mean dressed man got into a tree, and from thence harangued them. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. vi, Here a mean-looking man came up to Mr. Hobson. 1824 T. FENBY *Rest* iii, Fortune's meaner-gifted, homely maids.

†B. *adv.* = MEANLY. *Obs.*

a 1626 BACON *Chr. Paradoxes* Wks. 1879 I. 341 When he is ablest, he thinks meanest of himself. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 553 If he fed them meaner than he was fed himself..they must fare very coarsely indeed.

Mean (mīn), *a.*[2] and *adv.*[2] Forms: 4–6 men, 4–5 meene, 4–6 mene, 4–7 meane, 5 meen, meyn, 5–6 meyne, mæne, meaine, *Sc.* meine, 6–7 *Sc.* mein, 5– mean. See also MESNE, MOYEN. [a. OF. *men*, *meen*, *meien*, *moien* (mod.F. *moyen*) = Pr. *meian*, Sp., Pg. *mediano*, It. *mezzano*:—late L. *mediānus* that is in the middle, f. *medius* middle: see MID *a.*]

A. *adj.*

†1. Occupying a middle or an intermediate place in order of enumeration or in spatial position. *Mean term* (Logic) = 'middle term'. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 122 And al alsuo ase ine heuene heþ þri stages of uolke..huer-of þe on is heȝere þe oþer men þe þridde loȝest. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 270 Crist, mene persone in trinyte. 1435 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 493/1 To repaire unto Pruce, and to the Townes of the mene Hans. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E ij, The places called lacune..be in the meane ventrycle. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 Al places meane betwene Manchester and Westchester. 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Medium*, in logic, or medium of a syllogism, called also the *mean*, or *middle term*. 1822 G. ROLANDO *Fencing* (ed. Forsyth) 100 The Counter of Carte parade..parries, the wrist in the mean position inclined outside the arm, the following thrusts.

†b. *Mus.* Applied to the tenor and alto parts and the tenor clef, as intermediate between the bass and treble. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 17 An example of augmentation..in the Treble and Meane parts. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. i. 2 Three several Parts of Musick, into which the Scale is divided, first the Bass,..secondly, the Mean, or middle part, and thirdly the Treble. 1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* xi. 333 The Treble or *g* Clef is ordinarily set on the 2*d* Line..and the mean or *c* Clef on the 3*d* Line...The mean Clef which most frequently changes Place.

†c. *In the mean way*: on the way, in the course of one's journey. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 559 The Erle of Arundell..departed to Mauns, and in the meane way, tooke the Castels of Mellay and saint Laurence. *Ibid.* 563 In the meane way they encountered with syr Thomas Kiriell [etc.]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 837 In the meane way they passed by the Tapemiry Paraiba [etc.].

2. Intermediate in time; coming between two points of time or two events; intervening. Now only in phrases *in the mean time*, *while* (see MEANTIME, MEANWHILE); formerly, in the same sense, †*in the mean season*, *space*, *way*. Also with omission of prep., †*the mean season*, †*mean space*; and MEANTIME, MEANWHILE *advs.*

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 569/2 Aswell for the sustentation of youre people of the seid Townes, as of all youre people of youre Shires in the mean waye. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 347 And þat meane sayson came two knightes to Lucembourgh. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 50 And for lacke of mynstrelles, the mean season, Now wyll we begyn to syng. 1532 MORE *Conf. Tindale* Wks. 460/1 In the meane waye marke me this. 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 216, I have in this meane space devised a fourme of Instructions for Mr. Sadleyer. 1600 *Maydes Metam.* v. in Bond *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III. 386 Meane space, vpon his Harpe will Phœbus play. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* VI. 32 Meane space word was brought that Agesilaus was very neere at hand. 1627 J. CARTER *Plain Expos.* 112 When the performance of Gods promise is long delayed, and nothing almost appeareth in the meane season,..then [etc.]. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 305 There was no mean portion of Time between their Formation and Animation,..they were living Beings..as soon as they were formed. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 83 In the mean space..Jenkins had his right leg..carried off by a cannon shot.

3. *Law.* Intermediate, either in time or status. Usually spelt MESNE.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 15/2 To be holden mene betwene ye date of ye seide Writ, and ye day of ye returne yerof. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 2 They..shall nott be restored to any meane issues or Profyttes of Landes. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 22 The lordes immediat & thother meane lords haue not put the..acte in dewe and plaine execucion. 1548 STAUNFORD *King's Prerog.* (1567) 84 b, The king shal haue the meane issues. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 20 It is good for Princes, and even for mean Lords, to keep a Claim to their Prerogatives and Customes. 1700 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 9 Griffith Jones, first purchaser and Henry Elfrith mean purchaser under him complain. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. ii. 78 If the mean Patron present not in due Time.., the Right of Presentation comes to the King.

†4. Intermediary; employed as an agent or 'go-between'; serving as a means or instrument; done for an ulterior end; intervening as part of a process. Also *mean way*: the course adopted to achieve an end. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 112 Þe wyf was made þe weye for to help worche, And þus was wedloke ywrouȝt with a mene persone. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 278 Þat þe sotil amortasynge of seculer lordischipis þat is don bi menene [? read mene] hondis in fraude of þe statute be visely enquyred. 1382 — *Gen.* xlii. 23 Bi a mene persone vndoynge both the langagis [L. *per interpretem*]. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 205 Bothe þe theef & þe rauenere owyn to aske forȝifnesse slely be hem-self, or be an-oþer meen persone. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. ix. 332 Crist ȝaf mediatli, (that is to seie, bi meene ȝiftis to his clergie,) the endewing of immouable godis. 1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 215, I proferid hym..ye wold leve a summe if he wold a named it in a mene mannys hand, and seche as he hath trust to. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 296 Oftentymes by herself she wolde..courage euery of them to doo well..And somtyme by other meane persones. 1549 RIDLEY *Let. to Somerset* in R. Potts *Liber Cantabr.* (1855) I. 245–6 No faut can be found ether in hir entent or in the mean ways whearby she wrought to accomplishe the same. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Peril of Idolatry* III. (1859) 228 To be mean intercessors and helpers to God. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 55 The mutation or change of bloud into a bone, cannot be accomplished but by long interpolation and many meane alterations.

5. Intermediate in kind, quality, or degree. Now *rare*.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3187 Þa er veniel synnes þat may falle, Bathe grete and smale, and men with-alle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 347 For-thi has vorschip sic renoune That it is mene [*ed. Hart* mid] betuix thai tua [*sc.* 'fule-hardyment' and 'cowardiss']. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. vii. (1495) 865 Aristotle rehercith thise fyue meane coloures by name..and callith the fyrste yelowe and the seconde cytryne and the thyrde red the fourth purpure and the fyfthe grene. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) 12 Venus heyre is in mean tempre betwene hote and colde. 1587 HARRISON *Eng.* I. vi. 14/1 in *Holinshed*, Ours is a meane language, and neither too rough nor too smooth in vtterance. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 328 Of this Sinopis..there be three kindes, the deepe red, the pale or weake red, and the meane between both. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 297 The meane opinion betweene these is the best. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 134/2 Of affections, some are pleasant, some harsh and troublesome, some mean:..the mean are neither good nor ill. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 131 Sculpture..wherein the Figure sticks out from the Plain whereon it is Engraven, according as it is more or less protuberant, is call'd..Bas-relief, Mean-relief, or High-relief. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Vauvenargues* (1878) 20 We must take them in pairs to find out the mean truth. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. c. 414 Many experiments may be needed before the true mean course between these extremes is discovered.

†b. *Mean way* [= L. *via media*]: a middle course (as an escape from a proposed alternative).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 286 Ther ben non other mene weyes newe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4844 Men this thenken..That lasse harm is..Disceyve them, than disceyved be..wher they ne may Finde non other mene wey. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 4667 Ther was non other mene weye. 1706 Z. CRADOCK *Serm. Charity* (1740) 17 All the mean way partakes more or less..of both the opposite extreams.

†c. *spec.* (*a*) said of the middle condition between extremes of fortune; (*b*) said of the married state as contrasted with continence on the one hand and unchastity on the other. *Obs.*

c 1540 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 If he coulde not lyve chast..he shoulde tak a wif and lyve a meane lyf. *a* 1541 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 83 (*title*) Of the meane and sure estate.

6. Not far above or below the average; moderate, mediocre, middling.

†a. Of or with reference to size, stature, or age.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 806 Criseyde mene was of here stature. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. xxv. (1495) 134 In foure foted beestes wyth thycke bodyes and meane thyes, the necke is shorte grete and moche strengthe of suche bestes is in the necke. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* VI. xvi, A man of a meane age whiche tooke two wyues. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxix. 112 A meane noose, not to grete nor to lytell, wythout ouer grete openynge. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) H viij, Geue..at euery time the quantity of a meane chesnutte. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 32 b, This kyng was of a mean stature wel proporcioned and formally compact. 1575–6 in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) II. 2, Two mene perles pendaunte. 1579–80 *Ibid.* 290 A snake with a meane white saphire on the hedd. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 13 b, Of a meane age, that he be not vnwylling to woorke for youth, nor vnable to trauayle for age. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* liii, It is of the height and bignesse of a mean tree. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 395 Their Noses of a mean bigness.

†b. Having some quality in moderate degree. Of wines: ? Moderate in alcoholic strength. Of the voice: Moderately loud. Of soil: Moderately fertile. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 79 Yf hit [mould] be lene, hit gooth in al and more; Yf hit be mene [L. *mediocris*], hit wol be with the brinke. *c* 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2647 Meene in voys neythir to grete nor smalle, Signe is of trewthe and rightwysnesse. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 255 Meane wynes, as wynes of Gascony, Frenche wynes, & specyally Raynysshe wyne that is fyned, is good with meate. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 25 After a croppe of Rye in meane ground, you shall haue the same yeere great Rapes. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* V. 233, I have seene thistles in meane ground. 1679 FULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 115 A voice mean and grave, fit to excite devotion.

†c. Moderate in amount, or in degree of excellence; tolerable, mediocre. (In later use only with disparaging implication, and so coincident with MEAN *a.*[1]) *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 111 My wynnyngis ar bot meyn, No wonder if that I be leyn. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxciv. 197 She was..but of meane fayrenesse as other women were. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 213 Of honest qualities and condicions, and meane lerenyng. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 171 The resydewe they sell at reasonable and meane price. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 308 Let thy apparell be but meane, neyther too braue..nor too base. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. lxvi. 1155 The Consull contenting himselfe with a meane good hard..retired with his forces into the campe. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxiii. 299 In that countrie it is but a meane wealth. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 24 It is better for thee..to have meane gifts, than to have high gifts. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii, My own house..where I should see there had been but mean improvements.

†d. Using moderation; temperate. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 88 He was..[of] mete, & of drynkeful meen & for-Lerynge.

7. *Math.* a. Of an amount or value: Having such a relation to the amounts or values occurring in a given set of instances that the algebraical sum of their differences from it is zero; that is an arithmetical mean. Hence used (as in *mean motion*, *diameter*, *distance*, *temperature*, etc.) in concord with a designation of variable concrete quantity, to express the mean value of this. *Mean sun*: a fictitious sun, supposed for purposes of calculation to move in the celestial equator at the mean rate of the real sun. *Mean* (*solar*) *time*: the time of day as it would be shown by the 'mean sun' (the time shown by an ordinary correctly regulated clock); so *mean noon*, etc. Cf. MEAN TONE (*Mus.*).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 44 The residue is the mene mote for the same day and the same houre. 1694 HOLDER *Disc. Time* 20 According to the Mean Motion of the Sun. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Mean Motion* or *Mean Longitude of the Sun*, in the Ptolomaick Hypothesis, is an Ark of the Ecliptick, reckoned from the Beginning of Aries to the Line of the Sun's Mean Motion. 1709 J. WARD *Yng. Math. Guide* (1734) 455 By the Bung and Head Diameters, find such a mean Diameter as you judge will Reduce the propos'd Cask to a Cylinder. 1742–3 LD. HERVEY in *Johnson's Debates* (1787) II. 309 The produce of the customs was the last year less by half a million than the mean revenue. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 299 If the mean Radius of the Earth be 2100000, then [etc.]. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 470 In the Pays de Vaud the lowest mean life..is 29½ years. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) v. § 282 Rain-gauges will give us the mean annual rain-fall. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 200 The constant temperature being nearly the mean temperature of the surface. 1878 PETRIE in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* (1879) VIII. 113 The circle divided into equal squares is apparently not so accurate, the mean error being 7 inches on 130 feet.

b. *Mean proportional*: the middle one of three quantities, of which the first has the same ratio to the second as the second has to the third. *Extreme and mean ratio* (or †*proportion*): see EXTREME *a.* 1 b.

Originally *mean* was the sb. and *proportional* the adj. (cf. F. *moyenne proportionnelle*); but as the expression is now apprehended the functions of the words are reversed.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.*, *Math. Treat.* viii. X iij b, The Ooctaedrons side is meane proportionall betweene the diameter and semidiameter of the circumscribing sphere. 1608 R. NORTON tr. *Stevin's Disme* D i j b, Seeke the meane proportionall betweene BM and his 10 part BR.

†8. *Gram.* Of a verb: In the middle voice, reflexive. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 33 The mean verbes have also thre dyvers sortes of conjugations. *Ibid.* 632/2. 1583 FULKE *Defence* v. 151 Παρρουμαι..is often taken passiuely..But seeing it is also found to be a verbe meane, who needs to be afraide to vse it actiuely?

B. *adv.*

†1. Moderately; also, comparatively less. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (1495) 595 By crafte of tyllynge..pome garnade is made meane soure. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 20 Printed the new testament in a mean great volume. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 101 A mean learned man may vnderstand it wel enough. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 231 b, When out of this you shall have drawne a cuppe meane full,..distyll it againe in Balneo Mariæ. 1612 W. SCLATER *Minister's Portion* 42 The meane wealthy amongst their people.

2. Intermediately (in time or character).

1548 STAUNFORD *King's Prerog.* (1567) 47 For that that hee that is outlawed was emprisoned meane betweene the awardynge of the exigent and the outlawrie pronounced. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 54 They in going meane betwene the Philosophers opinions and the heauenly doctrine are plainly deceiued. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1243/1 Which office it seemeth that he had, meane betweene the twelfe and the foureteenth yeare of the said king. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 46 Any such thing done meane betwixt the verdict and the iudgement. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 837. 38 If meane, after the first demand and before the latter end of the moneth the lessor doe happen to come.

Mean (mīn), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **meant** (ment). Forms: 1 mǽnan, 3 mæinen, 3–7 mene, meane, 4 men, meen, 4–5 meene, 4–6 meine, *Sc.* meyn(e, 5 menne, 6–7 mein, 6– mean. *Pa. t.* α. 1 mǽnde, 3 mende, 4 meenede, mennede, 4–5 mened, 4–6 *Sc.* menit, -yt, 5 menyd, 6 *Sc.* meynd, meind, me(i)nit, 6–9 meaned, (6 *Sc.* -it); β. 4–5 mente, 4–7 ment, 6– meant *Pa. pple.* α. 1 (ge)mǽned, 5 meened, 6–9 meaned; β. 4–5 yment, 5 imente, imeynt; 4–5 mente, 4–7 ment, 6– meant. [Com. WGer.: OE. *mǽnan* = OFris. *mêna* to signify, OS. *mênian* to intend, signify, make known (MLG., MDu. *mênen*, mod. Du. *meenen*), OHG. *meinen* to have in mind (hence also, to love), to intend, signify, make known, mention (MHG and mod.G. *meinen*, now chiefly, to have in one's mind, to hold or express an opinion); cf. the compounds, OS. *gimênian* to make known, OHG *gemeinen* to proclaim, show forth, *bimeinen* to decree, destine, dedicate (whence *bimeinida* testament). The Scandinavian forms, Icel. *meina*, Sw. *mena*, Da. *mene*, are from Low German.

The W Ger **mainjan* is cogn. w. OFris *mêne* opinion, OHG *meina* fem., ? opinion (found only in Otfrid in certain phrases, *thia meina, bi thia meina*, etc., meaning 'verily', 'forsooth'). Outside Teut., the OSl. formal equivalent, *mĕnitĭ*, exhibits an extraordinarily close parallelism of meaning, having all the varied senses of the OE. and OS. verb. The ultimate etymology and the order of sense development are doubtful; the prevailing view that the root is **men* to think (see MIND *sb.*) would account plausibly for all the recorded senses, but involves phonological difficulties that have not been satisfactorily disposed of.]

1. *trans.* To have in mind as a purpose or intention; to purpose, design. Chiefly with *inf.* as obj., less frequently with *clause* or *sb.*

In modern colloquial use sometimes. To intend with determined purpose.

For *to mean business, mischief*, see the sbs.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 5 Þa ongan he sprecan swiðe fiorran ymbutan, swilce he na þa spræce ne mænde, & tiohhode hit ðeah þiderweardes. *c* 1300 *Leg St Gregory* 742 Þan alon sche left þer inne, Non wist what sche ment. 13 *K. Alis* 5942 Thoo had kynge Alisaunder y-ment The cee haue y passed ayein. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 532 (581) And syn ye woot þat myn entent is clene, Tak hede þer-of, for I noon yuel mene *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx 494 A! mercy, lorde, mekely, no malice we mente 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 70 b, The Duke of Saxon, and the Lantgrave,. ment to go home. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 515 Hir Majestie menit to subvert the lawis. 1618 BACON *Ess., Wisd for Man's Self* (Arb) 184 Except they meane their seruice should bee made but the accessary 1627 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 40 These cut throates meant presently to returne. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* II. i. 11 Thou art only Misplanted in a base degenerate Soil; But Nature when she made thee, meant a Spartan 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* IV, You only mean to banter me 1845 SIR C. J. NAPIER *Conq. Scinde* II. viii. 455 The Beloochs certainly meaned to break out with a counter attack 1895 KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 663/2 We must not jump to the conclusion that the Legislature meant to interfere with contracts 1904 MAJ. A. GRIFFITHS *Fifty Yrs Publ Service* II. 22 Even to my young and inexperienced eyes it seemed that the attack [on the Redan] was never 'meant'

† b. with ellipsis of vb. of motion. *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* IX. i, With shyppes xii. to Italy had they mente.

† c. To aim at, direct one's way to. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 4172 Gret schame it is That we durst neuere Troye mene. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* lvi, Who aimeth at the sky Shoots higher much than he that means a tree. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* I. 100 The muse ascends her heavenly car, And climbs the steepy path and means the throne divine.

d. To design (a thing) for a definite purpose; to intend or destine (a person or thing) to a fate or use. Const. *against, for,* † *to*; rarely *dative.* † Also with complement, to destine to be (*obs.*).

a 1400 *Octouian* 1953 The old empereesse. hadde the same jugement That sche to Florance hadde y ment 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 242 b, This warre is not ment nor prepared against the Cyties. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXVII. v, When greate griefes to me be ment, In tabernacle his, he will Hide me. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* l. 20 God meant it vnto good. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 765 She [*sc.* Nature] good cateress Means her provision onely to the good That liue according to her sober laws. 1639 SHIRLEY *Gent. Ven.* V. ii, Providence made me worth a strangers piety, Whom your cho[i]ce meant the ruine of my honor. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's Hill* 325 Fair Liberty pursu'd, and meant a Prey To lawless power, here turn'd. 1792 J. BARLOW *Conspir. Kings* 83 Why to small realms for ever rest confin'd Our great affections, meant for all mankind? 1842 BROWNING *Through the Metidja* v, Ere I pried, she [Fate] should hide. All that's meant me 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kilrostan* 57, I think Fate meant us for each other. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* lxii, Say, for what were hop-yards meant, Or why was Burton built on Trent?

e. To intend (a remark, allusion, etc.) to have a particular reference. Const. † *at*, † *by, of*, † *to.* Also † absol. *to mean by* = to intend to refer to.

In the 16th c. *to mean* (a remark or a designation) *by* (a person) was the usual expression where we now say 'to mean (such or such a person) by (a remark, etc.)', the vb. being then in sense 2.

1513 MORE *Edw. V*, Wks. 55/2 That ment he by the lordes of the quenes kindred that were taken before. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 230 b, He saied that he would leaue suche a successour. Menyng by Tiberius. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xix. 8 Gone is the Joy and gyde of this Natioun; I mene be James, Regent of Scotland. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 621, I do not meane this by the Princes wardes. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1687) II. 184 A flaunting hyperbole, far beyond the merit of the Party he meant it to. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. 230 He. thinks every thing that is said meant at him. 1753 *Ibid.* IV. 13 They are convinced that it was meant at them. *Mod.* I wonder whether he meant it of any one in particular.

f. *intr.* To be (*well, ill*, etc.) intentioned or disposed. Const. *to, by*, or *dative.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 115 (164) By sechyng hym. þat he wolde. eke mene wel to me. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1986 But how I speke, algate I mene weel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 332/2 Menyn yn herte, wel or evyl, *intendo.* *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xii. 13 Þou3 we do wel & mene wel. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* vi. 9 Now shall Edward trie How Lacy meaneth to his Soueraigne Lord 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. iii. 22 If you meane well Now go with me. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Reserv'd Man*, He. puts himselfe to a great deale of affliction to hinder their plots, and designes where they meane freely. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 58 The purest Business of our Zeal Is but to err, by meaning well. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xi, You seem to mean honestly 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlv (1820) 243 They who object to [his] last letter, either do not mean him fairly, or [etc.]. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygëia* II. 34 The projector of a new domestic medicine, meaning well by himself and the public. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* II, I do not think that your cousin means kindly by you.

2. *trans.* To intend to indicate (a certain object), or to convey (a certain sense) when using some word, sentence, significant action, etc. Sometimes with *clause* as obj. In mod. use often const. *by.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* xxxviii. § 2 Gif he þara nan nyte, þonne nat he hwæt he mænð. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xviii 20 God þa ȝeopenude Abrahame, hwæt he mid þære spræce mænde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* II. Wat þe holie apostle meneð þo he nemnede niht and niehtes dede *c* 1275 *Wom. Samaria* 27 in *O. E. Misc.* 85 Heo nuste hwat heo mende heo wes of wytte poure. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12631 Quat he wit þis wordes ment, Graithli wist þai noght þe entent *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xv. (*Barnabas*) 89 Gyf ȝe will wit quhat ve meyne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 6 And sum men seien þat Crist meenide þat he himsilf is more þan Joon Baptist. 1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 1 The laddre of heuene, I meene charitee 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 387 Tuichand our tongis penurite, I mene onto compair of fair Latyne [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 444/2 He becked at me, but I wyste nat what he ment 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 68 The twelfth day..wee rode foure miles (meaning Dutch miles) 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xviii. § 2. 158 When we have examined this, we shall vnderstand in what sense it is meaned that Nature abhorreth from Vacuity 1672 MILTON *P. R.* II. 6, I mean Andrew and Simon. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 136 ¶ 4, I mean by this Town the Cities of London and Westminster. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. x, In both which [*sc.* reproof and compliment] more seemed meant than met the ear 1885 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 442 And what is meaned by 'The fear of the Lord'? 1895 KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 663/1 The Act does not mean literally what it says.

b. *transf.* in questions of the form *What does* (a person) *mean* (*by* certain conduct)? i. e. 'what motive or justification has he for it?'

1892 MRS. H. WARD *D. Grieve* II. iii, What, no top coat in such weather! What do you mean by that, sir? You're wet through.

3. Of things, words, statements: To have a certain signification; to signify or import; to portend.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* (Kemble) 472 Saga hwæt ic mæne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5502 Swa þatt te33 mu3henn shæwenn 3uw All whatt itt se33b & menebb. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 8 Þei wist what it ment. *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 25395 (Cott. Galba) 'Amen', þat menes, 'so mot it be'. 1475 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett* III. 135 Some of them .wote full lytyll what yt meneth to be as a sauger 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 345 From the time I knew what meaned to governe a common weale, I have alwayes [etc.] *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 605 Experience came in, and speirit Quhat all the matter meind. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XXI. 29 What meane these seuen ewe lambes, which thou hast set by themselues? 1628 BACON *Hen. VII* 234 His Armes were neuer Infortunate; neither did hee know what a Disaster meant. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* x. (1655) 35 They knew not what money meaned. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 275 Admiration seiz'd All Heav'n, what this might mean *Ibid.* XI. 875 But say, what mean those colour'd streaks in Heavn. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxvi, Eachin MacIan—what means all this?

† **4. a.** *trans.* To have in mind, to remember *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6674 Sone! menest þou nat what y er seyde? *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 229 Gyffe me grace for to..mene [*Douce MS* mynge] the with messes and matynnes one morne. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xii. 1 Grete meruell is to mene Howe man was made.

† **b.** *refl.* and *intr.* Const. *of, on, upon.* *Obs.*

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 5274 (Göttt.) Ne menis 3ou noght, nou mani a day, Of a drem ful lang siþen gan? *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1838 He recouered his strengþe for tene, Of skaþe wold he hym no more mene. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 269 Menys on 3our gret manheid. *c* 1425 *Thomas of Erceld.* 30 The Mawys menyde hir of hir songe. 1438 *Bk. Alexander Gt.* (Bann. Cl.) 67 Mene vpon 3our hecht. 1442 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 397 It is to mene apon that Robert Masoun, and Gilbert Masoun, oblist them ..til a honourable knight 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 172 Allthocht his lord wald meyne On his ald seruis.

† **c** impers. *Me meaneth* = I remember. Const. *of, on. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16889 Vs meins quils he was in lijf þat we herd him sai þat [etc.] *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi (*Magdalena*) 881 Menis þe nocht of þe ewangel, þat in þe kirk is red vmquhile of mary. *c* 1425 *St. Elisabeth of Spalbeck* in *Anglia* VIII. 118/7 Atte a dewe oure, and, as me menip, bytwix sexte and noon.

† **5.** *intr.* To hold or entertain an opinion; to think, imagine. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14686 'Þou mas þe godd, and þou art man'. 'Soth it es', coth Iesus þan, 'Bath i am, qua right wil men'. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6888 'Lord', he seyde, '3ow þar nought wene, Why y am comen 3e may wel mene' *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvii. 391 Ellis Crist in the alleggid x^e. chapiter of Luk schulde haue meened azens him silf in the other now alleggid placis. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 51 Ciprianus menit that ye quyk suld be the saulis. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 31 Evirie man menit that it sould redound to his gret hurt 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 221 Knots of straw and things (as they mean) off the way to heaven.

† **6.** *trans.* To say, tell, mention. *Obs.*

Beowulf 857 Dær wæs Beowulfes mærðo mæned *c* 1205 LAY. 16333 Wel 3e hit maȝen imunen þat ich wulle mæinen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 316 Inouh hit is to siggen so þet þe schrift feder witterliche understonde hwat tu wulle menen *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12498 (Cott.) He had þar for wel gret pite, And þus to Ioseph it mened he 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 345 Þey poetes mene þat Iupiter gildede Saturnus. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 756 Menstralis and musicianis, mo than I mene may *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XIV. 37 The myght of me may no man mene 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxxiv. 26 Gaufride meaneth yt this Sicillius was but .vii. yeres of age when his Fader dyed

† **b.** *intr.* (rarely *refl.*) To speak, tell. Chiefly const. *of, on*, Sc. and north. *by.* Cf. I. e *absol. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24878 Hir succur son to ham sco sent, þat in sli murning on hir ment. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1925, I wol minge of a mater i mennede of bi-fore. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1615 (Dubl. MS.) Þai amervale þaime mekyll as menys me þe writtes [*Ashm. MS.* As þe buke tellis] *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXXVII. vii, All these were called Westsex, as Bede ment. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl., Purif* 217 Mary, of mirth we may us meane 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiv. 12, I dout that Meiche, with his cauld blastis keyne, Hes slane this gentill herbe, that I of mene. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 219 Richt so did he, as my author did meyne. 1562 WINȜET *Cert. Tract.* 1 Wks. 1888 I. 3 We mein of the pastores of the Kirk. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 196 S. Paul speaketh of Iustification in the attayning it But S. Iames meaneth of Iustification had and obtained

7. *Comb.* : † **mean-nothing**, a meaningless, insincere phrase.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 387, I tell you for your good, and, what is it to me? . with many such non-significants, or mean nothings.

† **Mean**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* (After 15th c. only *Sc.* and *north. dial.*) Forms: 1 mǽnan, 2–7 mene, 3 mæne, maine, meane, 5 meene, 5–6 *Sc.* meyn(e, 6–7 *Sc.* meine, 6– mean. [OE. *mǽnan*: see MOAN *sb.*]

1 *trans.* To complain of, lament (something); to lament for (a dead person)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* IV (*heading*), Hu Boetius hine singende gebæd, & his earfoðu to Gode mænde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Gif þu me dest woh ic hit mene to mine laueiðe *c* 1205 LAY. 2438, & swiðe heo hit mænde to alle monnen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 224 3if heo edmodliche mened hire neode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 300 Eftir that, neir fifty 3heir, Men menyt the heirschip of Bouchane. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XII (*Mathias*) 203 Scho menyt oftе rycht sare hyr a sowne *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2596 My greet unese ful ofte I mene 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. v. 157 The Troianis With tender hartis menand Ewrialus. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 289 Becaus this Duncane wes ane tyrane few menit his slauchter 1599 JAS. I *Bασιλ. Δωρον* (1682) 20 His fall is but little meaned by the rest of his subjects.

b. With cognate obj.: *To mean* (one's) *moan*, (one's) *complaint.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4277 (Cott.) Oft sco meind til him hir mane. *a* 1300–1400 *Iliad.* 8159 (Gött.) Unese had he menid his mode, þat a lem fra þe wandes stode. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2440 [Lear] ment his mone euen & morwe 14 HARDING *Chron.* Pref. (1812) 5 To none other my complaynte can I mene.

c. To pity.

c 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 186 If þou be sijk, y schal þee hele; If þou moorne oui3t, y schal þee meene 1508 DUNBAR *Twa maryit Wemen* 501, I am so mervellfull in mynd, et menys all wichtis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 541 The husband men full lytill now ar ment, Quhome be we ar vphaldin and sustent *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) XXVI. 32 Thay wald be ment, and no man menis. 1603 *Philotus* clxv, I grant indeid thair will na man me meine, For I my self am authour of my greif.

d. in predicative phrase, *to mean*: to be deplored or pitied.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 335 Allas! it was to mene, his vertuz & his pruesse So fele in him were sene, þat perist for falsnesse. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 16 Quhairfoir thair mister wes the moir to mene 1719 RAMSAY *3rd Answ. Hamilton* x, An fowk can get A doll of rost beef.. And be na sick.. They're no to mean. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 132 Yes, said the king, we're no to mean, We live baith warm, and snug, and clean.

2. *intr.* To lament, mourn; to complain.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 1 Þu simle mid wope & mid unrotnesse mænst ȝif þe ænies willan wana bið. *c* 1205 LAY. 29613 Þa wolde he þer after sone wenden to Rome and menen to Gregorie. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 274 So þet heo mei weopen & menen ase sori mon, mide þe salmwuruhte. *a* 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 3059 (Gött.) Quilys scho menyd in hir mode, Confort com hir sone ful gode. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 513 Carisius .. for his vif gretly can men. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* (MS. I) 110 Hyt menet, hit musut, hyt marret. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 28 Ofte tyme togedur can they meene, For no chylde come them betwene. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xx. 22 Off all thy wo and cair It mends the nocht to mene. *a* 1800 *Proud Lady Marg.* v. in Scott *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1803) III. 276 If you should die for me, sir knight, There's few for you will meane.

b. To complain *of* (an offender).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 362 Uor þe ueond is affuruht and offered of swuche and forði þet Job was swuch he mende of him. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1257 Hwi wulleþ men of me mene .. Þah ic hi warny al þat yer.

c. impers. *Me meaneth* = I mourn.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 433 Sore me meneþ, for me smert, Miche care is in mine hert.

d. *refl.* in the same sense.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Men þe to halie chirche, þet is to þan preoste and to þan folke. *c* 1205 LAY. 31504 And heo gunnen wenden to þan Kinge Pendan and menden heom to Pendan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Meneð ou to his earen. *c* 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 1135 Til mark he gan him mene. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 163 Thenne mornede Meede and menede hire to the kyng. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7612 The grekes for þe greuaunce Made myche murmur & menit hom sore. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4174 Gretely he him mened. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 62 Awr lass hed been ath shop, for a quartern ea hops, en hard him mean hissel.

3. *trans.* To state as a grievance; to represent by way of formal complaint or petition. *Sc.*

1475 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 33 Fersamekil as it is lammentabilly menit till ws be our louit Johne of Spens, litster, that [etc.]. 1525 *Ibid.* I. 110 Forsamekill as it is humelie meynit and schewin to ws be ane reverend fader in God [etc.]. 1560 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* III. (1677) 144 They were forced to mean our estate to the Queen of England. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 61 Ordaining baith the parties, .. to meyne the mater to the said Generall Assembly. 1752 LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 25 It is humbly meaned and shown to Us, by Our Lovit, C. D. That [etc.]

b. *refl.* To present a complaint.

1551 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 114 Thai menit thame diverse tymes to the Lordis of Sessioun. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Spalding Cl.) II. 72 To stramp it out he meinis him self to the Parliament.

† **Mean**, *v.*³ *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **meen**, 5–6 **mene**, 6 *Sc.* **meyne**. [a. OF. *meenner*, *moiener*, f. *meien* (see MEAN *a.*). Cf. MEAN *sb.*² 9.]

1. *trans.* To mediate.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 332/2 Menyn, or goon be-twene ij partyes for a-corde, *medio*. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xix. 263 If Iohun be a prouoking meene that the King ȝeue to me xxti pound of ȝeerli fee, .. it mai be seid that Iohun dooth and ȝeueth to me thilk fee, in this vndirstonding, that Iohun meeneth or helpith, and fortherith in meenyng that the ȝeuyng be doon. *c* 1522 DOUGLAS in *Wks.* (1874) I. p. cx, Causing thame mene and procure so that the remayning with hir husband was not payit of her dower. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 138 Nor was any assistance more like to mean and procure his Restauration then theirs.

2. To moderate (by intervention).

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 47 Our teyne to meyne, and ga betweyne, Ane hevinle oratrice.

† **Mea·nably**, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MEAN *a.*² + -ABLY.] In a mean or medium degree.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* II. 48 b, Giuyng to the Cholerike lesse seethyng, .. and to the Flegmaticke more seethyng, .. and to the Sanguine meanablie [Sp. orig. *medianamente*].

Meanashing, obs. form of MENACING.

Meander (mi͡æ·ndəɹ), *sb.* Also (6 **meandor**), 6–9 **mæander**. [a. L. *mæander*, Gr. μαίανδρος, appellative use of the name of a river in Phrygia noted for its winding course. Cf. F. *méandre* (1582 in Hatz.-Darm.), Sp., Pg., It. *meandro*.]

1. *pl.* Sinuous windings (of a river); turnings to and fro (in its course); flexuosities. Rarely in *sing.*, the action of winding; one of such windings.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 14 In all which foords or Meandors .. if any drowne themselues in them, their Crowners sit vpon them. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. viii, The River Niger .. deflecting after Westward, without meanders, continueth a strait course about 40 degrees. 1796 W. COOMBE *Boydell's Thames* II. 67 The stream loses itself in a distant meander. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 118 Probably .. these apparently four creeks are only the meanders of one. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 166 Springs whose frequent meanders gave to the whole prospect the appearance of a vast green carpet shot with silver. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xv. 235 The river now flowed in gentle meanders.

transf. and *fig.* 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* II. Giij, When my head feels his [*sc.* Ale's] Mæander, I am stronger than Lysander. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 65 Here rills of oily eloquence in soft Mæanders lubricate the course they take. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* i, The boy .. lay .. half drowned in the meanders of the fluctuating delirium.

2. *pl.* Crooked or winding paths (of a maze); labyrinthine passages; windings or convolutions (of a vein, fissure, line, etc.).

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. I. *Eden* 561 Round-winding rings, and intricate Meanders .. of an end-less Maze. 1603 J. SAVILE *K. Jas. Entertainm. Theobalds* B b, Hee went into the Laberinth-like garden to walke, where hee recreated himselfe in the Meanders compact of Bayes, Rosemarie, and the like. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 3. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 94 Intercepted and deteined within those Meanders [*sc.* the guts]. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 34 The effuges, or mæanders of the central .. parts of the brain. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* I. 25 Now she [Nature] unfolds .. How ductile Matter new Meanders takes. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 65 ⁋ 2 The new path, which he supposed only to make a few meanders. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* iv. 141 The fibres of the rind .. and the meanders of the fibrillae being equally discernible. 1801 J. JONES tr. *Bygge's Trav. Fr. Rep.* xii. 238 The inextricable windings and meanders of those caves.

† **b.** *fig.* Confusing and bewildering ways; intricacies (of affairs, the law, a subject, etc.). *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 285 They being ouerwhelmed in Mæanders of mischiefes. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* i. 5 He was in such Meanders of miserie and labyrinths of troubles. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 71 There are many Meanders and windings in this question of Plantation. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. vi, Ten long years did Hocus steer his Cause through all the meanders of the Law. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 132 In this purpose I am ready .. until by better information out of England, we shall be led out of these state meanders.

† **c.** *sing.* A winding or labyrinthine course or plan; a labyrinth, maze. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXIII. v, Lest awry I wander In walking this meander. 1610 HEYWOOD *Lanc. Witches* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 226 The more I strive to unwinde My selfe from this Meander, I the more Therein am intricated. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* Apr. (1879) I. 211 After wandering two or three miles in this subterranean meander [the catacombs]. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 46 [They] have made of Physick a Meander, .. and wild labirynth of incertainty. 1796 W. COOMBE *Boydell's Thames* II. 3 The garden .. retains its early form, and the lesser walks preserve their original meander.

3. A circuitous journey or movement; a deviation; a winding course (as in the dance); chiefly *pl.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 241 For building Churches sure he goes to Christ without Meander. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 20 Dancing many times, a great multitude passe together, and in mæanders turne and winde themselves. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II. 50 So swarming bees, that .. In airy rings, and wild meanders play. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xix, He made so many Tours, such Meanders, and led us by such winding ways. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xliv, Her journey back was rather a meander than a march.

4. *Art.* An ornamental pattern composed chiefly of lines winding in and out with rectangular turnings or crossing one another at right angles.

It is used chiefly as a border ornament on walls, pottery, etc.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mæander*, .. a Fret work in arched Roofs. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XII. ii. § 8 On the table itself they engraved a meander. 1851 C. NEWTON in Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. App. 401 Two conventional imitations [of water], the wave moulding and the Mæander, are well known. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 196 The exterior has been ornamented with a mæander, in white paint.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *meander pattern*, *walk*; *meander-like* adv.

[1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. *Trophies* 1000 Now, like thy Jordan, (or *Meander-like) Round-winding nimbly with a many-Creek.] 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* x. 94 Riuery veines, Meander like that glide. 1851 C. NEWTON in Ruskin *Stones Ven.* App. 401 In the *Mæander pattern [of water] the graceful curves of nature are represented by angles. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 80 Lay out the ground in some gentle *meander-walks.

Meander (mi͡æ·ndəɹ), *v.* [f. MEANDER *sb.*]

1. *intr.* Of a river, stream, etc.: To flow in meanders; to wind about in its course.

c 1612 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Tears Death Mœliades* (1614) A 3, Forth where thou first didst passe Thy tender Dayes, .. Meandring with her Streames. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* VIII. 149 Soft streams mæander'd. 1894 RIDER HAGGARD *People of Mist* xxxvi, Rivers that .. meandered across the vast plains.

indirect passive. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 85 Beds .. With silver-quivering rills mæander'd o'er.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i (ed. Rae 1902), When you shall see in a beautiful Quarto Page, how a neat rivulet of Text shall meander thro' a meadow of margin. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 202 Pierce my vein, Take of the crimson stream meandering there. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 462/2 Blue veins are seen meandering on its [the skin's] surface. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xxix. (1865) 257 The smoke meandered in graceful curls among the timbers.

2. Of a person: To wander deviously or aimlessly. (? Partly suggested by MAUNDER *v.*² 2.) Also *fig.*

1831 S. LOVER *Leg. & Stories Irel.* 151 He wint meandherin' along through the fields. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1903) 101, I meandered Through some chapters of Vanity Fair. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* v. 71 They will have .. meandered about the flower-garden in a listless way.

† **3.** *trans.* To entangle as in a labyrinth. *Obs.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 95 [They devised questions, arguments, etc.] thereby to puzzle him in the resolving of them, Meander him in his answers .. and drive him to a non-plus.

Hence **Mea·ndered** *ppl. a.*, winding, labyrinthine. Also **Mea·nderer**, one who meanders.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* I. 158 Those armes of Sea, .. By their Meandred creeks indenting of that Land. 1622 *Ibid.* XXII. 19 Ouze .. in Meandred Gyres doth whirle herselfe about. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 43. 3/1 Love's meander'd Paths. 1887 T. N. PAGE *Ole Virginia* (1889) 188 The meanderer was Drinkwater Torm.

Meandering (mi͡æ·ndəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MEANDER *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. MEANDER; an instance of this.

1652 A. WILSON in Benlowes *Theoph.* To Author, Or can the crawling Worm .. With its Meandrings finde the center out? 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 382 The grove must be a paradise that is refreshed by thy meanderings! 1865 GROTE *Plato* III. 45, I here repeat the precise state of the question, which is very apt to be lost amidst the mæanderings of a Platonic dialogue.

Mea·ndering, *ppl. a.* [f. MEANDER *v.* + -ING².] That meanders; flexuous, winding.

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* Introd. (1685) 6 Winding Bays, Creeks and meandring Inlets. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. iii. 29 Flesh .. so clear that every meandring vein is to be seen. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 174 The tentacles .. margin the meandering cell. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 142 The river flows in a meandering course.

Hence **Mea·nderingly** *adv.*

1887 STOCKTON in *Century Mag.* Mar. 886 Through which a narrow path meanderingly ran.

† **Meandrated**, *ppl. a. Obs.*⁻⁰ In 8 **mæandrated**. [f. L. *mæandrāt-us* full of curves like the Mæander + -ED¹.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mæandrated*, turned, intricately wrought.

† **Meandrian**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *mæandri-us* (f. *mæander*: see MEANDER *sb.*) + -AN.] Like the meanders of a river; flexuous, winding.

1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 27 This serpent .. surrepent generation, with their Mæandrian turnings & windings. 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 81 Religion's rigidness and Meandrian intricacies are too hard for most of them.

Meandrically (mi͡æ·ndrikăli), *adv.* [f. L. *mæandric-us* (F. *méandrique*), f. *mæander* + -AL + -LY².] In a meandrous manner.

1886 R. VON LENDENFELD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 21 Dec. 590 Meandrically winding tubes .. *Meandrospongidæ*.

Meandriform (mi͡æ·ndrifǫɹm), *a.* [f. L. *mæandri-* MEANDER *sb.* + -FORM.] Having a winding form, labyrinthine.

1898 *Nat. Sci.* Sept. 227 This is covered above and below by a layer of vermiform and meandriform chambers.

‖ **Meandrina** (mĭændrəi·nă). [mod.L. *Mæandrīna*, fem. of **mæandrīnus* adj.: see next. Cf. F. *méandrine*.] A genus of corals the surface of which somewhat resembles the convolutions of the human brain; also, a polype of this genus.

1838 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (ed. 5) 638 Where the laminæ take a serpentine direction, they are called Meandrina, or brain stone. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiii. § 560 Dense masses of Meandrinas and Astraeas.

Meandrine (mi͡æ·ndrin), *a.* Also **mæandrine**. [ad. mod.L. **mæandrīnus*, f. L. *mæandr-* MEANDER *sb.*] Characterized by windings; said esp. of corals belonging to the genus MEANDRINA.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 155 There are thus the simple and meandrine forms of the calicularly branched species. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 13 Rounded masses of meandrine coral with its brain like convolutions.

† **Meandrite** (mi͡æ·ndrəit). *Obs.* Also **mæandrite**. [f. L. *mæandr-* MEANDER *sb.* + -ITE. Cf. G. *mäandrit*, F. *méandrite* (Humboldt).] A coral belonging to the genus MEANDRINA.

1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 147 Its cells and tubes extend, as is the case with *mäandrites* or *madreporites*, in a parallel line from the surface. 1819 HELEN M. WILLIAMS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xvi. IV. 200 Small rocks of meandrites, madreporites, and other corals.

Meandrous (mi͡æ·ndrəs), *a.* Also 7 **mæandrous**. [f. MEANDER + -OUS.] Full of or characterized by windings and turnings; *esp.* of a river.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Meander*, *Meandrous* is used for crooked, or full of turnings. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 268 With whose vertuous rectitude Meandrous falshood is inconsistent. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bedfordsh.* I. (1662) 114 Ouse .. in this Shire, more Mæandrous then Mæander. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 86 (1740) 274 That, in the Prosecution of this meandrous Labyrinth, .. I may not .. be thought tedious. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 561 A river, flowing in a meandrous course. 1892 LD. LYTTON *Marah* 118 Desire's meandrous labyrinths among.

† **Mea·ndry**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MEANDER + -Y.] = prec.

1614 SIR A. GORGES tr. *Lucan* I. 14 The Trumpets (with their dreadfull notes Drawn through their hoarse Meandry throats). 1619 — tr. *Bacon's Wisdom Anc.* v. 15.

Meane, obs. f. MAIN *sb.*¹, MEAN, MESNE, MIEN.

† **Meaned**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MEAN *sb.* + -ED².] Furnished with or having means. Only with qualifying word, as *better meaned*.

1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* I. i, There's thy fellowe-Prentise, as good a Gentleman borne as thou art .. nay, and better mean'd.

† **Meanel**. *Obs.* See quot. (and cf. MENALD *a.*).

? *a* 1685 T. MORE in *Ray's Collect.* (E.D.S.) 55 *Meanels*, spots called flea-bits in white-coloured horses.

† **Meaner**¹. *Obs.* In 4 **mener**, 5 **menowre**, **menar**. [a. OF. *meeneur*, *moieneor*, *moyenneur*.] A mediator; an interpreter.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 409 Mark þe gospellour, Paule his disciple and his mener [L. *interpres Petri*]. *Ibid.* V. 397 Austyn .. com alonde wiþ fourty felawes and som meners [*interpretibus*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 333/1 Menowre, or medyatowre. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 747 Thow moder of all mercy, and the menar.

Meaner² (mī·nəɹ). ? *Obs.* [f. MEAN *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who means, intends, or purposes. Chiefly with qualifying adj. prefixed.

1580 LUPTON *Sivqila* 138 We haue the faithfullest meaners, and truest dealers, that are in all the world. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 25 So mischief fel upon the meaners crowne. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 490 If the meaner be not assured of

the goodnesse of it. his meaning is naught. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* I. i, A *Simile* seruant? This roome was built for honest meaners, that deliuer themselues hastily and plainely, and are gone. 1634 A. WARWICK *Spare Min.* (1637) 18 The good meaner hath two tongues. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 504 P 2 Your double Meaners are dispersed up and down thro' all Parts of Town or City where [etc.].

† **Mea·ner** 3. *Obs. rare.* [? Subst. use of comparative of MEAN *a.*[1]; or perh. f. MEAN *a.*[1] + -ER: cf. *commoner*.] One of the humbler class.

1602 WARNER *Alb Eng.* XII. lxx. (1612) 293 But of some meaners, that their liues haue ventured no lesse, Perform'd as much [etc.]. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 383 Lawyer, Justice, Gentleman or meaner do within the compasse of their places [etc].

Meaneschot, obs. Sc. form of MANCHET.

† **Meaness.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 meenesse. [f. MEAN *sb.*[2] (9) or MEANER[1]: see -ESS. Cf. OF. *moieneresse*.] A mediatress.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 306 *Mediatrix*, Menesse of men, and wassher of synnes, heyle kyngly virgyn.

Meanesse, obs. form of MEANNESS.

Meanie, obs. f. MANY; var. MEINIE *Obs.*

Meaning (mī·niŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Forms: 3–6 **mening(e,** 4–6 **menyng(e,** **meanyng(e,** (4 **meanyng, meneyng,** 5 **menying, meenyng,** 7 **meaninge**), 6– **meaning.** [f. MEAN *v.*[1] + -ING[1]: cf. OHG. *meinunga* (mod.G. *meinung*), MDu. *meninge* (mod.Du. *meening*).]

1. Intention, purpose. *arch.* † *Upon a meaning*: with the intention. † *A good meaning*: (*a*) a good intention, friendly disposition; (*b*) a 'good mind', a strong inclination (to do something).

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 474 It was myn entente To forthere trouthe And to be war from falsenesse.. this was myn menynge 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 254 Whan Collatin hath herd hire telle The menynge of hire trewe herte. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2315 Þe kyng knewe him and his menynge. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor* 1 10 Be ye perfecte in one mynde, and one meanynge 1585 SIR A POULET *Let to Walsingham* 27 Apr in *Letter-Bks* (1874) 11 This cloth of Estate was set up at the first coming hither of this Queen, upon a meaning that she should dine and sup ordinarily in that chamber *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. ii, Yet, if he knew our meanings, could he scape? 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 13 Lucanio had a good meaning to vtter his mind. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* I. ii. 190, I am no honest man, if ther be any good meaning toward you 1633 FORD *Broken H* IV. i, A man of single meaning 1781 COWPER *Ep Lady Austen* 98 A visit..made almost without a meaning, Produced a friendship. 1814 WORDSW *Excursion* IV. 1150 You .. Adore, and worship, when you know it not, Pious beyond the intention of your thought, Devout above the meaning of your will 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 206 Since we learnt our meaning here, To lift the woman's fall'n divinity. 1896 A. E HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* XXXIII, Sure, sure, if stedfast meaning, If single thought could save, The world might end to-morrow, You should not see the grave.

2. That which is intended to be or actually is expressed or indicated (See also DOUBLE MEANING.)

a. Of language, a sentence, word, etc.. The signification, sense, import; a sense, interpretation. Also, the intent, spirit as apart from the 'letter' (of a statement, law, etc.). † (*That*) *is to meaning*: (that) means

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 611 Þe menyng ys, 3if þou sweryst fals [etc] 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* II. xvii (1495) 41 Raphael is to meanynge the medycine of god. 1401 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 85 If we taken the gospel aftir the menynge *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* XXXIV 48 'Doughter, loue and worship youre husbonde ', that is to menying that ye shulde loue and doute youre husbonde *c* 1491 *Chast Goddes Chyld* 21 The fyrst feuer is callid a cotydian in whiche is properly in ghostly menyng a varyaunce of the herte 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 12 b, If this be the meaning of the lawe, then can no more the Spaniarde be chosen, then the Frencheman. 1625 BACON *Ess., Unity in Relig* (Arb.) 429 Termes, so fixed, as whereas the Meaning ought to gouerne the Terme, the Terme in effect gouerneth the Meaning 1671 MILTON *P. R* IV 516 That I [Satan] might learn In what degree or meaning thou art call'd The Son of God, which bears no single sence 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. III Wks. 1874 I. 63 Difficulties may be raised about the meaning, as well as the truth, of the assertion. 1843 MILL *Logic* (1865) II. 233 It may be good to alter the meaning of a word, but it is bad to let any part of the meaning drop. 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim.* 23 The confusion which arises between the different meanings of the same word.

b. That which a speaker or writer intends to express; the intended sense of (a person's) words.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16709 After hym in Englische y hit brought; Of his meninge y wot þe weye, But his fair speche can y nought seye *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 101, I will briefly declare the meaning of the Apostle. 1611 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* A iv b, I hope I haue hit of his meaning, though I vary from his wordes. 1841 J. H NEWMAN *Lett* (1891) II. 336 The Articles are to be interpreted, not according to the meaning of the writers, but .. according to the sense of the Catholic Church. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* vi. 161 You will be good enough not to misunderstand my meaning.

c. Of a dream, symbol, phenomenon, etc. † *In meaning that*: as a sign or token that. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 301 Ac god sent hem fode bi foules and by no fierse bestes, In menynge [cf. 1393 C. XVIII. 33 In tokenynge] þat meke þinge mylde þinge shulde fede. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 5 No bot 3e shuln shewe to me the sweuen, and the conlecturyng, or menyng, therof. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 11 If he haue no such Being, neither can the Sacrament haue any such meaning as wee all confesse it hath. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* viii. 15 When I .. had seene the vision, and sought for the meaning. 1708 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. Wks. 1721 I. 457 What is the meaning that this transparent Lady [*sc.* Hope] holds up her train in her left hand? for I find your women on Medals do nothing without a meaning 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I iv. 66 The Greeks had sought out the meaning of their myths.

d. Of an action, a state of things, etc

1828–32 WEBSTER s.v., What is the meaning of all this parade? 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud* (1883) IV. i. iii. 29 What could be the meaning of so sudden and so startling a transformation? 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* I. iv, What's the meaning of this disgraceful performance?

e. Ingeneralized use: Significance. *No-meaning*: nonsense.

1690 LOCKE *Hum Und.* III xi (1695) 288 He that hath Names without Ideas, wants Meaning in his Words. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 114 True No-meaning puzzles more than Wit. *a* 1800 COWPER *Ode to Apollo* 1, Those luckless brains That .. Indite much metre with much pains, And little or no meaning 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* i, As he passed the young lord he cast on him a look so full of meaning, that [etc.].

† **3.** Remembrance; only in phr. *to have, make meaning.* Also, a commemoration, memorial. *Obs.*

Cf MINNING, often occurring in ME. as a variant reading for this word.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 24748 Quen i ma mening o þat mild, Quat blis sco bred again vr bale. 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 5208 Lorde, have on me menyng 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8320 When þou has of þi syns meneyng 1503 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I 72 Atour he sal nocht ring Laurence at the saule messe nor menyngis, bot for the nobill and honorabill personis of the town.

† **4.** Mention. Only in phr *to make meaning*

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 8518 (Göttt) Childer Of þe quilk i make na mening here. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 26 Þei mak no meryng whan, no in what date. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XIII (*Marcus*) 14 Vthire twa, of quhame I wel here menyng ma.

† **5** Knowledge, understanding. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 138 'Ich haue no kynde knowyng', quaþ ich, 'ȝe mote kenne me bettere, By what wey hit wexith, and (wheder) out of my menyng'

† **Mea·ning,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. MEAN *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. MEAN; moaning, lamentation.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 63 On fuwuer wise us bihoueð turnen to him , on heorte, on festene, on wope, on meninge. 13 *Guy Warw.* (A) 4803 Biside him he herd a mening. Also it were a woman schricheing. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII 734 Madennys murnyt with gret menyng amang 1572 *Satir Poems Reform.* XXX 27 Dowglas . & gude Westirraw . with lytill meaning, fra the men be past.

Meaning (mī·niŋ), *sb.*[3] *Astr.* [f. MEAN *a.*[2] + -ING[1].] The motion of the sun in mean longitude.

1884 E J. STONE in *Observatory* 1 Jan. 3 And as we make no distinction in our theories between the real motion of the sun in longitude and that of the mean sun, the meaning of the real sun is fixed when [etc]

Meaning (mī·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MEAN *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. Having intention or purpose. Usually with qualifying word, as *better, well meaning*, etc.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* III (1887) 8 Some well meaning man 1633, 1681 Ill meaning [see ILL- B] 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV 343 At first , (and till I observed her meaning air, and heard her speak) I supposed that she had no very uncommon Judgment. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 134 One of them is, as little meaning of harm to any one as his mother.

2. That conveys or expresses meaning or thought; expressive, significant.

1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* V. (ed 2) 110 The motion of her lips, and meaning eye Pierce out the Idea her faint words deny. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* II, 'Had done business with him', said Mr Bonney with a meaning look. 1865 W G PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 115 The thoughtful expression of his large forehead and meaning eye. 1885 *Manch Exam.* 10 July 5/5 At this frank confession a meaning smile passed between Mr. Gladstone and Mr Childers.

Meaningful (mī·niŋfúl), *a.* [f. MEANING *vbl. sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Full of meaning or expression; significant. Hence **Mea·ningfully** *adv.*

1852 *Tait's Mag* XIX. 552 All the little meaningful gifts. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* XIII, It was a meaningful smile. 1890 SARAH J DUNCAN *Soc Departure* 262 Orthodocia glanced at me . meaningfully.

Meaningless (mī·niŋlĕs), *a.* [f. MEANING *vbl. sb.*[1] + -LESS] Without meaning or significatiion; devoid of expression; without purpose.

1797 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge*, Ill-digested, meaningless remarks. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XVI. XI, Rayless eyes . Glazed, fix'd, and meaningless. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* II x 138 Locke had a healthy contempt for the meaningless definitions . of the scholastic writers.

Hence **Mea·ninglessly** *adv.*; **Mea·ninglessness.**

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* i. § 7 16 The expense which is sacrificed in domestic vanities, if not absolutely and meaninglessly lost .. would [etc.]. 1853 — *Stones Ven.* III i. § 39 26 The modern decorative system .. united the meaninglessness of the veined marble with the evanescence of the fresco. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 436 It is not the monotony of life which destroys men, but its pointlessness its meaninglessness crushes them.

Meaningly (mī·niŋli), *adv.* [f. MEANING *ppl. a.* + -LY-] In a meaning manner; † in one's purpose or intention (*obs.*); intentionally, purposely; in mod. use chiefly, with significance of look, tone, gesture, etc.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. iv. 444 Who euer biddith openli ouȝwhere eny thing to be doon for a cause .. wole priueli and meyngli in the same bidding lijk thing be doon in othere placis .. where is the same cause. 1862 MRS H. WOOD *Channings* I, He spoke meaningly, as if preparing them for a surprise. 1866 G MEREDITH *Vittoria* XXXV, I do not believe that he . ever had the intention to betray us, or has done so in reality, that is, meaningly, of his own will 1894 H NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom* 56 Fixing his eyes meaningly upon her.

Meaningness (mī·niŋnĕs) [Formed as prec. + -NESS.] The attribute of having a meaning or intention; significance, expressiveness.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI li. 313 She looked . so silly ' and so full of unmeaning meaningness 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed 5) 108 Their [French ladies'] beauty consists rather in expression than in feature, but what with meaningness of look [etc] 1901 *Blackw Mag.* Nov 678/2, I was more than usually sensitive to the meaningness of their words.

Meanish (mī·niʃ), *a.* [f. MEAN *a* + -ISH.] Somewhat mean.

1831 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks 1857 VI 42 Dr Parr . lost nothing in our esteem by shewing a meanish exterior.

† **Mea·nless,** *a.*[1] *Obs rare* [f. MEAN *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Having no mean: **a.** Immoderate, extreme. **b.** Performed without the aid of means or instrumentality.

1587 T HUGHES *Misf. of Arthur* I ii, Loe, here the loue that stirres this meanlesse hate. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 130 Since his [Christ's] ascention into heauen, meanlesse miracles are ceased.

Meanless (mī·nlĕs), *a.*[2] ? *Obs.* [f MEAN *v.*[1] + -LESS.] Meaningless.

1739 G OGLE *Gualtherus & Griselda* 69 With sundry meanless Items, quaint and old 1832 J M REYNOLDS *Miserrimus* (1833) 29 The most meanless phrases of formal intercourse.

† **Mea·nly,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* In 2 **mænelik,** 3–4 **menelich.** [aphetic f. OE. *gemǽnelic*, f *gemǽne* (see I-MENE) + *-lic* -LY[1]] Common, general

c 1200 ORMIN 2503 All wass mænelike þing Whatt littless se þezȝ haffdenn. *a* 1300 in *Rel Ant.* I. 282 Ich i-leve in Ihesu Crist oure meneliche loverd

† **Meanly,** *a*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. MEAN *a.*[2] + -LY[1].] Moderate.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I pr. VI 19 (Camb MS.) By lyghte and Meenelyche remedyes [L. *mediocribus fomentis*].

Meanly (mī·nli), *a*[3] *rare*—[1]. [f. MEAN *a.*[1] + -LY[1].] = MEAN *a.*[1]

1827 CAPT. HARDMAN *Waterloo* 2 Away I ran into his meanly old board

Meanly (mī·nli), *adv.*[1] [f. MEAN *a.*[1] + -LY[2]]

1. Indifferently, ill, poorly, badly; with mean attire or equipment.

1587 FLEMING *Contn Holinshed* III. 1959/2 Sir William Hamilton, and James Leirmonth .. whose message was so meanlie liked, that they were faine to send an herald into Scotland for other ambassadors. 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* III 170 They are passing rich, yet go they very meanly attired 1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq Granada* (1672) 163 [Many of Shakspere's plays] were so meanly written, that the Comedy neither caus'd your mirth, nor the serious part your concernment. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV 55, I think, my dear, I am not meanly off. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm Eng. Hist* II vi, Their towns were meanly built and more meanly fortified 1763 — *Sp Fox's L. India Bill* Wks 1842 I 300 Ministers. caused persons meanly qualified to be chosen directors 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* lxviii, A rather pretty looking woman, but . meanly dressed

2 With reference to rank, state in life, etc : Basely, lowlily.

1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, IV iii. 37 His daughter meanly haue I matcht in marriage. 1674 EVELYN *Diary* 22 July, She was much censur'd for marrying so meanly, being herselfe allied to the Royal family 1765 BICKERSTAFF *Maid of Mill* I. v. 10 To what purpose could a man of his distinction cast his eyes on a girl, poor, meanly born? 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* IX. 1135 I' the very breast of Jove, no meanlier throned!

3. In a way that shows a mean or base disposition, or a small mind; shabbily; sordidly, niggardly, stingily, illiberally.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. ii, He that's a vilaine, or but meanely sowl'd 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P* I. 436 Nor will I meanly tax her constancy 1784 MANN in *Le t Lit Men* (Camden) 428 That M Lavoisier should meanly appropriate to himself Mr Cavendish's excellent discovery 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der* IV, We cannot speak a loyal word and be meanly silent in the same moment.

4. *To think meanly of*: to have a mean estimate of; to characterize in one's thoughts of little worth.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 387 Thinke the meanlier of us when we thinke the highliest of ourselves 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n Man* I i, Can Olivia think so meanly of my honour?

† **Meanly,** *adv.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: see MEAN *a.*[2] Also 4 **menly,** 6 **mennly.** [f. MEAN *a.*[2] + -LY[2].]

1. In the mean or middling degree or manner; half way between two extremes; moderately, tolerably; fairly, moderately well.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 31 He.. synneþ not menely but greuously. *c* 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2694 Fleshe soffte of disposicioun, Or meenely sharp and of mene stature. 1533 MORE *Confut* Wks. 808/2 A church of folke, not menely good, but of folk so good, so pure, & so cleane, that [etc] 1548–77 VICARY *Anat* ii. (1888) 20 Strong, and tough, meanly betweene hardenes and softnes. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (1841) 42 Canst thou read? *Nich.* Forsooth, though none of the best, yet meanly. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 41 He that is but meanly read in our Chronicles, needs not to be instructed. 1763 MURDOCH in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 182 When a meanly-refrangible ray passes from water into air.

b. At a moderate speed, neither fast nor slow.
1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1141, I asked them how many leagues from Toro to Cairo,—they told me 7 days journey going meanly

2. With express or implied limitation: Only moderately; not above the average; hence (coalescing with MEANLY *adv.*[1] 1), slightly, indifferently, poorly.
1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I. xv. 101 They are set on a row.. in an ouen verie meanly warme. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* Pref 30 In the Reign of Domitian,..Poetry was but meanly cultivated, but Painting eminently flourish'd 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 327 He shews himself to be very meanly skill'd in the Fathers.
b *Not meanly*: in no slight degree. So also *more than meanly*.
1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 59 My wife, not meanely prowd of two such boyes 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass.* II. xiv. (1674) 159 It would have been more than meanly pleasing to the Literati. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* II (1671) 242 Laud . was not meanly offended, as he had good reason to be

Meanness[1] (mī·nines). [f. MEAN *a*[1] + -NESS.]
1. The condition of being mean; lowness or humbleness of rank, birth, etc.; lowliness; insignificance.
1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* CXCVII 1226 Let vs learne to acknowledge our meanesse with all humilitie. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 97 Without soaring above the meanes wherein they were born 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* XIII I 358 The rusticity of his appearance and manners still betrayed in the most elevated fortune the meanness of his extraction 1886 SPURGEON *Treas Dav.* Ps. CXXXVI. 170 Reaching downward even to beasts and reptiles, it is, indeed, a boundless mercy, which knows no limit because of the meanness of its object. 1900 H. W. C. DAVIS in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July 561 The meanness of his birth.
2. Weakness, deficiency, inferiority; slightness, scantness. Of physical things: Littleness, smallness. Also *pl.*
1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop* (Arb.) 19 To the meanesse of whose learning I thoughte it my part to submit my stile 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V XXXI § 3 The Ministers greatnes or meannesse of knowledge to do other things. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 28 Nor to scoff at the meanness of his understanding. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) II 82 The great purpose that brought Christ out of his Father's bosom, and clothed him with the infirmities and meannesses of our nature. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1776) IV. 64 We suffer greater injuries from the contemptible meanness of the one [the mouse], than the formidable invasions of the other [the elephant]. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser II *Product Mod. Art.* The large eye of genius saw in the meanness of present objects their capabilities of treatment 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks* I 84 The associations of moral sublimity and beauty seem to throw a veil over the physical meannesses.
3. Want of mental or moral elevation or dignity; littleness of character or mind; baseness.
1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj* 263 This doth not proceed from any abject baseness or meanness of spirit 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 103 Lives there a Man so dead to Fame, who dares To think such Meanness? 1878 M. C. JACKSON *Chaperon's Cares* II VIII. 91 His dastardly soul would stoop to the lowest depths of meanness.
b. In *pl.* Instances of this; mean acts
1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. iv, To descend to the meannesses of frightening children and old women 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I 23 The little one never told him about sharp words and petty meannesses.
4. Poorness of appearance or equipment. Of literary or artistic production: Poverty of style, execution, or design; want of grandeur, nobility, etc.
a 1656 BP. HALL *Anthem Christmas Day* Rem. Wks. (1660) 436 The King of Gods in meanness dress. 1672 DRYDEN *Def. Epil* Ess (ed. Ker) I. 173 [Jonson] when he trusted himself alone, often fell into meanness of expression. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 419 (Florence), I doubt however whether this Figure be not of a later Date by the Meanness of the Workmanship 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 104, I found their students assiduously copying the hard atrocities and cold meannesses of their own David. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 155 Richtenschwyl and its precincts are very pretty, notwithstanding the meanness of most of the houses 1852 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 285 Its intrinsic meanness as a composition
5. Sordid illiberality; niggardliness, stinginess.
1755 in JOHNSON. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I *Old & New Schoolm.*, All this [is] performed with a careful economy, that never descends to meanness 1822 J. MACDONALD *Mem. J. Benton* 520 He carefully shunned both meanness and imprudent expenditure.

†**Mea·nness**[2]. *Obs.* [f. MEAN *a*.[2] + -NESS.] The condition of being between two extremes, moderateness in size or other qualities.
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. II. (1495) 861 Yf the matere of clerenesse is meane it chaungeth somtyme to thykenesse and drynesse of erthe soo that it passe not and gooth not beyonde meanesse of erthe. *c* 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2555 Visage rounde boody hool and right, With meenesse of the heed is good in ech wyght 1598 FLORIO, *Lepidezza*, luke warmth, meanness, between hot and cold

†**Meanor.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. Aphetic f. DEMEANOUR.
a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I (1693) 108 If the Testimony of that Lady be true . I do not shuffle it over as if his Meanor to the Lord Marquess were not a little culpable.

Meano(u)r, obs. forms of MANURE *sb*

†**Means**, *sb Obs rare*[−1]. [f. MEAN *v.*[1]; the form perh. represents the 3rd pers. sing.] Meaning.
1656 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini, Pol. Touchstone* 404 The means of this was soon understood by the French, English and Italians.

Means: see MEAN *sb.*[2]

Meant (ment), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of MEAN *v.*[1]] In senses of the vb. (q.v. for the predicative uses); *rarely* attributive, exc. with prefixed adv. (usually hyphened) as in *well-, ill-, kindly-meant*.
1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* II. 284 Wrath yet remains, tho' strength his fabric leaves, And the meant hiss, the gasping mouth deceives.
†b. (Well) intentioned. *Obs. rare.*
c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI 1041, I haiff spokyn with lord Clyffurd that knycht, Wyth thair chyftanys weill menyt for your lyff.

Mean time, mea·ntime, *sb.* and *adv.* [Properly two words (see MEAN *a.*[4] and TIME *sb.*), and still often so written in the phrases, less frequently when used alone as an adv.]
A. as *sb.*, chiefly in various adverbial phrases.
1. *In the mean time.* a. During or within the time which intervenes between one specified period or event and another; while something is going on, 'at the same time', 'all the while'. †Also, in the same sense, *in mean time, in that (this, which*, etc.) *mean time.* †*In the mean time of*: during.
1340 *Ayenb.* 36 Hi [*sc* hire bestes] sterueþ ine mene-time: do oþre ine hare stede ase moche worþ. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* ix 1 In the mene tyme [Vulg *interea*] *c* 1400 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 946 In thys mene tyme whyle [etc.]. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntis* (Roxb.) 20 In the mene tyme of hyr preyer They rent hyr flesh on every syde. 1502 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen VII* (Rolls) II. 108 In the moyne time he wold commune with the lord Nasso *c* 1580 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (1557) 42 Wherfore (in meane tyme whyle they were counselling) he [etc.] 1596 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, In the whiche meane tyme not one of them all miscaryed 1575–6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* II 479 Eftir the committing of the forsaidis oppressionis in the menetyme of his being at the said Lord Regent complening thairupoun 1638 H. SPELMAN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 155 In the mean tyme you would applie your self to the antientest Authors. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort Country-Maid* (1741) I 112 In mean time the People, surpris'd at what had happened, crowded to the Altar 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 264 The uses..which only take place in the meantime, and until the appointment is made. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I 467 In the meantime the king would be an object of aversion and suspicion to his people.
b. Used (like *at the same time*, etc.) in adversative or concessive sense: While this is true; still, nevertheless. ? *Obs.*
1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit* (1851) 141 If ought hurt us, the fault is ours, in mistaking the evil for good in the mean time, we owe praise to the Maker. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 82 Some who making a shew of pastimes, doe in the meane time under that pretence entertaine most dangerous plottes. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Serm.* II 113 In the mean time, there are many habits of thought [etc.] 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 49 In the meantime, you know that my father [etc.]
†2. Without prep. *The mean time, this mean time*: = 'in the mean time', 1 a. *Obs.*
c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi (*Magdalena*) 986 Þe mentyme þe magdelaine criste in his luf sa cane inflame, þat [etc.] *c* 1450 *Lyfe St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1745 Bot all þis meen tyme, nyghtes and dayes, Cuthbert for þair heele prayes. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 533 To be justified the meane time, or hereafter to bee glorified and liue by them 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iv. 25. 1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 91 While the mean time the just and godlike kind From heav'n and earth alike hard measure find
3. *For the mean time*: so long as the interval lasts. Also predicatively: Intended to serve for the interim.
1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXVIII. 263 Whan he was yeue to ony occupacion he left al other thyng for the mene tyme and tendid therto 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 305 Tho the ryssynge of the body be delayed for a season, the soule neuertheles shall for the meane tyme haue a pleasaunt & a swete lyfe 1897 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/2 This order was for the meantime.
4. *attrib.* Provisional, temporary. *rare.*
1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 755 Praise and blame Of what he said grew pretty nigh the same—Meantime awards to meantime acts. 1873 — *Red Cott Nt.-cap* 1322 The lost sheep's meantime amusements.
B. *adv.*
1 = *In the mean time* A. 1 a.
1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. 1 169 Meane time, receiue such welcome at my hand, As Honour.. may Make tender of, to thy true worthinesse 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 501 What auaileth it to abstaine from eating and drinking, if meane time we eate and deuour vp our brethren? 1632 HOLLAND *Cyrupædia* 144 Meane time whiles they came togither, those foreriders who had skowred the plaines, brought with them certaine men 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. VII, Mean-time, evidently offended [he] conversed only with the gentlemen 1824 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 201, I . trusted that, meantime, a kind and generous heart would resist the effect of fatal opinions. 1842 ORDERSON *Creol* VIII. 76 The ladies, meantime, were on the *qui vive*. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. 259 Meantime where was Lord Palmerston?
†2. = *In the mean time*, A. 1 b. *Obs.*
1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* Ded. 5 Were my worth greater, my duety would shew greater, meane time, as it is, it is bound to your Lordship 1682 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* 64 Mean time, it may be said in general, that part of those Rules [etc.].

Mean tone, mea·ntone. *Music.* [MEAN *a.*[4]] a. (As two words.) The averaged or standard interval (half-way between a greater and less major second) which is the basis of the system of tuning in vogue before the introduction of 'equal temperament'. b. *attrib.* or *adj.* (= MESOTONIC), as in *meantone interval, system, temperament.*
1799 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 150 The system of mean tones, the *sistema participato* of the old Italian writers, still frequently used in tuning organs. 1884 J. LECKY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 72 It will be convenient to take equal temperament as the standard of comparison, and to measure the meantone intervals by the number of equal Semitones they contain. *Ibid.*, In the meantone system the interval G♯–E♭ is sharper than the perfect Fifth by nearly one-third of a Semitone.

Meanus, obs. form of MENACE *sb.*

Mean while, mea·nwhile, *sb.* and *adv.* [Properly two words (see MEAN *a.*[2] and WHILE *sb.*), and still often so written (cf. MEAN TIME).]
A. *sb.*, chiefly in advb. phrases.
1. *In the mean while.* a. = 'in the mean time' as in MEAN TIME A. 1 a. Also †*in (that, this, which*, etc.) *mean while*, †*in mean while*, †*in the mean(s whiles.*
c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1148 Þan bobe partiȝes.. made hem alle merie in þe mene while. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 570 On this book he swoor anoon She gilty was, and in the meene whiles An hand hym smoot vpon the nekke boon — *Friar's T.* 147 In this meene while, This ȝeman gan a litel for to smyle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3102 Ho.. staryt O þat stoute with hire stepe Ene, There most was hir mynd in þat mene qwhile. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 286 In the mean whiles it fortuned that [etc.] 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 285 Archbishop Baldwin went into the Holy Lande and died without returne in which meane while the Chapele of Hakington . was.. demolished 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 147 b, And where in the meanes whiles lurketh then the law that is written within, in the hartes of the faythfull? 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, IV. v, We in meanwhile, madam, must take advice How [etc.]. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xxxiv, Yet now in this so happie a meane while 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 11 And in this meane while, . when the Senate thought good there should be but one Consul created namely Cn. Pompeius 1628 E. BLOUNT in Earle *Microcosm.* To Rdr (Arb.) 18 In the meanwhile, I remaine Thine Ed. Blovnt 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 235 In the mean while, my Lord pursu'd the Enemies Army 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 101 Upon this subject I will in my next Number make an appeal In the meanwhile let me pride myself a little on the circumstance [etc.].
†b. *In the mean while that*: during the time that. *Obs.*
1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXXXIX. 118 The emperesse in the mene whyle that the bataylle dured escaped fro thens and went vnto oxenford
c. In adversative or concessive use; cf. MEAN-TIME 1 b.
1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xlviii § 13 We pray that God would turne them away from vs, owing in the meane while this deuotion to the Lord our God, that [etc.]. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxix. 368 In the meanwhile we may regard him simply as a great author
†2. *The mean while* = 'in the mean while', A. 1 a. Also *this, that mean while(s, all this mean while, all that mean while during. Obs*
c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 50 Lay al þis mene while Troylus, Recordynge his lesson in þis manere. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 590/14 *Interea*, the mene whyle 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. iii. 79 The meane whyle that this knyght was makyng hym redy to departe [etc.] 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* 20 b, Al that meane while duryng, [they] had a priest that could not speake 1654 EARL MONM tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 363 But the United Provinces lost not the opportunity this mean whiles which offered it self so favourably to them. 1658 — tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 40 Generall Zaune, was this mean while gone from Corfu.
3. *For the mean while* = 'for the mean time': see MEAN TIME A. 3.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 448 Ther was hir refut for the meene while.
4. Subst. use of the adv. (see B. 1). *rare*[−1].
1878 W. R. GREG *Enigmas Life* 191 The long ages of the Meanwhile.
B. *adv.* (Cf. MEAN TIME.)
1. = *In the mean while*, A. 1 a.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 332/2 Mene whyle, *interim*. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXVIII. 1, The just meane while shall in Jehovah's presence Play, sing, and daunce. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i 408 Let the lawes of Rome determine all, Meane while I am possest of that is mine 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i 99 Meanwhile the Squire was on his way, The Knight's late Orders to obey. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. VI, Mean while I'll draw up my Numidian Troops, And, as I see Occasion, favour thee 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. x 113 The archbishop meanwhile had returned from his adventurous expedition.
2. = *In the mean while*, A. 1 c.
1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 539 Meane-while, the time, and cause, and measure of this anger in Ionas, I thinke, are worthie to be blamed. 1837 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Justif.* 277 Meanwhile, the really primitive and apostolic and catholic doctrine was that of the Reformers 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th C. II. 443 Meanwhile, however, one characteristic of the English sentimentalists must be noticed.

Meany(e, obs. ff. MANY; var. ff. MEINIE.

†**Meapte.** *Obs.* [? A blundered adaptation of L. *meātus* or F. *méat.*] = MEATUS.
1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 11 Of the more vehement force, of the breath, followeth necessarily, all the meaptes to be clenzed. *Ibid.* 13 b, Keepe your bedde for two or three houres after, lest the small meaptes being opened, a soddaine alteracion may happen.

Mear(e: see MARE *sb.*, MERE *sb*, *a.*, and *v.*

Mearaltie, obs. form of MAYORALTY.

Mearch, obs. form of MARCH *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Mearl, obs. form of MARROW.

Mearl(e, variants of MERLE.

Mearlew muse, variant of MURLIMEWS *Obs.*

Mearmayde, obs. form of MERMAID.

Meary, obs. form of MERRY *a.*

Mease (mīz). Forms: 5–6 **mayse**, 5, 6, 9 **meise**, 6–8 **mese**, 6, 9 **maise**, 6–9 **mease**, 7 **mase**, **mes**, 7–9 **mesh**, **maze**, 9 **mais**, **maize**, **maze**, **meas**, **meash**, 7- **mease**. [a. OF. *meise*, *maise* barrel (or some other receptacle) for herrings (in 14th c. latinized *meisa*); of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *meisa* bundle, box (MHG. *meise* barrel for herrings, mod.G. dial. *meise* basket), MLG., MDu. *mêse* barrel for herrings, ON. *meiss* box, basket (MSw. *mes*, *mese*, Sw. dial. *mes*, *meis*, MDa. *mees*), ? cogn. w. Lith. *máisza-s* bag.] A measure for herrings, equal to five 'hundreds' (usually 'long hundreds' varying in different localities: see quots.).

In N. Devon the number is 612, i. e. four times 153, app. suggested by John xxi. 11 (see E. D. D.).

1469 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm* App. v. 306 He shal pay for every meise so solde xii *d.* 1535 in *Mem Fountains Abb.* (Surtees) 259, x mayses allic. rub. distribut' dictis pauperibus. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign*, *Mese*, of herring, conteinis fiue hundreth. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 122 Such store of fishe as pleaseth god to send, sometimes x meises, sometimes xij. xvj. or xx meises. 1613 in *Lex Scripta of Isle of Man* (1819) 100 An anncyent Statute in this Isle for paying of Custom Heyrings (called Castle Mazes). *c* 1682 J COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 107 [They] take sometimes 60 Mesh at a Tide, which are three Lasts of Herrings 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 190 A boat will catch 6 maze of herrings in a night, each 500. 1883 S WALPOLE *Brit. Fish Trade* (Fish. Exhib. Lit. I) 37 In Ireland and the Isle of Man herrings are measured by the mease, which contains 525 fish. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxxviii, I took more fish by many meshes than I could ever consume. 1894 — *Manxman* 226 Ten maise of this sort for the last lot. 1905 *Whitaker's Alm*, *Weights & M*, Herrings are sold . on the .. Isle of Man, and in Ireland, by the Maze, which contains 5 long hundreds of 123 each.

Mease, var. MESE *Obs.*, MESS *sb.* and *v.*

Measelen, -line, obs. forms of MASLIN [1] and [2].

Meash, obs. form of MASH, MEASE, MESH.

Meashie, obs. form of MESHY.

Measle (mī z'l), *sb.* Forms: 5 **masyl**, **mazil**, **meselle**, **-ylle**, 6 **measel**, **meazell**, 7 **meazil**, **-le**, 9 **measle**. *Pl.* 4 **maseles**, 4–6 **mesels**, 5 **meazeles**, **meseles**, 6 **maisils**, **massels**, **maysilles**, **meselles**, 6–7 **masels**, **measel(l)s**, 7 **maisels**, **mazels**, **measil(l)s**, 7–8 **meazels**, **-les**, 7– **measles**. [ME. *maseles* pl., cogn. w. OHG. (? and OS) *masala*, occurring as gloss to L. *flemen*, i.e. *phlegmon* blood-blister (MHG. *masel(e*, MLG. *masele*, *massele*, MDu. *masel* fem., blood-blister, pustule, spot on the skin; also in pl. measles; mod Du. *mazelen* measles); a related form occurs in MDu. and mod G. *masern* pl, measles; for the Scandinavian forms see MEASLINGS. For other derivatives of the Teut. root **mas-*, **mǣs-*, expressing the notion of 'spot' or 'excrescence', see MAZER.

It is possible that the word may have come into Eng. from continental LG For its existence in OE. there is no other evidence than the occurrence, in a 12th c. MS, of *mæslesceaf* as a spelling of *mælsceafa* MALSHAVE. The phonetic development is irregular normally the modern form should be **mazel* (cf. HAZEL [1], for which spellings like *hesel*, *heasle* occur in the 15–16th c.). That the dialectal form *measle* appears in literary English may be due to a mistaken association of this word with MESEL leper, a similar confusion occurred in MHG., where *maselsucht* (etymologically 'measles') was often used for *miselsucht* leprosy]

1. *pl.* († in 15th c. also *sing*). A specific infectious disease of man (in medical Latin called *Rubeola* and *Morbilli*), characterized by an eruption of rose-coloured papulæ arranged in irregular circles and crescents, preceded and accompanied by catarrhal and febrile symptoms; it rarely attacks the same person twice. (Often referred to as one of the diseases incident to childhood, although it frequently attacks adults.) The plural form is now usually construed as a *sing.*

German (formerly also *false*, *French*, *hybrid*) *measles*: a contagious disease (*Roseola epidemica* or *Rubella*) distinct from measles, but resembling it in some of its symptoms.

c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw* (MS. Arundel 220) in Wright *Voc.* 161 *Rugeroles*, maseles [*c* 1300 *MS Camb.* maselinges]. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 707/25 *Hec serpedo*, a mesylle. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 328/2 *Masyl*, or *mazil*, sekenesse. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 237/1 A Meselle; *serpedo.* 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. cxiv, At that season ther wer the Meazelles soo strong, & in especiall amongis Ladies & Gentilwemen, that sum died of that sikeness. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (? 1541) 80 b, Purpilles, measels, and small pockes. *c* 1560 *Misogonus* III iii. 49 (Brandl), I can cure the Agwe, the Massels and the french pocke. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xvii. 27 It is good..against..the small Pockes and Meselles. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 813 Fumitory..is good against the meazels. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1248 From whence they start up chosen vessels, Made by contact, as men get measles. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3224/3 The Princess of Piedmont is fallen ill of the Meazles. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. I. 250 The Small Pox, Meazles, and pestilential Fevers. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 28 The Measles usually makes its appearance at the commencement of the year 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 143 Measles is decidedly infectious.

attrib. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xiv, The measles like eruption [of typhus fever] appeared about the fifth day. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* II. 148 The rash for a time may be suggestive of Scarlet Fever, but sooner or later it usually conforms more to the measles type.

b. *pl.* The pustules characteristic of this disease; † formerly sometimes applied to the pustules of eruptive diseases generally.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX ix. (1495) 870 Colour of skynne chaungyth for streyte contynuaunce of the skynne · as it fareth ofte in Mesels: Pockes. woundes: botches and brennynge. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 277/2 Others take a fether, and dippe it in the saide water, and therwith they annoynte all the Measells of the Face when they are come forth. 1685 *Cooke's Mellif. Chirurg* VI. II. IX. (ed. 4) 214 Those little Pustles in the skin, with a deep redness .are called Measles. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom Med.* (1790) 241 About the sixth or seventh day from the time of sickening, the measles begin to turn pale on the face.

¶ **c.** In exclamatory phrase. ? *nonce-use.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth Fair* III. iv, Why the meazills, should you stand heere, with your traine [etc.].

2. *pl.* († formerly also *sing*) A disease in swine, produced by the scolex of the tapeworm; in later use, a similar disease in other animals.

[This application of the word arose from a misinterpretation of the adj. *mesel* 'leprous' (see MEASLE *a*) as used to designate swine suffering from this disease]

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Hogges* (1627) 273 Poultry dung, which also is ill for hogs, and will increase a measel among them 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 107 Such setled curnels like vnto the mazels of a swine. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (1640) 93 The Swyne dyed of the Measils. 1793 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XIX. 299 Is the small pox known among sheep? It is a little known, but not at all common.—Called the measles 1844 STEPHENS *Bk of Farm* II. 245 Pigs are subject to a cutaneous disease called measles, which is supposed to render the flesh unwholesome.

b. The scolex or cysticercus which produces this disease. Also *attrib.* in *measle-disease.*

1863 AITKEN *Sci & Pract. Med.* (ed 2) II 94, 95 The first animal he experimented on died from a violent attack of the measle disease; and on dissection the muscles were found filled with measles, or imperfectly developed *scolices* 1901 OSLER *Princ. & Pract. Med* (ed 4) 367 The measles are more readily overlooked in beef than in pork, as they do not present such an opaque white colour

3. *pl.* 'A disease of trees which causes the bark to become rough and irregular, and the branch finally to die' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also *sing.* a blister or excrescence on a tree. ? *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 539 Oliue hath another greefe and sorance called in Latin Clavus, Fungus or Patella (*i. a* Knur, Puffe, Meazil or Blister) 1611 FLORIO, *Chiauo*, a meazell or blister growing on trees. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy New Eng.* 190 Their fruit trees are subject to two diseases, the Meazels, and lowsiness 1679 EVELYN *Sylva* XXVII (ed. 3) 141 Trees (especially Fruit-bearers) are infested with the Measels 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 392

4. *pl* In *Photography.* Cf. MEASLY *a* 3.

1876 [see MEALINESS]

† **Mea·sle**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms· 5–6 **mesel**, 6 **masyl**, **meazel**, **messell(e**, **mesyl**, **mys(s)ell**, 7 **meazell**, **measle** [A particular application of MESEL *a.*, leprous; the later spelling proceeds from association with MEASLE *sb.*] Of swine, their flesh: Affected with 'measles', measly

[1398: see MEASLED *a*] *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* II 264 Yit teynd thou not thi mesel swyne? 1519 in *Surtees Misc* (1888) 33 For sellyng messell pork xx d. 1547 BOORDE *Introd Knowl* XXVIII. (1870) 195 Masyl baken, and sardyns, I do eate and sel. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet*, etc. (1675) 347 Where Meazel Porks are sold at Rumford. *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* V. Wks. 1873 I. 363 The kell of a meazell hog.

Measle (mī z'l), *v.* Also 7 **meazel**, **meazle**, **mezle** [f. MEASLE *sb*]

1. *trans.* To infect with measles

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Pied d'oison*, Goose-foot, wild Orache; called also Swinesbane, because it kills, or meazels, the Swine which eat of it. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale of Trumpet* lv, Though the wishes that Witches utter Can Send styes in the eye—and measle the pigs 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Measle*, to infect with measles.

2. *transf.* To cover as with 'measles' or spots.

In quot. 1678 there is a reference to MESEL *sb*, leper

1638 WENTWORTH 23 May in *Straforde Lett* (1739) II. 173, I was so damnably bitten with Midges, as my Face is all mezled over ever since. 1885 D. KER in *Libr. Mag.* (U. S) Sept 219 A tall, sallow fellow, measled all over with brass buttons.

absol. 1678 BUTLER *Hud* III. i. 319 With Cow itch meazle like a Leper.

3. *intr.* To develop the eruption of measles. *colloq.*

Mod. 'The child is measling nicely'. 'The baby measled at the same time' (Dr. W. Sykes).

Measled (mī z'ld), *ppl. a.* Forms: 4 **meselyd**, 5 **maselyd**, **mesellod**, 6 **meseld**, **-led**, **meseled**, 6–7 **measeled**, 6–8 **meazeled**, 7 **messeled**, **misellod**, 7–8 **meazled**, 6– **measled**. [f. MEASLE *sb.*, *a.*, and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Infected with measles.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 281 Mecte that is soone corrupte as of meselyd hogges *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 329/1 Maselyd, *serpiginosus.* 1499 *Maldon, Essex, Court Rolls* (Bundle 58, no. 1ᵛ), Meselled hog. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 52 Thy measeled bacon. 1647 *New Haven Col. Rec.* (1857) I. 342 [He] objected against on of the hoggs wᶜʰ was misellod. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 214 A Pestilential Sow, a meazeled Pork, On the foundation has been long at work. 1880 J. JEKYLL *Corr* (1894) 144 We dined at A. Ellis's last week with the Poodle who has buried his measled Majesties. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 114 By the use of measled meat.

2. Spotted.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 213 One speckled fish is called the poyson fish, tis shaped like a Tench, but meazled 1706 PHILLIPS, *Measled*, full of Meazles, Spots, or Blotches.

† **3.** *fig.* Poor, 'scurvy'. (Cf. MEASLY 4.)

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks (Grosart) III. 191 That meazild inuention of the Goodwife my mothers finding her daughter in the ouen, where [etc.]

Hence † **Mea sledness**, measled condition.

1611 COTGR, *Sursemure*, the measeldnesse of Hogs.

† **Mea·sling**, *vbl. sb.* [f. MEASLE *v.* + -ING [1].] Infection with measles.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 41 And diligent Cislye, my dayrie good wench, make cleanly his cabben, for measling and stench.

Measlings (mī zliŋz), *sb. pl.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **maselinges**, 7 **meslings**, 9 **mezlings**, **mizzlings**. (See E. D. D.) [Early ME. *maselinges*, f. (? Eng. or LG.) *masel* MEASLE *sb.* + -ING [1]. Cf Da. *mæslinger* pl. (recorded from the 16th c), Sw. *messling*, *masling*, mod Icel. *mislingar* pl, measles.

The formation has not been found exc in Eng. and in Scandinavian; it is unlikely to have arisen independently in those two branches of Teut.; it may have belonged to early MLG, and thence have passed into Eng. and Da.]

The measles.

c 1300 *Gloss W de Bibbesw.* (MS. Camb) in Wright *Voc.* 161 *Rugeroles* [glossed] maselinges [*c* 1325 *MS Arundel* 220 maseles] 1671 SKINNER *Etymol Ling Angl* I ii, *Meslings*, vox agro Linc usitatissima vide *Measels* 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Measlings*, measles

Measly (mī zli), *a* Also 8 **meazly**, 8–9 **measley.** [f. MEASLE *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of or pertaining to measles; resembling measles.

1782 W. HEBERDEN *Comm* VII (1806) 20 Distinguished from the measley efflorescence. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) I 356 The measley tubercles which form the second [kind of hydatids, in swine] 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* III 576 A dark measly rash.

2. Of swine, their flesh: Affected with measles. (Cf. MEASLE *a.*, MEASLED *ppl. a*)

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 89 She saw a Measly Hog come and Wash in the Water. 1747 MRS GLASSE *Cookery* XXI 161 If you find little Kernels in the Fat of the Pork, like Hail-shot 'tis measly, and dangerous to be eaten 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh* 5 What's the grub to-morrow? Measly pork again.

3. Spotty In *Photography* (See quot. 1876.)

1876 ABNEY *Instr. Photogr* (ed 3) 110 The result would be 'measly' or mealy prints—i e prints in which minute red spots alternate with darker ones in the shadows after fixing 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull* IV 254 The remainder, after even an hour's soaking were only a very measley brown 1898 TALMAGE in *Chr Herald* (N Y) 5 Jan 4/4 The slushy custards; the jaundiced or measly biscuits.

4. *slang.* Poor, contemptible, of little value.

1872 *Punch* 27 July 39/2 That was a fine old hen but the others were a measly lot 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 302 Greenwich, where they take you girls for a measly day's holiday once a year.

Comb 1869 ALDRICH *Story of Bad Boy* 29 A measly-looking little boy with no shoes.

Measne, obs form of MESNE

Meason, ? variant of MAISON *Obs.*, house

a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) II 423/1 [A bishop ought] To spende in tyme and season, And so to kepe his meason

Meason, obs. Sc. form of MASON *sb.*

Mea·sondue. *Obs* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 **masondewe**, 4-5 **mesondieu**, (*pl.* **-deux**, **-dieux**), 5 **mayson-**, **mesondewe**, 5–6 **masendewe**, **maysyndew**, 6 **masone dew**, **massindewe**, **meason de dieu**, **masoun de Dieu**, 6–8 **measondue**, 7–9 **maisondieu**, 8 **massondew**, **measondieu.** [a OF. *meson-dieu*, *maison-Dieu*, lit. house of God. Cf. F. *hôtel-Dieu* (HOTEL 1 c).] A hospital or poor-house.

1354-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 555 Rogero de Esshe cooperienti super le Mesondieu. 1362 LANGL. *P Pl.* A. VIII 28 Treuþe .. Bad hem make Meson deu [1377 B. VII. 26 mesondieux] þer-with Meseyse to helpe. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3038 Mynsteris and masondewes they malle to the erthe 1429-30 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 78 To ye mesondieu of sint kateryne .. for yair enornments xx l. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 315/2 A meson Dewe founded by him by oure licence, in the seid Toune of Bockyng. 1470 *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 144 Pauperibus manentibus in Masyndew 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 468 There is a Bedehouse or Massindewe of poure folkes. 1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c 21 § 34 Any Hospitall, Measondue, or Spittel House. 1597-8 *Act* 39 *Eliz.* c 5 To erecte, founde, and establysh one or more Hospitalls, Measons de Dieu. 1630 *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 43 Aganis unlawfull dispositiouns of whatsomevir landes, teinds, or rentes, dottit to hospitallis or massondewis. 1631 T POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 170, I find not any *Meson de dieu* for relieving of mayned Marriners. 1641 *Termes de la Ley*, Measondue is an appellation of divers Hospitalls in this Kingdome 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Old Woman in Grey*, Where can I find out the old *Maison Dieu*?

Measque, rare obs. form of MASK *sb.* [2]

Measse, obs. form of MESS.

Meastling, obs. form of MASLIN [1].

Measurabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being measured.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 105 Many other..Attributes, are given to Quantity; such as are Divisibility, Impenetrability, Space, and Measurability.

Measurable (me·ʒ'ŭrăb'l), *a.* Also 4–6 **mes-**. [a. F. *mesurable*:—late L. *mensūrābilis*, f. *mensūrāre* to MEASURE. In sense 3 directly f. the Eng. vb.]

†**1.** Of persons, their actions, etc.: Characterized by moderation; moderate, temperate; *occas.* modest.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7050 They beon treowe, and steodefast, Mesureabele, bonére, and chest. c **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 435 Of his diete mesurable was he. — *Parson's T.* ₱ 862 A wyf sholde eek be mesurable in lokinge and in beringe and in laughinge. c **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 67 Curteys of language, in spendyng mesurable. **1540** HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) F vj, Follow his [Christ's] sober & measurable mother. **1595** SOUTHWELL *Tri. Death* (1596) 6 Of feeding shee was very measurable, rather too sparing, than too liberall a diet. **1608** T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 35 Abstinence with prudence was needeful, that is.. measureable fasting, both of bodie and soule.

2. Of moderate size, dimensions, quantity, duration, or speed. *Obs.* exc. as implied in 3.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxviii. 7 Lo mesurabils þou sett my dayes. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 241 Þat laborers and louh folk taken of heore Maystres, Nis no Maner Meede bote Mesurable huyre. **1426** LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22613, I sawgh oon.. Goon a mesurable paas. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 413 The Kynge.. assembled a mesurable hoost of people. a **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 3 b, Luke warme drynke, temperate heate, and measurable clothes. **1594** CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* iii. (1596) 28 The braine should be tempered with measurable heat.

3. That can be measured, susceptible of measurement or computation; of such dimensions as to admit of being measured, *spec.* (of rainfall) not less than $\frac{1}{100}$ inch.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 273 Any measurable wares. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xvi. § 8 Number.. is that which the Mind makes use of, in measuring all things that by us are measurable. **1780** MARSHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 451 The annual increase of very old trees is hardly measurable with a string. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. x, The fire of Insurrection gets damped.. into measureable, manageable heat. **1876** BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 480 The descent of the diaphragm.. causes measurable enlargement of the upper region of the abdomen. **1893** *Times* 4 May 10/4 A measurable quantity of rain fell over the western parts of England.

b. Phrase, *to come within a measurable distance of* (some undesirable condition or event).

1890 *Guardian* 19 Nov. 1825/1 Reckless dealing in South American securities brought them.. within measurable distance of bankruptcy.

c. *Math.* (See MEASURE *v.* 7 b.)

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 572 A Multiplex of the Product or least Dividend measurable by those Divisors.

†**4.** Characterized by due measure or proportion.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Coming down of Holy Ghost* I. (1859) 458 All which gifts.. are.. given to man according to the measurable distribution of the Holy Ghost.

†**b.** Proportionate *to*. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 40 b, The dyner moderate, and the drynke therunto mesurable, according to the drynesse or moystnesse of the meate.

†**5.** Measured, uniform in movement; metrical, rhythmical. *Obs.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 30 b, To daunce with framed gestures, and with measurable pases. **1586** W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 The force of this measurable or tunable speaking. **1597** BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 435 The graue behauior, the measurable march, the pompe and ostentation of women dancers.

b. *Mus.* = MENSURABLE.

1614 RAVENSCROFT *Brief Discourse* 1 The Definitions and Diuisions of Moode, Time, and Prolation in Measurable Musick. [**1879** HELMORE *Plain Song* 11 Portions of Plain-Song often fall into strictly measurable forms.]

†**6.** as *adv.* Moderately. *Obs.*

1542 in Hodgson *Hist. Northumbld.* (1828) III. II. 214 *note*, A lytle town in measurable good reparacions. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. K v, The leues are.. mesurable roughe.

Mea·surableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] †**a.** Moderation (*obs.*). **b.** Capability of being measured.

c **1511** COLET in Lupton *Life* (1887) 301 The lawes that commaunde sobernes, and a measurablenes in aparayle. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Of Matrimony* (1859) 303 If he [*sc.* the husband] will use measurableness and not tyranny, and if he yield some things to the woman. **1697** J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 182 The same way gives us the plain Notion of Immensity, by joining a Negation to Measurableness. **1727** BAILEY vol. II, *Measurableness*, capableness of being measured.

Measurably (me·ʒ'ŭrăbli), *adv.* [f. MEASURABLE + -LY ².]

†**1.** Moderately, in moderation. *Obs.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 433 Hou þey & herne shulen first take mesurably of þes godis. c **1386** CHAUCER *Melib.* ₱ 639 Vse hem by mesure, that is to seyn, spende hem mesurably. c **1491** *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* xxv. 72 Mete whan it is mesurably taken and well defyed.. it maketh a man hole in body. **1535** COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxxi. 28 Wyne measurably dronken [*similarly* 1611] is a reioysinge of the soule. **1579** LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 254 An ounce of the iuice of the root [etc.] purgeth the body measurably.

2. In due measure or proportion; proportionably.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3985 Ho was mesurably made. c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* III. xiii. 358 Constantyn endewid not eny chirche in Rome with eny greet habundaunt immouable possessiouns, but oonli with possessiouns competentli and mesurabily. **1572** J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 4 Measurably qualifyinge the ouerheated members, and drying such as bee ouer moyste. **1607** J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 176 He may be able to draw forth of his full vessel measurably unto his flocke. **1701** WHITEHEAD *Truth Prevalent* 20 If a thirsty Man comes to Drink at a Well.. he drinks measurably as much as he needs.

3. In some measure, to some extent; 'in a measure'. *U.S.*

1756 J. WOOLMAN *Jrnl.* (1840) 30 The public meetings were large and measurably favoured with divine goodness. **1848** LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. *Introd.*, Poet. Wks. (1879) 174 If I know myself, I am measurably free from the itch of vanity. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 254 Until the anomalies of Semitic language are at least measurably explained.

4. To an extent which admits of being measured.

1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* 127 Other such phenomena, quite measurably traceable within the limits even of short life. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 374 The primary renal arteries are measurably thickened in both their coats.

† **Measurage.** *Obs.* [a. F. *mesurage* (13th c.), f. *mesurer* to MEASURE: see -AGE.] A duty payable on the cargo of a ship.

Cf. *Droict de mesurage* in Cotgr.

1460 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B* lf. 6 b, Mesurage and other dewtees. a **1676** HALE *Narr. Customes* iv. in S. A. Moore *Foreshore* (1888) 356 Busselage, measurage, prises, and tolls of various sorts. **1744** *Admiralty Minute* 29 Dec. (MS., P. R. O.), For demanding the duty and measurage of all foreign ships.

Measure (me·ʒ'ŭɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **mesur(e**, 4–6 **mesour(e, -ore**, (5 **meser**, *Sc.* 6 **myssour, myssuyr**, 7 **meassour, missour**), 6– **measure.** [a. F. *mesure*:—L. *mēnsūra*, n. of action f. *mēns-*, ppl. stem of *mētīrī* to measure. Cf. Pr. *me(n)sura*, Sp., Pg. *mesura*, It. *misura*. Many of the senses below were developed in Fr., and adopted.]

I. Action, result, or means of measuring.

1. The action or process of measuring, measurement. Now *rare.*

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 5026 So litel whyle it doth endure That ther nis compte ne mesure. **1530** PALSGR. 442/1, I awme, I gesse by juste measure to hytte or touche a thyng. **1557** RECORDE *Whetstone* Pref. b ij b, Measure is but the nombryng of the partes of lengthe, bredthe, or depthe. **1607** J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 150 Doe you imagine that the truest measure is by triangles? **1650** J. WYBARD *Tactometria* 3 Every continuall or continued Quantity falling under Measure (in practicall Geometry) is referred.. to the discrete. **1774** MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 167 The formula, for the measure of heights, may also be changed. **1875** *Encycl. Brit.* II. 380/2 [Archimedes] The Measure of the Circle (κύκλου μετρησις).

b. *By measure*: as determined by measuring (in contradistinction to weighing or counting).

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 22 It is solde there by measure, as wheat is with vs, and not by weight. **1715** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5309/4 The Page Galley,.. burthen about 301 Tons by Measure. **1844** STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 394 In Scotland, grain used to be sold by measure alone. **1863** *Fownes's Chem.* (ed. 9) 144 Composition of the Atmosphere.. Nitrogen.. By weight 77 parts.. By measure 79.19.

2. Size or quantity as ascertained or ascertainable by measuring. Now chiefly in phrase (*made*) *to measure*, i. e. (made) in accordance with measurements taken (said of garments, etc., in contradistinction to 'ready-made').

To know the measure of (a person's) *foot*: see FOOT *sb.* 26c.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 1668, I sal þe tell hou lang, hou brade, O quat mesur it sal be made. **1382** WYCLIF *Ex.* xxvi. 2 Of o mesure shal be made alle the tentis. c **1440** *Alphabet of Tales* 32 A stake of þe same mesur & lenthe. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 58 Hee suffered not.. the fourme and measure of his members to be made in metall. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* 163 Therefore the measure of the cubit must be larger. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 126 Their measure they note down upon a piece of paper. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 476/2 The suit is more likely to be bought ready-made than 'made to measure'. **1857** *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 61 It is much easier to obtain the measure than the weight of urine passed in a given time.

b. *Full, good, short* etc. *measure* (see the adjs.): ample or deficient quantity in what is sold or given by measure. Also *fig.*

Full, good measure are also appended to designations of measured quantity, to indicate something in excess of the stated amount.

1382 [see GOOD *a.* 19]. **1581**, etc. [see OVER-MEASURE *sb.*]. **1706** E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 68 What's wanting in his Guns is made up in his Cups, which are sure to have full measure. **1887** LOWELL *Democracy*, etc. 6 His audience would feel defrauded of their honest measure.

c. *To take measures* (†*measure*): to ascertain the different dimensions of a body. So, *to take the measure of* a person for clothes, etc.

c **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 11 Euclyde toke mesures, be craft of Gemytré. **15..** *Adam Bel* 283 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 150 To take the mesure of that yeman, And therafter to make hys graue. **1520** GRESHAM in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 234, I have takyn the measures of xviij. Chambres at Hamton Cortte and have made a Boke of them. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 290 Like the Taylours boys, who thinketh to take measure before he can handle the sheeres. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 9. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 28 He that makes Coates for the Moone, had need take measure every noone. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 97 The difficulty I had to get the proper measures taken. **1834** MARRYAT *P. Simple* ii, The man.. took my measure, and departed.

d. *techn.* The width of a printed page; the width of an organ pipe.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. ₱ 4 So many Words as will fill up the Measure pretty stiff, viz. Justifie the Line. *Ibid.* xxiv. ₱ 7 A second Form of the same Volumne, Measure and Whites. **1824** JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 93 After having made the measure for the work, we set a line of the letter that is designed for it. **1892** SEIDEL *Organ* 76 The width of a pipe is called its measure.

e. *Fencing.* The distance of one fencer from another as determined by the length of his reach when lunging or thrusting. (In first quot. *fig.*) Also, in military drill.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* V. iv. 127 Come not within the measure of my wrath. **1692** SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 95 Break his measure, or make his thrust short of you. **1696** R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 67 Measure.. This is only a distance between you and your Adversary, which must be cautiously and exactly observed when he is Thrusting at you; so that you may be without his measure or reach. **1833** *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 144 As soon as the Attacking File has passed on, and is out of measure, both Files will 'Slope Swords'. *Ibid.* 146 The opposing Files should.. circle 'Right' within measure. **1868** T. GRIFFITHS *Mod. Fencer* 69 The Measure.. must be determined by the length of the foil and the height of your opponent.

†**f.** Duration (of time, of a musical note). *Obs.*

1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. viii. 26 Pauses or Rests are silent Characters, or an Artificial omission of the Voyce or Sound, proportioned to a Certain Measure of Time. *Ibid.* xi. 36 Hold.. is placed over the Note which the Author intends should be held to a longer Measure then the Note contains. **1696** PHILLIPS, *Measure of time*, is much to be regarded in handling Nativities, that when you have a Direction, you may know how long it will be before it operates. **1706** [see *measure-note* in 23].

3. *fig.* **a.** In the phrases under 2 c. †*To take measure(s*: to form an opinion or opinions; also, †*to take a fair, wrong* (etc.) *m. of*. *To take the measure of*, formerly *to take m. of*: to form an estimate of, now *esp.* to weigh or gauge the abilities or character of (a person), with a view to what one is to expect from him.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 7 (1686) 118 He onely lived according to Nature, the other by pride and ill customs, and measures taken by other mens eyes and tongues. **1659** *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 458, I know nothing of it, and therefore must take measure by what is before me. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 245 They thought it more sutable to take their Measures, and make their Conclusions consonant to the course of Nature. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 58 If we take the measure of our rights by our exercise of them at the revolution. **1795** — *Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 253 We cannot assure ourselves, if we take a wrong measure, from the temporary necessities of one season. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 84, I have encountered a good many of these gentlemen in actual service, and have taken their measure. **1889** DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 113 Our hostess.. bustled off.. to take the measure of the new-comer. **1893** *Nation* 5 Jan. LVI. 4/1 The people have taken the measure of this whole labor movement.

†**b.** Hence, An estimate, opinion, or notion. *Obs.*

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.*, *Addr. Roy. Soc.* A 3 b, I can expect no other from those, that judge by first sights and rash measures, then to be thought fond or insolent. **1670** in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 487 He has given the King of France the character of all our Court.. as he himself thinks of them, so that he has.. given as wrong measures here as he has given you. a **1678** H. SCOUGAL *Life of God*, etc. (1735) 79 All who are enemies to holiness have taken up false measures and disadvantageous notions of it. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 20 Be pleased to receive the Measures of this Companies judging therein.

4. An instrument for measuring.

a. A vessel of standard capacity used for separating and dealing out fixed quantities of various substances (as grain, liquids, some vegetables, coal).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8834 False elnen & mesures he broȝte al clene adoun. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxviii. (1495) 932 That is properly callyd mesure by whom fruyte and corne and lycour and other thynges moyste and drye ben mette. c **1440** *Alphabet of Tales* 330 If I hafe rightwuslie.. mesurd with thies mesurs to þaim at I selde ale to. **1508** *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scot.* (1902) IV. 137 For ane mesure to the Kingis gun of silvir. **1694** HOLDER *Disc. Time* 3 A Concave Measure, of known and denominated Capacity, serves to measure the Capaciousness of any other Vessel. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, A little wooden measure which had no discernible inside.

b. A graduated rod, line, tape, etc., used by builders, tailors, etc. for taking measurements; †also (see quot. 1688). See also TAPE-*measure*, YARD-*measure*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 240 The streates were also directed with corde, compase and measure. **1595** SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 196 [A tailor] with his Sheeres, and Measure in his hand. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 464/1 Instruments used by Perawick Makers.. Measures, are lengths of Paper or Parchment, with Figures on, by which the Hair is Woven in the rounds, according as it is to fall in the Wig, whether long or short. **169.** *Ad Populum Phaleræ* i. 24 Our ancient Rolls, grown useless to preserve Our Rights, may then for Taylors Measures serve.

5. A unit or denomination of measurement.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Chron.* xxiii[i.] 29 For all maner of weight and measure [1611 measures and size]. **1555** EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 257 They vse waightes and measures. **1559** W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 56 A Barly corne (being the least measure). **1650** J. WYBARD *Tactometria* To Rdr., The Standard-measures for Wine and Ale or Beer. **1688** [see DRY *a.* 10]. a **1696**, **1848** [see LINEAL 1 b]. **1710** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Measures of Capacity*. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. I. vii. 305 Superficial measures are derived by squaring those of length. **1842–59** GWILT *Archit.* § 2316 The common measure for tiling is a square of 10 feet. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 196/2 The measures of time.. are the only usual ones in which a natural standard exists. *Ibid.* 203/1 All the multiples and subdivisions of every measure (in the metrical system) are decimal.

b. Used for some specific unit of capacity (formerly also of length) understood from context or usage; in England often applied to the bushel.

Also, such a quantity of anything as is indicated by this unit. In translations from foreign langs. sometimes used to render the name of some definite unit: e g. in the Bible of 1611 as translation of SEAH, COR, and BATH.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 7 An hundrid mesuris [1388 coris] of whete. 1494 *Will Joan Wynne* in *Somerset Med Wills* (1901) 322, ij mesers of Ode [? = woad]. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxv. 18 Fyue measures of firmentye. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 73, I would not doe such a thing for a ioynt Ring, nor for measures of Lawne, nor for Gownes. 1605 — *Macb.* III. iv 11 Anon wee'l drinke a Measure The Table round. 1606 — *Ant & Cl* II. vi 37 To send Measures of Wheate to Rome 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III. 337/2 A Measure, an Hoop, or a Strick, is 4 Pecks, or 9 Gallons Yet some reckon but 8 gallons to the Measure, which in some places is also called a Bushel. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb* 194 This field used commonly to be sowed with twenty measures of wheat, each measure containing one hundred and six pounds of eighteen ounces 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* II 253 Between 20,000 and 30,000 measures in shells the measure containing two Winchester bushels. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I VII. 234 These Brought wine, a thousand measures.

c. *Chem* A unit of volume used in ascertaining the quantity of a gas or liquid, usually indicated by graduations on a tube (as an alkalimeter or eudiometer) or other vessel Also, the quantity measured by such a unit

1807 T THOMSON *Chem* (ed 3) II 149 The gas amounted to 16 very small measures 1845 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* 416 Each measure of the alkalimeter represents half a grain of chloride of lime

d. In descriptions of mixture or composition: One of a number of equal volumes indeterminate in quantity; a 'part' as estimated by measurement.

1837 *Civil Eng & Arch Jrnl* I 33/2 The concrete. is to consist of six measures of gravel and sand to one of ground lime 1863 *Fownes's Chem* (ed 9) 144 Carbonic acid, from 3 7 measures to 6 2 measures, in 10,000 measures of air.

6. A method of measuring; *esp.* a system of standard denominations or units of length, surface, or volume.

Chiefly with qualifying word denoting the class or kind of system, the substances to which it is applied, or the locality in which it is used or originated, e. g *linear, long, square, cubic measure, liquid, dry, ale, corn measure, Irish, London measure*

1439 *Rolls of Parlt* V 30/2 There as any Merchaunt excepte at London, will make a Clothe in measuring XXIIII yerdes, they woll make therof XXII or lasse, seyinge that it is the mesure of London 1455 *Cal Anc Rec Dublin* (1889) I 288 Al maner of women that syllyn ale syll after the kyng's ale mesure 1670 CAPT J SMITH *Eng Improv Revivd* 25 The content of the whole fence by the said Wood measure is 1466 Perch 12 foot 1672 PETTY *Polit Anat Irel* in *Tracts* (1769) 299 A perch or pole Irish measure, is 21 foot 1709 J WARD *Eng Math Guide* I III. (1734) 34 That there should be but one Measure for Wine, Ale and Corn, throughout this Realm. *Ibid* 36 Dry Measure is different both from Wine and Ale Measure. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit* § 2303 In lime measure, what is called a hundred is 100 pecks, or 25 striked bushels (old measure) 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII. 200/2 Apothecaries' fluid measure. 1898 *Engineering Mag* XVI 95 The completed raft contains 450,000 lineal feet of timber, or in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 feet, board measure

7 That by which anything is computed or estimated, or with which it is compared in respect of quantity Chiefly in phr *to be the measure of* [Cf. Gr. use of *μέτρον*]

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps* VI 1, Lord, let [not] thy rage of my due punishment Become the measure 1618 BACON *Ess., Of Dispatch* (Arb) 244 Time is the measure of businesse, as money is of wares 1635 WELLS *Scriographia* 113 The tangent of SG [the subtending arc] the measure of the angle Z 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) s v, In Philosophy, Time is the Measure of Motion, but in Mechanicks, Motion is the Measure of Time 1852 C W H[OSKYNS] *Talpa* 19 The weakest link of a chain is the measure of its strength 1865 BRANDE *Dict Sci.*, etc III 606/1 The reciprocal of the radius of a circle is a measure of its curvature. 1892 KIPLING *Barrack-r Ball.* 65 And the measure of our torment is the measure of our youth

b. A standard or rule of judgement; a criterion, test, also, a standard by which something is determined or regulated Now *rare*.

1641 in *Rushworth's Hist Coll* (1692) III. I. 555 Having . no measure of happiness or misfortune in this world, but what I derive from your Majesties value of my affection and fidelity 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XI *Protagoras* II (1687) 768 He began one of his Books thus Man is the measure of all things. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III vi. § 22 Our abstract ideas are to us the measures of species 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos* II IX, The will of God is the measure of right and wrong 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 153 Man is the measure of all truth Unto himself

c. In collocation with RULE *sb.* (q. v).

8. *Math.* A quantity which divides or is contained in another quantity some number of times without remainder; a submultiple. Thus, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are all *measures* of 12. [After Gr. *μέτρον*.]

Common measure = common divisor (see DIVISOR 1 b). Also *fig* or allusively. *Greatest common measure* (abbreviated G.C M.). the greatest quantity that divides each of a number of given quantities exactly

1570 DEE *Math Pref.* 5 In pure Arithmetike, an Vnit, is the common Measure of all Numbers. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Elem. Geom.* 234 b, It is required of these three magnitudes to finde out the greatest common measure. 1656 HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 196 One quantity is the measure of another quantity, when it, or the multiple of it, is coincident in all points with the other quantity. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v, 9 is a measure of 27. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gramm. Assent* I. iv. 80 The establishment of a common measure between mind and mind. 1875 COLENSO *Elem. Alg* v. 48 We may sometimes find by inspection the G.C M. of two quantities.

9. [*? concr.* of sense 2.] A stratum or bed of mineral; now only *pl.* (*Geol.*) in *coal-measures, culm measures* (see CULM[1] 3).

1665 [see COAL-MEASURE]. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 158 The other Iron Ores which lye in some places but thin, others thicker, and as the coal is, divided into measures of different denominations. 1795 AIKIN *Manchester* 523 The measures or strata, by which the beds of coal are divided. 1837 [see CULM[1] 3] 1865 LYELL *Elem Geol.* 532 The Devonian group its relations to the overlying Carboniferous rocks or 'Culm Measures'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Measures*, strata of coal, or the formation containing coal beds.

II Prescribed or limited extent or quantity.

†10. What is commensurate or adequate; satisfaction (of appetite, desire, need). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 55 And he sette muðes mesure on his ferde þat he gaderede [L *et fecit gulam militum sue principem*] 13 *E. E. Allit. P* A 224 A mannez dom mozt dryȝly demme, Er mynde mozt malte in bit mesure. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*, II III. 32 Till either death hath clos'd these eyes of mine, Or Fortune giuen me measure of Reuenge. 1607 — *Cor.* II II 127 He cannot but with measure fit the Honors which we deuise him.

11. †a. PROPORTION; due proportion, symmetry.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 806 Sho gafe hym a glasse with a good lycour, And bade .To werke it in mesure *Ibid* 1648 The windowes, worthely wroght in a mesure *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 58 Wyth the which she dooth gouerne Euery maner creature, With oute[n] ordre or mesure 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* v. lv. § 2 Measure is that which perfecteth all things. 1600 E BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 25 For being an exercise that requireth order and measure, all things were there disordered and confused. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr* Table, Measure and proportion have Influence on all our Actions

b. *In measure as*: in propotion as. [A Gallicism · cf. F *à mesure que*]

1789 COWPER *Let to Newton* 16 Aug *Wks* (1836) VI. 256 [Fame] is a commodity that daily sinks in value, in measure as the consummation of all things approaches 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* 332 His irritability increased in measure as he perceived the medicine was doing him no good.

†c. *To hold measure with*: to be proportionate to or commensurate with. *Obs.*

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath Tragedie* I 1, Now let thy trust.. Hold measure with thy amplitude of wit.

12. An extent not to be exceeded; a limit. Now only in certain phrases, as *to set measures to, to know no measure* (see also b and c).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 234 That he schal mesure His bodi, so that no mesure Of fleisshly lust he scholde excede. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc) 30 Thou passest mesure, Faustus 1530 PALSGR. 572/1 This mater gothe out of mesure, *ceste matiere se desmesure* 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] tr *Acosta's Hist Indies* I vi 19 Although the great Ocean stretcheth farre, yet doth it never passe this measure 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Ch Porch* XIX, If thy sonne can make ten pound his measure 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 272 What bounds can we set unto that grief, what measures to that anguish? 1667 MILTON *P L.* v 517 Full to the utmost measure of what bliss Human desires can seek or apprehend 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* 1 14 Fond Love no Cure will have nor any Measure knows *a* 1716 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1744) XI 162 To determine and give measures to the divine bounty and wisdom, to tell it what it ought to do

b. In advb. phr *Beyond* (*above*, †*without*, †*over*) *measure*, also †*out of measure, out of all measure* (arch) beyond all bounds, excessively. † Formerly (esp Sc.) used also predicatively = boundless, unlimited, excessive.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 570 He wes angry out of mesur. *Ibid.* XVII 810 The laiff our mesur war wery *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXX. 137 On lenth it es withouten mesure 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II 1 77 The damoysel made grete sorow oute of mesure 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII VI. 59 Abufe myssuyr forsuth thai chaistyit war 1530 PALSGR. 418/2 This adversite hath anguissed me beyonde measure 1565 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I 370 A thing sa far beyond all measour that [etc] 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. § 2 So Selfe encountered with a Law, proves out of measure sinfull. 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 356 The air is usually warm, and at some time above measure. 1706 E WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 73 He's so often out of Measure in his Drinking 1856 R A VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I VI III. 166 He was full of Eckart's doctrine, out of all measure admiring the wonderful man 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXXI. 414 My Lady was once vexed beyond measure.

c. *To keep* or *observe measure*(*s*: to be moderate or restrained in action. † *To keep measures with*. to use consideration towards (a person).

1551 R ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (Arb) 135 In rewardes they kepe no measure. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II 266 Our Author endeavours to shew Civility and Favour, by keeping the fairest Measures he possibly can with Men of this sort 1734 tr *Rollin's Rom Hist* (1827) III 69 He thought fit to observe measures with him in the beginning, hoping, perhaps, by gentle methods to bring him back to his duty. *Ibid.* 74 He no longer observed any measures and reigned like a true tyrant 1798 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No 7 (1794) I 93 If his taylor continue to disappoint him, I promise to keep no measures with the delinquent. *a* 1832 MACINTOSH *Life More* Wks. 1846 I 493 More, having no longer any measures to keep, openly declared, that [etc]. 1852 M ARNOLD *Second Best* 2 Quiet living, strict-kept measure. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shakesp. Char.* VIII 198 He keeps no measure in his contempt for him.

d. In Biblical phrases. *By measure, in measure*: to a limited extent, in part. *To fill up the measure of*: to complete the sum of (one's iniquities), to add what is wanting to the completeness of (a person's misfortunes) [A blending of Matt. XXIII. 32 with Gen. xv. 16; cf. F. *combler la mesure.*]

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* IV. 11 And thou shalt drynke water in mesure [Vulg. *in mensura*] the sixt part of hyn. [1382 — *Matt.* XXIII. 32 Ȝe fulfillen the mesure of ȝoure fadris] 1535 COVERDALE *John* III. 34 God geueth not the sprete (vnto him) by measure. 1581 N. BURNE *Disputation* 143 The mesour of impietie begun be him is nocht zit fullie accomplished 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* XXX 11, I will correct thee in measure, and will not leaue thee altogether vnpunished *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* I 66 To obtain that Righteousness which they desire, (here in good measure, and hereafter to the full). 1820 W IRVING *Sk. Book* II. 267 To fill up the measure of his misfortunes 1846 TRENCH *Mirac* XVI. (1862) 276 The prophets having grace only in measure, so in measure they wrought their miracles. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I. II. 91 The church was allowed a hundred and fifty more years, to fill full the measure of her offences

†13. Moderation, temperance. *Of measure*: moderate, temperate. *By measure, in measure*: in moderation. *Obs*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 74 Vt of god into vuel, & from mesure into unimete 13 *E. E. Allit. P* B 247 Al in mesure & meþe was made þe vengaunce. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 112 Slep helpeth kinde Whan it is take be mesure. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc* 397 Luke thou be of mesure Bothe in handle and in boure *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 81 Iche thynge is praysed if it in mesure be 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 182 Yf we wyll be contente with a meane dyet, and kepe a measure in our apparell. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* 194 It hath euer been helde, that blushing in measure, modestie, and silence haue been commendable tokens in yong yeeres. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, III IV. 7 My Legges can keepe no measure in Delight, When my poore Heart no measure keepes in Griefe 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII 128 Knowledge . needs. Her Temperance over Appetite, to know In measure what the mind may well contain

personified. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B XIV 70 If men lyued as mesure wolde *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 502 Mesure is out of londe on pylgrymage. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K Hart* II. 511 That fayr sweit thing [Chastity] .. That.. eurmore is mareit with mesour.

b. Proverbs.

1362 LANGL. *P Pl.* A I. 33 Mesure is Medicine þauh þou muchezeor[n]e 1399 — *Rich Redeles* II 139 Mesure is a meri mene. *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 208 Men wryte of oold how mesour is tresour *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 64 In mesure is treasure ! 1570 *Satir Poems Reform.* XVII. 44 Thinkand alwayis that mesure was ane feist. *a* 1598 FERGUSSON *Prov* (1785) 13 He that forsakes missour, missour forsakes him

†c. ? A compromise. *Obs.*

1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 21 If this mesure be accepted.

14. A quantity, degree, or proportion (of something), esp. as granted to or bestowed upon a person.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III XIV. (1660) 171 The Buck hath a degree and measure of all the properties of the Stag. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1439 For never was from Heaven imparted Measure of strength so great to mortal seed. 1674 W ALLEN *Danger Enthus* 105 Mens differences about these points proceed from their different measures of Light and understanding 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 309 In whom lust And folly in as ample measure meet As in the bosoms of the slaves he rules 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem Adv* XIII (1859) 281 We had a good measure of these contingents of successful enterprise. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III 680 Critias begs that a larger measure of indulgence may be conceded to him 1877 'H A. PAGE' *De Quincey* I X 200 To do some measure of steady work.

b. In advb. phr. formed with preps. *In a great* or *large measure* (†*in good m.*, †*after some large m.*) · to a considerable extent or degree, largely. *In some* or *a measure*. to a certain extent, in some degree, somewhat. *In* (†*upon*) *the same measure*: to the same extent

138. WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 360 þei [*ac* curatis] shulden lyve on þe puple in good mesure as Poul biddiþ. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* I II 30, I will condole in some measure. 1611 BIBLE *Ps* lxxx 5 Thou. giuest them teares to drinke in great measure 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* X 493 The recouery (after some large measure) of my health 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr* I § 20 Which difference of writing is in a great measure the cause of the different dialect between the Athenians and Ionians. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Gen. Advt. (1729) 91 Cider cannot be unwholesome upon the same Measure that stummed wine is so. 1736 BUTLER *Anal* II III Wks. 1874 I 180 Objections against Christianity itself are, in a great measure, frivolous 1871 SMILES *Charac* I (1876) 8 Goodness in a measure implies wisdom 1895 K. L. DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 Louis [XIV] was in a large measure responsible for the horrors of the Revolution

15. Treatment (of a certain kind) 'meted out' to a person, esp. by way of punishment or retribution. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in *hard measure.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II VI 55 In stead whereof, let this supply the roome, Measure for measure, must be answered. 1601 — *All's Well* II. III 273 This is hard and vndeserued measure. 1603 — *Meas for M.* III. ii. 257 He professes to haue receiued no sinister measure from his Iudge 1612 BIBLE *Transl Pref.* ¶ 3 This is the measure that hath been rendred to excellent Princes in former times, euen .. For their good deedes to be euill spoken of. 1667 MILTON *P. L* I. 513 He from mightier Jove like measure found. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 558 He thought he had met with hard measure 1784 COWPER *Fr. Jos. Hill* 55 O happy Britain ! we have not to fear Such hard and arbitrary measure here. 1887 A BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 67 It is certainly hard measure on the poor fellow

III. 'Measured' sound or movement.

16. Poetical rhythm, as 'measured' by quantity

or accent; a kind of poetical rhythm; a metrical group or period; = METRE. Now only *literary*.

Long measure (in hymns) see LONG *a.*[1] A. 18.

c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 1530 Or of metrys the feet to make equal, be tyme and proporcion kepyng my mesurys. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iii (Arb.) 81 Meeter and measure is all one, for what the Greekes called μετρον, the Latines call *Mensura*, and is but the quantitie of a verse, either long or short. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 139. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 198 It is an Iambic Verse; and it was a good while after the invention of Comedy and Tragedy, before that Measure was used in them. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vi. 115 The Verse consisted of Two Measures, and each of them of Ten Syllables. 1778 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* (1868) 23 To the disproportion and incongruity of Cowley's sentiments must be added the uncertainty and looseness of his measures. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 73 It is a beautiful prose put into heroic measure. 1869 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* iv. § 4. 333 Chaucer's verse seems to consist generally of five measures.

17. An air, tune, melody. Now *poet.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 301 Bot if ye the mesure pleide, Which, if you list, I schal you liere. *c* 1461 *L. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 50 A pype, boy, thou schalt have also, True of measure schall it go. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 304 Shall braying trumpets, and loud churlish drums be measures to our pomp. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 445 A great musician, and particularly expert in all pastoral measure. 1843 LYTTON *Zanoni* 22 He would pour forth strange wild measures, on his violin. 1886. BRYANT *Sella* 361 They called for quaint old measures.

18. *Mus.* **a.** The relation between the time-values of a note of one denomination and a note of the next, determining the kind of rhythm (duple, triple, etc.); hence, the time of a piece of music (Also called MODE.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot. *4 This [triple time] is the common hackney horse of all the Composers, which is of so manie kindes as there be maners of pricking, and yet all one measure. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 41 The triplex, sir, is a good tripping measure. 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. vii. 23 Measure is a Quantity of the length and shortness of Time, either by Natural Sounds pronounced by the Voyce, or by Artificial upon Instruments, which Measure is by a certain Motion of the Hand expressed in a varietie of Notes. 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Time*, The mode or measure of two times, or the dupla measure. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 533/1 There are properly two kinds of measures or modes of time: the measure of two times, or of common time, and the measure of three times, or of triple time. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 207/1 It admits but one measure, the duple. 1901 H. E. WOOLDRIDGE *Oxf. Hist. Mus.* I. 102 A special name, *Cantus mensurabilis*, was indeed often adopted by many authors, to describe the music in which measure was present throughout.

b. Each portion of a musical composition comprising a group of notes beginning with a main accent, and commonly included between two vertical lines or bars; a 'bar' (see BAR *sb.*[1] 16).

1667 C. SIMPSON *Pract. Mus.* I. § 10. 30 The Mood .. called Perfect of the Less, in which three Semibreves went to a Measure. 1878 F. TAYLOR in Grove *Dict. Music* I. 136 The word bar is also commonly, though incorrectly, applied to the portion contained between any two such vertical lines [bars], such portion being termed a 'measure'.

¶ **c.** Inaccurately used for L. *modus* as transl. of Gr. τρόπος, ἁρμονία: see MODE.

1635 CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xiv. 247 The Northerne mans humour consortes best with the Phrygian measure, a loud and stirring harmony. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. iii. 60 The Lydian measure was appropriated to songs of sorrow.

19. Rhythmical motion, esp. as regulated by music; the rhythm of a movement. *To keep measure*: to observe strict time.

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius Dogs* 35 Dogges .. which are taught to daunce in measure at the musicall sounde of an instrument. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 104 All this is performed in measure to the Flute. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. vii. (1687) 25/1 He first taught Soldiers to march by the sound of Fifes and Harps, observing a kind of measure in their pace. 1694 ADDISON *St. Cecilia's Day* Wks. 1726 I. 33 The Bears in aukward measures leap. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *On Beauties* Wks. 1730 I. 44 May she in measure like Clarinda move. 1704 PRIOR *To Mrs. Singer* 14 If Amaryllis breathes thy secret pains, And thy fond heart beats measure to thy strains. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *Pilgrim of Glencoe* 8 Whose crews Keep measure with their oars. 1854 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 253 He would beat the measure of a light polka on his pallet.

20. A dance, *esp.* a grave or stately dance; often in phr. *tread a measure*. Now *arch.*

1509 (see DANCE *v.* 4). 1584 LYLY *Campaspe* IV. iii, To tread the measurs in a daunce. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. i, Where fair Semiramis .. Hath trod the measures. 1671 MILTON *P. L.* I. 170 All Heaven in Celestial measures mov'd Circling the Throne and Singing. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* v. xii, Now tread we a measure! said young Lochinvar. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 44 And dancers leave the cheerful measure To seek the Lady's missing treasure. 1888 W. E. HENLEY *Bk. Verses* 28 Kate the scrubber... treads a measure.

†**b.** *To lead* (a person) *the measures*: to 'lead him a dance'. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* K 4 b, Hee stript her, and scourged her from top to toe tantara. Day by day he digested his meate with leading her the measures.

IV. 21. A plan or course of action intended to attain some object. **a.** *pl.* esp. in phrases *to take, adopt,* †*follow, pursue* (certain) *measures.* † *To break* (a person's) *measures* [= F. *rompre (ses) mesures*]: to frustrate his plans. † *In the measures of*: privy to the plans of.

This sense of to take measures' (*prendre des mesures*) is adopted from Fr.; Littré regards it as developed from the sense 'to form an estimate of a situation', in which the phrase also occurs. Cf. 3 above.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 51 By the Measures they follow, this also in time must fall into their hands. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 185 We agreed there in an instant to take our measures about it. 1704 TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* I. i. 323 On purpose to defeat My close Contrivances, and break my Measures. 1708 PARTRIDGE *Bickerstaff detected* in *Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. i. 168 [He] has paid his visits to St. Germains, and is now in the measures of Lewis XIV. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) II. 360 He pursued the Measures, which he had begun to take, of raising new Divisions in that Kingdom. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 504 My Measures being fix'd.. for Arch-Angel, and not to Muscovy. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass. Bay* III. 297 This rupture with the Indians broke his measures. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 476 Pondicherry was the object of importance; and it was resolved to lose no time in taking measures for its reduction. 1874 J. R. GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 4 (1882) 494 The measures of Laud soon revived the panic of the Puritans. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 604 To assist the external measures by internal medication.

b. *sing.*

1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 36 Every just argument that can be urged for or against any measure. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 7 Before any measure of prevention could be taken. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sci.* II. iii. 170 His first plan was to remove every thing from Huen, as a measure of security. 1848 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxxviii, This measure by no means took me by surprise.

22 *spec.* A legislative enactment proposed or adopted.

1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. Wks. 1851 I. 64 In none of our historians do we find an instance of any opposition formed against the court in parliament, or mention of any difficulty in carrying through the measures which were agreeable to the king. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 57 The great measure of this parliament was that respecting religious doctrines. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xviii. 27 This measure was passed rapidly through all its stages.

b. Phrase, *Measures, not men.*

1742 LD. CHESTERFIELD 6 Mar. *Lett.* (1845) III. 138, I have opposed measures, not men. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxvi. note (1788) 141 Measures, and not men, is the common cant of affected moderation. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* (1797) I. x. 224 Some disliked the measures, others disliked the men. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 113, I care for measures more than men.

V. 23. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **measure-filling** *a.*, filling up the measure (of iniquity); **measure-full**, as much as will fill a measure; **measure-glass**, a graduated glass for measuring drugs, medicine, etc.; †**measure-keeping**, moderation, †**measure line**, a measuring line; **measure-moth**, a geometer moth (*Cent. Dict.*); † **measure-note**, a semibreve; also, the length of note indicated by the lower figure in the rhythmical signature of a piece; † **measure pot**, a pot used for measuring out liquids; **measure-strip**, a strip of paper used by tailors in taking measures; † **measure time**, the slow time of the dances called 'measures'; **measure-work**, piece work (cf. *measured work*).

1713 M. HENRY *Ordin. Serm.* Wks. 1857 II. 510/2 Jerusalem's *measure filling sin. 1851 BORROW *I. avengro* lxviii, 'The largest *measure-full in your house', said I. 'This is not the season for half pint mugs'. 1899 tr. *R. von Jaksch's Clinical Diagnosis* (ed. 4) VII. 36 Ten or twenty cc. each of solutions j and ij are mixed together in a *measure-glass. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 165 b, Semelinesse, *measurekeping [L. *moderatio*], sobermode, stayednesse. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* II. 1 A man with a *measure lyne in his honde. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Measure Note*.. the Semibreve so call'd because it is of a certain determinate Measure, or Length of Time by itself. 1809 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* (ed. 2) 36 Compound Triple Time is formed by dividing the Measures of simple Triple into nine parts, and by dotting the Measure Note of the original Time. 1562 R. WEST in *Hist. Comp. Pewterers* (1903) I. A ffalse maker of *measure pottes. 1887 HALLIWELL *Life Shaks.* II. 382 Some deeds had been given to a tailor for conversion into *measure-strips. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 113 As when Galliard Time, and *Measure Time, are in the Medley of one Dance. 1852 C. W. H[OSKYNS] *Talpa* 25 Furrows are avoided as a nuisance and a loss, except as a mark for *measure-work.

Measure (me·ʒ'ūi), *v.* Forms: see prec. sb. [a. F. *mesure-r*, f. *mesure* MEASURE *sb.* Cf. L. *mēnsūrāre*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To regulate, moderate, restrain. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28918 Þat þou can mesure þe quen þat þou giues þi charite. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 166 Nero, mesure þi gret foly. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3928 Troilus mesuret his maners, þof he þe myrth vsid. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 264 Gud Mawdleyn, mesure youre distil linge teres! *a* 1500 *Mankind* 227 (Brandl) Mesure yowur sylf: euer be ware of excesse! 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 40 Too measure our sorow, so as wee giue not our selues ouer too it.

†**b** To limit or restrict (a person). *Obs. rare*[—1].

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 149 b, It was lawful neither for him nor no man els to prescribe or measure them in this behalf.

2. To ascertain or determine the spatial magnitude or quantity of (something); *properly*, by the application of some object of known size or capacity. Also, in extended sense, to ascertain the quantity of (e. g. force, heat, time) by comparison with some fixed unit.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lix. 6 The dale of tabernacles I sal mesour [L. *metibor*]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii (*Laurentius*) 552 He gert mesoure þe tre sone, & fand it mare be quantyte þane to þe wark nedit be. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xl. 37 Thus is by geometrye mesured alle thingis. 1530 PALSGR. 634/1, I mesure clothe with a yerde. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlii. 15 When he had measured all the ynnermer house. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 260/2 Some measure. Salmons and Eels by Ale Measure. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 20 Go, measure earth, weigh air, and state the tides. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xx. 124 Those Instruments called anemometers, which are made to measure the velocity of the wind. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 41 The angles of these triangles are to be measured. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 276 Corn is measured up direct from the fanners in this way. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 149, I..endeavoured to measure some of the undulations.

b. With clause as obj.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. ii. 25 Till you had measur'd how long a Foole you were vpon the ground.

c. To take (a person's) measure *for* clothes, etc.

1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* xvi, I ordered a suit of the most fashionable clothes,. being very minute in my directions to the foreman, who measured me. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, You have been already measured for your mourning, haven't you? 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 57 Measure me for my clothes.

d. *fig.* To take the measure of (a person); to look (a person) up and down. (Cf. F. *mesurer.*)

1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) I. viii. 48 My Brother .. having measured me, as I may say, with his eyes .. from head to foot. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xli, In many an eye that measures me.

e With dimensions or amounts as obj. Also, to mark or lay off (a line of definite length) in a certain direction.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xlviii. 30 Fro the north coost thou shalt mesure fyue hundrid and foure thousandis. 1535 COVERDALE *Num.* xxxv. 5 Ye shal measure without the cite on ye East syde, two thousand cubites. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* iii. 15 He measured sixe measures of barley, and laide it on her. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile* 10 Whence to mark despair, And measure out the distances from good! 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 61 Having measured a line, as A E, in any convenient direction. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 210 By measuring from *P* along the lines *PA*[1], *PA*[2], *PA*[3], .. lengths, *Pa*[1], *Pa*[2], *Pa*[3].

f *To measure* (†*out*) *one's length*: to fall prostrate.

Cf. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xvii. 21 He stretched [*margin* Hebr. measured] himselfe vpon the childe. [The Vulgate has *mensus est*, whence Wyclif *mesuredde*.]

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 429 Faintnesse constraineth me, To measure out my length on this cold bed. 1605 — *Lear* I. iv. 100 If you will measure your lubbers length againe, tarry. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xix, He lost his balance, and measured his length upon the ground. 1853 W. STIRLING *Cloister Life Chas. V* 163 Many of his cedars .. measured their length upon the discomfited parterres.

†**g.** To form of, raise or reduce to, certain dimensions or proportions. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22952 [God] mai Mak a wel fairer licam, And if þar-of was mar or less, To mesure [*a* 1425 *Trin.* To mesure hit] als his will es. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3033 With browes full brent Full metly made & mesured betwene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. iv. 35 The forrettis of thir beistis toppis baith They clip and missour, as tho was the gys.

h *absol.* or *intr.* To take measurements, to use a measuring instrument.

1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxi. 2 They shall measure vnto the cities which are round about him that is slaine. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 36 The young carpenter should be taught to measure and use the rule.

i. *intr.* (in *pass.* sense) To admit of measurement.

1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 222 My malt does not shrink so much when it comes to be laid on the kiln, of course it measures to more advantage.

j. *To measure swords*: *lit.* of adversaries in a duel, to ascertain that their swords are of equal length. Hence, to contend in battle, try one's strength *with* (cf. sense 10).

Cf. F. *mesurer les épées, mesurer son épée avec.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 91 And so wee measur'd swords, and parted. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. ii, You.., wanted to measure swords with Mohun, did you? 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 267 Four times over he had now measured his sword with the future conquerors of the world.

3. *trans.* Chiefly with *out*: To mark the boundary or course of; to delimit. *poet.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 200 The ryuer and water of Mersee..Mesurynge and metynge the bondes. Bitwene chesshyr & lancashyr. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vi. 2 Heere lie I downe, And measure out my graue. 1782 COWPER *Expost.* 177 A cloud to measure out their march by day.

4. To have a measurement of (so much).

1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 210 E're yet my age Had measur'd twice six years. 1883 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 198 The planes M on M', measure 120°. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* § 297 Each shutter measuring four feet six inches superficial. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 540 The circumference of his head measures 22 inches.

b. *intr.* To vie in measurement *with.*

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xi, The prodigious dimensions of them. In short, they would have measured with the best bale of cloth in John's shop.

5. *trans.* To estimate the amount, duration, value, etc. of (an immaterial thing) by comparison with some standard.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 554 How soon hath thy prediction, Seer blest, Measur'd this transient World, the Race of time, Till time stand fixt. 1695 LOCKE *Further Consid. Value Money* 5 'Tis by the quantity of Silver he gets for it in Exchange, that he measures the value of the Commodity he sells. 1790 COWPER *Catharina* 48 And by Philomel's annual note To measure the life that she leads.. 1837 LYTTON

E. Maltrav. (1852) 40 We may measure our road to wisdom by the sorrows we have undergone.

6. To judge or estimate the greatness or value of (a person, a quality, etc.) by a certain standard or rule; to appraise by comparison with something else.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr II. 51 (Camb. MS.), Many folk measuren and gessen þat souereyn good by loye and gladnesse [L. *Plurimi vero boni fructum gaudio lætitiaque metiuntur*] 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XXI. (1555) 100 Who of this science dooth know the certaynte All mayseries might measure perfytely 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 195 b, We ought perfectlie to understand the sentences of our auncestors, and measure them with their customes. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen IV*, V II 65. 1605 — *Macb* V VIII 45. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 199 It is great injustice, that our actions should be measured by opinion, and not by reason 1628 BACON *Hen. VII* 45 In all which the King measured and valued things amisse. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I. ii. 4 Men measure, not onely other men, but all other things, by themselves. *c* 1655 MILTON *Sonn., to C. Skinner*, To measure life, learn thou betimes 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 396 Measure life By its true worth, the comfort it affords 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* VIII 71 Sylla had measured the difficulty of the task which lay before him. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 78 Measuring me by himself he supposed that I was merely telling a lie.

7. To be the measure of, or a means of measuring.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 113 An Ell and three quarters, will not measure her from hip to hip. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 581 Time .measures all things durable By present, past, and future 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem* (1841) 338 *note*, The measurer and the thing measured should reciprocate, so that while the gallon measures the wine, the wine should measure the gallon 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers I. C.*, The. sun-dials..seeming coevals with that Time which they measured. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit* § 917 The angle formed by a tangent and chord is measured by half the arc of that chord 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron* V. (1879) 190 For common purposes, time is measured by the Sun.

absol. 1614 RAVENSCROFT *Brief Discourse* 3 The Minime is the first Note that Measureth (being in it selfe indiuisible) and the Semibreue the first note Measured.

b. *Math* Of a quantity: To be a measure or submultiple of (another quantity); †*refl.* to be exactly divisible *by*. † Also *absol.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* 126 The other kinde of a part, is any lesse quantitie in comparison of a greater, whether it be in number or magnitude, and whether it measure or no *Ibid* 234 If a magnitude measure two magnitudes, it shall also measure their greatest common measure 1709-29 V MANDEY *Syst Math., Arith* 6 Every number measures it self by unity, so 7 measures it self by 1.

8. To apportion by measure, to mete or deal *out*. (Also *absol.* or *intr.*, and in indirect pass.) *arch*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 27159 Prest .þat mesurs oft-sithes vr penances 1452 in Gross *Gild Merch* (1890) II 67 The sayde .wardens shall mesure & devyde trulye to ewry of theme after harr degree 1530 PALSGR 635/1 By the same mesure that you mesure to other men wyll men mesure by to you 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 92 That thou maist be mesured vnto, with the lyke measure that thou hast meaten vnto others 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 241 If you be not pleased with this Mesuring Indulgences 1790 GOUV MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) II 117 Each district measures out its obedience by its wishes 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) VI. 165 To measure out the quantity of estate that the devisee was to take 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th in 18th C* II XII VI 429 Sermons were measured out with no grudging hand

† b. To deal blows upon, to strike. (Cf. F. *mesurer un coup.*)

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VI. 132 Hee had his Arm already up to measure Pisides o're the Shoulders

9. To proportion, adjust (something) *to* an object, or by a standard

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II XII. 33 On the rocke the waves breaking aloft A solemne Meane vnto them measured 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St* III I 153 Measure not thy entertainment of a guest by his estate, but thine own. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* II § 7 (1686) 117 If you will secure a contented spirit, you must measure your desires by your fortune,. not your fortunes by your desires. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I 71 His knowledge measur'd to his state and place.

† b. To be commensurate with. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 43 Your promise was, that your dealing shoulde measure their deseruing 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, 23rd Psalm*, Thy sweet and wondrous love Shall measure all my days.

10. To bring into competition, opposition, or comparison *with*. Also *refl.* to try one's strength *against*.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 888 All start at once; Oïleus led the race; The next Ulysses, measuring pace with pace 1784 COWPER *Task* IV 337 To measure lots With less distinguish'd than ourselves. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV v. 187 He was pleased to measure dignities with his king. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is* II XIV III. 181 He was compelled to measure his genius with that of the greatest captain of the age. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III XII. 192 Herbert was not afraid to measure himself against a much more dangerous enemy.

11. To travel over, traverse (a certain distance, a tract of country); also, † to peruse or read through. Chiefly *poet.*

After uses of L. *metiri, emetiri.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V pr. I. 116 (Camb. MS.), So þat þou ne mayst nat suffice to mesuren the ryht wey [L. *ad emetiendum rectum iter*]. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept 81 Since when thou hast measured much ground. 1590 — *F. Q.* I. i. 32 The Sunne, that measures heaven all day long. *Ibid.* III. xii. 36 Full dreadfull thinges out of that balefull booke He red, and measur'd many a sad verse. 1598 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 84 For we must measure twentie miles to day. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 25 With equal pace the Temples Nave they measure! 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 339 He. measur'd a length of seas, a toilsome length, in vain 1835 WORDSW. *Extemp. Eff. Death J. Hogg* 13 Nor has the rolling year twice measured, From sign to sign, its steadfast course, Since [etc.].

b. *To measure back*: to retrace (one's steps, the road). ? *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS *John* V. v. 3 When English measure backward their owne ground In faint Retire 1610 — *Temp* II. i. 259 A space, whose eu'ry cubit Seemes to cry out, how shall that Claribell Measure vs backe to Naples? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* X. 932 The Vessel. measures back with speed her former Way 1758 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng* III. 150 They measured back their ground with some disorder. 1797 BURKE *Regic Peace* III. (1st par.), With a sort of plodding perseverance, we resolve to measure back again the very same joyless, hopeless,.. track 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. IX. (Rtldg.) 360 Measure back your steps. to Lirias, and stay quietly there.

† **12.** To turn into metre. *Obs.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* XLIX 1, Wordes shall from my mouth proceed, Which I will measure by melodious eare *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I 278 All nature lay hushed in sleep except some poets, who had cramp verses to measure [F. *des vers difficiles à tourner*].

† **13.** To encircle, encompass. *Obs*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 63 She beganne..with a long threid to compasse the bowse..And the bowse that was mesurid with the threid, hit [the fire] myght nat hurte. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* 210 The String that comes down every Tread, measures a small Circumference oftner than it does a greater Circumference.

Measured (me·ʒ'üɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. MEASURE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

† **1.** Moderate, temperate. (Also *well measured.*)

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 2328 A Priores Aw to be mesured euermair To bind non als bot þai may bere 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 300 To be wele mesurit in eting and drinking 1483 CAXTON *Cato* F VIJ b, To be temperate and mesured in alle thynges.

2. Determined, apportioned, or dealt out by measure. *Measured work*, piece-work.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 331/1 Mesuryd wythe mesure, *mensuratus* 1614 RAVENSCROFT *Brief Discourse* 11 The breaking of the Measur'd Notes. 1666 P. HENRY in M. Henry *Life* M. H's Wks 1853 II. 666/2 The scripture speaks of measured miles in a law-case, Deuteronomy XXI 2 *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph* Fables 553 Scarce the third Glass of measur'd Hours was run 1784 COWPER *Task* III 424 The rest he disposes neat At measured distances 1822 GALT *Provost* XXXVIII (1868) 110 Two measured glasses of whisky in an old doctor's bottle 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif* (1851) 57 It is cheaper to pay a high price for measured work, than to employ them by the day

b. Accurately regulated or proportioned

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. To the King § 2 This which I shall say is no amplification at all, but a positive and measured truth 1748 GRAY *Alliance Educ & Govt* 40 Here measured Laws and philosophic Ease Fix and improve the polish'd Arts of Peace 1901 J. WATSON *Life of the Master* XXI 198 For their toil and work they will receive a measured wage

† c Limited, finite. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1653 ROUSE *Myst. Marr* 328 As much as a poor measured creature may resemble that which is unmeasurable

3. Consisting of 'measures' or metrical groups; written in metre; metrical (Cf. F. *mesuré.*)

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 50 In ryme or measured verse 1682 SOAMES & DRYDEN tr. *Boileau's Art Poetry* II 21 Closing the Sence within the measur'd time, 'Tis hard to fit the Reason to the Rhyme 1704 PRIOR *Let. Boileau* 50 That we poetic folks, who must restrain Our measur'd sayings in an equal chain 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* V, For the unquiet heart and brain, A use in measur'd language lies 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* Ded., The sweet propriety of measured phrase

b. *gen.* Of motion, sound, flow of language, etc: Having a marked rhythm; rhythmical; regular in movement

1633 MILTON *Arcades* 71 And the low world in measur'd motion draw After the heavenly tune 1725 POPE *Odyss* I 196 They all advance And form to measur'd airs the mazy dance 1821 BYRON *Ch. Har* II LXXX, Music timely echo'd back the measured oar 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* II II VII § 34 310 It is in many parts very well written, in a measured prose 1855 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* II 253, I heard a measured tread, and then .advanced on me eight soldiers 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* XLIII, It [winter] came on in stealthy and measured glides, like the moves of a chess-player

c. *Mus.* = MENSURABLE.

1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus* II 180 Franco [in his *Ars Cantus Mensurabilis*] only intends to treat of Measured Music, of which, he piously observes, plain-chant has the precedence 1880 ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus* II. 415 *Musica Mensurata* or *Cantus Mensurabilis* (Measured Music). 1901 H. E. WOOLDRIDGE *Oxf. Hist. Mus* I VI (*heading*) Discant or Measured Music. The Measured Notation and its Relation to Fixed Rhythms.

4. Chiefly with reference to language: Carefully weighed or calculated; deliberate and restrained. (Cf. sense 1.)

1802 WORDSW. *Resol & Independ.* XIV, Choice word and measured phrase 1847-54 WEBSTER s.v., In no measured terms. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. III. iii. 140 Men tell the same story in more measured language. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* III. VIII. X 176 In the debate, said Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington restated with measured force the position of the government

Hence **Mea·suredness.**

1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* XIV. (1872) 201 How the world admires..measuredness of words!

Measuredly (me ʒ'üɪdlɪ), *adv.* [f. MEASURED *ppl. a.* + -LY².]

1. With measured movement or pace.

1826 J. BANIM *Tales O'Hara F* Ser. II II 263 He.. gave, slowly and measuredly, his 'Sarvent, Miss'. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick Gt* XVIII. IX. (1872) VII. 263 That advances with its eyes open, measuredly, counting its steps. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* IIV, His heart could beat more measuredly

2. In some measure. *rare.*

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* V IX. VIII § 1 281, I can enter measuredly into the feelings of Correggio

Measureless (me·ʒ'üɪlés), *a.* [f. MEASURE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no bounds or limits; unlimited, immeasurable, infinite.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A III. 231 Þer is a Meede Mesureles þat Maystrie desyret *a* 1541 WYATT *Ps.* CII Prol 18 Here hath he comfort when he doth measure Measureless mercye to measureless faulte. 1592 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 516 To see thee, and thy mercie measurelesse 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* V VI 103 Measurelesse Lyar. 1797 COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan* 29 The caverns measureless to man 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect* VI (1875) 307 God is parted from the highest forms of created life by a measureless interval 1887 MORRIS *Odyss* IX. 537 He put forth his measureless might.

Hence **Mea·surelessly** *adv.*, immeasurably, infinitely; **Mea·surelessness**, immeasurableness.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* VI (1852) 77 Joy even in thine anguish;—such was His, But measurelessly more. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. XIII 235 The measurelessness of the calamity 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I XIX, Feigned and preposterous admiration varied by a corresponding measurelessness in vituperation 1887 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. IX. 435 The man whose life—measurelessly dear to her—seemed to be placed in her hands

† **Mea·surely,** *a. Obs. rare* [f. MEASURE *sb.* + -LY¹.] a. Moderate. b. ? Symmetrical.

1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 21 Yet measurely feasting with neighbors among, shal make thee beloued 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Steele & Addison* Wks 1853 II 152/2 His wig even and composed as his temper, with measurely curls and antithetical top knots

† **Mea·surely,** *adv north Obs* In 5 **mesur(e)ly, -li, -le, -like.** [Formed as prec. + -LY².] Moderately.

c 1400 *Cato's Morals* 85 in *Cursor M.* p 1670 Loke þou spende measureli þe gode þat þou hues bi *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 8 Ye ne sal noht be prude in herte; Ne ete ourmikil, Mesurlike slepe *a* 1460 *How Good Wyf thaught hir Doughter* 53 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I 183 Mesurely take ther offe, that the falle no blame.

Measurement (me·ʒ'üɪmĕnt). [f. MEASURE *v.* + -MENT. Cf. OF. *mesurement*.]

1 The action or an act of measuring; mensuration.

1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br* 88, I was exempted from having any Concern with Measurements. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xi. I 304 The extent of the new walls is reduced by accurate measurement to about twenty-one miles 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII 196/2 A greater uniformity has prevailed in the measurement of angular magnitude than of any other whatsoever. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* VIII 160 A commodity employed for the measurement of the value in exchange of all other articles.

2. A dimension ascertained by measuring, size or extent measured by a standard.

1756 BURKE *Subl & B* III IV, It seems amazing to me, that artists..have not by them at all times accurate measurements of all sorts of beautiful animals to help them to proper proportions 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem* 21 Iron vessels, within the measurement allowed by law 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog* II. 30 This measurement is very important, as shewing the deep soundings which occur close to the western coasts of both Americas.

3. A system of measuring or of measures.

1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict Sci etc* III 808/1 The new measurement is universally adopted for vessels registered under the Board of Trade, but pleasure yachts still cling to the O. M. or old measurement 1872 [see LINEAL *a* 1 b].

4. *attrib.*: **measurement goods,** goods upon which the freight is charged by measurement instead of by weight; so *measurement cargo.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade.* 1896 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 7/6 The measurement cargo which the vessel will carry is 18,000 tons, while her dead-weight cargo is down at 11,500 tons.

Measurer (me·ʒ'üɪrəɹ). [f. MEASURE *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who measures or takes measurements; *esp* one whose duty or office it is to see that goods or commodities are of the proper measure.

1552 HULOET, Measurer, *dimensor.* 1570 DEE *Math Pref* A III b, To vnderstand.. how Farre, a thing seeme. is from the measurer. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 519 The second instrument verie necessarily required for the Measurer to measure assuredly withall. is the Richards chayne 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Alnager*, There are three distinct Officers, known by the Names of Searcher, Measurer and Alnager 1875 PROCTOR *Expanse Heav* 241 The measurer of the moon's distance.

b. *fig.* (Said esp. of the sun, as measuring time.)

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F* XCII 76 This mayde right mesurer to me is, As I to other haue mesurde wrong. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 352 The foure quarters [of the year] whiche we knowe to be the measurer and meater of our life. 1641 HOWELL *Vote, Poem to Chas I* 1 The world's bright Ey, Time's measurer. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* VIII. 333 When we call the moon 'the measurer' we at once personify it.

c. That which is the measure of (something).

1775 [see MEASURE *v.* 7].

2. An instrument used for measuring, as a rain-gauge, an hour-glass.

1764 HARMER *Observ* I 2 The flat roof of any building that hath but one spout for carrying off the water, might be a measurer of the different quantities of the fallen rain. 1772

Barker in *Phil. Trans* LXI 227 The height my rain measurer stands above the ground. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II 162 [An hour-glass] Old-fashioned uncouth measurer of the day 1877 Heat-Measurer [see Heat *sb* 14 b]

3. A measuring-worm; = Geometer 4.
(Cf. Land-measurer 2)

Measuring (meʒiŭriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Measure *v.* + -ing [1]]

1. The action of the vb. Measure; the process of taking measurements; measurement, mensuration.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7692 Bot swa sutelle and wise may na man be, þat þat mesuryng knawes swa wele als he 1461 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App v 301 The wakman of the saide citie .shall have the mesuring of salte and corne. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 215 1656 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt* (1676) B viij, This measuring by the Pole is very inconvenient. 1709 J Ward *Introd Math.* I ii (1734) 21 Division is by Euclid fitly termed the measuring of one Number by another. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II 275 The measuring up of grain 1893 *Athenæum* 23 Sept. 423/3 The yearly measurings and observations.

†2. Dimension. *Obs.*

1529 More *Dyaloge* II. Wks 188/1 Thei be not cyrcumscribed in place, for lack of bodily dymencion and measuring 1597 A M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 2/1 Shee hath a threefoulde measuringe, in length, bredthe, and debthe.

†3. Dancing of 'measures' *Obs*

1599 Marston *Sco Villanie* I. i, Hath been at feasts, and led the measuring At Court

4. *attrib* esp. in the names of various instruments and vessels graduated for purposes of measurement, as *measuring-chain*, *-foot*, *-glass*, *-line*, *-pole*, *-reed*, *-rod* (also fig.), *-rule*, *-staff*, *-tape*, †*-yard*; †**measuring-money** (see quot); **measuring-wheel**, (1) = Hodometer, (2) = Circumferentor 2 (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1875 Knight *Dict Mech* 1413/2 *Measuring-chain, the Surveyor's chain. 1665 J Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 24 The Difference between our *measuring Foot, and the Vicentine. 1842 Francis *Dict Arts*, **Measuring Glass* 1870 Dickens *E Drood* xiii, The small squat measuring glass in which little Rickitts took her steel drops daily 1611 Bible *Zech.* II. 1 A man with a *measuring line in his hand 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), **Measuring-Money*, a certain Duty formerly laid upon Cloth besides Alnage. 1774 M Mackenzie *Maritime Surv* 104 At the End of each Chain, or *Measuring-pole 1611 Bible *Ezek* xlii. 17 Hee measured the North side fiue hundreth reedes, with a *measuring reed round about 1656 H Phillips *Purch Patt.* (1676) 197 Your *measuring Rod 1870 J H Newman *Gram As-sent* II. 476 Does Gibbon think to sound the depths of the eternal ocean with the tape and measuring-rod of his merely literary philosophy? 1842-59 Gwilt *Archit* § 2212 The plumber's *measuring rule is 2 feet long 1884 *Athenæum* 8 Nov. 586/3 The theodolites, *measuring-staves, and plane-tables. 1823 P Nicholson *Pract Build.* 386 The *Measuring-tape is a kind of strong tape, graduated, marked, and coiled up by a little winch into a cylindrical box 1728 R. Morris *Ess. Anc Archit* Advt, Plane-Tables, Water-Levels, *Measuring-Wheels 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts*, *Perambulator*, or *Measuring Wheel*, an instrument which being run along a road or other level surface indicates and registers the exact distance it passes over 1760-72 H Brooke *Fool of Qual* (1809) III 19 She whipt up the *measuring yard, and .flew to the door.

b. Measuring cast: (*a*) *lit.* in the sport of throwing the bar, a throw so nearly equal to another that measurement is required to decide the superiority (? *obs.*); (*b*) *fig* a nice question, a ticklish point; a 'toss-up' (*arch*).

1632 Strafford in Browning *Life* (1892) 301 As if it weare a measuring cast, betwixt them, whoe weare like to proue the greater loosers vpon the parting 1645 Waller *On Fletcher's Plays* Poems 179 When lusty shepheards throwe The barre by turnes, and none the rest out goe So farre but that the best are measuring casts. a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III 161 It is a measuring cast, whether this proverb pertaineth to Essex or this county 1712 Addison *Spect.* No 538 ᴘ 5 Yet I thought some in the Company had been endeavouring who should pitch the Bar farthest, that it had for some time been a measuring Cast, and at last my Friend had thrown beyond them all. 1898 Sir W Harcourt in *Times* 18 Jan. 10/3 That majority you have succeeded in reducing to a measuring cast.

Mea·suring, *ppl a.* [-ing [2].] That measures.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* 126 The number 5. is a part of the number 15 And this kynde of part is called commonly *pars metiens* or *mensurans*, that is, a measuryng part

b Measuring-worm: the larva of a geometrid moth; a geometer or looper.

1859 Clemens in *Ann. Rep Smithson. Inst.* 186 The geometers, properly so called, or measuring worms. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II 445.

Hence **Mea·suringly** *adv.*, as if taking a person's 'measure'.

1879 Miss Bird *Rocky Mountains* 44 A hard, sad-looking woman looked at me measuringly

Meat (mīt), *sb.* Forms. 1 mete, **mæt(e, mett, 2–8 mete, 3 mæte, 4–5 meite, mett, meyte, 4–6 meet(e, met(te, 4–7 meyt, 5 maite, mate, meett,** (*pl.* **meyttes, -is**), **5–7 meate, meit,** 6 *Sc.* **meitt, 5- meat.** [OE. *mete* str. masc. = OFris. *met(e, meit*, OS. *meti* masc., *mat* neut., OHG. *maz* neut., ON. *mat-r* masc. (Sw. *mat*, Da. *mad*), Goth. *mat-s*:—OTeut. types **mati-z*, **mato-*, prob. repr. an original neuter **matos-*, *-iz-*:—pre-Teut. **mados-*, *-es-*, perh. f root **mĕd-* to be fat: see Mast *sb.*[2]

The LG. and Du *met* minced meat (whence Du *metworst*, G. *mettwurst* sausage) is prob. unconnected; cf. med.L. *matia* pl., tripe.]

1. Food in general; anything used as nourishment for men or animals; usually, solid food, in contradistinction to *drink*. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

Green meat: grass or green vegetables used for food or fodder (see Green *a.* 4). See also Hard meat, Horse-meat, Whitemeat *Meal of meat*, *meal's meat*: see Meal *sb.*[2] 1 e.

a 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* v iv. (Schipper) 568 He eode on his hus & þær mete [*v.r.* mæte] þygede. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke xii 23 Sawel mara is ðonne mett. a 1050 *Liber Scintill* xlvii (1889) 153 Nys rice godes meta & drinc. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Ne sculen ȝe nawiht ȝimstones leggen Swinen to mete c 1200 Ormin 3213 Hiss drinnch wass waterr aȝȝ occ aȝȝ, Hiss mete wilde rotess. a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott Hom.* 205 Ich habbe i-suneged ine mete and ine drunche. a 1300 *Cursor M* 898 Mold sal be þi mete for nede. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 206 Alas, þat so gret cost & bisynesse is sette abouten þe roten body, þat is wormes mete c 1440 *Pol Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 185 Thy mete shall be mylk, honye, & wyne 1477 Norton *Ord Alch* v. in Ashm (1652) 76 Without Liquor no Meate is good. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II xlvi. 205 These kindes of lillies are neither used in meate nor medicine 1623 Cockeram II, *Meate of the Gods*, Ambrosia, Manna. 1693 Tate in *Dryden's Juvenal* xv (1697) 378 Who Flesh of Animals refus'd to eat, Nor held all sorts of Pulse for lawful Meat 1775 Johnson *Journ. W. Isl.* 86 Our guides told us, that the horses could not travel all day without rest or meat 1794 C Smith *Wanderings of Warwick* 66 Sending out women and children, after a hard day's work, to collect meat for the cattle 1819 Shelley *P Bell* vii. v. 4 He had meat and drink enough 1844 Stephens *Bk Farm* II 709 Meat is then set down to them on a flat plate, consisting of crumbled bread and oatmeal 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* xxi 253 When my father and my uncles lay in the hill, and I was to be carrying them their meat. 1902 *Daily Chron* 12 Dec 5/6 Imports of fruit and other choice green-meat.

b *fig.* in various applications. (Also in many passages of the Bible, e g John iv 32, 34, 1 Cor. iii 2, Heb. v. 12, and 11 allusions to these) *To be meat and drink to* (a person): to be a source of intense enjoyment to.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 27 Þe bridde is for mete þat ilch man agh mid him to leden þan he sal of þesse liue faren, þat is cristes holie licame a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* vii 5 Synful mannys lif is the deuels mete 1497 Bp Alcock *Mons Perfect* C j b/2 Obedyence is the meete and comforte of all sayntes. 1533 Frith *Answ. More* E j, It ys meate and drinke to this childe to plaie 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v i 11 It is meat and drinke to me to see a Clowne 1620 T Granger *Div. Logike* 20 Idlenes is the meate of lust 1693 *Humours Town* 5 Petty-foggers, and their Meat and Drink, the Litigious 1837 Carlyle *Misc*, *Mirabeau* (1840) V. 139 But then his style! Strong meat, too tough for babes 1855 Browning *Fra Lippo* 315 To find its meaning is my meat and drink

c. Proverbs and phrases.

a 1529 Skelton *Col Cloute* 450 Swete meate hath soure sauce 1546 J Heywood *Prov* (1867) 8 God neuer sendth mouth, but he sendeth meat. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 135, I am meat for your Master 1616 T Drake *Bibl Scholast.* 127 One mans meate is another mans poyson. a 1623 Fletcher *Love's Cure* III ii, What's one mans poyson, Signior, Is anothers meat or drinke 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xi viii, My lady is meat for no pretenders 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x ix, Why must one man's meat be another man's poison?

†d. Phr. *To carry meat in one's* (or *the*) *mouth*, to bring in money, be a source of profit; *occas.* to afford entertainment or instruction. *Obs.*

Perh. originally said of a hawk.

1580 G. Harvey *Three Lett.* Wks (Grosart) I. 92 Those studies and practizes, that carrie, as they saye, meate in their mouth, hauing euermore their eye vppon the Title *De pane lucrando*, and their hand vpon their halfpenny. 1580 Stanyhurst *Æneis* Ded. (Arb) 7, I neauer..omitted yt [*sc* Virgil's epithet *Saturnia* applied to Juno], as in deede a terme that carieth meate in his mouth 1592 Greene *Disput Conny-catchers* Wks. (Grosart) X 269 The oldest lecher was as welcom as the youngest louer, so he broght meate in his mouth 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v ii, A gentleman of so pleasing and ridiculous a carriage, as, euen standing, carries meat in the mouth, you see 1668 Kirkman *Eng. Rogue* II. xxxvii. (1671) 356 He bringing meat in his mouth, good store of Gold in his pocket, which he willingly and freely gave me.

e. The edible part of fruits, nuts, eggs, etc.: the pulp, kernel, yolk and white, etc. in contradistinction to the rind, peel, or shell. ? Now only *U.S.* exc. in proverbial phrase (see quot. 1592). Also, the animal substance of a shell-fish.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* III 708 A stanry pere is seyd to chaunge his mete In esy lond ygraffed yf he be 1530 Palsgr 245/1 Meate of any frute, *le bon* a 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 30 A very fayer orrynge wherof the mete or substaunce within was taken owt 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* III i 25 Thy head is as full of quarrels, as an egge is full of meat. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 506 Of the meat of the Nut dried, they make oyle. 1679 J. Skeat *Art Cookery* 30 First take all the meat out of the lobster. 1766 *Museum Rust.* I lxxxiii. 370 Low or swampy grounds don't answer well for potatoes, the meat being generally scabby, close, wet and heavy. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xx. (1819) 313 *note*, The meat of a plum. 1900 *Boston Even. Transcr.* 29 Mar. 7/3 Force through a meat chopper with one-half pound nut-meats, using English walnut meats, pecan-nut meats. 1902 *Fortn. Rev.* June 1012 A bit of crab-meat.

†2. A kind of food, an article of food, a 'dish'. *White meat*, an article of food made with milk. *Obs.* (Cf Bake-meat, Milk-meat, Sweet-meat.)

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xliii. 318 Ða mettas þe God self ȝesceop to etonne ȝeleaffullum monnum. c 1200 Ormin 11540 Þatt time þatt himm ȝet wass ned To metess & to drinnchess. 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 A god huet we hedde guod wyn yesteneuen and guode metes. c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. met. v. 35 (Camb. MS.), They heldyn hem apayed with the metes þat the trewe feeldes browten forth. c 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 315 He . Maide him gud cheyr of meyttis fresche and fyne. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc) 34 Of all metes in the worlde that be By this lyght, I love best drynke. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Coccetum*, a meate made of honie and popie seede. 1598 Florio, *Geladia*, the meate we call gellie. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 200 They must not vse the same knife to meats made of milk, which they vsed in eating flesh. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 2 Sept., In discourse at dinner concerning the change of men's humours and fashions touching meats 1726 Swift *Gulliver* iv. vi, He desired I would let him know, what these costly meats were

fig. 1601 B Jonson *Poetaster* v. i, Shun Plavtus and old Ennivs; they are meates Too harsh for a weake stomacke.

3 The flesh of animals used for food; now chiefly in narrower sense = Butcher's meat, Flesh *sb* 4, in contradistinction to fish and poultry.

Dark meat (U.S): 'all the meat of chickens and turkeys, except the breast and wings, these being called light meat' (Webster *Suppl* 1880).

13 *E E Allit. P.* B. 637 Þe burne by þe bred settez Mete c 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim Mon* x. (1885) 132 In Fraunce the peple salten but lytill mete, except thair bacon 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II ii 57 *S Dro* I thinke the meat wants that I haue *Ant.* What's that? *S Dro.* Basting 1656 Stanley *Hist Philos* viii (1701) 298/1 He Water drinks, then Broth and Herbs doth eat, To Live, his Scholars teaching, without Meat. 1727 Arbuthnot *Tables Anc Coins*, etc xviii. 190 The *Vectigal Macelli*, a tax upon Meat 1793 Beddoes *Sea Scurvy* 59 Considering fresh meat, or the muscular part of animals, chemically, I [etc] 1828 Lytton *Disowned* Introd 8 And, hark ye, Bedos if you eat a grain of *meat* I discharge you A valet, Sir, is an ethereal being, and is only to be nourished upon chicken! 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit Sports* 182 Thickened milk and broth, the latter with the meat of the sheep's head broken up in it 1881 *Daily News* 16 Sept 5/4 Wild ass and antelope meat are also brought in for sale 1883 Moloney *Fisheries W Afr* 56 The cleaning, pickling, and drying process only requires ten days, when the fish, sometimes two or three inches thick in the meat, is ready for export

b. *pl* Different kinds of meat

1693 Congreve in *Dryden's Juvenal* xi 22 In Shambles; where with borrow'd Coin They buy choice Meats, and in cheap plenty dine 1841 Lane *Arab Nts* I 110 And took to him wine to drink, and boiled meats 1902 *Westm Gaz* 4 June 7/3 Within a fortnight the price of meats all over the country will be reduced

c *colloq.* or *slang.* (*a*) *To make meat of* to kill. (*b*) Something enjoyable or advantageous

a 1848 Ruxton *Life in Far West* (1849) 4 Poor Bill Bent! them Spaniards made meat of him 1886 *Century Mag* XXXII 701/1 There was meat in the idea, and the professor chewed it 1897 *Westm Gaz* 28 Dec 7/1 There is a good deal of meat for the actors.

d. Applied proleptically to living animals such as are killed for food; in early use chiefly in †*wild meat* = 'game'. In modern hunting use (*U.S*) one's quarry or prey

1529 *Edinb Burgh Rec* (1871) II. 9 Nochtwithstanding William Cawder has coft certane pluveris and vther wild meit incontrare the said statutis 1550 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* I. 95 The gret and exhorbitant derth of the wyld mete of this realme 1624 *Aberdeen Reg* (1848) II 390 Great superfluitie of vennisone and wyld meat of all sortis 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt* iv 26 Others, old hunters, had the 'meat' in their eye 1884 *Century Mag* Dec 198/2 The ram was my meat

transf 1882 'Mark Twain' *Innoc. at Home* iii, Come along—you're my meat *now*, my lad, anyway

†4. A meal, repast, feast Sometimes used for the principal meal, dinner. *Obs* exc. as in b.

a 1175 *Cott Hom* 237 ȝief he frend were me sceolde ȝief him his morȝe mete þat he þe bet mihte abide þane more mete 1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 6632 Þou shuldest nat forgete þe pore man at þy mete 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xiv. 12 Whanne thou makist a mete ether souper, nyle thou clepe thi frendis [etc] c 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 348 After the sondry sesons of the yeer, So chaunged he his mete and his soper 1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) II 167 Whiche vse mony diversities of meites at a meite. a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ Ord* (1790) 32 At the furst or latter mete 1868 Morris *Earthly Par*, *Man born to be king* Argt 50 And presently, the meat being done, He bade them bring him to his throne.

b. In various prepositional phrases (now somewhat *arch.*). *At meat* (ME. *at þe*, *at te mete*), †*at meat and meal*: at table, at one's meals. Similarly, *after meat*, *before meat*, † *to go to meat*, etc.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom* 231 Æer þanne we mid ure frienden to ðe mete go. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Drinke o tiȝe atte mete and noht þer after. 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 1217 After mete as riȝt was þe menestraus eode aboute c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 165 This knyght is vnarmed and vnto mete yset. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 205 He sente Unto the Senatour to come..and. sitte with him at the mete 1425 in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354 Every day, both at meet and soupier, they eat within the said almes-house 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* x. lxxviii. 551 Whyle we ar at oure mete. 1596 Bp. W. Barlow *Three Serm.* iii. 117 At sitting downe and rising from meat, they give him thankes. 1599 Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* 47 And then they might be at meate and meale for seuen weekes togither. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* iv. vii 3 Your Soldiers vse him as the Grace 'fore meate, Their talke at Table, and their Thankes at end. 1611 Bible *Luke* xxii. 27 For whether is greater, hee that sitteth at meat, or hee that serueth? 1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* II. ii, He's within at meat, sir; The knave is hungry. 1853-8 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* II. 135 Those who sit at meat. 1880 Howells *Undisc. Country* ii. 44 She sat long at meat, morning, noon, and night.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attrib. as *meat-axe, -broth, -cupboard, -diet, -dish, -extract, -hook, -inspection, -jack* (= JACK *sb.*[1] 7), *-juice, -pie, -pudding, -salesman, -saw, -solution, -stock*; † *-stomach, -supper, -trade, -tub, -vessel.* **b.** objective, as *meat-eater, -eating, -hungry* adj., † *keeping*, † *-reiver.* **c.** instrumental, as *meat-fed* adj

1835 HALIBURTON *Clockm* Ser. I. (1862) 237 She was..as wicked as a *meat-axe. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Meat broth*, . the fluid obtained by boiling meat for many hours in water. 1610-11 in *Anc. Invent* (Halliw 1854) 75 The *meat cubberd, with plate. 1564 P. MOORE *Hope Health* I. ii. 3 A *mete diet may sone bee serched out 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 601 The patient . was ordered meat diet. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 729/8 *Hic escarinus*, a *metdysch. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII 557 The worst instances are found in large *meat-eaters and topers. *Ibid* VI 342 Beef tea, *meat extracts and essences should be sparely used. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* 51 To our five meal, *meat fed men 1842 EMERSON *Lect. Transcend.* Wks. (Bohn) II 289 The martyrs were sawn asunder, or hung alive on *meat-hooks 1873 E. W TARN *Tredgold's Carpentry* 286 Meat-hooks are large wrought-iron hooks, generally tinned over, having a screw on one end, which is driven into a beam in the ceiling of a larder 1893 SELOUS *Trav S. E. Africa* 73 Crowds of *meat-hungry Mashunas 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* III iv, An unfortunate rusty *Meat-jack, gnarring and creaking with rust and work 1890 *Syd Soc Lex.*, **Meat juice*, the red fluid obtained by squeezing raw flesh; used as a nutrient *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 10/1 Almery of *mete kepynge, or a saue for mete, *cibutum* 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell's* 9 Apr, I generally have a *meat pye on Sunday. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* xl, He retires to the servants' hall to regale on cold meat pie and ale. 1860 O W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* VII (1891) 97 A mince pie,—or meat-pie, as it is more forcibly called in the villages. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Meat pie*, **Meat-pudding*, meat covered or encased with dough 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii 44 Inoportoun askaris of Vrland kynd, And *meit revaris. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond News* 5 Aug (1854) 119/2 *Meat-salesman 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Meat-saw*, a saw with a thin blade strained in an iron frame, used by butchers 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl Med* VII. 458 Only the most easily digestible diet, such as milk, *meat-solution, &c should be allowed. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod Housewife* 53 Half a-pint of any kind of *meat stock 1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* (Shaks. Soc) 48 There being one joynt of flesh on the table for such as had *meate stomackes 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* v. 1064 It [the Lord's Supper] differeth from our ordinarie *meate suppers, for yᵗ it is specially instituted by the sonne of God. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, **Meat-tub*, a tub for holding pickled meat. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 238/2 A *Mete wesselle, *escale.*

6 Special comb.: † **meat-ambry**, a cupboard for keeping food, a meat safe; **meat-biscuit**, a biscuit made with concentrated meat; **meat-chamber**, a refrigerating chamber in ocean steamships for the purpose of transporting fresh meat to Europe (*Cassell's Encycl Dict*, 1885), † **meat-cloth**, ? a table cloth; **meat-crusher**, 'a pair of rollers for tendering steak' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875), **meat-earth** *dial*, good and fertile soil, † **meat-failer** [cf. quots. under FAIL *v* 7], one who lacks meat, a starveling; † **meat-fellow** † *-fera*, a companion at meat, a guest; **meat-flour**, beef dried at a low temperature and ground into a fine powder (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); **meat-fly**, a blue-bottle fly; † **meat-form**, a form on which to sit at one's meals; **meat-fruit**, the fruit of *Artocarpus incisa* (*Syd. Soc. Lex*); † **meat-giving**, the providing of meals; † **meat-grace**, a grace used before or after meat; **meat-hale** *Sc.* and *north. dial* = *meat-whole* (see E. D. D.), † **meat-hanger**, ? a hanging shelf for a larder; † **meat-herring** ? = MATJE; **meat-hunter** *U. S.*, one who hunts game for profit; † **meat-like** *a. Sc*, having the appearance of being well-fed; **meat lozenge**, a lozenge made with concentrated meat, † **meat lust** (*-list*), appetite for food; **meat maggot**, the larva of the meat-fly; **meat man, meatsman**, † (*a*) one who provides food, a caterer; † (*b*) one who eats meat; (*c*) one who sells meat; **meat market**, † (*a*) a market where food of any kind is sold; (*b*) a market for butcher's meat; **meat meal**[1], a meal of which meat forms the chief part; **meat-meal**[2], meat dried and ground into powder for cattle; **meat-offering**, a sacrifice consisting of food; in versions of the Bible from the 16th c. used to render Heb מִנְחָה *minḥāh*, which meant an offering consisting of fine flour or parched corn and oil (R. V. 'meal-offering'); † **meat pipe**, the œsophagus; † **meat-place**, a place for eating, a refectory; **meat-poisoning**, poisoning by eating decomposed meat; **meat-rail**, a wooden rail for supporting meat in a larder; **meat rocker**, a mincing knife having a handle at each end, and worked by a rocking motion (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884); **meat safe**, (*a*) a cupboard for storing meat, usually made of wire gauze or perforated zinc; also sometimes applied to a wire gauze cover for meat; (*b*) *transf.* a name given to a kind of hat; **meat screen**, a metal screen placed behind roasting meat to reflect back the heat of the fire; † **meat table**, (*a*) a dining-table; (*b*) a table on which meat is cut up in preparation for cooking; † **meat-taking**, the taking of food, eating; **meat tea**, a tea at which meat is served, a high tea; † **meat time** = MEALTIME; **meat-washing** *attrib.* or *adj.* (*Path.*), applied to the appearance of the stools in the second stage of dysentery, when they assume the character of a reddish fluid containing small flesh-like lumps; † **meat-while**, the time of taking food; meal time; † **meat whitch**, a chest or box for keeping meat; **meat-whole**, *dial.* having a good appetite for food; † **meat-will**, a craving for food, † **meat-worth** *a. Sc.* = *meat-like.* Also MEAT-BOARD.

1457 *Peebles Charters*, etc (1872) 119 Alssua a *met amri and wessal ammari. 1548 *Burgh Rec Edinb* (1871) II 136 Ane meit almarye to xiiii[s] 1858 J. BELL in *Lect. Gt Exhib* 141 Mr. Borden's *meat-biscuit—a convenient form of animal food in a concentrated and portable state 1499 *Yatton Churchw Acc* (Som. Rec. Soc) 122 A *mete clothe and a ryng 1494 in *Somerset Med Wills* (1901) 323 A Mete cloth and iij tuels 1778 PRYCE *Min Cornub* 324 **Meat-Earth*, soil, the superficial earth, fit for agriculture 1860 *Eng & For Min. Gloss* (Cornw Terms), *Meat earth*, the vegetable mould 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom Abingt* (Percy Soc) 21 Oh, this *meate failer Dicke! 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* XIX 28 Forsothe thou puttist me thi seruaunt among thi *meetfelawis [1388 gestis] of thi bord. — *Dan* XIV 1 Danyel was *meete feere of the kyng 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* 633 *Musca vomitoria*, Linn, the Common *Meat Fly 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II IV I. 237 The Blue or Meat Fly (Calliphora Vomitoria) is one of the largest species found in France *a* 1400 *Octavian* 1245 Whene his swerde brokene was, A *meteforme he gatt par cas. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus* XXXVII. 32 Wile thou not ben gredy in alle plenteuous *mete 3yuyng [Vulg. *in omni epulatione*] *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 426 3if heo ne kunnen nout þe *mete graces, siggen in hore stude Pater noster & Aue Maria biuoren mete 1626 in *Anc. Invent* (Halliw 1854) 99 Item, a square *meate hanger 1758 *Descr. Thames* 227 The *Meat Herring, which is likewise large, but not so thick nor so fat as the former (Fat Herring) 1889 *Harper's Mag* May 878/1 The *meat hunters are still devoting their attention to the killing of larger game. 1762 BP. FORBES *Jrnl* (1886) 216 You see I am *meat-like and cloath-like, as we say in Scotland 1903 *Longm Mag* July 129, I took only some tins of Brand's essence of beef, chocolate, *meat-lozenges[etc]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. XXXV 597 The Rampion eaten with vineger and salt stirreth up appetite or *meate-lust. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 560 (E D S) And cham come to my Meat list agen 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 89 He is as good a *meates man and Catour for him selfe, as any thing liuing is 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 220 A great feeder and meate man by report he was 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utop* II (1895) 157 *Meate markettes, whether be brought not onlye all sortes of herbes, and the fruites of trees with breade, but also fishe. 1856 *Farmer's Mag* Jan 9 The Christmas meat-markets 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* I. 465 A substantial *meat meal should be provided for breakfast and dinner 1898 *Westm Gaz* 8 Oct 4/2 The residue is dried and ground into *meat meal for cattle feeding 1535 COVERDALE *Num* VII 13 Full of fyne floure myngled with oile for a *meatofferinge. 1611 BIBLE *Lev* II 14 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* II. XXXI. *marg*, The Oesophagus or *meat-pipe 1755 JOHNSON, *Gullet*.. the meat pipe. 1483 *Cath Angl.* 238/1 A *Mete place, *esculentum* 1875 tr *von Ziemssen's Cycl Med.* I 50 There is a particular disease produced by *meat poisoning. 1842 GWILT *Archit* §2285 614 Fittings for larder, Two *meat rails, 6 feet long, of wrought fir, suspended from wrought iron stirrups. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos, Boarding-ho* I, There were *meat-safe looking blinds in the parlour windows 1840 — *Old C Shop* XXXVI, The candle-box, the salt-box, the meat-safe, were all padlocked. 1860 *Heads & Hats* 23 Various strong-minded heads have presented to our startled and derisive gaze, sundry 'tiles', 'wide-awakes', 'meat safes', and a variety of things by courtesy called 'hats'. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xii, Knife tray, *meat-screen. 14.. *Nom* in Wr.-Wülcker 729/7 *Hec escaria*, a *mettabylle 1485 *Naval Acc Hen VII* (1896) 51 Moldyng trowghes j, lanteres x, Mete tables iij. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. x, God we awe to loyf, And in tyme of our *meet takynge & space be twix morsels to 3eild him loueyngis with honily swetnes 1860 SALA *Baddington Peerage* I. XI. 193 A good, hearty *meat tea 1885 BLACK *White Heather* XXV, This high occasion was to be celebrated by a 'meat tea' *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* 150 Pair sal scho sit in hir prayers vnto þe *mete tym 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* III. 940 In any case the '*meat-washing' character of the stools should prevent a mistake 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II x, With desire in *meet qwheel to 3erne *c* 1460 *Emare* 229 When the mete-whyle was doun, Into hys chambur he wente soun 1468 *Medulla* in *Promp Parv.* 335 *note*, *Cibutum*, a *mete whycche. 1599 *True Report* etc. in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1812) V. 36 In all but seven men aboord the shippe that were *meat-whole. 1643 in Dalyell *Darker Superst. Scotl.* (1834) 492-3 Ye sall have such ane *meit-will and sall have nothing to eat. 1576 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (Bann. Cl.) I 53 Sess thow nocht me, baith *meit-worth, claith-worth, and gude aneuch lyke in persoun?

Meat (mīt), *v.* Now *dial.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. late OE *metian* to supply with food.]

1. *trans.* To feed, supply with food or provender.

1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. III. Civ, Well ywisse Esau, ye did knowe well ynouw That I had as muche nede to be meated as you. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 139 Good husbandrie meateth his friend and the poore. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX. 196 Haste then, and meate your men. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 55 Those that trail the sweathrake have usually 6*d.* a day, if they meate themselves. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 385 They meat their Horses with Barley. 1776 C KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* lix, But gae awa' e'now (quo' he) And meat the horse. 1866 *Rachel's Secret* I. 105 Besides their own family, there were the five men whom they had to 'meat'. 1895 'Q' *Wandering Heath* 26 My father..went out to meat the pig.

2. *intr.* To feed, partake of food.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) XXV, And euere, as he stereth and passeth forth metynge, þei do drawe hem nere hym [etc.]. 1889 *Jokes* Ser. I. II (E.D.D) In Aberdeenshire where farm servants 'meat' in the house.

Meat, obs. form of MATE *sb.*[2]

Meat(e, obs. forms of MEET *a.*

† **Mea·table,** *a Obs* [f. MEAT *sb.* + -ABLE.] That can be used for food, edible.

1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. II 36 These Meateable Rootes, Parsnep, Carrot, Skirrot, Radish.

Meatal (mī·ătăl), *a* [f. MEAT-US + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a meatus.

1868 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* III. 230 In the Hare the meatal part of the tympanic is long. *Ibid* 244 The meatal cartilage. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII. 108 We should expect that the perosseous hearing should be affected step by step with the meatal

† **Meat-board.** *Obs* [f. MEAT *sb* + BOARD *sb*] A table for food, a dining-table.

c 1205 LAY 3638 Alle þai mete burdes [*c* 1275 mete-bordes] ibrustled mid golde 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* XXV 23 Thow shalt make a meet bord [Vulg. *mensam*] of the trees of Sichym 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 475 Þe wode is my mete borde [L *silvam pro mensa*]. 1488 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 99, I mete-bord. 1572 *Rec Elgin* (New Spald Cl. 1903) I. 135 Ane metburd with the treslis and furmis thairof.

Meate, obs. form of METE *sb* and *v.*

Meated (mī·tĕd), *a.* [f. MEAT *sb.* + -ED 2.] In Comb **well-meated**, (*a*) of animals, having plenty of flesh; (*b*) of cheese, rich in nutriment; **open-meated**, of cheese, juicy.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 Strong oxen and horses, wel shod and wel clad, wel meated and vsed 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. XIII. 87 A good bull for breed must be fat, well set togither, and well meated 1896 *Daily News* 26 Dec 2/6 Canadian [cheese] as a rule, is wholesome, well-meated, and fat *Ibid*, The early ripened, open-meated Cheshire cheese

† **Mea·ter.** *Obs rare*—[o] [f. MEAT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who provides or gives meat or food

1649 R HODGES *Plain Direct* 13 [Homonyms] A meater that giveth meat to the cattel A corn meter.

Meater, obs form of METER.

† **Mea·t-giver.** *Obs* [f. MEAT *sb.* + GIVER *sb.*] A giver of food, a hospitable person.

1377 LANGL. *P Pl B* XV 143 Men bymeneth good mete-3yueres and in mynde haueth, In prayers [etc.] *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Household Ord* (1790) 18 The fame of an excellent mete giver [14 *Nom* in Wr.-Wülcker 688/37 *Hic dapifer*, mettes gyffer] 1567 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1814) III. 31/2 The ressettar, meit geuar, & intercommonar with sic personis, salbe [etc.].

Meath(e, obs. forms of MEAD *sb.*[1]

Meathe, obs. variant of MATHE

† **Mea·tified,** *ppl a nonce-wd.* [f. MEAT *sb.* + -(I)FY + -ED[1].] ? Corpulent

1607 DEKKER & WILKINS *Jests* Wks (Grosart) II 356 So that to a man that is meatefyed in flesh, and whose state (in this world) is desperate, a Sergiant may serue instead of a Deathshead, to put him in minde of his last day

† **Mea·ting,** *vbl. sb. Obs* [f. MEAT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. MEAT; feeding Of animals, pasturing. Also *concr.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) II, After þei secheth good cuntre of metyng of corne, of appilles, of vynes. *Ibid* XXV, Neuerthelesse it were good redinesse to loke if þei myght se ony deere at is metynge 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom Apoth.* 10 Beware of thynges that cause euell humores and of inordinate meatinge or drinkinge

Meating, obs form of MEETING.

Meatless (mī·tles), *a.* [f. MEAT *sb* + -LESS.]

1. Having no food.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 612 Þæm..þe on westenne mεðe & meteleas morland trydeð 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 5036 Þet folc was meteles 1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A. VIII. 130 Meteles and Moneyeles on Malueme hulles *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam* 887 Sche was meteles vj. dayes 1589 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 302/1 Is not thys a royall feast to leue these beggers meateles, & then send mo to dynner to theim. 1607 TOPSELL *Four f Beasts* (1658) 271 Let him be suffered to stand on the bit meatlesse two or three hours after. 1646, 1860 (see DRINKLESS).

2. Without meat.

1845 LEWES *Hist Philos.* II. 24 Growling over his unenvied virtue as a cur growls over his meatless bone.

Meato-, used as combining form of MEATUS, in some names of surgical instruments, etc. **Meatometer** (mī,ătǫ·mĭtəɹ), an instrument for measuring the meatus urinarius (*Cent Dict.*). **Meatoscope** (mi,ē·tŏskoup) [see -SCOPE], a speculum for examining the urethra near the meatus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). **Meatotome** (mi,ē·tŏtōum) [Gr. *-τόμος* that cuts], a spring knife for the cutting of a contracted meatus urinarius (*Ibid.*). **Meatotomy** (mī,ătǫ·tŏmi) [Gr. *-τομία* cutting], section of the meatus urinarius to make a larger opening (*Ibid.*).

1895 ERICHSEN *Surg* (ed. 10) II. 1160 Meatotomy being, . performed to allow its [*sc.* a bougie's] introduction. 1895 *Arnold & Son's Catal. Surg. Instr.* 573 Meatoscope.

Meatu(a)re, obs. forms of METEOR.

‖ **Meatus** (mi,ē·tŭs). Pl. meatus (mi,ē·tiŭs), **meatuses.** [L. *meātus* (*u*-stem), f. *meāre* to flow, run.]

† **1.** A natural channel or tubular passage. *Obs.*

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 187 This Caspian hath some secret meatus or intercourse with some Sea. 1675

EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 34 Clay is of all others a curst Stepdame to almost all vegetation as having few or no Meatus's for the percolation of the alimental showers or expansion of the roots. 1698 E LHUYD in *Ray's Disc* (1713) 190 The Chinks and other Meatus's of the Earth.

2. *spec.* in *Anat.* †a. = PORE (*obs.*). b. With qualifying word expressed or understood, applied to certain passages in the body.

Auditory meatus (L. *m. auditorius*): the channel of the ear. *Nasal* or *olfactory meatus*, the passage of the nose. *Urinary meatus* the external orifice of the urethra.

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* IV § 3. 18 The *meatus*, or passages, through which those subtill emissaries are conveyed to the respective members. 1708 KERSEY, *Meatus*, a Movement, or Course, a Passage, or Way; also the Pores of the Body. 1800 SIR A. COOPER in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 152 A membrane which has been generally considered, from its situation in the meatus, as essentially necessary to the sense of hearing. 1878 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol* 132 The three 'meatus' or passages of the nose. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VII. 540 Over the vertex [of the head] from meatus to meatus measures 15¾ in

Meatward, obs. form of METEWAND.

Meaty (mī·ti), *a.* [f. MEAT *sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. Full of meat; fleshy.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss., *Meaty, adj.* fleshy, but not 'right fat'. 1865 *Reader* No. 144 363/2 A very meaty egg 1883 G ALLEN in *Knowledge* 20 July 34/1 In a crab the meatiest part consists of [etc.]. 1900 *Andover Advertiser* 19 Oct, Meaty steers.

b. *fig.* (chiefly *U. S.*) Full of substance.

1881 G S. HALL *German Culture* 105, I think any discussion of it would be likely to be rather more meaty than many speculations about the nature of the Beautiful and Sublime. 1896 *Advt of Preacher's Compl. Homilet Comm.* (N. Y.), The Index suggests thousands of meaty themes for sermons. 1902 *Academy* 13 Dec 655/2 The sentences are really too 'meaty'.

2. Of or pertaining to meat; having the flavour of meat.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel* 27 Sept, Inhaling the glorious aroma of the meaty Eden 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I v, Meaty jelly

Hence **Meatiness.**

1873 TROLLOPE *Australia* I. 57, I felt as though I were pervaded by meatiness for many hours.

Meaugh: see MAUGH **Meaul, Meawl(e**: see MIAUL. **Meaw(e**: see MIAOW.

†**Meaze.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. App. a variant of or mistake for MEUSE, misused for: The 'form' of a hare.

1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass* II v 791 A hare that wee found this morning musing on her meaze

Meaze, var. MEASE (measure of herrings).

Meazel, var. MEASLE *a. Obs.* and MEASLE *v.*

Meazle, variant of MESEL (leper).

Meazling, obs form of MIZZLING.

Mebile, meble, variants of MOBLE *Obs.*

Mecænas, bad form of MÆCENAS.

Mecanyc, -yke, -ycall: see MECHANIC, -ICAL.

‖**Mecate** (mekā·tē). [Aztec *mecatl* 'corde, fouet, discipline' (Siméon *Dict Nahuatl*)]

1. A rope made of the fibre or hair of the maguey

1877 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer* 1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl*; and in recent Dicts.

2. 'A Mexican square measure, equal to about one-tenth of an acre' (*Cent. Dict* 1890).

Mecca (me·kă). [The name (repr. Arab. *Makkah*) of the birthplace of Mohammed, the great place of pilgrimage of the Mohammedans]

1. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to a place which one regards as supremely sacred, or which it is the aspiration of one's life to be able to visit.

1850 BOKER *Anne Boleyn* I. iii, Make to the Mecca of our hopes, the king, A solemn pilgrimage. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Oct 9/1 Stratford is the Mecca of American pilgrims. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 329 He was..free once more to turn his brow erect and undaunted towards the Mecca of his dreams

2. *attrib.* in *Mecca balm, balsam* = BALM, BALSAM of Mecca.

1823 in CRABB *Technol Dict.*; and in recent Dicts.

Meccan (me·kăn), *a* and *sb.* [f. MECCA + -AN]

A. *adj* Of or pertaining to Mecca.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III 1098 Such as the Meccan Prophet us'd of yore. 1898 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Feb 511 A crowd of Meccan pilgrims.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant or native of Mecca.

1855 BURTON *El-Medinah & Meccah* II. 280 The Meccans, a dark people, say of the Madani that their hearts are black and their skins are white 1902 A. B DAVIDSON *Biblical & Lit. Ess.* 224 This appellation being derived from an attack made on the Meccans that year.

Mecche, obs. form of MATCH *sb.*¹

Mecenas, bad form of MÆCENAS.

Mech, Mechacan, obs. ff MUCH, MECHOACAN.

†**Me·chal,** *a. Obs.* In 7 **mechall, michall.** [f. L. *mœch-us* (a. Gr. *μοιχός*) adulterer + -AL.] Adulterous. (Only in Heywood.)

1606 HEYWOOD *Challenge for Beauty* v i, Her owne tongue Hath publish'd her a mechall prostitute 1624 — *Gunaik.* IV. 195. 1633 — *Eng. Trav.* F j, Pollute the Nuptiall bed with Michall sinne.

‖**Mechameck** (me·tʃămek). [? American Indian.] The wild potato-vine; = MECHOACAN

1828 RAFINESQUE *Medical Flora* I. 123 (heading) Convolvulus Panduratus, English name, Mechameck bindweed.. The native name of mechameck ought to be given to it as a distinctive appellation. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Mechanic (mĭkæ·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *mēchanic-us*, a Gr. *μηχανικός* (adj. and sb.), f. *μηχανή* MACHINE. Cf. F. *mécanique* (from 14th c.: perh. the source in early instances), Pr. *mechanic*, Sp. *mecánico*, Pg. *mechanico*; also OE. *mechanisc*, Ger., Du *mechanisch*, Sw., Da. *mekanisk.*

The adj was introduced much later than MECHANICAL, which in early uses is somewhat closer to the sense of the Latin word.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to or involving manual labour or skill. Now *rare*: cf MECHANICAL 1 b.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* Prol. 8 To leyrne sciens, craftis, ande mecanyke occupations. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent* xiii. (1634) 129 Painting in Oyle, is of more esteeme then working in water colours; but then it is more mechanique, and will robbe you of over much time from your more excellent studies. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (1640) XXXVII. 364 When we see any man doe any work well, that belongs to the hand, to write, to carve, to play, to doe any mechanique office well 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv* 187 The persons working in the Mechanick-Arts. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 175/2 If a man applies himself to servile or mechanic employments. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd & Is.* (1846) I. II. 132 He was a considerable proficient in music, painting, and several mechanic arts.

†b. Pertaining to mechanical arts; industrial

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc Wks. Nat.* 7 It is a hard Coal for Mechanick Uses.

2. Of persons: Having a manual occupation; working at a trade. Now blended with the attributive use of the sb.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* II 25 Ande mecanyc lauberaris sal reproche gentil men. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* IV *Menedemus* 1, Though noble by descent, Mechanick by profession and indigent. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol Quakers* x XXIII 316 Most are Labouring and Mechanick men. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I 1, The Labour and Sufferings of the mechanic Part of Mankind. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III 48 Are the mechanic and farming classes satisfied? 1845 R W HAMILTON *Pop. Educ* III. (ed 2) 56 If mechanic life be miserable, if the crowded population which it collects is degraded

†3. Belonging to or characteristic of the 'lower orders', vulgar, low, base. *Obs*

1599 MARSTON *Sco Villanie, In Lect prorsus indignos*, Each mechanick slaue, Each dunghill pesant 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl.* IV iv. 32 To stand On more Mechanicke Compliment 1642 CHAS. I *Declar* Wks 1662 II 170 Suffering Mechanick, Ignorant fellows to preach and expound the Scripture 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i, Writing, Madam's a Mechanick part of Witt! A Gentleman should never go beyond a Song or a Billet 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed* I iii, A woman must indeed be of a mechanic mould, who is either troubled or pleased with anything her husband can do for her 1762 LLOYD *Actor* 40 The Play'r's profession (though I hate the phrase, 'Tis so mechanic in these modern days)

4. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a machine or machines; also, worked by machinery. Now *poet.* or *rhetorical*: cf MECHANICAL *a* 3.

1625 N CARPENTER *Geog Del* I. iv. (1635) 74 A Ballance, and other such mechanicke instruments. 1696 MANDEY & MOXON (*title*) Mechanick-powers or, the Mistery of Nature and Art unvail'd, shewing what great things may be performed by Mechanick Engines, etc. 1788 *Gentl Mag* LVIII I 77/1 A man of war hove 3 inches by mechanic force 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der* III. XXXVII. *heading*, Fine mechanic wings that would not fly.

b. *Mechanic powers* or †*faculties*: = *mechanical powers* (see MECHANICAL *a.* 3 c). ? *Obs.*

1648 BP WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. xii, Concerning the force of the Mechanick faculties, particularly the Ballance and Leaver. 1701 MOXON *Math Dict, Mechanick Powers*, or Mechanick Faculties are Six. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 11 The pulley is the third mechanic power. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Literature* Wks (Bohn) II. 112 They [*sc.* Englishmen] are incapable of an inutility, and respect the five mechanic powers even in their song

5. Worked or working like a machine; having a machine-like action or motion; acting mechanically. Somewhat *arch.*; cf. MECHANICAL *a.* 4.

1697 CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* II VIII, O impotence of sight! mechanic sense,.. Not seeing of election but necessity. 1762 LLOYD *Actor* 2 Acting,.. its perfection draws From no observance of mechanic laws. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* V, The sad mechanic exercise, Like dull narcotics, numbing pain. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. iv. 68 That branch of industry which seeks to give uniformity and mechanic action to bodies of men.

†b. Involuntary, automatic. *Obs.*

1723 LD. BOLINGBROKE in *Pope's Pr Wks.* (1741) II 26 Good digestions, serene weather, and some other mechanic springs. 1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* vi. 102 Nature by a sort of mechanic Motion throws the Hands out as Guards to the Eyes on such an Occasion.

6. Of agencies, forces, principles: Such as belong to the subject-matter of mechanics; = MECHANICAL *a.* 5. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos* I. 3 So great is the mechanick power which Providence has immur'd within these living walls of Jet (*viz.* a flea) 1683 T. HOY *Agathocles* 18 The Mechanique Power, by which they move, It self is guided by some Hand above. 1712 *H. More's Antid. Ath.* II. i. *Schol.* 153, I..perceiv'd the motion of the World to be no ways mechanick. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i, The supreme control obtained by man over mechanic power.

†7. Of theories and their advocates; = MECHANICAL *a.* 6 *Obs.*

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 28 These mechanick Theists have here quite outstripped and outdone the Atomick Atheists. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 152 On the principles of this mechanick philosophy, our institutions can never be embodied, if I may use the expression, in persons.

†8. Of persons and their aptitudes: Skilled in mechanical contrivance. *Obs.*

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 1 P 3, I am convinced of the importance of mechanick heads. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I 272 A new Machine Mechanick Fancy wrought. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. X. 411 The mechanic dexterity of the Europeans.

B. *sb.* (See also MECHANICS.)

†1. Manual labour or operation. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 142 Of hem that ben Artificier, Whiche usen craftes and mestiers, Whos Art is cleped Mechanique. 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II. viii § 3 He may superinduce upon some metall the Nature and forme of Gold by such Mechanique as longeth to the production of the Natures afore rehearsed.

†b. A mechanical art. *Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Mechanick*, handycraft. 1655 in Hartlib *Ref Commw Bees* 33 There is not any one Mechanick, which hath its Basis on Physosophy, in which there are not many errors, into which an Artist, that hath been long versed in the Practique, may hap to fall. 1656 [† J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat Inst* 387 Consider the honour of.. the Mechanicks,'t is the work that's most proper to mankind 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 245 Besides the known uses [of plants]. in Building, in Dying, in all Mechanicks, there may be as many more not yet discover'd.

†c. Mechanism, mechanical structure. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* x. § 5 The fault being in the very frame and Mechanicke of the parts.

2. One who is employed in a manual occupation; a handicraftsman.

Mechanics' institute or *institution*: the designation adopted by a class of societies, established (in 1823 and subsequently) in London and most other towns of England to afford their members facilities for self-education by classes and lectures In many of these institutions, only a small proportion of the members now belong to the 'mechanic' or artisan class.

1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S T S) I. 174 Merchandis to trafique and travell to and fro, Mechanikis wirk 1607 TOPSELL *Four f Beasts* (1658) 341 Houses or yards, where Carpenters or such Mechanicks work 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 163 These people are most of them mechanicks and husbandmen. 1713 SWIFT, etc. *Frenzy of J. Dennis* Wks 1755 III. I. 142 My friend an apothecary! a base mechanic! 1777 FLETCHER *Bible Calvinism* Wks 1795 IV. 244 An industrious sober mechanic can hardly pay for a mean lodging in a garret. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk* I 1549 On the 2d of December, 1823, the London Mechanics' Institution was formed 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III I. 418 An English mechanic, instead of slaving like a native of Bengal for a piece of copper, exacted a shilling a day 1891 LECKIE *Life & Relig* 71 He [St. Paul] was an itinerant mechanic.

b. Used *contemptuously*. Now *rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 83 Do not bid me.. capitulate Againe, with Romes Mechanickes 1768 HORNE *Disc* IX Wks 1818 II 171 The meanest mechanic takes place of the nobles and kings of the earth, if he were a better Christian than they were 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* XXIII, This fellow is a wretched mechanic. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 67 Lest, his nice eyes Should see the raw mechanic's bloody thumbs Sweat on his blazon'd chairs

†c. A low or vulgar fellow. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E *Dict Cant Crew, Mechanic*, a mean, contemptible Fellow. 1733 FIELDING *Intrig. Chambermaid* II. IX, I am glad you have taught me at what distance to keep such mechanics for the future.

3. In restricted sense: A skilled workman, esp. one who is concerned with the making or use of machinery.

In some English manufacturing districts the term denotes a man who has the management and repairing of the machinery in a factory.

1662 HOBBES *Consid* (1680) 53 What is here said of Chymists is applicable to all other Mechaniques 1682 *Lond Gaz* No. 1643/4 His Majesty having sent for Sir Samuel Morland was Graciously pleased to Declare, that he was highly satisfied with all the late Experiments and extraordinary Effects of Sir Samuels new Water-Engine. After which, the Lord Chamberlain caused him to be Sworn Master of the Mechanicks. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II i. A very handy ingenious Fellow, who was a Cooper by Trade, but was also a general Mechanick, for he was dexterous at making Wheels [etc.] 1835 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. iv. 31 Captain Gore is, amongst his other excellences, a great mechanic, and a capital working carpenter. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit, Work & Days* Wks (Bohn) III. 64 The apprentice clings to his foot rule, a practised mechanic will measure by his thumb.

4. One who holds mechanical theories; a mechanical physiologist. *rare.* (Cf. MECHANIST 3.)

a 1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 86, I might produce the causes of fevers according to the various principles of the Galenists, the Chymists, the Mechanics.

Mechanical (mĭkæ·nikăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f late L. *mēchanic-us*: see prec. and -ICAL.] A. *adj.*

1. Of arts, trades, occupations: Concerned with machines or tools. Hence,

a. Concerned with the contrivance and construction of machines or mechanism.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 73 Certeyne instrumentes of his makynge made by arte mechanicalle, and specially organes. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 38 Wee haue also diuerse Mechanicall Arts, which you haue not; and Stuffes made by them; as Papers, Linnen [etc.]. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 395 Those who are fond of mechanical arts, manufactures, &c. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 124 To make any useful proficiency in mechanical pursuits. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist Comm.* 367 Machine-making belongs to a high order of mechanical art.

b. Concerned with manual operations; of the nature of handicraft.

c 1450 Lydg. & Burgh *Secrees* 2097 Whoom his ffadir.. Boonde and dysposyd to crafft mechanycalle. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 49 Handie-crafte called Arte Mechanicall. 1586 A Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 106 A seruant, meanly trained in some Mechanicall Science. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. To King § 13 Arts Mechanicall contract Brotherhoods in communalties. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey) *title-p.*, The Arts and Sciences, either Liberal or Mechanical. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* 4 Many other little circumstances belonging to the mechanical part of the art. 1834 Macaulay *Ess., Pitt* (1899) 288 Almost every mechanical employment has a tendency to injure some one or other of the bodily organs of the artisan. 1837–9 [see Illiberal *a.* 1]. 1841 Emerson *Method Nat* Wks. (Bohn) II 220, I look on trade and every mechanical craft as education also.

† c. *transf.* Pertaining to the mere technicalities of a profession or art. *Obs.*

a 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 325 Other Laws also were enacted, which for being meerly legall, and there fore relative chiefly to the Masters of the Law, or otherwise Mechanical, or at least so particular that they belong, not properly to History. 1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 103 The Mechanical part of their Callings (which is to assist Clients with Counsel, and to plead their Causes) *a* 1763 Shenstone *Ess* (1765) 5 The vulgar may not indeed be capable of giving the reasons why a composition pleases them. That mechanical distinction they leave to the connoisseur.

2. Of persons. Engaged in manual labour; belonging to the artisan class. Now *rare.* † Hence, characteristic of this class, mean, vulgar (*obs.*).

1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port* (1881) 102 Wherein mechanicall and men of base condition doo dare to censure the doomgs of them, of whose acts they be not worthie to talke. 1591 Horsey *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) App. 302 Thearby [*sc.* by commerce] your marchantes growe riche, your mecanycall people sette a worke. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. v. 38 Hall'd thither by most Mechanicall and durty hand. 1646 Earl Monm tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IX. 182 Born at Corneto a poor village in Toscany, of mean mechanical parentage. 1695 Cibber *Love's Last Shift* III, 'Tis mechanical to marry the Woman you love; Men of Quality should always marry those they never saw. 1730 Fielding *Author's Farce* I. v, These are represented as mean and mechanical, and the others as honourable and glorious. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* v. II, Settlers of the mechanical orders. 1880 E. White *Cert. Relig.* 31 Among the peasantry and mechanical orders.

† b. Occupied with or skilled in the practical application of an art or science; practical as opposed to speculative. *Obs.*

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* a iij b, A speculative Mechanicien . differeth nothyng from a Mechanicall Mathematicien. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* III. viii (1810) 567 If they had been as good Mechanicall Cannoniers, as they were Com maunders.

3. † a. Of the nature of a machine or machines (*obs.*). b. In modern use: Acting, worked, or produced by a machine or mechanism: often in contrast to what is produced by hand-labour.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 2 Albeston is a stone of Archadie .. whereof in olde time was built that kind of worke Mechanicall. 1579–80 North *Plutarch, Marcellus* (1595) 335 Instruments and engines (which are called mechanicall, or organicall). 1648 Bp. Wilkins *Math. Magick* II. vi. 191 The *volant* or flying *Automata* are such Mechanicall contrivances, as have a self-motion [etc.]. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 49/1 The centre of gravity might by mechanical means be made to rise continually higher. 1860 Faraday *Lect. Forces Matter* 170 An instrument wrought only by mechanical motion. 1875 Whyte Melville *Riding Recoll.* VI. (1879) 98 The mechanical horse exhibited in Piccadilly some ten or twelve years ago. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Apr. 3/2 The invention and practical perfectioning of the mechanical pianoforte player.

c. *Mechanical powers* or † *faculties*: the six 'simple machines'. (Cf. Mechanic *a.* 4 b.)

1648 Bp. Wilkins *Math. Magick* I. iii, Of the first Mechanical faculty, the Ballance. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The mechanical powers, are the balance, lever, wheel, pully, wedge, and screw.

d. *Mechanical drawing*, drawing performed with the help of instruments, as compasses, rulers, etc. *Mechanical construction* (of curves): construction by the use of some apparatus, as distinguished from 'tracing' by calculation of successive points.

1842–59 Gwilt *Archit.* § 995 Practical Geometry has been defined as the art which directs the mechanical processes for finding the position of points, lines, surfaces [etc.].

4. Of persons, their actions, etc.. Resembling (inanimate) machines or their operations; acting or performed without the exercise of thought or volition; lacking spontaneity or originality; machine-like; automatic.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 271 Our Mechanical Horse Farriars, who cure many times what they know not, and kill where they might cure, knew they the cause. 1663 Bp. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* XXI. (1668) 210 The Mechanical Christian will here find himself to be dead and void of Christ. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 152 P 2 None of these Men of Mechanical Courage have ever made any great Figure in the Profession of Arms. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* iv, I always thought fit to keep up some mechanical forms of good breeding. 1788 Reid *Active Powers* III. v. 613 The one we may for distinctions sake, call mechanical government, the other moral. 1818 Hazlitt *Eng. Poets* II. 64 Versification is a thing in a great degree mechanical. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 36. 131 Is not the notion of a mechanical rule—a rule ever ready and ever applicable—in spiritual things, altogether out of place? 1871 Morley *Condorcet* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 66 The official religion of the century was lifeless and mechanical.

5. Of agencies, operations, and principles: Such as belong to the subject-matter of mechanics; in modern use often opposed to *chemical.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 98 The Cause of all Flight of Bodies thorow the Aire, and of other Mechanicall Motions. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 1 To explain the Origine of the Universe meerly by the Mechanical Laws of the motion of matter. 1698 Keill *Exam. Th. Earth* Introd. (1734) 17 The World. did exist from all eternity, without any change, or alteration, but such as happened from pure Mechanical principles, and causes. 1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 151 If we have recourse to mechanical division, in order to obtain the cubic nucleus from this kind of octahedron. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 291/1 Liquid medicines consisting of several ingredients..in a state of mechanical suspension in some viscid medium. 1842–59 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Mechanical Carpentry.* That branch of carpentry which relates to the disposition of the timbers of a building in respect of their relative strength and the strains to which they are subjected. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* I. § 9 (1870) 8 The sea is rendered warmer by a storm, the mechanical dash of its billows being converted into heat. *Mod.* Common air is a mechanical mixture, not a chemical compound.

fig. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 201 The distinction between the mere mechanical cohesion of sounds or words and the chemical combination of them into a new word.

b. *Geol.* Applied to formations in which the ingredients have undergone no alteration in their chemical constitution or molecular structure.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss. 73 *Mechanical Origin*, Rocks of. When rocks are composed of sand, pebbles, or fragments, to distinguish them from those of an uniform crystalline texture, which are of chemical origin. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xvii. 293 The mere mechanical detritus of siliceous rocks.

6. Of theories and their advocates: Explaining phenomena by the assumption of mechanical action.

1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* v. 145 The Mechanical Atheist. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Mechanical Philosophy*, is the same with the Corpuscular, which endeavours to explicate the Phænomena of Nature from Mechanical Principles. 1707 Flover *Pulse Watch* I. ii. 205 Which Method of Physic is both Mechanical and Philosophical. 1771 T. Percival *Ess.* (1777) I. 21 The mechanical hypothesis concerning the operation of medicines, which is supposed to depend upon the size, figure, and gravity of their constituent particles. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. 15 The mechanical theory of slaty cleavage. 1880 Huxley in *Nature* No. 615 345 The mechanical physiologists, who regarded these operations as the result of the mechanical properties of the small vessels, such as the size, form, and disposition of their canals and apertures.

7. Concerned with or involving material objects or physical conditions.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* 104, I have an Experiment in Banco which will give some Mechanical Evidence of this great Mystery. 1665 Glanvill *Def. Vanity Dogm.* 28 There are Mechanical difficulties in the way of his Solutions. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* 148 In physical goodness there is a mechanical fitness, and dead convenience. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt* (1865) 4/1 Besides these moral hindrances, mechanical difficulties are often an insuperable impediment to forms of government.

8. Pertaining to mechanics as a science.

1648 Bp. Wilkins *Math. Magick* I. i. 3 Art may be said to overcome, and advance nature, as in these Mechanicall disciplines. 1827 Jamieson (*title*) A Dictionary of Mechanical Science. 1861 W. Fairbairn *Pres. Addr. to Brit. Assoc.* p. lviii, The mechanical sciences may be divided into Theoretical Mechanics and Dynamics. and Applied Mechanics.

b. Having to do with machinery.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 122 Subjects of mechanical invention and investigation. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* I. iv (1876) 33 The foremost mechanical genius of this mechanical age is devoted to the production of weapons of death. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 42 Mechanical Engineer, Inventor, Draughtsman, Student. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 663 The great inferiority of the African to the European lies in the matter of mechanical idea.

9. *Math.* a. Applied to curves not expressible by equations of finite and rational algebraical form; = Transcendental.

So called as admitting of production only by 'mechanical construction' : see 3 d.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Curve*, These [*sc.* transcendental] curves, Des Cartes, &c. call mechanical ones. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* II. 139 Mechanical or transcendent curves. 1847 J. Dwyer *Princ. & Pract. Hydraulic Eng.* 75 A cycloid . is a mechanical curve of .curious properties.

b. *Mechanical solution* (of a problem): see quot.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Mechanical Solution* of a Problem in Mathematicks, is either when the Thing is done by repeated Tryals, or when the Lines made use of to solve it are not truly Geometrical.

B. *sb.*

1. = Mechanic B. 2. *arch.* (as echo of Shaks.).

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 9 A crew of patches, rude Mechanicals, That worke for bread vpon Athenian stals. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 211 These covetous misers gather wealth together like mightie magnificoes, but they spend like beggerly mechanicals. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* clx. 676 It expresseth in Mechanicals, great Custome and Trade; in men otherwise qualified, Preferment, Office. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 211 Socrates! we hear all the vulgar mechanicals exclaim, a poor, mean, pitiful, pennyless fellow!

2. *pl.* † a. The science which relates to the construction of machines. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 6 In mechanicalls, the direction how to frame an Instrument or Engyne, is not the same with the manner of setting it on woorke.

b. Details of mechanical construction. *rare.*

1881 T. G. Wainewright *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 146 This class of subjects demands the greatest attention to mechanicals. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. ix, 'They were indifferently well wrought, specially a chevesail, of which the'—'Spare me the fashion of thy mechanicals, and come to the point', interrupted Marmaduke.

Mechanicalism (mĭkæ nikăliz'm). [f. Mechanical + -ism.] a. The philosophic doctrine that all the phenomena of the universe, or some particular class of phenomena indicated by the context, are mechanically caused. b. 'Mechanical' or routine procedure. So **Mecha·nicalist**, one who favours mechanicalism.

1877 T. Sinclair *Mount* (1878) 71 A mechanicalist would put one's thoughts very quickly into his shape, no doubt. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Aug. 88/2 These two things, mechanicalism and infallibilism, are the great obstacles to any common understanding between religious thinking and scientific thinking. 1903 *Speaker* 30 May 201/2 Others have lost all touch with human nature, the slaves of an academic mechanicalism.

Mechanicality (mĭkæ:nikæ lĭti). [f. Mechanical *a* + -ity.] The quality of being mechanical, or like a machine; chiefly *fig.*

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 117 This construction was adopted on account of its Simplicity, and, at the same time, its Mechanicality. 1871 *Contemp. Rev.* XIX. 86 Sermons exhibit a sameness and mechanicality. 1890 Abp. Benson in *Life* II. 307 By much conversation I do believe I have prevailed on Wyon to depart much from mechanicality of touch.

Mechanicalize (mĭkæ·nikăləi z), *v.* [f. Mechanical *a.* + -ize.] *trans.* To render mechanical (in any sense of the adj.), formerly, † to degrade to the rank or character of a mechanic; 'to render mean or low' (Todd 1818). Also **Mecha·nicalized** *ppl. a.*, **Mecha·nicalizing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Mechanizé*, Mechanicalized, made, or growne base, vile, ordinarie, meane. 1892 *Cosmopolitan* XIII. 155/2 Even utilitarianism and the mechanicalizing of labor have failed entirely to take away its significance. 1903 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 3/1 The tendency of modern industry to 'mechanicalise men'.

Mechanically (mĭkæ nikăli), *adv.* [f. Mechanical *a* + -ly 2.]

1. By mechanical art, contrivance, or methods; by the use of machinery or instruments.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* c ij b, Thus, may you Double your Cube Mechanically. *Ibid.* c iij, Though it be Naturally done and Mechanically yet hath it a good Demonstration Mathematicall. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 315 The ancients pronounced it impossible to exhibit in a plane the division of angles, otherwise than mechanically. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1749) I. 329 A silly Man carrying two Buckets of Water upon his Shoulders with a round Pole, instead of a flattish one hollowed and mechanically fitted to receive his Shoulders. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 401 To lift her mechanically above her line of flotation. 1893 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 192/2 Large crowds gathered in the mechanically flooded fields.

2. By mechanical (as opposed to chemical, vital, etc.) agencies or processes; as a mechanical agent; in respect of mechanical properties.

1684–5 Boyle *Min. Waters* 23 Whether any thing can be . discover'd by Chymically and Mechanically examining the Mineral Earths [etc.]. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1704) 415 They suppose even the perfect Animals to have been formed Mechanically among the rest. 1794 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 186 The calx and magnesia may be chemically combined with the argill, and not merely mechanically mixed as in marls. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 25 Being itself insolvable in any known menstruum, and acting mechanically only, it neither destroys nor is destructible. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxv. 177 The dust and thin smoke mechanically suspended in a London atmosphere.

3. As by machinery or mechanical action; without spontaneous or conscious exercise of will or thought; automatically.

1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 202 If atoms formed the world according to the essential properties of bulk, figure, and motion, they formed it mechanically, and if they formed it mechanically without perception and design, they formed it casually. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* XIII. 85 With Men who act in a Manner mechanically, who behave so and so to Day only because they did so yesterday, there is [etc.]. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* II. 91 Emma, almost indifferent to every thing, followed her mechanically. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* XXXVIII. The place could not be entered. Could it not? a point worth considering; and while revolving it, I mechanically dressed. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. i, He could do mental arithmetic mechanically.

4. By reference to mechanical causes or principles.

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 88 We ought to explain the Thing mechanically. 1861 H. Spencer *Educ.* (1888) 18 The mechanically justified wave-line principle.

5. With mechanical tastes or aptitudes.

1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. vi, Having a head mechanically turned, .I had made for myself a table and chair. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 201 Any mechanically inclined man can make one in a day.

† 6. In a 'mechanical' or ungentlemanly manner; meanly. (Cf. Mechanical *a* 2, Mechanic *a* 3.) *Obs.*

1613 Chamberlain *Let.* in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 224 But his [Sir T. Bodley's] servants grumble and murmur very much, with whom he hath dealt very mechanically, some of them having served him above two and twenty years.

Mechanicalness (mĭkæ nikălnĕs). [-ness.] The quality of being mechanical.

1611 Cotgr., *Mecaniqueriе*, Mechanicallnesse; basenesse of humor. 1691–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 18 Men not perceiving the Mechanicalness of its operation, are apt to have recourse to some inherent Quality. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 95 Science does not affirm mechanicalness in Nature. 1900 *Conferences on Books & Men* XIII. 229 The very mechanicalness of the routine seems to have soothed and numbed Cowper's too irritable sensibilities.

Mechanician (mekăni·ʃən). Also 6–7 **-icien**, 7 **-itian**. [f. MECHANIC + -IAN. Cf. F. *mécanicien*] **a.** One who practises or is skilled in a mechanical art; a mechanic, artisan. Now *rare*. **b.** One who is skilled in the construction of machinery.

1570 J. DEE *Math. Pref.* a iij b, A Mechanicien, or a Mechanicall workman is he, whose skill is, without knowledge of Mathematicall demonstration, perfectly to worke and finishe any sensible worke, by the Mathematicien principall or deriuative, demonstrated or demonstrable 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. ii (1651) 94, I appeal to Painters, Mechanicians, Mathematicians. 1671 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. iii. 11 By frequenting the Shops and Workhouses of Mechanitians. 1759 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 187 There are even mechanicians in that kingdom [France], who seriously doubt, whether the fire engine is anywise useful. 1819 *P. O Lond. Direct.* 144 Wm. Hawks, Mechanician and Optician to their Majesties. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. v. (1876) 58 The mechanician upon whose skill the accuracy of a chronometer depends

† **Mecha·nicism.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. MECHANIC + -ISM] = MECHANISM 2.

1710 DE FOE in *Review* No. 119 VI. 474 They would denude us of the beautiful Garment of Liberty, and prostitute the Honour of the Nation to the Mechanicism of Slavery!

Mechanicize (mĭkæ·nisəiz), *v.* [f. MECHANIC + -IZE] *trans.* To render mechanical.

18.. *American* X. 39 (Cent.) No branch of the race was more mechanicized by Lockianism than the American.

Mecha·nico-, used as comb. form of L. *mĕchanicus* (see MECHANIC), in hyphened combinations with the sense 'partly mechanical and partly something else', as *mechanico-intellectual, -merciful*, **mechanico-chemical** *a.*, comprising mechanics and chemistry; (of phenomena) pertaining partly to mechanics and partly to chemistry; **mechanico-corpuscular** *a.*, an epithet applied to the philosophy which views all phenomena, material and spiritual, as explicable by the movement of atoms according to mechanical laws.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 327 The utter emptiness of the vaunted Mechanico-corpuscular philosophy. 1840 SMART s.v. *Mechanic*, The *Mechanico-chemical* sciences are magnetism, electricity, galvanism, &c. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vi (1878) 70 Stepping over many single leaves in a mechanico-merciful way. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii 131 [Steam] is yet coming to render many higher services of a mechanico-intellectual kind.

Mechanics (mĭkæ·niks). [In form a pl. of MECHANIC: see -IC 2.

Gr. had both ἡ μηχανική and τὰ μηχανικά; hence in late L. *mĕchanica* fem. sing., mechanical science, *mĕchanica* neut. pl., works of mechanical art. The Rom. langs. use the fem. sing.: Fr. *mécanique* (in 18th c. also *les mécaniques* fem.), Sp. *mecanica*, Pg. *mechanica*, It. *meccanica*; cf. G. *mechanik*, Du *mechanica*, Da., Sw. *mekanik*]

1. a. Originally (and still in popular use): That body of theoretical and practical knowledge which is concerned with the invention and construction of machines, the explanation of their operation, the calculation of their efficiency. **b.** That department of applied mathematics which treats of motion and tendencies to motion: comprising (according to the division now generally received) *kinematics*, the science of abstract motion, and *dynamics* (including *statics* and *kinetics*), the science of the action of forces in producing motion or equilibrium in bodies.

Analytical mechanics mechanics treated by the differential and integral calculus. *Animal mechanics*: mechanics as applied to the study of the movements of animals.

1648 Bp. WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. ii. 12 Astronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions, Musick of sounds, and Mechanicks of weights and powers. 1671 BOYLE *Usef. Mech. Discipl. Nat. Philos.* 1, I do not here take the Term, *Mechanicks*, in that stricter and more proper sense, wherein it is wont to be taken, when tis us'd onely to signifie the Doctrine about the Moving Powers, (as the Beam, the Leaver, the Screws, and the Wedg) and of framing Engines to multiply Force; but I here understand the word *Mechanicks* in a larger sense, for those Disciplines that consist of the Applications of pure Mathematicks to produce or mobile Motion in inferior Bodies. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 342/1 The first that turned their thoughts to mechanics were Eudoxus and Archytas. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 139 Mechanics is the science of equilibrium and of motion. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 118 Archimedes devoted the best efforts of his skill in mechanics to the defence of his native town.

† **2.** *pl.* Manual operations. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. x, I shall not trouble the Reader with a particular Description of my own Mechanics; let it suffice to say, that in six Weeks Time..I finished a Sort of Indian Canoo.

Mechanism (me·kăniz'm). [ad. mod.L. *mĕchanismus*, f. Gr. μηχανή MACHINE: see -ISM. Cf. F. *mécanisme*, Sp. *mecanismo*, Pg. *mechanismo*, It. *meccanismo*; also G. *mechanismus* (pl. *mechanismen*). Late Latin had *mĕchanisma* contrivance.

The mod. L. word was chiefly used to denote the mechanical structure and action of nature according to the Cartesian philosophy.]

1. The structure, or mutual adaptation of parts, in a machine or anything comparable to a machine, whether material or immaterial. (In early use chiefly with reference to natural objects.)

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. § 15. 401 To impute that rare *mechanism* of the works of nature to the blind and fortuitous motion of some particles of matter? 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 73, I shall express, what I call'd General Nature, by Cosmical Mechanism, that is, a Comprisal of all the Mechanical Affections (Figure, Size, Motion, &c.) that belong to the matter of the great System of the Universe. 1702 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 100 He knows the make of their bodies, and all the mechanism and propensions of them. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 241 The wonderful mechanism of our mental frame. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iv. 85 The mechanism of society thus resembles the mechanism of man's art. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xvii. 256 The wonderful mechanisms of animal and vegetable life. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 1 The mechanism or anatomy of movement in the animal frame. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* iii. 100 The mechanism of the flower. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 96 The door was a marvel of mechanism.

† **b.** In somewhat wider sense (see quot. 1755).

1712 *Spectator* No. 518 P 8 The Contour of his Person, the Mechanism of his Dress, [etc.]. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 154 The whole Mechanism of it [viz. a chimney] will be easily understood by a sight of the Figures. 1755 JOHNSON, *Mechanism*, .2 Construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.

2. *concr.* A system of mutually adapted parts working together mechanically or in a manner analogous to mechanical action; a piece of machinery; the machinery (*lit.* or *fig*) by means of which some particular effect is produced. Also, machinery or mechanical appliances in general.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 48 That Opinion that depresseth the natures of sensible Creatures below their just value, rendring them no more but barely Mechanisms or Artificial Engins. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chim.* I. 129 This is brought about by a mechanism to which we are strangers. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiii (ed. 2) 447 Mechanism is not itself power. Mechanism, without power, can do nothing. 1814 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* II. ii. § 2. 143 The wonderful mechanism of speech. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* I. 94 The part of the mechanism of a watch which shows the hour of the day. 1876 A. B. KENNEDY *Reuleaux' Kinem. Machinery* 47 A closed kinematic chain, of which one link is thus made stationary, is called a mechanism. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 809 The vascular dilatation must be considered as the result of the morbid condition of the mechanism of the circulation. 1885 tr. *Lotze's Microcosmos* I. II. iv. 232 The mind is not content to have connections of ideas imposed on it by the mechanism of perception and memory. 1903 HEYWOOD *Music in Churches* 7 Average choir boys cannot rec te on a low note without being liable to use the chest voice and the use of their lower mechanism is usually accompanied with flatness.

b. *spec.* in musical instruments.

1825 CROSSE *York Festival* 154 The admirable mechanism by which it [*sc.* an organ] was made available on this occasion. 1871 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Music* 163 The invention consists in so arranging the mechanism of a flute that the closing of the C sharp and the B natural holes may be simultaneous by the action of the second finger. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Mechanism*, that part of an instrument which forms the connection between the player and the sound producing portion.

c. *Kinematics.* 'An ideal machine, a combination of movable bodies constituting a machine, but considered only with regard to relative movements' (Webster 1897).

† **3.** Mechanical action; 'action according to mechanick laws' (J.). *Obs.*

1671 S. PARKER *Def. Eccl. Pol.* 342 The Philosophy of a Phanatick being as intelligible by the Laws of Mechanism, as the Motion of the Heart, and Circulation of the Bloud. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* III. 32 He acknowledges nothing besides Matter and Motion; so that all that he can conceive to be transmitted hither from the Stars, must needs be perform'd either by Mechanism or Accident. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. II. 90 I he most that use them [movements] are utterly ignorant of the laws of mechanism and yet order their footing as artificially as the most skilful. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 34 After the Chyle has pass'd through the Lungs, Nature continues her usual Mechanism, to convert it into Animal Substances. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 500 The Mechanism or Necessity of human Actions, in Opposition to what is generally termed Free-will. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* IV. 5 Mechanism has become a learned word. But, does it mean any more than that one particle of matter is impelled by another,. and that still by another, until we come to the particle first moved?

† **4.** A contrivance, artifice. *Obs. rare.*

1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 92 It is also a pretty Mechanism in Cookery, which is this, Nitre giveth a Red Colour to Neats-Tongues, [etc.] 1688 EVELYN in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 414 All their [the Jesuits'] other mechanismes and arts having fail'd them.

† **5.** Mechanical operations; mechanical art. *Obs.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 209 P 2 Painting is Eloquence and Poetry in Mechanism. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, Talus..who first invented the saw, grew such an artist, that Dædalus fearing to be outdone in mechanism put him to death.

† **6.** The opinion that everything in the universe is produced by mechanical forces. *Obs.*

1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. Introd. 5 Mechanism is the undoubted consequence of materialism.

7. *Art.* The mechanical execution of a painting, sculpture, piece of music, etc.; technique. (Opposed to *style* or *expression*.)

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. § 1. vii. 94 *note*, Canaletti's mechanism is wonderful. Prout's the rudest possible; but there is not a grain of feeling in the one, and there is much in the other. 1860 *Ibid.* V. IX. viii. § 1. 281 [Teniers and Wouvermans] seem never to have painted indolently, but gave the purchaser his thorough money's worth of mechanism. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Mechanism*, the physical power of performance, as distinguished from the intellect or taste which directs it.

b. 'Mechanical' quality (of literature); the following of set methods for producing effect.

1903 LD. ROSEBERY in *Daily News* 27 Nov. 5/5 Lord Macaulay's works..are charged now with a certain amount of mannerism and a certain amount of mechanism.

Mechanist (me·kănist). [f. MECHAN-IC + -IST.]

1. † **a.** A mechanic, handicraftsman (*obs.*). **b.** One who constructs machinery; a machinist.

1606 J. KING *Serm.* Sept. 32 They will turn .Princes into mechanistes and artificers. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. x. § 17. 92 Adapted by Mechanists to other sort of uses. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* vi. Having seen what the mechanist had already performed. *a* 1761 CAWTHORN *Poems* (1771) 200 Observing this unlucky railer Was neither mechanist, nor taylor. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 210 The mechanist could have very little to do with the success of the play. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxii. X. 664 He collected all the best engineers, mechanists, armourers, artisans, etc., whom Sicily or Italy could furnish.

2. One versed in mechanics; a mechanician.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. II. 90 Placing their bodies in the aptest postures for their preservation, such as the wisest mechanist cannot correct. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 117 P 1 The Mechanist will be afraid to assert the Possibility of tearing down Bulwarks with a Silkworm's thread. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 212 It is called by mechanists the center of gravity. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 160 One state possesses chemists, mechanists, mechanics of all kinds, men of science. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 28 Poets have been challenged to resign the civic crown to reasoners and mechanists.

† **3.** One who holds a mechanical theory of the universe. *Obs.* (Cf. MECHANIC B 4.)

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Characters, Cuphophron, A zealous Platonist and Cartesian, or Mechanist.

Mechanistic (mekăni·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC] Of, pertaining to, or connected with mechanics or mechanism. Also, pertaining to or holding mechanical theories in biology or philosophy.

1884 *Nature* 21 Aug. 383/1 The series of curves of velocity given for different mechanistic combinations. 1893 BURDON-SANDERSON in *Athenæum* 16 Sept. 375/2 The mechanistic view of the phenomena of life. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 16/3 The mechanistic school.

Mechanize (me·kănəiz), *v.* [f. MECHAN-IC + -IZE; cf. obs. F. *méchaniser*]

1 *trans.* To make or render mechanical; to import or attribute a mechanical character to; to bring into a mechanical state or condition; to work out the mechanical details of (a design, idea, etc.)

1678 [implied in MECHANIZING *vbl. sb.*] 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. II. 99 God can so mechanize matter, as to make it capable of doing some things that [etc.] 1795 COLERIDGE *Conciones* 32 A system of fundamental Reform will scarcely be effected by massacres mechanized into Revolution. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii, Cannot he mechanise them [*sc.* motives] to grind the other way? 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 201 You cannot mechanize benevolence. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Art* Wks. (Bohn) III. 21 Raphael paints wisdom. Handel sings it, Shakspeare writes it, Watt mechanizes it. 1879 BARING GOULD *Germany* I. 127 He [the artisan] is mechanised.

2. *intr.* (*nonce uses*) To work as a mechanic, to move mechanically.

1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* xxxvi, Rural mechanics too idle to mechanise, rural servants too rebellious to serve. 1902 — *Mother Mourns* Poems 71 Why loosened I olden control here To mechanize skywards.

Hence **Me·chanised** *ppl. a.*; **Me·chanizing** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. used *attrib.*). Also **Me·chaniza·tion**, the action of the verb MECHANIZE; **Me·chanizer**, one who mechanizes, a believer in mechanical order or system = MECHANIST 3.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 38. 175 Some of the ancient religious atomists were also too much infected with this mechanizing humour. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 180 A mechanized automaton. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. v, Our European Mechanisers are a sect of boundless diffusion, activity, and co-operative spirit. 1839 J. STERLING *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 297 The mechanization of the mind. 1842 *Ibid.* 393 Genius cannot be prevented by the happiest mechanization of man. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 431 By force of conscious and unconscious repetition of the phrase, it became mechanised.

Mechanograph (mĭkæ·nŏgrɑf). *rare*—°. [f. Gr. μηχανο-, μηχανή machine + -GRAPH] One of a set of copies of a work of art, writing, etc. multiplied by mechanical means.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*; and in recent Dicts.

Mechanographic (me·kănŏgræ·fik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. μηχανο-, μηχανή machine + -GRAPHIC.]

1. Treating of mechanics.

1830 MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.* 1.

2. Pertaining to mechanography (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

Mechanography (mekăno·grăfi). *rare*—°. [ad. mod.L. *mĕchanographia*, f. Gr. μηχανο-, μηχανή machine: see -GRAPHY.] The art of copying or reproducing a work of art or writing by mechanical means. Hence **Mechano·graphist**, one who practises this art.

[1828 ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts, Mechanographia.*] 1840 SMART, s.v. *Mechanic, Mechanography*, is the art of imitating paintings by mechanical means. 1847 WEBSTER, *Mechanographist*.

Mechanology (mekăno·lŏdʒi). *rare.* [f. Gr. μηχανο-, μηχανή machine + -LOGY.] The science of, or a treatise on, machines or mechanism.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* Wks. 1859 XI. 194 The science of style, considered as a machine, might be called the mechanology of style. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex*, *Mechanology*, a description of, or treatise on machines, or apparatus used in medicine or surgery.

Mechanotherapy (me·kănoþe·răpi). Also in Lat. form **-therapia**. [ad. mod.L. type **mēchanotherapia*, f. Gr. μηχανο-, μηχανή machine + θεραπεία healing.] Cure by mechanical means.

1890 in *Syd. Soc Lex.* 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 373 The practice of 'mechano-therapy' by manipulators usually quite ignorant of medicine 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 2/1 The Zander Institute at Paris is the home of mechanotherapia, or cure by mechanical means.

‖ **Méchant** (meʃan), *a.* Also fem. **méchante** (meʃānt). [Fr. See also MESCHANT] Malicious, spiteful, wayward, worthless, wicked.

1813 BYRON 26 Nov. in Moore *Lett. & Jrnls* (1830) I 453 She has much beauty,—just enough,—but is, I think, *méchante.* 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlvi, Mr Pendennis was wicked, *méchant*, perfectly abominable 1865 'OUIDA' *Strathmore* I. ix. 145 That light, *méchante* voice that had mocked him from the mask

Mechant, variant of MESCHANT *Obs.*

Mechanurgy (me·kănɒ̄ɹdʒi). [As if ad Gr. *μηχανουργία, f. μηχανο , μηχανή machine + ἔργ-ον work.] That branch of mechanics which treats of moving machines. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in recent Dicts.

† **Mecha·tion.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *mæchātiōn-em*, f. *mæchārī* to commit adultery, f. *mæchus*, a. Gr. μοιχός adulterer] Adultery.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Mechation*, fornication, Whoredom, strumpeting

Meche, obs form of MATCH *sb* [1], MUCH.

Mechef, obs form of MISCHIEF *sb.*

Mechel, Mecher, etc. see MICKLE, MICHER.

Mechient, variant of MESCHANT *Obs.*

Mechil(l, obs. forms of MICKLE.

Mechitarist: see MEKHITARIST.

Mechlin (me·klin), *a* and *sb.* Forms 5 **meighlyn**, 7 **mecklen**, 8 **mechlen**, **mecklin**, **mechline**, **macklin**, 8– **mechlin**. [The name of a town in Belgium, used *attrib.* and *ellipt*]

†1 *Mechlin black* a black cloth made at Mechlin.

1483 *Wardr Acc* in Grose *Antiq Rep* (1807) I. 61 ij pair of hosen made of broode meighlyn blac

2. In full *Mechlin lace*. lace produced at Mechlin. † *Mechlin cravat* a neckerchief made of Mechlin lace *Mechlin embroidery* (see quot 1882)

1699 *Lond Gaz* No 3525/4 A Wastcoat and Holland Shift, both laced with Mecklen Lace 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* III 1, Right Mechlin, by this light ' Where did you get this Lace? 1714 GAY *Araminta*, The Silver Knot o'erlooks the Mechlen Lace 1716 POPE *Basset-t* 91 With eager beats his Mechlin Cravat moves 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* v (ed 2) 105 Mecklin the queen of lace 1728 SWIFT *Jrnl Mod Lady* Wks 1751 VII 192 Fresh Matter for a World of Chat, Right Indian this, right Macklin that 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Rand* xxxiv (1760) I 265 His shirt which was of the finest cambric, edged with right Mechline 1865 MRS PALLISER *Lace* 31 All the laces of Flanders, with the exception of those of Brussels and the point double, were known at this period [1665] under the general name of Mechlin 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Mechlin Embroidery*, a term applied to Mechlin Lace, as the thread that was inserted round the outlines of that lace gave it somewhat the look of Embroidery *Ibid*, *Mechlin Lace Wheel*, formed with a number of Bars crossing each other, with a circle or wheel ornamented with Picots in the centre of the space 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I 1, The flowing garment was to be changed presently for white satin and old Mechlin lace

† **Mechloic** (mĭklōu ik), *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. ME(CONIN) + CHLO(RINE) + -IC] *Mechloic acid*: a crystallized acid produced by the action of chlorine gas on fused meconin.

1836 J M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed 2) 35 Chlorine at the fusing point of meconine transforms it into an acid, to which the name of mechloic has been given. 1838 T THOMSON *Chem. Org Bodies* 103 Mechloic Acid was discovered by M Couerbe. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV. 50/2.

Mechlori·nic, *a.* = prec

1890 [see MECONIN]

Mechoacan (metʃōu·ăkăn). Also 6 **mechoicana**, 7 **mechoacham**, **mechacan**, **mechocan**, **mechoacauna**, (**mecoacan**), 7-9 **mechoachan**. [Called from the Mexican province *Mechoacan*. (Hence often written with capital M.)]

1. The root of a Mexican species of bindweed, *Ipomœa* (*Batatas*) *Jalapa*, formerly used in medicine as a purgative; also, the plant itself. Also called *white mechoacan*.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* 23 b, The *Mechoacan* is a Roote brought from a countrie. called Mechoacan. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v xi. (1636) 555 The chiefe Merchandizes that come from Mexicana. are these, Gold, Silver, the root Mechoicana. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccviii. 723 That plant..called Mechoacan, or Bryonie of Mexico. *Ibid.*, The Bryonie, or Mechoacan of Peru groweth vp [etc.]. 1672 JOSSELYN *New-Eng. Rarities* 58 Briony of Peru. ; some take it for Mechoacan. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 630 Here [Virginia] grow two Roots, which some Physicians judg, the one to be Turbith, the other Mechoacan. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 95/2 Mechacan of Peru groweth up like hops, by help of a pole. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. 453 Mechoacan. A Sort of blush-coloured Bindweed. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 34 The Root of Mechoacan. 1768 W. LEWIS *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 375 Mechoacan scarcely yields one sixth part so much [resin] as jalap does. 1840 PEREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med* II. 893 The roots of several others have been employed in medicine on account of their purgative properties; as the root called Mechoacan. Their use is now obsolete. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Mechoacanna*, ..the plant mechoacan. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 410 Wild Potato Vine (*Convolvulus panduratus*), also known by its Indian name of Mechoachan, which grows in sandy soil all over the United States. 1890 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Mechoacan, white*, same as *Mechoacan.*

2. With qualifying words, applied to various other plants of similar properties.

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., *Black Mechoacan*, a synonym of Jalap. *Grey Mechoacan*, the root of *Myrabilis* [sic] *longiflora.* *Mechoacan of Canada*, the root of *Phytolacca decandra.*

†**3.** A purgative drug obtained from the roots of *Ipomœa* (*Batatas*) *Jalapa* and other plants. *Obs*

1610 [see KERMES 1] 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 36 The Qualitie of the Medicine. is of secret Malignity, and disagreement towards Mans Bodie ; As in Scammony, Mechoacham, Antimony, &c. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem Med Wks* Vocab, *Mechoacan*, a purging drug brought from the Indies. 1768 W. LEWIS *Mat. Med.* (ed 2) 375 The dose of the mechoacan in substance is from one dram to two or more.

4 *attrib.*, as *mechoacan root*; † **mechoacan-ale**, a drink medicated with mechoacan, **mechoacan jalap** (see JALAP 2).

1696 SALMON *Fam Dict* 203 Spring and Fall purge with *Mecoacan-Ale. 1632 SHERWOOD *s. v*, The (Indian) *Mechoacan root, *Rhamundique.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 727/1 Mechoacan root *Batatas Jalapa.*

Mecistocephalic (mĭki sto,sĭfæ·lik), *a.* [f. Gr. μήκιστος longest + κεφαλή head.] Longest-headed. applied by Huxley to skulls with the highest cephalic index (69 and under).

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem Caithn* 115 The large increase in the percentage of meco- and mecistocephalic skulls.

So ‖ **Mecistoce·phali** (-əi), *sb pl.* [mod. Latin], men with mecistocephalic skulls. **Mecistoce·phalous** *a* = MECISTOCEPHALIC. **Mecistoce·phaly**, the condition or quality of being mecistocephalic.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn* 112 There is every stage from brachistocephaly to mecistocephaly to be met with between Switzerland and Scandinavia. 1878 BARTLEY tr *Topinard's Anthrop* II II 238 In Mr Huxley's system the terms themselves are altered His mecistocephali are 69 and under. 1890 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Mecistocephalous.*

Meck (mek). [a Du. *mik* forked stick.]

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Meck*, a notched staff in a whale-boat on which the harpoon rests

Meckelian (mekī·liăn), *a. Anat* [f *Meckel* + -IAN.] The designation of certain structures discovered by J. F. Meckel (1714–74), or his grandson J F. Meckel (1781–1833). *Meckelian arch*, *bar*, *cartilage*, *rod*. the cartilaginous rod or bar which is temporarily developed in the mandibular arch of the fœtus. *Meckelian ganglion*, the spheno-palatine ganglion.

More commonly these structures are known as *Meckel's arch*, *cartilage*, *ganglion*, etc

[1836–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* II 285/1 The ganglion has also received the title of *Meckel's ganglion*] 1858 HUXLEY in *Proc Roy Soc* IX 397 The Meckelian cartilage [1864 *Quain's Anat* (ed 7) I 66 The remaining part is named Meckel's cartilage after its first describer] 1890 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Meckelian bar.* 1890 *Century Dict*, *Meckelian ganglion*, *rod*, etc.

Meckenynge, obs. form of MEEKENING.

Mecklin, obs form of MECHLIN.

Mecnesse, obs. form of MEEKNESS.

Mecocephalic (mī ko,sĭfæ·lik), *a.* [f Gr. μῆκος length + κεφαλή head] = DOLICHOCEPHALIC.

1866 [see MECISTOCEPHALIC].

Mecock(e, variant forms of MEACOCK *Obs*

Mecodont (mī·kodǫnt), *a.* [f. Gr. μῆκο-ς length + ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς tooth] Having long teeth.

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit* I 760/2 This 'mecodont' arrangement is strikingly exemplified by Salamandra maculosa.

Mecography (mĭkǫ·grăfi) *rare.* [f. Gr μῆκο-ς length + -GRAPHY.] †**a** (See quot 1603) *Obs.* **b.** (See quot. 1890.)

1603 (*title*) *The Mecographie of ye Loadstone* [tr. Nautonnier *Mecographie de l'Eymant*], tat is to say ane Description of the lenthes or longitudes, quhilkis ar fon be ye observations of ye loadstone 1890 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Mecography*, the graphic investigation of the dimensions and weight of the body

Mecometer (mĭkǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. μῆκο-ς length + -METER, after F. *mécomètre.*] An instrument for measuring length; *spec.* a graduated instrument for measuring the length of new-born infants, used at the Hospice de la Maternité, Paris.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12) *Mecometer.* 1867 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 89 In fact, he did his very best to get larger 'mercy'. And he shall have it ; and at a length which will content him, unless his mecometer be an insatiable apparatus.

† **Meco·metry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. μῆκος length + -METRY.] Measurement of length.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iij b, To be certified, either of the length, perimetry, or distance lineall :..is called Mecometrie. 1618 M. BARET *Hippon.* xxxviii. 117 How can a man learne the knowledge of Mechometry, whereby lengths and distances are measured, if not [etc].

Meconate (mī·kǒnĕt). *Chem.* Earlier **meconiate.** [f. MECON-IC + -ATE.] A salt of meconic acid.

1833 *Lond. & Edinb. Philos Mag.* II. 156 These crystals are brownish, and consist of meconine, meconiates, and other substances 1836 J M GULLY *Magendie's Formul* (ed 2) 38 To separate the meconate of lime. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 192 The meconate and lactate of morphia and codeia.

† **Meco·nia.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. Gr. μήκων poppy + -IA] = MECONIN.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 1019 Meconia. This substance was discovered by Dublanc and Couerbe. *Ibid.* The quantity of meconia in opium is so small, that [etc.]

Meconial (mĭkōu·niăl), *a Med.* [f. MECONI-UM + -AL.] 'Pertaining to, or due to, meconium; as, meconial colic' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

Meconiasin: see MECONISIN.

Meconic (mĭkǫ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f Gr. μήκων poppy + -IC.] *Meconic acid*: a white crystalline acid obtained from opium. So *meconic ether*.

1819 J G CHILDREN *Chem Anal.* 277 Meconic acid is obtained from opium 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem* III. 861 Meconic Ethers 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 184 Morphin combined with meconic acid in opium

Meconidine (mĭkǫ·nidin). *Chem.* Also **-in.** [f. Gr. μήκων poppy + -ID- + -INE[5]: cf. *quinidine.*] An amorphous alkaloid found in opium; discovered by Hesse in 1870.

1871 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XVIII. 199 Meconidine. Contained in the aqueous extract of opium.

‖ **Meconidium** (mīkoni·diǒm). *pl.* **-ia.** [mod. L, as if ad. Gr. *μηκωνίδιον, dim. of μήκων poppy.

For the reason for the name see quot 1871, the dim. termination was suggested by *gonidium*, *blastidium*, etc]

One of the fixed medusoid buds produced by certain Hydroids, which contain the reproductive elements, a gonophore.

1849 ALLMAN in *Ann Nat Hist.* Ser III IV. 137 The extra-capsular medusiform sporosacs ('meconidia') of Laomedea 1871 — *Gymnobl. Hydroids* Introd 16 Meconidium, peculiar sporosacs, somewhat resembling a poppy capsule in form 1884 *Riverside Nat Hist.* (1888) I. 85 The cavity of the blastostyle is directly continuous with a central cavity in this meconidium

Meconin (mī·kǒnin). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [ad. F *méconine*, f. Gr. μήκων poppy: see -IN [1].] A white, crystalline, neutral compound existing in opium, regarded as an anhydride of meconic acid Cf. MECONIA.

1833 *Lond & Edin Philos Mag* II 156 Meconine was discovered in opium, by M Couerbe in 1830. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med* 202 Meconine or Opianyl acts on man as a mild hypnotic 1890 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Meconin resin*, a resin which falls on the addition of water to the chlorine holding fluid from which mechlorinic acid has been obtained

Meconioid (mĭkōu·ni,oid), *a. Med.* [f. MECONIUM + -OID] Resembling, of the nature of, pertaining to, or obtained from meconium.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos Lex* s v *Meconioides*

Meconisin (mĭkǫ·nisin). *Chem.* Also **-iasin.** [Arbitrarily varied from MECONIN.] (See quots)

1887 BRUNTON *Pharmacol* (ed 3) § 5 xxxi 846 The neutral substances [in opium] are meconin and meconiasin 1890 BILLINGS *Nat Med Dict* II 122 Meconisin $C_8H_{10}O_2$. A crystallizable neutral principle discovered in opium by T and H Smith (1878)

‖ **Meconium** (mĭkōu niǒm) [L. *mēcōnium* (Pliny), a. Gr μηκώνιον (in senses 1 and 2 below), f. μήκων poppy.]

†**1.** The inspissated juice of the poppy; opium.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 68 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem Med. Wks* Vocab, *Meconium*, the juice of the leaves and heads of poppy 1783 JUSTAMOND tr *Raynal's Hist Indies* II. 147 The meconium, or common opium is prepared by pressing the poppy heads that have been already cut 1804 *Med. Jrnl* XII 470 Meconium or poppies —For excessive fluxes, and pains in the uterus.

2 The dark excrementitious substance in the large intestines of the fœtus; hence, the first fæces of a new-born infant.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc 404 All of them [sc new-born Infants] have a Meconium, or sort of dark colour'd Excrement in the Bowels. 1899 CAGNEY tr *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* (ed. 4) 244 The term 'meconium' is applied to the substance discharged from the rectum of the child immediately after birth

3. *Ent.* The fæces of an insect just transformed from the pupa.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII 131 The elasticity of the silk, as the moths creep through, has the effect of pressing out a kind of red meconium 1890 in *Century Dict*

4. 'Applied to the black pigment of the choroid' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

Meconology (mĭkǒnǫ lǒdʒi). *rare*—°. [ad. mod.L. *mēconologia*, f. Gr. μήκων poppy + -OLOGY] A treatise on the poppy or opium.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys Dict.* (ed. 2), *Meconologia*, a Description of Opium] 1721 BAILEY, *Meconology*, a Description or Treatise of Opium. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Meconologia*, ..meconology [In recent Dicts.]

Meconophagism (mīkǒnǫ·fădʒiz'm). *Med* [f. Gr. μηκων(ο)-, μήκων poppy + -φάγος that eats + -ISM.] Opium-eating. So **Mecono·phagist**, an opium-eater.

1886 *Alien & Neurol.* VII. 463 The death of the patient being attributed to causes which are supposed to be discon-

nected from the meconophagism. *Ibid.* 471 If they happen to find solace in opium readily, they become meconophagists. 1893 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* (ed. 21) *Meconophagism*, opium-eating.

‖ **Meconopsis** (*mɪkŏnǫ·psis*). *Bot.* [mod L., f. Gr. *μήκων* poppy + *ὄψις* appearance.] A genus of plants of the N.O. *Papaveraceæ*; also, a plant of this genus.

1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 462 Welsh Meconopsis. 1905 *Westm Gaz* 3 Jan 9/1 The remarkable meconopsis recently sent from the Thibetan highlands.

† **Mecop.** *Obs.* [a. Flem. *mekop*, f. **mēn* = MDu *maan*, G. *mohn* poppy + *kop* head.] The poppy.

c 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* 20/11 Oyle of mecop.

† **Mecubalist.** *Obs.* [f. late Heb *mᵉqubbāl* what is received, pa. pple. of *qibbēl* to receive (whence CABBALA) + -IST.] ? One versed in Jewish traditions

1553 R SANDERS *Physiogn.* 202 By searching into the ancient Cabalists, Mecubalists, and Massorets, I find [etc.]

Meoul(le, obs. forms of MICKLE.

Med, obs. form of MEAD, MEED

Medæwart, variant of MEADWORT.

Medagle, Medaglion, medaillon, obs. ff. MEDAL *sb*, MEDALLION *sb.*

Medal (me·dăl), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 **medaill(e,** 7 **medall, -ull, meddal(l, medaile, -el,** 7- **medal.** Also 7 **medagle,** *pl.* **-glies.** [a. F *médaille* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *medaglia* = OF. *meaille, maille* (see MAIL *sb.*[4]), Sp. *medalla*, Pg. *medalha*:—Com. Rom. **medallia*:—popular L. type **metallea*, f. *metallum* METAL *sb.* In early Rom. use the word meant a coin of minute value; cf. MAIL *sb.*[4]

The Rom word passed into OHG. as *medilla*, rendering the Latin *as*; in MHG. *medile, medele* occurs for (the widow's) mite. Mod G has adopted the Fr word as *medaille*; so also Du, Da *medaille*, Sw *medalj.*]

† **1.** A metal disk bearing a figure or an inscription, used as a charm or trinket *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 342 He gaue Dametas certaine Medailles of gold hee had long kept about him 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 307 He that weares her like her Medull, hanging About his neck 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 36 Lewis had an humour of his own, to weare in his hat a Medaille of Lead. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 250 Any Meddal when rightly consecrated can do as much.

2. A piece of metal, usually in the form of a coin, struck or cast with an inscription, a head or effigy of a person, or other device or figure to commemorate a person, action, or event; also as a distinction awarded to a soldier, etc. for a heroic deed or other service rendered to a country, etc. In collectors' use, extended to include coins possessing artistic or historical interest.

1611 COTGR., *Manieur de sable*, a Moulder, or caster of Medalls, or prizes in sand 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 119 He had a rare Collection of the most curious Medals 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 142 The Coyns and medaglies of all the Emperours. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 63 P 2 Medals had been struck for our General's Behaviour. 1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1751 IV. 256 If any such persons were above Money, a Medal, or some mark of distinction, would do full as well. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 285 The king had formerly a very valuable collection of medals. 1813 *Gen. Order* 7 Oct. in *Lond. Gaz.* 9 Oct., One Medal only shall be borne by each Officer. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) VIII. liii. § 50. 447 Two medals were unanimously voted to record the memorable acts of Bayonne 1899 *Westm Gaz* 1 June 7/1 The members of the Mission will be decorated with commemoration medals.

b. As a reward for merit, or for proficiency, skill, or excellence in any art or subject

1751 BERKELEY *Let. to Archdall* 22 Nov., Wks. 1871 IV. 339 Gold medals for encouraging the study of Greek 1839 *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* IX. p. lv, The gold medals, awarded respectively to Dr Rüppell and Mr Thomas Simpson 1892 *Field* 16 Apr. 573/2 After the match the Mayor presented the cup and medals to the winning team. 1904 *Athenæum* 24 Dec. 880/3 An engraved silver medal awarded by the Plymouth Independent Rangers for 'skill at arms'.

† **3.** *fig.* in various uses: An image, representation (cf. MODEL *sb.*); something beyond the common run (as a medal compared with current coin) *Medals of creation*: a rhetorical term applied to fossils, as commemorating events in the history of the globe (cf. quot. 1768 s. v. MEDALLIC).

a 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Prison* Wks. (1856) 155 It [a prison] comes to be a perfect medall of the iron age, sithence nothing but gingling of keyes, rattling of shackles, are here to be heard 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xi (1712) 36 This little Meddal of God, the Soul of Man. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 129 Neither the wit nor tongue can be a mint capable to coyne the least farthing sin, much less so large a piece and medaile as this man pretends to make of any helping our complexion. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 165 As their letters were not intended for the public, perhaps I was unreasonable in looking for medals, and not being contented with the common current species. 1804 PARKINSON *Org. Rem.* I. 7 The illustrious Bergmann elegantly describes fossils as the medals of creation. 1844 MANTELL (*title*) Medals of Creation.

b. Phrases. † *The medal is reversing* [cf. Fr. *la médaille est renversée*]: things or events are changing for the worse. *The reverse of the medal*: the other side of the question.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 28 June, The medaill was reversing, and our calamities were but yet in their infancy. 1690 *Dialogue betw. Francesco* &c., *Harl. Misc.* (Park) IX. 455 To show you the reverse of the medal. Is it not a pity that [etc.]. 1868 GRANT DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 195 Then for the reverse of the medal, you have Mr. Christie's *Notes on Brazilian Questions.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *medal-casting, -hunter, -hunting, -inscription, -monger, -striker, -tract*; **medal-cup,** 'a drinking vessel of metal, usually of silver, in which coins or medallions are incrusted and form a part of the decoration' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **medal-machine** (see quot.); **medal-play** *Golf*, play in which the score is reckoned by counting the number of strokes taken to complete a round by each side (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **medal-tankard** = *medal-cup* (ibid.).

1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. p. ccix, A complete classification should include artists..in *medal-casting, gem and seal-cutting [etc.]. 1893 *Brit. Jrnl. Photog.* XL. 795 The army of exhibition and *medal hunters. 1902 L. S. AMERY etc. *Times' Hist. War* II. 26 It [sc. fighting against inferior foes] conduces to *medal-hunting 1648 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* I. (1736) 12 As testified by History and *Medal Inscription yet extant. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1418/1 **Medal machine*, a machine for making copies of medals and raised or sunk works on a scale larger or smaller than the original. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* I (1781) 10 What, old Martin, the *medal-monger?.. Martin! why he likes no heads but upon coins. 1899 *Westm Gaz* 27 Sept 4/3 In *medal play a player who drives from outside the teeing-ground is to be disqualified. 1872 SYMONDS *Introd. Study Dante* 185 No *medal striker ever made his outlines sharper or his shadows deeper 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 73 Great Brittain has produc'd the fewest of *Medal Tracts and Numismatical Collectors.

Medal (me·dăl), *v.* [f. MEDAL *sb.*] *trans.* To decorate or honour with a medal; to confer a medal upon as a mark of distinction.

1822 BYRON *Let. to Scott* 4 May, He was medalled 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Nil nisi Bonum* (1899) 174 Irving went home medalled by the King 1900 *Nation* (N. Y.) 4 Oct. 269/2 It would have been much more to the point, anyway, had he [Herr Menzel] exhibited and been medalled [at the Paris Exhibition] as illustrator.

Medalet (me·dălet). Also **medallet.** [f. MEDAL *sb.* + -ET.] A small or diminutive medal; also applied to small medals bearing the figures of saints, worn by Roman Catholics.

1789 PINKERTON *Ess. Medals* I. xiii. 227, I shall beg leave to give this class the appellation of medalets. 1799 J. CONDER (*title*), An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medalets. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Four Generations* II. 227 A medalet with the three sisters of Napoleon as the Three Graces

Medallary (me·dălări). *rare*—[1]. [f. MEDAL *sb.* + -ARY [1].] A collection or set of medals

1882 R. F. BURTON in *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 125/2 The medallary struck for the ter-centenary festival.

Medalled (me·dăl'd), *ppl. a.* [f. MEDAL *v.* + -ED [1].] Adorned, furnished, or decorated with a medal. Of a picture, etc.. For which a medal has been awarded.

1857 EMERSON *May-day* (1867) 25 The high school and medalled boy. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 1/3 There has been a good deal of ill feeling, in regard to affixing to 'medalled' pictures the labels explanatory of the nature of the award. 1900 *Ch. Times* 2 Feb. 136/4, I communicated over seventy around a tent..this morning, from medalled general to private Atkins.

Medallic (medæ·lik), *a.* [f. MEDAL *sb.* + -IC.] **1.** Pertaining or relating to, characteristic of, or of the nature of a medal; represented on a medal.

1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* I. (1766) 13, I am afraid you will never be able, with all your Medallic eloquence, to [etc.] 1768 A. CATCOTT *Treat. Deluge* 407 Neither do the fossil reliquiæ of plants and animals..yield in elegancy and exactness to medalic insignatures 1778 PENNANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 17 In the library is a numerous collection of books which comprehend the medallic history. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* xxvi. 306 We have modern examples of medallic caricatures. 1885 *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 149/3 Recent productions of medallic art

2. Resembling a medal.

1806 HARWOOD *Lichfield* 367 Small medallic tokens, have been stamped. 1875 JEVONS *Money* vii. 63 Such medallic coins would become the most durable memorials

Medallically (medæ·likăli), *adv.* [f. MEDALLIC + -AL + -LY [2].] By the evidence of medals.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Oracles* Wks. 1858 VIII. 180 Which..historically and medallically can be demonstrated to have availed [etc.].

Medallion (mĭdæ·lyən), *sb.* Also 7-8 **meda(g)lion, 8 medaillon.** [a. F. *médaillon*, ad. It. *medaglione*, augmentative of *medaglia* MEDAL *sb.*]

1. A large medal.

Erroneously explained in Blount *Glossogr.* 1661 as 'a little medal', after Cotgrave's erroneous rendering of *médaillon.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. *Hydriot.* etc 41 In this figure the sitting gods and goddesses are drawn in medalls and medallions. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 253 Morellius produces a beautiful Medaglion of Commodus. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 13 The large sort, which are called medallions, are but seldom struck, except intended for particular presents 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* vi. 57 Of the finest epoch (of Syracusan coins) the celebrated and highly prized medallions, bearing the head of Ceres or Proserpine are the most remarkable.

2. Anything resembling this; applied to various objects resembling a large medal, in decorative work, as a tablet or panel usually of an oval or circular shape, bearing objects or figures in relief; a portrait; also a decorative design resembling a panel or tablet, as in a carpet, a window, or title-page of a book, etc.

1762-72 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 277 A medalion of him in marble. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* (ed. 2) 373 Le Brun. has given this story as a medaillon on one of the compartments of the great gallery at Versailles. 1849 *Guardian* 7 Nov. 733/2 The tympanum is filled with a . window, and internally with two medallions. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxx. 9 Circular incised group, on stone—a replica of one of the medallions for the pavement of Lichfield Cathedral.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *medallion figure, machine, portrait, size*; **medallion carpet,** a carpet containing a large prominent central design or figure (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **medallion pattern,** 'a design for the ornamentation of a surface of which a medallion or medallions form an important part' (*Ibid.*); **medallion window** (see quot.).

1875 W. M'ILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 56 A circular *medallion figure. 1899 *Handbk. Turning* p. xxiii, The *medallion machine requires much labour and very expensive apparatus 1902 ELIZ L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 292 He gave me a *medallion portrait of himself. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 231 [These coins] were of brass, and of the *medaglion size 1847 C. WINSTON *Inq. Anc. Glass Paint.* I. 32 *Medallion windows are principally filled with medallions, or panels, containing coloured pictures

Medallion (mĭdæ·lyən), *v.* [f. MEDALLION *sb.*] *trans.* To ornament with medallions, or to make to resemble a medallion.

1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia* etc 81 On the vertex of the arch is our Lord's monogram, also medallioned and surrounded by acanthus leaves 1893 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 5/3 The invitation and the portraits [of an invitation card] are medallioned upon a coloured ground.

Hence **Meda·llioned** *ppl. a.*

1888 *Athenæum* 21 Apr. 503/1 An elaborate medallioned title-page of birds, by Mr J. G. Millais.

Medallionist (mĭdæ·lyənist). [f. MEDALLION *sb.* + -IST.] A worker of medallions.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Oct. 435/2 Mr. Woolner, R.A., a sculptor, especially a medallionist. 1894 J. M. GRAY *J. H. Yassie* 60 *note*, James Tassie, the Glasgow Medallionist.

Medallist (me·dălist). Also **medalist.** [f. MEDAL *sb.* + -IST.]

1. One who is skilled or interested in medals.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 281 This is a Medal hath been valued much by the Medalists beyond the Seas. 1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 135 The General is a medallist, and entertains an opinion that the bonnet-piece of James V. is the work of some Scottish artist who died young.

2. An engraver, designer, or maker of medals.

1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 149 The Pretender had a medal struck on this occasion, by Hamerani, the pope's medalist. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. (ed. 5) II. 160 Sculptors, painters, and medallists exerted their utmost skill in the work of transmitting his features to posterity 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/2 Medallist and medal maker. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Feb. 220 The medalists of the Renaissance

3. A recipient of a medal awarded for merit. Also in parasynthetic derivatives as *gold medallist.*

1797 *Cambr. Univ. Calendar* 214 List of Medallists from their first Institution to the present Time 1864 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* I. 211 The Gold Medallists of the Science and Art Department 1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Dr. Therne* 9, I was gold medallist of my year.

Medallize (me·dăləiz), *v. rare.* [f. MEDAL *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* † **a.** To illustrate by reference to medals (*obs.*). **b** To represent on a medal.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 75 The History of Julius Cæsar has been also Medaliz'd by Mr. l'Abbé de Camps 1882 *Mag. Art* 221 Mr. Legros has also medallised Mr. Constantine Ionides, and medals of John Mill, Carlyle, and Robert Browning, are expected from him very shortly.

Medallurgy (me·dălŭrdʒi). Also **medalurgy.** [f. MEDAL *sb.* + *-urgy*, after METALLURGY.] The art of designing and striking or engraving medals

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Medallurgy.*, the art of making and striking medals and coins. [In recent Dicts.]

‖ **Medano** (mē·dano). [Sp. *médano*.] 'A hill of pure sand, a dune' (*Webster's Suppl.* 1902).

1851 BOLLAERT in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXI. 101 In these desert plains [of Peru] may be seen the 'Medanos', or moving semicircular sand-hills. 1897 *Geogr. Jrnl.* IX. 307 The barchanes, or, as we call them, medanos.

Medcin, -cyn(e, etc., obs. ff. MEDICINE, etc.

Meddar, obs. form of MADDER *sb.*[2]

1689 FAREWELL *Irish Hudibras* 79 A Meddar .. Which tho 'twas reckon'd but a small one, Contain'd Three halfs of a whole Gallon. *Ibid.* 82.

Meddel(l, -er, obs. ff. MEDDLE, MEDLAR.

Meddernex : see MEDRINACK.

Meddes, Meddick, obs. ff. MIDST, MEDICK.

† **Me·ddle,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. MEDDLE *v.*] The action, or an act, of meddling or interfering.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 338 The priests found more fauour at the ciuill magistrates hands, than they [the Jesuits] could find, bicause they had cleered themselues of all state meddles. [1864 EARL DERBY in Hansard *Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. CLXXIII. 28 The foreign policy of the noble Earl, .. may be summed up in two short homely but expressive words—'meddle and muddle'.]

Meddle (me·d'l), *v.* Forms: 4-7 **medle,** 4-5 **medele,** 4-6 **medel,** 5-6 **medell, meddel, medyll(e, medul(l,** 5 **medill, medyl,** 6 **meddell, meddyl(l, middle,** *Sc.* **mydle,** 8 *Sc.* **midle,** 4-

meddle. [a. OF. *medler, mesdler*, a variant (with euphonic insertion of *d* between *s* and a liquid: see the parallel instances cited under ISLE) of OF. *mesler* = Pr. *mesclar*, Sp. *mesclar*, It. *mescolare, meschiare, mischiare*:—popular L. **misculāre*, f. L. *miscēre* to mix. Cf. MELL *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To mix, mingle; to combine, blend, intersperse; *esp.* to mix (one thing) *with* (another), or (two or more things) *together*. Also const. *among, in, to*. *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxiv. (lxxv) 7 Grace ys in þe honde of our Lord ful of sharpenes medeled wyþ ly þenes. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x 3 Of Erþe and Eir hit is mad I-medelet to gedere. *c* 1375 ? HYLTON *Mixed Life* (MS Vernon) in *Hampole's Wks* (ed Horstm) I 267 Thow schalt medle þe werkes of actif lyf wiþ gostly werkes of contemplatyf lyf, and þen dost þou wel. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 874 *Thisbe* (Fairf MS), And how she wepe of teres ful his wounde, How medeleth she his blood with her compleynte. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vii. 76 It is a Roche of white Colour, and a lytille medled with red. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 22 They are also blamefull that medel other prayers, or other besynes with these holy houres. 1486 *Bk St Albans* B vj b, Medill the blode of the pecoke among the poudre. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot* II 86 He shall in his daylye drynke medlle three or foure droppes of the same. 1578 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff* VII 45 If ye do then meddle about eache tree of good fat earth or dung,...it shall be good. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 438 Take the ashes of 3 frogs, meddle them with hony. 1627 BP. HALL *Heav. upon Earth* xi, Thy prosperity is idle and ill spent if it be not medled with such sore-casting thoughts. 1658 tr *Porta's Nat. Magic* I iii. 4 The Elements are all changed, every one of them being more or less medled with one another.

†**b.** To mix (wares) fraudulently. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 260 Ich haue Meddled my marchaundise, and mad a good moustre, The werst lay with ynne. 1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt* V 501/2 That noo persone .. medell, or put in or uppon the same Cloth, eny Lambes wolle. *a* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* F iij b/1 Where as marchauntis haue vsed moche false pakyng of ther wood medlyng ye better wt ye worse. 1622 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1629) 231 Thus doth he medle his chaffe, mold in his soure levin into Christ's *nova conspersio*.

†**c.** To prepare by mixing. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. IV 95 (Camb. MS.) Cirtes .. medleth to hire newe gestes drynkes maked with enchauntmentz. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xviii. 6 In the drinke that she medlide [Vulg. *miscuit*] to you, menge ȝe double to hir.

†**2.** *intr.* for *refl.* Of things: To mingle, combine. Also *refl. Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 760 [þat sacrement] ne defiþ nauȝt, ase þy mete Wyþ þyne flesch medlyþ. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1012 We [*sc.* a lesing and a soth sawe] wil medle us eche with other, That no man Shal han on (of) two, but bothe At ones. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 138 Whan wordes medlen with the song, It doth pleasance wel the more. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 22 More to know Did neuer medle with my thoughts.

†**3** *trans.* To mix or mingle (persons) *with, among* (others) or *together*. Chiefly *pass.* Also *refl.* to mix oneself *in, among*. *Obs.*

c 1290 *St Brandan* 281 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 227 In to þe freytoie he ladde heom þo and sette heom wel heiȝe. I medlede with heore owene couent. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13524 Kynge & prynces of Payen Were medled among Cristen. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 149 Þere þey wonede long tyme afterwarde i medled wiþ Britouns. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 43 So medled theymself the one partye among the other. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. VII. 127 Himself alsua, mydlit, persavit he, Amang princis of Grece. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus Ann.* II. XVIII (1622) 59 By sorting and medling together the runnagates the new and raw souldier lately taken [etc.] he marshalled them in forme of a legion. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. XXXIX. 967 Thus you see all the forces that the Romanes had besides two thousand Thracians and Macedonians medled and blended together.

†**4.** *intr.* for *refl.* To mix or join in company; to mingle, associate *with. Obs.*

c 1375 ? HYLTON *Mixed Life* (MS Vernon) in *Hampole's Wks* (ed. Horstm) I. 269 O tyme he [our Lorde] comuned & medled wiþ men. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 5690 (Trin.) Soone he medeled [*Cott.* menged] heim amonge. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 38 Alle the personys, man, woman, or chyld generally that ever I medlyd with. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. III. 43, I affeir me les the fatis onstable consent nocht, ne aggre, That [etc.] Or list appreif that peplis all and summyng Togiddir middle, or jone in lige or band.

†**5.** To have sexual intercourse (*with*). Also *refl.*

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 964 Dame, þou haste medled amis, methynk, by thy chere. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 335 Bothe horse and houndes Medled nouȝte wyth here makes þat with fole were. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10811 Wemen allone, Withouten mon, owther make, to medill hom with. 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* 75 b, Their women [are] commen for all men at al tymes to medle [1583 medle with]. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 315 Making her believe that as ofte as they shold medle together, if she were confessed by him, .. she shold be cleere forgiven of God.

†**6.** To mingle in fight; to engage in conflict, to contend. *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 93 That hee ne myght with þo menne medle no while. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 178 'Now I see', seyde lyf, 'þat surgerye ne Fisyke May nouȝte a myte auaille to medle aȝein elde'. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. XXXV. 395 For and I had sene his black sheld I wold not haue medled with hym. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 100 Whan Alarde and Guycharde saw that they myght not passe but that they muste medle they spored theyr horses. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) R v b, They medled so one with an other, that there was slaine v capitaynes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 242 But when the Normans sawe them recule back some sayde they are afrayde to medle wyth vs. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 275 I here-

fore on, or strippe your sword starke naked: for meddle you must that's certain.

†**7.** *refl.* To concern or busy oneself. Const. *with, of, after. Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2492 Many man by his miȝt medled him þer after. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 16 And þow medlest þe with makynges. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10845 Medle the ryht nouht Tarest pylgrymes by violence. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 54/2 Some haven Shippes of here owne, and some medle hem of freight of Shippes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. VIII. 809, I wyl not medle me therof. 1530 PALSGR. 634/1 You medyll you with maters that you have nought to do with. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. III (Arb.) 20 Nourse medle you with your spyndle. 1562 WINJET *Wks* (1888) I. 50, I wes almaist astonesit that sa obscuir men durst presume to medle thame aganis all auctoritie.

8. *intr.* To concern or busy oneself, to deal *with*, †*of*; to interpose, take part *in*. Now always expressive of disapprobation, to concern oneself or take part interferingly.

1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 137 Lete holy chirche medle of the doctryne Of Crystes lawes. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 220 Yn suche a case but hyt do falle, Ther schal no mason medul withalle. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 18/6 Ony ware Of whiche I medle with, Or that I haue under hande. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Thess.* IV. 11 We beseche you that ye studdy to be quyet and to medle with your owne busynes. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 123 It should be well done your grace meddled not as judge in the matter. 1545 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. XV. 288 The Bochers haue inhaunsed the prices of all kyndes of vytales that they medle withall & putt to sale. 1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 107 A perpetual chauntry wherof the ordinary hathe nothinge to medle nor to do. 1622 R. HARRIS *Serm.* 8 Happie that State wherein the Cobler meddles with his last, the Tradesman with his shop. 1638 BAKER tr *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 154 He meddles in an infinite number of things with equal capacitie. 1694 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200 The slender bill'd [birds] seldome meddle with dry seeds unlesse driven by hunger. 1774 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 401 It would be better if government meddled no farther with trade than to protect it. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Sel. Wks. II. 13 Wholly unacquainted with the world in which they are so fond of meddling. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 462 It [the statute] does not meddle with wills. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XVII. 161 Some evil persons might be disposed to meddle with us if they saw our wagon. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. III. v. 328 His enemies accused him of meddling in matters which did not belong to him. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. II. 95 Philosophers who meddled less with debate and more with facts.

b. without const.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 9 They shuld meddle no further than their commission. 1686 H. SPENCE tr *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 22 There are Connexions in point of Traffick, which are only well known by those that meddle that way. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 28 Aug., I was advising him to use his interest to prevent any misunderstanding between our ministers, but he is too wise to meddle. 1859 MISS CARY *Country Life* (1876) 303 She had better attend her own affairs, and I will tell her so if she comes here meddling. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* III. (1861) 65 Do not legislate. Meddle, and you snap the sinews with your sumptuary laws.

c. Phrases and proverbial sayings. *Neither make nor meddle*, etc.: see MAKE *v.* 71.

1562 HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. III. G, Who medleth in all thyng, maie shooe the goslyng. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. II, Nay, he will not meddle with his match, I warrant you. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 200 It is ill meddling between the Bark and the Rind. *Ibid.* 246 Meddle with your Match You dare not meddle with your Match.

†**d.** *trans.* (with omission of preposition). To deal with; interfere with. *Obs. rare.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 51, I der say I shuld have had as speciall and as gode a maister of you, as any pour man yf ye had never medulled the godes of my maister. 1523 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 400 No town dweller shall meddell nor interrupte nor occupie no mans occupacion or sience.. but only his own sience. 1573 [see 5].

Hence †**Meddled** *ppl. a.*, mixed.

c 1375 ? HYLTON *Mixed Life* (MS Vernon) in *Hampole's Wks* (ed. Horstm) I. 268 To þise also longeþ þis medled lyf, þat is boþe actyf & contemplatyf. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 625/14 *Mixtilioque*, medylde corne. 1573 T. CARTWRIGHT *Repl. Answ. Whitgift* I. 131 A medled & mingled estate of the order of the gospell & the ceremonies of popery. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 88 A medled company of all the Tribes of Israel. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Epithalamium* [An imitation of Spenser] xv. 1 And lo! what medled passions in him move.

Meddle, obs. form of MEDLEY.

Meddle-come. *dial.* One who comes meddling or interfering; a meddler.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xv, We'm old fashioned folks here and don't like no new-fangled meddlecomes.

Meddlement (me·d'lmĕnt). *nonce-wd.* [f. MEDDLE *v.* + -MENT.] Meddling, interference.

1842–3 THACKERAY *Fitzboodle's Prof.* Misc. Wks. IV. 10 For once my sister in law was on my side, not liking the meddlement of the elder lady.

†**Meddleous,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 **medel(o)us.** [f. MEDDLE *v.* + -OUS.] Meddlesome.

c 1430 *A. B. C. of Aristotle* in *Babees Bk.* 12 [Be not] To medelus, ne to myrie, but as mesure wole it meeue. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Tulle on Friendsh.* (Caxton 1481) B v b, And [it is] to peyneful to be medelous in other mennes maters [orig. *alienis nimis implicari*].

Meddler (me·dlə). [f. MEDDLE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who meddles, in the senses of the verb.

1388 WYCLIF *Bible, Pref. Ep.* vi, I holde my pees of gramariens, and of medleris of retorik. 1522 CLERK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 314 John Matheo, secretary vnto the said Cardinall, and chief medillar in all affaires her aboute the Pope. 1572 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* IV. 5 They which erst were medlers with euerything, lerne to bee sober & quiet. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 6 (1619) 108 What if he will not speak the truth, because he will not be a meddler? 1730 SWIFT in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 28 He is distinguished as an unfortunate meddler in poetry. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. XIII, And this is the good meddlers get of interfering. 1895 C. R. B. BARRETT *Surrey* IV. 111 The unfortunate clerical meddler in politics.

Meddler, obs. form of MEDLAR.

Meddlesome (me·d'lsŏm), *a.* [f. MEDDLE *v.* + -SOME.] Given to meddling or interfering.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 238 A people..talkative, meddlesome, dissentious. 1743 BLAIR *Grave* I. 179 Honour! that meddlesome officious Ill, Pursues thee ev'n to Death. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 141 The story is a fair instance of the meddlesome legislation of those times. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. § 5. 505 The Queen, frivolous and meddlesome as she was, detested him [Strafford]. 1889 W. S. PLAYFAIR *Midwifery* (ed. 7) II. III. IX. 4 The time honoured maxim that 'meddlesome midwifery is bad'.

Hence **Meddlesomely** *adv.*, **Meddlesomeness.**

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 209 Meddlesomeness is commonly blameable. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. IV. (1872) III. 246 A Hofkriegsrath poking too meddlesomely into his affairs. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 325 A meddlesomeness, and interference, and rising up of a part against the whole of the soul.

Meddling (me·dlĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MEDDLE *v.* + -ING 1.]

†**1.** The action or process of mixing, blending or combining, admixture; the state of being mixed or combined. *Obs.*

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 896 His garnement was.. y-wrought with floures, By dyvers medling of coloures. *a* 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. IV, For theinne shall the soule receyue the full selynge of god in all myghtes of it, wythoute medelynge of ony other affeccyon. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* V. (1888) 50 The senewes with the Lygamentes in their medling together are made a Corde or a Tendon.

†**b** *quasi concr.* The result of the action; a joining, combination, mixture. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* IX. 16 Sothely no man sendith ynne a medlynge of rudee, or newe, clothe in to an olde clothe. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 605/45 *Pula*, medlyng of water and wyne. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 110 Trewly yn thys pele and tynging, a variant imedelyng of melody sownyd wyth alle.

†**c.** Fraudulent mixing (of goods). *Obs.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 § 1 It shuld be well and truly packed, that is to sey, the greate Salmon by it self without medeling of any Grilles, with the same.

†**2.** Of persons: The action of mingling together in a fight or brawl, also, an instance of this. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* XIII. 199 And than he gan the meddelynge amonge hem full crewell and fell. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* XIX. 49 Yf they wold goo in peas without medlynges and oultrages. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) R v b, There was medlyng on bothe parties, the one to bear awaie and the other to defend. 1616 T. DRAXE *Bibl. Scholast.* 128 It is no medling with short daggers.

†**3.** Sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXX. 42 Whanne the late medlyng [1382 comyng togidere] and the laste conseyuyng weren. 14.. LYDG. *Life Our Lady* XX. V (MS. Rawl. poet. 140, fol. 31), Eke serteyn briddes called vultures Wiþ oute medelinge [MS. Ashmol. 39 fol. 32 mellyng] conseyue by nature. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 326 *Que sine*, whiche hathe begotte wythoute medlynge of man.

4. The action of taking part: dealing; management. Now only in bad sense: The action of taking part officiously in the affairs of others; interference. Const. *with*. Also, an instance of this.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 167 And seyn þat þorugh þi medlyng is y blowe Yowre bothere loue, þere it was erst vnknowe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3229 He ys nat wys, That in medlyng ys mor large Than the boundys of hys charge. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 179 Every such person and persons before any actual or reall possession or medling with the profites, shall [etc.] *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 150 He [the French king] thought yet again once to haue a medelyng in Italy. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* IV. IV. 286 But I, being at that time much indisposed in my health, declined the meddling with it [a Tumour]. 1795 BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 257 This most momentous of all meddling on the part of authority; the meddling with the subsistence of the people. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. X. 112 [He] had been moved to volunteer by another instance of Becket's dangerous meddling. 1884 *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 400/2 The limits of needless meddling with the text of Sophocles seemed to have been reached.

Proverb 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 57 In litle medlinge lyeth greate ease. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 47 For of little medlyng cometh great reste.

Meddling (me·dlĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MEDDLE *v.* + -ING 2.] That meddles, in the senses of the verb.

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 63 To wyse is no vertue, to medlyng, to restless. 1530 PALSGR. 318/1 Medlynge, *entremetteux*. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXI. i, Never .. have I borne in things to hygh A medling mind. 1629 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 88 A medling man is one that has nothing to do with his businesse, and yet no man busier then hee. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 846 And ill luck signes That the shrewd medling Elfe delights to make. 1798 WORDSW. *Tables Turned* 26 Our meddling intellect Mis-shapes the beauteous forms of things. 1830 MACAULAY *Ess., Southey* (1850) 112 A meddling government, a government which tells them what to read, and say, and eat, and drink, and wear. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* V. 57 That meddling personage Mrs. Grundy.

Hence **Meddlingly** *adv.*

1755 JOHNSON, *Pragmatically*, meddlingly, impertinently.

Meddly, obs. form of MEDLEY.

Meddowe, obs. form of MEADOW.

Meddyl(l, obs. forms of MEDDLE.

Mede (mēd), *sb.* [ad. L. *Mēdus*, a. Gr. Μῆδος.]

1. A native or inhabitant of Media; = MEDIAN[2] B.

1382, 1568 etc. [see LAW *sb.* 1 c, PERSIAN *sb.* 1]. 1632 LE GRYS tr. *Velleius Paterc.* 15 Pharnaces the Mede.

† **2.** A precious stone described by ancient writers, said to be found in Media. *Obs.*

The description in the quot is taken from Bartholom. Angl. *De Proprietatibus Rerum* XVI. lxvii.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Martyr* (1878) P, The Meade stone coloured like the grassie greene, Much gentle eave vnto the Goute hath donne, And helpeth those being troubled with the Spleene, Mingled with Womans milke bearing a Sonne.

† **Mede,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *medius*: see MEDIUM.] Middle, mean.

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vi. 111 The Mede Voice is .a great advantage to the Greeks. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 68 1/2 It's Mede Length contains .2280 Miles.

Mede, obs. form of MAID, MEAD, MEED.

Medeen, variant of MEDINE.

Medel, obs. form of MEDDLE, MIDDLE.

Medele, var MELL *v. Obs* ; obs. f. MEDLEY.

Medeler, obs. form of MEDLAR.

Medell, obs. f. MEDAL, MEDDLE, MIDDLE.

Medel(o)us, variant forms of MEDDLEOUS.

Medely, obs. form of MEDLEY

Mederatele, variant of *meadrattle*, MEAD[2] c.

Mederinax, mederner: see MEDRINACKS.

Medew, ol s. form of MEADOW.

† **Medewax, medwex.** *Obs.* [f. *med* (? = MEAD[1] or [2]) + WAX *sb.*] Some kind of wax

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk* (Heinrich) 172 *note*, For to make a gomed cloth Tak half a quartron of mede wax, half a quarteron of terpentyn [etc.]. *Ibid* 174 Entret pur bocches, biles & huiusmodi. Tak of medwex 1 lī, of barowes grece ..as muche [etc.]

Medewife, obs form of MIDWIFE

Medewort, -wurt, -wyrt, var ft. MEADWORT.

Medful(l, Medi, obs ff. MEEDFUL, MEED *v.*

‖ **Media** (mī·diă). Pl (in sense 1) **mediæ** (mī·diī). [L., fem. of *medius* middle, used elliptically.]

1. *Phonetics.* [Applied by Priscian I. xxvi. (with ellipsis of *littera*) to *b, g, d* as intermediate in sound between the tenues (*leves*) and the aspirates.] A voiced or 'soft' mute; = MEDIAL *sb* **2.**

1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* 103 The *Tenues* of the Classics are sharp, the *Mediæ* flat. 1848 E. GUEST in *Trans Philol Soc.* III. 176, 1st, the mediæ *b, g, d*, . 2ndly, the tenues *p, k, t*; and 3rdly, the aspirates. 1890 CONWAY in *Amer. Jrnl Philol.* XI 304 The invention of G to denote the voiced media as distinguished from C.

2. *Biol.* [Short for L. *tunica* or *membrana media.*] The middle tunic or membrane of an artery or vessel.

1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl Med.* VI. 411 In many cases aneurism seems to be produced by a primary disease of the media. 1889 LEIDY *Anat* (ed. 2) 585 The media is composed of transverse muscle-fibres with some elastic fibres.

Media (mī·diă), pl of MEDIUM.

Mediacy (mī·diăsi). [In sense 1 prob. ad. L. *mediātio* MEDIATION, on the analogy of sbs. in -ACY (cf. OF. *mediatie*); in sense 2 f. MEDIATE *a.*. see -ACY.]

† **1.** The function of a mediator; mediation. *Obs.*

1400 *Prymer* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II 34 Graunte us that thurȝ hir deseruyngis and hir mediacie we be worthi to come to the hil that is crist

2. *Logic* and *Philos.* Mediateness

1853 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss* (ed. 2) 663 Were there in these syllogisms no occult conversion of an undeclared consequent, no mediacy from the antecedent, they could not [etc.] 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 250 The mediacy being concealed by the concealment of the mental inference which really precedes. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos* I 119 How do presentation and representation thus viewed, stand related to the notions of mediacy and immediacy of knowledge?

Mediad (mī·diăd), *adv.* [f. MEDI-AL + *-ad* (see DEXTRAD).] Towards the middle line or plane (of a body); mesiad.

1878 BELL tr *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* § 260 Two pairs of gills an inner pair, which are placed mediad [etc.].

Mediæval, medieval (medi,ī·văl, mīdi,ī·văl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *medius* middle + *ævum* age + -AL.]

A. *adj* Of, pertaining to or characteristic of the Middle Ages. Of Art, Religion, etc.: Resembling or imitative of that of the Middle Ages.

1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII ii. 490 The sculptured representations of the latter part of the mediæval æra. 1876 STUBBS *Early Plantag* 6 Weapons drawn from the storehouse of medieval English history. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. i. 7 Mediæval architecture..being the last link of the mighty chain which had stretched unbroken through nearly 4000 years.

b. *Mediæval embroidery*: a name given to a particular style of modern embroidery, worked with floss and purse silks and gold thread. *Mediæval guipure*: an earlier name for MACRAMÉ.

1882 in CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*

B. *sb.* One who lived in the Middle Ages.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* IV. xiii. § 27 III. 193 The elements of their minds by which..they are connected with the mediævals and moderns. 1894 PARRY *Stud Gt Composers, Palestrina* 3 Though their music was so limited the mediævals contrived to make some fine effects with it.

Mediævalism, medievalism (medi-, mīdi,ī·vălizm). [f. prec + -ISM.] The system of belief and practice characteristic of the Middle Ages; mediæval thought, religion, art, etc.; the adoption of or devotion to mediæval ideals or usages; *occas.* an instance of this

1853 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* iv. (1854) 194 You have, then, the three periods. Classicalism, extending to the fall of the Roman empire; Mediævalism, extending from that fall to the close of the 15th century; and Modernism. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* IX 301 Renan regards the 'sentiment of the infinite' as the chief legacy of mediaevalism to modern civilization. 1886 *19th Cent* May 663 It is a pity to have our language interlarded with Orientalisms and Mediævalisms. 1890 STUBBS *Primary Charge, Oxford* 55, I am sick of hearing about sacerdotalism and mediævalism from men who scarcely know how to spell the words.

Mediævalist, medievalist (medi-, mīdi,ī·vălist). [f. MEDIÆVAL + -IST. Cf. F. *médiéviste.*]

1. One who studies or is skilled in mediæval history or affairs; one who practises mediævalism in art, religion, etc

1874 RUSKIN *Val D'Arno* (1886) App. 137 These outlines will show my pupils what is the real virtue of mediæval work.—the power which we mediævalists rejoice in it for. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 232 He heartily despises the modern mediævalists.

¶ **2.** One who lived in the Middle Ages.

1855 M. BRIDGES *Pop. Mod Hist.* 445 Such observations.. would probably be made by any intelligent mediævalist, could he return to these sublunary scenes

Mediævalize, medievalize (medi-, mīdi,ī·vălaiz), *v.* [f. MEDIÆVAL + -IZE.] **a.** *trans.* To make mediæval in character. **b.** *intr.* To favour mediæval ideas or usages.

1854 J. L. PETIT *Archit. Stud. France* 173 He tries to mediævalize himself and his ideas. 1859 KINGSLEY *Let* 23 Jan. in *Life* (1877) II 77 Some illustrators have tried to medievalize them [Bunyan's characters]. 1874 J. FERGUSSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct 765 Views opposed to the Paganism of St Paul's or to the attempt to mediævalize it

Hence **Mediæ valized** *ppl. a.*; **Mediæ valizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1881 SYMONDS *Renaiss Italy* IV iv 247 The 'Mort d'Arthur' has become the plaything of medievalising folk in modern England. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Jan 76 The poet's [*sc.* Wm Morris] mediævalised mind and turn of thought are more in accordance with the mediæval character of the subject. 1900 J. L. DAVIES in W. E. Bowen *Crisis Eng. Ch.* Introd. 7 The mediævalising movement in the Church of England. *Ibid* 12 If his whole soul is in the mediævalising of the Church of England

Mediævally, medievally (medi-, mīdi,ī·văli), *adv.* [f. MEDIÆVAL + -LY[2].] In a mediæval manner; in mediæval times; in accordance with mediævalism

1882 *Century Mag.* XXIII 654, I did not feel mediaevally inclined that night. 1883 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Aug 131/1 The Miracle Plays for which Coventry was medievally so renowned.

Medial (mī·diăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad late L. *mediālis*, f. *medius* middle: see MEDIUM. Cf. F *médial*]

A *adj.*

1. Occupying a middle or intermediate position; middle; (of a letter, etc.) occurring in the middle of a word. *Medial to*: situated in the middle of; intermediate between.

1721 BAILEY, *Medial*, belonging to the middle. 1741 BOYSE *Patience* 235 Beneath the scorching of the medial line [i. e. the equator]. 1807 F. WRANGHAM *Serm. Transl. Script.* 14 This province may be regarded as medial to Persia, Tartary, Tibet. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II xii 309 The characters assume a different shape according to their situation, whether initial, medial, final, or single. 1829 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 28 The understanding is in all respects a medial and mediate faculty, and has therefore two extremities or poles, the sensual..and the intellectual. 1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matters Air* 228 In regard to the supply of oxygen, there is a medial zone favourable to the play of vitality, beyond which, on both sides, life cannot exist. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 360/2 A great extension of Medial plains, stretching in moderate altitude from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico.

b. *spec.* in *Anat., Zool.*, etc. (Cf. MEDIAN *a.*[1])

1803 BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 7 What I should call the proximal, medial, and distal phalanges. 1846 DANA *Zoöph* (1848) 284 A continuous medial line of large polyps, with others smaller, scattered on each side. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 313 Medial and paired fins. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 390 One set of these vessels, the medial, enters the medulla in the middle line.

2. Pertaining to a mathematical mean or average. † *Medial line*: a line which is a mean proportional between two other lines (*obs*).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* x xxiii. A right line commensurable to a mediall line, is also a mediall line. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Alligation Medial*, teaches how to find a Mean in the Price, Quantity, or Quality between the Extreams. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 345 According to a medial sum of many analyses.

3. Of average or ordinary dimensions; *occas.* of ordinary attainments

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 18 Aug. an. 1775, The distance was medial—not half a mile. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 113 The general or medial temperature of a country. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 185 The united waters have only.. a medial width of about three quarters of a mile. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 273/2 Exceptional qualifications..are lacking to the medial man.

4. *Mus.* **Medial accent** (see quot. 1879). **Medial cadence,** in the ecclesiastical modes, a cadence closing with the mediant of a mode (GROVE *Dict. Mus.* 1880); in modern music, a cadence in which the leading chord is inverted. **Medial consonances** (see quot. 1885).

1809 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* (ed 2) 221 When the leading Harmony of any Cadence is not radical, but inverted, the Cadence is, in this Work, termed Medial, and is used to express an incomplete Close. 1879 HELMORE *Plain Song* 105 The Medial Accent is the fall of a minor third from the dominant or reciting note. 1885 A. J. ELLIS tr *Helmholtz' Sensations of Tone* 194 The major Sixth and the major Third, which may be called medial consonances.

† **5.** *Phonetics.* (See B. 2.) *Obs.*

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 379/2 The middle (or medial) letters, *g, d, b.*

B *sb*

1. A medial letter; a form of a letter used in the middle of a word.

1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gram* 17 The initial of the first, a medial of the second, and the final of the third [letter] are generally taken. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. Dissert. p. xii, Diophantus employs the inverted medial of ἐλλειψις, defect or want to indicate a negative quantity. He prefixes that mark ϕ to the quantity in question.

† **2.** *Phonetics* A voiced mute, = MEDIA 1. *Obs.*

1833 *Penny Cycl* I 380/2 The three medials, *β, γ, δ*. 1848 F. GUEST in *Trans Philol Soc* III 174 Three medials, as they are called, *b, g, d*. 1880 EARLE *Philol Eng Tongue* (ed 3) 5 If the Classical word begins with an aspirate, the English word begins with a medial

Medially (mī·diăli), *adv.* [f. MEDIAL *a.* + -LY[2].] In a medial or central position

1861 *Macm. Mag* IV. 472/2 A tract. lying medially between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 870/2 The peculiarity being the manner in which the solid part of the web was medially swung

‖ **Mediamne.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *mediamna*, f. *medius* middle + *amnis* river.] An island in the middle of a river.

a 1552 LELAND *Itin* II 31 Diverse Armelettes breaking out of the 2 streames and making Mediamnes. *Ibid* 41.

Median (mī·diăn), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Also 6 -ane. [ad. L. *mediān us* (cf. MEAN *a.*[2]), f. *medius* middle see -AN. Cf. F. *médian*, Sp., Pg., It. *mediano*]

A *adj*

1. Occupying a middle or intermediate position, middle; † neutral.

1645 *Sacred Decretal* 11 Not knowing which way the Dice would fall, we kept ourselves in a direct Median Posture, that wee might be sure notwithstanding, which way soever it went. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Median*, the middle, half, mean, not deserving praise or dispraise. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb* 13 The Gates and the median rampart. 1877 J. SULLY *Pessimism* 244 In the lower and median latitudes of our emotional life

2. Special scientific uses.

a. *Anat.*, as *median artery, nerve, vein*, now chiefly applied to certain structures in the arm, formerly in various other applications.

Median line any line in the median plane. **Median plane** the plane which divides any body into two equal and symmetrical parts, the mesial plane or meson

1592 NASHE *Strange News* K 2 b, This I will proudly boast that the vaine which I haue (be it a median vaine, or a madde man) is of my owne begetting. 1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 30 The fourth is the mediane, or kidneyevayne, situated belowe the foote. 1629 BP. HALL *Serm. to Lds of Parlt* 18 Feb., God and his divine physician doe still let bloud in the median vein of the heart. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 85 The last-mentioned suture, designated by the name of the Median or Frontal,. is generally indistinct. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* I 217/2 The median nerve. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 25 The anterior median fissure of the medulla spinalis.

b. *Zool.*, as *median crest, fin, line* (see a), etc.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I 706/1 The median parts of the lobes of the mantle [in *Conchifera*] are extremely thin. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 197 The Great Tit with a black median list down the belly. 1861 HULME tr. *Mogquin-Tandon* II. III II 112 The median line of the abdomen. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit* I. 35 The lesser and median wing-coverts white.

c. *Bot.*

[1852 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot Terms* 105 *Medianus*, when some part originates or is connected with the middle of some other.] 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 160 The median plane of the lens-shaped double cavity. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss Bot Terms, Median Line*, the central line of a bilateral organ, as the midrib of a symmetric leaf. *Ibid*, *Median Wall*, in Archegoniates, the wall in a plane at right angles to the basal wall dividing the proëmbryo into lateral halves.

d. *Surg.* Of an incision: Made through the middle of a tumour. *Median lithotomy*: that method in which the incision is made through the median line of the perinæum (opposed to *lateral*).

1854 ALLARTON *Lithotomy Simplif* 42 The spot selected for the incision in the median operation. 1863 — (*title*) A Treatise on Modern Median Lithotomy. 1891 *Lancet* 18 Apr 907/1 He makes a median incision over the tumour.

e. *Geography*, etc.

Median line, the line along the middle of the calm belt between the north and south trade winds. *Median zone*, a zone along the sea-bottom between 50 and 100 fathoms in depth.

a 1854 E. FORBES *Nat. Hist. Europ. Seas* (1859) 100 The inhabitants of the median or coralline zone around the British shores. 1885 CROLL *Climate & Time* xiv. 229 During a glacial period in the northern hemisphere the median line between the trades would be shifted south of the equator

3. *Statistics.* **a.** Used to designate that quantity which is so related to the quantities occurring in a given set of instances that exactly as many of them exceed it as fall short of it

Thus, 6 is the median number of the set 1, 1, 2, 6, 20, 20, 27.

1894 *Times* 19 Dec. 12/2 If graphically arranged, they would present a 'curve of error', the 'median ordinate' of which (to use a phrase familiar to the new school of statisticians) would yield a sentence far more satisfactory and just than many that are every week awarded. 1900 *Boston* (Mass.) *Transcript* Mar., The average age of the population of the United States is twenty five years, the median age is twenty-one years The latter means the point at which there are as many people above as below.

b. (See quot.)

1901 *U. S. 12th Census Rep.* I. p. xxxvi, The median point is the point of intersection of the line dividing the population equally north and south with the line dividing it equally east and west.

B. *sb.*

1. *Anat.* The median vein, nerve, etc.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.* M iij, Howe many and what veynes are to be let blode in the body? . there be xij amyd the armes that is to wyte two medyans, two cephalykes [etc.]. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial agst Pest.* (1888) 41 Fower vnces [of blood must be letten] sometyme in the Median, sometyme in the Basilica 1660 CULPEPPER *Two Treat.* (1672) 10 In Summer open still the Liver vein, In Spring that of the Heart called Median. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 9 The simultaneous examination of the medians can only be made by crossing the hands.

†**2.** Something which is in an intermediate condition. *Obs.*

1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. v. 16 Fumes are medians betwixt fire and earth, in respect that they are easily transmuted or changed in the one or the other

3. *Math.* Each of the three lines drawn bisecting the angles of a triangle and meeting in a point within it.

1888 [see COSYMMEDIAN] 1888 HALL & STEVENS *Text-bk Euclid* (1894) 105 The medians of a triangle are concurrent

4. *Statistics* A median quantity (see A 3).

1902 F. Y. EDGEWORTH in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 287/1 The median (that point which has as many of the given observations above as below it)

Median (mī·diăn), *a.*[2] and *sb.*[2] [f. *Media* + -AN, or MEDE *sb.* + -IAN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the ancient kingdom of Media, or the Medes.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XII. iii. 359 The Citron tree, called . by some, the Median Apple tree 1685 BP. KEN in W. Hawkins *Life*, etc. (1713) 88 Either the Babylonian, or the Median, or the Persian Idolatries. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 54/2 Pharaortes greatly extended the Median empire.

b. *allusively* Unchanging. (Cf. *Dan.* VI. 8.)

1882 H. S. HOLLAND *Life & Logic* (1885) 2 A Median kingdom whose laws never know change.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of Media, a Mede.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VI. xv. 122 Two cities of the Parthians, built sometimes as forts opposite against the Medians. 1901 *Expositor* Nov. 344 Gobryas, the general of Cyrus, a Median, appeared before Sippara

Mediani·mic, *a. Spiritualism.* [f. MEDI-UM + L. *anima* soul + -IC.] Pertaining to mediumship. So **Mediani·mity,** mediumship.

1876 ANNA BLACKWELL *Kardec's Medium's Bk.* 388-9.

Medianly (mī·diănlĭ), *adv.* [f. MEDIAN *a.*[1] + -LY[2].] In a median direction or position.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* iii. (1873) 76 A large aperture medianly divided by a vertical partition. 1875 — in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 151/1 The laryngeal sac [of the *Semnopithecinæ*] opens medianly into the front of the larynx.

Mediant (mī·diănt), *sb. Mus.* [ad. It. *mediante*, repr. late L. *mediantem*, pr. pple. of *mediāre* to be in the middle, f. *medi-us* middle: see MEDIUM. Cf. F. *médiant*.] **a.** In ecclesiastical music: One of the 'regular modulations' of a mode; in the authentic modes, it lies about midway between the final and the dominant; in the plagal modes, it varies in position **b.** In modern music, the third of any scale, lying midway between the tonic and the dominant

[1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Mode*, The fundamental [note] is also called the *final*; the fifth the *dominant*; and the third, as being between the other two, the *mediante*.] 1753 — *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Mediante*, The Mediant of a mode is that note which is a third higher than the final, or that which divides the fifth of every authentic mode into two thirds. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 314 The Triad may have its mediant either two whole tones, or a tone and a semitone, above its Root

attrib. 1880 STAINER *Composition* § 18 The seventh degree of the scale can be part either of the dominant or mediant chords. 1885 A. J. ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz' Sensations of Tone* 462 Modulation into the Mediant Duodene

Me·diant, *a. rare*[−1]. [ad. late L. *mediant-em*, pr. pple. of *mediāre*: see prec.] Intervening.

1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch. Anchester* III. 150, I set off on foot along the sun glittering road..till through the mediant chaos of brick fields I entered the dense halo surrounding London

Mediastinal (mīdiĕstəi·năl), *a. Anat.* [f. MEDIASTIN-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a mediastinum, or partition, *esp.* that of the thorax.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 376 *Neura Mediastina* (Mediastinal Nervure). 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 189 The mediastinal surface of the sternum 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 193/2 The posterior mediastinal arteries are numerous and small. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 64 Mediastinal diseases.

†**Mediastine**[1]. *Obs.* Also 7 -in. [Anglicized form of MEDIASTINUM. Cf. F. *médiastin*.] = MEDIASTINUM.

1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 60 The lesse principall parts of breathing, are the midriffe, and the mediastin 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxvii, He did transpierce him, by running him in at the breast, through the mediastine and the heart 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 339 There is none of the Membranes but may be the Seat of this Disease, the Mediastine as well as the Pleura

†**Mediastine**[2]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. Also -in. [ad. L. *mediastin-us*.] 'A drudge, or kitchin slave' (Phillips 1658); also quasi-*adj.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 139 A certain mediastin Genius, porcupin'd all over with all the three

‖ **Mediastinitis** (mīdiæstĭnəi·tĭs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. MEDIASTIN-UM + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the areolar tissue around the organs of the mediastinum.

1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* II. 825 The Causes of mediastinitis are chiefly external injuries 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 783 These exo-pericardial adhesions..may possibly result from a mediastinitis.

‖ **Mediastino-** (mădiæstəi·nō). Used as the combining form of MEDIASTINUM. **Mediastino-callous** *a.*, descriptive epithet of 'the form in which the pericardium becomes thickened' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). **Mediastino-pericardial** *a.*, pertaining to the mediastinum and the pericardium. **Mediastino-pericarditis,** inflammation affecting both these structures.

1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 649 Indurated mediastino pericarditis. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 45 Cases of mediastino-pericardial fibrosis

‖ **Mediastinum** (mī·diæstəi·nŏm). *Anat.* Pl. **-a** [mod.L., neut. of med.L. *mediastīnus*, medial, intermediate, f. *medius* middle, after the classical L. *mediastinus* (also *mediastrīnus*) sb., inferior servant, drudge.] A membranous middle septum or partition between two cavities of the body; *esp.* that formed by the two inner walls of the pleura, separating the right and left lungs.

Anterior mediastinum the part of the mediastinum extending from the pericardium to the sternum *Middle m.* 'the enlarged central portion of the whole space between the pleuræ' (Syd. Soc. Lex.) *Posterior m.* the portion of the mediastinum between the pericardium and the lower dorsal vertebræ *Superior m.*, the space between the manubrium of the sternum and the upper dorsal vertebræ

In medical Latin the name is used, with qualifications, to denote certain other structures to which its etymological meaning is appropriate, as *mediastinum auris*, the membrane of the drum of the ear; *m. cerebri, m. cerebelli*, synonyms of *falx cerebri* and *cerebelli* (see FALX), *m. testis*, Sir Astley Cooper's name for the septum of the testicle (*Corpus Highmori*)

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.* H j, With the mediastinum wherwith it [the hert] is steyed and strengthed 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 360 The Pericardium toucheth not the Lunges but by the interposition of the Mediastinum. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) p. xxv, The Posterior Mediastinum 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 49 Pericarditis or suppurative inflammation of the mediastinum.

Mediate (mī·dĭĕt), *a.* Also 6 *Sc.* **mediat.** [ad. late L. *mediāt-us*, pa. pple. of *mediāre*: see MEDIATE *v.* Cf. F. *médiat*.]

1. Intermediate; intervening or interposed in position, rank, quality, time, or order of succession. Now *rare.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 179 The membres inferialle supporte and do scruyce, the meane other membres mediate [of the body], receyve, and refunde 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 78 The mediat air that is to succeid to the persoun that happynnis to deceis. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. iii. Ded., I may wish you and yours less mediate trouble then he had in the course of his Life. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, Suffolk* (1662) II. 59 After many mediate preferments at last he became Arch-bishop of Canterbury. 1707 PRIOR *Charity* 49 But soon the mediate clouds shall be dispell'd. 1829 [see MEDIAL *a.* 1] 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 169 The Marsh-eagles hold a sort of mediate station between the Ernes, the Ospreys, and the Buzzards. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* III. ii. 262 There are three conditions after death, heaven and hell, and a state mediate between them.

†**b.** Of a person: Intermediary. *Obs.*

1571-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 121 Na maner of persoun.. sall pay or procure to be payit of thair awin substance or be mediat personis. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 290 Quhen he sawe sick apparand disgrace, he trauellit be some mediat persouns to mak satisfactioun 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 63 These [the Tribunes and Centurions] were mediate officers betweene the Generall and them [the soldiers]. 1655 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* XXX. (1896) 18 The saids goods ar to be put in a mediate man's hands, who sall be answerable for them. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 193 It will not follow that the Bishop is the Kings mediate officer in all things and cases which relate to his Episcopal function and jurisdiction.

c. Serving as a means to an end. †Also, conducive, serviceable. *Obs.*

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* II. xii. 195 He exorted his disciples..to take the crosse as the moost medyate meane to folowe hym. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 634 The . supposition of a mediate and an ultimate religion. 1845 THORPE *Lappenberg's Hist. Eng.* Introd. 53 A temple of Diana was mediate to the faith of so many people

d. *nonce-use.* That is in the middle of his course. In quot. *absol.*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxviii (1852) 474 Death divine alone can perfect both, The mediate and initiate.

2. Acting or related through an intermediate person or thing; opposed to *immediate.*

a. *Feudal Law.* Said of a superior and of a tenant or vassal, when the latter holds of the former not directly but through a mesne lord. Also applied to the relation between the two parties, as in *mediate holding, sovereignty, tenure.*

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 272/2 To paye their rentes and dewtees to their Lordis mediates and immediates. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 333/2 Yᵉ king or any other Lorde mediate or immediate, that [etc.] 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 84 As touching his mediat soueraignte 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 229 To be free from either a mediat, or immediat Tenure of him 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. v. 452 Those which had depended upon mediate lords became immediately connected with the empire 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 186 The holding might also be mediate, that is, in the way of subinfeudation

fig. 1839 POE *Island of Fay* Wks. 1864 I. 361 [A planet] whose mediate sovereign is the sun.

b. *gen.* Of a person or thing in relation to another Connected with the correlate not directly but through some other person or thing

Now *rare*, many expressions formerly common (e. g. *mediate cause*) are now avoided as ambiguous, the adj. being liable to be taken in the directly opposite sense 1

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 400 The Immediate Cause of Death, is the Resolution or Extinguishment of the Spirits, And the Destruction or Corruption of the Organs is but the Mediate Cause 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 69 Stephen Langton, his [*sc.* Becket's] mediate successor, removed his body [etc.] 1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 370 Our sponsors are what I cannot away with, when parents, mediate or immediate, can be had 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 109 Nor is it possible to explain distinctly how the Deity can be the mediate cause of all the actions of men.

c. Of an action, relation, or effect. Involving or dependent on some intermediate agency or action.

Mediate inference (Logic) an inference arrived at through a middle term. *Mediate knowledge* (Philos.) knowledge which is not the direct result of intuition, but is obtained by means of inference or testimony

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 36 Either by Mediate apparance, and reuelation of some vision; or by Imediate illumination from God 1641 H. AINSWORTH *Orth. Found. Relig.* 18 Mediate creation is the making of things of some former matter 1642 WOTTON *Life & D. Buckingham* 13 The most pressing care of a new and Vigorous King was his marriage, for mediate establishment of the Royall lyne. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cont.* III. 231 This med ate witnesse of the spirit is not to be harkened unto, untill the immediate witnesse hath spoken 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 145 Perception is either immediate or mediate . Mediate, as when we perceive how they [Ideas] are related to each by comparing them both to a third. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 3 Although . the agreement in these writings be mediate and secondary 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xii. I. 264 All truth is either mediate, derived from some other truth . . or immediate and original 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) I. 218 What is called mediate knowledge 1842 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 83 (1860) 146 This is mediate inference 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 224 The principle of mediate election is not commonly practised in this country 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xl. 83 They are all copies, some immediate, some mediate, of ancient English institutions.

d. *Law.* Of evidence: Directed to the establishment of some intermediate fact which is to serve as a ground of argument for the fact to be proved

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Mediate testimony*, secondary evidence

e. Med. *Mediate auscultation*: auscultation performed with the interposition of some object (as a stethoscope) between the body and the ear. *Mediate percussion* (see quot. 1843).

R. T. H. Laennec's *De l'Auscultation Médiate* appeared in 1819, and P. A. Piorry's *De la Percussion Médiate* in 1828.

1821] FORBES tr. *Laennec's Dis. Chest*, etc. (1834) 27 The signs afforded by mediate auscultation in the diseases of the lungs. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Physic* xlvii. II. 10 More recently mediate percussion has been introduced by M. Piorry In mediate percussion, some solid substance is placed upon the spot, the resonance of which is about to be explored, and the blow is made upon that substance, which is called a pleximeter 1870 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* I. iv. 62 Auenbrugger's glove was obviously an approach to that mediate percussion which was first systematically practised by Piorry

†**3.** ? Conciliated, propitious. *Obs. rare*[−1].

14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 98 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 140 Lord to my moinyng be mediate.

Mediate (mī·dĭēt), *v.* [f. late L. *mediāt-*, ppl. stem of *mediāre* (used in various senses derived independently from the etymology to divide in the middle, halve; to transact as an intermediary; to occupy a middle position; etc.), f. *medi-us* middle: see MEDIUM. Cf. obs. F. *médier.*

In English the verb is of late emergence, and may have originated by back formation from *mediation* and *mediator.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To divide into two equal parts. *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* H vj b, If you wold mediat or diuid into 2, this sum. 1610 W. FOULKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vi. 57 The Diameter that mediates the Arch of each Sector is the Meridian.

2. *intr.* To occupy an intermediate or middle place or position; to be between; usually, to form a connecting link or a transitional stage between one thing and another.

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* v. xix. 322 There mediates no reall tie betwixt you and me, but the worne and old tie of old Acquaintance. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* iii. § 7. 21 By theire being crowded together, they exclude all other

bodies that before did mediate betweene the litle parts of theire maine body. 1646 H Lawrence *Comm Angells* 72 Betweene the temptation of the Divell and sin there ever mediates, or goes betweene, cogitation, or thought, in which the temptation properly and formally lyes. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 388 No twilight in the gateway To mediate 'twixt the two 1868 Stanley *Jew. Ch* (1877) I xviii. 343 To mediate between the old and the new is the mission of institutions like ours. 1872 E. Tuckerman *Gen. Lichenum* 11 Evernia vulpina must be admitted to mediate, ..in an important detail of thalline structure, between the other northern species and *Usnea*.

†b. To take a moderate position; to avoid extremes *Obs rare*.

1618 Webster *White Devil* I. i, The law doth somtimes mediate, thinkes it good Not euer to steepe violent sinnes in blood

3. To act as a mediator or intermediary; to intercede, or intervene for the purpose of reconciling.

1616 Bullokar *Eng Expos*, *Mediate*, to deale betweene two, to make meanes of agreement, as an indifferent party to both 1618 Earl of Suffolk in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 75, I must fly to you as to my principall advocate to medyate to his Majestie for my coming to hys presence. *c* 1620 Camden in *Lett. Lit Men* (Camden) 124 Yff you will mediate with my L Burghley for the Loane of Chrisostomes Greeke Copie. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr* I ii (1636) 58 Interpreters to mediate between the people and the Governour 1728 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 24 Dec., I have been.. mediating between the Hamilton family and Lord Abercorn, to have them compound with him 1837 Macaulay *Ess*, *Bacon* (1899) 363 Bacon attempted to mediate between his friend [the Earl of Essex] and the Queen. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I 43 In vain Cabinets endeavoured to mediate. 1892 M. Dods *Gosp John* II xiv 209 He [the Holy Spirit] was to mediate and maintain communication between the absent Lord and themselves.

4. *trans.* 'To effect by mediation' (J.); to bring about (a peace, treaty, etc.) by acting as mediator, to procure by intercession.

c 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* v. iv, Let me go to Turkey, In person there to mediate your peace 1600 E Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 139 To mediate with the King a suspension of armes. 1617 Morvson *Itin* II 79 Beseeching him to use his power, in mediating licence unto him, that he might come over for a short time to kisse the Queenes hand. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 15 The Friends, on both sides, thought, they might mediate a Peace with as much Ease as a Truce. 1754 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. vi 142 Anselm mediated an accommodation between them. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is* II xiii, It is singular that the last act of his political life should have been to mediate a peace between the dominions of two monarchs who had united to strip him of his own.

†b To intercede on behalf of. *Obs.*

1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* I. ii, In your prayers mediate my poor fortunes.

c. To settle (a dispute) by mediation. †Also, ? to mitigate (an evil) by mediation. *Obs.*

1568 T. North tr *Gueuara's Diall Pr* IV. 99 The miseries wee suffer haue for the most part proceeded from our parents, and afterwards by our friends haue been mediated and redressed 1623-4 Middleton & Rowley *Sp Gipsy* II ii, No friends Could mediate their discords 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl* II. xxii 222 His companions indulged in a family conflict .. which was only mediated, after much effort.

5. To be the intermediary or medium concerned in bringing about (a result) or conveying (a gift, etc.); *passive*, to be communicated or imparted mediately.

1630 Lord *Banians* Introd., Who, to give this undertaking [the book] the better promotion, interested himselfe in the worke, by mediating my acquaintance with the Brainanes. 1644 Digby *Nat Bodies* xxv. § 1 227 An immediate working of God .. without conuenient and ordinary instruments to mediate and effect this configuration 1846 G S Faber *Lett. Tractar. Secess* 224 Moses mediated an inferior covenant between God and the Israelites. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. vi. 67 Ten years after the first manifestation he believed himself the recipient of a second, not, like the former, mediated by anything external 1861 Goschen *For Exch.* 18 A country which, like England, mediates the transactions of many others. 1903 J Conn *Fulness of Time*, etc. vi 77 Everything we know of Him who is the Light of the World has been mediated to us through men

Mediated (mī dieted), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Interposed, intervening.

1832 Austin *Jurispr* (1879) II 926 The right or duty is not created or divested by a law without the intervention of a fact distinct from the law itself but is really created or divested by a law through a mediated or intervening fact.

Mediately (mī dietli), *adv* [f. Mediate *a.* + -ly[2].] In a mediate way, opposed to *immediately*.

1. By the intervention of an intermediary or medium; (in feudal law) through a mesne lord; through a medium or mediator, or by a means; by indirect agency, or by mediation, in indirect connexion; indirectly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 125 Whether it be immediatly of ye holy goost, or els mediatly, as by ye mynistracyon of some good aungell. 1550 Latimer *Last Serm. bef Edw. VI* (1584) 107 She [*sc* the woman] is not immediately under God, but mediately 1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1635) 30 All lands are holden of the crowne either mediately or immediately. 1604 E G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* VI. iv. 439 For if they signifie things mediately they are no more letters nor writings, but ciphers and pictures. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Worc.* (1662) II. 174, I confess he might be mediatly of Welch extraction, but born in this County. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T. Matt* v. 8 They shall see him spiritually and mediately in this life: gloriously and immediately in the life to come. 1823 J Marshall *Const. Opin* (1839) 276 Persons who claimed immediately from the crown, or mediately, through its grantees or deputies. 1855 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* App (1859) II. 520 Something different from the realities externally existing, through which, however, they are mediately represented. 1874 Sully *Sensation & Intuition* 45 We compare the sensations mediately, by means of the average strength of either class. 1889 Pater *G. de Latour* (1896) 50 He derived his impressions of things not directly from them, but mediately from other people's impressions about them.

2. With a person or thing intervening in time, space, order, or succession.

1620 T. Granger *Div Logike* 223* Here the particle (not) is mediately prefixed before (perisheth). 1794 Morse *Amer. Geog.* 139 Running waters, when turbid, will deposit, first, the coarsest and heaviest particles, mediately, those of the several intermediate degrees of fineness, and ultimately the most light 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) IV. 370 An estate is limited, either mediately or immediately, to his heirs in fee, or in tail 1890 *Sat. Rev* 13 Sept. 326/2 A day spent.. mediately in pursuit of sport, it may be immediately in mountain climbing

Mediateness (mī dietnės). [f. Mediate *a.* + -ness] The quality of being mediate.

1704 Norris *Ideal World* II iii 146 The mediateness of our conception 1860 Worcester (cites *Bannister*).

‖ **Mediateur.** ? *Obs.* [F. *médiateur* 'sorte de jeu de quadrille' (Littré): etymologically = Mediator. Cf. Sp. *mediator*, according to the *Dicc. de la Academia* a name for ombre.] A term in a variety of the game of quadrille: see quot 1830

1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XV. 732/2 A king is the mediateur, which is demanded of the others by one of the players, who has a hand he expects to make five tricks of; and through the assistance of this king he can play alone and make six tricks *Ibid.* 733/1 A fish extraordinary is given to him who plays the mediateur, and to him who plays sans prendre 1830 'Eidrah Trebor' *Hoyle made Familiar* 38 (*Quadrille*) In order to vary this game, some introduce the *Mediateur* or *Roy Rendu*, which is a king demanded of the others by one of the players, who having a hand by which he expects to make five tricks, can, with the assistance of this king, get six, and so plays alone, or sans appeller

Mediating (mī dieting), *ppl. a.* [f. Mediate *v* + -ing[2].] That mediates.

1. Of opinions and their advocates: Tending to mediate between extremes.

a 1729 J Rogers 19 *Serm* (1735) 309 That Corruption of Manners we lament in the World, we shall find owing to some mediating Schemes, that offer to comprehend the different Interests of Sin and Religion. 1885 *Athenæum* 4 July 10/3 Dr. Salmon, being no mediating scholar, accepts the last twelve verses of St. Mark's Gospel.

2. Acting as a mediator.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII iii, Regard to my family hath made me take upon myself to be the mediating power. 1817 *Parl Deb* 1351 A mediating party between the zealous friends of the practice and the public. 1866 Liddon *Bampt. Lect.* VI (1875) 306 St Paul dwells often and earnestly upon our Lord's mediating Humanity

Hence **Me·diatingly** *adv*

1841 *Blackw. Mag* XLIX. 466 To go mediatingly between others.

Mediation (mīdiē ʃən). Forms 4-5 mediacioun, 4-6 -cion, 5 medyacyoun, 5-6 -cion, 6 medea-, mediacyon, mediatioun, 5- mediation. [a OF. *mediacion* (mod.F. *médiation*), ad. late L. *mediātiōn-em* (*c* 500 in Quicherat), n. of action f. *mediāre* see Mediate *v.* Cf. Sp. *mediacion*, Pg. *mediação*, It. *mediazione*]

†1. Division by two; division into two equal parts; halving, bisection *Obs.*

c 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E E T.S.) 14 Mediacion is a takyng out of halfe a nombre out of a holle nombre. 1542 Record *Gr. Artes* H vj, Mediation is nothyng els but deuidyng by 2. 1674 Jeake *Arith* (1696) 33 To take the half of any Number called Mediation, Bipartition, or Division by 2. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Mediation* (in *Geom.*) with respect to lines, is called bissection or bipartition

†b. *Mus.* [= med.L. *mediatio octavæ*] The division of the octave at the arithmetical or harmonic mean. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Annot, The fourth may be set in the eight, either aboue the fift, which is the harmonicall diuision or mediation (as they tearme it) of the eight, or vnder the fift, which is the Arithmeticall mediation.

†c. Astron *Mediation of heaven* [med.L. *mediatio cæli*]: the southing of a heavenly body.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16668 The loode sterre, which off his nature abydeth ffyx in hys spere, and neuere draweth ffor to declyn by medyacion. 1633 H Gellibrand in *T. James' Voy* Riij, At the instant of the Moones Culmination or Mediation of Heauen

2. Agency or action as a mediator; the action of mediating between parties at variance; intercession on behalf of another.

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Lawe's T.* 136 By the popes mediacion .. They been acorded. 1431 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 280 If these men so chosen, with good mediacion of the alderman, mowe not brynge hem to acorde. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) Introd., Be the blyssyd medyacyoun Of this virgyne. 1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II 134 Be freindlie mediatioun and laubouris. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Prayer High Crt Parl., These and all other necessaries we humbly beg in the Name and mediation of Jesus Christ. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 226 All mankind Must have bin lost,. had not the Son of God,..His dearest mediation thus renewd. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlv. IV. 462 As a Christian bishop, he [Gregory] preferred the salutary offices of peace; his mediation appeased the tumult of arms. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* lxiii. VIII. 243 Envoys..had been sent to offer their mediation for the purpose of terminating the war.

attrib. 1897 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) II. 241 The Mediation-Theology itself does not shrink from engaging the Christological problem.

3. Agency as an intermediary; the state or fact of serving as an intermediate agent, a means of action, or a medium of transmission; instrumentality.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* Prol 1 By mediacion of this litel tretis, I purpose to teche thee a certein nombre of conclusiouns apertening to the same instrument. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 21 His fellowes at home. wiot to Lewis the Frenche kinge, by the mediation of Erarde Marchiane Byshoppe of Liege. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 168 Not to be touched but by the mediation of a sticke prepared for the purpose 1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angells* 38 The understanding receives things by the mediation, first of the externall senses, then of the fancy 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 205, I intend to corresponde with you by her mediation. 1796 Burke *Regic Peace* I. Wks. VIII 156 To seek for peace . through the mediation of a vigorous war. 1796 Kirwan *Elem Min.* (ed 2) II. 209 By the mediation of nickel it will unite to Bismuth 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I iii 23 Through his mediation I secured a chamois hunter.

4 *Mus.* That part of a plain-song or an Anglican chant which lies between the two reciting-notes.

The mediation of a plain-song chant is regarded by some as including the reciting-note, and is then taken to be all that part of the first half of the chant following the 'intonation'

1845 J Jones *Man. Instr Plain Chant* 10 When, at the mediation of the 1st, 3d, 6th, and 7th tones, the last word is a monosyllable, it is joined to the preceding syllable 1879 Helmore in Grove *Dict Mus* I 337/2 In the modern Anglican chants the Intonation has been discarded, and the chant consists of the Mediation and Termination only 1893 J Heywood *Art of Chanting* viii. 21 Most of the early Anglican chants seem to require two accents in their mediation.

Mediative (mī·dietiv), *a. rare.* [f. Mediate *v.* + -ive.] That has the quality of mediating; pertaining to mediation or a mediator.

1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* v 232 This commerce of sincerest virtue needs No mediative signs of selfishness. 1860 Westcott *Introd Study Gosp.* v (ed 5) 303 In the Synoptists faith is the mediative energy in material deliverances as the types of higher deliverance 1890 Fairbairn *Catholicism* (1899) 299 All means were inadequate, and so divisive; as mediative they held the spirit out of the immediate Presence

Mediatization (mī diātəizē·ʃən) [f. next + -ation.] The action of the verb Mediatize; the state of being mediatized.

1818 *Edin Rev.* XXIX 349 Mediatisation and confederacy are courtly and diplomatic terms 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* II i, The mediatization of the petty German princes. 1887 *Cornh Mag* Aug 202 Mediatisation means retention of princely title, and surrender of princely independence and sovereignty.

Mediatize (mī diātəiz), *v.* [ad F. *médiatiser*, f *médiat*: see Mediate *a.* and -ize. Cf. G. *mediatisiren*]

1 *trans. Hist.* In Germany under the Holy Roman Empire: To reduce (a prince or state) from the position of an immediate vassal of the Empire to that of a mediate vassal Hence, in later times: To annex (a principality) to another state, leaving to its former sovereign his titular dignity, and (usually) more or less of his rights of government. Also *transf* and *fig.*

1830 *Fraser's Mag* I 158 If Prince Paul did such a thing, he would be mediatised in his principedom of fashion. 1843 Thackeray *Irish Sk Bk* ix, Let us trust that the Prince was at least restored to his family and decently mediatised 1849 J. M. Kemble *Saxons in Eng* II iv 149 The ducal families were in direct descent from the old regal families, which became mediatized, to use a modern term. 1876 J Martineau *Ess.*, etc (1891) IV. 257 It [intellectual purpose] is liable to be deposed and 'mediatized' by advancing knowledge.

2. *intr.* To mediate, take up a mediating position.

1885 *Unitarian Rev* Aug. XXIV. 114 A creed of reconciliation which attempts to mediatize between two opposite parties can never hope for success, if [etc.].

Hence **Me·diatized** *ppl. a.*

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. iv, His Highness has the misfortune of being a mediatised prince 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 102 The mediatized principalities in Germany. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 334 The mediatized Bey.

Mediator (mī·dietəɹ), Also 4-6 **medyat-**; 4-5 **-ure**, 4-6 **-oure**, 4-7 **-our**, 5 **-owr**(e, **-er**, (6 **medeator**). [a. F. *médiateur*, ad. late L. *mediātōr-em*, f. *mediāre* to Mediate. Cf. Sp. *mediador*, Pg. *mediador*, *mediator*, It *mediatore*.

The Lat. word, though formally implying the vb., was perh. formed directly on *medius* middle, in imitation of Gr. μεσίτης (f μεσος middle). The early examples, exc. one in Appuleius (and c.), are all Christian and theological, representing μεσίτης as used in the N. T.]

1. One who intervenes between two parties, esp. for the purpose of effecting reconciliation; one who brings about (a peace, a treaty) or settles (a dispute) by mediation

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 125 Mediatours goynge bytwixe, pees was made. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxi 80 These Royal lordes ben menes and medyatours bytwene the kyng and his peple in euery nede that may befalle. 1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary*, c. 8 § 9 It maie please yor Majesties to be Intercessours and Mediatours to .Cardinall Poole. 1696 Pulton *Kalender of Stat* 18 b (27 *Edw. III*, c. 24). And two English men, two of Lombardie, and two of Almaigne shall chosen to be Mediators of questions betweene sellers and buiers. *c* 1615 Bacon *Adv. Sir G. Villiers* Wks. 1879 I. 509/1 The trouble of all men's

onfluence .. to yourself, as a mediator between them nd their sovereign. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* x, III. 251 'he Princes who were present. acted as intercessors or ıediators between them. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* 1873) II. ıı, iv. 258 He claimed for himself especially the art of mediator between political rivals. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. 'hr* x. iv. (1864) VI. 172 The lofty station of the mediator f such peace became his sacred function.

fig. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII lııi, And in deliv'ring it, fts vp her eyes, (The mouingst Mediatours shee could ring).

2. *Theol.* One who mediates between God and ıan; applied esp. to Jesus Christ (cf 1 Tim. ii. 5).

a 1300 *Cursor M* 27503 Þou has me [the confessor] made ls mediator, Als mediator and messager, Tuix þe and þam aır errand bere. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 29 Medyature als wes he betwene ws & þe trinite. 1382 VYCLIF 1 *Tim.* ıı. 5 O God and mediatour of God and men. 526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 190 b, Sauyour & mediaour of mankynde. 1649 BP REYNOLDS *Hosea* ı 41 The 'rophet here secretly leadeth us to Christ the Mediatour 667 MILTON *P. L.* xıı 240 Instructed that to God ıs no ccess Without Mediator. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ıı v (Bohn) 40 There is then no sort of objection, from the light of ature, against the general notion of a mediator between iod and man. 1902 A B DAVIDSON *Biblical & Lit. Ess.* 47 These saints as intercessors a ıd mediators bridge over ıe chasm that separates God from man

†3. A go-between; a messenger or agent. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ııı. (*Andreas*) 1063 Þane he þat ıediatoure had bene, and hard þis answere all bedene, 'cordyt ıt to þe bischope *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* P 893 he fourthe circumstance is, by whiche mediatours or by hiche messagers, as for enticement, or for consentement to ere campainye with felaweshipe. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 400 ur souerane Arthour Has maid ws thre as mediatour, is message to schaw. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 331 our highnesse, whom ıt hath pleased voluntarily (without ıe helpe of any mediatour) to graunt mee free accesse to our friendshippe. 1622 MALYNES *Anc Law Merch.* 98 A Ierchant, hauing many of these Billes .. will resort vnto another Merchant, commonly accompanied with a Medior or Broker. 1697 in *Syllabus Rymer's Fœd.* (1869) Pref. 2 The French had received our ratification under the gnett, and putt it collationed into the mediatours hands.

4. *Path.* Applied to those constituents of a serum hich actively produce hæmolysis

1903 A. S. GRUNBAUM in *Brit Med Jrnl* 21 Mar 654 hrlich recognized that Bordet was right ın assuming e existence of two bodies for the production of this phenoenon [*sc* hæmolysis], and that one body (mediator, amboptor) was present ın quantity ın the serum of immunized ıimals only, while the other (the complement) occurred ın e serum of normal untreated animals. *Ibid.* 4 Apr 784 he immune serum merely contains an excess of normal ediators and not new ones

5. A variation ın the games of ombre and quadlle. [= Sp *mediator.* Cf. MEDIATEUR]

1902 LD. ALDENHAM *Ombre* 6 Quadrille, Quintille, Piquedrille, Tredrille, Sextille, and Mediator, which are all iriations of the Game of Ombre

Mediatorial (mīdiătō°riăl), *a.* [f L. type *nediātōri-us* (see MEDIATORY) + -AL] Of, perıning to, resembling, or characteristic of a ediator or mediation

1650 W PYNCHON in *First Cent Hist Springfield, Mass* 398) I 81 There ıs no need that our blessed Mediator ould pay both the price of his Mediatorial obedience, and so [etc] 1708 *Brit Apollo* No 91 1/2, I have not yet ıscharg'd my Mediatorial Office 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* ıx 2 No Patron! Intercessor none! Now past The sweet, e clement, Mediatorial Hour! 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. 'rm* v. 106 A mediatorial function pervades the whole spensation of God's natural providence, by which men ve to suffer for each other

Hence **Mediato·rially** *adv*, as a mediator; **Mediato·rialism,** mediatorial attitude or position.

1774 A M. TOPLADY *Gd News fr. Heaven* Wks 1794 III. 8 Christ shall reign mediatorially 1827 CH WORDSORTH *Chas I* (1828) 151 And, because, at the same time ey [two Presbyterians] were 'moderate and mediatorial', ıey may] have stuck one Episcopalian between them, as voucher of their moderation and mediatorialism

†**Mediato·rian,** *a.* *Obs. rare.* [Formed as ec. + -AN.] = MEDIATORIAL. So **Mediato·rious** *a.*

a 1659 BP BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) II. xv. 187 The Arrians asphemy of his Deity, 'tis as false also of his Mediatorious ficacy 1676 CUDWORTH *Serm. on* 1 *Cor* xv. 57 (ed 3) 72 ırist after His Resurrection having a mediatorious Kingom bestowed upon Him 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr Crisp* There ıs a Mediatorian Law and Covenant in the and of the Mediator.

Me·diatorship. [See -SHIP.] The office of mediator.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* VIII. ıv. § 6 Government doth long to his kingly office, mediatorship, to his priestly. 93 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III 242 Their masters had ıdertaken the mediatorship of a general peace. 1876 OZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vııı. (1877) 181 The mediatorship of ırist.

Mediatory (mīdiătəri), *a.* [ad. L. type **mediātōri-us*, f. *mediātor* MEDIATOR: see -ORY.] aving the function of mediating; pertaining to, of the nature of, mediation.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess* (1630) 51 Christ's actions were some Mediatory 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* o The solemn Inauguration of our Saviour to his Mediary Kingdom. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* ııı. 182 The Phisophers' Demons or Mediatorie Lords, which were the iginal Exemplars of Antichrist's Mediatorie Saints. *a* 1711 EN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I 447 Our humble King gan to rear His Mediatory Realm. 1765 BLACKSTONE *mm* I 51 If the supreme power were lodged in the king d commons, we should want that circumspection and mediatory caution, which the wisdom of the peers is to afford. 1806 G. S. FABER *Diss. Prophecies* (1814) I. 280 The excessive veneration of supposed mediatory saints and angels. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxıı (1859) II. 245 The mediatory agency of latent thoughts in the process of suggestion. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 25 Apr. 4/9 Austria and Germany are evincing an increased disposition to dictate terms, but rather of a selfish than a mediatory nature.

¶ Used = MEDIATE *a.* 1.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* 169 To avell the pleura or lining of the Thorax from the ribs, which ıs firmely annexed and immediately adheres unto them, by the mediatory ligation of numerous solid fibres.

Mediatress (mīdiēɪtrės). Now *rare.* [f. MEDIATOR + -ESS.] = MEDIATRIX.

1616 R. SHELDON *Surv. Miracles Ch. Rome* 125 Neither dare wee associate her as a secondarıe Mediatrisse with her sonne. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* xlii. (1811) III 249 How shall two such come together—no kind mediatress in the way? 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* V. 57 He does not hesitate to employ her as mediatress.

Mediatrice (mīdiēɪtrıs). Now *rare* (or only as Fr.). [a. F. *médiatrice*, ad. L. *mediātrıx* (see next).] = MEDIATRIX.

The pl form *mediatrices* is, so far as spelling ıs concerned, common to this word and the next: the example placed here may belong to MEDIATRIX.

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xxxıv. (*Pelagia*) 361 As medyatrice hyr wil I sende to god. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 270 Thorgh goddys grace ordeynyd to be A medyatryce for this cyte. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv 67 Oratrice, mediatrice, salvatrice, To God gret suffragane! 1540 HYRDE tr *Vives' Instr. Chr Wom.* (1592) N vij, God ıs the over-seer, the church is the mediatrice in mariage. 1686 *Speculum Beatæ Virginis* 17 They desire her to interceed with God for them, which also makes her a joynt Mediatrice with Christ. 1842 AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* II 291 The French monarch proposed to make the queen dowager of France and Isabella the mediatrices of a peace. 1891 *Cath. News* 24 Jan 6/6 Our advocate, our mediatrice with Him.

Mediatrix (mīdiēɪtrıks). Pl. **mediatrices** (mīdiĕɪtrəɪsīz): see prec. [a. L. *mediātrıx*, fem. of *mediātor*, MEDIATOR.] A female mediator. (Often applied to the Virgin Mary.)

1462–3 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 270 Pray the vierge immaculat To be good mediatrix 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III 1183/2 As a meane or mediatrix betweene the parties, there was Christierna dutchesse of Loraine 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 39 She having confessed herselfe the mediatrix of their loves. 1738 OZELL *Cervantes* 9 Certain . Knights invoking them [their Ladies] as so many Advocates and Mediatrixes in their Conflicts and Encounters. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. ıv 21 War seems to be declared And will you not turn mediatrix? *Ibid* IV xxvııı. 175 Mediators and mediatrices. 1781 WARTON *Hist Eng. Poetry* III 493 The mediatrix of the factions of France 1846 PUSEY *Let.* in Liddon, etc *Life* II 505 The [Roman] system as to the Blessed Virgin as the Mediatrix and Dispenser of all present blessings to mankind. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xi, The friendship lasted as long as the jovial old mediatrix was there to keep the peace. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com* xı (end), Here was the mediatrix—the veritable goddess with the sword to cut the knot!

Medic (me·dık), *a* and *sb.* (See also MEDICS.) [ad L *medic-us* adj. and sb., f. root of *medērī* to heal. Cf OF. *medique* sb, physician, Sp *médico*, Pg, It. *medico* adj. and sb.]

A. *adj* = MEDICAL. Only *poet*

1700 POMFRET *Reason* 84 Should untun'd Nature crave the Medic Art, What Health can that contentious Tribe impart? 1769 *Poetry* in *Ann Reg* 242 Order Drops, ye Medic Dunces, Order Scruples, Drams, and Ounces 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xxxıı 417 Thy medic touch becalms my throbbing brow

B. *sb.* A physician, 'medical man'. *Obs.* exc. as *U.S.* college slang for 'medical student'.

1659 T PECKE *Parnassi Puerp* 16 The Medic heals the Body. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed 2), *Medick*, a Physitian 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v (1737) 232 Your Medic's Friend 1696 J. EDWARDS *Exist. & Provid God* ıı 136 This author was most bitter not only against physicians, but all medicks 1823 *The Crayon* (Yale Coll) 23 (Farmer) Who sent The medic to our aid! 1851 B. H HALL *College Words* 198 *Med, Medic*, a name sometimes given to a student in medicine. 1885 B G WILDER in *Jrnl Nervous Dis* XII 281 Medic ıs the legitimate paronym of *medicus*, but ıs commonly regarded as slang

Medic, var. form of MEDICK.

†**Me·dica.** *Obs.* [a. L. *mēdica*: see MEDICK.] = MEDICK.

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ı (1586) 37 Amongst all sortes of fodder, that ıs counted for the cheefe which the Italians at this day call *Medica.* 1651 R CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 71 The plants which are usually called Medicaes with us, are annual plants. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, Apr. (1679) 15 Sow .. Medica, Holy-hocks, Columbines [etc]. 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I 12 A species of Trefoil, .to which some have given the Name of Medica, or Median Hay 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The sea Medica...The great prickly sea Medica.

Medicable (me·dıkăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *medicābilis*, f. *medicāre*, *medicārī*: see MEDICATE *v.* and -ABLE. Cf. OF. *medecable*, *medicable* (ın sense 2), Sp., Pg. *medicable*, It. *medicabile.*]

1. Admitting of cure or remedial treatment.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng Expos*, *Medicable*, which may be healed. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* ııı. 516 For want of timely care Millions have died of medicable wounds. 1816 WORDSW *Ode*, 1815, 81 For them who bravely stood unhurt, or bled With medicable wounds. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 15/2 Of the more enduring and less medicable ailments of his patient, the surgeon knew .. nothing 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* ı. i. 43 Medicable wounds.

†2. Possessing medicinal properties. *Obs*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Medicable*, able to heal. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 293 Wine obtains divers medicable Vertues (as that of cooling, dissolving Coral, Pearle, &c).

Medical (me·dıkăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *médical*, = Sp, Pg. *medical*, It. *medicale*, ad. late L. *medicālis*, f. *medic-us* physician: see MEDIC.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining or related to the healing art or its professors. Also, in a narrower sense, Pertaining or related to 'medicine' as distinguished from surgery, obstetrics, etc.

Medical man: used as a general term including 'physician', 'surgeon', 'accoucheur', etc

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* To Rdr a 4, In this work attempts will exceed performances: ıt being composed by snatches of time, as medicall vacations, would permit us. *a* 1682 — *Tracts* 22 Not onely ın medical but dietetical use and practice. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) II. 99, I summoned the chief medical artists, and got the precious remains. embalmed. 1778 T. A. MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 416 We are here occupied and divided upon Medical Electricity. 1799 *Med Jrnl.* I. 364 Such an excess of acid ıs therefore useless, especially ın medical practice. *Ibid*, The Medical Society also desired the Citizens Bouillon-La Grange, and Chaussier, to examine [etc]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* iv I. 432 All the medical men of note ın London were summoned. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal Surg. Instruments* 19 Field Medical Paniers, fitted complete with instruments etc. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 778 Neither the patient nor the medical attendant.

b. Proper or appropriate to a medical practitioner.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* ıı. ııı P 2 He had got ınto reputation with the public by a certain professional slang, humoured by a medical face

c. Of diseases: Requiring medical as distinguished from surgical treatment or diagnosis.

1885–8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med* (ed 2) I. 74 Internal, or as ıt may be styled 'medical' pyæmia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI 174 The preceding remarks relate only to the medical thromboses, and not to the septic and suppurative thrombo phlebitides of the surgeon. 1904 *Hospital* 11 June, Suppl 14 By medical diseases ıs meant those diseases which are situated either as to their source or their orıgin ın one or other of the three great cavities of the body.

d. Special collocations: †**medical finger** = LEECH-FINGER; **medical garden**, a garden appropriated to the cultivation of medicinal plants; a 'physic-garden'; †**medical month** (see quot.).

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* ıv xii. 213 Which makes 26 dayes and 22. howres, called by Physitians the medicall month, introduced by Galen for the better compute of Decretory or Criticall dayes 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* ı vııı, On the medical finger of his right hand he had a Ring made Spire wayes 1838 *Civil Engineer* I 362/2 Four acres are devoted to a medical garden

2 Curative; medicinal. *rare.*

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* v. xxı 269 The membranous covering, commonly called the silly how. is preserved with great care, not onely as medicall ın diseases, but [etc.]. 1811 A T. THOMSON *Lond Disp.* (1818) 462 Medical properties and uses. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat Phil.* ııı. ıv. 303 The essential medical principles in vegetables.

B. *sb.*

1. A student or practitioner of medicine. *colloq.*

1823 HAWTHORNE ın *H. & Wife* (1885) I 111 He ıs the best scholar among the medicals 1834 J HALLEY in *Life* (1842) 15 He determined as he said 'to beat the medicals'. 1903 *Midland Inst Mag.* Feb 113 The only medical elected to a University headship since William Harvey was warden of Merton ın 1644

2. ? *U.S.* 'A small bottle or vial made of glass tubing' (*Cent Dict.* 1890).

Medical, obs var. MISKAL, an Oriental weight.

Medically (me·dıkăli), *adv.* [f. MEDICAL + -LY²] In a medical manner; with respect to medical science or practice, or the medical profession.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* ıv xııı. 227 That which chiefly promoted the consideration of these dayes, and medically advanced the same, was the doctrine of Hippocrates. 1805 *Med. Jrnl* XIV. 393, I was willing to hope that the case, not viewed medically, might be rendered more formidable than ıt really was. 1887 *Homeop. World* 1 Nov. 523 These clubs are medically officered by an allopathic practitioner 1908 *Daily Chron* 8 May 6/2 Educated and medically trained women as workhouse inspectors.

Medicament (mīdi kămĕnt, me·dıkămĕnt), *sb.* [a. F. *médicament*, ad. L. *medicāmentum*, f. *medicārī*: see MEDICATE *v.* and -MENT. Cf. Sp, Pg., It *medicamento*] A substance used in curative treatment.

1541 R COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 C iv, It semeth that he had neuer experyence of any medicamentes, whiche ıs a manyfest thynge of the boke that he hath made of medycamentes. 1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 16/2 Some resolvinge and strengtheninge medicamentes. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 160 He speaks of Cosmetique medicaments, or the Art of Decoration 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 96 In these they strew soporiferous medicaments. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat Med* 61 Some medicaments which are commonly used as astringents 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 922 Certain drug eruptions.. have their greatest intensity round the part to which the medicament ıs applied.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthes* A 4, [Tobacco] is the only medicament ın the world ordained by nature to entertaine good companie. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* xix. § 32. 235 First, the admonitions..of his fellow Christians, then. more publike reprehensions and upon the unsuccessfulness of all these milder medicaments, the use of that stronger

Physick, the Censures of the Church. 1824 A. HENDERSON *Wines* 45 It was only for the inferior wines, however, that such medicaments were used 1872 M COLLINS *Two Plunges for Pearl* III. viii. 183 There are few medicaments equal to walking at your fastest pace.

Medi·cament, *v.* [f. the sb. Cf. F. *médicamenter.*] *trans.* To administer medicaments to. Hence **Medi·camenting** *vbl. sb.*

1823 GALT *R Gilhaise* xxxvii, But for many a day all the skill and medicamenting of Doctor Callender did him little good. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* liii, He had been treated and medicamented as the doctor ordained

Medicamental (me dikăme ntăl), *a* Now *rare.* [f. MEDICAMENT *sb.* + -AL¹] Having the nature of a medicament; medicinal.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 26 Aconitus and many others are both medicamental and poysonous 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* xiii 119 Sallads of Lettuce are medicamental aliment 1755 in JOHNSON; in mod Dicts.

Medicamentally (me dicăme ntă i), *adv.* [f. prec + -LY²] After the manner of medicaments.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* II. v 85 The substance of gold is indeed invincible by the powerfullest action of naturall heat, .not only alimentally but also medicamentally. 1884 *N. & Q* 15 Mar. 210 The fish is more wholesome medicamentally, but not so toothsome.

Medicamentary (me:dikăme·ntări), *a.* [f. MEDICAMENT *sb.* + -ARY.] Having the nature of a medicament; curative. Also, of a book, treating of medicaments.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Phisick* viii. (1596) 484 Neither was it necessarie to stuffe this Medicamentarie booke with vnusuall..compositions. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract Physick* 286 We must rather fight with medicamentary aliments, then with Medicaments. 1881 *Nature* 15 Sept. 480/2 Certain toxical or medicamentary substances. are not absorbed.

Medicamentation (me dikămentē¹ ʃən). [f. MEDICAMENT *sb.* + -ATION.] The action of 'medicamenting'; remedial treatment

1885 *Public Opin.* 9 Jan 30/1 The crisis of our interests has passed far beyond the medicamentation of mere talk

Medicamentous (me dikăme ntəs), *a.* [f. MEDICAMENT *sb.* + -OUS] = MEDICAMENTAL

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit.* xv 524 The new-born Infant requires a Medicamentous Milk 1861 *Technologist* II. 30 It reaches the druggist, who has to prepare from it his medicamentous extract

Medicaster (me dikæstəɹ). Also 8 **medicastor.** [a. assumed L. * *medicaster* (whence also It *medicastro*, F *médicastre*), f. *medicus* physician see MEDIC and -ASTER.] A pretender to medical skill; a quack, charlatan. So † **Medica·stra,** a female 'medicaster'.

1602 F HERING *Anat.* 28 An other Medicastra, a ratling Gossip commended a Drench 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 244 Andreas Libavius, doth report of a certain Medicaster of his time [etc]. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II 393, I could say much more ..to the Shame..of this sorry Medicaster 1835 J M WILSON *Tales of Borders* (1857) I. 59 Doctors are quacks and medicasters to us. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quixote* I. 337 A queen may be leman to a medicaster

† **Me·dicate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *medicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *medicāre* (see next).] = MEDICATED

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 41 Not but that I take notice of medicate Wines, and their excellencies

Medicate (me·dikeɪt), *v.* [f. L *medicāt-*, ppl. stem of *medicāre*, *-ārī*, f *medicus*: see MEDIC.]

1. *trans* To treat medically; to administer remedies to; to heal, cure.

1623 COCKERAM, *Medicate*, to heale or cure. 1691 BAXTER *Nat Ch.* x 48 All the Physicions Medicate all England 1757 DYER *Fleece* I 374 To soil Thy grateful fields, to medicate thy sheep,.. Thy vacant hours require. 18.. SHELLEY *Ess & Lett* (1852) I. 256 He postponed all other purposes to the care of medicating himself. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I 237 Which mars instead of medicates. 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 94 To feed, and if desirable also to medicate, the patient in such manner that [etc.].

fig 1807 tr *Three Germans* I 68 What can medicate the wounds of the mind? 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life* iv (1861) 83 What we call our root-and branch reforms of slavery, war [etc] is only medicating the symptoms.

† **b** To treat (a thing) with drugs or other substances for any purpose. *Obs.*

1644 EVELYN *Diary* Apr, His collection of all sorts of insects is most curious; these he spreads and so medicates that no corruption invading them, he keepes them in drawers. 1775 G. WHITE *Selborne* 1 Nov (1789) 198 A pound of rushes, medicated [*i. e* steeped in tallow] and ready for use, will cost three shillings

fig. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Philos Rom Hist* Wks. 1890 VI. 431 Did ever Siren warble so dulcet a song to ears already prepossessed and medicated with spells of Circean effeminacy?

2. To impregnate with a medicinal substance.

1707 [see MEDICATING *vbl. sb.*]. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 40/2 When a course of milk is ordered may it not be thus *medicated* much to the advantage of the patient? 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 37 The inhalation of steam medicated with terebene

fig. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 150 P 3 The antidotes with which philosophy has medicated the cup of life. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I 185/2 You are multiplying the chances of human improvement, by preparing and *medicating* those early impressions, which always come from the mother.

† **b.** In wider sense [after L. *medicāre*]: To impregnate or mix with drugs or deleterious substances; to 'doctor' (liquors, etc.). *Obs.*

1662 GRAUNT *Bills Mortality* 68 The Fumes, Steams, and Stenches of London, do so medicate and impregnate the Air about it, that [etc]. 1684 BAXTER *Twelve Argts.* Pref. F j b, They medicate their Wines with Arsenick and Mercury. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 11 Wines in the time of the old Romans were medicated with pitch and resin. 1791 COWPER *Odyss* x. 291 She medicated with her pois'nous drugs Their food

3. *intr.* To practise the art of healing. *rare.*

1835 *Tait's Mag* II 17 Skilled in herbs too, he medicates successfully for man and beast.

Medicated (me·dikeɪtèd), *ppl. a.* [f. MEDICATE *v.* + -ED¹] Charged or impregnated with medicinal substances, drugs, or the like. Also *fig.*

1625 BP HALL *Serm Thanksgiving* (1626) 52 If some infrequent passenger crossed our streets, it was not without his medicated Posie at his nose. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg* iv. v. 316, I . prescribed her a medicated Ale . for her constant Drink 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* xxxi. III 206 *note*, The beautiful faces of the young slaves were covered with a medicated crust which secured them against the effects of the sun 184 MRS BROWNING *Sonn. fr Portuguese* xvii, Antidotes Of medicated music. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 525 Medicated soaps

Medicating (me dikeɪtɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f. MEDICATE *v* + -ING¹.] = MEDICATION 1 b

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II 6 The medicating or steeping of Seeds.

Me·dicating, *ppl a* [-ING².] Healing.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* III iii, Leave him to Time, and the medicating virtue of Nature 1879 STEVENSON *Trav Cevennes, Florac*, The race of man has medicating virtues of its own

Medication (medikē¹ ʃən). [ad. L *medicātiōnem*, n. of action f. *medicāre, medicārī*. see MEDICATE *v.* Cf F. *médication*]

1. The action of treating medically or subjecting to the action of medicaments.

1603 SIR C HEYDON *Jud. Astrol* II 99 So doth Galen attribute much to Homericall medication. 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* IV XIII 222 During those dayes, all medication or use of Physick is to be declined 1831 J DAVIES *Manual Mat Med* 225 Hemorrhage, agitation, fever, &c. &c often attend this medication 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xli, She hoped that her body might escape medication 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII 604 It is better to assist the external measures by internal medication

fig 1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 158 Rarely indeed more than three lines together, even of Chaucer's, are found wholly unwanting medication

b. Applied to treatment of plants. Also *concr*, something used for 'medication'. ? *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 500 The Watering of the Plant oft, with an Infusion of the Medecine This may have more force than the rest, Because the Medication is oft renewed 1796 *New Ann Reg* 137 The cure [for animalcules] is rubbing off with the lard medication *Ibid*, I have formerly quite removed the canker from some nonpareils, which, after three years medication, threw out shoots a yard long

2. 'The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients' (J.); the infusion of medicinal substances

1755 in JOHNSON 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V 37 Meanwhile arrangements are to be made for. the occasional supply of steam and for its medication with eucalyptus.

Medicative (me·dikĕtiv), *a* [f. MEDICATE *v.* + -IVE. Cf. med.L. *medicātīvus.*] Having the function or power of curing; curative

1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* xviii § 9 165 If those vapors be ioyned with any medicatiue quality or body. 1814 D STEWART *Hum Mind* II. iv § 6 471 Those physicians who profess to follow Nature by watching and aiding her medicative powers 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser II 111 Oh, Nature, Thy breath, thy voice, thy placid face, how truly medicative they are.

Me·dicator. *rare.* [f. MEDICATE *v.* + -OR. Cf. late L. *medicātor*, medical practitioner.] One who prepares potions

1830 SCOTT *Demonol* I. 67 The art of a medicator of poisons.

Medicatory (me·dikeɪtəri), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *medicāt-*, ppl. stem of *medicāre*: see MEDICATE *v.* and -ORY] Medicinal, healing

1864 MRS. H. WOOD *Trev. Hold* III. ix. 123 Not all the medicatory drugs. can prevent the diseased vagaries of the imagination.

Medicean (medisī ăn), *a.* [f. mod. L. *Mediceus* (f. It. *Medici*, surname) + -AN. Cf F. *médicéen*] Pertaining to the family of the Medici, who ruled Florence during the 15th c, and to whom belonged Popes Leo X (1513–21) and Clement VII (1523–34). Used as the designation of the library at Florence (otherwise called Laurentian) founded by Lorenzo de' Medici, and of MSS. there preserved; also, of various works of ancient art contained in the Florentine collections founded by the Medici.

1741 J. MARTYN *Virg Georg* IV. 262 *note*, Pierius found *aut* in the Medicean manuscript. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 5/2 The celebrated Medicean and Borghesan vases. 1893 Gow *Comp. Sch Classics* vi. (ed. 3) 45 The sole authority for the letters *ad Familiares* is in the Medicean library. 1904 *Pilot* 9 Apr 338/1 A description of Medicean Rome.

Medicerebellar (mīdiserībe·lăɪ), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *medi-us* middle + CEREBELLAR] Situated in the middle of the cerebellum.

1890 J.S BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II 124 Medicerebellar Artery Cerebellar Artery, anterior inferior.

Medicerebral (mīdi,se·rībrăl), *a. Anat.* [irreg. f. L. *medi-us* middle + CEREBRAL.] Lying about the middle of each cerebral hemisphere. Also *absol.* the medicerebral artery.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII 234 The Medicerebral [artery] The vessel represents the most direct continuation of the cerebral carotid *Ibid.*, The medicerebral in its further course yields two classes of branches.

† **Medician.** *Obs.* [f. L. *medicus* (see MEDIC) + -IAN. Cf. *physician.*] A physician.

1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* I. 133 Scho is altogiddir conswmit away; and na medicIane nor phisitian that will tak on hand to cure.

† **Medi·cianer.** *Obs.* In 6 **medicianar,** 7 **medicioner.** Cf. MEDICINER. [f. MEDICIAN + -ER¹.] A physician.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S) I 362 They war certiffieit be the doctouris medicianaris that no successioun wald come of hir body. 1634 Medicioner [see MEDICINE *sb*², quot. 1545].

Medicinable (me dsĭnăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* Forms 4–7 **medycinable,** 4–6 **medicynable,** 5 **medecynnabil, medycynable,** 6 **medcynable, medsonable, mediscenable,** 7 **medicineable,** 6–9 **med'cinable,** 4– **medicinable.** [a. OF *medecinable*, f. *medeciner*: see MEDICINE *v.* and -ABLE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having healing or curative properties; = MEDICINAL. *Obs.* exc. *poet.* or *arch.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV XXI. (Tollem. MS), Olyues and medicynable herbes and swete spices. *c* 1407 LYDG *Reason & Sens* 5630, I saugh the herbes ful medycynable *c* 1425 *St. Christina* xi in *Anglia* VIII. 124/1 Hee bonde vppe hir legge wiþ medecynnabil cloþes. 1547 BOORDE *Introd Knowl* XXII (1870) 177 Welles of water the whych be mediscenable for sycke people. 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III (1586) 146 Cowe milk is most medicinable. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth* V II 351 Drop teares as fast as the Arabian Trees Their Medicinable gumme 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng Prosp* (1865) 10 Many. haue beene restored by that medicineable Climate to their former health. 1796 COLERIDGE *To J. Cottle*, Herbs of medicinable powers. 1842 SIR A DE VERE *Song of Faith* 72 Paradise Of priceless and most medicinable fruits. 1885 PATER *Marius* II 218 Soothing fingers had applied to his hands and feet a medicinable oil

b *fig* and in figurative context.

c 1400 *Apol Loll* 21 Medicinable comyning wiþ þe kirk or sacraments of it *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 422 Be þi medycynable tong I trow at God shall delyver me from my moste errour 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F* II 150 Pacience the medsonable meane, To take all fautles falles, reioisinglie. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* III II 33 Some griefes are medcinable, that is one of them, For it doth physicke Loue. 1798 J. HUCKS *Poems* 146 In memory's stores, I seek the med'cinable balm

† **2** Of or belonging to medicine. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 318/1 Medcynable belongyng to physicke 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xl. 268 It yeeldeth no medicinable tast to the mouth 1607 MARKHAM *Caval* I (1617) 57 Then you shall seek by medicinable means to recouer them

† **3** *Medicinable finger* – LEECH-FINGER; *medicinable ring*, app. a blessed ring supposed to cure diseases. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) II 313 The iiijthe fynger, whiche is callede the fynger medicinable *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord* (1790) 23 Item, to the king's offerings to the crosse on Good Friday, out from the Countyng house, for medycinable rings of gold & sylver

† **B.** *sb.* A medicinal substance. *Obs.*

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 560 A great number of Medicinables of our own growth, proper for the Cure of those Diseases that are generated in our Elevation

Hence † **Medicinableness.**

1660 INGELO *Bentiv & Ur* I (1682) 167 The medicinableness of every one [of these fruits] is so affix'd to its own Branch that it is not communicated to another

Medicinal (mīdi sinăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a L. *medicīnāl-is* of or pertaining to medicine: see MEDICINE and -AL. Cf. F. *médicinal.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Having healing or curative properties or attributes; adapted to medical uses Const. *against, for.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* I 8 Ysope is a medicynall erbe 1422 tr *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv* 245 Medycinal Purgacions sholde bene y-makyd in this tyme 1525 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App VIII 214 It may be by the College considered whether the bill were medecynall, or hurtfull, to the siknes. *c* 1540 tr *Pol Verg Eng Hist.* (Camden) I. 295 His ringe was. medicinalle againste the fallinge sickenes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I 116 Most of the waters are medicinall. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 627 Dire inflammation which no cooling herb Or medcinal liquor can asswage. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to P'cess of Wales* 1 Apr, Here are hot baths, very famous for their medicinal virtues. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VI 429 The medical and medicinal treatment of aortic aneurysm.

b. *fig.*

c 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Tit ii 8 (MS. *M*) Word medicynal [1382 an hool word, 1388 an hoolsum word, Vulg *sanum*]. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 174 As in the councel of Oxenford it is . decreed that the sentence of excommunication whiche is sayd medecinall iiij tymes in the yere to be pronounced. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 213 All this misery of mankinde. is a medicional sorrow, and not a penall sentence. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr* III v. (1673) 374 The medicinal vertue of Repentance, lying not in the duration, but the manner of it. 1794 COLERIDGE *To a Friend* 11 Soothing each pang with fond solicitude, And tenderest tones medicinal of love. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit*, *Bks.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 81 Plutarch cannot be spared from the smallest library ..because he is so .medicinal and invigorating. 1903 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Mar. 583 The preaching of Christianity as medicinal for soul and body brought success.

† **2.** Of or relating to the science or the practice of medicine. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 363 He made problems

medicinal of phisik. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 7 (Add. MS) Surgerie is a medycineal sciense. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 66 Y wyl delyure to þe techinge Medicynal. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot* Pref. 1 Suche medicinal instruments, as.. are mentioned in the same bookes. *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 171 Certain medicinall books and writings of Trismegistus. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* v. 170 They min'd it near, they batter'd from afar With all the Cannon of the Med'cinal War. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 178 As nonsense and medicinal knowledge are equally intelligible to most people [etc.] 1804 *Miniature* No. 20 (1806) I. 267 The medicinal art

b. Resembling medicine.

1824 A. HENDERSON *Wines* 344 [It] is apt to infect the liquor with a medicinal taste.

† 3. *Medicinal-finger* = LEECH-FINGER. *Medicinal day, hour, month*, times when the administration of medicine was deemed proper. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12 b/1 The Medicinalle finger, or Ringe finger, betweene the little finger and the middle finger. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* I. v. 48 The medicinall finger of the left hand. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 229 The time when most proper to administer Physick, called the Medicinal Moneth. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Phys.-Med.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Medicine*, Medicinal Days, such are so called by some Writers, wherein no Crisis or Change is expected, so as to forbid the use of Medicines.. but it is most properly used for those Days, wherein Purging or any other Evacuation is most conveniently comply'd with. *Ibid.*, Medicinal Hours are commonly reckoned in the Morning fasting, about an Hour before Dinner [etc.] 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 120 The antients divided the days of an acute fever into critical, indicatory, intercalary, and medicinal.

B. *sb.* a. A medicinal substance. † b. *pl.* Matters pertaining to medical science (*obs.*)

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* III. 18 Anoynte thin iȝen with colirie, [*gloss*] that is, medicynal for yȝen, maad of diuerse erbis. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 191 'Tis possible Mr R's directions, as one well skill'd in such medicinals, may prove available. 1667 H. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 410 In Medicinals we have now and then inquired after some rarities. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 12 The knowledge of all the Medicinals, that they could come any way to be acquainted with. *Ibid.* 36 Searching into the Oriental Medicinals. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Feb. 99/2 Brandy, medicinals, &c. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 5 The remarkable cures he had effected by the medicinals stored in the stolen casket.

Medicinally (mĭdi·sĭnăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. With the purpose or effect of a medicine.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 65 They gave it medicinally to them which were sick of the Ptisick. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 150 The Witnesses, that, Leech like, liv'd on bloud, Sucking for them were med'cinally good. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wormwood*, That which is commonly made Use of Medicinally. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 23 It is now fifteen years since I first used the muriate of morphia medicinally. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 795 The internal administration of specific remedies is all that can be done medicinally.

fig. *a* 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 452 Thy Love, Lord, I in Pains perceiv'd, And sing thy Love when med'cinally griev'd.

2. † a. From the point of view of the science of medicine (*obs.*). b. *nonce-use.* In the practice of medicine.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 69 My purpose is.. to Anatomise this humour of Melancholy.. and that philosophically, medicinally, to shew the causes.. and seuerall cures of it. 1846 POE *Y. W. Francis* Wks. 1864 III. 38 Connected in some manner with everything that has been well said or done medicinally in America.

Medi·cinalness. *rare*⁻⁰. [-NESS.] Medicinal quality.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Physicalness*, Naturalness, also Medicinalness.

† **Medi·cinary,** *a. Obs.* [f. MEDICINE *sb.* + -ARY¹.] Possessing healing properties.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 3 The wise Physitians medicinary prescript. 1638 *Anat. Woman's tongue* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 187 Among these weeds, to supply men's wants, There grew some medicinary plants. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 664 Medicinary Oyls are neither all, nor alwayes elicited out of Plants.

Medicine (me·ds'n, me·dĭsĭn, -s'n), *sb.*¹ Forms 3 **medicin**, 4 **medisine**, 4–5 **medcyne**, 4–6 **medycine**, 4–6 **medycyne**, **medicyne**, 5 **medcyn**, **-ycyn**, **-esyn**, **metycyne**, **mettcyn**, **medcoyne**, 5–6 **medecyn(e**, **medicyn**, 6 **medecin**, **-yson**, **-ysyne**, **medsin**, **-syn**, **meddicine**, **metson**, 6–9 **medecine**, **medecen**, 7 **medcin**, 3– **medicine.** [a. OF. *medecine*, *medicine* (mod.F. *médecine*), ad. L. *medicīna* (1) the art of the physician, (2) a physician's laboratory, (3) a medicament, remedy, f. *medic-us* physician: see MEDIC. Cf. Pr. *medecina*, *medicina*, *metsina*, Sp., Pg., It. *medicina*, G. *medizin*, Du. *medicijn*, Da., Sw. *medicin*.

For the formation of the L. word cf. *officīna* (for **opificīna*), *ruīna*, *rapīna*. There seems to be no sufficient ground for the common view that *medicīna* is the fem. of an adj. *medicīnus* used with ellipsis (in the three senses respectively) of *ars* art, *officīna* workshop, *rēs* thing. The adj. occurs in late L., but otherwise only in one passage of Varro (in the phrase *ars medicīna*), and its formation may have been suggested by the existence of the *sb.*

The disyllabic pronunciation (recognized by Johnson 1755) has existed at least from the 14th c., as occasional spellings indicate. The trisyllabic pronunciation is less common in England, and is by many objected to as either pedantic or vulgar; in Scotland and in the U. S. it is app. the prevailing usage; examples of it occur in verse of all periods, from the 14th c. onwards.]

1. That department of knowledge and practice which is concerned with the cure, alleviation, and prevention of disease in human beings, and with the restoration and preservation of health. Also, in a more restricted sense, applied to that branch of this department which is the province of the physician, in the modern application of the term; the art of restoring and preserving the health of human beings by the administration of remedial substances and the regulation of diet, habits, and conditions of life; distinguished from Surgery and Obstetrics.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1204 Þe fair leuedi, þe quene, Louesom vnder line And sleȝest had y bene, And mest coube of medicin[e]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 659 Phebus þat first fond art of medecyne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Auian* v, I am a maystresse in medecyne, and canne gyue remedy to al maner of sekenes by myn arte. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 30 He murdreist mony in medecyne. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sgr. Meldrum* 1446 And, als, be his naturall ingyne, He lernit the Art of Medicyne. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. i. (1648) 3 Art may be said, either to imitate nature, as in limming and pictures, or to help nature, as in medicine. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 10 Medicine is justly distributed into Prophylactick and Therapeutick. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, The peaceful man of medicine. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 17 Medicine, in the largest sense of the term, comprehends everything pertaining to the knowledge and cure of disease. In a more restricted sense, the term is used in contradistinction to Surgery and Obstetrics. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 93, I took up medicine again in England.

2. Any substance or preparation used in the treatment of disease, a medicament, also, medicaments generally, 'physic'. Now commonly restricted to medicaments taken internally.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 178 Þu seist þet te nis no need medicine. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3073 Vor in þe verroste stede of affrican gean wule vette pulke stones vor medicine. Vor hii wolde þe stones wasse & þer inne baþie. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1378 Cedre, ciprese, and pine, O þam sal man haue medicen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxix. (1495) 288 Medycyne may e neuer be syckerly take, vf the cause of the euyll is vnknowe. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 93 He had burnyd his hand ill, & his brethir come & made a medcyn & layd per vnto. 1464 M. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 160 For Goddys sake be war what medesyns ye take of any fysisyans of London. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 853 All phisike and medicyns were founde to her in vayne. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 110 b, The more he fancieth his metson, the better it shall proue with him. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 3 Have ready your medicines to bind up the wound again. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xvi. 3 If the eye be inflamed, the mildest Medicine troubleth it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 685 From the Founts where living Sulphurs boil, They mix a Medicine to foment their Limbs. 1741–3 WESLEY *Extract of Jrnl.* (1749) 15 One of the mistresses lay near death, having found no help from all the medicines she had taken. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 369 The action of the bowels may be restored with little or no aid from medicine. 1850 TENNYSON in H. Tennyson *Mem.* (1897) I. 334 Having heard that Henry Taylor was ill, Carlyle rushed off from London to Sheen with a bottle of medicine.

transf. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 600 Their old men, they strangle with an Oxe-tile, which medicine they minister likewise to those that have grieuous diseases.

b. Colloquially used *spec.* for. 'A purging potion' (Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, 1857). Chiefly in *to take* (†*a*) *medicine*. Cf. F. *prendre* (*une*) *médecine*.

1830 SOUTHEY in *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* V. 290 On the day when sign'd was made for sailing, he had taken a medicine, which was in those times considered a more serious affair than it is now.

† c. A method or process of curative treatment.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 267 So longe thei togedre dele, That thei upon this medicine Apointen hem That thei wolde him bathe in childes blod. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 35 Kings & Quéenz of this Realm, without oother medsin (saue only by handling & prayerz), only doo cure it [the king's evil].

† d. An effectual remedy, cure. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 47 Ne hyd it noght, for if thou feignest, I can do the no medicine. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6140 Scho gat sone medecyne Of þe sekenes þat had hir pynde. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 32 Arnold..was etyn with lyse, and coud have no medecin, and dyed.

e. *fig.* In 14–15th c. often applied to Christ or the Virgin Mary.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Þuruh medicine of schrifte, & þuruh bireousunge. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM II. 136 Suche a deaþ a [*sc.* he, Christ] vnder-ȝede, Of lyf þe medicine. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 33 Mesure is Medicine þauh þou muche ȝeorne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 224 Medicyne for alle siche synne is, to be clopid in Jesus Crist. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 157 Medycyne here-of is, ferst to caste out þe wose of glotonye. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 719 Haile moder of our maker, and medicyn of myss'. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 93/1 To putte in proofe..thoperacion of this medicine, the remembraunce of these foure last thinges. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 2 The miserable haue no other medicine But only hope. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 161 If any of their sins were deemed fit by the Confessor to come abroad in publick, they were admitted to that publick Medicine. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 194 It is, indeed, a strong medicine for sensible minds, but it is a medicine. 1842 MISS MITFORD in L. Estrange *Life* (1870) III. ix. 157 He finds in constant employment a medicine for great grief.

† 3. Applied to drugs used for other than remedial purposes: e.g. to the philosopher's stone or elixir, to cosmetics, poisons, philtres, etc. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 24 If þaim think þam nogt blak ynough when þai er borne, þai vse certayne medecynes for to make þam black with all. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 20 But to make trew Silver or Gold is noe ingin, Except only the Philosophers medicine. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. ix. N 1j, Then enoint thei both that [*sc.* the body] and their face with certaine medicines.. whereby thei become slicke and smothe. *Ibid.* App. X. viij b, No Israelite shall haue any medecine of death, ne otherwise made to do anye maner of hurte. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 337 Knowest thou not, that Fish caught with medicines, and women gotten with witchcraft are neuer wholesom? 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 19 If the Rascall haue not giuen me medicines to make me loue him, Ile be hang'd. 1601 — *All's Well* V. iii. 102. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 61. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XII. 368 And as an Angler medicine for surprise Of little fish, sits powring from the rocks.

fig. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 463 God haþ ordeyned medicyn to knowe falsed of anticrist.

4. Used to represent the terms applied in their native languages by North American Indians to denote any object or ceremony supposed by them to possess a magical influence; a spell, charm, fetish; sometimes = MANITOU. Hence used, by later writers, to express the same or similar meanings as current among other savage peoples.

As savages usually regard the operation of medicines as due to what we should call magic, it is probable that their words for magical agencies would often be first heard by civilized men as applied to medicine, and hence it would be natural that 'medicine' should be regarded as their primary sense.

1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 17 This they called their great medicine; or as I understood the word, dance of religion. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 44 He told them he had more medecine than would kill twenty such nations in one day. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. vi. 35 The word medicine means mystery, and nothing else. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 274 They [the Bechuana tribes] also believe that for every transaction there is a medicine which will enable the possessor to succeed in his object. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* XXVI, All these are their 'coats' of arms, symbolical of the 'medicine' of the wearer. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* VII. (1875) 323 When he sleeps the first animal of which he dreams becomes his 'medicine'. 1877 DODGE *Hunting Grounds Gt. West* 399 It [a scalp'] had been carefully cured, and peculiar value was set upon it as 'big medicine'.

b. = *medicine-man.*

1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 70 Eleven Sioux Indians, who had given or devoted their clothes to the medicine, ran into the camp. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. xii. 199 The incantations of the medecine.

5. *slang* Intoxicating drink. (Cf. *lotion*, *poison*.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 24/1 As long as you can find young men that's conceited about their musical talents, fond of taking their medicine (drinking). 1891 FARMER *Slang* s.v. *Drinks*, What's your medicine?

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. In sense 2: *medicine bottle, chest, -dropper, -mixer, -monger, -taker, medicine-like* adj., **medicine seal, stamp**, a name for small cubical or oblong stones with inscriptions in intaglio, found among Roman remains, which seem to have been used by physicians for marking their drugs (also called *oculist stamp, oculist's stamp*); **medicine tree**, the horse-radish tree (see HORSE-RADISH 3).

1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 777/1 *Medicine bottles. 1828 RYMER (*title*) A Treatise on Diet and Regimen. To which are added a Posological Table, or *medicine chest directory [etc.]. 1841 MARRYAT *Masterman Ready* XIII, The grind-tone and Mrs. Seagrave's medicine chest were then landed. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 565 At short intervals by a spoon or *medicine dropper, [he] should have small quantities of his mother's milk. *c* 1555 LADY VANE *Let.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1829 His sweetenesse. maketh al these poticary druggs of y* world, euen *medicinelike in my mouth. 1860 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Bk. about Doctors* I. 79 The mean *medicine mixers, dashing by in their carriages. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Errr.* I. iv. 13, I see no reason..that some divines may not be more learned than some *Medicine-mongers. 1795 *Fortnight's Ramble* 33 Uncounted are the candidates for fame, who humbly crouched to this mock medicine-monger. 1849 C. ROACH SMITH in *Jrnl. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.* IV. 280 On a Roman *medicine stamp found at Kenchester. 1851 SIMPSON in *Monthly Jrnl. Med. Sci.*, XII. 39 Notices of ancient Roman Medicine-stamps found in Great Britain. *Ibid.* 238 Roman *medicine-seals. 1482 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 87 Yf þe sonne and þe mone bothe be yn tokenynge fleumatyk, lightly þe *medicyn takere shal forth lede. 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, **Medicine tree*, the horse-radish tree.

b. In sense 4: *medicine animal, arrow, bag, chief, dance, fast, hunt, lodge, pouch, song, stone*; **medicine-man**, a magician among the American Indians and other savages.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* XV. II. 211 The worship paid by the North American Indian to his *medicine animal [etc.]. 1877 W. MATTHEWS *Ethnogr. Hidatsa* 69 They stuck their *medicine-arrows in the ground. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 122 One, who was a physician, immediately withdrew, in order to fetch his *pemegusan*, or *medicine-bag. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* XL. 312 One was the *medicine chief as I could tell by the flowing white hair. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 132 Dr. Robinson and myself went to the Grand Village, at which we saw the great *medecine dance. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XV. 145 Then they.. Danced their medicine-dance around him. 1898 A. LANG *Making Relig.* III. 61 The *medicine fast, at the age of puberty. 1887 — *Myth, Ritual, & Relig.* II. 74 The ritual.. is a mere *medicine-hunt. 1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl.* in

Views Louisiana 258 A great number of girls were collected before the *medecine lodge or temple. 1817 J BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 116, I was accosted by the *Medicine Man, or doctor. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xv. 87 The medicine-men, the Medas. *Ibid.* 143 Then they shook their *medicine-pouches O'er the head of Hiawatha. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 119 In his hand, he had his *shishiquoi*, or rattle, with which he beat time to his *medicine-song. 1885 HENSHAW in *Amer. Jrnl. Archæol.* I 110 The use of the *medicine-stones among the San Buenaventura Indians.

† **Me·dicine**, *sb.*² *Obs.* [a. F. *médecin*, ad. late L *medicīnus* adj. (see prec.) used *absol.* as *sb.*] A medical practitioner. Also *fig.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 137 She hadde her medicines and surgens forto hele and medicine alle such as were needfulle. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* (1889) 66, I dyssymyled and fayned my self to be a medycyn 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 92 Aske, and vse the aduyse of some wel learned medicine [*ed.* 1634 II vii 139 medicioner]. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II i. 75, I haue seen a medicine That's able to breath life into a stone. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VIII 370 [There] flourished the most famous medicines, and Philosophers

Medicine (me·ds'n, me·disin, -s'n), *v.* Forms: see MEDICINE *sb.*¹ [a. OF. *medeciner* (mod.F. *médeciner*), f. *medecine* MEDICINE *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To heal or cure by medicinal means; to administer medicine to.

a 1450 [see MEDICINE *sb.*²] 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* (1889) 62 He desyred to be medycyned and made hole of his foote. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 149 Afore they go to pasture, they [pigs] must be medecined. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 877 Being hurt, seeke to be medicynd Of her that first did stir that mortall stownd. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 6 As in medicining of the body, it is in order first to know the divers complexions and constitutions..; so in medicining of the mind [etc] 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxxv VII. 75 It [a dog] was warmed and medicined as best might be. 1889 J. MASTERMAN *Scotts of Bestminster* III. xiv. 29 She could medicine the sick.

b. *nonce-use.* To bring by medicinal virtue *to*.

1604 SHAKS *Oth.* III iii 332 Not Poppy, nor Mandragora ..Shall euer medicine thee to that sweete sleepe Which thou owd'st yesterday. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* xvii.

2. *transf* and *fig*

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Daung. Posit* III xv 127 To medicine these mischiefes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 544 All remedies to others are mischiefs to it [the cypress tree], and in one word, go about to medicine it you kil it. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* IV ii 243 Great greefes I see med'cine the lesse. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 201 Thus med'cining our eyes wee need not doubt to see more into the meaning of these our Saviours words *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xx 68 Where ev'ry breeze shall med'cine ev'ry wound. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I xxii. 504 Cares, as usual with Ralegh, were medicined by strenuous and varied labour

3. *nonce-use.* To employ as medicine.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. iii 78 Get me these ingredients Such as the bearded sonne of the smooth-chinn'd Father Apollo us'd and medicin'd

Hence † **Medicined** *ppl. a.*, medicated, drugged.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* vi. Argt., Æneas casting Cerberus in a sleape with a medcined soppe *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* lviii, As men drinke up In hast the bottome of a med'cin'd Cup, And take some sirrup after.

Mediciner (mǐdi·sinəɹ, me·dsǐnər). *arch.* (in early use chiefly *Sc.*) Also 6 **medycyner**, 4 **medycinar**, 4–7 **medicinar**, 5 **medicinare**, 6 **medcinar**, **metsouner**. Cf. MEDICIANER. [f. MEDICINE *sb.*¹ or *v.* + -ER¹: cf. OF. *medecineur.*]

1. A physician, 'medical man', 'leech'.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 1071 Þan come diuerse medicinaris nere, for wynninge of his stat to spere. 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S T.S) 138 A medicinare may geve hele till a man that askis it nocht. 1533 (*title*) Pronostycacyon of Mayster John Thybault, medycyner and astronomer of the Emperyall maiestie. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S T. S.) II. 127 Lord James . quha was hangit be the heillis be the metsouneris to caus the poysone to drop out *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub Chas I* (1829) 87 Dr. Gordon, medicinar in Old Aberdeen 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xv, 'He who lacks strength', said the wily mediciner, 'must attain his purpose by skill'. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* xxxi 20 How many second rate mediciners have lived on..prescriptions of bread pills.

2. *nonce-uses.* **a.** Used to translate Gr. φαρμακεύς, poisoner, sorcerer. **b.** Used for *medicine man.*

1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess Development* iv. § 1. 224 'Wizard, mediciner, cheat, rogue, conjurer', were the epithets applied to him by the opponents of Eusebius. *Ibid.* 225 St Anastasia was thrown into prison as a mediciner. 1859 R F. BURTON *Centr Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 271 His forehead is adorned with the two little antelope-horns worn by sultans and mediciners

Medicining (me·ds'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MEDICINE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. MEDICINE.

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III (1586) 139 It behooueth the shepehearde to be skilfull in medcening of his cattell. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 167 If they [*sc.* figs] be brought unto their maturitie by medicining, that is to say, by caprification, then they are never good. 1611 COTGR, *Pharmacie*: a curing, or medecining with drugs. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 22 1089 The medicining of the one, and cleansing of the other, did not take away their nature; still the one remained a Dogge, the other a Hogge. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 135 She having a turn herself for medicining. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* lxvii 204 They. propose to themselves the general medicining of the population.

Medicioner, variant of MEDICIANER *Obs.*

Medick (mī·dik). Also 5 **medike**, 6–7 **medicke**, 6–9 **medic**, 8 **meddick**. [ad. L. *mēdica*, ad. Gr. Μηδική (πόα), lit. 'Median grass'.] Any plant of the genus *Medicago*, esp. *M. sativa*, Purple medick or LUCERNE. (Also *medick fodder*, *trefoil.*) *Black* or *Hop medick* = NONESUCH.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 1 At Auerel medike is forto sowe. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 52, I haue found no name as yet in England for it [*Medica*]: but it may be called horned clauer or medic fother. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH *Country Farme* 147 The flowers of Medicke fodder. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict* (ed. 2), *Medica marina* Sea Medick or Snail-Trefoil 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. xlvii. 139 The new lucern is a kind of medick trefoil 1816–20 T. GREEN *Univ. Herbal* II 102 *Medicago Falcata*, Yellow Medick. *Ibid*, *Medicago Lupulina*, Hop or Black Medick. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV 58/2 Purple medick.

Medico (me·dikǫ). [a. It. *medico* or Sp. *médico*: see MEDIC.]

1. A medical practitioner; also, a medical student. Now *slang* or *jocular.*

1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xv. 115 It is in the power of the Medico, to oblige the Husband. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xviii. 308 The Medico held my chin in the usual way, and examined my throat 1896 *Field* 1 Feb. 173/2 Again did the Medicos force the ball down.

‖ **2.** *Sp. Amer.* The surgeon fish.

1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

Medico- (me·dikǫ), used as combining form of L. *medicus* to form combinations denoting the application of medical science to various subjects of research, as *medico-botanic*(*al*, *-chirurgical*, *-culinary*, *-electric*, *-galvanic*, *-judicial*, *-legal* (hence *-legally* adv.), *-moral*, *-pedagogic*, *-philosophical*, *-physical*, *-psychological*, *-statistical*, *-zoological* adjs.; or (rarely) describing a person who regards a subject from a medical standpoint, as in † *medico-theologue*; also **medico-mania**, 'a mania for the science of medicine without the necessary study' (Dunglison 1876).

1838 *Prospectus Gardens Roy Bot. Soc* in *Civil Engineer* I, *Medico-Botanic Garden. 1838 *Civil Engineer* I. 361/2 Having passed under the promenade, we reach the *medico-botanical garden. 1809 (*title*) *Medico-chirurgical Transactions, published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Volume the First 1858 GEN. P THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxviii. 32 *Medico-culinary philosophers of great mark 1875 T. P. SALT (*title*) *Medico-Electric Apparatus and How to Use it 1862 *Catal Internat Exhib.* II. xvii 129/1 Galvano-Piline for *medico-galvanic purposes. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* III 97 The delicate offices entrusted to them [*sc* professors of medicine] in several *medico-judicial instances. 1835 *Cycl Pract Med* IV 558/1 Circumstances affecting the *medico-legal character of wounds. 1870 M GONZALEZ ECHEVERRIA (*title*, New York), The trial of 'John Reynolds' *medico-legally considered 1866 READE *G. Gaunt* (ed. 2) II. 265 A sort of *medico-moral diary. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 679 Many of the children had much improved under the *medico-pedagogic treatment to which they had been subjected 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans* XX. 132 Two *Medico-Philosophical Dissertations about these Tophi. 1720 QUINCY (*title*) Medicina Statica, to which is added *Medico-Physical Essays on Agues [etc.]. 1890 *Syd Soc Lex*, **Medico-psychological*, relating to the department of medicine which treats of mental disorders 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 30 The *medico-statistical point of view. 1712 *H More's Antid. Ath.* III. xi. *Scholia* 174 He professes himself a *Medico-Theologue. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* Pref. 6 An arrangement founded upon the characters of the animal, or its medico zoological relations.

Medicommissure (mīdikǫ·misiūɹ). *Anat.* Also **medio-**. [f. L. *medi-us* middle + COMMISSURE.] The middle commissure of the brain.

1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 446 The mediocommissure. 1885 B G WILDER in *Jrnl Nerv. Dis.* XII. 287. 1890 in *Syd Soc. Lex*

† **Me·dics**, *sb. pl* *Obs.* [pl. of MEDIC: see -IC 2.] The science of medicine.

1663 J SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 402 In Medicks, we have some confident Undertakers to rescue the Science from all its reproaches and dishonors. 1695 J EDWARDS *Perfect. Script* 180 Apollo was. made by the antient sages the God of medicks as well as musick. 1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* (1752) II. vii. 1 1018/2 The Masters of the Medicks who have treated of this Kind of Madness [etc]

† **Medie**, *v* *Obs. rare.* [ad late L. *mediāre*: see MEDIATE *v.*] *trans.* To divide into two equal parts; to halve.

c 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E E.T S) 15 Þen medye 4 & þen leues 2. *Ibid.* 16 Þou schalt .do away þat figure þat is medied, & sette in his styde halfe of þat nombre.

Mediety (mǐdəi·ěti). [ad L. *medietās* (whence OF. *moietié* MOIETY; OF. had also the learned form *medieté*), f. *medius* middle: see -TY.]

1. † **a.** *gen.* A half. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI 288 The muste, decoct to his medietee Or thridde part, they casteth to their wyne. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II iv M ij b, 140, whose mediettie being 70, diuided by 14, yeldeth 5 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v xxiv. (1596) 343 The common measure or quantity therof [*sc.* of the dose of arsenic], is the mediety of one graine of wheate 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxi. 449 The mediettie of the Moones globe was allwaies illustrated which is towardes the sunne. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xvi. 106 Let us consider the Occidental Mediety of Heaven

b. *spec.* in *Law.* = MOIETY. Chiefly with reference to ecclesiastical benefices.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Warw.* (1662) II. 126 That good Mannour (with the alternate gift of the Mediety of the rich Parsonage therein) 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xlii. (1862) 100 A rectory of two medieties, served by two resident rectors. 1877 J. C. COX *Ch. Derbysh.* III. 212 Sir Henry Chandos succeeded to the mediety of the Mugginton manor. 1894 A. JESSOPP *Random Roaming*, etc. 186 This benefice consists of two medieties.

† **2.** Middle or intermediate state, position, or quality. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 135 A very compounde of contrarietyes In thinges indifferent and medietyes. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* IX. xiii. (1620) 333 In seeking a mediety betweene immortality blessed and mortality wretched. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 661 The Pope means..to carry himself as it were in a Mediety between the King of Spain, and the great Duke *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. vi. xiv. 258 This Cabal..was reveal'd ..to Solomon in a dream, wherby he came to know the beginning, mediety, and consummation of times. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* § 183 It ought to consist in a mediety, betwixt corrupt and very sound bloud.

† **3.** Moderation. (Cf. MEAN *sb.*²) *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. sig. I *marg*, Medietie to be obserued in meats.

† **4.** *Math.* The quality of being a mean between two quantities; hence = MEAN *sb.*² 8. *Obs.*

1598 J. D tr. *L. Le Roy's Aristotle's Polit.* v. 250 Similitude or likenesse of proportions, and equality, and mediety. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1255 Three sorts of primitive Medieties there be, to wit, Arithmeticall, Geometricall, and Harmonicall 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I. iv § 20. 376 The Tetrad is an arithmetical mediety betwixt the Monad and the Hebdomad. 1694 HOLDER *Harmony* IV. 47 Now in 4 to 2 the Mediety is 3. *Ibid.* VII. 168 These two divide Diapason, 64 to 32, by the Mediety of 45, And they divide it so near to Equality, that in Practice they are hardly to be distinguished.

Medifixed (mī·difikst), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *medi-us* middle + FIXED; after mod.L. *medifixus*, F. *médifixe.*] Fixed by the middle; said of anthers.

1880 A GRAY *Struct Bot.* 253 Adnate anthers are perhaps as frequently extrorse as introrse. Others, whether basifixed or medifixed, are more commonly introrse

‖ **Medifurca** (mīdifǖ·ɹkă). *Ent.* [mod.L., f. L. *medi-us* middle + *furca* fork] The middle forked apodeme which serves for the attachment of the muscles by which the midlegs of insects are moved. Hence **Medifu·rcal** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.*).

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* III 379 *Medifurca* (the Medifurca). A branching vertical process of the endosternum.

† **Medify**, *v.* *Obs rare.* [Badly f L *medicus* physician + -FY.] *trans* To heal, cure.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXII xiii, All his sores to be medifyed. *Ibid* LXXXIV. ii, But this Mordred gaue Arthure deaths wond, For which he gode his woundes to medifie.

Mediglacial (mīdiglē·ʃăl), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *medi-us* middle + GLACIAL *a.*] Mid-glacial; in the midst of glaciers.

1823 SCORESBY *North. Whale Fishery* 50 During the next day we traced the limits of our mediglacial sea.

Medil(l, obs. forms of MEDDLE, MIDDLE.

Medimn (mī·di·m) *Antiq. rare.* Also 7 **medimne.** [ad. L. *medimnus*, a. Gr. μέδιμνος. Cf. F. *médimne.* English writers usually employ the Latin form; pl. *medimnī.*] An ancient Greek measure of capacity, equal to about 12 gallons.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII xiii 990 The Consull imposed upon them a paiment of 10000 medimnes of wheat 1658 PHILLIPS, *Medimne*, a certain measure, containing six bushels. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol Græca* I. ii 23 Those who were worth five hundred medimns of commodities were placed in the first class [1847 GROTE *Greece* II xi. III 155 Those whose annual income was equal to 500 medimni of corn and upwards, one medimnus being considered equivalent to one drachma in money]

‖ **Medine** (medī·n) Also 6, 9 **medin**, 6 **madyne**, **madayne**, **madien**, 7 **madin**, **madein**, **meydine**, **meidin**, 8 **medina**, 9 **medeen**, **medino.** [a. F. *medin* (Cotgr), a. vulgar Arab. *mayyidī*, corrupt form of مؤيّدى *mu'ayyidīy*, from the name *Mu'ayyad*: see below.] Originally, a silver half-dirhem first issued by the Sultan al-Mu'ayyad (15th c.); latterly, a copper coin current in Egypt, Syria, etc., valued at $\frac{1}{40}$ of a piastre, or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a penny. (The Turkish name is PARA; in Egyptian Arabic it was commonly called *faḍḍah*, i. e. 'silver'.)

1583 J. NEWBERY in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. I. 247, 40 medins maketh a duckat. — *Let.* in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) II. ix. 1643 Nutmegs fortie fiue Madynes, Ginger the Batman, one ducket Pepper seuentie fiue Madaynes. 1584 W. BARRET in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. I. 271, 47 medines passe in value as the duckat of gold of Venice 1615 G SANDYS *Trav.* (1621) 153 Paying by the way two Medines a head. 1753 BP. CLAYTON *Jrnl. fr. Cairo to Sinai* 5 Sept 1722 *note*, A medina is 1d⅛ English money. 1819 T HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) II. ii. 38 My Coobtic writer, who, with a salary of six medeens a day,..had become..as rich as a Sultan's seraf. 1833 J. BENNETT *Artificer's Compl. Lex.*, *Medin*, in Egypt 3 aspers; at Aleppo is [etc.].

Medio- (mī·dio), used *Zool.* and *Bot.* as combining form of L. *medius* middle, in various adjs. descriptive of parts and organs of animals and plants, with the sense either 'relating to the middle of' (an organ or part), as in *medio-carpal*, *-colic*, *-digital*, *-dorsal* (hence *medio-dorsally* adv.), *-frontal* (also *absol.* = 'medio-frontal suture'), *-lateral*, *-occipital*, *-palatine* (also *absol.* = 'medio-palatine bone'), *-pontine*, *-stapedial* (*absol.* in quots.), *-tarsal*, *-ventral*; or 'in the middle', as in *medio-depressed*, *-perforate*; also in medio-

inferior, -posterior = 'lower middle', 'posterior-middle' (margin).

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Medio-carpal*, relating to the middle of the carpus. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 78 Subpeltate, *medio-depressed, margin white crenulate [etc.]. 1882 DANA *Crust.* I. 625 Species with a *medio-dorsal spine. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 449 The first leaf is the scutiform leaf . which is placed *medio dorsally. 1865 THURNAM in *Nat. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 246 The almost infallible closure of the *medio-frontal. 1849 DANA *Geol.* App. I (1850) 698 [The] straight *medio-inferior margin, parallel with the dorsal. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sci, Org. Nat* I 214 The *medio-lateral pieces as, developments of the ribs. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Medio-occipital*, relating to the middle of the occipital region. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer Birds* (ed. 2) 173 The most marked *medio-palatine ossification . . Such are . . formations which, like the medio palatine, serve to bind the palate halves together 1879 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* (ed. 3) 516 **Medio perforate*, perforated in the centre. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Medio-pontine*, relating to the middle of the pons varolii. 1882 DANA *Crust* I. 625 *Medio posterior spine small, very remote from posterior margin 1875 W. K. PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 702/2 The bar itself is the '*medio stapedial'. ; it will soon segment itself off from the ear-capsule 1890 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Medio-stapedial*, the middle third of the columella of the ear in the frog. 1884 COUES *Key N Amer. Birds* (ed 2) 121 *note*, A bird's ankle-joint is . . between proximal and distal series of tarsal bones, and therefore **medio* tarsal as in reptiles. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 40 Reflected upwards from the *medio-ventral line.

† **Medio·cral**, *a. Obs.* [f. MEDIOCRE + -AL.]

1. 'Being of a middle quality, indifferent; ordinary; as *mediocral* intellect' (Webster 1828–32 citing Addison).

2 *Ent.* Of middle size; *spec.* (see quot.).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV 317 *Mediocral*, when [the antennæ are] of the length of the body

Mediocre (mī dĭōukəɹ), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *médiocre*, ad. L. *mediocris* of middle degree, quality, or rank, f. *medi-us* middle.

Formerly often printed in italics and with accent as Fr.]

A. *adj.* Of middling quality; neither bad nor good; indifferent. Said chiefly of literary or artistic works, ability, or knowledge, and hence of persons considered with reference to their mental power or skill.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 10 Mediocre [*sc.* style] a meane betwixt high and low, vehement and slender. 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 97 A larger diet must be granted to children then to old folks, and a mediocre to those of a middle age 1748 POPE *Let to Warburton* 27 Nov., A very mediocre poet, one Drayton, is yet taken some notice of, because Selden writ a few notes on one of his poems. 1797 *Monthly Mag* III 29 There are four silver clasps the style of the engraving of which is but *médiocre* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II xiv. My performance is *médiocre* to the last degree. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iii, His talent was of that mechanical, yet quick nature, which makes wonderful boys, but *médiocre* men 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* iii (1857) 34 We enter the suburbs, and pass through mediocre streets of brick 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* XXI. iv. (1872) X. 17 It is thus that mediocre people seek to lower great men. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud Italy* III II 104 He held up to contempt all that was mediocre in his art 1884 *Graphic* 18 Oct. 410/3 Captain Ross's Welsh cow gave 46 lb. of mediocre milk.

absol. 1884 SIR R. HARRINGTON in *Law Times* LXXVII 393/2 The mediocre always form numerically the largest portion of every profession 1903 *Speaker* 17 Oct 61/1 The result would be a kind of nightmare of the mediocre, a universal Brixton.

B. *sb.* Only *pl* Mediocre persons. *rare.*

1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (ed. 2) I. 187 The mediocres in every grade aim at pleasing the public 1893 D. PRYDE *Pleas Mem.* IX. 131 You must bring forward the whole rank and file—duxes, mediocres, dullards, and dunces.

Me diocrist. Now *rare* [f. MEDIOCRE + -IST.] A person of middling talents or ability.

1787 HAWKINS *Johnson* 271 If he be but a mediocrist, he is surely not a subject of imitation, it being a rule, that of examples the best are always to be selected. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 211 They danced well, sung a little and were indeed mediocrists in all female accomplishments 1818 TODD [quotes SWIFT *Let Pope* 3 Sep. 1735, but the early edd. have 'among the *mediocribus']. 1823 in *Spirit Pub Jrnls* 170 Warburton draws a very just distinction between a man of true greatness and a mediocrist. 1903 *Sat. Rev* 12 Dec. 722 Mr. —, the cultured mediocrist, so rarely relaxes the firm hold he has on commonplace, that [etc.].

† **Mediocriture.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *mediocris* MEDIOCRE + -TURE.] Moderation.

1574 NEWTON *Health Magist.* 77 An expedient Mediocriture of seasonable exercise.

Mediocrity (mīdiǫ·kriti). Also 5–6 **-orite**, 6 **-oritye**, 6–7 **-oritie**. [a. F. *médiocrité*, ad. L. *mediocritās*, f. *mediocris*: see MEDIOCRE and -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being intermediate between two extremes; mean state or condition, mediety. Also, something (a quality, position, etc.) equally removed from two opposite extremes; a mean. (Chiefly as a quasi-technical term, with reference to the Aristotelian theory of 'the mean'. Now *rare.*)

1531 ELYOT *Gov* III. viii, Fortitude. is a Mediocritie or meane betwene two extremities 1532 SIR B. TUKE in Thynne *Chaucer's Wks* A ij, Such sensyble and open style, lackyng neither maieste ne mediocrite couenable in dis posycion. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* July *Embl.*, Albeit all bountye dwelleth in mediocritie, yet perfect felicitye dwelleth in supremacie. 1609 OVERBURY *Observ.* Wks. (ed. Rimbault) 251 At fifteene they quit bookes, and begin to live in the world, when indeed a mediocritie betwixt their forme of education and ours would doe better then either. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV 233 As the offence was in one extreme, so the rebuke, to bring more efficaciously to a rectitude and mediocrity, stands not in the middle way of duty, but in the other extreme. 1650 HOBBES *De Corp. Pol.* 41 The common Opinion, that Virtue consisteth in Mediocrity and Vice in Extreams. 1759 ADAM SMITH *Mor. Sent.* I iii. 49 The propriety of every passion excited by objects peculiarly related to ourselves, must lye, it is evident, in a certain mediocrity. 1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. xxii. 168 His temper was a mediocrity of chearfulness and solemnity. *a*1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm* v 163 When he places virtue in a certain mediocrity between excess and defect [etc.].

† **b.** *Golden mediocrity* = *golden mean* (see GOLDEN 5 c). *Obs.*

*c*1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 15/1 The golden mediocrite, the meane estate is to be desired. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv § 4 1661 COWLEY *Cromwell* Wks (1688) 76 Was ever Riches gotten by your Golden Mediocrities?

† **c.** *Geom.* = MEAN. *Obs*

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* II 89/2 These the Philosophers call Mediocrities or Means, . of all which the purpose is, that the two extreams being given, the middle mean or number may correspond with them in a certain determined manner.

† **2.** A middle course in action; measured conduct or behaviour; moderation, temperance. Phr. *to keep* or *observe a mediocrity. Obs*

1531 ELYOT *Gov* I. xxvii, Some men wolde saye, that in mediocritie, whiche I haue so moche praised in shootynge, why shulde nat boulynge, classhe, pynnes, and koytyng be as moche commended? 1564 ABP PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 215 He noted much and delighted in our mediocrity, charging the Genevians and the Scottish of going too far in extremities. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Modus*, *Statuere modum inimicitiarum*, to kepe a mediocritie or measure in hatinge. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xvi. § 7 That law of reason, which teacheth mediocritie in meates and drinkes. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 14/1 The Chirurgiane must, in sowinge, vse mediocritye, and not take to great a qvantitye of the fleshe 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. II iv. (1651) 286 Body and mind must be exercised, not one, but both, and that in a mediocrity. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St Ambrose* II. 41 A mediocrity is to be kept in liberality. 1670 G. H. *Hist Cardinals* I. I. 30 If the Popes had been contented to carry themselves with mediocrity, they had never run that hazard of losing all 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl in* 1772, 135 Reformation in matters of religion, seldom observes mediocrity.

† **3** The condition of possessing attributes in a medium or moderate degree; moderate degree or rate, average quality or amount; tempered condition *Obs.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 505 The temperate zone where men .live in a pleasant mediocrity, voide of both extremities 1612 BACON *Ess., Youth & Age* (Arb.) 260 Men of age. seldome driue businesse home to the full period; but content themselues with a mediocrity of successe 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 56 Sleep likewise surpassing the bounds of mediocrity, is in like manner evil 1665 NEEDHAM *Med Medicinæ* 265 There are in the Bloud, much Water and Spirit, a Mediocrity of Salt and Sulphur, and some little of Earth 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 292 Let them beware of strong Drinks, because they heat the blood & body beyond Mediocrity 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II v. § 11 (1734) 170 To ascertain the Mediocrity of such a Diet as neither makes the Salts and Oils too many [etc.] 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 89 We enjoy a great mediocrity of climate. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II II I. 65 Whether we. . enjoy a profusion, or mediocrity of the gifts of providence.

b. Medium size *rare.*

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* a iij, To the predicament of Quantity, appertain magnitude, parvity, and mediocrity of parts 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lvii. 220 In stature he is about at mediocrity.

† **4** Moderate fortune or condition in life. *Obs.*

*c*1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxii 28 It is [not] mannys felicite to haue temporall godes in abundaunce, but mediocrite sufficip him *a*1591 R. GREENHAM *Wks* (1599) 50 Which thing ought to humble vs in the desire of outward things, and to make vs thankfull for a mediocritie 1681 FLAVEL *Meth Grace* XXVIII 478 A mediocrity is the Christian's best external security 1784 COWPER *Task* I 50 These for the rich, the rest, whom fate had placed In modest mediocrity, . . sat on well tanned hides 1816 SINGER *Hist Cards* 125 John Gænsfleisch was constrained by the mediocrity of his means to quit his native city of Mentz.

5. The quality or condition of being mediocre; *spec.* a moderate or average degree of mental ability, talents, skill, or the like; middling capacity, endowment, or accomplishment. Now chiefly with disparaging implication, in contrast with excellence or superiority.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 11 Secondly, you haue to your mediocritie written against the Papists. 1589 NASHE *Pref Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14 Which makes me thinke that either the louers of mediocritie are verie many, or that the number of good Poets, are very small. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II II. § 8 For Moderne Histories, there are some fewe verie worthy, but the greater part beneath Mediocritie. 1624 FISHER in F. White *Repl. F* 300, I am persuaded no vnlearned man that hath in him any sparke of humilitie, or any mediocritie of Iudgement, will vndertake it. 1696 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 440 If a man have once attained to a good mediocrity in this Art. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Miss A. Wortley* 21 Aug., Leave me my own mediocrity of agreeableness and genius. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. (1869) I. 111 To excel in any profession, in which but few arrive at mediocrity, is the most decisive mark of what is called genius. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 391 The way to avoid mediocrity, is by the study . . of beautiful productions. *a*1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 212 The most important offices in the state were bestowed on decorous and laborious mediocrity. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 141 He who would attempt it must be either a fool or a military genius. A respectable mediocrity has hitherto been the order of the day.

6. *concr.* A person of mediocre talents or ability.

1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* II 1, Methinks he wants a manner, some distinguishing quality . . ; he is too much a mediocrity, in my mind 1840 MILL *Diss & Disc* (1859) II. 408 He [the American President] is now always either an unknown mediocrity, or a man whose reputation has been acquired in some other field than that of politics 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* x. § 4. 801 Spencer Perceval, an industrious mediocrity of the narrowest type

† **Me·dious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *medi-us* middle + -OUS.] Intermediate in degree

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινη Pref. 20 Some out of a medious complyance, hoping by going on part of the way to draw them another *Ibid* xv. 233 They impetrate medious, though not the highest mercie.

† **Medioxumate,** *a. Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *medioxum-us* of middle rank or position, applied to gods ranking between those of heaven and those of hell, or according to others to demi-gods.] Only in *medioxumate gods* (misused by Rowlands: see quot.).

1723 H. ROWLANDS *Mona Antiq Rest* 63 The Stream of Idolatry deflected them [the Druids] from their professed Monotheism, to give Divine Worship to Medioxumate Gods, such as Taranis, or Jupiter, Hesus, or Mars [etc.].

† **Medioxumous,** *a. Obs rare*⁻¹. [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.

1664 H. MORE *Myst Iniq* 40 Mercury and the whole order of the mediocumous or internuntial deities or dæmons.

‖ **Medipectus** (mĕdipe·ktŭs). *Ent.* [mod. L., f. L. *medi-us* + *pectus* breast. Cf. F. *médipoitrine.*] The underside of the mesothorax. Hence **Medipe·ctoral** *a.*, of or pertaining to the medipectus.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* III 378 *Medipectus* (the *Mid-breast*) The underside of the first segment of the alitrunk *Ibid* IV. 344 *Medipectoral.* The mid legs, affixed to the *Medipectus* 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 794 *Medipectoral.*

† **Medisance.** *Obs* [a. F. *médisance*, f. *médis-, médire* to speak evil.] Evil speaking, detraction.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Medisance*, reproach, obloquy, detraction 1664 BULTFEI *Birinthea* 49 Medisance and slander [1818 *Edin. Rev.* XX 103 That gift of sportive but cutting *medisance*.]

Medisect (mīdise·kt), *v rare.* [f. L. *medi-us* middle + *sect-*, ppl. stem of *secāre* to cut.] *trans.* To divide (a body) along the median line; to cut into equal right and left halves. Hence **Medise·ction**, the action of 'medisecting'.

*a*1890 B. G. WILDER (Cent. Dict.)

Medism (mĕ·dizʼm) [ad. L. *mēdismus*, Gr. *μηδισμός*, f. *μηδίζειν* to MEDIZE.] **a.** *Gr. Hist.* Sympathy with the 'Medes': used to describe the attitude of those Greeks in the 6th and 5th c. B.C. who were said to favour unpatriotically the interests of the Persians. **b.** A word or idiom belonging to the language of the Medes.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xliv V 359 Medism (or treacherous correspondence with the Persians) 1864 PUSEY *Lect Daniel* I. 34 Chaldaisms, Medisms, Persisms could, accordingly, be nothing strange in the Hebrew portion of his book

† **Meditabund,** *a. Obs rare*⁻¹. (*humorously pedantic*.) In 7 **-abound.** [ad. L. *meditābund-us*, f. *meditārī* to MEDITATE.] Absorbed in meditation.

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic* (1751) 120 On the ground He groveling lies meditabound 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Meditabund*, pondering, . . musing, in a brown Study.

† **Meditance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. next: see -ANCE.] Meditation.

1612 *Two Noble K.* I 1, Your first thought is more Then others laboured meditance.

Meditant (me·ditănt), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *meditant-em*, pr. pple. of *meditārī* to MEDITATE.] **a.** *adj.* Meditating. In quot. 1614 *jocular* (quasi-*Her*.). **b.** *sb* One who meditates.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth Fair* Induct., A wise Iustice of Peace meditant 1748 in *Hervey's Medit.* To Auth (ed. 4) I. p. xii, Celestial Meditant! whose Ardours rise Deep from the Tombs, and kindle to the Skies. 1898 *Dublin Rev* July 177 Untrained meditants outside conventual life

† **Me·ditate,** *a. Obs* [ad. L. *meditātus*, pa. pple. of *meditārī*: see next.] = MEDITATED.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren* II. vii. (1588) 250 The law deemeth that he doeth it . . with a meditate hatred 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* III 18 My early planned, Long meditate epic!

Meditate (me·diteit), *v* [f. L. *meditāt-*, ppl. stem of *meditārī*, a frequentative f. the root *mēd-*, whence many words expressing the notion of thought or care, as Gr. *μέδεσθαι* to think about, care for, *μήδεσθαι* to care for, L. *medērī* to cure.

The Latin uses (which are reproduced approximately in Eng.) seem partly due to association with Gr. *μελέτᾶν* (f. *μελέτη* care, study, exercise), from which the word was anciently believed to be derived.]

1. *trans.* To muse over or reflect upon; to consider, study, ponder. Now *rare.*

*c*1380 SIDNEY *Ps* v. i, O Lord, Consider what I meditate in me. 1698 ADDISON *King* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 9 Our British Youth . . Had long forgot to Meditate the Foe. 1791 BURKE *Let. Memb. Nat. Assembly* 31 Him [Rousseau] they study; him they meditate. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist Lit.* I. I. iii. § 111. 222 Alberti had deeply meditated the remains

of Roman antiquity. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* ii. (1876) 40 If they thoroughly meditated the circumstances of the case.

b. To fix one's attention upon; to observe with interest or intentness. Now *rare.*

1700 DRYDEN *Sigism & Guisc.* 244 Like a lion. With inward rage he meditates his prey 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xvii 108 He bowed his head upon his pillow, and meditated me. *Ibid.* (ed 2) VI. xlv. 230 She seeing .that I meditated the seal with impatience, begged me to read it then. 1851 G W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* xlv. 219 At the doors of their cliff retreats, sit sagely the cormorants, and meditate the passing Howadji.

¶ c. *To meditate the Muse* (nonce-use, after L. *Musam meditari*, Virg. *Ecl.* 1 2): to occupy oneself in song or poetry.

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 66 What boots it To tend the homely slighted Shepheards trade, And strictly meditate the thankles Muse?

2. To plan by revolving in the mind, to conceive, plan or design mentally.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI*, II iv 60 *Yorke* Now Somerset, where is your argument? *Som* Here in my scabbard, meditating, that Shall dye your white Rose in a bloody red. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I xv, It is also a law of nature, that all men that meditate peace, be allowed safe conduct 1715 ROWE *Lady J Grey* I i 11 Ev'n now she seems to meditate her flight 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist* (1776) VII 167 A creature meditating mischief. 1880 L HUNT *Indicator* No. 54 (1822) II. 15 Kubla Khan, which was meditated under the effects of opium. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 135 Catiline was meditating a revolution 1885 *Manch Exam* 6 Nov 5/2 They are meditating a reimposition of the tax on corn.

†b. with *inf* as obj.

1794 GODWIN *Cal Williams* 283, I meditated to do you good 1834 A F. TYTLER *Univ. Hist* (1850) I iii vii 352 The Latins .meditated to shake off the Roman yoke.

†3. To entertain as an opinion, think. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* Ep. Ded, What is .more vnbeseeming than alwaies to abide at home. and not to meditate and thinke that at one time or other it is meete to flie abroade. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Pref, What shal we therefore meditate of the especial prerogative of English Catholiques at this time?

4. *intr.* To exercise the mental faculties in thought or contemplation; *spec.* in religious use (see MEDITATION 2).

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii 75 He is meditating with two deepe Diuines. 1611 BIBLE *Gen* xxiv. 63 And Isaac went out, to meditate in the field, at the euentide. 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb.) 56 When a man writes to the world, he searches, meditats, is industrious 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I. 95 While I meditated A wind arose 1897 *Cath Dict.* (ed 5) 618/1 The understanding considering this truth in its application to the individual who meditates

b. const. *on, upon, over,* †*of*, (Hebraism) †*in.*

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Ps* I. 2 In his Law doeth he meditate day and night. 1594 T B. *La Primaud Fr Acad.* II 163 The better to haue them in memorie, it often thinketh and meditateth of those things. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel N* III. iv 219, I will meditate the while vpon some horrid message for a Challenge. *a* 1618 W. BRADSHAW *Medit Man's Mortal.* (1621) 30 When God in any judgement shewes his wrath, wee should thinke and meditate of this 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin* 195 He then that shall vnfainedly meditate on all these Texts *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. i. 19 He that accustoms himself to meditate upon the greatness of God, finds [etc.]. 1834 JAMES *J Marston Hall* ix, Leaving me to meditate over the future 1877 MONIER WILLIAMS *Hinduism* vi. 76 A Buddhist only meditates on the perfections of the Buddha.

Hence **Me·ditating** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.* Also **Me·ditatingly** *adv*, meditatively.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* x. Wks 1851 IV 49 Those divine meditating words 1645 — *Tetrach* Introd, Some of our severe Gnostics, whose little reading, and lesse meditating holds ever that which it took up 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III i 2 He enquired Why she looked so meditatingly? *a* 1873 LYTTON *Ken. Chillingly* v. vii, Meditatingly propped on his elbow.

Meditated (me·diteitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. MEDITATE *v.* + -ED[1].] Contemplated, intended; also, thought out, produced or prepared by meditation.

1736 GRAY *Statius* II 22 'Twas there he aim'd the meditated harm 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II 120 Walking a meditated turn or two across the tent. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IX. 21 The food of hope Is meditated action. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., Leigh Hunt* (ed Montague) III. 43 The Way of the World, the most deeply meditated and the most brilliantly written of all his works. 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr.* IX. II IV. 49 Already there were dark rumours of his treachery and meditated revolt

Meditater, variant of MEDITATOR.

Meditation (meditēi·ʃən). [a. F. *méditation* or ad. L. *meditātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *meditārī* to MEDITATE.]

1. The action, or an act, of meditating; continuous thought or musing upon one subject or series of subjects; serious and sustained reflection or mental contemplation.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 256 Fro hevene as though a vois it were, To soune of such prolacioun That he his meditacioun Therof mai take. *a* 1460 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 242 That the heyere herd with good medytacioun May the pore peple swych wyse avaunce [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 233 Meditacyon is a profounde or studyous cogitacyon about ony certeyn thynge. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 1 Reasoning may be in solitary meditations and deliberations with a mans selfe 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 164 The imperiall Votresse passed on, In maiden meditation, fancy free 1633 EARL MARCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 5 Meditation, I saw, was but a reiterated thought, proper to production of good or evill. 1728 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mr. W. Montagu* 9–11 Dec., The terrace is .. consecrated to meditation. gay or grave. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal* II i, My lord, pray pardon me For breaking in upon your meditation 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* vi, After a fortnight's delay and meditation, he wrote. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* I, His meditations on the subject were soon interrupted, by the rustling of garments on the staircase.

†b. Thought or mental contemplation *of* something. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Comf. agst Trib.* III. Wks. 1235/1 The fleshe shrinckynge at the meditacion of payne and deathe 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp* I 81 It is the wisdome of Cats to whet their Claws. in meditation of the next Rat they are to encounter.

2. *spec.* in religious use: That kind of private devotional exercise which consists in the continuous application of the mind to the contemplation of some religious truth, mystery, or object of reverence, in order that the soul may increase in love of God and holiness of life.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol, Pare in is discryued þe meditacioun of contemplatifs *c* 1491 *Chast Goddes Chyld* 7 Thenne cometh so mery meditacyons wyth plente of teres of compascyon 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I x 46 Of God and goodnes was his meditation 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xlv 145 His first dayly duty, namely his holy and religious Meditation 1704 M HENRY *Commun Comp* vi. Wks. 1853 I 330/1 In meditation we converse with ourselves; in prayer we converse with God. 1893 PATMORE *Relig Poetæ* 34 The hour or half-hour of daily 'meditation' is now unheard of 1897 *Cath Dict.* (ed 5) 618/1 It was St Ignatius of Loyola who reduced the rules of meditation to a system

b. Used for: The theme of one's meditation.

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Ps.* CXIX. 97 Oh how loue I thy Law! it is my meditacion continually *Ibid* 99, I haue had more vnderstanding then all my teachers. for thy testimonies are my meditacion.

3. A discourse, written or spoken, in which a subject (usually religious) is treated in a meditative manner, or which is designed to guide the reader or hearer in meditation.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 44 Redinge of Englichs, oðer of Freinchs, holi meditaciuns *c* 1320 R BRUNNE (*title*) Here bygynneþ meditacyuns of the soper of oure lorde Ihesu. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars Prol* 55 But nathelees, this meditacion I putte it ay vnder correccion Of clerkes 1618 A STAFFORD (*title*) Meditations and Revolutions, moral, divine, politicall. 1710 SWIFT (*title*) A meditation upon a broom stick 1746 HERVEY (*title*) Meditations among the Tombs.

attrib. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac* (1737) III. 95 The essay-writers, reflection coiners, meditation founders, and others of the irregular kind of writers.

Medita·tionist. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec + -IST.] One who writes meditations

1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Interch xvii (1847) VI 380 Jeremy Taylor's is both a flowery and a fruitful stile Hervey the Meditationist's a weedy one

Meditatist (me·diteitist). *rare.* [f. MEDITATE + -IST.] One who makes a business of meditating.

1860 in WORCESTER (citing *Ec Rev*) 1873 H W BEECHER in *Chr World Pulpit* IV 388/3 Thirdly, there are the meditatists thousands meditate when they have nothing to meditate on

Meditative (me·ditĕtiv, me·diteitiv), *a* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *meditātīv-us*, f ppl. stem of *meditārī* to MEDITATE: see -IVE. Cf. F. *méditatif.*]

A. *adj.*

1 Of persons, their dispositions or state of mind: Inclined or accustomed to meditation.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Meditative*, apt to meditate, or cast in the mind. 1683 HOWE *Union Among Prot* Wks. (1846) 108 His musing meditative mind. 1764 BERINGTON *Hist Abeillard* IV 198 Abeillard .was pious, reserved, meditative. 1798 COLERIDGE *Fears in Solitude* 23 And he, with many feelings, Made up a meditative joy 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII § 7. 426 The melancholy and meditative Jaques 1885 J MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* I. i. II. § 8 194 The highest calls of meditative piety

b. Inclined to meditate or engaged in meditating (something specified). Const. *of.*

1876 M. COLLINS *Fr. Midnight to Midn* II. ii 223 There is our ontologic poet, meditative of incisive analytic unscannable blank verse.

2 Of actions, manner, appearance, etc.: Accompanied by meditation; indicative of meditation.

1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II 43 He used to take his meditative walks. 1903 *T. P.'s Weekly* 6 Nov. 724/2 After a dozen meditative pulls of his pipe, Harry proceeded

3. Conducive to meditation.

1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer Note-Bks* II. 64 A stone wall, when shrubbery has grown around it, .becomes a very pleasant and meditative object.

†4. *Gram.* = DESIDERATIVE. *Obs.*

1755 JOHNSON, *Meditative*, expressing intention or design.

†B *sb.* A desiderative word. *Obs.*

1618 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 127 What Verbs do you call Meditatives? 1635 *Grammar Warre* B viij, Other Adverbs: as Meditatives, Deminutives, and Denominatives. 1726 S. LOWE *Lat. Gram* 12 Meditatives in *-urio*. 1848 STODDART *Gram* in *Encycl Metrop.* (1847) I. 50/1 Most of the verbs in *rio* are meditatives.

Meditatively (me·ditĕtivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a meditative manner.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 305 Then .. meditatively contemplate the beautiful effects of this ordinance. 1893 SALTUS *Madam Sapphira* 41 Mrs. Nevius .. for a while puffed meditatively.

Meditativeness (me·ditĕtivnés). [f. MEDITATIVE + -NESS.] The condition of being meditative.

1860 in WORCESTER (citing COLERIDGE) 1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincey* II. xix. 221 Dreamy meditativeness.

Meditator (me·diteitəɹ). Also 9 -er. [f. MEDITATE *v.* + -OR.] One who meditates.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. i. (1848) 46 It is wont to suggest variety of Notions to the Meditator 1712 LADY M. W MONTAGU *Let. to Mr. W. Montagu* 9–11 Dec, I would publish a daily paper called the *Meditator.* 1822 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 29 Dec. (1835) I 3 Lear is the most tremendous effort of Shakespeare as a poet, Hamlet as a philosopher or meditator *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Conversation* Wks. 1860 XIV 153 The mere meditators may finally ripen into close observers. 1894 'I WATTS in *Athenæum* 20 Oct. 530/1 He had the mind .. of the meditater upon nature.

†Medite, *v. Obs.* [ad. F *méditer* or L. *meditārī*] *trans.* and *intr.* = MEDITATE *v.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 442/1 The preest medytyng and thynkyng on the passyon of our lord sayth [etc.] 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. II. *Magnif* 770 Who, meditng the sacred Iempl's plot, By th' other twin is shot

†Mediterrane, *a.* and *sb. Obs* Also -an, -ayne, -en, -ean. [ad. L. *mediterrān-eus*: see MEDITERRANEAN.] **A.** *adj.*

1. = MEDITERRANEAN A 2.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* I. xiii. 1249 Fra þe Mer Mediterrayne Lyis southe on to þe Occiane 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I 588 He that neuer saw the sea will not be persuaded that there is a mediterrane sea 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot Pentat, Numb* xxxiv 6 This great sea is commonly called the Mediterrane Sea 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* I 25 The Riuiera of Genoa, along the Mediterrean sea. *Ibid.* III 77 Now Creta comes, the Mediterren Queene.

2 Inland, interior; = MEDITERRANEAN A 1

1598 in *Hakluyt's Voy* (1904) VI 357 They that have seene the mediterran or inner parts of the kingdom of China, do report [etc.] 1608 BACON *Sp Gen Naturall* Wks 1826 V. 54 It is the mediterrane countries, and not the maritime, which need to fear surcharge of people 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj* 262 It were a most unreasonable thing that the same Lawes should be imposed upon Mediterrane places, where are observed in Maritime.

B. *sb* **a.** An enclosed piece of water. b. The Mediterranean Sea.

1658 R FRANCK *North Mem* (1821) 197 By what means then was she moved into this small Mediterrane? 1662 OGILBY *King's Coronation* 18 We'll whip him like a Gig About the Mediterrane

| Mediterra·neal, *a. Obs* Also 7 -nell [f L. *mediterrāne-us* (see NEXT) + -AL.] **a.** Inland, interior b. *spec.* Mediterranean (sea).

1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* Gloss. 251 *Mediterraneall*, is Inland countrie, or countries distant from the sea 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* XXXIV Comm, Mediterraneal sea, called great in respect of the lakes in the holie Land 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk War* V VII § 3 186 All places whatsoeuer, whether Mediterraneall or Maritime

Mediterranean (meditĕrēi·nĭăn), *a* and *sb.* [f. L. *mediterrāne-us* (f. *medi-us* middle + *terra* land, earth) + -AN.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of land: Midland, inland, remote from the coast; opposed to *maritime* Also, intermediate (between two areas). †Applied also to the inhabitants of a region so situated

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 501 The Mediterranean or midland parts of any country are preferred before the maritime or sea coasts. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist Air* (1692) 197 The more mediterranean parts of Russia 1756 C LUCAS *Ess Waters* II 54 Sea water differs not essentially, from the waters of our mediterranean salt springs 1773 JOHNSON *Let to Mrs. Thrale* 28 Aug, Craggy rocks, of height not stupendous, but to a Mediterranean visitor uncommon. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 12 The rivers of the central tract are continental or mediterranean; i e. they begin and end without reaching the sea. 1875 J H BENNET *Winter Medit* II xi 340 There is a highland country, an elevated mediterranean area of mountains and valleys

transf 1603 DEKKER *Wonderf Yr.* D4 How nimble is Sickne, The greatest cutter that takes vp the Mediterranean Ile in Powles for his Gallery to walke in, cannot ward off his blowes

2. Of water surfaces: Nearly or entirely surrounded or enclosed by dry land; land-locked. *Mediterranean Sea*, the proper name of the sea which separates Europe from Africa.

The notion expressed by the proper name (late L. *mare Mediterrāneum*, 7th c., F. *Mer Méditerranée*; Sp *Mar Mediterráneo*; It *Mare Mediterraneo*) may originally have been 'the sea in the middle of the earth' rather than 'the sea enclosed by land'.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 75 b, All those which are within the mediterranean sea. 1615 G SANDYS *Trav.* 51 The Pirats .doe rob on the Ægean and Mediterranean seas 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol* 182 The boundary of a mediterranean sea or lake of fresh water. 1846 DARWIN *Geol Observ S. Amer* 235 *note*, The theory that rock-salt is due to the sinking of water, charged with salt, in mediterranean spaces of the ocean. 1868 DANA *Man. Geol.* III. 301 The great mediterranean sea of the Silurian age.

b. Pertaining to 'mediterranean' waters. (See also B. 1 b.)

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 245 The delta of the Mississippi has somewhat of an intermediate character between an oceanic and mediterranean delta.

B. *sb.*

1. An inland sea or lake; a water area nearly or entirely surrounded by dry land; *spec.* the Mediterranean Sea.

1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr* III. 9 A man of perspicuous eyes may discern the Euxine on the one hand, and the Mediterranean on the other. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Some [fishes] are better in the ocean than in the

mediterranean, and the contrary. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1705) 4 There is nothing more undetermined among the Learned than the Voyage of Ulysses; some confining it to the Mediterranean; others [etc.] 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 544 The North Polar Ocean is a great mediterranean 1875 S. Cox in *Expositor* 251 The blue waters of the Mediterranean.

b. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* (Cf A. 2 b.) Pertaining to the Mediterranean Sea

Mediterranean fever = Malta fever (see MALTA)

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 229 In M. Hackluits English discoueries I haue not come in ken of one mizzen mast of a .. mediterranean sternebearer sente from her [Yarmouth's] Zenith or Meridian 1678 YOUNG *Serm at Whitehall* 29 Dec. 27 One of the Mediterranean Pirates 1816 SIR W. BURNETT (*title*) A Practical Account of the Mediterranean Fever [etc.]. 1897 M. L. HUGHES (*title*) Mediterranean, Malta or Undulant Fever 1899 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 6/4 The whole costume is in Mediterranean blue cloth.

† **2** An inhabitant of an inland region. *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 131 Again the Mediterraneans the Highlanders muttered at the Imposition

Mediterranell, obs. variant of MEDITERRANEAL.

† **Mediterraneous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *mediterrāne-us* (see MEDITERRANEAN) + -OUS.]

1. Inland, remote from the coast.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* II iv. 82 It is found in mountaines and mediterraneous parts. 1692 RAY *Disc* iii. (1732) 31 The mediterraneous Places above the Shores.

2 In the middle of the earth, subterranean.

1668 *Palp. Evid. Witches* 102 The bituminous matter brought from the mediterraneous Vaults.

† **Mediterrany,** *a.* and *sb. Obs* [ad. F. *méditerrané* or L. *mediterrāne-um.*] = MEDITERRANEAN.

c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xxxiii 150 It rynnez in to be see Mediterrany. 1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I. 53 Of the grete see or Mediterranye.

Meditrunk (mĭ·dĭtrʌŋk). *Ent.* [ad mod.L. *meditruncus*, f. L *medi-us* middle + *truncus* TRUNK.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* III xxxv 532 If terms be thought necessary to designate the two intire segments into which the alitrunk is resolvable, the first may be the meditrunk (*meditruncus*), and the other the potrunk (*potruncus*).

‖ **Meditullium** (medĭtʊ·lĭăm). [L., f. *medi-us* middle; the second element is prob. cogn. w *tellus* earth.]

† **1.** The middle (of anything). *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 396 Baden lyeth in the very meditullium of Heluetia. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 48 That Meditullium of the earth [India].

2. *spec.* The cellular or reticulated bony substance between the inner and outer laminæ of the cranium; = DIPLOE 1. ? *Obs.*

1693 tr *Blancard's Phys. Dict* (ed 2), *Meditullium*, that Spungy Substance betwixt the Two *Lamina* [sic] of the Scull.

3 *Bot.* The interior parenchyma of the leaves and other parts of plants; = DIPLOE 2.

1840 PEREIRA *Elem Mat Med* II. 661 The meditullium has frequently a reddish tint. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med* 374 The roots are seen to consist of a cortex or rind, and a ligneous cord or meditullium inclosing the pith.

Hence † **Meditullian** *a Obs*, pertaining to the middle (of the earth).

1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg* Introd., As if they were but the soft Products of those Meditullian Petrefactions

Medium (mī·dĭŭm), *sb.* and *a.* Pl. **media, -iums** [a. L. *medium*, neuter of *medius* middle, cogn. with MID *a.*] **A** *sb.*

1. A middle quality, degree, or condition. Formerly also, † something intermediate in nature or degree. † *In a medium*, intermediate (*between*).

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y Gift* (1876) 29 There is no concorde betweene water and fire, nor any medium betweene loue and hatred. 1618 E. ELTON *Exp. Rom viii* (1622) 362 There is no medium, no middle nor indifferent state and condition betweene these two 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 293 This Appetite is in a Medium between the other two 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr* (1653) To Husb., There is a Medium in all things 1651 FRENCH *Distill* v. 111 A saltish slime, and in tast a Medium betwixt salt, and Nitre 1663 *Flagellum, or O Cromwell* (ed 2) Pref., I place and reckon this Cromwell as a Medium or Mean, betwixt Wallenstein, and Thomas Anello. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* vi 116 Between God and a creature there is no medium *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm* (1771) VII. vi 108 There is a medium between frantic zeal and sinful compliance 1811 BUSBY *Dict Mus.* (ed. 3), *Recitative*, a species of musical recitation forming the medium between air and rhetorical declamation 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* lvii, Poesy between the best and worst No medium knows *a* 1820 I. MILNER in Mary Milner *Life* (1842) 510 Is there no medium between going to Court, and going a hunting? 1869 SPURGEON *J. Ploughm. Talk* 28 There is a medium in all things, only blockheads go to extremes.

† **b.** Moderation. *Obs.*

1693 *Humours Town* 88 They are generally Men of no Medium, but continually in Extreams. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 4 He determined to observe no medium but sent her a peremptory order. 1780 W. PITT in Ld. Stanhope *Life* I. 35 The use of the horse I assure you I do not neglect, in the properest medium

† **c.** A middle course, compromise. *Obs.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 1. (Globe) 33 When I let him know my Reason, he own'd it to be just, and offer'd me this Medium, that he [etc.].

† **d.** Something intermediate in position. *Obs.*

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 12/1 That the Inhabitants may not be obliged to pass out of a cold Place into a hot one, without a Medium of temperate Air.

† **2.** *Logic.* The middle term of a syllogism; hence, a ground of proof or inference. *Obs.*

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 62 Let him conclude the Apostles question, with his medium, argument, and reason. 1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* Wks. (1875) 19 Your drinking is syllogism, where a pottle is the *major terminus*, and a pint the *minor*, a quart the *medium*. 1641 *Vind Smectymnuus* v. 61 This we evinced by foure mediums out of Scripture. 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 168 An equivocal medium proves nothing. 1757 SIR J. DALRYMPLE *Hist Feudal Property* (1758) 147 They had refused to subject estates tail to forfeiture, and on this medium, that who cannot alienate cannot forfeit 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit India* III. i. 33 To trace the media of proof from one link to another .. is not, say the lawyers, the way to justice

† **3** A (geometrical or arithmetical) mean; an average. *Obs.*

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 39 The reuenew did not rise vnto 10000 li. per annum, though the Medium be taken of the best seauen years. 1638 WILKINS *New World* III. (1707) 30 Betwixt two Extreams there can be but one Medium *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol Arith* (1690) 55 At a medium I reckon that the whole Fleet must be Men of three or four years growth 1727 SWIFT *Mod. Proposal* Wks. 1755 II. ii 62, I have reckoned upon a medium, that a child just born will weigh 12 pounds. 1731 BAILEY vol II. 5 v., Arithmetical Medium, is that which is equally distant from each extreme *Ibid*, Geometrical Medium, is [etc.]. 1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr* (1861) II. 84 The medium of the thermometer continues here at about 70°. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 113 The medium of half an inch on a side. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit India* I. II. i. 94 Only thirty-three years, as a medium, are assigned to a reign.

4. Any intervening substance through which a force acts on objects at a distance or through which impressions are conveyed to the senses, applied, e.g., to the air, the ether, or any substance considered with regard to its properties as a vehicle of light or sound. Often *fig*

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovids Banq. Sence* D 2 *margin*, Sight is one of the three sences that hath his medium extrinsecally 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I. ii. vi. 33 1 o the Sight three things are required, the Obiect, the Organ, and the Medium. 1643 A. ROSS *Mel Heliconium* 27 The air, which is the medium of musick and of all sounds *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel Disc.* i 25 They shall no more behold the Divinity through the dark mediums that eclipse the blessed sight of it 1709 *Phil Trans* XXVI 368 Air is the only Medium for the Propagation of Sound 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 257 P 8 He therefore who looks upon the Soul through its outward Actions, often sees it through a deceitful Medium 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* VIII 243 The Truth, thro' such a Medium seen, may make Impression deep 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) II 443 Both visible and sonorous bodies act equally by mediums, one of light and the other of air, vibrating upon our organs 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat & Exp. Philos* II xv 136 By a medium is meant any pellucid or transparent body, which suffers light to pass through it. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* I 422 In passing into a denser medium, light is refracted towards the perpendicular. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng* I. 189 The liability incurred by the nation is refracted through so many media. 1875 *Encycl Brit* I 100/1 The air around us forms the most important medium of sound to our organs of hearing 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* III 60 1o rudimentary aggregations of pigment, in some animals transparent media are added, serving to condense the light thereon.

b The application of the word in sense 4 to the air, ether, etc. has given rise to the new sense: Pervading or enveloping substance; the substance or 'element' in which an organism lives; hence *fig.* one's environment, conditions of life.

[1664 POWER *Exp Philos.* Pref 11 The aetherial Medium (wherein all the Stars and Planets do swim)] 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. v. 201 You cannot thus abstract any man from the social medium by which he is surrounded 1873 HAMERTON *Intell Life* IX. v. (1875) 320 The general talk, which is nothing but a neutral medium in which intelligences float 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng Th 18th C.* I. i. 6 The gradual adaptation of the race to its medium 1878 *Encycl Brit* VIII 36/2 When the insulating medium, or, as it is called, the 'dielectric', is shellac. 1880 M. ARNOLD *Lett.* (1895) II. 184-5 The medium in which he [Burns] lived, Scotch peasants, Scotch Presbyterianism, and Scotch drink, is repulsive Chaucer pleases me more and more. and his medium is infinitely superior 1886 *Encycl Brit* XXI. 406/1 Thoroughly conducted cultivations should decide in what medium the Schizomycete flourishes best.

5. An intermediate agency, means, instrument or channel. Also, intermediation, instrumentality. in phrase *by* or *through the medium of.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. § 2 But yet is not of necessitie that Cogitations bee expressed by the Medium of Wordes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. § 10 309 Moses .wrought by the medium of mens affections. 1699 J. PECKE *Parnassi Puer.* p. 179, I know the Medium to let you see A wonder 1726 DE FOE *Hist Devil* II. vi (1840) 249 The devil has managed several secret operations by the medium or instrumentality of the cloven foot. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III 31 The proposition is peace. Not peace through the medium of war. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 544/1 Some useful information may be hoped for through the medium of your curious Publication. *c* 1811 FUSELI in *Lect Paint* IV (1848) 438 They are the end, this the medium. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 186 The seal .. except through the medium of his whiskers, may be said .[to have] no sense of touch at all. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod Gr* I. i. 16 They [Latin and Greek] were the media of the scholarship, the science, the theology of the Middle Age. 1880 *Coach Builders' Art Jrnl.* I 63 Considering your Journal one of the best possible mediums for such a scheme. 1883 S. R. GARDINER *Hist. Eng.* II. xvi. 184 *note*, It seems. .more probable that the tarts went backwards and forwards as media of a correspondence 1898 ILLINGWORTH *Div. Immanence* vi 136 He [Christ] ordained sacraments; selecting, as their media, the two most universal religious rites. *Mod.* The *—shire Gazette* is the best advertising medium in the county.

b. *Medium of circulation* or *exchange, circulating medium*: something which serves as the ordinary representative of exchangeable value, and as the instrument of commercial transactions; in civilized countries usually coin or written promises or orders for the delivery of coin. † In the American colonies often simply *medium*, chiefly used in speaking of the local paper currency.

1740 *Conn. Col. Rec* (1874) VIII 318 The expences of this government are likely to be very heavy by reason of a great scarcity of a medium of exchange 1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr Brit. Plant Amer.* 6 Upon cancelling this Paper Medium all those Inconveniences did vanish. 1758 in B. P. Smith *Hist Dartmouth Coll* (1878) 16 The discredit of our medium 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed 3) II 101 Bullion and paper, as mediums of circulation 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* Summary 135 The adoption of a medium of exchange. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is* (1846) II. xvii. 128 The only medium for representing their property was bills of exchange. 1884 *Rep. Brit Assoc* 837 Media of Exchange some Notes on the Precious Metals and their Equivalents.

6. *Painting* Any liquid 'vehicle' (as oil, water, albumen, etc.) with which pigments are mixed to render them capable of being used in painting. Also, any of the varieties of painting as determined by the nature of the vehicle employed, as oil-painting, water-colour, tempera, fresco, etc

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict Art, Medium*, the menstruum, or liquid vehicle, with which the dry pigments are ground and made ready for the artist's use 1898 *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 Dec 477/2 There is no man to-day who understands his medium [viz. water-colour] more perfectly 1903 *Edin. Rev* Apr. 454 If his colours, his gilding, his mediums were of inferior quality, they were confiscated

b. *Photogr.* A varnish used as a vehicle in 'retouching' (see quots.).

1890 J. HUBERT *Retouching* (1903) 23 If your medium will not take the blackleaf readily, the former may be thickened 1892 *Phot Ann* II 201 The simplest medium to render the surface of the negative suitable for marking upon is made by dissolving white powdered resin in turpentine. The negative to be retouched is prepared by rubbing upon it a drop of the medium

7. *Theatr.* A screen fixed in front of a gas-jet in order to throw a coloured light upon the stage.

1859 G. A. SALA *Gas light & D., Getting up Pantomime*, Gas pipes with coloured screens called 'mediums' 1873 *Routledge's Yng Gentl Mag* 282/1 Fish tail burners, guarded by curved metal reflecting hoods on the back and by wire work on the front side so as to allow of red or green tammy mediums being dropped over each row

8. Applied to a person. **a.** *gen* An intermediary agent, mediator.

1817 BOWDICH, etc *Mission to Ashantee* I iii (1819) 63 This man is our only safe medium, and interprets to the King anxiously and impressively

b. *Spiritualism*, etc A person who is supposed to be the organ of communications from departed spirits. Hence also applied to a clairvoyant or a person under hypnotic control

1853 H. SPICER *Sights & Sounds* 88 This lady was a medium, and as the subject of 'spirit rappings' was already [etc.] 1854 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. xiv. 303 Bulwer is in the hands of a set of mediums, and passes his time in conversation with his dead daughter 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commonw* III 639 Attempts to pry by the help of 'mediums' into the book of fate

9. Senses derived from the adj. **a** *nonce-use.* A person of the middle class.

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* II, The tip-toppers are livelier than the mediums.

b A soldier of 'medium' equipment, between 'light' and 'heavy'. (Cf quot 1876 in B 1.)

1889 *N & Q* 7th Ser VIII 111/1 The 4th Dragoon Guards are no longer 'Heavies', but 'Mediums' *Ibid.*, Thirteen regiments of 'Mediums', comprising the seven regiments of Dragoon Guards, numbered 1 to 7 [etc.].

c. A kind of cotton goods

1882 *Catal Internat Exhib* II xviii. 4 India twills, silicias, casbans, and mediums

B. *attrib* and *adj*

1. Intermediate between two degrees, amounts, qualities, or classes.

1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* IX (1813) 114 A good medium way is to plant the deciduous sorts [of trees] the beginning of March. 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec* IV (1873) 92 A medium form may often long endure. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit Dict.* s.v. *Cavalry*, In the British army cavalry is classed as heavy, medium, and light cavalry. 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/5 The offal is separated into broad bran, medium bran, and sharps. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 493 There is a tendency for land to get into the hands of medium and large proprietors. 1905 J. HEYWOOD *Mus. Churches* 17 Average choir boys cannot recite on a low note without being liable to use the thick register or chest voice instead of the medium register.

b. Fencing *Medium guard*: see quot 1767.

1747 J. GODFREY *Sci Defence* 21 Here are four Guards, viz. Inside, Outside, Medium, and Hanging. *Ibid.* 22 The Medium is the Small Sword Posture, and that alone may properly be called a guard. 1767 FERGUSSON *Dict. Terms Small Sword* 13 *Medium Guard*, the arm, wrist, and sword in this guard ought to be kept in the same height as the Quarte, and the edge of the sword perpendicular to the ground.

c. The designation of a size of paper between royal and demy.

The sheet of medium writing and drawing paper usually measures 22×17½ inches; in U. S., 23×18. The sheet of medium printing paper is usually 24×19

1711 *Act* 10 *Anne* c. 18 § 37 For all Paper .called Medium Fine..the Summe of Six Shillings for every Reame . Genoa Medium Two Shillings and Six Pence for every Reame. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 105 A Folio Observation book of 4 Quires medium Paper. 1859 *Stationer's Handbk.* 20, 73.

†2. Average, mean. *Obs.*

1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg* 9 Two Tun and a quarter of Oar make a Tun of Metal at a medium rate 3*l.* 10*s.* 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 182 The medium heat all the year round will be 66° 1799 *Hull Advert* 14 Sept. 3/2 Both of which may be accounted medium years. 1800 *Misc. Tracts* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 72/2 The medium height of a Fahrenheit's thermometer was between 80° and 82°

3. *Comb.* a. With sbs. used *attrib*, forming adjs., as *medium-grade*, *-pace*; b. parasynthetic, as *medium-coloured*, *-paced*, *-sized*, adjs.

1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 75 *Medium-coloured hair. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 174 A stratum of *medium grade ore 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 4/2 Slow and *medium pace bowlers 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 103 A straight *medium paced bowler 1888 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xiv, He was a *medium-sized, full bodied man.

Mediumism (mī diə̆mɪz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] The practices of spiritualistic 'mediums'.

1864 A. LEIGHTON *Myst. Leg. Edin.* (1886) 121 The spirit-rapping miracles of mediumism 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* xii. 181 A mercenary professional mediumism.

Mediumistic (mī diə̆mɪ'stɪk), *a.* [f. MEDIUM + -ISTIC.] Relating to 'mediumism'; having the characteristics of a 'medium'.

1869 GREGORY in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 281/1 Many persons do not possess the necessary mediumistic qualification. 1876 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 16 Dec. 582 Maud is a pretty girl, of supposed 'mediumistic' powers. 1896 H. R. HAWEIS *Dead Pulpit* vi. 117 He is for the time, in fact, highly sensitized and mediumistic.

Mediumize (mī diə̆məɪz), *v.* [f. MEDIUM + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into a (spiritualistic) 'medium'. Hence **Me diumiza'tion.**

1880 *Argosy* XXIX 460 He need have laid no command on the Captain, for the poor man was planted there: chloroformed, mesmerised, mediumised 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* II (1881) 29 The crude and unsettled spiritual existence reached by our present system of mediumisation.

Mediumship (mī diə̆mʃɪp). [f. MEDIUM + -SHIP.]

1. Intervening agency, instrumentality.

1882 L. WINGFIELD *Geheuna* II. ix. 274 Subterranean convulsions, through whose mediumship volcanic flames would purify the heavens. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Cetywayo* 198 The government announced through the mediumship of the Queen's Speech that [etc.]. 1890 'ANNIE THOMAS' *On Children* I. vii. 131 He had been made known to them through the mediumship of an Aldermanic friend.

2. *Spiritualism.* The attribute of being a 'medium'; action as a 'medium'.

1868 *Law Rep., Equity Cases* VI. 663 The wonderful things done by the spirits through the Defendant's mediumship. 1875 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* XII. 48 As an instance of hereditary mediumship, 'the same man had four daughters, virgins, which did prophesy'. 1881 PEMBER *Earth's Earliest Ages* (1893) 329 A séance held through the mediumship of Mr. Bastian 1898 A. LANG *Making Relig.* VIII 169, I cannot feel..as if the case of physical mediumship itself, as a freak of nature, were definitely closed.

Medius (mī diə̆s). *Mus.* [a. L. *medius* middle.]

†1. An alto or tenor voice or part: = MEAN *sb.*2 2.

1565 (*title*) Mornyng and Euenyng prayer and Communion, set forthe in foure partes, to be song in churches. (title of Part] Medius. 1609 RAVENSCROFT *Deuteromelia* 17 Freemens Songs of 4 Voices Treble Medivs, Tenor. Bassvs 1758 (*title*) Divine Melody in twenty-four choice Hymns; the first fifteen were set to Music, in two Parts, by Mr. Prelleur, the rest chiefly by Mr. Mose, who hath also composed a Medius to every Hymn

2. In ecclesiastical music = MEDIANT.

1782 BURNEY *Hist Mus.* II 583 The Mode, the Dominant, and Medius, are all the same (in the three chants).

Medize (mī dəɪz), *v.* [mod. ad Gr. Μηδίζ-ειν, f. Μῆδοι the Medes: see -IZE.] *intr.* To be a Mede in manners, language and dress; to side with the Medes. Of a Greek of the 6th and 5th c. B.C.: To favour the interests of the 'Median' or Persian enemies of his country. Also *trans.* To make like a Mede. Hence **Me·dising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1849 GROTE *Greece* II xl. V. 102 The leading men of Thebes, decidedly *medised*, or espoused the Persian interest. *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* III. iii. (1876) 248 They would rather all Hellas were Medised than Pausanias the Heracleid. *Ibid.* iv. 265 The Medising traitor is here *Ibid.* IV. iv. 341 They accuse him of medising. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 176 The Greek thought of 'Medizing' as the sum of all possible offences.

‖ **Medjidie** (medʒī'dɪe). Also **Medjidy, -deh.** [Turkish (Arabic) مجيدى *mejīdie*, f. the name عبد المجيد *Abdu'l Majīd*.]

1. A Turkish silver coin first minted by the Sultan Abdul-Medjid in 1844, equal to 20 piastres (about 3*s.* 8*d.*)

1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVII. 191 He kindly offered these eggs at a medjidy apiece. 1902 *19th Cent.* Aug. 233 There are as yet no taxes but a poll tax of a medjideh

2. *The Medjidie*: a Turkish order or decoration instituted in 1851 by the Sultan Abdul-Medjid.

1856 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* (1857) 291 The Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the First Class. 1868 *Hazell's Ann. Cycl.* 36/1 He [Sir Samuel Baker] has received the Order of the Grand Cordon of the Medjidie.

Medjidite (me·dʒɪdəɪt). *Min.* [f. name of the Sultan Abdul-*Medjid*: see -ITE.] A hydrous sulphate of uranium and calcium, first found near Adrianople.

1848 J. L. SMITH in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. V. 336.

† **Medkniche.** *local. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *med* (? MEED *sb*, or MEAD 4) + KNITCH.] (Explained in the context as the quantity of hay to be given in reward to the hayward, being as much as he could lift with his middle finger as high as his knee.)

1235–52 *Rentalia Glaston* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 85 Et die quando levat Langhemede, debet habere medkniche.

Medlar (me·dlə1). Forms: 4–7, 9 **medler**, 5 **meddeller, medeler**, 5 **medlier**, 5–6 **meddeler**, 6 **medlor**, 5– **medlar.** [a. OF. *medler* (Godefr. *Compl.* s.v. *Nesplier*), f. **medle* (var. of *mesle*) medlar (fruit): see MEDLE.

Although the word primarily denoted the tree, it is in our earliest quot. already applied to the fruit In present use sense 2 is the more common, the tree being usually called 'medlar tree'; but Johnson 1755 (who was prob not influenced by etymological considerations), and later lexicographers give sense 1 the first place.]

1. The fruit-tree *Mespilus germanica.*

The chief varieties in cultivation are the *Dutch*, *Nottingham*, and *Stoneless medlar.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III 1041 The meddeler to graffe ek tol[d] is how. *Ibid* IV 493 Now meddellers in hoot lond gladdest be, So hit be moyst. *a* 1450 *Fysshing with Angle* (1883) 8 Take a feyr schoyt of blake thorne crabtre medeler or geneper. *a* 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* 63/2 The medlar wyl bere welle yf he bee plantyd 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI xliii. 713 Our common Medlers doo flower in Aprill and May. 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort.* Nov (1729) 222 Graff the Medler on the White-Thorn. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II III (ed 3) 374 There are several other Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower, as dwarf Medlar 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* XVII (1813) 283 The sorts are, the German, the Italian, and the English or Nottingham Medler 1881 *Encycl. Brit* XII. 271/2 The Medlar, *Mespilus germanica*, is a deciduous tree, native of the middle and south of Europe, and found in hedges and woods in England.

b. Applied to other trees, as *Neapolitan* or *Oriental Medlar*, the AZAROLE, *Crataegus Azarolus*. *Japan Medlar*, the LOQUAT.

1718 R. BRADLEY *New Improv. Plant & Gard* III 18 The L'Azzarole or Neapolitan Medlar is a kind of Service Of late Years it has been brought into England [from Italy] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Cratægus*, 4. The jagged-leav'd cratægus, called parsley-leav'd medlar. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) V. 513/2 [*Cratægus Azarolus*, variety] the oriental medlar 1866 *Treas. Bot* 727/2 Japan Medlar, *Eriobotyra japonica.*

2. The fruit of the medlar tree, resembling a small brown-skinned apple, with a large cup-shaped 'eye' between the persistent calyx-lobes. It is eaten when decayed to a soft pulpy state.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1375 And many hoomly trees That..bere, Medlers, ploumes, peres, chesteynes. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 13/7 Of fruit..Pesshes, medliers [F. *nesples*] 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 21 Medlars ar cold and dry, and constricte 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii 125 You'l be rotten ere you bee halfe ripe, and that's the right vertue of the Medler. 1755 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 232 If there were nothing but medlars and black-berries in the world, I could be very well content to go without any at all 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 248/2 Medlars should be gathered, and laid by to rot

fig. 1791 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Knights of Kings* XIX, The heart should be a medlar, not a crab.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *medlar-jelly*; *medlar like* adj.: **medlar tree** = 1.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* XXXVI, We will take her some *medlar jelly 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 42 The Fig tree is of no high growth his flower *Medlerlike. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 53 Mespilus is called in englishe a *medler tree. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 34 Now will he sit vnder a Medler tree 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Wks.* (1891) I. 70 A medlar-tree.

Medlay, obs. form of MEDLEY.

† **Medle.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **medle, meyle**, 5 **mele, mel, merle**, 6 **marle.** [ME *medle, mele, merle*, a. OF. **medle, meele, merle, mesle* (Godefr. *Compl.* s. v. *Nesple*) —L. *mespila, -us, -um*, a. Gr. μεσπίλη, μέσπιλον.

A late L. altered form **nespila* is represented by OF. *nesple* (mod F. *nèfle*), Sp. *nespera*, Pg. *nespera*, It *nespola* (cf. also Sp *níspero*, It. *nespolo* medlar tree). The L word passed into Teut as OHG. *mespila, nespila* (MHG. *mespel, mispel, nespel*, mod.G. *mispel*), MDu. *mispele* (mod Du. *mispel*), Sw., Da *mispel*; the Slavonic and other eastern European langs. have forms chiefly adopted from Ger.]

The fruit of the medlar-tree, a medlar. Also *attrib.* in *medle-tree.*

13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1287 A sat and dinede in a wede Vnder a faire medle tre. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol* (Anecd. Oxon.) 29/2 *Mespyla sunt fructus*, meyles. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 646/28 *Hec mesculus*, meletre. 14.. *Nom.* ibid. 716/37 *Hec mespulus*, a meltre. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 86, I was ware of the fairest medle-tree That ever yet in al my lyf I sy. *a* 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* 64 b/2 Chese a graf of a good merle tree 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 76 Medlars or marles.

Medle, obs. form of MEDDLE; var. MELL *v.*1

Medle(e, Medler, obs. ff. MEDLEY, MEDLAR.

Medlert, variant of MIDDLE-EARTH.

Medles, variant of MEEDLESS *a. Obs.*, MILDS.

Medley (me·dlɪ), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4 **medlay**, 4–5 **medlee**, 4–5, 7 **medle**, 5 **medele**, 5–8 **medly**, (5 **medely**, 6 **medleye**), 6–7 **medlie**, 7–8 **meddly**, 5– **medley.** [a. OF. *medlee*, var. of *meslee* (mod.F. *mêlée*: see MÊLÉE):—vulgar L. type **misculāta*, f. **misculāre* to mix: see MEDDLE *v.* Cf. Sp. *meculada*, It. *mescolata.* The primary sense is thus 'mixture', but in Eng. the word occurs first in the sense of mingling in combat.]

A. *sb.*

1. Combat, conflict; fighting, esp. hand-to-hand fighting between two parties of combatants. Now only *arch.* Cf. MELLAY, MÊLÉE.

13. *K. Alis.* 4612 His folk weore sone, in that medláy, Parforce y-dryven al away. *Ibid* 6532 The olifans, in medlé, And theo lyouns he [the rinocertis] wol sle 1340 *Ayenb.* 41 Huanne me makeþ medlee ine cheriche zuo þet þer ys blod yssed. 1470–85 MALORY *Arth* I xv. 56 Lucas and Gwynas & bryaunte & Bellyas of Flaundrys helde strong medle ayenst vj kynges. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xi. 41 Ne seche nothyng but thyssue for to flee, yf there were ony medlee. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. vi. 21 The medly ended, Hercules did bring the Centaure bound To Prison. 1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw* (1603) 197 When the warre was made in these populous countries every man made one in the medle 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* VII (1663) 19 Stepping before him with 2000 men, he cut off his way: in so much that the medly grew to be the same as it was before, and the fight was renewed 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III 301 Cleon..sent all the men who survived the first medley prisoners to Athens 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlii 168 Broken by repeated defeats, he was less conspicuous in the medley

fig. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1808 VI 26 In the press and medley of such extremities

2. A combination, mixture.

†a. without disparaging sense. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 331/1 Medle, or mengynge to gedur of dyuerse thyngys, *mixtura* *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst Scottes* 87 A medley to make of myrth with sadnes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I (1586) 9 b, This kinde of building hath an equall medlie of the winter windes and sommer windes. *Ibid* 32 b, A medley of sundry sortes of seedes 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 501 He that shall set vines there shall make an excellent medley between the temperature of that aire and the nature of soile together 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 528 The Making of some Medley or Mixture of Earth, with some other Plants Bruised or Shauen. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. xii 346 Graves and green herbs make a good medly seeing all flesh is grass. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 8 The Perfumers keep it to mix among a variety of other Aromaticks, which is what we properly call a Medley.

b. In disparaging sense: A heterogeneous combination or mixture (of things); a mixed company (of persons differing in rank, occupation, etc.).

1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 5 An hochpot or medly of many nations. 1668–9 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Jan., To the Duke of York's playhouse and there saw 'The Witts', a medley of things. 1683 T. HOY *Agathocles* 5 A wretched Medley betwixt Priest and Layman 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV 190 Leaving Don John and his companion astonished at the medley of sense and madness they had observed in his discourse. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 236 A medley of shining brass pans, bellows, and tubs, are exposed for sale. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxiv. 256 Principles which are a medley between philosophy and rhetoric. 1879 CHURCH *Spenser* 38 The Shepherd's Calendar, .. an early medley of astrology and homely receipts.

3. A cloth woven with wools of different colours or shades; = *medley cloth* (see B. 4).

1438 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 111, I gowne of Russet medley 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 70 Item for making of a gowne of tawny medley 1609 *Stat. Laws Isle of Man* (1821) 79 Every Woolen Weaver shall have for every Yard of Medlie 1*d* Qs. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wilts.* III. (1662) 143, I am informed that as Medleys are most made in other Shires, as good Whites as any are woven in this County 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed 2) s.v. *Frome-Selwood*, The cloths made here for the most part, are medleys of 7 or 8*s* a yard. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Exhib.* I. 98/1, XII Woollen and Worsted A Broad Cloths 1. Medleys. N.B. The term 'Medleys' includes all Wool-dyed Colours, excepting Blue and Black

†4. A 'mixed' colour. *Obs. rare*—0.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* 331/1 (Pynson), Medle[,] coloure, *mixtura.* 1530 PALSGR. 244/1 Medley[,] colour, *mellé.* 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 34 b/2 Medley, *color mixtus.*

†5. = MASLIN 1 1. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. B 2.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 487 The Corinthian medley.

6. A musical composition consisting of parts or subjects of a diversified or incongruous character.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 113 As when Galliard Time, and Measure Time, are in the Medley of one Dance. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Medley.* .With the moderns, a medley is a humorous hotch-potch assemblage of the detached parts or passages of different well known songs, so arranged that [etc.]. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

7. As the title of a literary miscellany.

? 1630 M. P. (black-letter sheet), An excellent new Medley. ? 1640 — A new Medley, or Messe of All-together. 1710 (*title*) The Medley. No. 1. Oct. 5. 1728–42 POPE *Dunc.* I. 42 Hence Journals, Medleys, Merc'ries, Magazines. 1826 (*title*) The Entertaining Medley; being a collection of true histories and anecdotes.

B. *adj.*

†1. Of a mixed colour; variegated, motley. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 328 (Ellesm.) He rood but hoomly in

a medlee cote. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 597/7 *Multicolor*, Medle. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 8 A ryche pal..Made of an old payre of blewe medly popley hosone. 1595 in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1894) XLVIII. 309 A tall man..wearing a medly russet mandilliane of red and blue, with a pair of medley russet venetians. 1622 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* vii. 252 Hee would not haue his family like a motley cloth, or a meddly colour 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 876 A medley colour; *color mixtus.*

b. *Medley cloth*: see quot. 1837.

a 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Wilts.* III (1662) 158 And such a *Medly*-Cloth, is the Tale-story of this Clothier. 1712 *Lond. Gaz* No. 5008/2 The Woollen Manufacture of Mixt or Medley Broad Cloath. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit* II 25 These fine Spanish Medley Cloths are the mix'd coloured Cloths, which all the Persons of Fashion in England wear 1837 YOUATT *Sheep* vi. 222 What are now called medley-cloths, different coloured wools being mixed together in the thread.. These..were first made in Gloucestershire.

† **2.** *Medley brass* = MASLIN[1] *Obs* (Cf A. 5)

1600 *Acc. Bk. W Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 279 One medle brasse potte

3. Composed of diverse or incongruous parts or elements; mixed, motley.

1594 NASHE *Terrors Night* Wks (Grosart) III 229 A Medley kinde of licor called beere. 1597 J KING *On Jonas* (1599) 99 A garment of diuers stuffes as of linnen and wollen, shall not come vpon thee [May] such medly garments sit vpon the backes of our enemies 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq* (1672) 58, I could wish such medly and motly Designs confined only to the Ornament of Freezes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St.* III. VII 167 A medly view (such as of water and land at Greenwich) best entertains the eyes. 1708 J PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 55 This the Peasants blithe Will quaff, and whistle,..Pleas'd with the medly Draught. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) II. 288 That strange, squeaking, meddly thing of the doubtful gender, Mr. Mollman. 1798 WORDSW. *Peter Bell* I. XXIII, Of courage you saw little there, But, in its stead, a medley air Of cunning and of impudence. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* XXIII, Who could do anything, from a medley dance to Lady Macbeth. 1878 STUBBS *Const Hist* III XXI. 557 The medley multitude that held up their hands for or against the nominees of the hustings.

b. in CHANCE-MEDLEY, q. v.

4 *Comb.*, as *medley-coloured* adj.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. II § 7. 8 As the Latine Poets describe them [the Britaines] hauing their backes pide or medly coloured 1701 *Lond. Gaz* No 3758/8 A brownish medly coloured streight Coat

Medley (me·dlĭ), *v* [f. MEDLEY *sb.*] *trans.* To make a medley or mixture of, to intermix. Chiefly in **Me·dleyed, me·dlied** *pa pple.* and *ppl. a*

c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 14/34 Clothes medleyed [F *draps mesles*], Red cloth or grene [etc] 1657 W MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* III 43 The common fate of men that compound and medly themselves to comply with several Interests 1679 L. ADDISON *Mahumedism* XVI. 83 The things taught by Mahumed are so mixt and confused. And yet they are not more medly'd in themselves, than disadvantageously represented by Writers 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* IV 8 Lo! here the King-Cup of a Golden Hue, Medley'd with Daisies white, and Endive blue 1746 W HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II 78 This Dish..was so odly medly'd, with Dutch, French, and Jacobite Materials, as to give universal Distaste 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 297 And stones from stones asunder wrenched, and smoke Billowing with medled dust 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* July 87/1 Till we came to the medlied establishments of the native chiefs.

Medlie, obs. form of MEDLEY.

Medlier, medlor, obs forms of MEDLAR.

† **Medlure.** *Obs. rare*[−1] [ad. OF. **medlure*, var. of *meslure*, f. *medler, mesler* to mix: see MEDDLE *v.*] Mixing, mixture.

1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV xxxiii 82 This syluer must ben withouten medlure of ony corrupte metal.

Medly, Medo, obs forms of MEDLEY, MEADOW.

Médoc, Medoc (medǫ k, Fr. *medɔk*). [a. F. *médoc* from *Médoc* a district in S. W. France] A general name for the red wines produced in Médoc, comprising all the best growths of 'claret'.

[1824 A. HENDERSON *Wines* 180 The fine perfume by which the Medoc wines are distinguished] 1833 C. REDDING *Mod. Wines* 52 The wines thus embodied are excellent Medoc. 1842 THACKERAY *Miss Löwe* Misc Ess (1885) 313 He would send some excellent Médoc at a moderate price. *a* 1849 POE *Cask of Amontillado* Wks. 1865 I. 348 A draught of this Medoc will defend us from the damps.

Medoe, Medon, obs. ff MEADOW, MAIDAN.

Medou, medow(e, medoy, obs. ff. MEADOW.

Medowort, medow wurt: see MEADWORT.

† **Medreie.** *Sc. Obs rare*[−1]. [App. an OF. semi-popular ad. L. *metrēta*, a certain denomination both of liquid and dry measure.] A certain measure used for corn.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVI. (*Nycholas*) 219 Pane askit he pame to sel vitale, a hundre medreis [orig. Latin *modios*] at pe lest of ilke schipe at his request.

Medres(s)e(h), -ressa, obs. ff. MADRASAH.

1662 J. DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy. Ambass* 333 They [the Persians] have their Colleges, or Universities, which they call Medressa. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II 80 Lodging Rooms for the Scholars of the Medrese 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 375/2 (*Samarcand*) The mesids (lower schools) and medresses (high schools or colleges).

Medrick (me·drik). *U. S.* Also **madrick.** A tern or sea-swallow (according to U. S. Dicts.).

1869 LOWELL *Pict. fr. Appledore* 65 The medrick that makes you look overhead With short, sharp scream, as he sights his prey.

† **Medrinacks.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **methernix, meddernix, me(d)dernex, mederinax,** 7 **mildernix, medrinack(e)s, medrianack(e)s, midri(a)nack(e)s, medrinacles.** [Of obscure origin; presumed to be ultimately identical with next.

There is nothing to show whether the Eng word was adopted from Sp. or the Sp word from Eng, or whether both come from a common source. The 16th c. forms bear some resemblance to the place-names *Metternich* (Westphalia), and *Medernach* (Luxemburg), but no evidence of connexion with those places has been found]

A kind of canvas (see quots).

1588 in *St. Papers* Dom CCXV. 75 Imprimis, for 6. methernixes for the Roebuck £7 4*s.* 0*d.* 1588 *ibid* CCXVIII. 24 Here is. not a cable, nether ropes..Speks, nailis, but vij bolts meddernexes. 1603–4 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, c 24 Preamble, The Clothes called Mildernix and Powle Davies, where of Saile Clothes are made, were heretofore altogether brought out of Fraunce and other partes beyond the Seas. 1611 COTGR, *Aulonnes*, Ouldernes, Medrinacks, Poule dauies, the canuas whereof sayles for ships are made 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Medrinacles*, a course canuas that Tailors stiffen doublets, and collers withall *Ibid*, *Poule-dauies*, Ouldernes, Medrinackes, the course canvas which taylors stiffen doublets with, or whereof sayles of ships are made. 1632 SHERWOOD, Medrianackes. Midrinackes. Oulder-nesse (or Midrianacks). 1658–1706 PHILLIPS, *Medrinacles*

‖ **Medrinaque.** ? *Obs.* Also 8 **madrenaque** [Sp. *medriñaque*, 'Philippine stuff for stiffening women's skirts; short skirt' (Cuyás *Appleton's Sp.-Eng. Dict.*, N. Y, 1903); of obscure origin.

The Sp. word occurs in A de Morga *Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas* (1609) in the forms *medrinaque* (p. 136) and *mendriñaque* (p. 138) It appears not to be, as might be supposed, a Tagal word, for in Santos' *Vocab Tagalo* 1794 it is given as Spanish with various Tagal renderings (Cf. MEDRINACKS.)]

(See quots).

1704 tr *Gemelli-Carperi's Voy* V in *Churchill's Voy.* IV 442 [The Philippine islanders make] of the Thread of the Coco-Tree, a sort of Cloth they call *Madrenaque*, with the warp of Cotton. 1851 MACMICKING *Recoll Manilla* 217 In Luzon..the natives make a species of cloth from the plantain tree, known by the names of *Medrinaque* and *Guiara* cloths. *Ibid*, The bulk of all the Medrinaque exported goes to the United States. 1866 *Treas Bot* 728 *Medrinaque*, a coarse fibre from the Philippines, obtained from the Sago palm, and used chiefly for stiffening dress linings, &c. [In later Dicts.]

Medsin, obs form of MEDICINE *sb.*

Medsonable, obs. form of MEDICINABLE.

Meduart, variant of MEADWORT *Obs.*

Medue, obs. form of MEADOW.

Medul(l, obs. forms of MEDDLE, MIDDLE.

‖ **Medulla** (mĭdv·lă). *Biol.* [L. *medulla* pith, marrow, prob. cogn w. *medius* middle.]

1. *Anat.* The marrow of bones; also, the spinal marrow. Also, † the substance of the brain

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 87 The inward medulla or marrow of the brain 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 889 He affirms, that the whole Substance called the Medulla of the Brain and the After-brain is a Heap of Fibres or Vessels. 1813 J THOMSON *Lect. Inflam* 393 The inner surface of the new bone is lined with a membrane containing medulla 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 103 The cancelli are filled with fat, or medulla, the marrow of bone 1854 JONES & SIEV *Pathol Anat* (1875) 147 These tumours always arise either from the inner layer of the periosteum or from the medulla of bone. 1873–5 NICHOLSON *Zool* Glossary, *Medulla* Applied to the marrow of bones, or to the spinal cord, with or without the adjective '*spinalis*'.

attrib. 1904 *Brit Med. Jrnl* 17 Sept. 649, I put her on red medulla tabloids.

b. (More fully *medulla oblongata*: lit. 'prolonged marrow'.) The hindmost segment of the brain, or continuation of the spinal cord within the cranium.

1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* III. 5 Those Nerves, which are found by late Anatomists to proceed from the Medulla Oblongata. 1728 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med* (ed. 2) 251 The third [process] goes backwards on the upper side of the *Medulla.* 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop* 103 Section of the spinal cord where it joins the medulla oblongata. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VII. 222 A softening patch on the left side of the medulla

c. The central parts of certain organs (*esp.* the kidney) as distinguished from the cortex

1878 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med* 841 The vessels—and more especially those of the medulla, the Malpigian tufts, and the stellate veins on the surface [of the kidney]—become more or less deeply congested.

d. The soft fatty substance (the 'white substance' of Schwann) which forms the sheath of a nerve.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl Anat.* III. 592/2 The real structure of the primitive nerve fibre appears to be a tube composed of homogeneous membrane, containing a delicate, soft, pulpy, semi-fluid, and transparent medulla. 1873 A FLINT *Physiol. Man, Nerv Syst* I. 19 These [nerve] fibres.. contain, enclosed in a tubular sheath, a soft substance called the medulla.

e. The nerve cord in certain worms.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 167 A median one [sinus] embraces in Clepsine and Piscicola, the alimentary canal and the ventral medulla.

f. The 'pith' of mammalian hair. Also, the soft fibrous substance which occupies the axis of the capsule of a growing feather.

1856 PRICHARD *Researches Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed 2) I. 136 The pith or medulla [of hair] appears to be endowed with a species of vitality. 1835–6 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat* I 353/1 When the quill of the feather has acquired due consistence, the internal medulla becomes dried up 1848 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man.* (ed 2) 95 Weber declares the human hair to consist of a homogeneous substance, in which no distinction of cortex and medulla can be perceived

g. The endosarc of protozoa.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 833 The protoplasm is either similar throughout, or it is divisible into an exoplasm (cortex) and endoplasm (medulla).

2. *Bot.* The pith or soft internal tissue of plants.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 96 In the Medulla or marrow of the Plant there is a genital power or vertue 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed 3) I. 286 The pod [of the guava], opened longitudinally, is found divided into several cells, each containing a certain spungy medulla. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 75 The Pith or Medulla, consisting entirely of soft.. thin-walled cells.

b. = MEDULLIN

1819 J G CHILDREN *Chem Anal* 298 Medulla was obtained by Dr John, from the pith of the sunflower

† **3.** *fig.* The 'pith' or 'marrow' of a subject. Often in mod.L. titles of books (cf. MARROW *sb.*[1] 1 d); hence used for: A compendium, abridgement, summary. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd., Wks. 1851 IV. 12 Their youth run ahead into the easy creek of a System or a *Medulla*, sails there at will 1660 SOUTH 36 *Serm.* (1720) II. 17 Their preaching Tools, their Medulla's Notebooks, their Mellificiums, Concordances, and all 1704 SWIFT *Tub* v. Wks 1755 I 97 An infinite Number of Abstracts, Summaries, Compendiums, .Medullas and the like 1769 BUSH *Hibernia Cur* To Rdr 12 The abridgers, who .. engage to furnish you, at a very easy expence, with the *medullam* of your civil history

Medullar (mĭdv·lăr), *a* ? *Obs* [ad. late L. *medullār-is*, f. *medulla*. see MEDULLA and -AR.] = MEDULLARY.

1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg* E ij b, Woundes of the scalpe be moste perylous yᵗ toucheth the substaunce medulare 1670 *Phil. Trans* V 2062 The Medullar Mass of the Brain 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig* I vi 340 Nerves in the Medullar Part

Medullary (mĭdv·lări, me·dŭlări), *a.* [ad. late L. *medullāris*: see prec. and -ARY[2]]

1. *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling marrow. Also, pertaining to the medulla or central portion (of an organ or structure); occasionally, pertaining to the *medulla oblongata.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 302 His assigning the Medullary [*sc* part of the brain], or *Corpus callosum*, for the operations of the Phantasie 1704 J HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Medullary Oil*, is the finer and more subtile part of the Marrow of the Bones. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos Princ Relig.* I. VI § 43 That Medullary Substance, that runs down its Cavity. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I I. 7 The Nerves arise from the medullary, not the cortical Part, every-where, and are themselves of a white Medullary Substance 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit Anim.* 553 The whole colour [of a mollusc] is pink, with a dark medullary band 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV I 233/1 The kidneys of reptiles have no distinction of cortical and medullary substance 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II XIV 352 The human organism is provided with long whitish filaments of medullary matter 1878 BELL tr *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 42 The medullary tube or spinal cord [in *Vermes*]. *Ibid.* 512 The primitive medullary cavity remains open in the lumbar swelling of Birds. 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl Med.* XIII 863 Diseases which are proper to each occur in the medulla [oblongata]. This gives the medullary pathology a very varied character. 1886 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci.* III 174/1 As the medullary groove deepens, its edges become more sharply defined.

b. Pertaining to the medulla of hair.

1844 CARPENTER *Hum Phys* (ed. 2) 550 Most Human hairs consist of two distinct substances; an external, cortical, hard, and fibrous part; and an internal, medullary, granular portion 1862 H MACMILLAN in *Macm Mag* Oct. 462 The medullary portion, or pith of the hair

c *Path.* An alternative epithet for encephaloid or soft cancer or sarcoma.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Observ Tumours* (1816) 57 The disease is usually of a pulpy consistence; and I have, therefore, been induced to distinguish it by the name of medullary sarcoma. 1852 JAS. MILLER *Pract Surg.* (ed. 2) VI 139 The medullary and malignant nasal polypi may be regarded as incurable. 1870 T HOLMES *Syst. Surg* (ed 2) I 564 Medullary cancer at first spreads chiefly through the loose cellular tissue.

2. † **a.** Pertaining to the soft internal substance or pulp (of plants) *Obs* **b.** *Bot.* Of, relating to, or connected with the pith of plants. *Medullary ray*: one of the wedge-shaped cellular processes which divide the vascular bundles and connect the pith with the bark in exogens *Medullary sheath*: see quot. 1849.

1650 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 133 The pulp or medullary substance of the Orange is not good to be eaten. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 69 Colocynth, is the dried medullary part of a Gourd 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst. Bot.* Introd. 19 Plates of cellular tissue..called medullary rays. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 76 The Medullary-Sheath, is the fibro-vascular layer immediately surrounding the pith 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV 553/2 The rest of the thallus consists of the medullary system.

† **3.** *transf.* Pertaining to the inner part of a mineral formation. *Obs.*

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 79 Thus, the medullary or inner part of a Fissure, in which the Ore lies, is all the way environed and bounded by two walls or coats of Stone.

† **4.** *fig.* Pertaining to the 'marrow' or inmost nature of something. *Obs.*

1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 198 This indication is peculiar, naturall, medullary, and intirely proper to it.

† **Medullate,** *v.* *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. MEDULL-A + -ATE³. (Late L. had *medullāre* to fill with marrow.)] 'To take out the marrow' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Medullated (mīdɒleɪted), *ppl. a* [f late L. *medullāt-us* having a marrow (f *medulla*: see -ATE²) + -ED¹] Having a medulla.

1867 J. MARSHALL *Outl. Physiol* I 55 These medullated tubular nerve-fibres compose the white part of the brain and spinal cord 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VI. 499 The medullated tracts of the cord.

Medulle, obs. form of MIDDLE.

Medullin (mīdɒ lin). *Chem.* [Used in German by John (1814); f. L. *medulla*: see MEDULLA and -IN.] A form of lignin derived from the pith of certain plants, esp. the sunflower.

1817 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 5) IV 182 Of Medullin. This is the name given by Dr John to the pith of the sunflower, &c. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot* 200

† **Medulline,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. MEDULL-A + -INE.] = MEDULLARY

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 120 The medulline part of the Grape 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Medulline*, of or belonging to marrow.

Medu llispi·nal, *a* *Anat.* [f. MEDULLA + SPINAL.] Pertaining to the spinal cord

1858 H GRAY *Anat* 416 The Veins of the Spinal Cord (medulli spinal) 1884 *Holden's Man Dissect* (ed. 5) 782 The medulli spinal or proper veins of the spinal cord lie within the dura mater

Medullitis (medɒləɪ·tis). *Path.* [f. MEDULL-A + -ITIS.] **a.** Inflammation of the spinal cord; myelitis. (Mayne *Expos. Lex* 1856.) **b** Inflammation of the marrow of bone, osteomyelitis. (Treves *Man. Surg.* 1889 II. 114.)

Medullose, *a.* *rare*⁻⁰ [f. MEDULL-A + -OSE.] Having the texture of pith.

1866 in *Treas. Bot*; and in mod Dicts

† **Medullous,** *a* *Obs.* [f MEDULL-A + -OUS] Marrowy; pithy; medullary

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I 2 The Vertebres, and other small bones, not beyng much medullous 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 947 Platerus saith it containeth a medullous substance. 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* I 18 The medullous substance of the Cerebrum and Cerebellum

Medusa (mīdiū sǎ). Also 4 **Meduse** [a. L *Medūsa*, a. Gr. Μέδουσα.]

1. *Gr. Myth* One of the three Gorgons whose head, with snakes for hair, turned him who looked upon it into stone; she was slain by Perseus, and her head fixed on the ægis or shield of Athene Hence used *allusively*.

1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 56 Cast noght thin yhe upon Meduse, That thou be torned into Ston. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* (1598) G 1, She is faire Lucina to your King, But fierce Medusa to your baser eye 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 222 Being as it were astonished with the snaky visage of Medusa. 1667 MILTON *P L.* II 611 Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards The Ford 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) IV. xxvi. 207 But, after what Emily told me, she appears to me as a Medusa 1882 M ARNOLD *Irish Ess* 179 And the true and simple reason against inequality they avert their eyes from, as if it were a Medusa.

attrib. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der* VI xlviii, The Medusa-apparition was made effective beyond Lydia's conception by the shock it gave Gwendolen 1901 *Harper's Mag.* Apr 684/1 Medusa-like locks fell in wild profusion over his bare shoulders. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 407 The tragic beauty of a Medusa head.

2. *Zool.* (Pl. *medusæ, as.*) **a.** A jelly-fish or sea-nettle; any one of the soft gelatinous discophorous hydrozoans. **b** One of the two types of reproductive zooids in hydrozoans: opposed to *hydroid*

Applied by Linnæus as the L. name of a genus (from the resemblance of certain species to a head with snaky curls) Now disused as a term of classification, but still employed descriptively, esp. as denoting one of the types recurring in the alternation of generations of certain hydrozoa

1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist Cornw.* 256 The *Urtica marina* . is called *Medusa*. *Ibid* 257 Another variety of the medusa's. 1832 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav* I 28 The whole sea was covered with a prodigious quantity of medusæ. 1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst Anim.* I VII. 222 They [*sc.* Salpes] are gelatinous like the medusas and beroes 1848 E. FORBES (*title*) A monograph of the British naked-eyed Medusæ 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 752 The ovum is marked, as it always is in Craspedote Medusae. *Ibid.* 753 In C[*unina*] *proboscidea* the young sexually mature Medusa differs entirely from its parent.

c *attrib*, as *medusa-bud, -budding, form, generation, -larva, -type*; *medusa-like, -shaped*, adjs.

1851 *Edinb New Philos. Jrnl.* L. 268 The *Medusa-bud falls off before its full development. 1871 ALLMAN *Gymnobl. Hydroids* 82 The phenomenon of *medusa-budding does not necessarily find its extreme term in the formation of the medusa itself. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat* 95 Swimming Hydroid colonies, all the persons of which have passed into the *Medusa form. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist* I. 254 A *Medusa generation may go on producing Medusa generations 1888 BROOKS in *Stud Biol. Labor. Johns Hopkins Univ.* IV 148 The hydranth is essentially a *medusa-larva. 1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 81 Mr. Lister. describes and figures *Medusa-like animals in course of production from *Campanulariæ*. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* III. (1848) 23 The *medusa-shaped young 1871 ALLMAN *Gymnobl. Hydroids* 84 A very different *medusa-type.

† **Medusæan,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *Medūsæus* MEDUSA + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Medusa.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 628 The Adder..hath many epithets; as hurtful, Medusæan, Cyniphian. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Medusean* [sic]

Medusal (mīdiū sǎl), *a.* *Zool.* [f. MEDUSA + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a medusa.

1847 TULK tr. *Oken's Physiophilos.* 591 Fam. 9. Medusal Worms, *Asteriadæ* 1859 ALLMAN in *Ann Nat. Hist.* Ser III IV. 144 The polypal and the medusal terms of this series 1888 *Nature* 9 Aug 356/2 Its endoderm has no direct communication with the medusal endoderm.

Medusan (mīdiū·sǎn), *a.* and *sb* *Zool* [f. MEDUS-A + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the medusæ, or to medusoid animals. **b.** *sb.* A medusan animal. (In recent Dicts.)

1847 DALYELL *Rare & Remark. Anim. Scot.* I. 123 The expanding Medusan lobes *Ibid*, Thus the Medusan circle is of larger diameter than the tentacular circle 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 761 The Medusan eye consists of sense-cells with pigmented supporting cells.

† **Medusa·rian,** *a* and *sb* *Zool.* *Obs.* [f. mod.L. *Medūsāria* neut. pl. (f. MEDUSA) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the (now disused) family *Medusaria*, consisting of the medusæ or jelly-fishes. **b** An animal of this family.

1841 *Penny Cycl* XIX 119/2 The *Pulmograda*, or *Medusarians* 1847 DALYELL *Rare & Remark Anim. Scot* I 68 The Medusarian race *Ibid* 70 The legions of the Medusarian family

Medusa's head. Also, when used attrib., **Medusa head**

1. *Astr.* A cluster of stars including the bright star Algol, in the constellation Perseus

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Algol*, or *Medusa's Head.* 1819 J WILSON *Dict Astrol*

2. a. An ophiuran echinoderm of either of the genera *Astrophyton* and *Euryale*; a basket-fish or sea-basket **b.** An extant crinoid, *Pentacrinus caput-medusæ*.

1784 *Cook's Voy* (1790) IV 1292 Upon the beach were found many pretty Medusa's-heads. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat Hist* 414 *Medusa's Head*, a name sometimes applied to those species of Star-fishes which have the rays very much branched. *Ibid.* 225 [*Euryale*] sometimes known by the name of Medusa's heads. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III 738 Medusa's Head—*Pentacrinus Caput Medusæ*

3. a. A kind of spurge, *Euphorbia Caput-Medusæ* **b** A species of orchid, *Cirrhopetalum Medusæ*. **c** A species of agaric, *Hydnum Caput-Medusæ*.

1760 J LEE *Introd Bot* App 319 Medusa's Head, *Euphorbia* 1822–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) I 181 The bulbous agaric, the Medusa's head [etc]. 1866 *Treas. Bot* 728/1 Medusa's Head *Euphorbia Caput Medusæ*, also *Cirrhopetalum Medusæ* 1871 COOKE *Handbk Fungi* 297 *Hydnum caput medusæ* Bull Medusa head Hydnum

Medusian (mīdiū·siǎn), *a.* and *sb* *Zool.* [f. MEDUS-A + -IAN.] = MEDUSAN In mod Dicts.

Medusid (mīdiū sid), *sb* and *a.* *Zool* [ad. mod.L. *Medūsidæ* pl., f. MEDUSA: see -ID] **a.** *sb.* A jelly-fish of the family *Medusidæ* **b.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Medusidæ*.

1861 J R. GREENE *Man Anim. Kingd*, *Cœlent.* 61 The adult Medusid *Ibid* 63 Some true Medusids *Ibid* 118 A group of Medusid forms

Medusidan (mīdiū·sidǎn), *a* and *sb* *Zool.* [f. *Medūsid-æ* (see prec.) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Medusidæ* or jelly-fishes (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885). **b.** *sb.* One of the *Medusidæ* (Webster, 1847–54).

Medusi·ferous, *a* *Zool.* [f. MEDUS-A + -(I)FEROUS] Bearing or producing a medusa.

1859 ALLMAN in *Ann Nat Hist* Ser III IV 50 A verticil of medusiferous gonophores

Medusiform (mīdiū·sifǫɹm), *a.* *Zool.* [f. MEDUS-A + -(I)FORM.] Resembling a medusa; medusoid.

1848 E FORBES *Naked eyed Medusæ* 80 An account of the production of medusiform bodies in a Zoophyte of the Adriatic. 1881 *Encycl Brit* XII. 554/1 The medusiform persons being early produced did not separate themselves from the colony.

Medusite (mīdiū·səit). [ad. mod.L. *Medūsītēs*: see MEDUSA and -ITE] A fossil medusa.

In recent Dicts.

Medusoid (mīdiū·sɔid), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. MEDUS A + -OID.]

A *adj* Resembling a medusa; medusa-like.

1848 E FORBES *Naked eyed Medusæ* 83 Zoophytic and Medusoid forms would have regularly alternated 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 162 The 'medusoid bud' presented to us in the 'gonophore' of the Sea-Fir.

B. *sb* **1.** The medusa-like generative bud of a fixed hydrozoan.

1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 72 The full grown medusoid of the *Corymorpha* 1870 NICHOLSON *Man Zool.* I 87 These being developed into the sexless *Hydrozoön* by which the medusoid was produced.

2. A medusa or medusa-like animal.

1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 282 One of the prettiest free-swimming Medusoids is more or less bell-shaped. 1890 FOTHERGILL *Zool. Types & Classif.* 12 Free swimming 'Medusoids' or Craspedota with velum.

Medusome (mīdiū sǫᵘm). *Zool* [f. MEDUSA (? + Gr. σῶμα body).] A modified medusoid.

1892 J A. THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* 143 Free-swimming colonies of modified medusoid persons (medusomes).

Meduwe, medwe, obs. forms of MEADOW.

Medwart, -wert, etc.: see MEADWORT.

Medwif, -wyfe, obs. forms of MIDWIFE.

Medyl(l(e, obs. forms of MEDDLE, MIDDLE.

Medyng(e, obs. ff. MEEDING *ppl. a.*, MIDDEN.

Medys, variant of MIDS.

Meeble, variant of MOBLE *sb.* *Obs.*

Meece, obs. plural of MOUSE.

Meech, -er, etc., var. ff. MICHE, MICHER, etc.

Meed (mīd), *sb.* Forms: 1 **méd**, 2–7 (9 *arch.*) **mede**, 3 (? *pl*) **meda**, 4 **meode**, 4–5 **med**, 4–7 **meede**, 4–8 *Sc.* **meid**, 7 **meade**, 5– **meed.** [OE. *méd* fem. = OFris. *mēde, mīde, meide*, OS *mēda, mieda, meoda* (MLG. *mēde, meide*, MDu. *miede*), OHG. *mēta, miata, mieta* (MHG, mod.G. *miete*):—WGer. *mēda* str. fem., cogn. w. OE. *meord* fem, reward, pay, Goth. *mizdô* wk. fem, reward (:—OTeut. **mizdâ, -ôn-*), Gr. μισθός, OSl. *mĭzda*, Zend *mīzda* reward, Skr. *mīdhá* prize, contest.—Indogermanic type **mizdho-, -dhā-*.

The exact nature of the relation between the WGer. **mēda* and the OTeut **mizdâ* is disputed. According to some scholars the former represents a Pre-Teut type **mēizdhā* (ablaut-var. of **mizdhā*), the disappearance of the *z* being due to the long diphthong]

1. In early use. That which is bestowed in requital of labour or service, or in consideration of (good or ill) desert, wages, hire, recompense, reward. Now only *poet.* or *rhetorical*, in narrower sense: A reward, guerdon, or prize awarded for excellence or achievement; one's merited portion *of* (praise, honour, etc)

Beowulf 2134 He me mede ʒehet 971 *Blickl Hom* 45 Þonne onfoh hi from Gode maran mede c 1200 ORMIN 4381 Siþþenn shall þe I aferrd Crist Uss ȝifenn ure mede. c 1205 LAY 17646 What scal beon mi mede ȝif ic þider ride? c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 61 in *O E Misc.* 39 Vor alle þe gode þat he heom dude hi yolde him luþie mede a 1330 *Otuel* 858 Such cas may fallen in sum neede, He mai quiten vs oure mede c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5355 No tong miȝt telle þe twentiþe parte Of þe mede to menstrales þat mene time was ȝeue c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc* 305 A scorne shall be my mede c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2392 Þov schalt haue an hundred pound of golde for þy mede c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I xv 83 Forto serue God and deserue meede in hevene 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 49 He that lendeth to haue rewarde or mede may of hell payne haue dread 1563 BECON *Wks* III Pref AAAA iij, In the kepyng of them there is great mede 1570 *Satir Poems Reform* xx 105 That man in deid is worth sum meid, His fault that dois confes. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I II 37 A Rosy girlond was the victors meede 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* I I Wks 1874 III 90 As thy guilt's meede, by that monster die 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 14 He must not flote upon his watry bear . Without the meed of som melodious tear 1658 PHILLIPS, *Meed*, (old word) merit, or reward. a 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks. 1716 II 158 A long and prosperous enjoyment of the Land of Canaan was the meed set before them 1725 POPE *Odyss* XIV. 177 If so, a cloak and vesture be my meed, Till his return, no title shall I plead 1769 SIR W. JONES *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 19 Let falling kings beneath my javelin bleed, And bind my temples with a victor's meed 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* III iv, A lordly meed To him that will avenge the deed! 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III v. 66 The office of Lord High Treasurer, to which the nobility looked as their meed of honour and power 1854 S DOBELL *Balder* XXIII 125 Rich loves that, as they list, Exchange and take and give Unmeted mede and debts for ever due 1877 SPARROW *Serm* XIX 252 The exacting of God's meed of praise is only postponed for a little while 1885–94 R BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Apr VIII, To be praised for beauty and denied The meed of beauty.

† **b.** in *collective plural.* *Obs*

a 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* IV. iii. (Schipper) 358 Þa me to þam heofonlican medum cyȝdon & laþedon. c 1205 LAY. 2987 God scal beon þi meda for þira gretinge a 1225 *Leg Kath.* 38 Summe þurh muchele ȝeouen & misliche meden. a 1300 *Cursor M* 2353 Lang he led him with delay To mare þe medes of his fai 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXXI 8 The dyuers colourid shulen be thi medis. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2428 Ȝit rad for all þaire rebelte resayued þai þaire medis. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XVI 2 Sum gevis for mereit and for meidis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. II. 31 She winnes an Olive girlond for her meeds. 1592 CONSTABLE *Sonn* XIII, If Love be ledd by hope of future meedes. [1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III I. Wks 1874 III. 127 Theseus, Perithous, Philoctetes, take Your valours meeds a 1616 B JONSON *Poetaster*, *Dial. Hor. & Trebatius*, Then dare to sing vnconquer'd Caesars deeds; Who cheeres such actions, with aboundant meeds]

c. *To meed* (in ME also *to medes* OE *tó médes*): as a reward. *Obs* exc *arch* Also † *to* (*one's*) *meed.*

In the OE. form *médes* is an irregular genitive sing, owing its inflexion to the analogy of neuter nouns used in similar advb. phrases, in ME it was doubtless taken as a plural.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (Skeat) I 270 God him sylð to medes þæt ece lif c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 155 Þet we moten habbe to mede endelese blisse c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 67 Ure louerd ihesu crist. giueð hem to medes eche lif and blisse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3150 Wat woste. þulke mon to is mede ȝiue nawe, þat þe king aurely broȝte sone of lifdawe? c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1152 (1201) My-self to medes wole þe lettre sowe. a 1400 *Celestin* 75 in *Anglia* I. 69 To meodes I wile bicom þi man at þi somoun. *Ibid* 611 *ibid.* 82 Wratthe and enuie, haue þus to meode. c 1440 *Cast. Persev.* 603 To medys þou ȝeue me howse and londe 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 186 Those who pleasure had to meed Upon a day when all were glad.

† **d.** *For any meed*: from any motive. *For no* (*kin*) *meed*: on no account, not at all. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 5404 Off Kyng Richard myght they nought spede, To take trewes for no mede. a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 614 Lo, what chaunse and wonder strong, Bitideth mani a man with wrong; That spouseth wif for ani mede.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3120 Me wondirs, I-wisse if he it wete wald, For any mede a-pon mold his meneyhe to lyuire. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 6248 For age taryeth for no mede. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 135 in *Babees Bk*, Ne spit not lorely, for no kyn mede, Before no mon of god fo drede *c* 1460 *Launfal* 363, I warne the, That thou make no bost of me, For no kennes mede.

† **e.** A gift. *Obs. rare.*

1607 Shaks. *Timon* I. i. 288 No meede but he repayes Seuen-fold aboue it selfe.

¶ **f.** Adjudged character or title. *rare.*

1833 Tennyson *Œnone* 85 Pallas and Aphrodite, claiming each This meed of fairest. 1868 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) I. xxxiv 291 Even the world itself could hardly award the meed of unprofitable to the studies of Roger Bacon.

† **2.** Reward dishonestly offered or accepted; corrupt gain; bribery. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A iii. 241 Þat laborers and louh folk taken of heore Maysties, Nis no Maner Meede bote Mesurable huyre *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 247 False curatis þat 3euen mede or hire to comen in-to siche worldly offices *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 521 How shalt nat swere for enuye, ne for fauour ne for meede ? 1423 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 407/1 For affection, love, mede, double or drede. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 184 That they take mede wythe pryvé violence, Carpettis, and thynges of price and pleysaunce 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss* I xviii 25 He toke mede and money of the Scottis 1549 Coverdale, etc *Erasm. Par. Gal* 20 He that for corrupte teachyng the gospel receiueth mede of him, whom he so teacheth [etc.] 1550 Crowley *Epigr* 196 It is a packe of people that seke after meede 1591 Florio *2nd Frutes* 93 Golden meedes doo reach al heights. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac Hib.* I. i (1821) 33 For any respect of Favour, Meade, Dreade, Displeasure, or Corruption 1765 Blackstone *Comm* I. 230 Without partiality through affection, love, meed, doubt, or dread 1808 Scott *Marm* II. xxii, Her comrade was a sordid soul, Such as does murder for a meed *personified* 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. ii. 16 'Þat is Meede þe mayden', quod heo, 'Þat hath me maried ofte'. *c* 1381 Chaucer *Parl Foules* 228 Fool hardynesse & flaterye & desyr, Messagerye, & meede & oþer thre

† **3.** Merit, excellence, worth. *Obs.*

a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 20 Þat is the Meedes of þe Masse *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 476 And siþ it is greet meede to do almes for a tyme, it were myche more meede to contynue perpetual almes. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 149 A man of grete meryt and mede 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 47 b, Fayth hath no mede ne meryte Where mannes wytte gyueth experyence 1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1570) 42 It is mede, To geue it to such as haue necessitie 1565 Jewel *Repl Harding* 375 I hey say, It is a mater of special meede and hable to Confounde Heresies. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, iv. viii. 38 My meed hath got me fame *a* 1600 *Floddan F.* 1 (1664) 2 Thou imp of Mars thy worthy meeds, Who can discourse with due honour 1623 Cockeram, *Meed*, desert 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* Wed 17 Thou bard of wond'rous meed. (*Note*, Meed, an old word for Fame or Renown)

† **b.** *To do meed*: ? to do one's duty. *Obs*

c 1400 *Melayne* 1017 Sen ilke a man feghtis for his saule I sall for myn do mede.

4. *Comb.* † **medȝeorn** *a.* [see Yern *a.*; cf MHG. *metegern*], desirous of bribes

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 256 Medȝeorne [*v.r.* -ierne, -ȝierne, -yorne] domes men

† **Meed,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 2 **meaden,** 3–6 **mede,** 3 **medin,** 4 **med, myde, medi,** 4–7 **meed**(e. [f. Meed *sb* Cf. OS. *mêdan* (MLG, MDu. *mieden*), OHG. *miaten* (MHG, mod.G. *meten*).]

1. *trans.* To reward, recompense. In bad sense, to bribe.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom* 243 We scule bien imersed alle [*read* alse] gode ceimpen and imeaded mid heahere mede *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 415 He bihet to medin ham mid swiðe heh mede. 1340 *Ayenb* 146 He [God] alle ssel deme communliche and alle medi largeliche þo þet habbeþ ȝ-hyealde his hestes *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4646 He meded hem so moche wiþ alle maner þinges, So þat þei him bi-hiȝt bi a schort terme, þat þei priueli wold enpoyson þe king & his sone 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 421 Panne Alisaundre medede [L. *subornabat*] þe bisshoppes, and warned hem what answere he wolde haue *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh* 107 It fallys þat þou mede his werkys, aftyr his seruyce þat he doos to þe. 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W. de W.) IX. xiv. 367/2 They shal be thanked & be meded therfore as I sayd fyrste *a* 1542 Wyatt in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb) 223 Mine Anna . My loue that medeth with disdaine

2. To deserve, merit. *nonce-use.*

1613 Heywood *Silver Age* I. Wks 1874 III. 89 Thy body meedes a better graue.

Meed(e, obs. forms of Mead.

† **Mee·der.** *Obs.* [f. Meed *v.* + -er1] One who gives bribes.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* vii. 19 Meede, Judgth the meeder, more, then Justice contemne

Meedewe, obs. form of Meadow.

† **Mee·dful,** *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 **med-**, 4–6 **mede-, meede-.** [f. Meed *sb.* + -ful] Deserving of reward, meritorious.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter*, etc 499 Þe froyte of goed werke & of medful meditacioun. 1465 *Paston Lett* II. 224 It is merytory, nedefull and medefull to be-e witnesse of trought. 1530 Palsgr. 318/1 Medefull, *meritable*. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 177 True pittie is meedeful.

Hence † **Meedfully** *adv.*, † **Meedfulness.**

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 23 So shalt þou goo from the oone to the othir medefully, and fulfille hem both *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 276 It techyth how .. þou schalt medefully mynystryn .. þi temperall godys. 1530 Palsgr. 244/1 Medefulnesse, *meryte*.

† **Mee·ding,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Meed *v.* + -ing1.] **1.** The action of the vb. Meed; rewarding.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 7 For he [*sc* Christ] failiþ no tyme, here in helpinge, ne in hevene of meedynge.

2. In phr. *to meeding* · as a reward.

a 1300 *Sir Is* 271 Have her twenti shiling, This ich ȝeve the to meding, To buggen the sep and swin 13 *K. Alis.* 5533 The lettre was onon y write. Kyng Alisaunder it underfynge, And golde and silver to medyng.

† **Mee·ding,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [? f. **meede* v., ad. L. *medēri* to heal + -ing2.] ? Healing.

1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 31 With their friendly hands and meeding art To hasten that which ready was to part.

Meedles, obs. form of Mildes.

† **Mee·dless,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Meed *sb* + -less.] Having no meed; undeserving; unrewarded.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 67 In kyngis seruis or grete lordis grete gyftis meydles þa haue resauyd 1783 J. Young *Crit. Gray's Elegy* 70 Yet glows not, meedless quite, the warm desire

Meedth, Meef(e, obs. ff. Mead *sb.*1, Move *v.*

Meek (mīk), *a.* Forms: 3 **meoc, muk,** 3–4 **meo,** 3–5 **mek, meok**(e, **muke,** 3–6 **meke,** 4–5 **mieke, meyk, myke,** (*superl.* **mekerst**(e), 4–7 **meeke.** (6 **myck**), 5–7 *Sc.* **meik**(e, 4– **meek.** [Early ME *meoc*, a. ON. *mjúk r* soft, pliant, gentle (Sw. *mjuk*, Da. *myg*); related by ablaut to Goth. **mūk-s* in *mūka-mōdei* meekness (Gr. πραΰτης); also to early mod.Du. *muik* soft (:—**mūko-*).

According to some scholars the same root is found in ON *mykr* (see Muck) and, outside Teut., in Olrish *mocht* (—**mukto-*) soft, Welsh *mwytho* to soften]

1 † **a.** Gentle, courteous, kind Of a superior. Merciful, compassionate, indulgent. *Obs*

c 1200 Ormin 2501 E33herr [*sc.* Mary and Joseph] wass wiþ oþerr mec. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 12254 Nowe þy shryfte euer ylyke, hyt makeþ Iesu cryst to þe meke [*v.r.* myke] *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 412 Haue here þis bold barn & be til him meke 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. i. 150 Þei3 ȝe ben mi3ty to mote beþ meke of ȝour werkis 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 390 Quhen he wes blyth, he wes luffy, And meyk and sweyt in cumpany. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 215 It loyes me, Iason, of þi just werkes, þat so mighty & meke & manly art holdyn. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst* (Shaks. Soc.) 201 Every man Be meke and lowe the pore man to. 1530 Palsgr. 318/2 Meke pityfull, *clement* 1557 Grimald in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb.) 97 Then, for our loue, good hope were not to seek I mought say with myself, she will be meek 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 115 The Lord is meik, and mercyfull is he 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. i. 255, I am meeke and gentle with these Butchers 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ps* lxxxv. Comm., He is meeke to remitte offences

b As connoting a Christian virtue (= Vulgate *mansuetus*, Biblical Gr. πρᾶος): Free from haughtiness and self-will; piously humble and submissive; patient and unresentful under injury and reproach.

c 1200 Ormin 667 Godess enngell iss full meoc, & milde, & soffte, & bliþe. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 103 Deos milde meke meiden. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 47/14 He [Edward the Martyr] was meoke and milde inou3 *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 460 Crist . was porerste man of lif & mekeste & moost vertuous. 1382 — *Matt.* xxi 5 Loo! thi kyng cometh to thee, homly [*gloss*] or meke, sittynge on an asse *a* 1400 *Transl. N. T.* (Selwyn MS.) 2 *Tim.* iii 4 (Paues 119) Incontynent, no3[t] muke, with-outen benygnyte *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld* xxii 60 He that is not meke is proude. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 b, With a clene herte & meke spiryte 1535 Coverdale 1 *Pet.* iii. 4 A meke & a quyete sprete 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. i. 33 Patience vnmou'd, no maruel though she pause, They can be meeke, that haue no other cause. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 177 In the blest Kingdoms meek of joy and love 1667 — *P. L.* III. 266 His words here ended, but his meek aspect Silent yet spake 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 227 A proud Character was never a meek one 1838 Lytton *Alice* 31 'God is good to me', said the lady, raising her meek eyes 1860 Warter *Sea-board* II. 158 Bold bad men far outnumber the meek ones of the earth

absol. *c* 1200 Ormin 9613 Drihhtin hateþþ modi3 mann, & lufeþþ alle meoke. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* I. 52 He puttide doun my3ty men fro seete, and enhaunside meke 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 96 Till slay the meik and Innocent. *c* 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xxv. vi, The meeke he doth in iudgment leade. 1535 Coverdale *Matt.* v. 5 Blessed are the meke: for they shall inherit the erth. 1798 Porteus *Lect. Matt.* vi (1802) 139 These [blessings], I apprehend, are the peculiar portion and recompence of the meek.

c. Submissive, humble (occas. † const *to*). In unfavourable sense: Inclined to submit tamely to oppression or injury, easily 'put upon'; now often in a tone of ironical commendation, with allusion to 1 b

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 953 Hee made all þe menne meeke too his wyll. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. x. 83 Drede is such a Mayster þat he makeþ Men Meoke and Mylde of heore speche *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 85 Hir meeke preyere and hir pitous cheere *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1747 Made to be meke malegreue his chekis. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 179 in *Babees Bk.*, Be not to meke, but in mene þe holde, For ellis a fole þou wylle be tolde. 1536 R. Beerley in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 34 My lowly and myck scrybulling. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 142 Than every man gaif Will a mok, And said he wes our meik 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 44 He humbly louted in meeke lowlinesse. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 180 When I have asked thee, meek-one, half a dozen questions together, I suppose thou wilt answer them all at once! 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* I. i, The boy was of a meek and yielding temper. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 976 He feels he has a fist, then folds his arms Crosswise and makes his mind up to be meek. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 92, I hate Your meek and milky girls that dare not kiss A burning passion, clinging to your lips. 1891 *Spectator* 4 July, [They] put up with angry opposition in a way which, if English statesmen did it, would be denounced as 'meek'.

d. Proverbial phr. (in the various senses above) *As meek as a lamb, a maid*, etc., *as Moses.*

c 1330 *Spec. Gy de Warewyke* 260 He þat was woned to be Meke as a lomb, ful of pite. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 16 He was lyk a mayden meke for to see *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 1937 In tym off pes, mek as a maid was he. 1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Fl.* I. xii, Mr. Glegg, ..though a kind man was not as meek as Moses.

† **e.** Used as *adv.* = Meekly

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 167 Ageyn R. he ferd, to fote he felle fulle meke *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 18982 (Trin.) Bope on mon & wommon eke Of prophecie shul þei speke meke 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* I. vii. 17 Besides, this Duncane Hath borne his Faculties so meeke.

2. Of animals: Tame, gentle, not fierce.

c 1200 Ormin 1312 Forr lamb is soffte & stille deor, & meoc, & milde, & liþe. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 158 Douf a ful mec fuel is *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 278 He folouyt hyre as it had bene þe mekeste quhelpe wes euir sene *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 240 Thir ar na fowlis of reif, Bot mansweit, manerit and meike 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlviii. 111 The meik pluch ox. 1530 Palsgr. 318/2 Meke nat wylde, *doulx*.

† **3.** In physical applications. Not violent or strong; mild, gentle. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* xii 192 His translacion The pynys fruyt [wol] esy make and meke [L. *fructum pineum translatione mitescere*]. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss* II. ii. 6 It was in the monethe of Maye, whan the waters be peaseable and meke 1564 P. Moore *Hope Health* II. xii. 49 Then must that superfluous humour be pourged out with a meke medicine 1781 Cowper *Conversat* 268 Venus with a quiet, which no fumes disturb, Sips meek infusions of a milder herb. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xlv, A meek, gray, autumnal day

† **b** *Meek mother* (tr Pia mater) · see Mother.

4. *Comb* chiefly parasynthetic adjs., as *meek-browed, -eyed, -hearted* (hence *meek heartedness*), *-spirited*; also adverbial, as *meek-dropt* adj

1863 I. Williams *Baptistery* I. ii (1874) 22 The *meek-brow'd child of truth, Humility *c* 1849 Mrs. Hemans *Child's Last Sleep* 14 Love, hath press'd Thy *meek-dropt eyelids and quiet breast. 1649 Milton *Hymn Nativity* iii, But he her fears to cease, Sent down the *meek-eyd Peace. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* iv. cxvi, The meek eyed genius of the place 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxlix. 4 The Lorde helpeth the *meke-harted 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. 309 In her *meek-heartedness, the royal Ædilthryda desired, and was buried in a wooden coffin 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxxvii. 11 The *meke spreted shal possesse the earth. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. x. (1760) 40 A meek spirited jade of a broken-winded horse

Hence † **Me·kelac** (*meoclæȝc, meokelec*) [see -laik], meekness, gentleness, lowliness.

c 1200 Ormin 2535 Annd soþ meoclæȝc wass openniȝ Inn hire anndswere shæwedd *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1240 Þæt he þæt ouercom mon, were akast þurh mon, wiþ meokelec & liste, nawt wiþ luðer strencðe *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 676 (Titus MS.) For mi lauerd biseh his þuftenes mekelac.

† **Meek,** *v. Obs.* Forms. 3–4 **meoke**(n, 3–6 **meke,** 4–6 **meeke,** (4 **mike, myke,** 5 **mekyn,** 6 *Sc.* **meik**), 6–7 **meek.** [f. Meek *a.*]

1. *trans* To make meek in spirit, to humble, *occas.* to appease, mollify.

c 1200 Ormin 9385 Forr swa to meokenn þe33re lund & te33re modess wille *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4299 Strenger þen euer sampson was, þat luue ne mai him mike wit might. ? 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 62 He ete and laye with howndys eke, Thogh he were prowde, hyt wolde hym meke 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 27 By þat word he meked [*MS.* y mykede] so þe kynges herte, þat was to swolle for wrethe, þat [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3394 To preye if I might meke him so *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiii. 14 Temptacions are ofte tymes riȝt profitable to man, for in hem a man is mekid, purged & sharply tauȝt 1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Pref. 5 b, To humble, to meke and to teach him Gods wayes. 1680 Mrs. Eliz. Nimmo *Diary* in W. G. Scott Moncrieff *Narr. J. Nimmo* (1889) Introd. 16 There was much of the Lord's goodness to be seen in supporting her, and in meeking her spirit

b. To 'bring low', abase, humiliate.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvii. 30 All that dyes in thaire pride he [god] meks thaim in til the lawe pitt of hell 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 38/1 By cause she synned in pryde he meked her seyeng Thou shalt be under the power of man. 1554–9 in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 12 Withe miche soar hongger our bodis that he meikys.

c. *refl.* (also *to meek one's heart, soul, mind*, etc.) To humble or abase oneself.

c 1200 Ormin 13950 All forr nohht uss haffde Crist Ut lesedd fra þe defell, 3iff þatt we nolldenn mekenn uss To follȝhenn Cristess lare. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 278 O þisse wise makieð edmod & meokeð our heorte *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17578 For him to find qua will him seke, þair mode til him þai most meke. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 81 Penne Meede Meokede hire And Merci bi-souhte. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 423 Þe kyng meked hym and ȝeede barfoot *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2244 He that pryde hath, him withinne, Ne may his herte, in no wyse, Meken ne souplen to servyse. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lii. 124 Þou woldist meke þiself unto þe erþe. 1508 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps.* vi. Wks. (1876) 19 The lyon .. wyll not hurte the beest that falleth downe and meketh hymselfe vnto hym. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1570) 186 O men meke your mindes. 1533 More *Apol.* xiii. Wks. 873/1, I wisse tyll you meeke your selfe and amende [your conditions], thys anger of your husband will neuer be well appeased 1563–83 Foxe *A. & M.* 148/1 But the sayde Constantine meeked himselfe so lowly to the King, that [etc.]

2. *trans.* To tame (an animal).

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 5067 Thow meked the felle pantere. 1526 Tindale *Jas.* III. 7 All the natures off beastes and off byrdes and off serpentes and thynges of the see ar meked and tamed off the nature off man. 1633 H. Whistler *Upshot Inf. Baptisme* 50 The generation of Vipers and

other sort of cruel beasts, meeked with Infants at the Ensign of Christ's Kingdom

3. *intr.* To become meek, to be meek.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxiv. 14 Als wepand, and als dreri, Swa meked I witterli *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12373 þe bestes mekand knaus me. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xx. 35 Ac nede is next hym for anon he meketh, And as low as a lombe for lakkyng of þat hym nedeth. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3541 His herte is hard, that wole not meke, Whan men of mekenesse him biseke *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1952 He mekyt to þat mighty, and with mowthe said His charge full choisly, chefe how he might

Hence † **Mee·ked** *ppl. a.*, † **Mee·king** *vbl. sb.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* liv. 21 Noght anly that i pray for my heghynge bot alswa that i pray for mekynge of thaim *c* 1400 *Prymer* in Maskell *Mon Rit* II 147 Meekid boonys [L. *ossa humiliata*] shulen ioie to the lord. *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* II. ii. 42 To þe meke man he grauntiþ gret grace, and after his meking liftiþ him in glory *Ibid.* III. lvii. 135 Þou hast neuere despised þe contrite & þe meked [L. *humiliatum*] herte.

Meeken (mī·k'n), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 4-6 **meken**, 6 **mekyn**, **meaken**. [f. Meek *a.* + -en⁵. Cf. Norw , Sw. *mjukna.*]

1. *trans.* To make meek; to humble, soften, tame; †to mitigate, assuage; to lessen the violence of (a fire); to 'bring low', abase.

13 . E. E. Allit. P. B. 1328 Ofte hit mekned his mynde, his maysterful werkkes. 1502 Atkynson tr *De Imitatione* I. xiii. 161 Therby man is mekende, pourged, & infourmed by experyence. 1547-64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr) 11 He meekneth the mighty, & exalteth the lowly. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xii (1617) 176 Basenesse to humble them, sicknes to meeken them. 1591 R Turnbull *Exp. St James* 160 b, Snakes haue beene so meekened, as that men haue carried them without danger in their bosomes. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt* v. 46 Thou shalt melt these hardest metals . thou shalt meeken their rancour. 1652 J. Sparrow tr *Behmé's Rem Wks., 1st Apol B Tylken* 33 Its Fire became allayed or Meekened 1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 265 His when .. The glaring lion saw, his horrid heart Was meekened *a* 1788 Wesley *'Saviour, on me the want bestow'* 11, Meeken my soul, thou heavenly Lamb, That I in the new earth may claim My hundred-fold reward. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur Leigh* II. 564, I was quelled before her, Meekened to the child she knew.

† b. *refl.* *Obs*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 284, I mekend me befor þe bedels & þe messangiers of allmighti God 1537 Matthew 2 *Chron* xxxiii. 23 Amon mekened not him selfe before the Lord as Manasseh his father had mekened himselfe

2. *intr.* To become meek or submissive; to submit meekly (*to* something)

1844 Mrs. Browning *Brown Rosary* II, And she so mild? As spirits, when They meeken, not to God but men 18 . — *Wisdom Unapplied* viii, If I were thou, O gallant steed, . I would not meeken to the rein, As thou

Hence **Mee·kened** *ppl. a.*, **Mee kening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1537 Matthew *Ps.* li 19 *marg.*, The mortifynge of the fleasshe and meakenynge of the hert 1539 Tonstall *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 93 Thou God wylte not despyse a harte contryte and mekened 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch* 46 No less rightlie illumininge, then as trulie humblinge and mekeninge 1616 W. Browne *Brit. Past* II. i. 22, I climb'd Mountaines Then with soft steps enseal'd the meekned Vallyes In quest of memory 1698 M Henry *Meekness & Quietn. Spirit* (1822) 166 Repentance is very meekening. 1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 944 Her eyes, Where meekened sense and amiable grace And lively sweetness dwell. 18 . Mrs. Browning *Isobel's Child* xxxv, I changed the cruel prayer I made, And bowed my meekened face, and prayed That God would do His will 1859-60 J. Hamilton *Moses* v (1870) 86 The meekening process in the mind of God's destined agent.

† **Mee·khead.** *Obs.* Also 3 **mek-, meok-, mukhede.** [f. Meek *a.* + -head] = Meekness.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8004 Milce nas þer mid him non ne no Manere Mekhede [*rarr* meok hede, mukhede] *a* 1350 *Birth Jesu* 391 (Lgerton MS) Vor he [God] haþ þe mek hede biholden of his hine 1672 Cressy in Stillingfl *Idol. Ch Rome* (ed. 2) 224 Our being beclosed in. his [God's] meek-head.

Meekle, obs. form of Mickle.

† **Mee kless,** *a. Obs.* [f. Meek *v.* + -less] That cannot be appeased or rendered meek.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Madan* iv, No counsayle could my meekelesse minde asswage.

† **Mee·kly,** *a. Obs* In 4 mekliche. [f. Meek *a.* + -ly¹] = Meek *a.*

a 1350 *birth Jesu* 400 (Egerton MS) Mekliche men iheiȝed he haþ also.

Meekly (mī·kli), *adv.* Forms: see Meek *a.*; also 4 **mekkeli, mikelik, mueklioe, mukly.** [f. Meek *a.* + -ly².] In a meek or humble manner.

c 1200 Ormin 11392 þe birrþ biforr þin Laferrd Godd Cneolenn meoclike & lutenn *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 Þis beoȝ þe wepnen..eoten meokeliche and druncken meokeluker. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1304 Quen cherubin þis errand herd Mikelik he him answard *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1945 Loke þat þou þan mukly speke & to hym mercy crye. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4511 Iesu of thi seruants wesshe thowe the fete mekely. 1547-8 *Order Commun.* 12 Mekely knelyng vpon your knees. 1641 J Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 131 He answered meekely as a Lamb. 1745 W. Robertson in *Transl. & Paraphr. Scot Ch.* (1786) xxv. ix, Wrong'd and oppress'd how meekly he in patient silence stood. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 503 They had submitted themselves meekly to the royal authority.

Meekness (mī·knés). Forms: see Meek *a.*; also 4 **mikeness, mueknesse,** 6 **meacknesse, meakenes, mykenes.** [f. Meek *a.* + -ness.] The qualityof being meek; gentleness of spirit; humility.

c 1200 Ormin 3612 Þatt dide he forr to shæwenn swa Unnesȝendiis meocnesse. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 273 Meknesse and mildschipe makes mon eihwer luued. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9996 Sco serued in vr lauerd dright, In mikenes suet, bath dai and night. 1340 *Ayenb.* 65 God þet louiþ Mueknesse and zoþnesse. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3941 Eneas was..A man full of mekenes & mery of his chere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 331/2 Mekenesse, and softenesse, *mansuetudo, clemencia.* 1548-5 Brinklow *Lament* (1874) 108 Yet for all their outwarde meakenes and holynes, they be within rauenynge wolues. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) N vij, You shall use towardes me suche meacknesse, lyke as God usethe unto all sinnars. 1613 Shaks *Hen. VIII*, v iii. 62 Loue and meekenesse, Lord, Become a Churchman, better then Ambition. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II 310 It must be owing to my Meekness, more than his Complaisance 1860 Warter *Sea-board* II 161 Gentle natures in which grace has kindled meekness.

† **Mee·kship.** *Obs.* [+ -ship.] Meekness.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 659 (Bodley MS.) Miltschipe & meokeschipe of heorte.

Meel(e, meell, obs. forms of Meal.

Meeling, obs. variant of Mailing, a farm.

1595 Duncan *App Etymol.* (E D.S) 69 *Fundus*, a meeling.

Meelte, Meen(e, obs. ff. Melt *v*, Mean, Mien.

Meende, Meeng(e : see Mind, Meng.

Meer(e : see Mare¹, Mayor, Mere, More.

Meercere, -cery, obs. ff. Mercer, Mercery.

Meerkat (mī·ɹkæt). Also 5 **mercatte,** 9 **meercat.** [a. Du. *meerkat* monkey (= G. *meerkatze*), app. f. *meer* sea + *kat* cat.

Cf , however, Hindī *markat*, Skr *markata* ape. Can the European word (already found in OHG. as *mercazza*) be an etymologizing perversion of an Oriental name?]

† **1.** A monkey. *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb) 98, I wende hit had be a mermoyse a baubyn or a mercatte for I sawe neuer fowler beest. 1559 W Cunninghan *Cosmogr Glasse* 191 There are diuerse straunge beastes bred in Assia, Mercattes.

2. A name given in S Africa to two small mammals: **a.** *Cynictis penicillata*, allied to the ichneumon. **b.** The suricate, *Suricata tetradactyla*, which is tamed as a pet.

1801 J Barrow *Trav. S Africa* I 231 Upon those parched plains are also found a great variety of small quadrupeds that burrow in the ground, and which are known to the colonists under the general name of *meer-cats* 1826 A. Smith *Catal S Afr. Mus* 32 Meer Kat of the Dutch. Ryzæna Surikatta of the Naturalists 1833 Ogilby in *Trans Zool. Soc* (1835) I. 34 The name *Meer-kat* is of very general acceptation in South Africa, being applied indifferently to the present species [*Cynictis*], the Cape Herpestes, Ground Squirrels, and various other burrowing animals 1890 Mrs A. Martin *Home Life Ostrich Farm* 158 There are two kinds of meerkats; one red, with a bushy tail like that of a squirrel, the other grey, with a pointed tail, and it is this latter kind which makes so charming a pet.

attrib 1897 Anne Page *Afternoon Ride* 62 Meerkat skins sewn together, as pouches for tobacco.

Meerschaum (mī·ɹʃǫm, -ʃəm). Forms: 8 ? **myrsen,** 8-9 **meershaum,** 9 **meerchum, mereschaum, merschaum,** 8- **meerschaum.** [a. G. *meerschaum*, lit. 'sea-foam', f. *meer* sea + *schaum* foam (a literal transl. of the Persian name *kef-i-daryā*), alluding to its frothy appearance]

1. A popular synonym of sepiolite, a hydrous silicate of magnesium occurring in soft white clay-like masses.

1784 [see Kefffkill]. 1794 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) I 145 Keffekill or myrsen, which the Germans corruptly call Meerschaum, is said to be when recently dug of a yellow colour 1812 J Nott *Dekker's Gull's Horn bk* 176 *note*, Those tobacco pipes which they manufacture of a species of earth, of the magnesious genus combined with silex, denominated meerschaum 1891 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 5/6 He bought wholesale little blocks of flawed meerschaum, polished them, and made them up into pipes.

attrib 1823 De Quincey *Mr. Schnackenberger* vi, The great meerschaum head of his pipe.

2. (In full *meerschaum pipe.*) A tobacco-pipe, the bowl of which is made of meerschaum

1799 Coleridge *Let* 14 Jan , A pipe of a particular kind, that has been smoked for a year or so, will sell here [at Ratzeburg] for twenty guineas. They are called Meerschaum. 1812 J Nott *Dekker's Gull's Horn bk.* 176 *note*, A meerschaum pipe nearly black with smoking is considered a treasure 1818 *Blackw Mag* III. 404 Bobwigs and meerschaums, petticoats and sabres 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t* xi, One Stradivarius, I confess, Two Meerschaums, I would fain possess. 1884 *Graphic* Christmas No. 5/3 He produced an enormous meerschaum. 1887 G R. Sims *Mary Jane's Mem.* 145 He sent me back the meerschaum-pipe.

† **Meese.** *Obs.* [a. Du. *mees* = ME. Mose, whence corruptly *-mouse* in Titmouse.] A tom-tit.

c 1481 Caxton *Dialogues* 10/35 Wodecoks, nyghtyngalis, Sparowes, meesen, Ghees [etc].

Mees(e : see Mese, Mess. **Meest,** obs. f. Most.

Meet (mīt), *sb.* [f. Meet *v.*] The meeting of hounds and men in preparation for a hunt. Also, by extension, applied to other kinds of sporting meetings (e.g. of coaches, cyclists).

1831-4 R. S. Surtees *Jorrocks's Jaunts* (1838) 39 They overtook a gentleman perusing a long bill of the meets for the next week, of at least half a dozen packs. 1854 Warter *Last of Old Squires* vi. 58 If it so happened that the foxhounds did not make their usual meets in the neighbourhood. 1893 *Times* 4 May 12/1 The interesting meet of the stage-coaches to be held to-day. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 493/2 For 16 years the club's meet has been one of the most popular cycling events.

Meet (mīt), *a.* and *adv.* Now *arch.* Forms: 1 (ȝe)mǽte, mete, 4 met, 4-6 mete, 5-7 meete, (6 mytt, meat(e, *Sc.* meit, meyit), 6- meet. Also 2-7 I-mete. [ME. *mēte* (with close *ē*, riming with *swēte*, etc); prob. repr. OE. (Anglian) **gemēte*, WS. *gemǽte* (early southern ME. I-mete) with normal loss of the prefix. The OE. *gemǽte* :— OTeut. **gamætjo-* (OHG. *gamāzi* equal, MHG. *gemæze*, mod.G. *gemass*), f. **ga-* (Y-) prefix synonymous with L. *com-* + **mātā* measure, f. **mēt-*, ablaut-var. of **met-* (see Mete *v.*¹). The etymological sense is thus 'commensurate'.

OE. had *mǽte* adj. of similar formation without the prefix, but it occurs only in the senses 'small, inferior'. The formally equivalent ON. *mátr*, 'valuable, excellent, lawful', may possibly be the source of some of the Eng senses. The alleged OE. *gemet* adj , sometimes assigned as the etymon, appears to be merely a predicative use of *gemet* sb., measure, what is fitting; and if the adj. existed it is ME. form would not have had close *ē*]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** Having the proper dimensions; made to fit. In later use: Close-fitting, barely large enough. Also Comb *meet-bodied. Obs.*

[*c* 961 Æthelwold *Rule St Benet* lv (Schröer 1885) 89 Besceawige se abbod and hate besidian] æra reafa ȝemet,] æt hy ne synd to scorte, ac ȝemæte þam, þe hyra notiað. *a* 1300 in *Leg. Holy Rood* (1871) 30 Þo was it bi a fot to schort hi ne miȝte it make Imete] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8809 Son þe tre was heun dun, And squir on-laid and scanthun, þe tre was als mete and quem, Als animan þar to cuth deme. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xii (*Mathias*) 50 Parfor of spechis a cowyne þa mad til hyme met. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxviii. 13 Sowtaris, with schone weill maid and meit, ȝe mend the faltis of ill maid feit 1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. viii. 10 Apon his feyt his meyit schois hoit War bukit. 16 *Will Stewart & John* lxi in Child *Ballads* II. 436 Iohn he gott on a clouted cloake, Soe meete and low then by his knee. 1727 *Burgh Rec Stirling* (1889) 200 They will allow him [the towns pyper] a meet bodied coat with the towns livery thereon *a* 1763 *Sweet William's Ghost* xiii. in Child *Ballads* II. 229 There's no room at my side My coffin's made so meet. 1825-80 Jamieson, *Meet-coat*, a term used by old people for a coat that is exactly meet for the size of the body, as distinguished from a long coat.

† **2** Equal, on the same level. Const. *to.* Also *absol.* as *sb.*, an equal. *Obs.*

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 484 Of al goodenesse she had none mete. *c* 1400 *Wwaine & Gaw* 2114 I har es na sorow mete to myne. *c* 1440 *York Myst* xvii 281 Hayll! man þat is made to þin men meete [*MS.* mette, *rime* feete].

† **b.** *To be meet with*: to be even or quits with; to be revenged upon. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks *Much Ado* I. i. 47 You taxe Signior Benedicke too much, but hee'l be meet with you 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 187 The foule ill take me if I be not revenged and meet with thee 1687 *Death's Vis* Pref (1713) 12 An Unjust, Terrible Devil . that..will be severely meet with them for all the Scorn they have cast even on his Being and Power.

3. Suitable, fit, proper (for some purpose or occasion, expressed or implied). Const. *for*, *to*; also *to* with *inf.*

13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 71 Alle þis mirþe þay maden to þe mete tyme *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W* 1043 (*Dido*) I here nis no womman to him half so mete *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 773 Two harneys Bothe suffisaunt and mete to darreyne The bataille *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk Nurture* 832 Mustard is metest with alle maner salt heryngе 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xv. (Arb.) 32 Hadde we an halter which were mete for his necke and strong ynough. 1530 Palsgr 574/1 Of all monethes Marche is the metest to set youge plantes and to graffe in. 1547-8 *Order of Communion* 10 So shall ye bee mete partakers of these holy misteries 1552 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App iii. 151 A gate or dore for the Apte, commodyous, and meate passage of the gouernours. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 245 For to deceiue they be most mete That best can play hypocrisy 1563 Shute *Archit.* B ij, Whose names also I thought not altogyther the metest to be omitted, 1616 Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I 129, I am to pass back a lease of 40 yeares to Cap' Tynt at a meet Rent. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 448 He was happy in a meet yoke fellow 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* III 8 The Eye is very proper and meet for seeing. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xviii, To transmew myself into some civil form meeter for this worshipful company. 1852 M. Arnold *Empedocles* 68 Not here, O Apollo! Are haunts meet for thee 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* V 372 Thrombosis meet to explain the death is not always found.

b. Predicatively of an action: Fitting, becoming, proper. Chiefly in *it is meet that . ., as* (or *than*) *is meet.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3675 Sco cled him, sum it was mete, Wit his broþer robe þat smelled suete *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 686 O swete child ! it was nothinge mete..To let Iudas kisse thes lippes so swete 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, It is mete and right so to do. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xxvi 14 Doe with mee as seemeth good and meet vnto you. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl* 56 Using far less diligence here than was meet. 1752 Young *Brothers* I. i, My cities, which deserted in my wars, I thought it meet to punish. 1833 Tennyson *Poems* 116 This is lovelier and sweeter, Men of Ithaca, this is meeter, In the hollow rosy vale to tarry. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 38 It was only meet that this Son should be clothed with mightier powers than theirs.

† **4.** Mild, gentle. *Obs.*

1433 Lydg. *S. Edmund* 1007 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 394 Most temperat he was of his diete,..To foryefnesse most mansuet and meete. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 320 Manaweit and meit, and full of gentres. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus Ann.* III. vii. 73 The Senators..thought Lepidus rather meete [L *mitem*] then a coward.

†**B.** *adv.* In a meet, fit, or proper manner; meetly, fitly; sufficiently. Also, exactly (in a certain position). *Meet to*: in close contact with.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 183 His skyn was schape al meete, And nayled on the same seete. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 149 That taill full meit thow has tauld be thi sell. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* G vij b, In them the two fyrste fygures wer set euer mete one vnder the other. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 1 Gasing in the cloudes, these countreys for to vew, Meete underneath, the mountaine where I was. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XXXV. 68 Diana keeps this Margarit, Bot Hymen heghts to match hir meit. 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* v. iii. 333 All yet seemes well, and if it end so meete, The bitter past, more welcome is the sweet. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 465 The cords being first laid meet to my skin. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* III. i, You have given me so many bumpers I am Meet drunk already.

Meet (mīt), *v.* Inflected **met.** Forms: 1 **métan**, *Northumb.* **moeta**, 3 **meten**, 3–4 **miete**(**n**, 3–6 **mete**, 4–7 *Sc.* **meit**(**e**, 5–7 **meete**, (4 **meyt**, **met**, 5 **mett**, 6 **might**, 7 **meat**), 4– **meet**. *Pa. t.* 1 **métte**, 3–6 **mette**, 4 **meyt**, 4–7 **mett**, 5 *Sc.* **meit**, 4– **met**. *Pa. pple.* 4 **mett**, **mete**, 4–6 **mette**, 5 **meyt**, 4– **met**; 4–7 **ymette**, 4–7 **ymet**, 5 **imett**(**e**. [OE *métan* (Northumb. *móta*), also with prefix *gemétan*, wk. vb., corresponds to OFris. *méta*, OS. *mōtian* (MLG. *mōten*, *gemōten*, Du. *moeten*, ON. *móta* (Sw. *möta*, Da. *möde*), Goth. *gamōtjan* :— OTeut. **(ga)mōtjan*, f. **mōto-* coming together, encounter, meeting. See MOOT *sb.*]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To come or light upon, come across, fall in with, find. Now only *dial.* exc. with person as obj., in which use it is merged in 4; otherwise superseded by *meet with*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxx § 2 Hwi ofermodige ge þon ofer oðre men for eowrum ġebyrdum buton anweorce, nu ge nanne ne magon metan unæþelne? 971 *Blickl Hom.* 217 Ða he eft ham com, þa mette he ðane man forðferedne. ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 343 Þe ferst lond þat he gan Meete, Forsoþe hyt was Bareflete. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 164 Summe of hem worschipe the Sonne, summe Serpentes, or the first thing that thei meeten at morwen 1590 SHAKS *Com Err.* III. ii 188, I see a man heere needs not liue by shifts, When in the streets he meetes such golden gifts. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* II. iii 174 Of this Intemperies you will find an Observation in Herpes. . And whereever you meet it, you shall find difficulty 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III. 61, I had not gone. a mile, when, meeting a dirty road, I turned over a stile. *Mod. Pembrokeshire* (E.D.D.), I met this glove on the road.

2. To come face to face with, or into the company of (a person who is arriving at the same point from the opposite or a different direction).

c 1205 LAY. 18127 In are brade strete he igon mete þreo cnihtes & heore sweines. *c* 1290 *S. Eng Leg.* I 54/7 Ase he cam a day bi þe wei he gan mieten bi cas Ane knizt. 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A. v. 82 Whon I mette him in þe Market þat I most hate, Ich heilede him as hendely as I his frend weore. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 606 He met ane Porter swayne Cummand raith him agayne. 1530 PALSGR 635/1, I mette hym a myle beyonde the towne. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV v, I would have overtaken, not have met my Game. 1824 HOGG *Conf Sinner* 130 They perceived the two youths coming, as to meet them, on the same path.

b. To arrive in the presence of (a person, etc., approaching) as the intended result of going in the opposite direction: often in phrases *to come, go, run*, etc. *to meet*. Hence, to go to a place at which (a person) arrives, in order e.g. to welcome, communicate with, accompany, or convey (him). Similarly, *to meet a coach, a train*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10555 þi lauerd es comand als suith, Ga to mete him. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I 62 Till Noram kirk he come with outyn mar, The consell than of Scotland meit hym thar 15.. *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 74 To might my Lord came the kinge and quen. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii 96 Ile appoint my men to carry the basket againe, to meete him at the doore with it 1599 — *Much Ado* I i. 97 Good Signior Leonato, you are come to meet your trouble: the fashion of the world is to auoid cost, and you encounter it 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cx, As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry And gape upon the gathered clouds for rain, And first the martlet meets it in the sky 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 103 Where art thou Adam, wont with joy to meet My coming seen far off? 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl* § 97 Bid your servant meet you at such a time. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xiii, Then stepp'd to meet that noble Lord, Sir Hugh the Heron bold. 1894 DOYLE *S. Holmes* 49 I'll meet the seven o'clock train and take no steps till you arrive *Mod.* An omnibus from the hotel meets all trains. I was met at the station by my host with a carriage.

c. Phr. *To meet half-way*: chiefly in figurative uses, † to forestall, anticipate (*obs.*); to respond to the friendly advances of; to make concessions to (a person) in response to or in expectation of equal concessions on his part; to come to a compromise with. *To meet trouble half-way*: to distress oneself needlessly with anticipations of what may happen.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* B, Presently he remembred himselfe, and had like to fall into his memento againe, but that I met him halfe waies, and askt his Lordship [etc.]. 1625 BACON *Ess., Judicature* ¶ 3 Let not the Iudge meet the Cause halfe Way; Nor giue Occasion to the Partie to say: His Counsell or Proofes were not heard. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 112, I like this popular Divinitie, which meets us halfe way, and stoope a little, that we may not strayne our selves too much. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Officer* III. i, We lov'd two Ladies, they met us half way, and [etc.]. 1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 66 There is not a thing that the Admiral could propose that I would not meet him half-way. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Valentine's day*, The world meets nobody half-way. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 12/2 The Polish peasantry..will meet the Czar halfway in whatever he does for their good

d. *transf.* with inanimate things as subj. or obj.: To come into contact, association, or junction with (something or some one moving in a different course). Also, of things that have attributed motion, as a line, road, etc.: To arrive at a point of contact or intersection with (another line, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23161 Oft i was wit malisce mette. 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* III. iii. 21 Let no whit thee dismay The hard beginne that meetes thee in the dore. 1602 *and Pt Return fr. Parnass.* II i. (Arb) 22 Where so ere we run there meetes vs griefe. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* 1 3 Long fields of barley and of rye, That clothe the wold and meet the sky. 1842 — *Sir Galahad* vi, I yearn to breathe the airs of heaven That often meet me here. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* v I. 663 The gibbet was set up where King Street meets Cheapside. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 297 (*Rowing*) *Meeting the oar*, bringing the body up to the oar at the close of the stroke in place of bringing the hands strongly up into the chest.

e. Of an object of attention: To present itself before, to come under the observation of. *To meet the eye* (*sight, view*), *the ear*: to be visible, audible. *To meet the eye of*: to happen to be seen by.

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 120 Of Forests, and inchantments drear, Where more is meant then meets the ear 1667 — *P. L.* VI. 18 Chariots and flaming Armes, and fierie Steeds Reflecting blaze on blaze, first met his view. 1781 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 48 Where'er he turns, enjoyment and delight . meet his sight. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. 363 All that met his ear or eye. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* XVIII. 211 Striking pious attitudes at every object of reverence that meets his eye *Mod Advt.* If this should meet the eye of A. B., he is requested [etc.].

f. *To meet* a person's *eye, gaze*, etc.. to perceive that he is looking at one; also, to submit oneself to his look without turning away.

1670 DRYDEN *Tyr. Love* v. i. 48 So much of guilt in my refusal lyes, That Debtor like, I dare not meet your eyes. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV 177, I Not yet endured to meet her opening eyes 1883 FRANCES M. PEARD *Contrad.* XXXII, As she turned her head she met his eyes.

3. To encounter or oppose in battle. Also (after F. *rencontrer*), to fight a duel with.

c 1275 LAY. 16366 Ten þusend Scottes he sende bi-halues þe heabene to mete [*c* 1205 to imete]. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1114 Yif Y may mete him aright, With mi brond that is so bright. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 226 Meit thame with speris hardely. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 6527 All þat met hym with malis. Auther dyet of his dynttes, or were ded wondit. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* II 159 At thair cuming baldlie and wt scharpe weiris thay meit thame. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1123, I only with an Oaken staff will meet thee 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiii (1820) 323 His opponents . never meet him fairly upon his own ground 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. *song*, Like fire he meets the foe. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* III, I suppose I should be forced to meet him if he were to challenge me.

†b. To be 'meet' or even with; = II i. *Obs.*

1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Hon. Man's Fort* III iii, I have heard of your tricks, well I may live To meet thee. 1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* v. iii, Some trick upon my credit, I shall meet it

c. To encounter or face the attacks of (something impersonal); to oppose, cope or grapple with (an objection, difficulty, evil). (Cf. II h.)

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vii. 53 Not be afraid of meeting the mischief which he sees follow too fast for him to escape. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III XI. 166 Who does not see, that to bear pain well, is to meet it courageously? 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* XV. 221 It is vain to argue against assertions like these which can only be met by an equally positive denial of them. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. II § 11 The impetus of a push or a squeeze received on the hand is measured by the muscular exertion induced to meet it. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 4. 40 The threats of Charles were met by Offa with defiance. 1884 *Punch* 22 Nov 252/1 Seen my last pamphlet, 'How to Meet the Microbe'?

†d. With simple *refl. pron.* in reciprocal sense: To encounter each other; = sense 9. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1950 Bi side winchestre in a feld to gadere hii hom mette. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3325 Þai metten hem in asty Bi o forestes side.

4. To come (whether by accident or design) into the company of, or into personal intercourse with; to 'come across' (a person) in the intercourse of society or business.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl Mars* 138 Alas when shal I mete yow, herte dere? 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 149 Remaines, that, in th' Officiall Markes inuested, You anon doe meet the Senate. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg* I. XXI. 114 The next day in the afternoon the two Physicians and some of the Chirurgeons met me at the Patient's Chamber. 1676 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* v. i, And not look back to see, When what we love we ne'er must meet again. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 127, I was..struck with the Person, but much more with the good Sense, of the young Creature I accidently met. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 81 It was not strange that the king did not then wish to meet them. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II IV. xiii, I loathe the squares and streets, And the faces that one meets. 1887 BRATTY-KINGSTON (*title*) Monarchs I have met. *Mod.* His medical colleagues refuse to meet him in consultation.

b. Phrase, *To be well, happily*, etc., *met*. Also *ellipt., Well met!* (as an expression of welcome).

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 237 A petre powle good daye & wele imett. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II VII. 83 Now go we hens said balyn & wel be we met 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 461 What, wanton, wanton, nowe well ymet! 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* IV III 45 Well met, well met, Master Antipholus. *a* 1592 GREENE *James IV*, IV. ii, Widow Countess, well y-met. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 29 You are happilie met. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. i, Ho, Diomed, well met.

†c. With simple *refl. pron.* (cf. 3 d): To encounter each other; = sense 8. *Obs*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I 354/302 Bi þe watere of pireford bis two schirene hem mette, And conteckeden for þis holie bodie. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 10563 Quen þis seli mett þam same, þai grett þam self wit gastli game.

5. To encounter, experience (a certain fortune or destiny); to receive (reward, punishment, or treatment of a certain kind). Now *rare* or *poet.*, superseded by *meet with* (II g).

c 1440 *York Myst* XL 288 Mo mervaylles mon he mett. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* I. i. 15 Wish me partaker in thy happinesse, When thou do'st meet good hap *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett., To Sir I Lucy* (1651) 11, I have a little satisfaction in seeing a letter written to you upon my table, though I meet no opportunity of sending it 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script* (1675) 243 Those met a destiny not ill resembling that of Zacheus. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 271 As one who loves, and some unkindness meets *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* XVII Wks. 1687 I 243 Whoever hath in him any love of truth shall hardly be able to satisfie himself in the conversations he meeteth; but [etc.] 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 655 Thy great Misdeeds have met a due Reward. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. v, In this Exercise I once met an Accident. 1808 MACKINTOSH *Let.* 28 Sept. in *Life* (1836) I. 437 'Meet your approbation' is a slang phrase, not fit for public despatches or letters. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol* IV 61 He met only threats and laughter. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 19 This generous appeal met no response. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV 309, I fear'd To meet a cold 'We thank you' 1855 M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* 24 He has met that doom which long ago The Nornies spun.

6. To come into conformity with (a person's wishes or opinions).

1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* V. XIII, By Heav'n he meets my wishes! 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 788 He leaves the accomplished plan Just when it meets his hopes. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II 69 Such duties on the importation of foreign woollen manufactures as would meet their views. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* VI II. 120 The Estates would go as far as their consciences would allow to meet His Majesty's wishes. 1864 HAWTHORNE *S. Fellon* (1883) 273 If her thoughts had settled on that wholesome young man, instead of on himself, who met her on so few points. *Mod.* (*Comm*) I will do my best to meet you in the matter.

7. To satisfy (a demand or need); to satisfy the requirements of (a particular case), to be able or sufficient to discharge (a pecuniary obligation). *To meet a bill* (Comm.): to pay it at maturity.

1833 MARRYAT *P Simple* xi, The money was not more than sufficient to meet one of the demands. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch & Friar* (1844) 187 No body is ever unable to pay his debts; he is only unable to meet his engagements. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr N Forest* iv, His widow sold the gun to meet her wants. 1876 MACLEOD *Elem Banking* 167 Even under the best circumstances, an acceptor may fail to meet his bill. 1884 SIR E E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* 10 May 322/2 A remedy which exactly meets the necessities of the case. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 5/1 This view of the question gets rid of all mere wrangling, while no other adequately meets the case 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 78/1 The course suggested on the part of the Comptroller was necessary to meet the justice of the case. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II 84 Five hundred pounds will not suffice to meet all claims.

II. Intransitive senses.

8. [From the earlier reciprocal use: see 4 c.] Of two or more persons: To come from opposite or different directions into the same place or so as to be in each other's presence or company, whether by accident or by design; to come face to face. Often with *together* Sometimes conjugated with *be*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22963 þe stede o dome quar all sal mete. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl Mars* 72 The grete loye that was betwix hem two Whan they be met. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 889 Þai met neuer eftir whils þai leued. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 250 Baith the King and the Quene meitis in Paris, For to hald thair 3ule togidder 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 27 Seying that we be now here mete accordyng to our promys. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I i. 1 When shall we three meet againe? In Thunder, Lightning, or in Raine? 1628 J. MEAD in *Crt. & Times Chas I* (1848) I 314 One bade him come to the lord mayor; he answered, my lord mayor might come to him: but in fine they agreed to meet half way. 1720 GAY *Sweet William's Farew.* iv, We only part to meet again. 1781 J. LOGAN in *Sc Paraphr.* LIII. VIII, Where death-divided friends at last shall meet, to part no more. *c* 1830 T. H. BAYLY *Song*, We met—'twas in a crowd—and I thought he would shun me 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* II. XIX. 158 The two gentlemen, with a few more friends, were met round General Lambert's supper-table. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Shirl.* II. 259 They had not met for years.

b. Of the members of a more or less organized body, a society, or regular assembly: To assemble for purposes of conference, business, worship, or the like. Often with collect. noun as subj.

1530 PALSGR. 635/2 When they mete to gyther I wyll put them in mynde of your mater. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's*

Comm. 10 b, These beynge called to an assemblie.. mette at Franckefourt. 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* II iii. 152 The People.. are summon'd To meet anon, vpon your approbation 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* xiv 21 And [they] appointed a day to meet in together by themselues. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 P 4 When this Assembly of Men meet together 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 1 Dec , The Parliament will certainly meet on Friday next. 1791 HAMPSON *Mem. J. Wesley* III 82 Many of these [classes] are subdivided into smaller companies called bands, which also meet once a week. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I. 17 The bishops..were summoned to meet in synod, at Paris. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* viii § 2 469 The Parliament met in another mood from that of any Parliament which had met for a hundred years

†c. To come to or be present at a meeting; to keep an appointment. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 4571 Expectant ay tille I may mete, To geten mercy of that swete. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 770 Aithue with a firs flote in þe fild metis 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xxvi 156 Soo he departed to mete at his day afore sette. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W* II iii. 5 'Tis past the howre (Sir) that Sir Hugh promis'd to meet 1603 — *Meas for M* IV i 18 1717 ADDISON tr *Ovid's Met* IV. *Salmacis* 43 She fain wou'd meet him, but refus'd to meet Before her looks were set with nicest care.

d. To arrive at mutual agreement.

1851 PUSEY *Let Bp London* (ed. 3) 127/1 Devout minds, of every school, who meditate on the Passion, meet at least in this.

†**9.** To come together in the shock of battle. *To meet on* · to come into conflict with. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7815 Bothe þe grekis on þe grene, & þe grym troiens, Mettyn with mayne þaire myghtis to kythe *Ibid.* 8288 He macchit hym to Menelay, & met on þe kyng. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc* 1638 The styward Fell of hys stede bakward, So harde they two metten. *Ibid.* 2012 As þey togeder sette, Har boþe swerdes mette [1788 COWPER *Friendship* 137 How fiercely will they meet and charge! No combatants are stiffer]

10. Of inanimate objects: To come into contact; to come together so as to occupy the same place, or follow the same line or course.

To make both ends meet, see END *sb.* 24

a 1300 *Sirit* 358 Loke hou hire heien greten, On hire cheken the teres meten. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii 185 Alle the Lynes meeten at the Centre. 1530 PALSGR. 635/1 Hylles do never mete, but acquayntaunce dothe often 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 412 Where the Rhine and Moselle mete. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Nov , My vest being new and thin, and the coat cut not to meet before upon my breast 1667 MILTON *P. L* IV 784 Our circuit meets full West. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 286 It was very hard to see where the tiles met. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl* 3 Oct , He. discovered that his waistcoat would not meet upon his belly by five good inches at least 1774 PORTEUS *Serm* v. (1797) I. 116 How two mathematical lines, indefinitely produced, can be for ever approaching each other, and yet never meet. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 49 The blue rim, where skies and mountains meet. — *Expost* 22 Her vaults below, where every vintage meets. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* I xii, Where seemed the cliffs to meet on high 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* Concl. 22 There came a sweeter token when the night and morning meet 1871 R. ELLIS tr *Catullus* lxii. 52 Look as a lone lorn vine Bows, till topmost spray and roots meet feebly together. 1892 KIPLING *Barrack-r Ball*, etc. 75 Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet

b. Of eyes, glances, etc (cf 2 f).

1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1303 He raised his head, their eyes met and hers fell.

c. Said of qualities, etc., uniting in the same person, etc.

1581 PETTIE tr *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* II (1586) 114 Al the three beauties meet together, in young men 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr* II vi § 9 The uniformity and perfect harmony of all these several Prophecies all giving light to each other, and exactly meeting at last in the accomplishment. 1697 CHETWOOD *Dryden's Virgil* Life ** 3 It being rarely found that a very fluent Elocution, and depth of judgment meet in the same Person 1781 COWPER *Charity* 37 In baser souls unnumbered evils meet. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 125 Thou, the latest-left of all my knights, In whom should meet the offices of all 1894 J T FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 57 The nobility of two races met in the child.

†**d.** To lie or fit close *to*. (Cf. MEET *a.*) *Obs.*

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 30 It meitres lyk stemmyne to 30r theis

†**e.** To agree or tally. *Obs rare.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb) 27 He that compareth our instruments, with those that were vsed in ancient times, shall see them agree like Dogges and Cattes, and meete as lump as German lippes 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 1 It was yet greater difficulty to regulate it by the course of the Sun, and to make the accounts of the Sun and Moon meet. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Old China*, It is mighty pleasant at the end of the year to make all meet—and much ado we used to have every Thirty-first Night of December to account for our exceedings.

11. Meet with.

a. To come across, light upon; = sense 1, which it has superseded in common use.

c 1275 LAY. 1426 Hii mette wid [*earlier text* Imetten heo faren] Numbert þeos kinges sonde of þan erþ *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19604 Saulus soght aiquar and thrett All þe cristen he wit mett. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4327 þai spared nouthir kynn na kyth, Man na woman þat þai mett with. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 640/2 When he cometh to experience of service abroade. he maketh as woorthy a souldiour as any nation he meeteth with *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 21 And continually we mett with many things, worthy of Observation, and Relation. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 14 Others wander up and downe to meet somewhere with a refreshing shade. 1668 J DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 158 They make a shift to live upon any thing they can meet withall. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 318 This was the first public opportunity he had met with. 1782 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 June, In the penury of fuel..I have yet met with none so frugal as to sit without fire. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 94 We cannot read a history of foreign art without meeting with the name of Charles. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* iv. 84, I have occasionally met with instances 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 592 Though abscess beneath the tentorium usually occurs in the substance of the hemisphere it may be met with in other situations

†**b.** To come into the presence of; = sense 2. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20145 In þe temple wit her he met, Anurd hir and tar hir grette. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3778, & euene to þe pauyllouns þay gunne go, & meteþ with þ' Amyrel. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 89 Whan Jason was come to this temple medea cam and mette with him 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 b, His grace preuenteth vs, before we mete with it. 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph.* 27 Socrates mette full butte with Xenophon, in a narrowe backe lane, where he could not sterte from hym. 1686 tr. *Agatias or Civ Wars Lacedemonians* 59 As he returned, he was met with by an Achaian. 1816 CHALMERS in *Life* (1850) II. 78 We fell in with Mr. Cook, who came out to meet with me

†**c.** To encounter (an enemy); = sense 3. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3205 Vter wende toward seint dauid to mete wiþ is fon *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard T* 365 Is it swich peril with him for to meete? I shal hym seke by wey and eek by strete. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV 259 Thus Wallace sone can with the capteyn meite. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen IV*, IV iv 13 At Shrewsbury The King, with mightie and quick-raysed Power, Meetes with Lord Harry 1664 BUTLER *Hud* II. iii 993 How in fight you met, At Kingston, with a May-pole idol.

†**d.** To come into or be in physical contact with. Of a garment: To reach exactly to (a certain point).

a 1300 *Cursor M* 9915 O thre colurs þe grund neist þar es ful tru, Metand wit þat rochen stan. 13 *E. E. Allit P.* B 371 When þe water of þe welkyn with þe worlde mette *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 4460 Ful litle wanted the soket That with the throte it had y met. 1480 *Robt Devyll* 328 in Hazl *E P P.* I 232 With hys shyelde Robert mette playne. 1574 tr *Marlorat's Apocalips* 22 A long garment [which] meteth iust with the feete 1604 R CAWDREY *Table Alph* (1613) A iv, One lands end meets with another. 1745 P THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy* 145 In its Fall, meeting with the Fore-yard broke it in the Slings

†**e.** To have carnal knowledge of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1197 Adam suld wit his wijf yete mete For ur lord had aghteld yete A child to rais of his oxspring

†**f.** To agree or accord with. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 24 Wherein I know not, whether by lucke or wisedome, wee Englishmen haue mette with the Greekes, in calling him a maker. 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* IX ii § 15 Lords of right noble extraction (whose titles met with their estates in the Northern Parts)

g. To experience, undergo (a particular kind of fortune or treatment); = sense 5.

c 1435 *Torr Portugal* 2109 God that died vppon the Rode, Yff grace that she mete with good! 1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, III iv. 49 He that hath suffer'd this disorder'd Spring, Hath now himselfe met with the Fall of Leafe 1596 — *Tam Shr* IV iii 6 Elsewhere they meet with charitie. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 3 At Warrington Bridge [he] met with the first opposition made by the Rebels. *a* 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 100 These Manufactured Goods from India, met with such a kind reception, that [etc.] 1693 CREECH *Dryden's Juvenal* xiii. (1697) 326 A little Sum you Mourn, while Most have met With twice the Loss, and by as Vile a Cheat 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 122 P 9 In our Return home we met with a very odd Accident 1718 *Freethinker* No 75 137 It has always met with the Approbation of the Wisest Men. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng* II. 176 Sir William Gascoigne met with praises instead of reproaches 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxvi, I have never met with ill usage, except once amongst the Papists 1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* xix, Mariners who had met with their death on this rocky coast 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II 311 This system of semi-official marauding met with the approval of the Czar.

†**h.** To oppose, grapple with (an error, objection, malpractice), take precautions against (a danger); to provide for (an emergency). Also, to cope with (a person). *Obs*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV Wks. 285/1 And all this good fruite woulde a fewe mischieuous persons .. vndoutedlye bring into thys realme, if the prince and prelates did not in the beginnyng mete with their malice. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm* xi. 172 Paul, in this treatie of a magistrate, meeteth with both these errors. 1600 in *Liturg Serv. Q Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 694 Meet with the purposes and practices of all ambitious Absalons 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw* (1878) 8 A prudent man meeteth with euerie mischiefe, and is not ouertaken, with *non putaui*, had I wist. 1668 *Rolle's Abridgment* Publ Pref, The body of Laws consists of infinite particulars, and must meet with various Emergencies 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1698) III 524 To meet with their doubts, and to answer their Objections. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. iv, Let it suffice, at present, that you have been met with.

†**i.** To be even with; to requite or 'pay out'.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* x, I'll meet with you anon for interrupting me so 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 307 God.. though he meet with some in this life, yet he lets thousands escape 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 189 For which sins God may meet with you also

j. *Sc.* To pay (a creditor).

1854 H MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 288 They had been unable, term after term, to meet with the laird, and were now three years in arrears.

Meet(e, obs. forms of MET, METE.

Meetel(e)s, var. forms of METELS *Obs.*, dream.

Meeten (mī·t'n), *v.* [f. MEET *a.* + -EN 5.] *trans.* To make meet or fit (*for*).

1897 C. WINTER in W. Jay *Life* (1843) 173 That you .may be richly accommodated with grace till you are meetened for glory. 1879 A. REED *Alice Bridge* 278 These trials will meeten us for whatever the future unfolds

Meeter (mī·tər). [f. MEET *v.* + -ER1.] One who attends or takes part in a meeting; †*spec.* in Quaker phraseology, a member of a particular 'meeting' or congregation.

1646 *Mass. Col Rec* (1853) II. 185 Ye maior pt of those first meeters. 1682 W. ROGERS *7th Pt. Chr., Quaker* 82 G. W. a Member of the Second days Meeting, smooth'd up the Barbadoes Meeters with this Expression. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog* (1765) 251 The whole Fines of such and so many of the Meeters as they should account poor. 1887 E F. BYRNE *Heir without Heritage* II. xi. 219 These early torchlight-meeters.

Meeter, obs form of METER, METRE.

Meeterly, *a.* and *adv north. dial.* Also [? 4–5 **materly**], 9 **meeterly.** [app. related to MEET *a.*, but the formation is obscure: possibly influenced by *wittesly* or some similar word. The *materly* of the first quotation is difficult to connect with the other forms: cf ON *mátalega, mátulega,* f *máte* measure, moderation.

A synon. *meetherly, meederly, meeverly* occurs in dialects (see E. D D), and may possibly be referable to METHE *sb.*]

a. *adj.* Moderate, middling, fairly good. **b.** *adv.* 'Tolerably, moderately, fairly; handsomely, modestly, agreeably' (E D.D).

[*c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 2306 Þus bi ensaumpil sal scho take Materly al thinges to make (= L *sic omnia temperet*, etc)] 1674 RAY *N. C Words, Meeterly, Meetherly, Meederly*, handsomely, modestly, As bow meeterly, from meet, fit *c* 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc Dial* Wks (1862) 54 *M.* Is Seroh o Rutchots so honsome? *T* Eigh, hoos meeterly. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* II 99 I'm metterly.. for an 'owd body

Meeth: see MEAD1 (the drink), METHE (measure).

†**Meet-help.** *Obs.* [orig. two words like *help meet* in Gen. II. 18, 20: subseq. combined as in *sweet heart, good wife*, etc] A fitting helper; = HELPMFET

[1641 J SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 18 The end of her Creation, which was, to be a meet help for him *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) *Life* 15 Enjoying the comfortable Society of that meet Help for the space of fourty nine years] 1696 WHISTON *Th Earth* II. (1722) 96 Among all these Creatures there was not a Meet help, or suitable Companion for him

So **Meet-helper;** also **Meet-helping,** the condition of being a helpmeet.

1636 W. STRODE *Floating Isl* IV iii, Recreation much consisteth in The yoak of a meet helper 1869 BUSHNELL *Wom. Suffrage* IV 74 Woman is created to be the meet-helper of man. *Ibid* I. 18 The husbanding and meet helping of the marriage bond itself

Meeting (mī·tiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. MEET *v* + -ING1 OE had *gemēting*, glossing L. *conventio, conventus, concilium, synagoga.*]

1. The action of coming together from opposite or different directions into one place or into the presence of each other, of assembling for the transaction of business, etc. Now somewhat *rare* exc. in gerundial use; formerly in phr *in meeting, at* (*next*, etc.) *meeting, till meeting.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5846 His broþer aaron he mett, þat drihtin self has meting set *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 181 Swiche meting nas neuer made Wib sorwe on ich aside *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xv. 166 There ben also sum Cristene men, that seyn, that summe Bestes han gode meetynge, that is to seye, for to meete with hem first at morwe *c* 1440 LOVELICH *Merlin* 4580 The kyng, that agens Merlyne went in metyng 1485 in Jupp *Acc Carpenters' Comp.* (1887) 35 Reseyvyd in the Barge at the metyng of the Kyng on the Water vij^{s} vij^{d}. 1559 BP SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. vii 14 At Peter's firste metinge with our Savyour Christe. 1639 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 95 Muche more of this kynd that past betwixt one of ther number and me this day..at meating 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 2 Apr , I desire you will lock up all my drawers, and keep the keys till meeting 1844 LD BROUGHAM *Brit Const.* ix. (1862) 119 The people's right of Meeting in large bodies 1903 *Edin Rev.* Apr 314 These old makers. do not dwell on meetings in heaven

b. *To give* (a person) (*the* or *a*) *meeting* [after F. *donner rendez-vous*]: to appoint a time and place for meeting with him ? *Obs.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 25 A friend . whom they were to procure to come disguised, and give them the meeting 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 161 At length, with much intreaty, he gave her a meeting. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 35 Promising that he would not only give him meeting, but take pay under him 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 30 Sept., That he would come to Bath in the winter, where I promised to give him the meeting. 1833 MACAULAY *Ess , War Succession* (ed Montague) I. 509 The King resolved to give her the meeting in Catalonia. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xii, You ask me to give you a meeting.

†**2.** An encounter in arms; a fight, battle. *Obs.*

13.. *K Alis* 2696 Com, and geve us on justyng, And thow schalt have hard metyng *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1011 At þat metyng. Taken was sire Antygon. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* II. 148 Vncertane victorie at bathe the meitings

b. Used euphemistically for: A duel. (After F. *rencontre*; cf. RENCOUNTER *sb.* 1 b.)

1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg* 31 A meeting took place..between Mr. O. Joynt and Mr. P. M'Kim . when, on the first fire, the latter was struck in the forehead. 1838 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* II. 6, I had..no notion that a meeting could be avoided.

8. A gathering or assembly of a number of people for purposes of intercourse, entertainment, discussion, legislation, and the like. Now chiefly restricted to gatherings of a public character, and assemblies of some organized society; formerly used to include private gatherings or parties, as in *card-meeting*.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II. 766 They assembled by and by together, to common of thys matter at London. At which meeting, the Archebishop of Yorke..secretly sent for the great Seale agayne. 1611 Bible *Isa.* i 13 The calling of assemblies I cannot away with; it is iniquitie, euen the solemne meeting 1693 *Humours Town* 59 To Ogle the Nymphs in the Boxes or Musick-Meetings 1712 Swift *Prop. Correct Eng. Tongue* 29 Since they [*sc* ladies] have been left out of all Meetings, except Parties at Play. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II 95 He was no longer summoned to any meeting of the board 1886 Stevenson *Dr Jekyll* 1 At friendly meetings, and when the wine was to his taste

b. An assembly of people for purposes of worship: in England from the 17th c. applied almost exclusively to gatherings of nonconformists, and now *rare* exc. with reference to Quakers. (Sometimes used, after prep., without article, esp. in *to go to meeting*.) Hence, a nonconformist congregation; also, †a nonconformist place of worship, a dissenting chapel or meeting-house (*obs*).

1593 [see Conventicle 4 b] 1677 W Hubbard *Narrative* II. 51 September the twenty fourth, being Lords day, as he was going home from the Meeting 1679 *Establ. Test* 23 A. Jesuit takes a Lodging at a Quakers, goes to the Silent meeting with his Landlord. 1688 Penton *Guard. Instruct.* (1897) 33, I went to a notorious Meeting, upon the fame of an extraordinary gifted Preacher. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 375 The pharisees cry was, The temple ' the temple ', and the modern hypocrites is, The church ! and The meeting ' 1750 *Nova Scotia Archives* (1869) 618 A Meeting for Dissenters, a Court House and Prison. 1774 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett* (1876) 10 We went to meeting at Wells 1781 Hutton *Hist B'ham.* 117 Another was erected in the reign of King William, now denominated The Old Meeting 1815 W. F[ield] *Warw. & Leamington* 140 Wesleian Methodist Meeting This is situated in Gerard Lane, small in extent, and humble in appearance 1834 *Tracts for Times* No 29 3 There is something so fine in the prayers without book, as they are offered at meeting. *Ibid* 5 [The Church] had been in the country many, many years, whereas all the meetings about are (so to say) of yesterday. 1855 Ogilvie, Suppl., *Meeting* In England, a conventicle; an assembly of Dissenters.—In the United States, an assembly for public worship generally 1889 Mary Howitt *Autobiog* I. 4, I use here the phraseology of Friends, 'meeting' in this sense being equivalent to church or religious body.

c. = *race-meeting* (Race *sb.*[1] 11).

1764 *App to Chron* in *Ann Reg* 128/1 Westminster Races Spring Meeting 1859 *Ann. Reg* 73 Magnificent weather and excellent sport made the great people's meeting [the Derby] pass off with great *éclat*.

4 Of inanimate objects. Joining, junction; confluence (of rivers).

1530 Palsgr. 527/1, I drawe nere, as a shyppe dothe lande, or any other thynges whan they come to the metyng 1606 G W[oodcocke] *Hist Iustine* IV 21 The meetings of the waters *c* 1639 Suckling *Brennoralt* III (1648) 32 Her face is like the milky way i' th' sky, A meeting of gentle lights without name. 1807 Moore *Irish Melodies*, (*title*) The Meeting of the Waters

b. A joint in carpentry or masonry

1656 H Phillips *Purch Patt.* (1676) B viij b, In the square meeting of the Table 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 7 Which will hinder the Rain..to peirce through the meeting of the Brickwork and Stone *c* 1860 H Stuart *Seaman's Catech* 70 What are the 'end boards'? They are boards which cover and form the ends of the meetings

c. *Mining.* The passing of ascending and descending cars, hence, the place at which they pass.

1830 I' Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 26 We'd pass'd the meetin's aw've ne doubt 1860 *Eng & For Min Gloss*, *Newc Terms, Meetings*, the middle of a pit or inclined plane 1875 R F Martin tr. *Haswes' Winding Mach.* 36 If these moments be equal at meetings and at the landing of the cage

†5. ? An average value. *Obs.*

1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist* 14 The Method of buying a quantity of Timber is to add the Contents together of the several Pieces; the Quotient thereof is call'd the Meeting of that Timber, and accordingly thereto the Value of the whole Quantity is sold.

6. = Meeting-place. *poet.*

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III II. 174 On Thursday, wee our selues will march Our meeting is Bridgenorth. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* III. 1, The Domdaniel caverns.. Their impious meeting.

7. *attrib*, as *meeting acquaintance, -point, -room, -stead* (arch.); **meeting-folks**, dissenters. Also Meeting-house, -place.

1792 Mme D'Arblay *Diary* V. VII. 299 Mrs. Kennedy, with whom I renewed a *meeting acquaintance, but evaded a visiting one. 1835 *Gentl Mag.* Nov 491 My father drank to Church and King, And the *Meeting-folks love no such thing. 1818 Busby *Gram. Mus.* 152 Those notes of the passage immediately under the *meeting points of the sign [for diminuendo crescendo]. 1872 Liddon *Elem. Relig.* ii. 75 Miracle is the meetmg-point between intellect and the moral sense. 1762 Fitzgerald in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 154, I have placed the instruments for the inspection of the gentlemen of the Royal Society, in their *meeting room. 1887 W. Morris *Odyss.* II 147 Zeus sent him two ernes to fly Adown. that *Meeting-stead to find.

Mee·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. Meet *v.* + -ing 2.]

1. That meets.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 820 The wilde waues..Whose ridges with the meeting cloudes contend. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 7 As knots by the conflux of meeting sap, Infect the sound Pine. 1720 Gay *Fan* II. 156 Where meeting beeches weave a grateful shade *a* 1881 Rossetti *House of Life* xii, Still glades; and meeting faces scarcely fann'd.

b. In *joinery.* Often hyphened with the sb.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 590 The staff stile, which imitates the meeting stiles. *Ibid.* 625 The common rafters..must be so arranged that a rafter shall lie under every one of the meeting joints. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 538 The three equal wheels are set in the sheers—the first of the three being upon the carriage axle, which is in halves as before, and the meeting-ends supported on the sheers 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Meeting-post* . that stile of a canal lock gate which meets the corresponding stile of the other gate at the mid-width of the bay.

†2. Coming forward in response or welcome; responsive. *Obs*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par.* I *Tim.* i 15 The thing that they renounce, is withal studious endeuoure to be embraced (as they saye) with meting armes [*L. obnixi, vt aiunt, ulnis amplectendum*] 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 138 Married to immortal verse Such as the meeting soul may pierce 1639 Saltmarshe *Pract Policy* 122 Bee not too meeting, and seeme not too hasty in accepting graces and favours 1664 South *Serm.* (1823) I xiv 385 He offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility, and all the meeting readiness of appetite and desire

Meetinger (mī·tiŋəɹ). [f. Meeting *vbl. sb.* + -er 1.] One who 'goes to meeting'; a dissenter.

1810 S. Green *Reformist* I. 185, I plainly see, Sir, you are a methodist, or a meetinger, I believe you call it 1890 Jessopp *Trials Country Parson* 68 The Meetinger keeps himself posted up with the last clerical escapade.

Mee·ting-house.

†1. A (private) house used for a meeting *Obs*

1658 Wood *Life* 14 July (O. H. S.) I. 256 They had entertain'd him with most excellent musick at the meeting house of William Ellis

2. A place of worship, in the general sense, now only *U.S.* In England from the 17th c. always a nonconformist or dissenting place of worship, a conventicle: now only (exc. with reference to the Quakers) in jocular or disparaging use.

1636 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) I. 41 There to build a meeting howse and towne 1687 Evelyn *Diary* 10 Apr, There was a wonderful concourse of people at the Dissenters' Meeting-house in this parish. 1766 Wesley *Jrnl* 10 Apr, It [a deed] everywhere calls the house a Meeting-House, a name which I particularly object to 1809 Kendall *Trav* I xii. 132 Two meeting-houses, one belonging to quakers, and the other to baptists 1847 W. E Forster in Reid *Life* (1888) I. vii. 207 Last evening I deluded them into a Methody meeting house. 1896 Mrs H Ward *Sir G. Tressady* 140 The brick meeting-houses in which they [the villages] abounded

3 *attrib.*, as *meeting-house yard*; †**meeting-house man**, a nonconformist or dissenter.

1711 *Country-Man's Let to Curat* 22 There were not Meeting-House-Men in whose Favours the Councel thus Wrote, but some of 'em Parsons, some Vicars, some Curats, &c. 1808 *Beverley Lighting Act* 27 Any meeting-house, chapel, church yard, and meetinghouse yard.

Mee·ting-place.

A place in which a meeting occurs or is held; †a meeting-house.

1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 149 Nocht half ane Scottis myle fra the said metynge place 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd* (1590) B iij b, They will include it [the name of the Church] onely in their conenticles, and bounde it euen in Barnes, which many times they make their meeting place. 1659–60 Pepys *Diary* 7 Feb, I saw Monk's soldiers abuse Billing and all the Quakers that were at a meetmg-place there. *c* 1720 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 58 The Church is neate and pretty. here is also a good large Meeteing place 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 338 The organ thus lies at the meeting-place of the hypochondriac, right lumbar, and epigastric regions.

†Mee·tly, *a Obs* Forms: 4 metli, 4–6 meteli, 4–7 metely, 6 metly, meetelie, -ly, 6–7 meetly [f. Meet *a.* + -ly 1. (But the early form *metli* may represent OE *gemetlic*, f. *gemet* measure, moderation.)]

1. Moderate; of moderate size or quantity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18847 Metli har was on his chin ?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 822 With metely mouth and eyen greye. *c* 1500 Medwall *Nature* (Brandl) 1. 317 Leue thyn hawt conceytis and take a metely way 1505 in *Mem Hen VII* (Rolls) 232 The fingers of the said queen be right fair and small, and of a meetly length and breadth before, according unto her personage very fair handed 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xvi. 18 Wherof they were well served for their horses, and at a metly price. 1600 Holland *Livy* x xii. 359 After he had left at Falern all his bag and baggage with a meetly garrison [L. *cum modico præsidio*] 1620 Venner *Via Recta* IV. 73 Mullet is of pleasant taste, and of meetly nourishmentt.

2. Fitting, proper, suitable, meet.

1426 Audelay *Poems* 4 Fore love together thus cum thai schal be, Fore this makus metely maryage. 1492 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 455/1 Here is the place most metely for you, and where ye shall lak nothing 1579–80 North *Plutarch, Lysander* (1595) 492 It was better, and meetelier for the Spartans they should choose them for their kinges, whom they found the meetest men of all their magistrates 1633 Gerard *Part. Descr. Somerset* (1900) 182 The most refined and metely English now spoken.

Meetly (mī·tli), *adv.* Forms: 5 metly, 5–6 mete-, 6 meate-, meete-, 6– meetly. [f. Meet *a.* + -ly 2. (But perh. partly repr. OE. *gemetlice*, f. *gemet*: see prec.)]

1. Moderately, fairly, tolerably. (Common in the 16th c.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3069 Full metely made of a meane lenght. 1476 *Paston Lett.* III 157 He is well spokyn in Inglyshe, metly well in Frensbe, and verry perfite in Flemyshe. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl* 1 Defin, Nowe haue you heard as touchyng circles meetely sufficient instruction. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell* 402 Tall of stature, and faire of complexion, their haire meetly yellow. 1657 Howell *Londinop* 339 A fine and meetly large Church

2. Fitly, suitably; as is meet

1502 Hen VII in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. 1. I 55 The King both with men and money metely and conveniently wol yeve assistence. 1656 Sanderson *Serm* (1689) 323 Then are we meetly prepared for his service 1813 Scott *Trierm.* I xx, The monarch meetly thanks express'd 1887 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* III 138 And with this ancient elephant there were meetly associated in Britain many other mammals of corresponding magnitude 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 72 How I may, fix where change should meetly fall.

Meetness (mī·tnes). [f. Meet *a.* + -ness.] The condition of being meet, fitness, suitableness.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III xi 347 Certis this fadir were not to be blamed, if he wolde ordeyne that these schoon be notabli widdir than the meetenes of hem wolde aske, as for the firste dai in which thei schulden be woine 1586 W Webbe *Eng Poetrie* (Arb) 46 Ye meetnesse of our speeche to receiue the best forme of Poetry. *c* 1000 Shaks *Sonn* cxviii, And, sicke of wel fare found a kind of meetnesse To be diseas'd ere that there was true needing. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* xiv. 409 Holiness is a meetness for heaven 1867 H Macmillan *Bible Teach.* x. (1870) 202 They have no title to heaven and no meetness for it.

Meetre, obs. form of Metre.

Meeve, mefe, Meffynge, see Move, Moving.

Meg [1] (meg) [var. of Mag *sb.*[2]] A pet form of the female name *Margaret*, used *dial.* to indicate a hoyden, coarse woman, etc.; also in the proverbial phrases *Meg's delight* or *diversions*, 'the deuce and all', 'the very mischief' (see E. D. D. and cf. Mag *sb.*[2] 1). *Long Meg, Meg of Westminster*, the appellation of a virago whose exploits were famous in the 16th c.; hence proverbially in allusive uses.

c 1538 Lyndesay *Supplic. Syde Taillis* 67 Ane mureland Meg, that mylkis the 3owis 1572 *Satir Poems Reform.* xxxii 37 And we, agane, wald by ane Fiaer of Fegges, . and sell to landwart Megges. 1582 (*title*) The life and pranks of Long Meg of Westminster 1593 Nashe *Strange News* Wks (Grosart) II 223 Thou art a puissant Epitapher Yea? thy Muses foot of the twelues; old long Meg of Westminster? Then, I trowe thou wilt stride ouer Greenes grsaue and not stumble 1602 Dekker *Satiro-mastix* F ij b, Tis thou makst me so, my Long Meg a Westminster, thou breedst a scab, thou —— 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* K j b, Was it your Megge of Westminsters courage that rescued mee? *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Long meg*, a very tall Woman 1785 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, Then fare ye weel Meg-Dorts 1813 W Beattie *Yule Feast* (1871) 11 Twa bunching megs 1834, 1849 [see Mag *sb.*[2] 2] 1874 S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* I 202 Well, it were Meg's delight, sir, and in the middle on it all.. he roars out [etc.]

b The great 15th c. gun in Edinburgh Castle was called *Mons Meg* (? from having been cast at Mons in Flanders), *Muckle, Great Meg* Also Roaring Meg

1650 in Scott *Prov Antiq Scot* (1826) p xxi *note*, The great iron murderer called Muckle Megg 1650 *Art Rendition Edinb Castle* 4 Three Iron Guns, besides the Great Mag 1753 Maitland *Hist. Edinb.* 164 A huge Piece of Ordnance, resembling an old-fashioned Mortar, denominated Mounts-Megg.

Meg [2] (meg). *slang* and *dial.* [Of obscure origin. Cf. Mag *sb.*[3] and Make *sb.*[3]]

†1 A guinea. *Obs.*

1688 Shadwell *Sqr Alsatia* I i, *Sham* No, no; Meggs are Guineas, Smelts are half guineas 1691 *Islington Wells* 12 To see a Town not far from Dover, Butter'd with Megs and Smelts all over *c* 1742 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II 527 Tickets to be had, for three Megs a Carcass

2. A half-penny: = Mag *sb.*[3], Make *sb.*[3]

1781 [see Mag *sb.*[3]] 1872 in Hartley *Yorks. Ditties* (ed. 2) 90 He wodn't pay a meg.

Mega- (me·gă), before a vowel **meg-**, repr. Gr. μεγα-, comb. form of *μέγας* great, used esp. in many scientific terms (often having correlatives f. Micro-, and sometimes also synonyms f. Macro-), as **Megabacteria** *pl* [Bacterium], **Megaco·ni** *pl* [Gr κόκκος a berry], names of two stages in the development of Billroth's *Coccobacteria septica* **Megafru·stule** [Frustule] *Biol*, a frustule of comparatively large size. **Megagame·te** [Gamete], one of the larger motile sexual (female) cells of algæ. **Megallantoid** *a.* [Allantoid], having a large allantois; *sb.*, an animal so characterized. **Meganu·cleus** [Nucleus], the nucleus proper as distinguished from the micronucleus or paranucleus. **Me·gasporange, -spora·ngium** (pl. -ia) *Bot.* [Sporangium], a sporangium containing megaspores. **Me·gaspore** *Bot.* [Spore], a spore of comparatively large size in marsilaceous cryptogams. **Megaspo·rophyll** *Bot.* [Sporophyll], (*a*) a carpel; (*b*) a sporophyll which bears megaspores (Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900). **Megaso·sporange** *Bot.* [Zoosporangium], the special sporangium in *Hy-*

drodictyon which contains a swarm of megazoospores. **Megazo·ospore** *Bot.* [ZOOSPORE], a zoospore of relatively large size. Also MEGABASITE, MEGACEPHALIC, etc. Cf. MEGALO-.

1883 MACALISTER tr. *Ziegler's Path. Anat.* I. § 185 265 According to size we may distinguish them as micrococci, mesococci, and *megacocci, and microbacteria, mesobacteria, and *megabacteria. 1895 *Naturalist* 260 Drawings made with the camera lucida. of the conjugating process showing the *megafrustules. 1891 HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484 The smaller (micro-)gamete is male, the larger *(mega-)gamete, female. 1897 PARKER & HASWELL *Text-bk Zool.* I. 71 Union always taking place between a large cell or megagamete and a small cell or microgamete. 1877 W. TURNER *Hum Anat* II. 869 So large and persistent is the sac of the allantois in the ordinary Ruminantia [etc], that M H. Milne-Edwards has grouped them together as *Megallantoids. 1897 PARKER & HASWELL *Text-bk. Zool.* I. 84 The *meganucleus in *Paramæcium* is ovoid. 1903 S J HICKSON in E. R. Lankester *Zool* I *Protozoa* 372 The Meganucleus (= Macronucleus) 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot* 11 It [*i e.* a spore-case] is a *megasporange or a microsporange, according as it contains megaspores or microspores. 1886 *Athenæum* 10 Apr. 491/2 Mr. Bennett has made use of the term *Megasporangia in describing the heterosporous vascular cryptogams. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 734 Three or four roundish fleshy bodies (*megaspores). 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog Bot.* 11 Two different kinds of spore,. megaspores and . microspores. 1902 *Encycl. Brit* XXV. 432/2 The microsporophylls (stamens) and the *megasporophylls (carpels). 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog Bot.* 297 Fig. 260.. C. *megazoosporange..D. *megazoospores.

b. Prefixed to names of units of measurement, force, resistance, etc., *meg(a-* is used to denote 'a million times'; e. g. *megadyne, meg(a) erg* (cf. *megalerg* s.v. MEGALO-), *megafarad, meg(a)joule, megametre, megapone, megavolt, megaweber, megohm.*

1868 L. CLARK *Electr. Meas.* 43 One million ohms = 1 megohm. *Ibid*, Megavolt. *Ibid.* 44 Megafarad. 1871 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* II. 29 The author [Everett] proposed.. that the names *kilodyne, megadyne, kilopone, megapone* be employed to denote a thousand and a million dynes and pones. 1891 L. CLARK *Dict Metric. Meas*, *Meg-erg*, or *Megalerg* = one million ergs. . *Meg-joule* = one million joules. 1892 B. SMITH & HUDSON *Arith.* 147 A million joules make a megajoule. 1902 *Encycl Brit.* XXVIII. 4/2 Convenient multiples and subdivisions of the ohm are the microhm and the megohm. *Ibid.* XXXIII. 812/1 Megametre (astronomy)..1,000,000 metres.

Megabasite (megăbē·səit). *Min.* [a. G *megabasit* (Breithaupt 1852), f Gr. μέγα-ς great + βάσι-ς base: see -ITE.] A synonym of HÜBNERITE.

The name is meant to express the fact that the mineral contains more basic matter than wolframite

1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) 604.

Megacephalic (megăsĭfæ·lik), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. μέγα-ς great + κεφαλή head: cf. CEPHALIC.] Large-headed; *spec.* (see quot. 1882).

1879 FLOWER *Catal Mus Coll Surg* I 10 Crania of unusually large size (Megacephalic). 1882 *Quain's Anat.* (ed 9) I. 80 Those [skulls] exceeding 1450 cubic centimeters in capacity are megacephalic

So **Megace·phalous** *a*, large-headed.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 in *Syd Soc. Lex*

‖ **Megaceros** (megæ·sĕrŏs). *Palæont.* [mod. L., f. Gr. μέγα-ς great + κέρας horn, after ῥινόκερως RHINOCEROS.] The extinct Irish elk.

1865 PHILLIPS *Addr Brit. Assoc* 32 Can our domestic cattle ..be traced back to. contemporaries of the urus, megaceros, and hyæna?

Megacerotine (megăse·rŏtəin), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *megacerōt-*, MEGACEROS + -INE.] Of or pertaining to the megaceros.

1884 FLOWER *Catal. Mus Coll. Surg.* II. 307 Megacerotine Group.

Megacerous (megæ·sĕrəs), *a.* [Formed as MEGACEROS + -OUS] 'Having very large horns, as the extinct Irish elk' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Megacerus*..megacerous.

Megacheilous (megăkəi·ləs), *a. Ent.* [f. Gr. μέγα-ς great + χεῖλ-ος lip + -OUS.] Having a large labrum. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Megacheiropteran (megăkəirǫ·ptĕrăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Megacheiroptera* (see MEGA- and CHEIROPTERA) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to the group *Megacheiroptera* or fruit-eating bats. So **Megacheiro·pterous** *a.* with the same sense. **b.** *sb.* A bat of this group.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Megacosm (me·găkǫz'm). [f. Gr. μέγα-ς great + κόσμος world, COSMOS.] = MACROCOSM.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* Ded., If .this Megacosme, this great world, is no more then a Stage. 1624 [T. SCOTT] *Vox Dei* 48 As thus it is, in the microcosme of priuate estates, so it is, in the megacosme of publique wealths also. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* No. 137 2/1 Supposing the Microcosm to be as well the Subject of your Contemplations as the Megacosm. 1851 G. S FABER *Many Mansions* 157 As Light was let in upon the darkened Megacosm: so [etc.].

Megaderm (me·gădɜːm). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Megaderma*, f. Gr. μέγα-ς great + δέρμ-α skin.] A horse-shoe bat of the genus *Megaderma*.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 72 The Megaderms.

Megadont (me·gădǫnt). *Ethnology.* [Badly f. Gr. μέγα-ς great + ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς tooth.] Having teeth of large size, esp as measured by a recognized dental index. (Cf. MACRODONT.)

1884 FLOWER in *Jrnl Anthrop. Inst.* XIV. 185 The first three species are therefore strongly megadont. *Ibid.*, The Megadont section, being composed exclusively of the black races. *Ibid.* 186 Megadont Races. Melanesians [etc.].

Megagnathous (megæ·gnăþəs), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. μέγα-ς great + γνάθ-ος jaw + -OUS.] Having a large jaw (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); = MACROGNATHOUS.

‖ **Megalacria** (megălæ·kriă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μεγαλο- great + ἄκρα, ἄκρον extremity: see -IA.] A morbid condition in which the hands and feet and the face, esp. the bones of the face, are abnormally enlarged.

1891 CUNNINGHAM in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* XXIX. 611 Dr Haughton and Dr. Ingram have furnished me with the much more correct term of 'megalacria'.

Megalæsthete (megălī·sþīt). *Biol.* [f. Gr. μεγαλο- great + αἰσθητής 'one who perceives' (here used for 'organ of sense').] A supposed tactile organ occupying the megalopore of chitons.

1884 MOSELEY in *Rep Brit. Assoc.* (1885) 781 A series of elongate cylindrical organs of touch ('megalæsthetes'). 1885 — in *Q. Jrnl Micr. Sci.* XXV. 43 To which I shall apply the name megalæsthetes, believing that they are peculiar organs of touch and are at all events peculiar to Chitonidæ.

Megaleme (me·gălīm). *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Megalæma* (G. R. Gray 1842 *Megalaima*), f. Gr. μέγα-ς great + λαιμός throat.] A bird of the genus *Megalæma* of scansorial barbets.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Megalith (me·găliþ). *Antiq.* [Back-formation from MEGALITHIC.] A stone of great size used in construction, or for the purpose of a monument.

1853 LUKIS in *Archæologia* XXXV. 233 Celtic Megaliths. 1872 J. FERGUSSON *Rude Stone Monum* 181 *note*, Hundreds of our countrymen rush annually to the French megaliths. 1894 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 555 A circle comprising..thirty freestone megaliths.

Megalithic (megăli·þik), *a. Antiq.* [f. Gr. μέγα-ς great + λίθος stone + -IC.] Consisting or constructed of great stones. Hence, of a period, a people, etc.: Characterized by the erection of megalithic monuments.

1839 A. HERBERT (*title*) Cyclops Christianus, or an Argument to disprove the supposed Antiquity of Stonehenge and other Megalithic Erections. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 53 This appears to have been the finest megalithic ruin in Europe. 1867 SIR J. Y. SIMPSON *Archaic Sculpt* 144 A race of Megalithic Builders—if we may so call them. 1875 D. WILSON in *Encycl Brit.* II. 338/1 The rudiments of architectural skill pertaining to the Megalithic Age

Megalo- (me·gălo), before a vowel **megal-**, a. Gr. μεγαλο-, combining form of μέγας great (cf. the equivalent MEGA-), used in many scientific terms **Megalencepha·lic** *a.* [ENCEPHALIC], pertaining to or affected with hypertrophy of the encephalon or cerebrum. **Me·galerg** *Physics* = *megerg* [see MEGA- b]. **Me·galoblast** *Path.* [-BLAST], one of the nucleated red blood-disks found in the blood of anæmic persons (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Megalobla·stic** *a.*, containing megaloblasts. ‖ **Megaloca·rdia** *Path.* [Gr. καρδία heart], the condition of having an abnormally large heart (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1855). **Megaloca·rpous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], having large fruit (Mayne). **Megalocepha·lic** *a.* = MEGACEPHALIC; so **Megaloce·phalous** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Megaloce·phaly**, the condition of being megacephalic; also *Path.*, an enlargement of the head occurring in *Leontiasis ossea* (Osler *Princ. & Pract. Med.*, ed. 4, 1901, p. 1145). **Megalochi·rous** *a.* [Gr. χείρ hand], having large hands or large tentacles (Mayne). **Me·galocyte** *Path.* [Gr. κύτος a hollow], one of the large red blood-corpuscles seen in anæmia (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Megalodo·ntous** *a. Anat.* [Gr. ὀδούς tooth], large-toothed (*ibid.*). ‖ **Megaloga·stria** *Path.* [Gr. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ stomach + -IA], the condition of possessing great stomach capacity. **Megalogoni·dium** *Bot.*, a gonidium larger than others produced by the same species (*Cent. Dict.*); = *macrogonidium*. **Me·galopore**, one of the larger pores in the dorsal shell of certain chitons. **Megalo·podous** *a.* [Gr. πούς foot], having a long foot (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Me·galosphere** [SPHERE], the initial chamber of a megalospheric foraminifer; hence **Megalosphe·ric** *a.*, applied to certain foraminifera having a large initial chamber and a single large nucleus.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Megalanthus*..*megalanthous. 1900 FLETCHER in *Lancet* 2 June 1589/1 *Megalencephalic would be a more suitable name [*sc.* for cerebral hypertrophy]. 1873 *Brit Assoc. Rep.* 225 The mechanical equivalent of one gramme-degree (Centigrade) of heat is 41 6 *megalergs, or 41,600,000 ergs. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 43 Microcytes, *megaloblasts and nucleated red corpuscles are also not of rare occurrence 1900 ELDER in *Lancet* 28 Apr. 1199/2 The majority of the cells being of the *megaloblastic type. 1904 *Brit Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 584 A stage when almost all the red cells are nucleated, and most of them megaloblastic. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Megalocephalic, having an unusually large head. 1876 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* I. v. 176 Megalocephalic, skull of very large capacity. *Ibid.* 543 *Index*, *Megalocephaly. 1889 D. J. HAMILTON *Text bk. Pathol.* I. 462 Giant blood corpuscles or *megalocytes running up to 14 μ in diameter. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 485 A stomach otherwise normal, may yet be of extraordinary capacity—a condition which has received such names as megastria and *megalogastria. 1884 MOSELEY in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1885) 781 A series of pores ('*megalopores') by which this surface is covered. 1894 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXXVI. 406 The parent shell is *megalospheric, the *megalosphere being pear-shaped.

Megalograph (me·gălǫgraf). [f. MEGALO- + -GRAPH. In Fr. *mégalographe.*] (See quot. 1876.)

[1876 *Sci. Amer.* XXXV. 345/2 In this exhibit is an admirably designed camera lucida, or, as it is here called, *megalographe.*. It differs from the ordinary camera lucida, inasmuch as it admits of drawing directly from the objects under the microscope 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Megalographe.*] 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Megalograph.*

† **Megalo·graphy.** *Obs.* [f. MEGALO- + -GRAPHY] 'A drawing of pictures at large' (Bailey 1731).

Megalomania (megălomē·niă). *Nosology.* [f. MEGALO- + MANIA.] The insanity of self-exaltation; the passion for 'big things'. Often *transf.*

1890 in *Syd Soc. Lex.* 1892 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb 166 Here again megalomania—the desire to 'do the great'—had the upper hand. 1895 *Spectator* 2 Mar 291 The patient exhibits erotomania or megalomania, or a maudlin liability to emotion. 1897 MARQ. SALISBURY in *Daily Chron.* 17 Nov. 8/2 A common intellectual complaint..which I may name (as I see Mr. Gladstone has consecrated the word) megalomania—the passion for big things simply because they are big. 1904 A. GRIFFITHS *Fifty Years Public Service* xiv. 222 Megalomania was strangely prevalent among these criminal lunatics.

Hence **Megaloma·niac** *a.* and *sb.*; **Megalomani·acal** *a.*

1890 *Syd Soc. Lex* s.v *Megalomania*, Many megalomaniacs are illegitimate children 1892 *Contemp Rev.* Feb. 167 A sort of megalomaniacal aberration 1899 *Speaker* 29 July 105/1 He [Signor Crispi] was neither himself a megalomaniac nor the framer of the Triple Alliance.

Megalomartyr (megălomā·ɹtəɹ). *Eccl. Hist.* [a. late Gr. μεγαλόμαρτυρ: cf. MEGALO- and MARTYR] (See quot. 1756.)

1756 A BUTLER *Lives Saints* 7 Feb (1821) II 90 Among those holy martyrs whom the Greeks honour with the title of Megalomartyrs (*i.e* great martyrs) as St George, St Pantaleon, &c 1840 I TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* (1842) II 186 The 'Megalomartyrs' or Dii Selecti.

Megalonyx (megălǫ·niks). *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μεγαλο- great (see MEGALO-) + ὄνυξ claw.] A large fossil sloth-like edentate from the post-pliocene strata of North America

1797 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) IV. 195 The Megalonyx, as we [? *sc.* the American Philosophical Society] have named him 1813 BYRON in Moore *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1830) I 461 The Mammoth and Megalonyx 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV 73/1 The Megalonyxes were provided with a tail *attrib* 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI 459 The Megalonyx Beds

Megalopa (megălō·pă). *Zool.* [mod.L., fem. of *megalōpus, a. Gr. μεγαλωπός large-eyed, f. μεγαλο- MEGALO- + ὠπ-, ὤψ eye.] = MEGALOPS 1.

1815 W. E. LEACH *Malacostraca Podophth. Brit* Plate xvi, Megalopa *Leach* 1862 W. B. CARPENTER *Microsc.* § 408 (ed. 3) 659 In which stage the [crab-] larva is remarkable for the large size of its eyes, and hence received the name of *Megalopa* when it was supposed to be a distinct type 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 284 The Megalopa stage of the crab.

Megalophonic (megălǫfǫ·nik), *a.* [f Gr. μεγαλόφων-ος, f. μεγαλο- great + φωνή voice, sound: see -IC.] Having a loud strong voice.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex* 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Megalophonous (megălǫ·fŏnəs), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] **a.** Of imposing sound. (*Burlesque nonce-wd.*)

1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* Prol 36 *note*, The oldest scholiasts read 'A dodecagamic potter': this is at once more descriptive and more megalophonous

b. Having a great voice (Crabb 1823).

Megalopic (megălǫ·pik), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. μεγαλωπ-ός or mod.L. *megalōp-*: see MEGALOPS.] Resembling a megalops. In mod Dicts.

Megalopine (me gălopəin), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *megalōpin-us*, f. *megalōp-*, MEGALOPS.]

1. Of or pertaining to the megalops stage of decapod crustaceans (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

2. Pertaining to, or connected with, the subfamily *Megalopinæ* of fishes. As *sb.*, a fish of this sub-family. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

‖ **Megalops** (me·gălǫps). *Zool.* [mod.L. *megalōps*, altered form of MEGALOPA; cf. L. *Cyclōps*, Gr. Κύκλωψ.]

1. Originally, the name of a supposed genus of crustaceans (characterized by eyes of enormous size), now known to represent merely a particular stage in the development of crabs. Now retained as a descriptive term for a crab in this 'large-eyed' stage of development.

1835 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 312 In this form the young animals have received the name of *Megalops.*

1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 226 There is no mysis-stage, but the young one passes through a prawn-stage (the so-called megalops).

2. The typical genus of the sub-family *Megalopinæ* of the family Elopidæ of clupeoid fishes.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 321. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 661.

‖ **Megalopsia** (megălǫ·psiă). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. μεγαλο- great (see MEGALO-) + -οψία, in nouns of agency f. combs. of ὄπ- to see: cf. AUTOPSY.] A pathological condition of the eyes in which objects appear enlarged. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Megalopsychic, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. μεγαλόψυχ-ος 'great-souled' (f. μεγαλο- great + ψυχ-ή soul) + -IC.] Magnanimous.

1896 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 337/1 The megalopsychic monster whose immaculateness is so uninteresting that [etc.]

† **Megalopsychy.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. Gr. μεγαλοψυχία, noun of quality f. μεγαλόψυχος: see prec.] 'Magnanimity' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

‖ **Megalosaurus** (me găləsǫ̆·rŭs). *Palæont.* Pl. **-i.** [mod L., f. Gr. μεγαλο- great (see MEGALO-) + σαῦρος lizard.] An extinct genus of gigantic terrestrial carnivorous lizards, the remains of which have been found in the Oolite; an animal of this genus. Also anglicized **Me galosaur.**

1824 BUCKLAND in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* Ser. II. I 391, I have ventured, in concurrence with my friend and fellow-labourer, the Rev W. Conybeare, to assign to it the name of Megalosaurus. *Ibid.* 392 The megalosaurus itself was probably an amphibious animal. 1841 OWEN in *Brit Assoc. Rep* (1842) 104 The carnivorous Megalosaur. 1844 ANSTED *Geol., Introd.* etc. I 409 The Megalosaurus was a carnivorous reptile, closely allied to some existing lizards. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* I 87 He is physically as strong as a young megalosaur.

Hence **Megalosau·rian** (*a*) *adj.*, having the character of a megalosaurus; (*b*) *sb.*, a megalosaurus or similar animal. Similarly **Megalosau·roid** *a.* and *sb.*

1841 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc* (1842) 109 Their Megalosaurian character 1844 ANSTED *Geol., Introd.* etc. I 410 When first the Megalosaurian remains were described by Dr. Buckland 1890 *Century Dict.*, Megalosauroid *a.* and *n.*

† **Megaloscope.** *Obs.* Also *erron.* 8 **megalascope,** 9 **megalscope.** [f MEGALO- + -SCOPE] **1.** A hand lens for examining small but not microscopic objects.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I 227 This is an optical instrument that may be properly called a megalascope for the hand, because it is adapted for viewing all the larger sort of small objects. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 476 The Hand Megalscope

2. An endoscope with a magnifying apparatus. 1902 in WEBSTER Suppl

Megameter (megæ mĭ·təɹ). [a. F. *mégamètre*: see MEGA- and -METER] **a.** An instrument for measuring large objects. **b.** An instrument for taking astronomical measurements.

1767 *Ann. Reg.* (1772) 96 To make trial of some instruments designed to facilitate the determination of the longitude by sea, and particularly the megametre or grand measurer of the Sieur de Charnieres 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 789 An Account of a new Micrometer and Megameter [was] read June 19 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 1419/1 *Megameter*, an instrument for determining the longitude by observation of the stars.

† **Meganology.** *Obs. rare*—°. [Badly f. μέγα-ς great + -OLOGY.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Meganologie*, a speaking or discourse of magnitude or greatness.

Megaphone (me·găfǫ̆n). [f. Gr. μέγα-ς great + φωνή voice, sound.]

1. An instrument for carrying sound a long distance, invented by T. A. Edison.

1878 *Sci. Amer* XXXIX. 111/3 Now, at last, we have a megaphone, which is to the ear almost what the telescope is to the eye. 1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 561 One of the most interesting experiments made by Mr. Edison is that of conversing through a distance of one and a half to two miles, with a few paper funnels. These funnels constitute the megaphone.

2. A large speaking trumpet.

1896 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl.* 5 Nov. 6/4 The Society for the Suppression of Needless Noise should regulate the use of the megaphone. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr 7/2 Captain Bob Evans..shouted through the megaphone.

Hence **Megapho·nic** *a.*

1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* I. xvi. 290 She had escaped even the microscopic research and the megaphonic talk of a small country place like Highwood

Megapode (me·gapǫ̆d), **megapod** (-pǫd). *Ornith.* [ad. mod L. *Megapodius*, f. Gr. μέγα-ς great + ποδ-, πούς foot.] Any bird of the genus *Megapodius* or of the family *Megapodiidæ*, a mound-bird or mound-builder, native of Australia and the Malay Archipelago. Also *attrib.*

1857 *Carpenter's Zool.* I. 484 The family of Megapodidæ, or Megapodes, is peculiar to Australia and the adjacent islands. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* i. 4 The strange mound-building megapodes. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 500 The remarkable Megapode birds

Hence **Mega·podan, a.** *adj.* of or belonging to the megapodes; **b.** *sb.* a megapode (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

† **Mega·polis.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. μέγα-ς + πόλις city.] A chief city.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 61 [Amadavad is] at this present the Megapolis of Cambaya.

Megar, obs. form of MEAGRE *a.*

Megarian (megē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Megarean.** [f. L. *Megara*, Gr. Μέγαρα (neut. pl.), a city in Greece + -IAN; also f. L. *Megarē-us* + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to the school of philosophy founded c. 400 B.C. by Euclides of Megara. **b.** A member or adherent of this school.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Megarian questions*, that is to say, such as were propounded and debated among the Philosophers Megarenses. 1656 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* IV. *Euclid* II. 28 Litigious Euclid..Who the Megareans mad contention taught. 1838 MORRISON tr *Ritter's Anc. Philos.* II. 131 This doctrine had been previously attributed to the Megarians by Aristotle. 1848 *Schools Anc. Philos.* 110 The Megareans. 1878 *Encycl Brit* VIII. 578/1 Four distinct philosophical schools trace their immediate origin to the circle that gathered round Socrates—the Megarian, the Platonic, the Cynic, and the Cyrenaic.

Megaric (megæ·rĭk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. Μεγαρικ-ός belonging to Megara.] = prec.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. *Euclid* I. 27 Euclid (instituter of the Megarick Sect) 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 312 In consequence of that Megaric doctrine, we can have no sense but while we actually exert it 1845 LEWES *Hist. Philos., Anc.* II. 7 The Megaric doctrine is therefore the Eleatic doctrine, with an Ethical tendency borrowed from Socrates. 1867 — *Ibid.* (ed. 3) I. 175 The Megarics.

Megarrhine (me·gărəin), *a Zool.* Also **megarhine.** [ad. mod.L. *megarrhīnus*, f. Gr. μέγα-ς great + ῥῖν-, ῥίν, ῥὶς nose] 'Great-nosed', the distinctive epithet of an extinct species of rhinoceros.

1865 DAWKINS in *Nat. Hist. Rev.* July 403 All the three species [of Rhinoceros]—the megarhine, leptorhine, and tichorhine, are found together at Crayford and Ilford. 1895 LYDEKKER *Brit. Mammalia* 304 Both the Leptorhine (*R. leptorhinus*) and Megarhine (*R megarhinus*) Rhinoceroses . differ essentially from the woolly kind.

Megascope (me·găskǫup). [f. MEGA- + -SCOPE.]

1. A modification of the camera obscura or magic lantern for throwing a reflected magnified image of an object upon a screen.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xl § 192 A modification of the camera obscura called the megascope is intended for taking magnified drawings of small objects placed near the lens 1879 *Sci. Amer.* XLI 63 An improved megascope, in which the object to be viewed is firmly fixed upon a sliding screen [etc.] 1893 *Brit Jrnl. Photogr* XL 798 Pictures projected upon the screen by means of the megascope or aphengescope lantern.

2. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* 1419/1 *Megascope* 1. A solar microscope in which the objects are opaque and illuminated in front by reflecting mirrors.

Megascopic (megăskǫ·pik), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -IC.]

1. Visible to the naked eye without the aid of a microscope; = MACROSCOPIC.

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xi 194 Crystals, both megascopic and microscopic, occur .in some perlites 1890 BILLINGS *Nat Med. Dict.*, *Megascopic*, macroscopic

2. a Of or pertaining to the megascope or to the projection of images of opaque objects upon a screen. **b** Enlarged or magnified, *spec.* of photographic pictures, images, etc. (Webster 1902).

Also **Megasco·pical** *a.*; **Megasco·pically** *adv.*

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Megaseme (me·găsīm), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* [a. F. *mégasème* (Broca), f. Gr. μέγα-ς great + σῆμα sign.] **a.** *adj.* Having a large orbital index; *spec.* having an orbital index over .89. **b** *sb* A skull having a large orbital index.

[1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop* II. ii. 258 M. Broca has created three general terms..bearing reference to this [orbital] index,..namely, mégasème when the index is large [etc.]] 1879 FLOWER *Catal. Mus. Coll. Surg* I. 256 The females are all megaseme 1882 *Quain's Anat* (ed 9) I. 83 If above 89, it [the orbital index] is megaseme.

Megasine, obs. form of MAGAZINE.

1626 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Megasine*, a storehouse for warre.

‖ **Megass** (megæ·s). Also **megasse.** [Of unknown origin: cf. BAGASSE.] The fibrous residue after the expression of sugar from the cane. Also *attrib.*

1847 *Simmonds's Colonial Mag.* June 187 The megass is carried to the megass-house, and from there to the fireplace, all by manual labour. 1887 *Encycl. Brit* XXII 625/2 In a three-roller [sugar-] mill they consist of a cane, top, and megass roller respectively. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 453 Megasse or Bagasse, the refuse cane after the juice has been extracted.

Megasthene (me·găsθīn). [ad. mod.L. *megasthena* neut. pl. (see definition), f. Gr. μέγα-ς great + σθέν-ος strength.] A member of the *Megasthena* or second order of Mammalia in Dana's classification, comprising the largest and most powerful mammals. Hence **Megasthenic** *a.*, of or pertaining to this order; also used by Dana in etymological sense, 'having great strength'.

1863 DANA in *Amer. Jrnl Sci.* Ser. II XXXV. 71 There is a close parallelism with the Mutilates, the lowest of the Megasthenes *Ibid.* XXXVI. 8 Among Crustaceans, the megasthenic and microsthenic divisions of which .. stand widely apart. *Ibid.* 327 The Megasthenic-type.

Megathere (me·găθī·ə). *Palæont.* Anglicized form of MEGATHERIUM.

1839 OWEN in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1842) VI. 93 The external cuneiform bone of the Megathere differs [etc.] 1887 SIR H. H. HOWORTH *Mammoth & Flood* 346 Great mylodons and thickly-hided megatheres.

Megatherial (megăθī·riăl), *a.* [f. MEGATHERI-UM + -AL] Resembling the megatherium; in quots. *fig.*, ponderous, unwieldy.

1894 *Nature* 26 July 301 The disorderly offspring of a quite megatherial wit. 1898 H. G. WELLS *Cert. Personal Matters* 82 A vast edifice..with which a Megatherial key was identified.

Megathe·rian, *a.* and *sb.* [f. MEGATHERI-UM + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to the megatherium. **b.** *sb.* A megatherium or kindred animal.

1842 OWEN *Descr. Skel. Mylodon* 161 The extinct race of Megatherians. *Ibid.*, Generations of the Megatherian race?

Megatherioid (megăθī·rĭ,oid), *a.* and *sb.* Also **-roid.** [f. next + -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Resembling the megatherium. **b.** *sb.* A megatherium or any similar edentate animal.

1839 OWEN in *Trans. Geol. Soc* (1842) VI. 98 The Megatherioid families of Edentata. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 65/2 *Megatheriidæ*, Megatheroids of Owen *Ibid* 70/1 *Mylodon.* A genus of Edentate Megatherioids. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 416 The gigantic Megatheroids.

Megatherium (megăθī·rĭǫm). *Palæont.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L. (Cuvier), as if Gr. μέγα θηρίον 'great beast': see MEGA-.] An extinct genus of huge herbivorous edentates resembling the sloths, the fossil remains of which are found in the upper tertiary deposits of South America; an animal of this genus.

1826 PRICHARD *Res. Phys Hist Man* (ed 2) I 64 They have been termed megalonyx and megatherium 1832 CLIFT in *Trans Geol Soc.* (1835) III 437 The Remains of the Megatherium described in this paper. 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 124 Professor Sedgwick's Cambridge Museum of megatheria and mastodons.

b. *transf.* Something of huge or ungainly proportions.

1850 H ROGERS *Ess* (1874) II. iv. 190 Those huge megatheria among particles, 'peradventure', 'notwithstanding', and 'nevertheless' 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxvi, The wild panting of the loosened megatheria [locomotives] who drag us.

Megatherm (me·găθə̆m). *Bot.* [f. Gr. μέγα-ς great + θέρμη heat, θερμός hot.] A plant requiring great heat. Cf. MEGISTOTHERM, MEIOTHERM.

1879 STORMONTH *Man Sci. Terms*, *Megatherms*, plants requiring a high temperature, also called 'macrotherms'

Megatype (me·gătəip). [f. MEGA- + -TYPE.] An enlarged copy of a picture or negative produced by photography (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Hence **Me·gatypy,** the process of photographic enlargement of pictures or negatives (Webster 1902).

Megazin(e, obs. forms of MAGAZINE.

Meger(e, obs. forms of MEAGRE *a.*

† **Megetholo·gical,** *a Obs* [f. Gr. μέγεθος magnitude · see -LOGICAL.] Pertaining to the calculation of magnitudes.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iij, The helpe of Megethological Contemplations.

Meggatapye: see MAGGOT².

Meghelmes, obs. form of MICHAELMAS.

Megilp (mĭ·gi lp), *sb.* Forms: see quot. 1854; also **majellup, macgellup, meggellup, McGilp, megilph, meguilp.** [Of obscure origin: the suggestion that it is from a surname is improbable.]

1. A preparation (consisting usually of a mixture of linseed oil with turpentine or mastic varnish) employed as a vehicle for oil colours.

1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B Sapskull* I x. 116 The magilp was a nostrum known only to the ancients; but our modern artists. have labour'd. to find out this valuable mystery, and as they say with some degree of success. .The magilp produces that warmth and serenity which characterizes the peculiar merit of Claude Lorraine 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 458 By the pulp, he meant to express some of the drying oils, or perhaps macgellup. *a* 1821 FARINGTON in Wright *Life R. Wilson* (1824) 20 A magylph or majellup of linseed-oil and mastic varnish .was his [Richard Wilson's] usual vehicle. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Art* s. v. *Gumption*, note, In the different treatises on painting and in the colourmen's catalogues we find it thus variously named.. Magelp, magelph, magilp, magylp, magylph, megilp, megelp, megylp, megylph, macgelp, macgelph, macgilp, macgilph, macgylph, macgulp, magulp, megulph, mygelp, mygelph, mygilp, mygilph, mygulp, mygulph.

2. A composition used by grainers (see quot.).

1827 WHITTOCK *Painters' & Glas Guide* I. ii. 21 The graining colour..is a compound of various ingredients, mixed together to the consistence of thick treacle: this is called megilp

Megilp (mĭ·gi lp), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To varnish with megilp; to give to (oil colours) the quality which megilp is used to impart.

1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser I 420/1 If it [water] is well mixed with the oil colour, it megilps it sufficiently to hold the combing. 1875 E A. DAVIDSON *House-paint.*, etc. 110 The work..must be varnished or 'megilped'.

Megir(e, obs. forms of Meagre *a.*

Megistotherm (mǐgi·stoþǝ̄ɹm). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *μέγιστο-s*, superl. of *μέγας* great + *θέρμη* heat.] A plant requiring a very high temperature for growth. Cf. Megatherm, Meiotherm.

1879 Stormonth *Man. Sci. Terms*, *Megistotherms*, plants requiring extreme or a very high degree of heat.

Megne, obs. variant of Meynie.

Megohm: see Mega- b.

Megre, obs. form of Meagre *a.*

Megrim^1 (mī·grim). Forms: α. 5 **mygrane, -ene, -eyn,** 6 **-ayne, megryne,** 7 **migrane.** β. 4 **mygrame,** 5 **-greyme, migrym, my(e)grym, midgrame, -grym,** 6 **migramme, -grym(me, mygrim, magryme, maigram, meigryme, megrym(e,** 6–7 **megrime, migram, meigrim, megrum,** 7 **megro(o)me, -greme, -grimme, mygram, migrim, migrame, migraim, migreame,** 7–9 **meagrim,** 6– **megrim.** [a. F. *migraine* (13th c.), semi-popular ad. late L. *hēmicrānia*: see Hemicrane. Cf Sp. *migraña*, It. *magrana*. The Fr. Migraine is now sometimes used by Eng. writers as a synonym of Hemicrania; mod.G. has *migrane*, Sw. *migran*.]

1. Hemicrania; a form of severe headache usually confined to one side of the head; nervous or sick headache; an attack of this ailment.

α. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 4584 A feruent mygreyn was in þe ryȝt syde of hurre hedde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/1 Mygreyme, sekenesse (*S* mygrene), *emigranea* 1483 *Cath. Angl* 239/1 Þe Mygrane; vbi emigrane *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* (Manly) 292, I sayd, that in my heed I had the megryne. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Form* X j, The seconde fourme is of mygrayne. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* III xiii. (1632) 617 The mind is confounded by a migrane.

β 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R.* iv. v. (1495) 87 The mygrame and other euyll passyons of the heed. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 613 For alle maner red eyne bleryd eyn & þe myegrym also [etc] *c* 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1893) I p lx, Other whyle he woulde saye hee had the megrym in hys head 1579 Gosson *Sch Abuse* (Arb) 58 It is not a softe shooe that healeth the Gowte . nor a crown of Pearle that cureth the Meigrim 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg* xvii iv (1678) 376 The Megrim is properly a disease affecting the one side of the head, right or left. 1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis Quev* (1708) 268 By how much it is more Honourable to Dye upon a Swords-point than for a Man to snivel and sneeze himself into another World, or to go away in a Meagrim 1713 *Phil Trans.* XXVIII. 229 For the Megrim, they smoak the dried Bark of a Pomegranate Tree. 1871 Napheys *Prev & Cure Dis* III x 1005 Brow ague, or megrims, as it is sometimes called. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VI 543 Attacks of megrim are often accompanied by contraction of the temporal artery.

b. = Vertigo.

1595 Duncan *App. Etymol* (E D.S) 75 *Vertigo*, dizzinesse, the migramme 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 725 In every Megrim, or Vertigo, there is an Obtenebration joyned with a Semblance of Turning Round. 1679 'Ephelia' *Female Poems* 7 A giddy Megrim wheel'd about my head. 1804 *Med Jrnl.* XII. 109 A gentleman was suddenly attacked with a severe pain in his forehead, accompanied with so much megrim and stomach sickness, as would have caused him to fall, had he not received support.

c. *fig*

a 1536 Tindale *Exp Matt v–vii* (? 1550) 50 The weake and feble eyes of the world deseased with the mygrym and accustomed to darcknesse 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr *Balzac's Lett* (Vol I) 228 Send me something to rid me of the Megreme I have taken in reading the sotteries of these times ? *c* 1660 R. Wild *Poems* (1670) 27 The meagrim of opinions, new or old, The colic in the conscience, he could cure. 1685 Sir G. Mackenzie *Relig Stoic* 42 Finding that Fortunes megrim could not be cured

2. A whim, fancy, fad.

1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 23 Iago .died of a frensie, as he liued with a megrim 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Traveller* 91 Hee is troubled with a perpetuall migrim; at sea hee wisheth to bee on land, and on land at sea. 1711 E Ward *Quix* I 235 With Fifty Meagrims in his Head 1716 Addison *Drummer* I i, Whims! freaks! megrims! indeed Mrs. Abigal. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F Holt* xi, Can't one work for sober truth as hard as for megrims? 1884 *Harper's Mag* Aug. 466/2 What confounded megrim has seized you?

3. *pl.* 'Vapours'; 'blue devils', low spirits.

1633 Ford *Broken H* III ii, These are his megrims, firks, and melancholies. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) VI xlv. 286 If these megrims are the effect of Love, thank Heaven, I never knew what it was. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls* 451 A very fine lady, and subject to the meagrims. 1887 G. R. Sims *Mary Jane's Mem.* 214 Nurses. having as many dislikes as a fashionable lady with the megrims.

4. *pl.* The staggers or vertigo (in animals).

1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem* 69 These paines in the head..breed megrims. 1765 *Treat Dom Pigeons* 39 The next .distemper incident to this kind of birds is the vertigo, or (as generally styled by the fancy) the megrims. 1849 D. J. Browne *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 261 This is evidently the same disorder which Dr. Bechstein terms *epilepsy*, and Mr. Clater, the *megrims* or *giddiness*. 1850 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 321 The poor mare was suddenly seized with megrims, or mad staggers.

Hence † **Megrimical** *a.*, of or belonging to megrim; **Me·grimish** *a.*, inclined to megrim.

1661 K W. *Conf Charac., Detracting Empirick* (1860) 65 This quackroyall is never..so happy as when he's..telling them [his patients] how many megrimicall and hypocondriacal humors he hath dissipated. 1855 R. Redgrave in *Memoir* vi. (1891) 160 The maid was summoned to dress her mistress. She found her languid and megrimish.

Megrim^2 (mī·grim). *dial.* Also **megrin.** The scald fish, *Arnoglossus laterna.*

1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* II. 254 The Scaldfish, or Megrim, as it is called in Cornwall 1881 *Cassell's Nat Hist.* V. 69 The Scald-fish, or Megrim, or Smooth Sole (*Arnoglossus laterna*). 1900 *Dundee Advert.* 5 Jan. 2 When whitches and megrins have arrived in any great quantity, values have speedily dropped 1901 *Scotsman* 14 Mar. 4/4 Aberdeen .prices, megrims, 20*s.* to 22*s.* per box.

Megrin, obs. form of Megrim^2.

Meguilp, megylp(h, variant forms of Megilp.

Mehap, Mehche, obs. ff. Mayhap, Match *sb.*^{1}

† **Mehe, meȝhe.** *Obs.* [OE. *mǽge* wk. fem.: related to May *sb.*^{2}] A kinswoman.

c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Luke i. 36 Nu elizabeth þin mæȝe sunu on hyre ylde ȝe-eacnode. *c* 1200 Ormin 3178 Hire meȝhe Elysabæþ Wass gladd inoh & bliþe Off hire dere child Johan. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 16 Meies ba ant mehen *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 76 Hire oðre wordes weren þoa heo com & grette Elizabeð hire mowe [*MS T.* mehe, *MS. C* meðȝe].

‖ **Mehmandar** (mēⁱ mändāɹ). Forms: 7 **mehmander, mehemandar, -er, mammandore, -dar, ma(h)mendar,** 9 **mehmandar, -daur.** [Pers. مهماندار *mihmāndār*, f. *mihmān* stranger, guest.] In Persia and India, an official appointed to act as courier to a traveller of distinction

1623 *St. Pap Col., E. Indies* 1622-4 (1878) 161 Our mehmander or presenter 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* 51 Our Mammandore or Harbinger, prouiding for vs. 1638 *Ibid.* 132 Our Ambassadour..sent his Mammandar to the Governour to demand fresh horses 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 369 The Mehemandar, who conducts Ambassadors from one Province to another till they come to Court. 1687 A. Lovell tr *Thevenot's Trav* II 103 The Mahmendar Bassa, Master of the Ceremonies. 1840 J B Fraser *Koordistan* I. vi. 172 A dispute between our mehmandar and the villagers regarding a supply of corn for our horses 1842 Elphinstone *Caubul* I 29 The necessity of waiting for a Mehmandaur from his Majesty, to accompany the mission.

‖ **Mehtar** (mēⁱ tǝɹ). Also 7 **meheter, mehater,** 9 **mater, matre, mehter.** [a. Urdū *mehtar*, a. Pers. مهتر *mihtar* head man, prince, occurring in many titles like *mihtar-i-asp*, master of the horse, *m.-i-raχt*, master of the household; comparative of *mih* great.]

1. a. In Persia· Originally, the title of certain great officers of the royal household. Now, a groom, a stable-boy.

1662 J Davies tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 272 Near the Pages stood the Meheter, or Groom of the Chamber, who hath the ouer-sight of them *Ibid* 286 The King would have kill d him, if a Mehater, or Gentleman belonging to his Chamber had not prevented him 1828 Morier *Hajji Baba in Eng.* I 60 Besides many mehters or stable-boys.

b In Bengal: A house sweeper and scavenger; the lowest of the menial house-servants.

1810 Williamson *E India Vade M* I 276 The *Mater*, or sweeper, is considered the lowest menial in every family 1811 Mrs Sherwood *Henry & Bearer* 26, I gave all my last sweetmeats to the matre's boy. 1886 Yule & Burnell *Anglo-Ind Gloss* s.v *Bungy*, In the Bengal Pry. he is generally called mehtar

2. A title borne by the ruler of Chitral. Hence **Me·htarship,** the office of mehtar.

1892 *Pall Mall G* 21 Dec 4/3 Nizam-ul Mulk, the new Mehtar of Chitral. 1895 *Westm. Gaz* 22 Mar. 7/1 The Amir ul Mulk, who recently usurped the Mehtarship by killing his brother

Mehte, obs. f. Might sb. and *might* pa. t. of May *v*^{1}

Mehumitanisme, obs. form of Mahometanism.

Meibomian (mǝibōᵘ miăn), *a. Anat.* [f. *Meibomius* (see below) + -an.] The distinguishing epithet of certain sebaceous glands in the human eyelid, discovered by H. Meibom (Meibomius) of Helmstadt (died 1700).

1813 J Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 161 When scrophula attacks the eye lids, it has usually its seat in the Meibomian glands 1858 H. Gray *Anat.* 565 The Meibomian glands are situated upon the inner surface of the eyelids.

Meiching, variant of Miching.

Meicock, variant of Meacock *Obs.*

Meid(e, obs. forms of Mead *sb.*^{1}, *sb.*^{2}, Meed *sb.*

Meidan, variant of Maidan *Indian.*

Meiden, obs. form of Maiden.

Meidin, variant of Medine.

Meidle, Meiger, obs. ff. Middle *a.*, Meagre *a.*

Meighlyn, obs. form of Mechlin.

Meigne(e, Meigniall, obs. ff. Meiny, Menial.

Meigrim, -ym, obs. forms of Megrim.

Meik(e, obs. Sc forms of Meek *a.* and *v.*

Meikill, meikle, obs. forms of Mickle.

Meil, obs. form of Meal *sb.*^{1} and *sb.*^{4}

Meild, Meile, var. ff. Meld, Mele, *vbs. Obs.*

‖ **Meiler** (mǝi·lǝɹ). [Ger.; orig. a pile of wood for making charcoal.] A charcoal-kiln.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 996 Fig 873. represents a simple coking *meiler* or *mound*. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem Technol.* (ed. 2) I 65 (*heading*) Preparation of Charcoal in Meiler.

Meill, obs. f. Meal *sb.*^{1} and *sb.*^{4}; var. Mele *v.*

Mein, obs f. Main, Mien, Mine *pron.*, Ming *v.*

† **Meindre,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. AF. *meindre* (= mod.F. *moindre*) :—L. *minor* Minor *a.*] In phr. *meindre age*, minority.

a 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 394/1 By reason of the meyndre age of his seid Heire.

[**Meine,** *v.*, a spurious verb inferred from *meind*, pa. t. of Meng *v.*

1736 in Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* Hence 1755 in Johnson; and in later Dicts]

Meine, obs. form of Mean.

Meinie (mēⁱ·ni). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 3 **maynee, meingne, menyeie,** 3–4 **meigne,** 3–5 **maine, mayne, meine, meynee,** 3-6 **menye, meyne, menȝe,** 3, 5, 7, 9 **menie,** 4 **meygne, megne, mengȝe, mengne, meynne, meyneȝ, meyney, meinee,** 4–5 **meignee, meynye, mene, meneyhe, meynȝe, menȝey, menȝhe, meneȝe,** 4-6 **mayny,** 4–7 **meny,** 4–9 **meyny,** 5 **meneȝee, menne, maygne, menyhe, meneya, meneyay, meyni,** 5–6 **maynye,** 5–9 **meynie,** *Sc.* **menȝie,** 6 **mainy, meany(e, meini, meniey, meignye, menyei,** 6–7 **meiney,** 6–8 **meiny,** 7 **meney, meanie,** *Sc.* **meinzie,** 9 **meisny,** *Sc* **mengyie, manzy,** 6– **meinie.** [a. OF. *meyné*, *mesnie*, earlier *mesnede* = Pr. *mesnada, maisnada, mainada* (whence Sp. *mesnada*, *manada*, It. *masnada*).—popular Latin type **mansiōnāta*, f. L. *mansiōn-em* (see Mansion), whence F. *maison* house.

In English the word was in some of its applications confused with Many *sb*]

1. A family, household.

c 1290 *S. Eng Leg* I 480/3 Seint ypolyt þe Martyr Þat wuste seint laurence in prisone And þoruȝh him turnde to cristindom and his maine al so *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 12271 Þan went ioseph and mari bun Wit iesu til a noiþer tun, Þat meingne was sa mild and meth. 13 *E E. Allit. P.* B 331 Þis meyny of aȝte I schal saue of monnez saulez. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 32 No weddid man owiþ to leue his wife & children & meyne vngouerned 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb) 98, I sawe neuer a fowler meyne, they [the ape and its young] laye on fowle heye whiche was al be pyssed. 1532 Hervet *Xenophon's Househ* (1768) 78 For a man that is at great costes in his house, and can not gette as moche as wyll fynde hym and his meyny 1587 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 327, I will command my menyei (which, as this examinate thinketh, he ment his wife and children) that they will be good to the. 1667 Cotton *Scarron* IV 105 A Farm lies ready cut and dry'd, Will hold both me, and all my meany.

2. A body of retainers, attendants, dependents, or followers; a retinue, suite, train.

1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 3484 Þat so moche folc to him com of kniȝtes ȝonge & olde Þat he nadde noȝt wel war wiþ such menie up to holde *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 20579 Þan com ihesus wit his meigne. *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2388 Þey sette hym honurable to be, Wiþ fourty knyghtes of meygne. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxx. 135 When he rydes in tyme of peesse with his priuee menȝee *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 7156 Thus Antecrist abyden we, For we ben alle of his meynee *c* 1415 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 124 Ther all the ryall powere of Frensshemen come aȝenst owre kynge and his litill meyné. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 248/2 For the expens resounable of hir, and of a certein meyne that shuld abide aboute hir *c* 1460 *Godstow Reg* (E E T.S.) 182 Hys meyny of woluerton sholde haue fre & full power to lede her bestys to the welle 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. xi 430 Kynge marke rode froward them with alle his mayneal meyny *c* 1500 *Gest Robyn Hode* 335 in Child *Ballads* III 72 Fonde she there Robyn Hode, And al his fayre mene. 15 *Chevy Chase* 6 Then yᵉ perse owt off banborowe cam, wᵗ him A myghtee meany 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. i 25 Furth sail I, With my ȝoung son Ascanius and our menȝe. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II iv 35 They summon'd vp their meiney, straight tooke Horse, Commanded me to follow. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I 214 Wherto eleaven knights were wittnesses, then of his meiny or houshold seruants 1728 Ramsay *To D Forbes* vii, What gars thee look sae big and bluff? Is't an attending menzie? 1904 Saintsbury *Hist Crit* III. 426 Titania and her meyny.

† **b.** Used as a *plural*: Servants. *Obs*

c 1450 *Bk Curtasye* 604 in *Babees Bk*, Now let we þes officers be, And telle we wylle of smaller mené *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 252 Þe lady, þe menȝe, grete and small.

† **c.** *God's meinie*: applied (*a*) to the angels; (*b*) to the poor, as objects of his special care. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Assump Virg* (Camb. MS.) 110 He wile senden after þe, Fram heuene adun of his meigne. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W de W) IX. xiv 367/1 For why wycked doers & synful poore men ben called the leste of goddes menye.

† **3.** A company of persons employed together or having a common object of association; an army, ship's crew, congregation, assembly, or the like. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 440 Ȝit apon þe same day he schewd to þis menȝe. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 97 He gadred grete mayne of alle þat he mot hent. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 375 Of archeris a gret menȝhe Assemblit. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5243 Mony fallyn were fey of þe fell grekes, But mo of the meny, þat mellit hom with. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1581 For there nas Shippis meyne for auȝt that they could hale That myȝte abuten of the Shipp the thiknes of a skale. 1598 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 247 To requyre the Burgesses in his Ward to mete a meny of honest Burgesses.

† **4.** The collection of pieces or 'men' used in the game of chess. *Obs.*

[1322 in *Rolls Parlt* III. 363 Escheqirs .. ove tres peirs meines de cristall, et tables de ivoir, ove la meine d'ivoire et d'eban.] 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A) 3195 Þe cheker þai oxy & þe meyne. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11396 Meyne for þe cheker Wyþ draughtes queinte of knight & rok. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1733 The ches was al of yvery, the meyne fressh and newe. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 609/41 *Scáccus*, the meny

of the cheker. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxi. 362 The pownes, and all the other meyne were golde and yvory fresshly entaylled.

5. A multitude of persons; chiefly in disparaging use, a 'crew', 'set'. Also, the common herd, the masses.

13 . *E. E. Allit P* B. 454 He..wysed þeroute A message fro þat meyny hem moldez to seche. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 121 A grete meneyay of pylgrams. *c* 1440 *York Myst* xi. 277 Lord, whills we with þis menyhe meve, Mon never myrthe be va emange. 1589 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 268 A meanye of rascall and euyll disposed people. 1589 SKELTON *Dethe Erle Northumb.* 46 A mayny of rude villayns made hym for to blede. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk* Wks. 1119/2 Mayster Walker and al the meany of them. 1609 DAV *Festevals* (1615) Ep. Ded., If we account them not more Religious, then the Meyny, or Multitude, are 1640 BRATHWAIT *Two Lanc. Lovers* 99 One, whom the rest of that miserable meniey. called Spurcina. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas I* (1829) 41 A menzie of miscontented puritans. 1788 SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 346 What gart you pit them [critics] in my head? That menzie, Sir, are a' my dread. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 140 The meikle menzie on ilk side Did break in twa.

†**b.** (Common) people. *Obs.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test Love* I vi. (Skeat) I. 145 Notwithstandinge that in the contrary helden moche comune meyny.

†**6.** Of animals: A herd, drove, flock, etc.; a number, multitude. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* VI. ix (1889) 204 Ones amonge a grete meyny of ghees and cranes [a labourer] took a pyelarge. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court?* 241 A mayny of marefoles *Ibid.* 292 They wolde Rynne away and crepe, Lyke a mayny of shepe. 1530 PALSGR 475/1 They can no more skyll of it than a meany of oxen 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 12b, You are muche more worthe than a great meignye of sparrowes.

7. Of things: A number, a numerous collection or aggregation. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 294 A grete meneya of palmelevis. 1530 PALSGR 244/2 Meny of plantes, *plantaige. Ibid.* 721/1 As thoughe there were a meny e of brokes [F. *vng tas de ruisseaux*] had their springes there 1896 BARRIE *Marg. Ogilvy* IV 76 You get no common beef at clubs; there is a manzy of different things all sauced up to be unlike themsels.

Meinie, obs. form of MANY.

Meiocene: see MIOCENE.

Meiogyrous (məiŏdʒəi rəs), *a. Bot.* [irreg. f. Gr. *μείων* smaller, less + *γῦρος* (see GYRE) + -OUS.] 'Rolled inwards a little' (Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms.* 1900).

Meiolithic: see MIOLITHIC.

Meionite (məi·ŏnəit) *Min.* Also **mionite.** [a. F *meionite* (Hauy), f. Gr. *μείων* smaller: see -ITE. Meant to indicate that the crystals are smaller than those of vesuvianite]

A white or colourless silicate of aluminum and calcium found in lava.

1808 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXI. 191 Does the mineral mentioned by the name of meionite in the *Tableau méthodique* of Mr. Haüy constitute a distinct species? *Ibid.* 199, I have yet compared the meionite with the feldspar only in respect to form. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x 112 The species meionite and marialite are closely related to scapolite

Meiophylly (məi·ŏfili). *Bot.* Also **mio-.** [irreg. f. Gr. *μείων* less + *φύλλον* leaf + -Y. Cf. MEIOSTEMONOUS] The suppression of one or more leaves in a whorl.

1869 MASTERS *Veget Terat* 396 Meiophylly. A diminished number of leaves in a whorl, occasionally takes place. 1879 in STORMONTH *Man. Sci Terms.*

‖ **Meiosis** (məiōu·sis). Also 7 **miosis.** [Gr. *μείωσις* lessening, f. *μειοῦν*, to lessen, f. *μείων* less.]

1. *Rhet.* †**a.** A figure of speech by which the impression is intentionally conveyed that a thing is less in size, importance, etc., than it really is.

1586 A DAV *Eng Secretary* II. (1625) 84 *Meiosis*, a manner of disabling, as when we say, Alas Sir, it is not in my power to doe it 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III xvi[ii]. (Arb) 195 If you diminish and abbase a thing by way of spight, such speach is by the figure *Meiosis* or the disabler spoken of hereafter. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1717) IV. 32 Their whole Discourse being one continued *Meiosis* to diminish, lessen, and debase the great Things of the Gospel.

b. = LITOTES.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* II. vii 73 Some condemne Rhetorick as the mother of lies, speaking more then the truth in Hyperboles, lesse in her Miosis 1655 — *Ch. Hist* VIII. iii. § 32 The foresaid Author..termeth Him Pedantick enough, that is too much, to such as understand his Miosis. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) IV x. 434 The Words are a *Meiosis*, and import much more than they express. 1903 *Speaker* 16 May 159/1 Self assertiveness, Mr. Sheppard observes with a pleasing meiosis, is not required.

2. *Path.* The stage of a disease in which the symptoms begin to abate.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 577. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Meiostemonous (məi,ostī·mŏnəs), *a. Bot.* Also **mio-.** [irreg. f. Gr. *μείων* less + *στημον-*, *στήμων* stamen + -OUS.] Having fewer stamens than petals.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 400 Meiostemonous would be said of a plant the stamens of which are fewer in number than the petals. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 392 Miostemonous.

Meiotaxy (məi·ŏtæksi). *Bot.* Also **mio-.** [irreg. f. Gr. *μείων* less + *τάξις* arrangement. Cf. prec. and MEIOPHYLLY.] The suppression of an entire whorl of floral organs.

1869 MASTERS *Veget. Terat.* 403 Meiotaxy of the calyx... This term is here employed to denote those illustrations in which entire whorls are suppressed. 1879 in STORMONTH *Man. Sci. Terms*

Meiotherm (məi·oþɜm). *Bot.* [irreg. f. Gr. *μείων* less + *θέρμη* heat, *θερμός* hot.] A plant of a temperate habitat. (Cf. MEGATHERM, MEGISTOTHERM.) Also *attrib.*

1875 J. G BAKER *Bot Geog.* 48 Meiotherm, characteristic of the cool-temperate zone, and therefore quite hardy in the open air in England. *Ibid.* 95 Meiotherm types. 1884 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 38 Meiotherms—plants inhabiting cool temperate zones.

Meir, Meir(e, obs. ff. MERE, MAYOR.

Meir-maid, -swyne, ob. ff. MERMAID, -SWINE.

†**Meirre, meire,** *a. Her. Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. F. *moire, moiré* watered silk, also OF. *meire* 'sorte de vêtement' (Godefr.).] (See quot.; Leigh's figure identifies it with COUNTER-POTENT.)

1562 LEIGH *Armory* 191 He beareth Meirre Argent, and Azure. Some olde Hereaughtes haue taken this for a dublinge, and yet they wolde call it varry cuppe, & varrey tassa, which is asmuche to saye, as furre of Cuppes, or of goblettes. . Well let that blazonne goo, and vse this worde Meirre, for so is it well blazed, and very auncient and is a Spanishe Cote moste commonly

Meis(e, variant forms of MEASE.

Meish(e, obs. forms of MESH.

Meiss, obs. form of MEASE *v.*, MESS *sb*

Meist (mī ist). *nonce-wd.* [f. ME *pron.*: see -IST.] An egoist.

1737 *Common Sense* I. 311 His Works hereafter will be more favourably receiv'd . by the Meists and Selfists.

Meister, var. MASTER, MISTER *sb.*[1], trade.

Meit(e, obs forms of MEAT, MEET, METE.

Meith (mīþ), *sb Sc.* Forms: 6 **meithe,** 6-7 **meth,** 8 **myth, meeth,** 9 **meethe, meath,** 6- **meith.** [app. a. ON. *mið* a mark, a fishing-bank 'indicated by prominences or landmarks on shore' (Vigf.); but associated with L. *mēta* boundary, goal, METE *sb.*

The OE *mæþ*, ME. METHE, due measure, moderation, seems to be unconnected]

1. A landmark or sea-mark; a boundary, goal.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. iv 1 With this thai gan towart the meithe approche. *Ibid* xiv. 16 The donk nycht had rone almaist evin Hir myd cours or methis in the hevin. 1579 *Burgh Rec Edin* (1882) IV. 124 To vesy thair meithis and boundis *a* 1680 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 710 The old Bounds, Marches and Meiths of the same [Lands] 1701 BRAND *Descr Orkney*, etc (1703) 145 The House of Mey formerly mentioned is a Myth, Sign or Mark, much observed by Sailers 1813 BEATTIE *Poems* (1871) 35 Mark nor meith ye wadna ken 1824 SCOTT *St Ronan's* III, They had been ower the neighbour's ground they had leave on up to the march, and they werena just to ken meiths when the moorfowl got up 1899 J SPENCE *Shetl. Folk lore* 130 A given straight course, indicated by meiths or marks on the land.

2. A measurement.

1726 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1889) 189 There shall be two foot more deepness. after meiths taken at the beg stone. 1819 W TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 189 As they look't up ilk lofty wa', Takin' their meiths for its downfa', That they may strike and stroy.

Meith (mīþ), *v Sc.* Also 6 **meth,** 7 **meath,** 9 **mith** [f. prec. Cf. ON *miða* to mark the position of something.] *trans.* To bound or mark out.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 438 Landis merchit and meithit be trew and leill men of the countrey. 1679 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I 158 That the said common way be meithed and merched on the south syde of the Collehill. 1899 J. SPENCE *Shetl. Folk-lore* 47 A landmark at sea for *meithing* (marking) the Burgasours

Meizin, obs. form of MUEZZIN.

Meizoseismal(məizōsəi·smăl), *a.* and *sb* [irreg. f. Gr. *μείζων* greater + *σεισμός* earthquake: see -AL and SEISMIC.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to the points of maximum disturbance in an earthquake. **b.** *sb.* A curve traced through these points.

1859 MALLET in *Admiralty Man Sci Enq.* (ed 3) 351 This may be called the Meizoseismal Circle or Zone.

Meizoseismic (məizōsəi·smik), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -IC] = prec. adj.

1877 RUDLER in *Encycl Brit.* VII. 610 The line indicating this maximum is termed the *meizoseismic curve.*

Mek(e, Meken, etc., obs. ff MEFK, MEEKEN, etc.

Mekel(l, obs. forms of MICKLE *adv.*

Mekhitarist (me·kitārist), *sb.* and *a.* Also **mechitarist** [f. *Mekhitar* (see below) + -IST.]

A. *sb.* One of a congregation of Armenian monks of the Roman Catholic church originally founded at Constantinople in 1701 by Mekhitar, an Armenian, and by him in 1717 finally established in the island of San Lazzaro, south of Venice.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 364/1 They call themselves Mekhitaristes. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1457 The Mekhitarists form one of the noblest congregations of the Roman Catholic Church.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to the Mekhitarists.

1874 *Supernat. Relig* II. II ix 184 In the Mechitarist library at Venice. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 617/1 The books .. which are printed in the Mechitarist presses of Vienna and Venice are carried far beyond Persia.

Hence **Mechitari·stican** *a.* = prec.

1825 A GOODE (*title*) A brief Account of the Mechitaristican Society.

Mekil(e, mekill(e, obs. forms of MICKLE.

†**Mekilwort.** *Sc. Obs.* [app. f. *mekil* MICKLE *a.* + WORT.] The deadly nightshade.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 257 The Scottis tuik the jus of mekilwort berries, and mengit it in thair wine [etc.]. 1633 *Orkney Witch Trial* in Dalyell *Darker Superstit Scot.* (1834) 153 Ane litle pig of oyle, maid of mekillwort

†**Mekin.** *Obs.* A herb used for salad.

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard* I. 95 *Sallad Seeds...* Mekin.

Mekle, obs. form of MICKLE.

Mekometer (mĭkɒ·mĭtəi). *Mil.* [f. Gr. *μῆκος* length + -METER. Cf. MECOMETER.] An instrument for finding the range for infantry fire.

1894 *Times* 1 Mar. 6/5 The mekometer, the new English infantry range finder. 1900 *Daily News* 12 Sept 6/3 The Watkin mekometer.

Mekul(l, mekyl(l, obs. forms of MICKLE.

Mekyn, obs form of MEEKEN.

Mel, obs. f MEAL; variant of MEDLE, MELL.

‖ **Mela** (mē·lă) [Hindī *mela* —Skr. *mēlā* assembly, f. root *mil* to meet.] A religious fair and festival amongst the Hindus.

1800 *Misc Tracts* in *Asiat. Ann Reg* 245/2 This Mela, or fair, is an annual assemblage of Hindus. 1894 *19th Cent.* XXXVI 284 The great annual meeting, or mela, at the shrine of Janakpur 1896 N DAVIS *Three Men & a God* 157 Poor wretches who at the Mela time stand in the courtyard and have the sacred water poured over them.

†**Melaconise.** *Min. Obs* [a. mod.F. *mélaconise*, f Gr. *μέλα-s* black + *κόνις* dust.] = next.

1839 URE *Dict Arts* 336 Oxide of Copper Black, or Melaconise, a black earthy looking substance found at Chessy and other places.

Melaconite (mĭlæ kŏnəit). *Min* [Altered from prec.. see -ITE.] An earthy black oxide of copper, found also in crystals. See TENORITE.

1850 DANA *Syst. Min* (1854) II. 518. 1865 *Rep Brit Assoc., Sections* 33 Crystals of oxide of copper (melaconite).

Melacotone, obs form of MELOCOTON.

Melada (melē dă). [a. Sp. *melada*, f. *melar* to boil sugar a second time, f. *miel* honey. Cf. Sp. *melaza* MOLASSES.] (See quot.)

1875 *U.S Statutes* XVIII III 340 Melada shall be defined as an article made in the process of sugar making, being the cane juice boiled down to the sugar point and containing all the sugar and molasses resulting from the boiling process and without any process of purging or clarification.

Melæna (mĭlī·nă). *Path.* [a. mod.L. *melæna*, a Gr. *μέλαινα*, fem of *μέλας* black.] In early use, the name of a disease (now no longer recognized), characterized by the evacuation from the bowels and vomiting from the stomach of dark bloody matter Now used to designate these symptoms occurring in any disease.

1800 *Cullen's Nosol* 226 Melæna. 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg Wks* I 34 There is great reason for ascribing the discharges in the diseases called melæna to a vitiated secretion from the surface of the alimentary canal 1834 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) I 339 *note*, We mean therefore by melæna, the occurrence, as a symptom, in any disease, of very dark-coloured, grumous, pitchy, often highly fetid evacuation by stool or we use the word as the name of a disease, in which such evacuations constitute the characteristic symptom 1905 H. D ROLLESTON *Dis Liver* 272 Melæna in cirrhosis may depend on hæmorrhages from the mucosa of the intestines.

b. *concr.* (See quot. 1858.)

1858 COPLAND *Dict Pract Med* II 827 *Melæna* ., discharges from the bowels, or from the stomach, or both by stool and by the mouth, of a black, or nearly black matter, consequent upon visceral or constitutional disease. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* III 530 In other cases the blood..is passed out per rectum as melæna.

Melainotype, erron. form of MELANOTYPE.

‖ **Melaleuca** (melălĭū·kă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus), f. Gr *μέλας* black + *λευκός* white.] A genus of plants; a plant of this genus.

1822 *Med. Botany* II 129 Cajeput Tree, or Aromatic Melaleuca. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp* I 131 Proteas, acacias, melaleucas, and a few other Cape and Botany Bay plants.

‖ **Melalgia** (melæ ldʒiă). *Path.* [mod.L, f. Gr. *μέλος* limb + *ἄλγος* pain.] Pain in the limbs.

1890 in *Syd Soc Lex.* 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 222 Beau grouped these [cases] together under the name 'melalgia'

Melam (me·læm). *Chem* [Named in 1834 by Liebig (*Ann. d. Pharmacie* X. 12); he declines to give an etymology, preferring that the word should be regarded as an arbitrary coinage; for the ending *-am* cf. next.] A buff-coloured, insoluble amorphous substance obtained by the distillation of sulphocyanide of ammonium.

1835 *Rec. Gen Sci.* I 185. 1838 T THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 772. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict Chem.* II. 323 Melam, $C_6H_9N_{11}$ —Crude melam is obtained by the action of heat on ammonium thiocyanide

Melamine (me lămən). *Chem.* Also **-in.** [Named by Liebig in 1834; f. MEL(AM) + AMINE.] A crystalline substance obtained by boiling melam with potassic hydrate, or by heating cyanamide to 302°; called also *cyanuramide*

1835 *Rec. Gen Sci* I 185 Melamine. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 577 Melamin. 1844 FOWNES *Chem* 468 Melamine

†**Melampod.** *Obs* Also 6 **melampode, -podi,** 9 in Latin form **melampodium.** [ad. L. *melampo-*

dium, *-ion*, a. Gr. *μελαμπόδιον* black hellebore, f. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + *ποδ-*, *πούς* foot.] Black Hellebore, *Helleborus officinalis*.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 85 Here grows Melampode every where. 1598 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 32 Heleborous [*sic*] Niger or Melampodi. 1643 *Parables reflecting on Times* 12 Briony, Wormwood, Wolfebane, Rue, and Melampod (the emblems of Sedition, Malice, Feare, Ambition and Iealousie). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Melampod (*melampodium*), the hearb called *Hellebore*. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) IV 284 The melampodium or black hellebore was at one time a favourite cathartic in dropsies.

Melampyrin (melæmpɔi·rin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L *Melampȳrum* (a. Gr. *μελάμπυρον* 'cow-wheat', f. *μελαν-* black + *πῦρός* wheat), the name of a genus of plants in which the substance is found.] = DULCITE. Also **Melampyrite**.

1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med., Melampyrin*, a substance obtained from the *Melampyrum nemorosum* 1865 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk Chem.* XV. 389 Melampyrin. *Ibid.*, Melampyrite

† **Melanæ·ma.** *Path. Obs.* [mod. L, a. Gr. *μέλαν αἷμα* black blood: see next.] A condition of suffocation in which the blood throughout the body assumes a dark or black colour.

1768 GOODWYN *Connex. Life with Respiration* 95 This disease might with more propriety be named Melanæma. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* III 551. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Melanæmia (melănī miă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + *αἷμα* blood Cf. G. *melanämie* (Frerichs in *Gunsb. Ztschr.* 1855).] A morbid condition, associated with severe forms of malarial fever, in which the blood contains granules and flakes of black or brown pigment.

1860 *N. Syd. Soc Year Bk. Med* 254 Cases of Morbus Addisonii, Melanæmia [etc.]. 1898 P MANSON *Trop Dis* 1. 2 The most absolutely characteristic features of malarial disease—melanæmia and malarial pigmentation of viscera.

Melanæmic (melănī mik), *a. Path.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Relating to or affected with melanæmia

1878 tr. *H von Ziemssen's Cycl Med* VIII. 558 At the next febrile attack the patient becomes again..melanæmic. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn* i. (ed. 4) 40 Melanæmic Blood. from a Case of Malarial Cachexia.

† **Melanagogue.** *Med. Obs.* Also erron. 8 **melano-**. [a F. *mélanagogue*, f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + *ἀγωγός* leading, drawing.] A medicine supposed to expel 'black bile'. Hence † **Melanago·gal** *a.*, having the property of expelling 'black bile'.

[1657 *Phys. Dict*, *Melanogogon*, purgers of melancholy.] 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 115 Other [pills are called] Melanagogall which purge and move Melancholicall succe 1683 SALMON *Doron Med* I iii 34 Sena is one of the best Melanagogues in Nature 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II 250 Melanagogues, which are supposed to draw or carry off the black Matter

Melanasphalt (melănæ·sfælt). *Min.* [f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + *ἄσφαλτ-os*: see ASPHALT.] = ALBERTITE.

1852 WETHERILL in *Trans Amer. Philos Soc.* (1853) X. 353 On a New Variety of Asphalt (Melan-asphalt)

Melanate (me·lanēt). *Chem.* [f MELAN-IC + -ATE.] A salt of melanic acid (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885).

Melanchlor(e (me·länklōər). *Min.* [Named 1839 by Fuchs (*Melanchlor*), f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + *χλωρός* green] A blackish-green hydrous phosphate of iron.

1854 DANA *Syst Min* (ed. 4) II. 428 Melanchlor. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III 866 Melanchlor

† **Melancholeric,** *a. Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + *χολέρα* CHOLER + -IC.] = MELANCHOLIC *a*

1650 VENNER *Tobacco* in *Bathes of Bathe* 415 Tobacco any way, or any time used, is most pernicious unto dry melan-cholerick bodies

‖ **Melancholia** (melănkōu·liă). *Pl.* **-iæ.** *Nosology.* [late Latin: see MELANCHOLY.] 'A functional mental disease, characterised by gloomy thoughtfulness, ill-grounded fears, and general depression of mind' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); a species or a case of this disease.

1693 tr *Blancard's Phys Dict.* (ed. 2) 1814 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I 232/2 The number of recoveries, in cases of *melancholia*, has been very unusual. 1886 HALL & JASTROW in *Mind* Jan 60 In certain melancholiæ and other mental disorders. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 373 Grayness [of the hair] often increases rapidly in melancholia.

Melancholiac (melănkōu·liăk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MELANCHOLIA + -AC, after *maniac.*] **a.** *adj.* Affected with melancholia. **b.** *sb.* One suffering from melancholia.

1863 READE *Hard Cash* III 100 In short, she gave them the impression that Alfred was a moping melancholiac. *Ibid.* 123 A lunatic of the unhappiest class, the melancholiac 1897 A. R. URQUHART in *Dict Nat Biog* LII. 320/2 Separating the insane into groups of maniacs, melancholiacs, and so on.

† **Melancho·lian,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 4 **malen-, malancolien, melanconien.** [f. MELANCHOLY + -AN.] **a.** *adj* Having the atrabilious temperament; also, addicted to 'melancholy' or causeless anger. **b.** *sb.* One suffering from melancholia. Also, one of an atrabilious temperament.

1340 *Ayenb.* 157 Þe dyeuel..asayleþ..þane sanguinien mid iolliuete and mid luxurie..þane melanconien mid enuie and mid zorȝe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 287 He which Malencolien Of pacience hath no lien, Wherof his wraththe he mai restreigne. 1632 tr *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 102 Melancholians feare much and are sad. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 119 Sanguinians did only laff, Cholerick Melancholians chaff. *a* 1695 J. SCOTT *Wks.* (1718) II. 125 You may observe, in the Modern Stories of our Religious Melancholians, that they commonly pass out of one Passion into another.

† **Melancho·liant,** *a. Obs.* In 4 **malancolient, -lyent.** [a. OF. *melancoliant*, pr. pple. of *melancolier* to affect with or suffer from melancholy, f. *melancolie* sb.] Of blood: Affected with 'melancholy'; atrabilious.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 84 Or ellis þe splene is to feble to purge þe malancolient [*Add. MS.* malancolyent] blood.

Melancholic (melănkɒ·lik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-5 **malencolik, -colyk, malancolike, melancolyk, -colik,** 6 **-ic, -yk(e, -cholyke, -chollike,** 6-7 **-cholik(e, -icke, -ique,** 7 **-chollique,** 7- **melancholic.** [ad. late L. *melancholicus*, a. Gr. *μελαγχολικός*, f. *μελαν-* black + *χολή* bile: see MELANCHOLY and -IC. Cf. F. *melancolique* (from 14th c.), Pr. *melancolic*, Sp. *melancólico*, Pg. *melancolico*, It. *melancolico*, *malinconico*; also G. *melancholisch.*]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** Pertaining to or containing 'melancholy' or 'black bile'; atrabilious. Of food, atmospheric or planetary influences, etc.: Tending to produce 'melancholy' or atrabilious disorder. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 517 Manye Engendred of humour malencolik 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 281 Somtyme lepra comyth of euyll dyete as Melancolyk meete to colde and drye. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr.* 1071 All suche byrdes ben of nature melancolyke 1549 *Compl. Scot* vi 61 The northin vynd is cald and dry, of ane melancolic natur. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas Health* L viij, Much melancholyke bloud conteynyd in the lyuer. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 377 All diseases springing of melancholique, adust, and salt humours. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 10 Hee is a Planet masculine, of cold and dry nature, therefore melancholicke

2. Of persons, their attributes, actions, etc.

† **a.** Having the atrabiliar temperament or constitution (*obs.*). **b.** Constitutionally liable to (formerly also, † affected with) melancholy or depression of spirits; gloomy, depressed, melancholy.

† *Melancholic gentleman*: see MELANCHOLY *a* 6 (quot. 1629)

? *a* 1400 LYDG *Isopus* 61 (Zupitza) By whyche he [the cock] haþe corage and hardynes, And of hys berde melancolyk felnes *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 197 Malencolik of his complexioun. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed Sommer) 105 He..becam all melancolik with out takyng loye ne plaisir in ony thyng that he sawe 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 125 King Canutus departed all wroth and melancholike into Denmark 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* VI § 386 No man had more melancholic apprehensions of the issue of the war. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach* III x, I am melancholic when thou art absent. 1708 GAY *Wine* 60 In melancholic mood Joyless he wastes in sighs the lazy hours. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* I 210 Just as the melancholic eye Sees fleets and armies in the sky 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U S.* I. x 362 'Religion', said the melancholic Norton, 'admits of no eccentric motions'. 1900 MORLEY *Cromwell* I. 15 Oliver was of the melancholic temperament

transf 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* F 4, And like your melancholike hare Feed after midnight.

absol 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 148 He . was not verie prompt of speech, which Aristotle affirmeth to be a propertie of the melancholicke by adustation.

† **3.** Resulting from, or of the nature of, 'melancholy' or atrabilious disorder. *Obs.*

1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III (1682) 188 He contracted some melancholick distempers 1683 SALMON *Doron Med* I. ix 61 In melancholick Tumors

† **4.** Causing melancholy or depression of spirits; saddening. *Obs.*

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* H 4, The blacke, and melancholicke Eugh-tree. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 83 Keeping time with the melancholicke musicke. 1693 DRYDEN *Let.* 30 Aug., Pr. Wks 1800 I. ii. 28, I was tempted to it, by the melancholique prospect I had of it. 1723 MATHER *Vind. Bible* 360 No public sorrow should be expressed on so melancholick an occasion. 1812 G CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 139 Such is the melancholic picture.

† **5.** Expressive of melancholy or sadness. *Obs.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* Introd., In Physic, things of melancholic hue and quality are us'd against melancholy. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 295, I wrote a long, and of course, a melancholic letter to you.

6. In mod. use: Pertaining to, or affected with, melancholia.

1866 W. H. O. SANKEY *Lect. Mental Dis.* lii. 74 The case, commencing by a melancholic stage,..the melancholic and maniacal symptoms blend in different cases.

B. *sb.*

1. † **a.** One who is affected with mental depression or sadness (*obs*). **b.** One suffering from melancholia; = MELANCHOLIAC *sb.*

1586 BRIGHT *Melancholy* xxxix. 256 With such like ornament of iewell as agreeth with the habilitie and calling of the melancholicke. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 394 The Soul..is put to silence before God, and sitteth alone, as melancholics do. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* (1682) Ded., The discontented Paradox of a melancholick, vext, and of mean condition. 1755 *Mon* No. 29. 3 Two famous sects of philosophers, which..still continue to divide the world into melancholics, and men of pleasure. 1870 MAUDSLEY *Body & Mind* 93 Should he do injury to himself or others, as hypochondriacal melancholics sometimes do. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 371 One melancholic swam across a canal to throw himself under a train.

† **2.** Used by Clarendon for: Depression of spirits, melancholy. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 62 He continued in this melancholic and discomposure of mind many days. *a* 1674 — *Life* II. (1759) 69 My Condition..will very well justify the Melancholick that, I confess to you, possesses me.

Hence † **Melancho·lical** *a.*, melancholy; **Melancho·lically** *adv.*, in a melancholy manner.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 115 Which purge and move melancholicall succe. 1882 B. NICHOLSON in *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* 349 He..became melancholically mad immediately on the shock of these revelations. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 767/2 Its walls of rammed clay frittering away melancholically in the sun

† **Melancho·licly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. MELANCHOLIC *a.* + -LY 2.] In a melancholy manner.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse* xii. 130 An aliment vnto the parts which are melancholikly qualified, as the bones, grisles, sinewes, &c 1632 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* (1640) 202 Men are melancholikely grieved.

‖ **Melancholico.** *Obs.* [It. *melancolico*: see MELANCHOLIC.] A hypochondriac.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 156 Or of the Monstrous Credulity, some besotted Melancholicoes may be inveigled into.

Melancholily (me·länkɒlili), *adv.* [f MELANCHOLY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a melancholy manner.

1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) II. 23 Applieng the same if not colerikly I must nedes thinke melancoulily, to your purpose 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Maidenhead*, No wonder 'tis..thou shouldst be Such tedious Company, Who liv'st so Melancholily 1846 THACKERAY *Laman Blanchard* Wks 1900 XIII 470 Laman Blanchard, who passed away so melancholily last year 1891 *Harper's Mag* Aug 434/1 Others big and wavering float melancholily.

† **Me·lancholiness.** *Obs.* [f. MELANCHOLY *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being melancholy.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* B, In this doctrine be comprehended melancolynes and heuines. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Lives, Hobbes* (1898) I 329 When he was a boy he was playsome enough, but withall he had even then a contemplative melancholinesse. 1715 M DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 4 A Vent to Melancholiness.

Melancholious (melănkōu·liəs), *a.* Now *rare* Forms: 4-5 **malan-, malencolicus, -ius, malen-, melancolyous(e,** (5 **malencolyows, malecoliowus**), 5-6 **malincolyous,** 6 **malacolious, melancolyouse, -colius, melencolous,** 7 *Sc.* **melancholiows,** 4-7 **melancolious,** 6- **melancholious.** [a. OF. *melancolieus*, f. *melancolie* MELANCHOLY: see -OUS]

1 Constitutionally inclined to melancholy; † atrabilious in constitution (*obs.*); affected with melancholy, gloomy. Also, of sounds, etc.: Expressive or suggestive of melancholy.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 213 Whanne þei ben out of reson as wrop & malencolious. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I 30 Somme man is to curiouse In studye, or melancolyouse. 1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* 465 in Horstm *Altengl Leg. N. F.* (1884) 405 Malencolius of face, look and cheer 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed Sommer) 24 Sorowfull syghes and melancolyous fantasies. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I cccxlvi 547 This pope was a fumishe man and malincolyous. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 816 Whether it were by the inspiracion of the holy ghost, or by Melencolous disposition, I had diuers and sundrie imaginations howe [etc] 1610 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* I. xxviii. (1639) 45 They that be melancholious have strange imaginations. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 368 The King was sad and melancolious 1783 BURNS *Poor Mailie's Elegy* 8 Come, join the melancholious croon O' Robin's reed! 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xi, The Rector added, in a melancholious tone [etc]. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* iii 31 The sufferer from whom most melancholious sounds, continually proceeded.

† **2.** Tending to cause, or of the nature of, 'melancholy' or atrabilious disorder. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 171 Þoruȝ þat oon pore he drawiþ malancolious blood of þe lyuere. *Ibid.* 273 Varicosa schal be curid .wiþ purgaciouns of malancholious blood. 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 76 The tane [star or planet] is sangwyne, the tothir is malancolius. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Bk Simples* 78 b, It bredeth choler adust, and melancholious diseases.

Hence **Melancho·liousness.**

1620 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxviii. (1639) 45 There be three diversities of melancholiousnes, according to the three kinds of causes.

† **Melancholish,** *a. Obs.* [f. MELANCHOLY + -ISH.] **a.** = MELANCHOLIC *a.* I. **b.** Inclined to be melancholy or depressed.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 54 b, Mynt..leueth still it that is grosse and melancholishe. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* XCV. (1783) III. 198 Miss is a little melancholish.

Melancholist (me·länkɒlist). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. MELANCHOLY + -IST.] † One of a 'melancholic' constitution (*obs.*); one affected with melancholia; in the 17th c. often applied contemptuously to religious enthusiasts.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* L iv b, Doth helpe melancholists onely, by moistning their dry constitution. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* vi. 29 The proud and fantastick Pretences of many of the conceited Melancholists in this Age. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* I (1754) 2 Montanus..drew after him several religious Melancholists. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 212 Dr. G...visited the male ideots and melancholists. 1858 BURTON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXIII.

876 Our gallant captain, a notable melancholist, sat up till dawn.

Melancholize (me·lănkɒlәiz), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. MELANCHOLY + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* and *refl.* To be or become melancholy.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32/2 They doe so melancholize themselves therin, that they doe wholy neglect themselves. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. II. III. VI. 134 They dare not come abroad all their liues after, but melancholize in corners. 1794 COLERIDGE *Let.* 22 July in *Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 339 From Oxford .have I journeyed, now philosophizing with hacks, now melancholizing by myself. 1801 LAMB *Ess*, *Cur. Fragm.* [imitating Burton] ii. in *John Woodvil*, etc. (1802) 119 Melancholising in woods where waters are. 1863 K. H. DIGBY *Chapel St. John* (ed. 2) 395 Others were melancholizing in woods, and sighing in gardens

2. *trans.* To make melancholy.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xl, Like faithlesse wife that .. Doth inly deep the spright melancholize Of her aggrieved husband. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* II. XIV. (1713) 129 There's nothing does more contristate and melancholize my Spirit than any reflexions upon such Objects

Hence **Me·lancholi·sed** *ppl. a.*, rendered melancholy; **Me·lancholi·sing** *vbl. sb.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 7 They get their knowledge by bookes, I mine by melancholising. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Ded., Nor can ever that thick cloud of melancholized old age dark the remembrance of your pristine Lustre. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* Contents I. v, Our own Imaginations [are] taken for sensations and realities in sleep, and by melancholized persons when awake.

Melancholy (me lănkɒli), *sb.* Forms: 4 **malyncoly**, 4-5 **malycoly, malencoli(e, -colye, malicoli**, 4-6 **malancoly, -encoly, melancoly**(e, **-lie**, 5 **mali(n)coly, -yncolie, malencholye, malancoli**(e, **-lye, melancholye**, 5-6 **mallancoly**, 5-7 **melancholie**, 6 **melacholy, melancholi**, *Sc.* **-kolie**, 6-7 **melancholly**, **-olye**, 6- **melancholy**. [a. OF *melancolie, melencolye, malencollie*, etc. (mod. F. *mélancolie*), ad. L. *melancholia*, a. Gr. μελαγχολία lit. 'condition of having black bile', f. μελαν-, μέλας black + χολή bile. Cf. Pr. *melancolia*, Sp. *melancolía*, It *melancolia, malinconia*; also G. *melancholie*, Du. *melankolie*, Da., Sw. *melankoli*.]

Down to the 17th c the poetical examples commonly indicate stress on the second or fourth syllable

†1. The condition of having too much 'black bile' (see b); the disease supposed to result from this condition; in early references its prominent symptoms are sullenness and propensity to causeless and violent anger, and in later references mental gloom and sadness. From the 17th c. onwards the word was used without its ætiological implication as the name of the mental disease now called in technical language MELANCHOLIA. *Obs*

Quot 1866 is an exceptionally late instance of the sense cf quot. 1859 in 3.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3710 Þe man wraþþyþ hym lyghly, For lytyl as yn malyncoly, Þat synne ne ys ryght gref Þat sone ys wrope, and lyghtly lef. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 360 Thy sweuenes ek and [al] swich fantasye Dryf out, and lat hem faren to myschaunce; For þey proceden of þi malencolye. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) 21 After many right sorowful syghes engendrid in þe roote of malencolie 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lvii. 84 The disease called choler or melancholy 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 99 That windy malancholy arising from the shorter ribs, which so saddeth the mind of the diseased. 1677 J. WEBSTER (*title*) The Displaying of supposed Witchcraft, wherein is affirmed that there are many sorts of Deceivers and Impostors, and Divers persons under a passive Delusion of Melancholy and Fancy. But that [etc.]. 1722 QUINCY *Lex Phys.-Med.*, Melancholy [is] supposed to proceed from a Redundance of black Bile, but it is better known to arise from too heavy and too viscid a Blood. 1866 W. H. O. SANKEY *Lect. Ment. Dis.* ii. 33 There are cases of melancholy which are accompanied by great restlessness

†b. *concr.* The 'black bile' itself: one of the four chief fluids or 'cardinal humours' of the ancient and mediæval physiologists. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. xi. (1495) 95 Malencoly is bred of trowbled drast of blode and hath his name of melon that is blak and calor that is humour, so is sayd as it were a blak humour, for the colour therof lynyth toward blackenes. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 202 Þer is engendrid anoþer substaunce þat is sumwhat stynkyng & is clepid malancoli. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 8 In the body of Man be foure principall humours Bloudde Fleume. Choler: Melancoly. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 70 A short vessel, whereby the splene belcheth vp melancolye into the ventricle. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. XXX. (1639) 149 The Iaundeis is nothing else but a shedding either of yellow choler, or of melancholy all over the body 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. VI. (1712) 56 There are receptacles in the Body of Man and Emunctories to drain them of superfluous Choler, Melancholy, and the like.

†2. Irascibility, ill-temper, anger, sullenness.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4362 Meke þe of þi malencoli for marring of þi-selue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 128 Vith that the king come hastely, And in his gret malancoly,.. To schir Colyne sic dusche he gave. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 252 And if she be riche, of heigh parage, Thanne seistow it is a tormentrie To soffren hire pride and hire malencolie. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1981 Þat I mete þe in my malicoly my meth be to littill. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 76 (Wagner) Tundale gruched and wex wrothe..Þe man spoke to hym curtesly And brought hym out of his malycoly. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. XV. 29 The kynge beyng in his malencoly, assone as he sawe hym he sayd in great yre, certesse vncle of Lancastre, ye shall nat attayne as yet to your entent. 1530 PALSGR. 244/1 Melancoly testynesse, *melencolie*. 1567 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* VII. 191 For wickit lyfe imprisont was Ferquhaird, Quha slew him self of proude melancolie.

personified. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 280 Malencolie..which in compaignie An hundred times in an houre Wol as an angri beste loure. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4998 Melencoly, that angry sire. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 42 If that surly spirit melancholy, Had bak'd thy blood, and made it heauy, thicke.

3. Sadness and depression of spirits; a condition of gloom or dejection, especially when habitual or constitutional.

In the early quots. with mixture of sense 2. In the Elizabethan period and subsequently, the affectation of 'melancholy' was a favourite pose among those who made claim to superior refinement; see, e g. Jonson *Every Man in his Humour* (passim), and quots. under MELANCHOLY *a.* 3; cf. also 3 d below.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1216 Bycause he wolde soone dye, He ne eet ne dronk, for his malencolye 14 *Sir Beues* 582 (MS. M) Iosyan. Toke hym vp and kyssud hym swete, His malincoly there to abate. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 168 Whyche also slewe my cosyn the kyng Claryon, for whome I am in grete melancolye *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1598) 386 The Hare [gave] her sleights; the Cat, his melancholy. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. XII. 38 Musicke did apply Her curious skill the warbling notes to play, To drive away the dull Melancholy. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, V. I. 34 My minde was troubled with deepe Melancholly 1593 DRAYTON *Sheph. Garland* (Roxb. Club) 68 And, being rouzde out of melancholly, Flye, whirle-winde thoughts, vnto the heavens, quoth he. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* I. I. 2 This Melancholly Flatters, but Unmans you. What is it else, but Penury of Soul; A Lazie Frost, a numness of the Mind? 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady X*— 1 Oct., It gives me too much melancholy to see so agreeable a young creature buried alive. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XXXIV, A morbid melancholy seized upon the Irishman. 1859 BUCKNILL *Psychol. Shaks.* 240 Care should be taken to distinguish between melancholy and melancholia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 372 The melancholy associated with general paralysis is commonly marked by great exaggeration.

personified 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. iii 67 O hatefull Error Melancholies Childe. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 1 Hence loathed Melancholy, Of Cerberus and blackest midnight born 1750 GRAY *Elegy* Epit., And Melancholy mark'd him for her own 1819 KEATS *Melancholy* III, In the very temple of Delight Veiled Melancholy has her sovran shrine

†b. A cause of sadness, an annoyance or vexation. Chiefly in *plural. Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* (*c* 1490) F vj, The maistre of a grete house hath many melancolyes 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 57 Which to a diligent writer is the greatest melancholy and vexation that can befall

c. A state of melancholy. † Also, a melancholy fit or mood (often in *plural*). *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I (1590) 17 b, Two or three straungers, whom inwarde melancholies hauing made weery of the worldes eyes, haue come to spende their liues among the countrie people. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1310/2 Entring by litle and litle out of his present melancholies into his former misfortunes. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* II. § 5 (1727) 107 If we murmur here, we may at the next melancholy be troubled that God did not make us to be Angels or Stars 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 480 In spite of all my efforts, I fall into a melancholy which is inexpressible 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos* I. 64 A deep yet soft melancholy succeeded.

d. In a lighter sense: A tender or pensive sadness.

1614 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Madrigal*, '*When as she smiles*', A sweet melancholie my sences keepes. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 12 But hail thou Goddes, sage and holy, Hail diuinest Melancholy. 1634 — *Comus* 546, I. began Wrapt in a pleasing fit of melancholy To meditate my rural minstrelsie 1796 COLERIDGE *Sonn. to Bowles* [2nd vers.] 8 Their mild and manliest melancholy lent A mingled charm, which oft the pang consigned To slumber 1844 A. B. WELBY *Poems, Melancholy* 117 Love's delicious melancholy

†e. A short literary composition (usually poetical) of a sad or mournful character. *Obs.*

1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* L 1 b, Another melancholy of his, for the strangenesse thereof, deserueth to be registred. *Ibid*, Another [*sc* poem] .hauing the right nature of an Italian melancholie, I haue set down in this place

4. Comb., as *melancholy-purger*; *melancholy-mad, -sick* adjs.; **†melancholy water**, a decoction recommended as 'good for women if they are faint'.

1660 *Trial Regic* 171 He was melancholly sick. 1676 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* 812 Of Melancholy Purgers, Simple and Compound. 1684 HAN. WOOLLEY *Queen-like Closet* (ed. 5) 15 The Melancholly Water. Take of [etc.] 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristophanes* (1872) II. 683 He has sent away my master melancholy-mad.

Melancholy (me·lănkɒli), *a.* Forms: 6 **malancoly, malincolye, melancholie**, 6-7 **malancholy, melencholly**, 7 **melancholly**, 6- **melancholy**. [From the attrib. use of the sb.]

†1. Affected with or constitutionally liable to the disease of melancholy. Also *absol. Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 233 b, The contemplacyon of suche turneth eyther to superstycyousnes or to a melancoly folysshnes. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* VIII. (1870) 245 Melancoly men may take theyr pleasure 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 190 It is also effectual to be given to melancholy people, which are void of reason. 1698 M. HENRY *Meekness & Quietn. Spirit* (1822) 80 The quietness of spirit will help to suppress melancholy vapours. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 260 All Spices are bad for melancholy people.

†b. Of or affected by the melancholy 'humour'.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. ix. 35 A little melancholy blood may quickly change the temperature, and render it [the hearte] more apt for a melancholly Passion. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cxii. 404 It proceedeth from melancholy and filthy bloud. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. *Socrates* xiv. (init.), As to his person, he was very unhandsome, of a melancholy complexion 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 306 A crooked melancholy vein under the Tongue. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 493 'Tis vulgarly said that this black part of the bloud is Melancholy bloud.

†c. Producing the disease of melancholy. *Obs.*

1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* II vii § 3 Sauls Melancholy Devil would be gone, when David played on the Harp.

†2. Irascible, angry; sullen. *Obs.*

1575–6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 290 Sir Richerd is a very earnest malincolye man, and some tyme gyven to be angrye. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 191/1 When wee come to make our prayers to God, wee must not bring thither with vs, our melancholy passions and fretting and fuming. 1604 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* II. I (1608) D 2 b, Duke Byron Flowes with adust and melancholy choller.

3. Of persons, their actions, attributes, feelings, state, etc.: Depressed in spirits; sad, gloomy, dejected, mournful; *esp.* of a constitutionally gloomy temperament.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. II. 2 Boy, What signe is it when a man of great spirit growes melancholy? 1592 LYLY *Midas* V. ii. 104 (Bond), Melancholy is the creast of Courtiers armes, and now euerie base companion, beeing in his muble fubles, sayes he is melancholy 1598 B. JONSON *Ev Man in Hum.* I. IV, I will be more proud and melancholie, and gentlemanlike then I haue beene, I doe ensure you. *c* 1598 SIR J. DAVIES *Epigr* No 47 See yonder melancholy Gentleman, Which hood-wink'd with his hat, alone doth sit. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks (1841) 40 A funeral will much more affect the same man if he see it when melancholy, than if he see it when cheerful 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Mania*, Some are dull and stupid, others very sorrowful and melancholy. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax* Sel. Wks I 136, I remember, Sir, with a melancholy pleasure, the situation [etc.] 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I 293 There is no more melancholy creature in existence than a mountebank off duty. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. I. 17 If I am sad and inclined to melancholy humours.

absol 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XLVI, For this reason the superstitious are often melancholy, and the melancholy almost always superstitious

transf. (of animals) 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 25 b, The mellancholy Owle, (Deaths ordinary messenger). 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. 204 The melancholie Hare. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 42 He is a solitary, melancholy, and bold fish, always being by himself.

b. Pensive, thoughtful; sadly meditative.

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 62 Sweet Bird that shunn'st the noise of folly, Most musicall, most melancholy! 1659 WOOD *Life* Feb (O. H. S.) I. 270 To refresh his mind with a melancholy walke 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xl, A certain music, never known before, Here soothed the pensive, melancholy mind. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 190 The tender images we love to trace Steal from each year a melancholy grace. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I *All Fools' Day*, We will drink no wise, melancholy, politic port on this day.

†c. In proverbial and other similes. *Obs.*

1592 LYLY *Midas* V. II. 100 (Bond), I am as melancholy as a cat 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. II. 83–8. 1599 — *Much Ado* II. I. 221, I found him heere as melancholy as a Lodge in a Warren 1606 *Wily Beguiled* Prol. A 2 b, Why, how now, humorous George? What, as melancholy as a mantle tree? 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* I. Wks. 1873 III. 11 I'me as melancholy now as Fleet-streete in a long vacation *a* 1732 GAY *New Song of New Similies*, I, melancholy as a cat Am kept awake to weep.

4. Of visible objects, sounds, places, etc.: Suggestive of sadness, depressing, dismal. Also, of sounds, words, looks, etc. · Expressive of sadness.

† *Melancholy hat* (? jocular nonce-use, or slang), app applied to a mourning hat (but cf. quot *c* 1598 in sense 3)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. V. 86 Melancholy Bells. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. VII. 111 Vnder the shade of melancholy boughes 1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* B 1 b, Go to the next Haberdashers & bid him send me a new melancholy hat. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 43 Padua is the most melancholy City of Europe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 747 Melancholy Musick fills the Plains 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 10 Apr., Eight or ten of them make a melancholy concert with their pipes. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 307 It loves low melancholly places 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 612 The stock-dove breathes A melancholy murmur thro' the whole. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 197 You glide in a canoe-like boat shut in by melancholy banks 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. 1, The thick and melancholy foliage. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* X, With here and there a melancholy village 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXVII. 198 The fountain made a melancholy gurgle. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 475 Negro children..with immense melancholy deer-like eyes.

Comb. 1877 BLACK *Green Past* V, He was a melancholy-faced man.

†b. In the 17th c.: Favourable to the pensive mood. (Cf. 3 b.) *Obs.*

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Oct., So naturally is it [the Parke] furnish'd with whatever may render it agreeable, melancholy and country-like. 1644 *Ibid* 30 Sept., The house is moderne, and seemes to be the seate of some gentleman, being in a very pleasant though melancholy place

5. Of a fact, event, state of things: Saddening, lamentable, deplorable.

1710 WODROW *Analecta* (1842) I. 308 It was one of the melancholyest sights to any that have any sense of our antient Nobility, to see them going throu for votes, and making partys. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II. 44 You are affected with this melancholy detail. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Remise Door*, Melancholy! to see such sprightliness the prey of sorrow. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 247 The most serious and melancholy effect ensued. 1886 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXVIII. 291 A melancholy instance of the extent to which Dr. P. acts upon the principle of bending facts to theory.

6. In certain book-names of plants, as **melancholy gentleman**, a kind of rocket, *Hesperis tristis*; **melancholy (plume) thistle**, *Carduus*

heterophyllus; **melancholy tree**, the Night Jasmine, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*.

1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* Table, The Melancholy [*text* p 260 Melancholick] Gentleman. 1640 RAY *Syn. Stirp. Brit.* 52 The great English soft or gentle Thistle or Melancholy Thistle. 1760 J LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 319 Melancholy Thistle, *Cardnus*. Melancholy-tree, *Nyctanthes*. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 237 *Cnicus heterophyllus* (Melancholy Plume Thistle).

Hence **Me·lancholyish** *a nonce-wd.*

1837 LYTTON in *Fonblanque's Life & Lab* (1874) 53, I had a melancholyish letter from Lady Blessington.

† **Me·lancholy**, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *melancolier*, f. *melancolie* MELANCHOLY *sb.*] *trans.* To make melancholy.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 290 b/2 The pleasure of god is that; of whiche thou melancolyest thy selfe to be soo doon. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q iij b, It brenneth the blode & melancolyeth it. 1567 PAYNEL tr. *Herberay's Treas. Amadis of Gaule* 78 Ye melancholy your selfe for the mariage that I have found out for you. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett* (1663) 165, I am extremely melancholy'd at your dilated resolutions of seeing London.

Melanchthonian (melăŋkθōu niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. name of Philipp *Melanchthon* (Gr. transl of Schwarzerd 'black earth'), a German reformer (1497–1560) + -IAN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Melanchthon or his opinions. **b.** *sb.* A follower of Melanchthon.

1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng* IV 137 The Melanctonian doctrine of predestination. 1765 MACLAINE tr *Mosheim's Eccl Hist.* II i. § 11 (1833) 480/1 There arose, three philosophical sects, the Melancthonian, the Aristotelian, and the Scholastic. 1863 W. C. DOWDING *Life & Corr. Calixtus* III. 20 We have described him as a Melanchthonian both in taste and principle. 1888–3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig. Knowl* I 474 It [the Anglican Church] is yet Melanchthonian in its assertion of the visibility of the Church

Melanchyme (me·lănkəim). *Min* [G. *melanchym* (Haidinger 1851), f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + *χῡμός* juice (see CHYME).] = ROCHLEDERITE.

1868 DANA *Syst. Min* (ed 5) II 744.

Melancoli(e, -ien, -(i)ous, obs. forms of MELANCHOLY, etc.

† **Melancounterous**, *a. Obs.* [For **melencounterous*, ad. F. *malencontreux*, f. *mal* ill + *encontrer* to ENCOUNTER see -OUS.] Ill-timed.

a 1610 Sir J SEMPLE in *Sempill Ballatis* (1872) 244 The never ceassing feide of melancounterous faites Quer haistnit this abortiue birth of Importune regrates.

Melander, obs. form of MALANDER, MALLENDER.

Melanellite (melăne·ləit). *Min.* [Obscurely f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black, see -ITE.] A black hydrocarbon forming part of rochlederite.

1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) II. 750 Melanellite... Black and gelatinous.

Melanesian (melănī ʃiăn), *a.* and *sb* [f. *Melanesia* (see below: f. Gr. *μέλα-s* black + *νῆσος* island) + -AN.

The name, modelled after *Polynesia*, was intended to mean 'the regions of islands inhabited by blacks']

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Melanesia (a group of islands in the western Pacific, including Fiji, New Caledonia, etc.), its inhabitants, language, etc. **B** *sb.* **a.** A native of Melanesia. **b.** The language of the Melanesians.

1849 SELWYN in Tucker *Mem* (1879) I. 302 The Melanesian (Anaijom) *aiyeama*, we, but not you *Ibid*, The Melanesian dialects. 1898 A LANG *Making Relig* VIII 167 Cases in which the rod acts like those of the Melanesians, Africans, and other savages 1904 *Athenæum* 9 Apr 460/3 Words in this Melanesian language which have cognates in Malay and Malagasy.

‖ **Mélange** (melăŋ), *sb.* Also 7 **meslange**, 7–9 **melange**. [F. *mélange* mixture, f. *mêler* to mix: see MEDDLE *v.*

Often written without accent, but (at least in sense 1) perh always regarded as a foreign word]

1. A mixture; usually, a congeries of heterogeneous elements or constituents, a medley.

1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 112 The sweetnesses and killing languors of their eyes, the meslange and harmony of their colours 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* VI. 213 Many exquisitely wrought Vessels, of that precious Melange 1711 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let to Mrs Hewet*, A bad peace, people I love in disgrace [etc.] I believe nobody ever had such a *mélange* before 1729 SWIFT *Let. to Bolingbroke* 21 Mar. in *Pope's Wks.* (1741) II 85, I come from looking over the Melange above written, and declare it to be a true copy of my present disposition 1811 SHELLEY *Let* in Hogg *Life* I. 397 A strange melange of maddened stuff, which I wrote by the midnight moon last night 1840 B E HILL *Pinch—of Snuff* 33 The pleasant melange sold but a few years since as 'The Speaker's', is very different from 'Lord Canterbury's Mixture'. 1899 *Gentl. Mag* June 606 He professes that the present Part is 'taken from Usher, Ware [etc.]', and a very curious *melange* he has made of it 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkal.* 36 The melange of ferricyanide and ferrochloride gives feebly the bluish tint.

2. a. A dress fabric of cotton chain and woollen weft (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884). **b.** A kind of woollen yarn of mingled colours. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 144/2 Mélange Weaver—Woollen Cloth Manuf. 1886 *Daily News* 20 Sept 2/4 An active demand continues in twofold yarns, in mottles, and melanges. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 551 If bales of dry wools and hairs were placed in steamers—as is done in the melange printing process—and submitted [etc.].

Melange (melăŋ), *v.* [a. F. *mélanger*, f. *mélange*: see prec.] *trans.* To mix (wool of different colours). Hence **Mela nger**.

1880 *Times* 28 Dec. 8 A dyer or melanger sued to recover £85 for melanging wool. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 144/2 Mélanger—Woollen Cloth Manuf.

Melanian (mĭlē·niăn), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[1] *Anthropology* [ad. F. *mélanien* (Bory de Saint-Vincent). f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black: see -IAN.] Originally = NEGRITO *a.* and *sb.*; later, used as = NEGROID.

1861 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* I vi 36. 1868 OWEN *Anat Vert* III. 145 We know not the size of brain in the Melanian inventor of the 'throwing stick'. 1885 W. H. FLOWER in *Jrnl Anthrop Inst* XIV. 381 To begin with the Ethiopian, Negroid or Melanian, or 'black' type.

Melanian (mĭlē·niăn), *a.*[2] and *sb.*[2] *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Melania*, the typical genus of the *Melaniidæ* (f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Melaniidæ*, a family of freshwater snails. **b.** *sb.* A member of this family.

1839 *Penny Cycl* XV. 76 *Melanians*, Lamarck's name for a family of fluviatile, testaceous, operculated Mollusks.

Melanic (mĭlæ nik), *a* [f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + -IC.]

1. *Ethnology.* Having black hair and a black or dark complexion. Cf. MELANOCOMOUS, MELANOUS.

1826 PRICHARD *Res Phys Hist Man* (ed. 2) I 139 These three varieties are the melanic, including all individuals or races who have black hair; the xanthous...; and the albino. 1829 T. PRICE *Physiogn. & Physiol. Inhabit. Brit.* 109 Whether I should attribute the few melanic countenances, I noticed in the South of Ireland, to a Spanish origin

2. Of animals: Affected by melanosis

1882–4 *Varrell's Brit Birds* (ed. 4) III. 665 The melanic varieties occasionally found in our northern Skua. 1894 *Naturalist* 333 A melanic form of the Pipistrelle 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 Dec 3/3 The melanic variety of the common leopard.

b. Used as the distinctive epithet of the black pigment occurring in melanosis, and of the cells containing it

1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV 116/1 Melanic pigment is essentially composed of extremely minute granules. *Ibid* 116/2 Melanic cells never exhibit any tendency even to cohere—much less to form the basis of a stroma. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med Lex* (ed. 12), *Melanic*, of or belonging to Melanosis; as *Melanic deposit*, a black colouring matter deposited from the blood under special circumstances

3 *Melanic acid.* † **a.** Prout's name for indican of urine (see INDICAN b) *Obs*

1842 *Medico-Chirurg Trans* XII. 1. 45 *note*, Dr. Prout would propose to distinguish this new substance, on account of its black colour, by the name of Melanic acid.

b. (See quot.)

1844 FOWNES *Chem* 434 In a humid state they [*sc.* crystals of salicylite of potassium] eventually change to a black, soot like substance called *melanic acid*

Melaniline (melæ·nilən). *Chem.* [f. Gr *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + ANILINE.] A basic substance obtained from chloride of cyanogen and aniline.

1852 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 4) 557 The above salt furnishes melaniline in the form of an oil

Melanin (me lănin). *Chem.* and *Phys.* [f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + -IN[1].] The black pigment in the retina, choroid, hair, epidermis, etc. of coloured races of man or melanic varieties of animals. Also, the black pigment developed in certain diseases. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1843 OWEN *Lect. Invertebr Anim* 355 It [the secretion in the ink-bag of a cephalopod] is affirmed by some chemists to contain a peculiar animal principle, which Vizio has termed 'melanine'. 1855 tr. *C. Wedl's Pathol. Histol* (Syd Soc) II. i. 118 Black pigment (melanin) appears in the form of reddish brown molecules. 1871 WATTS tr *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem* XVIII. 417 Melanin. L. Gmelin's Black Pigment of the Eye 1874 BARKER tr *Frey's Histol. & Histochem* 53 We must be on our guard, however, not to confound the ordinary black pigment found in the human lungs with melanin 1898 P. MANSON *Trop Dis.* i 2 Melanæmia and malarial pigmentation are fully accounted for by the melanin forming property of the plasmodium. *Ibid* 6 The melanin particles, so characteristic of the malaria germ

Melanism (me·lăniz'm). [f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + -ISM.]

1. Darkness of colour resulting from an abnormal (but not morbid) development of black pigment in the epidermis or other external appendages (hair, feathers, etc.) of animals; opposed to *albinism*.

1843 PRICHARD *Nat Hist Man* (1845) 39 Throughout intertropical America, both melanism and albinism, as he [M. Roulin] terms the black and white varieties, make their appearance very frequently in warm blooded animals 1882 TIEMANN in *Field Naturalist* July 32 Melanism occurs in various species of animals, but is far rarer than albinism.

b. A melanic variety (of some recognized species).

1863 J. R. WISE *New Forest* 309 Mr. Rake informs me that a Sabine's snipe which is now generally regarded as only a melanism of this species was shot at Picket Post, Jan., 1859 1869 H. SAUNDERS *Man. Brit. Birds* 12 An example of the Siberian Thrush..originally supposed to be a melanism of the Redwing.

2. *Bot.* 'A disease producing blackness in plants' (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885).

Melanistic (melăni·stik), *a* [f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + -ISTIC.] Characterized by melanism.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 357, I took no specimens in the melanistic state of plumage. 1888 O. THOMAS *Catal. Marsupialia Brit. Mus.* 266 In the black melanistic variety every part of the body is deep black.

† **Melanite**[1], *Obs.* [Perh. some error: cf. med. L. *melonītēs* corrupt form of *malochītes* malachite (Schade, *Altd. Wb.* Suppl. s.v. *Melochites*): the description in Maplet is prob. evolved from a pseudo-derivation from L. *mel* honey.] (See quot.)

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 15 The Melanite is a Stone, which distilleth & droppeth that iuice which is verie sweete and honie like; wherfore it may well be called Melanite as you would say Honistone,. on the one side it is greene, on the other side yellow.

Melanite[2] (me·lănəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *melanit* (Werner 1799), f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black: see -ITE[1].] A velvet-black variety of andradite.

1807 AIKIN *Dict Chem. & Min.* II. 68 Melanite... Black garnet. 1854 DANA *Syst. Min* (ed. 4) II 192

Melanite[3] (me lănəit). *Conch.* [f. mod.L. *Melania* (see MELANIAN) + -ITE[1].] A fossil melanian (*Cent. Dict.*).

Melanitic (melăni tik), *a.* [f. MELANITE[2] + -IC.] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing melanite. In recent Dicts.

Melanize (me·lănəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* + -IZE.] *trans.* To produce melanism in

1885 *Standard* 7 Aug 5/2 The black Jews in Cochin.. were native converts, not Hebrews who had become melanised under the Indian sun.

Melano- (me lăno), a. Gr. *μελανο-*, combining form of *μέλας* black, as in **Melanocaroino·ma** *Path.* = MELANOMA (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). ‖ **Melanode·rma, -de·rmia** *Path.* [Gr. *δέρμα* skin see -IA] = MELASMA; hence **Melanodermic** *a*, relating to melanodermia. **Melanoga·llic** *a. Chem.* [GALLIC] = METAGALLIC. ‖ **Melanoglo·ssia** [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue + -IA], the condition of having a black tongue. ‖ **Melanopa·thia** *Path.* [see -PATHY] = MELASMA; also anglicized **Melano·pathy**. **Melanosarco·ma** *Path*, sarcoma characterized by the presence of black pigment cells. **Melanota·nnic** *a. Chem.* (see quot. 1866)

1901 OSLER *Princ. & Pract Med.* (ed. 4) VIII 831 Lastly, with arterio sclerosis and chronic heart disease there may be marked *melanoderma 1886 FAGGE *Princ & Pract Med.* II 755 *note*, A remarkable case of perfectly symmetrical leuco- and *melano-dermia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII. 707 So-called syphilitic 'leucodermia' is usually a melanodermia. 1890 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Melanodermic 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 63 *Melanogallic acid 1898 P MANSON *Trop Diseases* IV 88 *note*, This condition, *melanoglossia, is racial and not pathological 1847 E WILSON *Dis Skin* (ed 2) 328 Cases illustrative of *Melanopathia. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med Lex*, *Melanopathia*, *Melanopathy, Nigritism. A disease of the skin, which consists in augmentation of black pigment; generally in patches 1875 H. WALTON *Dis Eye* (ed. 3) 988 The sarcoma is usually of the pigmented form, *melano sarcoma 1900 *Brit Med Jrnl*, *Epit Curr Med. Lit* 42 The case was one of melanosarcoma of wide distribution. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 63 *Melanotannic acid 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci*, etc II 489/2 *Melanotannic Acid*, the black substance formed by the action of excess of potassa upon tannic or gallic acid.

Melanocerite (melănō·sĭe·rəit). *Min.* [First in G. *melanocerit* (W. C. Brogger 1887), f. MELANO- + CERITE] A fluo-silicate of cerium and yttrium found in black tabular crystals (Chester *Dict Min.* 1896).

† **Melanochalco·grapher.** *Obs.* [f MELANO- + CHALCOGRAPHER.] An engraver of copper plates for printing.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* VIII 283 The late Melanochalcographer, N. de Seigen, who first produced the Mezzo-Tinto Graving

Melanochin (mĭlæ notʃin). *Chem.* [f. MELANO- + mod L CHIN-A quinine] A product of the action of ammonia and chlorine on quinine.

1865 WATTS *Dict Chem.* III 867.

Melanochlorous (melănōklō·rəs), *a.* [f Gr *μελανο-*, *μέλας* black + *χλωρός* yellow: see -OUS] Having the body variegated with black and yellow (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

‖ **Melanochroi** (melănō krōiəi), *sb. pl Anthropology.* [mod.L; formed by Huxley, who seems to have meant it as a transliteration of an assumed Gr *μελάνωχροι*, f *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + *ὠχρός* pale. (On this view the correct mod.L. form would have been **melanōchrī*; the irregularity occurs also in the other terms of Huxley's classification, *Xanthomelanoi* and *Melanoi*.) By subsequent writers, and in Dicts., the word has been taken as mod L. *melanōchrōī* (sing. -*ous*), ad. Gr. *μελανόχροος* (= *μελάγχροος*), f. *μελανο-* (= *μελαν-*, *μέλας*) + *χρόα* skin.] In Huxley's classification of the varieties of mankind: A subdivision of the *Leiotrichi* or smooth-haired class, having dark hair and pale complexion.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Casthn.* 132 The Leiotrichi may be best subdivided, according to their complexion, into Xanthochroi, Melanochroi, Xanthomelanoi, and Melanoi. 1875 TYLOR in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 113/2 The Melanochroi or dark whites. 1878 RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* XXXIV. 580 Dark-complexioned, black-haired and black-eyed Melanochroi.

Hence **Melanochro·ic, Melanochroid, Melanochrous** *adjs.*, pertaining to or resembling the *Melanochroi*.

1865 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addr.* vii. (1873) 157 Among Europeans, the melanochrous people are less obnoxious to its (yellow fever's] ravages than the xanthochrous 1871 *Ibid.* viii 180 The melanochroic or dark stock of Europe. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop* II. i. 202 The melanochroid group: pale-complexioned, dark eyes, hair long and black. Example. Iberians [etc] 1899 W. COOKE in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst* XXVIII. 228 A fusion of Melanochroid Caucasic and Austral negro blood.

Melanochroite (melănŏkrōu·əit). *Min.* [First in G. *melanochroit*, f. Gr. *μελανόχροος* black-coloured + -ITE.] = PHŒNICOCHROITE

1835 *R. D Thomson's Rec Gen Sci* I. 273. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol*, etc. I. 561. 1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* 234.

Melanocomous (melănǫ·kŏməs), *a.* [f Gr. *μελανοκόμ-ης* (f. *μελανο-*, *μέλας* black + *κόμη* hair) + -OUS.] Black-haired.

1836 PRICHARD *Res Phys. Hist. Man* (ed 3) I. 220 The black-haired or melanocomous or melanous variety [of complexion], characterised by black or very dark hair 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 936/2 The melano-comous or dark races are mostly of the melancholic temperament. 1851 H. W. TORRENS in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 38 The melanocomous character of complexion.

Melanogen (mĭlæ nŏdʒen). *Phys.* [f. Gr. *μελανο-*, *μέλας* black: see -GEN 1.] A substance capable of yielding melanin.

1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 321 The reaction occurs in presence of melanin or melanogen

Melanogogue, erron. form of MELANAGOGUE.

‖ **Melanoi,** *sb pl. Anthropology.* [Intended as mod.L.; formed irregularly by transliteration of Gr. *μελανοί*, pl. of *μελανός*, var. of *μέλας* black.] Huxley's name for the black-haired and dark-complexioned division of his class *Lesotrichi* or smooth-haired peoples. 1866 [see MELANOCHROI].

Melanoid (me·lănoid), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. *μελανοειδ-ής*, 'black-looking' (L. & Sc.), f. *μελανο-*, *μέλας* black + *εἶδος* form] Of morbid growths: Characterized by the presence of black pigment.

1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat* 183 Melanoid cancer is . encephaloid structure, with the addition of black pigment. 1898 P MANSON *Trop Diseases* XXXVII 572 We have the white, or ochroid, the black, or melanoid, and the red forms of mycetoma

‖ **Melanoma** (melănōu·mă). *Path.* Pl. **melanomata** (melănōu·mătă) [mod.L., a Gr. type *μελάνωμα* (occurring in late Gr with the sense 'blackness'), f. *μελανοῦσθαι*. see MELANOSIS, and cf. *carcinoma* and other names for kinds of cancerous or morbid growths] A melanotic growth, *esp.* a tumour consisting largely of black pigment

1813 CARSWELL *Path. Anat, Melanoma* 1, I include under the title of Melanoma all melanotic formations, black discolourations or products, described by Laennec and other authors 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat* IV. 128/2 Growths, more or less deeply tinged by [melanic cell-pigment], have been distinguished under the title of Melanotic Tumours or Melanomata. 1875 H WALTON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 1006 Simple benign pigmented tumour of the iris, melanoma. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen Path* (ed 6) 316 Pure pigment tumors or melanomata. 1877 tr. *H von Ziemssen's Cycl Med.* XII. 235 Melanoma is a very rare pigmented tumour

Melanophlogite (melănǫ·flŏdʒəit) *Min* [a. G *melanophlogit* (Lasaulx 1876), f. Gr. *μελανο-*, *μέλας* black + *φλογ-*, *φλόξ* flame; indicating that the mineral turns black when heated.] An impure form of silica found in minute cubes on sulphur.

1879 DANA *Man. Min. & Lithol.* (ed 3) 241.

Melanoscope (me·lănǫskōup) [ad. G. *melanoskop*: see MELANO- and -SCOPE.] A combination of coloured glasses, devised by Lommel in 1871 (*Pogg. Ann* CXLIII. 489) for exhibiting certain optical properties of chlorophyll; by intercepting nearly all except the middle red rays of the spectrum, it causes green plants seen through it to appear almost black.

1876 *Catal. Spec. Collect. Sci. Appar. S. Kens. Mus* (ed 3, 1877) 247 Melanoscope. Prof. Dr Lommel, Erlangen 1884 in KNIGHT *Dict Mech* Suppl (with incorrect explanation, followed in later Dicts.)

Melanose (me lănōus), *sb.* [ad. F. *mélanose*, the Fr. form of MELANOSIS] A fungoid growth on grape-vines produced by *Septoria ampelina*.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Melanose (me lănōus), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + -OSE; but app. suggested by MELANOSIS.] Containing, or of the nature of, the black pigment occurring in melanosis.

1823 CULLEN & CARSWELL in *Trans. Edin. Med.-Chir. Soc.* (1824) 265 The peritonæum had melanose matter lying upon it in streaks. 1829 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 3) III. 339 The pleura was studded with melanose tubercles. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 361 The melanose affection..tends to produce cachexy and anasarca. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 64/1 Cases in which the osseous system appears to be stained with the melanose deposit. 1890 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Melanosed (melănōu·st), *ppl. a. rare*⁻¹. [f. **melanose* vb. (f. MELANOS-IS) + -ED¹.] Permeated with melanotic matter.

1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) III. 340 The substance of both mammæ and of both ovaries were completely melanosed.

Me·lanosiderite. *Min.* [f. MELANO- + SIDERITE.] An iron hydrate containing silica.

1875 J. P. COOKE in *Proc. Amer. Acad* X. 451 Melanosiderite, a new mineral species from Mineral Hill, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

‖ **Melanosis** (melănōu·sis). *Path.* Pl. **-oses** (*-ōu·siz*). [mod.L, a. late Gr. *μελάνωσις* blackening, f. *μελανοῦσθαι* to become black, f. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black.]

1. Morbid deposit or abnormal development of a black pigment in some tissue; occas. *concr.* a discoloration due to this.

1823 CULLEN & CARSWELL in *Trans Edin. Med.-Chir Soc.* (1824) 264 We observed in a horse the disease termed Melanosis, developed to a remarkable degree. 1829 *Good's Study Med* (ed 3) III 341 In the cutaneous texture, says Brescher, melanoses are common 1843 GRAVES *Lect Clin. Med* XXX 382 In some whites this tendency to secrete black matter becomes excessive and gives rise to certain forms of melanosis 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Lect Princ & Pract. Physic* (ed 5) II 251 It [a certain morbid state] has been sometimes called spurious melanosis, sometimes colliers' phthisis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 700 Freckles may be considered as actinic melanoses *Ibid.* 844 Chronic melanosis of the skin is a malady to which hitherto little attention has been drawn.

2. Black cancer.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed 4) 355 Melanosis is one of the rarest species of cancer. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med* (ed 3) I 277 Melanosis and colloid are generally regarded as forms of cancer which [etc]

Melanosity (melănǫ·sĭti). [f. MELANOUS *a.*. see -OSITY.] Melanous character.

1885 BEDDOE *Races Brit* 5, I double the black, in order to give its proper value to the greater tendency to melanosity shown thereby

Melanosperm (me lănəˌspəːm). *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Melanosperm-eæ*, f. Gr. *μελανο-*, *μέλας* black + *σπέρμα* seed] An alga belonging to the *Melanospermeæ*, a division or sub-order characterized by dark olivaceous spores. Hence **Melanospe·rmous** *a.*

1856 CARPENTER *Microsc* § 205 367 The group of Melanospermous or olive green Sea-weeds. 1884 *Public Opinion* 3 Oct 426/1 The melanosperms are found chiefly within high- and low-water mark

Melanotic (melănǫ·tik), *a.* [Formed after MELANOSIS: see -OTIC]

1. *Path.* Characterized by melanosis; of the nature of melanosis

1829 *Good's Study Med* (ed 3) III 331 The melanotic deposit takes place in three distinct forms 1843 GRAVES *Lect Clin Med.* XXX 382 The melanotic patches are, no doubt, often of a different shade. 1873 J H GREEN *Introd. Pathol* (ed. 2) 116 Osteoid sarcoma, melanotic-sarcoma, and cystic-sarcoma, have been described as distinct varieties. 1875 H WALTON *Dis Eye* (ed 3) 981 All melanotic growths are sarcomatous

2. *Zool.* = MELANISTIC

1874 COUES *Birds N. W* 304 The same rufescent phase.. is apparently analogous to the melanotic condition of many Hawks

Melanotype (mĭlæ nŏtəip). Also incorrectly **melai notype.** [f. MELANO- + -TYPE.] A kind of ferrotype: see FERROTYPE 2.

1864 WEBSTER, *Melanotype* 1867 SUTTON & DAWSON *Dict Photogr., Melanotype* This positive process is of American origin 1890 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* III 302 These tin or melanotypes were taken everywhere. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl Photogr., Melainotype*, or *Melanotype.*

Melanous (me·lănəs), *a Anthropology.* [f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + -OUS] With reference to hair and complexion: Blackish, dark, *spec.* in Huxley's use, belonging to the variety of mankind called by him MELANOI.

1836 PRICHARD *Res Phys. Hist Man* (ed 3) I 227 The Greeks were probably, in Homer's time as now, in general of a melanous variety. 1843 — *Nat Hist Man* (1845) 78 As we know of no expressions in English precisely correspondent with these names, blonde and brunette, I have adopted those of xanthous and melanous as distinguishing terms. 1859 R F BURTON *Centr Afr* in *Jrnl Geog Soc* XXIX. 315 The skin, like the hair, is of the melanous order. 1865 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addr.* VII (1873) 153 The 'melanous', with black hair and dark-brown or blackish skins.

Melanterite (mĭlæ·ntĕrəit). *Min.* Also **-therite.** [ad. F. *mélanthérite* (in Littré), f. Gr. *μελανηρία* black metallic dye or ink: see -ITE.] Native copperas.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 78/2 *Melanterite.* 1843 E. J. CHAPMAN *Pract Min.* 14 Melantherite.

Melanth (me·lænþ). [Shortened from the mod.Latin name.] Lindley's name for a plant of the N.O. *Melanthaceæ.*

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* 138 *Melanthaceæ.*—Melanths.

Melanthaceous (melănþē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Melanthace-æ* + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Melanthaceæ*, which is now included in the N.O. *Liliaceæ*, and contained the meadow saffron or colchicum, white hellebore, etc.

+ **Melanthy.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *μελάνθιον.*] = GITH.

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banq. Sence* B 2 Where grew Melanthy, great in Bees account.

Melanure (me·lănĭuəɹ). *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *melanūrus*, a Gr. *μελάνουρος*, f. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + *οὐρά* tail.] A small fish of the genus *Sparus*, native of the Mediterranean (Webster 1828–32 citing *Dict. Nat. Hist*).

‖ **Melanuria** (melăniū·riă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + *οὖρον* urine: see -IA.] A pathological condition in which the urine assumes a black or dark blue colour.

1890 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin Diagn.* vii 249 A test for melanuria. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 511 Melanuria very seldom or never occurs without secondary growths being found in the liver.

Melanuric (melăniū·rik), *a.*¹ *Chem.* [Based on G. *melanurensaure*, Liebig's alteration of Henneberg's term (1850) *mellanurensaure*, f. *mellan* mellone + *ur en* a supposed base of urea + *saure* acid.] *Melanuric acid*, a white chalky powder, obtained by heating urea.

1852 W GREGORY *Handbk Org. Chem* 96 This product.. is intermediate between ammelide and cyanuric acid. It is now called mellanuric [*ed.* 1856 melanuric] acid 1877 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I 677 Melanuric Acid is produced, together with cyanuric acid, when urea is heated.

Melanuric (melăniū·rik), *a.*² *Path.* [f. MELANURIA + -IC.] Pertaining to or characterized by melanuria. *Melanuric fever*, malarial fever with melanuria, black-water fever.

1881 PEABODY *Suppl. H von Ziemssen's Cycl Med.* 138 The melanuric or hæmaturic form of the fever produced by the malarial agent *Ibid* 137 Malarial hæmaturia, or melanuric fever

Melanurin (melăniū·rin). *Chem.* Also **-ourine.** [f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + *οὖρον* urine: see -IN.] Braconnot's term for indican of urine.

1844 G BIRD *Urin. Deposits* 219 Melanourine and melanic acid 1845 tr *Simon's Anim. Chem.* (Syd Soc) I 45 The blue and black pigments that have received the names of cyanurin and melanurin 1880 tr *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IX. 387 A pigment which becomes black by oxidation on exposure of the urine to the air, and on addition of nitric acid (melanin, melanurin)

Melaphyre (me lăfəiəɹ) *Petrology.* [a F. *mélaphyre* (Brongniart), f Gr *μέλα-s* black + (*por*)-*phyre* PORPHYRY.] A species of black or dark-coloured porphyry.

1841 *Penny Cycl* XX. 56/2 Melaphyre (Trap porphyry). Black petrosilicious hornblende, with crystals of felspar. 1867 *Murchison's Siluria* XIII 332 Chocolate coloured melaphyres. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* XIII. 260 Melaphyres possess a vitreous, or a devitrified magma which allies them more to basalt than to diabase.

Mela-rosa, mella-rosa (melărōu·zǎ). [It. *melarosa*, f. *mela* apple + *rosa* rose.] A variety of *Citrus Bergamia* or *C. Limetta.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII 215/2 The Mellarosa of the Italians is a variety [of *Citrus Bergamia*] with ribbed fruit 1866 *Treas Bot* 730, 733 *Mela rosa, Mella rosa.*

Melasma (mĭlæ·zmă). *Path.* [mod L., a Gr. *μέλασμα* black spot, black dye, related to *μελαίνειν* to blacken, f. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black.] A morbid condition in which there is an excess of the black pigment in the human skin; *spec.* a skin disease differing from CHLOASMA in the dark colour of the pigment. Also applied to a dark livid spot which occurs on the tibia of old persons

1817 GOOD *Syst. Nosol* 489 Ecthyma.. Melasma, Plenck, Linn. Vog 1854 JONES & SIEV *Pathol Anat.* 164 The local discolorations, termed 'melasma' 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 701 Diffuse forms of pigmentation which are sometimes described under the name of Melasma.

Hence **Mela·smic** *a.*, affected by, of the nature of, melasma.

1865 WILSON *Cutan. Med* 401 A peculiar discoloration of the eyeball, which we termed melanæmic or melasmic eye

Melasses, obs. form of MOLASSES.

Melassic (mĭlæ sik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *mélassique.*] *Melassic acid*, an acid produced by heating glucose with caustic alkalis.

1839 *Hooper's Med. Dict* (ed 7). 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III 868.

‖ **Melastoma** (mĭlæ·stŏmă). *Bot.* Pl. **-æ, -as.** [mod.L, f Gr *μέλα-s* black + *στόμα* mouth: in allusion to the fact that the fruit of some species blackens the mouth when eaten.] A tropical genus of shrubs, the type of the N.O. *Melastomaceæ* and sub-order *Melastomeæ*; a plant of this genus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* 1832 MACGILLIVRAY tr *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiii. 324 Forests of cakes, melastomæ and cinchonæ. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* XI, Nowhere did I see the Melastomas more luxuriant.

So **Melastoma·ceous** *a*, belonging to the N.O. *Melastomaceæ.* **Mela stomad,** Lindley's name for any plant of this order.

1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 300 Melastomaceous plants. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg Kingd.* 731 Melastomaceæ—Melastomads. 1880 C. R MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 384 A melastomaceous tree, with beautiful purple flowers. 1888 *Garden* 1 Apr 214/1 Most of the cultivated Melastomads are handsome flowers.

Melasus, obs. form of MOLASSES.

Melatto, obs. form of MULATTO.

Melch: see MELSH *a. dial.*

Melch(e, obs. forms of MILCH *a.*

Melchite (me·lkəit). *Eccl.* [ad. L. *Melchīta*, repr Syr. ܡܠܟܝܐ *mal'kāyē* pl., 'royalists' (i.e. ad-

herents of the party of the Roman emperor), f. *malkâ* king; the Arabic form is *malakîy*.] Originally, the designation applied by the Syrian Monophysites and Nestorians, and after their example by the Mohammedans, to those Eastern Christians who adhered to the orthodox faith as defined by the councils of Ephesus (A. D. 431) and Chalcedon (A. D. 451). In later use, applied to those orthodox Eastern Christians who use an Arabic version of the Greek ritual, and esp. to those of them who have been united to the communion of the Roman church, while retaining their separate organization.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lxviii. 686 These Surians, or Melchites. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii (1636) 53 The Christians under the Patriarch of Antioch are called Syrians . ; And Melchites of the Syrian word מלכא which signifieth a King. 1788 GIBBON *Decl & F* xlvii (1828) VI. 62 Their numbers bestowed an imperfect claim to the appellation of Catholics: but in the East, they were marked with the less honourable name of Melchites, or Royalists. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I 294 The alphabet used by the Melchites of Palestine 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 619/1 In fact, both from a dogmatic and liturgical point of view, the Melchites are simply Greeks living in Egypt and Syria.

b. *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*) and *ellipt.*

1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 295 The uncial Melchite [alphabet] goes generally by the name of Syro-Palestinian. *Ibid.*, The later cursive Melchite is wholly unlike the Syro-Palestinian. 1901 HUNTER-BLAIR in *Daily Chron.* 12 Nov 5/7 The Patriarch of the influential Melchite Church.

Melchoir, = MAILLECHORT.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec 7/2.

† **Meld,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 meild. [OE. *meldian, meldan* = OS. *meldôn* (Du. *melden*), OHG. *meldôn, meldên* (MHG., mod.G. *melden*):—WGer. **melþôjan, -ējan*, f. **melþâ* sb. fem (OHG. *melda*, OE. *meld*), information, announcement. Cf. OE. *melda* informer, betrayer.] *trans.* To speak of, show forth, make known. Also, to inform (a person) *of.*

a 1000 *Riddles* xxix 12 (Gr.) Þonne æfter deaþe deman onginneð, meldan mislice *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th.) cxxxiv. 16 Þa muð habbeð, and ne meldiað wiht. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27830 O couaitise .cums. strenth, þat lauerding agh to meild, þat o þair men tas wrangwis yeild *c* 1325 *Old Age* 3 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 148 Eld nul meld no murþes of mai *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 42 My consciens gan me meld. *Ibid.* 166 Dede war me leuer to be, Than thou of my dede melded me.

Meld (meld), *v.*[2] *Cards.* [app. ad. G. *melden*: see prec.] *trans.* In the game of pinocle: Equivalent to DECLARE *v.* in bezique. Hence **Meld** *sb*, a group of cards to be melded.

1897 *Foster's Compl. Hoyle* 361 The various combinations which are declared during the play of the hand are called melds. *Ibid.* 363 A player has melded and scored four kings, and on winning another trick he melds binocle.

Melder (me·ldəɹ). *Sc.* Also 5 **meltyre,** 6 **meldir,** 8 **meldar.** [a. ON. *meldr*:—prehistoric **malidro-z*, f. root of *mala* to grind.] A quantity of meal ground at one time.

By Douglas used to render L. *mola* (*salsa*), the mixture of meal and salt with which Roman sacrifices were sprinkled 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 725/9 *Hoc emolumentum*, a meltyre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ii. 138 Quhen that of me suld be maid sacrifice, With salt meldir. 1715 PENNECUIK *Descr. Tweeddale* Wks. (1815) 87 The seeds, from the different makings of meal (melders) through winter, are preserved. 1790 MORISON *Poems* 110 Our simmer meldar niest was mil'd. 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* VIII, I have often thought the miller's folk at the Monastery-mill were far over careless in sifting our melder. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 23 Yestreen he cam doon wi' a melder to brie

b. An occasion of taking corn to be ground.

1790 BURNS *Tam O' Shanter* 23 That ilka melder, wi' the miller, Thou sat as lang as thou had siller.

Meldew, obs. form of MILDEW *sb*

Meldometer (meldǫ·mĭtəɹ). [irreg. f. Gr. μέλδ-ειν to melt + -METER.] (See quot.)

1885 JOLY in *Nature* 5 Nov 15/2 The Meldometer. The apparatus which I propose to call by the above name (μελδω, to melt) consists of an adjunct to the mineralogical microscope, whereby the melting points of minerals may be compared or approximately determined.

Me·ldrop. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 **myl-,** 9 **mildrop.** [a. ON. *mél-dropi* drop or foam from a horse's mouth.]

1. A drop of mucus at the nose; also, the foam which falls from a horse's mouth (see Jamieson).

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test Cres.* 158 Out of his nois the meldrop [*v r.* myldrop] fast can rin. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Wds*, *Mell-drop*, the least offensive species of mucus from the nose.

2. A dew drop.

1808 T. PAINE *Writ.* (Conway) III. 390 Birthday addresses ..should not creep along like mildrops down a cabbage leaf, but roll in a torrent of poetical metaphor.

† **Mele,** *sb. Obs.* [var. of MALE *sb*[1]; but the origin of the form is obscure: cf. It. *melo*, Gr. μῆλον.] An apple; an apple-tree.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* III. 891 The meles round, ycald orbiculer [L *mala rotunda*], Withowten care a yer may keped be. *Ibid* IV 517 In hymsylf graffe hym in ffeuery ere, In mele also; ek graffe hym in the pere [L *inseritur. in se et in pyro et in malo*].

† **Mele,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **mælan,** 3 *Ormin* **mælenn,** 3–4 **meile,** (4 **meille,** 5 **meill**), 3–5 **mele,** (3 **meale**). [OE. *mælan* = ON. *mæla* (Da. *mæle*):—**mēljan*, f. OE. *mél*, ON. *mál* speech: see MAIL *sb.*[4]] *intr.* and *trans.* To speak, tell.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxiv. 7 Hwæt me haliz God on minum mod-sefan, mælan wille. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2919 Off all þatt tatt he wile don & tatt he wile mælenn. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1245 Hwil þis eadi meiden motede & mealde þis & muchele mare. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27214 And þar him-self wit word he meild bath of his youthed and his eild. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 621 What man so ich mete wiþ or mele wiþ speche. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 1063 Off king Eduuard þeit mar furth will I meill.

Hence † **Meling** *vbl. sb.*, talking, conversation.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 760 3if meliors wiþ hire maydenes in meling þere sete.

Mele: see MEAL, MEDLE, MELL.

‖ **Mêlée** (mēle). [Fr.: see MEDLEY, MELLAY.] A mixed or irregular fight between two parties of combatants, a skirmish. Also *transf.*, a lively contention or debate.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog* in *Life* (1886) 74, I cannot deny but a demivolte with courbettes, so that they be not too high, may be useful in a fight or *mêlée*. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) IV. 346, I almost wish for anything that may put an end to my being concerned in the *mêlée*. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 100 In this mêlée, one white man was wounded. 1871 J. LEIGHTON *Paris under Commune* lxviii. 243 Already, yesterday the mêlée of a battle could be distinguished from the fort of Vauves.

Meleguet(t)a, variant forms of MALAGUETTA.

Melene (me·lĭn). *Chem.* [f. MEL(ISSYL) + -ENE.] An olefine obtained by the distillation of bees-wax. Called also **Melissylene.**

1848 BRODIE in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIX. 101 The hydrocarbon of the wax-alcohol. ,to which may be given the name of melen. 1884 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem* III. II. 286 Melissylene or Melene, $C_{30}H_{60}$.

† **Melet.** Some kind of fish.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 765/9 *Nomina piscium marinorum, Hic molanus*, a melet. *a* 1678 WILLUGHBY *Hist Pisc* (1686) 210 In litore nostro raro capitur, diciturque Melet

† **Melete·tics,** *sb. pl Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. μελετητικά, neut. pl. of μελετητικός pertaining to meditation, f. μελετᾶν to meditate.] Rules or methods of meditation.

1665 BOYLE *Occas Reft* I iii 8 Nor will the Meleteticks (or way, and kind of Meditation) I would perswade, keep Men alone from [etc.] *Ibid.* III. v. 46 The usefulness of our Meleteticks towards the improvement of Men's parts.

Meletre: see MEDLE(*-tree*). **Meleward,** var. MILLWARD. **Melewell,** obs. f. MULVEL.

Meleyn, obs. form of MILAN[1].

Melezitose (mĭle·zĭtōs). *Chem.* [f. F. *mélèze* larch, after MELITOSE.] A sugar, isomeric with cane-sugar, discovered by Bonastre in larch-manna.

1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem* (ed. 2) III 96. 1876 tr *Schutzenberger's Ferment* 33 Melezitose, melitose, and lactine.

Melfoil, obs form of MILFOIL.

‖ **Melia** (mī·lĭă). *Bot.* [mod.L (*Linnæus*), a. Gr. μελία ash-tree; the leaves of the azedarac resemble those of the ash.] A genus of trees (typical of the N.O. *Meliaceæ*), of which the best known species is the AZEDARAC; a tree of this genus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp*, *Melia*, in botany, the name by which Linnæus calls the *azedarach*. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 73/1 Magnolias, melias, robinias.

Hence **Melia·ceous** *a.*, pertaining to the *Meliaceæ*; **Me·liad,** a plant of this order (*Syd Soc. Lex.*); **Me·lial** *a*, in *Melial alliance*, Lindley's name for an alliance embracing this and some other orders.

1836 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst Bot.* (ed. 2) 92 The highest alliances in regard to structure are the Malval and Melial. 1846 — *Veg Kingd* 463 Meliaceæ—Meliads.

‖ **Melianthus** (meliæ·nθŭs). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Tournefort 1700), f. Gr. μέλι honey + ἄνθος flower.] A genus of flowering plants, the type of the N.O. *Melianthaceæ*; now including only the five South African species known as HONEYFLOWER; formerly much more extensive.

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Melianthus*, Honey-Flower 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II iii. 401 Myrtles, Melianthus, and such tender Greens as remain yet abroad 1751 J. HILL *Gen. Nat. Hist.* II. *Hist Plants* 517 The pinnated-leaved Melianthus with serrated pinnulæ....It is a native of Virginia. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. vi. 225 How would it be for fruit-growers to plant thyme, melianthus, and mignonette near their southern walls?

Melibœan (melibī·ăn), *a.*[1] [f. L. *Melibœus* the epithet of a purple dye) + -AN.] Pertaining to Melibœa, a Syrian island (colonized from Thessaly), famous for its purple dye.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 242 Over his lucid Armes A Militarie Vest of purple flowd, Livelier then Melibœan.

Melibœ·an, *a.*[2] [f. *Melibœus*, the name of one of the two interlocutors in the first eclogue of Virgil + -AN.] Used by Carlyle for: AMŒBEAN.

1837 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) V. 224 In vain preached this apostle and that other simultaneously or in Melibœan sequence. — *Fr. Rev.* III. I. viii, In rapid Melibœan stanzas, only a few lines each, they propose motions not a few.

Melic (me·lik), *sb.* Also **melick.** [ad. mod.L. *melica*, of obscure origin.] A genus (*Melica* Linn.) of grasses of the tribe *Festuceæ*; a grass of this genus. Also *melic-grass.*

1787 tr *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 46 *Melica.* Melic-grass. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. II. 108 In a few short months..Would velvet moss and purple melic rise. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 193 The mountain or wood melic-grass (*Melica nutans*). *a* 1863 JEAN INGELOW *High Tide on Linc. Coast*, From the meads where melick groweth.

Melic (me·lik), *a.* [ad. Gr. μελικός, f. μέλος song.] Of poetry: Intended to be sung; applied *spec.* to the strophic species of Greek lyric verse. Hence applied to poets who compose such verse. Also *absol.* = melic poetry.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xv. 484 Stesichorus a Melic or Lyric Poet. 1890 MURE *Lit Greece* III. 28 The more delicate varieties of melic rhythm. *Ibid* 56 Strophic odes . may be classed under two heads, Melic and Choric. 1886 F. B. JEVONS *Greek Lit.* 123 The history of melic begins for us with Terpander. *Ibid.* 160 Theognis was an elegiac and not a melic poet.

Melicaris, obs. form of MELICERIS.

Meliceratous, *a. Obs.* [Badly f. MELICERIS.] = MELICERIC.

1755 GUY in *Phil Trans.* XLIX. 35 A meliceratous fluid

Meliceric (melisĭ·rĭk), *a.* [f. MELICER-IS + -IC.] Pertaining to meliceris.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 788/2 Those subcutaneous tumours which contain meliceric matter 1847–9 *Ibid* IV. 97/2 The most common seats of atheromatous and meliceric cysts are the scalp and eyelids.

‖ **Meliceris** (melisī·rĭs). *Path.* Pl. **melicerides** (melisĕ·rĭdīz). Also 6 **meliciris, melicores,** 8–9 **melliceris.** [mod L., a. Gr. μελικηρίς some eruptive disease, f. μελίκηρον honeycomb, f. μέλι honey + κηρός wax.]

1. An encysted tumour containing matter which resembles honey.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 121 b, Melicirides which are apostemes . haue an oyłish thyng within them lyke vnto honye 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 18 The vlceration Meliceres differeth from the Ateroma 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs Cancers* 31 Melliceris 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat* IV 97/2 The chief varieties of these [cysts] are *atheroma*, *.meliceris*, and *steatoma*

attrib 1739 SHARP *Operat Surg* 128 The Ganglion of the Tendon is an Encysted Tumour of the Meliceris kind

2. 'The fluid contents of a distended joint when yellow and honey-like' (*Syd Soc Lex.* 1890).

1870 PAGET *Lect Surg Pathol.* xxi (ed. 3) 672 [Synovial cysts] Their contents possess a gelatinous or even a honey-like consistency which constitutes a form of Meliceris

† **Meliceritous,** *a Obs.* [Badly f MELICERIS.] = MELICERIC.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Obs.* 88 The contents [of a wen] were of the consistence which is termed meliceritous

Melicerous (melisĭ·rəs), *a.* [f. MELICER-IS + -OUS.] = MELICERIC.

1808–32 in WEBSTER (who names *Hosack*) 1846 in *Todd's Cycl Anat* IV. 1114/2 Melicerous degeneration of the thyroid. 1890 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Meliceroous cyst*

Melicertan (melisə̆·rtăn). *Zool.* Also **-ian.** [f. *Melicerta* (from L. *Melicerta*, Gr Μελικέρτης, name of a sea-god) + -AN.] A rotifer of the genus *Melicerta* or family *Melicertidæ*.

1856 CARPENTER *Microsc* § 281. 498 The first group ..includes two families, the Floscularians and the Melicertians. 1884 C. T HUDSON in *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XXIV. 343 In all other Melicertans the row of smaller cilia encloses the row of larger ones.

Meliciris, obs. form of MELICERIS

Melicoton(ie, -y, var ff. MELOCOTON *Obs.*

† **Me·licrate.** *Obs.* Also 6 **melicrat, mellicrate.** [ad. late L. *melicrātum*, ad. Gr. μελίκρατον (*-κρητον*), f. μέλι honey + κρᾶ-, κεραννύναι to mix] A drink made with honey and water.

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 80 A spoonfull of mellicrate. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I xviii 28 The leaues dronken with Meade or Melicrat it healeth the Sciatica. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 198 Eat nothing at all, or else, but a little melicrate. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Obs. Wines* 389 Its comparative strength with that of melicrate, or water and honey.

Hence † **Melicrated** *a.*, made by mixing water and honey.

1687 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 100 The rule of confecting Melicrated mulsa.

Melilite (me·liləit). *Min.* Also **mellilite.** [a. F. *mélilite* (Delamétherie 1795), mod.L. *melilithus*, f. Gr. μέλι honey + λίθος stone: see -LITE.]

1. A silicate of calcium, aluminium and other bases, found in honey-yellow crystals.

1821 JAMESON *Man. Min.* 325 Mellilite...Strikes fire with steel 1823 W PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 208 Melilite has only been found at Capo di Bove near Rome, in the fissures of a compact black lava. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol*, etc. I. 207 Mellilite. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiii. 255 Apatite,..melilite and garnet are among the more common accessory minerals [in nepheline basalt].

2. = MELLITE (after Kirwan).

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* II. 68 Mellilite, Honigstein, of Werner. 1821 JAMESON *Man. Min.* 296 Pyramidal Mellilite, or Honeystone. 1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* 438 Mellite..Mellilite. Honey Stone.

† **Melilithic,** *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. MELILITH-US + -IC.] *Melilithic acid*, an acid found in mellite.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 474 Chemical Analysis of the Honeystone...106 parts of it contain 46 melilithic acid.

‖ **Melilithus.** *Min. Obs.* [mod.L.: see MELILITE.] = MELILITE 2, MELLITE.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 583 Mr. Klaproth, of Berlin, has enriched chemistry with the discovery of a new acid, which he obtained by the analysis of the honey stone, or melilithus.

Melilot (me·lilɒt). Forms: 5-8 **mellilot**, 6 **mellylot(e, melli-, millelote**, 6-9 **melilote**, 6- **melilot**. [a. OF. *melilot* (mod.F. *mélilot*), ad. late L. *melilōtos*, a. Gr. μελίλωτος, -ον, a sweet kind of clover, f. μέλι honey + λωτός: see LOTUS. Cf. Sp., Pg. *melilote*, It. *mel(l)iloto*.] A plant of the leguminous genus *Melilotus*, esp. *M. officinalis* or Yellow Melilot, the dried flowers of which were formerly much used in making plasters, poultices, etc.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Oyle of camamylle and of melilot. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 11 Meates inflatynge or wyndye: Beanes Lupines ..Mellylote. 1542 R. COPLAND tr. *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg* Y1v b, Y⁶ decoction of moleyn, camomille, millelote. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E D S.) 52 *Melifrugum*. .It may be called in englishe whyte melilote. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1596) 154 One ounce of the powder of melilot. 1728 J. GARDINER tr. *Rapin's Of Gardens* 18 Sweet-scented Melilot. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v *Horsheath*, This part of the county abounds with melilot, whose seeds mix so much with the corn..that it gives a taste to their bread, which is very disagreeable to strangers. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1354 Every holier herb, Narcissus, and the low-lying melilote. 1883 *Encycl. Amer* I. 480/1 Such plants as white or alsike clover, or melilot, catnip etc.

fig. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 330 Will not some serious thoughts mingle with thy melilot, and tear off the callus of thy mind?

b. *attrib.*, as †*melilot-emplaster, -flower, -plaster*; **melilot trefoil**, *Medicago lupulina*.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* v. i 351 To which purpose Sponges were prest out of *Melilot Emplaster, and the Wound fill'd with them. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 205/1 A Melilot Emplaster or Colewort-leaf may be applied. *c* 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App ix 226 The pouldre of *melilote flowres. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XIX 27 Water distilled from the melilot flowers has been held to improve the flavour of other substances. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 24 Apr., At last I advised the doctor to use it like a blister, so I did with *melilot plasters, which still run. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 276, I would not put my melilot plaister on the back of the hangman. 1760 J. LEE *Introd Bot.* App 319 *Melilot Trefoil, *Trifolium*.

†**Meline,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *mēlinus*, a. Gr. μήλινος, f. μῆλον apple, quince.] Quince-yellow.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII cxci (1495) 730 Of vyolets is thre manere of kynde · purpure whyte and melyne, that is a manere whyte colour that comyth out of the ylonde Melos.

Meline (mī·lən), *a*.[2] [ad. L. *mēlinus*, f. *mēles* 'marten or badger' (L. & Sh.), in mod. zoological Latin the generic name of the badger: see -INE.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Meles*; badger-like.

1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* 567 Divided into the Otter-like (Lutrine), Badger-like (Meline), and Weasel-like (Musteline) forms

Meling, var. MELLING; and see under MELE *v.*

Melinite[1] (me·linəit) [Named by E. F. Glocker in 1847, f. Gr. μήλιν-ος (see MELINE *a.*[1]) + -ITE.] A clay resembling yellow ochre. Also **Me·linine.**

1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed 5) II. 477 Melinite. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*

Melinite[2] (me·linəit). [a. F. *mélinite*, f. Gr. μήλινος: see prec.] A French explosive, said to be composed of picric acid, guncotton, and gum arabic.

1886 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/2 France and Germany are lavishing money upon repeating rifles, melanite [*sic*] shells, and iron-plated forts 1887 *Chicago Advance* 3 Feb. 78/4 The new French explosive, melenite, .. resembles yellow clay. 1887 *Nature* 17 Mar. 472/2 The new gunpowder melinite has already begun its work of destruction.

Melinophane, earlier name of MELIPHANITE.

†**Me·lion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. = MELILOT.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* XI 358 An vnce of melion [L. *melilotī*]

Melior, obs. variant of MULIER.

Meliorability. *rare.* [f. **meliorable* adj., f. late L. *meliōrāre*: see next and -ABLE.] Capacity of being improved. (Only in Bentham.)

1811-31 BENTHAM *Language* Wks. 1843 VIII. 297/2 Meliorability.

Meliorate (mī·liŏreit), *v.* [f late L. *meliōrāt-*, ppl. stem of *meliōrāre*, f. L. *melior-*, *melior* better.]

1. *trans.* To make better, to improve; = AMELIORATE *v.* Also, †to mitigate (suffering, ill-feeling).

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) III. 65 This Joannes Grandisonus chaungid an hold Fundation of an Hospital of S John's in Excester and melioratid it. 1598 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 190 If he hes meliorat or deteriorat his benefice any way to the prejudice of his successor. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 41 They are meliorated, by putting to them sugar, nutmeg, and ginger 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xix. 248 Religion is to meliorate the condition of a people. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xii. 166 A Fatness which so far Meliorates the Lean and Sandy Soil of this Country. 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* I. vii, She pleased herself with the intention of meliorating her plan in the meantime. 1796 Mrs. HOWELL *Ansoletta Z.* I 125 These sentiments her brother..had meliorated, by proposing that a ball should be given [etc.]. 1802 *Noble Wanderers* II. 6 It would have meliorated his sufferings. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* i. (1857) 6 The mutiny at the Nore had not yet meliorated the service to the common sailor. 1894 W. J. DAWSON *Making of Manhood* 29 Every movement which seeks to meliorate the common lot.

b. *absol.*; *spec.* in Scots Law, to effect 'meliorations' (see MELIORATION 2 b).

a 1701 SEDLEY *Grumbler* I. i, Nothing is more dangerous than chastisement *sine causa*; instead of meliorating, it pejorates. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. (1796) I 121 To squeeze and to amass, rather than to meliorate, was their object. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 641 An obligation on the tenant to meliorate or repair, if not implemented by himself, falls upon his representatives. 1845 R. HUNTER *Landlord & Tenant* (ed. 2) II. 220 By the contract, stipulations to meliorate and preserve may bind either the lessor or lessee, or both.

2. *intr.* To grow better. = AMELIORATE *v.* 2.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 166 The Scot'sh Revolters in the state I left them, were not like to meliorate nor to goe lesse in animosity. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 269 That we can never Meliorate, but by some such Principles, as we have been here all this while discoursing of. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 76 British ferocity [began] to meliorate into social politeness. 1793 J. TURNBULL in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev* (1853) IV. 443, I hope, that circumstances in that distressed city may continue to meliorate. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xii. (1874) 219 When the climate had greatly meliorated. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. (1861) 13 The face of the planet cools and dries, the races meliorate, and man is born

Hence **Me·liorated** *ppl. a.*; **Me·liorating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xx. (1652) 132 All which as to all sorts of Land, they are of an exceeding Meliorating nature. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 246 Promoted by the meliorating of Glasses. 1698 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Wars of Jews* III ii. (1733) 663 Great Plenty of Fruits, both wild, and meliorated or domestick. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Husbandry*, To return the meliorated earth to the corn 1783 WASHINGTON *Circular* 18 June, The free cultivation of letters, the unbounded extension of commerce, have had a meliorating influence on mankind. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus* IV. 350 The first movement in the overture is grave and grand, in Lulli's meliorated style, by Handel.

Melioration (mī·liŏrē·ʃən). [n. of action f. late L. *meliōrāre* to MELIORATE.]

1. The action of making better, or the condition of being made better; amelioration, improvement.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 855 You must ever resort to the beginning of things for Melioration. *a* 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 47 A notable way for melioration of the Plant. 1772 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXII 184, I could not effect any melioration of the noxious quality of this kind of air. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 280 Persevere in your melioration, till you are perfectly cured. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 205 All soils are susceptible of melioration 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III i 7 The generations of men are not like the leaves on the trees, which fall and renew themselves without melioration or change.

2. An instance of meliorating; a change for the better; a thing or an action by which something is made better; an improvement.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xxviii 183, I concluded, that about two yeers after, he should sensibly perceive a melioration in Estate by meanes of a Wife. 1661 BOYLE *Cert. Phys. Ess.* (1669) 120 By an Insight into Chymistry one may be enabl'd to make some Meliorations (I speak not of Transmutations) of Mineral and Metalline Bodies. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II 568 Transplanting, engrafting, and other meliorations [in horticulture] 1878 EMERSON *Sovereignty of Ethics* in *North Amer. Rev.* CXXVI 406 The civil history of man might be traced by the successive meliorations as marked in higher moral generalizations

b. *Scots Law.* In *plural*, applied *spec.* to improvements effected by a tenant upon the land rented by him.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot* 644 A clause binding the landlord to make the necessary meliorations 1845 R. HUNTER *Landlord & Tenant* (ed. 2) II 232 A proprietor stipulated in the lease to make certain meliorations, and to pay to the lessee the expense of meliorations made by him

†**Me·liorative,** *a. rare.* [f. late L. *meliōrāre* to MELIORATE: see -ATIVE.] That meliorates; improving.

1808 G. EDWARDS *Pract. Plan* iii 30 We become savage in our hatred to the various meliorative processes. 1841 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* I. xl. 314 Peel has no meliorative and restorative principle to propose

Meliorator, meliorater (mī·liŏreitəɹ). *rare.* [agent-n. f. MELIORATE *v.* · see -OR, -ER[1].] One who or something which meliorates.

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 68 The greatest meliorator of the world is selfish, huckstering Trade.

Meliorism (mī·liŏriz'm). [f. L. *melior* better + -ISM.]

1. The doctrine, intermediate between optimism and pessimism, which affirms that the world may be made better by rightly-directed human effort.

As used by some writers, the term implies further the belief that society has on the whole a prevailing tendency towards improvement.

[1858: cf MELIORIST] 1877 GEO ELIOT *Let. J. Sully* 1 Jan in Cross *Life* (1885) III. 301 The doctrine of meliorism. 1877 J. SULLY *Pessimism* 399 Our line of reasoning provides us..with a practical conception which, to use a term for which I am indebted to George Eliot, may be appropriately styled Meliorism. By this I would understand the faith which affirms not merely our power of lessening evil—this nobody questions—but also our ability to increase the amount of positive good. 1883 J. H. CLAPPERTON (*title*) Scientific Meliorism and the Evolution of Happiness.

2. Used as the designation of a principle of action in dealing with the evils of society (see quot.).

1883 L. F. WARD *Dynam. Sociol.* II. 468 Meliorism..may be defined as humanitarianism *minus* all sentiment. .. It implies the improvement of the social condition through cold calculation, through the adoption of indirect means. It is not content merely to alleviate present suffering, it aims to create conditions under which no suffering can exist.

Meliorist (mī·liŏrist). [f. L. *melior* better + -IST.] One who believes in meliorism.

1858 J. BROWN *Horæ Subsec., Locke & Sydenham* Pref. 19, I am not however a pessimist, I am, I trust, a rational optimist, or at least a meliorist. 1877 GEO ELIOT in Cross *Life* (1885) III. 301, I don't know that I ever heard anybody use the word 'meliorist' except myself 1890 G. B. SHAW in *Fab. Ess. Socialism* 28 The Socialist came forward as a meliorist on these lines.

attrib. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* July 39 The meliorist view— that life..is on the way to become such that it will yield more pleasure than pain.

Melioristic (mī·liŏri stik), *a* [f. MELIORIST + -IC.] Of or pertaining to meliorism.

1888 *Academy* 3 Mar. 148/1 Perhaps too scientifically melioristic for the common herd

Meliority (mī·liɒ·riti). [ad. med.L. *meliōritās*, f. L. *melior-*, *melior* better: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being better; superiority.

1578 SIDNEY *Wanstead Play* in *Arcadia*, etc (1605) 574 [Pedant *loq.*] Either according to the penetrancie of their singing, or the melioritie of their functions, or lastly the superancy of their merits. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* No 1 So that this couler of melioritie and preheminence is oft a signe of eneruation and weakenesse. 1640 BP. HALL *Epist.* II. xl. 154 This meliority therefore, or betternesse above the Priests and Deacons, is ascribed to the Bishop. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* Contents *5 Some more particular Reflections, upon the Meliority of the Frame and Constitution of the Celestial Bodies. 1845 A. DUNCAN *Disc* 139 They may point out such a meliority of disposal, figure and size, as ever converts its essential properties to the most useful purposes.

†**Meliorization.** *Obs.* [f. MELIORIZE *v.* + -ATION.] Melioration; improvement.

1599 A. M. tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 38/1 Till such time as we perceaue some meliorization, or amendment.

†**Me·liorize,** *v. Obs.* [f. L *melior* better + -IZE.] **a.** *trans.* To make better; to improve. **b.** *intr.* To grow better.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *v, I desire that they woulde vouchsafe to meliorize the same 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 115/1 Till shee beginne to meliorise, and waxe lesse.

Meliphagan (meli·făgăn). *Ornith.* Also *erron.* **melli-**. [f. mod.L. *Meliphaga* (f. Gr. μέλι honey + -φάγ-ος that eats) + -AN.] A bird belonging to the Australian genus *Meliphaga* or family *Meliphagidæ* (see next).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci* etc., *Melliphagans*, a family of Tenuirosters, comprising the birds which feed on the nectar of flowers In mod. Dicts

Meliphagidan (melifæ·dʒidăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Meliphagid-æ* (f. *Meliphaga*: see prec. and -ID) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Meliphagidæ*, a family of Australian birds which extract honey from plants. **b.** *sb.* A bird of this family. In recent Dicts.

Meliphagine (meli·fădʒin), *a.* and *sb. Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Meliphagīn-us*, f. *Meliphaga*: see MELIPHAGAN and -INE.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Meliphaginæ*, a sub-family of the *Meliphagidæ* (see prec.). Also used for MELIPHAGIDAN. **b.** *sb.* A bird of this sub-family.

1884 *Ibis* July 340 The two genera *Melithreptus* and *Plectorynchus* are obviously Meliphagine. 1890-99 S. B. WILSON & A. H. EVANS *Birds Sandwich Isl* Introd 21 It is a very old supposition that some of the Finch like forms were Meliphagine.

Meliphagous (meli·făgəs), *a. Ornith.* Also *erron.* **melli-**. [f. mod. L. *Meliphaga* (see MELIPHAGAN) + -OUS.] Belonging to the *Meliphagidæ* or honey-eating birds.

1826 VIGORS & HORSFIELD in *Trans. Linnean Soc.* XV. 311 There are many species, which have been ranked as *Meliphagous* in consequence of the alleged filamentous conformation of their tongue 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 146 The plumage of the meliphagous birds of New Holland is almost universally dull.

Meliphanite (meli·fănəit). *Min.* Also **me·liphane.** [f. Gr. μέλι 'honey' + φαν-, φαίνεσθαι to appear + -ITE.

Named by Dana, in allusion to its colour, after LEUCOPHANE, -PHANITE, the earlier name (Scheerer 1852) was *melinophan*, prob. f. μηλινος MELINE *a.*[1]]

Fluo-silicate of glucinum, calcium and sodium.

1867 DANA in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XLIV 405 *note*, Meliphane (melinophane) appears to bear the same relation in form and constitution to phenacite, as Leucophane to Chrysolite. 1868 — *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) II. 263 Meliphanite.

‖ **Melisma** (mĕli·zmă). *Mus* [Gr. μέλισμα song, air, melody.] (See quot. 1880.)

[1611 T. RAVENSCROFT (*title*) Melismata, Musical Phansies fitting the Court, Citie, and Countrey Humours.] 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 248/2 *Melisma*. Any kind of Air, or Melody, as opposed to Recitative, or other music of a purely declamatory character. Thus, Mendelssohn employs the term in order to distinguish the Mediation and Ending of a Gregorian Tone from the Dominant, or Reciting Note. Other writers sometimes use it (less correctly) in the sense of *Fioritura*, or even *Cadenza*. 1881 Mrs. WODEHOUSE *ibid.* III. 618/2 These melodic melismas also allow the voice great scope in the so-called 'kehrreim' or refrain.

Hence **Melisma·tic** *a.*, ornate or florid in melody; also **Melisma·tics** *sb. pl.*, the art of florid or ornate vocalization. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Melissa (mĭlĭ·să). *Med.* [mod.L. generic name (Tournefort), a. Gr. *μέλισσα* bee.] The herb balm (*Melissa officinalis*). *Melissa oil*, a volatile oil obtained from this plant. *Melissa water*, a distillation in water of the leaves of the plant, balm-water.

a 1593 J HESTER 114 *Exper. Paracelsus* (1596) 4 A girle ..whom I cured with the Oyle of Camomell, in the water of Melissa and Valerian. 1881 tr *Trousseau & Pidoux' Treat. Therap.* III 198 Melissa is proclaimed as one of the best exhilarants. 1887 *Brunton's Text-bk. Pharmacol* etc (ed. 3) 1007 U S P. Melissa..Balm—The leaves and tops of *Melissa officinalis*. used in the form of warm infusion or tea as a diaphoretic in slight febrile conditions.

† **Melissæan,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *μελισσαί-os* (f. *μέλισσα* bee) + -AN.] Pertaining to bees.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem Mon.* (1634) 44 The Melissæan year is most fitly measured by the Astronomicall months.

Melissic (mĭlĭ·sik), *a. Chem.* [formed as next + -IC.] *Melissic acid*: an acid obtained from melissin. *Melissic alcohol*: = MELISSIN.

1848 BRODIE in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIX 95 This acid I call Melissic Acid 1858 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 4) 471 Mr. Brodie has prepared two alcohols, cerotylic and melissic, from bees' wax

Melissin (mĭlĭ·sin). *Chem.* Also **melissine.** [f. Gr. *μέλισσα* bee + -IN.] A substance obtained by boiling a mixture of myricin (myricyl palmitate) and potash; called also *melissic, melissyl, myricic* or *myricyl alcohol.*

1848 BRODIE in *Phil. Trans* CXXXIX. 93 This substance I propose to call Melissin 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat Med.* 410 An acid, the melissic, which bears the same relation to melissine that acetic acid does to alcohol.

Melissyl (mĭlĭ·sil). *Chem.* [formed as prec + -YL.] The hypothetical radical ($C_{30}H_{61}$) of certain compounds derived from wax; called also *myricyl. Melissyl alcohol*: = MELISSIN

1852 *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 4) 592 Hence myricin is likewise a compound ether, namely palmitate of oxide of melissyl 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 335 Melisyl [*sic*] Alcohol, a solid white substance contained in beeswax.

Melissylene: see MELENE

Melissylic (melisi·lik), *a Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC.] *Melissylic alcohol*: = MELISSIN.

1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 264 Another wax alcohol, melissylic alcohol, or melissin, is liberated.

Melitagrous (melitæ·grŏs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *melitagra* a synonym of IMPETIGO (f. Gr. *μελιτ-* honey + *-αγρα* after *ποδάγρα* gout) + -OUS] A term applied to the honey-like secretion from the skin which occurs in such diseases as favus and is produced by some irritating ointments. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890)

† **Melitane,** *a. Obs.* [as if ad. L. **Melitānus*, f. *Melita* Malta.] = MALTESE.

1600 THYNNE *Emblems* XXV. 1 The melitane dogge, bredd onlie for delight, whose force is smale, though voice be lowde and shrill.

† **Me·litism.** *Obs.* [app. ad. Gr. *μελιτισμός*, f. *μελιτ-* honey; but the Gr. word is known only in the sense 'use of honey in plasters'.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Melitism (*melitismus*), a drink made of honey and wine

Melitose (me·litōs). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *μελιτ-, μέλι* honey + -OSE.] A kind of sugar obtained from the manna of Eucalyptus.

1861 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 8) 410 The Australian manna, which is the produce of *Eucalyptus mannifera*, according to recent researches of Berthelot, contains two different isomeric sugars, called melitose and eucalyne.

† **Meliturgy.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 **melliturgie.** [a. F. *melliturgie* (Cotgr.), ad. Gr. *μελιτουργία* honey-making (but the true reading is perh. *μελιττουργία* bee-keeping).] (See quot. 1656)

1620 T GRANGER *Div. Logike* 180 [Subjects of Virgil's Georgics] Georgie, dendrographie, Ktenotrophie, melliturgie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Melliturgie* (Fr.), the making of honey, Bees-work

‖ **Melituria** (melitiū·riă). *Path.* Also **mell-** [mod.L., f. Gr. *μελιτ-, μέλι* honey + *οὖρ-ον* urine + L. suffix *-ia*] The presence of sugar in the urine; = *diabetes mellitus* (but see quot. 1877).

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex* [as L.]. 1863 AITKEN *Sci & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) II. 335 Any agents or conditions which cause a suspension of the functions of animal life, while the purely nutritive or organic functions remain intact, may bring about *melituria*. 1877 tr *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVI. 858 By the constant excretion of sugar, diabetes mellitus is distinguished from those . conditions in which appreciable quantities of sugar appear in the urine *at times*—conditions which have .. been specially designated as *melituria* or *glycosuria*

Melk, obs. form of MILK *sb.* and *v.*

Mell (mel), *sb.*[1] Now only *Sc.* and *dial.* [Northern var. of *mall*, MAUL *sb.*1]

1. A heavy hammer or beetle of metal or wood (= MAUL *sb*[1] 2) ; † a mace or club (*obs.*) ; also, a chairman's hammer.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23340 þaa dintes ar ful fers and fell, Herder þan es here irinn mell. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7048 Þarfor þe devels salle stryk þam þare, With hevy melles ay. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 353 Swilk a sownd like as þe bed had bene dongen on with mellis 1563 WINJET *Vincent. Lirin.* Ded., Euery kind of necessar waippin and werklume..as habirione, scheild, suord, bow, speir, spade, mattok, and mell, &c. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 107 Theire manner is for one to stande with a mell and breake the clottes small [etc.]. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* III. 109, I hae..A .quoy She's get the mell an' that sall be right now, As well's a quoy altho she were a cow. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 326 The mell used on the occasion was one that had been handled by Burns. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* v, A mason had gaun hame wi' his square and mell ower his shooder.

b. Phrases. *As dead as a mell*, quite dead. *Mell and wedge* (*work*): used by miners for work done with those tools as opposed to 'blasting'. *To keep mell in shaft* (Sc.): to 'keep things going'; to be able to maintain oneself; also allusively.

1798 D. CRAWFORD *Poems* 54 They'll think you're as dead as a mell, Or my ern-tangs. 1821 PINKERTON *Petral.* I 271 The clay-bed .varies from the softness of tough clay, to the hardness of striking fire with steel; in the language of miners, from mell and wedge to blasting. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl* (1876) 339 When a person's worldly affairs get disordered, it is said the mell cannot be keeped in the shaft. 1830 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 33 A' bein' mell and-wedge wark then. 1831 MRS CARLYLE *Let.* 6 Oct in *New Lett. & Rem* (1903) I. 38 Carlyle is reading to-day with a view to writing an Article—to keep mall in shaft 1850 J STRUTHERS *Life* vii p. cviii in *Poet. Wks* , He had gained something in the way of experience, and had been able still to keep the shaft in the mell.

2. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* (See quots. and E.D.D.)

a 1743 J. RELPH *Misc Poems* (1747) 5 And still still dog'd wi' the damn'd neame o'mell? *Gloss*, A *mell*, a beetle, signifies here the hindmost, from a custom at Horse-races of giving a mell or beetle to the hindmost. Hence they call the hindmost the *Mell*. 1837 HOGG *Sheph Wedd.* Tales II 161 Now for the mell! now for the mell! Deil tak the hindmost now! *Ibid*, He. thus escaped the disgrace of winning the mell. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* s.v *Mell*, To get the mell is to obtain a mallet in prize ploughing, as a prize for the worst ploughing

3. *Comb.*: **mell-headed** *a. Sc.* and *north. dial*, having a head like a mell, *i.e* large, thick, etc.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx 60 Mell-heidit lyk ane mortar-stane 1878–99 DICKINSON *Cumberld. Gloss* , *Mell headit*

† **Mell** (mel), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 6, 9 **mel**, 6–7 **mell.** [a. L. *mell-, mel*, = Gr. *μελιτ-, μέλι*, Goth. *milip*, O. Irish *mil*] Honey.

a 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Posies *Flowers* 98 That bitter gall was mell to him in tast. 1584 LODGE *Truth's Compl.* (Shaks. Soc. 1853) 119 The drones from busie bee no mel could drawe. 1586 WARNER *Alb Eng* IV. xx 86 Her..lookes were such as neither wanton seeme, nor waiward, mell, nor gall 1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *Pray & prosper*, The spangling Dew dreg'd o're the grasse shall be Turn'd all to Mell, and Manna 1864 BAMFORD *Rhymes* 181 Adieu to the .. lip that is sweet as the mel of the bee

b. *attrib* (*Mel-dew* = honey-dew)

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iv 1 *Tropheis* 1053 Th' Heav'n Pours forth a Torrent of mel Melodies [Fr *vn ronx torrent de miel*], In David's praise *a* 1643 BROWNE *Brit Past* III (Percy Soc) 27 Some choicer ones, as for the king most meet, Held mel-dewe and the hony-suckles sweet

† **Mell,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1].

1726 *Dict Rust* (ed 3) s v. *Colick*, Tying down his [the horse's] Mell or Tail close between his Legs.

Mell (mel), *sb* [4] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* The last sheaf of corn cut by the harvesters. Also *attrib*, as **mell-day, -doll, -sheaf, -supper** (see quots).

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* XXXI. 303 A plentiful Supper for the Harvest men ; which is called a Harvest-Supper, and in some places a Mell Supper. 1832 J HODGSON *Northumbld* II. II 2 *note*, The mell-doll or corn-baby is an image dressed like a female child, and carried by a woman on a pole, in the midst of a group of reapers. 1846–59 *Denham Tracts* (1895) II. 2 The last day of reaping . is known throughout the north by the appellation of 'Mell Day'. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Mell*, the last cut of corn in the harvest field [It] is commonly platted, enclosing a large apple 1892 M C F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 212 The last sheaf gathered in is, in the North and East Ridings, called the 'mell sheaf'.

† **Mell,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms. 1 **mǽðlan, mæðlan,** 3–6 **mell,** 4–5 **melle,** 4 **medle, medele.** [OE. *mǽðlan*, f. *mǽðel* discourse ; a parallel formation with *mǽðelian* MATHELE *v* Cf. MELE *v.*] *intr.* and *trans.* To speak, tell, say.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1338 (Gr) Þær he [Christ], to þam eadzestum ærest mæðleð. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1440 (Gr.) Ær awæzed sie worda æniz, þe ic þurh minne muð meðlan onzinne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26657 Dute o brath on hell, þat reues man þe tung to mell. 13 *E. E. Allit P.* A 797 Þe profete ysaye of hym con melle 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B III. 36 þanne come þere a confessoure To Mede þe mayde he mellud [*MS O* medelede] þis wordes. *c* 1387 *Ibid.* A. XI 93 (Vernon MS) He bi-com so confoundet he coube not medle [*other MSS.* mele] *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 109 More of thies Mirmydons mell I not now. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XVI 195, I haue maters to mell with my preuey counsell.

Mell (mel), *v.*[2] Now *arch.* and *dial.* Also 4–6 **mel.** [a. OF. *meller*, var. of *mesler*: see MEDDLE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To mix, mingle, combine, blend. Also with *together, up.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 9 When god melles sorow anguys & trauaile till his flescly lykynge. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 65 Quhen byrdis syngis on the spray, Melland thair notys with syndry sowne. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 38 Þat es whyt of colour and a lytill reed melled þerwith. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* 675 A man suld mell Justice and mercy to gider in Jugment. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1 *Vocation* 918 (He) That with his Prowesse Policy can mell 1623 T ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 5 Both these knowledges must be so melled together, that they be not severed. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xliii, And oft' began ..wintry storms to swell, As heaven and earth they would together mell. 1888 *Reports Provinc.* (E. D. D.), Us mell up one bushel o' lime to two o' sand.

† **2.** *intr.* for *refl.* To mingle, combine, blend.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 22641 Þan sal þe rainbou descend,.. Wit þe wind þan sal it mell, And driue þam [þe deuels] dun all vntil hell. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 222 Whan venym melleth with the Sucre.

3. *trans.* To mix or mingle (persons). Const. *with, together.* Also *pass.*

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 276 And sette hem ther wel heze I-melled with his owe covent. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 155 Normans and Englischemen [ben] i-medled [*MS.* a i-melled] in alle þe ilond. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 647 Let us now our men melle to-gedur 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 24 How yat ar mellit wt godles papistes 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* VII, I wonder . if it would be possible to transplant you Gordons. .Here ten score King's men melled and married would settle the land.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* To mix, associate, have intercourse *with*, to associate

c 1350 *Ipomadon* 1663 (Kölbing) Thy brother schall the know there by, Yf ever god wolle, þat ye melle. *c* 1515 A. WILLIAMSON *Let.* in Douglas *Wks* (1874) I. Introd. 24 She may cowrs the tyme that euer she mellyt with your blood *c* 1557 ABP PARKER *Ps* lix. 2 From workers bad O saue my lyfe, wyth them no tyme to mell *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn* lxvii. 13 Mell not with vs, vhose heads weirs [laurel]. 1785 *Poems Buchan Dial.* 24 But Diomede mells ay wi' me, An' tells me a' his mind 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* Prol in Heaven 23 With the dead in churchyard hidden I never care to mell or mingle. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* VI. 39 None of us .. desired to mix or to mell with loose company.

† **5** *intr.* To copulate *Obs*

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XXI (*Clement*) 406 Of my wyf þis case þane fel, þat cane hyre with hyre serwandis mel *c* 1450 *Cov Myst* 215 A talle man with her dothe melle 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maryit Wemen* 56 God gif matrimony were made to mell for ane 3eir! *a* 1555 RIDLEY in Coverd *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 100 And with thys whore doth spiritually mell all those Kinges and Princes 1594 WILOBIE *Avisa* lviii (1605) 49 b, Their feet to death, their steps to hell Do swiftly slide that thus do mell 1642 BROME *Joviall Crew* II (1652) G, If you are..Dorpos'd to Doxie, or a Dell, I hat never yet with man did Mell

6. To mingle in combat.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 3270 Þe cuntre wiþ hem meld *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3325 Þei hadden gret ioye, þa so manli a man wold mele in here side *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2648 Who makith a fray, or stryvith aust, or mel to much, or prauncе *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 543 Forthi makis furth ane man, That for the maistry dar mell With schaft and with scheild 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X XIV 116 To mell with me, and to meyt hand for hand 1594 *Battell of Balrinness* in *Scot Poems 16th C* (1801) II 353 Lat sie how we can mell wt them Into thair disaray 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* XXXVII, Draw in within the court yard—they are too many to mell with in the open field 1838 *Blackw Mag* XLIII 205 Beware how ye mell among these hosts—their darts are sharp.

† **7** *refl.* To concern or busy oneself *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 1709 And manly sche melled hire þo men forto help *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 575 (Harl MS) He is coupable þat entremettith him or mellith him with such þing as aperteyneþ not vnto him *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3783 Telamon mellit hym with musike & myrthes also 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 161 Thai mell thame nocht tharewith 1540 JAS VI in *St Papers Hen VIII*, V 173 And quhat falt ony freir. committis supponand it concerne Our self, We mel Ws nocht. 1600 HAMILTON *Facile Traictise* in *Cath Tract* (S T S) 226 Thair first mother Eua, for melling hir self with maters of religion,.. procurit. a curs of God to hir and al woman kynd.

8. *intr.* To busy, concern, or occupy oneself; to deal, treat, to interfere, meddle. Const *in*, † *of*, *with*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 9577 As þe maner is of men, þat mellyn with loue. 1465 *Paston Lett* II 202, I canne not have no knowlych that Haydon mellyth in the mater of Drayton 1516 *Will of Rich Feke of Wakefield* 4 June, And no ferder to mell nor hurtt hir 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr* 496 When none but pore Colyars dyd with coles mell. 1557 *Tottel's Misc* (Arb) 105 And, after, in that countrey lyue, Where hoonger, thirst, and sory age, and sicknesse may not mell. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I I 30 With holy father sits not with such thinges to mell 1605 SYLVESTER *Quadrains* lxviii, To some one Art apply thy whole affection ; And in the Craft of others seldome mell. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* XVI, It sets you ill, Wi' bitter, dearthfu' wines to mell. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXII, I will teach thee to mell with thine own matters. 1852 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* IX lix, Go, tell them, thou, no more henceforth to mell With war, which warriors only should sustain 1893 SNOWDEN *Tales Yorksh Wolds* 122 They tucked them [the bed clothes] well in, so that they would be sure to 'feel her if shoo melled agean'.

b Phrase. *To mell or make* (with), *to make or mell* (with). *dial* Cf. MEDDLE *v.* 8 c

1825 J JENNINGS *Obs. Dial w. Eng* 139 Ther war naw need To mell or make wi' thic awld Creed. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* XIX. 144 There's some fowk wud never mak' nor mell wi' naething less nor gentry

Mell, (mel), *v.*[3] Now only *dial.* [f. MELL *sb* 1] *trans.* To beat with a mell; hence, to beat severely.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2950 Thane sir Gawayne Metes þe maches of Mees and melles hym thorowe *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10994 Pirrus þis prowes pertly beheld, How his Mirmydons with might were mellit to ground 1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 332 To entertain a stranger, an' then bind him in a web wi' his head down, an' mell him to death!

Mell, obs. form of MEAL *sb.*[2] and *sb.*[4]

Mellacatton, variant of MELOCOTON.

Mellaginous (melæ·dginŏs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *mellāgin-, mellāgo* a preparation resembling honey (f. *mell-, mel* honey) + -OUS.] Pertaining to or of the nature of honey.

1681 GREW *Musæum* II. 208 The Oil or Mellaginous Succus betwixt the Rind and the Kernel is that which is called *Mel Anacardinum.* 1833 F. v. MUELLER in *Chemist & Druggist* (Melbourne), The mellaginous exudations of the trusses of flowers attract a number of honey sucking birds.

Mella-rosa: see MELA-ROSA.

Mellate (me·leɪt). *Chem.* Earlier -at. [a. F. *mellat* (Klaproth), f. *mell(itique)*: see MELLITIC and -ATE.] A salt of mellic or mellitic acid; = MELLITATE

1794 G ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos* I. App. 547 Mellats—neutralized by potass, crystallize in long prisms. 1802 T. THOMSON *Chem* III. 527 *Aluminous salts*. Mellite—Honeystone—Mellate of Alumina.

† **Mella·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *mellātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *mellāre* to make or collect honey.] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Mellation*, the druing of Bees to get out the Honie 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Mellation*, the time of taking honey out of the Hives

Mellay (me·leɪ), *sb* and *a.* Forms · 4–6 **melle**, 5–6 **mely**, 5–6, (9) **melly**, (6 **mellie**, **-ye**, 9 **-ey**), 6, 9 **mellay**. [a. OF. *mellée*, *meslée*: see MÊLÉE.]

A. *sb.*

† **1.** Mixture. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 404 Syne of the tunnys the hedis out strak, A foull melle thair can be mak

2. † Contention, fight, quarrel (*obs*); *spec.*, an engagement in which the two parties or combatants are mixed together in a close hand to hand fight. Cf. MÊLÉE *arch.*

13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 342, I be-seche now with saȝez sene, Þis melly mot be myne 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII 120 Thar wes gret melleis twa or thre c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 504 Woso flites, or turnes ogayne, He bygins al the mellè 1508 DUNBAR *Lament Makaris* 23 Wictour he is at all melle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII x 5 Als sone as was this gret melly begunne, The erd littit wyth blude. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxix, The love of battle is the food upon which we live—the dust of the mellay is the breath of our nostrils! 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v 491 As here and everywhere He rode the mellay, lord of the ringing lists 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V I 152 So that Russians and men of the Scots Greys and men of the 5th Dragoon Guards, were here forced and crowded together in one indiscriminate melley 1881 GREEN *Hist Eng* I IV II. 419 The Welshmen stabbed the French horses in the melly

† **3** A cloth of a mixture of colours or shades of colour, also a 'mixed' colour (Cf. MEDLEY.)

1381–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 592 In di. panno de Melle 1420 *Will* in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 18 Item lego Matild' unam togam de violet, aliam de melly Item lego Johanne unam togam russetam & aliam togam de mely. 1587 *Acc Bk W Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII 118, iij yeardes white mella', xijs. 1593 *Ibid*, iij yeardes & a q'ter fyne mella', xiiis

† **4.** ? A kind of brass. In quot. *attrib.* (Cf. MASLIN^1.) *Obs.*

1545 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 56 A mellay pot with a kylp, a chaffer, a brewyng leyyd [etc.].

† **B** *adj.* Of a mixed or variegated colour. *Obs.*

1515 *Will of R West* (Somerset Ho), My mely tawny gowne. 1551 *Aberdeen Reg.* XXI (Jam) The price litting of the stane of mellay hew xxxii sh *Ibid* XXIV. (Jam) Ane mella kirtill 1558 *Wills & Inv N C* (Surtees) I 173 It'm I giue to my curate my mellye gowne

b *Comb* † **melly parted** *a*, parti-coloured.

1418 *F. E. Wills* (1882) 37 A furre of beuer and oter medled, also a Hewk of grene and other melly parted

Hence † **Mellay** *v. intr.*, to contend.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xv 19 Ðare Willame Walays tuk on hand, Wyth mony gret Lordys of Scotland, To mellay wyth þat Kyng in fycht.

Melle, obs form of MEAL *sb.*^{1}, MELLAY, MILL.

† **Mellean**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L *melle-us* (f. *mel*. see MELL *sb* 2) + -AN.] 'Of or like honey, sweet, yellow' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Melled**, *ppl. a.*^{1} *Obs* Also 5 **-yde**, **-ide**, 6 **-yd**. [f. MELL *v.*^{1} + -ED^1.] Mixed.

1390 GOWER *Conf* III 256 He, which hath his lust assised With melled love and tirannie 1393 *Will of Organ or Atte Stone* (Somerset Ho), Gonnam de viridi mellet c 1400 *Rowland & O* 1254 A nobill suerde the burde not wolde, Now for thi Mellyde hare 1449–50 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 632 In iij pannis integris blodei mellide 1562 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 152 Inprimis, iij mellyd russetts xlijs.

† **Me·lled**, *ppl. a*^{2} *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. MELL *sb.*^{2} + -ED^2.] Sweet as honey; honeyed.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iii III *Law* 841 Thou.. That has the Ayre for farm, and Heav'n for field (Which, sugred Mel, or melled sugar yeeld)

Mellefoly, obs. form of MILFOIL.

Mellegette, -ghete, obs. ff. MALAGUETTA.

Melleous (me·liəs), *a.* [f. L. *melle-us* (see MELLEAN) + -OUS] Of the nature of or resembling honey; containing honey.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Melleous*, of or like honey, sweet, yellow. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* I. IV. XXXIX. 317 Apiastrum or Melissophyllon, which is a melleous leaf. 1664 BOYLE *Exp. Colours* II. vii. 145, I shall not Examine which of the Slow wayes may be best Employ'd, to free Wax from the Yellow Melleous parts. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II xx (1765) 116 A melleous Liquor.

Mellet, Melley, var. ff. MELLIT, MELLAY.

† **Mellfluvious**, *a.*, blundered f. MELLIFLUOUS.

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* iv. D 8 Mellfluuious, sweete Rose watred elloquence.

Mellic (me·lik), *a.*^{1} *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *mell-*, *mel* honey + -IC.] Of or pertaining to honey.

In some recent Dicts.

Mellic (me·lik), *a.*^{2} *Chem.* [Shortened from MELLITIC, on the analogy of MELLATE.] *Mellic acid*: = MELLITIC *acid.*

1837 DANA *Min.* 438 Mellite.. According to Klaproth.. and Wohler, it contains.. Mellic Acid.

Melliceris, variant of MELICERIS.

Mellicoton, variant of MELOCOTON.

Mellicrate, obs. variant of MELICRATE.

† **Me·llie, melly.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = MELL *sb.*^{2}

1614 J DAVIES *Eclog* 19 in W Browne *Sheph Pipe* G 3 b, For, fro thy Makings milke and mellie [*ed* 1620 melly] flowes To feed the Songster swaines with Arts soot-meats.

Mellie, obs form of MELLAY.

Melliferous (meli·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *mellifer* (f. *mell(i)-*, *mel* honey + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS. Cf. F. *mellifère*.] Yielding or producing honey.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Melliferous*, that bringeth or beareth honey 1701 GREW *Cosm Sacra* IV. II § 22 149 Judæa could not but abound with Melliferous Plants of the best kind. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* (1818) I. 296 Insects attracted by the melliferous glands of the flower 1861 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* II. III 196 The most perfect melliferous animals are the Bees 1895 KERNER & OLIVER *Nat Hist. Plants* II. 128 [These] in the case of melliferous flowers preserve .the honey from being spoilt by the wet

fig 1772 *Birmingham Counterfeit* I VI. 97 The stings of Cupid's melliferous darts.

† **Mellific**, *a Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *mellific-us* f. *mell(i)-*, *mel* honey + *-ficus*: see -FIC. Cf F. *mellifique*.] 'That makes honey'

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Mellificate**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f L. *mellificāt-* ppl. stem of *mellificāre*, f. *mellificus*: see prec.] *intr.* To make honey.

1623 in COCKERAM 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr*

† **Mellifica·tion.** *Obs.* [ad L *mellificātiōn-em*, n. of action f *mellific-āre*: see MELLIFICATE *v* and -ATION. Cf. F *mellification*.] The action or process of making honey (Said of bees.)

1655 G S in Hartlib *Ref Commw Bees* 31 Mellification, respects the work and labour of this Insect, not its Physical virtues. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Ess Effects Air* IX 223 In judging of the Constitution of the Air, many things besides the Weather ought to be observ'd. the Silence of Grashoppers, Want of Mellification in Bees [etc]

† **Me·llified**, *ppl. a rare*$^{-1}$. [f. MELLIFY + -ED^1] Sweetened with honey.

1597 A M tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 49/2 We may vse mellifyed or Honyed-water.

† **Mellifluat(e**, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **melle-**. [f L. *melliflu-us* (f. *mell-*, *mel* honey + *fluĕre* to flow) + -ATE.] Mellifluous.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold Targe* 265 Your angel mouthis most mellifluate Our rude langage has clere illumynate 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* I 147 He bair ane plesant flour With Cinamone mixt, and mellifluat

† **Melliflue**, *a. Obs rare* Also **-flwe**. [a. OF. *melliflue*, ad. L. *mellifluus*] Mellifluous.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3690 Hire dere son melliflwe presence 1456 in *Coventry Corpus Chr Plays* (E E T S) 110 The mellyflue mekenes of your person shall put all wo away.

Mellifluence (meli·fluĕns) [f next see -ENCE.] The state or quality of being mellifluent.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (1640) 806 In which, (as S Bernard also expresses it, in his mellifluence) *Mutua* [etc] 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Dryden* Wks II 418 The English ear has been accustomed to the mellifluence of Pope's numbers. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit.* (1867) 304 The mellifluence and flexibility of the vowelly language were favourable to unrhymed verse.

Mellifluent (meli·fluĕnt), *a.* [ad. late L. *mellifluent-em* adj., f L. *mell(i)-*, *mel* honey + *fluent-em* pr. pple. of *fluĕre* to flow. Cf. F. *mellifluant* (Godef.)] = MELLIFLUOUS.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr Mart.* B j, Descending Like the mellifluent brooke of Castilie. 1622 AILFSBURY *Serm.* (1623) 16 It was *Opus sine exemplo*, saies mellifluent Bernard. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 14 The ground by Floraes mellifluent vertue, was ore spread with Flowres. 1764 J. G COOPER *Ep Friends in Town* III *Apol Aristippus* 175 Gresset's clear pipe Symphoniously combines in one Each former bard's mellifluent tone 1888 *Harper's Mag* Apr 763 A profound, mellifluent, booming horn tone.

Mellifluous (meli·fluəs), *a.* [f. L. *melliflu-us* (f. *mell-*, *mel* honey + *flu-ĕre* to flow) + -OUS.]

1. Flowing with honey, honey-dropping; sweetened with or as with honey. Now *rare*.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 36 By the sauour of tho mellyfluous flowres alle the cytee was puryfyed. 1536 *Primer Hen VIII* 146 In the mouth honie so mellifluous. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins* 919 The increase of Bees is more in regard of the plenty of mellifluous dews. 1667 MILTON *P L.* v. 429. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX 239 Twelve large vessels of unmingled wine, Mellifluous. 1849 THACKERAY *Dr Birch* 41 And no one lacked, neither of raspberry open tarts, nor of mellifluous bull's-eyes.

2. *fig.* Sweetly flowing, sweet as honey. Chiefly of eloquence, the voice, etc.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 3 Thei [the nowble wryters of artes] ar to be enhauncede and exaltede as makenge a commixtion of a thynge profitable with a sweteneſse mellifluous. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1446 O Iesu! þi mellyfluos name Mott be worcheppyd with reverens! 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 59 Such mellifluous words and sugred sentences proceeded out of his mouth that they were amazed. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel N.* II iii. 54 A mellifluous voyce, as I am true knight. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV 277 Wisest of men; from whose mouth issu'd forth Mellifluous streams. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 20 Mar an. 1776, A work written in a very mellifluous style 1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 243 Its note is not so mellifluous and varied as that of the song thrush. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. VI § 42 A smoothness of cadence, which though exquisitely mellifluous, is perhaps too uniform 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. IV. 167 The not very mellifluous title of Craiingepolder.

b. of a speaker, writer or singer

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 264 b/1 Saynt Bernard the mellifluous doctor 1598 F. MERES *Pallad. Tamia* II. 281 b, Mellifluous and hony-tongued Shakespeare. c 1709–10 HENLEY in *Swift's Lett.* (1767) I. 17 As that mellifluous ornament of Italy, Franciscus Petrarcha, sweetly has it 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* II. v II. 283 Most mellifluous yet most impetuous of public speakers 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* XI. 373 The most mellifluous of all erotic songsters

Hence **Melli·fluously** *adv.*, **Melli·fluousness.**

1812 R. H in *Examiner* 30 Nov. 763/2 The versification of Pope is mellifluously flowing. 1820 BYRON *Juan* V. I, In liquid lines mellifluously bland 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* III 445/1 A head by Corregio abounding in that feminine loveliness and blending mellifluousness of colour and *chiaro oscuro*, which [etc] 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. IV. 136 The little Elise, then just nine, set herself deliberately to chatter to me mellifluously for an hour and a half

Melliform (me·lifǫɹm), *a.* [as if ad. mod.L. *melliformis*, f *mell(i)-*, *mel* honey: see -FORM] Resembling honey. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Mellify**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L *mellificāre* to make honey · see -FY] **a** *intr.* To make honey. **b** *trans.* To sweeten with honey.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* v. 151 Place apte is ther swete herbes multiplie And bees the welles haunte, & water cleche; Utilite is there to mellifie 1597 [see MELLIFIED]

Melligenous (meli·dʒĭnəs), *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [Two formations: (1) f. pseudo-L. *melligin-us* (a false reading in Pliny) + OUS, (2) L. *mell(i)-*, *mel* honey + -GEN- + -OUS.] **a.** 'Of the same kind with honey' (Bailey 1721) **b.** 'Producing honey' (*Syd. Soc Lex.* 1890).

† **Melligineous**, *a Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. mod.L. *mellīgine-us* (f L *mellīgin-*, *mellīgo* honey-like juice, f *mell-*, *mel* honey) + -OUS] Resembling honey

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit* XVII 591 Sometimes a Melligineous matter is contained within the Bladder

Mellilet, obs. form of MELILOT.

Mellilite, less correct form of MELILITE.

† **Melliloquent**, *a. Obs rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *mell(i)-*, *mel* honey + *loquent-em*, pr pple of *loquī* to speak.] 'That speaketh sweetly'.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1658 in PHILLIPS.

† **Mellinder.** *Obs* [a. Sp. *melindre*.] A kind of pastry.

1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* IV. XVI 255 A certaine kinde of paste, they doe make of this flower mixt with sugar, which they call biscuits and mellinders.

† **Melling** (me·liŋ), *vbl sb. Obs* Also 4 **meling.** [f MELL *v* ^{2} + -ING^1.] The action of the vb. MELL.

1. Blending, combining; mixture.

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 5257, & to meliors his quene bi messageres nobul, as to here lege lord lelli bi riȝt, þurth meling of þe mariage of meliors þe schene. c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 399, & of þe planetis sic mellynge In þe tyme of engendryng gerris weman do adultery 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v 406 Meill, malt, blude, and vyne Ran all to gidder in a mellyne

2. Copulation

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xxxii (*Justin*) 339 For gyf sic mellyng suld nocht be al kynd of man suld falȝe 14.. LYDG *Life Our Lady* xx VI (MS Ashm 39. lf. 32), Eke certeyn birdes called vultures Wt outten mellyng [*v.r* medelinge] conceyven by nature

3. The action of mixing in fight or joining in combat. *Melling while*, time of combat.

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 3858 Meliadus in þat meling while a sturne strok set William on his stelen helm. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII 481 It is hard till vndirtak Sic mellyng vith ȝow for to mak c 1475 *Partenay* 1326 Ther full gret affray was at ther mellyng.

4. Dealing, intercourse; meddling.

c 1440 *W Hylton's Mixed Life* (MS Thornton) in *Hampole* (ed Horstman) I. 276 By cause of mellynge [c 1375 *MS Vern* medlyng] with swilke besynes. 1564 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I. 279 Nane of oure Soverane Ladiis liegis have traffique, cumpany, or melling with thame. 1579 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1814) III. 187/1 Inhibiting the personis now displacet of all further melling and intromissioun with the saidis rentis. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* v XII 35 That euery matter worse was for her melling. 1603 *Philotus* (1835) cxlv. Than how could wee twa disagree, That neuer had na melling

Melliot, obs. form of MELILOT.

† **Melliphill.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. ad Gr. *μελίφυλλον*, name of a plant, ? balm; lit. 'honey-leaf', f *μέλι* honey + *φύλλον* leaf: cf. *melisphylla* (pl.) Virg. *Georg.* IV. 63.]

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banq Sence* B 2 b, White and red Iessamines, Merry, Melliphill. Fayre Crown-imperiall, Emperor of Flowers [etc.]

Mellisonant (meli·sŏnănt), *a. arch.* [f. L. *mell(i)-*, *mel* honey + *sonant-em*, pres. pple. of *sonāre* to sound.] Sweet-sounding.

a 1634 RANDOLPH *Amyntas* v. iv, I'le have't no more a sheep-bell; I am Knight Of the Mellisonant Tingletangle. 1893 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 46 It was

doubtless in order to relieve this saccharine and 'mellisonant' monotony that [etc.]

†**Mellit.** *Obs.* Also 7 **mellet.** A disease incident to horses (see quots.).

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II lxix. 333 A Mellet is a dry scabbe that groweth vpon the heele [of a horse]. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urban, Mellet* [ed 1726 *Mellit*], a dry Scab that grows upon the Heel of a Horse's Fore feet.

Mellitate (me·lităt). *Chem.* [f. MELLIT(IC) + -ATE¹.] A salt of mellitic acid; = MELLATE.

1808 *Philos. Mag* IV. 229 The mellite (mellitate of alumina). 1894 *Athenæum* 25 Aug 260/2 Mellite, or honeystone, which is aluminium mellitate.

Mellite (me·lăit), *sb. Min.* [First in mod.L. *mellītēs* (Gmelin 1793), f. L. *mell-, mel* honey: see -ITE.] Native mellitate of aluminium, occurring in honey-yellow octahedral crystals. See also MELLITE 2, HONEY-STONE 2.

First found in brown-coal seams in Thuringia.

1801 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* IV. 516 Honigstein . has a light yellow colour, which has caused it to obtain the name of mellite, or honey stone. 1803 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 374. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class* 66 Mellite occurs as an accessory ingredient in Brown Coal

†**Mellite,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *mellīt-us*, f. *mell-, mel* honey] Honeyed, sweet.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II 262 Summe .. honge hem [services] vp in place opake and drie; And wyn mellite [L. *sapa*], as seid is, saue hem shall.

Mellitic (melĭ·tik), *a Chem.* [f. MELLITE *sb.* + -IC, after F. *mellitique* (Klaproth).] *Mellitic acid* ($C_{11}H_6O_{12}$), the peculiar acid of mellite. (Also called MELLIC.)

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos* I App. 542. 1808 T. THOMSON *Chem.* III. 527 Klaproth found the mellite composed of alumina and a peculiar acid to which he gave the name of *mellitic* acid 1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 373 Mellitic acid is soluble in water and alcohol.

Mellitimide (melĭ·timəid). *Chem.* [f. MELLIT(IC) + IMIDE.] A compound obtained from mellitate of ammonium.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 873 Paramide or Mellitimide.

Melliturgic: see MELITURGY.

Melliturìa, less correct form of MELITURIA.

Mellivorous (melĭ·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. mod L. *mellivor-us* (f. L. *mell-, mel* honey + *vor-āre* to devour) + -OUS. Cf. F. *mellivore.*] Feeding on honey

1801 LATHAM *Gen Syn. Birds* Suppl. II 166 *marg.* Mellivorous Creeper 1822 — *Gen Hist. Birds* IV. 161 Mellivorous Honey-eater 1878 RILEY in *Amer. Naturalist* XII. 215 A partly carnivorous, partly mellivorous diet.

Mellodion: see MELODEON.

Mellon, obs. form of MELON¹.

Mellone (me·lōun). *Chem* Also **mel(l)on.** [Named by Liebig in 1834; f. *mel-* (as in MELAM) + -ONE.] A compound of carbon and nitrogen obtained as a yellow powder by the action of heat on certain cyanogen-compounds.

1835 *R. D Thomson's Rec. Gen Sci.* I. 185 Liebig terms this citron-coloured powder *mellon* 1838 T THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 2 The richest body in azote known is melon, which is composed of $C^6 Az^4$. *Ibid* 768 Mellon.

Mellonide (me·lŏnəid). *Chem.* [f. MELLONE + -IDE.] A compound of mellone with a metal.

1845 W. GREGORY *Outl Chem.* II 311 Mellonide of potassium 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem* (ed. 2) III 697.

Mellonuret (melǫ·niŭret). *Chem.* [f. MELLONE + -URET.] = MELLONIDE.

1841 BRANDE *Chem* (ed. 5) 575 Mellon combines directly with potassium; a mellonuret of potassium [is] formed.

Mellow (me·lou), *a.* Forms: 5 **melwe,** 5–6 **melowe,** 6 **mellowe,** 6– **mellow.** [First appears in the 15th c.; perh. developed from some unrecorded attributive use of OE. *melo* (stem *melw-*), ME. *melowe,* MEAL *sb.*¹ Cf. mod. Flemish *meluw* soft, mellow (Franck s v. *Mollig*).

In sense the adj. corresponds strikingly with early ME. MEROW, OE. *mearu* (a Com Teut. word), which may possibly have influenced its development.]

1. Of fruit: Soft, sweet, and juicy with ripeness. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 332/1 Melwe, or rype (*P.* melowe), *maturus.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 106 b, Thynke how god may make of that grene apple a swete fruyte full melowe. 1530 PALSGR. 318/2 Melowe as fruyte is, *meur.* 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 32 This greene fruite, beeing gathered before it be ripe, is rotten before it be mellow. 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* IV. vi. 100 As Hercules did shake downe Mellow Fruite. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Paré, Pomme parée,* ripened in straw, &c.; made mellow by art. 1623 COCKERAM, *Melow,* ripe. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* III. iii. 42 Nature drops him down, without your Sin, Like mellow Fruit, without a Winter Storm. 1729 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 266 Women, like some other Fruit, Lose their relish when too mellow 1756 LADY M. W MONTAGU *'Good madam',* But the fruit that can fall without shaking Indeed is too mellow for me 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) VI. XXXIV, One dish of mellow apples. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxi, Mellow nuts have hardest rind.

b. Of colour, odour, taste: Indicative of ripeness.

1563 *Homilies* II *Alms-deeds* II 174 b, So doth the crabbe and choke pere, seeme outwardlye to haue sometyme as fayre a redde, and as melowe a colour, as the fruite which is good in deede. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* i. (1645) 3 My eye telleth me it [an apple] is green or red; my nose that it hath a mellow sent.

c. Of landscape, seasons, etc.: Characterized by ripeness.

1819 KEATS *To Autumn* 1 Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness. *a* 1845 HOOD *Poems* (1846) II. 49, 'Twas in that mellow season of the year When the hot Sun singes the yellow leaves Till they be gold 1862 B. TAYLOR *Poets Jrnl.* I, A moment she the mellow landscape scanned.

d. Of wines or their flavour: Well-matured; free from acidity or harshness. Also *fig.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Mellow,* smooth, soft Drink. 1767 J. CROFT *Treat. Wines Portugal* 7 The Port Wines..being less racey and mellow than the Alicants from Spain. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* XIX, His spirit was of vintage too mellow and generous to sour.

2 *transf.* a. Of earth Soft, rich, loamy.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. IV, The most melowe and fertile erth. 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I (1586) 25 If the ground be mellowe, after Barley in some places they sowe Millet. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort, Mar.* (1729) 195 Sow Skirrets in rich, mellow, fresh Earth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 356 Hoary Frosts will rot the Mellow Soil. 1777 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* 168 *note,* In the North of England, when the earth turns up with a mellow and crumbly appearance, and smoaks, the farmers say the earth is *brimming.* 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 632 It delights most in a stiff, mellow, well pulverized soil. 1879 JOAQUIN MILLER *Nicaragua* in *Poems of Places, Brit. Amer. etc.* 175 My father old He turns alone the mellow sod.

b. In various applications: Soft; soft and smooth to the touch.

1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) III 544/2 This frequent turning it over, cools, dries, and deadens the grain; whereby it becomes mellow. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 836 [Young cattle] To be a good thriver .the hair should feel mossy, and the touch of the skin mellow. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 390/2 Young cattle are at 18 months old already of great size, with open horns, mellow hide [etc.].

3. *fig.* (from sense 1). Mature, ripe in age. Now chiefly, softened or sweetened by age or experience; having the gentleness or dignity resulting from maturity.

1592 KYD *Sp Trag* I. iii. 41 My yeeres were mellow, his but young and greene. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girle* I. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 145 Maister Greene-wit is not yet So mellow in yeares as he. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* V. IV, In florid youth, or mellow age, scarce fleets One hour without its care! 1855 M. ARNOLD *Sonn. to Friend* 13 The mellow glory of the Attic stage. 1893 GOLDW SMITH *United States* 63 He [Benjamin Franklin] was an offspring of New England Puritanism grown mellow.

4 Of sound, colour, light, etc: Rich and soft; full and pure without harshness.

a. of sound, musical instruments, singers.

1668 H MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxxvi. (1713) 284 How sweet and mellow, and yet how Majestick, is the Sound of it! 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met* XII 218 The mellow harp did not their ears employ 1722 SNAPE in *Swift's Lett* (1766) II. 27 His voice, since its breaking, is somewhat harsh, but I believe will grow mellower. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 604 The mellow bullfinch answers from the grove. 1742 BERKELEY *Let to Gervais* 2 Feb., Wks. 1871 IV. 284 A six-stringed bass viol of an old make and mellow tone 1746 COLLINS *Ode Passions* 61 Pale Melancholy..Pour'd thro' the mellow Horn her pensive soul 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. lxxxvii, Who swore his voice was very rich and mellow *a* 1849 POE *The Bells,* Hear the mellow wedding bells, Golden bells. 1863 LEVER *Barrington* XVIII, The hardy old squire, whose mellow cheer was known at the fox-cover. 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* lxi, There was silence when he began to speak in his clear mellow voice.

b. of colour, light, drawing, etc, or coloured objects. Sometimes with additional notion: Softened in colour by age.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 342 His pencil was light and mellow. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XX, The colouring of a picture was not mellow enough 1764 COWPER *Task* IV. 314 The golden harvest, of a mellow brown. 1815 WORDSW. *Excursion* I. 958 The sun declining shot A slant and mellow radiance. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 9 Many a night I saw the Pleiads, rising through the mellow shade. 1859 GEO ELIOT *A Bede* VI, Pleasant jets of light were thrown on mellow oak and bright brass. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* II, Time had toned down every colour inside and outside the good old house to mellowest half tints.

5. Good-humoured, genial, jovial.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 68 P 3 In all thy Humours, whether grave or mellow. 1824 W. IRVING *T Trav.* I. 7 The Baronet was as merry and mellow an old bachelor as ever followed a hound. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. VIII 234 When . their glasses were filled with port, Mowbray grew a trifle mellower in mood.

6. Affected with liquor, partly intoxicated.

1611 COTGR. s.v *Enyvrer, S'enyvrer,* to be drunke, or in drinke; to be mellow, tipled, flusht, overseene 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* III (1818) 85 For the world, I would not prize her, . Had she in her no good fellow That would drinke till he grew mellow. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. III, The hateful fellow That's crabbed when he's mellow. 1895 SCULLY *Kafir Stories* 193 The beer was not in sufficient quantities to cause intoxication, but nevertheless all were somewhat mellow when the sun went down.

7. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic and advb., as *mellow-breathing, -coloured, -deep, -eyed, -lighted, -mouthed, -ripe, -tasted, -tempered, -toned* adjs.

a 1777 FAWKES *Epithalamic Ode* 19 The merry pipe, the *mellow-breathing flute. 1895 CLIVE HOLLAND *Jap. Wife* 70 Countless numbers of paper lanterns, which throw a *mellow-coloured radiance on the faces of the passers-by. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleänore* 67 A sweep Of richest pauses, evermore Drawn from each other *mellow-deep. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* X 139 *Mellow-eyed dun oxen. 1892 PATER *Wks.* (1901) VIII. 209 The melodious, *mellow-lighted space. 1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* V. § 3. 182 A preacher, . knowing his auditours wallowed in sinne, ought not with . . *mellow-mouthed words tickle their eares. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 107 Ere they were halfe *mellow ripe. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 705 The *mellow-tasted burgundy. 1873 E. BRENNAN *Witch of Nemi,* etc. 85 *Mellow-toned laughter.

Mellow (me·lou), *v.* [f. MELLOW *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render mellow; to ripen and render soft and juicy (fruits); to mature (wines or liquors), to free from harshness or acidity. Also *fig.*

1572 GASCOIGNE *Counc. Withipoll* Posies (1575) *Hearbes* 155 Those sunnes do mellowe men so fast, As most that trauayle come home very ripe. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 47 Me thinks I feele how Cynthya .. meloweth those desires Which phrensies scares had ripened in my head. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* III. vii. 168 The Royall Tree hath left vs Royall Fruit, Which mellow'd by the stealing howres of time, Will well become the Seat of Maiestie 1630 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 317 All this mellows me for heaven. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 758 Winter Fruits are mellow'd by the Frost. 1702 ADDISON *Let. to Halifax* 132 On foreign mountains may the Sun refine The Grape's soft juice, and mellow it to wine. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xxxii. 203 Yours is Love mellowed into Friendship. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 644 Age, .. As time improves the grape's authentic juice, Mellows and makes the speech more fit for use. 1818 SOUTHEY *Lett., to H. H. Southey* II. 115 Generous minds and tempers .. are mellowed, like wine, as they grow older. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. v, The year .. had mellowed the fruits of the earth.

b. *intr.* Of fruit, wines, etc: To become mellow; to ripen, mature. Also *fig.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* IV. iv. 2 So now prosperity begins to mellow, And drop into the rotten mouth of death. *a* 1632 DONNE *On Himself* 6 Till death us lay To ripe and mellow here we are stuborne Clay. 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 297 From a dark-greene, [they] mellow into a flaming yellow. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* Pref, Exactly when to gather both those which ripen on the Tree, and those which attain not their full ripeness there, but must be laid up to mellow in the House. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II 343 Their juices will mellow by mingling together 1830 M DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I 21 These were often hung in the smoke of a chimney, at some distance above the fire, in order to mellow. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 74 Unripe fruit is bitter oft i' the mouth, Yet mellows with the months.

2. *trans.* To make (soil) soft and loamy.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I. (1586) 23 b, The land it selfe is also called grosse and rawe, that is not well mellowed. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 115 A small streame, which meloes most of the Gardens and Groues 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 52 Wind, Sun and Dews, all which sweeten and mellow the Land very much. 1846 J BAXTER *Libr Pract Agric* (ed 4) II. 288 Their surfaces soon become mellowed by the action of the air.

b. *intr.* Of soil: To become soft and loamy.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 184 The earth.. should have sufficient time to mellow and ferment. 1895 *Yablet* 9 Nov 739 Then the soil will have mellowed sufficiently to bear wheat and potatoes.

3. *trans.* To impart softness and richness (of flavour, colour, tone, etc) to; to soften, sweeten, free from harshness or crudity. Also (*nonce-use*), to drive (something) *out of* (a person) by a process of mellowing.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 16 b, As Archesilaus ouer-melodied, and too-much melowed and sugred with sweet tunes, caused his eares to be new relished with harsh sower and vnsauory sounds. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* 113 The Page was easily mellowd with his attractiue eloquence. 1693 DRYDEN *To Sir G Kneller* 178 Time shall Mellow your colours. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 102 The sooty blackbird Mellow'd his pipe, and soften'd every note. 1761 HUME *Hist Eng.* III. XLVII 36 In order to mellow these humours. 1786 S. ROGERS *Sailor* 8 Its colours mellow'd, not impair'd, by time 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II XVII, At first the sounds, by distance tame, Mellowed along the waters came. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr Eur.* II. (1894) 49 Lichens mellow the scarred masses of fallen rock. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Ess Eng Lit, Jeffrey* (1891) 102 The priggishness which he showed early, and never entirely lost, till fame, prosperity, and the approach of old age mellowed it out of him. 1902 A THOMSON *Lauder & Lauderdale* X 102 The King..visited him to endeavour by personal interview to mellow his manners.

b. *intr.* To soften, become toned down or subdued; to become free from harshness.

1737 M GREEN *Spleen* 711 Unhurt by sickness' blasting rage And slowly mellowing in age. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 4 The impetuosity of his temper, when he came to act with his equals, insensibly abated and mellowed into a cordial soldierly frankness. 1823 BYRON *Island* II XV, The broad sun set, but not with lingering sweep, As in the north he mellows o'er the deep. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XI, The very furniture of the room seemed to mellow in its tone. 1861 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1863) 64 His character mellowed and toned down in his later years. 1902 A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* XVII. 165 The sunlight mellowed and reddened.

4. *trans.* To bring under the influence of liquor.

a 1762 CAWTHORN *Poems* (1771) 189 Gods .. will, like mortals, swear and hector, When mellow'd with a cup of nectar. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 13 When he thought him sufficiently mellowed, he proposed to him to quit the service of his new employers. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 155 There he mellow'd all his heart with ale.

Mellowed (me·loud), *ppl. a.* [f. MELLOW *v.* + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb.: Rendered mellow.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Glose Text* 2 Posies *Hearbes* 145 My riper mellowed yeares beginne to follow on as fast. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI,* III. iii. 104 Call him my King, by whose iniurious doome My elder Brother.. Was done to death?.. Euen in the downe-fall of his mellow'd yeares. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 63 Wide o'er the fields, in rising moisture strong, Shoots up the simple flower, or creeps along The mellow'd soil. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 155 This water, present in exposed or mellowed malt, tends to lower the resulting temperature. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* (1858) 247 Ripened with the mellowed strength of

manly life. 1889 *County* vi. in *Cornh. Mag.* Feb., The fine old room with its mellowed walls and priceless brocades.

Mellowing (me·lŏuiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MELLOW *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. MELLOW.

1508 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* H ij, The operations of dulce wynes are digestion, mellowyng, and encressynge of nourishement. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* II. i, Fling him i' th' hay-mow, let him lie a-mellowing. 1675 GREW *Tastes Plants* iv. § 11 Sower apples, by mellowing, and harsh pears, by baking, become sweet. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 1286/2 The mellowing of wine by time is a process which has baffled hitherto all scientific inquiry. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 845 Some amylic alcohol, which tends, however, to disappear in the process of mellowing.

attrib. 1871 GLADSTONE in Morley *Life* (1903) II vi. viii. 382 In his character the mellowing process has continued to advance.

Mellowing (me·lŏuiŋ), *ppl. a* [f MELLOW *v* + ING 2.] That mellows (in senses of the vb.).

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 5, I com to Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III 504 Late from the mellowing cask restor'd to light. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg* II. 454 And their full autumn felt the mellowing frost. 1894 *Athenæum* 2 June 702/3 [It] became afterwards poetized by the mellowing sun of his genius.

Mellowly (me·lŏuli), *adv.* [f. MELLOW *a.* + -LY 2.] In a mellow manner.

1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds of Scot.* 90 Mildly the sun, upon the loftiest trees, Shed mellowly a sloping beam. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 106 The luscious fruitage clustereth mellowly.

Mellowness (me·lŏunes). [f. MELLOW *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being mellow, in various senses of the adj.

1530 PALSGR. 244/2 Melownesse, *mevreté* 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 2 Pet.* iii. 18 Grow as an apple doth in mellownesse. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 350 This perfects the Sweetness and Mellowness of the Malt. 1742 ABP HORT *Instr. Clergy of Tuam* 9 *Suaviloquentia*, that mellowness and sweetness of speaking so much praised in some of the Roman orators, in opposition to the rusticity of noisy declaimers. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand* I. 1 (ed Rae) 148 She wants that delicacy of Tint—and mellowness of sneer—which distinguish your Ladyship's Scandal 1787 J CROFT *Treat. Wines Portugal* 5 Red Wines of a superior mellowness or body 1805 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I 157 In the tender scenes he [Kemble] wanted mellowness 1882 TRAILL in Morley *Gladstone* (1904) III viii vi 91 The tang of the wood brings out the mellowness of a rare old wine. 1884 *Harper's Mag* Feb 349/1 A mellowness of light and shade unattainable in marble.

Mellowy (me·lŏui), *a.* [f. MELLOW *a.* + -Y.] = MELLOW *a.*, in various senses.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* IV. 523 Ypuld not melowy but grene 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* x 97 Whose mellowy gleabe doth beare The yellow ripened sheafe that bendeth with the eare 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* III 428 A pavilion,.. Small, marble, well proportioned, mellowy white.

Melltyde, variant of MEALTIDE *Obs.*

Mellwell, obs. form of MULVEL.

Melly, obs. f. MELLAY; var. MELLIE *Obs.*

Mellylot(e, obs. forms of MELILOT.

Melner, obs form of MILLER.

‖ **Melocactus** (melŏkæ·ktŏs). *Bot.* [mod L. (Tournefort 1700) f. late L. *mélo* MELON + CACTUS.] A genus of cactaceous plants, natives of Central and South America (popularly called *melon-thistle*); a plant of this genus.

1733 MILLER *Gard Dict.* (ed. 2), *Melocactus* .. Melon-Thistle 1853 TH ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 114 The agaves and melocactuses half buried in the sand. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* I, We saw our first Melocactus, and our first night blowing Cereus creeping over the rocks.

Melochite, obs. form of MALACHITE.

† **Melocoton.** *Obs.* Forms: 7 **malacaton, -catoon, -katoone, -cotoon, malecotone, mali-, mallagatoon, melacatoon, -cotone, melicot(t)on, melicotonie, mellacat(t)on, mellicoton, melocotone, -cotune,** 7-8 **malacoton, malecotoon, melicotoon(e,** 8 **malacotoune, malocotoon, melacotoon, melicotony, melococoon, -coton, -cotony, -cotoon.** [a. Sp. *melocoton*, ad. It. *melocotogno*, ad. med.L. *mēlum cotōneum* (=late L. *mālum cotōneum*), ad. Gr. *μῆλον κυδώνιον* 'Cydonian apple': see COYN, QUINCE Cf. F. *mirecoton, mirelicoton* (Cotgr.).] A peach grafted on a quince. Also *melocoton peach.*

The more original sense of 'quince', which occurs in Sp. and It., does not seem to have existed in Eng.

1611 COTGR., *Mirecoton*, the delicate yellow Peach, called a Melicotonie. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth Fair* I. ii, A wife heere with a Strawbery-breath, Chery lips, . and a soft veluet head, like a Melicotton. 1661 RABISHA *Cookery Dissected* 8 To pickle Mallagatoons. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 80/2 Sweetmings, as Oranges and Lemmons and them candied, Mellacattons. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 46/1 Melicotoons, Peaches, Auberges. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl Gard.* p. iii, The Malecotoon Peach, which is not worth any ones planting. 1744 A. DOBBS *Countries Adjacent to Hudson's Bay* 144 A Fruit they called Obi, like to Melacotoons. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 95 Peaches, Nectarines, Melococoons, Apricots..grow plentifully.

Melodeon, melodion (mĭlō·u diən). [In sense 1, an altered form of MELODIUM, with a quasi-Gr. ending; in sense 2 perh. f. MELODY in imitation of ACCORDION.]

1. A wind instrument, furnished with a key-board, the bellows being moved by means of pedals worked by the feet of the performer; an earlier form of the 'American organ'.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Melodeon.* 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* II 17 Our parlour organ and our melodeon were to be the best instruments of the kind. 1891 *Scribner's Mag* Sept. 356/2 A..broken down melodeon.

2. A kind of accordion.

1880 (*title*) The Art of playing the Melodion, or German accordion, without a Master. 1886 *Pop. Self-Instructor for the Melodeon* 4 The Melodeon, or improved German Accordion.

3 A music-hall. ? *U. S.* 1864 in WEBSTER.

Melodial (mĭlō·udiăl), *a.* [f. L *melōdia* MELODY + -AL] Of or relating to melody.

1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* III *note*, So rare. is the command of melodial modulation, that the greatest masters cannot always exhibit felicitous examples of its excellence. 1902 *Durham Exam Papers* 174 (*For the degree of D.Mus.*) Make your work interesting in a melodial sense

Hence **Melo·dially** *adv*

1818 BUSBY *Gram. Music* 365 Modulation Harmonically and melodially exhibited.

Melodic (mĭlo·dik), *a.* [ad F. *mélodique* = Sp. *melódico*, It. *melodico*, ad. late L. *melōdicus* (Cassiodorus), a. Gr. *μελῳδικός*, f *μελῳδία*. see MELODY and -IC] Of or pertaining to melody.

Melodic minor scale' see MINOR *a.*

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII 132 We should not hesitate to risk a comparison between the best Greek melodic concert, and the melharmonic strains and combinations of a modern performance. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1868 H SPENCER *Princ. Psychol* (1872) II 641 The melodic element in music. 1893 *Athenæum* 23 Dec. 890/2 Scale is the accepted foundation of all music, melodic or harmonic.

† **Melo·dical,** *a. Obs.* [f. late L *melōdic-us* MELODIC + -AL] Melodious.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F Drake* (1881) 24 Fetch Orpheus harpe with strings harmonicall, And musicke from the Spheares melodicall 1601 WEEVER *Mirr Mart*, *Sir J Oldcastle* B viij, Strayned ditties most melodicall

Melodically (mĭlo·dikăli), *adv.* [Formed as prec. + -LY 2] In a melodic manner; with regard to melody.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus. Terms* (1898) 394 Form of minor mode sometimes used melodically 1887 E GURNEY *Tertium Quid* II 18 The form may be far from melodically inventive.

Melodics (mĭlo·diks). [See MELODIC *a.* and -IC 2] The branch of musical science that is concerned with melody.

1864 in WEBSTER, and in later Dicts.

Melodiograph (mĭlō·u diŏgraf) [f. MELODY + -GRAPH.] A contrivance to record the notes of tunes played upon an instrument Cf. MELOGRAPH.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl 592/2 In the melodiograph of Zigliani, a double flat spring placed under each key is connected with a battery and with a recording apparatus.

† **Melo·dion** 1. *Obs.* [A pseudo-Gr. formation on MELODY.] (See quot.) A musical instrument consisting of a series of metal rods, actuated by being pressed against a rotating cylinder.

1830 *Edinb Encycl* XVII 563 This musical instrument was invented by M Dietz, a German, and he has given it the name of melodion from the sweetness and harmony by which it is characterized

Melodion 2: see MELODEON.

Melodious (mĭlō·udiəs), *a.* Forms: 4-6 **melodyous(e,** 5 **melodiose, -dyows,** 6 **mellodi(o)us, -dyous, melodyus.** [ad. OF. *melodieus* (mod.F. *mélodieux*), = Sp., Pg., It. *melodioso*, med.L. *melōdiōsus*, f. L. *melōdia*: see MELODY and -OUS.]

1. Characterized by melody or pleasing succession of sounds; sweet-sounding, tuneful.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 577 Herde I myn alderleuest lady dere, So wommanly wip voys melodious, Syngen so wel. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 80 Thus thay songe .This melodious ympne *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxii. 66 He . blewe so melodyous a blast. 1589 MILTON *Hymn Nativ* xiii, Ring out ye Crystall spheares,..And let your silver chime Move in melodious time. *c* 1700 DRYDEN *Charac. Gd Parson* 22 A music more melodious than the spheres. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No 27 P 7 A melodious consort of vocal and instrumental music. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI 375/2 That an air which was never set or intended for words, however melodious, cannot be imitative. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Discipline* Wks. (Bohn) II 156 Man . forges the subtile . air into wise and melodious words. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr.* I. iv, Melodious sounds were not long in rising from the frying-pan on the fire.

2. Producing melody; singing sweetly.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 85 Where like a sweet mellodius bird it sung. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* I. iii. (Arb) 22 By his discreete and wholesome lessons vttered in harmonie and with melodious instruments. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* IV. 697 The lovely Bride In safety goes, with her Melodious Guide [Orpheus] 1784 COWPER *Task* IV 574 The walk. unconscious once Of other tenants than melodious birds. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks (Bohn) I. 333 Melodious poets shall be hoarse as street ballads, when [etc.].

3. *nonce-use.* Susceptible to melody.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLIX. i, Wordes shall from my mouth proceed, Which I will measure by melodious eare.

4. Having a melody; pertaining to or of the nature of melody.

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Melody*, Yet so far as the bass may be made airy, and to sing well, it may be also properly said to be melodious. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 59 The first rudiments of the simplest province of musical composition, and musical performance,—melodious succession.

Melodiously (mĭlō·udiəsli), *adv.* [-LY 2] In a melodious manner.

c 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 157 The yelwe swan famous and aggreable, Ageyn his dethe melodyously syngying 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* v lxvii § 12 Their discourses are heauenly, . their tongues melodiously tuned instruments. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH *Country Farm* 715 Birds which sing melodiously with sweet and pleasant songs. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks 1721 I 253 Fervently a Song . Instructive, and melodiously grave 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* x vii, Ganges rippled round melodiously 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* June 743/1 His melodiously delivered sermons..were distinctly popular.

Melodiousness (mĭlō·udiəsnĕs). [-NESS.] The quality of being melodious.

1530 PALSGR. 244/1 Melodyousnesse, *melodie.* 1727 in BAILEY vol. II 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 116 Herrick owed most to his beloved 'Ben', whose full melodiousness emboldened his follower to rise above conceits.

Melodist (me·lŏdist). [f MELODY + -IST.]

1 A singer.

In the first half of the 19th c somewhat frequently used in the titles of collections of songs with music.

1789 *Trifler* No. 33 419 Often I am constrained to listen to the broken notes of ignorant, but presumptuous melodists. 1817 (*title*) The Melodist an excellent collection of.. songs. Selected and compiled by R. L. I. 1819 KEATS *Ode Grecian Urn* III, Happy melodist, unwearied, For ever piping songs for ever new 1840 SIR H BISHOP in Grove *Dict Mus* III 249, I hail the establishment of the Melodists' Club as essentially calculated to aid the cause of the musical art in this country. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom* XVIII (1885) 226 The choir of Ethiopian melodists. 1892 W H HUDSON *Natur. La Plata* 28 The rufous tinamou—sweet and mournful melodist of the eventide

2 A composer of melodies; one skilled in melody.

1826 M. KELLY *Reminis* I 225, I compare a good melodist to a fine racer, and counterpointists to hack post horses. 1872 LOWELL *Milton* Prose Wks. 1890 IV 96 Milton was a harmonist rather than a melodist 1893 W GRAHAM in *19th Cent* Nov. 765 As an absolute melodist—I mean a master of word-music as distinct from other qualities—I consider Swinburne unequalled.

Melodium (mĭlō·u diŏm). [A quasi-L. formation on MELODY] = MELODEON 1

1847 *Illustr Lond News* 7 Aug. 95/2 Pianos, melodiums, harmoniums, eolinas, &c., too dear at any price 1878 GROVE *Dict Mus* I 61 The instruments first made in America were known as 'Melodeons', or 'Melodiums'.

Melodize (me·lŏdaiz), *v.* [f MELODY + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To make melody, *occas.* somewhat jocularly, to play (*on* an instrument). Also *poet.* to blend melodiously *with.*

1662 J. SPARROW tr *Behmen's Rem Wks, Apol conc. Perfect.* 42 A Harmony of God, upon which the Spirit of God would melodise 1794 SOUTHEY *Let. to H. Bedford* 24 Jan in *Life* (1849) I. 203 Lightfoot still melodises on the flute 1811 SCOTT *Roderick* Introd II, Yes! such a strain with all o'er-pouring measure, Might melodize with each tumultuous sound. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VIII 69 To murmur through the heaven breathing groves And melodize with man's blest nature there 1886 T HARDY *Mayor Casterbr* VIII, As the Scotchman again melodised with a dying fall.

2. *trans.* To make melodious.

1759 J LANGHORNE *Ode to River Eden* 44 Whose murmurs melodize my Song. 1766 H. WALPOLE *Let to Lady Hervey* 11 Jan., Thy enchanting look Can melodize each note in Nature's book. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit* II 253 These repeated attempts of the learned English to melodise our orthoepy. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* (1874) 60 Music in which the words and thought lead, and the lyre measures or melodizes them.

3. To compose a melody for (a song).

1881 DORAN *Drury Lane* II. 191 He penned and melodised hundreds of popular songs.

Hence **Melodized** *ppl. a*, made melodious; **Melodizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Melodizer,** one who melodizes

1811 BUSBY *Dict Mus* Introd 14 This art of *melodising*, if I may so call it, seems in the present age to have reached its acmé. *a* 1821 KEATS *Sonn. on reading K Lear* 3 O golden tongued Romance, with serene lute! Leave melodizing on this wintry day 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. ix 240 Her bird like singing is the melodised cheerfulness of her heart. 1890 *Temple Bar* Dec. 588 Romance! . O golden melodizer of sweet dreams!

Melodram: see MELODRAME

Melodrama (me·lŏdrāmă, melŏdrā mă). [Alteration of MELODRAME, after DRAMA.]

1. In early 19th c. use, a stage-play (usually romantic and sensational in plot and incident) in which songs were interspersed, and in which the action was accompanied by orchestral music appropriate to the situations. In later use the musical element gradually ceased to be an essential feature of the 'melodrama', and the name now denotes a dramatic piece characterized by sensational incident and violent appeals to the emotions, but with a happy ending.

1809 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II 181 They have made a melo-drama of 'Mary the Maid of the Inn' 1818 C E. WALKER *Sigeswar the Switzer* Pref, The following trifle was written two years back, during the rage for Melo-dramas. 1836 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 423 It [a 'comedietta'] is one of those tissues of domestic calamities .which. were a few years since denominated melodramas. 1883 D COOK *Nts Play* II. 333 Mr Sims's 'Lights o' London', is a five-act melodrama of the good old Adelphi pattern.

attrib. 1879 Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes, Cheylard & Luc*, The kitchen was the very model of what a kitchen ought to be; a melodrama kitchen, suitable for bandits or noblemen in disguise.

b. The species of dramatic composition or representation constituted by melodramas; the mode of dramatic treatment characteristic of a melodrama.

1814 *New Brit Theatre* I 216 In tragedy and comedy the final event is the effect of the moral operations of the different characters, but in the melo-drama the catastrophe is the physical result of mechanical stratagem 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick* xxx, This Mr. Crummles did in the highest style of melo-drama. 1889 D. Hannay *Capt Marryat* viii 122 Amine [in *The Phantom Ship*] is a very acceptable heroine of melodrama. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 22 Aug 8/7 Melodrama thrives solely upon exaggeration.

2. *transf.* A series of incidents, or a story true or fictitious, resembling what is represented in a melodrama; also, in generalized sense, melodramatic behaviour, occurrences, etc.

1814 Sir R. Wilson *Priv Diary* (1861) II 306 The world will approve the catastrophe of the melodrama which metes out signal punishment to Joachim the first in the last act of his life. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xii, She beheld the old beggar who had made such a capital figure in the melo-drama of the preceding evening. 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Immort* Wks. (Bohn) III 285 My idea of heaven is that there is no melodrama in it at all 1891 J. Leckie *Life & Relig* 117 Open your eyes and look round you on the strange melodrama of life.

Melodramatic (melǫdrămæ·tik), *a* [f. Melodrama, after Dramatic.] Of or pertaining to melodrama; having the characteristics of melodrama. Often in depreciative sense: Characterized by sensationalism and spurious pathos

1816 *Edin. Rev* XXVII 79 This siege abounded in melodramatic situations 1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* III 218 Her melo dramatic fury augmented to such a pitch ..that [etc] 1873 J. Hannay in *Cornh. Mag* Feb. 189 Sometimes his tragedy degenerates into the melodramatic 1897 Mary Kingsley *W Africa* 13 Whenever and however it may be seen, soft and dream like in the sunshine, or melodramatic and bizarre in the moonlight, it is one of the most beautiful things the eye of man may see.

Melodramatical (melǫdrămæ·tikăl), *a rare.* [f. Melodramatic *a.* + -al.] = Melodramatic.

1890 in *Century Dict*

Melodrama·tically, *adv* [Formed as prec. + -ly².] In a melodramatic manner.

1837 Dickens *Pickw* xiii, The Honourable Samuel Slumkey melodramatically testified by gestures to the crowd, his inefaceable obligations to the *Eatanswill Gazette* 1873 'Annie Thomas' *Two Widows* I vii 145 Whose manner had struck Gilbert as melodramatically pretentious.

Melodramaticism (melǫdrămæ·tisi'm). [f. Melodramatic *a.* + -ism] Preference for what is melodramatic.

1878 T. Sinclair *Mount* 152 Their high art is nerve stretching, a kind of spiritual melodramaticism.

Melodramatist (melǫdræ·mătist) [f Melodrama, after Dramatist] A writer of melodramas.

1873 W. Mathews *Getting on in World* 27 Perils greater than any which the most daring romance writer or melodramatist ever imagined for his hero 1883 *Contemp Rev* June 892 Shakespeare is almost the first, and quite the greatest of English melodramatists.

Melodramatize (melǫdræ·mătaiz), *v.* [f. Melodrama, after Dramatize. Cf. F. *mélodramatiser* (Daudet 1876).] *trans.* To make melodramatic; also, to convert the story of (a novel) into a melodrama. Hence **Melodra·matised** *ppl. a.*

1820 *Examiner* No 613, 25/2 Booth's appearance in a melo-dramatised *Richard the Third* *Ibid.*, Elliston .. melo dramatised both *Richard the Third* and *Macbeth*. 1892 *Sat Rev* 29 Oct 507/1 Webster melodramatizes and almost burlesques his theme by the introduction of physical terrors 1900 *Academy* 21 July 54/1 His book was melodramatised very successfully for Mr. Benson

Melodrame (me·lǫdræm), *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also **melodram.** [a. F *mélodrame* (1781 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. Gr. *μέλο-s* song, music + F. *drame* Drama. Cf Sp. *melodrama*, It. *melodramma*, G. *melodram* (from Fr.).]

1. = Melodrama 1, 1 b.

1802 *Sk. Paris* II lxx 390 Melo drames and pieces connected with pantomime. 1803 in *Spirit Pub Jrnls.* (1804) VII. 68 The Melo-drame, which was performed..upon the re-opening of this [the National] Theatre. 1814 *New Brit. Theat.* III 255 (*Remarks on 'The Spaniards, an Heroic Drama'*) Had it [this piece] been condensed into three acts, and called a melo-dram, it might have, even in the opinion of the managers, served the interests of their concern [etc]. 1815 Helen M. Williams *Narr Events France* xii. 254 Strangers seem to arrive in France, as they would go to a melo drame, prepared for extraordinary events. 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 212 Shakspeare is supreme in melodrame, and he is its founder; and the melodrame of Macbeth is finer than any modern exhibition which has followed it 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV i 362 The scenery, as usual in melo-drames, was very beautiful 1835 J. P. Kennedy *Horse Shoe R.* xxxiii. (1860) 372 It [the bugle] was displayed as ostentatiously as if worn by the hero of a melodrame. 1841 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) VI 186 Might not there be hope for the ministry, if it were to . send its adherents to make progresses by threes and fours throughout the country, to 'soleman music' as the melodrames have it.

2. *transf.* = Melodrama 2.

1817 Lady Morgan *France* (1818) II. 346 To perform a subordinate part in this splendid melo-drame of the elements. 1822 Byron *Vis. Judgem.* x, The torches, cloaks, and banners .. Form'd a sepulchral melodrame 1842 J. Sterling *Ess*, etc. (1848) I. 430 The ostentatious emptiness of the charitable melodrame 1845 *Q Rev* LXXV. 234 All this melodram of Mullaghmast was but a prelude to a design of unmixed gravity.

† **Me lodrame,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. the sb] = Melodramatize *v.*

1836 *New Monthly Mag* XLVII 235 We have seldom read a novel more suited to be melodramed.

† **Melodramic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Melodrame + -ic.] = Melodramatic *a.*

1852 *Blackw Mag* LXXI 374 The public appetite is not to be sated, with mere melodramic romance

Melody (me·lǫdi), *sb.* Also 4 **melodi, meloudie,** 4-6 **melodye,** 4-8 **melodie,** 6 **mellodie.** [a. OF. *melodie* (mod F. *mélodie*), ad. late L. *melōdia*, a. Gr. *μελῳδία* singing, chanting, also 'a choral song, both words and air' (L. & Sc.), f. *μελῳδός* singing songs, musical, also as sb., lyric poet, f. *μέλ-ος* song + *ᾠδ-* contracted form of *ἀοιδ-*, ablaut-var. of *ἀείδ-ειν* to sing (cf. *ἀοιδός* singer, *ἀοιδή*, *ᾠδή* song, Ode).

In Eccl Latin *melodia* was applied to the singing of the sequences, 'proses', or rhythmical hymns, and was also used as a general term for a Gregorian 'mode'. The word also occurs frequently in med L. with the sense 'sweet sound', 'music' (cf the frequent glosses, *dulcis cantus*, OHG *suozsanc*, etc); it was prob influenced in meaning by etymologizing associations with *mel*, honey. It is now used in all the Rom and Teut langs. cf. Sp. *melodía*, Pg., It. *melodia*, G. *melodie* (poet. *melodei*), Du *melodie*, *melodij*, Da., Sw. *melodi*.]

1. Sweet music, whether vocal or instrumental; beautiful arrangement of musical sounds; beauty of musical sounds, tunefulness.

c 1290 *St. Christopher* 18 in *S Eng. Leg* I. 271 Þe kyng louede muche Melodie of fieþle and of songue. *a* 1300 *Leg Rood* (1871) 28 Wiþ gret gret melodie of is harpe *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7431 Gleuand he sang be for þe king, And gert him wit his melodi Fal on slepe *c* 1386 Chaucer *Kn's T.* 2239 Thus with alle blisse and melodye Hath Palamon ywedded Emelye *c* 1430 *Life St Kath* (1884) 17 She herde a mereyelous melodye of swetnes which passed alle heritez to descriue 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 7 b, They shall .se dayly theyr holy & blessed conuersacyon, & here theyr songe & melody *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* lii 175 It was grete melody to here it 1588 Shaks. *Tit A* II iii 12 The Birds chaunt melody on euery bush. 1590 — *Mids. N.* II. ii 13 Philomele with melodie, Sing in your sweet Lullaby. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol* v xxxviii § 2 Dauid..was the author of adding vnto poetrie melodie in publique prayer, melodie both vocall and instrumentall for the raysing vp of mens harts. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph*, *Melody*, sweete sounding, or sweete musick. 1667 Milton *P L.* viii. 528 The melodie of Birds 1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 576 Lend me your song, ye nightingales; oh pour The mazy-running soul of melody Into my varied verse. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II v 77 Whilst all the winds with melody are ringing 1870 Emerson *Soc & Solit*, *Art* Wks. (Bohn) III 19 We are like the musician on the lake, whose melody is sweeter than he knows.

b. Phrase. *To make melody.* Now *arch.*

a 1330 *Otuel* 631 Þe king took otuwel a non, & to his paleis made him gon, & makeden murthe & meloudie *c* 1388 Chaucer *Prol.* 9 Smale foweles maken melodye. *c* 1440 *York Myst* xv 83 Make myrthe and melody 1525 Ld Berners *Froiss.* II lxxxix [lxxxv] 264 They were right ioyous ..and made grete chere and melody 1535 Coverdale *Eph* v 19 Syngynge and makynge melody vnto the Lorde In youre hertes. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen VI* 108 To tel you..what melody was made in Tavernes it were a long woorke. 1778 Fletcher *Lett* Wks. 1795 VII 222 Attempting to make such melody as you know is commonly made in these parts

c. *transf* 'Musical' quality, beauty of sound in the arrangement of words, *esp.* in poetical composition.

1789 Belsham *Ess.* I xii 224 [The] exquisite beauties of which blank verse is susceptible..are majesty, melody, and variety 1871 Swinburne *Ess & Stud* (1875) 304 In the verse of neither is there that instant and sensible melody which comes only of a secret and sovereign harmony of the whole nature

† 2. A song or other musical performance. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S Eng. Leg* I 16/510 Al folk onourede al so þe croiz With offringues and with song and with obur melodies al-so. *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb.) xxv. 116 Þe mynstrallez begynnez to do þaire melodys agayn. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. xlvi (1859) 52 Yellyng with a carful melodye. 1530 Palsgr. 244/1 Melody played in a mornynge, *reueil.*

3. A series of single notes arranged in musically expressive succession; a tune: = Air *sb.* 19.

1609 Douland *Ornithop. Microl* 31 The Melodie of the Verses in the answeres off the first Tone. 1752 Avison *Mus. Express.* 67 By a Diversity of Harmonies, the Chain and Progression of Melodies is also finely supported. 1792 Thomson *Let to Burns* Sept, I have employed many leisure hours in selecting and collating the most favourite of our national melodies for publication. 1806 Callcott *Mus. Gram.* II. i. 85 A particular succession of single sounds forms a melody or Tune 1819 Keats *Grecian Urn* ii, Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard Are sweeter. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. iii. 24 My guide kept in advance of me singing a Tyrolese melody.

b. The principal part in a harmonized piece of music; = Air *sb.* 20.

1880 W. S. Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus* I 761/2 Arrangements [of metrical psalms] with the melody, as usual, in the Tenor..published at Leyden in 1633

c. *transf.* Applied to poems written to be sung to particular melodies. Also (*nonce-use*), a melodious poem or passage, an instance of verbal melody.

1807 Moore (*title*) Irish Melodies. 1814 Byron (*title*) Hebrew Melodies. 1842 W. Carleton *Irish Peasantry* (1843) I. Introd 4 The touching and inimitable Melodies of my countryman Thomas Moore 1878 Lowell *Milton* Writ. 1890 IV. 96 There are..some exquisite melodies (like the 'Sabrina Fair') among his earlier poems.

d. Applied to pictorial combinations of colour thought to be analogous in mental effect to melodies.

1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* III. v. (1849) 100 The rising sun was beginning to silver the leaves,..a visible melody,.. like the song of early birds. 1843 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 23 [Turner's pictures] are studied melodies of exquisite colour. 1856 McCosh & Dickie *Typical Forms* II. iii 155 Colours are said to be in Melody when two contiguous tints, run insensibly into each other.

4. That element of musical form which consists in the arrangement of single notes in expressive succession; contradistinguished from *harmony*

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl*, Melody is the effect only of one single part, voice, or instrument. 1752 Avison *Mus Express.* Advt, Melody may be defined the Means or Method of ranging single musical Sounds in a regular Progression, either ascending or descending, according to the established Principles 1782 Burney *Hist. Mus.* II 155 Thus far Melody and Harmony had been cultivated for the use of the church. 1880 C. H. H. Parry in Grove *Dict Mus* II. 250 Melody is the general term which is vaguely used to denote successions of single notes which are musically effective.

† 5. A pretended name for a company of harpers.

1486 *Bk St Albans* F vj b, A melody of Harpers

6. *Comb*

1879 A. J. Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 667 The melody-attachment has the effect of making the melody-note, or air, when in the highest part, predominate 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus Terms*, *Melody Organ* or *Harmonium*, a harmonium so constructed that the upper note of the chords played is louder than the rest of the sounds

Hence **Me·lodyless** *a*, without melody

1832 *Examiner* 213/2 Music passionless, melodyless, unrememberable

Melody (me·lǫdi), *v rare.* [f. the sb Cf. med L. *melōdizare*, OF. *melodier*] *intr.* To make melody; to sing. Hence **Me·lodying** *vbl sb.*

1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F Drake* (1881) 24 While with teares you sit melodying, Shee shall weepe with you, though she cannot sing 1895 *Chamb Jrnl* XII. 748/2 He could hear something athwart the melodying which made him put his pipe away

‖ **Meloe** (me lo¡ī). *Ent.* [mod.L. *Meloë* (see quot. 1650), of unknown origin; applied by Linnæus as a generic name.

Paracelsus *Op* (1603) III 220 has (in a prescription) a genitive *melloes*, which Mouffet interprets as identical with this word Cf Melolontha.]

The typical genus of the family *Meloidæ*; an insect of this genus, an oil-beetle.

[1650 J. F *Chym Dict.*, *Melaones* or *Meloes* are Beetles that fly, and are of a golden colour, and being rubbed make a sweet smell, they are commonly found in Meadows in the moneth of May.] 1658 Rowland tr *Mouffet's Theat Ins* II xvii 1080 Of the Gloworm, and the female Melo (orig (1634) *De Cicindela, & Meloe Femina*] *Ibid*, The oyl Beetle or Meloe [orig (1634) *Proscarabeum, sive Meloen*]. 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XI 376 Larvæ, which pass through the state of chrysalids in order to attain to that of meloes. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 226 Acrid plants, which the *Meloe* likewise feeds upon.

Melograph (me·lǫgrɑf). [mod. f. Gr. *μέλο-s* song + -graph.] An apparatus for automatically recording music played on the organ or pianoforte

The name was first given to an invention of Euler in the 18th c (see Grove *Dict. Mus* I. 499); subsequently to an electrical contrivance invented by J. Carpentier in 1887

1888 *Sci. Amer* 15 Dec. 376/3.

Melographic (melǫgræ·fik), *a* [f. Gr *μέλο-s* song + -graphic.] (See quot.)

1863 *Jrnl. Soc Arts* 16 Oct 747/1 Electro magnetic phonograph This machine is capable of being attached to ..keyed musical instruments, by means of which they are rendered melographic, that is, capable of writing down any music that is played upon them.

Meloid (me·loid), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. mod.L *Meloidæ*, f. *Meloë* · see Meloe.] a *sb* Any member of the family *Meloidæ* of parasitic insects. b. *adj.* Pertaining to the *Meloidæ*.

1878 Riley in *Amer. Naturalist* XII 218 A very interesting and anomalous Meloid (*Horia minutipennis* Riley) *Ibid* 290 What is known of the Larval Habits of other Meloid genera 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V 339 Another parasitic Meloid..infesting the cells of Mason Bees.

Melologue (me·lǫlǫg). [f. Gr. *μέλο-s* song + *λόγος* speech (see -logue) Cf. F. *mélologue* (Berlioz 1832).] A musical composition, in which some of the verses are sung and others recited.

18.. Moore *A Melologue upon National Music* Advt, It may not be superfluous to say, that by 'Melologue' I mean that mixture of recitation and music, which is frequently adopted in the performance of Collins's Ode on the Passions. 1881 Shedlock in *Academy* 5 Nov. 354/2 Mr Manns was .fully justified in giving the work at a concert as a 'melologue', for in this he only followed the example of Berlioz himself.

‖ **Melolontha** (melǫlǫ·nþă). *Ent.* [mod.L. *mēlolontha*, ad. Gr. *μηλολόνθη* cockchafer.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, typical of the family (or sub-family) *Melolonthidæ*, and including the common cockchafer, *M. vulgaris*. Hence **Melo-**

lo·nthian [+ -IAN], **Melolo·nthidan** [+ -ID + -AN], **Melolonthidian** [+ -ID + -IAN] *adjs.*, belonging to the (sub) family *Melolonthidæ*; also *sbs.*, a beetle of this (sub) family; **Melolonthid** *a.*, pertaining to the *Melolonthidæ*; **Melolo·nthine** *a.*, pertaining to the genus Melolontha. (In recent Dicts.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Melolontha*, the Beetle or May-bug; an Insect. 1842 T. W. HARRIS *Insects injur. Veget.* (1862) 30 We have several Melolonthians whose injuries in the perfect and grub state approach to those of the European cockchafer 1900 *Ibis* Apr. 240 A single melolonthid beetle.

Melomane (me·lomēin). [a. F. *mélomane*, f. Gr. *μέλος* song + *-μανής* mad: see -MANE.] = MELOMANIAC. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Melomania (melomē·niă). [ad. F. *mélomanie*, f. Gr. *μέλος* song, music + *μανία* madness: see -MANIA.] A mania for music. Hence **Melomaniac**, one who has a craze for music.

1880 VERN LEE *Stud. Italy* III. II. 115 The Florentine aristocracy had the fashionable melomania to almost as great an extent as the Milanese. 1880 *Pall Mall Budget* 3 Dec. 10/2 M. Grévy is a melomaniac.

Melomanic (melomæ·nik), *a. rare.* [Formed as prec. + -IC.] Characterized by melomania.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 391 Volunteers of promising ability might, in the present melomanic times, be abundantly procured.

Melomany. *rare*⁻⁰. = MELOMANIA. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Melon[1] (me·lən). Forms: 4–6 **melone**, **-oun**, 6 **millian**, **milon**, **myl(l)on**, **milion**, **mylyon**, 6–7 **mellon**, **millon**, 7 **mullen**, 6–8, 9 *dial.* **million**, 7 **mealon**, **meloune**, **milleon**, 5– **melon**. [a. F. *melon* = Sp *melon*, Pg *melão*, It. *melone*, ad. late L. *mēlōn-em*, *mēlo*, prob. a colloquial formation on the first element of L. *mēlopepo*. see MELOPEPON.]

1. A name common to several kinds of gourds, esp. the MUSK MELON, *Cucumis Melo*, and the WATER MELON, *Citrullus vulgaris* (Applied both to the fruit and to the plant producing it.)

a 1387 *Sinon Barthol* (Anecd. Oxon.) 33/2 *Pepones*, melones 1388 WYCLIF *Num* xi. 5 Gourdis, and melouns [Vulg. *pepones*], and lekis,. comen in to mynde to vs. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 190 Do þerto seed of melonis maad clene. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 94 Cucumber now is sowe; Melones, peletur, cappare, and leek. 1530 PALSGR. 245/1 Myllon a frute, *melon* 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 285 Mylons doth ingender euyl humoures 1563 HYLL *Art Garden* (1593) 147 Melons, and all kindes of the Pompions, desire the same earth and aire which the Citrones and Cucumbers doe 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xcix. Citruls or Turkey Millions are of the same temperature as the Gourd 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2724/2 A piece of pure Gold in form of a Mellon 1748 CHESTERF. *Let.* 13 Dec. Misc. Wks. 1777 II. 347 Could you send me some seed of the right canteloupe melons? 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* III. 1. (ed. 2) 4208 *The pumpkin, pumpion*, or more correctly, *pompion* This is the melon or millon of our early horticulturists, the true melon being formerly distinguished by the name of musk-melon 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Conclus. 87 A raiser of huge melons and of pine 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 118 A pretty little old-fashioned variety, —Queen Anne's Pocket Melon .. produces green fleshed well-flavoured fruit, the size of a large orange

b. *Prickly melon*: the DURIAN.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1640 *Durriones*, the prickly fruitfull Melon. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 83/1 The prickly Melon.

2. *Conch.* The shell of a mollusc of the genus *Melo*. Also *melon-shell*, *-volute* (see 4 d).

1840 SWAINSON *Malacology* 67

3. A hemispherical mass of blubber taken from the top of the head of certain cetaceans.

1887 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Fisheries U. S.* Sect. v. II. 299 About 30 gallons of oil . being obtained from each fish, besides about 6 quarts of extra oil from the melon. The melons are taken from the top of the head [etc.]

4. *attrib* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, as *melon-bank*, *-bed*, *-flower*, *-frame*, *-garden*, *-ground*, *-harvest*, *-infusion*, *-leaf*, *-merchant*, *-monger*, *-patch*, *-pit*, *-plant*, *-plot*, *-seed*, *-vine*. **b.** parasynthetic, as *melon-formed*, *-shaped* adjs. **c.** similative, as *melon-yellow* adj. **d.** Special Comb.: **melon-beetle**, a beetle of the genus *Diabrotica*, esp. *D. vittata* and *D. duodecimpunctata*, injurious to melons (Webster 1897 and *Suppl.* 1902); **melon-blubber** = MELON[1] 3 (*Cent. Dict.*); **melon-cactus** = MELOCACTUS; **melon-caterpillar**, the larva of an American moth, *Phacellura* (*Eudioptis*) *hyalinata*, destructive to melons; † **melon-feast**, a rustic gathering at which prizes were offered for the finest melons; **melon-fruit**, the papaw, *Carica Papaya*, called also Tree-Melon (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1859); **melon-hood**, a kind of fungus, *Hygrophorus pratensis*; **melon-oil**, the oil of the melon of a cetacean; † **melon-pompion** (*obs.*), **melon-pumpkin**, *Cucurbita maxima* or *C. Melopepo*; **melon-seed bodies** *Path.* (see quot. 1890); **melon-shell** = sense 2; **melon-thick** (*W. Indian*), **melon-thistle** = MELOCACTUS; **melon-tree**, the papaw (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885); **melon-volute**, a melon-shell; **melon-ware** (see quot.); **melon-wood**, a yellow Mexican wood, which resembles sanders-wood, used for furniture (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **melon-worm** = *melon-caterpillar* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 174 They thrive best, in such places as they have not grown in before, especially on the sides of *Melon Banks 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. (1630) 25, I call my selfe his sonne, .since that from that *Mellon-bed I was made legitimate by the holy right of Matrimony. 1794 M'PHAIL *Cult. Cucumber* 83 The seeds are sown some time about the middle of April in a cucumber or melon bed. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 47 In *Melon-Cactuses with their globular or bulb like shapes 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 444 The *melon-caterpillar, *Eudioptis hyalinata*, which occurs throughout the greater portions of North America and South America 1806 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. 4 Lending his willing aid in waiting and entertaining at pink-feasts and *melon-feasts 1845 BROWNING *Home Thoughts*, The buttercups, the little children's dower—Far brighter than this gaudy *melon-flower! 1819 *Hermit in London* III. 170 Her *melon-formed head and double chin. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 120 Over the whole, [I] placed a large *melon frame. ?*a* 1642 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedd.* v. 1 (1663) 138 One of the Watermen is gone to the *Mellon Garden. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Melonry* or **Melon-ground.* 1774 *Heroic Epist. to Sir W. Chambers* (ed. 13) 9 From his melon-ground the peasant slave Has rudely rush'd. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Strayed Reveller* 24 Worms I' the unkind spring have gnaw'd Their *melon-harvest to the heart 1887 HAY *Brit. Fungi* 99 *Hygrophorus pratensis*, the *Melon-hood. 1881 TYNDALL *Ess. Floating Matter Air* 173 The tubes in one of the chambers containing *melon-infusion had become rapidly turbid 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 98 A broad *melon-leaf. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* II. VII. 55 Good glasses, without which the *melon-merchant can't effect his purpose. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 59, I am like a *Melon-mongers Knife cutting here a slice and there a slice. 1887 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Fisheries U. S.* Sect. v. II. 309 The *melon oil of the blackfish 1838 GOSSE in E. Gosse *Life* (1890) 136 At length we reached the *melon-patch 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* III. I. (ed. 2) § 2684 Knight's *melon-pit, which may also be applied to the culture of cucumbers. 1739 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* II. s. v. *Melo*, The Papers may be used for covering your *Melon plants. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 63 When they grow rounde, they are *Melon-pompeons. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, **Melon pumpkin* see *Cucurbita Melopepo* *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 176 Now *melon seed too foote at wene is sette 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 261 An incision was made into the .tumour, and a quantity of clear fluid containing numbers of 'melon seed' bodies pressed out 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Melon seed bodies*, small, white, or brownish looking bodies resembling melon seeds in shape. They are found in the sheaths of tendons which have been inflamed and in adventitious bursæ 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 374 *Melon-shaped, irregularly spherical, with projecting ribs, as the stem of Cactus melocactus a bad term. 1840 SWAINSON *Malacology* 100 The pre eminently typical volutes, or *melon-shells. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 785 *Melon-thick, *Melocactus communis*. 1731–3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Melocactus*. *Melon-Thistle The whole Plant hath a singular Appearance. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 182 The *melon vines will waste themselves by running out in length 1840 SWAINSON *Malacology* 99 The truncated and wide mouthed helmet shells, among the *Muricidæ*, find their prototypes in the *melon volutes 1883 SOLON *Art Of Eng. Potter* 101 The pieces upon which this fruit was introduced all went by the name of *melon-ware, and so were styled also the generality of pieces mottled green and yellow. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 391 An Anemone, whose limbs are of the *melon yellow colour

‖ **Melon**[2] (mī·lɒn). *Path.* [= F. *melon*, a. Gr. *μῆλον* apple, protuberance of the eye (Paulus Ægineta).] A kind of exophthalmus or staphyloma.

1676 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* 713 If the protuberance be great, 'tis called *Staphyloma*. .If it thrust out more, that it over-reaches the Eye-lid, 'tis called *Melon*, like an Apple hanging by the Stalk. 1802 TURTON *Med. Gloss.*, *Melon* a protuberance of the ball of the eye from its socket. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Melon[3] (me·lən). *Australian.* Short for PADDYMELON Also *attrib.*, in *melon-hole*

1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* III. 77 The shallow depressions of the surface of the ground, which are significantly termed by the squatters 'melon-holes' 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, *Melon* Besides its botanical use, the word is applied in Australia to a small kangaroo, the *Paddy-melon*. *Melon-hole*, a kind of honey-combing of the surface in the interior plains, dangerous to horsemen, ascribed to the work of the Paddy-melon. .The name is often given to any similar series of holes, such as are sometimes produced by the growing of certain plants.

Melon, variant of MELLONE *Chem.*

Melongena (melŏndʒī·nă). Also 8 **melinzane**, 9 **melangeno**. [a. mod.L. *melongēna*, It. *melanzana*: for the history of the word see BRINJAL.] The mad-apple or egg-plant, *Solanum Melongena*.

1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 341 The garden furnished..a species of fruit called melinzane 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 202 Melongena or Mad-Apple, is also of this genus. 1819 *Banquet* 91 From Iceland lichens, and St. Kitt's tomato; From Cuba melangeno and potato

‖ **Meloniere.** *Obs.* [F. *melonnière*, f. *melon* MELON[1].] A melonry.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 138 Heaped up together in some place near your meloniere 1718 J. LAWRENCE *Fruit-g. Kalendar* 60 To see what his Servants have been doing in other Parts of the Kitchen-Garden, Meloniere, &c.

Meloniform (mĭlo·nifōrm), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. type **mēlōniform-is*, f. *mēlōn-*, *mēlo*, MELON[1] + *-form-a*: see -FORM.] Melon-shaped.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Melon-shaped*, *Melonæform*, irregularly spherical, with projecting ribs.

Melonist (me·lŏnist). [f. MELON[1] + -IST.] One who cultivates melons.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 901 Concerning his way of ordering Melons, now communicated in English for the satisfaction of several curious Melonists in England 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* II. vi. 49 At their first coming into England, there were but two kinds that our melonists took notice of.

Melonite (me·lŏnəit). *Min.* [Named by F. A. Genth in 1868 after the Melonese mine, Calaveras Co., Cal., its locality.] Nickel telluride, of a reddish-white colour.

1868 GENTH in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XLV. 313 Melonite, a new mineral, Ni_2Te_3?, hexagonal.

Melonry (me·lənri). [f. MELON[1] + -RY.] A place for the cultivation of melons.

1727 S. SWITZER (*title*) Practical Kitchen Gardiner, or System for Employment in the Melonry, Kitchen Garden, and Potagery. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 2479 The situation of the melonry is generally in the ship.

† **Melo·pepon.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *mēlopepon-em*, *-pepo*, a. Gr. *μηλοπέπων*, f. *μῆλο-ν* apple + *πέπων* a kind of gourd (orig. an ellipt. use of *πέπων* ripe). In the quots *melopepones* may be the Latin plural.] A kind of melon.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 81 An other frute in tendernes equal to melopepones 1705 BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* IV. (1722) 124 Their Macocks are a sort of Melopepones, or lesser sort of Pompion 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Melopepon.

Melophone (me·lofōn). [f. Gr. *μέλο-ς* song, music + *φωνή* sound.] **a.** = *melophonic guitar*. **b.** A kind of accordion.

1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* XII. 169 The melophone, a species of accordion recently invented. 1879 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 667 The only maker of melophones in 1855 1883 *Ibid.* III. 97 Regondi on the former of these tours [in 1841] played both the guitar and the melophone (whatever that may have been).

Melophonic (melofo·nik), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -IC.] **a.** In *melophonic guitar* (see quot. 1842). **b.** Used, app. with the sense 'musical', in the title of a society founded in 1837 (see quot. 1880).

1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVII. 160 The Melophonic Guitar, is the very appropriate name of a new instrument which was introduced to the musical public, a few days ago, by the inventor, M. Barelli. 1880 MACKESON in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 252 The Melophonic Society, established 1837, 'for the practice of the most classical specimens of choral and other music,' by band and choir.

Melophonist (me·lofōnist). *rare*⁻¹. [Formed as prec. + -IST.] A melodist.

1847 THACKERAY *Dinner in the City* III. Wks. 1898 VI. 560 Here, as in the case of the Hebrew melophonists, I would insinuate no wrong thought

Melopiano (melopiæ·no) [f. Gr. *μέλο-ς* song, melody + PIANO.] (See quots.)

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Melopiano*, an invention by which sustained sounds can be produced on a pianoforte 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 252 *Melopiano*, a grand piano with a *sostinente* attachment, the invention of Signor Caldera.

Meloplast (me·loplæst). [a. F. *méloplaste*, f. Gr. *μέλο-ς* song, music + *πλαστής* moulder, f. *πλάσσειν* to mould.] (See quot.)

1820 *Ann. Reg.* II. 1365 M. Galin has lately introduced a new instrument for teaching music, called the *meloplast*. M. Galin's ingenious method consists in making his pupils sing from a stave, without either clefs or notes, according to the movements of a portable rod

Meloplasty (me·loplæsti). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *μῆλο-ν* apple, in late Gr. used poet. for 'cheek' (perh. through influence of the L. *māla*) + *-πλαστος* moulded + -Y.] The operation of restoring a cheek which has been injured or destroyed by grafting new tissue. Hence **Melopla·stic**, of or pertaining to meloplasty (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1857)

1883 HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) III. 681 Plastic Operations on the Cheek (Meloplasty)

‖ **Melopœia** (melopī·ă). *Antiq.* [a. Gr. *μελοποιία*, f. *μελοποιός* maker of songs, f. *μέλο-ς* song + *ποι-*, *ποιεῖν* to make.] The art of composing melodies; the part of dramatic art concerned with music

1759 SIR F. H. E. STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 698 By this school harmonic was divided into these seven parts; 1 of sounds 7. of melopœia 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. v. 65 Of Melopœia. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 51 This part of a drama, called the *melopœia*, is ranged by Aristotle on a level with the diction.

† **Melote.** *Obs.* Also 6 **melotte**. [ad. L. *mēlōta*, *mēlōtē*, a. Gr. *μηλωτή* sheepskin.] A garment made of skins, worn by monks.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxvi. 37 b/2 Nexte his flesshe he ware the hayre; and ther upon a vestement of hayre namyd Melote *Ibid.* II. 196 b/2 He asked of them where theyr melotes were; that is to saye theyr habytes made of skynnes that they were wont to be clothed withall. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 866 Some walke aboute in melottes [cf. Vulg. Hebr. xi. 37 *circuierunt in melotis*], In gray russet and heery cotes.

Melo-tragedy. *rare.* [f. Gr. *μέλο-ς* song + TRAGEDY.] A tragedy in which songs occur; an operatic tragedy.

Alfieri called his play of *Abel* a 'tramelogedia', inserting *melo-* in the middle of *tragedia*, to express the intimate mixture of the lyric and dramatic element in the piece.

1818 HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr. Ch. Har.* etc. (ed. 2) 402 He [Alfieri] composed a sort of drama, altogether new, which he called a melo-tragedy. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Mar. 2/3 Michael Faraday, according to tradition, would leave his investigations at the sound of the pan-pipes and see the melo-tragedy [Punch and Judy] once more.

Hence **Melotra·gic** *a.*

1872 C. KING *Mountain Sierra Nev.* ix. 193 Nothing more effectually banishes a melotragic state of mind, than the obtrusive ugliness of this plant.

Melotrope (me lotiəp). [f. Gr. *μέλο-ς* song, melody + *τροπή* turning.] A piano fitted with a mechanical device for automatically reproducing a piece of music by means of a melograph stencil.

1888 *Sci. American* 15 Dec. 376/3 The melotrope is merely mechanical in its operation, and is intended, as far as possible, to imitate the motion of the fingers in playing upon the keys of the instrument.

Melotto, Meloun(e, obs. ff. MULATTO, MELON.

Melow(e, Melowe, obs. ff. MEAL *sb.*[1], MELLOW *a.*

† **Mel-pell,** *adv. Obs.* [a. OF. *melle pelle,* inversion of *pelle-melle*] = PELL-MELL

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. ix. § 5 Theodosius. slew mel pell both guilty and innocent, to the number of 7000.

† **Melpo menish,** *a. Obs* [f. *Melpomenē,* the Muse who presided over tragedy + -ISH.] Tragic

1801 SURR *Splendid Misery* II. 170 Why so melpomonish, Julia?

† **Melrose.** *Obs.* [ad. pharmaceut. L. *mel rosæ* honey of the rose.] A preparation composed of powdered rose-leaves with honey and alcohol.

1790 FORDYCE *On Muriatic Acid* 8 What I used was a mixture of mel-rose with sixteen drops of the muriatic acid.

Melsh, melch (melʃ), *a* Now *dial.* Also 4 **melsch,** 5 **melissche.** [Perh. repr. OE. *mælsc, mylsc, *mælisc* mellow (in *mælsc æppla,* mellow apples), ?cogn. w. Goth. (*ga*)*malwjan* to crush. The OE. word seems to have been confused with *milisc* honeyed, cogn. w. Goth. *miliþ* honey. Cf. MULSH.] Mellow, soft, tender. Of weather. Mild and 'soft'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXVI. (1495) 679 In grounde that is melch and sondy [*MS Bodl. E. Mus.* melissche, L. *in terra leni sabulosa*] 1737 J. BROADHEAD in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. (1895) VII. 405/1 Very fine melch weather 1874 E. WAUGH *Chimney Corner* (1879) 113 Nice melch mak o' a mornin'.

Comb. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Tit.* 1. 13 A metaphor from Chyrurgeons, who must not be melch hearted, saith Celsus, but pare away the dead flesh 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 111 'Dad', (said the glassman pulling out his pocket handkerchief) 'I didn't used to be so melch-hearted.

Hence † **Melshhead, -hood,** ripeness.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* CXVIII. [CXIX.] 147 Ich com forþe in melshede [*v.r.* melschhode, Vulg. *prævenī in maturitate*].

† **Melt,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [Fr., a. Mexican *metl.*] = MAGUEY.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 606 There mounts the Melt [Fr. *Là se pousse le Melt*] which serves in Mexico For weapon, wood, needle, and thread (to sowe)

† **Melt,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 177/1 Melt of Sheep, an abundance of Blood which must be taken from them

Melt (melt), *sb.*[3] [f. MELT *v.*[1]]

1. Phr. *On the melt*: in the process of melting.

1897 BLACKMORE in *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 362 The rush of two streams into one another, both being buxom with snow on the melt.

2. Metal or other substance in a melted condition.

1854 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 432 The 'melt' obtained in the manufacture of Ferrocyanide of Potassium 1868 WHITMAN *To Working Men* 6 Iron works men around feeling the melt with huge crowbars. 1886 E. KNECHT tr. *Benedikt's Coal-tar Colours* 216 Melting with caustic acid. The melt is then allowed to cool.

3. A quantity of metal melted at one operation.

1886 *Rep. Sec. of Treasury* 175 (Cent.) 12,857 melts of ingots were made for coinage during the year 1890 HIORNS *Mixed Metals* 309 The 75,000 ounces of gold were divided into 14 'melts' of 5,400 ounces each, and each melt separately toughened. 1904 *Internat. Libr. Technol., Specif.* 61 *Melt,* a charge of metal placed in a cupola or pot for melting. The product of such a charge is also called a melt.

4. The quantity melted within a certain period.

1903 *Daily Rec. & Mail* 28 Dec. 2/3 The melt of this class of iron, especially in Scotland, has been exceptionally heavy.

Melt (melt), *v.*[1] *Pa. t.* **melted.** *Pa. pple.* **melted, molten.** Forms: 1 melt-, mielt-, milt-, myltan, 2–3 **mealten, melten,** 3 **i-multen,** *Orm.* **melltenn,** 3–6 **melte,** 4 **meelte,** 4–5 **malt(e,** 4–6 **mylt(e,** (5 **molte, multe,** 6 **mealt, moult),** 4– **melt.** *Pa. t.* 1 **mealt** (*pl.* **multon**), (**ze)melte,** 3–5 **malt(e,** 4 **meltit,** moltid, 5 **meltid,** 5–6 **molte,** 6 **moulte, molted,** 6– **melted.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **zemolten, zemyltsd,** 3 **imealt, imelte, imolte,** 4 **meltid(e, meltyn, moltid, multen, mylt,** 4–5 **moltyn(e,** 4–6 **molte,** 5 **molton, moltynnyd, multyn,** 5–7 **melt,** 6 **melten, molted,** *arch.* **ymolt,** 5–7 **molt, moult,** 7 **moulten,** 8 *arch.* **ymolten,** 4– **molten,** 6– **melted.** [Originally two distinct vbs.: (1) the intransitive strong vb. OE. *meltan* (pa. t. *mealt,* pl. *multon,* pa. ppl. *gemolten*); (2) the weak vb. (causative of the former) OE. *mieltan, myltan* (:—prehistoric **mealtjan,* **maltjan*) corresponding to ON. *melta* to digest, to malt (grain), Goth. **maltjan* to dissolve, whence *gamalteins* vbl. sb., dissolution (transl. of ἀνάλυσις 2 Tim. IV. 6). In OE. the strong vb. was always intransitive; the weak vb. was normally transitive, but sometimes intransitive. In ME. the strong and weak inflexions were used indiscriminately, the former becoming gradually less frequent. In the 16th c. the strong pa. t. (in the form *molte,* from the analogy of the pa. pple.) was used *poet* by a few writers, but was not generally current. The strong pa. pple. is now only poet. and rhetorical exc. as adj. (see MOLTEN *ppl. a.*), and even in that use is merely literary.

The root OTeut. **melt-* (**malt-*; **mult-*), whence also MALT *sb.*, represents an Indogerm. **meld-* (**mold-*; **mld-*), whence Gr. *μελδειν* to melt, Skr. *mṛdu* soft, L. *mollis.* It is prob. a variant of OTeut. *smelt-* (—Indogerm. **smeld-*): see SMELT *v.*]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To become liquefied by heat. *To melt away*: be destroyed or wasted by being melted.

Beowulf 3011 Ne scel anes hwæt meltan mid þam modigan *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 9 Mar. 38 Þa on niht com leoht of heofonum swa hat swa sunne bið on sumera, ond þæt is gemelte, ond þæt wæter weard wearm. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lvii. 7 Swa weax melted. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 20 His mod feng to heaten ant his meari to melten [*Bodl. MS.* mealten]. *c* 1290 *St. Christopher* 200 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 277 Þo he was i leid þar-on, As wex þat gredile malt awei. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* XVI. 21 Whanne the sunne bigan to heet, it moltid [1530 TINDALE, it moulte] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 355 Whanne þat frost gan to þawe and to melte [*v.r.* multe, molte, mylte]. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 86 Take faire grece and sette ouer þe fyre til hit mylte. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 740 Hyt malt as snow ayens the sunne. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Fruits of Warre* xlviii, *Flowers* 123 Whose greace hath molt all caffed as it was. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 206 When the snow melts from the Mountaines 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Metals,* When the copper and arsenic are mixed, the tin is to be put in; this soon melts. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 241 Ice before it melts attains a temperature of 30° Fahr.

b. In jocular hyperbole: To perspire excessively, to suffer extreme heat.

1787 COLMAN *Inkle & Yarico* III. i. A black boar came down the hill in a jog trot! My master melted as fast as a pot of pomatum. 1820 KEATS *Lett., to Miss F. Brawne* Mar. (1895) 476, I have no need of an enchanted wax figure to duplicate me, for I am melting in my proper person before the fire.

2. To become disintegrated, liquefied, or softened, e.g. by the agency of moisture; to be dissolved. *To melt in the mouth*: said of articles of food that are extremely tender. † In OE. of food: To be digested.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 235/33 *Fatiscit, dissolvitur,* ..mylt. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 196 Late mylt hryþeres flæsc 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 16 The clottes kepe the wheate warme all wynter, and at Marche they wyll melte and breake, and fal in manye small peces. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard., Melons* I. [Melons] which be dry, yet melting in the Mouth 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* IV. 19 Can she make your real flecky paste, as melts in your mouth and lies all up like a puff?

† **b.** Of the body: To undergo corruption, to waste *away. Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 76/198 A slouȝ feuere made is bodi to melte a-wei. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxvi. (1495) 283 He that is bytten of a Cokatryce meltyth and swellyth and castyth venym and deyeth sodaynly.

c. Of clouds, vapour: To dissolve, be evaporated or dispersed; to break or dissolve *into* rain.

13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2080 Mist muged on þe mor, malt on þe mountez. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. VII. 98 A great aboundance of vapours from the Earth and Ocean .. melt into water. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. i, The vapours round the mountains curl'd Melt into morn, and Light awakes the world 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XIV. 96 The dense clouds which had crammed the gorge melted away. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* XXIV, The clouds had melted into a small and chilling rain.

d. To vanish, disappear.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 37 With shriekes She melted into Ayre. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. iii. 20, I would haue followed him, till he had melted from The smalnesse of a Gnat, to ayre. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XIV. 123 When caught, she melted from them again like a summer cloud.

3. Of a person, his 'soul' or 'heart', feelings, etc.

† **a.** To be overwhelmed with dismay or grief.

The idiom is app. native, though the examples in the versions of the Bible are literal translations from the Hebrew.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxx. 8 Þonne me mægen and mod mylte on hreðre, ne forlæt þu me, lifiende God. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 434, & sebbe sike i & sing samen to-gedere. & melt neiȝh for mournyng & moche ioie make ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 276 She is in so greet turment whan folk doth good, That nigh she melteth for pure wood *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXVIII. (*Adrian*) 470 Þat his hart for dred suld melt. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 75 My herte for wo molte. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ps.* CXIX. 28 My soule melteth [1535 COVERDALE, melteth away] for heauines. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* II. 11 Our hearts did melt.

b. To become softened by compassion, or love; to yield to entreaty; to 'dissolve' *in* or *into* tears.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 145 Þat hie mihte nexxin and mealten and itt-sanden suime tear. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 110 Þet on was his moderes wop, & þe oðres Maries, þæt fleoweden & melten al of teares. 13.. *Cristene-mon & Jew* 97 (Vern. MS.) Þe cristen mon mildely gon malt *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 339 (367) Troylus, þat felte His frend Pandare y comen hym to se Gan as þe snow a-yen þe sonne melte. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. (Percy Soc.) 71 Harde is the heart that no love hath felt Nor for to love wyl than encline and melt. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct.* lxxviii. in *Mirr. Mag.* R iv b, My hart so molte to see his griefe so great 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 22 Melting in teares, then gan shee thus lament. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. ii. 47 My heart hath melted at a Ladies teares. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 163 Look homeward Angel now, and melt with ruth. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* II. iii. (1854) 80 And the governor so far melted as to send forth Tom Elliot in haste. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 104 P 7 She melted into a Flood of Tears. 1857 READE *Course True Love* 178 His resolve melted at this 1868 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIV. VIII. (1872) V. 249 Each had his own causes of regret, and each melted into tears. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Cd. Men* I. III. 341 At sight of the dusty urchins, his heart evidently melted.

c. *To melt away*: To be 'dissolved' in ecstasy.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 P 2 (*Vis Mirza*), My Heart melted away in secret Raptures. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Pity* VII, There let me oft, retir'd by day In dreams of passion melt away *a* 1761 CAWTHORN *Poems* (1771) 58 How weak fair faith and virtue prove When Eloisa melts away in love!

4. To waste away, become gradually smaller; to dwindle. Now chiefly with *away.* † Occas. of a swelling, *to melt down.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Herdeliche ileueð þet al þe deofles strencðe melteð þuruh þe grace of þe holi sacrament. *a* 1225 *St. Marher* 6 Þi mihte schal unmuchelin ant melten to riht noht. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 385 in *O. E. Misc.* 126 And vyches cunnes madmes to mixe schulen i-Multen. *a* 1400 *St. Erkenwolde* 158 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 269 He has not layne here so longe, to loke hit by kynde, To malte so out of memorie *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CVII. ix, Their might doth melt, their courage dies 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. XIII. 90 Authority melts from me of late. 1689 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* 138 Leprous sin will melt from earthly mould, And Hell it self will pass away. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 166 His huge Army melted away, and quickly became less numerous. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 156 By Degrees the hard Tumour entirely melted down 1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 213 The body of his party is melting away very fast 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. XII, Nations melt From power's high pinnacle, when they have felt The sunshine for a while. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIII. III. 377 The host which had been the terror of Scotland melted fast away. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* LXXVIII. (1896) 223 While her heart was troubled, her money was melting. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 27 Apr. 5/2 There was a surplus of fifty seven million dollars when President Harrison took office, and it has all melted away. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 279 Tumours in muscle, which will wholly melt away under the influence of iodide of potassium, are sometimes [etc.]

b. *slang.* Of money: To be spent on drink. (Cf 13.)

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. i, Give him the sixpence; there, there, lay it out as you will *Coachm.* It will be to your health, mistress; it shall melt at the Meuse, before I go home

5. To filter in, become absorbed *into.* Also *fig.*

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1566, & make þe mater to malt my mynde wyth-inne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 31 His subtile tong like dropping honny mealt'h Into the heart, and searcheth every vaine. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. I. 40 It was by such institutions that the nations of the empire insensibly melted away into the Roman name and people. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 110 Like fiery dews that melt Into the bosom of a frozen bud.

6. Of sound: To be soft and liquid.

1626, etc. [see MELTING *ppl. a.* 1 c] 1713 YOUNG *Force Relig.* I, She clasps her lord, brave, beautiful, and young, While tender accents melt upon her tongue 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 38 With rapt ear drink the enchanting serenade, And as it melts along the moonlight-glade [etc.].

7. To pass by imperceptible degrees *into* something else.

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 424 Downs..That melt and fade into the distant sky 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Rip Van Winkle* P 2 Where the blue tints of the upland melt away into the fresh green of the nearer landscape 1865 J. THOMSON *Sunday up River* III. 11, The vague vast grey Melts into azure dim on high.

II. Transitive senses

8. To reduce to a liquid condition by heat.

a 1000 *Elene* 1311 (Gr.) Gold þurh ofnes fyr eall geclænsod amered & gemylted. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 366 Nim leon gelynde & heortes mearȝ mylt & ȝemeng tosomne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17415, & badd he shollde melltenn brass & geten himm a neddre. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 Þe calc was imelt iðe fure & stroncliche iwelled. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 10 The goldtressed Phebus heighe on lofte Thries hadde al with his bemes clere The snowes molte. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XX. (*Blasius*) 237 Þe presydent with fellone will gert melt leyd in fusione. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 414 Nyse ykarus, That fleegh so high that the hete His wynges malte. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. XXI. 1895 All the metall moltynnyd than In tyll a qwerne togydder ran. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 109/1 That no white money..be broke nor molte for the cause above said. 1474 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) 18 Saturne malte and fyned gold and metalles. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 267 Rather than I wold. embesell or deceyve hyme of a myght, I wold it ware molt and put in my mouthe. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Aurum fusile,* that may be molted. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. XI. 25 As a thonder-bolt doth displace The soring clouds into sad showres ymolt. 1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* (Arb.) Sonn. XLIV, Whose might all metals' mass asunder moults! 1614 *Sco. Venus* (1856) 35 Or had the bed bene burnt with wilde fire all, And thereby moult the heauens golden frame. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* Notes 362 *note,* Ice once melt by the warmth of the Sunne it becomes one with the rest of the Sea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 562 One who..two massie clods of Iron and Brass Had melted. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* Postscr., Wks. 1716 II. 171 Go, then, you subtile Persecutors! fret, and be molt in your own fat. *a* 1756 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 43 Till the butter is all melted. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. I. 5 A sun or planet once molten, would continue for ever molten. 1874 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* (1876) 45 Davy showed..that the mere rubbing together by proper mechanical force of two pieces of ice was sufficient to melt the surface of each.

absol. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* VI. 29 The melter [1611 founder] melteth in vayne. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* IV. lx. 304, I conclude it better to melt with Coals, than with Molt.

† **b.** To melt and refashion *into*; also, to form (an image, etc) out of molten material. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 273 He prayed þat all his tresurs, þat war of grete valow, mott be molten in-to a grete mace. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* xl. 19 The workeman melteth an image. 1573 CARTWRIGHT *Reply to Whitgift* 28 The Jewes when they molted a golden calfe..did neuer thinke that to be God. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 113/1 A brasen image by marueious art melted and cast 1582 G. MARTIN *Manif. Corrupt. Script.* III. 56 Behold Eunomius, how he molted and cast a false image, and bowed down to that which he had molten. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xl 19.

c. With advs. *To melt away*: to remove, destroy, or waste by melting. *To melt down*: to melt (coin, plate, or other manufactured articles) in order that the metal may be used as raw material. Hence (*jocularly*), to convert (property) into cash. Also, less frequently, *to melt up*. *To melt in*: to melt (a substance) so that it becomes an ingredient of a mixture.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii (*Justin*) 394 He sonnere but delay meltit þane wax in fyre away. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III 59 Ihoo gan I in myn herte cast, That they were molte awey with hete, And not awey with stormes bete. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II iv. (1821) 267 Meet to be moulten downe and brought into her majesties mint. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Fr. King* Wks 1730 I 60 Old Ierom's volumes next I made a rape on, And melted down that father for a capon. 1721 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin Gt Brit* Wks. 1871 III 202 A private family in difficult circumstances, ought to melt down their plate. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 115 The solder is then melted in, either with a blow-pipe or by being placed in a charcoal fire. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 226 How many bronzes have been melted down to make guns. 1888 J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY in *Antiquary* Dec. 238 Church bells shared the general fate of other church-furniture, and hundreds were sold and melted up.

d. In jocular hyperbole.

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 40 While Capt. Mosely took a little breath, who was almost melted with labouring, commanding, and leading his men.

9. To dissolve, make a solution of. † Also, in OE., to digest.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxvi. 259 Sua sua sio wamb ȝemielt ðone mete *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 6 Malt hit [*sc* salt] in bryne 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VII v (1639) 388 A Syrupe is of medicines a juyce with Sugar or Hony molten therin 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 136 Nitre melted in Water mixes itself with the Water. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1012 This re-union, or in the dairy phrase, melting the cream, is probably the best method practised.

† **b.** To disintegrate, loosen (soil). *Obs.*

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 3 The soile is made better by deluing, and other meanes, being well melted. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 21 If the Feeders be of any considerable Quantity, it will melt, or dissolve the Earth

10. To disperse, cause to disappear. Also with *away*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24470 þi saul es molten [*Gött* multen] al to ded 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I v, Comfort's a parasite, a flattering Jack. And melts resolv'd despaire. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensitive Plant* III 73 [77] At night they [the vapours] were darkness no star could melt. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* I. (1875) 8 Cold, disease, famine, thirst, and the fury of the waves, melted them away.

11 To soften or make tender; to 'touch' the feelings of (a person). † *To melt down*: to subdue by softening.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B XVII. 226 þanne flaumbeth he as fyre on fader & on filius, And melteth her myȝte in-to mercy *a* 1400 *Octouian* 249 With that anoon hys herte was mylt 1434 MISYN *Mending Life* XII. 129 Many truly ar multyn in teris & aftirwarde has turnyd to yll. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV i. 7 Nor let pittie melt thee, but be a souldier to thy purpose. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* x (1672) 251 You would be melted into submission, not forced. do you the like to them, melt them rather than force them. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. vii. 153 Nothing could have been spoke more gently, and yet more forcibly, to melt him down into a penitential sorrow for, and an abhorrence of those two foul deviations from the law of God. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns, Infinite Power, Eternal Lord* vii, Melt down my Will, and let it flow, And take the Mould divine. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I VIII, Till clustering round th' enchanter false they hung, Ymolten with his syren melody. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VI. 103 Her noble heart was molten in her breast. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* IV I. 434 His solemn and pathetic exhortation awed and melted the bystanders to such a degree that [etc] 1891 HAN. LYNCH *G. Meredith* 88 Rhoda, melted to him, calls her sister down to happiness.

absol 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 483 A manly, yet tender quality of tone,.. which melts and cheers at the same moment.

b. *To melt away*: to 'dissolve into ecstasies'.

c 1390 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 1001 Now certes my soule ys melted awey 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iv. 11 Alas, thy Story melts away my Soul.

† **12.** To weaken, enervate. Also, to *melt down*.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i 321 Manhood is melted into curtsies, valour into complement 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 256 Thou would'st haue melted downe thy youth In different beds of Lust. 1632 LE GRYS tr. *Velleius Paterc.* 15 Pharnaces the Mede, deprived Sardanapalus, melted with easefull delicacies [L. *mollitiis fluentem*],..both of his Empire and life. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Persius' Sat.* I. Prol., Nor Virgils great majestick lines Melted into enervate Rhimes.

13. a. To spend, squander (money). Chiefly *slang* (*spec.*, with notion of sense 9, to spend on drink); also † *to melt away*. **b.** *slang.* To cash (a cheque or bank-note).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew* s.v., *Will you Melt a Bord?* Will you spend your Shilling? 1705 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 71 The vast sum of money I have melted away here in London to hinder much mischief against us. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* IV. 45 They had the ambition, to melt it [a crown] at Ashley's punch-house upon Ludgate-Hill. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 134 If Moses [money-lender] does not come soon, all the money will be melted before he brings it. 1868 READE & BOUCICAULT *Foul Play* lii, I had him arrested before he had time to melt the notes 1897 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 3/5 Another of the 100*l.* notes was, according to the prisoner's expression, 'melted' (i. e. cashed).

14. To blend *into* one mass of colour, etc.

1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* VIII (1876) 456 This effect is produced by melting and losing the shadows in a ground still darker. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 The glassy pinnacles of the Alps,. melting their outlines in the softer tints of evening 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1879) II. iv 49 The words being softened and molten into the richness of the voice that sung them. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XVII, A grey mist melted whole mountains into a soft dull grey. 1900 JULIA WEDGWOOD in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar 336 In him there was a strong revolutionary element, and it is difficult in looking back not to melt it in with the other revolutionary manifestations of the time.

15. [= ON. *melta.*] To make (malt); to prepare (barley) for fermentation *Obs* exc. *dial.* (Yorks.): see E.D.D.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vii (1668) 169 The Art of making, or (as some term it) melting of Malt.

Melt, *v.*[2] *Sc.* ? *Obs. trans.* 'To knock down; properly by a stroke in the side, where the *melt* or spleen lies' (Jam.).

a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 762 Skade scald, ouerbald ! soone fald, or I melt thee 1785 FORBES *Ulysses' Answ.* in *Poems Buchan Dial.* 36 But I can.. melt them ere they wit, An' syne fan they're dung out o' breath They hae na maughts to hit

Melt, obs. and dial. variant of MILT *sb.*

Meltable (me·ltăb'l), *a.* [f. MELT *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being melted, in senses of the vb.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ii. 3 These are either Liquable or Not Meltable *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 52 It is the most impure of metals, hardly meltable. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* XXIX 176 Money's like snow, .a very meltable article

Hence **Meltabi·lity** *rare*, capacity of being melted.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. VII, The brittleness and meltability of wax.

Meltaith, Sc variant of MEALTIDE.

Melte, obs. form of MILT *sb.*

Melted (me·ltĕd), *ppl. a* [f. MELT *v.*[1] + -ED [1]] In senses of the verb.

1. That has been liquefied by heat. (Cf. MOLTEN.) *Melted butter*: see BUTTER I. 1 d.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. v 50 Rush on his Hoast, as doth the melted Snow Vpon the Valleyes. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 366 The chaldron full of rich melted mettle. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 302 All kind of melted Butter and fryed Foods are hurtful to the Health of all People 1797 tr. *C. De Massoul's Treat. Art Paint.* 44 This melted glass in Enamel, produces the same effect, that oils, gums or glues produce in the other processes of Painting 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I 5 Upon the surface of melted lead. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 159 The silicium thus formed alloying the steel, gives that quietness and freedom from boiling known in the trade as 'dead melted'. 1870 J. H. FRISWELL *Mod. Men of Lett.* iii 65 A spectacle to gods and men in these melted-butter days.

† **2.** Of corn: That has sprouted in harvesting.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 26 Oct. 3/2 Every bushel of melted wheat.

† **3.** 'Dissolved' in emotion. *Obs.*

1628 *Brittain's Ida* VI. 9 Bathing in liquid ioyes his melted sprite.

Hence **Meltedness.** *rare*

1852 J. D. MACLAREN in *Mem.* (1861) 78 There would be only more meltedness of heart.

Melteithe, variant of MEALTIDE.

Melter (me·ltəɹ). [f. MELT *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. One who or that which melts, in various senses of the vb.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 1 The said Melter, Myngler or Corrupter, shall forfeyte [etc.] *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXLVII. vi, Abroad the southern wind, his melter goes. *c* 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *False One* II. iii, Thou melter of strong mindes, dar'st thou presume To smother all his triumphes with thy vanityes? 1695 LOCKE *Short Observ. Pr. Paper* 19 The melter of our mill'd money. *a* 1764 LLOYD *On Rhyme* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 123 The..charming melter of his purse. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 204, I keep both out of the crucible and out of the *aqua regia*, another great melter and transmuter. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. XVII. 201 One of our deck-watch, who had been cutting ice for the melter.

2. *spec.* One whose trade or office it is to melt metals or other substances; esp. a workman so employed in a factory or in the Mint; also, formerly, † the designation of an officer of the Exchequer.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer* vi. 29 The leade is consumed, the melter melteth in vayne. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 556 All Meltaris, Forgearis, and Prentaris within the said cuntyehous. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 41 Then the Melters, that melt the Bullion before it come to the Coining. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 191 Then they heard the accusation against major Barton, the chief melter of York mint. 1708 MADOX tr. *Dial. de Scacc.* I iii. 4 b, The under exchequer.. has.. two officers,.. one who presides over the examinations, and the melter... The melter also examines the silver. 1883 P. L. SIMMONDS *Usef. Anim., Melter*, a tallow chandler. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser III. 254/1 The foreman may have various reasons for wanting his melter to make all these changes.

3. A small furnace or melting-pot.

1883 HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser II 103 An improved form of melter consists of a small furnace [etc.].

4. A variety of the peach in which the flesh parts freely from the stone when ripe, = FREE-STONE 2.

1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Peach-tree*, The nivette; this is a melter, and ripens in September 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 347 1866 [see CLINGSTONE].

Melter, obs. form of MILTER.

Meltet(h, meltid, Sc variants of MEALTIDE.

Melting (me·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MELT *v.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. MELT; an instance of this.

1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exp* (Camden) 86 Et pro meltyng de sepo et nij lb pinguedinum, vj s. pr 1444 *Rolls of Parlt* V 109/1 The maistr of his mynt..to have and take for his labour of double meltyng, blaunchyng, wast and other costs viij d in nombre 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 234/1 A Meltynge, *deliquium, liquamen, liquefaccio.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 150 Here followeth the moost blessed effecte, that is a liquefaction or a meltynge of the soule. 1722 BP. E. GIBSON tr. *Camden's Brit* (ed 2) I p. clxxiii, *Ley, lee, lay* are all from the Saxon Leag, a field or pasture; by the usual melting of the letter x 1740 W. SEWARD *Jrnl.* 13 There was much melting under both Sermons 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* Ixxx (1783) III 94, I shall be with you and your good man again, in the melting of a lump of sugar 1797 tr. *C. De Massoul's Treat. Art Paint* 57 If, after every melting, you perceive that any air-bubbles have arisen, or [etc.]. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) II. 20 Even in abscesses, where there is a loss of substance, it is not the melting down of the solids that gives rise to the pus. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 68 The strength is increased up to a certain number of meltings. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* IV. 477 The injections [of thyroid gland extract] were found to bring about a rapid melting away of the swelling

† **b.** *Surveyor of the Meltings*: the former designation of a certain officer of the mint. Hence *the Meltings*: the office of the Surveyor of the Meltings.

1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres St. Eng.* II 224 The Surveyor of the Melting 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 341 Surveyor of the meltings, clerk of the irons 1807–8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* III. Wks (1850) 497 Suppose the person to whom he [*sc* the Chancellor of the Exchequer] applied for the Meltings had withstood every plea of wife and fourteen children, no business, and good character, and refused him this paltry little office [etc.] *Ibid*, But do not refuse me the Irons and the Meltings now

2 *concr. pl.* That which has been melted; a substance produced by melting. ? *Obs*

1558 WARDE (*title*) The Secretes of the reverende Maister Alexis of Piemovnt. Containyng excellente remedies against diuers diseases, with the manner to make distillations, fusions and meltynges. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 188 Such Waters are no more than a Collection of Rain Water, and the Meltings of Snow

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attributive, as *melting chamber, -furnace, -oven, -pan, -place, -shop.* **b.** Special comb.: **melting-book,** an account-book kept to record quantities of metal melted; **melting-cone** (see quot.); **melting-heat,** the degree of heat which is necessary to melt a given substance; **melting house,** a building in which the process of melting is carried on, *esp.* at the Mint; **melting-point** (see quot. 1842); **melting-pot,** a vessel in which metals or other substances are melted (phrases, *to put* or *cast into the melting pot*, often *fig* with reference to thorough remodelling of institutions, etc.).

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 283 As for your *Melting booke where the allay is entred, if you will charge the Mint-master thereby, let it be done distinctly for siluer, and copper, or [etc.] 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 14 Into these red-hot chambers the fresh gas and air are turned and heated before they enter the *melting-chamber 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, **Melting Cone*, in assaying, is a small vessel made of copper or brass, of a conic figure, and of a nicely polished surface within 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I 187 The *melting furnace is designed for applying the greatest force of heat to the most fixed bodies, such as metals and earths. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 102 The *melting heat is 442° Fahr. 1431 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 16 Lego Johanni Beverlay omnia instrumenta et necessaria shopæ meæ ad le *meltynghouse. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 23 Surveyor of the melting-house. 1778 J. MILLER in Grose *Antiq. Repert.* (1807) I. 241, I should refer the three Roman numerals as a melting-house mark to the number of Pigs melted. 1854 *Hull Improv. Act* 33 Any candle-house, melting-house, melting place or soap-house. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* III. x 247 The *melting Oven to try the Copper Oars from the copper stone. 1884 *Imp. & Mach. Rev.* 1 Dec. 6711/1 The sugar passes. into the 'blow-ups' or *melting pans. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 234/1 A *Meltynge place, *conflatorium.* 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* etc., s.v., That point of the thermometer which indicates the heat at which any particular solid becomes fluid, is termed the *melting point of that solid. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 51 Solubilities and melting-points are given in much fuller detail than in the last edition 1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* b viij, *Meltynge pottes for goldsmethes. 1679 DRYDEN *Pref. to Tr. & Cr.* Ess (ed Ker) I. 227 If his embroideries were burnt down, there would still be silver at the bottom of the melting-pot 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. ix. IX. 311 The avarice which cast all these wonderful statues into the melting pot to turn them into money 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 181 These are melted in steel melting-pots. 1887 J. MORLEY in *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 11/2, I think it will be best for the Constitution of this country not to send it to the melting-pot. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 54 In the

two *meltynge shoppes of the gold mines of the Ilande of Hispaniola is molten yearely three hundreth thousande pounde weyght. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Melting Shop and Plant*, the furnaces used in the melting and converting of iron into steel and the producers for the making of gas for such furnaces.

Melting (me·ltiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MELT *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That melts, in senses of the vb.

1. In intransitive senses · a. That is in process of liquefaction; †capable of liquefaction, fusible (*obs.*). Also, † decaying.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. vii. (1495) 556 The element and mater of whiche all meltyng metall is made [L. *omnium liquidabilium metallorum*] 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1650) 161 His whole body larded and distilled much like unto melting wax 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* III. ii 163 Honord Funerall for thy melting corse. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I 76 The whole is to be kept in a melting state for some minutes.

b. Yielding to tender emotion; feeling or expressing tenderness or pity; tearful. Often in phr. *the melting mood*, after Shaks.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr* 1227 Each flowre moistned like a melting eye 1597 — 2 *Hen IV*, IV iv 32 A Hand Open (as Day) for melting Charitie. 1601 — *Jul. C* II. i 122 To steele with valour The melting spirits of women 1604 — *Oth* V. ii 349 Albeit vn-vsed to the melting moode. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xv. § 3 Our compassions are to be most melting towards them of all others. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 71 What guards the purity of Melting maids In courtly balls, and midnight masquerades? 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 72 He was a high-spirited ornamental youth, with soft melting eyes.

c. Of sound: Liquid and soft, delicately modulated. Also of form, colour, etc.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 223 No Instrument hath the Sound so Melting and prolonged as the Irish Harp. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 142 The melting voice through mazes running. 1713 GAY *Fan* II 14 And thus in melting sounds her speech began. *a* 1761 CAWTHORN *Poems* (1771) 37 That step, whose motion seems to swim, That melting harmony of limb 1849 RUSKIN *Sev Lamps* IV. § 39 129 The most exquisite harmonies soft and full, of flushed and melting spaces of colour. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* v, Her pretty, melting native dialect.

d. That 'melts in the mouth', tender. Said esp. of varieties of pear; also of those varieties of peach that part easily from the stone: cf. MELTER.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. i. (1607) B b, You shall ha' some will swallow A melting heire, as glibly, as your Dutch Will pills of butter. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s.v. *Nectarine*, This is a very well flavoured nectarine, of a soft, melting juice, and parts from the stone. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Stock*, Summer peaches (commonly distinguished by the appellation of melting peaches). 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec* I. (1872) 27 No one would expect to raise a first-rate melting pear from the seed of the wild pear.

2. In transitive senses: a. That liquefies or dissolves (*rare*). b. That softens the heart; deeply touching or affecting.

1611 BIBLE *Isa* lxiv. 2 As when the melting fire burneth, the fire causeth the waters to boyle 1656 J. OWEN *Mortif Sin* Wks. 1851 VI. 77 God's peace is humbling, melting peace. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script.* 439 The charms of a most melting and affectionate rhetorick 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XXI 83 While thus these melting words attempt his heart. 1739 *Joe Miller's Jests* No 118 A melting Sermon being preach'd in a Country Church. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 409 When Jeremy the prophet poured over them his melting lamentations in vain

3. Comb.. *melting-hearted* adj, *-heartedness*.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 31 Exclayming, for some melting-harted man, to come and rydde them out of theyr lingring-lyuing death 1647 TRAPP *Comm* 1 *Cor.* xi 11 There must be all mutuall respects and melting-heartednesse betwixt married couples

Meltingly (me·ltiŋli), *adv.* [f. MELTING *ppl. a.* + -LY [2].] In a melting manner.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1590) 176 Lying with her face so bent ouer Ladon, that (her teares falling into the water) one might haue thought, that she began meltingly to be metamorphosed to the vnder-running riuer 1680 *Revenge* I. i 7 Kiss him as you do me, as soft and meltingly. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl* 30 July, Ballantyne marched on too, somewhat meltingly, but without complaint. 1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* II. xix. 107 That wonderful, irresistible, meltingly affectionate voice.

Meltingness (me·ltiŋnes). [f. MELTING *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being melting

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II 38 With the ..meltingnesse of their language, they moue many to pity. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III x 204 She ran through her brain for a suggestion to win a sign of meltingness if not esteem from her father

Meltit(h, Sc. variants of MEALTIDE.

Melton (me·ltən). The name of a town in Leicestershire (more fully Melton Mowbray), a famous hunting centre. Used *attrib.* in *Melton jacket*, a kind of jacket formerly worn by hunters; *Melton pad*, a hernia truss specially suited to be worn on horseback. Also in *Melton cloth* (see quot 1882) and *elliptically* as *sb.*

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. lxxviii, Even Nimrod's self might leave the plains of Dura, And wear the Melton jacket for a space. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Melton*, a kind of broad-cloth. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Melton cloth*, a stout make of cloth suitable for men's wear, which is 'pared', but neither pressed nor 'finished'. 1891 *Times* 7 Oct. 4/4 The output of printed meltons at present is a good deal above the average of a year ago.

Meltonian (meltōu·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Melton* (see prec.) + -IAN.] a. *adj.* Pertaining to Melton Mowbray. *Meltonian cream*, the name of a polish for boot-tops. b. *sb.* One who hunts at Melton Mowbray, an adept at hunting.

1825 H. ALKEN (*title*) A Few Ideas, being Hints to all Would-be Meltonians All is not gold that glitters; Neither does Keeping Horses at Melton, and mounting the scarlet, Make The Real Meltonian. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* § 1637 All riders are not Meltonians.

Meltre · see MEDLE-*tree*.

Meltyd, Meltyre, var. ff. MEALTIDE, MELDER.

Melub, variant of MAHALEB.

†**Melvie,** *v Sc. Obs* [f. Sc. *melvie* adj. mealy (Jam.), for **melwie*, f *melw-*, OE. and ME stem of MEAL *sb*] *trans.* To cover with meal.

1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* XXV, Sma' need has he to say a grace, Or melvie his braw clathing!

Melwe, Melwell, obs. ff. MELLOW *a*, MULVEL.

Melwynge, obs. form of MEALING *vbl. sb.*[1]

Mely, Melyone, obs. ff. MELLAY, MILLION.

Melzie, melzie, obs. Sc. form of MAIL *sb.*[4]

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (1858) I 68 [*rime* assailzie]. 1568 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* XLVIII. 83 [*rime* feilzie = *failzie*, FAIL *v.*].

Mem. Abbreviation of MEMORANDUM, placed in front of a note of something to be remembered.

Colloq and in humorous verse often treated as a word, pronounced (mem). Cf MEMO.

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam Paris* IX 234 Mem too—when Sid an army raises, It must not be 'incog' likes Bayes's. 1827 WADD (*title*) Mems, Maxims, and Memoirs. 1861 CALVERLEY *Dover to Munich* 19 Tickets to Königswinter (mem. The seats objectionably dirty) 1892 J. PAYN *Mod. Whittington* II 63 Mr Robert made a mem in his mind that an ample provision should now be made.

Mem, vulgar variant of MA'AM.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. v, *Mine.* O Mem, your Laship staid to peruse a Pecquet of Letters

Member (me·mbəɹ), *sb.* [ME *membre*, a. F. *membre* (11th c. in Littré) (= Sp *miembro*, Pg., It *membro*) :—L. *membrum* limb, part of the body, constituent part of anything

By many philologists considered to represent a prehistoric **mems-ro-*, cogn. with Goth. *mimis* flesh]

1. A part or organ of the body, chiefly, a limb or other separable portion (as opposed to the trunk). *arch.*

Privy member or *members*, †*carnal member*: the secret part or parts *The unruly member* (after James iii 5–8): the tongue

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11731 Þat is priue membres hi ne corue of iwis *c* 1325 *Song of Mercy* 152 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 123 His hert al so And alle þe Membres þat we con mynge 1382 WYCLIF *Jas* III. 5 The tunge sotheli is a litel membre 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI 156 Man is hym most lyk of mem bres and of face *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath* (1884) 55 Þat she scholde by meuyng of þe wheles be rent membre from membre *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 44 If ye mowe chastise your carnal membre 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 3 § 3 Any other offence wherfor any persone shall lose life or member 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Circumcision*, That our hertes, and al our membres .. may . obey thy blessed wil 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. XXV. 145 Exceeding all others in bignesse of body and force of membres 1611 BIBLE *Deut* XXIII. 1 Hee that .. hath his priuie member cut off 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 61 They tye a cloth only to hide their privie members 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* III 424 Their Masters mangl'd Members they devour. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XXII. 575 All her members shake with sudden fear 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Italy* III 316 Artificial noses, lips, ears, and other members. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* V (1869) 24/2 There was something noble in the rounded outlines of his head and brow The very air and manner with which the member haughtily maintained itself [etc.].

†b. *spec* (after L.): = 'privy member'. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 306/249 Heore membres to-swellez sone 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10524 Ȝe þat vil it is to telle, some hii lete honge Bi hor membres an hey *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 3472 (Kölbing) Vlfin him ȝaue a dint of wo Þurch out be membre & sadel also. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 256 They sowed of fige leues a maner of breches to hiden hire membres. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind* I. II. 6 They trusse up and hide theyr members in certeine Cases made of woode

c. *Biol.* In extended use: Any part of a plant or animal viewed with regard to its form and position

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot* 130 It is obviously best to speak in this sense not of Organs, but of Members. The term Member is used when we speak of a part of a whole in reference to its form or position and not to any special purpose it may serve In the same manner, from a morphological point of view, stems, leaves, hairs, roots, thallus-branches, are simply members of the plant-form 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Member.* A part of a plant or animal, such as a root, stem, leaf, or hair in a plant, or an arm or leg in an animal; a segment which can be studied in a purely morphological point of view, apart from its physiological function

2. *fig.* with reference to a metaphorical 'body'; chiefly in *member of Christ, of Satan.* (Cf. LIMB *sb.*[1] 3 a, b.)

13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 458 Al arn we membrez of Ihesu kryst. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi (*Magdalena*) 301 Þe membyre of sathane. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph* v. 30 We ben membris of his body, of his fleisch and of his boones. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G iij b, To do therwith almesses to the poure members of Yhesu cryst. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism*, Wherein I was made a member of Christe. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* III 493 Enemie to Chryst and to all his faithfull members. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 P 3 The Body of the Law is no less encumbered with superfluous Members.

3. *transf.* Each of the constituent portions of a complex structure.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* Prol. 3 The figures & the membres of thin Astrolabie 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. xii. 48 *plate*, Y^e^ names of ye members of a pece of Ordnance. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 321/2 In it [the Vice] there are several parts and Members 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* I. II. § 11 Each couple [of nerves] contains a right and a left member 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 45 There is not a perpendicular line in any of the cantilevers.. The rising members, the members that withstand the compressing, are all tubes. 1901 *Black's Illustr. Carp. Man., Scaffolding* 64 The horizontal members of the brackets extend out 5ft. at right angles to the uprights

b. *Arch.* 'Any part of an edifice, or any moulding in a collection of mouldings, as those in a cornice, capital, base, &c.' (Gwilt)

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* IX 154 Architecture considers the best forming of all Members in a Building 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* II. § 8 35 In later Gothic the pinnacle became gradually a decorative member. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xli. 72 The whole space was decorated with all the forms and members of Roman architecture.

†c. Of a range of mountains, buildings, etc.: An outlying portion. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 125 As for the hils Imaus, Emodius, Paropamisus, as parts all and members of Caucasus. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 347 The Queens Bath is a member of the Kings Bath

4. Each of the individuals belonging to or forming a society or assembly. Also formerly, † an inhabitant or native (of a country or city).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 130, I þe forbede to chalenge any clerke In lay courte. Bot tille þat courte com to, of whilk he is membre calde 1521 WARHAM in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser III I 240 Seyng your Grace is the moost honorable membyr that ever was of that Universitie 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 314 b, And with his protection to defend the members of the church. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. I 41 Here comes a member of the common-wealth 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past* IX. 44 Yet have the Muses made Me free, a Member of the tuneful trade. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 34 P 1 The Club of which I am a Member 1802 M. EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Forester* VIII (1806) I 63. I should be happy, if I were a useful member of society 1842 ALISON *Hist Europe* lxxvIII X 983 The state becomes poor, and its members rich. 1891 *Law Times* XCII 123/2 The Lord Chancellor need not be a member of the House of Lords of which he is the Speaker

b. Used *absol.* for: A 'member of the community', a person. Now *slang* and *dial.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* II CCXXXV. [CCXXXI] 729 Where as therle and his chyldren shulde be great membres in Englande. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M* V. I. 237 These poore informall women, are no more But instruments of some more mightier member That sets them on. *c* 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* I. V, You'll keep no whores, rogue, no good members

†c. One who takes part in an action, participates in a benefit, etc. *Obs.*

1554–9 in *Songs & Ball. Philip & Mary* (1860) 3 To be members of mersye he hathe us up lyfft. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 66 The authoris and members of the said commotioun. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV*, IV. I 171 All members of our Cause, both here, and hence 1604 — *Oth* III IV 112 That I may againe Exist, and be a member of his loue

5 One who has been formally elected to take part in the proceedings of a parliament in full *Member of Parliament* (abbreviated M.P.), in U.S. *Member of Congress* (M C.).

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 240/1 Any persone that is a membre of this high Court of Parlement. 1477 *Ibid.* VI 191/2 All the membres usually called to the forseid Parlementes. 1603 *Jrnls. Ho Comm* I. 141/1 The Intrusion of sundry Gentlemen, his Majesty's Servants, and others (no Members of Parliament) into the Higher House. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* III. 12 My going to the Hous of Commons to demand Justice upon the five Members, was an act, which My enemies loaded with all the obloquies and exasperations they could. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 8 Dec., I dined with Dr Cockburn, and after, a Scotch member came in, and told us that the clause was carried against the Court in the house of lords. 1774 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II 438 Dined at the State House, at an entertainment given by the city [of Philadelphia] to the members of the Congress. 1822 LD. J. RUSSELL in *Select. Sp. & Desp.* (1870) I 205 My hon. Friend the member for Winchelsea 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* II I 175 The Commons began by resolving that every member should [etc.].

6 A component part, branch, of a political body.

1386 *Rolls of Parlt* III 225/1 The folk of the Mercerye of London, as a member of the same Citee 1414 *Ibid.* IV. 22/2 The comune of youre lond, the whiche that is, and ever hath be, a membre of youre parlement 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Venice* 192 The Council of Ten, though it be a member of great importance, yet is it rather accessary. than principal 1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* (1878) III. 106/1 *note*, By estates of the realm they meant members, or necessary parts, of the parliament 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) IV xvIII. 208 A member, doubtless the foremost member of the Danish Civic Confederation, it still kept a Danish patriciate of twelve hereditary Lawmen.

†7. A branch, department (of a trade, art, profession); a branch, species, subdivision of a class.

1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt* V 502/2 That it may please unto your seid Highnes, to ordeyn..that every. Clothmaker.. pay to the Carders, Spynners, and all other the Laborers of eny membr' therof, lawfull money for all their lefull wages.. uppon peyne of forfeiture to the same Laborer, of the treble of his seid wages, as ofte as the seid Clothmaker refuseth to pay. to eny such Laborer by hym put to occupacion in eny of the seid membres of makyng of Cloth. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 40 § 3 The science of phisike doth include.. the knowledge of surgery as a speciall membre and parte of

the same. *a* 1614 DONNE Βιαθανατος (1644) 132 The next Member and species of Homicide, which is, Assistance

8. A section or district, esp. an outlying part, of an estate, manor, parish, or the like.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt* V 187/2 Havyng estate in the seid Castell, Lordship, Maner, and Membres. 1485 *Ibid* VI. 357/2 Oure Honour of Walingford, with the members, in the Countie of Berks *a* 1645 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs* in *Worcs. Hist. Soc Proc.* III 405 Werneleg a member of Owld Swinford. 1730 *Magna Brit* I 755/2 Crimscote. Peter de Montfort held it with Whitchurch, of which it was originally a Member 1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed 2) s v *Halton*, Halton, or Haulton is a member of the duchy of Lancaster 1891 E. PEACOCK *N Brendon* I. 339 Thurlford was a small hamlet, a member of a very large parish.

b. of a port.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 341/1 Men of the v Portes, or of any their members. 1676 *Lond Gaz* No. 1084/1 If any of the said Ships shall be in any Port of this Kingdom, or in any Member or Creek thereof 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit* (ed 7) II. 364 Swanzy is a Member of the Port of Caerdiff 1789 *Public Papers* in *Ann Reg* 132 The member is distinguished by a subordination to, and dependence upon the head port. 1813 *Beawes's Lex Mercat.* (ed 6) I. 246 (Wharton) *Members*, places where anciently a custom house was kept, with officers or deputies in attendance They were lawful places of exportation or importation.

9. *Math* **a.** A group of figures or symbols forming part of a numerical expression or formula.

1608 R NORTON *Stevin's Disme* A iij, Every three Characters of a Number is called a Member as in the number 357,876,297, the 297 is called the first Member 1685 WALLIS *Algebra* xxiii 102 And here for every Figure or Member of the Root, we are to seek not only the several Members of the Cube, but of the Square also 1875 *Chem. News* 9 Apr. 154 Its symbol will be {h k l, e f g}, where the second member of the symbol represents the poles equi-distant with the poles {h k l} [etc]

b. *Algebra.* Either of the sides of an equation.

1702 J RALPHSON *Math Dict*, *Equation*, (in Algebra) is a Comparison between two Quantities (or Members of the Equation,) to make them equal. 1903 WALKER *Introd. Physical Chem* (ed 3) xxvi 307 Eliminating what is common to both members of the equation

10. A division or clause of a sentence; a 'head' of a discourse; a branch of a disjunctive proposition.

1534 MORE *Comf agst Trib.* i. Wks 1148/1 We shall therefore to gyue it lyght wythal touch euery member somewhat more at large 1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T* i 8, I have. cast the Text according to the number of the verses, into three plain and conspicuous members. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 215 Under titles also of Controversies must be disposed according the members of the Probleme to be handled 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 7 As, for the other member of the division, we may now plainly perceive that it is thus to be defined 1741 WATTS *Improv Mind* i xiii § 12 The opponent must directly prove his own proposition in that sense, and according to that member of the distinction in which the respondent denied it. 1762 LOWTH *Eng Gram* (1763) 170 The Colon, or Member, is a chief constructive part, or greater division, of a Sentence. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed 5) I. 270 The simple members of compound sentences. 1891 DRIVER *Introd Lit O T* (1892) 429 The verse itself may consist of one or more members, but each member ..is divided by a *cæsura* into two unequal parts.

†**b.** in *Music.*

1782 BURNEY *Hist Mus.* II 171 Music ..is now become a rich, expressive, and picturesque language in itself, having its forms, proportions, contrasts, punctuations, members, phrases, and periods. 1811 BUSBY *Dict Mus* (ed 3) s v. *Passage*, Every member of a strain or movement is a passage.

11. Each of the items forming a series.

1851 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 3) 354 The *Orthoceras Ludense*..is peculiar to this member of the series. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* Introd. 17 Series of this kind are termed homologous series, and the members are said to be homologues of one another 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 165 The division walls between the members of the series.

†**b.** *Member by member*: seriatim (The first quot. prob belongs to sense 1)

[1483 *Cath. Angl.* 234 Membyr be membyr, *membratim*] 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I 43 We shall treat . of all Public Works Member by Member

12. *Comb.* . †**member-like** *a*, befitting a member; †**member-port** = 8 b.

1649 *N Eng Hist & Gen Reg.* (1879) XXXIII 167 The Ch[urch] ordered, that he be cast out of the body, till he be brought into a more *member-like frame. 1649 J ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist* 1 1 From a member-like obligation (as one branch on the Tree is bound to doe to the other) I wish unto you [etc] *a* 1623 CAMDEN in Hearne *Collect.* (O H S) II 279 Sandwich & the *Member-Portes in Kent. 1656 TUCKER *Rep* in *Misc Sc Burgh Rec Soc* 24 A chequue, and three wayters, some of which are still sent into the member ports

†**Me·mber,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *membrer* .—L. *memorāre*: see MEMORATE.] *trans.* To mention; to remember. Hence **Membered** *ppl. a.*

1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* iv. 22 The above membrid [Vulg. *ante memoratum*] weiȝte of siluer. — *Wisd* xi. 14 Thei membreden the Lord. 1589 WARNER *Alb Eng* v xxiv 108 They Carles garre syke a dinne, That more we member of their iapes [ed 1602 they member vs of iapes] than mende vs of our smne *Ibid* vi. xxx 131, I member scarce thy arging.

Memberal, obs. form of MEMBRAL

Membered (me·mbəɹd), *a.* [f. MEMBER *sb.* + -ED[1].] Having members (chiefly in parasynthetic combinations, = having members of a specified kind or number); divided into members; †consisting of links or segments.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 Ring, ne broche nabbe ȝe ne gurdel i-membred [*MSS. T*, *C.* i-membret], ne glouen 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* v. v (Tollem MS.), To þe ye so desposid and perfitly membrid [L. *perfecte organizatum*]. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 21, I am not grete ne membred as a geant. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* iii. xxiii (Arb) 268 If the shape of a membred body [be] without his due measures and simmetry. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw.* 58 Strong-membred, and blacke haired. 1832 *Fraser's Mag* VI. 335 It is only assumed that a quantity may be divided into members *ad infinitum*—it does not follow that it is really membered to infinity 1854 *Pereira's Pol. Light* 195 The four membered or two- and one-axed system 1878–9 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig* (1880) 108 Instead of the parts being used up for the production of the end, we have a membered totality in the production and maintenance of which the parts have their own natural fulfilment or realisation

b. *spec* in *Her.* Said of a bird, when the legs are of a different tincture from the body. †Also (see quot. 1610).

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 114 b, He beareth Argent, a fesse Gules, betwene three Eaglettes Sable, membred and beaked of the second. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii xvii (1611) 155 All those that either are whole-footed or haue their feet diuided and yet haue no Talants should be termed membred 1718 NISBET *Ess. Armories, Terms Her, Membred*, is said of the Legs of Birds, when they are of a different Tincture from the Body 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV 238 An eagle with two heads displayed, sable, armed and membered, or 1864 BOUTELL *Her Hist. & Pop* xvii. (ed. 3) 280 Two storks arg , beaked and membered gu

†**Me·mbering.** *Her. Obs.* [f. MEMBER *sb.* + -ING[1]: cf. prec.] The manner in which a heraldic bird is 'membered'; the tincture of the legs.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xx (1611) 156 You shall not need to mention either the metall of these necks being argent or yet their membring, being gules, because they bee both naturall to the Swanne.

Memberless (me·mbəɹles), *a.* [-LESS] Having no member or members.

1611 COTGR, *Tronçonner* to make headlesse, branchlesse, memberlesse. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 158 A troop of leane fac't, beardlesse, memberlesse Eunuchs 1863 DANA in *Amer. Jrnl Sci* Ser ii XXXVI 337 Thus the Crab has a very small memberless abdomen. 1866 *Sat Rev* 28 Apr. 494/2 Three months of a new session are not yet over; yet already not a few boroughs have been pronounced memberless

Membership (me·mbəɹʃip). [f. MEMBER *sb* + -SHIP.]

1. The condition or status of a member of a society or (organized) body (Cf. CHURCH-MEMBERSHIP.)

1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* (1843) 43, I should wish him a Membership in a strict Reformed Church 1648 J BEAUMONT *Psyche* x cclxxviii (1702) 155 Men, whose mystick obligation Of mutual Membership doth them invite To careful tenderness, and free compassion. 1861 E GARBETT *Boyle Lect.* 16 The creeds did not add anything to Scripture that was not in it before, but were tests of membership. 1903 *Edin. Rev* Apr 454 The oath of membership required fidelity to the Church as well as the State.

2. The number of members in a particular body.

1850 'BAT' *Crick Man.* 87 The club compris[es] in its membership several promising young players 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 148/1 A large membership is necessary. 1884 *Manch Exam.* 4 Dec. 5/4 The necessity of adding to the membership of the House.

Membral (me·mbrăl), *a.* Also 7 **memberal.** [f. L. *membr-um* MEMBER + -AL.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a member or members (in various senses). Now *rare* exc. *Anat.* and *Zool* = appendicular.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. xii (1632) 596 An unnaturall ill-favourdnesse, and membrall deformity 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 63 [Judas] was a member of the Church, and not cast out, and so had a memberal right unto it. 1804 LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 27 The limb, though amputated, has its membral portion of parental blood still flowing through its arteries. 1827 G S. FABER *Sacr Cal. Prophecy* (1844) II 25 He seems to have enjoyed full membral liberty, not being subjected to any other confinement than that of an inclosed park. 1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 87 A membral ('appendicular') portion, including the bones of the arms and legs.

Hence †**Me·mbrally** *adv*, in respect of a member.

1643 R O *Man's Mort* iii. 14 If Nature be deprived more or lesse in her worke of conception of her due, her Effect is accordingly If membrally impedited, a membrall impediment. *Ibid* 16

Membranaceo- (membrănē¹·ʃi,o), taken as combining form of MEMBRANACEOUS.

1854 BUSK *Catal. Mar. Polyzoa Brit. Mus.* ii 55 Polyzoary membranaceo calcareous or calcareous 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 3 Thallus membranaceo lobate.

Membranaceous (membrănē¹·ʃəs), *a.* [f. late L. *membrānāceus*, f. *membrāna* MEMBRANE: see -ACEOUS]

1. *Nat. Hist.* Resembling or of the nature of a membrane, membranous. In *Bot.* (see quot. 1832).

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xii. 253 Men observe the membranaceous Stalk .. where the Ganglium rises. 1713 DERHAM *Phys-Theol* iv xi. 199 Where teeth are wanting the Defect is abundantly supplied by one thin membranaceous Ventricle. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp* s. v. *Leaf*, Membranaceous Leaf, one merely composed of membranes with no pulp between 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot* 397 Membranaceous , thin and semitransparent, like a fine membrane; as the leaves of Mosses 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr W.* vi. 11 The soft membranaceous swimming feet. 1874 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-w. Algæ N. Amer.* 14 Thallus membranaceous.

2. Printed on vellum. *nonce-use.*

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 621 *note*, The unique copy..on vellum, in the matchless membranaceous Alduses of Spencer House

Membranate (me·mbrănět), *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *membrānātus*, f. *membrāna* MEMBRANE.] (See quots.)

1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* iii. 7 Of stems. Surface . *Membranate*, covered with thin membranes 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict*, *Membranate*, having the characters of a membrane

Membranated, *a.* [f. mod.L. *membrānāt-us* (f. *membrāna* MEMBRANE) + -ED.] (See quot.)

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot* Explan. Terms 380 *Membranatus*, membranated, flat like a thin pellucid Leaf.

†**Membranatic,** *a.* *Obs*^{-0} [ad. mod.L. *membrānātic-us*, f. *membrāna*] (See quot)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Membranatick* (*membranaticus*), of or pertaining to a membrane.

†**Me·mbrance.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *membrance*, f. *membr-er* MEMBER *v*] = REMEMBRANCE.

14 *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 63 The qwyche tyme is wᵗ owtyn man's membraunce or mynde. 1650 GENTILIS *Considerations* 6 The renoune which remained of Alcibiades, the membrance of his Country, Parents, Nurse and Tutors

Membrane (me·mbrēⁱn). Also 6 **-aan,** 7 **-an.** [ad L. *membrāna* membrane, parchment (whence late Gr. μεμβράνα, μέμβρᾱνον, F *membrane*, Sp., Pg, It. *membrana*), f. *membrum* MEMBER *sb.*

The etymological sense appears to be 'that which covers the members of the body']

1. A thin pliable sheet-like tissue (usually fibrous), serving to connect other structures or to line a part or organ. Also *collect sing.* = membranous structure.

a. in an animal body.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 77 A Membrane ingirting the whole cauity of the lower belly 1679 M RUSDEN *Further Discov. Bees* 5 A Horny membrane or tunicle 1788 J. C. SMYTH in *Med Commun* II. 210 The membrane of the nose, commonly known by the name of Schneiders membrane. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. (1833) 10 Behind the vitreous humour, there is spread out on the inside of the eye-ball a fine delicate membrane, called the retina. 1859 J R. GREENE *Protozoa* 34 The 'dermal membrane' of the Sponge. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 336 Just below the portion of skin covered by the eyelids there is usually a thin and soft membrane, which is termed the *conjunctiva bulbi.*

fig 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of News* iii ii, Vertue and honesty, hang 'hem, poore thinne membranes Of honour; who respects them?

b in a vegetable body.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Membrane*, the pill or pilling between the bark and the tree 1681 GREW *Musæum* ii 213 A short Fibrous Lobe Lined within with a most smooth and thin Membrane 1835 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* (1848) I. 9 Membrane, as true cellulose, may be regarded as being in the beginning, a gelatinous precipitate from the organic mucus of vegetation 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class bk. Bot* 21 The organic basis [of vegetable tissues] is simple membrane and fibre 1852 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot Terms, Membrane* . A delicate pellicle of homogeneous tissue Also a very thin layer composed of cellular tissue 1890 *Syd. Soc Lex.*, *Membrane*, the thin testa of a seed

c *Ent.* The terminal part of a hemielytrum.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* III 618 The Apical Area is usually most distinguished by nervures , the object of this is doubtless to strengthen the membrane.

d. *Path.* A morbid formation in certain diseases. Also *false membrane, pseudo-membrane*, etc

1765 F HOME *Croup* 16 The surface of the *Trachea* was covered with a white soft thick preternatural coat or membrane 1797 UNDERWOOD *Disorders of Childh* I 346 That tough membrane found in those who have died of the inflammatory croup 1834 *Cycl Pract Med* III 488/2 Membranes expelled in dysmenorrhœa. 1835 *Ibid* IV. 176/1 A more severe form of pharyngeal inflammation is that which is accompanied by the formation of a false membrane. 1905 H D ROLLESTON *Dis Liver* 603 Cases of gall stone colic accompanied by membranes in the stools.

2. †Parchment (*obs*), in modern palæography, a 'skin' of parchment forming part of a roll.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 80 b, That stouffe that we wrytte vpon and is made of beestis skynnes is somtyme called parchement, somtyme velem, somtyme abortyue, somtyme membraan 1602 in Nichols *Progr Q Eliz* (1823) III 552 Her rolls, bundells, membranes, and parcells that be reposed in her Majestie's Tower at London 1651 BOATE in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 564 The bare transcription of the Obelisks and Asterisks out of the Membranes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Membrane*,..a skin of parchment 1870 MISS TOULMIN SMITH in *Eng Gilds* Introd 44 'Miscellaneous Rolls, Tower Records'; they consist of three bundles, containing in all 549 skins or membranes. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* II 137 The third membrane of this Roll

3 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *membrane-like* adj, *membrane plaster*; **membrane-bone** *Ichthyol.*, a bone originating in membranous tissue.

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 91 The principal *membrane-bone of the mandible is the dentary. 1765 F HOME *Croup* 54 After a severe fit of coughing a *membrane like substance . had been thrown out. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) I. 460 In the disease before us we have neither inflammation nor membrane like secretion 1862 *Catal. Exhib.* II. xvii 128 Liston's *membrane plaster.

Hence **Me·mbraned** *a*, having or consisting of a membrane; **Me·mbraneless** *a.*, devoid of a membrane.

1872 BROWNING *Fifine* Prol iv, The membraned wings So wonderful, so wide 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 295 Membraneless, nuclear heaps of fine fat-globules.

‖**Membranella** (membrăne·lă). *Zool.* [mod. L., dim. of *membrāna* MEMBRANE.] The long flattened modification of cilia in some infusorians.

1880 SAVILLE-KENT *Infusoria* I. 65 These modified cilia are much flattened or compressed, and appropriately receive

from him [Sterki] the distinctive title of 'membranellæ'. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 92 *note*, In some Infusoria there are the so-called membranellæ, vibrating, laminating structures, each of which is regarded as a short row of fused cilia.

Membraneous (membrēⁱ·nĭəs), *a.* [f. late L. *membrāneus*, f. *membrana* MEMBRANE: see -EOUS.] = MEMBRANOUS.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iii. Notes, Choledochus, or the gall, is of a membraneous substance. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 195 The want of feathers in the wings is supplyed by a broad membraneous expansion. 1763 EHRET in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 130 Leaves, having membraneous ciliated footstalks. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 536/2 The membraneous labyrinth (*labyrinthus membranaceus*). *Ibid.* 537/1 The membraneous ampullæ.

Membraniferous (membrănɪ·fĕrəs), *a.* *rare*—⁰. [f. MEMBRANE + -(I)FEROUS.] 'Having or producing membranes' (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

Membraniform (membrēⁱ·nɪfɔ̄ɪm), *a.* [f. MEMBRANE + -(I)FORM. Cf. F. *membraniforme.*] Having the character or structure of a membrane.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Membraniform*, having the form of a membrane or of parchment. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 249 The Membraniform Cartilages. 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 37 Other membraniform fragments..are also expectorated.

Membra·no-, taken as combining form of MEMBRANE, with the sense 'consisting of membrane and' (something else denoted by the adj. with which it is joined), as *membrano-calcareous, -cartilaginous, -coriaceous, -corneous, -nervous.* Also **membranoge·nic** *a.*, producing membrane.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 744/2 A membrano-cartilaginous lamina. 1836–9 *Ibid.* II. 537/1 An extremely delicate ..membrano-nervous apparatus. 1838 G. JOHNSTON *Brit. Zooph.* 289 *Flustra tuberculata*, membrano-calcareous. 1850 ALLMAN in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1851) 328 Cœnœcium composed of membrano-corneous branched tubes. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 227 *note*, Substances which by their mutual contact give rise to such precipitation-membranes are termed membranogenic. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Membrano-coriaceous*, of a thick, tough, membraneous texture or consistency, as a polyzoan.

Membranoid (me·mbrănoɪd), *a.* [f. MEMBRANE + -OID.] Resembling membrane.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 482 The behaviour of the bowels is often irregular..; membranoid shreds, if present, must not be overlooked.

Membranology (membrănǫ·lŏdʒi). *rare*—⁰. [See -OLOGY.] The science of the membranes.

1775 MOTHERBY *New Med. Dict.*, *Membranologia*, membranology..It treats of the common integuments, and of particular membranes.

Membranous (me·mbrănəs), *a.* [ad. F. *membraneux* (16th c.), f. *membrane* MEMBRANE.] Consisting of, resembling, or of the nature of membrane; membranaceous. In *Bot.*, thin and more or less translucent.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/1 Certayne membranouse pellicles intermixed with the excrementes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xx. 155 Two black filaments or membranous strings which extend into the long and shorter cornicle upon protrusion. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xi, The ear drum and the other membranous parts. 1765 F. HOME *Croup* 28 The *mucus*..was formed into a membranous crust. 1811 LETTSOM in Pettigrew *Mem. Life & Writ.* (1817) III. 5 This [croupy] exudation consists of a membranous substance. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 86 These [modifications] arise either from the addition of parenchyma, when leaves become *succulent*, or from the non-development of it, when they become *membranous*. 1867 J. MARSHALL *Outl. Physiol.* I. 505 The essential parts of the organ of hearing, viz., the membranous labyrinth and the cochlea. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 149 The stomach of the bittern is a membranous bag.

b. Of diseases: Pertaining to or involving the formation of a membrane (see MEMBRANE 1 d).

1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X. 334 Membranous dysmenorrhœa. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 209 Although membranous croup occurs in adults, it is mainly children who suffer. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 943 Dyspeptic membranous colitis.

Hence **Me·mbranously** *adv.*, like membranes.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 293 The leaves..somewhat resemble those of a small curled lettuce, but are far more membranously thin.

‖ **Membranula** (membrēⁱ·niŭlă). Also anglicized **membranule**. [L. *membrānula*, dim. of *membrāna* MEMBRANE.] A little membrane. **a.** *Anat.* In the eye (see quot. 1840). **b.** *Bot.* In ferns and mosses (see quot. 1821). **c.** *Ent.* 'A small triangular flap or incurved portion on the posterior part of the base of the wings, seen in certain dragon-flies' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1821 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 221 Involucrum, Indusium, Membranula, Glandulæ squamosæ [in ferns]. A membrane that covers the sori, when young. *Ibid.* 222 Membranula [in mosses]. The fine membrane that supports the teeth of the peristome. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 112 The folds and striæ of pigment that compose the corona ciliaris being part of a distinct structure,—the 'membranula', applied on the hyaloid membrane. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Membranula*, *Membranulum*, a little membrane,..a membranule. 1861 HAGEN *Syn. Neuropt. N. Amer.* 133 *Macromia taeniolata*..membranule cinereous.

Hence **Membra·nulet**, in the same sense (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); **Membra·nulous** *a.*, membranous.

1704 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1752 The one having Membranulous Scales, the other Bony.

† **Membratly**, *adv.* [? Modelled on L. *membrātim.*] Limb from limb.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4362 Some with sawes did he kitte, some with knyves membratly.

† **Membrature.** *Obs.*—⁰ [ad. late L. *membrātūra*, f. *membrāre* to furnish with limbs, f. L. *membrum* MEMBER *sb.*] 'A setting or ordering of members or parts' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Membrifica·tion.** *Obs.* *rare*—¹. [as if ad. L. **membrificātiōn-em*, f. *membrum*: see MEMBER *sb.* and -FICATION.] Formation of members.

1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* xv. (ed. 2) 136 Membrification or Assimilation is now changed for a Cachectick.. habit. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Membrification*, a making or producing members or limbs.

† **Membrose**, *a.* *Obs.*—⁰ [ad. late L. *membrōsus*, f. *membrum*: see MEMBER *sb.* and -OSE.] Having large members (Bailey vol. II, 1727). Also † **Membrosity** [ad. med.L. *membrōsitas*], 'the largeness or hugeness of members' (Bailey 1721).

† **Membrous**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. late L. *membrōsus*: see prec. and -OUS.] Having a large 'member'.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 570 Their membrous monster Priapus.

Memento (mĭme·nto). Pl. **mementoes, mementos** (7–8 **memento's**). [Imperative of *meminisse* to remember, a reduplicated formation on the root **men-*: see MIND *sb.*]

1. *Eccl.* Either of the two prayers (beginning with *Memento*) in the Canon of the Mass, in which the living and the departed are respectively commemorated.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 103 Thanne was the memento put fally in the masse. 1433 LYDG. *St. Giles* 227 in Horstm. *Alteng. Leg.* (1881) 374 Beyng at thy masse, [thou] praidest for the kyng In thy Memento. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 86 When I shuld saye masse, I haue put in water twyse or thryse for faylynge, in so muche when I haue bene at my Memento, I haue had a grudge in my conscyence, fearynge that I hadde not putte in Watter ynoughe. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 82 He that sunge masse hadde alwaies in his Memento all those that had geven any thinge to that Church. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 287 After the consecration, in the fifth prayer of the Canon, the priest makes a memento of the dead. Both mementos in some MS. Missals retain the title 'oratio super' or 'supra diptycha'.

2. A reminder, warning, or hint as to conduct or with regard to future events. ? *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 Bee sure, this practise wil I nick in a freendlye memento. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xx. 412, I must needes giue him another memento and tell him, that he [etc.]. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 45 Since the brother of death daily haunts us with dying mementos. a 1711 KEN *Lett.* Wks. (1838) 82 God.. enable us to improve all the mementoes he is pleased to give us of eternity. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 85 This is a great security to the public, and leaves a weighty *memento* to judges to be careful. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1779 (end), That this *memento*..must be in every letter that I should write to him, till I had obtained my object. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIV. 243 That what we have to say may..be recorded..as a *memento* against future errors.

b. *concr.* An object serving to remind or warn in this way.

1580 G. HARVEY *Three Proper Lett.* 34 Maruell not, what I meane to send these Verses at Euensong On Neweyeeres Euen, and Oldyeeres End, as a Memento. a 1623 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* I. ii, Rings, deaths heads, and such mementoes. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., Artificial Mementos, or Coffins by our Bed side, to mind us of our Graves. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 229, I have been, in all my Circumstances, a Memento to those who are touch'd with the general Plague of Mankind. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. v. 73 Our only present memento of the existence of volcanic action beneath us, consisting in very slight shocks of earthquake. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* (1889) 100 There he sat, a sad memento of the fate that so often overtakes those who would penetrate into the unknown.

3. Something to remind one of a past event or condition, of an absent person, of something that once existed; now chiefly, an object kept as a memorial of some person or event.

1768 C. SHAW *Monody* viii. 76 Where'er I turn my eyes, Some sad memento of my loss appears. 1791 COWPER *Lett.* Wks. 1837 XV. 226, I cannot even see Olney spire,.. and still less the vicarage, without experiencing the force of those mementos, and recollecting a multitude of passages, to which you and yours were parties. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 211 It will not suffer this memento of its former state [a cast-off skin] to remain near it. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* II. x. 263 She came upon some boyish memento of him who was gone.

† **b.** A memory or remembrance. *Obs.* *rare*—¹.

1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 179 It has awakened in my mind a croud of delightful mementos of laughable adventures.

¶ **4.** Humorously misused for: **a.** A reverie, 'brown study'; hence, a doze; **b.** (One's) memory.

1587 GREENE *Tritam.* II. H 3, Panthia..seeing that Aretino his choller was not yet digested, willing with some discourse to bring him out of his memento,..saide [etc.]. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 164 Dormatiue potions..that when [she] lies by him,..she may steale from him, whiles he is in his deepe memento. 1594 — *Unfort. Trav.* 7 Presently he remembred himselfe, and had like to haue fallen into his memento againe. 1619 CHAPMAN *Two Wise Men* IV. i. 43, I heare it well Sir, and haue lock'd it vp safely in my memento.

‖ **5. Memento mori** (mōə·rai). [L. = 'remember that you have to die'.] **a.** A warning of death. **b.** *concr.* A reminder of death, such as a skull or other symbolical object.

[1592 NASHE *Summers Last Will* Wks. VIII. 48 Whateuer you do, memento mori, remember to rise early in the morning.] 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 34, I make as good vse of it, as many a man doth of a Deaths Head, or a *Memento Mori*. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* II. 214 (Macray) If I doe not.. Ile give my heade to anie good felowe to make a *memento mori* of! 1641 in W. W. Wilkins *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 3 Memento Mori, I'll tell you a strange story. a 1680 ROCHESTER *Let. fr. Artemiza in Town*, Now scorn'd by all, forsaken, and opprest, She's a *Memento mori* to the rest. 1738 G. LILLO *Marina* I. ii, Thy face is a *memento mori* for thy own sex. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. xxiii. 231 A great man must keep his heir at his feast like a living *memento mori*.

attrib. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 372 In the same collection is a 'memento mori' ring, of bronze.

Memer(e, variants of MAMMER *Obs.*, to stammer.

† **Memerill.** *Obs.* *rare*—¹. Also **meimerill, memerel.** [represents *memerylo* in the Italian original.] An arbutus.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 34 b, The leaffy Memerill or Arbut. *Ibid.*, Betwixt the comare Meimerill or Arbute and the Satire, were two little Satires. *Ibid.* 93 Fruiteful memerels.

Meminiscent, *a.* Blunder (after L. *meminisse*: see MEMENTO) for REMINISCENT.

1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 7 Dec. 770/1 A voice meminiscent of mouthful and burly with luxury. 1847 — *Jar Honey* i. (1848) 2 The word 'Sicilian'—a very musical and meminiscent word.

Memlo(o)k, obs. forms of MAMELUKE.

Memnonian (memnōu·niăn), *a.* [f. L. *Memnoni-us* (a. Gr. Μεμνόνειος, f. Μεμνον-, Μέμνων Memnon) + -AN.] **a.** Pertaining to the demigod Memnon, traditionally said to have erected the citadel or palace at Susa; hence used as an epithet of Susa or Persia generally. **b.** Having the property of the statue at Thebes in Egypt believed by the Greeks to represent Memnon, and said to give forth a musical sound when touched by the dawn.

1614 SIR A. GORGES tr. *Lucan* III. 96 So huge a masse of Martiall bands Came not from the Memnonian lands, When Cyrus [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 308 Xerxes, From Susa his Memnonian Palace..Came to the Sea. 1843 LD. HOUGHTON *Poems Many Years* (1844) 251 When my Memnonian lyre Welcomed every rising sun.

Memnonist, -ite: see MENNONIST, -ITE.

Memo. (me·mo). Abbreviation of MEMORANDUM; *colloq.* treated as a word. Cf. MEM.

1889 SIR P. WALLIS in Brighton *Life* (1892) 217 You have not received a memo. card which I posted you last week. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 162/2 This person annotates reports, writes memos.

Memoir (me·mwɒɪ, me·moiəɪ). Also 6 **memoyr, memor**, 7–9 **memoire**, (7 **memoyre, mesmoire**). [a. F. *mémoire* masc., a specialized use, with alteration of gender, of *mémoire* fem., MEMORY. The change of gender is commonly accounted for by the supposition that the word in this use is elliptical for *écrit pour mémoire*; Sp., Pg., and It. have *memoria* fem. in all senses.

The quasi-Fr. pronunciation, which is still most frequently heard, is somewhat anomalous, as the word is fully naturalized in use, and has been anglicized in spelling; its continued currency is prob. due to the fact that *oir* is unfamiliar as an ending of English words.]

† **1.** A note, memorandum; record; *pl.* records, documents. *Obs.*

1567 in *6th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 643/2 Memoyr off the silwer veschell delyverit be me to the lard of Drumblanryk. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 335 Quhairof ordanis the said maser to deliver the said Johnne ane sum memor in write, quhilk gif he find different from his awin speking that then he pen and put in write the same his speking. 1659 WOOD *Life* 16 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 283 Georg Wharton..did take notice of this matter in his almanack anno 1661, but puts the memoire under the XI of Sept. which is false. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins*, etc. 188 There is not in any Author a Computation of the Revenues of the Roman Empire, and hardly any Memoirs from whence it might be collected. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 261 That the Master be provided with a Memoir of Signals from the Commander of the Convoy.

2. In diplomatic and official use: = MEMORANDUM. *rare.* † Also in *pl.* official reports of business done.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Memoirs*..are papers deliver'd by Embassadors to the Princes or States to whom they are sent, upon occasions of Business. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 222 Examine diligently all the Qualities of your Subjects, and after having given them any Place, look now and then into their Actions, and not be presently taken with, and deluded by the Draught of their Memoirs. 1829 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) I. ix. 323 Charles, at his request, wrote a memoir on the subject of the negociations of Protestant Powers with the Court of Rome.

3. *collect. pl.* **a.** A record of events, not purporting to be a complete history, but treating of such matters as come within the personal knowledge of the writer, or are obtained from certain particular sources of information.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 282 *note*, Pontius Pilate kept the memoirs of the Jewish affairs, which were therefore called *Acta Pilati*. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Devon.* I.

(1662) 260 But abler Pens, will improve these Short Memoires into a large History. 1746 A. COLLINS *(title)* Letters and Memorials of State. Also Memoirs of the Lives and Actions of the Sydneys. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI XXXVI, The following memoirs of my Uncle Toby's courtship 1769 N. NICHOLLS in *Gray's Corr* (1843) 97 Why then a writer of memoirs is a better thing than an historian. 1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* I i To deliver the history, or rather memoirs of the history, of this same person 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd Study Gosp.* VII. (ed. 5) 347 Their whole structure serves to prove that they [the Synoptic Gospels] are memoirs and not histories.

b. A person's written account of incidents in his own life, of the persons whom he has known, and the transactions or movements in which he has been concerned; an autobiographical record.

1673 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Aug., Nor could I forbeare to note this extraordinary passage in these memoires. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* Ded., Your virtues deserve a volume entire to give the world your memoirs, or life at large. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 426 To write his own memoirs, and leave his heirs High schemes of government, and plans of wars. 1710 *(title)* Memoirs of an Unfortunate Young Lady. 1818 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 237 Any one who provides good dinners for clever people, and remembers what they say, cannot fail to write entertaining memoirs. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind* II. 117 His Memoirs are almost singular in their own nature.

4. A biography, or biographical notice.

1826 *Life Dr Franklin* I 6 (Stanf.) The subject of our memoir was born at Boston in New England 1839 G. TAYLOR *(title)* Memoir of Robert Surtees Esq 1866 CATES *Maunder's Biog. Treas* Pref., The space thus gained is more usefully occupied, partly by re-written and fuller notices of names more generally interesting, and partly by entirely new memoirs.

5. An essay or dissertation on a learned subject on which the writer has made particular observations. Hence *pl* the record of the proceedings or transactions of a learned society.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I 14 Whilst the chiefs were drawing up This strange Memoir o' th' Telescope 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I 103, I shall here relate what I have learned of some Isles of the Archipelago, where I have not been, as well by what has been told me, as by a memoire that hath come to my hands 1731 BAILEY vol II, *Memoirs*, a journal of the acts and proceedings of a society, as those of the royal society, &c 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) II 247 A memoire on a petrifaction mixed with shells. 1845 G BUSK *Steenstrup's Altern. Gener.* 102 Miescher's interesting memoir on the forms which the genus *Tetrarhynchus* passes through 1865 *(title)* Memoirs read before the Anthropological Society of London. 1863-4.

† **6.** A memento, memorial. *Obs rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1721 KEN *Christophil* Poet Wks 1721 I 518 Of Friends whom Death lays fast asleep, They Memoirs keep.

7. *Comb.*, as *memoir-writer, -writing.*

1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac* (1737) I. 224 The raw memoir writings and unform'd pieces of modern statesmen, full of their interested and private views. 1762 *Ann Reg* II 32 Count Zinzendorf is celebrated for his profound ministerial abilities by all the memoir writers of the present age 1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac Tour* 44 When two memoir writers had told the same tale, they [Suetonius and Tacitus] accept it and endorse it, without a suspicion that both may be lying

Memoir(e, obs. forms of MEMORY.

Memoirist (me·mwɑ̈rist) [f. MEMOIR + -IST.] A writer of memoirs, or of a memoir.

1769 R. GRIFFITH *Gordian Knot* I 154 (F H.). 1839 TAYLOR *Mem Surtees* in *Surtees' Durham* 95 *note*, Memoranda.. which the Memoirist was allowed to read

So **Me·moirism,** the practice of writing memoirs.

1833 CARLYLE *Misc Ess., Diderot* (1872) V 63 Towards reducing that same Memoirism of the Eighteenth Century into History.

Memor, obs. form of MEMORY.

‖ **Memorabilia** (me·mŏrăbi·liă). [neut. pl. of L. *memorābilis* MEMORABLE.] Memorable or noteworthy things. Also (rare) *sing.* ‖ **Memorabile** (memŏ·răbi·lē), something memorable.

The currency of the word in Eng. may be due to its use as the Latin title of Xenophon's 'Recollections' ('Ἀπομνημονεύματα) of Socrates.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II Introd., Let us at once produce our memorabilia and proceed to exchange their contents 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 14 Sept in *Lockhart*, I should not have forgotten, among the *memorabilia* of yesterday, that two young Frenchmen made their way to our sublime presence. 1830-2 Memorabile [see MEMORABLE B. quot 1823] 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* CXI 4 The coming out of Egypt, the sojourn in the wilderness, and other memorabilia of Israel's history.

Memorability (me·mŏrăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being memorable. Also, a person or thing worth remembering.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* II. (1662) 85 And how abundantly intituled [she was] to Memorability, the ensuing Epitaph will sufficiently discover 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* XLVII. (1848) 111 The first years of Daniel's abode in Doncaster were distinguished by many events of local memorability. 1855 CARLYLE *Prinzenraub* Misc 1857 IV. 351 There is one memorability of his last sad moments. 1866 — *E. Irving* 145 Frank was a notable kind of man, and one of the memorabilities, to Irving as well as me 1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I 36 The memorability of an act is, in fact, a better proof of consciousness than its complexity.

Memorable (me·mŏrăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *memorābilis*, f. *memorāre*: see MEMORATE *v.* and -ABLE. Cf. F. *mémorable*, Sp. *memorable*, Pg. *memoravel*, It. *memorabile.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Worthy of remembrance or note; worth remembering; not to be forgotten.

1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 241/1 The memorable and laudable Acts in diverse Batalls. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. XV. 16 b, A succinct description of the yland, and memorable things thereof. 1650 MARVELL *Horatian Ode* 58 He nothing common did or mean, Upon that memorable scene 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 86 P 3 It is memorable of the mighty Caesar, that when he was murdered in the Capitol he gathered his Robe about him, that he might fall in a decent Posture. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect Dram. Lit.* 40 It hardly contains a memorable line or passage 1858 CARLYLE *Friedk Gt* III V. (1872) I. 163 I hat is his one feat memorable to me at present. 1895 *Law Times* C. 3/1 An interesting record of a most memorable and successful innovation in our legal system.

2. Easy to be remembered. *rare.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II IV 53 Witnesse our too much memorable shame. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Memorable*, easie to be remembred. 1881 RUSKIN *Love's Meinie* I. III 99 The easily memorable root 'dab', short for dabble 1882 S. COX *Miracles* (1884) 14 Hence it [the Mosaic account of the Creation] must of necessity be concise, simple, memorable.

3. Awakening memories *of rare.*

1872 HOWELLS *Wedd Journ.* 248 The marshy meadows beyond, memorable of Recollets and Jesuits

B *sb. pl* = MEMORABILIA. Also (rare) *sing.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 470 These memorables of Germany. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I XXVIII § 1 Recorded as one of the chiefe memorables in his raigne. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn Chr.* III I. (1852) 251 If no speedy care be taken to preserve the memorables of our first settlement. 1813 SCOTT *Fam Lett.* 13 July, I spent part of Sunday in showing them the Abbey and other memorables 1823 — *St Ronan's Well* XXVI. (near end), The other memorable [1830-2 memorable] is of a more delicate nature, respecting the conduct of a certain fair lady. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Eng Note-Bks* (1879) II 237 These were all the memorables of our visit.

Hence **Me·morableness,** memorability; **Me·morably** *adv.*, in a memorable manner; so as to be remembered.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Memorableness* 1755 JOHNSON, *Memorably*, in a manner worthy of memory 1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V 259 It is well worth the Artist's while to examine for himself what it is that gives such pitiful incidents their memorableness 1832 — *Y Carlyle* 34, I never saw him but once, and then rather memorably. 1885 *Manch Exam* 12 Aug 3/1 The power of so conceiving characters as to impress us strongly and memorably with their varied individualities

† **Me·moral,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *memorālis* (OF. *memoral*), f. L. *memor* mindful see -AL] ? Remembering, monumental. Hence **Me·morally** *adv*, by way of reminder.

1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I 207 As Chester, Stafford, Lytchefelde, Couentre memorall [*rime* withall] *c* 1530 *Pol Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 72/23 Bothe Ioye and sorowe in woo memorall [*rime* fantasticall]. *a* 1645 HABINGTON *Surv Worc* III 550 On the south side of the Chancell are these memorally of our mortality *O esca vermium* [etc.].

† **Memorance.** *Obs.* [as if ad. L. type **memorantia*, f. *memorāre*: see MEMORATE *v.* and -ANCE] Memory.

c 1320 [see next B. 1] 1480 *Charters* etc *Peebles* (1872) 187 The quhylkis sall reman in memorans of the samyn. 1662 FORBES *Aberdeen Cantus* in *Herd's Songs* (1904) 95 So that your soverance .Mark in your memorance, mercie and ruth

† **Memorand,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *memorandus, -um*: see MEMORANDUM.]

A. *adj.* Serving as a memorial

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 32 A soper he made to his deciples A memorand þyng to haue yn mynde.

B *sb.*

1. A memorial.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit* 195 Yn a memorand [*v r* In memoraunce] of hym with outyn ende

2. = MEMORANDUM.

1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* I XV 99 God hath imprinted on the Universe, some Memorands or Signatures of his Creation. *Ibid.* III II 406 Though I was no Eye-Witness of these Hail-Storms so many years ago, yet I am sure their Memorand is True. 1711 MADOX *Hist Exchequer* XXII. 619 The Records or Bundles made up by the two Remembrancers of the Exchequer have been usually called Memoranda, the Memorands or Remembrances.

Memora·ndist. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. MEMORAND-UM + IST.] One who writes memoranda.

1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I. 210 Johnson was also a great memorandist.

Memorandum (memŏræ·ndŭm), *sb.* (Also 7 -dome.) Pl. **memoranda** (-æ·ndă), **memorandums** (-æ·ndŭmz) [L., neut. sing. of *memorandus*, gerundive of *memorāre* (see MEMORATE *v.*).]

1. '(It is) to be remembered' · placed (like 'Nota bene') at the head of a note of something that is to be remembered or a record (for future reference) of something that has been done. Now only *legal*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 423/1 Memorand', yat ye XXIIII day of Novembr', ye Communys [etc.]. 1465 *Paston Lett* II. 175 Memorandum to Thomas More that because ye myrt foryete myne erand to Maister Bernay, I pray you rede hym my bille 1506 *Guylforde's Pilgr* (Camden) 15 Memorandum, that vpon Tewysday .we come to Jaffe. 1567 in 6*th Rep. Hist MSS Comm* 643/2 Memorandum deliuerit to the lard of Drumlenrik thir pieces off siluer work efter following. 1655 in *Z. Boyd's Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 29/2 *Memorandum*, that the whol is to repay to the Colledge, the half of the above mentioned 66 lib. 03 sh. 4d. 1763 STERNE *Let* 12 June, Memorandum! I am not to forget how honest a man I have for a banker at Paris. 1820 GIFFORD *Compl. Eng. Lawyer* (ed 5) 664 An Agreement for letting a First and Second Floor, Garret, and Kitchen, unfurnished. Memorandum, That it is hereby declared and agreed by and between [etc.].

2. 'A note to help the memory' (J.); by extension, a record of events, or of observations made on a particular subject, esp. when intended for the writer's future consideration or use.

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen VIII*, c. 16 § 1 Diuers summes as in the rolles, & Memorandum of the Escheker more plainly it may appere 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen IV*, III. III. 179 If there were any thing in thy Pocket but Tauerne Reckonings, Memorandums of Bawdie houses. 1622 BACON *Hen VII* 212 And ouer against this Memorandum (of the Kings owne hand) *Otherwise satisfied* 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. VI, Taking Notes of what I spoke, and Memorandums of what Questions he intended to ask me 1813 *Aubrey's Lett.* I Advt., The Lives were originally designed as memoranda for the use of Anthony a Wood, when composing his Athenæ Oxonienses 1854 J. MARTINEAU *Ess* (1869) II. 307 The few lines and points that are jotted down may serve, perhaps, as indicative memoranda to those who know the ground. 1903 *19th Cent* June 961 He awoke and made a memorandum of the day and the hour and the smell.

b. *spec.* A record of a pecuniary transaction.

[1607 *Lingua* III I, *Memorandum* that I owe; that he owes.] 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm Term* V. 1, He heartilye set my hand to a Memorandum. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Sept., I had not fulfilled all my memorandums and paid all my petty debts. 1721 M. HENRY *Forgiveness of Sin* Wks. 1853 II 326/1 The memorandum of a debt is blotted out when it is paid 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* I IV, I suppose a memorandum between us of two or three lines, and a payment down, will bind the bargain.

c. *Law.* The writing or document in which the terms of a transaction or contract are embodied. In *Marine Insurance*, a clause in a policy enumerating the articles in respect of which underwriters have no liability.

Memorandum of agreement, the heading of certain forms of agreement. *Memorandum of association*, a document required, under the Companies Acts, for the registration of a joint stock company, containing the name of the company, its object, capital, etc. *Memorandum in error*, 'a document alleging error in fact, accompanied by an affidavit of such matter of fact' (Wharton), abolished 1875.

1591 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. (1592) 23 A Memorandum drawen in some legall forme. 1677 *Act* 29 *Chas. II* c. 3 § 4 Unlesse the Agreement or some Memorandum or Note thereof shall be in Writeing 1771 BURROW *K. B. Rep* III 1551 This Clause, or Memorandum was introduced, He said, to deliver the Insurers from small Averages 1802 S. MARSHALL *Insur* I 139 In the common policies used in London by private underwriters, the memorandum runs thus N B Corn, fish, salt, fruit, flour and seed, are warranted free from average, unless general, or the ship be stranded [etc.] 1820 GIFFORD *Compl. Eng. Lawyer* (ed 5) 661 Agreement to grant a Lease of a House Memorandum made this day of 1819, between A. B. of the one part, and C. D. of of the other part, as follows. 1836 R. THOMSON *Bills of Exch* etc. (ed 2) 12 Conditions of payment contained in a separate memorandum on the bill or note 1852 *Act* 15 & 16 *Vict* c. 76 § 158 Either Party alleging Error in Fact may deliver to One of the Masters of the Court a Memorandum in Writing, in the Form [etc.]. 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict* c. 89 § 6 Subscribing their Names to a Memorandum of Association

d. 'In diplomacy, a summary of the state of a question, or a justification of a decision adopted' (Ogilvie 1882).

1658 *Mercurius Polit* 7-14 Oct 908 To whom cause and Reason was shewed about the non-satisfactory proffer made lately by the Portugal Ambassador, who intends to put in another Memorandum. 1853 MALMESBURY *Mem Ex-Minister* (1884) I 402 Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Aberdeen drew up and signed a memorandum, the spirit and scope of which was to support Russia in her legitimate protectorship of the Greek religion and the Holy Shrines 1885 LOWE *Bismarck* II 77 Their deliberations resulted in the preparation of the so-called Berlin Memorandum.

† **3.** An injunction to remember something. *Obs.*

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ Conv* IV 191 A certaine memorandum, that he gaue mee, which was, That I should haue an especiall care, not to incurre at anie time the daunger of water 1610 DAY *Festivals* III (1615) 70 Remember saith the Apostle St. Paul among his many Memorandums unto Timothy [etc.]. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* § 45, I have therefore enlarged that common *Memento mori*, into a more Christian memorandum, *Memento quatuor Novissima.*

† **4.** A reminder; also, a memento, souvenir. *Obs.*

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm* (1624) 18 Some sentence which you haue heard, shall gnaw you at the heart with a memorandum of hell *a* 1618 W. BRADSHAW *Medit Mans Mort* (1621) 34 [Every day] bringing with it some iudgement and Memorandum or other of Gods anger for sin 1659 STOKES *Explic Min Proph* 577 They shall walk about like living carcases, ugly, noisome spectacles of misery, and memorandums of divine vengeance. 1679 *Exec. Bury* 4 He was found Guilty of Manslaughter, and carries a Memorandum in his Hand, to make him and others more wary for the future. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV. 91 Ye precious relics, ye delicious memorandums. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. App. 3 Some other trifling things, as a memorandum of my good will. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* § 8 That pocket-handkerchief which he had left at St. Sebastian's fifteen years ago, and which was the one sole memorandum of papa ever heard of at St. Sebastian's.

† b. A mark or sign serving to identify. *Obs.*

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. 129 Had you any particular memorandum or mark whereby you would know him to be your child?

5. *Comm.* An informal epistolary communication, without signature or formulæ of address or subscription, usually written on paper with a printed heading bearing the word 'Memorandum' and the name and address of the sender.

6. *attrib*, as *memorandum book, paper,* † *ring, tablet*; also *memoranda rolls*; **memorandum articles**, the articles enumerated in a marine insurance memorandum (*Cent. Dict*); **memorandum check**, 'a brief informal note of a debt of the nature of a due bill' (Ogilvie 1882); **memorandum head**, † (*a*) a head clever at making mental memoranda (? *nonce-use*); (*b*) *Comm.* the printed heading of a 'memorandum' (see 5).

1753 *Scots Mag.* XV 36/2 She was..entering some particulars in her *memorandum book. 1843 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* I 223 Having bethought me of a pretty memorandum-book in my reticule. 1830-57 PAIGE *Rep* II 612 (Bartlett) *Memorandum check. 1732 LADY B GERMAIN *Let* 23 Feb *Swift's Wks* (1841) II. 667, I wish I had my dame Wadgar's, or Mr. Ferris's *memorandum head, that I might know whether it was 'at the time of gooseberries' 1720 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 3 Nov, I have put M D's commissions in a *memorandum paper 1794-6 E DARWIN *Zoon* (1801) I 179 As we talk of *memorandum rings, and tie a knot on our handkerchiefs to bring something into our minds. 1886 *Encycl Brit* XX. 312/2 [An] important class of documents belonging to the Court of Exchequer is the *memorandum rolls *Ibid*, The 'brevia regia' endorsed on the memoranda rolls. 1774 *Westm. Mag* II 560, I dropt my ivory *Memorandum tablet in the Bedford Coffee house

Hence **Memora·ndum** *v trans*, to make a memorandum of; **Memora·ndumer** *nonce-wd*, one who makes memoranda.

1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Feb, I feel sorry to be named . by that biographical, anecdotical memorandumiser [Mr. Boswell] 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* III 94 The money-bills .were addressed to me, that I might memorandum their amount. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* xli, Which business will in future be carried on under the firm of Greenhorn and Grinderson, (which I memorandum for the sake of accuracy in addressing your future letters) 1817 FOSBROOKE *Brit Monarchism* 348 The Scribes also memorandumed their interlineations.

† **Me·morate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *memorāt-*, ppl. stem of *memorāre*, f. *memor* mindful see MEMORY.] *trans.* To bring to mind; to mention, recount, relate. Hence **Me·morated** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Memorate*, to make mention of a thing 1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 17 In his so memorated Storie of St. George and of the Dragon 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Authors* in *Comm. Ep* 649 That so memorated jest of Tully 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II ii 176 An. 1501, where the Ebb overflowd, memorated by Lyc.

† **Memora·tion.** *Obs* [ad late L. *memorātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *memorāre* (see prec.).]

1 Mention; commemoration

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 132 This constitution concerning ye memoration and prayer for ye dead. 1627 SPEED *England* xxxviii § 9, I will forbeare to be prolixe in the particular memoration of places in a Prouince so spatious.

2. The process of remembering.

1573 W. FULWOD tr *Gratarolus' Castel of Memorie* vi Evj b, Aristotle thought good, to assigne two actes of Memoration to wit, Memorye and Remembraunce

Memorative (me mŏrătiv), *a.* and *sb* ? *Obs.* [ad. med.L. **memorātīvus* (perh through F. *mémoratif*, 13-14th c), f. *memorāre*: see MEMORATE *v.* and -ATIVE] **A.** *adj.*

1. Reminding one of something; preserving or reviving the memory of some person or thing; commemorative.

1448-9 J. METHAM *Amoryus & Cleopes* Div b (MS.), Y^e^ memoratyf dart had wounded hym so sore Off Cleopes bryght chere. *c* 1557 ABP PARKER *Ps* lxix 191 No where in booke memorative wyth just men have they place *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem N. T* (1618) 402 Melchisedec, which figured out this memoratiue sacrifice, brought forth bread and wine 1777 NICOLSON & BURN *Westm. & Cumb* II 193 A memorative epitaph for the worthy and loving Colonel Thomas Barwise. 1835 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in Lond* (1884) I 1 20 Vernal weather of all kinds,..to me most *memorative.*

2 Of or pertaining to the memory, esp. in *memorative faculty, power, virtue*

1481 BOTONER *Fulle on Old Age* (Caxton) C 4, The vertue memoratyf callyd remembraunce. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1598) 445 Voide of sensible memory, or memoratiue passion. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man* 8 How the Species, Order, and Circumstances of things are preserved in the Memorative Faculty or Organ 1705 PHILLIPS, *Memorative*, belonging to the Memory, as *The memorative Power*

b. In *art memorative* (= med.L. **ars memorativa*, Gr. *τέχνημα μνημονικόν*).

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 303 *margin*, This Simonides was the first inuenter of the Art memoratiue. 1597 J KING *On Jonas* (1618) 383 Many haue made a memoratiue art, appointing places and their furniture, for the helpe of such as are vnexperienced. *a* 1628 SIR J DODERIDGE *Eng Lawyer* (1631) 23 The precepts of Art Memorative

3. Having a good memory; retentive.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr* III. xviii 186 Thaugh he had a thousand hertes within his body the most subtyle and the most memoratyf that myght be taken. 1610 HEALEY *St Aug Citie of God* vii. vii (1620) 252 A respectiue memory and a memoratiue prouidence must of force goe together 1695 tr *Martial* I cxvii 38 A memorative drunkard all men hate [orig *Μισῶ μνήμονα συμπότην*].

B. *sb.* Something to put one in mind of a thing; a memorial.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 396 Short sentences and memoratiues, as *Know thy selfe, Vse moderation, Beware of suretiship*, and the like. 1631 J. BURGES *Answ Rejoined* 137 As Rites, as helpes, as memoratiues of such duties. 1690 E. GEE *Jesuit's Mem.* Pref. 1 The Notes and Observations of this Memorative following were gathered and laid together in time of Persecution

† **Memore,** *a. Obs. rare*^−1^. [a. L. *memor* mindful.] Mindful *of.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 53 Memore of sore, stern in Aurore, Lovit with angellis stevyne.

Memore, obs. form of MEMORY.

† **Memoriable,** *a. Obs rare*^−1^. [a. OF. *memoriable*, f. *memorie* MEMORY: see -ABLE.] = MEMORABLE.

1436 *Libel Eng Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 194 [King Edgar was not] lasse memoriable Than Cirus was to Perse by puissaunce

Memorial (mĭmō·rĭăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. OF. *memorial* (mod F. *mémorial*) = Sp., Pg *memorial*, It. *memoriale*, ad L. *memoriālis* adj. (neut. *memoriāle*, used in late Latin as sb.), f. *memoria* MEMORY.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Preserving the memory of a person or thing, often applied to an object set up, a festival (or the like) instituted, to commemorate an event or a person.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 18 Thow Polymea..that.. Syngest with vois memorial in þe shade. 1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr* 16923 Thylke Memoryal wrytyng off thy Secretys, which thyn owne Secretarye, Seynt Bernard, wroot 1535 COVERDALE *Mal.* III. 16 It is before him a memoriall boke written for soch as feare the Lorde 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii 80 Thy Maister..takes my Gloue, And giues memoriall daintie kisses to it. 1725 POPE *Odyss* XIII 180 A memorial stone 1866 ROGERS *Agric & Prices* I xix 476 The memorial windows set up to some of Edward the Third's children and relations. 1877 W JONES *Finger-ring* 375 A memorial ring in connection with the death of Nelson. 1885 *Times* 29 July 10/3 A memorial service for General Grant will be held in Westminster Abbey simultaneously with the funeral service at Mount Macgregor in America

† const. *of* 1725 POPE *Odyss* I 412 Gifts, memorial of our friendship 1726 BROOME *Pope's Odyss* XXIV Notes V 286 May I at the conclusion of a work, which is a kind of monument of his partiality to me, place the following lines, as an Inscription memorial of it?

† **2.** Of which the memory is preserved; remembered; also, worthy to be remembered, memorable.

1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 383 Wherof his name schal be blessid, For evere and be memorial 1503 HAWES *Example Virt* VII xlvi, They made theyr dedes to be memoryall *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr *Boaystuau's Theat. World* L viij, In the knowledge of Histories or memoriall things done in our time 1631 FOSBROKE *Solomons Charitie* (1633) 1 The memorial and infallible necessity of death

3. a. Of or pertaining to memory. † **b.** Intended to assist the memory, mnemonic. † **c** Done from memory.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 120 Not oonly animal vertues ben I-chaungid, also naturel vertues also memorial. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* Pref (1740) 1 10 apply his rational as well as memorial Faculties in Opposition to those false and unjust Reflections upon the aforesaid Reign 1735 B MARTIN (*title*) The Young Student's Memorial Book or Patent Library 1745 J. MASON *Self Knowl* I xv (1853) 117 Your Minutes or memorial Aids 1774 M MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv* p xiv, A Memorial Sketch is, a Delineation of a Harbour, or any Part of a Coast, from the Memory only 1821 R TURNER *Arts & Sci* (ed 18) 299 The Memorial lines stand thus 1830 H N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 43 One of the best instances of the memorial power in composition that I have found 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxvii (1862) III 339 We hear of his memorial discipline

† **4.** Mindful. Const. inf *rare*^−1^.

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 590 His soule to endowe, he was memoryall

B *sb.*

† **1.** = MEMORY. **a.** The bearing of something in mind; remembrance, recollection. Phr. *in (the) memorial of*: in memory or remembrance of.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps* ci 13 Lord, in to withoute ende abidist stille; and thi memorial [Vulg *memoriale*] in to ieneracioun and in ieneracioun 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 70 An old Cronique The which into memorial Is write *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test Cress* 519 For knichtly pity and memoriall Of fair Cresseid, ane girdill can he tak. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 471/2 A bare simple signe, and sette but onely to signify the memoriall of Christes passion. 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks* (1878) I 265 In memorial of this victory 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps* cxii 6 The sweet Memorial of the Just Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3770/2 Thy Memorial will be renowned to Posterity *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1744) IX. 1 19 That man who has tears to spend at the memorial of a lost friend, but none to shed at the thoughts of a lost innocence, has but too much cause to suspect the truth of his sorrow 1774 J BRYANT *Mythol* II 277 The term .was a proper name bestowed in memorial of a person.

† **b.** The faculty of remembering; (a person's) memory or power of recollection *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf* II 19 On Which lost hath his memorial, So that he can no wit withholde 1412-20 LYDG *Chron Troy* I 1. (1555), Bothe minde and memoriall Fordulled wer. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* in Dodsley *O P* (1780) I 39 The matters are such as ought not to slyde from your memoryall 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball* 32 Quhair na myndis memoriall Can think, nor tung can tell the tryne.

2. A memorial act; an act of commemoration; *spec. Eccl.* = COMMEMORATION 2 b

1468 *Paston Lett* II 312 Wyth moch lesse cost he myght make som othyr memorialle also yn Cambrygge. 1492 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 444/2 Dedes of Charite and memorialls to be doon for him 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk. Com Prayer, Communion*, We make here before thy diuine Maiestie, with these thy holy giftes, the memoryall whyche thy sonne hath wylled us to make. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 313 b, The memorial, invocation and intercession of saintes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 683 To meete, and make memoriall of their deceased friends with remembrance of their vertues 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 355 When two holidays fall together, the service of the superior one is used, and the collect of the inferior day is said after that of the Office of the Feast as its memorial.

3. Something by which the memory of a person, thing, or event is preserved, as a monumental erection, a custom or an observance. Phr. *for a memorial* (cf. 1 a)

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* iii 15 This is name to me withouten ende, and this my memoriale in generacioun and into generacioun. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 61 These iij figures, combyned into one, Sette on thy mynde for a memorial *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 332/1 Memoryal on a grawe in remembrawnce of a dede body *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* Prol. 4 The memorialis or the mynde placis of Seints. 1530 TINDALE *Prol Lev* Wks. (1573) 14/1 Baptisme is our common badge, and sure earnest, and perpetual memorial that we pertaine vnto Christ 1611 BIBLE *Mark* XIV 9 This also that she hath done, shall be spoken of for a memorial of her 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 202 To buy him a ring for a memorial of me 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. XII, They set up a rotten Plank or a Stone for a Memorial. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* V I 613 The plough and the spade have not seldom turned up ghastly memorials of the slaughter. 1853 J H NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II 168 The memorials of the rule of the Pharaohs are still engraved on the rocks of Labya. 1857 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 44 Every day renders the destruction of historical memorials more complete in Europe.

† **4.** A note or memorandum. *Obs.*

1577 [DEE] (*title*) General and Rare Memorials pertayning to the Perfect Arte of Navigation 1622 BACON *Hen VII* 243 Full of Notes and Memorialls of his owne Hand, especially touching Persons. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. x, These Struldbrugs and I would mutually communicate our Observations, and Memorials through the Course of Time. 1732 — *Beasts' Confess* Wks 1755 IV. 1 271 His promises he ne'er forgot, But took memorials on the spot 1817 *Parl Deb.* 1879 That Mr. Harmer drew his petitions from memorials by I E

† **b** A book of memoranda; a day book. *Obs.*

1588 J MELLIS *Briefe Instr* B iv b, The Memorial is a booke where-in a marchaunt discriueth and writeth all his daily businesse

c. *Law.* An abstract of the particulars of a deed, etc., serving for registration.

1813 *Act* 53 *Geo. III*, c 141 § 2 A Memorial of the Date of every such Deed shall be enrolled in the High Court of Chancery 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 61 Before the registering of the memorial of the deed.

d. *Scots Law.* A statement of facts drawn up to be submitted for counsel's opinion. Also, an advocate's brief

1752 *Acts of Sederunt* (1760) 462 The Lords, having taken into consideration the bad practice of giving in long memorials before advising prepared states, They from this day forward discharge the giving in any such memorials, and that short cases be made by each party, and put into the Lords boxes 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXVI, 'Give me the memorial, and come to me on Monday at ten', replied the learned counsel *a* 1822 in *Kay's Portraits* (1838) II. 278 It's no in your memorial (brief)

5. A record, chronicle, or memoir; now chiefly *pl.*, a record, often containing personal reminiscences, of the history of a person, place, or event.

1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* 200 *An other Balade* I O frutefull histore o digne memoriall *c* 1515 (*title*) The Auchinleck Chronicle ane Schort Memorialle of the Scottis Cornikils for Addicioun [1436-1461], printed from the Asloan MS 1667 MILTON *P L* I 362 Though of their Names in heav'nly Records now Be no memorial. *a* 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem* (1699) 1 A short Memorial of the northern actions in which I was engaged 1748 H WALPOLE *Lett* (1846) II 228, I am a little pleased to have finished a slight memorial of it [*sc.* Houghton]. 1843 SIR T D LAUDER (*title*) Memorial of the Royal Progress in Scotland in 1842. 1872 HARE (*title*) Memorials of a Quiet Life.

6. In diplomatic use: A general designation for various classes of informal state-papers, either presented by an ambassador to the representative of the Power to which he is accredited, and embodying statements of facts, claims, or propositions made on behalf of his government, or sent by the ministry of foreign affairs to one of its own agents abroad, containing instructions relative to some matter of negotiation.

1536 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App lxxvi. 182 *heading*, A memorial of such articles as were treated of between the kings highnes counsailers & the French ambassadors. 1561 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I 194 To gif in befoir the Quenis Grace ane formal and sufficient roll and memorial. 1680 (*title*) The two memorials delivered by Mr. Sidney his majesty of Great Britains Envoy extraordinary to induce the States-general not to enter into a league defensive with the French king. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Memorial*, a Writing delivered in by a Publick Minister about some part of his Negotiation. 1758 *Ann Reg.* 187 A memorial presented to the dyet of the empire, by Baron Gimmengen, electoral minister of Brunswick Lunenbourg 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1848) I. iii. § 19. 230 The king, .unable to make up his mind on the subject, had it repeatedly debated, both orally in the council, and in written memorials of no common ability.

7. A statement of facts forming the basis of or expressed in the form of a petition or remonstrance to a person in authority, a government, etc

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No 128 P 2 A most humble address, or memorial, presented to her majesty 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, IV. Wks. 1813 V. 393 They drew up and published a memorial, containing all their demands. 1832

HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* II. 15 They met from time to time to draw up memorials to Government.

8. *attrib.*: **memorial day**, a day on which a memorial is made, *U.S.* (with initial capitals) the day (in the Northern States 30 May; in the Southern States in April) set apart for honouring the memory of those who fell in the civil war of 1861–65.

1836 KEBLE *Serm.* XI. (1848) 276 There seems a propriety in reading on his memorial-day in particular the account of their common calling and adherence to Christ 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 245 And Monday's Memorial Day.

Memorial (mĭmō·rĭăl), *v.* [f. MEMORIAL *sb.*]

1. *trans.* a To address a memorial to (a person); to memorialize.

1768 SIR W JOHNSON in F Chase *Hist Dartmouth Coll* (1891) I 80 They had even the face to memorial me, praying that the Indians might not be allowed to give up far to the north or west 1778 *Phil Surv. S Irel* 352 Birmingham, Sheffield and other inland towns memorial government not to execute a scheme so big with ruin 1831 DOYLE in W J. Fitz Patrick *Life* (1880) II. 440 Would not the proper mode of proceeding, in the case of the soldier, be to memorial the commander-in-chief? 1894 W O'BRIEN in *Daily News* 25 Dec. 6/5 The tenants .meekly memorial his lordship for some consideration.

b. To denounce in a memorial

1731 *N. Hampshire Prov Papers* (1870) IV. 614 In order to memorial the Governour to the Right Honourable the Lords of Trade & Plantations, as a Person not a friend to the Province

2. *intr* To draw up a memorial; to petition *for*.

1764 P. SKENE in *N. York Col Doc.* (1856) VII. 615 The Honble Board of Trade directed that the above lands memorialed for, should not be granted 1821 COL HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 242 My brother officers expressed a wish (and even wanted to memorial) for my promotion.

3. *Law.* To enter in a memorandum

1824 *Ann. Reg* 64 All transfers should be null and void until so memorialled and enrolled.

Memorialist (mĭmō·rĭălist). [f. MEMORIAL *sb* + -IST.]

1 One who addresses or presents a memorial.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No 128 P 2 The nauseous memorialist with the most fulsom flattery tells the queen of her thunder 1741 in G Sheldon *Hist Deerfield, Mass* (1895) I 491 Your Memorialist Humbly prays that a consideration of the sd affair may be had 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 345 And memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

2. A writer of biographical or historical memorials

1766 *Ann Reg* II. 29 The pains the celebrated memorialist takes to gloss over her actions 1832 *Blackw. Mag* XXXII. 559 We purpose to collect from these obscure, but most interesting memorialists, a few sketches and biographical portraits of these great princes 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* I 1 1 In one sense a statesman's contemporaries must be the best if not the only true memorialists and recorders

†**3.** One who has a good memory. *Obs*

1719 *Breathkiller* III. 40 Others look on a mere Memorialist as an ill digested Commonplace Book.

Memorialize (mĭmō·rĭălaiz), *v.* [f. MEMORIAL *v* + -IZE]

1. *trans.* To preserve the memory of, to be or supply a memorial of, to commemorate

1798 T. GREEN *Diary Lover of Lit* (1810) 82 A stone, memorialising the spot of a 'barbarous murder'. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess* Wks 1890 III 255 Those '*grammatici*' whom he [Suetonius] memorialises as an order of men flocking to Rome in the days of the Flavian family. 1892 *Blackw Mag* CLI 58/1 Five arches, probably meant to memorialise the five arches of the Pool of Bethesda

2. To address a memorial to Also *absol*

1798 *Hull Advertiser* 14 Apr 2/4 The Deputies continue to memorialize the French Plenipotentiaries. 1855 MRS. GORE *Mammon* II 154 Last year, I memorialised the bishop 1880 DISRAELI *Endymion* III xxxi 310 The counties met, the municipalities memorialised

Hence **Memo rialised, Memo rialising** *ppl. adjs*; **Memorializa·tion,** the action of MEMORIALIZE *v*; **Memo·rializer,** one who memorializes.

1803 *Man in Moon* (1804) 113 Memorialized 1807 BENTHAM *Mem & Corr.* Wks 1843 X 424 An arrangement which J. B has the satisfaction of seeing proposed by the memorializing Judges. 1837 T HOOK *Jack Brag* (L), The memorializers had taken the precaution to put their memorial in the form of a round robin. 1874 PIAZZI SMYTH *Our Inheritance* II x 193 Those Egyptians delighted in . architectural memorialization of bulls and goats and . every bestial thing.

Memorially (mĭmō·rĭălĭ), *adv rare.* [f. MEMORIAL *a.* + -LY ².]

1. By heart; = MEMORITER.

1660 J. LLOYD *Prim Episc* 33 A premeditated and memorially delivered prayer 1866 *Public School Latin Primer* Pref, A concise manual of facts and codes of rules in Latin, to be memorially learnt.

2. As a memorial; so as to preserve a memory.

1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser II 314 Not so much living in his poems as memorially recording his life in them.

‖ **Memoria technica** (mĭmō·rĭă te·knĭkă). [L = 'technical memory'.] A method by which the memory is assisted by artificial contrivances; a system of mnemonics; a mnemonic contrivance.

1730 [R GREY] (*title*) Memoria Technica; or, a new method of Artificial Memory 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med* Introd Lect. 32 Must an artificial method of forgetting become even more necessary than a memoria technica? 1864 PUSEY *Lect Daniel* vi. 205 Such were the 22 Books intended by Josephus, so numbered by a sort of memoria technica, in conformity to the 22 Hebrew letters.

Memoried (me·mŏrĭd), *a.* [f. MEMORY + -ED ².]

1. Having a memory (of a specified kind), as *long-, short-memoried.*

1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr Princes* 138 b, The well memoried man. 1610 HEALEY *St Aug Citie of God* (1620) 249 Plato in his Theætetus saith that the cholericke person is the best memoried. 1877 Long-memoried [see LONG *a* ¹ 16].

2. Full of or fraught with memories. *rare*

1851 C. T. D'EYNCOURT *Enslace* (ed 2) 18 It is such household scenes as these which form The memoried World of Youth 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr.* 141 And be the memoried tomb with rose-leaves spread.

Memorious, *a. Obs* or *arch rare* [ad. med.L *memoriōsus* (OF. *memorieux*), f. *memoria* MEMORY: see -OUS.]

1. Having a good memory; mindful *of*.

1599 R LINCHE *Fount Anc. Fict.* L 11 b, If by the Tyrannie of fore-passed times, the memorious notes of such industrious fathers were not blotted out. *c* 1600 *Timon* II. 1 (Shaks Soc) 26 *Pseud* Dost thou remember? *Gelas* I am memorious 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III VIII 563 Learned, wise and memorious [orig. *memorieux*] 1621 G SANDYS *Ovid's Met* XIV (1626) 296 Memorious [orig. *memores*] of the Trojan woes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Memorious*, that hath a good memory.

2. Memorable.

1883 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* I 19 Shaggy Cintra.. with its memorious convent and its Moorish castle.

Memorist (me·mŏrist). *rare.* [f. MEMORY or MEMORIZE *v*; see -IST]

†**1.** One who prompts the memory. *Obs*

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr Mor.* I § 21 Conscience the punctual Memorist within us.

2. *U S.* One who memorizes or commits to memory, one who has a retentive memory.

1872 *New Cycl Illustr Anecd* 9/2 Fame has given me the repoit of being a memorist

‖ **Memoriter** (mĭmo rĭtəi), *adv.* [L, f. *memor* mindful, remembering] From memory, by heart.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit* xiii (1627) 178 All the Iheames of this Author being then written of and pronounced by them memoriter. 1766 T CLAP *Hist Yale Coll* 82 Twice a Week five or six deliver a Declamation memoriter from the oratorical Rostrum. 1890 J PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* I 330 Any man of the world with ordinary intelligence might learn it, and express it memoriter

b. as *adv.* Spoken or speaking 'memoriter'.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 461 In the case of memoriter evidence of this description. 1896 *Daily News* 11 Jan 6/4 The mere memoriter preacher.

Memorize (me·mŏrəiz), *v* [f. MEMORY + -IZE]

1 *trans.* To keep alive the memory or recollection of; to cause to be remembered, make memorable Now *rare* or *Obs*

1594 J DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 58 His fortune or rather misfortune is memorized by vs in a prouerbial byword 1605 SHAKS *Mach.* I II 40 Except they meane to memorize another Golgotha. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist Ch Scot* II. (1677) 28 To memorize this victory, the King did found an Episcopal See 1657 R VINES *Lord's Supper* (1677) 162 Memorizing him in a piece of bread and cup of wine 1846 LANDOR *Hellenics* Wks. II. 484 Muses Who from your sacred mountain hear and memorise The crimes of men and counsels of the Gods.

b. Said of impersonal subjects. Also *intr.* To be a memorial or memento.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 36 Eate of my sonne one morsel yet, that it may memorize against you, ye are accessary to his dismembering 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XXI 160 Nothing Except poore widdowes cries to memorize your theft 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen* (1676) 621 The Hellespont, memorized by the famous death of Hero and Leander 1822 *Blackw Mag* XII 412 A Cenotaph to memorise our grave

2. To perpetuate the memory of in writing; to put on record, to relate, record, mention Now *rare.*

1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 364 Because they living cared not to cherishe No gentle wits Which might their names for ever memorize 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* I 11, I arrived at Rome, of the which I will memorize, some rarest things. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr* I. (1682) 88 Here flourished the exact Martial discipline, so memorized by ancient Historiographers 1701 J PRINCE (*title*) Danmonii Orientales Illustres. A Work wherein the Lives and Fortunes of the Most famous Divines, Natives of that most noble Province are memoriz'd. 1831 LAMB *Let. to Moxon* in *Final Mem.* VIII, The R A here memorised, was George Daw 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* IX 1345 Like the strange favour, Maro memorized As granted Aristæus

with clause 1619 WITHER *Vox Pacif* II 45 You have not memorized How God .against your Enemies hath fought

3. To commit to memory. Chiefly *U.S.*

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 552 His power of memorizing and improvising music 1878 W. H DANIELS *That Boy* IX 140 He had even taken the pains to memorize a number of hymns and sonnets. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* VI 150 The sharp should be able to memorise instantly as many cards as possible.

Hence **Me·morized** *ppl a*, **Me·morizing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a.*; **Me·morizable** *a.*, that may be memorized or committed to memory; **Memoriza·tion,** the action of the verb MEMORIZE; **Me·morizer,** one who memorizes.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf Metam.* Wks. 1878 II. 211 Who vow'd his name should be æternized In memorizing lines. 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* 135 A place scarce worth the memorizing 1839 J ROGERS *Antipopopr.* III § 2. 145 Jerome had more learning, Augustine had more logic, the former being the greater memorizer. 1884 *American* VIII. 396 Any good memorizable series. 1886–7 T GRADY *Proc. Amer. Instruct. Deaf* 261 A vast process of memorization. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II 297 An easily memorized series of shop sizes. 1890 J. G. FITCH *Notes Amer Schools & Training Coll.* 50 What is oddly called 'memorizing' is often confined to the reproduction of scraps of information or short passages from text-books

†**Me·morous,** *a Obs.* [ad. med.L. *memorōsus* (OF. *memoreux*), f. L. *memor* mindful: see -OUS.] Memorable.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 159 Whiche realme by processe and power vyctoryous Subdued all other to hym, full memorous. *Ibid.* 283 Whiche ladyes were buryed full memorous At Peturborowe abbay.

Memory (me mŏri), *sb* Forms: α (chiefly *Sc.* and *north.*) 4–6 **memoire, memore, memour,** 5–6 **-oyre, 6 memor, memoir.** β. 4–6 **memorye,** 4–7 **memorie,** (6 **memoree, -i**), 4– **memory.** [a. OF. *memorie, memoire, memore* (mod.F. *mémoire*) = Sp., Pg., It. *memoria*, ad L. *memoria*, noun of quality or condition f. *memor* mindful, remembering, a reduplicated formation on the root **mer-*, Indogermanic **smer-* (Skr. *smar-*) to remember.

There is no etymological connexion between L. *memor* and the vb *meminī* I remember]

1. The faculty by which things are remembered; the capacity for retaining, perpetuating, or reviving the thought of things past. *To commit* or †*commend to memory*: see the vbs.

1340 *Ayenb* 107 Ac y-yeue is þe herte parfitliche and yconfermed, uor þe memorie is zuo cleuynde ine him þet ne of no þing benche bote ine him *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* VI. (*Thomas*) 395 For in til a man wisdome Is, & of þat ane þare procedis vndirstandynge, memore, & wite 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. XXV 71 God made man ryght as a Irynyte, he yaf him memory, vnderstandyng and wylle 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X Prol. 70 Rayson decernis, memor kepis the consait 1530 PALSGR. 666/2, I commende it to memorie. *c* 1540 BOORDE *Ihe boke for to Lerne* C 111 b, It doth acuat, quycken, and refreshe, the memorye. 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und.* I IV (1695) 35 By the memory it [an idea] can be made an actual perception again 1718 LADY M W MONTAGU *Let to Lady Rich* 16 Mar, The memory can retain but a certain number of images 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* XXIV, Our memory is, of all our powers of mind, that which is peculiarly liable to be suspended 1855 H SPENCER *Princ Psychol* (1872) I. IV. VIII 483 The subject-matter of Memory is retrospective.

personified 1618 BP. HALL *Righteous Mammon* 95 Memory, the Great keeper or Master of the rolles of the soule 1831 WORDSW. *Bothwell Castle*, Memory, like sleep, hath powers which dreams obey. , How little that she cherishes is lost!

b. *Art of memory, artificial memory*· mnemonics, a system of mnemonic devices.

[1491 PETRUS RAVENNAS (*title*) Foenix, seu artificiosa memoria.] 1541. R COPLAND (*title*) The Art of Memory, that otherwyse is called the Phenix 1573 W FULWOD tr. *Gratarolus Castel of Memorie* VII F v b, Artificiall Memorie is a disposyng or placing of sensible thinges in the mynde by imagination, whereunto the naturall Memorie hauing respect, is by them admonished 1594 NASHE *Unfort Trav.* 70 It is not possible for anie man to learne the Art of Memorie, except he haue a naturall memorie before 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Soul* III, So that thy Parts become to me A kind of Art of Memory 1653 R. SANDERS (*title*) Physiognomie .. Whereunto is added the Art of Memorie 1747 HOYLE (*title*) A Short Treatise On the Game of Whist To which is added, An Artificial Memory Or, An easy Method of assisting the Memory of those that play at the Game

2. This faculty considered as residing in a particular individual; often with epithet denoting the extent to which the faculty is developed or the department in which it is most active.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc* 14 This old story That eeld, which þat all can frete and bite,. hath negh devoured oute of my memory 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II IX, Good children ought to put in theyr hert & memory the doctryne of theyr parentes. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 5, I should haue a verie good wit, for I haue but a bad memorie. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III 125 For this appear'd the blazing Star Yet fresh in our memory 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCCLIII 323 Wherefore Parasites and Lyers had need of Good Memories 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref, I took care to refresh my Memory among the Classic Authors. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI III. A good memory is often as ready a friend as a sharp wit. 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XX. 213 Topsy had an uncommon verbal memory

b In the language of wills, etc., *of* †*good, sane,* †*safe, sound,* †*whole memory.*

1402 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 10, I, Iohn Girdeler of Harfeld, in god mynde and saf memorye, make my testement. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 7 § 3 Persons within Age or not of whole Memory at the Time of such Fine levied 1642 tr *Perkins Prof Bk* I § 22 10 If a man being of good memorie make a Charter of Feofment 1820 GIFFORD *Compl. Jng Lawyer* (ed 5) 672, I, John Mills, .linen draper, being of sound and disposing mind, memory, and understanding. 1826 W ROBERTS *Wills & Codicils* (ed 3) I. 32 No person who is not of a reasonable mind and sane memory can make any disposition by will.

†c. *To come to one's memory*: to recover from unconsciousness [Cf. OF *revenir en sa mémoire.*]

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. XXVIII 174, I have endeavoured to account for the noble behaviour of your sister; and am the less surprised at it, now she is come to her memory

3. Recollection, remembrance. Chiefly in phrases, as *from memory*; *to come to* (a person's) *memory*; *to bear, have, keep in memory.* † *To draw* or *take into* or *to memory*: to recollect, remember. † *To have memory* (*of*): to recollect (trans. and intr.). † *Out of memory*: forgotten.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Bk. Duchesse* 945 Hir throte, as I haue now memoyre, Semed a round tour of yvoyre. *c* 1386 — *Miller's Prol.* 4 It was a noble storie And worthy for to drawen to memorie 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 37 Who so drawth into memoire What hath befalle of old and newe. *Ibid.* II 22 Hot al was clene out of memoire. *Ibid.* III 166 Tak into memoire, For al this pompe and al this pride Let no justice gon aside. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5752 Sich as toward god have no memorie 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii 5 Having his passioun in memorye. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 1021 Se thou cal to memori The ende wherfore al men are made. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb) 15 This beaste doth wonderfulli beare in memorie benefytes shewed vnto him. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 156 Whilest each man was guiltie of the fault, and had fresh memorie thereof. 1590 SIR J SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 The most of the which that shall fall into my memorie. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl* IV ix 7 When men reuolted shall vpon Record Beare hatefull memory. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xv. 2 If yee keepe in memorie what I preached vnto you. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 21 Wee haue memory not of one Shipp that euer returned. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 25 Suffer me (whiles in memory) to tell you of a fish or 2 which in these seas were obvious. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn*, When I have borne in memory what has tamed Great Nations. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II xcviii. XII. 647 A considerable portion of the Greeks of Olbia could repeat the Iliad from memory. *Mod* The portrait was painted from memory

b. An act or instance of remembrance; a representation in the memory, a recollection

1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* VII iii, She told me a strange tale , Like broken memories of many a heart Woven into one. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara* iv, You put strange memories in my head. 1854 MRS. STOWE (*title*) Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands.

c. A person or thing held in remembrance.

1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Daughter* (end), The darling of my manhood, and, alas! Now the most blessed memory of my age. 1886 A. BIRRELL in *Contemp. Rev.* L. 28 The first great fact to remember is, that the Edmund Burke we are all agreed in regarding as one of the proudest memories of the House of Commons was an Irishman.

4. The fact or condition of being remembered; 'exemption from oblivion' (J.) ? *Obs.* exc as in b

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl (*Ninian*) 1086 Þis sa schort tyme gane ves þat 3et it is in memor fresch 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 14 To put in wryt a suthfast story, That it lest ay furth in memory. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I i 1 To thentent that the feates of armes shulde be put in perpetuall memory. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Theseus* (1595) 15 And this is that which is worthy memorie touching the wars of these Amazones. 1592 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, IV iii 51 That euer liuing man of Memorie, Henrie the fift 1644 MILTON *Educ* Wks (1847) 98/1 To say or do aught worthy memory. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* VI (1701) 243/2 Mortal Nature obtaineth Eternal Memory by the greatness of such works.

b. *In memory of*, †*to the memory of*: so as to keep alive the remembrance of, as a record of. Also †*in memory*, for a memorial.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 9 In memore of his passion ? 1370 *Robt Cicyle* 63 Thys storye ys, withowten lye, At Rome wretyn in memorye *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xiv (*Lucas*) 31 In lofe & memore of þare name *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1118 In mynde & in memory of him to make a cite 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xlv (Percy Soc) 220 Makyng great bokes to be in memory. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr Moder* I. xii. 127 A yearely fast called Arzibur, in the sad memory of the dog of Sergius. 1653 *Nissena* 154 A Livery which they wore to the memory of the deceased King. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist Rome* II 490 He removed, for change of air, to Helenopolis, a city which he had built to the memory of his mother. 1781 J MORISON in *Sc Paraphrases* xxxv vi, Through latest ages let it pour In memory of my dying hour.

5. The recollection (*of* something) perpetuated amongst men; what is remembered *of* a person, object, or event; (good or bad) posthumous repute.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 495 Þe whilk place, for þe childes memour, Es halden 3it in grete honour. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 102 Memore shalbe therof as longe as heuyn & erthe shall last 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV*, IV iv 75 Their memorie Shall as a Patterne, or a Measure, liue 1611 BIBLE *Prov* x. 7 The memorie of the iust is blessed 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Great Place* (Arb) 293 Vse the Memory of thy Predecessor fairly, and tenderly 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 125 Cyril of Alexandria, whose memory the Greeks celebrate on the 9. of June 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 28 May, I promised to do what I could to help him to a service, which I did for Harry Tenison's memory 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* xvii. II. 44 The memory of Constantine has been deservedly censured for another innovation which corrupted military discipline. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I vi 213 His father's memory was regarded with respect and affection. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1877) II. vii. 45 He has left a dark and sad memory behind.

b. *Of blessed, happy, famous* (etc.) *memory*: a formula used after the names of sovereigns, princes, or other notable persons who have been distinguished for their actions or virtues.

[1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 149 Seynte Gregory .. callethe Constantyne a man of goode memory] 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 288/2 The most famous Prince of blessed memorie King Herrie the VIth. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 289 A comynycacyon betwyxt the woman of blessed memory called Martha and our sauyour Iheſu. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* 3 Our late Soveraigne, of most deare sacred and ever-glorious memorie Queene Elizabeth. 1660 LD. BRUDNELL in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MS Comm.) I 313 When his late Majesty of glorious memory was intended to go against the Scots. 1738 SWIFT *Pol Conversat.* Introd. 4 His late Majesty King William the Third, of ever glorious and immortal Memory 1762 BP. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 176 The widow of Sutherland of Bogsie, of facetious memory.

6. The length of time over which the recollection of a person or a number of persons extends; chiefly in phr. *beyond*, †*past*, †*out of*, *within the memory* (*of man*). †*Through all memory*: for all time.

1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* D vij, And in his lawe he [the pope] thrust in fayned gyftes of old emperours that were out of memorye, sayenge that [etc] 1542 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 439 Vsit and perseruit all tymes bigane, past memor of man 1555 EDEN *Decades* I IV. 21 b, The same yeare, the sea rose higher than euer it dyd before by the memory of man [orig *more maiorum*]. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1576) 9 Within memorie almost the one halfe of the first sorte be disparked. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II xi, Why then is Pilat branded through all memory? 1667 — *P. L.* VII 637 How first this World and face of things began, And what before thy memorie was don From the beginning. *a* 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* I VI in *Hargrave's Law Tracts* (1787) I 35 That the river of the Severn *usque filum aquæ* was time out of memory parcell of that manor. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 13 ¶ 4 He has drawn together greater Audiences than have been known in the Memory of Man 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I. init, I purpose to write the history of England from the accession of king James the Second down to a time which is within the memory of men still living 1870 TOULMIN SMITH *Eng. Gilds* 213 *margin*, The gild was begun at a time beyond the memory of man.

b. *Law. Time of* (*legal*) *memory*: see quots.

Cf. the corresponding phrase 'Time Immemorial, or Time whereof the Memory of Man runneth not to the contrary', *Act* 2 & 3 *Will IV*, c 71 § 1

1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk* II § 120. 54 If a Deed bear date before time of memory it is not pleadable. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I 31 Time of memory hath been long ago ascertained by the law to commence from the reign of Richard the first.

7. *Eccl.* A commemoration, esp. of the departed. *Obs* exc *Hist*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7957 Þe pryde [part of the Host] he offreþ to haue memory For soules þat are yn purgatory. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A VII 88 He is holden to munge me in his memorie Among alle cristene. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 And after the seid messe to sey a memorie of requiem for vs 1558 in Strype *Ann Ref* I App iv 6 If there be some other devout sort of prayers or memory said. 1591 SPENSER *M Hubberd* 454 Their memories, their singings and their gifts. 1853 ROCK *Ch of Fathers* IV xii. 125 After the collect for the day came the 'memories', or, as we now call them, 'commemorations'. 1885 R W DIXON *Hist Ch. Eng* XVIII 283 (tr. *Bucer*), And I am told that there are women of title who boldly demand memories to be celebrated when there are no communicants

†**8.** *To make memory of*: to preserve a record or memorial of; to record, mention. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 31 Of wthyre Iulyanis sere mencione I sal mak 3ou here, & als sume memor sal I ma of Iulyane apostata. *c* 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 1515 For on the walles was made memory Singlerly of euery creature That there had byn 1590 SPENSER *F Q* III ii 1 To whom no share in armes and chevalree They doe impart, ne maken memoree Of their brave gestes. *a* 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc *Infallibility* (1646) 85 There is no memory made how the sentence was received

†**9.** A memorial writing; a historical account; a record of a person or an event; a history. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II 269 Cambises,. vnder whom the memory [L *historia*] of that woman Iudith happede *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CV III, The kyng came home with honour and victorye, As Flores saieth right in his memorye. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 183 Wee doe not read in any memoryes, that our fathers haue left vs, that [etc] 1572 R H tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 69 Immediately after this Historie, he putteth na other more worthie memorie than the foremost. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* V. xii 359 There are certaine memories and discourses which say, that in this Temple the Divell did speake visibly. 1673 RAY *Journ Low C* 6 There is no memory that these places were part of the Continent 1730 A GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 57 There is no Memory of any other [Amphitheatre] to be found on Medals.

†**10.** An object or act serving as a memorial; a memento. *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXXI. iii, The Abbay of Batayle.. He called it so then for a memorye Of his batayle. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 231/1 They fond hys rynge and one gloue whiche they brought agayn and that other the Sextayn reteyned for a wytnes and memorie 1547 *Injunc. Edw. VI*, XXVIII. C 1 b, That they shall take awaie all shrines [etc], .. so that there remain no memory of the same, in walles, glasses, windowes, or els where 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk. Com Prayer, Communion*, And did institute, and in his holy Gospell commaund us, to celebrate a perpetuall memory of that his precious death 1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 367 To remaine as a perpetuall memory and record of such orders. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. VII. 7 These weedes are memories of those worser houres. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* xi 150 It is a memorie and representation of the true Sacrifice made on the Altar of the Crosse.

†**11.** A memorial tomb, shrine, chapel, or the like; a monument. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll* 49 Men bigging þe memoryes of martres. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 797 Miracles worked at their chappelles or memorie. 1641 MEDE *Apost Latter T* 120 Those who approached the shrines of Martyrs, and prayed at their memories, and sepulchers. 1656 EVELYN *Diary* 8 July, King Coilus .of whom I find no memory save at the pinnacle of one of their wool staple houses, where is a statue. 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon.* I. 541 Jackson was buried in the Inner Chappel. but hath no memory at all over his grave.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *memory-haunted*, *-haunting* adjs; *memory-picture*, *-stone*; **memory-man**, a professor of mnemonics; †**memory-mountebank**, a quack exponent of mnemonics.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lix, *Memory-haunted twilight. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 151 The wondrous, mysterious, memory-haunted land. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives* 14 Many a *memory-haunting face. 1815 MOORE *Epil. to 'Ina'* 35 Nothing can surpass the plan Of that Professor—(*trying to recollect*) psha!—that *Memory-man. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St.* III x. 174 The artificiall rules which are delivered by *Memory-mountebanks. 1887 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Mocassin* 267 One of those *memory pictures that form the pleasantest relics of travel. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *To Mem Burns* II, None that deck thy *memory stone.

Me·moryless, *a.* [-LESS.] Having no memory.

1857 LOWELL in *Atlantic Monthly* Dec. (1892) 755/1, I am glad you do not forget me, though I seem so memoryless and ungrateful.

Memour, -oyre, obs. forms of MEMORY.

Memphian (me·mfiăn), *a* and *sb.* [f. *Memphi-s* + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to Memphis, a city of ancient Egypt; often used vaguely for 'Egyptian'. *Memphian stone*: Pliny's *lapis Memphites* (cf MEPHIS). **b.** *sb* An inhabitant or native of Memphis; an Egyptian.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 783 One, . a fearfull slaughter made Of all the First-born that the Memphians had 1605 *Ibid.* II. III. III. *Law* 805 They long For Memphian hotch potch, Leeks, and Garlick strong. 1635 RUTTER *Shepheards Holy day* V. II F 5 b, A Memphian stone, that has the power To bring a deadly sleepe on all the senses. 1667 MILTON *P. L* I 307 Busiris and his Memphian Chivalrie, 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. Wks 1799 I 19 Indisputable antiques, and of the Memphian marble. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxv, Like skulls at Memphian banquets 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VII, The Memphian mummy now shook off its rags.

Memphitic (memfi·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr Μεμφιτικος, f. Μεμφιτης inhabitant of Memphis: see -ITE and -IC.] Pertaining to Memphis, or to the dialect of Coptic spoken there. Also †**Memphitical** *a.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 492 b, You builde not the consciences of men, but highe steepe Memphyticall Steeples (as I may tearme them) .of lofty speeches 1861 *Chambers's Encycl* II 78/1 The duplex Egyptian [version] . the one being in the language of Lower Egypt, and termed the Coptic or Memphitic [etc]. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm Col* (ed. 2) 312 *note*, The readings of the Memphitic Version.

Mempris, -yse, obs. forms of MAINPRIZE.

‖ **Mem-sahib** (me·msāıb). [See quot. 1886 and SAHIB] A European married lady.

1857 *Househ Words* 19 Dec. 16/1 An Affghan. inquired if the Sahib or Mem sahib was in want of any of these commodities. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson, Mem-Sahib* This singular example of a hybrid term is the usual respectful designation of a European married lady in the Bengal Presidency; the first portion representing *ma'am*. *Madam Sahib* is used at Bombay.

†**Men**, *indef pron Obs.* See also ME *indef. pron.* [Weakened form of MAN *indef. pron.*; cf. Du. *men*] = ONE 21.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 33 Þis beot þa twa sunne þe men fulieð alra swiðest *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* (Abbot-f) 1372 As men [*v r* me] dioh ham to hare deað. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1293 And morie, men seið, was ðat hil *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 205, I bad men sholde me my covche make. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* II VII. (1495) 33 Of the other two lerarchyes men shall speke innermore in theyr owne place. 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* f v b, Men ought not to susteyne his lord in his wrathe and yre 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* V vii, Men muste putte hym self at the vpper syde of hym

Men, plural of MAN *sb.* **Men**, obs f MEAN.

†**Menable**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *menable*, f. *mener* to lead: see -ABLE] **a.** Having the quality of leading; fit to lead or guide. **b.** Capable of being, or liable to be, led; amenable.

1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 197 And tho began to blowe A wynd menable fro the lond *Ibid* 292 Thogh a man be resonable, Yit after kinde he is menable To love.

†**Menacane.** *Min. Obs.* [a. G. *menacan* (Werner), f. the place-name *Menachan.*] = MENACHANITE. Hence (by back-formation) †**Menac**, as a name for a genus including 'menacane'.

1803 G MITCHEL in *Trans. R. Irish Acad* X. 11 Of the genus Menac we are already acquainted with five species or ores. *Ibid* 23 Menacane

Menaccanite: see MENACHANITE.

Menace (me·năs), *sb.* Now *literary.* Forms: *α.* 4 manasce, -asse, 4-5 manas(se, 4-6 manace, 5 menys, 5, 7 manesse, 6 mannace, -asshe, meanus, menasse, manasshe, 5- menace. *β. north.* and *Sc.* 4 manaunce, -anss, 4-5 man-(n)ance, 5 manans. [a. OF. *manace, menace* (mod. F. *menace*), a Com. Rom. word, = Pr. *menassa*, Sp. (*a*)*menaza*, Pg. (*a*)*meaça*, It. *minaccia*:—L. *minācia*, f. *mināc-*, *minax* adj. threatening, f. *minārī* to threaten.

The *β* forms prob. arose from association with words in *-ance*. Editors have commonly printed *manance*, etc., but the *-ance* is in several instances authenticated by rimes.]

A declaration or indication of hostile intention, or of a probable evil or catastrophe; a threat.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1834 For quils þat godd þam raght his grace, Littel roght þam of his manance [*other MSS* manace]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 340 He bad hem trete, And stinte of the manaces grete. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5032 He had mare drede of his trespas þan of þe Erlis manas. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xvi. (1889) 54 Somme maken grete menaces whiche haue no myghte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCCXXVII. 207 b, Suche wordes and manasshes abasshed greatly ye cardynala. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr* IX. vii. (1886) 142 They stand in more awe of the manacies of a witch than of all the threatnings..pronounced by God. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. of Iniq.* 281 Those powerful and affrightful

words of Excommunication, that Menace of committing men to Hell fire 1682 N O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 234 And scorn their proudest braves, their stern Menaces! [*rime* faces]. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 120 A menace alone, without a consequent inconvenience, makes not the injury. 1880 Byron *Mar. Fal.* IV. i. What means this menace? 1867 Froude *Short Stud* (1883) IV. i. ix 106 The fierce menace was delivered amidst frowning groups of. nobles.

b. In generalized use. The action of threatening.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27439 He dredis manas or tresum. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 63 A pore man þei constreynen to synne bi manas. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 5 A sturdy champion.. His swerd upreryd, proudly gave manace. *c* 1447 in *Jarrow & Wearmouth* (Surtees) 243 Wt mony other wirdis of menys. 1470 *Gaw. & Gol.* 446 Withoutin menance [*rimes* legiance, plesance] 1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 4 Had thay maid of mannace ony mynting. 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F.* xli. (1869) II. 511 The voice of menace and complaint was silent. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* iii, The Marchese persisted in accusation and menace. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii § 2. 477 The English fleet..was cruising by way of menace off the Spanish coast.

† c. Phr. *to make (much, great, no) menace.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 28517 In gang, in chere, in contenance, þat i to men ha mad manace 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 664 Thai gret mananss till him mais. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3383 All hir mode chaungede, And mad myche manace with mervayllous wordez *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 355 And mak him na manance, bot al mesoure. 1634 Milton *Comus* 654 Though he and his curst crew Feirce signe of battail make, and menace high.

d. Attributed to impersonal agents.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* i. met. iv 7 (Camb MS) The Rage ne the manesses of þe see commoeuynge or chasynge vpward heete 1697 Dryden *Æneid* ix 38 The dark Menace of the distant War 1824 Byron *Def. Transf* i ii. 195 Wilt thou Turn back from shadowy menaces of shadows? 1841 James *Brigand* i, If yonder frowning cloud fulfil one half its menaces. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr Poems* 19 The sudden war and menace of the skies.

e. Said of a state of things, etc., which threatens danger or catastrophe.

1857 Gallenga *Italy* 373 It was an insult to the republicans, it was a menace to the aristocracy of Turin. 1874 Green *Short Hist* viii § 3 362 The old social discontent remained a perpetual menace to public order.

Menace (me nās), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4 **manysche**, *Sc.* **maynysse**, 4–5 **manaas(s)e, manesse**, 4–6 **manas(s)e, mannasse**, 4–7 **manace**, 4–5 **manasce, -ashe, meanashe**, 5 **maneos**, 5–6 **manasshe, -ysshe**, 6 *Sc.* **mines(s)e, -is(s)e, -ische, -yse, -yssyche, mannese, -esche, minisse, mynace**, 6–7 chiefly *Sc* **menasse, minace, -ase, myn-, minasse**, 5– **menace**. *β. north.* and *Sc.* 4 **man(n)ance, mananse, -aunce, -aunse, -aunze**. [a. F. *menacer* (11th c.), also *manecier, -echier*, AF. *manasser* (Wadington) = Pr. *menassar*, Sp (*a*)*menazar*, Pg (*a*)*meaçar*, It. *minacciare* —popular L. **minācĭāre*, f. *minācia* Menace *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To utter or hold out menaces against; to threaten.

1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 3681 Syf þou any man manasse þurgh force or power þat þou hasse *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxvii. 10 God manaunsid þaim with hell. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi. 150 Thai Mannausit [*read* Mannansit] the Scottis men halely With gret vordis 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 54/1 The said Thomas Trethenry and Elizabeth his wyfe,. have thretted and manassed the Tenauntes 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss.* I xxvii. 40 These infidels sore dyd manysshe Christendome. 1545 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 41 Contrair the will of the wache, manisand and boistand thaim. 1632 Heywood *1st Pt Iron Age* III i Wks 1874 III 304 The boldest Greeke That euer manac'd Troy 1739 Cibber *Apol* (1756) I. 262 When he is compell'd or menac'd into any opinion that he does not readily conceive. 1828 Macaulay *Ess*, *Hallam* (1851) I 54 Her subjects were incited to rebellion; her life was menaced. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xvii, 'Hear me', he replied, menacing her with his hand.

b. Said of impersonal agents.

1377 Langl *P Pl.* B xiii. 6 How þat elde manaced me. 1483 Caxton *Cato* 4 How the foure elementes menace alle men that [etc.]. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I iv 175 Your eyes do menace me. why looke you pale? *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth *Poems* Wks. (1711) 4 High woods, whose mounting tops menace the spheres. 1790 Burke *Fr Rev.* 306 These evils are great. Sooner or later they may menace the nation itself. 1840 Macaulay *Ess*, *Clive* (1851) II 523 A new and formidable danger menaced the western frontier.

† c. Const. inf. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 158 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 137 Wel þou wost þat deþ haþ manast þe to die. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 345/2 [They] hem maneshud to bee dede if they made any resistence. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 118 Thei toke hym and menaced hym to stone hym vnto dethe.

2. *intr.* To utter menaces; to be threatening.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 8853 So longe he manased & þret, Atte laste to-gydere þey met. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 159 O man is meeke, anothir doth manace 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. iv. 74 Furtht drawin haldis this subtell hors of tree, And manysand strydis throw the myd cietie. 1601 Shaks. *Jul C.* I. iii 44 Who euer knew the Heauens menace so? *a* 1700 Dryden *Fables, Pythag. Philos.* 36 'Twas Death to go away, And the God menac'd if he dar'd to stay. 1774 Burke *Sp Amer. Tax.* Sel. Wks. I. 135 Earth below shook; heaven above menaced. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 1 It was idle to menace while he was unable to strike.

3. *trans.* To hold out as a punishment, penalty, or danger; to threaten to inflict.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol. 3 Now manassand hell til wyckyd. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*VII Sleperis*) 52 Þame manesand ded in þat place. 1529 More *Dyalogve* iv. Wks 265/2 God, yt manasseth vnto them y paines of hel. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met* v. (1626) 89 Such as menace warre 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I 219 Their eyes and their brandishing forked tongues, menaces [*sic*] a horrid death. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) IV. 134 The chief symptoms, menacing abortion, are transitory pains in the back or [etc.] 1854 Milman *Lat Chr* VII. iii. (1864) IV. 137 No threatened excommunication is now menaced.

b. with *inf* or *clause* as object.

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xli (*Agnes*) 123 He manesit hire to bet & bynd. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *Reg Princes* 5292 Thi self manaseth þi self for to dye. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Denuntio*, To manase that he will bryng him before a iudge. 1620 Quarles *Jonah* C 1 b, Great Ashur minaces with whip in hand, To entertaine thee (welcome) to his land 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I 12 The Riuer Tyber often Manasseth to drowne the whole Mansions 1883 J Martine *Reminisc. Old Haddington* 73 The solitary dissentient was menacing to leave the meeting house.

† 4. To use threateningly. *Obs rare*—1.

1649 Milton *Eikon.* 23 Swords and Pistols cockt and menac'd in the hands of about three hundred Ruffians.

Hence **Me·naceable** *a.*, capable of being put down by threats; **Me·naceful** *a*, threatening; **Me·nacement**, menacing, threatening, **Me·nacer**, one who menaces or threatens.

1613 Wotton in *Reliq* (1672) 416 Which feminine menacement did no doubt incite him to do it 1642 W. Bird *Mag. Hon* 46 The Menacer..standeth in the face of his enemy. 1746 Turnbull *Justin* xxviii iii 222 Antigonus being besieged in his palace by a menaceful mob of the Macedonians 1802–12 Bentham *Ration Judic Evid* (1827) III. 70 A threat, an act of menacement 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt* xvii vii. (1872) VI. 203 The malpractice seems to have proved menaceable in that manner 1891 *Gd Words* Aug. 556/1 Did it acquire its menaceful character because it had been placed on the head of Medusa?

Menaced (me·nāst), *ppl. a.* [f. Menace *v.* + -ed 1.] **a.** Assailed by menaces or threats. **b.** Held out or indicated as an intended or probable evil or catastrophe.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 324/1 Manassyd, or thret, *minatus*. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met* viii (1593) 205 The manast oke did quake and sigh. 1644 Vicars *God in Mount* 204 Our menaced Arke was borne up above the waves 1738 Glover *Leonidas* I 10 How best their menac'd liberties to guard. 1803 *Times* 3 Oct, The accounts from France relative to the menaced invasion. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 60/2 Injured or menaced interests.

Menachanite (mĕnæ·kănəit). *Min.* Also 8 **menack-, man-**, 8–9 **menaccanite** [f. *Menachan*, in Cornwall + -ite.] A variety of Ilmenite. Hence **Menachani·tic** *a*, containing menachanite.

1795 E. S. *Let.* in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll* (1826) II. 427 The Manaccanite, a mineral or semi-metal resembling gunpowder. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min* (ed 2) II 326 Menachanite. *Ibid.* 327 The Menachanitic Calx 1845 Newbold in *Jrnl Asiat. Soc Bengal* XIV. 291 Gold-dust is found associated with menaccanite

Menacing (me·năsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Now *rare.* [f. Menace *v.* + -ing 1] The action of the verb Menace, threatening; menace.

1352 Minot *Poems* I. 49 Ma manasinges 3it haue thai maked. 1451 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App. v 330 For the meanashing done in the Maire [h]is presennce, that he wolde kyll and take certain men 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II xvii (STS) I 197 Howbeit þow was full of mynassing [*v. r.* minissing]. 1549 *Compl. Scot* xi. 74 The thretnyng ande menassing of Gode contrar obstinat, vicius pepil. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 66 These fall to cavillings and menacings. 1866 Carlyle *Inaug Addr* 199 Tell them to disregard.. the temporary noises, menacings, and deliriums.

Menacing (me·năsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That menaces or threatens; threatening.

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par Heb.* 19 To heare these manassyng wordes of the prophecie. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb Kent* (1826) 149 He mooveth the King by menacing letters to admit Stephan. 1774 Burke *Sp Amer. Tax* Sel Wks. I 134 There were in both Houses new and menacing appearances. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* viii. 212 The population gathered in menacing attitude

Menacingly (me·năsiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a menacing manner, threateningly.

1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* (1612) 78 Setting vpon Verginius menacingly they besought him [etc.]. 1738 H Brooke *Tasso* II. 45 With awful Grace superior Godfrey smiled, And thus rejoin'd more menacingly mild. 1874 Green *Short Hist* IV § 3. 179 The English fortress of Edinburgh looked menacingly across the Forth.

Menaciously, -acy: see Minaciously, Minacy.

Menad, Menadic, var. Mænad, Mænadic.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res* III x, The rites..supposed to be of the Menadic sort. 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* I xviii I. 309 Dances of satyrs and menads.

† **Menadry.** *Obs.* (See quots.)

1570 Dee *Math Pref.* Dj, Menadrie, is an Arte Mathematicall, which demonstrateth, how, aboue Natures vertue and power simple Vertue and force may be multiplied and so, to direct, to lift, to pull to, and to put or cast fro, any multiplied or simple, determined Vertue, Waight or Force: naturally not so directible or mouable. 1620–55 I Jones *Stone Heng* (1725) 23 Menadry, or Art of ordering Engines for raising Weights 1665 J Webb *Stone Heng* (1725) 218 It is a Maxim as well in Menadry as War,. a true and equal Draught raiseth up mighty Weights.

Ménage, menage (menā·ʒ). Now only as Fr. Also 4 **mayngnage, manage**, 5 **maynage, meynage, menaige**. [a. OF. *manaige, menaige* (mod.F. *ménage*):—popular L. **mansiōnāticum*, f. L. *mansiōn-em* dwelling (see Mansion), whence F. *maison* house. Cf. Mesnage.]

† 1. The members of a household; a man's household or 'meinie'. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3799 Al þe bachelerie þat a3t was in þe lond he nom in is compaynie & of is mayngnage [*v. rr* maynage, manyage]. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2087 Darye With his children, and with his wyve, And with his suster, and his menage 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vi 29 Jubyter..wyth his wyf and meynage, wente anone wyth theym

2 The management of a household, housekeeping; hence, a domestic establishment (often *concr.* or semi-*concr.*).

1698 W. King tr. *Sorbière's Journ. Lond* 3 In Paris, there are from Four to Five, and to Ten menages or distinct Families in many Houses. 1790 Sir S. Romilly in *Life* (1842) I. 297, I long to see you in your *ménage*, which I cannot express in English, because we have no word for it. 1808 Han More *Cælebs* (1809) I. iii. 32 Nothing tended to make ladies so inefficient in the menage as the study of the dead languages. 1842 De Quincey *Mod. Greece* Wks. 1863 XIII 460 No single Greek nuisance can be placed on the same scale with the dogs attached to every *menage*, whether household or pastoral 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxiv, She tried keeping house with a female friend; then the double *ménage* began to quarrel and get into debt. 1887 Dowden *Shelley* II iv 115 An annual sufficiency to support a little ménage would be desirable.

¶ b. *transf* Applied to the staff or company of a theatre? *nonce use.*

1746 H Walpole *Lett to Mann* 12 Aug, Lord Middlesex took the opportunity of a rivalship between his own mistress, the Nardi, and the Violette, to involve the whole ménage of the Opera in the quarrel, and has paid nobody.

3. *Sc.* and *northern* **a.** 'A friendly society, of which every member pays in a fixed sum weekly, to be continued for a given term' (Jamieson 1825). **b.** (See quot. 1829.) Hence *Comb* **menage-man**, an itinerant vendor of goods which are to be paid for by instalments. (See also *Eng Dial. Dict.*)

1809 Brockett *Gloss. N C. Words* (ed 2), *Manadge*, a box or club instituted by inferior shop-keepers—generally linen drapers—for supplying goods to poor or improvident people, who agree to pay for them by instalments. 1866 Mitchell *Hist Montrose* ix 85 They would have got their clothing by joining a menage to which they paid 1/- in the week 1893 *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 11 Dec. 2/4 He gave his wife to understand that she had to contract no debts with the menage man. 1904 A. Griffiths *50 Years Public Service* xix. 283 *note*, The number of debtors was always large at York on account of the widespread practices of the 'menage men' as they were called.

Menage, etc: see Manage, etc.

Menagerie (mĕnæ·dʒĕri) Also 8–9 **-ery**, (8 **managerie, menegerie**). [a. F. *ménagerie* domestic administration, management of cattle, building of a cattle-farm, now chiefly in sense 1 below; f. *ménage* see Ménage and -ery. Cf Managery.]

1. A collection of wild animals in cages or enclosures, esp. one kept for exhibition, as in zoological gardens or a travelling show Also, the place or building in which they are kept.

1712 J James tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 23 Menagery is a Place where they keep Animals of several Kinds for Curiosity 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Aneed Paint* (1786) IV 8 Laguerre's father, became master of the menagerie at Versailles. 1829 Landor *Imag Conv*, *Albani & Fict-Dealers* Wks. 1853 II. 12/2 As to the lion, he has been in the menagery from his birth 1886 J G. Wood in *Leis. Hour* 445 From early childhood I have been in the habit of frequenting menageries.

b. *transf.* and *allusively.*

1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 293 What causes move us, knowing as we must That these *Menageries* all fail their trust, To send our sons to scout and scamper there? 1850 Carlyle *Latter d Pamph* vii. (1872) 241 Our menagerie of live Peers in Parliament. 1854 Macaulay *Biog*, *Johnson* (1860) 121 An old quack doctor named Levett..completed this strange menagerie.

† 2. An aviary. *Obs*

1749 Lady Luxborough *Lett to Shenstone* 29 Aug, I have reared but one single Guinea-chick this year —If I had such a command of corn and of water as you have, I should be apt to fall into the expense of a *Ménagerie* 1757 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr* 461 The menagerie is not stored with great variety, but great quantities of Indian pheasants. 1830 'B Moubray' *Dom. Poultry* (ed 6) 129 The Noblemen and Gentlemen who have private menageries for pheasants.

Hence **Mena·gerist**, a keeper of a menagerie.

1850 in Cansick *Epitaphs Middlesex* (1872) II. 130 To the Memory of George Wombwell (Menagerist), died 1850.

Menagerie, -ery, variant forms of Managery.

Me·nagogue. *rare*—0. [= F. *ménagogue* (Littré), f. Gr. *μήν* month + *ἀγωγός* leading, bringing in.] = Emmenagogue.

1755 in Johnson; and in mod. Dicts.

Menagry, Menal: see Menagery, Menial.

Menald (me·năld), *a.* Forms: 7 **menel(e)d, menelled, menild**, 9 **mennal, menald**. [? f. Meanel + -ed 2.] Of animals: Spotted, speckled. Of a deer: Of a dappled chestnut colour. Also as *sb.*, a deer of that colour

1611 Cotgr, *Griveld*, peckled, speckled; meneld, mayled, (blacke, and white). *Ibid*, *Perdrix maillée*, a Menild, or spotted Partridge. 1693 Ray *Syn. Quadrup* 86 Sunt. albis maculis pariter variegatæ,. ut à D. Robinson habeo, *Menal'd Deer* vocant 1902 *Field* Aug. 285/3 In 1863 the following colours and shades were to be seen in Garendon Park,.. viz. .—.. black, fallow, dappled fallow,. mennal (Col. B.'s dappled chestnut), strawberry mennal (dappled roan) [etc.]. *Ibid*, All the light colours were not so hardy as the blacks, dark duns, fallows and mennals.

† **Menalty.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. *mene*, MEAN *a.*² + -AL + -TY. Cf. MESNALTY.] The middle class.

a 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. IV* 10 b, The euill parliament for the nobilitee, the worse for the menaltie, but worste of all for the commonaltee.

Menalty: see MENIALTY, MESNALTY.

Menar, Menaret, Menas(s, Menatair, Menavelings, Menawe: see MANURE, MINARET, MENACE, MINOTAUR, MANAVILINS, MINNOW.

Mence, Menchen, -on (etc), **Mencion, -ioun** (etc): see MENSE, MINCE, MINCHEN, MANSION, MENTION

Mend (mend), *sb.* Also 4-6 mende; 6–9 *Sc. pl. as sing.* mense, (6 mens) [Partly aphetic for *amend* (see AMENDS); partly f. MEND *v.*]

† 1. Recompense, reparation; also, something given as compensation. *Obs.*

a. *pl* in form; usually construed as *sing.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 23152 Vnnethes sal man find an in lede þat wel will scriue þam o þis sake, ne for na consail mendes mak. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* 292 Men myȝtten as welle have huntyd an hare with a tabre, as aske ony mendis ffor that thei mysdede. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 72 Bot quha sall mak me ane mendis of hir worth a myte? *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S T S) II. 19 He . promissit that he suld haue ane suffiecent mense of the quene. *Ibid* 147. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i 20 All wrongs haue mendes. 1598 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* II i 46 Why then the mends is made, and we still friends. 1670 LASSELS *Voy Italy* II. 268 This country made us a full mends for all the ill way we had had before. *a* 1733 *Shetland Acts* in *Proc Soc Ant Scot.* (1892) XXVI 200 That no mends be made for corn eaten within cornyards. 1779 D GRAHAM *Writ.* (1883) II. 21 That's better mense for a fault, than a' your mortifying o' your members. 1816 SCOTT *Bl Dwarf* x, Westburnflat hasna the means to make up our loss, there's nae mends to be got out o' him, but what ye take out o' his banes

b. *sing For, to* (a person's) *mend*: for his reparation or restoration (from sin). *To mend*: as a recompense.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 6723 (Cott.) If he sla animans thain, Thritti schiling o siluer again Sal man giue þe lord to mend [*a* 1300–1400 *Gott.* to mendes] *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* II. 128 And ase he þoled þane deþ, Leuedy, for oure mende *Ibid.* VII. 831 To mannes mende. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 302 To mak mende & mak alle stable. 1646 *Depositions. York Castle* (Surtees) 9 *note*, And pray to God for mend.

† 2. *pl.* Means of obtaining restoration or reparation, remedy. *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 29 Mendis and medicyne for mennis all neidis. 1530 PALSGR. 666/1 If I pricke you with my daggar you have your mendes in your hande. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I 1 68. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm* I 53 If any mischief befalls him, the mends is in his own hands

† 3. *pl.* Improvement in health. *Obs.*

1624 *Witch Trial* in *Abbotsford Club Misc* I. 137 The said Margaret Corstoun haueing contractit seiknes, dwyned be the space of foure monethis, and could get no mendis.

† 4. *To the mends*: 'to boot'. *Sc. Obs.*

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. lxxi. 185, I will verily give my Lord Jesus a free discharge of all that I laid to His charge, and beg Him pardon, to the mends.

5. Phr. *On the mend*: (of a person, his health, etc.) recovering from sickness; (of affairs, trade, etc.), improving in condition.

1802 COLERIDGE in Mrs Sandford *T Poole & Friends* (1802) II. 77 [My] health has been on the mend ever since Poole left town. 1897 *Daily News* 27 July 11/4 Home trade in finished linens is perhaps on the mend.

6. An act of mending, a repair; a repaired hole, etc., in a fabric.

1888 *Housewife* III. 436/1 If the mend is dampened and pressed with a hot iron it is almost unnoticeable. 1900 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 10/2 Mrs. A is reluctant to let her clothes be seen by Mrs B., for fear that lady should notice the rents and mends. 1903 *Blackw. Mag* Dec. 803/2 A mend in the sole [of a stocking].

† 7. *Comb.* **mends-making**, reparation, atonement. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Cursor M.* 28617 (Cott. Galba) Schrift aw to be thrinfalde, with rewth in hert, and schewing to preste, and mendes making. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* IV ii. Wks. (1573) 320/1 And as for mendes making with worldly things, that do to thy brother whom thou hast offended.

Mend (mend), *v* [aphetic f. AMEND *v.*

The aphetic form, however, occurs in our quots. earlier than the original form. Cf AF. *mender* in one MS (St John's, Camb.) of Wadington's *Manuel des Pechies* l 10]

I. To remove or atone for defects.

1. **a.** *trans.* To free (a person, his character or habits) from sin or fault; to improve morally; to reform; *occas.* to cure *of* (a fault). Now *arch.* or *dial.* exc. in phr. *to mend one's manners, ways.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 On þe helde laȝe het ure drihten þat me ne sholde none man biechen, bute he were teid to menden chirche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22436 Þar es nam[an] . þat he ne his luf agh to mend. *Ibid* 26507 Quen þou art mendid o þi sin. *c* 1430 *ABC of Aristotle* in *Babees Bk*, It schal neuere greue a good man þouȝ þe gilti be meendid. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Epigr* i. R, If euery man mende one, all shall be mended. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. ix Wks 1825 III 39 A descreet and cool hand may direct the blow right when men of fury rather ease their passion, than mend their youth. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 112 P 7 If he does not mend his Manners. 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W.* xxvii, Though the instruction I communicate may not mend them [prisoners], yet it will assuredly mend myself. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. viii. 211 That turbulent prelate had mended his ways. 1891 BARING-GOULD *Urith* xxxix, Have you seen how a little dog is mended of lamb worrying?

† **b.** *refl.* To reform oneself. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25548 Þou send vs, lauerd! wiit and will to mend us of vr dedis ill. 14 *Tundale's Vis.* 2326 (Wagner) He warned alle .. To mende hem here, before her dede. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 134 Let both the writer and the readers endeavour to mend ourselves. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N* I. v. 50 Bid the dishonest man mend himself.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* Now *rare* exc in the proverb *It is never too late to mend.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 23264 For þai mai haf na might to mend. ? 1404–8 *Pol. Poems* v. 22 [He] þat nyl not mende, but ay don ylle. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpe* 1436 Their conscience . saieth thei were I old of their fault, & woulde not mende. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. IV 232 Let shame come when it will, I do not call it. Mend when thou can'st, be better at thy leisure. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. XXXVIII 92 It is never over late to mend. 1785–6 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* XXI, O wad ye tak a thought an' mend! 1842 S LOVER *Handy Andy* XXI, 'She's very young, Sir'. 'She'll mend of that, ma'am. We were young once ourselves.' 1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* IX, I am afraid that you are a very foolish boy. but I hope to see you mend when you marry

2. To remove the defects of (a thing); to correct (what is faulty); to improve by correction or alteration. Now only *occas.* as a transf. use of sense 5.

† *To mend (one's) mood*: to become more cheerful.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 10434 Leuedi, sco said, for drighin dere, þou mend þi mode and turn þi chere. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 69, I salle þe make my chefe Justise, þe lawes to mend & right. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* XII 530 For brousty oil, whit wex is to resolue In fynest oil [etc.] So wol hit mende odour and taast also. 1461 *Cal. Anc Rec Dublin* (1889) I. 309 The sayd lawe was mendyt by autorite of a semble. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I. (1586) 19 Heathy, Brushy, & Grauelly ground may these be made fruitefull, and mended [L. *corrigi & fœcundari*] by arte. 1631–2 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 237, I wish that you that are soe ready to fynd faultes were sett to mend the booke of common prayer. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* II 324 Salt Earth and bitter are not fit to sow, Nor will be tam'd and mended by the Plough. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 74 So where Marle is not laid too thick it will often mend Clays. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr Relig* 20 Divines; who seem to pay little deference to the Books of the New Testament, whose text they are perpetually mending in their sermons, commentaries, and writings, to serve purposes. 1820 COBBETT *Gram Eng Lang.* XIV. (1847) 89 Never think of mending what you write. Let it go. No patching, no after pointing. 1872 SKEAT *Chaucer's Astrolabe* (E E T S) 87, I have mended the text as well as I could by words, &c., inserted between square brackets. 1901 T. R. GLOVER *Life & Lett 4th C* 90 The last three books [of Q. Smyrnaeus] are beyond revision. To be mended they must be re-written

b. *intr.* To become less faulty. Of conditions: To become less unfavourable, improve.

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 24490 (Gött.) All mi heam bigan to light, And mi mode to mend. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 75 As sowre ale mendth in summer. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1655) II. xlix 58, I hope the times will mend. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 416 Matters at worst are sure to mend. 1736 BERKELEY *Querist* II § 5 Wks. 1871 III 519 Whether our State will mend, so long as property is insecure among us? 1826 PENN in *Pa Hist Soc Mem.* I 418 Our condition here mends upon us. 1876 TREVELYAN *Life & Lett Macaulay* II 2 Things did not mend as time went on.

3. *trans.* To rectify, remedy, remove (an evil); to correct, put right (a fault, anything amiss).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 644 Here [*sc.* the garden of Eden] lastes hiif wit oten end, Her es nathing for to mend. *Ibid.* 5417 Bath he [Joseph] did his lauerd byyate, And mended nede in þair state. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V 1425 She woide come, and mende al that was mis. *c* 1400 *Pol. Poems* IV. 137 Thouȝ holy chirche shulde fawtes mend, Summe put hem of for mede. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVIII. 14 Sowtaris, with schone weill maid and meit, ȝe mend the faltis of ill maid feit. 1590 SHAKS. *Com Errs.* III. ii 107 She sweats. That's a fault that water will mend. 1677 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* 20 You must examine where the fault is, and taking the Pin out, mend the fault in the Joynt. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 168 P 4 There is no Way of mending such false Modesty. 1816 SCOTT *Bl Dwarf* x, But how ye are to put yoursells up, I canna see! And what's waur, I canna mend it. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i 302 Poverty, the which I sought to mend By holding a poor office in the state.

† **b.** To correct (a mistake, something erroneous). *Obs.*

1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St Andros* Wks (1892) 9 Na man sal mend otheris faltis [*sc.* mistakes in a lesson] vntil they cum to the regent. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 Dec., I have mistaken the day of the month, and been forced to mend it thrice.

c *intr.* Of a fault. To undergo rectification.

1711 POPE *Spect.* No. 408 P 7 The Fire of Youth will of course abate, and is a Fault,..that mends every Day.

4 *trans.* To make amends or reparation for, atone for (a misdeed, an injury); also *absol.* to make reparation. Occas. const. *dat.* of person. *Obs.* exc. in the proverb, *Least said soonest mended.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20251 If I haf anithing mis-wroght,. I wil it mend. *Ibid.* 26223 And he þat bath [church & man] þair bleith has blend, A-gains bath be-hous him mend. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 303 To while pape Boniface duelliid opon þis, To gyue dome þorgh grace, to mende bobe þer mys. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 12 ȝif thai wyl mend that thai do mys, to have remyssyon. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 29 Ye maie syr (quoth he) mend three naies with one yée. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. ii. 26 Come, come, you haue bin too rough,..you must returne, and mend it. 1670 RAY *Prov* 285 Little said, soon mendit. [Cf. 1639 HOWELL *Prov.* 9/1 Little said soon amended.] 1733 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 185 One soon learns to stop when it is wished, or to mend what is said amiss. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* IV. viii, At present, 'least said soonest mended'.

5. To restore to a complete or sound condition (something broken, decayed, worn, etc.); to repair. Also *to mend up* (? obs.). Also, to repair or make good (the defective part).

Now the prevailing sense: the others, so far as they survive, being more or less coloured by this. The vb is now ordinarily used only with such objects as are commonly said to be 'worn', 'broken', or 'torn' (e. g. articles of clothing or furniture, tools, fences), e. g. we do not speak of 'mending' a house. *To mend a road*, however, is still current.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III 53 Þer nis nouþur Wyndou ne Auter, þat I ne schulde maken oþur mende. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XIII. (*Marcus*) 81 Þe bochoure wes mendand þe scho. 1487 in T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 153 Payd the Glas wryȝte for mendyng Seynt Krysteferys Wyndown. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* I. 19 As they were in the shyppe mendynge their nettes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I. 186 As if I had been so good a husband, as to mend my own clothes. 1639 in *Coll. Conn Hist Soc.* (1897) VI 5 All the fences.. shall be mended vp. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I 229 The rough and stony roads have been mended. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol Econ.* 29 Hedges and ditches are mended when there is nothing else to do. 1888 *Housewife* III 436/2 After mending the holes, the thin places should be run thickly backwards and forwards

transf. and *fig* (cf 2). 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVIII 22 And ȝe tailȝouris, with wellmaid clais Can mend the werst maid man that gais. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen IV*, III ii. 176.

b. To repair the garments of (a person). *colloq*

1876 W. S. GILBERT *Sorcerer* II (1886) 24 She will tend him, nurse him, mend him, Air his linen [etc.] 1881 *Gd. Words* 844/2 She 'washed and mended' him to the envy of the neighbours.

c. To adjust, set right. *Obs.* exc. *Naut*

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B* 12 Some yᵉ longe bote dyde launce, some mende yᵉ corse. 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* III ii 7 Why he will looke vppon his boote, and sing: mend the Ruffe and sing. 1606 — *Ant & Cl* V ii 322. 1688 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* II ii (1683) 16 Yes, I wou'd make every Glance a Murder: Mend me this Curle. 1832 MARRYAT *N Forster* XXVI, He therefore turned the hands up, 'mend sails', and took his station amidship on the booms, to see that this the most delinquent sail, was properly furled. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *To mend sails*, to loose and skin them afresh on the yards

d. † *To mend the lights*: to trim the lamps, or snuff the candles (*obs.*). *To mend a fire* to add fuel to it (cf. the earlier BEET *v.*). *To mend a pen*: to cut a worn quill pen so as to make it fit for its purpose

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test Cress* 36, I mend the fyre and beikit me about. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* Induct., *Book holder* Mend your lights, Gentlemen. Master Prologue, begin. *marg.* The Tiremen enter to mend the lights. 1720 PETRIE *Rules Deportm* III Wks. (1877) 21 Do not spit in the Fire, nor offer to mend it. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* I. 15 Jane shook her head as she carefully mended the fire. 1863 A. BLOMFIELD *Mem. Bp Blomfield* I VIII 223 We all sit and mend our pens and talk about the weather.

6. *trans.* To restore to health, cure, heal. *arch.*

13. *St. Nicholas* 349 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg* (1881) 15 Þai praid all to saint Nicholas þat [dede] man þore forto rays & mend. 13 *St Lucy* 8 ibid 17 Scho fand no medcyn hir might mend. 1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 46 There be dyuers waters, & other medicyns, that wolde mende hym. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III 113 Yearly thy Herds in Vigour will impair, Recruit and mend 'em with thy Yearly Care. 1736 in *Swift's Lett* (1766) II. 215, I daily see such numbers of people mended by them [these waters], that [etc.] 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. v 14 And slowly some we mended of their ill, And pitied all

transf. and *fig.* 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser II *Ellistoniana*, Sir A—C— who mends a lame narrative almost as well as he sets a fracture. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par, Son of Croesus* (1903) 153/2 And August came the fainting year to mend With fruit and grain.

b. *intr.* To regain health; to recover from sickness. † Const. *of.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXII. 59 May nane remeid my melady Sa weill as ȝe. And gif I mend nocht hestely. 1523 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 46 There be some sheepe that wyll be blynd a season, and yet mende agayn. 1663 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 149 She mends very slowly. 1712–13 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 22 Feb., The Queen is slowly mending of her gout. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* XI, The health of Verezzi, meanwhile, slowly mended. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* V, The fever has left him, and the doctor says he will soon mend. 1897 HUGHES *Medit. Fever* V 194 One day of injudicious dietary in a case that is mending, may cause a serious relapse

c. Of a wound, etc.: To heal. Of a malady: To abate. Now *dial.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. i 190 My long sicknesse Of Health, and Liuing, now begins to mend. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs* 140 An ulcer mends in one part though it may spread in another. 1869 A. C. GIBSON *Folk-Sp Cumbld.* 163 His hand mendit weel—(He hed gud healin flesh,. hed Joe)

II. Without distinct reference to defect: To make better, ameliorate, improve.

7. *trans.* To improve the condition or fortune of. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. *refl.*, to better oneself, make an advantageous change in one's condition.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 244 Wardeyns gode he sette, to stabille þe lond & mende [orig. *Establye ses lays, fet l'estat meliour*] *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6552 Wyþ waryson he schold þem [marriageable maidens] mende. 1558 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 122, I wyll yᵗ the pore folkes of the church rawe be mended with bygge. 1625 BACON *Ess., Innov.* (Arb.) 527 Whatsoeuer is New is vnlooked for; And euer it mends Some, and paires Other. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III, 84 He could not mend himselfe, in regard of my shelter. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1862) 58 Your service was hard. therefore I did as other considerate persons do, look out, if perhaps I might mend myself. 1719 DE FOE

Crusoe (Globe) 390 Whether it was by Negligence in guarding them, or that they thought the Fellows could not mend themselves, I know not, but one of them run away. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (ed 2) 40 How either he or we should be much mended by it, I cannot imagine. 1876 J. RICHARDSON *Cummerl. Talk* Ser. II. 183 If he duddent know what way to gang to mend his-sel, he hed to grub away fra leet to dark for a canny laal.

† b. *Sc.* To profit, advantage (a person); *absol.* to avail. (In negative and interrogative contexts.)

c 1470 *Col. & Gaw.* 1069 It may nocht mend the ane myte to mak it so teugh *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 653 He saw thair was na meiknes nor mesure micht mend. *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S T S.) xx 22 Off all thy wo and cair It mends the not to mene 1572 *Satir Poems Reform* xxx 126 Quhat will it mend to muine thy senses out?

† 8. To improve (a person) physically. Also *intr.* (of a child) to thrive (cf. 10 b) *Obs*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 464 Outhire mete has mendid þe full mekill Or ane has stollen in my stede *c* 1500 *Melusine* 103 Melusyne had so grete care for her children that they mended & grewe so wel that euery one that saw them meruaylled. 1810 HOGG *Birnutebouzels* 8 I'll hunt the otter an' the brock, An' pu' the limpet aff the rock, To batten an' to mend ye.

† 9. To improve by additions (*e. g.* wages, prices)

c 1440 *Pol Rel & L Poems* 272 Fals iudas, to mendyn hys purs, To ded hath hym sold *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron* (1812) 366 The market he so mended manyfolde 1510 *Extracts Aberd Reg.* (1844) I 81 That sall caus him be pait yerlie of tene pundis quhill that be of puyschance to mend him his fee 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus.* II (1882) 88 If his liuing be too little, then ought the church to mend it 1600 SHAKS. *A Y L.* II. iv 94 And we will mend thy wages. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV. 196 Sometimes white Lillies did their Leaves afford, With wholsom Poppy-flowrs to mend his homely Board

b. *intr* To improve in amount or price

1602 *2nd Pt Returne fr Parnass* H 2, Then let vs leaue this baser fidling trade, For though our purse should mend, our credit fades. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 563/2 Wool mending in price

† c. *trans.* To supplement, make up the deficiency of. (See also 12 a.) *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS *Com Err* IV III 60 Wee'll mend our dinner here 1638 in Birch *Life Milton* M's Wks. 1738 I 16, I would have been bold, in our vulgar phrase, to mend my draught, for you left me with an extreme Thirst. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 9 Oct., I was forced to lie down at twelve to-day, and mend my night's sleep.

10. To improve in quality; to render more excellent; to ameliorate (conditions, etc.) Now *rare.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II Epist., So neyther is one vertue fit for all, nor all fit for one vertue: nor is that one so excellent, but by more it might be mended 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* II xxii 8 5 Tacitus obserueth how rarely raising of the fortune mendeth the disposition. 1615 W LAWSON *Country Housew Gard* (1626) 19 Trees as they grow in yeeres, bignesse, and strength, so they mend their fruit 1672 GREW *Anat Plants* § 43 Some Vegetables lose their Smell, others, keep it, others, mend it 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. *D, Chaucer has mended the Stories which he has borrow'd, in his way of telling 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 383 P 4 The fifty new Churches will very much mend the Prospect. 1781 W BLANE *Ess Hunting* (1788) 21 Directions for mending and improving the Breed [of dogs] 1781 COWPER *Hope* 451 The Sacred Book speaks, with plainness art could never mend 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II 47 Cattle are small .. And they would be more so, were not the breed mended by a mixture with those of other countries. 1847 L HUNT *Men, Women, & B* II x. 208 The Fieldings, till Henry came up to mend the reputation, were not thought very clever 1854 TENNYSON *To F D Maurice* x, How best to help the slender store, How mend the dwellings, of the poor.

† b *intr.* To grow better in quality, improve *Obs.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 75 Than wolde ye mend as sowre ale mendth in summer 1601 SHAKS. *Twel N* I v 80 What thinke you of this foole Maluolio, doth he not mend? 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (*Rome to Naples*) 174 St Peters seldom answers Expectation at first entering it, but .. mends upon the Eye every Moment. 1712 — *Spect.* No 543 P 1 Though it [the human body] appears formed with the nicest Wisdom, upon the most superficial Survey of it, it still mends upon the Search.

11. *trans.* To improve upon, surpass, better. In early use with personal obj. Now only *colloq.* to produce something better than.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 555 Bot y þe mendi may, Wrong þan wite y þe 1588 SHAKS. *L L L.* v ii 329 In Vshering Mend him who can. *Mod.* A very good story I don't think I can mend it

III. Phrases and Combinations.

12. Phrases. a. *To mend* (a person's) *cheer*: † (*a*) to cheer, comfort (cf. CHEER *sb.* 3); (*b*) to improve the fare of (cf. CHEER *sb.* 6).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4232 His oþer suns com ilkan sere For to mend þair fader chere *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 647 þanne þis maiden melior gan menden here chere. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* s. v *Mend*, I'll try if I can mend your Chear, *Tes-sayerai. de vous mieux regaler* 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xii, A bow full deftly can he bend, And if we meet a herd, may send A shaft shall mend our cheer.

† b. In asseverative phrases, esp. *So God mend me.* Also in pious wishes, as *God mend all. Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 433 Lordynges, so god me mende, Lamedon me to 30w sende. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* I III B j b, The most gentle yong man aliue, as God me mende 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v 81 Youle not endure him, God shall mend my soule. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* IV I. 193 1611 — *Cymb* V v 68 Heauen mend all 1789 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* Wks. 1812 II. 136 Where'er they go, poor imps God mend 'em!

c. *To mend or end*: either to improve or (if that be impossible) to put an end to; in early use chiefly = 'to kill or cure'; also, † to correct or finish (a work). † Formerly also *intr.*, either to die or recover.

1578 T. WILLOCKS *Serm Pawles* 74 Plague . what hathe it done? it hathe mended as manye as it hathe ended. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II Epist., That perfect-vnperfect Arcadia, which your all praise exceeding father liued not to mend or end-it 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 805 When the King of Mexico sickened, they vsed to put a Visor on the face of some .. Idol, which was not taken away till he mended or ended 1648 *Eikon Bas.* XV 123, I had the Charitie to interpret, that most part of My Subjects fought against My supposed Errors, not My Person, and intended to mend Mee, not to end Mee *c* 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I 1 21, I had rather we should mend than end 1884 J MORLEY in *Times* 31 July 11/4 The question of mending or ending the House of Lords

d. *To mend the matter, to mend matters*: to improve the state of affairs concerning a person or thing. Often used *ironically*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* II XVII § 16, I suppose they will thereby very little mend the matter, or help us to a more clear and positive idea 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (Globe) 295 To mend the Matter, it continued snowing. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1875) III XII 253 No one will argue that he would have mended matters had he fulfilled his promise

e *To mend* (*one's*) *pace* to travel faster

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* V I. 64 Your dull Asse will not mend his pace with beating 1667 MILTON *P L* x. 859 Justice Divine Mends not her slowest pace for prayers or cries. 1782 COWPER *Expost* 151 Judgment, however tardy, mends her pace When Obstinacy once has conquered Grace 1851 D JERROLD *St. Giles* VII 66 He mended his pace, and jerked the pony into a trot

† f. *To mend one's hand*: to improve one's work or conduct *Obs.*

1685 DRYDEN *Alb. & Alban* Pref., Ess (ed Ker) I 280 If it finds encouragement, I dare promise myself to mend my hand, by making a more pleasing fable 1781 C JOHNSTON *Hist J Juniper* I 65 His nurse being threatened to be turned off, if she did not mend her hand.

g *To make or mend* (absol.): see MAKE *v.*[1] 1 c.

† 13 *Comb.* with sbs. (often as quasi-proper names) with the sense 'one who mends . . .', as *Mend-all, mendbreech, mend-fault, Mend-market*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron* CCVIII. Argt (1812) 366 Howe syr Robert Vmgreuile brent Pebles on there market daye and after the Scottes called hym Robyne Mendmarket 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 179 Feare flea smocke and mendbreech, for burning their bed. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* (1674) 190 Jack Cade styling himself Captain Mend-all, marched to Blackheath. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 174 The Commonwealth might better spare many famous for feats of Armes, than these Learned Mend-faults (in men, or States)

Mend, obs. form of MIND.

Mendable (me·ndăb'l), *a.* [f. MEND *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be mended; capable of improvement.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xlviii. Wks 925/2 And those extreme vices . diligently reformed & amended in such as are mendable. 1638 in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I. 282 The locks are not mendable when out of tune. 1890 *Graphic* 11 Oct 405/3 If I thought there was aught mendable in thee that could be shaped by the hands of a good wife.

† **Mendaciloquent,** *a Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *mendāciloqu-us* (f. *mendāci-*, *-mendax* mendacious + *loqu-i* to speak) + -ENT: cf *grandiloquent*] Speaking lies. So † **Mendaci loquence,** lying.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Mendaciloquent*, that tels lies . false speaking. *c* 1710 *Hist London Clubs* I. 2 A witty and famous Gentleman in the Art of Mendatiloquence [*sic*].

Mendacious (mendē·ʃəs), *a* [f. L. *mendāc-em*, *mendax* (:—**mentnax*, f. root of *mentīrī* to lie) + -IOUS] Lying; untruthful; false.

1616 R. SHELDON *Miracles Antichr* 63 A mendacious Legend of Ignatius his miracles. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* IV. 266 Fame, that mixing Truth with Falsehood, renders the one and the other equally mendacious. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 189 [The Pagan ages] were not mendacious and distracted, but in their own poor way true and sane! 1885 *Truth* 28 May 838/1 The mendacious garbage that is being published in the *Nouvelle Revue.*

Hence **Menda·ciously** *adv.*, in a mendacious or lying manner; **Menda·ciousness,** mendacity

1808-12 BENTHAM *Ration Judic. Evid.* (1827) I 544 The supposed mendaciously-disposed witness. 1873 *Brit. Q Rev* LVII 222 Throughout it is one long record of ambitious rapacity, mendaciousness, and crime

Mendacity (mendæ·sĭti). [ad. late L *mendācitās*, f. *mendāc-em*: see MENDACIOUS *a.* and -ITY] The quality of being mendacious, the tendency or disposition to lie or deceive; habitual lying or deceiving.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* I vi 22 If wee call to minde the mendacity of Greece 1660 *State Trials, John Cook* (1730) II 344/2 In that Sense it must have the Operation of Mendacity, there must be a Lie told in it 1877 A B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* IX 245 Notwithstanding his mendacity—(and it must be owned that he is the most brilliant liar under heaven). 1895 *Bookman* Oct 26/2 The fathers, whose rhetorical exaggeration amounts to innocent mendacity.

b. An instance of this; a lie or falsehood

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I. i. 2 There were no lesse then two mistakes, or rather additionall mendacites [*sic*]. 1868 FARRAR *Seekers* III i (1875) 270 The age of spiritual impotencies and mendacities.

c. *attrib* and *Comb.*

1808-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic Evid* (1827) I. 191 A motive may be termed a mendacity-prompting motive. *a* 1845 SYD. SMITH *Ballot* Wks. 1859 II. 316/2 The period for lying arrives, and the mendacity machine is exhibited to the view of the Wigginses.

Mendæan, -aite: see MANDÆAN, MANDAITE.

† **Menda·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. for MANDATION (not found in this sense, but cf. MANDATARY, MANDATE 2 b).] The granting of papal mandates.

1561 *Godly Q. Hester* (1873) 24 And what by mendation, and dyspensation, they gat the nomynation, of euery good benefyce

Mende, obs. form of MIND.

Mended (me·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. MEND *v.* + -ED[1].] Repaired, improved.

1595 SHAKS *John* V vii. 75 Shew now your mended faiths 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 718 So clothe yourself in this, that better fits Our mended fortunes and a Prince's bride 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i 67 Mended morals and mended manners 1895 *Daily News* 17 Dec 6/4 Whether the voice of a mended bell is ever equal to that of one unmended.

‖ **Mendee** (me·ndī). Also **mindy, mhendee, mendi, -y** [Hindī *mendhī.*] An Indian name for a variety of henna, *Lawsonia alba.* Also *attrib.* as *mendee-hedge*

c 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* x 63 She . caused her to stain the palms of her hands and feet with the juice of mindy — *Stories Ch Catech* x 71 His garden . was well fenced round with a ditch and mindy hedge 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII 367/2 The natives of North India distinguished the unarmed species by the name *phoolke*, or flowering *mhendee* The thorny species is called *mhendee* 1866 *Treas Bot* 734/2 *Mendee* 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson, Mendy.*

Mendelian (mendī·lĭăn), *a Biol.* [f the name of Gregor Johann *Mendel* (1822-84) + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Mendel, or following his law or theory of heredity.

1901 BATESON, etc. *Rep to Evol Comm Roy Soc* (1902) 15 Cases which follow Mendelian principles. 1902 BATESON *Mendel's Princ. Heredity* 114 The Mendelian principle of heredity asserts a proposition at variance with all the laws of ancestral heredity, however formulated 1902 *Nature* 9 Oct. 573/1 The Mendelian theory

Mender (me·ndəɹ). [f. MEND *v.* + -ER[1].] One who mends; a repairer or improver

a 1380 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS* XXVIII 52 Heil mender of euen monnes mynde. 1552 [see PATCHER] 1601 SHAKS *Jul C* I i 15 1774 GOLDSM. *Retaliation* 62 The Terence of England, the mender of hearts. 1836 E. HOWARD *R Reefer* XXVI, I he mender of pens groaned 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I 295 A mender of old shoes, or a patcher up of clothes. 1894 ROSEBERY in *Times* 25 May 8/3, I have always been rather a mender than an ender.

† **Mendiant,** *sb* and *a. Obs. rare* In 5 **mendiaunte,** 6 **-yante** [a. F. *mendiant,* pr. pple. of *mendier* to beg (—L. *mendicāre*: see MENDICANT).] = MENDICANT.

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 124 b/1 They ben they that ye calle poure & mendiauntes 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c 25 Fryers mendyantes, haue littell or nothinge to liue vpon.

Me·ndicable, *a rare*—°. [ad. L. type **mendicābilis*, f. *mendicāre*: see MENDICANT and -ABLE.] 'That may be begged' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Mendicancy (me·ndikănsi). [f. next: see -ANCY.] The state or condition of being a mendicant or beggar, the habit or practice of begging.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 197 Nothing can exceed the shocking and disgusting spectacle of mendicancy displayed in that capital 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* XXV, I began to pull on my hose, recalling the man's impudent mendicancy at Prestongrange's.

Mendicant (me·ndikănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad L. *mendicant-em*, f. *mendīcare* to beg, f. *mendicus* beggar. Cf. MENDIANT, MENDINANT.]

A. *adj.* Begging; given to or characterized by begging. Also, characteristic of a beggar

1613 R CAWDREY *Table Alph*, *Mendicant*, begging. 1631 B. JONSON *Underw.* LXXXIX (*Heading*), To the Right Honourable, the Lord high Treasurer of England An Epistle Mendicant. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Cambr* (1840) 81 Begging Scholars must be vicious, or else cannot be necessitous to a mendicant condition 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. viii. 71 And with that dejected air and mendicant voice 1868 *Guardian* 1 Jan 20/3 Keziah Kadge, the lady who .. intended to follow the mendicant profession till she could secure an annuity of £50 a year 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 234 Mendicant prophets go to rich men's doors.

b. *spec* Applied to those religious orders which lived entirely on alms.

The members of these orders were known as *Friars* The most important (often referred to as the 'Four Orders') were the Franciscans, Dominicans, Carmelites, and Augustinian Hermits.

1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* 4 Then dyd I go amonges the fryers mendicantes. 1626 L OWEN *Spec Jesuit* (1629) 27 This proud vpstart society was declared by Pope Pius Quintus to bee of the number of the Mendicant or Begging Friers 1868 J. H BLUNT *Ref Ch Eng* I. 395 A mendicant friar of St. Mary Spital.

B. *sb.* A beggar; one who lives by begging.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. VII 124 Haue no despyte vnto the poure mendycants. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat* V. i, And but for that, whatever he may vaunt, Who now's a monk, had been a mendicant 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig Med.* II § 2 There is surely a Physiognomy, which those . Master Mendicants observe, whereby they instantly discover a merciful aspect 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XVII. 264 This morsel hunting mendicant. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* XXII, They . looked like vulgar, sturdy mendicants.

fig. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* VI. 288 What is Station high? 'Tis a proud Mendicant, it boasts, and begs.

b. A begging friar.

1530 PALSGR. 244/2 Mendycant an order of freres, *mendicant.* 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. v. (1634) 535 Of

the Mendicants some doe preach, all the other Monks either sing or mumble up Masses in their dennes. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng* XIV. lxxxix. 361 A youthfull Gentleman, enamoured on her [*sc.* a nun] thus did his Suite preferre Naming himself a Mendicant (Nunnes might with Friers conferie). 1846 HOOK *Ch. Dict* (ed. 5) 611 Mendicants or Begging Friars.

c. Applied to Brahmin, Buddhist, etc. priests who beg for food.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 454 Next are certaine Mendicants, which liue of Rice and Barley, which any man at the first asking giueth them. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind.* II xi ii 479 He put on the dress of a Hindú religious mendicant. 1848 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. III. viii 447 A sect of religious mendicants or Jogis.

Mendicanting, *a.* [f. prec + -ING².] Begging.

1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *World runs on Wheeles* Wks. II. 239/1 The foolish women. gaue all their mony to the mendicanting Canters.

Mendicate (me·ndike't), *v rare* [f. L. *mendīcāt-*, ppl stem of *mendīcāre*: see MENDICANT.]

1 *trans.* To beg for, ask for like a beggar.

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* D j, I maruaile, why you should so carefully search, and as it were mendicate these things. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl* I. 288, I have seen papers distributed in the boxes to mendicate a round of applause 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 1/2 A loan must be had on any terms, and is now being almost *mendicated*

2. *intr.* To beg. *rare*—°.

1623 COCKERAM, *Mendicate*, to beg. 1721, etc. in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod Dicts.

b. quasi-*trans.* with *out of*.

1768 W. LIVINGSTON *Let Ep Llandaff* 19 People. may be mendicated or sermonized out of their money.

Hence **Me·ndicated** *ppl a*

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 142 To be beholden to this borrowed, yea mendicated and begged dignity 1819 *Blackw. Mag* V. 571 The .. squalid establishments for mendicated instruction had become loathsome in his eyes.

Mendication (mendikē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *mendicātiōn-em*, f *mendicāre* to beg.] Begging.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* VII xvii 375 Cedrenus and Zonaras omit the history of his [*sc.* Beli-arius'] mendication. 1849 I. TAYLOR *Loyola & Jes* 69 The perpetual labour of providing, by mendication, not merely for his own wants, but for those of his companions.

†**Mendicatory**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *mendicāt-* (see MENDICATE) + -ORY.] Begging.

1687–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II liv. 271 Mendicatory or fishing Gifts the generous have ever disdained

†**Mendiciary**, *a. Obs rare*—¹. [f. L. *mendicus* begging + -(I)ARY] Appropriate to beggars.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 279 Like so many varlets, in mendiciary and gausapinal garments.

Mendicity (mendi·sĭti). [a. F *mendicité* (from 13th c.), ad L. *mendīcitās*, f. *mendīcus*. see MENDICANT and -ITY. Cf. Sp. *mendicidad*, Pg. *mendicidade*, It. *mendicità*.]

1. The state or condition of a mendicant or beggar, beggary. Also, now usually, the existence or numbers of the mendicant class.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6525 For richesse and mendicitees Ben clepid .II extremytees *Ibid* 6534 God thou me kepe for thi pouste Fro Richesse and mendicite. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii 68 Pigmalion, my cruelle brother, shalle comme take my cyte, and put alle to destructyon, and brynge me to mendycyte 1611 COTGR., *Mendicité*, mendicitie, beggarie, beggarlinesse 1818 G CHALMERS *Dom. Econ Gt. Brit.* 401 He [Arthur Dobbs] complained, that there were 34,425 strolling beggars, in that kingdom. He explained this striking instance of mendicity [etc]. 1815 (*title*) Report from Committee on the State of Mendicity in the Metropolis. [Parl Paper] 1864 H AINSWORTH *John Law* VI. i (1881) 293 During the reign of Louis XIV, mendicity had existed to a frightful extent.

2. The practice or habit of begging.

1801 *13th Rep. Soc. for Poor* 22 *note*, Some workhouses are rather seminaries of mendicity, than preservatives against it. 1884 *American* VIII. 105 With a view to the regular exercise of mendicity, pillage and murder

3. *attrib*

1819 *1st Rep. Soc. Suppress Mendicity* 27 The Mendicity Societies at Bath, Edinburgh, Oxford, and Dublin 1824 T HOOK *Say & Do.* Ser. I. III. 329 Mr Harding was a subscriber to the Mendicity Society, an institution which proposes to check beggary by the novel method of giving nothing to the poor 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX 163 To set up a library, a 'mendicity institution', or a bank.

†**Mendience.** *Obs. rare* [a. OF. *mendience*, *-ance*, f. *mendiant*: see MENDIANT and -ANCE.] Mendicity.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6657 (*Glasgow MS*) He wolde not therfore that he lyue To seruen hym in mendience. *Ibid.* 6707 And for ther hath ben gret discorde Vpon the estate of mendicience [*sic*; Thynne 1532 mendicience].

Mendifaunte, variant of MENDIVAUNT *Obs.*

Mendil, obs. form of MANDIL

†**Me·ndinant,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also **mendyna(u)nt, -ynante, -enaunt, -inaunt, meyndenaunt.** [a. OF. *mendinant*, pr pple. of *mendiner*, *mendienner* to beg, f. *mendien* (fem *-enne*), an altered form, due to confusion of suffix, of *mendiant* (see MENDIANT). Cf. MENDIVAUNT: in 14th c. texts the two words cannot with certainty be distinguished.] = MENDICANT.

1362 LANGL *P Pl.* A. XI. 198 For mendynauntz at mischief þe men were dewid. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T* 198 We mendynantz, we sely freres, Been wedded to pouerte and continence. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 167 There ben manye religious men, and namely of Mendynantes.

Me·nding, *vbl. sb.* [f. MEND *v.* + -ING¹]

1. The action of the vb. MEND in various senses.

a. Amendment, correction, improvement.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26867 [Þou agh to] here his scrift and giue him rede þat to sum mendyng him mai lede 13 . *E E Allit. P.* A. 452 Bot vchon wolde her corouneż wern worþe þe fyue, If possyble wer her mendyng. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 239 Happy are they that heare their detractions, and can put them to mending. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 55 If a man soe enter his children's names into the Church booke it is noe offence, and it is not like the mending of a sealed Indenture or a Record. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xlii, Yours was not an ill for mending, 'Twas best to take it to the grave.

b. † The action of healing (*obs.*); the action or process of advancing towards recovery. Also *attrib*, esp. in phrase †*on* (*upon, in, of*) *the mending hand* (see HAND *sb.* 4 b) So also † *at a mending hand* (obs), *in a mending way.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xii (*Agnes*) 10 Al sekmen of his tweching of verray heile gettis mending 1534 MORE *Comf. agst Trib* II ii. (1847) 90, I look every day to depart, my mending days coming very seld 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg* III xxiii. 291 Go on till you see and perceave that the member is at a mending hand 1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 10 Mar, He has no fever, and the hopes of his mending increase 1753 N TORRIANO *Gangr Sore Throat* 23 She was repurged with Success, whence they judged her in a mending Way

c. The action or process of repairing (something decayed, worn, etc); an instance of this. Also *techn.* (see quot. 1891).

1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 11 Y bequeth to þe Mendyng of þe heye way xl s. 1429–30 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1904) 72 Also for mendynge of þe sepulcre xvj d. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V* v i. 263 Why this is like the mending of high waies In Sommer. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* II 33 The pavement except by occasional mendings may be readily believed to have been laid by Pelasgian hands. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Mending*, replacing (in woven worsted coating pieces) threads of warp or of weft dropped by the weaver.

attrib 1888 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlework* s v, Mending Cottons may be had both white and unbleached. 1885 *Army & Navy Co-op Soc* Price List 1385 Silks Spun Mending, Black and Colours.

2. *concr.* a. *pl.* Articles to be repaired. *rare.*

1863 W. B. JERROLD *Signals Distress* 98 Workmen were busy over 'boys'' strong boots and mendings

b. *pl.* Short for *mending yarns*

1888 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlework, Mendings*, these yarns are composed of a mixture of cotton and wool, and designed for the darning of Merino stockings.

c A repaired place; a 'mend'. *rare.*

1886 *Housewife* I. 109/2 [Darning] Grafting can only be done when the new piece matches the old, and the mending is to be of large size.

† 3. = MENDMENT 2. *dial.*

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 13 Which [*sc* overflowing of rivers] brings the Soil of the Up-lands upon them, so that they need no other mending 1855 MORTON *Cycl Agric.* II. 724 *Mending*, (Lanc), manuring.

4 *Mending up*: see quot 1892. Also *attrib.*

1885 [HORNER] *Pattern Making* 225 Mending up with sweeps becomes necessary We then have an unbroken lower edge by which to guide the mending up sweep 1892 — *Princ. Pattern Making* 156 *Mending up*, the necessary repairs done to a mould after it has become damaged by the rapping and the withdrawal of the pattern. *Mending up piece*, any strip, sweep, or block, which is used as a guide to obtain or to restore the damaged contour of a section of a sand mould

Mendipite (me·ndipəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *mendipit* (Glocker, 1839), f. the name of the *Mendip* Hills (Somerset) where it was found: see -ITE] Oxychloride of lead, found in white masses.

1851 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk Chem* V. 147 Mendip Lead-ore or Mendipite This mineral is likewise found, and in a state of greater purity, at Brilow near Stadtbergen.

†**Mendivaunt.** *Obs.* Also **mendyfaunte, -vaunt** [f. OF. (chiefly AF.) *mendif*, altered form of *mendi*·—L. *mendīcus* (see MENDICANT).

As *mendynaunt* and *mendynaunt* would usually be indistinguishable in the MSS, it is possible that some or all of the examples under MENDINANT may belong to this word. In those given below the MSS have *f* or *v*, not *n*]

= MENDICANT *sb.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 210 There duellen many religious men, as it were of the ordre of Freres: for thei ben Mendyfauntes 1426 LYDG *De Guil Pilgr* 541 Other ordrys vertuous. Mendyvauntys ful nedy *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I lix. (1869) 35, I make him viue and departe that he hath to the needy and to mendivauns.

Mendment (me·ndmĕnt). [Aphetic f. AMENDMENT. Cf. OF. *mendement* (once in Godef, written *mandement*).]

1. = AMENDMENT; improvement, reparation, correction, reformation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23744 Þis lijf he [crist] has vs lent . To hald ai wel his comament, If we do mis, do mendement. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 989, I am comyne fra the conquerour for mendemente of the pople 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Edw. Dk. Somerset* xxv. (1563) 167 He would have all thing mended, But by that mendment nothyng els he ment, But to be kyng. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 298 *Bar.* Well, well, the world will mend. *Bra.* The pox of mendment I see.

2. Improvement of the soil; *concr.* manure; = AMENDMENT 6. Now *dial.*

1644 G. PLATTES in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 289 If the mendment of their own lands were the cheapest purchase to the owner [etc.]. 1798 J. MIDDLETON *View Agric. Middlex.* 305 Manure is undoubtedly the great cause of fertility. (The Middlesex farmer says 'there is nothing to be done without "mendment"'.) ? 1842 LANGE *Cottage Farmer* 13 Potash and saltpetre would invigorate corn crops more than any other artificial mendment. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss*

†**Me·ndnis.** *Obs.* [f. MEND *v.* + *-nis*, -NESS] Amendment.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 4 A stresce will I make in mendnis of 3oure sinne

Mendole (me·ndoul). [a. It. (Venetian) *mendole*. Cf. F. *mendol(e.*] = CACKEREL 1.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 276 The bream is as worthless a fish as the mendole. 1862 COUCH *Brit Fishes* I. 206 In its native waters the Mendole is an exceedingly prolific fish.

† **Mendose,** *a. Anat. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *mendōsus* faulty (f. *mendum* fault), in med.L. anatomy used to render Gr *νόθος* spurious, as applied to the 'false' ribs, 'false' sutures, etc.]

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 110 [Þo boonys þat vndir setten ben clepid ossa mendosa]. *Ibid*, ij boonys þat ben clepid mendose *Ibid.* 111 Wiþ ij semes mendose. [1855 OGILVIE *Suppl*, *Mendose*, false, spurious]

† **Mendoza.** *Obs.* [? The (Spanish) surname of the inventor.] In full *mendoza wheel*, one of the wheels of a spinning-mule.

1803 *Specif Wood's Patent* No. 2711. 2 The wheel G acts in the mendoza, called the drawing out wheel. 1818 *Specif of Eaton's Patent* No. 4272 4 When the carriage [of the spinning mule] is quite out the mendoza wheel O is disengaged from the pinion. 1836 URE *Cotton Manuf.* II. 158 The large horizontal bevel-wheel 12, called the mendoza.

Mendozite (mendō·zəit). *Min.* [Named by Dana from *Mendoza*, Argentine Republic, where it is found: see -ITE².] A hydrous sulphate of alumina, occurring in white fibrous masses; = ALUNOGEN.

1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed 5) II 653.

Mendy, variant of MENDEE.

† **Mene.** *Obs.* [repr. OE *gemǽne*, subst. use of *gemǽne* adj. see I-MENE *a.*] Intercourse, fellowship.

c 1200 ORMIN 1948 þatt nan ne shollde filedd ben þurrh hæþenn macchess mæne *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 501 For alied god self him toch fro mannes mene in to ðat stede ðat adam forles for iuel dede.

Mene see MAN, MEAN, MEINIE.

Menealtie, obs. form of MESNALTY.

Meneghinite (menĭgī·nəit). *Min.* [f. name of Prof. J. *Meneghini*, of Pisa + -ITE.] A sulph-antimonide of lead, occurring in prismatic crystals and in fibrous masses.

1852 *Amer Jrnl Sci* Ser. II XIV. 60 The Meneghinite is a new species, established by M. Bechi. It occurs in compact fibrous forms, very lustrous [etc]

Meneisoun, Menekin, Menel(e)d, Meneliche: see MENISON, MINIKIN, MENALD, MEANLY.

Meneress, Menese, Menesinge, Meneson, Menester, Menestral, Meneuer: see MINORESS, MENISE, MINISHING, MENISON, MINISTER, MINSTREL, MINIVER.

Meneurance, obs form of MANURANCE.

1473 5 in *Cal. Proc Chanc. Q. Eliz* II (1830) Pref. 57 To have the meneuerance and occupacion. of the said mese land mede and wode

Menevian (mĕnī·vĭăn), *a* and *sb. Geol.* Also **Min-, Mæn-.** [f. *Menevia*, med.L. name of St. David's + -AN.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a very ancient group of rocks found near St. David's in South Wales, and also near Dolgelly and Maentwrog in North Wales, containing a large number of different species of fossils. b. *sb.* The Menevian formation.

1865 SALTER & HICKS in *Rep. Brit Assoc.* (Hardwicke) 147 The authors propose the term 'Minevian' for the lowest division of the 'Lingula flag'. 1865 HICKS in *Q. Jrnl. Geol Soc.* XXI 477 *note*, The new term 'Mænevian Group'. 1867 SALTER & HICKS *Ibid* XXIII. 339 The Menevian group 1882 A. GEIKIE *Text-bk Geol.* 654 The Menevian beds 1894 *Geol. Mag* Oct. 442 At this time the upper portion only of the Menevian (then called Lower Lingula Flags) had yielded any fossils.

Menew, Menew(e)s: see MINNOW, MENISE.

Me·n-folk(s. [See MAN *sb.*1]

1. The male sex; also *dial.* (see quot. 1886).

1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld Ball* 38 I've wonder'd sin I kent mysel, What keeps the men-fwok aw frae me. 1824 SCOTT *St Ronan's* xxxviii, 'Mr Tyrrel', she said, 'this is nae sight for men folk—ye maun rise and gang to another room'. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk*, *Men folks*, usually the male labourers on a farm. Males in general, as distinct from 'women folks'. 1896 BLACK *Briseis* xx, Some of us Gordons about Dee-side—I mean the men-folk of us—are said to be rather quick in the temper.

2. Human beings. *rare.*

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par., Golden Apples* (1890) 328/2 Slipping through the seas Ye never think, ye men-folk, how ye seem From down below through the green waters' gleam.

Meng, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 **men(o)gan, mængan,** 3 **mengen, mengge,** (*3rd pres. sing* **meinp**), 3–7, 9 **menge,** 5 (**mengyn**), **meenge, meynge,** 3– **meng**; 3–5 **mynge,** 3–**ming,** (5 **mynge,** 6, 9 **minge**). *Pa. t. Ind. a.* 1–4 **mengde,** 3 **mengte, meng(u)d,** 3–5 **menged,** 4 **menhed, mengede,** *Sc.* **meng3eit,** 4–5 **mengid, -it,** 5 **mengyd,** 6 **menkit**; 4 **mynged(e, -ide,** 5 **mynget, -it.** *β.* 4 **meynt,** 6 **ment.** *Pa. pple. α.* 2–5 **imengd,** 3 **imænged, imenget, imeingt,**

mengt, 3–8 menged, 4 ymengd, imengde, mengyt, -ede, 4–5 ymenged, mengid, meyng(i)d, 4–6 mengyd, 5 ymengyd, -id, mengit, monkyd, 6 menket, menkte; 5 mynged, -et, -it, -yd, mingit, 6 minged, mingde. *β.* 2–4 **meind, 3 imeind(e, meynde, ime(y)nd, 3–4 ymeynd, 3–5 meynd, 4 mynd, yment, 4–5 ymeynt, 5–6 meynt, 6–7 ment, meint, 7 ymeint, imeint.** *γ.* 3 **imeng(e, ymeng.** [OE. *mengan* = OFris. *mengia, mensia*, OS. *mengian* (Du. *mengen*), OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *mengen*, ON. *menga* (Sw. *många*, Da. *mænge*) :—OTeut. **mangjan*, f. the root of OE. *ge-mang* : see AMONG.

The normal form in mod. standard English would be *minge* (mindʒ). cf *singe*. Forms with *i* occur both in literature (down to the 17th c) and in mod dialects but the form *meng* has been adopted here as that occurring in the best-known instances.]

1. *trans.* To mix, mingle, blend: **a.** one thing *with* (+Sc. *into*) another.

c 725 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 15/15 *Confundit*, menget. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 1 Þare blod pilatus mengde [*Lindisf.* gemengde] mid hyra offrungum *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 142 in *Cott. Hom.* 169 Betere is wori water drunch þen atter meind [*later versions* meynd, imengd, imenge] mid wine *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii (*Machor*) 584 Poysone myngyt into drink *Ibid.* xxxiii. (*George*) 505 Þane with wyne mengyeit he poyson 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 262 Warm melk sche putte also therto With hony meynd *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 270 In stede of drynk thay gaf me gall, Asell thay menged it withall 1562 TURNER *Baths* I, I founde marquesites and stones menged with copper 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 84 Till with his elder brother Themis His brackish waves be meynt 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xx, The third bad water, with good liquors ment. 1677 NICOLSON *Cumb. & Westm. Gloss.* in *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1870) IX. 315 *Meng*, to mix.

b. two or more things (*together*).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1674 Deorewurðe stanes, of misliche heowes, imenget togederes *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii. And put alle þise þinges togidres and menge hem vpoun þe fyre and stere hem wele 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* Luij b, Incense I yeeld with intermedled teares, Which mingde doe surge as wine ycast in flame 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. v. 12 Bath'd in bloud and sweat together ment 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvi. 35 Till both within one bank, they on my North are meint

c. With immaterial objects and *fig.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 Auh hope & dred schulen euer beon imeind togederes. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 870 Al my song is of longinge And ymeynd [*MS. Cott.* imend] suindel myd woninge 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 360 His nobill kyng Mengit all tyme vith vit manheid 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 19596 The pley ther-off ys meynt with wo 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. II. 30 Heate meint with moisture is apt to engendre 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* V. xxv. III. Then taking Scottish othes, which they did breake, and he [Edw. I] reuenge, With those Exploytes he French attempts as gloriously did menge 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. IV. *Decay* 453 Their Country-gods with the true God they ming 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. II. I. VIII, When that those rayes be closely meint With other beams of plain diversity

2. To make a mixture of; to produce by mixing.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* II. (*Paulus*) 700 A fellone poyssone, myngit and mad be tresone *a* 1547 SURREY *Descr. Spring* II. in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 4 The busy bee her honye now she minges. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 59 Their good drinke as I sayd to ming and blenne 1730 (Som.) *Churchw. Acc.* (E. D. D.), To minging lime, and to tile pins. 1807 STAGG *Poems* 140 An' meng us up thar glasses. 1825 JAMIESON s. v., 'To meng tar', to mix it up into a proper state for smearing sheep, greasing carts, &c.

3. To stir up; after OE only in fig. applications: To disturb, trouble, confound. Also *intr.* for *pass.*

Beowulf 1449 Se þe meregrundas mengan scolde. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 606 Nes þis meiden nawiht herfore imenget in hire mod inwið. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 945 (MS. Cott.) For wraþþe meinþ [*MS. Jesus* meynþ] þe horte blod. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27770 And sua he mengges him wit ire, þat brennes mans mede als fire. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 437 Now thay meng my moode ffor grace thou can me hete. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 370 Allace, now mingis my mane and mude.

b. *To meng with mirths* · to cheer.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1327 The maydene mengede his mode With myrthes at the mete. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 1 Moste myghty mahowne meng you with myrth!

4. a. *trans.* To bring (living creatures) together; to join (the male *with* the female).

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 337, & ay þou meng with þe malez þe mete ho-bestez *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6546 There mynget þai þere men, machit hom to-gedur; Mony dedly dint delt hom amonge!

b. *refl.*, *pass.*, and *intr.* Of persons: To be mingled *together* in intercourse, or *with*, *among* others; to be joined in battle; to have sexual intercourse; to be united by marriage.

refl. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xxvii. § 11 Swelce is eac bewered þæt mon hine menge wið his brodorwiife. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cv. 26 Hi hi wið manfullum megndan [*sic*] þeode *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26253 O man þat menges him wit best For his flexs lust to ful-fill.

pass. *c* 1205 LAY. 15249 Þa weoren Bruttes imænged wið þan Saxes. 1388 WYCLIF I *Cor.* v. 9 That 3e be not meynd [*v.r.* meyngd, or comunen not, with lecchours. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 109 Lok þat 3e be not menkyd wiþ him. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 361 And ones in the moneth with Phebus was she meynt. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 36 When she with Mars was meynt in joyfulnesse.

intr. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 544 He chosen hem wiwes of caym, And mengten wið waried kin. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19231 Fra þan durst na man wit þam meng. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 298 With þe Scottis gan he menge, and stifly stode in stoure. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. iii. 73, I lufyd not with þame to menge.

5. *intr.* Of things: To be or become mixed.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Satan* 132 Hwæt her hat and ceald hwilum mencgaþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9952 Þe leme o light .. þat menges with þaa colurs hew. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12495 Sodonly the softe winde vnsoberly blew, A myste & a merkenes myngit to gedur. 1614 SIR A. GORGES tr. *Lucan* VI. 233 And from his springs A vertue takes, which neuer mings With other streame. 1825 JAMIESON, *To meng*, to become mixed. 'The corn's beginnin to meng', the standing corn begins to assume a yellow tinge; Berwicks.

Meng(e, variants of MING *v. Obs.*, to remember.

† Menged, *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: see MENG *v.* [f. MENG *v.* + -ED [1].] Mixed, disturbed, confused.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 823 Penne is þes hundes smel fordo He not þurh þe meynde smak Hweþer he schal vorþ þe abak. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7420 He es ai vte o wite als wode, Hu sal we meke his menged mode? 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) I, xxxiij gyrdels of menged metaill. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 665 A woman .was punysshed for sellyng of false myngyd butter.

Mengel, -ill, obs. forms of MINGLE *v.*

† Menging, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [OE. *mengung*, f. *mengan* : see MENG *v.* and -ING [1].] Mingling, mixture; confusion or disturbance (of mind)

a 1000 *Aldhelm Glosses* in *Zeitschr. f. deutsches Alterthum* IX. 450 *Confectio*, mencinge 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2098 Conan .. Among hom nolde of þulke lond abbe non menging *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27739 Menging o mode þat coms o gall *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 475 Þe mynging of þes þingis is unholsom to man to take *a* 1485 *Promp. Parv.* 332/2 (MS. S.) Mengynge, *mixtura, commixtio.* 1562 TURNER *Baths* 9 With some mengінge with mixture of brimstone 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* I. 288 The meinging of repentance.

Mengle, obs. form of MINGLE *sb* and *v*

Mengue, Mengyd, obs ff. MANGO, MANCHET.

Menhaden(menhē·dən). Also **manhad(d)en.** [Corrupted or cognate form of Narragansett Indian *munnawhatteaûg*, 'a fish somewhat like a herring' (R. Williams *Key Lang. America*, 1643).

The fish was used by the Indians for manure, and the name seems to be connected with the vb *munnohquohteau*, (Eliot's Indian Bible) 'he enriches the land, fertilizes'.]

A fish of the herring family, *Brevoortia tyrannus*, common on the east coasts of the United States, it is much used for manure and produces a valuable oil.

1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 42 In 1787 were exported Barrels of manhadden 236 1792 HOMMEDIEU in *Proc. Amer. Assoc.* (1880) XXVIII. 436 *note*, The fish called menhaden or mossbankers. 1880 GOODE (*title*) in *Rep. 28th Meeting Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* 425 A Short Biography of the Menhaden

b *attrib.*, as *menhaden fishery, oil*

1883 C. A. MOLONEY *W. Afr. Fisheries* 64 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The American menhaden fisheries 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 202 Menhaden oil, used in currying leather.

Hence **Menha·den·er,** a steamer engaged in fishing for menhaden.

1905 E. MARSHALL *Middle Wall* 447

Menheir, obs. variant of MYNHEER.

Menhir (me·nhiəɹ) *Archæol.* Also *erron.* **menzhir.** [a. Breton *men hir* 'long stone' (*men, mean* stone, *hir* long = Welsh *maen hir*, Cornish *medn hir*).] A tall upright monumental stone, of varying antiquity, found in various parts of Europe, and also in Africa and Asia.

1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer in Brittany* II. 300 The menhir of Plouarzel. 1851 [see PEULVAN]. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* vi. (1875) 302 Circular marks closely resembling those on some of our European menhirs 1904 WINDLE *Rem. Prehist. Age* VIII. 192 The Dartmoor row begins with a circle and ends with a menhir

Meni, obs. form of MANY.

Menial (mī·niăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4 **meynal(l, -el,** 5 **meygnall, menal(l** *β.* 4–5 **meyneal, meynyal,** 5 **menyal, mayneal, meyneyall,** 6 **maneall, meneal, meignall,** 7 **mæniall, meniall,** 7– **menial.** [a. AF. *meignal, menial*, f. *meinie* MEINIE.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Pertaining to the household, domestic. Also *transf. Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 215 A mannes owne meynal wittes [L. *domestici sensus ejus*] beeþ his owne enemyes. 1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* XVI. 5 Grete 3e wel her meyneal [*v.r.* meynyal, Vulg. *domesticam*] chirche. *c* 1400 *Plowman's T.* 322 The tything of *Turpe lucrum* With these maisters is meynall 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 17 He had exchang'd his own Property, his very menial Necessaries for Bread to support them

2. Of a servant. Forming one of the household; domestic. Now only in contemptuous use: see B.

1427 *Will of Sir E. Braybroke* in *Bedford. N. & Q.* (1889) II. 224, I wol that after my deces my meyne meygnall be kepte to-geder in houshold. 1444 *Close Roll*, 23 *Hen. VI*, The said Geffrey was a menall man of the worshipful household of our Sovereign Lord the King. 1450 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 179/2 The wages and fees of youre menyall servauntez. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 900 To gret and smal menal persones 1516 *Will R. Peke of Wakefield* 4 June, Every one of my maneall servantes. 1642 CHAS. I in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* V. § 396 And all this, whilst his Majesty had no other attendance than his own Menial Servants. 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 294 That none shall heare Masse either at the Queen's or any Ambass[r] Chappell but their owne meniall Servants. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xiv. 413 The first sort of servants therefore, acknowledged by the laws of England, are menial servants, so called from being *intra mœnia*, or domestics. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iii. (1869) I. 332 The labour of a menial servant. adds to the value of nothing. 1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simple Story* I. iv. 32 She felt herself but as a menial servant.

3. Of service or employment: Proper to or performed by a menial or domestic servant. Now only with disparaging implication. Of the nature of drudgery; servile, degrading.

1673 J. TEMPLE *United Prov.* II. 113 His [De Wit's] Train was only one man, who performed all the Menial service of his House at home 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii, A maid to dress her and two other servants for menial offices *c* 1829 VISCT. PALMERSTON in Lytton *Life* (1870) I. VI. 317 *note*, The wives are forced to wash and perform all menial offices. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 39 As to the Indian, he is a game animal, not to be degraded by useful or menial toil 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXIV, The menial offices the numerous degrading duties that I've had to do for him. 1899 J. NICOL *Recent Archaeol. & Bible* IV. 153 The menial character of the labour [*sc.* brickmaking].

4. Of temper, spirit, occupations. Servile, sordid.

1837 [see MENIALISM] 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIII. (1852) 151 Nor cold insurgent heart, nor menial mind Can compass this. 1875 JOWETT *Plato, Gorgias* (ed. 2) II. 399 All other arts which have to do with the body are servile and menial and illiberal 1891 *Edin. Rev.* CLXXIII. 400 Devoted only to the menial care of building a fortune

B *sb.* A 'menial' servant (see A. 2). Now only *contemptuous*, applied chiefly to liveried menservants kept for ostentation rather than use, often suggesting an imputation of pomposity or arrogance

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* XVI. 2 The assis ben to the meyneals of the kyng [Vulg. *domesticis regis*] 1650 BP. HALL *Balm Gilead* XII. § 4 Surely the great Housekeeper of the World will never leave any of his menials without the bread of sufficiency 1755 JOHNSON, *Menial*, one of the train of servants 1768 T. MOSS *The Beggar* 15 A pamper'd menial forc'd me from the door, To seek a shelter in an humbler shed 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* Introd. 39 The Duchess bade her page the menials tell That they should tend the old man well 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. I, Dismiss This menial hence, I would be private with you. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 76 The most common soldier was attended by a retinue of menials that would have better suited the establishment of a noble 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. VII. 68 A hot menial in a red waistcoat came and opened the door. 1901 J. WATSON *Life Master* XVIII. 170 The servants .. allowed Him to pass with a menial's disdain for the poor.

Hence **Me·nialism,** the condition of a menial; a menial act, **Me·niality,** menial character, *pl.* menial conditions, **Me·nially** *adv.*, like a menial.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 132 Menial in soul, he may as well have the hire of menialism 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Chas.* (1852) 105 And is such a man to be abased to the menialities of the servants' hall? 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 344 Lady Suffolk had been bedchamber woman, and of course had performed this menialism! 1888 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 169 The Prince handed his hat to Mr. V., his cane to Mr. R., and, leaving them, thus menially employed upon his service, spoke.

† Me·nialty. *Obs.* Also 6 **menaltie.** [f. MENIAL + -TY.] The condition of being a menial. Also, *collect.* persons of menial rank.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVIII. (1887) 176 From the lowest in menaltie, to the highest in mistrishipp. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 91 The vulgar menialty conclude, therefore it [*sc.* the Plague] is like to encrease

Menie, obs. form of MANY, MEINIE.

Menild, variant of MENALD.

Menilite (me·nilәit). *Min.* [a. F. *ménilite* (H. B. de Saussure, 1795), from *Ménil(montant)*, a quarter of Paris where it is found. see -ITE.] A variety of opal of a dull greyish or brownish colour, occurring in kidney-shaped masses

[1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 205/2 *Pitchstone. Menelites.* A specimen of Pitchstone from Mesnil montant near Paris. 261 (Index to Mineralogy) Menalites.] 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 550 As common flint becomes menilite, from the unctuous and magnesian marl in which it is deposited

attrib. 1829 URE *Geol.* 324 The menilite silex

Menilla, Menille, obs. ff. MANILLA [1], MANILLE.

1781 *Gentl. Mag.* LI. 616 *Menille* seems to be a corruption of the Spanish *malilla*, a wicked woman capable of any kind of mischief

Menin, variant of MENNOM *dial.*, minnow.

Meningeal (mĭni·ndʒiăl), *a. Anat.* and *Path.* [f. mod.L. *méninge us* (f. *mĕning-*. MENINX : cf. F. *méningé*, It. *meningeo*) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the meninges. *Meningeal artery*: one of the arteries supplying the dura mater of the brain

1829 C. BELL *Anat. & Phys.* (ed. 7) I. 119 Groove of the meningeal artery. 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. 171 Meningeal hæmorrhages.

Meninges, pl. of MENINX.

Meningic (mĭni·ndʒik), *a. rare. Path.* [f. mod.L. *mening-* MENINX + -IC.] = MENINGEAL *a.*

1882 GOOD *Study Med.* III. 599 He [M. Serres] proposes to call the first *meningic* and the second *cerebral* apoplexy. *Ibid.* 600 Meningic or brain fever.

Meningism (mĭni·ndʒiz'm). *Path* [Formed as prec. + -ISM.] Tendency to meningitis.

1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 5 Jan. *Epit. Curr. Med. Lit.* 1 Galli has collected observations of a number of cases of meningitis and meningism.

Meningitic (menindʒi·tik), *a. Path.* [f. MENINGIT-IS + -IC.] Pertaining to meningitis.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 546 The meningitic exudation.

‖ Meningitis (menindʒəi·tis). *Path.* [mod. L., *f. mēning-* MENINX + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.

1828 ABERCROMBIE *Dis. Brain* 51 To prevent circumlocution, I shall employ the term *Meningitis* to express the disease, meaning thereby the inflammation of the arachnoid, or pia mater, or both, as distinct from inflammation of the dura mater 1839 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 546 In most cases not due to injury meningitis..is caused by an invasion of micro-organisms

Hence **Meningi·tiform** *a.* [-FORM], **Meningi·tophobia** [-PHOBIA], see quots.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med Dict.* II 133 *Meningitophobia*,.. symptoms of cerebro-spinal meningitis produced from fear of the disease. *c* 1893 F P FOSTER *Illustr. Med Dict.* III. 2276 *Meningitiform*, resembling meningitis

Meningo- (mĭni ŋgo), combining form of Gr. *μῆνιγξ* MENINX in a number of pathological and other terms, of which the following are the most important: **Meni·ngocele** (-sīl) [cf. CELE *sb*], hernia of the meninges of the brain or spinal cord; **‖ Meni·ngo-cerebri·tis** = *Meningo-encephalitis*; **‖ Meningo-coccus**, a coccus supposed to be the cause of cerebro-spinal fever; **‖ Meni·ngo-encephali·tis**, inflammation of the membranes of the brain and the adjoining cerebral tissue; **†Meningo·gastric fever** *Obs.* = *gastric fever*, **‖ Meni·ngomala·cia**, 'softening of the membranes of the brain' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856), **‖ Meni·ngomyeli·tis**, inflammation of the spinal cord and its membranes; hence **Meni·ngo-myeli·tic** *a.*; **Meni·ngo-my·elocele**, a hernial tumour of the spinal cord (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); **Meni·ngorachi·dian** *a.* [RACHIS], pertaining to the meninges and the spine, **‖ Meningorrha·gia**, hæmorrhage of the meninges of the brain (*Syd. Soc Lex*).

1867 *Brenn Retrosp Med*, etc (Syd Soc) 423 A case of *meningocele in the occipital region. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 499 The chronic *meningo cerebritis of general paralysis. 1893 DUNGLISON *Med Dict.* (ed 21), **Meningococcus.* 1897 *Trans Amer Pediatric Soc.* IX 189 An organism resembling the meningococcus was found 1872 COHEN *Dis Throat* 206 Consecutive *meningo encephalitis 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI 887 Any chronic *meningomyelitic process. 1897 *Ibid.* III. 68 A case in which *meningo-myelitis was found at the autopsy 1842 E WILSON *Anat Vade M* (ed 2) 351 The *Meningo-rachidian veins are situated between the theca vertebralis and the vertebræ.

‖ Meninguria (meniŋgiū·riă). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *μηνιγγ-* MENINX + *οὖρον* urine. See -IA.] The passing of urine containing membranous shreds. Hence **Meningu·ric** *a.*

1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex*

‖ Meninx (mī·niŋks). Chiefly pl. **meninges** (mĭni·ndʒīz); also 7 **menings**. [mod.L., a. Gr. *μῆνιγξ* membrane, esp of the brain. (Late L. had *mēninga*; cf. F. *méninge*.)] Any of the three membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord (*viz* the dura mater, arachnoid, and pia mater).

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng Expos*, *Meninges*, thinne skins in which the braine is contained 1638 A READ *Chirurg* xvii. 124 In the suture there is a ligament, by which the menings are tyed to the pericranium 1666 *Phil Trans* I. 397 He inquires, whether the Nerve proceed from the Medulla itself, or its Meninx 1747 tr *Astruc's Fevers* 202 As to the phrenzy, it is an inflammation of the meninges, or dura and pia mater 1839–47 *Todd's Cycl Anat* III. 627/2 The cerebral and spinal meninges 1884 M MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 370 Congestion of the meninges was found at the base of the brain

¶ b. The drum of the ear [So in Gr.] *nonce-use.*

1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* 28 The Meninx of his eare is like a cut Drum, and the hammers lost

Menis, obs. gen. pl. MAN, obs. f. MINISH *v.*

Meniscal mĭni skăl), *a. rare* —°. [f. MENISCUS + -AL.] Of the form of a meniscus

1860 WORCESTER (cites *Enfield*).

Meniscate (mĭni skĕt), *a Bot.* [f. MENISCUS + -ATE².] Resembling a meniscus in form

1866 *Treas Bot* 735/1 *Meniscate*, a cylinder bent into half a circle

Menisch(e, obs. forms of MINISH *v.*

Meniscoid (mĭni skoid), *a. Bot.* [f. MENISC-US + -OID.] Resembling a meniscus in form; of the form of a watch-glass.

1821 tr. *Decandolle & Sprengel's Philos Plants* 28 The higher degree of the shield shaped passes into the meniscoid (*meniscoideus*) 1832 LINDLEY *Introd Bot.* 380 *Meniscoid*; resembling a watch glass 1853 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 22 In *Sphagnum* the spore sac.. consists of a meniscoid cyst at the top.

So **Meniscoi dal** *a* = MENISCOID.

1881–8 SAVILE KENT *Infusoria* II. 870.

‖ Meniscus (mĭni skŭs). Pl. **menisci** (mĭni·səi); also 8 **meniscusses**. [mod L., a. Gr. *μηνίσκος* crescent, dim. of *μήνη* moon.] A crescent-shaped body.

1. A crescent moon. *rare.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Meniscus*, a little Moon. 1881 MISS A. D. KINGSTON tr. *J. Verne's Tigers & Traitors* v. 89 Thus the meniscus..shed a few faint beams after midnight.

2. A lens convex on one side and concave on the other; *properly*, the convexo-concave form (i. e. the one which is thickest in the middle, and thus has a crescent-shaped section), but often applied also to the concavo-convex, the two being sometimes distinguished as *converging* and *diverging meniscus* respectively.

1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans* XVII 969 In a Meniscus the Concave side towards the Object encreases the focal length, but the Convex towards the Object diminishes it. 1794 G ADAMS *Nat. & Exp Philos* II. xiv. 85 Infinitely thin meniscusses do not sensibly change the course of the rays of light 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* vii. 99 The periscopic glass is what opticians call a meniscus One surface is convex and the other concave, according as one or the other of these surfaces has the sharper curvature.

3. The convex or concave upper surface of a liquid column, caused by capillarity.

1818–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat Phil.* (1819) I. 189 The little meniscus of water which terminates the column 1883 W. H RICHARDS *Text Bk. Milit Topogr.* 218 The 'meniscus' should be decidedly rounded; if it appears flat the barometer should be tapped [etc.].

4. *Math.* A figure of the form of a crescent.

1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Theory Electr. & Magn.* I 117 Instead of the figure formed by the two external segments, we may take the meniscus formed by one internal and one external segment.

5. *Anat.* A disk-like interarticular fibrocartilage situated in the interior of some joints to adapt the articular surfaces to each other, as in the wrist- and knee-joints.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 239 The menisci, or interarticular ligaments 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 74 The articulation between the malleus and incus is a true joint, in which is found a meniscus.

6. An organ of doubtful function in *Echinorhyncus*, a genus of acanthocephalous entozoa

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Invert Anim* 647.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *meniscus form, glass, lens*; *meniscus-shaped* adj.

1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I 70 Seeds *meniscus-form. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr* (1881) 203 All single lenses have the meniscus form given to them 1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, **Meniscus Glasses* are those which are Convex on one side, and Concave on the other. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed 5) II 203 A lens may be convex on one side and concave on the other, called a *meniscus lens 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 74 Specimens frequently occur in the lias, with the *meniscus-shaped casts of the air-chambers loose, like a pile of watch glasses.

† Menise. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **menuse**, -ce, **menese**, **menys**(e, 6 **menew(e)s**, **menues**, 7 **men(u)ise.** [a. OF *menuise*, *menuse* (mod F. *menuise*): —L. *minūtia* see MINUTIA.] Small fry

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 104 Menese or loche boiled Take Menyse or loche, and pike hem faire *c* 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 819 Flowndurs, gogeons muskels, menuce in sewe 1508–13 *Bk Keruynge* in *Babees Bk* (1867) 280 Menewes in sewe of porpas or of samon 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 62 *Piscicoli minuti Poissons menus, menuise* Small fishes called menues. 1613 J D[ENNYS] *Secr Angling* II xl. C 4 b, The little Roach, the Menise biting fast 1616 SURFL & MARKH *Country Farm* 507 The small fish, which is called white, are the Loach, Menuise, and the Trout

† Me·nison. *Obs.* Forms: 3 **menison**(e, 3–4 **meneisoun**, 4–5 **menysoun**, 5 **menyson**, **-isoun**, **-eson**, **mensone**, **mensoun**, 6 **mensyn**, **menson.** [a OF. *menison*, *meneison*, *menoison*:—late L. *mānātiōnem* flowing, n. of action f. *mānāre* to flow] Dysentery.

c 1290 *Beket* 2367 in *S Eng Leg* I 174 Toward þe debe he drouȝ And fur pinede in þe menisone þat is lif him þouȝte long *c* 1305 *St Lucy* 6 in *E E P* (1862) 101 For four ȝer heo hadde .. þe meneisoun stronge. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B xvi 110 Bothe mesels and mute and in þe menysoun blody, Ofte he heled suche. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 35 Meny men deide on the blody mensoun 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1562) 76 The bloudy menson, *discenteria.*

Menisperm (me·nispəm). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *Mēnispermum* (Tournefort), f. Gr. *μήνη* moon + *σπέρμα* seed cf. the Eng. name *moonseed*, referring to the crescent-shaped seeds] A plant of the N.O. *Menispermaceæ*, of which *Menispermum* is the typical genus; the most widely known species are the Cocculus indicus, *Anamirta* (formerly *Menispermum*) *Cocculus*, and the Calumba Also **Menisperma·ceous** *a.*, belonging to the N.O. *Menispermaceæ*; **Menispe·rmal**, Lindley's term for a plant of this order; **Menispe·rmal** *a.*, in *Menispermal alliance*, Lindley's term for an 'alliance' or group of orders including the *Menispermaceæ*.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 305/2 *Cocculus*, a genus of Menispermaceous plants. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd* 297 Menispermales—The Menispermal Alliance. *Ibid*, The Order of Menispermads. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med* 187 The root of the Frasera Walteri, and of a Menisperm from Ceylon, have been substituted for true calumba.

Menispermine (menispē·rmin). *Chem.* Also **-ina**, **-in.** [f. mod L. *Mēnisperm-um* (see MENISPERM + -INE⁵.] An alkaloid obtained from the shells of the fruit of the Cocculus indicus, *Anamirta* (formerly *Menispermum*) *Cocculus*. Also **† Menispe·rmia.**

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 306/2 The kernel [of the fruit of *Cocculus indicus*] contains about one part in the hundred of picrotoxia, or menispermia, as some term it. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 224 Menispermina.. is white and opaque, and has very much the external appearance of cyanodide of mercury. 1852 J. BELL in *Lect. Gt. Exhib.* 141 Menispermin. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 188 An alkaloid, Menispermine.

Menitto, Meniver(e, Meniye: see MANITOU, MINIVER, MANYIE.

Menked, -et: see MENG *v.*

Men-kind. [See MAN *sb.*¹ 22.] Now *rare.* Also 5 **men kyn.** The male sex; men-folk.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 145 He schulde rabber chese hem a kyng ..of þe wommen kyn rabber þan of þe men kyn 1559 in Neal *Hist. Purit* (1732) I. 153 When the name of Jesus shall..be pronounced in the church, due reverence shall be made .. with uncovering the heads of the Menkind. 1674 GOOKIN in *Coll Mass. Hist. Soc.* (1806) I 183 The menkind sitting by themselves and the womenkind by themselves 1697 in C Mather *Magn Chr* VI 12, I had breakfasted with the Family, and the Men-kind were gone abroad. 1898 *Month* June 637 Where the family meals take place, and where the Basque menkind are served first.

Menkit, menkte, menkyd: see MENG *v.*

Menly, Mennage, Mennal, Mennam: see MEANLY *adv.*¹, MANAGE, MENALD, MENNOM.

Mennard (me·nəɹd). *dial* Also 8 **mennot**, 9 **menner, mennad, menot.** [Formation obscure perh. connected with MINNOW.] = MINNOW.

1796 MARSHALL *Rur Econ. Yorks* II 333 *Mennot*,. the minnow 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Menner*, *Mennard*, a minnow. 1904 menot [see MENNOM].

Menne, obs. pl. of MAN; obs. form of MEINIE.

Mennelled, Mennese: see MENALD, MANNISH.

† Me·nnesse. *Obs. rare.* [Aphetic for I-MENNESSE: cf. MEAN *a.*¹ I.] Communion, fellowship.

1340 *Ayenb* 14 Ich y-leue holy cherch generalliche and þe mennesse of halȝen *Ibid* 268

Mennesse, variant of MANNESS *Obs.*

Mennisc, Mennly: see MANNISH, MEANLY.

Mennom (me·nəm). *dial.* Forms. 7–8 **minum**, 7 **9 minim**, 8 **menin**, 8–9 **mennin**, 9 **mennom**, **-on**, **-im**, **-um**, **-am**, etc. (see E.D.D.) [? A corruption of MINNOW, due to association with MINIM.] = MINNOW.

1654 FULLER *Ephemeris* Pref 7 Minums will get through the holes thereof [*sc* a drag-net]. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Fresh water Fish* 111 The Minow, Minim or Pink 1794–6 E DARWIN *Zoon* (1801) I. 251 A great number of little fish called minums or pinks 1806 in *Archæologia* XV. 352 *note*, The minnow still called 'mennom' in the north of England. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 76 Up frae the mennon to the whale. 1838 HALIBURTON *Clockm* Ser II xix 294 Little ponds never hold big fish, there is nothing but pollywogs, tadpoles, and minims in them 1893 *Northumbld Gloss*, *Mennim*, *Mennam*, *Menovum*, *Meunem* 1904 *Spectator* 28 May 847/2 Minnow, pink, meaker, menot, minim, peer, and minnin are all synonymous

attrib 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III iii, The saugh tree shades the mennin pool

Mennonist (me nŏnist) Also 7 **9 Menonist.** [Formed as MENNONITE + -IST.] = next.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr* (1646) 30 Menonists, so called of Menon, a Frisian, by whose name the Anabaptists were generally called 1776 J ADAMS *Wks* (1854) IX 403 At present some colonies have bodies of Quakers, and Mennonists, and Moravians, who are principled against war 1866 H PHILLIPS *Amer Paper Curr* II 72 The Menonists refuse to sell their produce unless for hard cash.

So **Me nnonism**, the doctrines of the Mennonites.

1684 *Answ Remarks More's Expos.* Pref a 4 b, All which is done in favour of his beloved Mennonism, that Christ may not be held to begin his reign where there is any visible Monarch or Civil Magistrate that rules

Mennonite (me nŏnəit). *Eccl* Also 6 *erron* **Memnonite**, 8 **Menonite.** [f. *Menno* + -ITE.] A member of a sect of Christians which was founded in Friesland by Menno Simons (1492–1559). They are opposed to infant baptism, the taking of oaths, military service, and the holding of civic offices.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr Faith* 9 b, Memnonites and Zuenckfeldians haue ben stirring 1684 *Answ Remarks More's Expos.* Pref a 2 b, Which is the opinion of Daniel Brerius a Mennonite 1876 BARCLAY *Inner Life Relig Soc Commw* 73 The doctrines of the Mennonites

attrib 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, M Herman Schin, a Mennonite minister 1864 EVANS *P. Eng Baptists* 21 The Mennonite Church in Holland 1876 BARCLAY *Inner Life Relig Soc Commw.* 77 Many of them. held to the Mennonite faith and practice

Mennot, Mennow, Mennum, Menny: see MENNARD, MINNOW, MENNOM, MANY.

Mennys, obs. gen. pl. of MAN.

‖ Menobranchus (menobræ·ŋkŭs). [mod.L.: irregularly f. Gr. *μέν-ειν* to remain + *βράγχος* gills.] **a.** A genus of tailed amphibians (also called *Necturus*), having permanent external gills. **b.** An animal of this genus; in this sense also in anglicized form **Menobranch** (me·nobræŋk).

1845 J. F. SOUTH *Zool* in *Encycl. Metrop* VII 305/1 The Menobranch, Axolotl and Menopome. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sci.* I. *Org. Nat.* 188 The menobranchus has four fingers and four toes 1878 BELL tr *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 432 The notochord. is alternately constricted and widened out in Menobranchus, Siredon, and Menopoma.

‖ Menolipsis (menoli·psis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μηνο-*, *μήν* month + *λεῖψις* failure, omission, f. *λείπειν* to leave, fail.] The failure, retention, or cessation of the menses.

1896 in MAYNE *Expos Lex.*, and in recent Dicts.

† Menologe. *Obs.* Also **menologue.** [ad. Eccl. L. *mēnologium*: see next.] = MENOLOGY.

1626 T. H[AWKINS] tr. *Canisius's Holy Crt.* 538 In the Menologe of the Grecians, and the Roman Martyrologe.

1653 LD. VAUX tr. *Godeau's St. Paul* 316 The Greek Menologue saies, he was Bishop of Golophones. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2) s.v., The Greek Menologe (a book so called) is their Martyrologe, or a Collection of the Saints days of every moneth in their Church

Menology (mĭnǫ·lŏdʒi). Also in Gr. and Lat. forms **menologion, menologium.** [ad. mod L. *mēnologium*, ad. late Gr. μηνολόγιον, f μηνο-, μήν month + λόγος account: see LOGOS. Cf. *martyrology.*] A calendar of the months.

1. *spec.* The distinctive title of the calendar of the Greek church, containing biographies of the saints in the order of the dates on which they are commemorated.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I. 68 They report..upon the authority of the Greeks Menology, that St Peter came hither 1740 A CLARKE *Hist. Bibl.* II. 321 The Greek Menologies intimate that he was shot 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T* App. 84 The Menologium or system of saints' days.

b *transf.*; applied esp. to the OE. metrical church calendar first printed by Hickes in 1705.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax Ch* (1858) II x 83 To search in the Anglo-Saxon menology for the most distinguished patrons of the monastic profession 1887 STANTON (*title*) A menology of England and Wales, or, brief memorials of the ancient British and English saints, arranged according to the calendar 1888 (*title*) A menology or record of departed friends [compiled by M E Barrow] 1892 C PLUMMER *Sax. Chron.* Expl Gloss 297 The Menologium or Metrical Calendar contained in Appendix A

2. *gen* An almanac. ? *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Menologion*, an Account of the Course of the moon, an Almanack

¶ 3 The department of knowledge that relates to the months.

[Properly another word, repr an assumed Gr type in -λογια see -LOGY]

1807 S TURNER *Anglo-Sax* VII IV (ed 2) II 24 On the Menology and Literature of the Pagan Saxons

Menonist, -ite, obs forms of MENNONIST, -ITE

Menopause (me·nŏpǭz). *Phys.* [ad. mod L. *mēnopausis*, f. Gr. μηνο-, μήν month + παῦσις cessation, PAUSE. Cf F. *ménopause.*] The final cessation of the menses

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar Tumors* 2 The 30 or 35 years of menstrual life, i e from puberty to the menopause 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 302

Hence **Menopau·sic** *a*, having symptoms of the menopause.

1889 H CAMPBELL *Causation Disease* viii. 55 Those menopausic patients who seek medical relief

‖ **Menophania** (menofēⁱ·niă). *Phys.* [med. L., f. Gr μηνο-, μήν month + -φανία appearance, φαίνειν to appear.] The first appearance of the menses. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex* 583

‖ **Menoplania** (menoplēⁱ·niă). *Path* [mod. L, from Gr. μηνο-, μήν month + -πλανία, πλάνη wandering.] A discharge of blood, at the catamenial period, from some other part of the body than the uterus.

1845 S. PALMER *Pentaglot Dict.* In some recent Dicts

‖ **Menopoma** (menopōᵘ·mă). Also anglicized **menopome** (me·nŏpōᵘm) [mod L., irreg. f. Gr. μένειν to remain + πῶμα lid] A genus of amphibians characterized by the persistence of the branchial apertures; an amphibian of this genus, a hellbender.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I 91/1 The *amphiuma* and *menopoma* have not as yet been observed to possess branchiæ 1842 *Penny Cycl* XX 342/1 *Salamandrops*, Wagler's name for the Menopome 1863 WOOD *Nat Hist* III 185 The Menopome inhabits the Ohio and Alleghany rivers.

Menor, obs form of MINOR.

Menorhynchous (menori·ŋkəs), *a. Ent* [f. mod.L. *Menorhyncha* (irreg. f. Gr μένειν to remain + ῥύγχος snout, proboscis) + -OUS] Belonging to or having the character of the *Menorhyncha* (in Brauer's classification of insects, those taking food by suction in the larval and imaginal state)

1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. (Camb Nat. Hist) 542 According to Brauer's generalisations they [Hemiptera] are Menorhynchous, Oligonephrous Pterygogenea.

‖ **Menorrhagia** (menorēⁱ·dʒiă). *Path.* Also anglicized **Menorrhagy** (me·nŏrēⁱdʒi). [mod.L, f Gr. μηνο-, μήν month + -ραγία, f. ῥαγ-, ῥηγνύναι to break, burst forth] Excessive or long-continued menstruation.

1776–84 CULLEN *First Lines Pract. Physic* (1808) II. 4, I treat of menorrhagia here as an active hæmorrhagy, because I consider menstruation, in its natural state, to be always of that kind. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Menorrhagia Abortus*, term for menorrhagy attendant on abortion. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 261 Menorrhagia may occur without pain.

Hence **Menorrhagic** (menoræ·dʒik) *a.*, pertaining to or suffering from menorrhagia.

1844 ASHWELL *Dis Women* 147 She has been menorrhagic for several years. 1873 E. H. CLARKE *Sex in Educ* 62 Menorrhagic, dysmenorrhoeic girls and women c 1893 F. P. FOSTER *Med. Dict.* III. 1576 Menorrhagic fever

‖ **Menorrhœa** (menorī·ă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μηνο-, μήν month + ῥοία flow, flux] a. The ordinary flow of the menses. b. Long-continued, though moderate, flow of the menses. c. A too frequent return of the menses (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex.* 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect Dis. Women* xv. (ed. 4) 107 There is not amenorrhœa, but menorrhœa into the passages, not farther.

Hence **Menorrhœ·ic** *a*, pertaining to or characterized by menorrhœa. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos Lex.*

‖ **Menostasis** (mĭnǫ·stăsis). *Path.* [mod. L, f. Gr. μηνο-, μήν month + στάσις standing] a. The suppression or retention of the menses. b. The acute pain preceding the menses in some women (Dunglison 1855). Hence **Menosta·tic** *a*, pertaining to menostasis.

1839 *Hooper's Med Dict.* (ed 7). 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex*; and in mod Dicts.

Menostation (menŏstēⁱ·ʃən). *Path.* [ad. mod L. *mēnostatiōn-em*, f. Gr μηνο-, μήν month + L. *statiōn-em* a standing] = MENOSTASIS.

1822 GOOD *Study Med* IV 46 Yet menostation may take place from a suppression of the menses after they have become habitual. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med*, *Menostation*, a suppression or retention of the catamenial discharge.

Menot. see MENNARD *dial.*, a minnow.

Menour, -ess, obs. forms of MINOR, -ESS.

† **Menow weed.** *West Indian Obs.* [Cf. *many-root* (MANY 6 c), applied to the same plant; Browne's *menow weed* may be a mistake for this, or possibly both names may be distortions of some foreign word.] The plant *Ruellia tuberosa.*

1756 P BROWNE *Jamaica* 268 Menow weed is very common in most parts of Jamaica.

Menow(e, obs. forms of MINNOW.

Menprise, variant of MAINPRIZE *v. Obs.*

‖ **Mensa** (me·nsă). [L *mensa* table.]

1. *Eccl.* The upper surface, esp. the top slab, of an altar, an altar-table

1848 B WEBB *Continental Ecclesiol* 45 An original altar of solid masonry with moulded mensa and plinth 1904 *Athenæum* 20 Aug 250/1 In the chancel of Car-Colston rests the uprooted headstone of Dr Thoroton,. it was originally the mensa of the high altar

2 The grinding surface of a molar tooth.

1693 tr *Blancard's Phys Dict.* (ed 2), *Mensa*, the broader part of the Teeth called Grinders, which Chaws and Minces the Meat. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*

Mensal (me·nsăl), *a* [1] and *sb* [1] Also 8 **mensale** [ad late L. *mensālis*, f. *mensa* table see -AL]

A *adj.*

1. Pertaining to or used at the table, table-.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 333/1 Mensal knyfe, or borde knyfe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (J), Conversation either mental or mensal 1778 DR WARNER *Let* in Jesse *Selwyn's Corr* (1844) III 335 The common things, mental or mensal, which I grubbed on with contentedly

b *Mensal bed*: a couch used (as by the ancient Romans) for reclining at meals

1675 BROOKS *Gold Key* Wks 1867 V. 543 It is an allusion to their conjugal and mensal beds, on which the guests are so bestowed, that the first laid his left hand under the head of him that was next

2 a In Irish (and early Scottish) history, *Mensal land*. land set apart for the supply of food for the table of the king or prince

1607 DAVIES *1st Let to Earl Salisbury* Hist Tracts (1787) 245 The Mensall land of M'Guire 1689 R COX *Hist. Irel* I. Expl Index, *Logh tee*, Demeasn or Mensal Lands, for House keeping 1880 W F SKENE *Celtic Scot* III 148 The office or mensal land set apart for the maintenance of the Ri or Toisech

b In Scotland and Ireland before the Reformation, applied to a church, benefice, etc, appropriated to the service of the bishop for the maintenance of his table. Also similarly used in the modern Roman Catholic church in Ireland

1605 T RYVES *Vicar's Plea* (1620) 114 All manner of Benefices as well mensall as other 1663 *Jrnls. Irish Ho Lords* (1779) I 375 That Bishops that are well settled do build a Mensal-House 1775 L. SHAW *Moray* (1827) 360 The churches of St Andrews, Ugston, and Laggan were Mensal 1813 CARLISLE *Topog Dict Scot* II, *Hoddom*, in the Shire of Dumfries formerly a Mensal Church to the See of Glasgow. 1861 FITZPATRICK *Dr Doyle* (1880) I 379 As this was a mensal parish, Dr Doyle often visited it officially

3. *Palmistry. Mensal line*, the 'line of fortune', the table-line [Cf OF *mensale* sb.]

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 230 Thy mensall line is too direct and cragged. 1675 SALMON *Polygraph.* v. xxxix. 489.

B. *sb.*

1. *Hist.* A mensal church or benefice

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Mensalia, Mensals*, were such Personages or Livings as were united formerly to the Tables of Religious Houses. 1847 W REEVES *Eccles Antiq Down & Connor* (1867) 115 *note*, This parish was, of old, a mensal of the Bishop of Dromore.

† 2. *Irish Antiq.* The provision of the royal table (see A 2 a) *Obs*

1782 *Vallancey's Collect. De Rebus Hibern* III. x. 94 Lands assigned for the mensal of the chief

Mensal (me·nsăl), *a.* [2] and *sb* [2] [f. L. *mēns-is* month + -AL. Cf. *mensual.*] A. *adj.* Monthly.

1860 WORCESTER (citing *Month. Rev.*). 1888 J. NELSON in *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 390 In the male as in the female, the maturation of the reproductive elements is a continuous process, though we may hardly say that it is not influenced by the mensal periodicity.

† B. *sb.* A monthly account. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ Ord.* (1790) 60 The cofferer hathe one under clerke to make the mensall and many othyr wrytings for the Thesaurere his accompt. 1526 *Ibid.* 220 Within three dayes of the expirement of every moneth to bring in his mensall.

Mensalize (me·nsăləiz), *v.* [f MENSAL[1] + -IZE] *trans.* To convert into a 'mensal' parish, etc.

1893 FAHEY *Hist. Diocese Kilmacduagh* 406 The parish was mensalised on the appointment of Dr. Archdeacon.

Mensanger, obs. form of MESSENGER.

Mense (mens), *sb. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Sc. pronunciation of MENSK: cf. *buss* = *busk* bush, *ass* = *ask* ashes, etc.] Propriety, decorum, neatness, tidiness.

c 1500 *Priests of Peblis* (Laing) 313 Thair manheid, and thair mense, this gait they murle, For mariage thus unyte of ane churle 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform* viii. 10 War ȝour richt reknit to be croun It mycht be laid with litill mense. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot Prov* (1797) 46, I ha'e baith my meat and my mense. [Used by one who has given an invitation that has not been accepted] 1783 BURNS *Poor Mailie's Elegy* iv I wat she was a sheep o' sense, An' could behave hersel wi' mense 1788 W MARSHALL *Yorks* II. 342 *Mense*, manners, creditableness. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, But we hae mense and discretion, and are moderate of our mouths.

Mense (mens), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **mence.** [Sc. var. of MENSK *v.*] *trans.* To grace, to adorn or decorate, to be a credit or to do honour to.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4088 Cum heir, Falset, & mense the gallows 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk Buriall* (1833) 35 Lyke Hopfinees with elcrookes to minche and not Samueles to mense the offerings of God 1780 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* III, Convener Tamson mensed the board, Where sat ilk deacon like a lord 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, etc II 164 They'll leave the good ait meal bannocks to be pouched by them that draff an bran wad better hae mensed! 1863 in Robson *Bards Tyne* 135 O bonny church! ye've studden lang, To mence our canny toon

Mense, obs. Sc. form of *mends*: see MEND *sb.*

Menseful (me·nsfŭl), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. MENSE *sb.* + -FUL.] Proper, decorous; neat, tidy; discreet.

1674 RAY *N C Words* 32 *Menseful* comely, graceful, crediting a man, *Yorksh* 1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 119 Thus with attentive look mensfou they sit 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* vi, Put on your Raploch grey, it's a mair mensfu' and thrifty dress 1822 — *Pirate* xxiii, Menseful maiden ne'er should rise, Till the first beam tinge the skies. 1891 A J. MUNBY *Vulgar Verses* 191 'Bud, Gaffer', said the menseful maid—.

Menseless (me·nsles), *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [f. MENSE *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of propriety, decorum or seemliness.

15.. *Colkelbie Sow* in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter Club) 1026 This cursit company And mensles mangery 1593 B BARNES *Parthenophil* Sonn xv, O, but I fear mine hopes be void, or menceless! 1787 BURNS *Death Poor Mailie* 50 An wain him . no to rin an' wear his cloots Like ither menseless, graceless, brutes. 1858 M PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 32 The menseless fry Gie out its for your fame they ply, To mak it strunt, an' sten' mair high

‖ **Menses** (me·nsīz), *sb. pl. Path.* [L. *mēnsēs*, pl of *mēnsis* month.] = CATAMENIA

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. li 72 The seede of Darnell prouoketh the flowers or menses 1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 431 A Musk cat is very profitable for the bringing forth of those Womens menses or fluxes which are stopped. 1718 QUINCY *Compl Disp.* 92 Myrrh provokes the Menses, and forwards Delivery 1896 ALLBUTT & PLAYFAIR *Syst Gynæcology* 345 The suppression of the menses that occurs in young obese women is to be accounted for in the same way.

† **Me·nsion.** *Obs*⁻⁰ [ad. L *mēnsiōn em*, n. of action to *mētīri* (ppl. stem *mēns-*) to measure.] The action of measuring.

1623 COCKERAM, *Mension*, a measuring 1658 PHILLIPS, *Mensuration*, the same as *Mension*, or measuring.

Mension, obs. form of MENTION.

† **Mensk,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 **mensca, mensce, menke,** 3–6 **mensk, menske,** 5 **menseke** (See also MENSE *sb.*) [a. ON. *mennska* humanity (Sw. *menniska*, Da. *menneske*), corresponding (exc. for declension) to OE. *menniscu* = OS., OHG. *menniski* —OTeut. type **manniskīn-* wk. fem., f. **mannisko-* see MANNISH *a.*]

1. Humanity, kindness, graciousness, courtesy.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott Hom* 269 Menske and mildeschipe and debonairte of herte and dede c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 313 Moch is þi mercy & þi miȝt, þi menske, & þi grace! 13.. *E. E. Allit. P* A. 163 A mayden of menske, ful debonere a 1440 *Sir Degrev* 83 He lovede welle almosdede, Powr men to cloth and ffede, Wyth menske and manhede

2 Honour, dignity, reverence; *pl.* honours, dignities.

c 1205 LAY. 2535 Ah fourti wintre heore fader mid mensca heold his riche. *Ibid.* 2681. a 1225 *Ancr R* 192 Mid mochel menke, not ich non ancre þet habbe al þet hire neod is þene ȝe þreo habbeð. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4245 Putifer held ioseph in mensk and are. c 1380 *Sir Tristr* 2118 More menske were it to þe Better for to do. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2410 Sele you bytyde, & he ȝelde hit yow ȝare, þat ȝarkkez al menskes! 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI 621 Men sall se Quha lufis the kyngis mensk to-day! a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1423 If we foure kempys agayne one knyght, Lititlle menske wold to us lighte, If he were sone slayne. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx 175 Mensk be to this meneye! 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 352, I maid that wif carll to werk all womenis werkis, And laid all manly materis and mensk in this eird. 1509 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V 3 ȝe shall have moch menske thereof

b. An honour, credit, ornament.

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 276 Þe meste menkes [C menske] of þine nebbe, þet is, þet feirest del bitweonen smech muðes & neoses smel. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 281 Þu þat menske art of al mon kin, of alle bales bote, mon for to menske swuch schome þoledes.

† **Mensk**, *a.* *Obs.* [a. ON. *mennisk-r* = OE. *mennisc*. see Mannish *a.*] Worshipful, honourable.

13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 964 A mensk lady on molde.

† **Mensk**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. Mensk *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To reverence or honour; to dignify, grace, favour.

a 1225 *Juliana* 7 He hire walde menskin wið al þat he mahte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2432 Þe king.. commaunded thoru out al his land Men suld him mensk and hald in hand. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A III 177 For ȝit I may as I mihte menske þe wiþ ȝiftes And Meyntene þi Monhede more þen þou knowest. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1855 Send hom þat semly þat I sew fore, That he may menske hur with mariage. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* IX 140 Mahowne the menske, my lord kyng. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 446 Hym to mensk on mold withoutin manance.

2. To adorn; to render graceful.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 141 Þe abyt þat þou has vpon, no halyday hit menskez. 13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 153 A mere mantile abof, mensked with-inne, With pelure pured apert þe pane ful clene. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12460 To menske hit [a cloak] þer hit was wane. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii (*Margaret*) 525 One þe morne, quhen sown was brycht, Þat menskis al þe warld of lycht [etc.].

† **Me·nskful**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. Mensk *sb.* + -ful. Cf. Menseful.] Worshipful, honourable; gracious. Of a building: Stately.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 358 Iðe menske of þe dome þet heo schulen demen is heihschipe menskeful ouer al understonden, aȝean scheome. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9878 A castel, ..a worthy sted menskful to hald. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 51 Menskful maiden of myht. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 508 His maners were so menskful a mende hem miȝt none. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxix 389 Was neuer madyn so menskfull here apon molde As thou art. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 408 Maneris full menskfull, with mony deip dike.

absol. 13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 555 Syr Boos, & sir Byduer, big men boþe, & mony oþer menskful.

b. Used as *adv.* = Menskfully.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 52 Middel heo hath menskful smal; Hire loveliche chere as cristal.

† **Me·nskfully**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] Honourably; manfully, with grace or propriety.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1143 Ful menskfully to þe messangeres þemperour þan seide, he wold be boun bleþeli þe bold batayle to hold. 13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 50 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 267 Metely made of þe marbre & menskefully planede. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4076 Sir Ewayne, and sir Errake, Demenys the medilwarde menskefully thareaftyre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 234/2 Menskfully, *honeste*.

† **Mens-kind, -kins.** see Man *sb.*[1] 23.

† **Me·nsking**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. Mensk *v.* + -ing [1].] Honour, worship; courtesy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5304 Knele i sal be for þe king, And thank him of his greit mensking. *Ibid.* 15048 Þou tak to thanc þat we þe mak Sli mensking als we mai.

† **Me·nskless**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* In 6 -les. [f. Mensk *sb.* + -less. Cf. Menseless.] Ungracious.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* iv. v. 41 This menskles goddes in euery mannis mouth Skalis thir newis est, west, north, and south.

† **Me·nskly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. Mensk *sb.* + -ly [2].] Courteously; reverently, honourably, with dignity.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 316 Ȝif þu hatest þine sunne, hwui spekes tu menskeliche bi hire? *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 Þat leuer is menskli to ȝiuen þen cwedli to wiðhalde. 13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1312 Þenne he meued to his mete, þat menskly hym keped. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 173 The Marques of Molosor menskliche hee aught. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xix 86 He broucht him menskly till erding. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 291 in *Babees Bk.*, Drynk menskely and gyf agayne.

Menslauȝt, variant of Manslaught *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 309 In þat stryf were meny menslauȝtes in þe citee.

Mensless, variant of Menseless.

† **Mensoigne, mensonge.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *mençoigne*, *mensonge*:—popular L. **mentītiōnica*, f. *mentīrī* to lie.] Falsehood.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxix. (1869) 151 My tunge, whiche is mesel, is cleped periurement, and my mouht i clepe mensoige [*Sic* corrected in the MS. from mensonge].

Menson(e, -soun, variants of Menison *Obs.*

Menstracie, -asy, etc., obs. ff. Minstrelsy.

Menstraill, -al(e, -alle, obs. ff. Minstrel.

Menstre, -strell, obs. ff. Minster, Minstrel.

Menstrew, variant of Menstrue *Obs.*

Menstrua, pl. of Menstruum.

Menstrual (me·nstrŭăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *menstruel*, ad. L. *mēnstruāl-is*, f. *mēnstru-us*, *mēnstru-um*: see Menstruum and -al.] A. *adj.*

1. Monthly; happening once in a month, varying in monthly periods. Now only *Astr.*, esp. in *menstrual parallax*, the difference produced by the moon in the apparent position of the sun and the primary planets.

1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 2 The causes both of these cotidian, menstruall, annuall, and other the rarest mutations.., are attributed to the celestiall motions. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 187 Any Thing we have here alledg'd concerning these Menstrual Periods. 1665 Wallis in *Phil. Trans.* I. 286 There is no other connexion between the Moon's motion and the Tydes Menstrual period, than a casual Synchronism. 1768 Smeaton *Ibid.* LVIII 157 The difference thus produced in the apparent place of the Sun.. may be called the menstrual parallax. 1780 Herschel *Ibid.* LXXI. 116 We have no cause to suspect any very material periodical irregularity, either diurnal, menstrual, or annual. 1823 J. Mitchell *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 343 Menstrual Parallax of the Sun is [etc.]. 1833 Herschel *Treat. Astron.* § 451 (1839) 289 An apparent monthly displacement of the sun..which is called the menstrual equation. 1872 O. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. Epact, It [an Epact] is therefore both annual and menstrual.

b. Lasting or extending over a month; esp. *Bot.* of a plant, remaining in bloom or foliage for a month (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

2. Of or pertaining to the catamenia.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. vii. (1495) 194 The moders wombe is fedde wyth blode menstruall. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. 152 Some.. do to lewdly ask, whether we will say that Christ was engendred of the menstruall sede of the Virgin. 1607 Topsell *Hist. Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 308 Aristotle and others do not let to write, that menstrual bloud doth naturally void from the Mare. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 92 A Provoker of the menstrual Discharges. 1876 Bristowe *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 885 Inflammation..is most apt to occur during the menstrual period. 1896 Allbutt & Playfair *Gynæcology* 367 It may continue during the menstrual life of the patient.

† b. Suffering from ailments connected with menstruation. *Obs.*

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 73 An hysterical (or I rather think menstrual) woman.

† 3. Of parts of the body: Produced from the menstrual blood of the mother; opposed to *spermatical*. *Obs.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 58 Some Entrails.. are hard to repaire.. though that Diuision of Spermaticall, and Menstruall Parts, be but a Conceit.

† 4. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a menstruum. *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Pref., in Ashm. (1652) 126 Understond thy Water menstruall.

B. *sb.*

† 1. *pl.* = Catamenia. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12 b/1 We apply the boxes to suscitate the menstrualles of women. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 135/1 It helpeth woemen when their menstrualles flowe to superfluouslye.

† 2. *Alch.* The 'menstrual' element (see A. 4, and cf. A. 3, and note s.v. Menstruum) supposed to be added to metal in the process of its conversion into gold. *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Pref., in Ashm. (1652) 125 For invysible ys truly thys Menstruall. 1477 Norton *Ordin. Alch.* v. Ibid. 90 The seminall seed Masculine, Hath wrought and won the Victory, Upon the menstrualls worthily.

† **Menstruant**, *a.* *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *mēnstruant-em*, pr. pple. of *mēnstruāre* to menstruate.] Subject to the catamenia.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 210 Women are menstruant and men pubescent at the year of twice seven. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

† **Menstruate**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. late L. (Vulg.) *mēnstruātus*, f. *mēnstru-um*: see Menstruum.] Menstruous.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxii. 10 Thei meekeden in thee the vnclennes of the menstruate womman. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Barthol.* 18 That welle of pyte, that was and is opyne to the menstruat womane and synful man.

Menstruate (me·nstrueɪt), *v.* [f. L. *mēnstruāt-*, ppl. stem of *mēnstruāre*, f. *mēnstrua* monthly courses: see Menstruum and -ate [3].]

1. *intr.* To discharge the catamenia.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 529 Has never menstruated. 1866 Tanner *Pregnancy* i. 8 Some few girls, however, menstruate as early as the 11th, 12th, or 13th year.

2. *trans.* To pollute as with menstrual blood.

16.. Cleveland *On O. P. sick* 8 Wks. (1687), The reeking Steam of thy fresh Villanies Would spot the Stars, and menstruate the Skies.

Hence **Me·nstruating** *ppl. a.*

1872 F. G. Thomas *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 60 Evil often results to a menstruating woman thus constantly exposed. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2097. 593 The changes in the menstruating uterus.

Menstruated (me·nstrueɪted), *ppl. a.* [f. Menstruate *a.* + -ed [1].] Applied to women in whom the menstrual flow is established (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

Menstruation (menstrueɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. type **mēnstruātiōnem*, f. *mēnstruāre*: see Menstruate *v.* and -ation. Cf. F. *menstruation*, Sp. *menstruacion*, It. *menstruazione*.] The act or process of discharging the catamenia.

1776–84 [see Menorrhagia]. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 294 Women during menstruation, were [etc.]. 1896 Allbutt & Playfair *Gynæcology* 339 Menstruation usually begins in the fifteenth year.

† **Menstrue.** *Obs.* Also 5 **menstrewe**, 6 **menstrew.** [a. F. *menstrue*, ad. L. *mēnstruum*: see Menstruum.]

1. The catamenia; = Menstruum 1.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 55 A womman in tyme of menstrue [*v.r.* menstrewe]. *c* 1440 *Wyclif's Isa.* lxiv. 6 Menstrue, or unclene blood. 1550 Bale *Apol.* 57 b, Our vniuersall ryghteousnesses are afore God as clothes stayned with menstrue. 1674–7 Molins *Anat. Obs.* (1896) 11 A Servant Maid with a suppression of the Menstrue.

attrib. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 21 Þe fleisch & þe fatnes is mad of menstrue blood.

b. *pl.* In the same sense.

1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 22 Anoint the breast to purge vpward, and the nauill to purge downward, and three fingers lower to prouoke menstrews. 1590 P. Barrough *Meth. Phisick* iii. 185 Of stopping of menstruis. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* i. 2 These symptoms had happened..at the time when she us'd to have her Menstrues.

2. = Menstruum 2.

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Pref., in Ashm. (1652) 124 Raymond his Menstrues doth them call. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. xiii. 61 The heauenly menstruesse to dispoyle metalls of their colours and sulphures naturall is this [etc.]. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. iii, Are you sure, you loos'd hem I' their owne menstrue? 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 6 They flatter their hopes..with fructifying liquors, Chymical Menstrues and such vast conceptions.

† **Menstruo·sity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. type **mēnstruōsitās*, f. **mēnstruōsus*: see Menstruous.] The condition of being menstruous; *concr.* the menstrual discharge. *White menstruosity*, leucorrhœa.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/2 When as there [women's] menstruositye too superfluouslye floweth from them. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 220/1 For the whyte menstruosytyes of a Woman. Take whyte horehownde [etc.]. 1634 H. R. *Salernes Regim.* 195 When the menstruosity keepeth due course.. letting of bloud should not be done. 1653 Sclater *Funeral Serm.* 25 Sept. (1654) 16 It is but as a defiled, nasty, and polluted menstruosity.

Menstruous, *a.* [ad. OF. *menstrueus*, ad. L. type **mēnstruōsus*, f. *mēnstruum*: see Menstruum and -ous.]

1. Of a female: Having the catamenia.

1535 Coverdale *2 Esdras* v. 8 Menstruous wemen shal beare monsters. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 667 A menstruous woman doth infect a looking glasse as it were with some materiall corruption. 1638 G. Sandys *Par. Lam.* i. 70 Jerusalem, O thou of late belov'd, Now like a Menstruous Woman art remov'd. 1752 T. Dale tr. *Freind's Emmenol.* viii. (ed. 2) 55 The same is also testified by Anatomists who have dissected menstruous Women.

2. Pertaining to the catamenia.

1599 T. M[oufet] *Silkwormes* 67 From menstruous blasts and breathing keep them freed. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 599 Their troublesome menstruous purgation. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 147 At the first point of their menstruous eruptions. 1752 T. Dale tr. *Freind's Emmenol.* i. (ed. 2) 1 The menstruous Purgation. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 35 *note*, This blood has been taken for the menstruous fluid.

† b. Produced from menstrual blood. (Cf. Menstrual *a.* 2 c.) Also, secreting menstrual blood. *Obs.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 900 Therefore all Sperme, all Menstruous Substance, [etc.] haue euermore a Closenesse, Lentour, and Sequacity. 1782 A. Monro *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 60 The only organs of generation.. are two menstruous bags.

† 3. Defiled with, or as with, menstrual blood (in the Old Testament referred to as the type of horrible pollution). Hence, in the 17th c. often: Horribly filthy or polluted. *Obs.*

1560 Bible (Genev.) *Isa.* xxx. 22 Ye shal.. cast them away as a menstruous cloth. *Ibid.*, *Isa.* lxiv. 6 *marg.*, Our righteousnes and best vertues are before thee as vile cloutes, or, (as some read) like the menstruous clothes of a woman. *a* 1626 Sclater *Serm. Exper.* (1638) 103 Shall man compared with God be righteous? Mans righteousnesse is more then menstruous in that comparison. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* lxxvi. 768, I must carry into his presence a menstruous conscience and an ugly face. 1685 Bunyan *Pharisee & Publ.* 53 All our Righteousnesses are as menstruous Rags.

† 4. Lasting for a month, = Menstrual *a.* 1 b. *Obs. rare.*

1657 W. Blois *Mod. Policies* (ed. 7) E 8, Conscience, which the Politician hath so much abused by an inveterate neglect, that it is become Menstruous, Ephemeral. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Hence † **Me·nstruousness**, menstruous condition.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 30/1 Ther monthlye sicknes, or menstruousnes. 1642 J. Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 374 The filthy menstruousnesse of our sanctification. 1682 tr. *Erastus' Treat. Excomm.* 10 Women in their menstruousness, or men having a Gonorrhea. 1727 in Bailey vol. II.

‖ **Menstruum** (me·nstrŭŏm). *Pl.* **menstrua** (me·nstrŭă). Also 7 *erron.* **menstrum**. [L., neut. of *mēnstruus* adj., monthly, f. *mēns-*, *mēnsis* month. Cf. F. *menstrue* sing., menstruum, solvent, *menstrues* pl., monthly courses (also OF. *menstre*), Pr. *mestruas* pl., Sp., It. *menstruo*.

In classical Latin the sb. occurs only in the pl. *menstrua* (= sense 1). The development (in med. Latin) of sense 2 is to be explained by the fact that in alchemy the base metal undergoing transmutation into gold was compared to the seed within the womb, undergoing development by the agency of the menstrual blood. The medical writers spoke of the human fœtus as consisting of a 'spermatic' and a 'menstrual' part, derived from the two parents respectively; the alchemists employed this language in a transferred sense, the 'menstruum' with them being the solvent liquid. Cf. quot. 1477 s.v. Menstrual B. 2, and the 14th c. quot. given by Littré under *Menstrue*.]

† 1. The secretion produced in the womb and discharged at the monthly periods. Also *pl.* menses, catamenia. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlix. (1495) 166 That superfluyte hythe menstruum for it flowyth in the cours in the mone lyght. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A iii, An ounce therof dronke at nyght causeth women to have

ber flowres named menstruum. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 222 The Maids are not to be married, till their Menstrua or natural purgation testifie their abilitie for Conception. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* II. 127 A Tree touched with the Menstrua will lose its leaves.

† b. Menstrual blood as the nourishment of the fœtus; also *transf. Obs.*

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric* (1681) 586 The Discovery and Application of what may be this proper Menstruum wherein each Seed most rejoyceth in. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim Orig. Man.* III. III. 264 The Semina of the greater Animals required a more effectual preparation of the Matter, or a Menstruum for their production out of those Semina.

2. A solvent; any liquid agent by which a solid substance may be dissolved.

[1610 B Jonson *Alch.* II. iii, Take your *Iutum sapientiæ*, Your *menstruum simplex*.] 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1639) 183 If the vehicle or menstrum you give it [medicine] in be also good. *a* 1626 Bacon *Art. Eng. Metals* in *Sylva* (1661) 226 We are to enquire what is the proper Menstruum to dissolve any Metall, and what severall Menstrua will dissolve any Metall. 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 53 Powerfull menstruums are made for its emolition [*sc.* of crystal]. 1713 Chesselden *Anat.* III. iv (1726) 165 Our digestion is performed by a Menstruum which is chiefly saliva. 1763 W Lewis *Commerc. Phil.-Techn.* 95 The most effectual menstruum of gold is a mixture called *aqua regia*. 1800 Vince *Hydrost* v (1806) 52 Solids are supposed to be dissolved in menstruums. 1881 B W Richardson in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* 72, I have given up the employment of alcohol as a menstruum for amyl nitrite in angina. 1898 *Rev Brit Pharm.* 33 Moisten the drug with the prescribed quantity of the menstruum.

b. *fig.*

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 406 Death is a preparing Deliquium, or melting us down into a Menstruum, fit for the Chymistry of the Resurrection to work on. 1691–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 138 This Union will not last always, Death, that Universal Menstruum, will dissolve it. 1863 Holland *Lett. to Joneses* xxi. 304 In overflowing animal spirits is to be found the menstruum of all social materials. 1890 *Illustr. Lond News* 26 Apr. 535/3 Paradoxes are menstruums of friendship, they disintegrate regard.

Mensual (me·nsiŭăl, me·nʃŭăl), *a* [a. F *mensuel*, a. late L. *mēnsuāl-is*, irreg. f. *mēns-is* month, on the analogy of *annuālis* annual.] Of or relating to a month, occurring or recurring monthly; monthly.

1794 Dk. Portland in *Earl Malmesbury's Diaries & Corr* III 124 Most averse from withholding the mensual payments. 1893 F Adams *New Egypt* 86 These seasons must have dominated the life of this people, and prescribed its mensural, annual, and almost diurnal process.

Mensuer, -ir, obs forms of Manswear *v.*

Mensurability (mensiŭrăbi lĭti, menʃŭr-). *rare.* [f. Mensurable + -ity.] The state or quality of being mensurable

1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst.* 66 Whatsoever is, is Extended or hath Geometrical Quantity and Mensurability in it. 1814 D. Stewart *Philos Hum Mind* Note (G) II 511 The common quality which characterizes all of them is their mensurability.

Mensurable (me·nsiŭrăb'l, menʃŭr-), *a* [a F. *mensurable*, ad. late L *mēnsūrābil-is*, f. *mēnsūrāre* to measure, f. *mēnsūra* Measure *sb.*: see -able.]

1. Capable of being measured; hence, having assigned limits.

1604 T. Wright *Clymact Years* 5 Loe thou hast put my dayes mensurable. 1694 Holder *Disc. Time* 19 The So'ar Month [is] not easily Mensurable. 1794 G Adams *Nat & Exper Philos* III xxiv 20 Every atom has extension, which we may suppose to have mensurable proportions. 1829 Southey *Sir T More* II 32 It is only our mortal duration that we measure by visible and mensurable objects. 1881 Fairbairn *Stud. Life Christ* 146 It was altogether a most manifest and mensurable thing.

† 2 Just, fair: cf Measurable *a.* 1 *Obs*

1633 J Done *Hist. Septuagint* 150 It [hospitality] is to shewe ones selfe not to be ingratfull but mensurable and equitable to all the world.

3. *Mus.* Having 'measure' and fixed rhythm, with notes and rests indicating a definite duration. used to denote the style (*cantus* or *musica mensurabilis*, 'descant') which succeeded the period of simple plain-song, and in which a combination of independent voice-parts was first employed.

Cf. Measured 3 c, Measurable 5 b, Mensural 2

1782 Burney *Hist Mus* II 179 Ravenscroft tells us boldly that he [*sc.* Franco] was the inventor of the four first simple notes of Mensurable Music. 1893 Shedlock tr. *Riemann's Dict Mus, Mensurable Music.* 1901 Wooldridge *Oxf. Hist. Mus* I 169 Mensurable melody

Hence **Me nsurableness,** mensurable quality.

1727 in Bailey vol II.

† **Me·nsurage.** *Obs.* [f. L. *mēnsūra* measure + -age.] = Measurage

a 1676 Hale *Navr. Customes* vi. in S A. Moore *Foreshore* (1888) 357 Other dutyes paid there, viz. chalkinge, mensurage, wharfage, 1d a diem.

Mensural (me·nsiŭrăl, me·nʃŭrăl), *a.* [a. med.L. *mensūrāl-is*, f L *mēnsūra* Measure *sb.*: see -al.]

1. Pertaining to measure.

1651 Wittie tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. xxv. 301 There were among the Ancients as well pounds in measure, as in weight, for their vessels were drawn about with lines and whatsoever they measured after this manner, they called Mensurall: As for example, a mensurall pound of oyle or wine. 1861 L. L. Noble *Icebergs* 245 Do not these fifty bergs..speak more a living language to the creative, than to the mensural faculty?

2. *Mus.* = Mensurable 2.

1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 39 Mensurall Musicke is a knowledge of making Songs by figures. 1893 Shedlock tr. *Riemann's Dict. Mus, Mensural Note*, the note of definite duration invented about the commencement of the 12th century. 1901 Wooldridge *Oxf Hist Mus* I. 114 The mensural system *Ibid.* 174 The kind of part-writing which is characteristic of the early mensural period

Mensuralist (me nsiŭrălist, me nʃŭr-). [a. F. *mensuraliste*: cf. Mensural *a.* 2 and -ist.] A composer of measurable music.

1901 Wooldridge *Oxf. Hist Mus.* I. 132 The figures adopted by the earlier mensuralists.

Mensurate (me nsiŭrĕit, me nʃŭrĕit), *v rare.* [ad. L *mēnsūrāt-us*, pa. pple of *mēnsūrāre* to measure, f. *mēnsūra* Measure *sb.*: see -ate 3.] *trans.* To measure; to ascertain the size, extent or quantity of.

1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 274 Those 9 dimensions by which the longitude of the whole body is mensurated. 1849 Landor *Imag Conv., Epicur, Leont. & Lern* V 223 We mensurate the fitness and adaptation of one part to another. 1897 *Daily News* 28 Jan 7/2 Dr Bertillon, the discoverer of the system of mensurating criminals.

Mensuration (mensiŭrē·ĭ ʃn, menʃŭrē·ĭ ʃən). [a late L. *mēnsūrātiōn-em*, f L. *mēnsūrāre*: see Mensurate *v* Cf. F. *mensuration*, Pr. *mensuratio*, Sp. *mensuracion*.]

1. The action, or an act, of measuring (anything).

1571 Digges *Pantom* I xxi F iv b, If there happen any error in the situation thereof, great inconuenience maye followe in your mensurations. 1635 Swan *Spec. M* (1670) 174 In these mensurations we must not think to come so near the truth as in those things which are subject to sense. 1704 Hearne *Duct Hist.* (1714) I. 400 The Waters destroying all their Land Marks, new Mensurations were necessary every recess of the River. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 103 P 5 204 Who can believe that they who first watched the course of the stars, foresaw the use of their discoveries to the facilitation of commerce, or the mensuration of time? 1777 M Cutler in *Life*, etc (1888) I 64 A map the Doctor had procured from actual mensuration

b. *Med* A system of comparative measurement of each side of the chest by which the thoracic cavities of the body may be explored.

1821–34 Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 409 The signs afforded by ægophony, percussion, and mensuration. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed 3) II 7 Mensuration merely gives more accurate information with regard to form and size

† c The result of measurement; size as measured. *Obs.*

1675 Cocker *Morals* 50 Then take thy Shadows length; see how much more Its Mensuration exceeds that before

2 *Math.* That branch of mathematics which gives the rules for ascertaining the lengths of lines, the areas of surfaces, and the volumes of solids

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn* I, *Mensuration*, or Measuring, is to find the Superficial Area, or Solid Content, of all Surfaces and Bodies. 1855 Brewster *Life Newton* II. xiv 5 He studied the mensuration of round solids *attrib.* 1859 Geo Eliot *A Bede* IV, With a little blue bundle over his shoulder, and his 'mensuration book' in his pocket.

Hence **Mensura·tional** *a.*, concerned with measuring

1880 Piazzi Smyth in *Nature* 1 July 193/2 Three years' experimenting in mensurational spectroscopy

Mensurative (me·nsiŭrătiv, me nʃŭr-), *a.* [f. Mensurate *v.* + -ive.] Capable of measuring; adapted for taking measurements.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III III, Our Logical, Mensurative faculty. 1860 J Martineau *Ess* (1891) III 151 Let the mensurative and deductive calculus work out its results

Mensurator (me·nsiŭrēĭtər, me·nʃŭr-) *rare* [a L. *mēnsūrātor*, agent-n. f *mēnsūrāre* see Mensurate *v*] An apparatus for measuring (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1711 E Ward *Vulgus Brit* V. 61 So in they heav'd Time's Mensurator Who never mov'd one Moment a'ter

† **Mensurnal,** *a. Obs* [irreg. f L. *mēnsis* month, on the analogy of *diurnal*] Monthly; from month to month

1603 Sir C Heydon *Jud Astrol* xx 417 We find the effects to answer, annuall, mensurnall, diurnall, and horarie profections. 1659 H L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off* 316 Our Church commands no such mensurnal forbearance

Mensweare, -eir, obs forms of Manswear *v.*

Mensyn, variant of Menison *Obs*

Mensyngere, obs form of Messenger.

Ment: see Mean *v*[1], Meng *v.*, and Mint.

-ment (mĕnt), *suffix*, forming sbs. Originally occurring in adopted Fr. words in *-ment*, either representing Latin sbs. in *-mentum*, or formed in Fr. on the analogy of these by the addition of the suffix to verb-stems. The Latin *-mentum* was added to verb-stems, and the resulting sbs. sometimes expressed the result or product of the action of the verb, as in *fragmentum* fragment, and sometimes the means or instrument of the action, as in *alimentum* aliment, *ornāmentum* ornament. In late popular Latin, and hence in French, the suffix, while retaining its original functions, came (through sense-development in some of the older words) to be also a formative of nouns of action. In AF. the suffix was still more frequently employed than in continental OF. Of the many words in *-ment* adopted into English from French, some have concrete senses, as *garment*, *habiliment*; the majority are nouns of action, as *abridgement*, *accomplishment*, *commencement*. In most of the instances the Fr verb has been adopted into English as well as the sb. derived from it. Hence the suffix came to be treated as an English formative. Early examples of its use as appended to native English verb-stems are *onement* (Wyclif's rendering of L. *unio*), and *hangment* (in the Promptorium *c* 1440 given as the equivalent of L *suspendium*, *suspencio*). In the 16th c. the suffix was very freely added to English verb-stems, not only to those of Romanic etymology (as in *banishment*, *enhancement*, *excitement*), but also to those of native origin; examples of the hybrid formations of this period still surviving in use are *acknowledgement*, *amazement*, *atonement*, *betterment*, *merriment*, *wonderment*. Since the 16th c. many new derivatives in *-ment* have been formed from verbs of obvious French origin. Among verbs of native English etymology, those with the Romanic prefix *en-* (*em-*), and those with the native prefix *be-*, seem to have given rise to derivatives of this form with especial frequency: examples are *embankment*, *embodiment*, *enlightenment*, *entanglement*; *bedazzlement*, *bedevilment*, *bedraggletment*, *bereavement*, *besecchment*, *besetment*, *bewilderment*. Of formations in *-ment* from other native verbs there are few instances since Shakspere's time. It is rarely that the suffix has been appended to any other part of speech than a verb, as in *dreariment*, *funniment*, *oddment*.

The letter *y* (after a consonant) ending a verb is changed into *i* when the suffix is appended, as in *accompaniment*.

‖ **Mentagra** (mentæ·gră). *Path.* [L. (Pliny) *mentagra*, f. *ment-um* chin, after *podagra* gout.] An eruption about the chin, caused by inflammation of the hair follicles of the beard; sycosis.

1802 Turton *Med Gloss., Mentagra*, the tetter or ringworm under the chin. 1829 T Bateman *Pract Synops. Cutan Dis.* (ed 7) 404 Sycosis menti Mentagra (Plenck). 1842 Burgess *Man. Dis Skin* 160 Mentagra is an essentially pustular affection.

Mental (me·ntăl), *a.*[1] and *sb* [a F. *mental*, ad. late L. *mentālis*, f. *ment-*, *mens* mind: see -al. Cf. Sp, Pg. *mental*, It. *mentale*] A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the mind.

Mental aberration, alienation see the sbs.

c 1425 Hoccleve *Min. Poems* I 203 But now y see with myn yen mental Thestat of al an othir world than this. 1606 Shaks. *Tr & Cr.* II. iii 184 'Twixt his mental and his active parts Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages. 1667 Milton *P L* XI 418 The inmost seat of mental sight. 1782 V Knox *Ess* xv (1819) I 87 Mental food is also found to delight the longest, when it is not lusciously sweet. 1802 *Med Jrnl* VIII 356 Avoid excess in eating, drinking, and in mental exertion. *a* 1820 I Brown *Lect Philos Human Mind* I. 240 We shall now proceed to observe the mental phenomena. 1879 Lindsay *Mind Lower Anim* I 56 The intelligence, cunning, and other mental qualities of spiders are well known. 1892 Anstey *Voces Populi* Ser II 98 Too severe a mental strain to be frequently cultivated. 1900 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 5/7 His mental state was inherited from long-past generations.

2 Carried on or performed by the mind. *Mental arithmetic*: the art of performing arithmetical operations within the mind, without the use of written figures or other visible symbols. *Mental reservation*: see Reservation.

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 159 b, To use ye maner of prayer, whether it be mentall or vocall in ye whiche he fyndeth moost swetnes. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. iii. 8 By Consequence, I understand that succession of one Thought to another, which is called Mentall Discourse. 1809–10 Colfridge *Friend* (1865) 12 A lazy half attention amounts to a mental yawn. 1839 J P Frost (*title*) A course of mental arithmetic, in three parts. 1850 McCosh *Div. Gov.* III I (1874) 287 The mental process by which the distinction between vice and virtue is observed. 1854 Dickens *Hard T* I ix, She would burst into tears on being required (by the mental process) immediately to name the cost of two hundred and forty-seven muslin caps at fourteenpence halfpenny.

3 Relating to the mind as an object of study; concerned with the phenomena of mind.

a 1820 T. Brown *Lect Philos. Human Mind* I. 8 There is, in short, a science that may be termed *mental physiology*. 1828 G Payne (*title*) Elements of Mental and Moral Science. 1831 T. C. Upham (*title*) Elements of Mental Philosophy. 1860 J. Martineau *Ess.* (1866) I. 248 Mental Science is Self knowledge

¶ 4. Characterized by the possession of mind, intellectual. *rare.*

1840 B E. Hill *Punch—of Snuff* 96 Platonically enamoured of the beauteous, mental, and excellent wife to a very jealous moralist.

† B. *sb nonce-uses.* a *pl.* Intellectual faculties. b. *pl.* Mental reservations. *Obs.*

1676 *Phil Trans.* XI. 554 The intrinsick mentals or intellectuals of Mankind. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* IV.

iv, Hast thou laid aside all thy equivocals and mentals in this case?

Mental (me·ntăl), *a.*[2] [a. F. *mental*, f. L *ment um* chin: see -AL.] Pertaining to the chin.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mental*, belonging to the Chin 1809 BELL *Anat. & Physiol* I 159 The second hole in the lower jaw..is named the mental hole. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* II 213/2 This line terminates below in a triangular eminence (the mental process). 1866 HUXLEY in *Preh. Rem Caithn.* 91 The lower jaw has a well developed mental prominence

b. *Zool.* Pertaining to or situated on the mentum.

1853 BAIRD & GIRARD *Catal. N Amer. Reptiles* Introd 7 The inframaxillary or mental scutellæ or shields. 1855 GOSSE in *Phil Trans.* CXLVI 424, I shall call the anterior termination of the venter, the mental edge. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen Ornithol.* II 144 Mental or gular lines.

Mentalism (me·ntălĭz'm). *rare.* [f. MENTAL *a.*[1] + -ISM]

1. A process of the nature of mental action.

1874 MAUDSLEY *Mental Dis* vii 243 Deranged nervous function—a deranged mentalism, if I may be permitted to coin such a word—of an epileptic or allied nature. 1885 McCOOK *Tenants of an Old Farm* 134 An order of mentalism which seems to differ from human thinking more in degree than in kind.

2 (See quot.)

a 1900 SIDGWICK in *Mind* (1901) Jan 20 It may be held broadly that 'matter in ultimate analysis is a mode of mind or consciousness', without raising the question of a conscious self or subject. Such view I think is often called Idealism. I propose to label it 'Mentalism' in broad antithesis to 'Materialism' If, again, the 'Mentalist's' ontology expressly excludes the notion of self or subject then perhaps we may designate him as an atomistic Mentalist.

Mentalist (me·ntălist). *rare.* [f. MENTAL *a.*[1] + -IST.]

1. In nonce-uses: **a** One whose tastes are for mental rather than for material pleasures. **b** One whose artistic aim is the expression of thought.

1790 CATH GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 75 The mentalist, whose enjoyments depend more on those delights, which are adapted to soothe his imagination, will find [etc.] 1840 *Blackw Mag.* XLVIII. 278 A purpose which is distinct both from that of the mentalists and the materialists of the [*sc* painting] art.

2 One who maintains the doctrine of 'mentalism'.

a 1900 [see MENTALISM 2].

Mentality (mentæ·lĭti). [f. MENTAL *a*[1] + -ITY.]

1. That which is of the nature of mind or of mental action.

1691 BAXTER *Rel. Beverley* 15 But tell us whether it be only a Spiritual Mentality, superangelical, or the Soul and Body of a Man at his Incarnation 1890 A R. WALLACE in *Nature* 24 July 291 An insect's very limited mentality. 1899 GRIFFITH-JONES *Ascent thro Christ* III iii. 385 There is a vast store of mentality even in the higher animals which has not yet been brought to perfection

2. Intellectual quality, intellectuality.

1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits* XIV *Lit* Wks. (Bohn) II 104 Hudibras has the same hard mentality 1900 G SANTAYANA *Poetry & Relig.* 258 Pope..is too intellectual and has an excess of mentality

Mentalization (me·ntălaizē·ʃən). [Formed as next + -ATION.] Mental action or process

1883 E C. MANN *Psychol Med.* 101 (Cent) Previous to the establishment of complete delirium or delusions there may be traced deviations from healthy mentalization

Mentalize (me·ntălaiz), *v* [f. MENTAL *a*[1] + -IZE.] *trans.* To develop or cultivate mentally.

1885 G S. HALL in *N. Amer. Rev* Feb 145 The only thing that can ever undermine our school system in popular support is a suspicion that it does not moralize as well as mentalize children.

Mentally (me·ntăli), *adv.* [f. MENTAL *a*[1] + -LY[4].] **a.** In the mind, by a mental operation; often with reference to unuttered thoughts, resolves, judgements, etc. **b.** As regards the mind

1661 BOYLE *Physiol. Ess.* (1679) 208 There is no assignable portion of matter so minute that it may not at least, Mentally, (to borrow a School term) be further divided 1688 — *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv 129 If they be so [*i. e.* useful to us] in any Measure (as for example Mentally) they are So, for what we know, as much as He design'd they should be. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II ii, Such, mentally, morally, and physically, was the Reverend Charles Merton 1848 RIMBAULT *Pianoforte* 31 When a passage is acquired, it should then be counted mentally, that is, silently. 1879 LINDSAY *Mind Lower Anim.* I 40 Such animals must be considered mentally and morally the superiors of the human infant and child. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 296/1 He is not mentally competent to form and express a wish for an inquiry before a jury. 1892 ANSTEY *Voces Populi* Ser. II. 7 John . wonders mentally if he can get away in time.

Mentation (mentē·ʃən). [f. L. *ment-, mens* mind + -ATION.] Mental action, esp. as attributed to the agency of the brain or other nervous organ; also, a product of 'mentation', a state of mind.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* iv, The cerebration of each in the prophetic sacrament of the yet undeveloped possibilities of his mentation. 1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol of Mind* II 133 That substratum of mentality, which is beneath mentation, or conscious mental function 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 537 Successive mental images, successive 'mentations' if I may be allowed to introduce a most useful word, made in America 1903 *Dublin Rev.* Oct 269 *note*, Subliminal mentation is oftenest exhibited in literary composition.

Mente: see MEAN *v.*[1] (pa. t. and pple.) and MINT.

Mentel, obs. form of MANTLE.

†Me·ntery. *Obs.* Also 5 **-erye, -irye.** [a. F. *menterie*, f OF. *mentere, menteur* liar, f. *mentir*:—L. *mentīri* to lie see -FRY.] Lying.

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* III. xxix. (1869) 151 Bi menterye [Fr. orig. *menterie*] is also periurement born and engendred. *Ibid* XXX 152 Mentirye 1598 G HARVEY *Four Lett.* Sonn. XIX, Lowd Mentery small confutation needes.

‖ **Mentha** (me·nþă). *Bot.* [L., ad. Gr. *μίνθη*. see MINT *sb*] A genus of fragrant herbaceous plants of the family *Labiatæ*; a plant of this genus. (The popular name of the genus is MINT)

1846 *Penny Cycl* Suppl II. 272/1 The odour of the leaves, somewhat resembling a mentha

b. *Mentha camphor* = MENTHOL (Webster 1902).

Menthene (me·nþĭn). *Chem.* [a. G. *menthen*, F. *menthène*, f. L. *mentha* mint: see -ENE] A liquid hydro-carbon obtained from peppermint oil.

1838 *Brit Ann* (ed. R. D. Thomson) 359 Menthene — Walter obtained this substance by distilling crystals of essence of mint over chloride of calcium. 1849 KANE *Elem. Chem.* (ed 2) 866 Menthen.

Menthol (me·nþŏl) *Chem.* [a. G. *menthol* (Oppenheim 1861, in *Ann. der Chem. u. Pharm.* CXX. 352), f. L. *mentha* mint: see -OL.] A crystalline camphor-like substance obtained by cooling various mint-oils, esp oil of peppermint. *Menthol cone* or *pencil*: an appliance for the relief of facial neuralgia, consisting of a conical piece of mixed menthol and spermaceti, which is rubbed on the part affected

1876 HARLEY *Mat Med.* 473 Oil of Peppermint deposits hexagonal crystals of menthol or peppermint camphor. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 5/1 Menthol cones. 1889 *Ibid* 5 July 2/1 Menthol and pyrine are sometimes useful for headaches. 1891 F. P FOSTER *Med Dict* III. 2281 Menthol Pencil 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* IV. 860 Locally a menthol spray may be used.

Menticultural (me·ntikv·ltiŭrăl), *a rare.* [f. next + -AL.] Relating to the cultivation of the mind.

1830 MAUNDER *Treas Knowl* I, *Menticultural*, cultivating the mind 1842 PUNSHON in *Life* (1887) 34, I have established a Menticultural Society in Sunderland 1893 G HUNTINGTON in *Advance* (Chicago) 19 Oct, A sort of menticultural prize-animal.

Menticulture (me·ntikvltiŭr). [f L. *menti-, mens* mind + *cultūra* CULTURE, after *agriculture.*] The cultivation of the mind.

1830 MAUNDER *Treas Knowl* I, *Menticulture*, improvement of the mind 1895 HOR FLETCHER (*title*) Menticulture or the A-B-C of true living

Menti ferous, *a.* [Formed as prec + -FEROUS.] Proposed as the epithet of an imagined 'ether' in which 'thought-waves' are propagated.

1884 GURNEY & MYERS in *Proc. Soc Psych Research* I vi. 135 The transformation [by Dr Maudsley] of 'brain-wave' into the more ambitious 'mentiferous ether'

†Me ntiform, *a. Obs.* [f. L *menti-, mens* mind + -FORM.] Resembling the mind

1721 BELLAMY *Th. Trinity* 31 The Spirit is mentiform, or like the Son i.e. the Understanding from which he proceeded

Mentigerous (menti dʒĕrəs), *a Ent.* [f. L. *ment-um* (see MENTUM) + -GEROUS.] Bearing the mentum. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

‖ **Mentigo.** *Path. Obs.* [L. *mentīgo* (Columella), f. *ment-um* chin.] **a.** A pustular eruption on the mouth and lips of sheep. **b.** = MENTAGRA (*Syd. Soc. Lex* 1893)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mentigo*, a Scab among Sheep, about their Mouths and Lips, call'd *The Pocks* 1890 in *Syd Soc Lex*

Mentil(e, obs. forms of MANTLE.

†Mentimuta tion. *Obs rare*—[1]. [f. L. *menti-, mens* mind + MUTATION] A change of mind.

1650 B *Discolliminium* 45, I shall be allowed the full benefit of all the illaquations, extrications, mentimutations, rementinnutations, that I. can devise

Mention (me nʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4 **mencyun,** 4–5 **-cioun(e,** 4–6 **-cione, -sion(e,** 4–7 **-cion,** 5 **-syon, -sioun, -cyoun(e,** 5–6 **-cyon,** 6 **-tyon, -tioun, -tione.** 6– **mention.** [a. F. *mention* (= Sp *mencion*, Pg. *menção*, It. *menzione*), ad. L. *mentiōnem, mentio*, f. the root *men-* of *menti-, mens* mind, *meminisse* to remember.]

†1. Bearing in mind, consideration. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Gregorieg.* (Vernon MS) 749 in *Archiv Stud. neu Spr* LV 438 Alle þat herden þis storie rede wiþ herte and deuocioun, And in herte taken heede wiþ good Mencioun, þe pope haþ granted hem to mede and [*v.rr.* ane, an] hundred dawes to pardoun.

2. In early use, the action of commemorating or calling to mind by speech or writing. Now in more restricted sense, the action, or an act, of incidentally referring to, remarking upon, or introducing the name of (a person or thing) in spoken or written discourse. Orig. in phrase *to make mention of* (= Fr. *faire mention de*), which is now slightly *arch.* or *literary*, exc. in negative contexts.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10496 Yn þat messe, þey hem affye, For hyt makeþ mencyun of þe passyun As Iesu cryst to deþ was doun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 448 Dauyd maketh mencioun he spake amonges kynges. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 2054 Wherfore I toke pen and ynke And paper to make therof mencion In wrytyng. 1459 SIR JOHN FASTOLF *Will* in *Paston Lett.* I. 454 With a scripture aboute the stoon makynge mencion the day and yeer of hise obite. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 757 Mencione off Bruce is oft in Wallace buk. 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph.* 76 He maketh mencion and rehersall of diuerse the wandreynges of Ulysses. 1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref* I. App. VII 15 Without any mencyon of their conversation and liuinge. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 7 Doctor Powell. maketh mencion of an Ancient Author. *c* 1665 MRS HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 9, I have heard very honourable mention of him. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V i 22 So that their Blood may rise, and their Heart may swell at the very mention of it 1738 SWIFT *Pol Conversat* Introd. 8, I shall make honourable Mention of their Names in a short Preface. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 47 P 11 He grows peevish at any mention of business. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* iv. I 482 The mention of their names excites the disgust and horror of all sects and parties 1868 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I 268 He never heard from him one careless mention of the name of God 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 338 These two passages are the only ones in which Plato makes mention of himself. 1877 MAJOR *Disc. Prince Henry* XII. 190 The Camaldolese geographer makes no mention of the sources from which he derived his information. 1891 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* II v 236 It will explain the two mentions of Lollius in 'Troilus and Cressida

b. *Comb* in † *mention making*, mentioning.

1534 MORE *Treat Passion* Wks 1292/1 These wordes .be the wordes of three of the iiii euangelistes, which by the mencion makynge of the Pascha. geue vs here occasyon to speake of the poynte whiche I before towched 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe* C 1 21 Without anye mention making of our mutual assurance 1679 KID in Hickes *Spir. Popery* (1680) 5, I bless him, that ever such a poor and obscure person as I am, should be thus priviledged by him for mentionmaking of his grace

†**c.** *In the mention of*: 'apropos of'. *Obs.*

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 149 There is in the mention of Picture a pretie tale divulged of Lepidus, who [etc.].

†**d.** *Of no mention*: not worthy of mention, undistinguished.

1622 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Prophetess* v. iii, 'Tis true, I have been a Rascall, as you are, a fellow of no mention, nor no mark.

e. *Honourable mention* (rarely, after Fr. use, simply *mention*): a distinction accorded to exhibited works of art, etc., or to candidates at an examination that are considered to possess exceptional merit, but are not entitled to a prize.

1892 MRS. H WARD *David Grieve* II. 248 'If I don't get my "mention", she would say passionately, 'I tell you again it will be intrigue'.

†**3.** In occasional uses: A statement, narrative; a record, memorial; a memorial inscription *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron* XCVII iii, Of whiche came then batayles greate and fell discencions, As Bede wryteth amonge his mencyons 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II xii 90 Kyng Arthur lete berye thys knyght rychely and made a mensyon on his tombe *Ibid.* XI i 571 Whan this hermyte had made this mensyon he departed from the courte of kynge Arthur

†**4.** Indication, evidence; a vestige, trace, remnant. *Obs*

1567 in Bateson's *Hist Northumbld.* (1893) I 352 Westwarde by an old mencon of a dyke *Ibid*, Ye mencyon of an olde dike. *?a* 1600 *Hodgson MS* in *Northumbld Gloss* 475 The march between England and Scotland goeth by an old mension of a dycke called the Marche dyke 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* I 31 The verie trees are so drowned and ouerwhelmed therein [in snow], that it is not possible to finde any mention of them 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 110 The rest that Homer so much speaks of there is no mention or token remaining of them 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament Trag* F 2 b, Harke Rachel I will fling this middle mention of a man, Into some ditch *Rach* Where haue you laide the legs and battered head? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 532 It [the earthquake] brought vp the Sea a great way vpon the maine Land, which is carried backe with it into the Sea, not leauing mention that there had beene Land *Ibid.* 814 Scarce any mention of the houses remained 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts O T* 161 Where he moues in the sea he causeth a mention of his way in the waters.

Mention (me nʃən), *v.* Also 6 **mencyon, -cion, -sion, -sin.** [a. F. *mentionner* (= Sp. *mencionar*, It *menzionare*, med.L. *mentiōnāre*), f. *mention*: see prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make mention of; to refer to or remark upon incidentally; to specify by name or otherwise.

The parenthetical infinitive phrase *Not to mention* (*so and so*) is used as a rhetorical suggestion that the speaker is refraining from presenting the full strength of his case

† *Not to mention it* used parenthetically for 'not in any degree worth mention'.

1530 PALSGR. 634/2, I mencyon, I make rehersall or remembraunce of a thyng paste or a person absent, *je mentionne.* 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 32 Wherof Frith wrote thys warnyng to Tin[dale] whyche he here mencyoneth 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann Lichfield* IV. 55 Md. that ij ameses mensioned in the old inventorey be stolne. *Ibid.* 67 Md that parcells followynge ar mensined in the olde inventore. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* IV. 38 These mentioned by their names were Princes in their families. 1692 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 405 It rain'd and drisled most of the morning, having not rain'd, not to mention it, for a month. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Misc. Wks. 1736 III 15 Not to mention several others, Carracio is said to have assisted Aretine 1705 — *Italy* Pref., I think I have mention'd but few Things..that are not set in a new Light. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1850 II. Pref. 5 Not to mention the multitudes who read merely for the sake of talking [etc.]. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 25 By Means too well known to require my mentioning them. 1839 BLACKIE in *For. Q. Rev.* XXIII. 279 How the

finest lines in Milton (not to mention Southey, Wordsworth, and Coleridge) have been smothered and mangled by this curious race of syllable counters, no student of English poetry requires to be told. 1849 James *Woodman* v, Let us mention no names. 1858 Conington *Pope* Misc Writ. I. 18 It would be a great mistake to suppose that Pope's 'Pastorals' are worthy of being mentioned in the same day with any genuine work of Virgil's. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V. 130 The science of dialectic is nowhere mentioned by name in the Laws

b. With clause as obj.: To state incidentally.

1617 Moryson *Itin* I 60 Give me leave to mention that there lies a City not farre distant. 1714 Lady M W. Montagu *Lett.* II lxxxviii 143, I am surprised you do not mention where you mean to stand 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) V 594 This case is also reported by Style, who mentions that Lord Ch J Roll said [etc.] *Mod* It ought here to be mentioned that I had never met the man before

c. *Don't mention it.* a colloquial phrase used in deprecating offered thanks or apology.

1854 W. Collins *Hide & Seek* III iv 84 'I was just going to swab up that part of the carpet when you came in', said Zack, apologetically. 'Oh don't mention it', answered Valentine, laughing 'It was all my awkwardness'. 1873 Howells *Chance Acquaintance* iv, Oh, don't mention that! I was the only one to blame.

†**2.** *intr.* To speak or make mention *of*. Also in *indirect passive Obs.*

1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm* 102 In their letters they mentioned of the obedience unto Magistrates. *Ibid* 176 b, In the last boke before this, I mentioned of this duke's invectives against the Duke of Saxon. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II I. 199 A Pyramide mentioned of in Histories 1609 B Jonson *Masque of Queens* B 4 b, Their little Masters or Martinets, of whom I haue mention'd before 1667 Milton *P L* x 1041 No more be mention'd then of violence Against our selves. 1792 *Elvina* I. 32, I mentioned in my last of the kind attention that Mr. Falkland had shewn.

Mentionable (me·nʃənăb'l), *a* [f. Mention *v.* + -able] That can or may be mentioned; worthy of mention.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 116 All sorts of accidents, mentionable and unmentionable 1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt.* IX ix (1872) III 148 In Germany the mentionable events are still fewer 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr Eur* viii (1894) 178 Our only mentionable adventure was the inevitable quarrel with the porter

†**Me·ntionate,** *pa pple. Obs* [ad. med.L. *mentiōnātus*, pa. pple. of *mentiōnāre*. see Mention *v*] Mentioned, recorded.

*c*1525 Warham in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser III II. 11, I thanke your Grace for your singular goodenes afor mentionate. 1561 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* I 189 For reformyng of the irrelevance of the summondis mentionat in the secund exceptioun 1678 *Contract in Proc Soc Ant Scot* (1896) XXX 20 During the tyme above mentionat.

†**Me·ntionate,** *v Obs.* [f prec: see -ate 3.] *trans.* To mention, speak of Also *intr.* (const *of*)

1550 Hooper *Jonas* vi 152 It is not wythoute a synguler councell of the holye goste that thys kynge is mencionated of so copiously. *c*1600 *Short Cath Confess* in *Cath Fractates* (S T S) 256/9 The fruites of thir tokens aboue mentionated

Mentioned (me·nʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. Mention *v* + -ed 1.] Of which mention has been made Now *rare* exc. in Combs. *before-mentioned, under-mentioned*, etc.

1592 Chettle *Kind-harts Dr.* C 4 Mopo and his mentioned companions. 1611 Cotgr., *Mentionné*, mentionned, nominated, named 1667 Duchess Newcastle *Life of Duke* I. (1886) 53 The mentioned town of Gainsborough 1706 S Sewall *Diary* 24 Dec (1879) II 175 He is to send me 15 Fountains, which are paid for in the mention'd Sum 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb* xxi. 306 Which makes the mention'd Angle more acute 1865 *J.* H. Stirling *Sir W Hamilton* 73 In reference to the mentioned doctrines of Kant.

Mentioner (me·nʃənəɹ). [f. Mention *v.* + -er 1] One who mentions.

1607 *Scholast Disc. agst Antichrist* I. II 111 The highest mentioner of it is Vincentius 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit.* VI xix 104 We will adde somewhat to wash off those false aspersions, both from the Record and from the mentioners thereof. 1660 Hexham, *Een melder*, a Mentioner, a Rehearser, a Recounter, or a Teller.

Mentioning (me·nʃəniŋ), *vbl. sb* [f. Mention *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Mention.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 48 The men both dismaid at the very mentioning of the matter, said [etc.] 1654 tr *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 104 The very mentioning and remembrance thereof, may amaze with horrour 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* viii. x, You have made my blood run cold with the very mentioning the top of that mountain 1817 Byron *Beppo* lxxxvi, Nauseous words past mentioning or bearing. 1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. p.viii, Many such mentionings occur in Anglo-Scandic skinbooks. 1901 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser VII. 470/1, I find many mentionings of Haydons in the parish registers of Hinton Blewitt.

Mentionless (me·nʃənles), *a. rare*—1. [f. Mention *sb.* + -less.] Not calling for mention.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt Brit.* VII. VII. (1623) 225 Famous in his issue, though mentionlesse for action in himselfe.

Mentism (me·ntiz'm). *Path.* [a. F. *mentisme*, f. L. *ment-em, mens* mind: see -ism.] Disturbance of mental action produced by passion or an excited imagination (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

†**Mentition.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *mentītiōn-em*, f. *mentīrī* to lie.] The action of lying.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Mentition*, a lying, forging or telling untruths.

Mento- (me·nto), used as combining form of L. *mentum* chin, in anatomical terms, as *mento-bregmatic, -condylial, -gonial, -labial*, etc. (see *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). **Me·nto-hy·oid,** (*a*) *adj.* pertaining to the chin and the hyoid bone; (*b*) *sb.* an occasional muscle in man passing from the body of the hyoid bone to the chin; so **Me·nto-hyoi·dean** *a.* **Me·nto-Meckelian** *a.*, in *mento-Meckelian bone* or *element*, a small bone formed by the ossification of portions of Meckel's cartilage and the lower labial cartilage

1856 Mayne *Expos Lex*, *Mentolabialis* mentolabial 1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex* 585 Mento-Labial Furrow 1866 Macalister in *Proc R. Irish Acad* IX. 451 A small muscular mento-hyoidean band existed single in one subject. *Ibid.* 468 Mento hyoid muscle. 1867 — *Ibid.* X. 163 The platysma myoides, the mento-hyoid, Lucas' fibres in the axilla [etc.] 1877 Huxley & Martin *Elem Biol* 172 The mento Meckelian element of the mandible 1883 Huxley *Pract. Biol* 220 At the symphysial end it [Meckel's cartilage] is ossified to form the mento Meckelian bone.

Mentonniere (mentɒ·niēəɹ). *Antiq* [a. F *mentonnière* (16th c. *mentoniere*), f. *menton* chin] A piece of armour covering the chin or lower part of the face and neck, attached either to the helmet or to the upper part of the body-armour.

1824 Meyrick *Anc Arm.* II 247 On this is a protuberance and two rings to hold a shield, made also with a mentoniere. *Ibid*, They have grand guards with mentonieres and coursing-hats. 1884 *St James's Gaz* 20 June 11/2 A Mentonnière, engraved with the royal arms of Spain.

Mentor (me·ntɒɹ). [a. F. *mentor*, appellative use of the proper name *Mentor*, Gr. *Μέντωρ*. The name admits of the etymological rendering 'adviser', having the form of an agent-n. from the root **men-* (: *mon-*) to remember, think, counsel, etc. (cf. L. *monitor*); possibly it may have been invented or chosen by the poet as appropriately significant.]

1.a. With initial capital: The name of the Ithacan noble whose disguise the goddess Athene assumed in order to act as the guide and adviser of the young Telemachus; *allusively*, one who fulfils the office which the supposed Mentor fulfilled towards Telemachus **b.** Hence, as common noun: An experienced and trusted counsellor

The currency of the word in Fr. and Eng. is derived less from the Odyssey than from Fenelon's romance of *Télémaque*, in which the part played by Mentor as a counsellor is made more prominent.

1750 Ld Chesterf *Lett to Son* 8 Mar, The friendly care and assistance of your Mentor. 1784 Cowper *Task* II 595 The friend Sticks close, a Mentor worthy of his charge 1814 Sir R. Wilson *Priv Diary* II 329 The same Mentor, who really is a most sincere friend, begged me to [etc.]. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* III xiii vi 36 'Too much learning is not needed in a prince', replied his mentor. 1890 Gunter *Miss Nobody* II (1891) 28 Phil is helped in the selection by the experience of his mentor.

¶**c.** Applied to a thing (more or less personified). Littré quotes from Rousseau an example of the similar use of F *mentor* applied to a book.

1823 Byron *Island* II viii, The deep The only Mentor of his youth. 1869 Spurgeon *Treas. David* (Ps xix 11) I 309 The Bible should be our Mentor 1879 *Expositor* IX. 462 The δαίμων which Socrates spoke of as his mentor

2 *attrib* and *Comb.*

1778 Abigail Adams in *Fam Lett* (1876) 338 Your venerable colleague, whose Mentor-like appearance, age [etc.] 1811 W Spencer *Poems* 214 To smooth Reflection's mentor-frown 1837 Miss Sedgwick *Live & let Live* 76 This made it easy for her to adopt the Mentor style.

Hence **Mento·rial** *a.*, 'containing advice' (Smart *Dict.* 1836), **Me·ntorism,** guidance by a mentor; **Me·ntorship,** the office or function of a mentor.

1882 Sir W. Harcourt in *Daily News* 23 Jan 2/5, I wholly reject the mentorship of the noble lord 1889 *Jrnl Educ* 1 Dec 620/2 What a tragedy of mentorism is that of 'Robert Elsmere'! 1905 *Blackw Mag* Jan 71/2 His occasional boredom and irrepressibly assertive mentorship.

Mentulate (me·ntiŭlēt), *a.* [ad. L. *mentulāt-us*, f *mentula* penis: see -ate] Having a very large penis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). Also **Me·ntulated** *a.* in the same sense (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

‖**Mentum** (me·ntŭm) [L. *mentum* chin.]

1. *Anat.* The anterior and inferior margins of the mandible or lower jaw; the chin

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys Dict.* (ed. 2), *Mentum*, the Chinn] 1855 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1866 in Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc In mod Dicts.

2. *Ent.* A term variously applied to different parts of the labium, by recent entomologists commonly used for the median portion. Also *attrib.*

1826 Kirby & Sp *Entomol.* III. 355 *Mentum*, the lower part of the *labium*, where it is jointed; in other cases its base. *Ibid.* 356 *note*, Our [i. e. the authors'] Mentum may generally be known by its situation between the hinges and base of the *Maxillæ* 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat Hist* II. 281 Mentum large; maxillary palpi long. 1839 Westwood *Classif. Insects* I 1 Mentum-tooth triangular. *Ibid* 4 Mentum-lobe entire. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 141 A palpiger borne on the external angle of the mentum.

3. *Bot.* 'A projection in front of the flowers of some orchids, caused by the extension of the foot of the column' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

‖**Menu** (mēnu, me·niu). [F. *menu* adj., small (:—L. *minūtus* Minute *a*), used as sb. with the sense of detail, details collectively, detailed list.]

†**1.** Short for F. *menu peuple*: the common people. *Obs. rare*—1.

1658 Osborn *Adv. Son* (1673) 2 The Sons of the Menu lying so long under this lazie course. *Ibid.* 190 Which.. may better become the Gentry, than the Sons of the Menu.

2. A detailed list of the dishes to be served at a banquet or meal; a bill of fare. Also, the viands so served. *Menu card*, the card upon which a menu is written.

1837 C'tess Blessington in *Heath's Bk Beauty* 198 Did you not examine the *menu*? 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxii, It was a grand sight to behold him in his dressing gown composing a *menu* 1883 F. M Crawford *Dr Claudius* (1892) 38 He was thinking out a *menu* for dinner 1896 W. Black in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 746/2 The long talks with . their glossy menu cards, and their floral decorations.

trans. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Nov 3/1 To gain this they must qualify in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Logic, [etc.]—a pretty good menu.

Menuce, variant of Menise *Obs.*

†**Menudes.** *Obs.* [app. ad. Sp. *menudos*, pl. of *menudo*, absol use of *menudo* small (:—L. *minūtus* Minute *a.*).] ? Mincemeat.

1585 T Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy.* I xi. 13 b, Meat dressed according to their fashion, which was a kinde of Menudes made in paste with onions

Menues, menuise, var. ff Menise *Obs.*

Menuet: see Minuet.

‖**Menura** (mĭnīū·rā) *Ornith.* [mod. L. (Davies 1800, in *Trans. Linn Soc.* VI), f. Gr *μήνη* crescent moon + *οὐρά* tail, so called from the 'crescent-shaped spots' (*loc. cit.*) on the tail] An Australian genus of birds, popularly called Lyre-birds; any bird of this genus, esp *Menura superba*

1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV. 274/2 (tr. *Lesson*), The Mænura [*sic*] has then been arranged sometimes among the gallinaceous birds under the name of Lyre Pheasant or Pheasant of the Woods. 1874 Wood *Nat Hist* (1885) 337 The Menura seldom, if ever, attempts to escape by flight. 1884 Whymper in *Girl's Own Paper* 28 June 614/2 The superb menura, or lyre-bird.

Menurance, obs. form of Manurance.

Menure, obs form of Mainour.

Menure, obs. form of Manure *v.*

Menuse, variant of Menise *Obs.*, Minish.

Menuver, obs. form of Miniver.

Menuze, Menwu, obs. ff. Minish, Minnow.

Meny, Menyal(l, obs. ff. Many, Menial *a.*

Menyanthin (meniæ nθin). Also -ine *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Menyanthēs* (Tournefort 1700), the name of a genus of plants + -in

The etymology of the mod L. generic name is obscure: it has been variously conjectured to be a mistake for **Minyanthēs* (a Gr *μινυανθής* adj., blooming a short time), and to be an irregular formation on Gr. *μήν* month + *ἄνθος* flower]

A bitter principle contained in the buckbean, *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

1842 Francis *Dict Arts, Menyanthin*, the peculiar principle of *menyanthes trifoliata*, or bog bean 1850 Ogilvie s. v. *Menyanthes*, It contains an extractive called menyanthine 1897 *Naturalist* 45 The most palpable ingredient of the plant is a bitter principle menyanthin

Meny(e, obs. forms of Meinie.

Menyie, variant of Manyie *sb Sc Obs.*

Menykinge, obs. form of Minikin.

Menyng(e, obs. ff. Meaning, Minning.

Menys, obs. gen. pl of Man, obs. f. Menace.

Menyso(u)n, variants of Menison *Obs.*

Menyuer, -yver(e, obs. forms of Miniver.

Menzie, variant of Manyie *v.*

Menzil, variant of Manzil

1687 A Lovell tr *Thevenot's Trav* II 148 Commonly they make it a Menzil or days Journey from Chadgegih to Destberm. 1869 Tozer *Highl Turkey* I 195 We were now travelling by the Menzil or Turkish post. The charge for menzil horses is three piastres and a half an hour. 1888 Doughty *Trav. Arabia Deserta* II 179 The drone of millstones may be heard before the daylight in the nomad menzils.

Meoble, variant of Moble *sb. Obs.*

Meoc, obs form of Meek *a.*

Meode, obs. form of Mead *sb.*1, Meed *sb.*

Meok(e, obs. forms of Meek *a.* and *v.*

†**Meon.** *Obs.* See also Meum. [a. late Gr. *μῆον.*] The herb Spignel, *Meum athamanticum.*

1562 Turner *Herb.* II. 56 Meon or Mew ..is lyke vnto dill in ye stalk and lefe. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, *Mewe* or meon.

Meorknesse, obs. form of Mirkness.

Meovable, -ve, obs. forms of Movable, Move.

†**Mephis.** *Obs.* [Blundered form of L. *memphītēs* (Pliny), Gr. *μεμφίτης* (Dioscorides)] A stone said to have anæsthetic properties. Cf. Memphian.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witches*, xiii. vi (1886) 240 Mephis, being broken into powder, and droonke with water, maketh insensibilitie of torture.

Mephistopheles (mefistǫ·filīz). Also 6-7 **Mephas-, Mephis-, Mephostophilis, Mephas-, Mephes-, Mephostophilus,** 7 **Mephistophilus, Mephostophiles;** 9 **in** shortened form **Mephisto.** [Appears first in the Ger. *Faustbuch* 1587 as *Mephostophiles*; of unknown origin. The now current form *Mephistopheles*, and the abbreviation *Mephisto*,

come from Goethe's *Faust.*] The name of the evil spirit to whom Faust (in the German legend) was represented to have sold his soul. Hence applied allusively to persons (in the 17th c. with reference to the character presented in Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus*, in recent use to that presented by Goethe).

[*c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* (1604) B 1 b, How phlant is this Mephastophilis? *Ibid*, Enter Mephostophilis *Ibid* B 4 Mephastophilus.] 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* I. i 132 *Pist* How now, Mephostophilus. 1598-9 B. JONSON *Case is Alter'd* II. iv, Thou art not lunatike, art thou? and thou bee'st auoide Mephostophiles 1620 MELTON *Astrol* 8 There came running down the stayres (the little Mephistophiles) his Boy demanding with whom I would speake. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for a Month* v ii, A Mephestophilus, such as thou art 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* v iii, You know How to resolue your selfe what my intents are, By the help of Mephostophiles [*i e* Baptista]. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog* (1859) 201 That Mephistopheles of diplomacy, Talleyrand. 1903 *Westm Gaz* 22 Aug 2/1 It changes them mostly into Machiavels and Mephistopheleses

Hence **Mephistophele'an, Mephistophe'lian, Mephistophe'lic, Mephistopheli'stic** (*rare*), *adjs.*, pertaining to or resembling Mephistopheles or his actions.

1837 *Fraser's Mag* XVI 92 We have heard some ascribe a Mephistophelistic spirit to Mr. Carlyle 1851 H MELVILLE *Whale* xxxi 154 He carries an everlasting Mephistophelean grin on his face 1853 GEO ELIOT in Cross *Life* (1885) I 307, I am very hard and Mephistophelian just now 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-bk* 102 The Mephistophelic who quiz all that they cannot compass. 1887 F FRANCIS Jun *Saddle & Mocassin* 209 These Apaches were handsome, too, in a Mephistophelean style 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* I i. iv. 135 The very same Mephistophilean [*sic*] agility

Mephites, erron. form of MEPHITIS

Mephitic (mĭfi·tik), *a.* [ad. late L. *mephiticus* (whence F. *méphitique*, Sp. *mefitico*, Pg. *mephitico*, It. *mefitico*), f. L. *mephītis*: see MEPHITIS and -IC.] Pertaining to mephitis, offensive to the smell, (of a vapour or exhalation) pestilential, noxious, poisonous. †*Mephitic air, acid, gas*: carbonic acid.

1623 COCKERAM, *Mephiticke*, stinking 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1773 T PERCIVAL *Ess* II 57 This celebrated spring abounds with a mineral spirit, or mephitic air, in which its stimulus, and indeed its efficacy resides. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* II. (1809) 125 So mephitic a vapour that birds were suffocated in flying over it 1775 BEWLY in Priestley *Exper and Observ Air* II. 339 The Mephitic Acid, as I shall already venture to call it 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 250 The affinity which this mephitic gaz has for oxygene 1832 *Veg. Subst Food of Man* 212 This mephitic gas 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 393 Hallucinations of smell are also offensive Patients complain of mephitic fumes, . chloroform and other volatile poisons

absol. 1828 H. BEST *Italy* 399 Other spiracles of mephitic might probably be found here

fig. 1887 HUXLEY in *19th Cent* Feb 195 The schools kept the thinking faculty alive and active, when the mephitic atmosphere engendered by the dominant ecclesiasticism. might well have stifled it.

b. *Mephitic weasel*. the skunk, *Mephitis mephitica*.

1837 DONOVAN *Dom Econ* II 85 The Skunk, or mephitic weasel of North America

Hence †**Mephi'tical** *a.* in the same sense.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Mephitical Exhalations* are poisonous or noxious ones, issuing out of the Earth 1741 BROWNRIGG in *Phil Trans* LV 238 The mephitical air of oak, which extinguishes flame 1842 SIR A DE VERE *Song of Faith* 206 Our very chambers clogged with steams mephitical.

‖ **Mephitis** (mĭfai·tis). [L. *mephītis* noxious vapour, also personified, as the name of a goddess who averts pestilential exhalations.]

1. A noxious or pestilential emanation, esp. from the earth, a noisome, or poisonous stench

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Mephitis*, a Damp, or strong Sulphureous Smell, a Stench, Stink, or ill Savour 1750 *Phil Trans* XLVII 53 *note*, Mephitis, a deadly or very dangerous exhalation 1781 PENNANT *Tour Wales* II 190 A mephites [*sic*], or pestilential vapour. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 25 The mephitis, which exhales from putrefied animal substances 1817 COLERIDGE *Satyr. Lett* I. in *Biog Lit* II 197 My nostrils, the most placable of all the senses, reconciled to or indeed insensible of the mephitis. 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Voy to Eng* Wks (Bohn) II 12 Nobody likes to be..suffocated with bilge, mephitis, and stewing oil.

2. *Zool.* A genus of skunks, typical of the family *Mephitinæ*. 1848 in CRAIG In mod. Dicts.

Hence **Me'phitism** *sb*, mephitic poisoning of the air; †**Me'phitized** *ppl a*, charged with mephitis; *mephitized nitrous acid* = next.

1794 G ADAMS *Nat & Exp Philos* I xii 497 Mephitized inflammable gas. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min.* (ed. 2) II. 521 Mephitized Nitrous Acid. 1801 *Repert Arts & Manuf.* XV. 425 To destroy the mephitism of the walls in the asylums of industry, indigence, and misfortune 1813 FORSYTH *Excurs. Italy* 269 *note*, The *campus martius* is sheltered from the winds which bring mephitism 1890 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Mephitism.*

†**Mephito-nitrous,** *a Chem. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In *mephito-nitrous acid*, ? = NITROGEN.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed. 2) II. 211 Neither the pure nor Mephito-Nitrous Acid, hot or cold, has any action on it

†**Meprize,** *v Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [? ad. F. *mépriser*. see MISPRIZE *v.*] *trans.* ? To despise.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 133 What is that he ought to doe to meprize his Enemies? [= Gr. πῶς ἂν καταφρονοιη τῶν ἐχθρῶν;]

Mer, obs. form of MAR, MARE, MAYOR, MERE.

Mer-, used in various combinations (chiefly nonce-wds.) formed after MERMAID, denoting imaginary beings of the mermaid kind, as *mer-baby, -child, -dog, -folk, -lady, -monster, -people, -wife.* Cf. MERMAN, MERWOMAN.

1894 J GEDDIE *Fringes of Fife* 150 The radiant young rogue, fearless as a *Mer-Baby, grins at us from his rocking craft 1881 *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries* 19 May, Seal. . Subject, a mermaid holding her *merchild to her breast 1895 'Q' *Wandering Heath* 97 Change, O change him [*sc* a drowned dog] to a *mer-dog! 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* xx. 349 With regard to the appearance of the *merfolk in other countries, I may state [etc]. 1822 HIBBERT *Descr Shetl Isl.* 570 The *merlady, perceiving that she must become an inhabitant of the earth, found [etc]. 1620 *Hic Mulier* A 4 b, These Meare-maids or rather *Meare-Monsters. 1882 *Spectator* 16 Dec 1618 The idea of the 'child of earth..' carried away to consort with *Mer-people is as old as Hylas. 1822 HIBBERT *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* 570 The Shetlander's love for his *merwife was unbounded.

Merabolan, obs form of MYROBALAN.

†**Mera'cious,** *a. Obs rare*$^{-1}$. Also (in Dicts) **-aceous.** [L. *merāc-us* (f. *merus*: see MERE *a.*) + -IOUS.] Pure, unmixed. So †**Mera'city,** purity, unmixed condition (*Obs.*$^{-0}$).

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 130 We must drink of the sweet, and it is well, if any thing be dulcy, and meracious enough for us. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Meracity*, clearness, or pureness, without mixture. 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Meraceous, Meracity.*

Meracle, merakil(l, obs. forms of MIRACLE.

Meraltie, -alty, obs. forms of MAYORALTY.

Merbel, -ul, -yl, obs. forms of MARBLE.

†**Mercable,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *mercābil is*, f. *mercārī* to buy. see MERCHANT] That may be bought. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

‖ **Mercadore.** *rare*$^{-1}$. [Sp. *mercader.*] A merchant, tradesman.

1595 *Marocus Ext* (Percy Soc) 9 A mercadore, that for one or two tearmes arraie, a shall for his lives tearme . become beggeries bondmen and usuries vassall

‖ **Mercal** [1] (mō·rkăl). *Indian.* Also **mercall, marcal.** [Eng pronunciation of Tamil *marakkāl.*] A measure for grain used in Madras.

1776 T. BROOKS *Coins E Indies*, etc. 7, 8 Measures are equal to 1 Mercal, 400 Marcals . 1 Garse. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp* (1837) II 85 The small bags filled up each to the full amount of three Mercalls or seventy two pounds 1864 W A. BROWNE *Money, Weights & Meas.* 51, 8 Puddies = 1 Marcal, 5 Marcals = 1 Parah.

Mercal [2] (mō·rkăl) *Sc.* Also 9 **markal.** In Orkney and Shetland: The piece of timber carrying the plough-share, which was fastened into the lower end of the beam of a wooden plough.

1793 *Statist Acc. Scot* VII 585 A square hole is cut through the lower end of the beam, and the mercal, a piece of oak about 22 inches long, introduced 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xviii, What manners are to be expected in a country where folk call a plough-sock a markal?

Mercantant: see MERCHANTANT *Obs.*

Mercantile (mō·rkăntēil, -til), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 7 **merchantile, mercantil,** 8 -iel [a. F. *mercantile*, ad. It *mercantil*, f. *mercante*: see MERCHANT Cf. Sp. and P'g. *mercantil.*]

1. Of or belonging to merchants or their trade; concerned with the exchange of merchandise, of or pertaining to trade or commerce; commercial.

1642 HOWELL *Instr For Trav* (Arb) 61 Navigation and Mercantile Negotiation, are the two Poles whereon that State [*sc* Holland] doth move *c* 1645 — *Lett* I xxix. (1655) I 43 The only procede (that I may use the mercantil term) you can expect, is thanks 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* 224 The Expedition of the Argonauts..was partly mercantile, partly military 1759 *Book of Fairs* 54 Black cattle, sheep, horses, and mercantile goods. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* vi II 51 Bonrepaux was esteemed an adept in the mystery of mercantile politics 1856 E A BOND *Russia* (Hakl Soc) Introd 130 By joining in his mercantile ventures in Russia. 1897 WEBSTER (*citing* Mehlrath), *Mercantile paper*, the notes or acceptances given by merchants for goods bought, or received on consignment; drafts on merchants for goods sold or consigned

b. *Mercantile system* (also *m doctrine, theory*): a term used by Adam Smith and later Political Economists for the system of economic doctrine and legislative policy based on the principle that money alone constituted wealth. Hence *mercantile school*: those who upheld this system.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV i (*heading*) Of the Principle of the commercial, or mercantile System 1848 MILL *Pol Econ.* I 2 The set of doctrines designated, since the time of Adam Smith, by the appellation of the Mercantile System *Ibid* 7 The Mercantile Theory could not fail to be seen in its true character. 1881 *Contemp Rev* Nov. XL. 806 The 'mercantile' school was right in maintaining that an influx of precious metal stimulates commerce and industry. 1885 J K INGRAM in *Encycl. Brit* XIX. 354/2 The mercantile doctrine, stated in its most extreme form, makes wealth and money identical.

c. That deals with, investigates or controls commercial affairs.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* III 332 There are three courts, a civil, a criminal, and a mercantile. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III xvii. § 4 Leaders of opinion on mercantile questions. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* s. v., The Mercantile Agency is a name applied to various houses in the leading cities of the United States, and in Montreal and London. The principal object of the Agency is to supply, to annual subscribers, information respecting the character, capacity and pecuniary condition of persons asking credit. . The Agency was first established in 1841 in the city of New York. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 123 Putting aside. the .subject of the currency altogether, and confining ourselves to the more mercantile part of the question.

2. Engaged in trade or commerce. *Mercantile marine*, the shipping collectively employed in commerce (see MARINE *sb.* 2).

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* II. xv. (1655) I. 94 Amsterdam is one of the greatest mercantil Towns in Europ. 1668 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* II. 140 The scituation of this town is upon a fair River, with a good harbour that renders it very Merchantile. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* III viii. § 29 (1740) 604 His [Fairclough's] son was then mercantile servant to Mr. North. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* I, Ralph Nickleby had been some time placed in a mercantile house in London 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I 213 The Jains. are generally an opulent and mercantile class. 1889 *Act* 52 & 53 *Vict.* c 45 § 1 The expression 'mercantile agent' shall mean a mercantile agent having authority either to sell goods, or [etc]

3. Having payment or gain as the motive; mercenary, also, simply, disposed for bargaining.

1756 WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. 260 The mercantile bard [Dryden] 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks (Bohn, II 103 He [the Englishman] loves the axe, the spade, the oar, the gun, the steampipe He is materialist, economical, mercantile. 1860 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* II. (1862) 41 The two economies, to which the terms 'Political' and 'Mercantile' might not unadvisedly be attached .. Mercantile economy, the economy of 'merces' or of 'pay', signifies the accumulation, in the hands of individuals, of legal or moral claim upon, or power over, the labour of others.

4 Of or proper to a merchant.

1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* VII, A bill That was not drawn with true mercantile skill. 1839 ALISON *Hist Europe* xlix § 9 (1849-50) VIII. 9 A nation in which the chivalrous and mercantile qualities are strangely blended

†5. quasi-*sb.* A merchant. *Obs rare*$^{-1}$.

1813 JANE AUSTEN *Lett* (1884) II. 178 A great rich mercantile, Sir Robert Wigram.

Hence **Mo·rcantilely** *adv*, from a mercantile point of view; with regard to business transactions.

1827 *Examiner* 433/1 It is, mercantilely speaking, not obvious how a present expense can be met by merely possible funds. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII 185 Before the arrest he might have been deemed mercantilely solvent

Mercantilism (mə·rkăntēiliz'm) [f. MERCANTILE + -ISM. Cf. F. *mercantilisme*]

1. The mercantile spirit, devotion to trade or commerce; the principles or practice characteristic of merchants; commercialism

1873 P FITZGERALD *Dumas* II 105 *note*, The picture of 'literary mercantilism', described by this great writer [Balzac], shows that Dumas had only borrowed his system from journalism and social life 1885 *Century Mag* XXXI 311/1 Mercantilism is drawing into its vortex the intellectual strength of the nation The energies of its most promising young men are enlisted in the pursuit of wealth 1888 *Harper's Mag* Jan. 272 The mercantilism which succeeded . feudalism

2. *Pol Econ.* The principles of the 'mercantile system'.

1881 *Contemp Rev* Nov. XL 792 Is it possible that merchants, bankers, [etc] should all be led astray by the sophism of 'mercantilism'? 1885 *Encycl Brit* XIX 364/2 It has been justly observed that there are in him [Hume] several traces of a refined mercantilism

Mercantilist (mə·rkăntēilist), *sb.* and *a.* [Formed as prec. + -IST]

A. *sb.* An advocate of the 'mercantile system'.

1854 MICHELSEN *England* 253 The physiocrats occupy a far superior position to the mercantilists. 1891 CUNNINGHAM in *Economic Rev* 16 The mercantilists held that the direction in which capital was used should be controlled so that the power of the state might be maintained

B. *adj* Of or pertaining to mercantilism or the 'mercantile system'.

1881 *Contemp. Rev* Nov. XL. 806 But from these true observations the 'mercantilist' reasoners have deduced erroneous conclusions. 1896 CUNNINGHAM *Growth Eng. Indust* 562 The Doctor takes the mercantilist position as distinguished from the bullionist.

Hence **Me rcantili stic** *a.* = prec adj.

1881-4 *Lalor's Cycl Pol Sci.* II. 197 (Cent) From the seventeenth century mercantilistic views began to exercise a more and more marked influence upon financial literature.

Mercantility (mə·rkăntī·lĭti). [Formed as prec. + -ITY] The quality of being mercantile, devotion to mercantile pursuits.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* (1861) IV. 76 'Let us make a bargain; what say you to that?' And his eyes sparkled, and he was all on fire with mercantility.

Mercaptal (mə·rkæptăl). *Chem.* [f. MERCAPT-AN + AL-DEHYDE.] A compound of a mercaptan with an aldehyde.

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem*, *Mercaptals*. .. They may be viewed as thio-acetals or as the sulphur-compounds corresponding to the alkyl derivatives of ortho-aldehydes.

Mercaptan (mə·rkæptăn). *Chem.* [f. L. *mercurium captans* 'catching mercury' (see quot. 1834).] A sulphur alcohol; any one of a series of compounds resembling the alcohols, but containing sulphur in place of oxygen.

[1834 ZEISE in *Ann. Phys. & Chem.* XXXI. 378 Nenne ich den vom Quecksilber aufgenommenen Stoff Mercaptum

(von : Corpus mercurio aptum) und den andern Hydro-Mercaptum, oder besser..Mercaptan (d. h. Corpus mercurium captans).] 1835 *R. D. Thomson's Rec. Gen. Sci.* I. 110 Mercaptan when obtained pure from the mercaptide of mercury, is colourless, with a smell of assafœtida. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Mercaptans*, sulphydrates of the alcohol radicles.

Mercaptide (mɔ̄ɹkæ ptəid). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IDE.] A compound formed by the substitution of a metal for hydrogen in a mercaptan.

1835 [see prec]. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* 1109 When mercaptan is acted on by potassium, hydrogen is evolved, and a mercapturet or mercaptide of potassium is formed.

Mercat(e, obs. forms of MARKET.

Mercatante: see MARCANTANT *Obs.*

† **Merca·tion.** *Obs.*—⁰ [a. L. *mercātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *mercārī* to trade] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Mercation*, a buying.

† **Mercative,** *a. Obs.*—⁰ [As if ad. L. **mercātīv-us*, f. *mercārī* to trade : see -ATIVE.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Mercative*, belonging to Chapmanry.

Mercatorial (mɔ̄ɹkătō• rıăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L *mercātōri us* (f. *mercātor* merchant, agent-n f. *mercārī*: see MERCHANT) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to merchants or merchandise; mercantile.

Mercatorial guild (Antiq): transl of med L *gilda mercatoria*, more commonly rendered 'guild merchant'.

?*c* 1700 J. BENNET (*title*) The National Merchant, being an Essay for Regulating and Improving the Trade and Plantations of Great Britain, by Uniting the National and Mercatorial Interests. 1796 BAGE *Hermsprong* lii. 231 Whose father .had sent this son upon a mercatorial tour to Europe 1817-23 J. H. HANSHALL *Hist. Co. Chester* 490-1 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II 174 There was established here [*sc* Nantwich] soon after the Conquest a Mercatorial Guild 1823 *Blackw Mag* XIV. 541 A country whose mercatorial advantages he so highly extols.

† **Mercatory,** *a. Obs rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *mercātōri-us*: see -ORY.] = prec.

1654 FULLER *Two Serm* 49 Mercatorie transactions betwixt Buyer and Seller. 1656, 1862 [see GUILD 4]

† **Mercatour.** *Sc Obs.* [a. L. *mercātor*: see MERCATORIAL. Cf. OF. *mercatour*.] A merchant, shopkeeper.

1508 *Extracts Aberd. Reg* (1844) I. 79 Andro Gordoun, mercatour

Mercatte, obs. form of MEERKAT.

† **Mercature.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *mercātūra*, f. *mercārī* to trade] Trading, commerce

a 1620 J DYKE *Purch & Poss Truth* Serm. (1640) 367 That s commendable in worldly mercature To be sure so men deale here 1639 HEYWOOD *London's Peaceable Est* Wks 1874 V 357 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol* clxxxv 803 Our Native may expect good encrease .in that way of Mercature or course of life he shall then lead 1755 JOHNSON, *Mercature*, the practice of buying and selling

† **Merce,** *v. Obs* Also 6 **merse** Aphetic form of AMERCE.

1483 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 43 Ye clame suyt, service & feute, of ther maner of Colthorpe, & for the same merce him in your court at Plompton 1530 TINDALE *Exod* xxi 22 Then shall he be mersed, accordynge as the womans husbonde will laye to his charge 1563-87 FOXE *A & M.* (1596) 253/2 Walter treasurer of the kings house, was merced at an hundred pounds. 1607 G WILKINS *Miseries of Inforst Marr* B 4, Then hath he power To Merce your purse. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Norfolk* ii. (1662) 249 Ralph was merced in seven thousand marks, for bribery.

Merce, obs form of MERCY.

Merceament, variant of MERCIAMENT

‖ **Merced** (mɛ̄rˈɛ ð). Also 7 **mercede** [Sp. *merced* honour, honorarium —L. *mercēd-em* reward: see MERCY] A gift

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 302 In Spaine it is thought very vndecent for a Courtier to craue .: therefore the king of ordinarie calleth euery second, third or fourth yere for his Checker roll, and bestoweth his *mercedes* of his owne mee e motion, and by discretion] 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* I i 99 Daraxa did sollicit the life of her espoused husband, begging it by the way of merced and grace *Ibid* I ii 356 That I might procure some mercede or favour from him 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep* vi i III 393 On promise of a 'merced' large enough to satisfy his most avaricious dreams 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Merced*, a gift This term is applied to a grant which is made without any valuable consideration.

† **Mercedary,** *a. Obs.*—⁰ [ad. L. *mercēdāri-us*, f *mercēd-*, *mercēs* hire, pay · see -ARY.] (See quot)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Mercedary* is used both of him that gives wages for labor, or for him that receives it.

† **Mercede.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *mercēd-em* (nom. *mercēs*) wages.] Pay, reward, wage.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. iv. 292 Ac þer ys mede [and] mercede and boþe men demen A desert for som doynge derne oþer elles. *Ibid* 306 And þat ys no mede bote a mercede, A maner dewe dette for þe doynge

† **Me·rcement.** *Obs.* Also 4 **mersy-**, 4–5 **merci-**, **merse-**, 4–6 **mercy-**, 6 **marsement.** [Aphetic f. AMERCEMENT. Cf. MERCIAMENT.]

1 = AMERCEMENT. Also, in wider sense, doom, adjudged punishment.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 5496 Þy mercyment shal be þe pyne of helle 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 95 Blodwyte, mersement for schedynge of blood. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III xiv. 367 Forfetis, eschetis, and mercimentis, and fynys. *c* 1557 ABP PARKER *Ps.* cxxx. 383 Because with God is ruefulnes, He oft redeemth his mercyment. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 361 Thay .committed the hole to the merciment of fyre 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* XIII. vi. (1622) 187 That the Quæstors of the treasurie should not enter into record before foure months were past, the mercements adiudged by them.

2. Sc. *To stand to the merciment of*: to abide the judgement of.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* Prol. 316, I may weill thole, .. That this small Wark stand to the mercyment Of Gentilmen, and byde at thair subiectioun

Mercenarian (mɔ̄ɹsĭnēə·rıăn), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[1] *rare.* [f. L. *mercēnāri us* (see MERCENARY) + -AN.] † **a.** *sb.* A mercenary, hired soldier (*obs.*). **b.** *adj.* Of or belonging to mercenary soldiers.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal*, *In prayse of prec Poem*, And then ensues my stanzaes, like odd bands Of voluntaries, and mercenarians. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbo* iv. 72 A mercenarian camp

Mercenarian (mɔ̄ɹsĭnēə·rıăn), *a*[2] and *sb*[2] [f. med. L. *Mercēnārius* + -AN.] **a.** *adj* Pertaining to the Spanish religious order called in Sp. *la Orden de la Merced* **b.** *sb.* A friar of this order.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 10 There are Dominicans, Franciscans, Mercenarians [etc]. *Ibid* 15 Mercenarian Fryers. 1740 PINEDA *Span. Dict*, *Mercèd*, the religious Order of the Mercenarians first instituted in Aragon by King Jayme for Redemption of Captives.

Mercenarily (mɔ̄·ɹsĭnăııli), *adv.* [f. MERCENARY + -LY [2].] In a mercenary manner.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 13 But doe the godly worke mercenarily? 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 145 ▸ 6 We are. obliged by the mercenary Humour of the Men to be as Mercenarily inclined as they are

Mercenariness (mɔ̄·ɹsĭnărines). [f. MERCENARY + -NESS.] The quality of being mercenary.

a 1624 BP M. SMYTH *Serm* (1632) 94 Who can impeach or blemish Gods bounty and liberality, with the least note of mercinarinesse. 1752 H WALPOLE *Lett. H Mann* (1834) III ccxxxix. 14 To have one's favourite author convicted of mere mortal mercenariness. 1808 LAMB *Lett* (1888) I 243 Mary is very thankful .; and with the less suspicion of mercenariness, as the silk has not yet appeared 1883 STEPNIAK in *Contemp Rev* Sept. 323 The mercenariness of the officials is the only guarantee against oppression.

† **Mercenariously,** *adv Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L *mercēnāri-us* (see next) + -OUS + -LY [2]] Mercenarily.

1659 *Invisible John made Visible* 1 The old Roman Law was not more mercenariously devoted to serve the will and lust of Cæsar.

Mercenary (mɔ̄ ɹsĭnări), *a* and *sb.* Also 4–7 **mercenarie**, (5 **-ye**), 6 **mercennary, mercionary**, 6–7 **mercinary**, (7 **-ie**). [ad. L. *mercēnārius*, earlier *mercennārius*, f. *mercēd-*, *mercēs* reward, wages · see MERCY. Cf. F. *mercenaire* (OF. also *mercenier*), Sp, Pg., It. *mercenario*.

The sb occurs in Eng earlier than the adj. the oldest uses refer to the 'hireling' (Vulg *mercenarius*) of John x 12]

A. *adj.*

1 Of persons: Working merely for the sake of monetary or other reward; actuated by considerations of self-interest. Hence of motives, dispositions, etc.

1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks 507/2 A mercennary preacher and an hired, which seketh his own temporal aduauntage & commoditie 1596 SHAKS. *Merch V.* iv. i 418 And I deliuering you, am satisfied, And therein doe account my self well paid, My mind was neuer yet more mercinarie 1616 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc Papers* (Camden) 17 And that, whether you move this suite or noe, for I am not mercenarie 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig Sacr* III iii § 1 Without any such mercenary eye (as those who serve God for their own ends) 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W* xiii, Such wretches are kept in pay by some mercenary bookseller 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III iv, Haven't I told you what a mercenary little wretch I am?

b. Of conduct, a course of action, etc: That has the love of lucre for its motive.

1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks 362/2 They holde that it is not lawfull to loue God. for obteining of reward, calling this maner of loue seruile bonde and mercennary. 1680–90 TEMPLE *Ess Learning* 1 Wks 1731 I 168 Learning has been so little advanced since it grew to be mercenary 1711 SHAFTESBURY *Charac.* II iii (1737) I 97 They have made Virtue so mercenary a thing, and have talk'd so much of its Rewards 1837 HT MARTINEAU *Soc Amer* III 128 The disgusting spectacle of mercenary marriages 1861 DICKENS *Lett* 6 Nov, They are all old servants, and are under the strongest injunction to avoid any approach to mercenary dealing

2. Hired; serving for wages or hire. Now only of soldiers. (Cf. B 2.)

1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* (1616) G 4, A simple shepheard, who was a mercenary man 1590 SIR J SMYTH *Disc Weap* 40 b, They began to go ouer to serue as mercenarie soldiers in the Low Countries 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, iv. vii. 79 Many of our Princes Lye drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* (1776) I. 214 Of these Gondolas. sixe thousand are priuate and foure thousand for mercenary men, which get their liuing by the trade of rowing 1640 WALTON *Life Donne*, 80 *Serm.* A 6 He continued that employment , being daily usefull (and not mercenary) to his friends 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) IV. xviii 232 William at this time dismissed the mercenary part of his army

† **b.** Of services, an office, etc: Salaried, stipendiary. Of a profession, etc.: Carried on for the sake of gain. *Obs.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* vi. *Aristotle* xv 27 He shut up his poor shop, and gave over his mercenary profession. 1664 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Feb., I saw 'The Indian Queene' acted, a tragedie .so beautified with rich scenes as the like had never ben seene on a mercenary theater. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 319 Such Things the Judge may despatch by his mercenary Office. 1782 PENNANT *Journey* 96 These livings at that time were good rectories; now poor vicarages, or mercenary curacies, annexed to the bishoprick.

B. *sb.*

1. One who labours merely for hire; a hireling, a mercenary person. ? *Obs*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 514 He [the parson] was a shepherde and noght a Mercenarie [cf. *John* x 12] ?*c* 1430 LYDG. *St Giles* 183 in Horstm *Altengl Leg.* (1881) 373 Pastor callid, nat a mercenarye. 1643 SIR T BROWNE *Relig Med* I. § 52 Mercenaries that crouch unto him in feare of Hell . are indeed but slaves of the Almighty. 1805 TOOKE *Purley* II 3 Punish the wickedness of those mercenaries who utter such atrocities. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax Ch.* (1858) II xii 238 The monastic institute was looked upon with scorn, as calculated only for mercenaries and slaves.

2 One who receives payment for his services; chiefly, and now exclusively, a professional soldier serving a foreign power.

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I. ccv. 242 The Almaygnes, and mercenaryes of strange countreis. 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus.* II (1882) 74 The reading ministers, after they be hired of the parishes (for they are mercenaries). 1638 G SANDYS *Paraphr*, *Job* vii 10 He a poore mercenary serves for bread. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P* II 290 Like mercenaries, hired for home defence, They will not fight against their native prince 1776 JEFFERSON *Wks* (1859) I 23 He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iv 51 Lean silent gangs of mercenaries ceased Working to watch the strangers. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II lx (1862) 279 Greeks continental and insular volunteers and mercenaries. were all here to be found. *fig* 1861 J. PYCROFT *Ways & Words* 285 Literary mercenaries, ready to serve under friend or foe

Mercer (mɔ̄·ɹsəɹ). Also 4 **mercere**, 5 **meercere**, 5–6 **merser**, 6 **marsar.** [a. F *mercier* (from 13th c.) = Pr *mercier*, *mercer*, Sp. *mercero*, Pg. *merceiro*, It. *merciajo*:—popular L. **merciārius*, f. L *merci-*, *merx* merchandise.] One who deals in textile fabrics, *esp* a dealer in silks, velvets, and other costly materials (in full *silk-mercer*). Also, *occas* (as in Fr.) a small-ware dealer. (For an obsolete use, see quot. 1696)

[*c* 1123 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1899) July 429 Stephanus mercer] *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 66 Þe wreche peoddare more noise he makeð to ȝeien his sope, þen a riche mercer al his deorewurðe ware 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B. VII 255, I haue ymade many a knyȝte bothe mercere and drapere 1464 *Mann. & Househ Exp.* (Roxb. Cl) 248 Payd ffor x ȝerdys sarsynet to Thomas Rowson merser in Chepesyde, xx s 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W 1531) 152 Neyther marchaunt ne mercer, groser, draper, ne yet ony other crafte 1554 MACHYN *Diary* (Camden) 71 The compene of the Clarkes, and of the Marsars 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M* IV iii 11 Then is there heere one Mr Caper, at the suite of Master Three Pile the Mercer, for some foure suites of Peach-colour'd Satten 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Mercer*, in the City one that deals only in Silks and Stuffs, In Country Towns, one that Trades in all sorts of Linen, Woollen, Silk, and Grocery Wares 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* x (1791) 20 The shops are really very entertaining, especially the mercers. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) II 539 A row of pins, arranged as neatly as in the papers sold at the mercers' 1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlem.* II. iv. 196 This second cousin was a Middlemarch mercer.

† **b.** *The mercer's book*, proverbial in the Elizabethan period with reference to the debts of a gallant.

1591 NASHE *Prognost.* D i b, Diuers young Gentlemen shall creepe further into the Mercers Booke in a Moneth, then they can get out in a yere 1591 GREENE *Farew. Follie* To Gent. Stud (1617), Such Wagges as haue marched in the Mercers booke to please their Mistris eye with their brauery 1592 — *Quip Upst Courtier* D, A clownes sonne must be clapt in a veluet pantophle, and a veluet breech, though the presumptuous asse be drownd in the Mercers booke. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, How many yards of veluet dost thou thinke they containe? *Hora* Faith, sir, your mercers booke Will tell you with more patience, then I can

Merceress (mɔ̄ ɹsəıés). *rare.* [f. MERCER + -ESS] A female mercer.

1840 *Tait's Mag* VII 264 Madame Ramsden, milliner and merceress. 1872 CUTTS *Scenes Middle Ages* 509 This is a mercer's and the merceress describes her wares.

Mercerize (mə ɹsəɹəiz), *v.* [f. the proper name *Mercer* (see below) + -IZE] *trans.* To prepare (cotton goods) for dyeing by treating with a solution of caustic potash or soda, or certain other chemicals Hence **Me·rcerized** *ppl. a*, **Me·rcerizing** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*). Also **Me·rcerization**, the process of mercerizing.

John Mercer, an Accrington dyer, is said to have discovered the process in 1844 He patented it in 1850, but the process was not made use of in the trade until *c* 1895.

1859 *Abridg. Specif Patents, Bleaching* etc. Index 748 Mercerising Various modes of 1862 O'NEILL *Dict Calico Print* etc, *Mercerised cloth* —The process called mercerising. 1886 F. A PARNELL *Life J Mercer* Contents 11 Chapter x. . Process of mercerising with soda—Increased strength of mercerised cloth—..Mercerising by sulphuric acid, and by chloride of zinc *Ibid* 317 The mercerising process. 1899 *Warehouseman & Draper* 3 June 789 Mercerised yarn. 1902 *Westm Gaz* 6 Jan 2/1 Cellulose treated with cold concentrated soda lye, or mercerisation, as the process is called.

† **Me·rcership.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MERCER + -SHIP.] The trade of a mercer.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) II lxiv. 101 He confesseth himself to be an egregious fool to leave his Mercership, and go to be a Musqueteer.

Mercery (mɔ̄·ɹsəri). Forms · 3–6 **mercerie**, 4–5 **mercerye**, (4 **marcerye**, 5 **merceyre, meercery**, 5–6 **mers(s)ery**), 5– **mercery.** [a. F. *mer-*

cerie (from 13th c.), f. *mercier* MERCER. Cf. Sp. *mercería*, Pg., It. *merceria*.]

1. *collect. sing.* (rarely *pl.*) The wares sold by a mercer.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg* I 356/20 He founde Marchauns at rome with Mercerie wel hiende. **13** . *Metr. Hom* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu Spr* LVII 313 He . bad him take ten pound and buye Marchaundise and Mercerye. **1382** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I 264 Thai dele with dyvers marcerye, right as thai pedlers were. **1436** *Libel Eng Policy* in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 179 Wee bene ageyne charged wyth mercerye, Haburdasshere ware, and wyth grocerye **1468** *Burgh Recs Edinb.* (1869) I 23 Item of all mersery or merchandice . to costome it be the crowne [ij d] **1542** *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep Hist MSS. Comm.* App v 410 The said merchantes . . ys bounde to bringe the same merssery and packes to the costome housse **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v ii (1597) 256 b, Bombazine, Fustian, Suile, Armour, all sorts of workes made of Iron, or brasse, and other merceries **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 309 Tradesmen . in cloth, mercery, and linnen **1839–41** S WARREN *Ten Thous a Year* viii. I. 242 She had once accompanied her sister in law . to purchase some small matter of mercery

†2. *The Mercery*: the Mercers' Company. Also, the trade in mercery-ware; the part of a city where this is carried on. *Obs.*

1386 *Rolls of Parlt* III 225/1 The folk of the Mercerye of London. **1425** in Entick *London* (1766) IV 354 Maisters . of the Mercery *c* **1440** *Promp Parv* 333/1 Meercery, place or strete where mercerys syllen here ware. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 630 This was done by thassent of the masters and housholders of the mercerye. **1518** COLET in Lupton *Life Colet* (1887) 281 A Cofer of Iren gevyn of me to the mercery standing in theyr hall **1651** *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 34 At the Sign of the Cock, in the Mercery. **1662** J GRAUNT *Observ Bills of Mortality* ix § 12. 56 Canning-street, and Watlin-street have lost their Trade of Woollen-Drapery to Paul's Church Yard , the Mercery is gone from out of Lombard-street into Pater Noster-Row

3. A mercer's shop

1879 SALA in *Daily Tel* 21 July, I stand before the mighty mercery of Shoolbred

4. *attrib*, as *mercery-ware.*

1429 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 352/1 Mercery ware **1542** *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App v 410 If any merchantes bringith with them merssery warres and packes. **1671** CHARENTE *Let Customs* 43 Merchants trade thither with. Mercery ware **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. ii, Next day he would be dealing in mercery-ware

Merch, obs. form of MARCH, MARROW *sb.*[1]

Merchall, obs. form of MARSHAL.

Merchand, obs form of MERCHANT.

Merchandable, -dice, -die, -dies, obs. ff. MERCHANTABLE, MERCHANDY, -DISE.

†Merchandisable, *a.* *Obs rare.* [f MERCHANDISE *v.* + -ABLE] Of a saleable quality or condition, merchantable.

1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 221/2 Broken belyed Samon, which is not merchaundizable. *Ibid*, Good and merchaundizable Heryng **1499** in G Schanz *Engl Handelspolitik* (1881) II. 425 The saide cloathes were neyther their merchandize nor merchandizable till suche time as they were shorne

Merchandise (mɔ̄·rtʃăndəiz), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–7 **marchandise**, 3–6 **-dis**, **marchaundise**, 4 **marchauntyse**, *Sc* **-andiss**, 4–6 **-aundyse**, 4–7 **-andize**, 5 **-tyse**, **-endise**, **-anddysse**, 5–6 **-andyse**, **-aundys**, 5–7 **-andies**, 6 **-aundies**, **-dize**, **-auntdyse**, 6–7 **-andice**, **-ize**. β. 3 **mercandise**, 5 **merchauntyse**, **-antdyse**, **-andyse**, **-aundys**, 5–6 **-dyse**, 6 **merchandice**, **-dys**, 6– **merchandize**, 3– **merchandise**. [a. F. *marchandise* (from 12th c.), f. *marchand* MERCHANT.]

†1. The action or business of buying and selling goods or commodities for profit; the exchange of commodities for other commodities or for money. *To be of good merchandise*, to be easily marketable. *To go a merchandise*, to go trading. *Obs* exc. *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2199 ȝe beþ men bet iteiȝt to . hamer & to nelde & to mercandise al so þan wiþ suerd oþer hauberc eny bataile to do. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristrem* 1383 A schip . . Wiþ alle þing þat pende to marchandis. **1382** WYCLIF *John* ii. 16 Nyle ȝe make the hous of my fadir an hous of marchaundise [L. *negotiationis*]. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C iv. 110 What manere mester oþer merchaundise he vsede. **1428** in *Surtees Misc* (1888) 10 To by and sell after treu cource of merchantdyse. **1452** in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 67 He that hawe bene aprentyse with a marchaunte at marchanddyssis **1523** LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I ccccviii. 710 Ther was made a commandement yt non shuld go a marchandise into Flaunders. **1534** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec Oxford* 121 No person shall use eny maner of marchauntdyse or marchauntdysyng **1553** EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb) 21 There is little trafficque or marchaundise in this region **1585** T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 49 To exercise . their handicrafts and merchandises. **1652–62** HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 100 He fell from Merchandize, which was his first Profession, unto the study of Religion **1685** BAXTER *Paraphr N. T, Mark* ii. 17 These use Merchandize here **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 85, I produced three bales of English cloth, and said they would be of good merchandise at Gombaroon. **1731** (*title*) An Essay on the Merchandise of Slaves and Souls of Men. **1817** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II ii. 116 Their duties are to tend cattle, to carry on merchandize, and to cultivate the ground

†b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 16471 Quen þat he sagh his maister sua be casten al to care . . þan him reud his marchandis. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 63 þes synnes of robberie & sathanas marchaundise. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 10 O marvelous marchandies! þe Maker of man kynd takyng a soulid body of þe virgyn. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxviii. 431 Or we make yt marchandyse, we shall sell ourselfe so derely that it shall be spoken of a hundred yeres after our dethes. **1560** DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 56 b, They establishe the marchandise of massing, and other abhominations. **1577** NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 119 These are the fruits, and reuenues, of that wicked merchandice of diceplaying **1656** EARL MONM. tr *Boccalini's Advts.fr. Parnass.* II. xiv (1674) 156 [They] have turned the administration of sacred Justice into an execrable Merchandize. **1822** LAMB *Elia* Ser I *Distant Corresp*, This sort of merchandise [*sc.* puns] above all requires a quick return

c. Phr *To make* (*a* or *one's*) *merchandise*, †to carry on or conclude a bargain (*obs.*); also (*arch.*) const. *of* = to traffic in (usually in bad sense)

c **1290** *S. Eng Leg.* I. 53/3 His Marchaundise he maude a-day in þe cite of Asise *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 16490 'All for noght', coth þai, 'iudas þi marchandis es made' *c* **1300** *Harrowing of Hell* 98 Hou mihtest þou on ani wise Of oþer mannes þing make marchandise? *c* **1400** *Laud Troy Bk* 9673 Thei made a schiewed marchaundise Eche slo other *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxvi. 215 But I wolde make a marchaundyse. **1483** *Cath Angl.* 235/1 To make Merchandyse, *mercari, mercandizari, & cetera* **1531** TINDALE *Expos.* 1 *John* 28 They made marchaundise of open penaunce. **1565** *Reg Privy Council Scot* I 332 Nane of thame sall brek bouk, nor mak marchandice quhill the tyme that thair gudis be housit **1611** BIBLE *Deut.* xxi 14 Thou shalt not make merchandize of her **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof State* v. xiv 413 [They] will rather suffer their daughter to make merchandise of her chastity, than marry the richest merchant **1774** FRANKLIN *Ess* Wks 1840 II. 394 Coin may be liable, in the fluctuation of trade, to be made a merchandise of. **1814** CARY *Dante, Par* xvii 50 There [at Rome] Where gainful merchandize is made of Christ **1863** FROUDE *Hist Eng.* VIII. 182 She said she would make no merchandise of her conscience

2. The commodities of commerce; movables which are or may be bought and sold.

Petty merchandise (16th c. *pitimarchandis*) small wares.

c **1290** *S Eng Leg* I 53/3 In almesdede he spendede an on pouere Men muchedel is Marchaundise. *a* **1300** *Cursor M* 14723 He mani chapmen fand Serekin marchandis chepand *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 4348 þe somers schulleþ by forn ous gon, Wyþ grete pakkes euerechon, As it were marchaundyse **1432–50** tr *Higden* (Rolls) I. 145 Gothia is a region of Scythia . copious of alle kyndes of marchandise **1522** in *10th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm* App v 327 Other habordasher [?=haberdash ware] and pitimarchandis broght by marchant estrangers commyng to this citie. **1523** *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen VIII*, c 1 Any vitail, or other marchaundise. **1624** CAPT SMITH *Virginia* II 20 Ships of warre or marchandize **1635** R N *Camden's Hist Eliz* I. 57 Wooll and other English Marchandies **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II xxii. 119 Where but one selleth, the Merchandise is the dearer **1734** SALE *Koran* Prelim. Disc § I. 4 A great fair or mart for all kinds of merchandize **1825** BENTHAM *Ration. Reward* 238 When an article of the produce of land or labour is offered in exchange, it then becomes an article of commerce it is merchandise **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* xii, A black woman threw her arms round that unfortunate piece of merchandise before enumerated, 'John, aged thirty'. **1903** *Edin Rev* Apr 490 Small quantities of merchandise.

†b. With plural construction. *Obs.*

1588 KYD *Househ Philos.* Wks. (1901) 276 Heereof speaketh Tully, that Merchandize, if they were small, were base and but of vile account, if great, not much to be dislyked **1606** SHAKS *Ant & Cl.* II v 104 The Marchandize which thou hast brought from Rome Are all too deere for me *c* **1610** BACON *Impos Merchandises* Wks 1778 II. 223 You shall find, a few merchandise only excepted, the poundage equal upon alien and subject **1633** MASSINGER *Guardian* Epil, I am left to enquire at what rate His marchandise are valued

†c. A kind of merchandise; a saleable commodity, an article of commerce. *Obs.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 270 The Marchauntes come not thidre so comounly, for to bye Marchandises. **1439** *Rolls of Parlt* V. 24/1 Chese and Buttur is a Merchaundise that may not wele be kept **1577** B GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush* I (1586) 20 b, Marle whiche caried vppon the sea in vessels is sold as a great marchandize. **1643** EVELYN *Diary* 14 Nov, They brought us choice of guns and pistolls, being here a merchandise of greate account **1704** ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 58 The Duties are great that are laid on Merchandises **1758** *Descr Thames* 211 Cavear or Kavia is a considerable Merchandize among the Turks **1853** WHEWELL tr *Grotius* III 372 Nor ought there to be urged the cases of merchandises which . . are carried past the place where dues are to be paid.

d. *attrib.* in *merchandise exports, imports, mark, traffic.*

1887 *Act* 50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 28 § 1 This Act may be cited as the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887 **1892** *Daily News* 22 July 2/4 Till 1st January, 1893, on which date the new classification of merchandise traffic . . will come into force on all the railways **1898** *Ibid.* 1 Feb 5/2 The figures show an increase of 14,700,000*l* . . in merchandise imports and an increase of 17,700,000*l* . in merchandise exports.

Merchandise (mɔ̄·ɹtʃăndəiz), *v. arch.* [f prec.]

1. *intr.* To trade, traffic; †also, to make merchandise *of*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xix. 13 And he seide to hem, Marchaundise ȝe [Vulg *negotiamini*] til I come. *Ibid* 2 *Pet* ii. 3 Thei shulen marchaundise of ȝou [Vulg *de vobis negotiabuntur*] **1433** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 475/1 He sende . his Servant, Factour and Attournay, to marchandise ther with Wollen Cloth. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I ccccviii. 711 They of Tourney durst nat marchaundyse with them of Flaunders. **1633** T STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xii. 77 Such further mischiefes, as might arise by his Subjects merchandizing with the Rebels **1673** *Ess. to Revive Educ. Gentlew.* 35 She could not Merchandize, without knowledge in Arithmetick **1679** PENN *Addr. Prot* II (1692) 179 Who hath merchandized in Souls of Men **1706** VANBRUGH *Mistake* II. 283 He that merchandises thus must be undone at last. **1737** [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 215 This they are doing perpetually . rather visiting than merchandizing. **1862** SALA *Ship Chandler* iv. 65 For how many years had they not merchandised together? **1890** GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 37 Anyone who is not of that Gild may not merchandise with them.

2. *trans.* To buy and sell; to barter; to traffic in.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, Add., *Aginor*, to marchandyse vyle thinges, or of small value. **1592** *Conspir. Pretended Reform.* 21 Thus . they merchandized the hasard of their friends life. *c* **1600** SHAKS *Sonn.* cii, That loue is marchandiz'd, whose ritch esteeming, The owners tongue doth publish euery where **1629** MAXWELL *Herodian* (1635) 115 The Romans call upon me not [to] permit so glorious an Empire to bee basely merchandized **1631** MASSINGER *Emperor East* III ii, Must I like A prostituted creature, merchandize Our mutuall delight for hire? **1684** W. PENN in *Academy* 11 Jan. (1896) 36/1 If it be below great men to be kind for recompence, and marchandize their Powr, it is [etc.] **1715** ROWE *Lady J. Grey* v ii, Think'st thou that princes merchandize their grace, As Roman priests their pardons?

†Merchandised, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MERCHANDISE *sb* + -ED [2].] Abounding in commercial activity.

1619 MILLES tr. *Mexia's* etc *Treas. Anc. & Mod. T* II. 364/2 A goodly country greatly merchandized, in regard of the sea.

Merchandiser (mɔ̄·ɹtʃăndəizəɹ). *Obs* exc. *arch.* [f. MERCHANDISE *v* + -ER [1].] A dealer in commodities; one who traffics Also *fig.*

1597 J KING *Jonas* (1618) 6 The commission . is most requisite to be weighed, that we may discerne the faithfull dispensers from marchandisers of the word of God. **1616** R. CARPENTER *Past Charge* 36 Christian loue . . whippeth anger out of the heart, as Christ did the prophane Marchandizers out of the Temple. **1678** BUNYAN *Pilgr* I (1900) 84 That which did not a little amuse the Merchandizers, was, that these Pilgrims set very light by all their Wares. **1887** N D DAVIS *Cavaliers & Roundheads* 59 A luckless merchandizer who had sold goods for cotton

†Merchandising (mɔ̄·ɹtʃăndəiziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MERCHANDISE *v.* + -ING [1].] The transaction of mercantile business; trafficking Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek* xxvii. 15 Manye ilis [weren] the marchaundisynge of thin hoond *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* II iv 158 The vsing of profitable craftis and marchaundising **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* iv 88 [They] with carying about the reliques of martyrs dyd vse filthy merchandisynges. **1625** BACON *Ess, Usury* (Arb.) 546 Certaine Principall Cities and Townes of Merchandizing **1656** SIR E NICHOLAS in *N Papers* (Camden) III 265 The recompense will be deservedly the more advantageous to him if it shall be effected without any merchandising **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV 63 The laws of king Athelstan forbad all merchandizing on the lord's day **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 221 There were yearly fairs, and there when the merchandising was done, Poets sang for prizes **1904** *Athenæum* 18 June 788 Commerce comprises goods, transportation, exchange or merchandizing, money, and advertising

attrib **1665** E TERRY *Voy E India* 368 But further, for the merchandizing Commodities the Mogul's Provinces afford, there is Musk . . to be had in good quantity **1759** *Book of Fairs* 44 Messingham, Lincolnshire, Trinity Mond. for merchandizing goods.

Merchandising (mɔ̄·ɹtʃăndəiziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MERCHANDISE *v* + -ING [2]] Engaged in trade.

1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* vi 218 Citizens (whose merchandizing thoughts were onely to get wealth) **1757** DYER *Fleece* (1807) 110 Thro' Lyne, and Tees and merchandizing Hull. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk* I. 903 The motley merchandizing multitude

†Merchandrise. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **marchantdreis**, **marchandreise**, **merschandrise**, **merchandrice**, **-ryce**. [app. from the pl of *marchandrie* MERCHANDRY, the ending *-ies* having been associated with the suffix -ISE 2.] Trade; merchandise, goods

c **1375** *Sc Leg Saints* xliv (*Lucy*) 98 Lucy in merchandrise had fundine a thing for to by ? **1495** *Ld. Treas. Acc Scotl* (1877) I 219 The Charge of it that was tane fra Jhonne Williamsoune, at the Kingis command, in woll and merchandreis **1535** STEWART *Cron Scot* II 491 Rycht mony Dene that in the toun wes than In merschandrice, tha slew thame euerie man **1549** *Compl Scot* vii. 69, I beheld . . al sortis of cornis, grene treis, schips, marchantdreis [etc.]. **1561** *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I 330 The wairis and merchandrices of quhatsumeuer schip. *Ibid.* 334 The wairis and merchandrises thairof. **1562** WINȜET *Cert Tract.* Wks I 5 Ȝour merchandrice quhay speikis not of it?

Merchandry (mɔ̄·ɹtʃăndri) *Obs* exc. *arch.* Forms. 5 **marchandrye**, 6 **marchaundrie**, **-drye**, **merchandrie**, 7, 9 **merchandry**. [prob. a. AF. **marchanderie*, f *marchand* MERCHANT *sb*; see -ERY, -RY. Cf. the later MERCHANTRY.] Trade, commerce; the business of a merchant.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 174 And alle this is colowred by marchandrye **1550** LEVER *Serm.* (Arb) 29 A myscheuouse marte of merchandrie is this *a* **1663** SANDERSON *Cases of Consc* (1678) 44 He may follow Husbandry, and Merchandry, upon his own choice **1889** J. PAYNE *Alaeddin* 69 The Maugrabin talked with Alaeddin upon matters of merchandry and the like

attrib. **1561** C. HINDILL in *Child Marr* (1897) 72 Stockfishe, red heringes and such marchaundrie wares.

†Merchandy. *Obs.* Forms. 4 **marchaundye**, **-die**, **-chandie**, 5 **merchaundy**, 6 **merchandie**. [a. OF. *marchandie*, f. *marchand* MERCHANT. Cf. MERCHANTY.]

1. Trade, traffic, commerce.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5792 Y rede þou bye A man to do by marchaundye. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* I. 179 The greteste of Barbarie, Of hem whiche usen marchandie, Sche hath converted. **1599** MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I ii. 61 Heroes heires Are made much of: how much from merchandie?

b. *To make merchandy of*: to traffic in.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* ii. 3 Thei schulen make marchaundie of ȝou.

2. Mercantile commodities.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14878 Marchauntz come mo childre to bye, Rather þan oþer marchaundie. 1388 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxvii. 15 Many illis [weren] the marchaundie of thin hond. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 6/1 Every Ton of Wyne comyng by way of Merchaundy into youre seide Roialme. *Ibid.*, In the which the same Merchaundy was shipped.

Merchant (mə̄·rtʃănt), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 3–6 **marchaund**, 3–7 **marchand**, 5 **merchaund**, 5–7 **merchand**. *β.* 3–6 **marchaunt**(e, 3–8 **marchant**, 4 **marchont**, **machaunt**, 5 **marzhaunt**, 5–6 **merchaunt**, 4– **merchant**. [a. OF. *marchëant* (mod.F. *marchand*) = Pr. *mercadan-s*, It. *mercatante* :—popular L. **mercātantem*, pr. pple. of **mercātāre*, freq. of *mercārī* to trade, f. *merc-*, *merx* merchandise.

It is possible that two popular Latin forms have coalesced in OF, viz. **mercātantem* and *mercantem* (whence It. *mercante* merchant), pr. pple. of *mercārī* (see above)]

A. *sb.*

1. One whose occupation is the purchase and sale of marketable commodities for profit; originally applied *gen.* to any trader in goods not manufactured or produced by himself; but from an early period restricted (exc. *Sc.* and *dial.*: see d) to wholesale traders, and *esp.* to those having dealings with foreign countries.

Often with defining word, indicating the class of goods dealt in, as in *coal-*, *corn-*, *spirit-*, *wine merchant*, etc. (some of which combinations are frequently applied to retail traders), or the countries traded with, as *East India*, *Turkey merchant*.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 53/2 Seint Fraunceys, Marchaunt he was in his 3onghede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28031 De fole marchand is eth to duell *c* 1320 *Sir Tristrem* 1543 Marchaunt icham, y wis, Mi schip lib here bi side. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xi 122 Thidre comethe Marchaunttes with Marchandise be See. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk Nurture* 1071 in *Babees Bk*, Marchaundes & Franklonz may be set semely at a squyers table 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 42 b, The marchans of cloth lynnen and wollen. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II 776 A wise Marchant neuer aduentureth all his goodes in one ship 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scotl.* ix 252 In the meine tyme our Marchantes quha feiret na Ill, . sayled (in haist) to France. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 341 He is properly called a Marchant, *qui mare trajicit*, who passeth ouer the Seas, *et merces inde avehit*, and from thence transports merchandise 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 17 Oct., The marchands being very rich, have no extent of ground to employ their estates in 1711 Addison *Spect* No 21 ¶ 7 The Cockle-shell-Merchants and Spider-catchers 1847 A & H Mayhew *Greatest Plague of Life* xii. 183 If three barges and one wagon make a coalheaver, I should like to know what makes a merchant. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III. 242 The importers and exporters, who are called merchants 1881 R G. White *Eng Without & Within* xvi 387 He was not a merchant He had never been engaged in foreign trade

¶ As a mistranslation of L. *mercenarius* 'hireling'.

1382 Wyclif *John* x 12, 13

b. *transf.* and *fig*

c 1538 Latimer *Let to Baynton* in Foxe *A & M* (1583) 1751 Maruphus, an Italian, and in times past a marchaunt of dispensations 1538 Starkey *England* II. i 164 We may by al thyng of God, who ys the only marchant of al thyng that ys gud. *a* 1626 Bacon *New Atl* (1900) 44 These wee call Merchants of Light. 1818 Shelley *Marenghi* i. 4 Until the exchange Ruins the merchants of such thriftless trade. 1893 *Westm Gaz* 15 May 3/2 The gagging low comedian, ('low comedy merchant' is the crushing American phrase).

†c. Phrases *To play the merchant with*: to cheat, get the better of (a person). *To have* or *put on merchant's ears*: to affect not to hear *Obs.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T* 83 Is it not a common prouerbe . when any man hath cosend .. vs, to say, Hee hath playde the Merchant with vs? 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super* 166 The wisest Oeconomy maketh especiall account of three singular members, a marchants eare, a pigges mouth, and an Asses backe. 1595 Lyly *Woman in Moone* I. i. 169, I see that seruants must haue Marchants ears. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 7, I put on Merchants Eares, not vouchsafing to give them the hearing 1632 Rowley *Woman Never Vext* IV. i. 51, I doubt Sir, he will play the merchant with us.

d. A shopkeeper. Now only *Sc.*, *north. dial.*, and *US*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A. II 188 Bote Marchaundes Metten with him and maaden him to abyden, Bi souȝten him in heore schoppes to sullen heore ware 1609 in *North Riding Records* (1884) I 15 Will Foreste of Midleham [presented] for useinge the trade of a marchant, not having served, &c *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 66 A pedling shopkeeper that sells a pennyworth of thread, is a merchant 1798 *Monthly Mag* VI. 437 In Scotland every little retail shopkeeper is dignified with the title of merchant 1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) III 117 A merchant (that is to say a dealer in everything from fine broadcloth to children's tops). 1845 De Quincey *Autobiog.* Wks. 1889 I. 30 My father was a merchant; not in the sense of Scotland, where it means a retail dealer, ..but in the English sense. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Merchant*, a term often applied in the United States to any dealer in merchandise, whether at wholesale or retail; and hence sometimes equivalent to 'shopkeeper'. 1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* xxxiii. 233 A lounge about the merchant's shop door. is inexpressibly grateful.

e. *Sc.* A buyer, purchaser; a customer. Also *fig.* Phrase, *To have one's eye one's merchant*: to be one's own appraiser (of goods to be bought).

1673 Fountainhall in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Dict. Decis.* (1826) III. 34 *Esto* the horse had been insufficient, *sibi imputet*, his eye being his merchant. 1835 Monteath *Dunblane* (1887) 71 (E. D. D.) His aid and assistance in procuring merchants for the goods. 1884 D. Grant *Lays & Leg. North* 83 There wis na want o' merchan's Eager for her hert an' han'.

†2. A supercargo. *Obs.*

1614 Ralegh *Hist. World* I. iv ii. § 18. 204 Hee pretending the death of his Marchant, besought the French.. that they might burie their Marchant in hallowed ground 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Relat. Ceylon* IV. i. 118 My Father the Captain ordered me with Mr. John Loveland, Merchant of the Ship, to go on shore.

†3 A fellow, 'chap'. *Obs.*

1549 Coverdale, etc., *Erasm Par. 2 Cor* 60 Beare this muche with my foolyshenesse, that synce these marchauntes . so much crake of themselues, that I may also somewhat glorye of my selfe. 1567 Drant *Horace Ep* I. viii. D vj, A giddie marchaunte I. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter bk* (Camden) 52 Marchant and marchant were too quiet and soft words for them. 1573 *New Custom* I. i A iij, I woulde so haue scourged my marchant that his breeche should ake. 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 155 You had flatterers and mealemouthed merchants in high estimation 1606 Chapman *Gent. Usher* Plays 1873 I. 281 Nay good unkle now, sbloud, what captious marchants you be 1610 Carleton *Jurisd.* vii. 172 The King to hold fast this slippery Merchant, required all the Bishops to set to their seales to those Lawes.

†4. A trading vessel, merchantman. *Obs.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I iv, [The pirates] lye in wayte thereabouts to entrap merchauntes comming thyther too lade salte 1586 Marlowe *Tamburl.* I ii, And Christian merchants that with Russian stems Plough up huge furrows in the Caspian sea. 1610 Shaks. *Temp* II. i. 5 Some Saylors wife, The Masters of some Merchant, and the Merchant Haue lost our Theame of woe. 1709 *Lond Gaz* No. 4533/2 The Enemy took 9 of the Merchants. 1740 Johnson *Blake* Wks 1787 IV. 371 A fleet of merchants under his convoy.

†5. A kind of plum *Obs.*

1602 Dekker *Satirom.* F 4 b, I am to desire you to fill your little pellies at a dinner of plums behinde noone, there be Suckets, and Marmilads, and Marchants, and other long white plummes

6. *attrib* and *Comb.* a Obvious combinations, chiefly appositive, as *merchant* †*appraiser*, *buyer*, *-charterer*, *-duke*, *-factor*, *-jeweller*, *-king*, † *leech*, † *mercer*, *preacher*, *-sovereign*, *-wine-tunner*, *woman*; also *merchant-marrying* adj.

1663 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1883) I 240 Assessed by the *marchant apprizers 1670 Petius *Fodinæ Reg.* 93 No *Merchant buyer of Oar shall touch the King's Dish 1841 *Penny Cycl* XXI 403/1 The *merchant-charterer is thereby discharged. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har* IV. lx, All hues Of gem and marble, to encrust the bones Of *merchant dukes. 1585 Parsons *Chr. Exerc* II iii. 13 Consider attentiuely, as a good *marchantfactor is wont to do, when he is arriued in a strange country. 1853 Lynch *Self Improv* 25 Barks as it were manned and laden of God's merchant-factors, the saints and sages. 1800 *Asiatic Ann Reg*, *Misc. Tracts* 41/2 His profession of *merchant jeweller. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy* (1839) 55 Of old the residence of *merchant kings. 1402 *Rolls of Parlt* III 510/2 Wolmongers.. *Marchant Leche Taillours [etc.]. 1596 Shaks *Merch V* III ii 274 And not one vessell scape the dreadfull touch Of *Merchant-marring rocks? 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I iii 522 You *Marchant Mercers and Monopolites, Gain-greedy Chapmen [etc.] 1531 Elyot *Governor* I xxi (1557) 69 As fastidiouse or fulsome to the readers as suche *marchante preachers be nowe to their customers. 1826 Pounden *France & Italy* 82 These *merchant-sovereigns importing in their galeons the precious relics of ancient literature 1766 Entick *London* IV 350 The vintners were known by the name of *Merchant-wine-tunners of Gascoyne 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 120 This whiche I have spoken here of marchauntmen, concerneth also *marchaunt women called nunnes.

b. Special combinations: **merchant-bar**, a bar of 'merchant' iron, † **merchant-booth** *Sc*, a trader's stall; **merchant** (formerly † **merchant's**) **iron**, iron in finished bars, ready for the market; **merchant's mark** († **merchant mark**), a rebus, emblem, or other distinctive figure or device adopted by a merchant to be placed on the goods sold by him; in the Middle Ages often used (e.g. on seals or monuments) as a quasi-heraldic cognizance (cf. 'merkes of marchauntes' quot. *c* 1394 under Mark *sb.*1 II a); **merchant prince** (? suggested by Isaiah xxiii. 8), a merchant of princely wealth and munificence; **merchant rolls** = next; **merchant-train** (see quot. 1881).

1861 Fairbairn *Iron* vi. 109 The bars produced by this second process [of rolling] are called *merchant bars. 1884 W H Greenwood *Steel & Iron* § 379 The commercial classification of malleable iron into No 1, No 2, best or No. 3 best-best . No. 2 or merchant bars, which is the lowest quality of bar iron available for the general smith's use 1618 in *Scott. Hist Rev* July (1905) 358 Wrangous away takyng fra Alexander Duff Johnsone furth of his *merchand builth in Inverness off the guids geir and merchandeice. 1645–52 Boate *Irel Nat Hist* (1860) III They had one tun of good Iron, such as is called *Merchants-Iron. 1795 *Repert Arts*, etc III. 366 All sorts of merchant iron. 1884 W H Greenwood *Steel & Iron* § 559 The mill rolls.. for rolling merchant iron 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept 11/2 A contract for a considerable tonnage of what is called 'merchant iron'. 1540 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 97 Whiche morter haith my *marchaunte marke sett upon it. 1557 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 146 My litle silver pott wt the cover havinge a *marchaunts marke. 1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentrie* I. 238 What do you then say to the coate of Armes of Godfrey of Bulloigne was that but a Merchants marke in your estimation? 1888 *Antiquary* XVII. 73 Great respect was paid to merchant's marks in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. 1847 L. Hunt *Jar Honey* Pref 13 A noble-hearted *merchant prince. 1888 Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. x. 252 Magdalen Hall .is now (through the munificence of a merchant-Prince) Hertford College. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Merchant-rolls. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Mill Rolls*, or *Merchant Rolls*, or *Mill Train*, the merchant rolls of a rolling mill. 1861 Fairbairn *Iron* vi. 110 Rollers for the puddling, boiler-plate, and *merchant train. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Merchant train*, a train of rolls for reducing iron piles or steel ingots, blooms, or billets to bars of any of the various . shapes, known as merchant iron or steel.

B *adj.*

In *law merchant*, *statute merchant*, *guild merchant*, the position of the adj. is due to the imitation of med L or AF.

1. Having relation to merchandise; relating to trade or commerce, *esp.* in *law-*, *statute-merchant*. Phr. †*In* (or *a*) *merchant fare*: on a trading journey

c 1400 *Beryn* 3624 When wee out of Rome in marchant fare went to purchase buttirflyes was our most entent 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 276 His merchant lettre, wytnessyng the value of the saide merchandise *a* 1436 in *Bk Bk. Admir.* (Rolls) II 27 That he beg nne his pleynt or to the comoune lawe, or to the lawe marchaund, or to the Rowe maryn 1506 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App v. 325 That no forayne passe not over the see from hens forward a marchant fare except fishers and seefaring men. 1592 West *1st Pt Symbol* § 41 A franktenement by Statute is either by vertue of a statute Staple, or of a statute Marchant 1641 Robinson *Trades Encrease* 4 All marchant and marchant-like Causes and differences. 1663 [see Law-merchant]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) XI 399/2 All nations show a particular regard to the law merchant. 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* xii. III 211 How much money had proprietors borrowed on mortgage, on statute merchant, on statute staple?

†b. *Merchant goods* Sc.: marketable commodities (cf. *merchant iron* in A. 6 b). *Merchant weight*. the weight in use among merchants. *Obs.*

1544 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I 200 Sufficient merchand guid 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 85 To sell certane merchant gudis within the burgh. 1704 *Lond Gaz* No 4014/4 Three Pounds Sixteen Shillings per Hundred, Merchant Weight

2 Of a ship: Serving for the transport of merchandise Hence, of or pertaining to the mercantile marine, as in *merchant service*, *seaman*. (Often written with hyphen.)

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIX 193 Marchand-schippis that saland war Fra Scotland to Flandriss. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i iv *Handy-Crafts* 23 Lo, how our Merchant vessels to and fro Freely about our tradefull waters go. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 4 ¶ 7 A Fleet of Merchant Ships coming from Scotland 1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1780) s.v *Mate*, A frigate of 20 guns, and a small merchant-ship, have only one mate in each 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xvi, I'll take that leg away from thy stem, if ever thou talkest of the merchant service to me again 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm* 279 As soon as England was able to protect her merchant-shipping 1874 Thearle *Nav Arch* 94 A merchant ship is little other than a shell of iron plates stiffened by transverse ribs 1899 F. T. Bullen *Way Navy* 64 A humble merchant seaman

3. Of a town: Occupied in commerce, commercial. Also, consisting of merchants, as in *guild merchant*, *merchant guild*.

1467 Yeld marchaunt [see Guild 4] 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* I. 45 A famous merchand toun, quhais name is Elgin 1611 Bible *Isa* xxiii 11 The Lord hath giuen a commandement against the merchant citie to destroy the strong holdes thereof. 1764 Burn *Poor Laws* 9 All workmen shall bring to the marchant towns their instruments. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 176 The merchant league of the Rhineland 1870 Brentano in Toulmin Smith *Eng. Gilds* p. xciii, The formerly-mentioned Gilds of Dover, of the Thanes at Canterbury, as well as perhaps the Gild Merchant at London *Ibid* xciv, Such also were the Gild-Merchant of York [etc.]. 1874 Stubbs *Const Hist* I xi 417 The merchant-guild contained all the traders.

Merchant (mə̄·rtʃănt), *v.* Now *rare*. Also 4–5 **marchaund**(e, 5 **marchaunte**, 6 **marchant**, 7 **merchand**. [a. OF. *marcheander*, now *marchander*, f. *marchand* Merchant *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To trade as a merchant Also, †to negotiate; in bad sense, to bargain, haggle.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B. xiii. 394 And if I sent ouer see my seruaunte to Bruges, To marchaunden with monoye and maken her eschaunges [etc.] *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Man* III. xxvi (1869) 150 To begile þilke þat ben symple, or þat ben nyce to marchaunde 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* 115 The turke . wold not suffre them of nothyng, sauf for to marchaunte to bye and selle 1525 Ld Berners *Froiss* II cxxix [cxxv] 366 The duke of Lancastre and the duches his wyfe had rather marchant with you and with your sonne than with the duke of Berrey 1614 Cornwallis in Gutch *Coll Cur* I 162, I held it not fit, we should merchant with our Sovereign 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 99 Besides that, Ferdinando merchanded at this time with France for the restoring of the Counties of Russignon and Perpignan. 1679 L. Addison *1st St. Mahumedism* 80 He died in the 63 year of his age, after he had Merchanted 38, been two years in the Cave [etc.]. 1866 Carlyle *Remin*, *Irving* (1881) I. 170 Graham never merchanted more

2 *trans.* To trade or deal in; to buy and sell.

1512 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 No Minister in City or Borough, which ought to keep Assises of Wines and Victuals should merchant Wines and Victuals. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 The said fishermen..do marchant and bie the said french fishe 1893 W. D. Spelman in *Voice* (N. Y.) 5 Oct., The rare, rich cutlery which he merchanted.

Merchantable (mə̄·rtʃăntăb'l), *a.* Also 5 **merchand-**, 6 **mer-**, **marchaunt-**, 6–7 **marchand-**, 7–8 **merchandable**. [f. Merchant *v.* + -able.]

1. Fit or prepared for market; that may or can be bought or sold; saleable; marketable.

c 1480 *Cotswolds Daunce* 109 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 43 Ther wyves hath ben merchandabull, And of ther ware compen-

abull. *a* 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* 128 J. D.. affermid..that the sayd peper was as good as any in the worlde and marchauntable. 1587 Heriot in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 267 Which commodities, for distinction sake, I call Merchantable. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Emploicte*, Ware that sells well marchandable ware. 1656 Heylin *Surv. France* 181 About the time of Clement the fifth..they [indulgences] began to be merchantable. 1713 *Grand Rebell.* II. 336 Came to relieve their wants By mustering up a Merchandable store. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 80 They [White Fish] were very well cured, merchantable, and fit for Exportation 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* IV. v (1869) II 96 A barrel of good merchantable herrings. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* III 88 Land has become a merchantable commodity 1894 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 322 Feeding stuffs guaranteed of the usual good and merchantable quality.

b. *spec* The designation of the highest of the three grades of Newfoundland cod-fish.

1883 Joncas *Fisheries Canada* 19 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.).

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1701 *Argt. for War* 25 The Project may pass on the other side the water, but will never be Merchantable, I hope, in England *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. II. § 57 (1740) 60 Who.. will make ample Returns in good and merchandable Party-Work 1864 G. A. Sala in *Daily Tel.* 5 May, The lawyers and inferior judges.. are.. mere merchantable creatures, incurably venal.

† **2.** Of or pertaining to trade; commercial. *Obs*

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 176 Satisfaction from us to God, and remission from God to us, can no more stand together, than marchandable paiment with bankerupt. *Ibid.* 469 The most traffiqueable and Marchandable Citie of all Asia *a* 1670 Bp Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 90 Let every man coin what money he will and observe if ever we can make a marchandable payment

Hence **Me·rchantableness.**

1737 Bailey vol II. (ed 3). 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 132/2 In a sale by sample there is an implied warranty of merchantableness.

Me·rchant-adve·nturer. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* (See also Merchant-venturer.) A merchant engaged in the organization and dispatch of trading expeditions over sea, and the establishment of factories and trading stations in foreign countries. Hence, a member of an association of such merchants incorporated by royal charter or other lawful authority.

1496-7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c 6 The Marchauntes Adventurers inhabite and dwelling in divers parties of this Realme. 1540 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 59 b, He wolde not suffre any citesen to bee a Merchaunt adventurer 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 62 Mercer, Merchantauenturer, and Clark of the Councel chamber door. 1608 in Gross *Gild Merch.* I 148 The Lawes, Customes (&c) of the Fellowshippe of Merchantes Adventurers. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 163 There passed a Law, at the Suit of the Merchant-Aduenturers of England, against the Merchant Aduenturers of London, for Monopolizing and exacting vpon the Trade 1766 Entick *London* IV. 130 Mr. Robert Rogers, leather-seller and merchant adventurer. 1890 *Spectator* 19 Apr., The merchant adventurers who, in Africa now, as formerly in India, represent the European peoples.

fig. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I 304 Certain merchant adventurers in the letter trade, who in correspondence with their factor bookseller, are enter'd into a notable commerce with the world

Merchanter, -teer (mɔ̄·ɹtʃăntəɹ, mɔ̄ɹtʃăntī·ɹ) *U.S* [f. Merchant *sb.* + -er[1], -eer (after *privateer*).] = Merchantman 2.

1809 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xiv, I'll fit out a privateer, and take some o' your merchanters. 1890 *Public Opinion* (Washington) 30 Aug., A departure from the merchanteer type [of ship] was the immediate result.

Me·rchanthood. [f. Merchant *sb.* + -hood] The quality or condition of being a merchant.

1866 Carlyle *Remin., Irving* (1881) I 171 Finding merchanthood in Glasgow ruinous to weak health. 1873 *Argosy* XV. 308 He had plodded diligently though clerkhood to merchanthood

† **Merchantical,** *a. Obs* In 7 mar- [f. Merchant *sb.* + -ic + -al.] ? Mercenary.

a 1618 Raleigh *Royal Navy* 7 The..true building of a Ship is not to be left barely to the fidelity of a Marchanticall Artificer.

Merchantile, obs. form of Mercantile.

Merchanting (mɔ̄·ɹtʃăntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Merchant *v.* + -ing[1].] The action or practice of trading as a merchant.

1894 Sir E. Clarke in *Times* 19 Feb 3/2 Did you know they had any 'merchanting' transactions? *Ibid.*, Supposing you knew they had made a loss on 'merchanting' every successive year? 1899 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 3/5 These firms are chiefly engaged in the manufacturing and merchanting of belts and strapping for the textile trades.

Me·rchantish, *a nonce-wd.* [f. Merchant *sb.* + -ish[1].] After the manner of a merchant.

1848 Clough *Poems*, etc (1869) I 120 It [the Assembly] is extremely shopkeeperish and merchantish in its feelings

Me·rchantlike, *a.* and *adv.* [f. Merchant *sb.* + -like] **a.** *adj.* Resembling or befitting a merchant; also, † pertaining to merchants or commerce, mercantile (*obs*). **b.** *adv.* After the manner of a merchant.

1422-61 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Eliz.* I. (1827) Introd. 20 Johan Goldsmyth receyved the verray value marchantlick in wolles of the same Johan Kymhurleys. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 7 b, This citie is very merchantlike, for that she is situated vpon the Sea. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i 41 When Merchant-like I sell reuenge, Broke be my sword. 1641 H. Robinson *Trades Increase* 4 All marchant and marchantlike Causes and differences. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xlvii. (1674) 63 Shepherds Arithmetick..differs..from the Merchant-like Arithmetick used in other affairs. 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* I, Merchantly, or Merchant like, *mercatorius* 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 552 This transaction seemed merchantlike and fair.

† **Me·rchantly,** *a. Obs.* [f. Merchant *sb.* + -ly[1].] **a.** Of or pertaining to a merchant. **b.** In disparaging sense: Huckstering, pettifogging.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 21 An eniuersal [*sic*] marchantly formallity, in habitte, speach, gestures. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* v. § 324 Tho' it might have some influence upon Merchantly Men, yet it stirred up most Generous minds to an Indignation on the King's behalf 1660 Gauden *Brownrig* 142 His Parents [were] of Merchantly condition, of worthy reputation, and of very Christian conversation *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* x § 179 Their absurd and merchantly trafficking with him for the price of returning to their Allegiance. 1736 [see Merchantlike].

Me·rchantman. [f. Merchant *a.* + Man.]

1. = Merchant *sb.* 1. *arch.*

1449 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 402 That na merchand man of this burgh opin his both dorr to do ony merchandise apon the Sondai. 1530 Palsgr. 737/1 He hath the best storyd house of good housholde stuffe of any marchant man that I knowe 1550 Coverdale *Spir. Perle* xxix (1560) 289 A marchant man maketh far voiages and great iourneis, and ventureth body and goods 1638 Ford *Fancies* v. iii, All men of seuerall conditions; Soldier, Gentry, foole, scholler, Merchant man, and Clowne 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 126 'Mongst Merchant-men, there's not one in ten, But what is a cunning Angler. 1882 Ouida *Maremma* III, The port dues and shipping taxes have..nearly destroyed all the commerce of the minor merchantmen of Italy 1898 K. Tynan in *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct 1/3 Battering at Dublin gates till the comfortable merchantmen within were fairly distracted.

2 A vessel of the mercantile marine.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xii 56 Not manned like a Merchant-man. 1711 Addison *Spect* No. 21 ¶ 9 Fleets of Merchantmen are so many Squadrons of floating Shops. 1818 Mrs. Shelley *Frankenst.* III (1865) 19 This letter will reach England by a merchantman now on its homeward voyage 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 148 Merchantmen were paying twenty-five dollars for common able seamen.

Merchantry (mɔ̄·ɹtʃăntri). [f. Merchant *sb.* + -ry. Cf. Merchandry.]

1. The business of a merchant; trade, commercial dealings.

1789 H. Walpole *Let. to Miss H. More* Sept., I wish human wit, which is really very considerable in mechanics and merchantry, could [etc.] *a* 1800 S. Pegge *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 267 Most of the streets have their titles from their Merchantry 1864 Mayhew *German Life* I 163 In England, where merchantry is something beyond that of mere pedlar's work.

2 The body of merchants collectively.

1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. VI (1872) V 73 Our Town-Council, and whole Merchantry and Citizenry, safe under this Prussian Sceptre

Me·rchantship. *rare.* [f. Merchant *sb.* + -ship.] The office or function of a merchant. Used with *possess. adj.* as a title for a merchant.

1622 Fletcher *Beggar's Bush* V. ii, Your Merchantship May breake, for this was one of your best bottoms, I thinke.

Me·rchant-stra·nger. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. Merchant *sb.* + Stranger.] A merchant who comes from another country by sea; a foreign or alien trader.

1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 21 Therfore the marchaund straungers lodge not out of their shippes. 1557 Machyn *Diary* (Camden) 140 The xxiij day of June was goodly serves kept at the Frere Austens by the marchandes strangers as has bene sene 1606 G. Woodcocke *Hist. Justine* xxxvi 114 The elder brothers.. secretly laid for him, and sold him to a Marchant stranger. 1641 Earl of Cork *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) V 200 Mr Michaell casteel of London, merchant stranger 1654 Goddard *Introd. Burton's Diary* (1828) I 125 Resolved, that the merchants, commonly calling themselves merchants of the intercourse,..shall pay.. all such sum and sums of money as shall be assessed upon them..as any merchant-strangers 1766 Barrington *Observ. Stat.* (ed 2) 21 By an ancient law of the Wisigoths, merchant strangers are not only to be well treated, but tried by their own laws.

Me·rchant-tai·lor. *Obs* exc. with archaic spelling in the names of the 'Company of Merchant Taylors' and the 'Merchant Taylors' School'. [f. Merchant *sb.* + Tailor.] A tailor who supplies the materials of which his goods are made. Hence, a member of the company of *Merchant-Taylors.*

1504 Wriothesley *Chron.* (Camden) I. 5 This yeare the Taylors sued to the Kinge to be called Marchant taylors 1533 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* I. 356 Nicholas Glossop, an olde Auncient of youre Felisship of merchaunt Taillours. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 87 John Haires a merchant-taylor in Watlynge stret 1587 [see Linen armourer]. 1707 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* III. xi. 386 That eminent School [Merchant-Taylors'] near Cannon street, built by Sir Tho. White, Alderman, and Merchant-Taylor of London. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 118/2 The first twelve are called the Twelve Great Companies.. 7. Merchant Tailors.

b. One educated at Merchant-Taylors' School.

1877 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VII. 347 Sir Henry Ellis (himself a Merchant Taylor) *Ibid.*, Old Merchant Taylors..who take an interest in their school.

Me·rchant-ve·nturer. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* = Merchant-adventurer. Also *fig*

1550 Leyer *Serm.* (Arb.) 131 The marchaunt venturer, which caryeth furth suche thynges, as maye well be spared, and bryngeth home suche wares as muste needes be occupyed in thys realm. 1556 Machyn *Diary* (Camd.) 116 Gressem..marchand of the [staple] of Callys and marchand venterer. 1598 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 45 This brave Columbus of tearmes, and this onely merchant venturer of quarrels. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 188 The cause of God loving exceedingly by such Merchant venturers 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 125 The Merchant-Venturers of the City of Bristol. 1890 Gross *Gild Merch.* I. 152 Edward VI incorporated the 'merchant ven.urers' inhabiting the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

† **Merchanty.** *Obs.* In 5–6 marchauntie. [Altered form of Merchandy, after Merchant *sb.*] **a.** Merchandise, goods. **b.** The whole body of merchants

c 1480 *Childe of Bristowe* 64 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 113 That good getyn by marchantye, therwith wille y melle. *a* 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 101 The marchauntie of Amyas of Neele and of Corby purchased a letter ensealed w^t ye common seal of y^e cite.

Merchasy, -aulcy, obs. ff. Marshalsea.

Merchaundise, obs. form of Merchandise.

Merchaunt(t, -tyse, obs ff. Merchant, dise.

Merche, obs. form of March, Marrow *sb.*[1]

Merchet (mɔ̄·ɹtʃet). *Obs.* exc. *Hist* Also 6-8 marchet. [Anglo-Fr *merchet* (whence med.L. *mercheta*) = ONF. *market* Market *sb.*] A fine paid by a tenant or bondsman to his overlord for liberty to give his daughter in marriage.

1228 in *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 52 Merchet. 1492 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 291/2 For þe wrangwis, awaytakin & withhaldin fra þaim of certane hereȝeldis, bludwetis & merchetis. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5711 Ȝe Lordis and Baronis,. That ȝour pure Tennantis dois oppres With merchetis of thare marriage. 1577 Holinshed *Hist. Scot.* 258 Halfe a marke of siluer to bee payde to the Lorde of the soyle, in redemption of the womans chastitie, which is called the marchets of women 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 73 And she be the dochter of ane fine man,. her marchet sall be ane kow, or sax schillings. *Ibid.*, The marchet of the dochter of ane Earle perteines to the Queene, and is twelue kye. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 140 Euerie tenant..shall pay to the Lord, for the marriage of his daughter without licence, a Fine, and it is called Marchet. 1900 Cheyney in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XV 31 Merchet is a more steady test [of a man's villainage], but even this is not always trustworthy

Merchy, obs. Sc. form of Marrowy.

Merci, obs. form of Mercy.

† **Merciable,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 mercyabil, 4–5 merciabul, 4–6 mercyable, -byl, merciabil(l, 5 marciable. [OF. *merciable*, f. *merci*: see Mercy.] Merciful, compassionate.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 30 Merciable I ouerd. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxvii 42 He sall be made mercyabil till paire synnys. 1382 Wyclif *Heb.* IX 5 (MS. Trin. Dubl.) The propiciatorie [*gloss*] or merciable place 1421-2 Hoccleve *Dialog* 368 Thankid be our lord Ihesu merciable 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I 2751 Who-so wyll haue mercy Must be mercyable 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Sept 174 He is so meeke, wise, merciable, And with his word his worke is conuenable.

absol. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 3793 Blessyd be al mercyable! þey shul se God *c* 1395 *Plowman's T.* 96 Christ so gan us teche, And meke and merciable gan bless.

† **Merciably,** *adv Obs.* [f. Merciable + -ly[2].] Mercifully.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III ix (Skeat) I. 73 So that goddes hand, whiche that merciably me hath scorged, herafter, merciably me kepe and defende 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 25 Yea he is redye, yf I fall, merciably to lifte me vp agayn.

Mercial(l, obs. forms of Martial

† **Me·rciament.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 mercoamment, 6 mercyament. [Aphetic form of Amerciament.] Amercement.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 Blodewitte, a merciamente for effusion of bloode 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* (1811) 344 Baylyes were conuycte..for takynge of merceamentys otherwyse then the lawe them commaundyd. 1521 *Maldon* (Essex) *Liber B* 57 I tuly assur and sett al maner of mercyaments made highe no man for no malice, lowe no man for no love.

Mercian (mɔ̄·ʃiăn, mɔ̄·ɹʃiăn), *a.* and *sb* Also 6 Mercyen, -tian. [f. *Mercia* (latinized from OE. *Mierce, Merce*, pl., lit. 'people of the march, marchers, borderers', f. *mearc* Mark *sb.*[1]) + -an.]

A. *adj* Of or belonging to the Old English kingdom of Mercia or its language.

Although the political limits of Mercia were different at different periods, it may broadly be said to have occupied the middle of South Britain, between Deira on the north and Wessex on the south, and between Wales on the west and Lindsey and East Anglia on the east. The Mercian dialect of Old English belongs to the Anglian (as opposed to the Saxon) division, and is the dialect from which modern standard English mainly descends.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. 89 Wolpheire, the Mercian King. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) XI 400/2 The extent of the Mercian territories was so ample as to admit..the constituting subordinate rulers 1842 Wright *Lyric P.* Pref. 6 We have another Mercian legend in Latin, *De Martyrio Sancti Wistani* 1887 Skeat *Holy Gospels in A. S.* Pref. 7 The Old Mercian dialect. *Ibid.*, The Old Mercian glosses in the Rushworth MS. are of peculiar interest.

B. *sb.*

1. A native or inhabitant of Mercia.

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 121 Her fathers kyngedome the realme of Mercyens. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. iii. 30 It shall make The warlike Meirians for feare to quake. 1658 Blount *Glossogr.* s. v. *Merchenlage*, The third [division of England] was possessed and governed by the Mercians.

1876 LUMBY *Introd. to Higden* (Rolls) VI. p. xxxv, Victory declared for the Mercians.

2. The dialect of Old English spoken in Mercia.

1887 SKEAT *Holy Gosp. in A. S.* Pref. 7 A man whose ordinary dialect was Mercian. 1889 *Ibid.* Introd., The present edition of the Four Gospels (in Latin, Anglo-Saxon, Northumbrian and Old Mercian) brings together [etc.]

† **Merciere.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *merciere* adj., merciful, f. *merci* MERCY.] One who pities.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxv. 14 Þou lord merciere and merciful: suffrand and of mykil mercy and sothfast. *Ibid.*, Merciere, doand dede of mercy.

Merciful (mɔ̄·ɹsifŭl), *a.* [f. MERCY *sb.* + -FUL.] Of persons, their actions, attributes, etc.: Having or exercising mercy; characterized by mercy.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliv. 8 Mercifulle and milde herted in lande Lauerd, and mikel milde-herted and tholand. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 7 Blessed be mercyful men, for thei shuln gete mercye. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 18359 Lord þi wille is merciful wiþynne So þou dost awey oure synne. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks (1876) 291 Mercyfull also & pyteous she was vnto suche as was greuyd & wrongfully troubled. 1531 TINDALE *Expos. 1 John* (1537) 2 Understandynge them [ye promises of mercye] after the mercifullest fashion. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 25 How gratious and mercifull he is to al trew penitent persones. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 178 Though the Seas threaten they are mercifull, I haue curs'd them without cause. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* i. vi § 11 The mercifull nature of God. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* i. i. (1841) I. 19 But God is merciful too, child. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxvii (1872) 247 She had obeyed the merciful promptings of her heart in sheltering a fellow creature. 1886 CONST. F. WOOLSON *East Angels* xxxvii. 577 Merciful Heaven!..do you care for him?—is that it?

absol. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 328 Blissed be þe mercyful. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 1136 in *Macro Plays* 72 Þe ouer parte of yowur reasun, Be wyche ye haue lyknes of Gode mest, Ande of þat mercyfull very congnycion.

b. In sarcastic use.

1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 566 It was merciful not to add a thousand [facts] whilst he was about it.

Mercifully (mɔ̄·ɹsifŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a merciful manner. Also *occas.* through God's mercy.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxvi. 2 Þe redempcioun of man mercyfully hight is confermyd on vs. *c* 1450 *Godstow Register* 4/13 Late us be neuer to hym vnkynde Mercyfully þat made vs to be men. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, Mercifully forgeue the synnes of thy people. 1779 J. DUCHÉ *Disc.* (1790) I. i. 20 This mortified, penitent, afflicted state is mercifully intended to bring us to a proper sense of our helplessness. 1836 LADY WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY in C. K. Sharpe *Corr.* (1888) II. 495 Mrs Villiers, in galloping to cover.. was pitched off, but mercifully escaped with life and limb. 1903 A. B. DAVIDSON *Old Test. Prophecy* xv. 251 The house of God was at last overthrown though its overthrow was mercifully postponed.

Mercifulness (mɔ̄·ɹsifŭlnes). [f. MERCIFUL + -NESS.] The quality of being merciful.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xii. 1, I beseche you therfore brethren by the mercifulnes of God, that ye make youre bodyes a quicke sacrifise. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 258 The next enemy to mercifulness is anger. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) I. 193 The names given in Scripture to it [forgiveness].. Mercifulness to our sins. 1852 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. (1858) 198 A school of warfare where the razzias of Africa have not taught either scrupulosity or mercifulness.

† **Me·rcify,** *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. MERCY + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To pity, compassionate; to extend mercy to.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. vii. 32 Many did deride, Whilest she did weepe of no man mercifide. 1733 CRAWFORD *Infidelity* (1836) 210 We must not only be mercified but justified.

Merciless (mɔ̄·ɹsilės), *a.* [f. MERCY + -LESS.]

1. Of persons, their actions, attributes, etc.: Devoid of mercy, showing no mercy; pitiless, unrelenting.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 250 Þer was malys mercyles & mawgre much scheued. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Siege Thebes* 2206 So mercyles in his cruelte Thilke day he was vpon hem founde. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1236 Iudgemente shall be geuen, Wythoute all mercye to suche as be merciles. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 94. 360 They.. plotted the matchlesse, mercilesse, devilish, and damnable gun-powder treason. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 249, I had rather.. be devour'd alive, than fall into the merciless Claws of the Priests. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 291 A stern prince, merciless in his exactions. 1900 MORLEY *Cromwell* vi. 94 The merciless suppression of the rising of the Ulster chieftains.

absol. 1592 DANIEL *Delia* Sonn. xi, I pray in vaine, a merciles to moue.

b. *transf.* of inanimate things.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 21 The southwynd merciles eager Three gallant vessels on rocks gnawne craggye reposed. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. viii. 51 All dismayd through mercilesse despaire. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 185 The mercilesse fury of the Sea. 1714 POPE *Let. to Teresa Blount*, Whatever ravages a merciless distemper may commit,.. she shall have one man as much her admirer as ever. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 103 A doggrel epitaph ..turned his fine phrases into merciless ridicule.

† **c.** As *sb.* Mercilessness. *Obs. rare.*

1584 C. ROBINSON *Handf. Delites* (Arb.) 25 The torments..Which he.. had suffered long Al through this Ladies mercilesse.

† **d.** As *adv.* *Obs.*

1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 470 O Lord.. help the pure that ar in stres Opprest and hereit mercyles.

† **2.** Obtaining no mercy. *Obs.*

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xvii. 11 All vertew in hir visage dois remane, Bot merciles I go from ȝeir to ȝeir. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 119 God hes left us mercyles.

Mercilessly (mɔ̄·ɹsilesli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a merciless manner.

1609 BP. HALL *Song of Songs Paraphr.* iv. 8 Cruell and bloudy persecutors, who like Lions and Leopards haue tyrannized over thee, and mercilesly torne thee in peeces. 1660 C. ELLIS *Gentile Sinner* 197 Whilest she has been mercilessly torne in pieces, by the cruel teeth of those ravenous beasts. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Biog. Bor.*, *Marvell* 26 So mercilessly had the Church of Scotland been stripped.. that she could not afford an episcopal establishment. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iii. xiv, The sun still shining mercilessly on the steaming marsh.

Mercilessness (mɔ̄·ɹsilesnės). [f. MERCILESS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being merciless.

1591 TURNBULL *St. James* 103 With crueltie to seeke the vttermost of them, is mercilesnes and crueltie. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 270 Mercilesnesse, cruelty.. these and the like.. bee our sinnes to this day. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vi, She turned her eyes on him with calm mercilessness.

Merciment, obs. variant of MERCIMENT.

† **Mercimony.** *Obs.* In 4-5 mercymonye. [ad. L. *mercimōni-um* merchandise, f. *merci-*, *merx* merchandise; in med L. also reward, from association with *mercēdem* (F. *merci*).]

1. Reward.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 126 Ac god is of a wonder wille by þat kynde witte sheweth, To ȝiue many men his mercymonye ar he it haue deserued.

2. Merchandise.

a 1412 LYDG. *Two Merchants* 31 What mercymony that men list devise, Is ther ful reedy and ful copious. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 339 They came with theyr mercymonyes vnto the fayre of Waltham. *a* 1550 *Image Ipocr.* ii. 257 in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) II. 426 Making parsemonyes Of Peters patrimonyes But great mercymonyes Of his seremonyes.

Mercure, obs. form of MERCURY.

Mercurean (mɔ̄ɹkiurī·ăn). [f. MERCURY + -EAN.] An inhabitant of the planet Mercury.

1855 J. NICHOL in *Mem.* (1896) II. 113, I wonder what view of creation the inhabitants of Jupiter, or the sunny Mercureans now illustrate and expound.

Mercurial (məɹkiū·ᵊriăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *mercuriel* and (as sb., in the sense B 1) *mercurial*, ad. L. *mercuriāl-is*, f. *Mercuri-us* MERCURY: see -AL.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the god Mercury; resembling what pertains to Mercury. Now *rare.*

† *Mercurial statue, stone*, cf. MERCURY 2.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.*, 1st Masque, A Petasus or Mercurial hat. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 310, I know the shape of 's Legge: this is his Hand, His Foote Mercuriall: his martiall Thigh, The brawns of Hercules. 1637 EARL STIRLING *Parænesis to the Prince* lxxv, O! how this (deare Prince) the people charmes,.. To see thee yong, yet manage so thine Armes, Have a Mercuriall minde and Martiall hands. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. iii. § 34. 146 As the Wisemen were led by the Starre, or as a traveller is directed by a Mercuriall statue. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 282, I take them to be old mile Stones, or Mercurial Stones. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xiii. 285 A mercurial poise upon the ankle.

b. *nonce-use.* Applied to the 'profession' of thieving.

1744 WHITEHEAD *Gymnasiad* i. 37 *note*, Tricking, lying, evasion,.. are a sort of properties pertaining to the practice of the law, as well as to the mercurial profession.

2. Pertaining to the planet Mercury. † Also in *Astrology*, influenced by Mercury, proceeding from the influence of Mercury. *Mercurial finger*: the little finger. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 130 The sexte.. Canis minor is; The which sterre is Mercurial Be weie of kinde. 1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* i. iii, *Svb.*..I knew't, by certaine spots too, in his teeth, And on the naile of his mercurial finger. *Fac.* Which finger's that? *Svb.* His little finger. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* ii. x. 120 Wilt thou.. maintaine, that all Mercuriall diseases are seated in the head onely? *a* 1668 SIR W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 40 Generally men are like that mercurial planet, good or bad according to their conjunction with others. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 451 b, I shall forbear to add those distinctions which some have given them [*sc.* Comets] in reference to the Planets, they making some Solar, others Lunar, Mercurial.. and Saturnine. 1862 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem.* 59 The mercurial day being, like our own, twenty-four hours long. 1881 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* vii. 252 The Mercurial climate.

3. Of persons: Born under the planet Mercury; having the qualities supposed to proceed from such a nativity, as eloquence, ingenuity, aptitude for commerce.

These qualities are identical with those assigned by the ancients to the god Mercury, or supposed to be due to his inspiration. Hence in some of the following quots. the allusion may be rather mythological than astrological, or perh. a mixture of the two.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* Wks (Grosart) II. 63 You that intende to be fine companionable gentlemen,.. enure your Mercuriall fingers to frame semblable workes of Supererogation. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lxxix. 438 Mercuriall men, viz. Schollars, or Divines would be his enemies. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 240 He speaks too well to be valiant; he is certainly more Mercurial than military. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 287 His mind being more Martial than Mercurial, he [W. Monson] applied himself to Sea service.

4. Volatile, sprightly, and ready-witted. Originally a specific use of sense 3; now commonly apprehended as alluding to the properties of the metal mercury.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Jas.* i. 1 The most nimble and Mercuriall wits in the world, but light. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. i. § 40 He none of the most Mercurial amongst the Conclave of Cardinals, but a good heavy man. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 30 ᴘ 3 One of them was a mercurial gay-humour'd Man. 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. ix, The gay, gallant, mercurial Frenchman. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. ii. iii. 84 The people were a quick, mercurial, and artistic race. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 327 That curious, monkeyish, mercurial person M. Guyot de Montpeyroux.

5. Of or pertaining to mercury or quicksilver; consisting of or containing mercury. Also, of certain diseases or symptoms (e.g. *mercurial eczema, glossitis, rash*): Produced by the exhibition of mercury. Hence, occas., of an organ, etc.: Showing 'mercurial' symptoms.

Mercurial ointment, the 'blue ointment' composed of metallic mercury triturated with lard. *Mercurial (pneumatic) trough*, a pneumatic trough filled with mercury.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* Epist. Rdr., I have.. rejected all Mercurial and Antimonial Medicaments, either Vomitive, Purgative, or Salivative. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 108 The height of the Mercurial Cylinder. 1693 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 652 The precise nicety of the Mercurial Barometers. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 100 A mercurial salivation is looked on by many as the only cure. 1786 J. HUNTER *Venereal Dis.* (1810) vi. iii. 503 The gums, inside of the cheeks, and the breath, were truly mercurial. 1789 CULLEN *Mat. Med.* II. 306 Our common mercurial ointment. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 379 What the author calls the mercurial rash, or, as it is called by some others, the Lepra mercurialis. *a* 1823 M. BAILLIE *Wks.* (1825) I. 13 Mercurial frictions were also employed. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 5.5 This [Graham's] pendulum, which is called the mercurial pendulum. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 401 It may often be.. collected in dry phials, without a mercurial trough. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxviii. 362 An eruption, to which the name mercurial eczema has been given. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 477 *Mercurial Gauge*, a curved tube partly filled with mercury, to show the pressure of steam in an engine. 1873 W. F. CLARKE *Dis. Tongue* 105 But happily 'mercurial glossitis' is now seldom seen. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 78 He obtained it from the red mercurial powder. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 189 In the mercurial pendulum the jar of mercury does not answer so quickly to a change of temperature as the steel rod.

† **6.** *Old Chem.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, 'mercury' as one of the five 'principles' of bodies (see MERCURY 8). *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. v. 20 Sal amoniac doth participate of the mercurial beginning. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* ii. xvii. 206 The mercuriall or waterish part [of milk] called serum.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** The plant mercury. *Obs.* [= L. (*herba*) *mercurialis*, OF. *mercuriel*, mod. F. *mercuriale*.]

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 536 Take as much Mercurial sodden, as one's hand can hold,.. and drink the same. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 41 Medecines Emollient; Such as are Milk, Honey, Mallowes, Lettuce, Mercuriall [etc.]

† **2.** A person born under the influence of the planet Mercury, or having the qualities characteristic of such a nativity; a lively or sprightly person; also, one addicted to cheating and thieving. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. ii. *Imposture* 443 Who, for sustayning of unequall Scale, Dreads not the Doom of a Mercuriall. 1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* i. i (1615) B, Come braue Mercurials sublim'd in cheating, fellow-souldiers I'th' watchfull exercise of Theevery. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 113 This Youth.. was such a Mercuriall, as the like hath seldome beene knowne. 1650 GENTILIS *Considerat.* 156 The Mercurials with their swiftnesse run over all things. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Mercurial*, or *Mercurialist*, one born under the Planet Mercury.

3. A preparation of mercury used as a drug in the cure of certain diseases.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* vii. iv. 40 By Mercurials we do more certainly resolve them [nodes] and in a less time. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 352 The great Pox, which can scarce ever be cur'd without Viperals or Mercurials. 1735 BRACKEN in *Burdon's Pocket-Farrier* 71 *note*, The Cure is perform'd by Mercurials outwardly and inwardly. 1829-32 CHRISTISON *Treat. Poisons* xiii. (ed. 2) 380 The blue ointment, which is made of running mercury, will act as a mercurial when rubbed upon the skin. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 151 The judicious employment of mercurials might prove highly beneficial.

Mercurialism (məɹkiū·ᵊriăliz'm). *Path.* [f. MERCURIAL *a.* + -ISM.] The pathological condition induced by the absorption of mercury into the body.

1829-32 CHRISTISON *Treat. Poisons* xiii. (ed. 2) 372 [He] had.. all the symptoms of mercurialism eight years after he had ceased to take mercury. 1862 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 319 An investigation of Constitutional Mercurialism. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 596 It [i.e. Mercurial inunction] must be used with caution so as to avoid any symptoms of mercurialism.

Mercurialist (məɹkiū·ᵊriălist). [f. MERCURIAL + -IST.]

† **1.** One under the influence of the planet Mercury. *Obs.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50 b, She pronounceth.. another a Venerean, Mercurialist or Lunist. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. i. iii. (1628) 181 Mercurialists are solitary, much in contemplation, subtile, Poets, Philosophers. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 96 That's the reason Mercurialists (if Mercury be strong) are so swift in motions, so fluent of speech.

† **b.** One having the qualities attributed to persons born under Mercury; an eloquent or ingenious person; a trader; *occas.* in bad sense, a sharper, thief. *Obs.*

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* ii. iii. F vj b, My witte so deepe

soe sore to deale, such lucke, to win or saue, That me a Mercurialiste to surname then they gaue. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* P v, I may rather shew my selfe a Mercurialist, then a Martialist. 1589 WARNER *Alb Eng* Pr. Add 152 Æneas, for personage the Ioutlist, for well-spoken the Mercurialist. 1591 GREENE *Farew. Follie* (1617) C 2, Hee that with a deepe insight marketh the nature of our Mercurialistes shall find as fitte a harbour for Pride vnder a Schollers Cappe as vnder a Souldiers Helmet. 1608 J KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 26 Where the great Mercurialists of the world for wit & deuises haue a finger in the menag ing of al Christian states 1644 BULWER *Chiron* 134 For such Mercurialists who addresse themselves to filch 1655 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* 169 A foul blemish it would have been to the Mercurialists, to the Society of Jesus, should they have sate out in a work so proper to their imployment (the incitation of Kingdomes and States to turbulent commotions) as these Scot'sh broyls.

†**2.** A guide, director. (Cf MERCURY 2.) *Obs.*

1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn Needle* 5 By the Prosthaphaereticall appl cation thereof, the true point of the compasse (which is his principall Mercurialist) may be rectified.

3. A medical man who makes free use of preparations of mercury in the treatment of certain diseases

During the first half of the 19th c. the authorities on the treatment of syphilis were divided into 'mercurialists' and 'non-mercurialists'.

1835 *Mem. Sir J. Y. Simpson* III 48 He appears to be a great mercurialist and promoter of the business of the apothecary 1843 R J GRAVES *Syst Clin. Med* XXIX. 367 The rational practitioner is neither a mercurialist nor a non-mercurialist.

Mercuriality (məɹkiūˑriæˑlĭti). [f. MERCURIAL + -ITY.]

1. The condition of being mercurial; sprightliness; also, an instance of this.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn* 68 A curious mind, given to travel .. his subtility all relates to his Mercuriality 1838 DE QUINCEY *Lamb* Wks. 1858 IX. 154 The mercurialities of Lamb were infinite. 1898 *Spectator* 23 Apr. 580 The mercuriality of the Celtic temperament.

†**2.** The mercurial part (of something). *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch* in Ashm (1652) 192 A naturall Mercuryalyte which cost ryght nought, Out of hys myner by Arte yt must be brought. 1657 G STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 316 The Sulphur of any metall or minerall (that may be separated from the Mercuriality) may be made into the form of an essentiall Salt

Mercurialization (məɹkiūˑ rĭăləizēˈ ʃən). [f next + -ATION.]

1. *Med.* The action of subjecting to mercurial treatment; the condition of being affected by mercury.

1843 R J GRAVES *Syst. Clin Med* vi 78 By judicious mercurialization of the patient, the destructive progress of the disease is arrested. 1883 *Holmes & Hulke's Syst Surg* (ed. 3) II 557 Other more marked proximate causes have been mercurialisation .and erysipelas 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* IV 812 General mercurialisation is avoided

2 A mercurial process employed in the development of photographs

1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 93 After the daguerreotype processes in the camera, and of mercurialization, have been completed, a very perfect picture is found

Mercurialize (məɹkiūˑrĭəlaiz), *v* [f. MERCURIAL + -IZE.]

†**1.** *intr.* To play the part of a 'mercurial' person; also *to mercurialize it. Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Mercurialiser*, to mercurialize it; to be humorous, fantasticall, new fangled 1655 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mercurialis*, to be humorous or phantastical, to be light footed; to prattle or babble; Also to be eloquent

2. *trans.* To render mercurial in temper.

1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 195 A variety of amusements which .. mercurialise the race that delights in them.

3. *Med.* To subject to the action of mercury

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med* viii. 96 You may have fully mercurialized your patient 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis Throat & Nose* I 35 Those who have .been mercurialised are very subject to the affection [of pharynge al catarrh].

4. *Photography.* To treat with mercury; to expose to the vapour of mercury

1843 [W. H. T.] *Photogr Manip* 27 Mercurializing the Plate. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Inorg* 1144.

Hence **Mercurialized** *ppl. a.*, **Mercurializing** *vbl. sb.*

1841 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XL. 138 A .mercurializing apparatus 1843 *Photogr made easy* 29 The mercurializing process. *Ibid.*, The mercurializing box 1855 GROVE *Corr Phys Forces* (ed 3) 91 The mercurialised portions of a daguerreotype. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II. 933 Men are said to have become mercurialised by volatilisation of the metal.

Mercurially (məɹkiūˑ rĭăli), *adv* [f. MERCURIAL *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a mercurial or lively manner. *rare.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 229 He [Crichtoun] would keep in that miscelany discourse of his such a climacterical and mercurially digested method, that [etc.].

2 By a mercurial pr ocess.

1881 ABNEY *Photogr.* 36 The metal plate is by contrast dark when compared with the mercurially-developed image. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 4/2 Fitted into holders of solid silver, mercurially gilt.

Mercurialness. *rare.* [-NESS.] Liveliness, sprightliness

1817 W IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 390 They will serve to .. give a dash of spirit and mer .urialness to his character.

Mercurian (məɹkiūˑ rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MERCURY + -AN.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** = MERCURIAL *a.* 3; sometimes interpreted as alluding to the qualities of the god Mercury.

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 142 The Mercurian heauenly charme of hys Rhetorique. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Mercurian*, eloquent as Mercury was. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog* 6 Some Mercurian and nimble-finger'd Pick-pocket. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* Pref, Where Poetry, in Prose, made I did see By a Mercurian Brain, which sure was I hee

2. Of or belonging to the god Mercury.

1838 *Brit. Cycl. Biog* II. 206/2 [Linus] is said to have added the string lichanos to the Mercurian lyre.

3. *Astr.* Of or belonging to the planet Mercury.

1885 AGNES CLERKE *Pop Hist. Astron* 121 The Mercurian mass is now estimated at about 1÷4,360,000 that of the Sun.

B *sb.*

1. One born under the influence of the planet Mercury.

1640 SOMNER *Antiq Canterb.* 267 A commendation of Archery, not my owne, nor yet any meere Mercurians. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II 87 If Mars and Minerva go hand in hand, they will effect more good in an hour than those Verbal Mercurians in their lives 1892 *Pall Mall G* 4 Oct. 7/1 The long finger of Mercury is very noticeable in his case and proves Mr. Grossmith a true Mercurian.

2 An inhabitant of the planet Mercury.

1868 W. WHITE *Swedenborg* xviii (ed. 2) 290 When the Mercurians met Swedenborg, they instantly explored his memory in search of all he knew.

†**Mercuriate.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. MERCURY + -ATE 1] A salt of the supposed mercuric acid.

1801 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) Suppl I 388/2 Mercuriat of lime. Mercuriat of ammonia. 1808 T. THOMSON *Chem.* I 433 This compound may be called mercuriat [*ed* 3, 1807, mercuriate] of lime

Mercuric (məɹkiūˑrik), *a. Chem* [f. MERCURY + -IC] †**a** *Mercuric acid*: see quot 1828–32. **b** The distinctive designation of salts in which mercury exists in its higher degree of valency, as *Mercuric chloride* = CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, *Mercuric sulphide* = VERMILION

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Mercuric acid*, a saturated combination of mercury and oxygen. 1865 WATTS *Dict Chem* III 900 Normal mercuric salts are colourless 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med* (1880) 103 Mercuric chloride and sulphate of soda are produced

Mercurico- (məɹkiūˑ riko), combining form of MERCURIC in the names of numerous compounds of mercury with various salts, as *mercurico barytic, -calcic, cupric, potassic*, etc. (See Mayne *Expos Lex.* 1856, and *Syd. Soc Lex.* 1890.)

Mercurification (mə̄ ɹkiurifikēˈ ʃən). [f. MERCURIFY see -FICATION.]

1. †**a.** *Alch.* The action or process of obtaining the 'mercury' of a metal (*obs.*). **b.** The conversion of the ore of mercury into the pure metal

1680 BOYLE *Produc Chem Princ* IV 148 Wary men may be excus'd, if they do not think fit to beleeve other processes of mercurification 1757 tr *Henckel's Pyritologia* 100 In the mercurification and regulation of cinnabar 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XI 401/2 *Mercurification* the obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid state.

2 The act of mixing with mercury or quicksilver (Worcester 1860).

†**Mercurify,** *v. Obs.* [f. MERCURY + -FY]

1. *trans.* **a** *Alch* To change (a portion of a metallic mass) into the form of mercury. **b.** To extract liquid mercury from (metallic ore).

1680 BOYLE *Produc Chem Princ* IV 188 A part only of the metall is Mercurified. 1797 [see below].

2. To combine, treat or mingle with mercury, to mercurialize (Worcester 1846).

Hence † **Mercurified** *ppl. a.*

1680 BOYLE *Produc Chem Princ* IV. 186 The Mercurifi'd portion 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XI 401/2 But these mercurified metals are a kind of philosophical mercury.

Mercurio-syphilis. *Path. rare.* [f. *mercurio-* taken as combining form of MERCURY.] A diseased condition supposed to be caused in part by syphilis and in part by the mercury employed for its cure. Hence **Mercurio-syphilitic** *a*, affected by mercurio-syphilis.

1829 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Treat Poisons* (1832) 369 An ulcerated sore-throat of the mercurio-s) philitic kind *a* 1888 — in *Life* I vi 141 Mercurio-syphilis and mercurial cachexy had no place in his nosology.

†**Mercurious** (məɹkiūˑ rĭəs), *a. Obs. rare.* [f. MERCURY + -OUS.] Of a mercurial temperament.

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 233 People Saturnious and Mercurious.

Hence †**Mercuriousness,** the condition of being like Mercury (in celerity).

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* (1662) II. 85 He had given him for the Crest of his Arms, a Chappeau with Wings, to denote the Mercuriousnesse of this Messenger

†**Mercurism.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MERCURY + -ISM] A Mercurial message.

1672 SIR T BROWNE *Let. to Friend* P 2 Tracts (1822) 112 Your affection may cease to wonder that you had not some secret sense or intimation thereof [*sc* of his death] by dreams, thoughtful whisperings, mercurisms [etc]

†**Mercurist.** *Obs.* [f. MERCURY + -IST.]

1. = MERCURIALIST 1.

1602 R. T. *Five Godlie Serm.* 139 As being a Martialist, affecting armes, rather then a Mercurist giuen to the Artes.

1696 HEYLIN *Extran. Vagulans* 166 Keep yourself to plain Grammar learning, and leave my Lady Philology to more learned Mercurists.

2. A writer of 'Mercuries' or news-letters.

1693 *Humours Town* 78 Dedicators and Preface-makers.. Jurnalists, Mercurists.

Mercurous (mə̄ ɹkiŭrəs), *a. Chem.* [f. MERCURY + -OUS] The distinctive designation of compounds in which mercury occurs in its lower degree of valency, as *mercurous oxide, sulphide*, etc.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 903 Mercurous fluoride is partly dissolved by water, partly decomposed into mercurous oxide and hydrofluoric acid 1866 ROSCOE *Chem.* 220 The black or mercurous oxide 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II. 926 A solution of mercurous and mercuric nitrate.

Mercury (mə̄ ɹkiŭri), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **marcure,** 4–7 **mercurie,** 5 **mercurye,** 5–7 **mercure,** 6 **marcury,** 7 *dial.* **marcary, markry,** 5– **mercury.** [ad. (partly through OF *Mercure, Marcure*) L. *Mercuri-us*, prob. f. *merc-*, *merx* merchandise.

The Roman deity was prob. originally the god of commerce only; but in Latin literature he appears as completely identified with the Greek Hermes.

The transferred application to the planet is found in classical Latin, like the other planetary names, *Mercurius* became in med Latin the name of a metal The astronomical and chemical uses are common to the mod European langs., the use as a plant name is Eng. only, suggested by L. *mercuriālis* (see MERCURIAL B.)]

I. The god (and derived senses).

1. A Roman divinity, identified from an early period with the Greek Hermes (son of Jupiter and Maia), the god of eloquence and feats of skill, the protector of traders and thieves, the presider over roads, the conductor of departed souls to the Lower World, and the messenger of the gods, represented in art as a young man with winged sandals and a winged hat, and bearing the caduceus

1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 667 For mercurie miche spak to mentaine iangle, ȝe holden him god of þe tounge. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 158 An other god Mercurie hihte The god of Marchantz and of thieves 1509 HAWES *Joys Med* 20 Thou Mercury the god of eloquence 1564 *Brief Exam* Biij b, Wyne was consecrated vnto Bacchus,.. Letters vnto Mercury 1595 LYLY *Woman in Moone* IV 1, I will make her false and full of slights, Theeuish, lying, suttle, eloquent, For these alone belong to Mercury. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel N.* I v 105 Now Mercury indue thee with leasing 1602 — *Ham* III iv 58 1782 COWPER *Conversat* 838 May Mercury once more embellish man

2. A statue or image of Mercury; *spec.* = HERMA, hence, †a sign-post.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Nov., A noble fountaine govern'd by a Mercury of brasse 1667 DRYDEN & DK NEWCASTLE *Sir M Mar all* IV, I stand here, methinks, just like a wooden Mercury, to point her out the way to matrimony 1693 G. STEPNY in *Dryden's Juvenal* VIII (1697) 194 Those rough Statues on the Road (Which we call Mercuries) *a* 1697 AUBREY *Surrey* (1719) II 92 Here was formerly a Mercury, or Directory Post for travellers, with Hands pointing to each Road 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 89 P 11 You may be sure this addition disfigured the statues much more than time had I remember a Mercury with a pair of legs that seemed very much swelled with a dropsy 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II 42 Have you any more blocks, madam, for the hewing out of our mercuries?

3. Applied *transf.* to persons. **a** A messenger or news-bearer.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, II i. 88 But he (poore man) by your first order dyed, And that a winged Mercurie did beare. 1678 BALLER in Rigaud *Corr Sci Men* (1841) II 31 Mr. Gibbons (the mercury of these) waits on horseback at the door 1678 ABP SANCROFT *Occas. Serm* (1694) 131 We give the Winds Wings, and the Angels too, as being the swift Messengers of God, the nimble Mercuries of Heaven 1864 *Athenæum* 7 May 637 These chicken hearted Mercuries [post boys] always pulled up in Hammersmith, and drank their pint before they faced the common.

b. One who passes to and fro with messages between parties, esp. in amorous affairs; a go-between.

1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* II ii 82 But what saies shee to mee? be briefe my good shee-Mercurie. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 268 Elgaz-zuli a nimble mercurie undertakes it, and by miraculous conceits agrees them, and fills up the late made breach 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* (1797) III 138, I am on the eve of becoming Mercury to the heir of the Kingdom 1803 *Censor* 1 Aug 93 He should sound her maid, who .will prove herself a very Mercury in delivering the letters that may be entrusted to her on either side 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xvi, A letter, Which flies on wings of light heel'd Mercuries.

c. A guide or conductor upon the road.

1592 MORYSON *Lett* in *Itin.* I 25 The Mercury you gave to guide me, brought me meate plentifully. 1617 *Ibid.* III 11 God for his onely begotten Sonnes sake (the true Mercury of Travellers) bring us that are here strangers safely into our true Countrey. 1641 J. W[ADSWORTH] (*title*) The European Mercury. Describing the Highwayes and Stages from place to place, through the most remarkable parts of Christendome. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect* Wks 1851 III. 284 Others, as the Stoicks, to account reason, which they call the Hegemonicon, to be the common Mercury conducting without error those that give themselves obediently to be led accordingly.

†**d.** A nimble person; also, a dexterous thief.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev Man out of Hum.* I. ii, I would ha' those Mercuries follow me (I trow) should remember they had not their fingers for nothing. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. i in Rullen *O. Pl.* IV, There again my little Mercuries, froath them up to the brimme, and fill as tis needeful.

† **c.** One who hawks pamphlets or news-books. 1648 *Commons' Jrnls.* V. 436 That thirty thousand of these petitions were to come forth in print this day, and delivered to the Mercuries that cry about books. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 24 Circumforanean Pedlers (ancestors to our modern Mercuries and Hawkers) which secretly vend prohibited Pamphlets 1721 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 256 The Croud of Coffee-Men, Mercuries, Pamphlet-Shop-Keepers, and Hawkers.

4. A title for a newspaper or journal. † Formerly also used *gen.* = newspaper.

[1626 B. JONSON *Staple of News* I v, But what sayes *Mercurius Britannicus* to this?] 1643 (*title*) The Scotch Mercury, communicating the affairs of Scotland and the Northern Parts No 1, Oct 5. 1644 NICHOLAS in Carte *Ormond* (1735) III 279 Whereof your Excellence will find exact relation in the mercuries adjoined. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 56 With letters hung like Eastern Pidgeons, And Mercuries of furthest Regions. 1691 (*title*) The Athenian Mercury. Numb 2. 1725 *Stamp-Office Notice* 3 Apr. in *Lond Gaz* No 6362/1 No Journal, Mercury or Newspaper. 1791 D'ISRAELI *Curios. Lit, Orig Newspapers* § 14 A Mercury was the prevailing title of these 'News Books' 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xxi. IV 542 No allusion to it [the bill of 1695 for the regulation of the press] is to be found in the Monthly Mercuries. 1906 (*title*) The Leeds Mercury.

II. The planet.

5. *Astr.* The planet nearest to the sun, and the smallest of the major planets.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 703 And thus, god woot! Mercurie is desolat In Pisces, wher Venus is exaltat 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 110 Of the Planetes the secounde Above the Mone hath take his bounde, Mercurie *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 333/2 Mercurye, sterre, *mercurius.* 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* xvi (Percy Soc) 74 Fayre golden Mercury, wyth hys bemes bryght 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii 25 My Father who being (as I am) lytter'd vnder Mercurie, was likewise a snapper vp of vnconsidered trifles. 1642 HOWELL *For Trav.* v (Arb.) 33 Mercury swayeth ore the one [a Frenchman], and Saturne ore the other [a Spaniard] 1832 MACGILLIVRAY *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiii 336 At Callao, Humboldt had the satisfaction of observing the transit of Mercury. 1880 BALL *Elem Astron.* 191 The time in which Mercury revolves round the sun is 87 days.

6 *Her.* The name for the tincture purpure in blazoning by the names of the heavenly bodies.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 18, I will speake of the Planet appropried therto [*sc* to the tincture purpure] and that hyght Mercurye 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 57 The fielde is Mercury, an Equicerye, of the Moone 1725 J. COATS *Dict. Heraldry* (1739) 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I.

III. The metal (and derived senses).

7. A well-known metal (otherwise called QUICK-SILVER), of a silver-white colour and brilliant metallic lustre. It is liquid at ordinary temperatures, solidifying at about −40°. It has the peculiar property of absorbing other metals, forming amalgams. It is found native, but is more commonly obtained by sublimation from cinnabar, its most important ore. Chemical symbol Hg (*hydrargyrum*). By the alchemists it was represented by the same sign as the planet Mercury (☿).

c 1385 CHAUCER *Can Yeom Prol & T* 219, 221 And in amalgaming and calcening Of quik-silver, y clept Mercurie crude. Our orpiment and sublymed Mercurie *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III 318 Gold peteynyng to þe sonne þe fegetyif mercury, on-to mercury us 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 363 They amalgame it with Mercurie or quicksyluer 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* IV x 235 The fume of Mercurie is mortall 1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks. (1653) 226 Sublimed Mercury is called onely by the name of Mercury, and by the vulgar speech, some call it white Marcary and Markry. 1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthes* A 6 b, There is no vegetall in the world, hath such affinitie with any minerall, as hath Tabacco with Mercure, or quicke-siluer 1758 [see JUPITER 2 b]. 1853 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 9) 392 Alloys of mercury with other metals are termed amalgams.

b A preparation of the metal or of one of its compounds (esp. the protochloride or calomel, and the bichloride or corrosive sublimate), used in medicine.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med* (1790) 659 Bolus of Rhubarb and Mercury. Take of the best rhubarb half a drachm, of calomel, from four to six grains. 1801 *Med. Jrnl* V 73 He took no mercury nor any other medicine. 1903 SLOAN *Carlyle Country* xv 125 Dr Bell gave him mercury and solemnly commanded him to abstain from tobacco.

c. The column of mercury in a barometer or thermometer. Also *fig*

1704 *Phil Trans* XXIV 1629 An Experiment, to show the cause of the descent of the Mercury in the Barometer in a Storm. 1729 CLARKE tr. *Rohault's Nat Philos.* 72, I filled a Tube three Foot and a half long, with Quicksilver, I observed exactly the Height of the Mercury. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I 44 The mercury falls below 33 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. 1893 MRS. BISHOP in *Leis. Hour* 195/1 The mercury has not been above 83°. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 2/1 People would like to stand in front of the mercury of war and see it rise or fall.

d. *Vegetable mercury*: (*a*) a name for the Brazilian plant *Franciscea uniflora* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); (*b*) see quot. 1887.

1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/2 The tree tomato . on the Spanish Mainland is known as..the 'vegetable mercury', from its supposed beneficial effect on the liver.

8. *Old Chem.* **a.** One of the five elementary 'principles' of which all material substances were supposed to be compounded; also called *spirit.*

b. *Mercury of metals*: see quot. 1727-52.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 145 Mercury and Sulphure vive. 14.. *Pater Sapientiae* ibid. 197 Some say that of Sulphur and Mercury all Bodyes minerall are made. 1592-3 G. HARVEY *New Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 294 Three drops of the Mercury of Buglosse will strengthen the brain. 1605 TIMME *Quersit* Ded., The spirit of the world . moueth . in all creatures, giuing them existence in three, to wit—salt, sulphure, and mercury 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I. 177 The Mercury of the Manna being brought to the fluid Nature of a Spirit, becomes a Solutive for Minerals. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Mercury of metals, or of the philosophers,* is a pure fluid substance in form of common running mercury, said to be found in all metals, and capable of being extracted from the same 1729 CLARKE tr. *Rohault's Nat Philos.* xx 109 Hence they conclude, that these five Substances, viz. Mercury, Phlegm, Sulphur, Salt and Caput mortuum, are the only and the true Elements of all Mixed Bodies 1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif Philos* 36 Attempts for procuring the Mercuries of the several Metals, to profit

† **9.** *fig.* as an emblem of sprightliness, liveliness, volatility of temperament, inconstancy, wittiness, etc. Often in phr *to fix the mercury* (*of*). *Obs.*

1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 263 Religion thou hast none: thy mercury Has passed through every sect, or theirs through thee. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach* I iv, As able as yourself and as nimble too, though I mayn't have so much mercury in my limbs. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew, Mercury,* Wit. 1704 SWIFT *Tale of a Tub* Pref. P 4 The moderns have artfully fixed this mercury [*sc* Wit] and reduced it to circumstances of time, place, and person 1709 FELTON *Classics* (1718) 9 'Tis difficult to fix the Mercury, and settle a brisk, lively Temper in a laborious plodding Track of Learning 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 200 They are all mercury, and a piece of wit, a bottle, or a jest is a comfort, and supports 'em *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 265 He [Buckingham] was so full of mercury that he could not fix long in any friendship or to any design. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II 177 'Tis thus the Mercury of Man is fix'd *a* 1797 WALPOLE *George II* (1847) II vii 218 He had too much mercury and too little ill-nature to continue a periodical war.

IV. As a plant-name. [After L. (*herba*) *mercurialis*, MERCURIAL B 1; cf. L. *Hermūpoa* (Pliny) a. Gr. *Ἑρμοῦ πόα.*]

10 a. The pot-herb ALLGOOD, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus.* Also *English, False Mercury.*

a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med MS.* p 203 Mercurie or papwourtz or þe more smerewourt *mercurialis* *c* 1450 *ME Med Bk* (Heinrich) 74 Take malues, & mercurye, & sepe hem wyþ a messe of porke 1548 [see 10 b]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. xi 561 In English, Good Henry and Algood of some it is taken for Mercurie. 1584 COGAN *Haven of Health* xxix 45 It is a common prouerbe among the people, Be thou sicke or whole, put Mercurie in thy coole 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II xliv 259 English Mercurie, or good Henrie 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VII 144 Mercurie is much vsed among other pot-hearbes. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I 314 Take Marsh Mallow Leaves the Herb Mercury, Saxifrage and Pellitory of the Wall of each three handfulls. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii (1794) 221 The English Mercury or Allgood. 1865 W. WHITE *East Ang.* II 12 One of the dishes contained Mercury, a vegetable which I had never seen before.

b. The euphorbiaceous poisonous plant *Mercurialis perennis.* Also *Dog's, Wild Mercury.*

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 53 Mercurialis is called in englishe Mercury The herbe whiche is communely called in englishe mercury hath nothyng to do wyth mercurialis. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. iii. 77 In English wilde Mercury, and Dogges Call 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II xlviii 263 Of wilde Mercurie. Dogs Mercurie. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 390 If you take white Hellebor, and the rindes of wilde Mercury and lay them in the Mole hole it will kill them. 1762 B. STILLINGFL. in *Misc Tracts* 216 Dogs mercury has been given internally, for want of knowing the natural classes. 1853 JOHNSTON *Bot. Borд.* 175 *Mercurialis perennis* Mercury. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 5/2 The dog's mercury raises its fresh yellow suckers for the spring shoots. 1893 F. H. BARKER *Wand South. Waters* 57, I stood amidst the poisonous dog-mercury.

c. The euphorbiaceous plant *Mercurialis annua.* Also *Baron's, Boy's, French, Garden, Girl's, Maiden Mercury.*

According to Britten and Holland, the *baron's* or *boy's* is the female and the *girl's* the male mercury.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. iii. 75 The male garden Mercury, or the French Mercury *Ibid.* 78 Phyllon The male is called ἀρσενογονον, whiche may be Englished Barons Mercury or Phyllon, or Boyes Mercury or Phyllon And the female is called in Greeke θηλυγονον and this kinde may be called in English Gyrles Phyllon or Mercury, Daughters Phyllon, or Maydens Mercury. 1601 R. CHESTER *Love's Mart*, etc. (N. Shaks. Soc) 82 Sweete Sugar Canes, Sinkefoile, and boies Mercurie.

d. *Scotch Mercury*, the snapdragon, *Digitalis purpurea. Three-seeded Mercury*, the euphorbiaceous genus *Acalypha.*

1846-50 A. WOOD *Class bk Bot* 488 *Acalypha Virginica* Three-seeded Mercury. 1853 JOHNSTON *Bot. F. Bord* 157 *Digitalis purpurea* Fox glove. . Scotch Mercury Wild Mercury —Common.

V. 11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 7) *mercury cup, pump*; **mercury goosefoot** = 10 a, above; † **Mercury rod**, the caduceus; **mercury rust**, a fungus, *Uredo confluens*, on the leaves of Dog's Mercury; † **Mercury's finger**, (*a*) = HERMODACTYL 1; (*b*) a finger-post; † **mercury sublimate**, corrosive sublimate; † **Mercury's violets**, Canterbury Bells, *Campanula Medium*; † **mercury-water**, (*a*) a preparation of aqua regia and corrosive sublimate (see *aqua mercurialis* in Chambers Suppl. 1753); also (see quot. 1799); (*b*) a wash for the skin prepared from mercury; † **mercury woman** (see quot. and cf. MERCURY 3 e).

1849 NOAD *Electricity* 403 Used to connect the *mercury cups of a small battery. 1885. MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 276 *Mercury Goosefoot, or Good King Henry 1873 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* (ed. 6) 147 Morren's *mercury pump a mercurial air pump 1625 BACON *Ess., Unity in Relig* (end), Therefore it is most necessary, that all Learnings, as by their *Mercury Rod, doe damne and send to Hell, for euer, those Facts and Opinions. 1864 COOKE in *Pop. Sci Rev* III 336 *Mercury Rust (*Uredo confluens*) on leaf of *Mercurialis perennis.* 1589 RIDER *Bibl Scholast* 1748 An hearb called *Mercuries finger, *Hermodactylus* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 431 The herb called Mercuries fingers or Dogs bane. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxiv (1647) 245 Precedents having the same precedence to Reason in vulgar judgements, which a living and accompanying guide hast to a Mercuries finger in a Travellers conceit. 1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) VI 186 A French party took some medicaments from them, among which was *mercury sublimate. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 86 Mercury sublimate or corrosive sublimate 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II cix 363 Counterie bels are called *Mercuries violets. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm* II. 291 There is a secret poyson in it, which in time will seize upon every part; and, like *mercury water or aqua fortis, eat out all 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III 55 All manner of Washes, Almond-water, and Mercury-water for the Complexion. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I 131 *note*, Mercury-water, so called by the workmen, is thus prepared Take plate tin of Cornwall, calcine it, [etc.] 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Hawkers*, Those people which go up and down the streets crying News-books, and selling them by retail, are also called Hawkers And those women that sell them by whole-sale from the Press, are called *Mercury Women

† **Mercury**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To wash with mercury-water.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* I i, Your palmes are as tender as a ladies face new mercuried, the'le touch nothing

Mercy (mɔ̄·ɹsi), *sb.* Forms: 2-5 **merci**, 4-6 **mersy, mercye**, 4-7 **mercie**, 5 **merce**, 6 **mersye**, *Sc.* **marcie**, 3- **mercy**. [a. F. *merci*, earlier *mercit* = Pr. *merce-s*, Sp *merced*, Pg *mercé*, It. *mercede*:—L. *mercēdem* (nom. *mercēs*) reward, fee, in Christian Latin from the 6th c. often used in the sense of *misericordia* (= I below) and in that of thanks.]

The post classical uses of *mercēs* are developed from the specific application of the word to the reward in heaven which is earned by kindness to those who have no claim, and from whom no requital can be expected. The Eng. uses explained below represent OF senses that for the most part have not survived in Fr., where the word has been in great part superseded by *miséricorde*. The chief uses of *merci* in mod. Fr. are in the sense 'thanks' (cf. GRAMERCY), and in phrases corresponding to those in 5 below.

1. Forbearance and compassion shown by one person to another who is in his power and who has no claim to receive kindness, kind and compassionate treatment in a case where severity is merited or expected. Phr. *to have mercy on, upon,* † *of*; also † *to do mercy to, take mercy on, show mercy*, etc. *In mercy* (*to*), in the exercise of mercy. † *Of* or *for mercy*, from consideration of mercy.

a 1225 *Juliana* 49 Milce haue ant merci, wummon, of mi wrecchedom 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1338 Of þe king þat is mon vncle he is al at þin wille. Haue merci of him ich þe bidde 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 353 Who that lawe hath upon honde, And spareth forto do justice For merci, doth noght his office. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8498 If ye no mercy haue on me, Haue pite on youre pure sonnes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV viii 128 She biddeth yow doo batail to the vttermest without ony mercy 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii 52 Thanfoir of mercy, and nocht of richt, I ask 30w, schir, Sum medecyne gife that 3e micht. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I clxvi. 176, I humbly requyre you yt ye woll take mercy of these sixe burgesses *a* 1533 — *Huon* xlix. 165 He wyll slee you without mercy 1769 *Junius Lett.* v. (1820) 27 In mercy to him, let us drop the subject. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. III 49 The emperor confessed, that, if the exercise of justice is the most important duty, the indulgence of mercy is the most exquisite pleasure, of a sovereign 1792 BURKE *Corr* (1844) IV 17 Their enemies will fall upon them and show them no mercy. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud Nat.* (1799) I 429 He massacres without mercy every thing that breathes. 1841 LANE *Arab Nts* I. 110 Take my body, then, in mercy, to the place where you are laid

b. *spec.* God's pitiful forbearance towards His creatures and forgiveness of their offences.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 43 Laueid haue merci of us forðon þa pinen of helle we ham ne magen idolien. *a* 1225 *St Marher.* 22 Drihtin, do me merci of þis dede *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1092 Ihesus his soule do mercy. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 29 Trustynge to Goddis mersy. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 74 God receyueth alle them that desyre hys mercy. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com Prayer, Morn. Prayer*, Lorde haue mercie upon us. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 34 Then God take mercy on braue Talbots soule. 1607 HIERON *Wks* I. 121 What can it be but mercie, that we shall bee admitted to an inheritance immortall and vndefiled? 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxxiv. 107 Betwixt the Bridge and the Brook, the Knife and the Throat, the mercy of God may appeare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III 401 Father of Mercie and Grace.

† **c.** *To have mercy* (cf. 1): to receive pardon (*of* an offence). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 9594, I sal noght fine merci to cri Betuixand he haue þi merci. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* 43 Aske mercy and hafe it. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4098 But thow graunte, off thy pyte, That I may al outterly Off my Gyltes ha mercy. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I 2758 Who-so wyll haue mercy Must be mercyable..; Who is without mercy of mercy shall mys.

2. Disposition to forgive or show compassion; compassionateness, mercifulness. Phr. *of* (or †*for*) *one's mercy*.

a 1225 *Juliana* 48 Nis na merci wiþ þe, for þi ne ahestu nan habben. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 30 Þet God þurh his milce & for his merci hize ham ut of pine. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* I 1 Ha mercy on me, God, efter þy mychel mercy. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxii 21 The mersy of that sweit meik Rois, Suld soft sow Thirsill, I suppois. 1523 in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser 1 I 222 God of his mercie sende his grace of suche facion that it maye bee all for the beste. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vii. In whome mercye lacketh in hym all other vertues be drowned. 1588 PARKE tr *Mendoza's Hist. China* 410 God for his infinite mercy conuert them 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, II. ii. 179 The taste whereof, God of his mercy giue You patience to indure 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1885) 2 The infinite mercy and loving kindness of a supreme creator

b. Personified.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9561 Quen merci sagh him suagat be Of him sco can haf pite. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 123 Merci is a Mayden þer Heo is sib to alle synful men *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 12 A lady Mercy satt on his righte side. 1621 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 28 These bee the severall notes of Mercie's Song. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II x, None sued, for Mercy knew her cry was vain.

†**3.** *To cry* (*one*) *mercy*: to beg for pardon or forgiveness. Hence in weakened sense = 'to beg (one's) pardon'; often *colloq.* with ellipsis of 'I'.

The personal object is expressed by simple dative, or (occas.) *to*, *on*, *upon*. In ME. also *to ask*, *bid*, *beseech*, *crave*, *seek mercy*, see numerous examples in Matzner

a 1225, *a* 1240, *a* 1300 [see CRY *v.* 1 b, c] *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 1 1181–2 To oure lorde Mercy he cryþ, and biddeþ hym Mercy and misericorde 1393 (*bis*), 1483, *a* 1533 [see CRY *v.* 1 b, c] 1578 WHETSTONE *2nd Pt. Promos & Cass* III ii I iij b, O I ken you nowe syr, chy crie you mercie. 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* v. iv 94 Oh, cry you mercy, sir, I haue mistooke 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb* IV ii. 28, I crie you mercy, I tooke you for a ioynd stoole 1672 [see CRY *v.* 1 b] 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* IV i, I cry thee mercy with all my Heart, for suspecting a Fryar of the least good-nature 1692 — *Cleomenes* Epil. 24, I give my judgment, craving all your mercies, To those that leave good plays, for damned dull farces. 1795 [see CRY *v.* 1 c]

4. In elliptical and interjectional uses. *Mercy* = 'may God have mercy!', hence as a mere expression of surprise, fear, or the like. Also *mercy on us!* †*for mercy! for mercy's sake! lord-a-mercy!* (and in corrupt forms of the two last: cf. LORD *sb* 6 b).

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom* 211 Louerd, þi merci. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 841 Merci, lauerd! strang wickedhed Broght adam to suilk a ded 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A i 11 Ich was a-ferd of hire Face And seide 'Merci, Ma dame, What is þis to mene?' 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV i 12 Mercie on me 1601 — *All's Well* I iii 155 God's mercie, maiden. 1610 — *Temp* I ii 436 Alacke, for mercy 1611 — *Wint T* III iii 70 Mercy on's, a Barne? *Ibid* 105 Name of mercy, when was this, boy? 1634 MILTON *Comus* 695 Mercy guard me! 1671 — *Samson* 1509 Mercy of Heav'n what hideous noise was that! 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam* I 90 A black seal! oh, mercy! it certainly is some bad news about Henry 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxiii, Mercy on us! what was that? 1849 JAMES *Woodman* III, But, mercy have us, What is here? 1855 W. BROOKE *Eastford* vi. 60 Massy sakes alive John! where have you been all the morning. ? What! a lady drownded! Lord a massy! 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* I. xxxii. 250 'And whom a mercy's name have we here?' breaks in Mrs. Lambert 1860 EMILY EDEN *Semi-attached Couple* II. 127 Are you hurt? tell me, Helen, for mercy's sake. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* III. 23 Lordy massy, deacon, says I, don't you worry.

5. The clemency or forbearance of a conqueror or absolute lord, which it is in his power to extend or withhold as he thinks fit. Chiefly in phrases, as †*to come to* (*one's*) *mercy*, to submit to his authority; also, to come (to God) for forgiveness; also †*to do* or *put oneself in* or *to* (another's) *mercy*. †*To take to* (or *into*) *mercy*. to extend pardon to (one who yields at discretion); to give quarter to, receive the submission of. †(*To yield*) *to* or *upon mercy*, (to surrender) at discretion.

In early use *to take to mercy* implied the commutation of the death sentence for a fine cf. sense 8.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11783, 11790 Þus seyþ þe clerk, seynt Austyn, þe prestes mercy þou do þe ynne, þe prest ys crystys vycarye; Do þe alle yn hys mercy *c* 1330 — *Chron* (1810) 163 Þe mene folk Com to his mercy, doand him seruise *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 816 Lordis & othire Come to þat conquerour & on knese falls, And in [*v. r.* on] his mercy & meth mekely þaim put 1420 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 47, I bequethe my soule into the mercy off mythfull Ihesu 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* lxiv, Otta a lytel while ageynst hym stode but afterward he put hym to his mercy. 1481 — *Reynard* (Arb) 74 Thaugh one falle ofte and at laste aryseth vp and cometh to mercy, he is not therof dampned. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I cccxxvii. 730 The kynge was counsayled to take them to mercy, so that they shulde gyue to the kyng lx thousande frankes. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 63 (1877) 77 Kyng Edwarde the iii. and his sone prynce Edwarde favorying the nacion of Brytayne toke hym to theyr mercy. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III 271/1 Vpon their submission, the king tooke them to mercie, vpon their fine, which was seized at twentie thousand marks. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV xv 130 [Pompey] hauing..taken them [the pirates] into mercie, sent them into certaine townes. farre from the Sea. 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, 1 iv. 30 Yeeld to our mercy, proud Plantagenet 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xxiv. 331 Those they tooke to mercie upon their submission. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 269 The Pyrates..did cast into the Sea many Marriners yeelding to mercy. *a* 1672 LD FAIRFAX *Mem* (1699) 122 Which [*sc.* surrender] after 4 months close siege they were compelled to, and that upon mercy;..delivering upon mercy, is to be understood that some are to suffer, the rest to go free. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 98 Since it is so, I think I must take you to mercy. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* v. I 643 Mercy was offered to some prisoners on condition that they would bear evidence against Prideaux

†**b.** *At mercy*: (that has surrendered) at discretion; absolutely in the power of a victor or superior, at his disposal; liable to punishment or hurt at the hands of another; on sufferance, liable to interference. Also, (*to hold*) *in mercy*. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 350 That. He may hold our liues in mercy. 1607 — *Cor.* I x. 7 What good Condition can a Treatie finde I'th part that is at mercy? *a* 1671 LD FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 121 Lord Capel, Sir George Lucas, and Sir George Lisle, who were prisoners at mercy upon the rendring of Colchester 1690 LOCKE *Govt* II xvi. § 183 My Life, 'tis true, as forfeit, is at Mercy, but not my Wife's and Children's. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I 347 A connivance, such as that the Jews lived under, by which they were still at mercy 1727 SWIFT *State Irel.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 166 The linen of the North, a trade casual, corrupted, and at mercy 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) I. 265 The inhabitants of a town exert all their efforts in defending the ramparts,..because when those are taken the town lies at mercy

c. *At the mercy of* (*a person*): wholly in his power, at his discretion or disposal; liable to any treatment he may choose to employ; liable to danger or harm from him. Similarly †*in the mercy of*; (*to leave* or *trust*) *to the mercy of*. Also *transf* and *fig* (with things as subj. or obj.).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4411 To þis bestes mercy i bowe me at alle, to worche with me is wille as him-self likes. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb) 106 Thy lyf is now in my mercy 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v ii 856 Floutes, Which you on all estates will execute, That lie within the mercie of your wit 1593 — *Lucr* 364 Shee Lies at the mercie of his mortall sting 1593 — 2 *Hen VI*, I iii. 137 Thy Crueltie. hath exceeded Law, And left thee to the mercy of the Law. 1665 BOYLE *Occas Reft.* II xiii 141 The Syrians found themselves at the mercy of their enemies. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P.* 10 We lay wholly at the mercy of the two unruly Elements, Fire and Water. 1715 DE FOE *Fam Instruct.* I. iv (1841) I. 84 Your character is at every body's mercy. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xlii, A wreck complete she roll'd, At mercy of the waves 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* II li. 292 Leaving the civil service at the mercy of a partisan chief 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 50 Too precious to trust to the tender mercies of a baggage pony 1902 *Field* 25 Jan. 134/1 Shortly afterwards Smith had the goal at his mercy, but kicked over

6. In particularized sense. An act of mercy; esp. one vouchsafed by God to His creatures; an event or circumstance calling for special thankfulness; a gift of God, a blessing. *One's mercies*, the good things which one has received from God.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii 1 (Egerton MS) Mercis of lauerd ouer al In euer mare singe I sal 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* xxiv. 6 Call to remembraunce, O Lorde, thy tender mercyes & thy louinge kyndnesses 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M.* v. 1 489 Thou'rt condemn'd, But for those earthly faults, I quit them all, And pray thee take this mercie to prouide for better times to come. 1651 [see CROWNING *ppl. a.* 2]. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III 518 Thou must not onely praise God for some extraordinary mercy, which once in a year betides thee, .but also for ordinary, every-day mercies *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1727) VI vii 227 Deliverance out of Temptation is undoubtedly one of the greatest Mercies that God vouchsafes his People 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. i, I know your good father would term this *stinting my mercies* 1829 — *Jrnl* 16 July, May Heaven continue this great mercy, which I have so much reason to be thankful for! 1851 LONGF *Gold Leg* vi, Death never takes one alone. Perhaps it is a mercy of God, Lest the dead there under the sod should be lonely! 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* xii, There was even room to doubt whether Tom appreciated his mercies *Mod.* It is a mercy that you were able to come when you did.

7. *Works of mercy* (also †*deeds*, †*duties of mercy* and simply †*mercies*): acts of compassion towards suffering fellow-creatures.

Mediæval theology enumerated seven spiritual and seven corporal works of mercy (*opera misericordiæ*. cf. Luke x. 37 Vulg *qui fecit misericordiam in illum*). *Sisters of Mercy*, title of a R. C. sisterhood founded at Dublin in 1827 (*Catholic Dict*), popularly often applied to the members of any nursing sisterhood *House of Mercy*, a name for a penitentiary or house of refuge

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5764 Werkes of mercy and of almus *c* 1340 — in *Prose Tr* Pref 11 In fulfillynge. of the seven dedis of mercy bodili and gostly to a manys euen cristen. *c* 1380 *Lay Folks Catech* (Lamb) 1158 As þe sowle is better þan þe body So þese gostly mercyes be better þan þe bodyly mercyes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 198 Here goode name may noght dele For Pite, which thei wolde obeie, To do the dedes of mercy. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 919 God wille þat þe nedy be releeued; It is on of þe werkes of mercy. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 15 Thay that dois notht the dedis of marcie to thair nichtburs. 1647 *Conf. Faith Assemb Div. Westm* xxi (1650) 46 In the duties of necessity, and mercy 1647 *Larger Catechism* (1650) 112 Making it our whole delight to spend the whole time (except so much of it as is to be taken up in works of necessity and mercy) in the publick and private exercises of Gods worship. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii. [Trumbull *loq.*], A work of necessity and mercy. 1868 *Nat. Gazetteer* I. 595 *Clewer*,. There is. a penitentiary, called the House of Mercy, founded in 1849.

†**8.** = AMERCEMENT. *To do* or *put in the mercy*, to amerce; *to be in mercy* (= med.L. *in misericordia*), to be liable to a fine. *Obs.*

(See the note under sense 5)

[1292 BRITTON I. v. § 9 [Soint] trestout as autres en la merci pur la fole suffraunce.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11155 Hii clupede sir Ion giffard, þat siwte ssolde þer to, To come oþer he ssolde in þe merci be ido. 1303 [see MERCY *v.* 1]. *c* 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 349 3if hii be þennes, by-bowte rystful enchesoun, euerych by hym-selue be in mercy of one besaunt. *Ibid.* 356 He is in þe kynges mercy vpon þe quantyte of þat mysdede. *a* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 217 Non of yᵉ forsaid mercyes shalbe put but be othe of sad and honest men. ?15.. *Rules Court York* in Drake *Eboracum* (1736) I vi 191 If the defendant put him in the mercie, the sheriffs shall have amerciaments of the defendant. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. App. i 5 That the same William and his pledges of prosecuting, to wit, John Doe and Richard Roe, be in mercy for his false complaint.

†**9.** Thanks *Obs. rare.* (Cf. GRAMERCY.)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 41 'A Madame, Merci!' quaþ I, 'me likeþ wel þi wordes'. 1377 — B xix. 72 Kynges, offred mirre & moche golde, with-outen mercy askynge, Or any kynnes catel. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 129 Right grete thankes & thousand mercys to the damoyselle tha so moche honour sheweth to me.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mercy-angel*, †*-doing*, *-gate*, †*-shewer*; *mercy-greatening*, *-guided*, *-lacking*, *-tempered*, *-wanting*, *-winged* adjs.; †**mercy-stock**, **-stool**, **-table** = MERCY-SEAT (*fig*); †**mercy-stroke**, a *coup de grâce*.

1849 ROCK *Ch of Fathers* II. 468 To watch, as it were by the grave, and like a *mercy angel, cry aloud on all Christians. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* l. 3 After the multitude of thi grete *mercy doingus [Vulg *miserationum*] *a* 1600 in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 473 Lamenting sore his sinfull life Before thy *mercy gate. 1675 BROOKS *Gold Key* Wks. 1867 V. 559 It is a *mercy greatening mercy. 1833 ROCK *Hierurg.* (1892) I 322 That God whose sway Is *mercy guided. 1595 SHAKS *John* IV. i. 121 Fierce fire and Iron Creatures of note for *mercy-lacking [*Fo* mercy, lacking] vses. *a* 1565 R TURNAR in Marbeck *Bk of Notes* 332 In the power of God & *mercie shewer 1550 BECON *Gov Virtue* Wks. 1564 I 244 And he is a *mercy stocke for our sinnes [1 John ii 2]. 1550 HUTCHINSON *Image of God* Ep. Ded., Our sauiour & mercie stock saieth yᵗ this knowledge is eternal lyfe. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Pathw Script* Wks. (1573) 379 Christ. is called in Scripture Gods *mercy stole 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm Par. Rev.* 17 The euerlasting word of God, which is and euer hath bene yᵉ Mercie stoole of all the worlde. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. 70 His Hatchet in his hand, ready to bestow a *Mercy-stroak of Death upon her. 1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm Par Rom.* 7 Nowe hath God declared Christ to be vnto all people the very propiciatory, *mercie table, and sacrifice 1822 WORDSW *Eccles. Sonn* I. xxvi, With *mercy-tempered frown. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* III. 111 Transported here and there, Led with the *mercy wanting winds. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III ii 4 If so, the shaft Of *mercy-winged lightning would not fall On stones and trees

†**Mercy**, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *merci-er* to thank, amerce, etc., f. *merci* MERCY *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To amerce.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5490 3yf þou haue be so coueytous To merci [*v. r* mercye] men ouer outraious, And pore men, specyaly, þat ferde þe wers for þat mercy *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 112 Who þat was gilty þorgh þe foresters sawe, Mercied was fulle hi 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 39 That mercyn hem with mone and med prevely.

2. To thank. Const. *of* (= for).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A iii 21 Mildeliche þenne Meede Mercyede hem alle Of heore grete goodnesse 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* cxli, Al the people thanked & mercyed God of the delyuerance of Cathonet *c* 1500 *Melusine* 71 Therof I mercy & thanke you *Ibid* 90 Raymondin humbly mercyed the king of his good justice that he had doon to hym.

3. To clothe with mercy. *nonce-use.*

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 104 If all that a saint hath be blessed, and every thing (to speak so), mercied and christianed, his inheritance must be blessed

Hence †**Mercying** *vbl. sb.*, pitying, having mercy; used by Hampole to render L. *miseratio*.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 6 Vmthynke ye of þi mercyingis lord. *Ibid* cii. 4 The whilke corouns þe in mercy and in mercyngis.

Mercyabil, -ble, -bull, obs. ff. MERCIABLE.

Mercyall, obs. form of MARTIAL.

Mercy-seat. The golden covering placed upon the Ark of the Covenant and regarded as the resting-place of God. Hence applied to the throne of God in Heaven, and to Christ as 'the propitiation for our sins'.

Heb. *kappōreth*, LXX ἱλαστήριον, Vulg *propitiatorium*, Wyclif 'propiciatorie'. Tindale's first rendering (1526) was 'the seate off grace' (*Hebr.* IX 5); in both this and his later rendering he followed Luther's *Gnadenstuhle*. Cf. also *mercy stock*, *stool*, *table*, in MERCY *sb* 10.

1530 TINDALE *Ex.* XXV 17, 18 And thou shalt make a merciseate of pure golde. and make ii cherubyns off thicke golde on the .ii endes of the mercyseate. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 18 Brethren, we haue Iesus Christ the righteous and aduocate with the Father, he is the mercie seate of our sinnes 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI 2 From the Mercie-seat above Prevenient Grace descending. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 267 ₱ 6 We find him prostrating himself before the great Mercy-Seat. 1779 COWPER *Hymn*, Jesus! where'er thy people meet, There they behold thy mercy-seat. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i 9 The infinite merits of the Redeemer of the world are before the Mercy-seat of our Heavenly Father.

transf. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* I. xix. (1714) 24 The Man whom Princes do advance, Upon their gracious Mercy-seat to sit.

†**Merd.** *Obs.* Also 5 **merde**, 6–7 **mard.** [a. F. *merde*:—L. *merda* dung.] Dung, excrement; a piece of excrement, a turd.

1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 39 In Haire, in Eggs, in Merds, and Urine. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b vij,

For this sekennese take merde of a dove. 1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 82 If after thou of Garlike strong, the sauour wilt expell: A Mard is sure the onely meane, to put away the smell. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Haire o' the head, burnt clouts, chalke, merds, and clay. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II iii. II. 391 To dispute of gentry without wealth, is ..to discusse the originall of a Mard. [*a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. (1740) 644 He..deals forth his Merda by the Hirelings of the Times.]

† **Merdaille.** *Obs. Sc.* Also 4 **merdale.** [Fr., f. *merde* (see prec.) with collective suffix, lit. 'heap of dung'.] A dirty crew, rabble, 'scum'.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 249 Behynd thame set thai thar merdale. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 921 Quheine eschapit, but merdale, þat for to tak ves nan awaile. 1687 CLEVELAND *Rust. Rampant* 467 This Merdaille, these Stinkards, throng before the Gates.

† **Merdi·ferous,** *a.* *Obs.*—° [f. L. *merd-a* MERD + -(I)FEROUS.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Merdiferous* (*merdifer*), that farmeth dung, a Gold finder.

Merdivorous (mɔɹdi·vŏrəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. mod.L. *merdivor-us* (f. *merda* MERD + *-vorus* eating) + -OUS.] Feeding on dung (said of insects).

1856 in MAYNE *Expos Lex.*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Me·rdous,** *a.* *Obs.*—° [f. MERD + -OUS.] 'Full of dung or ordure' (Bailey 1721). Also † **Merdose** in same sense, whence † **Merdosity** (both in Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Merdu·rinous,** *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *merda* MERD + *ūrīna* URINE *sb.* + -OUS.] Composed of dung and urine. Also *fig.*

a 1616 B JONSON *Epigr*, *On famous Voy.* 65 Who shall discharge first his merd-vrinous load. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* II. 99/2 If shee thriue and grow fat, it is with the merdurinous draffe of our imperfections.

Mere (mīəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **meri,** 2–3 **mære,** 4 **marre,** 5 **mer,** 5–7 **meere,** 6–8 **meare,** 7 **mayre,** 7–9 **meer,** 9 *dial.* **mare, mar, marr,** 1– **mere.** [OE. *mere* str. masc., corresp. to OS. *meri* fem., sea (MDu., MLG. *mere* fem., neut., Du. *meer* neut., sea, pool), OHG. *meri*, *marī* (MHG., mod G. *meer*) neut, sea, ON. *mar-r* masc., sea (MSw. *mar*, MDa. *mær* are from MLG), Goth *mari-* (nom **mar*) in *mari-saiws* sea (also the derivative *marei*.—OTeut. type **marīn-* wk. fem.):—OTeut. **mari-*.—WAryan **mori-* or **mari*, represented in OSl. and Russ. море, OIrish *muir*, Welsh *mor*, L. *mare* neut. (It. *mare*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *mar*, F. *mer* fem).

The word is often referred to the Indogermanic root **mer-* (*mor-*, *mr-*) to die, and supposed to have originally designated the sea as 'lifeless' in contrast with the land as abounding in vegetable life, but this is very doubtful, Brugmann suggests that the *r* may belong to the suffix.

The form *mar(r* (14th c *marre*), occurring in senses 2 and 4, is abnormal. Cf. ON. *marr* (which, however, is known only in the sense 'sea'), and F. *mare* pond (from 12th c)]

† **1.** The sea. *Obs.*

Mere Mediterane in quot *c* 1425 is prob. from French

a 1000 *Andreas* 283, & þu wilnast nu ofer widne mere? *c* 1205 LAY. 21773 Þer walleð of þan mæren a moniare siden [*c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX XII. 1332 The Lord wes of the Oryent, Of all Jude, and to Jordane And swa to the Mere Mediterane.] 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 74 O lord. Wych .pharoo..drynklyddyst in the salt mere.

2. A sheet of standing water, a lake, pond Now chiefly *poet* and *dial.*

Beowulf 1362 Nis þæt feor heonon milᵹemearces, þæt se mere standeð. *a* 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 962 *Stagnum*, staeg *vel* meri *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* John IX 7 Ga & þweah þe on syloes mere *c* 1205 LAY 21739 Þat is a seolcuð mere iset a middelærde mid fenne & mid ræode 13.. *E E. Allit. P* A 158, I seȝ by ȝonde þat myry mere, A crystal clyffe ful relusaunt *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4093 Sone was he dreuyn with his dukis in-to a dryi meere. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par Matt.* XVI. 85 b, He came vnto a meere which is called the sea of Galile. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXIII. (1887) 95 Swimming in lakes and standing meres. 1651–7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 23 Either in mayre, or pond. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI 40 The meres of Shropshire and Cheshire. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* i. As a tempest influences the sluggish waters of the deadest meer. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Gal.* IV, Sometimes on lonely mountain-meres I find a magic bark. 1888 ANNIE S. SWAN *Doris Cheyne* III. 53 She loved to..watch the lovely shadows in the silent depths of the placid mere. 1896 BLASHILL *Sutton in Holderness* 4 Dotted over with sedgy marrs, of which Hornsea Marr, a veritable lake, is practically the last survivor.

† **3.** An arm of the sea. *Obs.*

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* M 271 A Mere, or water whereunto an arme of the sea floweth. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1824) 70, I take it that a Bay and a Creek be all one, and that a Mere and a Fleet be also of that nature. *a* 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* I v. in *Hargrave's Tracts* (1787) I. 21 The abbot..had the fishing, yea and the soil of an arm or creek of the sea called a meere or fleete.

4. A marsh, a fen. Now *dial.*

13.. *Childh. Jesus* 598 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIV. 335, I salle the gyffe bothe..Marre and mosse, bothe feldes and fene. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXII. viii. 201 The seventh [mouth of the Danube] is a mightie great one, and in manner of a meere, blacke. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 360 Being come to a mighty great Meare or Marish, whither the Germanes had fled. 1670 EVELYN *Diary* 22 July, We rod out to see the greate meere or levell of recover'd fen lande. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Meer* or *Mear*, . a low marshy Ground. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Mere*, heard, at times, applied to ground permanently under water.

5. *attrib.*, as † *mere-rush.*

1585 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 72 They feede them [children] with the rootes of mererusshes.

Mere, mear (mīəɹ), *sb.*[2] *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 **ᵹemǽre, mǽre,** 2 **mære,** 3 **mær, mare,** 3–4 **mer,** 4–9 **meer(e,** 5 **merre,** 5–6 **meyre,** 6–9 **meare,** 3– **mere,** 5– **mear.** [OE. *ᵹemǽre*, *mǽre* str. neut. = MDu. (Flemish) *mere*, *meer*, ON. (*landa*)-*mǽri* (Sw. *landamäre*):—OTeut. **(ga)-mairjo*ᵐ, cogn. w. L. *mūrus* (:—**moiros*) wall.]

1. A boundary; also, an object indicating a boundary, a landmark.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* II. 8, & mæhte ðine ᵹemæru eorðan [*et possessionem tuam terminos terrae*] *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Mark vi. 56 In londum uel in mærum [*c* 975 ᵹimæru, Vulg. *in uicos uel in uillas*]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Mark v. 17 Hi bædon þæt he of hyra ᵹemærum [*c* 1160 *Hatton* of hire mæren] fore. *c* 1205 LAY 2133 Locrines mær [*c* 1275 mer] eode suð & east forð. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 137 Þilke men destingeþ nouȝt noþer to sette her feeldes by boundes, noþer by meres. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 211 With-in þe merris of Messedoyn þar na man him knewe. 1488 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 493 They ridde over a meare westward till thei came to Our Lady well, and so straight over the said mer. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol Verg. De Invent.* I. xv 28 The meeres and butrelles with whiche they desseuered theyr porcions of lande. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1403 The god of Meeres and Bounds *Terminus*. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 310 Planting 3 millions of timber-trees upon the bounds and mears of every denomination of land. 1787 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v, Where a person knows his own land by meres or boundaries. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* XVIII, Such things as have been done this night shall not happen within our meres and go unpunished

fig. 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* III. IX 46 So huge a mind could not in lesser rest, Ne in small meares containe his glory great

b. *spec.* A green 'balk', or a road, serving as a boundary.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval* IV. (1617) 13 Either some faire Hie way, or else some plaine green Meare. 1893 J T FOWLER *Let to Editor*, The road dividing Winterton and Winteringham is commonly called 'The Mere' or 'Winteringham Mere'

2. *Derbysh. Lead-mining.* A measure of land containing lead ore.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 123 Such as orders, to observe refuse; Or work their meers beyond their length and Stake. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg* 92 If any Miners find any new Rake or Vein, the first Finder shall have two Meers. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 67 Marking out in a pipe, or rakework, two meeres of ground, each containing twenty nine yards. 1851 *Act* 14 & 15 *Vict.* c 94 Sched I § 18 Every Meer of Ground shall contain Thirty two Yards in Length.

3. *attrib*, as in *mere-balk*, † *-bound*, *-furrow*, † *-mark*, † *-staff*, *-stake*, † *-thorn*, *-tree*. Cf. MERESMAN, MERESTONE.

1630 in *N W Linc. Gloss* s v, Of Richard Welborne for plowing vp the kings *meere balk 1667 *Providence* (*R I*) *Rec.* (1892) I. 37 Bounded with a Meere bauke betweene the land of Henry Browne & his running to Mosshossick river 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Forby's Voc. E Anglia*, *Mear-balk*, *Meare-balk*, a ridge left unploughed in a field, as a division of lands. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 22 North Clanneboy is devided into two partes, the ryver of Kellis being the *meare bounde 1896 BLASHILL *Sutton-in Holderness* 17 These strips were called at a later time '*mere-furrows', or 'balks' 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX II. § 32 Some ruines of which *Meere marke are yet appearing 1631 WEEVER *Anc Funeral Mon* 866 The meeremarkes, limits, or bondaries. 1552 HULOET, Bowne, buttell, or *merestafe, or stone. 1629 *Brasenose Coll Muniments* 27 104 Removed the *meere-stakes and boundaries. *a* 1000 in Kemble *Cod Dipl.* III 168 Of ðæm pytte on ðone dic, ðæt on *mærðorne. 1241 in *Newminster Cartul* (1878) 202 Usque ad Merethorne. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 139 A *meere tree. a tree which is for some bound or limit of land.

† **Mere,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*—1. [Shortened from *mereman* MERMAN.] A merman or mermaid.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 584 He hauen herd told of ðis mere. half man and half fis.

† **Mere,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [a. OF. *mere*:—L *mātrem* MOTHER.] A mother

a 1290 *Five Joys Virg.* in *Rel Ant* I. 48 Seinte Marie, maydan ant mere. ?*c* 1400 *Minot's Poems* (1897) App. II. 104/80 Þan sal þe land duel in were, Als a stepchild withouten þe mere *c* 1460–70 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 232/763 To-fore þi fadir, [&] mere maree. Þou schewist þi woundis rent on roode.

† **Mere,** *sb.*[5] *Obs.* [subst. use of MERE *a.*[2]] (See quot. 1607.)

1544 tr. *Nat Brevium* 2 Ioynynge the myses vpon the mere. [Cf. MERE *a.*[2] 3, quot 1628.] 1607 COWELL *Interpr*, *Meere*, though an adiectiue, yet is vsed for a substantive, signifiing meere right, *Owld nat. br.* fol. 2.

† **Mere,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 1 **mǽre, mére,** 2–3 **mære,** 2–4 **mere,** 3 (*Lay.*) **mare, meare.** [OE. *mǽre* = OS. *māri*, OHG *māri*, *māre* (MHG. *mære*), ON. *mǽrr* (:—older *māri-r*, in Runic inscriptions), Goth. *-mērs* (in *wailamērs* εὔφημος):—OTeut. **mǽrjo-*.] Renowned, famous, illustrious; beautiful, noble. (Said of persons and things.)

Beowulf 103 Wæs se grimma gæst Grendel haten, mære mearcstapa, se þe moras heold. *a* 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 737 *Percrebuit*, mere uueard. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints Lives* II. 334 Crist ᵹeswutelaþ mannum þurh his mæran halᵹan þæt he is ælmihtiᵹ god. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Forði ðe god hi ȝeworhte to meren anglen. *c* 1200 ORMIN 806 Þatt child.. Shall ben biforenn Drihhtin Godd Full mahhtiȝ mann & mære. *c* 1205 LAY. 27877 He..lette makien beren riche and swiðe maren [*c* 1275 meare]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7045 Constant was eldest & mere. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 878 Þenne a mere mantyle was on þat mon cast.

Mere (mīəɹ), *a.*[2] and *adv.* Forms: 6 **meare, mer,** *Sc.* **meir,** 6–8 **meer(e,** (7 **mear, myere**). [ad. L. *merus* undiluted, unmixed, pure. Cf. OF. *mer*, *mier* (AF. *meer*, which is the source of the Eng. word in legal uses), It., Sp., Pg. *mero*.

In the OE. *mære penegas* (see B.-T.), app. = med.L *meri denarii* (see Du Cange), the adj. may be viewed as an adaptation of L. *merus*, or better as a use of MERE *a.*[1] suggested by the similarity in sound to the Latin word.]

A. *adj.*

† **1. a.** Of wine: Not mixed with water. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 133 Let not the nourse vse any watered wyne, or myxed but mere and in his owne kynde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 275 Three cyaths of meere wine ful of the grape. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* I. I. 35 Our wine is here mingled with water and with myrrhe, there it is mere and unmixt.

† **b.** Of a people or their language: Pure, unmixed. Chiefly in *mere Irish* (see IRISH *sb.* 1 b), now often misunderstood as a term of disparagement, the adj. being apprehended as in sense 5.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) E vj, Though it were not the meere ancient Tuscane tong, yet should it be the Italian tongue 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 286, I will repeople the towne againe wyth mere Englishe men 1577–87 STANYHURST *Descr Irel* VIII. 44/2 in *Holinshed*, The disposition and maners of the meere Irish, commonlie called the wild Irish. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec Intell.* (1628) Pref. Ep. [They] doe rather seeme to vnderstand them for a kind of forraine people, then as their owne true and meere Ancestors. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O & N. Test.* To Rdr 17 The meere Saxon monuments of. Sir H Spelman. 1648 GAGE *West Ind* 55 There may not be above two thousand Inhabitants of meer Indians 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng Gram* 10 Cardinal Wolsey, in his Embassy into France, commanded all his servants to use no French, but meer English. 1732–33 WOGAN in *Swift's Wks* (1824) XVII. 456 Scarce any people are taken for mere Irish, either in England, or on the continent, but the vulgar of the country, and the few unfortunate exiles. 1836 H G. WARD *Sp. Ho Comm.* 28 Mar, No man who is 'a mere Irishman' can exist without feeling deep gratitude to the Honourable and Learned Member for Dublin.

† **c.** Of other things material and immaterial: Pure, unmixed. *Obs.*

1535 HEN. VIII in Strype *Eccl. Mem* (1721) I. App liv. 140 The true, mere, and sincere word of God. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 84 Earthly happinesse is neuer meere and vnmixed, but hath some sowre sauce to rellish it. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med Medicinæ* 388 The vitious humor not sincere or mere [*at non sincerum*], but mingled with the. profitable humor 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 43 Take about 8 or 10 ounces of mere Chalk

† **d** quasi *adv* in comb *mere-pure* adj. *Obs.*

1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr Princ.* (1659) 17 Mere pure-papists holding and doing all things in opposition to us. *Ibid* 207 A meer-pure sin, without motive.

2 Done, performed, or exercised by a person or persons specified without the help of any one else; sole. Chiefly *Law*, in phrases *mere motion*, etc.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 87/1 Of his especial grace, mere motion, and singuler devotion 1449 *Ibid* 161/1 This devout Collage is of his mere foundation. 1527 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 342 But leue theym to the mer disposicion of the said parson & parisheners 1558 in *10th Rep Hist MSS. Comm* App v. 388 Of our own meare gifte and volantary willis. 1650 EARL MONM. tr *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 55 His nature being the meer work of God had no defaults. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I 681 It is said to be out of his meer and free Will, as if it were his meer Favour. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I 211 We were wrong if of our mere motion we fought with you, and ravaged your land.

3. *Law* *Mere right* [AF. *meer dreit*, law-Latin *jus merum*]: right as distinguished from possession.

[1292 BRITTON IV. V § 4 Qe cesti pleintif, qi est dreit heir celi qi drein presenta, ad meer dreit par le title de successioun.] 1559–60 *Act 2 Eliz* in Bolton *Stat Irel* (1621) 284 That your Majestie is, and in verie deed, and of most meere right ought to bee.. our most rightful. soveraigne. 1628 COKE *On Litt* III viii. 279 If hee ioyne the mise vpon the meere right. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 197 This is frequently spoken of in our books under the name of the mere right, *jus merum*; and the estate of the owner is in such cases said to be totally devested, and put to a right.

† **4.** That is what it is in the full sense of the term; nothing short of (what is expressed by the sb.); absolute, entire, sheer, perfect, downright. *Obs.*

Collocations such as 'mere lying', 'mere folly', are still possible, but the adj no longer means 'nothing less than', but 'nothing more than' (sense 5)

1536 HEN. VIII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser II II. 86 We wyll se yf he wyll of hys awne mynde confesse the mere trawthe 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 244 Whyche thynge they doo of meere pytye and compassion. 1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* B viij, A kinde of importunatenes not farre different from meere violence 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* I II § 2 Our God is One, or rather very Oneness, and meer Unity 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. xliii 459 Complaining first of the dearth of victuals, and in the end, of meere hunger and famine 1600 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 458 Thobstinacie, willfull disobedience, myere lienge and disceite of the countrie gentlemen. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth* II. II. 3. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Killed w. Kindn* Wks. 1874 II. 115 Pride is grown to vs A meere meere stranger. 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Friendship* (Arb.) 165 That it is a meere, and miserable Solitude, to want true Friends. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 214 [The rivulet] discends so violently, that it makes meere Cattaracts by its motion. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Credulity* (1670) 31 The Greek Grammarians.. (meer strangers to the Hebrew). 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 306 It blows a mere Storm. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. 146, I.. became, in a little time, a mere pastry-cook, into the bargain. 1746 CHESTERF. *Lett* (1792) I. cviii. 295 You are a mere Oedipus, and I do not believe

a Sphynx could puzzle you 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* (1797) III 45 He was .. fair as Love himself, a mere pattern in shape. 1775 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 50 He seems to think himself a mere Phenix

5. Having no greater extent, range, value, power, or importance than the designation implies; that is barely or only what it is said to be.

1581 PETTIE tr *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 49 b, If I speake rather lyke a meere Citizen, than a Philosopher. 1586 HOOKER *Disc Justif.* § 32 (1612) 54 Nestorius held, that the Virgin .did not bring forth the sonne of God, but a sole and a mere man. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr Acad.* II. 345 The throate .. being onely a meere way and place of passage, through which meates and drinkes passe to and fro 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* 104 A meere lay-man 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* II. VII. § 7 To the meer English Reader I commend especially these [books]. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV 535 To the utmost of meer man both wise and good, Not more. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I 1. 9 This military Function became a meer Title of Honour. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 137 Decorum's turn'd to mere civility 1798 S. HAYWARD *Serm* p. xiv, Our public performances are looked upon as a meer form 1880 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk* I. 3 Even when a mere child I began my travels. 1887 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 339 Mere art perverts taste; just as mere theology depraves religion. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I 532 Those who had pecuniary transactions with him soon found him to be a mere swindler 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 300 Immersed as Archbishop Warham was in the business of the State, he was no mere politician 1892 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 188/1 The defendant had been maliciously making noises for the mere purpose of . annoying the plaintiffs.

b. Used in the superlative and comparative.

1642 MILTON *Apol Smect* Wks 1851 III. 305, I rather deeme it the meerest, the falsest, the most unfortunate guift of fortune. 1841 MISS SEDGWICK *Lett. Abr* I 269*, I have never seen people that seemed merer animals. 1868 FARRAR *Seekers* II. I. (1875) 201, I shall live despised and the merest nobody.

† **B.** *adv* = MERELY *adv*.[2] *Obs.*

1534 in W H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 126 Lawes..repugnante and meere contrarie to ye Kings statuts. 1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl Hist* (1619) 259 All such crimes as Athanasius was charged with, were meere false 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* III. v 58 *Dia.* Thinke you it is so? *Hel* I surely meere the truth. 1618 WITHER *Motto, Nec Curo*, I hate to have a thought o're-serious spent In things meere triviall, or indifferent 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* I. ii (1636) 51 Authority over the Clergie and matters meere ecclesiasticall

† **Mere,** *v*.[1] *Obs.* [OE. *merian*; cf. the more frequent *á-merian*, of the same meaning.] *trans.* To purify. Hence † **Mered** *ppl a*

a 1000 *Sal & Sat* 55 (Gr) To begonganne ðam ðe his gast wile meltan wið morðre, mergan [*MS B* merian] of sorge *a* 1272 *Lnue Ron* 115 in *O. E. Misc* 96 Hwat spekestu of eny bolde þat wrouht þe wise salomon Of iaspe, of saphir, of merede golde 1340 *Ayenb* 94 Huanne he [God] nhesse, þe herte and makeþ zuete and tretable ase wex ymered

Mere, mear (mī·ə), *v*.[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial* Also 6 **mere, meyre,** 6–7 **meare,** 6 9 **meer.** [f. MERE, MEAR *sb*.[2] (ONorthumbrian had *gemǽra*)]

1. *trans.* To mark *out* (land) by means of 'meres' or boundaries.

a 950 *Rituale Eccles. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 164 *Determinans* [glossed] gimaerende 1507 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 190 A certeyn parcell of Grounde .meryd and staked by the maisters of both the said Collegges. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II 22/1 The paroch was meared from the Crane castell, to the fish shambles. 1598 *Manchester Crt. Leet Rec.* (1885) II 136 Wee haue sett downe certen stakes wch meyre out ye saide landes. 1621 EARL OF CORK in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser II III 18 This purchase will meare and bounde his owne [property] 1725 in S O. Addy *Hall of Waltheof* (1893) 155 A place there comonly called Campo Lane being the overend of the said croft, as the same is now meared and staked out. 1863 in Curwen *Kirkbie-Kendall* (1900) 84 The Scotch Burial Ground .never had any trustees for itself alone, being only meered or walled off and excluded from the title made in 1804.

† **2.** *intr.* To abut *upon*; to be bounded *by*. *Obs.*

1577 STANYHURST *Descr Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI 2 Ireland is divided into foure regions . and into a fift plot, desalked from everie fourth part, and yet meaning on each part 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* II 99 The County of Gallway meereth South upon Clare—West upon the Ocean 1713 *Conn Col. Rec.* (1870) V 396 From the said ford of Cowissick River meering with the said Cowissick River, to a great oak tree markt,..and thence meering on the east or easterly by and with the said Quinebaug River.

Mere: see MAR, MARE, MAYOR, MERE[2], MERRY, MYRRH.

† **Mered,** *ppl a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 **meered.** Formation and sense doubtful; possibly a corrupt reading. By some referred to MERE *v*.[2]; by others regarded as f. MERE *a*.[2] + -ED [1], and explained as 'sole, entire' (Schmidt).

1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl.* III XIII 10 The itch of his Affection should not then Haue nickt his Captain-ship, at such a point, When halfe to halfe the world oppos'd, he being The meered question?

† **Mere goutte.** *Obs* Also -gout. [a. F. *mère-goutte*, ad. med.L. *mera gutta* 'pure drop'.] The first running of juice from grapes or oil from olives, before pressure is applied.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 331 A little vnpressed wine of the first running, called Mere-goutte. *Ibid.* 381 The Mere-gout of the grape that runneth out first without pressing.

Mereid, obs. form of MARBIED.

c 1485 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref 74 The which Alis is mereid and covertbares.

Mereit, obs. Sc. form of MERIT.

Merel (mer·ĕl). Forms: *sing.* 4 **merel,** 9 **marl**; *pl.* 5 **mereles, merellis, -ys,** 5–7 **merelles,** 7 **merills,** 7–8 **merils,** 9 **merrels, merril(l)s, merls,** 5– **merels.** Also *corruptly* 7 **miracle, moral**; and see MORRIS. [a. OF. *merel, marel* (mod.F. *méreau*) masc., *merelle, marelle* (mod.F. *mérelle, marelle*) fem.; the word in OF. meant a token coin, metal ticket, or counter.

Cf. Sicilian *marrella*, in 1617 used for the game of draughts (Carrera *Il Ginoco degli Scacchi*).]

1. One of the counters or pieces used in the game of 'merels' (see 2). Also *fig.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 18 So that under the clerkes lawe Men sen the Merel al mysdrawe. *Ibid.* III. 201 Wherof ensamples ben ynowhe Of hem that thilke merel drowhe. 1611 [see 2].

2. Chiefly *pl.* **a.** A game played on a board between two players, each with an equal number of pebbles, disks of wood or metal, pegs, or 'pins'. Called also *fivepenny morris*, and *ninepenny* or *nine men's morris*, according to the number of pins or men used. Also *attrib.* **b.** The game of FOX AND GEESE. *Obs.*

On the continent the name was applied also to a game nearly identical with draughts, and to 'hop-scotch'.

a. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1250 Leve now al thy foly, and thy rebawdy As Tablis, & merellis & þe hazardry *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I XX 120 Where is it also grondid in Holi Scripture that men schulden pleie..bi sitting at the merels? 1611 COTGR., *Merelles. Le Jeu des merelles* The boyish game called Merills, or fiue-pennie Morris; played here most commonly with stones, but in France with pawnes, or men made of purpose, and tearmed Merelles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* (1905) II. 68/1 A 9 Hole Board..some terme this a miracle board and the game Miracles. 1694 HYDE *Hist. Nerdiludii* Wks. (1767) 359 Alia habet nomina secundum numerum frustulorum quibus luditur .sicut est marlin: alias three men's Morals, & nine men's Morals, & nine penny miracle, .alias three penny moris, aut five penny moris, aut nine penny moris [etc] Pro his autem omnibus verius & rectius dicendum est three pin merells aut nine pin merells. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Merils*, otherwise call'd Fivepenny Morris 1826 in *Hone's Every-day Bk.* II 983 There is an ancient game, played by the 'shepherds of Salisbury Plain', and 'village rustics' in that part of the country, called 'Ninepenny Marl' 1867 B BRIERLEY *Marlocks* 95 One [chair] in particular had supplied the material for a 'merril' board 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Merrils*, a game played on a square board with 18 pegs, nine on each side. Called in many parts nine men's morris. 1889 *Folk-Lore Jrnl* VII 233 The boys of a cottage near Dorchester had .carved a 'marrel' pound on a block of stone by the house

b 1902 REDSTONE in *Trans. R Hist Soc* XVI 195 The Royal household [under Edw IV] found delight in games of chess and 'merelles' For the latter game '2 foxis and 46 hounds of silver overgilt' were purchased to form 2 sets

† **Merely,** *adv*.[1] *Obs.* [f. MERE *a*.[1] + -LY [2].] Wonderfully, beautifully.

c 1205 LAY. 2677 Þe king ane neowe burh makede marliche feier *c* 1400 *Sc Troyan War* 1 337 Ascendande up þe greces gray Rith merely maide of marble stane

Merely (mī·əli), *adv*.[2] [f. MERE *a*.[2] + -LY [2].]

† **1.** Without admixture or qualification; purely.

1548 CRANMER in Strype *Eccl Mem* II App AA. 98 Soch other moral lernyngs as are merely deryved out of scripture. 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* II 1 § 4 These Narrations ..not to be mingled with the Narrations which are meerely and sincerely naturall. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop Cerem* III iv. 63 Such things as are not merely, but mixedly Divine. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr* (1662) 125 The witnesse of the spirit is merely immediate.

† **b.** Without the help of others. *Obs.*

1608 D T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor* 2 To deliuer it vnto them, as if it had proceeded meerly from himselfe.

† **2.** Absolutely, entirely; quite, altogether. *Obs.*

1546 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 197 What goodes, catalles, or other stuff, do merely belong to all the sayd promocions 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii § 18 That therefore baptisme by heretiques is meerely voyde. 1601 R JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw.* (1603) 48 The government is meerely tyranicall for the great Turke is so absolute a lord [etc] 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I II 137. 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Honest Man's Fort* V III, I am as happy In my friends good, as it were meerly mine. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. III. § 2 (1622) 214 It is meerely impossible, that any thing should be the cause of it selfe. 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts* 29, I have not meerly lied in saying, she is my sister, but onely dissembled 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I Pref 2, I wished, nay merely languished for their Destruction 1788 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) VI. 283 Those countries that are merely Popish; as Italy, Spain, Portugal

† **b.** As a matter of fact, actually *Obs.*

c 1596 HARINGTON in *Metam Ajax* (1813) Introd. 13 As I say merely in the booke, the 118 page. 1601 LD MOUNTJOY in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II 204 Not onely have [I] taken all occasions by the death of Captaines to extinguish their entertainement, but also have meerely discharged above five thousand.

3. Without any other quality, reason, purpose, view, etc.; only (what is referred to) and nothing more. Often preceded by *not*.

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps* XXXIX III, The greatest state we see, At best, is meerely vanity 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. liv. § 4 The incarnation of the Sonne of God consisteth meerely in the vnion of natures 1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M.* V I. 439 Thoughts are no subiects Intents, but meerely thoughts. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent* x. 94 Diuers of his workes, are but meerely translations out of Latine and French. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. ix. § 88 Men are not Proprietors of what they have meerely for themselves 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 5 The multitudes who read merely for the sake of talking 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. viii. 117 The hero must be young and interesting—must have to do, and not merely to suffer. 1896 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 131 It is not very common for any one to die merely of old age. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 99 Perhaps Nicias is serious, and not merely talking for the sake of talking. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. iv, To many people Cowper is merely a name.

Merely, obs. form of MERRILY.

Meremaid, etc., obs. forms of MERMAID, etc.

‖ **Merenchyma** (mĕre·ŋkimă). *Bot.* Also anglicized **merenchym.** [mod. L., f. Gr. *μέρος* part + *-enchyma* in PARENCHYMA.] Tissue consisting of ellipsoidal and spheroidal cells. Also *attrib.*

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. i. (ed. 3) 7 *note*, Professor Morren has proposed the following nomenclature of tissue, which has some advantages over that now more commonly in use I. *Parenchyma*; 2. *merenchyma*, or *sphærenchyma*, spherical; 2. *conenchyma*, conical [etc]. *Ibid.* 15 Meyen has *Merenchyma* [*ed.* 1848 *Merenchym*] for ellipsoidal and spheroidal cells. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 5. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot Terms, Merenchyma cells*, unpitted cells in the pith of trees, with intercellular spaces, and much elongated radially.

Hence **Merenchymatous** *a.*, of the character of merenchyma.

1840 *Ann. Nat Hist* IV. 392 A cuticle with merenchymatous cells, swollen up, like bladders.

‖ **Merenda.** [Sp *merienda* (cf. *merendar* vb., to eat one's 'merenda'):—L. *merenda*.] A light meal or collation. Also **merendar** [from the verb].

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II. (1630) 282 Now they were beginning to fall to their merendar or inter-mealary repast. 1740 C'TESS HARTFORD *Corr.* (1805) II. 81 At every one of these visits there is a merenda provided for the ladies that attend the princess.

† **Mereness.** *Obs.*—[0] [f. MERE *a*.[2]] Purity.

1648–60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Louterheyat*, Purety, Meerenesse, or Cleanenesse.

† **Mere sauce.** *Obs.* Also 5 **mersaus(e, mire sauce.** [? repr. AF. **muiresauce*:—L. *muria salsa* salt pickle. Cf. the synonymous OF. *salmuire*, mod F. *saumure*.] Brine used for pickling.

?*c* 1400 in *Househ Ord* (1790) 435 Take felittes of braune and let hom lye in mersaus an houre. 1483 *Cath Angl* 240/2 Mire sauce, *muria* 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CCXIV 230 He slewe the sayde seruauntes of his brother, and hacked theym in small pecys, and cast them after in meresawce or salte. 1530 PALSGR 244/2 Mere sauce for flesshe, *saulmure*. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 877 Meer sauce, or brine

Mereschaum, variant of MEERSCHAUM

Meresman (mī·ə zmæn). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. *mere's*, genit of MERE *sb*.[2] + MAN.] A man appointed to find out the exact boundaries of a parish, etc.

1867 HT PARR *Stone Edge* VII. in *Cornh. Mag* XV 737, I were a fool to promise thretty shillin' a year for't,—the Meresmen said as how it werna much above three acre 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss., Meresman*, a parish officer who attends to the roads, bridges and water-courses. 1884 *Times* 29 May 8/4 The boundaries laid down were pointed out to the Ordnance Surveyors by Meresmen, or persons appointed by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace. 1895 *Ldin. Rev* July 55 Great trouble was taken to secure the most trustworthy meresmen in each barony.

Merestead: see MESESTEAD.

Merestone (mī·ə stōun). *arch.* and *dial.* [f. MERE *sb*.[2] + STONE] A stone set up as a landmark.

956 in Birch *Cartul Sax.* III 154 Dis synton ða landgemæro. On mærstan, of mærstane on ðone ealdan garan ?1360 *Durham Halm Rolls* (Surtees) 26 Amovit unum merstane 1483 *Cath Angl* 232/2 A Meyre stane, *bifinium* 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 395 Thou shalt not remoue thy neighbours merestone. 1679 *Coll Conn Hist Soc* (1897) VI. 190 The meere stones of the lot. 1782 *MS Indenture Estate at Babworth, co. Nottingham*, Closes. lying East of the meerstones or boundaries set up by Robert Rogers 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 384 A Mere Stone called God's Cross. 1879 JEFFERIES *Amateur Poacher* III, By the pond stood a low three-sided merestone or landmark. *fig.* 1617 BACON *Sp. to Hutton* Resusc. (1657) I 94 I hat you contain the Jurisdiction of the Court within the ancient Meere-stones, without Removing the Mark 1877 TRENCH *Lect. Med. Ch. Hist* 15 The merestone to mark where one era terminated and another began

† **Mereswine.** *Obs.* Forms: see MERE *sb*.[1] and SWINE; also 6 **marswyn,** *Sc.* **meir-, meyrswyne,** 8–9 **meer swine.** [OE. *mereswin*, lit 'sea-swine', f. *mere* MERE *sb*.[1] + *swin* SWINE. Cf. the equivalent OHG. *meriswin* (MHG. *mereswin*, mod. G. *meerschwein*), whence F. *marsouin*. Cf. MARSOUIN.] A dolphin or porpoise.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) B. 166 *Bacarius*, moresuin *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II 334 Nim mere-swines fel. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 25 The thride dai mersuine and qualle, And other gret fises alle Sal yel 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I 343 Item, de mereswyn, quantum debit. 1541 BELLENDEN *Descr. Alb.* ix. in *Cron. Scot.* B vj b, This Frith [of Forth] is rycht plentuus of cochs, pellok, merswyne, and quhalis. 1710 SIBBALD *Hist Fife & Kinross* 49 The bigger [sort] beareth the Name of Dolphin; and our Fishers call them Meer-swines 1882 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1886) II. 70 Waugh fixed his eye on an enormous meerswine.

Merete, Meretorious, obs. ff. MERIT, MERITORIOUS.

† **Meretric,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. = MERETRICIOUS.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xii. 215 b, Thei thinke it impossible to be any knauerye or erroure in so holy fathers with their meretrik mother,

† **Meretricate,** *v. Obs.*—[0] [f. late L. *meretrīcāt-* (*-tricārī*), f. *meretrīc-em* harlot.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Meretricate*, to play the whore.

† **Meretri·cial,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *meretrīci-us* (see MERETRICIOUS) + -AL.] = MERETRICIOUS 1.

1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. 335 He saw them..standing before a public Stew, in meretricial Habits.

† **Meretri·cian,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* = MERETRICIOUS 1. **b.** *sb.* A harlot.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 403, A mercenarie meretrician. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Declam. in Def. Gaming* Wks. 1709 III. 142 Take from human Commerce Meretrician Amours, you will find a horrid Confusion of all things, and incestuous Lusts disturb every Family.

Meretricious (meritri·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *meretrīci-us* (f. *meretrīc-*, *meretrix* harlot, fem. agent-n. f. *merēri* to earn money, serve for hire: see MERIT *sb.*) + -OUS.]

1. Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting a harlot; having the character of a harlot.

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 27 The Delight in Meretricious Embracements (wher sinne is turned into Art) maketh Marriage a dull thing 1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* (1669) 101 Jezebel, .for all her paintings and fine meretricious pranking her self up, was to be thrown out at the window. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 436 It is a meretricious, and not a matrimonial, union. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. vii, A young stagefinch who had evidently suffered himself to be caught in the birdlime of her professional or meretricious talents 1814 SHELLEY *Prose Wks.* (1888) II. 394 The lying and meretricious prude.

2. Alluring by false show of beauty or richness; showily attractive. Now often applied to the style of a painter or a writer.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VIII. ix, Strip thou their meretricious seemlinesse. 1662 S. P. *Acc. Latitude-men* in *Phenix* II. 503 The meretricious Gaudiness of the Church of Rome, and the squallid Sluttery of Fanatick Conventicles 1709–10 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 120 P 5 The Front of it was raised on Corinthian Pillars, with all the meretricious Ornaments that accompany that Order 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev* 59 A lust of meretricious glory. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. vi. (1864) 55 The meretricious ornaments..with which the minstrelsy of the East is usually attended. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. v 185 The style he aims at is gaudy and meretricious. 1879 SEGUIN *Black For* vi. 85 The meretricious excitement of the gambling-room.

absol. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 55 No critic ever more readily detected the meretricious and the false

Hence **Meretri·ciously** *adv.*, **Meretri·ciousness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Meretriciousness.* 179. BURKE *Tracts on Popery Laws* Wks. 1812 V. 258 And meretriciously to hunt abroad after foreign affections. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog* xxi. (1860) 343 The face [of the Venus de Medici] has the very worst look of meretriciousness, which is want of feeling. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 118 Its generally dauby meretriciousness. 1892 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* III vii. 181 The outspokenness of the original has been generally . omitted. For it, however, there has been substituted a veiled coarseness and meretriciousness.

† **Meretri·culate,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *meretrīc-*, parodying *matriculate.*] *trans.* To deceive as a harlot does.

1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* 32, I haue not beene matriculated in the Vniuersity, to be meretriculated by him.

‖ **Meretrix** (me·rītriks). Pl. **meretrices** (merītrəi·sīz). [L.] A prostitute, harlot.

1564 MARTIAL *Treat Cross* 139 Yff she were blacke, browne, barren, or common to mo, as *Meretrix* is a common name to them all 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. i, From Pithagore, she went into a beautiful peece Hight Aspasia, the Meretrix.

Mereuh, -ewe: see MARROW, MEROW.

Merewi: see MARROWY.

Merganser (məɹgæ·nsəɹ). [mod L. (Gesner 1555), f. *merg-us* diver (water-fowl) + *anser* goose. The name is given by Willughby (1676) and Albin (1731) as Latin, with the Eng. equivalent 'goosander.'] Any bird of the genus *Mergus* or subfamily *Merginæ*, fish-eating ducks of great diving powers, with long narrow serrated bill hooked at the tip, inhabiting the northern parts of the Old World and N. America; esp. *Mergus merganser*, the common merganser or GOOSANDER. *M. serrator* is the Red-breasted Merganser, *M. cucullatus* the Hooded Merganser of N. America, *M. albellus* the White Merganser or SMEW.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 437 Mergus crista dependente, capite nigro-cærulescente collari albo. The Merganser 1759 B. STILLINGFL. tr. *Biberg's Econ. Nat.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 103 In the autumn, when the fishes hide themselves in deep places, the merganser .supplies the gull with food. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) II. 471 Red Breasted Merganser. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 266 The Bay-breasted M[erganser] (*M. serrator*). *Ibid.* 267 The Hooded M[erganser]. 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* V. 199 The Mergansers, although few in number, seem yet to form a very distinct family. 1856 F. O. MORRIS *Brit. Birds* V. 270 Smew...White Nun. White Merganser. 1879 C. NAPIER *Lakes & Rivers* iv. 117 The Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*) is one of the most beautiful of our ducks.

Merge (mɔ̄ɹdʒ), *sb. rare.* [f. the vb.] An act or instance of merging.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. vii. (1806) 101 In him it was no debility of reason, it was at the utmost but a merge of it. 1905 *Pall Mall G* 24 Apr. 3/2 The first barony of Pelham . merged in the Dukedom of Newcastle. .. The 'merges' of the 1611 baronetcy, Pelham of Laughton, have been many.

Merge (mɔ̄ɹdʒ), *v.* [ad. L. *mergĕre* to dip, plunge. The surviving uses (senses 2 and 3) come through Law Fr. *merger*, earlier translated 'drown' (see DROWN *v.* 6 b).]

† **1.** *trans.* To plunge or sink *in* a (specified) activity, way of living, environment, etc.; to immerse. (In quots. *refl.* and *pass.*) *Obs.*

1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Timothy* 134 [They] merge themselves in pleasures, idlenesse, or secular affaires. 1637 — *Brev Prelates* 64 Thomas Woolsie..wholly merged himselfe in secular offices and state affairs. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* III. iv. (1765) 350 The Vulgar merged in Sense from their earliest Infancy,. imagine nothing to be real, but what may be tasted or touched.

¶ **b.** rarely *lit.*: To plunge or dip *in* a liquid.

1866 J. M. NEALE *Hymns Paradise* (ed. 2) 30 All his spite the Tempter urges; Casts in fire, in water merges [L. *aquis mergit*]. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* v. 754 So Tiber said, And in his grotto merged his dripping head.

2. In *Law*: To sink or extinguish (a lesser estate, title, etc.) *in* one which is greater or superior. Hence *gen*, to cause (something) to be absorbed into something else, so as to lose its own character or identity; to sink or make to disappear.

a. Const. *in*, occas. *into*.

1728 [see MERGER[1] 1]. 1729 JACOB *Law Dict.* s v. *Merger*, An Estate-tail cannot be merged in an Estate in Fee. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 177 Whenever a greater estate and a less coincide and meet in one and the same person, without any intermediate estate, the less is immediately annihilated; or, in the law phrase, is said to be *merged*, that is, sunk or drowned, in the greater. 1791 BURKE *Let Memb. Nat. Assemb* Wks. 1792 III 346 Their object is to merge all natural and all social sentiment in inordinate vanity. 1842 H ROGERS *Ess* (1874) I. i. 36 He is content to merge his historic character in that of a retailer of amusing oddities 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II vii. 81 These shelves, though sometimes merged into each other, presented distinct and recognisable embankments. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xix, That his library..should not be merged in another collection. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* i 7 This business he merged into a banking-house 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb* vi. (ed. 2) 447 The diocese, after ten years, was merged in the See of London. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 3 68 The same forces which merged the Dane in the Englishman.

b Without const.

1729 JACOB *Law Dict* s. v *Merger*, Where a Man hath a Term in his own Right, and the Inheritance descends to his Wife, so as he hath a Freehold in her Right, the Term is not merged or drowned. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav France* 202 The ornaments may. lose their own effect by being attached to a building which, by exciting stronger emotions, necessarily merges the less. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 380 The estate of the copyholder being only at will, becomes merged by the accession of any greater estate. 1832 COLERIDGE *Table-T* 19 Aug, That is the most excellent state of society in which the patriotism of the citizen ennobles, but does not merge, the individual energy of the man 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir Despot.* iii 98 None would pretend that . individual fitness for the office..should be so merged as is implied in adapting the hereditary principle to the clerical order. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 58 The contract by specialty merges or extinguishes that by parol.

3. *intr.* In *Law*: To be extinguished by absorption in a greater title, estate, etc. Hence *gen.*, to sink and disappear, to be swallowed up and lost to view, lose character or identity by absorption into something else. Const. *in, into.*

1726 VERNON *Chanc. Cases* I. 22 If a Copyholder pays a Rent to the Lord, and the Lord grants or releases this Rent to his Tenant, this shall Merge in the Copyhold. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II xii 186 If an estate is originally limited to two for life, and after to the heirs of one of them, the freehold shall remain in jointure, without merging in the inheritance 1802 SIR WM SCOTT *Sp April* 27 He is to take care that the ecclesiastic shall not merge in the farmer, but shall continue the presiding and predominating character. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid Chr Revel* v 128 The Jews. merge into the name and distinction of Christians. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* ii. 37 These roots can never merge into one and coincide. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I i 13 Serfdom had merged or was rapidly merging into free servitude 1858 LD. ST LEONARDS *Handy-Bk Prop. Law* ix 62 The tax has merged, and does not remain as a charge of which you can avail yourself. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii (1865) 31 But this, though an important consideration, merges in a more fundamental objection 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 3/3 That was an indication that the cause of action had not merged.

Hence **Me·rging** *vbl. sb.*

1839 YEOWELL *Anc Brit. Ch.* viii (1847) 77 It was the merging the individual in the corporate character 1880 J CAIRD *Philos. Relig* 278 This absolute merging of the individual in the universal life.

Mergence (mɔ̄·ɹdʒĕns). [f. MERGE *v.* + -ENCE.] The action of merging or condition of being merged.

1865 *Intell Observ* No. 42 411 The mergence of twilight into night. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 573 Say, the small arc of Being we call man Is near its mergence, what seems growing life Nought but a hurrying change towards lower types. 1893 H. WALKER *Three Cent. Scott. Lit.* II 81 The mergence of self in the character of another.

Mergent(e, obs. forms of MARGENT.

Merger[1] (mɔ̄·ɹdʒəɹ). [Law Fr. *merger*: see MERGE *v.* and -ER[4].]

1. *Law.* Extinguishment of a right, estate, contract, action, etc., by absorption in another.

1728 VERNON *Chanc. Cases* II. 90 The Plaintiff insisted that the Term was merged in the Daughter, as being also Heir at Law. The Court upon the Hearing relieved against the Merger. 1729 JACOB *Law Dict.*, If a Lessor, who hath the Fee, marries with the Lessee for Years; this is no Merger, because [etc] 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 216 Where there is a confusion of rights, where debtor and creditor become one, .an immediate merger takes place. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 109/1 Estates tail are not subject to merger. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. v. 240 This increase is exhibited by the existing peerage alone—notwithstanding the extinction or merger of numerous titles in the interval. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 3/3 That depended upon whether the judgment did operate as a merger of the action on the guarantee.

b. *U.S.* The combination or consolidation of one firm or trading company with another.

1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 17 Apr. 4/3 Ample powers of consolidation and merger, transfer and absorption of stock and kindred franchises are given. 1902 *Westm Gaz.* 7 May 5/1 The Attorney-General is watching the steamship merger closely. 1904 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 6 A week or two ago a merger between two railways was forcibly dissolved by the judges of the Supreme Court.

2. *gen.* An act of merging; the fact of being merged.

1881 *Athenæum* No 2791 556 A very little additional lapse of time witnessed the merger of the diocesan in the statesman. 1883 M D. CHALMERS *Local Govt* iv. 55 This would be a practical merger of the smaller in the larger parish. 1886 POSNETT *Compar. Lit.* 90 This progressive merger underlies the development of institutions and language. 1898 RENTON *Encycl. Laws Eng.* X. 622 The two latter [officers] have ceased to exist, the former of the two upon merger of the duties with those of the Queen's Remembrancer

Merger[2] (mɔ̄·ɹdʒəɹ). *rare*—°. [f. MERGE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or something which merges.

1846 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts

Mergery-prater, variant of MARGERY-PRATER.

Mergh(e, obs. forms of MARROW.

Mergin, obs. f. MARGIN; var. MURGEON *sb.*[1]

Mergrave, obs. form of MARGRAVE.

† **Meri**[1]. *Anat. Obs.* Also 5 **mary,** 5-6 **mery.** [a. med.L. *meri*, OF. *meri*, a. Arab. مري *marī*'.] The gullet or œsophagus.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 148 Bitwene þe necke & gula wiþinneforþ þere is ordeyned mary [*v r* mery], þat is to seie þe wesant. 1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.* F ij b, The Meri otherwyse called Ysophagus. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccclxxx. 121 b, In Englyshe it is named Isofagon or the mery.

Meri[2] (me·ri). Also **marree, mere.** [Maori.] A Maori war-club, from 12 to 18 inches long, made of hard wood, whalebone, or greenstone.

1830 J D LANG *Poems* (1873) 116 Beneath his shaggy flaxen mat The dreadful marree hangs concealed. 1851 MRS. WILSON *New Zealand*, etc 48 The old man has broken my head with his meri. 1859 [see GREENSTONE 2 *attrib*]. 1883 RENWICK *Betrayed* 36 Full half-revealed a greenstone mere swung Upon his hip.

Meri, Merialtie, obs. ff. MERRY, MAYORALTY.

Meribauk, variant of MERRIBOWK *Obs.*

Mericarp (me·rikāɹp). *Bot.* [a. F. *méricarpe*, irreg. f. Gr. μέρος part + καρπός fruit.] A portion of a fruit which splits away as a perfect fruit; *esp.* each of the two one-seeded carpels which together constitute the fruit (or cremocarp) in umbelliferous plants.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 179 M De Candolle calls the half of the fruit of Umbelliferæ *mericarp.* 1864 OLIVER *Elem Bot.* ii 176 The mericarps are popularly called 'seeds', as Caraway seeds, &c. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 841 The fruit of *Erodium gruinum* and other Geraniaceæ splits up into five mericarps. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr *Goebel's Classif & Morphol Plants* 427 Two or more parts each containing a seed, and appearing to be a separate fruit, each of these may be called a mericarp or partial fruit, and the whole is a schizocarp

Meridarch (me·ridāɹk). *Hist.* [ad. Gr. μεριδάρχ-ης, f μεριδ-, μερίς part + -αρχης ruler.] (See quot.)

1866 G F MACLEAR *N. T. Hist* I. III. iv. (1877) 46 Jonathan .. was raised to the rank of *meridarch*, or ruler of a part of the empire [1 Macc x. 65; in *Bible* 1611 partaker of his dominion; *margin*, gouernour of a prouince].

Meridean, obs. form of MERIDIAN.

Merides, pl. of MERIS.

† **Meridial,** *a. Obs* In 6 **merydyal**(l. [ad. L. *merīdiāl-is*, f. *merīdiēs* mid-day.] **a.** South (wind). **b.** Belonging to mid-day

c 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* B ij b, The merydyall wynde of all wyndes is the most worst. *Ibid.* C iv b, Whole men shuld eschew merydyall slepe

Meridian (mĕri·diăn), *sb.* Also 4–5 **meridien,** 5 **merydien.** [From various elliptical uses of MERIDIAN *a*, chiefly adopted from OF. or med.L.

Cf L *merīdiānum* (sc *tempus*), noon; *merīdiānum*, the south, med L. *merīdiāna* (OF *méridiane*, earlier *meriene*; mod F *méridienne*), noon, midday rest, siesta, F. *méridien* = sense 4 below; *méridienne* (= *ligne m*), a meridian line.]

† **1.** Mid-day, noon. *Obs.* exc. in humorously pedantic use.

a 1380 *St. Augustine* 1673 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg* (1878) 90 Vppon a day aftur þe meridien Austin apeered to him þen. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 44 Adde hit [to-geder], and þat is thy mene mote, for the laste meridian of the december, for the same ȝere wyche þat þou [hast] purposid. 1637 HEYWOOD *Lond. Mirrour* Wks. 1874 IV. 311 The very day that doth afford him light, Is Morning, the Meridian, Evening, Night. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xlii, If any thing fresh occurred between meridian and six o'clock, he should be glad, he said, to have word of it by messenger.

b. *Night's meridian*: 'the noon of night', midnight. *nonce-use.*

1826 CARRINGTON *Dartmoor* 62 A fearful gloom, deep'ning and deep'ning, till Twas dark as night's meridian.

c. *Hist.* A mid-day rest or siesta. [tr. med.L. *meridiana*; cf. F. *méridienne*, OF. *merien*(*n*)*e*.]

1798–1802 J. MILNER *Hist. Winchester* II. 101 There was now a vacant space of an hour or an hour and an half, during part of which those [monks] who were fatigued were at liberty to take their repose,..which was called from the time of day when it was taken, The Meridian. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xix [Abbot *loq.*], As we have..in the course of this our toilsome journey, lost our meridian, indulgence shall be given [etc.]

d. *Sc.* A mid-day dram. (See also E.D.D.)

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv, Plumdamas joined the other two gentlemen in drinking their *meridian* (a bumper-dram of brandy). 1825 CHAMBERS *Trad. Edinb.* II. 243 It was then [18th c.] the custom of all the shop keepers in Edinburgh to drink what they called their *meridian*. This was a very moderate debauch,—consisting only in a glass of usquebaugh and a draught of small ale.

2. The point at which the sun or a star attains its highest altitude.

c 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 347 Phebus. In merydien fervent as the glede. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 130 Sharp-sighted as the eagle's eye, that can Outstare the broad-beam'd day's meridian. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Ess., Greatness*, There is in truth no Rising or Meridian of the Sun, but only in respect to several places. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III 195 *note*, The device, A Star rising to the Meridian, with this Motto, Ad Summa. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* viii, The sun had declined about two hours and a half from the meridian.

b *fig.* The point or period of highest development or perfection, after which decline sets in; culmination, full splendour.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 224 And from that full Meridian of my Glory, I haste now to my Setting 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 93 Yet in the meridian of his hopes [he] is dejected by valiant Rustang. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) III. ix. 17 Naturall human knowledg is not yet mounted to its Meridian, and highest point of elevation. 1673 TEMPLE *United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 67, I am of Opinion, That Trade has, for some Years ago. pass'd its Meridian, and begun sensibly to decay among them. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. *Bb, Ovid liv'd when the Roman Tongue was in its Meridian; Chaucer, in the Dawning of our Language. *a* 1761 CAWTHORN *Poems* (1771) 61 My merit in its full meridian shone *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii (1861) V. 67 This was the moment at which the fortunes of Montague reached the meridian. The decline was close at hand 1893 GEORGIANA HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 268 Dress was in its meridian of ugliness.

c. The middle period of a man's life, when his powers are at the full.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. lx (1655) 307 You seem to marvell I do not marry all this while, considering that I am past the Meridian of my age. 1703 E. WARD *Lond. Spy* XVII. (1706) 406 As for her Age, I believe she was near upon the Meridian. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii 133 When Purcel was in the meridian of his short life. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* Prol. iii (1881) 19 Though long past his meridian, and derided as an antiquated beau by the fops of the day. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* IV. ii (1875) 143 Any person who has passed the meridian of life.

†**3.** The south. *Obs.* [So L. *meridianum*.]

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. i (1494) t iij b, Nowe in the west, nowe in the oryent, To seche stories north and meredien Of worthy princes that here to fore haue ben. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 47 Asia ..whiche goenge from the meridien or sowthe by the este vn to the northe, is compassede on euery syde with the occean. *Ibid.* VI. 41 Machomete made an ydole..havynge the face of hit towarde the meridien. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 34 With vs the stars about the North Pole neuer go downe, and those contrariwise about the Meridian neuer rise. *Ibid.* 48 From the Meridian or South-point to the North

4. [Ellipt. for *meridian circle* or *line*.] **a.** *Astr.* (More explicitly *celestial m.*) The great circle (of the celestial sphere) which passes through the celestial poles and the zenith of any place on the earth's surface. **b.** (More explicitly *terrestrial m.*) The great circle (of the earth) which lies in the plane of the celestial meridian of a place, and which passes through the place and the poles; also often applied to that half of this circle that extends from pole to pole through the place.

So named because the sun crosses it at noon A terrestrial globe, or a map of the earth or part of it, has usually a number of meridians drawn upon it at convenient distances, marked with figures indicating their respective longitude or angular distance on a parallel from the *first meridian*, i. e the meridian (in British maps that of Greenwich) conventionally determined to be of longitude 0°

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 39 And [yf] so be þat two townes haue illike Meridian, or on Meridian, than is the distance of hem bothe ylike fer fro the Est. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 51 Quhen the sune rysis at our est orizon, than it ascendis quhil it cum til our meridian. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 243 And commaunded a line or meridian to bee drawen Northe and south. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV xviii. (1636) 461 Whereas the Terrestriall Globe is traced with 12 Meridians,..The Celestiall Globe is only traced with 6 Meridians. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II 93 You must wait. till the Sun is upon the Meridian. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* viii. 101 It will turn it self till it lye in a Meridian, that is to say, with one and the same Line still North and South. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 231 All those who live under the same Meridian have twelve of the Clock at the same time. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 211 Any such Secondary Circle drawn thro' any Place upon the Earth, is called the Meridian of that Place. *Ibid.* 212 They feigned therefore a first Meridian passing thro' the most Western Place of the Earth, that was then known. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 110/1 The terrestrial meridian is the section of the earth made by the plane of the celestial meridian. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 177 These two rájas soon reduced the Mussulman frontier to the Kishna on the south, and the meridian of Heiderábád on the east.

c. *transf.* (*a*) *Geom.* Occasionally applied to any great circle of a sphere that passes through the poles, or to a line, on a surface of revolution, that is in a plane with its axis. (*b*) *Magnetic meridian*: the great circle of the earth that passes through any point on its surface and the magnetic poles.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Meridian Magnetical*, is a Great Circle passing through or by the Magnetical Poles. *a* 1721 KEILL *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 47 The Meridians of the Spheroids are continually Algebraic Curves. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II *Magnet.* iii 23 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.), The magnetic meridian. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 11 He .. made numerous experiments with bars of iron and steel placed in the magnetic meridian.

d. *Meridian of a globe* or *brass meridian*: a graduated ring (sometimes a semicircle only) of brass in which an artificial globe is suspended and revolves concentrically.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sise* viii, An earthly globe, On whose meridian was engraven, These seas are tears, and heav'n the haven. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Globe*, The globe itself thus finished, they hang it in a brass meridian.

e. *attrib.* in **meridian circle** (see also MERIDIAN *a.* 3), an astronomical instrument consisting of a telescope carrying a large graduated circle, by which the right ascension and declination of a star may be determined; a transit-circle; **meridian-mark**, a mark fixed at some distance due north or south of an astronomical instrument, by pointing at which the instrument is set in the meridian.

1849 HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* § 190. 114 Thus also a meridian line may be drawn and a meridian mark erected.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* A locality or situation, considered as separate and distinct from others, and as having its own particular character; the special character or circumstances by which one place, person, set of persons, etc. is distinguished from others. Chiefly in figurative uses of astronomical phrases such as *calculated to* or *for the meridian of* = 'suited to the tastes, habits, capacities, etc., of'.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* Ded. 4, I will present you at the law day for a ryot, though I be neither side man for this Meridian, nor Warden. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii I. i. (1651) 231 Which howsoever I treat of, as proper to the Meridian of Melancholy. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.*, *Prol. Court*, A Worke . fitted for your Maiesties disport, And writ to the Meridian of your Court 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII § 73 He was, at his suit, brought to the House of Commons' bar; where..with such flattery as was most exactly calculated to that meridian [etc.]. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 7 All other knowledge meerly or principally serves the concerns of this Life, and is fitted to the meridian thereof. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. Publisher's Pref., Though they had been calculated by him only for the meridian of Grub-street, yet they were taken notice of by the better sort *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 471 His words of the Trinity are modest, neither highly Athanasian, nor yet Socinian,. but calculated to both Meridians. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxviii. (1804) 186 This suggestion had the desired effect upon the captain, being exactly calculated for the meridian of his intellects 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 141 As this pamphlet was written for the meridian of Ireland. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 34 This could not fail in exciting ludicrous ideas, in the minds of the illiterate vulgar, for whose meridian it was calculated. 1835 W. IRVING *Newstead Abbey* Crayon Misc. (1863) 306 A course of anecdotes . such as suited the meridian of the..servants' hall.

Meridian (měri·diăn), *a.* [a. OF. *meridien* (mod.F. *méridien*), or ad. L. *merīdiānus*, f. *merīdiēs* mid-day, noon, dissimilated form of older *medīdiēs* (Varro), f. *medii-*, *medius* middle + *diēs* day.]

1. Of or pertaining to mid-day or noon. Now *rare* (humorously pedantic) exc. as in 2.

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) V 373 The kynge Albinnus beynge in slepe in his meridien tyme. *c* 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 1601 Moche sleep wyl kepe the in hih Estat, Merydien Reste, mylk whight and Argentyne. 1602 *2nd Pt Return fr. Parnass.* III. iii, Hang me if he hath any more mathematikes then wil. tell the meridian howre by rumbling of his panch. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 191 The morning and euening cold, and meridian heate, is cheifely to be auoyded. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 349 The Romans had their Morning, and their Meridian Spectacles. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlviii. (1869) III 27 At the meridian hour he withdrew to his chamber. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. xliii, The meridian midnight of a thick London fog. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xli. (1871) V. 80 Every citizen. plunged into the dark recess of his sleeping chamber for the enjoyment of his meridian slumber. 1881 TROLLOPE *Dr. Wortle's School* v. ii, The writer has perhaps learned to regard two glasses of meridian wine as but a moderate amount of sustentation.

†**b.** *Meridian devil*: transl. of Vulg. *dæmonium meridianum* Ps. xc[i], for which the Eng. Bible has 'the destruction that wasteth at noonday'.

a 1550 *Image Ipoc.* II. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 429 Thou arte a wicked sprite,..A beestely bogorian, And devill meridian. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 118 O deuyls merydyane, as the Prophet doth call yow.

c. *Meridian ring*, a ring so marked within the hoop as to serve the purpose of a sun-dial.

1867 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. XI. 381 Some years since I became possessed of a brass ring, about an inch and a half in diameter, which I was told was a meridian ring, and that at some period they were used as a means of ascertaining the time. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 451 Among the singular uses to which rings have been applied, I may mention what were called 'meridian'.

2. *esp.* Pertaining to the station, aspect, or power of the sun at mid-day.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 39 Whan that the sonne.. cometh to his verrey meridian place, than is hit verrey Midday. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 70 Aue Maria, gratia plena! Halle, sterne meridiane! 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. x. (1718) 101 Thou may'st as well expect meridian light From shades of black-mouth'd night. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvii. 61 Do naturally vanish in this Meridian and Vertical Sun-shine of the Gospel. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 141 The sun his high meridian throne Had left. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 9 Care veils in clouds the sun's meridian beam. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Leech of Folkestone*, The sun rode high in the heavens, and its meridian blaze was powerfully felt. 1898 R. BRIDGES *Growth of Love* Sonn. xxii, Strutting on hot meridian banks.

b. *fig.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the period of greatest elevation or splendour (of a person, state, institution, etc.).

1672 (*title*) A Prophecie lately transcribed. of Doctor Barnaby Googe,. predicting the rising, meridian, and falling condition of the States of the United Provinces. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 69 The poem itself is dated in the year 1713, when Swift was in his meridian altitude. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 275 It [Dantzic] seems to be somewhat past its meridian glory. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iii. (1870) 59 Those arts, which depend on individual genius,. have always leaped at once. from the first rude dawn of invention to their meridian height and dazzling lustre. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* I. 25, 'I was bred', said Mr Gladstone when risen to meridian splendour, 'under the shadow of the great name of Canning'.

†**c.** Of supreme excellence, consummate; also in bad sense. *Obs.*

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* Pref. (1682) 3 They lay stress on few matters of opinion, but such as are. very meridian truths 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* vi. 47 But with a modern fair, meridian merit Is a fierce thing, they call a nymph of spirit. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 186 Was it not strange Usage of a Queen Consort, when such an Effrontery, out of the Mouth of a Meridian Villain, in Public. should be let pass without so much as a Reprehension.

3. Pertaining to a meridian. Chiefly in collocations orig referable to sense 2. *Meridian circle* = MERIDIAN *sb.* 4. *Meridian line*: in early use = MERIDIAN *sb.* 4; now usually, a line (on a map, etc.) representing a meridian; also, a line traced on the earth's surface, indicating the course of a portion of a meridian as ascertained by astronomical observations. *Meridian altitude*: the angular distance between the horizon and the sun at noon, or (in later use) any heavenly body when crossing the meridian.

[*Meridian circle* represents L. *circulus meridianus*, transl. of Gr. κυκλος μεσημβρινος (f. μεσημβρια mid day).]

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol., Tables. for to fynde the altitude Meridian. *Ibid.* II. § 39 The arch meridian þat is contiened or intercept by twixe the cenyth and the equinoxial 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi 47 It sal declair the eleuatione of the polis, and the lynis parallelis, and the meridian circlis. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 138 If there be no Angle of sighte, it hathe the same Longitude and meridiane Line, and is plaine North or South from you. 1668 MOXON *Mech. Dyall.* 11 If the Sun shine just at Noon, hold up a Plumb line so as the shaddow of it may fall upon your Plane, and that shaddow shall be a Meridian Line. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. vii. 168 The true Meridian-distance between Lundy and Barbadoes *Ibid.* VI. III. 128 The Meridian-Altitude of an unknown Star. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 487, I shall not pester my Account .with .. Latitudes, Meridian Distances, and the like. 1833 HERSCHEL *Treat. Astron.* (1839) 56 The plane of the meridian is the plane of this circle, and its intersection with the sensible horizon of the spectator is called a meridian line. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 216 After getting a meridian altitude at noon, we left for..Jangdā.

b. Passing along a meridian. *nonce-use.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 1st Epist Ded., These may seem to have wandered farre, who in a direct and Meridian Travell, have but a few miles of known Earth between your selfe and the Pole.

4. Southern, meridional. *rare.*

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) II. 253 Therefore peple descendenge from Sem hade in possession the londe meridien [L. *terram meridianam*]. 1819 BYRON *Stansas to the Po*, A stranger..Born far beyond the mountains, but his blood Is all meridian, as if never fann'd By the black wind that chills the polar flood

5. *Geol.* [fig. use of sense 1: cf. the second quot.] Applied by Professor Rogers to the middle stage of the American palæozoic period, and to the formations representing that stage.

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* I. 351 Meridian Strata in Perry County. .The Meridian sandstone is never more than 20 feet thick. *Ibid.* II. II. 749 These periods, applicable only to the American Palæozoic day, are the Primal, Aural,..Pre-Meridian, Meridian, Post-Meridian, Cadent, Vergent [etc.].

† **Meridiation.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *merīdiātiōn-em*, f. *merīdi-ēs* noon.] A mid-day rest, siesta.

1623 COCKERAM, *Meridiation*, a sleeping at noone tide. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

† **Meridie.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *merīdiēs*.] Noon.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II § 44 Consider thy rote furst.. & entere hit in-to thy slate for the laste merydye of December. *Ibid.*, The residue þat lewyth is thy mene mote fro the laste mer[y]die of December.

Meridien, obs. form of MERIDIAN.

‖ **Meridies** (měri·di,īz). *rare*—¹. [L. *merīdiēs* noon, middle point.] In quot. humorously bombastic for: The middle point (of night).

a 1667 COWLEY *Ess.*, *Country Mouse*, About the Hour that Cynthia's Silver Light Had touch'd the pale Meridies of the Night.

Meridional (mĕri·dĭŏnăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *méridional*, ad. late L. *meridiōnāl-is*, irreg. f. *meridiēs* mid-day, south : see MERIDIAN *a.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the south; situated in the south : southern, southerly.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 156 The Est partie & the Meridionalle partie. *c* 1580 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (1557) 49 b, The meridyonall parte of the countrey. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 48 The pole antartic austral or meridional. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn* 169 The Meridional people are, for the most part, black and curled. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 36 Kitchins..ought to be placed in the Meridional part of the Building. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I 594 We must not forget that Adosinda and Roderick are meridional Europeans. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog* v. 208 The Meridional Chain. extends along the Western Coast.

absol. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ii. 120 The meridionall (which they of the Ocean call South, and those of the Mediterranean sea, *Mezo giorno*) commonly is raynie and boisterous.

b. Pertaining to or characteristic of the inhabitants of the south (of Europe).

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 418 His voice..retained..'a slight meridional accent'. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* v. I. 138 A dark, meridional physiognomy. such was the Prince of Parma. 1905 *Q. Rev.* July 11 That there is such a thing as Latin rhetoric, which corresponds now, as in every preceding age, to the temperament best summed up in the word 'meridional'.

† **2.** Pertaining to the noontide position of the sun. *Meridional line* = MERIDIAN *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 255 Phebus hath laft the Angle meridional. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 3 Whan þat þe sonne is ney the Meridional lyne. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 75 The sonne beynge in the centre meridionalle. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 245 The sun ascendeth vnto the meridianall [*sic*] point 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 590 Mr. Ellicott drew a true meridional line by celestial observation. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astron.* I. 15 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.), They are called meridians, or meridional lines, and the equator bisects all the meridians.

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of noonday; chiefly *fig.* Now *rare* or *Obs*

1624 DONNE *Serm.* xix. (1640) 192 The Meridionall brightnesse, the glorious noon, and heighth, is to be a Christian 1673 *Lady's Call* I. v. § 39 Are God's safeguards to be only meridional, to shine out only with the noon-day sun? 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst Geog.* III. 273 So large were the demesnes of this abbey, when in its meridional glory. 1839 *Fraser's Mag* XIX. 469 All my troubles, cares, anxieties, perplexities—matutinal, meridional, and vespertinal.

4. Of or pertaining to a meridian.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 247 We .sayled from thense lxxxx. degrees in lengthe meridionale. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. vii. 166 This Table of Latitudes, or Meridional Parts 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 74 When the moon is viewed .. in the meridional position 1818 WOODHOUSE *Astron* VII 47 The meridional altitudes of heavenly bodies 1882 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* No. 19 399/2 Stars whose places were already determined by the use of their great meridional instrument

b. Applied to designate markings on a roundish body that lie in a plane with its axis. Cf. MERIDIAN *sb.* 4 c.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. *Hydriot* etc 62 In the circinations and sphærical rounds of Onyons,..the circles of the Orbes are ofttimes larger, and the meridional lines stand wider upon one side then the other. 1881 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* § 427 (ed. 6) 507 Along one side of this body is a meridional groove, resembling that of a peach. 1893 TUCKEY *Amphioxus* 46 This [furrow] is likewise a meridional one, and is at right angles to the first. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VI. 209 Those [anastomoses] between the anterior and the posterior interventricular branch near the apex of the heart, forming a vertical or meridional circle.

B *sb.* An inhabitant of the south; now *spec.* an inhabitant of the south of France.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I iii. 209 The Sea .flows again; and then again it falls When she doth light th' other Meridionals. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr* III. xiii. 189 The Meridionalls or Southern inhabitants. 1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Passion* 165 The Meridionals who banish formal courts and reveling from their assemblies, despise not gay cloathing. 1898 BODLEY *France* III. ii. 126 The hero of the trial was a characteristic Meridional 1899 MISS V. M. CRAWFORD *Stud. For. Life* 50 Daudet was able to paint a real sober picture of the Meridional in *Numa Roumestan.*

Meridionality (mĕridĭŏnæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The state of being meridional or on the meridian; aspect towards the south.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 166 So that in process of time it is very probable it [the magnetical needle] will come to an exact Meridionality. 1721 BAILEY, *Meridionality*, it's Scituation in Respect to the Meridian, or the Scituation of its meridian. 1755 JOHNSON, *Meridionality*, position in the South; aspect towards the South.

Meridionally (mĕri·dĭŏnăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In the direction of the meridian; north and south. Also, in the direction of the poles (of a magnet).

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 33 Cut a part from a Magnet stone meridionally. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 58 In this manner pendulous, they [wires] will conforme themselves Meridionally; directing one extreame unto the North, another to the South. 1705 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2140 They would exert the same effects that Magnets are said to do, when sawn in two Meridionally. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 267 Here this broad ocean was interrupted by the meridionally disposed Colorado, Medicine-Bow, and Park Ranges.

Merie, Merierum, obs. ff. MERRY, MARJORAM.

Merigal, variant of MERRYGALL.

Merihedral, -hedric, -hedrism: incorrect forms (in recent Dicts.) of MEROHEDRAL, -IC, -ISM.

Merillon, obs. f. MERLIN. **Meril(l)s:** see MERREL.

Merily, obs. form of MERRILY.

Mering, mearing (mi·ərin), *vbl. sb.* Also **mereing.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. MERE *v.*2 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb MERE; fixing of boundaries.

1574 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 335 Foure Aldermen shalbe elected surveighours yearely to determyne all mischaunces and variaunces of mearing betwixt thinhabitaunts. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Numa* (1595) 78 For bounding & mearing, to him that will keepe it iustly: is a bond that brideleth power & desire. *c* 1600 in Renaud *Prestbury* (Chetham Soc.) 44 The meeringe and devydynge of the Churchyarde.

2. *concr.* = MERE *sb.*2 1.

1616 BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I 132, I had a mearing between Kynaltalloon and Condons Lands held by Mr Thomas ffitz John. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 123 These are within the districts of Franchimont, Malmendy and Stavelot, or thereabouts. I can not pretend to distinguish meerings 1843 BLACKER in *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 445 The necessity for drainage..; the advantage of straight mearings. 1873 O'CURRY *Manners Anc. Irish* III. 4 The same name [*Dun*] . would apply to any boundary or mearing formed of a wet trench between two raised banks or walls of earth.

3. *attrib.* as in *mering balk, -drain.*

1769 FRENCH in A. Young *Tour Irel.* (1780) I. 370 He also made a deep mearing drain. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 194 A strip of land a rod in width, called a. mereing balk.

‖ **Meringue** (məræng). Also 9 erron. **marang.** [a. F. *meringue* (1739 in Hatz.-Darm.), of obscure origin. Cf. Sp. *merengue*, G. *meringe, meringel*] A delicate confection the chief ingredients of which are pounded sugar and whites of eggs. It is made up in small cakes, or spread as an 'icing' over fruit, tarts, etc. Also, a small cake made of this. Hence ‖ **Meringué** (mərænge), a dish composed of fruit with meringue; **Meringued** *ppl. a.*, iced with meringue (= F. *meringué*).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Meringues* (Fr. in *Cookery*), a sort of Confection made of the Whites of Eggs whipt, fine Sugar, and grated Lemmon-peel, of the bigness of a Wal-nut, being proper for the garnishing of several Dishes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* II. s. v., Meringue; a small sugar work of great use. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod Cookery* 456 Meringué of Pears..Put the meringue immediately into a moderate oven, and bake it half an hour 1859 *Eng. Cookery Bk.* 299 Meringued Apples. Pare and core some large pippin apples,..cover them all over with a meringue put on in tablespoonfuls 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 90 There were also *marangs*, and likewise custards. 1892 *Encycl. Cookery* I. 933 Meringue consists essentially of whites of eggs beaten with caster sugar to a froth, and then set in a quick oven. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 8 He insisted on her partaking of a large glass of iced lemonade, and three meringues.

Merino (mĕri·no). [a. Sp. *merino* adj., the distinctive epithet of 'a breed of sheep which is pastured in winter in Estremadura and in summer in *la montaña*' (Sp. Acad.); also applied to the wool of these sheep. Hence F. *mérinos* adj and sb.

Sp. *merino* adj. represents L. *majōrīnus* (f. *major* greater), prob in its early sense 'of a larger kind' (Pliny). Etymologists, however, have supposed it to be derived from *merino* sb., overseer of cattle pastures (also the title of certain judicial officers), which represents certain substantival uses of *majōrīnus* in med. Latin.]

1. In full *merino sheep*: A variety of sheep prized for the fineness of its wool, introduced from Spain to England at the close of the 18th c. and extensively used for the improvement by crossing of the fleece-bearing sheep of Britain and the Colonies. Also *attrib.* as *merino breed, fleece, flock, stock, wool.*

1782 DILLON *Trav. Spain* 48 The Merino sheep, of which it is computed there are between four and five million in the kingdom. *Ibid* 53 These Merino flocks. 1820 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 558 Neither Americans nor English will ever derive any general advantage from the Merinos. 1822 E. SHEPPARD in *Nicholson's Jrnl.* (1813) XXXIV. 122 Having had the experience of more than ten years, both in the growth and manufacture of British Merino wools. 1813 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1898) IX. 442 The Merino sheep are spreading over the continent and thrive well. 1837 YOUATT *Sheep* v. 146 The Merino flocks and the Merino wool have improved under the more careful management of other countries *Ibid.* 154 The Merino fleece is in Spain sorted into four parcels. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 260/1 Sheep sprung from the Merino stock.

2. A soft woollen material resembling, but finer than, French cashmere, originally manufactured of merino wool, and later of a fine wool mixed with cotton. Also *attrib.*

1823 *Repos Arts*, etc. Ser. III. I. 120 Gowns for homedress .are of velvet, Merino, and *gros de Naples.* 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 9 Sept. 3/6 Trowsers, a pale lavender Merino 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II 415 They.. imitated the article of cotton jeans, in worsted,. to which they gave the name of plainbacks out of which has sprung that valuable branch of merinos. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 405 In merino and other fabrics it [cotton] is used with wool. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *Candida* 82 A black merino skirt.

b. A dress made of this.

1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy Did at Sch.* ix. 148 She shook her head over the simple, untrimmed merinoes and thick cloth cloaks.

3. A fine woollen yarn used in the manufacture of hosiery. Also *attrib.*

1886 *Housewife* I. 109/1 Garments made of merino, stockingette [etc.]. *Ibid*, Merino underclothing. *Ibid* The material used for darning is merino. 1888 MAUDE BRADSHAW *Indian Outfits* 23 Gauze-flannel and gauze-merino vests are principally worn. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* June 130 A pair of ordinary merino socks

Meriolyne, obs. Sc. form of MARJORAM.

† **Merion.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *meriane, meriene* :—L. *meridiāna*: see MERIDIAN *sb.*] Mid-day.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 51 Wiþ two Maidenes al on, Semelyche Suson, On dayes in þe merion, Of Murþes wol here.

‖ **Meris** (me·ris). *Biol.* Pl. **merides** (me·ridiz). [mod.L., a. Gr. *μερίς* part (stem *μεριδ-*); after F. *méride* (Perrier).] A permanent colony of cells which may either remain isolated or multiply by germination to form demes.

[1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl Brit.* XVI. 842/2 Starting from the cell or plastid, he [Perrier] terms a permanent colony a méride. *Ibid* 843/1 Tissues and organs result from division of labour in the anatomical elements of the mérides, and so have only a secondary individuality.]

Merise (mĕrī·z). See also MERRY *sb.*2 [a. F. *merise* (from 13th c.), of unknown origin.] A kind of small black cherry.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Merise*, a kind of small bitter Cherry. 1836 *Penny Cycl* VI. 431/1 The Merise or Merisier, Morello, Kentish and All Saint or everflowering cherry. 1849 *Knife & Fork* 23 About sixty years ago, a fragrant and delightful brandy was distilled from a small tart cherry called merises, a fruit peculiar in the Black Forest.

Merish, obs form of MARISH.

Merism (me·riz'm). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *μέρ-os* part, member + -ISM. Cf. Gr. *μερισμός* division.] (See quot.)

1894 BATESON *Materials Study Variation* 20 This phenomenon of Repetition of Parts comes near to being a universal character of the bodies of living things. It will be convenient to employ a single term to denote this phenomenon... For this purpose the term Merism will be used.

Merismatic (merizmæ·tik), *a. Biol* [f. mod. L. *merisma*, a. Gr. *μέρισμα* separated part, f. *μερίζειν* to divide into parts : see -ATIC. In Fr. *mérismatique.*] Of cells, tissues, etc.: Having the property of dividing into portions by the formation of internal partitions. Of processes: Involving this kind of division.

1849 *Rep. & Pap. Botany* (Ray Soc.) 283 On merismatic Formation of Cells in the Development of Pollen 1862 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 185 Diatoms, which carry on the process of merismatic division 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s v, 'Merismatic multiplication or reproduction'; that which occurs by the splitting or division of cells or of whole beings.

Merismoid (mĕri·zmoid), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *merisma* (see prec.) + -OID.] Of sporophores, esp. agarics: Having the cap branched or laciniate.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 393 *Odontia* makes way rapidly for *Hydnum* in all its varied forms, resupinate, apodous, lateral, merismoid, and mesopod. 1886 STEVENSON *Hymenomycetes Brit.* II. 325 Merismoid,..resembling a Merisma—i. e. having a branched or laciniate pileus.

Merispore (me·rispōəɹ). *Biol.* [irreg. f. Gr. *μέρος* part + *σπόρος, σπορά* sowing, seed.] One of the secondary cells of a pluricellular spore.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr *Sachs' Bot* 241 Each separate secondary cell of a spore of this description is usually capable of germination, and may be termed a Merispore. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR *De Bary's Fungi* 98 The number of members (merispores) in a compound spore is different in different cases

‖ **Merissa** (mĕri·să). A fermented beverage made from maize by the natives of the Soudan.

1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 72 Merissa, the 'national' beverage of the Soudan. 1899 *19th Cent.* Aug 277 The boy forgot his work over a pot of merissa beer

Merist (me·rist). *rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *μεριστής*, f. *μερίζειν* to divide.] A divider.

1872 RUSKIN *Munera P* 117 *note*, The administrators of the three great divisions of law are severally Archons, Merists, and Dicasts.

Meristem (me·ristem). *Bot.* [irreg. f. Gr. *μεριστός* divided, divisible, f. *μερίζειν* to divide, f. *μέρος* part; with ending after PHLOEM, XYLEM.] The unformed growing cellular tissue of the younger parts of plants; merismatic tissue. Also *attrib.*

1874 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XIV. 304 The three systems of meristem in the stem. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 129 In *Calodracon (Cordyline) Jacquini*, the meristem-ring is derived immediately, according to Nägeli, from the primary meristem of the apex of the stem.

Hence **Meristema·tic** *a.*, of or of the nature of meristem; **Meristema·tically** *adv.*, after the manner of meristem (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 18 The meristematic cells of Phanerogams. 1894 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* I 582 The groups of constructive, dividing, and enlarging cells, the so-called meristematic tissue.

Meristic (mĕri·stik), *a. Biol.* [f. MERISM: see -ISTIC. Cf. Gr. *μεριστικός* pertaining to division.] Pertaining to the phenomena of merism. Hence **Meri·stically** *adv.*, in a meristic manner.

1894 BATESON *Materials Study Variation* 22 These numerical and geometrical, or, as I propose to call them, meristic changes. *Ibid.* 24 The tarsus of a Cockroach..

may, through meristic variation, be divided into only four joints. *Ibid.* 26 The Similar Variation of Parts which are repeated Meristically in Series.

Meristogenetic, *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *μεριστό-ς* (see MERISTEM) + -GENETIC.] Produced by a meristem.

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR *De Bary's Fungi* 497.

Merit (me·rit), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 **merite,** 4 **merit,** 4-5 **meryt,** 4-6 **meryte,** 5 **merote, -et, -yde, -ytte, merrette,** 6 **merete, merrit,** *Sc.* **mereit,** 6-7 **meritt(e,** 3- **merit.** [a. OF. *merite* (mod.F. *mérite*), ad. L. *merit-um,* neut. pa. pple. of *merēre, merērī* to obtain for one's share, earn as pay, deserve; perh. cogn. w. Gr. *μείρεσθαι* to receive a share, *μέρος* share, part.]

†1. That which is deserved or has been earned, whether good or evil; due reward or punishment.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12890 Ion ! .Hu þat a costes þou was clene, Thoru þi merite was it sene [i. e. *through his being allowed to baptize Jesus*]. 13 *E. E. Allit P.* B 613 3yf euer þy mon vpon molde merit disserued. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T* 277 Heere men may seen how synne hath his merite ! *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5226 With me pas to my prayside modire þat þou may merote haue & menske & mede for þi werkis. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* I, Thou reputest them the more worthy for to haue rewardes and merites. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* I iii. 136 A deerer merit, not so deepe a maime,. Haue I deserued at your Highnesse hands. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Lect. Passion* XVII. (1616) 156 Lord, saue us from the merite of sinne. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. v, Now murder shall receiue his ample merite. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I § 7 It is but the merits of our unworthy Natures, if wee sleep in darkness until the last Alarum. 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* 85 Those laurel groves (the merits of thy youth), Which thou from Mahomet didst greatly gain.

2. The condition or fact of deserving; 'character with respect to desert of either good or evil' (T.). Also *pl* in the same sense. Now *rare*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV Pr. VI 109 (Camb. MS.) Alle men wenen þat they han wel deseruyd it [*i. e.* sorowful thinges], and þat they ben of wykkede meryte *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 89 So had she rewarde of her merite in the ende 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* Prol. 69 After our meryte we shalbe sure To be rewarded. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion,* Not waiyng our merites, but pardonyng our offences, through Christe our Lorde. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XLI v, Raise me up, that I may once have might, Their meritts to requite 1594 T BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 222 Either of them with others guiltie of the treason, were rewarded with the paines of their merit. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. III. 44, I do require them of you so to vse them, As we shall find their merites, and our safety May equally determine. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) sig. I 7, I set the Death of our Lord Jesus Christ betwixt me and my bad merit. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 253 They must be presented according to the merit of the business, whether good or bad. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* IX 214 In the future state men shall be placed and treated according to their merit

b. *The merits* or, rarely, †*the merit* (of a case, question, etc.): chiefly in *Law,* the intrinsic 'rights and wrongs' of the matter, in contradistinction to extraneous points such as the competence of the tribunal or the like. Hence, *to discuss, judge* (a proposal, etc.) *on its merits,* i. e. without regard to anything but its intrinsic excellences or defects. *To have the merits* (Law): of a party to a suit, to be in the right as to the question in dispute (said esp when for technical reasons a favourable decision cannot be given).

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I 687 The saidis Provest . and Counsale..quha best knew the meritis of the saidis actionis 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho Lords* (Camden) 115 He humbly desyred a favourable hearing of the meritts of his cause. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* 134 Which, if it sped, Wou'd shew the Merits of the Cause Far better, than consulting Laws. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks 1799 I. 235 It is always the rule, to administer a retaining fee before you enter upon the merits. 1813 TAUNTON *Comm Pleas Cases* III. 170 Inasmuch as the merits were with the Plaintiff.. he (the judge) refused to nonsuit him. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 133/1 It did not appear from the affidavits that the defendant had the merits. 1885 *Manch Exam* 10 July 5/4 It is not easy to ascertain the exact merits of the dispute. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 June 3/2 Men are everywhere examining his policy on its merits. 1898 A. LANG *Making Relig* IV. 74 The 'merits' of stories of second sight need discussion.

3. The quality of deserving well, or of being entitled to reward or gratitude.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A I. 157 3e naue no more merit In Masse ne In houres þen Malkyn of hire Maydenhod, þat no Mon desyreþ. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5909 Selling axeth no guerdoning; Here lyth no thank, ne no meryte. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 471 This man was utterly unprofitable,..reioycenge the name of dignite withowte merytte 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XC. 69 Small merit is of synnes for to irke Quhen thow art ald. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. IX. 39 For who shall goe about To cosen Fortune, and be honourable Without the stampe of merrit, let none presume To weare an vndeserued dignitie. 1612 BACON *Ess., Marriage,* The best works, and of greatest merit for the publike, haue proceeded from the vnmarried or childlesse men. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXVI (1869) II. 311 His merit was rewarded by the favour of the prince. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Prol. 35 For merit lives from man to man, And not from man, O Lord, to thee. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* XL. 646 The principle of promotion by merit.

b. *spec.* in *Theology,* the quality, in actions or persons, of being entitled to reward from God.

Merit of CONDIGNITY, *of* CONGRUITY: see those words.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 He bijet þeos þreo bijeaten—priuilege of prechur, merit of martirdom, & meidenes mede. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 756 Take hys deaþ in þy meende: Naut lyst[e] þe more þou þenkest so on hys deaþ, þe more hys þy meryte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 33 Do me endite Thy maydens deeth, that wan thurgh hire merite The eterneel lyf. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4380 þis meracle þus y-do þorow þe meryde of þis blessud virgyn seynt Ede *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. XX. 119 Bi no deede a man hath merit, saue bi a deede which is the seruice and the lawe of God. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 4 b, Feyth hath no meryte, where naturall reason of it selfe may discerne yᵉ thynge. 1698 BP. PATRICK *Answ. Touchstone* 138 It is frivolous to alledg the word Merit, so often used by the Fathers; for they mean no more thereby, but obtaining that which they are said to merit. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. x. 387 Merit is an unpardonable Piece of Popery 1885 CANNING *Sp.* 21 Apr. *Sp.* (1828) V 394 The next objection. is, that the Roman Catholics ascribe an overweening merit and efficacy to human actions. 1898 A. G. MORTIMER *Cath Faith & Practice* II XI. 311 Merit implies a proportion between the work done and the reward given.

c. Claim to gratitude as the cause of some favourable state of things; the honour or credit of bringing about (something).

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 15 Aug., And if there be no breach, I ought to have the merit of it. 1844 LD BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* XII (1862) 177 The whole merit of the great change..belongs to the Barons.

4 Claim or title to commendation or esteem, excellence, worth.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 808 But thingis iiij in hem [stalons] is to biholde: fourme and colour, merite and beaute. *Ibid.* 831 And next hem in merit is dyuers hued: Black bay, & permixt gray, mousdon also, The fomy, spotty hu, and many mo. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXV 93 There was so much of merit in him, That whereas he had continual warres with Lysimachus [etc.], .yet was never ouercome by any of them. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. II. 24 What merit's in that reason which denies The yeelding of her vp? 1709 POPE *Ess Crit* 728 To him [Roscommon] the wit of Greece and Rome was known, And ev'ry author's merit but his own 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 178 P 4 A Woman of Merit 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* 342 Merit should be chiefly plac'd In Judgment, Knowledge, Wit, and Taste. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I vi 41 The dramatic merit of Livy. 1889 D. HANNAY *Capt Marryat* 147 It is a child's story of merit—nothing more.

†b. The condition of being valued or honoured; esteem. *Obs.*

1752 FOOTE *Taste* Pref, Wks. 1799 I. 4 A man, who had ever great merit with his friends.

5. Something that entitles to reward or gratitude. Chiefly *pl.*; *spec.* in *Theology,* good works viewed as entitling to reward from God; also, the righteousness and sacrifice (of Christ) as the ground on which God grants forgiveness to sinners.

In the 17th c sometimes const *towards* (the person obliged); cf. L. *merita erga aliquem.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 423 Bot merytes of men ben dedis or lyves, þat God of his grace acceptis to mede *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld* 9 Some for uncunnynge of receyuing of al suche goostly comfortis mene that they receyue hem by her owne merites. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 73 To bringe the people to Saulvacion By mirrette of thy bitter passion 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 86 Manifestly ye cast Christes meretes asyde *Ibid* 87 For who soeuer will seke. to be made righteouse by the lawe, he is gone quite from Christ, and hys merites profyte bym not 1662 *Bk. Comm. Prayer,* Collect 13th Sund Trin, That we fail not finally to attain thy heavenly promises, through the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. 1667 MILTON *P. L* III. 290 Thy merit Imputed shall absolve them who renounce Thir own both righteous and unrighteous deeds. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz* IV (1688) 586 The large Extent of the Spanish Empire, his Powerfulness, his great merits towards the Church of Rome, and his taking Place. before the French King [etc.]. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg* III 57 His merits thus and not his sins confest, He speaks his hopes and leaves to Heav'n the rest. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed 3) 495/2 Protestants hold .that a man really has been justified by faith, or, in other words, that the merits of Christ have been imputed to him. 1897 A. G. MORTIMER *Cath. Faith & Practice* I. V 83 His superabundant merits, which are laid up as a rich treasure for His Church.

6. A commendable quality, an excellence.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. *Ab, I soon resolv'd to put their Merits to the Trial, by turning some of the Canterbury Tales into our Language. 1774 GOLDSM *Retal.* 49 Would you ask for his merits? Alas! he had none 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 185 The other method has the merit of economy. 1897 R. LE GALLIENNE in *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 2/1 Faults first, merits afterwards! Such is our uncomfortable critical habit.

7. Phr. *To make a merit of*: to account or represent (some action of one's own) as meritorious. † *To make merit with*: to establish a claim to the gratitude of (a person).

1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* IV. III (1683) 47 Stay here, and make a merit of your Love 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* II 20 You might have made a Merit of your Theft. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 220 It made her a great merit with me, that she kept it [the secret]. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess* Wks. 1840 III. 271 He makes a merit of having gone farther in his condescensions. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 262, I might not only secure my acquittal, but make merit with the opposers of the bill. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abr.* VII. 104 He had made a merit of remaining at his work. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* LXXX, He. made a merit of it to himself.

8. Short for *merit card* (see 9, quot. 1879).

9 *attrib.* and *Comb.,* chiefly in recent terms denoting rewards for proficiency in school work, or prizes for skill in some athletic pursuit, as *merit certificate, cup, grant, medal*; also *merit-conscious, -like* adjs.; **merit-card,** in English elementary schools (see quot.); †**merit-merchant** = MERIT-MONGER; **merit system,** the system of giving promotion in the civil service according to the deserts of the candidates (in U.S. opposed to 'spoils system'); †**merit-works,** 'good works' done for the sake of acquiring merit; so †**merit-worker** = MERIT-MONGER.

1879 RICK-WIGGIN & GRAVES *Elem. Sch. Manager* 105 The '*merit-card' system. Under this system, a cheap coloured ticket is given..to every scholar who has made the total number of attendances possible in the previous week. When a scholar has gained twelve of these 'merits' he receives a prize in exchange for them. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 10/1 They refuse to give a *merit-certificate to any child known to be addicted to cigarette-smoking. 1757 MR. & MRS. GREVILLE *Maxims, Charac. & Refl.* 130 A determined *merit-conscious air. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Oct. 12/2 The 42nd won the *merit cup in open competition in shooting. 1882 *New Educ Code* (ed. J Russell) 28 No *merit grant is made unless [etc.]. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 175 This would seem pharisaical, and *merit-like, if holiness did not relate to the free promise of the covenant of grace. 1902 *Daily Chron* 27 Oct 9/6 Mr. Robert Maxwell, who won the *merit medal last year,.. proved successful 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Cor.* IX. 17 God will cast all such *merit-merchants out of his Temple. 1880 D B. EATON *Civ. Service Gt Brit.* 161 The *merit system of appointments and promotions. 1899 *Nation* (N. Y.) 1 June 414/3 Some of the characteristics of the merit system as exemplified in the consular and diplomatic service of Great Britain. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. III. (1636) 109 Workes of Supererogation and *Merit workes 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* III ix. 467 The name of Merits is..not vsed in the Scriptures. For in that signification wherein our *Merite woorkers vse it, to wit, for meritorious woorkes, [etc.].

Merit (me·rit), *v.* [a F. *mérite-r,* f. *mérite* MERIT *sb.* Latin had *meritāre* (frequentative of *merērī*) to earn (money), to serve as a soldier.]

†**1.** *trans.* To reward, recompense. *Obs. rare.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II XIX, An almesse that is done for vayne glorye is not merited but dismeryted. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXXVI 264, I thanke you of this lyberall offre to goo with me & I shall meryte you, therfore, yf it playse god *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX 258 Which if thou wilt surcease, The king will merite it with gifts

2. To be or become entitled to or worthy of (reward, punishment, good or evil fortune or estimation, etc.); = DESERVE *v.* 1 and 2.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 11 b, Who may meryte or deserue Grace beynge in synne? 1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr.* IV III 41, I am sure sweet Kate, this kindnesse merites thankes. 1602 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II 313 Any that meriteth the name of man. 1671 MILTON *P. R* II 456 Extol not Riches then, more apt To slacken Virtue, Then prompt her to do aught may merit praise 1718 *Free thinker* No 8. 54 This presumptuous Wretch highly merited the Sentence pronounced upon him by Law 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I 203 To what End, but to merit being robbed again? 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks (1841) 357 Others that less merit, or at least that we esteem less to merit our regard and attention 1805 tr *Lafontaine's Hermann & Emilia* III 249 God knows how I have merited . that my last days should pass with so much satisfaction. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 85 She only knows How justly to proportion to the fault The punishment it merits. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simeon* 132 Good people, you do ill to kneel to me. What is it I can have done to merit this? 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 5/2 They would richly merit the severest censure.

b with *inf.* as *obj* (In early use occas.. † To obtain as one's deserts.)

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M Aurel.* (1546) H viij b, He merited to lese his life with xxiii strokes of penknyues. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 488 Shee was farre from being contemptible, though not merriting to be admired. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem* (1736) I 114 You merit to be beloved 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II VI 123 He merited to be trusted. 1805 tr. *Lafontaine's Hermann & Emilia* III. 123 His wife who merited to be the intimate friend of Emilia. *a* 1814 *Theodora* I i in *New Brit. Theatre* I 280 Have I not merited to be unhappy?

c. Said of things.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. III 291 France is a dog-hole, and it no more merits The tread of a mans foot. 1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 182 His counsels merited to be followed. 1656 EARL MONM. *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass* I. XXXI 55 It merits memory, that .. Virgil .. caused Servius to be bastinadoed by his servant Daretes 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) II 170 Should he add that the combatants had the dress and appearance of gentlemen, I should think, to use the newspaper phrase, the thing merited confirmation. 1769 E BANCROFT *Guiana* 350 My knowledge . being too imperfect to merit a communication. 1792 *Gentl. Mag* 9/2 The subject..merits the attention of. discerning minds.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To be deserving of good or evil. Chiefly in phrase *to merit well* (*of* a person), and in clauses with *as* or *than,* where there is ellipsis of an infinitive.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. I 19 When I doe name him, let it be thy part, To praise him more then euer man did merit. 1606 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist Quarrels* 147 It seemed vnto the Spaniards that they had well merited of the Holy See. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 51 The Earl of Essex who had merited very well throughout the whole Affair .was discharged..without ordinary Ceremony 1719 *Freethinker* III 183 The late Mr. Savery..merited largely from Posterity by the Invention of an Engine. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 120 Those men have merited so well of the republic of letters. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV. 549 Die! as thy frailties merit; let steel thy sufferings close.

4. *trans.* To earn by meritorious action; *spec.* in *Theology*, to become entitled to (reward) at the hands of God; also, of Christ, to obtain by his merits (spiritual blessings) for mankind.

1543 JOYE *Conf. Winchester's Articles* 1 Winchester wold proue that workes muste iustifye, that is to saye, with owr workes we muste merite the remission of owr synnes. 1586 HOOKER *Disc. Justif.* § 21 (1612) 27 Did they think that men doe merit rewards in heaven by the workes they performe on earth? 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 153 Christ is .. that Lamb of God .. quha onelie culd meritt vnto ws remission of sinnes. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 53 For whom Christ merited Faith, Repentance, and Perseverance. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist* (ed. 2) 107 Christ by his death did merit some supernatural things for the wicked. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 465 What Prize may Nisus from your Bounty claim, Who merited the first Rewards? 1748 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks 1874 II. 304 By fervent charity he may even merit forgiveness of men. 1898 A. G MORTIMER *Cath. Faith & Practice* II. xl. 316 No man can merit the first grace, or justification, nor, if he fall into mortal sin, can he merit a recovery from that state. Nor can he merit final perseverance

5. *intr.* To acquire merit; to become entitled to reward, gratitude, or commendation. *Obs.* exc. *Theol.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 b, I meryte not in so sayenge my duty. 1530 PALSGR. 635/1 Some man maye meryte as moche to drinke small wyne as some do whan they drinke water. 1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg* 451 Euery man must merite for him selfe. 1648 H. GRESBY tr *Balzac's Prince* 260 The Mahometans think they merit when they kill strangers. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I 147 Scotland, that had merited eminently at the King's hands ever since the year 1648. *a* 1718 W PENN *Tracts* Wks 1726 I. 481 No Man can merit for another 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Humble Addr.* Wks 1751 IX. 80, I. am resolved that none shall merit at my Expence. 1897 A. G MORTIMER *Cath Faith & Practice* I xl 166 While we are in a state of mortal sin we cannot merit

Meritable (me·rităb'l), *a.* ?*Obs.* [f. MERIT *sb.* + -ABLE.] = MERITORIOUS.

1415 in Visct Tarbat *Vindic Rob III* (1695) 37 That is meritable thing to bere Witnes to the suthfastness. 1420 in Tytler *Hist Scot* (1864) II 380 It is needeful and meritabil to ber lele witness to suthfastness to your Universitie. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI Prol. 162 Haill thy meryt thou had tofor thi fall, That is to say, thy warkis meritable, Restorit ar agane 1598-9 B JONSON *Case is Altered* II iv, The people generally are very acceptiue, and apt to applaud any meritable worke. 1708 CIBBER *Lady's Last Stake* v 62 O! there's a meritable Goodness in those Fears that cannot fail to Conquer 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur Lit* (1851) 158 Several pious persons have considered it as highly meritable to abstain from the reading of poetry

Merited (me·rited), *ppl. a.* [f. MERIT *v.* + -ED [1].] Deserved; well-earned.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M* III 1 206, I doe make my selfe beleeue that you may most vprighteously do a poor wronged Lady a merited benefit. 1787 MME. D ARBLAY *Diary* 19 Aug., Seeing me the only person punished by her merited resentment. 1800 *Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 149/2 A well merited compliment to the abilities and integrity of Sir Thomas Strange 1835 URE *Philos Manuf* 412 To secure to New Lanark mills a merited celebrity. 1887 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 251/2 Mr Hall has acquired a merited reputation.

Hence **Me·ritedly** *adv.*, deservedly.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 95 Meritedly therefore, they desire an equal share of Liberty. 1857 HOOPER *Chapman's Iliad* Introd. 8 Many of these were of mush-room growth, and have meritedly sunk into oblivion.

† **Me·riter.** *Obs* Also 7 **meritour.** [f. MERIT *v.* + -ER [1].] One who or something which merits.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 423 God the Sonne reneweth, as being the mediator and meriter of this changed estate 1617 [see MERITRESS]. *a* 1626 BACON *Confess Faith* Resusc (1657) II. 120 A Meriter of Glory and the Kingdom 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 143 We smart by that sin for which we smart, so that it is the means as well as the meriter of our misery.

† **Me·ritful,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. MERIT *sb* + -FUL.] Full of merit, meritorious

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 91 Meritful instances of Vertue.

Merithal (me·riþæl). *Bot* Also in mod L. form **meritha·llus** (pl. *-thalli*). [f. Gr. *μέρο-ς* part + *θαλλός* a young shoot, frond.] A name originally given by Du Petit-Thouars (1756–1831) to an internode, but later applied with qualifying word to each of the three parts of the plant leaf, and by Gaudichaud to each of the three parts of a compound plant, the *radicular, cauline* and *foliar merithal.*

1849 *Rep. & Pap. Botany* (Ray Soc.) 255 On Gaudichaud's Theory of the Merithals. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 139, § 169, § 639

Meriting (me·riting), *vbl. sb* [-ING [1].] The action of the verb MERIT in various senses.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Ephes.* Prol., Stickyng to olde heathenyshe idolatrous worshippinges, masse meritinges, .. popyshe customes [etc.]. 1671 WOODHEAD *St Teresa* II iii. 20 They must help each other both in suffering, and meriting. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* v. xvi, The other was proud of his own meritings

Meriting (me·riting), *ppl. a.* Now *rare.* [f. MERIT *v.* + -ING [2].] That merits (something indicated in the context); also in 17th c. often *gen.*, deserving, meritorious.

1603 B. JONSON, *Sejanus* v. x, If I could loose All my humanity now, 'twere well to torture So meriting a Traytor. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* I i. § 3 It hath rather a sounding and vnworthie glorie, than a meriting and substantiall vertue. 1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* I. 86 The Holy Ghost expresses the meriting causes diversly. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 87 The most merriting Madam in the world. 1732 SWIFT *Advantages repealing Sacram. Test.* Wks. 1761 III. 292 There may be another Seminary in View, more numerous and more needy, as well as more meriting. 1742 J. GLAS *Treat. Lord's Supper* III. v. 137 The infinite, atoning, meriting Virtue of the Sacrifice. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 243 Punishments are of service to offenders, rewards should be only to the meriting.

† **Me·ritist.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. MERIT *v.* + -IST.] A believer in the merit of good works.

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 58 Let Leo an Ancient Pope confront against these latter Pontificians all of them being meritists (*de condigno* or *de congruo*) out of condignitie or congruitie *Ibid.* 59 All yee Pontifician Meritists out of congruitie and *de congruo.*

Meritless (me·ritles), *a.* [f. MERIT *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Without merit; undeserving; worthless

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* I. 769 Esteeming Titles meritlesse and nought. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 40, I am altogether meritlesse of any good. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* I. 217 Titles, too often right honourable only in the herald's book and the meritless patent of creation 1891 *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 154/3 The volume is, in fact, as meritless as such volumes often are.

† **2.** Unmerited, undeserved. *Obs. rare.*

1603 *Cont. Adv. Don Sebast* in *Harl. Misc* (1810) V. 468, I have been grieved for your meritless afflictions. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie*, etc. 251 Will your flatt'ring humour nere haue end, Of all other meritlesse?

Me·rit-monger. *contemptuous.* One who trades in merits; one who seeks to merit salvation or eternal reward by good works. (Very common in 16–17th c.)

1552 LATIMER *Serm* (1562) 92 b, These merites mongers [*marg* Merite mongers] haue so many good workes, that they be able to sell them for money 1626 PRYNNE *Perpet Regen. Man's Est.* 258 Such a one which is justified, meerely by his owne righteousnesse, as your Popish merit mongers seeke to be. 1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc* VII. 85 Augustin, the great Defender of the Freeness of God's Grace against all Merit-Mongers. 1846 HARE *Mission Comf.* (1850) 243 When merit-mongers teach, they add one thirst to another, and spin one law out of another.

Hence **Merit-mongering** *vbl. sb.*; **Merit-mongery,** a dealing in merits; **Merit-monging** *ppl. a.*

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 28 Let all merit-monging-Preachers, iudge how well they carie themselues in their ministerie, that by magnifying the power of nature, crosse the verie end of their ministerie. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess* (1874) I. iii. 139 Luther asserted against that whole system of spiritual barter and merit-mongering his counter principle of the perfect gratuitousness of salvation 1856 SPURGEON *Serm New Park Street Pulpit* II 95 Even among Protestants meritmongery is not gone by.

Meritoir (e, variants of MERITORY.

Meritor, variant of MERITER, MERITORY.

† **Merito·rian.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *meritōri-us* (see MERITORIOUS) + -AN.] One who believes or teaches the saving efficacy of good works

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char Gd Commander* 53 What Paul or Peter, what Boanerges can Reach Meritorians to the Son of Man?

† **Meritorily,** *adv Obs.* [f. MERITORY *a* + -LY [2].] Meritoriously Also, deservedly

c 1400 *Apol. Loll* 15 No creature mai do iustli, wele, meritorili, ne perseueranth ani þing, not but if God wirk þat þing bi him, & in him. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I xx 120 Ech of these deedis mowe be doon vertuoseli and meritorili. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* (1811) 177 Worthi and meritoryly they fallen in this sentence of corsyng.

Meritorious (meritō·rias), *a* [f. L. *meritōri-us* pertaining to the earning of money, earning or serving to earn money (f *merēre, -ēri* to earn, deserve: see MERIT *sb.* and -ORY [2]) + -OUS.]

1. Of actions: Serving to earn reward; esp. in *Theology*, said of good works, penance, etc., as entitling to reward from God; productive of merit (†const. *to* the agent).

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) IV 405 The pilgrimage made to thapostles was more meritorius to the sawle than the faste of ij yere *Ibid.* VII 169 Noble men of the realme purchasede of the pope that iourney to be prohibite, and to be chaungede into oþer meritorious dedes *a* 1539 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 56 Charyte without whiche .noo vertue can be acceptable to almighty god, nor merytoryous to the doer. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 84 'Twixt Baroch and Amadavad is intombed Polly-Medina a Mahometan Saint, highly reputed by the people; who in a way of meretorious Pilgrimage repair thither 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr Life* (1747) III 176 In the precious Blood of this our meritorious and accepted Sacrifice we openly behold the Mercy of God 1851 PUSEY *Let. Bp. London* 130/1 That our due sufferings might be sanctified by His, the Atoning and Meritorious Sufferings 1856 P E. DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. § 5. 363 Man could not observe the law in any sense of meritorious observance.

† **2.** Of an action or agent: That earns or deserves some specified good or evil. (Const. *of. Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. Pref., Workes meritorious of eternall saluation. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc* 1 b, If he .. seame justly meritorious of reproche, we maye worthely imparte treble prayse to a barbarous Turke. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 136 Which abuse..is I think condignly meritorious of severe punishment. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 140 Shall we think the doing of our duty to be meritorious of that which God hath promised? 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* xi. 318 The Penances in the Church of Rome, which are counted Deletory of Sin, and Meritorious of Pardon, our Church doth account so otherwise than Superstitious. 1688 *and Plea Nonconf* 63 He must really be persuaded that all ways of Worship.. different..from the Church of England, is meritorious of personal Ruine. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) III. 181 Cataline .would do something meritorious of his Promotion. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 130 These Practices were satisfactory for Sin, and meritorious of Heaven *a* 1758 EDWARDS *Hist. Redemption* III. II (1793) 322 [He] made it meritorious of salvation to fight for Him.

b. *Meritorious cause*: an action or agent that causes by meriting (some good or evil result).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 136 b, God is the werker of ye sycknes & payne, though man of hymselfe or woman be the cause merytoryous. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1700) 138 His Blood, is the meritorious cause of mans redemption. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke v. 26 Sin is the meritorious cause of sickness 1828 A. JOLLY *Observ. Sund. Serv.* (1848) 178 The death which He endured was the meritorious cause of our life.

3. Deserving of reward or gratitude. Also (now usually) in vaguer use: Well-deserving; meriting commendation; having merit.

In recent literary criticism the word tends to be a term of limited praise, applied, e g., to work that is recognized as painstaking and useful, but does not call forth any special warmth of commendation.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 482 Good and merytoryous dedys shulde be holden in memorye 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 612/2 Insteede of so great and meritorious a service as they bost they performed to the King,..they did great hurt unto his title 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. iv, My meritorious Captaine. Merit will keepe no house nor pay no house rent 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. XXVII 153 What Marius makes a Crime, Sylla shall make meritorious. 1773 *Parl. Deb.* 21 May, Mr Solicitor General then moved, That Robert Lord Clive did, at the same time, render great and meritorious services to this country 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F* XXXVIII. (1869) II 399 Revenge was always honourable, and often meritorious 1817 BROUGHAM in *Parl Deb.* 1799 The more this transaction was sifted, the more blameless, would the conduct of that meritorious individual appear. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* VI. 67 His patience had been most meritorious. 1905 *Athenæum* 24 June 774/2 In regard to historical accuracy the volume is on the whole meritorious.

absol. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* II. II (1683) 18, I will have strict Examination made Betwixt the Meritorious and the Base. *a* 1704 T BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I 84 None but the meritorious shall be fortunate *Comb* 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser I. *All Fools' Day*, A pair of so goodly proportied and meritorious-equal damsels.

† **4.** Bestowed in accordance with merit; merited.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd Solomon* I 9 God's heavy wrath and meritorious blame 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X 456 The Heauens have reducted me to this meritorious reward, and truely deserued

† **5.** In the sense of L. *meritorius*: That earns money (by prostitution) *Obs rare*$^{-1}$.

1636 B JONSON *Discov., Mali Choragi fuere*, Some love any Strumpet (be shee never so shop-like or meritorious) in good clothes.

Merito·riously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].]

1. In a meritorious manner; † so as to acquire merit (*obs.*); † as a 'meritorious cause' (*obs.*); so as to deserve commendation.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W 1506) II i. 87 That man may shewe synne & them kepe entyerly & merytoryously 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 24 What is there, whereof either you, or shee might meritoriously powre out your complaintes against Fortune? 1609 DOWNAM *Chr. Liberty* 22 Christ hath meritoriously wrought our freedome. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Relig* (1651) 182 Nani had carried himself meritoriously in forraign Imployments. 1695 HUMFREY *Mediocria* 34 Christs righteousness is the meritorious, indeed the only meritorious, or meritoriously procuring efficient.. cause of mans justification. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1727) IV. III 122 They also faced down the World, that they did well and meritoriously in those very Things, in which their Hypocrisy did consist. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) I. 47 Would not the humblest contributor to such an end be deemed most meritoriously engaged? 1856 W. COLLINS *Rogue's Life* II, [She] was, at that very moment, meritoriously and heartily engaged in eating her breakfast.

† **2.** Deservedly; in accordance with its deserts.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf Beasts* (1658) 138 They are to their masters a singular safegard; for which consideration they are meritoriously termed Canes Defensores. *a* 1647 BOYLE in Birch *Life* B's Wks (1772) I p. xxvi, Nizza, a place .. meritoriously famous for that strength, which nature and art have emulously given it. 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 13 That great Cape which meritoriously is now call'd of good Hope.

Merito·riousness. [f. MERITORIOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being meritorious.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. x. (1640) 125 These murderers being instantly put to death, gloried in the meritoriousnesse of their suffering *a* 1708 BP. BEVERIDGE *Thes Theol.* (1711) III 244 The reality and meritoriousness of Christ's death and Passion. 1884 A R PENNINGTON *Wiclif* viii 271 The study of the works of that holy man led him. to oppose the meritoriousness of good works.

† **Meritory,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **meritoire, -orie, -orye,** 4–6 **meritory, 6 meritori, meretory, merytory** (e, -torie, 6 **meritor, meretorie.** [a. OF. *meritoire*, ad. L. *meritōrius*: see MERITORIOUS.] = MERITORIOUS.

1. Of actions. Serving to earn reward; productive of merit to the agent. Also, possessing merit, deserving, praiseworthy.

13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 270 in Horstm *Altengl Leg.* (1881) 272 More he menskes mene for mynnynge of riȝtes þen for al þe meritorie medes þat men one molde vsene. 1390

Gower *Conf.* I. 19 How meritoire is thilke dede Of charite. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 50 It semip good, spedi, & meritori, þat þe kirk be honorid. *c* 1418 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 351 Oure seip not were vnto vs meritorie If þat we myghten by reson it preue 1485 Caxton *Chas Gt.* 24 So many other labours merytoryes adioyned in the seruyce of god 15 . *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.) Sene meritor, is to beir leill & suchtfast witnessing. [Cf quots. 1415, 1420 s. v. Meritable.]

2. Earned, merited; = Meritorious 4.

1523 Skelton *Garl Laurel* 429 So am I preuentid of my brethern tweyne In rendryng to you thankkis meritory

†**Meritot.** A supposed variant of Merrytotter, occurring as a corrupt reading in Chaucer, and hence in Blount and later Dictionaries.

14 . *Chaucer's Miller's T.* (MS Camb) 584 Sum gay gerl god it wot Hath brouȝt ȝow þus vp on the merytot [*other texts* virltoot, vyritote, veritote, verytrot]. Hence 1602 *Speght's Chaucer's Works* (ed. 2) *ibid.* Merytote 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Meritot*, a sport used by children by swinging themselves in Bel-ropes, or such like, till they be giddy. *Cham.*

Meritour, variant of Meriter.

†**Meritress.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Meriter + -ess.] A female meriter.

1617 Collins *Def. Bp Ely* 1 v 206 Which is first very insolent, that faith should be a meritour at Gods hands, or a meritresse, if you will haue it so

Meritt(e, Merk(e: see Merit, Mark, Mirk.

Merkat(e, obs. forms of Market.

Merket(e, -kett, obs. forms of Market.

Merkin (mɜ·kin). Also 7 **mirkin.** [app. a variant of Malkin; but it is doubtful whether the various applications belong to the same word.]

†**1.** The female pudendum. *Obs.*

[1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1920 Mawkine.] 1656 Fletcher *Martial* 95 Why dost thou reach thy Merkin now half dust? Why dost provoke the ashes of thy lust? 1671 Skinner *Etymol. Ling. Angl*, Merkin, *Pubes muliebris* 1714 A. Smith *Lives Highwaymen* II. 151 This put a strange Whim in his Head; which was, to get the hairy circle of her Merkin This he dry'd well, and comb'd out, and then return'd to the Cardinall, telling him, he had brought St. Peter's Beard.

b. (See quot. 1796.)

1617 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Trav. Bohemia* Wks. 1630 III. 94/2 A thousand hogsheads then would haunt his firkin, And Mistris Minks recouer her lost mirkin. 1660 *Mercurius Fumig.* No. 7. 56 The last week was lost a Merkin in the Coven-Garden. *a* 1680 Rochester *To Author Play 'Sodom'* 35 Or wear some stinking Merkin for a Beard. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Merkin*, counterfeit hair for women's privy parts.

2. = Malkin 3 b.

1802 James *Milit Dict*, *Merkin*, a mop to clean cannon. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Merkit, obs. form of Market.

Merkland, variant of Markland.

Merkyte, obs. form of Market.

Merle (mɜ·l). Also 6 **mirle, meryll,** 7–8 **mearl(e.** [a. F. *merle* masc. (OF. also fem.) :—L. *merulus, merula* blackbird or ousel (also, the sea-carp). Cf. Pr., Sp. *merla*, Pg *merlo, melro*, It. *merla, merlo*; also (from Fr.) MDu., MLG., early mod.G. *merle*, Du. *meerle.*]

1. The blackbird, *Turdus merula. arch.*

Perhaps never in popular use, but constantly occurring in Scottish poetry from the 15th c. Drayton adopted from some Scottish poet the traditional association of 'mavis and merle', which he frequently repeats, and which in the 19th c often appears in English and American poetry from imitation of Scott or Burns. As used by Caxton and perh. by Philemon Holland, the word is an independent adoption from French.

For quots. 1450, 1549, 1604, 1725, 1810, see Mavis.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 146 b/2 A blacke byrde that is called a merle came on atyme to saynt benet *c* 1524 *Thomas of Erceld.* (Lansd. MS.) 29, I harde the Meryll and the Iay. 1593 Drayton *Eclogues* i 11 The jocund Mirle perch'd on the highest spray. 1612 — *Poly olb* xiii 62 Upon his dulcet pype the Merle doth only play. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 382 The Thrush or Mauis is soueraigne for the dysenterie: so is the Merle or black bird 1617 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* xxi. 100 Heir Mearle and Mavis sing melodious layes. 1684 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng* 1, (ed 15) 6 What abundance of merles, fieldfares, ousles. 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* II, *Merula*, a mearle, a blackbird 1791 Burns *Lam. Mary* ii, The merle, in his noontide bow'r, Makes woodland echoes ring. 1863 Longf. *Wayside Inn* 1 *Birds of Killingw.* 2 It was the season, when through all the land The merle and mavis; building sing Those lovely lyrics. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 64 My old heart Goes pit-a pat to hear it; like the merle That sees a gled o'erhead.

¶ **2.** Used to render L. *merula*, the sea-carp.

1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* VIII. xvi, A rocky sea nourishes fishes of its own name,..as the merle, the sea thrush, and the sea-bream.

¶ **3.** Used for: The merlin, *Falco æsalon.*

1838 Longf. *Drift-Wood* Prose Wks 1886 I. 382 He can no longer fly his hawks and merles in the open country.

Merle, obs. f. Marl; var. Medle *Obs.*, medlar.

Merligo, variant of Mirligo.

Merlin[1] (mɜ·lin). Forms: 4 **merlioun,** 4–5 **merlion, -youn,** 4–6 **merlyon,** 5 **merlyn, -yone, -lone,** *Sc.* **merlȝeon,** 5–6 **marlyon,** 6 **merline, meryllon, marleon, -ian, -yne, murleon,** *Sc.* **marlȝeon,** 6–7 **marlion,** 6–8 **marlin,** 7 **merling, marlyn,** 6– **merlin.** [a. AF. *merilun* (Stengel *Descr. MS. Digby* 86, p. 10), aphetic from OF. *esmerillon* (mod.F. *émerillon*) = Pr. *esmerilho*, Sp. *esmerejon*, Pg. *esmerilhão*, It. *smeriglione*; an augmentative f. Com. Rom. **smerillo*, whence med.L. *smerillus*, OF. *esmeril* merlin, Sp., Pg. *esmeril* a kind of cannon (for the sense cf. 'falconet'); the Pr. *esmirle*, It. *smerlo* merlin, are cognate, but do not correspond formally. The word appears also in Teut. as OHG., MHG., *smirl* (mod.G. *schmerl*), ON. *smyrill* (13th c.); also MHG. *smerlîn* (mod. G. *schmerlin*), Du. *smerlijn.* It is disputed whether the word was adopted from Rom. into Teut., or vice versa; Kluge regards it as originally Teut. The view of Diez, that it represents L. *merula* (see Merle) with prefixed *s*, is unlikely both on account of form and sense.

A few examples of forms without initial *s* occur outside Eng., e.g. med L. *merillus* (Germany, 15th c.), G. *merle, mirle* (Nemnich), early mod.Flemish *merlijn, marlyn* (Kilian); their relation to the longer forms is obscure.]

A European species of falcon, *Falco æsalon* or *lithofalco*, one of the smallest, but one of the boldest, of European birds of prey; the male bird (distinguished as *jack-merlin*: see Jack *sb.*[1] 27, 37) is remarkable for the beauty of its plumage. In recent use sometimes in a wider sense, corresponding to the mod.L. *Æsalon*, as applied by some ornithologists to a subdivision of the genus *Falco* including the merlin proper and some closely allied species.

In the 17th c. some writers regarded the name as properly belonging to the female bird.

c 1325 *Song of Mercy* 9 in *E. E. P* (1862) 119 A merlyon a brid hedde hent. *Ibid.* 172 For Merlions feet been colde. *c* 1381 Chaucer *Parl Foules* 611 ȝe haue the glotoun fild I-now his paunche, Thanne are we wel! sayde thanne a Merlioun. 1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xi. 13 An egle and a griffyn and a merlyoun. 14 . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 563/25 *Ametus*, a merlyn. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 638 Than rerit thir Merlȝeonis that mountis so hie. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 761/8 *Hic aluctor*, a merlone. 1517 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot.* (1903) V. 128 My lord governouris halkis and marleȝonis. 1530 Palsgr. 910 Merylions, *esmerillons.* 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 132 Lyke as the lark within the marlians foote With piteous tunes doth chirp her ȝelden lay. 1567 R. Edwards *Damon & Pithias* (1571) F j b, Masse, cham well be set: heres a trimme caste of Murleons. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1590) 114 A cast of Merlins there was besides. † *a* 1600 in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III. 491 The Marlyne cannot euer sore on high. 1613 Fletcher, etc. *Honest Man's Fort.* v. i, Keep a four nobles nag and a black [*mod. edd.* Jack-] Merling. 1613 Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 29, I sent to my lo^d Carew a caste of marlyns and a goshawk 1616 Surfl. & Markh *Country Farm* 712 Of all sorts of Merlins, the Irish Merlin is the best, you shall know her by her pale greene legs, and the contrarie Merlin by her bright yellow legs. *Ibid* [see Jack *sb.*[1] 37]. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char* II. v § 4. 146 Being the least of all Hawks called F. Merlin, M. Jack-Merlin. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemper Tom Whigg* 1 3 A jolly marlin that sate pruning himself. 1893 Newton *Dict Birds* 235 The majority of the Falcons may be separated into five very distinct groups: (1) the Falcons pure and simple (*Falco* proper); (4) the Merlins (*Æsalon*, Kaup); and (5) the Hobbies (*Hypotriorchis*, Boie). 1904 *Longm Mag.* Apr 533 The hen harrier and the little merlin are equally mischievous.

attrib. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt* xii. 88 Noble dames watching the flight of the merlin hawks.

†**Merlin**[2]. *Obs.* The name of the soothsayer of the Arthurian legend; used as the title of various prophetic almanacs and the like.

1644 Lilly (*title*) England's propheticall Merline, fortelling the actions depending upon the influence of the conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter 1643. 1653 (*title*) The Madmerry Merlin, or the Black Almanack [for 1654]. 1654 (*title*) The Royal Merlin, or Great Britains Royal Observator. 1696–1838 (*title*) Rider's Brit[ish] Merlin.

Merlin[3] (mɜ·lin). [Perh. from the name of *Merlin*, a celebrated racehorse, from which the Welsh breed of ponies is said to be descended (Youatt *The Horse* 58).] A small Welsh pony.

1883 *Encycl Brit.* XVI 789/1 [Montgomery] was long famous for its hardy breed of small horses called *merlins.*

Merlin, obs. form of Marline.

Merlin-chair. An invalid wheel-chair (so called after its inventor J. J. Merlin 1735–1803).

1835 Smedley *Let* 4 May in *Poems* (1837) 429 A Merlin.. chair with many appendages and fashions of transformation. 1876 Albemarle *Fifty Years of My Life* I. 242 He [C. J. Fox] used to wheel himself about in what was called a 'Merlin chair'. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 102/2 Self-propelling Merlin Chair

†**Mo'rling.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 **marlynge,** 4–6 **merlinge,** 5 **marlyng,** 5–6 **merlyng(e,** 8 **merlin.** [ad. OF. *merlanke, merlanc, merlenc* (mod.F. *merlan*), f. *merle* :—L. *merula* some kind of fish (app. a transferred use of *merula* blackbird, Merle); the suffix is believed to be of Germanic origin, = -ing 3.] The whiting, *Gadus merlangus.*

1307–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 3 Merlinges. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 834 Mustard is metest with.. makerelle, & also withe merlynge. 1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk* 167 Marlynge, makrell, and hake, with butter. 1525 in *Excerpta e libris domicilii Jacobi Quinti* (Bann. Cl.) 7 lxxxiiij merlingis,. perches,..fundolis. 1611 Cotgr., *Merlan*, a whiting, a Merling. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Merlin* or *Merling*, a kind of Fish. 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* II, *Merula*..a fish called a merling, a whiting.

Merlin's grass. The aquatic plant *Isoëtes lacustris* or Quill-wort.

[17.. *S. Brewer's Bot. Journ. Wales in* 1796 (MS.) in Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, The fish are larger there [at Llyn Ogwen, Carnarvonshire] than in any of the other lakes, which they attribute to the eating of [this plant], which they call *Gwair Merllyns*; *gwair* is hay, and *Merllyn* was a Welsh prophet.] 1837 G. W. Francis *Analysis Brit. Ferns* 56 *Isoetes lacustris.* European Quillwort. Merlin's Grass.

Merlion, marlion (mɜ·ɪ-, mā·liən). *Her.* [Perh. orig. a use of *merlion, marlion*, variants of Merlin[1], but in the extant heraldic instances misapplied owing to association with F. *merlette*: see Martlet, Marlet.] A heraldic bird, figured either as identical with the heraldic Martlet 2, or with the *merlette* of French heraldry, which is depicted as having neither feet nor beak.

It is doubtful whether *merlyons* in the first quot. refers to embroidered figures of heraldic 'merlions' or of merlins, or whether it is not a wholly distinct word; in the latter case cf. med L. *merlinus*, a hood worn by canons (Du Cange).

1553 *Inv Ch. Surrey* (1869) 155 A suite of vestementes with merlyons solde for xx^s. *Ibid*, A cope of velvit with marlyons solde for xx^s. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xvii. 159 He beareth Gules fiue Marlions wings in Saltire Argent. 1828–40 Berry *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Merlette* or *Merlion*, an heraldic term used by French heralds for the martlet, but which they represent without beak, thighs, or legs. 1874 *Papworth's Ord. Brit Armorials* 42/1 Sa three marlions sinister wings displ arg. 1889 Elvin *Dict. Heraldry* s. v. *Marlions.* Two Marlions wings conjoined and expanded. *Merlet, Merlette* or *Merlion*, a Martlet.

Merlio(u)n, variants of Merlin[1].

Merlon (mɜ·lən). *Fortification.* [F. *merlon* (= Sp. *merlon*, Pg. *merlão*), ad. It. *merlone*, augm. of *merlo, merla* battlement, perhaps a contraction of the synonymous *mergolo* (Florio), *mergola*, app. a dim. f. L. *merga* (pl.) pitchfork.] The part of an embattled parapet between two embrasures; † a similar structure on a battleship.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Merlon*, in Fortification, is that Part of the Parapet which lies betwixt two Embrasures. 1757 W. Smith *Hist. New York* 188 This Battery is built of Stone, and the Merlons consist of Cedar Joists, filled in with Earth 1790 Beatson *Nav & Mil. Mem* I. 101 Having her merlons filled with earth or sand, she [the Gallicia] drew full as much water as some of our eighty gun ships 1833 Straith *Fortif.* 5 The solid portion of the parapet between two embrasures is called the merlon. 1894 R. S Ferguson *Hist Westmorld* 285 One of the merlons in the parapets is pierced for a small cannon

Comb. *a* 1849 J. C Mangan *Poems* (1859) 238 He trained a horse to pace round narrow stones laid merlon-wise.

Merlone, obs. form of Merlin[1].

Merls: see Merel.

Merlyng(e, obs. forms of Marline, Merling.

Merlyo(u)n, obs. forms of Merlin *sb.*[1]

Mermaid (mɜ·ɪmēid). Forms: 4–9 **mer-, 5 meer-,** 5–6 **mar-,** 5–7 **mere-,** 6 **meyr(e)-, mayr-,** 6–7 **mear(e)-,** 6–8 **mare-,** 7 **mair-,** 7 **meir-** (see forms of Maid *sb*); also 8 **mermade.** [f. Mere *sb.*[1] + Maid; cf. OE. *merewif* and Mermin; also G. *meerjungfrau, meerfräulein.*]

1. An imaginary species of beings, more or less human in character, supposed to inhabit the sea, and to have the head and trunk of a woman, the lower limbs being replaced by the tail of a fish or cetacean. † In early use often identified with the Siren of classical mythology.

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 450 Chauntecleer so free Soong murier than the Mermayde in the see. 1406 Hoccleve *La Male Regle* 236 It spekith of meermaides in the See. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 369 Poetes feyne [of meremaydes [orig *sirenes*] to be in parte virgines and in parte bryddes. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lvi. 290 So swete a sownde that it semed to be the mermaydes of the see. 1598 Davies *Immort. Soul* II. vi, Did sense perswade Vlysses not to hear The Mermaids songs. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 236 As for the Meremaids called Nereides, it is no fabulous tale that goes of them onely their bodie is rough & skaled all ouer. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 265 Sea-monsters, such as mear-maids, and young tritons, half men, half fish. 1681 Dryden *Sp. Friar* IV. ii. 60 This Mermayd's melody Into an unseen whirl-pool draws you fast. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* lxxxi, They have laid their hoops aside, and are become as slim as mermaids. 1814 Scott *Ld of Isles* III. xxviii, Mermaid's alabaster grot, Who bathes her limbs in sunless well 1819 Keats *Eve St. Agnes* xxvi, Half-hidden, like a mermaid in sea-weed. 1867 Roby *Mermaid of Martin Mere* in *Trad. Lanc.* (ed. 4) II. 174 'Tis said a mermaid haunts yon water.

†**b.** Sometimes applied to the manatee or similar animals, whose form reminded observers of the mermaid of tradition. *Obs.*

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* xxxii. 78 These..are part terrestryall, and part aquatile, as the Mare-maide, Sea-horse, and other of that kind. 1756 Nugent *Gr Tour, Netherl.* I. 102 Among other things there is..the hand of a mermade, and several other curiosities.

2. A representation of this being, esp. *Her.*

Usually if not invariably depicted heraldically with long flowing golden locks, and holding in the right-hand a comb and in the left a mirror or hand-glass.

1464 *Will of Kent* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum meremayde de argento. 1533 *Visit. Lancs.* (Chetham Soc. No. 98) 55 A meyre mayd haire come & glasse or. 1631 Heywood *London's Ius Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 276 Upon the top of the one stands a Sea Lyon vpon the other a Meare-maide or Sea Nimphe. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* 238 The fishmongers pageants

consisted of..two mairmaids [etc.]. 1874 *Papworth's Ord. Brit. Armorials* 983/1 Vert a mermaid arg. crined or holding a comb and glass of the third.

b. A favourite sign for a shop, inn or tavern.

1428 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 78 My mancion that is cleped the Mermaid in Bredstreet. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 151 The dynnere at the Mermayde,..xiiij.s. vj d. 1527 RASTALL *Abridg. Statutes* (Colophon), Enprynted in the chepe syde at the sygne of the mere mayde next to poulys gate. *a* 1616 BEAUMONT *Let. to B. Jonson* 44 What things have we seen Done at the Mermaid? 1639 MAYNE *City Match* III. iii. 30, I had made an Ordinary.. at the Mermaid. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* II. i. (1680) 13 How sits my *Chedreux*? *Ger* O very finely! with the Locks comb'd down, like a Maremaids, on a Sign-post.

3. *transf.* † a. = SIREN; in 16–17th c. applied to a prostitute. *Obs.* b. *jocularly.* A woman who is at home in the water.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III ii. 45 Oh traine me not sweet Mermaide with thy note, .Sing Siren for thy selfe, and I will dote. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* lxxii, Honietongd Tullie, Mermaid of our eares. 16. MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* IV. i, *Gnotho* I have Siren here already. *Agatha.* What? a mermaid? *Gnotho.* No, but a maid, horse-face! 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 234 A Gentleman..shall not sneake into a Tauerne with his Mermaid, but [etc.]. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 3 She had floated..semi-nude, with all the other mermaids *à la mode.*

4. The name of a country dance.

1701 *Newest Acad. Compliments* (N.), The Mermaid.—The leaders-up change sides, then turn each the other's partner [etc.]. 1716 *Playford's Dancing-Master* (ed. 16) I. 105 Maremaid [music and directions].

5. *False Mermaid*, a plant of the North American genus *Flœrkea*, esp. *F. proserpinacoides.*

1845–50 MRS LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App v. 103/2 *Flœrkia palustris* (false mermaid). 1846–50 A WOOD *Class-bk Bot* 200 *Flœrkea proserpinacoides..* False Mermaid. 1860 in A. GRAY *Man. Bot North U. S.* 74.

6 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mermaid-bride*; *mermaid-like* adv.; **mermaid-fish**, the monk-fish or angel-fish, *Rhina squatina*; **mermaid-pie**, a sucking pig baked whole in a crust; **mermaid-weed** *U.S.*, a name for aquatic plants of the genus *Proserpinaca*, having leaves toothed like a comb.

1823 BYRON *Island* IV. ix, Proud and exulting in his *mermaid bride 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 265 The monk or angel-fish (otherwise termed the *Mermaid-fish, as Artedi says) 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* IV vii. 177 Her cloathes spred wide, And *Mermaid-like, a while they bore her vp 1661 RABISHA *Cookery Dissected* 175 To bake a Pigg to be eaten cold, called a *Maremaid Pie 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class bk. Bot* 267 *Proserpinaca palustris.* Spear-leaved *Mermaid-weed. .. *P pectinacea.* .Cat-leaved Mermaid-weed

b. With possessive, as **mermaid's egg** = *mermaid's purse* (*Cent. Dict* 1890); **mermaid's fish-lines**, a common cord-like seaweed, *Chorda filum* (ibid.); **mermaid's glove**, (*a*) a British sponge, *Halichondria palmata*, somewhat resembling a glove; (*b*) *pl.* = DEAD-MAN'S FINGERS 2, *Alcyonium digitatum*; **mermaid's hair**, a dark green filamentous seaweed, *Lyngbya majuscula* (*Cent Dict*); **mermaid's head**, one of the small rounded sea-urchins, as *Spatangus cordatus*; **mermaid's lace**, (*a*) an alleged name for a kind of coralline; (*b*) applied to a kind of Venetian point lace whose pattern is said to have been imitated from this; **mermaid's purse**, the horny egg-case of a skate, ray or shark (= SEA-PURSE); **mermaid's trumpet**, the shell of one of the Turbinacean gasteropods (? *Nerita*).

1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 138 The sponge called *mermaid's glove 1865 GOSSE *Year at Shore* 74 The animal is sometimes, however, called cow's paps, and sometimes mermaid's gloves. 1863 WOOD *Nat Hist.* III. 769 The Mermaid's Glove .. is certainly the largest of the British Sponges 1662 RAY *Three Itin.* III. 169 A pretty shell covered with prickles or bristles, which the Welch call *mermaid's heads. 1865 MRS. BURY PALLISER *Hist. Lace* 46 In the islands of the Lagune there still lingers a tale of the first origin of this most charming production. A sailor youth. brought home to his betrothed a bunch of that pretty coralline known .as the *mermaid's lace. The girl..imitated it with her needle, and..produced that delicate guipure which before long became the taste of all Europe. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Mermaids Lace*, a name sometimes given to fine Venetian Points, from the legend of a lace maker having copied the seaweed known as Mermaid—making of it one of the patterns in Venetian Point 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 368 These cases .. are called *Mermaid's purses. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 182 *Nerites*..the *Mere-maids Trumpet.

Mermaiden (mɔ̄·ɹmēⁱd'n). Now *rare.* Forms: see prec. and MAIDEN. [f. MERE *sb.*¹ + MAIDEN; cf. prec] = MERMAID 1, 2.

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 680 But it was wondir lyk to be Song of meremaydens of the see. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 150 A mermayden of þe se..hath a body as a womman, & a tayl as a fysch, & clawys as an eryn. 1538 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *293 Ane Terget of Gold, with ane Marmadyne in it of dyamontis. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 170 A Syren or Mermayden, that is, halfe fish and halfe flesh. 1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 70 Sufficiently graceful to be the nightcap of the tiniest and prettiest of mermaidens. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Forsaken Merman* vi, The cold strange eyes of a little Mermaiden.

Mermalade, obs. form of MARMALADE.

Merman (mɔ̄·ɹmæ̆n). Also 7 **mere-, mare-, mairman.** [f. MERE *sb.*¹ + MAN *sb.*, after MERMAID; cf. G. *meermann*, Du. *meerman.*]

1. The male of the mermaid; an imaginary marine creature with a man's head and trunk, and a fish's or cetacean's tail instead of the lower limbs.

In *Heraldry*, the merman (also called *triton* or *Neptune*) is depicted as holding in the right hand a trident, and in the left a conch-shell trumpet.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 236 Knights of Rome..who testifie, that..they haue seen a Mere man, in euery respect resembling a man. 1611 MUNDAY *Chryso-thriambos*, A Mareman and a Mare-maid..do figure the long continued love and amity, which hath been betweene the Goldsmiths and Fishmongers. 1678 *Lond Gaz.* No. 1344/1 He and his Company, upon their crossing the Severne, saw a Mair-man appear a pretty while above water 1711–12 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 Mar., Mermen are he-mermaids; Tritons, natives of the sea. 1823 BYRON *Island* IV v, Did they with ocean's hidden sovereigns dwell, And sound with mermen the fantastic shell? 1893 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* (ed 4) 101 A Triton is sometimes called a Merman or Neptune

Comb. *a* 1845 HOOD *Sub-marine* ii, But (merman-like) he look'd marine All downward from the waist.

2. *Merman's shaving brushes*, 'a name given in North America to different species of *Chamædoris* and *Penicillus*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Mermayd, -en, obs. forms of MERMAID, -EN.

Mermelade, obs. form of MARMALADE.

Mermiden, -on, obs. forms of MYRMIDON.

† **Mermin.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 meremenin, -en (gen. pl. meremenna, -mennena), 1, 3 meremen, 3 mereman, mer(e)minne, mermyn(n. [OE. *męremęnen*, app. f. *męre* sea, MERE *sb.*¹ + *męnen* neut., female slave:—prehistoric **manīno*ᵐ; cf. ON. *man* neut., slave (male or female), girl. Corresponding or cognate forms in other Teut. langs. are OHG. *meremanni*, *merimenni*, *mer(i)min* neut., *meriminna* fem (MHG. *mereminne*, *merminne* fem.), Du *meermin* fem, mermaid or siren, ON. *marmennill*, *-mendill* masc., merman, triton (mod.Icel. corruptly *marbendill*; also ON. *margmelli*, mod.Norw. *marmæle*, prob. an etymologizing perversion, as if 'one who speaks much').

The 13th c. form *mereman* prob. belongs here rather than to MERMAN, which does not otherwise occur before 17th c.]

A mermaid or siren.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) S 349 *Sirina*, meremenin. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gloss* in Wr-Wülcker 506/5 *Sirenarum*, meremennena. *c* 1050 *Ags. Voc.* ibid. 277/28 *Serina*, meremen. *c* 1205 LAY 1321 Þer heo funden þe merminnen [Wace *seraines*] þ beoð deor of muchele ginnen. *c* 1230 *Bestiary* 557 Ðe mereman is a meiden ilike on brest and on bodi *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 1500 Ah ich drede þæt tis dream me dreie toward deaðe, as deð mereminnes. 1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* Prol, The deth berynge songis of mermynns [Jerome *mortiferos Sirenarum cantus*] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 397 Þe oost of Rome siȝ mermyns in liknes of men and of wommen [Higd *sirenæ in specie viri et mulieris*].

Mermole, obs. variant of MORMAL.

Mermoset, obs. form of MARMOSET.

† **Mermoyse.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. MDu. *mermoeyse*, *marmoyse*, believed to be a shortening of F. *marmouset*: cf. MARMOSE.] = MARMOSET 1.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxiv. (Arb) 98, I wende hit had be a mermoyse a baubyn or a mercatte for I sawe neuer fowler beest.

Mermydon, obs. form of MYRMIDON.

‖ **Mero** (mē·ro). [Sp.] A name applied to the sea-perch (*Serranus*) and various other serranoid fishes, now esp. the genera *Epinephelus* and *Promicrops*, otherwise known as jew-fishes.

1763 W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 18 There is very good fishery, where is plenty of meros and pardos. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1225 Fishes are found in great quantities, particularly dolphins, sharks, meros, lobsters, mussels. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* 351 Two Tins of Mero in oil; two of Mero, pickled; one of Mero, with tomato sauce. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 159/2 Mero (*Terranus* [*read* Serranus]), Prepared Mero.

Mero-¹ (me·ro), before a vowel **mer-**, combining form of Gr. *μέρος* 'part, fraction', occurring in various scientific and technical terms; sometimes opposed to HOLO-. In terms of *Crystallography* (MEROHEDRAL, MEROSYMMETRY, etc.), it denotes that a crystal or crystalline form is deficient in the number of faces requisite to build up the geometrically complete form belonging to its system. **Me·rocyte** *Biol.* [Gr. *κύτος* hollow: see -CYTE], the segmenting nucleus of a meroblastic ovum (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). **Meroga·strula** *Biol.*, the gastrula of a meroblastic egg (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Meroge·nesis** *Biol.*, segmentation; hence **Merogene·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by merogenesis (*Cent. Dict.*). **Meroistic** (-i·stik) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *ᾠόν* egg], producing imperfect as well as fully developed ova. **Me·romorph, Meromo·rphic** *adjs. Math.* [Gr. *μορφή* form], similar in nature to a rational fraction (*Cent. Dict.*). **Meroparo·nymy** [PARONYMY], incomplete paronymy. **Me·rosome** *Zool.* [Gr. *σῶμα* body], a segment of the body of a segmented animal (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Meroso·mal** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a merosome.

1881 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 555/1 The *merogenesis (segmentation or bud-formation) can only show itself by..compelling..the organs or regions of the body of the primary unit to assume the form of new units. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii 443 Dr. A. Brandt has proposed the term panoistic for ovaries of the first mode, and *meroistic for those of the second and third modes of development of the ova here described 1888 [see PANOISTIC]. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII 519/2 The host of cases (easily found in any large English dictionary) in which two or more possible forms are wanting, may be accepted as illustrations of partial paronymy or *meroparonymy.

Mero-² (mīᵊ ro-, miᵊrǫ-), combining form of Gr. *μηρός* 'thigh', occurring in certain mod. scientific terms. **Me·rocele** *Path*, femoral hernia; hence **Meroce·lic** *a.*, of or belonging to merocele (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). **Merocerite** (-ǫ·sĕrəit) *Zool.* [Gr. *κέρας* horn], one of the joints in the antennæ in crustaceans, which rests upon the ischiocerite; hence **Merocerític** (-sĕri tik) *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a merocerite. **Merognathite** *Zool.* [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw: see -ITE], the fourth joint of a crustacean gnathite. **Meropodite** (-ǫ·pŏdəit) *Zool.* [Gr. *ποδ-*, *πούς* foot], that joint of an endopodite which is borne on the ischiopodite; **Meropodi·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a meropodite (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1902).

1802 TURTON *Med Gloss*, **Merocele.* 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* I. 396/1 Hernia of the bladder. is developed at the same point as a merocele. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim* vi. 314 To its inner portion an ischiocerite is connected, bearing a *merocerite and carpocerite. 1859 SALTER in *Brit. Org. Rem.*, 1st *Monograph* 43 *Merognathite. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 94 The fourth, the longest of all the segments..is known as the *meropodite

† **Merobibe.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *merobib-us* (Plautus), f. *mero-*, *merum* unmixed wine + *bib-ĕre* to drink.] 'One who drinks pure Wine without a mixture of Water' (Bailey 1727 vol. II).

Meroblast (me·roblæst). *Biol.* [f MERO-¹ + Gr. *βλαστός* germ, -BLAST.] An ovum which is only partly germinal. Hence **Merobla·stic** *a.*, having only a partial power of germination. (Opposed to *holoblast*, *-ic.*)

1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool* 193 The ovum is 'meroblastic', a portion only of the vitellus undergoing segmentation. 1884 CALDWELL in *Australasian* Suppl. 8 Nov 3/3 Monotremes oviparous, meroblast ovum 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 371 *Monotremata...* The ova are large and meroblastic.

Mero·cracy. *nonce-wd.* [f Gr. *μέρο-ς* part: see -CRACY.] Government by a part.

1679 FILMER *Free-holder* XII. 173 Why must an Assembly of part be called an Aristocratie, and not a Merocratie?

Merogony (mĕrǫ·gŏni). *Biol.* [f. MERO-¹ + Gr. *-γονία* begetting.] The production of an embryo from a portion of an egg not containing a nucleus. Hence **Merogo·nic** *a.*, pertaining to or effected by merogony.

1899 *Nature* 2 Nov 24/1 On merogonic impregnation and its results, by M. Yves Delage *Ibid*, Since it [the fertilization of non-nucleated ovular cytoplasm] is a process which may be generalised, the author [M. Yves Delage] proposes to give it the name of merogony

Merohedral (merohī·drăl), *a. Cryst.* [f. MERO-¹ + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base + -AL.] Of a crystal: Having less than the full number of faces admitted by the type of symmetry to which it belongs. So **Merohe·dric** *a.* in the same sense (Webster Suppl. 1902); **Merohe·drism**, the property of being merohedral.

1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 438 *Merohedrism*, a crystallographic term embracing both *hemihedrism* and *tetartohedrism.* 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 137 The term merohedral will be reserved for certain cases in which a defalcation is met with in the faces of a crystal out of accord with any fixed law of symmetry; though sometimes such a merohedral crystal simulates the mode of grouping of a crystal belonging to a different type of symmetry from its own 1899 W. J. LEWIS *Crystallogr.* 149 The forms of certain classes were regarded as merohedral divisions of a more symmetrical form. *Ibid.* 259 The views underlying the ideas of merohedrism lead to inconsistencies.

Merology (mĕrǫ·lŏdʒi). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *μέρο-ς* part, member + -LOGY.] That branch of anatomy which deals with the elementary tissues and fluids of the body (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

Meroon, obs. form of MAROON.

Merop (me·rǫp), *a. nonce-wd.* [a. Gr. *μεροπ-*, *μέροψ* speaking articulately.] Gifted with the power of speech. So **Mero·pic** *a.* (in same sense).

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 224 Mute creatures [seem] as capable of jealousy and resentment as loud-tongued meropic man! 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* (1889) 172 He has no tongue, no merop tongue, I mean.

‖ **Meropia** (mĕrōu·piă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. MERO-¹ + Gr. *-ωπία*, f. *ὠπ-*, *ὤψ* eye: cf. *myopia*, *amblyopia.*] Dullness or obscuration of sight (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

Meropidan (mĕrǫ·pidăn), *a.* and *sb. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Meropid-æ* + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the picarian family *Meropidæ* (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885). **b.** *sb.* A bird of the family *Meropidæ*.

1842 BRANDE *Dict Sci.* etc., *Meropidans, Meropidæ*, the family of Insessorial birds of which the bee-eater (*Merops*) is the type.

† **Meropie.** *Her. Obs.* [a. L. *merops*, a. Gr. *μέροψ* bee-eater.] = MEROPS.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 26 b, On a torce d'Argente and Azure, a Meropie volante, Sable, membred Gules.

‖ **Merops** (me·rǫps). [L., a. Gr. *μέροψ*.] The bee-eater, *Merops apiaster*. (*Obs.* exc. *Ornith.* as the name of the genus.)

[1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* 148 Bellonius writes thus concerning the Merops.] 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II 262/1 The Merops, or Bee-eater, is like the Kings-Fisher in shape. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed Kersey)

Meroquin, meror, obs ff. MAROQUIN, MIRROR.

Mero·rganize, *v. rare.* [f. MERO-1 + ORGANIZE *v.*] *trans.* To bring into a partially organized state. Hence **Mero·rganized, Mero·rganizing,** *ppl. adjs.* Also **Mero·rganiza·tion** (see quot. 1855).

1827 PROUT in *Phil. Trans* CXVII. 375, I have provisionally adopted the term *merorganized*,..meaning to imply by it that bodies on passing into this state, become partly, or to a certain extent, organized. Thus starch I consider as *merorganized* sugar. *Ibid*, *note*, Any substance may be supposed capable of performing the part of a merorganizing body. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl*, *Merorganization*, organization in part, or partial organization.

‖ **Meros** (mī··rǫs). In Dicts. also **merus.** [mod. L, a. Gr. *μηρός* thigh.]

1. *Arch.* (See quots.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract Build* 588 Meros; the middle part of a triglph 1842-59 GWILT *Archit* 1004 *Meros*, the plane face between the channels in the triglyphs of the Doric order.

2. *Anat.* The thigh.

1808 TURTON *Med Gloss* 1890 *Syd Soc. Lex.*

3. One of the joints of a maxilliped.

1855 BATE in *Rep Brit Assoc.* 33 The third leaf-like plate consists of two joints, the fourth and the fifth, the meros and the carpus. 1857 — in *Phil Trans* CXLVIII 604 Fig 10 to 14. Perelopoda :—*a*, Coxa; *b*, Basos, *c*, Ischium; *d*, Meros.

Merostome (me·rostōm) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Merostomata* neut. pl., f. MERO-1 + Gr. *στόμα, στοματ-* mouth; so called as having the mouth divided into separate parts.] Any arthropod of the order *Merostomata*. So **Merosto·matous, Mero·stomous** *adjs.*, of or belonging to the *Merostomata*.

1881 GILL in *Smithson. Rep.* 431 The Merostomes, i e. the Horseshoe Crabs of the present epoch.

Merosymmetry (mero¡si·mĕtri). *Cryst* [f. MERO-1 + SYMMETRY.] The condition or quality of being merohedral. So **Merosymme·trical** *a.* = MEROHEDRAL.

1875 *Chem. News* 19 Mar 121 Such partially developed forms Mr Maskelyne designated as mero-symmetrical forms. *Ibid*, The varieties of mero-symmetry that a crystal may present 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 55. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 137 Mero-symmetrical forms may be hemi-symmetrical.

Merosystematic (merosistèmæ·tik), *a Cryst.* [f. MERO-1 + SYSTEMATIC.] Having less than the number of normals by the law of symmetry.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr* 39 Such forms are called merosystematic or merosymmetrical, or partially symmetrical forms 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 139 Holo- and mero-systematic forms.

Merour(e, obs. forms of MIRROR.

† **Meroure.** *Obs. rare*−1. [a. L. *mærore*, f. *mærĕre* to mourn.] Lamentation, sorrowing.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 3770 In whas absence. eure sho contynuyd in weping and in meroure.

-merous, the ending of the adjs. *dimerous, trimerous, tetramerous, pentamerous*, etc., used *Bot.* in the sense of 'having (a specified number of) parts'. The numeral part of these words is often expressed in writing by an arabic figure, which is sometimes replaced by the English numeral word, as in *2-merous, five-merous*.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* p. x, Papaveraceæ. Flowers regular 2-merous. 1888 *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 228/2 A corolla of four petals could not have been provided with the same amount of nutritive material as a five merous one.

Merovingian (merovi ndʒiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *Merovingien*, f. med L. *Merovingī* pl., the designation of Clovis and his descendants, repr. a Germanic word formed with patronymic suffix -ING 3 from the name (in L. form *Meroveus*) of the reputed ancestor of the family.] **A** *adj.* Pertaining to the line of Frankish kings founded by Clovis (Chlodovech, in OHG. Hludwig), and to the kingdoms reigned over by them in Gaul and Germany from about A.D. 500 to A.D. 751-2, when their rule was succeeded by that of the Carolingian dynasty. In *Palæogr.*, applied to the style of handwriting peculiar to the Merovingian period in the Frankish empire. **B.** *sb.* A king or other member of this royal line. In *Palæogr.* = Merovingian script.

1694 *Hist., Geogr. & Poet. Dict., Meroveans*, or *Merovingians*, a Name given to the Kings of France of the First Race. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXV. III. 400 The Franks.. had wisely established the right of hereditary succession in the noble family of the Merovingians. *Ibid.* XXXVII. III. 592 The wealth of the Merovingian princes consisted in their extensive domain *Ibid.* 594 The..silent decay of the Merovingian line. 1867 J. B. DAVIS *Thesaur. Craniorum* 74 Merovingian Frank. *Ibid*, Nos. 208 to 210 are from the Merovingian Cemetery at Envermeu, near Dieppe. *Ibid.* 75 Average Measurements of..Merovingian Skulls. 1892 E. M. THOMPSON *Gr. & Lat. Palæogr.* xvi. 226 Merovingian Writing *Ibid* 231 The extravagances of the cursive Merovingian. 1900 EARL ROSEBERY *Napoleon* xii. 152 The ladies of his party had to be conveyed in a Merovingian equipage drawn by several yoke of oxen.

Merow, -owe, -ow3, obs ff. MARROW *sb.*1

Meroxene (mĕrǫ·ksēn). *Min.* [ad. G. *meroxen* (W. Haidinger 1845), after A. Breithaupt's *Astrites meroxenus* (1841), 'probably from *μέρος* a part, and *ξένος* strange, because it is a part of what had been called uniaxial mica' (A. H. Chester).] A variety of biotite.

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 226 The Vesuvian biotite occurs in brilliant crystals (Meroxene).

Merpeople : see MER-.

† **Merpyss.** *Obs rare*−1. = PISMIRE.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* F 1v, Than the merpysses shall leve theyr egges behynde them

Merquisate, obs. form of MARCASITE.

Merre, obs. form of MERE *sb.*2, MYRRH.

Merrels : see MEREL.

† **Merribowk.** *Obs.* Also **meribauk, merry bauks.** [f. MERRY *a.* + BOWK. Cf. *sillibouk*] A sillibub or posset

1611 COTGR., *Laict aigre*, whay; also, a sillibub, or merribowke. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* III. III. (1647) 108/2 And can you milke a Cow? and make a merrybush [?*read* -buck *or* -bouk]? 1664 O HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc (1883) III 86 She had drunk six meribauk pots ful of ale. 1674 RAY *N C Words, Merry bauks* a cold Posset, *Derb*

† **Me·rrify,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. MERRY *sb.*1 + -FY.] *trans.* To cause to be merry.

1780 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1904) I. 347 It merryfied us all.

Merril(l)s : see MEREL.

Merrily (me·rili), *adv.* Forms : see MERRY *a.* and -LY 2; also 4-6 **merely,** 4-7 **merily,** 5 **merelly,** 6 **merrellie, -ely, merelie, -ye,** 6- **merrily.** [f. MERRY *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In early use: Pleasantly, agreeably, cheerfully, happily. In modern use: With exuberant gaiety, joyously, mirthfully, hilariously.

13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 2295 Þen muryly efte con he mele, Þe mon in Þe grene. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 34 No nyghtyngale Ne koude Syngen so wonder myrily and weel. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3862 Þe mone ourr Þe mortayns meryly it schynes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* xvi. 58 (Harl MS.) The brid, Þat sang so murely in the top of the tre, is þi conscience. 1552 in *Liturg Serv. Q. Eliz* (1847) 247 That I may even in the very pangs of death, cry boldly and merrily unto thee 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* x. 208 b, When he had spoken those wordes, he went merelye [orig *alacriter*] into the fire 1606 SHAKS. *Tr & Cr.* v. x 42 Full merrily the humble Bee doth sing. 1636 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr Parnass.* 126, I see the fire of Heresie .breaks most forth there, where they drink merriliest 17 in Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. IV, Merrily danced the Quaker's wife, And merrily danced the Quaker. 1799 WORDSW. *Fountain* 22 No check, no stay, this Streamlet fears; How merrily it goes' 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* IV, 'Oh, very well, Uncle', said the boy, merrily. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 462, [I] would not go out of life less merrily than the swans.

† **2.** Jocularly, facetiously, wittily, in jest. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 336 Iuuenal seith of pouerte myrily The poure man [etc.]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. V* 21 This man merely saied to his awne sonne that he would make him inheritor of y^ croune meaning his awne house 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 16 Philip the French king beyng merely disposed, sayde that william lay in Childebed, and norrisshed his fat belly *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 14 We knew he spake it but merrily. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist* (1714) I. 431 Treves. is of no great Beauty of it self and the Air generally so clouded that it is by some called merrily *Cloaca Planetarum*.

Comb. 1767 S PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 129 The fleers of some of my merrily-disposed readers.

3. With alacrity; hence, with reference to inanimate things, briskly. Somewhat *arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 547/1 These beestes fede meryly towardes nyght. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 80 We went merrily up the river with the flood. 1899 *Times* 25 Oct. 5/3 The Mauser bullets rattled merrily, but impotently, on the armour [of a train].

Merriment (me·rimĕnt). [f. MERRY *v.* + -MENT.]

† **1.** Something that contributes to mirth; a jest; 'a piece of fooling'; *spec.* a brief comic dramatic entertainment. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 151 Your talke replenished with pleasant meriments 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXX. (1612) 146 When they, indeed of merriments in Loue did theare conspire. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* (1604) E 3, Beleeue me maister Doctor, this merriment hath much pleased me. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 27 They shal not be brought vpon the Stage for any goodnes, but in a merriment of the Usurer and the Diuel. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. IV. 324 Hee will..turne all to a merryment, if you take not the heat. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 292, I kept ..the Germanes from langour, cherishing them with louiall merriments.

† **b.** A humorous or scurrilous publication. *Obs.*

1697 BENTLEY *Diss. Epist.* etc., *Æsop* § 9. 148 Not a bit better than our Penny-Merriments, printed at London-Bridge. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 598 The rapid increase of cheap pamphlets (under the title of *Merriments*).

2. The action (or † an act) of merry-making, or of 'making merry' over something; hilarious enjoyment or jocularity; mirth, fun; † a festivity.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. II. 139 They doe it but in mocking merriment. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. II. 212 We haue friends That purpose merriment. 1602 — *Ham.* V. I. 210 Your flashes of Merriment that were wont to set the Table on a Rore? 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I. I. 674 [People] to crack'd Fiddle and hoarse Tabor, In Merriment did drudge and labour. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus* I. 61 Feasts and other Merriments. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 199 The Merriments in the Attic Villages. 1796 CRAUFURD in *Ld Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III 337 Beaulieu and his exploits were subjects of merriment in the army 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III xii. 162 And, mingled with all this, there is a certain element of grim merriment. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 498 The old harvest or 'horkey' suppers with their feasting and merriment.. have too often been allowed to die out.

b. Used for : A subject for mirth.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* I. XVI, A summer night, in greenwood spent, Were but to-morrow's merriment.

† **c.** Entertainment, amusement. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids N.* III. II. 146, I see you are all bent To set against me, for your merriment

Merriner, obs. form of MARINER.

Merriness (me·rines). Now *rare.* [f MERRY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being merry (in various senses of the adj.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20510 Sittes stell now mar and lesse, And hers now þis mirines *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III. Pr II. 52 (Camb. MS.) Wyf and chyldren þat men desyren for cause of delit and of merynesse. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXIII. 31 Tak thow example and spend with mirriness. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 76 The Angellis sang with merynes. 1599 JAS I BASIA. *Δωρον* (1603) 115 Tempering it with grauitie, and quicknesse, or merrinesse, according to the subject, and occasion of the time 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 2 We vomited out a like eccho of thunder, plowing up the liquid seas in merrinesse. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 114 Joy and merriness are not for me. 1886 *Manch. Exam* 16 Nov. 5/5 The merriness which is supposed to be characteristic of the music of a peal of bells.

Merring, variant of MARRING *vbl. sb.*

Merro(u)r(e, obs. forms of MIRROR.

Merrow (me·rou). *Anglo-Irish.* [a. Irish *muir-rúghach.*] A mermaid.

1828 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg* II 17 The Irish word Merrow answers exactly to the English mermaid. 1889 FROUDE *Two Chiefs Dunboy* XXV, You slip through their hands like a merrow.

Merrowre, obs. form of MIRROR.

Merry (me·ri), *sb.* [altered form of MERISE, probably due to interpretation of the *s* as a plural ending.] A kind of black cherry. Also *attrib.*

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banq. Sence* B 2 b, White and red Iessamines, Merry, Melliphill. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) II 265 They [cherries] do best grafted on the Black-Cherry-stock, or the Merry-stock. 1757 COOPER *Distiller* III Iii (1760) 221 The black cherry, the Merry or Honey Cherry. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 86 There are not many of the merries, as they call them in Kent and Hampshire 1899 *Longm. Mag* Dec 179 The wild cherry tree, or merry-tree, also known as the 'Gean'.

Merry (me·ri), *a.* and *adv.* Forms : 1 **myrge, murge, myrige, mirige, merge,** 1-3 **merige,** 3 **murge** (*comparative* **murgre, murgore,** *superl.* **murgost, -gust**), 3-4 **murye, muri,** 3-5 **murie,** 4 **murye** (*compar.* **murer**), 4-5 **mury**; 3-4 **miri(e,** 4-5 **myry, miry,** 4-6 **myrie,** 4-5 **myri,** (5 *compar.* **mirgurre**), 5-6 *Sc.* **mirrie, mirry, myrrie,** 6 **myrry,** *Sc.* **mirre**; 3-6 **meri,** 4-5 **merey,** 4-6 **merie, -y(e,** 5 **merrye,** 5-6 **mere,** 6 *Sc.* **meary,** 6-7 **merrie,** 6- **merry.** [OE. *myr(i)ge* (:—OTeut. type **murgjo-*), whence *myrgð* MIRTH; outside English the only cognate corresponding in sense is MDu. **merch*, whence *merchte* = MIRTH, *merchtocht* rejoicing, *mergelijc* joyful, *mergen* = MERRY *v.* It is, however, probable that the word is identical with the OTeut. **murgjo-* short, represented by OHG. *murg-fâri* lasting a short time, and by the Gothic derivative *ga-maurgjan* to shorten, and presumably descending, with Gr. *βραχύς*, from an Indogermanic *mṛghu-*.

The transition from the assumed original sense 'short' to the OE. sense 'pleasant' is somewhat difficult, but may have been brought about through the intervention of a derived factitive verb, meaning 'to shorten', and hence 'to shorten time', 'to cheer'; cf. ON. *skemta* to amuse, f. *skamt*, neut. of *skammr* short.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of things : Pleasing, agreeable.

† **a.** Of occupations, events, or conditions : Causing pleasure or happiness; pleasing, delightful. *Obs.*

A merry meal : see MEAL *sb.*3 2 *f.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXI. § 1 For þy ic nat hwæt þa woruldlustas myrges bringað [L. *quid habeat jucunditatis*] hiora lufigendum. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* XIII. 45 Him þa

twigu þincaŏ emne swa merʒe þat hi þæs metes ne recŏ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 154 Þeos woruld, þeah ðe heo myrige hwilltidum gebuht sy. *c* 1205 LAY. 10147 Þa þuhte Elæuðerie þat tiðende swiðe murie *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 390 He..spek swuðe sweteliche & so murie wordes þet heo muhten þe deade arearen urom deaðe to liue *c* 1290 *S Eng. Leg.* I. 179/19 Guod it is and murie: breþren to wonie i-fere. *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 905 Hu murie hit were, to haue þe siht Off godes face, þat is so briht. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 57 No þinge is meriar þen Ihesu to synge 1500 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. vi. 200 Nothynge is more swete than is loue,..nothynge meryer [L. *jucundius*]. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.*, etc. 210 b, Let others then that feelen ioy Extole the merrie Month of May.

b. † Of a place or country: Pleasant, delightful in aspect or conditions (*obs*). So originally in the designation *Merry England*, in which the adj. was subsequently apprehended as in sense 3.

c 1205 LAY. 24964 For griŏ makeŏ godne mon gode workes wurchen, þat lond biŏ þa murgre. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 212 God bar him in to paradis, bi taʒte him al ðat mirie stede. *a* 1300–1400 *Cursor M* 8 (Gött.) Brut þat berne bolde of hand, First conquerour of meri ingland. 13 . *E. E. Allit P* A. 935 Now tech me to þat myry mote [Jerusalem] 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XV v (Tollem. MS), It [Armenia] is most mery londe with herbes, corne, wodes and frute 1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 487 Remember yow, heuene is a myry place And helle is ful of sharp aduersitee. 1436 *Siege Calais* in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 156 The crown of mery Yngland. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXV. 21 Edinburgh the mirry toun. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 61 Saint George of mery England, the signe of victoree 1596 — *Prothal.* 128 To mery London, my most kyndly Nurse [1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 125 Thus all through merry Islington These gambols he did play. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* i, Perthshire contains. tracts, which may vie with the richness of merry England herself.]

Proverbial phrase. 1550 HUTCHINSON *Image of God* Epist. (1560) [illegible] iij, It was a mery world (quod yᵉ papist) before the Bible came forth in englysh, all thinges were good chepe and plentyful. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV ii 9 It was neuer merrie worlde in England, since Gentlemen came vp 1602 — *Twel. N.* III. i. 109.

† **c** Of sound or music: Pleasant, sweet. Hence of animals, esp. birds: Having a pleasant voice. *Obs.* (Cf sense 3)

c 1000 *Ags. Hymn* (Surtees) 141 Mid meriʒum. lofsange *dulci ymno.* *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2192 Alle men þat mut herde of þe muri houndes *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr T.* 31 His voys was murier than the murie Orgon 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 307 þe emperour bouʒt þat mery bridde. *c* 1400 LYDG. *Chorle & Bird* xv, Ryngyng of seters is no mery sowne. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 2101 A mery masse þer was y-songe 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi 3, I hard a merle with mirry notis sing *Ibid* 26 This mirry gentil nychtingaill. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxx[i]. 2 Brynge hither the tabret, the mery harpe & lute.

†**d.** Of weather, climate, atmospheric conditions, etc.: Pleasant, fine. Of a wind: Favourable.

1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 5697 þe erþe ʒeld betere & þet weder was murgore by is daye & lasse tempeste in þe se þan me er ysaye 13 *E E Allit P.* B. 804 In þe myry mornyng ʒe may your waye take. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 332 He telth..hou ther schon a merye Sunne. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 14412 Seuen dayes fauʒt thei to gedre, And al that while was mury wedre *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr* v. (1510) C ij, Our Lorde God after tempeste sendethe soft and mery wedder. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 384 The seson was myri and softe 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 423 Euen as Gouernours of shippes..cut the waues as they are furthered with a merrie winde..euen so let us frame our studie and labour. 1590 SHAKS *Com Err.* IV. i 90 The merrie winde Blowes faire from land 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* (1904) IV 360 At the next mery wind tooke shipping. 1630 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 18 We tacked about ,with a merry gale in all our sails 1685 DRYDEN tr. *Hor. Ode* III XXIX. 101 In my small Pinnace I can sail,..And running with a merry gale, .my safety seek..Within some little winding Creek

fig 1402 *Repl. Friar D. Topias* in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 72 Whi with not thi cow make myry weder in thi dish?

† **e** Of dress: Handsome, gay. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2864 A mery mantill of mervailous hewis

†**f.** Of herbs, drugs, etc.: Pleasant to the taste or smell. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T* 146 Ye shul haue digestyues ..Of herbe yue, growyng in oure yeerd, thir mery is 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVII. XXVII. (1495) 620 Cassia is swete and mery of smell.

† **g.** *A merry mean*: a happy medium.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 139 But mesure is a meri mene þouʒ men moche yerne. *c* 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 107 Mesure is a mery meene whan God is not displesed *a* 1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies, Flowers* 41 Thus learne I by my glasse, that merrie meane is best 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 580 So greatly..is the merrie meane commended.

h. Of a saying, jest, etc.: Amusing, diverting, funny. *Obs.* or *arch.*, with mixture of sense 3.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 36 Quhen Wallas herd spek of that mery saw, He likyt weill at that mercat to be 1530 PALSGR. 244/2 Mery taunt, *lardon.* *Ibid*, Mery jeste a ryddle, *sornette.* 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 265 Seneca much commendeth Dionysius, for his merry robbing of such decked and jewelled puppets. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* V. ii. 175 Two of her Brothers were condemn'd to death, My hand cut off, and made a merry iest. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol* (E. D. S.) 68 *Facetiæ*, mirrie bourds. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 378 There is a merry secret heere concerning the women 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 185 The Notions all the Mussulmans have of the Antichrist..are really merry. *Ibid.* 188, I had like to have left out the very merriest Passage in the whole Story. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 328 A variety of fables which are merry. 1840 JAMES *Woodman* ii, He gave me the merry book [a copy of Chaucer].

2. Of looks or appearance: † Pleasant, agreeable, bright (*obs.*); hence, expressive of cheerfulness, mirthful, hilarious (in modern use merged in sense 3).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 314 Þi leor is, meiden, lufsum, & ti muŏ murie. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2258 Her non hadden ðo loten miri. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W) 3357 The erl come with meri chere, Omang al that folk in fere. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 338/2 Myry yn chere, *letus.* 1559 *Passage O. Elis.* A ij, Her grace by holding vp her handes, and merie countenaunce to such as stode farre of, did declare her selfe [etc.] 1703 *Loud Gaz.* No. 3948/4 A dun Gelding..with a round Barrel, longish Legg'd, a merry Countenance. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii, He was a pleasant-looking fellow, with dark hair, and a merry brown eye.

3. Of persons and their attributes: Full of animated enjoyment (in early use chiefly with reference to feasting or sport), joyous, mirthful, hilarious. Also of permanent temper or disposition. Given to joyousness or mirth.

The Merry Monarch: a frequent designation for Charles II

† *Merry meinie* (obs.), *merry men* (see MERRY MAN 1) applied in ballad poetry to the followers of Robin Hood; hence sometimes used *allusively.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1198 A miriman were he ʒif he o liue ware *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4926 As þei muriest at þe mete þat time seten, þer come menskful messageres. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 4812 (Fairf.) Quen þat saghe þer corne plente Murer [*earlier texts* gladder, bliþer] men miʒt neuer be *a* 1380 *Min. Poems fr. Vernon MS* 680 Whon men beoþ muryest at heor Mele: I rede ʒe þenke on ʒusterday. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4787 Mery was the menye & maden gret ioye *c* 1461 *E. E. Misc* (Warton Cl) 48 The boy was mery y nowe. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXV. 27 Bring ʒow sone to Edinburgh ioy, For to be mirry amang vs. *c* 1510 *Lytell Geste Robyn Hood* IV. in *Neuengl. Leseb* (1895) I. 180/14 And he founde there Robyn hode And all hys mery meyne. *Ibid* v. 180/115 Buske you my mery yonge men 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 784 King Edward woulde say that he had three concubines, one, the meriest, one the wyliest, the thirde the holyest harlot in the realme... But the meriest was Shores wife. 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr* I ii 27 He is melancholy without cause, and merry against the haire 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* III 90, I was exceeding merry with my old friends. ?*c* 1665 ROCHESTER *Sat. on King* 19 Restless he rolls about from Whore to Whore, A merry Monarch, scandalous, and poor 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 462 P 5 This very Mayor afterwards erected a statue of his merry Monarch in Stocks-Market. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXV, Poor Ludovico would be as merry as the best of them, if he was well. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 262 His memory was always cherished as that of a merry companion. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* II, She was the merriest little abbess in the world

†**b.** Happy *Obs*

a 1380 *S. Ambrosius* 426 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg* (1878) 15/1 He wepte for holymen and murie þat passed weren vp to glorie 1388 WYCLIF *Job* XXI 23 This yuel man dieth..riche and blesful, that is, myrie. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II 781 The true Lorde Hastinges.. was neuer merier, nor thought his life in more suretie in all his dayes 1529 MORE in *Four C. Eng Lett.* (1880) 12, I pray you be with my..household mery in God

transf 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* 184 [Silkworms] will be no where merry nor vsefull, but where are store of Mulberry Trees

c. Pleasantly amused; hence, facetious, 'pleasant'. Const. *with, on, upon* (a person). *Obs* or *arch.* (Cf *make merry*, 3 e below.)

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. ii 42, I know his Lordship is but merry with me 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* Ded, I here is hardly such a thing as being merry, but at another's Expence 1694 ATTERBURY *On Prov* XIV 6, Serm 1726 I. 195 They were Men who..took their Fill of all the Good Things of this World; and..were very merry, and very bitter upon those that did not. 1709 SWIFT *Merlin's Proph.* Wks 1755 II. i 179 Astrology. is by no means an art to be despised, whatever Mr. Bickerstaff, or other merry gentlemen are pleased to think. 1714 *Spectator* No 573 (init.), You are pleased to be very merry, as you imagine, with us Widows. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* I 17 You are merry, Sir 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 9 You are merry on me, I see.

d Hilarious from drink; slightly tipsy. (Cf. *market-merry.*)

1575–6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 287 The said Sr Richerd, being merry with drinke, maid a quarrell to this examinate *Ibid.* 288 The said Sr Richerd will be mery with drinke ther, but not dronken. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I 134 Mr. Verdon..returning home pretty merry, took occasion to murder a man on the road 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 7 Drunk, which the vulgar call merry. 1838 JAMES *Robber* vi, Doveton, who was beginning to get merry, and eke good-humoured in his cups.

e. Phrases. *To make merry* (refl. and intr.): to be festive or jovial; to indulge in feasting and jollity. *To make merry* (*over*, † *with*): to make fun (of), to ridicule

c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 3085 Boþe seiʒe he Wiþ too houndes mirie made. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 1880 Make we vs merie for mete haue we at wille. *c* 1440 *Cast Persev.* 2709 Make us mery, & lete hym gone' he was a good felawe. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XIII. 32 Sum makis him mirry at the wynis. 1530 PALSGR 625/2 Make mery, syrs, we shall go hence to morowe. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Tavern* (Arb.) 33 Men come heere to make merry 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. XXVIII. 135 The people made merry with the Cardinal's ostentation. 1771 GOLDSM *Hist. Eng* II. 403 The people made merry with this absurd and brutal statute 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 19/1 My horse took fright at some hay-makers who were carousing and making merry. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. of Art* 3 Oh, soul, make merry and carouse. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Oct. 481/2 He makes merry over their deficiencies.

f. In proverbs and proverbial comparisons. (See also CRICKET *sb.*¹ 1 d, GRIG *sb.*¹ 5.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 850 Bot vchon enle we wolde were fyf, þe mo þe myryer. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1163 Swithe mury hit is in halle, When the burdes wawen alle. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 65 It is mery in halle, when berds wag all 1562 — *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 433 Tis good to be mery and wyse How shall fooles folow that aduyse? 1564 PILKINGTON *Let.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) Pref. 7 The bishop of Man liveth here at ease, and as merry as Pope Joan. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV i 18, I should be as merry as the day is long. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. iv, I'l be As merry as a Pismire. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Footman*, Live a short life and a merry one. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II 337 He knew how to be merry and wise. 1790 BURNS '*Here's a health to them that's awa*'', It's gude to be merry and wise, It's gude to be honest and true. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. v. (1876) 29 Merry as a lark.

4. Of times or seasons: Characterized by festivity or rejoicing.

1567 [see 1]. 1596 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 38 Welcome merry Shrouetide. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 87 To keepe a merry Christmas 1667 LD SANDWICH *Let* in *Sir W Temple's Wks* (1720) II 136, I wish you a very merry Christmas. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 21 Dec, But first I will wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. 1710–11 *Ibid.* 25 Mar, 25. Morning I wish you a merry new year. this is the first day of the year, you know, with us. 1843 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* III. They wished each other Merry Christmas in their can of grog

5. Special collocations: † **merry-bout**, *slang*, an act of sexual intercourse; † **merry main** (see MAIN *sb.*³ 1), a game at dice; † **merry Monday**, the Monday before Shrove Tuesday; **merry night**, *north dial*, a night given up to festivities and sport. For **merry dancers, Greek, grig, pin**, see DANCER 5, GREEK *sb.* 5, GRIG *sb.*¹ 5, PIN *sb.* 11. See also MERRY-ANDREW, MERRY-MAN, etc.

1780 *Newgate Cal.* V 314 Being asked if she thought it proper for a woman of decency to ask another 'how she did after this *merry-bout', and 'whether she thought a rape was a merry-bout'. 1665 *Merry main [see MAIN *sb.*³ 1]. 1667 DRYDEN *Secr. Love* IV. i, Come, gentlemen, let's lose no time While they are talking, let s have one merry main before we die, for mortality sake. 1729 GAY *Polly* III (1772) 198 Does not this drum head here, tempt you to fling a merry main or two? 1565 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I 35 Monday next before Fasten's eve or Shrovetide called *Merry Monday. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 65 Aa, lad! sec a *murry-neet we've hed at Bleckell. 1829 WORDSW. *Waggoner* II. 30 'Tis the village Merry-Night! 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 223/2 Cumbrian peasantry have various festive meetings, called the *kirn*, or harvest-home, sheep-shearing, merry nights, and upshots.

6. *Comb.* **a.** parasynthetic, as *merry-conceited, -eyed, -faced, -hearted, -lipped, -minded, -witted* adjs.

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 6 Aristippus. was a merry-witted fellow. 1548 SIR P. HOBY in Strype *Eccl. Mem* (1721) II. App. Y 79, I hear say he is a man somewhat aged and merry-conceited when he list. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXIV 7 All the merrie hearted doe sigh. 1665 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. XII. 277 He was merry-conceited in words. 1648–60 HEXHAM, *Klucht-sinnigh*, Merrie-minded 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* III i, You Plump-cheek'd merry-ey'd Rogue 1816 L. HUNT *To J H* 20 It [*sc.* a mouth] breaks into such sweetness, With merry-lipped completeness. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* vi, The merry-faced gentleman sent round the punch. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. XX 220 Clear, crisp, ringing, merry-minded waves.

b. quasi-*adv.* with another adj.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Auto-machia* 125 Sailing all my Life On merry-sorry Seas. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* x, They are laughing and roaring now, merry-mad every one of them.

B *adv.* = MERRILY.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 570 Mirie ʒe singeŏ ðis mere. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag* (W) 556 Foules songe therinne murie. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 592 Daunsith he murye that is myrtheles? 14 *Sir Beues* 107 (MS. E.) Bellys he herde merye ryngе. 14.. *Arth. & Merl.* 2485 (Kölbing) He was grauen & layd full merrye In the towne of Glasenburye. 1546 *Supplic Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S) 87 They wedde and bury, and synge ful mery, but all for money. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball* (S T S) 68 We suld..Without ony dissemmillance Be blyith, and myrrie sing

b. *Comb.*, as *merry-running, -singing, -turned*; **merry-begot, -begotten** *dial.*, illegitimate; also *sb*, a bastard.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* L j b, With suche taunts and merittourned answers they provoke men to laughter 1593 NASHE *Christs T* Wks. (Grosart) V 109 The younger men in their merry-running Madrigals 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II IV IL *Magnif.* 1133 A willing Troup of merry-singing Swains 1785 GROSE *Dict Vulg. Tongue, Merry begotten*, a bastard. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* I. vi, Maybe you think it nice to bring up your daughter with the merry-begot of any ragabash that comes prowling along.

† **Merry**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *myrgan* (:—**murgjan*), related to *myrge* MERRY *a.*]

1. *intr.* To be merry.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th) XLVI 1 Fæʒniaŏ and myrʒaŏ Gode mid wynsumre stemne *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* XIV. 45 In May hit murgeth when hit dawes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XIII. 714 Lo, he merys; lo, he laghys, my swetyng.

2. *trans.* To make (a person, etc.) merry.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* XIII. 44 Wowes this wilde drakes, Miles murgeth huere makes. *c* 1400 *Pride of Life* (Brandl, 1898) 296 A ha, solas, now þou seist so þou miriest me in my mode. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XXV 44 Though pleasure merries the Senses for a while: yet horror after vultures the unconsuming heart.

Merry-andrew, Merry-Andrew (merɪr æ·ndrʊ). [app. f. MERRY *a.* + *Andrew* proper name (cf. ANDREW 2).

Hearne's statement, in the preface to his edition of Benedictus Abbas (1735) that 'Merry Andrew' was originally

applied to Dr. Andrew Borde (died 1549) has neither evidence nor intrinsic probability, though Borde had a reputation for buffoonery, as is shown by the traditional attribution to him of various collections of jests. In 1668 (29 Aug.) Pepys says that he saw at Bartholomew Fair a ridiculous play called 'Marry Andrey', but that this title has any connexion with *merry-andrew* is very doubtful.]

1. One who entertains people by means of antics and buffoonery; a clown; properly (in early use), a mountebank's assistant.

1673 Dryden *Epil. to Univ Oxford* 12 Th' Italian Merry-Andrews took their place, And quite Debauch'd the Stage with lewd Grimace. 1677 W Sherlock *Answ. T. Danson* 69 As ridiculous as it would be very gravely to confute Tom Thumb, or merry Andree, of a Town Lampoon. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* Ded', This is like Merry Andrew on the low rope, copying lubberly the same tricks which his master is so dexterously performing on the high. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xii. viii, He found the master of the puppet-show belabouring the back and ribs of his poor Merry-Andrew 1851 Borrow *Lavengro* lii (1893) 202 Listening to the jokes of the merry-andrews from the platforms in front of the temporary theatres.

b. *fig.*

1694 Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) III 458 *note*, To make your self the merry andrew of the company [you] did venter upon a person freely to expose him to scorne. 1772 Nugent tr *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 488 Those who are not sought out as the Merry-Andrews of the pulpit. 1827 Carlyle *Misc., Richter* (1857) I. 11 Richter is a man of mirth, but he seldom or never condescends to be a merryandrew.

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1689 *Answ. Lords & Commoners Sp.* 25 A Reverend Prelate..whom he stiles, in a sort of a Merry-Andrew-vein, Church of England Apostle and Captain of her Life-Guard. 1798 *Lit. Mem. Living Authors* I 119 The jokes and merriment of this merry-andrew philosopher. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 177 Scroggins made some merry andrew tricks to save his wind. 1847 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* xlix. (1879) 422 A poor fellow who went about the country in the merry-Andrew line.

d. *Comb.*, as *merry-andrew-like* adv.

1787 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II. Wks. I. 238 Turn it [thy wig] inside out, And wear it, Merry-Andrew like, about.

2. *pl.* Playing cards of the lowest quality.

1866 [see Harry *sb.*[2] 3]. 1867 Fry *Playing-Card Terms* in *Philol. Soc Trans.* 55 *Andrews, Merry Andrews*, Playing-cards of the fourth or lowest class or quality.

Hence **Merry-a'ndrew, Merry-a'ndrewize** *vbs. intr.*, to play the merry-andrew; **Merry-a'ndrew-ism,** buffoonery, clownishness.

1836 *Fraser's Mag* XIII. 37 Nothing is more distasteful .. than the undiscriminating Merryandrewism of an ingrained vulgarian. 1861 T. L. Peacock *Gryll Gr.* viii, Arch-quacks have taken to merry andrewizing in a new arena. 1891 G. Meredith *One of our Conq.* III iii. 40 He can, if imps are in him, merryandrew as much as he pleases.

Merry-bauks, -bush: see Merribowk.

† **Merry-gall.** *Obs.* Also 6 **merrygald,** 7 **merigal.** [See Gall *sb.*[2]: the first element might so far as form is concerned be *mery* Marrow[1], but the sense of the combination is not obvious.] A sore produced by chafing.

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 139 (May be) he seekes to haue my Sewet for himselfe, Whiche sooner heales a merygald then Pothecaries pelfe. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. l. 1202 If such as iourney or trauell do carry with them a branch or rod of *Agnus castus* in their hand, it will keepe them from merry gals, and wearines. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 101 It healeth all merry-gals and raw places where the flesh is rubbed off or chafed: it helpeth the rank rammish smel vnder the arm-holes [L. *intertriginum et alarum vitia perfrictionibusque .. non dubie mederi*] *Ibid.* 319 It is good to anoint merigals therwith, namely, when one part of the body is fretted & chafed against another [L. *prodest et confricatis membris*].

Merryghe, obs. form of Marrow *sb* 1

† **Me'rry-go-down.** *slang. Obs* Strong ale.

a 1500 *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) 92 Where is the best wyn? tell yow me. . I know a drawght off mery-go-downe, The best it is in all thys towne. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xi 86 A pot of hufcappe or mery go downe. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Ded. A 3 b, You..can do no lesse then present mee with the best mornings draught of merry-go-downe in your quarters.

Me'rry-go-round.

1. A revolving machine carrying wooden horses or cars, on or in which persons ride round and round for amusement; a roundabout.

1729 *Daily Post* 23 Aug., Here's the merry-go-rounds Come, who rides? 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xx 252 May she fall to the ground From a merry-go-round. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks* (1883) 26 There were merry-go-rounds, wooden horses, and other provision for children's amusements. 1896 E. A. King *Ital. Highways* 76 It [*sc.* a steam organ] belonged to a travelling merry-go round.

2. *fig.* A 'whirl'.

1896 R. W. Procter *Barber's Shop* xiii (1883) 98 This elysium of a business, this merry-go-round of trade. 1890 H. G. Dakyns *Xenophon* I. p. cxx, What a merry-go-round of soldierly adventure!

† **Merry-go-sorry.** *Obs.* A mixture of joy and sorrow.

1599 Breton *Mis Mavillia* (Grosart) 49/2 Joying to see the kinde heart of this other olde gentleman, sorie to be an occasion of such anger to himselfe, and trouble to his house, betwixt a merrie, goe sorie, I fell to such weeping, as quite spilde mine eyes. 1600 — *Fort. two Princes* 52. 1606 [? Breton] *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 76 Thou hast told me of such a Merry goesory, as I haue not often heard of: I am sory for thy ill fortune, but am glad to see thee aliue.

† **Merry land** = *Maryland*, the name of a district in N. America (now one of the United States), applied to a kind of tobacco. Cf. F. *maryland*.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 274/1 Sorts of Tobacco..Merry land, leafe Tobacco.

Merrymaid, *dial.* variant of Mermaid.

1865 R. Hunt *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1881) 149 The 'merry-maids' of the Cornish fishermen and sailors possess the well-recognised features of the mermaid.

Merry-make (me'rimeik), *sb. arch.* [app. f. vbl. phr. *make merry*, with inversion as in the later Merry-making.] = Merry-making.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 9 Now nis the time of merimake. *a* 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 51 Gif ye lyk musik, mirthe, or myrrie mak. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* i. xxviii, With fearless merry-make and piping. 1638–48 G. Daniel *Eclog* iii. 29 The Simple Merrie make of older Swains Was Innocent. 1822 W. Tennant *Thane of Fife* vi. xlviii, The din of merry-make and boast! 1833 Longf. *Outre-Mer* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 52 The rural sports and merrimakes of the village. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 5 We'll have feasts And funerals also, merrymakes and wars. 1893 Kath. L. Bates *Eng Relig. Drama* 23 England was wonted to take her merry makes as a gift from the hand of Religion.

Me'rry-make, *v. rare.* [Formed as prec.] *intr.* To make merry; to be festive.

1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* Tues. 50 Whilom with thee 'twas Marian's dear delight To moil all day and merry-make at night. 1853–8 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 240 Dancing and otherwise merrymaking. 1859 FitzGerald tr. *Omar* xxxv, I think the Vessel, that with fugitive Articulation answer'd, once did live, And merry-make. 1894 Du Maurier *Trilby* I. 220 Ye young who pawn each other's watches, and merrymake together on the proceeds.

Merry-maker (me'rimeikəɹ). [f. Merry *a.* + Maker, after next.] One who makes merry or takes part in festivities.

1843 *Zoologist* I. 35 A party of merry makers, who resorted to this unwonted saloon to sip their wine. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Sept. 243/3 The merrymakers did not break up until a late hour.

Me'rry-making, *vbl. sb.* [f. Merry *a.* + Making *vbl. sb.*] The action of making merry; conviviality; also, an occasion of festivity, a convivial entertainment.

1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 186 If a woman at a merry-making dresses in man's cloathes. 1779 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 13 June, Her gay, laughing face inspires an almost immediate wish of conversing and merry-making with her. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 209 A merry making, on the death of a relation. 1830 Tennyson *Poems* 93 See! our friends are all forsaking The wine and the merry-making. 1833 Ht Martineau *Briery Creek* v. 107 The Irish betake themselves to rebellion when stopped in their merry-makings. 1876 Green *Stray Stud* 55 The tedious length of an English merry-making would be unintelligible to him [*sc.* an Italian].

attrib. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* (1890) 310/1 We Twain Not oft again..Unto this merry making place shall ride.

So **Me'rry-making** *ppl. a.*

1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick* vi, Such jolly, roystering, rollicking, merry-making blades. 1873 Symonds *Grk Poets* iii. 94 First must merry-making men address the gods with holy songs.

Merry man, me'rryman.

1. *pl. Merry men*: the companions in arms or followers of a knight, an outlaw chief, etc.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 128 His murie men comanded he To make hym bothe game and glee. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 774 Yong Gamelyn. fond his mery men under woode bough *c* 1510 *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hood* iv. in Child *Ballads* III. 66 And Robyn and his mery men Went to wode anone. *c* 1550 *Hunting of Cheviot* 37 *Ibid.* III. 309 Fyghte ye, my myrry men, whyllys ye may. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 121 They say he is already in the Forrest of Arden, and a many merry men with him. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. xviii, Still at the gallop prick'd the Knight, His merry-men follow'd as they might.

2. (As one word.) A jester or buffoon. ? *Obs.*

1785 Grose *Dict Vulgar Tongue, Merry Andrew*, or *Mr Merryman*, the jack pudding, jester, or zany of a mountebank, usually dressed in a party coloured coat. 1838 Thoms in *Bentley's Misc.* III. 623 The equestrian clown at Astley's, as the Mister Merryman who attends the horse-manship at that theatre is professionally designated. 1858 Doran *Ct Fools* 58 In the fifteenth century, when the fashion of wearing bells was abandoned to the professional merry-men.

‖ 3. The surname Merriman has sometimes been used allusively.

1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* 84 *Hæc tria mens læta, requies, moderata dieta*, Doctor Diet, Doctor Quiet, and Doctor Meryman.

Merry-meeting. A festive or convivial gathering.

a 1633 Jer. Taylor *Serm. Gold. Grove, Winter* xv. 191 This struck their fancy luckily, and maintained the merry meeting. 1699 South *Serm.* (1842) III. 51 He can..in those higher speculations forget all his merry-meetings and companions. 1723 Dk. Wharton *True Briton* No. 58. II. 503 If he has not that Zeal without Knowledge to improve a Merry-meeting into a Riot. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* II. xi. 268 He had carried his merry-meetings to an unusual extent. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 293 He was..made free of all their small gatherings and merry-meetings.

Merryment, -nes, obs. ff. Merriment, -ness.

Merry-sole, var. *Mary-sole*: see Mary I c.

1880–4 F. Day *Brit. Fishes* II. 22 *Arnoglossus megastoma*...Names.—*Whiff, merry sole*, a term applied due to its active movements when in the water.

Merrythought (me'riþɔt). [f. Merry *a.* + Thought *sb.*: see below.] The Furcula or forked bone between the neck and breast of a bird; also, the portion of a bird when carved that includes this bone. Also *attrib.*

The name, like the synonym *wish bone*, alludes to the playful custom of two persons pulling the furcula of a fowl until it breaks; according to the popular notion, the one who gets the longer (in some districts, the shorter) piece will either be married sooner than the other, or will gain the fulfilment of any wish he may form at the moment.

1607 Dekker *Northw. Hoe* III. Wks. 1873 III. 42, I longd for the merry thought of a phesant. 1611 Cotgr., *Lunette*, the merrie-thought; the forked craw-bone of a bird, which we vse, in sport, to put on our noses. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 2, I have seen a Man in Love grow pale and lose his Appetite, upon the plucking of a Merry-thought. 1716 R. Waller in *Phil. Trans* XXIX. 513 Under the Clavicula or Merry-thought-bone. *a* 1756 Mrs. Haywood *New Present* 269 Then cut up the merry-thought. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* ii, Simpering old maids cracked merry thoughts with gay bachelors. 1890 Coues *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* II. 136 The lower belly of the curve, convex forward, fitting in between the forks of the merrythought (Lat. *furculum*).

Me'rry-totter. *dial.* Also 8–9 **-trotter.** [f. Merry *a.* + Totter *sb.*] A see-saw; a swing.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 338/2 Myry tottyr [*v. r.* miritotyr], chylderys game, .. *oscillum*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 235/2 A Merytotyr, *oscillum, petaurus* 1659 C. Hoole tr. *Comenius' Orbis Sensualium* (1672) 277 Boyes. tossing and swinging themselves upon a Merry-totter [L. *super Petaurum*]. 1790 Grose *Provinc. Gloss., Merry-totter*, a see-saw. 1862 'Tom Treddlehoyle' *Bairnsla Foaks Ann.* 4 (E.D.D.) Merry-trotter.

Me'rry-wing. [f. Merry *a.* + Wing *sb.*; app. with reference to the rapid beating of the wings.]

† 1. A kind of gnat or mosquito found in the West Indies, esp. Jamaica and Barbados. *Obs.*

1671 Ogilby *Amer.* 340 In some parts of the Countrey [in Jamaica] there are also a sort of stinging Flies, call'd Muschilli and Merrywings. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Merry-wings*, a sort of Fly, very troublesome in the Night, in the Island of Barbadoes. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbados* 87 The Merry-Wing, is a very minute Fly. .They seem to be exactly of the same Species with the Gnat in England.

2. *U. S.* The golden-eye, *Clangula glaucion.*

1888 G. Trumbull *Names of Birds* 78.

† **Mers.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **merse.** [a. MDu. *merse* (mod.Du. *mars*) 'top' of a mast, literally 'basket'.] A round-top surrounding the lower masthead. Also *attrib.* in *mers clothes*, streamers and hangings suspended from the 'mers'.

1494 *Acc Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1877) I. 253 Item for ane gret mast, ane ra, ane swken, a pygy mast; and thir rais and the takling with ane mers,. and for ane pomp and other small graith, x *li.* 1504–6 *Ibid.* (1901) III 89 Item xxvj elne carsay blew, rede, quhit and 3allow to be ij mers clathis to the schip 1505–6 *Ibid* 183 Item. to the man that maid the mers of the schip, in drinksilvir xiij*s.* 1506 *Ibid.* 189 Item. to Alexander Chamir, payntour, quhilk payntit the mers of the Kingis schip x Franch crounis. 1508 Dunbar *Gold Targe* 52 A saill, als quhite as blossum vpon spray, Wyth merse of gold, brycht as the stern of day.

Mersatorial (mɔ̄ɹsătɔ̄·riăl), *a. Ornith* [f. mod.L. *mersātor* diver: see -ial.] Belonging to Macgillivray's order *Mersatores*.

1852 Macgillivray *Brit Birds* V. 424 They [*sc.* the Procellariinæ] are mersatorial birds.

Mersaus(e, Mersch, Merschale: see Meresauce, March *sb.*[3], Marsh, Marshal.

Merschaundrice, Merschion: see Merchandise, Marchion.

Merse (mers), *sb. Sc.* [Sc. repr. OE. *mersc*, Marsh.] Low flat land, usually beside a river or the sea; marsh. Also *attrib.*

The Merse is used as the proper name of the district of Berwickshire between the Lammermoors and the Tweed.

a 1810 in Cromek Rem. *Nithsdale Song* 234 There's a maid has sat o' the green merse side Thae ten lang years and mair. 1856 Aird *Poet. Wks.* 188 Go the rooks Down to the sea..on the flat merse To tear up tufts of grass for grubs below. *a* 1856 in G. Henderson *Pop. Rhymes Berwick* 105 A Merse mist alang the Tweed In a harvest mornin's gude indeed 1869 Landreth *Life Adam Thomson* I. 5 A bloody skirmish between Merse men and Northumbrians. 1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 78 A little bit of merse-land, detached by the windings of the River Luce, is called St. Helen's Island.

Merse, Mersement: see Merce, Mercement.

Merser, Mersh, Mershal(l: see Mercer, March *v.*[2], Marshal.

Mersion (mɔ̄·ɹʃən). ? *Obs.* [a. F. *mersion*, ad. L. *mersiōn-em*, n. of action f. *mers-*, *mergĕre* to dip: see Merge *v.*] The action, or act, of dipping; *spec.* with reference to baptism.

1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off* 365 Mersion or dipping is not of the necessity of the Sacrament, sprinkling being in every way as operative. 1669 Barrow *Sacraments* in *Creed* etc. (1697) 444 The mersion also in Water, and the emersion thence, doth figure our death to the former, and receiving to a new life. 1691 W. Nicholls *Answ. Naked Gospel* 32 The custom of the trine mersion seems to be very ancient in the Church, if not Apostolical.

Merss(h, Merssery: see Marsh, Mercery.

Mershall: see Marshal.

Mersy(e, Mersyment, Merte, Mertelage, Mertenet(te: see Mercy, Mercement, Mart *sb.*[2], Martilloge, Martinet.

Merth(e: see Mart *sb.*[1], Mirth.

Mertilloge, Mertinet, Mertle, Mertlete: see Martilloge, Martinet, Myrtle, Martlet.

Mertri(o)k: see MARTRIX.

†**Mertun.** *Obs. rare*−¹. [? From the name of *Merton* Abbey (Surrey).] A kind of church bell.

1536 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 198 Compositura sive factura cujusdam campanae mediocris Anglice 'a mertun'.

Mertymas, -mes, obs. forms of MARTINMAS.

†**Merul.** *Obs. rare*−¹. [ad. L. *merula*.] = MERLE.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 230 The gay Merul and warbling Philomel.

Meruline (me·riŭlin), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *merulīnus*, f. L. *merula* MERLE.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Merula* or to the subfamily *Merulinæ* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). So **Meruli·nous** *a. Zool.* in the same sense (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

†**Merumsuratum** = *Marum Syriacum*: see MARUM.

c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 190 Wth..ffilleroy finely Cut, and ffirrs and merumsuratum wch makes the fine snuff.

Merur(e, obs. forms of MIRROR.

†**Meruw,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **mearu,** *Mercian* **meru,** 3 **meruw, mereuh,** 4 **meruȝ.** [OE. *mearu* (stem *mearw-*) = OHG. *marawi* (MHG *mar, marw-*), ablaut var. of OHG. *mur(u)wi* (MHG. *murwe, mur*, mod.G. *murbe*) of the same meaning.] Soft, tender.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 32 Þonne telgra his merwe biþ. ȝe witan þæt neh is sumer. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 216 ȝyf þonne se lichoma mearu [*v.r.* mearuw] sy seoð on huniȝe leȝe to þam sare. a 1225 *Ancr R.* 378 Ȝunge impen me bigurt mid þornes, leste bestes ureten ham þeo hwule þet heo beoð meruwe. c 1275 *Luue Ron* 44 in *O. E. Misc* 94 Hwenne hit schal to-glide hit is fals and mereuh and frouh. c 1330 *Sir Beues* (A.) 2525 Ich was so lite & so meruȝ, Eueri man me clepede dweruȝ.

Merv (mɜ̄ɪv). [Short for F. (*satin*) *merveilleux*.] A silk material for ladies' dresses and dress-trimmings.

1887 *Daily News* 11 May 5/7 A skirt of black Merv, covered with tulle. 1890 *Ibid* 10 June 7/5 Rich satin Mervs All silk

Mervail(e, -veil(l(e, etc, obs. ff. MARVEL.

‖ **Merveilleux, -euse** (mɛrvɛyo, -ōz). [Fr.: see MARVELLOUS.] Contemporary names for the extravagantly dressed French fops and 'fine ladies' of the period of the Directory, who affected a revival of the classical costume of ancient Greece.

[1819: cf. MARVELLOUS B] 1892 *Daily News* 19 Oct 5/1 The 'merveilleuse' of the Directory in France The 'merveilleuse', or 'ultra fashionable', as the writer. rather inadequately translates her title, 'walked. half naked in the Champs Elysees'. 1898 LADY MARY LOYD tr *O Uzanne's Fashion in Paris* i. 8 The Ecrouelleux, the Inconcevables, the Merveilleux, with their chins sunk in their huge cravats. *Ibid.* 19 The Merveilleuses survived the Incroyables by a couple of years.

Merviade: see MARAVEDI.

Merwaal, -waill(e, etc., obs. ff. MARVEL.

Merwe, merwe(i)ll: see MARROW *sb.*¹, MARVEL.

Merwoman (mɜ̄·ɪwumăn). [See MER- and cf. G. *meerfrau, meerweib*.] A name for a MERMAID when older or wedded.

1809 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg* 394/2 In a History of the Netherlands it is stated that in the year 1403, the dikes were broken near Campear by an inundation, and when the inundation had returned, a Merwoman was left in the Dermet Mere. 1884 F J. CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Pop Ball.* I. 366/1 The merman asks her the reason, and she answers, They all say that you are the merwoman's son.

transf 1846 M J HIGGINS *Ess* (1875) Mem. 26 It was really admirable to watch the good-humour, dexterity, and patience of the old merwoman.

Mery, obs. form of MARROW *sb.*¹, MERRY.

Merycism (me·risiz'm). *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *mērycismus*, ad. Gr. μηρυκισμός rumination, f. μηρυκίζειν to ruminate, f. μηρυκ-, μήρυξ occurring as the name of a ruminating fish.] A rare disease of the stomach, in which the food, after having been swallowed some time, is returned into the mouth and remasticated.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v *Merycismus.* 1860 *New Syd. Soc. Year-Bk Med. & Surg* 235 Abdominal Merycism (regurgitation of chyme) appearing as the symptom of a masked ague.

Meryhed, Meryly, Merynes, Meryt(e, etc.: see MARROWED, MERRILY, MERRINESS, MERIT, etc.

†**Mes.** *Obs* Also 4–5 **messe,** 5 **measse.** [a. AF. *mes* (see Skeat *Chaucer's Wks.* I. 429 and Du Cange *Glossarium Gallicum* s.v.), app.:—L. *missum*, neut. pa. pple. of *mittĕre* to send, put forth.] Proper distance or range for shooting. *To mark* (a person) *at* or *with a mes*: to strike.

The use in the first quot. is obscure; the word may have been used in a strained sense for 'a blow', 'the force of a blow'. But the reading of the passage seems doubtful.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 215 Dryȝtyn with his dere dom hym drof to þe abyme, In þe mesure of his mode, his mes neuer þe lasse Bot þer he tynt þe tyþe dool of his tour ryche. ? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1453 To shete, at good mes, to the dere. a 1380 *Pistill Susan* 320 (Phillips MS.) An aungil. haþ braundisshid his brond..To marke þi myddil at a messe in more þan in þre. c 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 162 Bot þe Jewes þat wonnes in Jessen Sall noȝt be merked with þat messe [c 1460 *Towneley Myst* viii. 175 measse].

Mes, obs. form of MASS *sb.*¹, MEASE, MESS.

‖ **Mesa** (mē·să). *South. U.S.* [Sp. *mesa*, lit. 'table':—L. *mēnsa*.] A high table-land. Also *attrib.*

1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 57 This Table Land is called Mesa Maria. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* 314 The road.. ascends to a low mésa. 18.. *Reports on Pacific Railroad* I. 84 (Bartlett) The mesa, or table-land character, is exhibited only along the line of river-valleys. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 636 The top sometimes several miles wide, mesa-like and comparatively level.

Mesaconic (mesăkǫ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. μεσ-ός middle + (IT)ACONIC; intended to denote the intermediate position of this acid between the itaconic and citraconic acids.] *Mesaconic acid*: an acid, isomeric with itaconic acid, obtained by boiling a weak solution of citraconic acid with nitric acid. *Mesaconic ether*: see quot. 1865. Hence **Mesa·conate,** a salt of mesaconic acid.

1854 THOMSON *Cycl Chem.*, *Mesaconic Acid.* 1856 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk Chem.* X. 428 Mesaconate of Ammonia. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Mesaconic Ether*, $C_9H_4O_4$. Obtained by distilling a mixture of mesaconic acid, sulphuric acid, and alcohol.

Mesad (me·sæd), *adv.* [f. Gr. μέσ-ος middle + *-ad* as in DEXTRAD.] = MESIAD.

1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Technol.* 27 Substituting *mesal* for *mesial*, we have *mesad*. *Ibid* 212 Lift the border near its middle, and trace it mesad 1894 GOULD *Illustr. Med. Dict*, *Mesad*, toward the mesial or mesal line or plane; towards the meson.

Mesager, obs. form of MESSENGER.

Mesail. *Antiq.* Also **mursail, mesail.** [a. F. *mésail, mézail, mursail*, app. repr. OF. *muçaille* concealment, f. *mucier* to hide.] (See quot.)

1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. (1874) 127 This piece, called the *mesail*, or *mursail*..but more generally known in England as the *ventaile*, or visor, was pierced for both sight and breathing. 1870 C. C. BLACK tr. *Demmin's Weapons of War* 278 The armet is the most perfect form of helmet It is composed of the crown with crest, the vizor, nose-piece and ventoyle (these latter three forming altogether the *mezail*), and the gorget.

Mesairaick, obs form of MESARAIC.

Mesais, variant of MISEASE.

Mesal (me·săl), *a.* [f. Gr. μέσ-ος middle + -AL.] = MESIAL. Hence **Me·sally** *adv.* = MESIALLY.

1882 [see MESAD *adv.*]. In recent Dicts.

Mesallantoid (mesălæ·ntoid), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. μέσ-ος middle + ALLANTOID.] Having an allantois of intermediate size. (Cf. MEGALLANTOID, MICRALLANTOID.)

1877 W. TURNER *Hum. Anat.* ii. 869 M H Milne-Edwards..has placed the Carnivora and Pinnipedia. in a Mesallantoid legion of mammals.

‖ **Mésalliance** (mezalyāns). [Fr., f. *més-* MIS- + *alliance* ALLIANCE. Cf. MISALLIANCE.] A marriage with a person of inferior social position.

1782 H. WALPOLE *Let to Mason* 25 June, We are well oft when from that mesalliance there spring some bastards called Episodes 1827 CANNING *Sp Ho. Com* 12 June in *Hansard* (1828) XVII. 1255 An account of a union, or rather of what the French called a *mésalliance* between a man of colour and a white woman. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 39 In England. a grocer's daughter would think she made a mesalliance by marrying a painter. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* x, It seems hardly likely that another prince will make a mésalliance for the sake of a Milovitch.

Mesamœboid (mesămī·boid), *a.* and *sb. Biol.* [f. Gr. μέσ-ος middle + AMŒBOID.] **a.** *adj.* In *mesamœboid cell* = b. **b** *sb.* One of the amœba-like cells which are developed in the mesoderm.

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Mesamœboid cells*..*Mesamœboids* 1905 *Brit Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb 441 A special ingrowth of micronuclear cells derived from the pigmented group gave rise to the mesamœboid (mesoblastic) cells.

Mesanger, obs. form of MESSENGER.

‖ **Mesaræum** (mesărī·ŏm). *Anat.* ? *Obs.* Also 7 **mesereum.** Also after the Gr. form, 6 **mesareon,** 9 **mesaraion.** [med.L., a. Gr. μεσάραιον, f. μέσον middle + ἀραιά flank, belly.] = MESENTERY 1.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 353 The mesentery ..is also called by some mesareon. Others take mesareon to be the highest part of the mesentery. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim & Min.* 517 The humour..which is in the ventricle, intestines, and mezereum. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, Mesaræum, is also used in a more restrained sense for a part, or division of the mesentery, being that fastened to the small guts. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Mesaraion.*

Mesaraic (mesărē·ik), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* Forms: 5 **miseraic, -ayke, -ak,** 6 **-aike, mes(s)erayke,** 7 **mesairaick, meserai(c)k, -aique, -iacke, miseraick,** 7–8 **mesaraick(e,** 7–9 **meseraic,** (9 *erron.* **mesaræic**), 8– **mesaraic.** [ad. med.L. *mesaraicus*, a. Gr. μεσαραϊκός, f. μεσάραιον MESARÆUM.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the mesentery; = MESENTERIC.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 27 Veynis miserak ben smale veynes þat comen out of þe veyne þat is clepid porta. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H iij b, To brynge the Chilus to the lyuer by meanes of the veynes mescraykes [*sic*]. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 104 Duodenum, Ieiunum, and Ileon,..are easily distinguished by their scituation, length, and by their Meseraick veines. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 117 Scammony..and vitriol do equally liquate the mesaraick bloud. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 786 Its veins [*sc.* of the pancreas] pour their contents..into the small mesaraic and splenic veins. 1869 HUXLEY *Introd. Classif. Anim.* 139 *Meseraic* = mesenteric. The omphalo-meseraic vessels pass from the intestine to the umbilical vesicle in the embryo.

B. *sb.* One of the mesaraic veins.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* D ij b, Whiche departeth to the lyuer by þe veines called miseraikes. 1615 TOMKIS *Albumazar* i. i. B 1 b, And what they [*sc.* the guts] spare, The meseraicks filch, and lay't i'th liver. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. § 3 85 At the mouthes of the miseraicks. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 43/1 The venous sinus gives out. the mesaraics to the under surface of the cœca.

†**Mesara·ical,** *a. Obs.* [f. MESARAIC + -AL.] = MESARAIC *a.*

1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV III. 37 To heale.. the obstruction of the Mesarnicall veynes. 1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* ii 5 The naturall voluntary expulsion of that superfluous humour into the guts by the miseraicall veines

Mesarteritis (mesaɹtĕrəi·tis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. μέσ-ος middle + ἀρτηρία artery + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the middle coat of an artery.

1875 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 374 The outer and middle coats are chiefly or solely affected, and it is called by some periarteritis and mesarteritis.

Hence **Mesarteritic** (mesaɹtĕri·tik) *a.*, relating to mesarteritis.

1890 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Mesarteritic induration*, a form of granulation, or cicatricial, tissue found in the coats of an artery affected with chronic endarteritis.

Mesaticephalic (me·săti,sĭ͡fæ·lik) *a.* [f. Gr. μέσατ-ος midmost (superl. of μέσος middle) + κεφαλή head + -IC (after *cephalic*)] = MESOCEPHALIC.

1879 FLOWER *Catal Mus Coll. Surg.* I 251 The indices of breadth are:—Dolichocephalic below 750. Mesaticephalic..750 to 800 Brachycephalic. above 800.

So **Me satice·phalism,** the condition of being mesaticephalic; **Me satice·phalous** *a.* = MESATICEPHALIC; ‖ **Me·satice·phalus,** (*a*) a skull to which is applied the term mesaticephalic; (*b*) a person with a mesaticephalic skull; **Me satice·phaly** = MESATICEPHALISM.

1863 THURNAM in *Mem. Anthrop. Soc.* (1865) I 150 An intermediate ovoid form (mesati- or ortho-cephalism). 1880 A. H KEANE in *Nature* XXI. 281 [Afghan] Type, long, oval face, arched nose, head mesaticephalous. 1896 *Nat. Science* Sept 154 The mesaticephaly may be due to a crossing between brachycephalous Negrillos and Negros.

Mesauenteur, -ure, obs. ff. MISADVENTURE.

Mesbyleue, obs. form of MISBELIEVE

‖ **Mescal** (meska·l). Also **mexical, mexcal, mezcal.** [Sp. *mezcal*, a. Mexican *mexcalli*.]

1. A strong intoxicating spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the American aloe.

1828 SIR H. G WARD *Mexico* I. 59 A strong kind of brandy called mexical, or Aguardiente de Maguey. 1854 BARTLETT *Explor. Texas*, etc. I 290 Mezcal, or aguardiente. 1888 FANNY C. GOOCH *Face to face w Mexicans* 562 Mescal is made from a liquor obtained by pressing the leaves of the maguey in a mill.

2. *Mescal-plant*: the American aloe. *Mescal fibre*: the fibre of this plant (cf. MAGUEY).

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* i. 14 The agave, the far-famed mezcal-plant of Mexico. 1886 *Ann. Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* (1889) ii 652 Mescal fiber, Arizona.

Mescel(l)in(e, obs. forms of MASLIN ².

Meschance, obs. form of MISCHANCE.

†**Meschancie.** *Obs. rare*−¹. In quot. **mis-.** [f MESCHANT: see -ANCY] Wickedness.

1609 *Pitcairn's Crim. Trials* III. 5 For forder manifestatioun of ȝoure extreame and maist vnnaturall mischancie.

†**Meschant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 **meschaunt(e, mysch(e)aunt(e,** 5, 7 **mischaunt,** 6 **mischand, -eant, mechient, meschante, mysch(e)ant, mechant,** 6–7 **mischant, mishant, meschant.** [a. OF *mescheant* unlucky, wicked (mod.F. *méchant* wicked), orig. pr. pple. of *mescheoir* to be unlucky + *mes-* MIS- + *cheoir* to fall:— popular L. **cadēre* for class. L. *cadĕre*. Frequent in Caxton; in the 16th c. mainly Sc.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Wicked, bad, base.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 126 It is a myschaunt thinge for any gentille woman, other to striue or to chide in ani manere. c 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xx. 146 All thay ȝat dois..With mischant mynde maling Aganis the treuth. 1629 *Reg Privy Council Scot* Ser ii III. 4 The purging of the land frome suche a mischaunt persoun. 1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 6 This Meschant Business.gave the Ministers Affairs such a Blow, that. they were never able to make it up again.

2. Miserable, wretched.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 48 Than he retorned poure and myschant vnto his fader Tytan. 1530 PALSGR. 318/2 Meschante myserable, *meschant*.

B. *sb.* A wretch, a villain.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 125 Thenne he sayd to his children 'Myschaunt, your ledernes and slouth hath overcomen you'. 1570 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 238 They .had unworthily cut off his Uncle and Regent, by suborning a mischant to kill him treacherously. a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 131 Mischiewous mishant. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Sept, Cromwell, notwithstanding the meschants in his time, which were the Cavaliers, did [etc.].

Hence †**Meschantly** *adv.*, †**Meschantness.**

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W 1495) ii. 256/2 The tyme that he had lost & wasted in lyuyng myschauntly.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 205 Upricht men ar murtherit mischantlie. 1623 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* III. 549 How mischantlie and barbaruslie the innocent Gentillman was murdreist. 1644 D. HUME *Hist Doug.* 153 Which I confesse is so profound and deep a folly, and mischantnesse, that I can by no means sound it. 1661 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1842) III. 468 Mr. Blair, Mr. Dickson, and Mr. Hutcheson, were, without all cause, mischantly abused by his pen.

† **Meschantery.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MESCHANT + -ERY] A wicked deed.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 337 The good man by that delusive spell is rendred a ridiculous spectator, and seemingly an assentor to their meschanteries

Meschaunce, -cheaunce, obs ff. MISCHANCE.

Meschef, -chief, etc., obs. ff. MISCHIEF.

Meschit(e, -ito: see MESQUITA *Obs.*, mosque.

† **Meschyne.** *Obs. rare*—1. [? a. OF. *meschine*, fem. of *meschin*, *mesquin*: see MESQUIN. (But cf. MDu. *meskijn* girl, wench.)] A bad woman.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 58 This meschyne..that loyeth her to recyte. more lesyng than trouth.

Mescita, variant of MESQUITA *Obs.*

Mesclin, obs. form of MASLIN 2.

Mescontent, -creance, etc.: see MIS-.

Mescroyance. quasi-*arch. rare*—1. [a. OF. *mescroyance*, f. *mescroyant*· see next] Misbelief.

1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxxii. 383 The elements of Croyance and Mescroyance are always chemically separable.

† **Mescroyant.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *mescroyant*, var. of *mescreiant*, *mescreant*: see MISCREANT.] A misbeliever.

1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 365 The Church and clergy are every day..insulted by every vile mescroyant, and every blaspheming tongue.

Mescuite, variant of MESQUITA, MESQUIT *Obs.*

‖ **Mesdames** (medam). [Fr., pl. of MADAME.]

1. The plural of MADAME.

c 1573 GASCOIGNE *Posies, Flowers* 43 And wherefore marualle you Mez Dames, I praye you tell mee then 1774 GIBBON *Let* 24 May in *Life & Lett.* (1869) 233 The Mesdames, by attending their father, have both got the smallpox.

2. Used to supply the want of an Engl. pl. of 'Mrs.'

1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Margate Hoy* 37 My good friend Johnson—Mesdames Windsor, Kelly. 1879 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Mar. 258/2 Mesdames Down and Jamieson.

‖ **Mesdemoiselles,** pl. of MADEMOISELLE.

1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No 52 (1795) III 27 The practice among fashionable mothers of committing their children to the care of French Mesdemoiselles.

Mesdo, obs. form of MISDO.

Mese (miz), *sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *s w. dial.* Also 7-9 **meese,** 9 **meesh, mews,** etc. [OE. *méos* = Flem. *mies* (cited Kilian as obsolete), OHG. *mios* (MHG, mod.G. dial. *mies*), ON. *mýr-r* (see MIRE *sb.*):—OTeut. types **meuso-z*, **meuzo-z*, related by ablaut to **moson-*, ON. *mose* MOSS *sb.*] Moss.

a 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* III ii. § 2 Þa brohte him sumne dæl ealdes meoses, þe on þam halgan treo aweaxen wæs. 13. *Sir Orfeo* 246 (Zielke 1880) 98 Þis king mote make his bed in mese. 14.. *Treat. Gardening* in *Archæologia* LIV i. 161 Upon the clay thu schalt mese layne. *c* 1639 *Berkeley MS.* in *Glouc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), Meese, meesy, i e mosse, mossy 1886 ELWORTHY *W Somerset Word-bk.*, *Mews* (mûe'z), moss. 1886 *Dorset Gloss*, *Meesh*, moss. 1893 *Wiltsh. Glass.*, *Mesh* (*e* long), moss or lichen on an old apple-tree.

† **Mese,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 **mees,** 5-6 **mes,** 5-7 **meese, mese,** 5-8 **meese, meese,** 6 **meas, meis(s)e, myse,** 7-8 **miss.** [a. OF. *mes* masc., *mese* fem.:—late L. *mansum* (*us*), *mansa*: see MANSE.] = MESSUAGE.

[1321-2 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 405/1 Un mees de iiij^xx acres de terre.] 1402 HOCCLEVE *Let. Cupid* 334 Ne men bereve hir landes ne hir Mees 1467 *Godstow Reg* 347 A dwellyng place (or a mese) with a plough-lond 1527 in *Visit Southwell* (Camden) 132 My capitall meas in Ragenhill 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv* (Surtees) I. 150, j myse buylded lying in Wodhouse. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 194 The eldest can demand no more than her sisters; but the chiefe mease by reason of her auncienty. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. vi iii. 634/1 In the Palace yard were anciently pales within which were two Meses, the one called Paradise and the other called the Constabulary. 1729 *MS. Indentures estate at Crich, co. Derby*, A messuage. closes thereto belonging, called the meese, furlongs [etc.]. *fig.* 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 239 Thou [Aries].. Doest hold the First house of Heav'n's spacious Meese [Fr. *possedant du Ciel la premiere maison*].

‖ **Mese** (me si), *sb.*3 [Gr. *μέση* (sc. *χορδή* string), fem. of *μέσος* middle.] In ancient Greek music, the middle string of the seven-stringed lyre, and its note; subsequently, the key-note of any of the scales in use.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 796 The three termes or bounds which make the intervals in an octave or eight, of musicke harmonicall, to wit, *Nete*, *Mese*, and *Hypate*, that is to say, the Treble, the Meane, and the Base *Ibid.* 1252 Thus may a man soone perceive . who plaieth upon a pipe after the old maner For by his good will, the Hemitone in the Mese, will be incompounded. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 700 The antients agree in their accounts of the relative pitch of the meses. 1905 *Athenæum* 22 July 122/3 The direct descendant of the *mese* in the old Greek music.

Mese (miz), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4-5 **mes,** 4-9 **mease,** 5 **meese,** 5, 9 **mees,** (6 **maise, meiss, meys, miess, mise**), 6-7 **meis(e,** 4- **mese.** [Aphetic f. AMESE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To mitigate, assuage, appease, calm (a person's anger, sorrow, etc.); to settle (disputes).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 764 Wylt þou mese þy mode & menddyng abyde? *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xliii. 238 Nowe might þer Jewes þare malise meese. *c* 1480 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1051 Þe childe with mylde wordes he meesyd. 1496 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 21 To mes all thir debatis, it was ordanyt that Rome suld be. soverane kirk. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 104 The nobillis.. With fair wordis mist the multitude. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 60 Sum luvis dance vp and doun, To meiss thair malancoly. 1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucifixe* 596 Yet did not mease the causeless spight. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 138 He should be sindle angry, that has few to mease him. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 107 If you be angry, sit laigh and mease you.

2. To calm (wind, tempest, etc.), quench (fire).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*St. Andreas*) 62 Swyth þe gret fyre can he mes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii 2 The blastis mesit, and the fluidis stabill. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xxiii. (S.T.S.) 227 þe noyes..was sum parte mesit.

Mese. see MASS *sb.*1, MEASE, MESS.

Mesease, obs. form of MISEASE.

Meseems (misi·mz), *impers. v. arch.* Also **meseemeth.** *Pa. t.* **meseemed.** [Orig. two words, *me* (dative: see ME *pron.*1 2 a) and *seems* 3rd pers. sing. of SEEM *v.* Cf. METHINKS.] It seems to me. (Used with dependent clause or parenthetically.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) v. 61, I seyde that thei diden synne, to hide Goddis Myracle, as me seemed. 1487 CAXTON *Bk. Gd. Manners* IV v (*c* 1515) I vj, And me semeth yᵗ the partye that forfayteth his maryage dooth agaynst the lawe of nature. 1564 HAWARD *Entropius* To Rdr. 1 For which causes (me semes) I have taken upon mee. a hard enterprize. 1586 A. DAY *Eng Secretary* II. (1625) 68 It were a comfort vnto vs all to see you, hauing beene as me seemeth very long absent. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp 2 Thess.* (1629) 71 Mee seemes hee makes it something more excellent then Faith it selfe. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph* II (1872) 47 Meseems I could discover fitter objects of piety ' 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 672 For they talk'd, Meseem'd, of what they knew not 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* (1877) 307 Meseemeth this is the hour when men array the dead.

Meseise, obs. form of MISEASE.

† **Me·sel,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3-6 **mesel, -el(l)e,** (4 **meosel, measle, meseile, mesel, myssel(e, -ele, musel, mysale**), 4, 7 **messel(l,** 4-6 **mesell, mesyl(l, mysel,** (6 **messille, mesall,** 7 **mesill, mezill, measel,** 8 **measle**). [a. OF. *mesel* leprous, leper:—L. *misellus* wretched, wretch, dim. of *miser* wretched.] **A.** *adj.* Leprous.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14446 And o ten men þat war mesell,.. he gaf til ilkan þair hele. 1340 *Ayenb* 202 Naaman þet wes mezel *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4628 Ane horrible seke mesel man *a* 1550 *Image Ipocr* IV in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) II. 444 Oh mesell Mendicantes, And mangy Obseruauntes. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 357 Thou measell wretch

b. Of fish. (So in OF.)

a 1400 *Chalm. Ayr* xx in *Sc Acts* (1814) I 335 Quhen þai opyn fische þai luke nocht quheder þai be mesale fische or wane. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot* (1821) I. p. xliii, Utheris..brekis thairself be thair fall, and growis mesall.

c. Of swine: see MEASLE *a.*

B. *sb.*

1. A leper.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8963 [She] wess þe meseles [*v rr* mysseles, myseles] vet echone *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8169 Thoru þe sal þis mesele, Be sauf and sund of al vnhele 1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A. III. 128 As Comuyn as þe Cart-wei.. To Preostes, to Minstrals to Mesels in hegges. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* xxiv. 469 He eet ther of. But he therthurgh becam a foul mesel. *c* 1550 BALE *K Johan* (Camden) 82 Both crypple, halte, and blynde, Mad men and mesels.

b. *fig* A foul person. (Used in 17th and 18th c. as a term of abuse.)

c 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus's Wife* 797 Woost thow nat weel thow art a foul mesel? Telle out, let see shryue thee cleene and wel. *c* 1520 *Wyse chylde & Emp. Adrian* (W. de W.) (1860) 14 Those that sellen them [*sc.* benefices] shall be mesellys in the soule as Jesse [? *e.* Giezi, *Gehasi*] 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* C 2 b, Chil be abaffeled vp and downe for a messell and a scoundrel. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 6 An old mezill will haue a misers tricke. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 30 What's me-an by that, ya long-hanjed Meazle?

2. Leprosy. Also *transf.*, an affliction.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 11827 (Fairf.) Ouer alle he was with mesel playne [*earlier texts* was he mesel plain]. *c* 1400 *Prymer* in Maskell *Mon Rit.* (1847) II. 104 Þat thou fouche suaf to releeue the meselis [L. *miserias*] of pore men and thrallis. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII xl. 705 Whanne she had layne a grete whyle she felle vnto a mesel. 1530 PALSGR. 244/2 Mesyll the sickenesse, *mesellerie*.

3. *attrib.*, as *mesel-cote, house.*

1402 *Will of Neve* (Somerset Ho.), Les meselcotes in Kentstrete. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 136 To meselle houses of þat same lond, Þre þousand mark vnto þer spense he fond.

Mesel, Mesalade : see MEASLE, MALASADE.

† **Me·seled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 7 **measel'd, meselled, mesel'd.** [f. MESEL + -ED.] Leprous. Cf. MEASLED *a.*

1607 CHAPMAN *Busiy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 126 Not a pezzants entrailes you shall finde More foule and mezel'd. 1611 COTGR., *Mesean*, a meselled, scuruie, leaporous, lazarous person. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* II. iii, Stewe ard, you are an Asse, a measel'd mungrell.

Hence † **Me·seledness.**

1611 COTGR. *Meseldnesse*, leprosie, scurvinesse.

Meself, *Obs.*: see MYSELF.

† **Me·seling,** *a. Obs.* [f. MESEL *a.* + -ING 2.] Leprous; full of disease.

c 1425 *Macro Plays* (E.E.T.S.) 144 In meselynge glotonye ..I norche my syster Lecherye.

Meselle, -elled, obs. ff. MEASLE, MEASLED.

† **Me·selness.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MESEL *a.* + -NESS.] Leprosy.

c 1500 M. NISBET *New Test. in Scots* Luke v. 12 (S T.S.) I. 207 A man full of meselnes [WYCLIF lepre].

† **Me·selry.** *Obs.* Forms: see MESEL. [a. OF. *mesel(l)erie*, f. *mesel* MESEL: see -RY.] Leprosy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29185 Þar was a woman hight mari, þat sumtime wat [*Fr read* smetyn was; *Cotton Galba has* was smetyn] wit meselri. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 140 For foule meselrie he comond with no man. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wulcker 707/24 *Hec lepra*, a mesylery. 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W. de W.) IX. IV 350 Giezi was smyten with foule myselrye. *c* 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 45 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scotl.*, Maigram, madness or missilry. *c* 1520 M. NISBET *New Test. in Scots* Luke v. 13 And anon the meselrie passit away fra him. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* III. x. 447 Infected with Leaprosie, Meazelrie, and the like.

b. Measly condition (of swine).

1587 MASCALL *Govt Cattle, Hogges* (1627) 265 The cause of measelry in a hog.

† **Me·sely,** *a. Obs.* In 6 **misly,** 7 **meeslie, mezely.** [f. MESEL + -Y.] Leprous; in quots. a term of contempt; cf. MEASLY.

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 754 Misly kyt! and thou flyt, Ile dryt in thy gob. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlviii. 386 There is no scurvy, mezely, leprous or pocky Ruffian [etc.].

absol. *a* 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* Wks. 1881 I. 44 For Lerneing che could not abid un, the fowle meezlie wod Imake a game playe on un & send [etc.].

‖ **Mesembryanthemum** (mese mbriæ·nθĭmŏm). *Bot.* [mod.L., miswritten for **mesembrianthemum*, ad. assumed Gr. type **μεσημβριάνθεμον*, f. *μεσημβρία* noon + *ἄνθεμον* flower.

The name, rendered in Eng as *Midday-flower* and in Ger. as *Mittagsblume*, refers to the fact that several species open their flowers only for a short time at mid-day.]

The typical genus of the N.O. *Mesembryaceæ*; a plant of this genus, a fig-marigold.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Mesembryanthemum, in botany, the name by which Dillenius, Linnæus, and others, have called the plants usually named *Ficoides*] 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I 105 Mesembryanthemums require it [*sc* water] chiefly when they are in flower. 1884 MRS. C PRAED *Zéro* xxi, Grey walls were ablaze with mesembryanthemum.

Mesen, obs. form of MIZEN.

Mesencephal(e (mesĕnse făl). *Anat.* [a. F. *mésencéphale.*] = MESENCEPHALON.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 684/2 The mesocephale or mesencephale The name was suggested by Chaussier. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med Sci* VIII. 128/2 In early embryonic stages the mesencephal is the most conspicuous region of the entire brain.

Mesencephalic (mesensfæ·lik), *a. Anat.* [f. MESENCEPHALON + -IC Cf. *cephalic.*] Pertaining to or connected with the mesencephalon.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sci* I *Org. Nat* 193 The mesencephalic vertebra. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 86 Mesencephalic arch.

‖ **Mesencephalon** (mesense făl*ɒn*). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μέσ-ος* middle + *ἐγκέφαλον* ENCEPHALON.] The mid-brain.

1846 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim* II 177 The next succeeding primary division of the brain, is called the 'mesencephalon' 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit* I. 767/1 The mesencephalon is divided above..into two optic lobes.

‖ **Mesenchyma** (mese·ŋkimă). *Biol.* Also anglicized **mesenchyme** (me·seŋkəim). [mod.L *mesenchyma*, f Gr. *μέσ-ος* middle + *ἔγχυμα* infusion.] The cellular tissue which, arising from the hypoblast or the epiblast, constitutes, in some of the lower forms of animal life, the mesoblast. Also *attrib.* in *mesenchyme cell* = MESAMŒBOID.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Gen. Introd 28 The cells arise as immigrants (mesenchyme cells) from the walls of the blastosphere 1890 *Syd. Soc Lex* 1904 *Brit Med Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 584 The primary leucocytes, or wandering mesenchyme cells.

Hence **Mese·nchymal, Mesenchy·matous** *adjs*, pertaining to the mesenchyma.

1886 *Buch's Handbk. Med. Sci* III 194/1 The ordinary mesenchymal cells. 1886 *Jrnl Roy Microsc. Soc* Feb 54 The body-cavity [of the Polyzoa] contains 'mesenchymatous' (Hertwig) elements.

Mesenterial (mesentī·riăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *mesenterium* MESENTERY + -AL.] = MESENTERIC.

1605 TIMME *Quærsit.* Ded. 2 The anatomizing of every mesenteriall veine. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 128 The commencement and end of the intestinal tract are fixed by mesenterial folds. 1890 *Nature* 20 Mar. 457 The mesenterial filaments of the Alcyonarians.

Mesenteric (mesente·rik), *a.* [ad. mod.L *mesentericus*, f. *mesenterium* MESENTERY: see -IC.] Pertaining to, connected with, or affecting the mesentery.

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Artery*, Mesenterique Arteries, are two, an upper, which distributes it self among the small guts, and an under one, which goes to the lower part of the Mesentery. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 129 The Bark . being the cause of. Mesenteric Obstructions. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 105 M. Brera is not the only one who has given iodine in mesenteric disease.

So †**Mesente·rical** *a.* Hence **Mesente·rically** *adv.*, like the mesentery.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 191 The Mesenterical and Thoracical Lacteae. 1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 130 Bolton and Micheli represent the pileus as cellular, like a honeycomb. All that I have seen are mesenterically puckered.

Mesenteriform, *a. rare.* [f. MESENTERY + -(I)FORM.] Resembling the mesentery.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 708 Mesenteriform, consisting of suberect plicately aggregated laminae.

‖ **Mesenteritis** (mesentĕrəi·tis). [mod.L., f. *mesenterium* MESENTERY: see -ITIS.] Inflammation of the mesentery.

1802 TURTON *Med. Gloss.* 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*

‖ **Mesenteron** (mese·ntĕrɒn). [mod.L., f. Gr. *μέσ-ος* middle + *ἔντερον* gut, bowel.] 'The digestive portion of the primitive alimentary canal or archenteron' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Mesentero·nic** *a.* (in recent Dicts.).

1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* 431 As archenteron divides into parentera and metenteron, so metenteron divides into *hepatentera* or hepatic cæca and *mesenteron*. 1893 A. E. SHIPLEY *Zool. Invert.* 312 Two long white tubes—the Malpighian tubules—open into the posterior end of the mesenteron.

Mesentery (me·sĕntĕri). Also 6 mis-. [ad. med.L. *mesenterium*, a Gr *μεσεντέριον*, f *μέσ-ος* middle + *ἔντερον* intestine Cf. F. *mésentère*.]

1. *Anat.* A fold of peritonæum which attaches some part of the intestinal canal (in restricted use, the jejunum and ileum only) to the posterior wall of the abdomen.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* II xlv. 14 The misentery whiche is a pellycle or a skyn the whiche doth tye the guttes together 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. i. 10 The discoveries of the milky Vessels in the Mesentery by Asellius 1718 J CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. IV § 11 Notwithstanding all its Turnings, it [*sc* the Bowels] is fastened in such a Manner to the Mesentery, that it is not possible for the Food to mistake its Way. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* IX. (1873) 403 Those folds of membrane, the mesenteries which suspend the viscera from the backbone

‖ *β.* In Latin and Greek forms **mesenterium, mesenterion,** (†**mesentereon**).

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.* H IV b, Howe may the Mezentereon be knowen by Anathomy? 1594 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* II. 350 The manifolde knitting of it [*sc* the ileum] to the mesenterium 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat Philos* 63 The lesse principall parts of concoction, are the gutts and mesenterion 1857 L. AGASSIZ *Contrib. Nat. Hist. U S A* II 601 To form a pendent double curtain, or support of the intestine, the mesenterium.

2. *Zool* (*pl.*) The vertical plates which divide the body cavity in actinozoa.

1861 J R GREENE *Man Anim. Kingd, Cœlent* 172 In *Cerianthus* two of the mesenteries descend almost to the orifice at the base of the general cavity. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl Brit* I 129/2 Thin membranous lamellæ, the so-called mesenteries, which radiate from the oral disk and the lateral walls of the body to the parietes of the visceral tube.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 44 The Mesentery Veines. 1846 DANA *Zooph* IV (1848) 35 A thin and extensile membrane, which has a mesentery-like appearance

†**Mese-place.** *Obs* Also 5 **mesplace,** 7 *corruptly* **meest place,** 7–8 **mise-place.** [f. MESE *sb*.[1] + PLACE *sb*.] = MESE *sb*.[1]

14 . *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 596/6 *Messuagium*, a mesplace. 1441 in W P. Baildon *Sel Cases Chanc* (1896) 131 To bye of hym a mees place 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv* XX (1539) 41 I B holdeth a mese place frely of the lord by charter 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* II. 55 The parcell of the Land lately belonging to this heriotable meest place 1672 *Cowell's Interpr., Mease*, .in some places called corruptly a *Mise* or *Miseplace*.

Meseraic, -ai(c)k, etc , obs. ff. MESARAIC.

Mesereon, obs. form of MEZEREON.

Mesestead. Forms: α. 6 meastead, mestede, 6–7 meestead, 7–8 **measestead, mested.** β. 7 **misted.** γ. 7 **meadstead,** 7–9 **midstead.** δ. 7 **meerstead,** 9 **merestead.** [f. MESE *sb*.[2] + STEAD *sb.* The γ and δ forms are etymologizing perversions, due to association with MEAD *sb.* and MERE *sb*.[2] respectively] A messuage.

α. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv* (Surtees) I. 179 One mestede in Exthorpe. 1590 *Crt. Rolls Manor of Dewsbury* in *N & Q.* 9th Ser V 349/2 A messuage or tenement called meestead or the New Walles. 1622 *MS Indenture Sir R. Swifte's Estate at Doncaster*, All those several meesteads as they now lie unbuilt upon and walled in from the street. *c* 1700 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 316 A larg map of ye whole parish, having every field, ing, close, mested, croft, cavel, intack, &c...in it. 1714 *Lond Gas.* No. 5204/8 A Messuage or Measestead, where a House or Barn formerly stood.

β. 1633 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) I 16 Richard Higgens hath bought of Thomas Little his now dwelling house and misted. *Ibid* 18, 24, 45.

γ. 1637 *Plymouth Col Rec.* (1855) I. 57 A midstead is graunted to George Russell in the towne of Plymouth. 1640 *Ibid.* 145 Willm Sherman is graunted a meadstead about the Stoney Brooke, in Duxborrow. 1896 S O ADDY in *N. & Q* 8th Ser X. 349 In the township of Royston, near Barnsley, there are eighteen freeholders...known as 'midstead owners'. *Ibid*, For more than two centuries the 'midstead owners' have kept a book in which their rules and ordinances...have been recorded. *Ibid* 470 A certain number of houses were known as 'midstead houses'.

δ. *c* 1600 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* XII. 3 The meersteads and garden plotes of [those] which came first. 1898 LONGF. *M. Standish* VIII. 4 Busy with hewing and building, with garden-plot and with mere-stead. [1883 *New Eng Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XXXVII. 277 Peter Brown, whose first house and 'meerstead' was on the south side of Leyden Street.]

Mesethmoid (mese·thmoid). *Anat.* [f. Gr. *μέσ-ος* middle + ETHMOID.] The middle ethmoid bone. Also *attrib.* in *mesethmoid cartilage*.

1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool* 46 The ossified portion of the mesethmoid. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 193 The Olfactory organs are two wide sacs which occupy all the space between the mesethmoid cartilage, the antorbital processes, and the premaxillæ and maxillæ.

So **Mesethmoi·dal** (in recent Dicts.).

Meseyn, Meseyse: see MIZEN, MISEASE.

Mesfeat, variant of MISFAIT *Obs.*

Mesh (meʃ), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 **meishe, meash,** 6–8 (9 *dial*) **mash,** (8 **marsh**), 6–**mesh.** [Known only from the 16th c ; cogn. w. OE. *max* (?**mæsc.*) neut., net and ON. *mpskve* (see MASK *sb*.[1]); but the precise nature of the relation is undetermined

The Teut. langs have words with this meaning representing two ablaut types: (1) OTeut. **mask-* (OE. *max*, ?**mæsc* ? neut.; OHG *masca*, MHG , mod G *masche* fem ; M Du *masche* fem ; ON *mpskve*, Norw *moske* wk masc.; Sw *maska*, Da. *maske* fem are from LG.), (2) OTeut. **mêsk-* (OHG. *mâsca*, MHG ?*mâsche*; MDu. *maesche*). The Eng. form *mask* would regularly represent an OE **mæsc*, but the OE. word occurs only once in the metathetic form *max*, and in that instance means 'a net' The 16th c. forms *meishe, meash*, indicate a pronunciation with long vowel, mēʃ; for the shortening to *mesh* cf. *flesh*. On the whole, on account of the absence of the word in ME., its form-history in the 16th c , and the frequency with which fishing terms were adopted from Du., it seems not improbable that *meash* (shortened to *mesh*) and *mask* represent adoptions respectively of the MDu. forms *maesche* and *masche*. The resemblance between the Eng. form *marsh* (18th c) and the Flemish *maersche* (Stallaert) is prob. accidental

The Teut. **mêsk-* (·**mask-*) is cognate with the Lithuanian *mezgù* I knit, *mazgas* knot]

1. One of the open spaces or interstices of a net, the size of which is determined by the distance of adjacent knots from one another. Also, the similar space in any network, as a sieve

1558–9 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c 17 § 3 Onely withe Nett or Tramell, wherof every Meshe or Maske shalbee twoo ynches and a half broade 1586 FERNE *Blas Gentrie* II 33 A Mascle in Armory, is a representation of the mash of a net. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III 629 Netting (of sixty masks or meshes or holes deep) 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* IV (1840) 44 They are like those foolish fish that are caught in large nets, that might get out at every square of the mesh 1747 *Gentl Mag* 311 The mashes of the iron wire sieve were small. 1749 *Wealth Gt Brit* 49 The marshes of the nets are to be one inch square 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 577 The masses are sifted through sieves having 20 meshes in the square inch. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict* c 71 § 39 (4), Such mesh shall not be less than one and a half inch from knot to knot 1879 *Plain Knitting*, etc. 46 Pass the twine round the mesh-stick from above to form the mesh.

b. *pl.* The threads or cords which bound the interstices of a net, hence (also *collect. sing.*) network, netting.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 32 Square nets thorow which the schoell of Pilchard passing, leaue many behind intangled in the meashes. 1685 DRYDEN *Horace* Epode II 52 To betray The Larkes that in the Meshes light. 1734 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 235 The Mashes, or Filaments of the Net are not very perceptible. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 47 The net, with its thin light meshes. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* III. 41 If we hold a veil between our eyes and a book, we can either read through it, or see its meshes distinctly, but we cannot do both at the same time.

2. *fig.* chiefly with reference to entanglement in a snare.

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 20 It shall be almost impossible for hym to escape, but that in one meishe or other he shall be tangled 1596 SHAKS. *Merch V* III. ii. 122 Here in her haires The Painter plaies the Spider, and hath wouen A golden mesh t' intrap the hearts of men. 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Captain* III iv, I doubt mainly, I shall be i' the mash too. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *On Julia's Haire*, 'Tis I am wild, and more then haires Deserves these mashes and these snares. 1754 FIELDING *Jrnl. Voy Lisbon* (1755) 204 While a fisherman can break through the strongest meshes of an act of parliament, we [etc]. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlvii, The strongest meshes that the laws of civil society ever wove to limit the natural dignity of man. 1897 GLADSTONE *E. Crisis* 15 Greece has extricated it from the meshes of diplomacy.

3. *transf.* Network, interlaced structure· a. in animal and vegetable bodies.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI. 380 The greatest Portion of th' Arterial Blood, By the close Structure of the Parts withstood, Whose narrow Meshes stop the grosser Flood By apt Canals [etc] 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* 259 The branchiæ usually consist of large lamellæ covered with vascular meshes. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 285 Very elongated meshes are found in the runner-like branches of the rhizome of Struthiopteris.

b. in other things.

1818 KEATS *Endymion* II. 312 The ivy mesh, Shading its Ethiop berries. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. i. (1872) III 198 The loitering waters straggle, all over that region, into meshes of lakes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II. v. 250 Air which was originally entangled in the meshes of the fallen snow.

4. *Machinery.* [f. MESH *v.*] See quot.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Mesh* 1. (*Gearing.*) Or *mash*. The engagement of the teeth of wheels with each other or with an adjacent object, as the rack, in a rack and pinion movement.

5. Short for *mesh-stick*.

1888 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlework*, s. v., Implements made of ivory, bone, or boxwood, and employed in Embroidery and Netting, are known as Meshes.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *mesh-pin*; *mesh-like* adj., *mesh net, screen*; **mesh-stick,** 'a flat slat with rounded ends, used to form the mesh of nets, the loops being made over it and knotted on its edge' (Knight *Dict Mech.* 1875).

1845 J. F SOUTH *Zool.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 262/2 The *mesh-like spaces of the cavernous bodies. 1883 SIR A SHEA *Newfoundland Fisheries* 12 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), Herrings are taken in *mesh nets and in seines. 1795 in *Abridgm. Specif Patents, Needles*, etc. (1871) 2 (Bell, William.—Manufacturing] all sorts of needles,.. netting needles, *mesh pins, and sail needles. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 426 Dry ore, sized between 10 and 20 *mesh screens (to the linear inch). 1879 *Mesh-stick [see sense 1].

Mesh (meʃ), *v.* Also 6 **meash, masshe,** 7 **meishe,** 6–8 **mash.** [f. MESH *sb*, but found somewhat earlier in our quots.]

1. *trans.* To catch in the meshes of a net.

a 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb) 7, I know..How smal a net may take and meash a hart of gentle kinde. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* III iii, And shew him how even the lion may be meshed. 1888 *Whitby Gaz.* 23 Nov. 3/1 The large ones cannot get meshed in the small meshes.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* or in figurative context: To entangle, involve inextricably.

1532 MORE *Conf. nt Tindale* Wks. 491/1 Luther was hymselfe also so meshed in thys matter, that [etc.] 1583 STOCKER *Civ Warres Lowe C* II 67 And so bee masht in the net, by fayre speeches 1627 DRAYTON *Quest Cinthia* 121 The Flyes by chance mesht in her hayre. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard* II. (1791) 111 Fine hapless swains The harlot meshes in her deathful toils. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II 562 Headlong from the car Caught and all meshed within the reins he fell. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. iii. 141 Poor soul whose lot is fixed here Meshed down by custom.

3. *refl.* and *intr.* (for *refl.* or *pass.*). To become enmeshed or entangled.

1589 WARNER *Alb Eng* VI xxix. (1602) 144 She pitched Tewe, he masshed. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* III 54 [The fish] will run forwarde and mash themselues in the tramell 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers Eng., Relation of Trial* 215 As a hare in the nett [he] mesheth himselfe more and more by struglinge. 1801 PENNANT *Journ Lond. to Isle of Wight* 72 After which they [mackarel] will not mesh, but are caught with hooks. 1827 in J. G. Cumming *I. of Man* (1848) 312 In the summer fishery the herrings always mesh with their heads to the north. 1864 J. BRUCE in *Glasgow Daily Herald* 24 Sept, When the herring are very large they swim lazily, and do not mesh well.

b. *intr* (*machinery*) Of the teeth of a wheel, etc.: To be engaged *with* another piece of machinery.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* 1383/2 *Mangle-rack*, a rack having teeth on opposite sides, engaged by a pinion which meshes with the opposite sides alternately 1895 *Outing* (U S) XXVII 55/1 Wooden cogs, which meshed into a horizontal wheel

†c. *intr* To thread one's way *through*. *Obs.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 214, I have seen it [a Mite] very nimbly meshing through the thickets of mould.

4. *trans* †a. To make meshes in. *Obs.*

1666 *Third Adv. Painter* 20 Our stiffe Sayls, Masht and Netted into Lace

b. To construct the meshes of (a net). *rare*—[1].

[1615 see MESHING *vbl. sb.*] 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 5 Mending old nets and meshing new ones.

Mesh: see MASH, MEASE, MEUSE.

Meshed (meʃt), *a.* [f. MESH *sb.* + -ED [2].] Having the form or appearance of mesh-work; tangled, intricate. Also, intricately marked *with*.

1664 POWER *Exp Philos.* I. 11 Her eyes are most neatly latticed or mashed like a net. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 57 Wrinkled or meshed, with hollows on each side. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont* I x. 221 The tangle of meshed undergrowth. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* IV 119 It commonly shows several little pits on its surface, which give it a meshed appearance.

Meshese, obs. form of MISEASE.

Meshing (me·ʃiŋ), *vbl sb* [f. MESH *v.* + -ING [1].] The making of meshes in a net.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 904 Their coniunction is like the Meishing of a net or Plashing of a hedge 1884 PATON in *Encycl Brit.* XVII 359/1 A little practice in meshing is sufficient to develop wonderful dexterity of movement.

b *attrib.*: **meshing-knot,** a knot used in making meshes; **meshing-net** (also *mashing-*), a net in which fish are caught in the meshes by their gills.

1795 HUTTON *Math Dict* s.v *Knot*, Fig 10, a Meshing knot, for nets; and is to be drawn close. 1883 E P RAMSAY *Food-Fishes N. S. Wales* 5 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), The ordinary drawing-seines and mashing-nets.

Me·shing, *ppl a.* [-ING [2].] Entangling.

1586 WARNER *Alb Eng.* II. xi. 47 By any pleasant tale, Or dazeling toye of mashing loue.

Me·sh-work. Meshes collectively; structure consisting of meshes; network. *lit.* and *fig.*

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 263 A meshwork of cellular tissue. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 280 A riddle consists of open mesh-work forming its bottom.

attrib. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 222 A mesh-work cage of wire gauze. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 171 A porous meshwork structure.

Meshy (me·ʃi), *a.* [f. MESH *sb.* + -Y.] Consisting of meshes.

1620 CAREW *Cornwall*, 'Lines on Sanimon' 29 b, Some build his house but his thence issue barre. Some make his meashie bed, but reaue his rest. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 427 And scarce the meshy toils the copious draught contain. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 156 The net's meshy folds.

Mesiad (mī·zi,æd, me·siæd), *adv.* [f. MESI-AL + -AD: see DEXTRAD *adv.* Cf. MESAD.] Towards the median line of a body.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 166 In the head and trunk, Mesiad will signify towards the mesial aspect. 1857 GOODSIR in *Edinb. New Philos. Jrnl* V. 150 Situated mesiad of any part of this bone.

Mesial (mī·ziăl, me·siăl), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *μέσ-ος* middle + -IAL.] Pertaining to, situated in, or directed towards the middle line of a body; = MEDIAN *a.*[1] 2. Also, situated mesially with respect *to*.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 144 Supposing the falx a mesial plane. 1808 — *Muscular Motions* 374 Where clavicles are present, the heads of the scapulæ are removed farther from the mesial line 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 69 The hyoid consists generally of a pair of long and strong lateral pieces, and a single mesial piece. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI. 786 Bechterew places the sensory fibres of the cranial nerves mesial to the fillet in the pons Varolii

Mesially (mī·ziăli, me·siăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a mesial position or direction

1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* IV. 939/2 The chin is thrust forward mesially when both joints are affected 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 274 The most mesially situated fibres of the crus.

Mesian (mī·ziăn, me·siăn), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *μέσ-ος* middle + -IAN.] = MESIAL.

1837 W. STOKES *Diagn & Treatm. Dis. Chest* I. ii. (N. Syd. Soc.) 164 The morbid signs extend across the mesian line. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis Lungs* 7

Mesidine (me·sidin), *Chem.* [f. MESI(TYL) + *-idine* as in *cumidine* (G. Maule 1849: see NITRO-MESIDINE).] An oily liquid obtained by boiling nitro-mesity'ene with tin and hydrochloric acid.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem* 60 Certain highly complex bodies procurable from vinegar, such as mesidine $C_9H_{13}N$, and nitro-mesidine $C_9H_{12}N_2O_2$.

Me·sio-, used as combining form of MESIAL.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat Nomencl.* 174 The position of the heart in the thorax will be expressed by the two compounds *mesio-sinistral* and *atlanto sacral.* 1872 HUMPHRY *Observ. Myology* 107 Especially is this the case in the 'mesio-dorsal' part of the lateral muscle

Mesion (mī·ziŏn, me·siŏn). *Anat.* [irreg. f. Gr. *μέσ-ος* middle.] = MESON

1803 J. BARCLAY *Anat. Nomencl* 121 Suppose a plane, to pass along the middle of the neck, the mediastinum, and linea alba, and to dividing [*sic*] the neck and the trunk into similar halves .and let this plane be denominated Mesion

Mesistem (me·sistem). *Bot.* Shortened form of MESOMERISTEM. 1884 [see PERIMERISTEM]

Mesite (mī·sait). *Chem.* Also mesit. [ad. mod.L. *mesita, mesites*, a. Gr. *μεσίτης* go-between, f. *μέσ-ος* middle Cf. F. *mésite.*]

†1. A name given to acetic ether, 'because it holds a middle place between alcohol and ether' (*Syd. Soc Lex.*). *Obs.*

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem Org. Bodies* 366 Reichenbach considers mesite as identical with acetone.

2. (See quot. 1865.)

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 836 Mesite 1849 KANE *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) 816 Mesit. 1855 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Mesite*, an oxygenated oil said to be obtained by distilling lignone with sulphuric acid. (Wiedemann and Schweizer)

Mesitene (me·sitīn). *Chem.* [f. MESITE + -ENE. Cf. F. *mésitène.*] A volatile oil resembling mesite (sense 2).

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem* 836 Mesiten 1855 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* IX 52 Mesitene. Produced by distilling lignone, mesite, or xylitic naphtha with oil of vitriol. *a* 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 89 Mesetine. 1865 WATTS *Dict Chem.*

Mesitic (mĭsi·tik), *a. Chem.* [f. MESITYL + -IC. Cf. F. *mésitique.*] Derived from mesityl: see quots.

1838 R. D THOMSON *New Chem. Subst.* in *Brit. Ann.* 344 Mesitic ether 1855 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* IX 6, 27, etc. 1865 — *Dict. Chem., Mesitic Alcohol.* A name given to acetone, on the supposition that it is an alcohol containing the radicle mesityl, C^8H^3, isomeric with allyl... *Mesitic Ether.* Syn. with Oxide of Mesityl.

Mesitine (me·sitin). *Min.* [ad. G. *mesitin* (*mesitinspath*, A. Breithaupt 1827), f. Gr. *μεσίτης* go-between, 'because its rhombohedron is intermediate in angle between magnesite and siderite' (A. H. Chester).] Carbonate of magnesium and iron, called also *mesitine-spar* Also **Me·sitite.**

1828 *Edinb Jrnl. Sci.* VIII 181 Mesitine-spar. 1865 WATTS *Dict Chem., Mesitin-Spar.* Breunnerite, Pistomesite. This mineral occurs in rhombohedral crystals isomorphous with spathic iron ore and magnesite. 1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) II. 687 Mesitite.

Mesityl (me·sitil). *Chem.* Also **mesitule.** [Formed as MESITE + -YL.] The hypothetical radical of acetone. Hence **Mesitylene** (mĭsi·tilēn), 'a hydrocarbon, isomeric with cumene, produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon acetone' (Watts); **Mesityle·nic** *a.*, derived from mesitylene; **Mesity·lic** *a.*, derived from or containing mesityl; **Mesitylol** (mesi·tilŏl) = MESITYLENE.

1838 R. D. THOMSON *New Chem. Subst.* in *Brit. Ann.* 332 Mesitylene. 1855 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem* IX. 17 *Mesitylene* or *Mesitylol* C^8H^4. *Ibid.* 27 Chloride of Mesityl. 1859 *Fownes' Chem.* 397 It has received the name *mesitilole. Ibid.*, An organic salt-basyle, containing C_8H_3, to which the name of *mesityl* has been given. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 289 The so-called mesitylic oxide ($C^9H_{10}O$), which has been considered as the ether of acetone. 1885 RENSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 246 Mesitylene .. when boiled with dilute nitric acid,..yields mesitylenic acid, $C_9H_{10}O_2$.

Meskal, variant of MISKAL.

Mesked, -keeto, -kite, etc., var. ff. MESQUITA.

Meskin(s, Meslade: see MASKINS, MALASADE.

†**Mesle.** *Her. Obs.* [Subst. use of OF. *meslé* pa. pple., see next.] A partition by an indented or irregular line.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 134 b, Nowe I will shewe you of nyne sondry mesles whiche are so called, because they enter meddell the one within the other, contrary to plaine partition. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 204.

‖**Meslé(e**, *a. Her. Obs.* [OF. *meslé* pa. pple. of *mesler* (mod.F. *mêler*) to mix.] (See quots)

1632 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. vi. (ed. 2) betw 420–1 The Marquesse his Coronet is Meslée, that is, part flowred and part pyramidall pearled. 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her., Meslé*: mingled Used by a few old writers in describing a field of metal and colour in equal proportions, as gyronny, paly.

Mesledine, meslen, etc.: see MASLIN[2].

Mesmeree, 'the person on whom a mesmerist operates' (Ogilvie 1882).

Mesmerian (mezmī·riăn), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. *Mesmer* (see MESMERISM) + -IAN. Cf. F. *mesmérien.*] **a.** *adj.* Mesmeric. b. *sb.* A follower of Mesmer, a believer in mesmerism.

1808 ACERBI *Trav.* I. 271 The mesmerians .. have their minds so heated by the extraordinary .. aspect of those phenomena [etc.] 1840 *Fraser's Mag* XXI. 533 The knight did not try the Mesmerian process on himself.

Mesmeric (mezme·rik), *a.* [f. *Mesmer* (see MESMERISM) + -IC.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, producing, or produced by mesmerism. *Mesmeric passes*: see PASS *sb.*[2] 11.

1829 R CHENEVIX in *Lond Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* VI. 222 This day, after mesmerising her for nine minutes, she fell into mesmeric sleep. *Ibid.* VII 117 Ireland having been thus put to sleep by my mesmeric action. 1847 DICKENS *Haunted M.* (C D ed.) 219 This example had a powerful, and apparently, mesmeric influence on him of the boots 1876 C.M DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 55 She was making mesmeric passes

So **Mesme·rical** *a.* (*rare*) in the same sense; **Mesme·rically** *adv*, by means of mesmerism.

1840 C. H. TOWNSHEND *Facts in Mesmerism* II II 115 A cousin of mine could not be influenced by me mesmerically *Ibid.* III. 204 While he was sleeping mesmerically. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. VI 102 Zenobia's sphere .. transformed me, during this period of my weakness, into something like a mesmerical clairvoyant. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 90 Armed with a lock of Lilian's hair and a glove she had worn, as the media of mesmerical rapport.

Mesmerism (me·zmĕriz'm). [f. name of F. A. *Mesmer*, an Austrian physician (1734–1815) + -ISM. Cf. F. *mesmérisme.*] The doctrine or system, popularized by Mesmer, according to which a hypnotic state, usually accompanied by insensibility to pain and muscular rigidity, can be induced by an influence (at first known as 'animal magnetism') exercised by an operator over the will and nervous system of the patient. b. The process or practice of inducing such hypnotic state; the state so induced. c The influence supposed to operate. Cf. *animal magnetism* (ANIMAL C. 1), MAGNETISM 3.

1808 ACERBI *Trav* I 89 One subject on which the Duke . has been charged with weakness, namely, mesmerism, or animal magnetism. 1829 R. CHENEVIX in *Lond. Med & Phys Jrnl* VI. 223 The touch of my finger roused her from her state of mesmerism. 1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett* (1889) I 142 And Miss Martineau has been cured of an illness of five years by Mesmerism! 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I. 300 You believe in mesmerism and disbelieve in God.

Mesmerist (me·zmĕrist). [f. *Mesmer* (see prec.) + -IST.] One who practises mesmerism. Also *occas.* a believer in mesmerism.

1840 C. H. TOWNSHEND *Facts in Mesmerism* I. 16 Perhaps the error has originated with the Mesmerists themselves 1852 SMEDLEY *L Arundel* I. 16, 'I made use of one of the secrets of the mesmerist, replied Lewis; 'I managed her by the power of a strong will over a weak one'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 427 According to the mesmerists, offences against the person might be committed in hypnosis.

Mesmerite (me·zmĕrait). *rare*[—1]. [f *Mesmer* (see MESMERISM) + -ITE.] A believer in mesmerism.

1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. ix 156 He told me .. that Mrs. Trollope is a thorough-going mesmerite, constantly at Dr. Elliotson's.

Mesmerizable (me·zmĕrəi·zăb'l), *a.* Also **-ible.** [f. MESMERIZE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being mesmerized. Hence **Mes·merizabi·lity.**

1840 J. ELLIOTSON *Hum. Physiol.* 1180 A thing not directly mesmerisable, but mesmerisable by contact with a directly mesmerisable metal. 1840 C. H TOWNSHEND *Facts in Mesmerism* II. iii. 134 An experiment. as to the mesmerisibility [*sic*] of mankind in general.

Mesmerization (me·zmĕrəizē·ʃən). [f. MESMERIZE *v.* + -ATION.] The action of mesmerizing.

1829 R. CHENEVIX in *Lond. Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* VII. 117 In two minutes' mesmerization, Ireland's eyes began to water. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 223 The mesmerisation of water.

Mesmerize (me·zmĕrəiz), *v.* [f. *Mesmer* (see MESMERISM) + -IZE.] *trans.* **a.** To subject (a person) to the influence of mesmerism.

1829 R. CHENEVIX in *Lond. Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* VI. 222, I mesmerised the patient through the door. 1863 MRS. A. E. CHALLICE *Heroes*, etc. *Time Louis XVI*, II. 77 Dr. Mesmer found it impossible to mesmerize Dr. Franklin. *transf.* 1860 H. AIDÉ *Carr of Carrl.* I. 137 Carr would almost have forgotten her existence, had it not been for those eyes which mesmerised him every now and then, in spite of himself. 1886–94 H. SPENCER *Autobiog.* II xlvi. 188 The judicial faculty has been mesmerised by the confused halo of piety which surrounds them.

b. with inanimate object.

1840 C. H. TOWNSHEND *Facts in Mesmerism* II. iii. 224, I have..*mesmerised*, as it is called, a glass of water, half an hour before it was presented to the sleep-waker.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*

1829 R CHENEVIX in *Lond. Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* VI. 227 Every one can mesmerise, though not all with equal effect. 1865 TENNYSON in Ld. Tennyson *Memoir* (1897) II. 21, I can't mesmerize, I never mesmerized anyone in my life.

Hence **Me·smerized** *ppl. a.*, **Me·smerising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1829 R CHENEVIX in *Lond. Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* VI. 222 The use of mesmerised water had entirely assuaged the thirst. *Ibid.* 223 The spasmodic contractions were entirely removed after the twelfth day of mesmerising. 1840 C. H. TOWNSHEND *Facts in Mesmerism* II. i. 80 Having heard it said that mesmerised persons could feel any injury that was inflicted on the mesmeriser. 1886 *Athenæum* 6 Mar 323/3 Verena Tarrant, daughter of a vulgar mesmerizing quack.

Mesmerizee (mezmĕrəizī·). [f. MESMERIZE *v.* + -EE.] One who is mesmerized.

1829 R. CHENEVIX in *Lond. Med & Phys. Jrnl* VI. 226 Here neither the mesmeriser nor the mesmerisee had the slightest conviction upon the subject.

Mesmerizer (me·zmĕrəizəɹ). [Formed as prec. + -ER[1].] One who mesmerizes.

1829 [See MESMERIZEE] 1855 BROWNING *Lovers Quarrel* xi, When the mesmerizer Snow With his hand's first sweep Put the earth to sleep. 1859 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II 100 The alleged mesmeriser.

Mesmero- (me·zmĕro), taken as the combining form of MESMERISM, as in **mesmero-phrenology**, the application of mesmerism to the phrenological 'organs', in order to evoke or control their specific activities (cf. *phreno-mesmerism*); hence *mesmero-phrenological* adj. Also **Me·smero-ma·nia**, a mania for mesmerism.

1842 *Medico-Chirurg. Rev* XXXVII 593 Mesmero-Phrenology *Ibid*, Various mesmero-phrenological experiments. 1843 *Ibid.* XXXVIII 577 The Mesmero-mania has nearly dwindled, in the metropolis, into ante fatuity.

Mesmoire, rare obs. variant of MEMOIR.

†**Mesnage**, *sb. Obs* [a. obs. F. *mesnage*, var. *ménage* (cf. MANAGE *sb.* and MÉNAGE).] Careful or economical management.

1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas Popery* II Introd., Some [reasons] rely upon the state of exterior affairs, and introduced œconomics, or accidental mesnage of things

†**Mesnage**, *v. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *mesnager*, var. *ménager* (cf MANAGE *v.*, etym. note).] *trans.* **a.** To take advantage of, 'husband'. b. To control, manage.

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv (1661) 56 With what a depth of prudence the Roman court hath mesnaged all occasions..to the advantage. of that See. 1695 LD PRESTON *Boeth* IV. 202 Whilst the World's Creator. ruling mesnageth the Reins of things.

†**Mesnagery.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *mesnagerie*: cf MENAGERIE.] Management; economy.

1652–3 BRAMHALL *Let.* 27 (17) Feb., Wks 1842 I p xcii, The most ill mesnagery of those who were trusted by the other adventurers *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III ii, Many speak of that Vertue of mesnagery that know not what belong to it.

†**Mesnagier.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *mesnag(i)er*, f *ménager* to control.] A manager.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III ii, If he should..not become a better mesnagier it would prove..impossible for him to make him rich.

Mesnality (mĭnæ·liti). *Law.* [Altered form of next: cf. COMMONALITY.] = next.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl* I (ed 2) 100 As all Mesnalities..by the deaths of their Tenants without heire, returne to those Lords by whom they were originally created 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Mesnalty (mī·năl'ti). *Law.* Also 6 **menalte, -tie**, 6–7 **-ty**, 7 **menealtie.** [a. Law F. *menalte, mesnalte*, f. Or. *mene, mesne* MESNE *a.*, after AF. *comunalte* COMMONALTY.] The estate of a mesne lord; the condition of being a mesne lord.

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 15 If any person .. shall make by fraude..any estates, condicions, menalties, tenures, or conueiaunces. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807–8) III. 27 A subsidie..of everie knights fee twentie shillings, whether the same were holden of him by menaltie, or otherwise. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 152 b, If the lord confirm the tenant to hold of him..the mesnalty is extinct. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 322. 148 If there be Lord, Meane and Tenant..and the Mesne taketh a wife. and dyeth the wife shall be endowed of the menealtie. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 234 If he [the mesne lord] makes default therein, ..he shall be forejudged of his mesnalty, and the tenant shall hold immediately of the lord paramount himself.

Mesne (mīn), *a.*, *sb.*, and *adv.* Also 5 **meosne**, 5–7 **measne**, 6 **mesn**, 7–8 **measn.** [a. Law F. *mesne*, altered spelling of AF. *meen* MEAN *a.*]

A. *adj.*

1. *Feudalism.* a. *Mesne lord*: a lord who holds an estate of a superior lord.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* II v. § 4 [The vavasour] either held of a mesne lord, and not immediately of the king, or at least of the king as of an honour or mannor, and not in chief. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App II. 251 Men .whose duty was immediately paid to the mesne lord that was interposed between them and the throne. 1869 W S. ELLIS *Antiq. Her.* x. 236 The mesne lord did not, as a customary practice.., imitate the insignia of his feudal chief.

¶ b. *Mesne tenant*: inaccurately used to denote one who holds of a mesne lord.

1853 PARKER *Dom. Archit.* II. Introd. 24 The mesne tenants of the great barons. 1869 W. S. ELLIS *Antiq. Her.* x 232 The theory of derivative coats having been adopted by mesne tenants from their feudal superiors.

† c. *Mesne land*: = MESNALTY. *Obs.*

a 1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies, Flowers* 41 He racketh vp our rentes and keepes the best in hand, He makes a wondrous deale of good out of his own measne land.

2. Occurring or performed at a time intermediate between two dates

Mesne encumbrance: an encumbrance the right of priority of which is intermediate between the dates of two other encumbrances. *Mesne profits*: the profits of an estate received by a tenant in wrongful possession between two dates.

1548 STAUNFORD *King's Prerog* (1567) 84 b, Where the king is to be answered of the mesne issues and profits perceued and taken of any landes which [etc.] 1648 MILTON *Observ Art Peace* Wks 1738 I. 327 That no Man shall be question'd by reason hereof, for Measne Rates or Wastes, saving wilful Wastes. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M* II 137 That [where a bishop has died] the Mesne profits of the widow church be secured by the *Oeconomus*. 1883 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Times Rep.* L. 193/2 A mortgagee was prohibited from tacking so as to gain priority against a mesne registered incumbrance.

b. *Mesne process*: that part of the proceedings in a suit which intervenes between the primary and the final process.

a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 436 Mesne processe which is for any necessarie act to be done, not onely for the plaintife against the defendant, but for ether of them against any other. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5953/1 He had been committed by Mesne Process. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xl. 280 In the reign of George I arrests on mesne process, issuing out of superior courts, were limited to sums exceeding £10.

3. Intermediate, intervening: applied to persons.

1810 J. MARSHALL *Const Opin* (1839) 129 Neither James Greenleaf nor Peck nor any of the mesne vendors between Greenleaf and Peck, had any notice [etc.]. 1884 *Q. Rev* Jan 161 One or more of the middlemen or mesne lessees.

† B. *sb. Obs.*

1. = MEAN *sb*[2] 1 and 10.

1447 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 130/1 Execute by such processe and meosnes, as it shall seme hym resonable. 1472–3 *Ibid.* VI. 39/1 To aredye youre self by all measnes to you possible 1822 C BUTLER *Remin.* (ed 3) 240 These are extreme cases, —the application of them to the mesne is not very difficult.

2. = *Mesne lord* (see A. 1).

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng* I xxx G v b, Assyse may lye for the lorde agaynste the mesne onely. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 202 s v., He of whom the Mesne holdeth, is called chiefe Lord 1643 [see b]. 1704 J HARRIS *Lex. Techn* I, *Mesn*, or *Measn*, .signifying him that is Lord of a Manor.

b *Writ of mesne*: 'an ancient and abolished writ, which lay when the lord paramount distrained on the tenant paravail; the latter had a writ of mesne against the mesne lord' (Wharton *Law Lex*).

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt Parall.* 48 The writ of mesne, because it is in the realty, ought alwaies to suppose the husband and wife to be mesnes. 1642 tr *Perkins' Prof. Bk* v § 432 (1657) 161 If there be Lord, Mesne, and tenant, . & the tenant bringeth a Writ of Mesne against the Mesne 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 75 A fine may be levied on every writ by which lands may be demanded, such as a writ of mesne.

C. *adv* At a time intermediate (*between* two other times).

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 17/2 Mesne bitwene ye date of ye seide writte, and ye dat of ye retourne yereof 1642 tr. *Perkins Prof Bk.* XI § 806 (1657) 311 As if the day of payment of the annuity bee incurred Mesne after his admission and his induction

Meso- (me·so), before a vowel sometimes **mes-**, combining form of Gr. *μέσος* middle, used in scientific terms of mod. formation, many of which have correlates with PRO-, or PROTO-, and META-. The words of this formation that are specially important, or require detailed explanation, are treated in their alphabetical place. Of the others, which are almost innumerable, the following are examples:—

Meso-appe·ndix *Anat.*, the fold of peritonæum attached to the vermiform appendix. ‖ **Mesoarium** (-ēə·rĭəm) *Anat.* [Gr. *φάριον* taken as = OVARIUM], the fold of peritonæum which suspends the ovary; hence **Mesoarial** (-ēə·rĭăl) *a.* **Mesobra·nchial** *a. Zool.*, applied to that lobe of the carapace of a crab which overlies the middle part of the branchial chambers. **Mesocalca·neal** *a.*: see quot. and CALCANEAL. **Mesoca·mbrian** *a.* and *sb.*, = Middle Cambrian (H. S. Williams *Journ. Geol.* 1894). **Mesocampho·ric** *a. Chem.*, the name of a dibasic acid formed by heating a mixture of dextrocamphoric acid and hydrochloric acid (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Suppl. 1875, 235) **Mesochil** (me·sokil), ‖ **Mesochilium** (-kiliŭm) *Bot.* [Gr. *χείλος* lip: see -IUM], the middle portion of the labellum of an orchid. ‖ **Mesocœle** (me·sosīl), **-cœlia** (-sī·lĭă) *Anat.* [Gr. *κοιλία* cavity, ventricle], the ventricle of the mesencephalon of invertebrates; hence **Mesocœlian** (-sī·lĭăn) *a*, pertaining to this **Mesocoracoid** *Ichthyol.* [see CORACOID], in some teleostean fishes, a bone situated between and bridging the HYPERCORACOID and HYPOCORACOID. **Mesocuneiform** *Anat.* [see CUNEIFORM], the middle cuneiform bone of the tarsus; also **Mesocu·niform** (in recent Dicts.). **Mesocyst** (me·sosist) *Anat.* [see CYST], 'the double layer of peritonæum attaching the gall-bladder to the liver when the former is completely surrounded by serous membrane' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). **Mesodesm** (me·sodez'm) *Bot.* [Gr. *δεσμός* band]: see quot. **Mesodevonian** *a.* and *sb.*, = Middle Devonian (H. S. Williams *Journ. Geol.* 1894). **Meso-diasto·lic** *a.*, occurring in the middle of the diastole. **Me·sodont** *a.* [Gr. *ὀδοντ-*, *ὀδούς* tooth], (*a*) *Anthropology*, having the teeth of medium size; (*b*) *Ent* of Coleoptera, having the mandibles of medium size. **Mesodo·rsal** *a. Zool*, situated on the middle of the back. ‖ **Mesoduode·num** *Anat.*, the fold of peritonæum that supports the duodenum (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); hence **Mesoduode·nal** *a.* **Mesogenous** (mesǫ dʒĭnəs) *a.* [see -GEN and -OUS], increasing by growth at or from the middle, as the spores of certain fungi (*Cent. Dict.*). ‖ **Mesoglœa** (-glī·ă) *Zool.* [Gr. *γλοία* glue], the mesodermal layer in sponges and other *Cœlenterata*; hence **Mesoglœal** *a.* ‖ **Mesoglute·us**, the middle gluteal muscle, *glutæus medius* (*Cent. Dict.*); hence **Mesoglutæal** (-glutī·ăl) *a.* **Mesognathic** (-gnæ·þĭk), **Mesognathous** (mesǫ·gnăþəs) *adjs. Anthropology* [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw], applied to those skulls the gnathic index of which ranges between 98 and 103. Hence **Meso·gnathism** (*Syd. Soc. Lex*), **Meso gnathy** (*Cent. Dict.*), the condition of being mesognathous. ‖ **Mesohe par** [see HEPAR], 'a fold of peritonæum attached to the free edge of the right lobe of the liver in many animals' (*Syd. Soc. Lex*). ‖ **Mesohepatiœon** [Gr. *ἡπατικός* HEPATIC] = prec. ‖ **Mesohippus** (-hi·pŏs) *Palæont* [Gr *ἵππος* horse], one of the ancestral forms of the horse, the remains of which are found in the Lower Miocene. **Mesolobe** (me·soloub) *Anat.* [LOBE], the corpus callosum of the brain; hence **Mesolobar** (mesolōu·băr) *a.* **Mesomere** (me·somīəɹ) *Zool* [Gr. *μέρος* part], (*a*) a protovertebra (*Syd. Soc. Lex*), (*b*) a blastomere of medium size (Webster *Suppl.* 1902). **Mesomeristem** (-me·ristem) *Bot.* [see MERISTEM], the innermost layer of the exomeristem. **Me·someta·tarse** *Anat.* [see METATARSUS], the middle metatarsal bone. ‖ **Mesometritis** (-mĭtrəi·tis) *Path.* [see -ITIS], inflammation of the ‖ **Mesometrium** (-me·triŭm) or **Mesometry** (mesǫ·mĭtri) *Anat.* [Gr. *μήτρα* womb], the fold of peritonæum supporting the uterus or (in birds) the oviduct. **Mesona·sal** *a. Anat* [see NASAL], belonging or relating to the middle of the nose. **Mesonemertine** (-nĭmə·rtəin) *a.* [generic name *Nemertes*], belonging to the *Mesonemertini*, a division of the *Vermes* intermediate between the *Protonemertini* and *Metanemertini*. **Mesonotum** (-nōu·tŭm) *Ent.* [Gr. *νῶτον* back], the dorsal portion of the mesothorax; hence **Mesonotal** (-nōu·tăl) *a.* **Mesopa raffin** *Chem.*, one of a class of paraffins intermediate between the isoparaffins and the neoparaffins. ‖ **Mesopara·pteron** *Ent.* [see PARAPTERUM], the parapteron of the mesothorax; hence **Mesopara·ptəral** *a* (*Cent. Dict.*). ‖ **Me sophlebi·tis** *Path.* [Gr. *φλέψ*, *φλεβ-* vein], inflammation of the middle coat of a vein. **Mesopic** (mesǫ·pik) *a. Anthropology* [Gr. *ὤψ*, *ὠπ-* face], see quot. ‖ **Mesopla·nkton** *Biol.*, the PLANKTON living between about a hundred fathoms from the bottom and a hundred from the surface; hence **Mesoplankto·nic** *a.* **Mesoplast** (me·soplæst) *Biol.* [Gr. *πλαστ-ός* moulded], the nuclear matter of a cell (Ogilvie 1882); hence **Mesopla·stic** *a.*, relating to the mesoplast (*Cent. Dict.*). ‖ **Mesoplastron** (-plæ·strŏn) *Zool.* [see PLASTRON], an inclusive name for two parts of the plastron that are developed in certain tortoises; hence **Mesopla·stral** *a.* ‖ **Mesopleuron** (-plūə·rŏn), pl. **-pleura** *Ent.* [Gr. *πλευρόν* rib], one of the pleura of the mesothorax; hence **Mesopleu·ral** *a.* ‖ **Mesorchium** (-ō·rkiŭm) *Anat.* [Gr. *ὄρχις* testicle], the fold of peritonæum which supports the genital gland in some animals; hence **Meso·rchial** *a.* ‖ **Mesore·ctum** *Anat.*, the fold of peritonæum which supports the RECTUM; hence **Mesore·ctal** *a.* (in recent Dicts.). **Mesore·tina** *Anat.*, the mosaic layer of the RETINA. **Mesorostral** (-rǫ·străl) *a. Zool.* [ROSTRUM], in the cetaceous genus *Mesoplodon* or *Ziphius*: see quot. ‖ **Mesoscapula** (-skæ·pĭŭlă) *Anat*, the spine of the scapula; hence **Mesosca·pular** *a.* ‖ **Mesoscute·llum** *Ent.* [SCUTELLUM], the smaller and posterior part of the notum of an insect; hence **Mesoscute·llar** *a.* ‖ **Mesoscu·tum** *Ent* [SCUTUM], the larger and anterior part of the notum of an insect. **Mesoseismal** (-səi zmăl) *a.* [Gr *σεισμός* earthquake], pertaining to the centre of intensity of an earthquake. **Mesostaphyline** (-stæ filəin) *a* [Gr. *σταφυλή* uvula], having a palatal index of from 80 to 85 (*Syd Soc. Lex.*). **Mesostasis** (mesǫ·stăsis) *Min* [Gr. *στάσις* placing], the interstitial substance of rocks that are partly amorphous and partly crystalline. **Mesostate** (me·sostelt): see quot. ‖ **Mesostethium** (-stī þĭŭm) *Ent.* [Gr *στηθίον*, *στῆθος* breast]: see quot. **Mesostome** (me·sostŏum) *Zool.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], a planarian of the genus *Mesostoma*. **Mesostylous** (-stəi ləs) *a Bot* [STYLE], applied to flowers that have styles intermediate in length between the macrostylous and the microstylous. **Mesosuchian** (-siū kiăn) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *σοῦχος* crocodile], belonging to the extinct suborder *Mesosuchia* of crocodiles; *sb* a crocodile of this suborder; also **Mesosu·chious** *a.* (in recent Dicts.). **Mesosysto·lic** *a. Path*, occurring in the middle of the systole. ‖ **Mesotarsus** *Ent*, the tarsus of the middle leg of an insect; cf. *protarsus*, *metatarsus*: hence **Mesota·rsal** *a.* (in recent Dicts.). **Mesotarta·ric** *a. Chem*, inactive tartaric acid. **Mesotheca** (-þī kă), **-theque** (-þīk) *Zool.* [Gr. *θήκη* case], the middle one of the three laminæ of the perigonium in Hydrozoa. ‖ **Mesothecium** *Bot.* [THECIUM], (*a*) the intermediate layer of cells in an unripe anther (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*); (*b*) the thecium of lichens (Jackson *Gloss. Bot Terms* 1900). ‖ **Mesothelium** (-þī·lĭŭm) *Embryology* [Gr. *θήλη* nipple], the epithelium of the body-cavity of the embryo; hence **Mesothe·lial** *a.* ‖ **Mesotherium** (-þī·ə·rĭŭm) *Palæont.* [Gr. *θηρίον* wild beast], a genus of fossil rodents of South America; a rodent of this genus. **Mesotympa·nic** *Ichthyol.* [TYMPANIC] = SYMPLECTIC. **Meso-u·terine** *a Anat.*, the epithet of the fold of peritonæum supporting the uterus. ‖ **Mesovarium** (mesovē·ə rĭŭm) *Anat.* [L *ōvārium* OVARY] = MESOARIUM. ‖ **Mesoventri·culum** *Anat.*, 'the gastro-hepatic omentum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 880 The *meso-appendix. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit* I 768/2 The *mesoarial and mesorchial folds of the peritoneum 1846 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* I. *Fishes* 288 In the young Lamprey the ovarium is a membranous plate, suspended by a fold of the peritoneum (*mesoarium) 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv Anim* VI. 343 The branchial region is sub divided into epibranchial, *mesobranchial, and metabranchial lobes. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ Sci* I. *Org Nat* 225 There are three calcaneal processes, one, called the 'entocalcaneal', a second, called the '*mesocalcaneal'. 1866 *Treas Bot*, **Mesochil*, *Mesochilium* 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1058 This labellum [in *Orchidaceæ*] is sometimes divided by contraction, so as to exhibit three distinct portions, the lowest being the hypochilium the middle, *mesochilium .. and the upper, epichilium. 1884 T. J. PARKER *Zootomy* 23 They contain a cavity, the aqueduct of Sylvius, or *mesocœle. 1887 WILDER in *Amer Nat* XXI 914 Mammalia—Mesocœle tubular, *mesocœlian roof quadrilobate 1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder girdle Vertebr.* 8 The middle bar, which underprops the middle glenoid facet, is the '*meso coracoid'. *Ibid.* 152 A short curved meso-coracoid process. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sci.* I *Org. Nat* 244 The small bone, called 'splint bone' articulated to the '*mesocuneiform'. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med* V. 1018 Mid-diastolic or *meso-diastolic murmur. 1884 FLOWER in *Jrnl. Anthrop Inst.* XIV 186 *Mesodont Races. Chinese, American Indians [etc.] 1890 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Mesodont*, a term applied to those skulls in which the product of the division of the length of the crowns of the molar and bicuspid teeth multiplied by 100, by the basin[as]al length, lies between 42 and 44. 1899 D SHARP *Insects* II. (Camb Nat. Hist) 193 Mesodont 1871 PHILLIPS *Geol. Oxford* 178 These are usually *mesodorsal spinea. 1886 *Proc Zool. Soc* 574 Silicea with soft *mesoglœa or mesodermal ground substance. 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* 90 The ova [of sponges] are highly nourished *mesoglœal cells. 1891 CUNNINGHAM in *Trans. R. Irish. Acad.* XXIX. 581 The *mesognathic class. 1878 FLOWER in *Proc. Roy. Inst.* VIII 615 When the latter dimension [*sc.* basi-alveolar length] exceeds the former [*sc.* basi-nasal length], the face is said to be prognathous; when the reverse is the case, it is orthognathous; when the two dimensions are equal or thereabouts, it is *mesognathous. 1884 T. J. PARKER *Zootomy* 391 *Mesohepar. 1905 ROLLESTON *Dis Liver* 24 The connective tissue uniting the right lobe of the liver to the diaphragm (the *mesohepaticon). 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol* II. (1879) 509 Next came [after Eohippus and Orohippus] in the Lower Miocene the *Mesohippus. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med Lex*, **Mesolobar*, belonging to the *Mesolobe or *Corpus callosum*. *Mesolobar Arteries*,..are the arteries of the corpus callosum. **Meso-*

lobe, corpus callosum. 1884 *Mesomeristem [see PERIMERISTEM]. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Mesometritis*. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 357/2 The oviduct is attached to and supported by a duplicature of peritoneum called the **mesometrium*. *Ibid*, The *mesometry differs most from the mesentery when the female organs are in full sexual action. 1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr.* 24 On the head may be seen the quasi-ethmoid or *meso-nasal; two nasals [etc.]. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mesonasal cavity*, a blind membranous pouch, situated in the diverging angle of the posterior forks of the internasal cartilage in the developing salmon. 1908 A. E. SHIPLEY in *Encycl Brit.* XXXI. 120/2 The *Mesonemertine and one or two aberrant species. 1836 SHUCKARD tr. *Burmeister's Man. Entom.* 78 The *mesonotum. 1876 ODLING in *Lond.* etc. *Phil. Mag.* Mar 206 *Mesoparaffins. 1875 JONES & SIEV *Pathol. Anat.* 400 The *mesophlebitis and periphlebitis of Virchow. 1885 O. THOMAS in *Jrnl Anthrop. Inst* XIV. 334 Individual skulls or races having indices above 107 5 might be called platypoic or flat faced, from 107 5 to 110 0, *mesopic. 1898 G H. FOWLER in *Proc Zool. Soc.* 575 Prof Agassiz refuses to accept the alleged existence of a *mesoplankton. *Ibid* 1029 The supposition that *Globigerina pachyderma* is a *mesoplanktonic form. 1889 *Nature* 2 May 7/1 In the Pleurodira the first two families are distinguished from one another by the presence or absence of a *mesoplastral bone. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 794 **Mesopleura*, the lateral surfaces of the *mesothorax. 1875 *Mesorchial [see *Mesoarial* above]. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med Lex.*, **Mesorchium*. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem Biol* (1877) 183 A sort of testicular mesentery or mesorchium. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 506/1 Along the posterior wall we find the rectum with its *mesorectum. 1889 *J. Leidy Anat* (ed. 2) 877 The processes of the pigment-cells of the ectoretina extend between the rods of the *mesoretina. 1872 SIR W. TURNER in *Trans Roy. Soc. Edinb.* XXVI 768, I have named the dense solid bar in the middle of the beak the *meso-rostral bone. 1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr.* 11 The præ scapula and *mesoscapula in one half-cleft ray. *Ibid* 27 A scapular, a *mesoscapular, and a præ-scapular bar. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 312 In some of the higher forms this *mesoscutellar lobe is prominent. 1833 *Entomologist's Mag* I 28 The *meso-scutellum has a yellow margin, interrupted toward the base. 1883 JOHNSTON-LAVIS in *Nature* 6 Sept. 438/2 Most people not in the *mesoseismal area felt first the 'susultatorio' or vertical movement. 1888 *Nature* 15 Mar. 459/2 The presence of a hypocrystalline interstitial substance (*mesostasis) wedged in between the felspars. 1885 M. FOSTER in *Encycl Brit.* XIX. 19/1 The specific material of a secretion, such as the trypsin of pancreatic juice, comes from the protoplasm of the cell, through a number of intermediate substances, or *mesostates as they are called. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii 382 **Mesosternum*. .A central piece between the intermediate and posterior legs, and bounded laterally in *Coleoptera* by the *Parapleuræ*—along the middle of which, where it exists, the *Metasternum* runs. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 161 In the autumn of 1871, nearly all the *mesostomes perished through the presence of those parasitical organisms. 1887 WARD tr. *Sachs' Physiol. Plants* 790 In addition to those with macrostylous and those with microstylous flowers, there is found also one with *mesostylous flowers. 1886 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit* XX 466/1 The surviving *Mesosuchian Crocodiles of the Jurassic period. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* V 976 It [a cardiac murmur] is manifested only of the ventricular contraction, and is *mesosystolic. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem* III, *Mesotartaric Acid. 1859 ALLMAN in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Ser. III. IV. 140 They [*sc.* tentacles] surround an orifice in the *mesotheque. 1871 — *Gymnobl Hydroids* Introd 15 *Mesotheca*. 1876 ALSTON in *Proc Zool. Soc.* 98 Fossil genus .—*Mesotherium. 1883 FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV 378/2 The extinct South American *Mesotherium*, half Rodent and half Ungulate. 1846 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* I *Fishes* v. 110 The stylo hyoid being attached near the junction of the epitympanic with the *meso tympanic. 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen. Pathol* 339 The .*meso-uterine folds of the peritoneum. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Mesovarium*.

Mesoblast (me·soblæst). *Biol.* [f. MESO- + -BLAST.] The middle layer of the BLASTODERM, between the EPIBLAST and the HYPOBLAST. Also *attrib.* Hence **Me·soblasted** *a.*, having a mesoblast.

1857 AGASSIZ *Contrib. Nat. Hist. U.S.A.* II. 467 The mesoblast of the yolk cell. *Ibid.* II. 617 Some of the mesoblasted cells are united to those without mesoblasts. 1873 F. M. BALFOUR in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc Sci.* XIII. 269 The mesoblast-cells.

Mesoblastic (mesoblæ·stik), *a.* [f. MESOBLAST + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the mesoblast.

1874 F M BALFOUR in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc Sci* XIV. 342 Primitively a true hypoblastic structure which has only by adaptation become an apparently mesoblastic one. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med* I 201 Histologically all new growths may be classed in two series, viz. those of mesoblastic and those of epithelial origin.

Mesobranchial. see MESO-.

‖ **Mesocæcum** (mesosī·kŭm). *Anat.* A fold of peritoneum which sometimes supports the cæcum. Hence **Mesocæ·cal** *a.*, pertaining to the mesocæcum (in recent Dicts).

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 14/2 On the right side, it [the peritoneum] sometimes forms a fold termed *mesocæcum*. 1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 602 The Meso-Cæcum .. serves to connect the back part of the cæcum with the right iliac fossa.

Mesocalcaneal, -camphoric. see MESO-.

Mesocarp (me·sokaap). *Bot.* [ad. mod L. *mesocarpium*, *-carpium*, *-carpus*, f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* MESO- + *καρπός* fruit.] The middle layer of a PERICARP.

1849 BALFOUR *Man Bot.* § 524 The pericarp consists usually of three layers: the external, or epicarp.., the middle, or mesocarp.; and the internal, or endocarp. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 300

† **Mesocephale, -cephalon,** = MESENCEPHAL(E, MESENCEPHALON.

1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 684/2 The mesocephale or mesencephale. 1853 CARPENTER *Hum. Phys.* (ed. 4) 734 The part of the encephalon known as the Tuber Annulare to which the name of Mesocephale has been given. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mesocephalon*, the *Mesencephalon*.

Mesocephalic (mesosĭfæ·lik), *a.* [f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* MESO- + *κεφαλ-ή* head + -IC: cf. CEPHALIC.]

1. *Craniometry.* Applied to skulls intermediate between *dolichocephalic* and *brachycephalic*; also to skulls having a capacity of from 1350 to 1450 cubic centimetres.

1866 MEIGS *Observ. Cran. Forms Amer Aborigines* 13 Such deviations fall naturally into an intermediate or mesocephalic group. 1887 *Academy* 17 Sept 188/1 The Tchuds are either mesocephalic or dolichocephalic.

2. Anat. *Mesocephalic flexure*: 'the angular bend of the floor of the craniospinal cavity'.

1858 HUXLEY in *Proc. Roy. Soc* IX. 421.

So ‖ **Mesocephali** (-se·fălɔi) *sb. pl.* [mod L.], persons having mesocephalic skulls; **Mesoce·phalism, Mesoce·phaly**, the condition or qnality of being mesocephalic.

1866 MEIGS *Observ Cran Forms Amer Aborigines* 24 The Huron crania belong partly to the Brachycephali, and partly to the Mesocephali. 1885 *Athenæum* 27 June 827/1 In the former locality there exists a taller, darker, and more brachycephalic race, whilst in the latter mesocephaly prevails. 1888 CLEVENGER in *Amer Nat.* XXII. 614 Departures from a width of eight and length of ten (mesocephalism) determine whether the skull shall be considered long [etc.]

Mesocephalon: see MESOCEPHALE.

Mesochil, -coele, -coelian: see MESO-.

‖ **Mesocolon** (mesokōu·lŏn). *Anat.* [mod.L., a Gr. *μεσόκωλον*, f. *μεσο-* MESO- + *κῶλον* COLON.] The fold of peritoneum which supports the colon.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed 2), *Mesocolon*, that part of the Mesentery which is continued to the great Guts 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* I 14/1 The folds respectively termed right and left *mesocolon* 1858 H GRAY *Anat* 602 The ascending Meso Colon

Hence **Mesocolic** (-kp·lik) *a.*, relating to the mesocolon

1832 R KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 761 Mesocolic Ganglia 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* III. 806 Mesocolic or mesenteric hernia.

Mesocoracoid: see MESO-.

Mesocracy (mesp·krăsi). *rare*—° [f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *-κρατία*: see -CRACY.] Government by the middle classes. So **Mesocra·tic** *a.*, pertaining to the middle classes

1857 *Q Rev* Oct 331 Rugby, a local foundation of mere mesocratic origin. 1895 *Funk's Stand Dict*, *Mesocracy*

Mesocuneiform to **Mesocyst**: see MESO-.

Mesode (me·sood). *Gr Prosody.* [ad. Gr. *μεσῳδός*, f. *μεσο-* MESO- + *ᾠδή* ODE.] A portion of a choral ode, coming between the strophe and antistrophe, without anything to correspond with it.

1850 MURE *Lit. Greece* III. 58 1888 J. GOW *Comp. to Classics* 285 We are told that mesodes and epodes were sung by the chorus standing

Mesoderm (me·sŏdəm). [f Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *δέρμα* skin.]

1 *Bot.* a 'The middle layer of tissue in the shell of the spore-case of an urn-moss' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). b. 'The middle layer of the bark' (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1894 *Q Jrnl Microsc Sci* XIV 159 As soon as the two primary germ lamellæ begin to differentiate and to develop between them a middle cell-layer (mesoderm)

2. *Biol.* = MESOBLAST.

1873 W S DALLAS (tr Haeckel) in *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* Ser IV XI 357 The origin of the Mesoderm 1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl Microsc Sci* XVII 416 The contractile fibrous appendices of the ectoderm .. formed a .. primitive mesoderm or mesoblast.

attrib 1874 *Q Jrnl Microsc Sci.* XIV. 159 The mesoderm-layer 1884 *Ibid* XXIV 90 To determine the part played by wandering mesoderm cells immediately below the thin ectoderm

Hence **Mesode·rmal, Mesode·rmic** *adjs*, of, relating to, or derived from the mesoderm

1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv. Anim* iii 143 The mesodermal layer. 1884 *Q Jrnl. Microsc Sci* XXIV 107 Mesodermal Plasmodia, are found even in the higher animals, not excepting Man himself 1884 W. PATTEN *ibid* 590 The fusion of the edges of the mesodermic folds

Mesodesm, -diastolic: see MESO-.

Mesodic (mesp·dik), *a. Gr. Prosody.* [ad. Gr. *μεσῳδικός*, f. *μεσῳδός* MESODE.] Relating to, or having the character of, a mesode

1879 W. WHITE tr *Schmidt's Rhythmic & Metric* 127 A mesodic period arises from the inverted arrangement of the sentences about an interlude. 1883 JEBB *Sophocles, Œdipus Tyr.* p lxxxi, A mesodic stichic period.

Mesodont, -duodenum. see MESO-.

‖ **Mesogaster** (mesogæ·stəɹ). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *γαστήρ* stomach.] A membrane, part of the mesentery, which attaches the stomach to the dorsal wall of the abdomen. Hence **Mesoga·stral** *a.*, pertaining to the mesogaster (in recent Dicts).

1807 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII 161 The pyloric [portion] is bent upwards and retained in that situation by the mesogaster 1884 T J. PARKER *Zootomy* 197 The mesogaster, or sheet of peritoneum connecting the stomach with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity.

Mesogastric (mesogæ·strik), *a.* [f. mod.L. MESOGASTRIUM + -IC.]

1. *Anat.* Pertaining to the mesogastrium.

1843 OWEN *Invertebr. Anim.* Gloss., *Mesogastric*. The membrane which forms the medium of attachment of the stomach to the walls of the abdomen. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* III 806 Meso-gastric hernia.

2. *Zool.* In Crustacea, the middle lobe of the gastro-hepatic area of the carapace.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 343 A median mesogastric lobe.

‖ **Mesogastrium** (mesogæ·strĭəm). *Anat.* Also (anglicized) **Mesogastry** (-gæstri). [mod L., f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *γαστρ-*, *γαστήρ* stomach.]

1. The umbilical region of the abdomen, between the EPIGASTRIUM and the HYPOGASTRIUM.

1855 in OGILVIE.

2. = MESOGASTER.

1846 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* I *Fishes* ix. 241 There are two parallel mesogastries in the Eel. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat* 565 The changes of the mesogastrium

Mesogenous to **Mesognathy**: see MESO-.

† **Me·sograph.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr *μεσόγραφον* mean proportional, neut. of *μεσόγραφος*, f *μέσο-ς* middle + *-γραφος* written.] In quot. taken = MESOLABE.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Marcellus* (1595) 335 Certain instruments, called Mesolabes or Mesographes, which serue to find these meane lines proportionall

Mesohepar to **Mesohippus**: see MESO-.

Mesolabe (me·solēib). [ad. L. *mesolabium* (Vitr.), f. Gr. *μεσόλαβος* (or *-ον*), f. *μέσο-ς* middle, mean + *λαβ-*, *λαμβάνειν* to take.] An instrument used for finding mean proportional lines.

1579–80 [see MESOGRAPH] 1675 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci Men* (1841) I. 219 The spiral line, with M Tschirnhaus's angular instrument, makes the mesolabe. 1789 BURNEY *Hist Mus* III. ii 164 The Mesolabe is said to have been invented either by Archytas of Tarentum or Eratosthenes for the purpose of halving an interval.

Mesole (me·sool). *Min.* [Named by Berzelius 1822 to indicate its close relation to *mesolite*.] A variety of THOMSONITE.

1822 BERZELIUS in *Edin Philos Jrnl* VII. 6 These two minerals have a great relation with the Mesolite; and in order to distinguish them, I shall call the upper stratum Mesole, and the lower grained Mesolite 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol* 210 Augite occurs, in the cavities of the augitic rock at Portrush, coated by, and associated with, Mesole.

Mesoline (me·solain). *Min.* [Named by Berzelius 1822: cf prec.] A white granular mineral found in the Faroe Islands, 'now classed with levynite' (Chester *Names Min.* 1896).

1822 [see MESOLE].

Mesolite (me·soləit). *Min.* [ad. G *mesolith* (1816), f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle: see -LITE.] A hydrated silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium: so named because it is chemically intermediate between natrolite and scolecite.

1822 BERZELIUS in *Edin Philos. Jrnl* VII 8 Mesolite or Needlestone from Faroe 1883 M F HEDDLE in *Encycl Brit* XVI 423/2 *Fargite*, consisting of two equivalents of natrolite and one of scolecite, and *Mesolite*, consisting of one of the former, and two of the latter.

Mesolithic (mesoli·pik), *a.* [f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *λίθος* stone + -IC.]

1. *Geol.* Used for MESOZOIC. *rare.*

1876 RAY LANKESTER tr *Haeckel's Hist Creat* II xv. 12 The mesolithic or mesozoic epoch.

2. *Archæol.* Belonging to a part of the prehistoric 'stone age' intermediate between the PALÆOLITHIC and the NEOLITHIC.

1888 *Pall Mall G* 2 Apr 10/1 Penka's attempt, in his 'Herkunft der Arier', to make out a mesolithic age. 1892 J. A. BROWN in *Jrnl Anthrop. Inst* XXII. 94, I venture to suggest the following four divisions 1. Eolithic.. 2. Palæolithic...3 Mesolithic. .4. Neolithic.

Mesolobar, -lobe: see MESO-.

Mesology (mesp·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *μέσο-ν* (neut. of *μέσος* middle, taken as = 'medium') + -LOGY.]

1. The science of means (of attaining happiness) Only in Bentham.

1811–31 BENTHAM *Logic* App., Wks 1843 VIII 283/2 Then so it is that with that portion of the field of eudæmonics which is occupied by mesology, the whole field of ontology is coincident.

2. The science of the relations between organisms and their environment.

1883 QUAIN *Dict Med* 973 *Mesology* This term, recently introduced by Bertillon, conveniently expresses the investigation of the mutual relationship existing between living beings and their surroundings

Hence **Mesolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to mesology; **Meso·logist**, a student of mesology (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1886 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* III. 382/1 Grapes contain the mineral salts in variable quantity, the proportion depending on the variety of grape and on mesological conditions.

Mesomere to **Mesometry**: see MESO-.

Mesomur, obs. form of MIDSUMMER.

Mesomyodian (me·sə,məi,ōə·diăn), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Mesomyodi* pl. (see below) + -AN.

The mod L. name was introduced by Garrod in 1876, and was f MESO- + *-myodi* after *Polymyodi*, a name introduced by Joh Müller 1847 for one of the three groups in his classification of Passerine birds; this name was intended to express 'having many song-muscles', being (irreg.) f. πολυ- (see POLY-) + μυ-ς muscle + ᾠδη song.]

Belonging to the *Mesomyodi*, a division of birds in

which the intrinsic muscles of the syrinx are inserted at the middle of the upper bronchial half-ring.

1876 Garrod in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 518 A large collection of Mesomyodian birds. 1884 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 239 The mesomyodian or clamatorial type of syrinx.

So **Mesomyo·dic, Mesomyo·dous** *adjs.*

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mesomyodic*, having lateral muscles only, as the syrinx of the Suborder *Clamatores*, Order *Coracomorphæ*. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Mesomyodous*.

‖ **Meson** (me·sɒn). *Anat.*, etc. [mod.L., a. Gr. *μέσον*, neut. of *μέσος* middle.] The median plane, which divides a body into two symmetrical halves.

1883 Wilder & Gage *Anat. Techn* 33 The Meson ..is a plane passing lengthwise of the body and dividing the whole into approximately equal and similar right and left halves 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci* VIII. 536/1 The meson, mesal, or medial plane

Meson, obs. form of Mason, Mizzen.

Mesonasal: see Meso-.

† **Mesonaut.** *Obs.*–° [ad. L. *mesonauta*, one in the middle bench of rowers, f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *ναύτης* sailor.]

1623 Cockeram, *Messonant* [sic], a gally-slaue.

Mesondewe, -dieu, etc., obs. ff. Measondue.

Mesonemertine: see Meso-.

‖ **Mesonephron, -nephros** (mesone·frɒn, -ne·frɒs). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *νεφρός* kidney.] The Wolffian body. Hence **Meso·nephric** *a.*, pertaining to the mesonephron.

1877 Ray Lankester in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc Sci* XVII 429 The archinephric duct splits into two—one, the 'pronephric duct'..; the other, 'the mesonephric duct', in connection with the posterior nephridia, forming the 'mesonephron' 1887 *Amer Nat* XXI 590 It is possible that an anterior section (pronephros) came to be developed earlier than the posterior portion (mesonephros) 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* IV. 340 A mesonephric fold of peritoneum.

Mesonotal to **Mesophlebitis**: see Meso-.

‖ **Mesophlœum** (mesoflī·ŏm). *Bot.* [mod L., f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *φλοιός* bark.] The middle layer of the bark in exogens.

1839 Lindley *Introd Bot.* I ii. (ed 3) 89 The Mesophlœum of Link, or cellular integument of others, composed of cells, usually green.

Mesophragm (me·sŏfræm). *Zool.* Also in Latin form. [ad mod.L. *mesophragma*, f Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *φράγμα* partition.] **a.** *Ent.* The partition that separates the mesothorax from the metathorax. **b** In Crustacea (see quot 1880).

1826 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* III 379 *Mesophragma* (the Mesophragm) 1880 Huxley *Crayfish* iv. 158 The inner prolongation of the capital [of an endosternite] is called the mesophragm. 1899 D Sharp *Insects* II (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 312 The great mesophragma.

Hence **Mesophragmal** (mesofiæ gmăl) *a.*, pertaining to the mesophragm.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim* vi. 310 The mesophragmal [apophysis].

Mesophyll (me·sofil). *Bot.* Also in Latin form [ad mod L *mesophyllum*, f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *φύλλον* leaf]

1. The parenchyma of a leaf; the soft inner tissue of a leaf lying between the upper and lower layers of epidermis. (Cf Diachym, Diplœ.)

1839 Lindley *Introd Bot* (ed. 3) 122 The cellular tissue of which the rest of the leaf is composed is parenchyma, which Link then calls *diachyma*, or that immediately beneath the two surfaces *cortex*, and the intermediate substance *diploe* De Candolle calls these two, taken together, the *mesophyllum* 1848 — *Introd Bot* (ed 4) I 253 The cellular tissue of the bark, mesophyll or cortical integument.

attrib. 1881 Darwin *Veg Mould* 41 Some of the mesophyll cells contained nothing but broken down granular matter

2 The line of demarcation between a leaf and the leaf-stalk. ? *Obs*

1839 Lindley *Introd Bot* II. v (ed. 3) 319 The line of demarcation between the internode and petiole is called the *mesophytum*, that between the lamina and petiole the *mesophyllum*

Mesophyllic (mesofi·lik), *a Bot.* [f. Gr *μέσο-ς* + *φύλλ-ον* leaf + -ic.] Belonging to or situated in the middle of a leaf

1882–4 Cooke *Brit Freshw Algæ* I. 202 A tube..which.. proceeds as far as the mesophyllic parenchyma

Mesophyte (me·sofəit). *Bot.* [f. Gr *μέσο-ς* middle + *φυτόν* plant.]

1. A plant belonging to a class intermediate between hydrophytes and xerophytes, *i.e.* avoiding extremes of moisture and dryness.

1899 Halsted in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 110. 1902 J. M. Coulter *Plant Studies* 175 There is a great middle region of medium water supply, and plants which occupy it are known as mesophytes, the plants of medium conditions.

2. (See quot)

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mesophyte*, applied by Clarion to that which is commonly called the vital knot in plants, that is to say, the line of demarcation between the ascending and descending parts of the vegetable.

Hence **Mesophy·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by the class of plants called mesophytes.

1899 *Nat. Science* July 10 The mesophytic woods.

‖ **Mesophytum** (mesǫ·fitŏm). *Bot.* [mod.L. form of Mesophyte.] **a.** The line of demarcation between the internode and the petiole. **b.** = Mesophyte 2. 1839 [see Mesophyll 2]. In mod. Dicts.

Mesopic to **Mesopleuron**: see Meso-.

Mesopod, -pode (me·sǫpɒd, -pōud), *sb. Zool.* Anglicized form of Mesopodium.

1877 Ray Lankester in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc Sci* XVII 431 Development of a mesopod (molluscan foot). 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mesopode.*

Mesopod (me·sǫpɒd), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod L. *mesopod-us*, f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* (see Meso-) + *πoδ-*, *πούς* foot.] Having a short stalk centrally placed.

1857 Berkeley *Cryptog Bot.* § 393 Hydnum in all its varied forms, resupinate, apodous, lateral, merismoid, and mesopod.

‖ **Mesopodium** (mesǫ·pōu diŏm). [mod.L., f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *πoδ-*, *πούς* foot: see -ium.]

1. *Zool.* The median region of the foot in molluscs.

1853 Huxley in *Phil. Trans* CXLIII 1 36 The posterior edge of the propodium carries a cup-shaped disk ..This is commonly called the sucker. It may be called the mesopodium 1883 Ray Lankester in *Encycl Brit.* XVI 653/1 The foot of the Azygobranchia often divided into a fore, middle, and hind lobe, pro-, meso-, and metapodium

2. *Bot.* The intermediate portion of the phyllopodium. 1895 Vines *Bot.* II 45.

Hence **Mesopo·dial** *a.*, relating to the mesopodium. In recent Dicts

Mesopotamia (mesǫpǫtē·miă). [a. Gr. *μεσοποταμία* (sc. *χωρά*) country between two rivers (applied spec. as below), f. *μέσο-ς* middle + *ποταμός* river.] A proper name for the tract between the Tigris and the Euphrates. Sometimes used *allusively* in etymological sense for: A country between two rivers.

1854 R. G. Latham *Native Races Russian Emp* 177 The Doab, Entre Rios, or Mesopotamia, bounded by the rivers Obi and Irtish.

Mesopotamian (mesǫpǫtē·miăn), *a.* [f. prec. + -an.] Pertaining to Mesopotamia

1880 R. S Poole in *Encycl Brit.* XI 808/2 Mesopotamian cuneiform

Mesopotamic (mesǫpǫtæ·mik), *a rare* [Formed as prec. + -ic] Of the nature of a 'Mesopotamia' or district between two rivers.

1895 *Archæol. Æliana* XVII II 283 French antiquaries assign the mesopotamic part of Belgium as the birth-place of Carausius

‖ **Mesopterygium** (mesǫptĕri dgiŏm). *Ichthyol.* [mod L., f Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *πτερύγιον* fin, dim. of *πτέρυξ* wing.] The central flat cartilaginous portion of the fin in certain fishes.

1878 Mivart in *Nature* 18 July 309/2 Three basal cartilages called respectively the *Propterygium*, the *Mesopterygium*, and the *Metapterygium*.

Hence **Mesoptery·gial** *a.*, pertaining to the mesopterygium. In recent Dicts

Mesopterygoid (mesǫpte·rigoid). *Zool.* [f. Meso- + Pterygoid.]

1. In full *mesopterygoid process*: In birds, the part of the pterygoid which articulates with the palatine bone or the basipterygoid process of the splenoid, or with both

1875 W. K Parker in *Encycl Brit* III 706/2 'Mesopterygoid process'. *Ibid* 721/1 All the *Schizognathæ*, except the Fowl tribe, have 'meso-pterygoids'.

b. *Mesopterygoid fossa* see quot

1881 Mivart *Cat* III 70 The very considerable space included between the two pterygoid plates is called the mesopterygoid fossa, and that is single and median.

2 In teleostean fishes, a thin bony lamina in the skull, which fits against the upper edge of the pterygoid. 1890 in *Syd Soc. Lex*

Mesorchium to **Mesorostral**: see Meso-.

Mesorrhine, mesorhine (me·sorəin), *a. Anthropology* [f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *ῥιν-*, *ῥίν* nose.] Applied by Broca to noses, skulls, or persons having a nasal index from 48 to 53 (intermediate between *leptorrhine* and *platyrrhine*).

1878 Flower in *Proc Roy Inst* VIII. 616 1896 A. H. Keane *Ethnol.* 284 Narrower nose, often mesorrhine and prominent

Mesorrhinian, mesorhinian (mesori·niăn, mesorəi niăn), *a.* and *sb. Anthropology.* [f. prec. + -ian.] **a.** *adj.* = Mesorrhine. **b.** *sb.* A person having a mesorrhine skull.

1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop* II ii 257 The mesorrhinians, with the nasal skeleton moderate 1887 *Nature* 10 Feb. 357/1 Including under the platyrhinian section all the black races, under the mesorhinian the yellow races.

‖ **Mesorrhinium, -inum** (mesori·niŏm, -əi·niŏm). *Ornith.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *ῥιν-*, *ῥίν* nose.] (See quots.)

1856 Mayne *Expos Lex.*, *Mesorhinium*...Term used by Illiger for the part of the beak which is comprised between the two nostrils. 1892 Mivart *Elem. Ornithol.* 147 The part of the bill between the nostrils is called the *mesorhinium*

Mesoscapula to **Mesoseismal**: see Meso-.

Mesoseme (me·sosēm). [a. F. *mésosème* (Broca), f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *σῆμα* sign, 'index'.] Of skulls: Having an orbital index from 84 to 89.

1878 Flower in *Proc. Roy. Inst.* VIII. 617 It is convenient to group them [orbital indices] into three—the high (*megaseme*), intermediate (*mesoseme*), and low (*microseme*). 1886 Macalister in *Jrnl. Anthrop Inst.* XVI 151 The average Fijian being platyrhine and mesoseme. 1896 *Nat. Science* Sept. 154 The skull is mesoseme (87-8).

‖ **Mesosoma** (mesosō·mă). *Zool* Also anglicized **mesosome** (in Dicts). [mod L , f Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *σῶμα* body.] **a.** In lamellibranchiate molluscs, the middle region of the body which gives rise to the foot. **b.** In Arachnids, the middle portion of the animal, between 'head' and 'tail'. Hence **Mesosoma·tic** *a*, pertaining to the mesosoma

1877 Huxley *Anat Inv. Anim* VIII. 475 From the sides of the mesosoma the branchiæ project into the pallial cavity. 1893 Shipley *Zool. Invertebr.* xx. 391 The seventh appendage, or the first mesosomatic, consists of a semicircular plate like structure hinged on to the body.

Mesosperm (me·sospɒ:m). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *mesosperm-um*, f Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *σπέρμ-α* seed.] The middle coat or covering of a seed.

1849 Balfour *Man. Bot* § 578 Sometimes the secundine remains distinct in the seed, forming what has been called a *mesosperm* 1852 Henslow *Dict Bot. Terms*, *Mesospermium* Synonyme for Sarcodermis.

Mesospore (me·sospō:ɹ) *Bot.* Also in Latin from **mesosporium** [ad. mod.L. *mesosporium*, f. Gr *μέσο-ς* middle + *σπόρ-ος* seed] The middle layer of a spore. Hence **Mesospo·ric** *a.*, pertaining to a mesospore (in recent Dicts)

1882–4 Cooke *Brit. Fresh-w. Algæ* I. 109 The cell-contents surround themselves with a new layer of cellulose (mesosporium) within the original one (exosporium) *Ibid.* 311 Mesosporium, Mesospore.

Mesostaphyline, -stasis: see Meso-.

Mesosternal (mesostō·năl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Mesosternum + -al.]

A *adj* Pertaining to the mesosternum.

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* vi. (1843) I. 162 *note* 1, Those tribes of *Melolontha* F , that have mesosternal prominence 1868 W. K Parker *Shoulder girdle Vertebr* 119 The two additional meso sternal segments of the Cyclodonts.

B. *sb* A mesosternal part or element

1854 Owen *Skel & Teeth* in *Circ Sci.* I *Org Nat.* 216 In some extinct chelonia the number of these lateral elements of the plastron is increased by an intercalated pair, which I have called, 'mesosternals' 1868 W K Parker *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr* 223 In Cercocebus there are five well-made mesosternals

‖ **Mesosternebra** (mesostō ɹnɛ·bră) *Anat.* Also anglicized **-sterneber.** [mod.L., f. Gr *μέσο-ς* middle + *sternebra*: see Sterneber.] Any of the sternebræ which intervene between the manubrium of the sternum and the ensiform appendage. Hence **Mesoste·rnebral** *a* In recent Dicts.

Mesosternite (mesostō ɹnəit). *Zool* [f. Meso- + Sternite.] A mesosternal sternite

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim Life* 303 [In the Geometrical Spider] Mesosternite, surrounded by the basal joints of the four ambulatory limbs.

‖ **Mesosternum** (mesostō ɹnŏm). [mod.L., f. Meso- + Sternum.]

1. *Ent.* † **a.** In Kirby's use (see quot. 1826). **b.** By later writers applied to the middle 'sternum'.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* III 566 The central part of the *medipectus*, or that which passes between the mid legs when elevated, protruded, or otherwise remarkable, is called the *mesosternum* or mid breast bone 1836 Shuckard tr *Burmeister's Man Entom* 82 The *mesosternum* (*peristethium* of Kirby and Spence), is, as well as the scapulæ, divided into two parts.

2. *Anat.* That part of the breast-bone lying between the præsternum and the xiphisternum.

1868 W. K. Parker *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr* 71 The three great divisions into manubrium (præsternum), body (mesosternum), and xiphoid process (xiphisternum) are marked out 1872 Nicholson *Palæont* 399 All the other ribs are connected with the mesosternum

Mesostethium to **Mesotherium**. see Meso-.

Mesotherm (me·sǫ ɜm). *Bot* [f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *θερμός* hot. Cf Meiotherm.] A plant requiring a moderately warm temperature.

1875 J. G. Baker *Bot. Geog.* 48 Mesotherm, characteristic of the subtropical or warm temperate zone, and therefore needing to be entirely protected from frost. *Ibid.* 51 Mesotherm types. *Ibid* 102 Geographical Range of the Mesotherms.

Mesothesis (mesǫ·þĭsis). *rare.* [f Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *θεσις* action of putting: see Thesis] Something interposed, serving to connect or reconcile antagonistic agencies or principles.

1812–29 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 93 Both alike have quenched the Holy Spirit, as the mesothesis of the two. 1849 Froude *Nemesis of Faith* 157 The final mesothesis for the reconciling the two great rivals, Science and Revelation.

Mesothet (me·sǫþet). *rare*–1. [f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *θετόν* neut. of *θετός* placed.] = prec. (In quot. humorously pedantic.)

1890 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xxi, A curious pair of 'poles' the two made; the mesothet whereof, by no means a *punctum indifferens*, but a true connecting spiritual idea, stood on the table—in the whisky bottle.

So **Mesothetic** (mesǫþe·tik), **Mesothe·tical** *adjs.*, occupying a middle position.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 97 Mr. Carlyle avoids the synthetical, as well as the analytical, and looks down upon both from the mesothetical. 1848 Kingsley *Yeast* xv, An honest development of the true idea of Protestantism, which is paving the way to the mesothetic art of the future. 1871 — in *Devon. Assoc. Trans.* IV. 384 While the true philosopher sought for the mesothetic or middle truth

‖ **Mesothorax** (mesoþō·ræks). *Ent.* [mod.L., f. MESO- + THORAX.] The middle ring or segment of the thorax of insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* xxxiii III 371. 1833 G. R. GRAY *Entom. Australia* I. 18 The mesothorax [of *Trigonoderus Childrenii*] is somewhat triangular in form, and keeled down the centre 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 77 The dorsal part of the mesothorax.

Hence **Mesothoracic** (-þŏræ·sik) *a.*, pertaining to the mesothorax.

1839 WESTWOOD *Mod. Classif. Insects* I 17 The mesothoracic and metathoracic segments. 1878 RILEY in *Amer. Nat.* XII. 215 The first pair of spiracles are distinctly mesothoracic and dorsal in the triungulin.

Mesotonic (mesotɒ·nik), *a. Mus.* [f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *τόν-ος* TONE + -IC.] = MEAN TONE *adj.*

1864 A. J. ELLIS in *Proc. Roy Soc* XIII. 408 This is known as the System of Mean Tones, or the *Mesotonic System*, as it will be here termed 1876 A. J. HIPKINS *Pianoforte* 103 To extend Mesotonic or Mean tone tuning to the keys of E flat and A flat major

‖ **Mesotrocha** (mesɒ trŏkă), *sb. pl.* Also -æ. [mod.L., f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *τροχός* wheel, rim.] Ciliated larvæ of polychætous annelids in which one or more rows of cilia encircle the middle of the body Hence **Meso·trochal** *a*, also **Meso·trochous** *a.* (in recent Dicts.), having a ciliated ring round the middle.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv Anim* v 243 Mesotrocha. *Ibid* 248 A mesotrochal Annelidan larva 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 606 Mesotrochae.

Mesotympanic. see MESO-.

† **Me·sotype.** *Min Obs.* [a. F. *mésotype* (Haüy 1801), f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *τύπος* TYPE] A name including the minerals now called natrolite, scolecite, mesolite, and thomsonite.

(The form of the crystal is intermediate between those of analcite and stilbite; hence the name.)

1804 *Edin Rev.* III 311 The mezotype corresponds to the fibrous and acicular zeolytes. 1815 MACCULLOCH in *Trans. Geol. Soc* III. 86 Mesotype . is found in three states, a compact, a mealy, and a crystallized form. 1852 TH ROSS *Humboldt's Trav* II. xvii 79 Crystals of pyroxene and mesotype.

Meso·uterine to **-ventriculum**: see MESO-.

Mesoxalic (mesǫksæ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. MESO- + OXALIC *a.*] *Mesoxalic acid*: a dibasic acid obtained from alloxan. Hence **Mesoxalate** (mesǫ ksăle·it), a salt of mesoxalic acid. Also **Mesoxalyl** (mesǫ ksălil), the radical of alloxan (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); *attrib.* in **mesoxalyl-urea**, a synonym of alloxan (ibid.).

1838 R. D. THOMSON in *British Ann. for* 1839, 381 Mesoxalic acid. mesoxalate of barytes. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 203 Alloxan is resolved into urea and mesoxalic acid by the action of boiling baryta water. 1894 *Nature* 26 July 311/2 Bismuth mesoxalate 1895 THOMSON & BLOXAM *Bloxam's Chem* 749 Alloxan . or mesoxalyl urea

Mesozeugma: see MESO-.

‖ **Mesozoa** (mesozō·ă), *pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *ζῷα* pl. of *ζῷον* animal.] Van Beneden's name for forms intermediate in structure between the Protozoa and the Metazoa. (The Orthonectids and Dicyemids, which he placed in this division, are now recognized as Metazoa, but it is believed that true Mesozoa exist.) Also *sing.* **Mesozo·on**, one of the mesozoa.

1877 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc Sci* XVII. 144 The 'Mesozoa'.. may be characterized as multicellular organisms, composed of two kinds of cells, one layer of which is a true ectoderm; whilst the second layer constitutes the endoderm 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv Anim.* 676 The representatives of a distinct division, the Mesozoa, intermediate between the Protozoa and the Metazoa. 1892 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Ser VI IX 79 The Mesozoon *Salinella*

Mesozoic (mesozō·ik), *a. Geol.* [f. Gr. *μέσο-ς* middle + *ζῷον* animal + -IC.] The name given by Phillips to the secondary period, intermediate between the PALÆOZOIC and the CAINOZOIC.

1840 J. PHILLIPS in *Penny Cycl.* XVII 154/1 Corresponding terms (as Palæozoic, Mesozoic, Kainozoic, &c.) may be made, nor will these necessarily require change upon every new discovery 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim Kingd., Cælent* 239 Mesozoic, Cainozoic, and Recent Corals, which occur in more than one Geological Period. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog* VI 269 The Marsupials of the Mesozoic strata.

† **Me·spile.** *Obs.* Also 6 **mespy(l)e, myspylle.** [ad. L. *mespilus, -um, -a*, a. Gr. *μέσπιλον, μεσπίλη*, whence (ultimately) MEDLAR] A medlar.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII CXXXVI. (E. Mus. MS), Þe sauour þerof [the fruit of the rose] is bitinge and somdele soure as þe sauour [of] mespiles. 1500 BOLLARD tr *Godfredi on Pallad*, Of mespyles v medlers. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 81 Wyld peres, medlers or myspylles.

‖ **Mespilus** (me·spilŏs). *Gardening.* [L.; see prec.] Applied to certain ornamental trees formerly included in the genus *Mespilus*, but now placed in the genus *Crataegus*.

1767 ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 606 Hardy kinds of flowering shrubs and trees such as mezereons, mespiluses. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 397 Planted. with oranges, lemons, hibiscus, and mespilus.

‖ **Me·splier.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *mesplier* (= *nesplier*, mod. F. *nèflier*), f. *mesple* (= *nesple*, mod. F. *nèfle*) :—L. *mespilus*; see MESPILE.] A medlar-tree.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. lv. (Roxb. Club), To this assemblement came.. Lawrers, Mespliers [etc.].

Mespresion, Mesprise, etc., obs. ff. MISPRISION, MISPRISE.

‖ **Mesquin** (mɛskæn), *a.* [Fr.] Mean, sordid, shabby.

1706 EVELYN *Acc. Architects & Archit.* (ed. 2) 10 They [*sc.* the Moors] set up those Slender and Mesquine [*sic*] Pillars and other incongruous Props. 1828 MARQ. NORMANBY *Engl in France* II. 102 It heightens the beauty of the picturesque, and slurs over the *mesquin* and the mean. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* II. The mesquin and scrofulous visages, which crowd our alleys.

† **Mesquita, mesquit** [1]. *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 6 **meschita, -quito, moskyta, -quita,** 6–7 **mes-, mesquita,** 7 **mescita, -keeto, -keito, -kita, mosquetto, -quito.** *β.* 6 **muscot,** 6–7 **meskit,** 7 **machit, meschit(e, -cuite, mesked, mes-, mosquit(e,** 7–8 **meskits.** [a. Sp. *mezquita* and It. *meschita*, ad. African Arab. *masgid*, dial. pronunciation of MASJID. Some of the *β* forms may come directly from Arab.] = MOSQUE.

a. 1576 EDEN *Trav W & E. Indies* (1577) 365 b, A Temple or Meschita. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* I. xliii. 79 The Moores like wise haue their Mesquitos. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II. I. 208 This famous and sumptuous Mosquita hath 99. gates, and 5. steeples. 1627 R. ASHLEY *Almansor* 9 The Friday . hee went in solemnitie to the great Mesquita 1657 HOWELL *Londinop* 384 The Gran Cairo in Egypt, a City .. having five and thirty thousand Meskeetos 1661 COWLEY *Cromwell* Verses & Ess. (1669) 73 They said he [*sc* Cromwell] would have sold . St. Peters (even at his own Westminster) to the Turks for a Mosquito

β. c 1564 A. JENKINSON in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1598) I 347 Prince Ismael lieth buried in a faire Meskit 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 21 In the said Cittie [*sc* Cairo], there is 12 thousand Churches, which they tearme Muscots 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang & Relig* XXVI. 227 The publick service of the Jews and of the Mahumetans, in their synagogues and mesked 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 229 There is also a Meschit there for the Arabians and Turkes. *Ibid.* V. XVII 538 They neuer goe to their Watches before they haue prayed in the Mesquit. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Meskite*, a Church, or Synagogue among the Turks and Moors. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 308 They.. lodge the Carcass not in the Machits or Churches but Church-yards.

Mesquite, mesquit [2] (me·skit, meski·t). Also **mesquit(e, meskeet, mesketis, muskeet.** [a. Mexican Sp. *mezquite*]

1. Either of two leguminous trees growing in S.W. North America, *Prosopis juliflora* (honey mesquite), and *P. pubescens* (screw-pod mesquite).

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* I. 14 Here and there are trees of acacia and mezquite, the denizens of the desert land. 1854 BARTLETT *Mex. Boundary* I iv. 75 The mezquit belongs to the same natural family as our locust 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 121 The *Mesquite* or *Muskeet* (Algarobia glandulosa), a bastard locust.

2. In full *mesquite-grass*. A general name for grasses growing in the neighbourhood of the mesquite tree, esp. the genera *Boutelona* and *Buchloe*.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* XXVI. 187 A desert country, covered with wild sage and mezquite 1857 OLMSTED *Journ Texas* 135 A great change occurred here in the prairie grass —we had reached the mesquit grass 1904 *Blackw. Mag* Nov 649/2 A shimmering prairie of mesquite.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mesquite bush, flour, leaf, tree, wood*; **mesquite bean,** the pod of the mesquite tree; **mesquite grass** (see 2)

1869 in *Daily News* Sept (1892) 6/7 He ate a few green pods and leaves of a *mezquit bush A few *mezquit beans. 1887 F. FRANCIS Jun *Saddle & Mocassin* 73 Wave after wave of rolling country sparsely covered with *meskets* bush. 1854 BARTLETT *Explor. Texas*, etc. II 217 The *mezquit flour, which is ground very fine, has a sickish sweetness. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav* 291 There is but little grass here, but in the season the *mesquite leaves are a good substitute. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 212 A few *mesquit trees are now and then met with. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer* 149, I used to hitch up a team and go out on the prairie and pick up *mesquite wood

† **Mesquitical,** *a. Obs.* In 7 **meschiticall.** [f. MESQUITA + -ICAL.] Pertaining to a mosque.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 315 The multitudes of other Churches, as silly captiued Damsels, attending and following thee into this Meschiticall slauerie

Mesquito, variant of MESQUITA *Obs.*

Mess (mes), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **mes,** (3 **meisse**), 4–5 **mees,** 4–7 **messe,** 5–6 **mese,** *Sc.* **mais,** (6 *Sc.* **meis,** 7 *Sc.* **meiss**), 5–7 **measse,** 6 **mease, meace** (**meesse, meece**), 5– **mess.** [a. OF. *mes* = sense 1 below (mod.F. *mets* viand, dish) = It. *messo* course of a repast :—late L. *missum*, neut. pa. pple. of L. *mittĕre* to send (in Rom. use, to put).]

I. Portion of food (and transferred uses).

1. A serving of food; a course of dishes; a prepared dish (of a specified kind of food). Now only *arch.* exc. as in 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12559 Noþer durst þai.. brek þair brede, ne tast þair mes Til he .. wit beniscun þaim badd. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 86 The Soudan sat at his des, Iserved of his furste mes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 154 Þai bring him mete and euermare fyfe meesez togyder. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 658/8 *Hoc frustrum*, mese, gobyt. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 920/1 The which [servants] togither kept also a continuall messe in the hall. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 211, I will chop her into Messes: Cuckold me? 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Elis.* (1641) 175 Before the second messe came in, he fell sick at the table. 1751 HUME *A Dialogue* in *Enq. Princ. Morals* 228 My friend Alcheic form'd once a Party for my Entertainment,. and each of us brought his Mess along with him. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xli, For want of water, and their solid mess Was scant enough. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* XIX, Here comes the old woman with my mess of food. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 144 Three or four men sat drinking ale and eating a hasty mess of eggs.

fig. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) II. 1845/2 What an euill messe of handling this Whittle had, and how he was all to beaten. manifestly may appeare. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* C j b, Most blisfull Monarch. Seru'd with a messe of kingdomes. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Post* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 17 As colleges, who duly bring Their mess of verse to every king 1770 N. NICHOLLS in *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 117 In hopes of learning a little profane history to mix with my divine, which is really a bad mess by itself

† b. *Worms' mess*, food for worms. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Sarmun* vi in *E. E. P.* (1862) 2 Þi fleisse nis nazte bot worme is meisse. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxxi 118 Ne flesh he was wonte to fede, It shall be Wormes mese.

c. A quantity (of meat, fruit, etc.) sufficient to make a dish. (Now *dial.* and *U.S.*) Also, the quantity of milk given by a cow at one milking.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 46 You haue very good strawberies at your gardayne in Holberne, I require you let vs haue a messe of them. *a* 1533 FRITH *Agst Rastell* 242 A shrewd cow, which, when she hath given a large mess of milk, turneth it down with her heel. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i 103 Goodwife Keech comming in to borrow a messe of Vinegar. 1621 in *Black Bk. Taymouth* (Bannatyne Cl.) 313 Off new salt beiff 1 quarter iiii meiss 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 8 His is the earliest mess of green peas.

d. *U.S.* A take or haul of fish

1854 THOREAU *Walden, Spring* (1884) 338, I got a rare mess of golden and silver and bright cupreous fishes. 1901 R. D. EVANS *Sailor's Log* VI 59 The captain sent me a mess of the finest mackerel I ever saw.

2. Applied (in early use only contextually, in later use *spec.*) to a 'made dish', or to a portion or a kind of liquid, partly liquid, or pulpy food, such as milk, broth, porridge, boiled vegetables, etc.

The expression *a mess of pottage*, proverbially current in allusions to the story of Esau's sale of his birthright (Gen. xxv. 29–34), does not occur in the Bible of 1611, though found in this connexion as early as 1526 (see quot below). It appears in the heading of ch. xxv. in the Bibles of 1537 and 1539, and in the Geneva Bible of 1560. Coverdale (1535) does not use it either in the text or heading of this chapter (his words being 'meace of meate', 'meace of ryse'), but he has it in 1 Chron xvi 3 and Prov xv. 17.

14.. *Sir Beues* 83 (MS. C.), But onys yn a weke a symple messe Of sodyn barley was hart lees *c* 1456 *How wise man taught his son* 99 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 173 Bettyr it is . A mes of potage Then for to have a M. mes, With great dyssese and angyr sore 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) I. xi 30 Som for a messe of potage, with Esau, careth nat to sell the euerlastyng inheritaunce of heuen *a* 1592 LODGE & GREENE *Looking Gl. Lond & Eng* (1881) 20, I want my mease of milke when I goe to my worke 1595 DUNCAN *App Etymol* (E. D. S.) 70 *Iusculum*, a mease of brue 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 63, I had as lief you would tell me of a messe of porredge 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 85 Hearbs, and other Country Messes. 1633 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land* III. i, Give .. a word to the dayry maid for a mess of cream. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric* (1681) 41 The Meal makes good Pottage, and several other Messes. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Dec., I have eaten only a mess of broth and a roll 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V 1771 Having observed several messes of porpoise broth preparing 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar 379 They are fond of farinaceous messes.

b. A quantity of liquid or mixed food for an animal; a kind of such food.

1738 POPE *Epil. to Sat.* ii 176 If one [*sc* hog] Has what the frugal, dirty soil affords, From him the next receives it, thick or thin, As pure a mess almost as it came in. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 251 The infernal mess alluded to being ordered for race horses. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* II, 'Tis only a page Crumbling your hounds their messes! 1860 MISS YONGE *C'tess Kate* I, [He was] mixing a mess of warm milk for the young calves.

c. In contemptuous or disgusted use: A concoction, jumble, medley.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Mess*, 2 A medley; a mixed mass. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 124 Rice, sugar, currants, pepper and mustard all jumbled into one mess. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss*, *Mess*, a hodge podge, or dirty, disagreeable mixture Any culinary preparation that is unpalatable would be called 'a nasty mess'.

3. A state of confusion or muddle; a condition of embarrassment or trouble; esp. in phr. *to get into a mess. To make a mess of*: to bungle (an undertaking).

1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXIII, Here's a pretty mess! if I put on my great coat I shall be dead with sweating; if I put on no jacket I shall be roasted brown. 1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 392, I am rejoiced that I passed over the whole subject in the 'Origin', for I should have made a precious mess of it 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lv. 199 Their affair gets into a mess. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 173 But never mind, Charlie boy, keep out of messes.

b. A dirty or untidy condition of things.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 193/1 They make it a rule when they receive neither beer nor money from a house to make as great a mess as possible the next time they come 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Mess*, the state of a ship in a sudden squall, when everything is let go and flying.

c. (See quot.)

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II 165 The London butcher .. will .. reject such cattle or sheep as are what is termed in a *mess*; that is, depressed, after excitation by being overlaid or overdriven.

II. Company of persons eating together.

4. Originally, each of the small groups, normally of four persons (sitting together and helped from the same dishes), into which the company at a ban-

quet was commonly divided. Now only in the Inns of Court, a party of four benchers or four students dining together. Hence, a company of persons (members of some official or professional body) who regularly take their meals together; e.g., the company of judge and barristers who dine together when on circuit (see also b).

c 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 257 So he her set furst at hys owne messe. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1050 in *Babees Bk.* 72 Bishoppes, Merques, vicount, Erle goodly, May sytte at .ij messez *Ibid* 1057 Of alle oþer estates to a messe iij. or iiij. *Ibid.* 1065 Of alle oþur estates to a messe ye may sette foure & foure 1591 *Wills & Inv. N C.* (Surtees) II. 199 For the charges of xij mease, that dyned at his owne house, 2*l.* 8*s.* 1607 BEAUMONT *Woman Hater* I ii, Nor should there stand any pyes, at the nether end, fill'd with mosse and stones, partly to make a shew with, and partly to keepe the lower messe from eating 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 40 His fellow-Benchers that were in the same Messe with him 1671 H. M tr. *Erasm Collog.* 395 To every mess of guests set three dishes. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I 99 An addresse . was moved by some in the hall [in Grayes Inn] that day at dinner, and being (as is usuall) sent to the barr messe to be by them recommended to the bench. 1821 in *N Eng Hist. & Gen. Reg* (1876) XXX. 191 Here a number of members [of Congress], vulgarly called a 'Mess', put up, and have a separate table 1866 MANSFIELD *School Life* (1870) 219 [Winchester], The Præfects' tables in Hall were called 'Pub, Middle, and Junior Mess' respectively. 1882 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Experiences* I. v. 65 *page heading*, Circuit mess. [Account of its usages, *c* 1834.] 1899 ATLAY *Famous Trials* 388 Dr Kenealy's fellow-barristers on the Oxford Circuit called upon him to show cause before the mess on the allegation of having [etc.]. He declined to appear, and was duly expelled from the mess

b. In the Army and Navy: Each of the several parties into which a regiment or ship's company is systematically divided, the members of each party taking their meals together. Phr. *To lose the number of one's mess*: to die, be killed.

1536 *Ld. Treas Acc Scotl* (1905) VI. 450 The expensis of xxxij meis of mariners, gunnaris, and utheris in the New Havin. 1599 E. WRIGHT *Voy. Azores* 17 They willingly agreed that every mease should bee allowed at one meale but halfe so much drinke as they were accustomed. 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780), *Mess*, a particular company of the officers or crew of a ship, who eat, drink, and associate together 1822 *Gen Regul & Orders Army* 123 Commanding Officers are enjoined, when practicable, to form a Serjeants' Mess, as the means of supporting their consequence and respectability in the Corps 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxiii, I have an idea that some of us will lose the number of our mess 1840 ALISON *Hist Europe* (1849-50) VIII liii. § 26 421 The situation of privates who had risen to the officers' mess was not so comfortable 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Mess* a number of men who take their meals together, thus in vessels of war there are ward room and gun-room messes, comprising commissioned and subordinate officers. The seamen and marines' messes consist of a dozen or more under the superintendence of a non commissioned or petty officer 1886 BARING GOULD *Court Royal* iv, When one of H. M vessels was put in commission, the mess was furnished with new linen, plate, china, glass. 1890 G STABLES *For England*, etc xvi 234 The mess to which this man belonged is little more than a hot bed of mutiny

c. Without article. The taking of such a meal.

1778 *Camp Guide* 7 I'm summon'd to mess. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 294 They will go to mess and live together like soldiers in a camp 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xiii, One evening after mess he told Colquhoun that [etc.].

d. *gen.* = 'Table' (in the senses 'company at an entertainment'; 'provision of food').

1861 G F. BERKELEY *Sportsm W. Prairies* xiv. 239 He never brought anything from my kitchen to the general mess 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II 551 The members of the aristocracy [of Athens] had their clubs, where they habitually met at a common mess or public table 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 26 There were public messes, as they were called, but these were not analogous to the Spartan Syssitia.

†**5.** *transf* A company or group of four persons or things *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 1009 Let me se Yf I can fynde out So semely a snowte Amonge this prese Euen a hole mese. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV iii 207 You three fooles, lackt mee foole, to make vp the messe. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv 73 Where are your Messe of Sonnes, to back you now. *a* 1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* III i, The messe and halfe of suiters *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I (1662) 13, I meet with a mess of English Natives advanced to that Honour... Yea, I assure you, four Popes was a very fair proportion for England.

punningly 1617 (*title*) Ianva Lingvarvm Qvadrilingvis or a Messe of Tongves Latine, English, French, and Spanish. Neatly serued vp together, for a wholesome repast.

6. *U.S.* Short for *mess-beef* (see 7).

1859 *New York Herald* Market Report (Hoppe), Prime mess and beef ham. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 299/1 [Chicago] The average weight of the class of animals used for 'mess' and 'canning' is 950 pounds. The division [of the carcasses] is made into . pieces viz loins, ribs, mess, plates, chucks, rolls, rumps, [etc.] 'Extra mess' is composed of chucks, plates, rumps, and flanks.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 4), as *mess-article, -beef, -berth, -bread, -cabin, -chest, -deck, -jacket, -kid* (see KID *sb.*4), *-list, -making, -meat, -money, -pork, -room* (also *attrib.*), *-sergeant, -table, -tent, -tin, -traps, -writer.* Also MESSMATE.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 215 All the *mess-berths and *mess articles numbered according to their corresponding messes. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 319, 45 barrels full bound *mess-beef. 1883 P. L. SIMMONDS *Useful Anim., Mess Beef.* This is usually put up in pieces of 8 lbs., and sold in tierces of 304 lbs. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb *Garner* III 628 Baskets for *mess-bread. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Ward-room*, the commissioned officers' *mess cabin. 1888 *Century Mag.* 851/1 We have a stout four-horse wagon , in its rear a *mess-chest is rigged to hold the knives, forks, cans, etc. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., **Mess-deck*, the deck on which a ship's crew mess. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at. H.* 91 The *mess-jackets of one or two officers.. may be seen, and some naval uniforms. 1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib* 786 Ships' *mess kid, brass hooped. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S Wales* (ed 2) II. 215 On the *mess-list being arranged upon deck, they are placed in their respective messes. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Guilford* (1742) 35 This Friendship began by *Mess-making in the Temple Hall. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 29 Dec 5/3 Russia has given an urgent order for 1,000,000lb. of *mess meat 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vi, The three guineas which you received as *mess-money. 1874 C. GRIKIE *Life in Woods* i. 10 A piece or two of sailor's *mess-pork. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 152 No Officer was permitted to carry the newspapers out of the *mess-room. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II 298 Not disturbed by the mess-room raillery of the Campaigner. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 361, I will introduce to you all the servants—the *mess-sergeant especially. 1830 M DONOVAN *Dom Econ.* I. 45 An officer, after getting intoxicated at the *mess-table [etc.]. 1774 LD HARRIS in *Life & Services* (1845) 34 She passed close by our *mess-tent 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 215 Our men carry a *mess-tin, and a water bottle. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Mess-traps*, the kids, crockery, bowls, spoons, and other articles of mess service 1893 FORBES MITCHELL *Reminn. Gt. Mutiny* 175 For many years [he] had filled the post of *mess-writer, keeping all the accounts of the mess.

Mess (mes), *v.* [f. MESS *sb.*; the senses represent independent formations.]

1. *trans.* To serve up (food); to divide (food) into messes or portions. *Obs.* exc *dial.*

?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* lxii. (1780) 35 Take alkenet.. and droppe above with a feþer, and messe it forth *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks* 30 Florche it a-bouyn with Pome-garned, & messe it; serue it forth. 1530 PALSGR. 635/1, I messe meate, I sorte it or order it in to messes, as cookes do whan they serve it. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, Come an' tay th' cheilt, wheile aw mess th' dinner for th' men

b. *intr.* To prepare messes for animals *rare*

1840 *Cottager's Man* 36 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb* III, There will be no necessity for messing every time the pig wants a meal

†**2** To divide (a ship's company) into messes. *Obs*

1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram* ix 39 To messe them foure to a messe 1690 STRUTTON *Relat Cruelties of French* 10 We Mest our selves seven and seven together.

3. *intr* To take one's meals, esp. as a member of a mess; also *rarely* to feed *upon* (a specified kind of food).

1702 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* III. ii, I shall find better mutton commons by messing with you, brother 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy S. Seas* 196 We never us'd to mess together. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 82 It was his horrible look that sent us hither to listen to sermons and mess upon rice. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* iv, Now that we are in harbour, I mess here. 1875 DAVIS *Polaris Exp* vii 176 The officers who had messed with him, . knew that the life of the expedition was gone.

b *trans* To supply with meals.

1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp.* (1838) VIII. 295 The soldiers were not at all times messed in the manner pointed out by your order. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl Baluchistan* 72 The Khan was most hospitable, even to the extent of messing me at his own 'table'.

4 *intr.* To make a mess, put things into a disorderly or untidy state; to dabble in water, mud, etc. Also, to 'potter', busy oneself in an untidy way, or with no definite purpose or result (const. *about* or with advs. *about, away*).

1853 MRS. LYNN LINTON in *Life* vii 83, I mess about my flowers and read snatches of French. 1886 *Lip Cat* xix 263 Messing about with sulphur and lime and all the rest of it. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xxi, Sydney was messing away at his nasty chemicals 1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan P* 129 What boy has ever passed a bit of water without messing in it?

5. *trans.* To make a mess of; to disorder, make dirty, soil (a thing); to muddle (a business). Also with *up*.

1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* III iv 108 That's the first pair of trousers I ever ventured to cut out for you ; and the long and short of it is, I've messed 'em. 1859 C. READE *Love me Little* i, It messes one's things so to pick them to pieces. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 165 The authorities, convinced of the folly of messing matters, have caused a plan to be drawn out on a grand scale. 1883 FREEMAN in W. R W Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II 275 The friars' churches at Gloucester are utterly messed and made up into houses. 1902 *Scribner's Mag.* (U.S.) XXIX. 404/1 Lank told him that he had messed the whole business.

6. *To mess about*: to handle roughly or too familiarly. *dial.* or *vulgar.*

1874 *Slang Dict., Mess*, to interfere unduly. Costermongers refer to police supervision as 'messing'. 1902 *Essex Weekly News* 8 Mar. 3/3 Defendant was 77 years old, and had never been messed about by policemen before.

7. *Sc.* To mix, associate *with*; only in phr. *to mess or (and) mell*

1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xxiv. (1895) 159 She..would not let me..mess or mell wi' the lathron lasses of the clachan. 1822 — *Steam-boat* iv. 88 This is an observe that I have made, since I began to mess and mell more with the generality of mankind. 1887 J. SERVICE *Dr. Dugnid* (ed. 3) 281 He would neither mess nor mell wi' ony o' the new reformers.

Mess, obs. form of MASS *sb.*1

Message (me·sẽdʒ), *sb.*1 Forms: 4-7 **massage**, 5 **massage**, (4 **messag, missage**, 5 **massache**, 6 **mesuage, messege**, 6, 8 **messuage**, 7 **meswage**), 3- **message**. [a. F *message* = Pr *messatge*, Sp *mensaje*, Pg *mensage*(*m*, It *messagio* :— popular L **missāticum* (a med.L word of this form occurs in the 12th c.), f L. *miss-, mittĕre* to send.]

1. A communication transmitted through a messenger or other agency; an oral or written communication sent from one person to another; also, †intelligence, tidings, news. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 3645 To þe king com message þat þe scottes dude him gret outrage *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 40 Þis was his message, his Danes wild he venge Ageyn him in bataile 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* vii. 9 This is forsothe a day of good message 1462 MARG PASTON in *P. Lett* II. 99, I have spoken with my modre and seide to here as ye desired me to doo, and sche seide sche knewe the massache weele inowe before 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c 34 *Preamble*, Diuers messeges and writinges to hym sent. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch V* I i 164 Sometimes from her eyes I did receiue faire speechlesse messages 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 299 Gently hast thou tould Thy message 1722 DE FOE *Relig Courtsh.* I i (1840) 22 You cannot desire me to carry such a message 1840 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 107, I had a kind message from Captain Marryat once, when somebody whom he knew was coming here 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Church in Early Cent* viii 355 They [acolytes] were the servants of the Christian priests.. carrying their messages or letters

¶ Often applied to a communication sent by telegraph; hence *transf*

1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 78 Thro' twenty posts of telegraph They flash'd a saucy message to and fro Between the mimic stations 1884 J TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 71 Messages can pass through the brain and the nerves every moment

b In religious language: A divinely inspired communication by a prophet, tidings sent by God.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I (1560) Ep Ded., A ioyfull massage declaring full remission to be geuen frely in Christe. 1781 J LOGAN in *Sc Paraphr* xxxiv iv, His oracles of truth proclaim the message brought to man. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* p. xviii, If we are to deliver our message as Christians we must face the riddles of life. 1902 A. B DAVIDSON *Called of God* vii 201 Isaiah's message is twofold; first ruin and then redemption.

transf 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I 238 Byron and Burns had a message to deliver. 1895 ELLACOMBE *Gloue Garden* xxv. 279 Every plant has its own separate message and lesson.

c. An official communication from the Sovereign to Parliament; *U.S.* a communication from a chief executive officer to a legislative body conveying instructions or information on matters of policy; *esp.* the Presidential address transmitted to Congress at the opening of the Session.

1625 WHITELOCK *Mem* (1853) 3 The commons voted to give the king two subsidies, for which the king thanks them by a message 1711-12 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 17 Jan., The Queen's message was only to give them notice of the peace she is treating 1758 *Mem Last War* 35 The Governor thereupon moved the Assembly in two other Messages to resume the Consideration of this Enterprize 1801 HAMILTON *Wks* (1886) VII 200 Instead of delivering a speech to the Houses of Congress, the President has thought fit to transmit a Message. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xxiv (1861) V 177 William sent on to the Commons a message, written throughout with his own hand. 1868 J. M. LUDLOW *Hist U.S.* 169 The President, in his message of the year, referred in terms of sympathy with Texas to its struggle with Mexico

2. The business entrusted to a messenger; the carrying of a communication, a mission, an errand.

c 1290 *S Eng. Leg* I 24/26 Heo weoren Messagers and from an heiȝ mon heo come To don to him a Message. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 272 Þat an angel of God schal not do Goddis massagis to save Cristene soulis 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 300 His doghter He bad to gon on his message. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 72 Such men sulde be no baillays, nor go no messagies 1470 *Gol & Gaw.* 401 Our souerane Arthour Has maid ws thir as mediatour, His message to schaw 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 32 b, Yf man shall haue sufficyent faculty to do the message of God. 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI*, IV vii 53 On what submissiue message art thou sent? 1667 MILTON *P. L* v. 289 All the Bands Of Angels to his message high in honour rise; For on som message high they guessd him bound. 1780 PETRIE *Rules Deportm.* ii Wks (1877) 6 A Gentleman ought not to run or walk too fast in the Streets, lest he be suspected to be going a Message 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* iv, I ran messages. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvii, She bethought her how he had gone on messages for her.

†**b.** Phrase. (To go, send, etc.) *in* (also *of, on*) *message*: on the business of carrying a communication or doing an errand. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7405 A monek he sende him in message. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* v. 20 Therfore we ben sett in legacie, or message, for Crist. 1443 *Acts Privy Council* (1835) V. 238 To paie to Coler pursivant þe whiche goethe now in þe Kynges message beyonde þe see xl.s 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 116 Quhen ony is send in message to the inymyes. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 12 b, He sent on message Christopher Urswicke to Charles. 1557 F. SEAGER *Schoole of Vertue* 726 in *Babees Bk.*, How to order thy selfe being sente of message. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 113, I go of Message from the Queene to France 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 142 The King..sent Sir Richard Gvilford into Kent in message.

†**3.** A person or body of persons conveying a communication; one or more messengers or envoys, an embassage. [So in OF.] *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 78 A message tille him

nam vnto Normandie, Teld William eueridele of Malcolme robberie. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 235 The hooly lawes of oure Alkaron, Yeuen by goddes message Makomete. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2256 Then was A bischope at Rome, Off Rowchester, Tylle ynglande be, the message, Come. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 541 Wallace has herd the message say thair will. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 905 Fra the Chane of Tartarie, At him this message wald I be, To tell him [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *message-carrying*; **message-boy** *Sc.*, an errand-boy; **message card**, a card on which a message may be written; in the 18th c *spec.* a card of invitation to a reception or entertainment; **message-form**, a printed form for a telegraphic message; **message rate**, in the British Post Office, a fixed rate of payment per message sent by telephone (opposed to a subscription entitling to 'unlimited service'); **message stick**, a stick or small block of wood carved with significant marks, used as a means of communication among the Australian aborigines.

1896 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (ed. 2) 56, I came to ask about the situation of a *message boy 1755 W. WHITEHEAD in Dodsley *Poems* II 264 (*title*) On a *Message-Card in Verse, Sent by a Lady. 1804 *European Mag* XLV 418/2 His visits were admitted without the punctilios of message-cards. 1851 *Illustr. Catal Exhib* 102/2 Paper and Stationery Message Cards, plain and ornamental. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod Petit* 179 The business of *message-carrying 1900 *Post Office Guide* Jan 518 Postage stamps are used for the payment of telegrams, and the public are required to affix them to the *message-forms. 1901 *Daily Chron* 30 Nov 7/7 [Post Office Telephones] Most of these [agreements] are at what is known as the *message rate. 1881 *Academy* 24 Sept 243 Three *message sticks from Australia which prove that even degraded savages may invent real written characters 1898 in MORRIS *Austral Eng.*

† **Me·ssage,** *sb* ² *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. [? f. *mess* MASS *sb* ¹ + -AGE.] ? The action of saying mass.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 58 He sente þurgh all his bisshoppryke, & garte do message & oders prayers & suffrage of halie kurk for hym.

Message (me·sėdʒ), *v.* [f. MESSAGE *sb* ¹]

1. *trans.* To send as a message; to send by messenger; *spec.* to transmit (a sketch, plan, etc.) by means of signalling, telegraphing, etc.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb) 107 Hee did, in ex pressed commaund, to me message his erraund. 1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 14 Then by and by swift racing Naggs contend Who first, shall message Conquest to the end, Of their appointed course. 1886 *Longm. Mag.* VII 416 The result obtained .. is easier to message 1887 *Pall Mall G* 24 Mar. 11/1 A series of rules by which any drawing may be 'messaged' and signalled. 1896 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 18 Mar 7/1 The bill was messaged over from the house last evening

2 *intr.* To carry a message. *nonce-use.*

1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* xxiv, Our people go backwards and forwards lettering and messaging, and fetching and carrying.

Hence **Me·ssaging** *vbl. sb.*

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* xv. iii V 289 We can get no free messaging from part to part of our own Army even *Ibid* xix ii (1873) VIII. 127 Montalembert's watching, messaging about

Messageer, -er(e, obs. ff of MESSENGER.

Messagery (me sėdʒĕri). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4 **messagerie**, 7 **-gry**. [a. F. *messagerie*, f. *messager*: see MESSENGER and -ERY.]

1. The office or function of a messenger; the performance of a message or errand. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* xxxiii, I saw . Fool hardynesse & flatterye, & desyr, Messagerye & meede & oþer thre. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Messagry*, (old word) diligence in doing a message. 18 . CARLYLE *Hist Sk* (1898) 80 There are the country carriers [on a market day], packing, unpacking; swift diligence, thousandfold messagery looking through their eyes.

2. A body of messengers. *Obs* *rare*⁻¹.

c 1500 *Melusine* 69 In this messagery or embassade were sent two wyse knightes.

Messagier, -gre, -gy(e)r, obs. ff. MESSENGER.

Messal, -ale, obs ff. MISSAL *sb.*

Messalian (mesǟ·liăn), **Massalian** (mæsǟ·liăn), *sb* and *a.* *Eccl. Hist.* Also 6–9 **Massilian**, 8 **Messallian.** [ad. late Gr. Μεσσαλιανός (Theodoret), Μασσαλιανός (Epiphanius), ad. Syr. ܡܨܠܝܢܐ *mᵉçalyânâ* given to prayer; the Greek writers render it by εὐχίτης (see EUCHITE) and εὐχόμενος one who prays. Some of the forms of the word are due to association with the place-name *Massalia*, *Massilia*, Marseilles.]

A. *sb.* A member of an ancient heretical sect, variously identified by early writers with the Euchites and with the Hesychasts.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 380 If your lippes be not alwayes going, which was the heresie of the Messalians. 1708–22 BINGHAM *Orig. Eccl.* xx. iii. § 5 The Massalians, or Euchites [kept Sunday as a fast]. 1833 MOORE *Trav. Irish Gentl. in Search Relig.* I. 262 The Messalians . imagined that the whole atmosphere was brimful of devils. 1880 *Encycl. Brit* XI. 782/2 Hesychasts (sometimes referred to as Euchites, Massalians, or Palamites), a quietistic sect

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Messalians.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* v. lxxiv. § 1 We..should be like those Massilian heretiques which doe nothing else but pray. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 127 He was .. disrelisht by them who inclined to the Massilian and Arminian Tenets. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2152 The Massilian Monks are described as holding, that by faith and baptism any one can be saved, if he only will

Messan (me·sǎn). *Sc.* Forms: 6-8 **messen**, 8 **messon**, 9 **messin**, 5- **messan.** [? a. Gael. *measan* = Irish *measán*, M.Irish *mesán* (Macbain).] A lap-dog; also applied to a person as a term of abuse. Also *attrib.* as *messan-dog*, *-cur*, *-tyke.*

a 1500 *Bernard. de cura rei fam.* (E.E T S.) 13 Litile doggis and messanys with þar bellis 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 495 A crabbit, scabbit, euill facit messan tyke. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* I. 22 The varietie of Messen dogs, wᵗ quhilkes gentle women vses to recreate thame selfes. 1719 HAMILTON *Ep* I. iii. in Ramsay *Poems* (1877) II 232 To petty poets, or sic messens. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 18 Na pride had he, But wad hae spent an hour caressan, Ev'n wi' a Tinkler gipsey's messan. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xv, I met him..with a common minstrel wench, with her messan and her viol on his arm. 1853 CARLYLE in *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII (1898) 685 The white mat on Jane's lap is her wretched little messin-dog.

Messangier, -yer, -yre, obs. ff. MESSENGER.

Messaye, obs. form of MISSAY *v.*

Messchance, obs. form of MISCHANCE.

Messe: see MASS *sb.*¹, *v.*¹, MEASE, MESSIAH.

Messeger, obs. form of MESSENGER.

Messeline, -ling, obs forms of MASLIN ².

Messelinge, -yne, -yng, obs. ff. MASLIN ¹.

† **Messellawny.** *Obs.* Also 7 **messelane, misselane.** Some textile fabric.

1612 *Sc Bk Customs* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 322 Missellanes the peice contening xxx elnis xxxvi li. *a* 1625 *Rates Merchandizes*, Misselanes the peece, containing thirtie yards. 1642 *Ibid*, Messelanes. 1640 in Entick *London* II 178 Messellawny, the piece.

Messell(e, variants of MEASLE *a.* *Obs.*

Messelyng, obs. form of MASLIN ¹.

Messenger (me·sendʒəɹ). Forms: *α.* 3-6 **messager**, 3-5 **-ere**, (4 **mesager, messagyr, -gre**), 3-4 **messagyer, messeger**, (4 **messagere, masager**), 5 **massageer (messageer)**, 4 **mas(s)eger**, 5 **-gere**, 5–6 **messagier**, (5 **massagier**, 6 **messurger**). *β.* 4-6 **messanger**, 4–5 **-ere, -ir**, 5-6 **-aunger**, (4 **mesanger**, 5 **messongere, myssanger**), 4–7 **messinger**, 5 **-ere**, 4-5 **messynger(e**, (4 **mensanger, -syngere, massingere**, 5 **masynger**, 6 **mesynger**), 4–5 **massenger**, 5 **massanger(e, messengere**, (**masenger, -yr, messengyr**), 5 **messangier, -yer, -yre**, 6 **messengier**, 4– **messenger.** [ME *messager*, *-ier*, a. F. *messager* (OF. also *messagier*), f. *message*: see MESSAGE *sb.* Cf. Pr. *messatgier*, Sp. *mensajero*, Pg. *mensageiro*, It. *messaggiero*, *-ere.* For the insertion of *n* in the *β* forms, cf. PASSENGER, etc.]

1. One who carries a message or goes on an errand; † an envoy, ambassador (*obs.*). *Corbie messenger*. see CORBIE 2.

(*God's*) *messenger*: (*a*) used for ANGEL, as representing the etymological sense of that word, and as expressing the function assigned to angels in Scripture; (*b*) applied to a prophet, or to a clergyman, as charged with a message from God to mankind

α. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 190 Heie monnes messager, me schal heiliche underuongen 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 115 Bote hit beo Marchaund or Messager with lettres 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* i. 18 Machomet whiche was messager of the deuil. 1521–2 DOUGLAS in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. III I 295 For baith by messurger and write I declarit him playnlie I wald pass throᵗ this Realme. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb) 6 The especiall dutie of Goddes messagers is to preache repentance. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 389 The next day came messagers and letters that Auspurge was taken

β. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7609 Ac, by special messangere, Y wol sende hire love-drewry. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 231 The Dow, Noyis messinger. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1747 (Kaluza) A maide, þat is her messengere brouȝt me her. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xix. 20 Saul sent his messaungers to Dauids house, that they shulde kyll him. 1588 in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 87 If he minded to revenge against any other nation, he would plead the cause by messengers. 1624 S. WARD in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 321 This Messenger bringeth the Book, and things from Mr. Crane. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 572 God .Thither will send his winged Messengers On errands of supernal Grace. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 295 Messengers were sent express. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 14 [He] sent off a mounted messenger with the letter.

b. The bearer *of* (a specified message).

α. 1577 DEE *Relat Spir.* I. (1659) 63 Those that are the Messagers and Angles of the Dignified and Triumphant Glory 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cix 672 Yet doth God appoint vs to be messagers of his vnfallible trueth.

β. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cui 5 When þou wol þou makis þaim [gostis] messangers of þi will 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 260 Messengers of Warre. *a* 1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* III. ii, At next visit, Madam, I'll be a messenger of comfort. 1703 DE FOE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 76 You must not refuse to be the messenger of my acknowledgments.

† **c.** In New England (17th c.), the representative of a Congregational church at a synod. *Obs.*

The title may have been suggested by ἄγγελος 'angel' (of a church) in Rev. i–iv.

1646 in *Rec. Massachussets* (1853) II. 155 To assemble the churches, or their messengʳˢ, upon occasion of counsell. *Ibid.*, A publike assembly of the elders and other messengers of the severall churches. 1665 J. ELIOT *Commun. of Churches* 4 The Intrinsecall and proper Efficients of a Council, are the Churches, who elect and send Messengers to that end. *Ibid.*, The Members Constituent of a Council, are Church-Messengers.

d. *fig.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2919 The eye is a good messangere, Which can to the herte Tidyngis sende. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 71 [Mount Caucasus] sendeth doun her colde messagers as snowe, froste, heyle, & tempeste. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 77 His teares, pure messengers, sent from his heart. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 535 The Sences. are the messengers and interpreters of the Soule 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg* 83 Casting these leaden messengers of death [*sc.* bullets]. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 39 Day after day he watched for the return of the messenger of love [*sc.* a bird]. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* V. VI VI 43 It [the trunk] is rather a messenger to the roots.

† **2.** *esp* A servant sent forward to prepare the way, a forerunner, precursor, harbinger. *Obs*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom* (1862) 44 He [St. John] was ryt Cristes messager. 1340 *Ayenb.* 195 Huanne a riche man ssel come to ane toune..he zent his messagyers be-uore uor to nime guod in 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* IX 52 And he sente messangeris bifore his siȝt 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* V i 117 There is come a Messenger before To signifie their comming [1884 BIBLE (R. V) *Mal* III 1 (as in earlier versions)]

b. *fig.*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 190 Ich am þe scheadewe, seið þis messager, þet is, worldes pine. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1368 [1417] And lucifer, þe dayes messager, Gan for to ryse, and out here bemys þrow *c* 1386 — *Knt's T.* 633 The bisy larke, messager of day — *Man of Law's Prol.* 6 Of Aprill, that is messager to May. 1545 *Primer, Lauds* C iij b, The birde, of day messinger, Croweth and sheweth, that light is nere. 1601 SHAKS *Jul. C* II I 104 Yon grey Lines, That fret the Clouds, are Messengers of Day.

c. *Cuckoo's messenger*. (see quot).

1885 SWAINSON *Prov Names Birds* 103 Wryneck From its arrival the same time as, or a little before, the cuckoo, it has the names of..Cuckoo's messenger [etc].

d *pl.* Small clouds detached from the main mass.

1787 BEST *Angling* (ed 2) 145 When there are small black fragments of clouds like smoke, flying underneath, which some call messengers, rain is not far off. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gr Ferne F* 133.

3. A government official employed to carry dispatches, and, formerly, to apprehend state prisoners; esp. one employed by the Secretaries of State. *Messenger of the Exchequer* (see quot 1706). *King's* or *Queen's messenger*, one who conveys dispatches to or from the Sovereign.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c 27 § 3 There shalbe one other person, which shalbe called Messanger of the same Courte. 1694 WOOD *Life* 2 Aug (O H S) III, Most of the messingers are gone into the country to fetch up persons seised upon account of the plot 1696 PHILLIPS, *Messenger*, one that attends upon the King and his Council to carry Dispatches, and waits upon the Sergeant at Arms to Apprehend Prisoners of State. 1706 — (ed Kersey), *Messengers of the Exchequer*, certain Officers in that Court, four in Number, who as Pursuivants, attend the Lord Treasurer, to carry his Letters and Orders 1713 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 31 Mar, Mr Noble was .seized again by the Sheriff, and is now in a messenger's hands at the Black Swan in Holborn 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* I § 9 A man had better a thousand times be hunted by bailiffs or messengers 1866 *Guide to Employm. in Civ Serv* 71 War Department . Messengers, Queen's Messengers, and Letter-carriers. 1874 *Act 37 & 38 Vict* c 81 § 4 The office of messenger or pursuivant of the Great Seal shall as a separate office be abolished 1879 C MARVIN *Public Offices* 201 A Queen's Messenger who is about to set off in five minutes' time for Cairo.

b. *Sc.* **Messenger(-at-arms)**. see quot. 1838.

1482 in Rymer *Foedera* (1711) 166/1 We .. Constitute . the same Gartier and Northumberlond, our Ambassadours, Oratours, Procuratours, Factours, and Masseagers. 1587 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1814) III 449/2 Of late ȝeiris þair is enterit in the office of armes sindry extraordinar maseris.. and a verie greit nowmer of messingeris 1753 R. THOMSON (*title*) A Treatise of the Office of Messenger. *Ibid.* 2 There ought only to be in all Scotland 200 Messengers, or Officers of Arms (including Heralds, Macers and Pursuivants, 17 in Number) 1812 TENNANT *Anster F.* II. xxxiii, Sheriffs learn'd..and messengers-at-arms, with brows of brass 1838 BELL *Dict. Law Scot*, *Messenger-at-arms*; an officer appointed by, and under the control of the Lyon King at-Arms. They are employed in executing all summonses and letters of diligence, both in civil and criminal matters Our signet letters. were constantly directed to messengers-at-arms, as sheriffs in that part 1872 MICHIE *Deeside Tales* 17 (E.D.D) A messenger-at-arms. the terror of evil doers far and wide

† **c.** *Messenger of the Press*, an officer appointed to search for unlicensed publications and presses.

1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I 226 The Stationers company .. have called one Robert Stephens (a common messenger of the presse) on the livery. 1694 WOOD *Life* 16 Oct. (O.H.S.) III, Tomson the printer was seized on by Stephens the messenger of the press, in the act of printing a pamphlet reflecting on the Government. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

d. *Bankruptcy law.* (See quot. 1894.)

1732 *Act 5 Geo II*, c. 30 § 4 That every such Bankrupt.. shall be..required..to deliver up. all his..Bookes of Accounts..not seized by the Messenger of the said Commission. 1883 *Act 46 & 47 Vict.* c. 52 § 153 The official solicitors and messengers in bankruptcy. shall be transferred to and become officers of the Board of Trade. 1894 G. Y ROBSON *Law Bankruptcy* (ed. 7) 77 The messenger was a sort of sheriff's officer employed to execute the orders and warrants of the court. Originally..a messenger was attached to the court of each commissioner...In the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, the messenger and his staff are transferred to. the Board of Trade, and are to perform analogous duties to those previously discharged by them.

e. (See quot.)
1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Messengers*, boys appointed to carry orders from the quarter deck.

4 An endless rope or chain passing from the capstan to the cable to haul it in. Also, a similar contrivance for hauling-in a dredge.
1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 80 We..put our Cables ouer-boord, with Messengers vnto them. 1784 J. KING *Cook's Voy. Pacific* III. 475 Having, in our endeavours to heave the anchor out of the ground, twice broken the old messenger, and afterward a new one 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 159 The messenger is an endless chain passing round the capstan and two rollers in the manger.

5. (See quot.)
1746 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1845) I 53 My long and frequent letters..put me in mind of certain papers, which you have very lately, and I formerly, sent up to kites, along the string, which we called messengers; some of them the wind used to blow away, and but few of them got up and stuck to the kite. 1864 *Every Little Boy's Bk.* 99 Some boys amuse themselves by sending messengers up to their kites when they have let out all their string. A messenger is formed of a piece of paper three or four inches square.

6. The secretary-bird. 1793 *Buffon's Birds* VII. 316.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *messenger-authority*, *-bird*, *-boy*, *-wind*; *messenger-like* adv.; **messenger sword**, a sword-like implement, constituting a credential of the royal messengers of Ashantee (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).
1594 G. ELLIS in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 25 He is upon a journey, messenger like, to apprehend her Majesty's loving subjects. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 337 There are further miracles remaining for 'em to perform, e'er they can in modesty plead the apostolick or messenger-authority. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 327 A messenger-bird is described as issuing from the gloomy dungeon 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 427 The messenger-wind that drives before the dawn

Messengership (me·sendʒəʃip) [f. MESSENGER + -SHIP.] The office or function of a messenger.
1611 COTGR. s.v. *Messagerie*, A messengership; the estate, office, or function of a messenger 1880 FAWCETT *Sp.* in *Ho. Comm.* 20 Aug., Candidates for messengerships—by which I presume is meant rural letter carrierships.

Messengery. *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also 6 **messingerie.** [f. MESSENGER + -ERY. Cf. MESSAGERY.] The office of messenger-at-arms
1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) III. 449/2 He commandis lioun king of armes That he onnawys ressaue ony maner of persons to the office of messingerie in tyme cuming except it be [etc.] 1753 R. THOMSON *Office of Messenger* 17 That the said M. Messenger within the Sheriffdom of -- shall leilly, truly and honestly use and exerce the Office of Messengery.

Messer (me·səɹ). ? *Obs.* [? f. MESS *v.* + -ER¹.] ? A purveyor of meat for ships
1644-5 *Wall W. Cruse* (Somerset Ho.), W. Cruse of co. Somerset, Messer 1746 in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 24 Though strongly opposed by Messers and Salters, they were obliged to salt them [*sc.* the hogs].

Messer, obs. form of MACER¹.

Messerayke, obs. form of MESARAIC.

Messet (me·set). *dial.* Also 7 **misset.** [? Altered from Sc. MESSAN, after dim. ending -ET.] A lap-dog. Also *attrib.* (Cf. MESSAN.)
1631 BRATHWAITE *Whimzies, Pedler* 139 Would you have a true survey of his family ? You shall finde them subsist of three heads: himselfe, his truck, and her misset 1640 — *Lanc. Lovers* iv. C3, Hee would carry her Misset, open her pue [etc.]. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 10 Suppose dame Julia's Messet thinkes it meet To droop or hold up one of 'is hinder feet. *a* 1694 M. ROBINSON *Autobiog.* (1856) 51 A breed of messet spaniels, very little, beautiful, and of rare conceit 1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 27 She kept a messet dog.

†**Messi·acal,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MESSIAH + -ACAL.] = MESSIANIC.
1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xviii. § 3 Nor Prophetical, nor Apostolicall, nor Messiacall, much lesse could Papall authority make them believe.

Messiah (mesəi ă). Forms: *α.* 4 **Messie,** 4-5 **Messye,** 5 **Messy, Messe, Myssye**; *β.* 3 **Messyas,** 4-8 **Messias**; *γ.* 7 **Messiah.** [The *α* forms are a. F. *Messie*, ad. L. (Vulg.) *Messīās*, a. Gr. *Μεσσῑ́ας*, ad. Aramaic מְשִׁיחָא *mᵉshīḥā*, Heb. מָשִׁיחַ *māshīᵊḥ* anointed (in the LXX rendered Χριστός, CHRIST), f. מָשַׁח *māshaḥ* to anoint. These forms do not occur in any Eng. transl. of the Bible, though common in other literature down to the 15th c. The form *Messias* was used in John i. 41 and iv. 25 (the only passages in which the word is found in the Gr. or Latin N.T.) by Wyclif after the Vulgate, and by later translators from 1526 to 1611 directly after the Greek. The form *Messiah*, invented by the translators of the Geneva Bible of 1560, is an alteration of the traditional *Messias*, intended to give it a more Hebraic aspect (the translators having on principle eliminated the Græcized forms of proper names from the O.T., though retaining them in the N.T.). In the Bible of 1611 it was adopted in Dan. ix. 25, 26, and although it occurs in no other passage of the 'Authorized Version', it eventually became the only current form. The Revisers of 1880-84 have substituted it for *Messias* in the two N.T. passages, but on the other hand have removed it from its original place in Dan. ix, where they read 'the anointed'.] The Hebrew title (= 'anointed') applied in the O.T. prophetic writings to a promised deliverer of the Jewish nation, and hence applied to Jesus of Nazareth as the fulfilment of that promise. (Chiefly preceded by *the* or defining word, exc. in the three Bible passages and sometimes in poetry, where it is treated as a proper name.) Hence *transf.*, an expected liberator or saviour of an oppressed people or country. (Written with capital M.)
α. 13 *Propr. Sanct* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 87/152 Andrew þenne to Symound tolde 'Messye we ha founde'. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3998 Here I make myn avowe,..To Messie, and to Marie 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. i. 20 b, Sayd openly that he was Messy. *c* 1500 *Cov. Corpus Chr. Plays* I. 423 Yt ys seyd That of the lyne of Jude Schuld spryng a right Messe.
β. [*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 41 We gemetton messiam þæt is gereht crist.] *c* 1275 *Woman of Samaria* 55 in *O. E. Misc.* 85 Louerd heo seyde nv quiddeþ men þat cumen is Messyas. 1382 WYCLIF *John* i. 41 We han founde Messias, that is interpretid Crist [So all later versions down to 1611.] 1595 B. BARNES *Spir. Sonn.* x, Heavenly Messias! sweete anointed King! 1644 HOWELL *Eng. Tears* (1645) 181 To beat Religion into brains with a Pole axe, is to make Moloch of the Messias 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 531 Therefore do the modern Jews say, that the Messias is not yet come.
γ. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Dan.* IX. 25 From the going forthe of the commandement, to builde Ierusalem, vnto Messiah the prince.. 26 And after thre score & two wekes, shal Messiah be slayne [So 1611.] 1653 MILTON *Ps.* ii. 6 Against the Lord and his Messiah dear 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* CXIV, The wily Dutch, who, like fallen angels, feared This new Messiah's coming. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (ed. 6) III. 299 All pretended false Messiahs vanish'd upon the Appearance of Christ the true one. 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 158 We are waiting, it is said, for Commissioners, a messiah that will never come 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* notes 57 The Greeks expect a Saviour from the West It is reported that this Messiah had arrived in an American brig
attrib. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* IV. 5 A People whose bayonets were sacred, a kind of Messiah People, saving a blind world in its own despite.

Messiahship (mesəi ăʃip). [f. MESSIAH + -SHIP.] The character or office of the Messiah or of a Messiah.
1627 S. WARD *Happin. Practice* 23 By this, Christ demonstrated his Messiasship *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (ed. 6) III. 299 The Messiahship was pretended to by several Impostors 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 289 Hegel condescends to throw to Behmen some words of patronising praise, as a distant harbinger of his own philosophical Messiahship.

Messianic (mesiæ·nik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *Messiānic-us*, f. *Messiās*, see MESSIAH and -IC. Cf. F. *messianique*, G. *messianisch*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to the Messiah.
a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 15 It [Ps. lxxxvii] seems clearly Messianic. *Ibid.* 179 Doubts of his [Christ's] Messianic character and divinity 1883 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 107 In all ages the Messianic hope had been prominent in the minds of the most enlightened Jews
Hence **Messia·nically** *adv.*, as referring to the Messiah.
1896 *Academy* 18 July 52/1 This expression was very soon after understood Messianically.
So **Messi·anism,** belief in a coming Messiah; **Messi·anize** *v.* (nonce-wd.) *trans.*, to imbue with a Messianic character.
1876 BP. ALEXANDER *Witness of Ps.* (1877) 23 It will be observed that any one Psalm, definitively Messianised, is pregnant with the Messianic principle. *Ibid.*, Messianism becomes at once the central scheme 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 198 Jesus Christ gets behind the formal Messianism of his time

Messias, variant of MESSIAH.

‖ **Messidor** (mesidɔɹ). [Fr.; f. L. *messi-s* harvest + Gr. *δῶρον* gift.] The tenth month of the French revolutionary calendar.
1838 NICOLAS *Chronol. Hist.* 182 Messidor (Harvest Month) June 19-July 18

Messie, obs. form of MESSIAH

†**Messi·ess.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. MESSIAH + -ESS.] A female Messiah
1685 LOVELL *Gen. Hist. Relig.* 50 That the Messiah came into the world onely for Men, and that the Lady Iean was to be the Messiess of the Women.

Messieurs (me·siŭɹz, ‖ *mesiø*), *sb. pl.* [a. Fr., pl. of MONSIEUR.]
1. **a.** The plural of MONSIEUR, in its various uses. (When used as a prefixed title, now commonly represented, as in Fr., by the abbreviation *MM.*)
1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* I. v, My lord of Orleans . assisted By the messieurs Philamour and Lafort. 1696 VANBRUGH *Relapse* I. iii, Hey, messieurs, entrez. 1731 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* I. iii, Let Rome her Cæsar's and her Scipio's show, Her Messieurs France, let Holland boast Mynheers. 1770 J. Z. HOLWELL *Orig. Princ. Anc. Brahmins* viii. § 102 (1779) 119 However Mess. Yvon and Bouillet refute the Cartesian hypothesis, by [etc.] 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* VIII. 83 The two Messrs. de Polignac were deeply engaged. 1841 EMERSON *Method Nat.* Wks. (1881) II. 225 Why should not then these messieurs of Versailles strut and plot for tabourets and ribbons?
b. *nonce-use.* Imitating the Fr. use of the title before a personal designation in the plural.
1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* ix. *note*, Messieurs the Spirits of Flood and Fell. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. i. 8, I warrant Messieurs the landlords their interests would be better consulted by keeping their singers within bounds.
c. nonce-use. *The Messieurs* = the French.
1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 162 Two campaigns with the Messieurs in the Palatinate.
2. a. Used to supply the want of an English plural of MR. (Commonly in the abbreviated form **Messrs.**)
1779 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) I. 211 Lord Mordaunt, Messieurs Murphy, Fisher, and Fitzgerald 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 131, I returned with Messrs. Jessop and Richardson to Plymouth. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. xviii. 164 Lady Agnes voted the two Messieurs Pendennis most agreeable men 1888 MAPLESON *Mem.* (ed. 2) I. 215 Messrs. Steinway now undertook to supply each leading member of the Company with pianos
b. *nonce-use* As a title of address (without reference to foreigners), = 'Gentlemen', 'Sirs'.
1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tithe Encounter* Wks. 1792 III. 27 Messieurs! I've search'd our ancient *Modus* over.

Messilling, obs. form of MASLIN¹.

Messin, obs. form of MESSAN.

†**Me·ssing,** *sb. Obs.* [? a. Du. *messing* (see MASLIN¹).] = MASLIN¹.
1371 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 10, xxj lb. de messyng emptis de Ricardo Kyng 3s. 6*d* 1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 99 In ij petr. ij lb. de messyng emp. 4*s.* 2*d.*

Me·ssing (me·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MESS *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb MESS!
†**1.** Feasting, banqueting. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.
1340 *Ayenb.* 71 Gerlondes, robes, playinges, messinges, and alle guodes byeþ ous yfayled. [*Orig.* (ed. 1495) *has*: Chapeaux, deduis, et tous biens nous sont faillis.]
2. Participation in a mess or common meal.
1822 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 123 The Regularity of the Men's Messing is an object of primary Importance. 1864 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 598/1 The introduction of the system of messing in our jails. 1898 *Folk Lore* June 118 A right of free messing at the table of the Homeric king.
3. The providing of food to a (soldier's) mess; also *concr.* the food served out to a man; *rarely* payment for such food.
1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VIII. 295 By what you had seen of the messing of both regiments it does appear that the soldiers were not at all times messed in the manner pointed out by your order. 1884 SIR F. S. ROBERTS in *19th Cent.* June 1069 Rations should include what is now known as 'extra messing'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 6/1 Out of the private's pay, after deducting 'messing'..he has to [etc.] 1895 R. BLATCHFORD *Merrie England* VI. 48 His duty is to expend the messing money and superintend the messing.
4 *attrib.*, as *messing allowance, money.*
1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Feb. 6/2 The soldier should receive a messing allowance of 3*d.* a day 1889 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 2/4 Nor has the soldier been called on to pay a farthing more than the 3*d.* a day messing money he has always paid.

Messinger(e, obs. forms of MESSENGER.

‖ **Messire** (mesɪɹ) Now only *Hist.* [Fr.; repr. the nom. (L. *meus senior*), while *monsieur* represents the accusative (L. *meum seniorem*).] A title of honour (= Sir) prefixed to the name of a French noble of high rank, and later to the names of persons of quality, and members of the learned professions; also used as a form of address.
1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 2 A worschipful man callid messire Jehan de Teonuille *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 206 Messire Pomoray the Frenche Ambassador. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* XII. 215 Do you think then, messire, that your servants will accuse you?

Mess-John: see MAS 2.

Messlyng, obs. form of MASLIN¹.

Messmate (me·smeɪt). [f. MESS *sb.* + MATE *sb.*]
1. A companion at meals; one of a mess, esp. of a ship's mess.
1746 *Brit. Mag.* 346, I. had him for a Mess-mate. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 June, At two in the afternoon, I found myself one of ten messmates seated at table. 1833 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* x, He was a good, quiet, honest messmate, as ever slung a hammock.
Proverbial. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Messmate before a shipmate, shipmate before a stranger [etc.].
2. *Biol.* = COMMENSAL B. 2.
1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* i. 1 Animal messmates. *Ibid.* 3 There are some free messmates which never renounce their independence. The others, the fixed messmates, instal themselves with a neighbour, and live at their ease. *Ibid.* 48 We only know one Ophiurus which lives as a messmate on a comatula. 1879 [see COMMENSAL B. 2].
3. *Austral.* A name given to some species of Eucalyptus; esp. *R. amygdalina* and *E. obliqua.*
1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Plants* 429 Because it is allied to, or associated with, 'Stringybark', it [*Eucalyptus amygdalina*] is also known by the name of 'Messmate'. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 7 June 13/4 Dead messmates and white gums rise like gaunt skeletons from the underwood
Hence **Me·ssmatism** *Biol.* = COMMENSALISM.
1886 *Lond. Q. Rev.* July 246 Marine Messmatism. One of the most interesting features of life in the waters is that which has been called 'Commensalism', or, if we may adopt a newly coined word, 'Messmatism'.

Messon, Messongere, obs. ff. MESSAN, MESSENGER.

‖ **Me·ssor.** *Obs.*⁻* [a. L. *messor.*] 'A reaper or mower' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). Hence †**Messo·rious** *a.*, belonging to reaping (ibid.).

Messo-tinto, obs. form of MEZZOTINTO.

Messour, obs. form of MACER [1].

1625 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 345 Ane presentatioune to be maid in favouris of Williame Fischer, sone to Matho Fischer, messour, of the first vacant place of ane brussour within the colledge of Glasgw.

Messrs. : see MESSIEURS 2 a.

Messuage (me·swēdʒ). Also 5–7 **mesuage.** [a. AF. *messuage, mesuage*, prob. orig. a graphic corruption of *mesnage* : see MENAGE.

The main difficulty in the way of this etymology is the existence of a continental OF. *masnage, masnage, masonaige*, denoting a tenement of some kind, and a related *masnier, masnoier, masoier, masonier*, tenant of a '*masnage*' (cf. Frankish Latin *mansnarius, mansoarius*). OF. had also *masurage* denoting a tenement, and *masurier* the corresponding term for the tenant, f. *masure* .—late L. type **mansūra* dwelling, f. *manēre* to dwell]

Originally, the portion of land intended to be occupied, or actually occupied, as a site for a dwelling-house and its appurtenances In modern legal language, a dwelling-house with its outbuildings and curtilage and the adjacent land assigned to its use. *Capital messuage* : see CAPITAL *a.* 6 b.

[1290 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 53/2 De uno Messuagio cum pertin' ibidem] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 59 The person of the toun.. In purpos was to maken hir his heir Bothe of his catel and his messuage. 1463 *Will J. Baret* in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24, I beqwethe to William Baret, myn hefd place, othir wyse callyd a mesuage, wiche I dwellyd in. 1577 in *Misc. Gen. & Her.* Ser. III. I. 83 The said William was also seised . of one messuage non edeficat. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I vi. 31 b, A messuage is made of two partes, del terre et structure. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 33 Reservand alwaies the chiefe messuage, to the eldest sonne. 1639 *MS Indenture, estate at Knedlington, co York*, A selfion, being the fourth part of one messuage lying on the marsh. 1797 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XV. 120 John Sutton certifieth, that he is the occupier of a messuage and a farm. 1820 Miss MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. v. 91 Our residence is a cottage —a messuage or tenement, such as a little farmer might retire to. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* III 69 The magnificent Castle of Drumlanrig in Nithsdale, the principal messuage of the dukedom of Queensberry 1842 TENNYSON *Edwin Morris* 126 They wedded her to sixty thousand pounds, To lands in Kent and messuages in York

b. *Comb* : **† messuage-stead.**

1564 *Yorks. Chantry Surv* (Surtees) 277, ij messuage steids, with one kilnehouse. *Ibid* 334 One mesuage stede, not buylded upon.

Messuage, obs. form of MESSAGE.

† Messuager. *Obs. rare.* [f MESSUAGE + -ER [1].] One who holds or possesses a messuage.

1666–7 *N. Riding Rec* VI 108 The cottagers, the husbandmen, and the messuagers of Melmerby. 1739 *Bewholm Inclos Act* 6 Proprietors, messuagers, cottagers.

Messurger, rare obs form of MESSENGER.

Messy (me·si), *a.* [f. MESS *sb* [2] + -Y [1].] Of the nature of a mess; attended with 'messes' or disorder; untidy.

1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 235, I have had your letter, for consolation in my messy job [glazing and painting]. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Feb, The boy who holds the mirror is, for Velazquez, somewhat messy in execution 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 210 How we did hate the messy, fiddling abomination

Hence **Me·ssiness.**

1893 *Brit. Jrnl Photogr.* 15 Dec. 793 Although there is no difficulty in making it, yet is there a certain amount of messiness.

Mest(e, obs ff. MOST. **Mestee** : see MUSTEE.

Mestelyn, obs form of MASLIN [2].

Mesteque. ? *Obs* Also mastique, **mestica,** mestique. [Of obscure origin

Réaumur *Hist. des Insectes* (1738) IV 90 says 'Elle [la cochenille fine] est appelée cochenille Mesteque, parce qu'on en fait des recoltes à Meteque [*sic*] dans la province de Honduras'. No such place-name is known to have existed in Honduras; perh what is meant is *Mixteca*, the name of the ancient Mexican province corresponding to the present Oaxaca. It is doubtful whether the word ever had any English currency : there is some ground for the suspicion that Réaumur is the source of all the later references to it]

The finest kind of cochineal.

[1600 *Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 455 [Voy. R. Tomson in N. Hisp. 1555.] There is a place called the Misteca, fifte leagues to the Northwest [of Mexico], which doth yeeld great store of Cochinilla] 1667 PETTY *Dyeing* in Sprat *Hist R Soc* (1722) 298 Cochineal is of several sorts, *viz.* Silvester and Mestequa. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp.* s.v *Progall-insect*, There are two kinds of cochineal, the finer called *mestique*, the other termed wild cochineal 1780 *Ann. Reg.* II 104 [citing Réaumur] A much finer cochineal, known by the name of mestica. 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) V 109/2 In trade, four sorts [of cochineal] are distinguished, *Mastique, Campeschane, Tetraschale*, and *Sylvester*. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 303 Two sorts of cochineal are gathered– the wild and the cultivated, or the *grana fina*, termed also *mesteque*, from the name of a Mexican province.

Mester, variant of MISTER *Obs.*

† Me·stful, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *mæst-us* sad + -FUL.] = MESTIVE.

1577 T KENDALL *Flowers of Epigrammes* F v, Emong all other birds, moste mestfull birde am I 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 17 Vnto whom shall I (now) dedicate This mestfull verse, this mournfull Elegie?

Mesti, variant form of MUSTEE.

Mestica, variant form of MESTEQUE.

Misticall, variant form of MISKAL.

Mistick, Mestico, variant forms of MESTIZO.

Mestier, variant form of MISTER *Obs.*, trade.

† Mesti·fical, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *mæstific-us* (f. *mæstus* sad + *-ficus* making) + -AL.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mestifical*, that maketh heavy or sad

Mestigo, Mestilione : see MESTIZO, MASLIN [2].

[Mestino, a spurious form of MESTIZO in Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc. (1842), and in later Dicts. (Webster *Suppl.* 1902 confounds it with the Sp. *mesteño* MUSTANG.)]

Mestique, var. MESTEQUE, kind of cochineal.

Mestisa, -ise, -iso, -ito, obs. ff. MESTIZO.

† Me·stive, *a. Obs.* Also 7 **mestiue.** [as if ad. L. type **mæstīvus*, f. *mæs-, mærēre* to mourn : see -IVE.] Mournful.

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg Gal'ery* M ij b, A carking care, a mount of mestiue mone 1609 J DAVIES *Holy Roode* (Grosart) 6/2 This kinde Pellican in mæstiue moode.

‖ **Mestiza** (mestī·zä). Also 7 **mestisa, mus-, mostesa.** [Sp., fem of *mestizo.*] A woman of the mestizo race. Also *attrib.*

c 1582 M. PHILIPS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 482 Paul Horsewell is maried to a Mestisa, as they name those whose fathers were Spaniards, and their mothers Indians. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* (1729) I. 388 Mr. Fitz-Gerald had in this time gotten a Spanish Mustesa Woman to Wife 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed 3) I. 121 The Mestiza, or Negro women, or the coloured women as they are called here [Panama] 1851 MACMICKING *Recoll Manilla* 61 The Mestiza girls being frequently good-looking 1890 *Pall Mall G* 5 Aug. 2/1 The olive-skinned mestizas.

‖ **Mestizo** (mestī·zo). Forms: 6 **mastizo,** 6–7 **mestico,** 7 **mastiso, mestiso, -tisa, mostesa, musteese, -teso, mestick,** 7–8 **mestise, mostese,** 7–9 **mestize,** 8 **mestigo, mestito, mustice, -tiso,** 6– **mestino.** [Sp. *mestizo*, Pg. *mestiço*, = Pr. *mestis*, F. *métis* :—popular L. type *mixticius*, f. L. *mixt-us*, pa. pple. of *miscēre* to mix.] A Spanish or Portuguese half-caste; now chiefly, the offspring of a Spaniard and an American Indian.

In the occasional application to a Portuguese half caste, it should now have the Pg spelling *mestiço.*

c 1588 PRETTY in *Hakluyt's Voy* (1600) III 814 A Mestizo is one which hath a Spaniard to his father and an Indian to his mother. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 486 The Portugalls many of them are married with Indian women, and their posteritie are called Mesticos *a* 1616 HAKLUYT *Divers Voy* App (1850) 167 Worsted stockings knit which are worn of the mastizoes. 1678 in *Notes & Extracts Rec Fort St George* I (1871) 88 (Y.) Europeans, Musteeses, and Topasees 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P.* 57 Beyond the Outworks live a few Portugals Mustezos or Misteradoes. 1704 *Collect Voy & Trav.* III. 76/1 The Mestito's or Mongrel Breed of a Spanish Man and Indian Woman 1782 H WALPOLE *To Mason* 8 July *Lett* (1858) VIII. 251 Even demigods have intermarried till their race are become downright *mestise-* 1842 PRICHARD *Nat Hist Man* v (1845) 21 What gives these Mestizos a peculiarly striking appearance is the excessively long hair of the head 1875 JAGOR *Trav. Philippines* 290 Creoles and mestizos are for the most part too idle even to keep sheep

b. *attrib*, as *mestizo-lad*, etc.; **mestizo-wool,** South American wool from mixed breeds of sheep (*Funk's Stand Dict*).

1617 COCKS in *Lett E Ind. Comp* (1901) V 15 There came a Mestisa Indian to me 1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc E Ind* II xxxiii 10 A poor Seaman had got a pretty Mustice Wife 1880 C. R MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 136 Pablo Sevallos the mestizo lad.

Mestlen, -lin(g, -lyon, obs. ff. MASLIN [1, 2.

Mestome (me stōum). *Bot.* [ad. Gr. *μέστωμα* (taken in the sense 'filling up'), f. *μεστοῦν* to fill up, f. *μεστός* full] Schwendener's term for those parts of a fibro-vascular bundle which do not conduce to its strength

1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 191.

Mestor, Mestrall, Mestres(se, Mestyer(e, Mestyf, Mestylyon : see MISTER, MISTRAL, MISTRESS, MASTIFF, MASLIN [2].

Mesuage, Mesure, Meswage, Mesyl(le, Mesyng, Mesynger : see MESSUAGE, MEASURE, MESSAGE, MEASLE, MASSING *vbl. sb.*[1], MESSENGER.

Met (met), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms : [1 ze-met(t], 3– met, **mett.** Also 3, 5–6 **mete,** (7 **meat**). Also I-MET. [OE. *gemet* neut. = OS. *gimet* (Du. *gemet* acre), OHG. *gamez*, ON. *mét* neut. pl , weight of a balance :—OTeut. **ga-meto*[m], f. root **met-* to measure : see METE *v.*

The form I MET survived only to the beginning of the 13th c in the south ; in other dialects the prefix was lost still earlier, according to the general rule with regard to sbs.]

= MEASURE *sb.* in various senses.

† 1. Size, dimension, or quantity as determinable by measurement; = MEASURE *sb.* 2, b, c. Sometimes = distance. *Obs.*

[*c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 1 [Ptolomeus] se towrat ealles þises middanzeardes zemet on anre bec. *c* 1050 *Laws Northumbr Priests* lvi. (Liebermann), Betweonan Eferwic & six mila zemete] 13 . *Cursor M.* 8123 (Gött.) And all þair schapp was turned new, Of man-kind had þai þe mett. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14978 Þe lengþe of þe Ilde of Tenet, Sex myle þen ys þe met. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III 199 A xl foote of mette Vche elm away from other most be born *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 333 She. bad Elynour. fyll in good met.

2. The action of measuring. *By* or *with met* : as determined by measuring.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8814 þai lete it [þe tre] don wit-vten lett, And fand it merc inogh wit mett [*a* 1425 (Trin.) bi met]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 725 To take by neighebours catel agayns his wille be it by mette or by mesure. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9480 Two hundred fet was it be met.

† 3. A method or system of measuring; = MEASURE *sb.* 6. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 439 Met of corn, and wizte of se, And merke of felde, first fond he. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* III. 300, xxxii bollis wattir mett. 1627 *Rep. Parishes Scotl.* (Bann.) 2 Four bollis otis rining mett.

4. A unit of measurement, esp. of capacity. Now *dial.* = a bushel or (in some parts) two bushels

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxv 15 Hæbbe ælc man .. rihte ʒemetu on ælcum þingum] *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3333 A met oor was, it het Gomor. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28437 Again þe lagh in land is sett, Haf i wysed fals weght and mette 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. *Prol.* 40 The myllar mythis the multur wyth a met scant. 1624 A HUNTAR (*title*) Treatise of Weights, Mets and Measures of Scotland ; with their quantities, and true foundation. 1660 HEXHAM, *Een Gemeet Landes*, a Meat or Measure of Land. 1691 RAY *N. Words* 48 A *Met* : a Strike or four Pecks, in York-sh two Strike. 1793 *Statist. Acc Scot* VII. 589 Herrings sell for 1d. per score, or 3s. per mett, nearly a barrel of fresh ungutted herrings. 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Met*, two bushels.

5. An instrument for measuring = MEASURE *sb.* 4. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see E.D.D.).

[*c* 1030 *Laws of Cnut* II. ix. (Liebermann), ʒemeta & ʒewihta rihte man ʒeorne] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12398 Þe knaue þat þis timber fett Held noght graithli his mett, Bot ouer scort he broght a tre. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 330 Sho tuke hur mettis & hur messurs at sho fillid ale with *a* 1733 *Shetland Acts* 16 in *Proc Soc. Ant. Scot* (1892) XXVI. 199 The trying and adjusting of bismers with the stoups, cans, and other mets and measures.

6. A quantity measured out; *esp.* a quantity of anything as measured out according to a certain unit of measurement, as a *met of coals*. Now only *dial.*

[*c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. xiii 33 On þrim ʒemetum melwes.] *c* 1200 ORMIN 14034, & twafald oþerr þrefald mett þa fetless alle tokenn. 13 *E. E Allit. P.* B 625 Þre mettez of mele menge & ma kakez. 1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V 145 To every of them oon mette of corne, scilicet, half of whete, and the other halfe malte 1636 *Farington Papers* (Chetham Soc) 12, 23 Metts Banberie Malte 1765 *Lond Chron* 3 Jan. 16 The prisoners in Ouse-Bridge gaol received. 10 mets of coals from his Grace the Archbishop 1891 A. MATTHEWS *Poems & Songs* 19 A wab o' claith, a pirn wheel A met o' coals, a cheese, a neep

fig *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 273 [He] earneð him met of heouenliche mede 1572 *Satir P Reform.* xxxiii. 343 Quhilks for to out with dowbill met and mesure, The vther tway ȝe iudgeit at thair plesure.

b In Matt. vii 2 and echoes.

[*c* 975, *c* 1175 see I-MET] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25318 Wit sli mett als ȝee bi and sell, Wit þat ilk sal you be metest *c* 1330 *Spec Gy de Warewyke* 549 Alswich met as þu metest me, Alswich i wole mete to þe

c. *By* or *with large met* . in abundance.

c 1290 *St Nicholas* 150 in *S. Eng. Leg* 244 And hou heo hadden bi large met wel more corn i-brouȝt *c* 1450 *Hymns Virg* 118 Hytt [the rayne] schalle ouergo wyth large mett Alle that ys in erth I-sett.

† 7. Extent not to be exceeded; limit, bounds; = MEASURE *sb.* 12. *Withute met(e* · beyond bounds *With met* . 'by measure' *Obs.*

[*c* 888 K ÆLFRED *Boeth* xl. § 1 Þylæs hi cweþan þ wit sprecan ofer monnes ʒemet. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt xxiii. 32, & ȝefylle ȝe þ ȝemet eowra fæderа] *c* 1200 ORMIN 17986 Forr Godd ne ȝifeþþ nohht wiþþ mett Hiss Gastess Hallȝhe Frofre *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom* 251 Helle is wid wið ute met ant deop wið ute grunde. *Ibid.* 263 Ha luuieð god wið ute met.

† 8. Moderation, temperance; = MEASURE *sb* 13. Also, modesty. *Obs.*

[*a* 1000 see I-MET.] *c* 1200 ORMIN 6116 Wiþþ mett & mæþ i mete & drinnch, & ec inn ȝure clabess. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott Hom.* 255 For ne met na wunne ne na flesches licunge. bringe me ouer þe midel of mesure and of mete *c* 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 445 Methe is mesur and met [*Lamb MS.* mede] of al that we do.

9. *Comb* , as **met loom,** instrument for measuring; **met-poke,** a bag serving as a measure. (See also *met-line, -rod, -stick, -wand, -yard* s.vv. METELINE, METEROD, etc)

1598 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 33 The baillies sall caus all metloumis pyntis, quhartis and chopynnis, to cum to the tolbouit 1641 *Best Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 100 When wee sende wheate [etc].. to markette..wee putte it into mette-poakes.

† **Met,** *ppl a. Obs.* [See METE *v.*[1]] Measured.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1406 Twa hundre myle of met way *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1708 The stede . Leppe up over an hille Fyve stryde mett. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 484 This botell It holdys a mett potell.

Met : see METE.

‖ **Meta** (mī·tă). *Rom. Antiq* Pl. **metæ** (mī·tī). [L. *mēta.*] One of the conical columns set in the ground at each end of the Circus, to mark the turning-place in a race. Hence *transf.* A boundary.

1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* i 2 in *Holinshed*, So that the aforesaid line shall henceforth be their *Meta* and partition from such as be ascribed to America. 1662 RAY *Three Itin.* III. 183 In Somersetshire they have a way of setting their mows of corn on a frame, standing upon four stones cut with a shank, and upon that an head like a meta. 1845 *Athenæum* 1 Feb. 126 We have the cross erected between two 'metæ'.

Meta- (me·tă), *prefix*, before a vowel normally **met-** (also before *h*, the resulting *meth-* being pro-

nounced mep), repr. Gr. *μετα-*, *μετ-* (*μεθ-*), which occurs separately as the prep. *μετά* with, after; etymologically corresponding to MID *prep.* In Gr. the prefix is joined chiefly to verbs and verbal derivatives; the principal notions which it expresses are: sharing, action in common; pursuit or quest; and, especially, change (of place, order, condition, or nature), corresponding to L. *trans-*. In some few formations *μετα-* represents the prep. *μετά* in syntactical combination, with the sense after or behind, as in *μετάφρενον* METAPHRENON.

The words derived from Gr. words containing the prefix, or from assumed Greek types normally constructed, are given in their alphabetical place. The words enumerated in this article are modern formations, in which the prefix is employed in ways not strictly in accordance with Greek analogies. The prefix is often hyphened, and the *a* remains unelided before a vowel or *h*.

1. The supposed analogy of METAPHYSICS (misapprehended as meaning 'the science of that which transcends the physical') has been followed in the practice of prefixing *meta-* to the name of a science, to form a designation for a higher science (actual or hypothetical) of the same nature but dealing with ulterior and more fundamental problems. **Metache·mistry** ? *nonce-wd*, the chemistry of the supersensible. **Metamathema·tical** *a*, beyond the scope of mathematics. **Metamathema·tics**, 'the metaphysics of mathematics; the philosophy of non-Euclidean geometry and the like' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890) **Metaphysio·logy**, a name invented by G. H. Lewes for a doctrine of life and vital phenomena which should base itself on principles outside of and higher than those of physiology and the material organism; hence **Metaphysiolo·gical** *a*, **Metaphysio·logist**. **Metatheo·logy** *nonce-wd.*, a profounder theology than that recognized by divines. Similarly in **Meta-e·lement**, **Metagno·stic** *a.* [cf GNOSTIC *a.*], **Metaorganism** (see quots.); **Metapheno·menal** *a.*, existing behind phenomena. See also META-GEOMETRY, METEMPIRIC.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 106 It seems an affair of race, or of *metachemistry. 1888 W. CROOKES in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LIII 487 The possible existence of bodies which, though neither compounds nor mixtures, are not elements in the strictest sense of the word,—bodies which I venture to call '*meta elements'. 1885 H. MAUDSLEY *Nat Causes & Supern Seemings* 122 Regions, that are beyond knowledge, not beyond nature, *metagnostic, not metaphysical. 1866 MYERS *Phantasms of Living* II 278 That this body of ours is interpenetrated with a '*metaorganism' of identical shape and structure, an I capable sometimes of detaching itself from the solid flesh. 1833 SIR W. R. HAMILTON in R. P. Graves *Life* II 68 In the application of the mathematics themselves there must (if I may venture on the word) be something *meta mathematical. 1844 TAPPAN *Elem. Logic* 12 Those objects which, by supposition, lie beyond immediate consciousness, are *metaphenomenal. 1882 G. S. MORRIS *Kant's Critique* vi. (1886) 189 No distinction of phenomena from the metaphenomenal, as objects of knowledge. 1876 LEWES in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 479–86 *Metaphysiology. *Metaphysiological. *Metaphysiologists. *a* 1615 DONNE *Ess* (1651) 129 A *Meta-theology and a Superdivinity above that which serves our particular consciences.

2. *Path.* Used to form adjs. applicable to diseases or symptoms, with the sense 'arising subsequently to' (that which is indicated in the body of the word). **Meta-arthri·tic**, following or consequent on gout. **Metapneumo·nic**, following or consequent on pneumonia. **Metasple·nomega·lic** [Gr. *σπλήν* spleen, *μεγαλο-*, *μέγας* great], preceded by enlargement of the spleen.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 862 The *meta arthritic endocarditis. *Ibid.* 164 *Metapneumonic pleurisy. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 308 *Metasplenomegalic hypertrophic biliary cirrhosis.

3. *Anat. and Zool.* Used to express the notion of 'behind' (cf METAPHRENON); also often that of 'hinder', 'hindmost', 'situated at the back'; sometimes correlated with PRO- and MESO-. **Metabra·nchial** *a.* [Gr. *βράγχια* gills], applied to a division of the carapace of a crab situated behind and to one side of the mesobranchial lobe. **Meta·fa·cial** *a.*, applied to the angle which the pterygoid processes make with the base of the cranium. ‖ **Metapara·pteron** *Ent.*, the parapteron of the metathoracic segment; hence **Metapara·pteral** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.*). **Metapneustic** (-pniū·stik) *a. Ent.* [Gr. *πνευστικ-ός* relating to breathing], having a single pair of spiracles situated at the posterior end of the abdomen. **Metapore** (me·tăpoəɹ) [PORE], an orifice in the pia mater covering the fourth ventricle of the brain; the foramen of Magendie. ‖ **Metascute·llum**, ‖ **Metascu·tum**, the scutellum and scutum (respectively) of the metathorax of an insect; hence **Metascute·llar**, **Metascu·tal** *adjs.* (in recent Dicts.). **Metasthenic** (-sthe·nik) *a. Ent.* [Gr. *σθένος* strength], having most strength in the hinder part of the body; *sb. pl.*, a division of insects characterized in this way.

1877 *Metabranchial [see *Mesobranchial* s.v. MESO-]. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. III 291 The *metafacial angle of Serres, which the pterygoid processes form with the base of the skull. 1891 BERNARD tr. *Lang's Comp. Anat.* I. 482 The tracheal system is then called *metapneustic. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. 450 (Camb. Nat. Hist.) Some begin life in the metapneustic state, and afterwards become amphipneustic. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 123/2 The orifice here called *metapore. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. 313 (Camb. Nat. Hist.) The hind margin of the *metascutellum. 1863 DANA in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci* Ser. II. XXXVI. 323 The condition may be described as *Metasthenic...if a posterior pair [of locomotive organs] is the more important and the anterior are weak or obsolete. *Ibid.* 335 The two highest divisions, Prosthenics and Metasthenics.

4. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Used with the sense 'later', 'subsequent', 'more developed'; sometimes indicating the latest of three stages, correlated with PROTO- and MESO-. **Metaphase**, **Metaphasis** (metæ·făsis), the separation of the daughter chromosomes in nuclear division. **Me·taphyte**, ‖ **Meta·phyton**, a multicellular plant; hence **Metaphy·tic** *a.* (Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900).

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Metaphase,...the stage of the nuclear spindle in karyokinesis. 1887 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 363 Now begin the phases of separation and rearrangement of the daughter segments, the *metaphases of division. 1893 SHIPLEY *Zool. Invert.* 3 The *Metaphyta and Metazoa, or the multicellular plants and animals. 1897 HARTOG in *Nat. Science* Oct. 234 The higher animals and plants we term Metazoa and *Metaphytes respectively.

5. *Geol.* In imitation of METAMORPHISM, the prefix has been used irregularly to form words referring to certain specific varieties of metamorphic processes, as **Metache·mic** *a.*, **Metape·psis** (hence **Metape·ptic** *a.*), **Meteta·xis** (hence **Meteta·xic** *a.*), **Meta·tropy**: see quots.

1893 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. VIII. 596 *note*, *Metasomatosis*, *metasomatic* and *metachemic* applied to chemical metamorphism or alteration of constitution or substance. 1878 KINAHAN *Geol. Ire.* 175 One kind of Metamorphism is Regional, or extends over large areas. The rocks affected by it seem to have been under the influence of intensely heated water or steam, which, as it were, stewed them, from which the action may be called *metapepsis. *Ibid* 177 *Metapeptic rocks. *Ibid.*, Metapeptic action. 1889 A. IRVING *Metamorph. Rocks* 65 *Metataxic work done by Solar and Lunar Tides. *Ibid* 5 Slaty cleavage and its concomitant phenomena will be considered under the term *Metataxis. *Foot-n* This term is preferred to the cognate term Metastasis (Bonney). *Ibid.*, *Metatropy, or changes in the physical characters of rock masses.

6. In *Chemistry.* **a.** *Meta-* is used to designate compounds derived from, metameric with, or resembling in composition those to the names of which it is prefixed, as *metachloral*, METALDEHYDE, etc. More systematically, it is used to distinguish one class of acids and their corresponding salts from another class (the ORTHO- acids) consisting of the same elements in different proportions, the *meta-* acids containing one, two, or three molecules of water less than the *ortho-* acids; the salts of these acids have names formed by replacing *-ic* by *-ate*. (A few of these compounds will be found in their alphabetical place; the most important of those remaining are placed below.)

The use of the prefix in chemistry was first introduced by Graham in 1833 (*Phil. Trans.* 253): see METAPHOSPHATE, METAPHOSPHORIC. The more definite use (correlated with *ortho-*) was introduced by Odling in 1859.

1861 ODLING *Man. Chem.* I. XIII *Contents*, Phosphorus and Oxygen. Meta-compounds. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, Meta-acids and meta-salts.

Metabo·ric *acid*, 'a white powder, obtained by heating ordinary boric acid or orthoboric acid to 100° C.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). **Metace·llulose**, the substance of which the cell-walls of fungi consist, differing from ordinary cellulose. **Metachlo·ral**, a white amorphous solid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on chloral. **Metacre·sol**, one of the three modifications of cresol (*ortho-*, *meta-* and *paracresol*). **Metage·latin**, a form of gelatin that remains fluid, used in photography, made by boiling and cooling a solution of gelatin several times. **Metagu·mmic** = METARABIC. **Metalu·mina**, a name given to the soluble dihydrate of aluminium obtained by the action of heat on a solution of the acetate. **Metamo·rphia**, **Metamo·rphine**: see quots. **Meta·mylene**, 'a compound polymeric with amylene, contained in the higher portion of the distillate produced by heating amylic alcohol with sulphuric acid' (Watts). **Meta-ole·ic** (also **Metole·ic**) *acid*, an acid resulting from the action of sulphuric acid on oleic acid. **Metaoxybenzo·ic** *acid*, 'an isomeride of salicylic acid' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Metape·ctic** *acid*, the final product of chemical action upon pectin. **Metape·ctin**, an isomeric form of pectin produced by boiling with dilute acids. **Meta·rabic** *acid*, 'a substance, also called *Cerasin*, obtained by heating gum arabic to 100° C.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Meta·rsenic** *acid*: see quot. **Metasili·cic** *acid*, a transparent vitreous substance obtained by drying silicic acid over anhydrous sulphuric acid. **Metatarta·ric** *acid*, a modification of tartaric acid obtained by melting it. **Metatita·nic** *acid*: see quot. **Metato·luic** *acid*: see quot. **Metatu·ngstic** *acid*, a yellow solid used as a test for alkaloids.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 639 Nearly all borates may be arranged in two classes, orthoborates and *metaborates (so called from their analogy with the ortho and metaphosphates and silicates). 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 35 *note*, Cellulose dissolves at once in cuprammonia; paracellulose, only after the action of acids; *metacellulose, not even then. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V 676/2 When kept for some days, chloral undergoes spontaneous change into the polymeride *metachloral, a white porcelaneous body. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1286 *Metacresol. 1858 SUTTON *Dict. Photogr.*, **Metagelatine*. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X 131/2 Gelatin so treated [with hot solutions of oxalic acid] has been called *metagelatin*. 1862 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XV 205 *Metagummic Acid. *Ibid.* 206 *Metagumate of lime. 1862 GRAHAM in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XV. 247 Two soluble modifications of alumina appear to exist, alumina and *metalumina. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Metamorphia*, one of the alkaloids separated from laudanum. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III 976 **Metamorphine*, an opium-base, the hydrochlorate of which is obtained, as a residue, in the preparation of opium-tincture by means of lime and sal-ammoniac. 1838 THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 124 M. Fremy was unable to obtain any of the *meta-oleates in a crystallized state. *Ibid.* 123 *Meta-oleic acid differs from it [i.e. oleic acid] by containing two additional atoms of water. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 132 The parapeptone being removed by filtration, the neutralized filtrate is again acidified when another precipitate, *metapeptone, is thrown down. 1861 ODLING *Man. Chem.* I. 338 *Metarsenates and pararsenates are converted respectively into monometallic and dimetallic common arsenates by the action of water. *Ibid.*, *Metarsenic acid $HAsO_3$ is formed by gradually heating common arsenic acid to a temperature of 200°–205°. 1859 *Meta-silicates [see ORTHO- 2]. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 825 *Metasilicic Acid. 1848 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 6) 1315 Saccharic Acid. Erdmann, who repeated Guérin Varry's experiments in 1837, regarded this acid as isomeric with tartaric acid, and called it *metartaric acid. 1856 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* X. 328 *Metatartrate. 1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.*, **Metatitanic Acid*, Ti_3O_5. Small shining plates, separating when anhydrous bichloride of titanium is saturated with carbonate of barytes, adding water and boiling rapidly. 1873 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XI. 276 Uvitic acid prepared by Finckh's process from pyrotartaric acid decomposes into *metatoluic acid when heated with lime. 1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.*, **Metatungstic Acid*.

b. In the names of isomeric benzene di-derivatives, *meta-* denotes those compounds in which the two radicals that replace hydrogen in the benzene-ring are regarded as attached to alternate carbon atoms. (The use was introduced by Körner in 1867; cf ORTHO- 2 b, PARA- 2 b.) See also *metacoumaric acid*, *metacoumarate*.

As the number of these is unlimited, no list is given; a few examples are appended in the quots. below.

1873 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XI. 1147 The metadiamidobenzene of Griess. 1875 *Ibid.* XIII 156 When metachlorophenol is fused with potash, it is readily converted into pyrocatechin; the relation between metanitrophenol, metachlorophenol, and pyrocatechin being thus proved. *Ibid.*, Metanitro metachlorophenol appears to be converted into metanitrodichlorophenol by the action of chlorine. 1876 H. E. ARMSTRONG *ibid* I. 212 The three Isomeric Dibromobenzenes. Paranitrobromobenzene, Metanitrobromobenzene, Orthonitrobromobenzene. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 210, *a-* or metapherylene diamine. 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 381 Metadiamido-benzol is coloured a deep yellow by nitrites. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 27 May 1144 They [i.e. benzenoid ortho- and para- compounds] both differ markedly from their isomerides of the meta-series. In the meta-compound these groups [i.e. ortho-coumaric and para-coumaric acids] are in apothetic positions with respect to each other so that the meta acid might be expected to exhibit the dual properties of a phenol and a cinnamic acid. *Ibid*, Sodium meta coumarate. The meta-coumaric acid required for this preparation was produced synthetically from meta-nitrobenzaldehyde.

7. *Min.* **a.** Used to designate a mineral that is found along with another or is closely related to it, as *metabrushite* (a calcium phosphate allied to brushite), *metachlorite*, *metacinnabar(ite*, *metagadolinite*, *metalonchidite*, *metanocerite*, *metasericite*, *metastibnite*, *metavoltine* (see A. H. Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1854 DANA *Sys. Min.* (ed. 4) II 297. 1865 JULIEN in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II XL. 371 Metabrushite. This new mineral has been observed to occur only with the guano as a matrix.

b. Proposed by Dana to designate minerals produced by metamorphism of sediments, as *metadiorite*, *metadolerite*, *metagranite*, *metasyenite*, (1876 *Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* XI 119.)

Meta-acids, **Meta-arthritic**: see META- 6, 2.

‖ **Metabasis** (metæ·băsis). [mod.L., a. Gr. *μετάβασις*, related to *μεταβαίνειν* to change one's place, f. *μετα-* META- + *βαίνειν* to go. (Cf. BASIS.)] A transition, *spec.* in *Rhetoric*, from one subject or point to another, in *Medicine*, from one remedy, etc. to another (= METABOLA).

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 137 Metabasis... A figure whereby the parts of an oration or speech are knit together: and is, When we are briefly put in mind of what hath been said, and what remains further to be spoken. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metabasis*, the passing from one Indication to another, from one Remedy to another. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* LIV. 347 A somewhat dangerous metabasis

which he strives to make from the genus of natural science into that of social philosophy.

Metabatic (metăbæ·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *μεταβατικ-ός*, f. *μεταβαίνειν*: see prec. and -IC.]

1. *Rhet.* Pertaining to metabasis.

1900 *Expositor* Nov. 391 Even if the δέ be genuine..it is not adversative but metabatic

2. *Thermodynamics.* In *Metabatic function* (see quot.).

1895 RANKINE *Misc. Sci. Papers* (1881) 225 The function ..whose identity for the two substances expresses the condition of equilibrium of the actual energy between them, may be called the *metabatic* function for that kind of energy. In the science of thermodynamics the metabatic function is *absolute temperature.*

Metable·tic, *a.* [ad. Gr. *μεταβλητικός*, f. *μεταβάλλειν* to exchange.] Of the nature of barter.

1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* (1755) 180 Merchants ..changed the Metabletic, the only kind of traffic allowed by Aristotle in his Politics, into the Chrematistic.

‖ **Metabola** (metæ·bŏlă), *sb. pl. Ent.* Formerly **metabolia** [mod.L. neut. pl., f. Gr. *μεταβόλος* changeable.] A division of insects comprising those which undergo complete metamorphosis.

1817 LEACH *Zool. Misc.* III. 58 *Subclassis* II, Metabolia. 1855 DALLAS *Nat. Hist.* I. 342 The suctorial *Metabola.* 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 508 In the *Metabola*, three well marked stages are distinguishable

‖ **Metabole** (metæ·bŏlē). *Med.* Also -bola. [late L., a. Gr. *μεταβολή*, related to *μεταβάλλειν* to change.] (See quots.)

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metabole*, a change of Time, Air, or Diseases. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2), *Metabasis*, and *Metabole*, signifies any Change from one thing to another, either in the curative Indications, or the Symptoms of a Distemper. 1755 JOHNSON, *Metabola*

Metabolian (metăbō·ulĭăn) *Ent.* [f. mod.L. *metabolia* (see METABOLA) + -AN.] An insect of the division *Metabola.*

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. 18 Dr. Leach..subdivides Insects into *Ametabolians* and *Metabolians*

Metabolic (metăbŏ·lik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *μεταβολικ-ός* changeable, or f. METABOLE + -IC.]

1. Pertaining to or involving transition.

(In quot. humorously pedantic.)

1743 FIELDING *Phil. Trans.* Wks. 1775 IX. 231 We are forced to proceed . by the metabolic or mutative [method], not by the schystic or divisive

2. *Biol.* and *Chem.* Pertaining to, involving, characterized or produced by, metabolism.

(An adaptation of G. *metabolisch*, first used in 1839 by Schwann (*Mikroskopische Untersuchungen* 229).)

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 140 A dialytic, catalytic, or, as Schwann terms it, a metabolic change on the plasma of the blood. 1900 D. N. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 560/1 When such functional disturbances affect the general nutrition of the body they have been termed Metabolic Diseases (*Stoffwechselkrankheiten*)

3. *Ent.* = METABOLOUS. 1882 in OGILVIE.

4. *Zool.* (See quot.)

1882 SAVILLE-KENT *Infusoria* II. 870 *Metabolic*, changeable in form; applied by Cohn to the Infusoria in the same sense as polymorphic

So **Metabo·lical** *a.*, pertaining to METABOLISM 2.

1880 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Oct. 309 The next stage in the history of our doctrine was the elaboration of the *metabolical* theory.

Metabolism (metæ·bŏlĭz'm). [f. Gr. *μεταβολή* change + -ISM.]

1. *Biol.* and *Chem.* The process, in an organism or a single cell, by which nutritive material is built up into living matter (*constructive metabolism, anabolism*), or by which protoplasm is broken down into simpler substances to perform special functions (*destructive metabolism, katabolism*).

1878 FOSTER *Phys.* Introd. 2 The protoplasm is continually undergoing chemical change (metabolism). 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 154 In the accession of fever increased metabolism precedes rise of temperature.

2. *Theol.* A term proposed to describe the views of some early fathers upon the Eucharist (see quot.).

1880 MCCLINTOCK & STRONG *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.*, *Metabolism* is a term coined by..Rückert to describe the doctrinal views of. Ignatius, Justin, and Irenæus on the Lord's Supper. They stand midway between strict transubstantiation and the merely symbolical view

Metabolite (metæ·bŏlăit). [f. prec. + -ITE.] A product of metabolism

1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 770 Urea being a nitrogenous metabolite. 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 248 Certain colourless metabolites or chromogens of bilirubin.

Metabolize (metæ·bŏlaiz), *v. Biol.* [f. Gr. *μεταβολή* change + -IZE.] *trans.* To affect by metabolism. Hence **Meta·bolized** *ppl. a.*

1887 *Science* 18 Mar. 264/1 We doubt the value to a man of a mass of indefinite ill digested text-book information. Occasionally an omnivore can take in everything, and digest and so metabolize it as to organize it into healthy mental tissue. 1900 *Lancet* 28 July 248/1 The removal of the incompletely metabolised end products. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 444 His plain rational diet is digested—metabolized and assimilated.

Metabolous (metæ·bŏlăs), *a. Ent.* [f. Gr. *μεταβόλ-ος* changeable + -OUS.] Undergoing complete metamorphosis; belonging to the division METABOLA of insects.

1862 J. HOGG *Microsc.* (1867) 601 Some metabolous insects,

Metaboly (metæ·bŏli). [f. Gr. *μεταβολή* change + -Y, or ad. rare Gr. *μεταβολία*.] = METABOLISM. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Metaboric, Metabranchial, Metabrushite: see META- 6 a, 3, 7 a.

Metacarp (metăkāːp). *Anat.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. METACARP-US. Cf. F. *métacarpe.*] = METACARPUS.

1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* IV. xix. (1686) 182 The Metacarp, or back of the hand in men. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 409 The two first, with the abductor indicis manus, which should have been added to this number, being inserted into the metacarp

Metacarpal (metăkāːrpăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. METACARP-US + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the metacarpus.

1739 S. SHARP *Surg.* 223 When you cut the Finger from the Metacarpal Bone. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. IV. 123 The metacarpal bone of a wolf.

B. *sb.* A metacarpal bone

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sci.* I. *Org. Nat.* 212 The four normal metatarsals are much longer than the corresponding metacarpals. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornith.* II. 159 No bird now has free metacarpals in adult life

b. *attrib.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1421/2 *Metacarpal saw*, a narrow bladed saw..used for dividing the bones of the fingers or middle hand or of the foot in amputation. 1895 *Arnold's Catal. Surg. Instr.* 26

‖ **Metaca·rpion, -ium.** *Anat.* ? *Obs.* [Gr. *μετακάρπιον*, mod.L. *metacarpium*, f. *μετά* META- + *καρπός* wrist.] = METACARPUS.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 29 b/2 The first [hand vein] descendeth alongest the *Metacarpion* of the hande. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metacarpus* and *Metacarpium*, the back of the Hand, made of Four Oblong little Bones. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Metacarpion*

Metaca·rpo-, used as comb. form of next in *metacarpo-carpal, -metacarpal, -phalangeal* adjs.; *metacarpo-phalanges* sb. pl.

1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 92 The .metacarpo-phalangeal and phalangeal joints. 1846 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* I. 160 Metacarpo-phalanges. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Metacarpo-metacarpal articulations*, the four inner metacarpal bones are connected to each other at their carpal extremities by their arthrodial articulations, each provided with dorsal, palmar, and interosseous ligaments. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 209 Flexion of the metacarpo carpal joint cannot be performed by the long flexor alone.

‖ **Metacarpus** (metăkāːrpŭs). *Anat.* [mod.L., altered from Gr. *μετακάρπιον* METACARPION.] That part of the hand which is situated between the wrist and the fingers: in vertebrates generally, that part of the manus which is situated between the carpus and the phalanges.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VII. ii. 479 Where the Conjunction is called Synarthrosis; as in the joyning of the Carpus to the Metacarpus. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 89 The middle solid part of the paw, called the metacarpus. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 859 The *Metacarpus* is composed of three bones, the first, second, and third metacarpals, while trace of a fourth has been observed in embryos

Metacellulose: see META- 6 a.

Metacentral (metăse·ntrăl), *a. rare.* [f. next + -AL.] = METACENTRIC.

1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 368 Signor Poli believes it necessary in the case of armoured ships to take the areas of the several compartments into consideration in constructing the metacentral diagram.

Metacentre (me·tăsentəɹ). [ad. F. *métacentre* (Bouguer 1746), f. *méta-* META- + *centre* CENTRE.]

1. *Hydrostatics* (and *Shipbuilding*). The limiting position of the point of intersection between the vertical line passing through the centre of gravity of a floating body when in equilibrium and the vertical line drawn through the centre of buoyancy when the body is slightly displaced; the *shifting centre.* To ensure stable equilibrium this point must be above the centre of gravity.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 283 The metacenter has been likewise called the *shifting center.* 1873 J. PEAKE *Nav. Archit.* (ed. 3) 47 The Height of the Metacentre above the Centre of Gravity of displacement.

2. *Biol.* (See quot.)

1900 MITCHELL in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 343/2 A new centre of modification..a metacentre.

Metacentric (metăse·ntrik), *a.* [ad. F. *métacentrique*, f. *métacentre*. see prec. and -IC.] Of or pertaining to a metacentre.

1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 242 The curve is termed the metacentric curve, being the line traced by the successive metacentres. 1881 *Times* 6 Jan. 11/2 The result of the inclination at Pembroke is shown in a metacentric diagram.

Metacetic (metăsĭ·tik), *a. Chem.* [f. META- 2 + ACETIC.] = PROPIONIC.

1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.*, *Metacetic Acid. Metacetonic acid.* A synonyme of Propionic acid.

Metacetone (metæ·sĭtōun). *Chem.* [a. F. *métacétone* (Fremy): see META- 2 and ACETONE.] A colourless oil obtained by the distillation of sugar or starch with quicklime.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 364 M. Fremy discovered that when 1 part of sugar is intimately mixed with 8 parts of unslacked lime, and distilled, the product consists of two liquids, one of which is acetone, and to the other he has given the name of metacetone. 1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 409

Hence **Metacetonic** (-æsĭto·nik) *a.* = META-CETIC; **Metacetonate,** a salt of metacetonic acid.

1848 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 6) 1733 Metacetonic Acid. Metacetylic Acid. *Ibid.*, Metacetonate of soda. 1862 [see METACETIC]

Metacetyl (metæ·sĭtil). *Chem.* [f. META- 2 + ACETYL.] = PROPIONYL. Hence **Metacety·lic** = METACETONIC.

1848 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 6) 1732 Metacetone. Oxide of Metacetyle. *Ibid.* 1733 Metacetylic Acid. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Metacetyl.*

Metachemic, Metachemistry, Metachloral, Metachlorite: see META- 5, 1, 6 a, 7 a.

Metachromatic (metăkĭōumæ·tik), *a.* [f. META- + Gr. *χρῶμα, χρωματ-* colour + -IC.] Pertaining to metachromism.

1876 *Chem. News* 11 Feb. 60/2 From a study of the two classes [of metachromes] the following metachromatic scale was arrived at:—White, colourless, violet, indigo, blue [etc.].

Metachromatism (metăkĭōu mătiz'm). [Formed as prec. + -ISM.] Change or variation of colour (see quots.).

1876 ACKROYD in *Chem. News* 25 Aug. 75/1 We venture, therefore, to propose for the phenomenon the name of Metachromatism. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Metachromatism*, a change or alteration of colour, as in the hair or feathers, from advance of age. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 3 Dec. 1507 Under certain conditions of staining, different parts of the cell protoplasm possess different chemical affinities to the dye (metachromatism)

Metachrome (me·tăkrōum). [f. META- + Gr. *χρῶμα* colour.] A body that changes colour.

1876 *Chem. News* 11 Feb. 60/2 The author passed on to the classification of metachromes, which he [Ackroyd] arranges in two groups.

Metachromism (metăkrōu mĭz'm). [Formed as prec. + -ISM.] Colour-change.

1876 *Chem. News* 11 Feb. 60/2 Metachromism, as he [Ackroyd] terms the changes of colour which various substances undergo when heated

Metachronism (metæ·krŏnĭz'm) [ad. med.L. *metachronism-us*, a. late Gr. type **μεταχρονισμός*, f. *μετα-* META- + *χρόνος* time. Cf. F. *métachronisme.*

Normally the word should mean 'transposition of dates' (cf. quot. 1656 below); but it has been associated with Gr. *μεταχρονος, μεταχρονιος* happening later, f. *μετα* after + *χρονος* time; hence the sense explained below, which seems to be that of all the available instances.]

An error in chronology consisting in placing an event later than its real date. (Cf. PARACHRONISM.)

1617 HALES *Serm.* 36 There are in Scripture anachronismes, metachronismes, and the like, which bring infinite obscurite to the text. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Metachronism*, an error in the connexion of things or times, by reckoning or accounting short or beyond the truth. 1677 R. CARY *Chronology* II. I. xx. 157 Our Authour is guilty of a foul Metachronysm, in accomodating the 5th of Cambyses to his 4986 of the World

‖ **Metachrosis** (metăkrōu sis). [mod.L., f. Gr. *μετα-* META- + *χρῶσις* colouring.] Colour-change.

1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* 211 The power of metachrosis, or of changing the color at will, by the expansion under nerve-influence of special pigment cells.

Metacinnabar(ite: see META- 7 a.

Metacinnamein. Also -ine. *Chem.* [a. F. *métacinnaméine* (Fremy): see META- 6.] A substance isomeric with cinnamein, obtained by keeping cinnamein under water.

1848 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 2) 451. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 236 Metacinnamein.

Metaci·nnamene. *Chem.* [See META- 6 a.] (See quot. 1886.)

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. vii. § 1 (1862) 560 Metacinnamene, or styracin. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Jan. 172/3 Metacinnamene, a highly refracting glass like solid, obtained by the action of light or heat upon cinnamene.

Metacism (me·tăsiz'm). [ad. late L. *metacism-us*, corruptly ad. late Gr. *μητακισμός* 'fondness for the letter *μ*' (L. & Sc.), f. *μῦ* the name of the letter. Cf. ITACISM.] The placing of a word with final *m* before a word beginning with a vowel; regarded as a fault in Latin prose composition.

This is the sense in the original of quot. 1844, but the grammarians explain *metacismus* or *myotacismus* as the fault of pronouncing a final *m* which ought to be elided before a following vowel.

[1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Metacismus*, a fault in pronouncing.] 1844 tr. *St. Gregory's Morals on Job* I. Epist. 11, I do not escape the collisions of metacism.

Metacœle (me·tăsīl). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *μετα-* META- + *κοῖλος* hollow.] That type of cœlom which is of secondary development

1884 BOURNE in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIV. 477 An archaic enterocœle thus gradually undergoes diacœlosis, being replaced by a metacœle.

‖ **Metacœlia** (metăsī·liă). [mod.L., f. Gr. *μετα-* META- + *κοιλία* ventricle.] The posterior part of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 482 Metacœlia,..Syn. Ventriculus quartus, caudal portion.

Metacœlome (metăsī·lōum). *Biol.* Also -om. [f. META- + CŒLOME.] (See quot.)

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 523 Nephridial funnels appear to be present in all Leeches. .They are perforate in Nephelis and Trochaeta, and in these genera they

open into special spaces developed in the botryoidal tissue, termed by Gibbs Bourne 'metacoelome'.

So ‖ **Metacœlosis** (-sĭlō·sĭs): see quot.

1884 Bourne in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci* XXIV. 477 This development of new cœlomic space (botryoidal tissue) may be termed metacœlosis

Meta-compounds: see META- 6.

‖**Metacondylus** (metăkǫ·ndĭlŭs). *Anat.* Also anglicized **metaco·ndyle**. [mod.L.: see META- and CONDYLE.] That phalanx of a finger that bears the nail.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metacondyll*, the utmost bones of the fingers. 1848 CRAIG, *Metacondyle*

Metacoumarate, -coumaric: see META- 6 b.

‖**Metacrasis** (metăkrē·sĭs). [f. META- + CRASIS.]

1. *Bot.* 'Kinetic metabolism, transmutation of energy' (Jackson *Gloss Bot Terms* 1900).

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 509 The process of metacrasis which produces the duramen.

2. *Geol.* (See quot.)

1886 BONNEY in *Proc. Geol. Soc.* 59 *Metacrasis* (recombination), denoting changes like the conversion of a mud into a mass of quartz with mica and other silicates. 1893 GEIKIE *Textbk Geol.* IV VIII 596 *note*, *Metacrasis*, denoting such transformations as the conversion of mud into a mass of mica, quartz, and other silicates

Metacresol. see META- 6 a.

‖ **Metacromion** (metăkrō·mĭǫn). *Zool* [f. META- + ACROMION.] In some mammals, a process of the spine of the scapula behind the acromion. Hence **Metacro mial** *a.*

1868 W. K PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr* 204 At its root this large acromion sends backwards a rudimentary 'metacromion'. *Ibid* 207 The metacromial process

Metacyclic (metăsī klĭk), *a Math* [f META- + CYCLE *sb* + -IC.] Pertaining to the permutation of a set of elements in a cycle (*Cent. Dict* 1890.)

Metadiorite, -dolerite: see META- 7 b.

Metadore, obs. form of MATADOR.

Meta-element. see META- 1.

Metafacial: see META- 3.

Metafor, obs. form of METAPHOR.

Metagallolinite. see META- 7 a.

Metagallic (metăgæ·lĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. META- + GALLIC *a*.²] *Metagallic acid*. an acid obtained by heating gallic acid Hence **Metaga·llate**, a salt of metagallic acid.

1835 *Amer. Jrnl Sci* XXVIII 126 Metagallic acid. 1836 BRANDE *Chem* (ed 4) 933 *Ibid*, Metagallate of potassa 1865 WATTS tr *Gmelin's Handbk Chem* XV 458 Metagallic acid (Mulder's melangallic, Gerhardt's gallulmic acid)

‖ **Metagaster** (metăgæ·stəɹ). *Biol.* [mod L.: see META- and GASTER.] Haeckel's phylogenetic term for the later, more highly differentiated stomach of the Craniota, as distinguished from the primitive intestine or protogaster. Hence **Metaga·stral** *a* (in recent Dicts.).

1879 tr *Haeckel's Evol Man* II 321 The differentiated or secondary intestine ('after intestine or metagaster').

Metagastric (metăgæ·strĭk), *a Zool* [f. META- + Gr. γαστήρ belly + -IC.] Applied to portions of the carapace in brachyurous crustaceans situated towards the hinder part of the gastro-hepatic area.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv Anim.* vi 343 The latter [gastric lobe area] is again subdivided into two epigastric lobes, two protogastric lobes, a median mesogastric lobe, two metagastric lobes, and two urogastric lobes.

‖ **Metagastrula** (metăgæ·strŭlă). *Biol.* [mod. L.. see META- and GASTRULA.] Haeckel's term for a secondary modified gastrula (see quot.).

1879 tr *Haeckel's Evol Man* I. 199 The more or less varying Gastrula-form, which results from this kenogenetic egg cleavage, may be called, generally, the secondary, modified Gastrula, or Metagastrula.

Metage (mī·tedʒ). Also 6 *Sc.* **mettage, mettege**, 7 **meatage**. [f. METE *v.* + -AGE.]

1. The action of measuring officially the content or weight of a load of grain, coal, etc.

15.. *Aberd. Reg* XXIV. (Jam.), The mettege of colis, salt, lym, corne, fruit, and sic mensturable [*sic*] gudis. 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 578 To pay thre pennes for the mettage of every laid [of malt] quhilk sal happin to be presentit. 1636 *Maldon, Essex, Borough Deeds* (Bundle 110) 1 For the meatage of 10 quarter of barly, 5*d.* 1753 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit.* (ed. 5) II 137 Acts have very lately passed in relation to the Admeasurement or Metage of Coals for the City of Westminster. 1872 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 5/2 The arrangements with respect to the metage of grain in the port of London.

2. The duty paid for such measuring. (Cf. MEASURAGE.)

1527 *Burgh Rec Edin.* (1869) I. 232 Togidder with the mettage, viz. viijd for ilk chalder. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 564 The right of the Corporation to the metage of corn, fruit, and other articles, is recognised and confirmed in the first charter of James I. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/4 The ordinary fruit metage produced £654.

3 *attrib.*

1546–7 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 46 Thai sall pay tharfor iiijd. of the chalder of mettege silveir. 1746 *Act* 19 *Geo. II*, c. 35 § 10 The Amount of the Metage Charge [of Coals]. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xv. 456 On payment of the Metage Duty. 1865 *Daily Tel* 16 Nov. 8/1 Merchants ..interested in the question of the metage dues.

Metagelatin: see META- 6 a.

Metagenesis (metăʤe·nĭsĭs). *Biol.* [mod.L.: see META- and GENESIS.]

†1. Used by Owen (*Parthenogenesis*, 1849) for: Alternation of generation (see ALTERNATION 1 b).

Owen, however, included under this designation certain metamorphoses not now recognized as instances of alternation of generation

2 Now used in more restricted sense (see quot.).

1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* xv 207 Simple alternation between sexual and asexual reproduction..is called..metagenesis.

Me tagene·tic, *a.* [f. META- + GENETIC.]

1. *Zool.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or involving metagenesis.

1849 OWEN *Parthenogenesis* 17 The successive generations, which. complete the metagenetic cycle. 1877 BALFOUR in *Encycl Brit.* VII. 629/1 The peculiar metagenetic mode of development.

2. *Cryst.* Applied to certain twin crystals (see quot.).

1883 HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit* XVI 367/1 In metagenetic twins the crystal was at first simple, but afterwards, through some change in the material furnished for its increase or possibly induced in itself, it received new layers, or an extension *in a reversed position*.

Hence **Metagene tically** *adv*, by metagenesis.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. 367 If, instead of a single individual, several were to be thus developed metagenetically within a pre existing form.

Metageo·metry. [See META-.] The geometry of non-Euclidean space. So **Metageo·meter**, one who studies metageometry. **Metageome·trical** *a*, pertaining to metageometry.

1882 STALLO *Concepts Mod Physics* 258 'Space in general' (as distinguished from flat space, in the metageometrical sense) 1897 B A W RUSSELL *Found Geom.* Cont p vii, Metageometry began by rejecting the axiom of parallels *Ibid* 56 To urge, with the Metageometers, that non-Euclidean systems are logically self consistent 1898 CAYLEY *Coll Math Papers* (Suppl Vol) Index, Metageometry

Metagnathous (metæ·gnăþəs), *a.* [f. Gr. μετά META- + γνάθος jaw + -OUS.] Having the tips of the mandibles crossed Hence **Meta·gnathism**, the condition of being metagnathous.

1872 COUES *Key N Amer. Birds* 24 The metagnathous [class], in which the points of the mandibles cross each other 1890 — *Field & Gen Ornithol* II 150 Each mandible may be oppositely falcate, as in the crossbill, constituting metagnathism.

Metagram (me tăgræm). [f Gr μετα- META- + γράμμα letter, after *anagram*.] A kind of puzzle turning on the alteration of a word by removing some of its letters and substituting others.

1867 *London Society* XII 307 We therefore welcome a new sort of 'gram. Its name, metagram, is derived from two Greek words, signifying a 'change of letters' It is on this change that the whole thing turns 1882 GROSART in *Spenser's Wks* III. p lxxxii, An anagram or metagram.

†**Metagra·mmatism.** *Obs* [ad. Gr. μεταγραμματισμός (Galen), f. μετα- META- + γραμματ-, γράμμα letter: see -ISM.] The transposition of letters in a word or phrase; anagrammatism. So **Metagra·mmatize** *v* [Gr. μεταγραμματίζειν (Tzetzes)], 'to alter the letters' (L. & Sc.).

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Anagr* 150 Anagrammatisme, or Metagrammatisme. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr* III. i. iii. (1852) 319 Mr Ward, observing the great hospitality of Mr. Wilson, in conjunction with his metagrammatising temper, said, 'That the anagram of John Wilson was, I pray, come in, you are heartily welcome'.

Metagranite. see META- 7 b

Metagraphy (metæ·grăfi). [f. Gr. μετα- META- + -γραφία writing, -GRAPHY.] Transliteration. Hence **Metagra·phic** *a.*

1872 LATHAM *Dict., Transliteration*, translation or rendering of the letter of one alphabet by its equivalent in another, metagraphy. (this latter word giving *metagraphic* as its adjective, a more convenient one than *transliterative* or *transliterational*). 1888 T. WATTS in *Athenæum* 17 Mar 340/2 It was his [Latham's] belief in the system of metagraphy as applied to non-European alphabets that made him a very early advocate of phonetic spelling.

Metagrobolize (metăgrǫ·bŏlaĭz), *v. humorous.* Also 7–8 **-grabolise, -ise.** [ad. obs. F. *metagraboulizer* (Rabelais) 'to dunce vpon, to puzzle, or (too much) beate the braines about' (Cotgr.).] *trans.* a. To puzzle, mystify. b. To puzzle out. So **Metagro·bolism**, mystification.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xix, I have been these eighteen dayes in metagrabolising this brave speech. *a* 1693 *Ibid.* III xxii, The Autonomatick Metagrobolism of the Romish Church *Ibid.* XXVI. 212, I find my Brains. metagrobolized and confounded. 1788 H. CLARKE *Sch. Candidates* (1877) 10 My prolegomena to a public speech which I had been a whole synodical month in matagrabolizing [*sic*]. 1899 KIPLING *Stalky* 119 Come to think of it, we have metagrobolised 'em.

Metagummic: see META- 6 a.

‖ **Métairie** (metęrī). [Fr., f. *métayer*.] A farm held on the MÉTAYER system.

1817 C CLAIRMONT in Dowden *Shelley* (1887) II. 115, I should choose. to cultivate a little *métairie* among the mountains. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. viii. § 3 (1876) 190 In the other parts of Tuscany, where the metairies are larger.

Metal (me·tăl, me·t'l), *sb.* (and *a.*). Forms: 4 **matalle, matel, metail(le, -tayl**, 4–6 **metel(l**, 4–7 **metall(e**, 4–8 **mettal**, 5 **metelle, mettaill**, 6 **meatall(e, metale, metle, mettel(l**, 6–9 **mettle**, 7 **mattell**, 3– **metal**. [a OF. *metal, metail* (mod.F. *métal*), ad. L. *metallum* mine, quarry, substance obtained by mining, metal, ad. Gr. μεταλλον mine; app. related in some way to μεταλλᾶν to seek after, explore. The word has passed (directly or indirectly) from Latin into all the Rom. and Teut. langs.: cf. Pr. *metalh*, Sp, Pg. *metal*, It. *metallo*; G. *metall*, Du *metaal*, Sw. *metall*, Da *metal*.]

1. Any member of the class of substances represented by gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and tin. Originally this class was regarded as including only these bodies together with certain alloys (as brass and bronze), and hence as definable by their common properties, viz. high specific gravity and density, fusibility, malleability, opacity, and a peculiar lustre (known specifically as 'metallic'). In process of time other substances were discovered to have most but not all of these properties; the class was thus gradually extended, the properties viewed as essential to its definition becoming fewer. From the point of view of modern Chemistry, the 'metals' are a division (including by far the greater number) of the 'elements' or simple substances. Among them are all the original (simple) 'metals', of the later additions to the list some possess all the properties formerly viewed as characteristic of a metal, while others possess hardly any of them; the 'metallic lustre' is perhaps the most constant. By some chemists the radical ammonium (NH_4) and derivatives thereof have been designated as 'metals', on account of the analogy of their compounds with those of the metals potassium and sodium.

In popular language the term is not applied to a metallic element when in such a state of combination that its identity is disguised. (Cf. METALLIC *a.* 2.)

†*Noble* or *perfect metals*: gold and silver, as being the only metals that were known to be capable of enduring any ordinary fire without being 'destroyed', opposed to *base* or *imperfect metals*

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 2298 (Gött.) Þai made ymagis of meteles sere. 1340 *Ayenb* 167 Be þise uirtue is strang þe man ase þet ysen þet alle meta's a-daunteþ. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. ii, Vnto the goldsmythes behoueth golde and siluer and alle other metallys, yren and steel to other 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III 1 60 Is not Lead a mettall heauie, dull, and slow? 1651 J CHILDREY *Brit Bacon* 112, I should think Lead were the easiest of all metalls to melt 1751 J. HILL *Mat. Med* 4 The Class of the Metals, includes only six Bodies, which are, 1 Gold 2 Silver. 3 Copper. 4 Tin 5 Iron And 6 Lead The Chemists have divided the Metals into two Classes, the perfect and the imperfect 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) XI 443/2 To free the noble metals from the stony matter which surrounds them, and to reduce the baser ones from their calciform to a metallic state. 1874 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* XIV. 142 The metals of the alkalies and alkaline earths. *Ibid* XVII. 186 [Hydrogenium] has .been shown to conduct heat and electricity, and to be magnetic, in these respects acting as a metal.

b. The constituent matter of a metal or of metals collectively; metallic substance.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 144 Ire at gloucestre, Metal, as led and tyn, in þe contreie of eccestre. 13 *K. Alis* 6242 Piers of matel strong. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr Kn't* 169 Alle þe metail anamayld was þenne. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 10 He made hym drynke reed brennyng metal moltyn. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop* I (1895) 64 Them they condempned into ston quarris, and in to myenes to dygge mettalle. 1649 BP REYNOLDS *Serm. Hosea* i 12 The hammer breaks mettall, and the fire melts it *a* 1725 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 108 Every battalion having two long three pounders of mettle. 1820 COMBE *Dr Syntax, Consol.* IV 361 If they had nought but polished mettle, Or the bright cover of a kettle 1880 *Expositor* XI 291 Like a mirror of polished metal.

c. As the material of arms and armour.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9520 Mallyng þurgh metall maynly with hondes, knockyng þurgh helmys *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 190 His suerd he drew of nobill metall keyne. 1595 SHAKS *K. John* v. ii. 16 That I must draw this mettle from my side To be a widdow-maker. 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I ii. 83 Both kinds of metal he prepar'd, Either to give blows or to ward. *c* 1672 *Sir H. of Grime* XXIII. in Child *Ballads* IV. 11/2 My sword, That is made of the mettle so fine.

d. *pregnantly* for: Precious metal, gold.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 82 But sirrah, you shall buy this sport as deere, As all the mettall in your shop will answer. 1594 — *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 382. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. iii 135 1601 — *Twel. N* II v 17 Heere comes the liule villaine. How now my Mettle of India?

e *spec.* = CAST-IRON. (More fully *cast-metal*: see CAST *ppl. a.* 8.)

Other specific uses (besides those referred to under 5) are current in particular trades: e. g as applied to the fittings of pocket knives *metal* denotes brass as opposed to German silver.

1794 [see CAST *ppl. a* 8] 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* No. 6057 Kitchener the back and sides fitted with metal covings or plates. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1423/1 *Metal*, the workman's term for cast-iron

f. *fig.* (In 16–17th c. often = the 'stuff' of which a man is made, with reference to character: cf. METTLE.)

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* v. (1562) 34 b, What? (say they) they be made of such metall as we be made of.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 47 Marcus, we are.. No big-bon'd men, But Mettall, Marcus, steele to the very backe. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. v. (Arb.) 161 Men doo chuse their subiects according to the mettal of their minds. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. II. III, Then she shewes the metall she is made of. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 310 Too full of Angels Metal in his Frame. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 73 A notable fellow of his inches, and metal to the back. 1887 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 461/3 Defoe wrought no base metal into the fine gold of his mother-tongue. 1895 *Harper's Weekly* Feb. 340/2 It seems to me that there was lighter metal in the crews.

2. *Her.* Either of the tinctures or and argent.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 420 Signess Off metallis and colouris in tentfull atyr. 1562 LEIGH *Armory* 1 There are nine soondrye fieldes, of the whiche, seuen of them be termed Colours, & two, Mettalles.. The two metalles, are Goulde and siluer. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. ii. 41 In Blazoning of any Armes, you must first express the Metall, Colour or Furre of the Field. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 31 Mettall may not be carried on mettall. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *On Sir J. Martin* 24 Metal on Metal is false Heraldry. 1881 A. MACGEORGE *Flags* 109 The Dutch and Russian ensigns have the same tincture as those of the present French flag. The latter has the metal, the white, uppermost, and the two colours, the blue and the red.. placed together below.

3. = ORE (after Spanish).

1604 E. G[IRNSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vi. 223 They say..that the metall lay above the ground the height of a launce, like unto rockes 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Metal*, Sp. 1 This term is applied both to the ore and to the metal extracted from it.

†**4.** A mine; in phr. *to condemn to metals* [L. *condemnare ad metalla*]. *Obs. rare*—[1]

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. Ep. Ded., As Slaves live, that is, such who are civilly dead, and persons condemn'd to metals.

5. With qualification (see below): A specific alloy of two or more metals used in an art or trade. Also used, without qualification, as short for any of these (see quots.).

Bath, Britannia, composition, Dutch, fusible, organ, pipe, plate, prince's, queen's, red, refined, type, white, yellow metal: see these words. Also BELL-METAL, GUN METAL. A certain number of alloys are named after their inventors, as *Aich's, Gedge's, Kier's, Munts's, Newton's, Rose's, White's metal.*

1729 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1889) 205 One McLaren, who was incarcerat in the tolbooth for offering to sell hard mettle instead of silver to some people in this burgh 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* App 711 Metal for Flute key Valves 4 oz. lead and 2 oz antimony. 1845 *Encycl Metrop.* VIII 655/2 The tin is first converted into what is called hard metal or alloy, 75 parts copper and 25 parts tin. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 97 The metal [is] run into pigs, in the state known technically as coarse metal, or more generally 'regulus'. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* IV. (1878) 22 Metal is a technical name applied by Organ builders to a mixture of tin and lead, and generally should mean half tin, and half lead.

6. An object made of metal.

†**a.** A medal or coin. (Cf. METALLIC *a.* 6.) *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 21 Hence it proceedeth, that the true and moste auncient metalls be not of golde but of iron.

†**b.** A speculum or reflector of a telescope *Obs*

1693 *Lond Gaz.* No. 2909/4 Concave Metals, Concave Burning, and Reading Glasses, of all sizes 1777 MUDGE in *Phil Trans* LXVII 324 A very distinct and perfect two-foot metal

c. *pl.* The rails of a railway, tramway, etc.

1841 *Ann Reg* 119 He found the deceased lying on the road, between the 'metals' 1894 *Times* 12 Jan. 11/6 The trunk of a tree over 50ft. long fell upon the metals, and the express.. cut right through it.

d. *Electr.*

1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 619. 435 Imagine a domestic servant going to dust an electric lamp with 80,000 volts on one of its metals.

7. *Gunnery.* The metal composing the barrel of a gun. Also (= *line of metal*, quot. 1859) in phr. *over metal*, etc. (see quots. 1688, 1704).

1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 40 If the Piece lye point-blank, or under mettall 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* V. xi. 46 A Gunner ought to proportion his Charge according to the thinnest side of the Metal. *Ibid.* xii. 68 The difference of Shooting by the Metal, and by a Dispert. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (ROXB.) 140/2 She lies ouer mettle, when the mouth is higher then the breech. She lies right with her mettle, that is she lies point blank, or streight. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Metal*, a word frequently used about a Piece of Ordnance, or Great Gun: The Outside or Surface of her is called, the Superficies of her Metals. When the Mouth of a Great Gun lies lower than her Breech, they say, She lies under Metal. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 52 *The Line of metal* is an imaginary line drawn along the surface of the metal between the two sights.

b. The aggregate number, whole mass or effective power of the guns on a ship of war. *Heavy metal*: see HEAVY *a.*[1] 6.

1757 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cccxx. (1792) IV. 91 They had eighteen [ships] and a greater weight of metal, according to the new sea phrase. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 495 From the torn ship her metal must be thrown.

fig. 1871 R. W. B. VAUGHAN *Life St. T. Aquin* I. 773 He possessed all the qualities necessary for success—weight of metal, as well as precision of aim.

8. Material, matter, substance, *esp.* earthy matter.

c 1570 *Durham Depos* (Surtees) 197 Two skepfull of sande; no other mettell, stone, clay, or rubbish. 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees 1903) 3 Cressetts of Earthen mettall. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.* 12/2 With glasse, or China mettall, or earth. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* II. 46 Clayey soils, and such like, may by the strength of fire be converted into brick, or stone, or earthen metal. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* II. 19 There's a pair of Gloves of the same mettle.

9. The material used for making glass, in a molten state.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D iv, A settled raigne is not like glasse mettal, to be blowne in, fashion of euerie mans breath. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* ix. 71 The Vessels, being made of much purer and clearer metall, as the Glass-men speak. 1845 G. DODD *Brit. Manuf.* IV. 49 The pots are full of 'metal' looking like liquid fire. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 132 One of the men rolls up on its end just enough 'metal' to make the bottle.

10. Hardened clay, shale.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 15 To keep the Earth, or some times soft Mettle, or Minerals, from falling into the Pit. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 34 The azure [slates] are the best metal. 1808 H. HOLLAND *Surv. Cheshire* 28 The workmen distinguish the clay by the appellation of *metal*, giving it the name of red, brown, or blue metal, according to its colour. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal-mining Gloss.*, *Metals*, marl beds more or less indurated.

b. *Sc.* 'All the rocks met with in mining ore' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 78 This must be a trouble in the metals, not a vein.

11. Broken stone used in macadamizing roads or as ballast for a railway. Also *road metal.*

1838 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 275/1 The quantity of the metal deposited would have formed, on ordinary ground, an embankment twenty-four or twenty-five feet high 1845 ATKINSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Cl.* II. No. 13. 132 The roads of Hutton with their wayside heaps of greenstone 'metal' 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* IX. 155 The Sarsen stone is unsurpassed for road metal

†**12** (See quot.) *Obs*

1611 FLORIO *Soudtta*, a strap or leather of a whip, our boyes call it mettall.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as †*metal-matter*, †*-ore*, *-yield.* This passes into an adj. = 'consisting or made of metal'.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 67 It is a knowen þing þat hillis holden stoones and metal oor 1612 STURTEVANT (*title*) Metallica, comprehending the doctrine of diverse new Metallical Inventions, but especially how to work all kinde of mettle oares. *Ibid.* 107 Mettle matter [see METALIAR]. 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc* (Chetham Soc.) 236 This faire cleere springe which courses through ye hills Conveys summe mettall tincture in hir rills 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6260/3 A Coat, with .white Mettal Buttons. 1845 P. BARLOW in *Encycl Metrop* VIII. 489/1 Enamels, as before stated, are usually laid upon a metal ground 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Pegged boots*, boots with wooden pegs in the soles, instead of metal nails or brads 1877 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 284 The total metal-yield for that year amounted to $5,362,383 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxvii. 317 The intensity of the cold was so great that no one might dare to touch any metal substance in the open air.

b. objective and obj. gen., as *metal-broker, -grinder, -melter, -mining*, †*-monger*, †*-monging, -roller, -turner, -worker, -working*; *metal-bearing* adj. **c.** parasynthetic and instrumental, as *metal-bound, -clasped, -lined, -sheathed* adjs

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 12 Where there has been no *metal-bearing ore to defray expenses, assessments have been levied 1869 TOZER *High Turkey* I. 200 The long *metal-bound guns without one of which an Albanian rarely moves 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Metal-broker*, a dealer in metals or minerals. 1899 KIPLING *Stalky* 203 A red-bound *metal clasped book. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 253 The pulmonary fibrosis of *metal grinders, of stone-workers, of potters. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Mulit Dict.* 254 *Metal lined cases are used as portable magazines. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. XXVII § 2 Cast them into the furnace, or to the *metal-melter. 1855 J. R. L[EIFCHILD] *Cornwall Mines* 284 The great advantage.. of *metal-mining over coal-mining is [etc.] 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 283 They dig the ground like greedie *metal mongers. 1631 J. DONE *Polydoron* 85 A *Mettall-monging Alchimist is but a hors keeper to a Coyner however he curries his trompere. 1900 *B'ham Weekly Post* 4 Aug. 16/3 *Metal-rollers not only worked themselves, but had men under them 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Metal-turner* 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 24 Knife-grinders, metal turners, and needle-pointers. 1860 PIRSSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 69 *Metal-workers find it of great service 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 598 *Metal-working tools, that is, tools for cold processes, such as turning, planing [etc.]

14. Special comb.: **metal bath**, a bath (of mercury, lead, fusible alloys, etc.) used in chemical operations requiring a higher temperature than can be produced by means of a water bath; **metal bed**, the bed of 'metal' or broken stone laid down in the process of macadamizing a road; **metal carrier** (see quot.); **metal drift**, 'a heading driven in stone' (Gresley *Coal-mining Gloss.* 1883); **metal-edge** *Coal-mining* (see quot.); **metal gauge**, a gauge for determining the thickness of sheet-metal (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); †**metal jeter**, one who casts metal, a founder; **metal leaf**, a name commonly applied to the Dutch leaf to distinguish it from gold-leaf (*Ure's Dict. Arts* 1875); **metal maw**, a stomach strong enough to digest anything; **metal paper** (see quot.); †**metal pit**, a mine containing metal; **metal polish**, a polish used for brightening metals; **metal proof**, ? bullet-proof; **metal ridge, rig** *Coal-mining* (see quots.); †**metal smith**, one who forges metal, a metal-worker; **metal stone**, † (*a*) the ore of a metal; (*b*) (see quot. 1851); **metal value**, value (of coin) considered merely as metal; **metal-visaged** *a.*, having a hard immobile countenance; **metal-work**, work, esp. artistic work, in metal.

1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 429 He specified that the *metal bed was to be formed in two layers. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., **Metal Carriers*, those who take the pig-iron out of the troughs of sand into which it has been placed to cool, and stack it on the trucks used in conveying it away for sale. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop* VIII. 215/1 In the third stage, the crack is completed, and the edges assume a sharp distinct form called *metal edges 13 *K. Alis.* 6735 A queynte mon, a *metal geoter, That couthe caste in alle thyng. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 92 It is not to bee doubted but the *mettall-mawes of those Ostriges could also digest the other. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 39 If the paste is not to be used for gilt papers (sometimes called '*metal' or 'gold' papers), add 2 oz. of powdered alum. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 656 He is verily worthy to be condemned to dig in the *mettall pits 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumbld. & Durham* 36 *Metal Ridge. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal-mining Gloss.*, *Metal ridges*, pillars forming themselves into supports to the roof, formed by the creep in the boards. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.*, *Newc. Terms*, **Metal rig*, the strata forced up by a creep 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xli. 7 The *metal smyth [1388 A smyth of metal, L. *faber ærarius*] smytende hym with an hamer 1612 S. STURTEVANT *Metallica* 35 Prepared or roasted oares, Minestones, or *Mettle stones beeing the fitt matter of Metallique liquours. 1852 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumbld. & Durh.* 36 *Metal stone*, a mixture of shale with sandstone. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U. S.) XXIV. 772/1 A deposit of coins was found on Richmond's Island, near Portland, Maine, which, though of the *metal value of only a hundred dollars, was of great interest because [etc.]. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlviii, Even the *metal-visaged Mr. Martin condescended to smile. 1850 *Parker's Gloss Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 302 **Metal work* 1892 YEATS *Growth Comm* 52 [Corinth] being especially celebrated for metal-work and porcelain.

Metal, *v* [f. METAL *sb*]

1. *trans.* To furnish or fit with metal.

1617 CAPT. PEPWELL in *Lett. E. Ind. Comp.* (1901) V. 155 The muskets are generally naught, being not well metalled. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 230 Where the pipes run side by side with gas pipes, it is desirable to metal the joints.

†**2.** To provide the 'metal' or material of. *Obs.*

1610 HEYWOOD *Gold Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 38 Oh you crownes, Why are you made, and mettald out of cares?

3. To make or mend (a road) with 'metal'.

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl* IV. 269 [The stone] is soft, and has been found totally unfit for metalling roads. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Sept., Roads so well metalled with granite that they are hardly ever dusty.

Metalbu·min. *Chem.* [f. META- + ALBUMIN.] A form of albumin found in dropsical fluids, etc. Also **metalbu·men** [see ALBUMEN].

1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.* 1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X. 369 Paralbumen and metalbumen are, however, not fixed bodies. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 381 Metalbumin is met with in dropsical fluids. 1885 [see *paralbumin*, PARA-[1] 2 a] 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* VIII. (ed. 4) 422 Metalbumin.

Metal'd, obs. form of METTLED.

Meta·ldehyde. *Chem.* [f. META- 2 a + ALDEHYDE.] A solid isomeric with aldehyde

1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 1330 By long keeping, aldehyd spontaneously changes into two isomeric compounds, *metaldehyd*, and *elaldehyd*; the former solid, the latter liquid. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 49 Metaldehyde.

‖ **Metalepsis** (metăle·psis) *Rhet.* [a. L. *metalēpsis*, Gr. μετάληψις, n. of action to μεταλαμβάνειν to substitute, to change the sense of (words), f. μετα- META- + λαμβάνειν to take.] A rhetorical figure mentioned by Quintilian, consisting in the metonymical substitution of one word for another which is itself figurative. (In many English examples the use appears to be vague or incorrect.)

1585 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 79 *Metalepsis*, or *Transumptio*, when by a certaine number of degrees we goe beyond that we intend in troth, and haue meaning to speake of, as to say Accursed soyle that bred my cause of woe. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 3 Metalepsis, which is when divers Tropes are shut up in one word as, 2 King 2. 9. I pray thee let me have a double portion of thy spirit. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet* XIV (1812) I. 339 When the Trope is founded on the relation between an antecedent and a consequent, or what goes before, and immediately follows, it is then called a Metalepsis

Metalepsy (metălepsi). *Chem.* [ad. F. *métalepsie*, f. Gr. μετάληψις: see prec.] Dumas' term for the substitution theory in Chemistry.

1852 WATTS *Gmelin's Hand-bk. Chem.* VII. 71.

Metaleptic (metăle·ptik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *metalēpticus*, a. Gr. μεταληπτικός, f. μεταλαμβάνειν: see METALEPSIS.] **a.** Participating or acting with: *spec.* applied to muscles. **b.** Pertaining to metalepsis or to metalepsy.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Metaleptick*..that hath the power of participating, or pertains to the figure *Metalepsis*. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metalepticus*, a Metaleptick Motion of the Muscles. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So **Metale·ptical** *a.* 1890 in OGILVIE.

Metale·ptically, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. METALEPTIC *a.* + -AL + -LY[2].] By metalepsis.

1655 tr. *Sanderson's Promiss. Oaths* I. § 9. 19 The name of Promises may Metaleptically be extended to Comminations. 1672 W. PENN *Spir. Truth Vind.* 46 The Holy

Spirit is properly given unto men, and not Metonymically nor Metolepsically [*sic*]. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* Wks. 1852 III. 85 One or other of these things is or may be metaphorically or metaleptically ascribed unto this or that thing which are not persons when [etc.]

‖ **Metalik** (metæ·lik). Also **metallic, metalick.** [Turkish, prob. f. mod. Gr. *μέταλλον* METAL + *-lik* suffix as in *beshlik* five-piastre piece.] A Turkish coin worth 10 paras or about a halfpenny.

1895 CALLAN *From Clyde to Jordan* xx 222 Each cup costs a *metallic* (value ½*d.*), and there are usually four metallics in a piastre. 1897 MRS. W. M. RAMSAY *Every Day Life in Turkey* ii. 60 On the babies I generally bestowed a *metalik* (value a halfpenny) 'for luck'

Metaline (me·tălīn). [f. METAL *sb.* + -INE 4.]

1. (See quot. 1875.)

1870 S. GWYNNE *Patent* No. 190 Metaline. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1220/2 *Metaline* is a material formed of metals, oxides of metals, and organic matter, reduced to powder, compounded with wax, gum, or fatty matters, and subjected to heavy pressure, so as to form solids of proper shape to form boxes and bearings for shafts or axles. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 80.

2 A kind of thread for sewing leather, made of twisted strands of linen and brass, copper, or steel wire (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Hence **Me·talined** *a*, lined with metaline (see 1).

1878 *Eng. Mechanic* 23 Aug. 254 Metalined Bearings.

† **Metallar,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In quot. mettellar. [f. METAL *sb.* + -AR.] **a.** *adj.* Metallic. **b.** *sb.* A metallic substance.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 107 The mettle-matter is that Mettellar substance which is put into the Furnace to be baked, boyled, or nealed, which in one word may be called Mettellar. .There are three sorts of Mettellars.

† **Me·tallary.** *Obs* [ad. L *metallārius* miner, f. *metallum* METAL *sb.*: see -ARY. Cf. OF. *metallaire.*] **a.** A miner or worker in metals **b.** One skilled in the nature and kinds of metals.

1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol Theol* III. 135 Do herein as the Wine Merchant or Metallary, who digs deeper and deeper till he be owner of the whole treasure. 1657 TRAPP *Comm Ps.* XVII 611 Thou hast tryed mee, as Metallaries do their gold and silver 1686 HORNECK *Crucif Jesus* 793 Metallaries, and Lapidists, that make a very strict examination, whether the precious stone be truly oriental or no.

Metall'd, obs. form of METTLED.

Metalled (me·tăld, me·t'ld), *ppl. a* [f. METAL *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. † **a.** Consisting or made of metal; containing metal. Also in comb., as *pure metalled Obs.*

1591 JAS. I *Poet. Exerc, Lepanto,* Sonet, The mettal'd minds [= mines]. 1609 DAVIES *Holy Roode* F 3 b, Looke on this Crosse It cures forth-with, like Moises metl'd Snake *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks* III (1672) 587 The four metalled parts thereof [*sc.* the Monarchical Image in Daniel] were Types of four Kingdoms. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse xv. § 1 (1669) 358/2 That is the pure metall'd Sword or Knife, which bends this way, and that way, but returns to its straitness again.

† **b.** *transf.* Composed of material (of a certain kind). *Obs.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (Ballad Soc.) 20, I cannot tell what too make of him, saue that I may gesse hiz bak be metalld like a Lamprey.

c. Having a covering or fittings of metal.

1821 W. C. WELLS *Ess on Dew* (1866) 36 These differences were caused by the metalled case obstructing the transmission of the temperature of the air to the enclosed instrument. 1876 DIXON *White Conq* I xvi 155 A stream of sunshine lies on painted wall and metalled roof 1885 *Pall Mall G* 14 Feb 7/2 The expediency of replacing the heavily metalled lamps at the Guards' Memorial with globes of modern construction

2. Of roads: Made with 'metal'.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 31/1 The formation of metalled roads 1878 *N Amer Rev.* CXXVII 154 Railways and good metaled roads.

† **3.** In *well-metalled*. well paid, remunerative

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I 249 The traverses of these indictments, tried at the assizes, are beyond what are had in most of the circuit beside, and well metalled causes

Metalleity (metălī·ĭti). [ad. F. *métallēité*, as if ad. L. **metallēitās*, f. *metalleus* of the nature of metal, f. *metallum* METAL *sb.*] The quality of being metallic; metallic qualities in the aggregate

1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 859 The most perfect metallic bodies, which loose their metalleity, as Becher calls it, as malleability, and other metallic properties. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Hints Theory of Life* (1848) 69 The metalleity, as the universal base of the planet.

† **Me·taller.** *Obs.* In 7 mateller. [f. METAL *sb.* + -ER 1.] One who works in metal.

1658 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald Club) I. 305 Matellers of all sortes, such as pewterars [etc.].

Metallescent (metăle sĕnt), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. F. *métallescent*, f. L. *metallum* METAL *sb.*: see -ESCENT.] 'Applied to a body of which the surface exhibits metallic colours' (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1890).

Metallic (mĭtæ·lik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *metallic-us* (or the derived F. *métallique*), a Gr. *μεταλλικ-ός*, f. *μέταλλον* METAL *sb.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to, consisting of or containing, a metal or metals; of the nature of or resembling a metal.

Metallic beds, 'beds consisting of iron ore' (Ogilvie 1850). *Metallic glasses* (see quot. 1807).

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* A vij b, Ye Mettals Roote is eyther Mettal, or some thing Metallick. 1684 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 566 Metallick Transmutation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 673 Metallic Ore. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* Introd., The true Electrum, or Metallick Amber, or seventh Metal. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 237 Many metallic minerals are likewise found. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 102 The phosphoric acid unites itself to metallic oxides, and forms salts. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 564, I did not imagine, that, on the former supposition, any of the metallic medicines could be of material service. 1807 AIKIN *Dict. Chem & Min.* II. 97/2 At a high heat they [metals] become more or less transparent, assume the vitreous texture, and are called metallic glasses. 1874 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xvii. 185 The chemical composition of the alloys is not so definite. as that of the other metallic compounds. 1890 *Syd Soc. Lex., Metallic sulphide,* a combination of a metal with sulphur.

b. Involving coin as distinguished from paper money. *Metallic currency*: the gold, silver, and copper in use as money; opposed to *paper currency.*

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V 426 They made a sort of swaggering declaration, that there is no difference in value between metallick money and their assignats. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* VII. 109 Day by day, did he look with jealous eyes on the heaps of silver which he must not touch, and long for the security of metallic currency. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/7 No transactions except on a metallic basis were possible.

c. Made of metal *rare*

1711 W. KING *Rufinus, or Favourite* 195 A palace..With Parian pillars and metallic beams.

d. *Metallic pencil*: a pencil with a tip made of lead or alloy, for writing indelibly on paper with a prepared surface, used for note-books. (? Hence) *metallic book, paper*

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl, Metallic paper,* paper, the surface of which is washed over with a solution of whiting, lime, and size. Writing done with a pewter pencil upon paper prepared in this manner is almost indelible. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib* No 5150 Metallic betting books 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls* (1873) I. Introd 4 The doctor always had metallic note books in use. 1874 [see METALLICIAN 1]

2. Having the form or outward characters of a metal; *esp.* said of a metal when occurring uncombined with other substances.

1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 433/2 The platina is found native like the gold, and in its metallic state. 1831 [see METALLICITY] 1874 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xx. 222 Metallic aluminium is obtained by passing the vapour of aluminium chloride over metallic sodium. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 240 The ore is .free from base metals, and carries metallic silver

3. Of a quality: Such as is characteristic of metals. **a.** Of colour or appearance, esp in *metallic lustre,* the peculiar sheen characteristic of metals. Hence, of things, having a lustre of this kind.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 333 The external lustre is casual, but the internal is strong and inclining to the metallic. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XI. 450/2 A shining metallic colour. 1822 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* III 274 Metallic Cuckow. Inhabits Sierra Leone. 1854 MEALI *Moubray's Dom. Poultry* 64 *Metallic*—the indescribable rainbow hues and tints seen on live fish, on some minerals and ores, and on bright steel when placed in the fire. 187. *Cassell's Nat Hist.* IV. 31 Some peculiar metallic plumaged birds, known as the Metallic Cuckoo Shrikes (*Campophaga*). 1882 *Garden* 17 June 433/1 The sepals are a sort of metallic green. 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 214 The long lagoon lay darkly metallic 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 97 Subjective structural, prismatic, or metallic colours...The metallic portions of the radii are composed of [etc.].

b. Of sound: Resembling that produced by metal when struck; often applied to a voice or tone of a harsh unmusical timbre.

Used in Pathology to describe auscultatory sounds, as *metallic breathing, echo, heart-sounds, jingling, resonance, ring, tremor* (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 313 The cavernous respiration and metallic tinkling. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R* (1855) 253 Their deep metallic voices 1872 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Brides & Bridals* I. x. 151 It is strange that a singularly hard and harsh voice should be stigmatized as 'metallic'. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag* Jan 204/2 A finch chirping in a metallic manner

c Of taste: 'Coppery'.

1803 *Med. Jrnl* X 39 Metallic taste, fetid breath [etc.]

d. *fig.*

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I 161 Among clear metallic heroes, and white, high stainless beauties 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy* I. 110 With metallic beliefs and regimental devotions. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. I. 364 A courage so rigid, that almost one might call it metallic. 1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 18/2 Your style is somewhat metallic and unsympathetic.

4. Yielding or producing metal; metalliferous

1689 PACKE tr. *Glauber's Works* (title p.), Choice secrets in Medicine and Alchemy, working of Metallic Mines 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 55 P 4 The black inhabitants of metallic caverns. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min.* (ed. 2) I. 421 Metallic veins are never found in beds of lava. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 112 In the small islands of volcanic origin, metallic lodes, or ores are rare.

† **5.** Connected with mining or metallurgy. *Obs.*

1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg* Introd., A Dictionary of such words as concern the Metallick and Chemick Arts. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geol.* III. 580 All metallic attempts there, a few iron mines excepted, have turned out to the disadvantage of the undertakers. 1834 W. GODWIN *Lives Necromancers* 359 He visited the mines of Bohemia, Sweden and the East to perfect himself in metallic knowledge.

† **6.** *Metallic history* [F. *histoire métallique*]: history as shown by coins struck during the period dealt with. Cf. MEDALLIC *a.*¹ *Obs.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Metallic,* F. Romani has published a metallic history of the popes.

7. *Comb*, as *metallic-coloured, -looking* adjs..

1839 WESTWOOD *Classif. Insects* I. 12 Body subquadrate, metallic coloured. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 56 It occurs in crystalline metallic-looking powder of a steel-grey colour.

B. *sb. pl.* **a.** Articles or substances made of or containing metal.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 35 Metallica is an Ignick inuention, for the cheaper making of all kindes of mettles or Metalique concoctuies, .. wherevpon the materials and things made by this Arte, are called Metaliques. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* II. 425 Bituminous particles, mixed with minerals, metallics, and vitrified sandy substances 1880 J. PERCY *Metallurgy, Silver & Gold* I. 248 The 'metallics' or unpulverizable metallic residue may be assayed by cupellation direct, or by [etc.].

b. *U. S.* (*Mech.*) Powdered metal for lining the bearings of machine shafts.

1894 *U. S. Tariff* § 180 in *Times* 16 Aug 6/4 Bronze powder, metallics or fitters, bronze or Dutch metal, or aluminium, in leaf

Metallical (mĭtæ·likăl), *a. ? Obs.* [f. METALLIC *a.* + -AL.] = METALLIC

1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit* III xi. 238 in *Holinshed,* Whose mixture would induce a metallicall toughnesse vnto it, whereby it should abide the hammer 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* VI. xii. (ed. 2) 285 Whether black tinctures from metallicall bodies be not from vitriolous parts contained in their sulphur.

Metallically (mĭtæ·likălĭ), *adv.* [f. METALLICAL *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. By means of a metal or metals.

1839 NOAD *Lect. Electricity* 190 One [of the plates] was insulated, and the other metallically fixed by its extremity to a plate of platinum

2 With regard to (the constituent) metal.

1889 *Pop Sci. Monthly* Jan 299 A metallically pure cylinder of wrought or cast iron.

3. With a metallic voice.

1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ* (1884) 129 The tram-boy came back, and metallically, like a part of the machinery, demanded 'Ten Cents!'

Metallician (metălĭ·shən). [f. METALLIC: see -ICIAN.]

1. *Racing slang* A bookmaker (see quot. 1874).

1874 *Hotten's Slang Dict, Metallician,* a racing bookmaker Bookmakers use metallic books and pencils. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 12 Mar. 5/2 In Australia the bookmaker has to pay dearly As for the long suffering Australian public, they are mulcted. as heavily as the much-taxed metallician.

2. A stone-breaker. ? *nonce-use.*

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 55 'This entertainment, which is given by me', continued the metallician.

Metallicity (metălĭ·sĭti). *rare.* [f. METALLIC *a.* + -ITY] The quality of being metallic.

1831 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci* XIX. 188 The method which Dr Wollaston employed to discover metallic titanium in the scoria of iron, and to prove the metallicity of the small crystals of titanium. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 32/1 The alchemists held that mercury. enters into the composition of all metals, and is the very cause of their metallicity.

Metallicly (mĭtæ·liklĭ), *adv.* [f. METALLIC *a.* + -LY 2.] = METALLICALLY.

1897 in WEBSTER. 1901 WATERHOUSE *Conduit Wiring* 14 The galvanizing practically closing and metallicly uniting the edges of the Conduit.

† **Metalli·colous,** *a.* [f. L *metallum* METAL + *col-ĕre* to worship + -OUS.] Worshipping metals.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 400* Which the metallicolous alchymists say, is produced by their sulphur.

Metallifacture (mĭtæ·lĭfæktiŭ). *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *metallum* METAL *sb.* + *factūra* making, FACTURE] The manufacture of metal articles.

1847 R. PARK *Pantalogy* (ed. 4) 478 Under the head of Metallifactures, we include the manufacture of hardware, brassware and jewelry

Metalliferous (metălĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *metallifer* (f. *metallum* METAL *sb.* + *-fer* bearing): see -FEROUS] Bearing or producing metal.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Metallifirous,* that brings forth metals. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed. 2) I. 455 The metalliferous stone of Born 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 95 In the metalliferous mines the air is poor in oxygen.

† **Metallifica·tion.** *Obs.* [f. L *metallum* METAL *sb* + -FICATION.] The process of becoming a metal.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym* 221 Each Metal possesseth the predominancy of one of the Planetary Orders.. by the cooperation of the septenary properties at Metallification.

Metalliform (mĭtæ·lĭfōm), *a.* [f. L. *metallum* METAL *sb.* + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a metal, resembling metal.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) I. 167 Metalliform asbestoid.

Metallify (mĭtæ·lĭfəi), *v.* [Formed as prec.: see -IFY.] *trans.* To extract the metal from (ore).

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 70/1 The Augustin process of silver extraction is only a peculiar mode of metallifying and collecting the silver of an ore after it has been by some preliminary operation converted into chloride or sulphate.

Metalline (me·tălən), *a.* Also 6 **mettalline, mettalyne, metallyen,** 6–7 **mettaline,** 6–8 **metaline,** 7 **metallin.** [ad. F. *métallin,* f. *métal* METAL *sb.*: see -INE 1.]

1. = METALLIC 1.

1471 RIPLEY *Compl. Alch.* Ep. iii. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 111 Bodies .. Minerall and Mettaline. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 334 This metalline body that we caule golde. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 7 b, Emplasters be medicynes whyche take into their composition, dyuers kyndes of symples, but chefelye metallyon bodyes and these are to be boyled together. 1598 CHETTLE *Kinde-harts Dr.* (1841) 25, I muse not a little what wonderfull mettaline preparatiue it is ye boast on 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law Merch* 272 Mines, Mettaline and Minerall 1634 T JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg* XII IX. (1678) 298 Adding to the former Ointments Metalline Powders. 1781 HORNBLOWER in J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* (1825) 182, I condense the steam, by causing it to pass in contact with metalline surfaces 1804 *Edin Rev.* IV. 139 The metalline salts. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) I. 132 Various metalline emetics. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* I iii 49 Without separating the sulphureous from the metalline part of that mixture

b. Impregnated with metallic substances. Also, of vapours, arising from or produced by metals.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 84 Smiths water or other Metalline water *Ibid.* § 918 Those that deale much in Refining have their Braines Hurt and Stupefied by the Metalline Vapours. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* II 3. (1865) 270 Physicians .send them to the mineral or metalline baths. 1719 HAUKSBEE *Phys.-Mech Exp* (ed. 2) Supp 285 Damps, or Steems..impregnated with Metalline Effluvia. 1890 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Metalline waters* = mineral waters.

c. Made of metal.

1575 BANISTER *Chyrurg.* II (1585) 275 By mettalline instrumentes, and manuall operation. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav E. Indus* 111 A combustible liquor, which the man .carries in a metalline bottle. 1731 P SHAW *Three Ess Artif Philos* 41 The Art of Printing on Paper, with Metalline Types 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes 68 A metalline mirror

2. Resembling metal in appearance, lustre, etc.

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 58 The rocks of a blew mettaline colour, like vnto the best steele ore. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 25 [A kind of oak] seeming to partake of a ferruginous, and metallin shining nature. 1822 LATHAM *Gen Hist Birds* III 301 Metalline Cuckow Inhabits Africa. [Cf METALLIC *a.* 3.] 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XX 179 A plate of a highly refractive metalline glass.

3 Yielding or producing metals, metalliferous. Cf. METALLIC *a.* 4.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* 8 [Springs] which rise from sulphurous, bituminous, or metalline places 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Gold*, They first break the metalline stone with iron mallets.

Metalling (me·tăliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f METAL *v.* (or *sb.*) + -ING¹.]

1. The process of making or mending roads with 'metal'. Also *concr.* = METAL *sb* 11.

1819 TELFORD in McAdam *Rem Road Making* (1823) 193 We make use of metalling, or broken stones, on the middle part of the road 1885 SIR N LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 15 Q B D 4 The metalling of the roads is better and more quickly consolidated by steam rollers.

2. Metal-work. *rare*⁻¹.

1878 C T NEWTON in *Academy* 19 Jan. 59/1 The bowl seems like a local imitation of Phoenician metalling

†**Metallish**, *a. Obs.* [f. METAL *sb.* + -ISH.] Resembling or of the nature of metal, metallic.

1530 PALSGR 318/2 Metallysshe belongynge to metall, *metallicque* 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII (1887) 158 If any metall be to massie, or if any metallish meane, where money will scale, do enter that fort. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. XLVII. 218 Both these species are Metallish and go in the Gold

Metallist (me·tălist). Also **metalist**. [f METAL *sb* + -IST.]

1. One who is skilled in or works in metals. Now *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* VI. XII. 336 Iron (as Metallists expresse it) consisting of impure Mercury and combust sulphur, becomes of a darke and sad complexion 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* 243 Metalists use a kind of Tarrace in their vessels for fining of Mettals. 1834 *Oxf Univ. Mag* I 411 A cautious metallist from Cornwall demanded fiercely what a stratum was

2. An advocate of the use of a particular metal as currency. (Cf. BIMETALLIST, MONOMETALLIST.)

1886 *Science* 23 July 75/1 He has recently reaped a golden harvest by carrying out the principles of the silver metallists.

Metallity (mĭtæ·lĭti) *rare*⁻¹. [f METAL *sb.* + -ITY. Cf. METALLEITY.] The quality or condition of being a metal.

1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 37 Only metallity explains their degree of specific gravity.

Metallization (metălaizē¹·ʃən). [f next + -ATION.] The process of metallizing or condition of being metallized, conversion into a metallic state. Also, the result of such a process.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 57 Middle minerals, which are in the road to metalization 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 90 Susceptible of metallization. 1808 DAVY in *Phil Trans* XCVIII. 362, I have heated the amalgam of potassium, in contact with both hydrogene and nitrogene, but without attaining their metallization 1811 PINKERTON *Petral* II 556 Some substances collected in tolerably large heaps, boiled up having the appearance of a brilliant metallisation 1819 BRANDE *Chem.* 307 *note*, When mercury is negatively electrized in a solution of ammonia..the metal ..becomes of the consistency of butter, an appearance which has sometimes been called the *metallisation of ammonia.*

Metallize (me·tălaiz), *v.* [f. METAL *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render metallic; to impart a metallic form or appearance to.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-Ho.* I. 22 By wood that is both metallized and petrified in clay groundes. 1788 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 200 Inflammable air is then the principle that metallizes metallic earth. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem* (1808) 213 The lead is again metallized. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 769 The surface of the iron thus becomes perfectly metallized.

fig. 1849 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 298 Better far that this precious unponderable lie crystallised or metallized within us, than be .let free to escape.

2. To treat with sulphur and heat, as india-rubber; to vulcanize. (*Funk's Stand Dict.* 1895.)

Hence **Metallised**, **Metallising** *ppl. adjs.*

1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 839 It appears then, that some internal metallizing sulphur is absolutely necessary to combine the metallic earth together. 1888 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* II xliv. 246 Had I not been told of the origin of the metallized appearance, I should have decidedly said that it was some lacquered surface, developed in the process of baking the brick itself

Metallo-, before a vowel **metall-**, comb. form of Gr. *μέταλλον* METAL *sb.*, used in a number of technical terms, as **Metallochrome** (me·tăləkrōum) [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour], a prismatic tinting imparted to polished steel plates by depositing on them a film of lead oxide. **Metallochromy**, the art or process of colouring metals (1860 in Worcester citing Nobili). †**Metallo·gnomy** [after PHYSIOGNOMY], the art of discovering hidden metals. **Meta·llophone** [Gr. *φωνή* sound], (*a*) a keyed instrument with outside resemblance to a piano, but having metallic bars instead of strings (Knight *Dict. Mech* IV. 1884), (*b*) see quot. 1887. **Metallopla·stic** *a*, pertaining to the arts of depositing metals or obtaining metal casts by either electric or chemical methods (*Cent. Dict* 1890). **Metalloscopy** (metălo·skŏpi) [-SCOPY]: see quot, hence **Metalloscopic** *a.* †**Metallostatics** *sb pl.*, the art of discovering the composition of metals and minerals **Meta·llotechny** (-te·kni) [Gr. *τέχνη* art], the art of working in metals. **Metallothe·rapy** [Gr. *θεραπεία* healing], the use of metals in healing or preventing diseases. So **Metallotherapeu·tic** *a.*

1841 BRANDE *Chem* (ed. 5) 836 *Metallo chromes — Those beautiful prismatic tints which Nobili originally described under the above name 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* 237 The colours of tempered metals and the beautiful metallochrome of Nobili are due to a similar cause 1884 W H WAHL *Galvanoplastic Manip* 407 (Cent) *Metallo chromy is used to produce decorative effects upon objects of copper, tombac, and brass, previously treated to a thin electro-gilding 1665 *Phil Trans* I 112 Of *Metallognomy or the signs of latent Metals, and by what art they may be discovered. 1887 *Sci Amer* 19 Feb. 120/2 The *metalophone is similar in form to the zylophone, but as its name suggests, the vibrating bars are made of metal—hardened steel 1888 *Amer Jrnl Psychol* I 503 *Metaloscopic phenomena are most analogous to those here described 1887 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* IV 749 *Metalloscopy is the art of determining by external application what metals or metallic substances act most easily and favorably upon a given person 1890 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Metalloscopy*, a term applied to the phenomena observed in cases of hysterical anæsthesia after the application of a metallic plate or plates to the skin of the affected part which recovers its sensibility, while the corresponding point of the other and unaffected limb loses its sensibility. 1665 *Phil Trans.* I 113 Fifthly, of *Metallostaticks, whereby the mixture of Mettals and Minerals may be certainly known 1881 T E BRIDGETT *Hist Holy Eucharist* I 8 It will be sufficient for my purpose to touch on architecture, *metallotechny, embroidery, just so far as they served devotion 1877 *Eng. Mechanic* 8 June 299/1 *Metallotherapy.

Metallograph (mĭtæ·lŏgraf). [Back-formation from METALLOGRAPHY, see -GRAPH.] A print produced by the process of metallography.

In recent Dicts.

Metallographer (metălo·grăfəɹ) [f. METALLOGRAPH-Y + -ER.] A student of metallography.

1904 [see METALLOGRAPHIC 2].

Metallographic (mĭtæ·lŏgræ·fik), *a.* [f. METALLOGRAPHY + -IC. Cf. F. *métallographique.*]

1. Relating to the description of coins.

1838 B CORNEY *Ideas on Controversy* xix. 19 You have been censured for some metallographic absurdity.

2. Relating to metallography (sense 2).

1904 J. E. STEAD *Osmond's Microsc Anal Metals* Pref 5 The accuracy of Mons. Osmond's metallographic work has received universal recognition, as is amply proved by the writings of metallographers in Europe and America.

3. Pertaining to or produced by metallography.

1888 *Times* 3 Oct 5/3 If Kaiser Friedrich really confided metallographic copies of his diary to. such persons as Dr. Geffken

Metallographist (metălo·grăfist). *rare*⁻⁰. [f. METALLOGRAPHY + -IST.] 'A writer concerning metals' (Bailey, folio, 1736).

Metallography (metălo·grăfi). [ad. mod.L *metallographia*, a. Gr *μεταλλογραφία*, f. *μέταλλον* METAL *sb.* + *-γραφία* -GRAPHY. Cf. F. *métallographie*]

1. 'A treatise or description of metals' (Bailey 1721). *rare*⁻⁰.

2. The descriptive science relating to the internal structure of metals.

1871 T. A. BLYTH (*title*) Metallography as a separate Science, or the Student's Handbook of Metals, etc, etc 1901 *Engineering Mag* XIX. 751/1 We have long been accustomed to ascribe all mechanical changes in metals directly to molecular displacements, but metallography has thrown a new light on this subject.

3. A printing-process akin to lithography, in which metal plates are used instead of stones.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*

†**Meta·llogy**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Badly f. METAL *sb* + -LOGY.] The science of metals.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* Introd. 4, I would propose. that the mineral kingdom be considered as divided into three provinces. 1 Petralogy..2. Lithology..3 Metallogy, or the knowledge of metals.

Metalloid (me·tăloid), *a.* [f. METAL *sb.* + -OID. Cf. F. *métalloïde.*]

A. *adj.* Having the form or appearance of a metal. Also, of or pertaining to metalloids.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* (1837) I 41 The metalloid bases of the earths and alkalies. 1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.*

B. *sb. Chem.* †a. The metallic base of a fixed alkali or alkaline earth. *Obs.*

1832 in WEBSTER. 1837 PHILLIPS *Geol.* 27 The remaining substances are metallic or metalloidal Seven of them are earthy metals or metalloids

b. A non-metallic element.

1832 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci* XXII 250 *note*, [Berzelius remarks] Hence the division into *metallic* and *non metallic* bodies, the latter class I call by the name of *metalloids* 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed 4) 318 Berzelius divides them [i e non-metallic substances] into three classes,..3ndly, Metalloids: sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, boron, and silicon. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* 185 In the compounds with the metalloids the physical properties of the metals as a rule disappear

Metalloidal (metăloi·dăl), *a* [f METALLOID *sb.* + -AL] = METALLOID *a. Metalloidal diallage*, an obsolete synonym of hypersthene (Chester *Dict. Names Min*).

1837 [see METALLOID]. *a* 1864 GESNER *Treat Oils* (1865) 118 The metalloidal elements. 1880 PROCTOR *Rough Ways made Smooth* 86 The matter forming the solid centre of the earth consists probably of metallic and metalloidal compounds.

Metallurgic (metălū·ɹdʒik), *a.* [f METALLURGY + -IC. Cf F. *métallurgique.*] = next.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem Geo. II* (1847) II. IV 130 The metallurgic artist loses gold, the State artist gets it. 1860 R. H LAMBORN *Metall. Copper* 105 The metallurgic processes of copper smelting 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs Carlyle's Lett* II 362 Partner in some prosperous metallurgic or engineering business

Metallurgical (metălū·ɹdʒikăl), *a* [Formed as prec. + -AL] Pertaining to the working of metals, of, pertaining to, or connected with metallurgy.

1812 SIR H DAVY *Chem Philos* 20 A metallurgical school had before this time been founded in Germany 1827 FARADAY *Chem Manip* I 11 Metallurgical processes 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv Mundi* XV § 4 (1869) 530, I have high metallurgical authority for stating, that the sheathing of Chalcos on walls must have been some material other than bronze

Metallurgist (me·tălūɹdʒist). [f. METALLURGY + -IST. Cf F *métallurgiste.*] One who is skilled in metallurgy; a worker in metal.

1670 W SIMPSON *Hydrol Ess* 22 If you be a good metallurgist and skilful mechanick. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed 2) II 245 That eminent Metallurgist Dr Swab. 1871 *Athenæum* 3 June 690 The miners and metallurgists of the United States are trying to form an organization on the model of our Iron and Steel Institute.

Metallurgy (me·tălūɹdʒi) [ad. mod.L. *metallurgia*, a. Gr. **μεταλλουργία*, f. *μεταλλουργός*, f *μέταλλον* METAL- *sb.* + *-εργος* working, worker. Cf. F. *métallurgie* (1741 in Hatz.-Darm.)] The art of working metals, comprising the separation of them from other matters in the ore, smelting, and refining; often, in a narrower sense, the process of extracting metals from their ores.

1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, *Metallurgy*, is the Working or Operation upon Metals, in order to render them most fine, hard, bright, beautiful, serviceable or useful to Mankind 1785 WARTON *Milton's Poems* 188 *note*, Drayton personifies the Peak in Derbyshire, which he makes a witch skilful in metallurgy 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XI 422/1 With others, therefore, we have chosen to restrain *Metallurgy* to those operations required to separate metals from their ores for the uses of life 1868 H. BAUERMAN (*title*) A treatise on the metallurgy of iron

Metally (me·tăli), *a.* [f METAL *sb.* + -Y¹.]

†1 Metallic, metalline. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* VI XXI (1495) 210 Metally water [L. *aqua metallina*] folowyth the doynge of & kinde of metall. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym* 61 Certaine metallye thynges as requyre to be destilled with a greate and continuall fyre.

2. *dial.* Mixed with shale (see E. D. D.).

Metally, *adv Obs rare.* [f. METAL *sb.* + -LY².] With a metallic sound or ring.

1661 *Sir A. Haselrig's Last Will & Test.* 3 A Fift-Monarchy-Man I was cordially, whose Spirits now when I am dying sound in mine ears mettally stirring.

Metal-man.

1. A worker or dealer in metal; also, a miner.

1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock) 71 Sensors ij crewetes and ij handbells—Robt Warren being then churchwarden had who sold theim to a metle man 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel.* I ii. III. X (1651) 111 A Smith, or a Metalman, the pot's never from's nose. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat Specters* I. 30 Drowsy dotards, habited like the mettal-men.

2. A man made of metal.

1591 SYLVESTER *Ivry* 344 Whence coms this iron spawn? These metal-men?

3. 'One who repairs underground roads' (Gresley *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining* 1883).

Metalogic (metălǫ·dʒɪk). [f. META- + LOGIC] The part of metaphysics which relates to the foundations of logic.

1842 THOMSON *Outl. Laws Th.* Introd. 23 Only according to our view it is not Logic. Let it be called by an old name, Metalogic, or what its constructors will. 1878 S. H. HODGSON *Philos. Refl.* I. 358 The logical branch of metaphysic, which we may fitly call Metalogic.

Metalogical (metălǫ·dʒɪkăl), *a.* [f. META- + LOGICAL] Belonging to metalogic. Also, beyond or outside the province of logic.

1865 S. H. HODGSON *Time & Space* 345 Chapter vii, Metalogical. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 446 Certain logical, metalogical, empirical and transcendental truths. *a* 1881 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* (1883) 193 From the nature of the other metalogical assumptions.

Metalonchidite see META- 7 a.

Metals, variant of METELS *Obs.*, a dream.

Metalumina, Metamathematical, -mathematics: see META- 6 a, 1.

Metameconic, *a Chem* [META- 2 a.] = COMENIC. Hence **Metameconate,** a salt of metameconic acid

1836 BRANDE *Chem* (ed. 4) 1021 [If the crystals of meconic acid are] boiled in water, carbonic acid is evolved, the solution becomes brown, and metameconic acid is formed. *Ibid.* 1022 The neutral metameconates of ammonia and potassa.

Metamer (me·tămēɹ) *Chem.* Also **-mere.** [Back-formation from METAMERIC] A compound which exhibits the phenomena of metamerism; a compound which is metameric with something else.

1882 *Nature* 11 May 43 Ammonium sulphocyanite, and its metamer theocarbamide.

Metameral (metæ·mĕrăl), *a* [f. next + -AL.] = METAMERIC. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Metamere (me·tămīɹ). *Zool.* Also **metameron,** pl **-mera.** [f. Gr. μετα- META- + μέρος part] One of the several similar segments of which certain bodies consist.

'Thus, in the crayfish a metamere consists of a central part termed the somite, with two appendages, each segment of the body can be reduced to this common type, the whole structure being capable of resolution into the skeletons of twenty separate metameres' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 153 The middle line of each of the ambulacral metameres. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ix. 268 In Man the number of these like segments or metamera is about forty.

Metameric (metămĕ·rɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. μετα- META- + μέρος part + -IC.]

1 *Chem.* Characterized by metamerism

1847 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) I. 176 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* 31 Bodies may have the same per centage composition and the same molecular weights. Such bodies are said to be metameric.

2 *Zool.* Of or pertaining to metameres.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 54 The metameric formation, as it is termed by Haeckel, is totally foreign to the Molluscs. 1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 427 This transient metameric segmentation of the Holothurian.

Hence **Metame·rically** *adv*, with metameric segmentation.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 602 A dilatation of these metamerically arranged canals. 1888 BEDDARD in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIX. 278 Metamerically disposed tufts of tubules.

Metameride (metæ·mĕrəɪd). *Chem.* [f. METAMER-IC + -IDE] = METAMER.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* I. Introd. 5 The formation of isomerides, metamerides, and polymerides, as bodies which possess the same percentage composition may be termed.

Metamerism (metæ·mĕrɪz'm). *Chem.* [Formed as METAMERIC, see -ISM.]

1 *Chem.* The condition of those isomeric compounds, which, although they have the same composition and molecular weight, have different chemical properties.

1848 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* I. 110 Metamerism. This term is applied by Berzelius to the case in which the compound atoms of two chemical compounds containing the same elementary atoms, and for the most part in the same proportions, are nevertheless made up of different proximate elements. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* Index

2. *Zool.* The condition of consisting of metameric sections; metameric segmentation; also, an instance of this.

1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 427 This latter breaks up into four circlets by development of cross pieces in correspondence with a metamerism.

Metamerized (metæ·mĕrəɪzd), *a.* [Formed as prec.; see -IZE] Divided into metameric segments. Similarly **Metameriza·tion,** the condition of being metamerized

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 602 Although the vertebrate body is a metameric one, this archinephric duct is not a metamerised organ. 1880 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XX. 232 The metamerisation is less distinct than in Rhopalura

Metamerous (metæ·mĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [See METAMERIC and -OUS] = METAMERIC 2. Hence **Meta·mery** = METAMERISM.

1887 HUBRECHT in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXVII. 610 All those cases of metamery in the animal kingdom which do not fall under the head of strobilation. . Incipient metamery may further differentiate in the most diverse directions. *Ibid.* 613 A regular, rigorously metamerous arrangement of this multiple material. *Ibid.* 618 The metamerous gill-slits.

Metamorphia: see META- 6 a.

Metamorphic (metămɔ̄ɹ·ɪfɪk), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. μετα- META- + μορφή form + -IC, suggested by *metamorphosis.* Cf. F. *métamorphique.*]

1. Characterized by or exhibiting metamorphosis or change of form.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 114 The more complex metamorphic transmigration, by which the same human soul was thought to pass successively through the bodies of animals. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 195 How futile is any attempt at a cast-iron definition of those perpetually metamorphic impressions of the beautiful.

b. in scientific uses (cf. METAMORPHOSIS 3).

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 656 The first sight of it suggests the presence of a salamander in a metamorphic stage. 1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* V. 542 When the cavities have become larger, we not infrequently hear also, what has been described by Seitz as metamorphic respiration. 1882 SAVILLE-KENT *Infusoria* II. 870 *Metamorphic,* changeable in form

2 *Geol.* Pertaining to, characterized by or formed by metamorphism. Of a rock or rock-formation: That has undergone transformation by means of heat, pressure, or natural agencies.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 375 For these last [*sc.* altered stratified rocks] the term 'metamorphic' (from μετα, *trans,* and μορφη, *form*) may be used. 1862 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 528, I was not much in the Geological Section [of the Brit. Assoc.], and do not know if they had there any discussion of metamorphic doctrines. 1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* s.v., It is usual to restrict the term 'Metamorphic System' to those crystalline schists—Gneiss, Quartz-rock, Mica schist, and Clay-slate—which underlie all the fossiliferous strata *transf.* 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xv. (1873) 325 In frozen snow the columnar structure must be owing to a 'metamorphic' action, not to a process during deposition. 1861 MAX MULLER *Sci. Lang.* 42 In Sanskrit what remains is a kind of metamorphic agglomerate which cannot be understood without a most minute microscopic analysis

3. That causes metamorphism or metamorphosis

1853 CARPENTER *Hum. Physiol.* (ed. 4) 48 This metamorphic action of the liver would seem to be influenced by conditions of the nervous system. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. VIII. 571 Rocks altered by the action of percolating water or other daily acting metamorphic agent. 1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* Epil. 132 Nor all your metamorphic philtres.

Metamorphine. see META- 6 a.

Metamorphism (metămɔ̄ɹ·ɪfɪz'm). [Formed as METAMORPHIC + -ISM.]

1. *Geol.* The process of change of form or structure produced in a rock by various natural agencies, the quality of being metamorphic.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 504/1 By the metamorphism of the chalk into the characters of primary limestone. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 223 Shell impunctate. Prof. King attributes this to metamorphism. 1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* s.v., This change, or metamorphism, whether produced by heat, pressure, or chemical agency, has conferred upon them [*sc.* the crystalline schists] the term of Metamorphic rocks.

2 The process of metamorphosis (of an insect)

1866 TAIT *Brit. Mollusks* IV. 153 An insect in its second stage of metamorphism.

Metamorphist (metămɔ̄ɹ·ɪfɪst). [f. META-MORPH-OSIS + -IST.]

†**1.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1694 *Hist., Geogr. & Poet. Dict., Metamorphists,* or Transformers, a Name given in the XVIth Century to those Sacramentarians, who affirmed, That the Body of Jesus Christ ascended into Heaven, is wholy Deified. 1752 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

2. One who holds the theory of metamorphism.

1889 A. IRVING *Metamorph. Rocks* 65 A general *laissez-faire* sort of acceptance of the views of the more advanced metamorphists.

†**Metamorphize,** *v. Obs.* Also **-ise.** [f. Gr. μετα- META- + μορφη form + -IZE; after *metamorphosis*] = METAMORPHOSE *v.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 32 And now you are Metamorphis'd with a Mistris, that when I looke on you, I can hardly thinke you my Master. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 45 Masselyna was worthie to have bin metamorphized into Ajax. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 52 Metamorphize Men into Beasts, and Beasts into Men. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. VIII. 383 The greatest part of them were strangely metamorphised by the heat of the hold

Hence **Metamo·rphized** *ppl. a*, **Metamorphizing** *vbl. sb.*

1613 F. ROBARTS *Revenue of Gosp.* 96 They are not men of reason but metamorphised wolues, dogs, and tygres. 1609 J. RAWLINSON *Fishermen,* etc. 8 The metamorphising of men into fishes.

Metamorphology (metămɔɹfǫ·lŏdʒɪ). [f. METAMORPHO-SIS + -LOGY] The scientific study of the post-embryonic metamorphosis of animals.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man.* II. 460 Later [i.e. post-embryonic] changes form the subject of the science of Metamorphoses, or Metamorphology

‖**Metamorphopsia** (metămɔɹfǫ·psiă). [mod. L., irreg. f. *metamorph-osis* + Gr. -οψία kind of sight, f. root ὀπ- to see (in ὄψομαι fut. of ὁράω).] An affection of the sight characterized by distortion of things seen.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1894 G. MACKAY *Blinding of Retina* 36 He [the patient] had noticed some metamorphopsia, for in walking along a street the area railings at a certain distance appeared to have an upward bend.

Metamorphosable (metămɔ̄ɹ·ɪfō·zăbl), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. METAMORPHOSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of change of form.

1887 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Ser. II (1895) 310 Amiel tells us of his 'protean nature essentially metamorphosable, polarisable, and virtual'.

Metamorphoscope (metămɔ̄·ɹfŏskōup). [f. METAMORPHOSIS + -SCOPE.] (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1426/2 *Metamorphoscope,* a toy having an opening at which the pictures on several belts are presented, the respective belts having head, body, and leg portions of figures. The belts are of different lengths, so as to mismatch the sections as they are revolved.

Metamorphose (metămɔ̄·ɹfōus, -fōz), *sb.* Also 7-**os** [Anglicized form of METAMORPHOSIS. Cf. F. *métamorphose.*]

1. = METAMORPHOSIS. Now *rare.*

1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* IV. ii, My Metamorphos is not held vnfit. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) I. What metamorphose strange is this I prove? My self now scarce I find my self to be. 1732 SIR C. WOGAN in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 671 This wonderful metamorphose of mere animals into smart and dexterous fellows, by the change of air. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 116 The evident improvement, and elegant metamorphose the room had undergone. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* II. 47 But thus transmuted, the inductive principle issues out of this metamorphose, a fiction not a truth. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 484/1 The same metamorphose takes place in animals.

2. A kind of firework

1818 in *Pall Mall G.* (1885) 5 Nov. 4/2 Superior Fireworks. A metamorphose, with alternate change

Metamorphose (metămɔ̄ɹ·ɪfōuz, -fōz), *v* Also 6-7 **-oze.** [a F. *métamorphoser* (1553 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *métamorphose* sb.: see METAMORPHOSIS.]

1. *trans.* To change in form, to turn *to* or *into* something else by enchantment or other supernatural means.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Del. Diet for Drunkards* (1792) 15 They feigned that Medea, Circe and such other coulde Metamorphose & transforme men into Beastes, Byrdes, Plantes, and Flowres. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 40 This draue Menaphon into such an extasie for ioy, that he stood as a man metamorphozed. 1642 W. PRICE *Serm.* 14 Remember Lots wife, she was metamorphoz'd to a pillar of salt. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 21 P 9 Many of the said Men were by the Force of that Herb metamorphosed into Swine. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* XII, Perhaps they metamorphose themselves into a tawny squirrel. 1874 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hubner's Ramble* (1878) II. III. 530 A god metamorphosed into a dragon.

2 (Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.* of 1, also *gen.*) To change the form or character of; to alter the nature or disposition of, to transform. Const. *to, into*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Del. Diet for Drunkards* (1792) 12 For was not Noah through this beastly vice, so Metamorphosed, that he lay in his Tent uncovered. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. I. 2 Long peace, and neglect of Martiall discipline hath metamorphosed manly mindes. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 12, I was at that instant metamorphosed into miserie it selfe. 1741 W. OLDYS *Eng. Stage* VI. 93 They formed a Select Company, and Metamorphosing the Tennis Court opened their new Theatre. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 152 Never were a people so metamorphosed. The plain farmer and even the plain quaker is become a soldier. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 80 He recognised on the sign, the ruby face of King George: but even this was singularly metamorphosed. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* VI. (1875) 344 The regenerate man has been metamorphosed, his moral being is reconstructed. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. VIII, This patient from being the brightest spirit in the household was metamorphosed into an irresponsive dull eyed creature.

3 In scientific applications. To subject to METAMORPHOSIS or METAMORPHISM.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 27 When she was metamorphos'd into a Locust, I could discern no Mouth in the Microscope. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 184 The Worm is metamorphosed into a Butter-fly. 1839-47 CARPENTER in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 742/2 The wonderful processes of chemical and vital transformation, which take place during the period of incubation [of an egg], the albumen which it contained at first is metamorphosed into bone, cartilage, nerve, feathers, &c., &c. 1851 OWEN in *Edin. New Philos. Jrnl.* Apr. 271 Before the individual has finally metamorphosed itself into the winged male or winged oviparous female. *Ibid.* 273 They become circular flattened pupæ: and are finally metamorphosed into monostomes. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* XII. 246 A portion of the shale has become in consequence highly metamorphosed. 1882 — *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. VIII. § 1. 571 Nearly all rocks have been metamorphosed.

Metamorphosed (metămɔ̄ɹ·ɪfōuz'd, -fōst), *ppl. a.* [f. METAMORPHOSE *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1117 Yet would not these metamorphosed monsters yeeld the towne vnto the Turkes. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 76 A number of Metamorphosed Men turned into Beasts by the Inchantments of this wicked Sorceress. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 85 The Monument of Lot's Metamorphos'd Wife. 1729 FIELDING *Temple Beau* (1775) I. 102 These cloaths! these looks! these airs! give me reason to wonder how I recollected my metamorphosed friend. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* XIII. (1903) 175 Naturalists frequently speak of the skull as formed of metamorphosed vertebræ; the jaws of crabs as metamorphosed legs; the stamens and pistils of flowers as meta-

morphosed leaves. 1878 A H Green *Coal* ii. 43 The rocks ..are highly metamorphosed Lower Silurian beds. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VI. 160 These old, metamorphosed rhombi.

Metamorphoser (metămǭ·ɹfōᵘzəɹ, -fǭsəɹ). [f. Metamorphose *v.* + -er¹.] One who or that which metamorphoses.

1576 Gascoigne *Del. Diet. for Drunkards* (1792) 14 What shall I name this man, but a beastly Metamorphoser, both of himself & of others? 1769 B Alexander in *Monthly Rev* XLII. 102 The impositions of a crafty metamorphoser 1839 Lady Lytton *Cheveley* (ed 2) III. i 23 He was as good a metamorphoser of bipeds as the Yorkshire ostler was of quadrupeds.

Metamorphosic (metămǭɹfǭsik), *a.* [f. Metamorphos-is + -ic. Cf. F. *métamorphosique.*] Of or pertaining to metamorphosis.

1782 Pownall *Treat. Antiq.* 69 All the metamorphosic fables of the Ancients, turning policied and commercial people into horrid and savage monsters, will..evaporate before the light of truth. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Metamorphosic breathing*, Gerhard's term for a respiratory sound, which begins as a puerile breathing, but during the course of the inspirations assumes another character.., he believes it to be a reliable sign of a pulmonary cavity

Metamorphosical (metămǭɹfǭᵘzikăl), *a.* *nonce-wd.* [Formed as prec. + -al.] Changeable

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 28 It was me lot to be in a metamorphosical humour

Metamorphosing (metămǭ·ɹfōᵘziŋ, -fǭsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Metamorphose *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Metamorphose.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 596 From this changing of rods into Serpents, came the several metamorphosing of sundry other things into Serpents also. 1878 T Sinclair *Mount* 253 None has been nearer to seeing the Shakespearean metamorphosing here than Macdonald

attrib. ?1730 *Royal Remarks* 21 We were soon hurried away to a Metamorphosing House in the Hay Market

Metamo·rphosing, *ppl. a.* [f. Metamorphose *v.* + -ing².] That metamorphoses or causes metamorphosis

1620 T. Granger *Div Logike* 32 All things are become new, spirituall, faithfull, by the metamorphosing Spirit. 1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 8 [It] in effect operates as a modifying and even metamorphosing agent. 1888 *Pall Mall G* 15 June 13/2 That current of civilization from whose metamorphosing waves a woman inevitably emerges either a Vera or a Princess Napraxine.

b. That undergoes metamorphosis.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) IV. 507 The flea undergoes all the changes of the metamorphosing tribes of insects 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* V. 205 The 'metamorphosing' breathing of Seitz consists of an inspiratory sound harsh or rough at its commencement, becoming hollow or tubular towards the end of the act of inspiration.

Metamorphosis (metămǭ·ɹfǭsis). Pl. **metamorphoses** (-sīz). [a. L. *metamorphōsis*, a. Gr. μεταμόρφωσις, n. of action f. μεταμορφοῦν to transform, f. μετα- Meta- + μορφή form. Cf. Metamorphose *sb.*]

1. The action or process of changing in form, shape or substance; *esp.* transformation by magic or witchcraft.

1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 929/1 Salem & Bizans sometime two great townes were with a meruailouse metamorphosis, enchaunted and turned into twoo englishe men. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 77 As if by a kind of metamorphosis, the gods had changed trees to Vessels. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* xii 204 One would think we were fallen into an Age of Metamorphosis, and that the Brutes did (not only Poetically and in fiction) but really speak For the talk of many is so bestial, that [etc]. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat* IV. 179 From the metempsychosis, however, arose the doctrine of the metamorphosis. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint* III. iv xvii § 6 A fourth will begin to change them in his fancy into dragons and monsters, and lose his grasp of the scene in fantastic metamorphosis. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II 264 The points on which the stories turn are transformations and metamorphoses of various kinds.

b. A metamorphosed form.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 73 Samela stoode amazed like Medusaes Metamorphosis 1638 Randolph *Hey for Honesty* ii 1, But come you pig-hogs, let us leave jesting. I restore you to your old metamorphosis, as you may see in the first leaf of Virgil s *Bucolics*. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* vi, An amount of fat on the nape of her neck, which made her look like the metamorphosis of a white sucking-pig

2. *transf.* A complete change in the appearance, circumstances, condition, character of a person, of affairs, etc.

a 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen. VI* 161 Ihon Cade departed secretly in habite disguysed, into Sussex: but all his metamorphosis or transfiguracion litle prevailed 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 195 The Hermit .. asked him how it chanced that he was fallen into such a metamorphosis? 1656 Earl Monm. tr *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass* I. xxix. (1674) 32 The Metamorphosis is too great, when from being a private man, one becomes a Prince. 1691 Wood *Ath Oxon* I. 825 News was brought him of a metamorphosis in the State at home. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1753 (1816) I. 233 Whatever agreement a Chief might make with any of his clan, the Heralds Office could not admit of the metamorphosis. 1820 W. Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 386 The mountains along the whole coast, assumed the most fantastic forms...These varied and sometimes beautiful metamorphoses .. suggested the reality of fairy descriptions. 1853 C Bronte *Villette* xxvii, His visage changed as from a mask to a face:. I know not that I have ever seen in any other human face an equal metamorphosis. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* viii. 519 By a singular metamorphosis, the secular principle was now represented by the Catholics, and the theological principle by the Protestants. 1867 Lydia M. Child *Rom. Repub.* v. 64 The disguises were quickly assumed, and the metamorphosis made Rosa both blush and smile.

3. In scientific uses.

a. *Physiology.* Change of form in animals and plants, or their parts, during life; *esp.* in *Ent*, a change or one of a series of changes which a metabolous insect undergoes, resulting in complete alteration of form and habit. *Coarctate metamorphosis* (Ent.): see Coarctate b.

1665 *Phil Trans.* I. 88 Their [silkworms] metamorphoses are four 1728 Quincy *Phys. Dict* (ed. 2), *Metamorphosis*, is applied by Harvey to the Changes an Animal undergoes both in its Formation and Growth, and by several to the various Shapes some Insects in particular pass through, as the Silk Worm and the like. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) XIV. 712/1 A new form or change of appearance is always implied in metamorphosis or transformation. ; as when the lobes of a seed are converted into seminal leaves. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat Hist.* II 232 The transformations or metamorphoses of insects embrace three states. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I 106/1 We find that the whole of its [*sc.* the terrestrial salamander's] metamorphosis takes place whilst in the oviduct. 1881 F. M Balfour *Comp Embryol* II. 113 The change undergone by the Tadpole in its passage into the Frog is so considerable as to deserve the name of a metamorphosis. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 161 A perfect metamorphosis, such as that of Sphinx, with three well-marked stages, larva, pupa, and imago 1897 Parker & Haswell *Zool.* II xiii 32 It [the Ascidian] .. soon begins to undergo the *retrogressive metamorphosis* by which it attains the adult condition.

b. *Morphology.* The modification of organs or structures in form or function (including teratology).

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 131/2 Metamorphosis of organs, in the Vegetable Kingdom, consists in an adaptation of one and the same organ to several different purposes. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot* § 641 307 The different parts of the flower may be changed into each other, or into true leaves... These changes may take place from without inwards, by an ascending or direct metamorphosis, as in the case of petals becoming stamens; or from within outwards, by descending or retrograde metamorphosis, as when stamens become petals.

c *Evolution.* Secular change of form.

1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* IV. 623/2 A unity which has undergone such an infinitely graduated metamorphosis of its parts as to yield these unequal skeletal forms. 1876 Ray Lankester tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 90 His [Goethe's] idea of metamorphosis is almost synonymous with the theory of development. 1903 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* (ed 2) I. 10 The various modifications which the primitive form has passed through constitute its metamorphosis.

d. *Histol.* The change of form which goes on in the elements of living organic structures; *e.g.* in blood-corpuscles, animal or vegetable tissue, etc *Path.* 'The morbid change of the elements of tissues into another form of structure' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*).

1839–47 Carpenter in *Todd's Cycl Anat.* III. 750/1 The production of the simple structureless membranes . must be attributed, we think, to the consolidation of a thin layer of blastema, rather than to any metamorphosis of cells 1845–6 G. E Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem* I. 133 The metamorphosis [of blood-corpuscles] occurs in the peripheral system. 1857 *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 440 Every animal developes, during the process of metamorphosis of tissue, a series of nitrogenized substances 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 184 There is a much more rapid metamorphosis of tissue in carnivorous animals. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 708 These reserve materials [in dormant seeds, bulbs, tubers] must undergo repeated Metamorphosis while they are being conveyed to the growing organs

e. *Chem.* The change of a compound to a new form; *esp.* 'the chemical change occurring in a compound substance under the influence of some other body which itself does not change' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1853 Carpenter *Hum. Physiol* (ed. 4) 47 When there is a deficiency of fatty matters in the food, these may be formed by a metamorphosis of its saccharine constituents. *Ibid.* 52 The chemical metamorphoses which take place in the economy *Ibid* 90 The lactic acid, chiefly generated in the substance of the muscles (probably by the metamorphosis of a saccharine compound). 1862 Miller *Elem. Chem* III. 58, 61 Production of Chemical Metamorphoses .1. Oxidation 2. Metamorphoses by Reduction. 3 Metamorphoses by Substitution. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* Introd. Lect 34 Professor Liebig applied the name of metamorphosis to those chemical actions in which a given compound by the presence of a peculiar substance, is made to resolve itself into two or more compounds

Metamo·rphosist. *rare*—⁰. [f Metamorphos-is + -ist.] = Metamorphist. 1848 in Craig.

†**Metamorphostical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. Metamorphos-is. Cf. *metamorphosical.*] Of or pertaining to metamorphosis.

1728 Arbuthnot, etc *Ann Mirab.* in *Miscell.* 1732 III. 86 The *Annus Mirabilis*, or the Metamorphostical Conjunction a Word which denotes the mutual Transformation of Sexes. 1895 Wood Martin *Pagan Ireland* 84 The soul of a man might pass into a deer, a boar..&c.,. a continuous metamorphostical existence.

†**Metamo·rphosy.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of Metamorphosis

c 1530 L Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 71 And so dothe Ulysses conclude his oracyon in the xiii. boke of Ouide Metamorphosy. 1606 Warner *Alb Eng* xiv. lxxxix. (1612) 363 Like tales and Metamorphosies passe many in this Chat. *a* 1698 Temple *Poems* 46 If ever any reasonable Soul Harbor'd in shape of either brute or fowl, This was the Mansion: Metamorphosie Gain'd here the credit lost in Poetrie.

Metamorphotic (metămǭɹfǫ·tik), *a.* [f. Metamorphosis: see -otic.] Pertaining to or based on metamorphosis; causing metamorphosis.

1816 Bentham *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 145 *Metamorphotic*, is the appellation by which these several branches of the Psychico physical division of the aggregate system of sources of motion may be designated. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 420 The Era of Swammerdam and Ray, or of the Metamorphotic System. 1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom*, *Quintus Fixlein* III. 282 To his eyes, this birth-day, in the metamorphotic mirror of his superstitious imagination .. would burn forth like a red death warrant.

Metamorphy (metămǭ·ɹfi). [Formed as Metamorphic: see -y.] = Metamorphosis.

1869 Masters *Veget. Terat.* 241 In the present work the term metamorphy is employed to distinguish cases where the ordinary course of development has been perverted or changed. 1879 Stormonth *Man Sci. Terms*, *Metamorphosis* . bot . sometimes called *metamorphy*.

Metamylene: see Meta- 6 a.

‖**Metanephron, -nephros** (metăne·frǫn, -ne·frǫs). *Zool.* [mod L., f. Gr. μετα- Meta- + νεφρός kidney.] The hinder division of the typical segmental organ in vertebrates, from which are developed the kidney and the ureter. Hence **Metane·phric** *a.*

1877 Ray Lankester in *Q. Jrnl Microsc Sci.* XVII. 430 A metanephron with metanephric duct distinct from the Wolffian or mesonephric duct 1884 A. Sedgwick *ibid.* XXIV. 79 The metanephros persists as the functional kidney

Metanocerite . see Meta- 7 a.

‖**Metanotum** (metănōᵘ·tǒm). *Ent* [mod.L., f. Gr. μετα- Meta- + νῶτον back.] The dorsal part of the metathorax in insects. Hence **Metano·tal** *a.* (in recent Dicts.).

1860 J Duncan *Introd. Entom.* I 109 The dorsal portion [of the metathorax] is the *metanotum*, commonly quadrangular 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv Anim.* vii. 400 The metanotum, or tergal portion of the metathorax.

Metantimonic (metæntimǫ·nik), *a.* *Chem.* [ad. F. *métantimonique* (Fremy): see Meta- and Antimonic] *Metantimonic acid* the hydrate produced when pentachloride of antimony is treated with water.

1854 R. D. Thomson *Cycl Chem.* 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 256

Hence **Metantimo·n(i)ate,** a salt of metantimonic acid.

1863 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 9) 368 Metantimonate of potassa. 1863 Brande & Taylor *Chem.* Index, Metantimoniates.

Meta-oleic to **Metaphenomenal**: see Meta-.

Metaphery (mĕtæ·fĕri) *Bot.* [f. Gr. μετα- Meta- + -φερεια (cf. Periphery), φέρειν to carry.] 'The displacement of organs, as when alternate become opposite' (Jackson *Gloss. Bot Terms*).

1869 M. T. Masters *Veget Terat.* 91 Morren..speaks of this transposition as metaphery. 1879 in Stormonth *Man Sci. Terms.*

Metaphony (metæ·fǒni). *Philol.* [a. F *métaphonie*, f. Gr. μετα- Meta- + φωνή sound.] A term proposed to take the place of Umlaut. Hence **Metapho·nical** *a.*, **Metapho·nized** *ppl. a*

1894 V. Henry *Comp. Gram. Eng. & Germ* ii i § 4.

Metaphor (me·tăfəɹ). Forms: α. 6–7 **metaphore,** (6 **metafor**), 6– **metaphor.** β 6–7 **metaphora.** [a. F. *métaphore*, ad. L. *metaphora*, a. Gr. μεταφορά, f. μεταφέρειν to transfer, f. μετα- Meta + φέρειν (root φερ-: φορ-) to bear, carry.] The figure of speech in which a name or descriptive term is transferred to some object different from, but analogous to, that to which it is properly applicable; an instance of this, a metaphorical expression *Mixed metaphor*: see quot. 1824.

α 1533 Hen VIII in Wotton *Lett* (1654) Suppl. 8 And rather then men would note a lye when they know what is meant, they will sooner by allegory or metaphor draw the word to the truth. 1553 T Wilson *Rhet.* 91 b, A metaphor is an alteration of a woorde from the proper and naturall meanynge, to that whiche is not proper, and yet agreeth therunto, by some lykenes that appeareth to be in it. 1555 Bonner *Homilies* 71* Chryste alwayes in hys speakynge dyd vse fygures, metaphores and tropes. 1563 *Mirr. for Mag*, *Collingbourne* xxxvii, These metafors I vse with other more 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. ix 247 An horn is the hieroglyphick of authority, power, & dignity, and in this Metaphor is often used in Scripture. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 289 ¶ 8 Those beautiful Metaphors in Scripture, where Life is termed a Pilgrimage. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Imperf. Sympathies*, He stops a metaphor like a suspected person in an enemy's country. 'A healthy book!'..'Did I catch rightly what you said?' 1824 L Murray *Eng Gram.* (ed 5) I. 493 We should avoid making two inconsistent metaphors meet on one object. This is what is called mixed metaphor. 1841 Trench *Parables* i. (1877) 9 The allegory stands to the metaphor,. in the same relation that the parable does to the..simile. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* xvi. (1877) 265 The metaphor of the poet is perfectly true in fact, for life *is* a stage.

β. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 77 *Metaphora*, which is, when a word from the proper or right signification is transferred to another neere vnto the meaning. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii ii ii. *Babylon* 369 Better then Greek with her Fit Epithets, and fine Metaphora's. 1650 Earl Monm. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 175 The Metaphora, which is so frequent with them,. is it not an imposture?

b. *Comb*, as *metaphor-making*, *-monger*.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 46 These indiscreet and horrid metaphor-mongers. 1889 MIVART *Orig Hum. Reason* 273 This power of metaphor-making.

†**Metaphorally**, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. METAPHOR + -AL + -LY ².] Metaphorically.

1548-50 THOMAS *Ital. Dict*, *Chimera*, a proper name, but *metaphorollie* [sic], it is many times taken for an harde or subtill imaginacion.

Metaphoric (metăfo·rik), *a.* [f. METAPHOR + -IC.] = METAPHORICAL.

1597 in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 447 Restraine your haughtie metaphoricke lines 1669 GALE *Crt Gentiles* I. i. ii 11 Traditions; which he wraps up in . metaphoric, and Allegoric notions. 1726 SWIFT *To a Lady in Heroic Style* 119 Metaphoric Meat and Drink Is to understand and think. 1875 M & FR. COLLINS *Sweet & Twenty* I xvi, Sarah .. did not understand Miss Litton's metaphoric language.

Metaphorical (metăfo·rikăl), *a.* [f. METAPHOR + -IC + -AL.] Of or characterized by the use of metaphor; of the nature of metaphor; used metaphorically; not literal; figurative.

a 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1312/2 They thinke not that it is a corporal worme, but a spiritual & a Metaphorical worme 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* (1669) 251 For both the word Water, and that of Life, they are but metaphorical Sayings. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. III 490 [She] delights in metaphorical flourishes. 1845 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* 2 A man without reflection is but a metaphorical phrase for the instinct of a beast. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat Law in Spir. W.* VII (1884) 235 To impose a metaphorical meaning on the commonest word of the New Testament is to violate every canon of interpretation.

Hence **Metapho·ricalness.** 1888 in OGILVIE

Metaphorically (metăfo·rikăli), *adv.* [f. METAPHORICAL + -LY ².] In a metaphorical sense; by the use of metaphor.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ii. 3 By terming his government metaphorically by the name of 'Bondes and yoke'. 1660 T. GOUGE *Chr Directions* IX (1831) 56 Which words, 'If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off' &c., are not literally to be taken, but metaphorically. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B* III XXVI, We metaphorically apply the idea of sweetness to sights and sounds 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. VI 244 Literally as well as metaphorically blind 1885 *Manch. Exam* 2 May 6/2 Mr Broadhurst meta phorically fell upon Mr Bentinck's neck

Metaphorist (me·tăfŏrist). *rare* [f. METAPHOR + -IST.] One who deals in metaphors.

1727 POPE, etc *Art of Sinking* 115 A poet or orator would have no more to do but to send to the particular traders in each kind, to the metaphorist for his allegories, to the simile maker for his comparisons 1891 HANNAH LYNCH *G. Meredith* 33 The marvellous performance of a juggling metaphorist

Metaphorize (me tăfŏrīz), *v.* [f. METAPHOR + -IZE. Cf. F. *métaphoriser*.] *trans.* a. To change metaphorically *into*. b. To ply with metaphor.

1789 T. TWINING *Aristotle's Treat Poetry* (1812) II 292 Every reader will recollect Milton's beautiful application of this metaphor to the dew-drops, metaphorized into pearls 1801 SOUTHEY *Let* 25 July in *Life* (1850) II. 153 Every character [in the play] reasoning, and metaphorising, and metaphysicking the reader most nauseously.

†**Metaphorous**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹ [f METAPHOR + -OUS.] Full of or characterized by metaphor.

1658 BROMHALL *Treat Specters* VII. 362 Metaphorous speeches.

Metaphosphate (metăfo·sfēt). *Chem* [META- 2 a.] A salt of metaphosphoric acid

1833 [see next]. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* 160 Sodium metaphosphate

Metaphosphoric (metăfosfo·rik), *a Chem.* [META- 2 a.] *Metaphosphoric acid* (HPO_3): an acid containing a molecule of water less than orthophosphoric acid.

1833 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 277, I shall take the liberty to designate provisionally the acid of the fused biphosphate of soda, the Metaphosphoric acid ; and the fused salt itself, the Metaphosphate of soda 1899 tr *R. von Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* VII (ed. 4) 299 If to urine which contains albumin a little solid metaphosphoric acid be added, a precipitate or turbidity forms.

Metaphragm (me tăfræm) *Ent.* Also in Latin form. [ad. mod.L. *metaphragma*, f Gr. *μετα-* META- + *φράγμα* partition.] The wall that separates the abdomen from the thorax in insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* III. 382 Metaphragma (the Metaphragm). *Ibid.* IV. 591 The cavity of the chest..between the mesophragm and metaphragm

Metaphrase (me tăfrēz), *sb* [ad. mod.L. *metaphrasis*, ad. Gr. *μετάφρασις*, n. of action from *μεταφράζειν* to translate, paraphrase: see META- and PHRASE *sb.* Cf. F. *métaphrase*.]

†**1.** A metrical translation. *Obs.*

1627 BP. HALL *Davids Ps Metaphr.* Ded., Apollinarius .wrote all the Hebrew scriptures in Heroicks; his metaphrase of the Psalmes is still in our hands. 1632 in *Bannatyne Club Misc* I. 245 The receaving of this new metaphrase, and rejecting of the old, sall geve occasion to foranners to call us light headed Scots. 1767 HARTE *Amaranth* Pref., A paraphrase (or metaphrase rather) of the xxviiith chapter of Deuteronomy; which, I believe, hath never yet been turned into English verse.

2. A rendering into other words, a translation; in later use, a word-for-word translation in contradistinction to a paraphrase.

1640 SHIRLEY *Hum. Courtier* IV i. G 1 b, *Orselo.* What does she thinke? *Lan.* Y'are insufficient. *Or.* How? a metophrase [sic] upon that word. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 224 Where the English Metaphrase readeth, Thou shalt accept [etc]...The Hebrew saith, Thou shalt consume, &c. 1680 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Ep.* Pref., Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 237 Metaphrase, or turning an author word by word, and line by line, from one language into another. 1697 — tr. *Virg. Æneid* Ded. (e) 4 b, The way I have taken is not so streight as Metaphrase, nor so loose as Paraphrase. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. to Yng. Man* Wks. XIV. 84 *note*, It is too much of a mere metaphrase of Kant. 1903 W. R ROBERTS in *Class. Rev.* XVII. 131/2 Metaphrase can hardly be made to do duty for paraphrase.

fig. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Some Old Actors*, Such playful selections and specious combinations rather than strict metaphrases of nature

Metaphrase (me·tăfrēz), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: but cf. Gr *μεταφράζειν*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To translate, esp. in verse. *Obs.*

1608 BP. HALL in *Sylvester's Du Bartas* To Author, To Mr Iosuah Sylvester, of his Bartas Metaphrased. 1633 FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 86 Certain of the royal Prophets Psalmes metaphrased 1649 T. W[EAVER] (*title*) Plantagenets Tragicall Story or the Death of King Edward the Fourth. Metaphrased by T. W. gent.

2. To alter the phrasing or language of, to render into other words

1868 *Contemp. Rev* IX. 294 He [Simeon Metaphrastes] did not in all cases assemble materials in their original shape, but often 'metaphrased' or manipulated them in such a way as to deprive the mass of all value 1883 SCRIVENER *Introd. Crit N. T.* 508 He too [Clement of Alexandria] complains of those who tamper with (or metaphrase) the Gospels for their own sinister ends

Hence **Me taphrasing** *vbl. sb.*

1631 in *Bannatyne Club Misc* I 237, I have not as zit.. considdered what libertie they have takin in the metaphrasing to add, insert, or degresse

‖ **Metaphrasis** (metæ frăsis). *Obs.* [mod L.: see prec.] = METAPHRASE

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II (Arb) 104 *Metaphrasis*. is all one with *Paraphrasis*, saue it is out of verse, either into prose, or into some other kinde of meter or els, out of prose into verse 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 984 Some rhetoricall figures, catachreses and metaphrases 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Metaphrasis*, a bare Translation out of one Language into another.

Metaphrast (me·tăfræst). [ad. Gr. *μεταφράστης*, f. *μεταφράζειν* to translate, f. *μετα-* META- + *φράζειν* to speak.] One who renders a composition into a different literary form, e.g. by turning prose into verse, or one metre into another; also, † a translator.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 68 Simeon that great Metaphrast 1642 CUDWORTH *Lord's Supper* 13 For so both the Syriack Metaphrast expounds it and the Arabick *a* 1695 WOOD *Fasti Oxon* (1815) 516 George Sandys, esq; the famous traveller and excellent poetical metaphrast. 1778 WARTON *Hist Eng. Poetry* II 190 He [Symeon] obtained the distinguishing appellation of the Metaphrast, because he modernised the more antient narratives of the miracles and martyrdoms for the use of the Greek church 1896 J W MACKAIL *Lat Lit* (ed. 2) 128 The later metaphrasts, who occupied themselves with turning heroic into elegiac poems by inserting a pentameter between each two lines.

Metaphrastic (metăfræ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *μεταφραστικός*, f. *μεταφράστης*. see prec.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the nature of metaphrase

1778 WARTON *Hist. Eng Poetry* II 169 Maximus Planudes has the merit of having familiarised to his countrymen many Latin classics by metaphrastic versions.

2. *Gram.* (See quot.) *rare*⁻¹.

1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sci Lang* Ser. 1 VIII (1864) 338 The formation of such phrases as the French *j'aimerai*, for *j'ai à aimer* may be called analytical or metaphrastic.

B. *sb. pl.* The art of translation or interpretation.

1895 *Q. Rev* Oct 328 There is no lost work on Hermeneutics or Metaphrastics to be recovered from an Egyptian grave.

So **Metaphra·stical** *a.* = METAPHRASTIC.

1860 in WORCESTER

Metaphra·stically, *adv.* [Formed as prec. + -LY ².] By way of metaphrase

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl Hist.* (1663) 73 Some report that he presumed metaphrastically to alter the words of the Apostle, correcting as it were the order of the phrase 1652 T. MANLEY *Afflict. Saints* title-p., The whole Booke of Job, composed into English Heroicall Verse, metaphrastically. 1894 R FENTON in W. W Lloyd *L. Fenton* 121 Which we may metaphrastically translate:—Milton, now, a disappointed, blind, distressed old man.

‖ **Metaphrenon, -phrenum** (metæ frī·nŏn, -frī·nŭm). Also 7 *anglicized* **metaphren(e.** [Late L., a Gr. *μετάφρενον*, f *μετά* after + *φρήν* midriff.] The part of the back that is behind the diaphragm.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I v III i. (1651) 401 The metaphrene, or part of the back which is over against the heart. 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* 90 Brest strong, metaphren broad. 1693 tr *Blancard's Phys Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metaphrenum* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Metaphrenum*, that part of the Back which comes after the Diaphragm, or Midriff. 1846 MAYNE *Expos Lex., Metaphrenon, Metaphrenum.*

Metaphysic (metăfi·zik), *sb.*¹ In 4 **methaphesik**, 5 **metaphesyk, methephisike**, 6 **methaphisick**, 6-7 **metaphisi(o,k(e, -physi(o)ke**, (7 **-phisique**), 7-8 **-physick**, (9 **-physique**). [ad. scholastic L. *metaphysica* fem. sing., substituted (on the analogy of other names of sciences: cf. *physic*) for the older *metaphysica* neut. pl.: see METAPHYSICS. Cf. F. *métaphysique*, G. *metaphisik*.

The sing. form alone appears in Eng. before the 16th c. In the 17th and 18th c. it was almost superseded by METAPHYSICS; in the 19th c., owing to German influences it began to be preferred by many philosophical writers.]

1. = METAPHYSICS 1.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 365 He [Aristotle] made . problemys of perspective and of methaphesik [1432-50 problemes perspective and methaphisicalle, orig. *et perspectiva problemata et metaphysicam*]. *c* 1450 *Cov Myst*, *Doctors in Temple* 189 Ageyn oure argemente is no recystence In metaphesyk ne astronomye 1527 TINDALE *Par Wicked Mammon* Wks (1573) 88/1 How shoulde he vnderstand the scripture, seing he is no Philosopher, neyther hath sene his metaphisike? 1586 T. B[ARD] *La Primaud. Fr Acad.* I. 72 Physike, which is the studie of naturall things: Metaphysike, which is of supernaturall things 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* II. VII § 3 The one part which is Phisicke enquireth and handleth the Materiall & Efficient Causes, & the other which is Metaphisicke handleth the Formal and Final Causes. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 645 Physic of Metaphysic begs defence, And Metaphysic calls for aid on Sense. 1775 HORSLEY in *Phil Trans* LXV. 182 The uncertain conclusions of an ill-conducted analogy, and a false metaphysic, were mixed with the few simple precepts derived from observation 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit* ix (1882) 71 [Fichte] supplied the idea of a system truly metaphysical, and of a metaphysique truly systematic 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit & Dogma* (1876) 399 The mis-attribution to the Bible . of a science and an abstruse metaphysic which is not there. 1883 E CAIRD in *Encycl. Brit* XVI. 79 For Aristotle, metaphysic is the science which has to do with Being as such, Being in general.

b = METAPHYSICS 1 b.

1865 J H. STIRLING *Sir W. Hamilton* 41 The true metaphysic of the subject nowhere finds itself represented in the preceding discussion 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* Ser. 1. I. Introd. I. IV 67 Every science has its metaphysic.

¶ **2.** Something visionary.

1606 WARNER *Alb Eng* XIV LXXXI. (1612) 341 Or for a Metaphysick hold the Proiect of her prayse.

Metaphysic (metăfi zik), *a.* and *sb*² [ad. scholastic L. *metaphysicus* adj, developed from *metaphysica* sb. pl.: see METAPHYSICS. Cf. F. *métaphysique*, Sp. *metafísico*, It. *metafisico*.]

A *adj.* = METAPHYSICAL. Now *rare.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed Chr Man* To Rdr 18 Alleginge vnto them textes of logycke, of naturall philautia, of methaphisick and morall philosophy. 1569 J SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* III 70 The whiche because they be not in the nature of thinges, but are supposed to be aboue nature, therefore they call them transnaturall or Metaphisicke. *a* 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 25 And that poore knowledg we call Metaphysicke, supernaturall 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I 1 150 He knew what's what, and that's as high As metaphysic wit can fly. 1683 E HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div* 102 Even the most Metaphysic subtilissimoes after that thei haue fatigated themselves with their Divisions and Subdivisions. 1750 WALPOLE *Let to Mann* 2 Aug, The Bishop of Durham [Chandler] is succeeded by Butler of Bristol, a metaphysic author 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* Wks II. 26 Milton tried the metaphysick style only in his lines upon Hobson the Carrier. 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev.* 8 The metaphysic knight of the sorrowful countenance. 1793 W. F. MAVOR *Chr Politics* 18 A metaphysic liberty and equality intoxicated the mad multitude 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt cap* 1178 What foe would dare approach? Historic Doubt? Acumen metaphysic?

†**B.** *sb*² A metaphysician *Obs*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 25 And the Metaphisick, though it be in the seconde and abstract notions, and therefore be counted supernaturall yet doth hee indeede builde vpon the depth of Nature. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iv (Arb) 25 They [poets] were the first Astronomers and Philosophists and Metaphisicks 1623 COCKERAM, *Metaphisicks*, one skild in these Artes *Metaphysicke*

Metaphy·sic, *v. rare* [f prec. sb Cf F. *métaphysiquer*.] *trans.* a. To treat metaphysically. b To ply with metaphysics.

1782 H WALPOLE *Lett to G. Hardinge* Priv Corr (1820) IV 306 A piece of genuine French, not metaphysicked by La Harpe, by Thomas, &c. 1801 [see METAPHORIZE *v*.]

Metaphysical (metăfi zikăl), *a* [f. METAPHYSIC + -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to, or of the nature of, metaphysics; such as is recognized by metaphysics.

1432-50 [see METAPHYSIC *sb.*¹ 1]. 1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks. 386/1 Argumentes grounded vpon philosophy & metaphisicall reasons. 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd* v b, The sciences that he calleth speculatiue, be the metaphisicals 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* VII iii 345 A popular expression, which will not stand a Metaphysicall and strict examination 1660 JER TAYLOR *Duct Dubit* I v Rule 1. § 6 Negative doubt is either Metaphysical or Moral 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* IV vi (1695) 333, 1 Moral Truth. 2. Metaphysical Truth, which is nothing but the real Existence of Things, conformable to the Ideas to which we have annexed their Names 1792 D STEWART *Philos. Hum. Mind* I 72 The word *cause* expresses something which is supposed to be necessarily connected with the change; and without which it could not have happened This may be called the *metaphysical* meaning of the word, and such causes may be called *metaphysical* or *efficient causes.* 1867 BP FORBES *Explanation* 39 *Articles* I (1881) 14 The triple distinction of God's attributes into metaphysical, intellectual, and moral. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* II v 301 Instead of a metaphysical theory, what he gives is scarcely more than a logical classification.

b. Applied with more or less of reproach to reasoning, ideas, etc. which are considered over-subtle, or too abstract.

1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issachar* 31, I confesse, this Divinitie is so transcendent and Metaphysicall, that it exceeds my capacitie 1720 SWIFT *To Yng Clergyman* Wks. 1751 V. 24 Some Gentlemen are apt to fill their Sermons with Philosophical Terms and Notions of the metaphysical or abstracted Kind. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v., The word is also used to denote something subtile, abstract, and refined.

In which sense we say, such a reasoning, such a proof, is too *metaphysical*, &c.

2. Based on abstract general reasoning; determined on theoretic or *a priori* principles.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* v. § 361 When they saw.. that, from metaphysical considerations what might be done in case of necessity, the militia of the kingdom was actually seized on. 1773 Johnson in *Boswell* 8 May, There seems (said he), to be in authours a stronger right of property than that by occupancy; a metaphysical right, a right, as it were, of creation, which should from its nature be perpetual. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* vi, In many a case, where wars have been waged for points of metaphysical right, they have been at last gladly terminated, upon the mere hope of obtaining general tranquillity.

3. [Partly in a pseudo-etymological sense = 'beyond what is physical'.] a. Applied, esp. in explicit contrast to *physical*, to what is immaterial, incorporeal, or supersensible.

1577 G. Harvey *Letter-bk* (Camden) 56 And all that glorious company Of parsonages heroicall To greete with salutations Divine and metaphysicall. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 391 The blessed Trinity framed both the beneficial and hurtful Creatures, either for a Physical or Metaphysical end. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* I. xxviii. (1713) 58 *Hyl.* There is also a Substance distinct from Matter, which therefore must be immaterial, and consequently Metaphysical. 1775 Harris *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 377 Thus, having before considered physical motion, have we now considered what may be called metaphysical, or causative motion. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 316 Beautiful as fire is in itself, I suspect that part of the pleasure is metaphysical, and that the sense of playing with an element which can be so terrible adds to the zest of the spectacle. 1877 S. Cox *Salv. Mundi* iv. 56 That the wicked will be turned into a place of torment physical or metaphysical.

b. That is above or goes beyond the laws of nature; belonging to an operation or agency which is more than physical or natural; supernatural.

1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamberl.* iv. ii, The essentiall fourme of Marble stone, Tempered by science metaphisicall, And Spels of magicke from the mouthes of spirits. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. v. 30 The Golden Round, Which Fate and Metaphysicall ayde doth seeme To haue thee crown'd withall. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* II. 1059 The Pestilence.. partly metaphysicall appears, And partly naturall. 17.. Warburton *Note on Rape of Lock* I. 20 As the subject of the epic consists of two parts, the metaphysical and the civil. 1822 Scott *Pirate* xxxviii, In these plain words there is no metaphysical delusion. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 392 The lurking dæmons sat to him, .. and the metaphysical elements took form.

†c. Surpassing what is natural or ordinary; extraordinary, transcendent. *Obs.*

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 75 The excellence of such a Metaphysicall vertue, I meane (shepheards) the fame of your faire Samela, houering in the eares of euerie man as a miracle of nature.

4. Of persons, their minds, etc.: Addicted to or fitted for the study of metaphysics.

a 1628 F. Greville *Sidney* (1652) 175 Many Metaphysicall Phormio's before me, who had lost themselves in teaching Kings, and Princes, how to govern their People. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* I. 24 The fourth is ἄνθρωπος θεωρητικός, the true metaphysical and contemplative man. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* II. 3 Majerus and Spagnetus being a sort of Metaphisical Chimists, who do make it a chief Principle of that Science to be strict in their Devotion towards God. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* I. Pref. 12 In the more metaphysical and contemplative East. 1856 Mrs. Stowe *Dred* I. xv. 203 His metaphysical talent.

Comb. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* 117 A Metaphysicall pated Disputant.

5. Adopted by Johnson as the designation of certain 17th cent. poets (chief of whom were Donne and Cowley) addicted to 'witty conceits' and far-fetched imagery.

[1693 Dryden *Orig. & Progr. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 19 He [Donne] affects the metaphysics, not only in his satires, but in his amorous verses, where nature only should reign, and perplexes the minds of the fair sex with nice speculations of philosophy, when he should engage their hearts... In this, Mr. Cowley has copied him to a fault.] *a* 1744 Pope in J. Spence *Anecd.* (1820) 173 Cowley .as well as Davenant borrowed his metaphysical style from Donne. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 22 About the beginning of the seventeenth century appeared a race of writers that may be termed the metaphysical poets. The metaphysical poets were men of learning, and to shew their learning was their whole endeavour. 1785 T. Warton *Milton's Poems* Pref. 15 But what are these conceptions [of Cowley's]? Metaphysical conceits, all the unnatural extravagancies of his English poetry. 1814 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XII. 82 The metaphysical school, which married a good poet in Cowley, and found its proper direction in Butler, expired in Norris of Bemerton.

6. Used for: Fanciful, fantastic, imaginary.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., A *metaphysical* case, is an imaginary or chimerical case, which can scarce ever happen, or not without much difficulty; and which ought not to be laid down as a rule for common occasions. 1809 J. Lawrence *Hist. Horse* 125 The colours of horses, notwithstanding the metaphysical notions of former days, are of very little consequence in relation to their goodness. 1827 Scott *Chron. Canongate* Introd. 1, Those metaphysical persons whom the law of the neighbouring country terms John Doe and Richard Roe.

Metaphysically (metăfi·zikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a metaphysical manner or sense; according to the principles of metaphysics; from a metaphysical point of view.

1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. lx. 90 Whether they be Mathematically mensured, or Metaphisically pondered. 1616 Champney *Voc. Hps.* 13 To haue true authoritie or calling; and to haue true and sufficient proofe of the same, are not heere nicely or metaphysically distinguished. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iv. § 3 The same Conclusion follows, tho' we should suppose the Punishments of a future State not to be absolutely and metaphysically infinite. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 126 The pretended rights of these theorists are all extremes; and in proportion as they are metaphysically true, they are morally and politically false. 1897 B. A. W. Russell *Found. Geom.* 68 Metaphysically, space has no elements.

†b. Supernaturally; preternaturally. *Obs.*

1580 G. Harvey *Three Proper Lett.* 20 The Eclipse of the Sunne that darkened all the Earth at Christes Passion, happening altogether prodigiously and Metaphysically in *Plenilunio*. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 384 The proverb may as well be applyed metaphysically to the Beast Linx, as Poetically to the man Lynceus.

Metaphysician (metăfizi·shăn). [a. F. *métaphysicien* (14th c.), f. Metaphysic: see -ician.] One who is versed in metaphysics.

1597 G. Harvey *Trimm. Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 22 Thoughe (as I am a Cirurgeon) I coulde picke your teeth, for the other stinkinge breath, yet this I durst not meddle with, this hath neede of a metaphisition. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 160 The very essence of them, or *immediatè consequens Essentiam* (as the Metaphysitians word it), that which is but one degree from their Essence. 1677 Hornbeck *Gl. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 239 The Metaphysician, that speculates things above sense and nature. 1796 Burke *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. 1808 VIII. 57 Nothing can be conceived more hard than the heart of a thoroughbred metaphysician. 1818 Byron *Juan* I. xci, He turn'd, without perceiving his condition, Like Coleridge, into a metaphysician. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas Faith* iv. 145 Metaphysicians, it seems, have always been trying to get at the back of knowledge.

Hence **Metaphysicianism** *nonce-wd.*, metaphysical philosophizing.

a 1849 Poe *Imp of Perverse* Wks. 1865 I. 353 Phrenology, and in great measure, metaphysicianism have been concocted *à priori*. —*E. B. Browning* ibid. III. 423 The preposterously anomalous metaphysicianism of Coleridge.

Metaphysicize (metăfi·zisoiz), *v.* [f. Metaphysic + -ize.]

1. *intr.* To indulge in metaphysical speculation; to think, talk or write metaphysically. Also quasi-*trans.* with *away*: To get rid of by such studies. Hence **Metaphysicizing** *vbl. sb.*

1793 Southey *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 26 Oct. in *Life* (1840) I. 185, I have been reading the history of philosophy till I have metaphysicized away all my senses. ?1796 Coleridge *Unpubl. Lett. to J. P. Estlin* (1884) 18, I would write Odes and Sonnets morning and evening, and metaphysicize at noon. 1823 De Quincey *Walking Stewart* Wks. 1858 VIII. 3 He was everlastingly metaphysicising against metaphysics. 1889 J. M. Robertson *Ess. Crit. Method* 164 We are either witnessing a confusion of thought or a very subtle piece of metaphysicizing.

2. *trans.* To treat or expound metaphysically.

1830 Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 943 Boscovich has metaphysicized matter, and shewn that there need be none. Others have metaphysicized vision.

Metaphysico- (metăfi·zikō), used as combining form of Metaphysic *a*, in the sense 'partly metaphysical, partly . . .'

1757 Warburton in W. & Hurd *Lett.* (1809) 229 Pray ask our friend whether my metaphysico-ethical philosophy be right. 1904 *Q. Rev.* July 266 The absence of the metaphysico-religious element in his constitution. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Oct. 961 'Responsibility' was not a medical conception .. it was a metaphysico-legal conception.

†**Metaphysicous,** *a. Obs.* [f. Metaphysic + -ous.] Versed in metaphysics, metaphysical.

1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Mystic. Div.* 95 Let men boast of .their elaborate Demonstrations, made out by the most Metaphysicous Divines, in Religion.

Metaphysics (metăfi·ziks), *sb. pl.* [pl. of Metaphysic *sb.*, repr. med.L. *metaphysica* (neut. pl.), med. Gr. (τὰ) μεταφυσικά (neut. pl.), an alteration of the older τὰ μετὰ τὰ φυσικά, 'the (works) after the Physics' (cf. Meta- and Physics), the title applied, at least from the 1st century A.D., to the 13 books of Aristotle dealing with questions of 'first philosophy' or ontology.

This title doubtless originally referred (as some of the early commentators state) to the position which the books so designated occupied in the received arrangement of Aristotle's writings (τὰ φυσικά being used to signify, not the particular treatise so called, but the whole collection of treatises relating to matters of natural science). It was, however, from an early period used as a name for the branch of study treated in these books, and hence came to be misinterpreted as meaning 'the science of things transcending what is physical or natural'. This misinterpretation is found, though rarely, in Greek writers, notwithstanding the fact that μετα does not admit of any such sense as 'beyond' or 'transcending'. In scholastic Latin writers the error was general (being helped, perhaps, by the known equivalence of the prefixes *meta-* and *trans-* in various compounds); and in English its influence is seen in the custom, frequent down to the 17th c., of explaining *metaphysical* by words like 'supernatural', 'transnatural', etc.]

1. That branch of speculative inquiry which treats of the first principles of things, including such concepts as being, substance, essence, time, space, cause, identity, etc.; theoretical philosophy as the ultimate science of Being and Knowing.

Formerly often preceded by *the* (cf. 'the mathematics'). Now usually construed as singular.

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* liii. 70 Of the Metaphisickes, that is, thinges supernaturall and the Science of them. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 37 The Mathematickes, and the Metaphysickes, Fall to them as you finde your stomacke serues you. *a* 1629 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. xiv. § 2 (1622) 356 The Metaphysickes, considering the pure essence of things. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iv. xlvi. 376 If such Metaphysiques .. be not Vain Philosophy, there was never any. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 211 May we not take it for granted that nothing properly belongs to Metaphysics but what is Supernatural, as the name importes. 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 459 Hence is demonstrated, that Metaphysicks is absolutely the Highest Science. 1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* Pref. (1730) 2, I have not made use of the Metaphysicks. 1775 Harris *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 368 Metaphysics are properly conversant about primary and internal causes. 1845 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 545/1 It is impossible to follow the track of any great moral question without entering into the region of pure Metaphysics. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* III. 283 'How', she cried, 'you love The metaphysics!' *a* 1862 Buckle *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 506 Metaphysics, as it must be the end of all Knowledge, so it was the beginning of all Knowledge.

fig. a 1658 Cleveland *Gen. Poems* (1677) 13 Call her the Metaphysicks of her Sex, And say she tortures Wits, as Quartans vex Physicians.

b. With *of*: The theoretical principles or higher philosophical *rationale* of some particular branch of knowledge.

1845 Craik *Hist. Lit. Eng.* V. 200 Burke was our first .. writer on the philosophy of practical politics. The mere metaphysics of that science..he held in contempt. 1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t* iv. 125 The metaphysics of attention have hardly been sounded to their depths.

c. In various inaccurate or extended uses (partly based on the erroneous etymology mentioned above): see quots.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Some define metaphysics, that part of science which considers spirits, and immaterial beings. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 355 What are called metaphysics or pneumatics were set in opposition to physics. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* vii. (1859) I. 121 The Philosophy of Mind,—Psychology or Metaphysics, in the widest signification of the terms,—is threefold. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* III. 149, I mean by metaphysics, that vast body of literature which is constructed on the supposition that the laws of the human mind can be generalized solely from the facts of individual consciousness.

†2. Used by Marlowe for: Occult or magical lore. (Cf. Metaphysical *a.* 3 b.) *Obs.*

c 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* I. (1604) A 3 These Metaphysickes of Magicians, And Negromantike bookes are heauenly.

Metaphysiology, etc.: see Meta- 1.

Metaphysis (metæ·fisis). *rare*—⁰. [mod. L., ad. assumed Gr. *μετάφυσις, f. μεταφύεσθαι* to become by change, f. μετα- Meta- + φυ- to grow.] Transformation; metamorphosis.

1755 in Johnson (citing *Dict.*).

Metaphyte, -phytic, -phyton: see Meta- 4.

‖ **Metaplasia** (metăplē·i ziă). *Phys.* and *Path.* [mod.L., as if a. Gr. *μεταπλασία, f. μεταπλάσσειν* to mould into a new form, f. μετα- Meta- + πλάσσειν to mould.] Transformation of one kind of adult tissue into another.

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., Cartilage is transformed into mucoid or areolar tissue, or into bone, by undergoing metaplasia. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 202 Among normal tissues a transformation of one variety into another has received from Virchow the distinctive name of metaplasia.

‖ **Metaplasis** (metæ·plăsis). *Biol.* [mod.L., after G. *metaplase* (Haeckel 1866), a. Gr. *μετάπλασις*, n. of action f. *μεταπλάσσειν*: see prec.] Haeckel's term for the middle or adult period of ontogenetic development: correlated with *anaplasis* and *cataplasis*.

1888 Hyatt in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 405.

Metaplasm[1] (me·tăplæz'm). [ad. L. *metaplasmus* (app. used by Quintilian in the sense of rhetorical figure), Gr. *μεταπλασμ-ός* (explained by L. & Sc. as the formation of cases or tenses from a stem different from that of the nom. or pres.), f. *μεταπλάσσειν*: see prec.] a. *Rhet.* The transposition of words from their usual or natural order. b. *Gram.* The alteration of a word by addition, removal or transposition of letters or syllables. Also, the formation of oblique cases from a stem other than that of the nominative.

[1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 183 Of the rewles of feete metricalle, of metaplasmus, of dialog metricalle.] 1617 Collins *Def. BA Ely* II. x. 475 So fares it in this Metaplasme of names many times. *Digues et indignes non iam discernit dignitas, sed confundit.* 1758 Nugent tr. *Port Royal's Method Lat. Tongue* I. 327 This Metaplasm or transformation is made by adding, taking away, or changing, either a letter, or a syllable. 1889 Hanssen in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* X. 39 *Intercalarius* (but it is possible that this latter is simply a metaplasm for *intercalaris*).

Metaplasm[2] (me·tăplæz'm). *Biol.* [f. Meta- + *-plasm* as in *protoplasm.*] That part of protoplasm which contains the formative material.

1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 42 *note*, J. Hanstein gives to the substances mingled with the true protoplasm and which undergo many transformations, the collective name of 'Metaplasm'. 1877 Ray Lankester in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 403 Granular matter, which as metaplasm is distinguished from the hyaline protoplasm in which such granules float.

Metaplast (me·tăplæst). *Gram.* [as if ad. Gr. *μεταπλαστόν* neut. vbl. adj., f. *μεταπλάσσειν*: cf. Metaplasm[1].] A noun of which the cases are formed from different stems.

1864 in Webster. 1877 March *Comp. Anglo-Saxon Gram.* § 100.

52 Irregular Nouns. Such are without case-endings (Indeclinable),..or they vary..in stem (Metaplasts), [etc.].

Metaplastic (mĕtăplæ·stĭk), *a.* [ad. assumed Gr. **μεταπλαστικός*, f. *μεταπλάσσειν*: see METAPLASIA.]

1. *Gram.* Characterized by METAPLASM (1 b).

1877 MARCH *Comp. Agx. Gram.* § 100. 52 Many conforming regulars, and heteroclites, are metaplastic.

2. *Biol.* Relating to metaplasis.

1888 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 405 Metaplastic relations.

3. *Phys.* Relating to metaplasia.

1890 in *Syd. Soc Lex.*

Metaplastology (mĕtăplæstǫ·lŏdʒi). *Biol.* [f. METAPLAST-IC + -(O)LOGY.] Haeckel's term for the relationship of the phenomena of metaplasis to those of the acme in phylogeny.

1888 HYATT [see METAPLASTIC 2].

‖ **Metapleuron** (me tăplū·rŏn). Pl. **metapleura** (-plū·ră) Also in anglicized forms **metapleur(e.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *μετα-* META- + *πλευρά* rib.] See quot. 1875. **a.** *Ent* (see quot. 1848). **b.** *Zool.* In the Amphioxus (see quot.). Hence **Metapleu·ral** *a*, relating to the metapleura.

1848 MAUNDER *Treas Nat. Hist.* 794 *Metapleura*, the lateral surfaces of the metathorax. 1875 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl Microsc Sci.* XV 267 Metapleura, the upstanding hollow ridges or latero ventral folds which, in Amphioxus, form the lateral margins of the ventral surface. *Ibid* 262 The latero-ventral (metapleural) lymph space. *Ibid* 263 The lumen of the metapleur of Amphioxus 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 439 The epipleures form two prominent longitudinal folds—the metapleures.

Metapneumonic, -pneustic: see META- 2, 3.

Metapodial (mĕtăpǫ·dĭăl), *a* and *sb.* [ad. mod L. *metapodiālis* (neut. pl. *metapodiālia*. see B), f. *metapodium*: see next and -AL.]

A. *adj* (In recent Dicts.)

1. Pertaining to the metapodium of molluscs.

2. Pertaining to the metapodialia (see B).

B. *sb.* One of the ‖ **Metapodia·lia** *sb. pl.*, the bones of the metacarpus and metatarsus taken together.

1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat Techn* 42 The metapodials are comparatively simple elements 1896 MARSH in *16th Rep U.S Geol. Survey* I 185 The metapodials are much more slender and the phalanges are less robust than in the other members of the order

‖ **Metapodium** (mĕtăpō·dĭŏm). [mod L, f. Gr *μετα-* META- + *ποδ-*, *πούς* foot.]

1. *Anat.* = METATARSUS.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos Lex*

2. The posterior lobe of the foot in molluscs. Also anglicized **Metapode** (me·tăpǫud).

1853 HUXLEY in *Phil Trans* CXLIII 1 36 The tail or metapodium is subcylindrical at its base 1875 NICHOLSON *Man Zool* xlvii (ed 4) 342 In the *Heteropoda* and in the Wing-shells (*Strombidæ*), the foot exhibits a division into three portions—an anterior, the 'propodium', a middle, the 'mesopodium'; and a posterior lobe, or 'metapodium'.

Metapolitical (me tăpǫlĭ·tĭkăl), *a.* [See META- 1. Cf. G *metapolitisch* (Stein, 1817).]

†1 Lying outside the sphere of politics. *Obs*

1647 M HUDSON *Div Right Govt* II x 156 The limitation of the Kings power, in order to Evangelicall duties, which are *extra regalia*, and Metapolitcall matters.

2. Relating to metapolitics; given to the study of metapolitics.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) II. 82 The metaphysical (or as I have proposed to call them, *metapolitical*) reasonings hitherto discussed, belong to Government in the abstract. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 391 Fries, as Professor, taught a new political creed founded on the philosophy of Kant. Stein was assuredly not wrong in calling the new school *metapolitical*. 1889 CAMPION in *Lux Mundi* xi. 461 If man is 'metaphysical *nolens volens*', it is equally true that he is metapolitical, to use Martensen's happy word, *nolens volens*.

Metapolitician (me tăpǫlĭtĭ·shăn). [f. next, after *politician*.] One who holds or advocates metapolitical theories.

1809–10 [see METAPOLITICS] 1816 SOUTHEY *Ess* (1832) I. 390 The meta-politicians, as they have aptly been called, who bewilder themselves with abstractions. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 30 Lest the management of affairs should pass into the hands of those whom he calls, with strong contempt, *metapoliticians*.

Metapolitics (metăpǫ·lĭtĭks), *sb. pl* Also *occas.* sing. **metapolitic**. [See META- 1.] Abstract political science; the investigation of the speculative basis of political doctrines; *contemptuously*, unpractical political theorizing.

1784 DE LOLME *Eng Constt.* II. xvii (ed. 4) 419 *note*, It may, if the reader pleases, belong to the Science of *Metapolitics*, in the same sense as we say *Metaphysics* 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I 309 *note*, As 'Metaphysics' are the science which determines what can, and what can not, be known of Being..so might the philosophy of Rousseau and his followers not inaptly be entitled, *Metapolitics*, and the Doctors of this School, Metapoliticians. 1889 CAMPION in *Lux Mundi* xi. 461 Every statesman. has consciously or unconsciously such a metapolitic.

‖ **Metapophysis** (metăpǫ·fĭsis). Pl. **-ses.** *Anat.* [mod.L., f. META- + APOPHYSIS.] A small vertebral prominence.

1866 in BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1897 PARKER & HASWELL *Zool.* II. xxii. 420 Metapophyses and anapophyses.

‖ **Metapterygium** (metăptĕri·dʒĭŭm). *Ichth.* [See META-.] The hindmost section of the pterygium in certain fishes.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 478 The metapterygium represents the stem of the archipterygium and the rays on it. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* iv. 80 The pectoral fin is supported by three bones, pro-, meso-, and metapterygium.

Hence **Metaptery·gial** *a.* (in recent Dicts.), **Metaptery·gian** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), belonging or relating to the metapterygium.

Metapterygoid (metăpte·rigoid). *Ichth.* [f. META- + PTERYGOID.] In full *metapterygoid bone*: A bone in the skull of a teleostean fish, which fits against the anterior border of the hyomandibular and symplectic bones.

1872 MIVART *Elem Anat.* 395 In osseous Fishes a yet further segmentation occurs, as we find in addition a third bone, called the meta-pterygoid.

‖ **Metaptosis** (metăptǫ·sis). [mod L., a. Gr. *μετάπτωσις*, n. of action of *μεταπίπτειν* to undergo a change, f. *μετα-* META- + *πίπτειν* (*πτω-*) to fall.

1. *Med.* Change in the nature or the seat of a disease. ? *Obs.*

1693 tr *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed 2), *Metaptosis*, the degenerating of one Disease into another, as of a Quartane Ague into a Tertian, and on the contrary, of an Apoplexy into a Palsie

2 *Logic* 'The change of a proposition from being false to being true, or the reverse' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890)

Metar, obs. form of METER *sb.*[1]

Metarabic: see META- 6 a.

Metargon (metā·rgŏn). *Chem.* [f. META- + *argon*.] The name given by Sir W. Ramsay to an elementary substance obtained by him from the volatilization of the white solid which remained after the evaporation of liquid argon.

1898 *Westm Gaz* 17 June 7/2 Professor Ramsay, F R S, in continuation of his recent research on a new gas in atmospheric air, has this week gone still further. Argon, it now seems, has companion gases, their names, using the professor's nomenclature, being 'neon' (new) and 'metargon'

Metarsenic, Meta-salts see META- 6 a.

Metaschematism (metăskē·mătĭz'm). [ad mod L. *metaschēmatismus*, a. Gr. *μετασχηματισμός*, vbl. sb. of *μετασχηματίζειν* to change the form of, f. *μετα-* META- + *σχηματ-*, *σχῆμα* form. see -ISM.]

1. *Path.* 'A change of the form of a disease, as when hæmoptysis follows suppression of the menses' (*Syd. Soc. Lex*, s v. *Metaschematismus*).

1847 tr. *Von Feuchtersleben's Med Psychol* (Syd Soc.) 266 *note*, Perhaps every metastasis is only a metaschematism 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen Pathol* 320 At other times they [*sc.* calculi] are transformed into other substances Metaschematism

2 *gen.* A fresh arrangement.

1888 *Athenæum* 18 Aug 214/2 A new arrangement or metaschematism of atoms.

Metascutellum, -scutum, Metasericite, Metasilicic. see META- 3, 7 a, 6 a.

‖ **Metasoma** (metā·sō·mă). *Zool.* Also anglicized **metasome** (me·tăsōum). [mod L., f. Gr. *μετα-* META- + *σῶμα* body]

1. In Cephalopods, the posterior portion of the body, enveloped in the mantle

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont* 272 A posterior portion, enveloped in the mantle, and containing the viscera (metasoma) 1882 OGILVIE, *Metasome, Metasoma*

2. In Lamellibranchs, the part of the body which lies behind the foot

1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv Anim.* 475 The part which contains the posterior adductor may be termed the metasoma.

3 In Arthropods and Arachnids, the hinder portion of the animal, into which the abdomen is continued; the hinder part of the abdomen

1893 SHIPLEY *Zool Invert.* 398 The heart is continued backward in the scorpion as a posterior aorta which traverses the metasoma.

Metasomatic (me tăsǫumæ·tĭk), *a* [f. prec. or next: see -IC.]

1. *Zool.* Pertaining to the metasoma

1890 in *Century Dict* 1893 SHIPLEY *Zool Invert* 398 Extends into the narrow metasomatic segments.

2. *Geol.* Pertaining to or of the nature of METASOMATISM.

1886 T S HUNT *Min Physiol & Physiogr* 84 A metasomatic hypothesis of the origin of crystalline rocks 1896 VAN HISE in *16th Rep U S Geol. Survy.* I 690 Minerals . produced from other minerals by metasomatic processes.

Metasomatism (metăsǫ·mătĭz'm). *Geol.* [f. META- + Gr. *σωματ-*, *σῶμα* body + -ISM.] = METASOMATOSIS.

1886 T. S. HUNT *Min Physiol. & Physiogr.* 83 Constituting what has been appropriately designated metasomatism 1896 VAN HISE in *16th Rep. U. S. Geol. Survy.* I. 689 Metasomatism may be defined as the process of metamorphism by which original minerals are partly or wholly altered into other minerals, or are replaced by other minerals, or are recrystallized without chemical changes.

Hence **Metaso·matist,** one who holds the geological theory of metasomatosis (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

Metasomatome (metăsǫ·mătōum). *Anat.* [f. META- (app. used unjustifiably in the sense 'between') + SOMATOME.] (See quot.) Hence **Metasomato·mic** *a.*

1857 GOODSIR in *Edin. New Philos. Jrnl* V. 122 As the mouth is only one of a number of openings situated between somatomes, I find such openings conveniently distinguished as metasomatomic. 1858 HUXLEY in *Proc Roy Soc* (1859) IX 426 Professor Goodsir's terms of *Somatomes* for the segments and *Metasomatomes* for their interspaces *Ibid.* 427 The intervals between every pair of metasomatomes.

‖ **Metasomatosis** (me tăsǫumătō·sis). *Geol.* [mod.L., f META- + Gr. *σωματ-*, *σῶμα* body + -OSIS.] The transformation of one rock into another of an entirely different kind

1886 T. S. HUNT *Min Physiol & Physiogr* 105 Although the crystalline rocks have been supposed to be the subject of wide-spread metasomatosis 1888 TEALL *Brit Petrogr* 438 *Metasomatosis*, the change of material due to chemical agencies, undergone by rocks subsequent to their formation.

Metasome: see METASOMA.

Metasperm (me tăspŏm). *Bot.* [f. META- + Gr *σπέρμα* seed.] = ANGIOSPERM.

1878 MACNAB *Bot* IX (1883) 160 Phanerogamia. A Archisperms or Gymnosperms. B. Metasperms or Angiosperms.

1890 *Syd Soc Lex.*

Metasplenomegalic: see META- 2.

‖ **Metastasis** (metæ·stăsis). Pl **metastases** (metæ·stăsēz) [late L., a. Gr. *μετάστασις* removal, change, n. of action of *μεθιστάναι* to remove, change: see META- and STASIS.]

1 *Rhet.* A rapid transition from one point to another

1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 96 *Metastasis* or *Transitio*, when in briefe words we passe from one thing to another 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III xix. (Arb) 240 *margin*, *Metastasis*, or the flitting figure, or the Remoue. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5).

2. In various scientific uses

a. *Phys.* and *Path.* The transference of a bodily function, of a pain or a disease, of morbific matter, etc from one part or organ to another.

1663 BOYLE *Useful Exp Nat Philos* II xx 294 What not unfrequently happens in distempered Bodies by the *Metastasis* of the Morbifique matter 1747 tr *Astruc's Fevers* 354 The milk is very often thrown on other parts, where it creates *metastases* the most incorrigible and obstinate. 1842 *Medico-Chirurg Rev* XXXVII 557 Hysteria; Catalepsy; Metastasis of Hearing, &c 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* IX 175 The metastasis of the pains 1903 MYERS *Hum Personality* I. Glos 19 *Metastasis*, change of the seat of a bodily function from one place to another.

b. *Biol.* The transformation of chemical compounds into other compounds in the process of assimilation by an organism.

By some writers restricted to signify the change of non-living into other non living matter; by others treated as synonymous with METABOLISM

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr *Sachs' Bot* 626 Assimilation and Metastasis (Stoffwechsel) 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat.* 13 Metastasis, or change in the arrangement of chemical elements The body nourishes itself by replacing the material used up in metastasis by fresh matter, which is received from without.

c. *Geol.* (See quot.)

1886 BONNEY in *Proc. Geol Soc* 59 Metastasis (change of order), denoting changes rather of a paramorphic character, such, for example, as the crystallization of a limestone, the devitrification of a glassy rock.

3. *gen.* Transformation; change from one condition to another. *rare.*

1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 21 *note*, The Infinite and Absolute are only the names of two subjective negations, converted into objective affirmations Some, more reasonably, call the thing unfinishable—infinite, others, less rationally, call it finished—absolute. But in both cases, the metastasis is in itself irrational 1887 STEVENSON *Mem & Portraits* vii. 116 The lamp and oil man, just then beginning, by a not unnatural metastasis, to bloom into a lighthouse engineer.

Metastatic (metăstæ·tĭk), *a.* [f. METASTASIS: cf. STATIC and rare Gr. *μεταστατικός*.]

1. *Min.* (See quot.)

1816 R JAMESON *Char Min.* (ed. 2) 218 A crystal is named Metastatic (metastatique), that is to say, transferred, when its plane angles and solid angles are the same as those of the nucleus, and are thus transported to the secondary form Example, Metastatic calcareous spar.

2. Pertaining to, characterized or produced by metastasis.

a. *Path.* 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 316 As sometimes happens in metastatic dropsy from repelled gout. 1841 *Medico-Chirurg. Rev* XXXV. 563 Metastatic Abscess. 1892 *Tuke's Dict. Psychol Med.* II. 697 *Metastatic Insanity*, any form of insanity which appears and disappears with the disappearance or appearance of certain physical affections, *e g* asthma, gout, erysipelas, &c.

b. *Biol.* 1880 BESSEY *Bot.* 186 Those metastatic changes which take place in the ordinary growth of plants.

So **Metasta·tical** *a.* = METASTATIC 1. **Metasta·tically** *adv.*, by metastasis (in recent Dicts.).

1817 R JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 224 The metastatical variety of calcareous spar.

‖ **Metasternum** (metăst5·rnŏm). [mod.L., f. META- + STERNUM.]

1. *Ent.* The median ventral piece of the metathorax in insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* III xxxv. 579 The central part of the *mesosternum* when elevated or porrected, or otherwise remarkable, is called the *metasternum*. 1838 WESTWOOD *Entom. Textbk* 272 The under surface of . the metasternum is generally a horny covering.

2. *Anat.* The xiphisternum or ensiform appendage.

1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr.* 123 A supplementary sternal plate ('metasternum'). 1884 DISTANT in *Proc. Zool. Soc* 460 Disks of meso- and metasternums pitchy. 1890 in *Syd. Soc Lex*

Hence **metaste·rnal** *a*, pertaining to the metasternum; *sb.* a metasternal plate.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* III. xxxv. 579 The *Tettigoniæ* F. have usually a distinct metasternal point between their hind-legs. 1868 W K PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr.* 121 These plates are rudimentary 'meta-sternals' 1873 LE CONTE *Classif. Lepidoptera N. Amer.* II 312 Metasternal pores distinct

Metasthenic, Metastibnite: see META- 3, 7a.

‖ **Metastoma** (metæ stōmă). *Zool.* Also anglicized **metastome** (me·tăstoum). [mod.L., f. Gr. *μετα-* META- + *στόμα* mouth.]

1. The LABIUM or lower lip of crustaceans

1859 HUXLEY in *Brit. Org. Rem*, *1st Monograph* 16 The Metastoma [in Pterygo us] is an oval plate with margins much thinner than the centre. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk Geol* xii. 210 A broad heart shaped metastome or mouth-piece.

2. Haeckel's term (1872) for the secondary (*i. e.* permanent) mouth in the vertebrata.

1879 tr *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. 469.

‖ **Metastomium** (metăstō·miŏm). *Zool.* [Formed as prec] Lankester's term for the whole hinder (*i. e.* the mouthed) portion of a simple metazoan soma. Hence **Metasto·mial** *a*

1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 427.

Metastrophe (metæ strŏfi). [a. Gr *μεταστροφή* change from one thing to another; related to *μεταστρέφειν* to turn round, f. *μετα-*, META- + *στρέφειν* to turn]

†**1.** ? *nonce-use.* (See quot.)

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 93 The Town suffering a metastrophe, change of name as well as nature, was ordered to be called . Borgo Maria.

2. *Cryst.* (See quot.) Hence **Metastro·phic** *a.*

1895 STORY MASKELYNE *Crystallogr* 99 A solid figure is symmetrical to an axis when every *radius vector* moving in a plane perpendicular to the axis and meeting a point of the figure would also meet corresponding points at the same distances from the axis at each revolution through an arc angle of $2\pi/n$. The aspect of such a solid figure will not therefore be changed by a revolution of the solid round this axis through the angle $2\pi/n$, and any portion of its surface so revolving will move into a position in which it will be congruent with another portion of the surface entirely corresponding to it DEF —Congruence of this kind will be termed *metastrophe*, and such corresponding parts will be said to be *metastrophic* to each other. 1899 W. J LEWIS *Crystallogr* 18 We shall generally express the relation by saying that the like faces, edges and coigns disposed about an axis of symmetry are interchangeable or *metastrophic*

Metasyenite: see META- 7 b.

‖ **Metasyncrisis** (metăsi·nkrisis). *Path.* [mod L., a. Gr. *μετασύγκρισις*, f. *μετασυγκρίνειν* to use diaphoretics: see META- and SYNCRISIS.] **a.** The evacuation of morbid matter, esp. through the pores of the skin **b.** (See quot. 1706.)

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap* 2 E j b, Metasyncresis, which may sygnyfy as moche as Metaporoposis in Greke, That is to say, mutacyon of the state of pores & smal conduytes. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed 2), *Metasyncrisis*, the Operation of a Medicine externally applied, which fetches out the Humours from their closest Recesses. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Metasyncrisis*, a restoring of the Parts or Passages of the Body to their natural State. 1847 tr *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol* (Syd Soc.) 38 The Methodist, Thessalus the inventor of Metasyncrisis (*μετασύγκρισις*) (*recorporatio*), a method which still forms our principal corporeal means in the treatment of insanity

Metasyncritic, -ical (metăsinkri tik, -ikăl). [f. Gr. *μετασυγκριτικ-ός*, f. *μετασύγκρισις*: see prec.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or producing metasyncrisis.

Metasyncritic(al circle, cycle : 'the methodical use of metasyncritic remedies' (*Syd Soc. Lex* 1890).

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop Err* IV xxxii. 329 A very strong metasyncriticall plaister. 1725 FREIND *Hist. Physick* I. 124 The Resumptive or Metasyncritical Circle. 1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med Psychol* (Syd. Soc) 332 The metasyncritic method. *Ibid* 338 To excite, through the nervous system, a salutary (metasyncritical) action.

Metatarsal (metătā·rsăl), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* [f. METATARSUS + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the metatarsus.

1739 S SHARP *Surg.* 223 It may happen that the Bones of the Toes, and part only of the Metatarsal Bones are carious. 1899 A. H. EVANS *Birds* 10 A fusion of the second, third, and fourth metatarsal bones.

B *sb* Any bone of the metatarsus.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sci* I *Org Nat.* 212 The second metatarsal supports three phalanges 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VI. 666 Tight or badly fitting shoes exerting pressure on the head of the metatarsal

‖ **Metatarsalgia** (me tătārsæ·ldʒiă). *Path.* [f. METATARSUS + Gr. *-αλγία* pain.] Pain in the metatarsus. 1889 *Lancet* 6 Apr. 707/1

Metatarse. Anglicization of METATARSUS.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1894 NEWTON *Dict Birds* 616 Their tendons unite about the middle of the metatarse.

Metatarso- (metătā·rso), comb. form of next used to denote 'belonging to the metatarsus and . .'; in **metatarso-phalangeal** *a.*, belonging to the metatarsus and the phalanges; *sb.* a metatarso-phalangeal joint; also **metatarso-digital** in the same sense.

1831 R KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 390 The last four metatarso-phalangeal articulations 1876 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 8) I. 181 In the first metatarso digital articulation 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 331 The ankle, elbow, and first metatarso-phalangeal. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 2 Apr. 728/1 The Metatarso-Phalangeal Joint of the Great Toe.

‖ **Metatarsus** (metătā·rsŭs). *Anat.* Pl. **meta-tarsi** (-ăi). [mod.L.: see META- and TARSUS.] The group of five long bones of the foot lying between the tarsus and the toes. In birds, the bone which corresponds to tarsus and metatarsus together.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg* VII ii. 479 The joyning of .. the Tarsus to the Metatarsus. 1682 in *Phil Collect.* No. 5. 147 Sixty three large Scales, reaching up all along his [*sc* the Ostridge's] Foot before, or before those Bones which answer to the Metatarsus. 1879 WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 7 In the Jerboa, among the rodents, the three middle metatarsi form but a single bone. 1899 A. H. EVANS *Birds* 10 The covering of the metatarsus is usually 'scutellated'.

b. *Ent.* (*a*) The proximal joint of the tarsus, esp. when much developed. (*b*) The entire tarsus of the hind foot.

1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* xv. (ed 2) I. 494 [The bee] next seizes one of the laminæ of wax with a pincer formed by the posterior metatarsus and tibia.

Metatartaric, Metataxis: see META- 6 a, 5.

‖ **Metate** (mətā·te). [Aztec *metatl.*] A flat or somewhat hollowed oblong stone, upon which grain, cocoa, etc. is ground by means of a smaller stone. Also *metate-stone* (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*).

1854 BARTLETT *Explor. Texas*, etc. II 245 Several broken metates, or corn-grinders, lie about the pile. *Ibid.* 276.

Meta-theology: see META- 1.

‖ **Metatheria** (metăpī·riă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μετα-* META- + *θηρίον* animal.] Huxley's term (correlative with *Prototheria* and *Eutheria*) for the Marsupials. Hence **Meta-the·rian** *a*, belonging to the *Metatheria*; *sb.*, an animal of this division.

1880 HUXLEY in *Proc Zool Soc.* 654 An intermediate type between that of the Prototheria and that of the higher mammals, which may be termed that of the Metatheria. *Ibid.* 657 There is no known Marsupial which has not far more widely departed from the Metatherian type. 1894-5 *Roy. Nat. Hist* (ed Lydekker) III 283 Mammals are divided into three primary groups or subclasses, viz.: 1 Eutherians, or Placentals 2. Metatherians, or Implacentals, including the Pouched Mammals 3 Prototherians, represented only by the Egg-laying Mammals.

Metathesis (metæ þĭsĭs). Pl **metatheses** (metæ þĭsīz). [a. late L. *metathesis* (in sense 1), a Gr. *μετάθεσις*, n. of action of *μετατιθέναι* to transpose, change: see META- and THESIS. Cf. F. *métathèse*]

1. †**a.** *Rhet.* The transposition of words (*obs.*). **b.** *Gram.* The interchange of position between sounds or letters in a word; the result of such a transposition.

1608 HIERON *and Pt Def Ministers' Reasons for Refusal Subscript* 114 By a metathesis or transposition [he] hath misplaced some of their words. 1660 JER TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. rule 2 § 36 *Tahur*, which is the Metathesis of *Hurta*, a thief 1796 PEGGE *Anonym* (1809) 347 It is necessary sometimes to attend to the metathesis, or transposition of letters I make no doubt but Sir John Falstaff is formed from Sir John Fastolph 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon., Chald.* I viii 196 The Assyrian Nipur, which is Nipru, with a mere metathesis of the two final letters 1890 *Athenæum* 15 Feb 203/2 The suggested metathesis *kiryika* to *kirikya* does not recommend itself strongly.

erroneous use. 1751-2 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* 9 Nov , The first syllable is Bob, change o into a, which is only a metathesis of one vowel for another, and you have Bab.

†**2.** *Path.* **a.** = METASTASIS. **b.** The transposition of a solid morbific substance (that cannot be evacuated) from one part to another where it will be less injurious.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Metathesis* . In Physick it is when a Disease goes from one part to another. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Suppl., *Metathesis*, a change of place in such humours, or other diseased parts, as cannot be absolutely removed or sent off Thus a *Metathesis* of a cataract is a depression thereof, so that it no longer shuts out the light. 1832 WEBSTER (citing *Coxe*), *Metathesis* in medicine, a change or removal of a morbid cause, without expulsion.

3. *gen.* Change or reversal of condition.

1705 GREENHILL *Art Embalm.* 105 What a Metathesis is this! that he who perhaps was born of Royal Blood..shall now cry out with Job 17 14, To Corruption, thou art my Father. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* v. (1878) 153 *note*, The slow processes, the abrupt transitions, the sudden metatheses, which history so often reveals.

4. *Chem.* (See quots.)

1872 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* (1874) 245 Metathesis consists in the interchange of atoms or groups of atoms between two molecules, and implies that the structure of these molecules is not otherwise altered. 1887 REMSEN *Elem. Chem* 11 Double decomposition or metathesis. .In double decomposition two or more substances act upon one another and give rise to the formation of two or more new ones. Thus when hydrochloric acid acts upon marble two substances, calcium chloride and carbonic acid, are formed.

Metathetic (metăpe·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *μεταθετικός*, f. *μετατιθέναι* (see prec.).] Characterized by or involving metathesis. So **Metathe·tical** *a.*

1855 both in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1872 J. P. COOKE *New Chem* (1874) Index 324 Metathetical reactions.

Metathoracic (metăþŏræ sik), *a.* [f. next: cf. THORACIC.] Of or belonging to the metathorax.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II 972/2 The metathoracic segment. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 425 The metathoracic wings.

‖ **Metathorax** (metăþŏ·ræks). *Ent.* [mod.L.; see META- and THORAX.] The hindmost segment of the thorax in insects

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II 318 The.. abdomen and metathorax 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 400 The..tergal portion of the metathorax.

†**Meta·tion.** *Obs* —° [ad. L. *mētātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *mētārī* to mark or lay out (a camp).] (See quot) Also **Meta·tor** [agent-n.].

1623 COCKERAM, *Metation*, a setting in order. *Ibid.*, *Metator*, hee which setteth in order. 1662 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed 2), *Metator* (Lat), a planter or setter in order, a measurer out of the place for a Camp to pitch in, a measurer of Land.

Metatitanic, Metatoluic: see META- 6 a.

Metatome (me·tătoum). *Arch.* [f. Gr. *μετα-* META- + *-τομή* cutting (*τέμνειν* to cut).] The space or interval between two dentels.

1842 GWILT *Archit.*

Metatropy, Metatungstic: see META- 5, 6 a.

Metatype (me tătəip). [f. META- + TYPE *sb.*]

†**1.** = ANTITYPE *Obs.*

1658 T. WALL *Charac Enemies Ch.* 37 Amaleck is a true Metatype of the divel

2. *Zool.* (See quot.)

1893 O. THOMAS in *Proc. Zool Soc.* 242 A metatype is a specimen received from the original locality after the description has been published, but determined as belonging to his own species by the original describer himself.

Metavoltine: see META- 7 a.

Metaxin (metæ ksĭn) [f. Gr. *μεταξύ* between + -IN.] A proteid forming the material of the fibrils of plastids

1890 in *Century Dict* 1900 in Jackson *Gloss Bot Terms.*

Metaxite (metæ ksəit). *Min.* [Named (*metaxit*) by A. Breithaupt in 1832, f. Gr *μέταξα* silk, in allusion to its lustre.] A name for some fibrous varieties of serpentine

1836 T THOMSON *Min Geol*, etc I 171 The metaxite of Breithaupt is also a variety of serpentine 1866 *Reader* 10 Feb 156/1 Tufts of Metaxite.

‖ **Métayage** (metęyāʒ). [Fr., irreg. f. *métayer*: see next] A system of land tenure in Western Europe and also in the United States, in which the farmer pays a certain proportion (generally half) of the produce to the owner (as rent), the owner generally furnishing the stock and seed or a part thereof. Also *attrib* in *métayage system*

1877 D M WALLACE *Russia* xxi 336 They farmed part of their land on the *métayage* system. *Ibid* xxxi. 519 The third solution was the system commonly known as *métayage*. 1898 *Nat. Rev.* Aug 907 The system of 'métayage' is not used in Southern Italy

‖ **Métayer** (metęye). Also 9 **metayar**. [F. *métayer* —med L *medietārius*, f. *medietās* half. see MEDIETY, MOIETY.] A farmer who holds land on the métayage system. Also *attrib.* as in *métayer system, tenancy*

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* III ii. I 473 A species of farmers known at present in France by the name of Metayers 1804 *Edin. Rev.* IV. 321 The system of rural economy in Hindustan, closely resembles the metayer system 1856 CRAUFORD in *Encycl Brit.* XII. 691/1 Rural labourers [in Japan] were occupants or at best metayers 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst* VI 163 Metayer tenancy. 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 110 Dauphiny, where the worst kinds of metayer farming obtained.

†**Metay·ing.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. MÉTAYER: see -ING 1.] Farming on the métayage system. Also *attrib.*

1792 A YOUNG *Trav. France* 399 The metaying system. *Ibid.* 401 The evils of metaying.

Metayl, Metayn, obs. ff. METAL, MITTEN.

‖ **Metazoa** (metăzōu·ă), *sb. pl.* [f. Gr *μετα-* META- 4 + *ζῷα* pl. of *ζῷον* animal] Haeckel's term for one of the two great divisions (the other being PROTOZOA) of the animal kingdom, comprising those animals whose bodies consist of many cells. Also sing. **Metazo·on**, one of the metazoa.

1874 HUXLEY in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc, Zool.* XII. 202 The Metazoa of Haeckel *Ibid.* 205 The next stage in the development of the embryo of a Metazoon consists [etc.]. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat.* 89 This division is the first of the Metazoa, or organisms which are undoubtedly animals.

Metazoan (metăzōu·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to or characteristic of the Metazoa. **b.** *sb.* One of the Metazoa.

1884 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 140 The adult ascon, the lowest Metazoan. 1886 GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 419/1 The Metazoan segmentation of the ovum 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Oct. 971 For every character presented by a Metazoan individual, a man for example, there is always a second character latent or dormant in his germ-cells.

So **Metazoic** *a.* = METAZOAN *a.*
1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 47 What distinguishes the metazoic aggregate is that [etc].

Metbord, -buird, Metch(e, Metcorn: see MEAT-BOARD, MATCH, METECORN.

Mete (mīt), *sb.*[1] Also 5 mette, 6 met, 6-7 mett, 7 meate, 7-8 meet. [a. OF. *mete, mette*, ad. L. *mēta* goal, boundary.]

†**1.** A goal. *Obs.*
1402 *Repl. Friar Daw Topias* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 86 Thou concludist thi silf, and bryngest thee to the mete there I wolde have thee. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. viii, He passed her and cam to the mette to fore her.

2. A boundary or limit (material or immaterial); a boundary stone or mark; *esp.* in phrase *metes and bounds* [= AF. *metes et boundes* (1325 in *Rolls Parlt.* I. 434/2)], common in legal use; also *fig.*
1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 363 And fynably they were brought to so strayte metes and boundes that [etc]. 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cci [cxcvii.] 615 The kynge hathe clerely gyuen to hym the hole duchy of Acquytayne, so as it extendeth in metes and lymytacyons 1563 J. DOLMAN in *Mirr. Mag., Ld Hastings* xcii, Untimely neuer comes the hues last mett 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* i. 19 If the ditches, which are the ordinary meeres, meates and bounds betweene seueral mens lands, be confounded 1768 *Conn. Col. Rec* (1885) XIII. 52 To ascertain by meets and bounds the width of said cart road thro said meadow. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) I. 197 Dower was assigned by metes and bounds, because it was a tenancy of the heir. 1878 LANIER *Marshes of Glynn* 39 As a belt of the dawn, for a mete and a mark To the forest dark 1894 *Q Rev* Jan. 30 The introspective genius knows his metes and bounds.

†**Mete,** *sb.*[2], anglicized form of MEATUS.
1460-70 *Bk Quintessence* 16 þe palesye vniuersel comeþ of haboundaunce of viscous humouris cloysynge þe metis of vertu animale, sensityue, and motyue.

Mete (mīt), *sb*[3] [f. METE *v.*[1]; cf. MET *sb.*] Measure.
1768 J. ROSS *Ode loss Friend* Wks 224 (MS.) The pow'r Of solemn Young or softer Thomson's mete! 1834 HOGG *Mora Campbell* 30 Noted for heroes tall and fair Of manly mete and noble mien *a* 1871 MISS CARY *Nobility* ii. (Funk), We get back our mete as we measure.

Mete (mīt), *v.*[1] Inflected **meted, meting.** Forms: *Inf.* 1 metan, (meotan), 3, 6 mette, 4-6 meet(e, 6-7 meat(e, mett, 8 met, 3- mete. *Pa. t.* 1 mæt, 4-6 mett(e, 4-7 met, (4 mat(te, maat, mete, mə(e)tid, 4-5 metede, 6 mott), 7- meted. *Pa. pple.* 1-2 gemeten, 1-6 meten, 2-3 imeten, 3-6 mett(e, (4 ymeten, metun, 5 metyn, 6 metten, -on, mottun, meated, 7 mete, *dial.* 9 metit), 4-6 moten, metid, 4 8 (9 *dial.*) met, 7- meted. [A Com. Teut. originally str. vb.: OE *metan* (*mæt, mǽton, gemeten*) corresponds to OFris *meta*, OS *metan* (Du. *meten*), OHG. *mezzan* (MHG *mezzen*, mod G. *messen*), ON. *meta* to value (Sw. *mäta* to measure), Goth. *mitan*:—OTeut. **met-* (. *mat-*: *mēt-*):—pre-Teut. **med-* (*mod-* *mēd-*) cogn. w Gr. *μέδιμνος* MEDIMN, L. *modius* bushel; other cognates are L. *meditārī* and the words cited s.v. MEDITATE

The Teut. **met-* has no direct connexion with the synonymous L. *mētīrī*; but many scholars regard the W. Indogermanic **mēd-* and *mēt* as parallel extensions of *mē-*.

The verb was frequently conjugated weak as early as the 14th c.; the original strong inflexions did not entirely disappear until late in the 16th c.]

1. *trans.* To ascertain or determine the dimensions or quantity of; = MEASURE *v* 2. Also with dimensions as obj. Now only *poet.* and *dial.*, exc. in allusions to Matt vii. 2.
c 975 *Rushw Gosp* Matt vii 2 In ðæm gemete þe ge metaþ biþ eow meten *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* xiii (Z) 84 Ælc þæra ðinga, þe man wihð on wægan oððe met on fate. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 213 Gif hit chepinge be þe me shule meten oðer weien þe [etc] *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* I. 244/142 Þe schipmen token þe bischope wel i metene Ane houndred quarteres swete 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek* xl 5 He metid [1388 mat] the breede of the beeldyng with oo 3erd. 1388 — *Ruth* iii 15 He mete [1535 COVERDALE meet] sixe buyschels of barly *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 4620 And w hurre fote he metede þe lengthe of þat space. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 44 Paulyn Hath so moche moten Of corne That he may no more for age. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F* xcii. 49 Our mesurs mette to other, shal to vs be mottun. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev Trag.* ii 1, Lands that were mete by the Rod. 1782 CRABBE *Library* 302 She . Metes the thin air and weighs the flying sound. 1805 in Chambers *Pop Poems Scot.* (1862) 152 Says I am, 'We'll hae them met;' They measured just eight score o' pecks. 1865 SWINBURNE *Lament.* 23 No hand has meted his path.

with clause. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 232 He þet meteð hu heih is þe heouene & hu deope is þe eorðe. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 42 n, Mete how many foot ben be-twen þe too prikkis.

fig. *a* 1556 LD. VAUX in *Parad. Dainty Devis* (1578) 7 b, When I . mette in mind eache steppe youth strayed a wry. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 48 All men Who..mete with kingly ken The starry-peopled sky.

b. To be the 'measure' of. *poet. rare.*
1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 52 Cast out, cast down—What word metes absolute loss?

†**c.** To complete the full 'measure' or amount of. Also with *forth, out. Obs.*
1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xv. xxxix. 274 Nor yet the time hath Titans gliding fire Met forth. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 12 Their Wings..mete out twice their length. *Ibid.* 240 To Bury metes out Twelve Miles more. 1791 BURNS *To Mr. Maxwell of Terraughty on his Birthday* ii, This day thou metes threescore eleven.

†**2.** *absol.* or *intr.* To take measurements; = MEASURE *v.* 1 h. *Obs.*
1388 WYCLIF *Exod* xvi. 18 Thei metiden [1382 mesurden] at the mesure gomor. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 16 Dame, mete well. 1530 PALSGR. 635/2, I wyll nat mete by your busshell. 1649 R. HODGES *Plain Direct.* 13 A yard to mete withal

†**b.** To measure distances *for* shooting at a mark; hence, to aim *at. Obs.*
1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1157/2 We shal nowe meate for the shoote and consider. how farre of your arrowes are from the prik 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* iv. i. 134 Let the mark haue a pricke in't to meat at.

†**3.** *trans.* To mark (*out*) the boundary or course of; = MEASURE *v.* 3. *Obs.*
In late use prob. regarded as a derivative of METE *sb.*[1]
c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lix. 9, & gemære getelda ic meotu [Vulg. *metibor*]. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 92 (Gr) Wicsteal metan. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxi. 2 The spacis of alle the cytees bi enuyroun shal be meetid from the place of the cureyn *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 336/1 Meete londe, or set bowndys, *meto.* 1513 [see MEASURE *v.* 3] 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* lix. [lx.] 6, I wil deuyde Sichem, & mete out the valley of Suchoth 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* i xvi. E vij, Hebrus that meteth Thracia. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I 96 He met out a large and great circuit of ground. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 29 Command sall be giuen to the Schiref, to cause mett, and measure the samine [*sc* a dowry]. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt Iron Age* i i. Wks 1874 III. 267 Of all your flourishing line Not one shal liue to meate your Sepulchre. *a* 1637 B JONSON *Sad Shepherd* i ii, And a fair dial to mete out the day 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 137 The heralds had the rink-room metit, The barriers set, and lists completit.

4. To estimate the greatness or value of; to appraise; = MEASURE *v* 6. *arch.*
In *OE.* also = to compare (const. *wið, be*)
c 888 K ÆLFRED *Boeth* xiii § 1 Ne sint hi no wið eow to metanne. 971 *Blickl Hom.* 133 Se sweg wæs þæs Halgan Gastes be winde meten 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor* x 12 We metinge, or mesuringe, vs in vs silf, and comparisownynge vs silf to vs. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. iv (1495) 31 They [aungels] deuyde mete and waye all mennes werkes good and euyll. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 116 þat goddis sone is þis, Euyn with hym mette and all myghty. 1595 SPENSER *Col Clout* 365 For not by measure of her owne great mynd, And wondrous worth, she mott my simple song. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv iv 77 A Patterne, or a Measure By which his Grace must mete the liues of others 1702 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III 489 A simple measure by which every one could mete their merit 1866 J. H NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 3 Spirits and men by different standards mete The less and greater in the flow of time.

†**5.** To traverse (a distance); = MEASURE *v.* 11. Also *absol.* or *intr.* (and *refl.*) To go, proceed. *Obs.*
Beowulf 1633 Ferdon forð foldweg mæton 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 7695 Himself fra erth, upward met þat way, When he stey tylle heven. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 455 þan metis he him to Messadone. *Ibid.* 4803 þan metis he doun of þe mounte in-to a mirk vale 1621 QUARLES *Feast for Worms* viii G 3, A Citty..whose ample wall, Who vnder takes to mete with paces, shall [etc] 1697 CREECH tr *Manilius* iii 107 Take all that space the Sun Meets out, when every daily Round is Run.

impers pass *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 374 Qwen it was metyn to þe merke þat men ware to ryst *Ibid.* 564 Fra þe none tyme Till it to mydday was meten on þe morne efter.

6. (Often with *out.*) To apportion by measure, to assign in portions; to portion or deal out; *esp.* to allot (punishment, praise, reward, etc.).
Uncommon till the 19th c.; now the chief current sense, but only in literary use.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26529 [Christ] þat metes ilk man his mede. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* ii. 23 Thou mett thame moonshyn ay for meill 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 463 Our recreations should be meted by smaller portions 1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* 263 When beauty's to be judg'd without a vail, And not its powers met out as by retail, But wholesale. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul* (1817) I 278 The food of the country would be meted out in the smallest shares that could support life. 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 3, I mete and dole Unequal laws unto a savage race. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* iv. viii (1872) II 17 His very sleep was stingily meted out to him 1878 H M STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 382 What punishment shall I mete to this thief?

†**Mete,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 mǽtan, 3-6 mete, 4 meete(n, 6 melt. *Pa t.* 1 mǽtte, 1-5 mete, 3 matte, 3-5 mette, 3-6 mett, 3-7 met. *Pa. pple.* 3 imet, 3-4 met, 4 mete, 4-5 ymet. [OE. *mǽtan* wk. vb.; not found outside English.]

1. *impers. Me mette*: it occurred to me in a dream; I dreamt. Also with *sb.*, as *me mette sweven*, I dreamt a dream.
The analogy of ON. *draum dreymdi mik* (see DREAM *v.*[2] 3) suggests taking *sweven* (or equivalent sb) as accus and the vb as impers.; on the other hand, the sb. may be the nom. and the vb may have the meaning 'to occur to (a person) in a dream'.
c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxvii. 5 Witodlice hit gelamp þæt hine mætte. *c* 1000 — *Deut.* xiii. 1 Gif æniġ witega..secge þæt him mætte swefen. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 4140 At tyme of midniȝt of þe niȝt him mette a greuous cas. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 26 Me mette swiche a swevening, That lykede me wonders wel. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* Prol. 210 Me mette how I lay in the medewe thoo. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C vi. 109 Thenne mette [*v r.* mete] me moche more þan ich by-fore tolde Of þe mater þat ich mette fyrst on maluerne hulles. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 422 Quen he wroȝt had his will þen witrely him metis, þat he bowes to hire belechiste. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* ii. ii. (1651) 26 All night me met eke that I was at Kirke. [The speaker is 'Robert Moth, an Antiquary'.]

2. *trans.* To dream (a dream, *that* something happened, etc.).
c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III 176 Gyf man mete þæt he fela gosa hæbbe. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 281/104 Seint Domenic matte þat seint petur him bi-tok Ane staf 13 . *Seuyn Sag.* (W) 2063 Ich mot mete a sweuen to-night. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 104 The louere met he hath his lady wonne *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 81 Al þat we haue lyued heere, It is but as a dreem y met 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. 36 The first quiet Of naturale sleip. Stelis on fordoverit mortale creaturis, And in thair swewynnis metis quent figuris. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 65, I . mused of these matters that I mett

3. *intr.* To dream (*of*).
a 1300 *K. Horn* 1522 (Camb MS) Þat niȝt horn gan swete, And heute for to mete Of Rymenhild his make. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xii. 167 In a wynkynge ich worth and wonderliche ich mette. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) 6567 Al night I haue of him met.

Hence **I-met** *ppl. a.*
a 1225 *Juliana* 74 Ant as imet sweuen aswindeð hire murhðen.

†**Mete,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [OE. *métan*; not found outside Eng.] *trans.* and *intr* To paint, design.
c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii (Z.) 174 *Pingo* ic mete. *c* 1000 ORMIN 1047 Þeȝȝ haffdenn liccness metedd Off Cherubyn. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2701 He carf..Two likenesses, so grauen & meten [etc].

Mete: see MATE *a*, MEAT, MEET, MET

†**Metecorn.** *Obs.* Also 4 mete-, 5 met-. [OE., f *mete* MEAT *sb* + CORN[1].] An allowance (properly, of corn) made to servants, to inmates of a hospital, etc.
1050 in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 580 Ilk habbe his metecu & his metecorn 1320 *Rolls of Parl* I. 367/1 Stipendia & metecorn, ac cetera debita servientium in monasterio predicto. 1385-6 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 391 Tribus servientibus apud le Hough pro le mettecorn 1402-3 *Ibid* 218 Pro frumento et pecunia datis pro metkorn hominibus de hospitalibus de Witton et de Maudeleins *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 335/2 Mete corne, *panicium* 1522-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 255 Pro le metcorn sowlsilver et aliis necessariis. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey)]

†**Mete-custi,** *a. Obs.* Also -cousti. [f. MEAT *sb.* + CUSTI *a.*, liberal.] Liberal with food, hospitable.
c 1205 LAY 19932 He wes mete-custi [*c* 1275 mete-cousti] *Ibid* 23257

Meted (mī·tĕd), *ppl a.* [f. METE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Measured; apportioned
1775 ASH, *Meted*, measured, reduced to a measure. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss* xi 185 In peace Telemachus dwelleth, and meted feasts doth he share

Meteer, obs. form of METRE.

†**Metefetill.** *Obs* [OE *mētefǽtels*: see MEAT *sb.* and FETLES.] A cupboard for food.
c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss* in Wr-Wülcker 107/5 *Sitarchia*, metefætels, *uel* sceatcod *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 335/2 Metefytel [*printed* metesytel], to keep in mete [*Pynson* mete fetyll or almery], *cibulum.*

†**Metegift,** *a. Obs.* [f. *mete* MEAT *sb.* + ? GIFT. (The formation of the second element is obscure.) Cf. MEAT-GIVER.] Hospitable.
a 1400 *R. Brunne's Chron Wace* (Rolls) 4076 (Petyt MS.), & metegift man viandoure [*Lamb. MS* & liberal man, & vyaundour]

†**Metekin.** *Obs.* Also 3 mætecun. [f. *mete* MEAT *sb.* + KIN *sb*[1]] Kind of food; provision.
c 1200 ORMIN 8645 Þin Laferrd Godd Allmahhtiȝ wat . Þatt nafe icc nohht off metekinn Till me. *c* 1205 LAY. 941 Þat.. he us ȝeue..al his beste mæte cun.

Metel (mī·tĕl). Also 6 methel. [a. mod.L. *methel*, a. Arab. جوز مائل *jauz māṣil* (where *jauz* means 'nut'). Cf F. *noix met(h)elle* 'thorn-apple' (Cotgr), *métel* = sense b (Littré).] †**a.** *Methel nut, nut methel* a narcotic fruit or seed described by Avicenna as resembling a nut covered with small spines, and also as similar to nux vomica; probably the Thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium. Obs.* **b.** In the form *Metel*, applied by Linnæus as the specific name of the Hairy Thorn-apple, *Datura Metel*, and hence sometimes used as the Eng. name of that plant.
1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* (1541) 63 The nutte methel which, as Auicen saythe, is venomous, wherfore hit sleeth. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* iii 49 Of the nutte called the vomitinge nutt, and of the nut of Methel. The vomitinge nut and the Methel are not in al poyntes vnlyke Matthiolus writeth that the flat nuttes like litle cheses which haue ben solde hytherto for vomitinge nuttes are nuttes methel, and they that haue bene hytherto vsed for methel nuttes are the righte *nuces vomicæ*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii lvii 278 The first of these Thorne apples may be called in Latin *Stramonia*, and *Pomum* or *Malum spinosum* .. of Serapio and others it is thought to be *Nux methel*' Serapio in his 375. chapter saith, that *Nux methel* is like vnto *Nux vomica*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Metel*, . the name of a sort of *nux vomica*, of the same shape with the common kind, but somewhat larger. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 395 Metel or Hairy Thorn Apple.

Meteles: see METELS and MEATLESS.

†**Meteline.** *Obs.* [f. METE *v.*[1] + LINE *sb.*[1] Cf. Du. *meetlijn.*] A measuring line.
1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* iv. 2 A metelyne of thirtie cubites. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xi. 63 Hee..hath stretched out his meeteline to appoint euery people their countrey to dwell in.

† **Metels.** *Obs.* Also **meteles, -is, -us, meetel(e)s, metals.** [f. METE *v.*² + -ELS.] A dream.

1340 *Ayenb.* 165 Ydelnesse be bysihede Vor þise bysyhedes byeþ ase meteles. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A VIII 131 Musyng on þis Meeteles [*v r* metelis, 1393 C. x 297 meteles] A myle wei Ich ȝeode 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* II 17 Ȝoure eldris schulen dreme meetels.

Metely, obs. form of MEETLY *a* and *adv.*

Metembryo (mete·mbriˌo). [f META- + EMBRYO.] The gastrula stage of a metazoon.

1887 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc Nat Hist* 397 The proper name for these stages would be Metembryo, in allusion to the fact that the ovum at this stage is probably essentially a Metazoon

Hence **Metembryo·nic** *a*, 'of or pertaining to a metembryo' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Metempiric (metempi·rik). [f. META- + EMPIRIC.

Introduced, together with the related words, by G. H. Lewes in 1874]

1. (Also **Metempirics** with sing. construction: cf. *metaphysic, metaphysics*) The philosophy of things that lie outside the sphere of knowledge derived from experience.

The writers quoted differ greatly in their application of the term, but the question between them is what is meant by 'experience'; the definition given above would be accepted on both sides.

1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* Ser. I I 18 Metempirics sweeps out of this region in search of the *otherness* of things *a* 1881 A. BARRATT *Phys Metempiric* XI (1883) 130 Any metempiric which does more than numerically multiply, or vary in degree, existence such as we have it in experience, or which postulates beings whose qualities bear no resemblance to those of experience, must be at once rejected

2. One who believes in or supports metempirical philosophy; a metempiricist.

a 1881 A. BARRATT *Phys Metempiric* III. (1883) 19 Every man who believes in the consciousness of his fellows—every man who uses the word 'we'—is a Metempiric 1882 in OGILVIE, and in later Dicts.

Metempirical (metempi·rikăl), *a* [f. META- + EMPIRICAL] Pertaining to matters outside the range of knowledge derived from experience Also, of opinions and their advocates: Maintaining the validity of concepts and beliefs based otherwise than on experience.

1874 LEWES *Probl Life & Mind* Ser. I. I 17 If then the Empirical designates the province we include within the range of Science, the province we exclude may fitly be styled the Metempirical. *a* 1881 A. BARRATT *Phys Metempiric* II (1883) 17 The simplest Metempirical assumption, and one made by every man, is that there *is* a Metempirical existence, that he and his own experience are not all that has ever existed 1888 *Athenæum* 11 Feb 184 It appropriated for empiricism doctrines hitherto the special property of metempirical schools.

Hence **Metempi·rically** *adv*, in a metempirical sense or manner.

1884 *Spectator* 2 Feb 161 Every atom . is .'metempirically', as he [*sc.* Barratt] calls it—a centre of consciousness.

Metempiricism (metempi·risiz'm). [f. METEMPIRIC + -ISM] Metempirical philosophy.

1882 in OGILVIE

Metempiricist (metempi·risist). [Formed as prec. + -IST.] = METEMPIRIC *sb.* 2.

1874 LEWES *Probl Life & Mind* Ser I. I 28 *note*, The distinction between the empiricist and metempiricist 1874 — in *Contemp. Rev* XXIV 689 This is the empirical standpoint It is of course disputed by metempiricists.

Me·tempsy·chic, *a rare.* [f METEMPSYCHOSIS after *psychic*] Pertaining to metempsychosis

1886 LADY BURTON *Arab Nts* (Abr ed) I Foreword 7 A reminiscence of some by-gone metempsychic life in the distant Past.

† **Metempsychize,** *v. Obs.* [f. METEMPSYCH-OSIS + -IZE.] = METEMPSYCHOSE *v*

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol* Ded. A iv, Lest I also.. bee commanded..to metempsychize and turne my selfe into a Swine.

Metempsycho·sal, *a.* [f METEMPSYCHOS-IS + -AL] Of the nature of metempsychosis.

1848 *Tait's Mag* XV 704 Composed, or metempsycosal immortality, is one of the pivots of the system of harmony

† **Metempsychose,** *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *métempsycose* (Charron, 16th c.), ad. late L. *metempsychōsis.*] = METEMPSYCHOSIS.

1630 LENNARD tr *Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 32 The Metempsychose and transanimation of Pythagoras. 1786 HAN MORE *Bas Bleu* 161 And he, who wilder studies chose [might] Find here a new metempsychose.

Metempsychose (metempsikō^u·s), *v.* Also 7 **metempseuc(h)ose, -psuchose.** [f. METEMPSYCHOS-IS.] *trans.* To transfer or translate (a soul) from one body to another. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Hence **Metempsycho·sed** *ppl a.*

1594 W PERCY *Coelia* (1877) 15 To other bodies of like simpathie, Thou art the last of these Metempsychosed *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *To Mr Feltham* 10 When minds change oftner then the Greek could dream, That made the Metempseucos'd soule his theame. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 5 It is great pity she [*sc* England] should .thereby have her metempseuchos'd Genius transmigrate into another People *a* 1678 MARVELL *Loyal Scot* 167 Wks. (Grosart) I 222 Lest in time he were Metempsychos'd to some Scotch Presbyter. 1843 *Fraser's Mag* XXVIII 277 Their passion having, in the meantime, metempsychosed itself into a platonisation.

† **Metempsychosical,** *a. Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.] Relating to metempsychosis.

1622 'JACK DAWE' *Vox Graculi* 38 All Metempsichosicall coniectures

Metempsychosis (mete:mpsikō^u·sis). Pl. **-oses** (-ō^u·siz). Also 6 **metempsichosis,** 7 **metempsuchosis, metemsychosis, metampsycosis,** 7–8 **metempsycosis.** [Late L. *metempsȳchōsis*, a. Gr. μετεμψύχωσις, formed on the analogy of other nouns of action from μετα- META- + ἐν in + ψυχή soul. Cf F. *métempsychose.*

Formerly often stressed *metempsy·chosis* cf. *metamorphosis*]

Transmigration of the soul; passage of the soul from one body to another, *chiefly*, the transmigration of the soul of a human being or animal at or after death into a new body (whether of the same or a different species), a tenet of the Pythagoreans and certain Eastern religions, esp. Buddhism.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* (1604) F 2 b, Ah Pythagoras *metem su cossis* [sic] were that true, This soule should flie from me, and I be changde Vnto some brutish beast 1591 JAS I *Furies* 1059, *Poet. Exerc* E 3 b, The Fond Met empsichosis straunge 1606 DEKKER *Newes from Hell* Non Dram Wks. (Grosart) II 103 Into whose soule (if euer there were a Pithagorean Metempsuchosis) 1659 T PECKE *Parnassi Puerp* 2 Suppose Pythagoras the white did kiss, When he talkt of a Metemsychosis. 1661 A. BROME *To Mr J. B* Poems 111 How great a joy 'twould be, how great a bliss, If we could have a *Metampsycosis*! 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Chr. Mor* III. § 23 Dream not of any kind of Metempsychosis or transanimation, but into thine own body, and that after a long time, and then also unto wail or bliss, according to thy first and fundamental Life 1757 J H GROSE *Voy E Indies* 297 Their belief of the Metempsychosis makes them [Gentoos] extend it to every animated creature *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 330 In the oldest Hindoo book we find the metempsychosis into animals.

b *transf.* and *fig*

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lix 593 If it [Athens] be there sunke into the ground and be by some Metempsychosis reuiued in England *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks Notes* (1849) 25 Follow the wandering spirit of poetry through its various metempsychoses, and consequent metamorphoses. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 208 Departed empire has a metempsychosis, if nothing else has

Metempsychosist (metempsikō^u sist). [f. METEMPSYCHOS-IS + -IST. Cf F. *métempsychosiste.*] One who believes in metempsychosis.

1834 J WHITE *Let* in Mrs Gordon '*Chr North*' xiv. (1879) 390 Have you ever thought of making Hogg a metempsychosist? what a famous description he would give of his feelings when he was a whale..or a tiger [etc.]. 1885 MRS LYNN LINTON *C Kirkland* I. vii 198 She was in a sense a metempsychosist, and believed that we had all known each other in another life—all of us who loved in this.

Metempsychosize (metempsikō^u·səiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* = METEMPSYCHOSE *v*

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ccxii (1847) VII 135 If Rhadamanthus and his colleagues had .sewed him [Izaak Walton] metempsychosized into a frog, to the arming iron, with a fine needle and silk, with only one stitch

‖ **Metemptosis** (metemptō^u sis) [mod.L., f. Gr. μετά after + ἔμπτωσις, n. of action of ἐμπίπτειν to fall in or upon. In F. *métemptose.*] The solar equation necessary to prevent the calendar new moon from happening a day too late. (The opposite of *proemptosis.*)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, By the metemptosis, a bissextile is suppressed each one hundred thirty four years, that is, three times in four hundred years

† **Me·ten,** *ppl. a.* Also **meeten.** [Strong pa. pple. of METE *v.*¹] Measured.

c 1375 *Cursor M* 7332 (Fairf) He [Saul] was heyer þen any man large bi a meten span 16 *Will Stewart & John* xvii in Child *Ballads* II. 434/1 And as they did come home againe—I wis itt was a meeten mile

Metencephalon (metense·fălǫn). *Anat* Also **mete·ncephal.** [mod.L., f. Gr. μετά after + ἐγκέφαλ-ος brain, f ἐν in + κεφαλ-ή head.] **a.** In Huxley's use: The cerebellum with the pons Varolii. **b.** 'The posterior division of the third, or posterior primary, cerebral vesicle. It corresponds with the medulla oblongata, the fourth ventricle, and the auditory nerve' (*Syd. Soc. Lex* 1890).

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* 57. 1876 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 755 Metencephalon. Medulla Oblongata, Fourth Ventricle, Auditory nerve .. afterbrain 1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn* 419 Note the lateral expansion of the myelon to form the metencephalon (medulla). 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med Sci.* VIII. 123/2 Metencephal

Hence **Metencepha·lic** *a*, of or pertaining to the metencephalon. 1890 *Century Dict*

‖ **Metensarcosis** (metensāɹkō^u·sis). [f. Gr. μετα- (denoting change) + ἐνσάρκωσις (f. ἐν in + σάρξ flesh), after *metensomatosis*: see -OSIS.] The transference of the flesh of one body to another.

1875 A. W. WARD *Hist. Dram. Lit* II. 589 *note*, Almeria's offer to clothe the rotten bones of her (supposedly) dead lover with her own flesh—a species of metensarcosis altogether original.

‖ **Metensomatosis** (metensō^umătō^u sis). Also 7 **metempsomatosis.** [mod.L., a. Gr. μετενσωμάτωσις (Clement of Alexandria), f. μετα- (denoting change) + ἐνσωμάτωσις (f. ἐν in + σωματ-, σῶμα body): see -OSIS.] **a.** Re-embodiment (of the soul). **b.** 'The transference of the elements of one body into another body and their conversion into its substance, as by decomposition and assimilation' (Ogilvie 1882).

1630 LORD *Banians* 51 Plato and Pythagoras that haue name for defending this Metempsychosis or Metempsomatosis 1865 FARRAR *Chap. Lang.* IV. 50 Man's body is composed of the very same materials which constitute the inorganic world and which may serve in endless metensomatosis for we know not what organisms yet to come. 1890 *Contemp. Rev* LVII 262 The leading doctrine of Buddhism is the theory of metensomatosis

‖ **Metenteron** (mete·ntərǫn). *Biol.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μετά after + ENTERON.] The enteron (or alimentary canal) in any modification of its primitive form Hence **Metentero·nic** *a.* (in recent Dicts.).

1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII 419 Digestive Sac or Metenteron *Ibid* 428 When once the cœlom is accomplished as a cavity definitely shut off from the 'metenteron'—the name we now give to what remains of the archenteron.

Meteor (mī·tɪ̆ǫɹ) Also 6 **metior,** 6 7 **meteore, 7 meator, meatu(a)re, meteour.** [ad. mod L. *meteōrum*, a Gr. μετέωρον in pl. = atmospheric phenomena, subst. use of μετέωρος raised, lofty, 'sublimis', f. μετα- META- + ἐωρ- ablaut-var of the root of ἀείρειν to lift up. Cf. F. *météore* (13–14th c), It *meteora*, Sp, Pg. *meteoro*]

1. Any atmospheric phenomenon. Now chiefly confined to technical use

Atmospheric phenomena were formerly often classed as *aerial* or *airy meteors* (winds), *aqueous* or *watery meteors* (rain, snow, hail, dew, etc), *luminous meteors* (the aurora, rainbow, halo, etc), and *igneous* or *fiery meteors* (lightning, shooting stars, etc)

1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch.* Ep iii in Ashm. *Theat Chem Brit* (1652) 111 In the boke of Meteors 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 352 Hoare frostes, and such like colde meteors 1602 ROWLANDS *Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 13 A vicious man is like a fyrie Meature, Which shewes farre off a terror to the eye. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl* (Arb) 104 Vapours are turned into raine and such other watery Meteors 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.*, *Epicurus* (1687) 902/1 These are the aerial Meteors. We shall begin with the Clouds 1857 S P HALL in *Merc Marine Mag* (1858) V 10 The centre of the meteor [a cyclone] passing to the southward of the island 1866 WHITTIER *Snow Bound* 46 In starry flake, and pellicle, All day the hoary meteor fell. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* Jan 220 It is therefore incumbent on him to study the nature of these meteors [typhoons]

2. *spec* **a.** A luminous body seen temporarily in the sky, and supposed to belong to a lower region than that of the heavenly bodies; a fireball or shooting star (in the 17th c. also †a comet).

In its modern restricted use, the term may be scientifically defined to mean . A small mass of matter from celestial space, rendered luminous by the heat engendered by collision with the earth's atmosphere

1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, II iv. 9 And Meteors fright the fixed Starres of Heauen. 1608 D T[UVIL] *Ess Pol & Mor* 90 The difference betweene a starre, and a Meteor 1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl* (1880) 96 Pine let me in them, if the Sonne of hope Shine as a troubled meatuare in the sky. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum Lieut.* IV. viii, I am above your hate, as far above it, As the pure Stars are from the muddy meators. 1667 MILTON *P L* I 537 Th' Imperial Ensign Shon like a Meteor streaming to the Wind 1680 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Dec, I saw a meteor of an obscure bright colour, very much in shape like the blade of a sword 1695 PRIOR *Eng Ballad on Taking Namur* xii, If thou hadst dubb'd thy star a meteor, That did but blaze, and rove, and die 1750 *Phil Trans* XLVII 3 A meteor was seen at Norwich by thousands of people 1819 S ROGERS *Hum Life* 35 And such is Human Life, It glimmers like a meteor and is gone. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop Astron* III v 388 The varied phenomena of aërolites, meteors, shooting stars

b. Applied to other luminous appearances, as the aurora borealis, the ignis fatuus, etc.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul* III v 13 Yond light is not daylight, . It is some Meteor that the Sun exhales 1783 HEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX 39 A species of that kind of meteor called aurora borealis. 1786 tr *Beckford's Vathek* 176 Those phosphoric meteors that glimmer by night in places of interment 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* II. Epil III. 295 You may enlighten the clod, but the meteor still must feed on the marsh 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* II. (1875) 4 That he may plunge after the delusive meteor which flickers hither and thither over the marsh of death

†**c.** *Next the meteors*: high up. *Obs rare*⁻¹

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 49, I always find you in the chamber next to the Meteors; which high region I conceive you have chosen, that you may be the nearer to take the inspirations of heaven.

d. *loosely.* A meteoroid

1884 *Leisure Hour* Nov. 681/1 To the meteors which thus move in streams the appropriate designation meteoroids has recently been given. 1903 A R. WALLACE *Man's Place in Universe* vi. 119 Collisions of meteors within each swarm or cloud would produce luminous nebulosity.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (from sense 2 a).

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 6 His hearts Meteors tilting in his face 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med* I. § 13 The Devils do know Thee, but those damnèd meteors Build not Thy Glory, but confound Thy Creatures 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 ⁋ 3, I have seen the Meteors of fashion rise and fall. 1769 G WHITE *Selborne* (1789) 70 Th' impatient damsel hung her lamp on high: True to the signal, by love's meteor led, Leander hasten'd to his Hero's bed

†**4.** *pl.* A study of or a treatise on meteors. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* II. 40 Neither out of Aristotles physicks nor Garsceus meteors, nor out of any of the olde philosophicall Fathers, &c. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's*

Hist. Indies III. xiv. 162 This second opinion is true not so much for the reasons which the Philosophers give in their Meteors, as [etc.]. 1656 Earl Monm tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 237 Apollo some months ago. made Ptolemy, that prince of cosmographers, the chairman to whom he gave Aristotle for his companion in Meteors, Euclid in the Mathematicks [etc.].

5. A name for a confection (see quot.).

1827 G. A. Jarrin *Ital. Confectioner* (ed. 3) 195 Meteors. Three whites of Eggs, 1lb. Sugar, made into Syrup, and any Essence you please.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib., as *meteor-field, -fire, -light, -shower*; *meteor-like* adj. and adv. **b.** obj., as *meteor-breathing, -eclipsing* adjs. **c.** instrumental, as *meteor-blazoned, -lighted* adjs. **d.** Special combs.: **meteor-cloud**, 'a cloud-like train left by a meteor in the upper air' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890), also 'an expanse of space thickly studded with meteors or meteoric particles' (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885); **meteor-current**, 'the current or stream of meteors moving together in the same orbit' (*Ibid.*); **meteor-dust**, matter in a state of fine division, supposed to be diffused through interstellar space; **meteor-powder**, a powdered-up alloy which is mixed with steel to form *meteor-steel*; **meteor-spectroscopy**, the spectroscopic observation of meteors; **meteor-spectrum**, the spectrum produced by the light from a meteor; **meteor-steel**, an alloyed steel with a wavy appearance, resembling Damascus steel; **meteor-stone** = *meteoric stone* (see Meteoric 3); also *fig.*; **meteor-streak**, a streak of light left behind by a meteor after it has disappeared; **meteor-stream** = *meteor-current*; **meteor-swarm, -system**, an aggregation of meteoroids pursuing the same orbit.

1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. xiv, No misty phantom of the air, No *meteor blazon'd show was there. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. iii. 3 The mighty portal, Like a volcano's *meteor-breathing chasm. 1870 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 76 The *meteor-currents.. will shortly be supplemented [etc.]. 1869 Huxley *Lay Serm.* xi. (1870) 273 Sir W. Thomson..shows that *meteor-dust would account for the remainder of retardation. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 5 For the sun Hastes, in *meteor eclipsing array. 1718 Blackmore *Alfred* x. (1723) 343 Then peaks survey the *Meteor Fields below. 1753 Mason *Elegy to Yng. Noblem.* 23 The Muse full oft pursues a *meteor fire. 1804 Charlotte Smith *Conversations*, etc. I. 178 False *meteor lights then steps entice. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* II. 149 Upon the topmost height the Maiden saw A *meteor lighted dome. *a* 1631 Donne *Calme* 22 We can nor lost friends, nor sought foes recover, But *meteorlike, save that wee move not, hover. 1646 Crashaw *Musick's Duel* 137 The lute. Whose flourish (meteor like) doth curle the aire With flash of high borne fancyes. 1813 Byron *Giaour* vii, As meteor-like thou glidest by. 1827 *Report Patent Invent.* III. 206 The mixture.. we call *meteor powder. 1877 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* IX. iii. (ed. 3) 798 Another *meteor shower of great importance occurs annually on August 10. 1881 Herschel in *Nature* XXIV. 507 Some *meteor-spectrum observations, which.. unfold some of the most important results arrived at in *meteor spectroscopy since its commencement in the year 1866. 1827 *Repert. Patent Invent.* III. 205 This said alloyed steel we [the patentees] call *meteor steel. 1822 Moore *Mem.* (1853) IV. 153 One of those *meteor stones which generate themselves so unaccountably in the high atmosphere of his fancy. 1869 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 216 Certain persistent *meteor-streaks determined by Professor Newton in the United States, on the 14th of November last. 1877 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* x. ii. (ed. 3) 835 The incalculable number of *meteor-streams that must exist in the solar system. *Ibid.*, The only *meteor systems whose orbits have been determined travel on the same orbits with well known comets.

7. Passing into *adj.* **a.** Blazing or flashing like a meteor.

a 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 88 A Crown of meteor-stars adorn'd his Head, All calculated for exciting Dread. 1765 Beattie *Judgm. Paris* xlix, Fate scatters lightning from thy meteor shield. 1786 Burns *Vision* II. xviii, Misled by Fancy's meteor-ray. 1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* I. 59 With meteor-standard to the winds unfurl'd. 1801 — *Ye Mariners* iv, The meteor flag of England Shall yet terrific burn. 1810 *Associate Minstrels* 88 For thee his glowing torch did Genius fire:—Who now its meteor brightness shall recal? 1864 Browning *Abt Vogler* iv, Meteor-moons, balls of blaze.

b. Of short duration, passing rapidly, transient.

1803 Beddoes *Hygëia* x. 49 With the help of this scaffolding, his castles run up into the air with meteor rapidity. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 49 Can bid the meteor-forms of mem'ry last. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* IV. 101 The meteor-happiness, that shuns his grasp. 1902 A. Lang *Hist. Scot.* II. xiii. 394 Bothwell's meteor course was run.

Meteoric (mītĭˌǫ·rik), *a.* [Partly ad. med.L. *meteōric-us* ('elevatus, attentus', Du Cange), f. Gr. μετέωρος (see Meteor); partly f. Meteor + -ic. Cf. F. *météorique*.]

†**1. a.** Pertaining to the region of mid-air. **b.** *nonce-use.* Elevated, lofty. *Obs.*

a 1631 Donne *Lett.* (1651) 46 Our nature is Meteorique, we respect (because we partake so) both earth and heaven. 1832 S. Turner *Sacr. Hist.* I. i. 14 *note* (tr. Diodorus Siculus), The fiery particles ascended to the most meteoric or highest regions [Gr. πρὸς τοὺς μετεωροτάτους τόπους].

2. Of or pertaining to the atmosphere or its phenomena; meteorological, atmospherical.

1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. iii. (1851) 286 The action of meteoric agents, rain, wind, frost, &c. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxvi. (1849) 299 Wind, rain, snow, fog, and the other meteoric phenomena. 1856–64 Thomas *Med. Dict.*, *Meteoric*...Applied to waters which accrue from condensation of the vapours suspended in the atmosphere.

b. *Bot.* Dependent upon atmospheric conditions (see quots.).

1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 62 *note*, Linneus divides them first into *meteoric* flowers, which..are expanded sooner or later, according to the cloudiness, moisture, or pressure of the atmosphere. 2d, *Tropical* flowers. 3d, *Æquinoctial* flowers. 1849 J. H. Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 484 Many flowers, or heads of flowers, do not open during cloudy or rainy weather, and have been called *meteoric*. 1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 226 That a large portion of them [*sc.* fungi] are dependent entirely on matters contained in the air, and in consequence that many are essentially meteoric.

3. Of, pertaining to, or derived from meteors; consisting of meteors. *Meteoric stone* = Meteorite.

1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 424 In all the meteoric stones that have been examined it is remarkable that the iron is alloyed by from 1·5 to 17 per cent. of nickel. 1822 Faraday *Exp. Res.* xvi. (1859) 70 Specimens of meteoric iron. 1835 Olmsted in *Jrnl. Franklin Instit.* XVI. 374 On the morning of the 13th of November, there was a slight repetition of the *Meteoric Shower*, which presented so remarkable a spectacle on the corresponding morning of 1833. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* viii, Like something meteoric that has fallen down from the moon. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 428 The annual meteoric shower. 1869 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 217 These meteoric epochs of the 10th, 20th, and 30th of April. 1870 *Ibid.* 78 Each of these meteoric dates in the coming year. 1897 W. F. Denning in *Observatory* Mar. 123 Meteoric observers are extremely fortunate as regards their prospects in the immediate future.

b. *Meteoric paper* = natural flannel (Flannel *sb.* 4). *Meteoric steel* = meteor steel (Meteor 6).

1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 249 Meteoric steel. 1856 Griffith & Henfrey *Microgr. Dict.* 424 Meteoric Paper.

4. *fig.* Transiently or irregularly brilliant, flashing or dazzling like a meteor; also rapid, swift.

1836 H. F. Chorley *Mrs. Hemans* (1837) I. 76 To his [Kean's] splendid meteoric talent she did full justice. 1861 Craik *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 235 The first Earl [of Shaftesbury], the famous meteoric politician of the reign of Charles II. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 16 Jan. 5/7 We had occasion to undertake a somewhat meteoric flight from Balmoral.

†**Meteo·rical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Formed as prec. + see -ical.] = Meteoric *a.*

1651 Bp. Hall *Soliloq.* xii. 42 The meteoricall light which appears in Moorish places. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 119 Thus far the Church admitteth of Meteorical Predictions, the barrennesses of years, and their fruitfulnesses, Plagues, inundations [etc.].

Meteorically (mītĭˌǫ·rikăli), *adv.* [f. Meteoric: see -ically.] In accordance with atmospheric conditions.

1882 Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 875 A rise of temperature at 3 a.m. distinctly accelerated the assumption of the diurnal position by the leaves of *Impatiens*, but it seemed to have little or no effect upon other meteorically sensitive leaves.

Meteorism (mī·tĭˌǒriz'm). *Path.* [ad. medical L. *meteōrism-us*, a. Gr. μετεωρισμ-ός elevation, f. μετεωρίζειν (see Meteorize). Cf. F. *météorisme* (16th c., Paré).] Flatulent distention of the abdomen with gas in the alimentary canal.

1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* x. 109 Tenderness of the belly, meteorism and exhausting diarrhœa. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 576 Diarrhœa.. with meteorism.

‖ **Meteorismus** (mī·tĭˌǒri·zmǒs). [See prec.]

1. *Path.* = Meteorism.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 735 Meteorismus is an early symptom in intussusception. *Ibid.*, Meteorismus is restrained somewhat by the external application of ice.

2. = Sublimation. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Meteorist (mī·tĭˌǒrist). [f. Meteor + -ist.] One versed in the study of meteors.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan. 8/1 Our Leading Meteorist.

Meteoristic (mītĭˌǒri·stik), *a.* *Path.* [f. Meteorism: see -istic.] Pertaining to or affected by meteorism.

1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VII. 609 These overloaded and meteoristic loops [of intestine]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 872 The abdomen soon becomes retracted in cholera, but meteoristic in acute strangulation.

Meteorite (mī·tĭˌǒrəit). [f. Meteor + -ite[1].] A fallen meteor; a mass of stone or iron, that has fallen from the sky upon the earth, a meteoric stone. Also (*loosely*), a meteor or meteoroid.

1834 Olmsted in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXVI. 132 Although bodies of this class, or *Meteorites*, may occasionally present the same appearance as a 'shooting star', yet [etc.]. 1853 Phillips *Rivers Yorks.* iii. 106 A great meteorite or mass of iron 56 lbs. in weight fell from the sky. 1874 Tait *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* x. (1876) 234 Meteorites, the so-called falling stars, follow a perfectly definite track in space. *attrib.* 1880 Agnes Giberne *Sun, Moon & Stars* 216 Among the many different Meteorite-rings which are known, two of the most important are the so-called August and November systems. *Ibid.*, A certain number of meteorite-systems are now pretty well known to astronomers.

Hence **Me·teori·tal, Meteori·tic** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or relating to meteorites.

1867–77 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* 781 The produce of a meteoritic shower may be divided into meteoric iron and meteoric stone. 1889 A. Winchell in J. C. Irons *J. Croll* (1896) 466 The theory of meteorital aggregation.

Meteorization (mī·tĭˌǒrəizē¹·ʃən). *Path.* [f. next + -ation.] 'The state or process of generating gas in the abdomen' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1856 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

†**Meteorize**, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. Gr. μετεωρίζειν to elevate (μετεωριζόμενος suffering from flatulency), f. μετέωρο-ς raised, lofty: see Meteor and -ize. Cf. F. *météoriser*.]

1. *trans.* To vaporize, convert into vapour. Also *intr.* to become vaporized, pass into the air in vapour. Only in Evelyn, who uses it frequently.

1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 27 The grosser exhalations are meteorized, circulated, and condensed into clouds. 1664 — *Sylva* (1679) 29 The dew that impearls the leaves [of oaks] in May, insolated, meteorizes and sends up a liquor, which is of admirable effect in ruptures. 1675 — *Terra* (1676) 173 Of all Waters, that which descends from Heaven, we find to be the richest.., as having been already meteoriz'd, and circulated in that great digestory.

2. *intr.* To resemble a meteor; to flash, sparkle.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 268 It was imperative upon them to scintillate—to coruscate—to meteorize—to make the natives.. believe that 'a new sun had risen on mid-day'.

3. *trans.* To affect with meteorism. 1826 [see next].

Me·teorized, *ppl. a.* *Path.* [f. prec. + -ed[1].] Characterized by meteorism.

1826 H. Best *Four Yrs. France* 347 This proceeded from a meteorized state of the bowels.

Meteorograph (mī·tĭˌǒrǒgraf). [a. F. *météorographe*, f. Gr. μετεωρο- Meteor + -γραφος -graph.] An apparatus for automatically recording several different kinds of meteorological phenomena at the same time.

1780 *Monthly Rev.* LXIII. 499 A piece of mechanism, which he [Magellan] calls a *perpetual meteorograph*. 1879 *Smithsonian Rep.* (1880) 519 A universal meteorograph, designed for detached observatories. 1900 *Standard* 21 July 3/1 A Richard meteorograph.. by which traces of the barometric pressure, temperature, and humidity are continuously and automatically recorded on rotating papered cylinders.

Meteorography (mī·tĭˌǒrǫ·grăfi). [f. Gr. μετεωρο- Meteor + -γραφία -graphy.] The descriptive science of meteors, or of meteorological phenomena.

1736 Bailey (folio) Pref., *Meteorography*, a Treatise or Description of Meteors. 1776 B. Martin *Bibl. Technol.* (ed. 4) 330 Meteorography is a description of the meteors of the air, as vapours, clouds, rain, thunder, &c.

Hence **Meteorogra·phic, -gra·phical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to meteorography.

1867 *Every Saturday* IV. 472 (Poole's Index), Meteorographical Apparatus. 1882 Ogilvie, *Meteorographic*, and in recent Dicts.

Meteoroid (mī·tĭˌǒroid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Meteor + -oid.] **a.** *sb.* A body moving through space, of the same nature as those which when passing through the atmosphere become visible as meteors. **b.** *adj.* Of the nature of a meteoroid.

1865 H. A. Newton in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XXXIX. 198 The term *meteoroid* will be used to designate such a body before it enters the earth's atmosphere. 1867 Phipson *Meteors*, etc. xvi. 176 The perturbations of meteoroid masses circulating in space must be considerable. *Ibid.* 178 The satellite and planetary theories of meteoroids. 1871 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 45 A very small nebular mass of meteoroids or of cometoids having been deflected [etc.].

Hence **Meteoroi·dal** *a.*, of or pertaining to meteoroids.

1881 *Smithsonian Rep.* 29 This remarkable group of planetoidal or meteoroidal bodies forms a tolerably wide zone or ring between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. 1883 *American* VII. 152 The meteoroidal or cosmical dust of the realms of space.

Meteorolite (mī·tĭˌǒrǒləit). Also 9 **meteorolithe**. [ad. F. *météorolithe*, f. Gr. μετεωρο- Meteor + λίθος stone: see -lite.] = Meteorite.

1812 Southey *Omniana* II. 204 [*heading of paragraph*] Meteorolithes. 1821 Ure *Dict. Chem.*, *Meteorolites*, or *Meteoric Stones*. 1822 P. Cleaveland *Min. & Geol.* (ed. 2) II. 772 Meteorolite. *a* 1835 McCulloch *Attributes* (1837) II. 412 If the meteorolites should ever be proved to be fragments of the presumed planet. 1866 Herschel *Fam. Lect. Sci.* ii. 73 Meteorolites which.. have come to the earth from very remote regions of the Planetary spaces.

Hence **Meteoroli·tic** *a.*

1824 Macculloch *Highl. Scot.* IV. 159 It is more ingenious to imagine the fashion derived from some similar respect paid to a meteorolitic Palladium in former days.

†**Meteoro·loger**. *Obs.* [f. Gr. μετεωρολόγ-ος: see Meteor and -loger.] = Meteorologist.

1683 J. Gadbury in *Wharton's Wks.* Pref. 15 The watchful and industrious Meteorologer, who makes it his Work to attend the Motions of Winds, Rains, Thunders. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 147 The Trajections and shooting of the Stars.. of which Meteorologers write.

†**Meteorolo·gian**. *Obs.* [Formed as prec.: see -logian.] = Meteorologist.

1614 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (ed. 2) 537 The Athenians persecuted Naturall Philosophers, and Meteorlogians [*sic*], as aduersaries to Diuinitie. 1635 Person *Varieties* I. 18 These our meteorologians call *Ignis fatui*, wildefires. *Ibid.* II. 55.

Meteorologic (mītĭˌǒrolǫ·dʒik), *a.* [Formed as next: see -logic.] = next.

1760 Winthrop in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 7 But no such thing occurs at present, unless you should be of opinion, that the two following accounts, in the meteorologic way, are so in some degree. 1857 H. Spencer in *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 447 Not only has every extensive region its own meteorologic conditions, but [etc.]. 1873 *Nature* 11 Dec. 103/2 Meteorologic sections of the atmosphere.

Meteorological (mī·tĭˌǒrǒlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. μετεωρολογικ-ός, f. μετεωρο- Meteor: see -logic and cf. F. *météorologique*.] Pertaining to

or connected with the science of meteorology. Also, pertaining to atmospheric phenomena.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* b iij b, His [Aristotle's] Meteorologicall bookes, are full of demonstrations of the. power of the heauenly bodies. 1572 R T. *Discourse* Ep, The generation and causes of Raine, Winde, Snowe, and such Meteorologicall things. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* I iii. 93 His Meteorological Epistle to Pythocles 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 307 A very curious meteorological instrument 1803 *Med. Jrnl* X. 313 As I kept no meteorological diary, the facts relative to the weather are deduced from my memory. 1840 *Abstr. Papers* in *Phil. Trans.* (1843) IV 200 Meteorological Register kept at Port Arthur, Van Diemen's Land, during the year 1838

Meteorologically (mīːtiˌərǫlǫ dʒikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] According to or by means of the science of meteorology; with regard to meteorological facts.

a 1673 JOS CARYL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav* Ps. xxix. 2 David answereth meteorologically as well as theologically 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 336 This vapour or as it is meteorologically explained, this thin vesicle of water, or other humid matter. 1894 *Naturalist* 13 The season will long be remembered meteorologically on account of the marvellous weather experienced.

† **Meteorologiˑcian.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. μετεωρολόγος. see METEOROLOGER and -ICIAN.] = METEOROLOGIST.

1580 G. HARVEY in *Three Proper Lett* 21 Aristotle, Plinie, and other Meteorologicians 1588 J HARVEY *Disc Probl.* 91 A cunning Astronomer, and expert Meteorologician.

† **Meteorologics,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [repr. Gr. τὰ μετεωρολογικά, neut. pl. of μετεωρολογικός METEOROLOGIC: see -ICS] = METEOROLOGY.

(In quots. representing the title of Aristotle's treatise.)

1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 45 Aristotle in his Second Book of Meteorologicks. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci* I 41 The 'Meteorologics' [of Aristotle] does not exhibit the doctrines of the school in so general a form.

Meteorologist (mīːtiˌərǫlǒdʒist). [f Gr μετεωρολόγος (see METEOROLOGER): see -LOGIST and cf. F. *météorologiste*] One who is skilled in meteorology.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I ii I. ii. (1651) 46 Whirlewindes ..and stormes, which our Meteorologists generally refer to natural causes. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* ii. 14 The wonderful effects Lightning has produced: of which effects .. the Writings of Meteorologists afford good store. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg* I 348 Professor Leslie in his invention of a correct hygrometer has presented the meteorologist with a gift which [etc]. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* iii 32 Meteorologists have now prepared maps of the oceans showing the sea-captain where he will find winds and currents most favourable to a rapid voyage.

Meteorology (mīːtiˌərǫˑlǒdʒi). [ad. Gr. μετεωρολογία, f. μετεωρο- METEOR + -λογία -LOGY. Cf. F. *météorologie.*]

1. The study of, or the science that treats of, the motions and phenomena of the atmosphere, *esp.* with a view to forecasting the weather.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div Logike* 301 In the first Booke hee prosecuteth more common, and generall things; as, Astrologie, Meteorology. 1650 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. x. (1658) 161 In sundry Animals we deny not a kind of natural Meteorology, or innate presention both of wind and weather. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) II. 466 Zoology [is] the knowledge of animals; meteorology and mineralogy, that of vapours and fossils. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* i, The various knotty points of meteorology, which usually form the exordium of an English conversation 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess*, *Atlantic Ocean* 208 Meteorology cannot yet take its place among the exact sciences.

2. The character, as regards weather, atmospheric changes, etc., *of* a particular region.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. v. 224, I easily discover'd, that . the Meteorology of that World was of another sort from that of the present. *a* 1850 J A. MASON (*title*) A Treatise on the Climate and Meteorology of Madeira. 1879 A. R. WALLACE *Australasia* ii 31 The hot winds, which are another remarkable feature of the meteorology of Australia, occur in [etc].

Meteoromancy (mīːtiˌərǒmænsi) [f. Gr. μετεωρο- METEOR + μαντεία divination, -MANCY. Cf. F. *météoromancie.*] Divination by the observation of meteors.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI 622/1. 1845 SMEDLEY in *Encycl. Metrop* XVIII 174/2 In Etruria, the frequency of sacrifice and the temperament of the air, gave popularity to Extispicy and Meteoromancy.

Meteorometer (mīːtiˌərǫˑmītəɹ). [f. Gr. μετεωρο- METEOR + -METER.] An apparatus for receiving and transmitting records of atmospherical conditions and changes.

1862 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* (1875) s.v

Meteoroscope (mīːtiˌərǒskōup). [In sense 1, ad. Gr. μετεωροσκόπιον; in sense 2, f. μετεωρο- METEOR + -SCOPE.]

†**1.** An instrument for taking observations of heavenly bodies. *Obs.*

1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* II. v. (1615) E 1 b, With Astralobe [*sic*] and Meteoroscope Il'e find the Cuspe [etc.]

2. 'An instrument for measuring the apparent path of a meteor' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

†**Meteoroscopics,** *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. μετεωροσκοπικ-ά neut. pl.: see METEOR, -SCOPIC, and -ICS.] The science of observing the stars.

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 79 The other is metheoroscopics [*sic*], which finds out the differences of elevations, and the distances of the stars [etc].

Meteoroscopy (mīːtiˌərǫˑskǒpi). *rare.* [f. Gr. μετεωρο- METEOR + -σκοπία -SCOPY. Cf. F. *météoroscopie.*] Observation of the stars.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Meteoroscopie*, that part of Astrology, which handleth the difference of Sublimities, and distance of Stars. 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* III iii. 455 A Gentleman given to Metoroscopy [*sic*], looking on the two Stars in ♂ saw three. 1829 T L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* xiii. 180 The topographers .. had not the advantage of this piece of meteoroscopy.

Hence **Meteoroˑscopist** *rare*⁻⁰, an observer of the stars. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Meteorosophiˑstical, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. μετεωροσοφιστ-ής 'astrological sophist' + -ICAL]

1814 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 121 A delectable treat to the observer of phenomena, who may be desirous of contemplating a meteorosophistical spider completely entangled in his own cobweb.

Meteorous (mīˈtiˌərəs, also *poet.* mītīˈərəs), *a.* [f. Gr. μετέωρ-ος raised on high, μετέωρ-α neut. pl. METEOR + -OUS.] = METEORIC.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII 629 Gliding meteorous, as Ev'ning Mist..o're the marish glides. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXIV. 101 Iris .. Meteorous the face of ocean sweeps. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 68 ⁋ 3 Meteorous pleasures which dance before us and are dissipated. 1807 WRANGHAM *Serm. Transl. Script.* 1 The wavering and meteorous glare of the Eighth Henry. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit* (1859) II 343 We must conclude that there are meteorous beings, whose eccentric orbits we know not how to describe. 1882 SUTTON in *Society* 7 Oct. 16/1 Thy wavering, meteorous, quixotic indulgence [said of a comet].

† **Meteory.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. METEOR + -Y.] Condition of atmosphere.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf Metam.* xlii. Plays & P 1878 II. 204 And chaoiz'd Ideas of conceit Doth make his gesture seem a troubled skie: And fills his count'nance with sad meteorie.

Metepencephalon (me tepense fălǫn) *Anat.* Also anglicized **metepencephal** (-seˑfăl). Pl. **metepencephala.** [mod.L., f. META- + EPENCEPHALON.] In Wilder's nomenclature, the metencephalon and epencephalon taken together and considered as one segment.

1885 WILDER in *N Y. Med. Jrnl* 21 Mar. 326 It is elsewhere suggested that those who admit only one segment between the mesencephalon and the myelon may apply thereto the comprehensive name *metepencephalon*, and to its cavity *metepicœle* 1889 — in *Buck's Handbk Med. Sci.* VIII. 130/2 The compacted motor and sensory conductors between the prosodiencephal and metepencephal.

Hence **Metepencephaˑlic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or connected with the metepencephalon.

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts

Metepicœle (mete pisīl). *Anat.* [f. META- + EPICŒLE.] The fourth ventricle of the brain.

1885 [see METEPENCEPHALON]. 1889 WILDER in *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* VIII 130/1 There is no evidence of the lines of division of the endyma in exposing the metepicœle ('fourth ventricle')

† **Meˑtepole.** *Obs.* [f. METE *v*¹ + POLE.] A measuring rod.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv 2 They wer wont to butte out grounds with metepoles as with lynes.

Meter (mīˑtəɹ), *sb*¹ Also 5 metere, metar, 6 meater, 6–7 metter, 8 meeter. [f. METE *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who measures; a measurer; *esp.* one whose duty or office is to see that commodities are of the proper measure, as *coal-meter*, *land-meter*: see these words.

1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* ii. 1 In his hond a litil covrde of meters [1388 meteris, Vulg *funiculus mensorum*] 1468 *Maldon, Essex* Liber B lf. 15 (MS) And the metere shall stryke the busshell & make the hepe trewely betwixe party and party. And the comounn meter shall mete trewely the corne to be delyuered atte hythe. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 44 Paulyn the metar of corne. 1519 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 190 And at na metter mett the said meill bot the bringare thairof to the merkat vnder the payne of banesing. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 5 The said common meater to haue for the measuring of euery way of corne ii *d.* 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I 127 A verie sharpe imprecation promiseth like measure to the meter, as he dooth mete to others. 1666 *Act* 18 & 19 *Chas II*, c. 8 § 34 Before they shall breake Bulke or have a Meter assigned for the measureing or weighing of any Coales..to be delivered from on board any such Shipp. 1681 *MS. Indenture Finkill Street, Hull*, William Haward metter. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld* Wks VIII 38 But the aulnager, the weigher, the meter of grants, will not suffer us to acquiesce in the judgement of the prince reigning at the time when they were made. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xi. 331 To appoint sworn Meters, for measuring Coals in the Port of London. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 260 After the ship is sold she is admitted from the Section into the Pool, and a meter is appointed to her from the coalmeter's office. 1881 *Times* 11 Apr. 4/5 When a barge with the plaintiff's corn in it arrived in the creek .. the creek men were to hand over the meter's ticket of the corn to the plaintiff's foreman.

fig. 1825 HAZLITT *Spirit of Age* 44 Reason is the meter and alnager in civil intercourse, by which each person's .. pretensions are weighed.

† **Meˑter,** *sb.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. METE *v.*² + -ER¹.] A dreamer.

1340 *Ayenb.* 32 Þe meteres þet habbeþ drede of hare metinges.

Meter (mīˑtəɹ), *sb.*³ Also 9 (*rarely*) metre. [First used in *gas-meter*; probably an application of METER¹, suggested by the earlier GASOMETER or by the other words with the ending -METER.]

1. a. (In full *gas-meter.*) An apparatus for automatically measuring and recording the volume of gas supplied for lighting or other purposes.

In the ordinary forms, the gas is made to pass through receptacles of known capacity, each filling and discharge of one of these being registered by the movement of an index on a dial. *Dry meter*: a meter in which no water is used; the earlier and still commonly used form being called for distinction *wet meter.*

1815 [see GAS *sb.* 7]. 1830 in *Fifesh. Advert.* 21 Sept. (1888) 4/3 To limit the price of gas by meter to 12*s.* nett per 1000 cubic feet 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par Churches* 195 After turning all off at the meter.

b. In extended sense: Any apparatus for automatically measuring and recording the quantity of a fluid or the like flowing through it. Used with prefixed word, as *water-meter*, *electric light meter*, etc., exc. where the purpose is sufficiently indicated by the context.

Also, with prefixed attributive word, in the names of instruments for measuring electrical quantities of various kinds, as *ampere-meter*, *coulomb-meter*, *farad meter*, *ohm-meter*, *voltmeter*, *watt-meter*, which see under their respective first elements. See the remarks on these under -METER.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* viii. (ed. 3) 57 The sale of water by the different companies in London, might also, with advantage, be regulated by a meter. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 52 This machine I termed an explosion metre;.. In each of these experiments the greatest accuracy was observed, in preparing the metre as well as in weighing the charge

c. *fig.* A 'gauge', self-acting measure of the fluctuations of something.

1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Wealth* Wks (Bohn) II 351 The coin is a delicate meter of civil, social, and moral changes. 1870 — *Soc & Solit*, *Eloq.* ibid III. 26 The audience is a constant meter of the orator

2 *attrib.*, as *meter box*, *chamber*, *house*, *inspector*, *rent*, *-wheel.*

1882 *Worcester Exhib Catal* iii 16 Mr Palmer's Patent *Meter Boxes. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz* 1 July 6/3 The pumps discharge into a *meter chamber, where the sewage is measured. 1897 *Daily News* 1 June 3/3 Land for *meter houses and other works 1895 *Ibid.* 10 Oct. 6/4 The *meter inspectors. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Apr 3/3 It is fairer to charge a *meter rent than to charge a higher price for the gas. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Meter-wheel*, one used in connection with gas and liquid meters and air-carbureting machines.

Hence **Meˑter** *v trans.*, to measure by means of a meter.

1884 *Science* III 497 The real proportions of air and gas were not determinable, except by metering both 1894 *Times* 14 Aug 11/4 The oil, waste, water, and general engine-room stores work out to ·0657 penny per unit metered.

Meter (mīˑtəɹ), *sb.*⁴ ? *U.S.* Either of two strengthening lines of a seine or gill net.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* Suppl [In later Dicts.]

† **Meter,** *sb.*⁵ *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? a F. *métier*: see MESTIER.] ? Office.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr Gd Manners* (1570) F ij, O Priest . Howe muche more thou passest in great aucthoritie, In meter or order, in office or prebende, So muche loke in vertue and maners to ascende [Orig *Aspice quam differs aliis in veste sacerdos, Tantum differre moribus ipse velis.*]

Meter: see METRE¹ and ².

-meter, in actual use commonly *-oˑmeter*, and in some later formations *-iˑmeter*, a terminal element in words denoting scientific instruments for automatically measuring something. Many words with this ending, as *barometer*, *hydrometer*, *hygrometer*, *thermometer*, were formed in the 17th c., and represent mod.L. forms in *-metrum* (F. *-mètre*, It. *-metro*). In these early examples the ending is always appended to Gr. noun-stems, or combining forms in *-o*, and the mod.L. form shows that it was intended to represent the Gr. μέτρον measure (see METRE¹); the formation is irregular, as the Gr. word does not occur in combination with sbs, and would not correctly express the required notion of 'instrument that measures'. In the 18th and 19th c. many additional words were formed with this ending on Greek bases, as *actinometer*, *anemometer*, *chronometer*, *eudiometer*, etc. Near the end of the 18th c. hybrid formations began to be introduced (many of them first occurring in Fr.). In some of these the form of Greek compounds is imitated, as in *gasometer*, *galvanometer*, *alcoholometer*, *lactometer*, *pedometer*; in others the combining-vowel *i* of the Latin first element is retained, as in *calorimeter*, *gravimeter*, *densimeter*, *velocimeter*. In some late formations *-meter* is appended to modern words without any attempt to assimilate the form of the first element to that of a Gr. or Latin combining form, as in *voltameter*, *ammeter*. Cf. also the names of electrical measuring instruments mentioned under METER *sb*³ 1 b, which might perhaps be more correctly viewed as examples of the suffixed *-meter* than as examples of the sb. with defining word.

Jocular nonce-words in *-ometer* have been frequently formed; chiefly in imitation of Sydney Smith's FOOLOMETER, with the sense 'a means of measuring or ascertaining the opinion or prevalent

character of some class of people'; also occasionally in names of imaginary instruments for measuring the amount or degree of something, as in *obscenometer*. Similar hybrid formations have sometimes been adopted as trade names for certain instruments, e.g. *comptometer* [F. *compte* account], a kind of calculating machine, *distance-ometer*.

1828 *Athenæum* 16 Jan. 44/1 We shall be obliged by an account, for our Scientific Report, of the obscenometer by which the 'Stock Board' of the Company are enabled so curiously to apportion the measures of indecency. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII 141/2 The member for Birmingham has supplied Parliament with an admirable democratometer, without which it might have been hurried into violent and uncalled-for changes, through a total misapprehension of the real state of public feeling 1864 *Daily Tel.* 29 Oct, Archdeacon Denison .. may be .. taken as a kind of clericometer for what is most violent and least sensible in the ecclesiastical world. 1883 *Eng. Mech.* 6 Apr. p. vii, The New Distanceometer. 1894 *Times* 19 Mar. 13/5 The comptometer is a machine specially adapted for subtraction, multiplication and division

Meterage (mī·tərėdʒ). [f. METER *sb*.[1] + -AGE.] **a.** 'The act of measuring' (Ogilvie 1882) **b.** 'The measurement itself'. **c.** 'The price paid for measurement' (Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* 1885).

Metereza: see METREZA.

† **Me·terod.** *Obs.* Also **metrod.** [f. METE *v*.[1] or MET *sb* + ROD *sb.* Cf. MDu. *meteroede*, Du. *meetroede*.] A measuring rod Also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek* xl. 5 The meterodde that he had in his honde, was six cubites longe and a spanne. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 14/1 A metrod, to measure the land with. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xli. 92 Measured by the meterod of affection.

† **Me·tership.** *Obs.* [f. METER *sb*.[1] + -SHIP.] The office of meter or measurer.

1536 HENRY VIII in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. II. II 90 The office of metershippe of lynyn clothe and canvas within our Cytie of London. 1541 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 129 The metershippe of cloth of gould, velvett, silkes, and lynnen cloath

† **Me·tesel.** *Obs.* [f *mete* MEAT *sb.* + *sel* SEEL, fitting time] Meal-time.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 334 It neghed nere metesel

† **Me·teship.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **metscype,** 3 **metisupe,** 4 **metscip,** 4–5 **mets(c)hip, meteship(e, -shep, meetship.** [OE. *mętscipe*, f. *męte* MEAT *sb.* see -SHIP.] The action of taking food; a repast.

a 1000 *Laws Athelstan* VI. c. 8 § 1 (Schmid) Habban þa xii menn heora metscype togædere c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 11 At ferme and at feste and masthwat at ilche laðeð metisupe a 1300 *Cursor M* 7453 Of his metscip was mesur nan, He wald ete seuen scep him an a 1300–1400 *Ibid.* 12565 (Gött.) Quen he suld to metschip ga. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* VI xxiii (Tollem MS), Mete and drynke han ordinaunce and respecte to meteshep and to festis.

† **Me·tesome,** *a. Obs. rare*^{-1}. [f. METE *v*.[1] + -SOME.] Measurable.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 107 It [the atom] may be metesom by Mathematical measures of the minds making.

† **Metessing.** *Obs.* Dung (of a hawk).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c iiij b, Hir metessing will defowle hir foundement.

Me·testick, me·tstick. [f. METE *v*.[1] or MET *sb.* + STICK *sb.*] A stick or staff for measuring. **a.** *Naut.* (See quot. 1815.) **b.** *Sc.* 'A wooden instrument or bit of wood used for taking the measure of the foot' (Jam.).

1815 *Falconer's Dict Marine* (ed. Burney), *Mete stick*, a staff of a certain length, fixed on a broad board at right angles, in order to determine the necessary height of a hold, and to level the ballast. 1821 *Blackw. Mag* VIII. 432 The 'met-stick' pair'd away to suit the size.

Metetherial (metiþī^ə·riăl), *a.* [f. META- + ETHERIAL.] (See quot.)

1903 F. W. H MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. Gloss. 19 *Metetherial*, that which appears to lie after or beyond the ether; the metetherial environment denotes the spiritual or transcendental world in which the soul exists.

Metewand (mī·twǫnd). Also 6–7 **meat-,** 5–7, 9 *dial.* **met-,** 7 **meet-.** [f. METE *v*.[1] or MET *sb.* + WAND *sb.*] A measuring rod. Now *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 336/1 Metwande, *idem quod* ȝerde 1549 ALLEN *Jude's Par Rev* 36 The golden reed is as it were a golden met wonde. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 318 A measure containing the length of a man, which was the meat-wand, or measure which the Angell held. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. IV. xx. 355 The Drapers Metwand termed an Ell 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Met wand*, *Met-wood*, or *Met-yard*, a measuring-rod. A draper's yard-stick.

b. *fig.* A standard of measurement or estimation. *literary.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 101 A true tochstone, a sure metwand lieth before both their eyes. a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 205 Time is the common measure of all things, the universal met-wand of the Almighty. 1700 C. NESS *Antid agst. Armin.* (1827) 8 Measuring supernatural mysteries with the crooked metewand of degenerate reason. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* xiii. (1887) 53 The degree of his moral guilt is not the mete-wand of his condemnation. 1866 LOWELL *Lessing* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 223 He continually trips and falls flat over his metewand of classical propriety.

Meteyard (mī·tyāɹd). Also 6 **mette-,** 6–7 **meat(e-,** 5, 9 *dial* **met-.** [f. METE *v*.[1] or MET *sb.* + YARD *sb.*] = METEWAND. Now *dial*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxvi. (1869) 150 With þe grete met yerde she wole mesure þat þat she biggeth. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xix. 33 Ye shal not deale wrongeously in iudgment, with meteyarde, with weight, with measure. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* 83 b, The tailor hath his mette yarde and his measure. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* P 9 Neither is it the plaine dealing Merchant that is vnwilling to haue the waights, or the meteyard brought in place, but he that vseth deceit. 1876 [see METEWAND].

b. *fig* (Cf. METEWAND b.)

a 1533 FRITH *Disput Purgat.* Pref. A iij b, The verye worde of god whiche is the sure metyarde and perfeyte touchstone that iudgeth and examineth all thynges. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* Pref., It shall suffice us to have measured the causes by humane capacity and meteyard 1898 R. F. HORTON *Commandm. Jesus* XII. 201 It is what this regenerate Ego desires that becomes the meteyard of what we should do to others.

Meteyne, Meth, obs. ff. MITTEN, MEAD[1].

Methæmoglobin (meþīmoglō^u·bin). *Chem.* [See META- and HÆMOGLOBIN.] A derivative of hæmoglobin obtained by the exposure of an aqueous solution of oxyhæmoglobin to the air; called also **Methæmoglo·bulin.** Hence **Methæmoglobinæ·mia** *Path* [Gr. αἷμα blood], presence of methæmoglobin in the blood. **Methæmoglobinu·ria** *Path.* [Gr. οὖρον urine], presence of methæmoglobin in the urine.

1870 SORBY in *Q Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* X 400 Hoppe-Seyler's and Preyer's 'methæmoglobin'. 1888 *Med News* LIII. 240 The author, in two cases, observed cyanosis, depending upon methemoglobinemia. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat Med. Dict*, *Methæmoglobinuria*, .. *Methæmoglobulin.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* IV. 288 The latter [i e. hæmoglobinuria] is frequently a mixture of hæmoglobin with various derivatives such as methæmoglobinuria. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn* i. (ed. 4) 73 The methæmoglobin acid solution.

Methamatic, obs. form of MATHEMATIC.

Methane (me·þe^in) *Chem.* Also **-an.** [f. METH(YL) + -ANE] Light carburetted hydrogen, methyl hydride or marsh-gas (CH_4), a colourless odourless gas emanating from stagnant pools, volcanoes, petroleum wells, and esp. from coal-seams, in which, mixed with seven or eight parts of air, it forms a violent explosive (cf. FIRE DAMP).

1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 178 Methane or Marsh Gas; . Fire damp — This gas is but too often found to be abundantly disengaged in coal mines 1893 *Brit Jrnl Photogr.* XL. 812 The mean temperatures of explosions with methane, ethane and propane were 667°, 616°, and 547° respectively 1899 CAGNEY tr *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn* vii (ed 4) 383 The urine held hydrogen, nitrogen, and probably methan

Methaniline (meþæ niləin). *Chem.* [f. METH(YL) + ANILINE.] = *Methylaniline*. see METHYL.

1857 WATTS tr *Gmelin's Handbk Chem* XI 300. 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Dec 819/2 The chlorhydrates of methaniline and other aniline products.

Methanometer (meþănǫ·mītəɹ) *Mining.* [f METHANE + -(O)METER] An instrument invented by Monnier (see quot.)

1881 *Nature* XXIV 94 Automatic methanometer, or automatic analyser of fire damp [Also, in recent Dicts.]

Methaphesik, -physick, obs ff METAPHYSIC.

† **Methe,** *sb. Obs* Forms: 1 **mǽþ,** 3 **maþe, mæþ, meaþ,** 3–5 **meþ,** 4–5 **methe,** 5 **meeþ.** [OE. *mǽþ* fem.:—OTeut. type **mǽþi-z* (not found outside Eng.) = Gr. μῆτι-ς counsel, Skr. *māti* measure:—Indogermanic **mēti-s* whence L. *mētīrī* to measure; f. root **mē-* (Teut. **mǽ-*) to measure, whence OTeut. **mǽlo^m* MEAL *sb*.[2]]

1. Measure, proportion, fixed quantity.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod* xxii 17 ȝif se fæder hiȝ him syllan nelle, ȝilde be þære ȝiftan mæðe c 1205 LAY 977 ȝif we sceoteð to heora mæðe [c 1275 meþe] þat bið ure imone deað a 1300 *E. E Psalter* lxxix 6 Þou salt. gif vs drink in teres in meth [Vulg *in mensura*]

2. Moderation, temperance.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Cune sume meðe þenne þu almesse makest. a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott Hom.* 257 Mi þridde suster meað spekeð of þe middel sti bituhhe riht. c 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (MS. T.) 440 The seuent vertu and the laste is methe or methefulnesse,—*Temperancia.*

3. Respect, consideration; kindness.

c 1000 *Inst. Polity* c. 25 in Thorpe *Laws* II 338 Ælc cristen man ah mycele þearfe þæt he on þam griðe mycle mæþe wite. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2498 Alle he fellen him ðor to fot, To beðen meðe and bedden oc a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 103 ȝef ich the buere to muche meth, Thou wolt me bringe to helle deth. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 318 Heo him duden in prisun of deþ, And pynede him sore wiþ-outen meþ 13.. *Propr Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 102/315 But þer as God, ful of meþ, ffleih to Egipte from his deþ [etc]. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 816 All.. on knese fallis, And in his mercy & meth mekely þaim put.

4. Modesty, gentleness

c 1325 *Know Thyself* 35 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 131 With þi maistrie medel þi meþ For vche mon ouȝt hym self to knowe. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 107 And Mari ledd hir lif with methe, In a toun that hiht Nazarethe. 13 *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu Spr.* LVII 269 But heo hedde Meth, as worschipful wyf, ffor heo nas nout to hastyf c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7858 (Fairf.) Of him come Iesse meke of meth. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 157 Amos spak with mylde methe.

† **Methe,** *a. Obs.* Cf. MYTH *a.* [? From the attrib. use of prec.] Gentle, courteous.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10152 Elizabeth, An hali leuedi mild and meth, þat spused was to zachari. a 1440 *St. John Evang* (Thornton MS.) 57 Thou was methe and meke as maydene for mylde.

† **Methe,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *mǽðian*, f. METHE *sb.*] **1.** *trans.* To spare, have mercy upon. (In OE. with dative.)

c 1000 WULFSTAN *Hom.* 59/17 He sylð arleasnysse þæt he ne ariȝe ne eac ne mæðiȝe his underþeoddum ne his ȝelicum. c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1046 Quad god, 'find ic ðor ten or mo, Ic sal meðen ðe stede for ðo'.

2. To moderate, regulate, temper.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 13 Ðet foremeste is riht mederunge mel þe man þe hit meðeð riht þe suneð aleð gestninge [etc.]. *Ibid.* 139 He meðede þo his liflode swo þat he was bicumelich to swiche wike. c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 13615 ȝyf þey hem self couþe haue meþed & als þer strokes couþe haue leþed Gret prowesse of þem had ben told.

Methe, variant of MATHE, MEAD *sb.*[1]

† **Me·theful,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* [OE. *mǽþfull*. see METHE *sb.* and -FUL.] Moderate; gentle.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* xxxviii (Z) 236 *Humanus* mæðfull oððe mennisclic. a 1225 *Ancr. R* 430 Inouh meðful ich am, þet bidde so lutel. a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 257 Meaðful in alles cunnes estes. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 32 A mihti methful mai, that ous hath cast from cares colde. 13 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* I 557 Drink þat þou beo meþful, And lyue in hele good c 1425 *Eng Conq. Irel.* 112 He was a man methefull, suttell, & stalwarth.

Hence † **Methefully** *a* and *adv.*, moderate(ly); † **Methefulness,** moderation.

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 414 Non ancre ne ouh forto nimen bute gnedeliche [*MS. C.* meðfulliche] þet hire to neodeð a 1300 *E E. Psalter* xxxviii 7 Loke, methfullike [*mensurabiles*] mi daies set þou. 1357 Methefulnesse [see METHE *sb* 2].

† **Me theful,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* In 3 **methful.** [f. OE. *méðe* weary + -FUL.] Weary.

a 1300 *E E. Psalter* III. 5, I am methful, for i slepe

Metheglin (mīþe·glin). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* and *dial.* Forms: 6 **methglen, -eghelen, -line, -lem,** 6–7 **metheglen, -lyn,** 7 **mathiglin, metheglings,** (**methæglen**); 6– **metheglin.** [a. Welsh *meddyglyn*, f *meddyg* healing, medicinal (ad. L. *medicus*) + *llyn* liquor.] A spiced or medicated variety of mead, originally peculiar to Wales.

1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* (1541) 36 Metheglyn, whiche is moste used in Wales, by reason of hotte herbes boyled with hony, is hotter than meade. 1550 J COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 207 (1877) 117 We have good ale, bere, metheghelen, sydre, and pirry 1568–70 in H Hall *Soc Eliz. Age* (1887) 245 A Cupp of methglen. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii 41 If Rosemary, Hyssop, Time, Orgaine, and Sage, be first well boyled in the water, wherof you make the Metheglin, it will be the better 1623 C BUTLER *Fem. Mon* x X ij, Methæglen is the more generous or stronger Hydromel, being vnto Mede as Vinum to Lora 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midnight* II 1, Some metheglings, the wine of Wales 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 25 July, I drinking no wine, had metheglin for the King's own drinking 1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif Philos* 49 The Method of Brewing with Honey, for Mead, Metheglin [etc.].

attrib 1887 G MEREDITH *Ballads & P* 105 Cambria's old metheglin demon Breathed against our rushing tide.

Hence **Methe·glinist** *nonce-wd.*, a brewer of metheglin.

1655 SIR J. MENNIS *Musarum Del* 29 While there's a Cider-Man Or a Metheglenist, I do forswear to sup Of wicked Sack.

Methel: see METEL

† **Me·theless,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *mǽþléas*: see METHE *sb.* and -LESS.] Immoderate.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 516 Ða het Martinus ða mæðleasan fuȝelas ðæs fixnoðes ȝeswican a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 96 ȝif he is meðleas, ileueð him þe wurse 13 *E E. Allit. P* B 273 Þose wern men meþelez & maȝty on vrþe.

† **Me·thely,** *a. Obs.* [OE *mǽþlic*: see METHE *sb.* and -LY[1].] Moderate, proper, suitable.

958 *Will* in Thorpe *Charters* 509 ȝif hwilc forwyrht man hiowan ȝesæce, bio se þingad swa hit medlic sio be þæs geltes meðe a 1035 *Cnut's Secular Laws* c 71 (Lieberm.) Beon þa hereȝeata swa hit mæðlic si c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 63 Meðeliche eting and drinking aȝen to temien þe lichames orguil

b. Of medium stature (Cf. MEETLY *a.*)

c 1425 *Eng Conq. Irel* 98 Meyler was a man. of body, somdel more than methlych, ful stalwarth, wel I-brested.

† **Me·thely,** *adv Obs.* [OE. *mǽþlīce*, f. prec.: see -LY[2].] Moderately, temperately; meekly.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* xxxviii (Z) 236 *Humane* and *humaniter* mæðlice oððe mennisclice c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1758 Ðus meðelike spac ðis em c 1425 *Eng Conq. Irel.* 76 His maner was euer-more to hold hym methelyche

Methene (me·þīn). *Chem.* [f. METH-YL + -ENE] = METHYLENE. 1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Methenyl (me·þīnil). *Chem.* [f. METHENE + -YL.] The hypothetical hydrocarbon radical CH; usually *attrib.*

1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 10) 557 Methenyl chloride (chloroform).

Methephisike, obs form of METAPHYSIC.

Mether, variant of MADDER *sb.*[2], *Anglo-Irish.*

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* III. 297 The mether was square, and not round .. and to drink out of it was no easy task.

Metherinx, variant of MEDRINACKS *Obs.*

Methide (me·þəid). *Chem.* [f. METH-YL + -IDE] A combination of methyl with a metal.

1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 10) 596 Zinc methide. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 933 Mercuric methide.

Methinks (mīþi·ŋks), *impers. v.* Now *arch.* and *poet.* Pa. t. **methought** (mīþǭ·t). Forms: see below and cf. THINK *v.*[1] [OE. *mé þyncþ* (pa. t. *mé þúhte*), where *mé* is dative, and *þyncþ* the 3 pers. sing. of *þyncean* to seem: see THINK *v.*[1]

As THINK *v.*[1] did not, exc. in this phrase, survive beyond the 14th c., and had no very wide currency after 1250, the syntax of *methinks* became obscure. Hence it underwent various alterations of form. The verb being supposed to be THINK *v.*[2], it followed that it ought to be in the first person; hence the form *me think*, in which probably the pronoun was still correctly apprehended as a dative. In the 16–17th c. there occur the forms *my think*, *my thought(s*, which are attempts to obtain a normal syntax by taking *think*, *thought*, as sbs. The curious form *methoughts*, used in the 17th and the first half of the 18th c., prob. owes its *s* to the analogy of the present tense *methinks*.]

It seems to me. (Used with dependent clause or parenthetically.)

1. *Present tense.* †**a. methinketh.**

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 3 Me þincð þæt hit hæbbe geboht sume swiðe leaslice mærðe. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 5 Vnnet lif ich habbe iled, and get me þingþ ilede. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* II. 95 With such gladnesse I daunce and skippe, Me thenkth I touche noght the flor. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 2 And yet methinkyth it were pete That my werk were hatyd for me. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 10 There is a Hopper (mee thinketh) ouer the toppe of the Oast. **1607** HIERON *Wks.* I. 439 Me thinketh this motiue should not be without effect.

¶ *Substantive use.* **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. iv. § 2 When they opposed their *Methinketh* vnto the orders of the Church of England.

β. **methinks.**

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) 103 b, Nor me thinkes that there resteth other to tell you then certaine general rules. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 16 Methinkes you are sadder. **1661** MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 76 'Tis methinks an unpleasant business. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ¶ 5 Respect to all kind of Superiours is founded methinks upon Instinct. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 281 Methinks a strait canal is as rational at least as a mæandring bridge. **1863** HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 119 Methinks a person of delicate individuality ..could never endure to lie buried near Shakespeare. **1871** R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xciii. 1 Lightly methinks I reck if Caesar smile not upon me.

†*γ.* **methink.**

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 16332 (Cott.) Me thinc it es noght sua. **13..** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 616, & he wald me so o loue gerne, Me þenke y no mygt it him nougt werne. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* I. 385 It war resone, me think, yhe suld half part. **1564–78** BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest* (1888) 19 Me thinke I see twoo men in long gounes with short beardes at the gates. **1659** *Gentl. Calling* v. x, So dismal a consequent, as, methink, should like Lot's wife, remain a perpetual monument to deter others.

†*δ.* **my think(s.**

1530 CROME in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. x. 20 And my think that this manner of praying dooth not dysanull purgatorye. *a* **1619** FLETCHER *Mad Lover* II. iii, My thinks a gentleman should keepe his word.

2. *Past tense.* **a. methought.**

c **1200** *Vices & Virtues* 13 And gif ic nadde, me ðuhte þat hit nas naht wel betowen, ðar ic hit idon hadde. *a* **1300–1400** *Cursor M.* 8171 (Gött.) Me thoght [*Cotton* me thoght] to night on þis kyn wise, Þat we war bath in paradise. *c* **1420** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 343 Me thought he was gayly dysgysyd at that fest. **1535** COVERDALE *Judg.* vii. 13 Me thoughte a baken barlye lofe came rollinge downe to yᵉ hoost of yᵉ Madianites. **1651** H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 309, I dream'd thus. Methought I was at a friends house in the rode betwixt London and Scotland. **1711** POPE *Temp. Fame* 498 While thus I stood One came, methought, and whisper'd in my ear. **1832** TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* xiv, At last methought that I had wander'd far In an old wood. **1878** H. PHILLIPS *Poems fr. Spanish & Germ.* 48 Methought my days were ended.

†*β.* **methoughts.**

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 9 Me thoughts that I had broken from the Tower. **1620** WOTTON *Let. to Bacon* in *Reliq.* (1651) 413 The draught of a Landskip on a piece of paper, me thoughts masterly done. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 3 Methoughts I was transported into a Country that was filled with Prodigies. **1751** *Female Foundling* I. 30 The inward Satisfaction which I felt, had spread in my Eyes I know not what of melting and passionate, which methoughts I had never before observed.

†*γ.* **my thought.**

a **1300** [see a]. **1503** HAWES *Examp. Virt.* iv. 3 My thought it was an heuenly syght. **1621** LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 435 Then my thought I saw he had commission.

Methionic (meþiǫ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. ME(THYL) + Gr. θεῖον sulphur: see -IC.] *Methionic acid*, a disulpho-acid obtained from aniline. Hence **Methionate** (meþəi·ŏnėit), a salt of methionic acid.

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 779 Two other acids of this class have been obtained, methionic acid and althionic acid. **1853** WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* VIII. 435 Evaporating the filtrate till it begins to deposit needles of methionate of baryta. **1862** MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* v. § 2 (ed. 2) 310 The first compound upon this list [disulphometholic acid] is identical with Liebig's methionic acid.

†**Methium.** *Obs.* Some kind of drug.

1610 [see KERMES 1].

Method (me·þǫd), *sb.* [a. F. *méthode* (Rabelais) or ad. L. *method-us*, a. Gr. μέθοδος pursuit of knowledge, mode of investigation, also as a term in Medicine (see below); f. μετα- META- + ὁδός way.

The word is now common to all Rom. and Teut. langs. (It. *metodo*, Sp. *metodo*, G. *methode*, etc.) with approximately the same senses as in Eng. The sense of 'systematic arrangement' (branch II below) is foreign to Greek: it was developed through the special application of L. *methodus* by some logicians of the 16th c. (see sense 4).]

I. Procedure for attaining an object.

†**1.** *Med.* The regular, systematic treatment proper for the cure of a specific disease. *Obs.*

(Now merged in sense 3, where see quots. 1725, 1800, 1887.)

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A iij, Euery kynde of dysease hath his owne Methode. **1563** T. GALE *Inst. Chirurg.* 21 b, The Methode of curyng compounde tumors against nature. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* Epist. A iv, Then did I clearely see, how that to write Methodes or means to cure the affected partes of the body might [etc.]. **1696** PHILLIPS, *Method*, that part of Physick whereby, remedies are found out by the Indications for the Restoration of Health.

fig. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. i. § 1 To see wherein the harm which they feel consisteth, and the method of curing it. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) IX. 38 Let such persons.. not quarrel with the great physician of souls for having cured them by easy and gentle methods.

b. *Hist.* The system of medicine practised by the 'methodics' or 'methodists'.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D iv, That is the maner to heale by Methode. yf it so be that Methode is an vnyuersall way. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 344 Thessalus [*marg.*] He reduced Physicke into a Method, and from him descended the sect called Methodici. *a* **1790** W. CULLEN *Lect. Hist. Med.* Wks. 1828 I. 383 This easy plan was, by way of eminence called the Method, and the persons who followed it the Methodics.

2. A special form of procedure adopted in any branch of mental activity, whether for the purpose of teaching and exposition, or for that of investigation and inquiry.

1586 SIR E. HOBY *Pol. Disc. Truth* iv. 8 And Plato called a Methode, a fire sent from heauen, which giueth the light that maketh the trueth knowen. **1604** R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Method*, an order, or readie way to teach, or doo any thing. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 4 Knowledge.. ought to be delivered and intimated, if it were possible, in the same method wherein it was invented. **1644** MILTON *Educ.* 2 The same method is necessarily to be follow'd in all discreet teaching. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 254 He has of Knowledge the true Method shewn, To rise to Truths abstruse, from Truths well known. **1780** BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 56 The method of division here pursued. **1852** J. CURWEN (*title*) The Pupil's Manual of the Tonic Sol-Fa Method of teaching to sing. **1869** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 55 Mental science does not differ from physical in its methods. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 136 The theses of Parmenides are expressly said to follow the method of Zeno. **1875** MAINE *Hist. Inst.* i. 18 It is a distinct property of the Comparative Method of investigation to abate national prejudices. **1876** L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. 18th C.* I. § 30 I. 30 Hume.. agrees with Descartes ..in pursuing the simple introspective method. **1879** LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 139 The methods of archæological investigation are as trustworthy as those of any natural science.

†**b.** The rules and practice proper to a particular art. *Obs.*

1662 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Aug., The intention being to reduce that art [*sc.* ship building] to as certaine a method as any other part of architecture.

c. In the names of certain specific procedures in mathematics and experimental science.

1685 WALLIS *Algebra* lxxiii. 280 The Method of Exhaustions. *Ibid.* lxxxv. 318 Another Method of Approximation, by Mr. Isaac Newton. **1718–19** *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 923 A letter of M. l'Abbé Conti concerning the dispute about the Invention of the Method of Fluxions, or Differential Method. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Method*, *methodus*, is more peculiarly used in mathematics for divers particular processes for solving problems.—In this sense we say *Method of exhaustions. Method of fluxions. Method of tangents.* **1838** DE MORGAN *Th. Probab.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) II. 451 The method of correction known by the name of that of *least squares* was proposed by Legendre in 1806. **1843** MILL *Logic* III. viii, Of the Four Methods of Experimental Inquiry. *Ibid.* III. xi, Of the Deductive Method.

d. In the title of treatises of instruction in an art or science.

1686 (*title*) A new and easie Method to learn to sing by book, etc. **1758** NUGENT (*title*) A new Method of learning with Facility the Latin Tongue. **1842** TENNYSON *Amphion* 79 They read Botanic Treatises, And Works on Gardening thro' there, And Methods of transplanting trees To look as if they grew there.

3. In wider sense: A way of doing anything, esp. according to a defined and regular plan; a mode of procedure in any activity, business, etc.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 34 If you will iest with me, know my aspect, And fashion your demeanor to my lookes, Or I will beat this method in your sconce. **1606** — *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 7 Madam, me thinkes if you did loue him deerly, You do not hold the method, to enforce The like from him. **1602** [? COOKE] *How a man may choose good wife* B 3 b, I will prescribe a methode How thou shalt win hir without al peraduenture. **1660** BARROW *Euclid* I. ix. *Coroll.*, The method of cutting angles. **1684** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 42 The Hen did walk in a fourfold Method towards her Chickens. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 359 He did very often assure me he was against all violent methods, and all persecution for conscience sake. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 336 The old Man began to ask me, if he should put me in a Method to make my Claim to my Plantation. **1725** N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 262 This is the only Method to be continued while the Symptoms are not extremely dangerous. **1761** GRAY *Sketch* 2 Too poor for a bribe, and too proud to importune, He had not the method of making a fortune. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 274 In our work, it was performed in the following method. **1800** *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 494 Mr. P. was delighted to hear that I thought a cure was not impracticable, and laboured ardently to persuade me to inform him of the method I should use. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 365 Scheele has given two methods for obtaining this acid. **1819** BYRON *Juan* I. vii, This is the usual method, but not mine—My way is to begin with the beginning. **1868** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vii. (1879) 256 There are two methods of observing the time of transit over a wire, one called the eye and ear method, the other the galvanic method. **1874** MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 200 A perfect method of warming churches has yet to be invented. **1887** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 Feb. 448/2 Benefit from this line of treatment must not be expected immediately, and the method should be persevered with for at least some months.

†**b.** A scheme, plan of action. *Obs.*

1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* I. i. 319 All my Designs and Methods still were cross'd.

†**c.** A mode (of employment). *Obs.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 294 ¶ 1 Sixteen hundred Children, including Males and Females, put out to Methods of Industry.

d. In generalized use: The methods of procedure in any department, considered as the object of a branch of study; *esp.* with reference to teaching. Cf. sense 6.

1848 W. ROSS (*title*) The Teacher's Manual of Method; or general principles of teaching and school keeping. **1879** A. PARK (*title*) A Manual of Method for Pupil Teachers and Assistant Masters.

II. Systematic arrangement, order.

4. A branch of Logic or Rhetoric which teaches how to arrange thoughts and topics for investigation, exposition, or literary composition.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* E iv b, The maner of handeling a single Question, and the readie waie howe to teache and sette forth any thyng plainlie, and in order, as it should be, in latine Methodus. *Ibid.* K ij, We spake before of a methode, or directe order to be vsed in all our doinges. **1588** FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 7 Methode hath only to deale with the ordering and setling of many axioms. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 2 Methode hath beene placed, and that not amisse in Logicke, as a part of Iudgement; For as the Doctrine of Syllogismes comprehendeth the rules of Iudgement vppon that which is inuented So the Doctrine of Methode contayneth the rules of Iudgement vppon that which is to bee deliuered. **1627** HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 261 To this body [the art of Logic] have they not improperly added the doctrine of Methods as a necessary limbe thereof. *a* **1679** HOBBES *Rhet.* (1681) 1 We see that all men naturally are able in some sort to accuse and excuse. Some by chance; but some by method. This method may be discovered, and to discover Method is all one with teaching an Art. **1713** STEELE *Englishm.* No. 7. 46 Their Children were instructed early in the Rules of Method. **1725** WATTS *Logic* IV. i, In logic Method is the disposition of a variety of thoughts on any subject, in such order as may best serve to find out unknown truths. **1780** BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvi. § 1 *note*, The particular uses of method are various. but the general one is, to enable men to understand the things that are the subjects of it. **1827** HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 3 Method is the art of disposing a train of arguments in a proper order, to investigate either the truth or falsity of a proposition, or to demonstrate it to others when it has been found out. **1849** ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* (ed. 2) 95 *Method*, which is usually described as the fourth part of Logic, is rather a complete practical Logic. **1870** JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxiv. 201 Method is.. defined as consisting in such a disposition of the parts of a discourse that the whole may be most easily intelligible.

5. Orderly arrangement of ideas and topics in thinking or writing; orderliness and sequence of thought or expression.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 3 They [certain writers] obserue no order or Methode in their teaching. **1581** LAMBARD *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 223 To me, that am desirous to follow some order, and methode of discourse, the generall must alwayes go before the particular. **1592** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxv. (1612) 171 Though his words lackt methode, yeat they moued. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 208 Though this be madnesse, Yet there is Method in't. **1649** ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. iii. 39 Method and order, as it is the mother of memory, so it is a singular friend to a cleare understanding. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 184 Unlesse we shall think there needs no method in the study of the Politiques. **1709** POPE *Ess. Crit.* 654 Horace still charms with graceful negligence, And without method talks us into sense. **1753** JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 85 ¶ 17 Method is the excellence of writing, and unconstraint the grace of conversation. *a* **1834** COLERIDGE *On Method* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. Introd. 2 The total absence of Method renders thinking impracticable. **1842** H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. i. 33 His very method consists in a contempt of all method. **1880** W. SANDAY in *Expositor* XI. 36 He sought to give to the allegorical interpretation a greater method.

6. The order and arrangement observed in framing a particular discourse or literary composition; an author's design or plan.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. i. 13 Verbatim to rehearse the Methode of my Penne. **1594** — *Rich. III*, I. ii. 116 To leaue this keene encounter of our wittes, And fall something into a slower method. **1596** SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 609/2 Tell them then, I pray you, in the same order that you have now rehearsed them; for there can be noe better methode then this which the very matter it self offereth. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Pref., As for the methode of the booke, although it be not such as may in euery point satisfie the curiositie of Dichotomistes: yet is it such as I thought most conuenient for the capacitie of the learner. **1622** WITHER *Fair Virtue* C 2 b, If my Methode they deride, Let them know, Loue is not tide In his free Discourse, to chuse Such strict rules as Arts men vse. **1653** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xii. (1712) 126, I had here ended all my Stories, were I not tempted by that remarkable one in Bodinus to outrun my method. **1706** LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. Pref. A j b, The first of these Books was.. perus'd by several ingenious Gentlemen, who liking the Method of it, were desirous to have it translated. **1784** COWPER *Task* III. 279 What's that which brings contempt

upon a book, And him who writes it, though the style be neat, The method clear, and argument exact?

†**b.** A regular, systematic arrangement of literary materials; a methodical exposition. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I II (Arb) 21 If Poesie be now an Art, and yet were none, vntill by studious persons fashioned and reduced into a method of rules and precepts. 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II. XVII § 6 The deliuerie of knowledge in Aphorismes, or in Methodes, wherein woe may obserue that it hath beene too much taken into Custome, out of a fewe Axiomes or Obseruations, vppon any Subiecte, to make a solemne, and formall Art; filling it with some Discourses, and illustratinge it with Examples; and digesting it into a sensible Methode. But the writinge in Aphorismes hath manye excellent vertues, whereto the writinge in Methode doth not approach *Ibid* § 7 1611 BIBLE *Transl Pref.* P 3 Cutting off the superfluities of the lawes, and digesting them into some order and method 1680 (*title*) A brief Method of the Law. Being an exact alphabetical disposition of all the heads necessary for a perfect Commonplace. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I Pref A ij, Several gentlemen would often have ask'd us Questions relating to our Profession, but were at a Loss how to form them into a Method, and word them so that we might rightly understand what they meant 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod Pénit.* Prelim Expl p v, In the disposition made of the matter of the original draft a method has been given to it

†**c.** The scheme or summary of the contents of a book, set forth in a table. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I v. 244 *Ol* In his bosome, In what chapter of his bosome? *Vio* To answer by the method in the first of his hart *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1614) B, The Method First of Mariage, and the effect thereof, children Then of his contrarie, Lust, then [etc.] 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 3 And with these wee shall now begin, for the Method of the second Book is more conveniently put there before it

7. In wider sense: Orderliness and regularity in doing anything; the habit of acting according to plan and order.

1611 BEAUM & FL. *King & no K* V iv, There is a method in mans wickednesse, It growes vp by degrees. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I § 33 That so putting the Houses into some method and order of their future debate, they would be more easily regulated than if they were in the beginning left to that liberty which they naturally affected. 1714 SWIFT *Pres St Affairs* P 2 After which I know no Talents necessary besides Method and Skill in the common forms of business 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) V xiv. (cont) 125 But early hours, and method, and ease, without hurry, will do every thing 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII 231/2 No man ever gave himself up more entirely to any object, or prosecuted it with more method and skilful management.

†**8.** A particular state of orderly arrangement; a disposition of things according to a regular plan or design. *Obs*

1635 SHIRLEY *Coronat* I (1640) C, A small wound Ith' head, may spoyle the method of his haire 1677 MARVELL *Corr* Wks (Grosart) II 561, I am frequent with Mr Fisher and our Counsell, having put all things into the best method for an hearing *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 207 The king was beginning to put things in great method, in his revenue, in his troops [etc] 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* IV 1, I would have all the knives and forks laid in a method 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) V. XIV. (cont.) 125 All is in such a method, that it seems impossible for the meanest servants to mistake their duty

9. *Nat. Hist.* A system; scheme of classification.

Now most naturally interpreted as short for 'method of classification', which would commonly be apprehended as an instance of sense 2 or 3 Of the difference between 'system' and 'method', contradictory accounts were formerly given: see quots.

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* IV 355 *Method* and *System*. have often been used indifferently to signify the same thing But if we consider their real meaning,—a *Method* should signify an *Artificial*, and a *System* a *Natural* arrangement of objects 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Method* 3. Classification, as, the method of Ray, the Linnean method. A distinction is sometimes made between *method* and *system*. *System* is an arrangement founded, throughout all its parts, on some one principle *Method* is an arrangement less fixed and determinate Thus we say, the *natural method*, and the *artificial* or *sexual system* of Linnæus 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* 4 This scaffolding of divisions, the superior of which contain the inferior, is called a *method*

III. 10. *Comb.*: † *method-monger*, a contemptuous term for one who deals in logical 'method'; in quot. 1647 with a play on Gr. *μεθοδεία* (rendered 'wiles' in the Revised Version of 1881).

1617 DONNE *Serm* Luke XVIII 40 (1661) III. 5 We steal our Learning if we deale upon Rhapsoders, and Common placers, and Method mongers 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* IV 14 The devil and his disciples are notable method mongers, so as to deceive, if it were possible, the very elect 1676 R. DIXON *Two Test* To Rdr. 12 Such are our systematical Method mongers, blundering in their Dichotomies after the way of Ramus or Keckerman

†**Me·thod,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. METHOD *sb.*] *trans.* To methodize, arrange

1640 BP REYNOLDS *Passions* xlii 547 He [the Devil] is able so to method and contrive his devices, that [etc.]

Methodee, variant form of METHODY.

†**Metho·dian.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. METHOD *sb.* + -IAN.] = METHODIST 1.

1628 COTTA *Disc. Dang Pract Phys.* I ii. 10 The Empericke trusting to experience alone without reason, and the methodian unto the abuse of right reason

Methodic (mɪ*th*ɒ·dɪk), *a.* and *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 **-yke.** [ad. late L. *methodic-us*, a. Gr. *μεθοδικ-ός*, f. *μέθοδος* METHOD: see -IC and cf. F. *méthodique* (16th c.).] **A.** *adj.*

†**1** The distinctive epithet of one of the three ancient schools of physicians, holding views intermediate between those of the Dogmatic and the Empiric school.

1541 R COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 B iv, After the sentence of the Methodyke secte. 1701 GREW *Cosm Sacra* IV. viii. 266 Thessalus, the Head of the Methodick Sect in the Reign of Nero 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 P 1 Every animal body, according to the methodick physicians, is, by the predominance of some exuberant quality, continually declining towards disease and death.

2. = METHODICAL *a.* in various senses pertaining to method, constructed, performed, or carried on in accordance with method; *rarely* of persons, observant of method, characterized by regularity of procedure.

1620 K JAMES *Let. to Bacon* 16 Oct. in *Resuscitatio* (1657) II. 83 You could not have made choice of a Subject more befitting your universal, and Methodick, Knowledge 1663 J SPENSER *Prodigies* (1665) 137 Some native and methodick powers, and springs of motion in things 1669 GALE *Crt Gentiles* I III x 104 There is no piece of Pagan Oratorie so methodic and harmonious, as sacred Scriptures 1729 I COOKE *Tales*, etc 120 When was I known basely to court the Schools, Or not to rail at dull Methodic Fools? 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* I 17 The nation which by methodic study and science of destruction, had crushed all the surrounding nationalities 1886 MRS. BURNETT *Little Ld Fauntleroy* X, It was as unlike the methodic old lawyer to be agitated as it was to be late

B. *sb*

1. *Hist* A physician of the 'methodic' school, = METHODIST 1.

1541 R COPLAND *Galyen's Terap* 2 G j, That is to wyt the indycacyon yᵗ is taken of the myghtynes of the dysease, which the Methodykes onely haue nat left but also dyuers of the racyonalles, & Emperykes 1659 MACALTO *Can. Physick* I 1 The Methodick practizing in Physick hath, First, a knowledge of the Disease next, foretelleth the event of it and last, goeth about to cure the same 1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess* (1777) I 25 Themison founded a new sect called the Methodics *a* 1790 W CULLEN *Hist. Med.* Wks. 1828 I 383 This easy plan was called the Method, and the persons who followed it the Methodics 1864 *Chambers's Encycl* VI 385/2 During the greater part of the first two centuries of our era, the Methodics were the preponderating medical sect

2. *pl* The science of method, methodology. (Ogilvie 1882, and later Dicts.)

Webster 1864 has the sing in this sense.

Methodical (mɪ*th*ɒ·dɪkăl), *a* [f. late L *methodicus*: see prec and -ICAL.]

1. *Hist.* = METHODIC *a* 1.

1597 ? M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 49 b/1 The Empiricke medicamentes which the Methodicall Physicianes doe so disdayne. 1650 GENTILIS *Considerations* 50 Though a great wise man compared a man that wanted Science, and had Experience, to an Empyrick Physitian, and the learned man to the Methodicall; yet hee was deceived in the comparison 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Methodists*, Galen scrupled not to assert, that the *methodical heresy* ruined every thing that was good in the art [of medicine] 1837 WHEWELL *Hist Induct Sci* (1857) I 192 That medical sect which was termed the empirical, in contradistinction to the rational and methodical sects.

2. Characterized by method or order; constructed, performed, or carried on in accordance with method; arranged or disposed with order or regularity

1570 DEE *Math Pref* b j, There are other (very many) Methodicall Artes. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach* 23 Yet Moses .. condescends in this place to such a methodical and School-like way of defining, and consequencing, as in no place of the whole Law more. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* IV 1, Then they hate to hear a fellow in Church preach methodical Nonsense, with a Firstly, Secondly, and Thirdly 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 3 P 2, I fell insensibly into a kind of Methodical Dream, which disposed all my Contemplations into a Vision or Allegory 1862 BURTON *Bk Hunter* (1863) 99 This is to be a methodical discourse. 1903 *Expositor* May 390 Methodical directions for the management of missions were not bequeathed by the Lord to his disciples.

b. Of material things: Arranged in a neat or orderly manner. *rare*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II Gad § 15 79 No methodicall monument but this hurdle of stones was fittest for such a causer of confusion [Absalom]. 1904 *Union Mag.* Jan 5/2 He always wore a tightly buttoned up frock-coat and a methodical black neck-tie.

3 Of persons, their actions, etc.: Acting with or observant of method or order

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Feb, I find him a most exact and methodicall man 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I ii, Let me appear, Great sir, I pray Methodical in what I say 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk, Angler* P 13 The English are methodical even in their recreations 1865 DICKENS *Mut. fr.* II. i, Small, neat, methodical, and buxom was Miss Peecher 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. III. XXXVI. 289 Unconscious selection acts more powerfully than methodical selection.

Hence **Methodica·lity,** *rare*, the property of being methodical.

1861 *Temple Bar* II. 549 You can see the methodicality of these folks in every thread of their clothes

Methodically (mɪ*th*ɒ·dɪkăli), *adv.* [f. METHODICAL *a.* + -LY².] In a methodical manner; in accordance with a prescribed method; with method or regularity.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* c iv, You may Methodically register the whole 1668 HALE *Pref Rolle's Abridgm.* c, A Stock of learning, methodically digested and fitted to his use 1756 C LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II 3 Great pains have been taken to class mineral waters methodically 1758 J. S *Le Dran's Observ Surg.* (1771) 61, I dressed the Patient methodically 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* I. 26 An apartment fitted up with forms and desks methodically arranged. 1890 BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/1 The Lord Chancellor or some other authority should methodically inquire into these differences.

Metho·dicalness. [f. METHODICAL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being methodical.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* I iii. 139 A mere fortuitous and temerarious nature, devoid of all order and methodicalness 1706 tr *Dupin's Eccl Hist. 16th C* II v. 27 Tapper writes with great Methodicalness and Easiness

Methodism (me·*th*ɒdɪz'm). [f. METHOD *sb.* + -ISM, after next.]

1. The system of religious doctrine, practice, and organization characteristic of Methodists.

1739 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) I 225 The true old Christianity, which, under the new name of Methodism, is now also everywhere spoken against 1768 WHITEFIELD *Let to Dr. Durell* Wks. 1771 IV. 328 If you should desire a definition of Methodism itself you may easily be gratified It is no more nor less than 'faith working by love' 'A holy method of living and dying to the glory of God'. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III iii (1872) 190 An honest, ignorant good man, entirely given up to Methodism

2. Adherence to fixed methods; excessive regard for methods.

1856 *Chamb Jrnl.* V. 178 The Somerset House gentlemen usually introduce their official methodism at home. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult* 67 Such a formal methodism of conduct springs from narrowness. 1881 LIDDON in *Chr World Pulpit* XX 98/1 When habit is merely the surviving methodism or the skeleton of a life which is no more 1885 T P O'CONNOR *Gladstone's Ho Comm* 59 Sir Stafford Northcote's dull methodism of words and thought.

Methodist (me·*th*ɒdɪst). [ad. mod L. *methodista* see METHOD *sb.* and -IST Cf F *méthodiste*]

1. *Hist.* A physician of the 'methodic' school. (See METHODIC *a* 1.) In the 17th c. sometimes applied to the regular or orthodox medical practitioners of the day, in contradistinction to those who favoured the use of new remedies.

According to Celsus, the members of this school (called in Latin *methodici*, in Gr *μεθοδικοί*) differed from the Dogmatic school in basing their treatment not on principles deduced from a classification of diseases according to their origin, but on the theory that morbid conditions consisted either in 'looseness', 'tightness', or a mixture between the two (*fluens, strictum, mixtum*), each of the three states having its appropriate set of remedies The founder of the school was Themison, about A.D 100.

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I 1, As many more, As methodist Musus kild with Hellebore 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 44 The inexpert physician, I meane Empyricall, as also the methodist or dogmatist 1733 CHEYNE *Eng Malady* II (1734) 227 The true Foundation of the Distinction between the strait and loose of the ancient Methodists. 1845 F ADAMS tr *Aëgineta* II XXXIX Comm. I 293 Soranus, the great master of the Methodists.

fig 1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV III v § 2 All of us have some or other tender part of our souls which we cannot endure should be ungently touched, Every man must be his own methodist to find them out.

2 One who is skilled in, or attaches importance to, method, one who follows a (specified) method. Now *rare*

1593 G HARVEY *Pierces Super* 110 The finest Methodists, according to Aristotles golden rule of artificiall Boundes, condemne Geometricall preceptes in Arithmetique or Arithmeticall preceptes in Geometrie, as irregular, and abusiue 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 79 Aristotle was too good a Methodist, and Logician to confound the limits and boundaries of Arts. 1647 FARINDON *Serm* XX (1672) I 394 He teacheth us how we shall fear *recta methodo*, to be perfect Methodists in Fear, and that we misplace not our fear 1658 J. SPENCER *Things New & Old* 161 Our plain pack staffe Methodists, who esteem of all flowers of Rhetorick in Sermons, no better then stinking weeds. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Methodist*, one that treats of a Method, or affects to be methodical. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygëia* I. 87 What are these methodists in meat and drink, whom we are all so justly averse to the idea of resembling? 1824 J JOHNSON *Typogr* II. lxv 95 But some, who are still better methodists divide each side of the paper into two columns 1886 *Cycl Tour Club Gaz.* IV 121 They despise the cut and dried programme of the methodist and prefer to wander of their own free will.

b. *Nat. Hist.* One who classifies or arranges according to a particular method or scheme. Also, in Kirby's use, an advocate of an artificial in preference to a natural method of classification.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Methodists*, persons who have bestowed their labours upon the disposition and arrangement of plants. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1824) I. XXXVI 291 The methodists in natural history. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV 356 Under this view system makers would be divided into two classes—the Methodists and Systematists. 1893 NEWTON *Dict Birds* 276 Several systematists referring it [the genus *Henicurus*] to the *Motacillidæ*, while other methodists placed it next to *Cinclus*.

3. *Eccl.* †**a.** One who advocates a particular 'method' or system of theological belief; applied esp. to the Amyraldists or Semi-Arminians. *Obs.*

1692 R. TRAILL *Sel. Writ.* (1845) 167 The new methodists about the grace of God had too great an increase in the French churches [1702 I MATHER in C Mather *Magn. Chr.* (1702) IV. 132 Parum aut nihil asserunt Amyraldistæ, quos Novatores & Methodistas vocant]

b. The name given in the 17th c. to a class of Roman Catholic apologists.

1686 WAKE *Def. Exposition* 85, I was willing to hope, that such a peaceable Exposition of the Doctrine of the Church of England might have been received with the same civility by them, as that of the Church of Rome was by us; and that our new Methodists had not so wholly studied the palliating part of their Master, as not [etc.]. 1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* XVII ii. I xv, This new species of polemic doctors were called Methodists, and the most eminent of them arose in France. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1863 The Jesuits were the first to give systematic representations of the method of polemics; hence they were called 'Methodists'

4. a. Originally, a term applied to the members of a religious society (nicknamed 'the Holy Club'), established at Oxford in 1729 by John and Charles Wesley and other members of the University, having for its object the promotion of piety and morality, subsequently applied to those who took part in or sympathized with the evangelistic movement led by the Wesleys and George Whitefield. **b.** In later use, a member or adherent of any one of a number of religious bodies or denominations which originated directly or indirectly from the labours of the Wesleys and Whitefield.

In England, the designation belongs especially to the members and adherents of the Wesleyan-Methodist Society founded by John Wesley, and of the various other bodies that have proceeded from it or from each other by succession, as the New Connexion Methodists, the Primitive Methodists, the United Methodist Free Church, and others. All these bodies accept in the main the Arminian theology of Wesley, and in nearly all of them the ministers (called 'travelling preachers') change their place of abode after a certain period (usually three years). In the U. S. the most influential body of Methodists is the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was directly founded by John Wesley (who ordained its first bishop, Dr. Coke), and which is recognized by the English Wesleyan-Methodist Society as in full communion with it. There are also several other bodies in the U. S that adopt the name as a part of their official designation. In Wales the name 'Methodists' commonly denotes the body more fully known as 'Calvinistic Methodists', which was founded by Welshmen influenced by the teaching of Whitefield; it is now federated with the United Free Church of Scotland and the Presbyterian Church of England

The origin of the name, as applied to the associates of the Wesleys at Oxford, is somewhat obscure Cf., however, sense 3 a, and the 17th c. use in examples like quots. 1647, 1658, in sense 2.

1733 (*title*) The Oxford Methodists, some account of a Society of Young Gentlemen in that City 1741-3 WESLEY *Extract of Jrnl.* (1749) 68, I know no principles of the Methodists (so called) which are contrary to the word of God. 1770 *Junius Lett* XXXVI *To Dk. Grafton* 14 Feb, You gave us nothing but the whining piety of a Methodist. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 Aug, Nobody reads sermons but Methodists and Dissenters. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 279 The principal classes of dissenters are denominated methodists, independents, baptists, presbyterians, . &c. 1858 T MCCOMBIE *Hist Victoria* xxii. 317 It is but justice to the Wesleyan Methodists to say, that their church seems well adapted for propagating Christianity in new countries. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI 427/1 The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists are not a secession from the followers of Wesley, but originated partly in the preaching of..Whitefield, and partly in that of Howel Harris, a Welsh clergyman of the Church of England. 1887 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* I. Plays, Ser. III (1895) 222 He combines the manners of a Marquis with the morals of a Methodist.

c. *transf.* Applied contemptuously to a person of strict religious views.

1758 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* 523 We met with an archdeacon Golden. in his appearance a jolly, open, cheerful countenance, he thinks it his duty to uphold any orthodox point; and that, I suppose, has gained him the title of methodist. *c* 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xxxiii. 353 The women of the regiment soon gave her the name of a methodist *[Footnote]* This term, as used in India, is a name of reproach given to those .who are more serious than their neighbours. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 387/2 For this hardship his remedy was, that the Methodists, his general term for all dissenters, should be made to contribute double, to relieve churchmen of such burdens.

5. *attrib.* (sense 4), passing into *adj.* with the sense: Pertaining to Methodists or Methodism. Also comb. *methodist-like, -mad* adjs.

1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus Meth. & Papists* III 317 How horrible the Process was in these Methodist-like Initiations will appear [etc.]. 1766 WESLEY *Jrnl* 5 Sept , A Methodist Preacher. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) I. 493 Had I run opera-mad. or methodist-mad .I might have found companions enow. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 18 July, He attended Mrs. Tabby to the methodist meeting. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U S.* II. 18 Four neat and substantial wooden churches, the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopalian. 1840 B. E. HILL *Pinch—of Snuff* 102 A good woman .. was driven Methodist mad. 1859 (see CONNEXION 8). 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x (1880) 720 But the Methodists themselves were the least result of the Methodist revival. 1903 COURTHOPE *Hist Eng. Poetry* xi, *heading*, The Methodist movement in poetry.

Methodistic (meþǒdi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to the doctrines, beliefs, methods or appearance of the Methodists, characteristic of or pertaining to the Methodists.

1791 HAMPSON *Mem. Wesley* II. 3 His first labours in the methodistic vineyard. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr Horace* 31 Then spare our stage, ye methodistic men! 1820 POLWHELE in *Lavington's Enthus. Meth. & Papists* Introd. 203 A further specimen of methodistic cant on the subject of inspiration. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 142/2 [The candidate for admission as a minister] undergoes an examination as to his personal acquaintance with Christianity, his Methodistic orthodoxy, and attachment to its discipline. 1849 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* I. iv. 124, I recognise, and kiss the rod—The methodistic 'voice of God'.

Methodistical (meþǒdi·stikăl), *a.* [Formed as prec.: see -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to the Methodists or Methodism; resembling a Methodist; usually with disparaging implication.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. viii, She is at present .. free from any methodistical notions. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 462 Meeting a man there one day, he asked him, in a methodistical manner, if he knew Jesus Christ. 1889 D. HANNAY *Capt. Marryat* 38 What was called in the navy a 'blue light', that is a pious man of a somewhat Methodistical turn.

Hence **Methodi·stically** *adv*, in accordance with the principles of Methodism or the practice of Methodists.

1787 ANNA SEWARD *Lett* (1811) I. 301 And so Mr — talks methodistically 1820 POLWHELE in *Lavington's Enthus. Meth & Papists* Introd. 26 We term those Methodists who (whether Clergymen or Laymen) are Methodistically religious 1884 *American* VIII 84 The whole course of the Christian life, as conceived Methodistically, seems to us to labor under this defect.

† **Methodi·stico-**, used as combining form of METHODISTIC.

1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus Meth. & Papists* III. 350 Thus endeth this Methodistico-Monkish Story. 1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* II. 193 Methodistico-jacobinical rant.

Me·thodisty, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. METHODIST + -Y.] Of a Methodist appearance or character.

1837 MARRYAT *Dog Fiend* liv, It would have made you laugh to see his methodisty face.

Methodization (meþǒdəizā·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of methodizing; the state of being methodized, esp. in *Logic*.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic Evid.* (1827) II. 231 When, in order to allow the necessary time. for research and methodization, depositions in the form of ready-written answers have been allowed *a* 1866 J GROTE *Exam Utilit. Philos* (1870) 104 No greater results have flowed from the theoretical methodization of the object, which utilitarianism teaches

Methodize (me·þǒdəiz), *v.* Also -ise. [f. METHOD *sb* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to method or order; to arrange (thoughts, ideas, expression, etc.) in an orderly manner.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Ep Ded 2, I coulde not but methodize this admiration in this digression. 1671 BAXTER *Holiness Design Chr.* lxiv 18 They have not the skil to word and methodize their notions rightly. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism & Guisc* 258 The royal spy..retired unseen, To methodize revenge 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No 39 P 8 He should be taught to order and methodise his ideas. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (1882) II. 371 That art of reasoning which methodizes and facilitates our discourse.

absol 1707 POPE *Let to Wycherley* 29 Nov, To methodize in your Case, is full as necessary as to strike out *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *On Method* in *Encycl Metrop.* I. Introd 5 The mind is disposed to generalize and methodize to excess

b. To render (a person) orderly or methodical.

1814 MME D'ARBLAY *Let.* 3 Apr., I have given him to soberise and methodize him a little, a private tutor.

2. *intr.* To talk methodistically.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl* 12 Sept., She was grave and gay by turns. She moralized and Methodized; she laughed, and romped [etc]

Hence **Me thodized** *ppl. a.*; **Me thodizing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Me thodizer**, one who methodizes.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 312 All her long methodized oration was inherited onely by such kinde of speeches. 1646 R BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (Bannatyne Club) II. 401 Yet, in the review, the alteration of words, and the methodizeing, takes up so much time, that we know not when we shall end. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI ii. 294 Their methodizing was meerly managed by the will of the Clerk of the Writs 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* I iv § 13 God was only the Orderer, or the Methodizer and Harmonizer thereof. 1796 BURKE *Regic Peace* II Wks. VIII 235 The methodized reasonings of the great publicists and jurists. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit* (1867) 158 This methodiser of commonplaces. 1886 A WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 113 The methodised frivolity of their lives.

Methodizing (me·þǒdəiziŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.]

1. That methodizes.

1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 412 Hume has the widest, methodising, comprehensive eye. 1908 J. H. ROSE *Napoleon I*, I. xii. 284 His methodizing genius.

2. Inclined to Methodism.

1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 396 The greater part of the methodizing clergy adhered to Lady Huntingdon's party in the dispute. 1842 WHATELY *Lett.* in *Life* (1866) II. 6 A Methodising sailor might call it the log book of a voyage to heaven.

Methodless (me þǒdlĕs), *a.* [f. METHOD *sb.* + -LESS] Devoid of method, order or regularity; lacking the habit of order.

1609 A. CRAIG *Poet. Recreat* To Rdr. 5 Excuse me (good Reader) for the methodlesse placing of these Passions. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 373 Hearne, that untiring, but methodless antiquary. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elis. Lit.* x. (1895) 369 The very maddest, most methodless, of the 'Metaphysicals' cannot touch Crashaw in his tasteless use of conceits.

Methodology (meþǒdǫ lŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *methodologia* (J. F. Buddeus *Isagoge*, 1727) or F. *méthodologie*: see METHOD *sb.* and -LOGY.] The science of method, 'methodics'; a treatise or dissertation on method. Also *Nat. Hist.* Systematic classification.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 579 The first treats..of the methodology of medicine. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 181 A very different school of methodology and philosophy than Paris could have afforded 1835 *R. D. Thomson's Rec. Gen. Sci.* II. 65 These divisions [*sc.* De Candolle's divisions of botanical science] are Organography ; Physiology.. ; Methodology [etc.]. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1866) III iii. 36 Such treatises are..only methodologies of the art or science to which they relate. 1908 *Dial* (Chicago) XXXII. 79/1 Bibliographical methodology (*i. e.* methods of compilation and recording).

Hence **Methodolo·gical** *a.* [cf. mod.L. *methodologicus* (A. H. Francke, *c* 1720)], of or pertaining to methodology. **Methodolo·gically** *adv.*, in a methodological manner or respect. **Methodo·logist**, one who treats method as a science.

1849 LANKESTER tr. *Schleiden's Sci. Bot.* Pref., A Methodological Introduction. 1865 *Fraser's Mag.* May 609 The French are miraculous methodologists. 1883 *American* VI. 10 Lord Bacon was the first to call in question the doctrine of final causes. He did so only as a methodologist 1895 G. F. MOORE *Crit & Exeget. Comm. Judges* Introd 26 It is methodologically an unreasonable demand [etc.]. 1897 F. C. S SCHILLER in *Contemp. Rev.* June 872 As a methodological device this was quite justifiable; every inquiry must begin somewhere, and Darwin chose to begin here.

Methody (me·þǒdi). Also 9 -dee Vulgar or dialectical perversion of METHODIST. Also *attrib.*

1847 W E. FORSTER in Reid *Life* (1888) I vii 207 Last evening I deluded them into a Methody meeting-house. *Ibid.* 208 Said rotten blanket being the Methody garment of the religious idea. 1848 MRS GASKELL *Mary Barton* vi, A good fellow, though too much of the Methodee.

Methol (me þǒl). *Chem.* [ad. F. *méthol*, f. *méthyle* METHYL: see -OL I.] A colourless liquid, produced in the distillation of wood.

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 837. *a* 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petr.*, etc (1865) 89.

Methologie, -y, obs. forms of MYTHOLOGY.

Methomania (meþǒmē·niă). *Path.* [f. Gr. *μέθη* strong drink, drunkenness + -MANIA. Cf. F. *méthomanie.*] Periodic or intermittent drunkenness.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 FISKE *Unseen World* xiv. 334 We have an increased amount of insanity, methomania, consumption [etc]. 1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* IV 120/2 Dipsomania, Methomania, Oinomania.

Methopa, obs. form of MEIOPE.

Methought, pa. t of METHINKS.

Methoxyl (meþǫ ksil). *Chem.* [f. METH(YL) + OX(YGEN) + -YL] A hypothetical radical, CH_3O, analogous to hydroxyl.

1866 FRANKLAND in *Jrnl Chem Soc* XIX 376 These radicals may be named *hydroxyl, methoxyl, ethoxyl*, &c

Methranee, variant form of MATRANEE

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk Brit. India* (1854) 223 A methranee, or female sweeper

Methredate, -ridat(e, var. ff. of MITHRIDATE.

† **Me·thuen.** *Obs.* A name jocularly applied to Portuguese wines imported under a preferential duty in accordance with the provisions of the commercial treaty of 1703 between England and Portugal, negotiated by Paul Methuen, the English minister at Lisbon.

1753 ARMSTRONG *Taste* 53 The Man to genuine Burgundy bred up Soon starts the dash of Methuen in his Cup. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* (1755) 205 That generous liquor which all humble companions are taught to postpone to the flavour of Methuen, or honest Port

Methule, obs. form of METHYL.

Methuselah (mĭ þiū·zĕlă). Also 4-5 **Matus(s)ale, Matusalem**, 6 **Mathusalah**, 7-8 **Methusaleh, -salem** [Heb. מְתוּשֶׁלַח *methūshe·laḥ*.

The corruption *Methusalem* (after *Jerusalem*) still survives in vulgar use. Purvey 1388 has *Matusalem* beside *Matusale*, perhaps from the accusative form *Matusalam* in the Vulgate.]

The name of one of the pre-Noachian patriarchs, stated to have lived 969 years (*Gen.* v. 27); hence used as a type of extreme longevity.

a 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxix 186 3if a Mon may libben heer As longe as dude Matussale. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Love & Life* I, So though my Life be short, yet may I prove The great Methusalem of Love. 1711 tr *Werenfelsius' Meteors of Stile* 225 The Heliotrope is the Methusalem of Flowers. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Let to Conway* 4 Mar, It is impossible not to laugh at him as if he was a Methusaleh! 1849 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II vi. 316 A good book is the Methuselah of these latter ages. 1888 J. B. BAILEY (*title*) Modern Methuselahs, or Short Biographical Sketches of a few Advanced Nonagenarians, or actual Centenarians

Hence **Methu·salemess**, a female 'Methuselah'.

1790 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Miss A. Berry* 29 Nov., Madame Grifoni .. would now be a Methusalemess.

‖ **Me·thy.** ?*Obs.* In 8 (? *erron*) **marthy.** [Cree *methai* (in other dialects *menai, melai, meyat*).] (See quot. 1772.)

1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 152 The second of the Hudson's Bay fish, is called, by the wild natives of that country, *Marthy*, and is nothing else than our common Burbot, *Gadus Lota*, Linn. only vastly superior in size. 1836 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* III. 248 *Gadus (Lota) maculosus* (Cuvier). The Methy.

Methyl (me·þil). *Chem.* Formerly also **methule, -yle.** [a. F. *méthyle*, G. *methyl*, a back-formation from F. *méthylène*, G. *methylen*, METHYLENE.

The G. *methyl* occurs in papers by Regnault in *Ann. der Pharmacie* XXXIII. 328 and XXXIV. 28 (1840). The

back-formation was suggested by the fact that *-yl* (which Berzelius preferred to spell *-ule*), from the Gr. ὕλη in the sense of 'matter', had already been used in names of organic radicals (*benzoyl*, Wöhler & Liebig 1832; *ethyl*, Liebig 1834). The analysis of *methylene* into *methyl* + *-ene* gave rise to the use of -ENE as a chemical suffix, as in *ethylene*, *benzene*, etc, and the identification of the last syllable of *methyl* with the suffix *-yl* led to the use of *meth-* as an element in the names of substances connected with or derived from wood spirit.]

The hypothetical radical of the monocarbon series (CH_3), the base of pyroxylic or wood spirit or pyroligneous naphtha, of formic acid and of a large series of organic compounds.

1844 HOBLYN *Dict Med*, *Methyl*, the newly-discovered radical, or basyle, of wood spirit. 1847 HORSFORD in *Amer Jrnl Sci.* Ser. II. IV. 333 The same is true of oxyd of methyle and alcohol. 1848 CRAIG, *Methule*, the name given to the hypothetical radical of pyroxylic acid. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Theory* VII (ed 2) 226 A then hypothetical principle, composed of C_2H_3, which he [*sc.* Liebig] called methyle. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. XVII. 449 The positions of chloroform and iodide of methyl are inverted

b. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *methylcompound, radical*, etc; esp. in names of salts of methyl, e.g *methyl bromide, chloride, hydride*. Also prefixed (often without hyphen) to the name of an organic compound to express the addition of methyl to its composition, or the replacement of hydrogen atoms by equivalents of methyl, as in *methylacetonamine, methylaniline, methylcarbonic (acid), methyl-codeia, methyluramine*, etc

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* Index, Methyle-compounds 1865 ODLING *Anim Chem.* 45 Leave the urea and methylamine residues combined with one another in the form of methyluramine or methyl-guanidine 1865 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* 81 Methyl Hydride is a colourless, tasteless, inodorous gas 1868 F GUTHRIE in *Rep Brit Assoc*, *Sections* 38 Iodide of methylacetonamine. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat Med.* 201 The hypnotic effect of codeia is wholly destroyed by its conversion into methyl-codeia. 1878 *Nature* 25 July 337/1 Use of Methyl Chloride for the Production of Low Temperatures 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem* (1888) 357 Methylsulphonic acid .. methyl-carbonic or acetic acid 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* I 225 The methyl compound depresses the spinal cord. 1899 *Ibid* VIII 577 (Cacodylic acid] is a combination of arsenic with methyl radicals.

c. Special combinations: **methyl alcohol**, pyroxylic spirit; **methyl green**, a green dye obtained by heating Paris violet with methyl chloride, much used in microscopical preparations; **methyl mercaptan**, methyl hydrosulphide, CH_3HS, **methyl violet**, Paris violet, a reddish-blue coal tar dye obtained from dimethylaniline.

1847 HORSFORD in *Amer. Jrnl Sci.* Ser. II. IV. 333 *Methyl alcohol 1850 DAUBENY *Atom Theory* VIII (ed. 2) 240 *Methylaniline, where the second atom is replaced by methyle instead of ethyle 1899 CAGNEY tr *Jaksch's Clin Diagn* V (ed. 4) 156 A violet coloured watery solution of *methyl aniline violet 1880 FRISWELL in *Jrnl Soc Arts* 445 By the action of methyl chloride, the well-known *methyl green was produced 1844 FOWNES *Chem* 420 *Methyl-mercaptan .. is a colourless liquid, of powerful alliaceous odour

Methylal (me·þilæl) *Chem.* [ad. F. *méthylal*, f. *méthyle* METHYL + *al(cool)* ALCOHOL.] A mobile aromatic liquid obtained by heating methyl alcohol with manganese dioxide and sulphuric acid; occasionally employed as an anæsthetic.

1838 R. D. THOMSON in *British Ann. for* 1839, 363 Methylal is contained in the formomethylal discovered by Dr. Gregory. 1881 B W RICHARDSON in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLVI. 81 Methylic alcohol, or methylal.

Methylamine (me·þilăməin). *Chem.* Also **-min** [f. METHYL + AMINE.] A compound in which one atom of the hydrogen in ammonia has been replaced by methyl. Also *attrib*

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Theory* VIII (ed 2) 239 Methylamine. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 569 Methylamine nitrate. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 788 From decomposing fish . methylamine cadaverine and putrescine were extracted. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 35 Methylamin, ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen are also found [in the sputum of fetid bronchitis].

Methylate (me·þilēt), *sb. Chem.* [Formed as METHYLIC: see -ATE[1].] A salt formed by the union of methyl with oxygen and a metallic base.

1835 KANE in *Rep. Brit Assoc*, *Sections* 42 The sulphomethylate of potash. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem* III. 1002 Methylate of ethylene. 1880 *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 713/1 Aluminic methylate.

Methylate (me þilēt), *v. Chem.* [f. METHYL + -ATE] *trans.* To mix or impregnate with methyl, usually, to mix (spirit of wine) with such a quantity of pyroxylic spirit or some other substance as will render it unfit for drinking, so as to exempt it from the duties imposed in Great Britain and other countries upon alcohol. Hence **Me·thylated** *ppl. a*; **Methyla·tion**, the process of methylating; **Me·thylator**, one who methylates.

Methylated spirit, containing about ten per cent. of pyroxylic spirit, is the form in which alcohol is most commonly employed for industrial purposes.

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 63/2 Each lens should .. be .washed .. with spirits of wine (not methylated spirits, because these contain a resin in solution). 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 334 Each of these methylated benzols yields an important series of derivatives. 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 3 'Methylate' means to mix spirits with some substance in such manner as to render the mixture unfit for use as a beverage. *Ibid.* § 83 Spirits warehoused may .. be delivered out, without payment of duty, for methylation. *Ibid.* § 126 A retailer must not receive methylated spirits except from an authorised methylator. 1880 FRISWELL in *Jrnl. Soc Arts* 444 This inference, was that the methylated derivatives of roseine could be obtained by the oxidation of the methylated derivatives of aniline. *Ibid.* 445 The violets obtained by the methylation of rosaniline. 1888 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc* LIII. 778 An attempt was made to methylate acetyl metanitranilide by the action of sodium ethylate and methyl iodide

Methylene (me·þilēn). *Chem* [ad. F. *méthylène* (Dumas & Peligot, *Ann de Chimie et de physique* LVIII. 9), irregularly f. Gr *μέθυ* wine + ὕλη wood; the inventors of the name explain its etymological meaning as 'vin ou liqueur spiritueuse du bois'.] A hypothetical radical of the hydrocarbons (CH_2); unknown in the free state, but occurring in many compounds, as *methylene hydrate*, etc. **Methylene-azure**, an oxidation product of methylene blue; **methylene-blue**, a coal-tar colour used in dyeing, and as a bacterioscopic reagent; **methylene-violet** = *methyl violet.*

1835 *R D. Thomson's Rec. Gen Sci* II. 375 Dumas has .. coined a new name to distinguish this base, viz. Methylene. 1838 I. THOMSON *Chem. Org Bodies* 180 This is the compound to which Dumas and Peligot have given the name of hydrate of methylene, and which I have considered as methylene 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat Med.* 167 Bichloride of Methylene has been recommended by Dr. Richardson as a safer anæsthetic than chloroform 1890 *Syd. Soc Lex* s.v, *Methylene azure*, *M. blue* 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V 412 Another most useful basic stain is methylene blue. 1904 *Brit Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept 583 Methylene-azure

Methylic (mĭþi·lik), *a. Chem.* [Orig. f. METHYL(ENE) + -IC; the term METHYL, to which the adj. was afterwards more normally referred, was introduced somewhat later. Cf. F *méthylique.*] Of or pertaining to methyl. Chiefly in names of compounds, in which *methyl* is more commonly used attributively.

1835 KANE in *Rep. Brit Assoc*, *Sections* 43 Methylic æther 1849 — *Elem. Chem.* (ed 2) 826 In its action upon other bodies this substance ranges itself completely with wine-alcohol, and it is hence frequently termed methylic alcohol 1849 R V DIXON *Heat* I. 75 Amylic, ethylic, and methylic alcohol follow sensibly the same law of contraction 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 11) 705 Methylic diethoxalate is easily decomposed by baryta water.

Methylosis (meþilō·sis). *Geol.* [f. Gr. *μετα-* META- + *ὕλη* matter · see -OSIS.] Change of matter or composition. Hence **Methylo·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or produced by methylosis.

1878 KINAHAN *Geol Irel* 177 A third class of Metamorphism is due to the introduction and action of chemical substances from without; it has been called Methylosis. *Ibid.* 188 Some of the beds have been subjected to methylotic action .. Some of which seem to be methylotic rocks 1893 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. VIII 596 *note*, *Methylosis*, *methylotic*, applied to chemical metamorphism or alteration of constitution or substance.

‖ **Methysis** (me·þisis). *Path.* [mod L, a Gr *μέθυσις* drunkenness, f. *μεθύειν* to be drunk, f. *μέθυ* strong drink.] The state of being addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1856 in MAYNE *Expos Lex.* In mod Dicts

Methystic (mĭþi·stik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. *μεθυστικός*, f *μεθύειν*: see prec.] Of or belonging to drunkenness, intoxicating. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Metic (me·tik). *Gr. Antiq.* [irreg. ad. Gr. *μέτοικος* (late L. *metœcus*, *metycus*), f. *μετα-* (denoting change) + *-οικος* dwelling, *οἰκεῖν* to dwell] A resident alien in a Greek city, having some of the privileges of citizenship.

1808 W. MITFORD *Hist Greece* xxi III 12 An imposition, in the manner of a poll-tax, on the metics, those numerous free residents in Attica who were not Athenian citizens. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I 114 The entire Athenian force, including the metics, invaded the territory of Megara.

transf. 1904 *Speaker* 23 Jan 401/1 The British Imperialists have found that the rich metics are their Masters.

attrib. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II lxv. (1862) V 592 Exempt from the metic-tax and other special burthens.

Metical (le: see MISKAL.

Meticulo·sity. [f. L. *meticulōsus* METICULOUS + -ITY. Cf. F. *méticulosité*] The quality of being meticulous; †timorousness (*obs.*); excessive scrupulousness.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 60 So that such Leagues may more properly be called Leagues of meticulosity and fear, then of amity. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1906 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 9/1 Meticulosity of detail.

Meticulous (mĭti·kiŭləs), *a.* [ad. L. *meticulōsus* (or the derived F. *méticuleux*), f. *metus* fear.]

†1. Fearful, timid. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 649 Gif thow be Meticulos, and dar nocht se blude drawin. *a* 1550 *Image Hypocr.* IV. 544 in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) II. 445 Madd and meticulous. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II vii. (1686) 78 Melancholy and meticulous heads 1674 [Z. CAWDREY] *Catholicon* 16 They strive not so much to ingage Meticulous Scrupulous Women and Mechanicks.

2 Over-careful about minute details, over-scrupulous.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 489 He does many things which we ourselves, and we do not hold ourselves peculiarly meticulous, will not venture upon. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. in It., Rev Learn.* II vii 300 The decadence of Italian prose composition into laboured mannerism and meticulous propriety. 1904 MAJ. A. GRIFFITHS 50 *Yrs. Public Service* XII. 162 The rule was enforced by a stringent and meticulous discipline.

Meticulously (mĭti kiŭləsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a meticulous manner; †timidly (*obs*); with excessive care about minute details, over-scrupulously.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I § 33 (1716) 39 Move circumspectly not meticulously, and rather carefully sollicitous than anxiously sollicitudinous. 1900 *Academy* 31 Mar. 275/1 A dish meticulously concocted upon a recipe.

†**Me·tient**, *a. Obs* —° [ad. L. *mētient-em*, pres. pple. of *mētīrī* to measure.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Metient*, measuring, esteeming

‖ **Métier** (metye). [Fr. :—popular L. **misterium*, alteration of L. *ministerium* (see MINISTRY), prob. influenced by *mystērium* MYSTERY] A trade or profession: in Eng use chiefly *transf*, a person's 'line', that in which one is specially skilled.

1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* I. XIII 253 They wanted, indeed, to make me a monk, but I had a mortal aversion to that *métier* 1842 BARHAM *Ingol Leg.* Ser. II. *Auto-da-fé*, Heretic-burning—in fact, 'tis his *métier*. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II VII. 211 Black and-white was no more his *métier* than humour.

‖ **Metif** (mē·tif, mĕ·tif, ‖metif). Also **-iff.** [F. *métif*, OF. *mestif* mongrel, ?derived from *mêlis* (see METIS) with substitution of suffix.] The offspring of a white and a quadroon Also *attrib.*

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1895) II 510 The hospitality and goodness of the Creoles and Metifs began to manifest itself 1827 J. F COOPER *Prairie* I x 281 The metiffs or half-breeds, who claimed to be ranked in the class of white men. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* I 42 A certain metif girl. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict Amer*, *Metif*, the offspring of a white person and a .. quadroon. 1884 G P. LATHROP *True* II. 14 She was not of octoroon or metif parentage

Metigat(e, Meting, obs. ff MITIGATE, MITTEN.

Meting (mī·tiŋ), *vbl sb.*[1] Forms see METE *v.*[1] [f. METE *v.*[1] + -ING[1]] The action of METE *v.*[1]; measuring, portioning *out*, etc

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks I 11 Siche metyng of corn, of mele, or oþer þing *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 336/1 Metynge wythe mesurys, *mensuracio*. 1543 *Act* 35 *Hen VIII*, c 17 § 7 The meting and bounding of the said fourth Part of the said Woods 1548 PATTEN *Exped Scot* Pref. P 1 Although it bee not allwayes the truest meanes of meting to measure all mens appetites by one mans affeccion. 1624 A HUNTER (*title*) Treatise of Weights, Mets and Measures of Scotland. Together with the Art of Metting, measuring and compting all sort of Land 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 122 The meeting and scanning of verses upon the Fingers. 1829 R. STORY *Mem Isab. Campbell* VII (1854) 104 She was in the habit also of acknowledging in every feeling or personal application of the words [of Scripture] the metings out of his sovereign love 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Metings*, the measurement and estimate of timber.

†b *pl* Dimensions *Obs rare*[−1]

1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 110 The three meteings or dimensions of a body

c. *Comb.* **meting-pole, -rod** = METE-POLE, METE-ROD.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 4 With ten foote perches [*marg.* Or meeting poles] in their hands. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ballads & Sonn* (1882) 275 To take the meting rod In turn, and so approve on God Thy science of Thiometry

†**Meting,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs* Forms see METE *v.*[2]; also 4 **matyng** [f. METE *v.*[2] + -ING[1]] The action of METE *v.*[2]; dreaming, a dream.

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* III 156 Seo maetinge. *c* 1250 *Kent Serm.* in *O E. Misc* 27 Þo nicht efter þet aperede an ongel of heuene in here slepe ine metinge 13. *K. Alis.* 261 By theo planetis, and by the steorres, Y can jugge alle weorres, Alle plaies, in alle matynges, And on alle othir thynges. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 282 Ioseph . that red so The kynges metynge pharao *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II XXXIII. (1869) 87, I wolde weene al were fesinge, or elles that it were meetinge.

Metior, Metir(e, obs. forms of METEOR, METRE.

Metis (mē·tis). [a. F. *métis* .—late L. *mistīcius*, whence also MESTIZO] The offspring of a white and an American Indian, esp. in Canada.

1839 *Penny Cycl* XV 158/2 The mixed race [in Mexico] is mostly composed of the descendants of the Europeans and the aboriginal tribes these are called *Metis* or *Mestizos* 1883 *Encycl Brit* XV 491/2 Of the latter [Indian half-breeds] one half are of English-speaking parentage .. the remainder are known as Metis or Bois brûlés 1902 *Ibid* XXVI 531/1 Then Manitoba was principally inhabited by English and French half-breeds (or Metis).

Metisupe, Metkorn: see METESHIP, METECORN.

Metle, obs. form of METAL, METTLE.

†**Me·tleyship.** *Obs.* [f. MET *sb* + *-ley* (of uncertain origin) + -SHIP.] The office of 'meter'.

1587 LD. BURGHLEY in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm* App. VII (1890) 12 [Concerning the office of the] weyleyship and metleyship [in Penrith].

Metly, obs. form of MEETLY *a.* and *adv.*

Metochy. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Eccl. Gr. *μετόχιον.*] A grange belonging to a monastery.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* IV. 325 Near this Harbour the Convent hath a Metochy, or Farm.

Metœcious (mĭtī·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *μετα-* (denoting change) + *οἰκία* house: see -IOUS.] = HETERŒCIOUS.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 332 Such forms as these are said to be heterœcious (metœcious), to distinguish them from those above mentioned which inhabit the same host throughout their whole life (autœcious).

Hence **Metoecism** (mĭtī·sĭz'm) = HETEROECISM. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR *De Bary's Fungi* 388 Metoecism, that is, enforced change of the living host, is not known outside the group of the Uredineae.

Metol (me·tɒl) *Photogr.* [a. G. *metol*: arbitrarily named by the inventor.] The name of a developer (see quot. 1893). Also *attrib.*

1893 *Photogr Ann.* 90 Metol, according to the statement of the maker (Hauff, of Feuerbach), is the sulphate of methylparamidometacresol. It is a white powder, soluble in water. *Ibid* 92 Metol solutions harden gelatine. 1900 ABNEY in *Encycl. Brit* XXXI 687/1 Metol Developer.

Metoleate, -oleic: see META- 6 a.

Metonic (mĭtɒ·nĭk), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *Metōnic-us*, f. *Metōn*, Gr. *Μέτων*, the name of the Athenian astronomer by whom the cycle was discovered.] *Metonic cycle, period,* †*year* the cycle of 19 Julian years (closely approximating to 235 lunations) in which the moon returns (nearly) to the same apparent position with regard to the sun, so that the new and full moons occur at the same dates in the corresponding year of each cycle.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Metonic-Year*, is the Space of 19 years, in which space of Time, the Lunations return and happen as they were before 1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Metonick Year*, or *Period* 'tis sometimes called *The Great Metonic Year*, and is the same with the *Cycle of the Moon.* 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV. 144/1 The first year of the first Metonic period commenced with the summer solstice of the year 432 B.C. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* I. 12 The golden number being simply the ordinal position of the year in the Metonic cycle of nineteen years.

Metonimical, -my: see METONYMICAL, -MY.

†**Metono·masy.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr *μετονομασία*, n. of action of *μετονομάζειν* to change in name, f. *μετα-* (denoting change) + *ὄνομα* name.] A change (or translation) of name

1609 BP W BARLOW *Answ Nameless Cath.* 32 Hee is by his Metamorphosis, or Metonomasie translated into Mathæus Tortus

Metonomatosis (metɒ nŏmătō·sĭs) *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *μετα-* (denoting change) + *ὀνοματ-, ὄνομα* name + -OSIS.] A change of name.

1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser I (1873) 132 The Jacobinical metonomatosis of the months, and of the days of the week, might be lookt upon as a parody of the Quakerian.

Metonym (me·tŏnĭm). [ad assumed Gr. **μετώνυμον* · see METONYMY and cf. *paronym.*] A word used in a transferred sense.

In quot. 1837-8 misused (? misprinted) for *metonymy.*

1837-8 SIR W HAMILTON *Logic* XXXIII. (1860) II 177 The term *testimony*, I may notice, is sometimes, by an abusive metonym employed for *witness* 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* liv. (1865) VI 434 Tertullian and Lactantius explain this word as a metonym for Christ, signifying just or good.

Metonymic (metŏnĭ·mĭk), *a* [Formed as next + -IC.] = next. 1775 in ASH; and in later Dicts.

Metonymical (metŏnĭ·mĭkăl), *a Rhet.* Also 6–7 metonimical(l. [f Gr *μετωνυμικ-ός*, f. *μετωνυμία* METONYMY: see -ICAL.] Pertaining to or involving metonymy. Of words. Used in a transferred sense.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 210 The whole speache being figuratiue, both allegoricall, and metonymicall. 1610 J. DOVE *Advt. Seminaries* 9 The meaning of Saint Chrysostome is metonimicall, and not proper 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* Wks. 1852 III. 115 This expression is metonymical, that being spoken of the cause which is proper to the effect 1721 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr Priesth* (1847) II 71 Learned men have taken altar here in the metonymical sense for the altar-offering 1812 A MCLEAN *Comm Hebr* vi (1847) I 245 The apostle continues the metonymical use of the word *hoρε*, by which it is put for the object or ground of it.

Metonymically (metŏnĭ·mĭkălĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2] By metonymy.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* 152 But be it that they [*sc* the words of the text] may be taken there metonimically (whiche is but a coniecture) that can not excuse [etc.] 1671 FLAVEL *Found. Life* xxx 92 Hence sins are metonimically called Debts 1708 *Brit Apollo* No. 113. 1/1 *Anathema* . signifies..Metonymically, a Person Devoted, or Accurs'd. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 46 *note*, The word *bilal* signifies 'moisture' or (metonymically) 'beneficence'.

Metonymy (mĭtɒ·nĭmi). *Rhet.* Also 6–7 **metonymie, -imie, -imy,** 9 **metonomy.** Also 6–7 in Lat. form. [ad. late L. *metōnymi-a*, a. Gr. *μετωνυμία*, lit. 'change of name', f. *μετ(α)-* META- + *ὄνομα*, Aeol. *ὄνυμα* name.] A figure of speech which consists in substituting for the name of a thing the name of an attribute of it or of something closely related.

In quot. 1547 *metonomiam* = *μετωνυμίαν* 'accus.'.

[1547 HOOPER *Answ. Winchester's Bk.* D 1 b, Men seyth that they admyt metonomian, and say under the forme of breade is the trew bodye of Christ.] 1562 COOPER *Answ. Def. Truth* 106 b, The figure is named Metonymia. when the name of the thynge is geuen vnto the signe 1573 CARTWRIGHT *Reply to Whitgift* 14 The Apostle by a metonimie *Subiecti pro adiuncto*, dothe giue to vnderstand from whence ye assured persuasion doth spring. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos* II. 156 *Shebet* signifies either a staffe, a truncheon, or Scepter, and so by a metonymia it may signifie authority. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst Rhet.* 15 A metonymie of the effect, is when the effect or thing caused, is put for its cause 1668 H. MORE *Dis Dial., Schol.* 575 Here is a double Metonymie, Christ is put for the Doctrine of Christ, and Hope for the Cause of Hope. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happin. People* 4 By times we are to understand things done in those times, by a metonimy of the adjunct. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* IV. xi. 403 By what is called 'metonymy', the fact intended to be expressed is denoted by one of the adjuncts.

Metope[1] (me·tŏpi). *Arch.* Forms: 6 **methopa,** 7–8 **metop, metops,** 8–9 **metopa,** 7– **metope.** [ad. L. *metopa* (Vitruvius), a. Gr. *μετόπη*, f. *μετά* between + *ὀπαί* holes in a frieze to receive the beam-ends. Cf. F. *métope*, OF. *methope.*] One of the square spaces, either plain or sculptured, between the triglyphs in the Doric frieze. *Demi-, Semi-metope*, the half-space between the corner and the triglyph next the corner.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C iij b, Bitwixte the 2 Triglyphos, you shall set Methopa 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 230 A sober garnishment now and then of Triglyphs and Metopes alwayes in the Frize. 1665 MOXON tr. *Vignola* (1702) 34 The square place of the Friese between the Triglyphs is called a Metops. 1703 BOYER tr. *Perrault's Vitruvius* 32 Towards the Corners must be placed the Demi-Metops. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v *Metope*, Semi-Metope is a space somewhat less than half a metope, in the corner of a Doric frieze 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II 62 All the metopes were decorated with large figures in *alto relievo.* 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin coll. Man* VI. 58 A metope of the Parthenon.

Metope[2] (me·tōup). *Zool.* [a. Gr. *μέτωπ-ον* forehead.] Applied by Huxley to the face of a crab.

1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 283 The fore part of the head is modified so as to bring about the formation of the characteristic metope

Metopic (mĭtɒ·pĭk), *a* [f. Gr. *μέτωπ-ον* forehead + -IC.] a. Of or pertaining to the forehead; frontal. b. Of a skull: Having the metopic suture persisting.

1878 BARTLEY tr *Topinard's Anthrop* II. ii 234 Metopic point ., a point situate in the median line between the two frontal eminences. 1879 FLOWER *Catal. Mus Coll. Surg* I. 14 A metopic cranium of a European. 1889 *Brit. Med Jrnl* 28 Sept 736/2 The presence of the metopic suture is considered as an indication of criminality

Metopism (me·tŏpiz'm). [f. Gr. *μέτωπον* forehead + -ISM.] (See quot.)

1879 FLOWER *Catal. Mus Coll. Surg* I. 14 Crania showing Metopism, or persistence of the frontal suture

†**Metopomancy.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *μέτωπο-ν* forehead + *μαντεία* divination: see -MANCY.] Divination by the forehead or face

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xxv, Ye know how by the Arts of Astrology, Chiromancy, Metopomancy,..he foretelleth all things to come

†**Metopo·scoper.** *Obs.* [Formed as METOPOSCOPIST + -ER[1].] = METOPOSCOPIST.

1569 J SANFORD tr *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50 b, A certaine man did so passingly depainte the likenesses of Images that by them the Metoposcoper hath tolde the yeares of death paste or to come. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II iii 146 Whatsoever inward affection of the mind is observed by Metoposcopers and others to appeare in the Forehead.

Metoposcopic (metŏposkɒ·pĭk), *a.* [ad. mod L. *metōposcopic-us*, f. *metōposcopia* METOPOSCOPY. Cf. F. *métoposcopique.*] = next.

1864 in WEBSTER

Metoposcopical (metŏposkɒ·pĭkăl), *a. rare*[−1] [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.] Pertaining or relating to metoposcopy.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXXII, His learned face stooping until a physiognomist might have practised the metoposcopical science upon it, as seen from behind betwixt his gambadoes.

Metoposcopist (metɒpɒ·skŏpĭst). [f. late L. *metōposcop-us*, a Gr. *μετωποσκοπ-ος*, f. *μέτωπο-ν* forehead + *-σκόπ-ος* observer: see -IST.] One who is versed in metoposcopy.

1570 DEE *Math Pref* C IV, The Anatomistes will restore to you, some part . .The Metaposcopistes some. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 188 Which way go the physiognomists, metoposcopists, and chiromantists to work? 1885 MACALISTER in *Encycl Brit* XIX 4/1 Apion speaks of the metoposcopists who judge by the appearance of the face.

Metoposcopy (metɒpɒ·skŏpi). Also 7 erron. **metap-.** [ad. mod L. *metōposcopi-a*, f. *metōposcopus* (see METOPOSCOPIST).]

1. The art of judging a person's character or of telling his fortune from his forehead or face.

1569 J SANFORD tr *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50 b, Metoposcopie doth auaunte that she can foretel al mens beginninges, proceedinges, and endinges..by the onely beholding of the foreheade 1610 B JONSON *Alch.* I. iii. A rule . In metaposcopie, which I doe worke by. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* 38 There was a Seam in the middle of his Fore head (downwards) which is a very ill sign in Metoposcopie. 1746 PARSONS in *Phil Trans.* XLIV. 47 The Art of Physiognomy, especially the Metoposcopy, or what relates to the Face 1893 LELAND *Mem* II. 248 Interested as he always was in anything like chiromancy or metoscopy [*sic*].

2. The physiognomical characters of a man's forehead.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 200 This is the Metoposcopy of an excellent man. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv. 203 Thou hast the Metoposcopy, and Physiognom*y* of a Cuckold.

Metops, obs. form of METOPE[1].

Metoroscopy: see METEOROSCOPY.

‖ **Metosteon** (metɒ stĭ|ɒn). *Ornith* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μετά* behind + *ὀστέον* bone.] The centre of ossification for the posterior lateral processes of the sternum, behind the pleurosteon. Hence **Meto·steal** *a.*, pertaining to the metosteon.

1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-Girdle Vetebr.* 100 The bony patches..keep very clear of the metosteal 'interclavicle'. *Ibid.* 144 Behind each 'pleurosteon' there is, in the Gallinaceæ, and a few other types, in the Crows, for instance, another bony centre, the 'metosteon'. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* IV. 910.

‖ **Metovum** (metō·vŏm). [mod.L., f. *μετα-* META- + OVUM.] 'The entire egg of a bird, consisting of the true ovum and the surrounding nutrient matter' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol Man* I. 223 The *protovum* is thus transformed into the *metovum* (after-egg) which is many times larger .but..is only a single cell.

Metoxenous (metɒ·ksĭnŏs), *a.* [Badly f. META- + Gr. *ξένος* stranger, guest.] = METŒCIOUS.

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR *De Bary's Fungi* 387 They [these Uredineae] are accordingly termed *heteroecious*, or still better *metoecious* or *metoxenous* as changing their place of habitation or host.

‖ **Metran** (me·træn). [Ethiopic.] The abuna, or head of the Abyssinian Church. Hence **Me·tranate,** the office or the province of the metran.

1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I Introd. 24 The Catholicate of Ethiopia, under the Metran of Axum, had no Metropolitans *Ibid.* III The Patriarchate of Alexandria, and Metranate of Ethiopia.

Metre (mī·tə), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **meter,** 4 **metur,** 4–5 **metir(e,** 5–6 **meetre, metyr,** 5–8 **meeter,** 6 **myter, mytre,** 6–7 **miter,** 7 **metar,** 8 **meteer,** 6–8 (9 *U.S.*) **meter,** 4– **metre.** [OF. *meter* (? *mẽter*) was ad. L. *metrum*, a. Gr. *μέτρον*, f. Indogermanic root **mē-* to measure; in the 14th c the word was adopted afresh from OF. *metre* (mod.F. *mètre*); cf. Sp, Pg., It. *metro*, G. *meter.*]

1. Any specific form of poetic rhythm, its kind being determined by the character and number of the feet or groups of syllables of which it consists.

a 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* V Concl., Ymenbec misenlice metre [*v.r* metere]. Boc epigrammatum eroico metre [*v.r* metere] *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII 314 Þæt Þæt riht meter vers sceal habban *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol* 48 Chaucer though he kan but lewedly On metres and on rymyng craftily. 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 91 Whyche thre [verses] ar of dyuerse meter from the tother. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 144 For the meter sake, some wordes in him [Terence], somtyme, be driuen awrie 1599 THYNNE *Animadv* 6 Bothe in matter, myter, and meaninge, yt must needes gather corruption, passinge throughe so manye handes 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 361 They used all decent and grave variety of rhymes and Meeters in their Hymns and Psalms. 1749 *Power Pros Numbers* 74 To one or other of which [three Measures] (however various be the Metre) almost all kinds of English Verse may be reduced 1864 TENNYSON *Hendecasyllabics* 4 All composed in a metre of Catullus. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk Italy & Greece* (1878) I XII 250 Poetry employs words in fixed rhythms, which we call metres.

b. In the names of certain forms of verse used in English hymns, as *common, long, particular, short metre* see these words. Also, *Peculiar metre, proper metre* (abbreviated P. M.): a metre used only in a particular hymn, or at least not identical with any of the metres having recognized names.

1798 *Select. Psalms & Hymns*, Hymn VII Pec M *Ibid*, Hymn X Prop M *Ibid.*, Hymn XXII Pecul. Metre. *Ibid*, Hymn XXXVI. P. M.

2. Metrical arrangement or method.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 196 After þe Inglis kynges he [Langtoft] says þer pris þat all in metir fulle wele lys *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Prol.* 93 In prose eek been endyted many oon, And eek in metre, in many a sondry wyse *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 35, I haue mekle matir in metir to gloss Of ane nothir sentence. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 77, I will recite the very wordes of Homere and also turne them into rude English metre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* Pref, Rime being the Invention of a barbarous Age, to set off wretched matter and lame Meeter. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. II. 174 It is..by the musick of metre that poetry has been discriminated in all languages. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I 290 Then arrange this [prose] again into metre 1858 MARSH *Eng Lang* XXV 544 Metre may be defined to be a succession of poetical feet arranged in regular order, according to certain types recognized as standards, in verses of a determinate length 1905 W. H. COBB (*title*) A Criticism of Systems of Hebrew Metre.

3. a. Composition 'in metre'; verse. †b. In particularized sense: A piece of metrical composition; a verse or poem; *occas.* a metrical version.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 489 Þis vers of metre þat es wreten here· *Dicentes E. vel A quot quot nascuntur ab Eva.* *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5524 Þough þe metur be nouȝt mad at eche mannes paye. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 562 Here byn twenty thousand mo [ladies] syttyng . Make the metres of theym as the lest. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* iv, His metir suete, full of moralitee. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 21 The vij^the metre of the .v. booke of Boecius. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M Aurel.* (1546) I ij, To wryte wokes, to make metres, to studie antiquitees. 1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop* (1895) p. XCIV, A meter of iiii verses in the Utopian tongue. 1577 HELLOWES *Gwevara's Chron.* 31 Traiane persuaded the Oratours to compounde many meetres to his praise. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 195 According to that old meeter, *Distentus venter vellet dormire libenter.* 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 140 A certaine Lollard..composed certaine virulent meeters against this and other of the Religious orders. 1668 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I i. (1674) 5 There is an old Metre it contains a true Rule of the Theorick part of Musick—. It begins thus, 'To attain the Skill of Musicks Art Learn Gam-Ut up and down

by heart.' 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 43 The english metre of the Psalms. 1794 BLAKE *Songs Exper., Clod & Piper* 8 A pebble of the brook Warbled out these metres meet. *a* 1800 COWPER *Ode to Apollo* 3 Those luckless brains That Indite much metre with much pains.

4. A metrical group or 'measure'; *spec.* a dipody in iambic, trochaic, and anapæstic rhythms.

1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 317/1 Two feet usually constitute a Metre (or *Dipodia*) But in Dactylic Verse, each foot is regarded as a complete Metre in itself 1903 W. R. HARDIE *Lect.* 210 Metres are 'lengths' or 'sections' of rhythm, beginning in a certain way, either with ἄρσις or θέσις, and of a fixed length.

5. *Gr. Mus.* = METRIC *sb.* *rare*$^{-0}$.

1811 BUSBY *Mus. Dict.*, *Metre*, that part of the ancient music which consulted the measure of the verses

6. *attrib.*, as *metre ballad, -maker, -making* (sb. and adj.), *-monger*; metre psalm, a Bible psalm translated in verse.

1596 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. i 130, I had rather be a Kitten, and cry mew, Then one of these same *Meeter Ballad-mongers. 1611 COTGR., *Rimeyeur*, a rimer, a *meeter-maker 1789 T TWINING *Aristotle's Treat Poetry* (1812) I. 253 A versifier—a meter-maker 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Poet* Wks (Bohn) I. 157 It is not metres, but a *metre-making argument, that makes a poem 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 1 (ed. 2) 9 The guidance which can be given by no *metre-monger or colour-grinder 1655 SANDERSON *Serm* (1681) II. Pref 7 Where your *metre-psalms? 1863 J. L. W *Bygone Days* 102 Those beautiful Metre Psalms first versified by Francis Rous, an Englishman.

Metre (mī·tə1), *sb.*^{2} Also *U. S.* **meter.** [ad. F. *mètre* (mɛtr), ad. Gr. μετρον measure. (Still often written as in Fr.)] The fundamental unit of length of the metric system, equal to 39·37 English inches.

It was intended to represent one ten-millionth of the length of a quadrant of the meridian; the standard metre kept at Paris nearly corresponds to this theoretical value.

1797 *Monthly Mag* III 434 The measures of length above the metre are ten times [etc.] ,greater than the metre. 1831 *Jrnl. Roy Instit* I. 599 M Francœur..has found that the mètre is equal to 39 37079 English inches 1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem.* (1871) 24 This metre, like all other standards of length, is an arbitrary length 1877 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 442 We may assume that it would fall through 10 meters in 3 63 seconds 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Oct 17/7 Houses, costing only £10 per cubic metre.

b. *attrib.*, as *metre gauge*, metre-gramme, -ton, etc, the amount of work required to raise a gramme, a ton, etc. one metre in one second; metre-seven, the name recommended by a committee of the British Association for the quantity 10^{7} (ten million) metres.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar 6/1 The Government of India has adopted the *metre gauge for all the new branches of the various State railways 1891 KIPLING *City Dreadf Nt* 78 The trucks were unloaded into the waggons of the metre gauge colliery line in this wise 1868 L. CLARK *Electr. Meas* 45 The conventional unit of work *W* ordinarily employed in metrical measure is that which will raise a weight of one gramme one metre in one second, and is called the *metre gramme unit 1873 *Rep Brit Assoc* 224 The approximate length of a quadrant of one of the earth's meridians is a *metre-seven or a centimetre nine 1881 SIR W THOMSON in *Nature* No 619 434 Ideal water wheels would give just one *metre ton per square metre of area

Metre (mī·tə1), *v.* Also 5 meotre, 6 metyr, mitre, 7 meeter. [f. METRE *sb.*^{1}]

1. *trans* To compose in or put into metre. ? *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 58 The weddynge dytees metryd corjously 1563 *Mirr Mag., Collingbourne* x, They murdred me for metryng thinges amys 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron. Scot.* 214/1 One Henrie, who was blind from his birth, compoſed a whole booke in vulgar verſe, in which he mitred all those things vulgarlie ſpoken of this Wallace 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind* (1844) I xviii 126 Perfectly metred but without rhyme 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser 1 (ed 7) 174 Jean said she thought David hadna taen much pains when he metred the Psalms.

2 *intr* To compose verses; to versify.

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 569 Rethoryk metryth with oone speche amonge. *c* 1448 HOCCLEVE *Balade De York* 48 If þat I in my wrytynge foleye Meetrynge amis, or speke vnfittyngly 1530 PALSGR 635/2 Many a man can ryme well, but it is harde to metyr well 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 117 He..thus merrily Meeterd

Hence †**Me·tring** *vbl. sb.*, versification.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxviii. 250 Such of the liberall artes are employed, which belong to the cultiuating mans voyce; as Rhetorike, meetering, and singing

Metred (mī·təd), *ppl. a.* [f. METRE *v.* + -ED 1.] Composed in metre; metrical. Also *loosely*, rhythmical.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac* (1737) III. Misc. v. i. 264 In their elegant Stile and metred Prose. 1851 TAPPING *Manlove's Lead Mines* Pref, Manlove within the compass of 300 metred lines has produced a perfect and accurate digest of the voluminous mass of intricate mining customs. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char* ix. 228 With what metred decorum the triumvirate would have bandied the festal amenities!

†**Me·tredo.** *Obs.* [f. METE *v.*^{2} + *-rēde*, -RED.] A dream.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 68 Nectanabus which causeth al Of this metrede the substaunce. *Ibid.* 69.

Metreless (mī·təlés), *a.* [f. METRE *sb.*^{1} + -LESS.] Without metre.

1895 *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 273/1 If the name 'metreless poem' can properly be given to any form of imaginative literature. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 17 Sept. 3/2 There is the throb of metreless song in that passage.

†**Me·trely,** *adv.* [f. METRE *sb.*^{1} + -LY 2.] In metre, metrically.

c 1475 *Partonay* 6566 Ho it metre will..He most tom and wend, metrely to close.

†**Metrenchyte.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Gr. μητρεγχύτης (mod L. *mētrenchyta, -tes*), f. μήτρα womb + ἐγχεῖν to pour in.] An instrument used for injections into the womb.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 207 By infusion or injection with the metrenchyte. [1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys Dict* (ed. 2), *Metrenchyta.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Metrenchytes*.]

†**Me·trer.** *Obs.* In 4 metrere, metriour, 7 meterer. [f. METRE *sb.* + -ER 1.] One who writes in metre, a versifier

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 81 A metrere brekeþ out in þis manere in preisynge of þis citee *Ibid* VIII. 169 Another metriour seide in þis manere [etc.] 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 205 Gascoine and Churchyard..Accounpted were great Meterers many a day

Metrete (mī·tīt). *Antiq* Also 7 mettret. [ad. L. *metrēta*, ad. Gr. μετρητής, f. μετρεῖν to measure, f. μέτρον. see METRE *sb.*^{1}] An ancient Greek liquid measure, equivalent to about 9 gallons.

1388 WYCLIF *John* ii. 6 There weren set sixe stonun cannes, ..holdynge ech tweyne ether three metretis *c* 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 443 Of fynest must in oon metrete 1633 J. DONE *Hist Septuagint* 56 These cups helde more then two mettrets 1890 *Century Dict* s. v., The Attic, Macedonian, and Spanish metrete was about 40 liters. In Egypt the artaba was sometimes called a metrete.

†**Metre·za.** *Obs* Also **meteresa.** [Pseudo-Italian alteration of F. *maîtresse.*] = MISTRESS.

1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* I. iii, Me thinkes I see that Signior pawn his foot cloth that Metreza her Plate *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. i. 92 Metereza Celia *Ibid* 107 Come, metereza

Metric (me·trik), *a.*^{1} and *sb.* [ad L. *metric-us* (Quintilian), a. Gr. μετρικ-ός, f. μέτρον METRE *sb.*^{1} Cf. F *métrique*] **A.** *adj*

1. = METRICAL *a* 1 1. *rare.*

18 BLACKIE (Ogilvie), Hesiod with his metric fragments of rustic wisdom

2 = METRICAL *a* 1 2. 1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

B. *sb sing.* and *pl.* The science or art that deals with metre, esp with the laws of versification in Greek and Latin. (Cf. G *die metrik*, F. *la métrique*, Gr. ἡ μετρική, τὰ μετρικά.)

1760 STIFFS *Grk Music* in *Phil. Trans* LI 730 To harmonic, rhythmic and metric, in the theoretic, respectively answered melopœia, rhythmopœia, and poetic, in the practic 1884 MAHAFFY in *Contemp Rev* June 904 Is the study of metric really banished from English classics? 1898 KEBE in *Amer Jrnl Philol* XIX 123 They were able to lecture on grammar, epigraphy, numismatics, mythology, metrics, art, archaeology. 1905 *Athenæum* 29 July 140/2 The great Orientalist attempted to connect the laws of Hebrew metrics with Oriental poetry in general

Metric (me·trik), *a.*^{2} [ad. F. *métrique*, f. *mètre* METRE *sb.*^{2}] Pertaining to that system of weights and measures of which the metre is the fundamental unit.

The system is decimal throughout, and the unit in each of its branches has a definite relation to the metre, for instance, the gramme, the unit of weight, represents the weight of a cubic centimetre of water

1864 *Act* 27 & 28 *Vict.* c 117 An Act to render permissive the Use of the Metric System of Weights and Measures. This Act may be cited as the 'Metric Weights and Measures Act, 1864' 1873 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn* (1881) I 2 In France, and other countries which have adopted the metric system 1873 J. GREGORY *Brit. Metric Syst* 47 How many metric pints are there in 20 thousand 'reputed pint' bottles? 1898 *Daily News* 27 May 7/3 That the government be urged to adopt the metric weights and measures

Metrical (me·trikăl), *a.*^{1} [f. late L. *metricus* relating (1) to measuring, (2) to metre: see METRIC *a.*^{1} and -ICAL. Cf. OF. *metrical*]

I. 1. Pertaining or relating to metre or versification; consisting of or composed in metre; having the characteristics of metre.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI 183 Of the rewles of feete metricalle, of dialog metricalle 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 173 She uttered sundry metricall and rymming speeches 1612 DRAYTON *Poly olb.* iv. 186 Their Quantities, their Rests, their Ceasures metricall 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng Poetry* v (1840) I. 181 The old metrical romances. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II vi. *note*, Graham (which, for metrical reasons, is here spelt after the Scottish pronunciation). 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 73 *note*, The productions of Lord Thurlow indicate a considerable share of metrical energy. 1855 KINGSLEY *Lett* (1878) I. 456, I have adopted a sort of simple, ballad tone, and tried to make my prose as metrical as possible

II. 2. Relating to, involving, used in, or determined by measurement. *Metrical geometry*: see quot. 1897 (opposed to 'descriptive geometry').

1650 J. WYBARD *Tactometria* 6 These kinde of metricall lines (or linear numbers). 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 192 All kind of Arithmetical and Metrical Operations 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat* 70 Its metrical extent, or its extent as compared with that of the body or with some of its parts 1858 CAYLEY in *Math. Pap.* (1889) II. 592 We are then in the region of pure descriptive geometry: we pass out of it into metrical geometry by fixing upon a conic of the figure as a standard of reference and calling it the Absolute. 1878 PETRIE in *Jrnl Anthrop. Inst.* (1879) VIII. 111 As an illustration of the metrical character of earthworks, we may refer to the East Eversley works in Wiltshire. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* ix. 50 Most of the propositions in Euclid's *Elements* are metrical, and it is not easy to find among them an example of a purely descriptive theorem 1897 B. A. W. RUSSELL *Found. Geom.* 149 Metrical Geometry..may be defined as the science which deals with the comparison and relations of spatial magnitudes.

Hence **Me·trically** *adv.*, with regard to metre; (translated) into metre.

1789 *Elegant Extracts, Poetry* Pref. (1816) 7 Explaining every thing grammatically, historically, metrically, and critically. 1819 CAMPBELL *Ess. Eng Poetry* II. *Specim.* I 113 The heroic measure of Chaucer will be found in general .. to be metrically correct. 1855 NEIL *Z Boyd's Zion's Flowers* Introd 16 Metrically translated books of the Bible.

Metrical (me·trikăl), *a.*^{2} [f. F *métrique* METRIC *a.*^{2}: see -ICAL.]

1. = METRIC *a.*^{2} (which is now more usual)

1797 *Monthly Mag* III 209/1 The ensuing year; when the French republic will have immortalized the first years of its establishment, by the adoption of a Metrical System 1816 P. KELLY *Metrol* Introd. 16 It was computed in France, that in three generations, their metrical system would be fully established. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem.* (1874) 444 Comparison of the Metrical with the Common Measures.

2. 'Having the dimensions of a French meter; as metrical blocks' (Webster 1847-54).

b. Of lenses or their measurement. Pertaining to the system of which the unit is the 'dioptric', i. e. a focal length of one metre.

1879 BRYANT *Pract Surg.* (ed. 3) I. 301 The trial glasses .. are arranged according to what is known as the 'metrical system'. *Ibid*, *margin*, Metrical lenses.

Metrician (mĭtri·ʃən) Also 4 cion, 6 -cien. [f. L. *metric-us* METRIC *a* 1, after *physician.*]

†**1.** One who writes in metre. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 19 To the lawde of whom a metricion [L *metricus*] seithe [etc.] 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII. 322 A metrician made theyse baladis of them *c* 1530 *Crt Love* v, Ye that ben metriciens me excuse. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich III* 42 Because the fyrste lyne ended in dogge, the metrician coulde not ende the seconde verse in Bore, but called the bore an hogge

2. One who studies or is learned in metre.

1835-8 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* (1844) 445 Why are you trifling with the metricians, deceiving with the poets, and deceived with the philosophers? 1864 J. HADLEY *Ess* (1873) 97 These Latin metricians seem in their scanning of poetry to have beat time in the same way 1892 W. R. HARDIE in *Class Rev* June 249/2 The most advanced metrician probably falls short of being able to reconstruct the exact scheme which Æschylus or Pindar intended

Metricist (me·trisist). [f. METRIC *a* 1 + -IST] One who is skilled in handling metre.

1881 *Athenæum* 7 May 618/2 But even if the poet were a sufficiently skilled metricist to [etc.].

Metricize (me·trisəiz), *v* 1 *rare.* [f. METRIC *a* 1 + -IZE.] *trans* To analyse the metre of

1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* vi, She who can construe and metricise a chorus shall pass in by herself

Metricize (me·trisəiz), *v* 2 [f. METRIC *a* 2 + -IZE.] *trans* To adapt to the metric system. Hence **Me·tricized** *ppl. a.*

1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVII. 547 A graphic representation of the size of the different metricized measures as compared with the old ones is given in a chart at the end of the volume.

Metricks, occas. var. MARTRIX *Obs.*, marten

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit* IV 316 Metricks, a four-footed creature, about the size of a large cat.

Metridate, obs. form of MITHRIDATE.

†**Me·trificate,** *v. Obs. rare.*$^{-1}$ [f. ppl. stem of med L. *metrificāre*, f. *metrum* METRE *sb.*^{1}: see -FICATE.] *trans.* To write in metre.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 321 His wife metrificate her owne epitaphy in this wise.

Metrification (me trifikā·ʃən). [ad. L. type **metrificātio*, n. of action f. *metrificāre* (see prec.).] The construction of a metrical composition; also, metrical structure.

1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol* II xx. 153 As these final rhymes came into use, the old system of metrification was ..abandoned 1864 TENNYSON *Hendecasyllabics* 10 Should I flounder awhile without a tumble Thro' this metrification of Catullus 1875 A. W. WARD *Hist Eng Dram. Lit* (1899) I. 326 The metrification of *Tamburlaine* still shows some signs of uncertainty

Metrify (me trifəi), *v.* Also 6 metrefy. [ad. F. *métrifier* (14th c.), ad. L. *metrificāre*: see METRIFICATE and -FY.] *trans.* To put into metre, make a metrical version of Also *intr*, to make verses. Hence **Me·trified** *ppl. a*, **Me·trifying** *vbl. sb.* Also **Me·trifier** (in quot., one who adopts classic metres in English verse).

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1382 Also a deuoute Prayer to Moses hornis, Metrifyde merely, medelyd with scornis. *Ibid.* 1464 Wherevpon he metrefyde after his mynde 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II xi(1). (Arb.) 109 It [an obelisk] hokleth the altitude of six ordinary triangles, and in metrifying his base can not well be larger than a meetre of six. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xvii 143 It is metrified in this Octastick. 1836 SOUTHEY *Life Cowper* C.'s Wks II. 129 The license which the metrifiers took in this respect, infected other poets 1861 IRVING *Hist Scot. Poetry* 392 Twenty psalms were metrified by two individuals. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Apr. 552 The grimly metrified psalter.

Metriour, variant of METRER *Obs.*

Metrist (me·trist). [ad. med.L. *metrista*, f. *metrum* METRE *sb.*^{1}: see -IST.] **a.** A metrical writer. **b.** One who is skilled in metrical composition; an adept in the handling of metre.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 223 In Lating toung ane metrost [*sic*] wes he. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. h j b, Thomas smith .wyth such other blind Popish poetes and dirtye metristes. 1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem* (1836) II. 378 There are not five metrists in the kingdom to whom I could have spoken so plainly. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. viii. 289 A very singular. poet, quite set apart from the troop of every-day metrists. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Prose Wks 1890 IV. 328 Spenser was no mere metrist, but a great composer. 1894 R. C JEBB in A. W. Ward *Eng. Poets* IV 763 As a metrist he [Tennyson] is the creator of a new blank verse, different both from the Elizabethan and the Miltonic.

‖ **Metritis** (mĭtrəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L, f. Gr. *μήτρα* womb. see -ITIS. Cf. F. *métrite.*] Inflammation of the uterus.

1843 R. J GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med* vii. 80, I lately attended a fatal case of metritis after delivery 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol* 592 Diffused metritis originates most frequently in lacerations of the vagina.

Hence **Metritic** (mĭtri·tik) *a.*, of or pertaining to metritis. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Me·trize**, *v. Obs rare*—¹. [f. METRE *sb.*¹ + -IZE.] *trans* To put into metre.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 b, The whiche verses I haue thus metrized in Englishe.

† **Metro.** *Obs.* [It or Sp.] = METRE *sb.*¹

1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* Ep Ded., Peruse my writ, And vse these Metroes of true meaning wit. *Ibid.* A 6 b, Nor in a Metro shew my Cupide's fire

Metrochrome (me·trŏkrōum). [f Gr. *μέτρο-ν* measure + *χρῶμα* colour.] An instrument for measuring colours.

1817 G. FIELD *Chromatics* (1845) 223 Thus used in conjunction the three gauges constituted a Metrochrome, or general measure and standard of colours.

Metrocracy (mĭtrɒ·krăsi). [f. Gr *μητρ-*, *μήτηρ* mother + -(o)CRACY.] = MATRIARCHY.

1891 E WESTERMARCK *Hist. Hum. Marriage* (1894) 98 North America which is acknowledged to have been one of the chief centres of 'mother-right', or metrocracy.

Metrod, variant of METEROD *Obs.*

Metrograph (me·trŏgraf). [f. Gr *μέτρο-ν* measure: see -GRAPH.] An apparatus for indicating the speed of a railway-train, and the hour of arrival and departure at each station.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict Trade.*

Metrographer (metrɒ·grăfəɹ) [f Gr. *μέτρο-ν* METRE *sb.*¹ + -GRAPHER.] ? A writer on metre.

1821 *Blackw Mag.* X. 388 Our worthy metrographer has been so unfortunate as to scan him wrong

Metrology (metrɒ·lŏdʒi). [f Gr. *μέτρο-ν* measure + -LOGY. Cf F. *métrologie*]

1. **a.** A system or series of measures. **b.** The science of weights and measures

1816 P. KELLY (*title*) Metrology, or an exposition of weights and measures. 1821 J Q ADAMS *Rep Weights & Meas.* 84 The principle of decimal divisions can be applied only with many qualifications to any general system of metrology. *Ibid* 85 The French metrology. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II IV II. 425 M Boeckh's recent publication on Metrology 1878 *Nature* 23 May 110/2 Mr. W. M Flinders Petrie read a paper on inductive metrology, the purpose of which. is to deduce the units of measure employed by ancient peoples from the dimensions of existing remains.

2. The science of poetic metres *rare*—¹.

1889 A. SIDGWICK in *Jrnl. Educ.* Feb. 116.

Hence **Metrolo gical** *a*, pertaining or relating to metrology; **Metro logist, Me·trologue,** a writer on weights and measures.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 206/2 No metrologist has given the Romans credit for seeing that water would do just as well to adjust standards by, as wine 1843 GROTE in *Class. Museum* (1844) I. 2 The cardinal principle of his metrological reasonings. *Ibid* 7 'Great Attic talents', as they are called by Dardanus the ancient Metrologue. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Nov 617/1 All sorts of weights and measures, from the cubit of Noah to the metrological standard of John Quincy Adams 1883 *Jrnl Hellenic Studies* IV 340 The metrological analysis of the fathom must consequently entirely exclude the Attic foot. 1889 *Yale Coll. Obit. Record* 491 The American Metrological Society

Metromania (metrōmē·liă). [f. Gr. *μέτρο-ν* METRE *sb.*¹ + -MANIA; after F. *métromanie.*] A mania for writing poetry. Hence **Metroma·niac,** one affected with metromania; also *attrib* or as *adj.*; **Metromani acal** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with metromania (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

1794 GIFFORD *Baviad* (1811) 46 This pernicious pest, This metromania, creeps thro' every breast [1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 519 Of all the maniacs of this mad age, the most incurable. seems to be no other than the *metromaniac.*] 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I 183 On a sudden [Bodmer] seemed to have acquired the facility of versification, and to display it with almost metromaniac eagerness. 1884 HUNTER & WHYTE *My Ducats & My Dau.* xiii. (1885) 179 No one knows what I have had to endure from the metromaniacs.

Metrometer[1] (metrɒ·mĭtəɹ). *rare*—⁰. [ad. F. *métromètre* (1780 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. Gr. *μέτρο-ν* METRE *sb.*¹ + *-mètre* -METER.] = METRONOME.

1876 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms.*

Metrometer[2] (mĭtrɒ·mĭtəɹ). *rare*—⁰. [ad. mod.L. *mētrometr-um*, f. Gr. *μήτρα-* womb: see -METER.] = HYSTEROMETER.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Metronome (me·trŏnōum) [f. Gr. *μέτρο-ν* METRE *sb.*¹ + *νομος* law, rule. Cf. F. *métronome.*] An instrument used in music for marking the time by means of a graduated inverted pendulum with a sliding weight which can be regulated to make the required number of beats in a minute.

1816 *Repert. Arts, Manuf*, etc. XXVIII. 128 [Patents] John Maelzl, of Poland street, Middlesex, Machinist; for an instrument or instruments. for the improvement of musical performance, which he denominates a Metronome, or musical time-keeper. Dated December 5, 1815. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Kitchener* 1, Or boiling eggs—timed to a metronome. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 504, ♩ = 108 Maelzel's Metronome 1904 *Athenæum* 5 Nov 626/1 The seconds of exposure [were] counted by a metronome

a'trib. 1857 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 8) XIV. 695/2 It is very desirable that composers should always affix *metronome* numbers to their compositions 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 319/2 Maelzel in 1816 set up the first Metronome Manufactory on record.

b. *fig.* (In the first quot. app. used for: A conventional rule for metrical quantity)

1822 TILLBROOK *Rem. Mod. Hexametrists* 73 Why leave the public without a guide to the accents and divisions of the Georgian hexameter? This should have been done either by—borrowing from the Latin rules,—adopting those of the early prosodians,—or by inventing a new *metronome.* 1858 O W HOLMES *Aut. Brkf t.* XI. (1891) 265, I should love to listen to the great liquid metronome as it beats its solemn measure. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 11 And listen to the unfailing metronome of the flails

Metronomic (metrɒnɒ·mik), *a.* [f. METRONOME + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a metronome

Metronomic mark, the indication, placed at the head of a piece of music, of the pace at which it is to be performed

1881 *Chicago Advance* 29 Dec. 832 The metronomic mark of most of the tunes is too fast. 1896 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 8/5 Mr. Edwards reprints the facsimile of the metronomic times for each number from a Mendelssohn MS

So **Metrono mical** *a*, **Metrono·mically** *adv.*, according to the metronome.

1822 *Repository* No 80. 100 The vague directions as to tempo—'slow', 'very slow', &c should be avoided when it is in our power to mark the time metronomically. 1866 ENGEL *Nat Mus* v 177 The published collections of tunes seldom possess metronomical signs.

Metronomy (metrɒ·nŏmi). [f. METRONOME + -Y.] The measuring of time by a metronome.

1850 in OGILVIE.

Metronymic (mĭtroni·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *μητρωνυμικ-ός*, f *μητρ-*, *μήτηρ* mother + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα* name. Cf. the earlier *matronymic(al)*] **a.** *adj* Derived from the name of a mother or other female ancestor, esp by addition of a suffix or prefix indicating descent. Also said of such a suffix or prefix. (In recent Dicts.) **b.** *sb.* A metronymic name; a name derived from that of a mother or maternal ancestor.

1868 LIGHTFOOT *Comm Philippians* (1873) 55 In not a few instances a metronymic takes the place of the usual patronymic. 1904 J A NAIRN *Herodas* 9 It is noticeable that Gryllos has a metronymic, not a patronymic.

So **Metronymy** (mĭtrɒ·nimi), the practice of using metronymics.

1891 *Sat. Rev* 31 Jan. 140/1 M. Reclus finds what he calls 'metronymy' in Egypt under the Ptolemies. 'The newly-married man even dropped his own name to take that of his wife'.

‖ **Metroperitonitis** (mĭ·trɒperitŏnəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr *μήτρα* womb + PERITONITIS] Inflammation of the uterus and the peritoneum.

1845 DAY tr. *Simon's Anim Chem.* I 270. 1859 *Todd's Cycl Anat* V 688/1 The pathological conditions of the serous coat are chiefly those of metroperitonitis.

‖ **Metrophlebitis** (mĭ·trɒflĭbəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f Gr. *μήτρα* womb + PHLEBITIS.] Inflammation of the veins of the uterus.

[1845 DAY tr *Simon's Anim Chem* I. 252 Metrophlebitis puerperalis.] 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V 704/1 The introduction of venous pus. in metrophlebitis

Metropole (me·trŏ|pōul). [a. OF *metropole*, ad. L. *mētropolis* see METROPOLIS.]

† 1. A chief town; = METROPOLIS. *Obs.*

13 *S. Erkenwolde* 26 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg* (1881) 266 Londone þe metropol & þe mayster-tone 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel* in *Holinshed* II 4/1 Bath, which was the metropole of Summersetshire. *Ibid* 151/2 Dublin being the metropole and chiefe citie of the whole land. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit* IV. 196 Those Cities which had the Title of *Augusta* conferred upon them, were..chief Metropoles of the Provinces.

2. *Eccl.* The see of a metropolitan; = METROPOLIS 1.

1862 NEALE *Ess. Liturgiol* (1867) 300 That was a remarkable erection of metropoles which occurred just before the outbreak 1888 *Ch. Times* 27 Apr. 364/3 York was designated as a metropole by St. Gregory, and did exercise some undefined jurisdiction over other sees in the North

† **Metropolic,** *a. Obs.* [f. METROPOL-IS + -IC.] = METROPOLITAN, METROPOLITICAL.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 326 Paphlagonia, whose Capital or Metropolike towne is Gernapolis. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. vii 445 Rogatianus, a Bishop of his [St. Cyprian's] metropolick Church.

So **Metropo·lical** *a.*, in the same sense; hence **Me·tropolica·lity.**

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 50 b, Bryngyng with hym the metropolycall mantell of Anselme. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 1. 21, I will..so plauge [*sic*] the Metropolicallity of Yorke and Canterbury..as I will neuer leaue them.

† **Metropolie,** *Obs.* [? irreg. ad. L. *mētropolis*; some writers may have intended *metropolies* for a Latin plural.] = METROPOLIS.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xiv, The whole Isle, parted in three regiments, By three Metropolies is joyntly sway'd. *Ibid* II. xxiii, This low regions Metropolie. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. v. (1636) 19 The Metropolies and Arch-bishoprickes, belonging to the Patriarch of Constantinople. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 184 The Towns ..were Metropolies of Kingdoms, not Country Towns.

Metropolis (mĭtrɒ·pŏlis). Also 6- **polus**; *pl*, 7 **-polisses,** 8 **-polis's,** 9 **-polises.** [a. L. *mētropolis*, a. Gr. *μητροπολις*, f. *μητρο-*, *μήτηρ* mother + *πόλις* city.]

1. The seat or see of a metropolitan bishop.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 425 The bischopis sait. Fra Abirnethie translatit hes he..To Sanct Androis. Metropolus of all Scotland to be. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 117 And therof is metropolis called the chief citee where the archebishop of any prouince hath his see. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. II. 72 The great Metropolis and Sea of Rome. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XVIII 740 Let this Town [Canterbury].. Of all the British Sees be still Metropolis. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v., In Asia, there were metropolis's merely nominal, that is, which had no suffragan, nor any rights of metropolitans. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 145 Plata was erected into a bishopric in 1551, and in the year 1608 was raised to a metropolis. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch* (1858) I App. E. 342 Irenaeus was the bishop of Lyons, the metropolis of Gaul 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. Introd 44 Marcianopolis lost its metropolitical rights, though it still continued a See; and Debeltus or Zagara became the Metropolis of the province

2. The chief town or city of a country (*occas.* of a province or district), esp. the one in which the government of a country is carried on; a capital.

The metropolis, often somewhat pompously used for 'London'. Also, in recent use, occasionally applied to London as a whole, in contradistinction to *the City.*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl* III. v 36 That sweet land, whose braue Metropolis Reedified the faire Semyramis. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* IV 1, O, to live here i' th' fair metropolis Of our great isle 1666 DRYDEN *Ann Mirab* (*heading*), To the Metropolis of Great Britain, the most renowned City of London 1695 ECHARD *Gazetteer* Pref., All the metropolisses of provinces 1786 FRANKLIN *Jrnl* Wks. 1887 I 104 Newport is the metropolis of the island [Isle of Wight]. 1805 W IRVING in *Life & Lett* (1864) I 149, I have not taken a single note since I have been in this metropolis [Paris] 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett* I 291 London is now so often visited, that the manners of the metropolis are to be found in every country gentleman's house. 1838 *Athenæum* 31 Mar 233/2 Liverpool, New York, and the 'Great Metropolis'. 1862 P. M IRVING *Life & Lett W. Irving* (1864) I. I 17 Kirkwall, the metropolis of the island group [Orkneys]. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 July 44/1 She [Trinity College, Dublin] lives in a workaday world, because she lies at the heart of a metropolis

fig. 1806 *Med Jrnl* XV 195 The stomach is the metropolis, and all the other parts and provinces of the frame are dependent upon the proportion of its vigour or decay 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Civic Banq.* II. 255 His stomach [appearing] to assume the dignified prominence which justly belongs to that metropolis of his system.

b. A chief centre or seat of some form of activity.

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr Ethics* 517 Heaven is the metropolis of all perfection 1743 J MORRIS *Serm.* VII 198 Their city was the fountain and metropolis of idolatry. 1783 BURKE *Sp East India Bill* Wks IV. 78 This center and metropolis of abuse [the Carnatic], whence all the rest in India and England diverge, from whence they are fed and methodized. 1816 SCOTT *Tales of My Landld.* Ser. I Introd., Our metropolis of law, by which I mean Edinburgh, or..our metropolis and mart of gain, whereby I insinuate Glasgow. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp* XVI. (1875) 272 To half the Christian nations Rome is the metropolis of religion, to all the metropolis of art.

c. *Nat. Hist* The district in which a species, group, etc., is most represented.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* IV. 489 The metropolis of the group [*Petalocera*] is within the temperate zone. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi (1873) 135 Almost every species, even in its metropolis, would increase immensely in numbers, were it not for other competing species

3. *Greek Hist.* The mother-city or parent-state of a colony. Hence occas. applied to the parent-state of a modern colony.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb) 135 Doing the dewtie of a good Colonia to her Metropolis. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II XXIV. 131 The Common-wealth from which they [*sc.* the colonists] went, was called their Metropolis, or Mother. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII 359/1 If a colony wished to send out a new colony, this was properly done with the sanction of the metropolis. 1852 J A. ROEBUCK *Hist. Whig Ministry* II. 197 The best means of making the wants of the colonies known to the metropolis which founds them.

Metropolitan (metrŏpɒ·lĭtăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 **metra-.** [ad late L. *metropolītānus*, f. Gr. *μητροπολίτ-ης* (see METROPOLITE)] **A.** *adj.*

1. Belonging to an ecclesiastical metropolis; *metropolitan bishop* = B. 1. Also, pertaining to or characteristic of a metropolitan.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 247 The metrapolitan Churche of Saint Andrewes *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. viii § 12 Archiepiscopal or Metropolitan prerogatives are those mentioned in old Imperial constitutions, to convocate the holy Bishops under them within the compass of their own Provinces. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xii. (1739) 22 London had the Metropolitan See, or was the chiefest in precedency. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 91 An Archbishop .. was elected by Provincial Bishops meeting together in the Metropolitan Church. 1902 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* II. II. iii 487 The Synagogue was provincial and sectarian, but the Temple was metropolitan and collective

† **b.** *Metropolitan toe.* (The allusion is obscure.)

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 19 A Bishops foot that hath all his Toes..and a linnen Sock over it, is the aptest emblem of the Prelate himselfe. Who being a pluralist, may under one Surplice which is also linnen, hide foure benefices besides the metropolitan toe. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 127 When Arch-bishop Abbot was suspended we might say his metropolitan toe was cut off.

2. Of, pertaining to, or constituting a metropolis; *metropolitan city* or *town* = METROPOLIS. Also, belonging to or characteristic of 'the metropolis' (London).

In recent use occas. applied to designate institutions, etc. pertaining to London as a whole, in contradistinction to those that pertain to 'the City', as in *metropolitan police.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 259 The metrapolitane citie of Muscouia called Mosca. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 17 A great deal of that false flashy wit and forc'd humour which had been the delight of our metropolitan multitude. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 737 Are not wholesome airs..To be preferred to smoke, to the eclipse That metropolitan volcanoes make? 1864 *Act* 27 & 28 *Vict.* c. 116 § 8 This Act may be cited as the 'Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act, 1864'. 1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* xv. 173 How fast he was losing metropolitan tone and polish in the wilds of America. 1887 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. vi 236 Dublin had sunk from a metropolitan to a provincial city.

3. Belonging to or constituting the mother-country.

1806 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 60 A safe carriage of all her productions, metropolitan or colonial. 1810 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt Maximised* (1830) Pref 21 On the question—by the metropolitan country shall this or that distant dependency be kept up,—there are two sides.

† **4.** *fig.* (from 1 and 2). Principal, chief. *Obs.*

1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xxi § 1 Of which [feasts] the passeover was the principal, or (as Chrysostome with some other of the ancients instile it) Metropolitan. 1632 BROME *Crt Beggar* II. i Wks. 1873 I. 201 Some call him the metrapolitane wit of Court. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 237 To acknowledge Gods ancient people their betters, and that language the Metropolitan language 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 198 The Ascendand and first house, the metrapolitane place in the systeme of indications. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett fr. New-Eng* (1867) 74 Mr Increase Mather: . He is deservedly called, The Metropolitan Clergy-Man of the Kingdom.

B. *sb.*

1. *Eccl.* [In Gr. μητροπολίτης, in L. *mētropolītānus.*] A bishop having the oversight of the bishops of a province; in the early church his see was in the metropolis of the province. In the West the term is now approximately co-extensive with *archbishop*; in the Greek church the metropolitan ranks above an archbishop and below a patriarch.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 111 And to the metropolitan of London alle the cuntre of Cornewaile and alle Englonde was subiecte vn to the floode of Humbre. 1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 Wyllyam Archebysshoppe of Canturburye metropolytane and primate of all Englande. *a* 1643 LD FALKLAND, etc *Infallibility* (1646) 26 It hath beene agreed on, that all that are under the Metropolitan of Canterbury, should be called the Province of Canterbury *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* 1 Wks 1851 VIII. 480 The Emperor esteemeth the Metropolitan next to God, after our Lady and Saint Nicholas, as being his spiritual Officer. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* III. 149 All the Metropolitans and Bishops of King Gontrans Kingdom. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XX 318 If thou wert still The mitred metropolitan. 1833 R PINKERTON *Russia* 189 The Council of Moscow . was attended by..five metropolitans, five archbishops [etc.]. 1897 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) 50/2 At present the terms 'archbishop' and 'metropolitan' have the same meaning, except that the latter implies the existence of suffragans, whereas there may be archbishops without suffragans, as in the case of Glasgow.

transf. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 59 A new Sadre, or Mahometan Pontiff, or Metropolitan of the whole Empire

b. *fig.* (in jocular or sarcastic use).

1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* Wks. (1875) 32 The Catholic Bishop of Barbers, the very Metropolitan of Surgeons. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 186 Let Comus rise Archbishop of the land; Let him your rubric and your feasts prescribe, Grand Metropolitan of all the tribe.

2. A chief town or metropolis.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 110 The toune of tribie, quhilk is the methropolitane & capital cite of that cuntre. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* II. ix. 72 b, Mytilene . metropolitane of al the townes of Eolea. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theory* (1629) 104 Christ could haue chosen Rome..; or Athens ; or Jerusalem..; And yet poore Nazareth, and little Bethlehem .are..preferred to those renowned Metropolitans. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 531 Grenoble, the metropolitane of Dauphigny. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxvii. 3 The true 'eternal city', the metropolitan, the mother of us all.

† **3.** *fig.* = METROPOLIS 2 b. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ix. § 2 (1622) 296 The prime and Metropolitan of the Mathematicall Sciences. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. 204 That Naples should be allow'd the Title of Metropolitan of all Cities whatever for breaking of Colts, and Rome for managing of Men.

4. One who lives in a metropolis; one who has metropolitan ideas or manners.

1795 *Jemima* I. 83 You are a Paisley by nature as well as by birth, and incapable of becoming a worthy metropolitan. 1818 J. JEKYLL in *Bentham's Wks.* (1843) X. 486 To so inveterate a metropolitan as myself this is no grievance. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* II. liv. 407 The people at Merv considered themselves altogether as metropolitans.

5. A citizen of the mother-city or parent-state of a colony.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II ii. II. 311 Both metropolitans and colonists styled themselves Hellens, and were recognised as such by each other.

Metropolitanate (metrǫpǫ·litănėˡt). [f. METROPOLITAN + -ATE[1].] The office or see of a metropolitan bishop.

1854 MILMAN *Lat Chr* III. 363 That ascending ladder of ecclesiastical honours, the priorate, the abbacy, the bishopric, the metropolitanate. 1895 W H. HUTTON *Laud* III. 120 He. claimed the right to visit the Universities as inherent in the metropolitanate.

Metropo·litancy. *rare*—[1]. [f. METROPOLITAN *a.* + -CY.] The position of metropolis.

1889 WESTGARTH *Austral. Progr.* 45 Melbourne the.. rival of..Sydney for the metropolitancy of the Australasian section of our Empire.

Metropolita·neously, *adv* [f METROPOLITAN + -EOUS + -LY[2].] In metropolitan fashion.

1852 DICKENS *Let* 19 Oct, Are you never coming to town any more? Never going to drink port again, metropolitaneously, but always with Fielden?

Metropolitanism (metrǫ̆pǫ·litănɪz'm). [f. METROPOLITAN + -ISM.] Metropolitan spirit, ideas, or institutions.

1855 R. R. MADDEN *C'tess Blessington* II. 174 In the exuberance of his metropolitanism, he had a sort of reverential feeling even for the stones of London. 1861 J. S. BREWER *Giraldi Cambrensis Op* (Rolls) I. Pref, The name Giraldus was bandied about from mouth to mouth, as the undoubted successor to the see of St. David's The golden era of Metropolitanism had dawned on benighted Cambria. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 824 The architectural manifestations of metropolitanism.

Metropolitanize (metrǫ̆pǫ·litănəiz), *v.* [f. METROPOLITAN + -IZE.] *trans.* To make metropolitan in position, manners, ideas, etc

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 630 Poor little Kirkwall..seemed a mere village to the metropolitanized apprentice. 1897 *Spectator* 25 Dec. 919 He was himself not sufficiently metropolitanised for these efforts.

Metropolitanship (metrǫ̆pǫ·litănʃip). [f. METROPOLITAN *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office, position, or see of a metropolitan bishop. In first quot. *fig.*

a 1638 MEDE *Wks* (1672) III 60 The Apocalyptical Babylon is not Babylon in Chaldæa, but a Counter-type thereof, most like for Universal Ambition and Metropolitanship of Spiritual Fornication 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps* II. B iij, What a hot stirre was..heretofore between the Prelates of Canterbury and Yorke for the universall Metropolitanship over all England? 1838 G S FABER *Inquiry* 267 Some further divisions produced another metropolitanship in Slavonia *a* 1878 MOZLEY *Lect* XVI. (1883) 261 The metropolitanship stood upon the Letters Patent.

Metropolite (mɪ́trǫ·pǫ̆ləit). [ad. late L. *mētropolīta*, a. Gr. μητροπολίτης, f. μητρόπολις METROPOLIS. Cf. F. *métropolite*]

1. A metropolitan bishop; = METROPOLITAN B 1.

1578 *Chr. Prayers* Y iij b *marg.*, Archb & Metropolite. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw* xxi. 82 b, The Metropolite of Mosko. 1679 RYCAUT *Pres. St. Grk. Armen. Ch.* 95 The Patriarch of Constantinople is elected by the Metropolites, or Bishops. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig Knowl.* I 595 With reservation of the right of the Bishop of Caesarea as metropolite.

† **2.** A metropolis. *Obs.*

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* i. 1 b, Nouograd velica was the Metropolite or chiefe cittie. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 34 These sixe Sees, the chiefe of Provinces and Metropolites.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = METROPOLITAN.

1591 G FLETCHER *Russe Commw* iv. 12 b, The whole countrey of Russia is tearmed by some by the name of Moscouia the Metropolite citie

† **Metropolitic,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *mētropolīticus*, f. *mētropolīta* (see METROPOLITE).] = next.

1555 RIDLEY in Coverdale *Lett Martyrs* (1564) 93 Farewell the cathedrall churche of Caunterburye, the Metropoliticke sea. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr Drayton's Poly-olb* xviii. 303 Canterbury [was] then honor'd with the Metropolitique See.

Metropolitical (metrǫ̆pǫ̆li·tikăl), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.]

1. *Eccl.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting a metropolitan bishop or see; = METROPOLITAN A. 1.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 31 The diocese .to be of the prouince of the Archebyshoppe of Caunturburie, and vnder the iurisdiction metropolitical of the same. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 58 The new made Patriarch of Constantinople, sometime but a Suffragane to the Metropoliticall Sea of Heraclea. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 Preamble, The Bishoprick .. [was] united to the Prouince and Metropolitical Iurisdiction of York. 1901 *Standard* 9 Sept 3/6 Preaching in York minster yesterday, Canon Fleming said: —Speaking to-day in this metropolitical Church [etc.].

fig. 1655 OWEN *Vind Evang.* Ep. Ded., Affirming, that that Heresy hath fixed its Metropolitical seat here in England.

2. Of, pertaining to, or constituting a metropolis (capital or mother-city); = METROPOLITAN A. 2.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* I. (1621) 1 The metropoliticall citie of Riga. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 90 The River of Thames .will I trust in God for ever keep her in her Metropolitical station. 1710 STRYPE *Life Grindal* I. VII. 70 They. proceeded as far as the Metropolitical City. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 91 A Metropolis or Metropolitical City is in respect to a Colony, what a Mother is to a Daughter.

Metropolitically (metrǫ̆pǫli·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

1. As a metropolitan.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 13 If Father William of Canterbury think that I am affraid of him, he is metropolitically mistaken. 1644 LAUD in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1736) III. 205 In all churches, and in all other places where you visit metropolitically. 1834 *Edin Rev.* LVIII 479 Visiting metropolitically the body of both universities.

† **2.** As in a mother-state. *Obs.*

1723 H ROWLANDS *Mona Antiq. Restaurata* 78 That the Druids resided Originally and Metropolitically in the Isle of Mona.

Metropolize (mɪ́trǫ·pǫ̆ləiz), *v.* [f. METROPOLIS + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* (*nonce-use*) ?To concentrate in one place.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Obsequies* 79 Wks (1687) 235 To beg a Neck with Claudius, metropolize all Worth.

2. *intr.* To visit 'the metropolis'. *nonce-use.*

1815 BYRON in J Paget *Paradoxes & Puzzles* (1874), We mean to metropolise to morrow, and you will address your next to Piccadilly.

Metrorrhagia (mɪ̄troiėˡ dʒiă). *Path* Also anglicized **metro·rrhagy.** [mod.L., f. Gr μήτρα womb + -ραγία breaking forth] Uterine hæmorrhage. Hence **Metrorrha·gic** *a*

[1776-84 CULLEN *First Lines Pract Physic* (1808) II 1 Which discharges alone, are those properly comprehended under the present title [*sc* menorrhagia] The title of *Metrorrhagia* or *hæmorrhagia uteri*, might comprehend a great deal more.] 1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Metrorrhagicus* .. metrorrhagic. . *Metrorrhagy* 1879 *St George's Hosp. Rept* IX. 455 Abdominal pain and metrorrhagia. 1889 J. M DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom* x (ed. 4) 64 For there may be profuse menorrhagia with more irregular and less severe metrorrhagic loss.

Metroscope[1] (mɪ̄ trǫ̆skōᵘp) [ad. F. *métroscope*, f. Gr. μήτρα womb. see -SCOPE.] **a.** An instrument for examining the uterus. **b.** An instrument for listening to the sounds of the heart of the fœtus during gestation.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Metroscope*, an instrument invented by M. Nauche, for listening to the sounds of the heart of the fœtus in utero-gestation, when the sounds are imperceptible through the parietes of the abdomen

Hence **Metro·scopy,** examination of the womb (Mayne *Expos. Lex* 1856).

Metroscope[2] (me trǫ̆skōᵘp). [f. Gr. μέτρο-ν measure + -SCOPE.] An instrument for determining dimensions.

Snellen's metroscope, an instrument for ophthalmostatometric research (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1876 *Catal Sci App. S. Kens* 38 Metroscope. For the determination of dimensions of distant bodies.

‖ **Metrostaxis** (mɪ̄trostæ ksis). [mod L., f. Gr. μήτρα womb + στάξις dropping, falling in drops: cf *epistaxis.*] Uterine hæmorrhage.

1889 J M DUNCAN *Clin Lect. Dis. Wom* xvii. (ed. 4) 134 Metrostaxis or bloody flow from the womb

Metrotome (me·trǫ̆tōᵘm). [f. Gr. μήτρα womb + -τόμος cutter, τέμνειν to cut] A cutting instrument used in operating on the womb.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos Lex.* 1861 *Med Times* June 573 Front and Profile View of Dr. Coghlan's Probe pointed Metratome [*sic*].

-metry (repr. Gr. -μετρία action or process of measuring, f. -μέτρης measurer, μέτρον measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry, stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry, anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry, calorimetry.* Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in *-metry*, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '—meter'.

Metsc(h)ip, -ship, variants of METESHIP *Obs.*

Metstick, variant of METESTICK.

Mett: see MEAT, MET, METE.

† **Mettadel.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *metadella*, f. *metade, metà* half.] In Italy: 'A Measure of Wine, containing one Quart and near half a Pint, two whereof make a flask'.

1731 in BAILEY (ed. 5). 1833 J. BENNETT *Artificer's Compl. Lex.*

Mettaill, -al, obs. forms of METAL.

† **Mette.** *Obs.* [OE. *gemętta*:—OTeut. type **ga-matjon-*, f. **ga-* (synon. with L. *com-*) + **mat-* MEAT *sb.*] A companion at meat.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 282 Þa ȝemettan ne moston þæs lambes ban scænan. 1393 LANGL *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 41 Pacience and ich weren yput to be mettes, And seten by our selue at a syd-table.

Mette: see MEET, MET, METE.

Mettege, Mettel(l, obs. ff. METAGE, METAL.

Metter, obs. form of METER *sb.*[1]

Mettle (me·t'l), *sb.* (and *a.*). Also 6-7 **mettal(l,** 6-9 **metal.** [Originally the same word as METAL *sb.*, of which *mettle* was a variant spelling used indiscriminately in all senses. The senses explained below are in origin figurative uses of METAL *sb.* and developments of these, but they are so remote from the literal sense that the con-

sciousness of the identity of the word has long been lost. The graphical differentiation is recognized in Kersey's Phillips, 1706, and in all succeeding Dicts., but was not always observed by writers of the 18th and early 19th c.]

1. Quality of disposition or temperament. (See METAL *sb.* I f.)

1584 LYLY *Campaspe* IV. i 41 Swearing commeth of a hot mettal. 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N.* III. iv. 300, I am one, that had rather go with sir Priest, then sir knight I care not who knowes so much of my mettle. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 19 To try the spirit of men, of what mettle they are made of 1789 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* Wks. 1792 III. 104 Showing the mettle of an arrant Queen. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III, Thou ken'st not the mettle that women are made of. 1897 GEN. H PORTER in *Cent Mag* June 206 It showed the mettle of which he was made

2. Of a horse, and occas of other animals: Natural vigour and ardour; spirit.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV iii 22 Your Vnckle Worcesters Horse came but to day, And now their pride and mettall is asleepe. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass* 323 The taking away of the excess of Metal, which Stone-Horses are guilty of. 1665 WALTON *Angler* 1 (1661) 8 Her [a falcon's] mettle makes her careless of danger 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 209 As for the Females, Take down their Mettle, keep 'em lean and bare. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 87 The winged courser, like a generous horse, Shows most true mettle when you check his course 1867 J MARTINEAU *Ess* II. 394 They have..horses of best descent and mettle.

3. Of persons: Ardent or spirited temperament; spirit, courage.

1581 PETTIE tr *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 149 It dulleth their wittes, and represseth their natural vigour, in such sorte, that there is no mettall left in them. 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen. IV*, II iv. 13 A Corinthian, a lad of mettle. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp* (1677) 368 When Jacob had seen the sweet vision in Bethel it put mettle into him 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Mettle*, Vigour, Fire, Life, Sprightliness, Briskness, as *the Mettle of Youth*. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 103. 346, I like the Lady's Wit and Mettle. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q Neighb* xxxiv (1878) 575, I found this only brought out his mettle

punningly. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. i. Wks 1873 II 6 If the Duke had but so much mettle in him, as in a coblers awle 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* v. i 312 What other worldly help than the golden metall of their Souldiers, had our English Kings against the French?

4. Phrases. †**a.** *To give mettle to* · to encourage **b.** *To be on* or *upon one's mettle* · to be incited to do one's best. **c.** *To put* or *set* (a person) *on* or *upon his mettle, to put to* (occas. *up to*) *his mettle*: to test his powers of endurance or resistance. **d.** † *To put* (a person) *off his mettle*: to daunt his courage. **e.** *To try* (a person's) *mettle* = c.

a. 1689 *Andros Tracts* II 191 Our Conscience was that which gave metal to our Patience.

b. 1756 MITCHELL in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. II IV. 374, I think it hardly possible he can escape, as everybody here are upon their mettle 1887 *Times* 9 Apr 5/5 They would have to contend against cavalry, who would be upon their mettle to show their superiority over the cyclists.

c. 1733 *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist MSS. Comm.) 47 In such a manner as has put the gentlemen pretty much upon their mettle. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* I. (1877) 6 Even the common passions will put him up to his mettle, and call forth his best and bravest doings 1859 LEVER *Dav. Dunn* xiii. 14 It puts us on our mettle, too, to see our old enemies the French taking the work with us. 1895 SNAITH *Mistr D. Marvin* xlii, His sarcasm set me on my mettle. 1900 W BAIRD *Gen. Wauchope* III. 44 The soldiers were put to their mettle

d. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct Serv* P 2 Wks. 1751 XIV 3 When you have done a Fault,. behave yourself as if you were the injured Person; this will immediately put your Master or Lady off their Mettle

e. 1786 *Hart'st Rig* II. (1794) 5 Let nane tyne heart, nor hand refrain, But try their mettle. 1888 FROUDE in *Longm. Mag* Dec 210 Romsdal's Horn will try the mettle of the Alpine Club when they have conquered Switzerland.

5. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Spirited, mettlesome, 'game'. Now *arch.* and *Sc.*

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* A 4 b, *Arch.* Is not this Lasse a pretty Neat browne Wench? *Sicoph.* She is my liege, and mettell I dare warrant. 1652 FULLER *Abel Redv* 487 Where mettle Colts or restie jades are to be broken. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl.* xxxii, Thou wouldst be a mettle lass enow, an thou wert snog and snod a bit better 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxiii, He is an honest and a mettle gentleman. *Ibid.* xxviii, As he went by upon a mettle horse.

Mettle, obs. form of METAL.

†**Mettleable,** *a. Obs rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 **mettelable.** [f. METTLE *sb.* + -ABLE.] Mettlesome.

1557–78 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 58 The watch of the Ingliss horsemen..brak vpone the said Frenchemen with mettelable audacitie

Mettled (me t'ld), *a.* Also 6 **mettald,** 6–7 **metled,** 7 **metal'd, metteld,** 7–8 **metall'd.** [f. METTLE *sb.* + -ED 2.]

1. Full of mettle; mettlesome. Also in comb. *high-mettled*, etc. **a.** of horses, etc.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 21 Such great metteld and selfe wilde hawkes. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 267 He shall wonder that there is such a mettled fervencie in horses, as [etc.]. *a* 1764 R. LLOYD *Poetry Prof.* 22 Fine-bred things of mettled blood, Pick'd from Apollo's royal stud. 1870 EDGAR *Runnymede* xiv, Their mettled palfreys.

b. of persons.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 35 What great employment with stirring and mettald spirits. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She wou'd If she cou'd* III. iii, They are mettled girls, I warrant them, Sir Joslin, let 'em be what they will. 1672 EARL ORRERY *Tryphon* Prol., As metled School-boys set to cuff. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. xii. 152 The sex love us mettled fellows at their hearts.

c. of actions.

1633 B. JONSON *Love's Welcome, Welbeck*, Such a light and metall'd Dance Saw you never yet in France. 1688 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 74 (1713) II. 206 'Twas a mettled Speech, seasonable and successful. 1701 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* v iii, I find thou hast done a mettled Thing. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 54 Not having a heart for such a mettled enterprize.

†**2.** Half-drunk. *Obs rare*$^{-0}$.

1678 LITTLETON *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, Mettled or fudled, *madulsa, semiebrius.*

3. With prefixed word: Having a 'mettle' or temperament of a specified kind.

1598 HEAWIE metled (see HEAVY *a*^{1} 31). 1660 H MORE *Myst. Godl* II. xii. 55 Where their minds are enraged and heightned by the sound of the Drum and the Trumpet, (which are able to put but an ordinarily-metall'd man out of his wits). 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 52 The goshawk is so slack mettled, that it requires the most skilful management to make him fly at all

Mettlesome (me·t'lsŏm), *a.* [f. METTLE + -SOME.] Full of mettle; spirited. **a.** of horses, etc

1662 J DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 29 *marg*, The Indian Oxen as metalsome as the Horses in Germany 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV xiii, Her horse, whose mettlesome spirit required a better rider 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi 39 The instant Haley touched the saddle, the mettlesome creature bounded from the earth with a sudden spring

b. of a person.

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 229 Imagination 'tis. increas'd by that love men have to themselves, which at once makes 'em blind and mettlesome 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* lxii, A powerful mettlesome young Achilles.

†**c.** Of an organ of the body: Vigorous. *Obs.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat* II vi 104 In the Systole the Heart is vigorated and mettlesome, not in the Diastole.

†**d.** of actions. *Obs.*

1681 NEVILE *Plato Redv* 267 Some smart mettlesome Debates.

Hence **Me·ttlesomely** *adv.* (1755 in Johnson), **Me·ttlesomeness** (1727 in Bailey, vol. II).

Mettzotinto, obs. form of MEZZOTINTO.

Metuloid (me·tiuloid). *Bot.* [f. L *mĕtula* a small pyramid (dim. of META) + -OID.] (See quot.)

1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Metuloids*, modified cystidia, encrusted with lime, which project from the hymenium of *Peniophora*, giving it a velvety appearance.

Metur, obs. form of METRE.

‖ **Meturgeman** (mĕtŭ·rgĭmăn). [Late Heb. מתרגמן *mᵉthurgᵉmān*, f. Aram. *mᵉthurgām*, pa. pple. of *targĕm* to interpret. Cognate with TARGUM, DRAGOMAN.] (See quots.)

1865 DIXON *Holy Land* II 146 The Meturgeman, an interpreter of the Law, whose duty it was to stand near the reader for the day, and translate the sacred verses, one by one, from the Hebrew into the vulgar tongue 1881 *Ch. Rev.* Apr 49 Persons were appointed to translate the Hebrew into Chaldee, and explain the sense as the reader proceeded. This was the office of meturgeman, or interpreter, which came to be recognized in every synagogue.

Metus, obs pl. form of MEAT.

†**Metu·siast.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Eccl. Gr. μετουσιαστής, agent-n. f. *μετουσιάζειν to change the substance of, f. μετα- META- + οὐσία substance, essence] A believer in transubstantiation.

1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art* xxviii (1633) 176 The Metusiastes and Papists beleeue the substance of Bread and Wine is so changed into the substance of Christ his Body, as nothing remaineth but the reall Body of Christ, besides the accidents of Bread and Wine

Metwand, -yard: see METEWAND, METEYARD.

Metyr, obs. form of METRE.

Metzotin(c)to, obs. forms of MEZZOTINTO.

Meu (miū). Also 6 **mewe,** 6– **mew.** [irregularly ad. L *mēum.*] = MEUM 2.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (1881) 53 Meum. is called of the Poticaries Meu *Ibid*, It may be called in englishe mewe or duche Dyl 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III xv. 337 Mew groweth plenteously in Macedonia and Spayne. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Meu* or *Meum*, (Gr) Mew, Spiknel, wild Dill, an Herb with a Stalk and Leaves like *Anis*. 1828 J E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 84 Spignel, Meu, or Bald-money. 1866 *Treas Bot* 740/2 Mew, *Meum athamanticum.*

‖ **Meubles** (mōbl), *sb. pl.* [Fr.: see MOBLE *sb.*] Household furniture.

1786 COWPER *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 26 Nov, This house, since it has been occupied by us and our *Meubles*, is [etc.] 1835 H. GREVILLE *Diary* (1883) 78 The apartments of Louis XIV are filled with many of the old *meubles* originally taken from the old palace.

†**Meu·bling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. F. *meubler* to furnish, f. *meuble* (see MOBLE *sb.*).] Furnishing.

1621 JAS. I in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. I. III. 169 These provisions for her lying in and meubling are lyke to coste tenne thowsande.

Meuer, variant of MURE *a. Obs.*

Meule, obs. form of MULE.

‖ **Meum**^{1} (mī·ŏm). [Latin, neut. of *meus* mine.] 'Mine', 'that which is mine', in the phr. **Meum and tuum:** 'mine and thine'; what is one's own and what is another's. A popular phrase to express the rights of property. Also *meum, tuum*; *meum or tuum.*

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking-gl.* (1598) C iij, *Rasni.* What, wooe my subiects wife that honoureth me? *Radag.* Tut, Kings this *meum, tuum* should not know. 1618 BACON *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 458 For many times the thing deduced to Iudgement, may bee *meum et tuum*, when the reason and consequence thereof may trench to point of estate. 1627 ABBOT in Rushw. *Hist. Collect* (1659) I. 448 You have allowed a strange Book yonder; which if it be true, there is no *Meum* or *Tuum*, no man in England hath any thing of his own. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr Life* III. (1696) 67 That which is the one's is the other's: their *Meums* and *Tuums* are confounded together. 1772 JOHNSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 146 They [N Amer. Indians] are strict observers of *meum* and *tuum*. 1847 RUXTON *Adv. Mexico* 242 Regardless of the laws of *meum* and *tuum*. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 82 The distinction between 'meum' and 'tuum' having been temporarily overlooked.

‖ **Meum**^{2} (mī·ŏm). Also anglicized MEU, and in Gr. form MEON. [L., a. Gr μῆον.] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the N.O. *Seselineæ*, containing only one species, *Meum athamanticum*, usually called spignel.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (1881) 53 Meum called of the grecians Meon and Meion. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Meum*, the Herb Mew, wild Dill or Spikenel. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III (ed. 4) 296 The root[s] of the gout-weed , of the meum or spignel, have been held in esteem.

Meure, -ely: see MURE *a. Obs.*, MURELY *adv. Obs.*

†**Meurte.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *meurté*, f. *meur* ripe: see MURE *a.* and -TY.] Maturity, finished excellence.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. G vj b, In al thyse maner of people ther oughte to be meurte of good maners [etc.].

‖ **Meurtrière** (mortrīĕr) [Fr.; fem. of *meurtrier* murderer, murderous, f. *meurtre* MURDER.] (See quot. 1802.)

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict*, *Meutriéres*, small loop holes, sufficiently large to admit the barrel of a rifle, gun or musquet, through which soldiers may fire, under cover, against an enemy. They likewise mean the cavities that are made in the walls of a fortified town or place. 1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk Bk* I xiv. 266 The points of whose weapons may be seen lying upon the ledge of the little narrow *meurtrière* on each side of the gate

Meuse, muse (miūs, miūz), *sb.* Now *dial* Forms: 6– **muce, muse,** 8 **mewse,** 8–9 **mews,** 7– **meuse,** also 6 **mows, meuze,** 7 **muise,** 8 **muish,** 9 **muese, meesh** [a. OF. *muce, musse, mouce*, mod. dial. *muche* hiding-place, hole in a hedge, f. *musser, muchier* to hide (whence MICHE *v.*). Cf. the synonymous MUSET.]

1. An opening or gap in a fence or hedge through which game, *esp.* hares, habitually pass, and through which they run, when hunted, for 'relief'.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1384 He wrate of a muse [*ed* 1568 mows] throw a mud wall; How a do cam trippyng in at the rere warde 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 164 She will all the daye long holde the same wayes and passe through the same muses untill hir death or escape 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xlviii 612 This herbe is founde in this Countrie in the Meuze of Corne feeldes 1599 HARSNET *Agst. Darell* 140 But the Fox was neare driuen when he took this muce and hee ferreted out of it by verie pregnant depositions 1623 SCOT *Highw God* 55 A Hare started before Greyhounds will haue her accustomed way and muse, or die for it 1754 COWPER *Ep to R Lloyd* 52 The virtuoso The gilded butterfly pursues O'er hedge and ditch, through gaps and mews 1756 *Gentl Mag* XXVI 180 The most effectual method of destroying hares is by laying snares in the muises of hedges, dykes, and other fences. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric* II. 1206 A sort of small trap door, to which they are led by a narrow track or meuse The rabbits, being thus taken [etc.] 1821 *Blackw Mag.* VIII 531 It is doubted whether the stoutest March hare will have sufficient vivacity to carry him to his meuse. 1884 *Upton-on Severn Gloss* s.v. *Muse*, Them Welshmen [Welsh sheep]'d go through a rabbit run or a har' muce. 1886 BARNES *Dorset Gloss*, *Meesh*, the run or lair of a hare 1895 *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 285/3 In a stone-wall country you will not find a hare close to the lee side because of the concentrated wind which whistles through every 'meuse'.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A loophole or means of escape; a device for, or way of, getting out of a difficulty.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc* 212 How..ye had. deuyllysshely deuysed The people to seduce, And chace them thorowe the muse Of your noughty counsell. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng* XVI. CII (1612) 404 When desprate Ruffins fraught with faults finde readily a Meuse. 1647 N. BACON *Disc Govt. Eng.* I. lix (1739) 115 In this Tragedy the Pope observing how the English Bishops had forsaken their Archbishops, espied a muse through which all the game of the Popedom might soon escape. 1655 R FANSHAWE tr *Camoens' Lusiad* III lxxix, Stopt is each Meuse, and guarded in each part. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxix. 116 The Major, after trying every meuse, and every twist, and every turn.. was at length obliged to whip off.

2. The 'form' of a hare.

[1597: see MEAZE.] 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit* VI. vii. (1623) 69 Like to fearfull Hares. who no sooner shall heare the cry of their pursuit, but their Muise or Fortresse will be left. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss., Mews*, a hare's form.

Hence **Meuse** *v. intr.*, to go through a 'meuse'; **Meusing** (*meshing*) *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1666 *Voy. Emp. China* in *Misc. Cur* (1708) III. 196 They Locked themselves together so closely, that they left no meshing Place for them to make their Escape by. 1681 *Relig. Clerici* 55 Their [the Romanists'] boldest champions, to avoid the danger of a close pursuit, muce nimbly, and sculk in the subterfuges of this thorny wilderness. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Musing*, among Hunters, the passing of a Hare thro' a Hedge. 1887 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 201 *note*, In counties so close as Yorkshire, hounds must occasionally meuse, when smaller hounds have advantage.

Meuse, Meute, obs. forms of MEWS, MUTE *sb.*
Meuve, obs. form of MOVE.
Meuwe, Meuze, obs. ff. MEW *sb.*[1], MEUSE.
Mev(e)able, obs. forms of MOVABLE.
Meve, obs. form of MEW, MOVE.

‖ **Mevy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Related in some way to MEW *sb.*[1]] A sea-mew.

1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. 17 About his sides a thousand Seagulls bred, I he Meuy, and the Halcyon.

Mevyng(e, obs. forms of MOVING *vbl. sb.*

Mew (miū), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **méw** (**méau, méu, méз**), 5 **mewe,** 7 **meaw(e,** 6– **mew.** [OE. *méw* str. masc. corresponds to OS. *mêu* (MDu., MLG. *mêwe* fem., whence mod.Ger. *möwe*; Du. *meeuw* fem.).—OTeut. type **maiwi-z*; related by consonant-ablaut to the synon. **maiwo-z,* whence OHG. *méh,* ON. *má-r* (pl. *mávar, máfar*); the pre-Teut. forms would be **moi·qo-s, moiqi·-s.*] A gull, esp. the common gull, *Larus canus*; a sea-mew.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) A. 478 *Alcido,* meau *a* 900 *Gloss.* in Cockayne *Shrine* 29/2 Larum, meu *vel* mez. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 371 (Gr.) Se græzа mæw. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 346/1 Mowe, byrd, or semewe, *aspergo. a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 147 Aves vocatæ mewys. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* v M ij b, A pleasant playne of feeld, where often Mewes and birds of seas doth kepe their haunting walke. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 216 Meawes, Gulls, and many other sorts [of birds]. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius' Sat.* VI. (1726) 292 And on her shatter'd Masts the Mews in Triumph ride 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. XXVII, And clamour'd shrill the wakening mew. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Poems, Sea Mews* IV, A rock, Where many mews made twittering sweet.

Mew (miū), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–5 **muwe, meuwe,** 5 **mu, mwe,** 4–7 **mewe,** 4–8 **mue,** (7 **miew**), 5– **mew.** [a. F. *mue* fem, vbl. sb. f. *muer* MEW *v.*[1] Cf. the equivalent Pr, Sp, It *muda.*]

1. A cage for hawks, *esp.* while 'mewing' or moulting.

13 . *Guy Warw.* (Caius) 77 As demure [she was] As girfauk, or fawkon to lure, That oute of muwe were drawe *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T* 635 And by hire beddes heed she made a Mewe [for a hawk]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 347/2 Mv, of hawkys, *falconarium* 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) I 222 They make of the churche, for theyre hawkes a mewe 1623 SIR T. STAFFORD in *Lismore Papers* Ser II. (1888) III 79 I he faulcon your Lordship sent was so brused and ragged [that I] haue put her into a mieu 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* 430 So leave them [*sc* sparrow-hawks] in the Mew till they are clean mewed 1783 BURKE *Sp. East India Bill* Wks. IV. 67 A notorious robber and villain, . kept as a hawk in a mew, to fly upon this nation 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* IV, He chanced to descend to the mew in which Sir Halbert Glendinning kept his hawks

fig 1628 *Private Mem. Sir K. Digby* (1827) 64, I beseech you give me leave . to please myself awhile with flying abroad before I be put into the mewe. 1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* IV 1 in Bullen *O. Pl.* II 175 Were my soule Drawn from this mew of flesh twould quickly streatch Like a swift Falcon her aspiring wings.

b. *In mew* (rarely *in the mew*): in process of moulting; also *fig* in process of transformation.

1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 326 As a budd which were in Mue Withinne a buissh sche kepte hire clos 1486 [see MEW *v.*[1] 1 a] 1708 T. WARD *Eng Ref* (1716) 1 When Old King Harry youthful grew, As Eagles do, or Hawks in Mew 1813 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV 202 Our present government was in the mew, passing from Confederation to Union.

2. †**a.** A coop or cage in which animals, *esp.* fowls, were confined for fattening. Also without article in phr. *in mew,* cooped up. *Obs.* b. Now *dial.* a breeding-cage.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 349 Ful many a fat partrich hadde he in Muwe. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 350/1 Mwe, or cowle (*MS. K* mv), *saginarium* 1556 WITHALS *Dict* (1568) 38/2 A coupe or mewe for capons or other birdes to be kepte in, *auiarium.* 1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* IX. xli. 96 She thrust him into a mew made with twigges [L *vimineа caueа*]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 297 A Barton and Mue to keepe foule. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV IV, I must take care of my partridge mew. 1861, 1892 [see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*].

¶ **c.** Misused to render med.L *muta* MUTE *sb.*

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. XXVIII 427 The king, according to the record vouched by sir Edward Coke, is entitled to six things, the bishop's best horse, his cloak, or gown [etc.], and, lastly, his *muta canum,* his mew or kennel of hounds.

3. †**a.** phr *In mew*: in hiding or confinement, cooped up. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3336 But couwardli as caitifs couren [3e] here in meuwe *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I 381 To hiden his desir in muwe From every wight y born *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 85 The quene was gretly ashamed, whanne she saye she most be in mue. *c* 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2063 Keep tonge in mewe. 1471 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III 12, I wold fayne my gray horse wer kept in mewe for gnattys *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 503 The dolphin said:. it anoyeth me greatly thus long to be closed in mewe! 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lxxx, Give leave to me, in pleasant mew To sport my muse and sing my loves sweet praise. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* V. xliii, If my good seruice reape this recompence, To be clapt vp in close and secret mew.

†**b.** A place of confinement. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4778 To escape out of his [Love's] mewe. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 35 Yet Lyberte hath ben lockyd vp and kept in the mew. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 27 Captiv'd eternally in yron mewes And darksom dens. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 120 Her husband . kept her in a Mew. 1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* II. vii. 94 Vnaccustomed to bee pent up in so strait and darke a mew.

c. A secret place, a place of concealment or retirement; a den. Sometimes without article in †*to mew.* Now *rare.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 251 Skore that place [*sc.* the soul] from al goostly felthe Thyn Hooly Goost close in that litil mwe. 1436 *Libel Eng Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 170 Oure enmyse .. flede to mewe, they durste no more appere. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* F ij, Some watchfull Poets secret mew. 1625 W. PEMBLE *Justification* (1649) 83 An Anchorites Mue. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 47 I've been three weeks shut within my mew, A-painting for the great man, saints and saints 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 109 To shun his view By her hallowed mew I went from the tombs among To the cirque of the Gladiators.

4. *Comb.* †**Mew-house** = sense 1.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXXIX. v, Maister of the Mewhouse & his haukes fayre.

Mew, *sb.*[3]: see MEW *int*

Mew (miū), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 **muwe,** 4–7 **mewe,** 5 **mwe,** 6–7 (9) **mue,** 6– **mew.** [a. F. *muer* to moult, also to shed horns (OF. also in wider sense, to change) = Pr., Sp, Pg. *mudar,* It. *mutare* to moult, change:—L. *mūtāre* to change, whence MUTABLE, MUTATION.]

1. a. *trans.* Of a hawk: To moult, shed, or change (its feathers); also of other birds. Also in *passive* with the bird as subject. Often in figurative context. Now only *arch*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1738 An .C of gyrfacouns y asky to y-muwed ouer 3ere. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b j, Iff an hawke be in mewe y[t] same sercell feder shall be the last feder that she will cast, and tyll that be cast, she is neuer mewed 1606 DRAYTON *Odes, To Cupid* 17 He [Cupid] in the air hovers; Which when it him deweth, His feathers he meweth. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife,* etc. (1638) H iv b, Now she has mewed three coats, now shee growes weary [etc.] *Ibid.* She mewes her pounces, at all these yeares she flies at fooles and kils too 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 716 For how much the earlier bird she [*sc.* a nightingale] is, by so much will she become the more perfect, . because that comming .. to mue her feathers, if she [etc.]. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 167 Foules..in the summer season mowting and mewing their feathers. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* IV. (1683) 106 Considering his [the Hoopebird's] latitancy, and mewing this handsome outside in the Winter, they [*i. e* the old Ægyptians] made it an Emblem [etc.]. 1869 BROWNING *King & Bk.* IX 1233 Proud that his dove which lay among the pots Hath mued those dingy feathers.

¶ b. Peculiarly used by Milton.

The precise sense intended is difficult to determine: perhaps 'to renew by the process of moulting', some would render 'exchanging her mighty youth for the still mightier strength of full age'.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* 34 Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant Nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep Methinks I see her as an Eagle muing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazl'd eyes at the full midday beam

†**c.** *transf.* and *fig.* To shed or change (anything comparable to plumage, e. g hair, clothes); to change (colour) Also in *passive. Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1209 (1258) With þat he gan hire humbly to saluwe With dredful chere and ofte his hewеis muwe 1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* III IV (1615) F 3, Stand forth transform'd Antonio fully mued From browne soare feathers of dull yeomanry To th' glorious bloome of gentry. 1620 QUARLES *Jonah* (1638) 42 Their nakednesse with sackcloth let them hide And mue the vestments of their silken pride *c* 1620 FLETCHER & MASS *Lit. Fr. Lawyer* III II, 'Tis true, I was a Lawyer, But I have mewd that coat, I hate a Lawyer. 1633 FORD *Broken H* II 1, The King has mew'd All his gray beard, in stead of which is budded Another of a pure Carnation colour *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen Poems,* etc (1677) 58 The Sun hath mew'd his Beams from off his Lamp

causatively *c* 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Double Marriage* III II, How he has mew'd your head, has rub'd the snow off, And run your beard into a peak of twenty

d. *absol.* and *intr.* To moult. †Also *transf.* and *fig* to change or lose one's covering; to assume a new aspect.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr* in *Palsgr* 950/3 To mue as a hawke, *muer.* 1567 TURBERV. tr. *Spagnuoli's Eclogues* II. C iij, Euerything doth mewe, And shiftes his rustie winter robe 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Hon. Man's Fort.* V 1, One only suit to his backe which now is mewing. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 721 Those [finches] which are taken in the neast, doe mue within a moneth that they are put in [the cage] 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict.* s.v *Mewing,* Those which mew about the End of July, do it with Success. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 62 Hawks must be fed very high, and kept very quiet when they mew.

†**2.** *trans.* Of a stag. To cast or shed (his horns). Also *to mew his head. Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, þei [harts] mewe [*MS Douce* meve] þer hornes *Ibid.,* Penn þei meweþ hir heedes. *Ibid.* (MS. Bodley 546), And whanne þei haue meved [*v.r.* mwed] hure heedes. 1577 [see 2 b]. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 65 The time of Harts Mewing, or Casting the Head

fig. 1700 DRYDEN *Cinyras & Myrrha* 320 Nine times the Moon had mew'd her horns.

b. *intr.*

1577 HARRISON *England* III. iv (1878) II. 96 It is also much to be maruelled at, that whereas they [deer] do yeerelie mew and cast their horns yet in fighting they neuer breake off where they doo grife or mew. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist.* (1824) I. 384 When they [deer] cast their heads, they are said to *mew.*

†**3.** In gen. sense: To change, transmute. *Obs.*

15.. *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* III 76 They found but vi. children, to whome they did nothing but tooke away theyr chaines that was about their neckes wherby incontinent thei were mued in white swannes.

Mew (miū), *v.*[2] Forms: 5–7 **mewe,** 5–8 **mue,** 6– **mew.** [f. MEW *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To put a hawk in a 'mew', or cage, at moulting time; to keep up. *To mew at large, at the stock* or *stone*: see quot. 1611.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 177, I can mew a sparhawke 1575 TURBERV *Falconrie* 173 The place wherin you shoulde mew a hawke at the stocke should be a lowe parler or chamber upon the grounde. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Contentm* I. viii. (1615) 95–6 Mewing at the stone or stocke. If you mewe at the stocke, you shal haue a broad Table on which you must place. a free-stone or blocke of two foote hie, to which you shal fasten your hawke If you mewe your hawke at large you shall put her loose into the mewe *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 285 Merlins, which sometimes she mewed in her own chamber. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 62 They [hawks] are sometimes kept loose in a room, but it is, in my opinion, much better to mew them on perches or on blocks. *Ibid.* 63 As it is difficult to procure Icelanders and gyrfalcons, these valuable birds are well worth mewing.

†**2.** To coop or shut *up* (poultry, etc.) in a coop for fattening. *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 169 Fat Capons up mewed to the fulle. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court?* 219 He eateth capons stewed, Fesaunt and partriche mewed. 1639 HORN & ROB *Gate Lang.* XIV § 147 Poultry shut up [*marg.* Coopt or mued up in a mue]

b. *transf.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich III,* I. i. 132 More pitty, that the Eagles should be mew'd, Whiles Kites and Buzards play at liberty.

3 To shut up, confine, enclose; to hide, conceal.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 85 Euery woman that disobeyed her husbonde shulde be mued alle a year. 1577–87 STANYHURST in Holinshed I Ded 8 The little paine I tooke therein was not so secrethe mewed within my closet, but [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II III. 34 The bush..In which vaine Braggadocchio was mewd. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Humn Lieut* IV IV, They keep me mew'd up here as they mew mad folkes 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 109 [He] mewes himselfe, his Wife, two sonnes and ten thousand men in this Castle 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* I 186 Close mew'd in their Sedans, for fear of air 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 250 I'm mew'd in a smoky house. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. vi, The young King mew'd in Stirling tower, Was stranger to respect and power 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 72 There, galley-slaves are mewed in a bitter company.

fig 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* II XXXVI, The servitude In which the half of humankind were mewed Victims of lust

b. *To mew up,* in the same sense. (Now more usual.)

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* I. (1586) 8 You cannot goe to visite the sicke if you remaine alwaies mewed vp 1617 HALES *Gold. Rem* I. (1673) 11 Not to suffer your labours to be copst and mued up within the poverty of some pretended method. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens Coens* 39 Those Munkes and Nunnes, which, are mued vp in Forraine Cells and Cloisters 1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* II 1, What does the old Fellow mean by mewing me up here with a couple of green girls? 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) I 8 Heinsius was mewed up in the library of Leyden all the year long. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXIX, Amy was no longer mewed up in a distant and solitary retreat. 1880 MRS. RIDDELL *Myst Pal Gard* XXVI, I have been kept mewed up, seeing nothing, knowing no one, going nowhere

refl 1581 RICHE *Farew* (Shaks Soc) 95 What moves thy mynde to mewe thee up so close. 1605 *Hist. Stukeley* E iij, We make them proud by mewing vp our selues In walled towns 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf* (1623) 139 [He] mewes himselfe up in a corner and dares not be seene. 1669 PENN *No Cross* I. v § 12 If every Body should mew himself up within Four Walls 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I 1, 'Slife, Sir, what do you mean, to mew your self up hear with Three or Four musty Books? 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict*, To mew up one's self from the world, *ab hominum consortio secedere.*

†**4.** ? To restrain (speech, the tongue). *Obs.*

c 1530 *Interl Beauty & Gd Prop Women* A iij b, It is a wonder to se theyre dyssemblyng, Theyre folyshnes, theyre Ianglyng not mewde 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bombie* II. i. 113 Mew thy tongue, or weele cut it out.

Mew (miū), *v.*[3] [Echoic: see MEW *int.* Cf. MAW, MIAOU *vbs.*] *intr.* Of a cat (*occas.* of other animals): To utter the sound represented by 'mew' Also of sea-birds

c 1325 [see MEWT *v.*] 14 . *Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 571/23 *Catello,* to mewe. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 100, I neuer herd thy catte once mew. 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* IV i 1 1711 *Acc Sev Late Voy.* II. 111 Of the Seadogs. Their little or young ones mew like Cats. 1747 GRAY *Death Cat* 32 Eight times emerging from the flood She mew'd to ev'ry wat ry God, Some speedy aid to send. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* XIII, The cub [of a bear]. hurt itself, and mewed. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 102 The sea birds mewed Around me 1884 PAE *Eustace* 129 The cat mews very little in the Hector. 1902 R. W. CHAMBERS *Maids of Paradise* ix. 167, I heard the white-winged gulls mewing

b. *transf.* Of a person: To utter this sound derisively. Cf. MEW *int* 2.

1606 DEKKER *Sev Deadly Sins* To Rdr. (Arb.) 3 You stand somtimes at a Stationers stal, looking scuruily (like Mules champing vpon Thistles) on the face of a new Booke bee it neuer so worthy: and goe (as il fauoured) mewing away. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* Prol. 6 Each one comes And brings a play in's head with him; vp he summes What he would of a Roaring Girle haue writ; If that he findes not here, he mewes at it.

c. *trans.* To express by mewing.

1900 AFLALO in *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 628 The gulls were still mewing their plaintive dirge over the fishy harbour

Mew (miū), *int.* and *sb.*[3] [Echoic: cf. MIAOU.]

1. *int.* Used to represent the cry of a cat. Also *sb.* as a name for this sound.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* III. i. 129, I had rather be a Kitten,

and cry mew, Then [etc.] 1718 Bp. Hutchinson *Witch craft* 37 Whereupon the Cat whin'd and cried Mew. 1791 Cowper *Retired Cat* 88 A long and melancholy mew,.. Consoled him. 1851 Borrow *Lavengro* xcix, The silent mew of my mother's sandy-red cat.

† **2.** Used as a derisive exclamation. *Obs.*

1606 Day *Ile of Guls* Prol. (1881) 7 The rest thinking it in dislike of the play,..cry 'Mew! by Jesus, vilde!' *Ibid.* IV. iv. 91 Let their desarts be crowned with mewes and hisses. 1607 Dekker & Webster *Northward Ho* I ii. Dekker's Plays 1873 III. 11 Pox a your gutts, your kidneys; mew: hang yee, rooke. 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* I. ii, And how does my owne Julia, mew vpon this sadnesse? What's the matter you are melancholly?

Mew, variant of Maugh.

c 1598 D Ferguson *Sc Prov.* (1785) 24 Make na twa mews of ae daughter.

Mew: see Meu, obs. f. Move *v.*; obs. and dial. pa. t. of Mow *v.*[1]; obs. var. Muid.

Me-ward(s, orig. *to me ward(s* = towards me: see -ward and Toward, Towards.

1849 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II 74 The eyes starting out of them me-ward 1888 Swinburne *Tristr. of Lyonesse*, etc. 87 Alas! to these men only grace, to these, Lord, whom thy love draws Godward, to thy knees—I, can I draw thee me-ward, can I seek, Who love thee not, to love me?

Mewe, obs. f. Mew, pa t Mow *v.*, obs. var. Muid.

Mewed (miūd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Mew *v.*[1] + -ed[1].] Of a bird: That has moulted (once or more).

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1750 Gyrfacoun y-muwed & white stedes & hertes of gresse y wene. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a viij b, And iff she be a mewed hawke. 1621 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 20, I am to send my mewed goshawk to thearle of Bath. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat* (1677) 233 Mew'd-hawks, are such which have once or more shifted the Feather 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Hawk.*

Mewed (miūd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Mew *v.*[2] + -ed[1].] In senses of the vb.: Confined in a mew; shut up, concealed. Also with *up*.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. x. 29 The dung found in the Bartons of mewed Blacke-birdes. 1638 Rawley tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 10 Amongst Mewed Hawkes, some have been found to have lived thirty years. And amongst Wild Hawkes forty years

† **Mew'er**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [f. Mew *v.*[1] + -er[1].] See quot. 1688.

c 1450 *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 305 If it [thi hawke] be a mewer put her [in mewe] in the month of January 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 236/2 A Mewer, or Mewed Hawk.. are so called from December to the middle of May.

† **Mew'er**[2]. *Obs.* [f. Mew *v.*[2] + -er[1].] One who mews, shuts *up*, or confines (another).

1626 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1270 They were..jealous mewers up of their wives.

† **Mew'er**[3]. *Obs.* [f. Mew *v.*[3] + -er[1].] One who mews; a cat. Also, one who catcalls.

1611 Cotgr., *Miauleur*, a mewler, or mewer. 1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 54 Jew, I would have thee know, I am..a mewer of Playes, a jeerer of Poets [etc.].

Mewet, obs. form of Mute *a.*

Mewing (miū·iŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Mew *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of Mew *v.*[1]

1611 Cotgr., *Mue*, the muing of a Hawke. 1655 Walton *Angler* I. i. (1661) 14 If I should..treat of their several Ayries, their Mewings,..and the renovation of their Feathers. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 633/2 *Mewing*, the falling off or change of hair, feathers, skin, horns, or other parts of animals.

b. *attrib.*, as *mewing time*.

1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 35 Thus began the Mewing time of Prelacy, and the principal Feather of their wings to fall away. *a* 1653 G. Daniel *Idyll* iv. 27 'Tis but a mewing Time; what matter if Cold Gorges crampe the feet?

Mewing (miū·iŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Mew *v.*[2]] The action of shutting up in a mew.

1575 Turberv. *Falconrie* 177 Martins are also woorth the mewyng if they be hardie. 1611 Markham *Country Contentm.* I. viii (1615) 95 The mewing of long winged hawks.

Mewing (miū·iŋ), *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. Mew *v.*[3] + -ing[1].] The act of uttering mews.

1611 Cotgr., *Miaulement*, a mewling, or mewing. 1849 James *Woodman* xviii, Pshaw, I am sick of their mewing 1881 Mivart *Cat* 226 All forms of mewing, howling, and other vocal manifestations, are modified expiratory actions.

Mewing (miū·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Mew *v.*[3] + -ing[2].] Uttering mews.

1871 G. Meredith *H Richmond* xiii, No mewing sanctimoniousness. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 944 A piping or mewing sound.

Mewl (miūl), *sb.* [f. Mewl *v.*] = Mew *sb.*[3]

1857 Mrs. Marsh *Rose of Ashurst* I. iii. 95 A woman's voice and a baby's mewl were heard.

Mewl (miūl), *v.* Also 9 mule. [Echoic; cf. Miaul *v.*] *intr.* **a.** To cry feebly, whimper, like an infant; to make a whining noise. Also *trans.* with *out*. **b.** To mew like a cat.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 144 The Infant, Mewling, and puking in the Nurses armes. 1611 Cotgr., *Miauler*, to mewle, or mew, like a cat. 1818 Hazlitt *Eng. Poets* vi. (1870) 151 Gargantua mewls, and pules, and slabbers his nurse. 1819 Moore *Mem.* (1853) III. 91 It [the music] was squalled and mewled out by Madames Branchia and Albert. 1861 *Crt. Life at Naples* II. 204 He would bid her dry her eyes, and not be puling and muling like a baby. 1882 P. Fitzgerald *Recreat. Lit. Man* II. xvii. 95 [A dog] growling, snarling, and even mewling with rage.

Hence **Mew'ling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Mew'ler**.

1611 Cotgr., *Miaulement*, a mewling, or mewing. *Ibid. Miauleur*, a mewler, or mewer. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 67 The mewling of the cats. 1831 Moore *Mem.* (1854) VI. 210 His enharmonics like the mewlings of an expiring cat. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxviii, You mewling, white-faced cat!

Mewle, Mewlyter, obs. ff. Mule, Muleteer.

Mewre, obs. form of Mure.

Mews (miūz). Forms: 4 **muwes**, 4–7 **mewes**, 6 **mewys**, **mowse**, 7 **mues**, **muse**, **muse**, **mewse**, 8 **meuse**, 7– **mews**. [Plural of Mew *sb.*[2]; now construed as sing. in the senses below.]

1. The royal stables at Charing Cross in London, so called because built on the site where the royal hawks were formerly mewed. Now *Hist.*

c 1394 J. Malverne *Contn Higden's Polychron.* an. 1387 (Rolls) IX. 104 Le Muwes apud Charryngg. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 280 At the Mewys, at Charynge Crosse. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 225 b, The kynges stable at Charyng crosse otherwise called the Mowse. 1667 *Lond Gaz.* No. 132/4 A Bay brown Horse, taken out of the Muse on Thursday night. 1668 *Ibid.* No. 272/4 There was stoln out of His Majesties Stables at the Mews, a Baye Mare *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb* XI. § 204 The other Officers, with their Troops [quarter] in Durham House, the Mues, Covent Garden [etc.]. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 711 He was hurried away in a Coach from the Mewse to the Exchange in Cornhill. 1720 Gay *Trivia* Poems II 215 His treble voice resounds along the Meuse, And Whitehall echoes —Clean your Honour's shoes. 1765 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg.* 152/2 Eleven fine barbs arrived at the royal meuse, Charing-cross. 1820 Greville *Mem.* 16 June (1874) I. 30 There was some disturbance last night in consequence of the mob assembling round the King's mews.

2. A set of stabling grouped round an open space, yard, or alley, and serving for the accommodation of carriage-horses and carriages.

a 1631 Donne *Sat.* iv. 175 All whom the Mues, Baloune, Tennis, Dyet, or the stewes, Had all the morning held 1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* II. 1 (1660) 77 The other Steed did stand In Persia's Mues 1639 T. de Gray *Compl Horsem.* 26 Others by sometimes frequenting the muze and other places where riders use to menage 1785 Trusler *Mod Times* II. 20, I made my escape into the Meuse, in which our stables stood. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV 146 Mrs. Cottis, of Great York Mews, Baker Street 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xiv, We went into Mr. Turveydrop's great room, which was built into a mews at the back. 1894 G. Moore *Esther Waters* 105 She saw the black dot [*sc* a sparrow] pass down a mews and disappear under the eaves.

b. as *plural*

1848 Dickens *Dombey* vii, Miss Tox's bedroom (which was at the back) commanded a vista of Mews. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II 207/2 The mews of London..constitute a world of their own. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xviii, The large hotels in Liverpool have no mews attached to them.

3. *attrib.*

1707 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng* III. (ed 22) 552 Meuse keeper, James Lewis 1817 W. Bray *Evelyn's Diary* 23 Feb. an. 1684 *note*, In Castle-street, near the Mews gate.

Mews(e, var. ff. Meuse; obs. form of Muse *v.*

Mewstead, obs. variant of Mowstead *dial.*

Mewt (miūt), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **meut**, 5 **mewte**, 8– **mewt**. [Echoic.] = Mew *v.*[3]

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc.* 152 *Chat nyuowe*, meutet [*MS. Camb Univ. Gg. I.* 1 mewith]. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 238/2 To Mewte as a catte, *catellare*. 1737 Ramsay *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 86 Wae's them that ha'e the cat's dish, and she ay mewting.

Mewys, obs. form of Mews.

Mex, Mexen: see Mix *sb*, Mixen.

† **Me·xic**, *a. Poet. Obs.* = Mexican *a.*

a 1678 Marvell *Bermudas* 36 Which, thence (perhaps) rebounding, may Eccho beyond the Mexique Bay. 1806 Fessenden *Orig Poems* 153 Mexick gulphs of brighter rays.

Mexical, variant of Mescal.

Mexican (me·ksikăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **Mexicaine**. [ad. Sp. *Mexicano* (now written *Mejicano*), f. *Mexico*: see -an.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Mexico, a tract of country (now a republic) in the south-west of North America.

1696 Phillips, *Mexico*, a great and famous City of the Mexican Province of *Nova Hispania*. *a* 1846 J. H. Frere tr *Aristoph., Birds* Introd. (1886) 178 War is not immediately declared against the gods, but a sort of Mexican blockade is established by proclamation. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 506/1 The parson lopes by sitting loose in his Mexican saddle.

b. In various names of natural and artificial products, etc.; as **Mexican allspice**, the fruit of *Eugenia Pimenta* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); **M. banana**, a name sometimes given to a species of *Yucca*; **M. bird cherry, bit, blue-jay** (see quots); **M. cloth**, 'a silk and wool French goods' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **M. clover** = next (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **M. cocoa**, an American herb, *Richardsonia scabra*, yielding a nutritious fodder (Webster 1897); **M. embroidery**, a kind of embroidery, the patterns of which resemble the grotesque designs of ancient Mexican carving; **M. gamboge**, 'a gum-resin like gamboge obtained from *Vismia guttifera* and other species' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **M. goose**, the snow-goose (G. Trumbull *Names Birds* 1888, p. 9); **M. goosefoot**, 'the *Chenopodium ambrosioides*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **M. gum**, 'the gum-resin obtained from *Chrysophyllum glycyphlœum*' (*ibid.*); **M. lily**, a plant with scarlet flowers, *Amaryllis reginæ*; **M. mulberry** (see quot.); **M. onyx**, a stalactitic variety of calcite; **M. orange-flower**, 'a handsome white-flowered shrub, *Choisya ternata*' (*Cent. Dict.*); **M. persimmon** (see Persimmon 2); **M. poppy**, *Argemone mexicana*; **M. sarsaparilla** (see quot.); **M. shilling**, a silver coin of the value of 12½ cents formerly current in some of the United States (*Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Bit*[2] 7); **M. snake-root** (see quot.); **M. tea**, (*a*) = *M. goosefoot*; (*b*) = *Jesuit's tea*, see Jesuit *sb.* 4 c; **M. thistle**, *Cnicus* (*Erythrolæna*) *conspicuus*; also = *M. poppy*; **M. tiger-flower**, *Tigridia pavonia*; **M. weasel** = Kinkajou (*Cent. Dict.*).

1884 Sargent *Forests N. Amer.* (Final Rep. 10th Census IX.) 219 *Yucca baccata* Torrey.. Spanish Bayonet. *Mexican Banana. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 432/2 *Cerasus Capollin*, *Mexican bird cherry. 1884 Knight *Dict Mech.* Suppl., **Mexican Bit*, a stiff cheek bit, having a high port, to which is attached a large ring, which, when the bit is in the horse's mouth, encircles the jaw 1887 *Cassell's Nat. Hist* IV. 16 The two *Mexican Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta coronata* and *C. diademata*) 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework*, **Mexican Embroidery*. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 90/1 *Mexican Grass Hammocks. 1760 J. Lee *Introd Bot* App. 317 Lily, *Mexican, *Amaryllis*. 1884 Sargent *Forests N. Amer.* (Final Rep. 10th Census IX.) 128 *Morus microphylla* Buckley. *Mexican Mulberry. 1895 Rider Haggard *Heart of World* xix, Polished blocks of the beautiful stone known as *Mexican Onyx. 1884 Sargent *Forests N. Amer* (Final Rep. 10th Census IX) 105 *Diospyros Texana*, Scheele.. Black Persimmon. *Mexican Persimmon Chapote 1860 Gray *Man. Bot.* 25 *Argemone Mexicana*, *Mexican Prickly Poppy [1874 (ed 5) M. Poppy]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1066/1 *Mexican Sarsaparilla is yielded by *Smilax medica* 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict*, *Mexican snakeroot, *Asclepiodora decumbens* Gray; plant used as a specific for snake-bite. 1829 Loudon *Encycl Plants* 638 *Psoralea glandulosa*, *Mexican tea. *Ibid.* 562 *Tigridia Pavonia*. *Mexican Tiger Flower.

B. *sb.*

1. A native or inhabitant of Mexico.

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. iv. 337 Heere the Mexicaines Idolatry hath bin more pernicious and hurtfull then that of the Inguas. 1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* Introd. 30 *note*, These authors have greatly softened the horrid features of the Mexicans. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 195 The young Mexican saw her struggles and her agony. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold, Butterfly* Prol. i, The Mexicans rode in silence.

2. = *Mexican dollar*: see Dollar 4.

c 1890 A. Murdoch *Yoshiwara Episode* iv 36 Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-six Mexicans!..Only about £450.

Hence **Me·xicanize** *v. trans.*, 'to cause to become like the Mexicans or Mexico, especially in respect to frequent revolutions' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); *intr.* 'to become like Mexico or the Mexicans' (*ibid.*); hence **Me·xicanized** *ppl. a.*

1887 C. F. Thwing *Serm., Foes Chr. Civ.* 8 The Mexicanized Spaniard is here, too proud to work. *Ibid.* 10

† **Mexico·nian**, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. Mexico + -ian.] = Mexican *a.*

1727 Ramsay *To Critic* 28 In Mexiconian forests fly Thousands [of creatures] that never wing'd our sky.

Mey, obs. f. May. **Meycock**, var. Meacock *Obs.* **Meyde, -en**, obs. ff. Mead, Maiden; **Meydine**, var. Medine. **Meydles**, var. Meedless *a. Obs.* **Meyd vyf**, obs. f. Midwife. **Meyer**, obs. f. Mayor **Meygnall**, obs. f. Menial. **Meygne, meyheme**, obs. ff. Maim *v.* **Meyk**, obs. f. Meek *a.* **Meyle**, obs. f. Meal. **Meyme, -pryse**, obs. ff. Maim *v.*, Mainprise *v.* **Meyn**, obs. f. Main, Mean. **Meynal(l**, obs. ff. Menial. **Meynchen(e, -yn**, var. ff. Minchen *Obs.* **Meynd(e**, obs. pa. pple. of Meng *v.* **Meyne**, obs. f. Many, Mean, Meinie, Mien; var. Mayne *v. Obs.* **Meyneal**, obs. f. Menial. **Meynee**, obs. f. Meinie. **Meynel**, obs. f. Menial. **Meynete(y)ne**, obs. ff. Maintain. **Meyney**, obs. f. Many, Meinie; **Meyneyall**, obs. f. Menial. **Meynge**, var. Meng *v.* **Meyni(e, Meynne**, obs. ff. Meinie. **Meynpernour, -prise, -prise**, obs. ff. Mainpernor, Mainprise. **Meynt**, obs. pa. t. of Meng *v.* **Meynteine**, etc.: see Maintain, etc. **Meynyal, Meynye**, obs. ff. Menial, Meinie. **Meyr(e**, obs. ff. Mayor. **Meyre**, obs. f. Mear, Mere[2]. **Meyser**, obs. f. Mazer. **Meyt(e**, obs. ff. Meat. **Mezail**, var. Mesail. **Mezanine, -i, -o**, obs. ff. and pl. of Mezzanine. **Mezcal**, var. Mescal. **Mezeled**, obs. f. Measled *ppl. a.*

Mezentian (mize·nʃăn), *a.* [f. *Mezent-ius* + -an.] Comparable to the cruel action of Mezentius, a mythical Etruscan king, who caused living men to be bound face to face with corpses, and left to die of starvation (Virg. *Æn.* VIII. 485–8). So † **Mezentism**, action resembling that of Mezentius.

1699 Fuller *App. Inf. Innoc.* III. 81 A piece of Mezentism in his joyning of the Dead and Living together. 1837 Syd. Smith *Let. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 259/2 That fatal and Mezentian oath which binds the Irish to the English Church. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. I. 6 England ..spared from the curse of the..Mezentian union with Italy, ..developed its own common law.

Mezereon (mǐzīˑ·rĭǫn). Forms: 5 mizerion, 7–8 mezerion, 8 mesereon, 6– mezereon. [a. med.L. *mezereon*, ad. Arab. مازريون *māzaryūn* (Avicenna).]

1. The low shrub *Daphne Mezereon* of Europe and Asia, having purplish or rose-coloured flowers and red berries; also called † *Dutch mezereon*.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 39 Celondine and Mizerion. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III xxxvii. 368 Mezereon, as Auicenne, Mesne, and Serapio do write, is of two sortes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. lix. 1216 Apothecaries of our countrie name it Mezereon, but we had rather call it *Chemelæa Germanica*: in English Dutch Mezereon. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 577 Mezerions 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, *Mar.* (1679) 13 Dutch Mezereon. 1706 J. GARDINER tr *Rapin Of Gardens* (1728) 59 Lib'ral of Boughs and Leaves Mezerions bold,. defy the sharpest Cold. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II 376 Pots of Mazerion [*sic*] in flower at the windows 1862 CHR. G. ROSSETTI *Goblin Market*, etc. 85 My leafless pink mezereons 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 126 The berries of Mezereon .are poisonous.

2. *Pharm.* The dried bark of the root of the plant described above, used in liniments.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med* (1790) 513 Those who chuse to use the mezereon by itself, may boil an ounce of the fresh bark [etc.]. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII 255 Decoctions of elm bark, mesereon, sassafras. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 346 Mezereon is a powerful local irritant.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mezereon bark*, *berry*, *ointment*, *root*, *tree*.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 308/2 A decoction of *mezereon bark. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 346 Mezereon Bark. The dried bark of Daphne Mezereum, or Mezereon; or of Daphne Laureola. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 307/2 Linnæus speaks of a person having been killed by a dozen *mezereon berries. 1890 *Syd Soc. Lex*, **Mezereon ointment*. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med* (1790) 513 The *mezereon-root is found to be a powerful assistant to the sublimate. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 592 A *Mezerion-Tree. 1851 MRS. MARSH *Ravenscliffe* XIII, A few mezereon trees were putting forth their blossoms.

‖ **Mezereum** (mǐzīˑ·rĭǫm). [mod.L., alteration of MEZEREON.] = prec.

a 1819 G PEARSON in *Pantologia* VII. s v, The mezereum has not the power of curing the venereal disease in any one stage *Ibid*, No mezereum had been taken. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 531 Mezereum bark 1860 GRAY *Man. Bot.* 380 *Thymeleaceæ* (Mezereum Family)

Mezle, Mezlings, obs ff. MEASLE *v*, MEASLINGS.

Mezquita, -e, var. ff MESQUITA, MESQUITE.

‖ **Mezuza(h** (mězūˑzā). Pl. **mezuzoth** (mězūˑzǫþ). [Heb. מזוזה *mᵉzūzāʰ* door-post (Deut. vi. 9, etc.); in Rabbinic Heb. used as below.] Among the Jews, a piece of parchment inscribed on one side with the texts Deut. vi. 4–9 and xi. 13–21 and on the other with the divine name Shaddai, enclosed in a case which is attached to the door-post of the house, in fulfilment of the injunction in Deut. vi. 9.

The case is a glass tube, or has an opening covered with glass, talc, or horn, through which the name Shaddai is seen On leaving or entering the house, a pious Jew touches the mezuza with his finger and puts the finger to his lips, repeating the words of Ps cxxi. 8.

1650 CHILMEAD tr. *Leo of Modena's Rites, Customs* etc. *Jews* I ii. 6 As often as they go in and out, they make it a part of their devotion to touch this Parchment, and kisse it and this they call *Me-Zuzah*, that is, *The Post* 1707 OCKLEY tr *Leo of Modena's Hist. Jews* I II. 7 And this they call *Mezuza*. 1732 D'OYLY & COLSON tr. *Calmet's Dict Bible* II. 194 *Mezuzoth* 1855 SMEDLEY, etc *Occult Sci* 342 The mezuzoth or schedules for door-posts. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* II 3 They don't kiss the Mezuzahs often in that house—the impious crew.

‖ **Mezza** (meˑdzā), *a.* *Mus.* Fem. of MEZZO *a.* In various Italian combinations, as *mezza-bravura*, *-manica*, *orchestra* (see quots.); also MEZZA VOCE.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Mezza Bravura*, an expression used by the Italians to signify an air of moderate passion and execution 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus. Terms*, *Mezza manica*, half shift [in violin-playing]. *Mezza orchestra*, with half the orchestra.

‖ **Mezza-majolica** (meˑdză,māyǫˑlikă). [It.: lit. 'half-majolica' (see MEZZO).] Italian decorative pottery of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries; less ornamental and elaborate than true majolica.

1868 J. MARRYATT *Pottery & Porcelain* (ed. 3) 25 The outlines of the figures in mezza majolica are traced in black or blue. 1873 FORTNUM *Catal. Maiolica S Kens. Mus.* 212 Circular Dish. 'Bacile.'...'Mezza Majolica.'

Mezzanine (meˑzănīn). Also 8 **mezanine**, (9 **mezzonine**); *Italian* 8 **mezanino**, 8–9 **mezzanino**, *pl.* 8 **mez(z)anini**, **mezaninis**. [a. F. *mezzanine*, ad. It. *mezzanino*, dim. of *mezzano* middle:—L. *mediānus* MEDIAN.]

1. A low story between two higher ones; *esp.* a low story between the ground floor and the story above, occas. between the ground floor and the basement. Cf. ENTRESOL. Also *attrib.* (quasi-adj.), *esp.* in *mezzanine floor*, *story*

1711 [see ENTRESOL] 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I 46 The Closets. have Mezzanino's or half Stories above them. *Ibid.* 59 On the Closets are Mezanini. 1726 — *Designs* 1/2 The smaller stairs ascend to the Mezzanines. 1741 *Corr. betw. C'tess Hartford & C'tess Pomfret* (1805) III. 80 The princess di Forano,..took us into the mezzanini, where the family live. 1754 POCOCKE *Trav* (Camden) II. 140 To the saloon and hall there are as mezaninis above the windows. 1837 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 59/2 The domestic offices are admirably arranged in the basement and mezzanine stories. 1870 *2nd Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 11 The ground-floor and mezzanine story of this part of the building are arched constructions. 1876 B. CHAMPNEYS in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 237 A large cupboard for stowage on a mezzanine. *Ibid*, The stowage room on the mezzanine floor.

b. A platform or flooring laid over a floor to bring its height up to some required level.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 27 If any little Room or Closet should happen to be lower than the rest, what is wanting must be supplied by a Mezanine, or false Floor-Cieling

c. *Theatr* A floor beneath the stage, from which the short scenes and traps are worked. Also *mezzanine floor*.

1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* ii. 31 Work underneath the stage, on the umbrageous mezzonine floor. 1881 P. FITZGERALD *World Behind Scenes* 46 Below the stage on the mezzanine floor. 1886 *Stage Gossip* 69 The 'mezzanine' is the name of the lower stage—the one immediately below the 'boards' proper—and it is from here that all 'rises', 'sinks' and 'traps' are worked.

2. A small window, less in height than breadth, occurring in entresols and attics, etc. Also *mezzanine window*.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Mezzanine*, an Entresole, or little window, less in height than breadth, serving to illuminate an Attic, &c. 1837 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XIX. 78 There are mezzanine windows behind the entablature

‖ **Mezza voce** (meˑdzā,vōˑtʃe), *adv.* *Mus.* [It. *mezza* (see MEZZA) + *voce* VOICE.] With but half the voice; not loud, with a medium fullness of sound. Also more correctly *a mezza voce*.

1775 *Ann. Reg* II 64/2 Instead of singing her airs as other actresses do, for the most part she only hums them over, a mezza voce. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* I v 60 Interrupting a tune he had been humming, *a mezza voce*. 1811 in BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed 3), *Mezza Voce*.

Mezzin, obs. form of MUEZZIN.

‖ **Mezzo** (meˑdzo), *sb*[1] Short for MEZZO-SOPRANO, also *attrib.* as *mezzo voice*.

1832 *Westm Rev.* XVII. 357 The distinct soprano, mezzo, contr'alto, and tenor voices. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* (1893) 78 This young lady. has a brilliant mezzo voice.

Mezzo (meˑdzo), *sb.*[2] Short for MEZZOTINT.

1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 18/1 He was offered 240*l.* for a lot of early mezzos. One of these early mezzotints was worth a thousand pounds.

‖ **Mezzo** (meˑdzo), *a.* *Mus.* [It. *mezzo* middle, half:—L. *medius*: see MEDIUM.] In various Italian combinations, as *mezzo carattere*, *forte*, *piano*, *staccato* (see quots.); **mezzo tenore** 'a voice of tenor quality and baritone range' (Stainer & Barrett 1876). See also MEZZO-SOPRANO, and the feminine MEZZA.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed 3), *Mezzo Carattere*, an expression applied to airs of a moderate cast in point of execution. *Ibid.* Introd. 30 The Mezzo Forte, or rather loud. *Ibid*, The Mezzo Piano, or rather soft *Ibid*, The Mezzo Staccato .or extremely smooth and distinct. 1878 T HELMORE *Catech. Mus.* xxxiii 68 Mezzo-staccato marks.

Mezzograph (meˑdzogrǫf). [f. MEZZO *sb*[2] + -GRAPH.] A photographic print imitating the effect of mezzotint.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 3/3 Meritorious mezzographs after Messrs. Burgess and Normand

‖ **Mezzo-rilievo** (medzo rīlyeˑvo). Pl. **-os.** Also 7 **mezo-**, 7–9 **-relievo.** [It. *mezzo* half + *rilievo* RELIEF *sb.*]

1. Half-relief; relief in which the figures project half their true proportions from the surface on which they are carved.

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* v. iii. 189 Imbossing halfe rounde called *mezzo relievo*. 1673 RAY *Journ Low C.* 330 Having three pair of brass doors artificially cast or engraven with curious figures in *mezo relievo*. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1810) 49 We saw figures of men, carv'd in the natural rock, in mezzo relievo. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily*, etc I. vii. 227 A piece of sculpture in mezzo relievo representing a Jupiter and a Leda. 1860 J. NEWLANDS *Carp. & Joiner's Assist.* Gloss., *Demi-relievo* ..It is also called mezzo-rilievo.

2. *concr.* A sculpture or carving in half-relief.

1665–6 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Jan, There are some mezzo-relievos as big as the life. 1821 WHITAKER *Richmondsh* I. 155 A mezzo relievo by Westmacott, very finely wrought.

Hence † **Mezzo-relievo** *v.*

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb, In the Court is a Volary, and the statues of Charles IX, Hen. III, IV, and Lewis XIII, on horseback, mezzo-relievod in plaster.

‖ **Mezzo-soprano** (meˑdzo sǫprāˑno), *sb.* and *a.* *Mus.* [It.: see MEZZO *a.* and SOPRANO.] **a.** The part intermediate in compass between the soprano and contralto; **b.** a voice of this pitch or compass; **c.** a person having such a voice.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp*, *Mezzo Soprano*, in the Italian music, is the high tenor, which has the cleff C on the second line. 1878 T HELMORE *Catech. Mus.* xliii. 84 The contraltos and mezzo-sopranos may sing the bass an octave higher in the exercises.

d *attrib.* or *adj.*

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Mezzo Soprano Cliff*, the name given to the Cliff when placed on the first line of the stave, in order to accommodate the Mezzo Soprano voice 1865 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. iii. 94 Hilda had a superb mezzo-soprano voice.

‖ **Mezzo termine** (meˑdzo teˑrmine). *Pl.* **-i.** [It.: *mezzo* middle, *termine* term.] A middle term, measure, or period.

1768 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 13 Aug, He only takes the title of *altesse*, an absurd mezzotermine, but acts King exceedingly. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canong* Introd. i, I have all my life hated those treacherous expedients called *mezzo-termini*. 1841 LADY BLESSINGTON *Idler in France* II. iv. 84 Oh, the misery of the *mezzo termini* in the journey of life, when time robs the eyes of their lustre [etc.].

Mezzotint (meˑdzo-, meˑzotint), *sb.* [Anglicized form of MEZZOTINTO.]

1. = MEZZOTINTO 1. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1738 FRITSCH tr *Lairesse's Art Paint* 11 The half Tint which is laid next to the Extremity on the light Side and called Mezzo-tint 1774 'J COLLIER' *Mus. Trav.* 28 Her back-ground, her mezzo-tints; and her clare-obscure were charming. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (1882) II. vii. 162 Born in the dull twilight of the north, and having most of his mature years among the green mezzotints of Germany, he was now transplanted into a land of light and colour.

2. (= MEZZOTINTO 2.) A method of engraving copper or steel plates for printing, in which the surface of the plate is first roughened uniformly, the 'nap' thus produced being afterwards completely or partially scraped away in order to produce the lights and half-lights of the picture, while the untouched parts of the plate give the deepest shadows. Also, a print produced by this process.

The invention has often been ascribed to Prince Rupert, who certainly practised the method, and made it known in England; but it is now established that he learned it from a Hessian colonel, Ludwig von Siegen, of whom an example is extant dated 1642.

1800 J. DALLAWAY *Anecd Arts Eng.* 474 *note*, There is a mezzotint taken from it by Faber 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* XXVII 272 His portrait is to be engraved in mezzotint. 1886 SWINBURNE *Misc.* 86 Aurora Raby is a graceful sketch in sentimental mezzotint.

b. *attrib.*

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* XII. 94 Could mezzo-tint prints be wrought as accurately as those with the graver, they would come nearest to nature, as they are done without strokes or lines 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV 169/1 Previous to the mezzotint ground having been laid. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* v 129 The arts of etching and mezzotint engraving.

c. *Photogr.* (See quot.)

18 . LEA *Photogr.* 194 (Cent) Others modify the effects and soften their paper prints by interposing a sheet of glass, of gelatin, of mica, or of tissue paper between the negative and the paper; in this way are made the so called Mezzotint Prints.

Meˑzzotint, *v* [f. MEZZOTINT *sb.*] *trans.* To engrave in mezzotint.

1827 *Gentl Mag* XCVII. II 3 Mezzotinting those on the motto 1829 *Ibid.* XCIX. I. 347 By this discovery the lithographer acquires a very valuable process for mezzotinting. 1881 *Blackw Mag.* Nov. 601 The picture was afterwards mezzotinted very indifferently

b. *transf* and *fig.* To represent as if in mezzotint.

1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. Italy* Pr Wks 1890 I. 168 The.. passengers crawled out again,. their vealy faces mezzotinted with soot. 1870 — *Study Wind* (1871) 42 How many times I had lingered to study the shadows of the leaves mezzotinted upon the turf.

Hence **Meˑzzotinted** *ppl. a*, **Meˑzzotinting** *vbl. sb.*

1877 'RITA' *Vivienne* VI ii, The room was furnished with quaint mezzo-tinted cinque-cento furniture. 1884 *Pall Mall G* 13 Mar 3/2 For the mezzotinting the authorities have allowed Mr. Seymour Haden to remove the picture.

Mezzotinter (meˑdzo-, meˑzotintəɹ). [f. MEZZOTINT *sb.* + -ER[1].] One who engraves or is skilled in mezzotint.

1763 H WALPOLE *Catal. Engravers* (1765) 116 Mr. John Smith 1700. The best mezzotinter that has appeared, who united softness with strength, and finishing with freedom. *Ibid.* 130 John Faber junr. was the next mezzotinter in merit to Smith 1895 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 3/6 Such an etcher or mezzotinter as Mr. Frank Short. 1908 A. WHITMAN (*title*) British Mezzotinters, Valentine Green.

‖ **Mezzotinto** (medzotiˑnto), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **metzo-tincto**, **mezo tinto**, **mascy tinter**, 8 **met(t)zotinto**, **messo-tinto.** [It.: *mezzo* half, *tinto* tint.]

† **1.** In the Italian sense: A half-tint. *Obs.*

1660 *A Durer Revived* 18 Take a print done in *Metzo-Tincto*. 1739 ELIZ CARTER tr. *Algarotti on Newton's Theory* (1742) II 25 Neither Correggio, Titian, nor his rival Rosalba, did ever unite and shade their *Metzo Tintoes* with so much Exactness to form the Oval of a Face. 1787 P. BECKFORD *Let Italy* (1805) I. 437 The Mosaic of the floor..was improved and finished by Beccafumi in 1500, who made use of yellow marble as a mezzotinto. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W Hastings* Wks. XVI 224 You will see, by this letter, that he [Hastings] kept his accounts in all colours, black, white, and mezzotinto. that he kept them in all languages, in Persian, in Bengallee, [etc.].

2. = MEZZOTINT *sb.* 2.

1661 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Feb, Prince Rupert first shewed me how to grave in Mezzo Tinto. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Nov., Mr. Evelyn. showed me the whole secret of mezzo-tinto. 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Pictoria* 110 The Manner or Way of Mezo Tinto 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 156/1 Mascy Tinter. is a New and Late Invention of taking from a Plate any form or shape. by smooty shadows. 1715 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 104 The picture that is done in Mezzotinto of him 1727 SWIFT *Let. to Gay* 23 Nov, Get me likewise Polly's Messo-tinto. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 204 The prisoner..was indicted for causing to be engraved and cut in mezzo-tinto, on a plate of copper, a blank promissory note, containing the word *twenty* in white letters, on a black ground. 1883 S. C HALL *Retrospect* II. 226 Martin 'scraped' in mezzo-tinto the major part of the many engraved plates he produced

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1688 G. Parker & J. Stalker *Treat. Japanning*, etc. (title-p.), The Method of Guilding , with the Art of Painting Mezzo-tinto-Prints. 1697 Mezzo-Tinto Graving [see Melanochalcographer]. 1745 *Daily Advertiser* 1 Oct. 3/3 A Metzotinto Print of that worthy Prelate Dr. Hough, late Bishop of Worcester. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI 687/2 Edial became a mezzotinto painter. 1812 R H in *Examiner* 28 Dec. 828/1 Mr. Meyer's ability in mezzotinto scraping ranks with the most eminent 1825 C. Turner in *Phil. Mag.* LXV. 427 The deficiencies .. in mezzotinto engraving 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 169/1 The mezzotinto ground being thus laid. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xv. (1873) 329 The sky appeared like a mezzotinto engraving.

fig. a 1788 N. Cotton *A Fable* 34 Baxter, with apostolic grace, Display'd his metzotinto face , While here and there some luckier saint Attain'd to dignity of paint.

Hence **Me·zzotinto** *v.* = Mezzotint *v.*

a 1846 *Gentl Mag* cited in Worcester (1846).

Mezzotype (me·dzotəip) *Photogr.* [f. Mezzo *sb.*[2] + -type. Cf. *photo-mezzotype.*] A kind of paper for photographic printing.

1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr* XLI 56 With plain salted papers, or at any rate, with mezzotype, the only chemicals used are the necessary chloride of silver and a little acid. *Ibid.* 57 We believe that mezzotype is as perfect a paper of its class as it is possible to make

Mhendee, variant of Mendee.

Mho (mō). *Electr* [Proposed by Sir W. Thomson (now Lord Kelvin): reversed spelling of Ohm.] The unit of conductivity, being the conductivity of a body whose resistance is one ohm.

1883 Sir W. Thomson *Pop Lect.* (1889) I. 130 Such an instrument at once gives conductivity, and you want a name (suppose you adopt *mho*) for the unit of conductivity, and call the instrument a *mhometer* The number of *mhos*, or of *millimhos* will measure the number of lamps in circuit 1892 *Gloss Electr Terms* 12 in *Lightning* 3 Mar Supp., *Mho.* The *mho* is the conductivity of a column of mercury of a constant cross section of one square millimetre, and of a length of 106·3 centimetres at the temperature of melting ice. (*Note.*—The conductivity of a conductor is the reciprocal of its resistance.)

So **Mhometer** (mo·mī·tər), an instrument for measuring electrical conductivities.

1883 [see above].

Mhorr (mō̃r). Also **m'horr, moh(o)r.** [Morocco Arabic.] A West African gazelle named by E. T. Bennett *Gazella mhorr*, having horns annulated with ten or twelve prominent rings.

'The animal is much sought after by the Arabs on account of producing the bezoar stones so highly valued in eastern medicine. These stones are commonly called in Marocco, Baid-el-Mhorr, mhorr's eggs' (*Penny Cycl* 1834 II 86)

1833 E T Bennett in *Trans Zool Soc* (1835) I 1 The M'horr Antelope 1834 *Penny Cycl* II 85/2 The Mhorr.. is four feet two inches long from nose to the origin of the tail 1852 J E Gray *Catal. Mammalia Brit. Mus.* III. 59 *Gazella Sammeringii* The Abyssinian Mohr.

Mi (mī). *Mus.* Also 6 **my,** 7, 9 **me.** [Orig. the first syllable of L. *mīra*. see Gamut.] The name given by Guido to the third note in his hexachords, and since retained in solmization as the third note of the octave; also used (as in Fr. and It.) as a name for the note E natural, the third note in the scale of C major (In Tonic Sol-fa often written *me.*)

a 1529 Skelton *Bowge Courte* 258 Lerne me to synge, Re, my, fa, sol 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV ii 102 Old *Mantuan* Who vnderstandeth thee not, *vt re sol la mi fa.* c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II 77 The other [a German] .will drink often musically a health to every one of these 6 notes, Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl* s. v. *Gammut*, We may begin at *ut* in *c*, and pass into the first series at *mi.* 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Scale*, The denomination first given to the arrangement made by Guido, of the six syllables *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la.*

Mi, obs. form of My.

†Mi agite. *Min Obs.* [f. *Miage* the name of a glacier near Mont Blanc + -ite.] (See quot.)

1811 Pinkerton *Petralogy* II. 63 *Miagite.* The rock is generally considered as the most beautiful which has yet been discovered it consists of concentric but irregular circles of white felspar and black siderite, disposed in broad or narrow lines. *Ibid* 68 It was thought advisable to term it Miagite, from the place where it was discovered by Saussure

Mia-mia (məimə·i). Also **miam, miami, mi-mi, mia-mie.** The Western Australian and Victorian native name for: A hut, a rude shelter.

1845 R. Howitt *Australia* 103 There she stood, in a perfect state of nudity, a little way from the road, by her miam. 1852 Mrs Perry in Goodman *Ch in Victoria* (1892) 167 One of the mia mias was as large as an ordinary-sized circular summer-house. 1861 T. M'Combie *Austral Sk.* 15 Many diggers resided under branches of trees made into miamis or wigwams. 1868 Carleton *Austral. Nts.* 2 The mia-mia that the native dark Had formed from sheets of stringy bark. 1870 Tucker *Mute* 85 He yells the war-cry of his tribe around That makes the warriors from their mimis bound.

Miana-bug (miā·nă,bʊg). [*Miana* the name of a town in Persia + Bug.] A species of tick, *Argas persicus*, whose bite is said to be occasionally fatal.

[1821 Porter *Trav. Georgia*, etc. I. 265 Mianna. is a poor place, being best known by the ill name of its bugs] 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 100/2 The Miana Bug, or *Argas persicus.*

Miaow (miau), *int.* and *sb.* Forms: 7 **miau,** 7–8 **meaw,** 9 **miaw, mieaou, meaow, miauw, miaow, miow, mi-owe, meeow.** [Echoic: the spelling is partly influenced by F. *miaou.* Cf. Mew *int.* and *sb.*[3]] The cry of a cat. Also, the name of this cry.

1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* 151 They. cryed with the Cats miau, miau. 1833 *Penny Cycl* I. 372/2 The word *mew* would be more expressively written *mieaou* 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxiii, '*Miaw!*' was the reply. They had heard the loud *miaw* 1862 H. Kingsley in *Macm. Mag.* June 112 'Pussey, pussey!' she (Mrs. O'Neil) began, 'kitty, kitty, kitty! *Miaow, miaow!*' (Mr. Malone had accumulated property in the cats' meat business) 1866 Miss Braddon *Trail Serpent* IV. v, The feeble miauw of an invalid member of the feline species. 1879 E. Garrett *Ho. by Works* I. 80 He [a cat] rose with a lazy *mi-owe.*

Hence **Miaow** *v. intr.*, to make or counterfeit the cry of a cat (cf. Maw, Mew *vbs.*). **Miaow·ing** *vbl. sb.*, the crying of a cat; **Miaow·ing** *ppl. a.*, calling like a cat. Also **Miaow·er.**

1632 Sherwood, To meaw, or meawle (as a cat), *miauler.* . A meawing, or meawling, *miaulement* A meawer, or meawler, *miauleur.* Meawing, or meawling, *miaulenx.* 1731 Bailey vol. II, *Meawing*, the crying of a cat 1825-80 Jamieson, To *Miauve*, to mew as a cat, Buchan. 1894 Baring-Gould *Kitty Alone* III 167 A stray cat came.. and meeowed.

Miargyrite (məi,ā ɪdʒɪrəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *miargyrit* (H. Rose 1829), f. Gr. *μείων* less + *ἄργυρος* silver + -ite.] A black sulph-antimonide of silver, which contains a smaller quantity of silver than red silver ore.

1836 T. Thomson *Min Geol*, etc I 650 The constitution of miargirite must be 11 atoms sesquisulphite of antimony, 6 atoms sequisulphuret of silver 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 514/1 *Miargyrite.* Occurs in attached crystals 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 52 Our ores are chiefly antimonial sulphides, miargyrite, dark red silver ore, and light red silver ore

‖Mias (məi·ăs) *Sing.* and *pl.* Also 9 **maias.** [Dayak *maias* (Howell & Baily *Sea-Dyak Dict.* 1900).] The orang-utan, *Simia satyrus.*

1840 J. Brooke *Jrnl* in Mundy *Narr. in Borneo*, etc. (1848) I. 220 While lazily waiting the report of our Dyaks who were detached in search of the mias, we fell in with a party of Balows. *Ibid.* 221 After our interview with the Balow other mias were discovered. *Ibid.* 226 The mias, both pappan and rembi have nests or houses in the trees 1866 C Brooke *Sarawak* I. 63 The Maias, or Orang-utan, is very common in some parts [of Sarawak]. 1869 A. R. Wallace *Malay Archip* I. iv. 62 Just a week after my arrival at the mines, I first saw a Mias.

Miascite (məi·ăskəit). *Petrology* Also **miascyte** and (in Dicts.) **miaskite.** [ad. G. *miaszit* (Wuttig 1814), f. *Miask* the name of a town in the Ural Mountains where the mineral was obtained: see -ite] (See quot. 1888)

1854 Dana *Syst Min* (ed 4) II 246 *Miascite*, a granular slaty rock consisting of orthoclase, mica, and elæolite, with sometimes quartz, albite, and hornblende. 1868 *Ibid.* (ed 5) II 359 *Miascyte.* 1888 Teall *Brit Petrogr.* 359 *Miascite*, term introduced by G Rose for a rock occurring in the Ilmen Mountains in Russia, essentially composed of orthoclase, elæolite, and dark mica.

Miasm (məi·æz'm). Also 7–8 **miasme.** [a. F. *miasme*: see next.] = Miasma.

1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* Proleg. B 4, Upon every Solution of Continuity there is impressed an exotick Miasm, or putrefactive acidity 1669 W Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 71 It carrys of the very seminal miasmes. 1799 Underwood *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) I 288 Children born in an air, saturated as it were with the miasm of this disease [*i e* smallpox] have nevertheless escaped the disease. 1828-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II 423 The miasm of gaol fever. 1876 Bristowe *Theory & Pract Med.* (1878) 282 The miasm may be carried by the wind and atmospheric currents beyond the limits of the area in which it is produced

‖Miasma (məi,æ·zmă). *Pl.* **miasmata** (məi,æ·zmătă), **miasmas.** [mod L., a. Gr. *μίασμα* pollution, related to *μιαίνειν* to pollute. Cf. F. *miasme*] Infectious or noxious exhalations from putrescent organic matter; poisonous particles or germs floating in and polluting the atmosphere; noxious emanations, esp. malaria.

1665 Needham *Med. Medicinæ* 395 The Miasma or Malign Inquination of blood and humors 1720 Quincy tr. *Hodges' Loimologia* 54 The pestilential Miasmata may be destroyed by the occursion of others. 1827 Macculloch *Malaria* i. 1 It has long been familiar to physicians that there was produced by marshes and swamps, a poisonous and æriform substance, the cause, not only of ordinary fevers, but of intermittents; and to this unknown agent of disease the term marsh miasma has been applied. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 20 The deadly miasmata which render the forests on the skirts of the hills utterly impassable 1862 Merivale *Rom Emp* xxxiv (1865) IV 181 Sardinia was afflicted by a pestilential miasma. 1882 'Ouida' *Maremma* I 35 It was full of miasma and fever in the hot season.

fig. 1836 Hor Smith *Tin Trump., Mor. Cholera*, It seems to be the object of these institutions to propagate and disseminate the miasmata of vice instead of preventing their circulation. 1878 Smiles *Robt. Dick* ii. 13 The noxious miasmas that poison the whole human heart

Miasmal (məi,æ·zməl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Containing miasmatic effluvia or germs.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII 267 You wittingly expose your innocent wife To this miasmal atmosphere of death. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* vii. 300 We respond with our miasmal fog. 1895 R F. Horton *Teaching of Jesus* II. 175 Like a sunbeam on some forlorn and miasmal place, sterilising the germs of evil

Miasmatic (məi,æzmæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *μιασματ-*, *μίασμα* Miasma + -ic.] Pertaining to or having the nature of miasma; caused by noxious or infectious exhalations; malarial.

1835 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* IV. 57/1 The softening in intermittents is owing to the miasmatic poison altering the qualities of the blood. 1857 R. Tomes *Amer. in Japan* ix. 194 The entire absence of marshes .must exempt it from all miasmatic disease. 1881 Du Chaillu *Land of Midnt. Sun* II. 60 The miasmatic equatorial African jungle.

Hence **Miasma·tical** *a*, in the same sense; **Miasma·tically** *adv.*, after the manner of miasma.

1855 Ogilvie *Suppl, Miasmatical* 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen Pathol.* 132 The infectious material may..increase also outside of the organism, in the substrata of the surrounding soil, i. e. miasmatically.

Miasmatist (məi,æ·zmătist). [f. *miasmat-*, Miasma + -ist.] One versed in the phenomena of miasmatic exhalations; one who makes a special study of malarial diseases. 1890 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Miasmatize (məi,æ·zmătəiz), *v.* [Formed as prec.: see -ize.] *trans.* To affect by miasma.

1831 T L. Peacock *Crotchet Castle* xi. (*mat*), The Captain was neither drowned nor poisoned, neither miasmatised nor anatomised.

Miasmatology (məi,æ·zmătɒlŏdʒi). *Med.* [f. *miasmat-*, Miasma + -(o)logy.] The study of miasmata; miasmology (Webster 1902).

Miasmatous (məi,æ·zmătəs), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ous.] Generating miasma.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 67/2 Cambodia .. is overspread with miasmatous forests.

Miasmic (məi,æ zmik), *a.* [f. Miasm + -ic.] = Miasmatic.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) I. 588 In a pure atmosphere, the miasmic materials easily become dissolved or decomposed. 1895 G Parker *When Valmond came to Pontiac* VI. (1896) 97 Beyond the mountain were unexplored regions, lost in a miasmic haze

Miasmifuge (məi,æ·zmifiūdʒ) [f. Miasma + -(i)fuge] That which destroys or disperses miasmata (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

Miasmology (məi,æzimɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *μίασμ-α* miasma + -(o)logy.] A treatise on miasma; the science that treats of miasmata (Ogilvie 1882).

Miasmous (məi,æ·zməs), *a.* [f. Miasm + -ous.] Miasmatic, miasmal.

1884 J P Mahaffy in *Harper's Mag.* May 903/1 A fertile but miasmous desert. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

Miau, obs. form of Miaow.

Miaul (mi,ō·l), *v.* Forms 7 **meawle, miol,** 8 **meaul,** 9 **miol, miaul.** [ad F. *miauler*, of echoic origin (The form *meawle* perh. belongs to Mewl.)]

1. *intr.* To call or cry as a cat; to mew.

1632 Sherwood, To meaw, or meawle (as a cat), *miauler.* 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl* 8 Nov , The poor animal [a cat] . meauled 1824 Scott *St Ronan's* xxii, Lady Penelope is miauling like a starved cat 1859 H Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* II. 71 Domestic cats may miaul in the garden at night. 1886 R F. Burton *Arab Nts.* I. 134 A black tom-cat, which miauled and grinned and spat.

2. *trans* To sing with a voice like that of a cat

1862 Wraxall *Hugo's Misérables* III. xxii. (1877) 11 Her tom-cat, who might have miauled the Allegri Miserere. 1866 G. Meredith *Vittoria* xii, The boy concluded by miauling 'Amalia' in the triumph of contempt

Hence **Miau·ling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Miau·ler,** a cat.

1632 Meawler, meawling [see Miaower, Miaowing]. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiii 107 The mumbling of Rabets, . humming of Wasps, mioling of Tygers, buzzing of Bears 1821 Scott *Kenilw* xxxiii, I mind a squalling woman no more than a miauling kitten 1884 *Graphic* Christmas No. 4/1 He sang in a shrill miawling treble. 1885 *Ibid* 3 Jan 7/1 While Bully is asleep the marauding miaulers come and appropriate his bone 1885 *Punch* 13 June 280/1 Hark the miauling of Cats.

Miauw, variant form of Miaow.

Mica (məi·kă). *Min* [a L. *mīca* grain, crumb. The mod L use in Mineralogy was prob. originally contextual; the development of the specialized meaning may have been due to erroneous association with *micāre* to shine]

†1. A small plate of talc, selenite, or other glistening crystalline substance found in the structure of a rock. In pl. *micæ. Obs.*

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Mica*,. Glimmer, or Cat-silver; a Mettallick Body like Silver, which shines in Marble, and other Stones, but cannot be separated from them. *a* 1728 Woodward *Nat Hist. Fossils* (1729) I 1. viii. 170 A pale brown Earth, with very small Micæ in it. 1748 J. Hill *Hist. Fossils* 556 Dr Woodward imagin'd the white parts of this as of the other Micæ in general to be Spar 1803 Sarrett *New Pict. Lond.* 114 A great variety of Micæ or spangle stones.

2. Any one of a group of similar minerals composed essentially of silicate of aluminium variously combined with the silicates of other bases, such as soda, potash and magnesia, and occurring either in minute glittering plates or scales in granite and other rocks, or in crystals characterized by their perfect basal cleavage and their consequent separability into thin, transparent and usually flexible laminæ.

1778 Woulfe in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 29 Mica or Glimmer. This is composed of very thin flexible flakes, more or less large. 1835 *R. D. & T. Thomson's Rec. Gen. Sci.* II 445 Pinchbeck mica, iron pyrites, and titaniate of iron occur as

accidental constituents. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 3 Mica is a crystal which cleaves very readily in one direction. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 390 A film of mica.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mica battery, goggles, insulation, plate*; **mica-powder**, a form of dynamite in which the siliceous earth is replaced by mica in fine scales; **mica-schist, -slate**, a slaty metamorphic rock composed of quartz and mica.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed 3) 148 The lacquered knob of the *mica battery. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 10 Aug. 5/6 A polo cap, *mica goggles,..and the usual allowance of lard constituted Burgess's costume 1897 *Daily News* 20 July 6/2 It fused the *mica insulation of wires. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 312 The successive thicknesses of the *mica plates. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Mica-powder* 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III 237 The sterile *mica-schist is barely covered with vegetation. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 234 A complete series of transitions from. gneiss through mica-schist into clay-slate. 1819 BAKEWELL *Introd. Mineral* 477 *Mica-slate, or micaceous schistus. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 229 A large number of fine lodes, all occurring in limestone and mica-slate.

Mica·ceo-calca·reous, *a. Geol.* [f. *micaceo-* taken as comb. form of next + CALCAREOUS.] Containing mica and lime (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Micaceous (məikē·ʃəs), *a. Min.* [f. MICA + -ACEOUS.] Containing or resembling mica; pertaining to or of the nature of mica, esp. in Combs. forming the descriptive names of various rocks, as *micaceous lava, sandstone, schist, shale, slate.*

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl in* 1772, 153 A micaceous slate, mixed with quartz 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 193 Micaceous schistus, which is composed of quartz and mica arranged in layers 1849 DANA *Geol* IX (1850) 463 Blue micaceous shale 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk Geol.* II. II iii, As this silvery lustre is due to the presence of mica, it is commonly called distinctively micaceous.

Micacious (məikē·ʃəs), *a* [as if f. L. **micāc-em* (f. *micāre* to shine, sparkle) + -IOUS.] Sparkling.

1836 LOUDON *Encycl Plants* 42 *Watsonia brevifolia* has its blossoms of a micacious hue, glittering in the sun. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Interch XXII (1848) 537 There is the Cyclopean stile, of which Johnson is the great example; the sparkling, or micacious, possessed by Hazlitt.

Micanite (mə·ikănəit) *Telegraphy* [f. MICA, after *vulcanite*] A prepared form of mica used as an insulator.

1900 *Engineering Mag* XIX. 709 The micanite used for the commutator sleeve

†**Mi·cant**, *a. Obs* [ad. L. *micant-em*, pres. pple. of *micāre* shine.] Shining, glittering.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 435 When micant sparks ascend from the metal.

Micarelle (məi kărel). *Min* Also **-el**. [App. irreg f. MICA]

1. A micaceous mineral pseudomorphous after scapolite

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed 2) I 213 Hence the presence of magnesia is merely casual; therefore it must be regarded as a distinct species from mica, and hence I have given it the name of micarelle 1811 PINKERTON *Petral* I 123 The white mica, which might be called micarel. 1836 T THOMSON *Min Geol*, etc. I 271 *Meionite*, or *Scapolite*. Paranthine, micarelle [etc] 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*

2. A name used to designate an unknown mineral from which the pinite of Stolpen was derived.

1836 T THOMSON *Min Geol*, etc. I. 386 *Pinite*. MICARELL. 1845 *Encycl Metrop.* VI. 525/1 *Micarelle*. Pinite or Scapolite

So **Micare·llite** in the same senses (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict* 1885).

Micasiza·tion, Micatiza·tion. *Geol.* [irreg. f. MICA + -IZE + -ATION.] (See quot. 1893.)

1893 GEIKIE *Text-bk Geol* (ed. 3) 617 Micasization—the production of mica as a secondary mineral from felspars or other original constituents. 1896 VAN HISE in *16th Rep. U.S. Geol Surv* I 691 Some of the more important of these processes are micatization, feldsparization [etc.]

†**Mica·tion.** *Obs.* [ad L. *micātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *micāre* to move swiftly, *micāre digitīs* to play at mora ('How many fingers do I hold up?').] **a.** The action used in playing at mora. **b.** A beat of the pulse.

c 1645 *Vox Turturis* 8 Hence Causabonus saith *dimicare* to duell or fight is derived, which is properly by Lot or mication to put an end to controversie. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII (1687) 466/2 By Lot, or Mication with the Fingers (*guioco della mora*) 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict.* s v *Pulse*, This Strength is made up with the Multiplicity and Frequency of less Mications [*sc.* of the pulse] as in the Heights of Fevers

†**Mice-eyed**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *mice*, pl. of MOUSE + EYED.] Having the keen eyes of mice.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 67 O for a Legion of mice-eyed dicipherers and calculaters vppon characters, now to augurate what I meane by this.

Micelium, obs. variant of MYCELIUM.

‖ **Micella** (misē·lă). *Biol. Pl.* **micellæ** (*-ī*). [mod.L., dim. of L. *mica* crumb.] Nageli's term (1877) for the hypothetical solid molecular aggregates of which he considered the organized structures of plants to consist. The micella is distinguished from the PLEON in that it consists of a much larger number of molecules, and in that increase or decrease of size does not affect the chemical constitution. In certain cases the micellæ were assumed to be crystals. Hence **Micel·lar** *a.*, pertaining to or composed of micellæ.

1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 664 *note* 1. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 218 In the adherent film of water around each micella new micellae of cellulose are supposed to be produced. 1893 W. N. PARKER tr. *Weismann's Germ-Plasm* 474 (Index) Micellar theory.

Mich: see MICHE *v.*, MUCH *a.* and *adv.*

Michael (məi·kel). Forms: *α.* 1 **Micha(h)el**, 3 (*Ormin*) **Michaæl**, 4 **Mychael**, 4, 6- **Michael**. *β.* 3 **Missel**, 4–5 **Michel**, 5 **Mychel**, 6 **Mychell**. *γ.* 3 **Mihael, Mi3hel**, 4 **Mihel, My3hell**, 5 **Myghell, Myghele**, 7 (in Comb.) **Mighill-**. [repr. Heb. מִיכָאֵל *Mīkhāēl*, lit. 'who is like God?' Gr. Μιχαήλ, L. *Michael*, whence OF. *Michiel*, F. *Michel*, It. *Michele*, Sp. *Miguel*, Pg *Miguel*, G. *Michael* (the archangel), *Michel* (in popular uses). The γ forms, implying a pronunciation (miyel), are difficult to account for They occur only in application to the archangel or his feast; for the baptismal name the *β* forms only were used down to the 17th c.]

1. The name of one of the archangels *The feast of St. Michael, St. Michael's day*: Michaelmas

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I. 518 Michahel *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 412 Seinte Mihaeles dei 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11032 A sein Misseles [*v. r.* Myhelles] dai. 1340 *Ayenb.* 1 Holy archanle Michael. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. VIII. 36, I schal sende ow my self seint Mihel myn Aungel 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* X. 13 Mychael [1388 Myghel] 14 *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 59 Eftyr þe fest of Sayntt Myghell 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 294 So much the fear Of Thunder and the Sword of *Michael* Wrought still within them.

b. *St. Michael's pear* [= F. *poire de St.-Michel*, G. *Michaelisbirne*]: a kind of pear that is ripe at Michaelmas.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* VIII, They strung him up to the branch of a St. Michael's pear-tree

c. *Order of St. Michael*: an old French military order instituted by Louis XI in 1462. *Order of St. Michael and St. George*: an English civil order of knighthood instituted in 1818, shortly after the acquisition by Great Britain of Malta and the Ionian Islands, for the purpose of affording a special decoration to the natives of those islands; now granted as a reward for distinguished services in the colonies and abroad.

1530, 1591 [see ORDER *sb.* 8]. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII. 246/2 There are also knights of the Ionian order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

†**2** = MICHAELMAS. Also *attrib.* in *Michael-cry, day, term*; **Michael('s)-tide**, Michaelmas tide.

1406 HOCCLEVE *Misrule* 422 For Michel terme þat was last. 1426 in *Catal. Anc. Deeds in P. R. O* IV. 547 That the said Richard be at Chestir the next Seterday after Mygheleday in presens of the Chamberlayn. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 28 Fresh herring plentie, Mihell brings. *Ibid.* 74 No danger at all to geld as they fall Yet Michel cries please butchers eies. 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit* IX. XV. (1623) 802 From the next Michaels tide vnto Easter. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew Gard.* (1626) 12 At Mighill-tide it will be good to sow Wall-flowers *Ibid* 51 Generally no keeping fruit [*sc.* will be ready] before Michael-tide. 1622 S. WARD *Life Faith in Death* (1627) 87 To be haunted with a Quartan from Michael to Ester. 1622 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS Comm) I. 210 By Michael next my Lord ..makes accompt to bring her over

3 As a common Christian name of men. Also in proverbial phrases.

1340 *Ayenb.* 1 þis boc is dan Michelis of Northgate, y-write an englis of his owene hand. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXII. 71 Twa curis or thre hes vpolandis Michell [*rimes* knitchell *and* nichell (= L. *nihil*)] *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. iii, *Petru.* Well there are more Maides then Maudlin, that's my comfort. *Mar* Yes, and more men then Michael. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T., Michael.* Hip, Michael, your head's on fire.

Michaelite (mə·ikēləit). *Min.* [f. name of *St. Michaels*, in the Azores: see **-ITE**] = FIORITE.

1821 WEBSTER in *Amer. Jrnl Sci* III 391 From the island where this variety [*sc.* of siliceous sinter] occurs (St Michaels) it might perhaps be distinguished by the term *Michaelite.*

Michaelmas (mi·kĕlmăs). Forms: 1 **Sanct Michaeles mæsse**, 3 **Mi3heles-masse**; 3 **miel-, missel-**, 3, 5 **mi3hel**, 3–5 **mychel**, 4 **myel-, mihele-, misschel**, 4–5 **myhel**, 5 **myhil, myhell, michel-, mi3ele-, mighell-, meghel-, mykel-, mykyl, my3hel-**, 5–6 **myghel(l-, mighel-**, 6 **myell-, myhyl-, mihel-, michall-**, 7 **michal-**; 3– **masse**, etc. (see MASS *sb.*[1]), 4 **mykames**; 7– **Michaelmas**. Also 9 *dial.* **Mihil-, Mile-, Mildmas**. [f. the name of St. *Michael* the Archangel: see MASS *sb.*[1]] The feast of St. Michael, 29 Sept., one of the four quarter-days of the English business year.

[*a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Se eorl syððan oð ðet ofer sce Michaeles mæsse her on lande wunode.] *c* 1290 *S Eng. Leg.* I. 53/229 Op-on Mi3hel-masse fourtene-ny3ht. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9508 þe kinges poer & is ost wende vorþ to oxenford aboute mielmasse 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B XII. 240 Fro mychelmesse to mychelmesse I fynde hem with wafres. 1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 35 Be-twixen þe feste of the natiuite of oure lady & Misschelmasse. 1435 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 361 At ye Abounsiacion of oure Lady and Meghelmes. 1458 in *Berks, Bucks & Oxon Archæol. Jrnl.* Oct. (1903) 78 For ij lb wex candella a ghens myhellmas xij d. 1469 M. PASTON in *P. Lett* II. 365 Wednsday or Thursday afftyr Mykylmes. 1475 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 26 At the gret cowrtes at Mykelmes, þe yer [etc]. 1530 PALSGR. 804/2 At Mychelmesse, *a la sayntt Michel* or *le jour de sainct Michel.* 1536 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 497 The wyche off trewythe was grawntiyd att myellmas last past. 1539 in W. A. J. Archbold *Somerset Relig Ho* (1892) 117 We intende .to letowte the pastures and demeynes now from mighelmas forthe quarterly. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 212 Alhallowmas last, a fortnight a-fore Michaelmas. 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj., Burrow Lawes* c. 43. 124 The first [*sc.* head-court] is after the feast of Michalmes. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks (Grosart) II. 70 Which sum. shall be collected..at Michal masse and Lady day. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 424 P 5 By Michaelmas 'tis odds but we come to downright squabbling 1819 *Sport Mag.* 274 He will blow upon his fingers before Mildmas [*footnote*, Michaelmas]. 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer, Old Style* xii, And I'd managed for Squoire coom Michaelmas thutty year.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Michaelmas goose, onion, rent*; **Michaelmas blackbird**, the ring ouzel (*Turdus torquatus*); **Michaelmas crocus**, the autumn crocus (*Colchicum autumnale*); **Michaelmas daisy**, a sea-starwort, (*a*) wild aster (*Aster Tripolium*); (*b*) one of several garden asters of a shrubby habit and bearing masses of small purplish flowers; **Michaelmas day** = sense 1; **Michaelmas eve**, the evening before Michaelmas; †**Michaelmas moon** = HARVEST MOON; †**Michaelmas pardon** (see PARDON *sb.*[1] 3b); **Michaelmas spring**, an autumnal spring; also *fig.*, **Michaelmas term**, a term or session (beginning soon after Michaelmas) of the High Court of Justice in England; and also of Oxford, Cambridge, and various other universities, **Michaelmas tide**, the season of Michaelmas.

Old Michaelmas day: the day that would have been called 29 Sept if the Old Style had been retained without correction. From 1900 onwards this has been 12 Oct.

1822 LATHAM *Hist Birds* V 39 *note*, Ring Ouzel a British Species, only seen in spring and autumn. By some called the *Michaelmas Blackbird. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* XXVI. (1794) 391 Many [Asters] as confounded under the Vulgar title of *Michaelmas Daisies 1882 *Garden* 24 June 437/2 A brown centred small Michaelmas Daisy [*c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* I. 304/165 Men synguer a-*Mi3heles-masse-day In holie church also Of one bataile þat seint Mi3hel with a dragun scholde do] 1359 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 97 And yis gilde schal haue, by 3ere, foure mornspeches ye forthe schal be on mykames day 1463 *Mann. & Househ Exp.* (Roxb.) 154 The fryday next afftyr Myhelmesse day my mastyr delyveryd to my sayd lord vjs viij d 1864 *Chambers' Bk Days* II. 387/2 Michaelmas Day, the 29th of September, properly named the day of St Michael and All Angels 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8793 So þat a *Misselmasse eue mid hor ost hii come. 1792 *Statist Acc Scot.* II. 438 *note*, The son in law binds himself to give him [the father-in-law] the profits of the first *Michaelmas moon. 1763 MILLS *Syst Pract Husb* IV. 34 One of these crops, known by the name of *Michaelmas onions, is sown in August 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* IV. (Arb) 619 Thus they spend *Michaelmas rent in Mid-summer Moone, and would gather their Haruest before they haue planted their Corne. 1763 *Museum Rust* (ed 2) I 75 If the markets are low, they fail in the payment of their Michaelmas rent 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 135 Be mindfull abrode of *Mihelmas spring. 1658 GURNALL *Chr in Arm.* Verse 16 x (1669) 210/1 God promised him a Michaelmas spring (I may so say) a son in his old age. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil* App (1754) 281 He was, in *michaelmas-term following, admitted commoner in Oriel college. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I ix 329 The morrow of All Souls (which day is now altered to the morrow of St Martin by the last act for abbreviating Michaelmas term) 1903 *Oxf Univ. Cal* p. xiii, Oct. 10. Oxford Michaelmas Term begins 1903 *Longm. Mag* Oct. 516 At *Michaelmas-tide heavy waggons lumber through the villages

Michaelsonite (mi kĕlsənəit). *Min.* [f. the name of A. *Michaelson* (1868), who first analysed it: see **-ITE**.] = ERDMANNITE.

1868 DANA *Min* (ed 5) II 289 Michaelsonite *Dana.* An orthite-like mineral occurring near Brevig, containing, like muromontite, little alumina and some glucina.

Michall, variant of MECHAL *Obs.*

Michal(l)mas, -mes, obs. ff. MICHAELMAS.

Michare, obs. form of MICHER.

†**Miche**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [a OF. *miche*, of obscure origin; it does not regularly represent L. *mīca* crumb. The same word appears in MDu., MLG. *miche* (mod Du. *mik*), but it is uncertain whether it was adopted from Du. into Fr or vice versa.]

A loaf of bread.

c 1290 *St Brandan* 296 in *S. Eng. Leg* I. 227 Twelf 3wite Miches [*v. r.* suche loues] men brynguth us *a* 1300 *Rel Ant* II. 192 He sal sitte in helle flitte with-oute wyn and miche *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 5585 He that hath miches tweyne, Liveth more at ese, Than [etc] 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I ccclxvi 598 The lorde of Verby sent hym wyne largely, and thretie myches therwith *c* 1640 J SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 40 Fifty loafes called miches.

Hence †**Michekin**, a little cake

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 336/2 Mychekyne, *pastilla.*

†**Miche**, *sb.*[2] *Naut. Obs.* Also 6 **meche**, 5–6 *Sc. pl.* **mykkis**. [Cf. G *micke* in the senses below; also Du. *mik* forked stick. Cf. Sc. dial *mitch*, a support for a mast when lowered (E. D. D.).] **a.** A forked shaft for a pump. **b.** A wedge for sighting a cannon.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 157 Miches with a swivell a bolte & Ryng belongyng to the Ingyn to draw water owte of the seid dokke *Ibid* 194 Serpentynes of yron yche of them with his miches & forloke of yron.. Stone gonnes of yron .. with miches & forlokkes to the

same . Serpentynes of Brasse with his miche & forloke. *Ibid* 261 Yron worke for xx of the seid gonnes that is to say xx miches xx boltes & xx forelokes. 1497 *Ibid.* 209 Miches with a swevell a bolt & a ryng of yron belongyng to the Ingynne to draw water at the Dokke. 1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 292 For mykkis and bandis to the gunnys. 1513 *Ibid* (1902) IV. 485. 1514 *Lett. & Papers of Hen. VIII*, I. 4968 (MS) Every chamber having one meche and one forlock.

Miche (mitʃ), *v.* Now *dial.* Also 6 **myche**, 6-7 **mitche**, 9 **mich**, **mitch**, **meech**. [app. a. OF. *muchier*, *mucier* to hide, also intr. to skulk, lurk.]

†1. *trans* To pilfer. *Obs.*

[*a* 1225 cf MICHER *sb.*] 1390 [Implied in MICHING *vbl sb*.]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/1 Mychyn, or pryuely stelyn smale things 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. liii 94/1 That he myght haue myched or deled the moneye awaye, for he bare the purce. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 115/32 To Mych, *suffurari*. *Ibid.* 130/10 To Pilch, miche, *suffurari*.

2. *intr.* To shrink or retire from view; to lurk out of sight; to skulk. Also *pass.* and Const. *off.*

1558 PHAER *Æneid* v. (1573) O ij b, To woods, and mountayn caues, and holes of rocks they miching ronne. 1581 STUDLEY *Seneca's Herc. Œtæus* II. 193 b, Myche where thou mayst vnspyde. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 104 What doe ye forge? wherefore thus vaynely in land Lybye mitche you? 1632 HEYWOOD *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 113, I neuer look'd for better of that rascall Since he came miching first into our house. 1605 *Hist. Stukeley* D 3, Then will we not come miching thus by night But charge the towne and winne it by day light. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* v. i. K 4 b, Where found you him? My truant was mich't, Sir, into a blind corner of the Tomb. 1728 BAILEY, To *Miche*, to stand off, to hang back.

b. To play truant.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 279 What made the Gods so often to trewant from Heauen, and mych heere on earth, but beautie? *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xlvi, Yet, deare, let me his pardon get of you, So long, though he from book myche to desire, Till without fewell you can make hot fire 1624-5 *Exeter City Mun* in *Notes & Gleanings* (Exeter) II. 187/1 Some of o^r children pretendinge that they went to schoole went a meechinge half a yeare or more together 1672 [H STUBBE] *Rosemary & Bayes* 18 Like truant children forsook their school, to go miching after black-berries *c* 1806 J. SWIFT *Town Scene* in *Poet. Reg* (1806-7) 157 On mischief bent, the imps had mitch'd from school 1879 in Fitzpatrick *Life Lever* I. 10 One day Charley and I mitched from school. 1900 UPWARD *Eben Lobb* 96 The limp and trembling boy now looked as if he could never mich from Sabbath-school or throw a stone again.

†3. a. To grumble secretly. b. To pretend poverty. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Nicchiare*, to lament to miche, to grumble closely or show some signe of discontent 1611 COTGR., *Faire le senaud* to miche it, or a rich man to make shew of pouertie

Miche, **Michel**, obs. ff. MUCH, MICKLE.

Michelangelesque (məi kelændʒēle·sk), *a.* [f. the name of *Michelangelo* Buonarroti (1475-1564), a famous Italian artist: see -ESQUE.] Pertaining to or after the manner of Michelangelo.

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect Paint* iii. (1848) 133 The arm is a little too square and michelangelesque 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 220 The Michael Angelesque olive trunks 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* II 5, I progressed greatly and vitally in Michael-Angelesque directions. 1887 DOWDEN *Shelley* II. v. 239 Visions of Michelangelesque sublimity

So **Michela·ngelism**, the manner or tendencies in art of Michelangelo.

1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital Sculpture* III. iv. 350 The greater part of the sculpture shuns the Scylla of nullity and bad taste only to fall into the Charybdis of Michelangelism.

Michelmasse, obs. form of MICHAELMAS.

Micher (mi·tʃəɹ), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 3 **muchare**, 4-5 **mycher**, 4-6 **michare**, 6 **mychare**, 4, 6 **michir**, 7 **meecher**, **mitcher**, 4- **micher**. [Early ME. *muchare*, app. a. OF. **muchere*, *muchëor*, agent.-n. f. *mucher* MICHE *v.* (which is not recorded in Eng. till much later).]

1. A secret or petty thief. *Obs*

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 150 Þis world...is al biset of helle mucharес þet robbeð al þe gold hordes þet heo muwen undergiten. *c* 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (L.) 825 Who brekys þe seuynt comaundement, Mechers, Robbers and extorcioners *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3541 Io þis michare out of Messedone þis mandment I write. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXVII 107 (Harl MS.) To slepe, when obere men wakithe, as dothe thevis and mychers. 1530 PALSGR. 244/1 Mecher a lytell theefe, *laronceau* *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 204 Where is Miser and Micher Micheas? where doth he now micher? 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 804/2 Callyng him [*sc.* Becket] micher and theefe, for that hee wrought by craftes and imaginations. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 102 This [Fence] makes a speedy shelter for a Garden from Winds, Beasts, or such like injuries, rather than from rude Michers. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Michers*, thieves, pilferers. Norf. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXVII, Thou art turned micher as well as padder—Canst both rob a man and kidnap him!

†2. One who goes 'sneaking about' for dishonest or improper purposes; esp. in 16-17th c., a pander or go-between. *Obs.*

14 . *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 687/1 *Hic circumforarius*, a mycher *c* 1530 *Hyckescorner* 378 (Manly) Wanton wenches, and also mychers, With many other of the devylles offycers. 1547-64 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 128 Hee detesteth & vtterly abhorreth the whole brood of priuie michers, secret vnderminers, hypocrites, & double dealers. *a* 1550 *Image Ipocr.* I. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 419 Oh ye kynde of vipers,..That haue so many miters! And yett ye be but mychers. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Bonduca* I. ii, It may be a whore too; say it be: come, meecher, Thou shalt have both [drink and whore]. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Agst. Cursing & Swearing* Wks. I. 48/2 He is altogether ashamed, and like a Micher muffles his face in his hat.

†b. One who pretends poverty. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Senaud*. a rich micher, a rich man that pretends himselfe to be verie poore. 1696 PHILLIPS, A *Micher*, a covetous Person, a niggardly Pinch-penny.

3. A truant; one who improperly absents himself.

1530 PALSGR. 245/1 Michar, *buissonnier*. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 577/1 He like a mycher and a trewant, played at buckle pitte by the way. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* I. iii. 191 How like a micher he standes, as though he had trewanted from honestie! 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 450 Shall the blessed Sonne of Heauen proue a Micher, and eate Black-berryes? 1775 ASH, *Micher*, a lazy loitering fellow, one who keeps out of sight to avoid working. 1840 HOOD *Friend in Need* Wks. 1862 V. 275 When a young micher plays truant, it is not for a lounge about the homestead. 1892 S. MOSTYN *Curatica* 67 My schoolmaster . who had gained a high reputation for his skill in dealing with the 'micher'.

4. Comb., as *micher-like* adv.

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 194 Hee hath dronke so micherlike [It. *furtivamente*], as though he were none of this companie.

†**Mi·cher**, *v. Obs rare*—1. [f. MICHER *sb.*] *intr.* To sneak. Hence †**Mi·chering** *ppl. a.*

c 1555 [see MICHER *sb.* 1] 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 6 One meechering hypocrite crept into the marriage feast, with-out his wedding garment.

†**Mi·chery.** *Obs.* Also 4-5 **micherie**, **mecherie**, 5 **mychery**(e. [f. MICHER *sb.* + -Y.] Pilfering, thievishness; cheating.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 346 With Covoitise yit I finde A Servant of the same kinde, Which Stelthe is hote, and Mecherie With him is evere in compainie. *Ibid.* 355 For Venus, which was enemie Of thilke loves micherie, Discovereth al the pleine cas To Clymene. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 196 þou hast get good in raueyn, thefte, & mycherye. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 337/1 Mychery, *capacitas*, *manticulatus*, *furtulum* 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) VII. iv. 279/2 Somtyme a thynge is stolen preuely without wetynge of the lorde or of the keper and ayenst ther wyll, & it is called mycherye 1565-73 *Durham Depos* (Surtees) 251 He was suspect of michery and untreweth.

Michil, variant of MICKLE.

Miching (mi tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **micking**. [f. MICHE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb MICHE; pilfering, skulking, playing truant. Also Comb., as *miching-time*. †*In miching wise*: in a skulking or surreptitious manner.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 347 For noman of his conseil knoweth; What he mai gete of his Michinge. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fable Fox & Wolf* 5 This Fox durst no more with miching intermell 1577 STANYHURST *Descr Irel* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. Ep. Ded., His historie in mitching wise wandred through sundrie hands. 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* I. xvii. 183 She laid upon Hilary all the burden of this lengthened mitching-time 1889 P. H. GOSSE in *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 517 We called it [*sc.* playing truant] 'miching', pronouncing the *i* in 'mich' long, as in 'mile', whereas in Devonshire the same word, in the same sense, is pronounced with the *i* short, as in 'mill'. 1892 S. MOSTYN *Curatica* 67 The schoolboy's miching is the clergyman's Mondayishness 1894 *Q. Rev.* July 136 These servants were skilful in devising means of interrupting the performance, or miching from it to the nearest tavern

Miching (mi tʃiŋ), *ppl. a Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **micking**, **meiching**, 8-9 **meeching**. [f. MICHE *v.* + -ING 2.] In various senses of the verb: Pilfering, skulking, truant-playing, pretending poverty.

1582 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vi (1588) 196 Either miching or mightie theeues. 1592 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* IV. v, Here, myching Jonas (sunk in sudden Storm) Of his Deliverance findesa Fish the mean. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath* 68 A miching Curre, biting her behinde, when she cannot turne backe. 1614 DYKE *Myst. Selfe-deceit* (1615) 40 They are no miching and scraping niggards, but rather wasteful and riotous prodigals 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 72 What myching couetousnesse is it, not to bee willing to part with somewhat of that which we haue. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* I. i, O my meiching varlet—I'll fit ye as I live 1766 J. ADAMS *Diary* 2 Jan., Wks. 1850 II. 173 Meeching, sordid, stupid creatures,. they deserve to be made slaves to their own negroes! 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. 116 You loafing, miching, wrecking crow-keepers 1865 BLACKMORE *C. Nowell* II, Not even a shark's fin, or a mitching dolphin. 1877 — *Erema* xliii, Two miching boys, who meant to fish for minnows with a pin.

†**Miching malicho.** Occurs only in the Shaks. passage quoted, and echoes of it; of uncertain form, origin, and meaning.

It is probable, though hardly certain, that the first word is MICHING *ppl. a.* The conjecture that the second word represents Sp. *malhecho* misdeed (whence Malone and subsequent editors print *mallecho*) yields a fairly satisfactory sense; but there is no evidence that the Sp. word was familiar in English, and its pronunciation (malit'ʃo) does not account for the forms in the early editions.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 146 Marry this is Miching Malicho [*sic* Fol. 1 (1623): Q 1 (1603) myching Mallico; Q 2 (1604) munching Mallico], that meanes Mischeefe. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xliii, There was no 'minching malicho', or anything like mischief. 1882 STEVENSON in *Longm. Mag.* I. 71 Other spots again seem to abide their destiny, suggestive and impenetrable, 'miching mallecho'.

Micht, obs. Sc. form of MIGHT.

Mick (mik). Shortened form of proper name *Michael*, applied jocularly to an Irishman.

1882 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. at Home* ii, When the Micks got to throwing stones through the Methodis' Sunday-school windows. 1893 A. FULLER *Lit. Courtship* x. 93 If once she gets hold of that fact, you will wish you had been born a 'mick'.

Mickel(l, **Mickeson**, obs. ff. MICKLE, MIXEN.

Mickle (mi·k'l), **muckle** (mʊ·kl), *a.*, *sb.* and *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* and *arch.* Forms: α. 1-2 **micel**, **mycel**, 3 **michil**, 3-5 **michel**, **mychel**, 4-5 **mychell**, **mechil**, **mechel**, **mychil**. β. 2-3 **muchele**, 2-5 **muchel**, 3 **muechel**, 3-5 **mochil**, 4 **muchil**, **mochill**, 4-5 **mochel**, 4-6 **mochell**, 5 **mochyll**, 6 (*arch.*) **muchell**. γ. [1-2 **micl-**], 3 **mikel**(l, **-ul**, **mickel**, 3-4 **mikil**, **mykil**, 3-6 **mykel**(l(e, **mykyll**, 4-5 **mykill**, **-yl**, 4-6 **mykle**, 5 **mikille**, **mycul**(le, 5-7 **micle**, **mycle**, 6 **mykkylle**, **mickell**, **myokil**, 5- **mickle**. δ. 3-5 **mekyll**, 3-6 **mekil**(l, 4 *Sc.* **meeckle**, 4-5 **mekille**, **-yl**, 4-6 **mekile**, 5 **mekel**(l, **-ul**(l, **mecul**(le, 6 **meakle**, 6-7 *Sc.* **meikill**, 5-8 **mekle**, 9 *Sc.* **meickle**, 6- *Sc.* **meikle**. ε. 3 **mucle**, 4. 6 **mokel**(l, 8 **mukel**, 8- **muckle**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *micel* (also *mycel*) = OS. *mikil* (MLG *michel*), OHG. *mihhil* (MHG. *michel*), ON. *mikell*, also *mykell* (nom. and acc. neut. *miket*, *mykет*, acc. masc. *mikenn*, *mykenn*; Sw. *mycken*, neut. *mycket*; Da. *meget* neut.), Goth. *mikils*.—OTeut. **mikilo-*, corresponding to Gr. μεγαλο-, lengthened stem of μέγας great; the shorter form of the adj. is represented in Teut. only by ON. *mjǫk* adv., very, which formally corresponds to Gr. μέγα neut. The root **meg-* (represented also in Armenian *mets* great, and perh in L. *magnus*) appears to be allied to the Aryan root **magh-* of Skr. *mah*, *maha*, *mahan* great.

The OE. form *mycel* (which is not a mere graphic variant of *micel*, but stands for an actual pronunciation) is difficult to explain; it is commonly supposed to be due to association with *lȳtel* LITTLE *a.* The similar change of *i* into *y* in ON *mykell*, *mykl-*, is believed to proceed from the influence of the *u* in the inflected forms *mikla*, *miklum*; but this explanation is not applicable to OE.

The phonology of the ME. and modern forms is in many points obscure. Normally, OE *y* would become in the S.W. *u*, pronounced (ü), and elsewhere *i*; the abnormal *u* (in ME. also written *o*) of the β and ε forms has not yet been satisfactorily explained. The forms with *k* are northern and north midland, the regular southern forms with *ch* are obsolete, having given place to the shortened *mich*, MUCH

In present dialectal use the prevailing form is *muckle*; but *mickle* and *meikle* are often used by modern Scottish writers even when their own colloquial dialect has only *muckle* The archaistic use in non dialectal poetry is rare, and almost confined to the form *mickle*.]

A. *adj.*

1. = GREAT *a.*, in various applications.

a. with reference to size, bulk, stature.

α. 825 in Birch *Cartul Sax* I. 542 Þonon on anne micelne stan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* I. 16 And god geworhte twa micele leoht. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 1320 (Trin.) A mychel tre

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1320 Out-ouer þat well þan lokes he, And sagh þar stand a mikel tre. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 12341 By a mykel fir he sat *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVII (*Machor*) 874 A man þat mykill vas. 1560 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 72 Ane mykle pot, ane les pot, ane tyn pynt [etc.] *a* 1657 MURE *Wks* (S.T.S.) II. 254 She bure vnto him Ard called mickle Archibald. 1789 BURNS *Toothache* III, I throw the wee stools o'er the mickle.

δ. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathou*) 43 A citte, þat mekile wes & of gret fame 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 308 His mekill hude helit haly The armyng that he on hym had. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 62 Þis Assenech was a mekull large womman as Sarra was. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liv. 5 My ladye with the mekle lippis 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I. 14 Thay mekle gret horse quhilkes beiris armed men of weir 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. i, Set the meiklest peat-stack in a low. 1863 R. QUINN *Heather Lintie* 249 Glib cantin' Bauldy S—— now lies 'Neath this rouch meickle stane

ε. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 366 Was no brymme þat abod vnbrosten byl ue, þe mukel lauande loghe to be lyfte rered. 15 *Wyf Auchtermuchty* 113 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 345 Vp scho gat ane muckle rung. 1748 THOMSON *Cast Indol* II. vii, [He] grew at last a knight of muckle frame. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xliii, Mr. Waverley's wearied wi' majoring yonder afore the muckle pier-glass. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 337 The cormorant short-legged, with muckle throat. 1889 BARRIE *Windowin Thrums* xi He was a terrible invalid, an' for the hinmost years o' his life he sat in a muckle chair nicht an' day.

†b. as a distinctive epithet for a place, building, etc. *Obs.*

1379 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 69/1 Son College appellez Mokel Universite Hall en Oxenford. *c* 1400 *Brut* lvi. 50 Auri-lambros & Vter. assemblede a grete hoste forto come into michel Britaigne. 1459 *Paston Lett* I. 462 Castre faste by Mikel Yermuth, in the shire of Norffolk.

c. said of a numerical aggregate, proportion, etc.

c 1200 ORMIN 169, & he shall turrnenn mikell flocc Of þiss Judisskenn þeode Till Goddes Sune Jesu Crist. *c* 1205 LAY. 1746 þa Corineus of wode com mid michelene ferde. *Ibid* 31435 Mucchel del heo slo3en of þan monweorede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 183 He had A mekill rout of worthy men. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 69 Slik was þe multitude of mast so mekil & so thike, þat all him þo3t bot he treis a hare wod it semyd. *Ibid.* 927 þe multitude sa mekill of men.

d. with reference to amount or degree. Now *rare* or *Obs.*; merged in sense 2, from which, when the sb. has no article, it is often hardly to be distinguished.

a. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 2 Swiðe oft se micla anwald ðara yfelena ġehrist swiðe færlice. *a* 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 664 (MS A.), Þy ilcan ġeare wæs micel mancwealm. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1208 Michel gestninge made abraham. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 99 But natheles ful mychell besynesse Had he or þat he myght his lady wynne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 381 Mechil grace ther uppon Unto the Citees schulde falle. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 18123 (Trin.) Þer coom a mechel steuen *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8445 Than had the Soudon michel care.

β. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 211 Godes wisdom is wel muchel and alswa is his mihte. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 47 Hit is me to muchel iswinch ðar embe to þenken. *c* 1330 *Assumpt. Virg.* (B M. MS.) 747 And ihesu, þorw his mochil myȝt, Here feet and handes gan to ryȝt. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 45 And that is she that hath, y-wis, So mochel prys. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 1404 Thou shalt ben wedded vn to oon of tho That han for thee so muchel care and wo. 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (CAXTON 1483) v. xiv. 110, I was ful sory that I was so soone departid fro so mochel ioye. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 282 A man of mochell myghte.

γ. *c* 1200 ORMIN 788 Forr þatt wass to þatt gode preost Well swiþe mikell blisse. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 319 He lepeð ðanne wið mikel list, Of swet water he haueð ðrist. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18123 And eft þar come a mikel steuen, Als it a thoner war of heuen *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 2 Þe Bretons, men of mykelle myght. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xliii. (Ireland MS.), He wulle stond the in stoure, in-toe so mycul styd 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb.) A iv, Mykyll is his myght. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II iv. 7 He was a man of mickle might. *Ibid.* III iv 20 He..mickle fame Did get through great adventures by him donne. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi 35 To morrow I shall dye with mickle Age. 1627 DRAYTON *Nimphidia* lxxxviii, To the Fayrie Court they went, With mickle ioy and merriment. 1819 KEATS *Eve St Agnes* xiv, But let me laugh awhile, I've mickle time to grieve 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 269 The riches stored by me with mickle care 1891 E. FIELD *Western Verse, Death Robin Hood* 24 With mickle woe His heart was like to break.

δ. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* i (*Petrus*) 537 He had þerof rycht mekil wondir. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O* 484 Þe Sarazene cryed with mekill myghte. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxviii (Ireland MS.), The kinge commawndet kindeli the Erle of Kente, For his meculle curtasy, to kepe the tother knyȝte *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xlv, Ther he wanne fulle mecul honoure. 1616 *Barbour's Bruce* (ed Hart) II 245* Men of meckle might.

ε. 1205 LAY. 29752 And mid wurðscipe mucle haldeð his wike 13 . *E. E. Allit P.* B 1164, & he hem halȝed for his & help at her nede In mukel mescheſes mony, þat meruayl is to here

e. with reference to power or importance. Now somewhat *rare.*

α. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 28 Apr. 66 On þone ylcan dæg bið sancte Cristofores þrowung þæs miclan martyres. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlvii[i]. 1 Our Lord is michel & worþi to be praysed

β. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 92 Hwet scule we seggen oðer don et þe muchele dome *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* IV Pr 1 80 (Camb. MS) The rith ordenee hows of so mochel a fader

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17827 And thoru þair godd adonai, Þair mikel godd of israel, Þai coniurd þam na soth to hel 15 . *Peebles to Play* xxiii, The meikill devill gang wi you.

δ. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform* xxxviii 39 Solyman, Tamerlan, nor yit the mekle Deill was neuer sa wickit 1796 BURNS *To Mitchell* 3 Alake! alake! the meikle deil Wi' a' his witches Are at it 1800 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1900) 120 Yon meikle folk Think siller stands for sense.

ε. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 144 Great rich farmers or muckle carles of the countrey 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* III. (1827) 97 Our anchor's lost,. We're perish'd a', baith sma' and muckle! 1896 'L KEITH' *Indian Uncle* i 4 There's nae gainsaying that oor Adam's the muckle man o' the family noo

f. Const. *of, at*

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 283 Þis lauerd þat is so mikul o might *Ibid* 15124 O þis iesu þat es sa wis Sa mikel alsua o lare. *Ibid.* 17969 þat goddes sone so mychel of myȝt, Among monkynde shal he liȝt.

δ. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 17969 (Göttt) þat goddes sun, sua mekil of might. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 11 Than swoir ane courtyour mekle of pryd. ? *a* 1550 *Droichis part of play* 42 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S T.S.) 315 Bot eftir he grew mekle at fowth.

2. A great quantity or amount of; = MUCH *a.* (In Sc. now chiefly in negative and interrogative context.)

α. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 76 ġif mon on mycelre rade . weorðe ġeteorad [etc.]. 1154 *O E. Chron.* an 1137 Micel hadde Henri King ġadered gold & syluer.

β. *c* 1205 LAY. 7283 Heo nomen of Romanisce londe muchel seoluer & gold *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 92 Prelatis ouere þis robben oure lond of mochil tresour. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Feb 109 A goodly Oake sometime had it bene..And mochell mast to the husband did yielde

γ. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) 1. 4 þe kyng haldes grete and mykill land. *Ibid.* iv. 13 Scho had mykill tresoure. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3417 The Jewes..gaf thaym mykel monee als *c* 1450 *M. E. Med Bk.* (Heinrich) 68 Take as mykel salt, as þow hast pouder. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1356 By me is conueyed mykyll praty ware.

δ. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathou*) 464 He gert Inwirone al hyre In with mekil fuel, It to bryne. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 189 Thow purehippit, vgly averill, . Quhilk brewis mekle barret to thy bryd. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 26 He gathiris mekle money. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 439 The honest Earl of Crawford feared mickle evil from this Session of Parliament. 1786 *Har'st Rig* xii, Duncan brags how meikle meal She's eaten here. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxi, You have had as meikle good fortune as if you had been born with a lucky-hood on your head.

ε. 1720 RAMSAY *Edinb.'s Salut. to Ld. Carnarvon* iv, I'll no make muckle vaunting. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv, Neither of our sorrows will do muckle gude, that I can see. *a* 1859 in J. Watson *Living Bards of Border* 8 They were hae folk o' muckle gear. 1872 C. GIBBON *For the King* xxii, Madam, your father has not brought you muckle comfort.

†**b.** Qualifying *folk, people*: A great number of, many. *Obs.*

β. *c* 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 49 in *O. E. Misc.* 38 Mochel volk hym vulede.

γ. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15748 He full wel wisste þatt tær wass sammnedd mikell follc þatt he3he da33 to frellsenn.

δ. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 60 Mekle peple þat was in þe kurk war sparrid in with þe watir.

3. Comb. **mickle-hammer** (see quot.); **mickle-mouthed** *a*, applied proverbially to one whose face is rather disfigured by the disproportionate size of the mouth; **micklewame**, the stomach, esp. that of the ox used for culinary purposes; †**mickle-what** (cf. LITTLE-WHAT), a great deal, something of many kinds; **mickle wheel**, the great wheel of a spinning wheel.

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 171 The spallers employ heavy axe formed or *muckle-hammers, for spalling or scaling off smaller flakes [of granite]. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Proverbs* 253 *Mickle mouth'd Folk are happy to their Meat. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* I 94 I hay take the hail *micklewame of ane slain ox [etc] 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 320 As he which cowthe *mochel what. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 130 Quadrentis coruen all of quyte siluyre full quaynte, Mustours & mekil quat mare þen a littill *Ibid* 5468. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xii, Both little wheel and *meikle wheel. 1824 SCOTT *St Ronan's* xvi, She . talked something of matrimony, and the mysteries of the muckle wheel.

B. *absol.* and *sb.*

I. The adj. used *absol.*

1. A great quantity or amount; much. *To make mickle of*: to make much of, cherish.

α. *a* 1123 *O E. Chron.* an. 1101 His men mycel to hearme æfre ġedydon

γ. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xxx. (*Theodera*) 350 Hyme þat mykil of hyre mad *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1016 Mikille of my people have thay slayn *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col Cloute* 559 The Church hath to mykel, And they haue to lytell *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Poet Pieces* Wks. 1722 II. 9 Hold, there's enough; nay, 'tis o'er mickle

δ *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xiii. (*Marcus*) 10 Sanct Ione þe ewangeliste, þat of cristis priwete mekil wyste *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4397 Bot ay mekill wald haue mare as many man spellis. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Marrit Wemen* 60 Birdis hes ane better law na bernis be meikill.

ε 1865 G MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 2 There'll be no muckle o' him to rise again. 1871 C GIBBON *Lack of Gold* 1, How muckle will this be worth, think ye

†**b** Most, the greatest part (*of* something). *Obs*

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot.* (S.T S) I. 324 Quhene George Douglas come to Sanctandrois and remanit thair mekill of ane day in dressing of his bussieness.

c. *So mickle* (in 17th c. Sc. written *sametkill*) = so much.

1437 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 503/2 Yef so mekill be necessarie yerto. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 6451 Ye will doo so mekill as take yᵉ payn, To come so ferre 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj* i 39 b, Ilke ane of them sall haue samekill, as is within his awin lordship and dominion *Ibid*, *Stat. Alex II*, 15 b, Quhat he hes taken fra anie man, he sall restore samekill to him

d. In certain adverbial phrases: *for as mickle as*, forasmuch as; *in as* (†*sa*) *mickle as*, in so far as, inasmuch as; †*unto so mickle*, so much that; †*as mickle to say as* = 'as much as to say'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19596 Sua aght all preistes In als mikel als in þaim es. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) Pref 2 For als mykill as it es lang tyme passed sen þare was any general passage ouer þe see in to þe haly land [etc]. *c* 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 92 In as mekyll as hit ys now soo That ye hym here haue as your prysonere, I shall you shew my compleynt loo *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 145 Hur moder blamyd hur & reprovid hur þerfor, vnto so mekle, sho slew hur moder. *c* 1550 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) I. 534 For as mikle as your asking passeth my vnderstanding, I dare neither deny it nor graunt it 1563 J. DAVIDSON in *Wodrow Misc.* (1844) I 192 For that war als mekle to say as God had appointit the Kirk to be judge betuix the thing that is and is not. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref* Wks 1846 I. 283 Never twa of thame universallie aggreing in all pointis, in samekle as thei ar of men

†**2.** (*The*) *mickle*: those who are great *Obs.*

c 1320 *Bestiary* 548 Đo arn ðe little in leue laȝe, Đe mikle ne maiȝ he to him draȝen *a* 1400 *Octavian* 1 Lytyll and mykyll, olde and yonge, Lystenyth now to my talkynge.

II. *sb.*

†**3.** Size, stature; bigness. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 454 A wonder wel farynge knyght . Of good mochel [*v.r.* mykil] and right yong therto 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 142 Bot mon most I algate mynn hym to bene, & þat þe myriest in his muckel þat myȝt ride. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 182 Þre leodes in o lith non lenger þan other, Of one mochel & myȝte in mesure and in lengthe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6246 Ector. Of whose mykill, & might, & mayn strenght, Dares. duly me tellus *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) xxi 96 þe mykill of a mannes thee *Ibid.* xxii. 103 Þai er riȝt faire and wele proporciound of þaire mykill 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxviii. 335 Stones of a Spherick forme of sundry Mickles fram'd.

4. A large sum or amount. Chiefly in proverb, *Many a little* (or *pickle*) *makes a mickle.*

1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-Cynicon* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 126 Some little dirty spot Nothing in many's view, in her's a mickle. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Prov.* (1614) 310 Many a little makes a micle. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 P 6 But, I think, a Speculation upon Many a Little makes a Mickle.. would be very useful to the World. 1905 *Westm Gaz.* 29 Apr. 3/1 Mony a pickle maks a muckle.

C. *adv.* [OE. has in advb. use several cases of the adj.: accus. neut. *micel*, genit. *micles* (early ME. *mucheles*), dat. pl. *miclum*, instrumental *micle*.]

1. To a great extent or degree; greatly; by far. Also in relative sense with *as, how, so* (see the corresponding use of MUCH *adv*).

In Sc. *so mickle* was in 16–17th c. often written *sametkill*

α. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. ix. 60 Se læce bið micles to hald . þe [etc.]. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 2713 Ic þegnum þinum dyrnde & sylfum þe swiðost micle *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm* in *O E. Misc.* 26 Herodes i-herde þet o king was i-bore þet solde bi king of geus, swo was michel anud *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* li[i] 7 He was michel worþ in his vanite *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 841 Kynge Edgar was so mechel adredde *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 451 (Trin.) To god hym self wolde he be pere Not pere alone but mychel more

β. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 258 Þo þe sungede muchel a drunke and an ete. *c* 1205 LAY. 3201 He mochul a þa wodeloker wilnede þeos mædenes. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 292 Muchel luuede he us. *c* 1275 *Wom. Samaria* 74 in *O. E Misc* 86 þo byleuede þat folk mucheles þe more. 1340 *Ayenb* 57 Mochel hi wolden ham wreþi *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* i. 386 And ouer al þis ȝet muchel more he þouȝt what for to speke. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3442 Thy request Is not to mochel dishonest. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 10981 (Trin.) Muchel for riȝte shal he swynke

γ. *c* 1200 *Bestiary* 235 Đe mire is maȝti, mikel ȝe swinkeð In sumer and in softe weder. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4082 It bitidd mikel in þaa dauus *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1697 He triste to mykel on his mȝht. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol, In þe translaciouu i folow þe lettre als mykyll as i may. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 11 Mikyl walde he fle pride, þe prophete, als hali writ sais *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xx, On the dede cors . Ful myculle his thoȝte was on! 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xiii 434 Kynge Marke rode after hym pray synge hym mykel 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1289 He wyll make it mykyll worse than it is. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 13 They usurped y, a voual not mikle different from i. 1859 T. MOORE *Song Sol*, *Durham Dial.* iv. 10 How mickle better's the luv then weyne!

δ. *a* 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 6565 (Göttt) Mekil haue i trauayled for ȝou. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 213 Mekyll comfordes me the crowne of this kyde realme *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 897 Þen merualid þam þe messangirs mekill of his speche. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 4, I traistit mekil of sichk orisons 1573 TYRIE *Refut Knox* To Rdr. 1 Thair is within his buke. sum thinges nocht meakle appertenand to the caus. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cantsius' Catech* 66 Thay ar mair to be lamentit, yat thay traist samekle in yair auin blinde iudgment. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* III 10 Sho is mair mobile mekle nor the mone. 1616 J MAITLAND *Apol W. Maitland* in *Scot. Hist. Soc Misc.* (1904) II 166 Abot of Londores he never wes, nor zit President of the Session, mekle les of the Privie Councell 1813 E. PICKEN *Misc Poems* II. 80 He reek'dna meikle on their trim 1839 W. M'DOWALL *Poems* 39 (E D D) Meikle wish'd the coming light Might be fu' clear an' sinny

ε. 1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 175 Ye've said enough, And muckle mair than ye can mak to through 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* viii, I think it may do—I think it might pass, if they winna bring it ower muckle in the light o' the window! 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister*, etc viii. 104, I would be muckle the better o't.

2. *Comb.*, as † *micklewise* adj., greatly wise.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* viii 102 All which commodities our micklewise mothers defraud us of.

†**Mi·ckle,** *v. Obs rare* [OE *miclian, mycclian*, f *micel* MICKLE *a.*] *trans.* To magnify. (In OE. also *intr.* to increase.)

971 *Blickl. Hom* 13 Lufian we hine nu & his noman mycclian. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1526 Myclade mereflod *a* 1300 *E. E Psalter* lxxi. 17 Alle genge mykel him þat salle

†**Mi·ckledom, mu·ckledom.** *Obs. rare.* [f. MICKLE *a.* + -DOM.] Size, magnitude, greatness.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scotl.* I 31 Almaist of that same mekledome. 1665 SIR J LAUDER *Trials* (Scot. Hist Soc) 28 In the wery center of the table is planted about the meikledoom of a truncher a beautifull green smaradyes 1686 G STUART *Joco-ser. Disc* 60 The muckledom of half a crown 1681 W ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 684 For the micle dome or greatness of it.

†**Mi·cklehead, -hood.** *Obs* Forms: *α.* 3 **mikelhode, mikelhade, mykelhede,** 4 **mikelhed**; *β.* 4 **moch-, mechelhede.** [f. MICKLE + -HEAD, -HOOD] Greatness; fullness, abundance.

α. *a* 1300 *E. E Psalter* viii. 2 For vpehouen es þi mykelhede [*v r* mikelhade, mikelhode; *Ags Ps.* micelnis; *Vulg.* magnificentia] Ouer heuens þat ere brade *Ibid.* xxviii. 3 God of mashede [*v r* mosthed, mikelhed] þonnered he Ouer watres fele þat be *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13324 Vnder an hil he [Arthur] set þem þere. þat when þe Romayns on þem had sight, þe mikelhed schuld make þem aflight

β. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl.* (Camb. MS) 51 þu art hire ilich of alle þinge, Bote of semblaunt and of muringe, Of fairnesse and of muchelhede 1340 *Ayenb.* 93 O god hou is nou grat þe mochelhede of þine zuetnesse *Ibid* 204 Vor be þe mochelhede of þe herte þe mouþ spekþ þet zayþ our lhord ine his spelle *Ibid* 218 Hy..makeþ þe greate to mochelhedes and eteþ þe blodi snoden. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 26 Prayse ȝe hym aftir the mechelhede of his gretehed *c* 1400 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* App. iii. 125 For whi lord in helynge of my deedly sykenesse schal wel be schewyd and commendyd þe michilheed of þi goodnesse

Micklemote, micklegemote (mi·k'lmōut, -gi·mōut). *OE. Hist.* (Now *rare* or *Obs.*) [ad. OE. *micel gemót* great meeting: see MICKLE *a.* and MOOT *sb.*] The great council or parliamentary assembly under the Anglo-Saxon kings.

[*OE. Chron* an. 977 (MS. C.) Her wæs þæt mycele gemot æt Kyrtlingtune.] 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xx. (1739) 36 Unto the Kings, Lords, and Clergy, must be added, as I said, the Freemen, to make up the Micklemote compleat 1672-3 COWELL *Comp. Temple* (1702) 560 A Micelgemot or Great Council (now called a Parliament). *a* 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* III xxviii. (1704) 349 Sometimes meeting personally in the Micklegemots 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) II xxviii. 536 The Mickle-mote or Wittenage-mote of the Anglo-Saxons was both the legislature and a court of justice.

1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. (1862) 131 Whether a Great Council or a Witenagemote, or a Michelgemote, or a Colloquium, or a Parliament.

Mickleness (mi·k'lnes). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: see MICKLE *a.* [f. MICKLE *a.* + -NESS.] Greatness, 'bigness' (in any sense); largeness; size.

*a. a*1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxviii. 4 Steuen ofe lauerd in mikelnes [*v. r.* micelnisse, *Vulg.* magnificentia]. *Ibid.* l 2 And after þi reuthes þe mikelnes þou do awai mi wickednes. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* v 7 Ich am, Lord, in þe miclenes of þy mercy. 1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* ii 18 The soule that is sori vp on the mykilnesse of euel, 3yueth to thee glorie *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Men fyndez dyamaundes of þe mykilnes of hesill nuttes 14 . *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, lf 28 (Halliw.) A grete multitude of swyne, that ware alle of a wonderfulle mekilnesse. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveld Gloss., Mickish*, pretty large, of something in which the quality of 'mickleness' exists.

β c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 135 Þe childes michelnesse sbende þe engel on fuwer þingen *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* l[1]. 2 And efter þe mychelnes of þy pites do way my wickednes. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 19 In mychilnes of þi glorie þou didist doun alle myn adversaries. 1388 — *Gen.* xxxii. 12 The grauel of the see, that mai not be noumbrid for mychilnesse. — *Exod.* ix 24 It was of so greet mychelnes ..sith that folk was maad.

Mickson, obs. form of MIXEN.

Micky (mi·ki). [Applications of *Micky*, familiarly used for *Michael*. Cf. MICK, MIKE *sb.*]

1. *Australian slang.* A young wild bull.

1881 A. C GRANT *Bush-life in Queensland* xvi. (1882) 165 There are three or four Mickies and wild heifers. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xviii. II. 98 The wary.. 'Micky', a two-year-old bull.

2. *U. S. slang.* An Irishman.

1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang, Mickey.*

Micle, -nes, obs. forms of MICKLE, -NESS.

‖ **Mico** (mī·ko). *Obs.* [Sp. *mico*, a. Tupi *micó*, = Carib *mecou*, applied to various species of monkey.] A small South American marmoset of the genus *Hapale*

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed. 3) I. 55 Among the monkies of this country [Carthagena], the most common are the micos, which are also the smallest. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II 158 The last, least, and most beautiful of all [the sagoins], is the Mico. 1867–8 *Nat Encycl.* IX. 36 *Mico*, a beautiful species of monkey.

Micracoustic (məikrăkau·stik), *a.* and *sb.* Also erron. 8-9 **micrococustic.** [a. F. *micracoustique*, f. Gr. *μικρό-s* small + *ἀκουστικός* ACOUSTIC *a*]

A. *adj.* Epithet of an instrument which makes weak sounds audible.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Microcoustic. a* 1874 J. CHALMERS tr. *Erchmann-Chatrian* in *Casq. Lit.* V. 304/2 My micracoustic cornet. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex*

† **B.** *sb.* An instrument contrived to magnify small sounds (Chambers *Cycl Supp.* 1753). *Obs.*

1683 *Phil. Trans* XIV. 482 Microphones or Micracoustick̃s that is Magnifying ear instruments. 1704 in J HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I.

Micræsthete (məikre sθīt). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *μικρό-s* small + *αἰσθητής* 'one who perceives' (here used for 'organ of sense').] One of the numerous supposed tactile organs occupying the small pores (micropores) in the dorsal plates of certain chitons.

1884 MOSELEY in *Rep Brit. Assoc.* (1885) 781 These megalæsthetes and micræsthetes. 1885 — in *Q Jrnl Microsc Sci* XXV. 45 To the organs contained within the micropores I shall give the name micræsthetes.

Micrallantoid (məikrălæ·ntoid), *a rare.* [f. MICR(O)- + ALLANTOID.] Having a small allantois. (Cf. MEGALLANTOID, MESALLANTOID.)

1877 W. TURNER *Hum. Anat.* II. 869 Milne Edwards has grouped them [the Rodentia, Insectivora, Cheiroptera, Quadrumana, and Man] together in a Micrallantoid legion.

Micrander (məikræ·ndəɹ). *Bot.* Also -dre. [f. Gr. *μικρό-s* small + *ἀνδρ-, ἀνήρ* male.] A dwarf male plant produced by certain confervoid algæ.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot.*

Hence **Micra·ndrous** *adj.*, pertaining to or connected with the dwarf males of fresh-water algæ (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* Suppl. 1902).

‖ **Micranthro·pos.** *nonce-wd.* [Assumed Gr., f. *μικρ-ός* small + *ἄνθρωπος* man, after MICROCOSM.] That which represents the whole man in little.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* Concl. 389.

Micrencephaly (məikrense·făli). *Path.* [f. Gr. *μικρό-s* small + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain.] General smallness of the brain, sometimes, but not necessarily accompanied by microcephaly (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). Hence **Micrencepha·lic** *a*, of or belonging to micrencephaly (*Ibid.*). **Micrence·phalous** *a.*, small-brained; having a small brain (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Micrify (məi krifəi), *v.* [Irregularly f. Gr. *μικρό-s* small, after *magnify.*] *trans.* To make small; to render insignificant.

1836 EMERSON *Nature* 67 This power which he [the poet] exerts, to magnify the small, to micrify the great. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* viii. 71, I should look less cheerily into the future did I not hope to micrify, by nobler work, my episodes upon the glaciers.

Micristology (məikristɒ·lŏdʒi). *Biol.* [Irregularly f. MICRO- + HISTOLOGY.] (See quot.)

1864 THOMAS *Med. Dict., Micristology*, the science which treats of the minutest organic fibres.

Micro (məi·kro). *Ent.* [Subst. use of MICRO- in *microlepidoptera, microcoleoptera.*] A name applied by collectors to any insect belonging to a group notably smaller than the remaining insects of the same kind, esp. one of the microlepidoptera.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Micro- (məi·kro), before a vowel **micr-**, repr. Gr. *μικρο-*, comb. form of *μικρός* small, used chiefly in scientific terms.

1. Prefixed to a sb. to indicate that the object denoted by it is of relatively small size or extent, as *microbacillus, -bacterium, -conidium, -ferment, -fungus, -gamete, -gonidium*, rarely in anglicized form *-gonid* (hence *-gonidial* adj.), *-parasite* (hence *-parasitic* adj.), *-pore* (hence *-porous* adj.), *-sporophyll* (hence *-phyllary* adj.), *-zoogonidium.* **Mi·croblast** *Biol.* = MICROCYTE. **Microgame tocyte** *Biol.*, a cell containing microgametes. **Mi·cror(h)abd** *Zool.*, a name given by Sollas to certain minute flesh-spicules in the form of a 'rhabdus' found in some sponges. **Mi·croscle·re** *Zool.*, a minute or flesh spicule of a sponge, which supports only a single cell; hence **Microscle·rous** *a.*, having the character of a microsclere (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Microse·ptum** *Zool*, a small imperfect or sterile septum or mesentery of an actinozoan (*Ibid.*). **Mi·crosphere,** ‖ **Microsphæ·ra** *Biol.*, (*a*) epithet applied by Cohn to the micrococci found in vaccine lymph and in small-pox pustules; (*b*) the small initial chamber of a foraminifer in which there are a number of small nuclei; hence **Microspheric** *a.* **Mi·crostome** [Gr. *στόμα* mouth] *Bot.*, a small mouth or orifice, as that belonging to the capsule of certain mosses (*Cent. Dict.*). **Microtylote** *Zool.*, a small TYLOTE. **Microxea** *Zool.* [Gr. *ὀξέα*, var. *ὀξύα* spear], a minute spear-shaped sponge spicule. **Microzoogoni·dium** (*pl* -ia) *Bot*, a zoogonidium of minute size. **Microzoospore** *Bot*, a minute motile spore.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 904 The *microbacillus of Unna 1875 tr *von Ziemssen's Cycl Med* I. 588 *Microbacteria (rod-like bacteria); bacterium termo 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, Microblast. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* V. 528 These [corpuscles] according to their sizes have been named normoblasts, megaloblasts, and *microblasts. 1871 COOKE *Handbk. Brit. Fungi* II 776 Hypomycetes. *Microconidia or Conidia proper very copious. 1883 H. I. SLACK in *Knowledge* 1 June 323/1 Former articles upon *micro ferments afford some information concerning the bacillus. 1874 *Hardwicke's Sci-Gossip* 256 That rare and interesting *Micro-fungus *Xenodochus carbonarius.* 1891 HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484 *Microgamete 1905 *Brit. Med Jrnl.* 25 Feb 442 After entering the stomach of the gnat, the *microgametocytes produce microgametes. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot* § 123, The *micro gonidia, which are supposed to be true antheridia, have been described 1884 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 67 These zoons..assume characteristics of true males or *microgonids 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Microgonidial. 1884 *Science* 1 Feb 130/1 The number of substances which are less injurious to man than to *micro-parasites is very small 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII 196 Febrile *micro-parasitic type 1884 MOSELEY in *Rep Brit. Assoc.* (1885) 781 A series of smaller pores (*'micropores') 1885 — in *Q. Jrnl Microsc. Sci* XXV. 40, I shall call them megalopores and micropores. 1890 *Syd. Soc Lex.*, *Microporous. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl Brit* XXII 423/1 The flesh spicules when present are usually *microrabds or spirasters. *Ibid* 417/2 It is doubtful whether a distinction between megascleres and *microscleres can be maintained in the calcareous sponges. 1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl Med* II. 381 In the blood, he has demonstrated the *microspheres 1891 DALLINGER *Carpenter's Microsc* xiv. 727 The 'microsphere' is followed by a larger number of chambers. 1894 LISTER in *Phil. Trans* CLXXXVI. 437 The microspheres in the two *microspheric examples measure 15 × 12 5μ and 13 × 11 μ 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* I 83 The microspheræ previously referred to as infesting the amœba. 1898 SEDGWICK *Text bk. Zool.* I. 9 The intervening stages between the zoospore, produced by the megalospheric form, and the microsphere. 1895 VINES *Textbk. Bot.* I. 432 In . Phanerogams the *microsporophylls are morphologically simpler *Ibid* 78 When .. the flower includes only microsporophylls, it is called *microsporophyllary 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 417 (Fig 17), *Microscleres . *r*, *microtylote. *Ibid*, *Microscleres . *n*, oxyaster; .. *q*, the same, with two actines (a centrotylote *microxea) 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 257 Other of the cells give birth to 16 or 32 *microzoogonidia. 1875 *Q. Jrnl Microsc. Sci.* XV. 396 *Microzoospores (which conjugate, but otherwise in most cases appear incapable of germination).

2. Prefixed to sbs. and derived adjs. to denote 'microscopic' in the sense 'with the microscope', 'revealed by the microscope'.

a. Denoting operations or branches of research carried on by means of microscopic examination, as *micro-analysis, -cautery, -chemistry* (hence *-chemic, -chemical*, adjs., *-chemically* adv.), *-crystallogeny, -crystallography, -geology* (hence *-geological* adj., *-geologist* sb.), *-metallography* (hence *-metallographer*), *-mineralogy* (hence *-mineralogical* adj.), *-pathology* (hence *-pathological* adj., *-pathologist* sb.), *-petrology* (hence *-petrologist*), *-physics, -physiography, -zoology.*

1856 HIGHLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci* IV. 224 *Micro-Analysis. 1904 tr. *Osmond's Microsc. Anal. Metals* 65 (*heading*) Micro-analysis of carbon steels. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 835 The *micro-cautery has been used also with fair results. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., **Microchemic a*, of or pertaining to micro-chemistry. 1856 HIGHLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* IV. 221 An instrument of structural, physical, *micro-chemical, and crystallological research. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 137/2 *Microchemically the cells of cancer are insoluble in cold and boiling water 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex* s v, **Micro-chemistry*, the chemical examination of minute bodies under the microscope. 1856 HIGHLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* IV. 124 *Micro-Crystallogeny. *Ibid* 223 *Micro-Crystallography. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* v. 104 The *micro geologist well knows how..mineral matter in solution can penetrate the smallest openings that the microscope can detect 1857 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XXIV. 434 *Micro-geology of Ehrenberg. 1862 STODDART in *Q Jrnl Microsc. Sci* II. 147 On Micro-Geology 1895 *Nature* 15 Aug 367/2 It may be that the *micro-metallographer has much to learn from the Japanese. *Ibid* 367/1 The progress which has been made in *micro-metallography during the past ten years 1856 HIGHLEY in *Q. Jrnl Microsc. Sci.* IV. 223 The instruments of *Micro-Mineralogical research. 1887 BONNEY in *Q Jrnl. Geol. Soc* XLIV. 44 The result is micro-mineralogical change only. 1856 HIGHLEY in *Q Jrnl Microsc. Sci.* IV. 220 (*title*) Contributions to *Micro Mineralogy. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* vii 47 The special study of *micro petrology. *Ibid.* xiii. 268 A determination of their precise origin is a difficult exercise for *micro-petrologists. 1885 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 477/2 He had met with a success that gave him pre-eminence in this department of *micro-physics, and that was the preparation of the diamond ruling points. 1872 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc Sci.* XII. 409 *Microzoology

b Denoting properties revealed by microscopic examination, as *micro-character, foliation, structure.*

1890 *Century Dict.*, **Microcharacter*, any zoological character derived from microscopic or other minute examination. 1887 BONNEY in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 44 A *microfoliation only is produced, which appears to be parallel to the original stratification. 1885 GEIKIE *Text bk Geol* (ed. 2) 136 *Micro-structure. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 155/1 The Microstructure of Bearing Metals.

c. Denoting objects prepared for microscopic examination, as *micro-section, -slide.*

1890 *Century Dict*, *Microsection*, a slice, as of rock, cut so thin as to be more or less transparent, and mounted on a glass in convenient form to be studied with the aid of the microscope.

3. *Phys* and *Path.*, in sbs. of mod L. form in *-ia*, compounded with Gr. names for different parts or functions of the body, and signifying arrested development of the part or function in question, as **Microcepha·lia** (see MICROCEPHALY). **Microglo·ssia,** congenital smallness of the tongue (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). **Microphtha·lmia** (also anglicized **Mi·crophthalmy**) [Gr *ὀφθαλμός* eye], 'a Disease in the Eyes, the having little Eyes' (Bailey, 1731); hence **Microphtha·lmic** *a.* **Microp·sia** [Gr. *-οψία* kind of vision], term for the state of vision in which objects appear smaller than natural (Mayne).

1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, **Microphthalmia*, term for a morbid shrinking or wasting of the eye-balls; microphthalmy 1849 CRAIG, **Microphthalmy*, a preternatural or morbid smallness of the eyes 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. 24 Two sons were *microphthalmic 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII 107 *Micropsia, or macropsia may be associated with the monocular diplopia.

4. Prefixed to an adj. with the sense 'containing or possessed of some object or constituent in minute form, quantity or degree', as **Microæ·rophilous** [Gr. *ἀερ-, ἀήρ* air, *φίλ-os* friend: see -OUS] *Bot*, needing but little free oxygen (Jackson *Gloss. Bot* 1900). **Microca·rpous** [Gr. *καρπός* fruit] *Bot*, having small fruit; also applied to mosses, having small urns (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). **Microce·ratous, -cerous** [Gr *κέρας* horn] *Ent.*, having small antennæ (*Ibid.*). **Microcla·stic** [CLASTIC] *Geol.*, minutely clastic. **Microda·ctylous** *Path.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* digit], having small digits (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). **Mi·crodont** *Anat.* [Gr. *ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς* tooth], having small or short teeth. **Microdo·ntous** [f. prec.], in the same sense (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Micro-ele·ctric,** having electric properties in a very small degree (*Cent. Dict.*). **Mi·croform** *Bot*, epithet of a heterœcious fungus with teleutospores only, which require a period of rest before germinating (Jackson *Gloss. Bot.*). **Microgranuli·tic** *Geol.* (see quot.). **Microlepido·tous** *Zool.* [Gr. *λεπιδωτός* scaly, f. *λεπιδ-, λεπίς* scale], having very small scales (Mayne). **Micrope·talous** *Bot.* [Gr. *πέταλος* a petal], having very small petals (Craig 1849). **Microphy·llous** *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], having small leaves (Smart 1840). **Microporphyri·tic** *Geol.*, consisting of porphyritic rock in which the felspar or other crystals are of microscopic size. **Micropte·rygious** *Zool.* [Gr. *πτέρυξ* fin], having small fins (Mayne). **Microspe·rmous** *Bot.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], having very small seeds or grains (Mayne). **Microspherulí·tic** *Geol.*, characterized by the presence of microscopic spherulites. **Mi·crospined,** furnished with minute spines or spicules. **Microsple·nic** *Path.*, not accompanied by enlargement of the spleen; **Microsto·matous, micro stomous** [Gr. *στοματ-, στόμα* mouth], having a small mouth

(Mayne). **Microsty·lar** *Arch.*, having a small style or column, epithet applied to a form of architecture in which there is a separate small order to each floor (Ogilvie, 1882).

1888 Teall *Brit. Petrogr.* 439 **Microclastic*, an epithet applied by Naumann to such clastic rocks as are composed of small fragments. 1884 Flower in *Jrnl Anthrop Inst.* XIV 185 The *Microdont section, containing all the so-called Caucasian or white races. *Ibid*, Microdont Races. 1885 Geikie *Text-bk Geol.* (ed. 2) 109 Where the minerals are grouped in small isolated grain-like individuals,..the structure has been named by French petrographers *granulitic*, or where only discernible by the aid of the microscope, **micro-granulitic*. 1878 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 67 *Micro porphyritic textures or structures of rock 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* xi. 185 Rocks in which very small isolated crystals occur only being spoken of as microporphyritic. 1885 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed 2) 111 In many cases spherulites are only recognisable with the microscope, when they each present a black cross between crossed Nicol-prisms, and thereby characteristically reveal the *microspherulitic structure 1881 P. M Duncan in *Jrnl Linn Soc* XV. 324 These have flesh-spicula acerate, fusiform, curved and *microspined 1905 H. D. Rolleston *Dis. Liver* 318 Gilbert speaks of this as the *microsplenic or asplenomegalic form of biliary cirrhosis.

5. a. *Physics.* Prefixed to the name of a unit to form a name for one-millionth part of that unit, as *micro-ampere, -coulomb, -farad, -gramme* (Webster 1902), *-litre* (*Cent Dict.* 1890), *-millimetre* (see also below), *-ohm, -volt, -weber*. **b.** In microscopic botany, *micro-millimetre* has by some been used for one thousandth of a millimetre.

[1873 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 224 For multiplication or division by a million, the prefixes *mega* and *micro* may conveniently be employed] 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 10/3 A *micro-ampere is the millionth part of an ampere. 1892 *Gloss. Electr. Terms* 12 in *Lightning* 3 Mar. Supp., *Microcoulomb 1873 *Rep Brit. Assoc* 224 The *microfarad is the millionth part of a farad 1890 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, **Microgramme*. A measure of weight it is equivalent to the one thousandth of a milligramme. 1868 L. Clark *Electr Meas.* 43 One millionth part of an ohm = 1 *microhm 1884 Flint *Princ. & Pract Med* (ed 5) 62 Whose size is between two and six *micromillimetres 1887 tr. *Nägeli & Schwendener's Microscope* 293 Harting's proposal to use the micromillimetre (= 001 mm.) as the standard of unity deserves general acceptance. 1868 L. Clark *Electr Meas* 43 One millionth of a volt = 1 *microvolt 1896 *Jrnl Soc Arts* 10 July 701/1 *Microwebers × linkages = microcoulombs × ohms

6. Prefixed to the names of certain instruments, as: **Micro-audiphone**, an instrument for reinforcing or augmenting very feeble sounds (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Micro-barograph**, an instrument designed to magnify the minor fluctuations of atmospheric pressure. **Micro-battery**, a very small galvanic battery (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884). **Micro-detector**, a sensitive galvanoscope (*Cent Dict*). **Micropantograph**, an instrument invented by Mr. Peters in 1852 for the production of microscopically small writing (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). **Micro-polariscope**, a polariscope for the analysis of microscopic objects. **Micro-refractometer**, a refractometer specially constructed for the detection of differences in the minute structure of blood corpuscles. **Micro-rheometer**, an instrument for measuring the rate of flow of liquids through a capillary tube; hence **Microrheome·trical** *a.*, pertaining to or indicated by a microrheometer (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885). **Micro-tasimeter**, an instrument invented in 1878 by T. A. Edison for measuring infinitesimal pressure. **Micro-telephone**, a telephone constructed to render audible very weak sounds; hence **Micro-telepho·nic** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.*)

1904 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 911/3 The authors described an apparatus called the '*micro-barograph'. 1878 *Eng Mechanic* 23 Aug 602 A *Micro-battery for the Microphone. 1867 J Hogg *Microsc.* I. II. 147 The powers of the *micro-polariscope cannot be better displayed than in the exhibition of the foregoing phenomena 1886 *Athenæum* 27 Mar 427/1 Mr. Crisp exhibited. Prof. Exner's new *micro-refractometer 1879 *Proc Roy. Soc.* XXVIII. 280 The author [J. B Hannay] proposes to use for liquids the term 'Micro-rheosis', the instrument being called the *microrheometer 1878 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst* CVI. 173 Edison's *Micro-tasimeter. 1881 *Athenæum* 12 Feb 238/2 Father Denza, the Italian astronomer, has been making some experiments with the *micro telephone.

Micro-aërophilous, -ampere, -analysis, -audiphone: see Micro- 4, 5, 2, 6.

Microbacillus, -bacterium: see Micro- 1.

Microbal (məikrō·u·băl), *a. Biol.* [f. Microbe + -al] = Microbial.

1888 *Med. News* 12 May 506 Careful covering of the wound to guard against microbal invasion.

Micro-barograph, -battery: see Micro- 6.

Microbe (məl krōub). *Biol.* [a. F. *microbe* (Sédillot 7 March 1878 in *Comptes rendus Acad. Sci.* LXXXVI. 634), f. Gr. *μῑκρό-s* small + *βίος* life.

The Gr. *βίος* is here, as in mod. scientific formations generally, used in an incorrect sense, see Bio-. The sense of Gr. **μῑκροβιος* would be 'short lived'.]

An extremely minute living being, whether plant or animal; chiefly applied to the bacteria concerned in causing diseases and fermentation.

1881 *Times* 1 Feb 5/6 A small organism, or microbe, which . he finds good reason to regard as the agent of the malady. 1893 *Brit Med. Jrnl.* 20 May 1084 Ice has been found to contain dangerous microbes. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 546 The meningitis may be produced by a growth of microbes.

Microbia, pl. of Microbion.

Microbial (məikrō·u·biăl), *a. Biol.* [f. Microbi-on + -al.] Of or pertaining to microbes; due to or produced by microbes.

1887 *19th Cent* Aug. 244 There is a considerable difference found in the microbial richness of the air in different places. 1898 *Nature* 10 Feb 355/2 Alcohol in relation to microbial diseases. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 471 Rheumatism is due to an infection by an agent of microbial nature

So **Microbian** *a*, in the same sense

1883 *American* XVI 318 Positively alive with microbian organisms 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* V. 34 The bronchitis is secondary to the microbian invasion

Microbic (məikrō·u·bik), *a. Biol.* [f. Microbe + -ic.] = prec.

1881 *Lancet* Apr 553/1 M Pasteur did not assert that this was the special microbic organism of rabies. 1905 H D Rolleston *Dis. Liver* 329 It is remarkable that microbic infection does not more often occur

Microbicide (məikrō·u bisəid), *sb.* and *a. Biol.* [f. Microbe + -(i)cide [1].]

A. *sb.* Something that kills microbes.

1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Mar. 588 Many microbicides .. may therefore be employed subcutaneously.

B. *adj.* Microbicidal.

1885 *Brit Med. Jrnl.* II 1097/1 The sulphates of copper and zinc have an effective microbicide power. 1890 *Lortn. Rev.* XLVIII 87 *note*, Essences and spices are to a very high degree microbicide.

Hence **Microbici dal** *a.*, pertaining to the killing of microbes.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II 715 The use of..microbicidal agents. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 561 The microcytase being chiefly concerned with microbicidal action.

Microbiology (məikrō,bəi·ŏlŏdʒi). *Biol.* [f. Micro- + Biology.] The science which treats of micro-organisms; the study of microbes.

1888 *Pop Sci. Monthly* XXXIII 341 There was great reason for creating in the Faculty of Sciences the chair of Microbiology 1891 *Nature* 20 Aug 366/1 Important as are the researches into microbiology, there are other factors to reckon with 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* V 347 Microbiology has thrown great light upon this idiopathic pleurisy

Hence **Microbiolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to microbiology; **Microbio·logist**, a student of microbiology.

1885 *Science* V 73 Ideas which are just now very prominent in the minds of microbiologists 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 990 This, extremely delicate micro-biological method.

‖ **Microbion** (məikrō·u biŏn). *Biol.* Pl. **microbia**. Mod. Latin form of Microbe.

1883 *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 538/1 The treatment of diseases due to microbia. 1884 *Science* IV 145/1 These [reports] by no means demonstrate that the active principle of cholera resides in a microbion

Microbious (məikrō·u·biəs), *a.* [f. Microbion + -ious] = Microbial (*Syd. Soc Lex.* 1890).

Microblast, -carpous, -cautery: see Micro- 1, 4, 2.

‖ **Microcephale** (məikrōse·fălī). *Path* [a. F. *microcéphale.*] = Microcephalus 1

1878 Bartley tr *Topinard's Anthrop* v 165 All in whom the brain has not attained a certain degree of development, or the cranial cavity a given capacity at adult age, are termed microcephales. 1893 *Westm Gaz.* 19 Apr. 2/3 Idiots, especially microcephales, have flattened retreating foreheads.

Microcephali, -lia: see Microcephalus, -ly

Microcephalic (məikrōsĭfæ·lik), *a.* and *sb. Path.* and *Anthropology.* [ad. F. *microcéphalique*, f. mod.L. *mīcrocephal-us*: see Microcephalus and -ic.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, microcephaly. **b.** *sb.* A microcephalic person.

1856 in Mayne *Expos. Lex* 1864 W. Turner in *Q. Jrnl Sci.* I. 257 Now the Neanderthal skull cannot be regarded as microcephalic 1873 *Eng Cycl., Arts & Sci.* Suppl. 1552 *Microcephalics*, persons with small heads. This deformity is associated with mental defect 1879 Maudsley *Pathol Mind* v. 176 A microcephalic idiot 1880 *Nature* 8 Jan. 224/1 The now extinct Tasmanian race was microcephalic.

Microcephalism (məikrose·fălizm). *Path.* [f. mod.L. *microcephal-us* (see Microcephalus) + -ism] = Microcephaly.

1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med* 2 Memoir on Microcephalism 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec* 111 Microcephalism, idiotcy, and cretinism constitute so many teratological or pathological states.

Microcephalous (məikrose făləs), *a.* [f mod L. *mīcrocephal-us* (a. Gr. *μικροκέφαλος* small headed, f. *μικρό-s* small + *κεφαλ-ή* head) + -ous] Small-headed. **a.** *Path.* and *Anthropology.* Having an abnormally small head; characterized by microcephaly. **b.** *Bot.* 'Applied to a plant that has flowers disposed in small heads' (*Syd. Soc Lex.*).

1840 Smart, *Microcephalous*, little headed, applied to the beryx, [a] fossil fish. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I iv. 121 The arrested brain development of microcephalous idiots. 1872 — *Emotions* viii. 206 The eyes of microcephalous idiots ..brighten slightly when they are pleased. 1877 Black *Green Past.* iv (1878) 34 Before I would marry one of those bedizened and microcephalous playthings.

‖ **Microcephalus** (məikrose·fălŏs). Pl. **microcephali** (-se·făləi). *Path.* [mod.L.: see prec.]

1. A person having an abnormally small skull.

1863 *N Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 94 Healthy parents may produce one or several microcephali 1879 tr *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 111 Vogt has compared the brain of microcephali to that of the anthropomorphous apes.

2. [Cf. Hydrocephalus.] A pathological condition in which the smallness of the cranium prevents the proper development of the brain.

1897 L E. Holt *Dis. Infancy* 702 The symptoms of microcephalus are those of idiocy and cerebral paralysis.

Microcephaly (məikrose·făli). Also in mod.L form **microcephalia**. [ad. F. *microcéphalie*, f. mod.L. *mīcrocephal-us*: see Microcephalous.] The condition of having an abnormally small head, esp. **a.** in *Anthropology*, having a skull of a capacity less than 1350 cubic centimetres (Flower *Catal. Mus. Surg* 1879); **b.** *Path*, having an abnormally small or atrophied skull.

1863 Gore in *Anthrop Rev.* I. 168 The valuable essay of Wagner on the subject (*Vorstudien*, Th. 2) of micro cephaly. 1863 *N. Syd. Soc Year-bk. Med* 94 On Microcephalia. 1886 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 30 Jan. 184/2 The theory which attributes microcephaly to premature cranial syntosis.

Microceratous, -cerous, -character, -chemistry: see Micro- 4, 2.

Microclase (məi·krŏkleis) *Min* [ad. G. *mikroklas*, f. Gr. *μικρό-s* small + *κλάσις* cleavage.] A potash-soda felspar occurring intercrystallized with orthoclase, from the St. Gotthard, Switzerland (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885).

Microclastic: see Micro- 4.

Microcline (məi·krŏkləin) *Min.* [ad. G. *mikroklin* (A Breithaupt 1830), f. Gr. *μικρό-s* + *κλῖνειν* to incline, as indicating that the angle between its cleavage plane differs a little from 90 degrees] A green and blue variety of felspar.

1849 Watts tr. *Gmelin's Handbk Chem* III 442 Microcline [has] precisely the same composition as felspar 1902 Miers *Min* 459 Microcline is the name given to anorthic potash felspar

attrib. 1888 F H. Hatch in Teall *Brit Petrogr.* 439 Microcline structure The mineral microcline shows a cross hatching

‖ **Micrococcus** (məikrō,kŏ·kŭs). *Biol.* Pl. **micrococci** (-kŏ·kəi). [mod.L., f Gr. *μικρό-s* small + *κόκκος* berry] Any one of a genus of minute spherical or slightly oval organisms, generally regarded as fission-fungi, belonging to the biological group of *Sphærobacteria* or *Schizomycetes*.

1870 T R Lewis *Physiol & Pathol Res.* (1888) 4 A 'micrococcus colony' *Ibid* 29 Writers who advocate the pre existence of a germ, to every living thing, this germ being called its 'micrococcus' 1875 Darwin *Insectiv Pl.* viii. 173 The smallest micrococci which are distinctly discernable under a power of 800 diameters are estimated to be from ·0002 to ·0005 of a millimetre, in diameter.

attrib 1898 P. Manson *Trop Diseases* xxxvii 560 The little vesicles [of prickly heat] may pustulate, doubtless from micrococcus infection.

Hence **Micrococcal** (-kŏ kăl) *a.*, relating to or caused by micrococci. **Micrococco·logist**, a student of micrococci.

1893 W. R Gowers *Man. Dis Nerv Syst* (ed 2) II 329 The micrococcal embolism of minute vessels 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 702 We must distinguish several kinds of that disease [diphtheria] (bacillary, micrococcal, and so forth). 1902 A. Lang in *Longm Mag.* Apr. 568 An eminent micrococcologist

‖ **Microcoleoptera** (məi·krō,kŏlĭ,ŏptĕră), *sb. pl. Ent.* [f. Micro- + Coleoptera.] The smaller kinds of coleoptera.

1871 Wood *Insects at Home* 220.

Microconidium: see Micro- 1.

Microcosm (məi·krŏkŏz'm) In 5 **mycrocosme**, 5-7 **microcosme**. Also occas. in L. and quasi-Gr. forms **microcosmus, -cosmos**, 3 *Ormin* **mycrocossmós** [ad. F. *microcosme* (14th c.), ad. med.L. *mīcrocosmus, mīcroscosmus*, ad. late Gr. *μικρὸς κόσμος* (*μικρός* small, *κόσμος* world). Cf. Macrocosm.]

1. The 'little world' of human nature; man viewed as an epitome of the 'great world' or universe.

c 1200 Ormin 17595 Mycrocossmós, þat nemmnedd iss Affterr Englisshe spæche þe little werelld 1426 Lydg. *De Guil Pilgr* 12370 Merveylle nat That thow be let in thy vyage, Syth 'Mycrocosme', men the calle, And microcosme ys a word Wych clerkys calle 'the lasse world'. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 Wherefore amonge Creatures theis two alone Be called Microcosmus, Man and our Stone. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref* ciiij, The description of him, who is the Lesse world: and, from the beginning, called Microcosmus (that is, The Lesse World). 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I i 281 What an unmanerlie microcosme was this swine-faced clowne. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II xii. (1632) 301 They have thence had reason to name it [man's Nature] Microcosmos, or little world. 1604 James I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 102 The diuers parts of our Microcosme or little world within our selues. 1625 Hart *Anat Ur.* I. i. 2 God .at last made man, that microcosme, or little world, as it were an epitome or abridgment of this great vniuersall world. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 34 The Dimensions the Creator hath been pleased to give to the Microcosme Man. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. ii. 47 Among these, some studied the Microcosm of human Bodies, and search both Distemper and Medicin. 1768 Foote *Devil on 2 Sticks* I. Wks. 1799 II. 243 Woman..is

a microcosm, and rightly to rule her requires as great talents as to govern a state. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 19. 14 The doctrine of a constant analogy between universal nature, or the macrocosm, and that of man, or the microcosm. 1893 KROPOTKIN in *19th Cent.* Aug. 252 The molecule thus becomes a particle of the universe on a microscopic scale—a microcosmos which lives the same life.

¶ **b.** Jocularly used for 'body'.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 83 He puts both Ends of his Microcosm in Motion, by making Legs at one End, and combing his Peruque at the other.

¶ *nonce-use.* (See quot.)

1606 B JONSON *Masques, Hymenæi* B 1 b, Here out of a Microcosme, or Globe (figuring Man) .. issued forth the first Masque.

2. In extended sense, applied to a community or other complex unity regarded as presenting an epitome of the world, or as constituting 'a little world' in itself.

1562 EDEN *Let. to Sir W. Cecil* in *Decades* (Arb.) p. xliv, An experiment, wrought by arte to the similitude of the vniuersall frame of the worlde and maye therfore in my iudgement more woorthely be cauled Michrocosmos, then eyther man or any other creature. 1587 GREENE *Euphues to Philautus* Wks. (Grosart) VI 235 This citty was Microcosmos, a little Worlde, in respect of the Cytties of Greece. 1590 in Tytler *Hist. Scott* (1864) IV. 179 This microcosme of Britain, separate from the continent world. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* I. Postscr. 79 That scene of clock-work regularity which it would be so easy to establish in so compact a microcosm. 1814 SCOTT *Wav* II, The more judicious politicians of this microcosm 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. ii, The microcosm of a public school. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 338 [Gibraltar] this microcosmus where all creeds and nations meet.

b. Adopted as the name of a travelling mechanical exhibition in the 18th c.

1756 B. LYNDE *Diaries* (1880) 182, P. M. went to see microcosms. *a* 1817 R. L EDGEWORTH *Mem.* (1820) I. 110 By accident I was invited [in 1765] to see the Microcosm, a mechanical exhibition, which was then frequented by every body at Chester

c. A 'miniature' representation *of*.

1808 ACKERMANN (*title*) The Microcosm of London, or London in Miniature 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 36 He intended his wardrobe shop to be a satirical microcosm of Petty France. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* VII. (ed 2) 344 A microcosm of the whole battle. 1877 F HEATH *Fern W.* 105 That microcosm of the Fern World, the case, or pot.

¶ **d.** In the 17th c. sometimes used (? ignorantly) for: A 'world', huge mass.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 79 It [a mountain] is couered with a very Microcosme of clowdes. 1641 CAPT A. MERVIN in Rushw *Hist Coll* III. (1692) I. 216 Let then that Microcosm of Letters Patents rise up in Judgment

†**3.** *Alch.* The philosopher's stone *Obs.*

1477 [see 1].

Hence †**Microco·smal** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a microcosm.

a 1644 QUARLES *Sol Recant* ch xii (1645) 58 Before the Sun, and Moon, and Stars appear Dark in thy Microcosmal Hemisphear 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* P 55 As if he were the microcosmall Councel of State's chief Physitian.

† **Microco·smetor.** *Obs.* Also *erron.* **-meter.** [mod.L. f. Gr. *μικρό-ς* small + *κοσμήτωρ*, agent-n. f. *κοσμεῖν* to set in order, f. *κόσμος* COSMOS, after MICROCOSM.] Term used by Dolæus for the essence or principle of life. Hence † **Micro-cosmetoric** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV 704 The *Anima Brutorum* with him is called Microcosmeter. 1725 FREIND *Hist Physick* I 265 Calling in to his aid his ancient good ally, Microcosmetor, Governor of the Animal Spirits, he gives battle to the disturbers of his rest.

Microcosmic (məikrǒkɒ·zmik), *a.* [f. MICROCOSM + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to a microcosm or 'little world'; of the nature of a microcosm.

1816 G S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III 281 The imitative Caer-Sidee represented the microcosmic Ship resting on the top of the mountain. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. I. 65 Man, that microcosmic fool. 1893 HUXLEY *Evol. & Ethics* 13 The microcosmic atom should have found the illimitable macrocosm guilty.

2. *Microcosmic salt* [= L. *sal microcosmicus*, Bergmann *Opusc.* 1773 (ed. 1780) II. 12]: a phosphate of soda and ammonia ($HNaNH_4PO_4 + 4H_2O$), originally derived from human urine, and much used as a blow-pipe flux. † *Microcosmic acid*: phosphoric acid as obtained from this salt.

1783 WITHERING tr *Bergmann's Outl. Min.* 36 A precipitate of cobalt .. which makes a blue glass with borax or microcosmic salt. 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 629–30 *Acid of Phosphorus.* This acid, called also the microcosmic acid, has already been described 1816 *Encycl. Perth.* V 566/1 Urine contains the fusible salt of urine, or microcosmic salt. 1902 MIERS *Mineral.* 271 The treatment in the bead of microcosmic salt.

Microcosmical (məikrǒkɒ·zmikăl), *a.* [Formed as prec + -AL] = prec. 1.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* c iiij b, Whereby, good profe will be had, of our Harmonious, and Microcosmicall constitution. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii 69 This opinion confirmed would much advance the microcosmicall conceite, and commend the Geography of Paracelsus. 1790 SIBLY *Occult Sci.* (1792) I 67 He [man] hath a microcosmical sun, moon, and stars within himself.

Microcosmography (məi krǒkɒzmɒ·grăfi). ? *Obs.* [f. MICROCOSM + -(O)GRAPHY.] The description of the 'microcosm' or man. Also (*nonce-use*), microcosmic representation.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Burial* Ded., Ye can see no singular thing that in some compendious Micro-cosmo-graphy does not shine in your self. 1608 EARLE (*title*) Micro-cosmographie, or, a Peece of the World Discovered; in Essayes and Characters. 1696 in PHILLIPS. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* In mod. Dicts.

Microcosmology (məikrǒkɒzmɒ·lŏdʒi). *rare.* [f. MICROCOSM + -(O)LOGY.] A treatise or dissertation on the 'little world' or human body.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* In mod. Dicts.

Microcoulomb: see MICRO- 5.

Microcoustic, erron. form of MICRACOUSTIC.

Microcrith (məikrǒkriþ). *Physics.* [f. MICRO- + CRITH.] A unit of molecular weight; the half hydrogen-molecule.

1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* (1874) 73, I propose to call the unit of molecular weight we have adopted a *microcrith*, even at the risk of coining a new word.

Micro-crystal (məikrǒkri·stăl). *Chem.* [f. MICRO- + CRYSTAL *sb.*] A crystal visible only by the microscope.

1895 tr. *Fock's Chem. Crystall.* 42 The methods of recognizing .micro-crystals became more perfect.

Microcrystalline (məikrǒkri·stălăin), *a. Geol.* and *Min.* [f. MICRO- + CRYSTALLINE.] Formed of microscopic crystals.

1876 A H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* 46 The aid of a pocket lens becomes necessary to recognise their crystals, and these [rocks] are known as Micro-crystalline. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xi. 188 The central portion consists of vitreous, and at times, micro-crystalline matter. 1891 *Athenæum* 24 Jan 126/1 A heavy, yellow, microcrystalline powder.

Microcrystallitic (məi krǒkristăli·tik), *a. Geol.* and *Min.* [f. MICRO- + CRYSTALLITE + -IC] Belonging to microscopic crystallites.

1888 GEIKIE *Text-bk Geol.* 104 This ground mass .. may be still further devitrified, until it becomes an aggregation of such little granules, needles, and hairs between which little or no glass base appears (microcrystallitic)

Microcrystallogeny, -crystallography: see MICRO- 2.

Microcyst (məi·krǒsist). *Bot.* [f. MICRO- + CYST.] An enclosed swarm-cell, an encysted swarm-spore (of Myxomycetes).

1887 tr. *De Bary's Comp. Morph. & Biol Fungi* 427 The term Microcyst was given by Cienkowski to the resting-state of the swarm cells [of Myxomycetes] 1902 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 303 They [the swarm spores] surround themselves with a wall, and as microcysts pass into a state of rest

Microcyte (məi·krǒsəit). *Path.* [f. MICRO- + -CYTE.] A minute red blood-corpuscle.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 518 Microcytes. are small elements, not exceeding ·003 or ·004 mm. in diameter, brightly shining, of the same colour (or even deeper) as the red corpuscles. 1884 A. FLINT *Princ. Med* (ed 5) 62 These microcytes are regarded by some as red blood corpuscles in process of formation, by others as atrophied or degenerated red corpuscles. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV 579 Small red corpuscles or microcytes may occur in varying numbers.

‖ **Microcythæmia** (məikrǒsiþī·miă). *Path.* [mod.L f. prec. + Gr. *αἷμα* blood] The condition of the blood when it contains many microcytes.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen Pathol* 518 Microcythæmia is the name given to a disease characterized by the appearance in the blood of microcytes

Microdactylous: see MICRO- 4.

Microdentism (məikrǒde·ntizm). [mod. f. Gr. *μικρό-ς* small + L. *dent-, dens* tooth + -ISM.] Smallness of the teeth.

1889 *Lancet* June 1152/2 Microdentism .. was associated with overgrowth of the molars.

[**Microdermatous**, *a. Path.* A spurious word originating in a misreading of MYCODERMATOUS.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*]

Micro-detector, -dont: see MICRO- 6, 4.

Micro-electric, -farad: see MICRO- 4, 5.

Microfelsite (məikrǒfelsəit). *Geol.* and *Min.* [f. MICRO- + FELSITE.] A form of felsite incapable of resolution under the microscope. Hence **Microfelsi·tic** *a.*, of, belonging to, or consisting of, microfelsite

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 171 It yet remains to be shown whether micro-felsitic matter is inert upon polarised light. 1888 TEALL *Brit Petrogr.* 439 *Microfelsite*, a term first introduced by Zirkel, is now generally defined as a microscopic substance, forming the base of some porphyries, which is characterized by the possession of a granular, scaly, and fibrous structure without the power of exerting any definite action on polarized light.

Microferment, -foliation, -form: see MICRO- 1, 2 b, 4.

Micro-gamete, -geology, etc.: see MICRO-.

Micro-germ (məi krǒdʒɔ̃m). *Path.* [f. MICRO- + GERM.] A microbe. Hence **Microge·rmal** *a.*

1887 A M BROWN *Anim. Alkal.* 117 The category of affections admittedly micro-germal, parasitic. *Ibid.* 150 It is .. an absurdity to introduce micro-germs into the question.

Microglossia, -gonidium, -gramme: see MICRO- 3, 1, 5.

Microgranite (məikrǒgræ·nit). *Geol.* [f. MICRO- + GRANITE.] A granite rock, recognizable as crystalline only under the microscope. Hence **Micrograni·tic** *a.*, of, or pertaining to, microgranite. **Microgra·nitoid** *a.*, like microgranite.

1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk Geol.* (ed. 2) 109 Where a similar structure is so fine that it can only be recognised with the microscope, it has been called microgranitic or euritic. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 307 The former he [Rosenbusch] proposed to call micro-granites. 1893 [see MICRO-SYENITE]. 1903 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. v. (ed. 4) 151 Where their elements are minute the structure becomes micro-granitoid or euritic. *Ibid.* vii. 209 Granite-porphyry (micro-granite) a fine grained granitoid rock.

Microgranulitic: see MICRO- 4.

Micrograph (məi·krǒgrɑf). [f. MICRO- + -GRAPH.]

1. A picture or photograph of greatly reduced size.

1874 DRAPER *Relig. & Sci.* v (1875) 134 In her [the Mind's] silent galleries are there hung micrographs of the living and the dead?

2. An instrument constructed for producing extremely minute writing or engraving (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). Cf. MICROPANTOGRAPH.

Micrographer (məikrǒ·grăfəɹ). [f. MICROGRAPHY: see -GRAPHER.] One who practises micrography; one who describes or delineates microscopic objects. So **Micro·graphist** in the same sense (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 527/2 The accounts given of it by some of the earlier micrographers. 1849 OWEN *Parthenogenesis* 32 *note*, The masterly Micrographer [Ehrenberg].

Micrographic (məikrǒgræ·fik), *a.* [f. MICROGRAPHY: see -GRAPHIC.]

1. Of or pertaining to the delineation of microscopic objects or to micrography.

1856 GRIFFITH & HENFREY (*title*) The Micrographic Dictionary; a guide to the examination and investigation of the structure and nature of microscopic objects. 1895 *Nature* 15 Aug. 368/2 The applications of micrographic analysis.

2. Minutely written (as symptomatic of nervous disorder). 1899 [see MACROGRAPHY].

Micrography (məikrǒ·grăfi). [f. MICRO- + Gr. *-γραφία* writing. Cf. F. *micrographie.*]

1. The description or delineation of objects visible only by the aid of a microscope.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Micrography*, the description of minute bodies by a magnifying glass 1665 *Phil. Trans* I 58 He was much surprised when he saw the Micrography of Mr. Hook. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 41 By the study of Micrography they have displaied a new Page of the Book of Nature. 1732–3 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb* XVI 233 'Tis unreasonable to believe, that Water can have such extraordinary Skill in Botany, or in Micrography [etc.]. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 7 Will any one accuse micrography of giving rise to those vain illusions with which those .. are pleased to reproach it?

2. a. The art or practice of writing in microscopic characters. **b.** *Path.* Abnormally small handwriting, as a symptom of nervous disorder.

1899 [see MACROGRAPHY]. 1905 *Daily News* 3 July 12 The achievements in micrography of Mr. Sofer, who is giving the King a portrait composed of a biography of 44 000 letters.

Microhm: see MICRO- 5.

‖ **Micro-lepido·ptera,** *sb. pl. Ent.* [f. MICRO- + LEPIDOPTERA.] A collector's term for certain small moths.

1852 H T. STAINTON (*title*) The Entomologist's Companion; being a Guide to the Collection of Micro-Lepidoptera 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 8/1 The special library formed by Lord Walsingham for the study of micro-lepidoptera

Hence (in recent Dicts.) **Microlepido·pter**, one of the micro-lepidoptera. **Microlepido·pteran**, (*a*) *adj*, microlepidopterous; (*b*) *sb.*, one of the micro-lepidoptera. **Microlepido·pterist**, one who studies the micro-lepidoptera. **Microlepido·pterous** *a.*, of or pertaining to the micro-lepidoptera.

1852 STAINTON *Entom. Comp.* 3 Book-muslin. is therefore best adapted for Micro-lepidopterists.

Microlepidotous: see MICRO- 4.

Microline (məi·krǒlăin). *Microscopy.* [f. MICRO- + LINE.] A unit of diameter for objects viewed under the microscope.

1857 *Rep Brit. Assoc, Trans. Sect* 115 He (Dr. Lyons) would propose that some definite micrometric integer should be assumed, being a determinate part of unity. He proposed that this measure should be denominated a Microline.

Microlite (məi krǒləit). [f. MICRO- + -LITE.]

1. *Min.* Impure calcium pyrotantalate, $Ca_2Ta_2O_7$. First found in very small crystals, whence the name.

1835 C. U. SHEPHARD in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXVII. 361 Microlite, a New Mineral Species. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) II. 513.

2. *Petrology.* = MICROLITH.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 69 These bubbles, as well as the above-mentioned microlites. 1888 TEALL *Brit Petrogr.* 14 Microlites differ from crystallites in possessing the internal structure of true crystals.

Microlith (məi·krǒliþ). *Petrology.* [f. Gr. *μικρό-ς* small (see MICRO-) + *λίθος* stone.] A term proposed in 1867 by Vogelsang for the microscopic acicular particles contained in the glassy portions of felspar, hornblende, etc. (Cf. MICROLITE 2.)

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 107 Microliths of hornblende are comparatively rare.

Microlithic (məikrǒli·þik), *a.*] *Antiq.* [f. Gr. *μικρός* small + *λίθος* stone: see -IC.] Consisting or constructed of small stones. Hence, of a period, a people, etc. Characterized by the erection of microlithic monuments (opposed to MEGALITHIC).

1872 FERGUSSON *Rude Stone Mon.* ii. 40 The people .. affected .. what may be called microlithic architecture. *Ibid.*

47 The cognate examples in the microlithic styles afford us very little assistance in determining either the origin or use of this class of monument.

Microlithic (məikrŏli·þik), *a.*[2] [f. MICROLITH + -IC.] Pertaining to microliths; characterized by the presence of microliths.

1877 GEIKIE in *Nature* 4 Oct. 474/2 The abundance of the glassy microlithic base. 1882 — *Text-bk. Geol* 131 *Microlithic*, characterized by the abundance of microliths.

Microlitic (məikrŏli·tik), *a.* [f. MICROLITE + -IC.] = MICROLITHIC *a.*[2]

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xi. 185 [The term] microlitic . might..be given to..rocks which contain..microliths. 1903 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. § vii. (ed. 4) 228 This microlitic felt is a distinctive character of the Andesites.

Microlitre: see MICRO- 5.

Micrological (məikrŏlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. MICROLOGY + -ICAL.]

1. Characterized by minuteness of investigation or discussion.

1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* § 7. 53 He [*sc.* Balzac] is.. a micrological, misanthropical, sceptical philosopher.

2. Of or pertaining to the study of minute objects; belonging to MICROLOGY 2.

1847 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 71 The existing impulse towards micrological study.

Hence **Microlo·gically** *adv.*

1872 LOWELL *Milton* Prose Wks. (1890) IV. 88 *note*, If things are to be scanned so micrologically, what weighty inferences might not be drawn from [etc.].

Micrologist (məikrǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. MICROLOGY + -IST.] One skilled in the examination and description of minute objects. So **Micrologue** (məi·krŏlǫg), one who is occupied with microscopic research (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim Kingd* (ed. 4) 13 The distinguished German micrologist Kölliker, whose researches are calculated to clear up many doubtful points.

Micrology (məikrǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad. Gr. *μικρολογία*, f. *μικρό-s* small + *-λογία*; see -LOGY. Cf. F. *micrologie*.]

1. The discussion or investigation of trivial things or petty affairs; 'hair-splitting'.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Micrologie*, curiosity about things of no value; a speaking or treating of petty affairs. 1727 in BAILEY vol II 1820 W. TOOKE tr *Lucian* I 400 What a parcel of fiddle-faddle and micrology. 1849 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 35 The philanthropist..is not found to spend his nights and days in pursuing any such subtile micrologies. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 525 How could one who had never learnt letters, listen without reverence to that micrology of erudition.

2. (Properly a distinct word formed after MICROSCOPE.) That part of science which depends upon the use of the microscope; a treatise on microscopic animals and plants.

1849 in CRAIG; and in later Dicts.

Microm, mikrom (məi krǫm). [f. MICRO- + the initial letter of METRE.] A term suggested by Lord Kelvin in place of MICRON.

1898 LD. KELVIN in *Nature* 17 Nov. 57/1 Langley, fourteen years ago, used the word 'mikron' to denote the millionth of a metre. The letter *u* has no place in the metrical system, and I venture to suggest a change of spelling to 'mikrom'.

Micromania (məikrǫmē·niă). *Path.* [f. Gr. *μικρός* small (see MICRO-) + MANIA.] 'A form of mania in which the patient thinks himself, or some part of him, to be reduced in size' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). Also, an insane habit of belittling oneself. **Micromaniac**, one affected with micromania.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 703 Micromania is a name used in contrast to megalomania and to indicate what Dr Mickle calls 'belittlement'. *Ibid*, Micromania is met with in senile degeneration or mental degeneration of one kind or another. 1902 *Speaker* 8 Nov 142/2 The cult of humility is a wholly spurious micromania. *Ibid.*, He is the one micromaniac of whom we have any record

‖ **Micromelus** (məikrǫ·mĭlŏs). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *μικρό-s* small + *μέλος* limb. (Gr. had *μικρομελής* adj., small-limbed, f. the same elements)] A human being with all limbs dwarfed.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1903 J. COATS *Man. Pathol.* 44 Partial dwarfing.. may affect all four limbs, micromelus.

Micromere (məi·krǫmīǝ). *Embryology.* [f. Gr *μικρό-s* small + *μέρος* part.] The smaller of the two masses into which the vitellus of the developing ovum of *Lamellibranchiata* divides (cf. MACROMERE). Hence **Micromeral, Micromeric** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the micromere.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 484 Layer of blastomeres, of which those of one hemisphere have proceeded from the micromere, and those of the other from the macromere. *Ibid.* 498 The edges of the micromeral layer. 1886 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Ser. II. VI. i. 224 The segmentation resembles that of other molluscs, the 'micromeres' appearing at the formative pole by separation of the 'protoplasmic' portion of the 'macromeres'.

Micromeritic (məikrŏmĕri·tik), *a.* [f. MICRO- + Gr. *μέρ-os* part + -ITE + -IC.] Of granitoid rocks: Having a structure discernible only with the microscope. 1882 [see MACROMERITIC]. In mod. Dicts.

Micro-metallography: see MICRO- 2.

Micrometer (məikrǫ·mĭtǝr). [ad. F. *micromètre* (Azout 1667), f. Gr. *μικρό-s* small + *μέτρον* measure: see -METER.] An instrument for measuring minute objects or differences of dimension.

1. An astronomical instrument applied to telescopes for the purpose of measuring very small angular distances.

Of this instrument, which was first invented by W. Gascoigne about 1640, there are several forms, as the *annular* or *circular*, *dioptric* (*catadioptric*) or *double-image*, *double-refraction*, *duplex*, *filar*, *prism*, *ring*, *wire micrometer*.

1670 FLAMSTEED in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1092, I had Mr. Townly's Micrometer presented to me by Sir Jonas Moor. 1759 *Gentl. Mag.* 72 The method of using Mr. Dollond's new catadioptric Micrometer 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 228/2 The double-refraction micrometer. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* v. § 17 (1873) 193 What astronomers call a 'ring micrometer'. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict Sci*, etc. II 517/2 The prism micrometer has this important defect [etc.] 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 248/1 Grubb's duplex micrometer. *Ibid.* 249/2 Double-Image Micrometers with Divided Lenses..Ramsden's dioptric micrometer.

2. An instrument applied to the microscope for the purpose of measuring small objects.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I 240 The new micrometer is nothing more than a stage (on which the objects are placed) moveable by a fine screw which has a hand passing over the divisions of a graduated circle 1855 tr *Weedl's Rudim. Pathol. Histol.* I. i. (Syd. Soc) 10 The glass micrometer.. has supplanted the .screw micrometer. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci*, etc. II. 518/1 The instruments in use among microscopists are Jackson's micrometer and the cobweb micrometer. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* i. 16, I measured with the micrometer many specimens, both dry and wet.

3. An instrument used in machine-construction, watchmaking, etc., for obtaining an extreme degree of accuracy in measurement.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 76 The new one [a plug] may be gauged with a Micrometer or Registering Callipers

4 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *micrometer cell, eye-piece, measurement, pointer, scale, slide, square, wheel, wire*, **micrometer balance**, a balance for ascertaining minute weights with exactitude, esp used for weighing coins; **micrometer gauge**, a gauge fitted with a micrometer, used in machine-making; **micrometer-microscope**, an apparatus for reading and subdividing the divisions of large astronomical and geodetical instruments; **micrometer screw**, a screw attached to optical and other instruments for the exact measurement of very small angles.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 1431/2 Kenshaw's *micrometer-balance, invented about 1842, consists of a beam or steelyard supported on a knife edged fulcrum 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* V. 443 The lines which form the divisions of the *micrometer cell may be made more distinct [etc.]. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 126 For very nice measurements Troughton's *micrometer eye-piece..may be attached to the instrument. 1902 MARSHALL *Metal Tools* 10 Another very useful type of gauge for making fine measurements is the *micrometer gauge. 1835 URE *Philos Manuf* 96 *Micrometer measurements taken from the spectral image are apt to lead to great fallacies. 1849 R. V. DIXON *Heat* I. 25 The microscope E' was hence called the *micrometer microscope. 1883 *Encycl Brit.* XVI. 249/2 A dull phosphorescence sufficient to make the *micrometer pointer faintly visible. 1854 *Pereira's Pol Light* 45 A very minutely grooved surface presents an iridescent appearance in white light. *Micrometer scales frequently present the same appearances. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 190 Moved by the *micrometer screw. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI 244/1 The oblong frame, containing the *micrometer slides. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* V 441 The corpuscles . are reckoned by means of a series of *micrometer squares ruled over a certain area of the glass floor of the chamber or cell 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xi. 23 The tangent back sight is elevated by a rack and pinion, the latter having a *micrometer wheel for finer readings. 1806 J A. HAMILTON in *Trans. Roy. Irish Acad.* 111 In adjusting the telescope and *micrometer wires.

Micrometric (məikrǫme·trik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *micrométrique*.] = next.

1835 URE *Philos Manuf* 126 A microscope, provided with a micrometric glass plate. 1837 *Athenæum* 28 Jan 64/2 Diameter of Penumbra by micrometric measure = 58″ 4 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI 243/2 Sir William Herschel's discovery gave an impulse to micrometric research

transf. 1880 T. W. WEBB in *Nature* XXI. 213/2 The Italian professor inconvenienced by colour-blindness, but of micrometric vision, has plotted a sharply-outlined chart.

Micrometrical (məikrǫme·trikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a micrometer; carried on by or resulting from the use of the micrometer.

1712 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 523, *l. u.* The enlightned part of the Moon, being 1025 Micrometrical Parts, or 20′. 1829 HERSCHELL *Ess.* (1857) 537 The micrometrical measurements of double stars. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 48 The divisions of the scale of micrometrical eye-pieces. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2833. 194 A third catalogue of micrometrical measures of double stars made at..Rugby, ..is contained in the volume. before us.

Hence **Microme·trically** *adv.*, by means of a micrometer.

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* (1849) 419 Whose motions have been micrometrically measured. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* II This was micrometrically established in a lateral direction by Challis in 1857.

Micrometry (məikrǫ·mĕtri). [f. Gr. *μικρό-s* small + *-μετρία* measuring (see -METRY) after MICROMETER.] The measurement of minute objects; the use of the micrometer.

1853 C. JOHNSON in *Bot. & Physiol. Mem.* (Ray Soc. 1854) 416 Mohl has discussed the methods of micrometry in a profound manner. 1882 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* II 306 Micrometry. A good deal was written some time ago about the best form of micrometer.

Micromillimetre, -mineralogy: see MICRO- 5, 2 a.

Micromorph (məi·krǫmǭif). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *μικρό-s* small + *μορφή* form.] A specimen smaller than is normal in the species.

1888 HUDLESTON *Gasteropd.* (Palæont. Soc.) 112 Micromorphs..occur. in many parts of the Inferior Oolite.

Micron, mikron (məi·krǫn). [ad. Gr. *μικρόν*, neut. of *μικρός* small.] The one-millionth part of a metre; denoted by the symbol *μ*.

1892 BARKER *Physics* 15 Divided into thousandths of a millimeter; i. e. into microns. 1898 LD KELVIN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 783 Measured wave-lengths as great as 15 mikrons in radiant heat. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb 404 The lymphocytes showed all variations in size, from the smallest to some which were 15 microns in diameter.

Micronesian (məikrǫnī·ʃĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Micronesia* (see below: f. Gr. *μικρό-s* small + *νῆσ-os* island) + -AN.

The name, modelled after *Polynesia*, was intended to mean 'the region of small islands']

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Micronesia (a group of small islands in the western region of the North Pacific, including the Caroline, Ladrone, Marshall and Gilbert Islands, etc.), its inhabitants, language, etc. B. *sb.* a A native of Micronesia. b. The language of the Micronesians.

1896 CODRINGTON *Dict. Mota* Pref 6 The Micronesian Group [of languages] takes in the Caroline Islands, Pellew, Marshall, and Gilbert Islands. 1899 CHRISTIAN in *Jrnl. Anthrop Inst.* XXVIII 288 On Micronesian Weapons, Dress, Implements, etc. 1899 ELLA *Ibid* XXIX. 159 Melanesian and Micronesian tongues are to some extent inflexional 1900 *Edin. Rev* Apr. 490 The Micronesians will be the happier for this transfer.

Micronucleus (məikrǫniū·klĭ,ŭs). *Zool.* Pl. **-nuclei**. [f. MICRO- + NUCLEUS.] The smaller of the two nuclei of a protozoon. Hence **Micronu·clear** *a.*, of or pertaining to a micronucleus.

1892 [see MACRO-NUCLEUS]. 1901 G. N. CALKINS *Protozoa* 194 The micronuclei play the most important part in conjugation. *Ibid*, The new macronucleus is formed by the enlargement of a daughter micronucleus. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 441 A special ingrowth of micronuclear cells. gave rise to the mesamœboid (mesoblastic) cells.

Micro·nymy. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. + *μικρό-s* small + *ὀνυμα* name, *ὄνομα*, after *synonymy*, etc] The use of short words in scientific nomenclature.

1889 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci.* VIII 529/1 Astronomers have set an example in micronymy that anatomists might well follow.

Micro-organic (məi krǫ,ĭgæ·nik), *a.* [f. MICRO- + ORGANIC.] Pertaining to or connected with micro-organisms.

1884 J TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 317 The micro-organic world is found to be silent as the grave on evolution.

Micro-organism (məi krǫ,ĭ·gănizm). *Biol.* [f. MICRO- + ORGANISM] A microscopic animal or plant; a microbe. Hence **Micro-organi·smal** *a.*, of or induced by micro-organisms.

1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept Surg* 105 The presence of micro organisms in the atmosphere . is certain. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* V. 564 A manifestation of a micro-organismal disease

Micropantograph, -parasite, -pathology: see MICRO- 6, 1, 2.

Micropegmatite (məikrǫpe·gmătəit). *Min.* [f. MICRO- + PEGMATITE.] (See quot. 1888.) Hence **Micropegmati·tic** *a.*, having the structure of micropegmatite or of graphic granite.

1885 GEIKIE *Text bk Geol* (ed. 2) 110 The structure is . micropegmatitic where the help of a microscope is needed. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 30 Graphic granite and .. its microscopic equivalent, generally termed micro pegmatite. 1896 *Nat. Sci.* Aug 86 The garnet often streams out.. forming micropegmatitic intergrowths with other materials.

Microperthite (məikrǫpē·ɹþəit). *Min.* [f. MICRO- + PERTHITE.] (See quot. 1885.) Hence **Microperthi·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or resembling microperthite.

1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 132 *note*, F Becke.. described this structure and names it *microperthite*. *Ibid.* 133 The felspar. presents the peculiar fibrous structure referred to in the foregoing description of gneiss (microperthite, microcline). 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 31 The microscopic equivalent of perthite termed microperthite by F. Becke. 1888 *Nature* 15 Mar. 459/2 Judging from the frequent occurrence of striated and microperthitic felspars.

Micropetalous, -petrology: see MICRO- 4, 2.

Microphage (məi·krǫfēidʒ). *Phys.* Also **microphag**. [ad. G. *mikrophag* (Metchnikoff), f. Gr. *μικρό-s* small + *phag* short for PHAGOCYTE.] A certain form of the white blood-corpuscles (see quot. 1903). Also *attrib*.

1890 [see MACROPHAGE]. 1893 STARLING tr *Metchnikoff's Comp. Pathol.* 191 In acute inflammations it is mainly the microphages, or neutrophile polynuclear leucocytes, that are involved. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 953 The microphage cells in the spleen. 1903 COATS *Man. Path.* (ed. 5) 148 Polymorphonuclear leucocytes are called Microphags, and the cells derived from the fixed cells of the tissues, which are larger, and have large oval nuclei, are macrophags.

Microphagist (məikrɒ·fădgist). [f. Gr. *μικρό-s* small + *φαγ-*, *φαγεῖν* to eat + -IST.] An eater of microscopic organisms.

1853 W. SMITH *Brit. Diatom.* I. p. xxxiii, Several species [of diatoms] have been supplied in abundance by a careful dissection of the above microphagists

Microphagocyte (məikrɒfæ·gŏsəit). *Phys.* [f. MICRO- + PHAGOCYTE.] = MICROPHAGE.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* I 79 Classifications of the varieties of leucocytes. Microphagocyte.

† **Microphily.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 -philie. [Badly f. Gr. *μικρό-s* small + *φιλία* friendship.] The friendship of a 'small' man with a great.

1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 95 b, So likewise, where there is a disproportion eyther in meanes, or mindes, there can bee no other friendship, then that Microphilie, which Plato had with Dionysius the Tyrant.

Microphone (məi·krɒfōun). [f. Gr. *μικρό-s* small + *φωνή* sound.]

1. An instrument by which small sounds can be intensified.

1683 *Phil Trans.* XIV. 482 Microphones or Micracoustick̃s that is Magnifying ear instruments 1727 in BAILEY vol II 1887 C. WHEATSTONE in *Q. Jrnl. Sci* II. 69 An instrument which, from its rendering audible the weakest sounds, may with propriety be called the Microphone. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Microphone*, an instrument for increasing the intensity of low sounds.

2. *spec.* An instrument (invented almost simultaneously in 1878 by Prof. Hughes and Dr. Ludtge) by means of which the telephone is made to reproduce faint sounds with more than their original intensity.

1878 HUGHES in *Proc. Roy Soc.* XXVII. 365, I have also devised an instrument suitable for magnifying weak sounds, which I call a *microphone* The microphone, in its present form, consists simply of a lozenge-shaped piece of gas carbon, one inch long [etc.].

Hence **Microphonic** *a*, pertaining to the microphone; *sb. pl.*, the science of magnifying sounds.

1846 BUCHANAN *Technol Dict*, *Microphonics*, the science of magnifying small sounds. 1878 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst* CVI. 270 Microphonic Anticipations. 1879 *N Eng Hist. & Gen Reg* XXXIII 158 Look at the amazing progress in telegraphic, microscopic, telephonic and microphonic arts! 1881 *Athenæum* 2 July 19/1 Dr Moser read a paper 'On the Microphonic Action of Selenium Cells'. 1893 PREECE & STUBBS *Man Telephony* 121 The adoption of the microphonic transmitter in any case necessitates the employment of a battery.

Microphonograph (məi·krɒfōu·nŏgraf). [f. MICRO- + PHONOGRAPH.] An instrument combining the principles of the microphone and the phonograph, designed for rendering sound audible to deaf-mutes.

1897 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 2/2 The microphonograph he [Professor Dussaud] has just issued to the world magnifies the human voice in the same way as a lens magnifies a picture. 1898 *Nature* 13 Jan 255/2 It is suggested that the micro-phonograph may become an important factor in the education of deaf and dumb subjects.

Microphonous (məikrɒ·fŏnəs), *a.*¹ *rare*⁻⁰. [f MICROPHONE + -OUS.] Having the property of augmenting weak sounds. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med Lex.*

Micro·phonous, *a.*² *rare*⁻⁰. [f. Gr. *μικρό-φων-os* (see next) + -OUS] 'Having a slender weak voice' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

Microphony (məikrɒ·fŏni). *rare*⁻⁰. [ad Gr. *μικροφωνία*, f. *μικρόφων-os* weak-voiced, f. *μικρό-s* small + *φωνή* voice.] Weakness of voice.

1849 in CRAIG.

Microphotogram (məi·krɒ,fōu·tŏgræm). [f. MICRO- + PHOTOGRAM.] A microphotograph.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i 20 Microphotogram shewing the necessary disposition of blood-corpuscles in slides for examination for the plasmodium.

Microphotograph (məi·krɒ,fōu·tŏgraf). [f. MICRO- + PHOTOGRAPH *sb.*]

1. A photograph reduced to microscopic size; a microscopic photograph.

1858 [see PHOTOMICROGRAPH].

2. A photograph of a microscopic object on a magnified scale: = PHOTOMICROGRAPH.

1860 *Photogr News* 13 Jan 228/1 The production of good micro-photographs appears very much to depend on the employment of a suitable collodion. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xiv. 208 The beauty of the micro-photograph depends essentially on the beauty of the preparation to be photographed. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med* I 183 Microphotographs of two pyramidal cells from a case of general paralysis of the insane.

Hence **Microphotogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to or connected with microphotography. **Microphotogra·phically** *adv.*, by means of microphotography.

1858 T. SUTTON *Dict. Photogr.* 296 Micro-photographic operations 1865 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr* 24 Mar 153/1 Description of the Micro-photographic Apparatus 1882 R. NORRIS (*title*) Physiology and Pathology of the Blood... With mikro-photographic illustrations. 1895 *Daily News* 26 July 3/1 Insect anatomy, illustrated micro-photographically.

Microphotography (məi·krɒfɒtɒ·grăfi). [f. MICRO- + PHOTOGRAPHY.]

1. The art or process of making photographs of very small size.

1858 T. SUTTON *Dict. Photogr.*, *Micro-Photography*. Under this head may be included two different processes. One.. consists in copying objects on an exceedingly small scale, the photograph being intended to be viewed through a magnifier. . The other .. consists in producing enlarged photographs of minute objects—that is, in fixing the images obtained in the microscope. 1867 SUTTON & DAWSON *Dict. Photogr*, *Micro-Photography*. This term is now used to designate the reduction of negatives to a very minute size, and serves to distinguish it from the process denominated 'Photo-micrography'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Sept. 8/2 A letter printed in microphotography is gummed to his [a bee's] little back, and he is thrown into the air.

2. The art or process of producing by photography an enlarged image of a microscopically minute object: = PHOTOMICROGRAPHY.

1858 [see 1]. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem Light* xiv 209 Excellent results have been achieved in microphotography by Neyt at Ghent. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr Bull.* II. 104 Examples may also be given of balloon, stellar, and micro-photography.

Microphthalmia, etc.: see MICRO- 3.

Microphylline (məikrɒfi·ləin), *a. Bot.* [Formed as next: see -INE.] Composed of minute leaflets or scales.

1872 E. TUCKERMAN *Gen. Lichenum* 245 The foliaceous *Verrucariacei* passing into microphylline and . into finally almost crustaceous forms

Microphyllous: see MICRO- 4.

Microphysics,-physiography: see MICRO-b.

Microphyte (məi·krɒfəit). [mod. f. Gr. *μικρό-s* small + *φυτόν* plant. Cf. F. *microphyte.*] A microscopic plant, esp. a bacterium. Hence **Microphy·tal, Microphy·tic** *adjs.*, pertaining to microphytes

1863 SLACK in *Intell Observ* Dec. 379 In the fermentation of wheat flour he [Lémaire] observed in the course of fifteen days, *bacterium*, *vibrio*, *spirillum*, *amœba*, *monas*, and *paramecium*, after which came what he calls *microphytes*. 1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* App. O. (ed. 4) 546 The microphytes above mentioned. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. 440 The innumerable organisms in microphytal and microzoal deposits 1881 J SIMON in *Nature* No 616 373 The microphytic origin of an important cancroid disease of horned cattle. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 210 After the rise of modern bacteriology the first attempts made were to cultivate a specific microphyte from such tumours.

Micropod (məi·krɒpɒd). *Zool.* [ad. mod L. *Micropoda*, f. Gr. *μικρό-s* small + *ποδ-*, *πούς* foot.] Any one of the *Micropoda*, in some classifications a division of bivalve molluscs including the oyster.

1854 ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 158 Micropods (Micropoda).

Micropodal (məikrɒ·pŏdăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *μικροποδ-*, *μικρόπους* (f. *μικρός* small + *ποδ-*, *πούς* foot) + -AL.] Small-footed; esp. having the foot abnormally small though regularly developed. So **Micropo·dic, Micro·podous** *adjs.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* (s.v. *Micropodus*) *Micropodous* 1859 *Chamb. Jrnl* XI. 323 The micropodic young person. 1902 WEBSTER, *Micropodal*

Micro-polariscope, -pore, -porphyritic, -prismatic, Micropsia: see MICRO- 6, 1, 4, 3.

† **Micropsychy.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *μικροψῡχία*, f. *μικρόψῡχ-os* pusillanimous, f. *μικρο-s* small + *ψῡχή* soul.] Pusillanimity.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 149 The powers .. being . exanimated into a dull and faint mycropsychie. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* IV. xvii. 259 To what purpose didst thou kneel for a Licence, if thou wilt not take the liberty to fight? Though Cyd Hameti Benengeli doth not discover the reason of this Micropseuchy [*printed* Micropseachy] of the Don 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed 4), *Micropsychy*, feeble courage, faintness of heart

Micropterous (məikrɒ·ptĕrəs), *a Zool.* [f. Gr. *μικρόπτερ-os* (f. *μικρό-s* small + *πτερ-όν* wing) + -OUS.] Small winged or finned. So **Micro·pterism,** abnormally small wing-development.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xli. 141 Most of the micropterous tribes (*Staphylinus* L.) have a fetid smell. 1895 D. SHARP *Insects* I. 339 (Camb Nat Hist) Some species are always micropterous. *Ibid*, A curious form of variation occurs in this family [Gryllidae], and is called micropterism by de Saussure

Micropterygious: see MICRO- 4.

Micro·ptic, *a. nonce-wd.* [f Gr. *μικρό-s* small + *ὀπτικός* OPTIC *a*] Microscopic.

1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 104 If to the spot invisible we strain Our aching sight, and with microptic tube Bring it at last within our feeble ken.

Micropylar (məi·krɒpəilăr), *a.* [f. next + -AR.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a micropyle.

1869 W. S. DALLAS tr. *Müller's Facts for Darwin* 132 The formation of the 'micropylar apparatus' [in the Amphipoda].

Micropyle (məi·krɒpəil). [a. F. *micropyle*, f. Gr. *μικρό-s* small + *πύλη* gate]

1. *Bot.* The foramen or orifice in the integument of an ovule, by which the pollen penetrates to the apex of the nucleus or radicle. Also, the external aperture which represents this foramen in the mature seed.

1821 tr. *Decandolle & Sprengel's Elem. Philos. Plants* 79 In the seeds of many of the Leguminous plants, a small cavity appears under the umbilicus, called *micropyle*, but its use is unknown. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 181 The woody shell of the seed of Sapoteæ is certainly testa,. as is proved by the presence of the micropyle upon it. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr *Sachs' Bot.* 429 It [the pollen] then forces itself into the micropyle and advances as far as the embryo-sac.

2. *Zool.* A special opening in a female cell for the entrance of the fertilizing cell.

1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. [97]/2 Discoveries .. as to the existence of the micropyle in fishes. 1875 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci* XV. 38 The egg-shell .has a small hole at the narrower pole, which may be called a micropyle. 1893 TUCKEY *Amphioxus* 41 This .. explains how it is that without the formation of a micropyle the spermatozoon can force its way into the egg.

Micror(h)abd, microsclere: see MICRO- 1.

Micro-refractometer, etc.: see MICRO- 6.

Microscope (məi·krŏskōup), *sb.* Also 7 **my-croscop**(e. [ad. mod.L. *mīcroscopium*, f. Gr. *μικρό-s* small + *σκοπ-εῖν* to look, see: see -SCOPE. Cf. F. *microscope*, Sp. *microscópio*, It. *microscopio*, G. *mikroskop*]

1. An optical instrument, consisting of a lens or a combination of suitably adjusted lenses, (or, rarely, also of mirrors) by which objects are so magnified that details indistinct or invisible to the naked eye are clearly revealed.

1656 tr *Hobbes' Elem. Philos* I. IV. xxvii. 332 There are now such Microscopes .. that the things we see with them appear a hundred thousand times bigger, then they would do if we looked upon them with our bare Eyes. 1662 S P *New Sect Latitude-men* 21 The severall discoveries we are beholden to the new invented microscope for 1678 *Depos. Cast. York* (Suitees) 233 Polishing glasses for prospectives, and spectackles and mycroscops. 1706 *Reflex upon Ridicule* 244 The effects of prejudice .. are the same with those of microscopes. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* v. 51 When such a lens is used to magnify the magnified image produced by another lens, the two lenses together constitute a compound microscope

attrib. 1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* III. xxix. 193 Till.. they may first enter the range of the microscope aided eye 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem Biol* (1877) 247 Microscope-needle 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin Diagn* x (ed 4) 431 An Abbe's or other condenser adjusted movably to the microscope-stand.

b. *Lucernal, solar, oxy-hydrogen microscopes* instruments of the nature of the magic lantern, in which the illumination employed comes from a lamp, the sun, and an oxy-hydrogen lime-light respectively.

1740 H. BAKER in *Phil Trans.* XLI. 516 The Solar or *Camera Obscura* Microscope, and the Microscope for opake objects. 1787 G. ADAMS *Ess Microscope* 65 This [lucernal] microscope was originally thought of, and in part executed by my father 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) XI 725 The improved lucernal microscope. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 188/2 A few achromatic glasses for oxy hydrogen microscopes have been made 1845 *Encycl Metrop* III 470/2 The solar microscope differs entirely .from those above described.

2. *transf* and *fig.*

1671 MILTON *P. R* IV 57 Many a fair Edifice .. (so well I have dispos'd My Aery Microscope) thou may'st behold Outside and inside both 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 233 The critic Eye, that microscope of Wit, Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* xiv 162 Watching the thoughts of men and angels Through moral microscopes 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb 7/1 The Board would work under the microscope of a Committee of Censure.

3. *Astron.* (Also in mod.L. form **Microsco·pium.**) A constellation south of Capricorn, introduced by Lacaille in 1752

Microscope (məi krŏskoup), *v. rare.* [f. MICROSCOPE *sb.*] *trans* a. To magnify. b. To scrutinize minutely Hence **Mi·croscoped** *ppl. a*, *fig* microscopically selected

1888 T. DE W. TALMAGE in *Voice* (N.Y.) 6 Sept, He talked against you. He microscoped your faults. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 206 He looked much more likely to spring upon her unawares, and microscope her 1889 J M ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit Method* 87 The specialist's literature of microscoped minutiae.

† **Microsco·pial,** *a. Obs.* [f. mod.L. *mīcroscopi-um* + -AL] = MICROSCOPICAL

1738 D. BAYNE *Gout* 102 No secretion or excretion is performed without a mixture. of several sorts of particles. as appears by microscopial observations. 1740 BAKER in *Phil Trans.* XLI 453 Being aware how much Imagination has frequently had to do with microscopial Observations, I distrusted my own Eyes

Microscopic (məikrɒskɒ pik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *mīcroscopic-us*, f. *mīcroscopium*. see MICROSCOPE and -IC. Cf. F. *microscopique*, It. *microscopico*, Sp *microscópico.*]

1. = MICROSCOPICAL *a.* 1. Now *rare* exc. *fig.*

1857 *G. Bird's Urin Deposits* (ed 5) 199 The microscopic examination of a sediment composed of cystine. 1863 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci* III 83 Nor are they generally known to microscopic observers in this country 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i 15 The substances in common use in mounting microscopic preparations

fig. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Rowe* Wks. III 38 Few characters can bear the microscopick scrutiny of wit quickened by anger. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. viii. 111 It is not a microscopic self-examination. 1877 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* v. (1886) 103 The tree.. bears to the microscopic investigator marks of every winter that has passed over it. 1904 *Sat. Rev* 29 Oct 551 The microscopic inquiry of the Dictionary of National Biography.

2. Possessing or exercising the functions of a microscope..

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 193 Why has not Man a microscopic eye? For this plain reason, Man is not a Fly. 1744 THOMSON *Summer* 288 Gradual, from These what numerous Kinds descend, Evading even the microscopic Eye! *a* 1761

CAWTHORN *Antiquarians* 80 To ev'ry corner of the brass They clapp'd a microscopic glass. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 278 Gulliver's microscopic eye.

fig. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 10 His Excellence In ..magnifying all he writ With curious microscopick Wit. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. vii 65 His intellect being subtle and microscopic. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* I. 4 The microscopic subtlety of a thirteenth century schoolman.

3. Of such minute size or proportions as to be invisible or indeterminate without the use of a microscope.

176. WESLEY *Serm.* lxxiv. I § 11 Wks. (1811) IX. 314 Are Microscopic Animals, so called, *real* Animals or not? 1770 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans* LX. 431 The eyes of the smallest microscopic animals. 1802 BOURNON *ibid.* XCII. 300 We may..by means of a lens, perceive small microscopic crystals of thallite. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 271 From the mountainous elephant to the microscopic insect 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI 891 Some of which vessels..presented evidences of microscopic gummata.

fig 1849 STOVEL *Canne's Necess.* Introd 78 Every care was taken to find terms the most microscopic to express the littleness of those '*mere ceremonies*' 1887 G. H DARWIN in *Fortn Rev.* Feb 273 They are microscopic .. earthquakes. 1887 RUSKIN *Praeterita* II 24 Turner's microscopic touch

Microscopical (məɪkroskǫ pɪkăl), *a.* [Formed as prec + -AL.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the microscope or its use; resembling what pertains to a microscope.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 28 The Microscopical view of the Edges of Rasors. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I (1682) 7 The certainty of which I believe the improvement of microscopical Observations will discover. 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und.* II. xxiii § 12. 140 And if by the help of such Microscopical Eyes (if I may so call them) a Man could penetrate farther than ordinary into the radical Texture of Bodies. 1796 BP WATSON *Apol. Bible* ix. (ed. 2) 94 The microscopical discoveries of modern times 1879 RUTLEY *Stud Rocks* x 104 Unsatisfactory in the present state of microscopical knowledge. 1883 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 18 May 300/2 Are not microscopical papers in progress?

2. = MICROSCOPIC 3. Now *rare.*

1769 BARRINGTON in *Phil Trans* LIX. 31 Still smaller microscopical insects. 1771 W JONES *Zool. Eth.* 76 The microscopical feathers upon the wing of a moth. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr W* ii 10 The aggregated remains of microscopical animals. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 114 It is the *membrana argentea*, and composed of microscopical crystals.

Microscopically (məɪkroskǫ pɪkăli), *adv* [f. prec + -LY ².] By means of a microscope; so minutely as to be visible only with a microscope.

1795 HAIGHTON in *Phil. Trans* LXXXV. 192 Metals, when microscopically examined, have convoluted fibrous appearances 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* II 122/2 One of these worms, when examined microscopically, presented a rupture in the middle of its body. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract Med* (1878) 57 Microscopically, they are found to be identical in structure with the uterine muscular walls 1879 tr *Semper's Anim Life* 40 The ovum cell being always microscopically small

b. *fig.* and *hyperbolically.*

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* v, The company examined even microscopically the response of the stranger. 1874 tr *Lommel's Light* 18 The rays of light which reach the microscopically small earth 1885 C F. WOOLSON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 787/2 The little advances she had made had been microscopically small.

Microscopico- (məɪkroskǫ·pɪko), mod. combining form of MICROSCOPICAL.

1839 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* I. I (ed. 3) 7 Some beautiful microscopico chemical experiments

Microscopist (məɪkrǫ skǒpist, *U.S.* məɪ kroskǒᵘpɪst). [f. MICROSCOPE + -IST.] One skilled in the use of the microscope.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I 405/2 We find marked discrepancies in the conclusions come to by different microscopists. 1867 J HOGG *Microsc* I. II 33 The simple hand magnifier, so often employed by microscopists in the preliminary examinations of objects 1879 H GRUBB in *Trans. Roy. Dublin Soc.* 188 Looked into at a convenient angle somewhat similar to that usually adopted by microscopists.

transf 1851 WYTHES (*title*) The Microscopist, or a Complete Manual on the use of the Microscope.

Microscopize (məɪkrǫ·skǒpəɪz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. MICROSCOPE + -IZE.] *trans.* To work with a microscope.

1846 HUXLEY in *Life & Lett.* (1900) I. 27, I may read, draw, or microscopise at pleasure.

Microscopy (məɪkrǫ skǒpi). [f. MICROSCOPE + -Y.] The art or practice of using the microscope; the science of the microscopist.

1664–5 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Jan, To my bookseller's, and there took home Hook's book of microscopy. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc* I. ii. 70 The many important contributions to microscopy by Owen, Carpenter, Quekett, Ralfs, etc 1887 *Times* I Sept 6/3 The value of microscopy when brought to bear on pharmacy

Microsection: see MICRO- 2 c.

Microseism (məɪkrosəɪ·z'm). [f. Gr. μικρό-ς small + σεισμός shaking, earthquake.] A faint earthquake tremor.

1887 G. H. DARWIN in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 271 Earth tremors or 'microseisms' are not confined to countries habitually visited by the grosser sort of earthquakes 1888 *Times* 24 Nov. 15/2 There may have been a succession of microseisms perceptible only to the delicate senses of quadrupeds and other dumb creatures.

Microseismic (məɪkrosəɪ·zmɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a faint earth tremor. So also **Microseɪ·smical** *a.*, in the same sense.

1877 *Eng. Mechanic* 10 Aug. 533/3 More than 20,000 microseismic observations, made from 1870 to 1875. 1886 J. MILNE *Earthquakes* xix. 316 The most satisfactory observations which have been made upon microseismic disturbances are those which have been made during the last ten years in Italy. *Ibid.*, A series of microseismical observations.

Microseismograph (məɪkrosəɪ·zmǫgraf). [mod f. Gr. μῑκρό-ς small + σεισμό-ς earthquake: see -GRAPH.] An instrument for recording slight earth tremors, as well as the feeble effects of distant earthquake shocks.

1881 *Friends' Intelligencer* XXXVIII. 556 The Microseismograph with which Professor Palmieri may detect the first faintest quiver which hints the coming earthquake. 1899 *Nature* 30 Mar 523/1 The microseismograph devised a few years ago by Prof Vicentini, of Padua.

Microseismology (məɪkrosəɪzmǫ·lǒdʒɪ). [f. MICROSEISM + -OLOGY.] The study or science of minute earth-tremors.

1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 762 The study of these slight movements of our great Mother is called microseismology. 1884 *Athenæum* I Nov. 566/2 The new branch of science which is directed to the observation of these minute tremors is to be called micro seismology.

Microseismometry (məɪkrosəɪzmǫ·metri). [f MICROSEISM + -(O)METRY.] The art or process of measuring slight earth tremors.

1889 *Nature* 7 Feb 338/1 The account that is given of the labours of Italian observers in the field of microseismometry is meagre and unsatisfactory.

Microseme (məɪ·krosīm), *a.* and *sb. Anthropology.* [a. F. *microsème* (Broca), f. Gr. μῑκρό-ς small + σῆμα sign, 'index'.] **a.** *adj.* Of a skull: Having a small orbital index, i. e. one below 83. **b.** *sb* A skull having an orbital index below 83.

1878 [see MESOSEME]. 1880 *Nature* 8 Jan 224 The now extinct Tasmanian race was prognathous, platyrhine, microseme 1886 A MACALISTER in *Jrnl Anthrop Inst.* XVI. 150 The skulls agree with the ordinary Bushman skull in most respects, being microseme, platyrhine, tapeinocephalic, mesaticephalic. 1897 SHRUBSALL *ibid* XXVII. 283 A special feature of the Akka skull is the microseme orbit.

Microseptum: see MICRO- I.

Microsiphon (məɪkrosəɪ·fən). *Zool.* [f. MICRO- + SIPHON] The small siphon, or siphuncle, characteristic of the majority of Nautiloids and Ammonoids

1887 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc Nat. Hist.* 402 None of these forms, however, attained a true microsiphon.

‖ **Microsiphonula** (məɪkrǒsɪfǒᵘnɪŭlă). *Zool.* [mod.L. dim. of prec.: see -ULE.] A larval stage in certain Cephalopods, when the microsiphon begins. Hence **Microsipho nular** *a*, of or pertaining to the microsiphonula stage. **Microsipho·nulate** *a*, having a microsiphonula stage. **Microsiphonula·tion,** the formation of the microsiphonula stage.

1887 HYATT in *Proc Bost. Soc. Nat Hist* XXIII. 401 This was the beginning of the small siphon and can be appropriately termed the Microsiphonula The microsiphonula was the typical stage of nearly all the known genera of Nautiloids. *Ibid* 402 These organs entirely disappeared in the true microsiphonulate forms. *Ibid*, Sanniomites was a genus in which the siphon was smaller than in Endoceras, and probably. inherited the tendency to microsiphonulation at the first septum at an earlier age than in Endoceras.

Microsiphuncle (məɪkrosɪfʊ·ŋk'l). *Zool.* [f MICRO + SIPHUNCLE.] = MICROSIPHON.

1893 HYATT in *Proc. Amer. Phil Soc.* XXIII. 414 The metanepionic substage must obviously begin with the advent of the characteristics of the tubular microsiphuncle

Microsome (məɪ·krǒsoᵘm). *Biol.* Also quasi-L. **microso ma,** *pl.* **-so·mata.** [mod.L. *microsōma*, f. Gr. μῑκρό-ς small + σῶμα body] A name given by Hanstein (1880) to certain small granules which abound in vegetating cells of protoplasm So **Microso·matous** *a.*, epithet applied to animals of minute size (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot* 211 Imbedded in the protoplasm, there are generally minute granules which have a high degree of refringency. ; these are the microsomata of Hanstein. 1887 WARD tr. *Sachs' Physiol. Plants* 79 This is thickly set with very numerous small granules (microsomes). 1900 EWART tr. *Pfeffer's Physiol Plants* (ed. 2) I II. 43 Cytoplasm may contain minute bodies. which..may be termed microsomes or microsomata.

Microsomite (məɪkrosǒᵘ məɪt). *Zool.* [f. MICRO- + SOMITE.] A permanent segment formed during the embryonic stage of an insect. Hence **Microsomi·tic** *a.*, belonging to a microsomite

1888 *Amer. Naturalist* XXII. 941 The secondary or microsomitic segmentation of the primitive body *Ibid.* 942 If the macrosomites of the primitive body were to persist, as such, together with their later subdivisions (microsomites).

Microsommite (məɪkrosǫ·məɪt). *Min.* [f. Gr. μῑκρό-ς small, as being in small crystals + *Somma*, name of one of the volcanic peaks of Vesuvius + -ITE. Named by A. Scacchi 1872 (Chester).] An impure silicate of aluminium and other bases, found in the matter discharged from volcanos.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1900 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 411 Davyne is in part at least microsommite.

Microspe·ctroscope. [f. MICRO- + SPECTROSCOPE.] A combination of the microscope and spectroscope devised by Sorby and Browning for the examination of very minute traces of substances.

1867 J HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 115 Such additions as the microspectroscope can be as easily used with it as in the old form. 1895 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 460 Human hæmoglobin invariably crystallizes in the reduced condition, as may be shown by the micro-spectroscope

Hence **Mi crospectrosco·pic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the microspectroscope; **Microspectro·scopy,** the art or process of using the microspectroscope (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* 454 Relating to the microspectroscopic and microspectroscope investigations.

Microspermous: see MICRO- 4.

Microsphere, -spherulitic: see MICRO- I, 4.

Microspined, -splenic: see MICRO- 4.

Microsporange (məɪ·kro₁sporæ·ndʒ). Also in mod L. form **-sporangium.** [f. MICRO- + SPORANGE.] A capsule containing microspores.

1881 J. S. GARDNER in *Nature* XXIV 75 When the microsporangium or seed becomes detached. 1875 [see MACROSPORANGE]. 1882 *Gard. Chron* XVIII 40 The microspores ..occupy the cavity of the microsporange 1887 WARD tr. *Sachs' Phys Plants* xlii 746 The micro-sporangia become expelled 1900 in JACKSON *Gloss. Bot*

Microspore (məɪ·krospōᵊɹ). [f. MICRO- + SPORE.]

1. *Bot.* and *Path.* A parasitic fungus which has small spores, characteristic of ringworm. = MICROSPORON

1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Microsporum* term for the cryptogamious plant in *Porrigo decalvans*, a microspore. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 855 The microspores and trichophytes all belong to the same family,

2. *Bot.* A small spore, especially one connected with reproduction.

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys* § 734 One containing a mass of fine powdery granules (microspores); the other including only three or four roundish fleshy bodies (megaspores) 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot* 336 The Marsiliaceæ and Selaginelleæ produce their antherozoids within the microspore itself. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem Geol* (1879) 355 [There are in Lepidodendrids] two kinds of spores—microspores and macrospores—corresponding to stamens and pistils.

3. *Zool* A spore-like form in Protozoa. Also used for MICROGAMETE.

1882 KENT *Man Infusoria* II 870 Microspores. The spore-like elements, of exceedingly minute size but very numerous, produced through the encystment and subsequent subdivision of many monads. 1905 McCABE tr *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I 140 The smaller microspores have the same shape as the larger macrospores

Hence **Microspo ric** *a. Bot*, of or pertaining to a microspore (Webster 1897). **Mi·crospo rous** *a Bot*, having small seeds or grains (Mayne *Expos Lex.* 1856); resembling or derived from a microspore (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Microsporidian: see MICRO- I.

‖ **Microsporon** (məɪkrǫ·spǒrǫn). *Bot.* [mod. L, f. Gr μῑκρό-ς small + σπορά or σπόρος seed, SPORE] = MICROSPORE I. Also *attrib.*

1876 tr *Wagner's Gen Pathol* 217 Klebs describes as septic, or tertiary hæmorrhages those dependent on the penetration of his microsporon into the arteries or veins. 1898 P MANSON *Trop Diseases* xxxvii 581, I believe that those cases of microsporon dhobie itch are more easily cured than the trichophyton varieties 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 776 In microsporon ringworm also, there are round bald patches.

Microsporophyll: see MICRO- I.

Microsthene (məɪ krǒsþīn). *Zool.* [mod.L. *Microsthena* pl. (see below), f. Gr. μικρό-ς small + σθένος strength] A member of the *Microsthena*, one of the orders in Dana's classification of the Mammalia, comprising the smallest and structurally least powerful mammals Hence **Microsthe·nic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the microsthenes. (Cf. MEGASTHENE.)

1862 DANA *Man. Geol* 345 They are of a small type. such as are styled Microsthenic in the remarks on Mammals *Ibid* 421 The Microsthenes. the inferior type 1863 — in *Amer Jrnl. Sci.* Ser II XXXVI 9 A general structural characteristic may yet be detected corresponding to these megasthenic and microsthenic qualities. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex*, *Microsthenes*, a group of the mammalia having a small size 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Microsthenes*. *Microsthenic*

Microstome, -stomatous, -stomous: see MICRO- I, 4.

Micro-structure, -stylar: see MICRO- 2 b, 4.

Microstylous (məɪkrostəɪ·lǒs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f Gr. μῑκρό-ς small + στῦλο-ς pillar, STYLE + -OUS.] Having a short style in association with elevated anthers.

1887 WARD tr. *Sachs' Phys. Plants* xlv 790 When the pollen of the macrostylous flowers is transferred to the microstylous stigma

Microtasimeter, -telephone: see MICRO- 6.

Microtherm (məɪ krǒþəɹm). *Bot.* [f. Gr. μῑκρό-ς small + θέρμη heat, θερμός hot.] A plant, native of an arctic or alpine region.

1875 J G. BAKER *Bot. Geog.* 48 Microtherm, characteristic of the arctic-alpine zone. *Ibid.* 50 The seeds of many of the Microtherms will germinate at a temperature of little over 32°. 1884 *Trans. Vict. Inst.* 38 Microtherms—plants inhabiting alpine or arctic regions. 1888 *Our Earth & its*

Story (ed. Brown) II. 275 *note*, *Microthermæ*, plants of the Arctic-Alpine zone. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot.*

Microtome (mə1·krŏtoum). [f. Gr. *μικρό-ς* small + *-τόμος* that cuts, f. *τομ-*, *τεμ-*, root of *τέμνειν* to cut.] An instrument for cutting extremely thin sections for microscopic work.

1856 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* 211 The 'microtome' of M Strauss Durckheim. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 H. G. BIRD in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci* XV. 24 If placed dry in a rigid tube, as that of the microtome..the addition of..water will..cause the pith-cells to expand.

Hence **Microto·mic, Microto·mical** *adjs.*, relating to the use of the microtome. **Microtomist,** one expert in the use of the microtome. **Microtomy,** the scientific use of the microtome.

1885 LEE (*title*) The Microtomist's Vade-Mecum. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 1130 The development of microtomical technique has made it a comparatively easy matter.

Microtylote, -volt, -weber: see MICRO- 1, 5.

Microxea: see MICRO- 1.

‖ **Microzoa** (məikrozōu·ă), *sb. pl. Zool.* In *sing.* **-zoon** (*-zōu·ŏn*). [mod.L, f. Gr. *μικρό-ς* small + *ζῷον* animal.] A general name for infusoria, rotifers, etc. Hence **Microzo·al, Microzo·ic** *adjs*, of the nature of, containing, or consisting of microzoa.

1862 STODDART in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* II. 150 These small microzoa seem to be the most ubiquitous of any known beings. *Ibid.* 147 Its zoophytes and other microzoic wonders. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol* xx. 440 The innumerable organisms in microphytal and microzoal deposits. 1884 BRADY in *Challenger Rep., Zool* IX 136 Microzoa from the Upper Lias of Banbury. *Ibid.* 148 In microzoic strata.

Microzoan (məikrozōu·ăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. MICROZOA: see -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to the Microzoa. **b.** *sb.* Any member of the Microzoa (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* Suppl. 1902).

Microzo·ary. *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *microzōaria*, pl. of **microzōarion*, f. Gr. *μικρό-ς* small + *ζῴάριον* dim. of *ζῷον* animal.] = MICROZOON.

1863 SLACK in *Intell. Observ.* Dec. 379 During the fœtid stage he [*sc.* Lemaire] observed thirty species of microzoaries.

So **Microzoa·rian,** *a.* and *sb.* = MICROZOAN (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Microzoogonidium: see MICRO- 1.

Microzooid (məikrozōu·oid), *sb.* and *a.* [f. MICRO- + ZOOID.] **a** *sb* (See quot.) **b.** *adj.* Pertaining to a microzooid (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1882 KENT *Man Infusoria* II. 870 *Microzooids*, free-swimming zooids of abnormally minute size, which conjugate with, or become buried within the substance of the bodies of the normally sized sedentary animalcules of many Vorticellidæ.

Microzoology: see MICRO- 2.

Microzoon: sing. of MICROZOA.

Microzoospore: see MICRO- 1.

Microzyme (mə1·krozəim). *Phys.* Also **microzyma** (məikrozəi mă). [mod. f. Gr. *μικρό-ς* small + *ζύμη* yeast: cf. ZYMIC] A zymotic microbe; one of a class of minute and lowly organized living beings, to whose presence are attributed epidemic and other zymotic diseases.

1873 HUXLEY *Critiques & Addr.* x. 242 Two of the most destructive of epizoötic diseases are also dependent for their existence upon extremely small living solid particles, to which the title of microzymes is applied 1881 *Athenæum* 23 July 118/2 These microzymas and those of chalk and other rocks have the same origin as the microzymas of every living organism. 1885-8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med* (ed. 2) 25 The word 'microzyme' was suggested by Béchamp and adopted by Sanderson. 1902 *Longm. Mag.* July 257 Water which he had obtained from the purest ice contained microzymes.

† **Mi·ction.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *mictiōn-em* (also *minctiōn-em*), n. of action f. *mingĕre* to make water. Cf. F. *miction.*] The action of urinating.

1663 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. 372 But the Laws of Miction amongst those of the West-Indies is a pitch of Slovenliness beyond all Cynicism, the men and women not sticking to let fly their Urine even while they are conversing with you. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* VIII. 60 The risque of a troublesome Cure of the Wound, that seldom is performed without..difficulty of miction. 1896 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Micturate (mi·ktiŭre1t), *v.* [Incorrectly f. L. *micturīre*: see MICTURIENT. (The sense is incorrect as well as the form.)] *intr.* To urinate.

1842 *Lancet* 26 Mar. 903/2 Another, in long-winded phrase, tells us that his patient 'desires to micturate'. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* XXVII (ed. 4) 220 She now complains of pain on micturating. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 19 If the transverse spinal lesion be complete, the desire to micturate will be lost.

† **Micturient,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *micturient-em*, pres. pple. of *micturīre*, desiderative vb. f. *mict-*, *minct-*, *mingĕre* to make water.] Desirous of making water.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* IV. XXII. 274 Which..gave Sancho to perceive his condition very micturient, and cacaturient.

Micturition (miktiŭri·shən). [agent-n. f. L. *micturīre*: see MICTURIENT. Cf. F. *micturition.*] The desire to make water; a morbid frequency in the voiding of urine. Often incorrectly used for: The action of making water.

1725 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 388 In the confluent kind, generally a Micturition and Dysury came on about the 12th, or 13th Day. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 200 Frequent painful micturition. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 256 Without swelling of the hypogastrium or micturition. 1860 SIR H. THOMPSON *Dis. Prostate* (1868) 58 The barrier which the swollen prostate offers to micturition. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* XXIX. (ed. 4) 236 Micturition very difficult.

Mid (mid), *a.*, *sb.*[1], and *adv.* Forms: 1 **mid(d)-**, 3-6 **myd**, 4 **myde**, 4-7 **midde**, 5 **mydde**, 6 **midd**, 3- **mid.** [Com. Teut. and Indogermanic: OE. *midd* (found only in inflected forms, *midde*, *middes*, *midre*, *midne*, etc.) corresponds to OFris. *midde*, *medde*, OS. *middi*, OHG. *mitti* (MHG. *mitte*), ON. *miðr*, Goth. *midjis* .—OTeut. **medjo-* :—Indogermanic **medhyo-*, whence Skr. *madhya*, Zend *maidya*, Gr. *μέσσος* (.—**methyos*), later *μέσος*, L. *medius*, OCeltic *medio-* (in place-names), OIrish *mide* sb., middle.]

A. *adj.*

1. In partitive concord, expressing adjectivally the sense: (The) middle or midst of. (In mod. Eng. usually hyphened.)

Originally *mid* in this sense could be used without restriction, but in mod.Eng. its application has been greatly narrowed It is still extensively used in scientific and technical language; and it is common (though rather literary than colloquial) in advb. phrases formed with *in* prep., the article being most frequently omitted, as *in mid-career*, *in mid-volley* (see d); but the use of phrases of this type not traditionally current is apt to seem affected. The attributive use of the combinations of *mid-* is also frequent.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Mark vi 47 And þa æfen wæs þæt scyp wæs on midre sæ. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3605 Ac williams spere was stef wittow for sope, & mette þat oþer man in þe midde scheld 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 132 Quhen in myd cawse war thai [etc.]. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2062 The clobe in the erthe stode To the midschafte it wode. 1489 *Paston Lett.* III. 347 It [a whale] is xj. fadam and more of length, and ij. fadam of bygnes in the mydde fyssh. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV ii. 53 Begyn scho wald to tell furth hir intent And in the myd word stop, and hald hir still. 1557-75 *Diurn. of Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 104 Quhair at ane tabill sat the quenis Majestie at mydburd. 1609 T. HEYWOOD *Troia Brit* ii 2 Nor did that Nation first on earth begin Vnder the mid Equator. 1610 HEALEY *St Aug. Citie of God* XVI. VIII. (1620) 548 Some that haue but one eye in their mid-fore-head 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* I 48 He must obserue that the vse of the hand is not to cut and teare the Horses mouth vp to the mid-cheeke, as many heauy hands doe. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* II 104 Thou who canst stop the Sea In her mid-rage, stop me *a* 1667 MILTON in Birch *Life* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 43 Next some Shepheard or companie of Merchants passing through the Mount in the time that Abram was in the midwork, relate to Sarah what they saw. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* I. i, I'll plant my Colours down In the Mid-breach. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 9 Hence, let me haste into the mid-wood shade. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 954 Now Sons of Riot in Mid-Revel rage 1753 G WEST *Odes of Pindar*, etc. I. 228 The sacred Image, that fell down from Heav'n, In the Mid-Gally utter'd thus her Voice. 1810 SIR A. BOSWELL *Edinb* Poet. Wks. (1871) 48 In mid-street, fit theme for laureate bard, The proper Castle of the City Guard. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xiv, The plough was in mid-furrow stayed 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 18 The mid-forest brake, Rich with a sprinkling of fair musk-rose blooms. 1829 SCOTT *Doom of Devorgoil* III. iv, We counter'd .even in mid-chamber. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 59 A column of smoke rising from the mid-surface of a perpendicular rock 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 86 Between the mid-tide level and the low-water level of neaps. *Ibid.*, An hour before mid-ebb, and for the same time after mid-flow. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. LXXXVIII. XI. 513 Though this seems a strange proceeding during mid-war, yet [etc.]. 1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* I. VIII 206 Every oar above the surface, as though arrested in mid stroke by a charm. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 553 A Prince In the mid might and flourish of his May. *Ibid* 874 Yet the great knight in his mid-sickness made Full many a holy vow and pure resolve. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* XXXVII, He suddenly rising in mid narrative, said [etc.]. 1862 G. A. LAWRENCE *Barr. Hon.* I. v. 95 Just as a fencer might do touched sharply in mid-chest by his opponent's foil. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist* II. 82 A prophet of anarchy and naturalism, in the mid confession of his faith 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* XXIII. 17 If the spider, or other monster in midweb, ate you. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 278 By placing the glass in the mid-thickness of the wall. 1896 *Brit. Birds* I. 41 It will stop in midflight and poise itself 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 94 Occasionally it [*sc.* a pain] is felt in the mid-axilla.

b. With article or possessive adj. interposed between the adj. and sb. *Obs.*

Prob. due to association with the construction of *on middan*: see AMID. Cf. the still surviving similar use of HALF *a.* (1 b).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xlix. 383 Gað from ȝeate to ȝeate ðurh midde ða ceastre. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. i. § 2 Ða we ða wæron on midre ðære sæ *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 146 Hwui drawest tu ut þine rihte hond of midden þine boseme [tr. L. *de medio sinu*]? *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 19 Be sleȝe and powre in water þenne To myd þo pot.

c. Prefixed to the name of a month or season, or the designation of a period of time. Also in † *mid eld*, middle age.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 162 He leng ne leofað þonn on midre ilde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4005 Amidde haruest [MS. *ð* at myd haruest] we þe setteþ day of þis nexte ȝere. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 10 Opon his fest in midmay Ther on is front of gret noblay. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* II. 332 in *Anglia* XVIII. 315 Betwen mydde march & mydde aprille. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 11 At myd-undure-none wonderly I waxe. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Maryit Wemen* 297 He was a man of myd eld. 1586 EARL OF LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 251, I would haue Antwerpe towne and Burges or midd June. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 130 Bout mid-belten twas. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg.) 25 It was now mid-July. 1899 TENNYSON *Germini* 612 As a leaf in mid-November is To what it was in mid-October. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 86 From mid-June to mid-October. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 222 The wind rises, and by mid-afternoon, blows half a gale. 1902 B. GRUNDY *Thames Camp* 123, I have trouble over my mid-morning bathes on account of passing boats.

d. In various customary collocations or combinations with sb., as *mid-career*, *-channel*, *-ocean*, *-river*, *-thigh*, *-volley*. Also **mid-brain** = MESENCEPHALON; **mid-breast** *Ent.* = MEDIPECTUS; **mid-breast-bone** *Ent.* = MESOSTERNUM; † **mid-calf**, the 'pluck' of a calf; **mid-chest** *Ent.* = MESOTHORAX; **mid-kidney** *Anat.* = MESONEPHROS; **mid-sun** (*rare*) = midday sun; **mid-totality** *Astr.*, the middle of the duration of the totality of an eclipse; **mid-wicket**, in *Cricket*, the fieldsman or his position on the off-side; when there is a corresponding fieldsman on the other side of the wicket, the two are distinguished as *mid wicket on* (or MID-ON) and *mid-wicket off* (or MID-OFF).

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 185 The encephalon lies in the cranial cavity, which it nearly fills, and is divisible into the hind-brain, the *mid-brain, and the fore-brain. 1886 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* III. XXXV 562 We will next say something upon those that compose the medipectus or *mid breast. *Ibid.* 566 The central part of the medipectus, or that which passes between the mid legs when elevated, protended, or otherwise remarkable, is called the *mesosternum* or *mid-breast bone 1789 FARLEY *Lond. Art Cookery* I. xi (ed. 6) 116 A *Midcalf. Stuff a calf's heart and send it to the oven. ..When you dish it up, pour the mincemeat in the bottom. .. Set the heart in the middle, and lay the [fried] liver and bacon over the minced meat. 1805 ELIZ RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* (new ed.) 101 A good way to dress a Midcalf 1816 *Yng. Woman's Comp.* I In a Calf, the head and inwards are called the pluck; in some places they are called the calf's race, and in others, the mid-calf. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 363 How, in his *mid-career, the spaniel, struck Stiff by the tainted gale 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 92 He sees their concussion, man to man, and horse to horse, in mid-career. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I 207 Souls which have been arrested in mid career by the heart searching voice of God. 1762 MORE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 452 It being a light Levant, and both ships near *mid-chanel. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XVI 267 At sunrise they were in midchannel, . with the cliffs of Britain plainly visible. 1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* III. XXXIII. 379 A partition . passing down vertically into the *mid-chest. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I 161 Fierce Eurus.. in *mid Ocean left them moor'd a-land 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan 97/3 Very interesting is the account of the pelagic fishes, or those which inhabit the mid ocean. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lx. 1 (Interamnis) which may be termed in Englishe, (*Midriver). 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 186 We paddled on towards it, hugging the right-hand bank again to avoid the mid river rocks. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XXIII. X, The Diamond City blazing on its height With more than *mid-sun splendour *c* 1275 *Vl Pains of Hell* 97 in *O E. Misc.* 150 Summe. þat stondeþ vp to heore kneon And summe to heore *myd-þeyh. 1506-7 *Acc. Ld Treas. Scotl.* (1901) III. 252 Item, for ij elne quhit, to be tua pair hos for the King to his myd thee, vijs. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 158 The grass, being as high as our mid-thigh. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 790 Mid-thigh deep in bulrushes. 1879 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* (1880) 5 At the time of *mid-totality a bright light shone round the moon. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 854 Yet half his strength he put not forth, but check'd His Thunder in *mid Volie. 1744 J. LOVE *Cricket* 15 He, at *Mid wicket, disappoints the Foe. 1849 *Boy's Own Bk.* 78 Mid-wicket on, long slip, and mid-wicket-off 1850 'BAT' *Cricket. Man.* 44 Mid-Wicket divides the ground between the cover point and bowler.

e. Occasionally the combination of *mid* + sb. (without prep.) is used adverbially. (Probably *mid* in this use is apprehended as a prep. = *amid*: cf. *amidships*.)

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. XX. (S.T.S.) II 214 Þai sufferit þe Inemyis to ascend myd montane. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc Scot.* I 59 Inch Keth lyeth mid firth almost betwixt Leith and Kinghorn. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 298 About mid-hill there is commonly moss. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 80 An open gallery, midheight in the guildhall wall. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 170 To drench his dark locks in the gurgling wave Mid-channel. 1871 — *Last Tourn.* 487 The red dream Fled with a shout, and that low lodge return'd, Mid-forest, and the wind among the boughs. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* I. 376/1 She struck him midshoulders, so that he fell to the ground. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 86 Light that Caught him mid-gallop, blazed him home.

f. In comb. with adjs. with the general sense, 'belonging to the middle portion of the designated tract or period'; as *mid-agrarian*, *-arctic*, *-diastolic*, *-dorsal*, *-facial*, *-frontal*, *-Italian*, *-monthly*, *-thoracic*, *-Victorian* adjs.

1855 J. G. BAKER *Flower. Pl.* 9 Climatic zones...3. *Mid-agrarian to Midarctic. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 944 At the apex was heard a *mid-diastolic murmur. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 292 The fracture was in the *mid-dorsal region. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Midfacial height*,.. the distance from the naso-frontal suture to the alveolar border of the superior maxillary bone measured on the median line. *Ibid.*, **Midfrontal area*, the area of the skull included between two vertical lines drawn upwards from the supra-orbital arch through the frontal eminence to the coronal suture. *Midfrontal process*, the median azygous process of the fronto-nasal process in the embryo. 1895 MACKAIL *Lat. Lit.* I. 11 The keen and narrow political instinct, by which the small and straggling *mid-Italian town grew to be arbitress of the world. 1895 *Daily News* 15 Apr.

2/6 The declaration of options for the *mid-monthly settlement gave a little animation to the first part of the day's business. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 980 It [i e. the cardiac apex] may overpass the vertical *mid-thoracic line. 1908 *Monthly Rev.* Aug. 150 The domestic style which we in England call the *Mid-Victorian.

2. Occupying a central, medial, or intermediate position. Now *rare* (exc. as in b, c, d); superseded in ordinary use by MIDDLE *a*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 187 Feendys comyn & brokyn vp .. two cheynes of þat stonyn coffre. Þe myd-cheyne was stylle hole. *c* 1550 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) I. 534 In the secret of the midde Masse on Christmas day it is written thus: *Idem* [etc.] 1577-8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* II. 665 To remove the occasioun be sum mid and indifferent way. 1612 DONNE *Elegy on Death Pr. Henry* 85 Our Soules best baiting, and midd-period, In her long journey, of considering God 1648 BP. HALL *Sel. Th.* § 63 Betwixt both these extremes, if we would have our souls prosper, a middisposition must be attained. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* v. (1701) 196/1 Betwixt these is a mid-nature. *c* 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 339 The spirit of life in the mid or balancing state between fixation and reviviscence. 1819 KEATS *Isabella* XXXII, In the mid-days of autumn 1838 MRS. BROWNING *Seraphim* II. (1892) 75 A woman kneels The mid cross under.

b. In collocations, generally hyphened, as *mid-current, -dish, -division, -hour, -incisor, -link, -lobe, -part, -pillar, -point, -region, -term, -toe, -vein, -walk, -zone.*

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 364 The *mid-current of ever-gathering faith in duty. 1764 ELIZ. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 84 They [*sc.* oyster loaves] are proper either for a side-dish or *mid-dish. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 23 Sched VII II, County of Lanark . The *Mid Division. 1415 in *York Myst* Introd. 34 At the *myd-howre betwix iij^th and vj^th of the cloke 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 376 These mid-hours, til Eevning rise I have at will. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss* III I, The Mid-hour of rowling Night 1879 FLOWER *Catal. Mus. Coll Surg* I 36 The deciduous *mid-incisors, canines, and molars 1904 *Athenæum* 25 June 821/2 Prof. W. P. Ker offers important suggestions regarding French *mid-links between the Danish and the Scottish ballads. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 263 Lower lip spreading, *mid-lobe smallest. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/1 Myddys, or the *myd part of a thynge, *medium.* 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 121 Their mid parts circled with a Zone of vari coloured Plad 1535 COVERDALE *Judg* XVI 29 He toke holde of ye two *mydpilers, that the house stode vpon & was holden by. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 660 Therwith fortune sayd checke here And mate in *mydde poynte of ye checkere. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note bks.* (1879) II. 80 The dreary midpoint of the plain. 1879 *St George's Hosp. Rep* IX 80 In one, the left *mid region was the part most involved 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess* II. 231 [We] refer it to the *mid term of ordinary life 1894 *Geol. Mag* Oct 454 Projecting at a right angle to the line of the *mid-toe. 1857 T. MOORE *Handbk Brit Ferns* (ed 3) 168 Venation (pinnules) consisting of a flexuous *midvein. 1860 ALLINGHAM in *Athenæum* 10 Mar. 340 By yellow-leafy *midwalk slow foots that aged Sexton 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol Field* 115 A constant temperature would then exist .. at the *mid-zone in the crust.

c. *Mid-sixties, -nineties* etc.: the middle years of the seventh, tenth, etc., decade of a century.

1898 *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 843 In the mid sixties, abundant experiment had seemed to show that [etc.]. 1900 *Daily News* 1 June 6/4 The progress which has been made since the mid-nineties in the fostering of Irish not only as a literary, but as a spoken language.

d. Special collocations: **mid-angle**, an angle of 45° (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **mid-circle**, †(*a*) the great circle equidistant from the poles of a sphere; (*b*) the circle passing through the middle points of the sides of a triangle; †**mid cost**, the midrib; **mid couple**, *Sc.* †(*a*) a link for fastening garments; (*b*) *pl.* in *Law*, the documents by which an heir, assignee, etc., is connected with a precept of sasine granted to his predecessor or author; †**mid-dinner**, a meal between dinner and supper; **mid-distance** = *middle distance*; **mid-finger** (*obs.* exc. *dial.*) = *middle-finger*; **mid-gut**, the mesenteron; **mid-impediment**, *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1838); **mid-iron** *Golf*, an 'iron' with medium degree of 'pitch' or 'loft'; also a stroke made with this; †**mid knowledge**, mediate knowledge; **mid-layer** *Biol.* = MESODERM (*Cent. Dict.*); **mid-line**, a median line; †**mid-meat**, ? = *mid-dinner*; †**mid-motion**, mean motion; **mid-parent** *Anthropol.* (see quot. 1889); **mid-parentage**, relation to the 'mid-parent'; so **mid-parental** *a.*; †**mid-part** *adv.*, as far as the middle, half-way; †**mid-person** *Sc.*, an intermediary; †**mid-row grains** *Coal Mining* (see quot.); **mid-spoon** *Golf*, a 'spoon' of medium size; †**mid-Sunday**, the Sunday next Midsummer day; **mid superior** *Sc. Law*, one who is superior to those below him, and vassal to those above him (Ogilvie 1882), a mesne lord; hence **mid-superiority**, the position of a mid-superior; **mid-watch**, the middle watch; **mid-workings**, workings with other workings above and below in the same mine or colliery (Gresley *Coal-mining Gloss.* 1883).

1790 WILDBORE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 529 If the two great circles DOE, CQA, be continued, they will meet in a point of the *midcircle 90° from O. 1883 Mid-circle [see INCIRCLE *sb.*]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 824 Baith cannell bayne an schuldir bluid intwa, Throuch the *myd cost.

B. *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1. The *adj.* used *absol.* = MIDDLE *sb.* in various senses.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* CXXXV 11 Þat led Irael fra mid of þa. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 9765 (Kölbing) Þete he tok þe þridde & cleued him to þe midde. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 121 (Camb MS.) Euerych of þe ij kyngis departed a-sonder and þaf place to her thrid felowe, and so resceyued hym to lye in þe mydde betwix hem boþe *a* 1542 WYATT *Ps* li. The Author 3 Like as the pilgrim .In some fresh shade lieth down at mid of day. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 21 The urine is whyte, thick, and pale above and in the midde it is clere. 1566 PAINTER *Pal Pleas.* I. Ded 5 Among the mid of my reioyce of those before remembred, I cannot pretermit the lamentable loss of the best approued Gonner that euer [etc.]. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 46 A great number of Dutchwomen, who resolved to keep their seats in the mid of the aisle. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* III. ii. § 58 Next his skin he was a Hermite, and wore sack-cloth; in the midd he had the habit of a Monk. 16 *Robin Hood newly revived* in. in Child *Ballads* III 145/1 It was in the mid of the day 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cinyras & Myrrha* 124 'I was now the mid of Night. 1851 *Cumbld. Gloss*, *Mid*, the middle; the centre.

b. *Comb*: **Mid-deep** adv., as deep as the middle of the body.

1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 91 Jumping into the water mid-deep.

2. A lamb of medium class.

1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep* 80 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The wedder lambs are divided into three sorts, called tups, mids, and paleys.

†**C.** *adv.* In the middle. *Obs.*

13 . *Gaw & Gr. Kn.* 1730 Ze he lad hem bi laȝ, mon, þe lorde & his meyny; On þis maner bi þe mountes, quyle myd, ouer, vnder. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4680 To clothe the poore, wych nakyd stood Myd off the gate. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 197 It ran midde betweene the two Bishopricks.

Mid (mid), *sb.*[2] Jocular shortening of MIDSHIPMAN. Cf. MIDDY.

1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 120 He put on the uniform of a mid. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXV, When a mid is in love, he always goes aloft to think of the object of his affection 1893 SLOANE-STANLEY *Reminis. Midshipm. Life* XXII. 301 On reaching the gun room they were received by the expectant Mids with a host of questions.

†**Mid**, *prep.*[1] (*adv.*). *Obs.* Forms: 1-4 **mid**, **myd**, 1-3 **mið**, 3 **midd**. Also (before dentals and sibilants) 1-3 **mit**, 3 **myt**. See also MIDE. [Com. Teut.; OE. *mid*, Northumb. *mið*, corresponds to OFris. *mith*, OS. *mid* (Du. *met*), OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *mit*, ON. *með* (Sw., Da. *med*), Goth. *miþ* (in comb. *mid-*), cogn. w. Gr. *μετά* (see META-) and Zend. *mat* with. The word became obsolete before the end of the 14th c; superseded by WITH.

It had approximately all the modern senses of *with*, except that of opposition (as in *to fight with*), which was the prominent sense of *wiþ* in OE. In OF. *mid* and *wiþ* were sometimes opposed, as in the first quot below; our 'with the stream' was in OE. *mid strēame*, while *wiþ strēame* meant 'against the stream'.]

1. Denoting association, connexion, accompaniment, proximity, addition, conjunction, communication, intercourse.

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 837 Æþelhelm ealdorman ȝefeaht wiþ þa Deniscan on Port mid Dorsætum *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Luke XIII 1 Dara *vel* hiora blod [pilatus] ȝemengde miþ asæȝdnisum hiora. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 77 Hu scal þat bon soþþen na Mon mine likame irneð ne mid me flesliche hefde to donne *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 142 Betere is wori water drunch þen atter meind mid wine. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 248 God Almihti alihte adun to helle uorto sechen feolawes, & delen mid ham þet god þet he hefde 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5859 Ac let me speke mid my broþer vor me longeþ him to se *a* 1300 *K Horn* (Camb MS.) 666 'Kyng', he seide, 'wel þu sitte, And alle þine knistes mitte' *c* 1315 SHOREHAM v. 214 *Dominus tecum* (þat hys to seggene 'god es myȝtte'). *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 1468 (Kölbing) The king was wondred of his cas & al, that euer mid him was. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3133 And þat menskful maide þat þere myd þe lies. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B IV 77 Wisdome and witte toke Mede myd hem mercy to winne. 1393 *Ibid* C XVII 182 And so is man þat haþ hus mynde myd *liberum arbitrium*

b. In the same direction as (a stream, a wind).

709 *Grant* in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* I 183 Onlong broces midstreame. *c* 1205 LAY 13792 Þreo scipen gode comen mid þan flode. 1340 *Ayenb* 180 Þeruore hi byeþ ase þe wedercoc þat is ope þe steple þat him went mid eche wynde.

c. In agreement with, following the action of; analogously to, like.

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St Benet* VII b. (1885) 29 And þus mittan witeȝan clypiȝe. 'To nahte ic wæs ȝehworfen, and ic hit nyste'. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 264 Mid te gode Iosaphat, sendeð beoden uor sondesmon anon efter sukurs to þe Prince of heouene. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. V 75 Drynke but myd [A. v. 58 with] þe doke and dyne but ones.

2. Indicating an accompanying circumstance, condition, action, disposition of mind. With a noun expressing feeling or attitude of mind it often forms a combination equivalent to an adverb.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* I. VII. (1890) 36 Mid his sylfes willan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* VI 25 And hiȝ siðdan leofodon mid sibbe betwux him. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo urnen on ȝein him al þa hebreisce men mid godere heorte and summe mid ufele þeonke. *c* 1205 LAY. 10782 Þat þu mid griðe me leten uaren forð toward Rome *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 32 Þeonne ualleð adun mid þeos gretunge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2932 Hii come & mette hom baldeliche mid god ernest ynou *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 148 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I 63 Mid thilke wordes the volf lou. *c* 1300 *Beket* 451 The kyng aros mid [*earlier version* in] wraththe ynouȝ. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM V 331 Þanne ich dar segge mid gode ryȝte þat [etc.].

b. = Having (an attribute or quality).

c 1220 *Bestiary* 444 Þe deuel is tus ðe fox ilik mið iuele breides and wið swik. *Ibid* 736 Panter. is blac so bro of qual, mið wite spottes sapen al *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 1430 Ah mit se swiðe lufsume leores ha leien [etc.]

3. Indicating (*a*) the means or instrument; (*b*) the instrumentality or cause.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I XVI [XXVII] (1890) 74 To ðon þætte . untrume mid þinre trymenisse syn ȝestrongade, & unrehte mid þinre aldorlicnesse seon ȝerehte *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 251 (Gr.) Forþon he heom ȝewit forȝeaf & mid his handum ȝesceop haliȝ drihten *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 25 He sceiđ mið þa muðe, þet nis naut in his heorte. *Ibid* 87 Þet heo sculden merki mid þan blode hore duren *c* 1205 LAY. 23572 And no lete noht þat wrǽcche uolk uor-faren al mid hungre *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 578 And to late waken, ðe sipes sinken mitte suk, ne cumen he nummor up. *a* 1225 *St. Marher* 4 Al þat biset is mit see ant mit sunne, buuen ba ant bineoðen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 835 Cloþeþ him mid þe beste cloþ þat ȝe mowe bise. *Ibid.* 11865 He was al so sik mid goute & oþer wo. 1340 *Ayenb.* 44 Ase doþ þise tavernyers þet uelleþ þe mesure myd scome.

4. With regard to; in respect of; touching.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 2253 (Gr.) Þæs sie ælmihtiȝ drihtna drihten dema mid unc twih *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Wich þeau wes on þe olde laȝe mid wimmen. *c* 1205 LAY. 17808 Lauerd hu mid þe? *a* 1225 *Juliana* 10 To wurchen þi wil & al þat te wel liked as mit tin ahne. *c* 1290 *S Eng. Leg.* I. 190/24 'Louerd', seide Saule þo, 'ȝwat woltþov do mid me?' 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 833 Alas quaþ þe quene þo, is it nou mid him so?

5. In the sight, estimation, or opinion of.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. VI 1 Mearde nabbaȝe mið fader iurre seðe in heafnas is. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* III. 498 Þæt he him ȝeswutelode hwylc basilius wære on wurðscype mid him *c* 1205 LAY. 12638 Þæt wes holi man..& mid godde swiðe hæh. 1340 *Ayenb.* 182 Vor him þingþ þet he is a wel guod man and wel mid gode.

6. In the possession or power of.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* CXXIX. [CXXX.] 4 Ys seo mildheortnes mid þe [Vulg *apud te*] *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 399 Þer beþ rihte domes mitte [= mid þe], Alle þine werkes beþ ful of witte. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 167 Al þe myȝte myd hym is in makyng of þynges.

7. In adverbial phrases. (See also MIDIDONE.)

a. *Mid alle* (in OE. *mid ealle, eallum*): altogether; entirely; .. and all; at the same time, WITHAL.

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an 893 Swa þæt hie asettan him on anne siþ ofer mid horsum mid ealle. *c* 1000 *Ags. Leg. St. Andrew*

& St. Veronica (Camb. Antiq. Soc.) 38 Hyne myd scryne myd callum on feastum cwearterne beclysdon. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxxviii (Z.) 239 *Stirpitus* grundlunge oððe mid stybbe mid ealle .. *radicitus* grundlunga oððe mid wyrttruman mid ealle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 51 He gederede michel ferde mid alle and sende in to ierusalem *a* 1225 *Juliana* 15 Ich chulle þat he wite hit ful wel & tu eke mid al. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 666 Her to heo moste answere vynde Oþer mid alle þeon bihinde. *c* 1305 *St. Cristopher* 172 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 64 And tuo faire wymmen mid alle seint Cristofre he broȝte.

b. *Mid the best, the most*: as good, as great as possible. So *mid the first*, as soon as possible.

c 1205 Lay. 9801 Alle dæi þer ilæste fæht mid þan mæste. *Ibid.* 9806 Þær wes hærm mid þon meste bi uoren Exchæstre *a* 1300 *K Horn.* 1073 Aþulf, mi gode felaȝe, God knit mid [*Laud MS* wyt] þe beste, And þe treweste. *Ibid.* 1199 (Laud MS) Schenk hus Myd þe furste.

c. *Mid childe* · with child (see CHILD *sb.* 17).

? *c* 750 *Laws of Abp. Egbert* c. 98 (*title*) in Thorpe *Laws* II. 130 Wif ðonne heo mid cylde biþ. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 Þe holie gast wile cumen uppen þe, and godes mihte make ðe mid childe *Ibid.*, And þus bicam ure lafdi Sainte Marie mid childe. *c* 1205 Lay 13869 Þa wif fareð mid childe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 82 Þe wyfman grat myd childe.

d. *Mid iwisse*: see I-WIS *sb.*

c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 32 in *O E Misc* 73 þat is in heouene blysse; Heo cumeþ þer myd iwisse, þat luuyeþ godes love *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw* 689 He shal haue comfort and solaz Off þe holi gost þat wole .make men haue, mid iwisse, Tristi hope to heuene blisse.

8. Placed after the word that it governs.

Beowulf 41 Him on bearme læȝ madma mæniȝo, þa him mid scoldon on flodes æht feor ȝewitan. *c* 1205 Lay 732 Cnihtes fuseð me mid [*c* 1275 mid me]. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom* 245 For ðan þe se helende under-feng þa sinfullan and ham mid imone hafede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21590 Þe feurth to ber hir-self mid to constantinopil

9. *absol.* or as *adv.* With the person or thing specified; together.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 15 Sume of ðæm mið vel ȝelic hlingendum [L. *quidam de simul discumbentibus*] *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* I. 158 Wið slæpleaste ȝenym hysse ylcan wyrte wos, smyre þone man mid. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 115 Swo us longe to him alse diden hise apostles and teo hus to him alse he hem dide and understonde mid on his riche. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 136 Theȝ appel trendli from thon trowe, Thar he and other mid growe. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 15314 Ther him hid With twenti armed knyȝtes myd That were hardy & wondir strong.

Mid, 'mid (mid), *prep.*[4] Poetical aphesis of AMID.

1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xxiii, Mid thunder dint and flashing levin. 1853 M. Arnold *Scholar Gipsy* vii, But 'mid their drink and clatter he would fly. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* *Man born to be King* 23 Mid the faces so well known Of men he well might call his own He saw a little wizened man.

Mid, dial. pronunciation of *night*, pa. t. of MAY.

1789 Charlotte Smith *Ethelinde* (1814) III. 70 To have a little item of where I mid look for her frinds. 1796 — *Marchmont* I 235, I thought perhaps it middent be too late. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* I. iii, You mid last ten years; you mid go off in ten months, or ten days.

‖ **Mida.** *Ent. Obs.*[?] [mod L., ad. Gr. *μίδας* 'a destructive insect in pulse' (L. & Sc.).] The larva of the bean-fly.

1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* In recent Dicts.

† **Mid-age.** *Obs.* [f. MID *a.* + AGE *sb.*] = MIDDLE AGE

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 171 Thynk in þi ȝouthe, in þi myd-age, & in þin age, how þou hast mysspendyd hem in synne & in euyll gouernaunce 1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1874) II. 172 Whether thou be olde, yonge, or of myd age Set nat thy trust to moche on herytage. 1606 Shaks. *Tr & Cr* II iii. 204 Virgins, and Boyes, mid-age & wrinkled old. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 130 We.. return back, from Midage, to Childage, again.

Hence † **Mid-aged** = MIDDLE-AGED.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F* xxxvi. 14 Frosen to death: midaged, yonge, and olde. 1821 Sir J. D. Paul *Rouge et Noir* 69 Now mark his mid-aged neighbour.

Mid air. The middle region of the air; the tract between the clouds and the part of the atmosphere near the ground. Chiefly in phrase *in mid air*. Also *rarely* used as *adv.* (= in mid-air) and *attrib.*

1667 Milton *P. L* VI 536 Zophiel, of Cherubim the swiftest wing, Came flying, and in mid Aire aloud thus cri'd 1706 Pope *Winter* 54 No more the mounting larks, while Daphne sings, Shall list'ning in mid air suspend their wings. 1776 J. Bryant *Mythol* III. 229 Here towering steep The rock Aornon rises high in view E'en to the mid-air region. 1830 Lyell *Princ Geol* I. 300 Large quantities of fine sand, which, being in mid-air when detached, are carried by the winds to great distances. 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr.* I. ix, Mr and Mrs. Boffin sat staring at mid air. 1883 *Contemp. Rev* June 874 A sort of spiritualistic unattached garment, floating about in mid-air. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 409 All those doors mid-air lead to the lofts above.

Midan, variant of MAIDAN.

1882 Mrs. B. M. Croker *Proper Pride* II. i. 14 He..was galloping away over the moonlit midan.

Midas (mə'idæs). [a. L. *Midās*, Gr. Μίδας.]

1. The name of a fabled king of Phrygia, to whom Bacchus granted that all he touched should turn to gold (a boon that had to be withdrawn to prevent his perishing of hunger), and to whom Apollo gave ass's ears as a punishment for dullness to the charm of his lyre. Hence used *allusively*.

1568 T. Howell *Poems* (Grosart) 150 She will make the weare kyng Midas eare 1575 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 98 Eied like an Argus, eared like a Midas. 1591 Nashe *Prof. to Sidney's Astr. & Stella* A 3 A number of Midasses. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 102 Thou gaudie gold, Hard food for Midas. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* III. 324 Our Midas sits Lord Chancellor of Plays! 1861 Musgrave *By-roads* 211 We are looked upon as men made of money,—as so many Midases, making gold with a touch.

b *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 439 Ye must vnderstand that Princes haue sometyme Argus eyes, and Midas eares. 1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 350 Braue Raphael, whose only touch of a finger could, Midas like, turne gally pots into gold. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 507 Ten thousand casks, .. Touched by the Midas finger of the State, Bleed gold for ministers to sport away 1901 E. J. Dillon in *Contemp. Rev* Apr. 474 He is cordially hated by bankers, promoters, speculators and most men of the Midas-eared class.

2. *Midas's ear*: the shell of a gastropod, *Auricula Midæ.*

1713 Petiver *Aquat. Anim Amboinæ* 2 Auris Midæ .. Midas Ear. 1835 *Penny Cycl* III 109 *Auricula Midæ* (Lam.), *voluta auris Midæ* (Linn.), the Midas's ear of collectors, is a good example of the genus.

Miday, obs. form of MIDDAY.

Mid-course. [f. MID *a.* + COURSE.]

1. The middle of one's course. Now chiefly in phrase *in mid-course*.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 190 Hope stretcheth fayth to the vttermoste bonde, that it faint not in the midde course nor in the very beginning 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 204 Why in the East Darkness ere Dayes mid-course 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 93 Three of them, in mid-course, bore off a small ring .. on the point of his lance. 1894 H. D. Lloyd *Wealth agst. Commw.* 317 The gas company suspended its operations in mid-course

2 A middle course or mode of procedure.

In some recent Dicts.

Middæn eard, Middanerd, var. ff MIDDENERD.

Midday (mi dˌdeɪ). Forms: see MID *a.* and DAY. Also 4 **miday**, 6 **myday**. [OE *middæg* (also as syntactical comb.) = OHG *mittitag* and *mitter tag* (MHG. *mittetac, mittac*, also syntactically in oblique cases *mitten tac* etc.; mod. G. *mittag*), MDu., MLG. *middach* (mod. Du. *middag*), ON. *miðdagr* and *miðr dagr* (Sw., Da. *middag*).]

1. The middle of the day; the time when the sun is at its highest point, noon.

971 *Blickl Hom.* 47 Þriddan siþe on midne dæȝ *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* III. 218 On þone twelftan dæȝ byð seo sceadu to underne & to none xxv fota & to middæȝe xxii *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 125 Alswa wel on buton mid-niht alswa on mid-daiȝ *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 34 Abute mid dei hwose mei, & hwose ne mei þeonne, o summe oðer time, þenche o Godes rode. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl* 151 Biþat hit was middai hiȝ, Floriz was þe brigge niȝ *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 3189 (Kölbing) Miday passed & none cam. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 522 Sich melody, myd-day ne morne, As was maide thore 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 73 b, The lyght of the mornynge & the lyght of the myddaye is all of one nature. 1594 T. B *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 179 They are like to men compassed and couered with darknes at Midday. *a* 1631 Donne *Lett., To M. I. W.* 8 Like infancy or age to mans firme stay, Or earely or late twilights to mid day. 1667 Milton *P. L* VIII 118 Ere mid-day arriv'd In Eden. 1718 Atterbury *Serm.* (1734) I. vii. 184 Had he [Jesus] appeared at Mid-day to all the People, yet all the People would not have believed in him. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vi 42 The sun at mid-day shines down the glacier 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii, The church was always clean and ready for me after about mid-day

fig 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv vii. § 10. 297 Her letters..were written in the mid-day of Louis's reign.

† **b.** *Eccl.* One of the canonical hours; = SEXT.

a 1000 *Colloquy of Ælfric* in Wr.-Wülcker 101/17 Æfter þisum we sungan middæȝ *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss* ibid. 175/45 *Sexta*, middæȝ. *c* 1290 *St. Brendan* 225 in *S. Eng. Leg* I. 225 Þe foweles sunge ek here matyns wel riȝt,..& of þe sauter seide þe uers & siþþe also prime, & vnderne siþþe, & middai. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1587 He salle haue maundement to-morne or myddaye be roungene.

† **2.** The South. [Cf. L. *meridies*, F. *midi.*] *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Myrr.* II. i, This place Aaron is named the ryght mydday as she that is sette in the myddle of the worlde 1526 Tindale *Acts* viii. 26 Aryse and goo towardes midde daye. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* III. ii. 121 The Southerne which blows from the Midday or South, is hote.

3. *attrib.*, as (in sense 1) *midday-coach, -devotions, -dinner, -heat, -light, -meal, -mealtime, -post, -rest, -slumber, -splendour, -sun, -thermometer, -time, -train*; † (in sense 2) *midday field, forest, side.* Also † **midday circle** = MERIDIAN *circle*; † **midday devil, fiend,** transl. of Vulg. *dæmonium meridianum* Ps. xc[i], for which the Eng. Bible has 'the destruction that wasteth at noonday' (cf. *meridian devil*); **midday flower,** a flower belonging to the genus *Mesembryanthemum*, which opens its flowers only for a short time at midday; † **midday line** = MERIDIAN *line*; **midday song** = sense 1 b; † **midday sphere.** ? the southern heavens; † **midday sprite** ? = *midday devil.*

1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 21 The meridiane or *middaie circle (saith he) is describid and drawen by the poles of the worlde [etc.] 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xxx, To London by the *mid-day coach *a* 1340 Hampole *Ps.* xc[i]. 6 Thou sall noght drede..of inras and *mydday deuyll. 1534 More *Comf. agst Trib* III. ii (1553) N vij b, In this temptacion he sheweth himself such as the prophet nameth him, *demonium meridianum*, the mid day deuill. 1709 Pope *Jan. & May* 48 They style a wife..A night-invasion and a mid-day-devil 1694 F. Bragge *Disc. Parables* xiii. 435 Our *midday devotions, because we are then in the midst of the dangers and temptations of the day. 1852 Miss Mulock *Agatha's Husband* xx. (1875) 273 A *mid-day country dinner. 1382 Wyclif *Ezek* xx. 46 Prophecy thou to the wodi place, or wildernes, of the *myddai, or south, feeld [Vulg. *agri meridiani*]. 1388 — *Ps.* xc[i] 6 Of asailing, and a *myddai feend. *a* 1400 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II xxxviii, They are begyled of the myddaye fende. 1388 Wyclif *Ezek.* xx. 47 And thou schalt seie to the *myddai forest [Vulg. *saltui meridiano*]. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 177 Titan tired in the *midday heate, With burning eye did hotly ouer looke them. 1614 Jackson *Creed* III 315 As if there were no difference betwixt *mid day-light and mid night-darkenesse. 1554 *Lydgate's Bochas* I. i. 2 The sonne..more clere dyd shine Than it doth now in his *midday lyne. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 7 The line indicated by the shadow at noon is known as the meridian line or mid-day line 1861 Dora Greenwell *Poems* 224 Come and share My *mid-day meal. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C x. 246 At *mydday meel tyme ich mete with hem ofte. 1857 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 314, I may have a letter by the *midday post 1821 Byron *Cain* III. i, His hour of *mid-day rest is nearly over. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* i. 172 Let vs (nobler Nymphs) vpon the *mid-dale side, Be frolick with the best 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 14 The period of the first waking of science, and that of its *mid-day slumber. 1853 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 8 In like manner, *midday song or sext, and none-song, were gone through 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* IV xi (1494) o vij b, Towarde Septemptrion [and] vnder the *mydday spere his power raught and his regalye. 1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) II. iv. 72 A brilliant moon diffused an almost *midday splendor *a* 1589 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 507 So my che coniuracions for elvyshe *myday sprettes. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* II 159 The *mydday sonne ek stonde hit with to mete, In placis colde. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen VI*, I i. 14 His sparkling Eyes,..More dazzled and driuse back his Enemies, Then mid-day Sunne, fierce bent against their faces 1745 Wesley *Answ Ch.* 22 The Difference between them is as great as the Difference between the Light of the Morning and that of the Mid-day Sun. 1856 Kane *Arct Expl* II. vii 78 So mild that our *mid-day thermometers gave but 7°. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 22512 Þe sun quen it es þe fairest on to loke At *middai time. 1874 Burnand *My time* xi, He could dispose of me by a *mid-day train.

Midde(l(l, variant forms of MID, MIDDLE.

Midden (mid'n). Now *dial.* (rarely *arch.*). Forms: 4 **medynge, myding**, 4–5 **myd(d)yng**, 5 **middynge, myddyn**, 5–6 **mydding**, 5–9 **midding**, 6 **myddin**, 6–7 **mydinge**, 7 **miding(e**, 7–9 **middin**, 7– **midden.** [Of Scandinavian origin: ME. *myddyng* corresponds to Da. *mødding*, altered form of *møgdynge*, f. *møg* (see MUCK) + *dynge* heap. (The ON. form would be **myks-dyngja*, but *dyngja* in the sense of 'heap' has not been found.)]

1. A dunghill, manure-heap, refuse-heap.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 468 Ay valouand me in þat syne, as sow a medynge dols vithine. *Ibid.* xxx. (*Theodera*) 615 Þe mylk of sowis has he tane, þat lay by in þe myddyng. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I 750 The mydding, sette it wete as it may rote. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor Fab.* I. (*Cock & Jasp.*) iii, Pietie it war, thow suld ly in this midding. 1532 *Nottingham Rec* III. 367 A garden next to the mydding 1570 Levins *Manip* 134/9 A Myddin, *fimarium* 1667 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 225 For takeing away the miding of ashes out of the churchyard 1s. 4d. 1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr* III, xix, The wives and gytlings a' spawn'd out O'er middings and o'er dykes. 1826 E. Swinburne in J. Raine *Mem. J. Hodgson* (1858) II 74 A midden is well placed on the opposite side of them. 1887 Morris *Odyss.* x 412 The herded kine as full-fed of grass withal They come aback to the midden [Gr *ἐς κοπρον*]

b. *Proverbs* and *allusions.*

c 1598 D. Ferguson *Scot. Prov* (1785) 4 A cock is crouse on his ain midding. 1588 Churchyard *Challenge* (1593) 78 Much like bold Cocks that lowd on midding crowes. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* VI. xiii, Any cock can crow on his own midden.

c. *fig*

1340 Hampole *Pr Conse* 628 A fouler myddyng saw thow never nane 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 27 b, Forgiue me all my sinnes, and raise me poor creatur out of the midding. 1637–50 Row *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 437 Alace! I see all the middin (or dunghill) of the muck of the corruption of the Kirk of Ingland comeing on upon us. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) II. 30 That everlasting midden which men call the world.

2. Short for KITCHEN MIDDEN.

[1851 D. Wilson *Preh Ann* (1863) I i. 37 True shell mounds corresponding to the Danish kitchen middens] 1866 Laing *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 3 In the case of the lowest Danish middens we are carried very far back in the scale both of time and civilization.

3. *attrib*, as *midden-fly, -head, -heap, -hill, -tike.* **midden cock** = *dunghill cock*; **midden creel,** a basket for carrying manure; **midden crow,** the carrion crow; **midden fowl** = *dunghill fowl*; **midden hole,** a place excavated to hold a manure-heap; † **midden lair** *Sc.* = MIDDENSTEAD; **midden mavis,** a ragpicker (Jam.); † **midden mount,** a mound made of refuse; **midden pit,** a pit for holding manure; **midden stance** = MIDDENSTEAD; † **midden tulzear,** one who fights over the 'midden', a quarrelsome person.

1818 Scott *Hrt Midl.* xliii, He was as uplifted as a *midden-cock upon pattens. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xvii, The midden cock sole rival to the eagle! 1792 Burns *Willie's Wife* iv, Her walie nieves like *midden-creels. 1831 *Montagu's Ornith Dict.* 113 Black Neb. Corby Crow. .. *Midden Crow. 1728 Ramsay *Fables* xxiii. 2 A paughty Bee Obsary'd a humble *midding flie. 1900 H. G. Graham *Soc. Life Scot. in 18th C.* (1901) I. 6 The *midden-fowls feasted and nursed their broods among nettles and docks. 1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 85 Wese no be heard upon the *midden head. 1823 Galt *Gilhaise* II.

x. 104 Its roots of rankness are in the midden-head of Arminianism. 1886 Willock *Rosetty Ends* xviii 129 Rowin' owre an' owre ane anither in the parental *midden-heap. 1564-78 Bullein *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 9 Like vnto greate stinkyng mucle *medin hilles. 1785 Burns *Halloween* xxii, She. ran thro' *midden hole an a'. 1692 in *Rec Convent. Royal Burghs Scot* (1880) IV. 571 Item, a years [rent] of the *midding lairs at the east and west ports 18 0 0. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser 1 88 Ilk *midden mavis, we black jaudy, A' dread and fear thee. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub.* (Bannatyne Club) I 193 The toun of Edinburghe raised *midden montis at Heriot's Wark. 1340 Hampole *Pr Conse.* 8770 Þat alle þis world, þare we won yhit War noght bot als a *myddyng-pytt. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 654 This is easily effected by draining the '*midden' stance. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* li 14 He barkis lyk ane *midding tyk. 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* (Rolls) III. 440 Seindill [is] Ane *mydding tulzear in ane battell bydar

†Mi'ddenerd. *Obs.* Forms: 1 middan-ȝeard, -eard, 2 middanerd, middennard, midenarde, 3 middæn eard, middeneard, middenerd, middenherde, myddenerd. [OE *middangeard* (later *-eard* by association with *eard* dwelling, Erd), corresp. to OHG. *mittingart*, Goth. *midjungards*. The exact formation is obscure, but the elements are OTeut. **midjo-* Mid *a.* + **gardo-z* enclosure, tract, Yard. Cf ON. *miðgarðr* Midgard, OS. *muttilgard*, OHG. *mittigart* and *mittilgart*; also Middle-erd.

According to Brugmann, the first element is OTeut. **midjnmo-*, superlative of **midjo-* Mid *a.* · cf Midmost]

The world; the earth as situated between heaven and hell; also, the inhabitants of the earth.

Beowulf 75 Manizre mæȝþe ȝeond þisne middanȝeard. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* John iv 42 We witon þæt he is soþ middan eardes hælynd. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ic wille senden flod ofer alne middennaid *c* 1205 Lay. 24778 Whar þu þat mod nime a þisse middenerde *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 478 in *O. E. Misc* 50 Hit wes welneyh mydday þo þusternesse com In alle Middenheide fort þet hit wes non. *Ibid.* 544 Iesus crist . com in-to þis myddenerd sunfulle men to ryhte.

Middenstead (mi·d'nsted). [f. Midden + Stead. Cf. MDa. *møddingstede* (Kalkar).] The place where a dunghill is formed; a laystall.

1607 *Burgh Rec Glasgow* (1876) I 273 To tak in the stanis of the vttir syd of his midinge sted 1654 *Manch. Court Leet Rec* (1887) IV. 131 Mr. Nicholas Mosley of Collyhurst for not repaireing the middinge stidd in the Toadlane. 1860-1 Fl Nightingale *Nursing* ii (ed. 2) 2 One of the most common causes of disease in towns is having..middensteads close to the houses

fig 1889 Swinburne *Study B Jonson* i 77 A very middenstead of falsehood and of filth.

Middes, variant of Mids.

Middest (mi·dĕst), *a superl.* [f. Mid *a.* + -est.] Most central; in the middle.

1590 Spenser *F. Q* I. iv 15 Yet the stout Faery mongst the middest crowd Thought all their glorie vaine in knightly vew. *Ibid.* ii 11 13 The eldest did against the youngest goe, And both against the middest meant to worken woe 1593 Q Eliz *Boeth* iv pr vi 72 As Circle is to the middest poynte · So [etc.]. *a* 1645 Habington *Surv Worcs.* in *Worcs Hist Soc Proc.* III. 417 East wyndowe consystinge of fyve panes, in the myddest pane are no Armes. 1713 C'tess Winchilsea *Misc Poems* 29 Reputation, Love, and Death, (The last all Bones, the first all Breath, The Midd'st compos'd of restless Fire). 1840 Lytton *Pilgr. Rhine* II, The moon was at her middest height.

Middest(e, obs. forms of Midst.

Middil(le, obs. forms of Middle.

Middin(g, **Middis(s**, var ff. Midden, Mids.

Middle (mi·d'l), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 middel, midel, 3-6 middil, 3-5 midel, 3-6 middel, myddel, 3, 6-7 midle, 4 medel, -il, 4-5 medill(e, myddil(l, -ul, mydil, 4-6 middille, myddelle, myddyll(e, mydel(l, mydle, 5 medil(le, -ull(e, -ylle, middell, midil, -yl, 5-6 myddell, myddle, 6 medyl, myddle, 7 *Sc.* meidle, 6- middle. *Comparative.* 1 midler. *Superlative.* 1 midlest, 3-4 midlest(e, 4 middelest, midel(e)st, midliste, mydleste, 4-5 myddelest(e, 5 medellust, medlyste, myddlest, 6 mydlest. [OE. *middel, midl-* adj., also sb. masc. (by ellipsis of *dǽl* part) = OFris. *middel* adj., OS. *middil-* in compounds (LG., Du. *middel* adj. and sb. neut. and fem.), OHG. *mittil* adj. (MHG. *mittel* adj. and sb. neut. and fem., mod.G. *mittel* adj. and sb. neut.) :—WGer. **middil-*, f. **midd-* :—OTeut. **midjo-* Mid *a.* The Teut. langs. have also synonymous formations in which the suffix *-lo, -ilo* is attached directly to the root (OTeut. **med-*) : OIG. *metal* adj., ON. *meðal* in advb. phrase *á meðal* between (Sw. *medel* sb.); also ON. *miðil*, whence *mill-* for *miðl-* in *á milli, á millom* between (Sw. *mellan, emellan*, Da. *mellem, imellem* between, among).]

A. *adj.*

Not in predicative use. In OE and ME. mainly found in the superlative; the present use of the positive partly descends from compounds, in which *middel-* may be equally well taken as adj. or as sb The superlative does not appear in our quots later than the middle of the 16th c, but is given in the *Leeds Glossary*. The comparative, which is the prevailing form in mod.Ger., has never been current in English: for a solitary example, see quot. *a* 1682 in 2 b.

1. (Originally in *superlative.*) Used to designate that member of a group or sequence, or that part of a whole, which has the same number of members or parts on each side of it: said with reference to position in space, time, order of succession or enumeration, or the like. Sometimes qualifying a plural sb.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxiv [xxiii.] (1890) 334 Þa wæron þus hatne & nemde, Bosa, Ætla, Ostfor, Iohannes & Wilfrið. . Bi þæm midlestan is nu to secgenne [etc.] *c* 900 *Laws of K. Ælfred* c. 58 Se midlesta finger *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 370 Þe meidenes eoden furðre to þe midleste *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 308/313 Þe nexte finguer hatte 'leche' 'Longeman' hatte þe midleste for he lenguest is. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 615 [666] In þis myddel chaumbre þat ye se Shul youre wommen slepen wel and softe *a* 1400 Hylton *Scala Perf* (W. de W. 1494) I lxxxii, I telle the of the myddelest of hym that boughte the oxen. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med Bk.* (Heinrich) 77 Do awey þe ouerest rynde, and take þe meddellust, & stainpe hit. 1577 B Goodge *Heresbach's Husb* III (1586) 145 b, Shutte them vp the foure middle houres of the day 1599 B Jonson *Ev Man out of Hum* III. i, The middle Isle in Paules. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Base* In Heraldry, the lowest part of an Escutcheon, consisting of the Dexter, Middle and Sinister Base-points 1769 Goldsm *Hist Rome* (1786) II 324 He was at that middle time of life which is happily tempered with the warmth of youth. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) I. 515 The three arterial coats are generally called external, middle and internal 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I xi. 70 The middle portion of the glacier 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VII 284 Occupying the middle third, or rather middle two-fourths of the central convolutions.

b. *Middle brother, sister, son,* etc.: the second in age of three brothers, etc. In ME. also in *superlative.*

c 1205 Lay. 2116 Cambert hehte þe oðer þat wes þe middleste broðer *c* 1275 *Ibid* 12909 After him was an oþer þat was þe middel broþer *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 770 (Kölbing) Ȝete wald þe deuel ful of ond þe midel soster a gile fond *a* 1400 *Siege of Troy* 430 in *Archiv Stud. neu Spr.* LXXII 21 Penne com forþ Alisaunder Parys þe kyngis medlyste sone of prys *c* 1447 in F. M Nichols *Lawford Hall* (1891) App. 22 John Baddele wedded Agnes the middell daughter of Thomas Cokefeld. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng* I. vii. 12 If there be three bretherne & the mydlest brother purchase landes [etc.] 1757 Sir J Dalrymple *Hist. Feudal Property* (1758) 176 A middle brother dying without children, and leaving an elder and younger brother alive. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) II 522 She should have a writ of partition at common law, against the middle sister

c. Of a point or line († formerly sometimes of a concrete object): Equidistant from the extremities or boundaries; situated at the centre or middle.

c 1400 Maundev. Prol (1839) 2 He wil make it to ben cryed and pronounced in the myddel place of a Town. 1591 Shaks 1 *Hen VI*, II ii 6 The middle centure of this cursed Towne 1667 Milton *P. L* IV. 195 Thence up he flew, and on the Tree of Life, The middle Tree and highest there that grew, Sat like a Cormorant 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* 351 In the same way you will get the middle line of the mouth.

†d. Average, mean *Obs.*

1699 Bentley *Phal* 84 We examine the Platonic, or Stoic, or Epicurean Successions, and compute by a middle rate. 1788 Priestley *Lect Hist* II x 86 The seventeen intervals by the father's side, and the eighteen by the mother's at a middle reckoning amount to about 507 years. 1790 Burke *Fr Rev.* 191 The middle term for the rest of France is about 900 inhabitants to the same admeasurement.

e. Stock Exchange. *Middle price*, see quot.

1893 Cordingley *Guide Stock Exch.* 42 With most outside brokers the 'cover' runs off 'at middle prices', that is to say, the middle price between a jobber's buying and selling prices. Thus, if a quotation were 142½-143, the middle price would be 142¾.

2. Intermediate, intervening.

a. With reference to position in space, time, or order. Also of persons: Intermediary (now *rare*: cf. *middle person* in 6, and Middleman).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 Warð blisfuller his [*sc* Job's] ende, þene was his biginninge, and on þe midleste biwist he he þolede þe ȝimere pine. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Colt. Hom* 257 Mi þridde suster meað speked of þe middel sti bituhhe riht and luft 1599 Davies *Nosce Teipsum* 59 Will, seeking good, finds manie middle ends. 1700 Dryden *Pal & Arc.* III. 586 They speed the race, And spurring see decrease the middle space 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* VI. 569 The middle Space, a Valley low depress'd. 1757 Foote *Author* I. Wks 1799 I. 138, I wonder what makes your poets have such an aversion to middle floors—they are always to be found in the extremities, in garrets, or cellars. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N* V. ii. (1869) II. 496 All the middle buyers, who intervened between either of them and the consumer.

b. Of size, stature, rank, quality: Intermediate between the two extremes, medium. Of a course of action, an opinion. Mediating. Hence rarely of a person: † That takes a middle course, trimming.

c 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc* 79 Yong was this quene, of xxti yere elde, Of myddell stature. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3751 A medull size, Betwene the large & the litill 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 61/1 Beddes of the middel assise. 1525 in *Visit Southwell* (Camden) 124 A gowne of myddle coloure. 1545 Brinklow *Compl* 43 That the pore and myddel sort of the peple may be easyd therby. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xvi (1632) 353, I have, in my daies, seene a thousand middle, mungrell and ambiguous men .. loose themselves, where I have saved my selfe. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 119 The first produceth a Female and large Hawk, the second of a midler sort, and the third a smaller Bird Tercellene *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1823) IV 130 And therefore men of a middle condition are indeed doubly happy 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 3 That the middle Station of Life was calculated for all kind of Virtues and all kind of Enjoyments. 1774 Burke *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Sel. Wks. I. 136 An Administration, that having no scheme of their own, took a middle line 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr* I. i 145 A middle opinion has been adopted by some Arians. 1826 Scott *Woodst* i, He was a stout man of middle stature. 1858 T. D. Acland *Oxford A. A. Exam.* 3 The want of better education, accessible to the middle ranks on easy terms 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 74 The best condition is a middle one 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept 5/5 These societies take a middle ground between agnosticism and theism. 1902 A E W. Mason *Four Feathers* xiv. 135 He was a man of the middle size.

c. Middle-sized. *Obs.* in general sense. Of wool: Having the staple of medium length. †Of the voice: Moderately loud.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiv, It is goode þat he haue both of þe gret and of þe smale and of the mydel. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 87 þe psalm was begon in a medull voyce. 1642 *Bk Rates* 2 Balkes, great, the hundred containing 120, 12 00. 00, middle 05. 00 00, small 02 00 00. 1663 in *Kirkcudbr War-Comm Min Bk* (1855) 187 *note*, Ane great pot, meidle pot, and ane lytle pot 1837 Youatt *Sheep* 304 A kind of middle wool 1859 *Stationers' Handbk* 17 Thin post, ranging from 11 to 15 lbs; Middle post, ranging from 16 to 18 lbs; Thick post, comprising 19 to 23 lbs

†d. Of a battle · Indecisive. *Obs.*

1625 Yonge *Diary* (Camden) 84 A middle fight.

3 In partitive concord: = '(The) middle or middle part of; mid'. Now *rare.*

785 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* I 339 Be midelen streame. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* vi. 47 Whanne euenyng was, the boot was in the myddil see [1388 myddil of the see]. 1568 Grafton *Chron* II. 8 Marcarus Erle of Northumberland, and Edwyn Erle of middle England, with Edgar Athelyng [etc.] 1590 Shaks. *Mids N.* II i 82 Neuer since the middle Summers spring Met we on hil, in dale, forrest, or mead 1625 Milton *Death of Fair Infant* 16 Through middle empire of the freezing aire He wanderd long 1629 — *Hymn Natiu* 164 When at the worlds last session, The dreadfull judge in middle Air shall spread his throne *a* 1631 Donne *Sat.* I. 15 Thou wilt not leave mee in the middle street 1638 Lithgow *Trav.* IX 402, I stepped downe to my middle thigh in the water. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii 1142 So foul [the Stocks], that whoso is in, Is to the Middle leg in Prison 1818 Byron *Ch Har* II xxix, Calypso's isles, The sister tenants of the middle deep. 1827 Macculloch *Malaria* VIII 352 The two months of middle summer and the four of middle winter are . the freest from original attacks of.. Malaria. 1860 Hawthorne *Marb Faun* xxxix. 302 The holy cloud of incense, which had risen into the middle dome.

4. *Philology.*

a. *Gram.* Intermediate between active and passive: primarily (after Gr *μέση διάθεσις, μέσον ῥῆμα*), the designation of a 'voice' of Gr. verbs which normally expresses reflexive or reciprocal action, action viewed as affecting the subject, or intransitive conditions. Hence applied (*a*) to the system of conjugation in other Indogermanic langs. morphologically corresponding to the Gr. middle voice; (*b*) to verbal forms in various langs. serving to express a reflexive or reciprocal sense.

1752 Harris *Hermes* (1765) 176 That Species of Verbs, called Verbs Middle. 1844 *Proc. Philol. Soc* I. 232 The middle verbs in the Icelandic language have been called.. reciprocal instead of reflective. 1871 Earle *Philol Eng. Tongue* § 299 It gives to the English language a Middle Voice, or a power of verbal expression which is neither active nor passive. 1906 J H Moulton *Gram. N. T Grk* I 161 *note*, Formal passives with middle meaning

b. Prefixed (after G *mittel-* as used by J. Grimm) to the name of a language, to denote a period in the history of the language intermediate between those called *Old* and *New* or *Modern*, as in *Middle-English* (see English *sb.* 1 b), *Middle High-German, Middle-Irish.* Similarly *Middle-Latin*, by some used for Mediæval Latin.

On the other hand *Middle German* (without the limiting *High* or *Low*) is used only in a local sense, for the dialects of middle Germany (geographically and phonologically intermediate between Low and High German)

†c. *Phonetics.* Of consonant sounds. = Medial *a.* 5. *Obs. rare*—°. (In recent Dicts.)

5. *Geol* Prefixed to the name or adjectival designation of a formation or period, to denote a subdivision intermediate between two others called 'Upper' and 'Lower'.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI 138 Middle lias shale 1855 Ogilvie Suppl, *Middle epoch*, in *geol.*, an epoch characterized by the presence of the new red sandstone 1859 J. R Greene *Man. Protozoa* 25 They are chiefly characteristic of the Middle Eocene.

6. Special collocations: **middle bachelor**, a B A. of standing between 'senior' and 'junior', i.e. in his second year (now only *U. S*); **middle band** *Naut.*, 'one of the bands of a sail, to give additional strength' (Adm. Smyth); **†middle bend**, some card-sharping device (see quot.); **middle C**, *Mus.* (see quot. 1876); **middle chest** *Mil*, the front chest on the body of an artillery caisson, so-called from its position between the rear chest on the body and the chest on the limber (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **middle comedy** (see Comedy 1 2); **middle cut file**, a file whose teeth have a grade of coarseness between the *rough* and *bastard* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **middle deck**, the deck between the upper deck and the lower deck; **†middle dish**

Cookery, an entrée; **middle distance** (see DISTANCE *sb.* 10 c); **middle ear**, the tympanum, sometimes also used for the tympanum together with the mastoid cells and the Eustachian tube (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); used *attrib.* in *middle ear disease*, etc.; †**middle eld**, = MIDDLE AGE 1; **Middle Empire** = *Middle Kingdom*; **middle frame**, in *Organ building* (see quot.); **middle genus**, a genus which is at the same time a species of a higher genus (*Cent. Dict.*); **middle ground**, (*a*) *Naut.* a shallow place, as a bank or bar; (*b*) *Painting* = *middle distance*; **middle height**, (*a*) the middle of the height, the distance half-way up a mountain, etc; (*b*) medium stature; **middle horn**, one of a breed of cattle having horns that are neither long nor short (cf. *Longhorn, Shorthorn*); †**Middle Inn**, ? = *Middle* TEMPLE; **Middle Kingdom**, a name for China; **middle landlord**, in Ireland, a landlord who leases a tract of land, and sub-lets it to tenants; **middle latitude** (see quots.); **middle life**, (*a*) the middle of a person's life, middle age; (*b*) the life of the middle classes; **middle line** *Naut.* (*a*) (see quot.); (*b*) *Croquet*, the line of hoops placed in the middle of the lawn; in quot. *attrib.*; †**middle mast** = MAINMAST; †**middle mean**, moderation; **middle motion** = *mean motion* (see MEAN *a*² 7 a); **middle oil**, that part of the distillate obtained from coal tar which passes over between 170° and 230° Centigrade; distinguished from the *light*, and the *heavy* or *dead* oil (Webster 1897); **middle passage**, the middle portion (i. e. the part consisting of sea travel) of the journey of a slave carried from Africa to America; **middle piece**, (*a*) in *Farriery*, the part of a horse's body between the fore and the hind legs; (*b*) *transf.* in *Pugilistic Slang*, the chest; (*c*) *U.S.* = MIDDLING 4; **middle pointed** *a.*, *Arch*, a name for the style commonly called Decorated Gothic; **middle post**, in *Carpentry* = KING-POST; **middle rail**, the rail of a door level with the hand, on which the lock is usually fixed; **middle school** = MIDDLE CLASS *school*; **middle shot wheel**, a breast-wheel which receives the water at about its middle height (Knight); **middle space** *Printing*, a space intermediate in size between 'thick' and 'thin' (see quot.); **middle spear** *local* (see quot.); **Middle States**, the States which originally formed the middle part of the United States, intermediate between New England and the Southern States, namely New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware (*Cent. Dict.*); **middle stead** *dial.* (see quot.); **Middle Temple** (see TEMPLE); **middle term**, †(*a*) a partial degree; (*b*) *Logic*, the term which is common to the premises of a syllogism, and disappears in the conclusion; **middle timber**, that timber in the stern which is placed amidships (Adm. Smyth); **middle tint** *Painting*, 'a mixed tint in which bright colours never predominate' (Fairholt *Dict. Art* 1854); **middle topsail**, a deep roached sail, set in some schooners and sloops on the heel of their topmasts between the top and the cap (Adm. Smyth); **middle tree**, †(*a*) ? a middle post in a gateway; (*b*) a pole for a cart drawn by oxen, †**middle vein**, the median vein; **middle Victorian** *a.*, belonging to the middle of the Victorian era; **middle wall**, a partition wall; **middle watch** *Naut.*, the watch from midnight to 4 a.m.; also the portion of the crew on deck duty during the middle watch; **middle watcher**, the slight meal snatched by officers of the middle watch about 2.30 a.m. (Adm. Smyth); **middle weight**, a man of average weight, *esp.* a boxer whose weight is between 10 stone and 11 stone 4 lb.; **middle wicket** = *mid-wicket* (see MID *a.* 1 d); †**middle woof**, applied *attrib.* to a kind of yarn; **middle years**, the years in the middle of one's life, middle age.

1758 *Ann. Reg* 91 Two *middle batchelors of the University of Cambridge. 1840 J. QUINCY *Hist Harvard Univ.* II. 540 A Senior Sophister has authority to take a Freshman from a Sophomore, a Middle Bachelor from a Junior Sophister [etc.]. 1626 CAPT SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 9 For clamps, *middle bands and sleepers, they be all of 6 inch planke for binding within. 1734 R. SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 5) 11 6 [Whist.] The other is vulgarly called Kingston Bridge, or the *Middle-bend. It is done by bending your own or Adversary's Tricks two different Ways [etc.]. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI 493/1 A *middle C stop-diapason pipe. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus. Terms*, *Middle C.* The note standing on the first leger line above the bass stave, and the first leger line below the treble stave. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 2 The *middle deck tier on board in their proper places, lashed fore and aft. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 84 Salamangundy for a *Middle Dish at Supper. 1813 *Middle-distance [see DISTANCE *sb.* 10 c]. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It. Note-Bks.* (1872) II. 47 Its great Duomo was seen in the middle distance. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 19 Feb. 407/1 Mr. Baker confined his remarks to abscess from *middle-ear disease. *a* 1400 *Pearl.* 3 *Ages* 280 In his *medill elde. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 100 China is known under several names.. the Chineses have retained two,. Chungehoa, that is, the *Middle Empire, and Chunque, which is Middle Garden. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 42 Sixteen ribs are used in the reservoir of bellows divided by a wooden frame called the *middle frame. 1801 NELSON in Duncan *Life* (1806) 146 The Channel of the Outer Deep, and the position of the *Middle Ground. 1850 *Weale's Dict. Arch.* etc. s.v., Pictures are divided into three parts: fore-ground, middle-ground, and back-ground. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 136 Where a middle ground exists in a channel, each end of it will be marked by a buoy of the colour in use in that channel. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos* 91 The Andes, placed almost under the line, rises in the midst of burning sands; about the *middle height is a pleasant and mild climate. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XXXIV, He was a thin man of about the middle height. 1834 YOUATT *Cattle* II. 10 For these reasons we consider the *middle horns to be the native breed of Great Britain. 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 159 Prentise is now in the *Mydle Inne. 1668 J. DAVIES tr *Mandelslo's Trav.* 215 The Chineses themselves give it the name of Chunghoa, or Chungque, whereof the former signifies the *Middle Kingdom. 1817 MAR EDGEWORTH *Ormond* XXIII, The tenants . during the time of the late *middle landlord, had been in the habit of making their rents by nefarious practices. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, **Middle Latitude*, in Navigation, is half the Summ of any two given Latitudes. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Middle latitude sailing*, is used for a method of working the several cases in sailing, nearly agreeing with Mercator's way, but without the help of meridional parts. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5391 (Kölbing) Þis were noble knistes fiue & alle of *midel liue. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II init., It might be allowed me to have had Experience of every State of middle Life. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Otway* Wks. II. 219 It is a domestick tragedy drawn from middle life. 1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) II. 115 The scene [of Deerbrook] being laid in middle life. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 The king does his best in a toilsome old age to mitigate the disastrous effects of the blunders of his middle life. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 117 **Middle line*, a line dividing the ship exactly in the middle. In the horizontal plan, it is a right line bisecting the ship from the stem to the stern post; and, in the body-plan, it is a perpendicular line bisecting the ship from the keel to the height of the top of the side. 1891 *Laws Croquet* 1 The middle-line hoops. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 62 We shot away their *middle mast. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II v. (1592) 161 In both, there must be had a *middlemeane and measure. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* VI III. 106 The Table of the *Middle-Motion of the Sun. 1828 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 621/1 Captains of the slave ships, on board whose ships.. the cruelties of a *middle passage had been practised. 1829 MACAULAY *Pitt* Misc. Writ. 1860 II. 346 A humane bill which mitigated the horrors of the middle passage. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 54 Randall closed this round by a terrible blow in the *middle-piece. 1843 LD. G. BENTINCK in *Racing Life* IX. (1892) 201 Colonel Anson says he is a very clever horse, and one that must run, but thinks him rather small in the middle-piece. 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 63 A horse with big ends and a small middle piece is more likely to become a roarer than a horse with a good middle piece and thence a good constitution. 1902 ELIZ L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 161 Your Boston beans done in an earthen pot with the middle-piece pork just rightly browned. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 347 It was to be the earliest phase of the later form of *Middle Pointed. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 588 *Middle-post, in a roof the same as King Post. 1812 — *Mech. Exerc* 200 *Middle Rail [of a door]. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2130 In doors, the upper rails are called top rails; the next in descending, frize rails; the next, which are usually wider than the two first, are called the lock or middle rails. 1838 BP. WILBERFORCE in Ashwell *Life* I. iv. 117 It is very desirable that ultimately we should get the *middle schools to as much uniformity as possible in the books they use. 1860 A. JESSOPP *Middle-Class Exams.* 15 Middle Schools—schools which occupy that large 'terra incognita' between the National School and the Grammar School. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt) s.v. *Spaces*, Five to an em or five thin spaces; four to an em, or four *middle spaces; three to an em, or three thick spaces. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Harrow of a gate*, the backer upright timber of a gate by which it is hung to its post. The one in the middle, between the harrow and the head, is the **middle spear*, which is also the name of the upright beam that takes the two leaves of a barn's door. *a* 1895 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Middlestead*, the compartment of a barn which contains the threshing floor; generally in the middle of the building. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 1 Which honour [Apotheosis], being so high, had also a degree or *middle tearme. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii, Syllogisms are divided into various Kinds, either according to the Question which is proved by them, or according to the middle Term. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 117 **Middle timber*. 1395 in *Archæologia* XXIV. 316 De quibus.. expenduntur in j *mideltree imposito in port[is] Manerii per longitudinem. 1834 *Brit Husb.* I 159 A tongue, or middle-tree, or shafts, are alternately fixed to the axle of the fore wheels. *a* 1400 in *Rel Ant.* I. 190 The *medyl weyn betuen ham twe The coral is cleppyt also. 1900 *Westm Gaz* 14 Mar. 3/2 His mental crises belong to a *middle-Victorian phase of thought. 1448 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 8 All the tymber that.. shall be ocupyed . on the *Midelwalles and on the steires. 1611 BIBLE *Ephes.* II. 14 Who hath broken downe the middle wall of partition betweene vs. [1611 BIBLE *Judg.* VII. 19 Gideon came in the beginning of the *middle watch.] 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* XLIII, It was the middle watch—a fair moonlight. 1890 ALLANSON-WINN *Boxing* 82 '*Middle' weights. 1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* (1893) 49–50 The *middle wicket should stand on the off-side, not more than eleven yards from the bowler's wicket... There is no place in the whole field where so many struggles occur to save a run . as at the middle wicket. 1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 511 Thus, long-leg to one bowler may come to cover-point to the other; *middle-wicket on may be cover-slip, short-leg may be middle-wicket-off. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 4 Such of the said Worsted Yarn as is called.. *Middle-wuffe Yarn. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 452 Whether in youth or *middle yeares or old age.

7. *Comb.* in parasynthetic adjs., as *middle-coloured*, *-growthed*, *-horned*, *statured*, †*-witted*, *woolled*.

1849 *Florist* 195 Satisfaction, a very good-shaped *middle-coloured flower [Pelargonium]. 1690 *Lond. Gaz* No. 2607/4 John Boone, aged 17, a straight Youth, *middle growth'd. 1811 W. H. MARSHALL *Rev. Rep. Board Agric.* III. 396 The cattle of Norfolk—evidently a variety of the *middle-horned breed, reduced in size [etc.]. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 495 They may be divided.. into the four classes of middle-horned, long-horned, short horned, and polled. 1679 *Trials of Wakeman*, etc. 26 He was a *middle-statured man. 1651 WALTON *Life Wotton* d 4 in *Reliq. W.* (1672), Many *middle-witted men (which yet may mean well). 1826 K. DIGBY *Broadst Hon.* (1848) III. *Morus* 116 There is nothing so easy as to catch the phraseology which middle witted sophists regard as the stamp of men of judgment. 1837 YOUATT *Sheep* 304 Scarcely a *middle-woolled sheep can now be found in the whole of this county.

B. *sb.*

1. The middle point or part (of a line, area, volume, or anything that has spatial magnitude; also of a number, a period of time, a process, etc.).

a 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 864 He asettan heht on þone middel bære mæran byrig beamas mid bearhtme. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 396/2 *Ex centro*, of midle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Here lifes ende was bicumeliche þe middel and þe biginnenge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1399 Aboute ierusalem þis noumbringe he bigan As in þe middel of þe world to noumbri eche man. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2092 Aboute þe middel of þe nith Wok ubbe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 189 Were þe myddel of myn honde ymaymed or yperyshed. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 367 Þis gospel tellip þe middil of a storie of Seint Joon Baptist. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46, I bord mausure with a bond of seluer, & ouerguld, wyth a prent in þe myddylle. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 108 After the myddill of August, after that Arthur was crowned, he held court roiall, grete and mervelouse. 1530 PALSGR. 245/1 Myddle of the day, *midy*. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III v 2 Canst thou.. Murther thy breath in middle of a word, And then againe begin. 1611 BIBLE *Judg* ix 37 See, there come people downe by the middle of the land. 1715 LEONI tr. *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 12 The middle of the upmost Wall ought to be perpendicular with the middle of the nethermost. 1749 J. MARTYN tr. *Virg Bucol.* Life Virgil (1820) p. lxxix, The fourth Georgick, from the middle to the end, was [etc.]. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I 413 Pausanias wrote about the middle of the second century. 1863 *Chambers's Encycl* V. 715/2 In 1395 they [*sc* the Jews] were indefinitely banished from the middle of France. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man* vi 133 The heads, middles, and roots of plants. 1902 A. B DAVIDSON *Bibl. & Lit. Ess.* 266 Beginnings or middles or ends of poems.

†**2.** The position of being among or surrounded by (a number of people) or within (a town, etc.); = MIDST. Chiefly in phr. *in the middle of* = in the midst of, among. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Ags Ps.* (Spelman) CXXXV. 11 Se ðe alædde Israhel of middele heora. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Mark IX. 36 Þa nam he anne cnapan & ȝe-sette on hyra middele. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 342 But oonhede on heed of holi Chirche is Jesus Crist here wiþ us, þat is ever in þe myddil of þree þat ben gedrid in his name. 1382 — *Gen* XVIII. 26 If Y shal fynde in Sodom fifti rigtwis in the myddil of the cytee, I shal forȝyue to al the place for hem. *a* 1400 *Transl N. T.* (Selwyn MS.) 2 Cor. VI. 17 (Paues 69) Wherfore God seyþ, Goo ȝe a-wey from þe myddel of hem. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 He will ger crie it openly in þe middell of a toune. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par. Acts* XXVII. 18–26 Than Paul standyng in the myddle amonge them, sayed [etc.]. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 121 [He] is come to rob me in broad day, and in the middle of my own people.

b. *In the middle of*: while (something) is going on; 'in the thick of'. Now *rare* or *Obs.*; cf. MIDST.

1609 J. MORE in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 82 As I was yesterday in the middle of removing to my house in the Old Bayley, I [etc.]. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 111, I went and went again, in the middle of my wants, and in the middle of my sorrows, to ask. for his pay from the Admiralty. 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* II. 373 A red mouse in the middle of her singing Sprung from her mouth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 373, I have often been stopped in the middle of a speech.

3. The middle part of the human body; the waist.

971 *Blickl. Hom* 141 His ȝegripan on hire middel. *c* 1205 LAY 28069 Þa leo me orn foren to and iueng me bi þan midle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8962 Gurde aboute hire middel a uair linne ssete. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1032 Yong she was,.. Gente, and in hir middel smalle. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4168 Schuldirs and scheldys thay schrede to the hawnches, And medilles thourgiie mayles thay merkene in sondire! *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 307 The myddyll off ane he mankit ner in twa. 1494 in *Lett. & Papers Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 400 [Ladies] with great chenys of gold about their middlys, and mervyleuse riche bees a bowt their nekkes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Aboue ye myddle he was the moost amiable stature of a man. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlvi. 268 The Water came up to our Middles. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 407 P 5 Stroaking the sides of a long Wigg that reaches down to his Middle. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 370 A piece of coarse blue, or brown linen, which is applied to the middle in both sexes. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 220 They hold each other tight by the middle. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XXXI, He has got it buckled round his middle beneath his pantaloons.

Comb. 1894 *Field* 1 Dec. 838/1, I sit comfortably, middle-deep under a writing table.

4. A mean, something intermediate between two extremes of quality or degree. *Excluded middle* (Logic): see EXCLUDED *ppl. a.*

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 247 Þat ha leare ham mete þat me meosure hat þe middel of twa uueles *Ibid.* 255 For ne mel na wunne ne na flesches licungé..bringe me ouer þe midel of mesure ant of mete. 1340 *Ayenb.* 249 Sobreté ne is oþer þing þanne to loki riȝte mesure þet alneway halt þane middel ine to moche and to lite. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 616 Bulbous Roots, Fibrous, Roots and Hirsute Roots . The Hirsute is a Middle betweene both. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. 72 There being in this case no middle between devout reverence and horrid blasphemy. 1683 A D. *Art Converse* 46 These two extreams we must avoid and search a middle 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xxii. 209 To keep the safe middle between these extremes. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev* 92 The pretended rights of these theorists are all extremes ..The rights of men are in a sort of middle.

†**5.** An intermediate cause or agency. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 180 Þeos cumeð also of God, auh nout ase doð þe oðre, wiðuten euerich middel. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* i. iv. § 30 468 The worshipping (besides one supreme God) of other created Beings,. as middles or mediators betwixt Him and Men.

†**6.** An intervening point or part in space, time, or arrangement; something intermediate. *Obs.*

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 397 The little River of Neths, scituate in the middle between Antwerp and Mechlin 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 605, I..with capacious mind Considered all things visible in Heav'n, Or Earth, or Middle, all things fair and good.

b. Something placed in a central position.

1796 LD. COLCHESTER *Diary* (1861) I. 35 The second course had a pig at top, a capon at bottom, and the two centre middles were turkey and a larded Guinea fowl.

†**7.** = MEDIUM *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref* cj, So that both theyr mouynges be in ayre, or both in water: or in any one Middle.

8. *ellipt.* **a.** *Logic.* = *middle term.* (Cf. MEDIUM *sb.* 2.)

1826 WHATELY *Logic* ii. iii § 2. (1827) 92 From negative premises you can infer nothing. For in them the Middle is pronounced to disagree with both extremes.

b. *Gram.* = *middle voice* (see A. 4 a).

1818 BLOMFIELD tr *Matthiæ's Gk. Gram.* II. 712 The proper signification of the middle is most evident in the aorists. 1906 J. H. MOULTON *Gram. N.T. Grk* I. 155 As a matter of fact, the proportion of strictly reflexive middles is exceedingly small.

9. *Naut.* = '*middle ground*' (see A. 6).

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3844/4 The Sands..of the small Middle, in the Narrow off of Winterton near Yarmouth. 1801 NELSON in Duncan *Life* (1806) 136 The Agamemnon could not weather the shoal of the Middle.

10. *Paper-making.* The sheet, or one of the sheets, of inferior paper placed between the two outer sheets in making pasteboard.

1859 *Stationers' Handbk* 73 *Middles*, a paper used for forming the middle or inner portion of card and pasteboard.

11. *Football.* A return of the ball from one of the wings to mid-field in front of the goal.

1899 G. O. SMITH *Football* vi (Badm) 108 A middle should never be made high up in the air unless the forwards of one's side are a heavy lot 1902 *Field* 1 Mar. 314/1 Evans actually found the mark from a middle by Corbett, but was pronounced offside

12. (Originally *middle article.*) A newspaper article of a particular class (treating more or less discursively some social, ethical, or literary subject), such as is in certain journals placed between the leading articles and the reviews.

1862 J. F. STEPHEN *Let.* 10 Apr. *Life* (1895) 175 Last night I finished a middle at two. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* III 68 Working away with all his might at a clever middle for an evening newspaper Paul was distinctly successful in what the trade technically knows as middles.

Middle (mɪ·d'l), *v.* [f. MIDDLE *sb.* Cf. Du. *middelen*, G. *mitteln*, ON. *miðla.*]

†**1.** *intr.* ? To be at the middle point; ? to intervene. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *John* vii. 14 Forsoþe now the feeste day medlinge [Vulg. *mediante*], or goynge bitwixe, Jhesu wente vp in to the temple.

†**2.** *intr.* or *absol.* To perform some kind of operation in the making of iron wire (cf. MIDDLEMAN 1). *Obs.*

1435 *Coventry Leet Bk*, For-alsomyche as Joh. Stafford, Joh. Blakemon, sen, & Wal. Bonde heldon for the most part as well smethyng, brakyng middelyng and cardwiredraweng.

†**3.** *trans.* To take a middle view of. Also *to middle it* (contemptuously): to adopt a middle course. *Obs.*

1648 MANTON *Spir. Languish.* 16 We content ourselves with a lukewarmnesse and a mambling of profession midling it between Christ and the world. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. 173 To middle the matter between both, it is pity, that [etc].

4. To find the middle of; to bisect.

1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* 268 Draw the Line *ab*, bisect, or middle it.

5. *Naut.* To fold or double in the middle.

1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 76 Get up a hawser, middle it, and take a slack clove-hitch at the centre. *c* 1860 H STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 27 How do you make a reef point? By taking five foxes and middling them 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 479 *Middling a sail*, arranging it for bending to the yard. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 124 The sail is middled and hauled taut out.

6. *techn.* To place in the middle.

1883 W. H. RICHARDS *Textbk. Milit. Topogr.* (1888) 119 All the micrometers should be kept nearly 'middled', or half way through their nuts. 1898 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Mar. 188 A grandfather's clock with a bullet-hole nicely middled in its case. 1899 *Daily News* 25 July 6/6 We started to heave in on the starboard cable in order to middle the ship between her anchors.

b. *intr.* To fit into the middle.

1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin Handybk.* (1900) 67 If these holes do not exactly middle, a small round file can be used to draw the hole over as required.

7. *trans.* in *Football.* To return (the ball) from one of the wings to mid-field in front of goal; to 'centre'. Also *absol.*

1871 *Field* 28 Jan. 61/3 The ball which had been previously middled by A. M. Jones, was driven through the goal. 1902 *Ibid.* 1 Mar. 314/1 Corbett made a run and middled

8. *slang.* To befool, cheat.

1869 E. FARMER *Scrap Bk* (ed 6) 53 For I've been humbugged, middled, got the best on

Middle, obs. form of MEDDLE.

Middle age, *sb.*

1. The period between youth and old age. Cf. *middle eld*, *middle life*: see MIDDLE *a.* 6

1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. xii. 7 And of thi wylde wantounesse tho thow ȝonge were, To amende it in thi myddel age *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1588 He had an eme was stiffe and stronge; Of mydille age 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 13 b, Some in theyr youth · some in theyr myddell age and some in theyr last dayes *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* vii, Resembling strong youth in his middle age. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 24 That all thy spring, thy youth, be spent in wantonness, all thy summer, thy middle age, in ambition. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ii. viii, His time of life, which was only what is called middle age 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i xxi, On his bold visage middle age Had slightly press'd its signet sage. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 37 He was considerably past middle age

2. *The Middle Age*, now usually *the Middle Ages*: the period intermediate between 'ancient' and 'modern' times; in earlier use commonly taken as extending from *c* 500 to *c* 1500; now used without precise definition, but most frequently with reference to the four centuries after A. D. 1000. Cf. mod L. *medium ævum*, G. *mittelalter*, F. *moyen âge*.

a. *sing* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s v *Age*, *Middle Age* denotes the space of time commencing from Constantine, and ending at the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, in the fifteenth century *a* 1780 HARRIS *Philol Inquiries* i. (1781) Addr to E. Hooper, An Essay on the Taste and Literature of the middle Age 1882 J C MORISON *Macaulay* 70 His acquaintance with the Middle Age generally, may without injustice be pronounced slight.

β *pl* 1722 *Mem Literature* VI 296 Mr Juncker, has published in the German Language an Excellent Introduction to the Geography of the middle Ages 1819 HALLAM *Mid Ages* (ed 2) III i. ix. 304 The Middle Ages, according to the division I have adopted, comprize about one thousand years, from the invasion of France by Clovis to that of Naples by Charles VIII 1842 BRANDE *Dict Sci* etc, *Middle ages* .. The centuries between the ninth or tenth and the end of the fifteenth after Christ are generally comprehended under this loose denomination 1887 J C. MORISON *Service of Man* 177 The great hollow which is roughly called the Middle Ages, extending from the fifth to the fifteenth century.

3. *attrib*, quasi-*adj.* (with hyphen). Belonging to the Middle Ages, mediæval.

1840 GEN P THOMPSON *Exerc* V 31 With the same precaution that they would have consorted with the evil spirits of middle age romance 1853 RUSKIN *Lect Archit* iv. 217 That child is working in the middle age spirit—the other in the modern spirit. 1869 F W. NEWMAN *Misc* 46 Perhaps it incapacitated the Arabs and the middleage Schoolmen for all but formal reasoning

Middle-aged (mɪd'lˌéɪdʒd), *a* (Stress variable.) [f. MIDDLE *a* + AGE *sb.* + -ED [2].]

1. Of middle-age, neither young nor old.

1676 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 453 The admirable M. Leibnitz, a German, but a member of the Royal Society, scarce yet middle aged 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ℙ 2 When I was a middle-aged Man. 1880 G MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 81 A middle aged, grave and honourable man.

b. Characteristic of middle-aged people.

1886 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess.*, *Gray* (1891) 2 Cowper was really mad at intervals, but his poetry, admirable as it is in its own middle-aged way, is in need of anything rather than a strait-waistcoat. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II 269 His already almost middle aged aspect of serene sagacity.

†**2.** Belonging to the Middle Ages; mediæval. *Obs.*

1710 HEARNE *Collect* (O H S.) III. 49 The reading and perusing of middle-ag'd Antiquities 1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 318 Of the modern and middle aged Greek. 1845 *Proc. Philol Soc.* II. 145 The English *hunger* bears a strong resemblance to the Spanish *hambre*, formed from the middle-aged Latin *famina*.

Middle-ageing, *ppl. a.* *nonce-wd.* Becoming middle aged.

1882 HOWELLS in *Longm. Mag.* I. 53 Only a score of middle-aging veterans remained.

Middlea·geism. *nonce-wd.* [f. MIDDLE AGE + -ISM.] Mediævalism.

1840 THACKERAY *Pict. Rhapsody* Wks. 1900 XIII. 348 May we add a humble wish that this excellent painter will ..not busy himself with Gothicism, middleagism?

Middle class, *sb.* The class of society between the 'upper' and the 'lower' class. Also (now more commonly) *plural* in the same sense.

1812 *Examiner* 31 Aug. 556/1 Such of the Middle-Class of Society who have fallen upon evil days. 1831 BROUGHAM *Sp.* 7 Oct. (1838) II. 617 By the people I mean the middle classes, the wealth and intelligence of the country, the glory of the British name. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* iii, Several of these were of the middle class, shopkeepers and professional men 1891 H D TRAILL in *National Rev.* Mar. 15 The great body of the upper middle classes

b. *attrib.*, as in *middle-class education*, *life*, *public*, *society*, etc.; **middle-class examination,** a name sometimes given to the 'local examinations' (see LOCAL *a.* 2 d) in their early years; **middle-class schools**, schools established for the education of the middle classes, intermediate between primary schools and the great public schools.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ* 1. xi § 4 To get out of one rank of Society into the next above it is the great aim of English middle-class life. 1857 T. D. ACLAND *Oxford A. A. Exam* (1858) 33 The Exeter Middle Class Examination *Ibid.* 81 The education given in commercial and middle class schools. 1858 *Ibid.* p xx, The consideration of the Middle Class Examinations happened to come before the members of the Senate at a very inconvenient time *Ibid* 3 To prepare the way for a practical and truly English Middle Class Education. 1868 M PATTISON *Academ Org* 3 For centuries our middle class public were slowly travelling. 1890 *Spectator* 18 Oct 518/1 The tastes of the average middle class buyer of books

c. Used as *adj.*, with the sense: Characteristic of the middle classes; having the characteristics of the middle classes. (With depreciative implication Cf BOURGEOIS *a.* 2.)

1893 SALTUS *Madam Sapphira* 106 Don't talk back, it is middle class to begin with 1905 DICEY *Law & Publ Opin.* vi. 186 Benthamism was fundamentally a middle class creed.

Hence (*nonce wds*) **Middle-classer,** one who belongs to the middle class; **Middle-classness,** middle-class quality

1886 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II 157, I met some very agreeable middle classers there, and had much talk. 1887 *Sat Rev.* 21 May 745 The slovenly middle classness of Dublin 1894 MISS BROUGHTON *Beginner* xii, I recognise the middle classness

Middle earth. Forms: see MIDDLE and EARTH *sb.*

1. [An etymologizing perversion of MIDDLE-ERD] The earth, as placed between heaven and hell, or as supposed to occupy the centre of the universe. Now only *arch*, sometimes applied to the real world in contradistinction to fairyland.

c 1275 LAY. 7205 He þohte to bi-winne mid strengþe and mid ginne al þe middelerþes [*c* 1205 middel eærdes] lond. *Ibid* 9066 Com a þisse middilherþe [*c* 1205 middel ærde] hone maidenes sune. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8003 Bituix þe midel erth and þe lift 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 94 Fro the seconde, as bokes sein, The moiste dropes of the reyn Descenden into Middilerthe *c* 1440 *York Myst* ix 158 Fadir, what may þis meruaylle mene? Wher-to made god medilerth and man? 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb.) A v, All mery medell erthe maketh mencyon of me 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 84 But stay, I smell a man of middle earth 1600 W WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 238 O monster of mankinde fitter for hell, then middle earth 1813 SCOTT *Trierm* i ix, That maid is born of middle earth, And may of man be won 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* x, A kind of beings who are never found On middle-earth, but grow on fairy-ground 1860 HAWTHORNE *Transform* xxxviii, It is difficult to imagine it [*sc.* Catholicism] a contrivance of mere man. Its mighty machinery was forged and put together, not on middle earth, but either above or below

†**2** The middle of the earth. *Obs.*

Sea of middle earth, *middle earth sea*, the Mediterranean. *Middle earth ocean*, an imaginary ocean in the middle of the earth.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 53 Þe grete see of myddel erþe bygynneþ in þe west at Hercules pilers. 1494 FABYAN *Chron* v. lxxvii 56 In the South see of Myddell Erth 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I iii. 34 The floude of Nilus . passeth into the middle earth sea, with seuen armes. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit*, *M'sex.* i 8 The forme of this land is Trianguler, much like Cicilia an Island in the middle earth sea. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii. ii. 663 So would those good men drowne a great part of the African and American World by their imagined middle-earth Ocean

Middle-erd. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: see MIDDLE and ERD; also 4 **myddelnerde,** 2–3 **middelert,** 4 **midulert,** 5 **medlert,** 8 **midlert,** 5 **middle yorde, myddell yarde.** See also MIDDLE EARTH. [Formed by substitution of *middel* MIDDLE *a.* for *middan-* in *middaneard*, *-geard*: see MIDDENERD There may have been an OE. **middel(ȝ)eard* corresponding to OS *middilgard*, OHG. *mittilgart.*] The world; the earth taken as situated between heaven and hell; also, the people dwelling on the earth.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 15 Þas laȝen weren from Moyses a þet drihten com on þis middilert for us to alesnesse of deofles onwalde *c* 1200 ORMIN 3638 Godess þeowwess blomenn azz Inn alle gode þæwess, Her i þiss middelærdess lif. *c* 1205 LAY 25569 Lauerd drihten crist domes waldende midelarde mund 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9052 Me nuste womman so vair non in þe middel erde. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM vii. 580 Wy nedde hy be ine helle y stopped For euere mo, Ac Nauȝt her in þys myddelnerde, For to maky men offerde. 13.. *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 2100 More he is þen any mon vpon myddelerde. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 263 (MS. A) Þou maker of myddelert, þat most art of miht. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii 100 Therfor shall I fordo All this medill-erd. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* iv. 267 Father, I hope for all middle-yorde you will not slaye your childe 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi viii 11 Thair saw he als, with huge greit and murnyng In mydle erd most menit, thir Troianis. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 59 This gate she could not long in midlert be.

Middle finger. The finger having the position in the middle of the five; the second finger.

Cf. 'middlest finger' in MIDDLE *a.* 1 (quots. *c* 900, *c* 1290).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 158/35 *Medius, uel impudicus*, middelfinger. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v xxix. (1495) 140 The thyrde fyngre is the mydle fingre, and hyght Inpudicus also. 1543 STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* vi. 21 There followed onely two pustels, the one in her thumbe, the other by her middle finger. 1787 HUNTER *Whales* in *Phil Trans* LXXVII. 385 In the fore-finger there are five bones, in the middle and ring-finger seven. 1861 [see FINGER *sb.* 1].

†**Mi·ddlegood.** *Obs.* [app. f. MIDDLE *a.* + GOOD *sb.*; cf. G. *mittelgut* ore of middle quality.] Some kind of linen fabric.

1582 *Rates Custome Ho* D iij, Middlegood the c. elles . xxvi *s* viii *d.* 1612 *Sc Bk Customs* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 320 Linning cloth called Hinderlandis Middlegood and Heidlak the hundreth elnis xvi li. *a* 1618 *Rates Marchandizes* I 3, Linnen cloath vocat. Hinderlands, Middlegood, & Headlake the hundred ells..xxvj *s* viij *d.*

Middlehard, variant of MIDDLE-ERD.

†**Mi·ddlehead.** *Obs.* In 3 middel-hed. [f. MIDDLE *a.* + -HEAD.] The middle.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 522 Dis midelerdes biginning, And middel hed, and is ending.

Middleing, obs form of MIDDLING *a.*

†**Mi·ddle-land.** *Obs.*

1. = MIDLAND *sb.* Also *attrib.* = MIDLAND *a*, MEDITERRANEAN *a*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5134 Al walis & al þe march & al middel lond ywis þat is al bituene temese & homber is. 1565 STAPLETON tr *Bæda's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 125 Edilred kinge of the Marshes or middleland englishmen came into Kent with a terrible and fell hoste. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. 3 Not all the water of Kishon, of Jordan, of the Red, of the Dead, of the Middle land Sea should serve to quench the fire.

2. *Agric.* Land of medium elevation. In quot. *attrib.*

1790 MARSHALL *Midl Counties* I 269 The species of grass-land are chiefly, Lowland grass and Middleland grass, or 'Turf'; there being no Upland grass or sheepwalk within it

Hence †**Middle-lander,** an inhabitant of the Midlands.

1644 FEATLY *Roma Ruens* 42, I am sure Bede affirmeth that the Eastern Angli or English were first gained to Christ by Fœlix, and the middle-landers by Finanus.

†**Mi·ddlely,** *adv Obs. rare.* In 5 middilly. [f. MIDDLE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a medium manner.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 320 Þou schalt streyne middilly, & not to faste.

Middleman (mi·d'lmæn). [f MIDDLE *a.* + MAN *sb.*]

†1. ? A workman employed in some particular operation in the making of iron wire. *Obs.*

1435 *Coventry Leet Bk*, The Cardwirdrawers and the myddelmen most nedes bye the wire that they shull wirche of the smythiers.

†2. *Mil.* One of the soldiers in the fifth or sixth rank in a file of 10 deep. *Obs.*

1616 *Orders establ. by Soc of Armes, Lond* A v, Item, That no man take the place of Leading or Middle-man without hee be thereunto appointed by the Captaine or Lieutenant. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid* 28 The fifth Ranke from the Front downeward towards the Reare, are called *Middlemen* to the reare, and the sixth Rank are called *Middlemen* to the front. 1672 T VENN *Milit & Mar. Discip.* v 11 A File so drawn is distinguished according to their dignity of Place, a Leader, a Follower, two Middlemen, a Follower and a Bringer up 1696 PHILLIPS, *Middleman* (a term in the Art military), he that stands middlemost in a File

3. One who takes a middle course.

1741 WARBURTON *Dtv Leg* v. § 6 Wks. 1788 III. 167 Neither Unbelievers nor Believers will allow to these middle men that a new-existing Soul. can be identically the same with an annihilated Soul. 1884 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* 179 Middle men may often seem to be earning for themselves a place in Universal Biography. 1902 A B. DAVIDSON *Called of God* vi. 168 There were three parties, the true worshippers of Jehovah, the strict idolaters, and the middle-men who were neither

b. *nonce-use* (See quot.)

1845 DISRAELI *Sp.* 11 Apr. in Hansard *Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. LXXIX. 565 We have a great Parliamentary middleman. It is well known what a middleman is he is a man who bamboozles one party, and plunders the other, till, having obtained a position to which he is not entitled, he cries out, 'Let us have no party questions, but fixity of tenure'.

4. (Originally two words.) A person standing in an intermediate relation to two parties concerned in some matter of business usually in somewhat unfavourable sense, as implying that direct relations between these parties would be more advantageous. Chiefly applied, in discussions on the theory of commerce, to the trader or any of the series of traders through whose hands commodities pass on their way from the maker or producer to the consumer.

1795 BURKE *Th. on Scarcity* Wks. VII. 401 If the object of this scheme should be to destroy the dealer, commonly called the middle man [etc.]. 1805 EAST *Reports* V. 178 The Metcalfes..were middlemen between the vendors and the vendees. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 52 In one Trade at least a class of middle-men, who were formerly interposed between the maker and the merchant, now no longer exists. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* viii. 414 While to the odious middle-man, or bailiff, was left the management of those patrimonial estates. 1866 C. W. HATFIELD *Hist. Notices Doncaster* I. 100 There are middlemen and others who encourage and aid them in disposing of the stolen goods. 1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 245 A considerable part of the demand for low-strength ash and alkali emanates from certain unscrupulous vendors or 'middle-men'. 1887 *Westm Rev.* June 315 The helpless victims of grasping middlemen and a grinding competition which [etc.].

attrib. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1864) II. 373 The workmen gradually became transformed from journeymen into 'middlemen', living by the labour of others.. The middleman system is the one crying evil of the day.

b. In Ireland, one who leases land, and sub-lets it again at an advanced rate.

1802 MAR EDGEWORTH *Rosanna* I. Wks 1832 IV 297 Mr. Hopkins was what is called in Ireland a middle-man. 1903 *Edin Rev.* July 209 Absenteeism with its resulting evils of middlemen and rackrents was the worst bane of Ireland.

5. *U. S.* a. 'In *negro minstrelsy*, the man who sits in the middle of the semicircle of performers during the opening part of the entertainment, and leads the dialogue between songs.' b. 'In the *fisheries*, a planter.' (*Cent. Dict.*)

Hence **Mi·ddlemanism, Mi·ddlemanship,** the system of employing middlemen.

1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 383 A sort of middlemanship, somewhat of the nature of the 'butty' system carried on in Staffordshire. 1889 G. J HOLYOAKE in *Co-operative News* 6 Apr. 330 Middlemanism was becoming in every country a serious question 1899 A. WHITE *Mod. Jew* 132 Their trading instincts and intuitive taste for middlemanship.

Middlemost (mi·d'lmōust), *a.* Now somewhat *rare.* [f. MIDDLE *a.* + -MOST.] That is in the very middle, or nearest the middle. Now only with reference to position, formerly also with reference to age, size, quality, etc. Cf. MIDMOST and *middlest* superl of MIDDLE *a*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10023 Þe baile midelmast o thre, Bitakens wel hir chastite. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 184 His medilmast sone 3it lefte he thare 14 in *Rel Ant.* I 52 Tak the rote of walwort..and do away the overmast rynd, and tak the mydilmaste rynde 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* I. 14/2 Cunedag the sonne of Hennius and Ragaie (middlemost daughter of Leir before mentioned) 1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 282 Although it require great skill to paint the bodie and middlemost parts of figures, yet [etc.] 1658 ROWLAND *Monfet's Theat Ins* 952 For there are these several sorts of them, the bigger, lesser, middlemost and least 1671 H M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 14 My middlemost son hath lately entred into holy Orders 1721 MORTIMER *Husb* II 222 The undermost part of the middlemost Joints are to be cut off half through 1818 J BIGLAND *Beauties Eng & Wales* XVI. 517 Folding gates, the middlemost of which is of iron. 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* XXIII. (1901) 72/1 Three men—the middlemost was praying in Welsh.

b. *absol.* The part in the middle.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* Prol. 1 In the whiche gospel it is profitable to men desyrynge God, so to knowe the first, the mydmeste [*MS. O* mydelmest) other the last. 1673 PENN *Chr Quaker* VII (1699) 60 God himself inhabits the Lowest, and Highest, and the Middlemost.

Middle night. *Obs* exc *dial.* = MIDNIGHT.

Beowulf 2782 Ligeȝesan wæȝ hatne for horde, hioroweallende middelnihtum *c* 1205 LAY 20607 Hit was to þere middel-niht *a* 1300 *K Horn* 1391 Þat schup gan ariue, Abute middelnizte 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* XXI 253 When my father and my uncles lay in the hill, and I was to be carrying them their meat in the middle night

Middler (mi·dlə). Also 6 middeler, midler. [f MIDDLE *a* + -ER 1. Cf. MDu. *middelare* (Du. *middelaar*), OHG. *mittilâri* (MHG. *mitteler*, mod.G. *mittler*).]

†1 An intermediary, mediator *Obs.*

1531 FRITH *Judgem Tracy's Test* (1535) C iii, A middeler [1573 Wks 79/1 mid dealer] betwene God and man *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks* (1573) 350/1 Heare you not playnly how we do sooner obtayne our pettyon of God our owne selfe, then by any other midlers? 1551 MATTHEW (Hyl) *Isa.* XXVIII. Notes, Christ being here mediatour or middeler betwene God & men. 1675 BROOKS *Gold Key* Wks. 1867 V. 177 This word, μεσιτης, doth signify a mediator or a middler.

2. The workman who performs the middle one of three operations in the preparation of flax

1847 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 385 It is taken up by the second man or middler, who puts it through the same process

3. *U.S.* 'A member of the middle class in a seminary which has three classes—senior, middle, and junior—as in theological seminaries' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1882 in *Minutes of Triennial Convention* (U S) 43 In reading Hebrew at sight Middlers and Juniors did well

Middle-rate (mi·d'lrēit), *a.* [f. MIDDLE *a.* + RATE *sb.*] Mediocre, not first-rate.

1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 196 A middle-rate Beauty is most commendable in a woman. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 10 Apr an 1775 Here (I observed) was a very middle-rate poet

†**Mi·ddleriff.** *Obs* [f MIDDLE *a.* + RIFF. Cf. MLG., Du. *middelrif.*] = MIDRIFF.

1599 A. M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 264/1 Take in Maye the Middlereefe of a kidde.

Mi·ddle-sized, *a.* [f. MIDDLE *a.* + SIZE *sb.* + -ED 2.] Of medium size, neither large nor small

1632 BROME *Court Beggar* II. (1653) P 2, I thinke you able to maintaine your selfes midle-sis'd Gent. 1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 582 We put it into a middle-sized Receiver. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 201 From the bigness of a pea to that of a middle sized turnip. 1883 F. M. WALLEM *Fish Supply Norway* 30 (Fish Exhib Publ) A middle-sized stockfish. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 4 The middle-sized bronchi.

Hence **Middle-sizedness,** the condition of being middle-sized; mediocrity.

1903 G. MATHESON *Repr. Man of Bible* 86 What is their mental average? It is not greatness, it is not smallness, it is not even middle-sizedness: it is shortcoming.

†**Mi·ddleward.** *Obs.* [f. MIDDLE *a.* + -WARD; in sense 2 perh f. WARD *sb.* as in *rearward, vanward.* Cf. MIDWARD.]

1. The middle part of anything.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII 135 All the rynde is for this nothing fyne, Then oonly take the tender myddelwardes.

2. The middle body of an army.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1988 The kynge .. Demenys the medylwarde menskfully hyme selfene 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 828/1 The earle himself led the middle-ward. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 673 Three Battels of which the Middleward being double fill'd the whole breadth of the Shore.

Middle way.

1. A course between two extremes. Cf. mod.L. *via media.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 336 Þe middel weie of mesure is euer guldene. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 2, I wolde go the middel weie And wryte a bok betwen the tweie. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. ii. 98 Which absurd consequence falls upon those of the middle way, who unite matter and thought in Brutes. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. v. § 2 Where two extremes are proposed and neither of them has certain and convincing evidence, it is generally safest to take the middle way.

2. The middle of the way; one's mid-course.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. XXII, Aselges. met the virgin in the middle way. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XVI 952 Apollo dreadful stops thy middle way.

attrib. 1648 GAGE *West Ind* 116 A plain champaign Countrey, which continued till within a league of the middle way lodge.

b. Used *advb.* Half-way, on the way.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 981 The King remoued his campe to a village myddell way betwene Sainct Omers and Tyrwine. 1860 WHITTIER *Truce of Piscataqua* III One alone, a little maid, Middleway her steps delayed

†**Middle world.** *Obs* = MIDDLE EARTH.

c 1200 ORMIN 17538 Off þise fowwre shaffte iss all þiss middell werelld timmbredd *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 98 Of waters froren, of yses wal, ðis middel werld it luket al 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* XXIV, He spoke mair like a man of the middle world, than she had ever heard him since she had [etc.].

Middle yorde, variant of MIDDLE ERD.

Middling (mi·dliŋ), *sb.* In 6 midlyng, 7 midling. [Prob. orig. f MID *a* + -LING 1, suggested by the earlier Sc. MIDDLING *a.* The surviving senses, however, represent absolute or elliptical uses of the adj

The sb. (except for the doubtful example quoted in 2 below) occurs first at the beginning of the 17th c, concurrently with the adoption of the Scottish adj by southern writers.]

†1. Something intermediate; a mean, middle term *Obs.*

1614-15 BOYS *Expos Fest Ep & Gosp* Wks (1630) 573 John Baptist, the last of the Prophets, and first of Apostles, a midling as it were betweene both 1620 T GRANGER *Div Logike* 89 But the midlings are disparates both to the extremes, and among themselues.

2. *pl* Pins of medium size

The sense in the first quot is doubtful; Jamieson explains it as above. Possibly the word may be a MDu *middeling*, which appears to denote some kind of nail (= *middelnagel*); cf. MLG. *middelink*, the middle finger.

1543 *Aberdeen Reg* XVIII (Jam.), xviij paperis of prenis, the price xxvij sh, ane bout of midlyngis the price vj sh, & tua hankis of wyir the price xxiij sh 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I 227 Pincushions capable of containing a whole paper of short-whites and another of middlings.

3. *pl.* Used as a trade name for the middle one of three classes into which goods are sorted according to quality. (Cf MIDDLING *a* 3.)

a. of fuller's teasels.

1766 *Museum Rust* VI 2 The next smallest which are sound, and are commonly such as grow as side heads on each branch, are thrown for a second sort, and are called *middlings.* 1797 BILLINGSLEY *View Agric Somerset* 111 [Teasels] are sorted into. kings, middlings, and scrubs.

b. *U. S* of cotton

1793 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 382 The middlings and ship stuff may be sold to answer the money calls which you will have upon you. 1881 *Standard* 14 Sept. 4/7 The class of cotton known as 'middlings'

c. of flour or meal.

1842 *P. Parley's Ann* III 126 One of the nicest, cleanest, fattest pigs that was ever killed, fattened with nothing but peas and middlings *a* 1845 HOOD *Lament of Toby* II, But must I give the classics up, For barley meal and middlings? 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 244 Some bread made of middlings.

4. *U. S.* (See quot.)

1849 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Middlings* 2. A term used in the West for pork, meaning the portion of the animal between the hams and shoulders. Thus the Price Current quotes hams, shoulders, and middlings.

5. 'That portion of a gun-stock between the grasp and the tail-pipe or ramrod-thimble' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Middling (mi·d'liŋ), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 5 mydlyn, 6 midiling, 6–8 midling, 7 middleing, 7- middling. [App. of Sc. origin: the earliest examples in Eng. writers belong to the reign of James I.

Prob. orig. f. MID *a.* + *-ling* in adjs. like *eastling, westling* (where the suffix seems to represent a blending, in attributive use, of -LING 1 and -LING 2). In English use of the beginning of the 17th c, the adj. appears to have been apprehended as an attributive application of the sb., which came in at the same time; Ben Jonson uses both freely.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Intermediate between two things; forming a mean between two extremes. *Obs.*

Quot. 1645 may belong to MIDDLING *ppl. a.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 118 Bot than is vertu morale in the mydlyn way. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth Fair* II. ii, A certaine midling thing, betweene a foole and a madman. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks 1851 IV. 234 As the Physician cures him who hath taken down poyson, not by the middling temper of nourishment, but by the other extreme of antidote. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 103 These Demons the Romans called Semi Gods and Medioxumi or midling Gods. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* v. 138 A middling Medicine, between a Plaster and a Cataplasm. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. i § 2 (1734) 115 If Care be taken to keep up the Juices in this middling condition. 1767 tr. *Voltaire's Ignorant Philosopher* xxxii. 86 The middling state between health and disease.

2. Of medium or moderate size; moderately large. Now (exc. in *middling size, middling degree*, etc.) only *colloq.* or *vulgar*, as an application of sense 3 b.

1596 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 139 Thrie midling schippis, to pass to the Ilis for subdewing of the hieland men. 1598 in *Black Bk. Taymouth* (Bannatyne Cl.) 330 Off midling plaittis thair, ii do vi; off greit plaittis thair, xiii. 1671 MARTEN *Voy. into Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1694) 80 He is as big as a midling Duck. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 316 As you gather your Fruit, separate the fairest and biggest from the middling. 1792 tr. *Brissot's Trav.* 249 Quarries of Marble of a middling fineness. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 269 Being able to carry a soldier of a middling size in each hand, when his arms were extended. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx (1856) 264 When colder, say—40°, with a middling breeze. 1871 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sker* (1881) 77 A middling keg of Hollands, and an anker of old rum. 1898 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Rom. Canvass Town* 71 You have a middling cheque, I believe.

b. *Comb.*, as *middling-sized* (†*-size*) adj.

a 1756 MRS HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 62 Get four or five middling-sized eels. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 42/1 *Q.* What sort of a man was Mahomed Comaul? *A.* A middling size man. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv, A middling sized dish of beef and ham.

†**c.** Average. *Obs.*

1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xii. 296 This is near half of the middling price in our time.

3. *Comm.* Used as a designation for the second of three grades of goods.

1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 107 The best moutoun for ixs, the midling moutoun for viiis, and the worst moutoun for viis. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 86 Middling wheat at 56s a quarter; middling sort of rye at 36s a quarter. 1859 *Stationers' Handbk.* (ed. 2) 111 Sample of the make termed Blue wove. This is a middling quality, commoner sorts would be *lower*, . better kinds *higher* in colour. 1864 DE COIN *Cotton & Tobacco* 192 Substantial upland middling cottons of good staple. 1887 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 2/6 Coffee. low middling to middling, 77s to 83s; good middling to fine middling, 83s 6d to 88s. 1889 *Century Dict.* s. v. *Fair a.*, *Fair to middling*, moderately good. a term designating a specific grade of quality in the market.

b. Moderately good, mediocre, second-rate.

1652 TATHAM *Scotch Fig.* IV. i. *Dram. Wks* (1878) 161 Children, you talk not like men, you are but middling Christians. 1677 DRYDEN *Apol. Her. Poetry*, Longinus.. has judiciously preferr'd the sublime Genius that sometimes erres, to the midling or indifferent one which makes few faults but seldome or never rises to any Excellence. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Introd. Wks. 1842 I. 27 The middling performance of a vulgar artist. 1833 HOOD *Epping Hunt* xxxii, All sorts of vehicles and vans, Bad, middling, and the smart. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 247 The abundant consumption of middling literature. 1895 H. BEVERIDGE in *Speaker* 14 Sept. 288/1 In the matter of trade disputes, however, he was only a middling success.

†**4.** Middle-aged. *Obs.*

1610 BOYS *Exp. Dom. Epist. & Gosp.* Wks. (1622) 228 Young Lawyers, old Physitians, and midling Divines are best, an old Preacher cannot teach so painfully, and the young not so profitably, but the midling may doe both [etc.].

5. Belonging to the middle classes. *Middling class* = MIDDLE CLASS.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxxx. 201 There was a Middling sort of a Man that was left well enough to pass by his Father, but could never thank he had enough, so long as any Man had more. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 19. 129 The Middling People of England are generally Good-natured and Stout-hearted. 1789 ANBUREY *Trav.* II. 393 This diversion is a great favourite of the middling and lower classes. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxvii. (1862) III. 357 He was a citizen of middling station. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 65 Now if these things are being done in the middling strata of society [etc.].

absol. 1782 CREVECOEUR *Lett.* 72 The rich stay in Europe, it is only the middling and poor that emigrate.

†**6.** Occupying a middle position. *Obs.*

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 330 *note*, In many of the midling counties, there is scarce any difference between the whole number of members at that time and this.

†**7.** *Middling teeth* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Middling-Teeth*, . are the four teeth of a horse that come out at three years and a half, in the room of other four foal teeth; from which situation they derive the title of Middling.

B. *adv.* (Now chiefly *colloq.*: common *dial.* and in vulgar use.)

1. Qualifying an adj. or adv.: Moderately, fairly, tolerably.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 411 He form'd out of one of the Iron Crows a middling good Anvil. 1779 E. BEATTY in *J. L. Hardenbergh's Jrnl.* (1879) 63 The road middling hilly. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. ii. 109 Mister Sawin, sir, you're middlin' well now, be ye? 1880 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* v, She was thin, and light, and middling tall. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* v, If a light is not rather more than middling good, it will be radically bad.

2. Fairly well; chiefly *predicatively*, fairly well in health; not very well.

1810 W. B. RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* I. (1830) 7 We are but middling—that is, but so so. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxi, 'How de do?' 'Middling', replies Mr. George. 1877 P'CESS ALICE in *Mem.* 6 Nov. (1884) 367, I am but very middling. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* V. iii. 287 'We'll do middling if we get a market', said Pete.

Hence **Mi·ddlingish** *adv.*, *dial.* or *vulgar.*

1820 J. A. DOWLING *Coroners Inquest on J. Lees* 18, I believe it was a middlingish good hat before he went to the meeting. 1876 FARJEON *Love's Victory* ii, 'A gentleman, then?' 'Well, yes, sir, middlingish'.

† **Mi·ddling,** *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. MIDDLE *v.* + -ING².] Acting as a go-between, intermediary.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. vi. 219 What doe you say vnto a middling Gossip To bring you aye together, at her lodging?

Middlingly (mi·dliŋli), *adv.* [f. MIDDLING *a.* + -LY².] In a middling manner; fairly, indifferently, tolerably; also, not very well in health.

1755 JOHNSON, *Indifferently* 3. Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly. 1814 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 44, I dare say I thought but middlingly of them while they existed. 1819 J. JEBB *Corr.* (1834) II. 373 For the last two days I have felt but middlingly. 1891 H. JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* I. viii. 133 Even then she was but middlingly pleased.

Middlingness (mi·dliŋnès). [f. MIDDLING *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being middling; mediocrity.

1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v, 'Tis a poor climax, to my weaker thought, That future middlingness.

Middow, obs. form of MEADOW.

Middrift, -dryfe, obs. forms of MIDRIFF.

Midds, Middst, obs. forms of MIDS, MIDST.

Middy (mi·di). *colloq.* [f. MID *sb.*¹ + -Y.] A midshipman.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxix, Then went two of the middies, just about your age, Mr. Simple. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 410 The middies, with naval cadets, are now designated 'subordinate officers'.

† **Mide,** *prep.* and *adv.* *Obs.* [Related to MID *prep.* and *adv.* It has not been found in OE., but corresponds in form and use to OS. *midi*, OHG. *miti* (MHG. *mite*).] A synonym of MID *prep.* and *adv.*, employed **a.** as *adv.* (sometimes = 'wherewith'), **b.** as *prep.*, usually placed after its regimen or used *ellipt.* at the end of a sentence.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Mark xv. 41, & maneȝe oðre þe him mide ferden on ierusalem. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 And hwat þa claðes bi-tacneð þe þe rapes weren mide biwunden. c 1205 LAY. 8831 Alle his cnihtes þe mide him weoren. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 372 Nicodemus brouhte smurles uorte smurien mide ure Louerd. c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 241 In water ich wel þe cristny her. For mide to wessche nis noþynge Þat man comeþ to so liȝte. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3094 (Kölbing), .vi. hundred kniȝtes he brouȝt him mide.

Mid-earth. **a.** The middle of the earth. *Mid-earth sea*, the Mediterranean Sea. (Cf. MIDDLE EARTH 2.) **b.** quasi-*arch.* = MIDDLE EARTH 1.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 143 Not farre distante from the midde Earthe Seas. 1895 A. NUTT in K. Meyer *Voy. Bran* I. 240 That tract of earth is not Accessible to many o'er mid-earth. 1895 JANE MENZIES *Cynewulf's Elene* 15 Since heaven's Lord in low degree In this mid-earth a man was born.

Midegaitt, variant of MIDGAIT.

Midel, obs. form of MIDDLE *sb.* and *a.*

Midenarde, variant of MIDDENERD *Obs.*

Miderede, obs. form of MIDRED.

Mides, Midest, obs. forms of MIDS, MIDST.

Mid-e·thmoid. *Anat.* = MESETHMOID.

1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 160 The permanent plate, to which the name *mesethmoid* or *mid-ethmoid* is more strictly applicable.

Mid-e·val, *a.* *rare*—¹. [f. MID *a.* + EVAL; perhaps after *coeval.*] = MEDIÆVAL.

1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 365/1 The mid-eval architects.

† **Mid-fasten, mid-fast.** *Obs.* [f. MID *a.* + FASTEN *sb.*, FAST *sb.* Cf. ON. *miðfasta*, MDu., MLG. *midde-*, *midvasten*, MHG. *mitte(n)vaste*, *mitvaste* (mod.G. *mitfasten*).] = MID-LENT. Also *attrib.*

c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1047 Her on þisum ȝeare wæs mycel ȝemot on Lundene to midfestene. c 1205 LAY. 22256 He ferde to Æxchæstræn to þan mid-festen. 1480 *Newcastle Merch. Vent.* (Surtees) I. 2 The . persones . . shall . halden wpon Thursday next after Midfast Sunday [etc.].

Mid feather.

1. (See quots.)

1753 [see FEATHER *sb.* 16 d]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 626/1 The body of the furnace consists of two chambers, divided from each other by a brick partition called the mid-feather. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mid-feather*, a water-bridge in a steam boiler furnace which occupies a middle position in the flue-space, the flame passing both above and below it.

2. *Mining.* A support for the centre of a tunnel (Webster 1897).

Mid-field. [f. MID *a.* + FIELD *sb.*] The middle of the FIELD (in various senses of that word). Now chiefly in *Football.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 953 He..metes hym in þe myd-feld with a much nowmbre. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xiii. (S. T. S.) I. 181 Þe dictator . come on þe myd feild of sabynis . with his Oist of futemen. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 101 King Ptelera . with a fresh supply Takes vp the mid-field. 1901 *Essex Weekly News* 29 Mar. 8/3 Woodford were the smarter team in mid field, but they did not equal Chelmsford in front of goal.

attrib. 1896 *Bootle Times* 18 Jan. 3/1 Midfield play ensued.

† **Midgait,** *adv.* *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **midegaitt.** [f. MID *a.* + GAIT *sb.*¹] = MIDWAY.

1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 256 He wes met be the nobilities horsmen midgait. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 153 The Earle Marchall, or he come midegaitt, tyrit and grew seik that he might do no thing nor no goode at that tyme. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* V. 290 Bot or he was midgait, Cadhard . slew him at the castel of Meffen.

‖ **Midgard** (mi·dgaɹd). *Myth.* [repr. ON. *Miðgarð-r*: see MIDDENERD.] The proper name, in Scandinavian mythology, of the world inhabited by living men, in contradistinction to Asgard (*Asgarðr*), the home of the gods. Also *attrib.*, as *midgard sea*, *snake*.

1882 C. F. KEARY *Outl. Prim. Belief* 73 The mid-earth serpent called Jörmungandr . lying at the bottom of the mid gard sea.

Midge (midʒ). Forms: 1 **micge, mycg, mycge, mygg,** 4-6 **mydge,** 5 **migge,** 5-6 **myge,** 6 **mige, myghe,** 6- **midge.** [OE. *mycg* masc., *mycge* wk. fem., corresponding to OS. *muggia* fem. (Essen glosses), MDu. *mugghe* (Du. *mug*), OHG. *mucca* (MHG. *mucke*, *mücke*, mod.G. *mucke*), Sw. *mygg*, *mygga*, Da. *myg*.—OTeut. types **mugjo-z*, **mugjôn-*. It is uncertain whether the synonymous ON. *mý* is related, and the alleged cognates outside Teut. are very doubtful.]

1. A popular name loosely applied to many small gnat-like insects, by some entomologists restricted to the *Chironomidæ*.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) C 947 *Culix*, mygg. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 54 Wið gnættas & micgeas. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 121/7 *Culex*, micge. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* civ. 29 He sayd & hundfle come & mydge [L. *cynomia et scinphes*] in all þaire endis. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 459 Some tymes diseses man a migge or els a flee. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 172 To knit hyr nettis and hir wobbys sle, Tharwith to caucht the myghe and littill fle. 1580 M. NISBET *N. Test. in Scots* Matt. xxiii. 24 Blind leidars, clengeand a myge, bot suelliand a camele. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. A v b, The smoke of it [wormwood], dryueth away gnates or mydges. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1771 *margin*, They are called Wall lice, because they breed in Wals; but in true English they are called Midges, and in Latin *Cinices*. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 953 These small Summer Gnats . are properly called in English Midges. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 43 *Culices* Gnats, & *si parvi sunt* Midges. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 88 Midges in the summer will fly about those walking abroad in a goodly attire, as well as about those in sordid apparel. 1808 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 31 Oct., There is a foundation for the other part of the story, though no larger than a midge's wing. 1850 ROSSETTI *Blessed Damozel* vi, Where this earth Spins like a fretful midge. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 236 The Green Midge, a very delicate little insect. 1886 *Times* 18 Aug. 10/6 The wheat midge . produces the red maggots which so seriously damage the ripening ears of corn. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Zool.* 276 Midges (*Nemocera*) are usually slender with long antennæ, which in the males are often furnished with long hairs.

b. Applied to a diminutive person.

1796 BURNS *Wha will buy my troggin?* ix, By a thievish midge They had amaist been lost. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xxxvi, A more spirited, bolder, keener gentleman than he was before that midge of a governess crossed him, you never saw, ma'am. 1866 *Reader* 17 Mar. 276 As compared to the men and women about him he is a mere midge.

2. An artificial fly for fishing.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 311 Black midge, or gnat. Dubbing, of the down of a mole.

3. The fry of various fishes (Funk). Cf. *mackarel-midge*.

1832 COUCH in *Mag. Nat. Hist.* V. 15 Midge (*Ciliata glauca*). *Ibid.* 16 It is the mackarel midge of our fishermen. For brevity's sake I have retained only the name Midge.

4. A kind of small one-horse 'fly' or cab.

1877 *Rep. Provinc.* 133 (E. D. D.) Small flys licensed to carry two or at most three persons, to be seen on all the cab stands about Torquay, are almost always called Midges about that town. 1896 MRS OLIPHANT *Old Mr Tredgold* ii. (1898) 16 [Refers to Isle of Wight.] A midge is not a graceful nor perhaps a very safe vehicle.

5. *Mining.* (See quot.) Cf. MIDGY.

1883 GRESLEY *Coal-mining Gloss.*, *Midges*, lamps (not safety) carried by putters, &c.

6. *attrib.*, as *midge-like* adj., *midge-tail*; **midge cap** (see quot.); **midge fly**, a midge; **midge grass**, *Holcus lanatus* (Britten & Holland, 1886).

1814 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 144 The labourers are under the necessity of wearing a sort of veil before their faces which they call *midgecaps. 1806 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 259 The Bard, to kill a *Midge-fly pours her Thunder. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxii, Sal-alkali o' *Midge-tail clippings.

† **Midgern.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 1 **micgern(e,** 5 **medryn, mydrun, myg(g)erne,** 9 *dial.* **midgen, midgerum, middren,** etc. (see E.D.D.). [OE. *micgern* = OS. *midgarni*, OHG. *mittigarni* .—OTeut. type **midjogarnjo*^m, f. **midjo-* MID *a.* +

**garnā* (ON. *gorn* fem.) bowel, gut, cogn. w. **garnoᵐ* YARN.] The fat about the entrails of an animal; suet; in mod. dial. use the fat about the kidneys of a pig; leaf-lard.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 162/28 *Exugium*, micgern. 14 . *Nom.* ibid. 678/22 *Hec omomestra*, a medryn. 14 *Voc.* ibid. 599/3 *Omentum*, a pauncheclout (*vel* Myggerne). *c* 1450 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 10 Take..þo mydrun and þe kydnere, And hew hom smalle. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 747/31 *Hoc omestrum*, a mygerne

¶ b. App. confused with MIDRIFF

a 1440 *Prompt. Parv* [Several texts have *midrym*, *midryn*, instead of *midrif*, rendered *diafragma*.] 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Middern*, the midriff or diaphragm.

Midget (mi·dʒĕt). [f. MIDGE + -ET.]

1. An extremely small person; *spec.* such a person publicly exhibited as a curiosity.

1865 *W. Cornw. Words* in *Trnl. R. Inst. Cornw.* Apr. 50 *Midget*, very small, a mite. 1869 MRS STOWE *Old Town Folks* XVI (1870) 159 Now you know Parson Kendall's a little midget of a man. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 10/2 A child . which had been exhibited by a showman as the smallest 'Midget' in the world. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 7 There are 120 saloon passengers, adults, 40 children, and 2 'midgets' on board. 1903 *Review of Rev.* Apr. 347 The undersized midgets of new recruits.

2. A Canadian name for the Sand-fly.

1859 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*

3. More fully *midget-photograph*. The trade name for a very small size of photographic portrait.

1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/3 A smaller frame, screen shape,.. to hold six 'midget' photographs.

Mi·dgety, *a.* [f. MIDGET + -Y.] Very small.

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 177 [My] cap was before too midgetty to please me.

Midgy (mi·dʒi), *sb. Mining.* [f. MIDGE + -Y.] See quot., and cf. MIDGE 5.

1849 GREENWELL *Coal Trade Gloss.* (E.D.D.), *Midgy*, an oblong box without a front, carried upright, the use of which is to carry a lighted candle or small lamp in a current of air.

Midgy (mi·dʒi), *a.* [f. MIDGE + -Y.] Consisting of midges

1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* II. 65 When dance the midgy clouds in warping maze Confused.

Mid-heaven. [MID *a.*]

1. *Astron* and *Astrol.* The meridian, or middle line of the heavens; the point of the ecliptic on the meridian.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VI. XXIX (1597) 308 b, The Fiduciall line of the label crossing the Zodiaque, will shew the degree of mid heauen at that houre. 1610 HEALEY *St Aug. Citie of God* 203 Mid-heaven, the point between the Horoscope and the west-angle. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 272 The 10th [house] is the midheaven, or medium cœli, or south angle

2. The middle of the sky

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 11 The sunne is not only risen and in our midheauen, but the light of it is seauen fold bigger then it was before. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 263 Or how the Sun shall in mid Heav'n stand still. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 737 The red fruit Grown on a magic oak-tree in mid-heaven.

3. The midst of heaven as the abode of angels.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 468 But the hot Hell that alwayes In him burnes, Though in mid Heav'n, soon ended his delight

†**Mididone**, *adv. Obs.* Also 4 **midydone**. [Orig. a syntactical phrase, *mid idone*, where MID *prep.* governs *i-done* pa. pple. of DO *v.* The literal sense is thus 'with this being done'.] Forthwith, immediately.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 468/226 He helpez boþe king and knyȝht, þe pouere alle mididone. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4138 (Kölbing) Þe cherl bent his bowe sone & smot a doke mididone.

Midil, Midilerth(e, Midiling, obs. ff. MIDDLE *a.*, MIDDLE EARTH, MIDDLING *a.*

Miding, obs. form of MIDDEN.

Midis, obs. form of MIDS.

Mi·dlag. *Antiq.* [Source unknown: Meyrick's explanation 'mid-leg' cannot well be correct.] An alleged name for a kind of tabard: see quots

1824 MEYRICK *Ant. Armour* II. 84 These long tabards were peculiar to the English, being called midlags, because as they were made in imitation of the surcoat, they reached to the middle of the legs. 1830 [E. HAWKINS] *Anglo-French Coinage*, This feeble monarch [RIC. II] is represented in his state tabard or midlag.

Midland (mi·dlănd), *sb.* and *a* [f. MID *a* + LAND.] A. *sb.* The middle part of a country. Also *pl.* esp. applied to the middle counties of England; and, in hunting use, with narrower sense to the champaign country including parts of the counties of Leicester, Rutland, Northampton, Warwick, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 320 The three sayde prouinces occupy this mydlande of the worlde. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XIII. 1 Vpon the Mid-lands now th' industrious Muse doth fall. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Discov., De orationis dignitate Metaphora*, As if..a Gentleman of Northampton-shire, Warwickshire, or the Mid land, should fetch all the Illustrations to his countrey neighbours from shipping. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. ii. 15 If the Sea lie lower generally than the shore, and much more than the mid-land. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. I. 216 The mid Lands seem very mountainous. 1889 C. EDWARDES *Sardinia* 340 The Sarde midlands. 1898 *Story of Midlands* 10 The Midlands are rich in mineral wealth.

B. *adj.*

1. Situated in the middle of the land; inland; remote from the sea. *Midland counties* (of England): the counties south of the Humber and Mersey and north of the Thames, with the exception of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Gloucestershire, and the counties bordering on Wales. The counties now forming the *Midland circuit* (see CIRCUIT *sb.* 5) are Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Leicester, Rutland, Northampton, Warwick, Bedford, and Buckingham.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 40 In the midland parts far from the sea. 1675 OGILBY *Britannia* (1698) 6 The chief Trade [of Bristol] is manag'd from Wales, and the Midland-Countries. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* p. vi, The inhabitants of the Northern parts of England, would be little acquainted .. with those of the mid land parts. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 157 In use in Forfarshire and the midland districts. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 8 Such was the origin of the Midland Counties Railway.

b. Belonging to the Midlands.

Midland dialect: (*a*) with reference to the ME. period, the dialect (divided into *East* and *West* Midland) spoken in the region between those of the 'northern' and 'southern dialects'; in addition to the central parts of England this region included South Lancashire, the Welsh borders, Lincolnshire, and East Anglia; (*b*) in A. J. Ellis's classification of modern English dialects, the dialect of an area extending from Wharfedale in Yorkshire to Stratford on Avon, and from Chester to the Lincolnshire coast.

1837 YOUATT *Sheep* VIII. 341 The Midland Long-woolled Sheep.

2. = MEDITERRANEAN *a.* 2. *Midland Sea*, the Mediterranean Sea.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 34 From the mid lande sea to both the Oceans. 1683 T. HOY *Agathocles* 3 Fruitful Italy, The Pride, and Envy of the Mid-land Sea. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. CLXXV, The midland ocean breaks on him and me. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* XXV, O'er the blue Midland waters with the gale, Betwixt the Syrtes and soft Sicily.

† b. Of or pertaining to the Mediterranean Sea

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 36 In lib. 3. cap. 4 he [Diodorus] makes four kinds of Libyans to inhabit the midland coasts about Cyrene and Cirtes.

Hence **Mi·dlander**, one who lives in the Midlands; **Mi·dlandise** *v. trans.*, to assimilate to the Midland dialect; **Mi·dlandward** *adv.*, towards the Midlands.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 91 Vpon whom ioine the midlanders, to wit, the Gætulianders. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XVIII, The young earls went off—one midlandward, one northward. 1879 T. F. SIMMONS in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* Introd. 58 The Northern form may have been copied mechanically by the scribe, although Midlandized in other cases

Midle, obs. Sc. f. MEDDLE; obs. f. MIDDLE.

Mid leg. [MID *a.*]

1. The middle of the leg.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 10 b, Their souldiors in their watches stoode to the mid legges in dyrt and myre. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* III. 259 A large Handkerchief, which hangs down behind to the Mid-Leg.

b. Used *advb.*. To the middle of the leg.

1829 W. H. MAXWELL *Stories of Waterloo* I. 194 His jockey boots were in the newest style, the top..was met midleg by short tights of tea-coloured leather. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* II. 42 We are wading mid-leg through it

c. *Comb.*, *mid leg deep*, *mid-leg high*.

1772 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 16 Mar., Snow lay mid-leg deep in the streets. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 404 We found fine feed in the road, clover mid-leg high. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. IX. 131 A solitary passenger is seen, now striding mid leg deep across a drift.

2. *Ent.* One of the intermediate or second pair of legs of an insect. Also *attrib.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. XXXIII. 379 *Pedes Intermedii* (the Mid-legs) *Ibid* III. XXXV. 534 The first or mid-leg segment is not nearly so elevated as that of the hind-legs.

Mid-lent. [MID *a.*] The middle of Lent.

1470 *Paston Lett.* II. 394, I am halffe in purpose to com home with in a monythe her afftr, or abowt Med Lente. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 1 The ffryday a for mydlent 1667-8 J. BRETON in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 706 It is possible he may be in London by Midlent.

b. *attrib.*, in *Mid-lent Sunday*, the middle or fourth Sunday in Lent.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 194 At two termes in the yere, that is to sey, the Sonday of Sexagesyme, and on mydlent Sonday. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 1 Midlente soundaye, the xxij Day of Marche. 1623-4 LAUD *Diary* 7 Mar., Mid-Lent Sunday. I preached at Whitehall. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 31/2 Saturday after Midlent Sunday.

†**Midle·nten.** *Obs.* [f. MID *a.* + LENTEN.] = MID-LENT. Chiefly in *Midlenten Sunday*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 172 Panne mette I with a man a mydlenten sondaye. 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* II. 1600 On sonday in mydlenton the viii houre. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVI. (Jam.), Betuix this & Sonday mydlentrene nixt to cum.

Midlenting (midle·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MIDLENT + -ING[1].] The custom of visiting parents and giving them presents on Mid-lent Sunday.

1720 WHEATLY *Bk. Com. Prayer* (ed. 3) 225 The Appointment of these Scriptures upon this Day [Midlent-Sunday], might probably give the first Rise to a Custom still retain'd in many Parts of England, and well known by the name of *Midlenting* or *Mothering*.

Midler, obs. comparative of MIDDLE; obs. f. MIDDLER.

Midlerd, Midlert, var. forms of MIDDLE-EARD.

†**Mi·dless**, *a. Obs.* [f. MID *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no middle.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 343 An un-beginning, midlesse, endlesse Ball [*sc.* the World].

Midlest(e, obs. superlatives of MIDDLE.

†**Mi·dlike**, *adv. Obs.* [f. MID *sb.* + -LIKE.] Moderately.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 71 He set ensample thus mydlike.

†**Mid-lying**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. MID *adv.*[2] + LYING *vbl. sb.*] Adultery.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Unrihte luue is hordom and mid liggunge þe men drigen bi-twenen hem.

†**Mid man.** *Obs.* [MID *a.*]

1. A mediator, umpire.

1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 17 In this accomodation these mid men proceeded so far. 1652-5 — *Lett. & Jrnls.* (Bannatyne Club) III. 179, 254, 296.

2. A man-midwife.

1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Baths* II. (1709) 345 The Mid-men have so far consented to this fatal and pernicious Practice as never to..forbid it.

Midmast, obs. form of MIDMOST.

†**Midmeasure,** *v. Obs.* [f. MID *adv.* + MEASURE *v.*] *trans.* To divide in the middle.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 90 This reduplication .. of Pleura, is in this place, called Mediastinum, because it midmeasureth the brest

Midmest(e, obs. forms of MIDMOST.

Midmore, -morewe, var. ff. MIDMORROW.

Mid morn. The middle of the morning; 9 a.m.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 24 Also vrom Prime vort mid morwen hwon þe preostes of ðe worlde singeð hore messen. 13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't* 1073 Cum to þat merk at mydmorn. 1486 *Bk. St Albans* C iij, Yeue the hawke therof eueri day at mydmorne and att Noone. 1876 LANIER *Clover* 5 The midmorn empties you of men

†**Midmorrow.** *Obs.* Also 4 **midmor(e)we, mydmorw**, 5 **mydmor(o)we, mydmore, myde morroo** [f. MID *a* + MORROW.] = MIDMORN.

13 *S. Eng. Leg.* in *Archiv Stud. neu Spr.* LXXXII. 308 To mydmorw, vndrin & mydday. 13 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1626 The stiward made moche sorewe, Til hit were half wai midmorewe. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 83 At mydmore y lerned to go, And plaied as children doon in strete. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IX. xi. 363/1 For thou woldest not helpe me as I badde the, therfore as this daye mydmorowe thou shalt dye

b. *attrib.*, as *midmorrow day*, *tide*.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7982 (Kölbing) Þis was in time of May, Riȝt aboute midmorwe day. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* II. 42 In middes on a Mountayne at Midmorwe tyde Was piht vp a Pauilon.

Midmost (mi·dmoust), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 1 **midmest, middemyst**, 3 **mydmest**, 3-4 **midmeste**, 4 **mydemyst, mydmest(e**, 5 **midmast**, 6 **midmest**, 7- **midmost**. [OE *midmest*, formed with suffix -EST on WGer. **middjumo-* (OHG. *in mittamen* in the middle), OTeut. **midjumo-* (see MIDDENERD).—Indogermanic **medhyamo-* (Skr. *madhyama*), superlative of **medhyo-* MID *a.*

OE. had also a synonymous *medemest*, formed with suffix -EST on OTeut. **meduma-* (Goth. *miduma*, OHG *metamin* compounds; cf. *metami*, OE *medume, medeme* —**medumjo-*, moderate) —Indogermanic **medhomo-*, a superlative formed directly from the root **medh-*.]

A. *adj.* 1. That is in the very middle, with regard to position, age, etc.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 112 Þanne sceal hym man læten blod on þan earme on þan middemyste sædra. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 685 Þre dogtren þe king adde þe eldost het gornorille þe midmeste het regan. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 10023 (Fairf.) The mydmest bayly of þe thre Bytokenyþ wele hir chastite. 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 205 That hes dismemberit him of the haill twa midmest fingaris. 1663 COWLEY *Verses Sev. Occas., Christ's Passion* III, My greedy eyes fly up the hill, and see Who 'tis hangs there the midmost of the three. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* X. 1083 Proud Mezentius .. rush'd into the Plain, Where tow'ring in the midmost Ranks he stood. 1716 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 270 High on the midmost bark the king appear'd. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 308 He [Philo] compares it [the Word of God] to the midmost branch of the golden candlestick.

b. *absol.* The midmost part, the middle.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* Prol. 1 In the whiche gospel it is profitable to men desyrynge God, so to knowe the first, the mydmeste, other the last, that [etc.]. 1865 PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 102 A huge parallelogram, placed almost diagonally across the midmost of Arabia. 1865 SWINBURNE *Dolores* 333 From the midmost of Ida. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 367 We are made to feel the young girl's enjoyment.. even in the midmost of her grief.

2. In partitive concord: The middle or midst of.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 420 Where York and Gloster's rocky towers bestride..Virginia's midmost tide. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Oct. XVII, She sank Silently weeping on the temple stair, In midmost night. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 329 High in the midmost city the horse pours forth from its side Warriors armed.

3. Most intimate.

1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. i. 19 It comes flowing softly through the midmost privacy.

B. *adv.* In the middle or midst.

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 536 The king goes midmost. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* V. iii, Then midmost in the battle was I led In spirit. 1892 'M. FIELD' *Sight & Song* 13 Midmost of the breeze.

b. *prep.* In the middle or midst of.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* Introd., Midmost the beating of the steely sea. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 397 It stands midmost a marsh-country.

Midnight (mi·dnəit), *sb.* Forms: α. see MID *a.* and NIGHT; in 1 inflected **midder, mid(d)re, middyre niht(e**; β. 1 **middernæht,** 3 **middernìht(e.** [OE. *midniht* = MDu. *midnacht, middenacht,* OHG. *mittinaht* (MHG. *mitnaht*), Sw. *midnatt* (ON. had a derivative form, *miðnætti*:—**miðjonahtjo*), f. MID *a.* + NIGHT. OE. had also the syntactical combination *midde niht*, frequently occurring in the dative as *middre niht*; this inflected form survived into the 13th c.; it corresponds to Du. *middernacht*, G. *mitternacht*, which from the 14th c. have been used in all cases.]

1. The middle of the night; 12 o'clock at night.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. x. (1890) 286 Þa ongon heo semninga on midde neaht cleopian þæm þe hire þegnodon *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xi. 5 Sua huelc iuer hæfeð friond & gaeð to him æd middernæht [etc.]. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 262 Æt middre nihte. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 125 Alswa wel onbuten mid-niht alswa on mid daiȝ *c* 1205 LAY. 15943 Ælche middernihte heo bigunneð to fihten. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 1748 Ha wenden from hire, abuten þe midniht. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* vii. 19 Gedeon wente in. into a part of the tentis, bigynnynge the watchis of the mydnyȝt. 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton) v xiv (1859) 81 Sodenly the belle gan sowne the hour of mydnyght. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxv. 6 At mydnight there was a crye made. 1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 67 'Tis now dead midnight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 58 By Night he fled, and at Midnight return'd From compassing the Earth. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 202 As yet 'tis midnight deep 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* V. 146 Specks of tinsel, fixed in heaven To light the midnights of his native town! 1882 PEBODY *Eng Journalism* xix. 143 There are not many subjects upon which, if he takes up his pen at ten o'clock, he cannot by midnight turn out a chatty and readable column for the next morning.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Intense darkness or gloom; a period of intense darkness.

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* Sonn xxiii in Arb. *Garner* V. 352 Her forehead's threatful clouds from hope removed me, Till Midnight reared on the mid noctial line *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1885) I 99 When the dawn of the gospel began to break upon this isle, after the dark midnight of papacy 1781 COWPER *Charity* 376 Philosophy, while his province is the reasoning part, Has still a veil of midnight on his heart 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 182 It was the darkest midnight of the world's history.

†**3.** slang. *Mother midnight* (see quots.). *Obs*

1602 F HERING *Anat* 11 One while hee playeth the Apothecarie, other whiles serueth in stead of Mother Midnight *a* 1700 B E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Mother Midnight,* a Mid wife (often a Bawd). 1715 MRS CENTLIVRE *Gotham Elect* Wks 1872 III 180 [To the Midwife] And you too, Mrs Midnight, kiss me, you old Jade you—.

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

a. Of or pertaining to midnight, occurring at midnight, meeting at midnight.

1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 260 That was ate mydnyht tyde 1634 MILTON *Comus* 103 Mean while welcom Joy, and Feast, Midnight shout and revelry. 1698 [R FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 32 The fittest and best Qualified Candidate to be A Midnight Gold Gatherer or an Emptier of Houses of Office 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* VII 1244 Survey this Midnight Scene. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg* 70 About fifty armed men came and swore all the inhabitants to be faithful to the new system enacted by the midnight legislators of this country [*sc.* Kilkenny]. 1851 LONGF *Gold Leg.* IV *Refectory*, Are you such asses As to keep up the fashion of midnight masses? 1905 *Westm Gaz* 26 Sept 7/3 The mishap occurred to the midnight train from Liverpool-street to Norwich

b Dark as midnight.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr Mart* D 8 Whilst there I lie in midnight-dark immur'd, My friends emblazoned forth mine injurie 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii 770 It is an Antichristian Opera Much us'd in midnight times of Popery 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* 99 Dungeon them in midnight Dens of Fraud and Destruction. 1855 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram's Apol* 253 What's midnight doubt before the dayspring's faith? 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* xi, In all that labyrinth of midnight paths.

5 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *midnight-shrouded, -woven* adjs.; **midnight appointments** *U.S. politics*, appointments made during the last hours of an administration; specifically, those so made by President John Adams (*Cent. Dict.*); †**midnight cart,** a cart for carrying away night soil; **midnight oil,** used *fig.* in phrase *to burn* (etc.) *the midnight oil*, to sit up or work after midnight; **midnight sun,** the sun as seen in the Arctic regions at midnight.

1698 J. COLLIER *Immor. Stage* 204 To present Nature under every Appearance would be an odd undertaking. A *Midnight Cart, or a Dunghil would be no Ornamental Scene. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II ii. 33 Wee spend our mid-day sweat, our *mid-night oyle; Wee tyre the night in thought; the day, in toyle. 1744 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xi, I trimm'd my lamp, consum'd the midnight oil. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper* iii 32, I cannot say that I burnt much midnight oil. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed 3) 316 The nights were even brighter than the days, and afforded Fitz an opportunity of taking some photographic views by the light of a *midnight sun. 1810 *Associate Minstrels* 76 Then desolation's *midnight-woven pall Shall in one sable fold envelope all.

† **Mi·dnight,** *v.* [f. MIDNIGHT *sb.*] *trans.* To plunge into midnight darkness.

1687–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxi. 187 Of all objects of sorrow, a distressed king is the most pitifull; because it presents most the frailty of humanity: and cannot but most midnight the soule of him that is falne.

† **Mi·dnighting,** *vbl. sb.* [Formed as prec. + -ING [1].] ? The coming (of a star) to the meridian.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref* d iiij b, By foreseing the Rising, Settyng, Nonestedyng, or Midnightyng of certaine tempestuous fixed Sterres.

Midnightly (mi·dnəitli), *a.* and *adv.* [f. MIDNIGHT *sb.* + -LY.] **a.** *adj.* Taking place at midnight, or every midnight **b** *adv* Every midnight.

1836 *Fraser's Mag* XIV. 107 'The Highflyer' rushed midnightly through a village about nine miles distant. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 194 To this day he may be seen midnightly..counting the graves and waiting his turn

†**Mid-noctial,** *a. nonce wd.* [hybrid f. MID *a.* + *-noctial* in EQUINOCTIAL.] Belonging to midnight.

1593 [see MIDNIGHT 2].

Midnoon (midnūn: stress variable) [f. MID *a.* + NOON.] Midday; noon.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 442 The Gentlewoemen in Greece and Italy, who begin their morning at midnoone. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 311 Seems another Morn Ris'n on mid-noon. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II v. § 7 They can tell precisely what Altitude the Dog-star had at Midnight or Midnoon in Rome 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 91 It was the deep midnoon. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer Note-Bks* (1879) I. 157 Far towards midnoon.

b. *transf.* and *fig*

1814 WORDSW *Excurs.* VI. p. 305 The approved Assistant of an arduous course From his mid noon of manhood to old age! 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II ii 1 27 A man of your years, At the midnoon of manhood, with plenty to do.

c *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Of or pertaining to midnoon; occurring at midnoon.

1804 J GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 64 Here nature in her midnoon whispers speaks 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* VI, From early morning till the midnoon hour.

Mid-off. *Cricket.* [Short for *mid-wicket off*: see MID *a.* 6.] A fieldsman on the off-side, in front of the batsman and near the bowler. Also the place where this player stands

1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 He was badly missed at mid-off from a very easy chance by Cave. 1894 *Times* 23 May 7/3 Davidson hit the ball into the hands of mid off.

Mid-on. *Cricket* [Cf. prec] A fieldsman on the on-side, in front of the batsman and near the bowler. Also the place where this player stands.

1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 Routledge was neatly caught by mid-on running in at 194 1888 A G. STEEL *Cricket* (Badm Libr) 208 On a true hard wicket we never like to see a captain putting his mid on or short leg close to the batsman, to field what is called 'silly' mid-on. 1891 W G GRACE *Cricket* 265 Mid on is one of the easiest places in the field.

† **Midovernoon.** *Obs.* [f. MID *a.* + OVER *prep.* + NOON] The middle of the afternoon. (In quot. *a* 1300 app used by mistake for MIDOVERUNDERN, which is the reading of other MSS)

1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 7302 Fram anon amorwe uorte mid ouer non, Þe bataile ilaste strong *Ibid* 7487 Fram þat it was amorwe þe bataile ilaste strong Vorte it was hei mid ouernon, & þat was somdel long *a* 1300 *E E. Psalter* xxxvi 6 And he sal lede als light þi rightwisnes, And als mid over-none [WYCLIF, as myddday] þi dome þat es. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 10673 He was two hundred mennes ban,— Or it was passed myd ouer-none.

fig *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg* (1867) 84 At vndren to scole y was sett At mydday y was dubbid knyȝt At hiȝ noon y was crowned king At mydouernoon y droupid faste, Mi lust & liking wente away.

† **Midoverundern.** *Obs.* [f. MID *a.* + OVER *prep* + UNDERN.] ? Midday.

a 1300 *E. E Psalter* xxxvi. 6 He sal lede þi rihtwisnes als liht, And þi dome als midoverunder briht. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3853 Þus raȝt he fra þis reuir be many ruȝe waies To it was meten to þe mere to myd-ouir-vndorne.

Mid place.

†**1.** A place in the middle. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21539 Vnto þe tun bar þai þaa tre, Þar war þai don als in mide place. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xxviii 280 In mydd place of that vale, vnder a roche, is an hed and the visage of a deuyl bodyliche 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug Citie of God* 350 The mid-place is neither the highest nor the lowest. 1658 W BURTON *Itin Anton.* 131 In the mid-place between, the River Dee runnes along.

2. *dial* (See quot.)

1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* xvi, Entering the door there was an apartment on each side, a 'mid-place'—that is, a big cupboard

‖ **Midrash** (mi·dræʃ). Also 7 **med-, midrasch.** *Pl.* **midrashim** (midrā·ʃīm). [Heb. מדרש *midrash* 'commentary' (2 Chron. xxiv. 27, Revised Version 1884), f. root דרש to investigate, search] An ancient Jewish homiletic commentary on some portion of the Hebrew scriptures, in which free use was made of allegorical interpretation and legendary illustration. Also, the mode of treatment characteristic of this class of commentaries.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 192 Mardochæus (saith their Medrasch) sucked the breasts of Hester. 1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 28 The Disputer. He insisted upon allegories, and searched out mysticall interpretations of the Text. Hence himselfe was tearmed Darschan, and his exposition, or homily, Midrasch. 1878 SCHILLER-SZINESSY in *Academy* 28 Dec. 606/1 It [the *Yalqut*] saved a goodly number of the smaller Midrashim. from perishing altogether 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 501 A happy Rabbinic midrash on the non-muzzling of the ox that treadeth out the corn.

Hence **Midra·shic** *a*, of or pertaining to the Midrashim; of the nature of midrash.

1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 403 Midrashic literature.

Midred (mi·dréd). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **midhridir, -hriðre, -hryð(e)re,** 5 **miderede, midredyn, mydred(e, -rid, -ryde,** 6 **midridde,** *Sc.* **modereid.** Also 9 *dial.* **midred, middrit,** etc. (see E.D.D. and Jam.). [OE. *midhriðre* (:—OTeut. type **midjohriþrjo*), f. *midd* MID *a.* + *hreðer* inward part; = OFris *mithridri, midrithere, midrith, midrede.*] The diaphragm, midriff. Sometimes misused for MIDGERN.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) I 44 *Ilia*, mid hridir, nioðan weard hype *a* 1100 *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 293/5 *Omentum*, midhriðre. *c* 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw* in *Rel. Ant.* II 78 Miderede, *le gist rate* 14. *Nom.* in Wr Wülcker 678/5 *Hec diafragma*, a mydrede *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2388 With half þe mydrid of a swyne 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 239 A Midredyn (*MS. A* mydryde), *omentum* 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* II 432 Livar and lungis, modereid and melt. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 116/10 Ye midridde, *diaphragma*.

Midrefe, obs form of MIDRIFF.

Midriasis, obs. form of MYDRIASIS.

Midrib (mi·drib). [f. MID *a* + RIB.]

†**1.** In phrase *mid-rib deep*, up to the middle of the ribs (of a horse). *Obs.*

1696 *Phil Trans* XIX. 350 Nets trailed on the Ground by two Horses, one goeth Mid rib deep into the Sea 1807 P GASS *Jrnl.* 236 A north branch. is 40 yards wide and was mid-rib deep on our horses.

2. *Bot.* A principal rib continuous with the petiole extending through the central part of the blade of a leaf.

1776–96 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) II. 91 Scales spear-shaped, skinny, yellow, with a green midrib. 1794 in MARTYN *Lang Bot.* 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 445 The petiole and midrib of the leaves.

3. *Bee-keeping* (see quot.).

1884 PHIN *Dict Apiculture* Introd 13 The word midrib has been used to denote the septum or partition between the two sheets of cells which are found in every comb.

Midribbed (mi·dribd), *ppl. a. Bot.* [f. MIDRIB + -ED [2]] Having a midrib.

1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 326.

Midridde, obs. form of MIDRED

Midriff (mi·drif) Forms: 1 **midhrif, midrif,** 4–6 **mydryf,** 5 **mydref(e, mydrif, myddereffe,** 5–6 **mydryff(e,** 6 **middryfe, midrefe, myddreffe, mydryfe,** 6–7 **midrif(f)e,** 7 **middrift,** 6– **midriff.** [OE. *midhrif*, f. *midd* MID *a.* + *hrif* belly (cf. RIFF *sb.*[4]). Cf. OFris. *midref.*]

1. The diaphragm. *To shake, tickle the midriff*: said of what causes laughter.

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II. 278 Hwilum onginneð of þam midhrife se is betweox þære wambe & þære lifre. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 148 He [*sc* the œsophagus] declineþ into þe ynnere partie til þat he peerse þoruȝ þe mydrif *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 337/1 Mydryf of a beste, *diafragma* 1486 *Bk St. Albans* E viij, In the mydref that callid is the rondell also. 1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* (1541) 49 The entrayles, which be underneth the myddreffe *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas Health* A viij, A wounde in the braynes, hert, midrife, . or lyuer is deadly. 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen. IV*, III iii 175 There's no roome for Faith, Truth, nor Honesty, in this bosome of thine it is all fill'd vppe with Guttes and Midriffe 1613 M RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 28 An Aequator, or middle fence, that divideth the whole body in the middest between the two Poles, like a Middrift 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks 1851 III 67 We would burst our midriffes rather then laugh 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s v *Oesophagus*, It passes through the Midriff 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser II. *Newsp* 35 *Yrs Ago*, That conceit still tickles our midriff to remember. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I 198 A sight to shake The midriff of despair with laughter.

Comb 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* III. iii, Many midriff shaken even to tears

†**2** *transf.* A partition (Cf. *diaphragm.*) *Obs.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* Proem 12 In the midst of which frame, is nail'd a board, which may not improperly be call'd a Midriff. 1766 *Compl Farmer* s. v. *Ventilator*, A square box in the middle of which is placed a broad partition, or midriff, made to move up and down.

†**b** Applied as a term of contempt. *Obs.*

1600 DEKKER *Shoomakers Holiday* Wks 1873 I. 13 *Wife.* Seuen yeares husband? *Eyre* Peace Midriffe, peace, I know what I do, peace *Ibid.* 19 [*Eyre.*] What Nan, what Madge-mamble-crust, come out you fatte Midriffe-swag-belly whores.

Midryde, obs. form of MIDRED.

Mids, *sb*, *adv*, and *prep.* Forms: 3–6 **myddes,** 4 **mides, mydis, -ys,** 4–6 **myddis,** 4–7 **middes,** 5–6 **middys, mydds,** 5–7 **middis,** 6 **mydes, myds.** *Sc.* **middiss,** 6–7 **midds,** 7 *Sc.* **midis,** 6– **mids** Also 7–9 *Sc.* (in senses 2 and 3) **midse.** [ME *middes*, evolved from the advs. *in-middes, on-middes* (see IN-MIDS and AMIDST) which are altered forms of OE *in middan, on middan* (where the prep. regularly governs the dative of *midde* sb. or of the wk. neuter adj.: see MID *a.* and *sb.*). The alteration is due to the analogy of *tó middes* in the middle (see TO-MIDS), where *to* governs the genitive as in some other phrases.]

A. *sb.*

1. The middle, middle part or point; the midst. Chiefly in phrase *in* (*the*) *mids* (*of*). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* (see E.D.D.).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5192 Þar-for Crist sal sytte þar þat day, Onence þe myddes of erth þus for to say. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 14 Of his lyf al þe begynnynge, & þe

mydis, & als þe endynge. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 167 Syne with his baneris hardely (The) myddis of the toune he tais. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B II 184 And thus fals and fauel fareth forth togideres, And Mede in þe myddes and alle þise men after. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1548 The walle of marbill was most fro þe myddes vp, Of diuers colours 1449 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 55 The beames shullen be in brede atte myddes xij inches. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 1 In the myddis of May. 1530 PALSGR. 245/1 Myddes parte of a channell, *le fil dune riuiere*. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I, A spyder that is in the myddes of her webbe 1536 R. BEERLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett* (1880) 35 Sume cum to mattens begenynge at the mydes, and sume when yt ys allmost done. 1544 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 213 In breadythe in the mydds Fyftye and fyve Foote 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The Priest standing humbly afore the middes of the Altar 1564 HARDING *Answ. Jewel* IX 122 King Dauid thought it very vnfitting..that..the Arke of God was putte in the myddes of skynnes, that is, of the tabernacle. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* IV 30 He passing thorow the mids of them. *Ibid.* 35 When the deuill had throwen him in the middes. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot Pentat., Gen.* XXIV. 22 (1639) 92 A weight called in Hebrew bekagh, which signifieth cleft or cut in the mids. 1641 HINDE *Y Bruen* xli 129 A man who knew right well.. what it was that did make a mans face to shine in the mids of his own house and in the Congregation.

†2. A means. *Obs.*

1520 *St Papers Hen VIII*, II 32 We truste of this your hard and goode begynning shall folowe a better myddes. 15.. *1st Bk Discipl. Ch. Scot* (1621) 74 He useth the ministery of men, as the most necessary middes for this purpose. 1616 J. MAITLAND *Apol Maitland of Lethington* in *Scot Hist. Soc. Misc* (1904) 200, I hoip that my father his dealings sal appeir sincer & his endis & midis lauful & honest. 1646 R BAILLIE *Lett & Jrnls.* (Bannatyne Club) II 355 Your debates about the midses mak the end among your hand to be lost. *a* 1658 DURHAM *Exp Rev* II IV (1680) 129 A sinful midse for attaining an end 1710 WODROW *Corr* (1843) I. 144 This is the midse [method] that is fallen upon at present to prevent rents.

3. A mean between two extremes; a middle course, a compromise. *Obs.* exc *Sc.*

1553 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract* in *Wodr Soc Misc* (1844) 143 Betuix thir twa extremitels geve it plesit God that the myddis sulde cum furth, apperandlie it wer ane gret ease 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 172 Quhair they conferrit lang with the Lordis upoun the XXI day of May for sum articles of peace, bot neuer concludit any midds 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodr. Soc) III The Assemblie laboured to take a mids in the mater 1709 W. STEWART *Collect. Worship. Ch. Scot.* 244 Temperance is the Golden Mids between Abstinence and Intemperance. 1720 T BOSTON *Fourfold State* (1797) 238 There is a mids betwixt omitting duty and the doing of it as thou dost it. 1875 W. ALEXANDER *Sk Ain Folk* XII 67 There's a midse i' the sea, ye ken, an' it is not wisse-like to gae sic len ths

†4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **midsfinger**, the middle finger, **midsman**, (*a*) a mediator, (*b*) in Ireland = MIDDLEMAN; **mids-world**, = MIDDLE EARTH.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 42 Do bad god wurden stund and stede, Dis middes werld for-inne he dede 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 239/1 þe Middis fynger, *medius digitus* [sic] *a* 1662 R BAILLIE *Lett* (1775) II 401 Mr Blair and Mr Durham appeared as mids-men [*ed. Bannatyne Club* midmen see MIDMAN] 1801 *Ann. Reg* 23 What has been the main cause of the wretchedness of the Irish and the Highlanders of Scotland? The midsmen of the former, and the tacksmen of the latter.

†B. *adv.* In the middle or midst. *Obs.*

c 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens* 5197 And myddys of the soote herbage Ther be bestys eke savage *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 12 Middes above, in ffulle riche aray, Ther satt a child off beaute precellyng

†C. *prep.* In the middle of. *Obs*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1061 þan metis him myddis þe way was meruale to sene, A hert *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5779 Thys wonderfull and meruelous best ne but on ey hath middes the forehed. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII 549 To end which two begun (Mids all) a song

†**Mids**, *v. Obs.* [f. MIDS *sb.*] *trans.* To take a middle view of.

1693 STAIR *Instit* II. i. § 42. 177 Tribonian midseth the matter thus.

Mid-sea. The middle of the sea, the open sea.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III (Arb.) 73 Thee Creet Ile in mydseas dooth stand too Iuppiter hallowd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII 403 Shoales Of Fish that with thir Finns & shining Scales Glide under the green Wave, in Sculles that oft Bank the mid Sea. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II lxxxiv. XI. 123 A gentle and steady Etesian breeze carried them across midsea without accident or suffering. 1871 R. ELLIS tr *Catullus* lxiv 167 He rides far already, the mid sea's boundary cleaving.

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D vj b, When it was not yet enlarged with hir Italian dominions and midsea Iles. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* VIII 153 Three boats found their rodings fouled by these reckless mid-sea hunters.

Mid-season.

†1. The time in the middle of the day; noon.

1610 SHAKS *Temp.* I ii. 239 *Pro* What is the time o' th' day? *Ar.* Past the mid season.

2. The middle of the season.

1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 166, I was wearing my new Paris hat, which, as it was mid-season, I had bought for eighteen shillings and sixpence.

attrib. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan 30/3 A mid-season house containing mixed kinds may now be started in the usual way 1889 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/1 A few really tasteful and appropriate mid-season dresses.

Midship (mi·dʃip). *Naut.* [f. MID *a.* + SHIP.] The middle part of a ship or boat.

1555 *Act* 2 & 3 *Ph. & Mary* c 16 § 7 Any Wherry..which shall not be iv. Foot and a Half broad in the Midship. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Royal Navy* 33 It is a great weakening to a ship to have so much weight at both the ends, and nothing in the Mid-Ship. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 31 A singer that stood upon the bridge across the mid-ship.

b. The rower who sits in the middle of a boat.

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 173 Midship backed and flapped like fury

c. *Comb.*.. **midship beam** (see quots.); **midship bend**, = *midship frame*; **midship body** (see quot.); **midship frame**, that timber or frame in a ship which has the greatest breadth; **midship port**, a porthole in the middle part of a ship.

1698 *Capt Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xv. 122 The breadth upon the *Midship beam 20 foot. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 95 The Midship-Beam is the longest beam of the ship, lodged in the midship frame, or between the widest frame of timbers. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M* 117 **Midship-bend or frame*, that bend which is called Dead-Flat. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s v *Midship-bend*, When the middle of the ship has a portion of a uniform cross-section, such is called the **midship body*. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) C 2 b, The most capacious of these represents what is called the **midship frame*. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh Easy* XXX, Two of the *midship ports of the antagonist were blown into one.

Midshipman (mi·dʃipmæn). [f. prec + MAN. So called because stationed 'amidships' when on duty]

1. In the navy, the designation of a rank intermediate in the line of promotion between that of naval cadet and that of the lowest commissioned officer (i. e. in the British navy that of sub-lieutenant, in the U.S. navy that of ensign).

[1626, 1627: see *midships man* s v MIDSHIPS] 1685 *Lond Gaz* No 2054/3 Mr Littleton, and Mr Brisbane, both Midshipmen Extraordinary 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) V 100 Her lieutenant and 2 midship men killed 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780), *Midshipman*, a sort of naval cadet, appointed by the captain of a ship of war, to second the orders of the superior officers. 1855 MRS GASKELL *North & S.* XIV, How well he looked in his midshipman's dress. 1900 W. BAIRD *Gen. Wanchope* II 33 Midshipmen's amusements and practical jokes are proverbial.

2 *U.S.* 'A batrachoid fish, *Porichthys margaritatus*: so called from the rows of round luminous bodies along the belly, like the buttons of a naval cadet's coat' (*Cent. Dict.*)

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synop. Fishes N Amer.* 751 *Porichthys porossissimus*—Midshipman.

3. *Comb* · **midshipman's butter**, the Avocado, *Persea gratissima*; **midshipman's half pay** (see quot), **midshipman's nuts**, broken pieces of biscuit as dessert (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867)

1866 *Treas Bot.* 867/1 *Persea gratissima* They contain a large quantity of firm pulp possessing a buttery or marrow-like taste, and are hence frequently called Vegetable Marrow or *Midshipman's Butter 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* II, Avocado, or Alligator pears, alias midshipman's butter *c* 1851 — *Lett & Life* (1877) I. 277 *Midshipman's half-pay (nothing a-day and find yourself).

Hence **Mi·dshipmanship**, the office or position of a midshipman.

1789 COWPER *Let.* (in *Pearson's 76th Catal* (1894) 16), I rejoice with thee that thou hast succeeded in procuring a midshipmanship (there's a word for you) for the poor young man in question 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl* VIII 103 He was undergoing the preliminary ordeal of midshipmanship.

Midshipmite (mi·dʃipmait). A sailor's perversion of MIDSHIPMAN (Adopted by humorous writers as suggesting MITE *sb.*)

1833 MARRYAT *P Simple* VIII, One of them ere midshipmites 1868 W. S GILBERT *Bab Ball, Nancy Bell*, A bo'sun tight, and a midshipmite. 1880 *Theatre* Jan. 39 As for the Midshipmite, he creates a roar whenever he struts across the deck

Midships (mi·dʃips), *sb.* and *adv* [App. aphetic for AMIDSHIPS, though appearing earlier in our quots.] A. *sb.* The middle part of a vessel either with regard to her length or breadth

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid Yng Seamen* 7 In a fight the Forecastle is his [the Lieutenant's] place, to make good, as the Captaine doth the halfe decke; and the quarter Maisters the midships 1705 *Lond Gaz* No 4116/3 Only her Hull from the Taffrill to the Midships remained above Water 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr* II. 901 Both stay-sail sheets to mid ships were convey'd.

b. *Comb.*.. †**midships man** = MIDSHIPMAN.

1626 CAPT SMITH *Accid Yng. Seamen* 2 His Mates are onely his Seconds, allowed sometimes for the two Midships men 1627 — *Seaman's Gram* XIII 61 Midships men see the tops and yards well manned.

B. *adv.* = AMIDSHIPS.

1838 *Civ Eng & Arch Jrnl* I 384/2 Clear beam midships 32 ft. 1852 H. W PIPERSON *Missionary Memorial* 145 On retiring, we stopped midships to sing a hymn of thanksgiving 1883 *Law Times Rep* XLIX 332/2 The *Clan Sinclair* with her stem took the port side of the *Margaret* abaft midships.

Mid-side. [MID *a.*] The middle of the side.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 622 In water ȝe sal stonden, In water to mid side. *a* 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 338 Forth was broust there, with a bridel, A corsed devel als a cote With a sadel to the mid side. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 991 Wallace selff, at mydsid off the toune, With men of armys that was to bargane bown. 1581 BURNE *Disput.* 107 Sua that sence thay are al enterit in the scheip-fauld of Christ, nocht be the dur bot be the midsyd of the house, it is [etc.]. 1652–7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 17 The fish may lie up to the mid sides in the liquor *Comb* 1794 WEDGE *Agric. Chester* 55 The cheese..is then taken and placed midside deep in brine.

Mid-sky. [MID *a.*] The middle of the sky.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 957 Com let us haste, the Stars grow high, But night sits monarch yet in the mid sky 1667 — *P. L.* VI. 314 Two Planets rushing from aspect maligne Of fiercest opposition in mid Skie. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* (1879) II. III 37 Out of the mid-sky

attrib. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I, Thro all the midsky zones, to yon blue pole, Their green hills lengthen

Midst (midst), *sb., adv.*, and *prep.* Forms: 5 **medeste**, 5–7 **myddest**, 5–8 (9 *arch. rare*) **middest**, 6 **middeste**, **mydst**, 7 **middst**, **midd'st**, **midest**, 8 **mid'st**, 6– **midst**. [First appears in the 15th c. as *middest*. Prob. two different formations have been confused: (1) an extended form of *middes*, MIDS, with the excrescent (euphonic or analogical) *t* as in *amongst*, *against*, *whilst*, and the dialectal *onst* for *once*, *nice't* (nəist) for *nice*; (2) an absolute use of the superlative MIDDEST *a.*] A. *sb.*

1. The middle point or part; the centre, middle. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5396 He sase a dym cloude Full of starand sternes and stirtild in þe myddest A grete grysely god. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 455 He was at þe myddest of þe brygg *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv 208 Subbion in the middest, and Blanchardine the hindmost 1517 *Acc Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII 214 King James.. about the middest of march tooke his p'gresse towards Scotland. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 197 Hee died before he had brought the worke to the midst. 1588 KYD *Housek. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 250 Ierusalem is in the midst of our Hemysphere 1592 TIMME *Tin Eng Lepers* F], I will but touch three parts to wit, the beginning, the middest, and the end 1654 EARL MONM tr *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 210 About the midst of January *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Shropsh.* (1662) III 1 This Shire being almost in the middest of England 1671 H M *Erasm Colloq.* 319 If thou open the black stone Cyamea, thou shalt find a bean in the midst. 1695 DRYDEN *Dufresnoy's Art Painting* Pref. 44 One Play.. where there is nothing in the First Act, but what might have been said or done in the Fifth, nor any thing in the Midst, which might not have been plac'd as well in the Beginning or the End. *a* 1894 STEVENSON *Tales and Fantasies, J Nicholson* (1905) 76 He was not past the midst of the first field.

2. The position of being in the interior of, involved or enveloped in, or surrounded by (something, or a number of things or persons, specified or implied). Now almost exclusively in the phrase *in the midst of* (formerly also †*among the midst of*), chiefly in the senses· Among, amid, surrounded by (a number of things or persons), while fully engaged with, 'in the thick of' (occupations, troubles, etc.); during the continuance of (an action or condition).

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl, Salut. & Nativ.* (Shaks. Soc 1843) 113 And one his breste written also The landes names and goodes bouth too, And sette also in the medeste [E. E. T. S ed p 127, mydde] of thoe, God of Rome righte as a kinge. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* IV. 35 And the deuell threw him in the myddest [1611 middes] amonge them. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial of Dead*, In the myddest of lyfe we be in death. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 12 A woman sitteth crowned in parliament amongest the middest of men *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 58 While you were in the middest of your sport. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXXII. 109 In the midest of the battell. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* IV 12 And the Lord spake vnto you out of the midst of the fire 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VI 270 In the middest of all this burley burley 1632 SANDERSON *Serm* 315 To pluckе thee out of the middest of a froward and crooked generation *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks (1687) 445 Made his Way with his Sword alone into the middest of their Troops. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 153 P 6 In the midst of an adventure. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal & Helen* 860 In the midst of a city vast and wide. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III I 289 Armies were kept up in the midst of peace. 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* II i, From the midst of those smiling heavens he had seen a sword hanging 1887 BOWEN *Virg Æneid* III 104 Crete, in the midst of the waters lies. *Mod* In the midst of his enormous labours, he has found time to [etc.]

†b. *To leave in the midst* [= L. *in medio relinquere*] to leave undecided, abstain from giving an opinion on.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos* I. 107, I leave it in the middest, till further proofe of the truth be made

c. With a possessive, usually of plural pronoun, (*in*) *our*, *your*, *their midst*

This use is scarcely found before the 19th century; the solitary example from the 16th c does not prove that it was current. Cf. 'in her middes' (=in their midst) *Apol. Loll.* (*c* 1400) 12.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* CXXXV. lv, Not so his dreadfull showes he ceas'd, But did them still in Ægipts mid'st renew. 1794 C JOHN in Southey *Life & Bell* (1844) I. 205 If we then could have had our dear Dr. Bell in our midst, our pleasures and improvements would have been greatly heightened. 1825 J. MONTGOMERY in *Chr. Psalmist* (1828) 414 Lo, in their midst his form was seen, The form in which He died. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* XI. (1866) 200 When his shield [should] be hung aloft again as of old in the camp's midst, a sign of help to the poor and the oppressed. 1867 W L NEWMAN in *Quest. Reformed Parl.* 119 Her vast and available coalfields, her iron mines, the energy of her people, founded cities in her midst. 1869 J MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 133 The enduring light that broke out in their midst.

d. With omission of article, *in midst* (*of*). Now only *poet.* (*rare*).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. VII. 5 In middest of the race. *Ibid.* I. IX. 10, I ever..loyde to stirre up strife, In middest of

their mournfull Tragedy. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1643) 114 To reckon him in middest of his dearest favorites. 1617 *Jonas Ling.* Advt., That should haue brought thee in midst a faire orchyard. 1862 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 112 In midst, His worn cheek channell'd with unwonted tears, The Landgrave. 1880 WATSON *Prince's Quest* 63 There towered In middest of that silent realm deflowered A palace.

¶ *poet.* with transposition of possessive adj.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1339 And in my midst of sorrow and heart-grief To shew them feats.

†**3.** A medium, middle course or term, mean *Sc. Obs.* Cf. MIDS.

c 1610 Sir J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 19 Rather following the Extremity than the right Midst *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas II*, Wks. (1711) 30 The majesty of a prince hardly falleth from a height to a midst, but easily is precipitated from any midst to the lowest degree and station 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol Quakers* VII § 2. 202 They have laboured after a Midst betwixt these two extreams 1786 A. GIB *Sacr. Contempl.* I. VII II 158 There can be no proper midst in a Soul, betwixt moral good and evil.

B. *adv.*

1. In the middle place Only in Milton's phrase. [Prob to be regarded as a contracted form of MIDDEST *a.* used advb.]

1667 MILTON *P. L.* V 165 On Earth joyn all yee Creatures to extoll Him first, him last, him midst, and without end. 1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 426 May God grant you every blessing Remember Him first, last, and midst 1854 DE QUINCEY *War* Wks 1862 IV. 271 Every nation's duty first, midst, and last, is to itself

2. = 'In the midst'. Const. *of. poet. rare.*

1675 N LEE *Nero* IV i, If I gaze long, I shall my nature lose: Mid'st of my full carreer, I stop and muse. 1883 R. W DIXON *Mano* I vi 16 And midst there was a goodly chantry seen 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* June v, The grassy plat 'Midst of her garden, where she had her seat.

C. *prep* In the midst of, †between. Commonly written *'midst*, as if aphetic for AMIDST.

1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI*, I. II. 24, I would ne're haue fled, But that they left me 'midst my Enemies. 1593 — *Lucr* 566 And midst the sentence so her accent breakes, That twise she doth begin ere once she speakes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 28 From whence a voice From midst a Golden Cloud thus milde was heard. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) 77 The peaceful Ox contains most parts of Air, Not subject unto too much Rage, nor Fear, A temper, 'midst the Lion, and the Deer. 1704 POPE *Windsor For* 26 And 'midst the desart fruitful fields arise 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* XXXI, Midst others of less note, came one frail Form, A phantom among men.

Midstream (mi dstrī m). [f. MID *a.* + STREAM.] The middle of the stream Also *fig*

c 1315 *Greenwich Hosp MS. Documents* (P R O Box 20, bundle O, No 12), En primis a commensere de mydstreme de Derwent. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* II 1, The midstream's his, I, creeping by the side, Am shoulder'd off by his impetuous Tide 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III 546 Down the Mid-stream he wafts Along 1827 E MACKENZIE *Hist. Newcastle* II 742 *note*, The midstream of the river, taken at low water, is considered the boundary between the coal-mines 1849 E B EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 99 He was obliged to have the boat kept in mid-stream 1899 F NICOL *Recent Archæol & Bible* II 94 We are brought into the midstream of Biblical History

attrib. 1894 *Outing* (U S) XXIV 452/2 On the mid-stream side of the rocky islet the bank was eight or ten feet high 1905 *Daily Chron* 13 Mar 4/4 The ford would land us on a mid stream island.

b. Used *advb.*

1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & L* 1015 Whom Gareth met mid-stream

Midsummer (mi dsʊmə). Forms: see MID *a.* and SUMMER *sb*; also, 3–5 **missomer**, 4 **mesomur, misomere, myssomer(e, mysomer.** [OE. *midsumor*, see MID *a* and SUMMER, cf. ON. *miðsumar* (Sw. *midsommar*, Da *midsommer*), MDu *midsomer, middesomer, middensomer* (Du *midzomer*), mod G. *mittsommer* In OE also as two words, with inflexion of the adj]

1 The middle of summer; the period of the summer solstice, about June 21st.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* V XII (1890) 425 Swa sunnan upgong bið æt middum sumere *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII 311 Þæt ys on lyden solstitium & on englisc midsumor. *a* 1123 *O E Chron* an 1101 Þa to midde sumeran ferde se cyng ut to Pefenesæ *c* 1290 *Beket* 1693 in *S Eng Leg* I. 155 A-3ein Midsomer it bi-fiul 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 10546 Subbe he nom iwis Winchestre aboute missomer 1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 313 Every person shalle pay, euery yere, for hys ffeste, at Myssomere, xij*d.* 1412 *Canterick Ch Contract* (Raine 1834) 11 Be mysomer next. 1473 WARKW *Chron* (Camden) 6 At myssomere, the Duke of Clarence passede the see to Caleis. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 153 His wyfe after aboute Midsomer, ended her life there 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV I. 102 Gorgeous as the Sunne at Mid-summer. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. X. (1635) 223 Their longest day at Midsummer is 24 houres. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* IV. 27 At Eve last Midsummer no Sleep I sought 1840 J BUEL *Farmer's Comp* 44 The crops may then mature before they are injured by the intense heats of our mid-summers.

fig c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 18 Bryng us mydsomer of heuenly blys, I pray 3ow, martyrs both, Paule and Iohn.

†**b.** *Phr. To have but a mile to midsummer*: to be somewhat mad. (Cf. *midsummer madness.*)

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 92 Tho bestys that thys wroughte to mydsomer have but a myle.

2. = *Midsummer day*, June 24th.

1530 PALSGR. 245/1 Mydsomer, *la sainct Jehan.* 16.. *Robin Hood & Pr. Arragon* xix in Child *Ballads* III. 148/2 'On Midsummer next', the damsel said, 'Which is June the twenty-four'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *midsummer-beauty, fair, -night, -pomp, -quarter, -rose, -sunbeam, term,* †*-tide, -time*; †**midsummer ale**, a festive gathering held at midsummer; **midsummer chafer** *U.S.*, a beetle, *Rhizotrogus solstitialis* (Cent. Dict. 1890); **midsummer daisy**, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (Prior *Plant-n.* 1879); **Midsummer Day**, the 24th of June, one of the recognized 'quarter-days' in England; **midsummer eve**, † **even**, the evening before Midsummer Day; **midsummer games**, festivities held at midsummer; **midsummer growth**, a second start into growth after ceasing (Jackson *Bot. Terms* 1900); **midsummer madness**, the height of madness (cf. *midsummer moon*), **midsummer men**, *Sedum Telephium*, a plant used by girls on midsummer eve to divine whether their lovers are true; †**midsummer moon**, ? the lunar month in which Midsummer Day comes; sometimes alluded to as a time when lunacy is supposed to be prevalent; †**midsummer sights**, rural dramatic performances at midsummer; **midsummer silver**, the silver-weed, *Potentilla anserina.*

1633 MARMION *Antiquary* IV (1641) I 3, And now next *Midsummer ale, I may serve for a fool 1867 'OUIDA' *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 5 The country was in its glad green *midsummer beauty. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* I. 90 Wið lifre sar genim on *midde sumeres dæg þa ylcan wyrte. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 10266 Alle þe bissopes þat ar missomer day in to this londe come. 1350 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 97 On mesomur day. *c* 1425 *St Mary of Oignies* II. X. in *Anglia* VIII 177/45 Fro þe annuncyacyone of oure lady vnto myssomer-daye. 1556 *Chron. Gr Friars* (Camden) 29 The mydsomer day followynge was his sonne crownyd Henry the viijth at Westmyster. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No 221 P 2 Upon Midsummer Day last, as he was walking with me in the Fields. 1426–7 *Rec. St Mary at Hill* 66 On *mydsomer eve a dawber and his man XIIIJ d. 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II 128 On Midsummer eve, when it is well known all kinds of ghosts, goblins, and fairies, become visible and walk abroad 1904 *Edin. Rev* Jan 53 The elderbush is cut on Midsummer Eve 1352 *Wynnere & Wastoure* 166 in *Parl Three Ages* (Roxb Club) 95 One *Mysomer euen 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 16 On mydsomer evyn [1433] the duke with hys wyffe came to London *c* 1566 *Scogin's Jests* (Hazl) 145 On a time about *Midsummer faire, he. went to Barnwell 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 6 b, The Fathers busied them selues rather with Pageantes and *Midsommer games, then with the Vineyard. 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N* III IV 61 Why this is verie *Midsommer madnesse 1755 *Connoisseur* No 56 P 5, I likewise stuck up two *Midsummer Men, one for myself, and one for him Now if his had died away, we should never have come together 1877 W JONES *Finger ring* 169 It was an olden superstition that the bending of the leaves to the right or to the left of the orpine plants, or Midsummer men, as they were called .. would never fail to tell whether a lover was true or false 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 124 Wede them clene in *mydsomer mone 1589 *Marprel Epit.* (1843) 14 Whether it be midsommer Moone with him or no 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* IV 1, What's this? midsummer moon! Is all the world gone a madding? *a* 1350 *Birth Jesus* 641 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg* (1875) 93 Þe schorteste niȝt þat was þo, was *missomerniȝt. 1600 SHAKS *A Y L* IV 1 102 If it had not been for a hot Midsomer-night. 1866 M ARNOLD *Thyrsis* VII, Soon will the high *Midsummer pomps come on 1553–4 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc* (1896) 99 Wyllyam lobbe for kepynge of the clocke for *mydsomer quarter xx d. *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 22 All start in chaunge like a *mydsomer rose 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 16 The husbandes spent their time rather in Maygames and *Midsommer sightes, then with tylling the ground, or planting of Vines. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1718) III 62 In this place [Lingfield, Surrey] the Inhabitants are very fond of Ghirlands, or Garlands, made of *Midsummer Silver, a little Herb, which continues all the Year of a bright Ash Colour, and have crowded the Church and their own Houses with them. 1809 MANNING & BRAY *Hist Surrey* II. 340 No such custom now prevails (1808), nor do old people remember it. The Midsummer Silver is common here 1859 GEO ELIOT *A Bede* XII, Warmed by the *midsummer sunbeams 1538 *Ld. Treas Acc Scott* (1905) VI 430 Item, Charles Geddes, in complett payment of xl merkis for his fe of the *mydsomer terme last bipast *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 224 Fro *Midsomertide to þe Apostle S Thomas 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 823 Gif at *Mydsummer tyme ane 3eir To cum, it war nocht with bata[i]ll Reskewit, than [etc]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 45 The riuer Nouanus at euery midsummertime swelles and runs ouer the bankes.

Midsummerish (mi dsʊmərɪʃ), *a* [-ISH.] Having the characteristics of midsummer.

1836 MRS GORE *Mrs Armytage* I. 302 The days, long and Midsummerish as they were, passed away.

Midsummery (mi dsʊmərɪ), *a.* [f. MIDSUMMER + -Y.] Of or pertaining to midsummer.

1856 MOTLEY *Corr* (1889) II 217 The weather has been mid-summery 1883 *Century Mag* XXVII. 108 A species of golden-rod with a midsummery smell.

†**Mid-terra'nean,** *a Obs.* = MEDITERRANEAN.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. III. *Colonies* 86 Northward with narrow Mid-terranean Sea, Which from rich Europe parts poor Africa

†**Midtholing.** *Obs.* [f. MID *prep.* + THOLE *v.* + -ING[1].] Compassion.

1340 *Ayenb.* 157 Ich ssel habbe pité and mid þolyinge

Midtime (mi dtaɪm). [f. MID *a.* + TIME.] The time in the middle (of the day, etc.)

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lv. 17 The midtyme was appoynted for theure Sacrifices. 1619 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. lxxiii, It being then the mid time of the Night. 1650 *Sc. Metr Ps.* cii. 24 O take me not away In mid-time of my dayes.

Midulert, variant of MIDDLE ERD *Obs.*

Midwald, -wall, var. ff. (in Dicts.) of MODWALL.

Midwall (mi dwɔ̄l). *Arch.* [f MID *a.* + WALL] Used *attrib.* in *midwall shaft*, a shaft or baluster, placed in the middle of the thickness of the wall, in an early type of English belfry windows.

1880 FREEMAN in *Macm Mag* No 246. 453, I doubt whether a midwall shaft is to be found between the Avon and Exmoor 1893 C. HODGES in *Reliquary* Jan 17 The mid-wall shafts, which are slightly barrel shaped, are ten inches in diameter

Mi dward, *a., sb., adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 1 **middeweard** (as *sb. -weardes*), **-weard, -ward, -weard, 2 middewarde, 4 mydwarde,** *pl.* **myddwardis, 4–5** *Sc* **mydwart, 4–6 midwarde, 5** *pl.* **midwardis, 5–6 mydward, 4– midward.** [OE. *middeweard*: see MID *a.* + -WARD Cf. MDu. *middewaert.* (The 12th c. form *middewarde* may be a misreading for *middewardre* dat. fem.)]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** In partitive concord: The middle of. *Obs.*

After OE. only preceded by *in*; the definite article, when used, was placed between the adj and sb. *In midward* as thus used has the appearance of being a prepositional phrase governing the sb.. cf. AMIDWARD, EMIDWARD.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. VI § 1 Æfter þæm Eufrate þa ea, seo is mæst ealles ferscra wætera, & is irnende þurh middewearde Babylonia burg. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 43 Seoðþan he him sceawede and stude inne midde warðe helle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 655 Bot yhon tre cum þou nawight to, þat standes in midward paradis. ? *c* 1325 *K Horn* 590 (Laud MS.), Ich sal do pruesce, For þe lef wyt schelde, In mideward þe felde 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 6319 'Als a litel spark of fire', says he, 'In mydward þe mykel se, Right swa alle a mans wykkednes Un to þe mercy of God es'.

2. Occupying the middle. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9921 (Cott) Þe midward heu es þat i mene *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 764 (Fairf) Of al þe trees [we ete] bot of ane, þe midwarde tree ys vs out tane 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* (1877) 2 The midward time and the fading, and the last of the latter days.

B. *sb* The middle, the middle part. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags Ps* XXI 15 (Lamb.) On middeweardan innoþes mines *in medio ventris mei* 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 9664 God ys shapper of alle þyng, He wote þe mydwarde, and þe endyng 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 682 Ane ile may weill in mydwart be Betwux Kyntyr and Irland *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2759 In mydward of this gardyn stant a feire tre. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* XI 550 But as In the Midwardis, vndirstonde þou here, that whanne he Cam to his Middyl Age, he wax A man bothe sad and Sage. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI 503 Als mony syne in the mydwart put he. 1505 in *Mem Hen. VII* (Rolls) 231 The fashion of her nose is a little rising in the midward *c* 1550 R. BIESTON *Bayte Fortune* B j b, Yf thou were in Tems in midwarde of the sande.

†**C.** *adv.* In the middle *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 920 Off kyn he was, and Wallace modyr ner, Off Craufurd syd that mydward had to ster.

D. *prep.* In the middle of. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1032 Midward þat land a wel springes. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* V ii, Midward their path, a rock of granite grey From the adjoining cliff had made descent.

Mid-water. [f. MID *a.* + WATER *sb*] The middle portion of the water vertically, near neither to the bottom nor the surface.

1653 WALTON *Angler* XII 183 Letting him [a minnow] swim up and down about mid-water, or a little lower 1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* XXII (1818) II 295 Some move in midwater, either by the same motion of the legs as they use in walking, or by strokes, as in swimming 1905 HOLMAN HUNT *Pre-Raph.* I. 69 Red-spotted trout poised in mid water

attrib. 1868 *Daily Tel* 5 June 5/1 It is the same with herrings, cod, ling, and all the mid-water fish.

†**Mid waters,** *adv. Obs.* [f MID *a.* + WATER, with advb. *s*] In the middle of the waters.

a 1800 *Coble o' Cargill* VI in Child *Ballads* IV 309 Before that he was mid-waters, The weary coble began to fill.

Midway (mi dwe, midwē·), *sb., a., adv.* and *prep.* [f. MID *a.* + WAY Cf. MDu *middewech*; also Da. *midtvei.*] **A.** *sb.*

†**1.** The middle of the way or distance. *Obs.*

c 897 K ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* li 399 Donne bið ðæt swa swa Segor stod on midweȝe betweox ðæm muntum & ðæm merscum ðe Sodoma on wæs ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2682 Sir Wychere, Sir Walchere, theis weise mene of armes, Mett him in the mydwaye *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) IV 31 Fro Calabre or fro Cecyle to Akoun, be See, is 1300 Myles of Lombardye And the Ile of Crete is right in the mydd weye. 1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* I 68 The studie of letters is so long and vneasie a journey, that they which thinke to finish it, oftentimes staie in the midwaie. 1677 W HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I 36 Newhaven, seated near the Midway betwixt Hudsons River and that of Connecticut. 1770 KING in *Phil Trans* LXI 256 She mentioned a very steep shelf, or descent, in the midway.

†**2.** A medium; a middle course. Now *rare.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II i. 8 Hee were an excellent man that were made iust in the mid-way betweene him and Benedicke 1606 — *Ant & Cl.* III. iv. 19 No midway 'Twixt these extreames at all. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 168 Our sorrow must walk in a mid-way betwixt neglect and excess 1677 *Govt. Venice* 56 The Senat having chosen the midway, which in great dangers, and doubtful, is always the worst. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 39 Nor mount, nor dive; all good things keep The midway of the eternal deep.

B. *adj.*

1. Situated in the middle of the way, occupying the middle. *rare* exc *poet.*

1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 6 The Crowes and Choughes, that wing the midway ayre Shew scarce so grosse as Beetles. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX 1218 In Mid-way Flight Imagination tires. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* 221 The midway parting of his crisp hair 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist* 29 No more at midway heaven.

2. †a. Medium, moderate. *Obs.*

1573 Tyrie *Refut. Knox* To Rdr, Als conuenient to begyle the simple reader, as to impesche and trauel men of gude ingyne and midway knawlage, to cum to the vnderstanding of the veritie. 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 43 He was of midway stature. 1675 G. R. tr *Le Grand's Man without Passion* 59, I confess that I understand not that competent or midway knowledg by him found out.

b. Of an opinion: Mediating. *rare.*

1905 Jas. Orr *Problem Old Test.* ix. 327 The midway theory advocated by Nöldeke.

C. *adv.*

1. In the middle of the way or distance; half-way.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 412 A sunedei midwei bitweonen þet and ester. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1116/1 Lithquo, midwaie betwixt Sterling and Edenburgh. 1608 Shaks. *Per* v. i. 48 She..would..make a battrie through his defend parts, which now are midway stopt. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* CXXXIII. 123 The Hare lay'd himself down about Mid way 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* IV, The vapours floated mid-way down the mountains. 1868 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1879) I. XXVII. 225 Midway in the strait he met the French fleet 1896 Howells *Impressions & Exp.* 197 The band . playing in the afternoon midway of the long veranda.

2. †a. In a medium manner, tolerably. *Obs.*

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* I. 117 Nathir sulde ony mervel heirof, quhen na man, quha leiues bot midway temperat, in the tounes of Scotland, is nocht sune rich.

D. *prep.* In the middle of. *rare.*

1853. Maury in Olmsted *Journ. Cotton Kingd* (1861) I. 143 Norfolk [Virginia] is. midway the coast. 1868 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud* (1875) 374 A boat is moored, and women are about to enter it: one is already midway the steps of the pier.

Mid-week. [f. Mid *a* + Week. Cf. MDu. *middeweke*, MHG. *mittwoche* (mod.G. *Mittwoch*), ON. *miðvika*, Wednesday.] The middle of the week. In Quaker language, a synonym for Fourth-day or Wednesday.

1707 S. Sewall *Diary* 23 July, Midweek, visited Madam Leverett 1898 *Daily News* 10 Jan 8/7 By mid-week there was a good attendance on 'Change again.

b. *attrib.*

1706 S. Sewall *Diary* 27 Apr., He had a Tooth pull'd out ..on Mid-week night 1883 J. Parker *Apost. Life* II 35 Herein is a justification for mid-week meetings. 1898 *Cycling* 88 Two or more severe races on the Saturday, with perhaps a mid week meeting in between

Midwife (mi dwəif), *sb.* Forms. 4 **medewife, -wyve, meedwijf, midewyve, midwiif, mydwijf, -wyffe,** 4–5 **midwyf,** 4–6 **medwyf(e, mydwife, -wyf(e,** 5 **medwif(e, myddewyffe, mydewyf, mydwif, -wyff,** 5–6 **midwyfe,** 6 **mede wif, meyd vyf,** 4– **midwife.** [f. either Mid *a.* or Mid *prep.* (*adv*) + Wife (in the older sense of 'woman'). On the former view the primary sense would be 'a woman by whose means the delivery is effected'; on the latter view, 'a woman who is *with* the mother at the birth'. The latter seems the more likely, though analogies are wanting for this mode of formation The Sp. *comadre*, which is sometimes quoted, is not to the point, as the sense 'midwife' is merely developed from that of 'gossip', originally 'fellow-(god)mother'. The mod G. *beifrau*, midwife's assistant, has also been compared.

The early (but not earliest) form *medewife* seems to be due to etymologizing association with Mede *sb*, as *mede-* does not otherwise occur as a ME. variant of *mid-*. The colloquial pronunciation (mi·dif) is now seldom heard]

1. A woman who assists other women in childbirth, a female accoucheur.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 9633 Þe prest askede þe mydwyffe, 3yfe hyt were cristenede whan hyt hade lyffe. *a* 1400 *Maria Magd.* 78 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr* XCI. 219 In alle my grete sorowe of my trauail of childe thou were to me a mydwife. *c* 1400 *Arth & Merl.* 1001 (Kölbing), Ful glad was þo þe medwif And tok þeo child al so blyue 1486 *Materials Hist. Hen. VII* (Rolls) II. 65 Alice Massy . medwif to our derest wif the quene. 1502 *Ld. Treas Acc. Scotl.* (1900) II. 47 Item to the mede wif, xlij s. 1549 *Compl. Scot* XV. 129 His mother vas ane meyd vyf. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. IV. 54, I see Queene Mab hath beene with you: She is the Fairies Midwife. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 269 Adde hereto the skilfull hand of the heads-woman or Midwife as we cal them. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat Hist.* (1776) II. 104 Women, in these circumstances, are said, by the midwives, to be all mouth and eyes. 1839 Fr. A Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 28 A ludicrous visit this morning from the midwife of the estate.

†2. = Man-midwife. *Obs.*

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 139 It behoooeth the shepehearde to be skilfull in medcening of his cattell, and so cunning a midwife withal, as if neede require he may helpe his Ewe. 1712 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 29 Apr., The Admiral is your Walker's brother the midwife. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 451 Mr. John Latham, Surgeon and Midwife.

3. *fig.* One who or that which helps to produce or bring anything to birth.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 62 So Greene, thou art the midwife of my woe, And Bullinbrooke my sorrowes dismall heyre. 1698 Osborn *Adv. Son* (1896) p. xxvii, There is another piece of mine ready to peep abroad, but that Mr. Wood, my Midwife, is so taken up with raising an estate in Ireland, as he cannot attend the press. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* II. 562 And Midwife Time the ripen'd Plot to Murder brought. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl* 10 June, Let. I, This midwife of the Muses used exercise on horseback. 1883 J. T. Morse *Jefferson* III. (1885) 39 Jefferson. had acted as undertaker for the royal colonies and as midwife for the United States of America.

†4. An effeminate man. *Obs.*

1596 Drayton *Mortimeriados* T, No Apish fan-bearing Hermophradite, Coch carried midwyfe, weake, effeminate.

Midwife (mi dwəif), *v.* Now *rare.* Also **mid-wive.** [f. Midwife *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To act as midwife to.

1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* IV 86 Whil'st she is elsewhere in a rich Abby Mid-wiving an Abbess, whom her Steward had unfortunately gotten with Child.

2. To help in bringing (a child) to the birth by acting the part of a midwife. Also with *out*

1638 Br. H. King in Sandys *Div Poems* To Author 34 This Child of yours, borne without spurious blot, And Fairely Midwivd, as it was begot. 1653 in *Verney Mem.* (1894) III. 203 Madcapp saith though she sould you the mare, yett she did not sell you the colt, therefore she laies her commands on you, to midwife it out, and to tittle it upp. 1708 T. Ward *Eng. Ref* (1710) 2 So Jove himself Bred in his Head his Daughter Pallas, Whom Vulcan Midwiv'd [etc] 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict* IV s v. *Pallas*, The daughter of Jupiter's own brain, and midwived by Vulcan.

b. *fig.* To help in bringing to light or into being.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 6 That he might watch a time to midwife out some ungracious Toleration for his own turne. 1785 Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* 124, I have something runs in my Mind, and I'm with Child to have it out. If it be a Dream, you shall be the Interpreters, or midwife it into the World. 1819 Lamb *Let. to H. C Robinson* 27 Feb, Expectation was alert on the receipt of your strange shaped present, while yet undisclosed from its fusc envelope When midwifed into daylight, the gossips were at a loss to pronounce upon its species

Hence **Mi·dwifing** *vbl. sb.*

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* i. 19 Thei forsothe han the kunnyng of mydwyuyng [Vulg *ipsæ enim obstetricandi habent scientiam*] 1750 Warburton in *W & Hurd's Lett* (1809) 47 Where was the Genius loci of the school when this disaster happened! perhaps in the office of Diana when her Temple was a burning, gone a midwifing to some Minerva of the brain.

†**Mi·dwifely,** *a. Obs.* [f. Midwife *sb.* + -ly 1.] Of or pertaining to a midwife.

1607 Markham *Caval* I (1617) 25 With other such like midwifely precepts, which I wish euery good breeder rather to hazard then proue the experiment.

†**Mi·dwifer.** (See quot)

1825 D. D. Davis *Elem. Midwifery* 3 Julian Clement . was soon after appointed to the new and lucrative office of Midwifer to the Princesses of France 1828 M. Ryan *Man. Midwifery* p. VI, Professor Davis, of the London University, has proposed the term midwifer, for the word accoucheur

Midwifery (mi·dwəifri, mi·dwifri, mi·difri). Also 5 **medewifry,** 6 **midwifrey, -rie,** 6–8 **midwifry.** [f. Midwife *sb.* + -ery.] The art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; the department of medical knowledge relating to this; obstetrics.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 232/2 To be Medwyfe (MS A. to do Medewifry), *obstetricare* 1570 Levins *Manip* 105/10 Midwifery, *obstetricium.* *a* 1673 Caryl in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps. xxix. 9 He shows his midwifery in helping these savage beasts when their pains come upon them. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II 191 Dr Osborn and Dr Clarke propose to begin their lectures on the principles and practice of midwifery. 1845 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II 361 The professors of Pathology,..Midwifery, and Clinical Medicine, receive no fixed salaries. 1900 H. G. Graham *Soc. Life Scotl. in 18th C.* XIII II (1901) 481 *note*, Midwifery was practised entirely by women.

fig 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* I. 35 What wisedom manie winters hath begott Tyme's midwifrey at length shall bringe to light. *a* 1707 Stepney *To Earl of Carlisle* 61 So hasty fruits, and too ambitious flowers, Scorning the midwifery of ripening showers, spring from th' unwilling earth.

b. *attrib.*

1791 J. Jones in Beddoes *Calculus* (1793) 30 Upon the principle of Smellie's midwifry forceps 1799 *Med Jrnl.* I. 81 The midwifery-wards in the house. 1829 Gooch *Acc. Some Dis. Women* 75 A general practitioner, in large midwifery practice. 1884 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 282 The ordinary midwifery forceps.

†**Mi·dwifish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Midwife *sb.* + -ish.] (See quot.)

1755 Johnson, *Obstetrick*, midwifish, befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office

Midwinter (midwi·ntəɹ). [f Mid *a.* + Winter. In OE. found both as compound and as two words with inflexion of the adj. Cf. OFris. *midwinter*, MDu., MLG. *mid-*, *middewinter*, MHG *mittewinter* (mod G. *mittwinter*), ON. *miðr vetr*, Sw. *midvinter*] The middle of winter; spec. the winter solstice, Dec. 21st, or the period about that time. Also formerly applied to Christmas.

a 900 *O E. Chron.* an 827 Her mona æbistrode on middes wintres mæsse niht. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 164 Gif seo midwinter bið on wodnesdæg þonne bið heard winter. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 We auen forgult ure saules wille siðe mid winter com hiderwardes and ouercumen it. 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 7160 He sende after is barony at midewinter mid him to be. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 77 Whas neuer syche noblay, in no manys tyme, Mad in mydwynter in tha weste marchys! 1590 Greenwood *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 25 You compel men to pray against thunder and lightning at midd winter. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* I. 319 Nor cease your sowing till Mid-winter ends. 1882 A. W. Ward *Dickens* III 49 A journey across the Atlantic in midwinter is no child's-play even at the present day.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *midwinter month, morning, snow*, etc.; †**midwinter('s) day,** Christmas Day; †**midwinter('s) eve, even, night,** Christmas eve; †**midwinter('s) tide,** Christmas time.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135, & halechede him to kinge on *mide-wintre dæi. *c* 1205 Lay. 22905 A midewinteres dæi. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 19 Me schulde synge þre masses wiþ Gloria in excelsis a mydwynter day [orig. *in festo Na alis Domini*]. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq* (1877) I. iii. 71 On Midwinter-day, eight hundred years back 1300–1400 *R Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. XX. 141 In þe þridde 3ere of his crouning A *midewinteres eue to bedeforde he com. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4081 Gerleyne was þat monnus name y wys þe whiche in *midwintrus-3eyn to þat chirche dude gone. 1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* V 804 Three dark *midwinter months. 1896 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 203 How well the rapture of that frosty *midwinter morning is remembered. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 7 Swo abiden ure helendes tocume þat neihlaches nuðe fram dai to daie and beð on *midewintres niht *a* 1450 Myrc *Festial* 52 Þys geanology þat ys red yn mydwyntyr-nyght 1877 Bryant *Sella* 63 Two slippers, white As the *midwinter snow. *c* 1030 *Eccl. Laws of Cnut* Prol, On ðære halgan *midewintres tide. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1887 It was mid winter tide

c *quasi-adj.* (*fig*), cold as midwinter.

1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 29 Because youth and maid Midwinter words of hope that day had said Before the altars. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* I. ii, 'Tis known you are midwinter to all women.

Mid-winterly, *a.* [f. Midwinter + -ly 1.] = Mid-wintry.

1898 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Apr 4/3 The thoughts of Londoners will naturally turn. to amusements more in accordance with the mid-winterly temperature.

Mid-wintry, *a.* [f. Midwinter + -y.] Of or pertaining to midwinter.

1852 Mundy *Our Antipodes* (1857) 4 At 3 P.M of an Australian mid-wintry but splendid day the anchor was dropped in that snug little haven. 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 27 Aug 8/1 The stars last night were of a mid wintry brightness.

Midwise (mi·dwəiz), *adv.* [f. Mid *a.* + Wise *sb*] In a medium or moderate manner.

1889 J. Payne *Alaeddin* 110 They ceased not to live at their sufficiency, midwise [betwixt rich and poor], without excessive spending or squandering.

†**Mi dwoman.** *Obs.* A midwife.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5543 Bremli command he and badd Midwimmen be o þe self land

Mid world. †a. = Middle earth (*obs.*). b. An intermediate 'world' (in various applications of the word).

c 1530 tr *Erasmus' Serm. Child Jesus* (1901) 8 Who is of wider imperye than he, whiche they in heuen magnifie, they in helle trembleat, this mydde worlde humbly worshyppeth ? 1853 Lynch *Self-Improv* III 61 Poetry is seen in him; and the mid world of feudality and chivalry shines around in a light soft and lustrous 1898 *Westm. Gaz* 3 Dec 3/2 The sombre desolation of the mid-world between the snows and the pastures.

Mid-year. [f. Mid *a.* + Year.]

†1. Midsummer. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XXV. (*Julian*) 446 Þe chyld semyt þan fere mare clere þane is þe sowne in myd-3ere

2. *U.S* Used *attrib.* in *Mid-year examinations* (also *Mid-years*), the Harvard university examinations held in the middle of the academic year (in January).

1897 Howells *Landl Lion's Head* 216 He had reckoned upon a dance after the Mid Years. *Ibid* 236 A large party was given on the eve of the Harvard Mid-Year Examinations.

Midyl, obs. form of Middle *sb.*

Mieke, Mieknesse, obs. ff. Meek, -ness.

Mielch, Mielde, obs. forms of Milch, Milds.

Mieldew, obs form of Mildew.

Miele, variant of Meal *sb.*3 *Obs.*

Mielmesse, obs form of Michaelmas.

Miemite (mə·ieməit). *Min.* [Named by M. H. Klaproth (*Miemit*) in 1802, from *Miemo* in Tuscany, its locality: see -ite.] A greenish variety of Dolomite.

1819 Brande *Chem.* 225 Magnesium. A variety found at Miemo, in Tuscany, has been called Miemite 1843 Portlock *Geol* 214 Miemite of a rich yellowish-green, or oil yellow colour.

Mien (mīn), *sb.* Only *literary.* Forms: 6 **men(e,** 6–7 **meane,** 6–8 **mine,** 7 **meine,** 7–8 **meen, meiɲ,** 7– **mien.** [Prob. orig. an aphetic form of Demean *sb.*; afterwards partly assimilated in sense and form to F. *mine*, expression or aspect of countenance, hence *gen.* look, appearance, whence G *miene* in the same sense.

The origin of F. *mine* is uncertain; connexion with Rom. *minare* (F. *mener*) to lead, is impossible. A Celtic origin has been suggested: cf. Breton *min* muzzle, beak, Welsh *min* lip, Cornish *mein*, *men* lip, mouth, Irish *men* mouth.]

The air, bearing, carriage or manner of a person, as expressive of character or mood.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. xi. 20 Lyk as he had dyspyt and bostand mein. *Ibid* XII. Prol. 210 To hant bawdry and onlesum mene. 1593 J. Eliot *Fruits* 167 He is an Alchymist by his mine [F. *mine*]. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. ix. 11 Her rare de-

meanure, which him seemed So farre the meane of shepheards to excell, As that [etc.]. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 158 The Princesse, who had now converted her widowly meane into fresh teares of conjugall affection. 1723 STEELE *Englishman* No. 1. 2 It is a Jest to talk of amending the Mein and Air of a Cripple. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 829 See . Fops at all corners, lady-like in mien. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est* v, He could assume a look and mien that were almost noble. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 174 Gordon's downcast mien did not change.

† b. *transf.* Appearance (of a thing). *Obs.*

a 1641 SUCKLING *Lett.* Wks. (1646) 60 Nothing, Madam, has worse Mine than counterfeit sorrow. 1684 BURNET *Th. Earth* I. i. iii. 31 Then what can have more the figure and meen of a ruine, than Crags and Rocks, and Cliffs. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I 18 Some had Metallick or Mineral Matter .insinuated into their substance so as to disguise them very much, and give them a face and mien extremely unlike to that of those Shells [etc.].

¶ c. Expression (of the face). *Obs. rare.* [After F. *mine du visage.*]

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 196 The mien of his face conjoyned with the posture of his body betrayed such a pitch of veneration and worship, as [etc.]. 1697 BENTLEY *Phal.* xiii. 51 The same word is inverted to a new sense and notion; which in tract of time makes as observable a change in the air and features of a language, as Age makes in the lines and mien of a Face. 1699 *Ibid* Pref 96 Another happy phrase, which he [Boyle] says, I have newly minted, is the Meen of a Face; which as he takes it, is much the same thing with the Behaviour of a Look or the Carriage of a Smile...Meen does not signifie behaviour, even when it's spoken of the whole Person, but the Air and Look that results from it.

d. Phrases (chiefly Gallicisms). † *With full mien*, undisguised (*obs.*). † *To make good mien upon*, to put a good face upon (*obs.*). *To make* (*a*) *mien to* do or *of* doing (something), to pretend to do or make a show of doing (something).

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, xlix, That Masque put off, she comes in with full Meine 1683 TEMPLE *Mem* Wks 1731 I 457 The Court there were surpriz'd, . but made good Mien upon it, took it gently. 1711 BLACKADER *Diary* 25 July, The French made a mien to oppose us. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 253 The Austrians made mien of holding out to the last.

† **Mien,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. MIEN *sb.*] *refl.* To comport oneself (in a specified way). Cf. DEMEAN *v.*^{1} 6.

c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I 354 Methinks I see him looking upon them, and miening himself as angry with them.

Miene, obs. form of MINE *sb.*

Mier: see MIRE, MYER.

Mierie, -ness, obs. forms of MIRY, -NESS.

Mieu, Mieve, obs forms of MEW, MOVE.

Miff (mif), *sb. colloq.* and *dial* [Perh. imitative of an instinctive expression of disgust; cf. early mod.G. *muff* int (also *miff-muff*), whence *muff* sb., a manifestation of disgust (see M Heyne in *Grimm* s v.)] A fit of peevish ill-humour; a petty quarrel; a huff, tiff; esp. in phr. *to get, have, take a miff,* † *to take miff, to be in a miff.*

1623 C. BUTLER *Fem Mon* v. (ed. 2) Liv, This is not to be done lest some of the Bees take a miffe and goe home again. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *Let to Swift* 8 Nov, I gave your service to Lady Harvey. She is in a little sort of a miff about a ballad, that was wrote on her. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. vi, When a little quarrel, or miff, as it is vulgarly called, arose between them. 1821 MRS NATHAN *Langreath* I 136, I should take miff every time I come into your house. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 374 If she should git another miff, we'd never be able to appease her 1844 WILLIS *Lady Jane* II 716 Like ladies in a miff who won't explain' 1854 DE QUINCEY *War* Wks 1890 VIII. 378 We have a French anecdote . which ascribes one bloody war to the accident of a little 'miff' arising between the king and his minister upon some such trifle as [etc.]. 1894 T. HARDY *Life's Little Ironies* (ed. 3) 232 'Twill cause 'em to kick up a bit of a miff, for certain.

Miff (mif), *a. rare.* [f. MIFF *sb.*] Out of humour, offended (*with*).

The first quot. may belong to MIFF *v.*

1797 COLERIDGE *Sonn., To Simplicity*, But should a friend and I Grow cool and *miff*, O! I am *very* sad! 1808 W TAYLOR *Let. to Southey* 6 Feb. in Robberds *Mem* I 447 You are right about Burnett, but being miff with him myself, I would not plead against him in the least particular.

Miff (mif), *v.* [f. MIFF *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To take offence *with* or *at.* Also *transf.* of a plant, *to miff off,* to go off, fade.

1797 LADY A. BARNARD *Lett.* (1901) 73 We wish to have no quarrels and no miffs. They had wished to miff with us, but we are so civil,..they cannot make it out. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Miff,* to take offence hastily. ''E miffed at it direc'ly' 1895 ELLACOMBE *Gloucs. Garden* xviii, Another alpine which is very apt to 'miff off' if grown in the open border.

2. *trans.* To put out of humour. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xii, 'What needs she another ..?' answered my Thetis, a little miffed perhaps—to use the women's phrase—that I turned the conversation upon my former partner. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* xxx 230 'No-o', slowly drawled Rube, apparently 'miffed' at being thus interrupted.

Miffy (mi·fi), *a. colloq.* and *dial.* Also 8 **miffy.** [f. MIFF *sb.* + -Y.] Liable to 'take a miff'; easily offended. Also *transf.* of a plant.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Miffy*, apt to take Pet, or be out of Humor. 1725 in *New Cant Dict.* 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 221 She mutter'd out her words in a sort of miffy manner at my low opinion of her. 1810 BERESFORD *Bibliosophia*, etc. 119 And very lucky it was, by the way (considering how very miffy those Ladies are said to have been). 1835-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 126 Well, says I, I'll tell you if you won't be miffy with me. 1850 GLENNY *Hand-bk Fl. Gard.* 220 This [*Lotus Jacobæus*] is rather a delicate, or what is called a 'miffy' plant, being liable to damp off in winter. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Miffy*, apt to take offence; touchy. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 301 The slightest change of human weather is inevitably fatal to our very miffy plant [*sc.* gratitude].

Hence **Mi·ffiness,** the condition of being miffy.

1845 FORD *Handbk Spain* I. 84 We must never compare the sensitiveness of the punctilious hidalgo with the vulgar miffyness of the newly-enriched upstart

Mig (mig). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **micge, migga, migge,** 3 **migge,** 5- **mig.** [OE. *micge* wk. fem., *migga* wk. masc..—prehistoric **migjôn-, -on.* f. **mig-* wk.-grade of OTeut. **mig-* (OE. *migan,* ON. *miga*) to make water, cogn. w. L. *mingĕre.*] Urine; or the drainings from manure. Also *fig.*

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* I. 354 Drince eft buccan micgan. *Ibid.* III. 132, & his [*sc* the man's] migga byþ hwit *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 402 And tet [*sc* Greek fire] ne mei noðing bute migge, and sond, and eisil, ase me seið, acwenchen. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll* 58 þe swyn of vnclennes drownip himself in þe mig of lecherie 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Mig,* liquid manure, the fluid which runs away from the midden, or from the stall drains of a cow-house, &c.

† **Migale.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *mygalē,* ad. Gr. μυγαλῆ, f. μῦς mouse + γαλέη weasel.] A shrew-mouse or field-mouse.

1382-8 WYCLIF *Lev* xi 30 Thes forsothe among polutid thinges shulen be holde a mygal 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* xviii lxxv (1495) 829 A fyrette hyghte Migale. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* xi 30 The migale, and the camelean

Mige, migge, obs forms of MIDGE.

Mighel(l)mas, Mighill: see MICHAELMAS, MICHAEL.

Might (məit), *sb.* Forms: 1 **meaht, maht, mæht, meht, mieht, miht,** 2-3 **maht(e, meht(e,** 3 **mæht(e,** *Ormin* **mahht(e,** (3 **mayht),** 2-4 **miht(e,** 3 *Ormin* **mihht,** 3-4 **mi3t(e, myht(e,** 3-5 **my3t(e,** (3 **mi3hte,** 4 **mit),** 3-6 *Sc.* **micht,** 4-6 **myght(e,** *Sc.* **mycht,** (4-5 **mygth(e,** 5 **myhth,** 6 **miht, mighte),** 3- **might.** See also MAUGHT, to which some of the early forms above may belong. [OE. *miht,* Anglian and Kentish *mæht,* fem. = OS. *maht* (Du. *macht*), OHG., MHG. *maht* (mod.G. *macht*), Goth. *mahts*:—OTeut. **mahti-z* f. root **mag-* to be able or powerful: see MAY *v.*^{1} ON. had **mátt-r*.—**mahtu-z* from the same root, whence MAUCHT; the late OIcel. *makt* fem., MSw. *makt* (mod.Sw. *makt, magt*) fem., Da. *magt* are from German.

Outside Teut. a corresponding formation exists in OSl *mošti* (-pre-Slav. **mokti-s*).]

1. The quality of being able (to do what is desired); operative power (whether great or small). Const. *inf Obs.* exc. *poet.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 31 Forðon he [*sc* the Devil] nænixe mehte wið us nafaþ. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2956 Drihhtin me 3ifeþ witt & mihht To forþenn wel min wille. 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 4853 Þanne vy3teþ hii a3en vs, as moche as is hor mi3te *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 26271 Þar-til has simple preist na might .. wit-vten biscop ordinance. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 41 Yf that spiritis haue the myght To make folke to dreme a-nyght. ? *c* 1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 171 Ze have no myght, neyther power to absteyne and rewle yourself 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxvii 13 The knychtis Fell doun as deid, afferit of his licht, Quhome to behald thay had no grace nor mycht 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr* III ii 164 For to be wise and loue, Exceedes mans might, that dwels with gods aboue 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cviii, What profit lies in barren faith, tho' with might To scale the heaven's highest height 1869 M ARNOLD *Urania*, But our ignoble souls lack might

b. In various phrases; esp *over might,* beyond one's powers; † *to lay might,* to do one's utmost. *Obs* exc. in the phrase *with all one's might,* with all one's powers; to the utmost of one's ability.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 39 Þu scalt sahtnien þa þe beoð unisahte mid alle þine mahte. *c* 1200 ORMIN 945 Follȝhenn itt [hiss lare] A33 affterr 3ure mihhte. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 111 in *O. E. Misc* 40 Þu [Iudas] hit seyst. and dest al þine mihte. *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* I. 30/35 (They) duden him harm bi al heore mi3hte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 19625 It es to be vte ouer night A-gain þe stranger for to fight *Ibid.* 26294 If .þou haf oft-sith laid might [*c* 1375 *Fairf* done þi mi3t] his wrangwis liuelade for to right. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 156 Cimichus A Somme which was over myht Preide of his king Antigonus. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xv. 28 Tyll egypp shall thou fare with all the myght thou may. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 36 Be myrthfull now, at all 3our mycht. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* ix. 10 Whatsoeuer thy hand findeth to doe, doe it with thy might. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV 346 Th' unwieldly Elephant To make them mirth us'd all his might. 1782 COWPER *J. Gilpin* 92 He grasped the mane with both his hands, And eke with all his might

c. As an attribute of impersonal agents: Power, efficacy, virtue. *Obs.* exc. *poet.* † Also in particularized sense, a specific virtue or active property

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* I 126 ȝenim þas ylcan wyrte hęo of sumre wundurlicre mihte helpeð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 For heo [sunne dei] haſð mid hire þreo wurdliche mihte *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Fire haueð on him þre mihtes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8454 Lerd he, Bath o ties, and gress fele, Quil war þair mightes soth and lele. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 125 This mirrour..Hath swich a myght þat men may in it see Whan ther shal fallen any Aduersitee. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 87 The water was so holsome and vertuous, Thurgh myghte of herbes growynge there beside. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I vii. 30 One pretious stone Of wondrous worth, and eke of wondrous mights. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i 70 An oath of mickle might. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. v. 82 Dead Shepheard, now I find thy saw of might. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* lvi, Appetite, Which but to-day by feeding is allay'd, To-morrow sharpen'd in his former might. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch of Atlas* 177 Liquors whose healthful might Could medicine the sick soul to happy sleep. — *Hymn Merc.* lxv, I swear by these most gloriously-wrought portals (It is, you will allow, an oath of might). 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* vii, In thee all passion becomes passionless,. Losing his fire and active might.

† d. *pl.* Active powers (of the heart, soul, brain, etc.). *The fivefold mights*: the five senses. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 þe alde deouel blou on adam ſind on eue swa þet heore fif-falde mihte hom wes al binumen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 35 And þurh þes fifealde gultes forleas þe fiffeald mihten þe god him 3ef. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xii. 6 When all þe myghtis of my hert ere raised in till þe soun of heuen. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 3 Sippe þei my3ten..occupie al þe my3tis boþe of soule & body be þat clene religioun. *Ibid.* 217 Bi þis glotonye þei lesen . my3tis of þe soule, as vnderstondynge, mynde & reson. *a* 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W de W 1494) II iv, Thenne shall the soule receyue the hole and the full felynge of god in all myghtes of it. 14 . *Stockh. Med MS.* II. 64 in *Anglia* XVIII 309 It comfortyth þe stomak & mythys degestyf. 1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 191 Adam loued god wyth all the myghtes of hys harte 1460-70 *Bk Quintessence* 17 If it a-wende vp to þe heed, it troubliþ alle þe my3tis of þe brayn.

† 2. Bodily strength (great or small). *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II. 254 ȝif hæto oþþe meht ne wyrne læt him blod. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1670, & wiltu, wrecche, wiþ me vyhte? Na, nay, nauestu none Mihte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7090 He [Samson] had tuenti mens might. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VI xiii. 203 Now by my feythe I wylle preue sir kayes myghte. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* li 17 He is ane mastyf, mekle of mycht 1587 MASCALL *Govt Cattle, Horses* (1627) 102 Whereas a horse is weak in couering, so much weaker shal the colt be in growing & might 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C* II. iv 8, I haue a mans minde, but a womans might. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* li 30 Their might hath failed, they became as women.

3. Great or transcendent power or strength; mightiness. Now somewhat *rhetorical.*

a. As an attribute of God

971 *Blickl Hom.* 31 Forþon his miht bið a ece, his rice ne bið ȝewemmed. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 59 In eorðe in heuene in his mahte. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform* IV. 23 And puir anis did pryse thair Maker of mycht. 1650 *Scotch Psalms* xciii. iv, The Lord that is on high is more of might by far Than noise of many waters is 1781 COWPER *Conversat* 473 Fruits of his love and wonders of his might.

b. Of persons or living beings, nations, etc., with reference to bodily or mental power, commanding influence, military resources, extent of dominion, etc.

a 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* II viii. [ix] (1890) 120 geweox meaht eorðlices rices [of Eadwine] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 547 Þes were as þre kinges & men of muchel mi3te. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 4 Ther mai nothing his [love's] miht withstonde *a* 1400 *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1903) 262 Loue, þou art of mikel mit *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) xxvii 126 He es a grete lord of my3t and of landes. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* IX. (1885) 129 We haue sene a subgett off the ffrench kynges in such myght, þat he hath gyven batаill to the same kyng, and putt hym to flight *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 182 The gentill King, Charlis of micht. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxviii 7 Of merchauntis full of substaunce and myght. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV*, IV v. 130 England, shall giue him Office, Honor, Might. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV 986 On th' other side Satan allarm'd Collecting all his might dilated stood. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III 363 When he [*sc.* a bull] stands collected in his might. 1818 SHELLEY *Engan Hills* 196 As divinest Shakespeare's might Fills Avon and the world with light. 1847 GLADSTONE *Sp* 3 Mar, That metamorphosed consul is forsooth to be at liberty to direct the whole might of England. 1891 T. ROOSEVELT *Hist. Towns, New York* I. 2 (Funk), Spain..was a power whose might was waning.

† c. *pl.* in the same sense Also, acts of power; mighty works. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Hymn* 2 (Gr) Nu scylun herȝan hefaenricaes uard, metudæs maecti end his modȝidanc. *c* 1300 *St. Margarete* 169 Also yneleoue hit noȝt þt his mi3tes were so stronge Ent so holi creatoure in his wombe afonge. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 366 God help him, that all mychtis may! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XII. 485 He that all myghtys may the makere of heuen. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* x, For he eschapit, throw michts of Mary.

d. Of things or impersonal agencies. (Cf 1 c.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 584 Fowerti dais and fowerti ni3t, So wex water mid ma3ti mi3t. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 22679 Quen all þe stanes Sal amitt togedir wit sli maght Als thoner dos. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 318 Whirlpools and storms .With all the might of gravitation blest 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* IV xix, He proudly thought that his gold's might Had set those spirits burning 1831 WORDSW *Depart. Sir W Scott* 8 The might Of the whole world's good wishes with him goes 1833 TENNYSON *Fatima* i, O Love, Love, Love! O withering might!

4. Superiority of strength or power as used to enforce one's will. Chiefly in contrast with *right.* Also † *by might*: by wrongful force or violence.

a 1387 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 254 For miht is right, the lond is lawles 1381 in Knighton *Chron.* (Rolls) II 139 Lat my3t helpe ry3t, and skyl go before wille and ry3t before my3t, than goth oure mylne aryght. 1559 *Mirr Mag., Dk York* iv, To kepe by murder that they get by might. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3 Miht had alreddi overcumd riht.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* iv ix. 6 He her unwares attacht, and captive held by might. 1657 Ld. Say & Seale in *Eng. Hist Rev.* (1895) X. 107 With them [your lawers] thearfore whear thear is might thear is right, it is dominion if it succeed, but rebellion if it miscarry. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 192 They went to war, preferring might to right.

5. In senses 1–3 formerly often strengthened by being coupled with the synonymous *main*. Now *rare* exc. in phr. *with* (*all one's*) *might and main*, which is now only a more emphatic substitute for 'with all one's might' (see 1 b). Also as advb. phrase, *might and main*; strenuously, vigorously.

c 950 *Lindsf. Gosp.* Luke iv 36 þæt is ðis word þætte in mæhte & mægne [*in potestate et uirtute*] ᵹehateð gastum unclænum & ᵹeongas 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 218 Þes were in þisse bataile of mest miȝt & mayn a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17028 For sin þat suet iesus had sua mikel might and main. c 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 56 Toward Wircestre he com with myght & mayn. c 1400 *Melayne* 282 Fyfty Lordis af gret Empryce, Hase loste bothe Mayne & myghte. 1522 *World & Child* 195 (Manly) To serue hym truely . With mayne and all my myght. *Ibid* 243, I haue myght and mayne ouer countrees fare 1577 Vautrouillier *Luther on Ep Gal* 80 The Deuill set vppon him with all might and maine 1650 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I (1664) 48 The Card. Archb. of Naples with all his might and main did not spare pains 1787 Mme D'Arblay *Diary* 4 June, The hair-dresser went to work first, and I second, with all our might and main 1804 Nelson *Lett* (1814) II. 7 They call out, might and main, for our protection. 1860 Emerson *Cond Life* iii. (1861) 56 The manly part is to do with might and main what you can do. 1873 Black *Pr Thule* xiv, Two or three idlers were staring with might and main in at the door of the shop. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw* III lxxxiv 121 Men who did not regard even the gods, but trusted to their own might and main

†**6.** As rendering of L *virtus*. **a.** A virtue. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Nu beoð viii. heafod mihtan þe maȝen ouercumen alle þas sunnan c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 25 An hali mihte is icleped *fides recta*. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 14 [Meiðhad is] mihte ouer alle mihtes.

†**b.** *pl.* The fifth of the nine orders of angels of the celestial hierarchy according to the arrangement of Dionysius the Areopagite. Cf. Virtue. Also *gen.* heavenly powers, angels *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom* I 342 Uirtutes [sind ᵹecwedene] mihta, ðurh ða wyrcð God fela wundra. c 1440 *York Myst.* i 33 Of all þe mightes I haue made moste nexte after me, I make þe [Lucifer] als master and merour of my mighte 1535 Coverdale *Eph* i. 21 And set him aboue all rule, power, and mighte, and dominacion. 1652 Bp Hall *Invis. World* i. vii. (1847) 88 The presumption of those men, who..have taken upon them to marshal these Angelical spirits..In the second [Hierarchy] of universal regency, finding . Mights, to be the Generals of the heavenly Militia . In the third of special government, placing . Powers, forty times more than Principalities: Mights, fifty more than Powers.

†**Might**, *a. Obs. rare.* Forms: 3 **miȝt**, 5 **myght**. [? f. Might *sb.*: cf. Almight *a.* (OE. had *meaht* adj.:—prehistoric **mahto-*, a ppl. formation from the same root)] = Mighty.

[a 1000 *Phœnix* 377 (Gr.) Forᵹeaf him se meahta moncynnes fruma.] c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3038 And knowen sal ben In euerilc lond min miȝte name c 1460 *Play Sacram* 85 For of a merchante most myght therof my tale ys told. *Ibid.* 182 Mace, mastyk that myght ys.

Might, pa. t. of May *v.*[1]

†**Mi·ghtand**, *a. Obs.* [f Mighty *sb.* with pr. pple. ending.] Mighty. Also *absol.*, a mighty man.

a 1300 *E E. Psalter* xxiii 8 Laverd strang And mightand In fight. *Ibid.* lxxxviii. 20, I sete helpe unto mightand *Ibid.* lxxxix. 10 And if in mightandes [*v. r* weldinges] fourskore yhere And mare, of þam swinke and sorw here.

Mi·ght-be. [Cf. May-be, Might-have-been.] What might be; an unlikely possibility.

1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem.* ii. 306 [He] bringeth meer conceits and might bees for proving Arguments 1872 Geo Eliot *Middlem* xii, Better than any fancied 'might-be' such as she was in the habit of opposing to the actual. 1891 Lecky *Poems* 99 He sought not far The 'might-be' in the things that are.

†**Mi·ghted**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Might *sb.* + -ed [4].] Having might. (In comb *cleanest-mighted*)

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* x lviii 512 He was the clenest myȝted man and the best wynded of his age, that was on lyue.

Mightful (məi·tful), *a. arch.* [f. Might *sb.* + -ful; cf. G. *machtvoll.*]

1. Mighty, powerful; † efficacious.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 100 He ðe it made is miȝtful and wis. 1340 *Ayenb.* 237 Þe sacrement þet is y mad be þe hand of þe kueade ministre ne is naȝt .. lesse miȝtuol uor to halȝy ham. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 47, I bequeth my soule into the mercy off mythfull Ihesu 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 396 The michtfull maker of the sone and mone. 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* i. 55 Musicke is so mightfull, that it preuayleth in the taming of beastes. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* iv. iv 5 The mightfull Gods. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 95 Far liefer had I watch his mightful hand striking great blows At caitiffs. 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig & Life* 58 Not with blasts of mightful preaching 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 837 Mightful arms and thoughtful brains.

†**b.** *absol.* Also *sb.*, a 'mightful' man. *Obs. rare.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3755 And two miȝtful he hauen taken, On dathan an oðer Abiron. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS* (1889) 53 We rede in a buke of Danyele þat a myghtfull was þat [etc.].

2. Of actions: Proceeding from arbitrary power.

1895 *Tablet* 25 May 804 These mightful assaults by the State on the Church.

Hence **Mi·ghtfully** *adv.*, **Mi·ghtfulness.**

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 14 He herid hel als mihti thain, And broht thaim al that war his, Mihtfullik in till his blis. 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc.* 754 If in myghtfulnes four scor yhere falle, Mare es þair swynk and sorow with-alle. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi 256 (Harl. MS) As he Iustid with a sone of the knyȝtes, he caste him downe of his horse myȝttefully. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S) 108 He sall saif the mychtfullie.

Might-have-been. [Cf. May-be, Might-be.] That which might have been; something which might have happened; a person who might have been greater or more eminent.

1848 Clough *Bothie* iii. 158 He to the great might-have-been upsoaring, sublime and ideal 1886 Kipling *Departm. Ditties* (1888) 19 Boanerges Blitzen, servant of the Queen, Is a dismal failure—is a 'Might-have-been'.

†**Mi·ghthead.** *Obs.* [f. Might *sb.* + *-hed*, -head; but cf Mightsome *v.*] Mightiness.

a 1300 *E E. Psalter* cxliv 7 Minde of mighthed of þi softnesse [Vulg *Memoriam abundantiæ suavitatis tuæ*].

†**Mi·ghtiful**, *a. Obs.* [f. Mighty + -ful.] = Mightful.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 15161 (Gött.) Þat suete mightiful king was comen 1421 Sir H Luttrell in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. ii. I 84 Wel excellent, and myghtyfull Prince 1548 Udall *Erasm Par. Luke* vii 14 Onlesse Iesus vouchesalue with his mightifull hande to touche the biere

†**Mi·ghtihead.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 4 **myȝtihed.** [f. Mighty *a.* + -head] Power.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus* x 11 Of eche myȝtihed [Vulg. *potentatus*, 1388 power] short lif.

Mightily (məi·tili), *adv* Forms: see Mighty *a.* and -ly [2]; also 4 **mythylyke**, 5 **mythyle**, 7 **mitily.** [f. Mighty *a.* + -ly [2].]

1. In a mighty manner, with great power or strength; with powerful effect; † also, with great effort, vigorously, vehemently.

c 888 K Ælfred *Boeth* xxxv § 4 Þæt hehste god, ðæt hit eall swa mihtiᵹlice macað. a 1300 *Cursor M* 23551 Sua mightili þair [*sc* the saints'] might to fill. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 2290 He myntez at hym maȝtyly c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v 262 Another tyme he sholde mightily Conforte him self, and seyn it was folye. 14.. *Stockh. Med MS.* ii. 46 in *Anglia* XVIII. 308 Þat purgyth þe neris mythylyke c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* xi 471 Moue it [the wyne] myghtily [L. *vehementer*] With reed al grene. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvii. 95 Eneas made the mariners to rowe myghtyli. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr* i ii. 279 Do as aduersaries do in law, Striue mightily, but eate and drinke as friends. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol* v xxii § 4 The power of the word of God worketh mightily to their conversion. 1611 Bible *Jonah* iii. 8 Let man and beast cry mightily vnto God 1680 Sir C. Lyttelton in *Hatton Corr* (Camden) I 237 My Ld Essex mitily opposes this 1746–7 Hervey *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 67 Ye..cry mightily to the Father of your spirits for faith in his dear Son.

†**2.** So as to be strong or powerful. *Obs.*

1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps* (Percy Soc.) 29 My bonys were stronge, and myghtyly made c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* i. 309 But se that hit be tymbred myghtyly 1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 160 Arme yowr selve as myghtyly as ye kan ageyn yowr enmyes.

3. In a great degree, to a great extent; greatly, very much. Now somewhat *rare*; very common in 17–18th c.

1593 Shaks 3 *Hen VI*, iii. ii 74 Therein thou wrong'st thy Children mightily. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* ii 74 [Athens] was after mightily inlarged by Theseus. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 6 Feb, I sat mightily behind, and could see but little. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 145 ⁋ 2 A Gentleman. who deals mightily in Antique Scandal 1756–82 J Warton *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) II xii 278, I should be mightily obliged to you if you could get me a copy of his verses. 1760 Gray *Corr.* (1843) 204 A carpet mightily finished. 1838 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 13 It amused us mightily 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 421, I wonder mightily now what sort of a creature I should have turned out.

Mightiness (məi·tinès). [f. Mighty + -ness] The state or condition of being mighty.

13.. *S. Augustin* 1273 in Horstm *Altengl Leg.* (1878) 83 Þi mihtinesse we worschupeþ, lord, Boþe in dede and in word. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk Amer* (Arb.) Introd. 30/2 Pope Iohn whose myghtynes & rychedome amounteth aboue all prynces of the world 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W 1531) 274 b, Yf he so do, the myghtynesse of the newe wyne wyll breke the vessell. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* iii xxvii. (1553) V viij, To shewe ye mightines of theyr malice. a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* iii. (1590) 318 b, A cunning mastiffe, who knowes the strength of the Bul, fights low .. answering mightines with nimblenes. 1613 Shaks *Hen. VIII*, Prol 30 Thinke you see them Great . · Then, in a moment, see How soone this Mightinesse meets Misery. 1725 Pope *Postscr to Odyss.* (1840) 390 Language, which. rattles like some mightiness of meaning in the most indifferent subjects. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual* (1809) III 37 The weak would have the mightiness of the law for their support. 1802 Wordsw *Sonn*, '*Inland, within a hollow vale, I stood*', What power is there! What mightiness for evil and for good! 1838–42 Arnold *Hist. Rome* III. xliv. 146 The mightiness of her energy

†**b.** As a title of dignity *Your mightiness.*

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 126 This Minion . braues your Mightinesse. c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* xvi, In royalizing Henry's Albion With presence of your princely mightiness. 1622 Fletcher & Mass. *Prophetess* iii. i, Does your Mightinesse yet understand our faces?

c. *High Mightiness* (also † *High and Mightiness*): a title of dignity; esp. in pl. = Du. *hoogmogendheden*, the title of the members of the States-General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. Now only *Hist.* Also as an ironical title.

1668 Temple *Let. to De Witt* Wks. 1731 II. 88 His Majesty and their High and Mightinesses have begun this glorious .. Design of a general Peace. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* iv. (1709) 43 Now for that Majestical Man and Woman there, stand off, there is no coming within a Hundred Yards of their High Mightinesses, they have revolted like the Dutch. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4389/2 Monsieur Lintelo, Envoy Extraordinary of the States General, delivered the King a Letter from their High Mightinesses. 1733 Budgell *Bee* I. 71 A Letter directed to the States General, in which their High and Mightinesses are reproached. 1798 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 486 However important their High Mightinesses of Congress may appear abroad. 1825 R. P. Ward *Tremaine* II. vii. 68 To lay my whip across his high mightyness's shoulders. 1883 Black *Shandon Bells* xxx, Being particular about good dinners..is beneath their high mightinesses' notice.

†**Mi·ghting.** *Obs. rare.* Power.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxiv 7 Gird with mightinge [Vulg. *accinctus potentia*] *Ibid.* cv. 2 Wha sal speke of lauerd mightinges [Vulg. *potentias domini*]

†**Mi·ghtious**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 **myghtyus.** [f. Mighty *a.* + -ous] Full of might or power.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi 220 Of bedlem a gracyus lord shall spray, That of Iury myghtyus kyng shalbe ay.

Mightless (məi·tlès), *a.* Now *arch.* [f. Might *sb.* + -less] Without might; impotent; powerless.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 111 He bið swa mihtles on his modes streche þet [etc.]. c 1330 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 280 Priue pride in þes es nettille in herbere, Þe rose is myghtles, þe nettille spredis ouer fer. c 1450 Myrc *Festial* 55 Þys vnycorn .. layth hys hed yn hur barme, myghtles without strengthe · and soo ys taken. 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 172 b, Olde people yt bene myghtlesse, weake, and impotente. a 1584 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 305 Baith sichtles, and michtles, I grew almaist at ainis 1887 Morris *Odyss.* x. 521 Utter thou thy praying to the mightless heads of the dead 1888 *Ibid* xviii. 130 There is nought more mightless than man of all that Earth doth breed.

b. Const. *inf.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind* 74 Þat may not be graunted Of me, þat miȝhteles am my silf so to kepe a 1450 Myrc *Festial* 82 Old men passed age and myghtles to fast 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii ii. ii *Babylon* 125 Might lesse our selves to succour, or advise.

†**Mi ghtly**, *adv. Obs.* In 1 **meahte-, mihte-, mihtlice**; for later forms see Might *sb.* and -ly [2]. [OE *mihtelice*, app. a var of *mihtiglice* Mightily; for the form cf. *cræftelice*, *hefelice*, *grædelice*, *geþyldelice.*] = Mightily in various senses.

a 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* v xix [xxi] (1890) 468 Mid þam he ðy mihtlicor wiðscufan mihte c 1000 Ælfric *Hom* I 108 Sæ oncneow ða Cristofer hyre yða mihtelice eode. a 1300 *Cursor M* 17267 Þou spede me, lauerd! for-to spell Hu mighteli þou harud hell 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 92 This soubtil water myhtely, The strengthe of therthe perceth ofte c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xv, It is þe best hounde forto take alle manere of beestes and holde myghtliche. 1420–22 Lydg. *Thebes* i. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 363/2 A porche, bilte of square stones Ful mightely 1480 Caxton *Chron Eng* ccxxix 241 That he myght the myȝtloker fyght and defende the reame. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* viii 26 The Sprete maketh intercession mightely for us. 1582 N Lichefield tr *Castanheda's Conq E Ind.* i. i. 4 Whereby the Christian faith is so greatly increased.. and the royall house of Portingale so mightely honoured 1610 Bible (Douay) *Wisd.* viii 1 She reacheth therfore from end vnto end mightely, and disposeth al thinges swetely. 1744 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV 707 Finding what friendship subsisted between us and the Dutch, he approved it mightly.

[**Mightsome**, *v.*, **Mightsomnes**, which render L. *abundare*, *abundantia* in the Early English Psalter, presumably originated from misreading of early ME. **mihtsumien*, *-sumnis*.—OE. *genyhtsumian*, *-sumnis*, these being the words used in the same passages in the Vespasian Psalter.

In some of the passages the Surtees editor prints *nuhtsom*, which is impossible in a northern text.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxix. 7, xlix. 20, lxiv 14, lxxii 12, lxxvii. 38.]

Mighty (məi·ti), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 1 **mæhtiᵹ, meahtiᵹ, mihtiᵹ**, 1–2 **mehtiᵹ**, 2–4 **mihti**, 2–3 *Ormin* **mahhtiȝ**, 3 **mæhti, mahti, maȝti, miȝti, michti**, 4 **mihty, myhti, -y**, 4–5 **maȝte, miȝty, -i, myȝty, -i**, (4 **-tty**, 5 **-tie**), **miȝeti, myhety**, 3-5 **mighti**, 4–5 *Sc.* **myohty**, 4–6 **myghty**, (5 **myghti, -tty, myȝhty, myȝthty, mythty, mytheti**, *Sc.* **michtie**), 5–6 *Sc.* **myohti**, 6 **myȝghty, myghty(e**, *Sc.* **michti, -ie, -y, -tty, myohte, -ie, myghti**, 6–7 **mightie, -ye**, 4– **mighty.** [OE. *mihtig* = OFris. *mechtig*, *machtig*, OS. *mahtig* (MLG. *mechtig*, MDu. *machtich*, Du. *machtig*), OHG. *mahtig* (MHG. *mehtic*, mod.G. *machtig*), ON. *máttug-r*, *mǫttug-r* (also contracted in inflected *máttk-*), Goth. *mahteig-s*:—OTeut. types **mahtigo-*, **mahtugo-*, f. **mahti-z*, **mahtu-z*: see Might *sb* and -y [1].]

1. Possessing 'might' or power; powerful, potent, strong. Now only *rhetorical*, connoting a transcendent or imposing degree of power.

a. Said of God, rulers, nations, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxiv. 8 Dryhten strong & maehtiᵹ, dryhten mæhtiᵹ in ᵹefehte a 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* i. xiv. [xxv.] (1890) 56 Ða wæs on þa tid Æðelbyrht cyning haten on Centrice, & mihtiᵹ. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 An rice king wes, strang and mihti a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 273 Drihtin is mahti strong and kene ifihte. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 16 Thei sein that god is myhti there, And schal ordeine what he wile c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 682 Thai mighty men vpon mold ane riale course maid. 1590 Shaks *Com. Err.* v. i. 282 Most mightie Duke, vouchsafe me speak a word. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 124 God..from him will raise A mightie Nation. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 809 Mighty Cæsar, thund'ring

from afar, Seeks on Euphrates' Banks the Spoils of War. 1761 GRAY *Odin* 83, I know thee now; Mightiest of a mighty line. 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 40 Fear not, isle of blowing woodland,. thou shalt be the mighty one yet!

ellipt and *absol* *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 129 Drihten alesde þene wrechan of þan mehtigan. 1340 *Ayenb* 103 He is þe riȝt guod, þe riȝt miȝti.

b. of persons, with reference to wealth, social position, or influence. Formerly often predicatively, const. *of*, *in*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli (*Agnes*) 105 My spouse is mychtyere bane þi son, & fere richere 1486 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 6 That the saide Preest be chosen and presented by iiij of the worthyest & myghtyest men of the said parish 1508 DUNBAR *Fua Maryit Wemen* 296 Syne maryit I a marchand, myghti of gudis. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 40 This prince is so mightie in gold and silver 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II IX 186 I hoy were all richly married to mighty matches of landed men.

absol. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I vi (1889) 11 The poure ought not to bold felaushyp with the myghty 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II xxx 180 As well the rich, and mighty, as poor and obscure persons.

c. of persons or animals, their actions or attributes, with reference to physical strength or valour. † In early use often merely: Able-bodied. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* CXXVI 4 Swe swe strelas in honda machitges *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 565 Wel koude he hewen wode ffor he was yong and myghty *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 111 Bi lawe cyuil it is not leful to a miȝty body to beg 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 263 Thei gette myȝhty childer [1387 *Trevisa* stalworþe · *L. robustam sobolem*]. *a* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 92 Yf ony myghty beggar be within the warde 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii 36 And syne the Bruce cum rydand As nobill, dreidfull, michtie campioun *a* 1525 *Vergilius* in Thoms *E. E Prose Rom* II. 23 Her chyld .began to wexe bygge and stronge and myghty anough to bere armes 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c 12 If any person . beynge hole and myghty in body be taken in begging 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* x 9 Nemrod was a mightie hunter. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II. vi 29 Their mighty strokes their haberjeons dismayld. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* II 163 The Scottis couraglous, of a blyth hope, and a mychtie spirit, leipis to straikis 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* III i 111 Your hearts are mighty. 1601 — *Jul C.* v i 81 On our former Ensigne Two mighty Eagles fell. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy S Sea* (1847) 126 Our ship gave a mightie blow upon a rocke 1733 POPE *Ess Man* III 297 Where small and great, where weak and mighty, made To serve, not suffer, strengthen, not invade. 1839 LONGF *Vill Blacksm.* I, The smith, a mighty man is he, With large and sinewy hands 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot* 63 For so by nine years' proof we needs must learn Which is our mightiest

d of persons, their actions and attributes, with reference to mental ability or executive skill Formerly often predicative, const. *in* or *inf. Mighty works*: in Biblical use (= Gr. *δυνάμεις*), miracles

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* li 3 Du mæhtiz erð in unrehtwisnisse *c* 897 K ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* xv 90 Se lareow sceolde beon mihtiz to tyhtanne on halwende lare. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A I 150 þei3 þe be miȝty to mote beþ meke of 3our werkis. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xviii 24 Apollo a man eloquent, .myȝti in scripturis *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI 346 Thar feild Quhar claryowns blew full mony mychty sonis 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* xxviii. 4 The voyce of the Lorde is mightie in operacion [Vulg *Vox Domini in virtute*]. — *Matt* XIV 2 He is rysen agayne from the deed, therfore are his deedes so mightie 1611 BIBLE *Matt* xiii. 54 Whence hath this man this wisedome, and these mighty works? 1718 ECHARD *Hist Eng* II II ii 565 b, Thomas Lydyat, of a great Soul and incomparable Learning; being a Match for the mighty Scaliger and Selden 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i 137 Or what remain'd so worthy to be read By learned Critics, of the mighty dead 1742 — *Dunc.* IV. 211 Thy mighty Scholiast, whose unweary'd pains Made Horace dull. 1802 WORDSW. *Resol & Independ.* xvii, And mighty Poets in their misery dead *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* II (1858) 146 Out of which a mightier master of the art than Pope could scarcely have struck the notes of true passion 1881 BIBLE (R V) *Mark* IX 39 For there is no man which shall do a mighty work [WYCLIF a virtue; 1535 COVERDALE, 1611 a miracle] in my name [So also Acts II 22.]

e. of things or forces, or their operation.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3797 A fier maȝti ðat folc fest on. *a* 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 9384 (Gött) For sune and mone Had seuen sith mar þan nou of liht, And all thinges was þan.. Wele mihtier þan þai er nou. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod* XV 10 They sancke downe as leed in the mightie waters. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*, II. v 5 Now swayes it this way, like a Mighty Sea, Forc'd by the Tide, to combat with the Winde. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Esdras* iv 41 Great is trueth, and mightie aboue all things. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 283 But shipwreck, earthquake, battle, fire, and flood, Are mighty mischiefs, not to be withstood. 1806 WORDSW *Ode Intim. Immort.* 168 And hear the mighty waters rolling evermore 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 767 Then he, Because things seen are mightier than things heard, Stagger'd and shook

f. Of drugs, liquors, spells: Potent, efficacious. † Also, of a material: Stout, strong. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* III. 32 Ond þu wegbrade wyrta modor eastan opone innan mihtigu. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott Hom* 187 Min heouenliche leche þet makedest us of þi seolf se mihti medicine. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 311 This Carpenter. broghte of myghty Ale a large quart. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 102 It es riȝt myghty wyne. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 Take myghty brothe of Beef. *c* 1448 HEN. VI *Avyse* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 367 Good and myghtty morter. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 242, lxvj boltes of Grete myghty canvas. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 230 Where the spyrit of the wyne shall be sufficient myghtye. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark all* 22 Their Beere is so mightie, that it serueth them in steade of meate, drinke, fire, and apparrell. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyph.* 37 On every mind some mighty spell she cast, 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 115 Barls o' michtie beer.

† **g.** Of a legal document: Valid, efficacious. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Oseney Reg.* (E. E. T S) 19 This present writyng, with þe strengh of our seele we haue i-made hit myȝghty and stronge

† **h.** Forcible, emphatic. *Obs.*

1642–7 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* 229 The Councell of Aquileia is full and mighty in asserting the Bishops power over the Laity.

2 Of huge proportions; massive, bulky.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV ii 59 This tree is wondre stronge and myghty aretchyng in to heuen 1480–82 LYDG. *Thebes* I. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 357 b/1, The citee Thebes, of mightie square stones As I you told. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* I. (1736) 17 That large Urn found at Ashbury, containing mighty Bones. 1760 FAWKES tr *Anacreon, Ode* lvii. 1 Bring hither, Boy, a mighty Bowl 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. iii, And silence settled.. On the lone wood and mighty hill. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxviii 327 A plain, deep-cut recess, with a single mighty shadow. 1895 SAFFELL *Land of Broads* 6 The older farmhouses, with their mighty kitchens.

3. Of things, actions, events, etc. · Very great in amount, extent or degree. In later use, chiefly colloquial or familiar.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I (1625) 68 The mutuall society betwixt man & wife being of such mighty efficacie. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III v. 17 If the matter of this Paper be certain, you haue mighty businesse in hand 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat* Man. II I. 317 There is a mighty flux of blood 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav* (1706) 220 The difference of times makes a mighty alteration in the Events of things. 1754 FIELDING *Jonathan Wild* II iv, That gentleman .. made such mighty expedition that he was now upwards of twenty miles on his way 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xi, Huge serpents which sometimes come out and commit mighty damage 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* i, Mighty fowling and fishing was there in the fen below 1871 R. ELLIS tr *Catullus* lxxxiii 2 Thus to the fond weak fool seemeth a mighty delight.

b. With agent-nouns, etc.: That does or is to a very great degree (what is indicated by the noun).

1692 BULSTRODE in *15th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App II 21 He was..a mighty Tory. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 466 ₱ 7, I, who set up for a mighty Lover of Virtue 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy S. Seas* 81 This Plastow was a mighty Favourite with the Captain. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxx, He is a mighty liberal.

4. quasi-*sb.* (with *pl.*). A mighty or powerful person. Chiefly *pl.*, as in (*David's*) *three mighties*.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Chron* XI 12 Eliazar, the sone of his vncle Aholtes, that was among the thre myȝty [1388 miȝti men; 1611 the three mighties Vulg. *inter tres potentes*] *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 300 Quhan that saw that mighty [the king] sa mouit in his mude 1600 W WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 200 Emperors and kings and the mighties of the world. 1606 W. CRASHAW *Rom Forgeries* E ij, Our royall Dauid and many of his Mightie 1647 TRAPP *Comm* 1 *Cor.* I. 26 Hence so many mighties miscarry 1901 'IAN MACLAREN' *Yng Barbarians* IV, Speug's officers, such mighties as Bauldie and Johnston, clustered round their commander

5. ellipt in the interjections *Mighty! Mighty me! Sc.* and *dial*

1867 GREGOR *Banffs Gloss*, *Michtie, interj* expressive of surprise. *Michtie me* is another form 1869 A MACDONALD *Disput Settlement* (1877) 61 (E D D) Eh, mighty! that surely canna be 1874 T HARDY *Madding Crowd* XXXII, Mighty me! Won't mis'ess storm..when she comes back!

6. *Comb*, parasynthetic, as *mighty-brained*, *-handed*, *-minded*, *-mouthed*, *-spirited* adjs.

1611 BEAUM & FL *Maid's Trag* v. iii, Though he be mighty-spirited, and forward To all great things 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* LXXXII iii, How came it, men of faith, to pass That ye were mighty-handed? 1864 TENNYSON *Milton* I O mighty-mouth'd inventor of harmonies. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1009, I am not mighty-minded, nor desire Crowns. 1892 W. WATSON *Lackrymæ Mus.* Poems (1898) 21 Mightiest-brained Lucretius.

B. *adv.* (Qualifying an adj. or adv, † *rarely* an adj. phrase) In a great degree; greatly; exceedingly; very. Now *colloq.* or *familiar*, often with ironical implication; = 'vastly', 'precious'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14396 þair blisced lauerd..þat was.. Sa mighti meke, sa mild o mode. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod* ix. 18 Tomorow .wyll I cause a mightie greate hayle to rayne 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* v. iii, He is mightie on our part. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. (1714) 2 The mighty near affinity that is between Arithmetick and Geometry. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct* I. iv (1841) I. 91 You are a mighty good obedient thing. 1767 GRAY in *Corr. G & Nicholls* (1843) 70 To this purpose. would I write, and mighty respectfully withall. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlix, This is all mighty fine. 1844 KENDALL *Santa Fé Exped.* I. 32 'You'll be mighty apt to get wet', said a thoroughbred Texan. 1862 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 105, I myself know always mighty well what I want 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl* xxix, It . looks mighty like a horn-pipe in a rope's end at Execution Dock.

Mi·ghtyship. *nonce-wd.* [f. MIGHTY + -SHIP.] Only in the mock title *your mightyship*.

a 1726 ALSOP *Tale, To Chlorinda* xv. in Dodsley *Poems* (1755) VI 248 Is it fit, let your mightyship say .?

Mignature, obs. form of MINIATURE.

† **Migniard,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **mignard, miniard,** *Sc.* **minzeard.** [a. F. *mignard*; related to MIGNON.]

A. *adj.* Dainty; mincing; caressing.

1599 JAS. I *Basil. Δωρον* III. (1603) 107 In the forme of your meat eating, be neither vnciuill..nor affectatlie mignarde. *Ibid* III. 115 In your language be plaine..eschewing .. all mignard and effœminate termes. 1611 COTGR., *Mignard*, mignard, prettie, quaint, neat, feat; wanton; daintie, delicate. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. iv, Loue is brought vp with those soft *mignard* handlings. 1622 A. BYSSET in G. G. Smith *Middle Scots* (1902) 240 Neither have I vsed minzeard nor effeminate, tanting, invective, or skornefull wordis. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 294 The milder sexe and minzard youth. 1653 — *Rabelais* I. lvii. (1664) 250 Never were seene Ladies so proper and handsome, so miniard and daint. Hence † **Migniardly** *adv.*, daintily.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. lvii. (1664) 249 Their fists miniardly begloved

B. *sb.* [= OF. *mignarde.*] A courtesan, mistress.

1616 in *Crt & Times Jas. I* (1849) I 416 She says the honour of his embassy consists in three mignards, three dancers, and three fools. 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 93 Idle Mignards, dinner hath waited for you till it is cold.

† **Migniardise.** *Obs.* Also **mignardise, miniardise.** [a. F. *mignardise*, f *mignard*: see prec.] Caressing treatment; affected delicacy of behaviour or appearance

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. 636 The disdainfull churlishnesse wherewith they beate them, are but mignardizes and affectations of a motherly favour. 1625 B JONSON *Staple of N.* III i, Entertaine her, and her creatures, too, With all the migniardise, and quaint Caresses, You can put on 'hem 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks (1834) 233 The gracefulness of his hand and foot, with the quaint miniardise of the rest of his body 1689 H BEESTON in *Vota Oxoniensia*, No Patches and spots, No Mignardize of face at all From Spanish paper or from English gall.

† **Migniardize,** *v Obs.* Also 7 **miniardize.** [f. MIGNARD + -IZE.] *trans.* To make (language) affected in character, to treat (a person) caressingly. Hence **Migniardized** *ppl. a*, **Migniardizing** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Vezzo*, a wantonnes, a quaintnes, a squeamishnes, a dandling, a dalliance, a wantonizing, a mignardizing, a pampring [etc.] *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1655) IV xix. 49 Softnes of pronunciation proceeding from wanton spirits that did miniardize, and make the Language more dainty and feminine. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* I (1693) 95 Men that are sound in their Morals, and in Minutes imperfect in their Intellectuals, are best reclaimed when they are mignarized [*sic*], and strok'd gently

Mignion, obs. variant of MINION.

‖ **Mignon** (mi·nyon), *a.* Also (with fem. reference) 6 **mignone**, 7–9 **mignonne**; and see MINION *a.* [F. *mignon, -onne* adj. and sb.]

A. *adj.* Delicately formed; prettily small or delicate.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) Lvj, My mignone Isabel. [1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* VI, That sigh too, I think, is not altogether disagreeable, but something *charmante* and *mignonne*.] 1772 MRS SARAH SCOTT *Test Filial Duty* II. 59 Salvator Rosa's wildest designs are mignonne and finical to some places in this neighbourhood. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R Feverel* XXXVII, A mignonne beauty 1873 PATER *Stud. Hist Renaiss.* 42 Bright small creatures of the woodland, with arch baby faces and mignon forms 1886 MARIE CORELLI *Rom two Worlds* I, Her pretty mignonne face and graceful figure

B. *sb.* A pretty child.

1827 *Souvenir* I 71/2 (Stanf.) Little mignons, not three feet high, were there, arrayed like puppets.

Hence † **Mi·gnon** *v. trans.*, to treat tenderly; † **Mi·gnonness,** over-delicacy, effeminacy.

1530 PALSGR. 245/1 Mignyonnesse, *mignotise*. 1597 DANIEL *Philotas* Apol, Wks (Grosart) III. 183 For though the affection of the multitude, (whom he did not mignion) . discerned not his ends. Yet [etc.].

Mignon: see MINION *sb.*

Mignonette (mi·nyone·t). Also 8 **mign(i)onet, minionette, mennuet, minianet,** 8–9 **mignionette.** [a. F. *mignonnette*, fem. of † *mignonnet*, dim of *mignon* see MIGNON *a.*]

1. A plant (*Reseda odorata*) cultivated for the fragrance of its blossoms.

When trained to grow with a bushy head it is known as *tree-mignonette*. *Wild mignonette*, the plant *R luteola*.

The ordinary Fr. name for mignonette is *réséda*, but Littré says that *mignonnette* is applied to this plant as well as to several others.

[1752 MILLER *Gard Dict* (1759) s.v. *Reseda*, 6. *Reseda foliis integris trilobisque* Bastard rocket commonly called sweet *Reseda*, or *Mignonette d'Egypt*.] 1798 C. MARSHALL *Garden* XIX. 333 Hardy Annuals.. Mignonette, (trailing) or sweet scented reseda 1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med Knowl* 154 A small plant of Minianet in a state of healthy vegetation 1817 *Bot. Register* III 227 *Reseda odorata. β suffruticscens* Tree-Mignonette. 1820 *Trans Horticult. Soc.* III. 178 With Lord Bateman [who sent the seed from France in 1742] the appellation of Mignonette originated; he gave to it this name of endearment, by which it is not known in France. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau* XI, A long green box of mignonette. 1861 MISS E. A. BEAUFORT *Egypt Sepulchres*, etc II. XIX. 116 The ground is strewed with wild mignonette.

fig. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 164 They miss'd the mignonette of Vivian-place, The little hearth flower Lilia.

b. *Jamaica mignonette* the name given in the West Indies to the henna plant, *Lawsonia alba* or *inermis*, which is naturalized there.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 665/2.

c. A colour resembling that of the flowers of mignonette; greyish green or greenish white.

1885 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 2/1 The soft tints of greyish green known as 'mignonette' are to be in great favour this year. 1899 B W. WARHURST *Colour Dict.* 47 Mignonette. Should be delicate light green.

2. A kind of lace: see quots. 1865, 1900. (More fully *mignonette lace*.) Also, a fine kind of net.

[1699 *Le Mercure Galant* in MRS PALLISER *Hist. Lace* (1865) 31 *note*, On employe aussi pour les coëffures de la

mignonette, et on a tellement perfectionné cette dentelle, que, etc] 1757 JEFFREY *Coll. Dresses* II, A pink lutestring dress covered with a white mignonet 1762 *Loud. Chron.* 16–18 Feb. 167/3 The Ranelagh Mob .. This is a piece of Gauze, Minionett,. &c , &c. which is clouted about the head. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 13 July, Laces of Mechlin or mignionette. 1865 Mrs. PALLISER *Lace* 30 The laces known at that period [1665] were—. 5 Mignonette.—A light, fine, pillow lace .. This lace was at times in high favour for head dresses and other trimmings 1900 Mrs. F. N. JACKSON *Hand-made Lace* 182 Mignonette was a narrow lace, never exceeding two or three inches. .. Mignonette pattern is still largely made.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *mignonette-coloured* adj., *mignonette-green*, *-grey* (see 1 c), *mignonette-pot*; **mignonette netting** (see quot.); **mignonette pepper**, coarsely ground pepper; **mignonette-vine** (see quot.).

1897 *Daily News* 2 Mar 5/4 *Mignonette-coloured crêpe de Chine. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct 374/3 Alternate bows or loops of *mignonette-green and pale salmon-coloured ribbon 1900 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 6/5 Tones of cigar-brown, and *mignonette-grey are in great favour 1888 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 361/2, *Mignonette Netting.—This is used for curtains and window blinds, it being extremely easy, and worked with one Mesh. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 1177 *Mignonette Pepper. 1840 HAKEWILL *Pict. Rhapsody* Wks. 1900 XIII 331 The *mignonette pots in a Cockney's window. 1896 T. W SANDERS *Encycl. Gard.* (ed 2), *Madaria* (*Mignonette Vine).—*Ord.* Compositæ. Hardy Annual *Nat* California. *Flowers*, yellow.

† **Mignote.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *mignote* fem. of *mignot* wanton, cogn. w *mignon*, see MIGNON, MINION.] A wanton woman.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* I. VII, Ne that he be not curyous of mygnotes, Jolyetes, ne of Iewellis.

‖ **Migraine** (mi·grēn). [F. *migraine*: see MEGRIM] = MEGRIM 1 1, HEMICRANIA.

1777 H. WALPOLE *Lett* (1857) VI 444 Madame de Jarnac had a *migraine*. 1837 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I x 446, I am obliged to take to my bed by an unusual degree of migraine. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 107 Ophthalmic migraine—that is paroxysmal pain in the eye or temple.

Migrainous (migrēi nəs), *a.* [f. MIGRAINE + -OUS] To or of the nature of migraine.

1889 *Lancet* 30 Mar. 640/2 All the various forms of headache—dyspeptic, migrainous, and so on. 1897 *Trans Amer. Pediatric Soc* IX 123 Migrainous epilepsy. [So called] because it commonly occurs in patients who have suffered from migraine.

Migram, obs. form of MEGRIM 1.

c 1450 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App. IX 230 Warke in þe swldyrs & migram in þe heue[de]

Migrant (mə·igrănt), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L. *migrant-em*, pr. pple. of *migrāre* to MIGRATE.]

A. *adj.* Migrating; given to migration.

a. of animals; *spec.* of birds.

1672 Sir T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 4 Passager and migrant birds..whom no seas nor places limit. 1768 PENNANT *Zool* II. 278 They [Grosbeaks] visit us only in hard winters, and are not regularly migrant. 1842 *P Parley's Ann* III. 306 The usual watering-places of the migrant animals. 1876 Mrs. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. XXXVI. 651 Do you wonder we felt ourselves more like happy migrant birds than ever?

b. of persons, a tribe.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb* II. 178 And migrant tribes these fruitful shorelands hail. 1899 B KING *Ital Unity* I. 84 Migrant labourers came in gangs from the hills in harvest-time.

B. *sb.* One who or something which migrates.

a. A migratory animal; *spec.* a bird of passage.

1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II 511 The migrants of this genus continue longest in Great-Britain in the southern counties. 1876 A. R. WALLACE *Geog. Distrib Anim* I I I. 20 The chaffinch is a constant resident in England .; but a migrant in the south of France.

b. A person who migrates; *rarely* † a traveller.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* Ded , Wks 1799 I 225 The unhappy migrants may be .. at least hospitably entertained. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 383 To facilitate migration from the cotton districts, and to direct the migrants to the best markets for their labour.

Migrate (mə·igrēit), *v.* [f. L. *migrāt-*, ppl. stem of *migrāre*.]

1. *intr.* To pass from one place to another. Also *trans.* in *pass* To be transported.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. X. (1715) 292 A blow . dissever'd the Sutures of his Skull, thro' which his Soul migrated 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) I. 386 If one of us were migrated into their enormous hulks. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 108 The sylvan scene Migrates uplifted,. Alighting in far distant fields [Sicilian earthquake]

2. *intr.* Of persons, a tribe, etc.: To move from one place of abode to another; *esp.* to leave one's country to settle in another, to remove *to* another country, town, college, etc. Also *transf.*

1770 LANGHORNE (Worc.), The Tuscans were a branch of the Pelasgi that migrated into Europe 1784 JOHNSON *Let. to L.d. High Chancellor* Sept. in *Boswell*, If I grew much better, I should not be willing, if much worse, not able, to migrate 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III I 356 Almost all the noble families of England had long migrated beyond the walls. 1862 Sir B BRODIE *Psychol Inq* II. iv. 117 The agricultural labourer is tempted to migrate to a manufacturing town 1888 L CAMPBELL *Clerk Maxwell* VI. 147 The advice which was pressed upon him .that he should migrate to Trinity

b. *Nat. Hist.* Of animals: To go from one region or habitat to another; *spec.* of some birds and fishes, to come and go regularly with the seasons (see MIGRATION).

1733 [cf. MIGRATING *ppl a.*]. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 121 This kind of eagle sometimes migrates into Caernarvonshire. *Ibid.* 225 The birds [Fieldfares] that migrate here come from Norway. 1808-14 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* II. 112 They [robins] not only migrate from north to south, but from east to west, to avoid the deep snows. 1889 A. R WALLACE *Darwinism* 27 Of those [birds] which migrate in autumn a considerable proportion are probably lost at sea.

3. *Histol.* Of a cell: To move out of the blood-vessels into the tissues. (Cf. MIGRATORY *a* 1 c.)

1896 [see MIGRATED *ppl a.*].

Hence **Migrated** *ppl. a.*; **Migrating** *vbl. sb.*

1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II 72 Migrated Europeans from every part of Europe. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv Younger Son* III 198 A migrated settler. 1884 W. J. LINTON *Poems & Transl.* (1889) 182 Knows He not, stork! the hour thy migratings begin? 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 18 Diagram showing the main migrating routes of the littoral. birds of Europe *Ibid* 20 The origin of the migrating habit. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 88 A large collection of migrated leucocytes.

Mi·grating, *ppl. a* [f. MIGRATE *v.* + -ING 2.] That migrates, in the senses of the verb.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp*, Migrating-Birds *Ibid*, *Migrating-Bog.*—These soft masses of earth have been sometimes known to move out of their place. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1824) III 70 Of all migrating fish, the Herring and the Pilchard take the most adventurous voyages. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist* V XLIV 329 The whole body of the migrating people. 1893 NEWTON *Dict Birds* 572 These noises proceed from migrating birds.

Migration (məigrēi ʃən). [ad. L. *migrātiōn-em*, n. of action f *migrāre* to MIGRATE.] The action of moving from one place to another, also, an instance of this. **a.** *gen.* chiefly of things.

1611 COTGR, *Migration*, a migration, a remouing, or shifting of places 1650 HOBBES *De Corp Pol* 133 The Tenets of Aristotle concerning Substance and Accidents, Species, Hypostasis, and the Subsistence and Migration of Accidents from place to place. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* I. 45 Although such Alterations, Transitions, and Migrations of the Centre of Gravity .. have actually happened, yet [etc]. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v , The migration of the souls of men into other animals after death 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 154 To pray to the gods, that our migration hence may take place with good omens. 1873 I H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 100 The migration or transmission of elements from some primary growth, which constitute the centres of secondary formations. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 373 There is a change and migration of the soul from this world to another

b. *esp.* of persons, a tribe: The action of moving from one country, locality, etc., to settle in another; also, simply, removal from one place of residence to another.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* VI vi. 302 The first man ranged farre before the Flood, and laid his bones many miles from that place, where its presumed he received them: And this migration was the greater, if he was cast out of the East side of Paradise 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 17 The right of migration, or sending colonies to find out new habitations 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic W.* I, All our adventures were by the fireside, and all our migrations from the blue bed to the brown. 1827 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 290 A favourite resting place of the Emperors in their annual migrations to Cashmire. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I I 10 In the ninth century, began the last great migration of the northern barbarians 1891 S C SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 49 The poverty of the majority is the cause of the continual migration to London.

c. *Nat. Hist.* Of animals: The action of moving in flocks, shoals, etc. from one region or habitat to another; *spec.* of some birds and fishes, the periodical departure from and return to a region at a particular season of the year. *Bathic migration* (see quot. 1877). *Equatorial migration*, ordinary meridional migration from or towards the equator.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV XIII. 223 By this way Aristotle through all his bookes of Animals, distinguisheth their times of generation, Latitancy, migration, sanity and venation. 1704 RAY *Creation* (ed 4) 149 The migration of Birds according to the Seasons. *Ibid*, The migration of divers sorts of Fishes As for example; The Salmon. *Ibid.* 366 They [frogs travelling across dry land] had lived (till that time of their migration) in the Waters. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol* (1875) II. II. XXXVIII. 339 The former wide range of these quadrupeds implies a migration of Old World Forms into the new World. 1876 A R. WALLACE *Geog. Distrib. Anim* I. I II. 18 The term 'migration' is often applied to the periodical or irregular movements of all animals; but it may be questioned whether there are any regular migrants but birds and fishes. 1877 G. B GOODE *Menhaden* 51 (U S. Fish Comm Rep), The former may be called equatorial, the latter (*i. e.* changing to waters of less or greater depth] bathic migration. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 648 Comparatively few are subject to periodical migrations to the sea, like *Salmo.*

d. Of a bodily organ: Alteration of position whether from normal or pathological causes.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

¶ The alleged sense 'Residence in a foreign country; banishment' given in some recent Dicts. is fictitious. The word in the authority cited is a misreading of a later edition for 'extermination'.

e. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense c), as *migration-route*; **migration-station**, a fixed place for the regular observation of the migration of birds.

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 561 Every species on Migration goes its own way, and what is called a 'Migration-route is only the coincidence of the way taken by more or fewer of them. 1884 *Science* 17 Oct. 374/2 *Migration-stations now exist in every state and territory of the Union, excepting Delaware and Nevada.

Migrational (məigrēi ʃənal), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to migration or movement to another place.

1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XX (*Zool.*) 223 In the case of plants and low types of animal life, the suitable situation is reached by a wide distribution of a vast number of seeds, spores, or germs, and the same situation is maintained by a loss of migrational power as soon as the germs begin to develop.

Migrationist (məigrēi·ʃənist). *rare.* [Formed as prec. + -IST.] An individual that participates in a migration.

1887 GOMME in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* XVII. 130 The descendants of previous ages of migrationists

Migrative (məi·grətiv), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -IVE.] Given to migration; migratory.

1831 J RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict* 322 The migrative species. *Ibid.* 534 It is a migrative bird, visiting our coasts in August. 1863 CARLYLE in *Mrs Carlyle's Lett* (1883) III. 181, I was as if stupefied more or less, and flying on like those migrative swallows of Professor Owen, after my strength was done.

Migrator (məigrēi·tə1). [a. L. *migrātor*, f. *migrāre*. see MIGRATE.] One who migrates; also *spec.* a migratory bird.

1818 SHELLEY *Let. to Peacock* 25 July, It would be a little dangerous to the newly unfrozen senses and imaginations of us migrators from the neighbourhood of the pole. 1836 SWAINSON *Nat Hist. Birds* I I. III 97 The swallows .. are both the swiftest and the most distant migrators. 1852 BRISTED *Five Yrs Eng. Univ.* 100 A migration is generally tantamount to a confession of inferiority, and acknowledgment that the migrator is not likely to become a Fellow of his own College 1889 R B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 31 Everywhere this great multitude of migrators was well received by the inhabitants

Migratorial (məi·grətō·riăl), *a. rare.* [f. MIGRATORY + -AL.] Of or pertaining to migration; migratory.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 28 July, Among their migratorial visitors are quails, landrels, and wrynecks. 1876 SMILES *Sc Nat.* xi (ed 4) 209 Those [locusts] here alluded to are the best known from their migratorial flights.

Migratory (məi·grətəri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *migrāt-*, ppl. stem of *migrāre* to MIGRATE.]

1. Characterized by migration, given to migrating.

1755 JOHNSON, *Horde*, a clan, a migratory crew of people. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II 79 The .. migratory tribes to the west of the pass of Gholairee. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc Brit Ch.* XI. (1847) 116 The migratory nature of the primacy seems to have weakened its stability. 1878 WOLSELEY in *19th Cent* Mar. 449 Our population is so migratory that recruits are seldom enlisted in the parishes they were born in 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* V. 41 A vast migratory wave of population had been set in motion behind the Rhine and Danube

b. Of animals; *spec.* in *Nat Hist.*: Characterized by or given to periodical migration. Sometimes as a rendering of a mod.L. specific name, as in *Migratory Locust*, *Pigeon.*

[*a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornithol* I. IX. (1676) 17 Avium quæ statis anni temporibus advolant iterumque discedunt, migratoriæ dictæ. (RAY translates. Which we call Birds of passage)] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp.* s. v. *Bird*, Migratory Birds, the same with birds of passage 1793 tr. *Buffon's Birds* VI. 489 [Swallows] Some are there permanent settlers and others migratory 1808-14 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith* II. 203 *Columba migratoria*, Linnæus and Wilson. Migratory Pigeon.. The wild pigeon of the United States 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 206 We were on the great highway of these migratory herds 1839 T C HOFLAND *Brit Angler's Man.* iv. (1841) 107 It [the grayling] is very migratory, and frequently leaves one part of the river for another 1875 NICHOLSON *Man Zool.* (ed. 4) 290 The Migratory Locust (*Acrydium migratorium*) of Africa and Southern Asia. 1876 A R. WALLACE *Geog. Distrib Anim* I. I I 20 The same species is often sedentary in one part of Europe and migratory in another.

c. Of a bodily organ, a disease, etc.: Characterized by movement from its normal position; esp. in *Histol.* of a cell: Given to migration from the blood-vessels to the tissues.

1876 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed 6) II. 12 The pale blood-corpuscles may some of them make their way out of the blood vessels and move freely in the surrounding tissues 'hence the term 'migratory cells' (*Wanderzellen*) applied to them. 1877 tr *H von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XV. 763 The Movable (Migratory) Kidney. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 13 One of the most characteristic features of the disease [Acute Rheumatism] is the migratory nature of the joint affection.

2. Of or pertaining to migration.

1757 BURKE *Abridgem. Eng. Hist* Wks. X. 274 This purpose [intermixture of mankind] is sometimes carried on by a sort of migratory instinct, sometimes by the spirit of conquest. 1839 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I No. 7. 190 The wild fowl began to. yield to that influence which directs their migratory movements. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. VIII. 80 The migratory passages of the reindeer.

B. *sb.* A migratory bird. *rare.*

1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 27 Winged migratories, having but heaven for home.

Migrym, obs. form of MEGRIM 1.

Mihel, Mihel(e)mas(se, obs. ff. MICHAEL, MICHAELMAS.

Miht(e, obs. forms of MIGHT *sb.*

Miin, mijn, obs. forms of MINE *poss. pron.*

‖ **Mikado** (mikā·dō). Also 8-9 **Mikaddo.** [Japanese *mi* august + *kado* door: for the

sense cf. 'Sublime Porte'.] The title of the emperor of Japan.

It was usual for European writers to describe the Mikado as a 'spiritual' emperor, and the Shogun (who was the *de facto* ruler until 1867) as a second or 'temporal' emperor.

1727 SCHEUCHZER tr. *Kæmpfer's Japan* III. II. I 211 In Spiritual Affairs, they are under the absolute jurisdiction of the Mikaddo, *Ibid.* 212 The Secular Monarch professes the religion of his forefathers, and pays his respect and duty once a year to the Mikaddo. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XX 476/1 Their Spiritual ruler is the *Mikaddo, i.e.* Sublime Porte, a term commonly used to express the Dairi himself as well as his Court. 1875 W. E. GRIFFIS in *N. Amer. Rev* CXX. 282 The restoration of the mikado, or true emperor (of Japan) to his ancient and rightful supreme power. 1890 B H. CHAMBERLAIN *Things Japanese* 155 Japan. , though avowedly ruled by the Shōguns from A.D 1190 to 1867, always retained the Mikado as theoretical head of the state.

Hence **Mika doate,** the office of Mikado.

1899 F V DICKINS in *Eng Hist. Rev.* Apr 229 The mikadoate of old Japan entered upon its final stage.

† **Mike,** *sb*[1] *Obs. rare.* Forms: 3 **mik,** 4-5 **myke** ? A friend.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2807 'Has þou her', þai said, 'ani man, Sun or doghter, mik or mau to þe langand'. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P* A 572 For mony ben calle[d] þa3 fewe be mykez. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron* LXXII. iv, He made.. Hymselfe like Brethel in all semblaunce That [then was] the dukes preuy myke

† **Mike,** *sb*[2] [? a MDu. *micke* (mod.Du. *mik*) · cf. MECK, MICHE *sb.*[2]] ? A 'crutch' or forked support on which a boom rests when lowered.

13 . *E E. Allit. P* B 417 Hit waltered on þe wylde flod, With outen mast, oþer myke, oþer myry bawelyne

Mike (mǽik), *sb*[3] *slang* [Belongs to MIKE *v*] In phr. *To do* or *have a mike*, to idle away one's time (see quots.).

1825 EGAN *Life Actor* 28 The performances of the last night at the theatre are often discussed over a *mike* at the fireside the next morning respecting the abilities of the actors. *Footman, Mike* or *Shammock* Technical or cant phrases amongst printers To have a *mike* is to loiter away the time, when it might be more usefully or profitably employed. 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict Slang* s v, *Mike* (tailors), to do a *mike*, to pretend to be working or hang about.

Mike (mǽik), *sb.*[4] *slang.* [Shortened from *Michael.*] = MICK.

1874 *Hotten's Slang Dict*, *Mike*, an Irish hodman, or general labourer

Mike (mǽik), *v. slang* [Of obscure origin: cf. MICHE *v*] *intr* To 'hang about', doing nothing or waiting for a job

1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict*, *Mike*, to loiter, or as a costermonger defined it, to 'lazy about' 1887 W E HENLEY *Villon's Gd Nt* 3 You spunges miking round the pubs

Mike, -lik, -ness, obs ff. MEEK, -LY, -NESS

Mikel(l, mikil(le, mikle, obs ff. MICKLE.

Mikrom, -on, variant forms of MICROM, MICRON.

Mikul, obs form of MICKLE.

Mil (mil). Also 8 **mill** [ad. L. *mille* thousand. In senses 2 and 3 short for L *millēsimum* thousandth, on the analogy of CENT 2, 3.]

1. *Per mil*: per thousand. (Cf. *per cent.*)

1721 C KING *Brit Merch.* I. 294 Ox-bones | 30400 | 0 6 8 per Mill | 10. 2 8. 1753 HANWAY *Trav* (1762) I VII LXXXVIII 407 Koeninsburg draws in current money, 1 per mil, according to custom, being deducted.

2. A proposed coin of the value of the thousandth part of a pound sterling. See also MILL *sb*[5] b.

1854 HUMPHREYS *Coin Brit Emp* 149 It is proposed that the smallest coin, one thousand to the pound, shall be called a *mil* 1875 JEVONS *Money* XIV 176 The two principal schemes [of decimalization] are the Pound and Mil scheme, and the Penny and Ten franc scheme.

3. A unit of length used in measuring the diameter of wire, = $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch **Circular mil,** a unit of area for measuring cross-sections of wires, tubes, and rods, being the area of a circle whose diameter is one mil.

1891 L. CLARK *Dict Metric Meas.*

4. Used in *Pharmacy* for MILLILITRE.

Proposed (together with *decimil* for ·0001 litre, and *centimil* for ·00001 litre) by Mr J. Humphreys in 1904 The three terms were authorized by the Board of Trade in 1905.

‖ **Milady** (milē·di) Also **miladi.** [F. *milady*: cf MILORD] A continental rendering of 'my lady', used as an appellation in speaking to or of an English noblewoman or great lady.

1839 JAMES *Gentl Old School* XII, 'I did not wish to listen to your conversation, miladi', interrupted Philippina. 1873 E FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I 361 What do you and Miladi think of these two Lines of his which returned to me the other day? 1886 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl.* 13 Aug. 2/3 In the outfit of the full-dressed dog of the English milady.

Milage, variant of MILEAGE.

Milan[1] (milăn). Forms: 5 **Melayne, -eyn, Mylleyn,** 5-6 **Mil(l)ayn(e,** 6 **Myllain, Myll-, Millan, -en, -in, -on, Myllane, Melane, Mul(l)ane, Mil(l)ion, Millian,** 6-7 **Millane, Millain(e,** 6- **Milan.** [ad. It. *Milano.*] The name of the chief city of Lombardy; used *attrib.* to designate certain of its manufactures, chiefly textile fabrics and steel-work, as † *Milan bonnet,* † *fustian,* † *gloves, lace,* † *sleeves*; † **Milan needle,** a sail-needle; **Milan point** (see quot. 1882); **Milan steel** (*Hist.*), steel used by the armourers of Milan in the manufacture of coats-of-mail, swords, etc. (so *Milan hauberk, knife, mail*).

[1431 *Test. Ebor.* II. 13 Unam loricam de Milan.] 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 276, vjC. mylleyn nedylles . spent abought reparacion & amendyng of the seyd Sayles. 1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1900) II. 234 Item for thre elne Melane fustiane. 1507 *Ibid.* (1902) IV. 15 Five Melane bonetis. 1530 in *Form of Cury* (1780) 167 A pair of Myllen Sleves of white sattin 1532 *Proclam.* 18 Aug. in *Chron Calais* (Camden) 116 To appareil there servauntes in red Myllen bonnettes. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* (Rolls) I. 235 The Millane melzeis mendit nocht ane myte, The brandis bricht sa bitterlie did byte 1545 *Rates Custome Ho* b viij, Millin gloues or canary the groce, XXVI s VIII *d* 1588 in *Anc. Invent.* (Halliw 1854) 126 A quilte lyned with Million fustian. 1601 J WHEELER *Treat Comm* 23 Milan Fustians. 16. *K. Arth. & K. Cornw* 168 in *Percy Fol. MS* I 68 He sayes, 'Collen brand Ile haue in my hand, And a Millaine knife fast by my knee' 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzm. d'Alf.* I. 158 A Iuffe Ierkin, laid on with a costly Milane-Lace 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* XI, Canst thou take up a fallen link in my Milan hauberk? 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* s v. *Milan Point,* The Milan Points were fine hand made laces similar to the Spanish and Venetian Points.

† b. Short for *Milan steel. Obs.*

1464 *Mann & Housch Exp.* (Roxb) 194 A stondard of mayll and a salat wyth a vesere of meleyn. 15 *Chevy Chase* 65 (Ashmole MS.), With swordes that wear of fyn myllan 16 *Eger & Grime* 169 in *Percy Fol. MS* I. 359 My Habergion that was of Millaine fine.

† **Milan**[2]. *Obs. rare.* In 5 **myl(l)an,** 6 **myllaine.** [a F *milan*] A kite.

c 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. IV (1889) 8 The myllan *Ibid* II II 34 The kyte or mylan 1575 TURBERV *Falconrie* 124 The Myllaine and the Lanerette.

Milaner, -ery, obs. ff. MILLINER, MILLINERY.

Milanese (milănē·z), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 **mylannoys,** 8 **Milaneze,** 8- **Milanese** [ad. It. *Milanese*: see -ESE] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Milan, its inhabitants, manufactures, etc. **Milanese lace** (see quot. 1882).

1756-7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) I 384 The freedom and liberality of the Milanese ladies 1866 G MEREDITH *Vittoria* XXIX, A printed song in the Milanese dialect. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlework, Milanese Lace* — This is made in the Philippine Isles, with Manilla grass The work is a combination of Drawn Work and open Embroidery, and has not much the appearance of lace 1896 HENTY *Knt. White Cross* XVII. 269 A superb suit of Milanese armour.

B. *absol.* or as *sb*

1 A native or an inhabitant of Milan.

Unchanged for pl.: cf. *Chinese, Maltese* In 6 † *Milanesis*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* IV (1889) 297 A mylannoys named Paulus 1582 N LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E Ind* I liv 116 b, With them went two Milaneses, which were Lapidaries. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* VI (1734) II 177 That the Milaneze should have a neutrality granted them 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I VI. 200 To drive to the Corso, where at that time the higher Milanese were happy and proud as ours in their park

2 *The Milanese*: the territory of the old duchy of Milan.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* VII (1734) II 354 If the King of France became Master of the Milaneze. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, II. Wks 1851 III 483 Seizing by surprise, or force, several places in the Milanese 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It Isl.* III. 44 The allies overran the Milanese and Piedmont

Milboard, obs. form of MILLBOARD.

† **Milce,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **milds,** 1-2 **milts,** 2-3 **mildce,** 2-4 **milce,** 3 **milloe** (*Orm.*), **milze, milzce, mildse, milche,** 3-4 **milse, mulce,** 4 **mylse.** [OE. *milds, milts* fem. — OTeut. type **mildīsjō*, f. **mildjo-* MILD *a.*: cf. BLISS *sb.* The *s* of early ME. forms = *ts.*]

1. Mercy, clemency, forbearance, favour. Often coupled with *ore, grace,* or *mercy.* Also *pl.* mercies.

Beowulf 2921 (Gr) Us wæs a syððan Merewīoinga milts untȳfeðe. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* XXIV. 6 ʒemyne mildsa ðinra dryhten *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 119 Bidde we nu þe holigost þat he haue milce of us. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 81 After ðine manifealde mildces ðe ðu hafst ihafd to mankenne, do awei fram me ðese michele unrihtwisnesse *c* 1205 LAY. 21889 We ʒeorneð þine milzce *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1083 Ic hadde of hire Milce (*MS Cott* milse] & ore. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3603 Louerd, Merci þet for ðin milde mod ! Or ðu ðis folc wið milche moð [*read* loc] Or do min name ut of ðin boc. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 775 He. hopede vor to finde of hire betere mulce & grace *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xviii. 58 Tharefore y bidde thin mylse ant ore, Merci, lord, ynul na more ! *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl.* 667 (Kölbing), Hou Jesu of a maide þurch his milce was ybore.

2 Comb : *milce-hearted* adj. [cf. OE. *milts-heort*]; **milce-witter** *a.*, knowing mercy.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 2903 Ne taȝte ic hem noȝt Min miȝtful name adonay; Min milche witter name eley He knewen wel, and ely. *a* 1300 [see MILCER].

† **Milce,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **mildsian,** 1-2 **mil(t)sian,** 2 **milcian, -en,** 3 **milloenn** (*Orm.*), **milse, mylce, milce.** [OE. *mildsian* —OTeut. type **mildisōjan*, f. **mildjo-* MILD- *a.*] *trans.* To have mercy on, or show mercy to (a person); to be kind, compassionate, or gracious to. Also *absol.* Hence **Milcienде** *ppl. a.*, merciful.

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* l. 1 *Miserere mei,* mildsa min. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* XXXVIII. § 7 Nis nan iht þæt mon þone yfian hatize, ac hit is rihtre þæt him mon miltsize. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Maȝie wiman forȝeten his oȝe cild þat hi ne milsi hire barn of hire oȝen innoð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Muchel is us þenne neod þet we ȝerne bidden ure milciende drihten þet [etc.]. *c* 1275 LAY 16784 For þe loue of God al-mihti milce me and mine cnihtes. *c* 1275 *Duty of Christians* 18 in *O. E. Misc* 141 Iblessed beo such eþeling vs mylce þat he wolde *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* CXIV. 5 (Horstm) And oure god milse sal

† **Mi·lceful,** *a. Obs.* [f MILCE *sb.* + -FUL.] Merciful, gracious. Hence † **Mi·lcefulness.**

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 30 Milcefule Louerd *Ibid* 264 Milsfule. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 52 (Roy. MS.), Ne beoð cristene men merciable ant milsful. *c* 1320 *Cast I ove* 543 Þou art, Fader, so milsful kyng. *c* 1330 W. HERBERT *Antiphones* in *Rel Ant.* I 88 The mylde gode sped in rithfolnesse, To sunfole men sheu mylsfolnesse.

† **Mi·lcer.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f MILCE *v.* + -ER[1]] One who shows mercy or pities.

a 1300 *E. E Psalter* CXLIV 8 (MS Egerton), Milzer & milzeherted [L. *miserator et misericors*]

† **Milch,** *sb. Obs.* [? f. the vb] The capacity or condition of giving milk; also, a yield or quantity of milk.

1634 W WOOD *New Eng. Prosp* I IV, [Cattle] being generally larger and better of milch 1642 J FATON *Honey-c. Free Justific.* 380 Like a shrewd cow, that gives a good milch, and then kicketh it all downe, when she hath done.

Milch (milʧ), *a.* Forms: 3 **mielch,** 3, 6-7 **milche,** 4-6 **melche,** 5-7 **mylche,** 6 **mellche, mylch,** 6-7 **melch,** 6- **milch.** [ME. *mielch, milche,* repr. OE **milce* (in *þri-milce,* month of May, when the cows can be milked thrice in the day) · —O Teut. type **melukjo-*, f. **meluk-* MILK *sb.*

The adj actually found in OE with this sense is *meolc, melc,* corresponding to MDu, MLG *melk,* OHG *milch* (MHG *melch, melc,* mod G *melk*), ON *mjolkr*, the stem of this adj. is identical with that of MILK *sb.*, and is probably evolved from compounds]

1. Of domestic mammals: Giving milk, kept for milking, 'in milk'. (The opposite of *dry.*) See also MILCH COW.

c 1290 *S Eng Leg.* I 351/228 ʒwane heo [*sc* the cow] cam hom at eue, fair and round heo was, And swyþe Mielch al so *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 37 þe tythe of þe pasture to þe drye beestys owȝte to be payid as wel as to þi melche beestys. 1548 in *Rel Ant* II 17 Item, ij melliche beastes, whiche were belonginge to the norcerye 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Gen* XXXII 15 Thirty milche camels with their coltes 1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 875 Like a milch Doe, whose swelling dugs do ake, Hasting to feed her fawne 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 778 Mixtures of Water in Ponds for Cattell, to make them more Milch 1759 CHESTERF *Lett.* 16 Mar, I have just now bought a milch goat, which is to graze, and nurse me at Blackheath 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* III 14 That fine milch breed, which excels the cattle of any other part of the world 1789 G WHITE *Antiq. Selborne* V 324 Though barrow hogs and young sows found no inconvenience from this food [yew berries], yet milch-sows often died after such a repast 1887 MORRIS *Odyss* IX 341 So to the milking his milch-ewes and his bleating goats he sat

† b. Applied to a woman, esp. a wet-nurse. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 472/362 Þat child wolde souke and it nuste ȝwam, Þare nas no milk a boute, ne no mielch wumman *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 196 He tok it [the child] his douhter, and hir bisought, That hye schuld kepe it as sche cuth, For sche was melche and couthe theran 1563 HYLL *Art Garden* (1593) 49 And neither women in childe-bed, nor milch nourses, may eate Parcely with their meats. 1662 GRAUNT *Bills Mort* III 19 [Deaths] caused by carelessness, ignorance, and infirmity of the Milch women 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 15 P 2 One Country Milch Wench, to whom I was committed, and put to the Breast

c. *fig.*

1658 J HARRINGTON *Pierog Pop Govt* I xi Wks (1700) 300 Thus a populous City makes a Country milch, or populous by sucking.

† d. applied to the breasts or teats; also *transf.* to the eyes when weeping *Obs rare.*

1600 J LANE *Tom Tel troth* 123 Pallas, the Nurse of Nature helping Art, From whose milch teates no pupils would depart. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* II II 540 The instant Burst of Clamour that she made Would haue made milche the Burning eyes of Heauen

† 2. *nonce-uses* a. Of plants: Milky, full of milk b. Of dew. Exuding like milk. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* III 1081 Item [*sc* plants] that beth melche in ver novelles grene [L *nerno magis cum lactent nouella virentia*] Beth nought to fede 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XIII. 171 Exhaling the milch dewe which there had tarried long, And on the ranker grasse till past the noone-sted hong

† **Milch,** *v Obs.* [app. f. MILCH *a.*

Not repr OE *milcan* str vb or *meolcian,* (*ge*)*milcian* wk vb . see MILK *v*]

trans. To milk (an animal). Also *fig.* Hence **Milched** *ppl. a.*, **Milching** *vbl sb.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 130/7 To Milch, *mulgère.* 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Bucol* III 9 And let him couple foxes too, and milch the male-kind gotes 1648 H. FERNE *Serm* (1649) 8 Two new-milcht Kine drawing the Arke of God 1648 HEXHAM, *Een melckinge,* a Milking, or a Milching. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 23 The owner made a point of never keeping a Cow that was too old Milcht, or Milk'd too long from the time of Calving, or when any Cow went off her Milk .. he always replaced her with a new Milcht one. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 986 Where they [*sc* calves] suck stale milched cows.

b. *Comb* (the verb-stem used *attrib.*), as *milch-barn, -bowl, -house.*

1599 *Acc Bk. W Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII 243, xv milche boules. *Ibid.*, In the milche house. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 177 The equestrians .. arrived at the milch-barn.

Milch-cow. [MILCH *a.*]

1. A cow 'in milk'; a cow giving milk or kept for milking.

1424 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 57, I wul my wyf haf half my mylche kye *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/2 Mylche cowe, *bassarie, vel vacca mulsaria.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 70 Melch kye and draught oxen, wyll eate a close moche barer than as many fatte kye and oxen 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* II. (1882) 47 And so solde the former barren cowe with hir adulterate calfe, for a melch cowe. 1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr* II. i 359. I haue a hundred milch-kine to the pale. 1879 HINGSTON *Australian Abr.* IX. 102 China, as a Nation, is as weak and defenceless now as a milch cow.

transf 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XVII. (1818) II. 65 Aphides and Cocci, which are the milch kine of our little pismires.

2. *fig.* A source of regularly-accruing gain or profit; *esp.* a person from whom money is easily drawn, one who 'bleeds freely'. (So F. *vache à lait.*)

1601 J WHEELER *Treat Comm* 40 So profitable a Milch-cowe as the English Trade was vnto the Lowe Countries. 1617 CHAMBERLAIN *Let.* in *Ct & Times Jas I*, II 8 That he had been a good milch cow to Dixon and that he had yielded £200 a year. *a* 1700 B. E *Dict Cant Crew, Milch-kine*, a Term us'd by Goalers, when their Prisoners will bleed freely to have some Favor, or be at large 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xii, John's cause was a good milch cow, and many a man subsisted his family out of it 1885 *Ch. Times* 18 Dec. 993/4 The .. private patron far more frequently viewed his advowson as a milch-cow for his private profit.

Milche, obs. f. MELSH, *a* (With *milche-hearted* cf. early ME *milce-herted* s.v. MILCE *sb*)

1552 HULOET, Milche harted, *lemosus*

Milcher (mi·lt∫əɹ). [f. MILCH *a.* or *v.* + -ER¹.] An animal that yields milk; a milch-beast.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 229 A good milcher. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 417 Those miniature milchers [*sc* goats] 1891 T HARDY *Tess* XVI, All prime milchers, such as were seldom seen out of this valley.

Milchy (mi·lt∫i), *a* [f MILCH *a* + -Y¹.]

†1. Milk-giving, yielding milk. *Obs rare.*

1635 SIR T HAWKINS tr. *Horace, Odes* Epode XVI. (ed 3) 86 There, milchy Cotes come freely to the Paile.

2. ? *U.S.* 'Milky, as an oyster' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Milcie, var. MILCH *v. Obs*, MILSEY *Sc.*

†**Mild,** *sb Obs rare.* [f. MILD *a*¹ Cf. ON. *mildi*, OHG *milti*.] Gentleness, pity.

c 1430 in *Pol. Rel & L. Poems* (1903) 197 Lete mylde & meekenes [*var* mylde mekenes] melte in þin herte 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 112 Then Progne phy for thee, Which kildst thine only child, Phy on the cruel crabbed heart Which was not movde with milde

Mild (maild), *a* Forms 1-7 milde, 3-6 **myld**(e, 5 **myelde, myyld**, 5-6 **myild**(e, 6 **milde**, 3- **mild.** [Com. Teut : OE. *milde* = OFris. *milde*, OS. *mildi* (MDu *milde*, Du. *mild*), OHG *milti* (MHG. *milte*, mod G. *mild*), ON. *mild-r* (Sw., Da *mild*), Goth. *-mild-s* (in compounds, *friaþwamildjai* masc pl., loving, *unmildjai* masc. pl., unkind; also in derivative *mildiþa* kindness) — O Teut. **mildjo-*, **mildi-*, f Indogermanic root **meldh-* (*moldh-* : *mlidh*), whence Gr. *μαλθακός* soft, mild, OIrish *meld ch* tender, Skr. *mṛdh* to neglect, also to be moist]

1. Of persons, their disposition and behaviour.

a. (Chiefly of a superior, e. g. a king) : Kind, considerate, gracious, merciful, indulgent; not harsh or severe. Now *rare* or *Obs*

a 725 *Laws K. Wihtræd* Prol, Dam mildestan cyninge Cantwara Wihtræde miagendum 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 483 Þat tyme Theobald þe mylde [L. *pius*], eorle of Campania, was in his floures 1667 MILTON *P. L* x 1046 Remember with what mild And gracious temper he both heard and judg'd Without wrauth or reviling 1725 POPE *Odyss* XIV. 160 So mild a master never shall I find 1832 HERALD *Voy & Mem. Midshipm* IX. (1837) 157 This mild prince is deservedly popular with his subjects

b. Applied to God, Christ, and the Virgin Mary. *Obs* exc in traditional collocations

971 *Blickl Hom* 71 Seeggaþ Siones dohtrum þæt heora cining cymeþ, milde & monþwære. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 21 Þus mildeliche andsweredе þe milde quen of heuene. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 2411 Milde Iesu. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24748 Quen i ma mening o þat mild [the Virgin] 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 47 His mild modir seynt marye 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 84 Thow blissit Virgin mylde. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 121 Libertie would availe me nothing, if Christ by his most milde incarnation had not taken away our captivitie. *a* 1729 J. ROGERS 19 *Serm* 1 (1735) 5 It teaches us to adore him as a mild and merciful Being, of infinite Love to his Creatures 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III xxix, Ave Maria! maiden mild! 1828 JOLLY *Sunday Serm.* (1848) 206 This mild Majesty of God incarnate .. was now about to ascend to Heaven

c. const. *to* or †dative; occas †*with.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 God bib milde þæm monnum þe on hine gelefaþ. *c* 1205 LAY. 14802 He [Vortimer] wes milde ælche cnafe. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1775 Wiþ heore cunne heo beoþ mildre. 13 *Assumpt. Virg.* 888 (Add. MS.) For oure ladi hure schal be mylde. *a* 1450 MYRC 29 In worde and dede þou moste be mylde Bothe to mon and to chylde. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 165 Yet is he milde to those that aske forgiuenesse. 1687 A LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav.* I 58 They erect a stone over the head of the deceased, to serve for a seat to the Angels who are to examine him, that they may be the milder to him.

d. Gentle and conciliatory in disposition or behaviour; not easily provoked, and giving no offence to others; not rough or fierce in manners. In mod. prose used with more or less disparaging implication: cf. 6 b.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 711 (Gr.) Swa þæt milde mod .. dryhtne þeowde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2938 Milde he [Joseph] wass I þatt he nollde wrezenn þatt wimmann þatt wass gilliteæs. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 83 Drede is such a Mayster þat he makeþ Men Meoke and Mylde of heore speche. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 173 And þere ynne beþ more mylde peple [L. *quæ gentem habet magis piam*, contrasted with *feras gentes*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/2 Myyld, and buxum, *pius, benignus, mansuetus.* 1530 PALSGR. 776/1, I have knowen hym a heedye felowe, but he is waxen mylde nowe : *je lay congneu vng testart, mays il se est bien humylié maintenant.* 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* V xii. 42 Most bitter wordes they spake That they the mildest man alive would make Forget his patience. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II liv. 63 A harsh Mother may bring forth somtimes a mild daughter. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXIV 963 In whom the gods had join'd The mildest manners with the bravest mind. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis* (1873) III ii. 53 The mildest spirit might well have been roused by this.

absol. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 113 Drihten . on-hefð þa mildan *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XXIV (*Alexis*) 103 Syne dyluere was þat myld, thru godis helpe, of a knaf chyld. 1813 H. G KNIGHT *Alashtar* III xiii, Let the weak bewail! Well may the mild, the woman hearted fail.

e. of looks, language, etc

Beowulf 1172 Sprec mildum wordum. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 45 Þa onswerede him drihten mildere steuene. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 123 Þe ilke louerd..e þus lokeð of heuene to men mid his milde eȝen. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 1013 Hure voys was bothe myelde & swete 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 36 With such mylde aunsweres he put off the tyme 1771 *Junius Lett* xlix. (1788) 266 But this language is too mild for the occasion 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XI 759 Their features are extremely mild and pleasing 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* III 158 His mild eye beams benevolence no more. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* XXII IV 754 If he sometimes stooped to be a villain—for no milder word will come up to the truth.

f. of rule, punishment, treatment of persons, influence, and the like. Now chiefly in *comparative*. Less severe.

1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* II viii (1592) 191 But this kind of quieting and setting parties at one, is verie milde in comparison of reuengement and punishment *a* 1645 WALLER *Pens-Hurst* i. 44 Ah! cruel Nymph! her humble swaine from the winds and tempests doth expect A milder fate then from her cold neglect! *c* 1655 MILTON *Sonn.*, *'When I consider'*, Who best Bear his milde yoak, they serve him best 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* IV viii (1869) II 232 The penalties imposed by this milder statute 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1899) 17 But why not adopt milder measures? 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) IV xvii 73 The South .. was put under the milder rule of the Bishop

g. in proverbial similes, *As mild as a dove, as May, as milk*, etc

1530 PALSGR 626/2 Whan he is angryest of all I can make hym as mylde as a lambe 1599 ? SHAKS *Pass. Pilgr* VII, Faire is my loue, but not so faire as fickle, Milde as a Doue, but neither true nor trustie 1704 POPE *Pastorals, Spring* 81 Sylvia's like autumn ripe, yet mild as May 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* IV, A temper as mild as milk

†h. *Mild mother* (ti PIA MATER) : see MOTHER.

2. Of an animal: Tame, gentle; not wild or fierce. (*Obs* exc. as directly *transf* from 1 d.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I 39/183 Þe Bollokes and þe ȝoungue steores þat weren er so wilde, Anon so huy touward heom come huy woxen tame and milde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B xv 275 Kyndie after an hynde cryede, And þorw þe mylke of þat mylde best þe man was susteyned. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 39 Of so good mesure He song, that he the bestes wilde Made of his note tame and milde 1671 MILTON *P. R* I 310 Among wild Beasts they at his sight grew mild 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* IV 254 Mild, peaceful, and brave, it [the elephant] never abuses its power or its strength. 1801 J. JONES tr *Bygge's Trav. Fr Rep* VIII. 154 The menagerie seems to be separated into two parts, the one for mild animals, and the other for the wild and ferocious 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII. 476/1 The Kinkajou is very mild in captivity.

b. Of a plant: Cultivated, not wild. *Obs. rare*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 168 As many vertues as the mild fig-tree hath, yet the wild is much more effectuall.

3. Of weather, etc. Not rough or stormy, not sharp or severe; calm, fine, and moderately warm. Of a climate: Temperate.

14 . *Seven Deadly Sins* 3 in *Pol. Rel & L. Poems* (1866) 215 Apon a mylde mornyng of may. 1530 PALSGR. 318/2 Mylde of wether, *passible* 1634 MILTON *Comus* 4 In Regions milde of calm and serene Ayr 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 114 Signs Of milder weather, and serener skies. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb* I 793 Spring Whose mild winds shake the elder brake 1892 EMILY LAWLESS *Grania* I. i A mild September afternoon.

fig. 1608 SHAKS *Per.* III i 27 Now mylde may be thy life, For a more blusterous birth had neuer Babe.

4. Of light, or a luminous body: Shining with tempered lustre, softly radiant

a 1645 WALLER *To Yng. Lady Lucy Sidney* 10 The rosy morne resignes her light, And milder glory to the Noon 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat., Theol.* XVIII (1852) I. 367 The Governor of the Universe is a more discernible object, clothed with milder rays of glory. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* I 382 A silver lamp, whose phosphor glow Reflected in the slabbed steps below, Mild as a star in water. 1832 STANDISH *Maid of Jaen* 21 The moon's mild orb was shining seen.

5. Of a medicine: Operating gently; not violent or strong in its effects. Of food, tobacco, etc : Soft to the palate, not rough or sharp or strong in taste or odour, not over-stimulating or over-feeding. Of pathological secretions: Not acrid or irritating.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4824 Was neuir no mede ne no milke so mild vndire heuen. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II (1586) 58 b, The smoother the leafe is, the mileder and the sweeter is the roote. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng Physic* 12 The milde Arsmart is good against hot Imposthumes. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 257 Anti-acids of a milder kind. 1768 BICKERSTAFF *Lionel & Clarissa* I. (1766) 9 Why, one bottle [of hock] won't hurt you, man—this is old, and as mild as milk. 1828-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 62 The matter discharged is whitish and mild, producing no excoriation or other disquiet. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* x. 171 A very mild dose of physic 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 122 Mild Ragout of Garlic By changing very frequently the water in which it is boiled, the root will be deprived of its naturally pungent flavour and smell, and rendered extremely mild. 1855 *Anti-Mand* XXIX, Sipping their Seltzer and Hock, and smoking a mild cigar 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 614 The milder form of sulphur lotion is preferable

fig. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 502 Most satirists are indeed a public scourge; Their mildest physic is a farrier's purge

b. Of ale or beer : In early use app. free from acidity, not sour or 'stale'; now applied to those kinds that are not strongly flavoured with hops (opposed to *bitter*). Also *absol.* = mild ale. For the phr. *to draw it mild* see DRAW *v.* 40 b.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 52 A good draught of Milde Beer 1727 PRIOR *Alma* II 203 Suppose your eyes sent equal rays Upon two distant pots of ale, Not knowing which was mild or stale. 1818 KITCHINER *Cook's Oracle* (ed 2) 502 Cool Tankard, or Beer Cup A quart of mild ale, a glass of white wine, one of brandy [etc.]. 1886 'JOHN BICKERDYKE' *Curios. Ale & Beer* 391 A pint..of mild beer, half a pint of brandy [etc.]. 1889 A BARNARD *Noted Breweries* I. 357 Cellars for racking and storing mild ales.

c. Of a disease, or an attack of disease : Not severe or acute

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 3 Others had it [small pox] in the mildest manner 1800 *Med Jrnl.* IV. 187 The inoculated Cow-Pox is a much milder and safer disease than the inoculated Small-Pox. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III. I 401 The genius of Butler, if it did not altogether escape the prevailing infection, took the disease in a mild form

6. Of bodily exercise. Moderate, gentle, easy Of amusement or recreation; Not boisterous, not exuberant in enjoyment or mirth.

1831 YOUATT *Horse* x 171 Mild exercise should be used 1882 A BAIN *Jas Mill* 388 There should also be social amusements of a mild character, such as to promote cheerfulness rather than profuse merriment

b. Used sarcastically to connote tameness or feebleness (in persons and their actions), where audacity, cleverness, recklessness, etc. might have been expected.

1885 *Sat Rev* 7 Feb 166/1 Most of us have no wish to cheat railway Companies by travelling first class at third-class prices, but there are ingenious adventurers who practise this mild swindle 1886 *Pall Mall G* 2 Oct 3 A mild attempt to anarchize English grammar 1897 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang, Mild bloater*, weak young man who has pretensions to being horsey. *Mod.* We had a mild game of whist.

†7 *Chem* ? Neutral. *Obs*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed 2) I 6 Mild Calx (so I call lime united with fixed air) 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) IX 346/2 The brown calx of iron united with the white calx of manganese, and mild calcareous earth in various proportions 1799 KIRWAN *Geol Ess* 149 The limestone of Malta contains both calcareous earth and magnesia, but most probably in a mild state *Ibid*, The selenite is decomposed by the mild magnesia contained in the stone

8. a. Of soil, wood Soft, easy to work *dial.*

1852 S. W. HOSKYNS *Talpa* XIX 163 This'll be mild enough for anything presently, you don't call this a stiff soil? 1875 T. LASLETT *Timber* XIV 84 The Modena, Roman, and Sardinian [Oaks] are what the workmen call milder in character—that is to say, they are easier to work, and a little less hard than the former [kinds] 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt Estate* IX. 164 'These old French Turfs be the best stone, they be hard, but they be mild and takes the peck well'

b. *Mild steel* : steel containing only a small percentage of carbon, of great strength and toughness, but not readily tempered or hardened

1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 90 What is called in the trade 'homogeneous iron' is a species of 'mild steel', and has been introduced by a Sheffield firm. 1884 W. H GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 202 The mild steels produced by the Siemens and the Bessemer processes *Ibid* 399 The elongation of the milder qualities of steel before fracture occurs is superior to that of malleable iron

c *Physics.* (See quot.)

1878 J C MAXWELL in *Encycl. Brit* VI. 312/1 A body which can have its form permanently changed without any flaw or break taking place is called *mild* When the force required is small the body is said to be *soft*; when it is great the body is said to be *tough.*

¶9. Peculiarly used by Byron. Of a slope. Gentle. Of a wood: Not thorny.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV lxvii, Upon a mild declivity of hill 1823 — *Island* II xx, For even the mildest woods will have their thorn.

10. Used *poet.* in the place of an adv., = MILDLY.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 249 (Gr.) Þu þisne nuddangeard milde ȝeblissa þurh ðinne hercyme, hælende Crist! 1667 MILTON *P. L* VII. 110 And thus the Godlike Angel answerd milde. 1730 46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1098 The pale deluge.. streaming mild O'er the sky'd mountain to the shadowy vale 1739 C. WESLEY *Christmas Hymn* 22 Mild he lays his Glory by, Born—that Man no more may die 1784 COWPER *Task* III 443 As oft As the sun peeps and vernal airs breathe mild.

11. *Comb.* (chiefly parasynthetic and adverbial), as *mild-aspected*, †*-aspecting*, *-brewed*, *-cured*, *-eyed*, *-faced*, *-flavoured*, *-mannered*, *-mooned*,

† *-persuading, -scented, -seeming, -spirited* († *-sprited*), *-spoken, -tempered, -worded* adjs.

1597 Drayton *Heroic Ep., Isab. to Mortimer* 17 That blessed night, that *mild aspected howre, Wherein thou mad'st escape out of the Towre. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* C 6 b, On Sea the *mild aspecting heauens would guide me. 1905 W. L. Courtney *Father Time & Childr.* in *Queen's Christmas Carol* 95 October comes to give men cheer, With purple grapes and *mild-brewed beer! 1832 Tennyson *Lotos Eaters* 27 The *mild eyed melancholy Lotos eaters came. 1862 Howells *Venet. Life* vii, A very *mild faced old priest. 1575-85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* xvi 284 Let her bee milde-worded and *milde manered. 1821 Byron *Juan* III. xli, He was the mildest manner'd man That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat. 1819 Keats *Lamia* I 156 A deep volcanian yellow took the place Of all her *milder-mooned body's grace 1601 Weever *Mirr Mart* D 3 b, In *mild perswading words and deedes 1776-96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) III. 677 Prickly, or *Mild-scented Lettuce. a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III (1598) 386 The sheepe [gave] *mild seeming face 1607 T Campion *Maske* B 4 b, *Mild sprited Zephyrus haile 1712-27 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. v Miscell. II 12 The Neighbours reported that he was Henpeck't, which was impossible, by such a mild spirited Woman, as his Wife was. 1727 *Art Speaking in Publick* vi 84 An Orator ought not to be too Remiss, neither in his Action, nor too *Mild-spoken. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick* xxix, You're always so mild spoken 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 169 A cold *mild-tempered easy patient. 1575-85 *Milde-worded [see *mild-mannered*]

† **Mild**, *v. Obs.* [f. Mild *a*.[1] OE. had *mildian* intr., to become mild.] *trans.* To make mild or gentle. Also *refl.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 117 We byeþ þe more ymylded and þe dreduoller. *Ibid.* 177 Þeruore ssel þe zenezere him mildi ase moche are ha may beuore god 1494 Fabyan *Chron* vi cxcvii 203 This message mylded nothyng the kynges courage 1627-47 Feltham *Resolves* I. xvi. 55 As for man, it [the Gospel] teaches him to tread on cottons, milds his wilder temper

Mildce, Milde, var. Milce *sb*, Mile *sb*[2] *Obs.*

Milded: see Mile *v* *Obs.*

Milden (məi·ld'n), *v* [f Mild *a*. + -en[5].]

1 *trans.* To make mild or milder.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III xii 620 The very names by which they call diseases doe somewhat mylden and diminish the sharpnes of them 1820 L Hunt *Indicator* No 63 (1822) II 83 What follows is mildened a little by the introduction of the name of Erasmus, More's intimate friend 1900 A B Davidson in *Expositor* Jan 9 Polygamy and slavery were treated in two ways their use was mildened and circumscribed.

2. *intr* To become mild or milder

1853 [see *Mildening, ppl a*] 1882 in *Imperial Dict* Suppl.

Hence **Mi·ldened, Mi·ldening** *ppl adjs.*

1842 Cardl. Wiseman *Prayer & Prayer Bks* Ess. 1853 I 397 It is not Saul alone that hath felt the mildening and calming influence of David's harp 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xxxvii (1856) 311 The mildening temperature 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav* 315 Suffused with a tremulous, glooming glow, a mildened glory

Mi·lder, *v dial.* (Lincs.) [? cogn. w. Moulder *v.*] *intr* To moulder, decay; to crumble *away*. *lit.* and *fig.* Hence **Mildering** *ppl a.*

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. ix 20 This practise is most approuable and peculiar in mildring Clay, which otherwise by shooting and melting downe into open Trenches, would choake vp the water-passages 1632 Sanderson *Serm* 353 Their estates crumble and milder away 1647 H More *Cupid's Conflict* xv, Unthankfull wretch! Gods gifts thus to reject And maken nought of Natures goodly dower That milders still away through thy neglect 1671 Skinner *Etymol Ling. Angl*, Moulder, *agro Linc* Milder 1886 *S W Linc Gloss.* s v, The stone-work is so mildered It's clean mildered away The frost lays hold on it and it milders down.

Mildernix, variant of Medrinacks *Obs.*

Mildew (mi·ldiū), *sb.* Forms. 1 **meledéaw, mildéaw,** 3 **mildeu,** 4-6 **myldew,** 4-8 **meldew,** 5-7 **meldewe,** 6 **myldewe, mild-, myldeawe,** 6-7 **mildewe,** 7 **mieldew,** 7-8 **milldew,** (8 **mealy-dew**), 4- **mildew.** [OE *meledéaw, mildéaw* = OHG. *militou* (MHG *miltou*, mod G. with etymologizing alteration *mehlthau*), Sw *mjöldagg*, Da *meldug*, f. OTeut. **meliþ* (Goth. *miliþ*) honey + **dawwo-* Dew *sb.* The first element is in most of the Teut. langs. assimilated to **melwo-* Meal *sb.*[1]]

† **1** = Honey-dew. *Obs*

a 1000 *Phœnix* 260 No he foddor þigeð mete on moldan, nemne mele-deawes dæl gebyrge, se dreoseð oft æt middre nihte *c* 1050 *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 455/19 *Nectar*, huniz, oððe mildeaw *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott Hom* 269 Swetter is munegunge of þe þen mildeu o muðe 1563 W Fulke *Meteors* (1571) 53 b, Ther is another kind of swete dewes, that falleth in England called the meldewes, which is as sweet as hony. 1598 F. Rous *Thule* T, She with sweete Mel dewes doth anoint her face. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 65 The Honny of Bees is longer kept pure and fine, then any Manne or Meldew. 1658 Rowland *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 908 A kinde of heavenly Ambrosia falls down upon the leaves of plants (which they call honey dew, but I rather mieldew). *fig.* 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* II. lxi 31 While on the Christian Lords Downe fell the mildew of his sugred words.

2. A morbid destructive growth upon plants, consisting of minute fungi, and having usually the appearance of a thin whitish coating. Also, a similar growth on paper, leather, wood, etc., when exposed to damp. Usu. *collect. sing*; also with *a* and *pl*, denoting a particular attack of the disease.

1340 *Inquisitiones Nonarum* 334 b (Record Comm.), Maxima pars frumenti in parochia praedicta seminati distruebatur .. hoc anno .. per quendam rorem qui vocatur mildew. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xli. 6 Seuene eerys, thinne and smytun with meldew. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/2 Myldew, *uredo.* 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 54 They [*sc* pasture-shepe] selden rot but with myldewes. 1570 B. Googe *Pop Kingd* III. 39 Indocus doth defende the corne, from myldeawes and from blast. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 246 If the place be subject to the annoyances of Smutting, Meldews, Birds, &c. 1763 Mills *Syst. Pract Husb* II. 411 The rust of corn, the honey-dew, the mealy-dew. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 209/2 The common orange red mildew of the Berberry is *Æcidium Berberidis.* 1850 Ogilvie, *Mildew*, .. spots on cloth or paper caused by moisture. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* x 153 Damp and moss and mildew are not such deadly enemies to art as the chisel of the modern stonemason.

fig. 1640 Ld. J Digby *Sp in Ho Com* 9 Nov 7 [It] hath fallen againe upon the Land. in Hailstones and Milldews, to batter and prostrate our liberties, to blast our affections. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 84 Neither the blasts of arbitrary power could break them off, nor the mildew of servile opinion cause them to wither. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I iv. 138 Something of the mildew of time is stealing over the Waverley Novels.

3. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *mildew-blast, -drop, -plant*; **mildew-gangrene, -mortification,** gangrene produced by diseased grain, such as gangrenous ergotism (*Syd Soc Lex.* 1890), † **mildew-grass,** grass tainted with mildew.

1634 Milton *Comus* 640 Of sov'ran use 'Gainst all inchantments, *mildew blast, or damp 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. xviii, The mildew-drops fell one by one, With tinkling plash, upon the stone 1523 Fitzherb *Husb* § 54 *Myldewe-grasse is not good for shepe 1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) III 493 *Gangræna ustilaginea* *Mildew-mortification 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV 209/2 Every precaution should be taken to prevent the spores of the *mildew plants from being communicated to the soil.

Mildew (mi·ldiū), *v.* Also 7 **melldew,** 8 **milldew** [f the sb.]

1. *trans* To taint with mildew

1552 [see Mildewed *ppl a.*]. 1605 Shaks *Lear* III iv 123 Hee Mildewes the white Wheate 1747 Franklin *Let* Wks 1887 II. 76 A great deal of hay has been lost, and some corn mildewed 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* xxi IV 541 The Licensing Act detains valuable packages of books at the Custom House till the pages are mildewed.

fig 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Almanack-maker* 14 Whole summer nights long hee lyes on his backe, as if hee were melldew'd or planet struck, gazing on the starrie gallerie. 1807 Montgomery *Molehill* 72 Tyrants, the comets of their kind, Whose withering influence smote and mildew'd man 1898 Bodley *France* II III i 47 Nor are the members of the Institute, with all their learning, recluses mildewed in the dust of folios

2. *intr* To become tainted with mildew.

1651 R. Child in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 14 Rank Land where Corn is apt to lodge, and consequently to Mildew 1824 J Johnson *Typogr* II xiii 482 Authors sometimes detain proofs so long, that the paper allotted for those sheets will mildew 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV 210/1 Mr Knight prevented his peas from mildewing by watering them abundantly and constantly

fig 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F* 383 These old pheasant-lords, Who had mildew'd in their thousands, doing nothing

Hence **Mi·ldewer.**

1807 Anna Seward *Lett* (1811) VI 389 The man .. is a noted mildewer on the profits of the noblest verse.

Mildewed (mi·ldiūd), *ppl a.* [f Mildew *v.* + -ed[1]] Tainted with mildew.

1552 Huloet, Mylle dewed, *rubiginosus* 1602 Shaks. *Ham* III. iv 64 Like a Mildew'd eare *a* 1721 Pope *Lett*, *to Dk Buckhm* Wks. 1737 VI 26 Two or three mill dew'd pictures of mouldy ancestors 1813 Sir H Davy *Agric Chem.* (1814) 265 Great care should be taken that no mildewed straw is carried in the manure used for corn 1897 Hare *Story of my Life* (1900) VI xxx 472 The mildewed rooms have some scanty remnants of their old furniture

fig 1605 Marston *Dutch Courtesan* III i. 128 *Tisse* Fayth Joyce is a foolish bitter creature *Crisp* A pretty mildewed wench she is *Tisse* And faire. 1626 F F *Hist Edw II* (1680) 24 His hypocritical Entreaties and mildewed Promises

Mildewy (mi·ldiuı), *a.* [f. Mildew *sb* + -y[1].] Tainted with mildew; of the nature of, or resembling, mildew.

1835 Dickens *Sk Boz, Scenes* xiii. (1892) 113 The damp mildewy smell which pervades the place. 1838 — *O. Twist* xxvi, Heaps of mildewy fragments of woollen stuff. 1862 Thoreau *Excursions, Wild Apples* (1803) 296 Foggy mildewy days.

fig 1884 R Buchanan *Foxglove Manor* III xxxiv. 147 A creed so worn out, mildewy, and old fashioned

† **Mi·ldful,** *a Obs* [? f Mild *sb.* + -ful. See also Milful.] Merciful Hence † **Mi·ldfulness.**

a 1225 *Juliana* 55 Þe mihti mildfule godd. *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* cxiv. 5 Mildeful lauerd al And rightwise [Vulg *misericors Dominus et justus*]. *c* 1440 R Glouc. (Rolls) 8966 (MS δ) Mildfol *Ibid.* 8975 (MS ε) Myldefulle. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A* III xvii N viij, But of ryght vryton he ought to be myldefull vnto hym. *Ibid.*. Thou hast sayde ..that to a prysoner is myldefulnes due of ryght vnto hym.

† **Mild-heart,** *a. Obs.* (For forms see Heart.) [f. Mild *a.* + Heart *sb.* Cf. OHG. *milt-herzi*] Merciful, kind-hearted.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt v. 7 Eadge biðon miltheorte [*c* 1000 *Ags*, *c* 1160 *Hatton*, þa mild heortan] forðon hiora *vel* ða miltheortnise him gefylges *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 121 Mild heorte he is togenes heom *c* 1205 Lay 16813 Þe king wes mild heorte & heold hine stille. [1340 *Ayenb.* 142 Þe milde herten and simple]

Hence † **Mildheartful** *a.*, merciful; **Mildheartlaik** (*Ormin*), † **Mildheartness,** mercifulness.

c 900 *Laws of Ælfred* c. 49 Hie ða gesetton, for ðære mildheortnesse þe Crist lærde, ..þætte [etc.]. *c* 1200 Ormin 1142 Þatt he þeȝȝm þurrh hiss mildherrtleȝȝc Forrȝæfe þeȝȝre gilltess *Ibid.* 2893 Forr aȝȝ birrþ rihhtwisnesse ben þurrh mildheorrtnesse temmpredd. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 66 Mildheortfule godd milce þi meiden *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii. 1 Mildehertnesses of lauerd [Vulg *misericordias Domini*]

Mild-hearted, *a* [Formed as prec. + -ed[2].] Tender-hearted, gentle, merciful.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 23 Forðon drihten is mildheorteð inoh he wule hit me forȝeuen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 95 Mildheorted beð þe man þe reouð his nehȝebures unselðe *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cii. 8 Rewful and mildeherted lauerd gode. 1843 Marryat *M. Violet* xxxiii, Mild hearted savages

Hence **Mild-heartedness.**

1867 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1877) I. App 553 King Ælfred's notion that the wergild was introduced by the Christian Bishops in imitation of the mild heartedness of Christ. [Cf quot *c* 900 s.v. Mildheartness.]

† **Mi·ldhede.** *Obs* [f. Mild *a.* + *-hede*, -head.] Mildness, mercifulness, meekness

c 1290 *S Eng. Leg* I. 291/108 Þat swete mayde [*sc.* the Virgin Mary] so hende cudde hire milde hede, and fram heouene to him a-doun gan wende 1340 *Ayenb.* 133 Þet is arigt pouerte of gost and mildehede of herte 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. xvii N vii, Yf myldehede is due to hym [a prisoner].

Mildish (məi·ldiʃ), *a.* [f. Mild *a* + -ish[1].] Somewhat mild.

1853 G J Cayley *Las Alforjas* II 145 So they changed their cries of *m'aligro* for '*Que lastima!*' (what a pity), a mildish reparation under the circumstances.

† **Mildly,** *a. Obs.* [f. Mild *a.* + -ly[1]. Cf. ON. *mildligr*] = Mild *a*

a 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 37 Mildelic, *propitius* *c* 1205 Lay 8832 Mid mildliche worden

Mildly (məi·ldli), *adv* [f Mild *a.* + -ly[2].] In a mild manner. (See the senses of the adj)

c 893 K Ælfred *Oros* I viii. § 1 His se cyning mildelice onfeng *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 136 Ine swete munegunge of þe soðe wunden þet he oð soðe rode mildeliche þolede. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2778 Forð he nam to sen witterlike, Hu ðat fier brende milde like. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 15651 Ful mildli to þam he spak 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 97 Canute afterwarde dede more myldely [*MS β*, myldloker, γ, myldelokur] wiþ seynt Edmond *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III li 123, I owte in euery blamyng & repreuyng to meke myself & suffre myldely 1593 Shaks *Rich II*, v. i 32 Wilt thou, Pupill like, Take thy Correction mildly, kisse the Rodde ? 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 375 The Aire once heated maketh the Flame burne more mildly, and so helpeth the Continuance 1646 Mayne *Serm Unity* 13 Pardon the hardnes of the language, I cannot make the Scripture speak mildlyer then it doth 1843 R J Graves *Syst Clin. Med* xxviii 360 We ought to have treated her mildly, giving small doses of calomel or blue pill

Comb 1567 Drant *Horace, Ep* I xv E vj, Then do I hope to drinke Lyuely and myldlie rellesde wynes. 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan Der* xxviii, The mildly uttered suggestion 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VII 681 The patient became mildly demented

Mildness (məi·ldnes). [-ness] The quality of being mild (see the adj.) **a.** as an attribute of persons, their actions, etc.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* xxv 73 Iesu, thi mildenesse froreth me 1377 Langl *P. Pl* B xv 169 And alle manere meschiefs in myldenesse he suffreth 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 31 b, To haue myldnes, gentylnes, and good maner in all our conuersacyon 1593 Shaks 3 *Hen VI*, IV iv 20 This is it that makes me bridle passion, And beare with Mildnesse my misfortunes crosse 1643 Milton *Divorce* II vii Wks 1851 IV 79 The terror of the Law was as a servant to amplifie and illustrat the mildnesse of grace. 1768 Sterne *Sent Journ*, *Calais* (1775) I 5 The Bourbon is by no means a cruel race there is a mildness in their blood 1813 Eustace *Italy* (1815) III vi 226 The Roman Government though despotic and above all control, is exercised by the Pontiff with mildness 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI 131 Ariaspes was generally beloved on account of the mildness of his character.

b. of things

1605 Camden *Rem* 9 Being mellowed and mollified by the mildenes of the soyle and sweete aire 1608 D T[uvil] *Ess Pol & Mor* 73 b, Let him not glorie in the mildnesse of his starres 1707 Mortimer *Husb* 273 The Drink hath a delicate mildness 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1776) V 21 The mildness of the season 1832 Lewis *Lett* (1870 25 The perfect mildness and serenity of the weather is extraordinary.

Mildrop, variant of Meldrop.

Milds, miles. *dial.* Forms: 1 **melde,** 5 **n ielde, medles,** 7 **meedles,** 8 **mails,** 9 **melge, meals, meols, myl(i)es, miles, milds.** [OE. *melde* wk fem, cogn. w. OHG *melda, melde* (MHG. mod.G. *melde*), also with different ablaut-grades *malta, molto*, MLG, Du. *melde* Some scholars suggest that the Teut. word may be cogn w. Gr. βλίτον (? = *μλίτον) Blite.] A name for various species of *Atriplex* and *Chenopodium.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III 6 Mugwyrt, organa, melde, quinque folium *Ibid.* 54 Nim eac meldon ða wyrt. *c* 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæologia* XXX. 410 Medles. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd Oxon.) 16 *Attriplex agrestis*, ang. mielde 1633 *Gerarde's Herbal* Suppl. to Gen Table, Meedles, Arage. 1808 Jamieson, *Middenmylies.* Chenopodium viride, et album, Linn.; thus denominated, as growing on dunghills. 1811 W Aiton *Agric Surv. Ayrs.* 675 (Jam.) Chenopodium several species, Goosefoot; wild spinage, or mails. 1839 *Mag. Dom. Econ.* IV. 248 The mild succulent weeds, such as chick-weed, and miles or fat-hen. 1853 G. Johnston *Bot. E. Bord.* 171 *Chenopodium album.* Myles. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.* Introd. 19 *Chenopodium album* Meols, Fat hen.

† **Mi·ldship.** *Obs* [-ship.] Mildness.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Habbe we. mildshipe of duue. *c* 1205 Lay. 17146 Whan mon me mid milde scipe wulle me bisechen. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 659 Miltschipe & meokeschipe

of heorte. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* I. 273 Meknesse and mildschipe makes mon eihwer luued.

† **Mi·ldy,** *a Obs.* [f. MILD *a.* + -Y] Mild.

1598 Q. ELIZ. *Englishings* 139/24 Who is Of mildy spirit [Gr φυσει πραος].

Mile (məil), *sb*[1] Forms: 1 mfl, 3-7 myle, 4-6 myl, 5 *Sc.* myill, 5-6 mylle, 7 mille. [OE. *mil* fem. = MDu. *mîle* (Du. *myl*), OHG. *mîla, mîlla* (MHG. *mîle*, mod G *meile*), ON. *mîla* (prob. from OE ; Sw., Da. *mil*) :—WGer. **mîlja*, a. L. *mīlia, millia*, pl. of *mīle, mille* thousand. In the Rom. langs. the L. sing. is represented by F. *mille*, It. *miglio* masc., and the pl. by Pr., Sp. *milla*, Pg. *milha* fem.]

1. Originally, the Roman lineal measure of 1,000 paces (*mille passus* or *passuum*), computed to have been about 1,618 yards Hence, the unit of measure derived from this, used in the British Isles and in other English-speaking countries. Its length has varied considerably at different periods and in different localities, chiefly owing to the influence of the agricultural system of measures with which the mile has been brought into relation (see FURLONG). The legal mile in the British Empire and the U.S. is now 1,760 yards. The Irish mile of 2,240 yards is still in rustic use The obsolete Scottish mile was longer than the English, and probably varied according to time and place; one of the values given for it is 1,976 yards.

The use of the sing form with a plural numeral is now only vulgar or dialectal, in the earlier part of the 19th c. it was recognized as permissible colloquially.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 129 Ac eac swylce Gerusalem þa burh, seo is west þonon from bære stowe on anre mile. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 147/22 *Miliarium*, leouue, mile. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 127 Se ðe net þe to gonne mid him twa milen, ga mid him þrie *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 48/48 Þat bote þreo Mile þanne it nas. ?*a* 1300 *Shires & Hundreds of Eng.* in *O. E. Misc* 145 Engle lond is eyhte hundred Myle long, from penwyþ steorte þat is fyftene Mylen by-yonde Mihhales steowe. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7683 And þat ilka myle fully contene A thowsand pases or cubites sene. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 782 The Inglishmen was than within a myill. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. iv 123 Kyng Pellinore was within thre myle with a grete hoost. 1532 MORE *Epitaph* Pref., Wks. 1419/1 Thre smal Miles from London. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 27 The craig is a myl within the Sey. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 37 An hairs breadth fixed by a divine finger, shall prove as effectuall a separation from danger, as a miles distance. 1672 PETTY *Pol Anat.* 375 Eleven Irish miles make 14 English. 1690 MARLBOROUGH in Ld. Wolseley *Life* (1894) II. 213 A place called Macrom twelfe miles from hence. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 1 97 The Mistake in the Situation, might perhaps be five Mile 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist Rome* (1786) II. 51 In this plain were two little hills at about a mile distance from each other. *a* 1796 BURNS '*O, my luve's like a red, red rose*', And I will come again, my luve, Tho' it were ten thousand mile 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xx III 154 The channel between the two points is not quite a mile broad. 1850 DICKENS *Dav Copp.* xl, I'd go ten thousand mile

b. (Explicitly *square* or *superficial mile*) A measure of area equal to the content of a square with a side one mile in length So, rarely, *cubic* († *cubical*) mile: a measure of volume equal to that of a cube bounded by lines one mile in length.

1698 KRILL *Exam Th. Earth* (1734) 129 Twenty six Po's will pour into the Sea one Cubical mile of water in a day. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 121 A thousand square miles.

c. A race, or a portion of a race, extending over a mile's length of the course.

1901 *Daily Tel* 12 Oct 10/2 Fournier broke all automobile records The time for the fastest mile was 66·4-5 sec

d. *transf.* and *fig.* Chiefly *adverbially* in plural, implying a great distance or interval.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v ii. 54 The Letter is too long by halfe a mile. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul* III. v 82 Villaine and he, be many Miles assunder 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* 109 My eldest Irish pupil was miles and miles my superior. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 282 Awful fuss always made about him. No swell within miles of him.

2. Used to render its etymological equivalent in other European languages.

In Italy (where there are many different miles), Spain, and Portugal, the 'mile' has been developed from the ancient Roman measure, and its length ranges between ¾ and 1¼ English mile. In Germany, Austria, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries, on the other hand, the 'mile' seems to represent the ancient Germanic *rasta*, to which the Latin name was apparently applied arbitrarily; its values range from about 3½ to over 6 English miles.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v 55 It is wel a 1880 Myle of Lombardye. 1538 ELYOT *Dict*, *Rasta*, a duche myle. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 57, 8 of these furlonges do make an Italian or Englishe mile, which beyng multiplied by 4 makes 32. furlonges, the length of a comon Germanie mile. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 179 After I had ridden four houres space (for the Sweitzers miles are so long, ..); I wondered to heare that we had ridden but one mile. 1638 LITHGOW *Trav* IX 415 The Hungarian miles are the longest vpon earth, for euery one of theirs, is sixe of our Scots miles, nine English 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII lxxxix. 408 *note*, These computed German miles are in some places four, in others five miles English.

3. *Geographical, geometrical,* † *maritime, nautical (al mile* a measure of length = one minute of a great circle of the earth.

Owing to the fact that the earth is not a true sphere, the 'mile' as thus defined varies considerably, the difference between the extreme values being about 6½ feet; when taken as a minute of the meridian, the value increases with the latitude, in consequence of the varying curvature. It has therefore been found convenient to assign a standard value for nautical use; the British Admiralty fixes it at 6,080 feet.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII 362 Three hundred Maritime miles. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I 287 Italian or geometrical miles (at the rate of 60 to a degree). 1834 *Nat. Philos., Navig* II. II. 15 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.), A geographical or nautical mile is $\frac{1}{60}$ of a degree of a great circle of the earth 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 201 *note*, The Nautical mile as defined by hydrographers is the length of a minute of the meridian, and is different for every different latitude 1890 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise of 'Alerte'* VIII. 131 Trinidad is roughly 680 nautic miles from Bahia.

† **4.** As a vague measure of time; the time in which one might journey a mile; = MILEWAY. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 504 Hire cussing laste amile And that hem thoughte litel while. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 24 And thogh I stonde there a myle, Al is foryete for the while 14 *Sir Beues* 775 (MS. C.), A long myle he soght, Or he the bore fynde moght. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1466 He had not slepyd but a while, Not the space of a myle *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5057 For before a litil while Noght þe space of half a mile 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lxxxvi, And maketh euery minute seem a myle

5. *attrib* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as in *mile-race*, also in combinations with prefixed numeral, as *twenty-mile walk, six-mile track.*

b. Combined with adjs., as in *mile-deep, -high, -long.* Also (*nonce uses*) in attributive or adjectival uses of advb. phrases, as *mile-away, mile(s-off.*

1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 101 The tiny black buoy-flag on the shoulder of a *mile away swell. 1903 — *Settler* 20 in 5 *Nations* 154 The locust's *mile deep swarm. 1834 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag* I 85/1 At times we turned off into some less tumultuous street, but of the same *mile-long character 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I 140 The rooks have flapped heavily home to the *mile off rookery 1881 T. HARDY *Laodicean* V v, There was a miles-off expression in hers [*sc* her eyes]

c. Special comb.: **mile-horse**, a horse trained for a mile race; **mile-hunter**, a cyclist who is intent on accomplishing great distances; **mile-mark**, a milestone or other object placed to indicate the distance of a mile from a starting-point or from another mark; **mile-post**, a post serving as a mile-mark; † **mile-square**, a square mile.

1829 *Sporting Mag* XXIII. 266 As to the *mile horses, I spoke of rackers, and not of trotters 1898 *Cycling* 26 En route—Do not degenerate into a '*mile hunter'. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 423 London stone, which I take to have beene a Milliarie or *Milemarke 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 308 Christmas is not only the mile mark of another year 1312 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 50 Beal headed Wood at every *mile-post 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV VIII (1762) 242 'Tis improper to talk of Months and Years of the Divine Existence, and *Mile-squares of Deity.

† **Mile,** *sb*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **miil, mfl,** 4-5 **mylie,** 4-6 **myle, mile,** 5 **myld(e, milde.** See also MILL *sb.*[2] [OE *mil* (and, prob. independently, ME *mylle*), ad. L. *milium* : see MILLET.] = MILLET.

a 800 *Ags. Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 32/35 *Milium*, mil *c* 1050 *Voc.* ibid 443/19 *Milium*, mil 1382 WYCLIF *Isa* XXVIII 25 Barly, and myle, and ficche — *Ezek* IV 9 Take thou to thee whete, and barli, and bene, and lent, and mylie 1398 TREVISA *Earth De P. R.* XVII CV (1495) 669 Myle [*v. r.* mile] is an herbe with a longe stalke *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I. 722 Eek myld is good [for geese]. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II 40 Lithospermon is called gray mil to put a difference betwene it and the other mile or millet 1568 *Ibid* III Pref., Myle called in Duche Herse, in Latin *Milium*.

† **Mile,** *v. Obs rare. trans.* To ornament (a cloth) with stripes near the edge. Only in **Miled** (later **milded**) *ppl. a.*; **Miling** *vbl sb*, a stripe.

The sense seems to be certain from a comparison of quot 1523 with an entry of 1496-7 in the same document, p. 32 'An Awlter clothe diaper..with iij Blewe Rayes at euery ende of the saide cloth'.

1512 in *Jacob's Hist Faversham* (1774) 164 A lyttel olde towell pleyn miled with blewe 1523 *Rec St Mary at-Hill* (1904) 35 An aulter cloth of fine dyapre with a Cros of Sylke in the Middes & at euery ende v blewe Mylynges 1548 *MS Acc. St John's Hosp., Canterb*, A Towell of dyapar myleed wyth blewe 1566 *Churchw. Acc. St Dunstan's, Canterb*, A towell mylded with blewe. One towelle mylded One towelle mylded with whyt. 1590 in *Archæologia* XL. 340 Item, two mylded napkins.

Mileage (məi lēdʒ). Also 8 **milage.** [f. MILE *sb.*[1] + -AGE]

1. A travelling allowance at a fixed rate per mile; spec. *U.S.* the allowance made to a member of congress to cover the expenses of the journey between his home and the capital.

1754 FRANKLIN *Place of Union* Wks. 1887 II. 345 Members' Pay. — shillings sterling per diem, during their sitting, and milage for travelling expenses. 1776 H. GATES in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev* (1853) I. 281 The militia were promised their mileage and billeting-money 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* (1890) II. XI 95 A small allowance, called mileage, for travelling expenses.

b. See quot.

1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. VI (1852) 280 The duty on stage-carriages consists of a licence duty of 3*l.* 3*s.* a year, and of a mileage, or duty of so much per mile travelled over, according to the number of passengers the carriage is licensed to carry

2. The aggregate number of miles of way made, used or travelled over; extent or distance in miles. Also, rate of travel in miles.

1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 220 The total mileage of turnpike roads was about one hundred and eighty miles. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No 618. 412 The present mileage of railways is over 200,000 miles 1890 *Spectator* 7 June 792 To compute the speed or mileage of quick moving animals. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* XLIV, As the mileage lessened between her and the spot of her pilgrimage, so did Tess's confidence decrease. 1902 *Westm. Gaz* 5 Apr. 10/1 There has been a very material decline in the traffic receipts though the mileage run has been practically the same.

b. *fig.*

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. X 155 It has been a heavy mileage of neglect for which we have already paid dearly. 1902 *Daily Chron* 15 Oct. 3/2 A study less common than the mileage of metrical English might lead one to suppose.

c. *attrib.*

1885 H. O. FORBES *Fast. Archipelago* 52 Stations which private travellers can obtain permission to make use of on payment of small mileage dues 1895 *Westm Gaz* 14 May 8/2 The mileage rate of threepence for each first class passenger.

Mi·le-castle. *Antiq.* One of a series of fortifications erected by the Romans at intervals along the lines of their military walls.

1732 HORSLEY *Rom. Antiq. Brit.* 118 These *castella* seem to have stood closest, where the stations are widest, and are by some modern authors called *mile castles* or *military castella*

Mileguetta, obs. variant of MALAGUETTA.

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Mileguetta*, Cardamoms, Grains.

Miled, obs. form of MILD.

† **Miler**[1]. *Obs rare*—[1]. [a. F. *millier* (from 11th c.) :—L. *milliārium*, f. *mille* thousand.] A military corps or company of one thousand men.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 13527 By milers & by centeners Sette þey þe bataille seers.

Miler[2] (mə·lə1). *Sporting slang* [f. MILE[1] + -ER[1].] A man or a horse specially qualified or trained to run or race a mile course.

1891 *Lock to Lock Times* 24 Oct 14/1 Allen is one of the best 'milers' in the country 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* II 100 Vexation colt..turned out a real good miler.

Miles, variant of MILDS *dial.*

Milesian (məilī·ʃiăn, mi-), *a.*[1] and *sb*[1] [f. I. *Mīlēsius* (Gr. Μιλήσιος) of or pertaining to Miletus + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Miletus, a city of Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants. **b.** *sb.* An inhabitant of Miletus

Milesian tales (Gr. τὰ Μιλησιακά, L *Milesiæ* sc. *fabulæ*), a class of voluptuous romances mentioned by ancient writers

1649 OGILBY tr *Virg Georg* III (1684) 102 In rich Milesian Fleeces cloth'd 1655 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* II. (1687) 61/1 Anaximander a Milesian 1886 *Encycl Brit* XXI 319/1 The Milesian tale grew in the hands of Petronius and Apuleius into the satirical romance

Milesian (məilī·ʃiăn, mi-), *a.*[2] and *sb.*[2] [f. the name of *Milesius* (Miledh), a fabulous Spanish king whose sons are reputed to have conquered and reorganized the ancient kingdom of Ireland about 1300 B.C.] **a.** *adj* Of or pertaining to King Milesius or his people, Irish. **b.** *sb.* A member of the race descended from the companions of Milesius. Hence (sometimes *jocularly*), an Irishman

1771 MRS GRIFFITH *Hist Lady Barton* I 54 The old Irish families stile themselves *Milesians*, from Milesius, a Spaniard, who brought over a colony of his country men to people the island. 1772 MACPHERSON *Introd. Hist. Gt Brit* 102 Some Irish annalists affirm, that the Picts were tributary to the Milesian Scots of Ireland 1773 — *Ossian's Poems, Dissert.* (1806) I p. xli, As a Scotchman, and of course, descended of the Milesian race

Mi·lestone. [f. MILE *sb.*[1] + STONE.]

1. A pillar set up on a highway or other road or course to mark the miles

a 1746 HOLDSWORTH *Virgil* (1768) 483 The first mile stone on the Via Appia. 1774 *Beverley & Hessle Road Act* II 17 Roads to be measured and mile stones erected 1858 LYTTON *It that will he do* I. III, The cobbler seated himself on a lonely milestone

fig. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses Gt. Men* Wks (Bohn) I. 288 For a time, our teachers serve us personally, as mettes or milestones of progress 1897 *N. & Q* 8th Ser XII. 154/2 Ever since I have passed my eightieth milestone

2. *slang* (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Milestone*, a country booby.

Milet, obs. form of MILLET

† **Mi·leway.** *Obs.* [f. MILE *sb*[1] + WAY.]

1. The space of time in which a mile may be travelled on foot, a period of twenty minutes. Hence *Astr.*, a third of an hour of angular measurement.

13 *Krang Nicod* 704 in *Archiv Stud neu Spr* LIII. 404 Þe sonne at his ded wex all wan wele thre myle way or mare *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1578 Alle þe surgens of salerne so sone ne cohen Haue leued his langour and his liif saued, As þe maide meliors in a mile wei dede *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T* 276, I shal nat faille surely of my day, Nat for a thousand frankes, a myle way. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 16 As I have said, 5 of thise degrees maken a mile-wey, and 3 mile-wey maken an houre.

2. A distance of one mile

13 *K. Alis.* 3487 He swam in thilke hevy armes; A mile waie with strengthe of armes. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A VIII. 131 On Maluerne hulles, Musyng on þis Meeteles A myle wei Ich 3eode. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 572 Thus thai mellit on mold, ane myle way and maire. 1530 PALSGR. 862/1 Over a myle way, *outtre vne mile.*

3. A name applied to certain roads in the neighbourhood of Oxford. Also *attrib.*

1771 *Act* 11 *Geo. III*, c. 19 (*title*) An Act for amending certain of the Mile Ways leading to Oxford. *Ibid.*, Whereas such of the several Roads near the University and City of Oxford usually called the Mile-Ways, as are not Part of any Turnpike Road, are in a very bad State [etc.]. 1798 in Mrs B. Stapleton *Three Oxford Parishes* (O H S.) 164 Paid Scroggs, surveyor, the Mileway money, £7 0 0.

Mileyner, obs. form of MILLINER.

Milfoil (mi·lfoil). Forms: 4 mille-, mylfoly, 5 myllefoyle, millefoil, melle-, myllyfoly, 5–6 mylfoile, 6 mylfoyle, myllefoly, 6–7 milfoile, 7 millefoil(e, 3, 7– milfoil. [ME. *milfoil*, a. OF. *milfoil* masc. (also *millefueille*, mod F. *mille-feuille* fem, after *feuille* leaf).—L. *milifolium*, *millefolium*, f. *mīle*, *mille* thousand + *folium* leaf. The name alludes to the many finely-divided leaves of the plant. Cf. the synonymous Gr χιλιόφυλλος (f. χίλιοι thousand + φύλλον leaf), It. *millefoglio*, *millefoglie*, Pg. *millfolhas*.]

1. The common yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*.

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* I. 194 Wið ȝeswell, ȝenim þas ylcan wyrte myllefolium] *c* 1265 *Voc Plants* in Wr.-Wulcker 555/9 *Millefolium*, Milfoil 14 in *Kel. Ant* I 55 Lakconfery, marigolde, matfelon, mylfoyle 14 *Stockh. Med. MS* l. 173 in *Anglia* XVIII 299 Take mylfoly & flour & comyn *c* 1450 *ME. Med Bk* (Heinrich) 112 Take betoyne, verueyne millefoil, & quintfoile, ana, wasshe hem, & grynde hem in a morter. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 52 Mylfoile, of some Yarrow or Nosebleede, is a small and short set or shrub. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard Health* (1633) 397 Milfoile or yarrow The decoction thereof doth cure the bloudy flixe and all other lasks 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 88 The pinke, the plantaine, milfoile, euery one. 1728 J. GARDINER tr. *Rapin On Gardens* 41 The Milfoil next her thousand Leaves displays 1877 BESANT & RICE *Harp & Cr* I. The yellow hawkweed, pink herbrobert, and the white milfoil

b. The genus *Achillea*

1789 W. AITON *Hortus Kewensis* III 239 *Achillea Santolina* Lavender cotton leav'd Milfoil *Ibid*, *A. Ageratum* Sweet Milfoil, or Maudlin *Ibid*, *A. tomentosa* Woolly Milfoil *A. pubescens*. Downy Milfoil [etc.] 1882 *Garden* 12 Aug 134/2 Unlike most of the Milfoils, it is a decidedly handsome and stately border plant

2. In the names of plants of other genera, as **hooded (water) milfoil**, the genus *Utricularia*, **knight's milfoil**, *Stratiotes aloides*; **water milfoil**, (*a*) the genus *Myriophyllum*, (*b*) the water violet, *Hottonia palustris*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. ci. 142 Water Milfoyle or Yearrow *Ibid* 143 Knights Milfoyle souldiers Yerrow 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclxxxvi 678 Water Milfoile or water Yarrow hath long and large leaues [etc.] 1741 *Compl Fam Piece* II. iii 380 Likewise these in the Water tubs, the Water Violet, and Water Milfoil, with some others 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 319 Milfoil, Water, *Hottonia Ibid*, Milfoil, Water, *Myriophyllum Ibid*, Milfoil, Water, *Utricularia*. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii (ed 4) 205 We may find one or other of the water milfoils. 1863 PRIOR *Brit. Plants* s. v., Hooded Milfoil, *Utricularia*, L., Water Milfoil, *Myriophyllum*, L. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v., Water Milfoil, *Myriophyllum*; also *Hottonia palustris*

†**Milful**, *a.* ? var MILDFUL or MILCEFUL

c 1400 *R. Glouc* (Rolls) 8966 (MS B) Mylfol *Ibid.* 8975 (MS B) Mylfol, (MS. δ) millol.

†**Milge**, *a. Obs.* In 5 **mylge**. *trans.* To dig round about. Hence **Mi·lging** *vbl sb.*

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* II 296 Mylge hem not [orig. *circumfodi non debent*] in tymes whan that floure *Ibid* 362 In their age a mylging they desireth, Lest that therynne al hoor yberded goo *Ibid* III 522 In the semynary sholde The plauntes now be mylged euerychon

‖**Milia** (mi·liă), *sb pl. Path.* [L., pl of *milium* MILLET, MILIUM.] Minute spots, resembling those of measles, which occur in miliary fever.

1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 119 Milia have their seat for the most part upon the face, especially on the forehead and about the eyelids 1890 in *Syd. Soc Lex.*

Milia: see MILLY *Obs*

Miliaceous (mili,ē·ɪʃəs), *a.* [f. prec. + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of milia; like millet or the millet-seed.

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* XVIII 610 Some miliaceous roughnesses arose upon the skin. 1890 in *Syd Soc Lex.*

†**Mi·liad.** *Obs rare* [irreg f. L. *mīlia*, pl. of *mille* thousand. cf. MYRIAD.] A collected thousand.

1616–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 298 Thou shalt not buy This my dear scoff, my nothing, for whole miliads Of any base poets long winded Iliads 1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist Bible* (1767) III. VI. I 575 This miliad of wives and concubines

†**Mi·liar.** *Obs.* rare—1. In 5 **milyair**. [ad. L. *miliārium*.] A tall narrow vessel used in Roman baths for drawing and warming water.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I. 1093 A milyair of leed [orig. *miliarium plumbeum*]

‖**Miliaria** (miliē·rɪă). [mod L. uses of L. *miliāria*, fem. of *miliārius*: see MILIARY *a*.]

†1. The corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Miliaria*, a Bird that feeds upon Millet, a Linnet.

2. *Path.* Miliary fever: see MILIARY *a.* 2.

1807 *Med. Jrnl* XVII. 399 Section 2. *Exanthemata*, miliaria, urticaria, and variola vaccina 1822–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) III 408 Various species of ecpyesis, small-pox and in one instance miliaria. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 230 Miliaria is an acute, inflammatory disorder of the sweat-glands 1890 in *Syd Soc Lex.*

Miliary (mi·lɪări), *a.* [ad. L. *miliārius* pertaining to millet, f. *milium* MILL *sb.*², MILLET: see -ARY.]

1. *Phys.* and *Path.* Resembling a millet-seed in size or form; resembling an aggregation of millet-seeds. *Miliary gland*: one of the sebaceous glands of the skin *Miliary tubercle*: a greyish-white spherical body about the size of a millet-seed, common in diseased tissues of the lungs and in the membrane of the brain.

1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 23 The minute or miliary Glandules of the Skin. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ Relig* I. VI 325 Between these Scales the Excretory Ducts of the Miliary Glands of the true Skin open. 1725 HUXHAM in *Phil Trans* XXXIII. 380 There would appear in the Interstices of the Pox several miliary Pustules 1816 KEITH *Phys Bot.* I. 68 The miliary glands of animals 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis Chest* (ed 4) 325 We find a great many ulcers in the intestines, and in most of these, small miliary tubercles 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1875) 241 The deposit of tubercle occurs in the shape of small miliary granules 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 478 A firm, miliary or prurigo-like papular projection.

2. *Path.* Attended or characterized by spots or vesicles resembling millet-seeds or an aggregation of millet-seeds. *Miliary fever*: a specific disease characterized by the presence of a rash resembling measles, the spots of which exhibit in their centres minute vesicles of the form of millet seed.

1737 D. HAMILTON (*title*) A Treatise of a Miliary Fever. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Let to Mann* 15 Apr., The Duchess of Cleveland died last night of what they call a miliary fever 1844 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med* 647 It [scarlet fever] may be distinguished from miliary fever by the miliary eruption being attended by considerable perspiration 1874 *Q Jrnl Microsc. Sci.* XIV 311 A form of grey degeneration occurring in the brain and spinal cord, and designated by Drs. Batty Tuke and Rutherford, 'miliary sclerosis'

3. *Nat Hist.* Having numerous small granulations or projections. *Miliary gland* (*Bot.*), a stoma or stomate.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot* III xviii (1765) 211 *Miliary*, like grains of Millet 1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 655 *Citron Medica* The outer [rind] thin, with innumerable miliary glands. *Gloss., Miliary*, granulate, resembling many seeds. 1852 DANA *Crust* I 447 A smooth even surface, excepting a neat miliary granulation 1866 *Treas Bot*, *Miliary Glands*, the same as Stomates

b. *Miliary sized* having the size of millet-seeds.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII 592 It [*sc* the polygonal papule of lichen] is miliary to pepper corn sized

4. As *sb. Zool.* A minute tubercle on the shell or skin of some animals (Webster 1897).

Miliary, obs. form of MILLIARY.

†**Milice.** *Obs* [a. F. *milice* 'warlike discipline' (Cotgr.), ad. L. *militia* warfare.] Militia; military service or training.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Banish'd Virg* 139 My Father not knowing how to refuse the destinated milice, bethought himselfe of sending me into Persia 1673 SIR W. TEMPLE *Observ Netherl* I 13 The Forces of these Counts were composed of. a Milice, which was call'd *Les gens d'ordonnance*, who serued on foot, and were not unlike our Train-bands *Ibid* VII 227 Out of this Revenue is supplied the charge of the whole Milice

Milicia, obs. form of MILITIA

‖**Milieu** (mi·lyo) [F *milieu* middle, medium, f *mi* :—L. *medius* (see MEDIUM) + *lieu* place] A medium, environment, 'surroundings'.

1877 J. A. SYMONDS *Renaiss It., Reviv Learn.* 4 The intellectual and moral milieu created by multitudes of self-centred, cultivated personalities was necessary for the evolution of that spirit of intelligence, that formed the motive force of the Renaissance 1893 *Forth Rev.* Mar. 322, I prepared a Milieu, consisting of seventy-five parts of broth and twenty five parts of the liquid, to which I wished to habituate the Microbe. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Aug 6/4 The story, which is set in a middle-class milieu, succeeds in being pleasantly homely.

†**Miligant.** *Obs.*

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* Proem i 55 (Laing), A miligant ard a michare

Milliner, obs. form of MILLINER.

Miling: see MILE *v. Obs.*

‖**Miliola** (miliəu·lă), *pl.* -æ. *Zool.* [mod L., dim. of L. *milium* millet] An important genus of imperforate foraminifera; an animal of this genus.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min* (1837) I 385 The *Miliola*, a small multilocular shell, no larger than a millet seed, with which the strata of many quarries in the neighbourhood of Paris are largely interspersed 1879 CARPENTER in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 376/2 The shells of the *Miliolæ* are at present found in the shore sands of almost every sea.

Miliolid (mi·liŏlid). *Zool* [f. MILIOLA + -ID.] Any member of the foraminiferal family *Miliolida*.

1894 LISTER in *Phil Trans.* CLXXXVI 408 The forms which had been shown to exist in the species of Nummulites and Miliolids

Milioliform, *a. Zool.* [f. MILIOL-A + -(I)FORM.] = MILIOLINE. In recent Dicts.

Milioline (mi·liəlain), *a.* and *sb Zool.* [f. MILIOLA + -INE.] **a** *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of Miliolæ. b *sb.* A foraminifer belonging to the genus *Miliola* or to the family *Miliolida*.

1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* 243 The milioline limestone of the Eocene, so called from its immense abundance of microscopic shells of the genus Miliolina 1879 CARPENTER in *Encycl. Brit.* IX 376/2 Milioline shells often show some kind of 'sculpture' *Ibid*, From this simple undivided spire we may pass along two divergent lines, one conducting us to the *miliolines* and the other to the *orbiculine* type. *Ibid.*, In the typical Miliolines it [the structure] is more or less obscured by the extension of the later chambers over the earlier. 1884 BRADY in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* IX. 137 The more strictly Miliolinæ Foraminifera.

Miliolite (mi·liŏlait), *a.* and *sb Geol* and *Palæont.* In 9 *erron.* **milliolite**. [f. MILIOLA + -ITE¹.] **a.** *adj* Formed or consisting of Miliolæ. **b.** *sb.* A fossil milioline foraminifer. Hence **Miliolitic** *a*, containing miliolites

1833 LYELL *Princ Geol* III 246 Coarse marine limestone through which the small multilocular shell, called miliolite, is dispersed in countless numbers 1847 ANSTED *Anc World* xii 289 The beds of nummulites and miliolites contemporaneous with those containing the Sheppey plants 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont* 66 The Miliolite Limestone of the Paris basin 1883 *Ann & Mag. Nat Hist* July 68 All the species of Miliolites that we have studied are dimorphous.

Milion, obs. form of MELON, MILAN, MILLION.

Milioun, obs. form of MILLION

Militancy (mi·litănsi) [f. MILITANT *a.*: see -ANCY.] The condition of being militant.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devoute Ess* I x § 7 122 All humane life, especially the active part, is constituted in a state of continual militancy [*printed* malitancy]. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VII. 180 Emblem of the Church's passage from militancy to glory upon the earth 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I 188 The nation was in a normal condition of militancy against social injustice

b. In Herbert Spencer's use: The condition of being a 'militant' community, social organization framed with a view to a state of war

1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol* (1877) I. 708 Where the chiefly power is small, the militancy is not great

Militant (mi·litănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *militant*, a. L. *militant-em*, pr. pple of *militāre* to serve as a soldier, wage war (see MILITATE *v.*), f. *milit-*, *miles* soldier.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Engaged in warfare, warring. *Church militant*: see CHURCH 4 b.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. VI (1859) 76 The chirche militant, that laboureth here in erthe. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxx 19 Thow, that art of mercy militant *c* 1550 COVERDALE *Carrying Christ's Cross* VIII. 94 Yet shoulde they [*sc* the departed] in this case be discerned from the myltaunte members, they beyng at reste 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II VIII 2 How oft do they with golden pineons cleave The flitting skyes Against fowle feendes to ayd us militant! 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 223 For his abiding, hee's as in a Tent, Wherein hees militant, not permanent 1672 WILKINS *Nat Relig* 251 Our condition, whilst we are in this world, is militant, wherein every one is without reluctancy to submit to the orders of his great captain or general 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV 223 This is a militant state, nor must man unbuckle his armour, till he puts on his shroud 1873 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk* III I. 1 The Church is ever militant; sometimes she gains, sometimes she loses.

b. *Sociology* Epithet employed by Spencer for a system of social organization in which efficiency in war is the primary object aimed at.

1882 H. SPENCER *Princ Sociol* § 521 II 662 Under the militant type [of society] the individual is owned by the State.

†2 Of a standard: Military. *Obs*

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 22 b/1, The kynge of heven perdurable hath hys signes mylytant in the chirche. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell* Annot b 3, The militant ensignes or banners in the Romane legion.

3 Combative.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I xlix 161 He would maintaine by militant reasons [orig *par armes raisons*] that the waste was in his right place 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 57 That we be sedulous, yea, and militant in the endeavour to reason aright, is His implied command 1841 MYERS *Cath Th.* III. § 40. 147 This is a condition which must instigate to resistance in the most pacific, and to rebellion in the more militant 1903 J. WILLCOCK *Gt. Marquess* VI 88 The expenses of the militant Presbyterians

Hence **Mi·litantness,** the quality of being militant (1727 in Bailey, vol II).

B. *sb* One engaged in war or strife.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* II XXX, Looking down on His weake militants. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig Med.* II. § 3 Even amongst wiser militants, how many wounds have been given, and credits slain 1814 SOUTHEY *Let to J. White* 2 May in *Life* (1850) IV 74 How they was the militant of the last generation 1900 *Daily News* 6 Apr 6/5 They [Anarchists in England] are divided into two bodies. 'Idealists' and 'Militants'.

b A member of the military profession.

1842 *United Service Mag* II. 540 Will this modicum of embryo scientific militants suffice for every regiment?

Militantly (mi·lităntli), *adv* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a militant or combative manner.

1628 B. HALL *Serm Lds Parl* 5 Apr 48 How do they looke vp at us, as euen now Militantly-triumphant, whiles [etc.] 1885 *Academy* 2 Oct 215/2, I do not in the least mean that *Faust*, any more than 'Hamlet', is a militantly heathen poem. 1887 BENSON *Faud* 225 Laud's ideal was a high one, but it was too militantly held

†**Militar(e,** *a. Obs* [ad. F. *militaire*: see -AR².] Cf. MILITARY.] Military, martial

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II xix (S.T.S.) I 205 It was governit be ressoun militare 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc Probl* 82 What were states without the militar discipline of armies? 1624 WOTTON *Archit* in *Reliq* (1651) 216 They are surely fitter for Militar Architecture. 1625 BACON *Ess., Vain-Glory*, In Militar Commanders and Soldiers, Vaine-Glory is an Essential Point 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 142 The militar exercise of the French.

Militarily (mi·litărili), *adv.* [f. MILITARY + -LY².]

1. In a military or warlike manner.

1660 *Trial Regicides* 155 Because we were militarily affected. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 430 There is no disgrace in being militarily conquered after resisting to the last. 1870 W. R. GREG *Polit. Problems* 38 We could not interfere militarily without the assistance of a Continental Power

2. From a military point of view.

1793 SIR M. EDEN in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 207 The Emperor's journey, civilly and militarily, has had an excellent effect. 1839 T. HOOK in *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 2 This, militarily speaking, 'signifieth nothing'. 1898 G. W. STEEVENS *Egypt* xiv 163 Egypt was left militarily in the most exposed situation imaginable

Militariness (mi·litărines) [f. MILITARY + -NESS.] The state or condition of being military.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xvi, Don't be surprised at the militariness of my lingo, for I am colonel of the regiment of foot militia here. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 152 All sense of militariness seems to be disappearing.

Militarism (mi·lităriz'm). [a. F. *militarisme*, f. *militaire*: see MILITARY and -ISM.]

1. The spirit and tendencies characteristic of the professional soldier; the prevalence of military sentiment or ideals among a people; the political condition characterized by the predominance of the military class in government or administration; the tendency to regard military efficiency as the paramount interest of the state.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 Apr. (tr. G. Garibaldi), An army, bright in glory, yet untainted with that disease of modern times, known under the sinister name of militarism. 1868 *Macm. Mag.* XIX. 156 Prussian officialism is supreme and . . Prussian militarism as well. 1891 J. W. CROSS in *Fortn. Rev.* 463 Industrialism as opposed to militarism, is now the central idea of the New World

2. A military habit or mannerism.

1893 D. C. MURRAY *Time's Revenges* III. xlvii. 268 Their militarisms and legalities made the more openly sentimental minded folk altogether ill at ease

Militarist (mi·litărist). [f. MILITARY + -IST.] A soldier, warrior; one who studies military science; one dominated by military ideas.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 161 This is Mounsieur Parrolles the gallant militarist, that was his owne phrase. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt* (1861) III. cxvi. 51 Questions for the solution of the youthful militarist. 1884 J. R. SEELEY in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 226/1 Napoleon . . a ruthless militarist, cynic, and Machiavellian.

Hence **Militari·stic** *adj.*, characterized by militarism.

1905 *Athenæum* 15 July 73/1 A political organization and a moral tendency common to all nascent civilization of the militaristic order.

Militarization (militărəizē·ı̆ ʃən) [f. MILITARIZE *v.* + -ATION.] Conversion to a military status or to military methods.

1881 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 356 This voluntary militarization in a country where the people may calculate upon continual peace. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Aug. 133/2 There are some who talk about the 'militarization' of the annual rifle competitions.

Militarize (mi·lităroiz), *v.* [f. MILITARY + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert to military methods; to train as a soldier; to imbue with militarism

1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 293 A war by which a military dominion is yet further militarised. 1888 *Lanc. Even. Post* 3 Feb. 2/4 Sir Charles Warren had done his best to militarise Scotland Yard. 1889 *Times* 21 Oct. 5/4 The militarizing of the Civil Service.

Military (mi·lităr), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 -rie. [f. F. *militaire*, ad. L. *militar-is*, f. *mīlit-*, *mīles* soldier. Cf. Sp., Pg. *militar*, It. *militare*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to soldiers; used, performed, or brought about by soldiers; befitting a soldier

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iii. 74 The Pretorian legions began to become rulers over their maisters, vnder pretext of such a Militaris gift. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 17 Which he must weare to honour the Militarie profession. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 30 So that in Speech, in Gate, In Militarie Rules, . . He was the Marke and Glasse That fashion'd others. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold Age* II. 1 Wks. 1874 III. 21 Train'd my youth, In feats of Armes, and military prowesse. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warres* 119 They esteem luxury, and all other licentiousness, as Military Gallantry. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 955 Was this . . Your military obedience? *Ibid.* XI. 241 Over his lucid Armes A militarie Vest of purple flowd. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 575 Maugre all the Military Opposition of the Jews. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. I. iv. 340 With respect to Military Music, the trumpet is mentioned by Homer in a simile. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xiv, A military band commenced playing. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xliv, The late military revolution. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 142 Tyrconnel knew nothing of military duty. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 370 They march along with their military heels, their shortened petticoats abruptly terminating. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 June, The allied troops rendered military honours to the departing commander-in-chief

2. Engaged in the life of a soldier; belonging to the army.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 62 The Throngs of Militarie men. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 45 That dependancy which all military men already had on him. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 179 Thy military chiefs are brave and true.

transf. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii (1818) II. 65 When the military ants before alluded to go upon their expeditions.

b. Having the characteristics of a soldier; soldierly.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 38 Most militarie sir, salutation. 1618 BACON *Ess., Greatn. Kingd* (Arb.) 472 Walled towns, Ordinance, and Artillerie, they are all but a Sheep in a Lions skin, except the breed and disposition of the people be militarie. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xii. (1852) 146 Man is a military animal, Glories in gunpowder, and loves parade. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. 64 He was a man too military to be warlike

3. Having reference to armed forces or to the army; adapted to or connected with a state of war; distinguished from *civil, ecclesiastical*, etc.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 1 b, Our auncient proceedings in matters Militarie. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* App. 373 His fourth militarie forces, are the Arabians. 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 357 Ætius caused this maruellous and militarie Wall then to be builded. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xv. 244 Excepting those [orders] of Templars and such like other which were more Religious then Military. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 115 The public ecclesiastical, military, and maritime jurisdictions. 1804 DUKE OF GRAFTON in *Autobiog.*, etc. (1898) 3 A parent, who, had he lived, would probably have been as distinguished a character in the civil, as he had shown that he was in the military [*i.e.* naval] line. 1825 J. NEAL *Brother Jonathan* III. 115 Washington would have lost a part, or the whole of his military stores. 1850 W. D. COOPER *Hist. Winchelsea* 37 The Strand Gate . . leading by the new Military road to Rye.

b. In special collocations **Military architecture**, the science of fortification. **Military art**, †**art military**, the art of war (also *fig.*). **Military board**, a board specially appointed to deal with the affairs of the army. **Military chest**, the treasury of an army. **Military drum**, the side or 'snare' drum. **Military engineering** = *Military architecture*. **Military execution** (see quot. 1704). **Military feud**, a feudal estate held on certain conditions of armed service to be rendered to the feudal superior. **Military fever**, enteric or typhus fever. **Military hospital**, a hospital designed for the reception of soldiers, esp. a field hospital. **Military law**, the body of enactments and rules for the government of an army; also, an enactment or rule forming part of this. **Military mast**, a mast carried by a war-ship for fighting purposes only. **Military offence**, an offence cognizable by a military court. **Military service**, the service in war due from a vassal to his feudal superior. **Military tenure**, a feudal tenure under which a vassal owed his superior certain defined services in war. **Military testament**, a nuncupative will by which, in the Roman law, a soldier might dispose of his possessions without the formalities required in an ordinary testament. **Military top**, an armoured platform placed on a military mast for signalling and other warlike purposes. †**Military yard**, a place set apart for the training of soldiers.

1688 CAPT. J. S. *Fortification* 23 Fortification, or *Military Architecture, is a Science [etc.] 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 1 And specialllie in the *Arte Militarie. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* V. xv, That you are overreached too, ha! ha! ha! only a little art military used. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. xii, Their prudence would amply supply all defects in the military art. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 233, I admire the attention to economy in the *Military board. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. v. 126 The *military chest fell also into the hands of the Abdollees. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 63 The Universities were preparing to coin their plate for the purpose of supplying the military chest of his enemies. 1872 *Nature* 11 Apr. 465/1 It is to the School of *Military Engineering that the young lieutenants of Engineers are sent. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, **Military Execution*, is delivering a Country up to be ravaged and destroyed by the Soldiers, when it refuses to pay Contribution, &c. 1730 M. WRIGHT *Law Tenures* 32 *Military Feuds in most Countries began to descend to the eldest Son only. 1885–8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 131 *Morbus Castrensis* or **military fever*. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 455 The want of proper *military hospitals has been severely felt. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 295/2 The *military law of England in early times existed in a period of war only. 1887 *Daily News* 25 July 2/5 One bare pole called a 'military mast. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 June 5/2 One of the Spanish shot hit the military mast of the *Massachusetts*. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, **Military offences*, those matters which are cognizable by the courts military, as insubordination, sleeping on guard, desertion, &c. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* II. I. (1868) 79 It by no means appears, that any conditions of *military service were expressly annexed to these grants. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 14/2 Soon after the restoration of king Charl. II. when the *military tenures were abolished. 1879 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) IX. 175/2 The king had a right to the military service of such among his subjects as held lands by military tenure. 1797 TOMLINS *Jacob's Law Dict.*, **Military Testament.* 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Aug. 8/1 Two mainmasts with *military tops. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 28 That little use which he hath had of his Armes in the Artillery garden, and *Military yard. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* xcix. (1643) 286 The Gentlemen of the Military yard. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 422 The Military-yard near St. Martins in the Fields.

B. *sb.*

1. Soldiery; soldiers generally. Chiefly, *the military*; now with plural verb.

1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 202 None of the Parsees either meddle at all with the government, or with the military. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 93/1 The military marched down to the ship. 1813 *Chron.* Ibid. 76 The whole escorted by 400 military. 1868 M. E. G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 16 Their procession was interrupted by the military.

†b. The military profession, the army. *Obs.*

1775 *Tender Father* I. 189 Even to the gentlemen in the military, . . Mr. N—— would not allow of any material excuses.

†2. A military man, esp. an officer in the army.

1736 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* I. 157 A certain Military's Wife has had more Darts for him than are necessary. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 149 Fox-hunting esquires, dashing militaries, and pedantic gownsmen. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 94 The civilians all expect to come to us; and the militaries go to Captain Price

Hence **Mi·litaryism**, militarism. **Mi·litary-ment**, military experience or ability.

1776 JEFFERSON *Let.* Writ. 1893 II. 88 Pray regard military ament alone. 1886 E. B. BAX *Relig. Socialism* 6 Hence the prominence of militaryism in all early civilisations. 1885 *Athenæum* 31 Oct. 569/3 In England and the United States militaryism is less dominant

†**Mi·litaster.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *milit-*, *mīles* soldier + -ASTER.] A soldier without military skill or knowledge

1640 BROME *Antipodes* III. iv, *Dia.* But who comes here? a woman? *Let.* Yes; that has taken up the newest fashion Of the towne militasters. *a* 1652 — *Covent Gard.* v. iii, What would an upstart Militaster now, That knew no rudiments of discipline, nor Art of warre, do in a sudden service?

Militate (mi·litēt), *v.* [f. L. *militāt-*, ppl. stem of *militāre* to serve as a soldier, f. *milit-*, *mīles* soldier: see -ATE 3.]

1. *intr.* Of persons: To serve as a soldier; to take part in warfare.

1625 W. B. *True School War* 41 This . . moues many Italian Caualiers to militate in the warres of Holland. 1662 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 437 The faithful Christians militating against the hereticks. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. 1842 I. 82 The supply of her armies militating in so many distant countries. 1831–40 K. DIGBY *Mores Catholici* (1847) III. 148 Men who militate merely for pay. 1832 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 216 Originally it had militated for glory and power; now its militancy was for a free movement of aspiring and hopeful existence

†b. *transf.* and *fig.* To contend, make war, exert power or influence; to strive. *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 199 Lest whiles they seeke to deserve well of the Common wealth, they militate to the private lust of any. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. III. 22 God doth not militate against himself. 1735 BERKELEY *Reasons* § 17 This learned professor, who at bottom militates on my side. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. III. 64 The invisible powers of heaven seemed to militate on the side of the pious emperor. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* III. 157 To incur the severe displeasure of his father and sir David, by disobeying the one, and militating against the peace of the other, was what he could not bear. 1851 LANDOR *Popery* 36 They who litigate and militate in the church about him.

2. Of things. †a. To conflict, be inconsistent *with*, also (of speech or action), to be directed *against*. *Obs.* b. Of evidence, facts, circumstances: To have force, 'tell' *against* (rarely †*for*, *in favour of*) some conclusion or result.

1642 HEYLIN *Hist. Lpisc.* II. 4 The discourse of Clemens doth militate as well against the one, as against the other. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* 22 Your reasons . . do learnedly militate for the Assertion that I maintain. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 193 It militates with the revealed truths of God. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 132 Something which militates with any rational plan. 1796 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 355 It militated directly against the principle laid down. 1804 tr. *La Martelière's Three Gil Blas* II. 272 The same reasons militated in their favour. 1816 PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* xiii, Your observation militates on my side of the question. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxxiv. (1866) II. 195 Everything may militate for, and nothing militate against, its authenticity. *a* 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) III. 210 Dispatches are read, which, it is said militate with one another. 1853 MANSEL *Lett., Lect.*, etc. (1873) App. 102 The whole character and history of mathematical science militates against the admission of this consequence. 1864 MAINE *Anc. Law* 122 Its connexion with Scripture rather militated than otherwise against its reception as a complete theory. 1874 A. J. CHRISTIE in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. III. 63 The same reasons which militated in favour of the necessity of the Church's living authority in the first four centuries, militate for it now

†3 *trans.* To fight out, debate (a question). *Obs.*

1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 78 The present question must be militated before any other question can be received. 1762 FOOTE *Orator* I. Wks. 1799 I. 198 When affairs of state are weighed at a common-council, religious points militated at the Robin Hood, .or politics debated near Westminster-abbey [etc.]

Hence **Milita·tion** *sb.*, conflict.

1659 Z. CROFTON in *Morn. Exerc.* (1845) V. 387 Repentance doth not cut down sin at a blow; no, it is a constant militation, and course of mortification. 1778 B. LINCOLN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 241 Dissension between the civil and military, and a militation of orders.

Militaunt, obs. form of MILITANT *a.*

Militia (mili·ʃă). Also 6 milicia, 7 melitia, **mal(l)itia.** [a. L. *mīlitia*, f. *mīlit-*, *mīles* soldier. Cf. F. *milice*.]

†1. A system of military discipline, organization, and tactics; manner of conducting warfare; the arts of war. *Obs.*

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 3 Diuers Nations that haue had notable Milicias and exercises Militarie in great perfection. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 32

The true and orderly trayning of your people in this our Moderne Militia. 1605 Raleigh *Introd. Hist. Eng.* (1693) 23 The Normans had a peculiar Militia, or Fight, with Bowes and Arrowes. 1636 Massinger *Bashf Lover* v. i, *Pisa.* Where's your Regiment? *Mart.* Not rais'd yet; All the old ones are cashier'd, and we are now To have a new Militia. 1646 J Hall *Horæ Vac.* 162 The modern Militia differs much from the ancient, there being in it more roome for stratagems then personall valour. 1651 Hobbes *Govt & Soc* xiii. § 14 203 The Militia, was of old reckoned in the number of the gaining Arts. 1658 Earl Monm. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 121 The enemy were still the same, weak, and unexperienced in the true Militia.

fig. a 1678 Marvell *Appleton Ho* 330 Unhappy! shall we never more That sweet Militia restore, When Gardens only had their Towers, And all the Garrisons were Flowers

†b. Military service; warfare. *Obs.*

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg* (Arb) 48 He first exposed himself to the Land service of Ireland, a Militia which then did not yeeld him food and rayment 1656 Earl Monm tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr Parnass* ii. lxi (1674) 213 They ended their unfortunate Militia with the Romans. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* i § 18 Raise timely batteries against those strongholds built upon the rock of nature; and make this a great part of the militia of thy life. 1684 *Contempl St Man* i vi. (1699) 66 He entred us into this Milita [*sic*] and Warfare. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N T* (1701) 1 Thess. ii. 15–16 Because this Preaching is the Means to save Souls, it is that Satan aimeth his Militia against it.

†c. Weapons; instruments of war. *Obs.*

1656 Earl Monm tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass* ii vi (1674) 144 [Princes] should wear the powerful Militia of boundless Empire by their side, for the security of such as are good, but should never make use of it [to shield] such as were guilty. 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Militia*, Warfare, or all implements of War. 1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb* (1695) 25 Box Combs, which .. bear no small part in the Militia of the Female Art.

†2. The control and administration of the military and naval forces of a country. *Obs.*

1622 Bacon *Holy War* Misc. Wks (1629) 129 Now let me put a Feigned Case of a Land of Amazons, where the whole Gouernment, Publike and Priuate, yea the Militia it Selfe, was in the hands of Women 1641 Verney *Notes Long Parl* (Camden) 132, [7 Dec] Sir Arthur Hazelrigg did bring in a bill to dispose all the militia of England into two generalls for life. 1641 in Rushw *Hist Coll* iii (1692) I 525, I do heartily wish that this Great Word, this New Word, the Militia, this Harsh Word might never have come within these Walls, .I take the meaning of those Gentlemen, who introduced this Word to be, the power of the Sword, which is a great and necessary power, and properly belonging to the Magistrate 1641–2 *Jrnls Ho Comm* 20 Jan II. 389 They humbly beseech Your Sacred Majesty to raise up unto them a sure Ground of Safety by putting the Tower, and other principal Forts of the Kingdom, and the whole Militia thereof, into the Hands of such Persons as Your Parliament may confide in 1643 in Clarendon *Hist Reb* vii § 166 That the militia, both by sea and land, might be settled by a bill 1647 May *Hist. Parl* ii v 94 He was esteemed by the Parliament (in this important businesse of setling their Militia by Land and Sea) the fittest man to take Command of the Navie

3. A military force, esp. the body of soldiers in the service of a sovereign or a state; in later use employed in more restricted sense (= F. *milice*), to denote a 'citizen army' as distinguished from a body of mercenaries or professional soldiers

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Ded 3 Any forraine Nation or Nations, that haue had a puissant and formed Milicia 1625 Bacon *Ess*, *Greatn Kingd* (Arb) 475 Let any Prince or State thinke soberly of his Forces, except his Militia of Natiues be of good and Valiant Soldiers. *Ibid.* 481 [The Spaniards are accustomed] To employ, almost indifferently, all Nations, in their Militia of ordinary Soldiers. 1665 *Surv Aff Netherl* 93 The High and Mighty draw in their Money, raise Fortifications, Rendezvouz Militiaes, and withdraw 200 Families at least to Hamburgh 1672 Petty *Pol Anat* (1691) 42 There be in Ireland, as elsewhere, two Militias, one are the Justices of Peace, their Militia of High and Petty Constables, also the Sheriffs Militia of his Servants and Bailiffs, and *Posse Comitatus* . There is also a Protestant Militia, of about 24000 Men. 1696 Phillips, *Militia*, the People and Inhabitants of a Kingdom trained up in War for the Defence of it 1706 — (ed Kersey), *Militia*, a certain Number of the Inhabitants of the City and Country formed into Regular Bodies, and train'd up in the Art of War, for the Defence and Security of the Kingdom 1776 Adam Smith *W N* v i. (1869) II. 281 It [the state] may oblige either all the citizens of the military age, or a certain number of them to join in some measure the trade of a soldier to whatever other trade or profession they may happen to carry on Its military force is (then) said to consist in a militia 1844 Ld Brougham *Brit Const.* xx (1862) 383 A good militia, that is, a certain portion of the people called out in turn to learn the use of arms 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp* VIII lxvii 311 A genuine militia, chosen from the citizens themselves.

†b. A particular species of warlike force; a branch or department of the establishment maintained for purposes of war. *Obs.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb* v § 36 They had their eye upon another militia, the royal navy 1654 H L'Estrange *Chas I* (1655) 19 Mighty preparation was made. for the reinforcing of Navall strength. Nor was the Land-Militia left unregarded.

c. *transf.* and *fig*

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec* (1632) 157 Fourty hundred sure Catholikes in England alone, with foure hundred English Romane Priests to mainetaine that Militia 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* Argt Act ii, The Fly of the Inne is discouer'd , with the Militia of the house, below the stayres, in the Drawer, Tapster, Chamberlaine, and Hostler, inferiour officers. *Ibid.* ii iv, He has form'd a fine militia for the Inne too. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* i. 42 Know then, unnumber'd Spirits round thee fly, The light Militia of the lower sky. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xix, Out tumbled Will Hostler, John Tapster, and all the militia of the inn. 1838 Prescott *Ferd & Is.* (1846) I. Introd 38 The mendicant orders..that spiritual militia of the popes

4. *spec.* The distinctive name of a branch of the British military service, forming, together with the volunteers, what are known as 'the auxiliary forces' as distinguished from the regular army. Also, a similar force raised in British North America. (Construed either as *sing* or *plural*)

The militia consists of bodies raised by the several counties in numbers varying according to the population and other circumstances, the number or 'quota' to be provided by each shire being fixed by the government. Since 1803, the law has been that the quota may, if necessary, be raised by compulsory enlistment, a ballot being taken among the men between 18 and 35; but as sufficient numbers are at present obtainable by voluntary enlistment, a 'Militia Ballot Suspension Act' is passed annually. The militia are bound to assemble for 28 days in every year for training, and may at any time be embodied for compulsory service within the kingdom, but cannot be sent abroad except as volunteers, and then only by consent of Parliament.

1659–60 Pepys *Diary* 29 Feb, We found the militia of the red regiment in arms. *Ibid.* 2 Mar, I hear the City militia is put into good posture 1699 in *Archives of Maryland* (1902) XXII. 562 An Act for the Ordering and Regulating the Militia of this Province for the better Defence & Security thereof 1724 De Foe *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 187 They .fired very regularly, considering them as militia only. 1755 Johnson, *Militia*, the trainbands 1759 H. Walpole *Let to Mann* 16 Nov., I am one of the few men in England who am neither in the army or militia 1761 Churchill *Rosciad* Poems 1763 I 30 Like Westminster militia train'd to fight 1763 *Brit Mag* IV 50 The following aldermen took the oaths to qualify them for colonels of the six regiments of the city militia, viz Beckford, col of the white regiment.. Ladbroke, col of the blue. Rawlinson, col of the red Glyn, col of the orange Blackiston, col of the green Fludyer, col of the yellow 1903 *Westm Gaz.* 7 July 12/2 The attempt was opposed on the ground that the Militia must in future be 'more soldierly'.

b. *U.S.* 'The whole body of men declared by law amenable to military service, without enlistment, whether armed and drilled or not' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1777 W Heath in Sparks *Corr Amer Rev* (1853) I 329 Our troops are all militia, and, although perhaps as good as any militia, yet they are not disciplined 1789 *Constit U. S* i § 8 Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia. 1865 H. Phillips *Amer Paper Curr* II. 85 Militia were kept constantly guarding the Schuylkill 1899 *Westm Gaz* 14 Mar 2/3 The naval militia in the recent war between the United States and Spain

5. *attrib.*, as *militia act*, *army*, *bill*, *carpenter*, *commission*, *force*, *guard*, *officer*, *regiment*, *service*; **militia reserve** (see quot 1876)

1882 *Act* 45 & 46 *Vict.* c 49 § 1 This Act may be cited as the *Militia Act, 1882 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp* (1838) XI 140, I should very much doubt that a large *militia army would be very useful in the field. 1902 *Encycl Brit* XXVIII 226/1 Voluntary enlistment under the new *Militia Bill [of 1852] was to be the rule 1756 Washington *Writ.* (1889) I 356 Forty pounds of tobacco per day, which is provided by act of Assembly for *militia carpenters. 1844 *Regul & Ord Army* 4 Their *Militia Commissions 1802 *Act* 42 *Geo III*, c 72 § 29 Any Act made concerning the *Militia Forces of England 1726 Swift *Gulliver* ii iv, A *militia guard of five hundred horse 1775 Sheridan *St. Patr Day* i ii, I hate *militia officers, a set of dunghill cocks with spurs on 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 23 The city have named Alderman Underwood, Alderman Tichborne, and —— to bee 3 of theire Collonells to comand theire *Militia regiments 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit Dict.*, *Militia Reserve, a force created by the act of 1867; its numbers not to exceed one fourth of militia quota; the men to be enlisted for five years, during which time they remain on the strength of militia regiments, but are liable to be drafted into the army in time of war 1818 Cobbett *Pol Reg* XXXIII 83, I mean the *Militia Service and other compulsory military and naval service

†**Mili·tia**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* ? To call *out* as militia.

1724 Warburton *Misc. Transl* 106 Their Country's Cause provokes to Arms The active Pigmy Troops militia'd out, In fronted Brigades.

Militiaman (mili ʃămăn). [f. Militia *sb.* + Man.] A member of a militia force.

1780 Hamilton *Wks* (1886) VIII. 21 The militiamen replied they were of the lower party. 1844 Ld Brougham *Brit Const* xx (1862) 383 Militiamen drafted into the regular forces. 1876 Bancroft *Hist U S.* VI lii. 393 Six hundred militia men of Virginia

†**Mili·tiate**, *v.* *Obs* [f. Militia *sb* : see -ate] **a.** *trans.* To organize for warfare. **b.** *intr.* (*nonce-uses*) To raise militia; to be occupied in soldiering Hence **Mili·tiating** *ppl. a.*

1642 *Answ Observ. agst King* 15 He must not have the reason that he is a King, who in extraordinary danger will not militiat his kingdome 1759 H. Walpole *Let to Mann* 16 Nov, We continue to *militiate* and to raise light troops 1761 Sterne *Tr Shandy* iv. xxii, I had no thoughts in the character of my uncle Toby—of characterizing the militiating spirits of my country.

Milium (mi liŏm). In 4 mylium, 6 millium. [a. L. *milium* millet.]

1. = Millet. *Obs.* exc. as mod.L. in *Pharmacy.* Also *Bot.* the name (Linnæus) of a graminaceous genus, 'millet-grass'.

1388 Wyclif *Isa* xxviii. 25 Barli, and mylium, and fetchis. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* iv 10 Take vnto the growell sede, milium and fitches 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 104 They haue the seed of Millium in great abundance.

b. *Milium Solis*: Graymill or Gromwell, *Lithospermum officinale.* (Cf Millensole.)

[1597 Gerarde *Herbal* ii. clxxx. 487 Gromell is called . in shops and among the Italians *Milium solis*] a 1648 Ld. Herbert in *Life* (1886) 44 Posset drinks of herbs, as milium solis, saxifragea, &c.

2. *Path* An affection of the sebaceous glands in which hard white or yellowish tubercles resembling millet-seeds are produced, immediately below and projecting from the cuticle Cf Milia.

1856 Mayne *Expos Lex*, *Milium* Name for a white hard tubercle 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen Pathol* 331 Colloid milium of the skin 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 764 Milium forms firm white or yellowish masses.

b *Surgery* (See quot)

1884 Knight *Dict Mech* Suppl, *Milium Needle*, a fine needle with curved hastate point used in skin grafting.

Milk (milk), *sb.* Forms. 1 meolc, 1–3 milc, 3 millc, 4 melke, 4–5 melk, 4–6 mylk(e, 4–7 milke, 6 mylcke, milcke, 7 milk, 3– milk. [Com. Teut.: OMercian *milc* (rare) = WS *meolc*, *meoluc* fem. (whence the southern ME *melk*) corresponding to OFris. *melok*, OS. *miluk* (Du *melk*), OHG. *miluh* (MHG. *milich*, *milch*, mod G. *milch*), ON. *miolk* (Icel. *mjólk*, Sw *mjolk*, Da. *mælk*, *melk*), Goth *miluk-s*.—OTeut. **meluk-s* fem, f Teut. root **melk-* to milk (in the str. vb. OE *melcan*, LG., Du. *melken*, OHG. *melchan*, MHG *melchen*, the mod.G. *melken* is also conjugated weak) —pre-Teut. **melg*, cogn. w. Gr. ἀμέλγειν, L. *mulgēre*, OSl. *mlěsti*, OIrish *bligim* (·—**mlg-*), to milk.

A corresponding sb (exc in declension) occurs in OIrish *melg* milk (—**melgos*). The synonymous OSl *mleko* (Russian *moloko*, Czech *mléko*) is adopted from Teut., as it has *k* instead of the regular *g*. For the phonology of the OE. forms see Bülbring *Ags Gramm* § 202]

1. An opaque white or bluish-white fluid secreted by the mammary glands of the female individuals of the Mammalia including man, and adapted for the nourishment of their young.

a 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* iii. xix. (1890) 244 Elles ne þeah nemne medmicel hlafes mid þinre meolc. c 1200 Ormin 6446 Forr naffde ȝho nan mille till himm, ȝiff þatt ȝho nære hiss moderr. 1377 Langl *P Pl* B xv 462 Þe cow calf coueyteth swete mylke 1390 Gower *Conf* II. 262 Warm melk sche putte .therto With hony meynd. c 1460 J Russell *Bk. Nurture* 93 Milke, crayme, and cruddes, and eke the Ioncate 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 31 The melk of a goot. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v *Lac*, Glauciscus eaten in broth make women haue plentie of milke 1610 Shaks. *Temp* ii i 288 They'l take suggestion, as a Cat laps milke 1616 R C *Times' Whistle* iii. 1048 Goats pure milck. 1661 Lovell *Hist Anim & Min* 110 Of milks the Womans is most temperate 1725 N Robinson *Th. Physick* 208 If the Ass's Milk stands twelve Hours, it will gather no Cream 1836–41 Brande *Chem* (ed 5) 1353 Fresh milk slightly reddens litmus 1861 *Jrnl R Agric. Soc* XXII. i 35 These milks came from the same dairy 1896 tr *Boas' Textbk Zool* 496 The young ones [*sc* of the Duck-billed Platypus], when hatched, are fed with milk by the mother

b. In proverbial comparison *as white as milk.* Also *as like as milk to milk* (a Latinism).

?a 1366 Chaucer *Rom Rose* 1196 Through hir smokke, wrought with silk, The flesh was seen, as whyt as milk. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth* ii, One a mule as þe mylke Gaih she glides 1596 Shaks. *Merch V* iii. ii 86 How manie cowards Who inward searcht, haue lyuers white as milke. 1638 Chillingw *Relig Prot* i ii, § 160 They are as like your own, as an egge to an egge, or milke to milke 1660 Jer Taylor *Duct Dubit* (1676) 417 It looks so like intemperance, as milk to milk

c. Phrases. *Mother's-milk*: in literal and figurative contexts *In milk*, †(*a*) *fig* (a Latinism) in infancy; (*b*) in a condition to yield milk. *Brought to milk*, brought to be in milk † *Water of milk* = milk-water (see 10)

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxv 37 My clype, my vnspaynit gyane, With moderis milk ȝit in ȝour mychane 1565 Jewel *Repl Harding* (1611) 391 There be certaine men, that fearing, that if they attaine to any knowledge, they shall be proud and so they remaine still only in Milke [tr Augustine, *et remanent in solo lacte*] 1611 Cotgr s.v *Laict*, *Eau de laict* also, water of milke or drawne by stillatorie from milke 1687 A Lovell tr *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 40 The earth squeezes the poor wretch so hard, that his Mothers milk comes running out at his nose 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl*, *Milk* In the *Philosophical Transactions*, we have an account of a wether brought to *milk* by the sucking of a lamb 1797 *Monthly Mag* III 486 The best three year old heifer, which shall be in milk at the time of show 1847 James *Convict* II 50 His auditor had sucked in such doctrines with his mother's milk 1852 R S Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* l, When people talk of cream, and ask how many cows you have, they mean in milk

†d. Milk considered as in process of secretion; hence, the milk-yielding condition induced by childbirth, lactation. *Obs.*

1512 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl* (1902) IV 356 To ane nurice to the Prince . at was prewit with sex wolkis mylk 1616 Sir E Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist MSS Comm) I. 249 One nurse with one milk did suckle six of us. 1676 Wiseman *Surg* i iv 25 Milk . is certainly the occasion of many Tumours of divers kinds. 1697 Dryden *Virg Past* iii. 152 When Milk is dry'd with heat, In vain the Milkmaid tugs an empty Teat.

†e. Put for: The period of infancy. *Obs.*

a 1637 B Jonson *Discov*, *Into servules* (1640) 114 Wee see in men, even the strongest compositions had their beginnings from milke, and the Cradle [transl of Quintilian i. i. 21 *a lacte cunisque*].

† The quantity of milk drawn from a cow at a single milking.

1611 COTGR., *Mousson*, a Cowes milke, as much as she yeelds at a milking.

2. *fig.* **a.** As the appropriate food of infancy; often (after 1 Cor. iii. 2, Heb. v. 12) contrasted with '(strong) meat'.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 539 Flatereres been the deueles norices, that norissen hise children with Milk of losengerie. 1426 LYDG. *De Gnil. Pilgr.* 14706 With my mylk off flaterye I was noryce, and ek guyde, In especyal vn to Pryde. 1641 H. PETERS (*title*) Milke for Babes, and Meat for Men or, Principles necessary to be knowne of such as would know Christ. 1772 NUGENT *Grosley's London* I. 318 Tithes were the first milk of these rising establishments [*sc.* monasteries]. 1803 (*title*) Milk for Babes, or, a catechism in verse. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 121 Neither are their consciences of that puling kind, that will submit to be fed with this milk of babes. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 70 He was nourished, not by solid food, but by milk, i.e. by the rudiments of piety and righteousness.

b. As a type of what is pleasant and nourishing.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 55 Aduersities sweete milke, Philosophie. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* a j, It turneth into Milk bony Paradoxes. 1797 COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan* 53 For he on honey dew hath fed, And drunk the milk of Paradise.

c. In proverbial phrases. *Milk and honey* (or **†** *mellie*): (*a*) in the Bible phrase 'flowing with milk and honey', hyperbolically descriptive of the richness of the Promised Land; hence (*b*) used to express the abundance of means of enjoyment. *Milk and roses* said of a beautiful pink-and-white complexion. *Milk of human kindness* (after Shaks.): compassion characteristic of humane persons. *Spilt milk*: anything which once misused cannot be recovered. **†** *To wash the milk off (one's) liver*: to purge (oneself) of cowardice. **†** *To give down (its) milk*: to yield the expected assistance or profit, to consent to be 'milked'.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Num.* xvi. 13 Of þam lande, þe weoll meolce and hunie. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xx. 6 The loond which Y hadde purueiede to hem, flowynge with mylk and hony. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. (1633) H 2 b, *Ith.* How now? hast thou the gold? *Pil.* Yes. *Ith.* But came it freely, did the Cow giue down her milk freely? 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. v. 18 Yet doe I feare thy Nature, It is too full o' th' Milke of humane kindnesse. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Souhait*, Wash thy milke off thy huer (say we). 1614 J. DAVIES *Eclogue* 19 For fro thy Makings, milke, and mellie, flowes Io to feed the Songster-swaines with Arts sootments. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* VII. (1630) 181 They shall not give downe that milke for your comfort. 1641 S. MARMION *Antiquary* I. B j, I must flatter him, and stroke him too, he will give no milk else. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 187 The City was sullen, would not give down their milk, and pleaded poverty. 1783 J. KING *Th. on Difficulties*, etc. II. 28 America is now the fancied land of milk and honey. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. i, The milk and honey of the political Canaan. 1860 TROLLOPE *Castle Richmond* I. vi. 113 It's no use sighing after spilt milk. 1894 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 380 The die is cast, the jig is up, the fat's in the fire, the milk's spilt. 1900 H. SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* II, Dainty of figure she was, with a face all milk and roses.

3. A milk-like juice or sap secreted by certain plants. Cf. LATEX 2.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxi. (1495) 637 The mylke of the fygge tree. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Lac*, The milke that is in greene figges. *Herba lactaria*, an hearbe that hath milke in it as spurge, &c. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 639 There be Plants, that have a Milk in them when they are Cut; as Figs, Old Lettuce, Sow-Thistles, Spurge, &c. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 30 The milk of cocoa nuts. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 83/1 The milks of wild-poppies garden poppies, dandelion, hawk weed, and sow-thistle gave brown or brownish-red stains. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 138/1 Analyses of the milk of a variety of rubber plants.

b. Of grain. *In the milk*, having a milky consistency due to incomplete development. *Out of the milk*: beginning to mature.

1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 21 The corn then being in the milk. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 341 When the kernels of wheat are in the milk. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 153 At the time when the contents of the berry [*sc.* of wheat] are in the condition technically known as 'milk'. 1893 *Evesham Jrnl.* 29 Apr. (E. D. D.), The sparrows began [*sc.* to eat the wheat] as soon as the corn was just out of the milk.

4. A culinary, pharmaceutical, or other preparation of herbs, drugs or the like, having some more or less real resemblance to milk.

Milk of almonds = ALMOND MILK. *Milk of lime*: hydrate of lime mixed in water. **†** *Milk of mercury*: corrosive sublimate beaten up in fumitory water. *Milk of sulphur*: precipitated sulphur.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 48 Take gode Milke of Almaundys, & flowre of Ris. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 50 Pistachoes made into a Milk of themselves, like unto Almond Milk. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 2) 493 This Tincture is a dissolution of the Rosine of Benjamin made in Spirit of Wine. When it is mixed in a great deal of water, it makes a Milk. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 561 Milk of Mercury. Milk of Scammony. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 23/1 The name of milk is given to substances very different from milk properly so called. *Ibid.*, Milk of Sulphur. *Ibid.* 23/2 Water in which quicklime has been slaked, which has hence been called the milk of lime. *a* 1814 *Intrigues of a Day* in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 76 A little milk of roses. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 1059 Milk of Wax is a valuable varnish. 1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 198 Milk of lime. 1898 *New Brit. Pharm.* 41 Milk of sulphur.

5. *Bristol milk*: originally a slang name for sherry; now, the name in the wine trade of a particular class of sherry.

1644 [see BRISTOL] *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bristol* (1662) III. 35 Bristol Milk. This Metaphorical Milk, whereby Xeres or Sherry-Sack is intended. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Dec. 1/1 Pale sherry (Bristol cream) realised £7 per dozen, and 95*s.* was the price per dozen of the sherry known as Bristol milk.

†6. *Milk of the moon*: 'a white, porous, friable, insipid earth, frequently found in form of a white farinaceous powder, but sometimes concreted into a mass, not unlike agaric' (Chambers *Cycl.* 1727–52).

7. A cloudy impurity found in some diamonds.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 24.

8. **†a.** The milt of a fish. *Obs.* [So G. *milch*, Da. *melk*, Sw. *mjolke*.]

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxvi. (1495) 458 Whan the female of fysshes lay egges or pesen, the male comyth after and shedeth hys mylke vpon the egges. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 591/16 *Lactes*, roof of fyshe, or mylke of fyshe. 1718 [see MILTER].

b. The spat of an oyster before its discharge.

1858 HOWARD *Cycl. Comm.* 1480/2 The breeding-time of oysters is in April or May, from which time to July or August the oysters are said to be *sick* or *in the milk*.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib. in sense (*a*) 'made or consisting of, prepared with, or obtained from milk', as *milk-arrowroot, -butter, -curd, -diet, -fat, -flow, -globule, -porridge, -pottage, -pudding, -scone, -soup, -yeast*; (*b*) 'of or pertaining to milk', as *milk-†ambry, -board, -bowie* (Sc.), *-bowl, -bucket, -can, -cart, -cellar, -cog, -cooler, -dish, -float, -jug, -keeler, -kettle, -pail, -piggin, -pot, -ranch, -shop, -sieve, -skeel, -stall, -sye* (dial.), *-tin, -tub, -vein*; *milk-secretion*; (*c*) 'having dealings with milk', as *milk-boy, -folk, girl, -lass, -nurse*; (*d*) (of animals) 'producing milk', as *milk-ass, -camel, -cow*; also MILK-COW; (*e*) used to designate the deciduous teeth formed in the mammalian jaw during the suckling period, as *milk-canine, -dentition, -molar, -tusk*; also MILK TOOTH.

1594 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 199 *Milk ambry. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 401 *Milk arrowroot and a little brandy with it is useful. 1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 157 Though I can (to my sorrow) say why *milk-asses are provided for. 1802 in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* I. p. xix. One stone or *milk-board. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea't Misc.* (1733) II. 222 To bear the *milk-bowie nae pain was to me. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 341, lxxxx *milke bowlles nyl. 1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 84 They are maids of More-clacke, homely milke-bole things. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 17 A new milk-bowl, of wood skilfully carved. 1884 W. H. RIDEING in *Harper's Mag.* June 70/1 Chantrey was a *milk-boy in Sheffield. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. 103 Her *milk bucket in her hand. *c* 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 35 in *Libr. Useful Knowl., Husb.* III., Making cheese of the first quality is more profitable than either making *milk-butter or feeding veal. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxxii. 15 Thirtie *milck camels. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlv, Three pint-pots and a *milk-can. 1879 FLOWER *Catal. Mus. Coll. Surg.* I. 39 The *milk-canine permanently retained. 1808 CURWEN *Econ. Feeding Stock* 64 The *milk-cart was met before it reached the town. 1787 GARTHSHORE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 355 A woman at a *milk cellar was delivered [etc.]. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Mulctra, vel, um, mulctrale*; a *milk-cog. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 900 Stone *milk-coolers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 319 Small patches of adherent *milk-curd. 1853 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* I. 23 The *milk dentition consists of 20 teeth. 1677 TEMPLE *Gout* in *Misc.* I. (1680) 221, I concluded if it continued to confine my self wholly to the *Milk-dyet. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 900 After it has cooled, the milk is passed through the milk-sieve into the *milk dishes. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 6/4 When a sample of milk shall be found to contain less than 3 per cent. of *milk fat, it shall be presumed that the milk is not genuine. 1887 *Bury Times* 3 Sept. 6/4 He noticed the defendant driving a *milk float towards him at a great speed. 1882–3 *Goode's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 74 *Galactia Præmatura*. Premature *Milk-Flow. *Ibid.* 75 *Galactia Defectiva*. Deficient Milk-Flow. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* VI. (1709) 58 The Noisy *Milk-Folks, crying, A cup of Milk, Ladies. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 66 [Madam Lynx] having caught her immaculate husband chucking the *milk-girl under the chin. 1854 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 454/2 In addition to *milk globules, colostrum globules occur in the milk. 1852 BRISTED *Five Yrs. Eng. Univ.* 60 Drowning mice in his *milk jug. 1600 in W. F. Shaw *Mem. Eastry* (1870) 226 Three *milk keelers. 1596 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 271 The milke-house stuffe. 1 *milke kettle 24*s.* 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 993 Brass milk kettle. *a* 1690 G. FOX *Jrnl.* (1827) I. 79 He told my troubles to his servants, so that it was got among the *milk-lasses. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 911/1 The fourth premolar displaces the .. tubercular *milk-molar. *c* 1826 *Earl Richard* IX. in Child *Ballads* (1886) II. 462 My mither was a gude *milk-nurse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 338/1 *Mylke payle [see *milk-stoppe*]. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 793/23 *Hoc multrum*, a mylkepayle. 1831 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 1 Jan., Cadell is of opinion if I meddle in politics, I shall break the milk pail. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, P. Æmilius* (1595) 267 Womens brests are not always full of milke (as *milke pans are). 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer in Brittany* I. 40 A brown dish of the size and shape of a milk pan. 1885 Miss MURFREE *Prophet Gt. Smoky Mts.* iii. 57 She carried her *milk piggin. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 86 Baken, chese and *mylke porrage. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 15 May, My breakfast is milk porridge. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* iv. 19 Then opened she a *mylke pot, & gaue him to drynke. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvii, Mr. Bumble made a closer inspection of the milk-pot. 1600 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* II. ii. 109 Herrings and *milk-pottage. 1899 ANNIE E. HOLDSWORTH *Valley Gt. Shadow* iv, Beef-tea and *milk-pudding had had their day. 1886 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 7 The Physiology of *Milk-Secretion. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 797/2 The privy council has issued an order, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act of 1878, called the Dairies, *Milkshops, and Cowsheds Order. 1844 *Milk-sieve [see *milk-dish*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 240/1 A *Milke skele, *mulgarium*. 1767 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* App. 343 *Milk soop the Dutch way. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 191 From three and a half, to four pints [of milk] a day may be given to an adult, in the form of a milk soup. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 531 A *milk sow was offered at the opening of the assembly. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 338/1 *Mylke stop, or payle, *multra, vel multrum*. *c* 1440 *Medulla Gram.* in *Promp. Parv.* 79 *note, *Colum*, a *mylke syhe. 15.. *Wowing Jok & Tynny* 28 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Cl.) 388 Ane milk sythe. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 209 The whole mass with the cream and new milk is run through the searce into the milk sye. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, **Milk-tin*, the metal vessel in which the milk is set to cream. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1017 The *milk tub is covered up by a board. 1799 CORSE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 211 The first or *milk tusks of an elephant never grow to any size. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 445 The *milk-veins along the lower part of the abdomen become larger. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 86 *Milk-yeast can grow fungus like, if submerged.

b. objective, as *milk carrier, -dealer, -heater, -seller, -tester, -vendor, milk-breeding, -curdling, -drinking, -making, -yielding* adjs. Also (of the secretions of plants) *milk-giving, -bearing* adjs.

1855 SIR E. SMITH in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 28 The *milk-bearing tissue so readily inferred to exist from the white exuding juice of the cut dandelion [etc.]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Lactifical*, *milk breeding, milk-making, milk-yeelding. 1805 *Mod. London* App., Cream is sold by the *Milk-carriers at 1*s. 4*d per pint. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 287 'Rennin', a *milk-curdling ferment. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 969 Cows for the supply of the *milk dealer. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 7 Drihten þu dest þe lof of *milc drinkende childre muðe. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 2/1 The productive or *milk-giving [rubber] trees. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Oct. 5/2 Ovens, grillers, *milk heaters, sterilisers, and other things are all there. 1656 *Milk-making [see *milk breeding*]. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 132 Next vnto them stand the *milke-sellers. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 Dec. 6/5 It is quite easy for the consumer to protect himself—in quality, by purchasing a 1*s.* 6*d.* *milk tester. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 191/2 The *milk vendors sell twenty quarts per day. 1611 COTGR., *Laictier*, milkie, *milke-yeelding. 1897 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 8/3 The herd is entirely of the milk yielding Ayrshires.

c parasynthetic and instrumental, as *milk-barred, -blended, -borne, -budded, -faced, -fed, -hued, -outstretched, -washed* adjs.

1849 M. ARNOLD *Strayed Reveller* 197 Jasper and chalcedony, And *milk barr'd onyx-stones. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Mar. 11/3 The compound called '*milk blended butter'. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 14 July 5/1 Epidemics of definite '*milk-borne' diseases. 1905 F. L. DODD *Municip. Milk* 6 Epidemics of milk-borne scarlet fever. 1865 SWINBURNE *Dolores* xl, And *milk budded myrtles with Venus. he trod. 1815 MILMAN *Fazio* III. 1 That *milk-faced mercy will come whimpering to me. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 13 The two last of the family, who will then be tolerably *milk-fed, I shall reserve for my own eating. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 5/1 The well known *milk-hued gem. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterb.* I, New, milk hued canvas. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII. xxxi, The gentle beast with *milke out stretched teat; (As nurses custome) proffred thee to feed. 1598 F. ROUS *Thule* B 4, Viceina whose most pure *milk-washed hart Neuer supposde what fraud before did plot, Told him [etc.].

d. similative, as *milk-like, -mild* adjs. Also MILK-WARM.

1813 T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* V. 1028 *Milk-like nurture from her bosom flowed. *c* 1800 *Misc.* (1829) 52 Grass cut Virgina, or *milk mild Oronoko [tobacco].

10. Special combinations, as **milk-abscess**, an abscess occurring in the breasts of women during lactation; **milk-blotch**, an eruption of the skin in sucking infants, *porrigo larvalis*, **milk-brother**, a foster-brother; **milk-cell**, *Bot.*, the cell in which the milky juice or latex of plants is contained; **† milk-circle** = MILKY-WAY; **milk-crust**, an eruption of the skin in infants, *crusta lactea* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); **† milkdame**, a wet-nurse; **milk-diphtheria**, epidemic diphtheria spread by means of infected milk; **milk-duct**, *Anat.*, any one of the several ducts which convey milk from the secretory glands through the nipple to the exterior (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **milk escutcheon**, an area covered by a reversed arrangement of the direction of the hair on the udder and thighs of a milch cow; **milk factory**, a factory in which cream is extracted from milk; **milk-farm**, a dairy farm; **milk-farmer**, a dairy farmer; **milk-fever**, a slight feverish attack which sometimes occurs in women two or three days after childbirth; also, a similar complaint in milch cows; **milk-fish**, a clupeoid fish, *Chanos salmoneus*, from the Indo-Pacific (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **milk-fungus**, any fungus of the genus *Lactarius*; **milk giver**, one who or that which gives milk; also *fig.*; **milk-glass**, (*a*) a semi-translucent or opalescent glass, cryolite glass; (*b*) a glass vessel applied to the breast to receive a superabundant flow of milk (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **milk-house**, a dairy, a place for the storing or sale of milk; also *attrib.*; **milk-kinship**, the kinship arising from adoption or

fostering; **milk-leg**, 'white swelling', a painful swelling, usually of the lower extremities, very common after parturition; †**milkmadge**, a milk-maid; **milk-mirror** = *milk escutcheon*; **milk-mite** = CHEESE-MITE (*Cent. Dict.*); †**milk-pap**, a teat or nipple; **milk-pump** = *breast-pump* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857); **milk-quartz**, an opaque white variety of quartz (cf *milky quartz*); **milk-ranch** *U. S.* (California), a dairy farm (Schele de Vere 1872); **milk-scab, -scall**, the same as *milk-blotch* and *milk-crust*; **milk-scarlatina**, epidemic scarlatina spread by means of infected milk; **milk-score**, a tally or other account of the purchase and sale of milk; **milk sea**, a particular kind of phosphorescent appearance on the sea (also *milky sea*); **milk-shield** = *milk escutcheon*; **milk-sick** *a*, affected with milk-sickness; also as *sb.* = *milk-sickness*; **milk-sickness** *U. S*, an endemic disease in cattle peculiar to the Western States of America, and sometimes communicated to man through the consumption of infected meat; **milk-spot**, (*a*) a lustrous white callosity frequently observed upon the surface of the pericardium; (*b*) a white mucous patch in secondary syphilis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); (*c*) a form of tooth-rash (*Ibid.*); **milk-sugar**, sugar of milk, lactose; **milk-teething**, the process of cutting the milk-teeth; **milk-thrush** = APHTHA; **milk-tie** = *milk-kinship*; **milk-tube** *Bot*, a laticiferous tube; **milk-vessel**, (*a*) a dairy utensil for holding milk; (*b*) the udder of a cow; (*c*) *Bot.*, one of many tubes in which a milky fluid is secreted; **milk-walk**, a milkman's regular round for the sale of milk; †**milk-water**, a cordial water distilled from milk and herbs; †**milk way** = MILKY-WAY, also *fig*; **milk-whisky** = KOUMISS; †**milk-wife** = next; **milk-woman**, a woman who carries round milk for sale

1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis Childr* (ed 4) III 111 *note*, A Treatise in which the *milk-abscess, and sore nipples are fully considered. 1797 *Ibid* I 97 *Milk-blotches appear first on the forehead 1890 *Syd Soc Lex*, Milk-blotch 1897 *Strand Mag* Christm No 617/1 Ivan was what is termed in Russian the '*milkbrother' of Alexis Bobrofsha 1884 BOWER & SCOTT tr *De Bary's Phaner* 195 Those solitary spindle-shaped initial cells of the *milk cells do not exist 1890 *Syd Soc Lex*, Milk cells. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 16 That white, which hath taken the name of the *Milk circle [marg. *Galaxi*] 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb) 118 Her owne *mylckdame in byrth soyl was breathles abyding 1887 *Brit Med Jrnl* 7 May 1020/1 *Milk-diphtheria at Camberley and York Town 1881 J P. SHELDON *Dairy Farm* 7 2 This *milk escutcheon, or shield, then, is one of those theories of which [etc.] 1886 BAGOT *Handbk. Dairy Factories* 8 Factories [in Ireland] where the whole milk is purchased from the farmer—we call *milk factories 1867 *Crim. Chronol York Castle* 195 She had a small *milk farm, which the prisoner managed. 1805 R. W DICKSON *Pract Agric* II 968 The sort of cow most adapted to the intentions of the *milk farmer must of course vary 1758 J S *Le Dran's Observ Surg* (1771) Dict. Ceb, *La tein Febris*, the *Milk Fever attending Women for some Days after their Delivery 1894 'MARK RUTHERFORD' *Catharine Furze* IV, My belief is, she'll have milk fever 1888 CLODD *Story of Creation* (1894) 129 The Marsupials, or pouched *milk-givers 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 931 It [Cryolite] is found in great abundance and purity in Greenland, and serves to make a fine *milk glass 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III XXII (Arb) 290 Who would not thinke it a ridiculous thing to see a Lady in her *milk-house with a velvet gowne? 1596 *Wills & Inv. N C* (Surtees) II 271 The milke house stuffe. 1891 T HARDY *Tess* XVII. (1892) 146 It was a large room over the milk-house 1885 W R SMITH *Kinship & Marr* v 149 We find among the Arabs a feeling about *milk-kinship so well established that [etc.] 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI. 216 Dense, shiny, smooth, white or mottled skin, marked often by dilated veins, whence comes the name *milk-leg or white leg 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV (Arb) 114 Shal I now, lyke a castaway *milkmadge, On mye woers formoute bee fawning? 1881 J P SHELDON *Dairy Farming* 6/2 The '*milk-mirror' or 'escutcheon' theory of M Guenon 1607 SHAKS *Timon* IV III 115 Those *Milke pappes That through the window Barne bore at mens eyes 1836 F THOMSON *Min., Geol*, etc. I 64 Rock crystal, . rose quartz, *milk quartz, siderite. 1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, **Milk Scab*, another common term for *Porrigo larvalis*, or *Crusta lactea*, or milk-blotch.

Milk-scall Same as *Milk scab* 1887 *Brit. Med Jrnl* 19 Feb. 403/2 Mr Power's report of the Hendon *milk-scarlatina outbreak. 1687 I. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks 1730 I 77 A pack of vermin, bred up to rubbing out of *milk-scores. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 482 P 4 He is better acquainted with the Milk-Score, than his Steward's Accounts 1898 F. P. BUTTEN in *Nat. Rev.* Aug 859 That beautiful, inexplicable phenomenon of the '*milk sea' suddenly appeared! 1881 *Milk shield [see *milk escutcheon*] 1885 MISS MURFREE *Prophet Gt. Smoky Mts* II 46 The bars of the *milk-sick pen. *Ibid*, She [a cow] lay down an' died o' the milk-sick. 1834 HOFFMAN *Winter in West* (1835) II. 66, I passed a deserted village, the whole population of which had been destroyed by the '*milk sickness'. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer*, **Milk Sickness*, a fatal spasmodic disease, peculiar to the Western States 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 530 These thickenings, which resemble the *milk-spots on the heart, are not [etc.] 1846 *Penny Cycl* Suppl II. 635/2 *Milk-sugar is an integral constituent of the milk of the mammalia. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) I 30 *Milk teething 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Aphthæ*. Thrush or sore mouth White Thrush. *Milk Thrush 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* iii. (1875) 89 The symbol of adoption represented not the birth, but the *milk-tie. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT tr. *De Bary's Phaner* 198 The sharp difference of structure between the sieve- and *milk-tubes is always particularly clear. 1908 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 409/1 In one genus (*Lactarius*) 'milk-tubes', recalling the laticiferous tubes of many vascular plants, are found. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 573/39 *Coagulatorium*, a *mylkefesell. 1566 in Peacock *Eng Ch Furniture* (1866) 41 He hath melted yt [a 'hallywater fatt'] and made mylke vessell thereof 1855 SIR E. SMITH in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 29 Milk vessels from the stipules of the *Ficus elastica* 1848 J. AITON *Dom. Econ* (1857) 210 He must examine the calf itself, —its head, and above all, its milk-vessel and its teats. 1805 *Mod London* App, *Milk-Walks, that is, a certain proportion of neighbouring streets served by a particular person. 1697 KIDDER *Hornech* (1698) 53 He wd sup with an Apple or two, with a little Bread, and small Ale, or *Milk-water. 1769 MRS RAFFALD *Eng Housekpr* (1778) 365 To distill Milk Water. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 245 The parte of heauen cauled *Via Lactea*, that is the *mylke waye. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Let. Notable Cont.* B, The ascending scale and Milk-way to heauenly excellency 1511 *MS. Acc. St John's Hosp., Canterb*, Payd to þe *mylke wyffe for a hoole yere. 1642 *Ord & Declar Ho Parlt, Lord's Day* 6 Or [that they suffer] any *milke-woman to cry milke on that day

b. Prefixed to names of plants, chiefly in the sense 'containing milk', as **milk-bush**, (*a*) = *milk-hedge*; (*b*) a milk-yielding shrub of the apocynaceous genus *Wrightia*, native of India; (*c*) a similar shrub, *Wrightia saligna*, native of Queensland (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898); **milk-grass** = CORN-SALAD; **milk-hedge**, a shrub or small tree, *Euphorbia Tirucalli*, native of Africa, and cultivated or naturalized in parts of India; **milk lentil** = MILKWORT (?); **milk-parsley**, *Peucedanum palustre*; **milk pea**, **plant**, a prostrate leguminous plant of the genus *Galactia*, esp *G. glabella* and *G. mollis*, native of the warmer parts of America; **milk purslane**, *Euphorbia maculata*, †**milk-reed** = SPURGE; **milk-thistle**, (*a*) = LADY'S THISTLE; (*b*) = SOW-THISTLE; **milk-tree**, (*a*) = *milk-hedge*, (*b*) any tree yielding a wholesome milky juice, esp. the COW-TREE, (*c*) an apocynaceous tree, *Tanghinia venenifera*, native of Madagascar, the poisonous seed of which is employed by the natives in trials by ordeal; †**milk-trefoil**, *Medicago arborea*; **milk-vetch**, a plant of the leguminous genus *Astragalus*; **milk-wood (tree)**, (*a*) a Jamaican milk-yielding tree, *Pseudolmedia spuria*; (*b*) a species of *Bignonia*; (*c*) the Australian paper-bark tree, *Melaleuca leucadendron*, (*d*) one of the sapotaceous ironwood trees, *Sideroxylon inerme*, native of the Cape of Good Hope; (*e*) a sapotaceous timber-tree, *Mimusops obovata*, native of South Africa.

1780 MUNRO *Narr* (1789) 80 Thorn hedges are sometimes placed in gardens, but in the fields the *milk bush is most commonly used 1832 FLOYER *Unexpl Baluchistan* 25 Pitching the tent so as to enclose three large milk bushes 1893 'R IRON' *Dream Life* 13 Jannita sat alone beside a milk bush 1744 in W Ellis *Mod Husbandm* (1750) III III. XII 161 In June, at a Distance, the Fields look as if all covered with spilt Milk, which is from a Flower, for that reason called *Milk Grass 1780 MUNRO *Narr* (1789) 80 A horse will have his head and eyes prodigiously swelled from standing for some time under the shade of a *milk hedge. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sp. Foreign Lands* II VI 183 The . green rows of the milk hedges. 1787 tr *Linnæus' Fam Plants* I. 182 *Selinum* *Milk Parsley 1874 GRAY *Less Bot* 142 *Galactia* *Milk-Pea. 1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot* App. 104 *Galactia mollis* *Milk plant 1611 COTGR s.v. *Laictier, L'herbe laictiere*. Tythimal, Spurge, *Milke-reed, Wolues milke 14 *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 610/5 *Scariola*, the *mylkthystel. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 146 Leucacantha named in English milkthystel 1866 *Treas Bot* 1072 *Sonchus oleraceus* and *S. asper* or Milk Thistle 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 105 The Hedges and Lanes are chiefly set with two sorts of Bushes, called by us *Milk Trees 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 214 A milk tree called Hya hya in Demerara. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 112 The milk-tree (*Tanghinia lactaria*) yields a sap in colour and taste like milk, if drunk while fresh 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III XI 1121 Of *milke Trefoile, or shrub Trefoile. *Ibid* II CCCCXI 1058 Of *milke Vetch 1760 J LEE *Introd Bot* App 319 Bastard Milk Vetch, *Phaca*. 1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Milk-Vetch, Stemless* Common name for the *Astragalus escapus*. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 21 *Milk-wood Tree The bark of this tree being deeply gash'd yields a great quantity of milk. 1759 MILLER *Gard Dict.* (ed 7) s.v. *Bignonia*, Tree Milkwood, having Pods, with five Leaves, commonly called in America, White or Milkwood, and Tulip Flower. 1887 MRS. DALY *Digging & Squatting* 43 Ironbark trees, casuarinas, and the bright green milkwood tree grew here.

¶ **11.** Used as *adj* = MILK-WHITE. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1853 M ARNOLD *Sohrab & Rustum* 162 That vast sky-neighbouring mountain of milk snow.

Milk (milk), *v.* Forms: 1 **meolc(g)ian, milcian, mylcian** (*Northumb.* **gemilcisa**), 3, 5, 7 **milke**, 4 **melke**, 4–6 **mylke**, 6 **molke, mylke**, 6– **milk**. [OE. *milcian, meolcian*, f *milc, meolc* MILK *sb*; cf. ON. *miolka* (OIcel. *mjólka, molka*, MSw. *molka*, Sw. *mjolka*, Da. *malke*). OE had also the str. vb. *melcan* (*mealc, molcen*) inherited from OTeut (see MILK *sb.*); no clear traces of this have been found later than the OE. period; a solitary instance of *molken* pa. pple. occurs in 1527, but it translates the Ger. *gemolken*.]

I. In literal sense.

1 *trans.* To extract milk by handling from the teats of (a cow, goat, ewe, etc., rarely, a woman). Also *absol*

To milk the ram, the bull's fig to engage in an enterprise doomed to failure. (Cf *mulgat hircos*, Virg. *Ecl.* III 91)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 178 Hyt bið ǽac god ceap to milcian. *a* 1000 in Cockayne *Shrine* 130 Se ȝeþyrsta mon meolcode ða hinde. *c* 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 351/230 Hes ne ȝaf a morewe noþe lasse, þei heo were i milked an eue 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 359 Olde wyfes were i wened forto schape hem self in liknes of hares for to melke here neighebores keen. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. XVIII 10 An hynde oþer-while To hus selle selde cam and suffrede to be melked *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) VI. 71 For as meche as sche had to meche Mylk in hire Pappes, sche mylked hem on the rede Stones. *a* 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 98 He speke with wemen which were mylkand kyne 1530 PALSGR. 636/1, I mylke a womans brest, *je tire du lait dune femme*. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III 1 302 *Speed* Inprim's She can milke *c* 1656 HALES *Tract Sacr.* Tracts (1677) 40 I hat fell out which is in the common proverb, *sc* Whilst the one milks the Ram, the other holds under the Sieve 1718 POPE *Let to Lady M. W. Montagu* 1 Sept, When she milked, it was his morning and evening charge to bring the cows to her pail. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* V. II, To leave the green swaird dance when we gae milk. 1806 *Med Jrnl* XV 382 This cow being troublesome he had..milked her himself

b. To extract or draw (milk) Chiefly *passive*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XIX. lxv (1495) 901 That mylke is beste that is next to the complexyon of mankynde: And the nere it is mylked the better it is 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyk's Distyll Waters* G IV, The mylke whiche is molken in the mornynge. 1846 J BAXTER *Libr Pract Agric* (ed 4) I 196 If the same milk had been put into the milk-pans directly after it is milked

†**c.** To cause (milk) to flow Also with *out*.

c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) IX 36 And for scho had to mykill mylke in her pappes, scho mylked it oute apon he reed stanes. 1544 PHAER *Regim Lyfe* (1560) A vij b, Also ye muste shave hys heade, and mylke theron womans mylke

†**d.** To obtain milk from by sucking. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS *Macb* I VII 55, I haue giuen Sucke, and know How tender 'tis to loue the Babe that milkes me.

e To keep (cattle) for the purpose of milking

1898 *Westm Gaz* 4 Apr 10/1 The largest farmer in England milks at least a thousand cows.

2. *intr.* To give or yield milk. In early use of women (? = sense 3 *absol.*); now only of cattle.

971 *Blickl Hom.* 93 þa breost þa þe nafne meolcgende næron *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 5418 For liche a moder she can cherishe And milken as doth a norys. 1765 *Museum Rust* IV. 225 The eating of the first shoots of rye makes ewes milk extraordinarily 1886 C SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 178 Some of the breeds of sheep milk very heavily

†**b.** To eject milk. *Obs.*

c 1450 MYRC *Festial* 110 Perwyth [she] toke out hyr swete pappe, and mylked on hys þrote

†**3.** *trans.* To suckle. *Obs*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa* lx 16 With the tete of kingis thou shalt be mylkid. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 6456 Glorius virgin which milkest with all The sone of god with thy brestes brod 1573 L. LLOID *Pilgr Princes* (1607) 1 b, A Bitch fedde him and milkt him

II. *transf* and *fig.*

4. *trans.* To drain away the contents of; to get money out of, 'bleed' pecuniarily; to exploit, turn into a source of (usually) illicit profit. In early use const. *from*

c 1526 FRITH *Disp Purg.* To Rdr A vj, This theyr painful purgatorye hath of longe time but deceaued the people and mylked them from theyr money 1532 MORE *Conf Tindale* Wks. 639/2 They mylke them so euangelically, that when then masters call them home, they gyue them a very shrewed reckening 1537 BIBLE (Matthew) *Exod* XVIII *Comm* (end), Or yt the prestes benefyces were not sufficient for them to lyue on, with out soch pyllage or yet that the pore people coulde by any other meane be mylcked from that thynge, wherwyth they, their wyues, their housholde and chyldren shulde lyue 1591 LYLY *Endym* III III 23 Loue hath as it were in lkt my thoughts, and drained from my hart the very substance of my accustomed courage 1695 VENTRIS *Rep* (1716) II 28 He would milk her Purse and fill his own large Pockets 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 51 [Spain] grasps the shadows, but the substance tines, While a' the rest of Europe milk her mines. 1893 SALTUS *Madam Sapphira* 204 'They have got something', he would insist, 'or else Tooh is milking his client' 1904 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 6/2 It will be possible for the Department to 'milk' these grants as much as they like

Comb 1558 J JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 41 Milk purse Lawyers (so Erasmus termes them) are far more tolerable then Cutpurse tyrants

b U.S. slang. *To milk the market, street*, to hold stock so well in hand as to make it fluctuate at will, and so yield any financial result desired

1870 MEDBERY *Men & Myst. Wall St.* 356 To use the slang of the financial quarter, they 'milk the street' 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 820/2 The process of 'milking the market'

c. *Horse-racing* (see quot)

1882 *Times* 2 Jan 2/6 By such tricks as 'milking'—*i e* by keeping a horse a favourite at short odds for a race in which he has no chance whatever, only to lay against him [etc.]. 1865 *Hotten's Slang Dict* s v *Mill* When a horse is entered for a race which his owner does not intend him to win, and bets against him, the animal is said to be 'milked'.

d. To 'tap', steal the message from (a telegraph or telephone wire), to intercept (a telegram).

1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 108 The simplicity of the means by which a wire could be milked..struck the whole of the party. 1899 *Lit-Bit's* 3 June 185/1 'Milking' telegrams..is a fairly common practice.

†**5.** To 'handle' a person enticingly; to draw *on* by wiles. *Obs.*

1623 Fletcher *Rule a Wife* ii iv, All this is but in seeming To milke the lover on.

6. a. To elicit, draw *out*.

a 1628 Preston *New Cov* (1630) 477 To milke consolation out of the promises 1662 Gurnall *Chr in Arm.* iii. 176 If ever you had but the sweetness of any one promise in it [sc the water of life] milked out unto you 1831 Mrs. Carlyle *Early Lett.* (1889) 189, I took nothing in hand the whole day but milking news from her (a rather rural metaphor), which she with unabating copiousness supplied.

b. To drain *away*, *out of*

1652 Needham tr *Selden's Mare Cl* Ep. Ded. 6 Hee never made any farther use of them than to milk away the Subjects monie under pretence of building Ships. 1891 C E. Norton *Dante's Purgat.* xxiv 152 Here it is not forbidden to name each other, since our semblance is so milked away by the diet. 1900 Kipling in *Daily Mail* 24 Apr. 4/4 Dysentery that milks the heart out of a man.

7. To extract juice, virus, etc. from

1746 *Mass. Acts & Resolves* (1878) III. 307 Any liberty obtained from any Indian or Indians, for cutting off any timber, wood, hay, milking pine-trees, shall not be any bar to said guardians in their said action or actions. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxviii. 112 Strainer of ooze impure milk'd from a watery fen 1896 *Westm Gaz* 31 Jan 2/1 A large black snake, not milked for, say, eight days, will give as much as four and a half grains of liquid poison.

8 To manipulate as one does the teat in milking

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* i ii lxxxiii, He..with his fingers milked evermore The hanging frienge 1905 *Brit Med. Jrnl* 1 July 16 The other loops of distended bowels may then be 'milked' between the rubber-covered fingers.

†9. *nonce-use* To instil with the mother's milk.

1682 Dryden & Lee *Dk. Guise* iv i. (1683) 39 You milk'd slow Arts Of Womanish Tameness in my Infant Mouth.

Milk-and-water. Milk diluted with water; hence *transf* and *fig*

†1. The colour of milk and water; a bluish white colour. Also, a kind of cloth of this colour. *Obs.*

1511 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot* (1902) IV 245 For iij elnis Franche claith of the new mylk and wattir, to be him ane coit 1515-16 *Ibid* (1903) V. 75, xvj elne of claith callit mylk and watter 1555 in *Beck's Draper's Dict* (1886) s. v, xj yards of mylke and watter, 18s. 1562 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 152 To Charles my Sone one clock [cloak] of colour callid milk and watter 1571 in *Wills & Inv N. C* (Surtees) I. 363, xv yeardes of blewe carsay xvs—j pece of mylk & watter jl ijs [etc]

2 Feeble or insipid discourse, mawkish or weakly amiable sentiment.

1819 Byron *Let to Murray* 1 Feb, The discouragement of the milk and water they have thrown upon the First [Canto]. 1844 Thackeray *Crit Rev* Wks 1886 XXIII 208 Inspired by that milk and-water of human kindness 1867 Trollope *Chron Barset* II. li. 79 The conversation had had so much of milk-and-water in its composition, that [etc]

3 *attrib* as *adj*. Like milk diluted with water; hence 'wishy-washy', insipid, feeble, mawkish, weakly amiable.

1783 *Jrnl Amer Congr* (1823) IV 209 Change the milk-and water style of your last memorial, assume a bolder tone 1823 Byron *Juan* viii xc, All their pretty milk and-water ways 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* viii, My rascals are no milk and water rascals. 1870 Friswell *Mod Men of Lett* i 14 A milk-and-water damsel of the real Dickensian ideal

Comb. 1864 Kimball *Was he successful?* iv 36 A pale, milk-and-water looking youth.

Hence **Milk-and-wa·ter** *v. intr.*, to feed upon milk and water. Also **Milk-and-wa·terish, -wa·tery,** *adjs*, **Milk-and-wa·teriness.**

1807 Scott *Fam Lett* Nov (1894) I. iii 87 It .would be giving the signal to build some vile milk and-waterish legendary tale upon so beautiful a subject 1819 *Metropolis* II 94 As milk and watery as a Roman senator 1834 *Westm Rev.* XX 268 The ancient beauty , however, opines in the milk and wateriness of her benevolence, that 'an adjustment of the question on this footing would satisfy all reasonable persons' 1836-9 Dickens *Sk Boz, Tuggses at Ramsgate*, Five children milk-and watering in the parlour 1865 -- *Mut Fr* iv iii, This gentleman is more milk and watery with you than I'll be.

Milk-cow. Now *dial.* = Milch-cow 1, 2.

1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam* vi. 7 Two mylke kyne vpon ye which there neuer came yock 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc (1881) 48 What a spight it was to see a milk-cowe to be stung by a hedgehog 1727 A Hamilton *New Acc E Ind* I xxv 315 Whether our East-india Company got or lost by that War, I know not , but this I know, that the Chief lost a good Milk Cow 1794 W Hutchinson *Hist Cumberld.* I 210 *note*, Several farmers keep about twenty milk cows. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* xiii i (1872) V 5 Hanover was the Britannic Majesty's beloved son, and the British Empire his opulent milk cow

Milken (mi·lk'n), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. Milk *sb* + -en⁵. OE. had *mylcen*, but the word was prob. formed afresh in the 16th c.]

1. Consisting of milk; *occas.* abounding in milk

1570 Levins *Manip* 62/39 Mylken, *lacteus.* 1607 R C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 18 The hony and milken riuers. a 1618 Raleigh *Pilgrimage* 16 There will I drink mine euerlasting fill Vpon euery milken hill. 1677 Sir W. Temple *Gout* in *Misc.* i. (1680) 229 A constant course of the Milken-dyet.

2. Of the colour of milk, milk-white.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* iv. (1598) 407 A prety palenesse (which did leaue milken lines vpon her rosie cheekes) 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 16 She [i. e. truth] reacheth forth to us her milken hand

3. *fig.* Soft, mild, gentle.

1648 Gage *West Ind.* v. (1655) 15 A quiet and milken sea. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Num.* xxxi 3 Lactantius being (according to his name) a mild and milken man.

4. *Milken way, race* = Milky way.

a 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* Song v. ii. (1591) G 2 b, I said thy eyes were starres, thy breasts the milken way. 1596 C. Fitz-Geffrey *Sir F Drake* F 2 b, O you once matchlesse monarches of the seas, But now aduanced to an higher place In that faire palace neere the milken race. 1612 Bacon *Ess., Fortune* (Arb) 376 The way of fortune is like the milken way in the skie.

Milker (mi·lkəɹ). [f. Milk *v.* + -er¹]

1. One who milks (cows, etc.); one who draws milk from the udders of cattle. *Milker's cramp*, a form of cramp to which milkers are liable.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 793/23 *Hic mulsor*, a mylker. 1598 Florio, *Caprimulgo*, a milker of goates. 1641 Best *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 134 In hyringe of mayde servants yow are to make choice of such as are good milkers 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xvii (1892) 140 The milkers formed quite a little battalion of men and maids. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII 14 Milker's cramp.

†2 = Milt. Cf. Milk *sb* 4 and Du. *melker.*

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 765/26 *Hec lactis*, mylkere.

3. An animal that yields milk, esp. a milch cow. Chiefly with adj., *good*, *bad*, etc.

1807 A. Young *Agric. Essex* (1813) II 276 They [Yorkshire cows] are excellent milkers 1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug 34 Weed out the bad milkers, and never keep a cow after her fifth calf. 1891 *Eng Illustr. Mag* No. 88. 299 The gentle lowing of the milkers in the stockyard.

4 An apparatus for milking cows mechanically. Also, *cow-milker* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

5. One who 'milks' a telegraphic message.

1891 *Cassell's Sat Jrnl* Sept. 1036/2

Hence **Mi·lkeress**, a milkmaid.

1839 *John Bull* 28 July 354/1 The red elbowed cow-milkeress of Cornwall

Milkful (mi·lkfŭl), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial* [f Milk *sb.* + -ful.] Abounding in or replete with milk

1589 Fleming *Virg Georg* ii. 35 Kine downward stretch their milkfull vdders. 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii iv iv *Decay* 1053 O Milk-full Vales, with hundred Brooks indented 1882 J Walker *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 227 Milk-ful crummies rowtin' up the loans.

Milkiness (mi·lkines). [f Milky *a* + -ness]

1. The state of being milky; the condition of resembling milk in appearance or quality.

1696 Floyer *Anim. Humours* viii 88 The Saltness and Oyliness of the Blood, which absorbing the Acid of the Chyle, it loses its Milkiness a 1722 Lisle *Husb* (1757) 395 This milkiness of the eyes shows that such sheep are far gone 1891 *Anthony's Photogr Bull.* IV 96 If no milkiness appears, a solution of common washing soda should be made 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI 444 The milkiness [of certain ascitic fluids] is due to the presence of albumin

b. Of sidereal and meteorological phenomena: Cloudy whiteness

1791 Herschel in *Phil Trans* LXXXI 77 Among them is Orionis, a cloudy star but it does not seem to be connected with the milkiness any more than the rest 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i xxvii. 196 After which a milkiness slowly stole over the heavens 1879 Newcomb & Holden *Astron* 458 So distant as to cause the individual stars to disappear in a general milkiness or nebulosity

2. *fig.* Mildness, softness, gentleness; weakness. (Very common in the 18th c.)

1692 Dryden *Cleomenes* i i 4 Would I could share thy Balmy, even Temper, And Milkiness of Blood 1753 Smollett *Ct Fathom* (1784) 51/2 One may therefore easily conceive with what milkiness of resignation he bore the loss of the whole 1768-74 Tucker *Lt Nat*, *Hum. Nat.* xxxiv, There is a softness and milkiness of temper that cannot say nay to any thing 1864 Hawthorne *S Felton* (1883) 378 The doctor by no means increasing the milkiness of his mood by frequent applications to the black bottle

Milking (mi·lkiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. Milk *v.* + -ing¹] The action of the verb Milk.

1. The drawing of milk from the udders of cows or other animals.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 477/1 Stoppe, vessel for mylkynge, *multra* c 1574-5 G Harvey *Lett-bk* (Camden) 144 P watchd her going a milking a mile from y towne 1834 Youatt *Cattle* iii 18 Their qualities may be referred to three points, their working, fattening, and milking 1860 Tyndall *Glac* i iii. 24 Milking was over when we returned to the châlet

2 *concr.* The quantity of milk drawn from a cow or from a dairy at one time or operation

1538 Elyot *Dict*, *Mulctra*, the mylkyng, the payle, wherinto it is milked. 1611 Cotgr, *Mousson*, a Cowes milking; as much as she yeelds at a milking 1850 J Struthers *Life Poet Wks* I p xxix, The whole milking went to the floor.

3. *techn.* The steeping of cloth in sour milk during the bleaching process.

1837 Whittock, etc. *Bk Trades* (1842) 31 The next process is called the milking, or the souring

4. *attrib*, as *milking cow, cramp, gear, machine, pail, pot, side, † skeel, stool, time, trade, tube, yard*; **milking-loan** *dial.* (see quot.)

1784 Twamley *Dairying* 97 The people..who buy Cows, always make a large bag in a *Milking Cow their first object. 1890 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, **Milking cramp.* 1891 T Hardy *Tess* xvii (1892) 145 Without the *milking-gear nobody could have guessed what he was. 1844 H Stephens *Bk Farm* III 824 The shepherd or cattle-man taking it as a part of his duty to bring them to a certain spot of the field to be milked, and which is usually named the *milking loan. 1891 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 2/6 A good deal of curiosity was attracted by Mr J. Gray's '*milking machine'. 1548 Elyot *Dict.*, *Mulctrale*, a *mylkyng payle. 1897 Crockett *Lads' Love* xvi, The white streams hissed.. into the milking pails. 1511 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For a new *mylkyng pot jd. ob. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 456 There is one side of a cow which is usually called the *milking side. 1577 *Wills & Inv N. C.* (Surtees) I. 421 In The Kitchinge And Larder House. iiij *milken skeales, and one wassinge toobe. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. iv. 103 Her little brother following with the *milking-stool. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* iv iv. 246 Is there not *milking-time? 1725 Pope *Odyss.* ix. 263 Full pails, and vessels of the *milking trade 1881 J. P Sheldon *Dairy Farm.* 58/1 A silver 'syphon' or '*milking tube'. 1888 W. Senior *Near & Far* 281 The magpie fluted sweetly from the three gum trees by the *milking-yard

Milking (mi·lkiŋ), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. Milk *v.* + -ing².] That milks.

1821 Clare *Vill Minstr.* I 203 Milking maids and boys 1847 Tennyson *Princess* v. 213 You did but come as goblins in the night, .. Nor burnt the grange, nor buss'd the milking-maid 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xxii. (1892) 178 One or two of the milking-men.

†**Mi·lkish,** *a. Obs.* [f Milk *sb* + -ish.] Milky.

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* v. xlv (1495) 162 Amonge the colours of vryne some bytoken defaute of digestion as white mylkysshe and yelowe 1698 Fryer *Acc E India & P.* 322 The Occidental [pearls] are of a Milkish Colour.

Milkless (mi·lkles), *a.* [f Milk *sb.* + -less.]

1 Having no milk, devoid of milk

c 1620 Z Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 33 The sucklings Doe from their milklesse mother's brests draw blood 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* v. 120 With musty bread, and milkless tea. 1903 *Contemp. Rev* Mar 311 Helpless babes were slowly dying at their milkless breasts

fig 1643 T Goodwin *Child of Light* 179 Hast thou found a promise, which is a breast of consolation, milklesse?

2. *Bot* Not secreting 'milk' or latex (Said of certain fungi.)

1871 Cooke *Handbk. Brit Fungi* I 217 Russula. Gills nearly equal, milkless, rigid, brittle, with an acute edge.

Milk-livered, *a.* Cowardly, 'white-livered'.

1605 Shaks *Lear* iv ii 50 Milk Liuer'd man, That bear'st a cheeke for blowes 1760-72 H Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III 20 You. hare-hearted, milk livered poltroon

Mi·lkmaid. [f. Milk *sb.* + Maid.]

1. A woman that milks or is employed in a dairy.

1552 Huloet, Mylker or mylke mayde 1570 Foxe *A. & M* (ed 2) 2294/2 Elizabeth hearyng a certeine milkemayde singing pleasauntly, wished her self to be a milkemayde as she was. 1697 Dryden *Virg Past* iii 153 In vain the Milk maid tugs an empty Teat. 1768 Beattie *Minstr* i. xxxix, Crown'd with her pail the tripping milkmaid sings 1849 James *Woodman* ii, Barons' heirs would be marrying milkmaids

Comb c 1860 Patmore in B Champneys *Mem* (1900) I. x § 5 141 So splendid a beauty with so milkmaid like an absence of pretension

2. Local or book name of several plants (see quots)

1853 *Naturalist* III 225 *Ilex aquifolium albo pictum*, White spotted-leaved Common Holly, known also by the name of Milkmaid 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant n* 335 Milk Maid, or Milk Maids (1) *Cardamine pratensis*, (2) *Stellaria Holostea*, (3) *Lotus corniculatus*, .. (4) The flowers of *Convolvulus sepium*, (5) *Primula vulgaris*, L. var (the 'oxlip') 1887 F Francis *Saddle & Mocassin* 88 Myriads of daisies and 'milkmaids' powder it [the grass] with snowy flakes

Milkman (mi·lkmăn). [f Milk *sb* + Man]

1. A man who sells milk.

1589 Rider *Bibl Schol*, A milke man, *lactarius* 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Lactary*, a Dairyhouse, and may be used for a Dayry man, Milk man, or Chees monger 1679 *Trials of Green, Berry*, etc 65 On Friday morning our Milkman came and told us, that one Mr Godfrey was found murdered 1838 Dickens *O Twist* x, The butcher throws down his tray, the milk-man his pail.

2 A man who milks cows

1902 *Contemp Rev* Dec 831 The milkmen had donned their blouses of grey hemp-linen

†**Mi·lkmea·t.** *Obs.* [f. Milk *sb.* + Meat] Food made with or from milk

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 338/1 Mylke mete, or mete made wythe mylke c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks* 106 Milkemete Take faire mylke and floure [etc] 1699 *Phil Trans* XXI 62 The various sorts of Cheese, and some other Milk-Meats, made in Italy 1764 Harmer *Observ* x. iv 154 One would have imagined the Septuagint would have been at no loss in translating passages which speak of cheese, or in determining what they meant, if some other kind of milk-meats were meant in them.

Milkness (mi·lknes) *Obs* exc *Sc dial.* [f Milk *sb.* + -ness.] The aggregate yield of milk of a cow, ewe, etc, or of a dairy of milking cattle Also milk and its products generally, dairy produce

1492 *Acta Dom Concil* (1839) 289/2 The saidis personis sall . pay for þe proffit of þe mylkness of þe said five ky [etc.] *Ibid*, For þe proffit of þe mylknes of þe said iiijxx of ȝowis be þe said thre ȝeris xlviij stane of cheiss, price of þe stane ijs. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot* (1821) I 46 The residew of the Scottis .. debaitit thair miserabill liffis, with scars and hard fude, levand, in the somer, on milknes, .and in the winter, of wild flesche of the montanis. 1674 in *Proc Soc Ant. Scot* (1896) XXX 19 At least ane stirk to be brought up betwixt each twa [cows], reserving to the said persones the milkness. 1678 *Ibid* 21 Reserving ther milknes to the said Duncane. a 1774 Fergusson *Drink Ecl.* Poems (1845) 52 Crummie nae mair for Jenny's hand will crune Wi milkness dreepin' frae her teats adown. 1842 J. Aiton *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 89 Meat very soon communicates a taint to milkness in all its states of preservation.

Mi·lk-pu·nch. A drink made of spirits mixed with milk, etc.

1704 T. Pocock in *Torrington Mem.* (Camden) 181 He treated me this evening with a bowl of milk punch. 1764 Eliz. Moxon *Eng. Housew.* 153 To make Milk Punch. Take two quarts of old milk, a quart of good brandy, the juice of six lemons or oranges, .. and about six ounces of

loaf sugar, mix them altogether [etc.]. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* I, It smells, I think, like milk-punch.

Mi·lksile. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **-sēle, -syle.** [f. MILK *sb* + SILE. Cf. *milk-sye*, MILSEY.]

1. A strainer for milk. (See *E. D. D.*)

1459 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 89, j Milksyle

2. *Lady's milkstile*: the milkmaid, *Cardamine pratensis* (Britten & Holland, 1886).

Mi·lk-snake. [See quot. 1863.] A handsome colubrine snake, *Ophibolus eximius*, common in many localities in the United States.

1842 HOLBROOK *N. Amer. Herpetol.* III 69 *Coluber eximius*..House Snake or Milk Snake, *Vulgo* 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 131 The Milk Snake, or House Snake (*Coluber eximius*) is common in many parts of North America, and has derived its popular names from its habit of entering houses and its fondness for milk, which some persons fancy it obtains from the cows

Mi·lksop. [f. MILK *sb* + SOP *sb.*]

†1. A piece of bread soaked in milk. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 53 Melle white brede in dysshes aboute, Powre in wellyd mylke, with oaten doute, Pat called is mylke soppys in serves For Saturday at nyȝt.

† b. *fig.* in *pl* 'Soft sayings'. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist* 71 Lingering in their milksoppes and smoothe Exhortations

† c. *Milksop dishes*, dishes made of 'milkmeats'

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 47 Quaking Tarts and quiuering Custards, and such milke sop Dishes.

2. † a. An infant not advanced beyond a milk diet. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii 469 *Secundus pastor.* hayll, lytyll tyn mop hayll lytyll mylk sop! hayll, dauid sede!

b. *fig.* An effeminate spiritless man or youth; one wanting in courage or manliness

[1246-56 in 35*th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Rec.* (1874) App. 17 A villem called Robert Milksop.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Prol.* 22 Allas she seith that euere pat I was shape To wedden a Milk-ope or a coward ape 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 847 The Erle of Richmond Capitayne of thys rebellion, he is a Welshe milksop *a* 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt. Malta* II 1, Thou milksop, canst thou feare to see A few light hurts, that blush they are no bigger? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI vii, I ought to be damned for having spoiled one of the prettiest fellows in the world, by making a milk sop of him 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Lit. in 18th C.* II 377 Fielding has a contempt for Richardson as a milksop

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* P ij, Farre more milke soplyke and womannishe to cast foorth teares. 1750 *Student* I 141 The milksop looks and mincing steps of the pretty gentlemen *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II 97 Like a fool Ripe from a milksop boarding school

Hence **Mi·lksoppishness, Mi·lksopism,** the characteristics of a milksop. **Mi·lksopping** *a.*, imbued with 'milksopism'. **Mi·lksoppy** *a.* = MILKSOPPING

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII 392 This new dandyfied era of milksoppism 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* I. ii, Y'are a milk sopping baby, so to harp on women 1871 T. A. TROLLOPE *Durnton Abbey* II viii 126, 'I think I won't take any brandy this morning', said Reginald, blushing painfully at the consciousness of his milksoppishness in this respect 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xi, About eighty seven per cent of male humanity belongs absolutely to the milksoppy section

Milkstone (mi·lkstōun). [f. MILK *sb.* + STONE.]

1. A name for various white stones (see quots.).

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Milk-Stone* Common name for the *Galactites* 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 2 Two rounded whitish flint pebbles such as boys call milkstones 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Milk-stone.* Same as *Galactites.* Also, the same as *Morochthus*

2 *Path. pl.* 'Hard concretions resulting from the retention or extravasation of milk in the breast, and its gradual inspissation and calcification by the absorption of its watery constituent (*Syd. Soc. Lex* 1890).

Mi·lk-tooth. One of a temporary set of mammalian teeth which are replaced by the permanent teeth (cf. *milk-canine, molar*, etc.).

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Tooth*, Twelve foal-teeth or milk teeth [of a horse] 1835 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I 68/1 The milk teeth by the end of the seventh year have given way to the permanent series 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 15 At a month old a lamb will have eight incisors or milk teeth, which are temporary.

Milk-warm, *a.* Of the approximate temperature of milk fresh-drawn from the cow; new-milk warm.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Caste per in oyle of camamyle mylke warme iii dropes. *a* 1608 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 253 The first part let her drink (being milk warm) by little and little. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* II xxxii. 135 They had baths of cool water for the summer: but in general they used it milk warm 1837 *Flemish Husb.* 62 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III, This mess is given milk warm to the calf

Milkweed (mi·lkwēd). [f. MILK *sb.* + WEED *sb.*]

1. A name given to certain British wild plants with milky juice. a. The sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus.* b The brimstone-wort, *Peucedanum palustre*, called also *Marsh milkweed.* c. The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Milk Weed.* 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, Milk weed, *Sonchos* vel *sonchus.* 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 293 *Selinum sylvestre* Marsh Milkweed *Ibid.* III. 675 *Sonchus oleraceus*...Sowthistle. ..Milkweed.

2. Any plant of the North American genus *Asclepias*, esp. *A. syriaca* or *Cornuti*, the common milkweed or silkweed of the United States, which has a copious milky juice, and seeds tufted with long silky hairs. *Green milkweed*, the asclepiadaceous genus *Acerates.*

1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.*, App. 77 *Asclepias syriaca* (common milkweed) 1860 GRAY *Man. Bot. U. S.* 350 *Asclepiadaceæ* (Milkweed Family). *Ibid.* 354 *Acerates*, Green Milkweed.

attrib. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. No. vi, While Fancy's cushin'. Makes the hard bench ez soft ez milkweed-down

Mi·lk-white, *a.* White as milk.

Usually employed in the sense of 'pure white'; for a proposed use in botanical descriptions, see quot. 1839

c 1000 *Prudent. Gloss.* in *Germania* N. S. XI. 389/70 Of meolc hwyttre, *lacteo Ibid.* 397/32 Meolchwitum, *lacteis c* 1205 LAY. 15938 Þe oder [drake] is mile whit. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 621 (Kitson) Thre hondred steden mylk-whyte 1595 *Alcilia* (1879) 19 The snow, Whose milke white mantell ouerspreads the ground. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 59 The horse which is milke-white. 1718 PRIOR *Dove* 78 Her blushing face the lovely maid Raised just above the milk white sheet. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. vii, On milk-white palfrey forth he paced. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 477 Milk-white. ; dull white verging to blue 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 154 A broad, milk-white beach received the vast rollers.

absol. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* I. i (1686) 2 The Horse will be of a milk-white or yellow dun

† b. *Milk white way* = MILKY WAY. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 94 The tracte of heauen cauled *Lactea via*, that is the mylke whyte waye. 1594 *Taming of a Shrew* (1607) D 3 b, As faire as is the milke white way of Ioue 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV. xix. (1636) 475 Having described unto you as many stars as are named in the Globe, and also the milkewhite way [etc.]

Milkwort (mi·lkwŭt). [f. MILK *sb.* + WORT.]

1. Any plant of the genus *Polygala*, formerly supposed to increase the milk of nurses, esp. *Polygala vulgaris*, a common British plant bearing racemes of very irregular bright blue or sometimes pink or white flowers. *Bitter milkwort*. the *Polygala amara* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxiii. 48 There be two kyndes of Mylkewurte, differing both in name and figure whereof one is called *Glaux*, and the other *Polygala* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clx. 448 Of Milkewoorte 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 420 Polygala Πολυγαλον Milkwort, a handful steeped all night in white wine purgeth Choller 1759 B. STILLINGFLEET tr. *Gesner's Use Curios.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 191 No physician would have even suspected, that our milkwort would be useful in the bite of serpents, unless the principles of botany had led him to it. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Hitherto* (1891) I. 70 Dandelions and milkwort among the beds.

2. A primulaceous plant, *Glaux maritima*, common on the sea-coast and in salt marshes. Also *Sea milkwort.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxiii. 48 *Glaux* Milkewurte, or sea Tryfoly 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clix. 448 The true *Glaux* or Milkwoort groweth very plentifully in salt places and marshes neere the sea *Ibid.*, It shall suffice to call it in English Sea Milkwoort 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* Index 1741/2 Blacke Milkewort, or Sea Milkewort

3 (*Our*) *Lady's milkwort*: lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxv. 125 We call it in English Cowslip of Ierusalem: in base Almaigne Onser vrouwen melck cruyt, that is to say, Our Ladies Milkewort, bycause the leaues be full of white spottes

4. Any plant of the genus *Euphorbia.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 184 *Tithymalus sive Lactaria.* Spurge or Milkewort 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* Add., *Milk wort*, or *Wart wort*, is also a name sometimes given to the *Euphorbia.* 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-Names* App., Milkwort, *Euphorbia Helioscopia* and other species (Essex)

5. *pl.* Name for the root of *Campanula rotundifolia* (Jam. 1880).

Milky (mi·lki), *a.* [f. MILK *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Having the appearance of milk, or of water into which milk has been dropped. Also (chiefly *poet.*), resembling milk in colour, milk-white

Milky white: in poetical use = MILK-WHITE, in prose use, rather, white resembling that of milk diffused through water.

1384 [see MILKY WAY] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxvi. (1495) 511 Sibel callyth frensshmen, Galles, that is whyte and sayd that in one yere mylky neckes shall be mynyd 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 76 The Caladrius sayth Aristotle is of milkie colour, without any black spot 1653 *Nissena* 8 Lips of Coral Eyes brighter then the Sun, Milky hands; such were the ravishing graces 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 600 With Fleeces milky white 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 395 With regard to the white powder that renders the solution milky it is nothing but a portion of the Lead. 1791 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 81 A star with a pretty strong milky nebulosity. *Ibid.* 85 Tinged with milky nebulosity. 1818-20 E. THOMSON tr. *Cullen's Nosol. Method* (ed. 3) 226 A milky humour like chyle. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXIV, The flocks are whiter down the vale, And milkier every milky sail 1859 — *Geraint & Enid* 150 A hart Taller than all his fellows, milky-white. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 157 A piece of tough milky white looking lens capsule 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 82 The liquid becomes milky as the carbonic acid gas bubbles through 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 8/3 The whole of the bay wore a milky look.

b. said of the juices of plants and fruits.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 109 b, The sappe..in the Figge tree..is milkie. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 24 The Coco Nuts..in whose content, is barrell'd up, a milky liquor. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Sap*, In plants, particularly in such as abound with a milky sap. 1855 SIR E. SMITH in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 30 The *latex*, or milky fluid, is of immense service to man *Ibid.* 31 The following is the mode in which the India-rubber is prepared from the milky juice. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 184 The slightly milky latex.

c. Path. *Milky ascites* that variety of ascites in which the contained fluid is milky.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 449 Such cases [of ascites] are described as milky, non-fatty ascites.

2. Of or consisting of milk. *rare.*

1552 HULOET, Milkye meates, or meates made of milke. *Lactaria* 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 482 The salacious Goat twice as largely yields her milky Store. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* III. xxvi. 339 Several peasant girls..were dispensing the milky feast

3 Containing, abounding in, or yielding milk.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 103 The milkie fruitfulnesse of the Cow 1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Passion* 36 When those two Milky Mountains become one double bag full of Blood, they are no more desired by men. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Mon. 78 As my Buxoma.. With gentle finger stroked her milky care. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* IX. 272 Argos, richly stocked In milky kine.

b. *Bot.* Yielding milk-like juice

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 583 The Goodenia Order.—Herbs or rarely shrubs, not milky *Ibid.*, The Stylewort Order.—Herbs or under shrubs, not milky. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 432 In milky plants provided with phloem-portions these also are accompanied by laticiferous tubes.

c. Of food: Promoting the secretion of milk.

1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 50 Cabbages..are also preferable for ewes at lambing time, and are very 'milky'.

d. Of an oyster. Full of spawn. Cf. MILK *sb.* 8 b.

1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 324/1

4. *transf.* and *fig.* Of persons, their actions, attributes, etc. Soft, gentle; in bad sense, timorous, effeminate, weakly amiable.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. iv (Arb.) 17 See what a little vermine pouerty altereth a whole milkie disposition 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. i. 57 Has friendship such a faint and milkie heart, It turnes in lesse then two nights? 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 20 Peter writeth in a milky, sweet, middle way. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 352 If you find the audience too indulgent, inclined to be milky, [etc.] 1782 MRS. H. COWLEY *Bold Stroke for Husb.* I. ii, I long to set a pattern to those milky wives, whose mean complaisances degrade the sex. 1813 BYRON 5 Sept. in Moore *Lett. & Jrnls* (1830) I. 426 They made me (the mikiest of men) a satirist 1883 J. PARKER *Lyne Ch.* 3 People who spoke a soft and milky language 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 92, I hate Your meek and milky girls, that dare not kiss A burning passion, clinging to your lips

5 *Comb.*, as *milky farinaceous, -looking, -watery* adjs., **milky cap,** one of the gill-bearing fungi, *Russula lactea*; † **milky circle,** the milky way; **milky-fever, -hedge, -parsley, -scall, -sea** = *milk-fever, -hedge*, etc. (see MILK *sb.* 10, 10 b), **milky tree** = COW-TREE 1

1887 HAY *Brit. Fungi* 112 *Russula lactea*, The 'Milky-cap 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. iv. 346 The Galaxia or 'milky Circle. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 411 The most satisfactory diet is a 'milky farinaceous one. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 355 A fever, with a swelling of the breasts can be taken for no other than a 'milky fever 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 23/2 'Milky-Hedge, the English name of a shrub growing on the coast of Coromandel 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) 268 A 'milky looking fluid or emulsion 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 928, I have entituled it Wild 'milkie Parsley 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Selinum*, Milky Parsley 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 487 Whence the French name of *cronte de lait* and our own of 'milky scall 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* I, That most rare and unexplained phenomenon of a ''milky sea' 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 49 Others have venemous qualities, as the 'Milkie tree 1886 J. R. REES *Pleas. Bk-Worm* V. 168 Languishing 'milky watery young men

Hence **Mi·lkily** *adv. rare*

1881 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 247 The shell is milkily transparent. 1903 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* June 813/2 The byre was warm and odorous milkily.

Milky Way. [f. MILKY *a.* + WAY *sb.*, transl. of L. *via lactea* Cf. *milk way* (MILK *sb.* 10).]

1. = GALAXY 1.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 429 Se yonder loo the Galoxie Whiche men clepeth the melky weye 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 105 The Milkye way in heauen, whiche many men in England do call Watlyng streete 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 455 As we thinke the *via lactea* or Milky Way in heauen is occasioned by an infinite number of small starres 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 102 Far as the solar walk, or milky way 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* I. § 1 (1879) 11 This belt is the Milky Way

2. *fig.* and allusively. a. A way brilliant in appearance, or leading to heaven

1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 56 The path to Heaven is a milky way, not a bloudy 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 60 Goodness is the milkey-way to Jupiter's palace

† b. *Poet.* The region of a woman's breast. *Obs.*

1622 WITHER *Fair Virtue* E, Whatsoeuer others say, There's alone the Milkie-way, That to beauties walkes doth goe 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowres Sion* 48 From her heauie Eyne Along her Cheekes distilling christall Brine, Which downe-wards to her yuorie Brest was driuen, And had bedewed the milkie-Way of Heauen. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *On Beauties* Wks. 1730 I. 43 Two snowy mounts, so near her heart... Between those hills, a milky way there leads. 1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* 243 Behold her heav'nly face and heaving milky way.

Mill (mil), *sb*.[1] Forms: α. 1 mylen, 1–2, 6–7 myln, 3–7 mulne, 4–7 mylne, 5 mylline, myllen, 7, 8–9 *dial.* miln; β. 1 myll, 3–4 mulle, 4 mille, 4–5 mylle, 4–6 melle, 5 myl, 6–7 myl(l, 6– mill. [OE. *mylen* masc and fem :– prehistoric **mulīno-*, **mulīna*, a late L *molīnum*, *molīna* (whence F. *moulin*, Pr. *molin-s*, *molí-s*, Sp *molino*, Pg. *moinho*, It. *mulino*, *molino*), f. *mola* mill, f *mol-* root of *molĕre* to grind : see MEAL *sb*.[1] The late L. word was early adopted into the other Teut. langs. : cf. MDu. *molene* fem. (Du. *molen*, † *meulen* masc.), OHG. *mulī(n* fem. (MHG. *mul*, mod.G. *mühle*), ON. *mylna* fem., perh from Eng. (Sw. *molla*, Da. *mølle*).

For the loss of the *n* cf. *kiln*, in most dialects pronounced (kil)]

1. A building specially designed and fitted with machinery for the grinding of corn into flour. Also forming the second element in certain obvious combinations, as *water-*, *wind-mill*, *flour-*, *grist mill*, many of which are treated under the first element.

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St Benet* lxvi (Schröer 1885) 127 Þæt is wæterscype, mylen [*c* 1080 (Logeman) myll], wyrtun and ǽehwylce misenlice cræftas [etc] 982 in Kemble *Cod Dipl* III 189 Se mylenham and se myln ðærto *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX 261 Faldian, fiscwer and mylne macian *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 88 Vrom mulne & from cheping, from smiðe, & from aucre huse, me tiðinge bringeð 13 *Gaw & Gr Kn*. 2203 What I hit wharred, & whette, as water at a mulne. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 6 Onknowyn was þe quyerne and ek the melle. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1604 There were bild by the bankes of þe brode stremes, Mylnes full mony. 1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr* 5422 Thys greyn was to the melle brouht 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* xx 51 They sawe vij myllenes, whiche stode at brygge nyghe the town and sette them a fyre. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 526 A Miller that kept a Mill adioinyng to the wall 1601 FULBECKE 1*st Pt Parall* (1602) 39 She shal not so be indowed of a mulne, but shall haue the third part of the profit of the mulne, because the mulne cannot be seuered *a* 1632 G HERBERT *Jac Prudent* 153 The mill cannot grind with the water that's past *a* 1766 J CUNNINGHAM *Miller* 2 In a plain pleasant cottage, conveniently neat, With a mill and some meadows 1770 GOLDSM *Des Vill* 11 The never failing brook, the busy mill 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 496 Edward Manning being possessed of the moiety of a mill for the term of fifty years, made his will. 1903 *Blackw Mag.* Sept 365/1 A leet whose waters work the mill below

b. In figurative and other phrases. *To draw water to* (*one's*) *mill*: to seize every advantage *To go* (*pass*) *through the mill*: to pass through a definite course of labour or experience; similarly, *to put through the mill*. *To bring more sacks to the mill*: to supplement argument with argument or weight with weight. *Much water runs by the mill that the miller knows not of*: many things happen before us of which we know nothing.

1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court?* 107 They may garlycke pyll Cary sackes to the myll 1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 60 Muche water goeth by the myll, That the miller knowth not of 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol* I C 1 b, To the next, to the next, more sacks to the Myll 1622 MABBE tr. *Alemán's Guzman D'Alf* I 1630) 136 When there was nothing to be done at home, your Lackies would fright me with Snakes, hang on my backe, & weigh me downe, crying, More sackes to the Mill 1649 HOWELL *Preem Parl* 10 Lewis the eleventh could well tell how to play his game, and draw water to his owne Mill. 1677 W HUGHES *Man of Sin* II viii 118 The Invention of bringing more water to the Popes Mill 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 147 Going to do wonders, and make important changes. That will wear off—we've all passed through that mill

c. A mechanical apparatus, whether simple or complicated, for grinding corn

Not found until the 16th century, the quots 1535 hardly prove its currency, as Luther, whom Coverdale very often follows, has *mühle* in both passages The older word for a handmill was QUERN, in the case of a water mill or windmill, there was little occasion to separate the notion of the machinery from that of the containing fabric which was necessarily connected with it

1535 COVERDALE *Exod* XI 5 The mayde seruaunte which is behynde y myll — *Matt* XXIV 41 Two shal be grynding at the Myll 1563-87, 1573-80 [see HAND MILL] 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb* (1668) I v 40 If you cause these Beans to be spelted upon a Mill, and so mixt with Oats, it will recover him 1674 BOYLE *Grounds Mech Hypothes* 21–2 A Water mill, or a Wind mill, or a Horse-mill, or a Hand-mill 1791 COWPER *Odyss* XX 135 She rested on her mill, and thus pronounced the happy omen by her lord desired 1903 *Pilot* 22 Aug 179/2 San-niang-tzŭ then produced a small mill and ground the wheat to flour

2. A machine or apparatus for grinding or reducing to powder or pulp some solid substance. Also, a building fitted with machinery for this purpose. Often as the second element of obvious combinations, as in *coffee-*, *pepper-mill*, *paper-*, *powder-mill*, etc

1560 GRESHAM in Burgon *Life* (1839) I 294 The Quene's Majestie should do well to macke iiij or vi mylles for the macking of powdyr. 1596 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* 453 Two Milles of rare deuise .. the one employed for the making of all sortes of Paper the other exercised for the drawing of Iron into Wyres [etc]. 1666–7 in *Boyle's Wks* (1772) VI 551 Tin always must be prepared, by stamping, or knocking mills, which reduce the whole body to a very small sand. *Ibid* 552 The tin-slag, may, by being exposed to the open air and rain for a time, be sooner prepared in the mill, and melted down 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 106 The board with cups and spoons is crown'd, The berries crackle, and the mill turns round. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem* II 71 The result will be a sulphate of lead of a beautiful whiteness, and exceedingly fine, if it be washed in a large quantity of water, and then carefully mixed in a mill 1889 C G. W. LOCK *Pract Gold-mining* 226 A new mill for reducing cement, known as Drake's cement mill . is in form of a tube [etc] *Ibid.* 437 The order in which the stamps drop varies in different mills

fig. *a* 1633 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prud.* 747 Gods Mill grinds slow; but sure. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxviii, Ground in yonder social mill We rub each other's angles down. 1870 LONGF tr. *Von Logau, Retribution*, Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small.

b. An instrument designed to express the juices from any succulent matter by grinding or crushing; usually with defining prefix, as *cane*, *cider mill*.

1676 WORLIDGE (*title*) Vinetum Britannicum. or, a Treatise of Cider And a Description of the new-invented Ingenio or Mill, For the more expeditious and better making of Cider. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* II. 757 Then Olives, ground in Mills, their Fatness boast 1794 J CLARK *Agric. Herefordsh.* 40 The [*sc.* cider] mill consists of a stone like a mill stone (runner) set on its edge, with an axle through the center [etc]. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed 4) II 284 They give the name *virgin oil* to that which is first obtained from the olives ground to a paste in a mill.

c *Sc.* A snuff-box; originally, † one in which tobacco could be ground to powder by a simple mechanism. (Cf MULL.)

1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* vi. (1794), Wi' mill in hand, and wise adage He spent the night. *a* 1780 SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 215 And there, o'er pot o' beer right spruce, And mill in hand, The carls crack'd awa' fell crouse About the land. 1805 G M'INDOE *Million Potatoes* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 150 In the laird's nieve John ramm'd his mill, The land ca'd in another gill.

3. In the 15–16th c., applied by extension to any machine worked by wind or water power in the manner of a corn-mill, though not used for the purpose of grinding. In later use applied to various machines for performing certain operations upon material in the process of manufacture; often with defining word, as in *flatting-*, *fulling-*, *rolling-*, *saw-mill*.

1417–18, etc [see *fulling mill* s.v. FULLING *vbl sb.*]. 1463–4 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 502/2 Wollen Cloth, fulled in milles called Gygmylles and Toune Milles. 1596 [see 2]. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho Lords* (Camden) App. 138 Ireland and Norton came back and surprised one milne used for other works of his trade. 1725 WATTS *Logic* IV i. § 1 In order to make mills and engines of various kinds. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Mill*, among gold-wire-drawers, is a little machine consisting of two cylinders of steel, serving to flatten the gold, or silver wire, and reduce it into laminæ, or plates. They have also *mills* to wind the gold wire or thread on the silk *Ibid*, There are also *Silk*-Mills, for spinning, throwing, and twisting silks. 1863 P BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 242 The productive power of this mill is astonishing . it will manufacture armour-plates from 20 to 40 feet long [etc]

fig 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl.* 10 June Let iii, He observed, that her ladyship's brain was a perfect mill for projects. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P* Ser I iv Poet. Wks (1879) 200 Babel was the earliest mill erected for the manufacture of gabble 1883 G. H BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag* Apr 694/1 Model villages, all turned out of the same mill.

b. A machine invented by Antoine Brucher in the 16th c for the stamping of gold and silver coins

In the English Mint it permanently superseded the earlier practice of striking with the hammer in 1662.

1661 *Order in Counc* in Folkes *Table Eng. Silver Coins* (1745) 104 Materials for the coining of money by the mill 1662 *Ibid*, Several proposals about coining his majesty's moneys by the mill and press 1695 W. LOWNDES *Amendm. Silver Coin* 93 All the Moneys we have now in England..are reducible to Two Sorts one stampt with the Hammer, and the other Prest with an Engine, called the Mill. 1817 RUDING *Ann Coinage* I. 139 The advantage of this machine (which is known by the name of The Mill and Screw) over the old mode of striking with an hammer, consists [etc] 1854 HUMPHREYS *Coin Brit Imp* 113 Pierre Blondeau. who had carried to perfection the. modes of stamping coins by the mill and screw, was invited to England He produced patterns of half crowns, shillings, and half-shillings, coined by the new mill and screw, by which means a legend was impressed for the first time upon the edge

c. *Calico* and *Bank-note printing*: A roller of hardened steel having impressed upon it, from a hand engraved die, a pattern which by pressure is transferred in intaglio to the calico-printing cylinder or note-printing plate.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 218 The first roller engraved by hand is called the die; the second is called the mill 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Mill*. The hardened steel roller having the design in *cameo*, and used for impressing in *intaglio* a plate.. or a copper cylinder

d A hollow revolving cylinder in which leather is 'tumbled' in contact with oil, tan, or any ameliorating liquid.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl 606/2 The mill is used for stuffing light leather, and for other purposes. After stoning, skiving, and shaving, the sides are put in the mill with some tan liquor to soften them and make them porous

4. A building or other place or establishment fitted with machinery in which a certain industry, manufacture or manufacturing process is carried on; esp with prefixed word, as in *cotton-*, *silk-*, *silver-mill*, etc, q v. under the first element.

1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1900) II. 143 Item to the Franch armorar to set up his harnas myln. 1532 *Ibid.* VI. 34. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 347 Six mills, in which they make plate for armour. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Smelting Silver* 113 The Smelting and Refining of Silver at the Silver Mills in Cardiganshire. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 287 He [Mr. Graham] cannot admit a new hand into his mill unless he has joined the combination. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol* (ed 2) I. 132 Large quantities of saw-dust accumulate at the mills. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Mill*, 1, Eng. That part of an iron works where puddle bars are converted into merchant iron. 1905 *Edin Rev.* Apr. 478 He..built mills in the neighbouring villages .for the manufacture of tools [etc]

5. A machine which performs its work by rotary motion, esp. a lapidary's mill.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1096 It [the seal engraver's lathe] consists of a table on which is fixed the mill. *Ibid*, Having fixed the tool. in the mill, the artist applies to its cutting point, or edge, some diamond-powder [etc] 1860 TOMLINSON *Arts & Manuf.* Ser II. *Pens* 44 Each of these lengths is then pointed at each end at a machine called a *mill*, consisting of a circular single-cut file and a fine grit stone 1879 *Encycl Brit* X. 663/2 The [glass] articles are held in the hand, and applied to the mill while rotating 1882 *Ibid.* XIV. 299/1 Another form of lapidary's mill consists [etc]

6. *slang*. Shortened form of TREADMILL

1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg* Ser II. *Misadv. Margate*, A landsman said, 'I twig the chap—he's been upon the Mill. 1888 *Pall Mall G* 6 June 7/1 When after three days of the mill I got off at night I found my feet were four or five times their ordinary weight.

7. A pugilistic encounter between two persons.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Lng Spy* I. 270 To cut a dash at races or a mill. 1864 [HEMYNG] *Eton School Days* VII 77 We are waiting to see your mill with Butler Burke. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* II, They who made the ring intituled the scene a 'mill', whilst we who must be thumped inside it tried to rejoice in their pleasantry

8. *Mining*. a. An excavation in rock, transverse to the workings, from which material for filling is obtained (Webster 1897). b A passage underground through which ore is shot (*Ibid.*).

9. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *mill-bridge*, *-builder*, *-burn*, *-clack*, *-close*, *-gearing*, *-girl*, †*-knave*, *-labour*, *-lade*, *-lead*, *-lord*, *-owner*, *-process*, *-rent*, *-roller*, *-room*, *-sluice*, *-wall*; *mill-spun* adj

1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 41, I stepped upon the old *mill-bridge 1759 SMEATON in *Phil Trans.* LI 148 All our modern *mill-builders [etc.] 1843 BETHUNE *Sc Fireside Stor* 111 The mill from which the *mill burn sweeped nearly half round the village. 1768 *Ann Reg.* 73 His servant man carried him into the *mill-close 1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 364 The appropriate modes described under the article '*Mill-geering'. 1856 WHITTIER *Mary Garvin* 18 O *mill-girl watching late and long the shuttles' restless play! 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj., Stat Will* 3 All they quha hes mylnis sall haue ane maister, and tua servants *mil knaves. 1862 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) II. 138 *Mill-labour effeminates the men 1868 PEARD *Water Farm* IV 39 The dangers produced by *mill lades and sluices 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj., Chalm. Air* c 11 § 4 Myllers take the fry, or smolts of salmon, in the mylne dame or *lead, contrair the ordinance of the law 1897 *Daily News* 21 Apr 6/2 The water flowing in the mill lead. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym* lxiii, Perhaps we shall get rid of them all some day—landlords and *mill lords. 1835 URE *Philos Manuf* 348 Assassins who had hired themselves .to murder *mill owners 1854 HUMPHRYS *Coin Brit. Emp* 113 They are exceedingly well executed by the *mill process, and have the laureated bust of the protector, with OLIVAR. D G [etc.] 1872 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 136 The ore produces very base bullion by mill process. 1894 R S. FERGUSON *Hist Westmorld.* 165 Mills still pay *mill rents to this day 1834 M SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xx (1836) 332 It being part of Rory's trade to prepare *mill rollers and other large pieces of hard-wood required for the estates below 1696 *Lond Gaz* No 3186/4 Ordered that none but those concerned in the Coinage, be permitted to enter the Melting houses, *Mill rooms [etc] 1844 STEPHENS *Bk Farm* I 273 The protective effects of running water, such as water falls from *mill sluices 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 389 *Mill spun yarn answers better for the coarse as well as the finer fabrics 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I 157 While the smooth *millwalls white and black Shook to the great wheel's measured clack.

10. Special Combinations, as **mill-banding**, belting for the wheels of mill machinery; **mill-bar** (**iron**), rough bar iron as drawn out by the puddlers' rolls; **mill bed**, the cast iron bed of a machine for breaking flax, expressing oil, etc.; **mill-beetle**, the cockroach, **mill bill**, a steel adze fixed in a wooden thrift used for dressing and cracking millstones, **mill-boom**, the barrier of floating timber stretched about a saw-mill to retain floating logs; **mill-brack**, a rent in cloth made during the process of fulling (see BRACK *sb.*[1] 3); **mill-bundle** (see quot.); **mill-cake**, (*a*) the mass resulting from the incorporation of the ingredients in the process of manufacture of gunpowder; (*b*) linseed cake (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); † **mill-case** (see quot. 1611); **mill-cinder**, the slag from the puddling-furnace of a rolling-mill (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); **mill-clack**, †(*a*) = CLACK 3; (*b*) *Her.* a representation of a mill-clack; **mill-cog**, one of the cogs of the wheel on the driving shaft of a wind-mill or water-mill; **mill-course** = MILL-RACE, **mill-dog**, (*a*) a dog used for turning a mill; (*b*) in Canada, a kind of clamp for securing logs in a saw-mill; **mill-dust**, the fine floury dust thrown out during the process of grinding corn; **mill-eye**, the eye or opening in the runner of a mill through which the meal

escapes; **mill-fever**, a form of low fever prevalent amongst the young hands in linen mills; **mill-file** (see quot. 1884); †**mill-fleam**, a mill-stream; **mill-gang** *Warping*, that part of the warp which is made by a descending and ascending course of the threads round the warping-mill (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **mill-gold**, ? gold obtained by stamping; **mill-hand**, one employed in a mill or factory; **mill-head**, (*a*) that part of a horse-mill from which the driving-gear is suspended; (*b*) (see quot. 1825); **mill-head, -headed** *adjs.*, having a milled head; †**mill-holm**, a watery place about a mill-dam (Ray *N.C. Words* 1674); †**mill-hoop** = *mill-case*; **mill-hopper** = HOPPER 3, 4; **mill-iron** = ? MILL-PICK or MILL-RIND; **mill-jade**, a mill-horse; **mill-lodge** *dial.*, a mill-pond; †**mill-mail**, toll paid in feudal times for grinding corn at the superior's mill; †**mill-money**, money coined in the mill and press, not struck with the hammer (cf. *mill-sixpence*, *-tester*); **mill-moth** = *mill-beetle*; **mill-ore** *Mining*, metallic ore fit for stamping or crushing; **mill-pin**, (*a*) ? = *mill-spindle*, (*b*) *Her.* a representation of this; **mill-pot**, ? a basket contrived to capture and retain fish; **mill-puff** *dial.*, a kind of flock used for stuffing mattresses, etc.; **mill-ream** (see quot.), †**mill-reek** *dial*, a disease to which workers in lead-mines are subject; **mill-ring**, (*a*) the space in a mill between the runner and the frame surrounding it; (*b*) the meal which remains about the millstones (regarded as a perquisite of the miller), (*c*) the dust of a mill (Jam.); **mill-run**, (*a*) *Gold Mining*, the work of an amalgamating mill between two 'clean-ups'; (*b*) a mill-race; (*c*) *Mining*, a test of a given quantity of ore by treatment in a mill; hence **mill-run** *v*, *Mining*, to yield (a given percentage) at a mill-run; **mill-sail**, the sail of a wind-mill; so **mill-sail-shaped** *a* (see quot.); **mill-saw**, a saw for use in a saw mill; **mill-saw file**, a file used for sharpening mill-saws; **mill-saw web**, the blade of a mill-saw, **mill-scale**, an incrustation of black oxide of iron formed on the surface of iron in the process of being rolled (*Cent Dict* 1890); **mill-seat**, a site suitable for a water-mill; **mill-seed** (see quot.), **mill-shaft**, (*a*) a metal shaft used for driving machinery in a mill; (*b*) the tall chimney of a mill; **mill-sixpence**, a sixpence coined in a mill; **mill-spindle**, a vertical shaft supporting the 'runner' of a flour-mill; **mill-staff**, an oak staff designed to test the flat face of a millstone; **mill-stank**, a mill-pond; †**millstock** = *fulling-stock*; **mill-stream**, a mill-race; also *fig*; **mill-tester**, a tester coined in a mill, **mill timber**, ? timber that has been dressed in a saw-mill, †**mill-tooth**, a grinding or molar tooth; †**mill-trough**, (*a*) a corn-bin; (*b*) a mill-race or -pond; **mill-wash**, ? = MILL-TAIL; **mill-way**, a thoroughfare leading to a mill; **mill-work**, (*a*) the machinery used in mills or factories; (*b*) the designing or erection of the machinery in mills or factories; **mill-worker**, one who works at or in a mill; †**mill-yemer**, one who has the custody of a mill Also MILL-DAM, MILL-HORSE, MILL-HOUSE, MILL-INK, etc.

1894 *Daily News* 11 Dec 7/4 Unpuncturable Canvas Lining, for *mill banding, driving belts, and cycle tyres. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 706 Passing through the remaining grooves till it comes to the square ones, where it becomes a *mill bar *Ibid* 707 This iron called mill-bar iron, is however of too inferior a quality to be employed in any machinery. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 406 Fig 436 represents the section of a *mill bed 1771 J. R. FORSTER tr *Osbeck's Voy* I 170 The *Mill beetles annually come in ships from the East Indies. 1631 WINTHROP *Let* in *New Eng* (1825) I 381 Bring mill stones..with bracings ready cast, and rings, and *mill-bills 1897 in *Sheffield Trade List* 27 Mill Picks and Bills to order. 1877 *Michigan Rep.* XXXV. 518 Complainants had a large quantity of timber ..in their *mill-boom at East Tawas 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 27 If Cloth prove to be full of Holes, *Mill bracks, or to be holely 1839 *Stationers' Handbk* (ed 2) 74 *Bundle of Paper* (*mill bundle), a parcel of paper tied in one bundle as it comes from the mill. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 629 The *mill-cake powder of Waltham Abbey is submitted to a mean theoretic pressure of 70 to 75 tons per superficial foot 1594 PLAT *Jewell ho* III. 56 The worme which is found in a *mil-case, or where Bakers vse to boult their meale. 1611 COTGR., *Archure*, a mill-case, the open chest that holds the mill stones. 1638 FORD *Fancies* III iii, His tongue trouls like a *mill-clack 1874 PAPWORTH & MORANT *Ord Brit. Arm* 957 Az a millclack in fess or *Mills* 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 42 The Timber is useful for *Mill-cogs 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Rosanne* IV, The neighbours all joined in restoring the water to the *mill-course. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 53 But thou, as blynde Bayarde, berkest at the mone, as an olde *mylne dog when he bygynnith to dote. 1877 *Lumberman's Gaz* 24 May, Parties are attempting to introduce Mill Dogs which are infringements of mine. 1880 *Ibid.* 28 Jan., A. Rogers . is the inventor and owner of a mill dog 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II iii. 18 The place..muste be playstred with floure of barleye, and wyth *myldust. 1882–4 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 257 There can be little doubt, that much of the mill-dust is derived from the powder furnished by these [mill-] stones 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 102 Measure the mesle therein just as it commeth from the *milne-eye, and afore it be temsed 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 147 To find the weight of a quantity of stone equal to the mill eye. 1889 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 30 Mar 704/1 The disturbance of health called '*mill-fever', which attacks young hands. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Mill file*, a thin flat file used in machine shops for lathe work and draw filing. 1475–6 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 646 Pro le scowrynge medietatis de le *mylnfleme. 1486–7 *Ibid* 650 Operantibus super le mylnfleme. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 289 The following is the currency and gold value of *mill-gold 1865 *Daily Tel.* 6 Dec 4/4 The party which would now refuse the suffrage to the *mill-hands. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Plate xviii, The *mill-head is erected on a floor about seven or eight feet above the ground floor. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* Gloss., *Mill head*, the head of water which is to turn a mill 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* I, A duck put into Bourne pool would pass underground into the mill-head of the said village 1805 *Trans Soc Arts* XXIII 296 By the help of the *mill headed nut. 1790 ROY in *Phil Trans.* LXXX 153 The insertion of a small *mill-head key, on a square pin fitted to receive it 1611 COTGR., *Archure*, a *mill hoope, or mill-case; the open chest that holds the mill-stones 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 80/8 A *Mil hopper, *infundibulum* 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* V. vi (1872) II 110 A stiff backed, close fisted old gentleman, with mill-hopper chin ?c 1343 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 543 In ij *Milnyrenes 1471–2 *Ibid* 643 Pro factura del milnyryns dictorum molendinorum 1610 B. JONSON *Alch* III iii, Would you haue me stalke like a *mill iade, All day, for one, that will not yeeld vs graines? 1891 *Jrnl Oldham Microsc. Soc* May 101 The shades of green in our *mill lodges are continually changing 1891 *Morn. Post* 23 Dec. 3/2 A number of boys were skating on a mill lodge at Stubbins, near Bury 1287 *Yorks Inquis* (Yorks. Rec. Soc.) II 61 [In Newland] *milnemale [6d.] 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Captain* I iii, Only to live to make their children scourge sticks And hoord up *mill-money 1658 ROWLAND tr *Mouffet's Theat. Ins* 998 There are three sorts of Blattæ; the soft Moth, the *mill Moth, and the unsavoury or stinking Moth 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 294 The *mill-ore produced has been of high grade 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. cccxxv 507 Sir George of Besmede . bare in his armes syluer, a *mylljyn gowles, a border endented gowles. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 66 No Fisherman shall use any Weel called a Loinb, or a *Mill Pot, or any other Engine, with the Head thereof against the Stream. 1851 *Catal Gt Exhib* II 496 Specimens of mattress-wools, woollen *millpuffs, and flocks 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1883) 64 Mill Puff Maker 1884 *West Morn News* 3 Sept 1/2 Milpuff Pillows Full-size Milpuff Beds 1859 *Stationers' Handbk* (ed 2) 101 A ream of writing paper is required to contain 18 quires of 24 good sheets and 2 quires of 20 sheets of *outsides*, 472 sheets in all, good and bad—this is called a *mill ream 1754 J. WILSON in *Ess & Observ Edinb. Soc* I 45) The disease which the people at Leadhills call the *mill reek. 1811 G. S. KEITH *Agric. Surv. Aberd* 506 (Jam.) A number of the mill masters apply the *mill ring to the feeding of horses. 1828 *Earl Richard, Queen's brother* xlii. in Child *Ballads* II 467 And she would meal you with millering [*sic*]. That she gathers at the mill 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 136 A workman, in making an excavation near the mill-ring, came on a large, flat stone, aneath which were the remains of a clay urn 1874 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 292 The *mill runs have been as high as 3 oz gold with from 30 to 60 oz in silver 1877 LD. HATHERLEY in *Law Repts., App Cas* II 842 What is called a mill lade or mill run 1882 *Rep to Ho Reps Prec Met U. S* 306 The ore gives mill-runs of $60 to the ton. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Mar 2/7 The mill run during February has been irregular *c* 1449 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 222 *Wylloby* Oure *Mylle saylle wille not abowte, Hit hath so longe goone emptye. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* III Gloss. (1839) 451 *Mill sail-shaped*, having many wings projecting from a convex surface; as the fruit of some umbelliferous plants 1897 in *Sheffield Trade List* 15 *Mill Saws, Mill Saw Webs [etc.]. *Ibid*, Mill Saw Files, one round edge 1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 56 The cheapness of *mill seats and mill work in the United States. *a*1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng*, etc (1821) II. 27 Directly under the bridge commences a romantic fall, which furnishes a number of excellent mill-seats. 1848 J. AITON *Domest Econ* (1857) 194 As some of the shells still remain among the meal, they are separated from it by hand-sieves, these shells, thus separated, and having the finer particles of meal adhering to them, called *mill seeds, are preserved for sowins. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II 141 Turning very large articles, such as the outsides of cylinders, *mill shafts, cannon, &c. 1898 *Daily News* 21 Nov 8/6 We should stir ourselves, and clap the stopper on these belching mill shafts. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* I i 158 Seauen groates in *mill-sixpences. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* II iii 14 Had I but forty Mark And were that fortie Mark Mil sixpences, I would despise you 14 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 596/31 *Molucrum*, [the *mylle spyndelle] 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt Estate* 166 He laid down the millpeck, and took his *millstaff to prove the work he had done 14 *Iter Camer* xi in *Sc. Acts* (1814) I, þai [*sc.* millers] tak smoltis in þe *myll stank again þe inhibicioun of law. 1546 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 182 For carege of one *mylstock for the fullyng myll *c* 931 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 377 Of hlippenham in to þam *milestreame, Of þam mylestreame innan þa norð lange dic. 1794 COLERIDGE *Parl. Oscill* 33 Both plunged together in the deep mill-stream. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* I. i B 3 b. His wives Bracelet of *Mill-Testers. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 156 Laden with mahogany and *mill-timber 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 223 The best Instruments . for cracking of hard Substances [are] Grinders, or *Mill-Teeth. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Mill tooth*, a molar tooth. *c* 1000 *Ags Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 198/25 *Canalis*, þruh, *vel* *mylentroh. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 338/1 Mylle trow, or benge (mill trough, or beugge, *sic*, P.), *Jarricapsa*. 1530 PALSGR. 245/1 Myll troughe or broke, *auge*. 1861 W. LONGSTAFFE in *Siege Pontefract Castle* (Surtees) Introd. 17 An old bridge over the *millwash *c* 1385 in Kennett *Par. Ant.* I. 566 Item una acra apud le *mulnewey. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xxiii. (1615) 228 If any man haue stopped or strayted any Church-way, Mill way, or other wayes in the Forest or Purlieu . you shall do us to weet thereof 1792 W. JESSOP *Rep. River Witham* 8 Have an increase of power for *Mill-work. 1799 *Hull Advert* 29 June 2/2 A colour manufactory . together with the mill work and several utensils. 1814 R. BUCHANAN (*title*) Practical Essays on Mill Work. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 2/3 Machinery and millwork 1835 URE *Philos Manuf* 348 An astonishing difference between their intelligence and that of the *mill-workers. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 2/4 The strike of thirty thousand millworkers in Dundee. 1530 in J. Allen *Hist Liskeard* (1856) 268 *Millemers and downemers. 1604–5 *Ibid* 234 Le millheymers and downheymers

† **Mill,** *sb*.[2] *Obs* Also 6 **myll(e, mill(e.** [a. F. *mil.* Cf. MILE *sb*.[2]]

1 = MILLET *Turkey mill* = Turkey millet.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* II. cccxiii. [cccix.] 697 Bredde, made of agrayne called mylle 1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* (1541) 10 b, Meates inflatynge or wyndye: Beanes Mille Cucumbers. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 52 Ryse, mylle, & many other thynges 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lv. 79 It is called Turkie Mill or Turkie Hirse 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xi. 35 Lare, Cich and Mill loue moisture 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 323 They..get Mill, Rice, Pulse, and other graine.

b. *Mill-seed* = MILLET-SEED

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Cenchrites*, a precious stone, hauyng in it thinges lyke mill seede

2. *Mill of the sun*, transl. of mod. Latin *milium solis*. see MILIUM 1 b.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym* 139 Take the rotes of fenell . mill of the sunne, *scariolæ*, of everye one like much

† **Mill,** *sb*.[3] *Obs* [? f. MILL *v*, or short for some comb. of MILL *sb*.[1]] Ground oak-bark for tanning

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 625 The Conservation of Fruit would be also tried in Vessels, filled with Fine Sand, Or in Meal and Flower, Or in Oak-wood, or in Mill 1697 *Lond Gaz* No 3285/4 All other Makers or Dressers of Leather in Wooze, Mill, Oyl, Salt, Allom 1721 *Ibid* No 4862/4 Skins . to be tanned, tawed or dressed in Wooze, Mill, Alom.

† **Mill,** *sb*.[4] *slang. Obs.* = MILL-KEN

1607 DEKKER & WILKINS *Iests to make you Merie* 43 A word or two of the mill, *quast* breakehouse *Ibid*, A strong Iron barre made sharpe at one end, and they which trade with that are called Mils 1676 *Warning for House-Keepers* (title p.), Thieves and Robbers which go under these titles, viz. the Gilter, the Mill, the Glasier [etc.]

Mill (mil, *sb*.[5] [Shortened from L. *millēsimum* thousandth part, on the analogy of CENT. Cf. MIL.] **a.** A money of account in the U.S., being one-thousandth of a dollar (one-tenth of a cent). **b.** A proposed coin in value the one-thousandth of a pound (to replace the farthing) in a projected system of decimal coinage for Great Britain

An alleged sense 'a thousandth part of anything' appears in recent U.S. dictionaries, but without quotations.

1791 JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag* Mar. 535/1 At 20 cents p[r] lb it is 8 mills per dish 1809 KENDALL *Trav* I. xviii. 193 The denominations of money in the United States are dollars, cents or hundredth parts of dollars, and mills or thousandth parts 1811 P. KELLY *Univ Cambist* I. 9 A uniform way of keeping Accounts has been established in the United States (by an act of Congress in 1789) namely, in Dollars of 10 Dimes, 100 Cents, or 1000 Mills 1821 J. Q. ADAMS *Rep. Weights & Meas* 55 Ask a tradesman in any of our cities what is a dime or a mille, and the chances are four in five that he will not understand your question 1828 SCUDDER *Noah Webster* II. 71 A premium for copyright of five mills a copy 1896 H. W. BROUGHTON in *Westm Rev* June CXLV. 668 Let the $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a pound, the coin to be issued in lieu of the farthing, be called a 'mill', and let ten of these make a 'victoria'. 1902 *Encycl Brit* XXXI. 292/1 The denominations [of coins in Hong Kong] are the dollar and 50, 20, and 5 cents in silver, and the cent and mill in bronze.

Mill (mil), *v*.[1] Also 6 **myll, mil.** [f. MILL *sb*.[1]]

I. *trans.* To subject to the operation of a mill

1 To pass (cloth or other material) through a fulling-mill, to thicken (cloth, etc.) by fulling.

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw VI*, c. 6 § 1 And beinge well scowred, thicked, mylled, and fully dried, euerie yarde of euerie suche Clothe shall waye thre pound at the leste. 1633 *Proclam* in Rymer *Foedera* XIX. 447/2 All such white Worcester Clothes as shall be milled in Gloucestershire 1706 BOYER *Ann. Q. Anne* IV. 27 All broad cloaths after the same are fully mill'd and furnish'd 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* III. 103 The cloth is then 'milled', fulled', or 'felted', that is, beaten until the fibres of the wool become so locked into each other [etc.]

transf. 1902 *Brit Med Jrnl* No. 2146 378, It [*sc.* the folded 'form'] is then 'milled' or pounded with heavy oak hammers

2. To grind (corn) in a mill; to produce (flour) by grinding

Chiefly in *passive*, used in market reports and the like

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 123/31 To Mil, *molere* 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep* 47 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb* III, The grain thrashed is set down on one side, and, when milled, the meal is entered separately 1902 *Q. Rev* July 327 By Lord Stanley's Act of 1843 a certain advantage was given to flour milled in Canada.

b. To pound or powder (tobacco).

1782 COWPER *To Rev W. Bull* 38 This oval box, well filled With best tobacco finely milled 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* xxvi, Shaving with his girdle knife a cake of rich tobacco, and then milling it complacently betwixt his horny palms.

c. To hull seeds by means of a mill. Also *intr.*, to undergo hulling or milling

1863 BUCKMAN in *Gard. Chron.* 23 May 493 The best plan . to pursue is to mill the Sainfoin seed, in which case its outer covering is removed. *Ibid.*, The Burnet..will not mill, but simply gets its wings broken off.

d. *Porcelain manufacture.*

1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* v. 4 The vitreous substance.., being milled with water to the consistency of cream

3. To roll (metal); to flatten (metal) under a roller or beater.

1677 [see MILLED *ppl. a.* 4]. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 60 When this way of Milling Lead for Sheathing of Ships was first invented.

4 To stamp (coins) by means of the mill and press (see MILL *sb.*[1] 3 b).

1687 A. LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 89 They [*sc.* coins] are stamped (as all the rest of their money) with the hammer, and not milled.

b. To flute the edge of (a coin or any piece of flat metal); to produce uniform or regular markings upon the edge of (a coin).

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett* iii. Wks. 1751 VIII. 329, I find the Half-pence were milled, which is of great Use to prevent Counterfeits. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* xxii IV 805 The new crowns and half crowns, broad, heavy and sharply milled, were ringing on all the counters 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1441/1 Castaining's machine for milling coin was introduced into the French mint in 1685 1889 *Science* 20 Dec. 414 These bearings are conical, and milled through.

5. To beat or whip (chocolate, etc.) to a froth. *To mill up*, to beat together. Also *fig*

1662 H STUBBE *Indian Nectar* ii 9 They dissolved it [*sc* chocolata] (being powder'd) and milled it, tempering it by little and little with water in an Indian cup 1747 MRS GLASSE *Cookery* xvi (1767) 290 Mill the cream till it is all of a thick froth. *Ibid.*, Then over that whip your froth which you saved off the cream very well milled up 1764 ELIZ MOXON *Eng Housew* (ed 9) 116 Take four ounces of chocolate,.. and boil it in a pint of cream, then mill it with a chocolate stick. 1769 MRS RAFFALD *Eng Housekpr.* (1778) 207 Mill them with a chocolate mill, to raise the froth, and take it off with a spoon as it rises 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 II 83/2 A chaplain milling an egg posset over the fire. 1859 DICKENS *T Two Cities* II. vii, A second milled and frothed the chocolate 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* vii 142 Gnaa—ouch' went the conch, while sea and sky were all milled up in milky fog.

fig. 1817 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett* i in *Biog. Lit*, etc (1882) 245 What Pericles would not do to save a friend's life, you may be assured I would not hazard merely to mill the chocolate pot of a drunken fool's vanity

6. To throw, as undyed silk

1844 G DODD *Textile Manuf* v 151 Directions were also drawn up for grassing, milling, and hand scutching the flax 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Mill*.. to throw undyed silk.

7. To tumble (leather) within a wheel or cylinder containing some softening or tanning liquid

1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* xxvii (1897) 415 Then they [*sc* the sides] are put into a pin wheel and milled for ten minutes.

8. To cut (metal) with a milling-tool.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech., Mill* a machine designed for milling where only a light or medium cut is required. 1884 *Ibid* 607/1 By means of the swinging sleeve true circles of greater or less diameter can be milled on the face of the work

9. To saw (timber) in a saw mill.

18.. *Art Age* IV. 46 (Cent.), Lumbermen charge the consumer for the full measurement of the boards [for floors] before they are milled.

10. *Mining* To crush or pound into fragments, to grind to powder.

1883 *Standard* 20 Jan 1/5 The whole of the quartz removed has been milled 1895 *Times* 19 Feb 3/6 For the year 1894 there was milled 2,827,365 tons

b. To yield under the process of crushing or grinding.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 247 The quartz ..will mill about $20 to the ton 1897 *Westm Gaz.* 19 Oct 8/3, I would not like to say that it will mill that. It will certainly mill 1 oz.

II. 11. *slang* To beat, strike, thrash; to fight, overcome; to smash, break, break open. Also *intr.* or *absol.* to box; occas. with *away*

c 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Mill, to beat 1753 *Discov. J Poulter* (ed 2) 39 Mill the Cull to his long Libb, kill the Man dead Mill the Quod, break the Gaol *Ibid.* 40 Mill his Nobb, break his Head. 1810 *Sporting Mag* XXXVI. 231 The Black threatens to mill the whole race of fighters of the day. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 282 Milling the glaze 1840 THACKERAY *Cox's Diary* Wks 1900 III 223 Tug milled away—one, two, right and left,—like a little hero as he is. 1864 [HEMYNG] *Tom School Days* VII. 75 Butler Burke was going to mill Chorley. *Ibid* 77 Are you going to mill, or are you not?

b. *To mill doll, dolly*: to beat hemp or flax as a prison occupation. Cf MILL-DOLL *sb*

1714 A SMITH *High waymen* (ed 2) I. 141 Having been often punisht at hard Labour in Bridewell, which beating of Hemp the Thieves call Mill dolly 1733 BUDGELL *Bee* IV 477 Then mill on dear Polly. The Hemp thou art beating may hang him to-Morrow 1780 R TOMLINSON *Slang Past.* vi. 7 When sitting with Nancy, what sights have I seen!.. But now she mills doll. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

III. To go round like a mill.

12. *intr* Of cattle: To keep moving round and round in a mass; also, to move in a circle.

1888 T ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag* Apr. 862/1 The cattle may begin to run, and then get 'milling'—that is, all crowd together into a mass like a ball, wherein they move round and round. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk* 79 The deer and the pig and the mighai were milling round and round in a circle of eight or ten miles' radius

b. *trans* To cause to 'mill' or mass in a circle.

1901 *Munsey's Mag* XXV. 406/2 At last the cattle ran with less energy, and it was presently easy to 'mill' them into a circle and to turn them where it seemed most desirable.

13. *intr.* Of a whale.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 221 A whale 'milled', or turned suddenly round, upon receiving the harpoons. 1874 SCAMMON *Marine Animals* 321 Gloss., *Mill*, to turn in an opposite direction, or nearly so; as, "The whale was running to windward, but "milled", and ran to leeward'.

Mill (mil), *v.*[2] *slang.* [Possibly a use of prec.: cf. MILL *v.*[1] 11.] *trans.* Orig. in phrase *To mill a ken*, to rob a house. Later, to steal.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 84 To myll a Ken, to robbe a house. 1609 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle Lt* ciij b, If we niggle or mill a bowsing ken 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph* (1640) II 65 Can they Cant, or Mill? are they masters of their Arts? *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Mill*, to Steal, Rob, or Kill. 1753 *Discov. J Poulter* (ed. 2) 10 When we went a Milling that Swagg, that is, a Breaking open that Shop. 1821 *Sporting Mag* XXXVII 13 He had milled my wipe 1828 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* xxv, One might have milled the Bank of England, and less noise about it.

Mill, obs. form of MIL.

Millage (mi·lĕdʒ). *U.S.* [f MILL *sb.*[5] + -AGE.] The rate of taxation in mills per dollar to which a given place is liable

1891 in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 20 Feb., There are cities in which the rate is higher than in Toledo, for instance, Findlay 35 7 mills, Lima 33 4 mills, Tiffin 30 4 mills, but in the eastern or southern part of the State, excepting Ironton, as great millage as Toledo is not presented in the tables.

Millain(e, -an(e, -ayn(e, obs. ff. MILAN[1].

Millainer, -aner, obs. forms of MILLINER.

Millathowme, obs form of MILLER'S THUMB

Mi·llboard. [Altered from *milled board*: see MILLED *ppl. a.* 4.] A kind of stout pasteboard, made of a pulp of old rope, sacking, paper, and other coarse matter and 'milled' or rolled with high pressure. Also, a 'board' or piece of this material. *Millboard cutter* (see quot. 1884).

1712 *Lond Gaz.* No 5014/5 Duties upon Pastboard, Millboard, Scaleboard 1812 J SMYTH *Pract of Customs* (1821) 155 Mill Boards are the thickest sort of Pasteboard, used by Book-binders for the covering of Books. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* Suppl., *Mill Board Cutter*, a machine for cutting to size mill and card boards for binding, etc

b. A specially prepared 'board' for sketching.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I xxvii 258 Those smooth mill-boards, those slab tinted sketching blocks [etc.] 1859 GUILLICK & PIMBS *Paint* 217 Millboards are well adapted for sketching in oil colours from nature

Mi·ll-dam. [MILL *sb.*[1]] A dam constructed across a stream to interrupt its flow and raise its level so as to render it available for turning a mill-wheel. Also, the entire area covered by the water held in check by the dam.

1182 in Kennett *Par. Ant* (1818) I. 187 Per le mulnedam in veterem rivulum et ipsam mulnedam. 1394-5 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 599 Mosse pro le Milndam *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 183 He went furth vnto le myln dam of be abbay, & ber he lowpid in & drownyd hym *c* 1575 in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 581 Thay tak smoltis or salmond in the miln dammis. 1632 *Morpeth Ct Leet Rec* in *Archæol Æliana* XVI 72 For Castinge hir yarne into the millne dame and dampnum ijs 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV 51 As thirteen boys were sliding near a mill dam the ice broke by the miller's suddenly drawing up the sluices 1880 JAMIESON, *Mill dam*, the water collected, by means of a dam, to supply a mill

attrib 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 33 Fishing in the milldam-water

Milldew, obs form of MILDEW *sb.*

†**Mill-doll**, *sb. Obs slang* [f. MILL *v.*[1] + DOLL *sb.*[1]] The bridewell. Cf. MILL *v.*[1] 11 b.

1781 MESSINK *Choice of Harlequin* (Farmer), '*Keeper of Bridewell's Song*', I'm Jigger Dubber here, and you are welcome to mill doll 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict Turf* 1812 J. H VAUX *Flash Dict*, *Mill doll*, an obsolete name for Bridewell house of correction in Bridge-Street, Blackfriars

Mi ll-doll, *v. Whaling* [Prob in some way connected with the phr. in MILL *v.*[1] 11 b. (Cf DOLLY *sb.* 4 b.)] (See quot.)

1820 SCORESBY *Acc Arctic Reg* I. 310 *note*, Mill-dolling, consists in breaking a passage through thin ice, by a sort of ram, let fall from the bowsprit.

Mille (mil), *sb* In certain card games: A counter representing ten 'fishes' or 'points'.

1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Easy* 37 1876 CAPT CRAWLEY *Card Player's Man.* 196 (Quadrille), *Mille* is a mark of ivory which is sometimes used, and stands for ten fish. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 8 The small round counters, which used to be called Milles, count as ten points.

Mille, obs form of MILE.

Millecrate, variant of MELICRATE *Obs.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden* (1593) 111 Buglosse steeped in wine, and tempered with Millecrate

†**Millecuple**, *a Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *mille* thousand, after *decuple.*] Thousand-fold. Hence †**Millecupla·tion**, the action of increasing a thousand-old.

1659 H. MORE *Immort Soul* III. iv. 367 Every Object that is near would not onely seem double, but centuple, or millecuple. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I § 37. 173 Nor any Triplication or indeed Millecluplation [*sic*] of them improve the same into Reason and Understanding. 1754 HILDROP *Misc Wks.* II 47 If any of these [*sc.* People] should..be created your Lordship's Peers, they would be in the same millecuple Proportion greater, and wiser, and better than they were before.

Milled (mild), *ppl. a.* [f. MILL *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

†**1.** ? Polished by some mechanical process. *Obs.*

1628 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* I. x. 39 All these seuerall parts of Armor is rather to bee of a Russet or blacke colour then mil'd.

2. Of coins: a. Coined or struck by the mill and press; made in a mill. b. Having the edge fluted or grooved by the operation of milling.

1659 *Lond Chanticleers* xii. 26 He has got my box of mill'd sixpences and Harry groates 1662 in Folkes *Table Eng Silver Coins* (1745) 111 Milled unites of the same weight. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* Ded. (f) 2, I had certainly been reduc'd to pay the Publick in hammer'd Money for want of Mill'd; that is in the same old Words which I had us'd before. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* III 153, I have seen several modern Coins, that have had part of the Legend running round the edges, like the *Decus et Tutamen* in our milled money 1854 HUMPHREYS *Coin Brit Emp* 116 In 1663 the first issue of the improved milled coinage took place. 1880 *Academy* 29 May 406 A selection of rare milled shillings from Elizabeth to George III.

c. *transf.* Marked with transverse grooves or ribs; *esp* of the head of a screw, etc, serrated to afford a hold for adjustment

1705 J PETIVER in *Phil Trans* XXV 1953 The Striæ are flat and milled, like the edges of a new Shilling. 1803 MUDGE *ibid.* XCIII 404 At E E are seen two milled-headed screws. 1861 C W KING *Ant Gems* (1866) 167 These borders are milled, or formed of small strokes set close together. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont* 106 Above the Acetabulum there is a ring, more or less 'milled', for the attachment of the muscular fibres which move the spine 1898 *Cycling* 38 A milled or hexagonal ring K is then screwed over the inner steering tube

†**d.** Of stockings and caps: ? Ribbed. *Obs.*

1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I 1, Buzzing about your Ears concerning Poets, Plays mill'd Stockings and everything else which they do not understand 1691 *Satyr agst. French* 7 Nay, we are grown so arrogantly vain, Our Stockings must be Mill'd, our Shooes Campaign. 1789 *Trans Soc. Arts* I. 25 Cambrick, Lace, Milled Caps, and various Kinds of Paper 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 34, I covered myself only with a molton, or blanket coat, and a large, red, milled worsted cap

3. Pressed, rolled, 'fulled'.

1642 *Rates Merchandizes* 48 Double Sayes, or Flanders Searges Mild Sayes the piece 06 00 00. 1670 *Lond Gaz* No 517/4 A Stuff Cloak lined with Mill'd serge 1802 in *Spirit Publ Jrnls* (1803) VI 283 Her coachman within the cumbrous circumference of a double-milled great coat 1831 Double milled [see DOUBLE C 4]

4. Flattened by rolling or beating; esp. in *milled board* (= MILLBOARD), *milled lead.*

1677 *Lond Gaz* No 1232/4 The late Invention for Milled Lead 1691 T H[ALE] *Acc New Invent* (title p.), The Mill'd Lead sheathing, and the Excellency and cheapness of Mill'd-Lead in preference to Cast Sheet-Lead 1707 *Lond Gaz* No. 4342/4 At the Pastboard Warehouse are sold brown Mill'd Boards ready beat, fit for Bookbinders 1721 *Act* 10 *Anne* c 18 § 37 All Pastboards, Mildboards and Scaleboards which shall be imported 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 105 Milled Lead, per cwt £1 7 0d 1859 *Stationers' Handbk* 74 *Milled Boards*, strong flexible boards, of various thicknesses and sizes, made from old tarred rope 1868 *Ibid.* (ed 4) 119 *Milled*, a term applied to paper, when rolled to an ordinary surface.

5 Whipped or beaten to a froth

1760-72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) I 171 They.. breakfasted on a pot of milled chocolate

6. a. Ground in a mill b. Hulled. c Pressed in a mill to extract juice

1813 T DAVIS *Agric Wilts* Gloss., *Milled Hop*, hop clover-seed cleaned from the husk *a* 1831 ELNTHAM *Lang* Wks 1843 VIII. 317/1 Milled corn is not cold, ice is cold 1884 G W. CABLE *Creoles of Louisiana* xxxii (1885) 249 Milled breadstuffs still sought the cheapest rates of freight

7. (See quot; perh. not the same word)

1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 18 When they [ewes] have been crossed with rams of a different breed, they are called crones, crocks, or milled ewes.

Millefiore (milfiō·rī) Also -fiori. [a It *millefiori*, f *mille* thousand + *fiori* pl of *fiore* flower] (Also *millefiore glass.*) A kind of ornamental glass made by fusing together a number of glass rods of different sizes and colours, and cutting the mass into sections which exhibit ornamental figures of varying pattern, and are usually embedded in colourless transparent glass to make paper-weights, etc.

1849 PELLATT *Curios Glass Making* 25 Millefiore Glass. *Ibid.* 110 The *Mille-fiore*, or star-work of the Venetians. 1874 *Jrnl Archæol Assoc.* Dec 440 It is of early Millefiori glass, the mass looking much like chalcedony.

‖ **Millefleurs** (milflōr). [F. *eau de mille-fleurs*, lit. 'water of a thousand flowers'.] A perfume distilled from flowers of different kinds

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* v, When you appeared in your neat pulpit with your fragrant pocket handkerchief (and your sermon likewise all millefleurs) 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* III, The letters exhaled a faint odour of millefleurs.

Millefiorous (milflō·rəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *mille* thousand + *flōr-*, *flōs* flower + -OUS.] Having very numerous flowers.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos Lex.* 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Millefoil(e, obs. forms of MILFOIL.

Millefoliate (milfōu·liĕt) *Bot.* [f. L. *mille* thousand + *foli-um* leaf + -ATE[2].] 'Having leaves that are very much incised, so as to resemble many smaller leaves' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

Mille·lote, obs. form of MELILOT.

Millemeter, obs. form of MILLIMETER.

Millen, obs. form of MILAN.

† **Millenar**, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *millēnārius*: see MILLENARY.] = MILLENARIAN.

1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* iv. 118 Prophecies in the old Testament of the Messiah Millenars apply to Christ's second coming. *Ibid* vii. 198 The Millenar doctrine was.. general in the next age after Apostles.

Millenarian (milǐnēᵊ·riăn), *a.* and *sb* Also 8–9 **millennarian.** [f. L. *millēnārius* (see MILLENARY) + -AN.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the millennium; holding the doctrine of the millennium.

1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 46 So the Papists adore Papias a Millenarian Hereticke 1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV 392 Those Millennarians, believing the certainty of Christ's second coming, and his Millennarian Kingdom, lived not the holy life enjoined them. 1853 W. H GOOLD in *Owen's Wks.* XI. 3 Goodwin may have held some millenarian views akin to the notion of a fifth monarchy

b. Suited or appropriate to a millenarian.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II 175 As to the epistle of Barnabas, the genius of it is very much millenarian.

2. In the etymological sense: Relating or pertaining to a thousand. In mod Dicts

B. *sb* One who holds or believes that Christ will reign on earth in person for a thousand years, a believer in the millennium

[1552 *Articles of Religion* xli, Thei that goe aboute to renewe the fable of heretickes called Millenarii, be repugnant to holie Scripture] *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv Leviath* (1676) 221 He makes his Reign longer upon Earth than ever the Millenarians imagin'd 1787 *Minor* IV. II 206 Was I a millenarian, I probably should not hesitate to pronounce it the spot intended for the thousand years enjoyment after the day of judgment 1883 *Encycl. Brit* XVI 318/1 The millennarians of the ancient church 1890 *Spectator* 6 Sept 305 It is hard to be honestly contemptuous of a convinced Millenarian

Millenarianism (milǐnēᵊ riăniz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine of or belief in the coming of the millennium

1864 *Chambers's Encycl* VI 459/2 From this time, the church formally rejected millenarianism in its sensuous 'visible' form 1881 STANLEY *Chr Instit* v (ed 2) 85 The whole history of early Millenarianism implies the same incapacity for distinguishing between poetry and prose

† **Millenarism.** *Obs.* [f. MILLENAR + -ISM.] = MILLENARIANISM.

1650 BP HALL *Rev. Unrevealed* viii, The First Paradox of Millenarism

Millenarist (mi lǐnărist). In 9 **millennarist.** [f. MILLENAR-Y + -IST] = MILLENARY *sb*

1862 E B ELLIOTT *Horæ Apoc* (ed 5) I 21 The works of both Irenæus and of other early Millennarists.

Millenary (mi lǐnări), *a* and *sb* Also 7 **millinary** [ad. L *millēnāri-us* consisting of or containing a thousand (in Eccl Latin used *sb.* in the sense B 4 below), f *millēnī* a thousand each, f. *mille* thousand. Cf F. *millénaire.*]

A. *adj*

1 Consisting of or pertaining to a thousand, esp. a period of a thousand years

a 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 250 Yet the Jews gave not over complaints and petitions , a Millenary number of Complainants there were *a* 1646 J GREGORY *Posthuma*, Καιναν Δευτερος (1649) 84 After six daies, that is six thousand Years duration of the World there shall bee a seventh daie, or Millenarie Sabbath of Rest 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins*, etc. 13 The millenary Sestertium is marked with a line cross the top thus H̄S̄. 1783 COWPER *Let to J Newton* 30 Nov, I have wondered in former days at the patience of the Antediluvian world, that they could endure a life almost millenary, with so little variety as seems to have fallen to their share 1796 PEGGE *Anonym* (1809) 270 The elliptical expressions, *in the year* 20, or *in the year* 88, wherein the millenary and the centenary numbers are omitted, are not altogether modern. 1855 W. H MILL *Applic Panth Princ* (1861) 132 The millenary periods of Greek and Roman domination 1888 *Pall Mall G* 12 May 6/1 In 1886 was the millenary commemoration of the Domesday Book

b. Commanding one thousand men

1603 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 274 There were sixe hundred tribunes or millenarie officers 1632 HOLLAND *Cyrupædia* 167 Cyrus commaunded the Persian millenarie Colonels to come unto him

c. Hist *Millenary petition*: a petition presented by a number of Puritan ministers (represented as one thousand) on the progress of James I to London in April 1603, praying for certain changes in ecclesiastical ceremonial, etc. *Millenary plaintiffs*: the ministers who presented this petition.

1603 BP. W BARLOW *Confer Hampton Crt* (1604) 2 Agentes for the Millenarie Plaintiffes 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit* II 5 The Puritans presented their Millenary Petition, so called because it was said to be subscribed by a thousand hands. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* viii. § ii. 464 The Millenary Petition which was presented to James the First .by nearly eight hundred clergymen

2. Of or pertaining to the millennium, or those believing in the millennium.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl Hist.* (1663) 50 He said there should be the term of a Millenary feast allotted for marriage. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm Summer Half-yr* xii 154 We are apt to dream that God will make his saints raigne here as kings in a millenary kingdom 1690 BAXTER *Kingd. Christ* ii. (1691) 12 The Millenary Opinion was. early received by some followers of Papias.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* Ded. to D'chess Ormond 81 When at Your second Coming You appear, (For I foretell that Millenary Year) The sharpen'd Share shall vex the Soil no more. 1722 POPE *Let. R. Digby* 10 Oct., 'Tis like the Kingdom of the Just upon Earth...Why will you ever, of your own accord, end such a Millenary Year in London?

B. *sb.*

1. An aggregate of one thousand; esp a continuous period of one thousand years; ten centuries

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II 10 b, Thys most deuylysh Syluestre, after the full accomplyshement of thys myllenary of yeares, ded many tymes make sacryfyce to y deuyll. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch* 11 Others doe account the same by thousands, or millinaries. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* VI i. 278 He conceaveth the Elementall frame shall end in the seventh or Sabbaticall millenary 1684 T. BURNET *Th Earth* II 35 Johannes Damascenus takes seven millenaries for the entire space of the world 1704 HEARNE *Duct Hist* (1714) I. 31 It [this Period of 4000 Years] fills up the Vacancies which the Silence of the Scripture has left towards the end of the Fourth Millenary. 1855 J H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 44 We danced through three nights, dancing the old millenary out, dancing the new millenary in 1875 E WHITE *Life in Christ* III xxiii. (1878) 332 If that prophetic millenary stands, by a figure of days, for years.

2. *Hist.* One of the signatories of 'Millenary Petition' (see A. 1 c above)

1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon* I 351 Dr Sparke was, called to the Conference at Hampton Court appearing in the behalf of the Millinaries

3. An officer in command of a thousand men

1555 W WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II x 211 The Centuriane obeied the Millenarie, that had charge of a thousande. 1598–1600 HAKLUYT *Voyages* I. 62 Ouer ten Millenaries or captains of a 1000 he [Chingis Cham] placed, as it were, a Colonel

4. A believer in the millennium; one who holds that Christ will reign in person over the earth for a period of one thousand years.

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* III xxv. 264 b, In a little after there folowed the Millenaries, whiche limited the reigne of Christe to a thousande yeares. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc, *Eastw Hoe* v, I have had of all sorts of men vnder my Keyes & almost of all Religions i' the land, as Papist, Protestant, Millenary, Famely o' Loue, &c 1645 R BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (Bannatyne Cl) II 313 Send me the rest of Forbes ..I marvell I can find nothing in its index against the Millenaries I cannot think the author a Millenarie 1708 *Brit Apollo* No 39 1/2 The Millenaries found their Opinion upon several Texts *c* 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit Rem* (1838) III 262 The Catholic Millenaries looked forward to carnal pleasures in the Kingdom of Christ 1860 *All Year Round* No 38 270 Of Millenaries or Chiliasts there have been three classes

Millenary, -n(d)er, obs ff. MILLINERY, -NER

† **Millenier.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [a OF *millenier*, ad L. *millēnārius*] = MILLENARY *sb* 2

1689 *Def Liberty agst Tyrants* 69 The ordinary Judges of Jerusalem, to wit the Milleniers, and the Centurions.

Millenier, obs form of MILLINER

† **Millenize**, *v.* *Obs* [f L *millēn-ī* (see MILLENARY) + -IZE.] *intr* To favour millenarian views

1593 BELL *Motives conc Rom Faith* Ded (1605) 1 If Tertullian erred montanizing, if Eusebius arrianizing . if Ambrose millenizing [etc].

Millennial (mile niăl), *a* and *sb* Also *erron.* **millenial.** [f L type **millennium* (see MILLENNIUM) + -AL.]

A *adj* **1.** Of a thousand years

1807 J BARLOW *Columb* I 763 Millenial cedars wave their honors wide. 1819 BYRON *Proph of Dante* III 11 The bloody scroll of our millennial wrongs 1830 TENNYSON *Kraken* 6 Huge sponges of millenial growth and height. 1899 D G HOGARTH in *Authority & Archæol.* 231 The middle of the second millennial period B C.

2. Of or pertaining to the millennium, or Christ's anticipated reign of a thousand years on earth

1664 H MORE *Exp 7 Epist* Pref c vij b, This is that illustrious Reign of Christ in his Millenniall Empire of Love 1690 BAXTER *Kingd Christ* II (1691) 12 The Millennial Opinion I have never been a censorious opposer of 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* IX 703 Their [sc the planets] reciprocal, unselfish aid Affords an emblem of millennial love 1825–9 MRS SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xviii 12 The last millennial glory 1877 SPARROW *Serm* xxvii 229 But in Millenial times, how will things be changed!

b. *transf* and *fig.*

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A Bede* vii, Every tenant was quite sure there was to be a millennial abundance of new gates, and returns of ten per cent 1897 MRQ SALISBURY *Sp Ho Lords* 19 Jan, You must not think that we are the victims of millennial anticipations if we hope that something may be done by an arbitration treaty

B. *sb* A thousandth anniversary, or its celebration.

1896 *Westm Gaz* 9 Mar 1/3 In order to celebrate the millennial of Hungary with proper respect.

Hence **Mille·nnialist,** one who believes in a millennial reign of Christ on earth (Webster 1847 citing *Stowe*). **Mille·nnially** *adv*, during a thousand years or during the millennium.

1851 G S FABER *Many Mansions* 326 The Abyss, in which he will be millennially confined. is that proleptic Hell.

Millennian (mile niăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **millenian.** [Formed as prec. + -AN.]

A. *sb.* A believer in the millennium.

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 230 Chiliasts, or Millenians .. held that our Blessed Lord should reign on earth a thousand years 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend Prophecy* (1844) I. 277 The gradual corruption of the once holy millennians.

B. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the millennium.

1806 G. S. FABER *Diss. Proph.* (1814) I 51 The millennian reign of Christ upon earth. 1851 — *Many Mansions* 193 A Millennian Kingdom upon Earth.

2. Belonging to a period of a thousand years.

1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot* (1873) I. xii. 411 It [sc the terror caused by the expectation of the end of the world in A.D. 1000] is known as the millennian panic

Hence † **Mille nnianism,** the doctrine of the millennians. † **Mille·nnianite** = MILLENARY *sb.* 4.

1692 WOOD *Ath Oxon.* II. 49 'Tis said that he [Sir W. Ralegh] wrot a Tract of Millinanism [1721, II. 96 Millenianism]. *a* 1845 MRS. BRAY *Warleigh* xliv, The constable, who was a Millennianite, was with some difficulty stopped in the midst of his harangue.

Millenniarism (mile·niăriz'm). [f. next + -ISM] = MILLENARIANISM (*Cent. Dict.* 1890)

Millenniary (mile niări), *a.* [f. MILLENNI-UM + -ARY] = MILLENNIAL 2.

1828 PUSEY *Hist Eng* I 81 The millenniary dreams of apocalyptic writers. *Ibid* II 289 Fanatical expectations of a visible millenniary kingdom of Christ

† **Millennist, millenist.** *Obs.* [Either f. MILLENN(IUM) or f L *millēn ī* (see MILLENARY) + -IST.] One who believes in the millennium, a millenarian. So **Mi llenism,** millenarianism

1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph* 512 Every faction will be content to be Millennists upon condition that Christ may reign after their way or mode 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 121 So was the Church in respect of Millenisme, Arrianisme [etc] 1755 JOHNSON, *Millenist* 1795 SEWARD *Anecd* (ed. 2) I 318 So feeble-minded as to be a Seeker and Millenist.

Millennium (mile niŏm). Pl **millenniums,** *occas.* **millennia.** [ad mod.L type **millennium*, f L. *mille* thousand + *annus* year, on the analogy of *biennium*, *triennium*, etc]

1. A period of one thousand years. Also, a thousandth anniversary.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet Wks 1721 II 54 They on one Theme Millenniums spend 1762 MACPHERSON *Ossian's Poems*, *Dissert* (1806) I p xxxv, It is needless to fix its [the kingdom of the Scots] origin a fictitious millenium before. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Mod Superstit* Wks 1862 III 341 We may pass by a vast transition of two and a half millennia. 1832 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 89 Let Thy feet, millenniums hence, be set In midst of knowledge 1899 E. MARKHAM *Man with Hoe*, etc 33 The wise King out of the nearing heaven comes To break the spell of long millenniums

2 The period of one thousand years during which (according to one interpretation of Rev. xx. 1–5) Christ will reign in person on earth.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks* v (1672) 892 The Millennium of the Reign of Christ is that which the Scriptures call The Day of Judgment 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst Relig.* (1782) II 417 Arguments [are] advanced against the literal interpretation of the millenium 1890 R BUCHANAN *Coming Terror* (1891) 62 Possibly, until the Millennium, there will always be drones.

3. *fig.* and in figurative context. A period of happiness and benign government.

1820 BYRON *Mar Fal* IV II 156 But this day, black within the calendar, Shall be succeeded by a bright millenium 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 421 The millennium will indeed have come for professional vagrants. 1899 *Edin. Rev* Jan 187 A millennium, which lasted a fortnight, succeeded his [George IV's] visit.

Hence **Mille nniumism,** the doctrine of the millennium **Mille·nniumite,** one who believes in the millennium.

1832 *Fraser's Mag* V 121 Who writes Political Economy, and Phrenology, and Millenniumism, but Scotchmen? 1837 *New Monthly Mag* XLIX 341 The movement party, with its train of optimists, millenniumites, and other indescribable shades and varieties of perfectibility men.

† **Millensole.** *Obs.* Also 6 **myllin soole, millium sole.** [Corruption of *milium solis*. see MILIUM 1 b and MILL *sb* ^{2} 2] Gromwell

1545 *Rates Custome Ho* b viij, Myllin soole the pounde iiij d 1582 *Ibid* Dij, Millensole Millium sole

Millepede (mi lǐpīd). *Zool.* Also 7 **millipeed,** 7 8 **millepide,** 8, 9 (in Dicts.) **milleped,** 8–9 **millipede.** [ad. L *millepeda* woodlouse, f *mille* thousand + *ped-*, *pēs* foot. Cf. F. *mille pieds.*]

1. Any one of the chilognathan myriapods (esp. of the British genera *Iulus* and *Glomeris*), in which the numerous legs are usually placed on each of the segments in double pairs, except the three or four pairs immediately behind the head

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XX II 37 The Millipeed, which the Greeks call Seps, a long Worme with hairie feet [1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Millepeda*, a Worm, having a great number of furry Feet, a Palmer] 1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst Anim* II xvi 65 These [Chilognathans] are called Millipedes 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv Anim.* vii 391 In the Millipedes, the sternal region is rudimentary

2. Any one of several terrestrial isopod crustaceans, esp. the common woodlouse, *Oniscus asellus*; the armadillo, *Armadillo vulgaris*, and the slater, *Porcellio scaber*.

1651 FRENCH *Distill* IV 101 Take .of Millepides (*i*) Woodlice one hundred 1667 E KING in *Phil Trans* II 428 Millepedes and Earwigs. 1757 PARSONS *ibid.* L. 406 This body seems to be a Milleped, or Wood-louse. 1883 WOOD in *Gd. Words* Dec. 764/1 The millepedes are plentiful under the stones and flower-pots. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Millepede*, the *Oniscus armadillo.*

3. = CENTIPEDE.

1705 tr *Bosman's Guinea* 379 It is not more prejudicial than the Sting of the Millepedes. 1756 A. RUSSELL *Nat.*

Hist. Aleppo 264 The third kind of *Mal*, which they call the pinch of a millepedes, begins like the two others, but [etc.]. 1861 HULME tr. *Mogum-Tandon* II v. ii. 265 The Scolopendra are commonly termed Millipedes.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.*: Thousand-footed.

1834 *Fraser's Mag* X. 562 Many frightful hydra-headed and millipede insects.

Millepore (mi·lĭpōəɹ). *Zool. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *millepora*, f. *mille* thousand + *por-us* passage, PORE *sb*, or ad. F. *millépore*. (See the note s.v. MADREPORE.)] Any one of the *Hydromedusæ* (formerly regarded as zoantharian corals) of the genus *Millepora* or of the family *Milleporidæ*, in which the coral-like calcareous skeleton is covered with minute pores.

1751 STACK in *Phil Trans* XLVII. 449 The several species of vermicular tubes found in the sea, the madrepores, millepores, lithophytons, corallines, sponges. 1862 STODDART in *Q Jrnl Microsc Sci.* II. 149 Millepores, Madrepores, Seriatopores [etc.]

Hence **Millepo·riform** *a.*, having the form or appearance of a millepore (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Mi·lleporine** *a*, pertaining to or having the characters of the hydrozoan family *Milleporina*; resembling a millepore (*Cent. Dict.*). **Millepo·reous** *a.* = *Milleporous* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). **Mi·lleporite**, a fossil millepore. **Millepo·rous** *a.*, belonging to or resembling a millepore; having thousands of pores (Mayne).

1755 J. ELLIS *Corallines* Contents d, Foliaceous milleporous Eschara. 1802-3 tr *Pallas' Trav* (1812) II. 128 We occasionally noticed single entrochites, or almost obliterated traces of milleporites.

Millepunctate (milĭpv ŋktēit), *a.* [f. L. *mille* thousand + *punctātus* marked with points, f. *punctum* POINT *sb.*: see -ATE 2] Covered with a multitude of points (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). So **Millepu·nctated** *a.*, in the same sense (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

Miller (mi·ləɹ). Forms: α. 4 **mulnere, mylnere**, 5 **milnare, mylnar, melner**, 5–7 **mylner**, 6 **myllner**. 7 **millner**, 5–8, 9 *dial.* **milner**. β. 4 **mellere, millere**, 5 **mylur, myllar**(e, 6 **myller, millar**, 7 **miler**, 4– **miller**. [Not found before the 14th c; the α and β forms perh represent formations of that period on the two ME. forms of MILL *sb.*[1] (*mylne, myll*) + -ER[1]

The late appearance of the word is unfavourable to the assumption of an OE. **mylnere*, if such a form existed, it might, with some of the synonyms in continental Teut., represent a WGer adoption of late L. *molinārius* (whence F. *meunier*) f *molina* MILL *sb.*[1] (Cf OS *mulināri* (MDu *molenare, mulner, muldener*, MLG. *molner*, mod Du *molenaar, mulder*), OHG *mulnari* (MHG *mulnære, mülner*, mod G *müller*), ON *mylnari* (Sw *mjolnare*, Da. *møller*).) That the Eng. word was adopted from Du or LG. is not altogether impossible.]

1. One whose trade is the grinding of corn in a mill; the proprietor or tenant of a corn-mill. Also (*? dial.*) applied to that workman in a mill who has charge of the actual grinding.

The OE. word was *mylnweard* (lit. 'mill keeper': see MILLWARD), denoting the custodian or manager of the mill belonging to the lord. The word *miller* would have the same application so long as 'the lord's mill' continued to be one of the customary appurtenances of a manor.

α. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A* II. 80 Monde þe Mulnere (*later texts* melleric, mylnere), and moni mo obure. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xvi. 1625 This milnare had a dowchtyr fayre. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 319 A mylner callede Athus. 1523 FITZHERB. *Bk. Surv.* 10 But dout ye nat the mylners wyll be no losers. 1619 in Ferguson & Nanson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 278 We ainercye Archilles Armestronge for keping his wief to play the milner, iiis 4*d*. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6384/7 John Hodgson, Milner.

β. 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 542 Ther was also a Reue and a Millere. *Ibid.* 545 The Millere was a stout carl. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 650/22 *Hic molendinarius*, mylnr. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/2 Myllare *molendinarius*. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 3 A myller dusty poll than dyde come. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiii. 365 Gillius who, made enquiry of Millers who dwelt upon its shoare received answer, that it [*sc.* the Euripus] ebbed and flowed foure times a day. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 133 A similar irregularity in the motion of corn mills had early exercised the ingenuity of millers.

fig. 1657 COWAINE *Obstinate Lady* Poems (1669) 301 My noble milner of words, thou that dost grind thy speeches with a merry pronunciation.

¶ **b.** In proverbs imputing to millers dishonesty in the taking of toll.

The proverb given by Ray seems to mean that there are no honest millers, and to allude to the use of the thumb in taking toll of flour. It is probable that this is the original form, and that Chaucer and Gascoigne played upon the phrase, taking the 'thumb of gold' to mean one that brings profit to the owner.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 563 Wel koude he [*sc.* the miller] stelen corn and tollen thries And yet he hadde a thombe of gold pardee. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 79 When smithes shoe horses, as they would be shod, When millers toll not with a golden thumbe. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 176 An honest miller hath a golden thumb. 1876 Mrs. EWING *Jan of the Windmill* xxxii, Was 'ee ever in a mill? 'ee seems to have a miller's thumb.

c. Proverb. *Too much water drowned the miller*: used to express that one can have too much of a good thing. Hence in figurative phrase *To drown the miller*: to add too much water to spirits, dough, etc. (in this use also to *put the miller's eye out*); also † *Sc.* 'to become bankrupt' (Jam.). For recent examples see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 136 Honest men's been ta'en for rogues, Whan bad luck gars drown the miller. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi, The hale folk here hae made a vow to ruin my trade, as they say ower muckle water drowns the miller. 1822 — *Pirate* xvi, 'A fine, a fine', said the Udaller, 'he shall drink off the yawl full of punch, unless he gives us a song on the spot!' 'Too much water drowned the miller' answered Triptolemus. 1834 ESTHER COPLEY *Housekpr.'s Guide* x. 233 If after 'putting out the miller's eye' by too much water, you add flour to make it stiff enough for rolling out [etc.]

d. One who regulates or works any machine called a 'mill'. Chiefly in parasynthetic compounds, as *cloth-, saw-, scribbling-miller*, etc.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 992 The use of this machine [a lamp called a *steel mill*] entailed on the miner the expense of an attendant, called the miller, who gave him light. 1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* i, The saw-miller's letter. 1900 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 7/3 He was a cloth miller.

2. Applied **a.** to certain white or white-powdered insects, as (*a*) the cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*; (*b*) a neuropterous insect, *Stalis lutaria*; (*c*) a small moth often used by anglers; also, the ghost moth, *Hepialus humuli* (E.D.D.); **b.** to certain hairy caterpillars. See also *dusty miller*, DUSTY *a* 5.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 47 *Blatta...Molendinaria*, the Miller, because always whited with a delicate Down. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 144 A Fly like a great Millar flew out from the place. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 177 White miller or owl fly, yellow miller or owl fly. 1858 H. W. BEECHER *Life Ch.* (1859) 170 Would you put the lamp out in your house because moths and millers burn their wings in it? 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 251 The Miller (*Acronycta leporina*). 1883 Miss BURNE *Folk-Lore Shropsh.* 194 Another amulet is composed of a 'miller', or hairy caterpillar.

3. Applied to certain vertebrates, as **a.** one of the rays, *Myliobatis aquila*; **b.** *dial* the young of the spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*, **c.** the hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus*, and Montagu's harrier, *C. cinereaceus*; **d.** the whitethroat, *Sylvia rufa* or *cinerea*, **e.** the ringed plover (*Manx Bird-names* in *Zoologist* Feb. 1897).

1620 J. MASON *New-found-land* in *Capt. John Mason* (Prince Soc. 1887) 152 What should I speake of Cunners, Catfish, Millers, thunnes, &c.? 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 446 From the crushing power of these teeth, the fish has acquired the additional name of the Miller. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 49 In Salop the name of Miller is given to young flycatchers. *Ibid.* 132 Hen harrier. Miller. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 572 Miller, a name given to the grey males of *Circus cyaneus* and *C. cinereaceus*; and also locally to the Whitethroat.

† **4.** A vaulting trick in horsemanship = *Miller's pass* (see 7 b). *Obs.*

1641 W. STOKES *Vaulting Master* C 3 The fifth Passe, called the Miller.

5 *slang.* **a.** A pugilist. † Also, a murderer. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Miller*, a Killer or Murderer. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 143 Next rings the fame of gallant Crib. A cool and steady miller. 1823 'JON BEE' *Diet. Turf, Millers*—second rate boxers, whose arms run round in rapid succession [etc.]. 1830 S. WARREN *Diary Physic.* VII. (1832) I. 135 The Captain being a first rate 'miller', as the phrase is, let fall a sudden shower of blows.

† **b.** Applied to a vicious horse. *Obs.*

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Engl. Spy* I. 236 An incurable miller.

6. A milling-machine. In mod. Dicts.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *miller-maiden*, **miller-dog**, a kind of dog-fish, *Galeus canis*, † **miller-grape**, a kind of grape; **miller-moth**, a white or 'mealy-scaled' moth (cf. sense 2); † **miller-pit** = MILL-POOL; † **miller quarrier**, one who quarries (millstones) for a miller.

1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1974 *Miller Dog, *Galeus vulgaris*. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 381 The *meunier*, or *miller grape, delights in light sands. 1828 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 237 Our simple *miller maiden. 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 382 *Miller moth (*Noctua leporina*). 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* IV. vii, White miller-moths flew into the air. 14 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 725/8 *Hic assicus*, a *mylnerpyt. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1877) I. 328 Giffin to the foure *millar quareouris in Dunbar for stanis wynnyng and breking, iiij lib. xviij s.

b. With possessive. **miller's coat**, a coat of fence in use in the sixteenth century, apparently a buff-coat or similar defence of leather (*Cent. Dict.* 1890), **miller's dog**, a kind of dog-fish, *Galeus canis*; **miller's-maze**, ? = *miller's round*, † **miller's pass** = sense 4 (see quot. 1653); **miller's round**, a kind of dance; **miller's soul**, a large white moth, probably the ghost-moth, *Hepialus humuli*. Also MILLER'S THUMB.

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 390 It is known by the names of Penny Dog and *Miller's Dog. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 292 *Galeus vulgaris* miller's dog, from its light gray colour. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iii. 59 Some of thy stallion race Their eyes boar'd out, masking the *millers-maze. 1641 W. STOKES *Vaulting Master* Plate 5 The *Millers Passe. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxxv, He brought himself betwixt the horses two eares, springing with all his body into the aire, upon the thumb of his left hand, and in that posture turning like a windmill, did most actively do that trick which is called the Millers Passe. 1585 J. HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator, Pyrallis* a candle flie; a stout or *millers soule. 1894 T. HARDY *Life's Ironies* 253 He saw one of those great white miller's-souls, as we call 'em—that is to say, a miller-moth. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 52 Carroll lowde, and leade the *myllers rownde.

Milleress (mi·lərəs). *rare.* [f. MILLER *sb.* + -ESS.] A miller's wife.

1680 J. AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 391 My father was a miller, and my mother a milleresse, and I am now a ladie.

Millering (mi·lərĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MILLER *v.* + -ING[1].] The work or trade of a miller.

1798 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. (1893) XIV. 4 To carry on the millering and distillery business. 1817-18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 337 Any of the men..could do the millering very well.

Millerite[1] (mi·lərəit). *U.S.* [f. the proper name *Miller* (see below) + -ITE[1].] A believer in the doctrines of William Miller (*died* 1849), an American preacher who interpreted the Scriptures as foretelling the early coming of Christ and the end of the world. So **Mi·llerism**, the doctrines of William Miller.

1846 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* VI. 221 St. Paul writes to the Thessalonians not to believe the Millerites of their time. 1854 E. G. HOLLAND *J. Badger* xv. 418 Millerism came along showing large maps of the world's chronology and all that. 18 WHITTIER *World's End* Prose Wks. 1889 II. 424 One of the most ludicrous examples of the sensual phase of Millerism.

Millerite[2] (mi·lərəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *millerit*: named by W. Haidinger in 1845 after W. H. Miller, professor of mineralogy at Cambridge 1832–1870: see -ITE[1].] Native sulphide of nickel, usually occurring in brassy or bronze crystals; capillary pyrites.

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 49 Millerite, *Haid.* Capillary Pyrites. Sulphuret of Nickel [etc.]. 1881 RUSKIN *Let.* in *St. George* (1903) VI. 358, I would have kept the millerite, but the specimen was not pretty.

Miller's thumb. Also 5 **millathowme.** [Suggested by the proverbial phrase under MILLER *sb.* 1 b; the head of the fish so called has some resemblance to a thumb.]

1. A small freshwater fish, *Cottus gobio* (*Aspidophorus cataphractus*); the bullhead.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/2 Myllarys thowmbe, fysche (*King's Coll. MS.* millathowme, fische), *capito*. 1530 PALSGR. 245/1 Myllers thombe a fysshe, *chabot*. *c* 1614 FLETCHER, etc. *Wit at sev. Weap.* v. i, *Clow.* 'Twill ne're be a true water *Can.* Why thinke you so? *Clow.* I warrant you, I told a thousand Millers thumbs in it. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Paley's Chirurg.* xx. iv. (1678) 457 The little Fish which the French call Chabot, we a Millers Thumb. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 350 Bull Head, or Miller's Thumb, is to be met with in Holes, or among Stones, in clear Water. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 387 A bullhead or 'miller's thumb' has proved too much for a water rail.

2. Applied to other fishes, as **a.** the whiting-pout, *Gadus luscus*; **b.** *U.S.*, any fresh-water sculpin of the genus *Uranidea*; **c.** (see quot. 1838).

1838 J. COUCH *Cornish Fauna* I. 37 Rock Goby, *Gobius niger*. Miller's Thumb, Black Goby. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* I. 287 *Gadus luscus*. Names—Bib, pout, whiting-pout [etc.]. It is likewise said to be 'Miller's thumb'. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synops. Fishes N. Amer.* 693 *Uranidea*. Miller's Thumbs. *Ibid.* 696 *U. richardsonii*. Miller's Thumb, Blob, Muffle jaw, Bullhead.

3. Applied locally to certain small birds (see quots.).

1838 J. COUCH *Cornish Fauna* I. 13 White Throat. Wood Wren. Willow Wren. Chiff Chaff. Lesser White Throat. The three or four latter Species are sometimes seen crossing the Channel to us, in Spring; and are confounded together by Sailors under the name of Miller's Thumbs. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.* 63/2 Milly thoom, Miller's thumb, the willow wren. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 25 Golden-crested wren. Miller's thumb. *Ibid.* 32 British long tailed titmouse. Millithrum, *i.e.* Miller's thumb.

Millesimal (mile·simăl), *a* and *sb* [f. L. *millēsim-us* thousandth + (f. *mille* thousand) -AL.]

a *adj.* Thousandth, consisting of thousandth parts. Also, of or belonging to a thousand, dealing with thousandths. **b.** *sb.* A thousandth (part).

1719 I. POUND in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 1022 The addition of the equation of Numb. B gives the true angle of Commutation in the same Millesimals of a Circle. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. i. Wks. 1753 V. 188 He laboured long in millesimal fractions. 1873 J. GREGORY *Brit. Metric Syst.* Note to Rdr., Calculating in units with fractions in decimals, centesimals or millesimals. 1874 *8th Rep. Warden of Standards* xxii, The legal allowance of error for gold coin in millesimal fineness is 0·002 in excess or deficiency.

† **Millesm,** *Obs.* Also 7 **sme** [a. F. *milliesme*, now *millième*:—L. *millēsim-um*, neut. of *millēsimus*: see prec.] A thousandth part.

1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn. Needle* 2 The Horizon supposed to be divided into 360 parts, and each part subdivided into Centesmes or Millesmes. 1640 W. CRABTREE in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 289 We intend to use the Centesmes or Millesmes of Degrees, because of the ease in Calculation.

Millet (mi·let). Forms: 5, 7 **milet**, 6 **mylet**(t, **mylet, millette**, 8 **millett, mellet**, 6– **millet**. [a. F. *millet*, dim. of *mil*. see MILL *sb.*[2]]

1. A graminaceous plant, *Panicum miliaceum*, native of India but extensively cultivated as a cereal in the warmer parts of Europe, growing three or four feet high, and bearing on a terminal spike or panicle a large crop of minute nutritious seeds. **a.** The grain.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 134 Þai ete milet and ryse. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 57 Millet in brede norisheth lesse

then other cornes do. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* II. vii. 125 A handfull of Millet Oates, and Panicle. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 165/2 He has subsisted chiefly for these ten years past on raw onions and millet. 1865 MISS CARY *Ball. & Lyrics* 227 Turn in the little seed, brown and dry, Turn out the golden millet.

b. The plant.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 31 b, Millet called in Latine *Milium*, ..having as it were a thousand graines in an eare. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxviii. 109 Great plains full of wheat, rice, beans, pease, millet, panick [etc.]. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 448 Millet, either green, or after its grain is threshed out, is very good fodder for cattle. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xi. 177 Besides the usual crops, I observed extensive fields of millet.

2. Applied to other graminaceous plants, esp. *Sorghum vulgare* (African, Black, Indian, Turkey Millet) and *Setaria italica* (Italian or German Millet). (See quots.)

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 54 Milium indicum is nowe muche sowen in Italy .. It were better to cal it .. turkish millet. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. liii. 73 *Milium nigrum*. Blacke Millet. *Ibid.* I. lv. 77 Tvrkie Millet is a stranger in England. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1136 *Melica sive Sorghum*. Indian Millet. *Ibid.* 1137 Turkie or Indian Millet, and of some [called] Italian Millet. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* IV. 567 Let Indian millet rear its corny reed. 1765 *Museum Rust.* V. 74 The African millet, *sorghum, milium nigrum*. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 225/1 Caffre millet (*Holcus Cafer*) is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. *Ibid.* 225/2 Drooping millet (*Sorghum cernuum*) is cultivated in Arabia, Syria, and various parts of the Levant. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class bk. Bot.* 596 *Piptatherum nigrum*. Black-seeded millet. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 372 The chief produce of the country is the Kaouleang, or Barbadoes Millet (*Sorghum*). 1854 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 461/2 *Penicillaria spicata*, or *Pennisetum typhoideum*, is very extensively cultivated in Africa. It often receives the names Egyptian Millet and Guinea Corn. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 178 The Hindu diet consists of some of the millets (cholum, raggee) [etc.]. 1874 *Treas. Bot.* 1318/1 Millet, Texas, *Sorghum cernuum*.

¶ *Grey millet*: see GREY *a.* 8.

3. †**a.** *pl.* A skin disease attacking the fetlocks of horses. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 110 Myllettes is an yll sorance, and appereth in the fetelockes behynde.

b. *sing.* A disease of the mouth, most common in infants, in which small white points or patches appear.

1842 GUY *Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum* 352 Stomatitis, with alteration of the Secretion—Muguet—Millet.

†**4.** = CENCHRINE. *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 743 Of the Millet or Cenchrine. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 253 Myllet, or Cenchrine. They are .. venimous in the second degree. They are spotted like millet seed, about two cubits in length, attenuated towards the taile, the colour is darke like the Millet, and is then most ireful when this herb is highest.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *millet-field, flour, grain, -meal, pudding, -straw*; **millet-ale, beer**, a fermented liquor made from millet-seed; **millet-rash**, miliary fever. Also MILLET-GRASS, MILLET-SEED.

1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* i. 19 The honey-mead, the *millet-ale, Flow round. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Millet beer*, a fermented liquor made from millet seed in Roumania. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarel* I. 107 We went through the *millet fields at sunrise. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 334 Many pustules .. of the bigness of *millet-grains. 1765 *Museum Rust.* V. 76 The millers .. return a good third of a bushel of *millet-meal for every bushel sent to them. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 107 A *Millet Pudding. You must get half a Pound of Millet seed [etc.]. 1762 W. GELLEROY *London Cook* 175 A Mellet Pudding. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 440 Species IV. Exormia Milium. *Millet-Rash. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 379 They considered *millet straw as the best for cattle.

Millet, obs. variant of MULLET.

Mi·llet-grass. The genus *Milium*, esp. *M. effusum*, a tall handsome grass, widely distributed throughout the northern hemisphere.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. iv. 6 *Gramen Miliaceum*. Millet Grasse. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 122 Soft Millet. Millet Grass. Wet woods, common. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 461/2 The Millet Grass (*Milium effusum*) of Britain.

Mi·llet-seed. The seed or grain of millet. Also *attrib.*, as **millet-seed papula**, an isolated pimple as seen in miliary fever; **millet-seed rash**, miliary fever.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkewormes* 66 Their egges..are likest of all thinges to Millet seede. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. 113 The Measles are Pustules like Millet-seed. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 350 Little Cray-fish, no bigger than Millet-seeds. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 176 An efflorescence on the surface [of the skin] sometimes in the form of minute red millet seed papulæ. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 429 Minute lobules .. about the average size of a millet seed. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Millet seed rash*.

Mill-foil, variant of MILFOIL.

Millful (mi·lful). [f. MILL *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] As much as a mill will contain; † *spec.* the quantity produced at one operation by a thread-mill.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Feb. 3/2 Nine thread-mills and upwards of 500 millfuls of twined thread.

Mi·ll-horse. [f. MILL *sb.*[1] + HORSE *sb.*] A horse used for turning or working a mill.

1552 HULOET, Myll horse, *molarius equus*. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 17/1 As if a man would reason thus: Before saint Patrike his time there was no horssemill in Ireland: *Ergo* before his time there was no milhorsse. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 197 His *Impresa* was, a mill-horse still bound to goe in one circle. 1650 B. *Discollimi-nium* 19 Hob, my blind Mil-horse. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 219, I was obliged to drudge on like a blinded mill-horse.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 47 And so by consequent all runne Hysteron Protheron, a milne horse, a King Pope, a Curch Spaniard. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* II. i, You are the mill-horses of mankind. 1890 *Spectator* 21 June, Will the work of intellectual mill-horses suit the .. more sensitive natures of women?

c. *attrib.*

1881 RUSKIN in *Lett. Art & Lit.* (1894) 65 It cost Turner forty years of mill-horse toil. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 514 Her mill horse round of vain repetitions.

Mi·ll-house. A building in which milling or grinding is carried on; † in early use = MILL *sb.*[1] 1.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1967 Summe grop tre, and sum grop ston, And driue hem ut, þei he weren crus, So dogges ut of milnehous. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/2 Myllehowse, *molendina*. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 243 Chitterlilling, ruch rilling, lik schilling in the milhous. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 90 [Sugar-making.] From the Mill house to the boyling house. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Flax*, It requires a less expensive mill-house [*sc.* for flax dressing]. 1888 WARREN & CLEVERLY *Wanderings 'Beetle'* 129 A bridge bearing four tumble-down mill houses.

Milli- (mi·li), combining form of L. *mille* thousand, used esp. in the metric system of weights and measures to denote the thousandth part of the unit, as *milliare*, $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an are, etc.

1816 P. KELLY *Metrology* 17 The word *Milli* expresses the 1000th part.

Millia, variant of MILLY *Obs.*

Mi·lliad. *rare.* [Badly f. L. *mille* thousand, after *myriad*.] A period of one thousand years.

1851 H. TORRENS in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 2 Not by centuries but by milliads. 1891 L. CLARK *Dict. Metric Meas.*, *Milliade*, a thousand years.

Milliampère (mi·liæmpēəɹ). *Electr.* [f. L. *mille* thousand + AMPÈRE.] An electrical unit equal to the thousandth part of an ampère. Also *attrib.* **milliampère meter**, an instrument for measuring milliampères of electricity.

1891 in L. CLARK *Dict. Metric Meas.* 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 56 From five to eight milliampères of current. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 16 Sept. 620 A milliamperemeter to indicate the current going through the tube.

Millian, obs. form of MILAN, MILLION.

Milliard (mi·liäɹd). [a. F. *milliard*, f. *mille* thousand.] A thousand millions.

1793 A. YOUNG *Examp. France* (ed. 3) 185, I may state their extra resources, from the regal and ecclesiastical plunder, at four *milliards*. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. c, I'll bet you millions, milliards. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 290 All those untold milliards of human beings.

Milliare (mili,ēəɹ). [a. F. *milliare*: see MILLI- and ARE *sb.*] In the metric system, the thousandth part of an are; 154·07 square inches.

1889 E. NOEL *Sci. Metrology* 12 The deciare .. is not a real square measure; the milliare .. is non-existent. 1891 in L. CLARK *Dict. Metric Meas.*

Milliary (mi·liări), *a.* and *sb.* Also **miliary**. [ad. L. *milliārius* (neut. *-um*), f. *mille* thousand (paces), MILE.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Pertaining to the ancient Roman mile of a thousand paces; marking a mile.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Nov., Before this was once placed a Miliary Column. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 136 Milliary pillars [are] erected to mark out the distance of the ways. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Spittle in the Street, Linc.*, It is pleasant riding from hence to Lincoln, in a country wholly champaign, or heath, with miliary stones all the way, of which some are thought to be Roman. 1860 J. NEWLANDS *Carp. & Join. Assist.* Index & Gloss., *Milliary column*, a column set up to mark distances; a milestone. *Ibid.* s.v. *Column*, The miliary column, set up as a centre from which to measure distances.

†**2.** Of or pertaining to a millennium. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Age*, Milliary or Millenary Age, *sæculum milliarium*, or *millenarium*, on medals denotes the last year of a Millennium or thousand year.

B. *sb.*

1. A stone or mark set up by the ancient Romans to form a point of departnre in measuring distances of a thousand paces; a milestone.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 423 London-stone .. I take to haue beene a Milliarie or Milemarke. 1741-3 POCOCKE *Descr. East* (1745) II. 85, I saw, about a mile from the town, an antient Roman milliary. 1865 *Reader* 18 Mar. 313/2 He found no traces whatever of the letters, and therefore he inferred that they had never been inscribed on the milliary.

†**2.** A believer in the millennium. *Obs.*

1650 BP. HALL *Rev. Unrevealed* § 4 The ancient heresy of the Milliaries, as Austin calls them.

Milliary, obs. form of MILIARY.

†**Mi·llifold**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *mille* thousand + -FOLD.] Thousand-fold.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* I 2 b, Yet ere he parts, his kisses millifold, Bewray his loue, and louing diligence.

†**Mi·lliform**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *mille* thousand + -FORM.] Of a thousand shapes or aspects.

c 1581 in *Grindal's Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 471 It was like that religion, which of his own nature should be uniform, would against his nature have proved milliform, yea, in continuance nulliform.

Milligrade (mi·ligrēɪd), *a.* [f. L. *mille* + *grad-us* step, degree.] Having a thousand degrees.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 76 Substitute..a centigrade scale, and if that be not yet sufficient a milligrade.

Milligramme (mi·ligræm). Also 9 **-gram.** [F. *milligramme*: see MILLI- and GRAMME.] In the metric system, a weight equal to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a gramme, or ·0154 of an English grain.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 302 Milligram (weight of cubic millimeter of water). 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 776 In *Passiflora gracilis* a pressure of 1 milligram is sufficient to cause curvature in a very short time.

Millilitre (mi·lilītəɹ, Fr. milɪlitr). Also 9 **-littre.** [Fr.: see MILLI- and LITRE.] In the metric system, a measure of capacity equal to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a litre, or ·061 of a cubic inch.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Millilittre, Centimeter cube.

Millimetre (mi·limītəɹ, Fr. milimɛtr). Also **-meter.** [F. *millimètre*: see MILLI- and METRE.] In the metric system, a measure of length equal to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a metre, or ·0393 inch. Also *attrib.* Frequently abbreviated *millim.* or *mm.*

1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 418 An incision .. about the length of six millemeters (three lines). 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. 41 A paper millimetre scale. 1883 MCLACHLAN in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Oct. 237 Length of abdomen ♂ 37 millim. 1887 WARD tr. *Sachs' Physiol. Plants* 47 A lamella .. a few tenths of a millimeter thick.

† **Millimillenary**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*[−1]. In 7 **millimillinary.** [f. MILLI- + MILLENARY *a.*] Correct within a millionth part.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 311, I shall lay before you these .. Proportional Conclusions in the Circle, and that to a Millimillinary solution of the Truth.

† **Milli-millesm.** *Obs.* *rare*[−1]. [f. MILLI- + MILLESM.] A millionth part.

1650 J. WYBARD *Tactometria* 22 The fractionall part of that solidity, $\frac{4}{21}$, being converted into milli-millesms, or Cubicall centesms.

Millin, Millinary, obs. ff. MILAN, MILLENARY.

Milliner (mi·linəɹ). Forms: **myllaner, -ener, -oner, -yner, mileyner, millioner, millainer**, (**millender**), 6-7 **milner**, 6-8 **millener**, 7 **millaner, millenier**, 7-8 **milaner**, 6- **milliner.** [f. MILAN[1] + -ER[1].]

1. A native or inhabitant of Milan.

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Fr.* (1811) 83 He was encountered by the Mylleners and the Venicyans. 1604 DEKKER *1st Pt. Honest Wh.* Plays 1873 II. 9 You know we Milaners love to strut vpon Spanish leather. *Ibid.* 42 Stranger? no sir, Ime a naturall Milaner borne. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, The Milaner shall not know my work [on a Milan hauberk] from his own.

2. †**a.** A vendor of 'fancy' wares and articles of apparel, esp. of such as were originally of Milan manufacture, e.g. 'Milan bonnets', ribbons, gloves, cutlery (*obs.*). **b.** In modern use, a person (usually a woman) who makes up articles of female apparel, esp. bonnets and other headgear.

1530 in *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 33 Paied to the Mylloner for certeyne cappes trymmed .. withe botons of golde. 1531 *Ibid.* 173 Paied to xpofer mylloner for ij myllain bonettes. *Ibid.* 174 Paied to the mylloner for a knif for the king. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 64 No not so much as a spurre, but it must be fett at the milliners hand. *Ibid.* 91 Mercers, grocers, vinteners, haberdashers, mileyners, and such as doe sell wares growinge beyond the seas. 1573 in Cunningham *Revels at Crt.* (1842) 24 To the Millioner for one yard qr of counterfete cloth of gold. 1592 GREENE *Quip Upst. Courtier* G 4 b, The other a Frenchman and a Myllaner in saint Martins, and sels shirts, bandes, bracelets, Iewels, and such pretty toies for Gentle women. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 192 No Milliner can so fit his customers with Gloues. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* 5620 An Habberdasher of small wares .. In London also called a Millenier, à Lat. *mille*, i. a thousand, as one hauing a thousand small wares to sell. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 7 Two [highwaymen] are said to be tradesmen in the Strand, one a goldsmith, th'other a milliner. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Millener*, one that sells Ribbons, Gloves, &c. 1713 GAY *Guardian* No. 149 ⁋ 22 The milliner must be thoroughly versed in physiognomy, .. in the choice of ribbons she must have a particular regard to the complexion. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 280 Tailors, Wigpufiers, and Milaners. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, 'Tis a little French milliner, a silly rogue that plagues me. 1797 *Directory Sheffield* 56 Calton, Godfrey, haberdasher, and milliner. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 191 Among milleners, mantua makers, and other trades where numbers work together. 1827 WORDSW. in *Lit. Crit.* (ed. N. C. Smith) 258 He [T. Moore] is too lavish of brilliant ornament. His poems smell of the perfumer's and milliner's shops. 1884 *West Daily Press* 29 May 3/7 A black butterfly is unknown to entomologists, but at present is a favourite insect with milliners.

Hence †**Mi·llineress**, a female milliner. **Millinerial** *a.*, pertaining to milliners or millinery. **Mi·llinering** *vbl. sb.*, milliner's work; *ppl. a.*, that works as a milliner (in quot. *fig.*).

1802 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1803) VI. 93 The advertisements of the lady millineresses. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* cxxix, They have no Miss Edgeworth, nor any of those millinering cutters out of human nature into certain patterns of given rules in education. 1886 ROSA MULHOLLAND *Marcella Grace* i, To go running about after millinering and dressmaking. 1888 *Lond. Society* May 557 The dramatic interest is fairly divided with the millinerial.

Millinery (mi·linəri). Forms: see MILLINER. [f. MILLINER: see -ERY.]

1. The articles made or sold by milliners.

1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 91 To

Benj* Drake, in full of a bill for millenary, wares [*read* millenary wares], &c. bought of him by the Dutchess of Cleaveland. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* III (1892) 236 You will hardly expect me to go through the tape and thread, and all the other small wares of haberdashery and millinery to be gleaned up among our imports. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. vi. 43 That dandy-despot, he, That jewell'd mass of millinery. 1901 Max Muller *Autobiog* 289, I could not understand how these men..could put aside the fundamental questions of Christianity and give their whole mind to what seemed to me rightly called in the newspapers 'mere millinery'.

2. The trade or business of a milliner.

1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xvii, Processes known only to those who are cunning in the arts of millinery and dress-making.

3. *attrib.*

1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 351 What can be done in Town, as the Milanery Matters, &c, to be completed there. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x 246 European millinery ware for the women 1880 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* IV 96 My maid came to ask, if I chose to see some very pretty millinery articles. 1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar., Cotton millinery laces are still greatly run upon. 1896 *Ibid* 26 Sept. 6/4 Chrysanthemums in all colours are the millinery flower of the moment. 1900 *Westm Gaz.* 5 Dec 9/1 The eminent millinery establishment

Millinet (milne t). ? *Obs.* [? f. Millin(ery) + -et.] 'A sort of coarse, stiff, thin muslin' (Worcester 1860)

1832 Mrs Child *Girl's Own Bk.* (ed 4) 118 Baskets of millinet and straw Pieces of millinet should be cut [etc]

Milling (mi·lin), *vbl sb.* [f. Mill *v.*[1] + -ing [1].]

1. The action or process of subjecting something to the operation of a mill. **a.** The action or business of grinding (esp corn) in a mill.

High milling, milling in which the wheat grain is reduced to flour by successive crackings or slight and partial crushings, alternating with siftings and sortings of the product, resulting in a flour of extreme whiteness and nutritive quality. *Low milling*, milling in which the corn is reduced to flour by a system of mashing, repeated scraping and squeezing, usually attended with some heating of the product, and a single bolting.

1466 *Mann & Househ. Exp* (Roxb) 346 Item, delyverd to Blowbolle fore mellenge and otemelle, vj d 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric* (1681) 158 The description and manner of drying and Milling thereof [i e. madder roots] I leave to those that are better experienced therein 1879 *Encycl Brit* IX 344/2 Thus we have these various systems,—(1) flat milling or grinding, (2) high milling or granulation, (3) roller milling or crushing, (4) disintegrator milling or crushing 1903 *Q Rev* Oct 641 There is little hope, however, of rural milling being revived.

b. The treatment of a substance or material in any of the machines known as mills; e.g the operation of fulling cloth, rolling metals, crushing minerals, etc.

c 1617 Ledsam & Williams in *Bucclench MSS* (Hist MSS Comm) I 208 The drawing of gold and silver wire, and milling of it after the manner of England and France 1679 Houghton *Collect Husb & Trade* No 266 (1727) II 211 Lead is mightily improv'd of late by a new invention of milling 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Milling*, or *throwing of silk*, is the last preparation of silk before dyeing To prepare the silk for *milling*, they first put it in boiling water 1872 Raymond *Statist Mines & Mining* 35 The prices of labor, lumber, and charges for milling [*sc* quartz] during the year, have not varied much 1875 Knight *Dict Mech., Milling*, the mastication and grinding of slip for porcelain 1884 W S. B. McLaren *Spinning* I (ed 2) 12 We have seen a piece of worsted cloth shrink after two hours' milling into one third of its former dimensions 1892 Hasluck *Milling Machines* 1 Milling is a term now generally understood as meaning the shaping of metals with rotary cutters

2. *Coining.* The operation of producing by special machinery a crenation or series of transverse lines on the edge of a coin as a protection against clipping. Now only *concr.* the crenation itself

Another sense, 'the action of upsetting the edge of a coin, so as to make raised flanges protecting the devices on the faces', given in Knight *Dict Mech* and the U S Dictionaries, is not known at the English Mint, where this operation is called 'marking'

1817 Ruding *Ann Coinage* I. 141 A graining has been devised for the protection of their [the smaller coins] outer edge. This, which is generally known by the technical term Milling, was first used in 1663. *Ibid.* 142 The whole operation of Milling is yet kept a profound secret in the Mint. 1876 Mathews *Coinage* i. 7 The saw-like edge possessed by modern coins is called the milling.

3. *slang.* **a.** The action of robbing or stealing. **b.** The action of beating or fighting with the fists, a beating. †**c** 'Old term for kicking in horses' (*Encycl. Sport* 1897).

1567 Harman *Caveat* 67 They wyll send them into some house..to steale and robbe, which they call in their language, Milling of the ken. 1670 R Rhodes *Floras Vagaries* 16 We have all the Querks and Nicety of Roguery, Prigging,..Milling, all, all, Sir. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 148 All three got a merited milling in a few minutes.

4. Simple *attrib.*, as *milling-cutter, -machine, -power, -right, -tool*; also with the sense 'suitable for being milled', as *milling-gold, -ore, -wheat.*

1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 177 *Milling cutters have the advantage of retaining their sharpness for a considerable time. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 9/3 The average yield of free *milling gold is about 1½ ounce per ton. 1876 J. Rose *Pract. Machinist* xvi. 301 The position occupied by the *milling-machine in modern practical mechanics is almost as important as that occupied by the lathe or planing-machine. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 257 A large part of the ore is *milling-ore. 1896 Olmsted *Slave States* 540 Running water, frequently affording excellent *milling power. 1870 *Law Rep., Comm. Pl.* V. 671 The exercise of a *milling right on a river. 1876 J. Rose *Pract. Machinist* xvi. 303 One of the main advantages of *milling tools is that the work will, in nearly all cases, be true. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 90 A Milling tool is similar to a steel cog-wheel. 1865 *Public Opinion* 4 Mar. 218/2 Where are the *milling and corn trades, formerly so prosperous in Ireland? 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 2/2 It..makes so excellent a *milling wheat that [etc.].

b. In the sense 'pertaining to pugilism or pugilists', as *milling-match, mug, phrase.*

1819 T. More *Tom Crib's Mem* (ed. 3) 49 Account of the *Milling-match between Entellus and Dares 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 249 The qualifications of the renowned Jem Belcher's weight, a *milling mug and fearless resolution. 1814 Byron *Let. to Moore* 3 Aug, London..is the only place to take the conceit out of a man—in the *milling phrase

Milling (mi·lin), *ppl a.* [f. Mill *v.*[2] + -ing [2].]

1. *slang.* Fighting, pugilistic.

1818 J H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Milling-cove*, a pugilist. 1815 Scott *Let. to Dk of Buccleuch* Aug in Lockhart *Life*, Shaw, the milling Life-Guards' man

2. That carries on a mill or mills.

1886 *Leeds Mercury* 16 Feb 6/6 The large milling firms in London 1902 *Daily Chron* 6 Oct 7/6 Information circulated in milling circles yesterday

3. Of cattle, fish, etc.: Going round in a circle. Cf. Mill *v.*[1] 12.

1902 *Munsey's Mag* XXIV 483/2 They were passing in front of the milling herd

Mi·ll-ink. A mill-rind: in *Her.*, a conventional figure or representation of this.

1572 [see Ink *sb* [2]. 1874 Papworth & Morant *Ord Brit. Armi* 956 Or on a mill ink sa five estoiles of the first. *Jague.*

Millio: see Milly *Obs.*

Million (mi·lyən). Forms: 4 melione, milyon, 4–5 mi-, mylioun, 4–7 milion, 5 myl(l)ione, melyone, mi-, myllyon, *Sc.* mylȝon(e, mulȝeon, 6 myllyant, -io(u)n, -ian, mylion, millian, 7 *Sc.* milleoune, 4, 6– million. [a. F. *million* (1359 in Hatz.-Darm.) = Sp. *millon*, Pg. *milhão*, ad. It. *milione* (now written *milione*), f. *mille* thousand + *-one* augmentative suffix. From Fr. the word has passed into the Teut. langs.; G. *million*, Du. *miljoen*, Sw., Da. *million.*]

1. The cardinal number equal to a thousand thousands. (Often used indefinitely or hyperbolically for an enormous number.)

a. As sb or quasi-sb., with plural

(*a*) In singular. Usually *a*, emphatically *one million*; in phrases expressing rate, *the million.*

1370–80 *XI Pains of Hell* 316 in *O E Misc* 232 Þen kneled Poul, and Mihel And a Miloun Angeles, wel *c* 1386 Chaucer *Somp Prol* 21 Now sire quod he han freres swich a grace That noon of hem shal come to this place? Yis quod this Angel many a Milioun *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 706 (Douce MS) Prestes with processione to pray were prest, With a mylione of masses to make be mynnynge 1480 Caxton *Chron Eng* ccxxx 243 Ye shal vnderstonde that a mylyon is /M/M/ 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 391 What is he among a myllian that is not surprised with sorrowe, when [etc] 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. i 105 Oh, 'giue ye-good-ev'n heer's a million of manners 1629 Wadsworth *Pilgr* 15 Through a Million of dangers we arriued the Spanish coasts 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 334 Tis a million to one but they wish it had never been done. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* IV. v, A million of yahoos might have been killed 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) II xxvii. 171 He had a million of things to say to me. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam* II 6 We charged him with a million of thanks 1815 J Smith *Panorama Sci & Art* I 524 The sun is a million of times larger than the earth 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 24 July 5/1 He could count his soldiers by the million

(*b*) In plural: *millions.*

1362 Langl *P Pl.* A x 148 Mony Milions mo of Men and of Wymmen 1494 Fabyan *Chron* vii 471 Thre millyons of scutes of golde 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 277 His head being fraught wt myllians of imaginations 1597 J King *On Jonas* (1618) 18 Ten and ten millions of men 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxiv 60 Be thou the mother of thousands of millions. 1615 Mure *Misc Poems* xiv. 12 Till contrarie fortoun Metamorphos'd his thowsands in milleounes of lyce 1708 J Phillips *Cyder* I. 345 The polish'd Glass, whose small Convex Enlarges to ten Millions of Degrees The Mite. 1834 *Penny Cycl* II 339/1 Hundreds of thousands of millions of millions. 1893 R T. Jeffrey *Visits to Calvary* 366 After millions of millenniums.

(*c*) After a numeral adjective, *million* sometimes occurs as a collective plural. (Cf. *dozen, hundred.*) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 589 Yet eft again, a thousand milion, Rejoysing, love, leding their life in blis. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr Bacon* II 160 A thousand thousand million of fine bells.

b. As adj or quasi-adj. (in prose use, always with *a* or prefixed multiplier), followed immediately by a plural (or collective) noun.

1843 Borrow *Bible in Spain* xv 107 The roar of a million cannon. 1846 Landor *Imag. Conv., Windham & Sheridan* Wks. 1853 II. 179/2 The crown lands in Ireland,..are large enough to support half a million subjects 1868 Lynch *Rivulet* clxv. iii, From Thee million spirits have their name.— 1885 W. Watson *Poems* (1892) 106 Her veins are million but her heart is one.

c. The cardinal form *million* is also used as an ordinal when followed by other numbers, the last of which alone takes the ordinal form.

1866 J. H. Newman *Gerontius* § 3 Divide a moment, as men measure time, Into its million-million-millionth part.

2. Elliptical uses. **a.** A million coins or units of money of account of some understood value, esp. (in British use) a million pounds or (in the U.S.) dollars.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 255 Coueyte not his goodes For Millions of Moneye. *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Learn to Die* 397 Many a milioun Of gold and siluer. *c* 1430 *Batayle of Eyngecourte* 82 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 96 Our kynge they solde, For a myllyant of golde. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 142 Of cler gold a fyne mylȝone and mor. 1570 *Ibid.* VII. 1280 Thocht he him gaif ane mulȝeon of gold. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxix. I iv. [verse 72], Millions then, and mines adieu, Gold and silver, drosse you be. 1625 Massinger *New Way* I. III, We must be strangers, Nor would I haue you seene here for a million. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 I'd not be, for a million, in thy jerkin. 1790 Beatson *Nav & Mil. Mem.* I. 391, Increasing the national debt to near eighty millions Sterling. 1841 R. P. Ward *De Clifford* III VII. 111 By loans, and other speculations, he achieved his million, and now acts the grandee 1902 *Westm Gaz.* 10 June 2/2 This four millions was taken account of in the Budget statement.

b. *The million*: the multitude; the bulk of the population.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 457 The Play I remember pleas'd not the Million 1762 Foote *Lyar* I. Wks. 1799 I. 283 If you would descend a little to the grovelling comprehension of the million, I think it would be as well 1894 K Grahame *Pagan P.* 29 The two and sixpenny edition for the million

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, (*a*) simple attrib. or objective, as *million maker*, (*b*) forming adjectival compounds with sb., as *million dollar* (*bill*, etc); (*c*) parasynthetic, as *million-billowed, -eyed, -handed, -minded* adjs.; instrumental, as *million-peopled* adj.; **million-act**, an act of parliament authorizing a lottery to be held in 1694 and succeeding years, by which a million pounds was to be raised by the sale of lottery tickets at ten pounds each; so *million lottery.*

1694 J Briscoe (*title*) A Discourse on the late Funds of the Million Act, Lottery-Act, and Bank of England 1895 W. Watson *Apologia*, He beholds In *million-billowed consentaneousness, The flowing, flowing, flowing of the world. 1892 A. E Lee *Hist. Columbus, Ohio* II 90 The General Assembly passed this *milliondollar bill 1893 Chr Rossetti *Verses* 101 Wisdom that loveth thee grows million eyed. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 47 The *million-handed painter pours Opal hues and purple dye 1710 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 15 Sept, Colonel Freind, and I, went to see the *million lottery drawn at Guildhall 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. i (1866) 10 The *million minded Poet 1819 Shelley *Prometh Unb* I. 551 A *million-peopled city.

Million, obs. form of Melon, Milan [1].

Millionaire (milyənɛ·ə(r)). Formerly also in Fr. form. [a. F. *millionnaire*, f. *million*: see Million.] A person possessed of a 'million of money', as a million pounds, dollars, francs, etc; a person of great wealth.

1826 Disraeli *Viv Grey* I. IX, Were I the son of a Millionaire, or a noble, I might have all. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I 225 He was what the French call a million naire. 1853 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III xiv 254 Mrs Stowe, from the poorest of the poor, is become quite a millionaire

b. quasi-*adj.* Possessing a million of money.

1865 *Sat Rev.* 11 Nov. 614 A few millionaire families.

Hence **Millionai·redom**, the condition of being a millionaire. **Millionai·ress** *jocular*, a female millionaire. **Millionai·rish** *a*, of or pertaining to a millionaire. **Millionai·rism**, the existence or rule of millionaires as a characteristic of a social system.

1881 J Payn *Grape from a Thorn* xiii, Even though he married an heiress or even a Millionairess 1888 *Pall Mall G* 8 Feb 4/2 The schoolboy of to-day, with his millionairish ideas of pocket-money. *c* 1890 A. Murdoch *Yoshiwara Episode* 23 He had not as yet struck the path that leads unto millionairedom. 1891 *Harper's Mag* Jan 320/2 Our political turmoil, our demagogism, our millionairism

Millionary (mi·lyənări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Million + -ary, after F. *millionnaire*. see prec.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Possessing millions (of money).

1816 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV 284 All this to feed the avidity of a few millionary merchants. 1897 Kipling *Captains Courageous* 230 He had a dread that these millionary people might take undue interest in his companion

2. Pertaining to or consisting of millions (Pinkerton, cited by Webster 1864).

B. *sb* = Millionaire.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 116 And sighs—the millionary sighs—for more. 1855 Mrs Gore *Mammon* II. 81 Fortunately for the new millionary, his wife, like the spouse of John Gilpin, possessed a frugal mind. 1873 M. Collins *Squire Silchester* II. vi. 70 Could not some English millionary give a few hundred thousands to endow such an institution?

Millioned (mi·lyənd), *a.* [f. Million + -ed [2]]

1. Numbered by the million.

In the Shaks. quot. *milliond* may be a form of *million.* (So often in mod dialects.)

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxv, But reckening time, whose milliond accidents Creepe in twixt vowes, and change decrees of Kings. 1749 *Deity* 41 Thy hand thou open'st, million'd myriads live. 1899 'H. Deluscar' *Merris* 157 The ramping, millioned mob.

2. Possessed of millions (of money).

1747 P. Whitehead *Honour* (1748) 44 The million'd Merchant seeks her [Honour] in his Gold. 1858 O W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* ii, A few Northern millionaires more or less thoroughly millioned.

Millioner (mi·lyənəɹ). [f. MILLION + -ER 1.] = MILLIONAIRE.

1882 LOWELL *Last Poems* (1895) 38 No millioner, poor I fill up With wishes my more modest cup.

Millioner, obs. form of MILLINER.

Millionfold (mi·lyənfōuld), *a.* and *adv.* [f. MILLION + -FOLD.] **a.** *adj.* A million times as much or as many. **b** *adv.* A million times (in amount); in a millionfold proportion: always with the indefinite article *a*

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 256 Strengthened, enlarged, and educated by millionfold repetitions and associations. 1869 PROCTOR *Light Sci. Leis Hours* (1871) 296 The radius . might be increased a million-fold.

Millionism (mi·lyəniz'm). [f MILLION + -ISM.] The state of possessing a million (of money)

1858 O W. HOLMES *Aut Breakf.-t.* xii, The tea-spoon is of white silver, solid, but not brutally heavy,—as people in the green stage of millionism will have them.

Millionist (mi·lyənist). *rare*—1. [f. MILLION + -IST.] A millionaire

1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CCXXXIII, His revenue is less than that of many a .commercial Millionist

Millionize (mi·lyənəiz), *v.* [f. MILLION + -IZE.] *trans.* **a.** To multiply by a million or millions. **b.** To enrich greatly or to the extent of millions (of money).

c 1700 *Eternity* in *Coll Poems* 90 Ages, Worlds, Thousands, Myriads Millionize, Fatigue Conception, 'twill not all comprize Thee, O Eternity! 1841 R OASTLER *Fleet Papers* I. xii 96 Which enables a very large capitalist to ruin a whole neighbourhood, and millionize himself

Hence **Mi·llionised** *a*, accustomed to millions.

1849 SMYTH in *Archæologia* XXXIII 201 To our now millionized conceptions the foregoing 'accompts' appear to be in a very moderate ratio.

Millionnaire, French form of MILLIONAIRE

Millionocracy (mi·lyənǫ krăsi). *nonce-wd.* [f. MILLION + -(O)CRACY.] The rule of millionaires.

1860 O W HOLMES *Elsie V.* i, The millionocracy..is not at all an affair of persons and families, but a perpetual fact of money with a variable human element

†**Mi·llionous,** *a Obs rare*—1. [f. MILLION + -OUS.] Numbered by the million.

1666 G. ALSOP *Char. Prov. Maryland* (1869) 42 They [water-fowl] arrive in millionous multitudes in Mary-Land about the middle of September

Millionth (mi·lyənþ), *a* (*sb.*) Also 7-8 millioneth [f. MILLION, on the analogy of HUNDREDTH.] The ordinal number belonging to the cardinal MILLION. *Millionth part*, one of a million equal parts into which a whole is or may be divided. Also *absol.*, *attrib.*, and quasi-*sb*

1673 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II 164 So that I find the earth is but the millionth part of the sun 1684 T BURNET *Th Earth* I 312 'Tis not the millioneth part of the universe that is known to us *c* 1763 BAYES in *Phil Trans* LIII 410 There would be the odds of the millioneth power of 2 to one 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab* 28 A millionth of certainty. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* I. (1858) 14 It is but the millionth part of the injury which may arise from a bad law 1876 *Catal Sci Apparatus S Kens. Mus* (1877) 49 Millionth Measuring Machine 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 94 The millionth part of a second

Milliped, variant of MILLEPEDE.

Millistere (mi·listiəɹ). [a F. *millistère*: see MILLI- and STERE.] In the metric system: A thousandth part of a STERE.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Millistere, cubic Decimeter

Millitary, Millium, obs ff MILITARY, MILIUM.

Millium sole: see MILLENSOLE.

Millivolt (mi·livǫlt). *Physics.* [f. MILLI- + VOLT.] The thousandth part of a volt.

1890 in *Century Dict*

Milliweber (mi·liwĕ·bəɹ) *Physics.* [f. MILLI- + WEBER.] The thousandth part of a weber.

1897 in WEBSTER.

Mill-ken. *slang. Obs.* [f. MILL *v.*2 + KEN.] A housebreaker.

1669 *Nicker Nicked* in *Harl. Misc* (1809) II. 108 Kidnappers, vouchers, mill-kens, piemen, decoys [etc.] 1673 in R Head *Canting Acad* 191 The fourth is a Mill ken, to crack up a Door 1743 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* I v, The same capacity which qualifies a Mill ken, to arrive at any degrees of eminence would likewise raise a man in what the world esteem a more honourable calling.

Mill-lands, *pl* [MILL *sb*1] Certain lands which by legal custom appertained to a corn-mill, esp. in Scotland

1563 *Reg Priry Council Scot.* I. 245 Tua mylnis of North Berwick, with the myllandis, multuris, and sukkin thairof. *c* 1680 DALLAS *Styles* (1697) 724 The Towns, Lands, Milns, Miln Lands, Patronages, Teinds, and other after-mentioned [etc.] 1710 *Contract* in *Sheriff Court-bk. Inverness* (MS.) (5 Apr. 1723), The miln of Davochgarrioch, miln Lands, multures, sucken, sequells and Knaveship of the samyn [etc.]. 1892 BLOMFIELD *Hist. Over Heyford* 15 All rents and farm of the mill-lands and tenements.

Mi·ll-leat. [MILL *sb.*1] An artificial channel for the conveyance of water to a mill.

1609-10 *Act 7 Jas. I*, c. 19 § 2 A newe Milleate or Trench for the Conveyance of the said Water to the said Milles. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Leat* or Mill-leat, corruptly Milleat, a Trench for conveying Water to or from a Mill. 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV*, c. 64 Sched. (O) 9 Along Hall's Mill lane to the point at which the same meets the Mill leat.

Millman (mi·lmăn). [f. MILL *sb.*1 + MAN *sb.*] **a.** A man who has charge of and works a mill of any kind. **b.** A man employed in a mill.

1551-2 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 6 Yf. any Clothe..prove.. thoroughe the defaulte or negligence of the Milman or otherwise to be full of holes [etc.]. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. VII. 136 The whole population of Parker's Falls, consisting of shopkeepers, mistresses of boarding houses, factory girls, millmen, and schoolboys. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 501 You cannot ask the mill-man to vary the weight or speed of his stamps. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Mar. 5/4 The puddlers and millmen resolved.. to give their services, for a week, gratuitously

Mi·ll-mountain. ? *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; the 1633 editor of Gerarde says the plant was sold under this name at Winchester.] Fairy flax, *Linum catharticum.*

1633 *Gerarde's Herbal* II clxvii 560 Take a handfull of Mill mountaine [etc.]. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat Bot.* 1336. 1828 J E SMITH *Eng. Flora* II 119 Purging Flax Mill-mountain

†**Mi·llocke.** *Obs. rare*—0. [f. MILL *sb.*1 + -OCK.] A little mill.

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 159/12 Millocke, *parua mola.*

Millocracy (milǫ·krăsi). *nonce-wd.* [f. MILL *sb.*1 + -(O)CRACY.] The rule of mill-owners; the body of mill-owners regarded as a dominant class

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. I, In hydra-wrestle, giant 'Millocracy' so called wrestles and wrings.

Millocrat (mi·lokræt). [f. MILL *sb* 1 + -(O)CRAT.] A member of the mill-owning class viewed as a ruling caste.

1839 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *M Armstrong* XIII, Millocrats who pile thousands upon thousands, and acres upon acres 1851 W. E AYTOUN in *Blackw. Mag.* LXX. 227, I prefer a feudal baron to a modern millocrat

Hence **Millocratism,** the rule of the millocrats.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XIII IV II. 334 The misery which accompanies the reign of millocratism.

Millon, obs form of MELON, MILAN.

Mi·ll-pick, -peck. [f. MILL *sb.*1 + PICK *sb*, PECK *sb* 2] An iron tool for giving to mill-stones the requisite corrugated surface.

c 1357 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 560, 6 Milnpikkes 1525 in W H. Turner *Select. Rec Oxf.* (1880) 55 The makyng of spyndyll and the myll pycks 1588 in Nichols *Progr. Q Eliz* (1823) III 3 Furred thorough with mynnyover and calloper like myll pykes. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt Estate* 163 The millpeck is a little tool like a double adze.

b. *Her* A figure or representation of a mill-pick.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 92 b, The Frenchmen take it [the Fusil] for a spindell, and the Dutchmen take it for a milpeck. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc* III 150 Very honourable and ancient As the Crosse Moline (given by the family of Molineux) Mil peckes, and most irons appertaining to the Mill 1874 PAPWORTH & MORANT *Ord. Brit. Arm.* 979 Arg three mill-picks gu *Pickworth*

So † **Mill picker,** one who fashions the grinding surfaces of millstones.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B* 5 Here is wyll wyly the myl peker

Mi·ll-pond. [MILL *sb* 1] The water retained above a mill-dam for driving a mill. Also *attrib.*

1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I 217 It was quite calm, and the Sea as smooth as a Mill pond 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav* I XIX 301 In the month of November, when the Mediterranean is always calm and smooth as a mill-pond. 1886 A WINCHELL *Walks Geol Field* 51 The farmer's fields contributed the material that lies in the bottom of the mill-pond

attrib *a* 1706 EVELYN *Sylva* III IV (1776) 521 Lay therefore your boards a fortnight in the water, (if running, the better, as at some mill pond head).

b. *humorous.* The Atlantic, esp. that part of the ocean traversed by ships passing between Britain and North America Cf HERRING-POND)

1885 G ALLEN *Babylon* XI (1886) 79 And now, while Minna Wroe was waiting at table in Regent's Park, how was our other friend Hiram Winthrop employing his time beyond the millpond?

Mi·ll-pool. [MILL *sb* 1] A mill-pond

c 800 in Birch *Cartul. Sax* I. 418 In þone mylen pol of þam pole to þære port strate *c* 883 *Ibid* II 174 On myle pul of mylen pulle in afene stream. *c* 1530-40 J HEYWOOD *Play of Wether* 461 (Brandl) Our floodgate, our mylpoole, our water whele. 1604 BRETON *Grimellos Fortunes* D iv, This man, drawing one daie a Mill-poole, among other fish, lighted on a verie great Eele. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX 248 The mill-pool of Mr. Rodwell of East Harling, Norfolk 1905 *Macm Mag.* Nov 6 The chub are beginning to rise in the mill pool.

Mi·ll-post. [f. MILL *sb.*1 + POST *sb.*]

1. The post on which a windmill was formerly often supported. Often in similative phrases, as the type of something thick and massive; hence *jocularly* a massive leg.

a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 70 The Kyng. Makede him a castel of a mulne post. 1378-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 588, 2 milneposles, 4*s* 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr* (1867) 204 A pooddyng pricke is one, a mylpost is an other. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II 244 He hath thwittled the milpost of his huge conceit to a pudding-pricke 1668 R L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 27 A dressing with Dr. Whackum's Plaister, that shall fetch up a Man's Leg to the size of a Mill-post. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond., Quaker's Meet* (1709) 21 His Mill-post Legs are well adapted for the Load of his Body. 1727 SWIFT *Wonder of Wonders* Wks. 1755 II. II. 57 Her legs are as thick as mill-posts. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 4 Let dangling Stockings, with becoming Air, Leave to the Sight your brace of Mill-posts bare. 1845 LADY HOLLAND *Syd. Smith* I. VII. 163 Out-of-doors reigned Molly Mills,..with her short red petticoat, legs like mill-posts [etc.]. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 247 The daughters of Erin lost no opportunity of exhibiting their millposts to an unprejudiced and observant stranger.

2. *U.S.* 'A post upon which the cap of a smock-mill, bearing the sails, turns' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Mi·ll-race. [f. MILL *sb.*1 + RACE *sb.*] The current of water that drives a mill-wheel; the channel in which the water runs to the mill.

1478-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees 647 Operantibus in muracione murorum et posicione del Milnrasses et le bay ejusdem molendini. 1536-7 *Ibid.* 702 Le mylnerasse de Scaltok. 1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 49 Others were digging a mill-race of about a quarter of a mile in length. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II § 7 100 To rescue his hawk he once plunged into a millrace, and was all but crushed by the wheel.

Millree, -reye, obs. forms of MILREIS.

Mill-rind (mi·lrəind). Also 6-9 **-rynd,** 7-8 **milrine.** [f MILL *sb.*1 + RIND *sb*] The iron which supports the upper millstone of a corn-mill, and carries the eye which rests upon the end of the mill spindle.

1542 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV 325 A spendyll and a melle rynd for the lyttel Itallyon melle. 1870 *Eng Mech* 11 Mar. 624/1 'Back lash' frequently occasions a 'break down' by fracturing the 'millrynd' 1888 J WARD in *Jrnl Derbysh. Archæol Soc.* X 54 Mr. Jno. Evans suggest that they were for the insertion of a 'millrine'

b. *Her.* A conventional representation of this.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 34 b, Yee should call it a Ferde-molene, which is as much to say, as a Milrind 1680 MACKENZIE *Heraldry* 46 A cross milrine. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, s v, A *Cross Milrine*, is a Cross that has the 4 Ends clamped and turned again only the *Milrine* hath but 2 Limbs, whereas the *Cross Moline* hath 4 1874 PAPWORTH & MORANT *Ord Brit Arm.* 956 Or on a millrind sa. five estoiles arg.

Mi·ll-round. The circular path travelled by a mill-horse In quots *fig*

1851 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I VI *Motto*, O Friend.. The mill round of our fate appears A sun-path in thy worth 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 377 Melancholics left to their own thoughts are assuredly beating the mill-round of their disorder deeper and deeper

Millstone (mi·lstōun) Forms: see MILL *sb.*1 and STONE *sb.* [f. MILL *sb.*1 + STONE *sb.*; cf. Du. *molensteen*, MHG *mulstein* (mod G. *mühlstein*), Da. *møllesten.*]

1. One of a pair of circular stones (the upper of which rotates upon the lower or 'nether'), used for grinding corn in a mill *Nether millstone*: see NETHER *a*

c 1050 *Ags Voc* in Wr Wülcker 273/1 *Lima*, mylenstan *Ibid* 430/28 *Lima*, feol, oððe mylenstan *c* 1290 *S. Eng Leg* I 316 580 A Mulleston, he scholde al to-driue *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 61 It spedib to him þat a mylneston of assis be hangid in his necke. 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C XXI 295 Sette mahon at þe mangonel and mulle stones þrowep. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4041 A pece of a mylnestone threwe doune there a womman 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Rev* XVIII 21 Then a mightie Angel toke vp a stone like a great milstone, & cast it into the sea 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* I 151 They maliitioushe occupyes ane greater space betwix the happer and the mylnstane, for their awin profite 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XXVI. 391 Shee Mil stones from the Quarrs, with sharpned picks could get. 1751 J FERGUSON in *Fam Rose Kilravock* (Spald. Cl) 443 The water-wheel moves a train for turning two mill-stones 1877 BRYANT *Song of Sower* II, Steadily the millstone turns Down in the willowy vale.

b. Stone suitable for the making of millstones

1661 J CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 153 Millstone is digged in this shire.

c. *Carpenter's millstone* (see quot.).

1859 R HUNT *Guide Mus. Pract. Geol* (ed. 2) 55 The carpenter's millstone, is a hard and close variety of the Yorkshire sandstones.

d. *Her.* A representation of a millstone (usually depicted with the mill-rind attached)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 341/1 He beareth Sable, a Mil-Ston Argent. 1874 PAPWORTH & MORANT *Ord. Brit Arm* 1100 Az three millstones ppr. *Melveton.*

2. In phrases: *To see far in* (*into, through*), *to look into* (*through*), *to dive into a millstone*, used chiefly in ironical commendation of pretended extraordinary acuteness.

1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 21 She thought Ales, she had seene far in a milstone Whan she gat a husbande 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. 18 He would see further in a milstone than others. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* Wks. 1902 II. 67 Your eyes are so sharpe, that you cannot onely looke through a Milstone, but cleane through the mind. 1625 HART *Anat Ur.* II. VII. 92 They . could see as farre into a milstone as any of our Physitians. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Lett to Gentl. & Ladies* Wks 1709 III. II. 93 Thou can'st see as far into a Mill-stone, as the oldest Match-maker in Town. 1871 C GIBBON *Lack of Gold* II, That's all the length your learning helps you to see through a mill-stane.

¶ b. (*His*) *eyes drop millstones*: said of a hard-hearted person. (Perhaps suggested by the hyperbolical phrase in quot. *c* 1400.)

[*c* 1400 *Beryn* Prol 35 Teris. As grete as eny mylstone.] 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 354 Your eyes drop Mill-stones, when Fooles eyes fall Teares 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 158 1607 *Cæsar & Pompey* II IV C 3, Mens eyes must mil-stones drop, when fooles shed teares.

† c. Of dice: *To run a millstone.*

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 11 Placing the one [die] a top the other, not caring if the uppermost run a Mill-stone (as they use to say) if the undermost run without turning. 1680 KIRKMAN *Eng. Rogue* IV. XVI. 226 Knapping,

is when you strike one Die dead, either at Tables or Hazard let the other run a Milstone, as we use to say.

3. *fig.* **a.** A heavy burden (suggested by Matt. xviii. 6); **b.** a grinding or crushing instrument.

a 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 272 When I was between the mill-stones, and as one crushed with the weight of his adversary. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* x. 109 The mill stone intended for the necks of those vermin ..the dealers in corn, was found to fall upon the heads of the consumers. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv 99 John's heart was of millstone, Henry's of wax 1877 'RITA' *Vivienne* iv. iv, It is the millstone they hang round our necks.

†**4.** The appellation of a form of taxation in Spain.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 232 There doe not want also other meanes and devices to raise money, as the imposition of the Milstone; which as it is supposed, will amount to two millions of gold yearely 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb) 74 The Tally and taillage of France, the Milstone of Spaine, the Gabels of Italy

5. *Bell founding.* (See quot.)

1756 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* s.v. *Foundery of Bells*, The stake is surrounded with a solid brick-work perfectly round, 5 or 6 inches high, and of a diameter equal to that of the bell. This they call a mill-stone.

6. *attrib.*, as *millstone-maker*, *-quarry*; **millstone bridge** (see quot.); **millstone dress** = DRESS *sb.* 3 c; **millstone dresser**, (*a*) a machine for cutting grooves in the grinding-face of a millstone (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); (*b*) one who dresses or prepares millstones (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **millstone hammer, pick** = MILL-PICK (Knight); †**millstone rag**, a coarse stone suitable for the making of millstones; †**millstone silver**, the fee payable for the grinding of corn.

Also in many technical terms, as *millstone-alarm*, *-balance*, *-bush*, *-crane*, *-curb*, *-driver*, *-exhaust*, *-feed*, *-hoist*, see Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875 and *Suppl.* 1884

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1443/1 **Millstone-bridge*, the bar across the eye of a millstone by which it is supported on the head of the spindle. 1875 *Ibid.*, The draft of a *millstone dress is the degree of deflection of its furrows from a radial direction 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Millstone-makers' Phthisis*, a form of severe bronchitis dependent on the inhalation of the fine particles which separate in the manufacture of millstones 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed 2) 9 Two *millstone quarries of excellent quality are wrought to good account. 1709 HEARNE *Collect* 16 Apr (O. H. S.) II. 187 Coarse *millstone rag. 1661 *Min. Baron Crt. Stitchill* (1905) 21 Dew for payment of Grass maill & *mylle stain silver at thes term of Mertinmas

Millstone grit. *Geol.* [f. MILLSTONE + GRIT *sb.*1] A hard siliceous rock belonging to the carboniferous series and occupying in Britain and elsewhere a stratigraphical position immediately below the coal-measures

1786 WHITEHURST *Orig. St. Earth* (ed. 2) 182 Millstone-Grit, .. a coarse sand-stone, composed of granulated quartz and quartz pebbles. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* 136 A mass of coarse grit stone, called by Mr Whitehurst mill stone grit. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol* xiv 250 Thick beds of quartzose sand-stone known as the millstone grit.

Mi·ll-tail. [f. MILL *sb.*1 + TAIL *sb.*] The water which runs away from a mill-wheel; also, the channel in which the water runs away.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Moulin*, He that hurts himselfe to helpe others, will dye of thirst at the Mill-tayle. 1667 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 33 Will Whitwell hath liberty to wharfe one the North side of the mille taile for landing wood. 1724 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. iii. 87 The Mill Tayl, or Floor for the Water below the Wheels is Wharft up on either Side with Stone. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* x. 166 [He] tells me the mill-tail is full of fish!

attrib. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* vi. 113 This .water would flow off in currents with almost mill-tail velocity.

†**Mi·llward.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **mylenwyrd, myleward**, 4 **milwarde**, 5 **millewarde, mylnard**, 6 *Sc.* **mylvart**, 7 *Sc.* **milwar(e**, 8–9 *Sc.* **millart**, 9 *dial.* **millard, -ert** [OE. *mylen(n)-weard*, f. *mylen* MILL *sb.*1 + *weard* WARD *sb.*, keeper.] Originally, the keeper of a (manorial) mill; in later use = MILLER *1*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 141/1 *Molendinarius, uel molinarius*, mylenwyrd. *c* 1050 *Voc.* ibid 448/18 *Molendarius*, myleward *c* 1305 *Pilate* 6 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 111 Þe meleward þat hire fader was. 1380 *Poll. Iax* in Rogers *Oxf. City Doc.* (1891) 11 DeWillelmole Mulleward et Johanna vxore eius xviij *d.* 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 319 He gat a sone on oon Pila a milwardes douȝter þat heet Atus. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xvii (1869) 144 Millewardes also that filleth here resoun with oute clepinge of resoun. 1598 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 175 Alexander Marschall, mylvart at the nather mylne of this burght. 1650 *Croy Parish Session Min. Bk.* 16 Aug. (MS.), Alexander McPhail Milware. *Ibid.* 15 Sept., Ye minister having askit ye elderie .. giffe yai did tiy any privat hanting betwixt ye said William Dolas and his Milwars wyffe yai .. Declairis yat yai could not [etc.]. *c* 1760 SKINNER *Christmas Ba'ing* xxv. in *Misc. Poet.* (1809) 130 The millart's man, a suple fallow, Ran's he had been red wud. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xiii, I've brushed till my arms ache, but my things is still like a millard's. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 62 Corn miller .. Millard.

Mill-weir (milwī·ə). [f. MILL *sb.*1 + WEIR] = MILL-DAM.

1044 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 92 Andlang streames ðæt it cymð to ðam mylewere. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Millwell, variant of MULVEL.

Mi·ll-wheel. [f. MILL *sb.*1 + WHEEL *sb.*]

1. A wheel used to drive a mill, esp. a water-wheel used for that purpose.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 232 Seo heofon .. tyrnð onbutan us, swiftre þonne ænig mylnn-hweol. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 126 Syr, a letter of youre grace, Here comys slaw pase ffro the myln whele. 1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* lxii, So all the world .. round about doth goe Like a Mill-wheele in midst of miserie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 281 Imprison'd, thou didst painefully remaine A dozen yeeres .. where thou didst vent thy groanes As fast as Mill-wheeles strike. 1789 J. PILKINGTON *View Derby* I. 344 Cogs for mill-wheels are made of it. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. iv. 78, I feel as stupid from all you've said, As if a mill wheel whirled in my head.

b. *Her.* A figure or representation of this.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 341/1 He beareth Azure..a Mill Wheel, or a Clock Wheel, Argent. 1874 PAPWORTH & MORANT *Ord. Brit. Arm.* 1122 Gu. three mill-wheels or. *Chawcers.*

c. *fig.* or in figurative context.

1861 MRS. NORTON *Lady La G.* III. 122 Till in his brain the grief he tries to cheat, A dreary mill-wheel circling seems to beat 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 210 The mill-wheel of thought swung round slowly.

†**2.** A form of grindstone employed for polishing armour. *Obs.*

1473-4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1877) I. 65 Gevin to Cuthbert Knychtsone .. for mylne quhelis for the dich[t]ing of the Kingis harnes.

Millwin, variant of MULVEL.

Mi·llwright. [f MILL *sb.*1 + WRIGHT.] An engineer or mechanic whose occupation it is to design or set up mills or mill machinery.

1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks* (Roxb.) 197 The same day, I payd to Bochen the mylle wryte vj *s* viij *d.* 1562–3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 23 Tharte or Occupation of a Smithe. Myll wright, Carpenter [etc.]. 1650 B. *Discollimitium* 14 A French Millwright who was an exquisite workman. 1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 28 According to the different Genius and Abilities of the Mill-right. 1866 HATFIELD *Hist. Notices Doncaster* I. 203 Experiments were made by a mill-wright.

attrib. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 35, I have frequently been at a loss, in walking through several of the millwright factories, to know whether the polished shafts. were at rest or in motion.

Hence **Mi·llwrighting** *vbl. sb.*, the labour or trade of a millwright

18 *Engineering* LXVII. 63 (Cent.) Engineering and millwrighting, though synonymous, are often two distinct branches in a shop.

†**Mi·lly.** *Obs.* Also 7 **millya, millio, mil(l)ia** [a. Pg. *milho* MILLET: cf. MEALIE.] A kind of millet.

a 1600 MAY in *Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 571 In this pangaia we had certaine corne called *millio* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 650 The Guineans stamp their milia as we do spice, ..and grinde it till it be dowe, which they temper with fresh water and salt, and make rolls thereof. 1629 CAPT. J. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* Wks. (Arb.) 856 Their bread is made of Cuskus a small white seed like Millya in Biskay. 1665 *Golden Coast* 14 Their Corn is of two sorts, 1 Milly 2 Mais. 1 Milly, and that hath long Ears, and is a seed of colour like Hemp-seed, and long like Canary-seed, having no shells, but growing in a little husk, which is very white within *Ibid* 76 Their bread is of Millia, or Mais, baked on a warme Harth

Millyon, Miln(e, obs. ff. MILLION, MILL *sb.*1

Milner, obs. variant of MILLER and MILLINER.

‖**Milor**(**d** (milɔr). [F. *milord* (in 16th c. *milour*), a. Eng. *my lord* (see LORD *sb.* 15). Cf. It *milordo*; also the following Scottish example.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 14 Thair ar Knichtes, Barrounis and mony vthiris Nobilis, quhome we cal milordis]

The French designation for: An English lord; often applied to any wealthy Englishman.

1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xxxviii, 'Jest!' quoth Milor 1863 SALA *Quaik the Circumnav.* 70 An eccentric child of Albion, a milord, afflicted with the 'spleen' 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* liv, The milord, owner of the handsome yacht.

Milreis (mi·lrēis). Also 6 **millreye**, 6, 8 **milrey**, 7 **milreise, milleray**, 8 **mill-ree, mil-rea**, 9 **milree**. [a. Pg. *milreis*, f. *mil* thousand + *reis* (see REIS).] A Portuguese gold coin and money of account equal to 1,000 REIS, and of the value of 4*s.* 5½*d.* English money. Also, a Brazilian silver coin of the value of 2*s.* 3*d.*

In the 17th cent. the Portuguese milreis was valued at between 13*s.* and 14*s.*, and afterwards at 10*s.*

1589 *Discourse Voy. Spaine & Port.* 9 Missing of their Portegues and Milrayes they dreamed on in Portingall 1598 W. PHILIP tr. *Linschoten* I. iii. 4 The Master and Pilot haue each man 120 Milreyes, euery Milreyes being worth. seauen guilders. 1611 COTGR., *Milrai*, a Milleray; a coyne of gold worth betweene 13 and 14 shillings sterl. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* Wks. 1738 II. 205 Seven thousand of our Pounds, or twice as many Milreys of Portugal Money). 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 348 They have cost..22 Millrees per Pipe at a Medium. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 5/2 Government intend to propose certain measures tending to restore to par the real value of the milreis—namely, 2*s* 3*d*. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/6 The paper milrei is now worth 2*6d*.

Milrine, obs. f. MILL-RIND; **Milse**, var. MILCE *sb.*

Milsey (mi·lsi). *Sc.* Forms: 6 **milsie**, 9 **milcie**, 9– **milsey**. [Contraction of *milk-sye* (see MILK *sb.* 9 a). Cf. *milk-sieve* (ibid.: perh. an interpretative rendering of this word) and MILK-SILE] A milk-strainer.

1724 *Rob's Joch* iv. in *Ramsay's Tea-t. Misc.* (1775) I. 182 A milsie and a sowen-pail. 1811 W. AITON *Agric. Ayr.* 451 The milk is dropped through a sieve (provincially called a milsey).

attrib. 1801 J. THOMSON in *Mod. Scott. Poets* (1893) XV. 317 It minds me o' a milcie-clout Nae sooner filled than it rins out.

Milsi, Milstone, var. ff. MILCE *v.*, MILLSTONE.

Milt (milt), *sb.* Forms: 1 **multi, milti**, 1, 3–6 **milte**, 4–6 **mylte**, 5–6 **mylt**, 6 **melte**, 4, 6– (now *dial.*) **melt**, 6 **milt**. [OE. *milte* str. masc., also wk. fem., spleen = OFris. *milte* fem., spleen, MDu. *milte* (Du. *milt*) fem., spleen, also milt of fish, OHG. *milzi* neut. (MHG. *milze* neut., mod.G. *milz* fem.), ON. *milti* neut., spleen (OSw. *mjälte*, *mjalter*, *milter*, mod.Sw. *mjelte* masc., Da. *milt*, spleen, Norw. *mjelte* masc., spleen, milt of fish):—OTeut. types **miltjo-*, **miltjōn-*, perh. f. the root of MELT *v.*, with reference to the supposed digestive function of the spleen. The sense 'spawn of fish' may have been adopted from Du; as the milt of a fish is of soft substance like the spleen, the transferred use was not unnatural, but it was no doubt helped to gain currency by the resemblance in sound between *milt* and *milk* (Du. *milch*: see MILK *sb.*), the older name for the soft roe of fish. The sense also exists in Norwegian, where it is to be noted that *mjelte* milt is homophonous with *mjelte* a milking, connected with ON. *mialta* to milk.

The spelling *multi* in the Epinal Glossary cannot be explained with certainty, but it certainly cannot represent an ablaut-variant, of which there is no trace in any Teut. lang.]

I. 1. The spleen in mammals; also, an analogous organ in other vertebrate animals.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 594 *Lien*, multi *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) L. 172 *Lien*, milte *Ibid.* S. 472 *Splenis*, milte. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 242 Hu se milte bið emlang & gædertenge þære wambe hæfð þynne filmene sio hæfð fætte & licce ædra. *c* 1250 *Death* 171 in *O. E. Misc.* 178 Nu schal for-rotien..þi mahe and þi milte þi liure and þi lunge 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlv. (1495) 157 The substaunce of the mylte is blacke. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 52 His nayles stacke in to my lyuer and my mylte 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 22 The splene or mylte is of yl juice, for it is the chamber of melancholy. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 1110 In the milts of Sheep .. innumerable worms are oft-times found *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. ii (1738) 12 The Spleen, or Milt is a soft, spungy Substance 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. li. 146 The melt or spleen was very small and thin 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 130 Inflammation of the spleen or melt.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **milt-grown** *a.*, affected by an enlarged spleen; **milt-like** *a.*, resembling the substance of the mammalian milt; **milt pain**, a disease amongst swine; **milt-sickness**, a disease of the spleen amongst cattle, so **milt-sick** *a.*; †**milt-vein** (see quot.), **milt-wort** = MILTWASTE.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 101 The world] has an ugly hoskey cough, and is *milt grown. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 187 One [polypus] is termed *miltlike by Professor Munro. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, *Milt pain is a Disease in Hogs, proceeding from greediness of eating Mast 1882 *Times of Natal* 8 June, He never knew of a case of illness from eating a *melt sick ox *Ibid.*, An ox suffering from *melt-sickness 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 29 b/2 In the left hande, shee [the Liver vayne] is called the *miltvayne 1611 COTGR., *Scolopendrie*, Spleenwort, *Milt-wort, Finger-fearn 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Index, Miltwort [*text* p. 71 *Miltwast*]

2. *transf.* (See quot. 1599.)

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1596) 106 If a colt when he is fold do not cast his milt, husbandmen say he will not hue long,. some colt will cast two miltes, no horse that liues xii. yeares hath any milt within him. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 23/1 In the first foalinge of a Mare, her Foale hath .. on the tung a peece of fleshe which resembleth the Milt of an Oxe, and of some is also called a Milt. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 128 Horsemen have not agreed what that is the foal is said to sneeze, which they call a milt

II. 3. The roe or spawn of the male fish; the 'soft roe' of fishes.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 77 b/1 Open the fysshe and take to the the herte the galle and the mylte. 1530 PALSGR. 245/1 Mylte [of] a fysshe, *la laicte*; *laicte de poisson.* 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 29 Quhen now thay ar ryptted, and the meltis takne out, thay [etc.] 1611 COTGR., *Laicte*, the milt, or soft roe, of fishes. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 162 You shall scarce or never take a Male Carp without a Melt, or a Female without a Roe or Spawn 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xvii § 36 Some of the Females discharge their Spawn, and the males their Melt or Seed in the Water near each other 1884 BRAITHWAITE *Salmonidæ Westmld.* I. 3 Milt is found in the males and ova in females.

b. *attrib.*, as **milt-like** *a.*, resembling the contents of the soft roe of a fish.

1808 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 322 The milt-like fluid of the drones might be seen in the cells.

Milt (milt), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* 'To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish' (J.).

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxxi. (1737) 143, I saw. Fish .. milting, spawning. 1884 *Field* 6 Dec. 787/1 A female [char] gave 146 eggs, which were milted from a male of the same hybrid race.

Milter (mi·ltəɹ). Also 7 **meltere**, 8 **miltor**. [f. MILT *sb.* + -ER1; perh. adopted from the equivalent Du. *milter*.] **a.** A male fish, esp. in spawning time. **b.** = MILT *sb.* 3.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 245 If a man do the same with a female in spawning time, hee shall haue as many milters follow after her. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 164 Three

Melters for one Spawner. 1718 JACOB *Compl. Sportsman* 121 The Spawner lays her Spawn, and upon it the Melter drops his Milk. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 172 Then the Male, or Miltor, advances, and covers the Spawn with his Belly. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 332 At this time also the melter is more easily distinguished from the roe. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 281 A greater stock of 'Spawners' and 'Milters' than its tributaries have room to contain.

†**Milth**, *sb. Obs.* [f. MILD *a.* + -TH.] Mercy. Hence †**Milth** *v. intr.*, to have mercy (*of*, *to*). †**Mi·lthlich** *adv*, kindly. †**Mi·lthness** *sb*, mildness.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxiv. 6 Laverd, of þine reuthes mine þou mare, And of þine milþes of werld þat are. *Ibid.* xxiv 11 Laverd, milþe to my sinne. *Ibid.* lv. 1 Milþe of me, lauerd, for man fortrade me. *Ibid.* lxxvi. 8 Or he sal awai kerue is milþe in ende Fra geting and geting of strende *Ibid* lxxxvii. 12 Wher ani in thrughes sal telle þi milthnes *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 51 He welcomede ous everechon milthelicke and suete

†**Mi·lting**, *vbl. sb.* (See quot. 1587.)

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1596) 45 The milting of Oxe, Cow, or other beast is called of husbandmen, when he will sodaine lie down if ye shall stay neuer so little, being at plough or cart. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 99 Of milting of a beast. Milting, is when a beast will oft fall.

Miltonian (miltōu·niăn), *a.* [f. the name of the poet John Milton + -IAN.] Of or relating to Milton, or resembling his style or imagery.

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 1 Thy gift Pomona in Miltonian verse Adventrous I presume to sing. 1816 KEATS *Epist. C. C. Clarke* 57 Miltonian storms, and more, Miltonian tenderness. 1872 LOWELL *Milton* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 76 It is merely a Miltonian way of saying that he took regular exercise.

Miltonic (miltǫ·nik), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. *Milton*: see prec. and -IC.]

1. *adj.* = prec

1708 GAY *Wine* 15 Inspir'd, sublime, on Pegasean wing By thee upborne, I draw Miltonic air. 1818 BYRON *Juan* Ded. x, If Time, the Avenger, execrates his wrongs, And makes the word 'Miltonic' mean 'sublime' [etc.]. 1886 SWINBURNE *Misc.* 14 A Shakespearean adept may be a Miltonic believer

2. quasi-*sb.* Miltonic language

1712 HENLEY *Spect.* No 396 P 2 That Mungrel miscreated (to speak in Miltonic) kind of Wit, vulgarly termed the Pun.

3. *sb. pl.* Verses of Milton. *nonce-use.*

1792 COWPER *Wks* (1837) XV 237 Having translated all the Latin and Italian Miltonics, I was proceeding merrily with the Commentary on the Paradise Lost.

Hence **Milto·nically** *adv.*

1905 *Q. Rev* July 8 To speak Miltonically, the Muse utters the oracle, and her 'prophet' renders it in rhyme

Miltonism (mi·ltŏnizm). [f. *Milton* + -ISM.] A form of expression imitating Milton.

1802 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I 190 Cowper's blank verse detains you every step with some heavy Miltonism.

Miltonist (mi·ltŏnist). [f. *Milton* + -IST.] A follower of Milton in his views on divorce.

1806 SYMMONS *Milton* (1810) 250 A party, distinguished by the name of Miltonists, attested the power of his pen, and gave consequence to his pleading for divorce. 1836 SOUTHEY *Cowper* III 81 Hayley had reasons for being what in the days of the Commonwealth was called a Miltonist

Miltonize (mi·ltŏnaiz), *v.* [f. *Milton* + -IZE.] **a.** *trans.* To impart a Miltonian dignity to. **b** *intr.* To imitate the literary style of Milton.

1893 *Athenæum* 25 Feb 254/3 This [*sc* painting] is a noble example of Palmer's ability to Miltonize landscape 1903 *Academy* 4 Apr 336 Mr Johnstone has .. gone to Milton for his model, and Miltonizes as best he may.

Miltor, Milts, Miltschipe, var. ff. MILTER, MILCE, MILDSHIP.

Miltwaste (mi·ltweist). Also 6–7 **-wast**, 7 **-waist**. [f. MILT *sb.*[1] + WASTE.] The finger-fern, one of the spleenworts, *Asplenium Ceterach*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxv 406 Of brode or large Splenewort or Miltwast *Ibid.* III. lxvii 408 This herbe is called in English .Scaleferne, Finger ferne and Myltewaste. 1657 B W. *Expert Physician* 189 Agrimony, Burnet, Miltwaist, Mercury, each a handful 1865 *Treas Bot.* 258/2 A commonish native fern called Miltwaste or Scale Fern

Milty (mi·lti), *a.* [f. MILT *sb.* + -Y.] Resembling or of the nature of the milt or spleen

1662 J CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 306 Nothing is milty or like to the milt, if it do not swell with the properties of the milt

Milvine (mi·lvəin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *milvīn-us*, f. L. *milv-us* kite + -INE.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to a kite; belonging to the genus *Milvus* or the family *Milvinæ*. **b.** *sb.* A member of the genus *Milvus* or of the family *Milvinæ*; a kite.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Milvine*, belonging to a Kite or Glede. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Milvines*, Milvini, a family of Raptorial birds, of which the kite (*Milvus*) is the type.

Hence **Milvinous** (milvəi·nəs) *a.*, in the same sense (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

Milwarde, -well, -wyn, var. forms of MILLWARD, MULVEL.

Mils(c)e, variant forms of MILCE *sb. Obs.*

Mim (mim), *a. Sc.* and *dial.* [Imitative of the action of pursing up the mouth; cf. MUM.] Affectedly modest, demure, primly silent or quiet. Also 'affecting great moderation in eating and drinking' (Jam.).

†1679 MCWARD in *Earnest Contend. Faith* (1723) 323 The best of our Synods (for as mim as we have made it to this Day) are justly chargeable with the Blood of that renowned Martyr [Guthrie]. 1725 RAMSAY *Christis Kirke Gr.* II. 48 She was. mim that day. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 106 Now Nory all the while was playing prim, As ony lamb as modest, and as mim; And never a look with Lindy did lat fa'. 1785 FERGUSSON'S *Prov* 24 Maidens should be mim till they're married, and then they may burn kirks. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* II, Did I not say it wasna want o' spunk that made ye [*sc.* the young Laird] sae mim? *a* 1885 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Mim*, primly silent, with lips closed lest a stray word should escape 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* XIII, Worth twenty o' that stuck up London consarn, with her pasty face and mim ways.

b. Used adverbially.

1786 BURNS *Holy Fair* XVI, See, up he's got the word o' G—, An' meek an' mim has view'd it.

c. *Comb.*, as *mim looking*, *spoken*; also **mim-mouthed**, 'reserved in discourse, not communicative, implying the idea of affectation of modesty' (Jam.). Also *fig.* Hence **Mim-mouthedness**.

1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* iii, Mim mou'd Meg 1820 *Smugglers* I. xiii 164 I'm no for being mim mou'd when there's no reason; but a man had as gude, whiles, cast a knot on his tongue. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* vii, Some o' t' bonniest and mimest looking too. 1889 *Sat Rev* 12 Jan 37/1 That 'mimmouthedness' which has become a fashion of late. 1896 'LESLIE KEITH' *Indian Uncle* xi 189 Douce, plod plodding, mim-spoken lads

†**Mimature.** *Obs.* *rare*—[1]. [f. L. *mīm-us* MIME *sb.* + -ATE[3] + -URE.] Mimicking, mimicry.

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 253, I shall present her to you various, and in diverse shapes, and shall approve my selfe not outdone by you in Mimature. Imagine her, then

Mime (məim), *sb.* [a. L. *mīm-us*, a. Gr. *μῖμος*. Cf. F. *mime*, Sp., Pg., It. *mimo*.]

1. *Antiq.* A performer in the dramatic pieces described in sense 4.

[*a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 25 Aug 152 Se wæs ærest sumes kaseres mima, þæt is leasere, ond sang beforan him scandlicu leoð ond plegode scandlice plegan.] 1784 T. DAVIES *Dram. Misc.* III 51 The antient mimes were so expert at the representation of thought by action. 1888 LOWELL *Heartsease & Rue* 51 Mime and hetæra getting equal weight With him whose toils heroic saved the State.

2. A mimic, jester, buffoon; a pantomimist.

1616 B JONSON *Ep'gr.* I. cxxix, Think'st thou, Mime, this is great? 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 9 Whereas he tels us that Scurrilous Mime was a personated grim lowring foole 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I (1767) 14 He is an admirable mime, or mimic, and most delectable company 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* XVII, That which may well shock the nerves of a prince of mimes and merry-makers 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 251 Della Scala stood among his courtiers, with mimes and buffoons (*nebulones ac histriones*) making him heartily merry. 1902 J CONRAD *Heart Darkn.* 142 In motley, as though he had absconded from a troupe of mimes

b. in figurative context.

1877 MORLEY *Crit Misc.* Ser II. 245 That dance of mimes which passes for life among the upper classes

3 *transf.* and *fig.* An imitator.

1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II. III. 82 Mimes or imitators make only phantasmes or pictures not things. . The Mime will neither know nor think aught of those things he imitates as to good or evil 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 166 Those famous mimes, the Indian mynahs.

4. *Antiq.* A kind of simple farcical drama among the Greeks and Romans, characterized by mimicry and the ludicrous representation of familiar types of character; a dialogue written for recital in a performance of this kind. Also occasionally applied *transf.* to similar performances or compositions in modern times.

1642 MILTON *Apol Smect* 9 Scaliger describes a Mime to be a Poem imitating any action to stirre up laughter. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius' Sat* II (1726) 255 *note*, Liberius in the Fragment of his Mimes, has a Verse like this 1790 MALONE *Eng Stage* in *Shaks Wks* I II 118 The *Exodiarii* and *Emboliariæ* of the Mimes are undoubtedly the remote progenitors of the Vice and Clown of our ancient dramas *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks Notes* (1849) 12 The mimes of Sophron were written in prose. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* CV, No more shall wayward grief abuse The genial hour with mask and mime 1904 J. A. NAIRN *Herodas* Introd 22 A Mime is a piece depicting actual life, generally the life of the common people, and employing their language

†5. An imitation. *Obs. rare.*

1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* To Rdr, Excellent patterns commend their Mimes.

6. *attrib*, as *mime-play*; †**mime-man**, a mimic.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* v i, Tipto, and his Regiment of mime-men [*printed* (1631) mine-men], al drunk dumbe. 1894 *Daily News* 7 May 3/4 'Jean Mayeux', the new 'mime play', will be performed at the Princess's.

Mime (məim), *v* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *mimer*, Gr. has *μῑμεῖσθαι* to imitate]

1. *intr.* To act or play a part, with mimic gesture and action and usually without words.

1616–1837 [see the *vbl. sb.*]. 1897 *Westm. Gaz* 18 May 10/2 Mlle. Jane May..can sing and act as well as mime.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1728 NORTH *Mem Music* (1846) 36 Our paltry imitators are mistaken when they attempt to mime it upon a silent stage. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III XV, Miming and chattering like a Dead-Sea Ape. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* XVIII, We cannot bedeck our inner selves and make them mime as the occasion pleases, and sing the old song when their lips are set to a strange new chant

c. *trans.* To represent by mimic action.

a 1894 STEVENSON *Weir of Hermiston* IV, She made it [the hearthrug] a rostrum, mimeing her stories as she told them.

2. *trans.* To imitate, mimic.

1733 *Introd. Verses to Fielding's Intrig. Chambermaid*, Mark, in his mirth how innocent he plays! And while he mimes the mimick, hurts not Bayes. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 422/2 Miming the cuttle fish devouring its prey.

Hence **Mi·ming** *vbl. sb.*

1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I CXV, [He] Acts old Iniquities, and in the fit Of miming, gets th'opinion of a wit. 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect* Wks. 1851 III. 262 But in an ill houre hath his unfortunate rashnesse stumbl'd upon the mention of miming. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* VI xi. 520 All kinds of pageants, mimings, masks, and frolics.

Mimeograph (mi·miŏgraf), *sb* [irreg. f. Gr. *μῑμέομαι* 'I imitate' + -GRAPH.] An apparatus, invented by T. A Edison, for producing stencils of written pages, from which a large number of copies may be obtained

1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 19 Sept, The 'mimeograph' and the 'autocopyist' will give any number of copies of a letter. 1903 *C. P.'s Weekly* 6 Nov 720/1 A typewriter who could multiply for him copies of these stories on the mimeograph.

Hence **Mi·meograph** *v. trans.*, to reproduce by means of a mimeograph **Mi·meographed** *ppl a.*

1895 MARY E. BAMFORD in *Chicago Advance* 6 June 1290/2 The copies were mimeographed at last, thanks to her mother's help 1903 MISS FAITHFULL *W Lond. Typewr. Off. Circular*, Terms for mimeographing Mimeographed Circulars can be sent by the ½d post.

Mimer (məi·mǝi). [f. MIME *v.* + -ER[1].] A mime or mimic, a buffoon or jester

1755 JOHNSON [quoting Milton *Samson* 1325, where *Mimers* in the first edition is a misprint, corrected in the Errata to *Mimics*] 1819 H. BUSK *Vestr ad* II 128 The Muse, who taught th' enliv'ning dance, In Greece to mimers, and to gods in France 1835 W IRVING *Newstead Abbey* CRAYON Misc. (1863) 298 We had mummers and mimers too.

‖ **Mimesis** (məimī·sis). [Gr. *μίμησις* imitation, f. *μῑμεῖσθαι* to imitate, f *μῖμος* MIME *sb.*]

1. *Rhet.* A figure of speech, whereby the supposed words or actions of another are imitated.

1650 TRAPP *Comm. Eccles* XI 9. 154 Solomon. by a Mimesis brings in a wild yonker thus bespeaking himself Rejoice [etc.] 1681 FLAVEL *Meth Grace* XXXIV 568 Satan called here (by a Mimesis) the god of this world, not simply and properly, but because he challenges to himself the honour of a god.

2. *Biol.* = MIMICRY 3.

1845 STRICKLAND in *Lond.* etc *Philos Mag* XXVIII. 356 This term [Iconism], suggested by the Rev Dr. Ingram, appears preferable to Mimesis, which I had originally proposed to use 1885 in *Cassell's Encycl Dict* 1896 A. H. KING *Ethnology* 196 With the growing needs of society, it could not fail to develop by various processes—mimesis, reduplication, repetition [etc.].

Mimester (məi·mstǝi). *rare.* [f. MIME *v.* + -STER.] = MIME *sb* 2, a mimic.

1873 T. COOPER *Paradise of Martyrs* (1877) 299 The mimesters who beclout themselves anew with rags of Rome.

†**Mimetene, Mimetese, Mimetesite.** *Min* [Orig. F. *mimétène* (Beudant 1832) meant to represent Gr. *μῑμητής* imitator. *Mimetene*, *Mimetesite* (G. *mimetesit*, Breithaupt 1841), and MIMETITE are alterations intended to make the name less anomalous in form.] Older names for MIMETITE.

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Treat. Min* II. II. 46 Mimetene 1843 CHAPMAN *Min* 33 Mimetese. 1867 *Pract Mechanic's Jrnl* 1 Sept. 190 An arseniated plumbic apatite (mimetesite)

Mimetic (məmme·tik), *a.* (and *sb.*). [ad. Gr. *μῑμητικός*, f. *μ μεῖσθαι* to imitate. see MIMESIS.]

A. *adj.*

1. Addicted to or having an aptitude for mimicry or imitation. Also, pertaining to imitation.

1637 WHITING *Albino & Bellama* 9 But Fucus, lead by most mimetick Apes, Could not depinge Don Fuco's antick shapes 1762 GOLDSM *Cit. W.* lxxix, The mimetic troops.. begin their campaign [at the theatres] when all the others quit the field 1769 R WOOD *Ess. Genius Homer* To Rdr. 2 We shall confine our inquiry to Homer's Mimetick Powers. 1843 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 316 Chatham himself lives the strangest mimetic life, half hero, half-quack, all along. 1845 R W HAMILTON *Pop Educ* IV (ed 2) 70 The..mimetic tendency of infancy 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxii, Crying when she expected him to cry, and reflecting every phase of her feeling with mimetic susceptibility.

2. Characterized by, or of the nature of, imitation.

1669 GALE *Crt Gentiles* I III. i 18 Mimetic Poesie · which the Platonists distribute into Ecastic, and Phantastic. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks (1841) 33 The mimetic art of poetry has been hitherto considered, as fetching its imitation from mere natural resemblance. 1884 H. JENNINGS *Phallicism* IX. 99 Among the Greeks all dancing was of the mimetic kind 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 338 Cases in which with lesion of the optic thalamus there has been no defect in the mimetic movements.

3. = MIMIC *a.* 3.

1756 J. G. COOPER in *World* No. 159 V. 169 They may be enabled to make an exit as they have lived, in mimetic grandeur. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit* (1859) I. 59 When the Duke of Normandy visited Edward the Confessor, he beheld in England a mimetic Normandy. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 266 A false and merely mimetic poverty.

4. **a.** *Zool* and *Bot.* Of animals or plants; Characterized by 'mimicry' or resemblance in external appearance to some essentially different animal or plant, or to some inorganic object. Of appearances or processes: Of the nature of 'mimicry'.

1852 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 56 A second class of ana-

logical resemblances are purely external and illusive, they have been termed mimetic. 1861 H. W. Bates in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XXIII. 502 Mimetic analogies .. are resemblances in external appearance, shape and colours between members of widely distinct families. 1870 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* Gen. Introd § 7 (1875) 19 It appears that the mimetic species is protected from some enemy by its outward similarity to the form which it mimics. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 53/2 There are also cases of mimetic variation.

b. *Path.* (See quots.)

1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Mimetic*, applied to diseases that resemble, or appear like imitations of others.

c. *Cryst.* (See quot. 1888.)

1881 W. J. Lewis in *Nature* No. 616. 355 Twin and mimetic crystals. 1888 Teall *Brit. Petrogr.* 440 *Mimetic.* Ischermak proposed to call those crystals mimetic which possess externally a high degree of symmetry, but are built up by polysynthetic twinning of crystals having a low grade of symmetry. Thus chabasite is termed a mimetic rhombohedral crystal. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* Index, Mimetic crystals

5. *Gram.* (See quot.) *rare.*

1877 March *Comp. Ags. Gram.* § 40 27 Mimetic changes are those occurring through the influence of other words.

† **B.** *sb.* ? A mime, buffoon

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* Ep. Ded. 8 It is rather fit for the Mimeticks to dispute, then for mee to determine.

† **Mime·tical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Formed as prec. + -ical.] = Mimetic *a.* 2

a 1617 Bayne *On Coloss.* (1634) 360 He doth unfold it by a mimeticall expressing the charges that these false teachers gave. 1764 Hurd *Dial.* vii. *Foreign Trav.* (1765) III. 5 A Dialogue in the old mimetical, or poetic form

Mimetically (məime·tik'li), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a mimetic or imitative manner; by mimesis.

1647 Trapp *Comm. Col.* ii. 21 The words of those impostours, which are here mimetically or by way of imitation related. 1795 MacKnight *Comm. Epistles* (1820) II. 574 The apostle writes mimetically here, personating the false teachers. 1857 H. Spencer in *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 464 The deeds of the god king, chanted and mimetically represented in dances round his altar

Mimetism (məi·mĭtiz'm). *Biol.* [f. Mimet-ic + -ism.] = Mimicry.

1888 in Ogilvie; and in later Dicts.

Mimetite (məi·mĭtəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *mimetit* (Haidinger 1845), f. Gr. *μιμητ-ής* imitator + -ite. (See Mimetene.)] 'Arsenate of lead, found in yellow to brown crystals, resembling pyromorphite' (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1852 Brooke & Miller *Phillip's Min.* 481.

Mimetry (məi metri). *Cryst.* [f. Mimet-ic + -ry.] = Pseudosymmetry.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Mi-mi, variant of Mia-mia.

‖ **Mimiambi** (məi-, mimiæ·mbəi), *sb. pl.* (In Dicts. as sing. **mimiambus**.) [Latin, a. Gr. *μῑμίαμβοι pl.*, f. *μῖμο-ς* Mime *sb.* + *ἴαμβος* Iambus.] Mimes written in iambic or scazontic verse.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Mimiambus*, a kind of Verse, anciently us'd in Lampoons, Farces, &c. 1721 in Bailey 1905 *Academy* 4 Nov. 1145/1 The mimiambi of Herodas.

Mimiambic (məi-, mi miæmbik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *mīmiambic-us*, f. *mīmiambī.* see prec.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of mimiambi. Of a poet. That wrote mimiambi.

1700 Collier *2nd Def. Short View* 7 Another Mimiambick poet. 1846 *Smith's Dict. Biogr. & Mythol.* II. 695/2 Matius a mimiambic poet

B. *sb. pl.* = Mimiambi

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* X. 412/1 Contemporary with Laberius and Publius was Cneius Matius, who wrote Mimiambics, which differed from the Mimes of the two former authors only by being written in scazontics. 1894 *Athenæum* 27 Jan. 108/3 The mimiambics of Herondas have already made a sensation in the learned world.

Mimic (mi mik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6-7 **mimmick**, **mimicke**, **-ique**, 6-8 **-ick**, 7 **mimik**, **mymik**, 7- **mimic**. [ad. L. *mīmic-us*, ad. Gr. *μῑμικός*, f. *μῖμ-os*: see Mime *sb.* and -ic. Cf. F. *mimique*, Sp. *mímico*, Pg., It. *mimico*.]

A. *adj.*

1. † **a.** Exercising the profession of a mime or buffoon; having the characteristics of, or resembling, a mime (*obs.*). **b.** Addicted to or having aptitude for mimicry; imitative.

1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* III. x. H. vij b, The long fooles coat, the huge slop, the lugg'd boot From mimick Piso all doe claime their roote. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 26 They would disdain to be led about like Apes, by such mymick Marmosets. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 110 Oft in her absence mimic Fansie wakes To imitate her. 1708 Rowe *Roy. Convert* II. i. Some mimick Fantom wears the lovely Form. 1726 Arbuthnot *It cannot rain but it pours* in *Swift's Wks.* 1751 VI. 200 Aristotle saith, that Man is the most Mimick of all Animals. 1730 Swift *Market hill* Wks. 1751 X. 146 Sly Hunters..To catch a Monkey by a Wile, The mimic Animal amuse, They place before him Gloves and Shoes. 17 Cowper *Transl. fr. V. Bourne, Parrot* iii, 'Sweet Poll!' his doting mistress cries, 'Sweet Poll!' the mimic bird replies. 1821 Bryant *Ages* iii, Let the mimic canvass shew His calm benevolent features.

2. Of actions, expression of countenance, etc. † **a.** Pertaining to or characteristic of a mime; histrionic; hence, hypocritical. *Obs.* **b.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, mimicry or imitation.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* I. v, Wouldst't have me . wring my face with mimic action? 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 113 Where are all those..mimicke gestures and apish fooleries that their Masse-bookes enjoyne? 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 10 They circle the grave with mimmick gestures and ejaculations. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1655) I. 219 No simpring smiles, no mimic face, Affected gesture, or forc'd grace. 1727 Swift *Misc., On Dreams* 10 The busy Head with mimick Art runs o'er The scenes and Actions of the Day before. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xxvi, Vivaldi concluded, that his dream had mocked him with a mimic voice. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man* ii. 19 As I taught him the written signs of our language, Massieu taught me the mimic signs of his

3. That is a copy of, or imitatively resembles, what is properly denoted by the name; imitative as opposed to real.

Unlike its approximate synonyms, 'counterfeit', 'mock', 'simulated', etc., the word does not now imply any deceptive intention or effect, being applied primarily to artistic or playful imitation, and usually suggesting that the copy is ludicrously diminutive or insignificant as compared with the reality imitated

1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. xix. 213 This mimicke Goddesse, who usurped divine honours. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt* v. Wks. 1851 III. 119 To frame out of their own heads as it were with wax a kinde of Mimick Bishop limm'd out to the life of a dead Priesthood. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* xvi. 54 A bowl Around whose verge a mimic Ivy twines. 1749 Smollett *Regicide* iv. iii, Not all this pride Of mimic virtue Shall shelter thee, deceiver! 1751 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 225, I send you some [needles], that have had their heads and points melted off by our mimic lightning. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 193 Instances in brutes of what we partially stile mimic reason. 1822 Scott *Life in Forest*, Along the silver streams of I weed 'Tis blithe the mimic fly to lead. 1839 Alison *Hist. Europe* liv. § 62 (1850) VIII. 524 The mimic warfare of the opera stage. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 399 If any one dies in these mimic contests, the homicide is involuntary

4. *Path* (See quot.)

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mimic convulsion*, same as *Facial spasm*. *Mimic facial palsy*, an immobility and relaxation of the facial muscles which are supplied by the paralysed nerve... *Mimic spasm*, sudden and transient contraction of the muscles supplied by the portio dura of the seventh pair of cerebral nerves.

B. *sb.*

1. † A mime, burlesque actor (*obs.*); a performer who imitates the manner, attitudes, or voice of another in order to excite laughter; hence, in wider sense, one who practises or is skilled in mimicry or ludicrous imitation.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 19 Anon his Thisbie must be answered, And forth my Mimmick comes. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* III. iv, Waited on By mimiques, jesters. 1609 Dekker *Guls Horne bk.* vi. 31 Draw what troope you can from the stage after you the Mimicks are beholden to you, for allowing them elbow roome. *c* 1660 Wood *Life* 8 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 336 He was a great mimick, and acted well in several playes. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. iv. (1715) 19 [They] preferr'd a Mimick, or a Stage player before the most Valiant Captain. 1739 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 123 The mimick is a great assistant to the actor. 1772 Boswell 21 Mar. in *Johnson*, A mimick can not only give you the gestures and voice of a person whom he represents, but even what a person would say on any particular subject. 1830 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 249 Deaths. Mr. Ralph Sherwin, mimic and comedian. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 196 The mimics, revellers, and courtesans who crowded the palace

b. 'A mean or servile imitator' (J.). Occasionally of a thing. Something that mimics or feebly resembles.

1624 Wotton *Archit.* I. 7 What are the most iudicious Artisans but the Mimiques of Nature? 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 225 P. 7 Cunning is only the Mimick of Discretion. 1791 Burke *To Member of Nat. Assemb.* Wks. 1792 III. 346 When full grown, it [vanity] is the worst of vices, and the occasional mimic of them all. It makes the whole man false. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. cli, Turn to the mole which Hadrian rear'd on high, Imperial mimic of old Egypt's piles. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxiv, Despisers of mankind—apart from the mere fools and mimics, of that creed—are of two sorts. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 22 The cottage gable, bare and high, Poor forlorn mimic of the mountain crest

† **2.** A writer of mimes, mimographer. *Obs.*—0

1721 Bailey, *A Mimick*, a Writer of Lampoons or short jests.

3. *Zool* and *Bot.* A mimetic animal or plant. Also *appos.* in *mimic beetle* (see quot. 1855).

1855 W. S. Dallas in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 408 This position is always assumed by these Beetles [*Histeridæ* and *Byrrhidæ*] when alarmed; and, from this assumption of a death like attitude, some of the commonest species have received the name of *Mimic Beetles*. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* s. v. *Mimicry*, It is pretty clear that the *Mimeta* is rightly named the mimic, since it is a comparatively weak bird, and must benefit by being mistaken for the strong, pugnacious and noisy *Philemon*.

4. 'Play-acting', mummery (*obs.*); mimicry, imitation. *rare.*

a 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 6 Compar'd to this, All honour's mimique; All wealth alchymy. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 197 The son of the soldier already will dare To mount the old charger, in mimic of war.

Mimic (mi·mik), *v.* [f. Mimic *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To ridicule by imitating or copying (a person, his speech, manner, gestures, etc.).

1697 Burghope *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 121 To misrepresent his words and mimick his gestures. 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* XI. *Ceyx & Alcyone* 330 Morpheus express'd The Shape of Man, and imitated best, The Walk, the Words, the Gesture cou'd supply, The Habit mimick, and the Mien bely. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 229/2 Androcles . accused Alcibiades..of mimicking the sacred mysteries. 1821 Shelley *Chas. I*, II. 98 He mocks and mimics all he sees and hears. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick* xlii, Mimicking the voice and manner of the usher. 1871 C. Gibbon *Lack of Gold* vi, The laird was mimicking the miller's voice and manner as well as he could. 1892 Kipling *Light that Failed* (1900) 91 'This is disgraceful', said Maisie, mimicking Mrs. Jennett's tone.

2. To imitate or copy with minute accuracy in external characteristics, e.g. in voice, gesture, style, or manner of doing anything. Chiefly in contemptuous use, as implying servile, unintelligent, or otherwise ridiculous imitation.

1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* I. 40 The buffoon Ape, mimicked all sects and had his own to chuse. 1697 — *Virg. Past.* v. 116 Alphesibœus, tripping, shall advance; And mimick Satyrs in his antick Dance. 1761 Churchill *Rosciad* Poems 1763 I. 50 Just in the way that monkies mimic man. 1843 Macaulay *Ess., Addison* (1899) 724 Thus much is certain, both Swift and Voltaire have been successfully mimicked, and that no man has yet been able to mimic Addison. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. 27 The rest only mimicked the hero [*sc.* Alexander the Great], in their demeanour, and in the trappings and state of royalty. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) viii. 168 The absurdity of mimicking a man who was his junior.

b. with an action or attribute as object.

1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. iii, He observed how contemptible a Thing was human Grandeur, which could be mimicked by such diminutive Insects as I. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* II. x. (1840) 328 The devil is known to mimic the methods, as well as the actions of his maker. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 165 When a sect becomes powerful men crowd into it, conform strictly to its ritual, mimic its peculiarities. 1858 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) II. viii. 570 They mimicked the voice of liberty—they aped her very gestures. 1905 W. H. Mallock in *19th Cent.* Sept. 497 The devil had mimicked the art of the Creator

c. of immaterial or inanimate things personified.

1712 Granville *Poems* 173 Who wou'd with Care some happy Fiction frame, So mimicks Truth, it looks the very same. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 514 P. 2 Vice has learned so to mimick Virtue, that it often creeps in hither under its Disguise. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 77 P. 3 The prattle of affectation mimicking distresses unfelt. 1854 Patmore *Angel in Ho.* I. II. vii, The leaves, all stirring, mimick'd well A neighboring rush of rivers cold. 1878 Stevenson *Edinburgh* (1889) 8 Behold the palace re-awakened and mimicking its past

3. To represent imitatively, as by drawing, painting, etc. Of things: To have a close resemblance to, to have or assume the appearance of.

1770 T. Whately *Observ. Gardening* 23 Such whimsical wonders, however, lose their effect, when represented in a picture, or mimicked in ground artificially laid. 1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* VI. 315 Like clouds that mimicked land Before the sailor's eye. 1819 Keats *Lamia* II. 125 Fresh carved cedar, mimicking a glade Of palm and plantain, met from either side. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* lxiii, He showed her how closely he could mimic marble on paper

4. *Path* Of a disease: To exhibit symptoms that have a deceptive resemblance to those of (another disease), to simulate

1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 90 The scurvy which indeed must be allowed to create or mimic most other maladies. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 473 Nodular forms are closely mimicked by the... febrile outbursts of nodular leprosy

5 *Zool* To have a 'mimetic' resemblance to (something else) in form or colour.

1861 H. W. Bates in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XXIII. 504 The Lepidalides fly in the same parts of the forest, and generally in company with the species they mimic. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* ii. 62 The *Geometridæ*, closely mimic bits of dry stick.

Mimical (mi·mikăl), *a* (and *sb.*). Also 7 **mymicall**. [f. Mimic *a.* + -al.] **A.** *adj.*

† **1.** = Mimic *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 104 The Puppets have alwaies a Mimicall prolocutor to tel what they meane. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1644) 264 A Mimical French-man whom I entertained for his iests. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Kent* (1662) II. 80 A Mimical Ape. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 293 Devils, are a mimical sort of creatures diligent emulators of the most holy persons

2. † Befitting a mime or burlesque actor (*obs.*), pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of mimicry.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* VI. i (1620) 226 It were like Mimicall scurrility to demand any thing of any one of them [*sc.* gods], which resteth vnder the disposing of another. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 7, I beheld the mimicall gestures of the Roman Priests. 1617 Bp. Hall *Quo Vadis?* (1628) § 14 A few waste complements and mimicall courtesies. 1676 Wiseman *Surg.* I. xxiii. 132 Without speaking or opening his Eyes for many months, onely some odd mimicall gestures he used. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 99 P. 1 By introducing mimical Dances, and fulsom Buffoonries. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* III. ii. 93 The petty Tyrannys and mimical Politys of some new Pretenders. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) I. i. 49 No priest shall be a poet, or exercise the mimical or histrionical art in any degree. 1840-1 De Quincey *Style* Wks. 1859 XI. 171 The mimical situations of novels. 1873 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 340 She had musical and mimical talents

† **3.** = Mimic *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1624 Gee *New Shreds of O. Snare* 17 The Actor that puts life into this mimicall Artillery by motion and voice. 1663 *Proposal to use no Conscience* 2 Small mimical oaths, as when we swear by our Honor or Faith. 1693 *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* II. i. 232 The Nuns..did in progress of time attribute to their cutting off their Hair, and mimical Habits, a holy Virtue.

B. *sb* An imitator; an actor.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 9/2 Euterpe is the goddess of Mymicals.

Hence **Mi·mically** *adv.*, † **Mi·micalness.**

1623 Cockeram II, Scoffingly, *Irronically, Mimically.*

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xii. 181 So long mimically imitating mad men that he became one. *a* 1661 Fuller (Ogilvie 1851) The mimicalness of the ape. 1711 Puckle *Club* 107 Be neither mimically in, nor ridiculously out of the fashion.

† **Mimica·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Mimic *v.* + -ation.] A mimicking, counterfeit.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 83 Several imperfect notions and mimications of the Christian Religion

Mimicked (mi·mikt), *ppl. a.* [f. Mimic *v.* + -ed¹.] In senses of the verb.

1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. xli, The lightning rent from Ariosto's bust The iron crown of laurel's mimick'd leaves. 1861 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* xiii (1866) 507 Many of the mimicking forms of the Leptalis, as well as of the mimicked forms, can be shown by a graduated series to be merely varieties of the same species

Mimicker (mi·mikəɹ). [f. Mimic *v.* + -er¹.] One who or something which mimics.

1847 in Webster, and in later Dicts. 1861 H. W. Bates in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XXIII 509 Amongst the living objects mimicked by insects are the predacious species from which it is the interest of the mimickers to be concealed.

Mimicking (mi·mikiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Mimic *v.* + -ing².] In senses of the vb.; *Zool* = Mimetic *a*

1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. xii. § 5 (1734) 244 Saint Vitus's Dance, (as it is call'd) the mimicking Distemper 1861. [see Mimickfd] 1872 Nicholson *Introd Stud Biol.* 52 The mimicing butterflies, are liable at a distance to be mistaken for the distasteful *Heliconidæ*. 1877 E Leigh *Cheshire Dial* s v *Mimick*, 'Mimicking work' is work made to look well for a time, but not to last, like bad contract work.

Mimicry (mi·mikri). Also 7 **mimmickry**. [f. Mimic *sb.* + -ry.]

1. The action, practice, or art of mimicking or closely imitating, either in sport or otherwise, the manner, gesture, speech, or mode of action of persons, or the superficial characteristics of a thing.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No 38 P 6 A wretched Belief, That their Mimickry passes for Real Business, or True Wit. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxvi, The chase I follow far, 'Tis mimicry of noble war 1829 Cunningham *Brit Paint* I 58 Mimickry, common to all children, was remarkable in me 1870 Huxley *Lay Serm* III (1874) 49 The successful mimicry of the measure of a Greek song 1903 R D Shaw *Pauline Epist* 175 A learned and distinguished Comedian . daily went through his antics and mimicry on the Capitol

b *In mimicry of*. in imitation of

1814 Southey *Roderick* VIII 107 As if in mimickry of insect play. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* XLVIII VI 139 [He] wore a lion's skin, and armed himself with a club, in mimicry of Hercules.

c. An act, instance, or mode of mimicking Also *concr.* a production by which something is mimicked.

1687 N N. *Old Popery* 17 Those trivial upstart Mimmickries of them [*sc* the Roman Church] practiced only within the narrow Limits of the Church of England 1711 Addison *Spect* No. 169 P 4 We shall find it [Good Breeding] to be nothing else but an Imitation and Mimickry of Good-nature. 1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist* (1776) IV. 219 They [*sc* monkeys] soon begin to exert all their sportive mimickries. 1877 Shields *Final Philos* 236 The Latin apologists had denounced the myths and oracles of paganism as Satanic mimicries. 1879 C H. Wilson in *Encycl. Brit* X 673/2 In France an imitative school has executed mimicries of ancient glass painting.

2. *Zool.* A close external resemblance which a living creature (or sometimes a nest, etc) bears to a different animal, or to some inanimate object.

1861 H W Bates in *Trans Linn Soc* XXIII 509 *note*, The author [Rössler] enumerates many very singular cases of mimicry; he also states his belief that the mimicry is intended to protect the insects from their enemies. 1893 Newton *Dict Birds* s v *Mimicry*, We must always remember that the Mimicry, however produced, is unconscious.

Miminy-piminy (mi mini,pi mini), *a* and *sb.* Also **mimminee-pimminee**. [Intended as phonetically symbolic cf. Mim; also Niminy-piminy.]

A. *adj.* Ridiculously delicate or over-refined, finicking.

1815 Mrs Pilkington *Celebrity* II. 229 Your miminy-piminy fears of hurting the feelings 1863 Reade *Hard Cash* xxxiii, In a miminy piminy voice [she] said she was come to make her submission 1881 W. S. Gilbert *Patience* II, A miminy piminy, *Je-ne sais quoi* young man.

B. *sb.* Finicking or affected composition

1818 Hazlitt *Eng Poets* VIII 293 All the tantalizing, teasing, tripping, lisping mimminee pimminee of the highest brilliancy and fashion of poetical diction 1825 — *Spirit of Age* 397 The two lines immediately after are a mere piece of enigmatical ingenuity and scientific mimminee pimminee.

Mimique, obs. form of Mimic.

† **Mi·mist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Mime *sb* + -ist.] One who imitates. (Erroneously used by Puttenham.)

1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* I xi. (Arb.) 42 There were others [*sc.* poets] that vsed in places of great assembly, to say by rote nombers of short and sententious meetres, very pithie and of good edification, and thereupon were called Poets *Mimistes*· as who would say, imitable and meet to be followed for their wise and graue lessons

Mimmation (mimē·ʃən). *Assyrian Gram.* Also **mimation**. [f. Arab. *mīm*, name of the letter *m* + -ation, after Nunnation.] The appending of *m* to the flexional vowels in Assyrian. (A characteristic of the Babylonian dialect of that language, as *nunnation* is of classical Arabic.)

1873 *Eng. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* Suppl. 173. 1896 W. St C. Boscawen *Bible & Mon.* i. 30 The .. elaborate power of word-building, as well as the preservation of the mimation .. attest this similarity. 1903 *Expositor* Oct. 280 Jaum is the same as Jau only with the Babylonian mimmation added.

Mi·mmering, *a.* ? Pseudo-*arch.* [Cf. next.] ? Doting, dreaming.

1827 G Darley *Sylvia* 64 A half-brain'd loon ' A mimmering driveller !

† **Mimmerkin.** *Obs. Sc.* In 6 mymmerken, -in. [Cf. Du. *mijmeren* (MDu. *mimmeren*, *mimeren*) to dote; and see -kin.] ? A dotard.

1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 29 Mandrag mymmerkin, maid maister bot in mowis. *Ibid* 514 Cankrit Caym, .. Tutiuillus, Marmaidyn, mymmerken, monstir of all men

Mimmick, -ry, obs. forms of Mimic, Mimicry.

Mimmulus, obs. form of Mimulus

Mimness (mi mines). [f. Mim *a.* + -ness.] Primness, demureness.

c 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk., Edin Baillie* (1878) V. 224 My angel Lady Jane had now lost all her jocularity and flippancy of speech, there was nothing but mimness and reserve in the Marquess's presence.

† **Mi·mograph.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *mīmographus*, Gr. *μῖμογράφ-os* : see next. Cf † *geograph, bibliograph.*] = next.

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos* v. 13 (*Plato*), Sophron the Mimographe.

Mimographer (məimɒ·grăfəɹ). [f. L. *mīmographus* (a. Gr. *μῖμογράφος*, f *μῖμο-s* Mime *sb.* + *-γράφος* writer) + -er¹. see -grapher.] A writer or composer of mimes.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (ed 2) 235 Mimographers I needs must call them *Ibid* 267 Some are Poetasters, or Mimographers. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I 196 'Tis in this that the great mimographer, the father and prince of poets, excels so highly; his characters being wrought to a likeness beyond what any succeeding masters were ever able to describe 1858 Donaldson tr *C. O Müller's Hist Lit Anc Gr* XXXIX § 4 II 215 Sophron the mimographer

† **Mimo·loger.** *Obs.*—° [f. Gr. *μῖμολόγ-os* reciter of mimes (f. *μῖμο-s* Mime + *-λόγος* that speaks) + -er¹· see -log**ER**.] A reciter of mimes. So **Mimo·logist.**

1727 Bailey vol II, *Mimologer*, one who recites Rhymes. 1832 *Examiner* 21/1 She is the Psyche of the Mimologists

† **Mimo·logy.** *Obs.* [ad Gr *μῖμολογία*, f *μῖμολόγος* see prec.] Recitation of mimes.

1727 Bailey vol II, *Mimology*, a making of Rhymes

Mimophyre (məi·mŏfəiəɹ). *Petrology.* [f. *mimo-* (see next) + *-phyr* ending of G. *porphyr* porphyry.] An uncrystallized rock having the appearance of porphyry.

1841 *Penny Cycl* XX 56/2 Mimophyre Cement argillaceous, uniting distinct grains of felspar, &c

† **Mimo-prophet.** *Obs nonce-wd.* [f. Gr *μῖμο-s* Mime (taken in the sense of 'mimic', 'sham') + Prophet] A mock or pretended prophet. Hence † **Mimoprophetic** *a*

1668 H More *Div Dial, Schol.* (1713) 567 When the whole Empire of the World was promised to the Familists, by their Mimo-Prophet H N. *Ibid* 571 The Quakers . are to be esteemed a Mimoprophetick sort of People.

‖ **Mimosa** (mimōu·zǎ, mimōu·să) Pl **-as**, also Lat. **-æ**. [mod.L (Colin 1619 see Hatz.-Darm. s.v.), app. f. L. *mīm-us* Mime *sb.* + *-ōsa* fem. of *-ōsus* suffix. see -ose. The name seems to have been meant to allude to the 'mimicry' of conscious life shown by the Sensitive Plant.]

1. a. *Bot.* A genus of leguminous shrubs, natives of tropical and sub-tropical regions; the best known representative is the common Sensitive Plant, *M. pudica*. The genus was originally nearly co-extensive with the present sub-order *Mimoseæ*, but has been greatly narrowed by the separation of *Acacia* and other genera Also, a plant of this genus. b In popular language applied chiefly to the Sensitive Plant and to certain trees of the genus *Acacia*, esp. the Australian species otherwise known as Wattle trees

[1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn* I, *Mimosæ Plantæ*, the same with *Sensative*] 1751 J Hill *Hist. Plants* 474 The legume of the Mimosa is articulated, and the leaves are sensitive. 1753 Chambers *Cycl Supp*, The species of Mimosa, enumerated by Mr Tournefort, are these 1 The common sensitive shrub. 2 The prickly and more sensitive Mimosa. 5. The prickly Pernambuco Mimosa. 1775 *Nat Hist.* in *Ann. Reg* (1783) 93 The Mimosæ, or sensitive plants 1801 Southey *Thalaba* I xiv, Beneath a tall mimosa's shade They saw a man reclined 1808 Scott *Marm* IV Introd 196 For not Mimosa's tender tree Shrinks sooner from the touch than he. 1847 Longf. *Ev* II II. 42 At the tramp of a horse's hoof on the turf of the prairies, Far in advance are closed the leaves of the shrinking mimosa. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xi 203 White-thorned mimosa (*Acacia horrida*) 1862 G. T. Lloyd 33 *Yrs in Tasmania* III 33 The Mimosa or Wattle, which prevails throughout the most fertile lands of Tasmania. 1867 Baker *Nile Tribut.* I. (1872) 9 A few miserable stunted thorny mimosas.

2. The bark of various Australian species of *Acacia*, used in tanning; also called *Wattle-bark.*

1852–4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts*, etc (1866) II. 28 Mimosa or Wattle-bark, is procured from different species of mimosa, which grow in Australia and New Zealand.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mimosa-bush, family, scrub, shrub, -thorn*; **mimosa-bark** = sense 2; **mimosa gum** = *gum arabic* (see Arabic *a.* 2).

1848 W. Westgarth *Australia Felix* xvii. 255 The other exports of Australia Felix consist chiefly of tallow, .. *mimosa bark, and gum-wood. 1900 Kipling in *Daily News* 16 June 4/5 McManus went for a walk through the *mimosa-bushes. 1860 Gray *Man Bot* 91 *Mimoseæ*, the *Mimosa Family. 1890 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, **Mimosa gum* 1900 Doyle *Green Flag* 4 Thick clumps of *mimosa scrub. 1830 R. Dawson *Pres. State Austral* v. (1831) 202 Gum arabic, which exudes from the *mimosa shrubs. 1894 Sir G. H Portal *Mission Uganda* 35 Clumps of *mimosa thorns. 1898 *Daily News* 6 Sept 4/7 They stood behind the thin breastwork of mimosa thorn bushes. 1775 Masson *Journeys at Cape* in *Phil. Trans* LXVI. 290 We encamped under a large *mimosa tree

Mimose (mimōu s). *Petrology.* [a. F. *mimose.*] A uniformly greyish coloured lava composed of compact felspar closely united with pyroxene.

1841 *Penny Cycl* XX 56/2 Mimose Laminated felspar, and augite

Mimosite (mimōu sait). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *Mimōsitēs* (see J. H. Balfour *Man. Bot.* 1849, § 1189) see Mimosa and -ite.] Any fossil remains of plants supposed to have belonged to the sub-order *Mimoseæ*.

1882 in Ogilvie, and in later Dicts

Mimotannic (mimotæ·nik), *a Chem.* [f. Mimo(sa) + Tannic *a.*] *Mimotannic acid*: a variety of tannic acid found in the mimosa.

1857 Miller *Elem Chem., Org* v § 4 (1862) 403 The essential constituents of catechu are mimotannic acid and catechin. 1874 Garrod & Baxter *Mat Med.* 235 Kino contains a species of tannin, called mimotannic acid (or catechu tannic acid)

Mimotype (mi·mətəip) *Zool* [f Gr. *μῖμο-s* Mime *sb* (taken in the sense of 'mimic') + Type *sb.*] 'A type or form of animal life which in one country is the analogue or representative of a type or form found in another country, to which it is not very closely related' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1882 T. Gill in *Smithsonian Rep* 460 The quasi-representative forms are not only isotypes, but simply mimotypes. Foot-n *Mimotypes*, forms distantly resembling each other, but fulfilling similar functions

Hence **Mimotypic** (mimoti·pik) *a*, relating to or having the character of a mimotype.

1890 in *Century Dict* ; and in later Dicts.

Mimp (mimp), *sb.* and *a.* [Phonetically symbolic · cf. Mim]

A. *sb.* A pursing up of the lips.

? 1820 *Heiress* 54, I am preparing the cast of the lips for the ensuing winter thus . It is to be called the Paphian mimp.

B. *adj.* Prim, precise, affected, mim.

1882 in *Lanc Gloss*, *Mimp*, prim, precise, affected.

So **Mi mpetty mimp** *adv.*, in prim silence.

1798 Charlotte Smith *Yng Philos* I 168, I am so teased and so lectured by the old folks that I sit mimpetty mimp before them merely for peace sake

Mimp (mimp), *v dial.* [Cf. Mimp *sb.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To purse *up* (one's mouth).

1710 *Brit Apollo* III. No 35 2/2 She mimp'd up her Mouth with scorn

2. *intr* 'To speak or act in an affected or mincing manner, to toy or play with one's food in an affected manner' (E. D D.)

c 1861 Staton *Rays from Loominary* 41 Peggy coom mimpin up besoide him, lookin bonnily confused 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* VI 83, I thought you'd be mimpin' and mincin', and that nothin' ud please 'ee

† **Mi·mpins.** *Obs* ? *School slang.* (See quot.)

1820 L Hunt *Indicator* No 35 (1822) I 275 There used to be a mystery called mimpins, which as Dr Johnson would say, made a pretty sweetmeat

Mimsey (mi mzi), *a dial* Also **mimzy** [f. Mim *a* : cf. *clumsy, flimsy, tipsy*] 'Prim, prudish; contemptible (E. D D.).

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss*, *Mim, Mimsey*, prim, prudish. 1895 S. Christian *Sarah* (ed 4) 262 She is no mimzy miss to be scared, or a reed to break if you lean your hand on it

‖ **Mimulus** (mi·miŭlŭs) *Bot* Also 8 **mimmulus**. [mod.L.; app. dim of L. *mīmus* Mime *sb* The application by Linnæus (sense 2) is supposed to allude to the resemblance of the flowers to a mask.]

† **1** The Louse-wort or Red Rattle, *Pedicularis sylvatica Obs.*—°

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Mimmulus*, the Herb Rattle, or Louse wort 1727 Bailey vol II

2. A genus of flowering plants (N.O. *Scrophularineæ*), indigenous in America, Asia, and Africa; a plant of this genus (in popular use esp. *M. luteus*, the 'monkey-flower' or 'monkey-plant').

M. moschatus is commonly known as the musk plant.

1824 Loudon *Encycl Gardening* Index, Mimulus, monkey-flower. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 406/3 Single Mimuluses in variety. . have been the most brilliant outdoor hardy flowers I have. 1905 *Longm. Mag.* Jan 253 The showy yellow flowers of the North American mimulus may be seen

‖ **Mimus** (məi·məs). *Ornith* [mod.L. use of L. *mīmus* Mime *sb.*] A genus of American birds including the mocking-bird, *M. polyglottus*, a bird of this genus.

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Mimus*, the Indian Mock-bird, not much unlike the Jay, but somewhat smaller

attrib. 1896 Newton *Dict. Birds* 958 In the *Mimus* group the tarsus is anteriorly scutellated.

† **Mi·my,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Mime *sb.* + -y¹.] Of or pertaining to a mime or mimic.

1683 O. U. *Parish Ch. No Conventicles* 4 When his mimy Face should appear, with Gravity and Laughter at the same instant.

† **Min,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1, 4 **myne, mine,** 3 **mune-,** 3–4 **min,** 4 **minne,** 4–5 **myn(ne.** [OE. *myne* masc., = OS. *muni-* (in *munilic* lovable), ON. *mun-r* mind, desire, love, Goth. *mun-s*:—OTeut. **muni-s,* f. wk.-grade of the Indogermanic root **men-* (:**mon-* **mn-*): see MIND *sb.*]

1. a. Mind, purpose, intention (OE. only). **b.** Remembrance, memory, mention. *To make min of*: to mention.

Beowulf 2572 Læssan hwile..þonne his myne wohte *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5174 Yee ha sin þat yee mak of him ani min. *Ibid* 8835 To haf o þat tre lastand min *a* 1450 MYRC 1852 On þy power þen haue þow mynne, þat þou myȝt a soyle of alle synne *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* xxiv. 361 Now, gramercy agayn! Mekill thank and myn and this shalbe ment

2. *Comb* **min-day** = MIND-DAY; also *attrib.*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 22 Ine anniuersaries, þet is ine munedawes of ower leoue vreond 1532 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 84 A myndey cowe that I had of my mother

† **Min,** *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* Shortened form of MINNIE, mother.

1 .. *Johnnie Faa* in Child *Ballads* IV 284 (Cent.) I'm Johnny Faa o' Yetholm town, I here dwall my min and daddie O.

† **Min,** *a. Obs.* Also 3 **minne,** 4–5 **myn(n)e,** 4–6 **myn.** [a. ON *minne* (:—**minra*) = OFris. *minnera, minra*, OS. *minnero* (MDu. *minre, minder*, Du. *minder*), OHG. *minniro* (MHG. *minre, minner*, mod.G. *minder*), Goth. *minniza*:—OTeut. **minnizon-, *minwizon-*, cogn. w Gr. μινύθειν to make or grow smaller, L. *minuĕre* to diminish, L. *minor* less

The alleged OE. *min* does not exist; the word in the supposed examples is *mine* with the sense 'wicked, harmful', prob. cognate with *mán* MAN *a* and *sb.*[2]]

Less. Always coupled with *more.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* IX 5 þou snibbid genge mare and minne, Forworthed wiked for his sinne. 13 *Gaw & Gr. Kn't* 1881 þere he schrof hym schyrly, & schewed his mysdedez, Of þe more & þe mynne, & merci besechez. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 175 Who so makes myrth mor or min, In god behoues his ioy begin. *c* 1440 *York Myst* IX 34 My Fadir knewe both more and mynne, That al þis worlde shuld synke for synne. 1571 H CHARTERIS *Lyndesay's Wks.* Adhort a vj b, Idolateris Reid heir ȝour lyfe at large, baith mair and min.

† **Min,** *v.*[1] *Obs* Forms: 1 (**mynian, *mynnan*), 3*rd sing pres.* **myneþ,** *subj.* **meneȝe,** 4–5 **myn(n.** [OE. **mynian,* f. *myne* MIN *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To intend, purpose; to direct one's course, go.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1061 Þær min hyht myneð to gesecenne. *a* 1000 in Cockayne *Shrine* 163 Ic lære ælcne ðara þe maza si & manigne wæn hæbbe þæt he menize to þam ilcan wuda. 13. *Gaw & Gr Kn't.* 982 Þe lorde Mynned merthe to be made vpon mony syþez *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4787 Vp at a maȝte mountane he myns with his ost

† **Min,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 2–4 **mine,** 3–4 **munne, min(ne,** 4–5 **myn(e, mynne.** [a. ON. *minna* (:—O Teut. type **minjan, *menjan,* f root **men-*: see MIND *sb* The first quot. may belong to OE. *mynegian*: see MING *v.*]

1. *trans.* To remind.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 And he minede alle men to forleten here sinnes, and beten *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4613 Ne neuire na mercy ȝow emell as mynes me ȝour pistill. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 169 Syr, of one thinge I wolle you mynne.

2. impers. *Me mins* = I recollect, I remember, I think. Const. *of, on*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5274 Ne minnes yow noght, now mani dai, Of a drem, lang siben gan? 13 *Sir Beues* (A.) 185 'Ȝe', ȝhe seide, 'of a wilde bor I wene, me mineþ boute for, Al of þe feure!' *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1625 For in þe marche of Messedone me mynes [*MS Dublin* me menys] on a tyme, þat [etc.]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XXVIII. 200 Cryst saide his self, mynnes me, That [etc.].

3. *trans.* To remember, to have or bear in mind; to call to mind or remembrance, recollect

13.. *Gaw & Gr. Kn't* 995 On þe morne, as vch mon mynez þat tyme *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1434 Happye is þe here In no hate lenȝis, Ne mynnes no malis þat is of mynd past. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1094 As ȝone ȝondire hiȝe hill sall ay hald his place, So sall þi name fra now furth be mynned in mynde 14 in *Polit. Relig. & Love Poems* (1903) 219 My merci, if þou it mynned, Y haue schewed it þee on many wise

b. *intr.* and *refl.* Also, to think (of something or some one). Const *of, on, upon.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 112 A lastand ware apon to myn. *Ibid.* 8252 Of cercles þat he toke a wai Offrand he made at min on ai. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* VIII. 5 What is man þat þou ert mynand of him? 13 *E. E. Allit P.* A. 583 Fyrst of my hyre my lorde con mynne 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B XV 454 Ȝe mynnen wel how Mathew seith how a man made a feste *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 21873 (Trin.) Hongres & deep vpon to mynne. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XXVIII 136 Myn ye noght that I you told. That my body shuld be sold.

4. *trans.* To commemorate.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Þe eadi meiden þat we munnið to dei.

5. *trans.* To say, tell, mention, record, relate

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23953 Of hir truli it es mi tale, Hir murning for to min *?c* 1325 *Old Age* iv. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149 Iset ic am wip sunne þat i ne mai noȝt munne. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. IV 456 Sebbe trewely trouwe þer-Inne, And fulliche out of ȝor mouþ bit mynne, þer-to liht muche mede. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 37 Amonges þat menye,—to myn hym be nome,—Homer was holden haithill of dedis. *a* 1600 *Flodden Field* lxxii. in Child *Ballads* III. 358 The first word that our prince did myn, 'Welcome, dukes and erles, to mee!'

Min, obs. form of MINE.

‖ **Mina**[1] (mə·ĭnă). *Pl.* **minæ** (mə·ĭnī), **minas** (mə·ĭnăz). Also 7 **myna, mine,** 8 **minah**; *pl.* 7 **minaes, mynaes.** [L. *mina*, ad. Gr. μνᾶ (see MNA), prob. from a Babylonian source: cf. MANEH.]

1. A unit of weight anciently used in Western Asia, Greece, and Egypt.

In Greek-speaking countries it contained 100 drachmas; it varied according to locality and time, but was not far from 1 lb. avoirdupois; 100 minas made a talent. In Assyria and Babylonia there seem to have been two different *minas*, one being double of the other.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Mina* or *Mna*, a weight, answering to *Libra*, that is to say, a pound. 1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 487 It weighed 72 Attic Minas. 1845 P. SMITH in *W. Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Ant.* s v. *Talentum*, Another standard of the talent, which was used in commercial transactions, the mina of which was called the *commercial mina*. .This mina is mentioned .. as weighing 138 drachmae. 1903 *19th Cent.* Aug 271 The Babylonian ordinary mina was equal to 982 4 grammes. Sixty minae made one talent.

2. A denomination of money anciently current in Greece and Greek-speaking countries, = 100 drachmas, or about £4. (Rendered 'pound' in the English versions of the N.T.)

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Lysander* (1595) 486 A tallent of siluer, two and fifty Minas [etc.] 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 242 Each supper stood him in a hundred Mynaes of gold, each mina or dina, in our money valuing six and twenty shillings and eight pence. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XI. (1687) 768/2 He [Protagoras] was the first, that took a hundred Minæ for a gratuity. 1685 COTTON tr *Montaigne* xxxiv. (1711) I 312 He was presently awarded ten Attick Mines. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I x. (1869) I. 141 Four minæ were equal to thirteen pounds six shillings and eight pence 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXXIII. IV. 296 Cyrus had promised them a largess of five minas a piece. 1845 P. SMITH in *W. Smith's Dict. Gr & Rom. Ant* s.v. *Talentum*, The [Attic] mina was 4*l* 1*s*. 3*d*. The Aeginetan mina was, according to the existing coins, 5*l* 14*s* 7*d*. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* IIV (1879) 657 He gave them each, only a mina, one hundred drachmae.

3. = MANEH.

1737 WHISTON *Josephus* p. cl, Maneh, Mna, or Mina, as a coin = 60 Shekels 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XII 37/2 [Ezekiel] tells us that the minah or maneh was valued at 60 shekels

‖ **Mina**[2] (mə·ĭnă) Forms: 8 **maynat,** 8–9 **mino, minor,** 9 **minah, minar, miner, myna, mynah, myneh, maina,** 9– **mina.** [Hindī *mainā.*] A name applied to several different sturnoid passerine birds of India and countries further east, belonging to the genera *Acridotheres* and *Eulabes*, esp. *Eulabes* (formerly *Gracula*) *religiosa*, the common talking starling of India. In Australia also applied to various species of the genera *Manorhina* and *Myzantha.*

1769 LADY M COKE *Jrnl* 11 Aug. (1892) III. 131 A number of fine Birds presented themselves before me. an Noble Mino that I wanted to Buy, but [etc.] 1800 *Misc. Tracts* in *Asiat Ann Reg* 4/2 The maynat 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* I. 47 The myneh is a very entertaining bird, articulating several words in the manner of the starling. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv Younger Son* III 246 The mina, of deeper blue than the sky. 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* IV. pl. 79 Yellow-throated Miner. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 263 A minar was chased by a small hawk. 1879 M. STOKES *Ind Fairy Tales* IV (1880) 18 So the dog went to a maina and said 'What shall I do to hurt this cat?' 1888 D. MACDONALD *Gum Boughs* 146 Yellow-legged minahs, tamest of all Australian birds 1893 Myna, Maina, Minor [see GRACKLE 1].

b. *Comb.*, as *mina-bird, -grackle.*

1782, 1842 Minor Grakle, mino grakle [see GRACKLE 1]. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl*, *Mina bird.*

Minace, obs. Sc. form of MENACE *v.*

Minacious (mĭnē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *mināci-, minax* (f. *minārī* to threaten) + -OUS. Cf. It. *minaccioso.*] Menacing, threatening; of a threatening character; full of threats or menaces.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl* III. iii. 63 Whether the face of Heaven. look upon us with a sad and minacious countenance *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 349 He ghostly Wants supplies, gives inward Joys, Which most minacious Crosses overpoise. 1889 ABP. BENSON in *Life* II. 286 He went away with a kind of minacious 'Very well'.

absol. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI 68 You have often a touch of the minaceous [*sic*].

Hence **Mina·ciously** *adv.*, **Mina·ciousness.**

1674 *Rec. Presbyt. Inverness* (S.H.S.) 43 Donald dow Mack conachie .menaciouslie threatened the Minister. 1864 *Q. Rev* Oct. 571 The attitude of the Papal communion before this new enemy is that of a startled, trembling minaciousness. 1895 *Punch* 21 Dec 300/2 Two terriers, which barked minaciously at my legs.

Minacity (mĭnæ·sĭti). [f L. *mināc-em, minax* threatening (see MINACIOUS *a.*) + -ITY.] 'Disposition to use threats' (J); denunciation.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* II. (1864) 76 Nor is the district without its historical minacities 1854 MILMAN *Lat Chr.* VI III. (1864) III. 481 The warning was couched in words of prophetic minacity.

† **Minacy.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **menacy.** [ad. L. *minācĭæ* threats, f *mināc-, minax* threatening: see MINACIOUS and -ACY.] = MENACE.

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 17 Saynt Albane .. litle heeded the menacies [L. *minas*] of the Prince. 1645 FEATLY *Dippers Dipt* (1646) 79 According to that dreadfull menacy in the second Commandment. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 17 Yet was I left under that minacy and the minacer .. left to his course against me.

Minah, variant of MINA[1] and MINA[2].

Minal, variant of MONAUL.

Minam, var. MENNOM *Obs.* exc. *dial.*, a minnow.

1656 SPELMAN *Villare Angl* Pref. 3 What Dragg-net.. can be so cast to catch all Minams that come under it?

† **Mi·nant,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *minant-em*, pr. pple. of *minārī* to threaten] That threatens.

1646–8 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 197 A Minant Exhalation.

‖ **Minar** (mĭnā·r). Also 7 **mynar.** [a. Arab. منار *manār*, f. root of نار *nār* fire.] A lighthouse, a tower, or turret. Cf. MINARET.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 142 High slender Turrets which the Mahometans term .. Minars, i e. Towers. *Ibid.* 318 A Tower, Mynar [*edd.* 1634, 1638, manor]. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* s. v, In India, *Minars*, or pillars of victory, are frequently erected in connection with mosques. . They .. are divided into stories by projecting balconies, like the minarets. 1898 G. SMITH *Twelve Ind Statesm* iii 100 The Taj itself .. was illumined by the electric light from its four minars and the mosques on either side.

Minar, variant of MINA[2].

Minaret (mi·năret). Forms: α. 7 **minoret,** 8 **minarat, mineret,** 9 **menaret,** 7– **minaret**; β. 8–9 **minaree, minareh, menareh.** [a. Arab. منارة *manāra*[h], *manārat* (in Turkish pronunciation *mināre*), f. root of *nār* fire: cf. MINAR. The immediate source may be F. *minaret*; cf. Sp. *minarete*, Pg. *minareto*, It. *minaretto.*] A tall slender tower or turret, connected with a mosque, surrounded by one or more projecting balconies from which the muezzin calls the people to prayer.

α. 1688 WHELER *Journ Greece* V 364 They have built a Minoret, or tall, slender Steeple, out of which they make a Noise, to call People together, at their set times of Prayer 1695 MOTTEUX *Saint Olon's Morocco* 72 Two Mosques, whose Minarets are of a considerable height. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I IV. 157 This Khalifa was the first who erected Minarets in the Mosques. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* 87 All the minarets were thrown down. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. XXXVIII, The cross descends, thy minarets arise. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I 18 The menaret of each mosque. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I 51 The minarets and the castle which crowns the highest position produce a striking effect.

β. 1775 CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 59 Amid these the tall minarees rise, and white houses glitter, dazzling the beholder. 1798 TWEDDELL in *Rem* (1815) I. 235 One of the minarehs of St. Sophia 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 379 The mueddins on the menarehs had chanted the Selam of Friday.

b. *transf.* and *fig*

1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I ii 13 This beautiful minaret of ice. 1870 B. HARTE *Dickens in Camp* 1, The dim Sierras, far beyond, uplifting Their minarets of snow.

c *attrib.*, as *minaret-top, -tower.*

1856 KANE *Arct Expl.* I XVIII 224 A solitary column or minaret-tower. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* 1 37 The only call for prayer is from the minaret top.

Minareted (mi·nărĕtĕd), *a.* Also **minaretted.** [f. MINARET + -ED[2].] Possessing, furnished with, or characterized by minarets.

1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Palm Leaves* 138 In the minaretted distance gleamed Purple and faint-green relics of the day. 1893 W. S. BURRELL & EDITH E CUTHELL *Ind Mem.* 37 The family mosque, a tiny minareted building.

Minargent (minā·ɪdʒĕnt). [f. (ALU)MIN(IUM + ARGENT.] A kind of aluminium-bronze.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict Mech* s v 1889 BRANNT *Krupp & Wildberger's Metallic Alloys* 322 Minargent. This alloy, which has a very beautiful white color, is composed of copper 1000 parts, nickel 700, tungsten 50, aluminium 10.

Minas(s)e, obs. Sc. forms of MENACE *v.*

Minati, obs. form of MANATEE.

Minatorial (minăto·rĭăl), *a.* [f. MINATORY + -AL.] Minatory, threatening.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict*, and in later Dicts.

Hence **Minato·rially** *adv.* = MINATORILY.

1847 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Minatorily (mi·nătŏrĭli), *adv.* [f. MINATORY + -LY[2].] In a minatory or threatening manner.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 103 His other Works being prohibited so strictly and minatorily, that Bishops might not read them.

Minatory (mi·nătŏri), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **minotary, mynatory,** 6–7 **minatorie.** [ad. OF. *minatoire*, ad. late L. *minātōrius*, f. *minārī* to threaten.]

A. *adj.* Expressing, uttering, or conveying a threat; also, of the nature of a threat or menace; threatening, menacing.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 612/1 Those wordes be mynatory and threttes. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 522 Kyng Rychard reiected the dukes request with many spitefull and minotary woordes. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. 29 With rough and minatorie speeches [he] began to menace them. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 59 This minatory Agitation of the Hand. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I XIII, Considerable clouds of Invasion .. hung minatory over the North and North-East of Spain. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. IV. VII. 425 A doctrine minatory to the army of France.

† **B.** *sb.* A threat, a menace. *Obs. rare.*

1572 BURLEIGH in Digges *Compl. Ambass.* (1655) 334 With some sweet minatories, he intrated that he might be staied.

1686 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Sept, The Emperor sending his Minatories to the King of Denmark.

Minature, obs. form of MINIATURE.

‖ **Minauderie** (*minōdərī*). [Fr., f. *minauder* to put on affected expressions, f. *mine* expression of face: see MIEN.] Coquettish airs.

1763 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 11 Aug, The Duchess . is a heap of minauderies and affectations. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xl, [She] neglected nothing that effrontery and minauderie could perform to draw upon herself some portion of the King's observation. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlvii, How much pleasanter than the minauderies of the young ladies in the ball-rooms.

Minaul, variant of MONAUL.

†**Minaway.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 **minnaway**, 8 **minuwae**, 9 **minowaye**, **minua.** Phonetic adoption of F. *menuet*, MINUET

? 1695 *Ballad, Constant Coridon* ii, No Minnaway Dance, or Boree, Was ever so sweet a strain. 1787 BURNS *Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, She . tipper-taipers when she taks the gate, first like a lady's gentlewoman in a minuwae. 1816 HOGG *Poetic Mirror* (1817) 202 The Otar dancit ane minowaye. 1821 [see MINCE *v.* 6 b] 1826 GALT *Last of Lairds* xiv, Like a maid of honour dancing a minaway wi' the lord-chancellor.

Mince (mins), *sb.* [f. MINCE *v.*]

1. Minced meat; mincemeat

a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* ii. (1874) 274 Then let them hew me to such mince As a man's limbs may make 1863 [see HASH *sb* 1]. 1869 MRS STOWE *Old town Folks* xxvii. (1870) 305 'We children' were employed in chopping mince for pies 1899 O SEAMAN *In Cap & Bells* (1900) 84 Those pies at which you annually wince, Hearing the tale how happy months will follow Proportioned to the total mass of mince You swallow.

2. An act of 'mincing' in speech or gesture.

Richardson 1837 has a quot. in which *mince* is a misprint for *minde*. The sense appears in many later Dicts, and though no authority is cited, it is so completely according to analogy that it might be used without producing any sense of novelty

Mince (mins), *v.* Forms: α. 4-6 **mynce**, 5-6 **mynse**, 5 **mence**, (7 **minse**), 6-7 **minse**, 6- **mince**; β. *dial.* 5 **mynsh**, 7 **minche**, 9 **minsh**, 6- **minch**. [Late ME. *mynce*, *mynsh*, ad. OF. *mincier*, *minchier* (mod F. *mincer*), accentual variant of *menuisier*:—popular L **minūtiāre*, f. L. *minūta* (see MINUTIA), f. *minūtus* MINUTE *a* Cf. It. *minuzzare* and (*am*)*mencire*.]

1. *trans.* To cut or chop (meat, etc) small, or in little pieces. †Also, to cut up tobacco.

α. ?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 12 Mynce Oynouns and cast þer to Safronn and Salte *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 18 Above þese herbus a lytul larde Smalle myncyd *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 41 Pen mence Sawge. *c* 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 400 Mynse hem [*sc.* partridges, etc] smalle in þe siruppe 1555 W. WATKEMAN *Fardle Facions* I. 48 Rawe fleshe very finely minced 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girle* II. 1 C 3 Shee that minces Tobacco 1693 J. DRYDEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* XIV (1697) 353 The least Remains of which they mince, and dress It o'er again to make another Mess. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i, [At dinner] The Wife minced a bit of Meat, then crumbled some bread on a Trencher, and placed it before me *a* 1756 MRS HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 159 Mince very fine the white of a chicken 1863 MRS GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xxxiv, The sergeant asked for pepper and salt; minced the food fine and made it savoury 1887 *Spon's Househ. Managem.* 284 Mince the flesh of a hen lobster to the size of small dice

absol 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 230 And who has to kill and skin and mince and boil and roast? The cook, I said.

β 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1792) I. 291 A small joint of meat,. served us cold, hashed and minched, from one week to the other. 1821 [see 7] 1880 JAMIESON, *To Minch, Minsh*, to cut into small pieces.

b. To chop up or grind small with a knife or mincing-machine and cook (meat, usually the remains of a joint, etc., left from a previous meal).

Mod We will have the cold meat minced for dinner to-day

c. *transf.* To cut (a person) in small pieces.

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* II. ii. 537 She saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport In mincing with his Sword her Husbands limbes. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 122 Spare not the Babe Thinke it a Bastard.. And mince it sans remorse. 1648 GAGE *West Ind* 200 Fearing that many would fall upon him cowardly and mince him small in pieces. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 120 Revive the Wits! But murder first, and mince them all to bits. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 359 He minces their flesh and gnaws their bone With his cursed teeth. 1896 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang, Mince* (medical students'), to dissect.

β 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchie* II. 64 Thinking to minch me into parts and fleece Me of my right.

†d. To cut or slash *Obs rare.*

a 1560 BRCON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. II. 19 b, Theyr dublets and hoses, for the most parte are so mynsed cutte and iagged, that [etc.]. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II (Arb) 63 Lyk on a mountayn thee tree dry wythered oaken Sliest by the clowne Coridon rusticks with twibbil, or hatchet, Then the tre deepe minced, far chopt dooth terrifye swinckers.

†e. The alleged proper term for: To carve (a plover). *Obs.*

1486 *Bk St Albans* F vij b, A Plouer Mynsed. 1513 *Bk Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 151 Wynge that quayle mynce that plouer thye that pegyon. 1661 RABISHA *Cookery Dissected* 253 Mince that Plover 1840 H AINSWORTH *Tower of London* xxxix, In the old terms of his art, he leached the brawn,..minced the plovers, thighed the pigeons.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To cut up, subdivide minutely. Also with *up*. †*To mince away*: to nullify by multiplied petty exceptions.

α. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6758 All northumberlande prouynce He thoght as croms of brede to mynce. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 190 To mince his labour so, as ech one can haue but some litle. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxi. (1640) 264 We will not take notice of Germanie as it is minced into pettie Principalities. 1689 T. R. *View Govt. Europe* 62 The Jesuits there have .minc'd away all the old remains of Morality and Conscience. *a* 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* II. vi. § 2 (1801) 241, I have always thought it a mistake in the preacher to mince his text or his subject too small, by a great number of subdivisions. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 244 Their [*sc.* the Puritans'] sermons were not studiously minced up in tiny fragments.

refl. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med* I § 8 Nor contented with a general breach or dichotomy with their Church do subdivide and mince themselves almost into Atoms

β 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett* II. 101, And let Christ have all your love, without minching or dividing it 1712 M HENRY *Life P. Henry* Wks. 1853 II. 647/1 In his expositions, he reduced the matter of the chapter . read to some heads; not by a logical analysis, which often mincheth it too small.

†**3.** To diminish, take away from. *Obs.*

α. 1646 J. BENBRIGGE *Usura Accom.* 20 He that minceth his estate, doth diminish the Magistrate's Right [=Taxes]

β. 1499 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1894) 178 Wherby the seld wode is mynshed and hurt. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 35 Lawlesse publicans, lyke Hophnees with elcrookes to minche and not Samueles, to mense the offerings of God

4. To lessen or diminish in representation; to make little of, minimize; to disparage; to palliate, extenuate (faults). Now *rare*

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm* (1637) 395 Wee mince our sins as though they needed no forgivenesse. 1609 W M. *Man in Moone* (Percy Soc) 46 To mince and extenuate any laudable part in her, but to display and augment whatsoever deformity you know by her. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* I. iii, Be gone Futelli, doe not mince one syllable Of what you heare *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig Man* II. vii. 186 The Author of the Dissertation seems to mince the Universality of the Flood 1685 DRYDEN *Sylvæ* Pref. a 3 b, If to mince his meaning, I had omitted some part of what he [*sc.* Lucretius] said, .I certainly had wrong'd him. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver, Let. fr. Capt G. to Sympson* 14 You have either omitted some material circumstances, or minced or changed them in such a manner that I do hardly know mine own work. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, To mince or pass a thing slightly over. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1848) 41 Ye see I do not mince the truth for ye.

†b. *absol. Obs.*

1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. VI. § 5 Abraham was then rejustified not by works though not without faith, as Bellarmine minceth, but by faith without works, as the Apostle strongly and peremptorily infers. 1621 *1st Bk. Discipl. Ch Scot* Pref. (1641) A 3, Some of the Disciples at first did mince, and sparingly speake, but afterward practise and loudly preach; that [etc.] 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II (1726) 455 Who confidently and without mincing, denied that there was any such Being

c. *To mince the matter*: in early use, to extenuate or make light of the particular matter in question Now only in negative contexts, to moderate one's language in condemnation, to express oneself politely or delicately. So *to mince matters.*

a 1535 [see MINCING *vbl. sb* 2] 1604 SHAKS. *Oth* II. iii. 247 Iago, Thy honestie and love doth mince this matter, Making it light to Cassio. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc* (1650) 160 Some Doctors..would either excuse, or mince the matter. 1668 OWEN *Nat. & Power Indw Sin* Wks. 1851 VI. 315 Here it [*sc.* the law] minceth not the matter with Sinners 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* III. v. (1713) 335 A learned Jew endeavours to mince the matter, and to turn the story into an allegory 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 82 Well, Tom, said he, don't mince the matter Tell me, before Mrs. Andrews, what they said. 1778 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Aug, His determination not to mince the matter, when he thought reproof at all deserved. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* II. (1858) 239 A candid ferocity, if the case call for it, is in him, he does not mince matters' 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* II. II (1861) 49 A man's speculative view depends—not to mince the matter—on the state of his secretions 1891 MRS. OLIPHANT *Jerus* IV. III. 483 Language of condemnation .. made when men did not mince matters.

d. †To report (expressions) euphemistically (*obs.*); to moderate (one's language), restrain (one's words) within the bounds of politeness or decorum. Also *to mince it. To mince an oath*: to substitute some euphemistic perversion for it (also used in sense 5).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 130, I know no wayes to mince it in loue, but directly to say, I loue you. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 109 *Ant.* Speake to me home, Mince not the general tongue, name Cleopatra as she is call'd in Rome. 1720 SWIFT *Let. Advice Y ng. Poet* Misc. (1722) 107 My young Master, who at first but minc'd an Oath, is taught there to mouth it gracefully, and to swear, as he reads French, *Ore rotundo*. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. vii. 112 Shall I give it you in plain English? You don't use to mince it. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. ii, I will not mince my words. 1897 S S SPRIGGE *Life T. Wakley* xxxii. 294 These were hard sayings, but men did not mince their words in those days.

5. a. *trans.* To utter in an affectedly refined manner; to pronounce with affected elegance, 'clip' (one's words). b. *absol.* or *intr.* To speak with affected elegance or delicacy of pronunciation.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* 3 We came not unto you with bragging, nor curiously mincing a sorte of great wordes. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II Wks 1834 II. 179 Low spake the lass, and lisp'd and minced the while. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 347 [The] fine gentleman who minced his mother tongue.

6. *intr.* To walk with short steps or with affected preciseness or nicety; to walk in an affected manner; to show affectation or affected delicacy in manner of gait. Also *to mince it.*

1562 *Jack Juggler* (Roxb. Club) 9 She minceth, she bridleth, she swimmeth to and fro. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* I. XIV E v, Thou hast no trippinge trull to mince it with the now That thou mighst foote it vnto her as nimble as a cow 1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* vii. 13 Now Shepheards. in neate Jackets minsen on the Playnes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. i. 9 *Fall.* Away I say, time weares, hold vp your head & mince 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* iii. 16 The daughters of Zion are hautie, and walke with stretched forth necks, and wanton eyes, walking and mincing [*marg.*, tripping nicely] as they goe, and making a tinkeling with their feet. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* etc. (1871) 133 Then gan she trip it proudlie one the toe, And mince it finely vpon Londons streetes. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix (1640) 240 Mincing with ones feete, or any other affected kind of going, is an act of haughtinesse. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict*, To mince it in walking. 1753 FOOTE *Eng in Paris* I Wks. 1799 I. 36 The men are all puppies, mincing and dancing, and chattering. 1826 *Blackw Mag* XX. 484 She .minced, and primmed, and tossed her head. 1868 MISS ALCOTT *Lit. Women* xix, It was a comical sight to see her mince along 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* II. 28 My aunt might mince and my cousins bridle, but there was no getting over the solid physical fact of the stone-mason in the chimney-corner.

b. *trans.* To perform or enact mincingly.

1603 DEKKER *Batchelar's Banq.* xi, Fine Dames and dainetye Girles . whoe can finely mince their measures 1605 SHAKS *Lear* IV. vi. 122 Behold yond simpring Dame, . that minces Vertue & do's shake the head to heare of pleasures name. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* III. clxxxii, To the ground Three times she bows, and with a modest grace Minces her spruce retreat. 1821 in A Lowson *J. Guidfollow* (1890) 233 [The witch] Could mince a minua on mist, Or caper on a cloud'

7. *Comb.* The verb-stem used *attrib.* a. with object-noun, as in †**mince-speech**, one who 'minces' his language; b. in the sense of 'minced', as in †*mince-collop*, MINCEMEAT, MINCE-PIE.

α. 1621 BRATHWAITE *Nat Embassie*, etc (1877) 278 Minsspeech, nuff-pace sleeke-skin, and perfum'd breath

β. 1821 GALT *Ayrsh. Leg.* xxv. (1895) 223 A steam-ingine that minches minch-collops as natural as life.

†**Mi·nceative,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* In 7 **mynsative, minsitive.** [f. MINCE *v.* + -ATIVE] a. *adj.* ? Mincing, affected. b. *sb.* ? One given to mincing.

1601 B JONSON *Poetaster* IV. i, Neuer say, your Lordship, nor your Honour; but, you, and you my Lord, and my Ladie the other they count too simple and minsitiue 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. II. B 1 b, Tis the mind of man, ..to affect new fashions, but to our Mynsatiues for sooth, if he come like to your *Besogno*, or your bore, so he bee rich or emphaticall, they care not

Minced (minst), *ppl. a.* [f. MINCE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1 Of meat, etc.: Cut up or chopped into very small pieces *Minced collops*, see COLLOP 1 2 c. See also MINCED MEAT, MINCED-PIE

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 17 Frye smalle mynsud onyone In oyle. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 15 Also mencyd Dates, Clowes, Maces [etc.]. *c* 1450 *Ilid* 110 Take vynegre and poudre gingere, salt, and cast a-pon þe mynced shulder [of mutton] ? *a* 1584 *Tom Thumbe* 100 in Hazl. *E. P* II 181 His mother Into a pudding thrust her sonne instead of minced fat 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser I *Grace before meat*, One who professes to like minced veal 1893 *Mrs. Beeton's Cookery Bk* III/1 Minced Fowl—an Entrée (Cold Poultry Cookery).

b. *fig.* (See MINCE *v.* 2)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* viii (1887) 53 Writers make to many, and to finely minced distinctions. 1606 SHAKS *Ir. & Cr.* I. ii 279 Is not birth, beauty, and so forth: the Spice and salt that seasons a man? *Cres* I, a minc'd man and then to be bak'd with no Date in the pye, for then the mans' dates out

2. Uttered or performed in a mincing or affected manner. ? *Obs.*

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl* i. 8 The mombled and mynsed Masse (wherby neither God is glorifyed, nor the hearers edifyed). 1553 BECON *Relaques of Rome* (1563) 117 The minsed musike that now beareth chief rule in Churches

†**3.** Diminished, deprived of some essential part, mutilated. *Obs*

1609 J RAWLINSON *Fishermen Fishers of Men* 34 A minced and curtall mainteinance. 1695 SAGE *Fund. Charter Presb* (1697) 216 Giving us only a Minced account of this Petition 1707 *Vulpone* 15 [Of the Scotch Representation at the Union] To agree to such a minced Representative, and give away the Birth-rights of their Lords, Barons and Boroughs.

b. Of an oath: see MINCE *v.* 4 d.

1880 BREWER *Reader's Handbk.* (1885) 606 Mr. Mantalini is noted for his minced oaths [etc.].

Minced meat.

1. a. Meat cut or chopped up very small.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. cliii 146 Chopte or minsed meate 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* III. xi 90 b, Pies of minced meate, and rice. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 46 With a good strong Chopping-knife, mince the two Capons as small as ordinary Minced Meat. 1839 LANE *Arab Nts* I. 123 Stuffed with rice and minced meat

b. = MINCEMEAT 1 b. Also *attrib. rare* or *Obs*

1762 GELLEROY *Lond Cook* 236 Mix your minced meat and sweetmeats accordingly 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 235 The apple-room, the pear-bin, the cheese-loft, the minced-meat closet were household words 1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

2. *fig.* Any thing cut up very small; *esp.* in phrases: see MINCEMEAT 2.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch, Hen. IV*, xxxiv, Neighbour Kings, Hee Courts by his Ambassadors; and fitts with a new minc't-meat, seuerel appetites. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV. II, The sun and moon, and those little minced-meats of them 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 208 So as to displume him, so, in short, as to make minced meat of him. 1898 A. BALFOUR *By Stroke of Sword* xxi, Father Miguel .was straightway resolved into minced meat.

†Mi·ncedness. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MINCED *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] Affected delicacy.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 78 Their coynesse in gestures, their minsednes in woords and speaches.

Minced-pie.

1. = MINCE-PIE 1. Now only *U.S.*

α. 1607 R JOHNSON *Pleas. Conceites Old Hobson* (Percy Soc.) 9 Cramming their bellies with minced pyes. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv* (1746) 297 Dates are usually put into minced pies 1748 MRS. HARRISON *House Kpr's Pocket-Bk* II (ed 4) 6 Christmas or Minced Pyes, are generally brought in with the first Course. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 491/1 The fore corner of my hat was considerably elevated and shortened, so that it resembled the corner of a minced pye. 1762 GELLEROY *Lond Cook* 237 Minced Pies with Eel, or Oysters. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 506 Minced-pies represent in America the English Christmas-pies.

β 1609 DEKKER *Worke for Armorours* Wks. (Grosart) IV 117 And vpon Christmas day (in stead of minched pyes) had no better cheere then prouant.

2 = MINCE-PIE 2

1739 GRAY *Let. to West* 22 May, Sugar loaves and minced-pies of yew

Mi·ncemeat. [Altered from MINCED MEAT: see MINCE *v.* 7 b.]

1. † a. = MINCED MEAT 1 a. *Obs*

1747 MRS GLASSE *Cookery* IV 60 Then lay in your Dish a layer of Mince-meat

fig 1742 POPE *Dunc* IV 228 *note*, Stobæus, an author, who gave his Common-place book to the public, where we happen to find much Mince meat of old books.

b. A mixture made of currants, raisins, sugar, suet, apples, almonds, candied peel, etc., and sometimes meat chopped small; used in mince-pies.

1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod Cookery* 358 Mince Pies Butter some tin pattypans well, and line them evenly with fine puff paste rolled thin, fill them with mincemeat [etc.]. 1886 G R. SIMS *Ring o' Bells*, etc. IV. II. 129 My wife makes her own mincemeat and her own plum-puddings.

2. *To make mincemeat of* (a person), and similar phrases: To cut or chop him into very small pieces, to destroy, to annihilate.

α. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman St.* II IV, I'll hew thee into so many Morsels, that [etc.] Thou shalt be Mince-meat, Worm, within this Hour 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busy Body* II III, If I should find a man in the house I'd make mince-meat of him 1853 LD. STRANGFORD in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. XXVIII. 296 They blame you for letting Johnny Russell off so easily [in a review], when you might have made mincemeat of him 1902 L STEPHEN *Stud. Biog* IV. II. 76 Macaulay makes mincemeat of Southey's expositions of political economy.

β. *a* 1774 D GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 136 Which made him minch-meat for the grave.

Hence **Mi·ncemeat** *v. trans.*, to cut to pieces.

1879 ATCHERLEY *Boërland* 202 Concluding that I was about to be mincemeated by a Basuto impi. 1897 GUNTER *Susan Turnb.* II. 15 Bring him up here, or..I'll mincemeat you!

Mince-pie. [Alteration of MINCED-PIE: see MINCE *v.* 7 b.]

1. A pie containing mincemeat (see MINCEMEAT 1 b).

Usually, one of the small pies (now commonly round, but cf. quots. 1807 below and 1753 s. v. MINCED-PIE) which form a prominent part of English Christmas fare

α. 1600 [see 3]. 1661-2 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Jan, We had, besides a good chine of beef and other good cheer, eighteen mince pies in a dish, the number of the years that he hath been married 1673 SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* IV Wks 1720 II 247 For currants to make mince-pyes with. 1711-12 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 2 Jan, I see nothing here like Christmas, except brawn and mince pies in places where I dine 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 116 Lent Mince Pies 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett* III 384 Old bridges dangerously narrow, and angles in them like the corners of an English mince-pie, for the foot passengers to take shelter in *a* 1825 PARR in Chambers *Bk Days* (1864) II 755/2 Please to say Christmas-pie, not mince-pie, mince-pie is puritanical 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I XIX 167 There was roast pork and mince pies, and a bottle of wine

β. 1846 M A RICHARDSON *Local Histor Table bk* VIII. 377 'Tis! that's to send thee to Satan to make minch Pies. 1889 *N W. Linc. Gloss*, *Minch-pie*, a mince-pie It is said that *mince pies* and *minch pies* are not quite the same *Minch-pies*, we are told, have meat in their composition, *mince pies* have not.

2. *transf.* A yew tree or other shrub cut or trimmed to the shape of a mince-pie

1756 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr* (1861) III 435 The gardens laid out in the old fashioned way of mince-pies, arbours, and sugarloaf yews.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett Humours Blood* ii. 8 Or Mincepie-like He mangle out the slaue 1906 *Month* Jan. 35 Pitt's 'mince-pie' Administrations, as they were sarcastically called.

Mincer (mi·nsəɹ) [f MINCE *v* + -ER¹]

1. A person who minces or chops small

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* II. 1 C 3 b, *Green.* Troth, this [tobacco] is finely shred. *Lax.* Oh women are the best mincers. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* v. (1859) 67 The mincer with a two-handed knife slashes it nearly through into thin slices.

b. A mincing-machine.

1885 *Pall Mall G* 31 Mar. 3/2 How many mincers are in use at workhouses which [etc.]. 1904 *Daily News* 19 May 9 In the East end there is a large trade in converting horse flesh by means of the mincer. One thing is certain—these are not sold as horse flesh sausages.

†2. One who diminishes or disparages. *Obs.*

Tennyson's use (quot. 1847) is fig. of 1, but prob. echoes some example of the sb. in this sense or of MINCE *v.* 4.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lxxiv. 737 She accounted his Fame a Mincer, and .. a Halfe-reporter of his Prosperitie and Wisedome. [1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 494 Mincers of each other's fame]

3. One who minces words: one who speaks mincingly or in an affected manner.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1284/2 Nicholas Stanleie, whome Leland the minser and refiner of all English names dooth most curiouslie in Latine call *Nicholaum Stenelegium*. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I iii § 4. 194 The mincer, so far from dropping the front of the tongue from the palate, raises the middle part and produces (ļ) which degenerates into (ɪ), as in Modern French.

†Mi·nchen. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **mynecenu**, **-cænu**, **munecenu**, 3 **mun(e)chene**, 4-5 **mynchoun**, 4-6 **-yn**, 5 **-on**, **-oun**, **-un**, **-ine**, 5-6 **-ion**, 5, 8-9 **-en**, 6-7 **minchun**, **-eon**, 6, 8 **mynchin**, 7 **minching**, 7-9 **-in**, **-en**, (9 **mynekin**); 4-5 **meynchen(e**, **-yn**; 4-5 **menchon**, **-en**, 5 **-one**, 7 **-ion**, **mention**: 4-5 **monchyn**, **-on(e**, **-on**, 5 **-ioun**. [OE. *mynecenu* (:—prehistoric **munikinî*) fem of *munuc* MONK.] A nun.

The distinction suggested in quot 1844 between 'minchens' and 'nuns' does not seem to have any foundation in the use of the words.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 155/26 *Monacha, uel monialis*, mynecenu *c* 1205 LAY. 28476 And heo wes munechene. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Sacraments* 1780 Sudeakne mey be ywedded naust, Monek, munechene, ne frere [*MS.* muneche, ne no frere] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 403 Sche was i-made mynchoun {*v r.* monchon, meynchyn}. 1395 *E. E Wills* (1882) 6 My suster Thomase Blount, Menchoun of Romeseye *c* 1480 *Chron. Vilod.* 3927 Pere was a mynchun wt-inne þat abbay þo, þe wheche was come off heyze lynage *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7164 Par war, in diuers mansiouns Duelland, monkys and monchiouns 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 39, I would rather make you a noune or a menchon 1495 *Will of Terbuck* (Somerset Ho.) Euery mynchion wt in the same abbey. 1538 in *Lett. Suppress Monasteries* (Camden) 228 Many of the mynchys [*read* mynchyns] be also agyd. *a* 1539 in *Archæologia* XLVII 54 That euery nunne and mynchin of this house obserue ther deuyne seruice 1603 STOWE *Surv* 134 Pertayning to the Minchuns, or nuns of Saint Helens 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit* VII v 215 Ermengith a mention *Ibid* XI 256 Lady Nithgith was a Menchion. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Minchings*, an ancient word for those consecrated, whom we call Nuns 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I v 198 *note* 1 The mynekins were so called from the Saxon 'munuc', because they observed the rule of the monks, while the nuns observed the rule of the canons

transf. 1531 ELYOT *Gov* III. XVIII, A Mynchen in the temple of Diana

b. *attrib*, as *minchen clothing*; also in the names of places, as *Minchen lane*, *-meadow*, *-wood.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 473 þis Wilfruha was nouȝt verrayliche a mynchoun but for drede of kyng Edgar sche took mynchene clobynge. 1598 STOW *Surv* 97 A thirde lane out of Tower streete, on the North side, is called Mincheon or Minion lane. 1640 SOMNER *Antiq Canterb.* 69 The which Wood retaines to this day the name of Minchen-Wood *a* 1691 AUBREY *Nat Hist Wilts* (1847) 49 About Priory St. Maries, and in the Minchin-meadowes there, there is infinite variety of plants.

Minchery (mi·ntʃəɹi). *Hist.* Forms: 7 **mincherie**, **minchionrea**, 8 **minshery**, 9 **mynchery**, 8- **minchery**. [f. MINCHEN + -RY

First recorded as the proper name of the conventual building at Littlemore near Oxford, and thence adopted in general application by archaizing writers]

1661 WOOD *Life* (O H S) I 403 An antient house called *Mincherie*, or *Minchionrea*, that is 'the place of nunns', founded there of old time 1710 HEARNE *Collect* (O. H S) III 84 A great many Bones of Men, etc, found at the Minshery by Littlemore 1841 F. E PAGET *Tales of Village* (1852) 225 Upon condition that a mynchery (as the Saxon nunneries were called) should be forthwith erected. 1893 W D MACRAY *Catal Bodl MSS* v. III 474 The view of Littlemore Minchery is given in three states.

‖Minchiate (miŋkiā·te). [It, sb. pl.; in Florio (1611) *menchiatte*.] A card game chiefly played in Tuscany, a modification of tarot. Also, as *plural* (the original use), the cards used in the game

1768 BARETTI *Acc. Manners & Cust Italy* II 219 The games I mean, are those which we form out of those cards called *Minchiate* and *Tarrocco's*. *Ibid*, Both the minchiate and the tarrocco's consist of five suits instead of four, as common cards do 1803 R SMITH in *Archæologia* XV 140 There is no game on the cards, . that requires closer attention than this of Minchiate. *Ibid.*, A complete set of Minchiate cards, such as have been long in use at Florence. *Ibid.* 141 A Minchiate pack consists of ninety-seven cards, of which fifty-six are called *Cartiglia*, forty *Tarocchi*, and one *Matto*. 1905 *Athenæum* 18 Nov. 684/1 For those with a taste for long-drawn out pleasures, tarot and minchiate—for others, basset, trappola, [etc.]—succeeded each other as fashionable games.

Minchun, variant of MINCHEN *Obs.*

Mincing (mi·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MINCE *v.* + -ING¹]

1. The action of chopping or cutting up into very small pieces; †*concr.* a small shred or piece (of meat, etc.).

1598 FLORIO, *Sminuzzoli*, mincings, mammocks, shreds or small peeces. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 54 Mincing of meat, as in Pies, . saueth the Grinding of the Teeth. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 47 Gravies of Meat, and the Mincings of them small well-seasoned. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 797 Scarification consists in a mincing of the lupus tissue by the knife.

2. The action of extenuating, minimizing, palliating, or glossing over a matter; the suppression of part of a fact or statement.

c. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 964/2 The myncynge of suche matters. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 449 A spiritual ear can hear God reproving this land for this mincing of his worship. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 131 What means this mincing and this disguising of a plain and unavoidable truth? 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. 100 If they [Homer's characters] get angry, out it comes,..with no mincing of phrase.

β. 1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* (1620) 290 It is admirable how the minching and particularizing of the object of delight increaseth and augmenteth delight.

3. The action or habit of speaking or acting in an affectedly nice or elegant manner.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II iii. 31 Which guifts (Sauing your mincing) the capacity Of your soft Chiuerell Conscience, would receiue. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XII, Such shalt thou be, for all thy mincing and ambling [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as **mincing-horse**, a wooden horse or stand on which whale-blubber is minced or chopped; **mincing-knife**, a knife used in mincing meat, etc.; also in whaling, for cutting up blubber into small pieces; **mincing-machine**, a machine for mincing meat, etc.; also for cutting up blubber; **mincing-spade**, a spade used for cutting up blubber.

1586 *Wills & Inv. N C.* (Surtees) II. 149, ij minsinge knives. 1634 in *Anc Invent.* (Halliw. 1854) 18, 3 beefe forks, 2 mincinge knyves, 1 cleaver [etc.] 1874 C. M SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* 238 The blubber is transported in strap-tubs to the mincing-horse, where the ordinary two-handled knife is used. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech., Mincing-machine*, a sausage machine. 1884 *Ibid* Suppl., *Mincing-knife* (Whaling) *Ibid*, *Mincing machine*, a machine with knives on a roller, used in cutting blubber small for trying. *Ibid.*, *Mincing spade*. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 3/2 The Eastbourne board of guardians have ordered a mincing machine to be supplied for the use of aged and toothless paupers in their workhouse

Mincing (mi·nsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MINCE *v.* + -ING².]

1. That minimizes, extenuates, or diminishes.

1581 T HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 233 My symple meaning plaine, not caried with mincing stile. 1593 RAINOLDS *Ouerthrow Stage-pl* (1599) 108 My speech was too minsing, when I named bawderie If I had termed it most filthy beastly bawderie, my wordes had bene broder, though not brode enough yet *a* 1640 BALL *Answ to Canne* 1 (1642) 127 Your minsing figure of extenuation. 1778 MRS. SCOTT in Doran *Lady of last Cent* x. (1873) 242, I hate those mincing names, designed only to palliate wrong actions. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl* 10 Mar, The mincing English edition in which he has hitherto been alone known

2. Of speech, gait, mien, etc.: Affectedly dainty or elegant.

1530 PALSGR 830/2 A mynsynge pace, *le pas menu*. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch V* III iv 67 He turne two mincing steps Into a manly stride. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) II 4 The fawning and soft glances of a mincing smile. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 111 The Finical Style, which consists of the most curious, affected, mincing metaphors 1776 MME D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 2 Dec, Her voice low, and delicate, and mincing. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* I, Possibly her mincing gait encouraged the belief, and suggested that her clipping of a step of ordinary compass into two or three, originated in her habit of making the most of everything 1861 GEO ELIOT *Silas M.* III, 'Oho', said Dunsey trying to speak in a small mincing treble 1893 A. GRIFFITHS *Secrets Prison Ho.* II. IV II 63 She walked with a mincing, self satisfied air down the passage.

b. Of a person: Speaking, walking, or behaving, in an affectedly dainty or nice manner.

1560 INGELEND *Disob. Child* D j b, This mincing Trull 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II II 37 Fitt mate for such a mincing mincon 1634 MILTON *Comus* 964 As Mercury did first devise With the mincing Dryades On the Lawns. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref C 1 b, Distinguish'd from each other as much as the mincing Lady Prioress and the broad speaking gap-tooth'd Wife of Bathe. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* VII, I can be as delicate and mincing as a serving maid should need be. 1887 A J C. HARE *Story my Life* XXIV. (1900) VI. 94 [She] frightened a mincing curate out of his life

c. In jingling reduplication. ? *nonce use.*

1822 MOORE in *Mem.* (1853) IV. 7 The mincing-pincing style of talking among the French women.

Hence **Mi·ncingness.**

1866 GEO ELIOT *F. Holt* XII, That frigid mincingness called dignity.

Mincingly (mi·nsiŋli), *adv.* Also 6 **mins-**, 7 **mins-**, **minchingly**. [f. MINCING *ppl. a.* + -LY².]

†1. In small pieces. *Obs*

1598 FLORIO, *Sminuzzatamente*, mincingly, in small peeces.

2. †Sparingly, in grudging measure (*obs.*); in a minimizing or extenuating manner

α 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* I xi § 5 The iustice of one that requiteth nothing mincingly, but all with pressed and heaped and euen ouer-inlarged measure. 1699 F. BUGG *Quakerism Exposed* To Rdr. 1 Several do Certifie (tho' mincingly) that they have Publicly Charged him with Lies. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, Mincingly, or slightly, *leviter*. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 18 Feb., [Jeremiah] must speak the truth. . And better to speak it plainly, than mincingly.

β. *a* 1624 BP M. SMITH *Serm* (1632) 256 It is written of Galba, that he gaue pinchingly and minchingly, as though he had not beene Emperour.

3. In a mincing or affectedly elegant manner.

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* M 3, A turne or two hee mincingly pac't with her about the roome. 1598 FLORIO, *Mangiare a micciuo*, to eate minsingly, a crum, a iot. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 601 Though it seeme to speak coyly and mincingly 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. XXIX. 293 She trips up and down mincingly, and knows not how to set her feet. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXXIV, He led her mincingly away. 1878 HESBA STRETTON *Needle's Eye* II. 146 She tossed her head higher, and stepped more mincingly than usual.

transf. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 133 Crow-quills that move mincingly between embossed margins. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 69 A soul of large capacity will nót sip mincingly.

Mincks, obs. form of Minx.

Mind (maind), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 ȝemynd, 2–3 imunde, 3 ymunde, 2–4 munde, 2–7 minde, 3–4 muynde, muinde, 4–5 mende, meende, (5 myynde), 4–7 mynd(e, 3– mind. [ME. *mynd*, repr. (the prefix *ȝe-* being lost as in all other sbs.) OE. *gemynd* fem. (also neut.) = OHG. *gimunt*, Goth. *gamund-s* memory:—OTeut. *ga-mundi-z, f. *ga- prefix (see Y-) + *mun- wk.-grade of the root *men-, *man-*, *mun-* (:—Indogermanic *men-, *mon-*, *mn-*) to think, remember, intend. A parallel formation with different ablaut-grade is OTeut *gaminþjo neut., whence Goth. *gaminþi* memory, ON. *minni* neut. (Sw. *minne*, Da. *minde*) memory, memorial. Other derivatives of the root are OE. *munan*, *gemunan* to think, remember (= ON. *munu*, Goth *gamunan*), *myne* thought (see Min *sb.*1), *manian* to admonish. Outside Teut. the root (Skr. *man*) is represented by innumerable derivatives, e.g Skr. *mati* thought (= L. *mens*:—OAryan *mnti-*), *manas* mind (= Gr. *μένος* rage); Gr. *μέμονα* I yearn, L. *meminī* I remember, *monēre* to advise.]

I. Memory.

†1. The faculty of memory. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom* (Th.) I 288 Þurh þæt ȝemynd se man ȝeðencð þa ðing ðe he ȝehyrde, oþþe ȝeseah, oþþe ȝeleornode. 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc.* 774 His mynde es short when he oght thynkes. c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 429 She seyde she was so mazed in the see That she forgat her mynde by hir trouthe 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II 191 He was so myȝty of mynde [L *tanta memoria viguit*] þat he rehersed two þowsand names arewe by herte c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 332/1 Meendfulle, or of good meende, *memoriosus*.

2. The state of being remembered; remembrance, recollection. Chiefly in phrases, as †a. (*To be*) *in mind*, to be remembered, be kept in memory. So *to come in mind*, to occur to one's thoughts.

a 1000 *Boeth Metr* vii 39 Þær se wisdom a wunað on ȝemyndum. 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 636 Ȝo wolde þat ire name were eueremo in munde 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B xi 49 Coueytyse-of eyes cam ofter in mynde þan dowel or dobet amonge my dedes alle. 1390 Gower *Conf* II 67 The whos knyhthode is yit in mende, And schal be to the worldes ende 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiii 28 Als lang in mynd my wark sall hald As ony of thair werkis all.

b. *To have, bear, keep*, († *hold*) *in mind*. to remember, retain in memory. Now only with mixture of sense 7: To keep before one, keep one's attention fixed upon. Also in Arithmetic, † *To keep in mind* to 'carry'.

a 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* iv xxiv (ed Miller) 344 Þa aras he from þæm slæpe, & eal þa þe he slæpende song fæste in ȝemynde hæfde [L *memoriter retinuit*] c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 209 Listeð nu and underníineð hit on heorte and habbeð hit on minde c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 67/460 Aȝein kuynde huy sounguen þere, ase þei huy hadden in muynde hou muche he was anoured er of foules c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T* 1029 In the olde Romane geestes may men fynde Maurices lyf I bere it noght in mynde. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII 415 He dede oon dede þat is worþy to be kepte in mynde [*v r* munde] c 1425 *Cursor M.* 6095 (Trin) In mynde shal ȝe holde þis day 1431 *Rec. St Mary at Hill* 27 Also haue in mende of ij chales 1550 Crowley *Epigr* 1228 The Lorde wyll haue all theyr iuell doynges in mynde c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxv v, Iehovah us in mind doth beare. 1612 Colson *Gen Treas., Art Arithm* G gg 4, Which maketh 17. pence, I write 7 in a place further towards the right hand, and keepe 1 in minde, then 2. times 9 is 18, and 1 in minde maketh 19. 1656 Willsford *Arithm* 33, 4 times 5 is 20, for which subscribe a cypher, and keep 2 decimalls in minde; .then say 4 times 3 is 12, and 2 in minde is 14 1827 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* vi v, Bearing in mind the exact position . in which I stand. 1881 Mrs. Craik *Sydney* I vii 154 Will you keep in mind that we have got to be better friends? 1895 Sir A. Kekewich in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 662/2 Keeping that fact in mind.

†c. *To come, fall, run* (to a person) *to mind*: to occur to his recollection. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* ii. 553 [602] And euery word [she] gan vp and doun to wynde, That he hadde seyd as it come here to mynde. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 219, & alsa rane hyme þane to mynd, þat he, as a wykyt man & vnkynd, had slane hyr sone. c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg Princ.* 22 Me fel to mynde how that, not long ago [etc.]. 1433 Lydg *St. Edmund* iii 61 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg* (1881) 415 But now to mynde kometh the champioun Off Estyngland Callid seynt Edmund.

d. *To bring, call to mind*. to summon to remembrance, remember, set before one.

1433 Lydg *St. Edmund* iii. 381 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 420 The olde serpent..Brouht onto mynde his stat, his regalye Off tyme passid [etc.]. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas* xvi. (Percy Soc) 65 Be not to pensyfe; call to mynde agayne How of one sorowe ye do now make twayne. 1697 Dryden *Virg, Past.* ix. 76 These, and more than I to mind can bring 1788 Burns *Auld Lang Syne* i, Should auld acquaintance be forgot And never brought to mind? 1868 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xxi, Calling these things to mind as I stroll among the Banks

e. *To be* (*go, pass*) *out of mind* (also † *of, from mind*): to be forgotten. So † *to set out of mind*, to forget, disregard. *Obs.* exc. in the proverb, 'Out of sight, out of mind', and 'time out of mind' (see f).

c 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 69, & al schulde out of mynde That in this worlde is don of al mankynde 1421 Hoccleve *Complaint* 80 Forgeten I was, all owte of mynde a-way. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 3196 (Trin.) Þi dede shal neuer of mynde go. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xxiii. 30 Whan man is oute of siȝt, sone he passiþ oute of mynde. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 30 Oure Englyshe prouerbe Oute of syght, oute of minde. ? a 1550 *Droichis Part Play* 89 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S T. S) 317 One thowsand ȝeir is past fra mynd, Sen I was generid of his kynd 1704 M. Henry *Friendly Visits* 16 Though they are out of sight they are not out of Mind.

f. *Time out of mind*, used as adv. phr = from time immemorial, occas. † *in, from time out of mind.* († Also *rarely*, for an inconceivably long future time · cf sense 7 c.) Formerly also *of, from, out of time that no mind is* (*of*); *before, without time of mind*; and simply *out of mind* Similarly *sith, in, within time of mind, time within mind of man* = within the memory of man.

? 1386 *Rolls of Parlt* III 225/2 As out of mynde hath be used 1414 *Ibid* IV. 60/1 By old tyme, and sithe tyme of mynde. 1432 *Ibid.* 417/1 [The inhabitants of Lymington petition] That hough tyme oute of mynde. there were wont many diverse Shippes to come .yn to the saide Havenes. 1455 *Ibid* V. 337/1 Had, enjoyed and prescribed, fro the tyme that no mynde is 1473–5 *Cal. Proc Chanc. Q. Eliz* (1830) II. Pref. 61 Unto the which maner the advoweson of the church ys and withoute tyme of mynde hath be appendaunt 1530 Palsgr 591/1 This countray is nothyng so well inhabyted as it hath ben within tyme of mynde 1544 tr *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 36 By tytle of prescription, that is to say, from time whereof is no mind 1566 Painter *Pal Pleas* II 307 My sleepinge body, under toumbe, shall dreame time out of mynde 1592 Shaks. *Rom & Jul.* i. iv 69. 1623 T Scot *Highw. God* 12 To follow that faith which his forefathers professed time out of minde 1700 Dryden *Sigismonda & Guisc* 140 The Cavern-mouth alone was hard to find, Because the Path disus'd was out of mind. 1898 G W E Russell *Coll & Recoll.* xxii 292 A favourite theme of satirists time out of mind.

3. [? Developed from 2 c.] *To put* (a person) *in mind*· to remind. Const *of*; also *how* or *that* with clause, *to* with infin

1530 Palsgr. 674/2 Within this syxe dayes I wyll put hym in mynde of his promesse 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 120 This being in Asia puts me in mind, That no part of the World is so subject to earth-quakes as Asia is 1711–12 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 30 Jan, Stella used to do such tricks formerly, he puts me in mind of her 1839 James *Gentl. Old Sch* xii, Pray put my young friend, Ralph, in mind, that he promised me a visit this afternoon 1853 Lytton *My Novel* iii xxix, You put me in mind of an old story *Ibid.* v. ii, Jarvis, put me in mind to have these inexpressibles altered.

†4. That which is remembered *of* (a person or thing); the memory or record *of*. Also in phr. *of good mind* = 'of happy memory'. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *De Vet. Test* (init.), Þa ȝimeleasan men,. heora ȝemynd is forȝiten on halȝum ȝewritum 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 5 But besines of writers to oure vnkunnynge hadde i holde and i streyned mynde of olde dedes [L. *memoriam transactorum*] 1489 in *Exch Rolls Scotl* X 121 *note*, The charter of umquhile owre grauntsir and faider of gud mynd quham God assoilze

5. The action or an act of commemorating, something which serves to commemorate; a commemoration, a memorial.

971 *Blickl Hom.* 189 And feower syllice stanas on þære ilcan stowe alegdon, to ȝemynde & to cyþnesse þæs apostolican siȝes oþ þysne andweardan dæȝ. c 1330 R Brunne *Medit* 196 Yn a memorand of hym with outyn ende, He seyd, 'makeþ þys yn my mende' c 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 1048 (Harl MS) And westward in þe mynde and in memory Of mars he haþ I-maked such an oþer [altar]. 1388 Wyclif *Luke* xxii 19 Do ȝe this thing in mynde of me. 1412–20 Lydg *Chron. Troy* ii xvii (1513) K iij, Nynus an ymage dyde make And sette it vp, for consolacion And for a mynde, and a memoryall. 1423 Jas I *Kingis Q* lxxxv, Here bene the princis In mynd of quhom ar maid the bukis newe 1433 Lydg *St Edmund* i 769 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1881) 390 At his comyng he bilt a roial toun Which stant ther yit for a manier mynde For his arryuaile into this Regioun. ? a 1500 *Wycket* (1828) p xiv, The breade is the fygure or mynde of Christes bodye in earth

†b. *spec.* The commemoration of a departed soul, esp. by a requiem said or sung on the day of the funeral in any month or year following. Also, in OE., the annual commemoration of a saint. Chiefly in Month('s mind, Twelve-month('s or Year('s mind.

a 900 *O E. Martyrol* 2 May 70 On þone æfteran dæȝ þæs monðes bið þæs halȝan biscopes ȝemynd sancte Athanasii. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII 315 At Wynchestre he took his fader tresorie, and ȝaf moche for his fader mynde [*v r.* munde; L *pro patris memoria*] 14.. in *Collectanea Topogr.* (1836) III 260 That xx s be yeve to eche of the places wher as our bodyes lyith, for holding of the mendys. 1418 *E E. Wills* (1882) 32, Y bequethe to..holde my Mynde euery ȝere duryng vij ȝere next folwyng after my desese, vij li 1486 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 11 In due fourme as to a yerely mynde perteyneth. 1526 in Strutt *Mann. Cust* etc. (1776) III 172 For yerely obytes, and yerelye myndes. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt Exemp.* iii. Disc xviii 112 In the monethly minds and anniversary commemorations 1660 — *Duct. Dub.* ii. ii Rule vi § 55 Upon the Anniversary, or the monthly, or weekly minds.

†6. Mention, record. Chiefly in phr. *To make mind*: const. *of* or with *clause*.

c 1325 *Deo Gracias* 38 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 125 Holichirche Muynde of hit maas. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 121 Of such synful shrewes þe sauter maketh mynde. c 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr* vi. (Gibbs MS), And ȝytte þowe þer was so myche nede I fynd noo mynde of furrures or pylches c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1723 The bible makiþ no maner of mynde Wheþer þat pharäo lay by hire oght. 1433 Lydg. *St Edmund* iii. 765 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 427 Blyssid Fremund,—afforn heer put in mynde 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 70 Specyally on fryday, where is made mynde of oure lordes holy passyon. *Ibid.* 191 Holy scrypture. makyth no mynde that he was vnobedyente [etc.]

II. Thought; purpose, intention.

†7. The action or state of thinking about something; the thought *of* (an object) Chiefly in phrase *to have mind of* (also *on, upon*): to think of, give heed to. Also const. *how* or *that* and clause, and *to* with inf (= be careful *to do*). Similarly *to take mind to, upon* *Obs.*

971 *Blickl Hom* 83 Se þe nu forhoȝaþ þæt he Godes bebodu healde, oþþe ænig ȝemynd hæbbe Drihtnes eaþmodnesse a 1250 *Owl & Night* 252 So doþ þat beoþ of þine cunde, Of lihte nabbeþ hi none imunde c 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 6 in *O. E Misc* 37 Lute ymvnde hi hedde of gode. 1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 5867 Pers, I haue mynde of þe c 1325 *Poems temp. Edw II* (Percy) lxvi, And ȝet is ther non man That to God taketh mynde With ryȝte. c 1380 *Lay Folks Catech* (MS. L) 607 Fyrst haue mende how god made heuyn and erthe c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ* 4997 Þat þei þat haue of him lest þought & mynde By þis peynture may ageyn him fynde c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 93 Þer was a bruther þat gretelie was turment with mynd of a womman þat he saw som tyme c 1450 *Cov Myst.* xxv. (Shaks. Soc) 240 But now mervelous mendys rennyn in myn rememberawns. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W 1515) 7 He shall fynde ye mynde of deth ye princypall salue of all manner synnes. 1550 Crowley *Last Trumpet* 245 Haue minde, therfore, thyselfe to holde Within the bondes of thy degre 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm* 302 b, Yt. they will have some consideration, and mynde of hym [L *ut ipsius rationem habeant*]. 1589 R. Robinson *Gold Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 34 Haue minde vpon thy mercy Lord.

†b. *To put* (a person) *in mind*· to suggest an idea to (him). *Obs.*

1579 Gosson *Sch Abuse* (Arb) 37 He feared that hee shoulde rather put men in minde to commit such offences.

†c. *Out of mind*. more than one can calculate.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3018 He had of men out of mynde many mayn hundreth.

8. That which a person thinks about any subject or question; one's view, judgement, or opinion. Now chiefly in phrases. see 9.

a 1400 *Octouian* 888 The good wyf seyd 'Be Seynt Denys, Swyche ys my mende'. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 *Preamble*, The seid Frensche Kyng abydyng in his seid indurat & pervart opynyons & erronyous mynde. 1530 Palsgr. 680/1 I reason with one in a mater to fele his mynde in it. 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm* 1 b, Such as could not be there present he desyred to send their myndes in wryting. 1593 Shaks *3 Hen VI*, iii ii 17 Widow, we will consider of your suit And come some other time to know our minde 1689 *Col. Rec Pennsylv* I 250 The Governor Desired Every Member of ye board would deliver his minde, and give him advice therein 1706 Pope *Let to Wycherley* 10 Apr, Pray let me know your mind in this, for I am utterly at a loss. 1781 J Moore *View Soc It* (1790) II lxv. 294 Would to heaven these doubters would keep their minds to themselves.

9. Phrases. a *To speak one's mind* (*out*): to give one's judgement or opinion, *esp* to express one's sentiments candidly or plainly, to speak freely. Similarly *to tell* (a person) *one's mind, to let* (a person) *know one's mind.* For *a piece* or *bit of one's mind*, see Piece *sb.* 2 d, Bit *sb*2 4.

1508 Fisher *7 Penit Ps* cii Wks. (1876) 140 A mannes entent or mynde spoken by his owne mouth moueth more the herer than it were shewed & spoken by ony other 1530 Palsgr 478/2 And I may catche hym ones, I shall tell hym more of my mynde. 1596 Shaks *Tam. Shr* iv iii. 75 Your betters haue indur'd me say my minde 1600 — *A Y. L.* ii vii 59 Giue me leaue To speake my minde 1676 Marvell *Mr Smirke* 44 'Tis happy that some or other of this Few chances ever and anon to speak their minds out, to shew us plainly what they would be at 1806–7 J Beresford *Miseries Hum Life* vii. lxxvii, I let them know my mind in a manner that pretty effectually secures me from this 'misery', for the rest of that sitting 1845 Browning *Soul's Trag.* i 207 I've spoke my mind too fully out

b. *To be of* († rarely *in*) *a* (specified) *mind*: to hold an opinion *To be of* (another's) *mind*. to be of his way of thinking, agree in opinion

1585 T Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy* Ep Ded, Hee was alwaies of opinion and minde, that learning, is not to be sought for in bookes. 1593 Shaks. *Rich II*, v. ii. 107 Sweet Yorke, sweet husband, be not of that minde. 1600 — *A Y L* v iv. 75 He sent me word, if I said his beard was not cut well, hee was in the minde it was 1690 Locke *Hum. Und* ii xvii § 20 If these men are of the Mind, That they have clearer Ideas of infinite Duration, than of infinite Space 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let to Pope* 1 Apr, I don't doubt you'll be of my mind 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Apr 242 I'm of Bradshawe's mind in the matter

c. *In my mind*: in my judgement or opinion, as I think. ? *Obs.* Similarly *to my mind* (cf. 14 b).

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxiv 34 The kyng..sayd, in his mynde, there was no realme coude be compared to ye realme of Fraunce. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i, Anthonio, gratifie this gentleman, For in my minde, you are much bound to him. 1602 — *Ham.* i. iv. 14 (Qo 1604) But to my minde .. it is a custome [etc.] 1663 Cowley *Ess.* iii. *Obscurity*, It is, in my Mind, a very delightful Pastime. 1813 Hobhouse *Journey* (ed. 2) 501 The modern cestus..is not, in my mind, an agreeable ornament. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* I. xvi. 182 The other is but a loutish young fellow, to my mind.

d. *To be of one* or *a mind*: to agree in judge-

ment, purpose, or opinion; to be unanimous. † *With one mind*: unanimously, with one accord.

? 1496 in *Lett. & Papers Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) II. 67 If we hadde alle here ben of oone mynde in folowyng directly the Kinges mynde. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 178 With ane mynde thay did consent togidder Dauid to slay 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii 244 He and his Phisitions Are of a minde 1612 — *Cymb.* v. iv. 212, I would we were all of one minde, and one minde good. *a* 1718 GRANVILLE *Ess. Unnat Flights Poetry* 74 And, by the Tyrant's Murder, we may find That Cato and the Gods were of a Mind. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 537 When men have anything to do in common, that they should be of one mind is a pleasant thing. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 70 Here they were, all of a mind, and all ready to start.

† e. *Against the mind of* (a person): in opposition to his judgement, wish, or opinion, without his approbation or consent. Also *without the mind of Obs.*

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 *Preamble*, The said John.. fortuned to be slayn ayenst the will and mynde of your said Beseecher 1553 BECON *Reliques Rome* (1563) 213 The Councell which is celebrated without the mynde and consent of the Romyshe Byshop 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat* III. x. 151 Cassenius against the mind of all Anatomists draws its original from the Pinnæ of the Nose 1698 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* I. III IX. 324 Themistocles brought the Athenians back to their City, which they fortified, and added the Pyreum to it much against the Spartans' Mind.

10. Purpose or intention; desire or wish. *Obs.* exc. in phrases: see 11.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9544 Þo was it muche is munde To come & winne engelond 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. clxxvi. 213 With hym went a varlet, who was priuy to his mynde. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 125 God's mind was to astringe and bind the Church perpetually to it 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* V. iii. 1 Vnckle Marcus, since tis my Fathers minde That I repaire to Rome, I am content. 1597 BACON *Ess., Suitors* (Arb.) 40 Manie ill matters are vndertaken, and many good matters with ill mindes 1656 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 302 To enquire with what mind this was done. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v 452 Sudden mind arose In Adam, not to let th' occasion pass.

11. Phrases. † a. *To fulfil one's mind, bring one's mind to pass*: to accomplish one's purpose, satisfy one's desire. *To have* or *obtain one's mind*: to get what one wants. *For one's mind's sake*: to gratify one's whim. *Obs*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* XVI. (Percy Soc.) 75 Longynge ryght sore my mynde to fulfyll 1530 PALSGR. 499/1 It shall coste me a fall, but I wyll have my mynde *Ibid.* 865/1 For my myndes sake, *pour satisfaire a ma phantasie.* 1598 F. ROUS *Thule* N 2 b, And she as women wont will haue her minde. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II. v. IV. § 1 585 This war he vndertooke as it were for his mindes sake: hauing receiued no iniurie. 1671 H. M. tr *Erasm. Colloq.* 82 Because I see that thou dost so earnestly desire it, I will fulfil thy mind as well as I can.

† b. *By, according to the mind of* (a person): by desire or after the direction of. (Cf. 14 b.) *Obs.*

1523-4 *Rec St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 322 Paid to the Orgon maker by þe mynde of Mr person for mendyng the Orgons, iij s iij d. 1628 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 74 Item more they receyved which was given by William Ord, and lent to fower poore folk according to his minde, xl s.

c. *To know one's own mind*: to form and adhere to a decision without shilly-shallying; to have a line of action and keep to it.

1824 SCOTT *St Ronan's* XII, The report. that the young Earl of Etherington intended to pass an hour, or a day, or a week, as it might happen, (for his lordship could not be supposed to know his own mind,) at St. Ronan's Well. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard* 475 And others laugh'd at her and Philip too, As simple folk that knew not their own minds. 1888 [see CHOP *v*.2 4 c].

d. *To make up one's mind*. see MAKE *v*.1 96 k.

e. † *To be of divers* or *many minds*: to waver in purpose, to chop and change (*obs.*). *To be in two minds*: to vacillate between two intentions; similarly *to be in twenty minds.*

1530 PALSGR. 428/1, I am of dyverse myndes, *je me varie.* . I wolde be glad to deale with hym, but the man is of so dyverse myndes that there is no holde at hym 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 55 You'll never be mad, you are of so many Minds. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. XXI 208, I was in twenty minds whether to take her first, and then catch the chickens, or to let her go off, and then clap upon them. 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp* XXV, This missive (which I was in twenty minds at once about recalling, as soon as it was out of my hands). *Ibid.* XII, I was in several minds how to dress myself on the important day. 1853 — *Child's Hist* II. 171 Jack [Cade] was in two minds about fighting or accepting a pardon 1881 E. D. BRICKWOOD in *Encycl. Brit* XII. 197/2 However bold the horse may be, he will soon refuse water if his rider be perpetually in two minds when approaching a brook

† f. *To be in* or *of mind*, to be disposed or minded, to purpose, desire (*to do* something); occas. *to be in great mind, of good mind, in a good mind* (cf. 13 a). *Of mind*, with purpose or intention (*to do* something). *To run* (*one*) *in mind*, to become a purpose or resolution. *To bring one in mind*, to persuade. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 248 Pane rane hym in mynde in hy þat he vald firste quyke þam fla *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1254 Sir meliager was in grete mynd a man owt to send To alexander. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 763 He secretly..caused the Queene to be perswaded and brought in minde, that it..should be ieopardous the king to come vp so strong. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccclii. 796 Wherof complayntes came to the heryng of the duke of Berrey, who was in mynde to remedy it. 1586 *Let. Earle Leycester* 13 Neither did I it of minde to circumvent her. 1599 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* (1884) VI. 40 His Majestie being of gude mynd that the said Sir George be satisfeit of the saidis deburs mentis, as ressone requyris. *a* 1617 BAYNE *Lect* (1634) 233 Pharaoh [was] in a good minde, as wee say, to let the people goe. 1661 C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 24, I doe not find my brother of the mind he seemed at first to be of to buy it. *a* 1814 *Gonsanga* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 113 Oh lud! if I can but get her in the mind to have me.

12. *To change one's mind*, to alter one's purpose, opinion, way of thinking, disposition towards others, etc. Similarly, *one's mind changes.*

1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 59 You are already loues firme votary, And cannot soone reuolt, and change your minde. 1602 — *Jul. C.* II. ii. 96 If you shall send them word you will not come, Their mindes may change. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 44, I haue changed my mind concerning the disease called the worme. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 121 Cardinall Allan an Englishman, having used to persecute the English had changed his mind, since the English had ouerthrowne the Spanish Navy. 1719 J. ALLEN in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) I. 214, I have lived to change my mind, and am almost of the contrary opinion 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 45 It cannot be my uncle's mind will change! 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vi, Her first impulse was to change her mind and not go after all.

13. *To have a mind*: a. (With expressed inf.) To wish, desire, be inclined or disposed *to do* (something). Also with qualifying word, *to have a great, good*, etc, *mind, to have no mind.* Somewhat *arch.* exc. in *to have a good* or *great mind, to have half a mind*, now = to be strongly disposed or inclined (to do something which one can do if one wishes), to have nearly made up one's mind (to do it). (See also MONTH'S MIND.)

The confused form *I'm a good mind* is still current in some localities as a vulgarism.

a 1400 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 44 For the greet mynde that he hath to done his maystris wille. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 12, I have a great mynd to be a lecherous man. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 268 Pompey driven away, and fled, he had a more minde to take order for securing the Provinces, than to pursue him. 1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* III. i. (1639) D 3 b, Harke you Mounsieur, this gentleman has a great Minde to learne to dance 1666 S. PARKER *Free & Impart Censure* (1667) 181 And now I have a mind to set up for a Maker of Hypotheses *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* XIII. § 179 The duke of Lorrayne had a very good mind to get a footing in Ireland. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 45 P 6 As I had a mind to hear the Play, I got out of the Sphere of her Impertinence. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* (1757) 462 They had half a mind to refuse me a passage. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 26 It was lucky for us that we did not follow the nuptial procession (which we had more than half a mind to do). 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 65 I'm a good mind to have his throat cut 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* x. III, She had half a mind to reply —'Is that so strange?' But her respect for Harley stopped her. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. II. (1865) II. 47 My Brother and I had all the mind in the world to laugh 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 102 He had little mind to be a martyr, but he had still less a mind to be a knave. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. XVII 54 He had no mind to be a mere conqueror.

b. with ellipsis of the *inf* (In relative and 'if' clauses.)

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 38 Without restraining them from making incursions where they had a mind. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem* (1738) 261 When they have dropp'd all [the wild Boars] that are dangerous, and as much as they haue a mind, they open their Toils. 1826 SCOTT *Let. to J. B. S. Morritt* 6 Feb. in *Lockhart*, I have no idea of these things preventing a man from doing what he has a mind. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 1 Aug., Those who had a mind were free to repair to a magnificent neighbouring saloon 1874 WHYTE MELVILLE *Uncle John* XXI. III. 22 They could, burn us out if they had a mind.

¶ In mod. colloquial use the *to* of an inf. suppressed by ellipsis is often retained. (See To *prep.*)

The quots. below enclosed in square brackets are probably to be explained as instances of the idiom by which a prep. governing a relative expressed or understood is removed to the end of the sentence (cf. quots. 1674, 1711, 1726 in d). But the indefiniteness of the antecedent and the presence of a transitive verb in the sentence render the passages liable to be taken as anticipations of the modern colloquial practice, which may indeed have been partly developed from expressions of this kind.

[1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 519 Enquire what thou hast a mind to. 1734 LD. CHESTERF. in *Lett C'tess Suffolk* (1824) II. 115 Amoretto was with difficulty prevailed upon to eat and drink as much as he had a mind to. 1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 4 (1748) I. 189 As our sex has the privilege of saying whatever we have a mind to. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* v, In order to gain his consent to do something he had no mind to.] 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ii, I don't need to hire any of my hands out, unless I've a mind to. 1871 *Lippincott's Mag.* 27 Mar 282 You can call me when you are a-mind to. 1895 'HEATHERBELL' in *Scott. Antiquary* X. 79 They thought they could deal as they had a mind to with his property.

c. with dependent clause.

1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* ii. 95 They had no mind that Her Ambassador should be present. 1705 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc Mem.* X. 65, I believe he had no mind it should be done whilst I was there.

d. With *to* and *sb.*: † To be favourably disposed towards (a person) (*obs*); to have a liking for (an occupation); to wish to possess or obtain (something). Now somewhat *arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 580/1, I have a mynde to one, I have a favoure to hym. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. ii, I have a great mind to this gentleman in the way of Marriage. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. ii, They doe say, H'will meet a man (of himselfe) that has a mind to him. If hee would so, I haue a minde and a halfe for him. 1674 BUTLER *Hud.* I. I. 214 That Compound for Sins, they are inclin'd to, By damning those they have no mind to. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 457, I never had less mind to any Journey in my Life. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 145 P 6 There visits among us an old Batchelor whom each of us has a Mind to. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. ii, In a few Days, I was able to call for whatever I had a Mind to. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lviii, The blacksmith said to me the other day that his 'prentice had no mind to his trade.

e. With *for*, † *of*: To wish for, desire.

1616 [see d]. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Taylor* 8 Apr., When shall I come down to you? I believe I can get away pretty early in May, if you have any mind of me. 1790 *Bystander* 134 When he has a mind of a little fun. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. iii, Philip had no mind for a second collision with the papal court. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Jan. 45 We have no mind for a souse.

14. Bent or direction of thoughts, desires, inclinations, etc. In phrases, as *One's mind is* (or *runs*) *on*, one attends to, thinks of, is interested in. *To set* (*have, keep*) *one's mind on*. to desire to attain or accomplish, put or keep before one as an object of desire. *To give one's mind to*: to addict oneself to (a study or practice); to bend one's energies towards accomplishing or attaining (an object).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 269 3e behald me sa hogely, quareon is 3our mynd? 1475 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 129 My mynde is now nott most uppon bokes. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) II. 106 For a ryche man settynge theron his mynde Shal into heuen right hardly passage fynde. *Ibid.* 169 Gyue nat your myndes to gylefull vsury. 1677 HORNECK *Gt Law Consid* IV. (1704) 105 The wolf .sent to school to learn to spell, could make nothing of all that was said to him but *sheep* His mind still ran upon that 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. XV, I've set my mind upon your joining the party 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp* XXXV, Sordid and selfish as I knew it was to let my mind run on my own distress so much. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 476 And since he kept his mind on one sole aim 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* VI. (1869) 254 But each of the sacraments must often have been deferred to a time when the candidates could give their whole minds to the subject

b. *To one's mind*: according to one's wish, to one's taste or liking, as one would have it to be. Also † *according to, after one's mind.*

1530 PALSGR. 580/1, I have a person or a beest accordyng to my mynde, I have them in suche awe as I desyre. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus* VII. 26 Yf thou haue a wife after thine owne mynde, forsake her not. — 1 *Macc.* IV. 6 Which had nether harnesse ner swearde s to their myndes 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 509 It was however, some Time before we could get a Ship to our Minds *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 92 You may brighten it to your mind by the above mixture 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1873) I. VIII. 130 Commands are expected to be fulfilled..exactly to the mind of the person ordering.

15. Inclination, tendency, or way of thinking and feeling, in regard to moral and social qualities; moral disposition; a spirit or temper of a specified character. † *To bear a* (specified) *mind*: to entertain (such and such) sentiments. For *frame of mind* see FRAME *sb.* 6.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* IX. 129 Off mynd dissymvlat, Lord! I me confess. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 3 b, Luther.. reproveth his cruell and bloudy mynde. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent* V. III. 13 Feare not. he beares an honourable minde, And will not vse a woman lawlesly. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 29 To be willing to die, and content to liue is the minde of a strong Christian 1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 207 But the war is not ended; the hostile mind continues in full vigour. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 334 For manners are not idle, but the fruit Of loyal nature, and of noble mind 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 748 He was then brought to a better mind by a rebuke from a Christian 1884 CHILD *Ballads* I. 278/1 Hugo was evidently not in a state of mind to go [*sc.* to mass]

† b. The way in which one person is affected towards another; disposition or intention towards others. *To bear good mind to*: to be well disposed towards. *Obs.*

1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar's Comm.* X. (1530) 12 Whome he had knowen and sene so specyally aboue other to bere hys good myne [? *read* mynde] and fydelyte toward hym 1530 PALSGR. 449/2, I beare hym good mynde, *je suis affectionné enuers luy.* *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 74 Ye knowe very well she beareth the Churche good mynde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 707 The more number of the nobilitie, bare towarde king Henry their good minds and fixed hartes. 1580 STOW *Chron. Eng.* Ep. Ded. P ij b, Not doubting but your Lordship will. vouchesafe to accepte this Monument of my affectionate minde. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. II. 33, I would I knew his minde. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* XII. 20 *marg.*, Herode bare an hostile mind intending warre.

16. State of thought and feeling in respect to dejection or cheerfulness, fortitude or fearfulness, firmness or irresoluteness, and the like.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvii. 7 Quho had all riches vnto Vnd, And wer not satisfiet in mynd. 1530 PALSGR. 674/2 He was never quyette in his mynde tyll I did put hym in a suertye. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. I. 163 A turne or two I le walke To still my beating minde. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* II. 6 The multitude were confounded [*marg.* troubled in mind]. *a* 1632 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 24 For our minde is heavy in our bodies affliction. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1120 Not at rest or ease of Mind, They sate them down to weep. *Ibid.* 1125 High Passions, shook sore Thir inward State of Mind. 1743 SHENSTONE *Past. Ballad* III, O how, with one trivial glance, Might she ruin the peace of my mind! 1859 M.

Arnold *Empedocles* I. ii. 89 Nature, with equal mind, Sees all her sons at play.

III. Mental or psychical being or faculty.

17. The seat of a person's consciousness, thoughts, volitions, and feelings; the system of cognitive and emotional phenomena and powers that constitutes the subjective being of a person; also, the incorporeal subject of the psychical faculties, the spiritual part of a human being; the soul as distinguished from the body.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxviii. 93 For i lif in þi laghe, it may noght slip out of my mynde. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 480 She . told hym all that lay sore in hir mynd. 1530 Palsgr. 430/2, I am wery for occupyeng of the mynde to moche. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 30 While other sports are tasking of their mindes. 1643 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II 109 While they stand, the scribe and others number them in their mind. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und* I. II. § 5 No Proposition can be said to be in the Mind..which it was never yet conscious of. 1692 — *Educ* § 31 Due care being had to keep the Body in Strength and Vigour, so that it may be able to obey and execute the Orders of the Mind. 1768, 1834 (see Cross *v.* 13). 1794 W. Roberts *Looker-On* No 88 III 425 Suppose a person to store up in his mind certain leading passages from Scripture. 1827 Southey *Penins War* II. 352 No such thought had ever entered Reding's mind. 1851 Bp. C. Wordsw *Mem Wordsw* I. 81 His mind was filled with gloomy forebodings. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 6 Hardly a sentence is there that did not come forth alive from Voltaire's own mind. 1887 Miss E. Money *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 56 Now, will you turn this over in your mind?

b. Instances of philosophical definition of this

1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. iii. 133 By Mind I think we are properly to mean that power which both perceives and wills. 1785 Reid *Intell Powers* I. ii. 42 We do not give the name of mind to thought, reason, or desire, but to that being which thinks, which reasons, which desires. 1843 Mill *Logic* I. iii. § 8 Mind is the mysterious something which feels and thinks. 1846 G. Moore *Power of Soul over Body* (ed 3) 73 Unfortunately the word mind has been almost universally employed to signify both that which thinks, and the phenomena of thinking.

c. *On one's mind*: occupying one's thoughts; said esp. of something which causes anxiety.

1850 Dickens *Dav. Copp* xxxiv, I knew my aunt sufficiently well to know that she had something of importance on her mind. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* VI. v, I asked him if he had not anything on his mind. 1864 Tennyson *En Ard.* 396 Annie, there is a thing upon my mind.

d. *One's mind's eye*: mental view or vision, remembrance.

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg Princ* 2895 Haue often him byfore your myndes ye. 1602, 1818 [see Eye *sb.*[1] 4 d]. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* II. 320 One such scene is in my mind's eye at this moment.

e. Used with reference to God.

1612 Bacon *Ess. Atheism* (Arb.) 330, I had rather beleeue all the fables in the *Legend*, and the *Alcaron*, then that this vniuersall frame is without a minde. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und* IV. x (end), That eternal infinite Mind, who made and governs all things. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 266 Just as absurd, to mourn the tasks or pains The great directing Mind of All ordains. 1807 Wordsw. *Ode Intimat. Immortality* viii, Haunted for ever by the eternal mind.

f. In generalized sense. Mental or psychical being: opposed to *matter*.

1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xlvii, The immateriality of mind, and the unconsciousness of matter. 1879 Lindsay *Mind in Lower Anim.* I. 51 Little is at present known of the phenomena of mind in the lowest classes of animals. 1898 Illingworth *Divine Immanence* I. § 1. 4 Thus matter, as we know it, is everywhere and always fused with mind.

g. A person regarded abstractly as the embodiment of mental qualities (thought, feelings, disposition, etc.).

c 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xxxiv. ix, To humble broken minds, This Lord is ever, ever neare. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxvii. 5 That I haue frequent bine with vnknown mindes. 1642 Lovelace *To Althea, from Prison* iv, Mindes innocent and quiet take That for an Hermitage. 1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* Introd. 35 Some of the Portuguese courtiers, the same ungenerous minds perhaps who advised the rejection of Columbus because he was a foreigner. 1854 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* VII (1875) 109 The Papacy..under the guidance of her greatest minds, of Hildebrand, of Alexander [etc.].

h. In collective sense

1818 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 13 In this age it was peculiarly easy to deceive, but difficult to enlighten, the public mind. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 206 If the national mind of America be judged of by its legislation, it is of a very high order. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov. 5/1 This cleavage of the religious mind of Europe into two extreme camps.

18. In more restricted application: The cognitive or intellectual powers, as distinguished from the will and emotions. Often contrasted with *heart*.

c 1200 Ormin 17572 & sawle iss ec wurrþlike shridd þurrh Godd Wiþþ witt & wille & minde. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4123 Wel I wot..þat he [the werwolf] has mannes munde more þan we bope. 1382 Wyclif *Matt* xxii. 37 Thou shalt loue the Lord thi God, of al thin herte, and in al thi soule, and in al thi mynde. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 997 Mynde, ee, and hand, non may fro othir flitte. *c* 1639 Cowley *On Death of Sir H. Wotton*, He did the utmost Bounds of Knowledge find, He found them not so large as was his Mind. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 722 Possessor of a soul refined, An upright heart, and cultivated mind.

b. Intellectual quality, intellect, mental power.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* xliv. x, His eye of deepest minde Deeper sincks then deepest working. 1826 Disraeli *Vin. Grey* II. ix, Blue eyes, lit up by a smile of such mind and meaning! 1827 *Ibid.* VI. iv, But his pupil appears to be a man of mind. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. I. vii, But these are the days of advance, the works of the men of mind.

1876 'Ouida' *Winter City* iii, You mean there can be no mind in an imitation.

c. Absence, Presence *of mind*: see those words.

19. The healthy or normal condition of the mental faculties, the loss or impairment of which constitutes insanity; one's 'reason' or 'wits'. Chiefly in phrases, as (*to be, go*) *out of one's mind*, † *out of mind*, (Sc.) *by one's mind*, *to lose one's mind*; *to be in one's right mind*, etc.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 511 For he had welnye loste his mynde. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* (E. E. T. S.) 4276 Almost for wo he went out of his mynde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 317 (Harl. MS.) Þe maister of þe ship was halfe out of mynde. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 295 Than lepe they about as folke past theyr mynde. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 353 Normond with this ansuer was halfe by his mynd. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vii. 63, I feare I am not in my perfect mind. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* VII. 84 And still she fear'd that I should lose my mind. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 663 He was drunk, they said, or out of his mind, when he was turned off.

b. in wills, etc., *of sound* (or *unsound*) *mind*, † *in good mind*, † *whole of mind*, etc.

1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 4, I Alice West, in hool estat of my body, and in good mynde beynge. 1418 *Ibid.* 30 Hole of mynde & in my gode memorie beyng. 1430 *Ibid.* 85 Beyng in full mende. 1438–9 *Ibid.* 129 Beyng yn hole mynde & goode witte. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 541 To prove that the said Nicholas was of unsound mind at the time of the said fine taken. 1826 (see Memory 2 b).

† **c.** One's waking consciousness. *Obs.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 56 And with that vois soth for to seyne My mynde came to me ageyne.

† **IV. 20.** A quantity, number, or amount (of something). [Of obscure development: cf. 7 c.]

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3676 Fro lond ortigie cam a wind, And brogte turles michel mind. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1888 In fewe 3eres al þe kynde Of folk, þey woxen mykel mynde. *Ibid.* 16436 Þorow roten eyr, þorow wykkede wyndes, In alle stedes men dide gret myndes. 13 *Prop. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI 113/24 Heuene-kyngdom is lyk 3ut To a net þat of alle fissches kuynde, Gedereþ in to him muche muynde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1245 Slik a mynd vn to me ware meruaill to reken, Thretti thousand in thede of thra men of armes.

V. 21. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mind-malady*, † *-parts*, *-picture*; *mind-changing*, *-healing*, *-infected* † *-muddling*, *-perplexing*, *-ravishing*, *-sick*, † *-stricken*, *-torturing* adjs.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 116 What strange humor or *mind changing opinion tooke you this morning? 1826 Hor. Smith *Tor Hill* (1838) III. 41 The placid beauties of the country, in whose *mind healing influences he never failed to find consolation. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1590) 70 b, These fantasticall *mind infected people, that children and Musitians cal Louers. 1646 Fuller *Wounded Consc.* IV. (1647) 25 There is such a gulfe of disproportion betwixt a *Mind malady and Body-medicines. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. I. III. xxxi, To chase away *Mind mudding mist. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* IV. (1598) 394 Thinking perchance her feeling sence might call her *mind-parts vnto her. 1631 Quarles *Samson* II. 8 In whose eares she brake This *mind-perplexing secret. 1868 Saia in *Lamb's Wks.* I. p. xix, Wealth and piety scarcely fill up the *mind-picture one would draw of Lord Byron. 1593 Nashe *Christs T.* 10, I for-sooke all my immortall pleasures, and *mind-rauishing melody. 1577 Harrison *England* II. i. (1877) I. 29 Although manie curious *mindsicke persons vtterlie condemne it as superstitious. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1590) 135 b, This noble-man had bene so *mind striken by the beautie of vertue in that noble King. 1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* III. xciv. 60 O thou *mind-torturing misery! Restles ambition, borne in discontent.

b. Special comb.: **mind-cure**, the curing of a disease by the influence of the healer's mind upon the patient's; **mind-curer**, (*a*) one who cures diseases of the mind; (*b*) one who practises 'mind-cure'; † **mind-day**, the day on which a person's death is commemorated, *esp.* the anniversary, **mind-healer**, **-healing** = *mind-curer*, *-cure*, † **mind-hill**, a memorial mound or cairn, † **mind-making**, commemoration; † **mind-place**, a place where the memory of a saint is observed; **mind-reader**, one who professes to discern what is passing in another's mind, a thought-reader; so **mind-reading** *vbl. sb.*; **mind-sight** (*rare*), mental vision (after *eyesight*); **mind-stuff**, W. K. Clifford's name for the supposed rudimentary form of psychical existence, which he regards as the reality of which matter is the phenomenal aspect; † **mind-taking**, consideration (*upon* a matter); † **mind-token**, a memorial.

1885 W. F. Evans (*title*) Healing by Faith; or, Primitive *Mind-cure. 1896 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* II. IX. 427 Dr. May, *mind-curer, as well as body-curer. 1886 Buckley in *Century Mag.* June 234/1 The Mormons, Spiritualists, Mind-curers [etc.]. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxx. (1890) 374 Þy dæge þe his *gemynddæg wære and his forðfor. *a* 1380 *Enfrosyne* 665 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 182 Vche 3eer þei don his mynde-day holde Anon to þis day. 1438 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 109, I bequeth for my mynde day, xx li. 1900 *Century Mag.* LIX. 635/1 The doctrines of faith-healing, *mind-healing, and Christian Science. 1382 Wyclif *Josh.* xxii. 10 Whanne thei weren comen to the *mynde hyllis of Jordan [Vulg. *ad tumulos Jordanis*]. 1496 *Dives & Pamp.* (W. de W.) I. iii. 35/1 Euery masse syngynge is a specyall *mynde makynge of Crystus passyon. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* Prol. 4 Pilgrimage in going to the memorialis or the *mynde placis of Seintis. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Dec. 154 The professional '*mind-reader'..takes his clew from indications which his subject is absolutely confident he did not give. 1882 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* I. 17 It was shewn that *mind-reading so called, was really muscle reading. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* v. (1592) 48 Neither the Sunne, nor any thing vnder the Sunne, can well be seene without the Sunne. likewise neyther God nor any thing belonging to God can be seene without God, how good eyesight or *mindsight so euer we haue. 1849 Hare *Par. Serm.* II. 243 The more we gaze at them the more is our mindsight improved to discern them. 1878 W. K. Clifford in *Mind* III. 65 Mind stuff is the reality which we perceive as Matter. That element of which even the simplest feeling is a complex, I shall call **Mind-stuff*. A moving molecule of inorganic matter does not possess mind, or consciousness; but it possesses a small piece of mind stuff. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xix. 114 The remembraunce and *mynde taking upon these vij maters is so necessarie a meene into the loue and drede of God. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* lvii. 8 And bihynde the dore thou settedest thi *mynde tocne [Vulg. *memoriale tuum*].

Mind (mind), *sb.*[2] *Archæol.* Also **minn.** [Middle Irish *mind*, mod. Irish *mionn*.] A name given to crescent-shaped ornaments found in Ireland, supposed to have been used as diadems.

1862 *Catal. Spec. Exhib. S. Kens.* 41, No. 851 Gold ornament, believed to be the ancient Celtic 'mind' or head-ornament. Formed of a thin semi-lunar plate of gold with raised ribs. 1880 W. B. Dawkins *Early Man in Brit.* 358 The golden coronets or minns worn in Ireland in legendary times. 1881 W. K. Sullivan in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 257/1 The richer kings wore a golden *mind* or diadem.

† **Mind**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *gemynde*—prehistoric **gamundjo*[m], f. OTeut. **gamundi-*: see Mind *sb.*[1]]

1. With dat. of person: Present to one's thought.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 611 Oc he arn so kolde of kinde Þat no golsipe is hem minde. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Me þu makest to asteoruen wiþ þe strencðe of þine beoden, þe beoð þe so imunde. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 601 in *O. E. Misc.* 135 And ower alle oþir þinke God be þe ful minde.

2. Of a person: Mindful, taking thought: const. *of*, *for*, *about*, *gain*; also with inf.

a 1000 *Elene* 1063 (Gr.) Þa gen Elenan wæs mod gemynde ymb þa mæran wyrd geneahhe for þam næglum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21895 And he gain us, sa meke and mind, Sua mikel luues nathing als ur kind. *Ibid.* 26457 Qua so wrethes his lauerd king, and he o merci find him mind. *Ibid.* 28952 Þat þou be noght for þi flexs mind bot for to sustain manes-kind. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 727 And y am euer so mynde For to pray for al manky nde.

Mind (mɑind), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **mende**, 4–7 **mynd(e**, 5–7 **minde**, 6– **mind.** [f. Mind *sb.*[1]]

The OE. (*ge*)*myndgian* to remember, remind (f. *gemyndig* mindful, f. *gemynde* Mind *sb.*[1]), usually cited in Dicts. as the source of this vb., is not immediately connected.]

1 *trans.* To put (one) in mind *of* something; to remind. Also, † to admonish, exhort. Also const. † *til*, *on*, and with *clause* or *inf.* Now *rare*.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 230 Knawyng of all þis shuld hym lede And mynd with alle, til mekenes and drede. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4210 Ne mynd not þes men of þe mykyll harme, That a sone of our folke before hom has done. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 13 Farewell good Salisbury, and good luck go with thee: And yet I doe the wrong, to mind thee of it. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* Easter Monday, The season of the yeare minding us of returning Northwards. 1657 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 67 Minding the people what they are about. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 575 It was minded you by my learned countryman, that no law was rightly made, but by King, Lords, and Commons. 1669 Col. T. Middleton in *State Papers, Dom.* 575, I hope you will mind the treasurers about the workmen, as they would fain have money. 1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* Pref. 3 These must be minded that I am writing of the Latin country. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 56, I must not forget minding those who dig along a Wall, to take care not to come too near the Foundations. 1713 Swift *Let. to W. Drapier* 13 Apr., I have been minding my lord Bolingbroke to solicit my lord chancellor to give you a living. 1788 Burns *I Love My Jean* II, There's not a bonie bird that sings, But minds me o' my Jean. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* IV. 109 They mind us of the time When we made bricks in Egypt. 1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Wind* 76 Spain may well Be minded how from Italy she caught, A fuller cadence and a subtler thought. 1890 W. A. Wallace *Only a Sister* 95 [He] began to curse and swear like a trooper at Elizabeth for not minding him on what he was doing.

† **b.** To bring (an object) *to* one's mind. *Obs.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. II. 10 That, as sacred Symbole, it may dwell In her sonnes flesh, to mind revengement. 1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* x. 219 In the last place I haue noted, that misery mindeth God vnto vs. Then the greater our miserie is, the more is our mind on our maker.

2. To remember, have in one's memory; to think of (a past or absent object). Now *arch.* and *dial.*

1382 Wyclif *Rom.* Prol. 1, Therfore he aferneth hem nedi to be confermed, the vices of her paynymrie rathere myndende. 15. *Myst. Resurr.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 156 Now she spekes of the scornes, Now she remembers the thornes, . Now she spekes of his pucience, Now she myndes his obedience, That unto deth was. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxvii. viii, Nay, still thy acts I minde, Still of thy deedes I muse. 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* II. vii. (1589) 28 King Achelous minding her for whom began that broile, Alcmenas Sonne remembring too, whose cause he did defend. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* II. iv. 100 Hee minds A curtesie no more, then London-bridge, What Arch was mended last. 1666 J. Fraser *Polichron.* (S. H. S.) 42 He minded often his mother Queen Margaret's advice. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 212 Our Supream Foe in time may much remit His anger, and perhaps thus farr remov'd Not mind us not offending. 1786 Burns *Halloween* v, Ae Hairst afore the Sherra-moor, I mind't as weel's yestreen. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 848, I mind him coming down the street. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* III, The lads you leave will mind you Till Ludlow tower shall fall.

b. with obj. a *clause*, or † with direct obj. and *complement*. Also *absol.*

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot Pent., Gen.* iii. 24 Minding himselfe an exile and pilgrime here one earth. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* I. 455 The Instances of invading of Pulpits are yet fewer, that is, none at all, as far as I mind, in the preceeding Years. 1723 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 2, I mind, before Mr. Webster's death, he spoke to me about one of that name. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *Power of Russia* IX, But, Poles, when we are gone, the world will mind Ye bore the brunt of fate. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm Trav.* ix, The lovers. so superlatively happy, that I mind when I went with my Angelica to a City church. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xviii, I unes. as ha' been used in our church ever since I can mind. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* XXIII, I minded how easy her delicacy had been startled with a word of kissing her in Barbara's letter. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 144, I mind you promised us a Welsh army by the time we reached this place.

c. In *imperative*, or in context implying a counsel or warning: To take care to remember, to bear in mind (a fact communicated or already known, a duty to be done, etc.). Chiefly with obj. a *clause*.

[1340 *Ayenb.* 262 Ymende þet þis boc is uolueld ine þe eue of þe holy apostles Symon an Iudas.] 1422 tr *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* XXIV. 154 Mynde thow how thow arte dedly *c* 1450 *Osney Reg* (E. E. T. S.) 1 It is to be myndyd that Robert Doyly and Roger of Iuory come to the conquest of Inglonde with Kyng William bastarde. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 19 But it must be minded that though the Son of Man shall Judge the World, yet that he shall come to do so in the Glory of his Father 1787 BURNS *Let* 17 Apr. (in *Pearson's Catal.* May (1888) 8), In making up the accounts of my copies, please mind that I am paid for the following number of copies, which money I retain in my own hands. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 14 Mind to-morrow's early meeting

d. *intr.* with *of, on, upon*: To remember. (Now *dial.*) Also quasi-*refl.* in *I mind me, he minds him*, etc. (*arch.*)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret, Priv. Priv* xxi. 148, I ne may not mynde me that the Emperours of Rome wer vnlettride while that hare lordshupp was well gouernyd in his streynth 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm Colloq.* (1725) 92 Yet it seems reasonable enough, that the poor man should mind him of that in Hosea. 1810 *Cromek's Rem Nithsdale Song* 219 O ask your heart gif it minds o' me! *a* 1855 THACKERAY *Ballad of Bouillabaisse* x, I mind me of a time that's gone, When here I'd sit, as now I'm sitting. 1871 MRS. H. WOOD *Dene Hollow* I, I mind me that something was said about that paper at the time, resumed the Squire 1896 'L. KEITH' *Indian Uncle* II. 21 'Did Adam ever mention him before?' 'Never, that I mind of.'

3. *trans.* In pregnant senses.

† a. To mention, record. Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1450, 1494 [see MINDED 1] 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I. 2972 And was incarnate, scrypture dothe mynde, In the vyrgynall wombe of blessed marye. 1530 PALSGR. 636/1, I mynde a thyng, I make mencyon of a thyng or mater *Je mencionne.*

† b. To remember or mention in one's prayers, to pray for. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 230 (Douce MS.) To mende vs with masses, grete myster hit were 1444 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) II. 106 To y' vicar of Mitton a pare of get bedds for to myn my saule and mynde me in his prayers. 1688 M. SHIELDS in *Faithf Contendings* (1780) 327 Mind us when at the throne of grace

c. To 'remember', i.e. to give to (those who need); to remember in a will. *dial*

1714 RAMSAY *Elegy on J. Cowper* IX, And to keep a' things hush and lown He minds the poor 1886 WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* XIX. (1887) 143 Aboot twenty o' the leadin' inhabitants had been mindit by Ebenezer to the extent o' sums ranging frae seventeen pounds to fifty-five pounds.

4. To perceive, notice, be aware of; to have one's attention attracted by (something presented to one's eyes or outward perceptions). Also *rarely* with *clause* as obj. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* VIII. 33 He mynded and dyde byholde his Ioyouse esperyte. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. 254 My Lord you nod, you do not minde the play. 1610 — *Temp.* II. ii. 17 I'le fall flat, Perchance he will not minde me 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 21 A finite intelligence . may sometimes. think of somewhat else than what he is doing, so as to be said in a manner not to mind what he is about. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 32 A Term used commonly but I did never mind it in any one of the Treatises of the Italian Architects. 1708 SWIFT *Tritical Ess.*, And Archimedes, the famous Mathematician, was so intent upon his Problems, that he never minded the Soldier who came to kill him. 1709 E. W. *Life Donna Rosina* 63 He not minding the figure that stood near the wall told his Master there was no body 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. vi. 66 One of the company had already passed [the picture] without minding it 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 2, I recollect minding that his story struck Dr. Johnson exceedingly. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 159, I minded him oft when at church, How under the wenches' fine bonnets he'd glower. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss* s.v., See 'd'ye mind the way she's walkin'

absol. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 519 Shee busied heard the sound Of rusling Leaves, but minded not

5. To attend to, give heed to. Often, to give heed to (a person, his wishes, etc.) with the intention of obeying.

1589 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. vii. 422 If men wolde diligently mind St. Paul's wordes. 1673 *Vara Inselency of Rome* 28 A short History, which I minded, when I heard it, the more heedfully. 1769 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) III. 107 The Emperor is no more minded than a Baby in Leading-strings. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 124 First it should swim in the Sea (do you mind me?) then it should swim in Butter. 1739 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. xxxi. 107, I looked upon it as a sign that you liked and minded my letters. *Ibid.* lix. 167 It signifies nothing to read a thing once if one does not mind and remember it. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. v, I have had much ado to make him mind me, for he is all for having his own way. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 494 By all means he must be blinded, If my counsel be but minded. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 90 Would our father have minded the caitiffs? Would he have minded parliament? 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb* II, But if your reverence minds what my wife says, you won't go wrong. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 85 Let us take his advice, though he be one only, and not mind the others.

b. with obj. a *clause*.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. vi, They neither minded who, nor what I ask. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 17 Mind at Helmne what is said to you carefully. 1709–10 STEELE *Tatler* No. 132 P. 9 Old Reptile winked upon his Nephew to mind what passed.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To pay heed or attention. Chiefly *colloq.* in *imperative*, used to call attention to, or emphasize, what the speaker is saying.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., So I bar Latin, mind 1832 COLFRIDGE *Table-t* 17 Mar., Something feminine—not effeminate, mind—is discoverable in the countenances of all men of genius 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IV. XXIII, Now mind, mother, not a word about Uncle Richard yet. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 113 But, mind you, when a boy starves in the streets Why, soul and sense of him grow sharp alike.

† 6. *trans.* To have in view, have a mind to (an action, plan, etc.); to contemplate, purpose, intend, aim at (doing something); also, to plan, provide for (something external to oneself). Sometimes with clause as obj. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I. 575 In meane whyle the kynge mynded maryage 1513 MORE in *Hall's Chron., Edw IV.* (1550) 2 Which thyng in all apparaunce he resisted, although he inwardly mynded it. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 310 The saidis Lordis na wyise willing to call in doubt the autoritie and credit of the saidis lettres, bot rather mynding that all strangearis, friendis, and confideratis of this realme find all favour [etc.] 1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks. (Globe) 615/1 And that noble prince begann to cast an eye unto Ireland, and to mynd the reformation of thinges there runn amiss. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 246 If this King did no greater Matters, it was long of himselfe; for what he minded, he compassed 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 94 A convenient descent must be minded 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 55 I hope that mind the making use of Chalk in their walls, must [etc.] 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc New Invent.* p. lxvii, He could find no foot-steps of their having minded the Power of such Conservacy.

b. With *infinitive* as obj.: To have a mind *to do* something, to wish, be inclined, purpose, intend. *Obs.* exc. *dial* (see E. D. D.).

1513 MORE in *Hall's Chron., Edw V* (1550) 2 The duke not entendynge so longe to tary but mindyng..to preuent the time. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, All other (that mynde not to receive the said holy Communion) 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*, IV. i. 106 Belike she minds to play the Amazon 1634 in *Black Bk. Taymouth* (Bannatyne Cl.) 440 In the North, quhair I mynd to stay for tuo monethes. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1603, I sorrow'd at his captive state, but minded Not to be absent at that spectacle. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 2 If you mind to play the logician. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1763, Roubiliac minding to put a trick on him, pretended to be so charmed with his performance, that [etc.].

c. *ellipt.* (in relative clause).

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform* xlii. 463 Quhilk, gif thay mynd as thay pretend, Thay wald haue begun at this end 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 124 He was wandering round the shelves, taking down a book here and there as he minded.

† d. To direct one's thoughts *toward. Obs*

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 145 So if we minde to ward heaven, wee must walk through the world as Strangers.

7. To bend one's attention to (e.g. something that one is doing or occupied with), to direct or apply oneself to, bring one's mind or energies to bear upon, or practise diligently.

To mind his book (colloq.; now obs. or arch.), of a schoolboy, to be diligent in his studies. *To mind one's business*, to attend to it, prosecute it diligently; hence *to mind one's own business*, to attend to one's own affairs and leave other people's alone (see BUSINESS 16 d).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9305 Achilles Myche myndit the mater, in the mene tyme, And to bryng hit aboute beste hym sore 1530 PALSGR. 636/1, I mynde a thynge, I regarde it, or set my mynde upon it *Jemets le cueur dessus*, or *je prens au cueur* It can nat go forwarde with the, for thou myndest it nat. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 13b, A man would thinke you had neuer minded any other profession. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* VIII. 5 For they that are after the flesh doe minde the things of the flesh. 1625, etc. [see BUSINESS 16 d] 1660 *Trial Regic.* 52 All those . had a mind for Peace, that minded their duty, and Trust, and Allegiance to their King. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 2 Whereas Building is much minded in these times. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 383 P. 2 Bidding him be a good Child and mind his Book 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 19 If some certain persons minded piety more than politics. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xviii. 272 Mind little things as well as great. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 360 He went back to Samaria and minded his business. 1889 BROWNING *Pope & Net*, So much the more his boy minds book.

† b. To care for, like, value, wish for. *Obs.*

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 137 The only want of wheat is not a want to them that mind bread of Wheat more then of Maiz, for in two dayes it is easily brought. 1666 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* (1673) 13 They [the kine of Bashan] minded nothing but ease, softness, and pleasure. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* ii. (1760) I. 10 His heir..minded nothing but fox-hunting.

8. In negative, interrogative, and conditional sentences: (Not) to care for, trouble oneself or be concerned about, be affected by. Hence: (Not) to object to, be troubled or annoyed by, dislike (something proposed, something offered to one, etc.). Often in polite or tentative formulas, as *I should not mind* (something) = I should rather like it, I should be glad to have it or do it; *do you* or *would you mind* (doing something)? = be so kind as to do it; *if you don't mind*, if you have no objection.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. v. 20 Now absolute she's in't, Not minding whether I dislike or no. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 206 P. 2, I did not mind his being a little out of humour 1747–96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* XXIII. 365 They will look quite yellow, and stink, but you must not mind that. 1750 LADY BRADSHAIGH in *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) VI. 95, I do not mind him of two straws. 1776 FOOTE *Capuchin* I. Wks. 1799 II. 389 Why, yes, you may venture, Sir Harry it is not minded in London. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. i, Never mind the difference, we'll balance that another time 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* VI, I am rather faint, Alexander, but don't mind me. 1863 *Ibid* XX, Would you mind my asking you what part of the country you come from? 1874 WHYTE MELVILLE *Uncle John* XVIII. II. 200, I shouldn't mind a cup of tea myself 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 48 Stay, do you mind ringing the bell for me first?

b. Hence occasionally in an affirmative sentence: To object to, dislike.

1861 CUNNINGHAM *Wheat & Tares* 136 Yet her heart smote her now, for Ella minded going dreadfully and was unusually nice and affectionate.

c. *absol.* and *intr.* = (not) to care, trouble oneself, object, etc. Const. *about.* Often in colloq. imper. phr. *never mind* = don't let it trouble you, it does not matter; also offensively (see quot. 1837) = it is none of your business.

1786 MISS BURNEY *Diary* 25 July, She begged me not to mind, and not to hurry myself, for she would wait till it was done *a* 1814 *Gonzaga* II. i. in *New Brit Theatre* III. 112 Never mind, father, don't be obstreperous about it. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXIV, There must be something very comprehensive in this phrase of 'Never mind', for we do not recollect to have ever witnessed a quarrel in the street, in which it has not been the standard reply to all belligerent inquiries 'Do you call yourself a gentleman, sir?'—'Never mind, sir'. 1837 S. R. MAITLAND *Lett. Fox's A. & M.* 70 *note*, The person whom Fox calls the Bishop of Penetrum (for we will not mind about a supposed misspelling) 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXXI, The public don't mind a straw about these newspapers rows. 1884 MRS. EWING *Mary's Meadow* II, Mother was very angry, but Father did not mind 1898 *Times* 5 Oct. 3/3 Sir Herbert Kitchener told them never to mind and to come as they were

9. To bear in mind and be careful *to do* (something), to remember and take care *that* something is done. *Mind you do* (so and so) = don't fail to do it.

1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 16 In setting of their barres they are allwayes to minde to sett that side of the barres inwaide 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 Oct., But I will mind and confine myself to the accidents of the day 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. VII, But pray mind that she is kept quiet 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. XIX, Never mind about your handwriting; but mind you write

10. To be careful about, take care of; to employ carefully or heedfully; to take heed (what one does). *Mind your eye*, 'look out', keep your eyes about you (see EYE *sb.*[1] 2 a). *To mind one's P's and Q's*: see P. 3 b.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1757) II. 33 It is an easy Matter to .. skreen Blemishes in the Hoof, if you don't mind your Eye. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. i, I wish either my father or my mother had minded what they were about when they begot me 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* V. I. P. 2, I began to mind a little what I was about 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* XXX, He would recommend him to mind his eye for the future. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *D. Grieve* II. ii, 'Mind what you're about', cried Purcell, angrily

b. To be wary concerning, be on one's guard against, look out for (something that is to be avoided). Now only in the imperative or in contexts conveying counsel or warning.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* II. XXXIII. § 8 And though those [impressions] relating to the health of the body, are, by discreet people, minded and fenced against. 1881 RUSKIN *Mornings in Florence* 25 You may let your eye rest .. on the glow of its glass, only mind the steps half way 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensl* X. (1882) 94 'You better mind that fellow, Mr. Fitzgerald', said the Native.

c. *absol.*, esp. in colloq. phr. *if you don't mind* = if you are not careful (to avoid something).

1691 WOOD *Life* 9 Apr. (O. H. S.) III. 359 Being in hast, not minding, [she] set the cotton .. on fire. 1839 JAMES *Gentl. Old Sch.* XIII, Take care they'll see you, if you don't mind, as you get over the bank in the moonlight. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast Bacchus* IV. 1290 You'll certainly be his death, unless you mind.

11. *trans.* To take care of, take charge of, look after; to have the care or oversight of.

1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumphant* Epil. 34 The wife, that was a cat, may mind her house 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 26 They were . to exhort them to stay at home and mind their families. 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 246 The men .. were gone to dinner: I stayed to mind the furnace. 1873 W. COLLINS *New Magd.* XVIII. II. 8 The lodge-keeper's wife. is minding the gate. 1884 MRS. EWING *Daddy Darwin's Dovecot* IV, Let me mind your pigeons

Minded (mai·nded), *ppl. a.* [f. MIND *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.]

† I. [From the vb.] 1. That has been mentioned. Also *fore-minded* = forementioned. *Obs.*

c 1480 *Godstow Reg.* 147 Þe fore sayde Iohn perschore .. scholde warantize to þe fore-myndyd religiouse women, .. þe fore-sayde londes. *Ibid.* 424 The mynded luke yaf to the mynded William at the entryng vij mark. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. xcii. 68 He then buylded the Castell before myndyd.

II. [From the sb.] **2.** 'Having a mind' *to do* something; intending, disposed, inclined. Also (*rarely*) with clause. *To be so minded*: to be inclined to do what has been mentioned.

1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII* c. 28 *Preamble*, His Highnes is not mynded .. to calle & somone a newe parliament. 1530 Palsgr. 482/1 He was so mynded yesterday, but I have chaunged his purpose nowe. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold Bk M. Aurel.* (1535) Oo iij b, For if that the goddes giue me longe life, I am mynded for to amende. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxx. 285, I am not minded to make mention of them. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 249 They are minded to make their Plastering very streight and even 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* iv. i, Ne'er a St [*sic*] Lucius O'Trigger in the kingdom should make me fight, when I wa'n't so minded. 1816 Scott *Antiq* xxxvii, I am no minded to answer ony o' thae questions 1862 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* III 73 Mr C. was minded to go nowhere this summer. 1874 H. H. Gibbs *Ombre* 29 Discarding at once himself if he be so minded. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* iv 638, I am minded to finish the rite Sacred to Stygian Jove

†**3.** Having a certain disposition (favourable or hostile) towards a person or thing. *Well-minded*: well-disposed, friendly. *Obs*

1513 More in *Grafton's Chron* (1568) II. 758 Which [*sc* Clarence's death] he [Richard] resisted openly, how be it somewhat (as men demed) more faintly than he that were hartily mynded to his welth. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron* I 148/2 This worthie prince minded well toward the common wealth of his people did studie [etc] 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut Familye of Love* 3 He .. standeth minded agaynst God, and his Church. 1613 Shaks *Hen VIII*, III i. 58 We come..to know How you stand minded in the weighty difference Betweene the King and you. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* 98 A well minded Squaw that was among them.

4. Qualified by advs (forming combinations which when used *attrib* are often hyphened): Having one's habitual thoughts, tastes, or sympathies, inclined in a specified direction

1611 Bible *Rom* viii 6 For to be carnally minded, is death but to be spiritually minded, is life and peace [Coverdale 1535, *has* fleshly mynded, goostly mynded] 1890 Imperially-minded [see Imperiality *adv* 1 b] 1903 *Daily Chron.* 9 Jan 3/3 Rather monotonous even to the most commercially and statistically-minded.

¶ **b.** The combinations with adv. have sometimes been used in the senses more properly expressed by parasynthetic formations with the corresponding adj.

1712 A. Philips *Distrest Mother* iv vii 43 Pyrrhus is nobly minded, and I fain Would live to thank him for Astyanax. 1828 *Sporting Mag* XXII 229 This man was strongly minded 1843 Ruskin *Mod Paint* II III iv § 10 We are in the constant hope of seeing this finely minded artist shake off his lethargy

III. 5. Having a mind of a specified character. Chiefly in parasynthetic formations with prefixed adj. (The more common words of this formation, as *absent-*, *bloody-*, *double-*, *feeble-*, *healthy-*, *high-*, *noble-*, *strong-minded*, are either given as Main words, or are illustrated under their first element.)

1503 [see High-minded *a.*]. 1528 [see Fitfully *a.*]. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I (Arb) 33 Being a quiet mynded man and nothing ambitious of glory 1603 Dekker *Batchelor's Banq* vii *heading*, The humor of a couetous minded woman. 1872 Lever *Ld Kilgobbin* (1875) 172 Supporters, one-minded with them in everything 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N* § 207 You want to know what sort of a minded and shaped creature it is

Minder (mɔi·ndəɹ). Also 5 **mendowre**. [f. Mind *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -er [1]]

†**1.** One who remembers. *Obs.* *rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 332/1 Meende haver, or mendowre, *memor.*

¶ **2.** As transl. of τὸ νοοῦν (the thinking subject).

1587 Golding *De Mornay* vi 86 [Plotinus] his conclusion is, that the Mynder, the Mynding, and the Mynded, are in the Godhead all one thing.

3. One who minds. †**a.** One who sets his mind upon (something). *Obs.*

1650 O. Sedgwick *Christ the Life* 25 The Apostle speaks of Some who are Lovers of themselves and who are Minders of themselves; they mind Earthly things.

b. One whose business is to 'mind' or attend to something, often with defining word as *card-*, *cattle-*, *engine-minder*

1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf* 214 His machine should reduce the minder and the screwer to one person 1867 *Even. Stand* 14 Feb, Henry Clearby, a minder of carts. 1874 *Sunday Mag* 610 'Minders', I echoed. 'Yes, women who make a trade of baby minding, taking them by the day at so much a head' 1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 215 When the lap is large enough, it is taken off by the card-minder. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 698/2 The engine minder who goes to the parish doctor because a spark has flown in his eye. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Apr. 6/2 One of the King's cattle-minders.

4. A child who is 'minded' or taken care of at a 'minding school'.

1865 Dickens *Mut Fr* i xvi, 'Those are not his brother and sister?'. 'Oh, dear no, ma'am. Those are Minders' 'Minders?' the Secretary repeated. 'Left to be Minded, sir'. 1903 *Treasury* Sept. 1046 There had been a dame school, kept by an old woman.. She was quite illiterate, and her pupils were simply minders.

Mindererus (mindĕrī·rŭs). *Pharmacy.* [Latinized name of R. M. *Minderer* of Augsburg (*died* 1621) who first recommended its use.] *Spirit of Mindererus*, †*Mindererus's spirit*: a solution of acetate of ammonia, which is used medicinally as a febrifuge. (Now often with small initial.)

1776 Fothergill in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 589 Spirit of Mindererus, volatile spirit of sal ammoniac. 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts*, etc, *Mindererus's Spirit* 1871 Naphevs *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III xi. 1646 Spirits of mindererus are of service.

Mindful (mə·indfŭl), *a.* Forms: see Mind *sb.*[1] [f. Mind *sb.*[1] + -ful.]

1. a. Taking thought or care *of*; heedful *of*; keeping remembrance *of*. Also const. with *obj. clause* and *how* or *that*.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxii. 7 If J was myndefull of the of my bede. 1382 Wyclif *Heb* ii. 6 What thing is man, that thou art myndeful of him? 1579 B. Googe tr. *Mendoza's Prov.* 49 That where hee [*sc* Cæsar] was verie mindefull of all other thinges, hee neuer would remember any iniurie doone vnto him. 1661 Marvell *Corr. Let* xxvi. Wks. (Grosart) II 63 We beseech you be mindfull that the 29th of May be kept for a thanksgiving. 1736 Berkeley *Discourse* Wks 1871 III 421 In all their actions to be ever mindful of the last day. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* iv I 428 He had always been mindful of his health even in his pleasures 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* x, Mindful of the fastidious ways of his friend.

b. Having remembrance *of*. *nonce-use.*

1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 191 Guinevere, not mindful of his face desired his name.

c. const. with *inf.*

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor* 420 To be Baptized in Churchyardes was an auncient custome that so such as were to be Baptized might be made ye more myndefull to confesse a rising againe from ye dead 1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort., Mar* (1679) 13 Be mindful to uncover them [the plants] in all benign, and tolerable seasons 1692 Sprat *Contriv Blackhead* i 19, I was not so mindful to preserve the Letters that came to me 1889 Gretton *Memory's Harkb.* 324 The monks were always mindful to establish themselves where there was water close at hand

d. without const.

1567 Turberv *Ovid's Epist* 141 b, So she with mindefull wrath Upon my corse for thee awroken is. 1605 Camden *Rem* 32 Antient families have given those names to their heires, with a mindefull and thankefull regard of them. 1728 Pope *Dunc* i 93 Much to the mindful Queen the feast recalls 1747 Collins *Ode to Liberty* 16 Let not my shell's misguided power E'er draw thy sad, thy mindful tears 1854 S. Dobell *Balder* i, Point with mindful shadow day and night, Where we lie dust below

†**2.** Minded, inclined *to do* something. Also with ellipsis of vb of motion. *Obs*

1632 Lithgow *Trav* II 59 A great number of passengers that were all mindefull to Zante *Ibid* 61 The Iurkes retired till morning, and then were mindfull to give vs a second alarum. 1672 in *L'pool Munic Rec* (1883) I. 285 Any that shall bee mindfull to build upon or improve any such wast. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade m* xxxii. § 1 (1689) 173 Tired and mindful to rest

Mindfully (mə·indfŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly [2]] In a mindful manner; 'attentively, heedfully' (J.), thoughtfully, earnestly, intently.

1382 Wyclif *Job* xxxv 5 Behold heuene, and loke, and myndefulli see the cloudis, that is hezere than thou. *c* 1540 *Compl Roderyck Mors* xxiv G viij b, We must regard, that our mouthe, spirit and hart be eleuated together mindfully in faith *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem* ii. (Arb) 122 Tullie did purposelie and mindfullie bend him selfe to a precise and curious Imitation of Plato 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy* I ii, The Ambassadour being mindfully bent to his charge 1871 *Daily News* 20 Jan., He has mindfully left for me a message.

Mindfulness (mə·indfŭlnės) [Formed as prec. + -ness] The state or quality of being mindful, 'attention; regard' (J.), †memory, †intention, purpose.

1530 Palsgr. 245/2 Myndfulnesse, *pencee* 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II (1577) G iv, To lose the mindfulnesse of them 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* I 169/2 There was no mindfulnesse amongest them of running awaie 1612 T. Taylor *Comm Titus* iii 1 (1619) 541 To keepe in mens memories the mindfulnesse of their duties 1817 Moore *Lalla R* (ed 2) 72 That deep blue, melancholy dress Bokhara's maidens wear in mindfulness, Of friends or kindred, dead or far away. 1820 Jay *Prayers* 355 Let us not forget our souls, in our mindfulness of the body.

Minding (mə·indiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. Mind *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Mind.

1. The action of remembering, regarding, paying attention to, or caring for; also (now only *dial.*), remembrance, recollection.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. ix 191 Into suche now seid remembrauncis and myndingis to be gendrid and had mai and wole serue at ful Holi Scripture [etc] 1534 More *Conf agst. Irib.* III Wks 1257/2 This matter cosin lacketh, as I believe, but either full fayth or sufficiente mynding. 1611 Bible *Rom* viii 7 The carnal mind [*marg.* the minding of the flesh] is enimitie against God *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel Disc* ix. 482 To awaken and exhort every one to a serious minding of religion. 1701 Howe *Carnality Relig Content* Wks. (1846) 230 Souls for their too intent minding of earthly things are called enemies to the Cross of Christ.

2. *dial.* A reminder; = Minging *vbl sb.* 1. Also, *pl.* 'the marks on a stone about to be sawn, for the guidance of the sawyers' (E. D. D.).

1601 Holland *Pliny* xxiv xvii. II. 202 If a man or woman happen to be sick of any disease, at what time as this Aproxis is in the flower, although he or shee bee throughly cured of it, yet shall they have a grudging or minding [L. *admonitionem*] thereof as often as it falleth to flower againe. 1898 *Wiltshire Gloss.* s.v., After a severe illness you are apt to have 'the mindings on't' now and again.

3. *Comb.*, as **minding-school**, a dame-school of which the chief purpose is to keep the children out of mischief.

1865 Dickens *Mut Fr.* I. xvi, I keep a minding school: I can take only three

†**Mi·nding**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Mind *v.* + -ing [2]] That reminds.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr* II ii. 137 The vsing of hem [*sc.* images in churches] as rememoratijf or mynding signes is not reproued by eny ground of feith.

Mindless (mə·indles), *a.* [f. Mind *sb.*[1] + -less.]

1. Chiefly of persons and their attributes: Destitute of mind; unintelligent, senseless. Also, †that is out of his mind, stupefied, insane.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II 326 Se wisdom hine sylfne ætbret fram.. myndleasum ȝeðohtum. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5399 Oure mode kyng was so maied myndles him semed. 1509 Barclay *Skyp of Folys* (1570) 118 As men mindelesse 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iv ii 30 And, half myndles, agane sche langis sair. 1592 Davies *Immort Soul* ix ii, God first made Angels bodiless, pure Minds, Then other Things, which mindless Bodies be 1633 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Abbotsford Cl. Misc* I 151 Scho was senceles and mindles for ane long speace *a* 1679 W. Outram *Serm* (1682) 468 Nor is the Devil asleep or mindless. 1843 Ruskin *Mod Paint* I. i. i. 5 The mindless copyist studies Raffaelle, but not what Raffaelle studied 1866 *Sat. Rev* 19 May 602/2 What an amount of mindless rubbish a well educated gentleman has the audacity to lay before the public 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth Th* I 35 It..stands fast in mindless immobility

2. Unmindful, thoughtless, heedless, disregardful, negligent, forgetful, careless *of*.

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* iv (1557) F iij b, Beastes and fowles Laide downe to slepe by silence of the night ; mindlesse of trauels past. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* viii 30 So mindlesse of their owne duties 1697 Dryden *Æneid* v 225 Mindless of others Lives and careless of his own 1795 *Hist in Ann Reg* 22 The ministers of Russia, .. mindless of this representation, insisted on the appointment. 1895 Sir J. Crowe *Remin* ix 242 The younger men dive for six pences, mindless of sharks.

b const *in*, *whether*

1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xviii 58 Being both mindlesse in observing, and carelesse in retaining what they heare 1786 Anna Seward *Lett* (1811) I 232, I choose the strongest which spontaneously occur, to express my idea..; mindless whether they do, or do not form a part of the fashionable vocabulary of Lord Fillagree and Lady Pamtickle.

Hence **Mi·ndlessly** *adv.*, in a mindless or unintelligent manner. **Mi·ndlessness**, the state or condition of being mindless, heedlessness; *occas.* total privation of mental power.

1646 T. Coleman *Brotherly Exam Rev* 5 There was either ignorance or mindlessnesse in him that sets it downe 1681 H. More *Exp Dan* vi. 171 He observed the luxury and dissoluteness of Philopator and his mindlessness of his affairs 1704 M. Henry *Fam Relig.* Wks (1853) I 266/2 Your backwardness and mindlessness will be their greatest discouragement 1857 *Nat Mag.* II 15 A poor idiot-girl who always came,—but as I thought mindlessly,—burst into tears and exclaimed, My mother, my Mother! 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 304 We should have mindlessness before complete organic decay and death take place. *Ibid* 383 The general aspect is that of mindlessness

†**Mi·ndly**, *a* [f. Mind *sb.*[1] + -ly [1]]

1. Mindful

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* I v. 10 Whylk fyer hyrnand in þam þat is chosyn, myndely euer makes þame vp forto loke, and dede in þer desyre continuly to with hald *c* 1445 Lydg. *Nightingale* 128 Enprinte that fall [*sc* Lucifer's] right myndely in thy herte

2. Pertaining to the mind; mental.

1434 Misyn *Mending Life* xii. 128 Myendly [*sic*] sight truly is takyn vp heuenly to behald be schadoly syght 3it & meroly, not clere and opyn 1587 Golding *De Mornay* vi. (1592) 62 The Father created the mindly shapes, and gaue the gouernment of them to this second Minde *Ibid.* 81 By his mindly Inworking he is the verie eternitie it selfe. 1832 *Fraser's Mag* VI. 732 There to put off your lingering mindly drop of mortality, and be one of the blessed.

Mi·ndsman. *nonce-wd* A man of mind.

1837 C. Lofft *Self-formation* I 96 Those whose ambition it is to separate themselves from the herd, to rise to the rank of mindsmen

†**Mi·ndy**, *a Obs rare* [OE *myndig*, *gemindig*, f. (*ge*)*mynd* Mind *sb.*[1]] Mindful. Hence **Mi·ndiness** (Ormin), mindfulness.

c 975 *Rushw Gosp.* Mark xiv 72, & myndig wæs petrus wordes ðætte cweden wæs him ðe hæland *c* 1200 Ormin 11508 Forr sawle onnfoþ att Drihhtin Godd Innsihht & minndisnesse 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* II. xi 98 That parfite lufe to god byndis with-oute lowsynge & makis man myndy of his god.

Mine (məin), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 myn(e, 6 **myene**, **miene**, **mynne**, *Sc* **mynd**(e, 4- **mine**. [a. F. *mine* (1314 in Hatz.-Darm.), whence Pr., Sp., It. *mina*; also G., Da. *mine*, Du. *mijn*, Sw. *mina*.

The origin of the Fr. word is doubtful. The evidence seems to point to the derivation of the sb. from the vb. (see Mine *v.*[1]), which in the earliest instances had the general sense to excavate, make underground passages, undermine. (The alleged 9th c. example of med. L. *mina plumbi* 'lead-mine' given by Du Cange is from a spurious charter.) This renders it difficult to accept the otherwise plausible connexion of the sb. with the OCeltic **meini-* ore, metal (Welsh *mwyn*, Irish *méinn*).]

1. An excavation made in the earth for the purpose of digging out metals or metallic ores, or

certain other minerals, as coal, salt, precious stones (in 16th–17th c. occas. building stones, sand). Also, the place from which such minerals may be obtained by excavation.

Royal mine, mine royal: in English Law, any mine yielding more gold or silver than will cover the cost of working: all such mines being liable to be claimed as the property of the Crown.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 10737 A perylous chaunce to hym fyl; For, a grete party of þat yche myne Fyl dowun yn þe hole, and closed hym ynne. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 83 Ferst forto gete it out of Myne, And after forto trie and fyne. *c* 1407 Lydg *Reson & Sens.* 6080 Of awmber ryche and fyn, Pulshed ful clene out of the Myn. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 582/2 Mynes of Coles and Leede, and all other Possessions. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Macc* viii 3 The Mynes of syluer and golde that are there. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* 1 (1895) 64 Them they condempned into ston quarris, and in to myenes to dygge mettalle. 1555 Eden *Decades* 1 iii. 11 By reason of a myne of stones which was nere vnto the same, seruynge well bothe to buylde with, and also to make lyme. ? 1568 in Pettus *Fodinæ Reg* (1670) 54 The Governours, Assistants, and Commonalty for the Mines Royal. 1638 Rawley tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 3 Stones continue longer, if they be laid towards the same Coast of Heaven, in the Building, that they lay in the Mine. 1649 Blithe *Eng Improv Impr* (1653) 149 Bring in severall Loades of Sands either out of the streets or wayes, or from a sand-pit or mine once or twice a week. 1672 Boyle *Ess. Gems* 31 In East India,.. they are wonderfully unskillful at digging Mines; as I have gathered from the Answers of some, who went to visit the Diamond Mines, as they call them. 1696 Phillips (ed 5), *Mine* is also that part of the Earth where Metals and Minerals are found, and out of which they are digg'd. 1698 Keill *Exam Th Earth* (1734) 37 If we descend into the Mines or Pits, we shall find the matter there to be three or four times heavier than the earth above. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 276 The deepest mine that has been worked in Europe is one at Truttenberg in Bohemia. 1870 Yeats *Nat Hist. Comm* 113 Gold and silver mines abound in the Andes. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr Prec Met U. S* 96 The hydraulic and drift mines during the last year have produced large sums.

† b. *hyperbolically*. An abundant mass of gold.

1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes, Extasie* ix, The Horses were of temper'd Lightning made, The noblest, sprightful'st Breed, And flaming Mines their Necks array'd.

c. *fig.* An abundant source of supply; a store from which (something specified) may be obtained in plenty.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest Chirurg* O ij, Specyally aboute the pryncipal membres that are the mynes of strength. 1601 Shaks *Phœnix & Turtle* 36 So betweene them Loue did shine, That the Turtle saw his right, Flaming in the Phœnix sight; Either was the others mine. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Dial.* Poet Wks. 1774 II 4 You must have a fund, a mine, Prose, poems, letters. 1819 Byron *Juan* I xi, Her memory was a mine; she knew by heart All Calderon and greater part of Lopé. 1905 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 887/2 Her book is a mine of valuable information.

† d. *transf.* A subterranean cavity. *Obs.*

1604 Shaks *Oth* IV ii 79 The baudy winde that kisses all it meetes, Is hush'd within the hollow Mynе of Earth And will not hear't. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XVII 51 When a whirlewind .. tosseth therewithall His fixt root from his hollow mines.

e. *dial.* (See quot.)

1750 W. Ellis *Mod Husbandm* VI. i. xvi 92 The Middlesex Farmers about Harrow get a great deal of Sullidge out of the Bottom of Drains in Roads, Commons, and other Places, which they here call a Mine.

2. Mineral or ore. Now only used for iron ore. Also with defining prefix, forming adjs. (often used *ellipt*): *all-mine*, designating the best quality of pig-iron, made from ore only; *part-mine*, designating pig-iron made from ore mixed with cinder.

Orange mine: see Orange *sb*.¹ B 2 c.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiii 149 Þe erthe es full of myne of gold and siluer. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 3 Good gold naturel, and of þe myn of þe erbe, is clepid of philosophoris sol in latyn. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II vii (1588) 305 Every occupier of any maner of Ironworks, which shall cary any coles, Mine, or Iron, to or from the same. *a* 1650 Boate *Irel. Nat. Hist.* xvi. (1652) 126 In Ireland, in some places the Oar of the Iron is drawn out of Moores and Bogs, in others it is hewen out of Rockes, and in others it is digged out of Mountains: of which three sorts the first is called Bog-mine, the other, Rock mine, and the third with severall names, White mine, Pin-mine, and Shel mine. 1651 French *Distill.* v. 166 Take of the Mine of allum, or allum stones. 1674 Ray *Collect. Words, Prep. Tin* (E. D. S.) 12 The water runs out, and carries away with it the mine that is pounded small enough to pass the holes. 1861 Fairbairn *Iron* 53 To increase the quantity of mine or ore to the charge. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 2/4 Pig iron sells slowly at. 65*s.* for part-mine, 62*s. 6d.* to 70*s* for all-mine.

fig. 1608 Machin *Dumb Knt* I i B 4 b, The mine Which doth attract my spirit to run this marshall course, Is the faire guard of a distressed Queene.

† b. Applied *spec.* to gold. *Obs.*

1627 P. Fletcher *Locusts* II xxi, Poore Soules, they dare not soile their hands with precious mine. 1633 — *Purple Isl* VIII. xxvi, Thus wallowing on his god, his heap of mine, He feeds his famished soul with that deceiving shine.

3. *Mil.* In ancient warfare, a subterranean passage excavated under the wall of a besieged fortress, for the purpose either of directly giving entrance to the besiegers, or of causing the wall to fall by removal of its foundation. In modern warfare, a subterranean gallery in which gunpowder is placed, for blowing up the enemy's fortifications; the charge of powder contained in such a gallery. Also, in recent naval warfare, a receptacle filled with dynamite or other explosive, sunk at the entrance to a harbour, and provided with machinery by which it can be made to explode so as to destroy an enemy's vessel attempting to enter. *Contact-mine*: see Contact *sb.* 6.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 240/1 A Myne, *cunus, via subterranea, cuniculus, cuniculus*. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* (1812) I cix. 132 Then he called to hym his myners, to thyntent that they shuld make a myne vnder all the walles. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. viii. (xix.) (S. T. S.) II. 173 Þai made ane mynde [*MS. B.* myn] vnder þe erde to mak ane gate be quhilk þai mycht cum to þe castell of Veos. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 981 Sir Alexander Baynam caused a myne to be enterprised to enter into the towne, but the Frenchmen perceyuing that, made a countermine. 1574 Whitgift *Def Answ* 141 To buyld vp the walles of Jerusalem, whiche you haue broken downe: and to fill vp the Mines that you haue digged. 1599 Shaks *Hen. V*, III. ii. 61 To the Mynes? Tell you the Duke, it is not so good to come to the Mynes. for looke you, the Mynes is not according to the disciplines of the Warre. 1695 Prior *Ballad* 36 Cannons above, and mines below, Did death and tombs for foes contrive. 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F.* (1869) I. xxiv 689 A mine was carried under the foundations of the walls. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 476 The foit was carried by storm after the destruction of part of its defences by the successful explosion of a mine. 1853 Herschel *Pop Lect Sci* § 24 (1873) 18 As if a succession of mines had been sprung.

fig. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 30 All the subtilties, which he invented to intrap her, were as so many vented mines, without any effect. 1647 May *Hist Parl* III. vi. 100 Many Mynes and Countermynes were every day working.. on both sides. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 286 An unseen mine blew up all this tranquillity.

4. (See quot.)

1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 632 The mine is a fire-work in which a number of crackers .. are thrown up into the air.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *mine-agent, -fire, owner, -pump* (in quot. *attrib.*), *-shaft, -water*. b objective, as *mine-digger, -digging*.

1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 262 What exactly suits the views of a *mine-agent, may not exactly suit yours. *a* 1691 Boyle (J.), A *mine-digger may meet with a gem, which he knows not what to make of. 1648 Owen *Toleration* Wks. 1851 VIII. 176 Which penalty was inflicted unto banishment, imprisonment, *mine-digging. 1813 Scott *Triermain* III xxxiii, Foul vapours rise and *mine-fires glare. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 341 *Mine-owners are naturally elated and hopeful under this new condition of affairs. 1824 R. Stuart *Hist Steam Engine* 117 The *mine-pump end of the lever-beam. 1831 Carlyle *Sart Res.* I. iv, On the whole, as in opening new *mine-shafts is not unreasonable, there is much rubbish in his Book. 1882 *Rep to Ho Repr Proc Met U S.* 640 A very ingenious utilization of a portion of the *mine-waters is made.

6 Special comb.: **mine adventure**, a speculation in mines; **mine-adventurer**, one who takes part in a mine adventure; **mine-captain**, the overseer of a mine (Worcester, 1860), **mine-clearing**, the operation of freeing a harbour from mines; **mine-dial** (see quot.); **mine-dragging**, the operation of dragging the bottom of the sea in order to remove the mines laid by the enemy; **mine dredger**, an apparatus for taking up mines laid; **mine earth** (see quot. and cf. sense 2); **mine field**, a portion of the sea in which mines have been laid; **mine greys**, 'thin beds of shelly limestone' (E.D.D.); **mine ground** (see quot.); **mine-iron** = *mine pig*; **mine-lamp**, a lamp used in a mine; also *fig*; † **mine man**, a miner; **mine-master**, (*a*) *Mil.* one who superintends the laying of mines; (*b*) the overseer of a mine; **mine-pig**, pig-iron made from mine or ore, as distinguished from *cinder-pig*; **mine-pit**, a pit or shaft belonging to a mine; **mine ship** *Naut.*, (see quot.); **mine-spirit**, a spirit supposed to inhabit a mine (cf. Fairy *sb* 4 b); **mine-stone, -stuff**, ore, *esp.* ironstone; **mine surveyor** (see quot.); **mine sweeper**, a ship for mine-sweeping; **mine-sweeping** = *mine-dragging*; **mine tin**, tin worked out of the lode, cf. *moor-tin, stream-tin*, **mine-town**, a town of which the population consists chiefly of miners; **mine-viewer** = *mine surveyor*; **mine-work**, (*a*) *Mil. pl.* subterraneous passages of the nature of mines; (*b*) a system of 'workings' or excavated passages belonging to a mine.

1700 *Broadside*, List of all the Adventurers in the *Mine Adventure, May the First, 1700. 1703 Steele *Tend. Husb.* II. i. 26, I consider'd all the Stocks and Mine Adventures, till she told me [etc.] 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Pullox-Hill*, A gold mine was discovered here .. by the society of royal *mine adventurers. 1905 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 204 Several smaller craft were destroyed in the operation of *mine clearing. 1701 Moxon *Math Instrum.* 12 **Mine-dial*, a Box and Needle with a brass Ring, divided into 360 degrees, with several Dials Graduated thereon, generally thus made for the use of Miners. 1905 *Blackw Mag.* Jan. 167/1 On May 12 *mine dragging operations in Talien Bay cost him a torpedo-boat. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 9 Aug. 5/1 Our ships, preceded by *mine dredgers, steamed towards Lungantan. 1883 Gresley *Coal-mining Gloss.*, **Mine Earth* (N.S.). Synonymous with ironstone in beds: a term used as much as 200 years ago. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 1/2 It has been already shown by similar attacks upon *mine fields unprotected in this way that the removal of such obstacles is a simple enough affair. 1862 A. C. Ramsay, etc. *Descr. Catal. Rock Spec.* (ed. 3) 149 In many of the localities in the Weald these limestones are known by the name of *mine greys. 1883 Gresley *Coal-mining Gloss.*, **Mine Ground*, strata containing ironstone in layers. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 144/1 The iron is.. to be made wholly of pure or *mine-iron. 1880 Shelley *Sens. Plant* I. 63 As *mine-lamps enkindle a hidden gem. 1579–80 North *Plutarch, P. Æmilius* (1595) 268 They are confuted by the common experience of these *mine men, that dig in the mines for mettall. 1755 Johnson, *Adit*,. a term among the minemen. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. iii 133 There must be, *Mine-maisters, Smithes [etc.]. 1665 *Phil. Trans* I. 112 The Requisits to a perfect knowledge of the Metallick Art, and of the qualities of the Mine master. 1683 in Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scotl.* (1876) II. 200 That he or his depute or the myn master be judges in all debaits about myns and levells. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Mine-pig*, Eng. See *Pig-iron*. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* iv. 56 Cinder-pig in contradistinction to all mine pig—i.e., pig smelted entirely from ore or mine—is obtained by [etc.]. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Num* iv. 3 A labouring even to lassitude; compared therefore to digging in *mine-pits. 1862 A. C. Ramsay, etc. *Descr. Catal. Rock Spec.* (ed. 3) 148 These still go by the name of 'mine-pits', and must not be confounded with the 'marl pits', or those other deeper openings. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) **Mine Ships* or *Powder-Ships*, Ships fill'd with Gun-powder, enclos'd in strong Vaults of Brick or Stone; to be brought up, and fired in the midst of the Enemies Fleet. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 144 It is said that the miners of Idra have formerly been so superstitious as to set some provisions for the *mine-spirit every day. 1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* 35 Prepared or roasted oares, *Mine-stones, or Mettle stones being the fitt matter of Metallique liquours. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 185 'Tis the first Iron that runs from the Mine stone when 'tis melting. 1862 A. C. Ramsay, etc. *Descr. Catal. Rock Spec.* (ed. 3) 148 The sites where the 'iron-mine' or 'mine stone' was extracted. 1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 969 During this operation, all the water and *mine-stuff are drawn off by the pit. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min Gloss.* (S. Staffs.), **Mine Surveyor*, a person who duals the working of a colliery as often as requisite, and makes plans of the mines got and ungot. 1905 *Westm. Gaz* 27 Sept. 4/2 *Mine-sweepers are to play a great part, it seems certain, in future naval warfare. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 12 Sept. 3/1 He took part in the risky game of 'mine-sweeping'. 1904 *Ibid* 9 Nov. 5/2 Five mine sweeping steamers have been sunk by Japanese shells. 1602 Carew *Cornw* (1723) 15 b, A foote of the *Myne Tynne [will weigh] fiftie two pound. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1244 Mine tin requires peculiar care in its mechanical preparation or dressing. 1808 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12), Platen, a *mine-town of Bohemia. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1271 At the pleasure of the skilful *mine viewer. 1583 Stocker *Civ. Wars Lowe C* IV. 49 b, The Enemie had in suche sorte wrought his *Mine woorkes, as that he had gotten into a Monasterie within the Citie. 1665 *Phil Trans* I. 112 Other chief Overseers of the Mine works. 1900 Baring-Gould *Bk Dartmoor* 231 An old mine work, now filled with water.

Mine (main), *poss. pron.* Forms: 1 *mín*, 2–4 *min*, 3–6 *myn*(e, 4 *mein, miin*, 6 *mijn*, *Sc.* *mynn*(e, 3– *mine*. In 1–3 inflected as str. adj. (2–3 *dat. sing. fem.* *mire*); in 4 *sing.* *min*, *pl.* *mine*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *mín* = OFris., OS. *mín* (Du. *mijn*), OHG. *mín* (MHG. *mín*, mod G. *mein*), ON. *mín-n* (Sw., Da. *min*), Goth. *mein-s*.— OTeut. **míno-*, f. **me-*: see Me *pers. pron.*

A case-form (whether ablative, locative, or instrumental is uncertain) of this possessive adj. serves in all early Teut. langs. as the genitive of the pronoun of 1 pers. sing. OE. *mín*, OFris., OS., OHG. *mín*, ON. *mín*, Goth. *meina*. The OE. *mín* as genitive did not survive into ME (uses like *maigre min* being not survivals, but imitations of French), and is therefore not illustrated here.]

The possessive pronoun of the first person sing.

1. Qualifying a following sb. Now only *arch.* or *poet.* before a vowel or *h*; otherwise superseded by My, q.v. for the various uses.

Already in the 13th c. the rule in southern and midland Eng. was to use *myn* before vowels and *h*, and *my* before consonants, and this subsisted until the 18th c., though occasional examples of *mine* before consonants are found even in the 16th c. In Sc. the longer form was commonly used in all contexts down to the 15th c.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xv. 24 For-þam þes min sunu wæs dead. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Þanne beo ic gemeneged mines weddes. *c* 1200 Ormin 2956 Drihhtin me 3ifeþ witt & mihht To forþenn wel min wille. *c* 1205 Lay. 8407 Þe oðer wes mire suster sune. *Ibid* 28220 Þat ich habbe minne sem awrakke mid þan berste. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 406 Bute 3if ich parti urom ou, þe Holi Gost, þet is, min and mines Federes luue, ne mei nout kumen to ou. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 57 Then seyde he thus—myn hertes lady swete [etc.]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* Prol. 169 At Petir firste I wald begynne, And sa furthi to myn purpose win. 1400 in *Ancestor* (1904) 14, I bequeth to Hawys myn wyff all myn necessaries that arn in myn place. 1467 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 46, I wyll that John myn sone haue myn seid place callyd Upwode Halle. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* I vi, He shall be myn mortal enemy. 1526 Tindale *John* xvi. 26 At that daye shall ye axe in myne name. 1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. ii. 32, I do send you at this present mine faithful Chaplain. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 93 Shall I not take mine ease in mine Inne. 1628 Hakewill in *Usher's Lett.* (1686) 399 During mine abode in the University. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II v. 1, Till I had gotten a little below the level of mine eyes. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. Ded., [It] would be very far from desireable, in mine estimation. 1872 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 223 Rather, first in cries mine heart shall lighten her anguish.

b. In association with another possessive, *mine* is by some used (without intention of archaism) instead of *my*.

1559 Hales in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) II. 2117/1, I haue.. discouered myne, youre, and Englands enemies. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. iii. 93 His, and mine lou'd darling. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 230 Oh Gentlemen, helpe, Mine and your

Mistrls. 1761 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Biddulph* III. 165 As mine and my child's future welfare must be [etc.]. 1804-6 Syd. Smith *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 209, I bought them both the same day, mine and your ticket.

†c. Phr. *Min dieu* repr. F. *mon Dieu!* my God! *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 961 (Kölbing) 'A, min dieu', seyd the justise, 'pine tales ben gode & wise'.

2. Placed after the sb. Now only *arch.* in vocative.

c 1200 Ormin Ded. 1 Nu, broþerr Wallter broþerr min. *c* 1205 Lay. 12064 3if hit wule Appolin þat is deore lauerd min. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 711 (Jesus MS.) Hwy axestu of craftes myne. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* vii. 6 (Horstm.) Fylegh saule mine þe faa. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1442 (Kölbing) Tel me now, sone mine, Whi [etc.]. *Ibid.* 4977 Y dar legge heued min, þat [etc.]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 309 This is ynogh Grisilde myn quod he. *c* 1402 Lydg. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 639 O gladde sterre, O lady Venus myne! *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt* xxvi 25 Is it I Mr mijn, quoth he. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 38 O Father myne, how lang haif I Thy trew and faithfull seruand bene. 1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii 82 *Rom.* Thou chid'st me oft for louing Rosaline *Fri* For doting, not for louing pupill mine. 1611 Florio, *Mamma*, ..also Mam, Mother-mine, or Mammie, as children first call their Mothers 1852 Bristed *Five Yrs. Eng Univ.* 67 There, reader mine! Is that last page grave and solid enough for you?

†**3.** In idiomatic phrases, *mine* Alone, *mine* One, *mine* Unwitting, Maugre *mine*; see those words.

4. As predicative adj.: Belonging to me.

c 1000 Ælfric *Exod* xix 5 Eall eorðe ys min. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 35 Me were leofere þenne al world þat hit were min. *c* 1200 Ormin 17964 þiss blisse iss min la fulwiss. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 970 (Cott.) Of alkin fruit haf þou þe mine For i wil þat þe tend be mine [*Gött* mein, *rimingwith* neien]. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A v. 90, I wusshe hit weore myn. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol 145 Blessed be seynt Valentyne! For on his day I chees yow to be myne. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* I. vi, The fyrst part is myn by cause I am your lord. 1535 Coverdale *John* vii 16 My doctryne is not myne, but his that hath sent me. 1603 Shaks. *Meas for M.* v i. 497 Giue me your hand, and say you will be mine 1697 Dryden *Virg Eclog.* x 54 Ah! that your Birth and Bus'ness had been mine 1832 Tennyson *May Queen* Conclus. x, It's not for them. it's mine 1864-3 Browning *James Lee's Wife* iv. v, Such as you were, I took you for mine.

5. *Elliptically*, equivalent to My with a sb. supplied from the context.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 For þan þe [þu] were hihersam þines [wifes] wordum mor ðan mine. *c* 1205 Lay. 676 He deð him selua freoma þa helpeð his freondene swa ich wile mine. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 165 Lay doun thy swerd and I wil myn alswa 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 7 To preye for my lordes soule Sir Thomas West, and for myn. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 157 Your wylle & myne be one 1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul* II iii. 59 My hearts deare Loue is set, On the faire daughter of rich Capulet: As mine on hers, so hers is set on mine 1625 K Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. xix. 211 If more holily and religiously wee esteeme of my Fathers preserver and mine. 1786 G Horne *Duty Contend Faith* 8 *note*, When a man deceives me once, says the Italian proverb, it is his fault, when twice, it is mine 1843 Borrow *Bible in Spain* xxxii, I am pleased with your company, as I make no doubt you are with mine. 1866 J C Maxwell in *Phil Trans.* CLVI. 268 In M. Meyer's experiments the time of vibration is shorter than in most of mine.

6. *absol.* a. Those who are mine; chiefly, my family, my kindred.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xvii 10 Mino alle ðino sint & ðino mino sint. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* ibid, Mine alle ðine sindun & ðime mine sindun *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5371 He has saued me and mine fra mikel nede. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 64 Y shal þe bringe of helle pyne, ant wyþ þe alle myne. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 915, I forʒeue yow outrely alle the offenses Iniuries and wronges þat ye haue doon agayn me and myne *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 16851 3it I hope that I & myne Schal venge his dethe on the & thine. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 164 Unharmyt of me or ony of myn 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, II. i. 24, I will neuer more remember Our former hatred, so thriue I, and mine. 1683 *Robin Conse.* 15 Both I and mine alas would starve 1809 Wordsw. *Mem.* II 209, I and mine will be happy to see you and yours here or anywhere 1884 A Phelps *Last.* 14 Dec. in E. S. Phelps *Mem* (1891) 275 God is so unspeakably good to me and mine 1891 Sir J. Paget in *Mem. & Lett.* (1901) 387 The unhappiness of being here alone is greater than the happiness of seeing things which, if any of 'mine' had been with me, I should [etc.].

†b. That which is mine; my property; also, my affair, my business. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2737 Ic on earde bad mælgesceafta, heold min tela. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 8 Ich hit neauer nuste þat he of min hearm hefde. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 97 Sebbe he wes boht wyþ myn, wyþ resoun wolle ich hauen hym. *a* 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 2429 (Gött.) Of þin wil i neuer a dele, Bot leuer me es of mine þu haue. 1382 Wyclif *John* xvi. 14 Of myne he schal take. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lv. 132 To þe I committe me & all myne to correcte. 1555 Eden *Decades* I. iii. 17 b, Myne and Thyne (the seedes of all myscheefe) haue no place with them. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 86 Your grace hath hetherto cherished mee but for mine, but now I will go to him that is more redier to geue then to take. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 385 She shall have me and mine. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 12 Goe to; let that be mine.

c. *Of mine*: belonging to me: see Of *prep.* 44.

†**7.** Comb. **mine-take-it**, app. a phrase in some childish game. *Obs.*

1694 S. Johnson *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* I. 28 The ridiculous Ownership we have, is the ridiculous English word, Mine take it; which all the Children in England Know, is equivalent to Your's-take-it.

Mine (məin), *v.* Forms: 4 **mini, myny**, 4–6 **myne**, (7 **moine**), 4– **mine**. *Pa. pple.* 4 **ymyned**. [ad. F. *mine-r* (from 12–13th c.) = Pr., Sp., Pg. *minar*, It. *minare*; related to *mine* Mine *sb.*

The view of Diez, that the vb. is identical with popular L. *minâre* to lead, drive, is not without semasiological plausibility (cf. Drive *v.* 10); but the normal phonetic representative of *minâre* in Fr. is *mener*. Scheler's hypothesis, that F. *miner* was a learned adoption of med.L *minâre* used in technical works, would remove the phonological difficulty, but seems in itself somewhat unlikely.]

1. *intr.* To dig in the earth; esp. in a military sense, to dig under the foundations of a wall, etc., for the purpose of destroying it. Also, to make subterraneous passages. ? *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 1216 Alisaundre quic hoteth his hynen, Under heore walles to myne. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 179 R had minoures, þat myned vndere þe walle. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 600 With armyt men enew thar-in, And instrumentis als for to myne *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxxvii. 5538 Wndyre the erde he gert thaim myne. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxx. 110 (Harl. MS.), He saw an hidowse pitte, and an orible dragon þere in, myning at the tree. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng* v. (1520) 43/1 Do you myne depe tyll your men come to the ponde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 240/2 To Myne, *arapagere*, *cunire*. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 327 They beganne to mine vnder the Castell. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 57 Then, making more room beneath, by moining and carrying out the earth, they [*sc.* wasps] hang an other comb under the first, by little pins 1614 Ralfigh *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 9. 465 The Enemie mined; and they countermined.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 108 Panne nymþ he his pic and his spade and beginþ to delue and to myny and geþ in-to his herte. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 628 [677] His manhod and his pyne Made loue with-Inne hire for to myne. 1387–8 T Usk *Test. Love* I. Prol. (Skeat) I. 5 Dul wit and a thoughtful soule so sore have myned and graffed in my spirites *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 6918 Water that droppeth euer in oon Myneth ful depe in-to A stoon. 1426 — *De Guil Pilgr* 4282 Thys mortal werm wyl neuere syne Vp on hys mayster for to myne. *Ibid.* 11872 And many kankres wych on hem myne *c* 1430 — *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 233 In amerous hertys brennyng of Kyndenesse, This name of Jhesu moost profoundly doth myne. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv § 6 To search and mine into that which is not reuealed

2. *trans.* To dig or burrow in (the earth); also, to make (a hole, passage, one's way) underground.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvi 267 A Fox schalle mynen an hole *Ibid*, So longe he schalle mynen and perce the Erthe, til that he schalle passe thorghe 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Factions* I. vi 93 The Troglodites myne them selues caues in the grounde, wherin to dwell. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* II ii, Condemned to mine a channell'd way, O'er solid sheets of marble grey.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To make a hollow or groove in; to burrow below the surface of; to make (a passage) by burrowing.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 20 b, How well the stone is myned and holowed by contynuell droppyng of water. 1802 Er. Darwin *Orig. Soc.* IV. 35 The cruel larva mines its silky course. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral* II. 551 This stump and the trunk, hollowed and mined by the subterranean heat 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* xxii. (1818) II 279 A subcutaneous larva that mines the leaves of the rose 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram Lit.* 165 He may be said to mine his way into a subject, like a mole.

c. To supply with subterranean passages; to make subterranean passages under.

1820 Shelley *Witch Atl* lx. 5 Through fane, and palace-court, and labyrinth mined With many a dark and subterranean street. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII lix 245 The site of Jerusalem itself is mined with vaults and galleries.

†**3** To bury in the ground. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* III. 334 The long endurid, old, forfreton vine Is not to helpe To delue hit vnder al, but to reclyne Hit lyke a bowe and vnder lond hit myne.

4. To dig away or remove the foundations of (a wall, fort, etc.); to undermine in order either to cause collapse or to effect a hostile entrance. ? *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 408 If þe hosebonde man wiste what hour þe þeef were to come, certis he wolde wake, and suffre him not to myne his hous. 1388 — *Job* xxiv 16 Thei mynen housis in derknesses. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 351 Merke vn-to Meloyne, and myne doune the wallez. *c* 1400 *Brut or Chron. Eng.* (E E T. S.) 136 William Bastard .. hade taken al þe lande aboute Hastynge, & hade also mynede þe castell. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III vi. (1869) 139 The kyng first bifore wente, and mynede the foundement. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v viii 42 To mynd the castell on the rochis hie, Lurkand in harnes wachis round about 1570 Levins *Manip* 139/22 To Mine, *suffodere*

transf. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 375 Pastaza mines proud Pambamarca's base. 1824 Bryant *Green River* II, The plane-tree's speckled arms o'ershoot The swifter current that mines its root.

b. *fig.* To attack, overcome, ruin, or destroy by slow or secret methods; to undermine. Occas. with *down*, *away*.

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3133 They at þe fulle kunne his herte myne. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 15650 Whan Ire doth myn herte myne. 1600 Shaks. *A. V. L.* I. i 21 Hee .mines my gentility with my education 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* III i, I haue done Base offices in Whispering false lies, or mining men with prayses. 1751 J Brown *Shaftesb. Charac.* 239 'Till .. irreligion and licentiousness appear; mine the foundations of the fabric, and sink it in the general abyss of ignorance and oppression. *a* 1814 *Love, Honor & Interest* I. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 260 While love is mining down The strength and virtue of my own esteem. 1847 Lytton *Lucretia* 31 The wreck of man is fretted and mined away by small pleasures and poor excitements.

absol. 1748 Johnson *Van. Hum. Wishes* 332 The rival batters, and the lover mines.

5. In modern warfare: To lay mines (see Mine *sb.* 3) under, for the purpose of destruction.

1630 Hayward *Edw. VI* 60 They mined the walls, laid the powder and rammed the mouth. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2158/1 A Deserter..had informed the Imperial Generals that the said Towers were Mined. 1775 Johnson *Writ. Isl.* Wks. X. 482 It is built upon a rock, as Mr Boswell remarked, that it might not be mined. 1820 Greville *Mem* 10 Dec. (1874) 41 The Prussians arrived, mined the arches, and attempted to blow up the bridge. 1851 Gladstone in Morley *Life* (1903) I. iii vi. 403 The ground is mined and the train is laid. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* vii I. 135 Old Parr Street is mined, sir,—mined! And some morning we shall be blown into blazes. 1885 *N Amer. Rev* Sept 274 Although the waters may be reported as mined in all directions, a bold test would show them to be clear of such dangers.

6. *trans.* To obtain (metals, etc.) from a mine.

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* xvi. xciv (1495) 585 In Capodoce is ȝelow salt digged and myned *Ibid* xiv ii. (Tollem. MS.), Noble metal is myned out of veynes of mounteynes. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 599 The Eastern produce [of tin] not being yet introduced into Europe, if indeed it were mined at that time. 1878 D. C. Davies *Slate & Slate Quarrying* 78 The stone is mined underground and brought up by shafts to the surface. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 273 Lignite is mined near Brousa. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/3 Gold and other mineral wealth are as yet not mined on any considerable scale.

7. *intr.* To dig for the purpose of obtaining minerals, etc.; to make a mine; to work in a mine.

? *c* 1400 [see Mineral *sb*1] ? 1568 in Pettus *Fodinæ Reg.* (1670) 60 She grants unto them to search, dig and mine for the Callamine stone in all places of England 1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 912 The Earth they Mine in, is very red 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I v. 50 The workmen break off the rocks, and do not properly mine into them. 1819 Byron *Juan* I cxxxii, Coals Are safely mined for. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxii, He considered Ramorny as one whom nature had assigned to him as a serf, to mine for the gold which he worshipped

8. *trans* To dig in or penetrate for finding ore, metals, etc.

1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 748 Lead veins have been traced even further down, but they have not been mined 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 78 The rich coalfield of Westphalia, which, although mined as early as 1302, has only within the last quarter of a century risen to a high degree of importance 1899 *Westm Gaz* 2 Aug 3/1 We must leave the reader to mine this rich quarry for himself.

Mineable (məi năb'l), *a* Also 6–7 **minable**. [f. Mine *v.* + -able.] Capable of being mined (in any sense of the vb.).

1570 Levins *Manip* 2/46 Myneable, *fossilis* 1579–80 North *Plutarch, Camillus* (1595) 144 He beganne to vndermine it (finding the earth all about very minable) 1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port* (1881) 60 General Norris having.. found one place thereof myneable, did presently set workmen in hand withal 1612 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* IX. xxiv (1623) 1208 One place was found mineable, where the Generall the fourth day of this siege set men on worke 1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv.* II iii (1854) 91 Being well informed that the ground wheron it stood was minable 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 11 Sept, Coal is being found in mineable deposits in all parts of the world

Mined (məind), *ppl. a.* [f. Mine *v.* + -ed1] **1.** That has been excavated.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov Lordsh* 87 It ys lyk in manere to stoones of mynyd hilles, and of planetz, and of þinges hauynge soule

2. Produced from mines

1903 *Daily Chron.* 9 Aug 3/3 The value of her mined wealth has mounted up from 314,000,000 marks in 1871 to 1,263,000,000 marks in 1900.

3. Furnished with mines.

1870 *Instr. Milit Engin.* I 76 The following description of a mined magazine, is suitable for a site where [etc.]

Mined, obs. form of Mind *v.*

Mi·nehood. *nonce-wd.* [f Mine *poss. pron.* + -hood.] The fact of being 'mine'.

1662 J. Sparrow tr. *Behme's Rem Wks, 2nd Apol. to Tylcken* 17 He inclineth himself to my Minehood, and my Ihood inclineth it self up into him

Minekin, obs. form of Minikin *sb.*

†**Mi·neless**, *a. Obs.* [f. Mine *sb.* + -less.] Without mines.

1614 Sylvester *Little Bartas* 866 There, without stroak to conquer in the field; And mine less make their tumbling wals to yeeld.

Minem, obs. form of Minim.

Minement, obs. form of Muniment.

Mineon, obs form of Minion *sb.*1

Miner1 (məi·nəɹ). Forms: 3–4 **mynur**, 4–5 **minour(e, myno(u)r, mynowre**, 5 **minere, mynere, -oure**, *Sc.* **myndoure**, 5–7 **myner**, 7 **minor, mioner, myoner**, 5– **miner**. [ME. *mynur, minour*, a. OF. *mineor, minour* (mod.F. *mineur*), f. *miner* to Mine: see -or 2 b.]

1. One who excavates the ground, or makes subterranean passages; *esp.* one who undermines a fortress, etc.; now *Mil.* a soldier whose special duty is the laying of mines. *Sappers and Miners*: see Sapper.

c 1275 *Luue Ron* 123 in *O. E. Misc.* 97 Ne may no Mynur hire vnderwrote. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 179 R. had minoures, þat myned vndere þe walle *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4774 Mynours then mightely the moldes did serche, Ouertyrnet the toures, & the tore walles *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 1139 Mynouris sone thai gert perss throw the wall. 1530 Palsgr 245/2 Myner under the grounde, *pionnier*. 1606 *Arraign. late Traitors* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 48 [Guy] Fawkes the minor, justly called The Devil of the Vault. 1646 Ld. Fairfax *Let. to Lenthall*

temp. Sherborn Castle 15 Aug. 4 The Myoners having fally wrought the Mine through the Castle wall. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 470 A miner and another person were taken fixing a train. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 38 ₱ 13 A great Body of Miners are summoned to the Camp to countermine the Works of the Enemy 1721 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* I, *Miners*, Men appointed to work in the Mines, being a particular Company of themselves, commanded by a Captain of the Regiment of Fuzileers. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lviii, Here Ehrenbreitstein, with her shatter'd wall, Black with the miner's blast.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1614 CORNWALLIS in Gutch *Coll. Cur* I 158 Jesuites, and Priests, the only moths, and miners of this commonwealth 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I 352 Death's subtle seed within, (Sly, treacherous miner!) working in the dark, Smil'd at thy well concerted scheme 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 273 Hillocks green and soft, Raised by the mole, the miner of the soil 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co* 215 Sometimes when waiting quietly on a bank, you may see the miner [a rabbit] at work. 1897 W ANDERSON *Surg Treat Lupus* 2 Rarely attempting to deal with the apparently healthy tissues which conceal the bacillary sappers and miners who are at work in advance of the main body

†**c.** Phr. *To fix* or *attach the miner, to fix miners*

1676 *Lond. Gaz* No 1123/3 We fixed the Miner to the Ravelin, and filled up the Ditch 1684 *Ibid.* No. 1951/3 The Imperialists had on the 20th attached their Miners to the Wall of the Upper Town in four several places. 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Newheusel* 23 This night we attempted to fix our Miners 1685 *Lond Gaz* 17–20 Aug 1 We made a lodgment in the Ditch in order to fix the Miner 1704 *Collect Voy.* (Churchill) III 737/2 Being afterwards advanc'd to the Ditch, they fix'd their Miners 1834 SIR W NAPIER *Penins War* XIII III (1846) IV. 43 The besiegers ..attached the miner to the scarp.

2. One who works in a mine; one engaged in extracting minerals from the earth.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10733 Þys mynur soȝte stones vndyr þe molde, þat men make of, syluer and golde 13 *Metr Hom* (Vernon MS) in *Archiv Stud neu Spr* LVII. 287 A Mynour wonede in a Citee, Mynours þei makeþ in hulles holes As men don þat secheþ coles 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B Prol 221 Masons and mynours and many other craftes. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1532 Mynors of marbull ston & mony oþer thinges. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* I. XIV 38 Mynours that coude ful craftly digge vndre the erthe 1555 EDEN *Decades* 22 The myners dygged the superficiall or vppermost parte of the earthe of the myne 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 525 This (he saith) may be tryed in Laborers, Mioners, Diggers, and Husbandmen 1625 N CARPENTER *Geog Del* II IX (1635) 153 Minors and such as digg deepe into the earth 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) I 78 If we examine the complexion of most miners, we shall be very well able to form a judgment of the unwholsomness of the place where they are confined 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Miner*, Penn The workman who cuts the coal, as distinguished from the laborer who loads the wagons, etc. 1901 *Census Schedule, Instruct*, Miners should always state the kind of mine in which they work—as, Lead miner.

3. A name applied to various burrowing insects or larvæ. (See also *leaf-miner.*)

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* XVII (1818) II. 81 Another species of ant, which I shall call the miners (*Formica cunicularia*, L.) 1890 ELEANOR A ORMEROD *Injur Insects* (ed. 2) 49 [Celery and Parsnip Fly] The 'miner' maggots go through their changes from the egg to the perfect fly so rapidly [etc.]

4. A kind of plough

1805 R W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric* I. 12 The *Miner* is another plough, which is used for opening ground to a great depth, it is made very strong, but with a share only *Ibid* 385 The land may be opened up as deep as possible by the common plough, having others, such as that which has been termed a *miner*, following in the bottom of the furrow 1845 *Encycl Metrop* XIV. 232/1 The miner is very similar to the binot

5. A vessel used for the purpose of laying submarine mines.

1898 *Daily News* 8 June 2/7 In a sudden squall, the miner he was on collided with the steam launch Volta.

6. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *miner-like* adj ; **miner ant**, see sense 3 ; **miner's friend**, a name for the Davy safety-lamp; **miner's inch** = INCH 1 d; **miner's right**, in Australia, a licence to dig for gold.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* xvii (1818) II. 84 The negro and *miner ants 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc , **Miner's Friend*, or *Miner's Lamp* 1857 J. A. PHILLIPS *Min. & Metall Gold & Silver* 132 *note*, The *miner's inch of water, in California, is the quantity which will flow through an opening one inch square under a mean head of six inches 1880 S. HARPER in *Pioneer Mining Co., Debenture Prospectus* 3 If the above property be carried out in a *miner-like manner. it will not fail to become one of the best Mines. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* i. (1899) 7, I am a real gold digger and the holder of a *Miner's Right, a wonderful document, printed and written on parchment.

b. In names of diseases contracted by miners, as *miner's anæmia, -asthma, -consumption, disease, elbow, -lung, phthisis, -rot, sickness, -worm.* (See *Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* XXXVI. 557 In Europe it [i. e. ankylostomiasis] is sometimes known as ''miners' anæmia'. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 285 There is a disease called the *miner's consumption 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V 244 'Grinders' rot', *'miners' rot' and so forth. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 21 Oct. 4/2 An Ayrshire medical man, who wrote to the Home Secretary asking whether his Department is doing anything to stop the disease known as *'miners' worm'.

†**Mi·ner**[2]. *Obs.* [Anglicized form of MINERA. Cf. G. *miner*, MDu. *minere, minneer.*] = MINERA. Also, a mineral impregnation.

1472 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VI. XXVII. in Ashm. (1652) 167 And make them then together to be Dysponsat By Congelacyon into a myner metallyne. 1562 TURNER *Baths* I Then seyage that there can not be found any other miner or mater to be the chefe ruler in these baths. *Ibid.* (1568) 3 Two thinges whereby the miner or metall, or vayne of a bath may be knowne.

Miner, variant of MINA *sb.*[2]

‖ **Mine·ra.** *Obs.* [med.L., ad. OF. *miniere, minere* mine = Pr. *menera*, Sp. *minera*, Pg. *mineira*, It. *minera* :—Com. Rom. type **minaria* (a med.L. *minaria* is found in the 13th c.), f. **mina, minare* : see MINE *sb.* and *v.*] The matrix in which a metal or a precious stone was supposed to grow ; in later use, the ore of a metal Also *fig.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 42 He hath discovered the *Minera* of man, or that substance out of which man..was made. 1655 T VAUGHAN *Euphrates* 190 This made the Philosophers seek a more crude minera, whose fume was moist. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 469 Extracting the perfect Mettals out of their Minera's without Lead. by casting a Powder upon the Minera. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C* 246 A large piece of the minera or matrix of Emeralds, with the stones growing in it. 1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 839 Thus the dust, or minera, or ashes of iron, are harmless, and may be swallowed safely. 1890 *Syd. Soc Lex.*, *Minera*, a mine, also used frequently to designate a mineral which contains a shining metallic substance.

†**Mi·nerable,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *minerable*, f. med L. MINERA . see -ABLE.] = MINERAL *a.*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord Souldiours* (1573) 24 b, The other writers beleved that it [salt-peter] was minerable.

Mineral (mi nĕrăl), *sb.* Forms. 4–7 **minerall**, 5 **minorale**, 5–7 **myneral**, 6 **minorall**, **mynoralle**, *Sc.* **manerialle**, 6–7 **mynerall**, 7 **minerale, minrall**, 4– **mineral**. [a. (perh through OF. *mineral*) med.L. *minerāle*, neut. of *minerālis* MINERAL *a.* Cf. F. *minéral*, Sp., Pg *mineral*, It. *minerale*, G. *mineral* (pl. *mineralien*).]

1. Any substance which is obtained by mining; a product of the bowels of the earth. In early and in mod. technical use, the ore (of a metal).

?*c* 1400 LYDG *Æsop's Fab.* Prol 23 Who, that myneth lowe in the grounde, Of gold and siluer fyndith the myneral 1472 RIPLEY *Comp Alch* VI XX. in Ashm (1652) 166 Mineralls be nurryshyd by mynystracyon ; Of Moysture radycall. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 288 Some dig for mettalls and mineralls to erect stately buildinges *c* 1615 BACON *Adv Sir G Villiers* VI § 16 The minerals of the kingdom, of lead, iron, copper, and tin, are of great value 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* I. (Arb) 28 In a darke cave It do'h like a rich mineralll lye 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Mineral*, any thing that grows in Mines, and contains metal 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI 517 Part hidd'n veins digg'd up. of Mineral and Stone 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, *Minerals*, are hard Bodies dug out of the Earth or Mines, (whence the Name) being in part of a Metalline, and in part of a Stony Substance 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I 1 (1840) 7 As one to music, another to working in and finding out metals and minerals in the earth 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV 235/2 By this plan the ore or mineral is divided into more convenient masses for extraction 1858 LD ST LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* XVI. 105 With special provisions as to minerals and the interests therein of remainder-men. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Mineral*, in miners parlance, ore *fig* 1598 F ROUS *Thule* Q 4 He sees where death with greedie spade, Meanes vp to dig the minerals of his hart.

†**b.** *pl* The science of minerals. [Perh. with allusion to the *Liber Mineralium* (or *De Mineralibus*) of Albertus Magnus.] *Obs.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* 1, He that is grounded in astrology, Enrich'd with tongues, well seen in minerals, Hath all the principles magic doth require.

†**2** Mining or metallurgical industry or art. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xliv, Richt as the minor in his minorale Fair gold with fire may fra the leid weill win 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) p v, It is the manner of such as seek profit by Minerall, first to set men on woorke to digge and gather the Owre : Then [etc.]

†**3** A mine. *Obs.*

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. i 87 Shall it not be a wild figg in a wall, Or fired Brimstone in a Minerall? 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. i. 26 O're whom his very madnesse like some Oare Among a Minerall of Mettels base Shewes it selfe pure 1602 *Life T Cromwell* I. ii, My study, like a mineral of gold, Makes my heart proud wherein my hope's enroll'd.

4. A material substance that is neither animal nor vegetable; a substance belonging to the 'mineral kingdom'. ? *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvi 316 Vigilues, as trees, fruits, herbes, and such Dead Beings too, as Mynerales. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd 78 As for Minerals, they are bodies perfectly mixt ; inanimate, not having sense or motion. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 174 Nor do Metalls only sort and herd with Metalls in the Earth ; and Minerals with Minerals. 1874 J. H COLLINS *Metal Mining* 20 Any natural substance which is not of animal or vegetable origin, and which is in all parts of the same composition, is called a mineral. Among miners, however, the term is only applied to such substances as are usually obtained from mines.

†**b.** *spec.* in *Alchemy.* One of the three varieties of the philosophers' stone (the others being *lapis animalis* and *lapis vegetabilis*). *Obs.*

It is doubtful whether quot. 1610 may not belong to 4 or 4 c

1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 87 The thridde Ston in special Be name is cleped Minerall. . This Mineral, so as I finde, Transformeth al the ferste kynde. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, All your alchemy and your algebra Your mineralls, vegetalls, and animalls.

†**c.** A mineral medicine or poison. See also ÆTHIOPS MINERAL. *Obs.*

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 54 Make all these mynoralles in fyne ponder and mixe with the Oyle. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 90 Our late Phisitions haue found out a singular minerall, called Hope : applie this to your stomack as a soueraine simple against disquiet and feare. 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* I ii. 74 That thou hast practis'd on her with foule Charmes, Abus'd her delicate Youth, with Drugs or Minerals. 1611 — *Cymb.* V. v. 50 She did confesse she had For you a mortall Minerall. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy* V. i, [Famine] as the wise man says, Gripes the guts as much as any minerall. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* IV (1654) 49 [They] Gave me a mineral not to be digested, Which burning eats, and eating burns my heart. 1730 BURDON *Pocket Farrier* 40 Sweet Oil a Spoonful, Æthiops Mineral an Ounce.

5. In modern scientific use, each of the species or kinds (defined by approximate identity of chemical composition and physical properties) into which inorganic substances as presented in nature are classified.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd Geol* Pref. (1815) 9 The number of simple minerals which form rocks and strata is small. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd Crystallogr* 80 Cleavage alone cannot be relied on for determining the primary form of a mineral 1896 A. H. CHESTER (*title*) A Dictionary of the Names of Minerals

6 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *mineral dealer, -train*; *mineral-bearing* adj.; **mineral map**, a map for the purpose of showing the localities where minerals are to be found; **mineral right** (see quots.); **mineral rod**, a divining-rod for finding mineral veins.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 174 The croppings of a heavy *mineral-bearing lode are clearly traceable 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 57 This is generally sold by the *mineral dealers. 1876 *Nature* 14 Dec 150/1 Along with this is a *mineral map of New South Wales, showing the localities of the principal minerals 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV 237/2 Certain stipulations are then entered into between the company and the proprietor of the land in which the vein or deposit is situated, or should the *mineral right not belong to him, with [etc.] 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Mineral right*, the ownership of the minerals under a given surface, with the right to enter thereon, mine, and remove them 1809 KENDALL *Trav* III 101 The mysteries of the *mineral-rods are many 1894 LD TWEEDMOUTH in *Daily News* 5 Oct 5/6 Our express had a short distance to the north of North-allerton run into a *mineral train

Mineral (mi nĕrăl), *a* [a. F. *minéral*, ad. med.L *minerālis* pertaining to mines, f. *minera* : see MINERA. Cf. Sp., Pg *mineral*, It. *minerale*. The adj. is in Eng. of later appearance than the sb., and is in some uses not to be distinguished from the attributive use of the sb.]

†**1.** Pertaining to mines or mining. Of persons : Skilled in mining matters. *Obs.*

1592 STOW *Annals* 11 The saide Philosopher in this land taught the knowledge of mynerall workes. *c* 1600 NORDEN *Spec Brit, Cornw.* (1728) 18 It were not amiss that Mineral Artistes dyd strayne their skyll to make a more generall proofe by a more exacte searche *Ibid.* 70 The howse of Mr Windesore, situate amonge the minerall hills. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 13 Sir Francis Godolphin entertained a Duch mynerall man 1667 COLEPRESSE in *Phil Trans* II. 481 John Gill, a Man well experienced in Mineral affairs 1672 BOYLE *Ess Gems* 31 As I have been informed, not only by some Mineral Writers of good credit, but also by eye witnesses 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Mineral Courts*, certain peculiar Courts for regulating the Concerns of Lead-Mines, as Stannary Courts are for Tin

¶**b.** *nonce-use.* Deeply buried; recondite.

a 1615 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 28 Nothing was too Minerall, nor centrick for the search and reach of his wit

†**2.** *Mineral virtue*, the supposed occult power by which metals are developed. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* 1 in Ashm (1652) 19 The vertue Minerall. 1750 tr *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 22 By an example which we shall bring from the animal seed, it will appear, in what manner the mineral virtue operates in stones

3. Having the nature of a mineral (MINERAL *sb.* 1); obtained from the bowels of the earth

1581 in *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc. Eng.* (1903) IV 98 The vth corruption [of copper ore] is Calcator, beinge the mother or corpus of vitriall, and a mynerall substance. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd 21 Heere also you haue minerall salt. 1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks. (1653) 207 Under the name of mineral salt is comprehended the salts of all metals [etc.]. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 80 Minerall salt which in Poland they dig out of pits like great stones 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 175 By Experience in any Place or Mine, a Man may be enabled to give a near Conjecture at the Metalluck or Mineral Ingredients of any Mass commonly found there 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* III. 422 Endless Store Of Min'ral Treasure and Metallic Oar. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III 304 When the mineral ores lie in nearly vertical masses, it is [etc.]

b. Impregnated with mineral substances. (See MINERAL WATER.) Also of colour, †indicating mineral impregnation.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* II. 57 Two Rivers, Acheron and Cocytus, who for their minerall colours, and bitter tasts, were surnamed the Rivers of Hell. 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 346/1 About two leagues to the eastward is a brackish mineral spring 1834 *W India Sk Bk.* II 139 Invalids, many of whom come. for the mineral baths.

4. Of material substances : Neither animal nor vegetable in origin ; inorganic.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V. ii, I have an excellent mineral Focus, for the purpose. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 454 Men vpon a couetous mind would needs seeke for siluer, and not satisfied therwith, thought good withall to find out Minerall vermilion 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. X. § 9 Mineral medicines have been extolled. 1685 BOYLE *Salubr.*

Air 35 Some Metalline ores, and some mineral earths themselves have been observ'd by Mineralogists. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 104 Other opinions, indeed, would fix it a solid mineral bitumen. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II 5 The other, extracted from some maritime plants, but most frequently of mineral origin, and thence called Mineral Alkali *Ibid.* 51 Mineral Carbon, impregnated with Bitumen. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 347/2 Mr. Rinman .has found that dephlogisticated calces of iron, and particularly its solutions in mineral acids, have no binding power. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III 109/2 Of medicines, the vegetable tonics are scarcely so serviceable as the mineral 1843 J. A SMITH *Product Farming* (ed. 2) 139 Of Manures of Mineral Origin, or Fossil and Artificial or Chemical Manures.

b. Pertaining to inorganic matter. *Mineral kingdom*: see KINGDOM 5.

1876 *Encycl Brit.* V 520/2 The study of the remaining elements and of their compounds constituting inorganic, or, as it is also termed, mineral chemistry.

5. Special collocations and combinations: **mineral candle** (see quot.); **mineral caoutchouc** = ELATERITE; **mineral chameleon** (see CHAMELEON 5); **mineral charcoal**, 'a charcoal-like substance, often found between layers of coal' (Chester *Dict Names Min.*); **mineral coal**, † (*a*) a variety of coal in which there are no traces of vegetable structure (*obs*); (*b*) native coal, in contradistinction to charcoal; **mineral cotton**, † **mineral crystal** (see quots); **mineral jelly**, vaseline (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); **mineral oil**, a general name for petroleum and the various oils distilled from it; **mineral pitch**, asphaltum; **mineral solution** (see quot), **mineral tallow** = HATCHETTITE; **mineral tar** = PISSASPHALT, **mineral wax**, = OZOCERITE; **mineral wool**, a variety of mineral cotton, slag-wool (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881). Also MINERAL WATER

1890 *Century Dict*, **Mineral candle*, a kind of candle made from a semi-fluid naphtha obtained from wells sunk in the neighbourhood of the Irrawaddy river in Burma 1801 *Encycl Brit* Suppl. II 230/2 *Mineral caoutchouc 1805 R JAMESON *Syst Min.* (1816) II 401 *Mineral Charcoal. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 150 *Mineral coal is the same which Dr. Hutton derives from the vegetable juices carried into the sea and there precipitated to become afterwards mineralized 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem Technol.* (ed. 2) I 37 Mineral or pit coal 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Mineral cotton*, a fiber formed by allowing a jet of steam to escape through a stream of liquid slag, by which it is blown into fine white threads. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), **Mineral Crystal* (among Chymists), a Composition of Salt-peter well putrify'd, and Flower of Brimstone. 1805 R JAMESON *Syst Min* (1816) II 358 *Mineral Oil, or Petroleum 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed. 2) II. 45 *Mineral Pitch, Asphaltum Mineral Tar exposed to a moderate heat, and the action of the air, hardens into this substance. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., **Mineral solution*, arsenical liquor, or *liquor potassæ arsenitis* 1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed. 2) II. 47 *Mineral Tallow Its colour is white, its consistence that of Tallow, it feels greasy and stains paper. *Ibid.* 44 *Mineral Tar, Barbadoes Tar. This is Petrol still further altered by exposure to the air. 1864 WEBSTER, **Mineral wax.*

b. In names of pigments: **mineral black**, a native impure variety of carbon; **mineral blue**, a variety of Prussian blue, made lighter by the addition of alumina; **mineral grey**, a pale blue-grey pigment obtained in the making of ultramarine from lapis lazuli; **mineral green**, Scheele's green, arsenite of copper, **mineral lake** (see quot 1902), **mineral purple**, (*a*) see quot. 1850; (*b*) purple of Cassius (*Cassell's Encycl Dict.* 1882); **mineral white**, permanent white (see PERMANENT 1 d); **mineral yellow**, a lead pigment made by digesting litharge with common salt.

1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms Archit.* etc, **Mineral black* 1890 *Century Dict*, **Mineral gray* 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 382 If to this sulphate of copper be added a solution of arseniate of potass, a beautiful green precipitate is formed, called Scheele's green, or *mineral green. 1902 WEBSTER Suppl., **Mineral lake*, a pink pigment consisting of a glass colored with tin chromate 1850 G. FIELD *Painters' Art* 79 Purple Ochre, Or *Mineral Purple, is a dark ochre, native of the Forest of Dean. 1902 WEBSTER Suppl., **Mineral white* = permanent white. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict Med.*, **Mineral Yellow*, Patent Yellow, a pigment consisting of chloride and protoxide of lead.

† **Mineralˈity.** *Obs.* [f. MINERAL *a.*, after *corporeity*, etc.] The attribute of being mineral.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol* 148 A material cause and property of mineraleity

† **Miˈneraline,** *a. Obs.* [f. MINERAL *sb.* + -INE] Composed of mineral substances.

1674 R GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 33 A Mineralline dose which another unlearned Chymist gave him. *Ibid.* 171 Their perverse Mineraline Remedies.

† **Miˈneralist.** *Obs.* [f. MINERAL *sb.* + -IST.]

1. One who is skilled in or employed with minerals; a mineralogist.

1631 CAPT. SMITH *Advt. Planters* 3 Better there may be, for I was no Mineralist. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* Table, *Mineralist*, such as deal in Minerals *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 1. 84 The Mineralists of Germany ..all agree that the Ludus Paracelsi is the tessellated Pyrites. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* I. 660 The mountain..has several of the appearances described by mineralists.

2. One who follows Paracelsus in the use of minerals in medicines.

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. ii, Mountebanck, Empiricks, Quacksaluers, Mineralists [etc.].

Minerality (minĕræˈliti). [f. MINERAL *a.* + -ITY.] The quality of a water containing mineral salts. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Mineralizable (minĕrălə·zabˈl), *a.* [f. MINERALIZE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being mineralized. 1890 in *Century Dict*

Mineralization (minĕrălaizĕˈʃən). [f. MINERALIZE *v.* + -ATION.]

1. The action or process of mineralizing, or the state of being mineralized.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* IX. 145 The mineral damps, that lodge any where for mineralisation, may happen to be of different mixtions. 1798 HATCHETT in *Phil Trans* LXXXVIII. 580 This tarnish is principally a commencement of mineralization on the surface 1837 BUCKLAND *Geol & Min.* I. 352 *note*, As happens when vegetables are converted into coal, under the process of mineralization 1885 GOODALE *Physiol Bot.* 39 Mineralization of the [cell-] wall may be general or local. .. General mineralization of the wall depends most frequently on silicic acid. 1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* I 264 The final result of the decomposition of organic bodies by bacteria has been termed mineralization.

b. *concr.* A product of this process, a petrifaction 1799 W TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 109 In which mineralizations the tender white rind..is preserved quite in its natural appearance

2. *Mining.* The condition of being well supplied with ore.

1899 *Daily News* 3 May 6/6 A sufficient proof that City men believe in the mineralisation of the country

Mineralize (miˈnĕrălaiz), *v* Also 7 **mineralise**, 8–9 **mineralise** [f. MINERAL *sb.* and *a* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To combine with (a metal) so as to convert (it) into the state of ore. ? *Obs.*

1655 T VAUGHAN *Euphrates* 29 When it is Mineralised by it self, and without any fœculent mixture, then [etc.] 1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol* 151 Sulphur in its separate state mineralises, or reduces metals to an ore-state. 1796 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans* LXXXVI 291 This yellow colour probably occasioned the supposition that the lead was mineralized by the tungstic acid 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol* 221 They [metals] are usually combined with some substance by which they are mineralized 1855 J R LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 84 Iron, lead, and mercury, when mineralized by sulphur, form respectively the following sulphurets, iron pyrites, galena, and cinnabar. 1880 D C. DAVIES *Metallif. Min. & Mining* (ed 2) 4 These metalliferous minerals occur in nature in two distinct forms —1st. Native 2nd. Mineralised, or associated with other minerals, and in combination with the gases or earthy admixtures.

2 *trans.* To convert into a mineral substance.

1799 W TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I 109 Here are seen . leaves, and roots of birch-trees entirely mineralized by iron 1823 BUCKLAND *Relig. Diluv.* 9 The bones found in caverns are never mineralised. 1872 W. S SYMONDS *Rec Rocks* v. 142 The rocky axis, even in that far remote period was as consolidated and mineralised as at present

b *intr.* for *refl.* To become mineralized. In quot. *fig.*

1845 MOZLEY *Ess., Laud* (1878) I 192 A mind, by undergoing a certain ordeal, mineralises and turns into hard transparent crystal.

3 *trans.* To impregnate with mineral matters.

1789 PILKINGTON *View Derby.* I. 235 M. de Fourcroy imagines, that some waters contain the liver of sulphur; and that others are mineralized by hepatic gaz

4 *intr.* To seek for minerals; to study minerals.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 26 Can he clamber the rocks to mineralize? 1857 MRS CROSSE *Mem. A Crosse* 171 [He] was walking with his eyes fixed on the ground (a habit acquired from mineralising)

5. *passive.* To be stocked with ore

1890 *Melbourne Argus* 28 May 7/6 A great quantity of stone, well mineralised, in the level 1899 *Daily News* 23 May 7/2 By cablegrams ' Lode is heavily mineralised, in so far as 3 feet, average assay value 10 dwts per ton.

Mineralized (miˈnĕrălaizd), *ppl. a.* [f. MINERALIZE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Changed to a mineral.

1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XI. 428/1 *Mineralised ores.* 1878 A. H. GREEN *Coal i.* 16 Coal is little else but mineralised vegetable matter 1890 *Nature* 27 Feb 392 The bone-corpuscles differ from the dentine-corpuscles in becoming completely embedded in the mineralized matrix

2. Of water: Impregnated with minerals; containing mineral substances

1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 July 70/3 Were there not lines of weakness in the earth, along which lava and hot mineralized solutions could penetrate. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* I 319 Many other slightly mineralised warm-waters .might be mentioned

3. *Mining.* Of a district: Abounding in ore.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Mineralized*, charged or impregnated with metalliferous mineral. 1895 *Tablet* 2 Feb. 158 It was also a highly mineralized country, and a highly 'payable' country.

Mineralizer (miˈnĕrălaizəɹ). [f. MINERALIZE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. A substance that combines with a metal to form an ore, as sulphur, arsenic, etc.

1795 NICHOLSON *Dict. Chem.* 503 The commonest mineralizers are sulphur, arsenic, and fixed air. 1807 AIKIN *Dict. Chem.* II. 105/1 *Mineralizer* is any substance found in natural combination with a metal. 1854 J. D. WHITNEY *Metallic Wealth U.S.* ii. 81 Silver, tin, copper, lead, zinc, and iron are obtained almost exclusively in the form of ores, that is, in combination with a mineralizer

2. The mineral with which a water is impregnated.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 358 The principal mineralisers of this water are the sulphats of iron and alumin.

Mineralising (miˈnĕrălaizing), *ppl. a.* [f. MINERALIZE *v.* + -ING 2.] That mineralizes

1796 HATCHETT in *Phil Trans.* LXXXVI. 286 Although the substance was indisputably proved to be an ore of lead, yet the mineralizing principle of it remained unknown. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xvii. 405 In some instances, alumina is the mineralizing material. 1890 *Athenæum* 18 Jan 88/1 The action of fluorine as a mineralizing agent has been widely recognized

† **Mineraˈllic,** *a Obs.* [f. MINERAL + -IC] 1778 PRYCE *Min Cornub* p. ix, Tin. is .more rich in its mineralick Ore than Copper.

† **Miˈneralness.** *Obs.* [f. MINERAL *a.* + -NESS] The quality of being impregnated with minerals.

1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit Baconica* 33 The Mineralness of these waters appears

† **Mineraloˈgic,** *a. Obs.* [Formed as next.] = MINERALOGICAL

1811 PINKERTON *Petral* I 242 The description of the latter has been given by several mineralogic authors. *Ibid.* II 129 Saxony, the very focus of mineralogic knowledge.

Mineralogical (minĕrălǫˈdʒikăl), *a.* [f. MINERALOGY: see -LOGICAL] Of or pertaining to mineralogy; concerned with the study of minerals; used in the study of minerals.

1791 BEDDOES in *Phil Trans* LXXXI 64 This rule has been found to hold good by so many mineralogical travellers that [etc.]. 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec* x (1873) 272 The frequent and great changes in the mineralogical composition of consecutive formations. 1867 J HOGG *Microsc.* I iii 208 The sharp edge of a mineralogical hammer. 1876 PAGE *Adv Text-bk. Geol.* v. 99 Geological, mineralogical, and chemical considerations are thus inseparably interwoven.

Mineralogically (minĕrălǫ dʒikăli), *adv.* [f MINERALOGICAL *a* + -LY 2] In a mineralogical manner; with regard to mineralogy.

1801 CHENEVIX in *Phil Trans* XCI 239 Whether we consider it mineralogically or chymically, it certainly is an interesting substance 1845 *Encycl Metrop* VI. 562/1 The most important point of view under which mica slate can be considered mineralogically is [etc.].

Mineralogist (minĕræˈlŏdʒist). [f. MINERALOGY + -IST]

1. One who is versed in or studies mineralogy

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* II i 49 Yet are there also many Authors that deny it, and the exactest Mineralogists have rejected it 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng & Scot* 429 The patrons of church livings, would naturally, like King Charles, desire that his spiritual pastor might be a good chymist, a good mineralogist, and a good botanist. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil* 139 The number of simple minerals actually recognised by mineralogists does not exceed a few hundreds 1860 PEPYS *Lab Chem Wonders* 33 The shop of Mr Tennant, the mineralogist. 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 310/2 John James Ferber, the eminent Swedish mineralogist

2 *Zool.* A name given by collectors to the gasteropods of the genus *Phorus*, which attach stones to the margin of their shells; a carrier shell

1851 S P. WOODWARD *Mollusca* I 136 Most of the phori attach foreign substances to the margins of their shells as they grow, particular species affecting stones, are called 'mineralogists', by collectors

Mineralogize (minĕræˈlŏdʒoiz), *v.* [f. MINERALOGY + -IZE.] *intr.* To look for minerals

1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* vi, Wks. 1832 XI 143 While he was not studying, he was botanizing or mineralogizing with O'Toole's chaplain 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett* II. 43 Some to mineralogize, some to botanize, some to take views of the country.

Mineralogy (minĕræˈlŏdʒi). [f. MINERAL *sb.* + -LOGY Cf. F. *minéralogie* (1732 in Hatz.-Darm.), G. *mineralogie*, Sp. *mineralogía*, It *mineralogia*] The science which treats of minerals.

1690 BOYLE *Prev. Hydrostat Way of Estimating Ores* Advt. 149 This, will not perhaps be unwelcome to some that Love Mineralogy, much better than they vnderstand it 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed 2) I Pref. 5 In the preceding decennial period, from 1774 to 1784, mineralogy may be said to have for the first time assumed its rank among the sciences. 1876 PAGE *Adv Text-bk. Geol* v 97 The student must on no account learn to underrate the value of Mineralogy as a branch of Geology.

Mineral water. a. Originally, water found in nature impregnated with some mineral substance, usually, such as is used medicinally. Also (with *a* and *plural*) a kind of such water b. Later, applied also to artificial imitations of natural mineral waters, e.g. soda-water, seltzer-water; and in recent use extended to include other effervescent drinks, as lemonade and ginger-beer.

1562 TURNER *Baths* 9 This minorall water is cleare..and springeth out of sande. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* (1586) 903 Their drinesse they cure with baths, and their throat with drinking mineral waters 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 406/2 To be drank at several Draughts, as you drink Mineral-waters, for the cutting and loosening of gross Humours. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Levers* 340 The purgative mineral waters, as those of Val, &c. prove the most universal remedy. 1831 J. DAVIES *Man Mat. Med.* 91 We apply the name Mineral Waters to such as contain in solution one or more foreign substances in sufficient quantity to exercise a more or less marked action on the animal economy. These waters are either natural or artificial.

attrib. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 115/2 Mineral-water manufacture. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Mar. 3/7 There are 3,500 mineral-water manufacturers in the United Kingdom.

† **Miˈnerist.** *Obs.* [f. MINERA + -IST.] A mining expert.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. Pref., This art is very profitable to Minerists and such as work in Mines.

†**Mi·nerous,** *a* *Obs.* [f. MINERA + -OUS. Cf. It. *minerroso.*] Containing minerals.

1611 FLORIO, *Mineroso*, minerous, miny, full of mines. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. 212 That naturall power .. Which in that minerous earth insep'rably doth breed.

Minerva (minɜ·ɹvă). Also 4 **mynerfe, mynerff,** 4–6 **minerve,** 6 **mynerve.** [a. L. *Minerva*, earlier *Menerva* :—pre-L. **menes-wā* (cf. Skr. *manasvin* 'full of mind or sense', *Manasvinī* name of the mother of the moon) f. **menes-* = Skr. *manas* mind, Gr. *μένος* courage, fury, f. root **men-*: see MIND *sb.*]

1. The Roman goddess of wisdom, anciently identified with the Greek Pallas Athene, 'the goddess of wisdom, warlike prowess, and skill in the arts of life' (L. & Sc.). †*In spite of Minerva* (tr. L. *invītā Minervā*): contrary to one's natural bent, without natural aptitude.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 262 He callit hir his deir mynerfe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 79 A Sacrifice unto Minerve. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* iv. 2 A noble vyrgyn there dyde her serue That fyrst made harnes called Mynerue. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv (Arb.) 311 That which he doth by long meditation rather then by a suddaine inspiration, .. (and as they are woont to say) in spite of Nature or Minerua. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 164 For Feature, laming The Shrine of Venus, or straight-pight Minerua. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 333 In spight (as the common saying is) of Minerva, that is, our nature not giving way to it. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* iii. I. 67 The goddess Athené, whom, with the Romans, we name Minerva.

†b. *fig.* **a.** Used for: Wisdom, ability. **b.** With allusion to the myth that Minerva (Athene) was born from the head of Jupiter. *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIII. 179 Then, the Strand They strew'd with all the goods he had, bestow'd By the renown'd Phæacians, since he show'd So much Minerua. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xvi. 99 Self-love engageth us for any thing, that is a Minerva of our own. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 178 Every one then ought to labour to know his Destiny, and to try his Minerva. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 26 (1740) 442 The Thing itself [is] no better than a Minerva of his own fertile Brain.

2. *transf.* A woman having the stately mien of Minerva as represented in sculpture.

1877 READE *Woman Hater* III, Ashmead .. chuckled internally at the idea of this Minerva giving change in a *café*.

3. Short for *Minerva machine* (see 4).

1883 *B'ham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Printers.—Youth Wanted, accustomed to Minerva.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Minerva birth*; *Minerva-like* adj. **Minerva machine** *Printing* (see quot.) **Minerva press,** (*a*) the name of a printing-press formerly existing in Leadenhall Street, London, hence, the series of ultra-sentimental novels issued with the imprint of this press *c* 1800; (*b*) (*Printing*) = *Minerva machine.*

1632 BROME *North. Lasse* Ded., A Countrey Lass I present you, that *Minerva-like was a brayn-born Child, and Jovially begot. 1894 H. GAMLIN *Romney* 51 Reynolds was fortunate in having so Minerva-like a model. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.*, **Minerva machine*, a small platen jobbing machine—the original Cropper machine. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 173 So *Meister* was ranked among the legal coin of the *Minerva Press. 1850 *Athenæum* 7 Dec. 1274/1 The relief provided for the Beɀum [in *Pendennis*] .. is Minerva Press every grain of it. 1866 *Ibid.* 10 Nov. 602/2 Such a flow of Minerva-press melo-dramatic diction. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 705 (art. *Typography*) Fig. 11, Minerva Press.

Minerval (minɜ·ɹvăl), *sb.* [a. L. *minerval*, f. *Minerva*: see prec.] A gift given in gratitude by a scholar to a master; also, money paid to a schoolmaster for teaching.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 454 You are well enough served and receive a due Minervall for your schoolage. 1674 CHARLETON in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) I. 5 To accept my mean oblation, .. not as an ornament to her public library, but a minerval or simple testimony of my respects and gratitude. 1700 J. BROME *Trav. Eng., Scot.*, etc. III. (1707) 117 The School .. was Built and Endowed by King Edward .. with a generous Minerval for a Master and Usher. 1885 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 513 At the end of our year's Greek reading, they [girls] gave me a minerval, to wit, the simple 'Autobiography of George Napier'.

†**Mine·rval,** *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *Minervālis*: see MINERVA and -AL.] Pertaining to Minerva.

1625 C. BROOKE *On Sir A. Chichester* 201 Thus he spun Honor's Minervall web.

Minery (məi·nəri). [ad. med.L. *minēria*, *mināria*, f. *mināre* to MINE.]

1. A place where mining operations are carried on; † also, a mine.

[1279 *Northumb. Assise Rolls* (Surtees) 266 Quod Aldeneston' et mynaria ejusdem et homines ejusdem minariæ ..fuerint alienati.] 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 13 It is found also in Mineries in maner like to Grauell and Sande. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* III. (1596) 103 Euery day they discouer in those countries great Mineries of metals. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 5 If we dig into her inwards, we find metals, mineries, quarries. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 88 Every other Trespass done upon the Minerie shall be fined at 2d. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 506 Certain wrought goods for the army and navy, as cannon-balls from the mineries. 1876 W. WHITE *Holidays Tyrol* xvii. 134 A thank-offering from the minery to the church. 1898 RAYMOND *Two Men o' Mendip* iii, I'll ride across to the mineries, myzelf, so quiet as I can.

attrib. 1681 in *Phil. Trans. Abr.* (1722) II. 369 Which came from the Washing of Lead in the Minery Ponds.

†b. *fig.*

a 1653 BINNING *Chr. Love* ii. Wks. (1847) 528 All these lusts .. are the mineries of contentions, and strifes, and wars.

†2. A military mine. *Obs.*

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 86 Vnlesse it bee to put fire vnto Myneries or Artillerie.

†b. Materials for mining. *Obs.*

1687 RYCAUT *Knolles' Hist. Turks* II. 312 The besiegers had endeavoured to pass the Ditch in Boats, and so carry over their Minery.

†3. The science of mining. *Obs.*

1777 tr. *Born's Trav. Hungary* xiii. 107 A naturalist endowed with a proper knowledge of minery.

Minestrale, obs. form of MINSTREL.

Minette[1] (mine·t). *Min.* [a. F. *minette.*] (See quot. 1888.)

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 166 It is sometimes difficult to distinguish minette from mica-porphyry. 1878 BONNEY & HOUGHTON in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXXV. 166 We propose the analogous term minette-felsite. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 350 *Minette*, this is a local name used by miners in the Vosges for a rock essentially composed of dark mica, orthoclase and a felspathic matrix. It was introduced into geological literature by Voltz in 1828.

Minette[2] (mine·t). The smallest of regular sizes of portrait photographs. 1897 in WEBSTER.

Minever, variant of MINIVER.

Minew, obs. form of MINNOW.

Ming (miŋ), *sb. dial.* [f. *ming*, MENG *v.*] **a.** A mixture. **b.** (See quot. 1856.)

1823 *Caledonian Merc.* 4 Dec. (Jam.), Various sorts of mixtures, in none of which tar is an ingredient. These mings do not clot the fleece as tar does. 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 715 Land of different proprietors lying mixed, is said to be lying in ming. 1866 J. E. BROGDEN *Prov. Words Lincs.*

†**Ming,** *v* *Obs.* Forms: 1 **myng-, mynegian, menegian,** 2–3 **munegen, -eȝen,** 3 **minegen, -eȝen, -iȝen, moneȝen, muniȝen,** 5 **miniye, mynye, munye,** 4–7 **minge(n,** 4–6 **mynge(n,** 4–5 **menge(n,** 4 **meneȝe(n, menewe, monewe, munge(n, mynewe,** 6– **ming.** [OE. (*ge*)*mynegian*, *myngian* wk. vb.:—WGer. **munigōjan* (cf. OHG. *bi-munigōn*), f. OTeut. **muni-* (OE. *myne*: see MIN *sb*[1]).]

1. *trans.* To put in mind, remind (a person); to admonish. Const. *of* (in OE. genit. case), *on*, *to* with *inf.*; also with dependent clause.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 210/9 Drihten .. us þonne myngað þæs sunnandæȝes weorces. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Þet luueð world wunne he muneȝed. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 413/368 Seint Iohan him [i. e. the Bishop] chargede of is warde; and muneguede him wel ofte þat he him wuste swiþe wel. 1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 424 The sighte us myngith to the seint to preye. — *Min. Poems* 71/144 Mynge him ther-on. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 84 He miniyed the Erle of his beheste.

b. *absol.* with clause.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Prest specð inne chirche of chirche neode and mineȝeð þat me niwe cloðes oðer elde bete.

2. To bring into remembrance; to commemorate; to mention. (In OE. with obj. in *genitive.*)

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xliii. argt., Dauid .. myngode þæra ȝyfa, þe he his fædrum and his foregengum sealde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 He minegede alle his wrecche siðes þe he þolede on þis wrecche worelde. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1892 More godsibrede nys þer nauȝt þane hys y-meneȝed here. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1193 Marie, Mayden schene, .. For deol mungen I ne may Þe pyne þ[t] þ[u] þoledest þulke day. *a* 1450 MYRC 1915 More, I pray þat þow me mynge, In þy masse when thow dost synge. 1522 *World & Child* 426 (Manly) Ye must loue God aboue all thynge, His name in ydelnes ye may not mynge. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 80 Could neuer man worke thee a worser shame Than once to minge thy fathers odious name. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 13 This that I minged last was not the least motiue I had. *a* 1656 *Sir Cawline* xxi. in Child *Ballads* II. 59/1 For because thou minged not Christ before, The lesse me dreadeth thee. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 48 To *Ming* at one, to mention. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, To *ming* at one, to remind, give warning or allude to a thing.

3. To remember. Also *refl.* to bethink oneself.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 88 He is holden, ich hope to haue me in muynde, And munge me in his memorie. 1377 *Ibid.* B. IV. 94 And thanne gan Mede to mengen here and mercy she bisought. 1596 BP. HALL *Elegy on Dr. Whitaker* 100 The memorie of his mightie name Shall liue as long, as aged Earth shall last :.. Aye ming'd, aye mourn'd.

4. *intr.* To give an account; to relate.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 855 For þay of mote couthe neuer mynge. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1067 Hit tidde after bi time as þe tale minges. *c* 1460 *Emare* 926 The Kyng yn herte was full woo, When he herd mynge tho Of her that was his qwene.

†**Minge,** *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *mingĕre* to void urine.] *trans.* To discharge as urine.

1611 *Tarlton's Jests* (1844) 43 A horse mingeth whay, madam, a man mingeth amber, A horse is for your way, madam, but a man for your chamber.

Ming(e, variant ff. of MENG *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

Mingel, obs. form of MINGLE *v.*

†**Mi·ngent,** *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *mingent-em*, pr. pple. of *mingĕre.*] Discharging urine.

c 1685 *Dk. Buck'hm.'s Confer.* (1714) 22 She..continued in mingent Circumstances from the Morning till Night.

†**Mi·nging,** *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. MING *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb MING; an admonition; a warning or reminder. In 17–18th c. a premonitory symptom. (Cf. MINDING *vbl. sb.* 2.)

a 940 *Laws of Æthelstan* v. vii, Ne forlæte he..þa mynegunge. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 48 *Mynegung* an admonition, warning or minding; so it is usually said, I had a *minging*, suppose of an Ague or the like Disease, that is, not a perfect Fit, but so much as to put me in mind of it. 1703 M. WARWICK in Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 298 When the Wind is Northward, I meet a little minging of Pains, but no contraction.

2. A memorial.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Uwilc sunne-dei is to locan alswa ester dei for heo is muneȝing of his halie ariste. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 136 Cus þe wunde studen, ine swete munegunge of þe soðe wunden. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1623 Sette he up ðat ston for muniging.

Mingle (miŋg'l), *sb.* Now *rare.* [f. MINGLE *v.*] The action of mingling, the state of being mingled; mixture. Also *concr.* a mingled mass, a mixture.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Acervatim*, on heapes, without ordre, in a mengle [1545 mengley]. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. v. 59 He was not sad... He was not merrie, Which seem'd to tell them, his remembrance lay In Egypt with his ioy, but betweene both. Oh heauenly mingle! *Ibid.* IV. viii. 37 Trumpetters With brazen dinne blast you the Citties eare, Make mingle with our ratling Tabourines. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 156 Neither Masque nor properly any one thing, but a mingle of diuers sorts. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 61 Scenes admirable in their kind, but of an ill mingle with the rest. 1714 SWIFT *Let. to Ld. Bolingbroke* 7 Aug., To represent persons and things without any mingle of my own interest or passions. 1720 T. BOSTON *Fourf. State* (1797) 385 In a mingle of many different seeds the expert gardener can distinguish between seed and seed. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* IV. 76 Her thoughts were a mingle of thankfulness and dread.

b. *Comb.*, in †*mingle-coloured* adj.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 62 Her high roofe was mingle coloured with mounting drops of bloud. 1660 *Mercurius Publ.* 24–31 May 349 A mingle-coloured wrought Tabby Gown of Deer colour and white.

Mingle (mi·ŋg'l), *v.* Forms: 5 **myngel,** *Sc.* **mengill,** 5–6 **mengel, mengle, myngle,** 6 **mengyll, mingel, -il, myngell,** 6– **mingle.** [Late ME. *mengel*, frequentative f. MENG *v.*: see -LE 3. Cf. MDu., Du. *mengelen* (which may possibly have suggested the formation), MHG., mod.G. *mengeln*, of the same meaning.]

1. *trans.* To mix (things together or one thing *with* another) so that they become physically united or form a new combination; to combine in a mixture, to blend.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 225 Talowe .. mengeled with pytche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Electrum is a myxture of syluer & golde myngled togyder. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ci. 9, I .. mengle my drynke with wepynge. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 31 There is a little Bason .. and over it a cock of warm water; and above.. another cock, for cold water, so that you may mingle them as you please. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. II xii. 167 Take some Mould mingled with soft Hay. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 826 The sulphuret of antimony mingled with its gangue may be subjected to the same mode of assay. *a* 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) III. 317 The bones of her sons.. now lie mingled with the soil of every State from New England to Georgia.

†b. *fig.* To put together so as to make one, to 'pool'. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 186 Some dozen Romanes of vs .. haue mingled summes To buy a Present for the Emperor.

†c. Const. *to.* *Obs. rare.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 18 To this water also mingle a little dunge.

d. *poet. nonce-use.* To put in as an ingredient.

1842 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* IV. xxxvi, Fill the cup, and fill the can! Mingle madness, mingle scorn!

2. To bring together, intersperse, or associate (material or immaterial things, persons, etc. *with* or *among* others), to unite or join in company. Also *to mingle up.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lviii. 135 Grace .. suffriþ not itself to be menglid with straunge þinges. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. cxl. 126 They were greatly myngelyd or medelyd w[t] other nacions. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 217 He myngleth ye trewth with errour & heresy. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 63 The skipping King .. Mingled his Royaltie with Carping Fooles. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. viii (1622) 14 Besides this, womens quarrels were mingled among. 1630 PRYNNE *God no Impostor* 16 Reprobates are mingled with the Elect, as the weedes, the tares are with the corn and grasse. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. vii, To devour everything that came in their way, whether herbs, roots, berries, the corrupted flesh of animals, or all mingled together. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iv. 151 In an instant the two regiments were mingled at the push of the bayonet. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iii, A strong tendency to mingle up present circumstances with others which have no manner of connexion with them. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* i. 2 We must mingle our regrets when our only fare is a gigot. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xlvi. 544 Mingled with the rest, the corpses of two men and one woman. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 235 The order of the voice, in which high and low are duly mingled, is called harmony.

b. *refl.*

14.. *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 86 Thoill thaim nocht..mengill thame [*sc.* women] with neuir vith ladry. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Esdras* viii. 70 Both they and their sonnes haue mengled them selues with the daughters of them. 1708 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 65 He caus'd soldiers..to mingle themselves among the people in private apparel. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 258 It is impossible to describe how the sound [of falling water], crossing and interfering, mingled itself. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix.

384 The renewed chorus..mingling itself sleepily in my dreams with school-boy memories.

†c. To associate (a person) *in* common action.

c 1607 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 60, I owe you so much of my health, .as I would not mingle you in any occasion of repairing [1839 ed. impairing] it.

†d. To join (conversation, friendship, etc.) *with* another person. Also *to mingle eyes*, look into each other's eyes. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 156 To flatter Cæsar, would you mingle eyes With one that tyes his points 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 109 To mingle friendship farre is mingling bloods. *Ibid.* IV iv. 471 Oh cursed wretch, That knew'st this was the Prince, and wouldst aduenture To mingle faith with him. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* 1. 20 The Bishop.. being not able to com himself to mingle speech with him.

e. *Card-making.* (See quot. 1867.)

1837 [see MINGLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1867 FRY *Playing-Card Terms* in *Philol. Soc Trans.* 57 *Mingle*, to place papers, or cardboards, intended to be pasted, in such a way, that the paster can readily take up the sheets in the order in which they are to be pasted.

3. To form or make up by mixing various elements or ingredients, to concoct, compound.

1611 BIBLE *Isa* v 22 Woe unto them that are men of strength to mingle strong drinke 1667 MILTON *P. L* vi. 277 Hence then, to the place of evil, Hell, I hou and thy wicked crew, there mingle broiles, Ere this avenging Sword begin thy doome. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I 153 The man whose duty it was to administer the drug mingled in a bowl.

absol. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* I. iii. (1636) 121 He took the Cup of the fruit of the Vine mingling, giving thankes [etc.].

†b. To mix up so as to cause confusion in, to confound. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 32 Thys is the marke at the whyche the Deuyll shooteth, to mingle the institucion of the Loordes supper. 1551 BIBLE (Matthew) *Gen.* xi. 7 Let vs..myngle theyr tonge euen there, that one vnderstand not what an other sayeth

4. *intr.* Of things material and immaterial: To unite or combine in some intimate relation, to join together (or *with* another); to mix, blend.

1530 PALSGR 634/2 Oyle and water wyll never mengyll togyther. 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, v ii 132 The Tide of Blood in me, .Now doth it turne, and ebbe backe to the Sea, Where it shall mingle with the state of Floods. 1671 MILTON *P R* iv. 453, I heard the rack As Earth and Skie would mingle 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III 176 Which discharge themselves into the Topino, and under that name mingle with the Chiascio 1787 G WHITE *Selborne* I. 4 The soil becomes an hungry lean sand, till it mingles with the forest 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II App 427 In nature, mechanical and molecular laws mingle, and create apparent confusion. 1885 W C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 52 When a wave, Broken and spent, ebbs back, what should it do But mingle with the new wave flowing in, And swell its volume?

5. Of a person: To mix or join oneself in any kind of association *with* others; to have intercourse *with*, to move about *among*, or *in* a gathering Also, to be associated or take part with others *in* some action or combination.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb* III iv 3 Our selfe will mingle with Society, And play the humble Host. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks 1731 I. 380 Some of the Train'd Bands mingled among them. 1685 OTWAY *Windsor Castle* 24 Imagine Fate t' have mingled in the Throng. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, vi Wks 1813 VI 106 He is dead to the world and ought not to mingle in its transactions. 1818 SHELLEY *Homer's Hymn Moon* 21 The Son of Saturn with this glorious Power Mingled in love and sleep—to whom she bore Pandeia. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Bologna* 32 Observed, nor shunned the busy scene of life, But mingled not. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. x, Nor caring to mingle with the mere pleasures and boyish frolics of the students. 1870 E PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I 8 They often mingled in Court society. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 138 The Batavians mingled afterwards with the Frisians. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX 10/1 He is very anxious to avoid any appearance of mingling in party disputes.

Mingleable (mi·ŋg'lˌăb'l), *a.*? *Obs.* [f. MINGLE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be mingled; miscible.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 196 Distill'd Liquors, readily & totally mingleable with Water. 1682 GREW *Anat Plants, Disc. Mixture* App 237 So as to become easily mingleable with any unoyly Liquor.

Mingled (mi·ŋg'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. MINGLE *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the verb.

1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* XIX. 19 Nether sowe thy felde with myngled sede. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* XXV. 20 All the mingled people. *a* 1729 J. ROGERS 19 *Serm.* (1735) 330 Even the best of us appear contented with a mingled, imperfect Virtue. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 32 See their mingled graces transfused into their offspring. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 40 Her mingled justice and mercy.

b. Of textile fabrics: Woven in mixed colours.

1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 118 Silk, of which they make Velvets, Sattins, Taffataes, either plain, or mingled, or striped in party-colours. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* XXV, Mingled cloath, *panno mischio, o panno vergato.*

Hence †**Mi·ngledly** *adv. rare.*

1573 BARET *Alv.* H 381 Here and there, mingledly, *sparsim.* 1650 W. SCLATER *Comm. Malachy* 24 Duties to him performed, mingledly, of feare and love

Mingle-mangle (mi·ŋg'lˌmæ·ŋg'l). Also 6 **myngle mangle, mingle mangel.** [A varied reduplication of MINGLE *sb.*] A mixture; †a mess of mixed food for swine. Chiefly in contemptuous or disgusted use, a confused medley (of things or persons).

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 98 They say in my contrye, when they cal theyr hogges to the swyne troughe Come to thy myngle mangle, come pyr. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 25 Their doctrine is ouer muche tempred with myngle mangle 1603 DEKKER *Wonderful Year* D j, The maine Army consisting of a mingle-mangle, viz dumpish Mourners, merry Sextons [etc.]. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 37 Tell me not it [the English tongue] is a mingle-mangle. 1741 S. A. LAVAL *Hist Reform* IV. VIII. 1035 A Speech no better than a Mingle-mangle of base Adulations. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 70. 476 This mingle-mangle of dirty lanes, solemn, sorrow-stricken gaols [etc.].

b. *attrib.* or as *adj* Like a mingle-mangle or hotch-potch, mixed confusedly.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl Hist.* (1663) 73 Tatianus patched together, I wot not what kind of mingle-mangle consonancy of the Gospels. 1589 J RIDER *Bibl Schol.*, In mingle mangle wise, or confusedlye. *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 468 Professing a mingle mangle hotch potch religion. 1799 SOUTHEY *St. Gualberto* XXV, The mingle-mangle mass of truth and lies 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 9/1 The wine drunk nowadays was a mingle-mangle mixture of all things except that which was good.

So **Mi·ngle-mangle** *v trans.*, to make a mingle-mangle of, whence **Mi·ngle-mangler.** Also **Mingle-ma·ngleness.**

1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm Par Jas.* IV 7-17 Who so euer backbiteth his neighbour, he either condemneth the lawe, or backbiteth it as though it were to muche myngle mangled, and walowyshe. 1550 LATIMER *Last Serm bef. Edw. VI* (1562) 119 Yet ther be Leaueners yet stylI and mingle manglers, that haue sowred Christes doctrine, with the leauen of the Pharises. 1614 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Nipping Abuses* B 3 b, How pitteous then mans best of wit is martyr'd, So mingle mangled and so hack't and hewd. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV lx (1737) 247 Then is sacrific'd to him, Haberdines, Poor-Jack, minglemangled, mishmash'd. 1827 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV 56, I wish you could see what is done, which for oddity, mingle mangleness, and out of-the-wayness may vie with anything that has ever preceded it.

Minglement (mi ŋg'lmént). [f. MINGLE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of mingling; an instance or result of this, a mixture.

1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 28 'Tis taking in a daily minglement of bigger bodies. 1823 MOORE *Loves of Angels* III XII 259 That happy minglement of hearts. 1868 *Contemp Rev.* VIII. 560 The difficulty is, not to produce minglement of race, but to keep blood pure

Mingler (mi·ŋglə1). [f. MINGLE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who mingles, in senses of the verb.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 1 The said Melter, Myngler or Corrupter, Causer or Procurer thereof, shall forfeyte [etc.]. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec Intell* vii. 203 Chaucer was in deed a great mingler of English with French 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 306 Proclus was indeed a confounder of the Platonick theology, and a mingler of much unintelligible stuff with it 1888 A S WILSON *Lyric of Hopeless Love* 121 No sense of mine can hear or spy The mingler of the spell.

Mingling (mi·ŋglin), *vbl. sb* [f. MINGLE *v.* + -ING 1] The action of the vb MINGLE.

1513 MORE *Edw V*, Wks. 63/2 The mengling of whose bloodes together, hath bene the effusion of great parte of the noble bloode of this realme. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 232 Sound is likewise Meliorated by the Mingling of open Aire with Pent Aire. 1819 P CHALMERS in *Mem* (1850) II 250 From my extensive minglings with the people, I am quite confident in affirming [etc.]. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc *Bk Trades* (1842) 99 (*Card-maker*) The various sorts of paper of which a card-board is composed are then placed alternately in the manner called by the trade 'mingling'. 1883 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 695/1 There was a constant mingling of merchant princes and illustrious professors.

Mingling (mi·ŋglin), *ppl. a.* [f. MINGLE *v.* + -ING 2] That mingles, in senses of the verb. Hence **Mi·nglingly** *adv.* (Webster 1847–54).

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II 408 The Forest seems One mingling Blaze. 1818 BYRON *Ch Har* II XXIII, When mingling souls forget to blend, Death hath but little left him to destroy!

†**Mingly.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **mengl(e)y.** [? Alteration of *mengle*, MINGLE *sb*, after MEDLEY.] A mixture or medley.

1545 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Acernatim*, in heapes, without ordre, in a mengley [1548–52 mengle]. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cumus* a mengly [1578 mingly] of diuers thinges together.

Minheer, obs. form of MYNHEER.

Miniaceous (mini·ˈ ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *minium* native cinnabar, also red-lead: see -ACEOUS.] Of a cinnabar-red colour. = MINIATE *a.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 313/1 Miniaceous colour, a scarlet, or vermilion colour. 1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 643 Cortex miniaceous within.

Miniard, Miniardize: see MIGNIARD, -IZE.

Miniate (mi·niˌét), *a. rare*−0. [ad. L. *miniāt-us*, pa. pple. of *miniāre* to MINIATE.] (See quots.)

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Miniate*, coloured like red-lead; vermilion-coloured. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Miniate*, the colour of red lead; more orange and duller than vermilion.

Miniate (mi·niˌét), *v.* [f. L. *miniāt-*, ppl. stem of *miniā-re* (f. *minium*: see MINIUM) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To colour or paint with vermilion; to rubricate or (in extended sense) to illuminate (a manuscript). Also *transf.*

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 30 Flowery parterres of roses, lilies, tulips dressed, figured, fringed, folded, miniated and decked by the hand of Him who made the heavens. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Miniated*, painted, or inlaid; as we read of Porcellane-dishes miniated with gold. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1781) III. *Gesta Rom.* 5 All the capitals in the body of the text are miniated with a pen. 1862 BURGON *Lett. fr. Rome* li. 16 Vermillon is introduced abundantly. Thus, the first verse of St. John's gospel is miniated.

Miniator (mi·niˌé1tə1). [a. L. *miniātor*, agent-noun f. *miniāre*: see MINIATE *v.* Cf It *miniatore*, Sp. *miniador* (Minsheu).] One who 'miniates' (a manuscript), a rubricator, an illuminator.

1865 M. PATTISON in *Q. Rev.* Apr. 339 But for copies 'de luxe', copyist and miniator still continued in request

Miniatous (mini·ˈ·təs), *a.* [f. L. *minitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *miniāre*: see MINIATE *a.* and -OUS.] Of the colour of minium or red-lead; miniate.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 279 Miniatous,..the colour of red lead.

Miniature (mi·niătiŭ1, mi·nitiŭ1), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7–8 **mignature, minature, miniture** [ad. It. *miniatura*, a med.L. *miniātūra*, f. *miniāre* to rubricate, illuminate: see MINIATE *v.* Cf F. *miniature* (1653 in Hatz.-Darm.).

The small size characteristic of paintings in miniature has led to a pseudo-etymological association of the word with the L. *min-* expressing smallness (in *minor* less, *minimus* least, *minuĕre* to diminish), which has prob affected the development of the transferred and figurative senses.]

A. *sb.*

†1. The action or process of rubricating letters or of illuminating a manuscript. *Obs.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 18–23 Jan., MSS of remarkable miniature 1686 [G HICKES] *Spec. B Virginis* 9 If the names of other Saints are distinguished with Miniature, Her's ought to Shine with Gold.

2. *concr.* A picture in an illuminated manuscript, an illumination; also, illuminated work in general.

1680 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Sept., [I there] were 3 or 4 Romish breviaries, with a great deal of miniature and monkish painting and gilding There is also the processe of the philosophers great elixer, represented in divers pieces of excellent miniature 1803 ASTLE *Orig Writing* VIII. 195 Miniatures preserved in some of the finest and best executed manuscripts in Europe 1895 E M THOMPSON *Eng. Illum MSS.* 36 It is a very beautiful manuscript, written on fine vellum, and decorated with miniatures.

3. The designation of the branch of pictorial art developed from the art of the mediæval illuminator; the painting of 'miniatures' (in sense 4 below). Chiefly in phrase *in miniature.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Miniature*, the art of drawing pictures in little, being commonly done with red lead 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Pictoria* 77 The Art of Miniture or Limning. 1679 EVERARD *Popish Plot* 3 She further produced a picture in mignature of the said Chancellor. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I 14 A sort of Pink for Painting in Oil and Miniature 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No 64 P 4, I heard every day of a wonderful performer in crayons and miniature, and sent my pictures [*sc* portraits] to be copied 1771 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* IV 90 Painters in Enamel and Miniature. 1821 CRAIG *Lect Drawing* VI. 345 The practice of portrait painting in miniature 1887 PROPERT *Miniature Art* Pref 5 Materials illustrative of the history of miniature

4. *concr.* A portrait 'in miniature'; a portrait painted on a small scale and with minute finish, usually on ivory or vellum; formerly always in water colour, but now often in oil.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett* 10 Oct (1887) I. 129 There are a vast quantity of paintings, among which are many fine miniatures. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* I 73 His [Holbein's] miniatures have all the strength of oil-colours joined to the most finished delicacy. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 743 Miniatures are painted with extreme precision and brilliancy They may be executed either with oil or water colours 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I 53 A feeble miniature of the lady with yellow ringlets.

5. *transf* and *fig.* A reduced image; a representation on a small scale. Also *occas.* a minutely finished production

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1590) 150 As the Ladies plaid them in the water, the water (making lines in his face) seemed with twentie bubbles, not to be content to haue the picture of their face in large vpon him, but he would in ech of those bubbles set forth the miniature of them. *a* 1680 ROCHESTER *Let fr Artemisia in Town*, Kiss me, thou curious Minature of Man [*sc.* a Monkey] 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* Ded., Ess (ed Ker) II 157 Tragedy is the miniature of human life; an epic poem is the draught at length *a* 1721 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 35 The great Creator's Power and Wisdom shine, Concenter'd in this Miniature Divine [*sc* a fly]. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks 1862 IV 9 As to Shakspere..witness his incomparable miniature in Henry VI of the murdered Gloucester. 1842 TENNYSON *Gard Dan.* 12 A miniature of loveliness, all grace Summ'd up and closed in little. 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Land* Wks (Bohn) II. 18 In variety of surface, Britain is a miniature of Europe.

b. *In miniature*: on a small scale; in a brief or abridged form.

1700 SOUTHERNE *Fate of Capua* IV iv, How have I hung upon the little lines Of that dear face, To find the mother there in minature. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1768 I. 32 Their persons I shall describe particularly and at length; their genius and understandings in mignature. 1813 T. BURBY *Lucretius* I. II. *Comm* 34 That which is correct in miniature will be true in the large. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geol. Sea* (Low) xvi. 698 Land and sea breezes are monsoons in miniature. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxv. 4 This verse is a body of divinity in miniature

c. Minuteness of workmanship. *rare*−1.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 243 The human mind is infinitely insufficient to explore the amazing and inconceiveable gradations of miniature in every part of nature.

¶6. A lineament.

1689 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. i, There are lines Of a darke colour, that disperse themselues Ore euery miniature of her face 1636 — *Gt. Dk. Flor.* v ii, There's no miniature In her faire face, but is a copious theme Which would .make a volume. What cleare arch'd browes? what sparkling eyes?

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *miniature art, colour, drawing, -hind, painter, painting, -picture, portrait*; **miniature-initial**, an ornamental initial having a miniature picture painted within it.

1711 SHAFTESB *Charac.* (1737) I. 143 *note*, When a Piece is of the Miniature kind; when it runs into the Detail, and nice Delineation of every little particular. 1733 *School of Miniature* 15 Miniature Colours *Ibid.* 17, I advise all Miniature Painters to practise it 1781 (*title*) Miniature Pictures. Written Originally by Mr. Gray Newly adapted to The most Fashionable and Public Characters. 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) XII. 146 Miniature painting 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III 85 A very small miniature portrait of a gentleman. 1883 *Encycl Brit* XVI. 439/2 With regard to miniature art in Germany .little can be said. 1895 E. M. THOMPSON *Eng. Illum MSS* 43 The first fifty-six leaves are occupied by a series of most exquisite miniature drawings *Ibid* 60 The ornamental-initial (to be distinguished from the miniature-initial).

B. *adj* Represented on a small scale.

1714 GAY *Fan* I 170 Here shall the Pencil bid its Colours flow, And make a Miniature Creation grow 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 180 He might, no doubt, have foreknown every thing .by the self-motive Powers of his created miniature Judges 1816 ACCUM *Chem Tests* (1818) 321 Very little can be determined in these miniature assays. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 122, I took a very miniature suite of rooms. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 150 This stream contains many lovely miniature cascades.

Miniature (mi·niătiŭr, mi·nitiŭr), *v* [f. MINIATURE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To embellish (a manuscript) with miniatures.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* III. 85 A MS. .in Golden Letters upon Vellum miniatur'd

2. To represent or describe in miniature.

1833 *New Monthly Mag* XXXVIII 402 Take this round orb; it miniatures the world 1865 S. LANIER *Poems* (1884) 231 Still shine the words that miniature his deeds 1895 H. CAILAN *From Clyde to Jordan* XXIX 302 Is not the whole Anglo-Egyptian situation miniatured in this incident?

3. To reduce to miniature dimensions. Hence **Miniaturing** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib*).

1881 *Nature* No. 622 514 Three sets of achromatic lenses forming a focal power of forty at ten inches, or a miniaturing power of one fortieth.

Miniaturist (mi·niătiurist, mi·nitiŭrist). [f. MINIATURE *sb.* + -IST. Cf. F. *miniaturiste.*]

1. One who executed the miniature-illuminations of a manuscript; a miniator.

1851 MILLINGTON tr. *Didron's Chr Iconogr.* I 260 It is possible that the deficiency is owing to an error of the miniaturist. 1892 J. H. MIDDLETON *Illum MSS.* 255 When the scribe, the rubricator, the illuminator and the miniaturist had completed the manuscript it was ready for the binder.

2. One who paints miniature pictures or portraits

1856 THACKERAY *Christmas Bks* (1872) 52 A couple of young artists, young Pinkey the miniaturist and George Rumbold the historical painter

Minibus (mi·nibŏs). ? *Obs.* [f. L. *minimus* least, smallest, after *omnibus.*] (See quots.)

1849 CRAIG, *Minibus*, a light covered vehicle, constructed for the expeditious conveyance of passengers for short distances 1857 OTTÉ tr *Quatrefages' Rambles Nat* II. 143 A tolerably good road now joins Biarritz to Bayonne. Various omnibuses and minibuses carry on an active traffic. 1864 *Macm Mag* X 205/2 When the first street cab or 'minibus' was set up in it [St. Andrews].

Minié (mi·nie). The name of the inventor of the Minié bullet (see below) used *attrib.*, as *Minié ball, bullet*, an elongated bullet invented by M. Minie of Vincennes, which, when fired, was expanded by the powder contained in an iron cup inserted in a cavity at its base; *Minié rifle*, a rifle adapted for firing the Minié bullet (see quot. 1876).

1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Dict.*, *Minie Rifle*, or *Culot Ball*, a new species of fire-arm. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 350 In 1847 and 1848 Captain Minié proposed a hollow iron cup to fill up the cavity in Delvigne's bullet, and from this circumstance we get the name of Minié rifle 1859 LEVER *Dav. Dunn* XIII 113 Under all that hailstorm of Minié balls 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit Dict* s. v., In 1851 a rifle musket of the Minié pattern was supplied to the English army.. It was found to be defective in practice, and was superseded by the Enfield rifle in 1853. 1884 H. BOND *Milit. Small Arms* 202 This discovery caused .the Minié rifle (an ordinary rifle firing a Minié bullet) to become the favourite arm

Minifer, variant of MINIVER.

Minify (mi·nifəi), *v* [Incorrectly f. L. *minor* less, *minimus* least, after *magnify.*]

1. *trans.* To diminish in estimated size or importance; to regard or represent (something) as smaller than it really is.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* Ep. Rdr, Their magnifying his body into an immensity sometimes, and then again at the same time minifying him in the smallest atomes of a wafer-cake. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CXCVII (1862) 524 Is man magnified or minified by considering himself as under the influence of the heavenly bodies? 1892 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* II v. 304 The achievements of these celebrated men were minified rather than magnified.

2. To reduce in actual size or importance; to lessen.

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* I. 91 These are powerless,—we will not say altogether to repress and eradicate these evils, but to minify them.

Hence **Mi·nified** *ppl. a.*, **Mi·nifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1837 J. DIXON *M'Nicoll's Wks.* Mem. D. M'Nicoll 20 It [Divine truth] is crude or well-digested, minified or sublime, just in proportion to the qualities of his [the instructor's] mind. 1850 T. PARKER *Wks.* (1863) IV. 205, I have not seen anything very great in General Taylor, though I have diligently put my eye to the magnifying glasses of his political partizans; neither have I seen anything uncommonly mean and little in him, though I have also looked through the minifying glasses of his foes. 1906 J. ORR *Problem O. T* VIII 266 On these [phenomena] the minifying end of the critical telescope is persistently turned

Minik (mi·nik). Short for MINIKIN (sense 5).

1899 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser IV. 535 *Minik* This name is applied by match-makers to their smaller-sized wooden splints.

Minikin (mi·nikin), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 6 **mynykyn, menekyn, -in, menyking**, 6–8 **miniken, minnekin**, 7 **mynnikin**, 7–8 **miniking**, 6–9 **minnikin, minikin.** Also 7 **minokins** (*sing.*). [ad. early mod Du. *minneken* (MDu. *minnekijn*), f. *minne* love + *-kijn* -KIN.]

A. *sb*

1. A playful or endearing term for a female. *Obs.* exc *dial* (see quot. 1879).

a 1550 *Image Ipocr* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 419/1 Your riche ringes,..Which your mynykyns And mynyon babbes, .When masse and all is done, Shall were at afternone 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* III iii E 3 Minckins looke you doe not follow me 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br* II v, You take your parts too low, you are trebble Courtiers, and will neuer agree with these Country Mynnikins 1618 B. HOLIDAY *Technog.* v vi (1630) O 3 *Melan* [to *Musica*] .Come, my little Minikin, thou and I will be play-fellowes. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Hollander* II C 4 b, Surely the Minikin is enamoured on me 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Minnekin* or *Minks*, a nice Dame, a mincing Lass 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh Word bk*, *Minikin*, a slight, delicate, affected girl —'sich a minikin as 'er is'.

†**2.** A thin string of gut used for the treble string of the lute or viol. Also *attrib*, as *minikin string.*

1541 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV 325 For vj dossen off lewte stringes callyd 'menekyns'. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I 2 b, In luting a treble minikin string must alwayes be let down, but at suche time as when a man must nedes playe. 1580 *Act Bk W Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII 81, ij knotes of menykinges, iiij d 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Mar., Mr Cæsar told me a pretty experiment of his, of angling with a minnikin—a gut-string varnished over *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* I (1693) 147 Sir Francis Answered him with the Old Simile, That his Lordship was no good Musician, for he would peg the Minikin so high, till it crack'd 1676 T. MACE *Musick's Mon* 65 Be carefull to get Good Strings, which would be of three sorts, viz Minikins, Venice-Catlins, and Lyons. 1721 C. KING *Brit Merch.* I. 284 Lutestrings Catlings.. Minikings.

b. esp. in the phrase †*to tickle* (*the*) *minikin*, to play the lute or fiddle. (Frequently used by early 17th c. dramatists, often with allusive suggestion of sense 1)

1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath* I 14 When I was a yong man and could tickle the Minikin, I had the best stroke, the sweetest touch, but now I am faine from the Fidle, and betooke me to thee [the Pipe] 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* I iii, Of which consort you two are grounds, one touches the Base, and the other tickles the minikin 1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* II i in Bullen *O. Pl* II 131 Thou dost tickle minikin as nimbly

fig. phrase 1606 DEKKER *News from Hell* H 3 b, *Perge mentiri.* Tickle the next Minkin [*sic*].

†**c** *transf.* of a high-pitched voice *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel.* III ii, *Cast.* Good, very good, very passing passing good. *Fel.* Fut, what trebble minikin squeaks there, ha? good? very good, very very good?

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A small or insignificant thing; a diminutive creature.

1761 COLMAN *Genius* No. II in *Prose Sev Occas* (1787) I 22 A make-weight in the scale of mortality; a minim of nature; a mannikin, not to say minnikin 1787 *Minor* IV. viii. 232 I shan't advance a minikin beyond the truth. 1804 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Ld Mayor* Wks. 1816 IV 278, I shall suppose, That Addington's invet'rate foes Impede this honest scheme of thine Then take this minikin of mine 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss led General* 166 A son—a very minnikin indeed. *Ibid.* 168 *Le pauvre petit garçon*, the fiddler's minnikin.

4. A small kind of pin (cf. B. 5 below).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Minnekins*, the smallest sort of Pins, us'd by Women for their Clothes. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1857 MRS MATHEWS *Tea Table Talk* I. 235 [An] apprentice with haply a provident row of minikins darned with precision on his sleeve 1881 in *Leicestersh. Gloss.*

5. (See quot ; also MINIK)

1852-4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1866) II 143/1 The large [match] splints or the second size called minnikins.

6. *Typogr.* A size of type smaller than 'brilliant'.

1890 JACOBI *Printing*

7. *Comb.*: †**minikin tickler**, a fiddler.

1607 MARSTON *What you will* IV. i, A fiddler, a scraper, a miniken tickler, a pum, pum.

B. *adj.*

1. Dainty, elegant, sprightly. Now contemptuously: Affected, mincing.

2. of a person; formerly of a girl or woman, but now applied to a person of either sex. Also in jingling combinations, *minikin-finikin, -finical.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 20 The credite of mistresse, to minnekin Nan. 1598 FLORIO, *Mingherlino*, a daintie lasse, a minnikin smirking wench. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX. vi. 1026 Then came up the maner of having at bankets singing miniken wenches, and such as could play upon the dulcimers 1696 TRYON *Misc.* iv. 121 Fare. such as the Proud Wives and Minikng Daughters would scarce offer to their .. Dogs. 1768 BICKERSTAFF *Lionel & Clarissa* I. (1781) 9 A coxcomb, a fop..A minikin, Finikin, French powder-puff. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It. Note-bks.* II. 143, I wish I could put into .one sentence the pettiness, the minikin-finical effect of this little man. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss*, *Minikin*, delicate, effeminate. Frequently used in the phrase, 'he's a minikin-finikin fellow'.

b. of a person's actions, attributes, etc.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. 10 b, The minstrelsie of lutes, pipes, harpes, and all other that standeth by suche nice, fine, minikin fingering. is farre more fitte for the womannishnesse of it to dwell in the courte among ladies. 1781 T. TWINING in *Sel. Papers Twining Fam* (1887) 101 What have you and I to do with the minikin duties of civility and *bienséance*? 1872 S. MOSTYN *Perplexity* I x. 190 None of your minnikin governess-schemes for me.

Comb. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* viii, And his voice, that out-roared Boanerges, How minikin-mildly it urges.

†**2.** Of a voice: Shrill. (Cf. A. 2 c above.)

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v i, I had rather haue a seruant with a short nose, and a thinne haire, then haue such a high stretcht minikin voice. 1608 SHAKS *Lear* III. vi 45 (Qtos. 1-2) For one blast of thy minikin mouth, thy sheepe shall take no harme.

3. Of a thing: Diminutive in size or form; miniature; tiny. Also in †*minikin name*, a pet name, endearing diminutive.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl Perc.* 9 Euery cut-purse vseth them [their words] at the old Bayly, that hath had any skill in his miniken Handsaw 1617 COLLINS *Def Bp. Ely* II x 444 The Church is the better for beeing without them [*sc* miracles], without sicke dogges healed, and lame cattes cured by your minikin-miracles, done at Mimich 1756 MRS F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 34 (1764) 279 Polly Instep, the dancing-master's daughter, insists upon being called Pally, 'because (says she) . it is the minikin name for Pallas'. 1778 [W MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 1 July an. 1775 Make it into light minikin cocks. 1784 COWPER *To the Halibut*, In thy minikin and embryo state. 1826 HOOD *Fairy Tale* 1, A little house some years ago there stood, A minikin abode 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 449 He was pervious all over, and allowed minnikin arrows to rouse his rage. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* IV (1858) 188 They [*sc.* pastorals] are to poetry what charming little Dresden figures are to sculpture; graceful, minikin, fantastic. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 154 In the distance the great walnut-trees have become dots, and the farmsteads, minikin as if they were the fairy-finest of models to be packed in a box.

†**4.** Used to designate some kind of baize. *Obs.*

1604 *Lismore Papers* Ser II (1887) I 108, Vij yeards halfe of minikin bayste to make ye same gowne *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* I (1616) C 2, Steward this is as plaine as your olde minikin breeches 1721 C. KING *Brit Merch.* II 306 Bays (Double or Minikin) by the same Tariff

5. *Minikin pin* (see A. 4 above)

1742 *Phil. Trans* XLII. 57 Minnikin Pins, or small Pins. 1843 HOOD *Drop of Gin* iii, No prospect in life worth a minnikin pin

Hence **Mi·nikinly** *adv.*

1580 BARET *Alv* G 30 Galantly, gaily, minikinly [1573 *reads* minionly] 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat Honour* II vi. 110, I think it a matter hard to represent a Floure de Luce minikinly trussed, but by an excellent Painter.

Minim (mi·nim), *a.* and *sb* Forms: 5 **mynyn, mynnym**, 6 **mynym(me, minnum**, 6–7 **minime, minum**, (6 **minnem**, 7 **minem**, min(n)om, **minimme**, (**minume**), 6– **minim** [ad. L. *minim-us* smallest, a superlative f. the root *min-*: see MINOR. The sb. represents various elliptical or absolute uses of the adj. in med.L. Cf. F. *minime* adj. and sb.]

A. *adj.* Smallest, extremely small. †Of a particle: Atomic *Obs.*

a 1670 HACKET *Christian Consolat* ii in Heber *Taylor* (1822) I 108 For nailing our great sins to the cross of Christ, and for acquitting us from the innumerable fry of minim sins. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII 620/2 [Quicksilver] is a Body most exactly mixt, and its minime Parts do pertinaciously one stick to another 1690 N. LEE *Massacre of Paris* III ii, Fat Porcpise Bauds, the Mermaids too of Honour, The Minim Pages, all the twinkling Host So fill'd, the Snare of Hell must crack to hold you. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 663 The savage tribes sent forth their puny fleets Athurst for blood, and wing'd with minim sails. 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der* v. XXXVIII, A minim mammal which you might imprison in the finger of your glove 1876 R. BRIDGES *Growth of Love* lv, For man, a minim jot in time and space.

B. *sb.*

1. *Mus.* A symbol for a note half the value of a semibreve and double the value of a crotchet; a note of this value. Also *attrib*, as *minim rest.*

In ancient music this note was of the shortest duration, hence its name *nota minima*; in modern music it is second in value to the semibreve. The symbol is figured with an open head, in shape round, inclining to oval (formerly lozenge-shaped), and with a tail.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 338/1 Mynyn' of songys (*Harl. MS.* 2274, *P*, mynym), *minima* 14 *Proverbs* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 408 He maakithe so his mynnyms fro the square, that it shall sownde wronge 1550 MARBECK *Bk. Com. Prayer noted* A ij, The iii. [note is] a prycke and is a mynymme. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xii (1617) 184 Our life is lesse than a short Minim in comparison of a whole song. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul.* II. iv. 22 He fights as you sing pricksong, .he rests his minum, one, two, and the third in your bosom. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl* 39 A Minime is a Figure like a Sembreefe hauing a tayle, ascending or descending. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xi (1634) 101 A minim rest. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. iii. 185 A Long and a Breve. differ no more in their effect on the ear, than a Minim and Crotchet.

transf. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. x. 28 Great Gloriana.. Pardon thy shepheard, mongst so many layes As he hath sung of thee .To make one minime of thy poore handmayd.

2. *Calligraphy.* A single down stroke of the pen; esp. in Court- or Secretary-hand, the short down stroke in the letters *m*, *n*, *u*, etc.; also *attrib.* † *To be in one's minims*: to be learning to write 'straight strokes'.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1029 Those who when they write a running hand in haste, doe not alwaies make out the letters full, but use pricks, minims and dashes. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* II i, She tooke her letters very suddenly: and is now in her Minoms. 1622 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit.* 39 Striuing .to make minimes, and such like letters sharp at tops & bottoms, or iust to the proportion of their copies 1658 COCKER *Pen's Triumph* 14 For Set Secretary. .Your minums must be all alike, as the down-right stroke of the *a*, the strokes of the *i*, *m*, *n*, *u*, and the first of the *w*. 1674 JEAKE *Arith* (1696) 293 And so increasing the Minnoms according to the Index of the Figural Number. *c* 1680 COCKER *Pens Perfection* 6 You must shape the nib of your pen to the breadth of the minum stroke. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 254 So far [III] they [the Romans] could easily number the miniums [*sic*] or strokes with a glance of the eye. 1890 *Collectanea* (O H S) II. 290 Mr. Jacobs reads 'pointeur'. It might be read 'ponitеur', there being three minims between the *o* and the *i*.

3. The least possible portion (of something), a 'jot'; in scientific use, † an atom, minute particle.

1592 NASHE *Four Lett Confut* (1593) 54 Canst thou exemplifie vnto mee .one minnum of the particular deuice of his play that I purloind? 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* 28, I vary not a minnum from him. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps* II. 12 'When his wrath is kindled but a little' It it sometimes let out in minnums. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacr* III. II. § 16 Therefore Tully asks that question, *Cur declinet uno minimo, non declinet duobus aut tribus?* why only it declines one minime, and not two or three. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III II 440 The Red Earth may be more resolvable into Minims, than a White Chalk, or Marble 1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) IV 94 By impregnating the most generous white wine, with the minims or leasts of antimony 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 290/2 He has not the smallest intention of yielding one minim of the rights and interests of Germany

4. A creature or thing of the least size or importance. Chiefly used contemptuously of a person. *Minim of nature*, one of the smallest forms of animal life.

1590 BP. ANDREWES *Serm* (1629) 279 They be the base people, the minims of the world. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum* II i. D 3, What will ye? heere he is, you minime. 1667 MILTON *P L* VII 482 At once came forth whatever creeps the ground not all Minims of Nature; some of Serpent kinde Wondrous in length. 1679 V ALSOP *Melius Inquirendum* II. viii 367 The Minims of Justice ought to vail to the Magnalia of Charity 1762 GOLDSM *Cit. W.* CXV, With what a degree of satirical contempt must they see..minims, the tenants of an atom, thus arrogating a partnership in the creation of universal nature! 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser II *Tombs in Abbey*, These insignificant pieces of money, these minims to their sight. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char* XII 314 He must be a minim of a historian who confines himself to those facts only 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt-cap* 228 This insect on my parapet,—Look how the marvel of a minim crawls!

5. A friar belonging to the mendicant order (*Ordo Minimorum Eremitarum*) founded by St. Francis of Paula (c. 1416–1507). Also *attrib.*

1546 LANGLEY tr *Pol Verg* VII v 142 b, The order of Minimes or lest brethren were founded by one Franciscus Paula 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 49 The Fathers of the Minimme Order. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. XXXV 232 The Fathers Minims were then come hither to found. *a* 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 825 He [the covetous man] always looks like Lent: a sort of Lay-Minim. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 124 Two Minim friars of the Trinity of the Mount .ran to my assistance. 1885 W W. ROBERTS *Pontif. Decrees* Introd. 53 The Minims Le Seur and Jacquier were permitted to bring out the treatise

6. (See quot.) [In Fr. *minime* († *couleur de minime, gris de minime*, Cotgr); according to Littré from the colour of the robe of the Minim Friars: see 5.]

1659 HOWELL *Vocab* XXV, Minim colour; *Minino, di color di nocella.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Minim* or *Dark Minim*, a brown, tawny, or dun Colour.

† **7.** *Printing.* A certain small size of type: ? = MINION *Obs*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Minim* is also a small sort of Printing-Letter. 1818 in TODD

8 The smallest unit of fluid measure, about equivalent to one drop of liquid; the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm Also *attrib.*, as *minim-measure.*

1809 R POWELL tr. *Pharmacopœia* (ed 2) 3 The fluidrachm contains Sixty minims 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Minim measure*, a measure usually holding a drachm graduated into sixty parts. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 37 A minim or two of a trinitrine solution may often be added.

Minim, variant of MENNOM, minnow.

Minimal (mi·nimăl), *a.* [f. L. *minim-us* smallest, least (see MINIM) + -AL.] Extremely minute in size; of the nature of or constituting a minimum; of a minimum amount, quantity, or degree; that is the least possible.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* x. 89 Choler being set on fire, and acting upon Melancholy, or rather calcining it into small acuated minimal bodies. 1878 *Smithsonian Rep* 367 The strength of which [elements of an electric battery] was reduced so as to produce a minimal contraction. 1891 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Jan. 142/1 Without charge, save a minimal one for drugs. 1894 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXXVI. 428 Multitudes of minute nuclei of minimal size. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 846 The minimal limit [of the field of vision] in health is 55 degrees.

† **Mi·nimate**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *minim-us* (see MINIM) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To reduce to the smallest size.

1623 BP. ANDREWES *Serm. Nativ.* xvi (1629) 154 When was it, that He was so *capite minutus*? Sure, never lesse, never so little, never so minorated, so *minimated*, as now.

Miniment, obs. form of MUNIMENT.

Minimeter (mini·mĭtəɹ). [f. MINIM + -METER.] 'Alsop's term for an apparatus for measuring minims' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890)

1845 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

Minimifidian (mi nimifi dĭăn), *a* and *sb.* [f. L. *minim-us* least + *fid-ēs* faith + -IAN.] **a.** *adj.* Reducing faith to a minimum. **b.** *sb.* One who has the least possible faith in something. Hence **Minimifidianism.**

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* (1848) I. 164 Again, there is a scheme constructed on the principle of retaining the social sympathies, that attend on the name of believer, at the least possible expenditure of belief And this extreme I call Minimi-fidianism *Ibid.* 295 The Minimi-fidian party err grievously in the latter point. 1882 *Spectator* 2 Dec 1547 Lady Bloomfield's 'supernatural' stories, are not of a kind to challenge the scrutiny of a minimifidian in pneumatology

Miniminess. *nonce-wd* [f. L. *minim-us* (see MINIM) + -NESS] The condition of being very small or insignificant.

1625 BP. ANDREWES *Serm. Nativ* x (1629) 87 But these, though they agree well, yet none of them, so well, as this, that it [Bethlehem] was *minima*: the very *minliminesse* (as I may say) of it.

Minimism (mi·nimiz'm). [f. L. *minim-us* (see MINIM) + -ISM.]

1. *nonce-use.* Absorption in minute details.

1820 COLERIDGE in *Blackw Mag* VII 630/2 Vom advicemongers .whose critical minimism might remind one of those tiny night-flies, that, as they hurry across one's book, contrive to cover a word at a time

2. *Theol* The disposition to minimize the implications of an accepted dogma; the minimizing view of what is involved in a dogma, esp. that of papal infallibility.

1874 J. H NEWMAN *Cert Diffic Anglic* (1876) 339 Such a tone of mind [*sc* a generous loyalty towards ecclesiastical authority] has a claim to be met and to be handled with a wise and gentle *minimism* 1884 W PALMER *Narr Events* Suppl. IV 278 The doctrine of Minimism, adopted by Newman from Bishop Fessler gives liberty to the theologian to examine whether the Papal decree on any given point is or is not infallible

† **Minimistic** (minimi stik), *a.* [f. L. *minim-us* (see MINIM) + -ISTIC] Characterized by or of the nature of MINIMISM **2.**

1897 *19th Cent* July 100 Seeing how very far the ancient .Church was from accepting alien orders on the minimistic principles for which anglicans contend.

Minimite (mi nimait). [f. MINIM (sense 5) + -ITE.] A friar belonging to the order of Minims. In quot *attrib.*

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX 695/1 The building of a chapel in 1436 is generally considered as marking the first beginning of the Minimite order.

Minimization (mi niməizē·ʃən). [f MINIMIZE *v.* + -ATION.] The action of reducing to, or estimating at, the least possible amount or degree.

1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Procedure* Wks. 1843 II 9 How to unite the maximization of redress for the injured in the character of pursuers, with the minimization of hardship..in the character of defendants. 1830 — *Offic Apt Maximized* Pref 9 Maximization of official aptitude, and minimization of official expense. 1889 *Sat Rev.* 9 Feb. 167/2 Dr Struthers's minimization of sea-sickness.

Minimize (mi niməiz), *v.* [f. L. *minimus* (see MINIM) + -IZE.]

1 *trans.* **a.** To reduce to the smallest possible amount, extent, or degree. **b.** To estimate at the smallest possible amount.

1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic Procedure* Wks. 1843 II 8 The adjective branch, may be said to have two specific ends: the one positive, maximizing the execution and effect given to the substantive branch: the other negative, minimizing the evil [etc.]. 1825 — *Offic Apt Maximized, Observ Peel's Sp.* (1830) 27 You may maximize attendance, and you may minimize it. 1882 J H BLUNT *Ref. Ch Eng* II. 413 The vestments of the clergy were to be minimized. 1884 *Chr. World* 28 Aug 619/5 Let no one think Jesus ever minimised the exceeding sinfulness of sin. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw* II xlii. 124 Other causes were at work to mitigate and minimise their evils.

2. *intr.* To take the most moderate view possible of what is implied by an accepted dogma.

1875, 1898 [see MAXIMIZE *v* 2].

Hence **Mi·nimized** *ppl. a.*; **Mi·nimising** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1868 J H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 90 Comparing the original design for Christ Church with its minimized execution 1874 J. H. NEWMAN *Cert. Diffic. Anglic.* (1876) 332 That principle of minimizing so necessary for a wise and cautious theology 1875 GLADSTONE *Vaticanism* 51 Dr. Newman and the minimising divines 1878 — *Glean.* (1879) I. 112 We are now witnessing the expansion of the minimised demands of the Conference. 1906 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 264/1 We cannot support his minimizing of Froude's inaccuracy.

Minimiser (mi·niməizəɹ). [f. MINIMIZE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who minimizes. Chiefly in *Theol.*

1867 *Union Rev.* V. 361 Anglicans in 1866, see numbers of those who went over in the interval stigmatised as 'minimisers' 1874 J H. NEWMAN *Cert Diffic. Anglic.* (1876) 321 A few years ago it was the fashion among us to call writers, who conformed to this rule of the Church, by the name of 'Minimizers'. 1880 LITTLEDALE *Plain Reas.* LXXXIX. 162 The two parties are now called *Maximizers* and *Minimizers*; the Maximizers pushing the dogma of Infallibility to its furthest possible extent; the Minimizers endeavouring to reduce within the narrowest limits so dangerous a proposition.

Minimum (mi·nimŏm), *sb.* and *a.* *Pl.* **minima** (mi·nimă); 7–8 *erron.* **minimaes**, **minima's.** [a. L. *minimum*, neut. of *minimus* least, smallest: see MINIM.] **A** *sb.*

† **1.** *Nat. Philos.* The smallest portion into which matter is divisible; an atom. Also, the hypothetical smallest possible portion of time or space *Obs.*

1663 HARVEY *Archæol Philos Nova* II I. vi 29 For minima's are indivisibles, otherwise they could not be *minima Ibid* 30 There is a *minimum* and *maximum* in all natural bodies *Ibid.* VII 32 Neither are we to imagine, that God did create all the *minima's* of the world, before he united them to one Mass. 1691 RAY *Creation* I (1692) 19 Why do they [atoms] decline the least interval that may be, and not a greater? Why not two or three *minima* as well as one? 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I II. § 1 (1888) 27 The imagination reaches a *minimum*, and may raise up to itself an idea, of which it cannot conceive any sub-division *Ibid.*, Because they are remov'd beyond that distance, at which their impressions were reduc'd to a *minimum*, and were incapable of any farther diminution

† **b.** A creature of the smallest size *Obs rare*—1.

1796 *Mad Gulliver* 25 Architecture must have been a science earlily studied by these minimæs of mankind

2. The least amount attainable, allowable, usual, etc. Also in the phrase *to reduce to a minimum.*

1676 W ROW *Contn Blair's Autobiog* XII (1848) 390 That was the minimum that was to be required of every intrant 1740, 1806 [see MAXIMUM 2]. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 128 Of the length of this interval three years is the minimum. 1857 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* II 323 The maximum of bother to arrive at the minimum of comfort. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II 217 Means should be provided to reduce the recoil of the waves to a *minimum* 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* XLVI, The minimum of time had been given him for decision. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sci* (1879) I I. 20 Her motion, and consequently her *vis viva*, is then a minimum 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 29 Jan. 11/3 About 60 per cent of the parcels which we [barge owners] carry are what is known as minimums of twenty tons 1903 H B SWETE in *Expositor* June 412 There must be at least two disciples acting in Christian fellowship But this *minimum* is assured of Christ's presence no less than the largest congregation.

‖ **3.** *Psychol* In mod. Latin phrases *minimum audibile, sensibile, tangibile, visibile* (see quots.).

1709 BERKELEY *Th Vision* § 54 There is a *Minimum Tangibile*, and a *Minimum Visibile*, beyond which Sense cannot perceive 1836-7 SIR W HAMILTON *Metaph* XVIII. (1859) I. 350 The *minimum visibile* is the smallest expanse which can consciously affect us,—which we can be conscious of seeing *Ibid*, In this sense [of hearing], there is, in like manner, a *Minimum Audibile*, that is, a sound the least which can come into perception and consciousness 1874 J SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 45 Impressions of sound and light, which approached very closely the *minimum sensibile.*

4. *Math.* = *minimum value*: see B. below.

1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 123 When a Quantity is required to be the greatest or least possible, under certain Conditions, it is called a Maximum or Minimum 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 304 Others again decrease continually; and so have no minimum .But, on the other hand, some . decrease to a certain finite magnitude, called their Minimum, or least state. And lastly, some quantities have several maxima and minima.

5. The lowest amount or degree of variation (of temperature, a spectrum, etc) attained or recorded.

1823 J MITCHELL *Dict. Math & Phys Sci* 512/1 On increase of temperature, the spirit [in the thermometer] goes forward and leaves the index, which therefore shows the minimum of temperature since it was set 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* VII 73 The two *Minima* of each of the three primary spectra coincide at the two extremities of the solar spectrum. 1860 MAURY *Phys Geog Sea* (Low) VII. § 348 At the same hours, the needle attains the maxima and minima of its diurnal variations. 1894 W. L. DALLAS in *Indian Meteorol Mem.* VI 2 The heat given out by the sun goes through a cycle which reaches its minimum at the time of minimum sunspots

6. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *minimum period*; **minimum thermometer**, one which records automatically the lowest point to which the temperature has fallen since its last adjustment.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. XVI 113 A minimum thermometer 1868 [see MAXIMUM 5 b].

B. *adj.* [The sb. used appositively.] That is a minimum; that is the lowest attainable, allowable, usual, etc. *Minimum value* (of a function) *Math*, its value when it ceases to decrease and begins to increase, as the value of the variable changes continuously.

1820 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 44 But this is the minimum rate. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 301 Its minimum height from the sea is 900 feet. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 19 [It] has a minimum value when [etc.]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 849 The rule is to begin with a minimum dose 1904 *Daily News* 25 Feb 12/3 Parliament has enacted that a minimum number of trains with a minimum mileage shall be run.

Minimus (mi·nimŏs), *sb.* and *a.* Pl. **minimi** (mi·nimai). [a. L. *minimus*: see MINIM.] **A.** *sb.*

1. A creature of the smallest size; a small or insignificant creature.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii 329 Get you gone you dwarfe, You *minimus*. 1879 G MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. xx 273 An evil cloud of anger at the presumption of the unknown minimus [*sc.* 'a tiny ragged urchin'] began to gather. *Ibid.* III. v. 83 Mr. Sclater beheld only the minimus which the reversed telescope of his own enlarged importance. made of him.

2. 'The fifth or smallest digit of the hand or foot' (*Syd Soc Lex* 1890).

1881 MIVART *Cat* iv 99 The fifth [toe, or digit, of the fore-paw] is the *minimus*, or little digit.

3. *Numism* (See quot)

1852 T. WRIGHT *Celt, Roman, & Saxon* xiv. 430 On many Roman sites are found very small coins in brass These coins from their diminutive size, are termed by numismatists *minimi*, and are supposed to have been struck during the period between the abandonment of the island by the imperial government and the establishment of the Saxon kingdoms.

4. *Path.* Short for *lupus minimus*, the least virulent form of LUPUS. In quot. *attrib.*

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Women* xxv 205 But there are other cases where, without inflammation, and generally in minimus cases, the sensitiveness is extreme.

B. *adj.* In some schools, appended to a surname to designate the youngest (in age or standing) of three or four boys having the same surname. Abbreviated *min.* or *mini* (Cf. MINOR A. 7 b.)

1791 in *Eton School Lists* (1863), Langford *mi.* . Langford *min* 1808 *List of Eton Coll*, Cookson *mi.* Cookson *mini.* 1832 ROWCROFT *Conf. Etonian* I 72 The boys at Eton are not known by their Christian names, and when there are more than one bearing the same surname, the individuals are distinguished by the addition of maximus, major, minor, and minimus 1891 BLEW *Vyner's Not Venat.* (1892) Pref 8 Musters minimus. 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 101 Corkey minimus

Mining (məi niŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. MINE *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb MINE in various senses

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. ccli. 372 They coude nat geat it by no assaute, nor none other wayes at their ease, without it were by mynynge. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Camillus* (1595) 145 Now when his mining fell out according to his good hope, he gaue an assaulte to the walles 1645 MILTON *Tetrach* Wks. 1851 IV 257 St. Paul having thus clear'd himselfe, not to goe about the mining of our Christian liberty. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* iv 305 They 'melt with minings of the hectic fire'. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N.* I. xi (1869) I. 181 Mining is considered as a lottery. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat* xii. (1879) 258 The rage for mining has left scarcely a spot in Chile unexamined.

b. with qualifying word prefixed, as *gold-*, *lead-*, *tin-mining*; *placer-*, *vein mining*; *hydraulic-mining*, etc., for which see those words.

†2. *concr.* A (military) mine. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* 136 Pioners to make trenches, Rampiers, Minings.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mining-camp*, *-district*, *-lamp*, *-speculation*, *-statute*, *-tool*, *-town*, *-township* (Austral.), *-work*; **mining-hole**, a hole bored to receive a blasting-charge in mining; **mining-ship**, one that carries and lays down submarine mines in naval warfare.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 49 All maner of dygginge or myninge tooles. 1633 T JAMES *Voy.* 69 Wee continued our myning worke. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 121 The failure of some of the great mining speculations. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N Germany* 421 The mining district of the Erzgebirge. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 852 The ore was attacked by a single man, who bored a mining hole 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 283 The mining township of Turonia. 1893 *Dublin Rev* July 652 The most perfect combination of mining lamp and fire-damp indicator yet produced. 1908 ELIZ. L BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 87 The mining towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire. 1905 *Westm Gaz* 28 Jan 2/2 If the Russians took mines out ten miles from the shore in a mining-ship and laid them there.

Mining (məi·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MINE *v.* + -ING [2].] That mines, in the senses of the verb

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* I. ii (1590) B iiij b, That myning fraude shall finde no way to creepe, Into their fenced eares. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 526 The mining Conies shroud in rockie Cels. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xciv, The . Rhone.. whose mining depths so intervene, That they can meet no more.

† **Minio·grapher.** *Obs.*—⁰ [f. L. *mini-um* (see MINIUM) + *-ographer.* Cf. med.L. *miniografare* (Du Cange).] (See quot.) So † **Minio·graphy.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Miniographer.* he that paints or writes with Vermilion, or any red colour. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Miniography*, a writing with Vermilion.

Minion (mi·nyən), *sb.*[1] and *a.* Forms: 6–7 **minyon, mynyon(e, mynion, mineon, 6 mynny(e)on, mygnyon, mynon, mignyon,** *Sc.* **moynʒeoun, munʒ(e)oun, minʒeo(u)n, mynʒon, -ʒeoun, 7 minnion, (minione), 7–8 mignion, 7–9 mignon, 6– minion.** [a. F. *mignon* (also fem. *mignonne*) sb. and adj.

The ultimate etymology is disputed; according to some the word is a derivative of OHG. *minnja, minna* love; others refer it to Celtic *min-* small.]

A. *sb.*

1. A beloved object, darling, favourite.

a. A lover or lady-love. Chiefly, and in later use exclusively with contemptuous or opprobrious sense, a mistress or paramour. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 52 Quod scho, 'Now tak me be the hand,..My chirrie and my maikles munʒoun'. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* B iiij b, They pastyme in their prelacies ..with theyr daunsyng minyons. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 37 A mincing mineon, Who in her loosenesse tooke exceeding ioy. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 27 Sum gay professors (kepinge secret minions) do love there wyues..to avoyde shame. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 250 What will not a fond lover undertake. for his minion although she be..the worst enemy he can have? 1815 BYRON *Parisina* x, The minion of his father's bride,—He, too, is fetter'd by her side.

b. One specially favoured or beloved; a dearest friend, a favourite child, servant, or animal; the 'idol' of a people, a community, etc. Often *fig.*, as in *minion of fortune.* Now only in contemptuous sense.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 44 One of his dearest frends named Araspas which was .the very minion, playe felow and companion of Cyrus from his youth. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 150 b, I cannot abide the folly of some fathers who make some one of their children their darling and minion. 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i 83 A Sonne..Who is sweet Fortunes Minion, and her Pride. *Ibid.* ii 30 Gentlemen of the Shade. Minions of the Moone. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* I. ii. in Bullen *O Pl.* II 13 That wonder of the land and the Seas minyon, Drake, of eternall memory *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 17 For enterprises by armes, he was the Minion of that time, so as few things be attempted, but he atchieued with honour. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* cxv. Wks 1839 V. 24 John the minion of Christ upon earth 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 125 That pamper'd Steed, his Master's Joy, His Minion, and his daily Care 1753 HANWAY *Trav* (1762) I vii. xc. 411 His disinterested practice,..and his great charity to the poor, render him the minion of the people 1859 MACAULAY *Pitt* Biog (1860) 176 Pitt was the minion, the child, the spoiled child of the House of Commons. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* II. vii, All offered up sacrifices to the minion of fortune and the worm of the hour!

c. *esp.* A favourite of a sovereign, prince, or other great person; *esp.* opprobriously, one who owes everything to his patron's favour, and is ready to purchase its continuance by base compliances, a 'creature'.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon.* III lx, The kingis minʒeoun roundand in his eir, Hecht Veritie. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. IV*, 7 b, Item the same kyng put oute divers shrives lawefully elected and put in their romes divers other of his owne minions *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Edw. II* (1598) B 3, The king is loue sicke for his minion. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg* (Arb) 16 Her Ministers and Instruments of State were many, but they were onely Favourites, not Minions 1639 G DANIEL *Vervic.* 147 The fall Of Mignion Somerset. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. x, I had no Occasion of bribing, flattering, or pimping, to procure the Favour of any great Man, or of his Minion. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, II. vii. 162 The portrait of Buckingham is usually viewed in the caricature of a royal minion. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw* II. lxiii. 455 It is no wonder if he helps himself from the city treasury and allows his minions to do so.

d. *transf* applied to things.

a 1640 DAY *Peregr Schol* (1881) 65 Violets, roses, and lillies, and like mineons and darlings of the springe 1699 SOUTH *Serm.* (1842) III 54 That one [thing] which is the sole minion of their fancy and the idol of their affections 1793 COLERIDGE *Songs of Pixies* III, When noontide's fiery-tressed minion Flashes the fervid ray

e. As a form of address: †(*a*) endearingly = darling, dear one (*obs*); (*b*) contemptuously = hussy, jade; servile creature, slave.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* I. 194 Mynʒeoun, quhairfoir do ʒe sustene Sic displesure in hert be countenance *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1598) 163 b, Minion said she (indeed I was a pretie one in those daies though I say it) I see a number of lads that loue you 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* I ii 92 You (Minion) are too saucie. 1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, P 2 b, Come away minion you shall prate no more. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* vi, 'Go hence, thou saucy minion', said the monk. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. iii, Peace, minion! draw back!

†2. A gallant, an exquisite. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Introd Knowl.* I. (1870) 117, I wyll get a garment, shal reche to my tayle, Than I am a minion, for I were the new gyse

†3. A small kind of ordnance (see quot. 1644).

1547 in *Archæologia* LI 262 Gonnes of Brasse . Culverynes vj[x]. Sacres vj[x]. Mynnyons x[en]. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xvi. (1877) I. 281 Minion poiseth eleauen hundred pounds, and hath three inches and a quarter within the mouth 1644 WHITELOCK *Memorials* (1853) I. 273 They lost five drakes, a minion, and two leather guns. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 77 Minions of the largest size, are three inches and a quarter Diameter in the mouth The ordinary Minion, the mouth 3 inches high. 1894 C N ROBINSON *Brit Fleet* 217 Sakers (5-pounders) and minions (4-pounders) were mounted on skids.

4. a. A kind of peach, in full *minion peach.* [= F. *pêche mignonne.*] b. A small kind of lettuce.

1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, Aug (ed 9) 100 Minion Peach. *Ibid.* 170 Peaches and Nectarins.. Maudlin, Mignon. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. viii 37 [Peaches.] The Minion is very large, but not so round as long. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 148 Of this sort there are two others, viz. George Lettices. and the Minion which is the least sort. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s v *Peach-tree*, The French mignon; this is a most excellent melting peach.

5. *Printing.* (In full *minion type* or *letter.*) The name of a type intermediate in size between 'nonpareil' and 'brevier'. [So F. *mignonne* (*mignone*, Fournier *Man. Typogr.* 1766).]

1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* li, Letters of all sorts, as . Non-paril, Minion, Breviere [etc.]. 1770 [LUCKOMBE] *Hist. Printing* 152 (Specimens of Printing Types) Minion. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 83 Why this letter was denominated Minion, we have not yet been informed. 1865 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 72 A pocket Greek Testament in mignon letters. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelist* 19 Three columns of leaded minion.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. (sense 1) as *minion maintainer; minion-guided* adj.; *minion-like* adv. (Cf. also B. 1.)

1599 *Broughton's Let.* v. 17 An whoremaster and a minion maintainer. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 18 Hitherto will our sparkefull Youth laugh at their great grandfathers English, who had more care to do well, than to speake minion like 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xvii. 23 That with the fern-crown'd Flood he [the Wey] minion-like doth play. 1773 *Gentl Mag.* XLIII. 455 Third Henry's feeble minion guided rule.

† b. (sense 3), as *minion bore, gun*; **minion drake**, some kind of small cannon; **minion proof** *a.*, proof against minion shot; **minion shot**, shot used with a minion, also, the range of a minion. *Obs.*

1633 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 148 A vessel. to be minion proof, and the upper deck musket proof. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 248 Two small iron minion-drakes (all the artillery they had) 1648 — *St. Papers* II. 415 The Vice-Admirals..were within minion shot one of the other. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornw.* (1662) I. 212 Two small Mynion-Drakes. were planted on a little Barrough within Randome-shot of the Enemy 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 144 He had 2 or 3 small brass Guns of a Minion bore. 1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxx. 374 [I] had eight minion Guns to scour the Sands.

B. *adj.* Now *rare.* (Cf. MIGNON *a.*)

1. Dainty, elegant, fine, pretty, neat. a. of a person, his actions, attributes, etc.

15 . *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 58 Off servyng men I wyll begyne. . For they goo mynyon trym. 1529 FRITH *Antithesis* 100 b, Some enter [the fold] thorow their curious singinge and minyon dawnsinge. 1530 *Songs* in *Anglia* XII 591, I shal deck your mynyon face that yt shal shyne in euery place 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph.* 125 A young ruffleer trymmyng hymselfe after yᵉ moste galaunte and mynion facion. *Ibid* 189 b, A passyng faire damysel, beeyng a mynion dooer in syngyng *a* 1553 — *Royster D* (Arb) 86 Who so to marry a minion Wyfe, Hath hadde good chaunce and happe. 1579 PUTTENHAM *Partheniades* xi, O mightye Muse, The mignionst mayde of mounte Parnasse. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* 28, I may be charged by the minion refiners of English, neither to write State English, Court-English, nor Secretarie-English. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 313 In silken Robes the minion Men appear, Which Maids and youthful Brides shou'd blush to wear 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 533 My lady,—who made . A downward crescent of her minion mouth.

b. of a thing, an animal.

1528 *St Papers Hen. VIII*, I 307 His Hynes lykythe youre mynyon howse so well, that [etc]. 1543 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) VI 175 To my lorde of Northfolke a mynyon geldinge *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* V 123 Wreshil a very fayre and mynion Castle 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 264 What shall he regarde the lofty grace of Cicero? or his mynion deuises and toyes?

2. Dearly loved, favourite, pet. (Cf. F. *péché mignon*, one's 'darling sin'.)

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1823) III 257 A secret love to some base minion lust *Ibid.* VI 167 When the tempter shall dress up any beloved minion sin *a* 1849 H COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 89 They will have some pet production, some favourite passage, some minion thought

Minion (mi·nyən), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *minion* (Cotgr), f. L. *minium.*]

†1. = MINIUM. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel.* III. ii. III. iii (1651) 477 Let them paint their faces with minion and cerusse. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Iustine* xliv. 517 The Countrie doth abound with Lead, and Brass, and with Minion also *Ibid* xliv. 514

2. Calcined iron ore, 'used with lime as a water-cement' (Ogilvie 1850).

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 213 What I used was the siftings of the iron stone, after calcination at the iron furnaces .This material, among the furnace men in these parts, is called *Minion* *Ibid* § 214 *Minion*, or iron stone burnt 1873 *Weale's Dict Terms, Minion*, the siftings of iron-stone after calcination at the iron furnaces.

† **Mi·nion,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. MINION *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To treat as a minion; to caress. Implied in † **Mi·nioning** *vbl. sb.*

1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* IV. i, Sooner hard steele will melt with Southerne wind Then women vow'd to blushlesse impudence, With sweet behauiour and soft minioning, Will turne from that where appetite is fixt

Minion, var. *munnion*, obs. f. MULLION.

† **Mi·nionate,** *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. In 5 **mynyonat.** [f. MINION *a.* + -ATE.] = MINION *a.* 1.

c 1495 *Epitaffe*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 391 Ladyes, damosels, mynyonat and gorgayse.

Minionette (minyəne t), *sb. U.S. Printing.* [f. MINION *sb* [1] + -ETTE.] (See quot.)

1871 *Ringwalt's Amer. Encycl. Printing, Minionette*, a very small size of type, used chiefly in small ornamental borders.

† **Minione·tte,** *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. [ad. F. *mignonnette* fem. adj., after MINION *a.*] Small and pretty.

1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) II. 163 His minionette face.

Minionism (mi·nyəniz'm). [f. MINION *sb.*[1] and *a.* + -ISM.] † a The quality of being 'minion'; a manifestation of this quality (*obs.*). b. Partiality for a minion or favourite. *rare*[—1].

1611 FLORIO, *Mignardaggine*, minionisme, wantonnesse. *Mignardigie*, mignardises, minionismes. 1611 COTGR., *Mignonneté*, minionisme, quaintnesse, trimnesse, delicacie, sprucenesse, featnesse, finesse. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit.*

Rem. (1838) III. 198 Yet how many points..must be brought together before we can fairly solve the intensity of James's minionism, his Kingly egotism [etc.].

†Mi·nionize, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. MINION *sb.*1 + -IZE.] a. *trans.* To raise to the position of a minion; hence †**Mi·nioned** *ppl. a.* b. *intr.* (See quot. 1604.)

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Mignionise*, play the wanton. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* I j b, His Minions . Whom, of base Groomes, his Grace did Minnionize. 1616 [T. G.] *Rich Cabinet* 3 b, Anger, made Great Alexander kill his minionized friend Clytus.

†Mi·nionly, *adv. Obs.* [f. MINION *sb.*1 and *a.* + -LY 2.] In a 'minion' manner; delicately, elegantly.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 100 At Athens he wolde liue mynionly and elegantly. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 171 A house..very stately and minionly decked and trimmed.

†Mi·nionness. *Obs. rare*−1. [f. MINION *sb.*1 + -NESS.] The condition or behaviour of a minion.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk M. Aurel.* (1546) R j, He muste suffre hir nice myninonnesse [orig. Sp. *sus regalos*], for euery faire woman will passe hir life in plesure.

†Mi·nionship. *Obs. rare*−1. [f. MINION *sb.*1 + -SHIP.] The position of a minion or favourite.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. xvii, The Favourit Luines strengthneth himself more and more in his minionship

†Mi·nious, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *minium* MINIUM + -OUS.] Of the colour of minium, red.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. ix. 320 They which hold the [Red] Sea receiveth a red and minious tincture from springs that fall into it. [Whence 1656 in Blount; and in later Dicts.]

Minise, obs. form of MINISH.

Minish (mi·niʃ), *v.* Now only *arch.* Forms: 4-5 **menus**(e, (4 **mynus**(o)**h, menus**(o)**h**, *Sc.* **menes, myniss, 5 menus**ꝫ, 4-6 **mynyssh**(e, 5 **minussh**, (**minys, minise, -issh, mynes**(ch, **mynuyssh, mynyss**), 5-6 **mynys**, 6 **mynish**(e, (**-issh, -essh, -usshe, myn**(n)**yshe**), **minishe, -issh**(e), **mynysoh**(e, *Sc* **monis**(che, 6- **minish.** [ad. OF. *menusier, menuisier* = Pr. *menuzar*, It *minuzzare*·—vulgar Latin **minūtiāre*, f. *minūt-us* MINUTE *a* Cf. MINCE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To make fewer in number or less in size; to make less in amount or degree; to reduce in power, influence, etc. (rarely †const. *of*).

c 1375 [see MINISHING *vbl sb.*] 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* XI 8 Whan thei weren mynusht [Vulg *minuerentur*] thou ȝeue to them abundende water *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars I* P 303 (Cambr. MS.) Ek 3if he withdrawe or menuse the almesse of the poore *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 31, I remevid þis stone in þe feld, to þe entent þat I wolde enlarge myne awn ground & mynys oþer mens ground 1465 *Paston Lett* II. 175 And yff they wold wyrke ayenst me to minussh my power 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I Prol. 371 Latyne wordis That in our leid ganand translatioun hes nane, Les than we menis thar sentence and grauite 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cvi[i] 39 When they are minished & brought lowe thorow oppression. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 14 Vertues be no les vertues, nor mynyschyd of theyr excellency, by any such frantyke fansy *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen V* 46 b, His armie by sickenesse was sore minished and appaired 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxi. § 18 The testimonies of the Law and Prophesies, serued as a light .to minish the terrors of the night 1826 SCOTT *Woodst* III, I may come to trouble, since it may be thought I have minished their numbers. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P* Poems 1890 II. 68, I would not minish by a tittle the respect due to the Magistrate.

absol 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) III. She [Nature] werketh upon all wonderly, Bothe for to minysshe and to multeply.

b. To break up *into* (powder, parts).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* XXIII. 15 And that heeȝ auter he . mynuschede in to poudre. 1851 LANDOR *Popery* 33 Our kingdom is minished into parts and parcels.

†c. To reduce (a coin) by clipping or sweating. *Obs. rare.* Cf. DIMINISH *v.* 1 b.

1622 [see MINISHED *ppl. a.*].

2. To remove, withdraw (a portion *of* or *from* something).

c 1483 CAXTON *Chaucer's Cant. T., Prohemc*, I had made it accordyng to my copye and by me was nothyng added ne mynusshyd. 1525 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 207 Shall mynysche noe part of yere. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam Compl* I. (1876) 19 We are forced, either to minishe the third part of our householde, or to raise the thirde part of our reuenewes. 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph* 342 What they minish from the measure, that they add to the wrath of God.

b. *absol.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 Not presumand to put to His lawe, ne to minys þerfro ? 1422 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 28 And ever to have libertee to adde and minise chaunge and amende. 1506 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 108 Myn executours shall mynysshe as they thynke accordyng to conciens. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xxii. 19 And yf eny man shall mynnyshe of the wordes off the boke of this prophesy.

3. To decry the importance or worth of; to depreciate, belittle.

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 53 Thi baffyng, lye thou never so lowde, may not menuse this seint [Wyclif]. *Ibid.* 85 Thou assentist thi silf in tresoun, menusynge the kyngis majeste. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Metam.* 136 Vaunted the Titan deeds, and minished those Of the great gods.

4. *intr.* To become less in quantity, number, size, power, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. vii. (1495) 90 As fatnesse wexyth the blode mynysshyth. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxviii. 94 Careticus. prouyd the strengthe of his enemyes, and sawe yᵗ they increasyd, and his knyghtis lassed and mynyshed. 1511-12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Preamble, Archerie..is right litell used but dayly mynessheth decayth and abateth. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* iii. 1 But Dauid wente and increased, and the house of Saul wente and mynished. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* III. 539 Quhilk causit science to grow And vice to menische ilk da les and les. 1901 HENLEY *Hawthorn & Lavender* 7 The sovran sun, As he goes southing, weakening, minishing, Almighty in obedience.

Hence **Mi·nished** *ppl. a.* Also **Mi·nisher.**

1564 BECON *Wks.* Pref. A v, He is not Episcopus, but Aposcopus, not a Minister, but a Minisher. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 43 The paw yett missed not his minisht might. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 215 In making all clipped, minished, or impaired Coines of Siluer, not to bee currant in payments.

Minishing (mi·niʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb MINISH, in various senses.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXVII. (*Vincencius*) 184, & þare-fore wil nocht ony wyse þou to my ioy mak lessing, na to my reward menesinge. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 338/2 Savyng only to the abatement, discharge, mynesyng, and relesyng of the Fee Ferme of the said Towne. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* in Stow *Ann.* (1592) 743 Inticing him to many things highly redounding to the minishing of his honour 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Prol. A iij b, Euery man .will become a Phisician, to the hynderaunce and minishyng of the study of liberall artes. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 137 The dulling and minishing of the Spirit 1860 DORA GREENWELL *Patience of Hope* 18 [It] has set the ideals of Christ and Humanity so far apart, that the wealth of the one can only be attained through the minishing of the other.

†Mi·nishment. *Obs.* [f. MINISH *v.* + -MENT.] The action or process of lessening; diminution.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem.* Wks. 967/2 If you fynde that the putting away of that lawe, be better for this lande without the minishment of the fayth in the same. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III. 1140/1 That the castell with all . munitions of warre, should be wholie rendred without wasting, hiding, or minishment thereof. 1664 ATKYNS *Orig. Printing* 9 That they shall keep all the Lands, Honours, and Dignities. whole, without any manner of minishment.

Minisse, -issh, obs. ff. MENACE, MINISH.

†Ministe·llo. *Obs.* [f. MINISTER + It. dim. suffix *-ello*.] A petty minister.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch* II. xiv. 194 Consider, I beseech you, what pitifull Ministellos, what pigmy Presbyters, this Nation in after ages is like to have if [etc.]

Minister (mi·nistəɹ), *sb* Forms: 3-6 **ministre, 4 minystre, mynystyr, mynystere, mynistere, minster, 4-6 mynyster, -ister, -istre, 5 minstre, mynestre, -ter, mynstre, minestre, mynnyster,** *Sc.* **mynistir, 4- minister.** [a. OF. *menestre, ministre*, a. L. *minister* servant, f. **minis-*, *minus* less, parallel in formation to the correlative *magister* MASTER *sb.*, f. *magis* more. Cf. Sp., Pg., It. *ministro*, G. *minister*.]

†1. A servant, attendant. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXII (*Laurentius*) 121 Fadyr, quhare gais þu bot minsteris? *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 2132 With ladyes, knightes, and squieres, And a grete ost of ministeres, With instrumentes and sounes diverse 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I. 1728 The mynysters were redy theyr offyce to fulfyll To take vp the tables at theyr lordes wyll 1572 SIR T. SMITH in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. II. III. 15 Scarcely the ministers cowld have rowme to bring the meate or the drinck to the table. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* VI. 15 When the servant [*marg.* minister] of the man of God was risen early. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 406 Let the Surgeon have at hand at the least two or three ministers or servants besides himself, to assist him in the work. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXI. III. 206 A multitude of cooks, and inferior ministers, employed in the service of the kitchens

b. One who waits upon, or ministers to the wants of another. *arch.*

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har* IV. clxxvii, Oh! that the Desert were my dwelling-place, With one fair Spirit for my minister. 1868 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* lv, And lose your fingers in the tresses of The Cypress-slender Minister of Wine.

2. One who acts under the authority of another; one who carries out executive duties as the agent or representative of a superior. Now *rare*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I. 301/65 Godes ministres aungles beoth, seint Mihel and oþere mo. *c* 1327 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 430 His writings and other goods, &c., arrested by the King's ministers. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 61 Pride. hath with him in special Ministres five ful diverse, Of whiche, The ferste is seid Ypocrisie. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2535 If þe ministres do naght but iustice To poore peple, in contre as þei go, Thogh þe Kyng be vniust, yit is his vice Hid to þe peple. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 339 Iosue, the minister of Moyses, rewlede the peple of Israel. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 139 b, The goostly ennemy our olde aduersary & all his mynysters put to flyght & confusyon 1535 COVERDALE *Rom.* XIII. 6 He is the minister of God for thy wealth. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CIII. xii, Spirits of might,. You ministers that willing work his will. His praise extoll. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, V. ii. 34 O Warre, thou sonne of hell, Whom angry heauens do make their minister. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 147 The Kings Baily should be but his Minister to distreine for his rent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 460 His wary speech Thus to th' Empyreal Minister he fram'd. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 314 The first and supreme Minister by which Christ rules his Kingdom is the Holy Ghost. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 81 P 6 The community, of which the magistrate is only the minister.

b. Const. *of*: One who is employed by another to carry into effect (a purpose or intention) or to convey (a gift, etc.). Also *transf.* of things. *Obs.* exc. as coloured by religious use.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 18 Jesus Crist dide more miracle, and bad hise disciples serve þe puple at þe mete, to teche us þat we ben mynystris and not autouris of miracle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T* 747 Al to symple is my tonge to pronounce As Ministre of my wit, the doublenesse Of this Chanon. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 354 Philautus determined, hab, nab, to sende his letters,. and .he thus beganne to frame the minister of his loue. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 355 For a minister of my intent, I haue seduc'd a head-strong Kentishman. 1720 OZELL tr. *Vertot's Rom Rep.* II. XII. 215 Catiline had been the Minister of the Cruelties of Sylla. 1782 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat* IX. 186 Why doth the scene of thinking lie in our heads, and all the ministers of sensation make their reports to something there. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 816 Those fair ministers of light to man That fill the skies. 1866 LIDDON *Bampton Lect* VI. (1875) 321 The Angels are ministers of the Divine Will

†c. An officer entrusted with the administration of the law, or attached to a court of justice. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 223, I crye out on the Ministres quod he That sholden kepe and reulen this Citee *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 149 Vndurshreuys, or oþer ballyfs or mynysters what-so-euer they be. 1483 *Anc Cal Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 303 The clerkys and mynnysters of the courte of Tolsyll. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* V. 25 Lest the iudge delivre the to the minister. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 83 Gud mynystrys of justyce are to few. 1783 *Royal Proclam.* in *Lond Gaz* No. 6135/3 Before the next Magistrate or Minister of Justice.

†d. An officer subordinate to another, an underling. *Obs.*

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 54/2 Custumers..have diverse persones to be here Clerkes, Deputees and Ministres in here seide Offices. 1601 LD. MOUNTJOY in *Moryson's Itin.* II. (1617) 174 It grieveth me to see her Majesty so ill served in her Musters, for all the Ministers in that kind, are but ciphers or false numbers. 1628 *Ibid.* 256 Errours of subordinate Ministers in these matters of accompts and reckonings. 1625 GLANVILLE *Voy Cadiz* (1883) 29 The Captaine is to give them [his superior's commands] in charge to all other officers and ministers in the shipp.

3. A high officer of state. a. A person appointed by the chief of a state to act for him in a particular department of government, one entrusted with the administration of a department of state; a minister or secretary of state, as *minister* †*at* (now *for, of*) *war, minister for foreign affairs*, etc. †*First minister*, the same as *Prime minister*. †*Premier, prime minister*, see the adjs.

In plural often without article = the Ministry, the members of the Government.

1625 BACON *Ess., Envy* (Arb.) 516 This publique Enuy, seemeth to beat chiefly, vpon principall Officers, or Ministers, rather then vpon Kings and Estates themselues. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Minister* of State, is one upon whom a Prince reposes the Administration of his Kingdom 1741 *Lords' Protest* in Morley *Walpole* VII. (1889) 163 We are persuaded that a sole, or even a First Minister, is an officer unknown to the law of Britain 1745 HARDWICKE in G. Harris *Life* (1847) II. 109, *Chancellor*. Your Ministers, sir, are only your instruments of government *King*—(*smiles*)—Ministers are the King, in this country 1795 ANNA SEWARD *Lett* (1811) IV. 140, I blame ministers for such an evident waste of English blood and treasure. 1803 LD. MELVILLE in Morley *Walpole* VII. (1889) 162 That power must rest in the person generally called the First Minister, and that minister ought, he [*sc* Pitt] thinks, to be the person at the head of the finances 1805 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1850) IV. 45 That there is only one minister who is not opposed to me, is totally unfounded 1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Tales* II. Well, Brogson, what do Ministers mean to do? Will they go out or what? 1838 GREVILLE *Mem.* II. (1885) I. 87 In the first place the Colonial Minister should have made some arrangement [etc.] 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xiii, Isturitz became head of the cabinet, Galiano minister of marine, and a certain Duke of Rivas minister of the interior. 1868 M. E. G. DUFF *Pol Surv.* 16 The King, immediately dismissed his Ministers 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* (ed. 2) I. 315 The Procureur is directly subordinated to the Minister of Justice *Ibid* 322 The Minister for Foreign Affairs explained that [etc.].

b. A political agent accredited by one sovereign state to another; an envoy from one country to another charged with the duty of protecting and furthering the interests of the state by which he is accredited.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4547/1 He received the compliments of the Foreign Ministers residing here 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 5 Dec., The Elector of Hanover's Minister here has given in a violent memorial against the peace. 1789 *Const. U. S.* II. § 3 The president shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. 1860 MALMESBURY *Mem. Ex-Minister* (1884) II. 234 In consequence of this violent act of invading Romagna, Louis Napoleon has recalled his Minister from Turin, leaving a *chargé d'affaires*. 1880 W. CORY *Mod. Eng. Hist* I. 158 *note*, The term Minister is applied to an envoy residing in a foreign capital

4. Ecclesiastical and religious uses

a. In Pre-Reformation English, applied to a person in orders officially charged with some function in the celebration of worship in a particular church, chapel, chantry, etc. In the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer the word denotes the clergyman, or any of a number of clergymen, engaged in conducting worship on a particular occasion.

c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1539 3ef her nys suiche mynystre non, þys temple stent iuere. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 209/2 The noumbre of ministres daily servyng Almyghty God in the seid Chapell. 1502 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 89, I beqwethe to the vicars and to the chawntery prestys to eche of them vj. *d.* and to mynysters and quieresteres after the rate. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Then shall this generall confession bee made, in the name of all those that are minded to receyue the holy Communion, eyther by one of them, or els by one of the ministers, or by the Prieste hymselfe. 1662 *Ibid.*, When all have communicated, the Minister shall return to the Lord's Table..Then shall the Priest say the Lord's Prayer.

b. In phrases such as *minister of the church, of the gospel*, and the scriptural phrases *minister of God, of Jesus Christ, of the sanctuary*, applied as general designations for a person officially charged with spiritual functions in the Christian Church. Hence from the 16th c. onwards (after the example of foreign Protestant, esp. Calvinistic, use) employed *absol* in the same sense, at first chiefly by those who objected to the terms *priest* and *clergyman* as implying erroneous views of the nature of the sacred office. The use of *minister* as the designation of an Anglican clergyman (formerly extensively current, sometimes with more specific application to a beneficed clergyman) has latterly become rare, and is now chiefly associated with Low Church views; but it is still the ordinary appellation of one appointed to spiritual office in any non-episcopal communion, esp. of one having a pastoral charge. The term *minister of religion*, as applied to a 'clergyman' or 'minister' of any religious denomination, is common in official use.

Minister's man in Scotland, a man who acts as personal servant to a parish minister, and is employed by him in various offices connected with the church and parish.

1340 *Ayenb* 236 Þe gerdel huermide Þe ministres of holy cherche ssolle ham gerde ope Þe lenden is chastete. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 196 The bysshop wyth other mynystres of the chyrche dyd halowe the fonte. 1560–1 Machyn *Diary* (Camden) 249 Parson Veron the Frenche man dyd pryche ther, for he was parson ther, and ys menyster. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abuses* II. (1882) 106 Such [names] as at ame hande a Minister of the Gospell ought not to bee called by. 1590 *Articles agst. Cartwright* in Fuller *Ch. Hist* IX. vii. 198 We do object, against him, that he, being a Minister (at least a Deacon) lawfully called, hath forsaken, and renounced the same orders Ecclesiastical *Ibid.* 199 The manner of Ordination of Bishops, Ministers and Deacons. 1609 B Jonson *Sil Wom.* II v, Get me a minister presently, with a soft low voice to marry vs. 1641 J. Trappe *Theol Theol.* 253 A Minister, if any man, had need to bee godly. 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit World* v. iii § 8. 474/1 Sixtus [I]. ordered that holy things and vessels should be touched by none but Ministers. 1698 J Collier *Immor. Stage* 137 To make the Ministers of Religion less upon the score of their Function, would be a Penalty on the Gospel 1704 Nelson *Fest & Fasts* II. iii. (1705) 395 Bishops only have Authority to send Ministers into the Lord's Vineyard. 1728 De Foe *Relig. Courtsh.* I. 13 Ministers are but Men. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 71 Tho' the word Minister sometimes denotes an Office, as that of a Priest or Deacon; and sometimes it is put for a Rector of a Parish. 1727 Swift *What passed in London* Wks. 1755 III. I. 187 The like might be observed in all sorts of ministers though not of the church of England. 1813–15 *Proc. Ch. Miss Soc* IV. 338 The minister of the Gospel ought not to be left alone among a heathen people. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 11. 12 The minister of the Independent chapel. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* VII. (1839) 48/1 Macdonald . then officiated as minister to a small congregation of Episcopalian nonconformists. 1867 Geo Eliot in Cross *Life* III. 5 Renan's appearance is something between the Catholic priest and the dissenting minister. 1901 *Scotsman* 29 Mar. 6/8 Everyone was .. familiar with the duties which a minister's man had to perform.

Comb 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 17 How dare these fellowes aspire to further authoritie in Minister-making.

c. Applied to non-Christian religious functionaries. *Obs.* exc. *occas.* with reference to Jews.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xix. 87 Þe mynisters Þat kepez Þat ilk mawmet. *Ibid* xxxiv 153 Þe prestez and ministres of ydoles er obedient to him 1582 N Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq E. Ind* I vii 18 A white Moore which was a Minister of the Moores of Mousambicke. 1687 A Lovell tr *Thevenot's Trav.* II 164 One of their Ministers goes along with the Man that carries the Child, and when they are come to the River-side the Minister says these words [etc.]. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 166/2 The priests and ministers of the gods

d. The title of the superior of certain religious orders; also *minister general*. In the Society of Jesus, each of the five assistants of the general.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 195/2 Nicholas, nowe Maistir or Minister of the ordre of Seynt Gilbert of Sempyngham. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 289 Thomas Rimour in to the Faile [*sc* monastery] was than, With the mynystir, quhilk was a worthi man. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl* s v., Minister is also the title which certain religious orders give to their superior. In this sense we say, the *minister* of the Mathurins, or Trinitarians. *Minister*, among the Jesuits, is the second superior of each house The general of the Cordeliers order is also called the *minister general*. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1885) 580/1 *Minister*, among the Franciscans and Capuchins the head of the order is the minister-general. ..Again, the general of the Society of Jesus has five assistants, called ministers, who are elected by the general congregation.

†e. An assistant clergyman, curate (an application of sense 2 d). *Obs.*

1624 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 364 To Mr Thompson, my minister at Dighton, 40 s. To Mr Beilbe, now vicar of Pately Bridge, which was my minister at Dightonn, one whole suite of my workeday apparell

†5. *Law.* An executor of a will; an administrator of an estate. *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 472/1 That he be not..greved by the Kyng, nor his heirs, nor his Ministres in tyme to come. 1463 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 197 My trieu executors, feoffees and ministers, as they wile answere afore God. 1546 in *Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Archæol. Soc.* X. 26, I gif to Godfray muncastor j quy by the Discrecion of my mynistour.

†6. One who administers (medicine). *Obs.*

1539 Morwyng *Evonym.* Advert., Without any great profit to the pacient or worship to the minister, because their medicines are negligently prepared.

7. *U.S.* The catfish, *Amiurus nebulosus*.

[From sense 4 b; see quot.]

1872 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 382 A species [of the Catfish] is known also as *Mudpout*, and irreverently, from its black color perhaps, as *Minister*.

Minister (mi·nistəɹ), *v.* Forms: see prec. sb. [a. OF. *ministrer*, ad. L. *ministrāre*, f. *minister* Minister *sb.* Cf. Sp., Pg. *ministrar*, It. *ministrare*.]

I. Transitive uses.

†1. To serve (food or drink). *Obs.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 644 Abraham Mynystred mete byfore Þo men Þat myȝtes alweldez. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3286 Off that foode. He Gaff to etyn to hem alle Thys newe mete most vnkouth, Mynystryng yt in to ther mouth. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 322 (Harl. MS) Euery day he mynystrid to Þe Emperour of drynke. 1668 H Stubbe *Ind Nectar* II 10 Chocolatte..which they minister in great cups of above a pint.

2. To furnish, supply, impart (something necessary or helpful. Now only (*arch.* or *literary*) with immaterial object.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 377 Bi occasion of grace of god mynystred to eny creature. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 119 His Monthe assigned ek also Is Averil, which of his schoures Ministreth wele unto the floures. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) VII 23 Þai hafe na moisture bot Þat Þe forsaid ryuer ministers *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4206 To whame so salutere techinges he mynystres so freely. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 40 The lyght ys ther mynystred by many lampes. 1533 P'cess Mary in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. I II. 30 Ye thereyn shulde mynestre unto me veraye acceptable pleasor. 1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 33 He that doth minister house, hcense, place, time, or help, to the works of this abominable lust 1553 Eden *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb.) 33 The sea also ministred vnto them great abundaunce of shelfishe. 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn.* I. vi § 16 They minister a singuler helpe and preseruative against vnbeleefe and error. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 90 How great a quantity soeuer [*sc.* of glassie sand] is by ships carried thence, is supplied by the Winds, which minister new sands. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav* lxxix. 320 We were thus ministring matter for the company to laugh at us. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VIII 598 Wisdom, .Was meant to minister, and not to mar, Imperial pleasure. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvi. 317 The story .was able to minister true consolation. *a* 1872 Maurice *Friendship Bks.* III. (1874) 83 The wisdom and consolation which it [learning] ministered to the common wayfarer.

†b. To communicate, make known. *Obs*

1535–6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 63 (Deputy's oath) Yf any defaulte ye fynde therein ye shall mynyster and shewe it unto theym.

†c. To prompt, suggest. In quot. *absol. Obs.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. v. 6 Sometimes you doe blench from this to that As cause doth minister.

†3. To dispense, administer (a sacrament, the 'elements' or the like). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iii. 123 To ministre Þis moste worschipeful sacramente. 1510–20 *Everyman* 742 Thou mynystres all the sacramentes seuen 1549 *Bk Com. Prayer, Communion* 118 b, As yᵉ prist ministreth the Sacrament of the body, so shal he [*sc* the deacon] minister yᵉ Sacrament of the bloud. 1637 *Sc. Prayer Bk, Confirmation* (Rubric), It was ordained that confirmation should be ministred to them that were of perfect age 1816 J Wilson *City of Plague* III i. 197 'Tis but two nights ago I thither went To minister the sacrament.

4. To apply or administer (something healing); also *absol.* and *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R* VII lix. (1495) 275 Agaynst the Canker men shall mynistre medycynes whyche brennen and frete the deed flesshe. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil Pilgr* 1540 For they mynystre ther oynement To boystously, & no thing softe. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* x, [He] mynistyred alwey his pylles to euery man that came to hym for ony remedy 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 An Acte that persones being no comen Surgeons maie mynistre medicines owtwarde. 1590 Barrough *Meth. Physick* I. v (1639) 8 If the patient be any thing costiue, you may minister this decoction 1619 Fletcher *M. Thomas* III i, Such a Physicke May chance to find the humour be not long Lady, For we must minister within this halfe houre. 1680 Otway *Orphan* I. i, As calmly as the wounded Patient bears The Artist's hand that Ministers his Cure.

†5. To execute or dispense (justice, law); to administer (punishment). *Obs.*

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 239/2 After the cours of lawe to mynystre justice. 1467–8 *Ibid.* 622/2 This Londe was full naked and bareyn of Justice, the Peas not kepte, nor Lawes duely mynystred within the same. *c* 1550 Bale *K. Johan* (Camden) 52 Her custome ys to mynyster ponyshment To kynges and princes beyng dyssobedyent 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I. II. 169 Justice and æquitie he ministerit amang his awne wt gret commendatione.

†6. *Law.* To administer (an interrogatory, oath or the like). *Obs.*

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 271/1, I ynne his name, shall answer to ye boke last mynystred by ye partie of my Lord Mareschall, and synglerly to each article yrof. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Defence* Wks. (1861) p. xxx, What they mean by denying of this . minister interrogatories. Let them have such thirty-eight as were ministered unto me. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c 1 § 5 Every Archebushopp..shall have full power to tender and minister the Othe. *a* 1632 Donne *Serm.* VIII. 84 Is he not thy Father? is an Interrogatory ministered by Moses. 1728 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 46 To minister unto them Oaths for the Performance of their Offices.

†7. To guide, direct, manage (affairs, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. met. vi 61 (Camb. MS.) On allone is fadyr of thynges. On allone mynystreth alle thinges. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 391 And 3itt Þal claymen so ferforÞi Þes tiþis, Þat no man lawfully may wiþholde hem or manystre hem save Þei. 1498 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v. 323 They that ony maters shall have in courte to be mynstred. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 104 A counsaile, wherby the affaires of the citee .shoulde be ruled and ministred.

†b. To execute the duties of (an office). *Obs.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 284 b, That he had in suche wyse executed & ministred yᵉ office of a capitaine that [etc.].

II. Intransitive uses.

8. To serve, wait at table; to attend to the comfort or wants of another; to render aid or tendance. Const. *to*, *unto*, †*for* (a person, his wants); also †*dat.* of person.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 124 He Þat mynystrip me folowe he me seiþ Crist. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xxii 27 Forwhi who is the more, he that restith, other he that mynistrith? 1388 — *Isa.* lx. 10 The kyngis of hem schulen mynystre to thee 1393 Langl. *P. Pl* C. xix 97 Maidenes and marteres ministred hym her in erthe. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 353 The peple of Israel ministrede [orig *servivit*] to Eglon the fatte kynge of Moab. 1509 Fisher *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 297 In theyr sykenes.. mynystrynge vnto them with her owne handes. 1611 Bible *Mark* x. 45 The Sonne of man came not to bee ministred vnto, but to minister 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 444 Mean while at Table Eve Ministerd naked. 1732 Law *Serious C.* v (ed. 2) 69 To assist, protect, and minister for them who shall be heirs of Salvation. 1816 J Wilson *City of Plague* II. iv. 131 For these three months, Hath she been ministering at the dying bed. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q Neighb.* XVII (1878) 342 Add to your kindness this day, by letting my wife and me minister to you.

9. To serve or officiate in worship; to act as a minister of the Church.

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 80 Þei ordeynd a couent, to ministre in Þat kirke. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 11 If ministris of Þe kirke wele not frely minster to hem Þat Þei [schuld?] frely minster to, not but if mony or oÞer Þing be 3euen to hem. 1521 Bp. Longland in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I 252, I mynystred as my weykenes wold serve, in pontificalibus. 1563–83 Foxe *A. & M.* II 1613/2 Such Byshops as Minister not, but Lord it 1672–5 Comber *Comp Temple* (1702) 53 While he that Ministred repeated this Office, all present were to joyn with him 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* II 86 Who then Ministred in holy things. 1855 Milman *Lat Chr.* (1864) XIV VI IX 213 The Teutons, were compelled to possess one qualification, the power of ministering in that Latin Service

10. To be helpful or serviceable, also, to be conducive, contribute *to* something.

1696 Whiston *Theory Earth* IV. (1722) 332 The Waters . were so dispos'd as to minister to his Necessities 1711–12 Smalridge 12 *Serm.* (1717) 343 Fasting is not Absolutely.. Good, but Relatively, and as it ministers to Other Virtues. 1831 Lytton *Godolphin* 3, I ministered to their amusement. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt* II i. (1874) 137 The useful ministers to the love of the beautiful.

Hence **Ministered** *ppl. a.*

c 1425 *Found. St Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S) 31 Plenty of mynystryd grace from God.

Minister, obs. form of Minster.

Ministerial (mi·nistɪ·riăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *ministériel*, ad. med L. *ministerialis*, f L. *ministerium* Ministry. But the word appears to have been generally apprehended as a direct derivative of Minister *sb.*, and this view of the etymology has influenced the sense] **A.** *adj.*

1. Pertaining to, or entrusted with, the execution of the law, or of the commands of a superior; pertaining to or possessing delegated executive authority.

Ministerial act: an act which is a necessary part of a person's official duty, or which is required by law in a given state of circumstances, so that the agent is exempt from responsibility for its propriety or consequences.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 836 And there is also one sort of power which is free and absolute, and another sort of power which is limited, which is also called ministeriall 1647 N Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng* I xxiii (1739) 41 He was partly ministerial, and partly judicial *a* 1688 Butler *Rem* (1759) II. 104 He is but subordinate and ministerial to his Wife, who commands in chief. 1765 Blackstone *Comm* I. 427 There is yet a fourth species of servants, if they may be so called, being rather in a superior, a ministerial, capacity; such as stewards, factors, and bailiffs. 1844 J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* (1839) 325 The warrant of a ministerial officer may authorize the collection of these penalties, &c 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit Empire* (1854) II. 221 The ministerial or executive duties of the sheriff are multifarious. 1863 H Cox *Justit* I vii. 92 He puts questions to the vote, and performs various functions of a ministerial character.

2. Concerned as a subordinate agent, or as an instrument or means; subsidiary; instrumental.

1607 Torsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) Pref, As Life is the Ministerial Governor and Mover in this World, so is Learning the Ministerial Governor and Mover in Life. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. xi. § 4 (1622) 118 The most abiect and ministeriall parts of his body. *Ibid.* II. i. § 8. 186 Inferior and ministeriall Arts. 1665 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 238 Cyrus .. with Harpagus were ministerial together in the subduing Astyages. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 7 The States of Holland thought they had merited much in suffering their ships to transport him, and so being ministerial to his greatness. 1713 Derham *Phys-Theol.* IV xi. 195 From the Teeth, the grand Instruments of Mastication, let us proceed to the other Ministerial Parts. 1840 De Quincey *Rhetoric* Wks. 1859 XI. 29 We may admit arts of style and ornamental composition as the ministerial part of rhetoric. *a* 1849 — *Conversat.* Wks. 1860 XIV. 167 In speaking above of conversation, we have fixed our view on those uses of conversation which are ministerial to intellectual culture. *a* 1872 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* v. (1876) 136

The supreme, or architectonic, ends, are superior in eligibility to the subordinate, or ministerial.

3. Pertaining to the office, function, or character of a minister of religion.

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. vi. 34 There may be vnder hym [Christ] an other ministerial hed (as they terme it) that may be his vicegerent in earth. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 2 Ministeriall power is a marke of separation, because it seuereth them that haue it from other men. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks 1851 V. 347 It will not be deni'd that in the Gospel there be but two ministerial Degrees, Presbyters and Deacons. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 199 Not that 'tis lawful for any Man to invade the ministerial Office, who is not call'd and ordain'd thereto. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 65 The exigencies of his ministerial life had so far made it necessary for him to leave the plantation but twice.

4. Of or pertaining to a minister of state; of or belonging to or having relations with a public minister or ministry; siding with or supporting the Ministry as against the Opposition.

1655 DIGGES *Compl Ambass.* Pref., The cheif ministerial parts lay upon Burleigh and Walsingham. 1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* Ded. 21 There are Persons, who take to Themselves the Title of ministerial Writers. *Ibid* 8 They who could never brook a Regal, will have the Merit of saving their Country from the Danger of a Ministerial Tyranny 1747 H WALPOLE *Lett* (1846) II. 200 My connexions with anything ministerial are as little as possible. 1830 LD. VALLETORT in *Hansard's Parl Deb.* XXIV. 1233 Those who sat on the Ministerial side of the House 1850 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* v i (1877) III 183 Parliament was to be dissolved on the first ministerial reverse 1863 H. Cox *Institt* III viii. 723 The supreme ministerial authority is delegated by the Crown to a Secretary of State. 1889 *Daily News* 14 May 3/3 Ministerial cries of 'Oh,' and cheers from the Irish members.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** *pl.* Subsidiary provisions. *Obs.*

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* v. 18 The ministerials of this law shall pass away together with this life.

2. *Hist.* An executive household officer under the fendal system. (Cf Du Cange s.v. *Ministeriales.*)

1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* (1872) I 182 Prelates and barons, who surrounded themselves with household officers called ministerials. 1849 KEMBLE *Saxons in Eng.* II. viii. 391 They [the clergy] were called upon to take their place with other landowners, lords, or ministerials in the popular councils

Ministerialism (mi nistĭˑriăliz'm). [f prec + -ISM.]

1. Partisanship of the ministry in power.

1830 *Fraser's Mag* II 258 His unbending ministerialism ..cut him off from Whig sympathy 1873 *Daily News* 28 July 4/7 An exaggerated Ministerialism is ill met by an exaggerated sectarianism.

2. The ideas and conduct characteristic of a minister of religion.

1884 FULLERTON in *Sword & Trowel* July 342 There are scores of men whose sole ambition seems to be to sink their manliness in ministerialism.

Ministerialist. [f MINISTERIAL *a* + -IST.] A supporter of the Ministry in office.

1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. VII 152 *note*, This was the language of the ministerialists. 1820 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. xxvii 455 The visitors are men of different politics, though most frequently ministerialists. 1882 *Times* 24 Oct 9 Those Ministerialists who are not in office themselves

Ministeriality, *nonce-wd.* [f. MINISTERIAL *a.* + -ITY.] The quality or fact of being ministerial.

1858 DE QUINCEY *Language* Wks. IX. 95 It is a capital error, under the idea of its ministeriality, to undervalue this great organ of the advancing intellect.

Ministerially (mi nistĭˑriăli), *adv.* [f. MINISTERIAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a ministerial manner or capacity; as a minister (in any sense of the word).

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 145 The husbandman (by applying and mixing wheat with earth,) may ministerially be saide to bring foorth the said wheat. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 207 Whether the good angels can do miracles? Ministerially and instrumentally they may, but not principally and authoritatively. 1752 J GILL *Trinity* II 38 The angel of the Lord. spoke in his own name, and not ministerially in his who sent him. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 201 My informant was called on to visit ministerially one of the persons.., then lying on his deathbed 1885 *Law Times* 11 Apr. 421/1 [He] must have been acting judicially and ministerially.

Ministerialness. *rare.* [f. MINISTERIAL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being ministerial.

1836 PUSEY in Liddon, etc. *Life* (1893) I. xvii 401 The Ministerialness of the act consists in that it has pleased God that the absolution should be conveyed through a minister.

Ministerie, obs. form of MINISTRY.

Ministering (mi nistərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. MINISTER *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb MINISTER; ministration, administration.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III 437 Prests shulden have betere ordre in minstryng of sacraments. 1530 PALSGR. 583/1, I heale one by mynystrynge of medycines to hym, *je medicine.* 1611 BIBLE *Rom* xii. 7 Or ministery, let vs wait, on our ministring. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser II. *Capt. Jackson*, The anxious ministerings about you. 1901 *Macm Mag.* Apr. 412/2 The Church of Ireland clergy as a rule do a deal of ministering to the Roman Catholic sick and poor.

attrib. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* x. 28 Some of them had the ouersight of the mynistrynge vessell. 1566 (*title*) A briefe discourse against the outwarde apparrell and ministring garments of the Popishe church.

Ministering (mi nistərin), *ppl. a.* [f. MINISTER *v.* + -ING 2.] That ministers or serves; serving as a subordinate agent; performing helpful services; administering, officiating.

1535 COVERDALE *Heb.* i. 14 Are they [*sc.* Angels] not all mynistrynge spretes? 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 71 The Greek Church universally taught that the Consecration was made by the prayers of the ministring man. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 162 Is it your Worship's will that I lend a ministring hand to the maim'd? 1808 SCOTT *Marm* VI 30 O Woman! ..When pain and anguish wring the brow, A ministring angel thou! 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod Eur* (1889) 27 Though despotic, [both monarchs] were conscious of the ministering nature of their office.

‖ **Ministerium** (ministĭˑrĭŭm). *Eccl.* [L.: see MINISTRY.]

1. (See quot.)

1858 *Direct Angl.* 233 *Ministerium*, the Epistle corner of the altar So called from the Sacred Ministers preparing the chalice, &c., there when the elements are removed from the credence.

2. The body of ordained ministers of the Lutheran church in any district, charged with the ruling of the congregation and the selection of candidates for clerical preferment.

1881 *Philad. Record* No. 3457. 1 In to-day's session of the Lutheran Ministerium a report on Muhlenberg College showed [etc.]. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III 2126 Schmuker, S. S., was admitted into the ministry by the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania in 1820.

Ministership (mi nistəʃip). [f. MINISTER *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office of a minister; the position or fact of being a minister.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 412 How vainely you snap now at our Superintendentships, now at our Ministerships. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett to Mann* 3 Mar. (1857) I 137 Think of his talking of making it dangerous for anyone else to accept the first ministership! 1863 *Daily Tel.* 8 Oct, We are obliged to write of Sir James Hudson's Ministership as a thing of the past 1872 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 5, I am not a footman, and the ministership you would give me under a régime such as this would be a menial office.

Ministery, obs. form of MINISTRY.

†**Ministral,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a F. *ministral*, L. *ministrāl-is*, f. L. *minister*: see MINISTER *sb.* and -AL.] Pertaining to a minister or agent.

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Ministral*, belonging to a minister. 1851 G S FABER *Many Mansions* 105 When our Bodies shall be glorified, they will be capable of a divestment of their glory, should such a divestment be necessary for accomplishing the ministral purposes of the Deity

Ministralle, obs. form of MINSTREL.

Ministrant (mi nistrănt), *a* and *sb* [a. L. *ministrant-em*, pr. pple. of *ministrāre* to MINISTER]

A. *adj.* That ministers. Const *to.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 87 Him Thrones and Powers, Princedoms, and Dominations ministrant Accompanied to Heaven Gate 1718 POPE *Odyss.* x 413 Ministrant to their Queen, with busy care Four faithful handmaids the soft rites prepare 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W* XII, The place To that despondent mood was ministrant. 1871 B TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I I. 31 The sweet, consoling chant, Which, through the night of Death, the angels ministrant Sang.

B. *sb.* One who ministers.

1818 KEATS *Endym* I. 285 Strange ministrant of undescribed sounds. 1874 S COX *Pilgr. Ps.* xv 323 The heavenly ministrants do, we know, look down on us with compassion. 1884 BROWNING *Founder of Feast* 14 When, night by night Music was poured by perfect ministrants. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 23 Oct. 4/7 Ministrants at the altar.

†**Ministrate,** *v. Obs.* Also *pa pple* 6–7 *Sc.* ministrat(e. [f. L. *ministrāt-*, ppl. stem of *ministrāre* to MINISTER]

1. *trans.* To administer.

1533 BELLENDEN tr. *Livy* III xvi. (S T S) II 8 M Claudius had complenit a litill þat na Iustice was ministrate to him. 1559 in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) III. 391 Their minister shall have full liberty..to ministrate the sacraments, publicly and privately. 1639 MARQ. HAMILTON *Explan. Meaning Oath & Covenant* 12 [They] refuse the participation of the holy sacraments as they are now ministrate 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *To Ministrate*, to minister or serve.

2. *intr.* To minister *to.*

1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, Furini* 154 Learn how they ministrate to life and death.

Ministration (mi nistrēˑʃən). [ad. L. *ministrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ministrāre* to MINISTER. Cf. obs. F. *ministracion* (14th c.).]

1. The action (*rarely*, an act) of ministering or serving; the rendering of aid or service

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter, Cant* 524 Grete thing he did til hur in quantite of grace, gretter in mynystracyon of Aungell. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor* iii 7–8 If the mynistracioun of deeth defformyd by lettris in stoones was in glorie hou not more the mynistracioun of spirit schal be in glorie? 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 49 b, Let them not be covetous, nor for theyr ministration extorte money gredelye *a* 1683 OWEN *True Nat. Gosp. Ch* Wks. 1853 XVI 110 Ministration unto the poor of the Church, for the supply of their temporal necessities is an ordinance of Christ. 1712 M. HENRY *Daily Commun.* II. (1847) 126 What a security is the ministration of those good spirits against the malice of evil spirits! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 206 Nor is any one to be blamed for doing any honourable service or ministration to any man.

†**b.** Exercise of official functions. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* x § 15. 162 Content with the nomination of Magistrates, and publique Ministers, that is to say, with the authority without the ministration.

†**c.** Agency, instrumentality. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. iv. (1495) 85 The vertues of the spirites werke their effectes in al the lymmes of the body by mynystracion and seruyse of humours. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 80 What so euer god by the ministration of nature hath created.

2. *spec.* The action of ministering in religious matters, service as a priest or minister; *pl.* the services of ministers of religion.

1535 COVERDALE *Acts* i. 17 For he was nombred with vs & had opteyned the felashippe of this mynistracion. 1548–9 [see MINISTRY 3]. 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) IV. i 62 At the thirtieth Year of their Age they began their Levitical Ministration. 1841 A. R. C. DALLAS *Past. Superintend* 5 A snare had long been spread for us..leading us to injure our means of usefulness, through a depreciation of order in our ministrations. 1884 *Law Times* 14 June 122/2 There should be a provision for religious ministrations.

†**b.** A ministerial office or employment *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Waie to Wealth* (E. E. T. S.) 145 Ye have benefices, or other spirituall promotions, as you call theym, for ye are ashamed to call them ministracions

†**3.** The action of administering the sacraments, justice, law, an estate or revenue, etc.; administration; *occas.* executorship *Obs*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* (1866) 25 Thes holy menne lefte not witterly the ministracion of the lokynge and the dispendynge of worldely goodis. 1422 *E E Wills* (E.E.T.S.) 50, I wole þat he haue hem vpon this condicion, .. þat he lete hem note off ministration of myn other goode. 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) V 109 The ministracion of baptym and of beryenge. 1439 *E E Wills* (E E T S) 128 Wich of hem as laboureth for the execucion of his will, and taketh vpon him mynystracion shall [etc.] 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 57/1 The ministration of the revenuez 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 *Preamble*, Your true Subgectes beyng in Compeny with hym for mynystracion of your lawes. 1527 *Rastell's Abridg Stat.* 99 b, Any other that take vppon them the mynystracion of the forest 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1023/1 Their authorite in ministracion of the sacramentes. *c* 1550 COVERDALE *Calvin's Treat. Sacram.* etc. F j b, The mynistracion of holye baptime. *Ibid.*, The due ministracyon of holy wedloke 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 309 Many corruptions, that were crept into the Church about the ministration of the cup.

4. The action of supplying, providing, or giving (something). Const. *of.*

1460–70 *Bk Quintessence* 15 Þanne comforte him wiþ ministracioun of oure quinte essencie afore seid. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 2 The ministracion of phisicke 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer* i. 3 The ministration of unwholesome food 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott Nt.-cap* 184 Yours the care That any world be easy of access Through ministration of the moneys due

Ministrative (mi nistrĕtiv), *a.* [ad. L. **ministrātīv-us*, f. *ministrāre*: see MINISTER *v.* and -IVE.] Pertaining to or of the nature of ministration; affording service or assistance.

1833 J H. NEWMAN *Arians* I v (1876) 125 His ministrative office in the revealed Economy of the Godhead 1850 GLADSTONE *Homer* II 105 When Minerva alters the personal appearance of Telemachus, [etc.] she uses no sign or ministrative act.

Ministrator (mi nistrēˑtəɹ). *rare.* [a. L. *ministrātor*, agent-n. f. *ministrāre*. see MINISTER *v.*] One who ministers or administers; †a testamentary executor.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 165 Prayer must nedes be done in the chyrche by the mynystratours of the same before the people. 1559 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 132 Whome I maike juntly together executores and ministratores of yis my last wyll and testament. 1598 *Durham Wills* (Surtees No. 38) 332 Widowe Maire, .lawfull ministrator to hir laite husband 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Institue* XIII. 208 Who would therefore wonder that the world should be conquered by such ministrators. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 74 The Law, and the Ministrators of it. 1884 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* s.v *Angels*, They were the ministrators of the law.

†**Ministratoˑriously,** *adv. Obs. rare*−1. [f. late L. *ministrātōri-us* (see next) + -OUS + -LY 2.] In the capacity of an administrator.

1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* I 432/1 A man cannot onely ministratoriously geue any temporal or continuall gift, eyther as well to his naturall sonne, as to his sonne by imitation.

†**Ministratory,** *a. Obs rare*−1. [ad. L. *ministrātōri-us*, f *ministrātor*, agent-n. f. *ministrāre*: see MINISTER *v.* and -ORY.] Having the function of ministering.

1625 GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1655) 255 To shew his ministratory office.

Ministre, -trele, obs. ff MINISTER, MINSTREL.

Ministrer (mi nistrəɹ). [f. MINISTER *v.* + -ER 1.] One who ministers or serves

?14 in *Wars Eng. in France* (1864) II 525 Officers royalle and mynystroures belongyng aftir the custome of Fraunce 1509–10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 16 § 1 Wages due to the Officers and Ministrours of the same 1530 PALSGR. 245/2 Mynistrer of justyce, *droicturier.* 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII 219 My business is not with the 'sincere and conscientious' ministrer of comfort.

Ministress (mi nistres). [f. MINISTER *sb.* + -ESS. Cf. F *ministresse* (Cotgr.).] A woman who ministers or serves. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1600 *Hosp. Incur Fooles* a j, Nature (diuine ministresse) contending .. to imprint in them the seale and forme of Diuinitie. 1662 J. SPARROW tr *Behme's Rem. Wks*, *Apol. conc. Perfect.* 48 It should, as a Noble Ministresse or Maid of Honour to its Bridegroom the Soul, draw the Soul thereunto. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas Imag* I. 373 Thus was Beauty sent from heaven, The lovely ministress of truth and good In this dark world. 1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Hell* xxix. 159 The ministress of the High Lord– infallible Justice.

Ministring, obs. form of MINISTERING.

Ministry (mi·nistri). Forms: 4 **mynysterye, -ie, mynisterie, minstri**, 5–6 **mynistery**, 5–8 **ministery**, 6 **mynystery, ministeree, minstirie, -y**, 6–7 **ministerie, -trie**, 8 **ministrey**, 6– **ministry**. [ME. *ministerie*, ad. L. *ministerium* office, service, f. *minister*: see MINISTER *sb.* Cf. F. *ministère* (16th c), Pr. *ministeri*, Sp., Pg., It. *ministerio*. Cf. MISTER *sb.*[1]]

1. The action of ministering; the rendering of service; the performance of any office or labour for another. Now only in religious use or coloured by association with this.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek* xliv. 14, I shal 3eue hem porters of the hous, in al the mynysterie therof. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xi. 78 Þou hast ordeined also angels in to mannys mynistery. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 257 b, More pleasaunt was to hym yᵉ poore seruyce of his mortall creatures than shold haue ben yᵉ gloryous mynystery of aungels. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 245 That woman doth not pertain to matrimony with whom there was no matrimonial ministry 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 354 The Oxe is a fellowe labourer with his maister,. so that wee finde speciall benefites redounding to vs, by and through the vse of their ministerie 1681–6 J SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 379 Another of those Ministries which Princes are obliged to render his Church, is, to chasten and correct the irregular and disorderly Members of it. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer.* v. (1778) II. 112 People who were unacquainted with the ministry of domestic animals, or the aid of machines, to facilitate any work of labour. 1892 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) II. 421 My idea of heaven is the perpetual ministry of one soul to another.

†**2.** A mode or kind of service; a specific department of usefulness; a function, office *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III 461 Whiche suppose benefites grauntede to vs for necessites as thynges grevous, seyenge þe ministerys of artes as wickede thynges, destroyenge at the laste the lawes off lyvynge 1546 LANGLEY *Pol Verg. De Invent* Pref. 5 They that have excogitated any handy craftes or ministeries to the maintenance, aid and comfort of the Body. 1553 BALE *Vocac* 9 b, From the shippe, from yᵉ costomehowse, & from other homily ministerys, called he not yᵉ stought, sturdye & heady sort of men 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. *note* 30 The daughters of Cocalus washt Minos at his arrival in Sicilie. But the more ordinary, was to have young and beautiful servants for this and the like ministeries. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb) 75 It is not possible for man to sever the wheat from the tares, that must be the Angels Ministery at the end of mortall things.

3. The functions, or any specific function, pertaining to a minister of religion; the action, or an act, of ministering in holy things.

1382 WYCLIF *Col* iv 17 Se the mynisterie, that thou hast takun of the Lord, that thou fulfille it. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 32 It semiþ þat God enioniþ to doctors and dekenis þe ministri of presthed, and of dekunhed, þat are rigtful. 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 405 Seynte Petyr ordeynede ij bi schoppes at Rome, other ij. helperes to hym to fullefille the ministery off pristes to the peple 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk Com. Prayer, Communion* (Rubric), The Priest that shal executhe the holy ministery, shall put upon hym the vesture appointed for that ministracion 1582 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 602 In the Baptime, the outward ministerie or mysticall washing doth regenerate 1612 T WILSON *Chr. Dict*, To Prophesie sig[nifieth] to bee present at the publicke ministry, and partake in the Doctrine thereof 1635 SWAN *Spec. M* (1670) 311 A certain Priest was suspended from his ministry at the Altar 1667 MILTON *P. L* VII. 149 This high Temple to frequent With Ministeries due and solemn Rites. 1704 NELSON *Fest & Fasts* I. xi. (1705) 133 Whereas the other Apostles chose this or that Province as the main Sphere of their Ministry, St Paul over-ran as it were the whole Roman Empire. 1858 W. B MARRIOTT (*title*) Vestiarivm Christianvm The Origin and Gradual Development of the Dress of Holy Ministry in the Church

†**b.** A ministerial office or charge. *Obs.*

1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipl.* II. (Arb) 24 A minister ought not to be ordained before there be a ministery whervnto he is to be allotted.

c. The ministration of a particular minister.

1623 N ROGERS *Str. Vineyard* 168 Many who haue heard the Word with thee, beene of the same Parish, vnder the same Ministery. 1879 GEO ELIOT *Theo Such* II 50 The roofs that have looked out. below the square stone steeple, gathering their olive-green mosses under all ministries.

d. The office of minister of the church, or of a religious body or congregation.

1824 SCOTT *St Ronan's* XVI, A weak constitution. induced his parents.. to educate him for the ministry. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* II 37 He was reproached with having intruded himself uncalled into the ministry. 1900 *Daily News* 11 Dec 11/3 The Rev A B. has retired from the ministry of the M— Congregational Church.

e. The body of men set apart for spiritual functions in the Christian church or in any religious community. Now *rare*

1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 494 Hes assignit for sustentatioun of the said ministerie certane victuales and money . to be tane up and disponit be the said Ministerie and thair Collectouris or Chalmerlanis. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S. T. S.) II 315 The maist pairt of the nobilitie and ministrie var in Edinburgh. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xiii. 364 There were in them [*sc.* temples] places for the ministerie, colleges, schooles, and houses for priests. 1649 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) I. iii. 84 We have Christ consulting the Propagation of the Gospel;.. sending forth a Ministry, and giving them a Commission. 1847–54 in WEBSTER. [And in later Dicts.] 1848 A. THOMSON *Orig. Secess. Ch.* 164 Patronage was the most effective instrument of placing a hireling ministry in the pulpits of Scotland.

4. The condition or fact of being employed as an executive agent or instrument; agency, instrumentality. Now only with religious colouring.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. v. (1588) 28 All others .. be ordained by the meane of the great Seale, and by the ministerie of the L. Chauncellor. 1678 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. (1673) 264 Not by the Ministery of her servants .. but with her own hands. 1705 ATTERBURY *Serm.* 28 Oct. 29 The Ordinary Ministry of Second Causes. *a* 1728 PARNELL *Hermit* 231 'Twas my Ministry to deal the Blow. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 44/1 The messenger, doubly rejoiced at her atchievement, which not only recommended her ministry, but also gratified her malice, returned to her principal. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xii. (1882) 120 This becomes intelligible to no man by the ministry of mere words from without. 1891 A. PHELPS *Note-Bk.* i. 24 Heroic believers become such by the ministry of heroic pains.

†**b.** (Good or bad) conduct as an executive agent. *Obs.*

1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 894 The Kingdom felt the Effects of their ill Ministery.

5. The body of ministers charged with the administration of a country or state. †In the 18th c. often used without article.

1710–11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III 83 The ministry hear me always with appearance of regard. 1779 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) V. 213 You told him, that you had voted with ministry as long as any man of honour could. 1791 BURKE *Appr. Whigs* Wks. VI. 145 A Whig ministry, and a whig house of commons. 1795 — *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 324 The parliament has assented to ministry; it is not ministry that has obeyed the impulse of parliament. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* XXIV. (1861) V. 124 The date from which the era of ministries may most properly be reckoned is the day of the meeting of the Parliament after the general election of 1695. 1865 LD. IDDESLEIGH *Lect. & Ess.* (1887) 251 The Cabal Ministry were in power 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* XXIII. II. 186 Their existence as a Ministry was only a question of days.

6. With reference to foreign nations: A ministerial department of government; a minister and his associated subordinates. Also, the building in which the business of a (specified) government department is transacted.

1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* (ed. 2) I. 302 Immediately below these three institutions stand the Ministries, ten in number *Ibid.* 305 The Governor .. is the local representative of the Ministry of the Interior.

7. *Hist.* The name applied to the houses of certain religious orders. [med.L. *ministerium*]

1889 W. LOCKHART *Ch. Scot. in 13th C.* 25 *note*, Their [the Red Friars'] houses were called hospitals or ministries.

Mi·nistryship. *rare*⁻¹. [f MINISTRY + -SHIP.] The office of a minister of state

1730 PULTENEY in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 249, I suppose it is not yet in your view to entail the ministryship in your family.

Minitabund (mi·nitābvnd), *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *minitābund-us* threatening, f. *minitā-rī*, frequentative f. *minārī* to threaten.] Threatening.

1890 *Sat. Rev* 14 June 720/2 Mr Stanley, who passes, minitabund to Lord Salisbury, throughout the land

Minitant (mi·nitănt), *a. rare*⁻¹ [ad. L. *minitant-em*, pr. pple. of *minitārī*: see prec.] Threatening, forming a menace.

1854 R G LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 327 Azov was made into a naval arsenal, minitant to the Crimea.

Minite, obs. form of MINUTE *sb.*

†**Mi·nitive**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [aphetic form of DIMINUTIVE] Diminutive.

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 425 Loves little minitive god.

Miniture, obs. form of MINIATURE.

Minium (mi·niŏm). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. L. *minium* native cinnabar; also, red lead]

1. = VERMILION. Also *attrib.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xxvi. (1495) 878 Minium is a red colour and the Grekis founde the matere therof in Ephesym. In Spayne is more suche pigment than in other londes 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV xi. 238 The Antients made great accompt of this Minium or vermillion, holding it for a sacred colour. 1866 H. SHAW *Art Illum.* 2 The use of minium, or vermilion, in marking particular words of manuscripts, is of very high antiquity

2. = RED LEAD. Sometimes *red minium*. Also, †the colour of red lead.

1650 J. F. *Chym. Dict*, *Minium* is the Mercury or rather Crocus of Lead precipitated 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 52 White, Yellow, Orange, Minium, Scarlet, Purple. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* 133 In a little Book of Designs.. I have .. two or three little Things of his in Red Minium. 1732 J. PEELE *Water-Colours* 38 The Minium, or Red Lead, is as heavy and strong a Colour as most we have. 1806 SMITHSON in *Phil Trans.* XCVI. 267, I have found minium native in the earth. 1882 A. S. HERSCHEL in *Nature* No. 642. 362 One or two ounces of powdered minium, or red-lead.

3. *transf.* Red earthy matter resembling minium.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 90 The winds .. doe .. carry downe alongst the streame a great quantitie of that red Earth or Minium of Libanus whereby it passeth. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 35 A sort of Minium, or red Earth, washed into the River.

Miniver (mi·nivəɹ). Forms: 3 **menivieyr, menuver**, 3–5 **menyvere**, 3–4, 7–8 **meniver**, 4 **meyneveir, menevayr, -veyr, -voir, menivere, menuveyr, -voyr, menyvaire**, 4–5 **menevere, menyver**, 5–6 **menever, mynever**, 6 **miniveere**, 6, 9 **minivere**, 6–9 **minever**, 7 **minerver**, 7, 9 *dial.* **minifer, -fa**, 9 **mineveer**, 6– **miniver**. [a. F. *menu vair* (14th c. in Godef.), 'the furre Mineuer; also, the beast that beares it' (Cotgr.); lit. 'little vair' (*menu*:—L. *minūtus* MINUTE *a.*, and *vair*: see VAIR).]

1. A kind of fur used as a lining and trimming in ceremonial costume.

French lexicographers say that *menu vair* is the fur of the *petit-gris*, a variety of the common squirrel. What the Eng. *miniver* meant in early use is uncertain; some have supposed that it was the white fur of the Siberian squirrel; the application may have varied at different times, but etymology would suggest that it must have been an artificially spotted or variegated fur, with a smaller pattern than that of *vair*. In 1688 R. Holme explains *minever* as 'plain white fur', and this (notwithstanding Cotgrave's divergent explanation) may have been the meaning of the word as used with reference to the costume of judges and the lower nobility in the 16–17th c. In this sense the term was revived in the official regulations for the coronation of Edward VII, and it has since had some currency in the description of the ceremonial costume of peers.

Pured miniver, miniver pure = AF. *meniver purè*, 'powdered miniver', but in modern times the adj. has been misinterpreted as 'pure white'.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 515 (Hausknecht) A mantel of scarlet Ipaned al wiþ meniver. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. xx 137 For a mantel of menyuere he made lele matrimonye Departen ar deth cam. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 65 Her good and gay clothing and furres of gray[,] meniuere and letuse. 1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 505/1 Furres of Maitrones, Funes, Letyce, pured Grey, or pured Menyver 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XII. i. 593 A lykely knyghte and wel apparayled in scarlet furred with myneuer *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 214 The knightes of the bath in Violet gounes with hoddes purfeled with Miniuer lyke doctors. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* IV. 178 His Hood of Miniveere. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Vair*, *Menu Vair*, Mineuer, the furre of Ermines mixed, or spotted, with the furre of the Weesell called *Gris.* 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 76 It seems in fashion for you to.. dapple your speeches with new quodled words. Ermins in Minifer is every mans Coat. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii 50/2 They [*sc.* Viscounts] have no Ermine on their Mantles, but three doublings of Miniver, or plain White Furr, the Baron having but two on the cape of his Mantle 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 33 If they be of Cambridge, they wear white meniver. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Story Doom* VI. 214 And served in gold, and warmed with minivere. 1901 *Lond Gaz.* 4 Oct. 6477 That the robe or mantle of the Peers be of crimson velvet, edged with miniver, the cape furred with miniver pure, and powdered with bars or rows of ermine (*i. e.*, narrow pieces of black fur).

¶ Recent Dicts attribute to the word the sense that belongs to *menu vair* in Fr. heraldry, viz a fur distinguished from *vair* in that the shield *menu vair* has six rows of spots instead of four. But this use has never been recognized in English heraldry.

2. †**a.** The animal from which the fur was supposed to be obtained (*obs.*) **b.** *dial.* The stoat or ermine, *Mustela erminea*, when wearing its white winter coat.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 189 Furs of Foxes, Sables, Miniver, Beaver, Otter, Squirrel and the like. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E Anglia*, *Minifer*, the white stoat or ermin 1895 P. H EMERSON *Birds*, etc., *Norf.* 345 In winter, of course, he [*sc.* the stoat] is often white, with a black tip to his tail—hence his name of 'minifa' 1895 *Daily News* 27 Nov 6/3 To this day the white stoat is called 'minifer' in Norfolk.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *miniver cap, hood, mantle, skin.*

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol*, A "Menever cappe, *redimiculum.* 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I 72 Shall Sim Eyre learne to speake of you Lady Maggy? vanish mother Mineuer-Cap. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV iv, You wore somtimes A dainty Miniver cap 1393 LANGL *P. Pl.* C. XXIII 138 For a "menyuer mantel he made leel matrimonye Departe er deþ come. 1656 EARL MONM tr *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. x. (1674) 12 "Minerver skins, Sables, and other very pretious Furrs.

Minivet (mi·nivet). [Etym. obscure.] Any bird of the campophagine genus *Pericrocotus*.

1862 JERDON *Birds of India* I. 418 The Red Shrikes or Minivets (as Mr. Blyth has called them in the Museum Asiatic Society). *Ibid.* 425, I have found this Minivet extensively spread throughout India. 1897 *Cassell's Nat Hist.* IV. 30 The Grey Minivet (*Pericrocotus cinereus*). 1880 A. R WALLACE *Isl. Life* iii. 44 The brilliant little minivets are almost equally universal

Mink (mink). Also 5–6 **mynk**(e, 8 **minck**, 8–9 **minx**. [Found in Sw. as *mank*, *menk*, 'a stinking animal in Finland'. (The word is app. not known as Finnish.)]

1. The skins or fur of the animals mentioned below (see sense 2).

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 371 My mastyr bout of the skynner of Bury xx. mynkes prise xiij.s. viij d. 1530 PALSGR. 245/2 Mynkes a furre, *minques*. 1545 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 63 My gowne faced withe mynkys and welted withe tawnye velvet. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. ii. 256 Of Furrs, Filches, .. Mincks, Sables, 40 Skins is a Timber. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 90/1 The bewitching little muff trimmed with mink.

2. A small semi-aquatic stoat-like animal of the genus *Putorius*; originally, the European species *P. lutreola*; but now more commonly applied to the American *P. vison*, also called *mink-otter*.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 27 Weesels, and Minkes we know they haue, because we haue seene many of their skinnes. 1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* II. 61 The English and the Swedes gave the name of Mink to an animal of this country. 1792 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* I. 100 Minx Otter. 1812 J SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 220 Its skin is blacker than that of an Otter..; 'as black as a Mink' being a proverbial expression in America. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 253/2 *Minx*, a name for the Vison-weasel. 1854 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 62 *M*[*ustela*] *lutreola*, Pall. (The Mink or Norek.) It frequents the banks of rivers, &c., in the north and east of Europe...It is the Mink of the United States. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib.*

Catal. (ed. 4) 160 Specimens of Otters, Fishers, Minks, Musk-rats, Wensels, Seals.

3. = KINGFISH d.

1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 122 The King-fish, *Menticirrus nebulosus*, also known as..the 'Sea Mink' in North Carolina.

4. *attrib.*, as *mink head, skin, tail, throat.*

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 220 Mink skins. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 7/2 Mink tail is much used by those who cannot afford sable. 1902 *Ibid.* 18 Dec. 4/2 The mink throat has pretty white markings, whilst the mink head is plain brown.

Hence **Mi·nkery** *U.S.*, a 'kennel' or breeding place for minks.

1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* vi. 182 Mr. Resseque's minkery consists of twelve stalls.

Minks, obs. form of MINX.

Minn: see MIND *sb.*[2]

Minnaway: see MINAWAY (= minuet).

Minne, Minnekin: see MIN, MINIKIN.

Minnem, Minner: see MINIM, MINNOW.

‖ **Minnesinger** (mi·nisiŋəɹ). [Ger. (also *minnesänger*) f. *minne* love + *-singer* (also *sänger*) SINGER.] One of the German lyrical poets and singers of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, so called because love was the chief theme of their songs. Hence **Mi·nnesinging** *vbl. sb.* (*attrib.*).

1825 E. TAYLOR (*title*) Lays of the Minnesingers, or German Troubadours. *Ibid.* 199 The great fostering place of the Minnesinging art. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* iv, The foolery of minstrels and strolling minnesingers. 1871 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 176 Mr. Kroeger's Specimens of the Minnesingers, which I want him to publish.

transf. 1845 LONGF. *Walter von der Vogelweid* xi, Round the Gothic spire, Screamed the feathered Minnesingers.

Minnie (mi·ni). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 **mynnye, -nie**, 8–9 **minny.** [Of obscure origin; perh. a child's alteration of *mammy*.] A familiar word for mother.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 16 Sen that I borne wes of my mynnye, I nevir wowit weycht bot 30w 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 144 A lacke what ailes my minnie at me heigh hoe 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic* (1751) 158 My Minnie hath the lave on't 1790 BURNS *Tam Glen* iv, My minnie does constantly deave me, And bids me beware o' young men. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xl, Light loves I may get mony a ane, But minnie ne'er anither. 1858 KINGSLEY *Andromeda*, etc, *Oubit* 3 My minnie bad me bide at hame until I won my wings.

Minnie, -nikin, var. ff. MINNOW, MINIKIN.

† Mi·nning, *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. MIN *v* + -ING [1].] **1.** Remembrance, memory; memorial.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3344 Moysen dede ful ðe gemor, In a gold pot, for muning ðor *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3196 þi dede in minnyng sal last ai. *Ibid.* 25584 To haf mining o þi dede þat þou boght sua dere 13 *St Erkenwolde* 269 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 272 More he menskes men for mynnynge of rigtes þen for al þe meritorie medes. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* xlv 31 Sain benet cumandis..þat ta þat faile in þe kirke at te minning of þe salmes..sal [etc.].

b. A commemoration of a departed soul; also, a peal of bells rung on such an occasion: see MIND *sb* 5 b.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 236 (Douce MS.) Here hertly my honde, þes hestes to holde, Withe a myllione of masses to make þe mynnyng. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxxi. 158 Youre goodys ye shall forsake. And nothing With you take Bot sich a wyndyng clothe, youre Wife sorow shall slake, Youre chylder also both, Vnnes youre mynnyng make. 1524 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 188, I will that. the said Sir William shall every yere cause a mynnyng to be rongyn.

2. Mention.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5169 Quar ar yee mas minning now O ioseph. *Ibid* 8518 Childer had he wit wijses sere O quilk i mak no mining here.

3. *pl.* Premonitory symptoms (of a disease): = MINDING *vbl. sb.* 2, MINGING *vbl. sb.* 1.

1724 BAILEY (ed. 2), *Minnings of a Disease*, the previous or foregoing Symptoms of it.

4. *attrib* or *Comb.*, as **minning-date, minning-day** = MIND-DAY.

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 2 Hys wyvys mynnyng day 1426 *Will of Hyton* (Somerset Ho.), Memoriale vocat. myneng day. 1543 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 67 And yt every of thaforesayd xvij yeares that vj[s] vij[d] be dysposed upon an obyte or mynnynge day. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 157 b, A certain nombre of masses, certayn mynnyng dates, certain meritorious praiers. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Minnyng days.* 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) II. 314.

† Mi·nning, *vbl sb.*[2] *rare*—[1]. [f. **min* vb. (f. MIN *a.*) + -ING [1].] Lessening, diminution.

c 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (T.) 125 Withouten ony merryng of hir modirhede, Withouten ony mynnyng of hir maidenhede.

Minnion, Minnite, obs. ff. MINION, MINUTE.

Minnom, obs. form of MINIM.

Minnow (mi·nou). Forms: [4 *Sc.* **menoun,**] 5 **menawe,** 5–8 **menow,** (5 *pl.* **menwus**), 6 **menewe, menowe,** 6–8 **minew,** 6–8, 9 *dial.* **minnie, -ny,** 7 **menew, mynnowe, minoe, -ow,** 7–9 **mennow,** 9 *dial.* or *slang* **minner,** 6– **minnow.** [Prob. rep. OE. **mynwe* wk. fem. = OHG. *munewa, munua* (? for **muniwa*) glossing L. *capedo* i. e. *capito*, a fish with a large head. The recorded OE. *myne* str. masc. (pl. *mynas*) glosses L. *capito* and *mena*; it is not certain what fish was meant; the L. *capito* is also rendered *élepŭta* EEL-POUT. The forms, and perh. the application, of the word have been influenced by association with F. *menu* (*poisson*) small (fish). Cf. MENISE.

The Sc. form *menoun* in Barbour may perhaps represent an AF. formation on the Eng. word. Cf. mod Sc. *menon*, MENNOM.]

1. A small cyprinoid freshwater fish, *Leuciscus phoxinus* or *Phoxinus lævis*, common in the streams, lakes, and ponds of Europe. Often loosely applied to any small fish; in Eng. dialects chiefly to the stickleback (*Gastrosteus*). In the U.S. it is applied (sometimes with prefixed defining word) to many different fishes of small size, chiefly cyprinoids; and in Australasia to fishes of the genus *Galaxias*.

In early quots the application of the name is uncertain.

[1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 577 Trowtis, elys, and als menovnys.] *14 Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 704/44 *Hic solimicus*, a menawe. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 54 Trowste, sperlynges and menwus. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* (1883) 30 The menow whan he shynith in the water, thenne is he byttyr. 1558 *Act 1 Elis* c. 17 § 4 Places where Smeltes, Loches, Mynnels, . or Eeles, hathe been used to bee taken 1611 COTGR., *Freguereul*, the little fish called, a Mennow. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 1024 The mute Fish witness no less his Praise. .. From Minoes to those living Islands, Whales. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 160 *Phoxinus Lævis, seu varius*..the Minow, or Minoe. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Menow*, a little Fresh water Fish, otherwise call'd a Cackrel. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed 2) 60 The minnow, though one of the smallest fishes, is as excellent a one to eat as any of the most famed. 1808 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *One more Peep at R. A.* Wks. 1816 IV. 405 To move a mennow, who would wish—In paltry brooks a paltry fish—While Nature offers him to roll a whale! 1820 in *Smithsonian Collect.* (1877) XIII. IX. 1. 32, 51st species, Red Minny, Rutilus ? Ruber. 1877 JORDAN *ibid.* 32 *note*, I add here a fine small fish, ..it is said to live in the small streams which fall into the Elkhorn and Kentucky. It is a slender fish, only 2 inches long. . It is commonly called Red-minny. *Ibid.* 30 *note*, Length [of Warty Chubby] from 3 to 4 inches, often called Minny or Red-fin. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 356 The minnie, as the stickleback is locally called. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 596 Other similar genera [*sc.* of carps] from the fresh waters of North America, and generally called 'Minnows', are *Pimephales* [etc.] *Ibid.* 599 The 'Minnow' (*Leuciscus phoxinus*), abundant everywhere in Europe, and growing to a length of seven inches. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* s.v., *Manga*..a New Zealand fish It is often called the *Whitebait* and *Minnow*.

b. *transf.* and *fig*, as a type of smallness. *A Triton of* or *among the minnows*: one who appears great by contrast with the insignificance of all those around him.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 251 That low-spirited Swaine, that base Minow of thy Myrth 1607—*Cor.* III. i. 89 Heare you this Triton of the Minnowes? 1796 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 27 May (end), My civic and poetic compliments to Southey if at Bristol Why, he is a very Leviathan of Bards!—the small minnow, I! 1906 A. NOYES *Drake* II. in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 470 Those five Small ships mere minnows clinging to the flanks Of that Leviathan

2. *Angling.* **a.** A minnow attached to a hook in such a manner as to serve as a bait for other fish. **b.** An artificial fish made in the form and colour of a minnow, and used as a bait.

1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* I. xiv (1668) 72 His best bait is a little small Roch, Dace, or Menew 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl* xxi. (1634) 252 For your live baits, they are wormes of all kinds, . Gudgens, or Loches, Mynnowes, &c. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 4 The angling with a menow .. for a Trout is a plensant Sport 1655 WALTON *Angler* I. v (1661) 96, I have .. an artificial Minnow the mould or body of the minnow was cloth, and wrought upon or over it thus with a needle, the back [etc.] 1767 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 128 They will not only take a worm, or minnow, or other small fish, but swallow the bait with the hook down into the stomach. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 212 Flexible Minnows. Caledonian Minnows . Phantom Minnows..Protean Minnows. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 5/1 The fact that he [a salmon] bites at a fly or angel minnow is . ascribed to anger

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *minnow-can, crate*; **minnow-fisher,** (*a*) an angler who fishes with a minnow as bait; (*b*) one who fishes for minnows; **minnow-fishing,** fishing with a minnow for bait; **minnow-rod,** a rod used for spinning with a minnow; **minnow-tackle,** fishing tackle used for spinning a minnow; **minnow-tansy,** a dish of fried minnows seasoned with tansy; **minnow-trace,** a trace intended to carry a minnow.

1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 86/2 The inside of her *minnow-can was lifted with care over the side. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 214 Folding *Minnow Crate. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 152 The wonderful skill of a *minnow-fisher. 1895 *Bailey's Mag.* May 358/1 There is no accusation of easy times that can be justly applied to the minnow-fisher. 1655 WALTON *Angler* I. xviii. (1661) 234 The nimble turning of that [*i.e.* a sticklebag], or the Minnow, is the perfection of *Minnow-fishing. 1839 T. C. HOFLAND *Brit. Angler's Man.* iv. (1841) 70 The first [manner of baiting with a minnow]..is particularly calculated for a clear water, as your tackle is finer than in any other mode of minnow-fishing. *Ibid.*, The *minnow-rod should be of bamboo cane. *Ibid.* 72 Various kinds of *minnow-tackle may be purchased. 1655 WALTON *Angler* I. xviii. (1661) 231 In the spring they make of them excellent *Minnow-Tansies. 1839 T. C. HOFLAND *Brit. Angler's Man.* iv. (1841) 71 You must now prepare a *minnow-trace of three yards of gut.

b. quasi-*adj.* Very small, tiny.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 623 The tribe of little minnow pocket-editions.

Hence **Mi·nnowy** *a.*, abounding in minnows.

1826 CAMPBELL *Field Flowers* 23 What pictures of pebbled and minnowy brooks.

Minnuet, Minnum, obs. ff. MINUET, MINIM.

Minny, dial. variant of MINNIE, MINNOW.

Mino, Minoe, obs. ff. MINA [2], MINNOW.

Minom, obs. form of MINIM.

Minor (məi·nəɹ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **menor,** 4 **mynor,** 4–5 **menour,** 5 **menoure, -owre, -eour, minore,** 6– **minor.** [a. L. *minor*, nom. sing. masc. and fem. (neut. *minus* MINUS, declension-stem *minōr-*) smaller, lesser, junior, f. Indogermanic root **min-* small: cf. L. *minuĕre*, Gr. μινύθειν, OE. *minsian* to diminish, OTeut. **minniz* less, **minnizon-* lesser: see MIN *a.*

OFr. had *menour* (whence most of the ME. forms): -L. *minōrem* accus., beside *meindre* (mod.F. *moindre*): -L. *minor.* In early mod. Fr. the Latin word was adopted in special uses as *mineur.* Cf. Sp., Pg. *menor*, It. *minore*.]

A. *adj.*

I. 1. *Friar Minor*, † *Minor Friar*: a Franciscan. Rendering of med. L. *Fratres Minores*, lit. 'lesser brethren', the name chosen by St. Francis for the order founded by him, as expressing the humility which he desired its members to cultivate. Cf. B. 1.

The plural is now *friars minor*; formerly *friar minors, friars minors*, were common.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10241 Þe ordre bigan of frere menors Þulke sulue 3er [*i.e.* 1210] ywis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 Iwa frere meneours of Lombardy. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 333/1 Menour frere, or frere menowre, (*P.* menowre friyr), *minor.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 Though the frere minor gyue great example of holynes, .. yet [etc.]. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. III (1636) 93 The Friers Minors onely, are esteemed to be 60 thousand 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. I. 238 They elected Pietro Filardo, a Minor Fryer. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Friar*, Franciscan, or grey, or minor, or begging, friars. 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 518/1 The Franciscans were properly denominated 'Friars Minor' (*Fratres Minores*).

II. = LESSER in various specific applications. (Not followed by *than*.)

2. Used as the distinctive epithet of the lesser (in various senses) of two things, species, etc., that have a common designation; also applied to those members of a class that collectively form a subdivision as being smaller than the rest; opposed to *major*. Chiefly in certain special collocations, many of which originated in med. or mod. Latin; in most of these *lesser* may be substituted. *Minor canon, excommunication, orders, prophets* (see those sbs.). † *Minor Fellow* (Cambridge): a junior fellow. *Minor planet*: one of the asteroids or small planets between Mars and Jupiter.

1654 TRAPP (*title*) A commentary upon the XII Minor Prophets 1670 WALTON *Lives* IV. 21 He was made Minor Fellow in the year 1609. Major Fellow of the Colledge, March 15, 1615 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 92 John Tinker, one of the minor canons of the collegiate church of St. Peter's, Westm[r]. 1683 J. POYNTZ *Tobago* 29 The Brazil Tree... Brazilleto, is a Minor or Junior Brazil. 1861 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. ix. 51 A numerous group of small bodies revolving round the Sun which are known as the Minor Planets. 1863 *Handbk. Chess & Draughts* 19 The Knight and Bishop, in contradistinction to the Rook and Queen, are termed minor pieces. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 765 The first fits occur during retarded dentition. as very slight 'minor' attacks.

b. In less definite sense: Comparatively small or unimportant; not to be reckoned among the greater or principal individuals of the kind. (Not now used with reference to physical or spatial magnitude, exc. as this involves importance.) Often in *minor poet*.

A favourite use with Sir T. Browne, and common in subsequent writers.

1623 B. JONSON *Time Vind* (1640) 95 The unletter'd Clarke! major and minor Poet! 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 1 Neither in the name of *Multitude* do I onely include the base and minor sort of people. 1646—*Pseud. Ep.* V. XIII. 254 Petty errors and minor lapses. *a* 1682—*Tracts* (1684) 36 The providence of Nature hath provided this shelter for minor fishes 1693 *Humours Town* 36 Gaining the Author Reputation .. with the Minor Criticks. *Ibid.* 106 Minor Authors, Beaux, and the rest of the illiterate Blockheads. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. VII. § 65 (1740) 551 The Troubles that fell upon the Minor Abhorrers 1772 *Junius Lett.* XLV. (1788) 257 The minor critic, who hunts for blemishes. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ Reform* Wks. III. 262 These minor principalities. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 596 Three principal cross-rails. besides a minor rail. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 745 A minor theatre *Ibid* 750 The minor parts will be mistakenly rendered or slurred. *Ibid.*, Your minor gentlemen may walk about in palatial drawing-rooms with hats upon their heads [etc.]. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* xxix. II. 387 The air was filled with the voices of minor singers. 1897 *Spectator* 27 Nov. 771 Herrick, Crashaw, Christopher Smart, and, in our own time, Rossetti, would be ranked as minor poets because of a certain aloofness from the great human concerns. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 751 In all minor neuralgias.

† **c.** *St. James (the) minor*: = St. James the Less (see LESS *a.* 3). *Obs.*

? 14.. *Stasyons of Jerus.* 515 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 362 This was James þe mynoure. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 205 St. James the Minor, first Patriarch of Jerusalem. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Thus we say, St. James minor; Asia minor.

d. *Ent.* In collectors' names of certain moths.

1775 M. HARRIS *Eng. Lepidoptera* 9 Beauty, minor. 1869

E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 398 The Minor Shoulder-knot (*Epunda viminalis*).

e. Surgery. *Minor operations*, those operations which do not involve danger to life (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); hence, *minor operation* or *operating instrument*, an instrument for the performance of such operations. *Minor surgery*, the smaller operations required in the treatment of slight wounds and injuries (*Ibid*).

1862 *Catal Exhib* II. XVII. 125/2 Minor Operating Instruments, a complete set 1895 *Arnold's Catal. Surg. Instr.* 45 Minor operation and hernia instruments.

f. Football. *Minor point*. A 'try' (in the Rugby game). Also, see quot. 1899.

1896 *Field* 1 Feb 172/2 Ashford improving on the minor point by kicking a splendid goal 1899 MACNAGHTEN in *Football* (Badm Libr.) 39 In the Eton field game there are thus two possible points to be scored—first the major point, or 'goal',..and the minor point, or 'rouge', three of which are equivalent to a goal.

3. *Math.* †a. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom* IV X iv b, The diameter of the comprehending sphere being a line rationall, the Icosaedrons side is a line irrationall, called of Euclide Minor. *Ibid.* Y j, The comprehending spheres diameter being rational, his conteyning circles semidiameter is an irrational of that kinde which Euclide calleth Minor.

b. *Minor axis* (of an ellipse). the axis perpendicular to the major or transverse axis, and passing through the centre.

1862 *Catal Internat Exhib.* II. xi. 15 The difference between major and minor axis being ·012 of an inch 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 275 The polar reciprocal of an ellipse (hyperbola) with respect to a circle having its centre at a focus and its radius equal to half the minor (conjugate) axis is the circle described on the major (transverse) axis as diameter.

c. *Minor determinant*: a determinant whose matrix is formed from that of another determinant by erasing one or more rows and columns.

1850 SYLVESTER in *Philos Mag* Nov XXXVII. 365 Now conceive any one line and any one column to be struck out, we get .a square, one term less in breadth and depth than the original square, and by varying in every possible manner the selection of the line and column excluded, we obtain, supposing the original square to consist of *n* lines and *n* columns, n^2 such minor squares, each of which will represent what I term a First Minor Determinant relative to the principal or complete determinant. Now suppose two lines and two columns struck out from the original square These constitute what I term a system of Second Minor Determinants; and we can form a system of *r*th minor determinants by the exclusion of *r* lines and *r* columns.

4. Logic. *Minor term*. the subject of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism. *Minor premiss, proposition*. that premiss of a syllogism which contains the minor term.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 152 For the same purpose the minor proposition must bee denyed 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R* II vi § 1 (1651) 250 The Major Proposition will not sure be denied.. All the work therefore will lie in confirming the Minor. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v *Syllogism*, They [*i. e* the two propositions of a syllogism] are both called *premises* and..both are called *antecedents*, only the first the *major*, and the latter the *minor* 1827 WHATELY *Logic* III (ed 2) 96 The proper order is to place the Major premiss first, and the Minor second, but this does not constitute the Major and Minor premises; for that premiss (wherever placed) is the Major which contains the Major term, and the Minor, the Minor. 1843 MILL *Logic* II. ii § 1 The premiss which contains the middle term and the minor term is called the minor premiss of the syllogism.

5. That constitutes the minority. Also rarely in predicative use: In a minority.

1642 CHAS. I *Answ to Printed Bk.* 13 That the Minor part of the Lords might joyn with the Major part of the House of Commons 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath* XX. 99 If a minor party may step into the Tribunal, and pass sentence against the Catholick Church [etc.] 1774 T HUTCHINSON *Diary* 3 Oct, A person had the major vote for Alderman. . Another person had the minor vote in the election 1796 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 150 There may be an equal division where I had supposed the republican vote would have been considerably minor. *Ibid.* 152 In every other, the minor will be preferred by me to the major vote.

6. *Mus.* a. Applied to intervals smaller by a chromatic semitone than those called *major*; as *minor third, sixth, seventh* (and sometimes *minor fourth* and *fifth*, more usually called *diminished* or *imperfect*). Hence also applied to the note distant by a minor interval from a given note. Also, in acoustical theory, applied to the smaller of two intervals differing by a minute quantity, as *minor tone* (vibration ratio $\frac{10}{9}$, being less by a comma than the *major tone*, $\frac{9}{8}$); so, occasionally, *minor semitone* (usually called *chromatic semitone*). b. Applied to a common chord or triad containing a minor third between the root and the second note; hence to a cadence ending on such a chord. c. Denoting those keys, or that mode, in which the scale has a minor third (also, usually, a minor sixth, and often a minor seventh). (In naming a key, *minor* follows the letter, as *A minor*.)

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 49 If A to B [lengths of strings] be as 6 to 5, they sound a Tribemitone, or Third Minor. *Ibid.* 50, $\frac{5}{8}$ sound a Third Major, .$\frac{5}{8}$ a Sixth Minor. *Ibid.* 114 There are two sorts of Tones; viz. Major and Minor. .. Tone Minor (10 to 9) .. is the difference between Third Minor and Fourth. *Ibid.* 121 From F to ♯F, is a Minor Hemitone, 25 to 24. *Ibid.* 129, 7th Minor..9 to 5. 1742 NORTH *Life Ld. Kpr. Guilford* 298 He [*sc.* Holder] makes great ado about dividing Tones Major, Tones Minor, Dieses and Commas, with the Quantities of them. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Imit. Arts* Poems, etc. 200 The minor mode of D is tender. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. Diss. i. 19 All the ancient modes were in what we should call minor keys 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 511 *note*, Thus far we have only treated of fifths, fourths, thirds major and minor, in ascending. *Ibid.* 512/2 The first are called *perfect chords major*, the second *perfect chords minor.* 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s v. *Key*, The natural keys of C major and A minor 1855 BROWNING *Lovers' Quarrel* xviii, We shall have the word In a minor third There is none but the cuckoo knows. 1878 W. H. STONE *Sci. Basis Music* v. § 83, $\frac{16}{15}$ = *Minor Semitone.* 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 10) vii. § 171 This form is known as the *Harmonic* Minor Scale, the other two being called *Melodic* Minor Scales

d. Minor chords and keys, as compared with major, have usually a mournful or pathetic effect; hence various figurative allusions

1869 T. H. HIGGINSON *Army Life* 222 This minor-keyed pathos used to seem to me almost too sad to dwell upon. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* XVI. 142 His conversation was pitched in a minor key. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/7 —'s address..was pitched in a painfully minor mode.

7. Following the sb. qualified. a. In certain combinations correlative with similar combinations of MAJOR, e. g. *quint, tierce minor, bob-minor*: see QUINT *sb.*[2], TIERCE, BOB *sb.*[3] b. In boys' schools, appended (as a Latin adj.) to a surname to distinguish the younger (in age or standing) of two namesakes. (Abbreviated *mi.*)

1791 in *Eton School Lists* 1791–1850 (1863) 2 Mr. Douglas *ma.* Mr. Douglas *mi.* 1852 ROWCROFT *Conf Etonian* I. 71 A member of the fifth form, Green minor by name. 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 108, I bet she will, when Corkey minor turns up.

III. 8. Under age; below the age of majority. Now *rare.*

1579–80 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* III 272 We, being yit minor, within the aige of fourtene yeiris annull all the saidis infeltmentis. 1597 SKENE *De Verb Sign* s v *Homagium*, [Homage] sulde be maid bi the vassall being *minor*, or *maior*, to his ouer lorde 1622 BACON *Hen VII* 145 At which time neuerthelesse the King was Minor 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot* ii 9 Many..were persons of minor age, or women. 1754–62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I xiv 351 A wife . had made her minor son an instrument in this unnatural treatment of his father 1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* (1872) II 273 The public security was thought incompatible with a minor king 1844 H. H WILSON *Brit. India* II. x. II. 431 A regard for the interests of the minor Raja.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *ellipt.*]

1. A Franciscan friar. Cf. A. I. Also Comb. *Minor-Observantine* = OBSERVANTINE.

13 . *Poem Times Edw. II* 163 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 331 Menour and Jacobin, And freres of the Carme, and of Seint Austin a 1325 *Rental St Gregory* 11 in *Anglia* XIII 303 To mynor ne to frere Austyn To caryne [*read* carme] ne to Jacobyn. c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 330 He sent for Jon Comyn, þe lord of Badenauh, To Dounfres suld he come, vnto þe Minours kirke 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 301 He to the menours ordre went c 1550 BALE *K Johan* (Camden) 18 Jacobytes, Mynors, Whyght Carmes, and Augustynis 1700 TYRRELL *Hist Eng* II 882 The Preaching Friars and Minors exhorted him. 1761 *Ann Reg* 146 In the neighbourhood of Bagni three convents of the brothers of Minor-observantins of the order of St. Francis.

2. *Logic.* The minor term or the minor premiss or proposition of a syllogism.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 382 Gabriel schal blow his horne or þai han preuyd þe mynor 1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* g viij, Of an euell Maior and Minor foloweth a weake conclusion 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 246 The Major no man can deny, the Minor is inviolable, and the Conclusion perfect and sound. 1711 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm* App. v. 175 The minor, or the assumption, is uncontroulable. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* Ess. (ed. Montague) II 463 Here the Commons stopped They had voted the major and minor of Burgoyne's syllogism, but they shrank from drawing the logical conclusion.

3. A person under (legal) age; = INFANT 2.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc 88 King Richard the second for the first tenne yeares of his raigne was a Minor. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl* 5 June, My uncle then gave him to understand that I was still a minor. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag* III III. 143 The minor's guardian guards the minor's lands. 1892 GILLESPIE *Bar's Priv Internat. Law* (ed. 2) 312 A Dutch minor, who is by the law of Belgium major, cannot dispose of his real property in Belgium without [etc]

transf. and *fig.* c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I 35 Our christian being thus confirmed he is now looked upon in the eye of the church as no longer a minor.

4. *Mus.* Short for *minor key, mode*, etc.: see A 6.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII 547 *note*, Such a piece is upon A, with mi, la, and its minor. 1841 JEBB *Lect. Cathedral Serv.* II. 15 A judicious use of the swell and a change from major to minor in the course of the Psalm. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 83 Floated on a minor fine Into the full chant divine.

b. In figurative or allusive use: see A. 6 d.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Perplexed Music* Poems 1850 I. 329 The strain unfolds In sad, perplexed minors. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt-cap* 268 Over this sample would Corelli croon, Grieving, by minors, like the cushat-dove..

5. *Math.* †a. *Arith.* = SUBTRAHEND. *Obs.*

1612 COLSON *Gen. Treas.*, *Art Arithm.* B bb 2 b, Of Substraction... The first number is to be called the *Maior*, grosse sum, sum total, or superior number ..The second is named the *Minor* ..The third is called the Remainer.

b. *Minor of a determinant* = *minor determinant* (see A. 3 c).

1850 SYLVESTER in *Philos. Mag.* XXXVII. 366 The whole of a system of *r*th minors being zero. *Ibid.*, We shall have only to deal with a system of *first* minors.

6. A name for moths of the genus *Miana.*

1843 HUMPHREYS & WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* I. 179 *Miana literosa* (the rosy minor). *Miana strigilis* (the marbled minor). 1862 F. O. MORRIS *Brit. Moths* II. 115–117.

7. *Football.* A minor point.

1890 *Stratford on Avon Herald* 24 Oct. 2/1 No other points being scored, the 'good old second' were left victorious by 1 try and 2 minors to 1 minor. 1896 *Field* 1 Feb. 171/3 The bid for goal led to a minor being conceded by the visitors.

8. In boys' schools: One's younger brother or 'minor' namesake.

1863 [HEMYNG] *Eton School Days* vii. 82 Let my minor pass, you fellows! Here, Chudleigh, just make room there

9. Short for 'minor theatre', 'minor work'.

1837 T HOOK *Jack Brag* xvii, She is engaged at one of the Minors, and calls herself, in the bills, Roseville a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 153 Why is this play set down among Shakspeare's minors?

Minor, obs. or erron. f MINA[2], MINER, MINOT.

Minorage (mǝi·nŏrėdʒ). [f. MINOR + -AGE.] The condition of being under age; minority.

1888 E. SALT *Hist. Standon* 84 During the minorage of the heir.

Minorale, -all, obs forms of MINERAL.

†**Minorand.** *Arith. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *minōrandus* (sc. *numerus*), gerundive of *minōrāre*: see next] = MINUEND

1709–29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math*, *Arith.* 13 The Remainer added to the Subducend, if the Sum makes the Minorand, 'tis right

†**Mi·norate,** *v. Obs.* [f. med.L. *minōrāt-*, ppl. stem of *minōrāre* to diminish, f L. *minōr-em* less: see MINOR] *trans* To diminish, depreciate.

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 11 This present acte shall not extende to or minorate any liberties or auctoritie of any lorde marcher 1623 [see MINIMATE *v*]. 1628 A LEIGHTON in *Camden Misc.* VII p vi, Magnanimious Henry whom we do not name to minorate the parts of our present Soveraigne 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr Mor* III § 10 Forget not how assuefaction unto anything minorates the passion from it. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Minorated*, diminished, or made less.

†**Minora·tion.** *Obs.* [agent-n. f. med.L. *minōrāre*: see prec. and -ATION.]

1. A lessening, diminution.

1607 WALSALL *Life Christ* C 4, This willing minoration and exinanition of himselfe 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II v 86 The Loadstone, whose effluencies are both continuall, and communicable without a minoration of gravity 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* I Ad Sect v 58 The excuse and minoration of our actuall impieties. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Minoration*, a diminishing, or making less 1856 in MAYNE *Expos Lex.*

2. Mild purgation by laxatives.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 229 Some minoration of the crude matter must be procured first by Clysters.

†**Mi·norative,** *a.* and *sb* *Obs* [f MINORATE *v.* + -IVE. Cf. F. *minoratif* (Cotgr.).] a *adj.* That diminishes or lessens Of medicines Gently laxative b. *sb.* A gently laxative medicine.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg* IX Add 225 Clysters sometymes do supplye the rowme of minoratyve medicines 1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* III XIV 284 When wee feare lest nature faint before perfect concoction, we may sometimes use a gentle minorative 1747 tr *Astruc's Fevers* 112 Nothing but minorative apozems should be ordered. *Ibid.* 232 Others give minoratives more frequently.

Minorca (minǭ·ɹkă). Also 9 **Menorca.** [Sp *Menorca.*] The name of the second in size of the Balearic islands Used *attrib.*, as *Minorca-fowl* (also *Minorca*), a much esteemed black variety of the domestic fowl introduced from Spain; *Minorca holly* (see quot.). Hence **Mino·rcan** and the equivalent †**Minorquin,** †**Menorquine** [Sp. *Menorquin*] a. *adj* of or belonging to the island of Minorca; b. *sb.* an inhabitant of Minorca; also, the language of the inhabitants of Minorca.

1760 SMOLLETT *Contin Hist Eng*, *Geo II*, ann 1756 I 327 Five and twenty Minorquin bakers were hired 1785 *Gentl. Mag* LV I. 66 The Minorquins, when they see an Englishman, follow him. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV 97/2 In character and manners, the Menorquines resemble the natives of Mallorca 1848 E. S. DIXON *Orn. & Dom Poultry* 251 In North Devon they call the Spanish Fowls 'Minorcas'. 1853 *Naturalist* III. 225 *Ilex Balearica*, the Minorca Holly, a very distinct variety of the Common Holly, being readily distinguished by its yellow green leaves. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III 2065 During the British sway, a number of Minorcans and Greeks were introduced by Mr. Turnbull [into Florida]. 1897 BAGHOT DE LA BERE *New Poultry Guide* II. 38 Blue Andalusians, black Minorcas, and white Leghorns, all universally admitted to be prolific layers.

Minoress[1] (mǝi·nŏres). *Obs* exc *Hist.* Forms: 4 **menouresse,** 5 **meneresse,** 7 **minoress.** [ME. *menouresse*, a. OF. *menouresse*, f. *menour* MINOR *sb.* 1: see -ESS. (In med.L. *minōrissa.*)] A nun of the second order of St. Francis, known as Poor Clares, whose house outside Aldgate gave its name to the *Minories*, a street still existing in the City of London.

Susters Meneresses (quot. 1451) is after OF. *sereurs meneuresses.*

1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 7 The Religiouse Wommen the Menouresses dwellyngge withoute algate of london. 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 224/1 The Abbesse and Covent of the Susters Meneresses withoute Algate. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 755 These Nunnes were of the order of S.

Clare, and called Minoresses. 1897 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 5) 726/2 The first monastery of Franciscan nuns or Minoresses formed in England (1293) was outside Aldgate.

Minoress[2] (məi·nŏrès). *rare*—°. [f. MINOR + -ESS.] A female minor.

1888 in OGILVIE.

Minorist (məi·nŏrist). *rare*—¹. [f. MINOR + -IST.] = MINORITE *sb.* 1.

1836 *Tracts for Times* No. 75 9 The Fratres Minores (Minorists or Franciscans) adopted the new usage.

Minorite (məi·nŏrəit), *sb.* and *a.* [f. MINOR + -ITE.]

A. *sb.*

1. A friar minor or Franciscan.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 41/2 Malachias, the minorit or greie frier. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 427 Iohn à Monte Coruino, a Minorite. 1760 JORTIN *Erasm.* II 118 Then follows a short letter to some Minorites, who defamed Erasmus 1883 JESSOP in *19th Cent.* July 99 The Minorites were the Low Churchmen of the 13th century.

2. † **a.** A person of minor rank (*obs.*). **b.** *allusive nonce-use* One busied about minor matters.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 41 Our inquisiturient Bishops, and the attendant minorites their Chaplains. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* II. (1693) 102 The Respondent takes no notice that a Bishop wrote the Letter: For why not rather some Minorite among the Clergy? 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) I 233 The ordinary pursuits of mankind are not as innocent as that of these experimental Minorites or Minims.

B. *adj.* Of the order of Friars Minor.

1563–87 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 236/2 The order of the minors or minorit friers descended from one Francis of Assisium 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 53 A Frier Minorite, called Simon de Sanct Quintin. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 73 There was another Livinus a French man, a Fryer minorite. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 310 On the scite . there anciently stood the abbey of Minorite nuns. 1892 K. GOULD *Conversat. Döllinger* x 245 S. Bonaventure, a member of the Minorite order.

Minority (mino·rĭti). [ad. F. *minorité* or med L. *minōritās*, f. L. *minōr-em* MINOR: see -ITY. Cf Sp. *minoridad*, Pg. *minoridade*, It. *minorità*.]

† 1. The condition or fact of being smaller, inferior, or subordinate. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Answ to Poysoned Bk* Wks. 1051/2 The minoritie, and the obedyence yᵗ the scripture speketh of in Christ, is all ment of his manhod. 1592 KYD *Sol & Pers* IV. ii. 62 What, art thou that petty pigmie that chalenged me at Rhodes, whom I refused to combat for his minoritie? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III vi 117 There may, I confesse, from this narrow time of gestation ensue a minority, or smallnesse in the exclusion 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Character*, ∠ Is the sign of minority

2. The state of being minor or under age; the period during which a person remains under age; nonage; † *in*, † *within minority*, under age.

1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 78 Dispensand with thair minorite and less aige, without payment of ony teind penny 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Comp. Theseus & Rom* (1595) 45 Theseus . stole awaye Helen in hir minoritie, being nothing neere to consent to marrye 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III 217 The Pupill is held under daies or in minority till he be twenty one yeres old 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* I 7, I being young, and within minority 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* v. xviii 432 The minority of Princes ought not to lessen their Subjects reverence unto them 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett* (1846) II 404 It is become the peculiarity of the House of Orange to have minorities. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks (Bohn) II 76 A youth in England, emerging from his minority 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VI § 1 265 The long minority of Henry the Sixth, who was a boy of nine months old at his father's death

† b. The early part of life, youth. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IX 415 Such a man can neither seduce his minority with ill examples, nor maire his waxen age with a false impression 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* p. xix, A Principle imbibed in Minority

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Now *rare*.

1611 DONNE *Anat. World, 1st Annivers.* (1625) 12 When Stag, and Rauen, and the long liu'd tree dy'de in minoritee 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 160 An old booke in broken English, which crept into the world in the minoritie of Printing. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med* 59 This disease doth sticke close to the patient, vnlesse it bee taken away by medicines in its minority. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I vii 25 Yet are our authorities but temporary and not to be imbraced beyond the minority of our intellectuals. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V 373 For the Magistrate .to make the Church his meer Ward, as always in Minority, is neither just nor pious. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 616 In this her dark minority, how toils the human soul!

3. The smaller number or part; a number which is less than half the whole number; *spec.* the smaller party voting together against a majority in a deliberative assembly or electoral body.

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict*, *Minority* (lesser number). 1755 in JOHNSON. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 95 We are a minority, but then we are a very large minority. 1790 — *Fr. Rev* (ed. 2) 186 In a democracy, the majority of the citizens is capable of exercising the most cruel oppressions upon the minority. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 137 The tone of men, who are conscious that they are in a minority. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* ad fin., Conspiracies and insurrections in which small minorities are engaged. 1886–94 H. SPENCER *Autobiogy* II. liii. 298 It is my habit to say what I think, though I may so show myself one of a very small minority, or even a minority of one. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1004 The insufficiency of the mitral valve, which occurs in a minority of cases of exophthalmic goitre. 1903 R. D. SHAW *Pauline Ep.* II. i. 86 Men of pure Gallic blood must in Paul's time have been greatly in the minority.

4. In voting, the number of votes cast for or by the party opposed to the majority.

1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 414 The minority did not reach to more than 39 or 40. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II 533 The minorities in most of the accepting States have been very acceptable.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **minority debt**, a debt incurred by a person while under age; **minority** platform *U.S.*, the 'platform' put forward by the minority of a party; **minority report**, a separate report framed by those members of a committee or other body who are unable to agree with the majority; **minority teller**, one who counts or records votes for a minority; † **minority waiter** (meaning obscure, by some explained as 'a waiter out of work', by others as 'an extraordinary tide-waiter', i. e. one not regularly employed).

1897 *Daily News* 13 May 8/5 The half-crown cigars were also 'minority debts'? 1905 *Daily Chron* 24 June 6/6 He has raised £45,000 out of which he paid his minority debts. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev* Feb 271 The captors were able to defeat the 'minority platform. 1902 *Daily Chron* 27 Feb. 5/1 He had to occupy the unusual position of being the 'minority teller at the table. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II 1, I told Thomas that your Honour had already inlisted five disbanded chairmen, seven 'minority waiters, and thirteen billiard markers

† **Mi·norize**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. MINOR *a.* + -IZE. Cf. MINORATE *v.*] *trans* To depreciate

1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* 1. 34 Hee that will take vpon him to Minorize the learning of Authors.

† **Minorque.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [FR: see MINORCA.] A kind of cloth.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* II xix (1794) II 539 They make camblets, calimancoes, minorques, coarse cloths.

Minorship (məi·nŏrʃip). [f MINOR + -SHIP] The state of being a minor (Ogilvie 1882).

‖ **Minot** (*mino*). [F, f. *mine* a measure of 6 bushels] An obsolete French measure of capacity, varying according to locality and the nature of the commodity to be measured. the standard value was 3 (French) bushels = about 39.36 litre

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* IV xxxiii 155 b, Those which were found aswel in grayn, as fruits of yerely reuenues the quantity of 500. minots. 1668 *Lond. Gaz* No 259/4 His Majesty intends to abate 44 Crowns upon each Minot [*printed* minor], or measure of four French bushels of Salt 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s v *Bread*, They take a Minot of this Flower leaven and boult it, and cover it well with the same Flower or Meal. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Measure*, The minot consists of three bushels; the mine of two minots. 1800 RANKEN *Hist France* VIII viii vi 393 The minot contained three bushels.

Minotary, obs form of MINATORY.

Minotaur (mi·nŏtɔ̄r). *Gr. Myth* [ad. Gr. Μινώταυρ-ος (L. *Minōtaur-us*, OF. *Minotaur*, F. *Minotaure*), f Μίνως Minos + ταῦρος bull.] A fabulous monster, the son of Pasiphae, wife of Minos king of Crete, and a bull, represented as having the body of a man and the head of a bull He was confined in the Cretan labyrinth and fed with human flesh. He was slain by Theseus, who thus freed Athens from her annual tribute of seven youths and seven maidens to be devoured by the monster. Hence used *allusively*.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2104 (*Ariadne*) The mynatour [*v. rr.* Mynotawr(e, -taure, Mynataur] 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 304 Minotaure *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xiv, The minotaur, ane monster meruelous. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Fenyeit Freir* 66 The Menatair [*v.r.* Mynataur] marvelus. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 189 There Minotaurs and vgly Treasons lurke. 1592 DANIEL *Compl Rosamond* lxix, Heere I inclos'd from all the world a sunder, The Minotaure of shame kept for disgrace. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der* III. xxii, But don't give yourself for a meal to a minotaur like Bult. 1900 *United Service Mag* Jan 427 All those who were the hope and future strength of the race were devoured by the Imperial Minotaur [*sc.* Napoleon] in pursuit of his dream of universal domination.

b. A representation of this, esp. *Her.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 122 And by his Baner born is his penoun Of gold ful riche, in which ther was ybete The Mynotaur which pat he slough in Crete 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 49 R beareth azure, a Minotaure d' Argente. 1776 BURNEY *Hist Mus* (1789) I II iii. 337 In a medal inscribed Caleno the Minotaur is seen.

Minouet, obs form of MINUET.

Minour, obs. form of MINER.

† **Mino·very.** *Law. Obs.* [app. a corrupt form of MANŒUVRE. The source from which Cowell obtained the word is unknown.] (See quot.)

1607 COWELL *Interpr*, *Minovery* .signifieth some trespasse or offence committed by a man's handie work in the Forest, as an engyn to catch Deere.

[Hence in Dicts.; those of recent date substitute the form *manovery*.]

Minow, obs. form of MINNOW.

Minowaye, variant of MINAWAY (= minuet).

† **Minoxin.** *Obs.*

1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1567/4 A sad Minoxin colour cloth Coat.

Minrall, Minre, obs ff. MINERAL, MINE *pron.*

Minse, -sed, -sen, -ser, obs. ff. MINCE, etc.

Minsh, -ery, obs. forms of MINCH, -ERY.

† **Minsical**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [? f. MINCE *v.* + -ICAL.] ? Mincing, dainty.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Wanstead Play* in *Arcadia*, etc. (1605) 571 A woman, of a minsicall countenance, but..not three quarters so beautious as your selfe.

† **Mi·nsing.** *Obs.* [f. **minse* vb. (cogn. w. MIN *v.*) + -ING[1].] Remembrance.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 326 Of hym ys mynsyng wib-outen ende, ffor he made a cke of ioye After his name, & calde hit Troye. — *Chron.* (1810) 201 Þi misdede be in þi mynsyng, Euer more to drede, eft to do swilke þing.

Minsitive: see MINCEATIVE.

Minster[1] (mi·nstəɹ). Forms: 1, 4–6 mynster, 3–6 mynstre, 2 minister, 3 munster, -tre, 4 mynyster, -tre, menestre, mynstire, 4–5 mynstere, mynistre, 5 mynester, mynstir, ministre, minstre, 1, 6– minster. [OE. *mynster*:—prehistoric **munistrjo*, a. popular L. **monisterium* = Eccl. L *monastērium* MONASTERY. Cf OHG *munistri* (MHG., mod G. *münster*), MDu. *monster* (early mod.Du. *munster*), ON. *mustari*.]

† 1. A monastery; a Christian religious house

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* I xxxiii (Schipper), Wæs se seresta abbud þæs ylcan mynstres [L *eiusdem monasterii*] Petrus haten. *c* 1205 LAY. 29357 Gurmund falde þa munstres and an heng alle þa munkes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 261 Paste by þe mynystre [L. *cenobium*] of Seint Michel is marbil i founde. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6695 A mynstere, Duellyng for monkes and him in fere *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2596 Faire maillers, that ministre roiall. 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* II 91 Erle Leofrice repared. The mynstre of Werburge, gyuyng therto liberte.

2. The church of a monastery; a church which had its origin in a monastic establishment; also applied gen. to any church of considerable size or importance, esp a collegiate or cathedral church.

c 960 *Laws K. Edgar* 1. 1, Man agife ælce teoðunge to þam ealdan mynstre [L *ad matrem ecclesiam*] þe seo hyrnes tohyrð. 1056–66 *Inscription* (at Kirkdale Ch. Yorksh.), Orm Gamal svna bohte sčs Gregorivs minster ðonne hit wes æl tobrocan & tofalan. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 3230 Þe heye munstre of winchestre 13 *E E Allit P.* A. 1063 Þe al-my3ty was her mynyster mete, þe lombe þe saker-fyse þer to reget. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 30 Seynt Willyams toumbe in ye mynstre of ye trinyte *c* 1450 *Merlin* VI. 98 Than thei yeden a-gein in-to the mynystre to heir oute the masse 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. ix 624, I shal assay to bere hit [the shield], and soo bare hit oute of the mynstre. *c* 1599 *Acc Bk W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII 278 The colligiat churche or minster in Ripo' *a* 1645 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs* in *Worcs Hist. Soc. Proc* II 191 The cloyster of the Mynster of Worcester 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* (1698) 80 The Cathedral or Minster [at Lincoln] is a stately structure. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl* 4 July, As for the minster [at York], I know not how to distinguish it, except by its great size *a* 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 200 Yorkshire is especially the land of minsters and abbey-churches. 1898 LEACH in *Beverley Ch. Act Bk* (Surtees) Introd. 34 The word minster itself is peculiarly one used not of monasteries but of secular churches—York, Beverley, Ripon, Southwell, Lincoln, Lichfield, Wimborne, these are the churches to which the title of minster has clung,..and they were one and all churches of secular canons.

† b. *transf.* A temple *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 7580 Þeȝȝ comenn inntill ȝerrsalæm & inntill Godess minnstre *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2174 When he was full þare & fedd he flittis with his ost, To Tergarontes he teȝe þare tiȝt was a mynstre. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvi 174 Before the Mynstre of this Ydole is a Vyvere 1568 PHAER *Æneid* VII E iv b, Three hundred mynsters chief along the towne wyde open stands. 1581 NUCE *Seneca's Octavia* II. II 174 b, Whom as a God in minsters we adorne.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *minster-aisle* (also *fig.*), *-church*, *-door*, *-fund*, *-gate*, *-garth*, *pile*, *-quire*, *-yard*; † **minster book**, a book used in church.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4263 Þe *mynster yles were made as warde. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Lichfield* I 211 Overarched by a minster-aisle of venerable trees *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 109 Alse þe holi *minster-boc seið. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III, I believe she thinks the whole world is one great *Minster-church 13 . *St Erkenwolde* 128 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg* (1881) 269 *Mynster-dores were makyd opone, quene matens were songene. 13.. *E. E. Allit P.* C. 268 As mote in at a munster dor, so mukel wern his chawles. 14. *Sir Beues* (M.) 4275 The kyngis doughter was. to the mynester durre I-led, Vnto sir Myles was she wed. 1809 G. POULSON *Beverlac* 681 Trustees of the *minster fund *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Cotton) 200 Withowtyn att the *mynster yate. 1393 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 185 My graven in the *mynster Garth. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 131 Lincoln's *minster pile. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav* (Chetham Soc.) 72 Erected in the *minster-quire 1842 W. WHITE *Directory Lincs.* 124 *Minster yard.

† **Mi·nster**[2], *Obs.* [From the name of *Münster* a German city, capital of Westphalia.] A kind of linen cloth originally imported from Munster.

1612 *Sc. Bk. Customs* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 321 Minsters the rowle contening xv hundreth elnis, iiiᶜxx li 1698–9 HOUGHTON *Collect. Husb & Trade* No 343 (1727) II 382 Of minsters from Germany 74246 ells.

Minster, obs. form of MINISTER *v.*

Minstracy, -trall, -tralsie, -sy, obs. ff. MINSTREL, -TRELSY.

† **Mi·nstraly.** *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4 menstrely, 4, 6 -traly, 6 menstrallie, -tralie, -ye. [f. MINSTREL + -Y.] = MINSTRELSY.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii (*George*) 191 Til haf had menstrely & in all degre haf mad mery. *Ibid.* 662 Pane wes mad gret ioy in hy with syndry kynde of menstraly. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 13 Of mirth, for menstrallie and play 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi 65 Appollo .vithit his sueit menstralye 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 37 Quhen that he. hard the menstralie [*v.r.* menstraly] anone, The dansing, and the greit blyithnes [etc.].

Minstre, obs. form of MINISTRY.

Minstrel (mi·nstrĕl), *sb.* Forms: α. 3 **menestral**, (*pl.* **menestraus**); β. 4 **mynystrel, ministrele, minestrale**, 4–5 **mynystral**, 5 **mynistralle**, 6 **mynystrell, mynnystrelle**, (7 *arch.* **ministrel**); γ. 4 **menstrelle**, 4–5 **menstrale, -alle**, 4–6, 7 *Sc.* **menstral**, 5 *Sc.* **menstraille**, 5–6 **menstrell**, 6 **menstrall**; δ. 4 **mynstraell, -tral(e, (munstral)**, 4–5 **minstral(e, mynstralle**, 4–6 **mynstrel(le, minstralle**, 5 **minstrall**, 5–6 **minstrelle**, 6 **minstril, mynstrell**, 6–7 **minstrell**, 7 **minstrill**, 6– **minstrel**. [a. OF. *menestral, -terel, ministral, -terel* (F. *ménestrel*) = Pr. *menestral* officer, person employed, attendant, musician:—late L. *ministeriāl-em* one having an official duty, f. *ministerium*: see MINISTRY.

OF had a synon. *menestrier* (mod.F *ménétrier* village musician), f *menestrel* with alteration of suffix. The It. *ministrello*, Sp. *ministril*, Pg. *ministrel*, are formed after Fr]

†**1.** *gen.* A servant having a special function. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 An oðer half, nimeð nu ȝeme of hwuche two mesteres þeos two menestraus [*sc* the flatterer and the backbiter] serueð hore louerde, þe deofle of helle.

2. In early use (i.e. down to the end of the 16th c.), a general designation for any one whose profession was to entertain his patrons with singing, music, and story-telling, or with buffoonery or juggling. In modern romantic and historical use commonly with narrowed and elevated application: A mediæval singer or musician, esp. one who sang or recited, to the accompaniment of his own playing on a stringed instrument, heroic or lyric poetry composed by himself or others.

The use of the word in romantic poetry and fiction has so coloured its meaning that the application to a mere jester, mountebank, or conjuror, originally common, would now seem inappropriate

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5509 Menestrel he was god ynou & harpare in eche poynte. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A Prol 33 And summe Murþhes to maken as Munstrals cunne. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 764 Ther mightest thou see these floutours, Minstrales, and eek Iogelours. *c* 1386 — *Sir Thopas* 134 Do come he seyde my Mynstrales And geestours for to tellen tales Anon in myn Armynge. 14 . *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 693 *Hic prestigiator*, mynstralle. 1423 in T Sharp *Diss Pageants Coventry* (1825) 207 Thei have retained Matthew Ellerton & John Trumpor Mynstrells as for the Cite of Coventry *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* ccclvi. 245 He saw mynstrallis & iogullurs *Ibid.*, He said, hym had levur clethe Criste þer with, or pure men, þan for to giff þaim to mynstrallis, for, he said, it was no noder to giff to mynstrals bod for to offyr to fendis. 1508 in Lysons *Envir Lond.* (1792) I 226 To the menstorell upon May-day, o o 4 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* ix. 23 When Iesus came into the rulers house, and sawe the minstrels [so 1611] and the people raginge 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) II. 236 Item youe shall allowe to Mr. Brereton and Mr Gryffith their chaplaynes and minstralles. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb) 25 Al the musicions & minstrels playe on theyr instrumentes. 1559 ABP. HETHE in Strype *Ann. Ref* (1824) I. App vi 403 Kinge Davyd..placed himselfe amongest the mynystrells. 1597 *Maldon, Essex* Liber C. 146 b, The said John Cooke shall .. the said John Hill instructe .in the arte misterie and facultie of a minstrell. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Minstrel*, a Player on the Violin; a Fidler, or Piper. 1768 BEATTIE (*title*) The Minstrel 1805 SCOTT (*title*) The Lay of the Last Minstrel. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid Ages* I ii. 68 The [Anglo-Norman] minstrel shows himself everywhere a bitter satirist upon ecclesiastics. 1850 O. WINSLOW *Inner Life* vi 181 The banquet is ready and the minstrels are tuning their harps.

¶**b.** Used derisively with pun on *minister*.

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 8 b, I forgette to tel you what a stirre he keepes against dumbe ministers, and neuer writes nor talkes of them, but hee calleth them minstrels.

3. *transf.* Used *poet.* or *rhetorically* for a musician, singer, or poet.

1718 PRIOR *Solomon* ii 71 Music's force can..make .the lynx forget His wrath to man, and lick the minstrel's feet. 1819 WORDSW. *To Dr. Wordsw.* 1 The Minstrels played their Christmas tune To night beneath my cottage-eaves. 1831 — *Yarrow Revisited* i. 8, I stood, looked, listened, and with Thee, Great Minstrel of the Border! 1839 — *Th. on Banks Nith* 56 Sweet Mercy! to the gates of Heaven This Minstrel lead, his sins forgiven. *a* 1882 ROSSETTI *House of Life* ix, Behold this minstrel is unknown; Bid him depart, for I am minstrel here

4. Chiefly in *plural* and with prefixed defining word, as *Christy, negro, nigger minstrels*: The designation assumed by certain bands of public entertainers in the U.S. and subsequently also in England, who, with blacked faces and wearing grotesque costumes, performed interludes representing negro life in the southern states, with songs and music ostensibly of negro origin.

1864, 1871 [see NEGRO 3]. 1873 [see CHRISTY]. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 29 Mar. 3/6 April 9 has been fixed for the last performance of the Mohawk Moore and Burgess Minstrels at St. James's Hall.

5. *attrib.*

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* xxiv. 81 This Minstrel God, .. Stood proud to Hymn, and tune his youthful Lyre. 1767 PERCY *Ess. Anc. Minstrels* in *Reliq.* (1794) I. p. liv, The old Minstrel-ballads are in the northern dialect. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. xiv, Free from thy minstrel-spirit glanced, Fling me the picture of the fight. 1813 — *Trierm.* i. xix, The attributes of those high days Now only live in minstrel-lays.

Hence **Mi·nstrel** *v. trans.*, to sing of, celebrate in song. **Mi·nstreless**, a female minstrel. **Mi·nstrelling** *vbl. sb.*, the performance of music. †**Mi·nstrelship**, (*a*) minstrelsy, the performance of music; (*b*) (with possessive pronoun) the personality of a minstrel.

1471 in T. Sharp *Diss. Pageants Coventry* (1825) 35 It' paid to the waytes for mynstrelship .vjᵈ. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T S.) I. 381 With singing and danceing, minstrelling and playing. 1647 *Haddington Presbyt. Rec.* in *Baron Crt. of Stichill* (1905) Introd. 35 Profane minstrellings in time of dinner or supper tends to great debauchery. 1817 *Blackw. Mag* I. 169 No monument tells, 'mid the wilderness green, Where the minstreless lies of the Border the last 1822 T L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* xvi. 218 I'll knock your musical noddles together. That will be a new tune for your minstrelships. *Ibid* 219 Touch thou shalt not · my minstrelship defies thee. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 127 Such poets as Bayard Taylor, who once minstrelled an Arab's horse.

Minstrelsy (mi·nstrĕlsi). Forms: α. 4 **menestrelsy, -traloie, menistralsi**; β. 4 **menstraloye**, 5 **menstralcy, -sie, -sy**; 4 **menstracie, menstracy**, 5 **menstrasy(e**; γ. 4 **mynystralsye**; δ. 4 **(mistralsi, munstralsye), minstralcie, -oye, mynstraloie**, 4–5 **minstralcy, mynstraloye, -sy**, 4, 8 **minstralsy**, 5 **mynstralsi, -sie, mynstrelsee, -oye, mynstrylsy**, 5–6 **mynstralcy, -sye, mynstrelsy**, 6 **minstrelcy**, 6–7 **minstralsie**, 7 **minstrelsie**; 4 **minstracie, mynstrasy, -trecye, -trisye**, 5 **(munstrassye), mynstracy**; 7– **minstrelsy**. [ad. OF. *menestralsie, -trancie*, f. *menestrel* a minstrel: see MINSTREL]

1. The art, occupation, or practice of a minstrel; the practice of playing and singing; in mod. use only *poet.* and *arch.* †*To make minstrelsy*, to produce music.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 4716 He hadde no grace to sey with alle His graces ryghte deuoutely For þe noyse of þe mynstralsy. 13 *Seuyn Sag* (W.) 3363 Than was thare made grete menestrelsy. *a* 1350 *St. Thomas* 38 in Horstm *Altengl Leg.* (1881) 20 Þare was grete mirth of sere menistralsi [*v r* mistralsi]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1155 Alle maner menstracie þere was mad. 1362 LANGL. *P Pl.* A. iii. 11 Þer was Murþe and Munstralsye Meede with to plese. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xvi. 196 What manere mynstralcie Hast þow vsed? *c* 1440 *Bone Flor* 168 Thorow the towne the knyghtes sange, .. Makeyng swete mynstralcy 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus* xl 20 Wyne and mynstralsye reioyse the hert. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr Parnas.* i. ii (Arb) 11 He did chaunt his rurall minstralsie. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii (1709) 24 To have our Passions lie at the mercy of a little Minstrelsy. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* i. xvi, Save one short pipe of rudest minstrelsy. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers Relig* 104 The minstrelsy of psalms and hymns, and spiritual songs 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1877) I. v. 274 Verses which breathe the true fire of the warlike minstrelsy common to Greek and Teuton.

†**b.** Harmony. *Obs.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem*, *Rhymes* 18 Which delighted in nothing more then in this Minstrelsie of meeters.

2. A body of minstrels; an assemblage or gathering of minstrels.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5011 So many maner minstracie at þat mariage were. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T* 260 Toforn hym gooth the loude Mynstralcye. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiv. 276 (Harl MS.), Oþer worthi lady ȝede to þe same chirch, with gret mynstracy afore hire. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* ccxli. 267 Euery man in good aray and euery crafte with his mynstralsye 1667 MILTON *P L.* vi. 168 Ministring Spirits, trained up in Feast and Song; Such hast thou arm'd, the Minstrelsie of Heav'n. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* iii. 231 Before him march in Files The rural Minstralsy. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *On Camp Hill near Hastings* iii, At the Conqueror's side There his minstrelsy sat harp in hand. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, i iv. I. 49 The minstrelsy played before them till they reached the royal residence.

†**3.** *collect.* A number or collection of musical instruments. Also, a kind of musical instrument.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 9 Pleyen he koude on euery Mynstralcie 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 186 The voys of orgons and of dyvers menstralcy. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I ccxcix. 443 The spanyerdes .. departed, makyng great noyse of trumpettes and other mynstrelsies.

4. Minstrel poetry; *occas.* a body of minstrel poetry.

1802 SCOTT (*title*) Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 35 The Iliad and the Odyssey. are compilations arranged by successive editors, but still compilations of minstrelsies, the works of various poets in the heroic age. 1845 CRAIK *Hist. Lit. Eng.* V. 150 That remarkable body of national song known as the Jacobite minstrelsy.

Minstryng, obs. form of MINISTERING *sb.*

Mint (mint), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **mynyt, -it, -et, munet**, 1–2, 4–5 **menet**, 5 **myntte**, 5–7 **mynt**, 6 **minte**, 6– **mint**. [OE. *mynet* neut., repr. (with change of gender) WGer. **munita* fem., a. L. *monēta*: see MONEY. Cf. OFris. *menote, munte* fem., OS. *munita* fem. (MDu. *munte*, Du. *munt* fem.), OHG. *munizza* fem., *muniz* masc. and neut. (MHG. *münze*, mod.G. *münze* fem.). From LG. the word passed into the Scandinavian langs.: ON., Sw., Da. *mynt*.]

1. A piece of money, a coin; money. *Obs.*

From 16th c. only *slang*: possibly reintroduced in this use from LG.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) N 144 *Nomisma*, mynit. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 19 Eawað me mynet [*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* mynyt, *c* 1160 *Hatton* menet; Vulg. *numisma*] þæs gæfles. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 192 ȝenim pipores swilce an mynet ȝeweȝe, diles sædes swilce .iiii. mynet ȝeweȝen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 241 Vor pouerte is þet menet huermide me bayþ þe riche of heuene. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 1069 These [*sc.* pigs] if me spende, or mynt for hem reseyue. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 83 Mynt, golde 1621 B. JONSON *Metam. Gypsies* in *Horace*, etc. (1640) 54 Strike faire at some Jewell That mint [1641 *fol.*, mine] may accrue well 1666 HEAD *Eng. Rogue* i. iv. 33. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* xxiii, You'll want money... You must take some of the mint I've got laid by in the old tea-pot.

2. A place where money is coined; usually, a place where lawful money is coined under the authority and direction of the state. *Master of the mint* (perh. orig. in sense 1): the chief officer and custodian of the mint.

(Since 1869 the offices of Master and Worker of the Mint have been nominally held by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has direct control of the establishment.)

1423 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 256/2 The maister of the mynte aforeseid [*previously called* maistre of the koyne]. *c* 1475 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 286 For and ther were a myntte ordeyned ny therby. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin* (1769) IV. 125 There was . a Mint of Coynage in Coventrye. 1553 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App v 8 Her Majestie hath ordered and established to be made within her mintes these seueral coynes. 1603 JAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. I III. 67 The Warden of our Mynt and Woorkmaster of our Moneys there. 1670 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 At the Tower . I saw the lyons and Mint. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Master of the Mint*, an Officer now call'd *The Warden of the Mint.* 1787 *Phil Trans.* LXXVII. 204 *note*, The experiments. were made.. at his Majesty's Mint in the Tower. 1836 in *Rep. Committee Roy. Mint* (1837) App. 28 The Cash Account of the Master of the Mint 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man* I vi. 66 The Carthaginians had a national mint established in the Acropolis of Carthage.

b. A set of machines for coining.

1592 R D. *Hypnerotomachia* 7 This Image was. mooved about with such a noyse as if the mynte of the Queene of England had been going there' 1642 CHAS. I *Sp* Wks. 1662 I 412, I have sent hither for a Mint. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xl (ed 3) 94 The mint which was sent a few years since to Calcutta was capable of coining 200,000 pieces a day.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A place in which the fabrication (of anything) is carried on; a source of invention or fabrication.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 331 b, The..matrices of moste estemed ryches, and the myntes of al treasures are the mountaynes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L L.* i. i. 166 A man .That hath a mint of phrases in his braine. 1610 BP CARLETON *Jurisd* 141 If that decree were forged, with many moe: Let the Romane forgery be acknowledged, and the Masters of that mint knowne. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 16 The Pulpit, and the Press, those Mints of Atheism 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. (1809) 348 Rome .. should possess the sole mint of all spiritual licences and pardons *a* 1792 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Ode to Pretty Milliner* Wks 1794 III 327 A kiss!—a thousand kisses let me add—Ten thousand from thy unexhausted mint. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* lxxix, But thou and I are one in kind, As moulded like in Nature's mint. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. v 192 All these [tales] bear the unmistakable stamp of Hawthorne's mint. 1905 R. F. HORTON *Child & Relig* vii. 276 The Bible ought to be taught to every English child, as .. the Mint of our noblest speech.

†**4.** Coinage. *Obs.*

1483 in *Lett. & Papers Rich. III & Hen VII* (Rolls) I. 45 A lettre undre the kinges prive seall concernyng the mynte of Irlande. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 235 For Minte, and Warres, and Marshall Discipline, (things of Absolute Power) he would neuerthelesse bring to Parliament.

b. In phrase *to pass the Mint* (with allusion to the assaying department of the Mint).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* To Rdr. A 4 b, So when any considerable Supplement of New English Words have legally pass'd the Mint and Test of our Vertuosi, the same liberty [of reprinting with additions] may be allowed this Work.

5. †**a.** A quantity (of money) coined. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard* i. (1599) 16 They were plentifully furnished..with so rich a mynt of money [orig. *tanta copia di danari*], that it sufficed against all wants.

transf. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 100 He vanished, leauing mee extreamely discontented, for I had ready a mint of questions.

b. Hence, a vast sum (of money); rarely *transf.* a vast amount (of something costly).

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 19. 172 A mass, a mint, a mine of mony could easily be advanced to defray the expences thereof. 1729 BRADLEY *Riches of Hop garden* 2 Expect Mints of Money to tumble into their Laps for a little Secret. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* i, He must have lost a mint of money. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxi, He was so tasselled, and so ruffled with a mint of bravery. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xciv. 16 Our John Knox would be worth a mint at this hour, but where is he?

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **mint-bill**, a bill or promissory note given by the officers of the mint to the importer of bullion deposited for coining; **mint duties**, certain taxes formerly appropriated to the maintenance of the Royal Mint; **mint hog** *slang*, an Irish shilling; †**mint house**, a building in which money is coined; †**mintmaker**, 'a moneyer'; †**mint man**, one engaged or skilled in coining; also *transf.*; **mint phrase**, a phrase coined for a purpose; **mint price**, the standard price of bullion as recognized at the mint; **mint-stamp** *Numism.* = MINT-MARK (also *fig.*); **mint-state** *Numism.*, the condition in which a coin

comes from the mint (also *transf.*, of a postage-stamp); **mint-token**, a token of a nominal value issued by legal authority from a mint; **mint value** = *mint price*. Also MINT-MARK, MINT-MASTER.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4330/5 The New Edict in France for making their *Mint-Bills current throughout the Kingdom. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 253/1 It [coin] is delivered to the owner weight for weight, as expressed in the mint bill which had been given. 1782 G. & F. GARBETT in *Rep. Committee Roy. Mint* (1837) App. 221 Certain duties upon brandy and strong waters under the title of *Mint duties. 1806 CARR *Stranger in Irel.* iii. 65 The genuine Irish shillings, called by the low Irish *Mint hogs. 1605 STOW *Ann., Jas. I*, 1414 The next day he saw . the *mint-houses. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 248 The Hungarian gold and silver employed mint-houses, not only in Hungary, but in Germany, and the continent of Europe. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 2 Of *myntemakers [F. *monnoyers*] and pybakers. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I xvi 82 The which is wel known to .euery goldsmith and *mintman. 1624 BACON *War w. Spain* (1629) 2 He that thinketh Spaine to be some great Ouermatch for this Estate is no good Mint-man, But takes greatnesse of Kingdomes according to their Bulke and Currency. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 384 They proposed to coin their plate to pay them: but the mintmen stole off with their stamps and irons. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. iv 74, I wyll tyde This affayre for you; giue it freight and passage, And such *mynt-phrase, as 'tis the worst of canting, By how much it affects the sense it has not. 1758 J. HARRIS *Money & Coins* II. ii. 56 The market price of bullion might be frequently above the *mint price. 1892 H. R. GRENFELL in *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 2/3 Law has instituted the so-called mint price for gold. 1817 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* 1st Ser. III. 183 That all men . should take the *mint-stamp of their thoughts from the Council of Trent. 1837 in *Rep. Committee Roy. Mint* Index 22 The Mint stamp is for the security of the refiner. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 16 Jan 7/7 The Niger Coast 5*s.* [*sc.* postage stamp] in violet on 2*d.*, and the 10*s* in vermilion on 5*d.*, both unused and in *mint state. 1716 *Lond Gaz* No. 5439/3 A small Copper Coin, under the Name of *Mint-Tokens, shall be current throughout his Dominions for half a Rixdollar.

Mint (mint), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1–6 **minte**, 1, 4–6 **mynte**, 3–7 **mente**, 5–6 **mynt**, 6 **mynthe**, 6– **mint**. [OE. *minte* wk. fem. (? Mercian *mint* str. fem.) = OHG. *munza* (MHG, mod G. *münze*):—WG. **minta*, a. L. *menta*, *mentha*, Gr. *μίνθη* (also *μίνθος*). A synonym of unexplained form is WGer. **muntja*, represented by M.Du. *munte* (Du. *munt* fem.), OHG. *munza* (MHG., mod G. *münze*). The obsolete Eng. form *mente* may be influenced by F *mente* (now written *menthe*), whence also the MDu. variant *mente*.]

1. Any one of the aromatic labiate plants of the genus *Mentha*, esp. *M viridis*, Garden Mint or SPEARMINT, well known in cookery. Until the 18th c frequently with *a* and in *pl.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp* Matt. xxiii. 23 Forþon ge þe tæzþiaþ mintæ [*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* mintan] & dile & cymen. *c* 1260 *Gloss Names Plants* in *Rel Ant.* I. 37 *Menta*, mente, minten. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 731 A litel path . Of mentes ful and fenel grene. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cvi (Tollem MS), Mynte of gardynes is an herbe þat multiplyeþ it selfe *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 60 Mintis stampid wiþ salt. *c* 1450 *ME. Med Bk* (Heinrich) 69 Take smalache, & myntes, & rewe, and betonye 1530 PALSGR. 660/2 Plucke these roses whyle I plucke these myntes. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Menta*, *mentæ*, . Mintes. 1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* Ode xi in Arb *Garner* V. 456 Fragrant violets, and sweet mynthe, Matched with purple hyacinth 1618 LATHAM *and Bk Falconry* (1633) 143 Mintes is hot and dry in the third degree 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* i 11, I plac'd a Mint, with half its Roots in the Glass. *Ibid*, The Mints stood just upon the ends of the Trough. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 471 Mint has long been used in Medicine.

b. With defining word, as **bergamot mint**, *M. citrata*; **brandy mint**, PEPPERMINT, *M piperita*; **brook, fish, horse, water, wild mint**, *M. sylvestris* and other wild species; **brown, mackerel mint**, old names for *M. viridis*; **corn mint**, *M. arvensis*; **crisp(ed, cross, curled mint**, *M. crispa*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxiv. 243 The garden Myntes are of four sortes, that is to say, Curlde Mynte, Crispe Mynte, Spere Mynte, and Harte Mynte. The wilde Mynte is of two sortes, that is, the Horse Mynte, and the Water Mynte. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxv. 553 The first Mint is called browne Mint, or red Mint. The second..crosse Mint, or curled Mint. The third . Speare Mint, common Garden Mint, our Ladies Mint, Browne Mint and Macrell Mint. The fourth Hart Woort or Hart Mint. *Ibid* ccxvii. 555 Water Mint, Fish Mint, Brooke Mint, and Horse Mint. 1744 J. WILSON *Synops. Brit. Pl.* 87 Pepper-mint. They call this Brandy-mint in Westmoreland. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 525 *Corn Mint.* Watery places and moist corn fields. 1832 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 179 The most used of them are, the Crisped Mint, *Mentha crispa*, Lin.; the Green Mint, *M. Viridis*, ..the Elegant Mint, *M. gentilis*, Lin.

2. Applied with defining word to plants of allied genera, e. g. *Calamintha* and in *U. S. Pycnanthemum* and *Monarda*. See also CATMINT.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 22 *Calamintha*..called in english cornemint and calamynt. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxviii. 556 Calamint, or mountaine Mint. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 417 *Monarda didyma*, Mountain Mint. *M. punctata*, Horsemint. *Ibid.* 419 *Pycnanthemum incanum*, Mountain Mint. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* s. v., *Calamintha officinalis* is in *Vks.* Cap Mint or Cat Mint; . *Teucrium Scorodonia* is Rock Mint in *Som.* and Wild Mint in *Suss.*; *Ajuga reptans* is Wild Mint in *Berks.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **mint-cake** *dial.*, (*a*) a cake made of flour and dripping or lard, flavoured with sugar and chopped fresh mint, and rolled out very thin (E. D. D.); (*b*) a sweetmeat flavoured with peppermint (*Ibid.*); **mint julep** (see JULEP 2); **mint-rook**, a sweetmeat (see ROCK *sb.*) flavoured with peppermint; **mint-stick**, a stick of mint-rock or similar sweetmeat; **mint tea** = *mint-water*; **mint tree**, an Australian labiate tree, *Prostanthera lasiantha* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **mint-water**, a cordial distilled from mint. Also MINT-SAUCE.

1825 MRS. CAMERON *Seeds of Greediness* 2 (in *Houlston Tracts* I. No. 22) Apples, *mint cakes, and other things . very tempting to children. 1817 PAULDING *Lett. fr South* (1835) I. 21 The best compounder of *mint-juleps of any man in Virginia. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 540 Mint Julep. 1862 *New York Tribune* 13 June (Cent.), The soldiers hunger for dates, figs, *mint-stick [etc.]. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 395 Sage-tea and *Mint-tea were familiar to all nurses. 1666 *Phil Trans* I & II. No 12. 212 *Mint-water. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XII 131 A draught composed of two drachms of mint water [etc.].

† **Mint**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; possibly contraction of MINUTE *sb.* (cf. MINT-WHILE).]

1. A small insect, mite, weevil.

14 . *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 623 *Bibiones, vermes, Anglice* myntys. *c* 1475 *Pict Voc.* ibid. 767/8 *Nomina vermium*.. *Hec mica*, a mynte. 1789 W. MARSHALL *Glouc.* I. 330 *Mints*, mites. 1842 in AKERMAN *Wilts Gloss*

2. A denomination of weight, $\frac{1}{20}$ of a grain; = MITE.

a 1600 *MS. Rawlinson D.* 23 Pref. 1 b, The weyghtes called myntes which is the smallest weyhte here sette downe, saving the weyghtes called droytes, These weyghtes called myntes hathe no abbrevyacion sette here downe.

Mint (mint), *sb.*[4] *Sc* and *north. dial.* Also 4 **munt**, 4–6 **mynt**. [f. MINT *v.*[1]]

1. Purpose, intention.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 463 Bot he was merred of hys mint, Fulson he fand vnsterne stint 13.. *E. E Allit P* A. 1160 Bot of þat munt I was bi-talt.

2. An attempt, effort; an attempt to strike; a blow aimed; a threatening gesture or movement.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 12367 He [Arthur] sey wel how he [Dynabrok] made his mynt, & wiþ his mace he teysed his dynt. 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2345 Fyrst I mansed þe muryly, with a mynt one, & roue þe wyth no rof *Ibid* 2350 Þat oþer munt for þe morne, mon, I þe profered, þou kyssedes my clere wyf *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2613 A ful fel mynt to him made 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V viii 11 Now bendis he wp his burdoun with a mynt, On syde he bradis for till eschew the dint 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform* xxxix 361 He Brocht thame to miserie maid ane mynt to wrang vs. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1158 '3it', quod Experience, 'at thee Mak mony mints I may'. 1589 J. MELVILL *Autobiogr.* (Wodrow Soc.) 273 His brother, making a mint, maid the lown to flie. *a* 1699 J. FRASER *Mem* VI § 2 (1738) 139 Nor made I ever any extraordinary Mint to seek God, but [etc.]. 1728 RAMSAY *To Starrat* 39 The lawly mints of my poor moorland muse.

Mint (mint), *v.*[1] Now *dial.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 **myntan**, 2 **mintan**, 2–3 **munten**, 3–6 **mynt**, 3–7 **minte**, 4, 6 **mente**, 5 **munt**, 6 **ment**, **mynte**, 3– **mint**. [OE. *myntan*, perh from **mynettan*, f. *myne* thought, intention · see MIN *sb.*]

† **1.** *intr.* and *trans* To think. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Judith* 153 (Gr.) Mynton ealle, þæt se beorna breʒo & seo beorhte mæʒð in ðam whitegan træfe wæron ætsomne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 28979 For euer ai prai wit-vten stint, He þat graithli to god has mint. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 37 Of munnyng ne munt þou namore. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7225 Þey seide til oþer, 'what haue ʒe mynt?'

2. With *inf.* (rarely with *clause*). To purpose, intend; also, to make an effort, attempt, endeavour; to venture.

Beowulf 712 Mynte se manscaða manna cynnes sumne besyrwan in sele þam hean 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 616 Ða mynte Laurentius þe ða wæs ercebiscop on Cænt. þæt he wolde sup ofer se 1154 *Ibid* an 1137 And ʒif he leng moste liuen, alse he mint to don of þe horderwycan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10759 Hir to haf had he noght mint, If he moght anigat it stint. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 261 Sondri times as sche minte To speke, upon the point sche stinte. 1530 PALSGR. 421/2, I am aboute to do a thynge, or I ment or purpose to do a thynge, *je tache* 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* IX. 193 The Erle of Surrie . minted nocht to cum an inche ner vs. 1633 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xxix. (1862) I 105 Jesus is locking up that water and minting to dwell amongst them 1713 *Humble Pleadings for Good Old way* 137 We the people that adhere to him have minted to plead with this church. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, To speak but till her I dare hardly mint. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xii (1873) 76 He's ready to confess Christ afore men aifter a fashion that I hae never mintit to dee yet.

† **b.** With ellipsis of verb of motion. *Obs.*

Beowulf 762 Mynte se mæra, þær he meahte þanon fleon. *a* 1325 *Prov. Hendyng* xxx. Mon þat munteþ ouer flod, whiles þat þe wynd ys wod abyde fayre ant stille. 1660 D. DICKSON *Serm.* Sel Writ. (1845) I. 135 We are like Peter who minted to his Master on the water.

c. *absol.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiv. 49 Ne went it [the stone] all the space, as he dyd mynt, Nor, as he etlyt, performyst nocht the dynt.

3. *trans.* To intend; to attempt; to aim (a blow).

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 3 Ac wit sculon swaþeah secan þæt þæt wit ær mynton *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 And þat wreche man [leueð] þat swilche þing him mai letten of þat þe god him haueð munt. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 244 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 66 Wat hauest thou i-munt, weder wolt thou? *a* 1330 *Otuel* 182 For ʒef ani of ʒou so hardi be, þat any strok munteþ to me. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3437 What so my sister ever has mynt, Al hir part now tel i tynt. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXV, I will cleave to the brisket the first man that mints another stroke. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Angliæ*, *Mink*, *Mint*, to attempt, to aim at.

† **b.** To direct, address (speech) *Obs.*

c 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* xviii. 49 As he minteth us his speche wythouten ony taryeng of worde.

4. *intr.* To aim a blow; to take aim in shooting; to make a threatening movement. Const. *at*, *to*

13.. *Gaw & Gr Kn* 2262 With alle þe bur in his body he ber hit [his axe] on lofte, Munt as maʒtyly, as marre hym he wolde. *Ibid.* 2274 Nawþer fyked I, ne flaʒe, freke, quen þou myntest. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2448 Unto Sir Ywayn he mynt, And on the shelde he hit ful fast 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q* cv, For oft, There as I mynt full sore, I smyte bot soft. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII xvi. 2606 Thai myst bot seldyn quhare thai wald mynt. 1530 PALSGR. 635/1, ? dyd ment at a fatte bucke but I dyd hyt a pricket. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* IX 16 Vhair thou mints thou missis not the mark. — *Sonn.* liv 9 Bot hola, Muse! thou mints at such a mark, Vhais merit far excedes thy slender skill. 1600 *Gowrie's Conspir.* D 3, Minting to his Highnes heart with the dagger

† **b.** To make a movement to seize something. Const. *to*. *Obs.*

1613 in R. M. Fergusson *Hume* (1899) 199 Dispersoning of him and minting to ane quhinger to have struckin him thairwith. *a* 1828 *Earl Lithgow* XXXI in Child *Ballads* II. 469/1 It's thrice she minted to the brand

c. To point.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1089 Seraphis aperis, . Toward a miʒti montayne him myntis with his fynger

5. To make an attempt; to aim *at*, aspire *to*.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 28314 Quen i til ony gode dede mynt Ful eth it was do me to stint. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 338/2 Myntyn, or amyn towarde, for to assayen 1721 RAMSAY *Kettha* 81 The lasses wha did at her graces mint, Hae by her death their bonniest pattern tint 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XVII, They that mint at a gown of gold, will always get a sleeve of it

† **6.** *trans.* To mention, speak of. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M* 14021 (Fairf.) Simonde wondred & saide in his þoʒt bot wiþ his mouþ he mynt [*earlier texts* said] hit noʒt. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 431 This Medea the maiden, þat I mynt first.

Hence **Minting** *vbl. sb.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 4 Bot had thay maid of mannace ony mynting In speciall, sic stryfe sould ryse but stynting. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1743) 605 God in Christ accepts of endeavours and minting. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* 8. v *Munt*, I know your Meaning by your munting.

Mint (mint), *v.*[2] Forms: see the sb. [f. MINT *sb.*[1]

OE. had *mynetian* = OHG. *munizôn* (mod G. *münzen*), Du *munten*.]

1. *trans.* To make (coin) by stamping metal.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg De Invent.* II. xiii 57 b, Phedon began syluer coyne in the yle Egina. It was mynted in Rome 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* 148 Had all the Money in King Charles the II. and King James the II time been Minted according to this new proposal, this raised Money would have been gone as well as the other 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp* lvii (1865) VII. 149 Gold and silver money, minted for the occasion. 1881 *Metal World* No 3. 37 No more half-crowns or fourpenny bits will be minted.

b. *transf.* ? *nonce-uses.* To make (paper money, a seal).

1736 BERKELEY *Querist* II. 125 Whether it was not madness in France to mint bills and actions, merely to humour the people 1871 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xxi 324 The Great Seal was cancelled in order that another for both England and France might be minted

c. *To mint gold, money* (mod. colloq.): to gain or 'make' money with facility Cf. COIN *v.*[1] 1 c.

1842 MRS. STONE *W. Langshawe* II. vii 78 If he can but weather the corner, he'll mint gold.

d. *fig.* To produce (something regarded as comparable to coin); to 'coin' or invent (a word or phrase); in contemptuous use, to invent, fabricate (something counterfeit). Cf. NEW-MINT *v.*

1593 [see NEW-MINT *v.*] *a* 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Siege* v. iv, Nature's sincerer kingdome, where she mints And shapes refin'd delights. 1648 GATAKER *Myst. Cloudes* 2 They might, by some colourable glosses, and nice distinctions newly minted, make them seem [etc.]. 1652 R. BOREMAN *Countr. Catech* x. 25 Broaching new opinions such as shall be minted in the braines of their Tutors. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* IV. (1660) 38 That it may every Year appear in some new piece of Dress, have some Oaths fresh minted to set it off *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib God* (1834) II 565 Such was [his] usurpation, as if he had power to mint gods. 1698 C. BOYLE *Bentley's Epist Phal.* (ed. 2) 73 One Happy Phrase, newly minted by the Dr *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet Wks. 1721 II. 226 Curs'd Heresies and Schisms they all disclaim, Minted in Hell, and kindled by its Flame. *a* 1800 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang* (1803) 35 Queen Elizabeth was very successful in minting the Latin word *Fœminilis*. 1895 SIR H. MAXWELL in *Forum* (N. Y.) Oct. 159 The name has not yet been minted which shall serve to distinguish the Unionist party of the twentieth century.

2. To convert (bullion) into coin or money. ? *Obs.*

1569 SIR T. GRESHAM in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser II. II. 318 Seing this monney doth appertain to merchauntes, I would wishe the Quenes Majestie to put it to use as to mynt hit into her own coyne. 1668 *Lond. Gaz* No. 287/3 The Barres of Silver which arrived lately, are to be suddenly minted. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg* 42 Metall being thus Coyned or Minted, it is called Coyn.

† **b.** *transf.* To fashion or convert *into*. *Obs.*

a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1682) 30 The Mouth takes in the meat,..the liver refines it and mints it into blood.

c. *fig.* To impress (something) with a stamp or

character. Also with *out*, *upon*. Also, to stamp (an impress) *upon*.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 544 Though it were in our power to mint Truth as we please yet we should find that it would not serve all Emergencies. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. 45 But by what example can they shew that the form of Church Discipline must be minted, and modell'd out to secular pretences? 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 75, I would he had now been present to have his soul melted and minted as mine has been. *Ibid* 107, I was melted down and minted anew, as it were

Mintage (mi·ntédʒ). [f. Mint *v.*[1] or *sb.*[1] + -age.]

1. The action or process (*occas.* the privilege) of coining or minting money; coinage.

c 1570 *MS. Rawlinson D.* 23 lf. 13 A treatyse concerninge the myntage of the monyes. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt Brit.* VII. xxxviii. § 14 342 He did [enrich] certaine Cities with the Mintage of his money, whereof in London were eight houses, . at Lewis two [etc.] 1779 *Gentl Mag* XLIX. 410 A curious account by the President of the Roman mintage under Honorius and Arcadius 1820 D. Turner *Tour Normandy* II 261 From time immemorial, the chapter has enjoyed the right of mintage. 1824 Byron *Juan* XV. vii, Bright as a new Napoleon from its mintage. 1853 Humphreys *Coin-Coll. Man.* I. xxiv 344 Coins of Roman mintage.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The fabrication or production of something compared to coin; the 'coining' or deliberate formation of a new word, etc.

a 1631 Donne *Valed. Weeping* 4 Let me powre forth My teares before thy face, For thy face coines them, and thy stampe they beare, And by this Mintage they are something worth. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi koiv* Diat. VI. 315 They had the monopoly and mintage of godliness. 1662 Sir A. Mervyn *Sp. Irish Aff.* 2 It is now in its Mintage, and our care must be, that the Miter be not stampt instead of the Crown. 1745 Warton *Pleas Melancholy* 88 Which Reason's mintage fair Unmoulds, and stamps the monster on the man. 1839 De Quincey *Recoll Lakes* Wks 1862 II. 116 A new word of German mintage 1883 Maine *Early Law & Cust* 15 Few literary theories of modern mintage have more to recommend them

3. *concr.* The product of a (particular) mint; a coin, or the coins collectively, minted by a specified person or in a specified place or country. Also *transf.* and *fig.* (cf. 2).

1638 T. Carew in *Cary's Malvezzi* To Translator 10 Or what the Crusca yet For currant Tuscan mintage will admit 1651 Cleveland *Poems* 3 Thus did Natures mintage vary, Coyning thee a Philip and Mary. 1839 J. Sterling *Poems* 167 Stamped in clay, a heavenly mintage, All from dust receive their birth. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 42 The Romans purposely sowed and buried their mintage. 1871 Farrar *Witn. Hist* IV. 147 Christianity stamped them . and made them current amid the coins of a debased mintage. 1887 *Athenæum* 5 Nov 598/1 A timely withdrawal of the worn coins may lead to the substitution of a better class of mintages. 1888 *Ch. Times* 341/3 Parodies of his most studied turns of phrase, witty travesties of his mintages

4. The charge for or cost of coining; the duty paid for minting or coining

1645 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 308 To allow for the mintage 12*d.* per pound soe there will remaine £9500 sterl. The mintage allowed and deducted 1825 *Blackw. Mag* XVIII. 240 Mintage, altarage, and small dues, are almost unknown. 1869 [see Coinage 1]. 1875 Jevons *Money* XIV. 168 Some small savings would accrue from the less amount of mintage required.

5. The stamp or impression placed on a coin. In quots *fig.*

1634 Milton *Comus* 529 And the inglorious likenes of a beast Fixes instead, unmoulding reasons mintage Character'd in the face. *a* 1664 Kath. Philips *Friendship* Poems (1667) 78 Those kind Impressions which Fate can't controul, Are Heaven's mintage on a worthy Soul 1822 Byron *Werner* III. i, Methinks it wears upon its face my guilt For motto, not the mintage of the state 1882 *Times* 6 Feb., Who thus became stamped with the common mintage of their colleagues' manners.

6. *attrib.*, as *mintage place, system*

c 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 276 (1810) 287 Coin. implieth the mintage place. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr 7/2 The early efforts of the Edwards to set the coin of the Realm on a proper mintage system.

Mi·nt-drop. [f. Mint *sb*.[2] + Drop *sb.*]

1. 'A sugar-plum flavoured with peppermint' (*Cent Dict.* 1890).

2. *U. S. slang* With pun on Mint *sb*.[1]: A coin.

1878 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 291 When the Hon T. H. Benton put his whole strength forward to introduce a gold currency, he accidentally called the latter mint-drops, with a slight attempt at a pun. . For many years gold coins were largely known as Benton's mint drops.

Minted (mi·ntĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Mint *v.*[2] + -ed[1].] Coined, made into coin or money; in the form of coin. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1598, etc. [see New-minted *ppl a* 1. 1640 *Two Lanc. Lovers* 60 (Halliw.) Pretending an indisposition of health, or some other minted excuse *a* 1678 Marvell *Dial Soul & Pleas.* 58 Wheresoe're thy foot shall go The minted gold shall lie 1820 C. R. Maturin *Melmoth* (1892) III. xxx. 202 The sterling gold of a heart minted look 1852 James *Pequinillo* II. 55 A hundred good and well-minted sequins 1874 Holland *Mistr. Manse* xxi, The minted silver that his largess scattered wide.

Minted (mi·ntĕd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Mint *sb.*[2] + -ed[2].] Flavoured with mint

1881 C. E. Turner in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 311 A silver jug with a kind of sparkling minted *kvass*, the pleasant odour of which filled the whole room.

Minter (mi·ntəɹ). Forms: 1 **mynetere, mynytere**, (*Northumb.* **mynittre**), 2 **menetere, minitere**, 3–4 **munetere**, 4–5 **mynter**, 6– **minter**. [OE. *mynetere* = OS. **munitari* (MDu., Du. *munter*), OHG. *munissâri*, a. L. *monētārius*, f. *monēta*: see Money. The modern word may partly descend from OE., and partly be an independent formation on Mint *v.*[2] + -er[1].]

†**1.** Used to render L. *nummularius* ('money-changer'). *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 12, xxv. 27, etc. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid. *c* 1300 *Life Jesu* 853 (Horstm.) And Muneteres also þat oncouþe Men miȝten monele finde.

2 One who coins or stamps money; a moneyer.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) II. 554 Godes feoh . biȝ befæst myneterum to sleanne. *a* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1125 Man scolde benimman ealle þa minitere þe wæron on Engle lande beora liman 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 256/a *margin*, Mynters and Goldsmithes. 1549 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 27 Since priests haue bene minters, money hath bene wourse then it was before 1605–6 *Act* 3 *Jas. I*, c. 27 § 9 Other Officers Minters and Workemen in any the Kinges Majesties Mintes. 1780 Noble *Mint & Coins Durham* 3 They employed the same Minters as Edward the Confessor. 1828–40 Tytler *Hist Scot.* (1864) I. 278 Foreigners appear to have been the great coiners or minters of those times.

transf. a 1631 Donne *Serm* (1640) VII. 62 God stamped his Image upon us, and so God is..our Minter, our Statuary.

3. *fig* An inventor; a deliberate fabricator; = Coiner *sb.* 3.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. xi 242 O generation of fictitious Mynters! who knows not that Apollo is a Deity Errant 1708 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* VII. II A most prodigious Minter of Exorbitant Novelties. 1818 in Todd.

†**4.** [A distinct word, f. Mint *sb*.[1] + -er[1].] A resident in the precincts of the ancient Mint in Southwark, once a reputed sanctuary for debtors. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rum-dukes*, the boldest Fellows amongst the Alsatians, Minters, Savoyards, &c. 1706 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) VI. 20 The riotous proceedings of the minters in Southwark. 1723 *Weekly Jrnl.* 20 July, The Southwark Mint..got to be such a pest, that special statutes were passed ordering the abolition . The exodus of the .train of Minters'..included some thousands.

Minting (mi·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb*.[1] [f. Mint *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] The action of Mint *v.*[2], *lit.* and *fig*

1549 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 27 If the Apostles might not leaue the office of preaching to be deacons, shall one leaue it for myntyng? 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 17 For money, his Mines and mintings furnished aboue all wants that could happen. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 11 Dec., He [*sc.* the king] was forced to borrow thereupon till the tools could be made for the new minting in the present form 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5339/1 The Minting of the. Copper-Pieces is suspended. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen Lit* (1867) 131 The minting of new words 1894 *Athenæum* 1 Sept. 294/2 An enormous collection of old coins, the residue of a century's minting.

b. *attrib.*, as *minting apparatus, house, -mill.*

1772 *Hist Rochester* 10 He established three minting houses. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Minting-mill*, a coining-machine. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 29 Sept 4/6 A complete minting apparatus was discovered.

Minting, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see Mint *v.*[1]

Mintjac, variant of Muntjac.

Mi·nt-mark. [Mint *sb.*[1]] A mark placed upon a coin to indicate the mint at which it was struck.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 167/2. 1826 Hawkins *Anglo-Gallic Coins Brit Mus.* 87 *note*, The mint mark is a cross patonce 1853 Humphreys *Coin-coll Man.* I. vi. 49 There is on this coin a small figure of Æsculapius, a sort of mint mark.

fig a 1849 H. Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) I. 206 What can the loyal poet do, but. impress it with the mint mark of his own devoted fancy? 1887 Lowell. *Democr*, etc. 108 That spontaneousness which is the mint-mark of all sterling speech.

Mi·nt-master. [f. Mint *sb.*[1]: cf. Du. *muntmeester*, G. *münzmeister*]

1. An officer of the mint whose duty it is to superintend the coinage of money.

1528 in *Lett & Pap. Hen VIII*, IV. II. 1723 Th'artycles that we ben sworn to conservnyng the mynt maysters. 1622 Malynes *Anc Law-Merch* 279 The principall Officer is the Warden of the Mint; next is the Mint-master. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 15 *note*, Of William is a curious seal, as Mint-master 1845 Selby in *Proc. Berw. Nat Club* II. No 13. 160 *note*, In Æthelred's mint were upwards of forty mintmasters. 1879 H. Phillips *Notes Coins* 14 The daughter of the mint-master stood in one scale while her weight in Massachusetts shillings was poured into the other for her dowry.

2. *fig.* A 'coiner' of new ideas, words, etc. Common in 17th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.*

1599 *Broughton's Let.* IX. 30 The graund Mintmaster of learning in our age *Ibid.* 47 You will be counted the mintmaster of fancies 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 204 The odde coinage of your phrase, which no mintmaister of language would allow for sterling 1690 Locke *Hum. Und* III. x. § 2 The great Mint Masters of these kind of Terms, I mean the School-men and Metaphysicians.

Mi·nt-sau·ce. [f. Mint *sb.*[4] + Sauce *sb.*]

1. A sauce made of finely chopped mint mixed with vinegar and sweetened with sugar; it is usually eaten with roast lamb.

1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* 4 It will eat like Lamb with Mint Sauce. 1769 Earl Carlisle in Jesse *G. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 363 Sir P. Lambe . said he would give Lady Henrietta mint sauce. 1826 Mrs. Dods *Cook & Housew. Man.* 169 Mint Sauce for Hot or Cold Roast Lamb.

2 With punning allusion to Mint *sb.*[2]: Money.

1828 Egan *Finish Tom & Jerry* (1871) 53, I..only hope that he gets lots of mint-sauce. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxxiv, It is to melt some scraps of dirty paper into bright shining, chinking, tinkling, demd mint sauce.

†**Mint-while.** *Obs. rare.* [App. for *minute-while*: see Minute *sb.* 1. Cf. Mint *sb.*[3]] The duration of a minute.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 217 An vnredy reue þi residue shal spene, That menye mothþe was [maister] ynne in a mynte-while. *Ibid.* XX. 194 As we may seo a wynter, Isykles in euesynges, thorgh hete of þe sonne Melteþ in a mynt-while [1377 *B-text* mynut while] to myst and to water.

Minty (mi·nti), *a.* [f. Mint *sb.*[2] + -y[1].] **a.** Abounding in mint. **b.** Resembling the flavour of mint.

1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* III. 98 Where the minty meadow breath makes cool Thine ardent brow. 1904 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 10 Among the flavours avoided like the plague by every self-respecting blender [of tea] are those described in the trade as 'herby', 'stemmy', 'mousy', 'minty' [etc.].

Minua, variant of Minaway.

†**Minuate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *minu-ĕre* to lessen + -ate[3]] *trans.* To make less, diminish.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 235 Its faculty is to minuate the spleen

†**Minuca.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 mynuca. [app. med. L.; cf. med.L. *nucha* in the same sense (? a. Arab. *nuχχ* marrow, or *nuχ* spinal marrow).] The spinal cord.

1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* II. (1888) 19 The Sinew [has] his beginning from the braine, or from Mynuca, which is the marowe of the backe.

Minuend (mi·niuend). *Arith* [ad. L. *minuend-us* (sc. *numerus*), gerundive pple. of *minuĕre* to diminish.] The number from which another number is to be subtracted.

1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 12 The greatest of the given Numbers is called the Minuend. 1892 Barn Smith & Hudson *Arith for Schools* 11 The smaller number is called the subtrahend. The greater is called the minuend.

‖ **Minue·ndo,** *adv. Mus Obs* [It., gerund of *minuire* to diminish] = Diminuendo.

attrib 1834 *Georgian Era* IV. 452/1 A certain singer's minuendo notes

Minuet (minive·t). Also 7 **minnuet, minuett**, 7–8 **minouet, menuet**, 8 **minuit**; and see Minaway. Also (sense 2) in It. form **minuetto**. [ad. F. *menuet*, subst. use of *menuet* adj., small, fine, delicate, dim. of *menu* small: see Menu, Minute *a.* The form of the Eng. word was perh. influenced by the It *minuetto*, which is adapted from Fr., as are Sp., Pg *minuete*, Sp. *minue*.

The pronunciation (mi·nivet or mi·nivet), given in all Dictionaries, is now seldom heard

1. A slow, stately dance, in triple measure, for two dancers; derived from France in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and fashionable throughout the eighteenth.

1673 Dryden *Marr à la Mode* II. i, And what new *Minouets* have you brought over with you! their *Minouets* are to a miracle. 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* IV. 1, I am fit for Nothing but low dancing now, a Corant, a Boree, Or a Minnuet 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Menuet*, or *Minuet*, a sort of French Dance, or the Tune belonging to it 1768 Goldsm. *Nash* 34 Each ball was to open with a minuet, danced by two persons of the highest distinction present 1778 Mrs. E. Montagu in Doran *Lady Last Cent.* IX. (1873) 231 To excel in dancing a minouet. 1810 Sir A. Boswell *Edinb.* Poet Wks. (1871) 52 To walk a minuet with becoming grace. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 207 A stiff brocade in which .she, Once with this kinsman,..Stept thro' the stately minuet of those days

2. The music used to accompany this dance. Hence, a piece of music in the same rhythm and style, consisting of two sections (the second of which is often called a *trio*); frequently forming one of the movements of the Suite, and, later, of compositions in Sonata-form.

1686 *Lond Gaz.* No 2119/4 There are designed to be published several Overtures or Sonatta's, containing Variety of Humors, as Grave Aires, Minuetts, Borees, &c. 1717 Gay *Epist Pulteney* 144 He Hums a soft minuet. 1768 Jefferson *Writ.* (1892) I. 341 They carried away half a dozen new minuets I had just got. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) IV. 75 As a dancing-master would, if he expected Orpheus should return to play a minuet to them. 1888 *Academy* 21 Jan. 51/2 The wonderful largo was at times rough, and the minuetto taken at too rapid a rate.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *minuet dance, -dancer, dancing, form, -step, -time, -tune.*

1831 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 268 The graceful *minuet dance of Fancy. 1712 Steele *Spect* No. 308 P 6 John Trot . has the Assurance to set up for a *Minuit-Dancer 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* IV, Sim..sprang from his seat, and in two extraordinary steps, something between skating and *minuet dancing, bounded to a washing place 1875 Ousseley *Mus Form* VII. 43 The original *minuet form always consisted of a piece in triple time and of moderate speed. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 148 P 1 The Gentleman who.. practised *minuet-steps to his own Humming 1728 Fielding *Love in Sev. Masques* II. I, The airy Sir Plume, who always walks in the minuet step 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* IV. (1858) 188 A *minuet-tune played on a bird organ.

Hence **Minuet** *v.*, to dance a minuet, **Minueting** *vbl. sb.* Also **Minue·tio, Minuetish** *adjs.*

1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 114 A Glut of minuitish Airs. *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *Dancing Song* V. See the sweet rose Bend to the blue-bell, in light minueting! 1896 Bagehot *Lit. Stud.* (1879) II. 34 You should do everything, said

Lord Chesterfield, in minuet time. It was in that time that Gibbon wrote his history... You perceive the minuetic action accompanying the words 1890 *Temple Bar* Feb. 297 Twenty years ago people minuet-ed.

† **Minu·ity.** *Obs. rare* [ad. OF. *minuité*, irreg. f. L. *minūtus* MINUTE *a.*] A trifle.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. III. vi. (1620) 174, I would not haue my soule suffer in the other world for such a minuity as is thy wages.

† **Mi·nulize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Perh. an imperfect recollection of Gr. μινυρίζειν] *trans.* To warble lightly or softly.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam* xxviii, The Thrush, the Lark, and nights-ioy nightingale, There minulize their pleasing laies anew.

Minum, variant of MENNOM *dial.*, minnow.

Minum(e, obs. forms of MINIM.

Minument, obs. form of MUNIMENT.

Minus (məi·nǝ̆s). Also 5 mynus. [a. L. *minus* neut. of *minor* less: see MINOR *a.*

The quasi-prepositional use (sense 1), from which all the other Eng. uses have been developed, did not exist in Latin of any period. It probably originated in the commercial language of the Middle Ages. In Germany, and perhaps in other countries, the Latin words *plus* and *minus* were used by merchants to mark an excess or deficiency in weight or measure, the amount of which was appended in figures The earliest known examples of the modern sense of *minus* are German, of about the same date as our oldest quotation. In Widmann's book on commercial arithmetic (1489) the signs (—) and (+) occur for the first time in print, and are directed to be read as *minus* and *mer* In the *Bamberger Rechenbuch* (1483) the tare to be deducted from the weight of a package is called *das Minus* In a somewhat different sense, *plus* and *minus* had been employed in 1202 by Leonardo of Pisa for the excess and deficiency in the results of the two suppositions in the Rule of Double Position; and an Italian writer of the 14th c used *meno* to indicate the subtraction of a number to which it was prefixed. For the passages referred to, see Cantor, *Vorlesungen über Geschichte der Mathematik* II (ed 2, 1899).

The origin of the symbol (–), read as *minus*, is disputed; some have conjectured that it arose as a merchants' mark, while others believe it to descend from the *obelus* (see OBELISK 2) used by ancient critics to indicate that a passage should be removed from the text It has certainly no historical connexion with the mark ⋔ (explained as the letter ψ inverted) used by Diophantus for the same purpose. In Denmark the sign (÷) is used for *minus*]

1. quasi-*prep.* Placed between two expressions of number or quantity to indicate that the second of them must be subtracted from the first. In mathematical use only as the oral rendering of the symbol (–). Hence, in non-technical use. With the deduction of, exclusive of (some specified portion or constituent element of the whole). Cf. LESS *a.* 4, and the equivalent F *moins*, G *weniger*.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks* (Roxb) 417, v. yerdys, mynus the nayle, welwet blake 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v *Character*, Thus 14–2, is read, 14 *minus*, or abating, 2 1808 J. W. CROKER *Sk St Irel* (ed. 2) 42 Competitors offer the whole value of the produce minus that daily potatoe. 1812 EAST *K. B Rep* XIII 214 There was not 100*l.* due.. but only that sum minus the rebate of interest for the times which the bills had then to run 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom Econ* I. 123 It might be supposed ,that acetic acid is alcohol *minus* carbon 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* IV. 962/2 An imperfect cranium, composed principally of the cranial, *minus* the facial, bones 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii, If all mankind minus one, were of one opinion 1874 J CAIRD *University Addr* (1898) 16 The least and lowest fact of outward observation is not a bare fact, an independent entity, fact *minus* mind.

b. *predicatively* in colloquial use: Deprived of, 'short of', without (something). Also rarely *minus of.* Hence *occas.* as *adj.*, standing in the position of a loser, worse off than before; also, unprovided, destitute of something implied.

1813 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg.* 44 He was considerably *minus* at the last Newmarket meeting 1823 BYRON *Juan* VI. xxi, Which leaves you minus of the cash 1836 *Lett fr. Madras* (1843) 33 Twelve boatmen with very small matters of clothes on, but their black skins prevent them from looking so very uncomfortable as Europeans would in the same *minus* state 1840 J B FRASER *Trav. Koordistan*, etc II. xv. 310 We reached our munzil of Toorkomanchai about six in the evening, *minus* one horse. 1861 CALVERLEY *Lines 14th Feb.* (11) 10 Yea! by St Valentinus, Emma shall not be minus What all young ladies Expect to-day 1903 *Review of Rev* Apr 385/2 The Englishman got back to civilization minus his left arm.

2. Used as the oral equivalent of the symbol (–) in its algebraical interpretation, as forming with the expression to which it is prefixed the representation of a negative quantity, e g. in '– 3', '– *x*', which are read as *minus* 3, *minus x*.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot* II. iv. 38 The same or like Signes multiplied produce + *Plus* Contrarie or diuerse Signes produce alway — *Minus.*

b. Hence *attrib.* or as *adj.* in *minus quantity*, a quantity which has the sign (–), a negative quantity; popularly often misused for 'something non-existent'.

1863 W PHILLIPS *Speeches* xvii. 392 Such states are a *minus* quantity.

c. *adj.* Of the nature of a 'minus quantity' or deficit; also *colloq.* lacking, non-existent.

1800 *Proc. Parlt.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg* 49/2 There were six millions *minus.* 1852 C. A. BRISTED *Five Yrs Eng. Univ.* 53 His mathematics are decidedly *minus*, but the use of them is past long ago. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 144 The villain of a partner eloped, and left him possessor of a *minus* 12,000*l.* 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 62 *Penalise.* Strictly speaking, a penalty is a minus handicap, *i.e.* the man who is giving the other competitors starts. is placed behind the line from which the distance to be run is reckoned.

d. *adv.* and *adj.* Negatively (electrified).

1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 71 *B* is electrized *plus*; *A*, *minus.* And we daily in our experiments electrize bodies *plus* or *minus*, as we think proper. 1789 NICHOLSON in *Phil. Trans* LXXIX. 270 It affords the means of producing either the plus or minus states in one and the same conductor. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed 3) 5 A body having more than its natural quantity [of electric fluid] is electrified *positively* or *plus*, and one which has less is electrified *negatively* or *minus.* 1854 J SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ Sci*, *Chem* 225 Its counterpart of — or minus electricity.

fig 1817 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* 54 Apparent contraries, which are yet but the two poles, or *Plus* and *Minus* states, of the same influence.

3. *sb.* in various applications: **a.** The mathematical symbol (–), also *minus sign.* **b.** An operation of subtraction, a quantity subtracted or taken away; a loss, deficiency. **c.** A negative quantity.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 385 For the *Algebra* (as I may tearm it) or *Nature of Reprehension*, giveth the *Plus* to the *Reprover*, and the *Minus* to the *Reproved.* 1668 BRANCKER *Introd Algebra* 4 The Sign for *Subtraction* is — *i e Minus*, or the Negative Sign 1685 WALLIS *Algebra* xvi. 69 The Signs + and – (or *Plus* and *Minus*) the former of which is a Note of Position, Affirmation or Addition; the other of Defect, Negation, or Subduction 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 329 Now weigh the pleasure with the pain, The plus and minus, loss and gain 1836 E HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxvi, A slatefull of plusses, minusses, *x*, *y*, *z*'s 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan Der.* VI xlviii, That new gambling, in which the losing was not simply a *minus* but a terrible *plus* that had never entered into her reckoning

Hence **Mi·nus** *v* (*nonce-wd*) *trans*, to subject to a loss or privation.

1801 COLERIDGE *Let to Southey* 13 Apr. in *Life of S* (1850) II. 146 Alas! you will have found the dear old place sadly minused by the removal of Davy.

Minuscular (minɒ·skiŭlăɪ), *a. Palæogr.* [f L *minuscul-us*: see MINUSCULE and -AR.] Of the nature of a minuscule; composed of minuscules

1756 SWINTON in *Phil Trans* L 177 After the introduction of the Omega of the minuscular form upon the Parthian coins. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* s. v *Alpha*, The ω is of that uncial form which resembles the minuscular.

Minusculated (minɒ·skiŭleɪted), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. MINUSCULE + -ATE³ + -ED¹.] Written as a 'minuscule' or small letter.

1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit Moths* II 125 Somewhat resembling the Greek minusculated letter A.

Minuscule (minɒ·skiul), *a* and *sb.* [a F. *minuscule*, ad L *minuscula* (sc. *littera*), fem. of *minusculus* rather less, dim. of *minor* (neut. *minus*). see MINOR *a.* and MINUS *a*] **A.** *adj.*

1. † **a** *Printing.* Of a letter: Small, not capital, 'lower-case'. *Obs.* **b.** *Palæogr.* Of a letter: Small (see B. b). Also, written in minuscules.

1727–41 [see MAJUSCULE *a*] 1850 A WAY in *Archæol. Jrnl* VII 356 A little mark at the close of the first line, resembling a minuscule C is somewhat indistinct. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 71 The letters of the beautiful minuscule manuscripts of the 10th and 11th centuries. These minuscule letters are cursive forms of the earlier uncials 1900 *Expositor* Mar. 175 Annotations are found in the minuscule codices.

2. *gen* Extremely small.

1893 *Nation* (N Y) 20 July 51/1 The theories that are put forth by minuscule scholars as personal contributions to the advance of science. 1898 *Edin Rev.* Apr. 420 Only think of the minuscule touches of advance that Ictinus added to his predecessors' designs 1904 *Nutt's Catal* Sept. p. ix, Sir Gawain at the Grail Castle Three Versions, translated by Jessie L. Weston. Minuscule 4to.

B. *sb.* † **a.** *Printing.* A small or 'lower-case' letter as opposed to a capital. *Obs.* **b.** *Palæogr.* A small letter, as opposed to a capital or uncial; the small cursive script which was developed from the uncial during the 7th–9th centuries; also, a manuscript in this writing.

1705 H. WANLEY in *Phil. Trans* XXV 1996 Some MSS. written with Minuscules [1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Minusculæ*, in printing, denotes the small, or running letters.] 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II 32 A notation for three octaves, the gravest of which he expressed by capitals, the mean by minuscules, and the highest by double letters 1851 SIR F PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng* I 228 The initial difference of a minuscule or a capital. *a* 1876 EADIE *Comm Thess* (1877) 23 A few minuscules read αὐτοὺς ἡμᾶς. 1883 I TAYLOR *Alphabet* II 160 The minuscule arose in the 7th century as a cursive monastic script.

Minussh, obs. form of MINISH.

† **Mi·nutable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. MINUTE *v.* + -ABLE.] Suitable for making a minute of

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric. Digest* 2 He threw every thing he thought minutable, into a series of Minutes.

[**Minutal**: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

† **Mi·nutary,** *a. Obs.* [f. MINUTE *a.* and *sb.* + -ARY.]

1. ? Pertaining to minute quantities

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug Citie of God* xv. xxvii. *Vives' Comm.* 569 One cubit is generally taken for sixe of our common cubits, or for three hundred minutary cubits [orig. *Apud geometras..vel in sex cubitos vnus deputatur, si generaliter, vel trecentos, si minutatim dicatur*].

2. Consisting of minutes (of time).

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* III. Ded., No mortal man can assign the minutary juncture of Time, when preparing grace ended, and saving grace did first begin. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, Berks* (1662) I. 95 This their Clock gathering up the least Crume of Time, presenting the Minutary fractions thereof.

† **Minuta·tion.** *Obs.* [f. MINUTE *v.* + -ATION.] The action of making minutes (of observations, etc.). (Frequent in Bentham.)

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic Evid* (1827) II. 127 By this division, writing, minutation and recordation..is necessitated.

Minute (mi·nit), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4 **mynut,** 4–6 **mynute,** 4–7 **minut,** 5 **mynwt, mynnate,** 6 **mynite, -ewte, -iute,** *Sc.* **minuth, munet, -it,** 6–8 **mynuit,** 7 **min-, mynutte, minit, minnite,** 4– **minute.** [In senses 1–3 and 6 a. F. *minute* fem. (whence G. *minute*, Du. *minuut*), ad. L. *minūta*, subst. use of the fem of *minūtus* MINUTE *a.* In senses 4 and 5 ad L. *minūtum* (the neuter of the same adj.) used subst in various applications in late Latin. Sp., Pg. and It. have *minuto* masc. (ad. L. *minutum*) in senses 1–3, but *minuta* (after Fr.) in sense 6.

Senses 1–2 (whence sense 3 is derived) represent the med L. *minuta*, more fully *pars minuta prima*, denoting the ⅟₆₀ of a unit in the system of sexagesimal fractions (med L. *minutiæ physicæ*), which, originally derived from Babylon, was used, like the modern decimals in scientific calculations as more easy to handle than 'vulgar fractions' (*minutiæ* simply). The lower denominations of the system were (*partes minutæ*) *secundæ* (our 'seconds'), *tertiæ*, *quartæ*, etc., the understood denominators being the successive powers of 60. The system (ὁ τῆς ἑξηκοντάδος τρόπος) was recognized by Ptolemy (*c* 150 A. D), who applied it to the degree (μοῖρα) of the circle, to the sixty sections into which he divided the radius, and to the day; the application of the system to the division of the hour is much later, perhaps not earlier than the 13th c. Ptolemy has no terms corresponding to the med L. *minutæ*, *secundæ*, etc., but merely uses μέρος 'part' or ἑξηκοστόν 'sixtieth' The word *minuta* is referred to as a term of the 'mathematici' (app meaning 'minute' of the circle) by St Augustine *De diversis Quæstt octoginta tribus* xlv, who also mentions *minutæ minutarum*, 'minutes of minutes' (see 2), *i. e.* seconds.

Sense 6 is from F. *minute*, though Littré has no example before 16th c, and the one quot. for med. L. *minuta* in this use is of date *c* 1500 The primary notion seems to be that of a rough copy in *small* writing (L. *scriptura minuta*) as distinguished from the 'engrossed' document]

I. A sixtieth (or other definite part) of a **unit.**

1. The sixtieth part of an hour (divided into sixty seconds). In earlier use frequently † *minute of an hour*, † *minute while.* Also, one of the lines upon a dial which mark the minute spaces.

The *minutum* of early mediæval writers, which was one-tenth of an hour, has no historical connexion with this For the system of time-reckoning to which it belongs, see ATOM 7.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 372 He mi3te amende in a Minute while al þat mys standeth. *Ibid.* XVII 228 Ysekeles in eueses þorw hete of þe sonne, Melteth in a mynut while to myst & to watre. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 9 For the lachesse Of half a Minut of an houre [= L *unius momenti tardacione*]. He loste all that he hadde do. *a* 1485 *Promp. Parv.* 338/2 (MSS. K., S.) Minute of an howur, *minuta.* 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6014 The small Minuth of one hour To thame salbe so gret dolour, Thay sall thynk thay haif done remane Ane thousand yeir in to that pane. 1588 SHAKS *L L. L* v II. 797 Now at the latest minute of the houre, Grant vs your loues 1591 — I *Hen VI*, I. iv. 54 Wherefore a guard of chosen Shot I had, That walkt about me euery Minute while 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* I. (1892) 1 Our longest sommers daies must be of XVII houres and fortie three mynuttes longe. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper* 9 From 35, to 50 Drops [*sc.* of moist particles] have fallen in a Minute of an Hour. 1708 *Lond. Gaz* No. 3844/1 The Great Guns were fired at a Minute's distance. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightm. Abbey* xv, The hour-hand passed the VII—the minute-hand moved on,—it was within three minutes of the appointed time. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII. 107/1 There are other repeaters which also strike the minutes.

b. Vaguely used for: A short space of time; also, a point of time, an instant, moment.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 77 Every houre apointeth so, That no mynut therof was lore. 1412–20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* (E.E T.S) 2817 Þe cok of þe tyme a mynute wil not passe To warnen hem þat weren in þe place, Of þe tydes and sesoun of þe ny3t *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* IV 518, I myght not leve, nor endure On mynnate, for I am sure The third day ryse shall hee. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N* II II 112 Content with Hermia? No, I do repent The tedious minutes I with her haue spent *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* xiv, Nor can I fortune to breefe mynuits tell; Pointing to each his thunder raine and winde. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I 80, I could not expect to find them at a minutes call 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat Dict*, A minute [moment or instant], *momentum*, *punctum temporis.* 1800 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 5 Oct, I have barely time to finish, as I expect her and Robin every minute 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxvii. 38 You, from your owner's gate never a minute away? 1898 FLOR MONTGOMERY *Tony* 13 The train will be starting in a minute.

c. A particular instant of time; also occas. the appointed or fitting moment. *The minute* (*that*)..: as soon as.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v v. 1 The Windsor-bell hath stroke twelue: the Minute drawes-on *a* 1640 CAREW *To A. L.* 70 O love me, then, and now begin it, Let us not lose this present minute. *a* 1721 KEILL *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 15 The Minute we recur to an Almighty Agent,..it should be said that such Laws imply a Contradiction. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Serv., Gen.* Wks. 1751 XIV. 11 He had but

just that Minute stept out. 1799 LAMB *Let. to Southey* 20 Mar., My plan is but this minute come into my head. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* i, I can't abide to see men throw away their tools i' that way the minute the clock begins to strike.

2. *Geom.* (*Astr.*, *Geog*, etc.) The sixtieth part of a degree. † *Minute of a minute*: the sixtieth of a minute, a second.

The sign for minutes is ′, thus 5° 8′ = five degrees eight minutes.

c1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 8 A degree of a signe contieneth 60 minutes 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi 50 The circle artic is xxiij degreis xxx munitis fra the pole artic. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) I Longitude 17 degrees, and 20 minuttes west. *Ibid*, 52 degrees which is 40 mynuttes higher then that of the Cittie of London. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 68 Those numbers and minutes, yea numbers of numbers and minutes of minutes (which Astrologicall Mathematicians pretend to work by). 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci* I x. 58 Each Degree is supposed to consist of 60 Minutes, thus marked ('). 1862 BACHE *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol Observ.* ii. 9 The scale divisions have been converted into minutes of arc.

3. a. *Arch.* The sixtieth or occas. some other part of the MODULE ? *Obs.*

1696 in PHILLIPS. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Minute*, in architecture, usually denotes the sixtieth, sometimes only the thirtieth part, or division of a module [In recent Dicts.]

b. *Art.* A unit of a scale of head measurement by which the proportions of the face may be regulated or defined; the forty-eighth part of the height of the human head. [So F. *minute*]

1875 SIR T. SEATON *Fret Cutting* 132 Draw a line corresponding to the line within the oval, and divide this also into four equal parts. One of these parts must be subdivided into twelve parts, these are called minutes. *Ibid* 133 The length of a head—from forehead to back—in a full-grown person, is three parts eight minutes for a man, and three parts eleven minutes for a woman.

II. Something small.

†4. A coin of trifling value; a 'mite'. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 42 Tweye mynutis [Vulg. *duo minuta*, Gr. λεπτὰ δύο], that is, a ferthing 1543 BECON *Nosegay* Ded. B j b, Yet let vs with the poore widowe of the Gospell at the leest gyue two minutes 1589 J. RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A Minute or Q, which is halfe a farthing, *minutum*.

†5. Something minute or small. **a.** *pl.* Little fishes, 'small fry' (cf. MENISE). **b.** A small particular, a detail; a minutia. **c.** Something of small size or slight importance. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Pesciolini*, all manner of minutes, frye, or small fishes. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N* i. v. 138 Let me heare from thee euery minute of Newes. a1628 F GREVIL *Sidney* (1652) 90 That Heroicall design how exactly soever projected, and digested in every minute. — *Alaham* ii. Chorus ii. (1633) 39 When I propound in grosse, you minutes play. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xvi. 213 And such are all the sects and all the pretences of Christians, but pieces and minutes of Christianity. 1654 — *Real Pres* 238 They have made it to be unintelligible, inexplicable, indefensible, in all their minuits and particularities. a1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* (Prov. i. 22) (1664) 46 The last minute of my last particular. a1670 [see MIGNIARDIZE].

III. 6. A rough draft (of something to be further elaborated); a note or memorandum for the direction of an agent or servant, or for preserving the memory of current transactions or events; a brief summary of events or transactions, esp. (usually *pl.*) the record of the proceedings at a meeting of an assembly, corporate body, society, company, committee, or the like. † *In minute*: in the form of a minute or minutes.

1502 in *Lett. & Papers Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 147 He received a mynite of instructions 1522 CLERK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. I. 314 The Pope caused it [the mynute] to be staied, and an other minute to be made which was not sped bifor his death. 1531 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 340, I haue sent herein Inclosed the Mynewte with your Instruccions. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk* (1855) 37 Ordaines James, the next Committie day, to produce the said minute of contract. 1682 EVELYN in *Pepys' Diary*, etc. (1879) VI. 140 These were only minutes relating to ampler pieces. 1697 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll Amer Col Ch.* I. 52, I began to take their sense in minute as right as I could. c1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 276 To him are added in the House of Commons also scribes or secretaryes which record and take minutes also. 1713 POPE *Guard* No. 92 ¶ 8 It is my business whenever we meet to take minutes of the transactions. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 316, I some where said my memory was treacherous; nor do I ever keep minutes. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 511 It was his custom to keep the minutes or rough draught of all his pleadings. 1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 187 My paper of heads or minutes perished in a different manner. 1776 in *Archæol.* (1789) IX. 365 That such curious communications .be extracted from the Minutes of the Society, and formed into an Historical Memoir. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* i, Lawford drew up a proper minute of this transaction, by which he himself and Grey were named trustees for the child. 1851 DICKENS *Bill-sticking* in *Househ. Words* II. 605 These are the minutes of my conversation with His Majesty, as I noted them down shortly afterwards. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* vii (1868) I. 409 The minute of a letter to Elizabeth..was submitted to the ambassador. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch Scotl* Pref. 8 The minutes of his town council. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 149 The minutes of both Companies were kept in the same book.

b. An official memorandum authorizing or recommending the pursuance of a certain course. *Treasury minute*: a minute or memorandum issued by the treasury.

1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 301 In terms of minute 27th November. 1783 BURKE *On Fox's East Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 75 In his minute of consultation, Mr. Hastings describes forcibly the consequences which arise [etc.]. 1798 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 9 A very able minute in the Secret department. 1817 TIERNEY in *Parl. Deb.* 768 That committee, by a Treasury minute of the 5th of April, 1816, was required to examine and report what offices had been created since the year 1793. 1845 MᶜCULLOCH *Taxation* ii. v. (1852) 230 This fraudulent practice has been indirectly legitimated by a Treasury Minute of the 4th of August, 1840. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. v. 29 The Bank of England. was directed to suspend cash payments by a Minute of Council. 1880 GEN ADYE in *19th Cent.* No 38. 694 Lord Napier..in a masterly minute pointed out the various evils of the whole system.

†c. An agreement, precise understanding. *Obs.*

1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 519 At Edinburgh I have come to a minute with the printer.

d. *Sc. Law* A memorandum of intention presented to the court by a party to a suit.

1848 SHAND *Pract. Crt. Sess.* I. 343 *note*, A minute of abandonment of the cause, in such form as the following, is put into process. 1904 *Dundee Advertiser* 19 Nov 7 Yesterday a minute was lodged in the Bill Chamber of the Court of Session stating that no answers are to be lodged to the note by the Free Church [etc].

IV. 7 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **minute bell**, the tolling of a bell at intervals of a minute; **minute-book**, † (*a*) a 'book of short hints' (J.); (*b*) a book containing systematic records of the transactions of a society, court, or the like; **minute clock**, a stop clock used in making tests of gas (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1884); **minute-flourish**, a fanfare of trumpets sounded minute by minute; **minute-glass**, a sand-glass that runs for a minute; **minute-gun**, the firing of a gun at intervals of a minute (also *attrib.*); **minute-hand**, the long hand of a time-piece which indicates the minutes; † **minute-jack** (? cf. JACK *sb.* 6), one who changes his mind every moment, a fickle or changeable person; **minute jumper**, an electric clock in which the hands move only at the end of each minute, the minute-hand moving over a whole minute at each step (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); † **minute-line** *Naut.*, a log-line; **minute-lust**, momentary desire; **minute mile** (see quot. 1867); † **minute-motion**, the mechanism of the seconds hand of a watch; **minute-repeater**, a watch which 'repeats' the minutes; **minute space**, the duration of a minute; **minute stroke**, the measured 'minutely' stroke of an oar; **minute tide**, (*a*) = *minute while* (see sense 1); (*b*) (see quot. 1865); † **minute-watch**, a watch that distinguishes minutes of time or on the dial of which minutes are marked (also † *minute pendulum watch*); **minute-wheel**, the wheel that moves the minute-hand of a clock or watch; hence **minute-wheel nut, pinion** (see quot. 1884); † **minute while** (see sense 1); **minute-writing**, the art or practice of recording minutes or administrative memoranda. Also MINUTE-MAN.

1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y*, *1st Sunday Advent* xii, Faith's ear, with awful still delight, Counts them like *minute bells at night 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, A *minute book, *liber vel libellus memorialis*. 1772 *Ann. Reg* 66* The minute-book of recognizances belonging to the Lord Mayor's court. 1838 *Act 1 & 2 Vict* c. 118 § 22 The Minute Book of the Court of Session and Teind Court. 1904 *Athenæum* 24 Dec 881/2 A 'History of the Society of Apothecaries', compiled from the Minute-Books of the Society. 1802 MRS RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Blondev* Posth. Wks. 1826 I 87 The trumpets, that charged so loud and shrill their *minet-flourishes. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng Seamen* 29 Turne vp the *minute glasse, obserue the hight. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 480 Minute and Half-minute glasses 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 246/1 *Minute guns were fired by the whole squadron. 1884 *Times* (Weekly ed) 11 Apr. 2/3 The boom of the minute guns on the hill beyond could be heard above the funeral music of the bands. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. ii, He was amazed at the Motion of the *Minute-Hand, which he could easily discern 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 184 Clock faces marking six, twelve, and twenty-four hours, mostly without minute hands. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. vi. 107 Cap and knee-Slaues, vapours, and *Minute Iackes. 1644 *Minut-line [see *log-line* in LOG *sb.*¹ 9] 1696 PHILLIPS, *Log-line* or **Minute-line*. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* ii. xi 106 The fleshly wanton, to obtaine His *minit-lust, will count it gaine To lose his freedome. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Minute mile*, the sixtieth part of a degree of longitude or latitude. 1684 T. BURNET *Th Earth* ii. iv 210 In a Watch,..you may have a fancy to have an Alarum added, or a *Minute motion. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII. 107/1 These by way of distinction are called *minute-repeaters. 1621 WITHER *Motto* A 8, I haue not of my selfe, the powre, or grace, To be, or not to be; one *minute-space. 1833 MARRYAT *P Simple* xxx, The crew dropped their oars into the water without a splash, and pulled the *minute stroke. 14 . RYMAN *Poems* in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 255 This lyfe vnto celestiall Is but a *mynute tyde. 1865 MACGREGOR *Rob Roy in Baltic* (1867) 163 This is called the 'minute tide', in which a swelling of the water once every minute fills up and empties again a quiet pool a little withdrawn from the river's course. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xi. 79 A *Minute-Watch we kept by us on this occasion. 1705 *Daily Courant* 5 Sept., Dropt in St. James's Park, September the 3rd, 1705, a Gold Minuit Pendulum Watch, &c. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 74/2 The minute and hour hands turn on the end of the arbor of the minute-wheel. 1884 F. J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 177 [The] *Minute Wheel Pinion, or 'Nut'. [is] the pinion in the motion work of watches that drives the hour wheel. 1895 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 5/4 An Under-Secretary, trained in a bureaucracy where *minute-writing has been brought to the highest pitch of perfection.

† **Minute**, *sb.*² *Law. Obs.* [ad. Law Latin *minūta*, vbl. noun f. *minuĕre* to diminish.] = MINISHING.

1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 501/1 Of the Ferme of all Asartis, Wastes, Purpresture and minutez, of the parcelles of the Forest.

Minute (miniū·t, məiniū·t), *a.* Also 5-6 mynute. [ad. L. *minūt-us* (whence F. *menu* small), pa. pple. of *minuĕre* to make small, diminish.]

†1. Chopped small. *Obs. rare.*

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 492 Hem summe in cedur scobe, & summe in stre Mynute, and summe in smal chaf, wel witholde.

†2. Of imposts, etc.: Lesser; esp. in *minute tithes* = 'small tithes'. *Obs.*

[1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 569/1 Sume ferme by the name of the Manent' firme com' post terras dat' and sume under the name of minute firme to you] 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 § 1 The fermes of diuers purprestures, assertes, sergeantes, & minute rentes. 1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 222 The preste..hathe the mynute tythes of the village of Bysshopton. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* iv. § 38 The Dependence of the Church,. (except their minute Tythes) was entirely upon this Law. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Minute Tithes*, small Tithes, such as usually belong to the Vicar; as Wooll, Lambs, Piggs, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, &c.

3. Very small in size, extent, amount, or degree.

In the 17th and 18th centuries the comparative *minuter* frequently acquires the sense 'smaller or more insignificant than another', without the implication of extreme smallness.

a1626 BACON *New Atl.* 40 Wee haue also Glasses and Meanes, to see Small and Minute Bodies, perfectly and distinctly. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 31 An Instrument to shew all the Minute Variations in the pressure of the Air 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 39 Those [chapels] of a minuter dimension were open. 1699 POMFRET *Cruelty & Lust* 79 Suppose the Accusation justly brought, And clearly prov'd to the minutest fault. 1713 DERHAM *Phys-Theol* iv. ii. 106 One single Minutest Thread or Fibre. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 690 With this minute distinction,. Nature revolves, but man advances. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 43 The neighbouring coast, and the minuter isles adjacent. *Ibid.* II x. 237 Vast quantities of callicoes and chints,..together with other minuter articles, as goldsmiths work, etc. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 24 The distance in question is so minute as to be incapable of measurement 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf* (ed. 3) 83 The minuter cavities can only be filled under an exhausted receiver. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vi (1870) 118 The seed vessels in this plant are exceedingly minute. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. i 23 What is true of the earth..is also true of her minutest atom 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog* ii. 57 It is possible to measure very minute changes of temperature.

4. Of very little consequence or importance; trifling, petty.

Minute philosopher is an echo of Cicero's *quidam minuti philosophi* (De Senect xxiii, also De Div i. xxx), where the adj. appears to have this sense, though in Eng use it is sometimes apprehended as if belonging to sense 5.

c1650 DENHAM *Old Age* iv. 249 Some minute Philosophers pretend, That with our dayes our pains and pleasures end. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* To Rdr., If any shall suggest that some of the Enquiries here insisted upon..do seem too minute and trivial, for any prudent Man to bestow his serious thoughts and time about. Such Persons may know [etc.]. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* i. § 10 These minute philosophers. are a sort of pirates who plunder all that come in their way. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. ix. 396 The Mandarine . returned all that had been stolen even to the minutest trifle. 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I 377 Your grace dissipates your mind into too great a variety of minute pursuits. 1872 MINTO *Eng Prose Lit* ii iii 279 As Lord Chancellor,. he proved unequal to the minuter duties of the office

5. Of investigations, regulations, records, etc. (and hence of persons): Characterized by attention to very small matters or details; very precise or particular; very accurate.

168 AUBREY *Lives*, *Hobbes* To Rdr. (1813) I. 594 For that I am so minute, I declare I never intended it [etc.]. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No 42 ¶ 14 We cannot be too minute and circumstantial in accounts of this nature. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 86 ¶ 5 He knew with how minute Attention the ancient Criticks considered the Disposition of Syllables. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log* iv ii. 71 He is more full, more minute and particular than any of them. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp* (1837) I 25 His minute private diary. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 383 A very minute and accurate series of experiments. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* i. 10 A reporter as faithful as he was minute. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 376 A minute, natural, accurate, history. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 96 Minute regulations are apt to be transgressed.

Minute (mi·nit), *v.* [f. MINUTE *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To ascertain or determine to the minute the time, duration, or rate of; to 'time' accurately. Also † *To minute out*: to assign (time) precisely.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 92 About the yeare of our Lord 1000 (that we may not minute out the time). a1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Suffolk* iii. (1662) 62 All Accidents are minuted and momented by Divine Providence. 1762 *Phil Trans.* LII. 582 The above observations were minuted from a stop watch of Mr. Ellicott's. 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* 8 July (1789) 153, I have minuted these birds with my watch for an hour together, they return. about once in five minutes. 1775 *Ibid.* 1 Nov. 198 A good rush,..being minuted, burnt only three minutes short of an hour. 1784 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 217 Scarcely any one had sufficient presence of mind to minute the time by his watch. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1832) I. iii. 42 [They] went to see High Blood rubbed down. exercised and minuted. 1822 BEDDOES *Brides' Trag.* ii. iii, Do not minute The movements

of the soul. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 340, I did not minute this run, but..it must have been a trimming one. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 277 Captain Scoresby,. minuted the speed of the train. 1888 *Temple Bar* Jan. 23 The Bishop .. sat by with his watch on the table, for he had to minute each interview.

2. To draft (a document, a scheme); to record in a minute or memorandum; to enter in the minutes or records of a society, company, or the like; to make a minute of the contents of (a document). *To minute down*, to make a note of.

a 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 48 All which minuted by Louis de Longueville..was at last thus fully concluded. *Ibid.* 84 The design for the Interview with Francis continued; which being minuted by our Ambassador, . was continued by his successor. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 94 It might not seem requisite to minute the works which he has published 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4842/3 All such disabled Seamen and Marines as are minuted to be taken into the said Hospital. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 439 ₱ 3 The Cardinal is represented as minuting down every thing that is told him. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 153 *note*, I minuted it as an extra observation 1789 Franklin *Ess* Wks. 1840 II. 151 Nothing was concluded [*sc.* at the next meeting] so as to be minuted 1836 H. Rogers *J. Howe* v (1863) 141 His thoughts on this occasion he minuted down. 1876 Bancroft *Hist U. S* IV. xxvi. 19 The Empress of Russia with her own hand minuted an edict for universal tolerance. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xlviii. 228 A Town-clerk, who keeps the records, and minutes the proceedings of the meeting. 1897 P. Warung *Tales Old Regime* 139 Yes, your Excellency. Shall I minute that observation? 1898 G. W. E. Russell *Coll. & Recoll.* xxxiv. 465 The paper.. is minuted by each, and . gradually passes up . to the Under-Secretary of State.

absol. 1892 Ld. Lytton *King Poppy* I. 351 Whereon His Majesty thus minuted.

3. *To minute over*. to reckon up, enumerate point by point

a 1770 Cath Talbot *Lett.* (1808) 60 The most agreeable thought (as I experienced last night when we were minuting over all these things) will be, that it cannot be long [etc].

4. *intr.* With *by* To pass minute by minute

a 1806 H. K. White *To Thought* v, And count the tedious hours, as slow they minute by

Hence **Mi·nuting** *vbl. sb.*, the recording of minutes; **Mi·nuting** *ppl a.*, that minutes.

1737 J Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II III. (ed. 33) 121 Minuting-clerk to Master General. 1882 *London Police Court Rep*, Those having the minuteing and the carrying out of the details and business of the Court

Minuted (mi·nitĕd), *a* [f. Minute *v.* + -ed¹]

1. Recorded or set forth in a minute or note.

1716 M. Davies *Athen Brit.* II. To Rdr 38, I hope those minuted Layes of Seraphick Contemplations, will engage the studious Youth of both Sexes, to be favourable to this undertaking 1802–12 Bentham *Ration Judic Evid* (1827) I. 279 Publication by authority, whether of the minuted *viva-voce* testimony, or of the ready-written depositions.

2. Timed or numbered by minutes.

1829 Southey *Sir T. More* II. 352 He is like the mail coach traveller, and must therefore take at his minuted meals whatever food is readiest 1859 Mrs Gaskell *Round the Sofa* II 70 Some sore internal bruise sapping away his minuted life

†**Mi·nuteless,** *a. Obs.* [f. Minute *sb*¹ + -less] Not to be measured by minutes.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom* 68 The starres, whose numbers are numberless and motions minuteless

Minutely (mi·nitli), *a.* [f. Minute *sb.* + -ly¹.] Happening every minute.

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. ii. 18 Now do's he feele His secret Murthers sticking on his hands, Now minutely Reuolts vpbraid his Faith-breach. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvii § 7 All that we possess is in minutely danger of losing. 1720 *Humourist* 93, I have staid four Hours in Minutely Expectation 1802 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 390 Our minutely conduct towards each other. 1865 *Even. Exchange* 10 Feb. 1/1 The hourly and minutely fluctuations of the..Markets

Minutely (miniū·tli), *adv.*¹ [f. Minute *a.* + -ly².]

1. †**a.** Into small pieces (*obs.*). **b.** On a minute scale; with minute subdivision.

1599 A M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 89/2 Contunde all that is to be contundede, & cut the rest minutly, then mixe it to a paeste with good wine. 1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph*, *Minutely*, smally. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* x. 279 Realgar occurs minutely but well crystallized.

Comb 1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* li, The..minutely-sanded beach.

2. In a minute manner, kind, or degree; with great or absolute precision or preciseness; with exactness.

1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 10 Considering things minutely, and not swallowing them in the gross. 1736 Butler *Anal* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 105 Observations of this kind cannot be supposed to hold minutely, and in every case. 1822 J. W. Croker *Diary* 24 Aug., The King went minutely through the museum, and other parts [etc]. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. vii. 680 He most minutely and learnedly investigated the ancient course of the Exchequer. 1895 Ld. Esher in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 650/1 It is not necessary to disclose minutely and in detail every material fact. 1903 *T. P.'s Weekly* 18 Sept. 495/1 Mr John Hollingshead has minutely described a little dinner with Dickens.

†**b.** Intimately. *Obs.*

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 106 The ingredients are more minutely disseminated than can be performed by hand.

Minutely (mi·nitli), *adv.*² [f. Minute *sb.*¹ + -ly².] Every minute, minute by minute.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 22 [The red herring] is the onely vnexhaustible mine that hath rais'd and begot all this, and minutely to riper maturity fosters and cherisheth it. 1637 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II. 89 We, by most unworthy provocations daily and minutely tempt His patience. 1654 Hammond *Fundamentals* viii. 66 As if it were minutely proclaimed in thunder from heaven 1708 J Philips *Cyder* II. 263 Their frying Blood compells to irrigate Their dry furr'd Tongues, else minutely to Death Obnoxious, dismal Death, th' Effect of Drought. 1803 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 439 The sharpshooters were behind exercising minutely. 1807 tr. *Three Germans* II. 52 A friend, whom I now minutely expect at the castle gates. 1845 Wilberforce in A R. Ashwell *Life* (1880) I. 269 Two daughters played daily, hourly, minutely by a very clever, reaching mother, for coronets and a settlement.

Mi·nute-man. *Hist.* [f. Minute *sb.* + Man.] One of a class of militiamen, during the American revolutionary period, who held themselves in readiness for instant military service.

1774 in *N. Eng Hist & Gen. Reg* (1875) XXIX. 107 Minute or Picquet men in the Town of Brookfield. 1775–83 Thacher *Mil. Jrnl.* (1823) 17 Active men in every town have formed military companies under the name of minute men. 1903 F. Norris *The Pit* 43 Ample fireplaces, where once the minute men had swung their kettles

transf 1863 J. Weiss *Life Th Parker* I. 11 The same old cause, whose minute-men are again first in the field [1861].

Minuteness (miniū·tnes). [f. Minute *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being minute

1. Extreme smallness; an instance of this.

1666 Boyle *Orig. Forms & Qual.* Exp ix 396 Whose Corpuscles, by reason of their Minuteness, swimme easily for a while in the Water. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1811) II. v. 84 The discretion of a person is often most seen in minutenesses. 1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 86 A convex mirrour, by which every object is reduced to a despicable minuteness. 1770 C Jenner *Placid Man* I 1 iv. 35 All the minutenesses which distinguish the domestic manners of one nation from another. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil* 250 Particles of inconceivable minuteness 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N* § 122 The noble human sight, careless of prey, disdainful of minuteness, and reluctant to anger.

2. Attention to minute details; precision as to details; critical exactness.

1640 Sir K. Digby in *Lismore Papers* Ser II (1888) IV 137, I am afraid that minutenesse would rather appeare tedious then punctuall to you. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* IV ix, The Justness of their Similies, and the Minuteness, as well as Exactness of their Descriptions, are indeed inimitable 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist.* (1776) I 193 Such .. may consult Hawksbee, Morgan, Jurin, or Watson, who have examined the subject with great minuteness. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* III xvi, He had studied it with the minuteness with which a scholar studies a dead language. 1858 Buckle *Civiliz* (1867) II. vii 364 The chemist by his minuteness, and the geologist by his grandeur, touch the two extremes of the material universe 1884 Lady Verney in *Contemp Rev* Oct 545 Every gown is chronicled with affectionate minuteness

†**b.** Excess of detail, 'niggling'. *Obs*

1748 *Anson's Voy* III. x 412 There is a stiffness and minuteness in most of the Chinese productions

Minuter (mi·nitəɹ). [f. Minute *v.* + -er¹.]

†**1.** One who writes minutes, a note-taker. *Obs*

1825 *Celebrated Trials*, etc IV. 172 Thomas Gurney, the minuter, was called, who deposed from his minutes.

2 *Sc. Law* One who moves the court by minute.

1904 *Dundee Advertiser* 19 Nov 7 They do not admit that the judgments of the Court in the cases of Bannatyne and others v Lord Overtoun and others, and Young v. Macalister,. settle or determine the rights of the minuters in the present suspension.

‖ **Minutia** (mi·niū·ʃiă). Pl. **minutiæ** (-iī). Also 8 *pl.* **minutias**; *erron.* 8–9 *pl.* n.**inutia**, *sing.* **minutiæ**. [a. L *minūtia* smallness, pl. *minūtiæ* trifles, f. *minūtus* Minute *a.*] A precise detail; a small or trivial matter or object. Usually *pl*

In Chesterfield's *Letters* the French *minutie* frequently occurs as synonymous with minutia.

1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 52, I should hope that all the *minutiæ* of his idle hours might be entirely excluded. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 47 ₱ 12 He often declares himself weary of attending to the *minutiæ* of a shop 1768 Blackstone *Comm* III xxvii. 446 No exceptions to formal *minutiæ* in the pleadings will be here allowed. 1782 Eliz Blower *Geo. Bateman* I 106 On the observance of some little minutias, no small share of the beauty..depended. 1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* II 270 Descending to the minutia of all the events and occasions which may be imagined 1797 Mrs. A M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 217 Strict attention to every minutiæ of her domestic arrangement 1804 Eugenia de Acton *Isle without Title* II. 208 She determined .to unfold every minutiae of her former circumstances. 1804 tr. *Iguenaldi's Zoflora* I. 4 Those minutia concerning him, which may even have the appearance of puerility. 1849 Miss Pardoe *Francis I*, xiv. 343 They were arranged with a punctilious minutia. 1882 Serjt. Ballantine *Exper.* II. 191 The minutiæ were very exact and carefully executed.

†**Minu·tial,** *a Obs* [f. Minutia + -al.] Of the nature of minutiæ; pertaining to details.

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 In smaller, and minutiall matters to carrie an vnbounded .zeale, were to call for a sword to kill a flie. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric. Digest* 16 The minutial management of Farms. 1796 – *W. England* II. 170 In minutial practices the Vale [of Exeter] pursues the Devonshire method.

†**Minu·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *minūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *minuĕre* to lessen.] A diminishing or making less; a lowering; *spec.* a lowering of the system by blood-letting.

1386 *Almanac* (1812) 52 Mynucyons to be made by blode lattyng or ventosyng es ful profytabul. 1607 J. Carpenter *Plaine Mans Plough* 124 The Phisitians. prescribe..sometimes unctions, sometimes minutions. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Minution*, a diminishing or making less.

Minutiose (miniū·ʃiōus), *a.* [ad. L *minūtiōs-us*, f. *minūtiæ*: see Minutia. Cf. F. *minutieux.*] Dealing with minutiæ.

1868 F Hall *Benares* 15 1892 — in *Nation* (N.Y.) 1 Dec. 412/1 He has achieved, among minutiose philologists, an eminence which. is likely to be recognized as all his own.

Minutious (miniū·ʃŏs), *a.* [ad F *minutieux*, f. *minutie* Minutia: cf. prec.] Attentive to minutiæ; characterized by minute attention to detail.

1819 *Metropolis* III 252 Minutious and troublesome attentions 1891 *Fortn. Rev.* May 802 His leisure was too limited to allow him to be pedantic or minutious 1899 *Month* Apr 433 [He] sent them [the proofs] back covered with minutious criticism.

†**Minuti·ssim,** *a Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad L. *minūtissim-us*, superl of *minūtus* small: see Minute *a.*] Extremely minute.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt Nat.* (1834) I 475 The whole human body, together with all its. minutissim glands.

†**Minu·tulous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *minūtul-us* (dim of *minūtus* Minute *a.*) + -ous.] Very small.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* ₱ 248 Minutulous drops of pus.

Minuwae: see Minaway (= minuet).

Minx (minks). Also 6 **mynxe, minxe, minoks,** 6 7 **minkes,** 7–8 **minks.** [Of obscure origin; possibly a corruption of *minikin*, with the added *s* not uncommon *dial.* in playful terms of endearment, e.g *ducks, darlings, pets*: cf. *Minckins* in quot. 1605 s v. Minikin 1. Sense 2 agrees closely with the sense of LG. *minske* = G. *mensch* neut.]

†**1.** A pet dog Also as proper name. *Obs.*

1542 Udall tr *Erasm Apoph.* 127 b, There been litle mynxes, or puppees that ladies keepe in their chaumbers for especiall iewelles to playe withall *Ibid*, When I am hongry I am a litle mynxe full of playe, and when my bealy is full, a mastife [1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II III iv. *Captains* 386 Milk-white Minks and Lun (Gray-bitches both, the best that ever run)]

2. A pert girl, hussy. Now often merely playful.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* E 2 b, Thus, you minx, Ile teach you ply your worke 1594 Lyly *Moth. Bomb.* I. iii 17 Your minxe had no better grandfather than a Tailer. *c* 1600 Day *Begg. Bednall Gr.* II. i (1881) 31 Come, Minx, what Iewell did you give this Rogue 1636 Heywood *Love's Mistr.* v. 1 Wks 1874 V. 155 That Minks [Psyche] is come from hell, And heere she harbours 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* II. i, How, hussy! was there ever such a provoking minx! 1706–7 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* I 1, You deserve to have none, you young Minx 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* IV xiii, 'She' a little ugly minx', cries Slipslop, 'leave her to me' 1812 Crabbe *Tales* xiii. 136 She thinks To make her fortune, an ambitious minx! 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* ix, 'I scorn your words, Minx', said Miss Squeers. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf* xxix, She is a dressed up little minx, who runs after all the young men of the parish. 1882 *Mrs Raven's Tempt.* III 181 We shall be sorry if this young minx brings more trouble on the Agates.

†**b.** A lewd or wanton woman *Obs.*

1598 Florio, *Magalda*, a trull or minxe. 1602 *North's Plutarch, Seneca* (1612) 1214 Nero tooke from him this minxe that knew the trickes of the occupation. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. i 159 This is some Minxes token 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* III III. i II. (1651) 600 If thou be absent long, thy wife then thinks, Thou'rt drunk, at ease, or with some pretty minks 1678 Dryden *Limberham* I i, They are a Couple of alluring wanton Minxes. 1728 Gay *Polly* I. (1777) 24 And so, sir, I leave you and your minx together.

†**c.** *Mistress minx. Obs.*

c 1590 Marlowe *Faustus* vi 162 What are you, Mistress Minx, the seventh and last? 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed 2) 10 b, Mistris Minx, a Marchants wife, that wil eate no Cherries forsooth, but when they are at twenty shillings a pound 1671 Kirkman & Head *Eng. Rogue* IV. (1874) 139 How now, Mrs. Minks. 1735 Miss Coltier *Art Torment.* 50 Let me tell you, Mistress Minx, 'twould much better become my station, than yours.

Hence *nonce wds*) †**Minx** *v. intr* (with *it*), to play the minx; **Minxishness, Minxship,** the condition or quality of a minx.

1609 Bp W. Barlow *Answ Nameless Cath.* 303 The Apologue describes Venus trans formed waiting maide, who beeing trick't vp like a Gentle-woman, mink't it a while til she spied a Mouse, but then made it knowne shee was n Cat. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* II ii, On these terms Wil your minxship be a Lady. 1885 L Wingfield *Barbara Philpot* I. x 271 Was not the sex built up of foibles and minxishness?

Minx, obs. form of Mink.

Miny (məi·ni), *a rare.* [f. Mine *sb.* + -y¹.]

1. Pertaining to a mine; mineral.

1611 Florio, *Minerozo*, minerous, miny. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 322 The minie and saltish minerals of the microcosme [Lat. *microcosmi fodinas minerales atque salinas*].

2. Of the nature of a mine; subterraneous.

1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 800 Unveil The miny caverns ..Of Abyssinia's cloud-compelling cliffs.

3. 'Abounding in mines' (Webster 1828–32).

Minyon, Minys, obs. f. Minion, Minish.

Minsingly, obs form of Mincingly *adv.*

Miocene (məi·ŏsīn), *a. Geol.* Also **meiocene.** [irreg. f. Gr. *μείων* less + *καινος* new, recent.]

1. The epithet applied to the middle division of the Tertiary strata (as containing remains of fewer now existing species than the Pliocene), and to the geological period which it represents.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III 54 The next antecedent tertiary epoch we shall name Miocene. 1877 *Nature* 7 June 101/2 The European miocene flora. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* i. 10 The Meiocene group.

2. quasi-*sb.*

1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* vi. iv. iii. § 1 862 The flora indicates a decidedly tropical climate in the earlier part of the Miocene 1885 *Athenæum* 24 Oct. 541/1 The Eppelsheim deposits in Germany are still left in the miocene.

Hence **Mioce·nic** *a*

1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xv 314 Between the close of the miocenic and the commencement of the glacial epoch 1889 *Lancet* 6 July 45/1 A gigantic animal of the middle of the miocenic period of the Wyoming

Miol, variant of MEAL *sb.*[4]

Mioling, obs. form of MIAULING.

Miolithic (məiˌǫ̈liþik), *a.* *Archæol.* Also **meiolithic.** [irreg. f Gr. *μείων* less + *λίθος* stone + -IC.] = MESOLITHIC *a.* 2.

1877 *Academy* 3 Nov 434/3 Prof Mantovani introduces the term Miolithic to denote a period intermediate between the palaeolithic and neolithic ages. 1896 A. J. EVANS in *Rep Brit. Assoc.* 908 A late quaternary deposit, for which Professor Issel has proposed the name of 'Meiolithic'.

Mioner, obs. form of MINER

Mionite, -phylly: see MEIONITE, -PHYLLY.

Miops, obs. form of MYOPE.

Miosis, Miostemonous, Miotaxy: see MEI-.

Mioul, Miour(e, Miowe, var. MIAUL *v.*, MYER, MIAOW.

‖ **Mi-parti** (miparti), *a.* *Her.* Also 8 **-party.** [Fr., pa. pple. of *mipartir* to divide in half, f. *mi-* (:—L. *medium* middle) + *partir* to divide.] (See quo's)

1723 COATS *Dict Her.*, *Mi party*, is a Word used by French Heralds, denoting that the Escutcheon is half Way down parted per Pale, and there cross'd by some other Partition. 1896 WOODWARD *Heraldry* I 478 *Mi-parti*—said of dimidiated arms, and of an ordinary parti per pale.

Miquelet (mi kĕlet). Also 9 **miquelete, miquelite, miguelet(e** [a. F. *miquelet*, ad. Sp. *miquelete, miguelete*, f Cat *Miquel*, Sp *Miguel*, Michael. (For the supposed origin of the name see quot. 1845.)] **a.** In the 17th c., a member of a body of Catalonian banditti who infested the Pyrenees. **b.** Before and during the Peninsular war, a Spanish guerrilla soldier, also, a member of a corps of French irregulars raised by Napoleon in 1808 for service against the Spaniards. **c.** In modern Spain, the designation of the soldiers of certain local regiments of infantry, chiefly employed on escort duties.

1670 *Lond Gaz* No 476/4 The Miquelets or Mountaineers were again got together in a little Village, neer the Pyrenean hills. *a* 1700 B E. *Dict Cant Crew*, *Miquelets*, Mountaneers (in Spain) or Spanish Rapparies 1721 *Lett Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II 176 No more, you Holiday Fools, throw away your Six-pences, to see a Spanish Miquelet swallow a Toad 1779 *Gentl Mag.* XLIX 501 The miquelets or mountaineers who so cruelly harrassed the French armies 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II 358, 10,000 Miquelets and Somatenes had been sent to take advantage of any insurrection that might be attempted in Barcelona. 1829 SIR W NAPIER *Penins. War* v iv 57 Francisco Milans and Milans de Bosch, with their Migueletes, keep the mountains to the northward of Barcelona. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxiv, One of those singular half soldiers half guerillas, called Miguelets 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I i. 41 A regular body of men was organized for that purpose [as a government escort] all over Spain, and were called 'Miquelites', from, it is said, one Miquel de Prats, an armed satellite of..Cæsar Borgia. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav Cevennes* (1886) 186 Militiaman and Miquelet and dragoon.. they had all been sabreing and shooting.

Mir, obs form of MYRRH.

Mirabelle (mirăbe l). Also 8 **mirabel.** [a. F. *mirabelle*] A variety of plum.

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I 41 The Mirabel is a small Plum. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII 287 Varieties of plums Mirabelle. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 56 130 There are varieties of the Mirabelle plum which annually bloom profusely in England 1890 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Mirabelle*, the fruit of *Prunus armenoides*. *Mirabelle of Corsica*, the fruit of *Physalis alkekengi*.

† **Mirabilia·rian,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. L *mīrābiliārius* (see next) + -AN] = MIRABILIARY *a.*

1624 BP MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr* 218 In opinion of Tertullian, it is no safe proceeding by this [*sic*] Mirabiliarian courses, to iustifie Inuocation of Saints or Angels.

† **Mirabi·liary,** *sb.* and *a.* *Obs* [ad. late L. *mīrābiliārius* miracle-monger, applied by Augustine to the Donatists.] **A.** *sb.* One who deals in the marvellous; a collector of marvels.

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* ii. iii. 50 The Mirabiliaries were likewise condemned, for that by myracles, and prophecies, they sought to confirme their religion. 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* ii i. § 4 The vse of this worke is nothing lesse then to giue contentment to the appetite of Curious and vaine wittes, as the manner of Mirabilaries [*sic*] is to doe.

B. *adj.* Characteristic of 'miracle-mongers'.

1624 GEE *Hold Fast* 44, I haue formerly related some fugling mirabiliarie tricks acted of late in this City

† **Mira·bilis.** *Obs.* Short for AQUA MIRABILIS.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr à la Mode* iii i. 35 She..opens her dear bottle of Mirabilis. 1687 SEDLEY *Bellamira* iii. i, Have you any mirabilis?

† **Mira·bilist.** *Obs.* [f. L. *mīrābilis* wonderful + -IST.] One who works wonders.

1599 HARSNET *Agst. Darell* 220 Vnto which kinde of people, and seducing Mirabilistes, Master Darrell in his practises with Somers, may well bee resembled. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darell* 47 The most admirable mirabilist, among all the mirabilistes vnder the heauens.

Mirabilite (miræ·biləit). *Min.* [a. G. *mirabilit* (Haidinger 1845) f. mod.L. (*sal*) *mīrābil-is* 'wonderful salt', the name given by Glauber to sulphate of soda ('Glauber's salt'): see -ITE.] Native sulphate of soda.

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4).

† **Mirabi·lity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *mīrābilitās*, n. of quality f *mīrābilis*: see next and -ITY.] ? Admirable quality.

a 1691 FLAVEL *Navig. Spirit* (1770) 232 An art of exquisite excellency, ingenuity, rarity, and mirability.

† **Mi·rable,** *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *mīrābilis*, f. *mīrārī* to wonder: see -ABLE.]

A. *adj.* Wonderful, marvellous.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 899 Now fylowes it for til here hire mirable Conceyving *c* 1450 *Cov Myst* (Shaks. Soc.) 389 A! myrable God, meche is thy myth 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr* iv. v 142. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 271 With mirable sentences and Apophthegmes

B. *sb.* Something wonderful; a wonder.

1646 GAULE *Cases Consc* 33 The Arted Witch, or one onely speculative upon the abstruse Mirables of Nature 1653 H WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Baptism* 45 Ye grave Fathers & Bretheren, who find among the Mirables of Oxford Library that Coat [etc]

Mirabola(m, -lan(e, obs. ff. MYROBALAN.

† **Mirabu·ndous,** *a.* *Obs* [f. L. *mīrābundus* (f *mīrārī* to wonder) + -OUS] Wonderful.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V 229 Our Auricles, percuss'd by Fame sonorous, Your mirabundous Acts have brought before us.

† **Mi·rach.** *Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **mirac,** 6 **myrac, myracke,** 6–7 **mirach(e,** 7 **myrach(e.** [med L., a. Arab مراق *marāqq* pl, 'the thin or tender parts of the belly' (Lane), f root *raqqa* to be thin or weak.] A name for the abdomen.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 169 Alle þese þingis þanne ben comprehendid in a skyn þat is fleischi & of lacertis maad, & is clepid mirac, & is clepid þe vitere wombe. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim* C iij b, These ventosities gether to gyther betwene the places of the bealye called mirac 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.* H ij, Of howe many and what & howe many partes is the myrac composed 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* i iii ii. ii. (1651) 200 If from the myrache, a swelling and wind in the Hypocondries. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys Dict* (ed 2).

† **Mira·chial,** *a.* *Obs.* In 7 **myrachiall.** [f. med.L. *mirachia* hypochondria (f. *mirach*: see prec.) + -AL.] Hypochondriacal.

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* i ii iv iv, Of Hypocondriacall or flatuous melancholy, which the Arabians call Myrachiall.

Miracle (mi răk'l), *sb.* Forms: 4 **maracle, -kle, meracull, -kill, mercle, miracil, -cyl, -kel, myrakil(l, -kyl,** 4–5 **meracle, myrrakull,** 4–6 **myracle,** 5 **mirakelle, -ylle,** 5–6 **mirackle, miracule,** 6 **mirakill, mirakle, myrackle,** 2– **miracle** [a. OF. *miracle*, ad. L. *mīrāculum* object of wonder (in Eccl L. miracle), f *mīrārī* to wonder, f. *mīr-us* wonderful Cf. Pr. *miracle*, Sp *milagro*, Pg. *milagre*, It. *miracolo.*]

1. A marvellous event occurring within human experience, which cannot have been brought about by human power or by the operation of any natural agency, and must therefore be ascribed to the special intervention of the Deity or of some supernatural being; chiefly, an act (e g of healing) exhibiting control over the laws of nature, and serving as evidence that the agent is either divine or is specially favoured by God. Phrases, *to do*, † *make*, *work*, † *show a miracle.*

The L *miraculum* in this sense, though common in patristic and later theology, is foreign to the Vulgate, in which the Gr. words rendered 'miracle' in the English Bible—*σημεῖον* 'sign', *τέρας* 'wonder', *δύναμις* 'power' or 'mighty work', are translated respectively by *signum*, *prodigium*, and *virtus*

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.), He maket þur ure Drihtin wunderlice & manifealdlice miracles. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 1426 Þæt wes miracle muchel *c* 1250 *Kent Serm.* in *O. E. Misc* 30 Þis was þe commencement of þo miracles of ure louerde þet he made fleshche in erþe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 177 Iesu did þe meracles sua rijf Þat þe Iuus him hild in strijf *Ibid* 9512 Quat man es moght se sa bright, Þat suilk a man cuth think in thoght Þat musire þat mercle moght? *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 23 God did faire miracle for Elfride þat houre. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 16 He shewyd many myrakils. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 438 Þorw myracles..al þat marche he torned To cryst and to crystendome. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 288 Þou seist þat myraclis & lyues of holy men approuen þis dowynge of þe chirche. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 139 This was the firste Myracle that Machomete dide in his ȝouthe. *c* 1440 *Sir Gowther* 743 (Breul) He gyffus to þo mad hor wytte, And mony odur meracullus yytte. *c* 1511 *1st Eng Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 35/1 Saint Thomas doeth more myracles, than ony seynt in heuen. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v iv. 41 Chosen from aboue..To worke exceeding myracles on earth. 1608 BP. HALL *Epist* i. vi. 73 Miracles must be iudged by the doctrine which they confirme; not the doctrine by the miracles. 1611 BIBLE *John* iv. 54 This is againe the second miracle that Iesus did. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* iv. 62 A Miracle is a Work that exceeds all the known Powers of Nature. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 466 A St. Ignatius performing a miracle, by Rubens, on another altar. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* i. 5 Miracles or visible suspensions of the order of nature for a providential purpose, are not in contradiction to reason. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1292 Wonders ye have done; Miracles ye cannot.

b. In generalized sense

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 158 Al were he, þuruh miracle, of barain iboren [etc.]. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 106 That therof mai be non obstacle, Bot if it stonde upon miracle *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 13 Lyke to the watyr of Archideclyne, Wiche be meracle were turned into wyne. 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* v i 264 Then you fled into this Abbey heere, From whence I thinke you are come by Miracle. 1671 MILTON *P R.* i. 337 Who brought me hither Will bring me hence.. By Miracle he may, reply'd the Swain. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* iv. 131 Am I fond of life, Who scarce can think it possible, I live? Alive by miracle! 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. ix. IV 256 By what was believed to be miracle, which might be holy art 1869 LIDDON *Serm. Spec. Occas.* viii (1897) 164 When we take up the Book of Jonah, that which strikes us first of all. is the degree in which miracle pervades the whole narrative.

2. *transf.* in various uses, *esp.* as applied hyperbolically to an achievement seemingly beyond human power, or an occurrence so marvellous as to appear supernatural.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T* 1817 A myracle ther bifel anon. 1586 *Let to Earle Leycester*, etc 12 The bottomlesse graces and immeasurable benefits bestowed upon me by the Almightie. I must admire accounting them as well miracles as benefites 1633 T STAFFORD *Pac. Hib* i. xiv 84 Captain Flower at Lysmore, wrought miracles against the Rebels in those parts. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 95 Now these miracles of Nature may seem to fall out by meere chance 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* ii. ii. 17 O Miracle! He blushes! 1738 WESLEY *Ps* cxxxix. v, Lord to thy Works of Nature join Thy Miracles of Grace! 1824 R STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 35 It would, indeed, have been a miracle had a copy, of any equally unimportant book, been found at such a distance of time in that unenviable situation. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv* xi. (1859) 145 She was within a miracle of being upset 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 257 The moral miracles were, in these hundreds of thousands, God's over-powering grace. 1903 *Daily Mail* 11 Sept 3/1 There are two theories to account for the radium 'miracle'

b. Phrase, *To a miracle*: so well or successfully as to seem miraculous; marvellously well

1643 TRAPP *Comm Gen* xxxi 27 Hypocrites are likened to bull rushes, which are green and smoothe, and he is curious to a miracle, that can find a knot in them 1678 DRYDEN *Assignation* i i, Gad, sir, everything becomes you to a miracle 1758 J S *Le Dran's Observ Surg.* (1771) 335 Things went on to a Miracle 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* xvi, Nelly .was soon busily engaged in her task, and accomplishing it to a miracle 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab Nts* (1884) 94, I understand my part to a miracle.

c. *concr.* A wonderful object, a marvel; a person or thing of more than natural excellence; a surpassing example *of* some quality

c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) vii 24 ȝit es þe heued of þat beste with þe hornes halden and keped at Alisaunder for a miracle. 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* iv (1586) 167 The bird appeereth as it were a myracle of nature 1595 DANIEL *Civ Wars* v xiv (1609) 117 That magnanimous King, Mirror of vertue, miracle of worth 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV*, ii iii 33 O Miracle of Men! 1602 CAREW *Eng Tongue* in *Camden's Rem* (1614) 44 Take the miracle of our age Sir Philip Sidney. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* iii. 64 The Bridge at London is worthily to be numbred among the miracles of the world 1709 J LAWSON *New Voy Carolina* 145 The Humming-Bird is the Miracle of all our wing'd Animals. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 543 ¶ 3 Sir Isaac Newton, who stands up as the miracle of the present age. 1797 COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan* 38 It was a miracle of rare device 1845 CRAIK *Sk. Hist. Lit Eng.* V. 174 To Garrick, a miracle of an actor, .we owe [etc.]

† **3.** A miraculous story; a legend. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* Prol 1 Whan seyd was al this miracle, euery man As sobre was that wonder was to se

4 One of a class of dramatic representations of the Middle Ages based on the life of Our Lord and the legends of the Saints. Now usually called *miracle play* (see 5).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4659 Þat make swyche pleyys to any man As myracles and bourdys. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 558 To pleyes of myracles and to mariages *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 107 At marketts & myracles we medleþ vs nevere 1798 in *Archæologia* (1800) XIII 237 But those theatrical pieces called 'Miracles' were their delight beyond all others 1852 HALLAM *Lit Ess & Char*, *E. Europ. Drama* 4 Geoffrey, afterwards abbot of St. Alban's, while teaching a school at Dunstable, caused one of the shows, vulgarly called miracles, on the story of St. Catherine to be represented in that town

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly objective), as *miracle-abode*, *-author*, † *miracles-doing*, *miracle-making*, *-monger* (hence *-mongering*), *-worker*, *-working.* Also *miracle-breeding*, *-proof* adjs.; † **miracle man,** one who performs miracles; † **miracle minter,** one who 'coins' fictitious miracles; **miracle play** = MIRACLE 4; † **miracle player,** one who takes part in a miracle play; † **miracle shop,** contemptuously for a shrine at which miracles are reputed to be wrought

1807 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) in *Monthly Mag.* Feb. 1 Me thinks I see them [*sc.* Chaucer's pilgrims] on the road To Becket's *miracle-abode. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 237 One of their famous *miracle-authors declares, that one brother was so elevated .that he boasted of having visions of angels attending him. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* III. 174 By pacing at midnight the flinty aisle of some *miracle breeding chapel. *c* 1440 *Alpha-*

t of Tales 305 þe tone of þalm fell vnto þe syn of lichorie, her for God deprivid hym of *meracles-doyng. *c* 1449 ECOCK *Repr.* II. viii. 188 Bi the seid euydencis of myraculis ing. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 181 When his [Satan's] ents can go no further in the trade of *miracle-making, [etc]. 1578 FORREST *Theophilus* 1235 in *Anglia* VII, uited abroade this great *myracle Man. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 103, I should haue acquainted you how the Miracle-minter in his miracle booke doth solemnly tell vs, at [etc.]. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov Witchcr.* VIII. i. (1886) 5 Why doo not these (meaning *miraclemongers) ap-int some Siloah to swim in? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (614) 93 We leaue to you the stile of Mirabiliary Miracle-mongers. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 36 All the etences, both of heathen and of Christian miracle-mongers. 81 A. B. BRUCE *Chief End Rev* IV. 182 Legendary tales e to the *miracle-mongering spirit of the .. reporters. 52 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 517 *Miracle-plays were a nd of church performance in the middle ages represent-g the miracles wrought by the holy confessors, and the fferings by which the perseverance of the martyrs was anifested 1875 WARD *Eng Dram Lit.* (1899) I 41 iracle-plays, on the other hand, are more especially con-rned with incidents derived from legends of the Saints of e Church *a* 1400 *Serm. agst Miracle-plays* in *Rel. Ant.* 46 Therfore to pristis it is uttirly forbedyn not onely to en *myracle pleyere but also to heren or to seen myraclis ·yinge 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac* (1737) II. 328 The safest ition in Christianity is his who can be mov'd by nothing this kind, and is thus *miracle proof. 1629 DONNE *Serm.* IV. (1640) 239 In the Romane church (where miracles for ery naturall disease may be had at some Shrine or iracle shop, better cheap, then a Medicine .). 1561 T. ORTON *Calvin's Inst.* C.'s Pref. A iv b, The Lorde hath ide vs ware agaynste suche *miracle workers. 1857 ANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* II (ed. 3) 103 His [Becket's] fame the great miracle-worker of the time, was increasing ery month 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II. xi. § 3 They ue exalted the power of the imagination to be much one th the power of *Miracle-working faith. 1867 MACFARREN *armony* IV. (1876) 152 This miracle-working harmony.

Miracle (mi·răk'l), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. MIRACLE .] **a.** *refl* ? To be revealed by miracle. **b.** *intr.* to work miracles

611 SHAKS *Cymb.* IV II 29 Ime not their Father, yet who s should bee Doth myracle it selfe, lou'd before mee. 656 HALES *Tracts* (1677) 169 Their undaunted fortitude, ir power of miracling

Miracle, corrupt form of MEREL, a game.

Mi·raclely, *adv Obs* In 4 **meraclelyche.** MIRACLE *sb.* + -LY ².] By a miracle

1420 *Chron Vilod* 1432 þey cryede god mercy alle þat 3t—And meraclelyche god toke hede þerto

Mi·racler. *Obs.* [f. MIRACLE *v* + -ER ¹.] ne who works miracles

676 *Doctrine of Devils* Ep to Rdr. A ij, Who the ater Miracler, Christ or Belial?

Mi·raclist. *Obs* [f. MIRACLE *sb* + -IST] ne who records miracles.

603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost* 113 Heare the Miraclist report who himselfe was an Actor. *Ibid* 125 The first honour Miraclist doth bestow vppon it [the cross] is this. that erued to discouer Sara to haue a deuil [etc]

Mira·cular, *a. Obs.* [f L. *mīrāculum* IRACLE *sb.* + -AR.] Of or pertaining to miracle

728 NORTH *Mem Music* (1846) 15, I waive the cure of ul's frenzy by Musick as miracular 1812 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) I 371 A scripture miracle, therefore, must so defined, as to express, not only its miracular essence, likewise the condition of its appearing miraculous.

Mira·culate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *mīrāculum* IRACLE *sb* + -ATE ³.] *trans.* To produce by ans of a miracle.

533 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* I. 2 The vessels whereinto rist miraculated wine, were filled up to the brim.

Miraculi·fic, *a. Obs.* [f L. *mīrāculum* IRACLE *sb.* + -IFIC] Performing miracles.

772 NUGENT tr *Hist. Fr Gerund* I 478 Saint Francis vier, the divine Heliotrope, or sacred Sun-flower, as he fol-wed, in the course of his miraculific life. that planet [etc.]

Mira·culist. *Obs.* [f L. *mīrāculum* IRACLE *sb.* + -IST.] **a.** One who works miracles; quot quasi-*adj.* **b.** A believer in miracles.

566 H. STUBBE (*title*) The miraculist Conformist; or, an count of several miraculous Cures performed by the oking of the Hands of Valentine Greatarik 1804 UTHEY in *Ann Rev* II. 200 It will be equally intelligible he reasoner and the miraculist 1825 HONE *Every-day* I 1394 Their biographers were miraculists.

Miraculize (miræ·kiŭlәiz), *v.* [f. L. *mīrā-culum* + -IZE.]

trans. To make miraculous; to consider as raculous.

711 SHAFTESB *Charac* (1737) II II. v. 335 You are search-Heaven and Earth for Prodigys, and studying how to aculize every thing 1891 MAX MÜLLER *Anthrop Relig.* f. (1892) 16 A real historical fact. which from very early rs was miraculised and misinterpreted.

. ? To work upon by miracle *nonce-use.*

751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 164 hatever Miracles Mr. Wesley may bring to account, udge, that I ought to be impartial, though, in Conse-ence, I should be miraculized into Dread and Shame.

Miraculo·sity. *Obs.* [as if f. L. *mīrācu-losus* (see next) + -ITY.] The quality of being raculous.

608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 33 He preached against the tiosity, speciosity, and miraculositie, and sundry other histications about images. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot.* . 185 They do rather directly infringe and remoove the aculosity of them.

Miraculous (miræ·kiŭlәs), *a.* Also 6 **mary-culousse, miraculus,** 6–7 **myraculous(e.** [ad. F. *miraculeux*, ad. med.L. *mīrāculōs-us*, f. *mīrā-cul-um* MIRACLE *sb.*: see -OUS.]

1. Of the nature of a miracle; produced or effected by miracle; beyond the agency of natural laws; supernatural.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. ii 366 These operacyons dyuynes and maryculousses 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii 147 A most myraculous worke in this good King 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III. xxxvi. 231 The miraculous power of foretelling what God would bring to passe. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 587 Why else this strength Miraculous yet remaining in those locks? 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* xxiii. (1739) 287 The miraculous Gifts which the Apostles received. 1856 MAX MULLER *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 3 Men who had no sense for the miraculous and supernatural. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* v. (1885) 156 They profess to have miraculous power

†**b.** Concerned with miracles. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol Verg Eng. Hist* (Camden) I 176 Thon, archebusshop of Yorcke, went into Beverlaye,..where at this daye he is remembered with miraculus memorie 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy.* III xix. 106 Of whom they do say. miraculous fable 1845 *Encycl Metrop.* II 868/1 The testimony by which the miracles of our Lord are accredited is .. distinguished, by its strength, from that which supports any other miraculous accounts.

2. *transf.* and *hyperbolically* (Cf MIRACLE *sb.* 2.) Resembling a miracle; so extraordinary as to appear supernatural; marvellous; astonishing.

In some of the earlier instances the sense may be directly based on the primary sense of L. *miraculum*, 'object of astonishment'

1573 (*title*) A letter sent by a Gentleman of England to his frende contayning a confutation of a French mans errors in the report of the myraculous starre now shyninge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 585 The miraculous workes that Q Marcius Rex performed 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 127 Neither is it miraculous amongst them to see a manne live above an hundred and thirty or forty yeares 1602 SHAKS *Ham* II. ii 623 For Murther, though it haue no tongue, will speake With most myraculous Organ. 1698 FRYER *Acc E. India & P* 75 [A mountain] on whose Summit was a miraculous Piece hewed out of solid Stone 1710 T FULLER *Pharm Extemp.* 150 'Twas communicated to me as a miraculous Experiment, against bleeding at the Nose 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* I 395 Of man's miraculous mistakes, this bears The palm, 'That all men are about to live' For ever on the brink of being born.

3. Of things (formerly also of persons): Having the power to work miracles; wonder-working.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 334 In takne of his rare and excellent halynes, he was miraculous, canonizet and reknet with the haly number. 1610 SHAKS *Temp* II I 86 His word is more then the miraculous Harpe. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem* 29 He miraculous did heale them all 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus.* (1732) 132 A certain Sacrileg ous Rogue took an opportunity to steal away this Miraculous Picture 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* xxxi III 247 The miraculous tomb of St Felix 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg Monast Ord* (1863) 79 The flask is always supposed to contain the miraculous oil which flowed under her shrine 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 Some miraculous soil, from which prodigies and portents spring

b. In names of plants: **miraculous berry**, in Western tropical Africa, applied by the English residents to the fruit of *Sideroxylon dulcificum*, from its extraordinary power of rendering sour substances intensely sweet (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **miraculous fruit**, the fruit of *Thaumatococcus* or *Phrynium Danielli*, native of the Soudan (Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 1887, p. 428)

†**4.** As *adv*

1766 *Gentl Mag* July 331/1 The scenes, Shifting back-wards and forwards, And painted miraculous fine

Miraculously (miræ·kiŭlәsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ².] In a miraculous manner, by or as by miracle; in a miraculous degree.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI cxcvi 201 And whyle they were there in great argument for this matyer a rode there beynge .spake myraculously and said, that Dunstans waye was good and trewe. 1554 *Act 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary* c. 10 § 4 He hathe hitherto miraculouslye preserved the Quenes Mat• from many greate and imminent perills and dangers 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 40 Lochbroune in commendatione has the first place, copious in herring miracolouslie 1656 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S) I 203 *note*, An elegie on the miraculously learned bishop of Armagh [Usher]. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl in* 1772, 236 Preserved miraculously for two hundred years. 1885 *Manch Exam* 6 Apr. 5/2 Savages .. prove almost miraculously quick in hearing and seeing.

Miraculousness (miræ·kiŭlәsnes). [f. MIRACULOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The condition, quality, or state of being miraculous.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi. (1592) 410, I will not alledge any miraculousnes. 1676 TOWERSON *Decal.* 207 They could ..outshine the laity..by the miraculousness of their works 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I I. 67 The Miraculousness of an Escape adds to the Pleasure and Joy of it. 1873 M ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 151 The more the miraculous-ness of the story deepens, the more does the very air and aspect of things seem to tell us we are in wonderland.

‖**Mirador** (mirad*ō*·r). Also **miradore.** [Sp., f. *mirar* to look.] **a.** A watch-tower. **b.** A turret or belvedere on the top of a Spanish house.

1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, Your valiant Son, who had before Gain'd Fame, rode round to ev'ry Mirador. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) IV. 9/2 Few are without a mirador or turret for the purpose of commanding a view of the sea 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 112 The delightful belvidere, originally a mirador of the Moorish Sultanas. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 14/1 The curious miradores, or turrets on the tops of the houses.

Mirage (mirā·ʒ). [a. F. *mirage*, f. (*se*) *mirer* to look at oneself in a mirror, to be reflected.] Originally, and still most commonly, that species of optical illusion, common in hot countries, and especially in sandy deserts, which consists in the appearance of a sheet of water at some distance from the spectator, where no water actually exists; now frequently extended to include other forms of optical illusions similarly produced by atmospheric conditions, e.g. the appearance in the sky of a reflected image of a distant object.

[1803 W. H WOLLASTON in *Phil Trans* XCIII 1 The phenomenon known to the French by the name of *mirage*, which their army had daily opportunities of seeing, in their march through the deserts of Egypt] 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) II I. iv 29 Mirage, or shadow of still waters painted on the parched ground. 1861 *Court Life at Naples* II. 106 The thirsty traveller in the desert pants to attain the cooling stream in the far distance. Alas! 'tis but a mirage! 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xiii. 270 The mirage lifted them at times half-way to the clouds. 1885 JENNINGS & LOWE in *Expositor* Aug. 130 Isaiah (xxxv. 7) certainly mentions the 'mirage'.

b. *fig*

1812 SOUTHEY *Ess* IV. 81 Against this Goliath of the philo-sophistical Canaanites [Godwin], Mr. Malthus stept forth, at a time when the *mirage* in which Goliath had made his appearance was pretty well dispersed, and had left him in his natural dimensions. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 130 If the self examinant will exchange the safe circle of religion and practical reason for the shifting sand-wastes and *mirages* of speculative theology 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser II 141 They lie beyond the horizon of the every-day world and become visible only when the mirage of fantasy lifts them up

Hence **Mira·ge** *v*, to affect with mirage; **Mira·geous** *a.*, of or pertaining to a mirage; **Mira·geously** *adv*, as a mirage; **Mira·gy** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a mirage.

1890 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* iii, Atmosphere so clear that thirty miles would look as ten, did not a blazing sun make a heat mist that seems to mirage everything 1895 W. WRIGHT *Palmyra & Zenobia* xxiii. 259 Magnified by the miragy atmosphere. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* July 81/2 By the side of a deep mirageous lagoon there sprang up a deep mirageous homestead *Ibid.*, I pictured her mirageously there on the deep verandah, looking out, waiting for me.

‖**Miramolin** (miræ·molīn). *Hist.* Also **ma-ramoline.** [Sp., corruption of Arab. *amīru'l mūminīn* 'Commander of the Faithful'.] The European designation in the Middle Ages of the Emperor of Morocco.

1779 *Hist Mod Europe* I. 392 He invited the miramolin of Africa into Spain 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* Wks. 1896 I 126/2 Saracenic wine The Kaiser quaffs with the Mara-moline

†**Mira·ndous,** *a.* [f. L *mīrand-us* (gerundive pple. of *mīrārī* to wonder at) + -OUS] Wonderful.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 47 Because of some mirandous or stupendious things, either effected or foretold, &c

Mirbane (mə̄·ɹbein). [Of obscure origin. F. *mirbane* is in Littré 1885] *Essence of mirbane, oil of mirbane*, nitrobenzol used in perfumery.

1857 MILLER *Elem Chem*, *Org* ix (1862) 656 It [Nitro-benzol] has a very sweet taste, and an odour resembling that of bitter almonds, which has led to its use in perfumery under the name of Essence of Mirbane.

Mirc, Mircken, Mirckenes, obs. ff. MIRK *a*, MIRKEN, MIRKNESS

Mird, *v. Sc.*

1. *intr.* To meddle. Also, to sport amorously

1614 BP P FORBES *To a Recusant* 27 (Jam) Except that there perhaps he thought some occasion might be catched to calumniat, or that there was ministred to him some matter of mirding 1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 91 'Tis nae to mird with unco fouk ye see, Nor is the blear drawn easy o'er her ee *c* 1768 — in Whitelaw *Bk Sc. Song* (1875) 360/1 He there wi' Meg was mirdin' seen. 1806 R. JAMIE-SON *Pop. Ball.* II 335 Wi' lasses I ne'er mean to mird or to mell.

2. *trans.* To attempt, to venture.

?*c* 1740 J. SKINNER *Christmas Ba'ing* vii. *Misc. Coll. Poetry* (1809) 125 He squeel' to her like a young gyte, But wad na mird to gang Back a' that day 1863 JANET HAMIL-TON *Poems & Ess* 300 But the nameless, though giftit, are caul' i' the yird, Fre a sang or a word i' their praise she wull mird!

Mird, variant of MERD *Obs.*, excrement.

1669 COKAINE *Ovid* 63 Oyntments Made of the spawn of Snakes, Spittle of Jews, And Mird of Infants.

Mire (mәiәɹ), *sb* ¹ Forms: 4–8 **myre,** 4–6 **myr,** 4–5 **myere,** 4 **meore, mir, mure, muyre,** 5–7 **myer,** 5–6 **moyre,** 6 **mier,** 4– **mire.** [ME. *mire*, a. ON. *mýr-r* fem. (mod. Icel *mýri*, Sw. *myr*, Da. *myre*, *myr*):—OTeut. **meuzjā*:—**meuzjā* f. **meus-* (cf. OE. *mēos* moss, OHG. *mios*, MHG. *mies*), ablaut-var. of **mus-* see MOSS.]

1. A piece of wet, swampy ground; a boggy place in which one may be engulfed or stick fast. Also in generalized sense, swampy ground, bog.

13.. *Exec. Simon Fraser* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 216 Now Kyng Hobbe in the mures 3ongeth. 13 *Sir Beues* (A.) 2023 And in a mure don him cast. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 379 It stondeth in water mareys and meores. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 384 Bote stande as a stake þat

stykeþ in a muyre. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. S.) 638 So he smote on her swores þat her hedes fel on þe myres. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2986 Sum ware dreuyn doun in dikis sum in depe myrys [*MS. Dubl.* mires]. *c* 1440 *Sir Gowther* 417 (Breul) He toke his speyre . And spard nodur myre ne more; Forthe at þo yatus on hors he went. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 222 When he had dispeched theim out of the muyre 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 539 Where the ground .. yeeldeth forth such a continuall moisture, that the smallest trampling or treading therupon bringeth it to a verie myre. 1789 BLAKE *Songs Innoc., Little Boy Lost* 7 The mire was deep 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *She* xxviii, For three whole days through stench and mire did our bearers struggle along.

transf 1819 SHELLEY *Mask of Anarchy* x, Over English land he passed, Trampling to a mire of blood The adoring multitude.

b *fig* esp. in phrases, e. g.: *To bring, drag, lay, leave, stick in the mire*; *to find oneself in the mire.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 286 Synne .. bryngiþ his doere into þe same myre þat he eschewiþ. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 508 He sette nat his benefice to hyre, And leet his sheepe encombred in the Myre — *Manciple's T.* 186 A thousand folk hath rakel lre ffully fordoon and broght hem in the Mire. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 93 And of his Sl uthe he dremeth ofte How that he sticketh in the Myr. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvii. 256, I schall be prove be right resoune, þou motes his men in to þe myre 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxviii. 1 The waters are come in euen vnto my soule I sticke fast in the depe myre. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mortimer* xv, The subtyll queen [i.e Fortune] behynde me set a trap, wherby to dashe and laye all in the myre 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii 60 Honest water, which nere left man i' th' mire 1622 BACON in Spedding *Life* (1874) VII 385 That thrice noble prince will help to pull me out of the mire of an abject and sordid condition 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi 216 For sordid lucre plunge we in the mire? 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc* (1860) I 338 Drowning in the horrible mire of doubt 1884 *Pall Mall G* 9 Sept 1/2 Sir Edmund Hornby when he leaves the general for the particular finds himself in the mire.

2. Wet or soft mud, slush, dirt. Often in allusions to 2 Pet. ii. 22.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 70 William was oglyft, his helm was fulle of myre. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch.* iv v in Ashm. (1652) 145 Clay and Myer. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 206 Whiche threwe stones and clottes of myre at hym. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Pet* ii 22 The sowe that was washed [is turned agayne] vnto hir walowynge in the myre [So 1611] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv 1010 What follie then To boast what Arms can doe, since thine no more Then Heav'n permits, nor mine, though doubld now To trample thee as mire. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii Wks. 1757 IV. 157 He is an immortal being, that would lose none of its most darling delights, if he were a brute in the mire. 1755 JOHNSON, *Mire*, mud; dirt at the bottom of water 1837 LYTTON *E Maltrav.* II The roads were heavy with mire 1871 R ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xvii 9 Headlong into the mire below topsy-turvy to drown him

b. *fig* or in figurative context.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P* B 1113 Þaȝ þou be man fenny, & al to-marred in myre whyl þou on molde lyuyes. 1765–78 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) II. 279 Thus the mire of sordid appetite must be the soil wherein to plant them all 1882 MRS LYNN LINTON in *Life* xvii (1901) 238 Turn where you will you see pain and sacrifice—the root of the l ly in the mire.

c. *nonce-uses.* A mass of dirt.

1871 BROWNING *Pr Hohenst.* 1338 Until a stumble, and the man's one mire! 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* iv. iii, What late guest, caked and plaster'd with a hundred mires, Hath stumbled on our cups?

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mire-fir, -hole; mire-deep* adj

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg* xii (1857) 187 Helen hastily lighted a bundle of mire fir 1835 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I (1837) 73 Over ditches, creeks, mire holes, and flag ponds. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* iii. i, The mire-deep roads.

4. Special comb: **mire-bumper** *Sc.*, the bittern (Jamieson 1808–25); **mire-crow**, the laughing gull, *Larus ridibundus*; **mire-duck** *Sc*, the wild duck, *Anas boscas* (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 1885); also *U.S.* the common duck (*Cent. Dict.*); **mire-pipes** *dial.*, stockings without feet. Also **MIRE-SNIPE**

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 347 The Pewet or Black-cap, called in some places the Sea-Crow and Mire-Crow. 1807 J. HAIL *Trav Scotl.* II 608 Mire-pipes or stockings without feet.

† **Mire**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Cf. PISMIRE. [ME. *mire* (? :—OE. **mire* wk. fem, found only in Benson's *Anglo-Saxon Dict.*, but possibly genuine) corresponding to MDu. *miere* (Du. *mier*), MLG., mod.LG. *mire* (whence rare mod.HG. *miere*).

If the word is the formal equivalent of Sw. *myra* (OSw. also *myr*), Da *myre*, the OTeut. type may have been either **meuzjōn-* (= Welsh *mywion*, ants) or **muurjōn*, related by ablaut to ON. *maurr* (Norw. *maur*, OSw. *mȧr*) whence the synonymous northern ME. MAUR. Another hypothesis is that the Eng and LG. forms represent an OTeut. **mirōn-*, unconnected with the Scandinavian words and not otherwise found exc. perh in the doubtful Crim-Goth *miera*; some scholars would refer this to the root **mig-* (see MIG), so that the etymological notion would be the same as that in the synonymous LG. *mig-emte* (Woeste), *mig-æmeken* (Schambach); if so the compound PISMIRE expresses the idea twice over. Outside Teut. several langs. have names for the ant of similar sound to the Teut. words here mentioned, though the difficulties in the way of admitting etymological connexion have not yet been removed: cf Zend *maoiri*, Gr. *μύρμηξ* (and L. *formica* from **mormica*), OSl. *mravija* (Russ. муравей), OIrish *moirb*, Welsh *mȳr*.]

An ant. (Cf. MAUR, PISMIRE.)

c 1200 *Bestiary* 234 De mire is maȝti. *Ibid.* 273 De mire muneð us mete to tilen.

‖ **Mire** (mīr), *sb.*[3] [F. *mire*, vbl. sb. f. *mirer* to look at, to sight a gun.]

1. Gunnery. *Quoin of mire* [= F. *coin de mire*]: see quot.

1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 233/2 The quoin of mire, which are pieces of wood with a notch on the side to put the fingers on, to draw them back or push them forward when the gunner points his piece.

2. *Astr.* (See quot.)

1885 E. S. HOLDEN in *Sidereal Messenger* (Minn.) III. 301 A mire or meridian mark, eighty feet distant.

† **Mire**, *a. Obs.* [f. MIRE *sb.*[1]] MIRY.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* I. 791 Yit if thy garth be mire, a diche may stonde 1441 in *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lx, The said misdoers followed, and drove them into a mire more. 1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb* xxxviii, When pasture is gone, and the fildes mier and weate. *c* 1656 MILTON *Sonn. to Lawrence*, Now that the Fields are dank, and ways are mire.

Mire (məiəɹ), *v.*[1] Forms: 5–7 **myre**, 6–7 **myer**, 6 **myar, myir**, 4– **mire**. [f. MIRE *sb* 1]

I *trans.* 1. To plunge or set fast in the mire. (Chiefly in *passive.*) Also *refl.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Hen. VI*, xxxiv, Who moyled to remove the rocke out of the mud, Shall myer him selfe 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 354 There be so many quagmires, wherein to be myred. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 179 As among Fishes, Eeles, and other slippery Fishes that lye still myering themselves in mudde *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 706 The Souldiers of Cæsar and Antonius were mired in the fens of Philippi. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III 207 Some of them were mired in it [*sc* a slough]. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol* II. 276 Where terrestrial quadrupeds were mired.

b. *fig.* To involve in difficulties. Formerly often, † to discomfit or confound, *esp.* in a dispute.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3388 And nowe we be I-myryd, he letith vs sit aloon. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 936 With the missiue that sa oft did him myir. *c* 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 264 He was so myerd and blinded, by reason of the said stroks. 1577 87 STANYHURST *Chron. Irel.* 86/1 in *Holinshed*, This is a doubtie kind of accusation wherein they are stabled and mired at my first deniall. 1688 PRIDEAUX *Valid Orders Ch. Eng.* 74 You having been mir'd amongst abundance of Absurdities..already. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I 39 But further we shall be mired in the Difficulties of their Hypothesis. 1778 *Conciliation* 7 Mir'd and flound'ring in th' unbottom'd Pit. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 185 Or mired by climate's gross extremes 1852 J. BRUCE *Biog Samson* iii. (1854) 70 It [marriage] threatened to mire him for ever in domestic wrangling and broils. 1896 FR. H. BURNETT *Lady of Qual.* xvi, A devil grins at me and plucks me back, and taunts and mires me

c. Of bogs, mud, etc: To hold fast, entangle.

1889 T N. PAGE *In Ole Virginia* (1893) 175 The marsh on either side would have mired a cat 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 273 The bog began to dry up, but not sufficiently to prevent it from hopelessly miring the village cows.

2. To bespatter or soil with mire or filth; to defile. *lit.* and *fig*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 472 And myrit thaym wyth thy mvk to the myd mast. 1530 PALSGR 636/1, I myar, I beraye with myar. *Je crotte.* 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat* I. ii. A ij b, Janyvere That myrethe all the costs wyth slete. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i 135 Smeer'd thus and mir'd with infamie. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* I. 228 Being myred in the Winter with durt. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 116 ₱ 2, I did not come home .mired and tanned. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* lxix, I wonder how my horse's knees are; not much hurt, I think—only mired. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Iseult* III 171 Her palfrey's flanks were mired and bathed in sweat 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 159 Strangers at my hearth Not welcome, harpies miring every dish.

II. *intr.* 3. To sink in the mire, be bogged. † Also with *down.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 147 Paint till a horse may myre upon your face. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb* I. 152 It ploughed very tough, and the cattle mired in some places. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric* 25 Oct. an. 1775 No horse could have dragged his legs after him—he must have mired-down. 1865 VISCT. MILTON & CHEADLE *N. West Passage by Land* 283 We had been delayed and harassed every day by the horses miring.

† **Mire**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 7 **myre**. [a. F. *mirer* = It. *mirare*, Sp., Pg. *mirar*:—popular L. *mīrāre* to look at, from class. L. *mīrārī* (pre-class. *mīrāre*) to wonder: see MIRACLE *sb.*] *trans.* To look at in a mirror.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cv. (1869) 56 A mirrour in whiche al the world may mire him wel and considere him. 1640 tr. *Orderic's Rom. Rom.* III 106 She by the light of two Tapers myred her self in his eyes.

† **Mire**, *v* 3 *Obs.* [a. L. *mīrārī*: see MIRACLE. The dial. *mire* 'to wonder' is perh. aphetic for *admire.*] *intr.* To wonder.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 104 Heere but alas be myred what course may be warelye taken.

Mire, obs. dat. sing. fem. of MINE *pron.*

Mire, ol s. form of MAN *v.*; variant of MERE.

Mired (məiəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. MIRE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. Stuck fast in the mire, bogged.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. vi. (1624) 285 As a myred horse that struggles at first with all his might and maine to get out. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* II. 91 Cowards, old Odin held, sank like mired cattle, to all eternity in the unfathomable peat-slime.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Involved in difficulty, perplexed.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. iii. 106 Rutylianys wolx affrayit wyth myndis myrit.

2. Bespattered with mire; soiled or discoloured with mud or mire.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. iv. (1612) 13 The..Sunne..did shine vpon the oosie plashes myerd.

Mire-drum (məiəɹdrʊm). *dial.* Forms: 4–8 **myre-dromble**, 4 **mir-drommel**, 5 **myre-dromylle**, 6 **myr-drumnyl**, 7 **mire-drumbel**, 7– **mire-drum**. [ME. *myre dromble*, formed by substitution of MIRE *sb.*[1] for the first portion of some variant of the name for the bittern, which appears in OE. as *rāradumbla, rāredumla.*

The original form and etymology of the word are obscure, but the OE. form (with which cf. *rārian* to ROAR) seems to be more primitive than those in continental Teut, which have evidently been influenced by popular etymology. OHG. had *horotumil* (as if 'mire-tumbler', f *horo* mire + stem of *tumōn, tūmalōn* to tumble) and *horo tūbil* (as if 'mire-diver'). The MHG *rörtumel*, mod G *rohrdommel*, MDu. *roesdommer, rosdomp*, mod. Du. *roerdomp*, have the first element assimilated to the word for reed. MHG. and early mod.G. have several forms with inserted *r* in the second element, as *roredrumbel, -drummel, trummel, rardrümmel*, etc. (see Diefenbach *Gloss.* s v *Onocrotalus*), the alteration may be of onomatopœic origin, and perh. arose independently in Ger and Eng.]

The bittern.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxviii. (Tollem. MS), The mirdrommel is calde onacrotalus. *Ibid* xxxvi, A myre dromble, þat is a brid of þe marreyes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 50 A Buttir, *vbi* myre dromylle. 1500 *Ortus Voc* in *Cath. Angl.* 50 *note*, Myrdrumnyl or a buture. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 103 The white, and spoon bill'd Heron, or Shoveler, or Mire-drumbel. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 282 The Bittour or Bittern or Mire drum. 1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* I. 18/2 The bittern. In the spring it makes a loud bellowing kind of noise. From which it is called in Cumberland Mire-Drum. 1866 *Inverness Courier* 4 Jan., We refer to the bittern of British Zoology, provincially, the bog-bumper and miredrum.

Mire sauce, variant of MERESAUCE *Obs.*

Mire-snipe. *Sc* [f. MIRE *sb.*[1] + SNIPE: cf. ON. *mýri-snípa* (Edda Gl.).] The common snipe, *Scolopax gallinago.*

Also in phr. *to catch a mire snipe*, to fall in the mire; hence *fig.* an accident, mishap (Jam.).

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 213 The Martoune, the Murcoke, the Myresnype 1847 *Zoologist* V. 1908 The snipe..known by the name of the mire snipe.

Miret. *dial.* (Cornwall). The common tern.

1838 J. COUCH *Cornish Fauna* I. 27 Common Tern Miret; a name which from this Species is extended indiscriminately to the whole genus.

Mirhe, obs. form of MYRRH.

† **Miri.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *mirie, mire*:—L. *medicum.*] A physician.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 22 For þi sal sho do als te wyse miri [L. *medicus*] dos, þat wyl hele þe seke. *Ibid.* 23 Þan sal þabbes do als te sleȝe miri [L. *medicus*].

Miri, obs. form of MERRY *a.* and *adv.*

Miriad, obs. form of MYRIAD.

† **Miri·dical**, *a. Obs.*—° In 7 *error.* **mira-dical.** [f. late L. *mīridic-us* (Quicherat), f. *mīr-us* wonderful + *dic-* wk. stem of *dicĕre* to say: see -AL.] Speaking wonderful things. Hence † **Miri·dically** *adv.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 215 Those things that are miridically done by the Devill and magicians. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Miradical* [sic], that speaks strange things.

Miric, obs. form of MERRY.

Mirific (məiri·fik), *a. rare.* Forms: 5 **myrifyke, myryfyke**, 8 **mirifick**, 7– **mirific**. [a. F. *mirifique*, ad. L *mirificus*, f. *mirus* wonderful + *-ficus* (see -FIC). Cf. It., Pg. *mirifico*, Sp. *mirífico.*] Doing wonders; exciting wonder or astonishment; marvellous. Now chiefly *jocular.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 24 Hiely decored by merueyllous artes and myryfyke. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III iv. 45 In very few years you should be sure to see the sancts. more numerous, wonder-working, and mirifick. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mirifick.* 1832 *Examiner* 291/2 They have accomplished something mirific. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxi, That man educates a mirific family. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 635 The mirific diminishment of the contents of the brandy-bottle.

† **Miri·fical**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 **mirificall.** [Formed as prec. + -AL[1].] = prec.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1196 That yeeld sweet odors most mirificall. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Mirifical..* marvellous. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* 173 Merry England. was. a phrase which must be a mirifical puzzle to any one.

† **Miri·ficence.** *Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *mīrificentia*, f. *mīrificus* (cf. MAGNIFICENCE).] The attribute of doing wonders.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mirificence*, doing wonders.

† **Miri·ficent**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *mīrificent-*, altered stem (cf. MAGNIFICENT) of *mīrific-us* MIRIFIC.] Doing wonders; wonder-working.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. 66 The more general Notion of Enchantment, Agrippa defines. to be nothing but The conveiance of a certain mirificent power into the thing enchanted by virtue of the words and breath of the Enchanter.

† **Miri·ficously**, *adv. Obs.* [f. L. *mīrific-us* MIRIFIC *a.* + -OUS + -LY[2].] Wonderfully.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 602 It mirificously conduces to the freeing the liver.

Mirily, Mirines, obs. ff. MERRILY, MERRINESS.

Miriness (məi·rinés). Also 6 **myrinesse**, 7 **mieriness**. [f. MIRY *a.* + -NESS.] Miry condition or quality.

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 21 A dike or causey,.. most used in winter by reason of the lownesse and myrinesse of the country. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 12 Another cause of Barrenness is Rogginess or Mieriness. 1755 JOHNSON, *Miriness*, dirtiness, fullness of mire.

Mirinesse, obs. form of MERRINESS.

Miring (məi·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 **mireing**. [f MIRE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The state of becoming entangled in a mire.

1556 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 1 Without daunger and peryll of the mireyng drowning and perishing of the same [horses]. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 29 Because their Cattle shall not be in danger of miring or drowning. 1888 *Century Mag.* Mar. 657/2 As long as everything is frozen solid there is no danger from miring

2. The action of covering with mire; a bespattering.

1642 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* (1653) Post 89 The tearing of Hoods and Cowles, the miring of Copes, in the scuffle.

Mirinkaleon: see MYRMELEON.

†**Mi·rish**, *a Obs.* Also 8 **myrish**. [f. MIRE *sb.*1 + -ISH.] Of the nature of mire; miry; foul.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *To Honour of O' Toole* Wks. II 17/2 Thou Hast made them skip o'r bogs and quagmires mirish. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 326 In that same myrish, bloody Fen

Mirites, obs variant of MIRRITE.

Mirk, Mirky, etc, var. forms of MURK, etc.

Mirled (mə3ld), *ppl. a. Sc.* [var. of MARLED *ppl. a* 2] Speckled, spotted.

1885 *Times* 4 June 10/6 Exhibition of Collies. .A curiously marked blue mirled and white specimen

Mirligoes (me·rligoz), *sb. pl. Sc.* Also **merligoes, merrily-goes, mirlegoes, mirlygoes**. [Cf Sc. dial. *mirl* to turn round, to be giddy.] Dizziness, vertigo; *esp.* in the phrase *in the mirligoes*: in a state of dizziness.

1773 FERGUSSON *Ghaists* 46 Or else some kittle cantrip thrown, I ween, Has bound in mirlygoes my ain twa een 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* XXVIII, My head's sae dizzy with the mirligoes. 1893 J. A. BARRY *S Brown's Bunnp*, etc. 99 They havena muckle likin' for sic a med'cin' It gives them the mirligoes

‖ **Mirliton.** *Mus. ? Obs.* Also *erron.* mirloton. [F. *mirliton* reed pipe; of onomatopœic origin (Littré).] A toy pipe.

1819 MOORE *Mem* (1853) III. 9 The crowd of dancers, mountebanks, mirloton players [etc.] 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Mirly, variant of MARLY *a.*2 *Sc.*

†**Mirmillon.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad L. *mirmillōnem*] A kind of gladiator.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Mirmillon*

Mirmydan, -den, -don, obs ff. MYRMIDON.

Miro (mi·ro). *New Zealand* [Maori.] The black pine of Otago, *Podocarpus ferruginea* Also *miro tree*

1835 W. YATE *Acc N. Zealand* (ed. 2) 45 Miro grows to the height of from forty to sixty feet, with a diameter of not more than thirty inches. 1875 LASLETT *Timber* 308 The miro tree is found in slightly elevated situations in many of the forests in New Zealand

Mirobalan(e, -bolan, obs. ff. MYROBALAN.

Miroir, obs form of MIRROR *sb.*

Mirondones, obs. pl. of MYRMIDON.

‖ **Miroton** (mirɔton). *Cookery.* [Fr.] (See quots)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Miroton*, a culinary Term, being a Kind of Farce, and usually serv'd up for a Side dish, and may be made several Ways. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 1177 *Miroton*, small thin slices of meat about as large as a crown piece made into ragoûts of various kinds, and dished up in a circular form

Mirour, obs. form of MIRROR *sb*

†**Mirourer.** *Obs.* Also **mirorer.** [f. *mirour* MIRROR *sb.* + -ER 2.] A maker of or dealer in mirrors.

1309 in *Cal Let. Bk D Lond* (1902) 38 [25 Nov 1309 Roger de Elvedene] mirourer [admitted]. 1320 *Rolls of Parlt* I. 382/2 Ad Petitionem Johannis le Mirorer.

Mirr, mirra, obs. ff. MYRRH. **Mirre**, obs. f. MERRY. **Mirrer**, obs. f. MIRROR **Mirrette**, obs. f. MERIT. **Mirrh'e**, obs. ff. MYRRH.

Mirrines(se, obs. forms of MERRINESS.

Mirriounis, obs. Sc. pl. form of MORION.

Mirrold, obs. form of MIRROR *sb.*

Mirror (mi·rəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4-8 **mirrour(e**, 4-7 **mirour**, 4-6 **myrour(e**, **myrrour(e**, 4-5 **meror**, **merour(e**, 4 **merrour(e**, **merrur**, **mirrur**, 5 **mero**, **merowe**, **merowr**, **merrowre**, **merur(e**, **murrour**, **myrowre**, **myrrore**, **myrrow**, 6-8 **miroir**, 6 **miror**, **mirrhour**, **mirrold**, *Sc.* **murrur**, 7-8 **mirroir**. **myrhorr**, 6- **mirror**. [ME. *mirour*, a. OF. *mirour*, *mireor*, *mireoir*, earlier (11th c., Rashi) *miradoir* (mod.F. *miroir*) :—popular L. **mīrātōrium*, f. **mirāre* to look at (class. L. *mīrārī* to wonder, admire, whence MIRACLE): see ORY. Pr. had *mirador-s*, and It. *miratore*, *miradore*, in the same sense (both rare); Sp., Pg. *mirador* has the meaning of watch-tower. The Eng. spelling *mir(r)oir*, almost confined to the 17th c., is due to the influence of mod.Fr.]

I. Literally (or with obvious metaphor).

1. A polished surface which reflects images of objects, formerly made of metal, now ordinarily of glass coated with amalgam; a looking-glass. Also *rarely*, the coated glass of which mirrors are made.

c 1225 *Dict. J. de Garlande* in Wright *Voc.* 123 Willelmus, vicinus noster, habet specula (myrrys [? *read* myrurys]). *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 7 *Sacraments* 727 Lo slyfte A[t þy] myrour þou myȝt fol wel, Bote nauȝt þe ymage schifte 1413 *Pilgr Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. XXVI 71 In a ful lytel myrroure thou myght see as grete an ymage as in another that is double more. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 236 To loke in Merowe, *speculari*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. IV. 10 And in her hand she held a mirrhour bright. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 478 No plates might be driuen by the hammer, nor mirroirs made, but of the best and purest siluer. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 59 Stones so well polisht, that they equall for brightnesse a steele mirrour 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom* (1767) II VIII 43 Next morning the mirror is consulted again 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXIII, Mirrors were dim as with the breath of years. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *Candida* 81 A varnished wooden mantelpiece, with neatly moulded shelves, tiny bits of mirror let into the panels.

b. *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I 365 Thus gan he make a myrrour of his mynde. 1593 B BARNES *Parthenophil* Madr. XI. 4 in Arb. *Garner* V 370 Thine Eyes, mine heaven! made mine eyes dim mirrolds of unrest. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* III ii. 24 Playing whose end is, to hold as 'twer the Mirrour up to Nature *a* 1633 G HERBERT *Jacula Prud* 296 The best mirrour is an old friend 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II IV. 94 The Divine Law is called perfect, as it is an absolute perfect Miroir or Glasse. 1784 COWPER *Task* II 291 The fleeting images that fill The mirror of the mind. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Stud. Eng. Hist* I IX. 174 Such books serve to hold up the mirror to the time.

c. *transf* Applied to water (chiefly *poet*).

1595 SPENSER *Epithal* 63 And in his waters, which your mirror make, Behold your faces 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* Wks 1874 VI 258 Their chrystall waves are Myrrhors 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 263 A Lake, That to the fringed Bank Her chrystall mirror holds. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I VI, So the pure limpid stream Works itself clear, and as it runs, refines; Till, by degrees, the floating mirror shines. 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann Q Neighb* XIII, The stars above shining as clear below in the mirror of the all but motionless water

2. *spec* a. A glass or crystal used in magic art.

13 *Seuyn Sag* (W.) 2009 Virgil made another ymage, That held a mirour in his hond, And oversegth all that lond *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T* 226 Alocen and Vitulon And Aristotle that writen in hir lyues Of queynte Mirours and of prospectiues. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* XXXII. (Arb.) 84 Now ye shal here of the mirrour. The glas that stode theron was of such vertu, that [etc.]. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 12 Alsua thay that wsis coirsis, christal, murrur, bukis, vordis and coniuracione to find hwid hurdis in the ȝeird [etc.] 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A Bede* I, With a single drop of ink for a mirror, the Egyptian sorcerer undertakes to reveal . far-reaching visions of the past

† b. A small glass formerly worn in the hat by men and at the girdle by women. *Obs.*

1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* II i, Call for your casting bottle, and place your mirrour in your hat.

3. *Optics.* A polished surface, either *plane*, *convex*, or *concave*, that reflects rays of light; a speculum. *Burning mirror*: a concave mirror which, by concentrating the reflected rays of the sun at a focus, causes them to set fire to objects.

1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1765) I. VI 125 Among the stores of old pictures at Somerset house, was one representing the head of Edward VI. to be discerned only by the reflection of a cylindric mirrour 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) II. 675 A convex mirror strengthens the colours and takes off the coarseness of objects by contracting them 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* I. 262 Plane mirrors are those whose surfaces are perfect planes, and whose section is a straight line. Such are vulgarly called looking-glasses. 1839 G BIRD *Nat Philos* 301 The point..being consequently equal to half the radius of the concavity of the mirror.

II Figurative uses.

4. That which gives a faithful reflection or true description of anything Cf. LOOKING-GLASS I b.

Formerly common in titles of books, after med L. *speculum*.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* Prol 307 What [seith] vincent in his storyal myrour. *c* 1440 *Eng Cong. Irel.* 117 That same boke..was as merrowre of al his dedys. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct Mirr Mag* VII, A Mirour well it might bee calde 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 94 It seemed the more reasonable to enlarge upon the nature and character and fortune of the duke; as being the best mirroir to discern the spirit of that age 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 P 10 The stage, which pretends only to be the mirrour of life 1874 SAYCE *Compar Philol.* v. 176 Language is the mirror of society, and accordingly will reflect every social change

b. Used of a person. *poet*

1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr Mag.* XVII, Those Whom Fortune in this maze of miserie Of wretched chaunce most wofull mirrours chose. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, II ii. 51 But now two Mirrors of his Princely semblance, Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death. *c* 1637 WALLER *On Ben Jonson* 1 Mirrour of Poets, Mirrour of our Age.

5. That which exhibits something to be imitated; a pattern; an exemplar. Now *rare*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23867 Cristen folk ., In eldrin men ur mirur se Quat for to folu, quat for to fle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 726 O Teuta queene thy wyfly chastitee To alle wyues may a Mirour bee. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXI. 93 For men schall me þer myrroure make. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 81 Wherefore this Princes actes may be a myrour unto all Princes. 1683 *Brit. Spec* 18 Thou art a Mirror to all Christian Kingdoms. 1765 COWPER *Lett.* 24 June, A servant who is the very mirror of fidelity and affection for his master. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 7 Sir Tristram, a fictitious character held forth as the mirror of chivalry.

† b. Hence of persons: A model of excellence; a paragon. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 974 She wolde haue be at the beste A cheefe myrrour of al the feste. 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, II. Prol 6 They sell the Pasture now, to buy the Horse; Following the Mirror of all Christian Kings 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 71 Whilest thy renowme great mirrour of the North, Showne in our time, wants one to set it foorth. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks 1842 I. 343 Our mirror of ministers of finance did not think this enough for the services of such a friend as Benfield.

† c. That which reflects something to be avoided; a warning. *Obs. rare.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XVI 156 Pow shalt be myroure to manye men to deceyue 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 39 But alway [they] brake the saide trewes as it shewethe openly, and may be a mirroure for ever to alle cristen princes to mystrust any trewes taking by youre saide adversarie or his allies and subjectis. 1633 T STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. iii. 145 He might for ever bee poynted at as an exemplary mirror for all insolent Traytors

III. 6. Applied to various objects resembling a mirror in shape or in lustre.

a. *Arch.* A small oval ornament.

1847-54 WEBSTER, *Mirror*, in architecture, a small oval ornament cut into deep moldings, and separated by wreaths of flowers. 1901 STURGIS *Dict. Archit. & Build*, *Mirror*, a panel surrounded by a moulded or otherwise ornamented frame and suggesting the idea of a mirror. Practically the same as a Cartouche, Rondel or Medallion, but the mirror in this sense is usually a detached panel.

b. *Ornith.* A bright patch of colour on the wings of ducks and other birds; = SPECULUM

1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 359/2 The black tips of the long wings waving in the wind, showing the large white 'mirrors' on the first three feathers distinctly.

c. Short for *mirror cloth* (see 7 b).

1899 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 2/4 So glossy is the cloth. that it is now called 'mirror', in allusion to the sheen of its highly-polished surface.

IV. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb*

a. simple attrib., objective, etc., as *mirror-bearer*, *-silverer*, *-silvering*.

Also in names of scientific instruments in which the index is a beam of light reflected from a mirror, as in *mirror barometer*, *galvanometer*, *thermometer*

1885 PATER *Marius* I VI, Placed in their rear were the *mirror bearers of the goddess 1898 LODGE in *Daily News* 7 Jan 2/4 Such an instrument was the beautiful '*mirror-galvanometer' of Lord Kelvin 1829 SIR R CHRISTISON *Treat Poisons* XIII (1832) 375 A somewhat later account of the disease by Dr. Bateman, as he observed it in *mirror-silverers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II 931 In *mirror-silvering it [mercury] was also employed.

b. similative, as *mirror-faculty*, *-floor*, *surface*; *mirror-bright*, *-like* adjs. Also in the designations of textile fabrics with lustrous surface, as *mirror moiré*, *velvet*; and of colours, as *mirror-black*, *-grey*, *-pink* adjs

1890 *Century Dict.*, **Mirror black*, an epithet applied to any ceramic ware having a lustrous black glaze 1900 *Daily News* 7 Aug 3/5 There is an amount of steel and brass work to be kept *mirror-bright 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac.* (1737) I. 199 Besides the difficulty of the manner it self, and that *mirrour-faculty, it proves also a kind of mirrour to the age. *a* 1849 J. C MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 73 On the *mirror-floor of Ocean's wave. 1887 *Daily News* 19 May 5/6 A *mirror-grey satin dress. 1772 MASON *Eng. Garden* I 23 Whose mighty mind *mirror like Receiv'd, and to mankind with ray reflex The sov'reign Planter's primal work display'd. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser v. 151 Two narrow shady lanes cross each other, leaving just room enough . for a clear mirror-like pond. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 3/3 Another splendid gown was of '*mirror moiré' 1874 FARRAR *Christ* (1894) 161 The *mirror surface of their lake. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Nov 6/1 Vivid tones of pink and red are seen in *mirror velvets.

c. Special comb.: **mirror carp**, the looking-glass carp, *Cyprinus carpio*; **mirror-fashion** *adv.*, in the manner of mirror-writing; **mirror glass**, glass used in a mirror; also, a mirror (in quot. *fig.*); **mirror-plate**, a plate of glass suitable for a mirror; **mirror ray**, the spotted ray, *Raia maculata*; † **mirror-stone** = MUSCOVITE; **mirror-writer**, one who practises *mirror-writing*; **mirror-writing**, writing which appears as though viewed in a mirror, reversed writing (a characteristic of aphasia).

1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 159 The mirror-carp, or carp king, *Cyprinus rex cyprinorum*, *C. speculariis*, *C. macrolepidotus*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 25 A young lady .who wrote more fluently '*mirror' fashion with the left hand. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 339/1 *Myrowre glasse, *speculum*. *a* 1560 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. II. 42 b, O what a myrrour glasse and spectacle is here offered vnto vs. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 572 The casting of *mirror plates was commenced in France about the year 1688. 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I 104 Those staring marks, from which this fish has sometimes been called the *Mirror Ray. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 255 *Selenitis*,. *Lapis Specularis*..*Mirrour-stone, or Muscovy Glass. 1881 IRELAND in *Brain* Oct. 367 The ..change in the brain-tissue from which the image is formed in the mind of the *mirror-writer. *Ibid.* 381 Buchwald and Erlenmeyer have directed attention to what they call Spiegelschrift or *mirror-writing.

Mirror (mi·rəɹ), *v.* [f. MIRROR *sb.*] *trans.* To reflect in the manner of a mirror.

1820 Keats *Lamia* II. 47 He bending to her open eyes, Where he was mirror'd small in paradise. 1823 F. Clissold *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 The glassy pinnacles of the surrounding Alps mirrored the varying lights of the hemisphere. 1896 A. E Housman *Shropshire Lad* xv, Look not in my eyes, for fear They mirror true the sight I see.

b. *fig* To reflect, or represent something (to the mind). Also to *mirror back*.

1827 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* v. i, Those glorious hours, when the unruffled river of his Life mirrored the cloudless heaven of his Hope 1883 S C. Hall *Retrospect* II 41 The brightness of the outer world is mirrored in imperishable verse 1890 Tout *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 110 Literature and language faithfully mirrored back the age.

c. *refl* To see oneself reflected in a mirror.

1891 C E. Norton *Dante's Purgat.* ix. 57 White marble so polished and smooth that I mirrored myself in it.

Hence **Mi·rroring** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1852 M. Arnold *Empedocles* 18 Hither and thither spins The wind borne mirroring Soul. 1873 — *Lit & Dogma* (1876) 173 A perfectly faithful mirroring of the thought of Jesus.

Mirrored[1] (mi·rəɹd), *a.* [f. Mirror *sb.* + -ed[2].] Fitted with a mirror or mirrors.

1820 Keats *Lamia* 579 Still mimick'd as they rose Along the mirror'd walls by twin-clouds odorous. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 2/4 The action of the magnet . was visibly represented by means of the mirrored galvanometer

Mirrored[2] (mi·rəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Mirror *v* + -ed[1].] Reflected, as by a mirror; also *fig.*

a 1861 Woolner *Beautiful Lady* (1863) 122 Those mirrored marvels of the lake. 1905 *Q Rev.* July 100 The mirrored image of life.

Mirrorize (mi·rərəiz), *v.* [f. Mirror *sb.* + -ize] *trans.* To show up as in a mirror.

1598 Tofte *Alba* (1880) 54 A Monster then I may her mirorise, Since she delights in such strange Tragedies 1873 S. Wilberforce in Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. viii. 337 All that sea of glass which lay spread before the Throne, mirrorizing, measured, compassed, completed.

† **Mi·rrorly,** *a Obs.* Also 5 **meroly.** [f. Mirror *sb.* + -ly[1].] Resembling a mirror.

1434 Misyn *Mending Life* 128 Myendly sight truly is takyn up heuenly to behald be schadoly syght ȝit & meroly

Mirrory (mi·rəri), *a.* [f. Mirror *sb.* + -y.] Having the nature of a mirror; mirror-like

1885 R F Burton *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I 140 The seas sank to mirrory stillness

Mirt, Mirtel: see Myrt, Myrtle

Mirth (mɜ̄ɹþ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **myriȝþ, miriȝþ, myr(ȝ)þ, mir(ȝ)þ, myrhþ, mirhþ, merȝþ,** 2 **murþh, merhþ(e,** 3 **mirþh, muri(h)þe, mur(e)hþe, mur(e)ȝþe, muru(h)þe, mureþe, murcþ,** 3–5 **murþ(e,** 3–6 **mirthe,** 4 **muirth,** 4–6 **merth(e, myrthe,** 4–7 **myrth,** 3– **mirth.** [OE. *myr(i)gþ* str. fem (cf. MDu. *merchte*):—OTeut. **murgiþâ*, n. of quality f. **murgjo-* Merry *a.*]

† **1.** Pleasurable feeling, enjoyment, gratification, joy, happiness. Often used of religious joy. *Obs*

c 888 K Ælfred *Boeth* vii § 1 Be þæm þu meaht onȝietan ðæt þu þær nane myrhðe on næfdest *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* iii 24 He adræfed wæs of neorxena wonges myrðe *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 13 Murðhe sculen wunian on londe. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 132 Treowe ancren . . resteð ham inne swuche þouhte, & habbeð muruhðe of heorte, ase þeo þet singeð *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 1422 Þer ha heuen up hare honden to heouene; & ferden, wið murðe, kiunet, to Criste. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol, & oft sith in til soun & myrth of heuen. 1377 Langl. *P Pl* B xviii 127 'Haue no merueille' quod Mercy, 'myrthe it bytokneth' 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 107 Of whom I scholde merthe take *c* 1440 *York Myst* xlvii 114 Nowe maiden meke and modir myne, Itt was full mekill myrþe to þe, þat I schulde ligge in wombe of þine 1508 Dunbar *Twa Mariit Wemen* 42 Bewrie, . ȝe weddit wemen ȝing, Quhat mirth ȝe fand in maryage, sen ȝe war menis wyffis. 1659 H. Plumptre in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm* App v. 6 Wishing that all your yeares yet to come may passe over with mirth and jollityes. 1696 Tate & Brady *Ps* ii 11 Rejoyce with awful Mirth.

b. *pl.* Delights, joys

a 1225 *Leg Kath* 1712 Monie ma murhðen ben alle men mahten wið hare muð munnen. *Ibid* 2217 Þæt wes on an Wodnesdei þæt ha þus wende, maitir, to þe murhðes þæt neauer ne wonieð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1004 Paradis is a priue stedd Þar mani mirthes er e medd. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xiv, Whene þou sittis in thi sette, Withe all mirthes at thi mete, Some dayntes þou dele. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 144 To make þere myrthis more.

† **c.** Put for: A cause of joy. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Runic Poem* 75 (Gr) Dæȝ byþ myrȝþ and tohiht eadȝuin and earmum. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 2382 Þe is mi lauerd & mi luue, mi lif & mi leofmon, mi wunne mi murhðe & mi mede. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 10887 (Trin) For þi of þe beþ born a burþ Synful men to ioye & murþ.

2. Rejoicing, esp. manifested rejoicing; merrymaking; jollity, gaiety. Phrase, † *to make mirth(s*, to rejoice.

c 1205 Lay. 1794 Muchel wes þa murðe þe þat folc makode. 13.. *K. Alis* 1575 Murthe is gret in halle. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi. 237 Thou hass mair causs myrthis till ma. For thou the ded eschapit swa 1390 Gower *Conf.* I 45 Maii, Whan every brid hath chose his make And thenkth his merthes forto make. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi. 619 To meit thai went, with myrthis and plesance. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* i. ii. 37 And so in alle haste they were maryed in a mornynge with grete myrthe and Ioye. 1590 Spenser *F. Q* i. xii. 40 Their exceeding merth may not be told. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* iii. iv 11 Be large in mirth, anon wee'l drinke a Measure The Table round. 1822 Scott *Pirate* xxii, Life without mirth is a lamp without oil. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 238 The genial festival of Christmas, which . . lights up the fireside of home with mirth and jollity.

† **3.** Something which affords pleasure or amusement; a diversion, sport, entertainment. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 767 Of a myrthe I am right now bythoght To doon yow ese and it shal coste noght 1390 Gower *Conf* II. 241 And thus the dai, schortly to telle, With manye merthes thei despente. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xii. vi 601 And euery day ones for ony mythes that alle the ladyes myȝt make hym he wold ones euery day loke toward the realme of Logrys. 1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 156/1 Lordes, Yomen, and other Comyners, have used the occupation of shotyng for their myrthes and sportes with Bowes of Ewe. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1171/1 You require my minde in the matter, whether menne in tribulacion may not lawfully . coumfort themselfe, with some honest mirth. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 100 Such vaine, ydle, and filthy pastimes and myrthes should surcease. 1606 Shaks *Ant & Cl.* i. iv. 18 To giue a Kingdome for a Mirth, to sit And keepe the turne of Tipling with a Slaue.

† **b.** Musical entertainment, melody. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 1254 Ich man was lef to liþe, His mirþes were so swete. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. viii. 67 Vnder a lynde vppon a launde lened I a stounde, To lythe þe layes þe louely foules made. Murthe of her mouthes made me þere to slepe. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 4 [They] wyth one acorde dysposed them self for to gyue somme melodyous myrthe to the noble mayde *c* 1532 Du Wes in Palsgr. 942 To make myrth as byrdes, *degoiger* 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 40 Somedele yblent to song and musickes mirth.

4. Gaiety of mind, as manifested in jest and laughter; merriment, hilarity; in early use, † jocularity, fun, ridicule (*obs.*) † Also, a jest.

1390 Gower *Conf* III. 253 Thei hire sihe of glad semblant, Al full of merthes and of bordes. 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm* 28 b, Which I uther got afterwardes, and translated it into Duche, not without much myrthe and pastime [L. *non sine scommatis multoque sale*]. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur* Pref. ¶ vj, Then, for Comedies, How full of harmeles myrth is our Cambridge Pedantius? 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* ii i 343, I was borne to speake all mirth, and no matter. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos* iii (1701) 88/1 Aristophanes taking this Theme interweaves it with much abusive Mirth *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist Reb* xiii § 30 He was of an excellent humour, and under a grave countenance, covered the most of mirth 1712 Addison *Spect* No. 381 ¶ 1, I have always preferred Chearfulness to Mirth The latter I consider as an Act, the former as an Habit of the Mind. Mirth is short and transient, Chearfulness fixed and permanent. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) VII vii 151 For if these [great crimes and great miseries] be made the matter of our mirth, what can be the argument of our sorrow? 1760–74 Tucker *Lt Nat.* (1834) II 129 Joy, when occasioned by the contrast of very dissimilar objects, along which it proceeds by continual leaps and bounds from one to the other, becomes mirth 1774 Goldsm *Retal* 24 Who mix'd reason with pleasure and wisdom with mirth 1841 W Spalding *Italy & It Isl* II 216 A reckless mixture of seriousness with mirth 1832 Ht Martineau *Demerara* iii 33 Cassius grinned with some feeling deeper than mirth.

b. personified

? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom Rose* 817 Ful fair was Mirthe, ful long and high; A fairer man I never sigh 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 152 These delights, if thou canst give, Mirth with thee, I mean to live 1770 Goldsm *Des Vill.* 222 Where grey beard mirth, and smiling toil retir'd 1816 Byron *Monody on Sheridan's Death* 110 Mirth, That humbler Harmonist of care on Earth.

† **c.** Put for: The object of one's mirth.

1601 Shaks *Jul C* iv iii 114 Hath Cassius liu'd To be but Mirth and Laughter to his Brutus, When greefe and blood ill temper'd, vexeth him? 1611 — *Wint. T* i ii 166 He's all my Exercise, my Mirth, my Matter. 1708 Ozell tr *Boileau's Lutrin* iii 52 The Flout of Boys, and Mirth of every Feast

5. *Comb.* objective and obj. genitive, as *mirth-maker, -marrer,* † *-monger, mirth-inspiring, -loving, -making, -marring, -moving, -provoking* adjs.; † **mirth-day**, a holiday, festival; † **mirth-song**, a song of (religious) joy.

1778 [W Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 118 Let the Amusements of those *Mirth Days be athletic and exhilarating 1725 Pope *Odyss* iv 302 Bright Helen mix'd a *mirth inspiring bowl. 1853 Hickie tr *Aristoph.* (1872) II 543 The unrestrained, *mirth loving act of worship. 1636 Massinger *Gt Dk Florence* v ii, Such chopping *mirth-makers as shall preserve Perpetuall cause of sport 1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl* i (1818) 37 They eat, drink, laugh, are still *mirth making. 1652 J Wright tr *Camus' Nat. Paradox* iv. 120 Who playing the *Mirth-marrer at this Triumph, put Water into this fuming Wine. 1771 Foote *Maid of B.* i Wks. 1799 II. 209 That . water-drinking, *mirth-marring, amorous old hunks. 1641 J. Trappe *Theol. Theol.* iv 191 Then woe to our *mirth-mongers that laugh now. 1588 Shaks *L. L L.* ii i. 71 A *mirth-mouing iest. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 287 Each in his own peculiar way, could relate a story, . . in such a manner as to make it wonderfully *mirth-provoking 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 81 The *myrth songes, or Carols of Gods excellent creatures.

† **Mirth,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 **mirþhen,** 4–5 **myrth(e,** 4 **merþe, murthe,** 4–7 **mirth(e.** [f. Mirth *sb*]

1. *intr.* To be glad, rejoice.

a 1300 *E E Psalter* xxxi 14 Faines in Laverd and glades in quert And mirþhes [L. *gloriamini*] alle rightwise of heat.

2. *trans.* To gladden, delight; to provide sport or entertainment for.

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 7254 (Gött) Bi a piler þan was he [Samson] sett, To mirth þe gomys at þair mett. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 861 He myrþez vus alle at vch a mes. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B. xvii. 240 Þe weyke and fyre wil make a warme flaumbe For to myrthe men with þat in merke sitten. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* i. i. (Skeat) l. 11 Blisse of my joye, that ofte me murthed, is turned in-to galle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7910 To se the maner of þo men, & mirth hym a stound. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 10 With byrnynge lufe playnly our myndes myrthand. *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* ii. (1664) 20 Then Minstrels mirthed all the land.

Mirþer, obs. form of Murder *v.*

Mirthful (mɜ̄·ɹþfŭl), *a.* [f. Mirth *sb.* + -ful.]

1. Of persons, their dispositions, moods, etc.: Full of mirth; joyous, gladsome, hilarious.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10611 Þar bileft þat mirthful mai, Drightin hir ledd in al hir wai *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 357 Befoir that mirthfull man menstrallis playis. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* x. 36 Be myrthfull now, at all ȝour mycht, For passit is ȝour dully nycht. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 14 Brasse buttons, pieces of Pewter, spur-rowels, or what else the mirthfull Saylers exchange. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* xx. 415 A mirthful frenzy seized the fated croud. *a* 1745 Broome tr. *Anacreon's Odes* liv 8 Hence, hoary Age!—I now am young, And dance the mirthful Youths among. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 45 Each mirthful lout The ale-house seeks.

b. Of places, seasons, etc.: Characterized by mirth or rejoicing. Of sounds or utterances Expressive of mirth, joyous, merry.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 998 In mirthfull moneth of May 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlviii. 163 Thane all the birdis song with voce on hicht, Quhois mirthfull soun wes mervelus to heir. 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* 198 This Ceremony to Libidinists may seeme mirthfull and charitable. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg* iii 847 But most his Reverence loved a mirthful jest. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* iii ii, There is nothing very mirthful in your strain 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc* (1873) 131 Mirthful bower or hall

2. Of things: Affording mirth, amusing.

1593 Shaks. *3 Hen VI*, v vii. 43 And now what rests, but that we spend the time With stately Triumphes, mirthfull Comicke shewes.

Mirthfully (mɜ̄·ɹþfŭli), *adv* [f. Mirthful + -ly[2].] In a mirthful manner, joyously; in an amusing manner; humorously.

c 1470 *Gol & Gaw.* 216 The meriest war menskit on mete, at the maill, With menstralis myrthfully makand thame glee 1665 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 182 As was mirthfully experimented upon one of Alexander's Pages 1856 Hawthorne *Eng Note Bks* (1879) II. 229 Always saying something mirthfully. 1862 Lytton *Str Story* I. 104 She would enter mirthfully into the mirth of young companions round her 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 976/1 He mirthfully describes the shooting in cold blood of 2,000 rebels . . as an *envoi à l'ambulence*

Mirthfulness (mɜ̄·ɹþfŭlnės). [f. Mirthful + -ness] The quality or state of being mirthful; joyfulness; jocosity, facetiousness.

1867 A. Duncan *Mem D. Duncan* 2 Cheerfully doing what he could to contribute to their gratification and innocent mirthfulness. 1906 *Hibbert Jrnl* Apr 572 She impresses all who approach her by her constant mirthfulness

† **Mi·rthing,** *vbl. sb Obs* [f Mirth *v* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Mirth, rejoicing.

a 1300 *E E Psalter* lxxxviii 16 [15] Milthe and sothnes sal forgan þi face: seli folke þate mirthinge [L *jubilationem*] kan

Mirthless (mɜ̄·ɹþles), *a.* [f Mirth *sb.* + -less.] Wanting in mirth, joyless; sad, dismal

c 1381 Chaucer *Parl Foules* 592 Daunsith he murye that is myrtheles 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 172 O mirthless muse of eloquence barayne 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met* ix. (1593) 226 My colour pale, my bodie leane, my heavie mirthlesse cheere 1627 Drayton *Sheph Sirena* 26 Whilst his gamesome cut-tayld Curre With his mirthlesse Master playes *a* 1800 J Warton *Fashion* 63 As mirthless infants, idling out the day, With wooden swords, or toothless puppies play 1847 C Bronte *J Eyre* xi, It was a curious laugh, distinct, formal, mirthless 1899 *Blackw. Mag* July 48/1 A circle of mirthless young men

Hence **Mi·rthlessly** *adv.* Also **Mi·rthlessness.**

1890 Clark Russell *Ocean Trag* II xxiv. 252 He laughed harshly and mirthlessly 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Mirthlessness*, sadness, melancholiness.

Mirthsome (mɜ̄·ɹþsəm), *a* [f. Mirth *sb.* + -some] Characterized by mirth; mirthful, joyous.

1823 *Mirror* I 326/1 Mirthsome birds With wild song fill the air 1841 *Fraser's Mag* XXIII 459 This was a blythesome bridal, yet less mirthsome than mony I mind of.

Hence **Mi·rthsomeness.** Now *rare.*

1648 W Browne *Polexander* iii iv 122 Coming up to him with the mirthsomeness of a man that brings good newes. You have no more enemies, said he. *Ibid* v. 135 Two [statues] represented the Pleasures as well by their youth, their mirthsomeness, as [etc]

Mirtill, mirtle, obs forms of Myrtle.

† **Mi·rtus.** *Obs.* Also 6 **myrthus.** [a. L. *myrtus*: see Myrtle.] Myrtle.

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R.* xvii ci (1495) 667 Some Mirtus is whyte and some is blacke 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. ii 63 And sayand this, he gan his templis tway Covir with myrthus, that is his moderis tre.

Miry (məi·ri), *a.* Forms: 4–6 **myry(e,** 6–7 **mierie, miery, myery, myrie,** 6 **myerry,** 7 **merie, mirie,** 8–9 **mirey,** 5– **miry.** [f. Mire *sb.*[1] + -y[1].]

1. Of the nature of mire or marshy ground, swampy.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxxvii. (1495) 836 The Sowe is frende to fenne and to myry places 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii 433 The feelde where the hooste laye, was so wete and myry, that men and bestys were to greuoslye noyed. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. x. 23 Onely these marishes and myrie bogs, In which the fearfull ewftes do build their bowres. 1622 S. Ward *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 38 Though the pit bee deepe, merie and narrow. 1763 Mills *Pract. Husb.* IV. 332 The ground .. had better be dry, than mirey wet. 1833 Hood *Epping Hunt* lxxvii, Some fell in miry bogs.

fig. 1600 F. HERING *Anat* 5 Ouer head and eares in the myrie puddle of grosse Ignorance.

2. Abounding in mire, muddy.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 335 þe strete þat he rade in was passand myrye. 1574 tr *Marlorat's Apocalips* 40 As the cleere and vnmuddie water that glydeth with a quiet streame, differeth from troubled and myrie froth. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* 135 Women footing it in the mierie streets 1714 GAY *Trivia* I 239 Deep thro' a miry Lane she pick'd her Way, Above her Ankle rose the chalky Clay 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I i, When the days get damp and dark, and the roads miry. *fig* *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel Disc* i 14 Several steps and ascents out of this miry cave of mortality 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 356 Nor that the miry road of labour, trouble, suffering, and imperfection, should be made the necessary passage thereto

3. Covered or bespattered with mud or mire.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 3 [The hunter] his clothes torne wete shode all myry 1530 PALSGR 318/2 Myerry or dirty, berayed with dyrte, *bouеux* 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 25 When late their miry sides stage-coaches show 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 54 Hodge comes in all miry from his work

4. *fig.* Dirty, defiled; despicable.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 614/1 Tindall layeth hys myrye handes vpon the knowen catholike churche of Christ. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. II. 10 Beyond that myrie heap of earthie waters. 1877 E. JOHNSON *Antiq. Mat.* 69 A name under which men drove a miry business.

†*Comb.* 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 5 Thinke you this myrie mouthed mate, a partaker of heauenly inspiration, that thus aboundes in his vncharitable railings.

5. 'Dirty' in colour. *rare.*

1850 *Zoologist* VIII. 2644 Those [*sc* eggs] of the plover were somewhat discoloured, and were beginning to get what may be called miry.

Miry, obs. form of MERRY *a.*

‖ **Miryachit** (mirya tʃit). Also *erron.* myri-. *Path.* [Russian мирячить (inf.) to be epileptic (Pavlovsky)] A peculiar nervous disease observed in Siberia and in some non-European countries, the chief characteristic of which consists in mimicry by the patient of everything said or done by another.

1890 in *Century Dict* 1897 *Trans Amer. Pediatric Soc* IX 168 b, The group of nervous disorders which include the 'jumpers' described by Beard, the latah of the Malays, the myriachit of Siberia 1902 QUAIN *Dict Med* 440 The subjects of Myriachit react only to impulses entering through the efferent optic and auditory channels

‖ **Mirza** (mī·ɹzā). *sb* Also 7 **mirsey, mursi,** 7–8 **murza,** 8–9 **meerza,** 8 **myrza.** [Pers. مرزا *mirzā*, مرزا *mīrzā*, short for مرزاد *mīrzād*, f. *mīr* (a. Arab. *amīr*: see AMEER, EMIR) a prince + *zād* born] In Persia **a.** A royal prince; as a title, it is placed after the name **b.** The common title of honour prefixed to the name of an official or a man of learning.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 422 These Nagayans have their divers hords subject to their severall Dukes whom they call Murzes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 70 The Persian Prince, hunted him backe againe, not daring to abide a Combat with that happy Mirza 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 381 When the other Party . creeps with a dejected countenance to the feet of the Cadi, calling him Mirza. 1770 *Ann Reg* 25 Several of their mirzas or chiefs entered into a negociation with the Russians. 1788 GIBBON *Decl & F* lxv VI 351 The same success attended the other mirzas and emirs in their excursions. 1885 GOLDSMID in *Encycl. Brit* XVIII 628/1 [Persia] The somewhat common prefix 'mirza' is usually taken by the high functionaries of state.

† **Mis,** *a. Obs.* Also **mys(se.** [Partly the prefix MIS-[1] (4) used as a distinct part of speech (cf. next); partly a reduced form of AMISS

Some of the attributive collocations illustrated below are not essentially different from compounds of the prefix with a sb. They are placed here because they are app. intended as two words and do not appear at any period as established compounds]

Bad; wrong; wicked. In predicative use: Amiss.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 716 þurth a mys metyng þat swiche a maide wold Leye hire loue so lowe *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV 1348 That men the quene Eleyne shal restore, And Grekes us restore that is mis 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 274 So that whil I live I myhte amende that is mys *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 16496 (Trin.) My tresoun is so mys. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 110 Ne plese hire not with no mis plawe *c* 1447 in F. M. Nichols *Lawford Hall* (1891) App. 23 The said enformacion of the said bille ys mysse. *c* 1450 BURGH *Secrees* 1922 In Oold mys humours. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII II 692 For yf I be a mys creature or an vntrue knyghte. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 51 To for geve hym hys mysse insample.

† **Mis,** *adv. Obs.* Also **miss(e, mys(se.** [Partly MIS-[1] treated as a separate word (as in *to gon mis* for *to misgon*); partly a reduced form of AMISS. Cf. MLG. *mis, miss(e,* Du. *mis.*] Wrongly; badly; mistakenly; amiss.

To do mis(s: see MISS *sb*[1]

[*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iii. 20 Hæle monn forðon seðe yfle *vel* mis doeð *omnis enim qui male agit*] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 Summe iuglurs beoð þet . makien cheres, & wrenchen mis hore muð. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 205 Ich habbe ȝeuen mis and inumen mis and mis etholden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14207 Iesus said, 'mis yee vnderstand'. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 634 Whan þou wost þat þou seyst mys. *c* 1350 *All Saints* 186 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 144 þe tyme þat has bene spended mys. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 141 Al þe making of man so mysse had ȝhe schaped. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. v. (1868) 131 þan I merueile me. whi þat þe þinges ben so mys entrechaunged. 1425 HOCCLEVE *To Oldcastle* 83 Thow lookist mis, thy sighte is nothyng cleer. *c* 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 193 þou hast goon mys I come hoom ageyne! *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 270 (Kölbing) Forsothe ȝe seyn mys bothe two.

Mis, obs. form of MISS *sb*[1] and *v.*[1]

Mis, Mis, obs. abbreviations of *mistris,* MISTRESS.

Mis- (mis), *prefix*[1] (also 1 (*rare*), 2–7 **miss-,** 3–6 **misse-, mysse-,** 3–7 **mys-,** 4–5 **mes-**), represents OE. *mis-* OFris., OS. *mis-* (MDu *mis(se)-, mes(se)-,* Du. *mis-*), OHG. *missa-, missi-, misse-, mes-* (MHG *mis(se)-,* G. *miss-*), ON *mis-,* Goth. *missa-* (in *missadēþs* MISDEED, *missaleiks* different, various, see MISLICH, and *missagiss* 'speaking diversely', disagreement, tr. Gr. σχίσμα):—OTeut. **misso-* (whence **missjan* MISS *v.*), repr. a pre-Teut. formation with ppl. suffix *-to* on a root ending with a dental. The adj. **misso-* seems to have had two senses: (1) divergent, astray, (2) mutual, alternate (cf. Goth. *missō* mutually). The first of these supports the identification of the root with the Teut. **miþ-* to avoid, conceal (see MITHE *v.*); the two senses may be accounted for by the supposition that the primitive notion expressed by the root was that of difference or change. Phonologically, the Teut. root might represent a pre-Teut form either with *t* or *th.* On the former view, some scholars regard it as cogn. w. L *mittĕre* to send, let go; but the sense seems too remote. On the other assumption, it would be cognate with Skr. *mith* 'to meet as friend or antagonist, alternate, engage in altercation' (M. Williams), *mithu* 'alternately, falsely, wrongly', *mithas* 'mutually, reciprocally, alternately', *mithya* 'invertedly, contrarily, incorrectly, wrongly'; cf OSl *mitĕ, mitusĭ* alternately. The root **meith-* in these words is by some regarded as an extension of **mei-* to change · see MEAN *a*[1]

In OE. and ME MSS. the compounds of *mis-* (as of other prefixes) are written sometimes as two words, sometimes continuously, the hyphen being never used. From the 16th c. onwards the compounds are regularly printed as one word, with or without the hyphen, which becomes, however, less and less frequent, and is now employed chiefly in new or rarely-used formations, and in words like *mis say* or *mis cite,* where its omission would tend to disguise the identity of the compound or suggest a wrong pronunciation (In Sir T. More's Works 1557, the spelling of the compounds as two distinct words was retained, e.g. *misse remember, mysse rule*) The spellings *mistpel, mistpend,* etc. for *miss-spell, miss spend,* etc. were once common and are found as late as the end of the 18th century

The predominant meaning of the prefix in English, as in the other Teutonic languages, is that of 'amiss', 'wrong(ly)', 'bad(ly)', 'improper(ly)', 'perverse(ly)', 'mistaken(ly)', and this is the only one now recognized in the formation of new compounds. But even in OE. there are instances of its use as a mere negative prefix and also as a pejorative intensive with words of sinister meaning (see 7 and 8 below).

In early ME. a great extension of the use of the prefix took place, *mis-* being freely combined with words of indigenous and of foreign origin alike. Many of the new compounds appear to have been suggested by French formations with *mes-* (see MIS-[2]); thus we have *misbelieve* after OF *mescreire* (mod. *mécroire*), *misfortune* and *mishap* after OF. *meschеance* (see MISCHANCE); a word like *misjudge* has prob. a double origin, being partly of native formation, and partly an adaptation of OF *mesjuger.* The most prolific period for the formation of *mis-* compounds was the 17th c., to which a considerable number of those illustrated in this article belong; Bacon, Donne, and Bp Hall are noteworthy as employing them largely. They still continue to be formed with considerable freedom, but in certain cases *ill-* and *mal-* are now preferred where writers of earlier periods would have preferred *mis-.*

In the ME. period *mis-* became to some extent a separable prefix; thus we have *inumen mis* and *misnumen, don mis* and *misdon, seyn mis* and *misseyn,* side by side. (See further under MIS *a.* and *adv.*) Even as late as the 16th c., the prefix was sometimes co-ordinated with an adj. or adv., as in the example *very erroniouse and misopinions* (see MISOPINION). A related phenomenon, of which an instance is found as late as the 17th c., consists in the dropping of the prefix before the second of two compounds coupled together, e.g. *ich abbe misseien mid egen, mid mine eren sherd* (Lamb. Hom. p. 189), *mysluyng and techynge* (Wyclif), *mis gyed and led, yee mis happe and cheeue* (Hoccleve), *for thou hast mis-said or done* (J. Davies *Ecl.* 1614).

In OE. *mis-* was prefixed to verbs, active and passive participles, nouns of action and condition, and adjectives. In ME. its composition with agent-nouns and adverbs followed as a matter of course, and the principle of prefixing it to any word of the above classes, existing either actually or potentially, became soon established. Hence, in a group of formally related words such as *misrepresent* vb., *misrepresentation, misrepresentative* adj. and sb., *misrepresentatively* adv, *misrepresenter, misrepresenting* vbl. sb. and ppl. a., it is possible (unless there is historical evidence to the contrary) that each member may have been formed independently of any of the others.

All those compounds of *mis-* with respect to which there is evidence of a continuous history during any period, or which belong to a group, are treated in their alphabetical places. Those illustrated in the present article are for the most part nonce-words of obvious meaning.

1. Prefixed to verbs, with the meaning 'amiss', 'badly', 'wrongly', 'perversely', 'mistakenly'.

In OE. about 40 of such compounds are recorded, of which less than half are represented in ME or mod E (see MISBEDE, MISDO, MISFARE, MISFERE, MISLEAD, MISLIKE, etc.).

As now apprehended, the prefix normally implies not censure of the act itself, but only of its manner With this restriction, nonce-words may be formed very freely In the 17th c. the use was much wider, and many of the formations of that period would now be inadmissible

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II xii. 284 *Missacknowledging [F. *mescognoissant*] both himselfe and his labours. 1657 J. WATTS *Vind. Ch. Eng* 53, I am mistaken, and have *misadded. 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref* v 89 The Bp. of Carlile on the Papists side, and Sandys on that of the Protestants are misadded to the aforesaid Disputants. 1641 BP HALL *Answ. Vind Smectymnuus* § 2. 19 These are all .. which have so *mis altered the Leiturgie, that it can no more be known to be itself then [etc.]. 1873 F HALL *Mod. Eng.* App. 344 *note,* He *mis-analy-sed *is being built* into *is being + built* 1611 COTGR., *Mesarriver,* to *misarrive, to happen, or come vnfortunately vnto. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II 64 To mis-judge and *mis-asperse those that are set over them. 1614 J. DAVIES *Ecl.* in Browne *Sheph. Pipe* G 3, Hast thou any sheep-cure *mis-assaid? *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 375 Thus all too mournfully *mis-atoning For that black ruin his word had made. 1900 *Blackw Mag* Apr 492/2 [Disraeli] to whom completely opposite proclivities have been *misattributed. 1646 PRYNNE *Sinn Sinn* Ep Ded, Having neither any private interest nor design to *misbyas my judgment 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 354 As if we *misbusied our selves in a vain, womanish exercise *a* 1631 *Miscanonize [see MISCHRISTEN] 1624 DONNE *Devot* (ed 2) 127 They had mis-placed, *mis-centred their hopes. 1798 W ETON *Survey Turkish Empire* Pref. xii, They are generally related with circumstances which so totally *mischaracterise the action, that [etc.]. 1611 FLORIO, *Misnestre* to mischance or *miscom 1624 BP. HALL *True Peace Maker* in *Var. Treat* (1627) 540 If either the superiors *miscommand, or the inferiors disobey. 1615 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph* I 518 Remit, O Lord, what I have ill omitted Remove (alas!) what I have *mis-committed. 1605 TIMME *Quersit* II vii 138 Thou shalt not *miscompare that to dead coales. 1615 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph* IV. 256 Therefore doth Job open his mouth in vain And voyd of knowledge, yet, yet, *mis-complain 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 12 Grieved that lives so matched should *miscompose. 1579 LODGE *Def Playes* 8 Your day owl hath *misconned his parte. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr Nurture* VIII (1861) 214 We are to see that we do not *miscondition the state of childhood 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* XXXI 184 Wee doe *misconsider our owne frailetie when we desire that God shoulde worke miracles dayly *a* 1656 BP HALL *Let. Paranetical* Rem Wks. (1660) 400 An old Church,..*misdaubed with some untempered morter. 1877 M ARNOLD *Sonnet, Divinity* Poems I. 261 God's wisdom and God's goodness!—Ay, but fools *Mis-define these till God knows them no more 1613 BP HALL *Holy Panegyrick* Wks. (1625) 474 One God, one King, was the acclamation of those ancient Christians, and yet it was *mis-desired of the Israelites. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo martyr* 14 That the Romane Religion doth *mis-encourage and excite men to this vicious affectation of danger 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl.* 42 It is easie for men of acute wits to mis-judge and *mis-expect Nature *a* 1618 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Rights of Living & Dead* Wks. (Grosart) II. 64 To say thou wast the Forme (that is the soule) Of all this All; I should thee *misenroule In Booke of Life 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri Faith* (1845) 43 The saints can *mis-father their love, and love where God loveth not 1881 F. T. PALGRAVE *Vis Eng.* 206 The vapour and echo within he *mis-held for divine. 1687 BOYLE *Martyrd Theodora* vi (1703) 86 Whatever wilfulness may be *mis-imputed to us. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 97 To *mis-incite men to an imagined martyrdome *Ibid* 118 The Romane Church, which *mis-inflames the minde to false Martyrdome. 1902 *Daily Express* 18 Mar 8/4 Having to deal with a dropping ball which he could not properly judge, [he] *miskicked *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Four Plays, Honour* I (1647) 29/1 If either of ye *miskil one another, what will become of poor Florence? 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. liv. 122 If he was not a rogue, nature had *mislabelled him. 1746 in E. D. Dunbar *Social Life* (1865) 358 A part of the lands suffered damage by being *mis-laboured, and other parts by not being at all laboured 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* Contents, Two or three things of another sort,..*mismingled 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins* x. 109 You have mingled, and perhaps not mismingled the stories. 1864 *Spectator* 17 Dec 1444/2 The facts (at least so far as they are *misnarrated by either or both Evangelists). 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 11 It is a dangerous thing to *misobey Magistrates. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Grandfather's Chair* (1879) II. iii. 85 Virgil whose verses have been *misparsed by so many. Idle school-boys 1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 331, I understand that you and your clerk are reflected upon, as for *mispenning your order 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* XXXI, Might he not have caused himself to be *misperused in later life? 1749 H. WALPOLE *Let* 23 Mar., Pigwiggin's Princess has *mis-piged. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 5 Nov. 12 Whosoever Presumes to *Mispresent any Point in the Articles. 1885 [W. H. WHITE] *Mark Ruther-*

ford's Deliverance i, The same arguments, diluted, muddled, and mis-presented. 1885 *American* IX. 229 In some directions we are *misproducing. 1624 Donne *Devot.* (ed 2) 81 Keepe me back, O Lord, fro them who *misprofesse artes of healing the Soule. 1610 — *Pseudo-martyr* 96 The Romane Doctrine doth *mis-prouoke her disciples to a vicious affection of imaginarie Martyrdome. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) IX. ii. 349/1 Yf thou occupye ony thynge *mys purchaced 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 425 The question was *mi-put. It ought not to have been put with a negative in it. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 295 [Religious poetry] a painful something misnamed by the noun and *misqualified by the adjective. 1817 J Gilchrist *Intell. Patrimony* 78, I could not, indeed so strangely *misreason as to suppose that [etc.] 1653 Waterhouse *Apol Learning* 249 There is nothing that more dishonoureth Governours than to *misreceive moderate addresses 1602 J. Davies *Mirum in Modum* D 2 b, Th' outward Sences Which oft misse apprehend, and *misse referre. 1668 Tuke *Adv.* 5 *Hours* iv, The censorious world, who, like false glasses.. *Misreflect the object. 1644 Milton *Bucer on Div.* Wks. 1851 IV. 294 If Ezra and Nehemiah did not *misreform. 1658 A. Fox *Wkrts' Surg.* Ep. Ded 9 If he find any thing *mis-reprinted. 1879 Swinburne in *Gentl. Mag.* Aug 176 A comedy miserably misreprinted in Dodsley's Old Plays. 1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig* 35 This .. being *mis resented abroad. 1442 T. Beckington *Corr* (Rolls) II 191 Howe true men might be in subtil wise *misrewarded. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 392 The doctrines of that wicked Impostor put an ill savour upon all that were *mis seasoned with them. 1598 Florio, *Misvndere*, .. to *mis-sell. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* Contents, Sense mistakes and *misshews, and thereby reason often misled 1896 *Dublin Rev* Apr 274 St Thomas's mare was *mis-shod at the village forge. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II Ded, Wks. (Grosart) I 94 It will not seem then that we have *mis sung 1614 J. Davies *Ecl.* in Browne *Sheph. Pipe* G 3 b, Albe that I ne wot I han mis song. 1654 J. P. *Tyrants & Prot. Set forth* 33 The Mariners eye is upon the star, when his hand is on the stern; .. if he *misteers, the whole is in danger 1626 in *Archæol. Cant* (1902) XXV. 18 We present Robert Broome for shutting or *mis-stopping our usual way on going perambulation of our parish *a* 1640 Jackson *Creed* XI ii, So far hath the misapprehended doctrine of predestination *missuaded some as they [etc.]. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 28 If they [*sc* tailors] might bee.. discharged of the tyring slavery of *mis-tyring women 1596 Spenser *F Q.* v. xi 54 She .. with corruptfull brybes is to untruth *mis-trayned *a* 1626 Bacon *Charge Sess. Verge* (1662) 19 That which is miswrought will *miswear.

b. In the 14–16th c. a few verbs like Misdeem, Misthink, in which the prefix had originally its normal function, developed new senses in which it had the force of 'unfavourably'. Then also arose a few new formations, such as Misbode, Misdoubt, Misdread, in which *mis-* was prefixed to a verb expressing suspicion or fear, in order to render more fully the notion of uneasy feeling contained in the vb. These new senses and combinations, however, now survive only as *arch.* or *dial.*

2 Prefixed to ppples. and ppl. adjs. with the same meaning as in 1. Such compounds may be formed without reference to the corresp. infinitives, which in many cases are not extant.

So OE. *misboren, misbrogden, miswierfed, misscrydd,* and *mishæbbende, miswæ rende,* the corresp infinitives *misberan,* etc. being unrecorded.

A few of the formations illustrated below are quasi-parasynthetic, as *misminded, misnatured, misprincipled*

1654 Bp. Hall *Let. Apol* 6 To compose our *mis alienated hearts to perfect love and concord 1641 Smectymnuus *Vind. Answ.* § 2 This *misaltered Liturgie. 1643 Milton *Divorce* 47 They shall recover the *misattended words of Christ to the sincerity of their true sense from manifold contradictions. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 61/1 It may be easilie espied, this epistle to be feigned and *misauthorised. 1889 Skeat *Barbour's Bruce* Pref p lxvii, The Bodleian copy is quite perfect; it is only *misbound. 1864 Carlyle in *Lett Jane W. Carlyle* (1883) III. 198 The house was new, .. small, *misbuilt every inch of it 1611 Florio, *Misueniúto*, *miscome, decaied. 1893 A Forbes in *Daily News* 1 May 3/1 The poor *mis-commanded, .. over-marched, outnumbered fighting men. 1643 Herle *Answ. Ferne* 38 A *misconcealed statute. 1713 *Hist. Grand Reb.* II. 302 Honours *misconfered become the Nations curse. 1831 Carlyle *Schiller* in *Misc. Ess* (1840) III 12 Among the crowd of uncultivated and *miscultivated writers 1854–66 Patmore *Angel in Ho.* II. ii 251 *Misdespairing word and act May now perturb the happiest pact. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 293 Uncertaine and *Mis-devised traditions of men 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, c, Cannot find Contempt enough for *misenforced Lawes. 1780 M Noble *Mint & Coins of Durham* 65 The supposed letter B will be found to be *mis-engraved C. 1891 Swinburne *Stud. Pr. & Poetry* (1894) 22 The most execrably *misedited book that ever (I should hope) disgraced the press. *c* 1600 *B. Mus. Add. MS* 10303 *title*, The death of Blaunche the Dutchesse no doubte *myse entituled for this shoulde be Chaucers dreame. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, O. T.* Amos. iii 14 Those *mis-erected altars 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* xvi 232 If you look at pictures, you see Virgins with *mis-foreshortened arms. 1614 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* v. iv, It is both unmannerly and irreligious to be *misgestured in our prayers. 1622 *Ibid.* xvii iv, Those *mis-hallowed hills 1888 Swinburne *Tristram of Lyonesse* 19/2 His mishallowed and anointed steel. *c* 1600 Sir J. Horsey *Trav* (Hakl. Soc.) 243 His highnes maibe *misincenced. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xiv 258 Some God *mis-inspired. 1728 Savage *Bastard* 47 Thus Unprophetic, lately misinspir'd, I sung. 1642 Bp. Hall *Mischief of Faction* Rem. Wks (1660) 70 The *mis-kindled heat of some vehement spirits. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 138 To haue wittes misplaced, and their degrees *mislotted by the iniquitie of Fortune. 1850 E. Warburton *Reginald Hastings* II. 65 The misshapen and *misminded dwarf. 1882 Swinburne *Mary Stuart* I. ii. 42 To join my name with my *misnatured son's. 1627 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 159 The tidings of the *misnoised inhibition of preaching. 1839 De Quincey *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 183 All over his *misorganized country. 1903 A. Lang in *Longman's Mag.* Feb. 382 [The book] is so much *mispaged as to be totally useless. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII 158 Winking and pinking, *mispatched, yawning, stretching. 1624 Quarles *Job Militant* xi, I 2 b, My dayes are gone, my thoughts are *mis possest. [Cf. *Job* xvii. 11 and marg.] *a* 1684 Leighton *Serm.* Wks. 1830 III 209 The.. persecutors of our holy religion .. are very wron fully *mis-prejudiced against it. 1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 31 The violent passions of other men *mis-principled. 1646 Bp Hall *Free Prisoner* v. 120 Here we were out of danger of this *mis raised fury. 1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 148 The *misreflected Echo of the sound. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 9/1 It is the old story of *mis-reposed trust by easy going directors in the executive of the business. 1610 Bp. Hall *Apol Brownists* § 12 If the sway of your *misresolued conscience be .vnresistable. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration Jud c. Evid.* (1827) V. 87 Punishment that has been called **mis-seated* punishment: punishment *in alienam personam*. 1598 Shaks *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 205 This Dagger is *misheathed in my Daughters bosome. 1681 Baxter *Answ. Dodwell* i. 1 Some tender place that is so impatient of a *mis-supposed touch. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 56, I will lend you to the Irish Bogs, to *mistilled Connaught. 1640 Bp Hall *Humble Remonstr* 11 That any ingenuous Christian should bee so farre *mis transported as to condemne a good prayer. 1626 — *Contempt, O. T.* xx. 97 To set on foot the iust title of Joash, and to put him into the *misvsurped throne of his father Ahaziah

3. Prefixed to vbl. sbs. with the same meaning as in 4. (Such compounds may be formed without reference to a verb.)

1661 J Stephens *Procurations* 147 Except the mistakes in printing others of mispointing and *mi-accenting with some other literal escapes. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.* Pref., Cowel also, especially in the Folio Edition, (besides the *misalphabeting) is extreamly misprinted. 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App Cæsar* 3 They seldome or never talke of any *misbeing, misordering, misdemeaning *a* 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 394 For mis leading and *mis-bringing up of youth and children. 1629 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 324 The pretended *miscocqueting of the vron sent by me. 1586 Hooker *Answ. Travers* § 24 Whatsoeuer was by *miscollecting gathered out of darke places. 1611 Florio, *Misueniimento* a mischancing or *miscomming. 1645 Milton *Tetrach* Wks. 1851 IV. 171 Granting no divorce, but to the want, or *miscommunicating of that 1865 *Mis craving [see Mis-wish *sb*]. 1866 G Stephens *Runic Mon* I. p. xvii, All the talk about '*miscuttings'. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. II (1641) 93/2 The *mis-eating of a certain fruit 1621–31 Laud *Serm* (1847) 175 The sin is committed by man's *misendeavouring, or want of endeavouring. 1645 Bp. Hall *Rem. Discontent* 146 The sting of the guilty *mis-enjoying of them will be sure to stick by us 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) v. ix. 206/2 They drawe folke to synne by *mys entysyng 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I 229 The *Misgraving the Bended end of the Springing Wire. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II (1629) 185 When they knew their *mismeeting and saw each other striuing who should run fastest to the goale of death. 1804 Eugenia de Acton *Tale without Title* III 59 Will not our readers lament this mis-meeting 1852 Carlyle *Sterling* II. v. 200 There are several things misseen, untrue, which is the worst species of *mispainting. 1611 Cotgr., *Mespartement*, a *misparting; an vnhonest, vnfit, or vnseemelie diuision. *a* 1626 Bacon *Controv. Ch. Eng* in *Resuscitatio* (1657) 178 All which Errours, and *Misproceedings, they do fortifie by an addicted Respect, to their own Opinions 1865 J. Grote *Explor. Philos.* I 249 It depends solely upon the realizing, in my view quite *mis-realizing, of logical terms. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* I. v 21 By *mis-reasoning, or by trusting them that reason wrong. 1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst* 190 In this misreasoning 1552–3 *Act 7 Edw. VI*, c. 1 § 7 Fines..upon any Shrief.. for not returning or *misreturning of any Write. 1652 H L'Estrange *Amer. no Jewes* 73 Some infirmities, which by Venery, and *misriding and *miswalking they have contracted 1902 W. E. Lingelbach in *Trans Roy Hist Soc.* (1902) XVI 59 In case a report or presentment of *misshipping was brought to the notice of the authorities 1882 *Atlantic Monthly* L 695 A slight *misspacing, very common in newspaper print. 1680 Waller *Dm. Medit* xv. 110 The slipping, or breaking of a string or the *mistopping [=mis-stopping] of a fret 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) VI. xiv. 256/1 That a man kepe well his handes & his bodye from *mystouchynge 1872 Bushnell *Serm Living Subj.* 34 Our pitiful *mistraining is assuredly to be corrected.

4 Prefixed to nouns of action, condition, and quality, with the meaning 'bad', 'wrong', 'erroneous', 'perverse', 'misdirected'.

Of such compounds 13 are recorded in OE., of which Misdeed, Mistore, Misredf, and Miswork are the only representatives in subsequent periods

1894 Goldwin Smith in *19th Cent.* Feb. 226 The misprints and *misaccentuations .contributed to its failure *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 306 Let them sink into obscurity, that hope to swim in credit by such *mis-achievements. *a* 1849 E. A Poe *Sphinx* Wks. 1865 II 436 To under-rate or to over-value the importance of an object, through mere *misadmeasurement of its propinquity. 1650 R. Hollingworth *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 58 The magistrates *misadministration. 1885 Coleridge *Aids Refl* (1848) I. 286 The *misallotment of worldly goods and fortunes. 1642 C Vernon *Consid. Exch.* 28 The said undue discharges and *misallowances. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* 21 If all the Foly of our Hole Royalme were named Of *mys apparayle. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xiii. ii. (1873) V. 26 *Misappointment of your Captains is a fatal business. 1834 De Quincey *Autob. Sk.* Wks. 1854 II. 20 His extravagant *mis-appraisement of Knolles. 1623 Bp. Hall *Great Impostor* Wks. (1625) 503 Being ouercome with the false defectablenesse of sinne, it yeelds to a *misse-assent. 1646 R Baillie *Anabaptism* (1647) Pref b, The ground of this *mis-assertion I take to be a twofold misapprehension. 1888 *Charity Organiz. Rev.* Oct. 436 To prevent a mis-associa of the sexes. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 399 *mis-attribution to the Bible..of a science..which is there. 1706 Baynard *Cold Baths* (1709) II. 341 Infan may be writh'd..by the least *mis-bandage into any inf Figure. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. iii. 11 The meede of *mischalenge and abet. 1845 Stoddart *Gram. in Enc Metrop.* I. 131/1 A *miscoinage of Ben Jonson's coarse pedantic wit. 1806 Bentham in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 499 only mis-selection but *miscollocation likewise. *a* 1628 Grevil *Mustapha* III. i. Wks. (Grosart) III. 357 In Tyri state neuer was man undone By *miscomplaints 1618 Hall *Righteous Mammon* Wks. (1625) 699 The euill positions that doe commonly attend wealth, are Pride *Misconfidence. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV Labour impeded by *mis-configuration of the fetus W. S. Rose *Lett* II. 21 Misconstructions and *misconju tions. 1648 Bp. Hall *Select Th.* § 6 The *miscredulit those who will rather trust to the Church than to the Sc ture. 1854 [S. R. Bosanquet] *The First Seal* 71 wilderness of *misculture and unprofitableness 1822 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 243 Those cases in which [spinal] *miscurvature is very considerable. 1905 *Chron.* 9 Jan. 4/3 The offence is known in railway parla as '*misdeclaration of freight'. 1822–34 *Good's Study M* (ed 4) I. 29 Genus I.—Odontia. *Misdentition. 1617 Hall *Quo Vadis?* Ep. Ded., Returning as emptie of g as full of words, vanitie, *mis-dispositions. 1624 — *Peace-Maker* Wks. (1625) 542 To falsifie the writings Authors, by secret expurgations, by wilfull *mis-editi 1659 Heylin *Examen Hist.* II. 66 The *mis-effects of war 1829 Bentham *Justice & Cod Petit.* 58 Neither inefficiency, nor the whole of the *miseefficiency, can brought into view. 1822 Good *Study Med* IV. 131 Semi *Misemission. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II xxxiv. (1632) Victories, which one onely disaster, or *mis encounter, mi make him lose. 1822 Good *Study Med.* I 94 Psellis Blæsitas. *Misenunciation. 1598 *Arden of Feversham* And aske of God, Vengeance on Arden, or some *misev To shewe the world, what wrong the carle hath done. Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xci. 564 To bee caryed away their *misexample. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr N. T.* Matt 3 Though Christ do not presently blame their *mis-expe tions. 1657 J Sergeant *Schism Dispach't* 200 These *mis-explications of Dr. H 's duly consider'd 1614 Sylves *Part. Vertues Royall* 195 Wks (1621) 853 When by *mis h or by mishap, hee coms into the Sacred Rooms. *Westm Gaz.* 1 Jan 5/1 Caught at mid off by Hirst, off a *hit. 1652 Bp. Hall *Invis. World* I § 9 Here then was *mis-humility, that they thought it too much boldnes come immediately to God 1665 Wither *Lord's Prayer* This *misimputation to God, is continued, though he h said, (yea sworn) the contrary. 1894 *Eclectic Mag* Jan L 20 The hugest and ugliest shed constructible by human ingenuity 1680 Baxter *Answ Stillingfl* xxiv 37 All not prevent the *mis-intimations even of such worthy M as you 1822 Good *Study Med* IV. 37 Galactia *Misla tion 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps* lii 4 He bursteth not into *mislanguage too wreake himself. 1822 Good *Study Med.* IV 37 Paramenia. *Mismenstruation. *Ibid.* 438 Pa ria *Mismicturition *a* 1631 Donne *Obseq Ld Harring* 132 As small pocket clocks, whose every wheele Doth e *mismotion and distemper feele 1904 *Daily Chron* 8 J 4/6 Drowned through *Misnavigation on the Congo. 183 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I 60/2 Certain morbid conditions of system, in which there is any process of *mis nutrition Milton *Divorce* II ix. Wks. 1851 IV. 83 That our obedie be not *mis obedience. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed IV. 97 A misformation or *misorganisation of the parts. *Ib* 242 Parostia. *Mis-ossification 1901 *Sotheby's Catal* May We think that the *mispagination was an error on the p of the printers. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 8 inward *mis passion of the heart. 1722 Wollaston *Re Nat* III. 42 Wrong notions, and *misperceptions of thi 1893 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 3/1 Lord R Churchill said must blame his aural misperception. 1865 J. Grote *Expl Philos* I Introd 13 This error I have called ultra phe menalism or *mis-phenomenalism. 1896 L. Abbott *Chr & Soc. Probl* XI 305 The very phrase 'administratior justice' is a *mis-phrase 1822 Southey *Ess* (1832) I. If some strange *mispolicy does not avert this natu course of things. [Several other instances in Southe 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV 156 Those appreh sions which are often entertained by a pregnant wom respecting the *misposition of the child 1653 Baxt *Christian Concord* 110 No means *mis-practice is any reas able cause of excepting against our Agreement. 1621 Mountagu *Diatribæ* 5 Having once by a *mis-preconc fashioned their thoughts thereunto. 1905 *Daily News* Jan. 12 The *mis-proposals of the present Government. H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off* 31 Through whose *m providence these errours have come to pass. 1865 J Gr *Explor. Philos.* I. Introd. 9 A very mistaken view, whic have called generally the wrong psychology or *mis-psyc logy. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) IX. vi. 355/2 Th that have mysgoten them by *myspurchace, or by withho ynge of dette. 1852 Carlyle *Sterling* I. viii, Sordid mis liefs, *mispursuits and *misresults. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger Househ. Ord.* (1790) 59 To counsayle upon whome to cast losses of suche *myase pourveyaunce. 1867 Carlyle *Rem* (1881) II. 128 'Sense of the ridiculous'..is withal very inc pensable to a man; Hebrews have it not hence variety *misqualities of theirs. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 13 June, The *m reception of evidence. *c* 1843 Carlyle *Hist Sk.* (1898) Struggling all thy years against poverty and *misrecogniti 1886 Gurney, etc. *Phantasms of Living* II. 390 The mis cognition would then be very similar. 1894 J L. Robe son *Scott's Poet. Wks.* Pref, The discovery of several *m references. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 203 This is a favour *mis-rhyme. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 72 T *mis-sentence, which pronounced by a plain and understar ing Man, would appear most Gross and Palpable. *c* 1 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 296 They rejected the f for the sake of the *mis-solution. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Let. I renetical* Rem. Wks. (1660) 399 Meer tricks of *mis-sugg tion. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* ii, An erasure in the ledger, o *mis-summation in a fitted account. 1780 Bentham *Pri Legisl.* Wks. 1843 I. 75 Where, there is no *missupposal the case. 1876 Tennyson *Q. Mary* IV. ii, The huge corr tions of the Church, Monsters of *mistradition. *a* 1

O'CURRY *Manners Anc. Irish* (1873) III. 384 This, unless figurative, is clearly a mistake or a *mistranscript. 1868 H. H. GIBBS *Chev. Assigne* Pref p. i, There are several *mistranscriptions. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 598 Trouble and joy in strange *misunion blent 1882 ABP. BENSON *Let* in *Life* (1901) 219 Wherever my *miswisdom draws my eyes down from the Pattern showed us in the Mount.

5. Prefixed to agent-nouns

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 232 Wicked *mis-agents in respect of living. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *St. Lewis* 670 Wks. (Grosart) II. 236 Who. could better brook A *miss-Fault-finder, than a Fawner's looke 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 75 Thai salbe reput and halding as *misfavouraris of this realme 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 39 *marg*, Hypocrites and *misprofessors of religion 1638 MEDE *Disc Texts* xlvi. Wks. II (1672) 258 All prophaners and *misreceivers of those Sacred pledges. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 30 May 667/1 The incorrigible *misrhymer who jingles 'burden' and 'pardon'.

6. Prefixed to adjs. with the sense of 'wrongly', 'erroneously', 'perversely'.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon Marr. Clergy* III. iii, Whether the catholike Bishop that wrote this, or the *mis-catholike masse-priest that reproues it, be more worthy of Bedleem. 1641 — *Answ Vind Smectymnuus* § 2 22 My eyes are so Lyncean, as to see you proudly *mis-confident 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* x (1903) 110 It is most *misconvenient at least. 1837 SYD SMITH *Let. Archd Singleton* III Wks (1850) 641/2 In defeating this *mis-ecclesiastic law 1614 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 822 Without *mis-fond affection.

7. Expressing negation (of something good or desirable); equivalent to DIS-, IN-, or UN-.

In OE, *misgleman, mishleran, misspôwan, mistriewan, misweorþian* are instances in which this meaning is more or less clearly developed.

1649 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 82 Men seem to have a design to hasten their *misadvantages. 1859 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 175 And once by *misadvertence Merlin sat In his own chair. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 658 If pain and sorrow and self-*miscomplacence had not forced my mind in on itself. 1855 A. H STEPHENS in Johnston & Browne *Life* (1878) 288 That. the Supreme Court would hold it to be *misconstitutional 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 108 It is most *misconvenient at least 1704 F FULLER *Med Gymn.* (1718) 76 The Pus, the Slough, and all the *Mispurities of the Sore 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus* xxv 29 The wrathe of a womman and the *mysreuerence [1388 vnreuerence, Vulg *irreverentia*] 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 2/1 A rental of ten pounds yearly would be, for many families, a deed of *misthrift

8. Prefixed to words denoting something wrong or bad, serving as an intensive.

In OE. we have *misscrence* by the side of *ge-scrence* = withered

1570 in J P Collier *Old Ballads* (Percy Soc 1840) 79 What *mis deformed wights Of women borne there bee 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass* I lxxxvii 171 The reproaches. which Poets make against such *misdemeriting men [orig *huomini di tanto demerito*] *Ibid.* II. xcv 388 His Majesty thought he had no waies *misdemerited [orig. *demeritato*] by that his forgetfulness. *Ibid.* I. II. 4 The *misdemerits [orig *il demerito*] of this fellow. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. xxiii. (S T.S.) II. 40 We covatis nocht bot ȝow to be penitent of ȝoure *mysfalt *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXVI III, That ruled had in mykell *mysryote. ? *a* 1500 *Felon Sewe of Rokeby* in R. Bell *Anc Poems*, etc (1857) 134 Ye wolde hav ren awaye, When moste *misstirre had bin. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 152 *Capitall de Bus*, Bicause from England he was late *mistraid [= misstrayed]

9. The existence of pairs of words like *misbelieve* and *disbelieve*, *mislike* and *dislike* gave rise to confusion between the prefixes and to the (often unmeaning) substitution of *mis-* for *dis-* (and even *des-*), as in †*misguise*, †*mismay*. To the same confusion are due the dial. *misdain*, *misdainful* (after *disdain*), *miscry* for *descry*, and *mislest*, corruption of *molest*; also the obs. *mislaundre* for *dislaundre* DISOLANDER.

Mis- (mis), *prefix* [2] (Forms: 3–5 **mes-**, 4 **mess(e)-**, 4–5 **myss(e)-**, 3– **mis-**) in compounds adopted from French represents OF. *mes-* (mod F. *més-*, *mes-*, *mé-*) = Pr. *mes-*, *mens-*, Sp, Pg. *menos-*, OIt. *menes-*, *minis-*, It. *mis-* (also med L. *mis-*) —Com. Rom. *minus-*, a use of L. *minus* adv. 'less, not', as a prefix with the signification 'bad(ly)', 'wrong(ly)', 'amiss', and with negative force, in comb. with verbs, adjectives, and nouns.

The list of words derived immediately from OFr. compounds of *mes-* is not large, the most important being MISADVENTURE, MISCHANCE, MISCHIEF, MISCONTENT, MISCREANT, MISEASE, MISNOMER, MISPRIZE; but the number due directly or indirectly to the influence of such compounds is prob. much larger (cf. MIS-^{1}). In English the prefix became ultimately identical in form (as it was in meaning) with MIS-^{1}.

Mischief, *mischievous*, and *miscreant* are the only compounds of MIS-^{2} having the stress on the prefix This is due to the fact that they early ceased to be felt as compounds, and while they followed the rule of stress-change in French-derived words, *mischance* and the rest fell under the influence of the native compounds of MIS-^{1}, and so have their stress on the root.

†**Misacce·pt**, *v. Obs. rare.* [MIS-^{1} I.] *trans.* To take (a word) in a wrong sense. Hence †**Misacce·pter.**

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 88 My Intention is .to settle the True and Genuine Sense of such Words, to be applied afterwards to the Mis-accepters of them, as occasion requires. *Ibid.* 288 Those Words, which have been Abus'd or Mis-accepted by Trivial Philosophers.

Misacceptа·tion. *rare*—°. [MIS-^{1} 4.] The taking of a word in a wrong sense.

1721 BAILEY, *Misacceptation*, a wrong Understanding or Apprehension of any thing. 1755 in JOHNSON

†**Misacce·ption.** *Obs.* [MIS-^{1} 4: see ACCEPTION 4.] = prec.

1628–9 BP. HALL *Serm. to Lords* 18 Feb. Wks. 1808 V. 385 The Apostle..contemning all impotent mis-acceptions, calls them what he finds them, A froward generation. 1697 J SERGEANT *Solid Philos* 109 What Prodigious Inconveniences do arise from the Mis-acceptions of one of those many Different Senses such Words may bear. 1727 in BAILEY vol II

†**Misa·ccident.** *Obs.* [f MIS-^{1} 4 + ACCIDENT *sb.*, after *mischance.*] = MISCHANCE, MISHAP.

1623 in H. Foley *Rec. Eng. Prov. S. J.* I. 95 His majestie was verie sorrie for the mis-accident that happened at the French Ambassador's. 1633 BP HALL *Occas. Medit* VI. 16 Here is a great world in a little roome, by the skill of the workeman, but in lesse roome, by mis accident. 1648 — *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 187 Secular mis-accidents.

†**Misaccou·nt**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-^{1} I.] *trans.* To misreckon, misjudge.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1185 He thoughte he misacounted hadde his day. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. XIII. 639 How often hee hath beene deceived, and mis-accompted his owne judgement 1655 J. SEDGWICK in *E Calamy's Serm.* 17 Oct. 1654. 28 Misaccounting his years summe.

†**Misa·ct**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-^{1} I] *trans.* and *intr.* To act badly. Also †**Misa·cting** *vbl. sb.*

1609 J RAWLINSON *Fishermen* 35 So if the Minister did misact but an earthly Prince only, his fault were more tolerable 1614 T ADAMS *Physicke fr. Heaven* Wks. (1633) 300 The Player, that misacts an inferiour and vnnoted part, carryes it away without censure. 1651 W. LYFORD *Serm.* (1654) 4 In case of misactings 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 159 Truely repenting his other misactings.

†**Misa·ction.** *Obs.* [MIS-^{1} 4] A wrong action; misdoing.

1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess* xxxi 182 The only occasion of his [*viz.* God's] Contempt of us, is our Misaction, and our Aberration from his Law.

†**Misa·ctor.** *Obs.* [MIS-^{1} 5.] A misdoer.

1659 C NOBLE *Mod Ans. to Immod Queries* 14 Here's a down right quarrel to the management of State Affairs; the mis-actors herein he names to be some Lawyers.

Misada·pt, *v.* [MIS-^{1} I] To adapt wrongly.

1862 MRS N. CROSLAND *Mrs. Blake* II. 307 By a gradual misapplication of ideas, some persons have grown to 'misadapt' the thought.

Misadapta·tion. [MIS-^{1} 4.] Defective adaptation, want of adaptation.

1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I IV 94 The marvels of misadaptation in the Universe. 1888 H. S HOLLAND *Christ or Eccl.* 5 Every day has some fresh discovery to make to us of.. misadaptation, disorder, confusion

Misaddre·ss, *v.* [MIS-^{1} I.] *trans.* To address wrongly or impertinently. Also **Misaddre·ssed** *ppl. a.* and **Misaddre·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1648 BOYLE *Seraphic Love* (1660) 49 A fervent Love seems little less than Devotion misaddrest. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* II VII. v. 225 This one [letter] .by mere misaddressing, fell into the hands of vigilant Rittmeister Katte. 1885 MCCONKEY *Hero of Cowpens* xxiv 228 These cautions seem singularly misaddressed, to the man who had never been known to be surprised from Quebec to Cowpens. 1892 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett* (1895) 163 Receiving misaddressed letters.

Misadju·sted, *ppl. a.* Badly adjusted.

1860 I. TAYLOR *Ess.* 276 They are in a misadjusted condition.

Misadju·stment. [MIS-^{1} 4.]

1. Want of adjustment.

1827 I TAYLOR *Transm. Anc Bks.* (1859) 410 The wrong chronological conceptions which have arisen from the misadjustment of them as to their order of time. 1888 MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* II. IV. iii. 384 Apparent misadjustments of this world's goods.

2. *U.S.* Lack of agreement or harmony.

1878 GARFIELD in *N Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 450 The misadjustment between the Secretary of War and the army

Misadventure (misæ̆dve·ntiŭr, -tʃəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 (9 *arch.*) **misaventure**, (3–6 **-eur**, 4 **-ur**, 4–6 **-our**, 6 **-aventre**), 5– **-adventure.** See also MISAUNTER. [a. OF. *mesaventure* (12th c.), f. *mesavenir* to turn out badly, after *aventure* ADVENTURE *sb.*: see MIS-^{2}.

The spelling with *-ad-* appears first in the 15th c., but does not become regular till the end of the 16th c, when the stress also finally settled in its present position]

1. Ill-luck, bad fortune. Nearly always in particularized use: A piece of bad fortune; a mishap or misfortune.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 364/11 Muche reuþe was into al þat lond of þis misauenture *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9218, & preye Iesu our Saueour To schulde vs fro mysauentour *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens* 4238 The sorrowes and mysaventures . That loves folkys ha suffred there *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 68 Good aduentures comen oft slowly & aloon, bot mesaduentures ne cometh neuermore aloon. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xx 44 Hald God thy friend, .. He will the confort in all misaventeur *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirror Gd Manners* (1570) D v, Joy sauced is with payne, .. Mixt with misaduenture be chaunces prosperous. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 29 Your lookes are pale and wild, and do import Some misaduenture 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 407 All under the Sunne are subject to worldly miseries and misadventures. 1792 BURKE *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. VII. 103 The grand, solid body ..proceeded leisurely . to support the expedite body in case of misadventure. 1822 SHELLEY tr *Calderon's Magico Prodigioso* II. 102 Among my misadventures This shipwreck is the least *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circle* I. (1874) 151 Through this my strong and new misaventure, All now is lost to me. 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 323 Not a misadventure or a hitch occurred. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 3 June 5/1 There was a mistake, or a misunderstanding, or a misadventure of some sort.

2. Phrases. **a.** † *At, by misadventure* (see also 3): by an unlucky accident. †**b.** *To bid* (a thing) *misadventure*; to curse. *To do* (a person) *misadventure*: to bring disaster or ruin upon. †**c.** In imprecatory expressions.

a *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 166 His nese & his ine he carfe at misauentoure 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. VII 107 And soo he smote of her hede by mysauenture. *Ibid.* VII VI. 221 Alle that euer thou dost is but by mysauenture and not by prowesse of thy handes. 1820 SHELLEY tr. *Dante's Convito* 55 If by misadventure chance should bring Thee to base company. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* II 669 Made aware By misadventure that his bounty .. comforted a visitant

b. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 4384 (Kölbing) Boþe o lif & eke tresour þai dede þe paiens misauentour *Ibid* 8361 He bad þe time mesauenture, þat he cunteked wiþ king Arthour.

c. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 344 (Camb. MS) Went [= go] vt of my bur, Wiþ muchel mesauenteur *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 36 'Pees, with mischance and with misaventure', Thus seyde our host, 'and lat him telle his tale'. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 68 And she seide 'Mysauenture haue that it kepeth eny counseile'.

3. *Law.* Homicide committed accidentally by a person in doing a lawful act, without any intention of hurt; now chiefly in phr. *homicide* or *death by misadventure*

[*c* 1290 BRITTON (1865) I ii. § 2 Cum nule felounie ou mesauenture soit avenue.] 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 Yf eny persone hathe happened to be slayne by myssaventre and not by no mannys Hande. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam Compl.* III (1876) 85 A man that had trespassed the lawe of misaduenture. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I (1630) 30 If diuers bee in danger of drowning by the casting away of some boate and one of them get to some plancke and another to save his life thrust him from it, whereby hee is drowned, this is neither *se defendendo* nor by misaduenture, but iustifiable 1614 — *Charge touching Duels* 20 For the case of misaduenture it selfe, there were Citties of refuge. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. IV. xiv 182 Homicide *per infortunium*, or misadventure *Ibid.*, Where a parent is moderately correcting his child, a master his servant or scholar, or an officer punishing a criminal, and happens to occasion his death, it is only misadventure 1800 *Addison's Rep.* 8 Homicide by misadventure is an unlawful killing by accident 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec 772/1 Death by misadventure in the ordinary execution of her duty.

†**Misadve·nture**, *v. Obs.*—° [nonce-formation on It. (see quot)]

1611 FLORIO, *Misauenturdre*, to misaduenture.

†**Misadve·ntured**, *a Obs*—^{1} [f. MISADVENTURE *sb.* Cf. OF. *mésaventuré*] Unfortunate.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul* Prol 7 (Qo.) Whose misaduentur'd pittious ouerthrowes, Doth with their death burie their Parents strife.

Misadventurous (misæ̆dve·ntiŭrəs), *a.* Also 5 **mysauentrous.** [In the early quot. a. OF. *mesaventureux*; in the mod. instances f. MISADVENTURE + -OUS] Unfortunate, unlucky.

c 1400 tr *Secreta Secret*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 114 Kepe þe fro vche mysauentrous man, þat ys lesnyd of any membre. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xxii 180 He was .. so unfortunately misadventrous in the Lot of his own Destiny, that [etc] 1742 C JARVIS *Don Quixote* (1749) II. II. i. 104 The obstinacy, with which he was bent upon the search of his misadventurous adventures. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit* xx. (Bohn) 201 A few misadventurous attempts to translate the arts and sciences into verse. 1842 H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* IV I 180 Our misadventurous Synod.

Hence **Misadve·nturously** *adv.*, by misadventure.

1632 STRAFFORD in Browning *Life* (1891) 300, I am hartely sorrye for him and for myself too, that should thus misaduenturousely light vpon a man, that [etc.].

Misadvi·ce. [MIS-^{1} 4.] Wrong advice.

1632 SHERWOOD, Misaduise, *mesadvis* *a* 1684 LEIGHTON 18 *Serm.* VII (1745) 113 When they are abused by Misadvice and corrupt Counsel 1775 LORD CHATHAM *Sp* in *Modern Orator* (1847) 71 To rescue him from the misadvice of his present Ministers.

Misadvi·se, *v* [MIS-^{1} I.]

†**1.** *refl.* To take a wrong counsel; to act unadvisedly. *Obs.*

[1370–80 see MISADVISED] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 230, I sey nat this by wyves that ben wyse, But-if it be whan they hem misavyse 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxvii. (1606) 285 In making Loue vnmeant thou didst thy selfe but misaduise.

2. *trans.* To advise wrongly.

a 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. IV*, 8 b, Ruled and misavised by the evell councell of perverse persons. 1659 in Rushw *Hist. Coll.* I 607 They accused John de Gaunt and Lord Latimer, and Lord Nevil, for misadvising the King. 1679 BEDLOE *Narr Popish Plot* Ep., To have Some of their Chief Friends thereabouts, that may misadvise Great Persons. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1827 POLLOK *Course Time* IX (1860) 266 Nor failed to misadvise his future hope And faith, by false unkerneled promises. 1849 GROTE *Hist. Greece* II lvi. (1862) V 91 He had fatally misadvised his countrymen into making important cessions.

Hence †**Misadvising** (? *ppl. a. absol.*, ill-advised persons; or = MIS *a.* + ADVISING *vbl. sb.*).

a 1461 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 253 Many a wondurfulle dysgyzyng, By unprudent and myssavyzyng.

†Mis-advi·sed, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED[1] or f. MIS[1] 2 + ADVISED.] Wrongly advised; ill-advised; injudicious.

1370–80 *Xl Paines of Hell* 237 in *O. E. Misc.* 229 He hab ben muche mys-Auyset, Godus Comaundemens he hab dispyset. 1400 in *Roy. & Hist. Lett Hen. IV* (Rolls) I. 37 We was nevere so mys avised to worch agayn the Kyng no his lawes. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 639 Voydeth from my syght & yt wyghtly ffor ye be mysse a vysed. 1469 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 306 Affray made of purpose or by mysse-advised men. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Were the Hauke* 22 To make complaynte Of such mysaduysed Parsons and dysgysed 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III. ii. 9 Ye misavised beene t'upbrayd A gentle knight with so unknightly blame. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. (ed. 2) 76 It would rest in the meere power..of a wilfull or misadvised King .to deprive the Kingdome of the .use of Parliaments. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Morals* (1789) ix. § 6 In such case the act may be said to be *mis*-advised.

Hence **†Misadvi·sedly** *adv.*, ill-advisedly, imprudently; **†Misadvi·sedness,** the quality or condition of being misadvised.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (1550) 30 Lest it shoulde be laied to her charge, that she had doen any thyng misaduisedly. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par Luke* IX. 85 If the teacher dooe not presumpteously vsurp to hymself the gifte of learnyng ..ne vndiscretely or mysadvisedly shewe foorth the same as though it wer of his owne. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Morals* (1789) ix § 16 In the case of *mis* advisedness with respect to any circumstance *Ibid.* § 17 Un-advisedness coupled with heedlessness, and mis-advisedness coupled with rashness correspond to the *culpa sine dolo.*

†Misadvi·sement. *Obs.* = MISADVICE.

1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War.* v I 4 b, These are verie indiscreet counsailes neighbor Poppey, and I will follow your misadvisement.

†Misaffe·ct, *v. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 1, 7.]

1. *trans.* To affect injuriously.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i iii. i, Fracnstorius .. calls those melancholy, whom abundance of black choler hath so misaffected, that they become mad thence. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 60 When the Palate is misaffected with paine.

2. To dislike

1586 BACON *Let. to Ld. Treas* Wks. 1830 XII 473 They [*sc.* objections] were delivered by men that did misaffect me 1641 MILTON *Animadv* Postscr 74 That peace which you have hitherto so perversely misaffected.

†Misaffe·cted, *ppl. a. Obs.* [Partly f. prec. + -ED[1], partly f. MIS-[1] 2 + AFFECTED. Cf. OF. *mesafaitié* evil-disposed.]

1. Affected by illness or disease; diseased.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* I. iii ii iv (1651) 204 Such are for the most part misaffected and prone to this disease 1694 *Phil Trans.* XVIII. 17 The Liver which by some is adjudged to be particularly..misaffected in this Distemper.

2. Ill-disposed, disaffected

1633 BP HALL *Occas. Medit* (1634) xxi. 126 By how much more excellent any object is, by so much more is our weake sense mis-affected in the first apprehending of it. 1645 *Some Observations* 3 An ill Rhetorician to a misaffected and ignorant People may make this seem very odious.

Misaffe·ction. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [MIS-[1] 4.]

1. Perverted affection; disaffection.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 425 Your ill disposition, and mis-affection vnto him. 1635 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 28 The misaffections and disaffections of his sonnes 1635 BP HALL *Char. Man* 41 How earthly and grosse with misaffections.

2. Physical disorder; disease

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 71 Divers misaffections in the eyes, by Spectacles. 1682–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) III. 398 Flatulency or some other misaffection of the stomach. *Ibid.* 401, IV. 44, 295, 524. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurture* II. i. (1861) 238 The seminal damages and misaffections derived from sinning ancestors.

†Misaffe·ctionate, *a. Obs.*–[1] [MIS-[1] 6.] Evil-disposed.

1533 MORE *Let. to T. Cromwell* Wks 1428/2 Which condicion hath neuer growne .. of any obstinate minde or misse affectionate appetite.

Misaffi·rm, *v. rare.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To affirm wrongly or falsely.

a 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 27 They mis-affirme that this act alwaies proceeds from desperation 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref, By onely remembring them the truth of what they themselves know to be heer misaffirmd.

Misagree·, *v.* [MIS-[1] 7.]

1. *intr.* To disagree. Now *dial.*

1530 PALSGR. 636/2, I never wyst them misagre afore in my lyfe. *a* 1542 WYATT *Defence* 264 If they misagree in words, and not in substance, let us hear the words they vary in. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Misagree*, to disagree. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., I doant see how anyone can be off from misagreeing with these here people next door.

2. To be inconsistent or out of harmony.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x 10 It wil not misagree that the sayd talantes and teethe should by a similitude be called strong souldyers

Misai, obs. form of MISSAY.

Misai·m, *v rare.* [MIS-[1] 1.] To aim amiss.

1590 SPENSER *F Q* I. viii. 8 Missing the marke of his misaymed sight. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* II ii. 21 My languishing Regards Are like mis-aiming Arrows, lost in Air. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. xxii, Some tale of shaft mis-aimed.

†Misallega·tion. *Obs.* [MIS-[1] 4.] A false allegation; a misleading citation (of an authority).

1633 (*title*) A Discharge of Five Imputations or Misallegations. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* viii. 155, I must consider the mis-allegations of Scripture, their inconsequent deductions (etc.).

†Misalle·ge, *v. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To cite falsely as supporting one's contention.

1566 STAPLETON *Ref. Untruths to Jewell* Ep.** , What kinde is there of Authors, that you haue not Corrupted, Misalleaged, False Translated, and Abused? 1629 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 209 If I have misalledged, falsified, or else misapplyed my Authors and Authority. 1642 J. BALL *Answ. to Can* i. 10, I wonder if men doe not tremble thus to .. misalledge the holy scripture. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 323 The Devil did Misalledge the Psalm of David, because he gave it a sense repugnant to the text of Moses.

So **Misalle·ged** *ppl. a.*, **Misalle·ging** *vbl. sb.*

15 . in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App xi. 36 Excusinge the mysalledginge of Words. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* I ix 53 Those two mis-alledged Authors, to whom hee ascribes vs. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 343 A mis-alledged place, or a mis-conceiued allegation *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Expos Creed* Wks. (1859) 442/2 There shall be no misalleging or misproving, or misjudging there.

Misalli·ance. [f. MIS-[1] 4 + ALLIANCE, after F. *mésalliance*] An improper alliance, association, or union; *esp* in reference to marriage = MÉSALLIANCE

1738 WARBURTON *Div Legat.* III. iii. I 350 The only Greek Masters he [*sc.* Plato] followed, were Pythagoras and Socrates . This was a monstrous Misalliance. 1755 CHESTERF in *World* No 114 IV. 84 Brutes .. never degenerate, except in cases of mis-alliances with their inferiors 1762 BP HURD *Lett Chivalry* viii. 71 Their purpose was to ally the Gothic, and the classic unity; the effect of which misalliance was to expose the nakedness of the Gothic 1768 *Woman of Honor* II 159 No remains of her former notions of mis-alliance, interfere to lessen her present vexation 1839–40 W. IRVING *Chron. Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 189 They would have considered their mares disgraced, and their whole stud dishonoured by such a misalliance. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. bk* (1872) 34 A grocer's daughter would think she made a misalliance by marrying a painter. 1876 MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. viii 138 He had no wish to meet his uncle, whose behaviour in contracting a misalliance. appeared to him to call for the reverse of compliments.

Misally (misălәi'), *v rare.* [MIS-[1] 1. Cf. F. *mésallier*] *trans* To ally or join inappropriately.

1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop* I. ii *Hort* Sir, I keep my Chamber, and converse with my self; 'tis better being alone, than to mis ally ones Conversation 1796 BURKE *Let to Noble Lord* Wks. VIII 52 They are a misallied and disparaged branch of the house of Nimrod 1860 READE (*Ioister & H.* xxxvii, These beauties being misallied to homely features, had turned her head.

†Misa·nswer, *sb. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 4.]

1. A wrong answer.

1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) v xix 222/2 Yf a clerke erre in answerynge and by his mys answere folowed manslaughter.

2 Failure to correspond to requirements.

1614 BP. HALL *Contempl., O T* vi. 156 Hee that after the misse answere of the one talent, would not trust the euill seruant with a second

†Misa·nswer, *v. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 1] *trans.* To give a wrong or perverse answer to (a person).

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 24 Yef ani man askis hir ohte þat es a-gain resun, sho sal noht mis-ancewer þam. *a* 1450 *Knt de La Tour* xviii. 26 Alle women that ben gretherted and misansueringe her husbondes. 1535 *Horæ in usum Sarum* 155 I haue synned..whan I haue mysanswered myn euen chrysten reioysynge.

Misanthrope (mi·sænþrōup). Forms: α. 6–7 **misanthropos,** 7 **misanthropus,** *pl.* **-thropi.** β. 7 **misanthrop,** 8 **-thrope.** [ad Gr. *μῖσάνθρωπος* (adj.), f. *μῖσ(ο)-* (*μισεῖν* to hate) + *ἄνθρωπος* man. Cf. F. *misanthrope* (Rabelais).

The stressing of the Greek form in the 17th c. was *misa·nthropos*]

A hater of mankind; a man-hater; one who distrusts men and avoids their society.

α 1563 A NEVILLE in *Googe's Eglogs* (Arb) 23 Defye them all. *μισάνθρωποι* and squynteyd Monsters ryght They are. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 171 Timon, surnamed *Misanthropus* [ed 1676 *Misanthropos*]. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 53. 1612 BACON *Ess., Goodness* (Arb) 205 *Misanthropi*, that make it their Practise, to bring Men, to the bough. 1618 T JAMES *Jesuits Downefall* 5 Nether Zoilus, Aristarchus, Timon, or other Misanthropos. 1678 SHADWELL *Timon* v. 74 Hee'll ne'r return; he truly is *Misanthropos.*

β 1683 D A *Art Converse* 55 A misanthrop in such a measure that can praise nothing that is praise worthy. *a* 1745 SWIFT *On Death Dr. S.* Wks 1751 VII 254 Alas, poor Dean! his only Scope Was to be held a Misanthrope. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 10 It is said, that the most religious men are in general the most inflexible misanthropes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* ii I 169 Ill as he [*viz.* Charles II] thought of his species, he never became a misanthrope

b. Used as *adj.* = next.

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 129 My philosophy is neither of the cynic or misanthrope kind. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 79 The finer .. natures .. may become misanthrope and philanthrope by turns.

Misanthropic (misănþrǫ pik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *misanthropique.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of, a misanthrope; characterized by misanthropy; man-hating.

1762 *Biogr. Dict.* XI. 65 [Swift's epitaph] shews a most unhappy misanthropic state of mind. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxiv, He. view'd them not with misanthropic hate. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* v, A misanthropic recluse 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLVII 163 Insomnia does not so much produce special local affections as a miserable misanthropic state.

Misanthro·pical, *a.* [Formed as prec.: see -ICAL.] = prec.

1621 T. GRANGER *Expos. Eccl* iv. 9 An illustration of the vanities of Misanthropicall couetousnesse. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II lxxi. 259 His disposition was altogether misanthropical. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., Hastings* (1850) 604 He had thrown down his pen in misanthropical despair. 1864 C. KNIGHT *Pass. Working Life* II. 51 No desertion of old friends rendered me misanthropical.

b. *absol.* (See Do *v.* 11 j.)

1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Characters* i, Old fellows, who .. do the misanthropical in chambers, taking great delight in thinking themselves unhappy.

Hence **Misanthro·pically** *adv.*

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xvi. (1857) 243 Misanthropically accumulating into one gloomy heap all that is terrible in the judgments of God. 1864 [F. W ROBINSON] *Mattie* II 283 He thought, a little misanthropically, it did not matter

Misanthropist (misæ·nþrǫpist). [f. Gr. *μῖσάνθρωπ-ος* MISANTHROPE + -IST.] = MISANTHROPE.

Todd, s.v. *Misanthrope*, says 'It is now usual to say *misanthropist*'. But this form is now very rare.

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Misanthropist*, he that hates the company of men 1791 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No 138 V. 130 Passages. where he [*sc* Menander] speaks in the character of a misanthropist 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng Th. 18th C.* II. xii. iv. 372 The sturdy moralist had a hearty dislike for the misanthropist.

Hence **Misa nthropism** = MISANTHROPY.

1832 *Fraser's Mag* V 535 Parading an ultra-misanthropism, and complaining of a morbid and melancholy mind.

Misanthropize (misæ·nþrǫpaiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *μῖσάνθρωπ-ος* MISANTHROPE + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To be a misanthrope; to hate mankind.

1846 *Blackw. Mag* LIX 169/1 Misanthropizing under the pangs of grief or unrequited love 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) II 264 What a place for some 'gloom-pampered man' to sit and misanthropize. 1891 F M WILSON *Primer on Browning* 190 Abandoning the world to misanthropise in a distant solitude

2. *trans.* (in quot. *absol.*) To cause to be misanthropic.

1838 F. W. ROBERTSON *Let.* in Brooke *Life & Lett* 20 All that has grieved and disappointed and misanthropised will be fully explained

Misanthropy (misæ·nþrǫpi). [ad Gr. *μῖσανθρωπία*, f. *μῖσάνθρωπος* MISANTHROPE. Cf. F. *misanthropie* (16th c.)] Hatred of mankind; the character, nature, or condition of a misanthrope.

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Misanthropie*, an hating of men. 1725 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* 29 Sept, Upon this great foundation of Misanthropy, (tho' not in Timon's manner) the whole building of my Travels is erected 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 538 Bad opinions of mankind naturally lead us to misanthropy 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* (1850) 75 Misanthropy is not the temper, which qualifies a man to act in great affairs, or to judge of them 1866 W. R. ALGER *Solit Nat & Man* III 123 Misanthropy will be found almost always to be the revenge we take on mankind for fancied wrongs it has inflicted on us

Misantour, obs form of MISAUNTER.

Misantropos: see MISANTHROPE

†Misapai d, *ppl. a* (pseudo-*arch.*) *Obs.* [MIS-[1] 2] ? Discontented. (Cf. MISPAY.)

1614 J DAVIES *Ecl.* in Browne *Sheph. Pipe* G 3 b, Thou Who whilom no encheson could fore-haile; And caitiue-courage nere made misapaid

Misappea·r, *v. rare*–[1]. [MIS-[1] 1.] *intr.* To appear erroneously.

a 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1648) 155 If any small place of Scripture, mis-appeare to them to bee of use for justifying any opinion of theirs

Misappea·rance. *rare.* [MIS-[1] 4, 7.]

1. Failure to appear, non-appearance

a 1683 SCROGGS *Courts-keet* (1714) 116 If Judgment be given against the Tenant or Defendant as upon a Misappearance, because the principal Party does not appear

2. Appearance in a perverted form.

1844 EMERSON *Ess* Ser. II. i. 23 Certain priests, appeared to the children, like dead horses; and many the like misappearances

Mi sappella·tion. [MIS-[1] 4.] The action of calling by a wrong name.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks 1843 VIII 77 Of the act of misappellation thus committed, now then observe the consequence. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX 438/1 Partly in consequence of its misappellation .the Bill escaped much observation.

†Misappli·ably, *adv. Obs.* [f MISAPPLY + -ABLY.] So that one's remarks can be misapplied.

a 1631 DONNE *Lett* (1651) 28 In which I know I speak not dangerously nor misapplyably to you.

Mi·sapplica·tion. [MIS-[1] 4] The action of misapplying; often used of misappropriation of funds († occas. *absol.* in that sense).

1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* I iii, Hee brings me informations, which with his malitious misapplication, hee hopes will seeme dangerous 1681 FLAVEL *Meth Grace* I. 11 He may seem to tast some sweetness in the delicious promises of the Gospel by a misapplication of them to him self. 1704 LD. TWEEDDALE in *Lond. Gaz* No 4037/3 The Misapplications of.. Funds. 1722 DE FOE *Col Jack* (1840) 111 Having been charged with some misapplications, [he] was obliged to take shelter in England. 1864 PUSEY *Daniel* (1876) 113 The misapplication of the ancient Symbol 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 7/1 The plaintiff specified one misapplication of a sum of £25. 1908 GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words & Their Ways* 217 Language develops by the felicitous misapplication of words.

Misapply (misăplәi'), *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To apply to a wrong person or object; to make a wrong application of.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* lxix. 29 Such a one [*sc.* manner of speech] as is not misapplyed to our small capacitie. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 21 Vertue it selfe turnes vice being misapplied. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. i. 1 Idolaters, who, from misapplying that undeniable Truth of God's

being in every thing, made every thing to be their God. 1698 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* iv. 145 Thus the Marks of Honour, and Infamy are misapplyed. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat.* (1847) II 377 The presbyterians have abused and misapplied this doctrine. 1748 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 274 She . notes each moment misapply'd 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV vi, His phrases are almost always ridiculous or misapplied. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 402 Misapplying his unskilful strength. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 123 These enclosures and buildings are a waste; they are means misapplied. 1863 H. FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. XIV (1876) 476 Capital may be misapplied and wasted

absol 1732 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 301 Who reads, but with a lust to misapply.

Hence **Misapplie'd** *ppl. a.*, **Misapply'ing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Misappli'er**, one who misapplies.

[1450 Misapplying see MISDISPENSE.] 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* CXXXIIII (1592) 547 His misapplying of hys skil 1629 H. BURTON *Truths Triumph* 59 Their mis-applyed philosophicall duiinity. 1699 COLLIER *Def. Short View* 84 Unfair Citing and Misapplying. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 369 The Misappliers of his revenue 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct 535/1 He thumps it with the same misapplied vigour.

Misappre'ciate, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1] *trans.* To fail to appreciate rightly; to make a wrong estimate of.

1828 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1859) XI 54 The real value of his speech was never at any time misappreciated by the judicious. 1865 D. MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 271 Unappreciated or misappreciated because of their higher nature.

Misappreciation. [MIS-[1] 4] Erroneous estimation or valuation

1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* (1872) xi. 178 Want of sympathy with contemplation leads to a misappreciation of austerity 1868 NETTLESHIP *Ess Browning* i. 19 The lovers fail by reason of their mistresses' misappreciation.

Misappre'ciative, *a.* [MIS-[1] 6] Not properly appreciative.

1866 LOWELL *Carlyle* Prose Wks (1890) II 111 A man may look on an heroic master, with the eyes of a valet, as misappreciative certainly, though not so ignoble.

Misapprehe'nd, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To apprehend wrongly; not to understand rightly; to attach a wrong meaning to. † Also, with acc. and inf., to suppose erroneously (that .).

a 1653 BINNING *Serm* (1845) 567 All our Mischief proceeds from this, that we Misapprehend and Mistake that which we would gladly have. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wiltsh.* (1662) III. 155 Country-People who live far off in our Land misapprehend them (distanced more then 12 miles) to be near together. 1726 ATTERBURY *Serm* I IX. 322 Here is a Law, attended with none of these Inconveniences, the grossest Minds can scarce misapprehend it. 1856 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol Inq.* I. ii. 61 Let me not be misapprehended as giving our knowledge for more than it is actually worth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III. 218, I do not think that I misapprehend your meaning

absol 1658 T. WALL *Character Enemies Ch.* 42 To misapprehend, denotes a man 'Tis head-strong persistance that degrades him into a Beast.

Hence **Misapprehe'nded** *ppl. a.*, **Misapprehe'nding** *vbl. sb* Also **Misapprehe'ndingly** *adv.*, through misapprehension

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I iv (1686) 10 Fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci* XIII. 72 Mis-apprehended, or ill-compounded phantasmes 1702 SIR G KNELLER in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 237, I ask your pardon for Misapprehending. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos Syst* 16 Unless a man identifies himself, misapprehendingly, with his body 1886 *New York Sch Jrnl.* XXXI. 259 The most misapprehended word in all modern educational literature is the word, 'method'

Misapprehe'nsible, *a rare*[−1]. [MIS-[1] 6.] Capable of being misapprehended.

1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod Petit.* p. xiii, A determinate and never misapprehensible standard of reference

Misapprehe'nsion. [MIS-[1] 4.] The action of misapprehending or condition of being misapprehended; the misunderstanding of the meaning of anything.

1629 H BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 312 His eyes are not dazeled by a mis apprehension and mis-application of the true light 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. vi (1848) 317 [He] commanded the Fidlers to be thrust out of his Seraglio, upon a mis-apprehension that they were playing, when they were but tuning 1737 BERKELEY *App. to Querist* § 165 Wks. 1871 III. 537 Whether such difference in opinion be not an effect of misapprehension. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* II. XIV. 304 An opinion, founded on a grave misapprehension 1885 *Law Rep* 29 Chanc. Div 545 The Vice-Chancellor there was under a misapprehension

Misapprehe'nsive, *a.* [MIS-[1] 6.] Apt to misapprehend. Hence **Misapprehe'nsively** *adv.*, through misapprehension; **Misapprehe'nsiveness**, the quality of being misapprehensive.

1646 H LAWRENCE *Comm. & War w. Angels* 120 Because men are either insincere and unfaithfull, or misapprehensive and darke. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos Syst.* 142 The good and evil works of the misapprehensive man serve to fetter him. *Ibid.* 246 The soul when it is misapprehensively viewed as a reflexion. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 1526 Gently, O mother, judge men—whose mistake Is in the mere misapprehensiveness! 1880 J. W. SHERER *Conjuror's Dau.* 130 Henry had been always dull and misapprehensive.

Misappropriate, *a. rare.* [MIS-[1] 7.] Inappropriate. Hence **Misappropriately** *adv.*

c 1831 SIR H HALFORD in W. Munk *Life* (1895) 83 The disease, misappropriately called cholera morbus 1897 SMEATON *Smollett* x. 135 Her misappropriate use of the language of that circle is most felicitously rendered.

Misappropriate, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To appropriate to wrong uses; chiefly, to apply dishonestly to one's own use (money belonging to another).

1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 145 A part of what had been wrongfully misappropriated being restored. 1887 *Times* 10 Oct. 3/3 The prisoner had been in the habit of misappropriating fees which he received

Misappropriation. [MIS-[1] 4] Appropriation to wrong uses.

1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1827 VIII. 367 Another class of women, who suffered by the violent misappropriation of the revenues of the Nabob. 1847-54 in WEBSTER. 1860 WORCESTER cites *Ch. Ob.*

Misard, obs. form of MISER *sb.*

Misaritie, variant of MISERITY.

Misarra'nged, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [MIS-[1] 2] Wrongly arranged.

1848 DE QUINCEY *Goldsmith* Wks. 1857 VI 232 To unsettle false verdicts, to recombine misarranged circumstances, and to explain anew misinterpreted facts. 1873 SKEAT *P. Pl.* III. 143 *note*, 77. 78 Misarranged in all the copies.

Misarra'ngement. [MIS-[1] 4.] Bad or wrong arrangement.

1784 COWPER *Task* V. 111 Here glitt'ring turrets rise, upbearing high (Fantastic misarrangement) on the roof Large growth [etc.] 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist Penins. War* III 37 By a misarrangement arising from mere inattention, they had been served with meat on a meagre day 1897 SKEAT *Chaucerian & other Pieces* p li That the Trinity MS agrees with the Harleian as to misarrangement of the subject-matter

Misarray (misărē'). [MIS-[1] 4] = DISARRAY

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* V XXVII, Then uproar wild and misarray Marr'd the fair form of festal day

Misassi'gn, *v rare.* [MIS-[1] 1] *trans.* To assign erroneously.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* ii. 38 We have not mis-assign'd the cause of this Phænomenon 1879 A B. GROSART in *T. Howell's Poems* p x *note*, Wood misassigns Abp Parker's verse-Psalter to him

Misaunter (misɔ̃'ntəɹ) *Obs* exc. *north. dial.* Also 3-4 -aunture, -auntre. -antour, 4 -awentoure, 5 -anter, -awnter. [Contracted form of *misaventure* (see MISADVENTURE). Cf. MISHANTER.] = MISADVENTURE.

1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 4187 Alas alas þou wrecche mon, woch mesaunture Aþ þe ybroȝt in to þis stede *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 6180 (Kölbing) Þe painem starf wiþ misantour *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 766 If I wiste what she were For whom that thee al this misaunter ayleth *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XIX (*Christofore*) 4 þat þaim ne may ony mysawentoure fal þat day. 1405 *Lay Folks Mass-Bk.* 65 That god saue thaim fra al misaunters. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 339/1 Mysawnter, or mysyheve *.infortunium.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Misaunter*, a misadventure 'Ful o' mishaps an misaunters'.

Misaventeur, -our, -ur(e: obs. ff. MISADVENTURE

† **Misaver'r,** *v. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *intr* To speak erroneously.

1615 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph* IV. 215 And let the prudent mark That void of knowledge, Job hath misaverr'd

Misawa'rd, *v rare.* [MIS-[1] 1] *trans.* To award wrongly. So **Misawa'rding** *vbl. sb*

a 1625 SIR H FINCH *Law* (1636) 226 Misawarding of Processe. 1887 A. M BROWN *Anim Alkaloids* 6 Here an honour seems to have been somewhat misawarded.

Misbapti'ze, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.]

1. *trans.* To misname, miscall.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp* I. XV. 43 The vnskilfull Farrier doth euer mis-baptise the name of the horses infirmity. 1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk Honour* II ix. § 9 To haue kept all the Rules of proportion would. have..misbaptized my Title by turning an Epistle into a tedious discourse.

2. To baptize wrongly.

1819 KEATS *K. Stephen* I. II. 33 A fierce demon, 'nointed safe from wounds, And misbaptized with a Christian name.

† **Misbea'r,** *v. Obs.* [f. MIS-[1] 1 + BEAR *v.*[1]]

1. *refl.* To misbehave or misconduct oneself.

c 1300 *Beket* 1248 Ic ne miȝte do hit for nothing þeȝ he him hadde misbore *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 911 Ye have mysbore yow, and trespassed unto me. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xii. 135 ȝif ony of here Wyfes mysberen hem aȝenst hire Husbonde. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) IV XXIV. 191/1 Yf they mysbere them, ther patrons may depryue them of ther benefyce. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W de W. 1506) IV. XXI, Yf he .mysbere hym unto the sacramentes.

2 See MISBORN.

Hence † **Misbea'ring** *ppl. a*, ill-behaved.

a 1400 in *Hampole's Wks* (1896) I. 159 þat noon schulde be proude ne mysberynge aȝens opere.

† **Misbea'ring,** *vbl. sb.* [MIS-[1] 3.] a. ? Wrongful bearing. b. Misconduct.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 336 Dan Waryn he les tounes þat he held With wrong he mad a res & misberyng of scheld (Langtoft *Ke cites et viles perdist par l'escu*). *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* V XV 564 Al this. foule and mys bering and vniust chalenging and blamyng.

Misbecome (misbĭkv'm), *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans* To fail to become; to suit ill; to be unsuitable or unbecoming to.

1530 PALSGR. 637/1 It mysbecometh, as a garment mysbecometh one, or any other comunycacion, or other behavour. 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, V II 100 Speake. What I haue done, that misbecame my place. 1684 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 35 A Frank light can mis-become no Ædifice whateuer. 1698 BP. WILKINS *New World* V. (1707) 39 An Opinion altogether misbecoming a Philosopher. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. VI, Nothing could misbecome me more, than to presume to give any hint to one of your great understanding. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIV. III. 464 He declined no drudgery. provided only that it were such drudgery as did not misbecome an honest man. 1889 SWINBURNE *B. Jonson* 108 Such sweeping denunciation of all contemporary poetry as would not have misbecome the utterance of incarnate envy.

Misbeco'ming, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING[2], or f. MIS-[1] 2 + BECOMING *ppl a.*] Not becoming, unbecoming, unsuitable, unfitting

1611 COTGR., *Messeant*, ill-fitting, ill-suiting, misbecoming. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 372 As that the single want of light and noise . Could stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts, And put them into mis becoming plight. 1651 T STANLEY *Poems* 62 Cast off for shame ungentle maid That misbecoming joy thou wearst. 1707 NORRIS *Treat Humility* V. 213 Pride is never so odious and misbecoming as now 1743 FIELDING *J Wild* III XIV, It is very far from being an improper or misbecoming habitation. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XI, When a paroxysm of laughter has seized him at a misbecoming time and place.

Misbeco'mingly, *adv.* [-LY[2].] Unbecomingly, unfittingly

1612 *Two Noble K.* V III (1634) 81 Those darker humours that Sticke misbecomingly on others, on them Live in faire dwelling 1635 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 180 He did it so misbecommingly as made him loathsome to such as saw him act it 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* VII 298 It makes it [*sc.* pride] sit still the more misbecomingly upon us.

Misbeco'mingness. [-NESS] The quality or condition of being misbecoming; also, in particularized use, an unbecoming characteristic.

1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* XXVIII § 8 One great misbecomingnesse he was apt to fall into, whiles he spoke: which was an vncertainty in the tone of his voyce 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* Ep Ded., 'Tis a misbecomingness to have a doing Philosophy set forth by a talking Philosopher. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Notes Ephes* V 3 Wks. 1714 III 376 What indecency or misbecomingness is it among Christians to name covetousness?

† **Misbe'de,** *v Obs.* Forms: 1 **misbéodan,** 3-4 **mis-, mysbeode,** 4 **-bide,** 4-5 **-bede**; *pa. t.* 1 **misbéad,** 4 **-bed(e**; *pa. pple.* 1 **misboden,** 4 **mysbode(n** [OE *misbéodan* (= MDu. *missebieden*, MLG *misse-, misbeden*, MHG. *missebieten*, ON. *misbióða*), f. *mis-* MIS-[1] 1 + *béodan* (see BID *v*[1] A).] *trans* To ill-use, ill-treat; to injure, abuse (In OE with obj. in *dative.*) Also *intr.* const *till.*

a 975 *Canons Edgar* V in Thorpe *Laws* II. 244 Gif him ænig man healice misboden hæbbe *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* XXII, (1883) 112 Dy ne misbeode cristenra manna ænig oðrum ealles to swyðe *a* 1122 *O E Chron* (Laud MS) an 1083 He misbead his munecan on fela þingan *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1541 Me hire may so ofte mysbeode þat heo do wile hire owe neode *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 104 Whan Lowys herd þat sawe, þat Roberd was so dede, Ageyn right & lawe, tille Henry he misbede 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. VII. 45 And mis-beode [B VI 46 mysbede] þou not þi bondemen *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 51 Or who hath yow misboden, or offended? 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 225 The peple of Rome made stryf as þough þey were mysbode of the senatoures. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3083 That no lele ligemane Sulde biernez myse bide, that to þe burghe lingede 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W de W.) VII. XXVII 318/2 Yf thou lene to my poore people, thou shalt not therfore mysbede hym. 1846 BROCKETT *Gloss. N. C. Words*, *Mis-boden*, injured [Quotes Chaucer.]

† **Misbefa ll,** *v. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 1.]

1. *impers* With dat. of the person affected: To happen unfortunately, turn out badly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 200 Þe ueorðe [unðeauwe] is Gledschipe of his vuel: lauhwen oðer gabben, ȝif him mis biueolle [*MS T.* mis-times, *C.* mistimeð] 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 57 For elles, bot a man do so, Him may fulofte mysbefalle. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel* 124/15 Thegh hym yn thyke [= thylke] vyage mys byfelle *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I lxix (1869) 40, I wole telle yow how it bifel of hem, and how it misbefel hem.

2. Of events: To happen unfortunately. Also in ppl. adj **Misbefallen.**

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 48 Deep sorrow throbbeth mis-befaln euents. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif* 117 Scarce a man Among a thousand, searcheth out those things Which mis befall. 1648 W BROWNE *Polexander* III. IV 128 Something is misbefalne Zelmatida.

3. Of persons: To come to harm.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. LVI (1869) 203 Wherefore so lightliche fallen þei nouht, ne so soone misbefallen.

Misbege't, *v. rare.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To beget unlawfully

c 1330 *Arth & Merl.* 1113 (Kölbing) Þou art a cursed þing, Misbiȝeten oȝaines þe lawe. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 80 His fader, which him misbegat, He slouh 1607 SHAKS *Timon* III V. 29 Which [quarrelling] indeede Is Valour mis begot, and came into the world, When Sects, and Factions were newly borne. 1860 READE *Cloister & H* II 363 Buss the old folk and thank them for misbegetting of thee.

† **Misbege't,** *ppl. a.* and *sb* Also 3 **-bizite,** 4 **-bigete, -bizete, -beyete,** 5 **begeten.** [f. MIS-[1] 2 + *bejet(en*, ME. pa. pple. of BEGET *v.*] = MISBEGOTTEN.

1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 987 Leste it heode out of kunde þorȝ child mis bi ȝite [*later MSS* mys bi gete, mis biȝete] 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* 1052 (W.) And of the child..He segh hit was a mis-beyete *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1021 (Kölbing) Þou misbiȝeten þing, Þou hast ylowe a gret lesing *a* 1400 *Octovian* 259 Thy mysbegeten chylderen two.

Misbegi'n, *v. rare.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To begin amiss or badly. So **Misbegu n** *ppl. a.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* LXXV. 461 By applying their minds to al wicked shifts for ye maintenance of ye thing y^t they had misbegun. 1587 — *De Mornay* XXIII. (1592)

353 A Song mistuned, or a Gambauld misbegun. 1864 *Louie's last term* (N.Y.) 9 Another mis-begun day.

Misbego·tten, *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also mis-begot. [MIS-[1] 2.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Unlawfully begotten; illegitimate; bastard.

1554 T. MARTIN *Marr. Priests* B iv, Those haue we seen to be the most gredy getters for their misbegotten heires 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. iv. 4 That misbegotten diuell Falconbridge 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1133 Where no other youthes do exercise but misbegotten bastards. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cinyras & Myrrha* 354 (1721) 136 Mean time the mis-begotten infant grows. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. iii, It goes against me to touch these misbegotten wretches, whom I don't look upon as my fellow creatures. 1789 BURNS *Fragm. inscr. to C. J. Fox* 15 A sorry, poor, misbegot son of the Muses. 1875-86 [see B].

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, I. i 33 In the deuotion of a subiects loue,..And free from other misbegotten hate. 1760 LLOYD *Poems* (1762) 97 When Falshood stole them to disguise Her misbegotten brood of lies. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit* 15 Germany first broke the spell of misbegotten fear 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* xiii (1864) 421 Our misbegotten opinions.

2. Used as a term of opprobrium.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* xxiv. 5 That misbegotten generation, whiche was proude of the only visour of their ceremonies. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt* iii. Wks. 1851 III. 110 Some misbegotten thing, that vaunts and glories in her stolne plumes. 1815 BYRON *To Moore* 12 June, Murray has been cruelly cudgelled of misbegotten knaves. 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxxvii. (1848) 346, I should never like to trust my precious limbs upon the back of such a misbegotten beast 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 18/1 This dim, dwarfed, misbegotten sphere 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 100 There was something abnormal and misbegotten in the very essence of the creature.

B. *sb.* A bastard; also, as a term of abuse (cf. A. 2). Now only *dial.*, in form *misbegot*.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I (1560) 21 b, Saint Cuthbert ye great God of the North was a misbegotten also. *c* 1550 T. INGELEND *Disob. Child* E iv, What wordes haue we here, thou misbegotten? 1875-86 *W. Somerset Gloss., Misbegot*, adj. and sb. Base born; a bastard. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Misbegot*, a bastard

Misbehadden, Sc. form of MISBEHOLDEN.

Misbeha·ve, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.]

1. *refl.* and (later) *intr.* To behave wrongly; to conduct oneself improperly.

1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 134/1 They never offended nor mysbehaved theym in the mater of the compleynts specified. 1530 PALSGR. 636/2 You were to blame to mysbehave you to hym so sore as you dyd. 1648 *Art. Peace* xxix in Milton *Wks* 1851 IV. 538 Such other Person or Persons . to be named and appointed in the place or places, of him or them, who shall so die or misbehave themselves 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 462 The said mayor, by becoming a promoter and ringleader of such an insult, had exceedingly misbehaved himself 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 289 The punishment of a servant misbehaving, is to be either by commitment to the house of correction, or [etc.] 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vi. (1861) 131 If we misbehave we suspect others. 1872 BROWNING *Hervé Riel* vii, Not a ship that misbehaves 1884 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 775/2 The court can order costs to be paid by a trustee who has misbehaved.

†**2.** *trans.* To conduct or manage improperly.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) O 4 The naughtinesse of misbehaving her body

So **Misbeha·ving** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a*

1451 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 216/1 Noyse and claymour of the seid mysbehavyng renneth openly. 1496-7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 Perjurie and other divers offenses and mysbehavynges. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 Bill or informacyon agaynst any person for any mysbehavynge afore rehersed *c* 1610 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 12 That all common women, and misbehaving people .. withdraw themselves out of this Fair. 1891 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 331/2 For the purpose of inflicting a sort of penance on a misbehaving clergyman's soul.

†**Misbeha·ved**, *ppl. a* [MIS-[1] 2] Ill-behaved.

1598 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii 143 Like a misbehaved and sullen wench.

Misbeha·viour. [MIS-[1] 4] Bad behaviour, improper conduct; †an instance of this.

1486 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 1 Bill or Information. against any Person for any Misbehaviour afore rehearsed. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen VIII*, c. 19 § 11 What so euer persone or persones do .commytt eny mysbehavoure in eny maner wyse touchyng the premisses 1516 in *Eng. Gilds* 329 To ponysch all such mysbyhauyors and fauttes as haue be, or be nowe, or schalbe 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 207 An Officer who was cashiered for some Mis-behavior. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 503 P 1 The misbehaviour of people at church. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xvi. 442 The law does not hold the tie of nature to be dissolved by any misbehaviour of the parent 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lxxvii. II 347 The just feelings of displeasure with which I could not but view his early disobedience and misbehaviour.

Misbeho·lden, *ppl. a.* Also *dial.* **-behodden**, *Sc.* **-behad(d)en**. [f. MIS-[1] 2 + *beholden*, pa. pple. of BEHOLD *v.* The orig. meaning seems to have been 'improperly guarded, unguarded'; cf. OE. *behealden* cautious.] Unbecoming, indiscreet; disobliging · usually qualifying *word*

1600 T. HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, I ii. (1613) M i b, We shew thee not one discontented looke, Nor render him one misbeholden word. 1808 *Craven Glosr* (ed 2) II. 294 Bud thou minds I nivver gav him another misbehodden word. 1837 HOGG *Siege Roxb.* iv. *Tales & Sk.* VI. 105 The first side that lifts a sword, or says a misbehadden word. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Misbehodden*, disobliging, offensive. 'I nivver gav her a misbehodden word'.

†**Misbelea·d**, *v. Obs.* In 4 *pa. pple.* **misbilad**. [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To lead astray.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 428 Ac as a Mon mis-I-rad On vche half he is mis-bilad.

Misbelief (misbĭlī·f). [MIS-[1] 4, 7.]

1. Erroneous or unorthodox religious belief; wrong faith; heresy.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2393 Leste 3e eft wepen echeliche in helle..as 3e schullen alle, buten 3ef 3e forleten ower misbileaue. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5521 Þe haithen men of mysbylyefe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 402 Mekometh in mysbileue men and wommen brou3te. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* c. 152 Grete hate hath ben bytwene the Turkes of thoryent and the Turkes of Egypt. By cause they discorde in theyr creaunce and mysbyleue. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 144/2 If the woorship of ymages wer ydolatrie than ye churche beleuing it to be lawful were in a misbelieue & in a deadly error. 1639 LAUD *Wks.* (1849) II 6 Perfidious misbelief could not be welcome, or, rather, indeed, perfidious misbelievers or schismatics could not be welcome 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks 1738 II. 61 Paulinus omitting no opportunity to win the King from misbelief. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 93 In producing superstition and misbelief on one hand, and unbelief on the other 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng Ch.* 13 The authors . did not speak out . the unbelief or misbelief which they suggested. 1879 A. W. HADDAN *Apost. Succ Ch. Eng.* p. vii, [A doctrine] which the tendency of modern belief or misbelief leads men to scorn as childish.

2. *gen* Erroneous belief; false opinion or notion.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. T.* 660 Ye shul han no mysbileeue Ne wrong conceite of me in youre Absence. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 397 Þis and obere suche lewed tales Englissche men holde3 by a mysbyleve [L. *incredulitate*] þat ha3 ful longe i-dured. 1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr.* 18623 And thynges that thow doste obserue, Alle is but ffoly and mysbyleve 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) I. xlv 87/1 They haue no suche fantasye ne mysbyleue in dremes 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xi 56 Gif thou wenis that all the victory May be reducit and alterat clar agane, A mysbeleve thou fosteris all in vane. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt* 18 If they prevail to perswade the people of the necessity of practice, in so doing they put on them both the misbelief and the mispractice. 1905 *Athenæum* 8 July 39/2 The misbeliefs of bygone times.

†**3.** Want of belief; disbelief; incredulity.

1388 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 108 God hardede Pharaois herte for þe mysbyleve þat he hadde to God. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 215/1 O how thy moste beaute hast thou lost for thyn incredulyte and mysbyleue. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi (1592) 84 Simple distrusts or misbeleefes of the things which they vnderstand not 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 38 The traitors breath, Whose periurie Beleaguers all the skie with mis beleefe. *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 51/1 Misbelief Of these sad news 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III xvi. (1712) 142 A contemptuous misbelief of such like Narrations concerning Spirits, and an endeavour of making them all ridiculous and incredible

¶ **4.** An alleged term for a 'company' of painters.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f vij, A misbeleue of paynteris.

Hence †**Misbelie·ffful** *a.*, unbelieving; †**Misbelie·fness**, unbelief.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1428 [Saint] Thomas misbileuenesse *c* 1420 *Wyclif's Bible* Ecclus i. 36 Mysbileueful [1382 mys leeful, 1388 vnbileueful] to the dred of the Lord [Vulg. *incredibilis timori Domini*].

Misbelie·ve, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1, 7. Cf. OF. *mescreire*, mod. *mécroire*.]

1. *intr.* To believe amiss; to hold an erroneous belief. Also with *clause*.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut* i 26 Mysbileuynge [1388 vnbileueful, Vulg. *incredulil*] to the word of the Lord oure God *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 18698 (Trin.) Thomas . Stonde studfaste now herfore And mis bileue [*other MSS.* mistr(o)u] þou no more. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 190 Who so euer confesse all ye articles of our fayth, saue onely one, & in that one do mysbyleue, he is an heretyke. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV xii. 26 She . comming to her sonne, gan first to scold And chyde at him that made her misbeleeue. 1644 MILTON *Bucer on Div.* Wks. 1851 IV. 335 The holy Spirit does not make the mis beleeving of him who departs, but the departing of him who mis-beleevs, to be the just cause of freedom to the brother or sister. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. John* xx. 8 As Mary Magdalene had told them, so they mis-believed, that it [the Lord's body] was taken away to some other place.

2. *trans.* Not to believe; to distrust (a person); to disbelieve (a thing). *Obs.*

c 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 1505 And Neuere j schal the Misbeleve For non Man that owht can on þe preve. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. ix. (1712) 26 If bare possibility may at all intangle our assent..we cannot fully misbelieve the absurdest Fable. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xv 139 We find the same Zachary guilty of misbelieving the Message of the Angel to him 1788 BAILEY, *To Misbelieve*, to distrust.

†**Misbelie·ved**, *a. Obs.* [f. MISBELIEF + -ED[2]; or perh. f. MIS-[1] 2 + BELIEVED *ppl. a.* (cf. *smooth-spoken*)]

1. Holding a wrong belief or false religion; heretical; infidel, heathen.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Þe 3et weren monie ma þen nu beon misbileuede men 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3397 Sarrazins þat misbileued be. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 309 His was þe manere of mysbeleued men [L. *ethnicorum*] forto kepe a dede body nyne dayes wiþ oute oignement. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. ix. (Bodley MS.), Þis ryuer [Jordan] departeþ þe contrey of ri3t beleued men fro þe contrey of mysbileued men. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. ii. 9 Diana a Goddesse of mysbyleued people

absol *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 1900 (Kölbing) Þus ended sir Fortiger, þat misbileued. 1340 *Ayenb* 252 Þe bougres and þe misbyleſde.

2. Unbelieving, incredulous.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 838 O thou wikkid serpent Jelosye! Thow mysbylevid, envyous folye

Misbelie·ver. [MIS-[1] 5.] One who holds a false or unorthodox belief; a heretic or infidel.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. xiv. 631 The other wey betokeneth the way of synners and of mysbyleuers. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 198 Of these misbeleuers more to write or tell.. It were but foly. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 112 You call me misbeleeuer .And spet vpon my Iewish gaberdine. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 114 Though Protestants have done little .. to convert meer Infidels, yet in the other kinde, viz. in converting mis-believers they have done much. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi 180 In the very first Encounter..with the Misbelievers, Sheikh Abdallah..was hurried into the other World. 1830 WORDSW. *Armenian Lady's Love* xx, Innocent, and meek, and good, Though with misbelievers bred. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. vi. 465 Roger..sought. to wage warfare against the misbeliever. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 525 The correction of misbelievers was originally part of the ordinary jurisdiction of every bishop.

Misbelie·ving, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-[1] 3.] Misbelief.

1340 *Ayenb.* 134 And þerof byeþ y come alle þe maneres of eresye and of misbeleuinge 1644 [see MISBELIEVE 1]. 1737 J. WILLISON *Afft. Man's Companion* VII. iv. (1744) 140 What is it but a Misbelieving of God?

Misbelie·ving, *ppl. a.* [MIS-[1] 2.] Holding a false belief; heretical, unorthodox.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5982 (Kölbing) Þe misbileueand paiem starf. 1340 *Ayenb* 69 Þe bougres and þe mysbyleuinde. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* V. x. 178, I aduyse .. to make vs redy to mete with these sarasyns and mysbyleuyng men 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. XXXVI. 160 b, The righteous iudgements of God towards the misbeleeuing. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 577 A misbelieving Turke or Iew. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* I Wks. 1701 II. 491 Lift high thy thund'ring arm, let every blow Dash out a mis-believing Briton's Brains. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I 3 When Martel . from the yoke Of misbelieving Mecca saved the West. 1873 B GREGORY *Holy Cath. Ch.* xv. 161 Each denominational church has the right .. of excommunicating misbelieving members

transf 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil Nun* Postscr, Wks. 1854 III. 96 Confessions that were absolutely mobbed and hustled by a gang of misbelieving (*i. e* miscreant) critics.

Hence **Misbelie·vingly** *adv.*, incredulously.

1888 MISS BRADDON *Mt Royal* I iii. 92 He would have shrugged his shoulders misbelievingly.

†**Misbelo·ve**, *v. Obs. rare.* [MIS-[1] I, 7]

1. *trans* To love amiss.

1614 SYLVESTER *Parl. Vertues Royall* 371 Wks (Grosart) II. 127 Th' one loves not, th' other mis-beloves What best to fear, and least presume behooves.

2. Not to love; to hate.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. C vi, By this reason phisitians and chyrurgians wyves shold greatly be abhorryd and mysbeloued of theyr husbandes.

Misbesee·m, *v* [MIS-[1] 1.] = MISBECOME. (In 17th c. freq. in the pres. pple with an obj.)

1598 BP HALL *Sat* Postscr, One thinkes it misbeseeming the Author because a Poem, another vnlawfull in it selfe because a Satyre. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol* (1630) 104 Neither can this action misbeseeme the worthinesse of so glorious a peece. 1773 STEEVENS *Shaks. Wks, Ham* III ii *note*, Nor would it much misbeseem us to remember .. that we likewise are men. 1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights* IX. 336 Examples of Mohammedan fervour .. that would not have misbeseemed the strictest epochs of religious enthusiasm.

Misbesee·ming, *ppl. a.* = MISBECOMING.

c 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV. (1622) 48 Goe sell those misbeseeming cloathes thou wearest. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) II. 144 To condescend to such a misbeseeming employment as the washing of his disciple's feet.

Misbestow·, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To bestow wrongly or improperly.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks 355/2 To bestowe his witte about some better busines then Tindall missbestoweth it now. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* XXXV 206 If yee complayne of that time as though it were misbestowed. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* iv. 65 The misbestowed wealth which they were cheated of. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. VII. 40 All his compliments are misbestowed. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXIV. 247 Oh, for a month Of that waste life which millions misbestow 1841 FR A KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* (1882) II. 148 This is the way that fool Fortune misbestows her favours.

So **Misbestow·al**, wrong bestowal.

a 1866 J. GROTE *Moral Ideas* (1876) 133 The misbestowal of love, does of course do much harm.

†**Misbethi·nk**, *v. Obs* [MIS-[1] 1.] *refl.* and *pass.* To think amiss: a. to be mistaken; b. to have wrong thoughts.

c 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 45 Peter þo onswerede .. Neuer er ich hyne ne yseyh þu ert mys by-þouht. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A) 55 Þe leuedi hire mis-be þouȝte And meche aȝen þe riȝt ȝhe wrouȝte *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5825 He þe gat.., Þarfor ert þow mys-by-þo3te, To procury hym to slee

†**Misbeti·de**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *impers.* and *intr.* = MISBEFALL 1, 2

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11833 Y trowe þei schul 3it mis-bytide ffor þer couetise & þer pryde. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6734 Alas, that euere him mys-be-tid! *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 5480 If his help be my guyde, Neuer shal I misbetid.

Misbeyete: see MISBEGET *ppl. a.*

†**Misbihe·de**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *pass.* To be misguided.

13. *Childh. Jesus* 438 Þo speken þis maistres gret: Josep, þou art mis bi hed.

Misbi·rth. *rare.* [MIS-[1] 4. Cf. OE. *misbyrd.*] = ABORTION.

1648-60 HEXHAM, *Een Misbaert*,. A Misbirth, or an Abortive. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Cagliostro* (1888) V. 83 The everlasting Pit had opened itself and from its still blacker bosom had issued..all manner of shapeless misbirths. 1887 W. STOKES tr. *Tripartite Life Patrick* (Rolls) 207 No children save mis-births used to be born to Carthenn.

†Misbo·de, *sb. Obs.* [Representing OE. **misbod*, corresp. to *misbēodan* MISBEDE: cf. BODE *sb.*2] Wrong, offence.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 He þe ne þolеð and forbereð noht a misbode. *c* 1205 LAY. 11095 Al Rome he fordude þurh his muchele misbode. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph*, *Misbode*, wrong. [Hence in later Dicts.]

Misbo·de, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [MIS-^{1} 1.] *trans.* To forebode (something evil).

1606 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 89 My only desire to be with you . is to knowe what you must not or dare not write, for I misbode some great matter.

So **Misbo·ding** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.*

a 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. ii. 33 [He] forbids four sorts of Characters to be set upon a Signet, as misboding Characters. 1739 LILLO *Arden of Feversham* v, Her misboding sorrow for his absence Has almost made her frantic. 1819 LINGARD *Hist. Eng* II. xii. 69 With a misboding heart he obeyed the summons. 1885 *Ibid.* VI. iv. 239 The misbodings of fanaticism.

Misboden, pa. pple. of MISBEDE.

Misborn (misbǭ·n), *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [MIS-^{1} 2.]

1. Prematurely born; abortive. Hence, deformed or mis-shapen from birth

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* I. 228 Gif cild misboren sy *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 34 3if hit is misborn & wont eni of his limen 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor* xv. 8 At the laste of alle, he was seyn and to me, as to a mysborn child [Vulg *tamquam abortivo*] 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 192 A povere child . in the name Of thilke which is so misbore We toke 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) VI iii. 234/1 They that be mysborn moost comonly they haue an harde ende. 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 172/35 Misborne, *abortiuus* [sic] 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. xi 817 It must either be transplanted, or else it woulde prooue out of course like a misborne thing. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Languages* 19 That which the Latines call *Abortus*,. they [the Anglo Saxons] called Miss-borne.

2. Born of unlawful union; hence, base-born.

1590 SPENSER *F Q* I vi. 42 Ah! misborn Elfe, In evill houre thy foes thee hither sent 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 204 Thou Lyer, and misborne Elfe of the Father of lies. *a* 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 535 The mis-begotten, and mis-born changeling of an hereticall father 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix* (1733) I 108 He wou'd not be allow'd to be a lawful Knight, but a Mis-born Intruder.

†Misbrey·de. *Obs* Also **-brayde.** [f MIS-^{1} 4 + *breyde*, BRAID *sb* Cf OE *misbrǽden* 'distortum', pa. pple. of **misbregdan* (see BRAID *v.*1), also ON *misbrigðr* trespass.] Offence, misdeed.

1303 R BRUNNE *Han Il. Synne* 3492 3yf a man haue mysdo or seyde, And men hym blame for þat mysbreyde *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1037 Maugree haue þou for þy foul mysbrayde.

Misca·lculate, *v.* [MIS-^{1} 1.] *trans.* To calculate, compute, or reckon wrongly.

1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. (1727) 112 There may be in such a multitude of passages, several misquoted, misinterpreted, and miscalculated 1788 BURNS *Let* 17 Dec, You miscalculate matters widely, when you forbid my waiting on you, lest it should hurt my worldly concerns 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II xii. 155 They probably miscalculated the effects of the public success. 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 194 Or was it that Hannibal miscalculated the distance of the route which he chose?

b. *absol* or *intr*

1697 COLLIER *Ess Mor Subj* II (1709) 39 To look for so obliging a World as this comes to, is to miscalculate extremely 1840 MACAULAY *Ess*, *Clive* (1854) 531/2 The conspirators found that they had miscalculated 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXVI. 68 They had evidently miscalculated about my departure.

Hence **Misca·lculating** *ppl a*

1851 I TAYLOR *Wesley & Methodism* 205 An ill-judging weakness, a miscalculating caution

Miscalcula·tion. [MIS-^{1} 4] Wrong or faulty calculation or reckoning.

1720 *Biblioth Bibl* I 73 Their want of Intercalations, and their miscalculations of Eclipses 1858 J MARTINEAU *Stud Christ* 320 The miscalculation of one age is checked by that of a succeeding; opposite errors cancel each other 1903 MORLEY *Life Gladstone* III VIII IX. 146 Events show this to have been the capital miscalculation

Misca·lculator. [MIS-^{1} 5] One who makes miscalculations.

1873 HAMERTON *Intell Life* IV II. 153 Let us not think too contemptuously of the miscalculators of time

Miscall (misi,kǭ·l), *v.* Also 8 **miscal.** [MIS-^{1} 1.]

1. *trans.* To call by a wrong name; to give a wrong name to; to misname. Often with *compl*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XIX. CXXVIII (1495) 936 A vessell wyth fowre fete is myscallyd Trisilis. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I III. 263 *Gaw.* Call it a trauell that thou tak'st for pleasure *Bul* My heart will sigh, when I miscall it so, Which findes it an inforced Pilgrimage. 1650 J. HALL *Parado res* 49 Suppose you miscall happinesse content. 1697 T BROWN *Dispensary* II Wks. 1709 III. II. 80 Lest I should mis-call you, and not give you your right Title. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 185 That violent Passion which we mad young Fellows are apt to miscal Love. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I. 216 The Partridge of New England is the Pheasant of Pennsylvania, but is mis-called in both places. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Theatre* 14 No room for standing, miscall'd standing room. 1822 T. L PEACOCK *Maid Marian* xii 165 No one shall miscall a forester He who calls Robin Robert of Huntingdon..or..Marian Matilda Fitzwater [etc.]. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect. & Addr.* ii. (1858) 59 One of those miserable publications miscalled religious. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* II. 2 His . explanation .depended on his miscalling his experience, and referring it to the class of dreams.

b. To misread, mispronounce. *dial.*

1853 CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* 205 (E D D) Woe to the loun that a word wad misca'. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss., Misca'* .(2) To read imperfectly. 1882 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lasses Langley* iv. 146 He no sooner opened his mouth to read than half-a-dozen hands were held out, in token that he had miscalled a word.

2. To call by a bad name; to call (a person) names; to revile, abuse, malign. Now *dial.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v xv 563 Thei not oonli scornen it [*sc.* the sacrament of the altar], but thei haaten it, mys callen it bi foule names 1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV. viii 24 Whom she [*sc* Slander] with leasings lewdly did miscall And wickedly backbite 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 124 They deserved to be punished, for so miscalling and reviling him. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig Med.* (1656) II § 4 By opprobrious Epithets we miscall each other. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, She Misca'd me first, then bade me hound my dog 1789 BURNS *Capt Grose's Peregr.* x, Whae'er o' thee shall ill suppose, They sair misca' thee 1866 READE *G. Gaunt* (ed. 2) II xvi. 313, I can't bear any man on earth to miscall her but myself. 1872 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann.* 6/2 Here's Kathleen and Susy been miscallin' me dreadful.

Hence **Misca·lling** *vbl. sb.* Also **Misca·ller.**

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* IV iv § 9 Miscalling of any of those Ideas. hinders not, but that we may have certain. Knowledge of their several Agreements and Disagreements. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xii, A' the slights and taunts that hurt ane's spirit mair nor downright misca'ing 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss*, *Misca'er*, one who reads imperfectly; as, 'He's an unco' misca'er fin he reads'. 1884 A A PUTNAM *10 Yrs Police Judge* XVII. 171 The miscalled threw a clothes-pin and hit the miscaller somewhere

Misca·lled, *ppl a* [MIS-^{1} 2.] Wrongly named.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) III 169 In those cases of miscalled cataracts 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* VI. Let miscalled philosophers tell us what they will 1904 *Q Rev.* Oct 467 The hyraces—the miscalled coneys of Scripture.

Miscanter (miskɑ·ntəɹ). *north. dial* [var of MISAUNTER, of obscure origin; cf. MISHANTER] Misadventure, mishap.

1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E D S), *Miscanter*, a misadventure. 1808 J. STAGG *Apparition* VII (1808) 75 Oft by miscanter this way led, The nighted traveller's seen, A frightful ghaist. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Miscanter*, misadventure. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss*, *Miscanter*, a defeat, m shap.

†Misca·pe, *v Obs.* [app. f MIS-^{1} 1 + SCAPE *v*] 1. *intr.* To have a mishap, come to grief

1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B x 283 (MS Rawl) Archa dei meskapud and ely brak his nekke 1477 NORTON *Ord Alch* iv in Ashm (1652) 49 Use one manner of Vessell in Matter and in Shape, Beware of Commixtion that nothing miscape [*several Ashm MSS have* mishappe]

2. *trans.* To escape (a person) sinfully.

a 1535 FISHER *Spirit. Consol* Wks (1876) 359 Many deeds, words, and thoughtes, miscaped me in my lyfe

Miscarriage (misi,kæ·redʒ). [MIS-^{1} 4.]

†1. Misconduct, misbehaviour. *Obs*

1618 SIR H MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist MSS Comm.) I 253, I have received the note that imports the miscarriage of the new Justice of Peace It was very insolent, if the information be true 1645 in *Essex* (Mass.) *Antiquarian* (1904) VIII. 6 Wife of Mr Samuel Hall fined for miscarriage in words against the constable of Salsbery 1682 WOOD *Life* 17 June (O.H.S.) III 22 The chancellor's letters for regulating the rudeness and miscarriag of the Masters in Convocation.

†b. An instance of this, an error of conduct, a misdemeanour, misdeed. *Obs.*

1635 BP HALL *Char Man* 34 Miscariages of children, miscasualties, unquietnesse [etc.] 1647 TRAPP *Comm Jas* II 7 A sad thing that a Heathen should see such hellish miscarriages among Christs followers. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl* 337 His [*sc* Job's] irreverent miscarriages against God under his afflictions 1710 NORRIS *Chr Prud* VI 288 As to the personal Miscarriages of the Minister, our prudent Christian will not for these disesteem his Office 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII XI, The miscarriages of my former life 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1792) III. 232 Many miscarriages and woful defaults are recorded of Saul, as a man, yet, as a king, he was held perfect in the eyes of the people. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd (1805) 495/1 [They] conducted themselves with such loyalty, to his Majesty, as might justly wipe off all memory of former miscarriages.

2. (A person's) mismanagement or maladministration (of a business); ill-success, failure (of an enterprise, etc.). Now *rare*

1651–2 SIR E NICHOLAS in *N Papers* (Camden) I 286 The miscarriage of the business in the Downs was not inferior to any treason that I have heard of 1674 *Baker's Chron* (an 1625) 453/2 He excused himself, laying a great part of the miscarriage on the stubbornness of the Earl of Essex. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Divino* p v, Some People, who are too apt to make Misconstruction, watch for my Miscarriage *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 251 He did not wonder at the miscarriage of the late King's counsels 1800 *Chron* in *Asiat. Ann Reg.* III. 113/2 The sagacious and intrepid commander, to whom success and miscarriage are now alike indifferent 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* (1813) 431 The miscarriage of one crop only would involve him in ruin

b. An instance of this; a failure; a blunder, mistake. Now *rare* exc. as in e

1614 R. BAILLIE *Satan* 3 When a hard piece of worke is put in the hand of an Apprentice for the first assay of his skill, the beholders are justly afraid for a miscarriage in his young and inexperienced hand. 1650 [see CARRIAGE 10]. 1667–8 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 234 That the division of the Fleet was a miscarriage. 1714 GARTH *Dispens.* V. (ed. 7) 61 Your Cures . aloud you tell, But wisely your Miscarriages conceal. 1884 TRAVERS *Dis Eye* (ed. 3) 338, I have now adverted to the principal miscarriages of the operation 1834 MACAULAY *Ess*, *Pitt* (1850) 300/2 An inquiry into the circumstance which had produced the miscarriage of the preceding year.

†c. Mishap, disaster. *Obs.*

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 46 If I should meet with any miscarriag in the voyage. 1776 JOHNSON *Let Mrs. Thrale* 1 Apr, His wife died at last, and before she was buried he was seized by a fever, and is now going to the grave Such miscarriages. fill histories and tragedies..

†d. An unfortunate lapse (*into*) *Obs.*

1754 H WALPOLE *Lett* (1846) III. 76 The chimney-pieces, except one little miscarriage into total Ionic are all of a good King James the First Gothic

e. *Miscarriage of justice*. a failure of a court to attain the ends of justice.

1875 *Act* 38 9 *Vict.* c 77 Order xxxix, Unless in the opinion of the Court some substantial wrong or miscarriage has been occasioned in the trial of the action 1878 PEEK in *Contemp Rev.* XXXII. 105 In cases where the defendant is poor or ill-defended, there is often positive miscarriage of justice 1882 SERJT BALLANTINE *Exper* VI. 160 In both . through no fault of the judge, there was a miscarriage of justice 1891 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 7/1 It was submitted.. to their lordships that there had been a miscarriage, and that the order of reference should be revoked.

3. Untimely delivery (of a woman): usually taken as synonymous with *abortion* = expulsion of the fœtus before the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy.

Some pathologists have sought to establish a distinction between *abortion* and *miscarriage* (see quot. 1822), but this is not generally recognized

1662 GRAUNT *Bills Mort* V 38 Miscarriages and Abortions. 1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 15 Feb, I dined at Sir John Germain's, and found lady Betty but just recovered of a miscarriage. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif* II 67 She had eight children, besides two miscarriages. 1822 GOOD *Study Med* IV. 176 If the exclusion [of the fœtus] take place within six weeks after conception, it is usually called Miscarriage, if between six weeks and six months, Abortion, if during any part of the last three months before the completion of the natural term, Premature Labour

fig 1688 CROWNE *Darius* II Dram. Wks (1874) III 398 They who poorly fell Were embrios, and miscarriages of war.

4. The failure (of a letter, etc.) to reach its destination

1650 LD BEAUCHAMP in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I 179, I have been very unfortunate in the miscarryage of your former addresses 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict* s.v. *Duplicat*, A second Letter written and sent to the same party and purpose, as a former, for fear of a miscarriage of the first, is called a *Duplicat* 1877 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 172 The miscarriage of a paper by Mr. Alexander Trippel prevents me from presenting..some further notes. 1893 W M THOMAS *Lett Lady M. W. Montagu* II. Contents p vi, Miscarriage of letters

5. Failure to carry or convey properly.

1882 'SHIRLEY' (J Skelton) *Nugæ Crit.* iv 195 Public carriers must carry the public safely, or take the consequences, and neither a voluntary, nor an extorted consent, will relieve them from the legal results of mis carriage.

†Misca·rriageable, *a. Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec + -ABLE] Liable to be led astray

a 1656 BP HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) 418 Why should we be more mis-carriageable by such possibilities than others?

†Misca·rried, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f MISCARRY *v* + -ED^{1}] Gone astray

1656 SIR R BROWNE in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 285 The subject of that my miscarried letter was that [etc.]

†Misca·rrier. *Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f next + -ER^{1}] A seducer, beguiler. (See MISCARRY *v.* 7.)

1596 NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 172 Turning our hearts from our Maker, we become one in consent with our miscarrier

Miscarry (misi,kæ·ri), *v.* [MIS-^{1} 1. Cf. OF. *meskarier* to go from the right path.]

†1. *intr.* To come to harm, misfortune, or destruction, to perish, (of a person) to meet with one's death; (of an inanimate object, e g a ship) to be lost or destroyed *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXXVI 23 Bot weriand til him sal myskary [Vulg *maledicentes autem ei disperibunt*]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 515 He dwelte at hoom, and kepte wel his folde, So that the wolf ne made it nat miscarie 1444 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 114/1 So that there myght neither Clusters of Grapes, ne hole Grapes entre into the Vessels yat myght cause yat Wyne after that to reboille or myscare 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 142 And that noon hous where were hyr passyonarye Wyth feer ner lyhtnyng shuld never myskarye 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1531) 12 b, Not one of them all miscaryed, but were all safe and sounde *c* 1550 R. BIESTON *Bayle Fortune* B iv, But yet he must regarde, for diede his welth miscary. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist Irel* in *Holinshed* II 92/1 In this conflict, Patrike Fitzsimons, with diuerse other good housholders, miscaried 1601 R JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 63 The great ships bringing corne from Siria and Egipt doe seldome miscarrie *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron Irel.* (1809) 371 [He] shortly after miscarried at Athlone, by the fall of a Turret. 1668 SIR W. TEMPLE *Let to King* Wks 1731 II 58 If we had miscarried, your Majesty had lost an honest diligent Captain and sixteen poor Seamen 1737 [S BERINGTON] *G di Lucca's Mem* (1738) 126 He left the Government of all to his eldest Son in case he should miscarry 1749 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (ed. 2) 3 Many Patients miscarry even under this Treatment, perhaps more than recover.

†b. *pass.* in the same sense *Obs.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test Love* II IV (Skeat) I 106, I had routhe to sene thee miscaried 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XII IV. 599, I am sore ashamed that I haue ben thus myscaryed, for I am bannysshed oute of the Countrey of Logrys for euer. 1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 13 § 1 Divers Shyppes have by the lacke of suche Markes of late yeres ben mys.aried peryshed and lost in the Sea. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. i. 5 Our Sisters man is certainely miscarried. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 581 Learning that his first Ambassadors..were miscarried, he employed others.

†2. *intr.* and *refl.* To go wrong or astray; to behave amiss, do wrong; to misbehave *Obs.*

c 1385 *Metr. Hom.* 112 Lat thou noht this child miscarye.

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III 38 Þouȝ þat it myskarie whanne it comeþ to age, þe childheed þei moun save. 155. LYNDESAY *Interl. Auld Man & Wife* 57 Maister, quhairto sowld I my self miskary, Quhair I, as preistis, may swyve and nevir mary? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VIII. 348 [They] may not marry, and yet may mis carry themselues in all abhominations 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 368 Solomon more mis carrying in that [*sc.* prosperity] then Job in this [*sc* adversity]. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 20 Wks. 1871 II 92 Crates having had a son miscarry at London, by the conversation of a minute philosopher.

3. *intr* Of a person: To fail in one's purpose or object; to be unsuccessful.

1612 T TAYLOR *Comm Titus* II. 12 Many men are crossed and miscarrie in their outward estate, because they are vngodly persons. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St.* IV iii. 252 Here Wolsey miscarried in the Masterpiece of his policy 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 35 ₱ 1 Among all kinds of Writing, there is none in which Authors are more apt to miscarry than in Works of Humour. 1815 W. H IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 261 Good luck, without which it is odds but he miscarries in his suit 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess*, *Self-Reliance* Wks (Bohn) I 32 If our young men miscarry in their first enterprises, they lose all heart. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 256 If you sue for a bull, you will miscarry if you describe him as a bull

b. const. *of.*

1781 COWPER *Conv.* 372 We dare not risk them [*sc* our talents] into public view, Lest they miscarry of what seems their due. 1832 A W. FONBLANQUE *Eng under 7 Administr* (1837) II 259 He has pitiably miscarried of his object.

4. Of a business, design, etc. To go wrong, to come to nought; to be a failure; to prove unsuccessful or abortive. † Also *pass*

1607 SHAKS *Cor.* I. i. 270 What miscarries Shall be the Generals fault 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xlv. (1840) 112 When a great action miscarrieth, the blame must be laid on some. 1654 MARQ ORMONDE in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 142 It is ordinary when a busines is miscaryed to blame the ways taken to effect it 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV vii, If they find their Project hath miscarried, they return Home 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist.* iv (1876) I. 212 A similar proposition in the session of 1601 seems to have miscarried in the Commons 1893 J. STRONG *New Era* 252 Motive miscarries if method is wrong

†**b.** Of plants, seeds, etc.: To be abortive or unproductive; to fail. Also *transf. Obs*

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L* IV i 114 My Lady goes to kill hornes, but if thou marrie, Hang me by the necke, if hornes that yeare miscarrie *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 77 [A plant] not subject to miscarry in Flowers and Blossomes 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) II. 124 The worst Enemies to this Plant are a sort of Flea that fastens upon its Shoots, and makes it miscarry 1740 TULL *Horse Hoeing Husb* 254 In other Parts of the same Fields, where a much less Number of Seeds had miscarried, the Crop was less

5. To be delivered prematurely *of* a child; to have a miscarriage. († In first quot. *passive*)

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll Waters* C iij b, Women whiche be myscaryd of the mydwyfe in the byrthe of her chylde 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 113 b, She had dyverse tymes mis-caried of chylde 1662 GRAUNT *Bills Mort* v 37 The Question is, Whether Teeming-women died, or fled, or miscarried? *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1760) I 244 She had once miscarried of a child 1786 J HUNTER *Treat Ven Dis.* (1810) VI II I 433 The mother miscarried of her third child at the end of five months 1822–34 *Good's Study Med* ed 4) IV 171 The case of a lady who had miscarried of a fetus under three months old

fig. 1712 POPE *Let to J C.* 5 Dec, Wks (1737) 89 You have prov'd your self more tender of another's embryo's, than the fondest mothers are of their own, for you have preserv'd every thing that I miscarry'd of 1805 MOORE *To Lady H—* viii, And some lay in of full grown wit, While others of a pun miscarried

†**b.** Said of the child. *Obs*

1597 SHAKS *2 Hen IV*, v iv 10 If the Child I now go with, do miscarrie. *Ibid* 15 But I would the Fruite of her Wombe might miscarry

6. *intr.* Of a letter, etc. To fail to reach its proper destination; to get into wrong hands.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII*, III ii 30 The Cardinals Letters to the Pope miscarried, And came to th' eye o' th' King 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 26 Sept, My penny-post letter, I suppose, miscarried: I will write another. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II 10 Has the last pipe of hock miscarried? 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxxv, I supposed .that my letter had miscarried. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 101 If a bill miscarry—unless payable to 'bearer'—the unlawful possessor can neither acquire nor convey any title thereto.

b. *pass* in the same sense. ? *Obs*

1665 J STRYPE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 183, I think my Tuesday letter was miscarried, because no Answer to it 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) II. 16 If my letter of advice is miscarried.

†**7.** *trans.* To cause (a person) to go wrong; to lead astray; to mislead, delude, seduce. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Cast. Persev.* 2348 in *Macro Plays* (1904) 147 Whoso wyl schryuyn hym of his synnys all, he puttyth þis brethel to mykyl myschefe, Mankynde he þat myskaryed. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xi 107 Than wod for wo, so was I quyte miscareit, That noder god nor man I left wnwareit [*Quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque?*] 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S T S.) i. 75 It maid na mis quhat madinnis þai miscareit. 1580 A. FLEMING in Baret *Alv.* A aaa j, Manie words of like spelling, and. different in signification, may miscarrie young beginners. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks (Globe) 623/1 The judges, whoe are men and may be miscarryed by affections, and many other meanes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vii 476/1 Impotent passions carrying him, and miscarrying him. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts O.T.* 121 He was not miscarried into any enormous crime. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num* xx. 11 The best may be mis carried by their passions ? *a* 1700 *Bonny Lisie Baillie* xi in Child *Ballads* IV. 267 O bonny Duncan Grahame, Why should ye me miscarry?

†**8.** In physical sense: To carry to destruction.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 262 If any of them had missed [his footing], his sliding downe had miscarried them both ouer the Rocke.

Hence **Misca·rrying** *ppl. a.*

1611 BIBLE *Hosea* ix. 14 Giue them a miscarying wombe, and drie breasts. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) xc. 184 Such are the rovings of our miscarrying hearts. *Ibid.* cxxxv. 263 What is the dry and miscarrying hope of all them who are not in Christ, but confusion and wind?

Misca·rrying, *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].] The action of the vb. MISCARRY, miscarriage

1568 *Jacob & Esau* v. ix, O Lorde saue thou my sonne from miscarying. 1658–9 in *Thurloe St Papers* VII. 627 *note*, The miscarryinge of a packitt. 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I. iv, These things imply temptation, and danger of miscarrying, with respect to our worldly happiness. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) IV 132 Women who are in the habit of miscarrying.

†**Misca·se.** *Obs.* [f. MIS- [1] 4 + CASE *sb.*[1] (sense 1)] Misfortune, mishap

1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 10047 Þe meste miscas com to him sulf attelaste Vor he vel of is palefrey & brec is fot bi cas. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 784 And coverde he hase alle his myscas, He lyffes nowe fulle richely *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 416 Yf hit so happened . that the forsaid houses were I-brent thurgh ony mysse-case

†**Misca·st,** *sb Obs* [MIS- [1] 4.] Miscalculation.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 210 That their private ambitions, feares and miscasts did drive them to make so abiect a choyce

Misca·st, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial* [MIS- [1] 1.]

1. *trans.* To cast with evil intent.

1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 283 If it so befelle That I . sihe On me that sche miscaste hire yhe, Or that sche liste noght to loke.

2. To miscalculate, misreckon Also *absol.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I i. 416 You have mis cast in your Arithmetick 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* v ii § 8 604 The number is somewhat misse cast by Polybius he reckons nine hundred horse too many 1633 EARL MANCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 107 In reckoning of time most men miscast it 1677 *Conn Col Rec.* (1852) II 308 This Court findeing that the List of Stoneington was in the last year miscast three hundred and twenty one pownd 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *Miskest*, to err in casting up accounts. 'All miskessen together'.

3. To mislay.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1234 How all these complete bookes of T. Livius should miscarrie, it is not certenly knowne Some hope there is, that they are but mis cast and laid out of the way.

Misca·sting, *vbl sb.* [MIS-[1] 3]

1. Miscalculation, in mod. use, technically, wrong addition (of accounts).

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen VIII*, c 21 For misrecytall or nonrecytall of Leases or for lacke of the certentie myscasting rating or setting foorthe of the yerelie values of the Premisses 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv Libr* III i 149 When there is a miscasting in the beginning of an account 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def People Eng* M 's Wks 1738 I 516 Ballance your Accounts, and you will find that by miscasting, you have lost your Principal 1797 TOMLINS *Jacob's Law Dict*, Miscasting or Miscomputing. 1887 *Daily News* 4 Mar 7/3 A miscasting of the books in one instance was over 3,000*l.*

2. Bad casting (of metal)

1901 *N & Q* Ser IX VIII. 430/2 The difficulty arises from the bell-founder's miscasting.

Misca·sualty. *Obs* or *dial* [MIS- [1] 4.] Mischance, mishap.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc Probl* 18 They imputed the mishap, or miscasualtie unto the multitude of their owne transgressions. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ Cæsar's Comm* 95 Men haue two wayes to come by wisdome, either by their owne harmes, or by other mens miscasualties *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq* (1685) 683 A Souldier, filling his Flask out of a Barrel of Powder, set by Miscasualty both on fire. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E Anglia* (1830), *Miscasualty*, an unlucky accident

Miscegenation (mi sīdʒĭnēⁱ ʃən). [irreg f L. *miscē-re* to mix + *gen-us* race + -ATION] Mixture of races; *esp.* the sexual union of whites with negroes.

1864 (*title*) Miscegenation: The Theory of the Blending of the Races, applied to the American White Man and Negro Reprinted from the New York Edition. 1878 STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. 44 By this process of miscegenation, the Arabs are already rapidly losing their rich colour 1889 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl* 27 Feb. 4/4 Miscegenation in Kentucky. The penalty for miscegenation is three years' imprisonment 1902 *Pilot* 27 Dec 540/2 The danger of 'miscegenation' ought to warn us against introducing Oriental settlers into South Africa.

fig. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 64 It is an effort to engraft Christian ideas upon the heathen stock of Grecian mythology In beautiful contrast with this ostentatious group of Christian and pagan miscegenation is [etc] 1884 J HAWTHORNE *N. Hawthorne & Wife* II 178 The lower regions of palaces come to strange uses in Rome; a cobbler or a tinker perhaps exercises his craft under the archway; a work shop may be established in one of the apartments; and similar miscegenations.

So (mostly nonce-wds.) **Mi·scegenate** *sb.* [see -ATE [2] 3], the issue of a union between people of different races; **Mi·scegenate** *v.*, to produce miscegenation; **Mi·scegenated** *ppl. a.*, produced by miscegenation; **Miscege·nesis** (in quot. miscī-) = MISCEGENATION; **Miscegene·tic** *a*, pertaining to or involving miscegenation; **Mi scegena·tionist, Mi·scegenator, Misce·genist,** one who favours miscegenation; also, one who contracts a union with one of another race. Also **Mi scegen** [back-formation] = *miscegenate.*

1864 [CROLY, etc.] *Miscegenation* 7 To *miscegenate*; i. e. to mingle persons of different races. *Ibid.* ii. 19 The Griquas, or Griqua Hottentots, are a miscegenated race *Ibid.* v. 28 A miscegenetic community. *Ibid* vii. 34 The purest miscegen will be brown, with reddish cheeks 1865 *Reader* 20 May 561/2 (art. Emancipation), There are philogynists as fanatical as any 'miscegenists'. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 289 A Miscegenationist, named Williams, was tarred and feathered, and dumped into the river at Grenada, Mississippi 1880 WINCHELL *Preadamites* vi 81 The policy of North American miscigenesis, which has been recommended as an expedient for obviating race collisions. 1881 SALA *Amer. Revis* 316 Two such 'Miscegenators' have been hanged by the mob in Virginia. 1898 C F ADAMS *Imperialism* 10 It has saved the Anglo-Saxon stock from being a nation of half breeds—miscegenates.

Miscelane, -lin, -ling, obs. forms of MASLIN [1].

Miscelden, -din, obs forms of MISTLETOE.

†**Miscellana·rian.** *Obs* [f MISCELLANY + -ARIAN.] A writer of miscellanies.

1711 SHAFTESB *Charac* (1737) III. Misc I. i 8, I like my Fellow-Miscellanarians, shall take occasion to vary often from my proposed Subject. *Ibid* 113.

†**Miscellane,** *a* and *sb Obs* Also 7 -el(l)an, -elane, -illane [ad L. *miscellāneus* (see MISCELLANEOUS) cf *momentane*]

A. *adj* Mixed; miscellaneous; combining various elements. (Cf. MASLIN [2] *attrib.*)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 131 Choler is a miscellane seed (as it were) and a dregge, made of all the passions of the mind 1608 J KING *Serm* 5 Nov 32 A linsey wolsey, miscellan, medlyreligion 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang & Relig* v. 39 Paulus Diaconus his miscellane history [*sc Historia miscella*] 1642 J EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif* 139 These miscillane Christians never knew what an horrible thing the least motion of sin is in the sight of God [Cf B quot 1642] 1658 W BURTON *Itin Antonin* 62 One [colony] drawn out from among the gowned Citizens, as well as the miscellane sort of people

B. *sb* A mixture, medley, miscellany. (Cf MASLIN [2].)

1600 BP W BARLOW *Serm.* (1601) D 5 b, The miscellan of all nations 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 670 It is thought to be of vse, to make some Miscellane in Corne 1642 J EATON *Honey c Free Justif* 137 [They] preach neither true law nor true Gospel, but a miscillane and marring of both 1664 J WILSON *A Commenius* v iv, Some have call'd life a Stage play; Others agen, a miscelane of years, Or Chequer work of hopes, and fears

‖**Miscellanea** (misĕlēⁱ nĭ̦ă). [neut. pl of L *miscellāneus* (see MISCELLANEOUS) in Latin used for 'hash of broken meat' and 'a writing on miscellaneous subjects' Used also in Fr.] A collection of miscellaneous literary compositions; a literary medley or miscellany. Also, a miscellaneous collection of notes, or the like

1571 ATLEY (*title*) The poore mans Librarie Here are adioyned certaine .. annotations which may properly be called Miscellanea. 1653 FLECKNOE (*title*) Miscellania, Or, Poems of all sorts, with divers other Pieces 1690 TEMPLE *Ess*, *Learning* Wks 1731 I 291 Upon the Miscellanea's first Printing in Paris, Monsieur Boileau made this short Satyr 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* vi, [He] has written some mighty pretty things, that in your 6th *Miscellanea*, about the Sprig of an Orange, is his. 1784 *New Spect* No 6 3, I begin my miscellanea with a Private Anecdote. 1836 H N COLERIDGE *Lit Rem S T. Coleridge* I L'Envoy p xiii, I should misinform you grossly if I left you to infer that his collections were a heap of incoherent *miscellanea* 1897 J W. CLARK *Barnwell* Introd 11 Miscellanea likely to be useful for reference

†**Miscella·neal,** *a* (*sb.*) *Obs* [f L *miscellāneus* (see next) + -AL.] Miscellaneous. Also *sb pl.* = MISCELLANEA So †**Miscella·nean** *a*

1632 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. vi 38, I tooke occasion to peruse certaine Miscellanean notes of Seales. *a* 1633 W AMES *Fresh Suit agst. Cerem.* II 209 Concerning certayn miscelaneall notions and testimonies against. Ceremonies 1654 VILVAIN *Epit Ess* v, Miscellaneal Essais The fifth Century of Miscellaneals. 1703 T S *Art's Impr.* p xxvii, Miscelaneal Experiments and Observations

Miscellaneous (misĕlēⁱ·nĭ̦əs), *a.* [f. L. *miscellāne-us*, f. *miscellus* mixed (f. *miscēre* to mix) see -EOUS]

1. With a sing. sb: Consisting of members or elements of different kinds; of mixed composition or character. With a pl. sb: Of various kinds

1637 SALTONSTALL *Euseb Const.* 53 The people being thus a long time divided betweene divers opinions, it produced a miscellanious confusion in Religion. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III 50 A miscellaneous rabble, who extol Things vulgar. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac* (1737) III. Misc I. i 1 That Charitable and Courteous Author, who .introduc'd the ingenious way of Miscellaneous Writing. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W* i, My second boy received a sort of miscellaneous education at home. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks 1808 V. 47 Dr Richard Price preached. a very extraordinary miscellaneous sermon. 1821 W. IRVING *Life & Lett* (1864) II. 49, I have been leading a 'miscellaneous' kind of life at Paris, if I may use a literary phrase. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvii 322 In this miscellaneous assemblage were to be seen worshippers of the most various characters. 1899 Æ. J. G. MACKAY *Lindesay's Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S) I p lxxxvii, One of the miscellaneous volumes of the Wodrow Manuscripts.

†**b.** Mingled. *Obs.*

1698 W CHILCOT *Evil Th* iv. (1851) 44 The miscellaneous horror and exultation of that dreadful day.

2. Of persons: Having various qualities or aspects; treating of various subjects; many-sided. † Also, general (as opposed to *technical*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I viii. § 9. 32 [Athenæus] being miscellaneous in many things, he is to be received

with suspicion; for such as amasse all relations, must erre in some. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac* (1737) III. Misc. I. 1 8 Nor ought the Title of a Miscellaneous Writer to be deny'd me, on the account that I have grounded my Miscellanys upon a certain Set of Treatises already publish'd. 1773 BURNEY *Mus. Germany*, etc. (1775) II 305 As technical terms will be unavoidable in this description, I advise my miscellaneous readers to pass it over. 1831 WORDSW *Prose Wks* (1876) III 313 A great theatrical writer, and miscellaneous to that degree, that there was something for all classes of readers. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* I. vi Prose Wks. 1886 II. 45 The Baron of Hohenfels was rather a miscellaneous youth, rather a universal genius

Hence **Miscellaneity** (mɪsĕlĭnī·ĭti), miscellaneousness.

1905 *Daily Chron* 13 Nov. 4/5 The miscellaneity of the Hellenic 'masses' thus enjoying the hospitality of the King

Miscella·neously, *adv* [-LY -.] With variety or diversity; in various ways, on miscellaneous subjects, etc

1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 41 He has written miscellaneously. 1850 *Tait's Mag* XVII 740/1 They are more miscellaneously clever, and can make themselves more 'generally useful' 1905 *Q Rev* Jan 42 He collected miscellaneously, and in all probability . indiscriminately.

Miscella·neousness. [-NESS] Miscellaneous quality, character, or condition.

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Miscellaneousness*, mixture or mixedness together without Order 1755 JOHNSON, *Miscellaneousness*, composition of various kinds 1871 GEO ELIOT *Middlemarch* xxii, The miscellaneousness of Rome, which made the mind flexible with constant comparison 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng Dram* (1892) 59 The gratuitous miscellaneousness of plot in some of the plays of John Webster

Miscellanist (mise·lănist). [f. MISCELLANY + -IST] A writer of miscellanies

1810 BYRON in *Mem F Hodgson* (1878) I 168 My third [letter] will be conveyed by Cam, the miscellanist 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos Syst* 35 A late miscellanist, more celebrated for versatility and self confidence than for exactness 1889 SAINTSBURY *Ess Eng Lit.* (1891) 219 We may consider him [Leigh Hunt] first as a poet, secondly as a critic, and thirdly as a miscellanist

Miscellany (mɪ·sĕlăni, mise·lăni), *sb* Also 7 **missel(l)-, miscel-,** 8 **misell-.** [app ad F. *miscellanées* fem. pl (ad L. *miscellānea* neut. pl : see MISCELLANEA), only in sense 2]

1. A mixture, medley

1617 BACON in *Resuscitatio* (1657) 81 A Miscellany and Confusion of Causes of all Natures 1620 *Hic Mulier* C 3 b, This Misselanie or mixture of deformities. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram Poesy* Ess (ed Ker) I 84 As for Falstaff, he is not properly one humour, but a miscellany of humours or images, drawn from so many several men 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1721) 40 A confus'd miscellany of Trees *Ibid* 18 A Miscellany of Christians and Turks together 1833 LYTTON *Eng & Engl* (ed 2) II 287 Turn your eyes now to the ultra Radicals, what a motley, confused, jarring, miscellany of irreconcilable theorists! 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v 193 Not like the piebald miscellany, man, Bursts of great heart and slips in sensual mire. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas Isl* iv, Under that, the miscellany began—a quadrant, a tin canikin, an old Spanish watch and some other trinkets of little value.

†b *Miscellany madam* 'a female trader in miscellaneous articles; a dealer in trinkets and ornaments of various kinds' (Nares) *Obs.*

1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* iv 1, I would bee one of your miscelany madams. *Ibid*, As a miscellany madame [I would] inuent new tyres, and goe visite courtiers

2. *pl.* Separate treatises or studies on a subject collected into one volume, literary compositions of various kinds brought together to form a book. (Common in titles of books)

1615 P WENTWORTH (*title*) The Miscellanie, or, a Registrie, and Methodicall Directorie of Orizons. *a* 1626 BACON *Let. to Bp. Ely* Wks 1830 XII. 91 This hath put me into these miscellanies, which I purpose to suppress, if God give me leave to write a just and perfect volume of philosophy. 1629 J. LIGHTFOOT (*title*) Ervbhin or Miscellanies Christian and Judaicall. 1678 NORRIS *Misc.* (1699) Pref. 1 To you I humbly present this Collection of Miscellanies, for the entertainment of your leisure hours. 1711 [see MISCELLANEOUS 2]. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 318 And when they join their pericranies, Out skips a book of Miscellanies.

3. A book, volume, or literary production containing miscellaneous pieces on various subjects

1638 HERBERT *Trav* II. 262 The Alcoran is a miscellany of other prodigious things. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med* To Rdr. *3 Wonder not, Courteous Reader, at the Appearance of this early, or rather untimely fruit; a Miscelany only Intended for our own private use. 1704 *Faction Display'd* xiii, Those only purchase everliving Fame, That in my Misellany plant their Name. 1707 (*title*) The Monthly Miscellany or, Memoirs for the Curious. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 205 He .wrote 'The Life of Cheynel', in the miscellany called 'The Student'. 1801 *Med Jrnl.* V. 107 What appears to me an error in your truly valuable Miscellany. 1872 R MORRIS (*title*) An Old English Miscellany. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* iv (1874) 163 The Bible, in fact, is a 'Miscellany'—a very various one.

4. *pl.* Persons of various classes. *rare*

1840 CARLYLE *Let.* Aug in R Blunt *Carlyles' Chelsea Home* (1895) 16 Blackguards, improper females, and miscellanies sauntered

† **Miscellany,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *miscellāne-us*: the form perh. suggested by prec. sb. (But cf *momentary*).] = MISCELLANE, MISCELLANEOUS.

1629 *Bacon's War w. Spain* 70 A Veterane Army, compounded of Miscellany Forces of all Nations. 1629 (*title*) Certaine Miscellany Works of The Right Honovrable, Francis Lo. Verulam. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 26 The Misselany Satyr, and the Fawn. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 29 By their miscellany deities at Rome, they showed no nation was without its God 1684 (*title*) Miscellany Poems Containing a New Translation of Virgills Eclogues, Ovid's Love Elegies [etc.]. 1738 SWIFT *Pol Conversat.* Introd. 66, I have read all the miscellany Poems that have been published for twenty Years past. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1825) I 1 Miscellany thoughts upon several subjects.

† **Miscelleny.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [Alteration of *miscellen*, MASLIN 2, after *miscellany*] = MASLIN 2.

1745 tr. *Columella* II. xi, It is proper to sow miscelleny, or barley fodder [orig *farragineni*] in a place that is plowed and sown every year.

Miscelline, reading in mod. edd. of Jonson's *Volpone* for *misc'line* (see MASLIN 2 c).

Miscelling, obs. form of MASLIN 2.

Miscelto, -tow, obs. forms of MISTLETOE.

† **Misce·nsure,** *sb.* [MIS-1 4.] Wrongful or undeserved censure

1613 *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 171 All men's actions are subject to miscensure. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif* 117 A selfe-respect May cause mis-censures to be cast upon The Publike Justice *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* II. 6 (1693) 292 They cast him [*sc* Christ] away by their miscensures and reproaches put upon him.

† **Misce·nsure,** *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 1.] *trans.* To censure wrongfully or undeservedly

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 364, I hope the candid reader will not miscensure me for inserting this into my obseruations. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 33 Ten hundred thousand tongues Shall censure them, who now mis censure thee. 1665 — *Lord's Prayer* 35 Nor will [I] miscensure their charitable hope, who [etc.]

Hence † **Misce·nsuring** *vbl sb*

1657 SANDERSON *Serm* Pref (1674) E 2 b, To prevent (if I could) the mis censuring of these Sermons

† **Misce·rtify,** *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 1] *trans.* To certify inaccurately. So † **Miscerti·ficate,** inaccurate certification.

1540 *Act 32 Hen VIII*, c. 22 Many prebendes bene double certified and some by wrong names or otherwise miscertifyed *Ibid* c 45 By reason of miscertificat of the said possessions.

Mischance (mɪs,tʃɑ·ns), *sb.* Forms: see CHANCE *sb.*, also 5 **miscaunce, -chanche, meschaunce** [a OF. *mesch(e)ance, -aunce* also *meschanche, mescance* .—L. type **minuscadentiam* see MIS-2 and CHANCE *sb*]

1. Ill-luck, ill-success In early use often with stronger sense, disaster, calamity.

1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 2902 Ouer homber he fley anon to wite him fram meschance 1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A IX. 51 God saue þe from mischaunce, And ȝiue þe grace uppon grounde. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5642 Anon it happned to hym gret miscaunce 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i 89 Lords view these Letters, full of bad mischance. 1622 BACON *Hen VII* 181 They let downe with Cords seuerall Messengers (that if one came to mischance, another might passe on) 1822 HAZLITT *Table t* Ser II iv (1869) 83 We are the sport of imbecility and mischance. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iv ii, Beholding all his own mischance, Mute, with glassy countenance. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep* II iii (1866) 191 If mischance should follow the neglect of this warning

personified *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 1151 Amiddes of the temple sat meschaunce, With disconfort and sory contenaunce 1742 GRAY *Spring* 38 Brush'd by the hand of rough Mischance

2. In particularized use: A piece of bad luck, a mishap, an unlucky accident, † *spec.* an accidental injury or mutilation In early use also, † a state of unhappiness, an evil fate.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1182 In takinning als o þi penance þe sal be send a lang meschance 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C XX 229 Mynne ȝe nat, riche men to which a meschaunce þat diues deyed? *a* 1450 MYRC 1899 Fowrty dayes for þat myschawnce þow schalt be in penaunce. 1577 in Ellis *Orig Lett.* ser II III 56 Upon Monday here fell a mischaunce betwene two of my Lo. Chamberleyns men, and the on of them was killed in Powles churche yarde. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. (1617) 7 When a man loseth an eye, an arme, or a legge, we do commonly say, it is a mischance. 1685 WOOD *Life* 23 July (O. H S.) III. 155 He had got a mischance by gunpowder. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 55 P 7, I had secured it [*sc* a book] against mischances by lodging two transcripts in different places. 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick.* xxiv, First the right sandal came down, and then the left, and these mischances being repaired [etc]. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 145 The vicissitudes and mischances of sublunary affairs.

3. Phrases † **a.** *To fare, go to mischance*; *to cast, chase, drive, put to mischance* *To give* (a person) *mischance*: to bring bad luck to, to overwhelm with disaster. *To bid* (a person) *mischance*: to wish him bad luck.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7282 Þey cald hym traitour wyþ manace, & to meschaunce þey scholde hym chace. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 222 Lat us daunce, And cast your widwes habit to mischaunce. *Ibid.* v. 359 Thy swevenes . Dryf out, and lat hem faren to mischaunce. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 325 And blame men bihynde her bakke and bydden hem meschaunce. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 333 Envye I preie to god ȝeue hire myschaunce. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 142 What with swerd and with launce Many oon he gafe myschaunce. *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 47 Otherwise your werkys gone to mischanche. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 282 How he had put his pepill to myschance.

† **b.** In exclamations and imprecations, esp. in *with mischance!* = deuce take it! Also *How mischance..?* How the devil . ? *Obs.*

13 . *Guy Warw.* 2533, & ȝif ich Gij mete may, Wiþ meschaunce y schal him gret. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1362 Or how mischaunce sholde I dwelle there? *c* 1386 — *Manciple's Prol* 11 Is that a cook of Londoun, with meschaunce? *c* 1386 — *Man of Law's T.* 816 The lordes styward—god yeve him meschaunce! *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7581 What? welcome with mischaunce now! 1402 *Jack Upland* in *Chaucerian Pieces* (Skeat) 203 Than so shulde they be better than Christ himselfe, with miscaunce! *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 34 She hir husband disceyvethe, allas! meschaunce! 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 502 God gyue you a very myschaunce!

c. *By mischance*: by an unlucky accident.

AF *par meschcaunce* (Britton) = 'by misadventure'

1535 *Act 27 Hen VIII*, c 6 If it shall happen any of the said mares by mischaunce or casualte for to die 1625 MILTON *Death Infant* 44 Wert thou some Starr which from the ruin'd roofe Of shak't Olympus by mischance didst fall? 1662 GRAUNT *Bills Mort* VIII. 48 Slain in Wars, killed by mischance, drowned at Sea 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xliv, When they met by mischance, he made sarcastic bows or remarks to the child 1859 TENNYSON *Marr Geraint* 112 And these awoke him, and by great mischance He heard but fragments of her later words

d. Proverbs

14 *Hermes Bird* lxii. in Ashm *Theat Chem.* (1652) 225 A Chyldys Byrde, and a Chorlys Wyfe, Hath ofte sythys sorow and mischaunce. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Malheur*, Mischances neuer come single.

Mischa·nce, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [MIS-1 1.]

1 *intr.* To happen unfortunately. Also with dat. of person

1552 HULOET, Mischauncen, *male euenire* *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S T. S) I 40 Belueing no falshoode to mischance him efterwart in respect of his harthe messaige that come to him fre the maistratis 1591 SPENSER *M Hubberd* 64 And still I hoped to be up aduaunced, but still it hath mischaunced. 1809 E S BARRETT *Setting Sun* I 68 It so mischanc'd, A horde barbarian, ..Landing, spread death wherever they advanc'd

2. *pass.* To be unfortunate; to have bad luck.

a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb) 36 Stephan said true, that my natiuitie Mischanced was with the ruler of May *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (1728) 11 He burnt the more for anger within himself, that he was so mischanced in this behalf. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LXXXIX viii, All that him hate, be me shall be mischaunced.

3. *intr.* To have the ill-luck *to do* so-and-so.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIX xcviii, On an ambush I mischanst to light Of cruell men

Hence **Mischa·ncing** *vbl sb* *rare*$^{-0}$

1611 FLORIO, *Misuenimento*, a mischancing

Mischa·nced, *a.* [f MISCHANCE *sb* + -ED]

†**1.** Unlucky, unfortunate, ill-fated *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 320 Curssand fortoun off his myschansit [*ed* 1570 mischancefull] cace 1552 HULOET, Mischaunced, *infortunatus*

2. Gone wrong

1875 O SCHMIDT *Doctr Descent* XI 255 From these [the Annulosa] diverged on one side the Testacea, who might perhaps be called mischanced vertebrata, and on the other the true vertebrate animals

Mischa·nceful, *a* Now *arch.* or *poet.* [f MISCHANCE *sb* + -FUL.] Unlucky, unfortunate.

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 3924 Ȝyf þou were euer payde of myschaunceful þyng þat befyl to any man. 1570 [see MISCHANCED, quot *c* 1470] 1594 H HELMES *Gesta Grayorum* (1688) 22 This mischanceful Accident was a great Discouragement 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl* 202 Where wert thou when Sire Adam first Drew his mischanceful breath? 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph Apol* Wks 1896 I. 734 Woe—woe! What man was born mischanceful thus!

Mischancie: see MESCHANCIE.

Mischancy (mɪs,tʃɑ·nsi), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. MISCHANCE *sb.* + -Y.] Unlucky.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX VII. 137 His freind and fallow deyr That sa myschancy was. 1819 *Blackw Mag* V 637 Country Laird, attracted from afar, With some mischancy Writer to engage. 1858 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* xlvi (1867) 538 Circumstances were mischancy with Mr Nogo. 1860 READE *Cloister & H* xix, If ever I was so mischancy as to last so long as Ghysbrecht did.

† **Mischa·nge.** *Obs.* [MIS-1 4] Change for the worse.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth* 20 b, The harte also shrink[eth] together by reason of excessiue feare, heuinesse & mischange. [*marg* Soudain alteracion] 1595 T. MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy* (Hakl Soc.) 6 They gave us instructions for directinge our course, if, by foule weather or mischange, any should be severed.

† **Mischa·nging,** *vbl sb.* [MIS-1 3.] Wrongful interchange or substitution.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* XIV 26 The mischaunging [1388 chaungyng] of birthe [Vulg *nativitatis immutatio*]

Mischanter: see MISHANTER

Mischa·rge, *sb.* [MIS-1 4] 'A mistake in charging, as an account; an erroneous entry in an account' (1828–32 Webster)

Mischa·rge, *v.* ?Now *rare.* [MIS-1 1.] *trans* To charge wrongly or falsely.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* XVII 3 He was mischarged with wrongfull hatred 1583 — *Calvin on Deut.* xl 240 If wee doe but misconster some one worde that is well spoken beholde wee mischarge the partie. 1639 in *T. Lechford's Note-Bk* (1885) 164 The said W... H. did overreckon misreckon . & mischarge upon this Complt divers particulare things hereinafter expressed. *a* 1676 HALE *Sheriff's Acc.* x. (1683) 106 The most of the rest of the complaints were touching particulars mischarged, or not charged 1833 J. C. HARE in *Philol Mus.* II 222 [This] has led us to mischarge the Greek verb with a double anomaly

† **Mischa·rging,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-1 3] Misaiming (of a weapon).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 247 b, He was with mischarging of a speare pytyfullye slayne

Mischeantly, variant of MESCHANTLY *Obs.*

1600 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* VI. 97 Maist crewellie, barbarouslie and mischeantlie.

† **Mischee r**, *v. Obs* [MIS-1 7.] *trans.* To dishearten.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 2380 The kyng hab schame, and eke it hem mys-cherith

Mischief (mɪ stʃɪf), *sb.* Also 4–5 **mes-**, 4–6 **mys-**, **mis-**; 4 **-chif**, **-cheyf**, **-chive**, **chyve**, 4–5 **-cheef**, **-cheff(e**, **-chyef**, 4–6 **-chef(e**, **-cheve**, *Sc.* **-cheif(f)**, 5 **-cheeffe**, *Sc.* **-cheyff**, 6 **-cheefe**, **-chyfe**, *Sc.* **-cheif(f)e**, **-sheif**, 6–7 **-chiefe**, 7 **-chieve**; also 4 **mechef**, **myshef**, 6 **mishief**, **mychief**; *pl* 4 **-cheves**, **-cevis**, 4–5 **-chevys**, 6 **-chives**, 6–7 **-chisves**, 5– **-chiefs**. [a. OF. *meschief*, *meschef*, *mechef* (mod. *méchef*), vbl. sb. f. *meschever* (see MISCHIEVE): cf. Pr. *mescap*, OCat. *menyscah*, OSp. *mescabo*, OPg. *mazcabo* (Sp., Pg. *menoscabo* loss, deterioration).]

†1. Evil plight or condition; misfortune; trouble, distress; in ME. often, need, want, poverty. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 20050 Womman sal peris o na barn, Ne nan wit mischiue be forfarn *c* 1325 *Song Deo Gratias* 49 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 125, I schal seie Deo gracias In myschef and in bonchef bope *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5131 Be merciabul to alle men þat in mechef arn *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 493 He ne lafte nat, for reyn ne thonder, In sikness ne in meschief, to visyte The ferrest in his parisshe *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xxviii 287 That no man 3eve him .nouther of Mete ne Drynk and so schalle he dye in myschef 1433 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 424/2 They bee nowe in grete myschief and necessite 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I xii. 12 The kyng and the yong Spencer, seyng theym selfe thus beseged in thir myschiefe, and knewe no Comfort that myght come to them. 1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 1997 O breast where death (Oh mischief, [orig. (hà méchef)] comes to choake vp vitall breath *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* iii 54 Hir mirrines with missheif ay is mixt. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Childe* (Arb) 21 Hee arriues not at the mischiefe of being wise. 1679 PENN *Addr Prot* 1 (1692) 55 Alas! we are not the same; that's our Mis-chief

† **b.** With *a* and *pl.* A misfortune, calamity.

a 1350 *St Andrew* 56 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 4 For pete þat he had in mynde Of þe grete mescheuys of mankynde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* III 204 Penk .. how God hab savyd þe fro deep and oþer miscevis. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 399 Lo, maister, slike a myschefe! 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* vi. 25 Alle the meseases & the myschiefs that the peple of our lord endured that tyme. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* II v, But Heaven is angry, and be thou resolv'd Thou art a man remark'd to taste a mischief.

† **c.** Phr. *At mischief, at great* (etc.) *mischief* [= OF. *a meschief, a grant meschief*]. in (great) misfortune, in evil plight, in distress; *esp.* in fight, at a disadvantage *Obs.*

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 9855 Netheles þey were at meschef, ffor to ascape þem were ful lef 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI 604 The erll and his thus fecht and war At gret myscheiff 1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* VIII. i. (1558) 3 b, Thou died in preson at mischefe like a wretch 1441–2 *Chron. London* (1827) 130 [He] hadde hym at myschief redy to a popped hym in the face with his dagger 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxxii 389 Allas said syr Tristram vpon my heede there is somme good Knyghte at meschyef 1558 G. CAVENDISH *Poems* (1825) II 75 By cruel fortune at myschefe she ended. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S T S) 206 Of lait I saw thir lyinmariss stand Lyke mad men at mischeif 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal.* Sep. 10 Or bene they chaffred? or at mischiefe dead? [*gloss*, an vnusuall speache, but much vsurped of Lidgate, and sometime of Chaucer]

2. Harm or evil considered as the work of an agent or due to a particular cause.

1480 *Robt Devyll* (1797) 31 Greate mycheyf haue I do, and muche yll As to robbe and slea. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* lv 3 They are mynded to do me some myschefe, so maliciously are they set against me. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament* 26 b, Ye haue done most myschefe in shuttynge vp of Godes worde from the people 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* II i 237 If thou follow me, doe not beleeue But I shall doe thee mischiefe in the wood. 1613 — *Hen VIII*, II. i. 22 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* vi. § 102 They who had contrived the mischieve. 1727 DE FOE *Syst Magic* I iii. (1840) 72 The devil is seldom out of call when he is wanted for any mischief. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxvii, It was hardly possible two such damned rascals should colleague together without mischief to honest people 1857 RUSKIN *Pol Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 136 It is quite wonderful how much mischief may be done even by small capacity

b. An injury wrought by a person or other agent; an evil arising out of or existing in certain conditions. Now only in *collect pl.* with the sense 'evil consequences', and in phr. *to do oneself a mischief.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* 2331 *Philomela*, This false thef Hath don this lady yit a more myschef 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prel* C vij, If any resisted them what so euer mischeuen they went about. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 338 Of two mischiefes the least is to be chosen. 1598 YONG *Diana* 47 A mischeefe neuer comes alone 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lii. 2 Thy tongue deuiseth mischiefes 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* i. 30 The Turks would not fail to work them 1000 mischiefs by means of the new Garrison of Newhaussel 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II i, I. made three huzzas, to shew that I had got no mischief by my fall. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks 1842 I. 165 Infinite mischiefs would be the consequence of such a power *a* 1826 BUCKLE *Civilis* (1869) III. ii 47 General mischiefs depend upon general causes. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 58 The social mischiefs resulting from a neglect of the purifying influence of women.

c *To make mischief*: to create discord or dissension, esp. by talebearing. Cf. MISCHIEF-MAKER.

1884 *Cassell's Fam Mag.* May 374 She was always making mischief between them [*sc.* two lovers].

3. *Law.* A condition in which a person suffers a wrong or is under some disability, esp. one which it is the object of a statute to remove or for which equity affords a remedy. Phr. † *to be at a mischief.*

1596 BACON *Max. Com Law* III. (1630) 26 Pleadings must be certain, because the aduerse party may know wherto to answer, or else he were at a mischief, which mischiefe is remedied by a demurrer. *Ibid.* IX 48 Hee tooke his graunt subiect to that mischiefe at first. 1642 COKE *On Litt* II. 124 The mischiefe before this Act was, That in a Writ of Dower, *Unde nihil habet*, there were dayes of common retourn which was mischievous to the woman, in respect of the long delay. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III ii 19 Every scheme hath been hitherto found to be productive of more mischiefs than it would remedy. 1792 N. CHIPMAN *Rep* (1871) 80, C. having notice, was not within the mischief and therefore not within the equity of the remedy. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) IV. 524 If the adhering to such determinations is likely to be attended with inconvenience, it is a matter fit to be remedied by the legislature; which is able to prevent the mischief in future 1828–32 WEBSTER s v, A new law is made to remedy the mischief.

† **b.** Distinguished from *inconvenience*; see quots. and INCONVENIENCE 3 c.

[1509 see INCONVENIENCE *sb.* 3] 1538 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xlvi. 94 b, The law wyll rather suffre that mischeyf then the said inconuenience 1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks (Globe) 618/1 True Justice punnisheth nothing but the evill act or wicked woord, yet by the lawes of all kingdomes it is a capitall crime to devise or purpose the death of the King .. And therfore the lawe in that case punnisheth the thought, for better is a mischeif, then an inconvenience 1622 [see INCONVENIENCE *sb* 3 c] 1670 RAY *Prov.* 121 Better a mischief, then an inconvenience. That is, better a present mischief that is soon over, then a constant grief and disturbance. *a* 1709 [see INCONVENIENCE 3 c]

4. † **a.** A disease or ailment *Obs.* **b.** In medical parlance used simply to indicate a morbid condition without further definition.

1552 HULOET, Myschiefe beynge close or secrete, *vlcus* 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* I iii. 13 To apply a morall medicine, to a mortifying mischiefe 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. xvii xxiv 539 The running mange or tettar, is a mischeefe peculiar unto the Fig tree. 1755 POTT *Chirurg Observ* 135 A hernia where the abdominal tendon has no share in the mischief. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med* IX. 98 Traces of inflammatory mischief. 1860 WINSLOW *Obsc. Dis. Brain* 12 The mischief established within the cranium, disorganizing the delicate tissue of the brain. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VI. 130 When the mischief is confined to the lung

5. Hurtful character or influence; mischievousness. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II v § 2 84 The conceit [that glass is poison] is surely grounded upon the visible mischiefe of glasse grossely or coursely powdered, for that indeed is mortally noxious. 1803 R HALL *Sentiments Pres Crisis* 45 The innocence of the intention abates nothing of the mischief of the precedent 1822 GOOD *Study Med* IV 78 This is a disorder of far greater mischief and violence than the preceding

b The phrase *the mischief* (*of . .*) *is* (*that*) is used idiomatically to single out the most unfortunate aspect or vexatious circumstance of an affair.

1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 374 The mischief is, if we carry them out of their own air they die immediately. 1677 W HUGHES *Man of Sin* III. i. 5 Their dear Francis admired for a glorious Saint, was in his life time commonly taken for a silly Fool, by their own Confession And the mischief is, for no small reason neither. 1708 SWIFT *Let. conc Sacr Test* Wks. 1751 IV 170 But the mischief was, these Allies would never be brought to allow that the common Enemy was quite subdued 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 P 7 The mischief of flattery is that it suppresses the influence of honest ambition 1888 OGILVIE s v, I have money enough, but the mischief is I have left my purse at home. 1896 A E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* lxii, And faith, 'tis pleasant till 'tis past The mischief is that 'twill not last.

† **6.** Evil-doing, wickedness. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xix. 367 By thy meschyef and thy vengeaunce thou hast destroyed the mooste noble Knyght. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen* vi. 5 Ye earth was corrupte in ye sight of God and full of myschefe. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* I pr. v. (1899) 15 Of mischefs or fraudes of thy slaunderers [orig *sceleribus fraudibusque delatorum*]. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 161 With a plumpe he fercelie fallis in al kynde of mischeefe [orig. *in omnia flagitiorum & turpitudinum genera*]. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xiii. 10 O full of all subtilty and all mischiefe.

7. A cause or source of harm or evil: often applied to a person whose conduct or influence is harmful; a worker of mischief; also, in milder sense, one who causes petty annoyance or acts in a vexatious or annoying manner.

1586 A. DAY *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 42 He was called. the Plague of the Common-Weal, the mischiefe of men 1599 B JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum* v. v, O, my good Mischiefe! art thou come? 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen* xvi 12 Mahomet, the mischiefe of mankinde 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 174 One of the jarrs of water broke, which was a great mischiefe to them, and a very important losse. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1039 The contrary she proves, a thorn Intestin, far within defensive arms A cleaving mischief. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 55 The sex are all Pandoras, mischiefs all 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busy Body* IV iv, B'ye, b'ye, dearee! Ah mischief! how you look now! B'ye, b'ye. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 302 The sacred implement I now employ Might prove a mischief, or at best a toy. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III xlix, Many a tower for some fair mischief won. 1882–80 JAMIESON, *Mischief*, a vexatious or ill-deedie person; as, 'Ye're a perfect mischief'. 1890 *Spectator* 5 July Unionists such as Mr. Caine are positive mischiefs to the party. 1891 J. EVELYN *Baffled Vengeance* 191 A curly-headed mischief known by the name of Jimmy.

8. Vexatious or annoying action or conduct; chiefly, conduct causing petty injury or trouble to others by way of sport, without any ill-will. Also, a tendency to or disposition for such conduct.

1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 207 Childish in mischief only and in noise. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow* (1821) II. 303 He was always ready for either a fight or a frolic; had more mischief than ill-will in his composition. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* II. viii 118 The midshipmen are full of fun and frolic. I'll bet a wager there'll be a bobbery in the pig-sty before long, for they are ripe for mischief.

9. Phrases, chiefly expletive and imprecatory.

† **a.** *With a mischief*: (*a*) used as an expletive, esp. parenthetically in questions, as *What with a mischief . .?* (also *What a mischief . . !*); (*b*) = with a vengeance. *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict.* Add., *Abi in malam rem*, go hens with a mischefe. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s v., *Malus, Quid tua (malum) id refert?* what, with a mischiefe, haste thou to doe with it? 1572 T. SMITH in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser III. IV. 8 What a mischeefe meanethe hee to write unto mee of new Starres and Astronomers, and telleth me nothinge of my comeing home? 1611 COTGR s v. *Chemise*, Hee raised them with a mischiefe, roused them with a vengeance. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* II 1 (1647) 152 Hold still the chaire, with a grand mischiefe to you. 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks* II. 96/2 The matronly medicines . . of this . woman, will in a little time make her encrease with a vengeance, and multiply with a mischiefe. 1640 NABBES *Bride* III ii, Y'are welcome with a mischiefe to the occasion that brought you hither. 1722 SWIFT in J Duncombe *Lett* (1773) II 5, I wonder how a mischief you came to miss us. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii, Bide doun, with a mischief to ye.

b. In imprecatory sentences, e g. *A mischief on . . ! A mischief take . . !*

1519 *Interl Four Elem.* 535 A myschyfe on it! *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 95 It is Sedicyon, God gyve hym a very myschiefe *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D* iv iii (Arb) 62 A mischiefe take his tokens 1609 B. JONSON *Sil Wom.* II. iv. (1616) 545 Did I not tell you? mischiefe! 1668 DRYDEN *Even Love* IV Wks 1701 I 317 And a mischief of all foolish disguisements, for my part

c. Hence (like *the plague*, etc) *the mischief* is used *collog.* and *dial.* as a euphemistic substitute for 'the devil', chiefly in the phr. *to play the mischief* (*with*), and in questions *What* (*how*, etc) *the mischief . . ?* (cf a). Also *to go to the mischief*

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 283 What the mischiefe is this that thou hast for thy sadelle? 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. i, What the mischief do you come with her, or she with you? *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL *Wit without M.* v I 2 In name of mischiefe what did you meane? 1807–8 W IRVING *Salmag* (1824) 125 This unlucky characteristic played the mischief with him in one of his love affairs 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* xv, Boys may go to the mischief, and be good for something 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est* xxxi 375 Why the mischief should he not set about the work at once? 1867 — *Chron Barset* II. xii, That butcher in Silverbridge was playing the mischief with him. 1892 KIPLING *Barrack r. Ballads* 24 You 'eathen, where the mischief 'ave you been?

† **d.** *Words of mischief*: abusive language, abuse. *rare* — 1 (Cf. MISCHIEVE *v.* 4.)

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. vi 86 They curse him, and reuyle him with all wordes of mischiefe

10. *Comb.* (chiefly objective), as *mischief-doer*, *-founder*, *-master*, *-monger*, *-sufferer*, *-taker*, *mischief-boding*, *-doing*, *-hatching*, *-loving*, *-tainted*, *-working* adjs.

1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* III xxv. A *mischief-boding ray. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg* 4 May 304 Representing me as a *mischief doer to the country. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolomini* IV i, Thus compel Into my service that old *mischief-founder 1835 J P KENNEDY *Horse Shoe Robinson* xxxiv 295 Some *mischief hatching fiend 1810 *Splendid Follies* II 51 The *mischief loving imp. 1587 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIII 158 Would God this *mischeef mayster had in verrye deede beene mad 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. iv. 23 That Cheater, that arrant *Mischiefe monger 1888 *England* 18 Aug. 11/1 The Grand Old Mischief Monger at the head. 1552 HULOET, *Myschiefe sufferer, or taker, *scelerat.* 1598 F. ROUS *Thule* B, That rout of *mischief tainted theeues 1902 *Forln Rev.* Jan 41 A child in the *mischief-working hands of his own childishness.

Mischief (mɪ stʃɪf), *v arch.* Forms: see prec sb. [f. MISCHIEF *sb* Cf. the earlier MISCHIEVE]

1. *trans.* To inflict injury upon, = MISCHIEVE *v* 3.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/1 To Mischefe, *erumpnare.* 1533 MORE *Debell Salem* Wks. 971/1 He wil of lykelihode hate & mischief any man by whome he taketh any haime 1605 ARMIN *Foole upon F* (1880) 25 He, that mischiefes many, sometimes wrongs himselfe 1611 SPED *Hist Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1623) 967 Britaine hauing so many Sea townes and Outlets to mischiefe the English trafficke. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 195 Whomever I mischief, whomever I wrong, to me it is musick, when to others mourning. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil's Ecl* iii. 1 15 If you had not somehow mischiefed him, You would have died.

2. To do physical harm to; = MISCHIEVE 3 b.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 248 The flearis than with erll Patrik releſd To fecht agayn, quhar mony war myscheſd. 1483 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 29 The crosse in the merkyth place is lyke .to myschef sume man. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 62 The rack is commended for sauing of doong, so set as the old cannot mischiefe the yoong. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. (1617) 57, I haue seene them run away, ouer-throwe .. the Coach, and mischiefe the Coach-man. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (1668) 74 'Tis a certain Indication of madness to tear and mischief those things that would be useful to us. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VI. v. (1852) 393 Having set his dog to mischief his neighbor's cattel 1858 TRENCH *Parables* xx. (1877) 356 The barren tree mischiefed the land, 'troubled' it, as Bishop Andrewes renders the word.

refl. *a* 1470 GREGORY in *Hist. Coll Cit Lond* (Camden) 213 There myght noo man come unto them ovyr the pavysse for the naylys that stode up ryghte, but yf he wolde myschyffe hym sylfe. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxxi. 61 At length they do fal mad, or do mischefe them selfe. 1624–5 in *Notes & Gleanings* (Exeter 1889) II. 187 To..cut theire owne throats or otherwise murder of mischeife themselves 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 191 When the two Ladders were taken down, no Man living could come down to me without mischiefing himself.

absol. 1658 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v 100 A Bullet of Wax will mischief without melting 1672 R WILD *Poet Licent.* 33 Their Breath will mischief far beyond a Gun.

3. *intr.* To suffer injury; = MISCHIEVE 1.

a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. 71 Len me thy cloke, to gys me for ane quhyle; Want I that weid in fayth I will mischeif 1598 F. ROUS *Thule* B, Which done she weepes vpon her pitchie dore, That she should in ere she had mischief'd more.

Mischieffful (mi·stʃifˌfŭl), *a.* Now *dial.* [f. MISCHIEF *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of mischief.

†**1.** Unfortunate, disastrous *Obs*

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 4622 Also y telle by iustyng, þer of cumþ myschefful þyng *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III 410 Thar selff was caus of this myschefull chance. *Ibid.* IV. 748

2. Of persons: Full of or prone to do mischief; mischievous. Now *dial*

1541 PAYNELL *Catiline* xlii 69 The common weale, through the cursed counsell of mischiefull cytesyns is brought into so great daunger. 1834 LANDOR *Exam Shaks.* Wks 1853 II 284/2 This is the mischief-fullest of all the devil's imps. 1896 *Warw Word bk*, *Mischiefful*, mischievous

3. Involving mischief. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1772 FOOTE *Nabob* III Wks. 1799 II 318 For mischiefful matters there wasn't a more ingenious lad in the school

Mi·schief-ma·ker. One who makes mischief (see MISCHIEF 2 c); one who foments discord, esp. by talebearing.

1710 M HENRY *Disp. Reviewed* Wks 1853 II. 466/2 None but a tale bearer, that great mischief maker, will reveal such secrets 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (E D S) 188/121 At present there er in ivvery neak ta manny mischief-makers. 1848 LD BROUGHAM *Of Revolutions* Wks 1857 VIII. 332 The trade of the agitator, the professional mischief maker. 1862 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* III 138 Elizabeth, who is weak enough to believe what mischief makers tell her.

So **Mi·schief-ma·king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a*

1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Gray* v Wks. 1728 III. 74 I'll know What 'tis the Mischief making Priest intends 1818 BYRON *Juan* I xxv, A little curly-headed, And mischief-making monkey. 1825 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1839) VIII. 118 Byron loved mischief making 1896 W. BLACK *Briseis* xx, A piece of mischief making between two school girls—about a music master.

† **Mischie·vable,** *a. Obs.* [f MISCHIEVE *v.* + -ABLE (in an active sense).] Mischievous, harmful

1680 FILMER *Patriarcha* III § 7 If a King did strictly swear to observe all the Laws, he could not without Perjury give his Consent to the Repealing of any Statute which would be very mischievable to the State

† **Mischie·vance.** *Obs* [? f. MISCHIEVE *v.* + -ANCE.] Harm, injury, damage

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II xv 549 Unlesse they would be executors of their owne wrongs, and seeke their owne mischievance 1628 [SIR F HUBERT] *Life & Death Edw II* cclvii, Nor [let] common curses, caus'd by public greeuance, Draw iudgment down on you for their mischieuance

Mischieve (misˌtʃī·v), *v.* Now *dial* or *arch* Also (4–5 **mes-**, 4–6 **mys-**), 4–5 **-chieve**, **-chyeve**, 4–6 **-cheve**, 5 **-cheeve**, **-chewe**, 5–6 *Sc* **mischeif**, **-cheive**, 7 **mischive** [a OF. *meschever* to be unfortunate, come to grief. f. *mes-* MIS-^{2} + *chever* CHEVE: cf. Sp. *menoscabar* to impair

That the Scottish forms in *f* belong to this word rather than to MISCHIFF *v* is attested by the rimes and the modern pronunciation]

†**1.** *intr.* To suffer harm or injury; to meet with misfortune; to come to grief, 'miscarry'. *Obs*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 171 He said, 'þei salle mischeue', whan he þat tiþing herd. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XII 119 And his sones al-so for þat synne myscheued. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* I 614 And up thai wol atte eve Into a tree lest thai by nyght myscheve. 14.. in *Q Elis Acad* 85 Whene pryde is moste in prys þenne schall englonde myschewe *a* 1450 HOCCLEVE *Learn to die* 544 in *Min Poems* 198 He mischeeueth where as he wende han recouered be. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 34 Yt hathe not bene sene, that euer eny place myscheued where goddes seruyce was deuoutly kepte. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 78 To make supplications for all soules, and specially for such as had mischieued in France in the time of that warre.

2. *trans.* To afflict or overwhelm with misfortune; to bring to destruction or ruin.

1388 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) I 272 The chyrche is grevyd,.. And so sume be myschevyd. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 3 Why hase þou loste and myschevid so many sawlis as þou hase done? 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 224/2 Thaugh he [*sc* John Cade] be dede and myscheved. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. x. 112 And tho beheld I all the citie mischevit. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2360 So I am lapped in aduersyte, That dyspayre well nyghe had myscheued me! 1621 BP MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 212 You may haply fall foule, where you may be mischieued for euer. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. xi. 34 They who thy fair head mischieved Of such a deed the cost shall well aby.

3. To inflict injury or loss upon; to do harm to; to injure, damage.

1475 *Bk Noblesse* (1860) 41 Many folde tymes we have ben deceived and myschevid thoroughe suche dissimuled trewes. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 5 Excess of thocht dois me mischeif *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* v 7 Melancholie mischeivis my mind, That I can not rejose. 1645 BP. HALL *Treat. Content.* 71 The Male-content, whether hee bee angry or sad, mischieves himself both wayes 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* I 7 Whatsoever Mischiev'd the One, must needs do the Other a Service 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 177 Desire of mischieving those who are happier than they.

b. To do physical or bodily harm to; to wound, hurt.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7429 A sad man full sone, þe sun of Theseus, Segh Achilles myscheuyt 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 205 Ther fylle uppon me befor Sevayne dore xij of hes men . and ther they wold have myscheved me 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X XIII. 20 A gret speyr, quharwith he feyll myschevit. 1530 PALSGR. 637/1 Beware of yonder horse, for he wyll myscheve as many as come within his reache 1649 MILTON *Eikon* x. 412 The onely Armes that mischiev'd us in all those Battels and Incounters. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 74 Francis Spira would have mischieved himself had not his friends prevented him. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II 6 Some they mischiev'd to Death with certain Pricks of small Sticks sharply pointed. 1825–80 JAMIESON, To *mischieve*, to hurt. 1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dychmont* in *Poet Wks* (1850) II 67 With dye vats chok'd, with engines deav'd And countless nuisances mischieved.

†**4.** To abuse, slander. (Cf MISCHIEF *sb* 9 d)

1656 MANASSEH BEN ISRAEL *Vind Jud* 15 Men mischieving the Iewes to excuse their own wickednesse 1674 SCRIVENER *Course Div* II v 388 Sometimes you shall hear from them somewhat religiously (as it were) spoken, when they intend thereby to mischive and abuse it [sc. Religion]. 1785 W. FORBES *Dominie* 14 Some strain'd their lungs, And very loud me mischiev'd With their ill tongues.

† **Mischie·ved,** *ppl. a. Obs* [f MISCHIEVE *v.* + -ED^{1}. Cf. OF. *meschevé* unfortunate] Ruined

1580 TUSSER *Husb* x (1878) 23 Happie is he that can take heede by the fall of a mischieued man.

Mischie·ving, *vbl. sb* Now *dial.* or *arch.* [f. MISCHIEVE *v* + -ING^{1}] †**a.** Mishap, misfortune, disaster *Obs* **b.** Injury, hurt, damage.

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 7706 Þeruore þerinne wel [*read* uel] mony mis cheuing. 1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV 405/2 For reboylyng or wexyng long or unresonable excesse of suche lyes, or sum other untrowed meschevyng thei wex all noght or litell of value *c* 1447 in *Jarrow & Wearmouth* (Surtees) 241 Ye said kepper and his felowe durste nott abide wt in ye said place for drede of mychevyng. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist* II xviii § 4 He abused both to the mischieving of his countrymen

† **Mischie·ving,** *ppl. a Obs.* [f. MISCHIEVE *v.* + -ING^{2}] Hurtful, injurious.

1621 LADY M WROTH *Urania* 313 He might chuse the most mischeuing, and most speeding hurt for him

Mischievous (mi·stʃivəs), *a.* Forms: *α.* 4 **mischuos, myschefous**, 4–5 **meschevous**, 4–6 **mis-, myschevous**, 5 **meschievous, -chyevous, myschevos, -us, -es, myschyvys, myshevouse**, 6 **mischevos, mischefous, mischevus, mischiefous, mischivous, mischeevous**, *Sc.* **mischeivous, mischeifais**, 7 **mischeifous**, 6– **mischievous** *β* 6–8 **mischevious**, 7– *dial.* **mischievious.** [a. AF *meschevous* (*c* 1400), f OF *meschev er* MISCHIEVE *v.* or *meschef* MISCHIEF *sb.* . see -OUS.

The stressing on the second syllable was common in literature till about 1700, it is now dialectal and vulgar]

†**1.** Unfortunate, calamitous, disastrous. Chiefly of events; also occas. of persons, miserable, needy, poverty-stricken. *Obs.*

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 158 Whan kyng R herd of þat mischuos tide [orig *la meschaunce*], & how his schippis misferd *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 389 Þis almesȝevynge haþ made alle owre iewme full pore and nedy and myscheuous *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 4713 Þogh þat a man disceuere & pleyne To many a lord his mescheuous myserie *c* 1450 *Merlin* 5 Synne draweth bothe man and woman to myshevouse ende 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 453 Quho list to pryde pretend, May be assurde of ane mischeuous end 1563–83 FOXE *A & M.* II. 810/2 Who sayde. that before this day seuenth night Hunne should haue a mischieuous death.

absol *a* 1380 *St Augustine* 870 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg* (1878) 76 Þe vessel of holichirche He wolde breke and melte hit smal, Þe mescheuous to parte wiþ al

2. Of persons and animals, or their dispositions: Producing or designing mischief or harm; inflicting damage or injury; having a harmful influence or intent.

Now *rare*, owing to the predominance of sense 4.

1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 11 The Lorde Say . and other myscheves peple that were aboute the Kynge. 1535 COVERDALE *Susanna* 28 Ye two elders came also, full of myscheuous ymaginacions agaynst Susanna, to bringe her vnto death 1563 WINȜET *Cert Tractates* Wks. (S T S) II 33 Quhen that mischeuous Nestorius.. began to ryve the flok of Christe. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 342 Ne let mischivous witches with theyr charmes Fray us. 1601 SHAKS *Jul. C.* II. i. 33 Thinke him as a Serpents egge, Which hatch'd, would as his kinde grow mischieuous, And kill him in the shell. 1677 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App v. 37 Some mischievous persons to dishonour my Lord Chancellour stole the Mace and the two purses 1724 RICHARDSON *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit* (1769) IV. 35 A People uncivilized, warlike, and very mischievous, commonly called Highland-men; who, being the true Race of antient Scots, speak Irish 1860 WHARTON *Law Lex* (ed. 2) s v. *Animals*, Domestic animals, or animals not naturally mischievous, such as dogs or oxen.

3. Of things, events, actions: Fraught with or entailing mischief or harm; having harmful effects or results.

α. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 390 Þis mischeuous peruertynge of cristis ordenance. *c* 1471 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 277 Thayre myschevus dedis avaylid ham noughte 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb) 31 They committed innumerable wronges and mischieuous actes. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II (Arb.) 51 Through wals downe razed wee draw thee mischeuus engyn 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* c 3 b, The mischievous Storm continuing. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I III. Wks. 1874 I. 53 Vicious actions are, to a great degree, actually punished as mischievous to society 1792 BURKE *Corr* (1844) III 398 The opinions, principles, and practices, which I thought so very mischievous 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser I (1873) 195 A mischievous fallacy 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* I xxvi. 403 To resist a momentary impulse of their constituents which they think mischievous

β 1571–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser I II 121 Thair mischevious querrell. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* x cclxvii, Th' alarmed Gadarens . loading him with chains and fetters, hop'd They now had his mischievious torrent stop'd 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 323 Love without discretion is a mischievious thing 1747 in *Col Rec. Pennsylv* V 111 The many mischevious consequences that arose [etc.]

4. Of persons, their conduct, etc.: Disposed to or characterized by acts of playful malice or petty annoyance.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl Dealer* v. I, Don't we esteem the Monky a Wit amongst Beasts, only because he's mischievous? 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II I, And well remembering how mischievous all Children among us naturally are to Sparrows, Rabbits [etc.]. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* II IX 432 She was only waked by Meta, standing over her with a sponge, looking very mischievous 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* XIX VIII (1872) VIII 260 M de Voltaire had a big Ape, of excessively mischievous turn; who used to throw stones at the passers-by

5. *Comb.*, as *mischievous-eyed*, *-minded* adjs.; †**mischievous-stomached** *a*, ill-tempered.

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* (1586) 125 b, Moyles that..are rugged of their body, and mischeuous stomaked [orig *animo indomito*]. 1641 *True Rel. Dev. Des Pap Oxf* A 3 Mischievous minded wretches 1887 P MCNEILL *Blawearie* xv 116 'Hey, chappie', cried out a mischievous-eyed wench, quite unable to restrain her mirth.

Mischievously (mi·stʃivəsli), *adv.* [f. prec + -LY^{2}] In a mischievous manner

†**1.** Unfortunately, disastrously, miserably *Obs*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 14107 Mescheuously þen fel such cas þat sire Wawayn slayn þer was *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 387 Þer schuld no man haue be mischeuously nedy 1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* IV xxiii *heading*, Duke Brennus delighting to rob and steale, mischievouslye ended 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T. S) 182 Except ȝe mend, ȝe sall end all mischeuouslie. 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj* 166 The same judgment is to be given upon him, who mischievously ended his life with pain

†**2** Wickedly. (Cf. MISCHIEF *sb* 6.) *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. VII. 424 His squyers they said hit was foul done, and meschyeuously

3. In such a manner as to produce injury or damage; with injurious effect, result, or intention.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiv. 17 Sic deidlie dwawmes so mischeifaislie. hes my hairt ouirpast 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII*, c 20 *Preamble*, The said myschevously disposed persons 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II (1882) 6 To dispense with them that shall thus mischieuouslye behaue themselues. *a* 1614 DONNE Βιαθανατος (1644) 74 Not likely to write any thing in jest mischieuously interpretable 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* IV § 154 The King was very mischievously advised 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind* 339 By mischievously endeavouring to foment a civil war 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* XI II 76 Though it was often mischievously abused, it may be questioned whether it was not a salutary precaution. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 859/2 Lord Beaconsfield never exercised his patronage so mischievously as when he raised Dr. Ryle to the Bench

4. With playful maliciousness.

1730 W. HARTE *Ess Sat.* 8 The Verse nicely pointed in th' Horatian way Wounds keen, like Syrens mischievously gay 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 89, I had rather his teeth should mischievously press my finger than the richest ring of the imperial treasure. 1803 LAMB *Let to Coleridge* 13 Apr, I mischievously wished that by some inauspicious jolt the whole contents might be shaken

Mischievousness (mi·stʃivəsnes) [-NESS.] The quality or condition of being mischievous; injuriousness, harmfulness, perniciousness

1567 *Lucres & Eurialus* G ij b (Roxb) 150 Myscheuousnes be not too be encreased but too be lessed. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* XII 3 A Dragon the devil is called for his mischievousnesse. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III (1724) I. 525 Many were sensible of the mischievousness of such a precedent 1790 MARSHALL *Rur Econ. Midl.* 56 A striking instance of the mischievousness of mice 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod Petit*, *Abr Petit Justice* 3 The system . would remain as it does in all its mischievousness 1884 *Manch Exam* 1 Dec 5/4 The tendency to scandal mongering only equalled. in mischievousness by the spirit of rationalism.

Mischoi·ce. [MIS-^{1} 4.] Wrong or improper choice.

a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm* 1 *Pet* I. 13 (1693) 132 The great error of Mans mind is the diverting of the soul from God, and this mischoyce is the very root of all our miseries. 1882 *Advance* (Chicago) 1 June, A mis-choice at such a time would be a misfortune. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 4/8 The mis choice or misuse of a pronoun. 1896 J. WATSON *Mind of Master* v 99 Sin is not merely a mistake or a misfit; it is a deliberate mischoice

Mischoo·se, *v.* [MIS-^{1} I.] *trans* and *intr.* To choose wrongly; to make a wrong choice (of).

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 190 In ðe moste and in ðe leste he [*sc.* Adam] forles His louerd-hed quuanne he mis-ches *a* 1407 SCOGAN *Moral Ballad* 187, I wolde be sory, if that ye mischese. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv § 5 Unlesse they [*sc.* ceremonies] be either greatly mischosen . or els [etc.]. 1601 STOW *Ann.* 1286 (an. 1596) But that we mischose the

daie attempting so great a worke vpon his daie of rest. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* I vii. (1848) 89 If th' end be not mischosen, the means are to be estimated by their tendency thereunto. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Shakspere* (1850) 149 The madness with which the passing age mischooses the object on which all candles shine.

So **Mischoo·sing** *vbl. sb.*, **Mischo·sen** *ppl. a.*

c 1400 *Rule St Benet* (Verse) 2247 þai sal cum To reknyng on þe day of dome For þer myschesing þam omang 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii § 20 This and the like mischosen resemblances. 1543 Milton *Divorce* Wks 1851 IV 52 To. shut up . the one with a mischosen mate, the other in a mistaken calling. *Ibid.* 87 Whom onely marriage ruins, which doubtlesse is not the fault of that ordinance, for God gave it as a blessing, nor alwayes, of mans mischoosing. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug 577/1 [A cat] whose mis chosen tail was already a source of questioning self-contemplation

† **Mischri·sten,** *v. Obs.* [Mis-1 1.] = Mis-baptize 1.

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* (1649) II. xxiv. 201 They did not onely mis-canonize men, made Devills Saints, but they mis-christened men, put names to persons that never were

Mischuos, obs. form of Mischievous.

Miscibility (misibi·liti). [f. Miscible: see -ity.] The quality or condition of being miscible; capability of being mixed (*with* something else)

1754 *Phil Trans* XLVIII 683 The miscibility of platina with metallic bodies 1786 *Ibid* LXXVI 118 Miscibility with water 1806 *Blackw Mag* May 685 The miscibility of racial traits 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med* V. 248 The solubility, miscibility with fluids, and cohesiveness of the dust.

Miscible (mi·sib'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. type **miscibilis*, f *miscēre* to mix: see -ible. Cf. F. *miscible.*] Capable of being mixed (*with* something).

1590 Dee *Math Pref* *ij, When you haue two thinges Miscible, whose degrees are truely knowen. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1687) 567/1 The Soul of the World God inkindled in the midst ; which (Soul) being not easily miscible, was not without difficulty contemperated. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbados* 106 Tho' oils in general .are not miscible with water 1790 Burke *Fr Rev* 163 All these had kept the landed and monied interests more separated in France, less miscible 1807 T Thomson *Chem* (ed 3) II 380 Alcohol has a strong affinity for water, and is miscible with it in every proportion 1885 Goodale *Physiol Bot* (1892) 221 Two liquids which are not miscible—for instance, oil and water

† **b.** *sb.* A substance that will mix with another.

1660 Ingelo *Bentiv & Ur* II (1682) 126 Produc'd by the Commixture of such antecedent Miscibles. 1678 R Russell tr *Geber* II. I II III. 43 In Animals there is not a perficient Proportion, nor miscibles of Proportion, nor Qualities of Miscibles.

Hence **Mi·scibleness** *rare*−°, miscibility.

1736 Bailey (fol.), *Miscibleness.*

Mis-cipher (mis,səi·fəɹ), *v rare.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To express wrongly in cipher; †to affix a wrong numeral figure to.

1644 Marq Ormonde *Let.* in Carte *Coll* (1735) 290 The person's name, from whom it was sent [was] certainly mis-cyphered 1657 J Sergeant *Schism Dispach't* 172 He proceeds, upon this mistake of his own and the Printer's mis ciphering it, to call my sixth the seventh 1893 S R. Gardiner in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 22 Aversion [*note Sic* ? mis-ciphered for 'diversion']

Mis-citation (mis,səite·i·ʃən). [Mis-1 4.] Incorrect citation.

1634 Bp Hall *Residue Contempl* 190 What a mis citation is this? 'Moses commanded' The law was Gods, not Moseses 1896 Saintsbury *Hist 19th Cent. Lit.* v 250 He made his own case worse by mis citation

Mis-cite (mis,səi·t), *v* [Mis-1 1.] *trans* To cite or quote incorrectly. Also **Misci·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I III. 939 So Antichrists . Miss-cite the Scriptures. *a* 1609 Donne *Lett, To Sir H. Goodyere* (1651) 161 For this particular Author, I looked for more prudence in him, in avoiding all miscitings, or mis-interpretings 1620 Bp. Hall *Hon Marr Clergy* I i, If Satan haue mis-cited the psalme 'Hee shall giue His angels charge ouer thee', for temptation 1700 Collier *2nd Def. Short View* 20 Is the Testimony miscited? 1899 *Westm. Gaz* 20 May 3/2 Nor do I blame [him] . for mis-citing the Act of Parliament which he venerates

† **Miscla·d,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [Mis-1 2.] Wearing wrong clothes

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* III liv 35 [He] chaunged his Armure and dydde vpon hym the Armoure of a Brytayne, and by that meane as a Bryton myscladd [etc.].

Misclai·m, *sb.* [Mis-1 4.] A wrong or mistaken claim.

a 1626 Bacon (J.) Error, misclaim, and forgetfulness, be come suitors for some remission of extreme rigour.

Misclai·ming, *vbl. sb.* [Mis-1 3.] Wrongful claiming.

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut* cxiii. 694 Notwithstanding his misclaiming of the priuiledge.

Miscla·ss, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To put in the wrong class.

1782 Ayscough *Catal MSS. Brit. Mus* II 907 Manuscripts which had been misclassed, or overlooked

Mi·sclassifica·tion. [Mis-1 4.] Erroneous classification.

1887 Hare *Guesses* Ser 1 (1873) 80 The misclassifications produced by a general term. 1901 W. Caldaway in *Publ Mod. Lang. Assoc. Amer.* XVI. 155 In such a mass of details occasional..misclassifications are inevitable.

Miscle, variant of Missel, mistletoe.

† **Miscle·ping,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [Mis-1 3.] Misraming.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. x (Skeat) I. 46 Thus is night turned in-to day, and day in-to night,..not in dede, but in misclepinge of foliche people.

Miso·line, obs. form of Maslin 2.

Misco·gnizant, -isant, *a. Law.* Also 7 -conusant. [a. AF. **mesconisant, -usant* = OF. *mescognoissant, -conissant*, f. *mes-* Mis-2 + *cognoissant*, pres. pple of *cognoistre* (mod F. *connaître*) to know.] Ignorant *of.*

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII, c.* 9 § 5 That no maner of personne .. shuld be ignorante or miscognisaunt of the penalities therin specified 1586 *Act* 28 *Eliz* c. 1 in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 386 To the intent no person or persons shall be ignorant or misconisant of the penalties herein contayned. 1628 Coke *On Lit'.* 99 The King shall not be intended to be misconusant of the Law.

† **Miscognize,** *v. Obs rare*−1. [ad. OF *mescognoiss-*, stem of *mescognoistre* (mod. F. *méconnaître*): for the form cf. Cognize and Recognize] *trans.* To fail to appreciate or acknowledge.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1092 The good never intervert, nor miscognize the favour and benefit which they have received.

Miscolle, obs. variant of Miskal.

† **Miscolle·ction.** *Obs.* [Mis-1 4.] A wrong inference.

1610 Bp Hall *Apol Brownists* § 6 Wks. (1625) 555 In his words and yours I finde both a miscollection, and a wrong charge. 1615 Sylvester *Job Triumph.* xx 413 Wks. (Grosart) II. 159, I conceive your mis-conceits, from hence; Your mis-collections, and your wrested Sense

Miscolora·tion. [Mis-1 4.] Discoloration

1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) IV 540 Miscolourations of the same character as moles, freckles, and sunburn

Misco·lour, *v.* [Mis-1 1] *trans* To give a wrong 'colour' to (facts, etc.); to misrepresent.

1809 Syd. Smith *Serm* I 31 The imagination always miscolours the facts in these cases 1844 *Q. Rev* LXXIV 91 Many of the leading politicians..perverted by the bitterness of party miscoloured and distorted to the public the motives (etc.). 1879 Howells *L. Arcostook* 139 You have no right to miscolor my words.

Misco·loured, *a.* [Mis-1 6] Improperly coloured.

1658 Hexham, *Misverwet*, Ill dyed, or Mis coloured *a* 1684 Leighton *Comm* 1 *Pet* III 21 Wks. (1859) 223/2 Looking through the miscoloured glass of their own malice 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) IV. 531 Miscoloured hair.

Misco·louring, *vbl sb.* [Mis-1 3] Attributing a false colour.

1669 Pepys *Let* 21 Nov, The miscolouring, misfiguring, diminishing, or undue magnifying, of an object

† **Misco·mfort,** *sb. Obs.* [Mis-1 7.] Distress, desolation, trouble; = Discomfort *sb.* 2.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2992 He ne wyste what lond ne port He was aryued, for mys confort. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxii 19 How ar þai made in miscomforth [*in desolationem*] 1387-8 T Usk *Test. Love* I iv. (Skeat) I 4 I han thought me that Love gan a litel to hevye for miscomfort of my chere 1483 *Cath Angl.* 241/1 A Miscomforthe, *mestycia* 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 42 b, To theyr great confusyon & miscomfort

† **Misco·mfort,** *v. Obs.* [Mis-1 7] *trans.* To trouble, distress, disturb.

1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 8508 To chastyse hym.. þat he myscumfort eft noun oþer *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxii 19 How ar þai miscomforthed *Ibid* cxix 4 Aruys sharpe of þe myghty with kolis myscomfortand [*cum carbonibus desolatoribus*] 1470 85 Malory *Arthur* x xxix 460 Fyghte frely & myscomforte yow noughte for ony knyȝt. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 241/1 To Miscomforthe, *desolari*

Mi·scomprehe·nd, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To comprehend wrongly, misunderstand.

1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* I. II. *Comm.* VI, The preceptor of Nero seems to have miscomprehended the poet. 1899 Baring-Gould *Bk. of West* I 16, I am quite certain to be miscomprehended by them.

Mi·scomprehe·nsion. [Mis-1 4.] Misunderstanding.

1856 J W Kaye *Life Sir J Malcolm* I xv 499 In either case, of disobedience or miscomprehension, he had proved himself unworthy of the confidence. 1891 Kipling *Life's Handicap* p ix, [They] stare at each other hopelessly across great gulfs of miscomprehension

Mi·scomputa·tion. [Mis-1 4.] Miscalculation, misreckoning

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II § 71 A very gross miscomputation *a* 1674 *Ibid* VIII § 2 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. IV 116 Many Writers make great Miscomputations in their References of the Hejira to our Aera.

† **Mi·scompute,** *sb Obs*−1 [Mis-1 4.] = prec.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep.* VII xviii. 380 As he maketh the account, and Budeus *de Asse* correcting the miscompute of Valla, delivereth it

Mi·scompu·te, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *intr.* To miscalculate, misreckon.

1672 Wallis in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 532 Excuse me if I have in haste miscomputed 1726 I Madox *Firma Burgi* Pref. b j, I intended it should make onely a Pamflet. But I miscomputed.

Misconceit, *sb.* Now *arch.* [Mis-1 4.] = Misconception. (Common in the 17th c.)

1576 in *Grindal's Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 408 To remove the scrupulousness and misconceits of some few. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. VI. 2 Full of melancholie and sad misfare Through misconceipt. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VI (1648) 119 A misconceit whereby they imagine every act which they doe knowing that they doe amisse..to bee mere sinne against the Holy Ghost. 1635 Sibbes *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 4 She had a misconceipt of Christ, as if he had been the gardiner. *a* 1716 South *Serm* (1744) VII ii. 40 That general misconceit of the Jews, about the kingdom of the Messiah. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* II. 172 Whether is it by misconceit of course, Or driv'n by storms . Ye've come within the margents of our flood. 1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 105 Taintless of jealousy or misconceit.

Misconcei·t, *v. arch.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To have a wrong conception or false idea of; to think erroneously (that . .).

1595 Munday *John a Kent* (Shaks. Soc.) 20 You wrong them, madame, if you misconceite That you or they shall be unnobly usde. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 73 If you would not misconceit that I studiously intended your defamation 1606 J. Ford *Honor Triumphant* (Shaks. Soc.) 5 Else had I misconceited mine owne hopes, and beene gravelled in mine owne conceipts. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 176 If this humour misconceit inspiration or prophecy. 1871 R Ellis tr. *Catullus* xvi. 4 You that..Misconceit me, sophisticate me wanton

† **Misconcei·ted,** *a. Obs.* [Mis-1 6] **a.** Wrongly supposed. **b.** Having a wrong idea *of.*

1600 Breton *Melan Humours* (Grosart) 10/2 Feede not thy self with misconceipted goode. 1633 Bp Hall *Hard Texts, N T.* 118 Those wch are fondly and proudly misconceited of their wisdom.

Misconcei·ve, *v.* [Mis-1 1.]

1. *intr.* To have a false conception or entertain wrong notions (*of*). Also with clause, † to suspect (= Misdeem *v* 6 b).

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T* 1166 He that misconceyveth, he misdemeth. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* III. 1236 You know it's for your cause It pleaseth thus the King to misconceive of me. 1611 Bible 2 *Macc.* III. 32 The high Priest suspecting lest the king should misconceiue [Coverdale suspecte] that some treachery had beene done to Heliodorus by the Iewes. 1862 F Hall *Refut Hindu Philos. Syst* 90 Even if I granted, that some men thus misconceive, still such a mistake would not be one of perception, but one of inference.

2. *trans.* To form an erroneous conception of, to misapprehend (a word, an action, etc); to mistake the meaning of (a person)

1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v 1 § 1 To yeeld them reasonable causes of those things, which, for want of due consideration heretofore, they misconceiued 1605 Timme *Quersit* Pref iii, A bad heart misconceiueth good actions 1642 Milton *Apol Smect* Wks. 1851 III 254 As for others who . have yet decreed to mis-interpret the intents of my reply, I suppose they would have found as many causes to have misconceav'd the reasons of my silence 1794 Burke *Sp agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1827 VIII 250 If I have understood the matter wrong, or misconceived your design 1828 Scott *F M. Perth* VI, I cannot suffer my feelings . to remain unexplained, without the possibility of my being greatly misconceived 1841 J F. Cooper *Deerslayer* I i. 10 The Mengwe fill the woods with their lies, and misconceive words and treaties 1867 Freeman *Norm Conq.* (1877) I iv 229 The translator seems to misconceive his meaning

Misconcei·ved, *ppl a.* [Mis-1 2]

1. Wrongly or erroneously conceived

1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 337 Ne let false whispers Breake gentle sleepe with misconceiued dout 1629 H. Burton *Truth's Triumph* 343 A mis alledged place, or a mis conceiued allegation 1640 Bp Hall *Epist* I i 3 Being wedded to the love of this misconceived pomp 1800 *Proc. E. Ind Ho* in *Asiat. Ann Reg* II 133/1 He believed when he first read that paper, that it was a hasty and misconceived production 1884 Sir F F Kay in *Law Times Rep.* (N S) I 323/1 All I can say is, that this motion seems to be misconceived, and that it must be refused with costs

† **2** Having a misconception or wrong idea

1591 Shaks 1 *Hen VI*, v iv 49 No misconceyued, Ione of Aire hath beene A Virgin from her tender infancie *a* 1612 Harington *Epigr* (1633) I 56 Take heed henceforth you be not misconceived

Misconcei·ver. [Mis-1 5] One who forms misconceptions

a 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* II i, What a mis conceiver 'tis 1684 Baxter *Answ Theol Dial* 21 An erring Conscience is no Lawmaker, but a misconceiver 1827 Hare *Guesses* (1859) 199 Armed at all points against carpers and misconceivers 1891 E. Abbott *Philomythus* Introd. 45 A misconceiver of it [*sc* truth]

Misconcei·ving, *vbl. sb.* [Mis-1 3.] Misconception.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III (1629) 232 And to be fallen from all happinesse, not by any misconceiuing, but by his owne fault. 1616 Bacon *Exceptions to Coke's Rep* Wks. 1827 VII 372 Any mistaking either in the declaring thereof unto him, or in his misconceiving of the same. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N T* John IV 25 Even the Samaritans expected the Messiah But with misconceivings of him

Misconcei·ving, *ppl a* [Mis-1 2.] That misconceives; having false notions. In first quot., *causally*, productive of misconception.

1590 Spenser *F. Q* III x 47 And misty dampe of misconceyving night 1598 Yong *Diana* IV. 114, I was then so trustles and misconceiuing of my selfe, that [etc.] 1628 Strafford in Browning *Life* (1891) 295 They were the wise intelligent men, and we the ignorant, the misconceiving.

† **Misconcept.** *Obs.* [Mis-1 4.] Misconception

1616 W. Haig in Russell *Haigs* (1881) vii 157 To have been freed of all misconcept they may have bred in your Majesty of me

Misconce·ption. [Mis-1 4.] The action or an act of misconceiving; a notion resulting from misconceiving.

1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* x. 53 It cannot be that our knowledge should be other, then an heap of Misconception and Error. 1672 Harvey *Anat. Consumptions* (ed. 2) II. 4 The great errors and dangers, that may result out of a misconception of the names of things. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 97 There is another use of the word reason, . and more exposed to misconception. 1873 Symonds *Grk.*

Poets xii. 417 To suppose that the Greeks were not a highly moralized race is perhaps the strangest misconception to which religious prejudice has ever given rise.'

† **Misconclu·de,** *v. Obs.*[−1] [MIS-[1] 1.] *intr.* To draw wrong conclusions.

1636 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 34 Concerning which, men are more apt .to make false Syllogismes, and to misconclude, then about any other spirituall truth.

† **Misconclu·der.** *Obs*[−1] [MIS-[1] 5] One who draws wrong conclusions.

1684 BAXTER *Par Congreg* 8, I am specially obliged to answer such misconcluders, lest they make my writings a means of deceit against my sence.

Misconclu·sion. [MIS-[1] 4.] A wrong or false conclusion.

a 1631 DONNE *Lett to Pers Hon* (1651) 164 We must take heed of making misconclusions upon the want of it [sc. unity in religion] 1634 BP. HALL *Bash of World* 379 Away, then, with all the false-positions, and misconclusions, all the fantasticall, or wicked thoughts of the world

Misco·nduct, *sb.* [MIS-[1] 4]

1. Bad management; mismanagement Often quasi-*spec*, malfeasance or culpable neglect of an official in regard to his office

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 2 Princes have lost their crowns by the mis-conduct of the first year of their reigns 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* II. 357 His new Commander, by some unaccountable Misconduct, suffer'd himself to be surprized 1788 BURKE *Sp agst W. Hastings* Wks. 1827 VIII 314 Whenever in any matter of money there is concealment, you must presume misconduct 1863 H. COX *Institt.* III. ii 599 Censure of ministers of the Crown for misconduct of diplomatic affairs

2 Improper conduct; wrong behaviour. Now often, in judicial trials, *spec.* in the sense of 'adultery'.

a 1729 ROGERS *Serm* (1735) XII 236 It highly concerned them to reflect, how great Obligations the Memory of their past Misconduct laid on them to walk with Care and Circumspection 1748 THOMSON *Cast Indol* II lxxii, Let wisdom be by past misconduct learned 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1875) III xii 111 Stirred up by the misconduct of their eldest son 1879 BLAKISTON *Teacher* 6 When a teacher feels his temper ruffled by a child's misconduct

† b. *pl.* Instances of misconduct. *Obs*

1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 256 P 4 Such as are guilty of the same Slips or Misconducts in their own Behaviour 1771 GOLDSM *Hist Eng* I 106 His misconducts were incurable 1857 GEN P THOMPSON *Audi Alt* I iii 8 All malpractices and misconducts shall be smothered by the exercise of brute force at our expense

Misondu·ct, *v* [MIS-[1] 1.]

1. *trans* To mismanage

1755 JOHNSON, *To misconduct*, to manage amiss, to carry on wrong 1794 BURKE *Sp agst W Hastings* Wks. 1887 VIII 125 The administration misconducted the people oppressed 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII 167/1 The second [sale], though not misconducted, ha l not realised the value of the property.

2. *refl.* To misbehave oneself

1883 SIR EDWARD FRY in *Law Rep* (11 Q B Div) 596 A barrister may be reprimanded by the judge if he misconducts himself in court

Misconje·cture, *sb. rare* [MIS-[1] 4] Erroneous conjecture

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* V xxi 272 We hope they will plausibly receive our attempts, or candidely correct our misconjectures 1822 GALT *Sir A Wylie* I xxxii 317 There may be some misunderstanding or misconjecture

Misconje·cture, *v. rare*[−1]. [MIS-[1] 1.] *intr* To make wrong conjectures

a 1626 BACON *Ch Eng Contro* in *Resuscitatio* (1657) 166 Many Pressing, and Fawning Persons do misconjecture, of the Humours, of Men in Authority

Misconju·nction. [MIS-[1] 4] A wrong conjunction

1867 BUSHNELL *Mor Uses Dark Th* 128 There is no misconjunction so absurd as that of safety and wrong 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 461/1 The road was a diabolical misconjunction of slipperiness and supreme adhesiveness.

Misco·nsecrate, *v. rare*[−0]. [MIS-[1] 1] *trans.* To consecrate improperly 1872 in LATHAM.

Misco·nsecrated, *ppl. a.* [MIS-[1] 2] a. Consecrated to a wrong purpose. b. Improperly consecrated

1634 BP. HALL *Def. Cruelties* 428 Our prayers were the gale that to e these mis consecrated flags, and sayles. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q Anne* I i 42 He evaded the Communion, and so escaped desecration through the misconsecrated elements

Misconsecra·tion. [MIS-[1] 4] Improper or invalid consecration

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 132 This succession may be interrupted by the misordination or misconsecration of a priest or bishop

Misco·nstruable, *a.* [f. MISCONSTRUE *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of misconstruction

a 1734 NORTH *Exam* I ii § 160 If he had been taken up as a presupposed Prostitute out of the Goal it had been misconstruable.

Misconstru·ct, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.]

† 1. Chiefly *Sc.* = MISCONSTRUE *Obs.*

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng Pop. Ceremn* II. i 7 Except as it is misreported and misconstructed by the false Calumnies of our Adversaries 1666 ABP SHARP *Let to Dk Rothes* in Kirkton *Ch Hist* (1817) 213 *note*, To have their carriage, inclinations, and actions .. misconstructed 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim Laws Scot.* I i § 4. 12 The doing what may tend to misconstruct, or raise jealousies. 1685 EARL OF ARGYLE *Last Sp* in Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1722) II. 545, I pray you do not misconstruct my Behaviour this Day. 1795 MCKNIGHT *Apost. Epist.* (1820) I. 183 Dost thou form a wrong opinion of the goodness of God? Dost thou misconstruct it?

2. To construct badly. *rare*[−1].

1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. to Yng Man* Wks. 1860 XIV. 39 He fails to construct some leading idea, or he even misconstructs it.

Misconstru·ction. [MIS-[1] 4.]

1. The action of misconstruing; the putting of a wrong construction on words or actions.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II 760 Sometime a thing right well entended, oure misconstruction turneth it to worse 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II ii. 124 1662 *Bk Com. Prayer* Pref, Words and phrases .liable to misconstruction. 1677 HORNECK *Ct Law Consid* II (1704) 58 Misconstructions of the ways of God 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul* 210 To rectify the misconstruction that had been put upon his words 1846 *Mirror of Literature* Sept. 119 Being well aware that misconstructions are apt to be placed on the projector of any new scheme. 1885 *Law Times Rep* LII. (N S) 675/1 The language is open to misconstruction.

2. Faulty or bad construction *rare*

1819 W S. ROSE *Lett* II 21 Misconstructions and misconjugations allowed in the Tuscan and rejected in the Italian. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) III 56 Some misconstruction or misaffection of the cerebral organs *Ibid* 408.

Misconstru·ctive, *a* [f. MISCONSTRUCT + -IVE, after prec] Characterized by misconstruction.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III vii 297 A conceit sensibly weak, and mis-constructive.

Misco·nstrue, *v.* Also (β) 6–7 **misconster,** (-tre, -ture). [MIS-[1] 1. For stress cf CONSTRUE]

1. *trans.* To put a wrong construction upon (words or actions); to mistake the meaning of (a person). to take in a wrong sense.

α. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I 346 Ful ofte thy lady wole it misconstrue, And deme it harm in her opinioun. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II 791 But these words king Edward made to be misconstrued, and enterpreted, that Burdet ment the Crowne of the realme 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XI (1592) 158 Thou misconstrewest al the good which the bountifull providence of God doth vnto thee 1601 SHAKS *Jul C.* V iii. 84 Alas, thou hast misconstrued euery thing 1611 BIBLE *Transl Pref* P1 It is sure to bee misconstrued, and in danger to be condemned *a* 1656 BP HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) 241, I beseech you misconstrue me not. 1675 OTWAY *Alcibiades* IV iii, Alas, dear Friend, misconstrue not my Zeal 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* VIII, I know that young ladies are apt to misconstrue the unmeaning gallantry of fashionable manners 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* V I 583 Words, it was said, may easily be misunderstood by an honest man. They may easily be misconstrued by a knave. 1861 DICKENS *Let.* 8 July (1880) II 144, I fear you may sometimes have misconstrued my silence

β 1533 MORE *Apol* 85 They of theyr owne fauour to them selfe, my sse constie [Wks. (1557) 869/2 myske construe] the good mannys mynde 1579 GOSSON *Sch Abuse* 10 Rdr, His schollers were woont, how plaine soeuer he spake, to misconster him 1596 SHAKS *Merch V.* II ii 197 I feist through thy wilde behauiour I be misconsterd in the place I goe to 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Ladies' Priviledge* I Wks 1874 II 100 You misconster The intention of my lookes, I am not angry Though much distemper'd. 1678 COLEMAN in *Trial of C.* 59 So as to make them mis conster all our endeavours 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Misconster*, corr[uption] of misconstrue

absol 1609 F. GREVIL *Mustapha* IV ii. F2, Enuy tooke hold of worth, doubt did misconster 1612 BP HALL *Contempl, O T* IV *Birth of Moses* Wks (1625) 868 Then, he aggrauates, and misconstrues.

| b *intr To misconstrue of* (in the same sense).

1581 RICH *Farew.* (1846) 145, I confesse I have trespassed in misconsteiyng of your lines. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 4 He then began to misconsture of their too priuate familiarity.

2. *trans* To infer wrongly *rare*[−1]

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV xxi, A kindly smile So kind, that, from its harmless glee, The wretch misconstrued villany

So **Misco·nstruing** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II. 791 By the misconstruing of the lawes of the realme for the princes plea sure. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1290 A perverse interpretation or misconstruing of words. 1636 COWLEY *Sylva* Wks (Grosart) I. 25/2 Lest the misconstr'ing world should chance to say [etc]

Misco·nstrued, *ppl. a.* [MIS-[1] 2.] Construed amiss.

1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk Guise* IV i, To know The true intent of my mis-constru'd Faith 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 203 The long depending cause, And doubtful issue of mis-construed laws. 1762 WESLEY *Jrnl* 5 Feb (1827) III. 77 A misconstrued text in the Revelation 1866 J MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 127 A labyrinth of misconstrued relations.

Misco·nstruer. Also 6 **misconsterer.** [MIS-[1] 5.] One who misconstrues.

1592 CHETTLE *Kind harts Dr* (1841) 8 If enuious misconsterers arme themselues against my simple meaning 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc* III x 352 The scripture hath set down the severall six dayes, wherein each part of it was distinctly formed which those misconstruers are fain to understand of the distinct notifications given to the Angels concerning this almighty work.

† **Misco·nstruous,** *a. Obs.* [f. MISCONSTRUE *v.* + -OUS] Apt to misconstrue.

1638 LITHGOW *Trav.* I 4 Misconstruous lack iudgment

Misconte·nt, *sb rare.* [MIS-[1] 4.] Discontent.

1683 *Sir J Melville's Mem.* 155 There was at this Time a universal Miscontent [*Bannatyne Club ed.* miscontentement] in the Country. 1827 H. E. LLOYD *Timkowski's Trav.* II. 310 Divorce is frequent among them; the least miscontent on either side is sufficient to procure it.

Misconte·nt, *a. arch.* and *dial.* Also 5–6 **myss-**, 6 **miss-**, **mes-**. [f. MIS-[1] 6, 7 + CONTENT *a.* Cf. *discontent* (from 1494) and F. *mécontent* (from 1642).] Not content; discontented, dissatisfied; ill-pleased. Const. *with, of.*

c 1489 *Corr Plumpton* (Camden) 170 In any thing which ye are myscontent with 1519 HORMAN *Vulg* § 13 73, I am sore miscontent with thy outragious laughynge afore the peple 1571 *Satir Poems Reform.* XXVIII 101 Of this lyfe the Lord was miscontent 1591 SPARRY tr *Cattan's Geomancie* Ep to Rdr A 4 None after the vnderstanding and reading therof will be miscontent to confesse that [etc]. 1637–50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) 314 The King was miscontent that no more mischief was done *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub Chas. I* (1829) 7 [He] got not good payment of his fee whereat he was miscontent 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I. (1896) 212 Nor be ye with him miscontent For that with little ornament Of gold and folk to you he came.

† **Misconte·nt,** *v. Obs* [f MIS-[1] 1, 7 + CONTENT *v*, after OF. *mescontenter* (14th c.)] *trans.* To dissatisfy, displease; *refl* to become discontented.

1498–9 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 133, I am right sory. that he should myscontent your mastership & give you cause of accion 1530 PALSGR. 637/1, I have served hym this seven yere, and I never myscontented hym 1567 J. SANFORD *Epictetus* A 8 b, Thou shalte be troubled. & shalte miscontente thy selfe with God and men. 1611 FLORIO, *Mescontentare*, to miscontent.

† **Miscontenta·tion.** *Obs* [MIS-[1] 4, 7. Cf. *discontentation.*] Dissatisfaction.

1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Wolsey* Collections (1724) 140 His graces miscontentation 1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 127 The man shall not be put from the Court, but hee shall continue there to his great miscontentation

† **Misconte·nted,** *a. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 6, 7 Cf. *discontented*] Discontented, dissatisfied, displeased.

1534 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) D vij, It was no reson, that suche as came to his seruyce shoulde retourne myscontented 1575–85 ABP SANDYS *Serm.* XVIII § 7 312 So it fareth with miscontented mindes. Their own desires plague them. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub Chas I* (Spalding Club) I. 78 Ane Meingzie of miscontentit puritanes 1826 GALT *Last of Lairds* VII, Had she gotten a gentleman of family, I would not have been overly miscontented.

So † **Misconte·ntedly** *adv*, discontentedly.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* III 296 Neither ought we to take it miscontentedly that the outward man be destroyed so that the inwarde man be renued

† **Misconte·nting,** *vbl sb. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 3, 7.] Discontent, displeasure

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 10 *Preamble*, The murmore grugge and myscontenting of such youre seid subgettes 1658 HEXHAM, A misliking, or a miscontenting.

Misconte·ntment. *Obs* exc *arch.* [f. MIS-[1] 4, 7 + CONTENTMENT. Cf. OF *mescontentement* (from 16th c.) and Eng. *discontentment.*] Discontent, dissatisfaction; grievance.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard* V (1599) 210 The French king with melancholy moodes and miscontentments tooke occasion to dismisse from his Court the Spanish Embassadors. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. xv. (1590) 67 Hauing through some aduenture, or inwarde miscontentment withdrawne him selfe from any bodies knowledge, where he is. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub Chas I* (Spalding Club) I. 220 It pleisit his Majestie to send thir miscontentments in paper to Edinbrugh 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* XVIII (1868) II 379 Alexander..his eyes declaring miscontentment—asked [etc].

† **Misconti·nuance.** *Law. Obs* [AF.; see MIS-[2]] Continuance by unlawful process.

In some Law Dicts, confused with DISCONTINUANCE.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c 30 Any myscontynuance or discontinuance or mysconveing of process. 1607 COWELL *Interpr*, *Miscontinuance*, Kitchin, fol 231 [*error for* 331]. See *Discontinuance* [*ed* 1672 *adds* Is the same with Discontinuance]. 1628 COKE *On Litt*, 325 There is a Discontinuance of Processe consisting in not doing, where the Processe is not continued There is another erronious proceeding and that consisteth in misdoing, as when one Processe is awarded in stead of another, or when a day is giuen which is not legall, this is called a miscontinuance and if the Tenant or Defendant make default it is error, but if he appeare, then the miscontinuance is salued, otherwise it is of a Discontinuance 1771 JENKINS *Rep* II v 57 A miscontinuance is where the continuance is made by undue process; a discontinuance is where no continuance is made at all

Misconusant, variant of MISCOGNIZANT.

† **Misconve·rt,** *v. Obs* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To convert to wrong uses.

1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz* c 4 § 1 Misconvertinge or misgoverneme, of any Landes Tenementes Rentes 1603 *B A C Munim* W 20 (Rodborough), [Tenements] have for a long time been so misused and misconverted

Misconvey·, *v.* Now *rare.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *refl.* To convey a wrong impression of one's meaning.

1839 S. WILBERFORCE *Let* in E. S Purcell *Life Card Manning* (1895) I. xiii 275, I hope he has misconveyed himself to H E. Manning. 1864 *Saunders' News Letter* 17 Dec, Lest I should have misconveyed myself to the jury.

† **Misconvey·ing,** *vbl sb. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 3.] Mismanagement.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c 30 The pursueing myscontynuying [*var* mysconveying] or discontynuyng.

Miscoo·k, *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* [MIS-[1] 1] *trans.* To cook badly; to spoil in cooking. Also *fig.* to mismanage.

1508 DUNBAR *Twa Marrit Wemen* 455 Bot folk a cury may miscuke, that knawledge wantis. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform* XVI 8 This commoun weill he hes miscuikit. 1638 BAILLIE *Lett* (Bannatyne Cl) I 70 These who, by their.. imprudencies, had miscooked all the matter. 1825 JAMIESON, To *Miscook* to mismanage any business; as 'Ye've miscookit a' your kail' 1864 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* III 206 Food miscooked 1868 F E PAGET *Lucretia* 234 In just retribution for his miscooking his master's chops

Miscoo·kery. [MIS-[1] 4] Bad cooking.
1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv* xiii 112 The Tongues of Beasts are never faulty of themselves, but marred oftentimes by miscookery

Misco·py, *sb.* [MIS-[1] 4.] An error in copying.
1881 R. G WHITE *Two Hamlets* in *Atlantic Monthly* Oct 477/2 It [sc *sallied*] might be a misprint or a miscopy of *sullied*. 1899 Æ J. G. MACKAY *Lindesay's Chron. Scot.* (S T S.) I. p. clv, 'Fiftie' is a miscopy for 'fifteen'.

Misco·py, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To copy incorrectly.
1805 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 324 These may have been ignorantly miscopied 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* lxxxi 250 However miscopied, the message remains clear 1903 *Strand Mag.* Nov. 504/1 Did this little imp miscopy your letters?

†**Misco·rd,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *mescorder*: see MIS-[2] and CORD *v*[2]] *intr.* Not to correspond.
1387-8 T. USK *Test Love* II xiv. (Skeat) I. 27 In his first beginninge he was a man right expert in resons and swete in his wordes; and the werkes miscorden

Miscorre·ct, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To correct wrongly.
1697 DRYDEN *Virg* Life, He passed the first Seven Years of his Life at Mantua, not Seventeen, as Scaliger miscorrects his Author 1789 T. TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* Note 232 ΑΔΥΝΑΜΙΝ which it was obvious enough for the transcriber to miscorrect into ἀδυναμίαν.

Miscorre·ction. [MIS-[1] 4] An erroneous correction
1685 H MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* vii 42 Ptolemy not concerned in those Miscorrections, they not happening in the years the Eclipses are set down in.

Miscou·nsel, *sb.* [MIS-[1] 4.] Wrong advice.
1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W de W) v x. 208/2 Through his mysse counseyll he slough all mankynde both goostly and bodely. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks 1875 IV 384 Before we give [our money] we would be secure it should be applied to this purpose, and not by miscounsels be diverted to others.

Miscou·nsel, *v* [MIS-[1] 1. Cf. OF. *mesconseillier*] *trans* To counsel or advise wrongly
1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 87 If any broyer or syster mysconsel or lye his broyer 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) II lii 55 Yf the fende haue mysconceyled them, they hadden also counceyll in that other side. 1530 PALSGR 637/1 You wene you take the ryght waye, but you are myscounsayled. 1591 SPENSER *M Hubberd* 128 Things miscounselled must needs miswend 1616 DONNE *Serm* (1660-1) III 333 Can I think him fit to give me counsel, that miscounsels himself in the highest business, Religion? 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* I. (ed 2) 11 These two great Favorites the Spensers who miscounselled and seduced him. 1841-3 ANTHON *Class Dict* 576 Having been bribed to miscounsel the people. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* lxxvi. 116 The share that other people have had in counselling or mis-counselling me.

So **Miscou·nselled** *ppl. a.*, **Miscou·nselling** *vbl sb.*
c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim Mon* xiv (1885) 144 The myscounselly nge off hym in many oþer cases 1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parlt* IV 19 Not daring to trust this prodigall mis-counselled King with moneys. 1823 GALT *R Gilhaize* II x 106 The provocation given to the people of Scotland by the King's miscounselled majesty.

Miscou·nt, *sb.* [MIS-[1] 4. Cf OF *mescont, mesconte.*] A wrong count, reckoning, or calculation.
1586 J HOOKER *Descr Irel.* in *Holinshed* II 49/1 Aswell in the miscount of yeares as other vnlikelihoods found therein 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1664) lix. 132 O that he would take his own blood for counts & miscounts, that I might be a free man, & none had any claim to me, but onely, onely Jesus. 1897 *Daily News* 13 May 5/3 The Speaker has, owing to a miscount, been compelled to give a casting vote. 1903 *Fluff-Hunters* 137 She knew how many beans make five, and never made a miscount

Miscou·nt, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1 But cf. OF. *mesconter*, mod F. (*se*) *mécompter*]
1. *trans* To miscalculate, misreckon.
a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII,* 124 In their computacion they had mistaken and miscounted in their nomber an hundreth yeres. 1611 COTGR., *Mesconté,* misreckoned, miscompted. 1646 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 9 Jan (1664) 537 Christ cannot miscount one of the poorest of his lambs. 1793 *Tour thro' Theat War* 47 A man less wretched might easily miscount time, and so did he. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xli, After twice miscounting the sum, he threw the whole to his daughter
2. *intr.* († also *refl.*, after Fr.) To make a wrong calculation.
1390 GOWER *Conf* I 147 And if so be that he misconteth, To make in his answere a faile. 1530 PALSGR 637/1 Tell it agayne, you have myscounted your selfe, I warrant you 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1045 These philosophers doe miscount greatly, and stray farre from reason and proportion, if so be that Geometricall demonstrations do availe ought. 1659 BP. PATRICK *Disc. Arith* (1660) 6 Thus do all men generally miscount in the dayes of their health 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav* I. v 131 The trouble in going up [the steps], makes one often miscount. 1840 WHEWELL *Philos Induct. Sci* I 133 In such a case we may forget in the intervals of the strokes, and miscount.
3. † **a.** To estimate wrongly. *Obs.* b. To regard erroneously (*as*).
a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* ii. 17 (1693) 393 Men miscount themselves at home, they reckoning that they ought to be regarded 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 315 While my honest heat Were all miscounted as malignant haste.

Miscou·nting, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-[1] 3] Misreckoning.
?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 196 To taken other folkes thing, Through robberie or myscounting [*MS.* myscoueiting; Fr. *cest cele qui fait bescochier et mesconter*] 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* VI. 274 The miscounting of Dialects for Tongues causlessly multiplieth the number of those Languages. 1861 RILEY *Liber Albus* II. 115 *note*, The word 'miskenning' meaning miscounting or mispleading.

†**Misco·vetise.** *Obs.* [MIS-[1] 4] Evil desire.
1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) VII. iv. 280/2 Men sholde take no thynge for ony mys couetyse ayenst the lordes wyll.

†**Miscra·ft.** *Obs.* [MIS-[1] 4] Malpractice.
1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) v. xviii. 221/1 Yf the woman..do ony mys crafte to let hyrself or ony other from berynge of childern.

Miscreance[1] (mi·skrĭ,ăns). Now *arch.* Also 4-5 **mes-**, 5 **mys-**: see CREANCE. [a. OF. *mescreance* (mod.F. *mécréance*) = Pr. *mescrezensa*, It. *miscredenza*: see MIS-[2] and CREANCE.] False belief or faith; misbelief.
1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 175 Se nou the foule mescreance Of Greks in thilke time tho, Whan Venus tok hire name so 1415 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* 16/252 For thow sholdist reconsyle Thee to him, & leue thy mescreaunce 1484 CAXTON *Ryall Book* C viii, They falle ofte in heresyes and in myscreaunce. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c. 26 Allured to misbeleue miscreaunce and contempt of God 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* II viii. 51 Paynim if thou wilt renounce thy miscreaunce, Life will I graunt thee. 1863 YULE tr. *Jordanus' Mirab. Descr.* (Hakl. Soc) xiv. 56 Their preachers [*sc.* Mohammedans] run about in order to turn all to their own miscreance 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* xi 311 The Crescent was master of the Cross; and beyond the Pyrenees all was slavery and 'miscreance'. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxxii 384 By the faith that is in it, what..good it can..do, by the miscreance in it, what mischief it can do.

†**Miscreance**[2]. *Obs rare.* [irreg. f. MIS-[2] + L. *crē-* (*crēscĕre*) to grow + -ANCE. Cf. OF. *mescreu* misgrown] = MISGROWTH.
1658 A. FOX tr *Wurtz' Surg* III. Introd 218 Earth is the mother of all fruits, yet hath it many miscreance [orig *viel Missgewaechse*] 1658 — tr *Wurtz' Childr Bk* 359 Unless there be some miscreance, or other unshapedness about them

Miscreancy (mi·skrĭ,ănsi). [f. MISCREANT + -ANCY, after *miscreance*]
1. Misbelief; = MISCREANCE[1] 1. Now *arch.*
1611 COTGR., *Mescreance*, miscreancie, misbeleefe 1630 in Rushw. *Hist Coll* (1659) I App 33 Treasons against the Celestial Majesty, as Schism, Heresie, Miscreancy. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 208 The more usual Causes of this Deprivation are such as these Schism, Heresy, Miscreancy, Atheism. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Essenes* in *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 469/2 Does the audacity of man present us with such another instance of perfidious *miscreancy*? God the Jehovah anxious for the honour of Jupiter and Mercury!
2 Villainy, depravity. Also semi-*concr*
1804 J LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 30 In the envious miscreancy of the men. *la Seze* does not participate 1851 W. ANDERSON *Expos. Popery* (1878) 75 The attempt of a perjured miscreancy to deliver England up to the domination of the obscene Italian Impostor 1875 CALDER *Nat. Tribes Tasmania* 68 The savages had long been the objects of the miscreancy of the sealers, and hated the white race accordingly

Miscreant (mi·skrĭ,ănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4-6 **-creaunt**, 6 **-croyaunte**. [a. OF. *mescreant*:—popular L. **minuscredentem*: see MIS-[2] and CREANT *a*[1]]
A *adj.*
1. Misbelieving, heretical, 'unbelieving', 'infidel'. Now *arch*, with some notion of sense 2.
c 1330 *Arth & Merl* 5227 (Kölbing) Grete hepes him lay about Of mani paiem miscreaunt 1419 in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. II. I. 87 Sir John Oldcastell, that was myscreant and unboxome to the lawe of God 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII Wks. 774/1 Al miscreant Painyms, all false Jewes, al false heretikes 1562 LEIGH *Armory* 26 b, If he [a Christian] kill an heathen gentleman he shall beare the armes without any difference, sauing only ye word of ye same miscreant gentleman. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* III 4 All their [*sc.* Atheists'] virulent and miscreant positions shall perish with them in unquenchable flames. 1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Gray* v Wks. 1728 III 69 To break thro' all Engagements made with Hereticks, And keep no Faith with such a Miscreant Crew 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvii, Such a miscreant dog as this Boar of Ardennes, who is worse than a whole desert of Saracen heathens 1844 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1889) 310 No outrage committed by the Catholic warrior on the miscreant enemy could deserve punishment. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* vi, The gates of the pit were too narrow for their miscreant souls
2. Depraved, villainous, base.
1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 176 The Ring leader of the corruptest bawdes, and miscreantest rakehells in Italy. 1725 POPE *Odyss* XVII 667 All the miscreant race of human kind. 1828 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 381 The miscreant ministers and judges and spies who had been the abettors of that tyrant House *c* 1830 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 245 A miscreant crew, That now no longer serve me 1850 S DOBELL *Roman* I Poet. Wks. (1875) 18 That sneaks downcast With craven tail and miscreant trepidation To kennel and to collar.
B. *sb.*
1. A misbeliever, heretic; an 'unbeliever', 'infidel'. Now *arch.*
138 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 303 A litel covent of Sathanas synagoge, þat ben moche worse þan heþene myscreauntis. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 2 þese þree kynges, þat of myscreauntes were þe first byleuyng men. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. xiii 860 These foure knyghtes dyd many batayles vpon the myscreantes or turkes 1550 J COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 55 (1877) 73 Alvred kynge of Englande fought agaynst the Danes and other myscreantes LVI. battayles 1554 T. MARTIN *Marr. of Priests* Bb iijb, If the vnbeleuer or miscroyaunte dooe departe, let him departe. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* v lxiii. § 1 We are not therefore ashamed of the Gospell of our Lord Iesus Christ because miscreants in skorne haue vpbraided vs. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 477 A blasphemous miscreant, against their Pope, their Lady, and their Church. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Credulity* (1670) 81 Enough to make any miscreant, (professing outwardly Christianity) to blush. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (Globe) 584 With a Caravan of Miscreants, as he call'd them, that is to say, Christians. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lviii. VI. 42 [Soliman's] generosity to the miscreants was interpreted as treason to the Christian cause. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Essenes* in *Blackw Mag.* XLVII. 469/1 Now he [*sc* Josephus] will reveal himself (in the literal sense of the word) as a *miscreant.* 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xix. v 27 A miscreant who had raised his impious hands against the Vicar of Christ
transf. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 17, I know many miscreants, that doubt whether the world hath such a beast [*sc.* a unicorn]. *a* 1681 WHARTON *Wks.* (1683) 45 There..ever have been some Hereticks and Miscreants, who rail against Astrology.
2. A vile wretch; a villain, rascal.
1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 39 'Vile Miscreaunt', (said he) 'whither dost thou flye The shame and death, which will thee soone invade?' 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 39 Thou art a Traitor, and a Miscreant. 1657 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Dec, As we went up to receive the Sacrament the miscreants held their muskets against us. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 101 P 1 These Miscreants are a Set of Wretches we Authors call Pirates 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl* xiii. § 1 The miscreant who would commit murder that he might succeed to an inheritance 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iii, He belongs to a horrible gang of miscreants, sworn against all order and peace. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 251 The miscreant, fully armed, set out on his errand of blood
Hence † **Miscrea·ntic** *a.*, villainous.
1793 J. WILLIAMS *Life Ld. Barrymore* 87 The miscreantic, pallid, hell-born, pestilential group. 179 [J WILLIAMS] *Crying Epistle* 59 *note*, Mr Pitt has apparently as little respect for individual worth, as the most vile and miscreantic of his predecessors

Mi·screantly, *adv. rare*[−1]. [f. MISCREANT + -LY[2].] Wretchedly.
a 1734 NORTH *Life Sir Dudley North* (1744) 123 The common Sort, who are miscreantly poor, and the most faithless Wretches upon Earth

Miscrea·te, *v. rare.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To create amiss Also **Miscreating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1603 HARSNET *Pop Impost.* 83 What a wonderfull Saintmaker is Tyburne by this, that in a quarter of an houre shall miscreate a Saint [etc]. 1670 LD BROOKE *Monarchy* lxxi. Wks. (Grosart) I 30 Yet both the head and members finite are And must still by their miscreating marre 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser I. iv (1876) 110 We miscreate our own evils. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com* (1881) 47 The thick-featured sodden satyr of her miscreating fancy

Mi·screate, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [MIS-[1] 2] = next. Also *absol*
1590 SPENSER *F Q* II x. 38 He Ymner slew of Logris miscreate 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, I ii 16 That you should nicely charge your vnderstanding Soule, With opening Titles miscreate 1607 R WILKINSON *Merchant Royall* 15 To see a woman created in Gods image so miscreate and deformed, with her foolish fashions 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* VI 1478 Creation purged o' the miscreate, man redeemed 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs before Sunrise* Prel 53 Fancies and passions miscreate By man in things dispassionate

Miscrea·ted, *ppl a.* [MIS-[1] 2.] Created or formed improperly or unnaturally; mis-shapen, misformed. Also used as an abusive epithet.
In the first quot. a mistranslation
1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* IV XXXVI 160 b, These wretched Græcians are left vnder the miserable seruitude of these miscreated Mahometists [orig *des mescreans Mahometistes*] 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II VII 42 For nothing might abash the villein bold, Ne mortall steele emperce his miscreated mould 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* G 2 b, An Oration, including the miscreated words and sentences in the Doctors Booke 1667 MILTON *P L* II 683 What art thou, That dar'st advance Thy miscreated Front athwart my way? 1712 HENLEY *Spect* No. 396 P 2 That Mongrel miscreated (to speak in Miltonic) kind of Wit, vulgarly termed the Pun 1778 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) XIV 278 A miscreated phantom, called 'The Spiritual Magazine' 1826 J WILSON *Noct Ambr* Wks 1855 I 167 Every scraper on catgut as intent on the miscreated noise, as if [etc] 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 26 Ill-finished, dwarfish, or miscreated abortions. 1868 SWINBURNE *Blake* 42 This monstrous nomenclature, this Jargon of miscreated things in chaos

Miscrea·tion. [MIS-[1] 4.] **a.** The action of creating badly or improperly. b. *concr.* A miscreated thing; something ill-formed or mis-shapen.
1852 GILFILLAN *Martyrs Sc. Covenant* VII. 132 One of the vast creatures of the bygone chaos—the magnificent miscreations of Geology, interesting as a fossil remain. 1871 C KINGSLEY in *Devon Assoc Trans.* IV 378 Great dirty warrens of houses, peopled with savages and imps of our own miscreation. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud in Song* 202 Formless form, incarnate miscreation.

Miscrea·tive, *a* [MIS-[1] 6.] Creating or forming amiss
1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb* I 448 The all miscreative brain of Jove 1890 SWINBURNE *Autumn Vision* VI, Darkening with its miscreative spell Light.

Miscrea·tor. [MIS-[1] 5.] One who miscreates.
1818 BYRON *Ch. Har* IV CXXV, Circumstance, that unspiritual god And miscreator

†**Miscre·dence.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Alteration of MISCREANCE after *credence.*] Misbelief.
1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1346 The Governour of Cilicia is doubtfull whether there be gods or no? upon infirmity, as I take it, of mis-credance and unbeliefe.

†**Miscre·dent.** *Obs.* [Alteration of MISCREANT after L. *crēdent-em* (see CREDENT). Cf. It. *miscredente*] = MISCREANT *sb.*
1480 *Robt. Dewyll* (1827) 49 The myscredaunte Sarasyns.
1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI 36 A dungeon appointed for offendors and miscredents. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Miscredent*, a miscreant. *Devon.*

Miscre·dit, *sb.* [MIS-[1] 7.] Disbelief.
1565 W. ALLEN in Fulke *Def. Purg.* xi. 101 b, There dare no man affirme that the doctrine of Purgatory is hourtfull to vertuous life, the only miscreditt whereof, hath vtterly banished al good Christian condicions.

Miscre·dit, *v* [MIS-[1] 7.] *trans.* To disbelieve.
1554 J. PHILPOT *Exam. & Writings* (Parker Soc.) 351, I can not otherwise do in believing them, but miscredit thee. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bæda's Hist Ch. Eng* Pref 4 To miscredit the perfect behauiour of our primitiue church, and the miracles wrought therein 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* Pref, If thou wilt not prejudice thine own Charity by miscrediting me

Miscre·dited, *ppl. a.* [MIS-[1] 2] Disbelieved.
1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. VII. 372 The miscredited Twelve hasten back to the Château for an 'answer in writing'.

Miscree'd. *poet.* [MIS-[1] 4.] A mistaken creed
a 1821 KEATS *Sonnet on Fame* ii. Wks (1884) 413 Why then should man Spoil his salvation for a fierce miscreed? 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* Prol. 106 Tyranny which arms Adverse miscreeds To stamp..Upon the name of Freedom.

† **Miscroo'ked,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [MIS-[1] 6.] Bent awry, deformed.
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. x. (Tollemache MS.), She streccheþ oute his lymis to kepe þe childe þat he be not defacit with miscrokid lymes

Miscro'p, *v. rare.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To sow (a field) with a crop out of rotation. Also *absol.*
1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1222 A field may be miscropped in order to bring it the more quickly into the legitimate rotation of the farm *Ibid.* 1317 A better notion of farming than to miscrop prevails.

Miscry', *v. dial* ? *Obs* Also **miscree.** [app. alteration of DESCRY *v*[1], by substitution of the prefix MIS-[1] 9.] *trans.* To descry, discover, detect.
1645 N. DRAKE *Diary Siege Pontefract* (Surtees) 76 One of them was taken, being miscryed by the boy which went out the night before. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 33 *Miscreed*, descryed, This I suppose is also only a rustick word, and nothing else but the word *descried* corrupted 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* Gloss., *Miscryed*, discovered 1847 HALLIWELL, *Miscreed*, discovered, detected, decried, depreciated *North*

Mis-cue', *sb.* Also **miss cue.** [f. MIS-[1] 4 (or perh. orig. stem of MISS *v.*[1]) + CUE *sb.*[3]] A failure to strike the ball properly with the cue.
1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 9 So long as the point of the cue was flat and unyielding, if the ball was not struck precisely in the centre, the consequence was a miss cue *Ibid* 33 A miss cue 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 9/3 When Roberts wanted only two to complete his 'points' for the afternoon he made a mis cue
So **Mis-cue'** *v.*, to make a miscue
1894 *Sheffield Daily Tel.* 29 Mar 8/5 Dawson had a promising opening of potting the red, but mis-cued

† **Mi·sculate,** *ppl a. Obs rare*—[1]. [ad late L. *misculāt us*, pa. ppl of *misculāre* (whence OF. *mesler*, etc., see MEDDLE *v.*)] Mingled.
1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 364 In this misculet iourneying of paine & pleasure

† **Misdai·n,** *v Obs* [See MIS-[1] 9. But cf. MISDEEM.] *trans.* To be mistrustful of So **Misdai·nful** *a. dial.*, suspicious.
1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 201 Papistes Of whom to be misdained or slandered, is in the eyes of the godly, no small commendation 1879 [see MISDREMFUL]

Misda·te, *sb.* [MIS-[1] 4.] A wrong date. Hence **Misda·teful** *a.*, abounding in wrong dates.
1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* x. v. II. 642 They abound in small errors, in misdates, mistakes 1862 *Ibid* XIII. IX. III. 536 Poor Bielfeld being in this Chapter very fantastic, misdateful to a mad extent.

Misda·te, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans* To assign or affix a wrong date to; to date wrong. Also *absol.* Also **Misda·ted** *ppl. a.*
1586 STANYHURST *Cont. Chron. Irel.* Ep. in Holinshed II. If he misdate, he is named a falsifier *a* 1626 BACON *Charge agst. Earl of Somerset* in *Baconiana* (1679) 31 That you did deface, and misdate all Writings that might give light to the Impoisonment. 1671 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1857) II. 422 Why and how the letter was soe long a cominge wee cannot but wonder; save as wee may suppose it was misdated 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. IV. 289 This Author seems to have misdated those occurrences 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 777 In hoary youth Methusalems may die; O how misdated on their flatt'ring tombs! 1815 *Paris Chit-chat* (1816) III. 144 His card of invitation was accidentally misdated, and he did not arrive till the day after the feast 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* V. VI. I. 606 Trusting to memory alone, she misdates, mistakes, misplaces. 1892 *Times* 23 Jan. 13/6 Mis-dated newspapers *Ibid.*, The practice of mis dating newspapers and other periodical publications.

Misdea'l, *sb. Cards.* [f. next.] An error in dealing.
1850 *Bohn's Handbk Games* 255 The turn up being anterior to the mis deal. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 8 A misdeal loses the deal. 1886 *Euchre: how to play it* 108.

Misdea'l, *v* [f. MIS-[1] 1 + DEAL *v.*; in first sense after Du. *misdeelen.*]
† **1.** *intr.* To distribute unfairly. *Obs.*
1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 7 Knowe not ye how ye mysdeled on the plays whiche he threwe down fro the carre?
2. To deal or act improperly.
1561, etc. [see MISDEALING]
3. *Cards* To make a mistake in dealing: usually *intr.*, but occas. *trans.*
[1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 10 If the Dealer should happen to miss Deal] 1850 *Bohn's Handbk Games* 254 On misdealing the entire hand 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect* VIII, She won the game, and I dealt. I misdealt. 1892 *Spectator* 10 Jan., She can never be persuaded that she has misdealt until the cards have been carefully counted three times.
fig. (cf. 2). 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. 435 Fie on you, all the Honours in your fist, Countship, Householdship,—how have you misdealt!

Misdea·ling, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-[1] 3] Wrong or improper dealing; † wrong-doing, evil conduct.
1562 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 14 b, Let us take heede that we put not Gods so great benefites from vs through our owne misdealynges 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXXIV. 15 To abstein from al misdealing and to enure themselves to weldoing. 1587 — *De Mornay* XX. (1592) 319 They which refreyne from misdealing for feare of mans lawe. 1863 H. COX *Institut.* I. X. 229 Misdealings with the public revenue 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 3/2 Captain N——, as an old cavalry officer, could not stomach the scandalous misdealing with horses that had taken place.

Misdeci·de, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *intr.* To make a wrong decision.
1808–18 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 270 It is possible for the judge..to misdecide, without any regard to the evidence 1830 *Examiner* 659/2 Nor can they misdecide from incompetency or any other cause of misdecision, without incurring shame

Misdeci·sion. [MIS-[1] 4] Wrong decision or judgement.
1808–18 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 28 The danger of misdecision on the part of the judge *Ibid* II. 137, IV. 48 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. XLVI. V. 528 The dikast trial at Athens had in it only the same ingredients of error and misdecision as the English jury

Misdeed (misdī·d), [OE. *misdǽd* = OS *misdâd*, OFris. *misdede*, MLG *misdât* (MDu *misdaet*, Du. *misdaad*), OHG *missi-*, *missetât*, *misso-*, *missidât* (MHG. *missetât*, G *missetat*), Goth. *missadêþs*: see MIS-[1] 4 and DEED *sb.*] An evil deed, a wrong action; an offence; a crime. † In ME. also in collective sense = misdoings.
c 879 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* lii. 413 Mine misdæda biod simle beforan me *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 130 A hwilke time se eure Mon of þinchþ his mis-dede [*MS. Trin.* misdade] *c* 1200 ORMIN 10618 Þatt missdede þatt wass don þurrh Adam & þurrh Eve. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 32/36 Lo here godes lomb, þat bi nimeth þe worldes misdede 1340 *Ayenb.* 114 Voryef ous oure misdedis ase we uoryeueþ to ham *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 206 He was woundid for oure mysdede, and defouled by oure felonyes 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. XIV. 683 Ye lefte me and suffred me in perylle of deth. And for that mysdede now I ensure you but deth, for wel haue ye deserued it 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* I. 9 Turne thy face fro my synnes, and put out all my mysdedes 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. III. 349 Like caitiff vile, that for misdeed Rides with his face to rump of steed 1726 POPE *Odiss.* XXII. 290 That impious race to all their past misdeeds Would add our blood 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 53 These misdeeds were not entirely unmixed with good actions

† **Misdeed'y,** *a Obs* [f. prec. + -Y. Cf. MDu. *misdadich*, Du. *misdadig*, MDa. *misdædig.*] Doing wrong.
13.. *Cursor M.* 18279 (Gött.) For mani wick and misdedi [*a* 1425 *Trin.* mis dedy] Has þu nu here tint forþi

† **Misdee'm,** *sb. Obs.* [prob. f. next, but cf. DEEM *sb.*] Misjudgement.
1593 LYLY in *Phœnix Nest* Wks. (1902) III. 477 Such life leads Loue entangled with misdeemes 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. LXXV. 313 What should we say his Ioy, that his Mis deemes did sort to this?

Misdee'm, *v.* Now chiefly *arch* and *poet.* (See also MISDAIN.) [MIS-[1] 1 (f. ON *misdǽma*)]
† **1.** *trans.* To form an unfavourable judgement of, think evil of. *Obs.*
c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Iudas*) 370 Ws afferis til helpe saklas men, bot to mysdeme na man kene [Leg. Aur. *Nocentes perdere non decet*] 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 63 When he by gelousy His wife suspecteth Or her misdeemeth, and kepeth in straitly *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 137 The seconde was Suspecte, which that dayly Mysdempte eche man 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. VII. 49 Till all unweeting an Enchaunter made him to misdeeme My loyalty. *Ibid.* III. X. 29 As much disdeigning to be so misdempt, Or a war-monger to be basely neimpt. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theories* (1629) 96 His Ielousie hasts not to reuenge, while he cannot but misdeeme her 1767 LEWIS *Statius* II. 370 He saw his Friends misdeem'd in Crouds resort, To bask beneath the Sunshine of the Court.
† **2.** *intr* To form an unfavourable judgement, think ill (*of*). *Obs*
1388 WYCLIF *Num.* XIV. 11 How long schal this puple bacbite me [*gloss*, ether mysdeme of me]? 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) I. XIV. 86/2 To mysdeme of his euen cristen. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* I. 19 True honesty is neyther redy to misdeme, nor hasty to reuenge 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 424 What but thy malice mov'd thee to misdeem Of righteous Job.
3. To have a wrong opinion of, be mistaken in one's view of.
c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 92 That take hit [*sc.* my tale] wel, and scorne hit noght, Ne hit misdemen in her thoght 1570 *Henry's Wallace* II. 352 Be war that ze do nocht mis deme my taille. 1593 G. FLETCHER *Licia* 10 Rdr., Men unfitte to knowe what love meanes, deluded fondlie with their owne conceit, misdeeming so divine a fancie. 1616 BRETON *Invect. agst. Treason* (Grosart) 5/2 Where Wisdomes care can neuer truthe misdeeme 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 257 Though such men are under God's favour, yet they mi-deem it, and think God is angry with them. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 685 Hence too the field of glory, as the world misdeems it. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. II, Nor misdeem me, that I, humble, unmitred priest, should be thus bold. 1875 LOWELL *Under Old Elm* VIII, If ever with distempered voice or pen We have misdeemed thee, here we take it back.
b. *trans.* To suppose (a person or thing) erroneously to be (something else); to mistake (a thing) *for* another.
1667 DRYDEN *Secr. Love* V. Wks. 1701 I. 185 My grace to Philocles mis deem'd my Love! ?1802 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, *'Desponding Father'*, Misdeem it not a cankerous change. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* VI. XXIV, Thy thoughts possest With one too painful theme, Their own imaginations For reality misdeem 1878 A. DE VERE *Leg. St Patrick, St P. at Cashel* 65 Demons misdeemed for gods
c. with adj. or phr. as compl.
1835 TRENCH *Sonnet 'Look, dearest, what a glory'*, If, having shared the light, we should misdeem That light our own 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. XXXVIII. (1863) 291 As if some poor miserable minister or teacher, rejoicing over his success, were to misdeem the work his own 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. I. II, The wealth which men misdeem of much avail
4. To form a wrong judgement (*of*); to hold a mistaken opinion.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27742 Wreth Elites, scendes and misdenisse [*c* 1375 *Fairf.* flitting shindis & misdemis, *a* 1400 *Cott. Galba* It makes fliteing and misdemes] Man aun wit it fra him cleuisse [*other texts* flemis] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1166 He that misconceyveth, he misdemeth *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Wks.* (Grosart) II. 335/1 Then doome not rashly, lest you may misdeem 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 225 Misdeeming and doubting of the remission of sinnes 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 301 Misdeem not then, If such affront I labour to avert From thee alone, which [etc.] 1779 MASON *Eng. Garden* III. 536 Whom elder Thales, and the Bard of Thebes Held first of things terrestrial, nor misdeem'd 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 528, I much misdeem Of my endeavour, or my prayer shall speed 1814 CARY *Dante, Hell* XXXII. 118 Farther on, If I misdeem not, Soldanieri bides *Ibid.*, *Paradise* XXVI. 73 At his sudden waking, he misdeems Of all around him 1839 WORDSW. *Mem. Tour Scotl.* 1803 iii, Leaving each unquiet theme Where gentlest judgments may misdeem 1884 BIBLE (R. V.) *Deut.* XXXII. 27 Lest their adversaries should misdeem.
b To suppose mistakenly
1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 609/1, I will rather thinke the cause of this evill..to proceede rather of the unsoundness of the Counsells which [etc.] then of any such..appointment of God, as you misdeeme 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 186 Least any man should misdeeme that God doth resist all attempts intended that way. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XII. X, He misdeems That he is wise, whose wounds do only bleed Inly for self 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 223 He by instigating all the souls vain aims, Misdeems to cause thee lose God
† **5.** *trans.* To have a suspicion or inkling of; to suspect the existence or occurrence of (some evil).
1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXVII. 92 The Kynge not mysdemynge eny thyng of this Conspyred treason *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. III. (Arb.) 62 Surely, this fellowe misdeemeth some yll in me. *a* 1607 T. BRIGHTMAN *Brightm. Reuiv.* III. (1647) 78 While wee were in Ignorance, we lay secure in our sin, never mis deeming our estate 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 177 The Fox misdeemeth no harm, and entreth into the hive which is wrought close into the mouth of his den
† **b** *To misdeem* (a person) *for* —. to suspect him to be — *Obs*
c 1500 *Melusine* 265/15 [He] was so Lyke a Sarasyn that no man mysdymed hym for other than a Sarasyn
† **6.** *intr* To suspect something evil. *Obs.*
c 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 222 Jewel thoght of treason and tray Thoo he mysdemed in this case, Whan she cam not of so long while He supposed ther yede som gyle 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* III. 25 Hath fortune wrought my foes at this time hither, And not so much as warnde me to misdeeme 1561 SACKVILLE *Gorboduc* I. I. 39 (Manly), If thinges do so succede As now my ielous mind misdeemeth sore 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 55 The emperour conceiving new suspitions upon this second assault, began to misdeeme
† **b** const. *clause.* To suspect (that..) *Obs.*
a 1530 HEYWOOD *Play of Love* (Brandl) 516 Anone she mysdemed That I was not merely disposed, And so myght she thynke, for I disclosed No worde nor loke, but such as shewed as sadly as [etc.]. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. XXVIII. (1591) 17 [He] gaue most men to misdeeme by his dealing, that he was somewhat of counsel with the case [orig. *præbuit plerisque suspicionem conscientiæ*] 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* X. XXXVIII, Nor say I this for that I ought misdeeme That Egypts promis'd succours faile vs might

Misdee'mer. [MIS-[1] 5] One who misjudges.
1616 *Manifest. Abp. Spalato's Motives* App. III. 6 This some misdeemers impute to their penury

Misdee'mful, *a. dial.* (See also MISDAINFUL.) [f. MISDEEM *v.* + -FUL] Having a false judgement *of*; suspicious *of*
c 1750 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1777) I. 304 He too, misdeemful of his wholesome law, Ev'n he, expiring, gave his treasur'd gold To fatten monks on Salem's distant soil! 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Misdeemful*, suspicious *Misdeenful, misdaunful*, same as above—corrupted forms

Misdee'ming, *vbl sb.* [MIS-[1] 3.] Misjudging; false judgement; † suspicion
?1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 313 But for gelosye and mysdemyng of peple that hafe me yn greete awayt 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. XXXVII. 50 b, To the ende that they sholde haue noo suspecyon ne misdemyng 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* IV. 2 His innocencie was overwhelmed with the misdeemings of the common people. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. IV. 2 After that he had faire Una lorne, Through light misdeeming of her loialtie. 1612 J. MASON *Anat. Sorc.* 33 To take away all occasion of misdeeming.

Misdee'ming, *ppl a.* [MIS-[1] 2.] Misjudging; mistaken (of persons, their opinions, etc.); *dial.* suspicious *Obs.*
?1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 313 The world ys to mysdemyng and redy to make dyvysyon and debate. 1584 BABINGTON *Confer. Frailty & Faith* (1596) 45 A suspicious misdeeming mind of euery bodie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. II. 3 Covered with darke nes and misdeeming night. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* V. LXIII. (Grosart) I. 83 O no, misdeeming Sovereign; I am sent

The soft Ambassador of Peace to you. 1760–72 H Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV 98 Pardon the misdeeming transports of your lover. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* v. i. 87 The misdeeming crowd Which judges by what seems. 1848 A. B. Evans *Leicestersh. Words, Misdeeming*, suspicious. 'She's sadly misdeeming'

† **Misdeli·ght,** *sb. Obs.* [Mis-[1] 4.] Delight in something wrong.

?13.. *All Saints* 510 in *Archiv Stud. neu Spr* LXXIX. 440 If any wyked sprete had brouȝt hym in myssedelyte.

† **Misdeli·ght,** *v. Obs* [Mis-[1] 1.] *pass.* To be wrongly delighted.

1640 Bp Hall *Chr. Moder* i. x 92 This hony-bagge hath ever a sting attending it; so as we are commonly plagued in that wherein we were mis delighted

Misdeli·ver, *v* [Mis-[1] 1.] *trans.* **a.** To deliver to the wrong person or at the wrong place. **b.** To hand down improperly

1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt* vi ii. II. 17 Message mis-delivered by my Official Gentleman. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 324/2 The goods were misdelivered by the defendants to another firm 1893 Westcott *Chr Aspects of Life* (1897) 408 The testimony of the Church is misdelivered if [etc.]

Misdeli·very. [Mis-[1] 4.] Wrong delivery.

1859 Sala *Two round Clock* 34 The misdelivery of a letter 1867 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc III 69/2 (*Printing*) In case of any misdelivery a sheet is spoiled 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 386/1 The misdelivery by the company amounted to conversion

† **Misdemea·n,** *sb. Obs* [Mis-[1] 4.] Misbehaviour, misdemeanour.

1602 W. Bas *Sword & Buckler* xxiii, To thinke it any misdemeasne in vs, If we doe fall againe Into our ancient Sword and Buckler vaine 1742 in B Peirce *Hist Harvard Univ* (1833) App 86 Sundry crimes and misdemeans whereof he was convicted 1773 J Ross *Fratricide* i. 308 (MS.), A Criminal arraign'd For some heinous misdemean

Misdemea·n, *v.*[1] [f. Mis-[1] 1 + Demean *v.*[1]]

1. *refl.* To misbehave, misconduct oneself.

[1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref* (1709) I. i. 42 One of the Canons of Litchfield has also preached lewdly, and misdemeaned himself (those are the words in the Minutes of the Council-Book).] 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* (an 1381) III 434/2 Neither did the townesmen of S. Albons.. thus outragiously misdemeane themselues 1613 Shaks. *Hen VIII*, v iii. 14 You that best should teach vs, Haue misdemean'd your selfe *a* 1618 Raleigh *Prerog Parl* (1628) 18 Iustices that had vsed extortion, or bribery, or had otherwise misdemeaned themselues 1689 *Col Rec. Pennsylv* I 256 They did not judge the Keeper to have highly misdemeaned himself in his office of Keeper of the board Scale 1736 Carte *Ormonde* I 260 Sir Luke Fitzgerald misdemeaned himself before the board by uncivil words 1857 *Hurlstone & Norman's Rep* (1858) II 221 The said William Baker did unlawfully misdemean and misconduct himself in his said service by neglecting his said master's service.

b. *intr.* In the same sense

1765 C Smart tr. *Phædrus* iv ix, When our neighbours mis-demean, Our censures are exceeding keen

† **2.** *trans.* To misuse, abuse. *Obs.*

a 1625 Sir H Finch *Law* (1636) 47 Hee that misdemeaneth authority that law giueth him shall be a wrong doer *ab initio*

Misdemea·n, *v.*[2] *rare*—[1]. [f. Mis-[1] 8 + Demean *v.*[2]] = Demean *v.*[2]

1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* iv ix, My Lord Scales, lift the curtain; nay, sir, it misdemeans you not

Misdemeanant (misdĭmī·nănt) [f. Misdemean *v.*[1] + -ant, or f. Misdemeanour by substitution of suffix.] A person convicted of a misdemeanour.

1819 J J. Gurney *Notes on Visit to Prisons* 78 The only division of these females being that of misdemeanants from felons. Amongst the men, the classification is much more complete; for, the misdemeanants are divided into three classes, and the felons into four. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXV 159/1 Misdemeanants of the first division 1865 *Act* 28 & 29 *Vict* c 126 § 67 In every Prison to which this Act applies Prisoners convicted of Misdemeanor, and not sentenced to Hard Labour, shall be divided into at least Two Divisions, One of which shall be called the First Division, and a Misdemeanant of the First Division shall not be deemed to be a Criminal Prisoner within the Meaning of this Act. 1896 *Times* 30 July 5/6 Dr Jameson and his fellow prisoners were placed in the apartments reserved for first-class misdemeanants.

b. *transf.* A person guilty of misconduct

1885 A M Elliott in *Amer Jrnl of Philol* VII 146 They were no set of political convicts or social misdemeanants. 1892 W. Beatty Kingston *Intemperance* 54 To be compelled to take then thirst with water would be no great hardship to these confirmed misdemeanants

† **Misdemea·ned,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [Mis-[1] 2.] Ill-conducted.

1586 Hooker *Descr. Irel* in Holinshed II, Bewailing with great remorse of conscience his former misdemened life.

† **Misdemea·ning,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [Mis-[1] 3.] Misconduct, misdemeanour.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 389/1 For othre misdemenyng of the said John Morys ayenst your Highnesse. 1492 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 265 Consideringe the said Dame Joyce was innocent, & nothinge knowinge of his misdemeaninge. 1562–3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 9 § 7 Heinous Perjuries and other Offences and Misdemeaninges. 1625 [see *misbeing*, Mis-[1] 3]. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Misdemeanour*, a misdemeaning, or behaving one's self ill

Misdemea·nist. [f. next: see -ist] Misdemeanant.

1862 Lever *Barrington* xviii, Never did a misdemeanist take his 'six weeks' with a more complete consciousness of penalty than did Polly sit down to that piano.

Misdemea·nour, -or, *sb.*[1] Forms: see Demeanour. [Mis-[1] 4.]

1. Evil behaviour, misconduct Now *rare.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. clvii. 146 For the whiche mysse demeanure of this woman, that she had innaturally slayne hir lorde and husbonde [etc.] 1561 *Child-Marriages* (1897) 78 Whan he perceyvid this Respondent to be with child, he perceyvid her noughtie lief and misdeamenour. 1568 Grafton *Chron* II. 629 This great riote and vnlawfull misdemeanour 1579 *Fermes of Law* 63 His misdemeanor shall cause the officer.. to loose his office *a* 1639 W. Whately *Prototypes* II. xxvi (1640) 68 You that are so wickedly gevin over to idlenesse, and drunkennesse, be ashamed of such more than beast-like misdemeanour. 1723 Sheffield (Dk Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 104 A thousand slanders will never here be able to give a suspicion of misdemeanor 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr* 60 The whole town of Boston is distressed for the misdemeanour of a few

b. An instance of this; a misdeed, offence.

1494 Fabyan *Chron* vi ccvi 218 Some mysdemeanures and rules that were occupyed and exercysed in his absence 1592 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* 52 God forbid that our forheades should for euer bee blotted with our forefathers misdemeanors 1601 R Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 78 These misdemenors against all sence and reason 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 490 By great and scandalous offences, by incorrigible misdemeanours, we may incur the censure of the Church of God 1709 Swift *Advv Relig.* Wks 1751 IV 129 If any apparent transgression would be imputed to him for a misdemeanor, by which he must certainly forfeit his Station *a* 1716 South *Serm* (1744) IX. xii. 359 God takes a particular notice of our personal misdemeanors.

2 *Law.* One of a class of indictable offences which are regarded as less heinous than those called felonies. *High misdemeanour*: see quot 1706.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 402/1 An Acte giving the Court of Star Chamber authority to punish divers misdemeanors 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c. 14 § 8 Such retey nours and offences and other Mysdemeanours as shalbe doon.. contrary to the forme of this acte 1614 Bacon *Charge touching Duels* 22 Practice to imporson, though it tooke no effect, way laying to murder, haue been adiudged haynous misdemeanors punishable in this Court. 1660 *Trial Regic* 113 He charged the Prisoner at the Bar with Treason and high misdemeanors. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *High Misdemeanour*, a Crime of a haynous Nature, next to High Treason 1769 Blackstone *Comm* IV i. 5 This general definition comprehends both crimes and misdemesnors, which, properly speaking, are mere synonymous terms *Ibid* vi. 80 Words spoken amount only to a high misdemesnor, and no treason. 1807 Jefferson *Writ* (1830) IV 103 The trial of Dayton for misdemeanor may as well go on at Richmond 1807 Sir S. Romilly in Hansard *Parl Deb* Ser. i IX 327 He conceived that if ministers should give such a pledge, it would be a high crime and misdemeanour. 1821 Holford *Th. on Crim Prisons* 36 Any person convicted of any misdemeanor, except libel.

3 Short for. A person imprisoned for misdemeanour; = Misdemeanant. (Cf next word.)

App in regular prison use till *c* 1820, when *misdemeanant* took its place

1818 'A Prisoner' in *Examiner* 7 Sept 574/2 The acts of Parliament required him to keep the felons and misdemeanours separate 1815 *Rep Comm H. B. (etc.) Prisons* (Parl Papers) 229 Four felons, nine misdemeanors, and one fine *Ibid.* 230 The female misdemeanors I generally class with the female debtors 1818 *Min Evid Comm Prisons Metrop* VIII. 109 For debtors, male and female, and vagrants and misdemeanors.

attrib. 1814 *Min Evid St. Gaols London* (Parl Papers) App. i. 33 There are three [prisoners] for misdemeanors in the other misdemeanor ward

† **4.** Mismanagement. *Obs. rare*—[1].

Cf. Demeanour 4 But the use in the quot. was probably suggested by Manure.

1644 Bp Hall *Serm* Wks 1808 V 236 Never was there any sterility, whereof there may not be a cause given; either .. some naturall fault in the soil, or misdemeanure of the owners

† **Misdemea·nour,** *sb.*[2] *Obs* [f. Misdemean *v.* + -our, -or[2]] A person guilty of a misdemeanour.

1533 *Chron. Calais* (Camden) 154 If they fynde any mysdemeanours, suspect persons or straungers stirring in the strets. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c. 3 § 1 The same mysdemeanours, Felons, Robbers and burglaries [*sic*] have .. the preyvylege of theire clergie

† **Misdemea·nour,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Misdemeanour *sb.*[1]] = Misdemean *v.*[1]

1620 J Wilkinson *Coroners & Sheriffes* 52 If any one shal refuse to enter bond or misdemeanor himselfe

† **Misdepa·rt,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Mis-[1] 1.] *trans.* To distribute unfairly.

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's Prol* 9 Thou blamest Crist, and seyst ful bitterly, He misdeparteth richesse temporal.

Misderiva·tion. [Mis-[1] 4.] A wrong derivation

1905 *Athenæum* 464/3 This misderivation is no doubt responsible for the change of spelling of 'flet' to 'fleet'.

Misderi·ve, *v* [Mis-[1] 1.]

† **1.** *trans.* To divert into a wrong channel. *Obs.*

1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Conc* III vii 298 Mis-deriving the well meant devotions of.. pious soules into a wrong channell.

2. To assign a wrong derivation to.

1817 Coleridge *'Blessed are ye'* 16 To exaggerate and misderive the distress of the labouring classes in order to make them turbulent. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 103 Alimon, alimonia, alimentum .. have been commonly mis-derived by the lexicographers from *alo*, 'to nourish'.

Misdescri·be, *v.* [Mis-[1] 1.] *trans.* To describe inaccurately

1827 Bentham *Ration Judic Evid.* Wks. V. 599 When any other circumstance is misdescribed in the pleadings. 1884 *Forth Rev.* Dec. 847 The events .. have been systematically mis-described by the Liberal press.

Hence **Misdescri·bed** *ppl. a.*, **Misdescri·ber.**

1889 Gasquet *Hen. VIII & Eng. Monast.* II. 495 Those kindly misdescribers, Sir Walter Scott and the author of the 'Ingoldsby Legends'. 1892 Atkinson *Moorland Par.* 133 These misnamed, or rather misdescribed pits.

Misdescri·ption. [Mis-[1] 4.] Incorrect description.

1848 Arnould *Marine Insur* 172 If the party insuring purposely misdescribed the vessel the policy might be held void for such misdescription 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 47/1 'Accountant' was held to be a misdescription of an accountant's clerk. 1886 Dicey *Eng Case agst Home Rule* (ed 2) 225 The very heading of the Bill is a misdescription.

Misdescri·ptive, *a.* [Mis-[1] 6.] Giving an inaccurate description (*of*)

1903 *Law Q. Rev* Jan. 9 His title is therefore misdescriptive of his book

Misdese·rt. *Obs.* or *arch.* [Mis-[1] 4.] The condition of being undeserving; ill-desert.

1596 Spenser *F. Q* vi. i 12 My haplesse case Is not occasiond through my misdeseit But through misfortune 1656 Earl Monm tr *Boccalini's Advts. fr Parnass* 306 Those miserable creatures, who for their secret misdeserts, are condemned to tug at an Oar. 1865 Pusey *Truth Eng Ch.* 194 Many of us, for our misdeserts, may be unfit for the immediate presence of God

† **Misdese·rve,** *v Obs.* [Mis-[1] 1.] **a.** *intr* To deserve ill **b** *trans.* To fail to deserve.

1657 J Sergeant *Schism Dispack't* 77 If any be found misdeserving in the same manner 1672 *Essex Papers* (1890) I 47 In assuring my selfe anew of yr friendship which I have never misdeserved

† **Misdese·rving,** *vbl sb. Obs.* [Mis-[1] 3.] Misdesert.

1540 Palsgr *Acolastus* I ij b, I broughe thy mysdeseruing 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* vii xxx 317 Not stained with any aspersion of mis deseruing *a* 1649 Drumm of Hawth *Hist Jas II*, Wks. (1711) 30 His past demerits and misdeservings

Misdevo·ted, *pa pple* [Mis-[1] 2.] Improperly devoted, devoted to a wrong object

1612 15 Bp Hall *Contempl., O T* xviii *Asa* Wks (1625) 1328 There were some misdevoted to the worship of the true God 1856 Kingsley *Misc* (1859) I 333 Twenty pages of comment on it would not have been misdevoted

Misdevo·tion. [Mis-[1] 4.] Wrong or misdirected devotion.

1618 Donne *Progr Soul, 2nd Anniv* 511 Here where mis devotion frames A thousand Prayers to Saints 1614 Bp Hall *No Peace with Rome* § 20 The priuate misdeuotion of some superstitious old wife! 1649 Milton *Eikon* Wks. 1738 I 429 The vanity, superstition, and misdevotion of which place [sc a private chapel], was a scandal

† **Misdevou·t,** *a Obs* [Mis-[1] 6.] Wrongly devout.

1610 Donne *Pseudo martyr* 359 Some kings in a misdeuout zeale neglected the office of gouernement to which God had called them 1651 Bp Hall *Sol Iogniues* xxiii 287, I have grieved to see poor misdevout souls under the Papacy, measuring their orisons, not by weight but by number

† **Misdi·et,** *sb Obs* [Mis-[1] 4.] Wrong diet, improper feeding

1528 Paynell *Salerne's Regim* Pref A j b, By our mysse dyete, and to moche surfettynge 1590 Spenser *F. Q* I iv 23 A dry dropsie Which by misdiet daily greater grew. 1620 Sanderson *Serm* I. 145 A man may have little distempers in his body, through mis-dyet or otherwise. 1665 J Fraser *Polichron* (S H S) 287 A place unfit for him, considering the ayre and misdyet he was ingaged to grapple with

Misdi·et, *v* ? *Obs.* [Mis-[1] 1.] *trans.* To diet improperly Hence **Misdi·eter.**

1496 *Dives & Pauper* W de W) I xxx 68/2 Yf a man mysdyete hym & ete & dryuke out of mesure. 1607 Walkington *Opt Glass* 4 Those who distemper and misdiet themselves with untimely surfetting *Ibid* 16 If consorting with misdieters, he hath himself in the muddy streames of their luxury 1617 Hieron *Wks* II 253 To giue his patient a charge to take heed how hee mis-diet himselfe

Misdi·eting, *vbl sb* ? *Obs.* [Mis-[1] 3.] Improper feeding

1486 *Bk St Albans* C viii b, The leest mysdyetyng and mysentendyng sleth h[ir] 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W de W) I xxi. 56/2 By mysdyetynge of the moder whyle she is with childe. *a* 1656 Bp Hall *Balm of Gilead* vi § 6 Wks 1808 VIII. 158 This great body, by mis dieting and wilful disorder, contracted these spirituall diseases

† **Misdi·ght,** *pa. pple Obs.* [Mis-[1] 2.] Ill-clothed, badly furnished or prepared; ill-treated, brought to misfortune.

a 1400 *Songs of London Prentices* (Percy Soc) 3 But if might Goe before right, And will Before skill, Then is one Mill misdight 1596 Spenser *F. Q* v vii 37 Her heart gan grudge for very deepe despight Of so unmanly maske in misery misdight. 1597 Bp Hall *Sat* III vii 66 Despised Nature suit them once aright, Their bodie to their coate both now misdight. 1607 R C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 245 Their wine Wherewith they bene each one so oft misdight [orig *le vin, dont chacun d'eux s'enyure*]

Misdire·ct, *v.* [Mis-[1] 1.] *trans.* To direct wrongly; to give a wrong direction to.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II xvii (1632) 367 Fearing lest the contention of his will should make him to misse direct his hand 1768 Blackstone *Comm* III. xxiv. 390 In the hurry of a trial the ablest judge may mistake the law, and misdirect the jury. 1868 Miss Yonge *Cameos* I. iii 21 He himself remained to misdirect the pursuers 1885 *Law Rep* 14 Q B. Div) 694 The Court in banc will grant a new trial on the ground that the jury were misdirected. 1897 P. Warung *Tales Old Regime* 129 I through the going out of the light, the blow was misdirected

Misdire·cted, *ppl. a.* [Mis-[1] 2.] Wrongly directed or applied; misguided; sent to a wrong address.

1790 T Burgess *Div. Chr.* 17 The vanity of misdirected reason 1828–43 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III 96 In a spirit of erroneous and misdirected zeal. 1850 Mars-

den *Early Purit.* (1853) 381 The divinity of the times. was at once artificial, and to a great degree misdirected. 1886 Kipling *Departm. Ditties*, etc (1888) 48 It was a misdirected wire, Her husband was at Shaitanpore.

Misdire·ction. [Mis-[1] 4.]

1. Wrong or improper direction or guidance; the action of misdirecting or the condition of being misdirected; direction to a wrong address

1768 Blackstone *Comm* III. xxiii. 373 A new trial is now very commonly had for the misdirection of the judge at *nisi prius*. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I 228 The great object of fear to the middle classes, is the apprehended violence and misdirection of those with whom they think they would have to join. 1857 Whewell *Hist. Induct Sci.* (ed. 3) I. 216 The mis-direction of their efforts 1860 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* III. 48 The two notes were received together (on account of misdirection) 1875 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c 77 Order xxxix, A new trial shall not be granted on the ground of misdirection unless some substantial wrong or miscarriage has been thereby occasioned in the trial of the action

2. A wrong direction, line, or course.

1861 Craik *Hist Eng Lit.* II 517 Whatever of misdirection any of them may have given for a time to the form of our poetry 1887 H S Holland *Christ or Eccles* (1888) 8 We wonder whether the entire movement of human life has not taken some terrible misdirection

† Misdispe·nd, *v.* [Mis-[1] 1.] *trans.* To spend improperly.

c 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (L.) 793 Who euer mys dispendys mystys of sowle or body or ony oper goodis agaynst godys law 1390 Gower *Conf* I 52 That I schulde schrive As touchende of my wittes fyve, And schape that thei were amended Of that I hadde hem misdispended *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg Prince* 1303 Some riche is large and his goode mysdespendethe In mayntenaunce of synne

† Misdispe·nse. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Mis-[1] 4.] Wrong expenditure.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt* V 180/2 The mysdispence and applying of the same

† Misdisti·nguish, *v Obs* [Mis-[1] 1.] *intr* To distinguish wrongly, make wrong distinctions.

1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol* III iii. § 1 So that if wee imagine a difference where there is none, because wee distinguish where we should not, it may not bee denyed that we misdistinguish. *Ibid* III ii. § 2 Herein for two things wee are reprooued; the first is misdistinguishing 1654-66 Earl Orrery *Parthen* (1676) 353 You may acknowledge the Error of such a misdistinguishing

Misdivi de, *v* [Mis-[1] 1.] *trans.* To divide wrongly 1882 in Ogilvie.

Misdivi·sion. [Mis-[1] 4.] An incorrect division

1890 *Cent. Dict* s. v. *Vewt, newte*, an erroneous form due to misdivision of *an ewte* 1905 Jespersen *Growth Eng. Lang* 73 The result being the same misdivision of the wo d

Misdo (misdū'), *v.* Forms see Do *v*[1] [OE *misdōn* = Ofris. *misdua*, MDu., Du *misdoen*, OHG. *missa-*, *missituon*, *-duan* (MHG *missetuon*, G *misstun*)., see Mis-[1] 1 and Do *v*[1]]

1. *intr* To do evil or wrong; to do harm or injury *to, unto, against* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* John III 20 Hælc monn seðe ȝfle *vel* mis doeð. *a* 1083 Wulfstan *Hom* I. (1883) 270 Ac to felu is bæra, þe ær þisan misdydan 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1135 Durste nan man misdon wið oðer on his time *c* 1200 Ormin 3974, & ȝiff þatt iss þatt he missdoþ Onn anig kinne wise, Itt reowe'þ himm *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3555 He hauen smeged and misdon *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7914 Ga to dauid king, and sai He has misdon again mi lai *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi (*Baptista*) 436 [He] with stud in na degre agane þame þat in ony thing til hyme mysded 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* xvi xvi 686 Fair swete Ihesu that I haue mysdoo haue mercy vpon my sowle *c* 1500 *Melusine* 261 There nys none that may say that euer we mysdyde ayenst our souerayne lord 1561 Norton & Sackv. *Gorboduc* I 1, I knowe nothynge at all, Wher in I haue misdone vnto his Grace 1618 Wither *Motto, Nec Careo* Juvenilia (1633) 531 To see my Friend misdoe, I want not eyes, Nor I ove to cover his infirmities 1671 Milton *P. R.* I 225 The erring Soul Not wilfully mis doing, but unware Misled 1676 Dryden *State Innoc* v 1, I have misdone, and I endure the Smart 1875-86 *W. Somerset Gloss.*, *Misdo*, to transgress, to do amiss

2 *trans.* With pronominal or vague object: To do amiss ? *Obs*

a 1060 *Laws of Æthelred* (Liebermann) 258 ȝif hit ȝeworþeð þæt man unwilles ænig þing misdeð *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 100 Al þat we misduden her ho hit wulleð kuðe þere 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 491 Ere Ion bi-ouȝte is grace of þat he adde misdo. *c* 1320 R Brunne *Medit* 462 What haþ he mysdo to dey þus? 1390 Gower *Conf* I 122 Godd it thee forȝive If thou have eny thing misdo Touchende of this *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf* (W de W. 1494) II. xl, I hey haue kyssed and made frendes and all is forgyuen that was mysse done. 1528 More *Dyalogue* III Wks 225/1 I he thinges that they mysdo. 1592 Kyd *Sp Trag* II v. 28 O poore Horatio, what hadst thou misdonne 1671 Milton *Samson* 911 To shew what recompense Toward thee I intend for what I haue misdone. 1837 Carlyle in *Lett Jane W Carlyle* (1883) I 70, I know not whether this book is worth anything, nor what the world will do with it, or misdo.

b To do (work), perform (a duty) improperly.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iv. 274 I he work committed to him will be misdone. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt* x. v II 642 He could have done us this little service, and he has been tempted into misdoing it! 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 23 Mar., To misapprehend and mis do the duty now fronting us.

† 3. To do evil or wrong to (a person); to harm, injure, wrong. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 124 ȝif ei mon oðer ei wummon misseið oðer mis-deð ou. *c* 1275 Lay. 22456 And ich þe wolle loke to þat no king ne sal þe mis-do [*c* 1205 woh don]. *c* 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (L.) 370 To be tholemode when men misdos us. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 252 Misdoth he no man ne with his mouth greueth. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* v xii. 181 Madame ther shal none of my subgettys mysdoo you ne your maydens 1530 Palsgr 637/1, I nouther mysded hym nor myssayd him. 1597 Lyly *Woman in Moon* III. i. 24, Pardon me, That I misdid thee in my wittes rage.

† b. To injure (an inanimate object) *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 111 Mysbyleued men mysdede neuere þat chirche. *c* 1400 *Chron. Eng* lxxii. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LII. 12 The walles were so stronge that noo man myght hem mysdoo.

† 4 To destroy, put out of existence *refl* To do away with oneself. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2642 Hamonel [? Hamones] likenes was ðor-on, ðis crune is broken, ðis is misdon 1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag* iv v 6 Faire Isabella by her selfe misdone. 1599 *Warn Faire Wom* II. 669 Is not The better part of me by me misdone? My husband, is he not slaine? 1600 Heywood *2nd Pt Edw IV*, Wks 1874 I 142 Drownd in a butte of Malmsey! that is strange, Doubtless he neuer would misdoe himself? 1613 J. Davies (Heref.) *Muses Teares* D 2 b, Seuere Torquatus, did his Sonne mis do For charging, 'gainst his Chardge, his brauing Fo 1619 in Heath *Grocers' Comp* (1829) App 348 A burial-place for children dying without baptism, and for such as had misdone themselves.

Misdoer (misdū·əɹ). Now *rare.* [Mis-[1] 5.] A wrong doer, evil-doer, offender, malefactor.

c 1320 R Brunne *Medit* 503 Nat onely a mysdoer now he ys holde, But as a leued sule he ys ocke tolde. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 115 Whan þeues and mysdoeres were þere bytheded, þe hedes were i-left þere 1433 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 422/1 Pilours Robbours or eny other open mysdoers. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 2 If eny persone or persones geve eny other mete or drinke to the seid mysdoers being in stokkes or the same prisoners favour in their mysdoyng 1535 Coverdale *Luke* xxiii 39 And one of the myszdoers that hanged there blasphemed him. 1596 Spenser *State Irel* (Globe) 610/1 Feare of law, which restrayneth offences, and inflicteth sharpe punishment to misdoeres *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub Chas I* (Spalding Club) I 50 To summond thir misdoeris at the mercat crosis of Aberdein to compeir befor the secreit counsall 1802-12 Bentham *Ration Judic Evid* (1827) IV 590 Without having succeeded so far as to have produced in the breast of the misdoer any permanent repentance. 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* xvi, He may be called the father of a the misdoers in Scotland 1903 *Expositor* Nov 339 The laws of physical nature are not gentle in their treatment of misdoers, nor of those involved in the misdoing of others

Misdo·ing, *vbl sb* [Mis-[1] 3.] Wrong-doing, evil-doing, also *law*, the improper performance of an act.

1340 *Ayenb.* 157 Ich me ssel ase moche ase ich may wyþoute misdoinge a yens ham paye and condecendre *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib* P 741 He that supporteth him and preyseth him in his misdoinge. 1495 [see prec.] *c* 1540 Coverdale *Goostly Psalmes* Wks. 1846 II 579 And after thy great benignite Forgyve thou all my mysdoynge 1628 [see Misconstruance] 1632 J Hayward tr *Biondi's Iromena* 8 My conscience doth not accuse me of misdoing 1675 W Shepard *Actions*, etc xii 357 Of an Action upon the Case for Doing, not Doing, or Misdoing. 1889 'Ouida' *Moths* I. 102 The glance and the blush were not for the shame of her own misdoing 1903 [see prec.]

b. An instance of wrong doing, a misdeed Chiefly in *pl*

1543 *Necessary Doctrine* I ij, He shall haue pardon of all his missedoinges 1547 8 *Order of Communion* 13 Wee do earnestly repent for these our misdoynges 1692 R L'Estrange *Fables* ccl xxxviii 361 That All-seeing Eye that Observes all our Mis doings. 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* xlvii, Harbouring of priests, obstinate recusancy, and Popish misdoings 1898 L. Stephen *Stud Biogr* I. v 168 We may forgive a misdoing which caused no permanent misery.

Misdo·ing, *ppl. a.* [Mis-[1] 2.] Doing wrong

1554 *Interlude of Youth* (1557) C iv b, Whan ye se mysdoing men Good counsell geue them

† Misdoo·m, *sb. Obs* [Mis-[1] 4.] Misjudgement.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I iv in Bullen *O. Pl* III 23 Such misconstructions, and resolud misdoomes Of my poore worke

† Misdoo·m, *v Obs.* [Mis-[1] 1.] To misjudge

1615 Sylvester *Job Triumph.* II. xix 287 Know, there shall Judgment com, To doom them right, who Others (rash) misdoom

Misdou·bt, *sb.* Now *arch* and *dial.* [Mis-[1] 4.] Apprehension of evil, hence *gen* mistrust, suspicion.

1592 Kyd *Sp Trag* II iv 20 He conquer my misdoubt, And in thy loue and councell drowne my feare. 1593 Shaks *2 Hen VI*, III i 332 Steele thy fearfull thoughts And change misdoubt to resolution. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met* x (1626) 209 And thee Adonis, her misdoubts disswade From such encounters 1680 Crowne *Misery Civ War* v. 70 The bird that sees the bush where once it self Was him'd, Cannot but hover round it with misdoubt. 1823 Galt *Entail* II xxx, I hae a misdoot that a's no right and sound wi' her mair than wi' him 1893 Sir E. Arnold in *Westm Gaz* 11 Oct. 7/2 It seems time for enlightened minds to lay aside misdoubt regarding the continuity of individual life 1899 C. H Herford in *Shaks Wks.* (Eversley ed.) IV 404 The tragic compunctions and misdoubts of Faustus.

Misdou·bt, *v.* Now chiefly *dial.* or *arch.* [f. Mis-[1] + Doubt *v.* Cf. obs. F. *mesdoubter* refl. to suspect (1518 in Godefroy).]

1. *trans.* To have doubts as to the existence, truth, or reality of (a thing).

c 1540 tr *Pol. Verg Eng Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 156 The citizens...in nothing misdoubtinge their power [orig. *satis suis freti uiribus*]. 1570 J. Dee *Math Pref.* 6 That .. I did misdoute your zelous mynde to vertues schole. 1621-31 Laud *Serm* (1847) 191, I will never misdoubt the piety of this nation in the performing this duty. 1684 R. Waller *Nat. Exper* 61 Misdoubting the sufficiency of the Ligature to sustain the air. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* xxvii, She did not say that she misdoubted the wisdom of her son's counsels. 1875-86 *W. Somerset Gloss., Misdoubt*, to misbelieve, to doubt. 1887 P. M'Neill *Blawearie* 129 This was the voice of Teenie Bell there was no misdoubting it.

absol 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I iii 130 Manie likelihoods inform'd mee of this before, which hung so tottring in the ballance, that I could neither beleeue nor misdoubt

b. With clause: To doubt (*but*) *that*., to have doubts as to *how* ..

1640 G. Sandys *Christ's Passion* iv 42/26 Who beaies not his own burden, that none may Misdoubt, the Innocent became their prey 1709 Strype *Ann Ref* III 74 We need not misdoubt but that it is his, under whose name it goes. 1865 De Morgan in Graves *Life Sir W R Hamilton* (1889) III 622 Misdoubting that the subscription plan had the sanction of the relatives 1891 Atkinson *Moorland Par* 14 [He] gravely shook his head, and misdoubted how it would work.

2. To have doubts about the character, honesty, etc of (a person); to be mistrustful or suspicions of

c 1585 *Faire Em* II 573 Jealousy Hath so bewitched my lovely Manviles senses That he misdoubts his Em, that loves his soul. 1598 Shaks *Merry W* II i. 192, I doe not misdoubt my wife but I would bee loath to turne them together 1619 Gataker *Spiritual Watch* (1637) 109 Peter then misdoubted not himselfe, nor his own inability, but he would and should doe as then he said 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxii, I dinna misdoubt ye 1882 Miss C F Woolson *Anne* 371 We put him in charge of a woman, who said she'd take care of him, but I misdoubt her. 1902 A Lang in *Blackw Mag* Apr 481/1 His witnesses were misdoubted

3. To have misgivings, suspicion, or forebodings in regard to.

1563-87 Foxe *A & M* (1596) 748/1 They began to misdout their speeding 1588 Shaks *L L L.* IV iii 194, I beseech you Grace let this Letter be read, Our person mis-doubts it it was treason he said 1593 — *3 Hen VI*, V vi. 14 The Bird that hath bin limed in a bush, With trembling wings misdoubteth euery bush 1663 H Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav* lxxv 307 Presently misdoubting the businesse, she went to impart the sad news unto her Mother 1857 Dickens *Lett* (1880) II 9, I much misdoubt an amateur artist's success in this vast place 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* II. iii 496 Much they misdoubted what these came to do.

† b To hesitate or scruple (*to do* something). *Obs.*

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor* II 176 The holy Ghost misdoubteth not to speake in the Scriptures, after this usuall phrase of speech [orig *sacræ literæ non dubitant voces inusitatas vsurpare*]

4. To fear or suspect the existence or occurrence of (something regarded as evil)

c 1540 tr. *Pol Verg Eng Hist* (Camden No. 36) 159 The kinge, misdoubtinge some treason [orig *fraudem suspicatus*] *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III (1629) 250 Hee misdoubted each mans treason, and conjectured every possibilty of misfortune 1597 Beard *Theatre Gods Judgem.* (1612) 170 The Turks secure and misdoubting nothing. 1603 Drayton *Bar Wars* I xlix, Warn'd by Danger to misdoubt the worst 1633 G Herbert *Temple, Ch Porch* xxviii, Yet in thy thriving still misdoubt some evil. 1653 Gataker *Vind. Annot Jer* 6 Because he misdoubted discovery as wel by the one as by the other *a* 1721 Sheffield (Dk Buckhm.) *Wks* (1753) I 64 My fearful conscious eyes Look often back, misdoubting a surprize

absol 1700 Dryden *Wife of Bath's T* 116 Misdoubting much, and fearful of the event 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems Ireland* xxx Poems II 189 And who would murmur and misdoubt, When God's great sunrise finds him out?

† b *transf.* To fear for, have fears about. *Obs.*

1630 R N tr *Camden's Hist Eliz* I 14 I his also troubled the French King, who could not but misdoubt France [orig *Galliæ non potenti non timenti*], if by this new marriage England should fall againe to the Spaniard, his Enemy.

5. With clause (occas. with simple obj.): To fear or suspect (that something is or will be the case).

1596 Spenser *F Q* VI iii. 47 Misdoubting least he should misguyde His former malice to some new assay 1605 in *Bucclench MSS* (Hist MSS Comm) 81 They misdoubt they shall not be able to raise many voluntaries. *a* 1648 Ld Herbert *Hen VIII* (1683) 406 Neither did the King misdoubt that the putting of Arms into so many of his Subjects hands would redound to his prejudice 1813 Byron *Br Abydos* I v, Much I misdoubt this wayward boy Will one day work me more annoy 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxviii, And that leddy was the Queen herself? I misdoubted it when I saw that your honour didna put on your hat 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr* III xv, Mr Boffin stared here, and stared there, as misdoubting that he must be in some sort of fit 1885 *Harper's Mag* May 830/2, I misdoubt the ladies won't like it.

b With acc. and inf.: To suspect (a person or thing) of being (so-and-so) ? *Obs.*

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 172 [He] is strongly misdoubted to practise with the Emperour for the joyning the Catholike and Lutheran forces in one 1625 Bp Mountagu *App Cæsar* 275 You misdoubt the Testimony to bee forged, because it was forgotten to name the place.

c *refl.* and *intr.* To suspect; to have suspicions *of*, to be suspicious *of*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1637 Heywood *Dial.* viii. 109 Dost thou misdoubt thee Of nothing lost? hast all thy tooles about thee? 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* xxiv 86, I not a whit misdoubt of its assay. 1843 James *Forest Days* I. ii 12 Get thee gone, slut!, what dost thou know of friars' cells? Too much, I misdoubt me. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xviii. (1862) 300 The neighbours may have misdoubted of the work, as having been done on the Sabbath.

Hence **Misdou·btful,** *a Obs.*—[1] [Mis-[1] 6.] Suspicious. So **Misdou·btfully** *adv.*, suspiciously.

1575 R B. *Appius & Virg.* civ, When men wyll seeme

misdoubtfully, Without an why, to call and crie. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vi. 3 She gan to cast in her misdoubtfull mynde A thousand feares.

Misdou·bting, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-[1] 3] = MISDOUBT *sb.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxviii. 18 Our nature is forward to misdoubting 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE.] *Hist Iustine* I. 5 This man casting about to found out the depth of this their misdoubting. 1823 J. F COOPER *Pioneers* xi, The misdoubtings of our arrogant nature 1877 LADY WOOD *Sheen's Foreman* I 264 She had a little misdoubting of the success of an evening's entertainment.

Misdou·bting, *ppl. a.* [MIS-[1] 2.] Distrustful, suspicious.

1652 *Eliza's Babes* 75, I must now ask thee pardon for those misdoubting thoughts 1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. viii, Misdoubting Corsair! 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xvi, Misdoubting vagabond that you are.

Misdrau·ght. *rare* [MIS-[1] 4]

†1. Misbehaviour. (Cf DRAUGHT *sb.* 20 b.) *Obs.*

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath* I. 821 Whanne she covde aspye ony mysdraught [*MS. Rawl* mysdrawte] Of man or of woman, that thei were nyce

2 A draught (of air) in a wrong direction.

1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 212/2 The mortar falls out in powder, and leaves gaping chinks for misdraught between the bricks.

Misdraw·, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.]

†1. *trans.* To draw amiss. *Obs.*

Cf. OF. *mestraire le merel* (*la merele*), jouer mauvais jeu, éprouver un revers; *un trait de merele*, un coup de la fortune (Godefroy)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 18 So that under the clerkes lawe Men sen the Merel al mysdrawe.

†2. To entice, allure, mislead. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut* xvii 17 He shal not haue many wyues, that mysdrawen [Vulg *alliciant*] the soule of hym. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 122 So they be in the latine, and not purposely written to misdraw the multitude

†3. *intr* To go astray. (Cf. DRAW *v.* 68.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I 304/168 Þe lubere lucifer, þo he was is [*sc.* St. Michael's] felawe , for-to he gan misdrawe

Hence †**Misdraw·ing** *ppl a* (in quot. *absol.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr xii (1868) 104 3if þere were a 3ok of mysdrawynges in diuerse parties [orig *detrectantium jugum*]

Misdraw·ing, *vbl sb.* [MIS-[1] 3] A faulty drawing or delineation.

1872 PROCTOR *Ess Astron* iv 59 A small misdrawing in an orthographic presentation of a planet. 1905 C F. KEARY in *Author* 1 Feb 144 Leslie's misdrawings of mob-capped maidens.

†**Misdrea·d,** *sb.* [MIS-[1] 4] Dread of evil.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I ii 12 (Qo. 1) The passions of the mind, That haue their first conception by misdread.

†**Misdrea·d,** *v. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 1]

1. *refl* and *intr.* To have fear, be in dread.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1567 Misdrede 30w neuer, I wil fulfille alle forwardes feiþli in dede! 1597-8 BP HALL *Sat., Defiance to Envie* 25 Needs me then hope, or doth me need misdread?

2 *trans.* To dread (some evil)

1606 G W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* xxxi 104 To auoyd a mischiefe which he misdreaded. *Ibid.* xxxv 113 Alexander .. misdreding no hostility prepared against him at all

Misdri·ve, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.]

†1. *trans* ? To commit (a wrong) *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 116 If trespas be misdryuen, & do þin owen socoure, & I wille make amendes.

2. To drive in a wrong direction

a 1631 DONNE *Serm* lxxxiv Wks. 1839 IV 58 They are miscarried, misdriven, with the spirit of giddiness. 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 74 A curious frame so featly set together that should but any one pin of it be mis driven .. you hazard the cracking of the whole. 1885 SIR H. TAYLOR *Autobiogr.* I. 298 The Government was so much misled, or rather misdriven, as to supersede him in office

Mise (mīz, məiz), *sb.*[1] Als 5-6 myse, 5, 8 myze, 6 misse, 7 mise. [a. AF., OF. *mise* action of placing or setting, expenses, account, wager, arbitration (whence med.L. *misa*, *missa*), fem. abstract noun f. *mettre* (pa. pple. *mis*) to place.]

†1. *pl* Expenses or costs. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 88 The mysis and expensis I-had by the defaute of the said John and Robert 1469 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I 333 And also rollys to be made of the misis and costes 1492 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1711) XII 490 The Mises and Expenses the which he hath doon for th'entertaining of the Men of Werr.

2. A grant, payment, or tribute made to secure a liberty or immunity, as (*a*) by the inhabitants of Wales to a new Lord Marcher, king, or prince on his first entrance into their country, (*b*) by the inhabitants of the County Palatine of Chester on a change of earl.

†*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 439 Ofte I sett vppon falce Assyze rayvinge poore with layinge myze. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 23 That all lay and temporall . personnes nowe beyng Lordes Marches [*v. r.* Marchers] shall have all suche myses and profittes of thir tenauntes as they have had or used to have at the first entre into their Landes. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c 36 § 52 *c* 1567 in *Cardiff Rec.* (1901) III. 279 As concernyng myses the which the said Erle [of Pembroke] and lorde [Herbert of Cardiff] do clayme to have of their tennauntes at their fyrst entry 1648 *British Bellman* 7 Impositions, by way of Excise, Loane, Myzes, Weekly and Monethly Assesments. 1656 *King's Vale-Royal Eng* 15 We perceive, that the Inhabitants of the said County of Chester, have paid, and must pay rightfully, at the change of every Owner of the said Earldom, 3000. Marks, called a Mize And the inhabitants of the County of Flint, being parcel of the said County Palatine, must likewise pay 2000. Marks, which is also called a Mize. 1665 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett* (1882) 172 At Malpas at a parish-meeting three mizes sess'd for ye ensuing year. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* Introd. § 2. 13 Nor did she [Q. Eliz.] forget her Myzes; that is, what was due to her from the People of Wales, by antient Custom due to the Princes of Wales,..at their first Entrance upon the supreme Government.

3. A settlement by agreement.

In *Eng. Hist.* applied to the two settlements made in January and May, 1264, between Henry III and his rebellious barons, called the *Mise of Amiens* and *Mise of Lewes* respectively

[*a* 1293 T DE WYKES *Chron* an 1264 in *Hist Angl. Script.* (1687) II. 63 Statutum quoddam quod Misam Lewensem inusitato nomine nuncupabat.] 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng* II. 1027 Until such time as the Peace between the said Lord the King, and the Barons at Lewes, according to a certain *Mise* or Agreement, should be fully concluded *Ibid. marg.*, The *Mise* at Lewes. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist* xiv. § 177 (1896) II. 92 The Mise of Amiens received the papal confirmation on the 16th of March.

4. *Law.* The issue in a writ of right.

1544 tr. *Nat Brevium* 2 Ioynynge the myses vpon the mere 1544 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 101 He may well have a writ of right agaynst him y^t^ recovered, for thys that the mise shallbe joyned onely upon the clere right. 1726 W NELSON *Lex Maneriorum* (1733) 47 [The Court of the Manor] 'tis a Court which may try the Mise joined upon a Writ of Right. 1773 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III xx. 305 In a writ of right, the mise or issue is, that the tenant has more right to hold than the demandant has to demand. 1853 JUDGE LEE in *Grattan's Rep. Virginia* (1855) X. 355 Upon the mise joined on the mere right, every affirmative matter going to the right and title of the demandant. is necessarily put in issue.

†**b** *At one's own mise* by one's own pleading. [Cf. AF *par sa mise et par soen assent* (Britton II xviii).]

1453 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 270/2 In cas that they appere nat, that than they that appered nat, by auctorite aforseid be atteynt and convict as verily and in the same forme and effect, as they were atteynt and convict at theire own myse.

5. *Comb.*, as *mise-gatherer*; **mise-book,** a book containing the ratings for the gathering of the mise in the various towns and villages of the County Palatine, **mise-layer,** an assessor of taxes; **mise-money** = 2 (above).

1673 *Mize-book [see MISE *v.*] 1725 J JOLLEY (*title*) The Head Constable's Assistant, or, a Mize-Book for the County Palatine of Cheshire 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* (citing *Cheshire Sheaf* II. 361), There was, and perhaps still is, at Chester a mise book, in which every town and village in the county is rated for this tax. 1597 *Crt Leet Rec Manch* (1885) II. 130 Reynolde Parkynson and Anthonie Shepparde to the office of *mysegatherers for this year to come. 1604 *Salford Portmote Rec.* (1902) 41 Henrye Kelley and ffrancis Hutcheson were appointed misegatherers *Ibid* 114 There shalbee a Laye layd by the *Myselayers for provysion of Buckets and Hookes 1615 in *Crt. Leet Rec. Manch.* (1885) II 308 That A reasonable ley shalbe assessed and taxed by the myselayers whereby sixe ladders [etc] maye be presentlye provided for the Comon good of all the inhabitants 1617 in *N & Q.* Ser VII (1891) XI 66 *Mize Money 1679 BLOUNT *Anc Tenures* 162 The tenants shall pay him a certain sum of money called Mise-money, in consideration whereof, they claim to be acquit of all fines and amerciaments, which are recorded at that time and in Court Rolls and not levyed 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mise-Money*, Money given by way of Composition or Agreement, to purchase any Liberty

†**Mise,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Of obscure origin. Cf. MISER *sb.*[2]] app. = PANADA.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 339/2 Myse, or mysys, *mice, in plur.* 1611 COTGR., *Eau panée*, a Panado, a Mise.

†**Mise,** *v.*[1] [app. back-formation f MISER *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To be miserly. Hence **Mising** *ppl. a*

1579 E HAKE *Newes owt of Powles Churchyarde* D j b, They scratch, they scrape, they mise, they muse 1595 LODGE *Fig for Momus* Sat iv 21 A miserable mysing wretch, That liues by others losse, and subtle fetch

Mise (mīz, məiz), *v.*[2] [f. MISE *sb.*[1]] *trans* To rate for the mise.

1673 SIR P. LEYCESTER *Hist. Antiq Cheshire* iv 309 The Township of Limme is in our Common Mize book Mized at ot 16s ood *Ibid* 351 Runcorn Superior and Inferior . are Mized together in our Common Mize book, and are very hard Mized. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Mise*, to value for rating purposes.

Mise, obs. pl. of MOUSE; var. MESE *sb.*[2] and *v.*

Misease (misī·z), *sb. arch.* Forms: see MIS-[2] and EASE *sb.*, also 3 **meoseise,** 4 **myseis, myssis, mishese, meseysey** (?), 5 **myssaes** [a. OF. *mesaise* (from 13th c.), f. *mes-* MIS-[2] + *aise* EASE.]

1. Distress, affliction; trouble, misery; extreme suffering or discomfort. Also *pl. Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 114 Al þet flesch þuncheð sur oðer bitter, þet is, pine & weane, & teone, & alle meseise *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2460 Þe vnkynde þou wilt vp reyse, Þe kynde þou puttest to meseysey *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 3596 (Fairf.), Squa has now elde þis ysaac led þat he in mys-ese [*Cott* langur] lijs in bed 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 16, I shal multiply thi myseses and thi conceyuyngis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* P 102, I go with oute returning to the lond of misese and of derknesse, where as is the shadwe of deeth. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 213 Mysese [*Towneley* sorow] had neuere man more. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 64 And so endured the kynge in grete mysese for love of Ygerne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX xix 367 Alle the myseases that sir tristram hath was for a letter that he fond. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 148/3 Wherfore are ye in so grete mesease for brede? Yf ye haue none thys day ye shal haue to morn. 1490 — *Godfrey* vi 25 Alle the meseases & the myschiefs that the peple of our lord endured that tyme. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 521 His dart, Meriones Pursude, and Adamas so striu'd, with it, and his misease, As doth a Bullocke puffe and storme. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. v. ii. 25 'Gurth, has my father ailed? There is that in his face which I like not'. 'He hath not complained of misease', said Gurth, startled. 1900 F. S. ELLIS *Rom. Rose* I. 7/178 Covetise eggs men on, for their misease, To gather, but to scatter not.

†2. Lack of the necessaries of life or of the means of living; poverty, need, want. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 43 *Diuitias et paupertates ne dederis michi sed tantum victui necessaria*, louerd ne gif þu me noþer ne woreld winne ne meseise ac mi hare bileue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4770 þat he.. ar grant þam son menskli to del, Ar þat misese [*Gött* hunger] lang for to drei. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliii 26 Þou for-3etest our mesais [*inopiæ nostræ*] and our tribulacioun 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 24 þat on Clothing is from Chele ow to saue And þat oþer Mete at Meel for meseise of þiseluen 1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 31 Quat broyer or syster..falle in mischefe er mys-ese, he schal han Almesse. 1490 CAXTON *Godfrey* ci. 153 Seyng that our men suffred so moche famyne and mesease.

3. Uneasiness, disquiet.

1905 R. H. SHERARD *O Wilde* vi 75, I noticed with some misease that. he seemed to have the middle class contempt for the title of knighthood

†**Misea·se,** *a. Obs.* [app. an adj. use of MISEASE *sb* modelled on F. *aise* adj (? for **aaise* = *à aise* at ease); cf. the forms *eese*, *etse*, s.v. EASY *a.*] Distressed, miserable; in want.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 46 Hwo se is ful meseise, of alle beo heo cwite. *Ibid.* 162 Uorto urouien arere þet is meseise [*v. r.* in meseise]. *c* 1290 *St. Juliana* 106 in *S Eng Leg.* I. 259 Þis holie Man mani Miseise Man in is hous wel louelichе vnder fonge 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B vii. 26 And amende mesondieux þere myde and myseyse folke helpe. *c* 1440 [see MISEASED] *c* 1450 *Merlin* 94 He yaf his godes to mysese peple of his reame

absol ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 667 To mendynantez and mysese in myschefe fallene

†**Misea·se,** *v. Obs* —[0] [a. obs. F. *mesaiser*, OF. *mesaisier*, f. *mesaise* MISEASE *sb.*] *trans.* To trouble, inconvenience.

1530 PALSGR. 637/1 If you take this waye, it wyll myscase you.

†**Misea·sed,** *a* Also 5 **missaysid.** [f. MISEASE *sb* + -ED[1].] a. In want b. Troubled, distressed

c 1440 *Jng Conq. Irel* (Rawl MS) 115 The mayny, that was myssaysid [*Dubl. MS* myssayse] and hungry, founde ther mette and drynke y-now 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1558) To Rdr, To make sound the sicke mind (in case it be miseased and hath a wil to be relieved).

†**Misea·sely,** *adv. Obs.* In 3 **miseislich** [app. f MISEASE + -LY[2].] ? Miserably.

a 1300 *Earth* ix. in *E E P* (1862) 151 Whan erþ hab erþ wiþ streinþ þus geten, alast he hab is leinþ miseislich i meten

†**Misea·seness.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. MISEASE *sb* + -NESS] Trouble, affliction.

14 *Wyclif's Bible* Job v 21 (MS Bodl. 277), Þu schalt not drede myseesnesse [Vulg *calamitatem*] whanne it comiþ

†**Misea·sety.** *Obs* In 4 **myseiste, -este, -eisetee** [f. MISEASE + *-te(e*, -TY] = MISEASE

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* iv. 19 Myseiste [*v. r.* myseeses, Vulg. *ærumnæ*] of the world. *Ibid* xii 44 But þis of hir myseste [Vulg *penuria*] sente alle thingis that she hadde

†**Misea·sy,** *a. Obs.* [a OF *mesaisé*, *-aisié* (also *-aisi*), f. *mes-* MIS-[2] + *aisé* EASY *a.*] Miserable, wretched

c 1290 *St Juliana* 120 in *S Eng. Leg* I 259 A Miseisiore man þane he þouȝte, no man ne miȝte iseo 1387-8 T USK *Test. Love* I iii. (Skeat) I 150 Unneth may I ligge for pure misesy soiowe

Mise·ducate, *v* [MIS-[1] 1] *trans* To educate wrongly. Also **Mise** ducated *ppl a.* [MIS-[1] 2], wrongly educated.

1827 POLLOK *Course T* ix 167 The miseducated fancies Of superstitious men 1856 G WILSON *Gateways Knowl* 86 The tongue is deliberately mis-educated. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* VII. viii II 277 His fault was the general one, of having miseducated the Prince 1897 *Lady's Realm* June 216/1 Servants are not only more educated, they are miseducated

Miseduca·tion. [MIS-[1] 4.] Wrong or faulty education.

1624 BP HALL *Epist* VI vi 394 Our Land hath no blemish comparable to the mis education of our Gentry 1832 CARLYLE *Sart Res* II iii, As for our Miseducation, make not bad worse 1840 KINGSLEY *Misc* (1859) I. 237 Spiritual faculties, which it is as wicked to stunt by miseducation as it is to maim our own limbs

†**Mise·gging,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f MIS-[1] 3 + EGGING *vbl. sb*[1]] Unlawful instigation

1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) VII. viii 286/2 Yf a man . by mys eggynge take awaye an other mannes seruaunt he doth theft.

Misegun, vulgar corruption of MAZAGAN.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv, 'Am trenching up the sparrygrass, and am gaun to saw sum Misegun beans'.

Misel, var. MIZZLE. **Miselden,** obs f. MISTLETOE. **Miself,** obs f. MYSELF. **Miselle,** obs. f. MIZZLE **Miselled,** obs. f. MEASLED *ppl a.* **Miselto(e,** obs. ff. MISTLETOE. **Miselve(n,** obs. ff. MYSELF.

Misemploy·, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans* To employ amiss; to use for a wrong or improper purpose; to put to wrong uses.

1609 W. M. *Man in the Moone* (1849) 16 Much riches were you bequeathed, the more is the pittie you have so little grace to misemploy them 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 5 Considering how those moneys were mis-imployed, indeed rather thrown away. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 613 'Tis sin to misemploy an hour. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 535 P1 That vain and foolish Hope, which is misemployed

on Temporal Objects. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxviii. IX. 335 The force of Athens, misemployed and broken into fragments, is found .. unable to repel a new aggressor. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 66/1 Not that the depositaries of power will not, but that they cannot, misemploy it.

Misemployed, *ppl. a.* [MIS-[1] 2.] Wrongly or improperly employed. Also *absol.*

1646 FULLER *Wounded Conse* (1841) 324 In case his leg be set, he flies out, unjointing it again by his misemployed mettle 1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 28 What a multitude of mis-employ'd hands, might be better improv'd in some more manly Manufactures. 1905 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 5 Workers and loafers, unemployed, misemployed, and unemployable.

Misemploying, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-[1] 3.] Misemployment.

1686 HORNECK *Crucif Jesus* xx. 574 These general gifts, upon his abuse and misemploying of them, are gradually removed. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet Wks. 1721 IV. 6 The pass'd can be no more, Whose misemploying I deplore.

Misemployment. [MIS-[1] 4.] Wrong employment or use; improper application

1597-8 *Act* 39 *Eliz* c 6 § 1 The.. misimplomentes Falsityes defrauding of the Trustes. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Rutlandshire* (1662) II. 348 The pious and liberal gift is much abused by the avarice and mis-imployment of the Governors thereof. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim Orig Man* I. i (1677) 4 An improvident expence, and misemployment of their time and faculties 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* II. 267 By our Negligence and Mis-employment they prove at last to have been bestowed in vain 1846 GROTE *Greece* I xvi I. 497 A misemployment of abstract words. 1877 M ARNOLD *Last Ess on Church* 155 The risks which beset practice from the misemployment of such criticism.

Misen, obs. form of MIZEN.

†**Misenglish**, *v Obs.* [MIS-[1] 1] *trans.* To mistranslate into English. Also, to make an English word of illegitimately. Also *absol* So **Misenglishing** *vbl. sb.*

1567-9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 257 Not nipping the Scriptures, nor misse-englishing them 1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Vind. Answ* Pref, Hee tells us of misenglishing Tertullian *Ibid* § 6 With what face can the Remonstrant charge us with infidelity in quotation and mis englishing? 1737 BYROM *Rem* (Chetham Soc) II i. 137, I thought.. that the word *inanimating* was mis-englished.

Misenite (mi'sĕnəit) *Min.* [f. *Miseno*, the name of a promontory near Naples, where the mineral is found.] Hydrous sulphate of potassium found in white silky fibres.

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II 377.

†**Misenter**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 1] *trans* To enter erroneously

1675 *Conn. Col Rec.* (1852) II 360 This was ordered Septr 3, 75,—and was miss entered here

†**Misentering**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 3] Erroneous entering, misentry.

1580-1 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 2 No Fyne shalbee reversed..by any Writte of Errour, for false Latin misentring of any Warraunte of Attorney [etc.] 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial* i. 34 The misconceiuing misentring by the Surveyor, may be erroneous

†**Misentreat, -intreat**, *v. Obs* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To treat badly, to ill-treat, ill-use

1450 *Rolls of Parlt* V 189/2 Arestyng and misentretyng, ayenst the lawes of God and libertees of the Church, the Dean 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 399/3 A clerke .sayd it was not honest to mysentrete the holy body by vyolente hondes 1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 4 Pristhod is holy, and ought nat to be misintreated 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* lxxiii. 448 S. Paule warneth maisters yᵗ they should not mis-intreat their seruaunts.

†**Misentreating**, *vbl. sb Obs.* [MIS-[1] 3.] Ill-treatment

1531 *Elyot's Instr.* in *Governor* (1883) 72 Complaining to the Pope of the misintreating of us. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren* II. iii. (1588) 135 Violent handlings and misentreatings of the person.

Misentry. [MIS-[1] 4.] An erroneous entry.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall* 70 Because he did make a misentrie once into a rolle in a Court where hee was Steward. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 18 No Common Brewer shall be prosecuted for any Misentry—if [etc.]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III 407 And if any mis-entry was made, it was rectified by the minutes.

†**Misepiscopist.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f Gr. μῖσ(ο)- MISO- + ἐπίσκοπος BISHOP + -IST.] A hater of episcopacy.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* IV. xxiv. 640 Those Misepiscopists .. who most envied, that honour to.. other Bishops

Miser (məi·zəɹ), *a.* and *sb*[1] Also 6 **myser, myser**, 7 **miser.** β. 6-7 **misard**, 9 *dial.* **miserd, misert**, etc. [a. L. *miser* wretched, unfortunate

The β forms are due to association with the suffix -ARD. Sp. and It *misero* have, like the Eng word, the two meanings of (1) wretched, (2) avaricious.]

†**A** *adj.*

1. Miserable, wretched *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 108 b *marg*, Manne of all creatures moste miser. 1568 PHAER *Æneid* II E iv b, Again to wepons fourth I flewe, and death moste myser call [*L. mortemque miserrimus opto*] 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc 8 Thus must I Miser liue till shee Doe pittie mee. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1622) 174 Shee assured her selfe I was such a one as would make euen his miser-minde contented with that he had done. 1612 *Pasquil's Night-cap* (1877) 58 And looking forth did see that miser wight, which (like a drowned mouse) stood dropping there.

2. [attrib. use of B. 2.] Miserly. *arch.* or *dial.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. 781 Treasures, scrap't by th'Vsury and Care Of miser Parents [orig. *des ayeuls vsuriers*]. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 30 A miser father finds a thriftlesse sonne. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 155 The miser spirit eyes the spendthrift heir. 1789 BURNS *To Mary in Heaven* IV, Still o'er these scenes my mem'ry wakes, And fondly broods with miser care! 1810 J MONTGOMERY *W. Indies*, etc. (ed 3) 18 Dark through his thoughts the miser purpose roll'd To turn its hidden treasures into gold. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* III. 63 Ah! fly fell regions, fly a miser shore [orig. *fuge litus avarum*]

β. 1885-80 JAMIESON, *Misert*, extremely parsimonious

Comb. 1602 BRETON *Mother's Blessing* (Grosart) 10/2 Where thou shalt see the mizer-munded dogge, Frie in the furnace of his molten gold.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** A miserable or wretched person; a wretch. *Obs.* (*arch.* in Scott.)

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 108 b, So did the philosophier call hym a miser, that had no qualitee aboue the commen rate of manne *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 242 b, He patiently suffered the stroke of the axe, by a ragged and Boocherly miser, whiche very ungoodly performed the Office. 1584 R SCOT *Discov Witches* VIII. II (1886) 128 If these cold prophets .. tell thee prosperitie and deceive thee, thou art made a miser through vaine expectation. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen VI*, V. IV. 7 Decrepit Miser, base ignoble Wretch. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 99 Being destitute of .. comfort, like a silly Miser. hee trudged home to his owne lodging. 1820 SCOTT *Monast* XXIV, And who is the old miser who stands beside him? 1831 — *F M Perth* XV, See thou keep thy scoffs, to pass upon misers in the hospital

2. One who hoards wealth and lives miserably in order to increase his hoard. Also, in wider use, an avaricious, grasping person, a niggard.

a. c 1560 *Misogonus* II. ii. 91 (Brandl), The misers wealth doth hurt his health. 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, II iv 47 Defence Which of a weake and niggardly proiection, Doth like a Miser spoyle his Coat, with scanting A little Cloth. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 399 The unsun'd heaps Of Misers treasure 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 265 To see an old shaking Miser among his Bags, like a Scare Crow in a Field of Corn 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav* 51 As some lone miser, visiting his store, Bends at his treasure, counts, recounts it o'er 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. CXXIV, Sweet to the miser are his glittering hopes. 1842 NEWMAN *Par. Serm* V. III 50 A miser praising almsgiving. is unreal

β. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* F, This Melissa flourishing thus in happy fame, the old misard her Father sought out .. a yoong Gentleman 1623 COCKERAM I, *Cimbicke* A misard, or niggard. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh Word-bk*, *Miserd*, a miser, an avaricious man 1886 *Cheshire Gloss*

b. †*Miser's gallon*: 'a very small measure' (Nares). *Miser's sauce*: see quot. 1877.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P) *Armado* Wks I 82 The *Drunken Sisse*. Her Ordnance are Gallons, Pottles, Quarts, Pints, and the mizers Gallon 1877 *Cassell's Dict Cookery*, *Miser's Sauce* - Mince some young onions, a little parsley, and grate a dessert-spoonful of horse radish Mix these ingredients with an equal quantity of oil and vinegar.

†c A niggard in the use *of. Obs*

1630 J TAYLOR (Water-P) *Wks.* I. 130 Wine and Ale was so scarce, and the people there such Mizers of it, that [etc.]

†**Miser**, *sb*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **mizer** [Origin uncertain; perh. a use of F. *misère*, which according to Cotgrave had the sense of a drink made from the washings of bee-hives.] A kind of sop made with the crumb of bread, etc.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav* K, They may crumble it [*sc.* bread] into water well inough, and make mizers with it 1670-74 HAN. WOOLLEY *Queen like Closet* (1684) 169 To make Misers for Children to eat in afternoons in Summer Take half a pint of good small Beer, two spoonfuls of Sack, the Crum of half a penny Manchet [etc.]

Miser (məi zəɹ), *sb.*[3] Also **mizer.** [Origin uncertain.] A boring instrument used in sinking wells, consisting of an iron cylinder having an opening in the side with a cutting lip, which is attached to the lower end of a boring-rod

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch Jrnl* V 168/2 The 'miser' can bring up a cubic yard of earth each time it is raised 1843 *Min Proc Inst Civil Eng.* (1844) II 59 The advantages of a large diameter were manifest to all practical men, particularly when the auger or 'miser' was used 1875 E SPON *Sinking & Boring Wells* 56 The valve in the old form of mizer is subject to various accidents which interfere with the action of the tool *Ibid* 57 The conical bottom of the mizer has a triangular shaped opening.

Miser (məi zəɹ), *v.*[1] *rare* [f MISER *sb*[1]] *trans.* To hoard *up* in a miserly fashion.

1888 G. MACDONALD *Elect Lady* XVI. 144 Before people had money, they must have misered other things! Some girls miser their clothes, and never go decent. 1902 *Cassell's Suppl*, *Miser*, to keep or hoard like a miser; to save (with *up*)

Miser (məi·zəɹ), *v.*[2] [Related to MISER *sb*[1]] *trans.* To bring *up* (earth) by means of a miser. Also *absol.* Hence **Misering** *vbl. sb.*, boring with a miser.

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 420/1 The misering was continued until the depth of 189 ft 10 in was attained. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 552 *note*, In boring large holes, the earth is generally excavated by the process of 'misering up'. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., *Miser*, an iron cylinder in which the earthy matters are collected, or misered-up, in the process of sinking.

Miserabilism (mi'zĕrăbiliz'm). [ad. mod.L *miserabilism-us*, f L. *miserābil-is* MISERABLE: see -ISM.] A form of pessimism (see quot.). So **Miserabilist**, an advocate of miserabilism; **Miserabilistic** *a.*, practising or advocating miserabilism.

1882 J W. BARLOW *Ultim Pessimism* 8 The third .. of these unscientific species combines the characteristic evils of both wrathful and quietistic pessimism. It has been aptly termed Miserabilism (*Miserabilismus*) The miserabilistic pessimist spends his life in sulky grumbling at his lot, without making the slightest effort to improve it. He is not active, nor has the grace to be resigned. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Oct 632 Leopardi's pessimism is of the 'miserabilist' kind.

Miserability (mi zĕrăbi·lĭti). *rare*—[1]. [f. MISERABLE: see -ITY.] Miserableness

1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks* (1883) 180 The utter and ludicrous miserability thereof made us laugh.

Miserable (mi·zĕrăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *misérable* (from 14th c.), ad L. *miserābil-is* pitiable, f. *miserārī* to be pitiful, f *miser* wretched.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons **a.** Existing in a state of misery; wretchedly unhappy in condition. Now *rare.*

1526 TINDALE *1 Cor* XV 19 Then are we off all men the miserablest. 1536 *Pynner of Salysbery* fol. clviij b, I am a wretched and a miserable synner 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, Haue mercy vpon vs miserable synners 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 273 a, He beseecheth him for Christes sake not to worke any extremitie against hym, beyng a myserable Prince [*miserum sane principem*]. 1588 SHAKS *Tit. A* III. II 28 To bid Æneas tell the tale twice ore How Troy was burnt, and he made miserable 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V XII 360 It was a thing very common, that the Divell, answered in these false Sanctuaries deceiving this miserable people 1667 MILTON *P L* XI 500 O miserable Mankind, to what fall Degraded, to what wretched state reserv'd! 1710 BEVERIDGE *Thes Theol.* II. 383 How miserable wilt thou be without Christ, Satan always domineering over thee

absol. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV V (1889) 107 Every one ought to do wel to the straunger and forgyue to the myserable 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 84 P 2 In the Regard for the Miserable, Eucrate took particular Care, that the common Forms of Distress should never obtain Favour by his Means.

b. Mentally full of misery; wretchedly unhappy in feeling Now often in somewhat trivial sense: Wretchedly uneasy or uncomfortable

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* IV i 35 My youthfull trauaile, therein made me happy, Or else I often had beene often miserable 1696 SWIFT *Let* (1768) IV. i, He is the miserablest creature in the world, eternally in his melancholy note, whatever I can do 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W.* XVII, Go and be miserable, for we shall never enjoy one hour more 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* IV 152 Mr. Clifford seemed very miserable by the loss of his box. 1847 C BRONTE *J Eyre* II, I cry because I am miserable. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 7 The pang That makes a man, in the sweet face of her Whom he loves most, lonely and miserable. 1866 [see 3].

absol 1890 *Spectator* 15 Mar., Not by subordinating religious principle to the desires of the miserable.

2. Needy, poverty-stricken; wretchedly poor. *Obs.* exc as merged in 1 a.

1585 *Reg Privy Council Scot* Ser 1 III 747 Ydill beggaris and miserable personis. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 30 They be poore and needie, such as the law tearmeth miserable persons. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* (1699) 464 The Inhabitants of this Country [New Holland] are the miserablest People in the World The Hodmadods of Monomatapa, though a nasty People, yet for Wealth are Gentlemen to these 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Miserable*, wretched, unfortunate, distressed, poor 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XXXIV, San Vincente, a large dilapidated town, chiefly inhabited by miserable fishermen.

3. Of conditions, events, etc: Full of or fraught with misery; causing wretchedness

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi 50 My lyf hes bene so miserable 1535 COVERDALE *2 Kings* XIV 26 The Lorde considered the myserable affliccion of Israel 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, I IV 2 O, I haue past a miserable night, So full of fearefull Dreames, of vgly sights 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab* Pref, Ess. (ed Ker) I 11 The destruction being so vast and miserable, as nothing can parallel in story 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II viii, What could I expect but a miserable death of cold and hunger? 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* V. 248 Disease, disgust, and lassitude, pervade Their valueless and miserable lives 1866 MRS. CHARLES *Winifred Bertram* I 13 Auntie says it is not of the least use to make one's self miserable about miserable things that never happened at all

b. In weakened sense: Causing extreme discomfort

1850 *Beck's Florist* 233 It was a miserable morning, when we started for Slough in our open conveyance 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* (1858) I V 403 The journey in the wild weather was extremely miserable

4 Of things. Exciting, or such as to excite, pity; pitiable, deplorable. Now *rare* exc. with mixture of sense 5.

1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech* Pref (1884) 5 Bot and the samyn office be done negligently, thair is na thing afore God mair miserabil, mair hevy and mair damnabil 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 307 Superstition I detest; but that it should become a derision, is miserable and to be pitied 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. VII, To show the miserable effects of a confined education. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig* (1873) 272 His success was after all a miserable failure

5 Pitiably unworthy, inadequate, or meagre; contemptible, despicable; paltry, 'sorry', 'poor'.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii 37 Ane vthir sort, more miserabill, Thocht thai be nocht sa profitable 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 58 Ambycion and contencion for honour is a vyce vtterly very miserable. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xvi 2 Miserable geuers of comforte are ye. 1597 *Pilgrim Parnass* II. (1886) 8 [He] often scratcheth his witts' head for the bringinge of one miserable period into the worlde. 1680 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 350 The Proposition is miserable. For a false adiunct is put a true adiunct, happie. 1723 CHAMBERS tr *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit* I. 137 Their Bases and Cornices will be confounded together, which must needs have a miserable Effect. 1743 WESLEY in *Wks.* 1872 I 412 One of the most miserable sermons I ever heard. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst W Hastings* Wks. 1827 VIII. 301 This miserable balance of 60,000*l* 1818 in *Harper's Mag.* (1884)

June 126/1 The corn is miserable..; we have to pound it. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) II. 34 It would be the miserablest and most despicable of all mistakes. 1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 60 He had lost certainly half an hour in that miserable altercation.

b *colloq.* Applied to very weak tea. Also *absol*

1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xv 130 The large bowl of *miserable* Mrs. O'Grady had prepared 1900 E GLYN *Visits Eliz* 205 There was only a *miserable* tea left.

6. Miserly, mean, stingy. Now *dial.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. iv (1889) 106 The myserable auarycious, the more goodes that they haue the more they desire to haue 1522 [implied in MISERABLENESS 2] 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* v. lxv § 20 The liberall harted man is by the opinion of the prodigall miserable, and by the iudgement of the miserable lauish. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Fourmage*, Cheese is good when a miserable hand giues it. 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* II i IV ii. (1651) 228 That he be not too niggardly miserable of his purse. 1646 QUARLES *Judgem & Mercy* Wks. (Grosart) I. 78/1 If I am covetous it is interpreted providence; if miserable, it is counted temperance 1816-60 WHATELY *Comm.-pl. Bk* (1864) 235 In Norfolk and Suffolk, among the common people, the word *miserable* is the only one in use to signify what we call penurious 1853 *N. & Q* Ser. I. VII 544. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* II 101 A certain kind of sober pleasure in amassing money, which occasionally made them miserable (as they call miserly people up in the north).

†**7** Having pity, compassionate. *Obs*

1584 *Three Ladies Lond.* F j b, Therefore pray ye Sir, be miserable to me, and let me go. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt Edw. IV*, iv iv I j b, My sonnes itha Gaile, and outstep [=outcept] the King be miserable, hees like to totter 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P) *Wks* II 80/1 Although my crime is vnmeasurable, yet I hope your Lordship will not forget to become miserable

8 *Comb.*, as *miserable-looking* adj.

1839 DARWIN *Jrnl Voy Beagle* 3 A hospital, containing about a dozen miserable-looking inmates

B. *sb.* A miserable person, one who is in misery, extreme unhappiness, or great want.

[In mod use chiefly after F *misérable*]

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1559) H h vj b, These miserables after that they be appoincted and set in their offices, where of they be nothynge woorthy [etc]. 1640 tr *Verdere's Rom of Rom* III 131 Parmolina (so is this miserable called that speaks to you) loves you with passion 1679 EVERARD *Disc* 23 We need not admire at the Tribulation which these poor miserables do suffer 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ., Dwarf*, So many miserables, by force of accidents driven out of their own proper class. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxv, Saying thus, he seized the miserable 1833 GEN P THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) II. 480 The same kind of effect, that a clean shirt and a razor have upon the miserable who was in want of them 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* 287 It ill became such miserables [*sc.* students in grimy towns] to be insolent.

Mi·serableness. [-NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being miserable, wretchedness, miserable unhappiness

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. xiii. (1614) 74 He found a miserable death, where others with miserablenesse seeke a blessed life 1701 COLLIER *M Anton.* (1726) 178 Does any natural defect force you upon grumbling, miserableness, or laying your faults upon your constitution. 1830 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 751 During my long chain of bodily miserablenesses 1890 *Spectator* 5 July, 'My God! what a genius I had when I wrote that book', said Swift, half-mad and wholly miserable Wordsworth, without any miserableness or despair, was of the same opinion

†**2** Miserliness, niggardliness, stinginess *Obs.*

1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 1029 Suche gredynesse, Suche nedynesse, Myserablenesse, With wretchydnesse 1641 QUARLES *Enchyr* II xvii, It is lesse reproach, by miserablenesse, to preserve the popular love, than by liberality to deserve the private thanks 1681-6 J SCOTT *Chr Life* II iv § 3 Wks. 1718 I 289 His Prosperity either shrivels him into Miserableness, or melts him into Luxury. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Miserableness*, Covetousness, Niggardliness, Stinginess.

3. Wretched or mean character or condition.

1633 BP MORTON *Disch. 5 Imputations* 199 To the end that you may see the miserablenesse of your Cause, which must be supported by such Frauds as his have beene.

Miserably (mi·zĕrăbli), *adv.* [f MISERABLE + -LY²]

1. In a miserable manner; in such a manner or to such an extent as to excite pity; in misery; in extreme unhappiness or discomfort

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 5 He herde that his moder scholde dye miserably c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 244 And þan come tythandis at þe pope was myserablie dead. a 1500 *Bernard de cura rei fam* (E.E T S.) 1 As he his howsalde sulde contene, And his famele miserabilly sustene. 1535 COVERDALE *Micah* ii 10 Because off their Idolatry they are corrupte, and shall myserably perish. 1657 WOOD *Life* (O H S.) I. 216 The effigies miserably defaced when Oxon was besieged. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III iv, In the mean Time, the whole Country lies miserably waste. 1753 *Scots Mag* Feb. 100/1 Five were miserably scorched. 1782 COWPER *Lett.* 18 Nov., We promise, however, that none shall touch it but such as are miserably poor 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* II 44 The melancholy form Of a great ship..Drives miserably! 1881 RUSSELL *Haigs* vii 154 This unnatural strife . which had ended in her husband being thus miserably incarcerated

b. Pitiably, deplorably, despicably.

1597 *Pilgrim. Parnass.* II. (1886) 6, I want a worde miserablely! I must looke for another worde in my dictionarie 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x 414 Bassus was miserably unwilling to deliver up his Legion.

2. So as to cause misery or distress; calamitously, disastrously. ? *Obs*

1536 STARKEY *England* 22 Some put in pryson and myserably handlyd. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 100 [They] set the cathedrall on fire, and..spoiled and burnt the towne miserablie 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* II. 300 The Inglis men of weir. afflicted vs sair, and misaribilie 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 59 [They] miserably and without resistance wasted the countrey about Emissa. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II ii. 227 He continued his Excursions, miserably ravaging all the Italian Coasts.

b. So as to make one feel wretched.

1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* vi xxxviii, On the road—one of the wheels of your carriage beginning to creak miserably

†**3.** In a miserly fashion, covetously. *Obs.*—°

1611 COTGR., *Sordidement*, basely, miserably, for (deere) lucres sake. 1736 AINSWORTH, Miserably (covetously), *Avarè, illiberaliter*

4. Meanly, wretchedly, badly.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II xix. § 4 (1590) 187 b, The same loue makes me ashamed to bring you to a place, where you shalbe so. miserably entertained. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess*, *Ld. Clive* (1843) III 113 The younger clerks were so miserably paid.

5. Used as a pejorative intensive (cf. *wretchedly*).

1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 180 Sanson's map is miserably defective both in Omissions and false Placings. 1810 J FOSTER in *Life & Corr* (1846) I lxxviii 415 The miserably deficient improvement of a life of which the best part is now gone 1871 CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle *Lett* I 392 She had a miserably bad sore throat

Miseraic(k, -aike, etc., obs. ff. MESARAIC

†**Misera·tion.** *Obs.* [ad L. *miseration-em*, n. of action f. *miserārī* to have compassion, f. *miser* wretched.] Pity, compassion, mercy.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Esdras* ix. 31 God of myseraciouns [Vulg *Deus miserationum*]. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 5 Diuine miseracion [orig. *divina miseratio*] hath prouided vse of letters in to the remedy of the imperfeccion of man 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 1041 God of his miseracyon Send better reformacyon! 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. II (S T S.) I. 17 Hir sonnys war commandit but ony miseracioun to be cassin in tyber 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Zech.* vii. 9 *comm*, Doe ye mercie, and miserations [Vulg *miserationes facite*] 1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 72 The sight of so many afflicted ones provoking teares by a mutuall miseration

†**Miseratour.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [a L. *miserātor*, agent-n. f *miserārī* to pity.] One who pities

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa* liv 10 *comm.*, Our Lord thy miseratour [Vulg *miserator tuus*]

Miserdom (məi·zəɹdəm). [f. MISER *sb.*¹ + -DOM] The habits and practices of a miser

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb 2/1 A Tory Government yielding to senseless and uncalled for pressure for miserdom is a sight for men and gods 1887 *Advance* (Chicago) 13 Oct 641 In all the annals of miserdom or rapacity

Misere, obs. form of MISERY

‖**Misère** (mizē·ɹ, Fr. mizɛ̄r) *Cards.* [Fr. = poverty, MISERY.] In boston and solo whist, a declaration by which the caller undertakes not to take a trick

1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle* 32 [Boaston] If he is to play Misere, the elder hand leads, and in this case there are no trumps *Ibid* 34 In playing any of the four modifications of 'Misere'. 1888 A S WILKS & C F. PARDON *How to Play Solo Whist* 2 The monotony of the very bad hands which in Whist were dealt out to him he is now enabled to vary by calling 'misère' *Ibid.* 6 The misère caller should claim the full penalty for every such offence *Ibid* 9.

‖**Misereatur** (mizerīˌē·tʊ̈ɹ). *Eccl.* [3 pers sing. pres. subj. of L. *miserērī* to have pity or mercy.] = May (God) have mercy being the first word of the Absolution used in the Western Church.

c 1450 *Bk Curtasye* 154 in *Babees Bk*, To schryue þe in general þou schalle lere Þy Confiteor and misereatur in fere a 1470 GREGORY in *Hist Coll. Cit Lond* (Camd) 167 He layde hym downe prostrate, saying there hys *Confyteor*, and alle the prelatys sayde *Misereator* 1845 J. JONES *Man Plain-chant* 25 The *Confiteor, Misereatur*, and *Indulgentiam*, are recited, not sung.

‖**Miserere** (mizĕrīˑɹi). Also 6 **messerery, 7 misereri.** [imper. sing. of L. *miserērī* (see prec.).]

1. The fifty-first Psalm (fiftieth in the Vulgate), beginning *Miserere mei Deus* ('Have mercy upon me, O God'), being one of the Penitential Psalms.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 44, & mid te miserere, goð biuoren ower weouede & endeð ðer þe graces 1539 PERY in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II II. 153 Sayeinge the sawme of 'Messerery' ower us 1583 FOXE *A. & M.* 1493/2 And so was brought by the Sheriffes toward Smithfield, saying the Psalme *Miserere* by the way a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxiii, If ever ..I may lay hold upon thee..thou shalt have the *Miserere* even to the *Vitulos* [cf. Vulgate Ps l. fin.]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr. Miserere*, . is commonly that Psalm, which the Judge gives to such guilty persons as have the benefit of Clergy allowed by the Law. 1809 W. IRVING *Diary* 16 Apr in *Life & Lett* (1862) II. 310 Miserere in the cathedral in the evening 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 65 Arriving at Rome in the Holy Week, they hurried to the Sistine Chapel, to hear the *Miserere* at matins.

b. With reference to the time it takes to recite the *Miserere* (Cf. F. *demeurer un bon miséréré*.)

[c 1450 *ME Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 111 Seþe hem by þe space of þis psalme seyenge: miserere mei deus.] 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 26 Let all boyle together for the space of one Miserere. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 97, I have heard one say, that had seen it, that it did not set Wood on Fire but after the time of saying a *Miserere.*

c. A musical setting of this psalm.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus* (1789) IV. 569 Metastasio, to whom I transmitted a copy of this *Miserere* 1779 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C'tess Ossory* 15 Nov, I was last night at Lady Lucan's to hear the Misses Bingham sing Jomelli's 'Miserere'. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 67 The 'Miserere' of Allegri.

¶**d.** = KYRIE 1 b.

? c 1680 R. PATRICK in S. Arnold *Cathedral Mus.* (1790) (*title*) The Te Deum, Benedictus, Miserere, Nicene Creed [etc.]

2. *transf.* A cry of 'Have mercy!'; a prayer or ejaculation in which mercy is asked for.

a 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Woman's Prize* III 1, No more ay mees, and miseries [*read* misereres] Tranio Come near my brain. 1657 J. D[AVIES] tr *Lett. Voiture* xi. I 19, I repeated to her in your behalf, a whole *Miserere.* a 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks. 1721 III. 75 The Mourners, who the Penitent espy'd, A universal *miserere* cry'd. 1804 *Edin Rev.* V. 152 A main fault that pervades the whole is the monotonous cry of *miserere* for the poor Irish 1845 LONGF. *Arsenal at Springfield* ii, What loud lament and dismal Miserere Will mingle with their awful symphonies [*sc* of firearms] 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch Eng.* II 3 o The sweet Alleluias and the plaintive Misereres of the English Prayer Book

†**3.** In full *Miserere mei* (mīˑəi), lit 'have mercy on me': a name for the 'iliac passion', a form of colic attended with stercoraceous vomiting. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Reply*. the voiding of the excrements at the mouth; a disease called, *Miserere mei* 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 126 You were under a quotidean fury, or sick of the miserere mei. 1722 QUINCY *Lex Physico Med* (ed. 2), *Miserere mei*, this is apply'd to some Cholicks, where the Pains are so exquisite, as to draw Compassion from a By stander. 1766 AMORY *Mem.* II. 50 In the excruciating torments of that most dreadful distemper a *miserere*. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 148 If it proves fatal by mortification, it is taken for a *passio-illiaca*, or *miserere*.

4. = MISERICORD 2 c. (An incorrect use.)

1798-1801 J MILNER *Hist Winchester* II 36 The stalls with their misereres, canopies pinnacles, &c. *Ibid note*, That small shelving stool, which the seats of the stalls formed when turned up in their proper position, is called a *Miserere* 1863 I WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II xxiii (1874) 80 The Misereres here have place, As hiding from the day of Grace The quaint device, and snakes that twine, Which speak the serpent's brood below 1869 TOZER *Highl Turkey* I 80 The stalls are provided with misereres, which are seldom used, as the monks generally stand during the whole service.

attrib 1872 *N. & Q* Ser IV IX 405/1 Miserere carvings *Ibid* 472/2 Miserere stalls

Mi·serhood. *rare* [-HOOD] Miserliness

1867 BUSHNELL *Mor Uses Dark Th.* 221 Hate, jealousy, petulance, miserhood, envy,—every sort of obliquity has its own disfigurement *Ibid* 253

Misericord (mize·rikǭɹd), *sb* Also 4-5 mysere-, 4 6 mi-, myseri-, mysery- [a. OF *misericorde*, ad. L *misericordia*, f. *misericors* (see next)]

†**1.** Compassion, pity, mercy Also as *int Obs*

a 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1183 To oure lorde Mercy he cryþ, and biddeþ hym Mercy and misericorde c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* ¶ 731 Thanne is misericorde a vertu, by which the corage of man is stired by the misese of him that is misesed c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xi 284 Gode lord by thy pite & mysericorde graunt to Rowlande his prayer 1549 *Compl Scot* viii 72 Quhy vil ȝe nocht haue misericord & pytie of ȝour natiue cuntre? 1651 tr *De las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 144 [He] abandoned himselfe to divine mercie, and to the misericord of the waves 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist Relig* (1850) II 217 The Divine misericord did not utterly abandon our lapsed parents in this condition 1705 VANBRUGH *Confederacy* I iii, Misericorde! what do I see!

2 *Hist* and *Antiq* Senses derived from monastic uses of L. *misericordia*. **a.** An indulgence or relaxation of the rule.

1820 SCOTT *Monast* xix, Indulgence shall be given to those of our attendants who shall, from very weariness, be unable to attend the duty at prime, and this by way of misericord or *indulgentia*

b An apartment in a monastery in which certain relaxations of the rule were permitted, *esp* one in which those monks ate to whom special allowances were made in food and drink.

c 1529 in *Archæologia* (1882) XLVII 51 That noo suche householdes be then kepte butt oonly oon place which shalbe called the mysericorde where shalbe oon sadde lady of the eldest sorte oversear and maistres to all the residue that thidre shall resorte. c 1535 *Surv. Yorksh. Monast* in *Yorksh Archæol. Jrnl.* (1886) IX 212 A nother chambre by the same called Mysericorde 1545 in *London & M'sex Archæol Trans* IV 357 *note*, That Mr Dean and his successors shal have the Misericorde, the greate Kitchen [etc] 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb 255/2 [Mr Turle's house] was one of the largest of the houses next after that of the abbot It stood between the dorter and the misericorde. 1898 J T. FOWLER *Durham Cath.* 59 The misericorde or 'loft'

c. A shelving projection on the under side of a hinged seat in a choir stall, so arranged that, when turned up, it gave support to one standing in the stall. Also *attrib.*

c 1515 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 484 Iron worke and other small necessaries as copper to hang the misericordes with [etc]. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 2 The chancel seats hung on hinges and provided with misericords. 1893 *Reliquary* VII. 129 Of the ancient misericords [in Limerick Cathedral] nineteen are perfect 1904 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 250/3 There are four misericord stalls at Wysall.

3. A dagger with which the *coup de grâce* was given. [So med.L. *misericordia*, F. *miséricorde*.]

14 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 653/20 *Hic pugis* [read *pugio*], mysericord *Ibid* 654/16 *Hec cica*, misericord 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 63 Mysericorde or knyf with a crosse is gyuen to a knyght to thende that yf his other armures faylle hym that he haue recours to the myserycorde or daggar 1859 *Archæol Jrnl.* XVI. 356 A *misericorde*, or dagger of mercy, dug up in a field near Deddington. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* iii. 49 It was adjusted at the waist, as was the mediæval *misericorde*, on the right side.

† **Misericoord,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *misericord*, L. *misericord-em* (*-cors*), f. *miseri-*, stem of *miserī* to pity + *cord-*, *cor* heart.] Compassionate, pitiful, merciful.

1456 Sir G Haye *Law Armis* (S T S) 269 Jugis suld be ay misericordes, and full of clemence and pitee 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 168 How suld we thank that Lord, That was sa misericord. 1583 *Leg Bp St Androis* 448 Ye man be gude, my Lord, And to yor man misericord

† **Misericordially,** *adv. Obs rare*—¹. [f L. *misericordia* mercy + -AL + -LY.² Cf. OF. *misericordialment*] Mercifully

1659 Brome *Queen & Conc.* IV III 81 If misericordially This gracious Fæminine preserve your lives Ex ore lupi

† **Misericordious,** *a Obs* [a OF *misericordieux* (from 12th c.), or ad. med L *misericordiōs-us*, f *misericordia* (see Misericord *sb.*)] Compassionate, merciful.

1483 Caxton *Cato* e iij b, Yf he neuer pardonned he shold not seme to be myserycordyous ne mercyful *a* 1500 *Medusine* 313 There nys so grete a synnar in the world but that is more piteable & myserycordyous than the synnar repenteth hym of his synne 1528 *Ship Kal* XIV L j b, By youre myserycordyous pyteye 1634 W Tirwhit tr *Balzac's Lett* 91 The misericordious Justice of God. 1648 W. Browne *Polexander* III. III 79 That misericordious Goodnesse from whom I have so often petition'd you.

† **Misericordy.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *misericordi-a* see Misericord *sb*] Mercy

14 *Chaucer's Boeth* III met XII (Caxton), The Lord and Iugge of sowles was meoued to myserycordyes 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr* (W de W 1495) II 243 b/2 To haue mercy of me poore synnar & Indygne of thy grete myserycordye

† **Miserricors,** *a Sc. Obs. rare*—¹ [a OF. or L. *misericors*, cf Misericordia] Compassionate.

1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* II 566 Gratius God quhilk is misericors [*rime* perforce]

Miserism (mɔi·zərizm) *rare*—¹. [f Miser + -ism.] Miserliness.

1798 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) V 155 Mr Newton has put an immense sponge upon Dr Falconer's reproach to his miserism

† **Miserity.** *Sc Obs* Also misaritie. [app. f. L. *miser* + -ITY after *prosperity*] Misery

1530 Lyndesay *Test Papyngo* 404 Quhat mortall cheangis, quhat miseritie! [*rime* calamitie] 1533 Gau *Richt Way* (1888) 51 Ye miserite of this vane vardil 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 165 Sum tyme in vaine prosperitie, Sum tyme in gret Misaritie.

† **Miserlike,** *adv Obs* Of obscure origin and meaning

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2658 Dor-fore seide ðe ebru witterlike, Ðat he spac siðen miserlike [Petrus Comestor *Unde et Hebræi impeditionis linguæ eum fuisse autumant*]

Miserliness (mɔi·zəlinĕs) [f. next + -nfss.] The quality or condition of being miserly, niggardliness, closefistedness

1645 Ussher *Body Div* 304 Frugality without liberality [degenerateth] into sordid miserlinesse 1860 Geo Eliot *Mill on Fl* I 227 In old-fashioned times, an 'independence' was hardly ever made without a little miserliness 1865 Lewes in *Fortn Rev* II 692 Economy is rejection of whatever is superfluous, it is not Miserliness

Miserly (mɔi·zəli), *a* [f Miser *sb* + -ly¹] Pertaining to or characteristic of a miser, niggardly, stingy.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T* 29 b, If there were any that had dudgen olde coughing miserly Fathers they could not endure 1860 Winslow *Obsc Dis Brain* VI 169 If benevolent, he [*sc* the insane person] becomes parsimonious and miserly. 1870 Dickens *E Drood* VII, He was a miserly wretch who grudged us food to eat, and clothes to wear 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III. 104 The youth who has had a mean and miserly bringing up

transf 1869 Lowell *Under the Willows* VII, To spend in all things else, But of old friends to be most miserly

† **Miserous,** *a Obs.* [a. OF. *misereux*, f. *misère* : see Misery.] Miserable.

c 1475 in Miss Wood *Lett Roy. Ladies* (1846) I 108 She hath been long in the miserous prison of Ludgate 1530 Palsgr 319/1 Myserable wretched or myserouse 1560 Phaer *Æneid* VIII (1562) Bb iij b, O plague most miserous

Misery (mi·zĕri). Also 4–6 misere, mysere, 4–7 miserie, (5 mesury), 5–6 mysery(e, 6 misserie. [a. OF *miserie* (12th c.), ad. L. *miseria*, f. *miser* (see Miser).

The 15th c form *misere* seems to be a later re-adoption from OF. *misere* (mod F. *misère*)]

1. A condition of external unhappiness, discomfort, or distress; wretchedness of outward circumstances; distress caused by privation or poverty.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 272 Wrecche of wrecches, out of honour falle In-to miserie *c* 1425 *Eng Conq. Irel.* 43 Shew hym the mesury that thay Sufferid for his Sake *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xliii. 450 And so longe abod he here In povert and In gret Misere. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. viii. 84 In grete pouerte mysere & wretchidnes. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdras* II. 17 Ye se the mysery e yt we are in, how Ierusalem lyeth wayst 1610 Shaks *Temp* II ii. 41 Misery acquaints a man with strange bedfellowes. 1667 Milton *P. L* X 810 But say That Death be not one stroak, . but endless miserie. 1705 Addison *Italy* 5 The extream Misery and Poverty that are in most of the Italian Governments. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* I. i, Early marriages were misery, imprudent marriages idiotism. 1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* XIX. 273 The converts live in great poverty, and their misery is augmented by prodigious swarms of mosquitoes. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* IV. I. 433 The sight of his misery affected his wife so much that she fainted. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 432 The misery of unaided poverty.

personified. 1750 Gray *Elegy* Epit., He gave to Mis'ry all he had, a tear. 1799 Cowper *Castaway* 59 But misery still delights to trace Its semblance in another's case

2. With †*a* and *pl* A miserable condition or circumstance; a cause or source of wretchedness.

1509 Fisher *Funeral Serm C'tess Richmond* Wks (1876) 306 After that he [*sc* Lazarus] was restored to the myseryes of this lyfe agayne, he neuer laugh 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk Com Prayer, Offices* 24 b, The miseries of this wretched world 1572 Huloet s v, It is a great mysery to be very beautifull. 1615 Stow *Ann.* Pref P 5 What a hellish misery it is to have vnreconciliable warres in one small kingdome 1660 F Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* III. xvi. 398 The misery is, divers of them have fallen to frequent their Superstitions and Idolatries. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* x. 1076 The Gods from Heav'n survey the fatal Strife, And mourn the Miseries of Human Life. 1788 Cowper *Negro's Compl* 43 By the miseries that we tasted, Crossing in your barks the main 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* VII, He was going to expose himself to inconceivable miseries and hardships 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* V I 628 All the miseries of fallen greatness and of blighted fame

b. *concr.* A miserable person or place.

1790 Mme D'Arblay *Diary* (1842) V 181, I am sure she would gladly have confined us both in the Bastile, had England such a misery 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct VIII 374/2 'Small street Arabs', she answered 'The little miseries out of the gutters'

3. The condition of one in great sorrow or distress of mind; miserable or wretched state of mind; a condition characterized by a feeling of extreme unhappiness.

1535 Coverdale *Job* III 20 Wherfore is the light geuen, to him that is in mysery? and life vnto them that haue heuy hertes? 1599 *Return fr Parnass* I I 472 Thanks, gentle nimphes, for this sweete harmonie! Soe musick yealdes some ease to miserie. 1667 Milton *P L* II 563 Of good and evil much they argu'd then, Of happiness and final misery 1729 Butler *Serm* Wks 1874 II 35 It is acknowledged that rage, envy, resentment, are in themselves meer misery 1833 Tennyson *Two Voices* 2 Thou art so full of misery, Were it not better not to be? 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C* XXXIV 311 It seemed as if I had misery enough in my one heart to sink the city.

† **4** Miserliness, niggardliness *Obs.*

1531 Elyot *Gov* III. XXII (1880) II. 345 This was but miserye and wretched nygardeshippe in a man of suche honour 1579 80 North *Plutarch, Galba* (1595) 1107 His meane and simple ordinary of dyet was imputed misery and niggardlines in him 1600 Holland *Livy* III. 131 The Senate right sparingly (such was their miserie), decreed one daies thanksgiving and no more 1624 Wotton *Elem Archit* 66 A little misery in the Premises, may easily breed some absurdity of greater charge in the Conclusion

† **5.** A mean or despicable condition *Obs.*

1607 Dekker *Knt's Conjur* (1842) 76 Into so lowe a miserie (if not contempt,) is the sacred art of poesie falne [etc.]

6 *dial* Bodily pain, *U.S. dial* (with *a*) a pain

1825 Forby *Voc E Anglia, Misery*, acute pain in any part of the body 'A *misery* in the head', means a violent head ache 1867 Latham *Black & White* 38 Massa, I have such a misery in my back 1895 *Century Mag* Aug 543/1 [His] most memorable remark was that he had 'a misery in his stomach'

7. *Cards* = Misère Common *colloq*

8 *Comb.*, as *misery-making, -stricken, -thirsting* adjs.

1813 Shelley *Q Mab* VI 126 Thou framedst A tale to glut Thy misery thirsting soul 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr* II XIV, Perverted uses of the misery-making money 1896 *Daily Tel* 10 Mar. 6/7 The misery-stricken people of Italy

Misese, obs. form of Misease.

Misesteem, *sb.* [Mis-¹ 4. Cf. F. *mésestime*] Want of esteem or respect; disrespect

1850 Ogilvie, *Miscsteem*, disregard; slight. 1881 F T Palgrave *Vis Eng* III They of the great race Look equably on foe And fame and misesteem of man below. 1898 Bodley *France* II III V 258 The office of minister must remain in misesteem

Misesteem, *v.* [Mis-¹ 1. Cf F *mésestimer*] *trans.* To have a wrong estimation of. Also **Misesteeming** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Sieed *Hist Gt. Brit* VIII. III § 8 402 Albeit some Heralds make Harold by birth but a Gentleman of one, and the first descent, yet it may seeme he is mis esteemed, seeing his Father was Goodwin a Duke by degree. 1647 H More *Song of Soul* II. I 1, I must him tell, that he doth misesteem Iheir strange estate. 1685 Bunyan *Pharisee & Publican* 51 What kind of righteousness of thine is this, that standeth in a mis-esteeming of Gods Commands? 1848 Lytton *Harold* VI vi, I pray you not so to misesteem us. 1850 Grote *Greece* II lxvii VIII. 477 The practical teachers of Athens and of Greece, misconceived as well as misesteemed. 1900 Henley *Verses War, Envoy*, That race is damned which misesteems its fate

Misestimate, *sb.* [Mis-¹ 4.] Wrong estimate or valuation

1852 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1874) I vii 363 The presumption of this intellect, its total misestimate of the exigencies of the great problems with which it had to deal.

Misestimate, *v* [Mis-¹ 1.] *trans.* To estimate erroneously, have a false estimate of.

1841 Carlyle *Heroes* ii. 75, I believe we mis-estimate Mahomet's faults even as faults. 1849 J Cumming *Christ Rescuing Sinners* VI. 124 If you see a person mis-estimating every thing around him, thinking that rags are royal purple.

Misestimation. [Mis-¹ 4.] False or incorrect estimation.

1829 Syd. Smith in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) II. 64 The delay occasioned by the mis-estimation of my own powers.

Misexecute, *v.* [Mis-¹ 1.] *trans.* To execute, carry out, or perform improperly

1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb.* III § 234 A person so obnoxious to them, in the mis-executing his office of Chief Justice in Eyre 1894 *Voice* (N Y) 1 Feb, All the laws, good and bad, are so misexecuted by Lammany as [etc.].

Misexecution. [Mis-¹ 4] Improper execution

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen VIII*, c 24 § 9 Fynes for none execucion or mysexecucion of suche writtes 1809 W Blake *Descr Catal* 34 All is misconceived, and its mis-execution is equal to its misconception

Misexpending, *vbl sb.* [Mis-¹ 3.] = next.

1646 Quarles *Judgem & Mercy* Wks (Grosart) I. 82/1 The misexpending of my pretious time.

Misexpenditure. *rare*—¹. [Mis-¹ 4.] Wrong expenditure

1795 Hamilton *Wks* (1886) VII 89 A misexpenditure of so much money

† **Misexpense.** *Obs* [Mis-¹ 4] = prec.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I II (1641) 9/1 Lesse should I wail their misse expence of leasure, If [etc.] 1627 *Beggers Ape* C 2 b, O wretched end of idle vanity, Of misexpence and Prodigality. 1646 Quarles *Sheph Oracles* VIII. ad fin, This fruitlesse hower's misexpence 1665 Boyle *Occas Reft* V 1 (1848) 297, I will not be forward to condemn him of a mis expence

Misexplain, *v* [Mis-¹ 1.] *trans.* To explain incorrectly

1674 Boyle *Excell Theol* II IV 172 Divers phænomena of nature, that had been left unexplained, or were left misexplained by the Schools 1864 Grosart *Lambs all Safe* 53 Misexplaining the incident as meaning only childlike-dispositioned adults, robs it of all its meaning 1869 Farrar *Fam Speech* III (1870) 129 *note*, A second hand reflection of Greek thoughts, often both misi anslated and misexplained

Misexposition. [Mis-¹ 4] Incorrect exposition.

1524–5 *Archæol. Jrnl* (1874) XXXI 64 By inadvertence and misexposition of the saide Acte 1645 Milton *Tetrach* Wks. 1851 IV 247 I let them give God his thanks, who hath scowr'd off an inveterat misexposition from the Gospel 1673 Baxter *Let in Acc Sherlocke* II 168 You mis expound Rom 7 and upbraid others with the consequents of your misexposition

Misexpound, *v* [Mis-¹ 1] *trans.* To expound wrongly.

1673 [see prec.]

Misexpress, *v.* [Mis-¹ 1] *refl* To express oneself faultily

c 1718 *Life R Frampton* (1876) 122 If in such a royal auditory he had misexpress himself 1847 Fr A Kemble *Rec Later Life* III 305 You have misunderstood me, or I misexpressed myself

Misexpression. [Mis-¹ 4.] Incorrect expression

1651 Baxter *Inf Bapt* 324 The two former I hope are but mis expressions of a tolerable sence. *a* 1832 Bentham *Deontol* (1834) II 221 Impute his neglect to misconception, or misexpression, or forgetfulness

Misexpressive, *a.* [Mis-¹ 6] Expressing a wrong meaning. Hence **Misexpressiveness.**

1816 Bentham *Chrestom* 109 Instead of being negatively and simply unexpressive, it is positively misexpressive *Ibid* Wks 1843 VIII 40 The inexpressiveness, or rather the misexpressiveness, of the language 1832 Austin *Jurispr* (1879) II 542 The terms promulged and unpromulged, are not less misexpressive than written and unwritten.

† **Misfait.** *Obs.* In 4 mysfaat, 5 mesfeat. [a OF *mesfait*, mod F. *mefait* (= Pr *mesfait*, It. *misfatto*), f *mesfaire*, *méfaire* to misdo] Misdeed.

1377 Langl *P Pl* B. XI. 366, I haue wonder of þe Why þow ne suwest man and his make] at no mysfait hen folwe? 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* VIII 29 All their mesfeates and tres peaces were redressyd.

Misfaith. [Mis-¹ 4] Disbelief; mistrust.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus* II 18 Who dreden the Lord, shul not ben of mysfeith [1388 unbileueful] to the wrd of hym 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 382 A woman and not trusted, doubtless I Might feel some sudden turn of anger born Of your misfaith

† **Misfall,** *sb.* [Mis-¹ 4.] Mishap, misfortune.

1340 *Ayenb* 84 Kuende mysfalles and zorȝes. *Ibid* 86, 182 *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* XII 44 Ye wyll scandalyze & vitre your mysfal that is now happed to you of one man.

† **Misfall,** *v Obs.* [Mis-¹ 1. Cf. MLG., MDu., Du *misvallen*, MHG. *missevallen*, Ger *missfallen*]

1. *intr.* To suffer misfortune, come to grief.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 7820 His hend he wrang..þat godds folk suld sua misfall. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 2005 Humbert gan þer mys falle ffor he dreyute þerin. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XII 365 And that may happin to mysfall

2. *impers.* or said of the event. To happen unfortunately, fall out amiss. *It misfell me*: misfortune befell me.

1340 *Ayenb.* 193 Hit is wel riȝt þet hit misualle to him.. þet deþ harm uader oþer moder *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1530 Al though thee ones on a tyme misfille Whan Vulcanus had caught thee in his las 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb) 55 Whiche mysfylle her euyl, ffor the false felle foxe awayted wel his tyme [etc.]. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 70 Thou art blinde and mad to set thy brayne All thing to venge by wrath that doth misfall 1530 Palsgr. 637/2 Sythe you wyll nat be ruled, if it mysfall with you, you can blame no body but yourselfe. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V v. 10 Thereat she gan to upbrayd that chaunce which him misfell. 1615 Sylvester *Job Triumph.* 157 Yet did not Job, for all that him mis-fell, Murmur at God.

†Misfa·me, *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [MIS-¹ 4.] Evil fame or report.

1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* III. xxiii. 112 b, He had grete Joye of euyll loos and mysfame.

Misfa·me, *v. rare*⁻¹. [MIS ¹ 1.] *trans.* To spread a false report concerning

a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 42 This false and evil rumour which seemed to misfame me of vice

†Misfa·re, *sb. Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 4 + FARE *sb*.¹] Going wrong or astray; mishap, misfortune

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 315 His sun..þat wat All þinges þat haldes stat, And halds þam up fro misfare þat þai ne worth to noght 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 213 Sterynge and meuynge in lymes wiþ oute eny mysfare [orig *motus membrorum sine errore*] *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X 1060 Mekill dolour it did him in his mynd, Off thair mysfayr 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W de W.) X. II. 372/2 They were more enclyned to lecherye for welfare than to robberye for mysfare 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI III 24 Crying aloud to shew her sad misfare Unto the knights.

†Misfa·re, *v. Obs* Forms: see FARE *v*.¹ [OE. *misfaran* = OFris *misfara*, MHG. *missevarn*, ON. *misfara*: see MIS-¹ 1 and FARE *v*.¹]

1. *intr.* To fare ill, come to grief, be unfortunate.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I 100 Sume cweðað ðæt hi þurh bletsunge misfarað, and ðurh wyrigunge geðeoð *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* XVIII (1883) 104 Ealra, zefyrn is, þæt ðurh deofol fela þinga misfor. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 34 For nis ha neauer wiðute care leste hit ne mis feare. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1359 Pi fader and al his folk so misfaren hadde, þat alle here liues in a stounde hadde be lore *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) XXI, A dede cors opon a bere lay A woman alle mysfare 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W de W.) VII. XXVIII 319/1 In what londe usurye is used openly that londe shall mysfare. 1621 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S T S.) 232 Do 3e the contrair, 3our housis will misfair 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* V, If shee misfare I am a man more wretched in her losse, Then had I forfeited life and estate

b. Of an enterprise To miscarry, fail.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* (Edinb MS.) X. 529 For it wes hys ententioun To put hym till all awentur Or that a sege on hym mysfur 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX Prol. 66 Now war me laith my lang laubour mysfur

2 To go wrong; to transgress.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* 129 Forðon oft for ðæs lareowes unwisdome misfarað [orig *offendant*] ða hieremenn *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1911 If he sa3 hise brebere mis-faren, His fader he it gan vn hillen *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 866, I sagh wel þat i misfard 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 115 Er thou so with thiself misfare 1487 *How Good Wife Taught Dau.* 282 And'kep thame fra neyd and mystair, I hat pouerte gar thame nocht mysfair.

3. *trans.* (*Sc.*) a. To do amiss. b. To cause to go wrong.

1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* XII viii, He that all as made As langand gouernance of his Godhade Nathing mysfaris, bot all dois for the best *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 172 He shall misfair the Government and Guidment of his Country

†Misfa·ring, *vbl sb. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Wrong-doing; transgression

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 758 For all the rest do most what fare amis, And yet their owne misfaring will not see For either they be puffed up with pride [etc.].

†Misfa·ring, *ppl. a. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 2.] a. Transgressing, misbehaving

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 305/180 He [*sc.* Lucifer] may corsi euere more his mis-farinde pruyte *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* (Ashm. MS.) 50 Erachius þe emperour, Of þis mysuarynge prute [*Vernon MS* mis farinde pruyde] hurde telle ilome 13 *K. Alis.* 6470 Alle they [*sc.* the devil's sons] beon mysfaryng. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) IV. XXXVIII (1859) 65 So that the kynge put awey that foule, mysfarynge old one

b. In evil plight.

c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (Camb.) 1118 He sawe a knyghte rydynge; Hys ryght arme was mysfarynge

†Misfa·shion, *v. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To put out of shape; to make of a wrong shape.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 164/43 To Misfashion, *deformare* 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VIII (1636) 757 He saith that they must needs mis fashion the Regions, and make the longitudes, and latitudes, to be untrue. 1608 J. DAVE *Humour out of Breath* III v, What toyle I had to fashion them to loue, And how 'tis doubled to misfashion them 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 35 What is amisse in the mould, will mis fashion the prosult

Misfa·shioned, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Badly formed; deformed, mis-shapen.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVIII 25 Thocht God mak ane misfassonit man, 3e can him all schnip new agane 1548 GATTE *Pr. Masse* F iv, What a misfashioned argumentation is this 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. III. § 9 Through their misfashioned preconceit 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts O. T.* 610 Such a scrip—as no wise shepheard would beare, as being mis fashioned

Misfa·shioning, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Disfigurement; deformity.

1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 343 Let hym bryng the hat upon hys hid for mysfacyonyng of it. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXX (1887) 110 Sicknesse assaileth vs three ways . . by misfashioning, when either the whole bodie, or some parte therof, wanteth his due forme [etc.].

†Misfa·te. *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Evil fate

1614 SYLVESTER *Parl. Vertues Royall* 1 *Panaretus* 1495 Were 't throw their own mis-fate, in having none, Or having Vertues, not to have them known. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. XXXIII. Misdeeds their own misfate engage.

†Misfa·vour. *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 7.] Disfavour.

a 1680 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* 1641-52 (1880) III. I. 142 The clergie deliuered their opinions in his misfauour.

Misfeasance (misfī·zăns). *Law.* Also 7 -feisance, 7-8 -fesance, 8 -fesans, 9 -feasance. [a. OF. *mesfaisance*, f. *mesfaisant*, pres. pple. of *mesfaire*, *méfaire* to misdo: see MIS-² and FEASANCE.] A transgression, trespass; *spec.* the wrongful exercise of lawful authority or improper performance of a lawful act.

1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* I. (1636) 32 He is subject to an action upon the case for his misfeisance. 1675 W. SHEPPARD (*title*) Actions upon the Case for Deeds, viz. Contracts, Assumpsits [etc.]..and for other Male-Feasance and Mis-feasance. 1689 *Trial Pritchard v. Papillon* 9 That were a Misfesance, or a Male-execution of their Office. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 208 Any misfeasance, or act of one man whereby another is injuriously treated or damnified, is a transgression, or trespass in it's largest sense 1781 W. JONES *Law Bailments* 54 A distinction seems very early to have been made in our law between the *non*feasance, and the *mis*feasance of a *conductor operis*. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 13 The custom of awarding wild, violent praise to the common performance of duty, and even now and then to actual misfeasance. 1875 DIGBY *Real Prop.* (1876) VI 303 *note*, All cases of damage caused by misfeazance (commission of wrongful acts).

transf. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 242 The long-acre copse which had so often sheltered the misfeasance both of my gun and lips. 1882 HUGHES *Mem. D. Macmillan* 6 He had discovered some small misfeasance in the shop and had accused his apprentice of it

†Misfea·se, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Back-formation f. prec.] *trans.* To do evil to.

1571 in *Archæologia* XLV. 62 Whose son or servant shall be found to misfease Iohn a wood, sexton, in word or deed

Misfeasor (misfī·zəɹ). *Law.* Also 7 -fesor, 9 -feazor. [a. OF. *mesfesour*, *-fesour*, agent-n. f. *mesfaire*, f. *mes-* MIS-² + *faire* to do.] One who commits a misfeasance.

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 62 They take upon them to punish these misfesors 1884 *Law Rep.* 26 Chanc. Div. 146 The punishment which is reserved for wilful misfeasors.

Misfea·ture, *sb.* [MIS-¹ 4.] A distorted feature; a bad feature or trait.

a 1821 KEATS *Sonn., Human Seasons*, He [*sc.* man] has his Winter too of pale misfeature. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 42 Some misfeature of pronunciation, which I have now forgotten 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* I. 5 All summer's dry misfeatures.

Misfea·tured, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Having bad features

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I 593 A dark misfeatured messenger

Misfea·turing, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Distorting the features.

1885 TENNYSON *Wreck* IX, The strange misfeaturing mask that I saw

†Misfeel, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [MIS-¹ 1.] *intr.* To have sinful feelings.

c 1200 in *O. E. Hom.* I 305 Ich habbe Misfelet

†Misfee·ling, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Used in the earlier version of Wyclif's Bible to render L. *insensatus* 'senseless'.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XVI 20 In all these thingus mys felende, or vnwittie, is the herte. *Ibid.* XXII 14 With a mys felende go thou not awey [1388 an vnwijs man].

†Misfei·gn, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [MIS-¹ 1.] *intr.* To feign with a wrong intention.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I III 40 By him, who has the guerdon of his guile, For so misfeigning her true knight to bee

†Misfe·re, *v. Obs.* Forms: see FERE *v*.¹ [OE. *misfēran*: see MIS-¹ 1 and FERE *v*.¹]

1. *intr.* To do wrong, transgress, to misbehave (const *mid, with* = towards)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *De Vet. Test.* (Gr.) 7 Saul þæt folc bewerode wiþ þa hæðenan leoda heardlice mid wæmnum, þeah þe he misferide on manezum oðrum þingum *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 212 In Hazl *E. P. P.* 65 Men seide, that thou on thine liue Misferdest mid mine wiue. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 147 Þe outrage of riche men, þat misferde with pore men [orig *divitum insolentiam qua pauperes indigne tractabantur*]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 241 But only that thou hast misferd I henkende

2. *intr* and *pass.* To fare ill; to come to grief; to be unfortunate or unsuccessful

c 1205 LAY. 26229 3if Arður mis ferde bene he come to fihte *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7965 Alle þat þey made a day vpright, ffallen was doun vpon þat nyght; Þat saw þe kyng hit misferde so. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXI. (*Clement*) 197, & his fadir fore doule & wa he trewyt in þe se mysferde *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 18311 (Trin.) Þere I was wiþ my foos mysferde [*Cott.* was vm sett].

3. ? *trans* ? To overthrow

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 224 Whan Sir Edward herd, þat þei had Lyncoln taken, & þe Juerie misferd, þer tresorie ouerschaken [*cf. supra* þei robbed þam & slouh].

Misfie·ld, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To field (a ball) badly. Hence **Misfie·lded** *ppl. a.*

1890 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 3/6 Key misfielded the ball. 1894 *Punch* 22 Dec. 298/3 The course of a 'misfielded' ball between leaving bowler's hand and returning thereto.

Misfi·gure, *sb. rare.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Disfigurement, deformity.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XI (*Ninian*) 682 Othir be þe to hafe remede of þis mysfigur, or be dede. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* II. II. IV 149 As a thing which long pressed out of form Does, after being restored to its true shape, start back All foul and crumpled to its old mis figure

Misfi·gure, *v.* Now *dial.* [MIS-¹ 1; after *disfigure* (cf. MIS-¹ 9).] *trans.* To disfigure; to distort the form of; to disguise.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* Pref. 2 That men..should be able to misfigure the liberall and ingenuous face of your actions into an absolute deformity. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm. John* xvii. 3 Wks. 1872 X. 149 Some great governor of the order of the world, whom they mightily transformed and misfigured in their thoughts. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* III. 99 He may misfigure hissen next time as he likes, I shall knaw him.

Misfi·gured, *ppl. a.* Now *dial.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Disfigured.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 134 You may not marvaile why his answer is so diffused, deformed and mis-figured. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v. *Misfigure*, She's misfigured worse than ever I seed her. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss., Misfigured.*

Misfi·guring, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Disfiguring; misrepresenting of figure.

1685 H. MORE *Illustration*, etc. 34 Even to the misfiguring his own visage by the distemper of his passion. 1699 PEPYS *Let. to Ld. Reay* 21 Nov., The miscolouring, misfiguring, diminishing, or undue magnifying, of an object

Misfire (misfəiəɹ), *sb.* [f. next. Cf. MISS-FIRE.] A failure to discharge or explode.

1859 *Musketry Instr.* 18 The instructor will naturally attribute 'mis-fires' to a dirty rifle. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 28 A misfire of the charge in the mortar. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Dec. 12/3 Did you leave him after three or four misfires?

attrib. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Feb. 9/3 A misfire ball cartridge, or one that had been used but had not exploded.

Misfire (misfəiəɹ), *v.* [MIS ¹ 1. Cf. phr. *to miss fire*, s. v. MISS *v*.¹] *intr.* Of a gun or its charge: To fail to be discharged or exploded.

1752 in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Aug. 401/2 The little gun was in use to snap or misfire. [1881 GREENER *Gun* 43 The weapons were...tiresome to charge and discharge, and continually miss-firing.] 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Apr. 8/1 Both guns in the fore barbette had misfired.

Misfit (misfi t), *sb* [f. MIS-¹ 4 + FIT *sb*.³] A garment or other article which does not fit the person for whom it is intended.

1823 J. BEE *Dict. Turf*, etc., *Misfits*—clothes which do not suit the wearer's shape. Hence, "'tis a misfit', when a story, or some endeavour fails of its effect, then 'it won't fit' 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 232/2 There are a number of [artificial] eyes come over from France, but these are generally what we call misfits. 1865 KNIGHT *Passages Work Life* III. X. 213 [The] shoemaker would occasionally have a misfit or two on his hands

transf. and *fig.* 1883 [see above]. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* II. II. 19 Her mouth...was an obvious misfit for the set of teeth it contained. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* June 645 There are some unfortunate people in this world, whose names are—how can I express it?—whose names are, Misfits. 1903 C. E. OSBORNE *Father Dolling* VI, Amid the streets of Landport Father Dolling was no deplorable misfit

Misfi·t, *v* [Partly f. MIS-¹ 1 + FIT *v.*, partly f. prec. sb.] *trans* and *intr.* To fail to fit, fit badly

1885 W. ALLINGHAM in *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 435/1 No luck misfits thee, Ivy, great or mean, Mirthful or solemn 1887 *Twin Soul* II. III. 32 Every truth is a link in one eternal and infinite chain, and cannot possibly misfit with or contradict any other 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 244/2 His garments all misfitted him so astonishingly.

So **Misfi·tting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley & Methodism* 233 The *misfitting* of the twelve volumes [of Wesley's Writings] to the times current 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 464 Mis fitting boots.

†Misfo·ng, *v. Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 1 + *fong*, FANG *v*.¹ Cf. OE. *misfón* to make a mistake.] *trans.* To take wrongly.

c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1374 (Cott. MS.), Þah heo [*sc.* mine song] beo god me hine mai misfonge An drahe hine to sothede

†Misfoo·ting, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [MIS-¹ 3.] Going astray.

1446 LYDG *Nightingale Poems* 23/209 Myn handes were nayled fast vn-to the tre, And for mysfotyng, where men wente wrong, My feete thurgh perced

†Misforgi·ve, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* - MISGIVE 1 (Cf. FORGIVE *v.* 7.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1426 But yet to lete hir go His herte misforyaf him ever mo.

Misfo·rm, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To form or shape amiss; to mis-shape

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. XXX. 78 Ther wylle be fourged a fowle deformed hede and nedes must be mysformed all the body after 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horses Diseases* III. 2 Those [diseases] that doe come by errour of nature, in misforming the yoong 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* XVIII *comm.*, A potter can make a new vessel of the same clay being misformed in casting. 1670 LD. BROOKE *Monarchy* CCCCXXI Wks. (Grosart) I. 151 He shall find all wisdoms that suppress, Still by misforming, make their own forms less

Misforma·tion. [MIS-¹ 4.] Malformation. (Frequent in Good.)

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 439 Where these defects depend on organic misformation, they will mostly be found without a remedy. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. XXIV. 390 Cases of...what may be called misformation of the reason.

Misfo·rmed, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Badly formed or shaped; mis-shapen.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. II. 43 How long time..Are you in this misformed hous to dwell? 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* 60 Such horrid gorgons, and misformed formes Of damned fiends. 1864 [CROLY, etc.] *Miscegenation* XVI. 65 The dirty, ignorant, and misformed Irish girl from the emigrant ships. 1883 J. W. SHERER *At Home & in India* 176 He...of the misformed arm.

Misfo·rtunate, *a* Now chiefly *Sc.* and *U.S.* [MIS-¹ 6.] Unfortunate.

1530 PALSGR. 319/1 Mysfortunate. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 45 But what weeke I for misfortunate men, .seyng it is an harder matter to finde out happie men? 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1607) 3 Thus was the misfortunate end of so fortu-

nate a beginning. 1664 H More *Myst. Inq.* xix. 73 Harbours of retirement..to the Nobler sort of Persons who are misfortunate in their affairs 1733 P Lindsay *Interest Scot.* 11 The misfortunate Trader that fails. 1782 Eliz Blower *Geo Bateman* III. 21 But her's misfortunate in all her undertakings 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xlvi, 'Married, Effie!' exclaimed Jeanie—'Misfortunate creature! and to that awfu'—'. 1834 Sir H. Taylor *Artevelde* II. iv. iv. 165 In that misfortunate wasting of his strength. 1855 Haliburton *Nat. & Hum. Nat* I. 186 These arguments do harm if the misfortunate critter is rubbed agin the grain. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* lv, Maligning the misfortunate.

Hence **Misfo·rtunately** *adv. Sc.*, unfortunately 1787 J. Keith *Mem* (Spalding Cl) 71 We expected immediately to have open'd the trenches, but very misfortunately we had no cannon. 1881 Blackie *Lay Serm.* viii 246 One of those men of small notions, .who, when perched misfortunately on high places [etc.].

Misfortune (misfɔ·ɹtʃən), *sb.* [f. Mis-[1] 4 + Fortune *sb.*]

1. Bad or adverse fortune; ill-luck.

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* 60 b/2, For his mysse fortune they wepe and waile 1535 Coverdale *Ps* lxxii 5 They come in no misfortune like other folke 1579 *Termes of Law* 62 When any man by mysfortune is slaine by an horse or by a cart. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. iii. 5 When so her father deare Should of his dearest daughters hard misfortune heare. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I § 20 The common misfortune of Princes, that in so substantial a part of their Happyness ..as depended upon their Marriage, Themselves had never any part. 1742 *Act* 15 *Geo II*, c. 30 Persons who have the Misfortune to become Lunaticks. 1874 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* IX 195 Misfortune, adversity, soften the human heart *personified.* 1596 Shaks *Merch. V* II iv. 36 And neuer dare misfortune crosse her foote, Vnlesse she doe it vnder this excuse 1650 Waller *Poems* (1664) 180 Here weeps Misfortune, and there triumphs Crime 1742 Gray *Eton* 57 Black Misfortune's baleful train' 1838 Lytton *Leila* I ii, Misfortune set upon my brow her dark and fated stamp.

b. An instance of this.

1494 Fabyan *Chron* VII ccxxviii 257 After which season . fell to the Frenshe Kynge many and dyuerse mysfortunys. 1553 Eden *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 39 A misfortune which chaunced in the goulfe of the sea Atlantic *a* 1680 Butler *Rem* (1759) II 12 Nor shall our past Misfortunes more Be charg'd upon the ancient Score 1767 Gray in *Corr. w Nicholls* (1843) 69, I have many *désagrémens* that surround me; they have not dignity enough to be called misfortunes, but they feel heavy on my mind. 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* xxx III 177 He might perhaps be affected by the personal misfortunes of his generous kinsmen 1860 Warter *Sea board* II 181 To be deprived of Burial has ever been looked upon as amongst the greatest of misfortunes.

c Proverbial phrases

1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* I iii 29 *marg*, Misfortunes seldome come alone 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* I § 71 Let the fault or misfortune be what and whence it will 1717 G Redpath in Burns *Mem Wodrow* (1838) I p vii, Which is not our crime but our misfortune. 1717 Addison tr *Ovid's Met* III *Cadmus* ad fin, You'll find it his misfortune, not his fault. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxii, Misfortunes, saith the adage, never come singly 1862 Sir B Brodie *Psychol Inq* II iii 83 The overabundance of leisure is often a misfortune rather than a fault

2. *dial.* and *colloq* *To have or meet with a misfortune.* to have an illegitimate child. Hence used simply for An illegitimate child, bastard.

1801 *Har'st Rig* lii, She wi' a Misfortune met, And had a bairn. 1835 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* I 42 It would be difficult for me to say that an Annandale woman's virtue is the worse for a misfortune 1836 Marryat *Midsh Easy* iii, 'If you please, ma'am, I had a misfortune, ma'am', replied the girl, casting down her eyes 1866 Carlyle *Remin* (1881) II. 156 A special 'misfortune' (so they delicately name it), being of Esther's own producing 'Misfortune' in the shape ultimately of a solid tall ditcher *a* 1881 — in *New Lett. Jane W Carlyle* (1903) I. 59 ['Wee Jen'] Ann Cook's 'misfortune'

† **Misfo·rtune,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **mes-**. [Mis-[1] 1.] a *impers.* or said of an event. To happen unfortunately. b. *intr.* Of a person: To happen by mischance *to do* something. c. To be unfortunate, come to grief.

1466 *Mann & Househ. Exp* (Roxb.) 173 It mesfortened me .to hurte my lege 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* IX ii. 340 And soo it mysfortuned hym, another stronge knyght met with hym 1533 More *Apol* 94 b, Whych thynge to se so mysfortune betwene any two crysten folke, is a thynge myche to be lamented. 1533 — *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks 1102/1 As for this argument of mine..I missefortuned to make so feble, yt he taketh euen a pleasure to play with it. 1599 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 276 Whatsoever shall happen to faille or misforten about the clock 1615 E. Howes in Stow *Ann.* Pref. ¶ 7 The Queene after marriage was conceiued with childe, but it misfortuned.

Misfo·rtuned, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Misfortune *sb.* + -ed [2].] Affected by misfortune, unfortunate.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 109 Also se that thither you bring thee martial armoure That the peasaunt left heere, with al his misfortuned ensigns. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 8 This potent prince.. vas murdreist be ane misfortunit gown. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* 44 While charity hath the judging of so many private greevances in a misfortun'd Wedlock. 1876 Blackie *Lang & Lit. Highl Scot* I. 5 The Highlanders, were not exactly in the position of that misfortuned people [*sc.* the Poles]. 1881 — *Lay Serm.* i. 70 Coming into misfortuned collision with the great forces of the universe.

Misfo·rtuner. *rare*—[1]. [f. Misfortune *sb.* + -er [1].] One who meets with a misfortune

a 1774 Goldsm. *Intended Epit.* '*Stoops to Conq.*', Doctors, who cough and answer every misfortuner 'I wish I'd been called in a little sooner'

† **Misfou·nding,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Mis-[1] 3 + *founding*, f. Found *v.*] ? Mistaken endeavour.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 242 In all youre skylles more and les for mysfowndyng fayll ye *Ibid* 275 He shewid hym not to you, for mysfoundyng ye rafe.

Misfra·med, *ppl. a.* [Mis-[1] 2.] Badly framed, formed, or fashioned; ill-formed, ill-constructed.

c 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) A ij, A man with hoare heres uncomely doth incline To misframed fables. 1539 Abp Parker *Corr.* (1853) 11 Not with ambiguous sophistication to fortify their misframed judgments. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S. T. S.) I 143 Ane peace of ane misframit gune that brak in the schutting

Misfra·ming, *vbl. sb. rare*—[1]. [Mis-[1] 3.] Mis-shaping.

1533 More *Apol* xiii Wks. 874/1 In the misse framing of hys matter more towarde deuision then vnitye.

† **Misga·ng.** *Obs* Also **-gong.** [Partly a. ON. *misganga* straying, misconduct, partly f. Mis-[1] 4 + Gang *sb.*[1]] Going astray, misbehaviour

13 *Cursor M.* 17235 (Gött) Of þi misgang þu wend again. *a* 1325 *Maudelein* 21 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 163 For hir sinne & hir misgong

† **Misge·t,** *pa pple. Obs.* [f. Mis-[1] 2 + *get*, pa. pple of Get *v.*] Misbegotten

1390 Gower *Conf.* III 283 For of the false Moabites Forth with the strengthe of Amonites, Of that thei weren ferst misgete, The poeple of god was ofte upsete.

Misgilt: see Misguilt.

Misgive (misgi·v), *v.* [Mis-[1] 1, 7.]

1. *trans.* Of one's 'heart', mind, etc.: To suggest (to one) doubt or apprehension; to cause to be apprehensive (*that*); to incline to suspicion or foreboding. (See Give *v.* 22; the personal obj. was orig. a dative.)

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 777 Were it, that before such great thinges mennes harts misgeueth them *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* II. ii, My heart misgives me that .. He's with your mother. 1593 Shaks 3 *Hen VI*, IV vi 94 So doth my heart mis-giue me, in these Conflicts, What may befall him. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX 846 Yet oft his heart, divine of something ill, Misgave him. 1712-13 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 14 Feb, I was afraid to knock at the door, my mind misgave me. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* I. vi, I am as fond of this child as though my mind misgave me he were my own 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* v. I 559 The minds of the questioners misgave them that the guide was not the rude clown that he seemed. 1865 Kingsley *Herew* xii, Torfrida's heart misgave her

b. *absol.* or *intr.* Said orig. of the mind, etc., and hence (now *rarely*) of the person (also *refl.*) = To have misgivings

1604 Shaks. *Oth* III iv 89 Fetch me the Handkerchiefe, My minde mis-giues. 1612 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O T.* IV. Wks (1625) 872 Those seruices, which we are forward to, aloofe off, wee shrinke at, neere hand, and fearfully misse-giue *a* 1641 Bp Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 300 He began somewhat to misgive himselfe, and to feare detection. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* xxii 175 Learn, if by female fraud this deed were done, Or (as my thought misgives) by Dolius' son. 1838 Lytton *Leila* I. vi, The Zeguis might misgive, did they see me leave the palace with you. 1872 C. J Vaughan *Earnest Words* (1878) 154 When we misgive ourselves as to the possibility of spiritual endurance 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xxxix, When this man came my mind mis-gave

† **c.** *trans* To suggest fear of. *Obs.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xvii 308 Repentance presupposeth a fault, and conscience misgiueth the insewing of punishment for the same [orig *s'en propose la peine*].

2 *intr.* To fail; to go wrong, miscarry. Of a gun: To fail to go off; to miss fire. Chiefly *Sc.*

1579 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III 227 The said George Hume presentand ane pistolet to him, quhilk had slane him gif scho had not misgevin. 1629 *Ibid* Ser. II. III. 13 Thair purpose misgave thame 1654 Earl Monm. tr *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 250 If the design of assaulting England misgive 1703 Brand *New Descr. Orkney, Zetland*, etc. 112 Upon which the 1st and 2d. Brewings misgave likewise, but the 3d. was good. 1752 in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Aug. 401/1 It [*sc.* a gun] misgave with him thrice at a black cock. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 248 Oats for the first year frequently misgive. 1833 Chalmers *Const. of Man* vi. (1834) I 228 The abortive enterprises of Utopianism have all of them misgiven 1880 Mrs. C H. Macgill *Mem H. Macgill* 61 Fall back in thought on the question who He is, and your hope will not misgive.

3. *trans.* To bestow amiss; to cite wrongly.

1611 Cotgr., *Mesdonner*, to misgiue, or bestow amisse. 1639-40 Laud *Hist Chanc Oxf* in *Rem* (1700) II. 192, I knew nothing of any of their Liberty misgiven or misused, till about a Fortnight since *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 318 Quotations. misgiven, misapplied, or perverted.

Misgi·ven, *ppl. a.* [Mis-[1] 2.] Wrongly given.

1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 254, I remember .. his swift correction of my misgiven Wordsworth's line.

Misgi·ver. *rare.* [f. Misgive *v.* + -er [1].] One who misgives.

1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. iv. 76 Great are the gods portents, but greater farre Our inward feares; all men misgivers are 1894 *Westm. Gaz* 8 Feb. 3/2 The misgivers really hold the situation in their own hands

Misgi·ving, *vbl. sb.* [f. Misgive *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the vb. Misgive; a feeling of mistrust, apprehension, or loss of confidence.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. i. 145 And my misgiuing still Falles shrewdly to the purpose 1612 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O T* IV. *Plagues of Egypt*, His very misgiuing hardens him the more. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 75 [To] look stedfastly up to this Tribunal, without any manner of Misgiving or Concern. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 770 Conscious of her crimes, she feels instead A cold misgiving, and a killing dread. 1803-6 Wordsw *Ode Intim. Immort.* 148 Blank misgivings of a Creature Moving about in worlds not realised. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* i, I had a strong misgiving that his nightly absence was for no good purpose 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II I. 185 The bulk of the Scottish nation,..with many misgivings of conscience, attended the ministrations of the Episcopal clergy. 1883 H Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir W.* vii (1884) 230 The misgiving which will creep .. over the brightest faith

Misgi·ving, *ppl. a.* [-ing [2].] That misgives; having misgivings.

1598 R Iofte in *Shaks. Cent Praise* 25 My misgiving minde presaging to me ill. 1646 P Bulkeley *Gosp Covt* II 172 With a misgiving heart, fearing lest our own mouth should judge us 1711 M Henry *Forgiv. Sin* Wks. 1857 II 522 Sinners carry about with them a misgiving conscience 1814 Wordsw *White Doe* VI 82 He heard, and with misgiving mind 1845-6 Trench *Hulsean Lect* Ser I. VII 198 This is the true answer to every misgiving question of a like kind.

Hence **Misgi·vingly** *adv*, with misgiving.

1834 De Quincey *Autob Sk.* Wks 1854 II. 63 Misgivingly I went forwards, feeling that I was continually nearing a danger 1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog* II. xi 77 A reform in Parliament, which the younger ones advocated but fitfully and misgivingly

† **Misglo·ze,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Mis-[1] 1 + Gloze *v.*] *trans.* To misinterpret.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II 1 (Skeat) I. 59, I have ordeyned hem, whiche that auctorite, misglosed by mannes reson, to graunt shal ben enduced.

Misgo (misgō·), *v.* Now *dial.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. as in Go *v.* Cf. Miswend. [Mis-[1] 1.]

1. *intr.* To go from the right path, to go astray; to go the wrong way. Often in *fig.* context.

1340 *Ayenb* 94 Fol he is þet can þane riȝte way and be his wytinde mysgeþ. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T* 298 'Allas!' quod she, 'I hadde almost misgoon, I hadde almost gon to the clerkes bed'. 1387-8 T Usk *Test Love* II x (Skeat) I. 143 And there thou hast miswent, eschewe the path from hens-forward, I rede. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 241 Duryng my lyf with many gret trespace, By many wrong path wher I have mys-went 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folis* 271 b, But in my iournay if that I haue mysgo By bytynge wordes or scarsnes of scyence. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XIV. xviii, All thy souldiours wandred and misgone 1875-86 *W Somerset Gloss.* s. v *Miswent*

b. Of a thing. To go astray.

1864 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett* III. 242 Send me a single line by return of post, that I may be sure the thing has not misgone.

2. *intr.* and *pass* To go astray, go wrong in conduct or action; to err, make a mistake

a 1300 *Cursor M* 16148 O galilee þan es he born, þe folk he dos mis-ga [*Fairf* & bringis our folk in wa] *a* 1350 *St. Nicholas* 307 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1881) 15 þe iew sayd þan 'þou has mis gone, I or to me payd þou neuer none' *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (Prose) 5 þe abot sal be blamid if þe cuuent mis-ga *c* 1450 *Bk Curtasye* 363 in *Babees Bk*, 3if any mann hase in court mys gayne ? *a* 1500 *Plowman's Tale* 756 Such mister men ben all misgo [Echoed by Spenser *Sheph Cal*, July 201] 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* ix. 70 Plane I rewoik in thir quhair I miswent 1605 Marston *Dut. Courtezan* II. D, Lord, how was I misgone, how easie tis to erre. 1875-86 *W Somerset Gloss*, *Miswent*, *p t* and *p p*, went astray, gone astray In these tenses common, but obs in the *pr t*

3. Of a business, etc.: To go wrong, miscarry.

1766 Nicol *Poems* 21 (E. D. D.) But if a' mercy things misgae 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr* (1858) 125 The business had all misgone in the interim' 1866 — *Remin* I 169 Some whole fleet of cargoes had by sudden change of price during the voyage ruinously misgone. 1866 Gregor *Banffsh Gloss*, *Misgae*, to miscarry, as, 'A doot the thing 'ill mis gae'

† **4** Of a firearm. To miss fire *Sc. Obs.* [The usual word is *misgive*, Misgive.]

1586-7 *Reg Privy Council Scot* Ser I. IV 139 The said Archibald schote ane pistolett at him; and seeing the same misgaa, he presentit ane uthir pistollet at him

Misgo·ing, *vbl sb.* Now *rare.* [Mis-[1] 3.] Going astray, trespass, transgression

a 1300 *Cursor M* 17235 (Cott) O þi misgaing þou weind again [cf. Misgang, quot 13.] 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 31 þe staat of mysgoynge [orig *status deviationis*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P R* xiv. li (Tollemache MS) Londe of misgoynge and of errynge [orig. *terra deuii et erroris*] 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xlv, Let those pity her who can feel their own weakness and misgoing

Misgo·tten, *pa pple.* and *ppl. a.* Also 5 **mysgettyne.** [Mis-[1] 2.]

1. Wrongly acquired or obtained; ill-gotten

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg Prunc* 664 As yt mysgoten was, mys was despendid. *a* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 2628 in *Macro Plays* 155 Mys gotyn good þee schal schende 1550 Crowley *Epigr* 703 The goodis mysgoten, that men do ther at wynne. 1596 Spenser *F. Q* VI. i 18 Leave that misgotten weft To him that hath it better justifyde 1649 Bp. Hall *Casts Consc* IV ix (1654) 369 Secretly mis gotten dispensations

2. = Misbegotten.

c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P) 1075 He saw wyl with hys eye That the childe was mys-gettyne 1652 Benlowes *Theoph* II. xxxi. 27 Misgotten Brat' 1904 *Blackw Mag* July 89/1 Cornwallis sahib .. had beaten Tippu, and those misgotten Mysore *log* [= men].

Misgo·vern, *v.* [Mis-[1] 1. (F. *mesgouverner* is cited only from Palsgrave 637/2)]

† **1.** *trans.* In obs. uses corresponding to those of Govern *v.*; to mismanage, misdirect, misconduct.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 148 He techyth his dyscyples, to mysgouerne here tungys. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W 1515) 75 Then Iohan blamed hym and sayd yt he had mysgouerned the chylde. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 807 Brydeling and punishing of such as there had misgouerned themselues *a* 1577 Gascoigne *Wks* (1587) To Rdr ¶ ¶ ¶ jb, If any (misgouerning their owne wittes) doe fortune to vse

that for a Spurre, which I had heere appoynted for a Brydle. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr *Goulart's Wise Viedlard* 76 They ..feele .grieuous woundes in their bodies, either for that their children misgouerne themselues, or their wiues behaue themselues vsurpingly.

†b. *intr.* for *refl* Obs

†*a* 1500 in Grose, etc *Antiq Repr* (1809) IV 407 A Shawme . yf it be blowne withe to a veheme[n]t wynde, It makithe it to mysgoverne oute of his kynde

2. *trans.* To direct and control the affairs of (a state, etc) wrongly or badly; to mismanage the government of

1587 *Mirr Mag., Iago* VI. (1610) 73 Misgouern'd both my Kingdome and my life, I gaue my selfe to ease. 1665 BOYLE *Occas Reft* IV. xi (1848) 231 Our wonder, that the Rulers of States . should oftentimes mis govern them 1710 M HENRY *Life Lieut. Illidge* Wks. 1853 II 578/1 Our own wills have undone us, they have misgoverned us 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Mar 371/2 All Oriental nations under Oriental rule are misgoverned

†**Misgovernail.** *Obs* [MIS-[1] 4] **a.** Bad steering **b.** Mismanagement, misrule, misgovernment; disorder

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 29/2 By .. misgovernaile of suche Maistres and Mariners with suche Shippes *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* XXV 93 (Harl. MS) That wacchemen shulde visite eche house, pat pere was no misgouernayle pere in *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron* CXLIX. II, Whom his father exiled for misgouernaile.

Misgo·vernance. *Obs.* EXC *arch.* Also 5–6 *Sc* -goverance. [MIS-[1] 4.]

†1 Misconduct, misbehaviour; evil living or conduct. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T* 22 Had never worldly man so heigh degree As Adam, til he for misgovernaunce Was drive out of his hye prosperitee 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armys* (S.T.S.) 150 Be caus of the misgoverance of sik ane ungracious creature, all a hale company may tak .scathe and schame. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CV. XIV, He had repentaunce For his trespas and misgouernaunce. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII, c.* 11 *Preamble*, Yong people be growen to ydelnes vices and other divers mysgovernaunces 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen VIII, c.* 20 *Preamble*, The same misgoverned persons shall lyf in robbyng and mysgovernaunce durynge ther lyves 1627 P FLETCHER *Lounsts* IV XXI, Those who disgrac't by some misgovernance (Their owne, or others) swell with griefe or spight.

†2 Mismanagement, misdirection, misuse. *Obs*

1390 GOWER *Conf* II 150 For if ther fell him eny schame, It was thurgh his misgovernance 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I 1 2 By theyr owne mysgouernaunce they forlettyth the ryght way of vertu †*a* 1500 in Grose, etc *Antiq Repr* (1809) IV 407 The sounde boide ceasede forsith the instrumente, throw mysgovernaunce to make notis whiche was not his intente ' 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* May 90 All will be soone wasted with misgouernance 1621 BP HALL *Heauen upon Earth* § 7 These vnruly affections are not more necessary in their best vse, then pernicious in their mis gouernance 1678 SIR G MACKENZIE *Crim Laws Scot* I IX (1699) 40 He who burns a House by misgovernance and not of set purpose

3 Bad government of a country or state

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 28 To what myschaunce The cyte he brouth, though mysgouernaunce *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon* XIV (1885) 144 Murmor ageynes the kynges person, ffor be mysgouernaunce off his reaume *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S.T.S.) I 171 They tuik god to witnes that they sould be guiltles of the misgoverance of the realme 1641 BAKER *Chron* (1660) 160 That the Realm of England should be destroyed through the misgovernance of King Richard. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist* III XVIII 243 He is liable to be defamed for misgovernance.

†4. Lack of restraint *Obs*

1463 in Heath *Grocers' Comp* (1869) 61 Yf anye debatis arose betwixt anye two members, for misgovernaunce of wordes. *c* 1470 *Hors, Shepe & G* (Roxb) 27 Beware of surfete and misgouernance

Misgo·verned, *ppl. a.* [MIS-[1] 2.]

†1. Characterized by misconduct, ill-conducted; immoral *Obs*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 270 No3t only to gode & sobre souereynes but also to mysgouernyd *c* 1460 G ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 438 Misgoverned men and vicious. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 12 b, His mysgouerned maners. ? *a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 309 Misgovernit sowth makis gowsty age. 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit.* IX XVII. (1623) 884 Many misgouerned and loose persons

†2. Unruly, unrestrained; misdirected. *Obs*

1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, V. II 4 Where rude mis gouern'd hands Threw dust and rubbish on King Richards head 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 65 The beauteous Margarite, whose misgouern'd spleene So many sorrowes brought vpon her life *a* 1639 DONNE *Ess* (1651) 69 How strong and misgovern'd faith against common sense hath he.

3. Badly ruled or managed, mismanaged.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I 732 The poor misgoverned child 1875 STEDMAN *Vict Poets* II (1887) 54 The punishment of a misgoverned career is that it hinders even the man of genius from being justified during his lifetime

Misgo·verning, *vbl. sb.* [f. MISGOVERN *v.* + -ING[1] or MIS-[1] 3 + GOVERNING *vbl. sb.*] The action of the vb. MISGOVERN. †**a.** Misconduct. *Obs.* **b** Misgovernment.

1487 *How Good Wife Taught Dau.* 256 For falt of aw and of teching Bryngis thame oft to mysgouernyng 1593 SHAKS *Lucr.* 654 Blacke lust, dishonor, shame, misgouerning 1609 DANIEL *Civ Wars* I. XXXIII, Besides, the times, with all iniustice fraught, Concurr'd, with such confus'd misgouerning. 1712 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App V. 112 The people dethroned their King under pretence of misgovernment. 1845 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* I V, A Governing Class which..could not be kept from misgoverning, corn lawing, and playing the very deuce with us

Misgo·vernment. [MIS-[1] 4.]

†1. Evil conduct; unruly or disorderly behaviour; misconduct. *Obs.*

In the first quot strictly two words

c 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* 1975 Of good, or mysgouernement. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 140 Tarquinius Superbus . for his misgovernment and lust in the City against the chast matrons was bamished Rome. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* III (1586) 127 b, Through idlenesse, or gluttonie, or some such misgouernment. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. I. 100 Thus pretty Lady I am sorry for thy much misgouernment. 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1612) Epit 384 Through his owne obstinate headinesse and misgouernment 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* To Tho Albius, The unreasonable heats, frequent partialities [etc]. .. The resentment I have of which misgovernments [etc].

†2. Error or irregularity in the management, conduct, or use of anything; mismanagement. *Obs.*

1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz* c 4 § 1 Misconvertinge or misgovernemente, of any Landes Tenementes Rentes 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* I § 1 (1686) 9 If such mis government and unskilfulness make them fall into vitious and baser company. 1777 HOWARD *St Prisons* (1780) 181 No . servant of any judge to take a fee on occasion of a petition or complaint, founded upon the foregoing orders, or any misgovernment

3. Bad government of a country or state; maladministration of public affairs. Hence, disorder, anarchy (cf. *misrule*).

1592 *Nobody & Somebody* (1878) 293 King Archigallo that now raignes In tiranny and strange misgovernment. *c* 1620 COKE in *Bacon's Wks* (1827) VII 376 Tending to the raising of faction or other misgovernment 1783 BURKE *Sp Fox's E India Bill* Wks 1792 II. 386 Whether, with this map of misgovernment before me, I can suppose myself bound to continue the management of these countries in those hands? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV. I. 522 The misgovernment of James, completely turned the tide of public feeling. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Mar 371/2 The chronic misgovernment which usually accompanies Turkish rule

Misgo·vernor. [MIS-[1] 5.] One who misgoverns.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 257 b, O lothsome lust ' o mad mysgouernour Of all mankynde *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Hist Jas III*, Wks. (1711) 49 The nobility of Scotland should be ready .. to seise upon the king's favourites, and misgovernours of the state 1829 GEN P THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) I 179 A nation bound by the act of past misgovernors 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* XII VIII (1873) IV 187 Traitors, misgovernors worthy of death. 1884 *Sat Rev.* 12 July 40/1 The misgovernors of Egypt.

†**Misgra·ffed,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 2.] Grafted amiss, *fig* badly matched.

1590 SHAKS *Mids. N* I. I 127 The course of true loue neuer did run smooth, But either it was different in blood . Or else misgraffed, in respect of yeares

Misgra·ft, *v rare*—°. [Inferred from *misgrafted.*] To graft wrongly. 1846 in WORCESTER

Misgra·fted, *ppl a* [MIS-[1] 2] Grafted wrongly or unsuitably.

1738 WARBURTON *Div Legat* I Ded p VI, The Barren Leaves of misgrafted Free-thinking

†**Misgree',** *v. Obs.*—° [MIS-[1] 7.] To disagree.

1530 PALSGR 518/1, I discorde, I mysgre, *je descorde.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 46/41 To Misgrée, *dissentire*

†**Misgrie·ved,** *pa pple. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 8.] Grieved or offended.

1543 GRAFTON *Contn Harding* 578 He desired hym not to bee misgreued that he did thus leaue hym. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim.* 236/1 That they may not thinke much or be misgreeued 1641 J TRAPP *Theol Theol* 179 They are such, as are misgrieved at the matter of the word.

Misgrou·nd, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To ground falsely.

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist* I VII 418 *note*, That he had misgrounded his opinion on a certain precedent, which [etc]

Misgrou·nded, *ppl. a.* [MIS-[1] 2.] Falsely grounded; ill founded.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II Ded to Earl of Salisbury 12 Cause less Envie, and mis-grounded Hate 1630 PRYNNE *Anti Armin* 253 O vnhappy flocke that must be led by such a young misgrounded Shepheard 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N T* 33 Your frequent and misgrounded putting away of your wives *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm 1 Pet* I 14 It is a foolish misgrounded fear. 1700 ASTRY tr *Saavedra Faxardo* II 295 Sometimes, upon a mis-grounded Apprehension, Money is expended to no purpose.

Misgrow', *v. rare*—°. [MIS-[1] 1] *intr.* To grow amiss. 1647 HEXHAM, *Miswassen*, to Misgrowe

Misgrow'n, *pa pple.* and *ppl. a.* [MIS-[1] 2.] Grown out of shape; mis-shapen.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XX. 36 Lame Mulciber, his walkers quite misgrowne 1848 tr *Richter's Levana* III. § 16. 25 An interlaced, misgrown, banyan forest 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss*, *Misgrown*, stunted.

Misgrow'th. [MIS-[1] 4.] A distorted or abortive growth.

1647 HEXHAM, *Een Miswas in kruyden, boomen, &c*, a Misgrowth in hearbes, trees, &c 1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem* (1836) II. 204 A misgrowth or *lusus* of the capricious genius of Shakspeare 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy* III. 170 Our strivings, mistakings, misgrowths, and perversions. 1883 A. W WARD *Eng Poets* II 443 A disgraceful misgrowth of the most common a misgrowth of patriotism

†**Misgue·ss,** *v. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *intr.* To guess wrongly

1533 MORE *Debell Salem* Wks. 976/2 He mysse gesseth amonge and weneth it were one, where in dede it was another. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 74 Not withstanding this misghessing

Misgu·ggle, *v. Sc.* Also -goggle, -grugle. [f. MIS-[1] 8 + *guggle, gruggle* to handle roughly or clumsily (see *Eng. Dial. Dict*).] *trans.* To handle roughly, maul; to mar, spoil, bungle.

1742 R. FORBES *Jrnl. in Aja's Sp*, etc (1753) 33 She bad me had aff my hands, for I misgrugled a' her apron. 1814 SCOTT *Wav* XVIII, Donald had been misguggled by ane of these doctors about Paris 1818 — *Hrt. Mid'l* VIII, Overturning and mishguggling the government and discipline of the kirk. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *To misgoggle*, to spoil, as, 'He's fairly misgogglit that job'.

Misgui·dance. [MIS-[1] 4] Guidance in a wrong direction; misdirection.

1640 BP. HALL *Epist.* Ep Ded. 4 The misguidance of many well meaning soules which are impetuously carried away in the throng. 1721 SHAFTESB *Charac* (1727) I 113 By a small mis-guidance of the Affection, a Lover of Mankind becomes a Ravager. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* V (1841) 258 He wanders . in a world of which he is as the spiritual light, either the guidance or the misguidance 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* XIII (1878) 171 The Nazarene, whose misguidance had been the cause of our difficulties 1859 I. TAYLOR *Transmission Anc. Bks* XXII 410 Under the misguidance of these chronological errors.

†**Misgui·de,** *sb. Obs.* [f MIS-[1] 4 + GUIDE *sb* III] Misguidance; irregular behaviour

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav Love* 144 Nor spirit, nor Angell Could make amends to God for mans misguyde 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* IX. XLIV. 210 Proserpin her offence (Growen through Mis Guides, Venial perhaps) we censure in suspence ?16 *Beggar-Laddie* XV in Child *Ballads* V 119 And for a' the lassie's ill misguide, She's now the young knight's lady

Misgui·de, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.]

†1. *refl.* To go astray, go wrong; to conduct oneself badly or manage one's affairs improperly

1390 GOWER *Conf* III 373 He may sone himself misguide, That seth noght the peril tofore. 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* k VII b, How the badde wymmen were punysshed, as they myssgyded them 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* I 423 Quhen that the thair king Misgyde him self in ony kynd of thing. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol Judgem Dis* (1658) 43 The disease came by the mans own misguiding himself

2. *trans* To mismanage, misgovern, misrule Hence (mod. *Sc*), to treat badly or improperly, to abuse, injure, spoil

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII 502 The realme before tyme had been mysseguydyd by offycers. 1572 *Satir Poems Reform* XXXIII. 163 The Parische Kirkis thay sa misgyde That nane for wynd and rane thairin may byde 1672 MILTON *Samson* 912 To shew what recompence Towards thee I intend for what I have misdone, Misguided 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supple* (1751) 94 When they misguided church and state 1787 [J BEATTIE] *Scoticisms* 55 The boy misguides his cloaths.—Abuses, or sullies. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* XV, There were whiles when his dander rave to see the Lord's saints misguided

3 To guide in a wrong direction, misdirect, mislead.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) ¶ ¶ III, Blinde foolishe nes Misgideth the mindes of people hye and lowe 1594 NASHE *Unfort Trav* 49 When Phaeton his chariot did misguide 1596 SPENSER *F Q* VI III 47 Misdoubting least he should misguyde His former malice to some new assay 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* XVI § 3 Those leaders who misguide their tractable admiring followers 1680 COTTON *Compl Gamester* 8 But his drunkenness misguided his hand, so that he ran him only through the arm 1709 POPE *Iss Crit* 202 To blind Man's erring judgment, and misguide the mind 1759 GOLDSM *Polite Learning* VI, The truth is, vanity is more apt to misguide men than false reasoning 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV 338 The curious ignorance of the condition of American feeling which misguided England's policy

absol. 1696 LOCKE *Let* 21 Nov in F Bourne *Life* II XV 453 Outward hearing may misguide but internal knowledge cannot err 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev.* I I II, The nobles have nearly ceased either to guide or misguide

Misgui·ded, *ppl. a* Also 5 -kidyd [MIS-[1] 2]

†1. Ill-conducted, ill-behaved, immoral *Obs.*

c 1490 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 77 If I knew that she wold be a myskidyd woman, I shold never speake word for hir 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* IX 20 Druncartis, dysouris, dy[v]owris, drewellis, Misgydit memberis of the dewellis 1523 in *Acc Fam of Innes* (1864) 97 Alexander has bene ane misgidit man prodigus and has waistit his..gudis

2. †**a** Mismanaged, misruled. *Obs* **b.** Badly trained or reared

1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S.) I 4 Manassing destruction of zour, misreulit, and misgydit gouernment 1842 J. AITON *Domest Econ* (1857) 300 Misguided apple and pear trees may be recovered in a very few years

3. Guided in a wrong direction; misdirected or misled in action or thought; hence, having a wrong purpose or intention, erring in thought or action

1659 PHILIPOTT *Hill Cant* A3, That fiction of Brute obtruded upon us by seduced and misguided Histories. 1660 MILTON *Free Commonw* 18 To give a stay to this general defection of the misguided and abus'd multitude 1660 *Trial Regic* 101 Others might do it by a misguided Conscience *a* 1776 HUME *Ess* (1777) I IX 68 An ambitious, or rather a misguided [*earlier edd* ignorant], prince arose, who [etc] 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser II *Barbara S—*, Some comic actor, in the misguided humour of his part, threw over the dish such a quantity of salt [etc] 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* XXXII, Far different had been the fate of the misguided Heir of Scotland, from that which was publicly given out 1903 R. D SHAW *Pauline Ep* 137 Unworthy and misguided party cries had arisen among them

Hence **Misgui·dedly** *adv*, **Misgui·dedness.**

1809 KNOX in Jebb & K. *Corr.* (1834) I 555 Ignorance, misguidedness, and . infelicity of circumstances. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX 932 A poor hard-pressed thing Has rushed so far, misguidedly perhaps. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* 96 Perversely and misguidedly self-asserting.

Misgui·der. [MIS-[1] 5.] One who misguides.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 206 Master James,

principall mysgydar now of Scotland. 1648 SALTMARSH *Some Drops* 50 That a new-star is to prepare for a misguider, and your story of Barchochebas upon it, it hath more lightsomnesse than light in it. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 234 Pride, Vanity, Thoughtlessness, were my Misguiders 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) I. 138 The misguider of the mind of Zaarmilla has . mixed some truth with the abundance of his falsehoods 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, My gudesire was nae manager—not that he was a very great misguider.

Misgui·ding, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-[1] 3.] †**a.** Evil conduct; misbehaviour; disorder. **b.** Misrule, mismanagement; ill-treatment. *Sc.* **c.** Misdirection

?*c* 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 431 Mysreule & extorcion Mysguiding, Robbery & necligence 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* ccxlviii u 7 b, Thurgh mysguydyng of the barge it ouerthrewe on the pyles 1520 *Caxton's Chron.* III 25/2 He slewe I thousande of yᵉ olde sage faders of greate vertue bycause they tolde hym his mysgydynge 1530 PALSGR. 470/2 Reformacions of mysgydyng [F *reformacions des abus*] be very necessary in a comen welth. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II 214 King Occa Throw misgyding wes slane into the feild 1588 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. IV 266 For allegeit misgyding of sum of the saidis collegeis 1786 BURNS *On Sc. Bard* VIII, He ne'er was gien to great misguidin, Yet coin his pouches wad na bide in 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 3/2 The perversion of our taste and misguiding of our æsthetic instincts.

Misgui·ding, *ppl. a* [MIS-[1] 2.] That misguides, misdirecting.

1753 H. JONES *Earl of Essex* (1756) 43 The narrow censures of misguiding crowds 1811 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* (1858) I. 406 A man under a misguiding preconception 1891 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 4/6 The misguiding criticisms of Tory newspapers

Hence **Misgui·dingly** *adv.*, 'in a way to mislead' (1847–54 Webster).

†**Misgui·lt,** *sb. Obs.* In 4–5 **-gilt, -gylt(e, -gelt** [f. MIS-[1] 8 + GUILT *sb.*] Offence, misdeed, crime.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14732 Þe moneurs for þair misgilt, þair bordes [Jesus] ouerkest, þair penis split *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3996 Let me make a-mendis for al my mis gelt *Ibid.* 4397, etc. ?1370 *Robt. Cicyle* (Hall) 61 Thynke how thou was owte pylte Of thy mys gylte 14 *Leges Burgorum* li, Gif þat a burges be attachyt for det or for ony misgilt *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 123 Thys mys-gylt þou for yeue me!

†**Misgui·lt,** *v. Obs.* In 4 *pa. pple* **misgilt, -gelt.** [f. MIS-[1] 8 + GUILT *v.*] To do wrong. used *intr.* or with pronominal obj.

13 *Sir Beues* (A) 1581 What haue ich so meche misgilt? *a* 1325 *Mandelein* 24 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 163 Euer he schoneþ þat haþ misgilt

†**Misgui·se,** *sb. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 9.] Disguise. So †**Misgui·sed** *ppl. a.*, †**Misguising** *vbl. sb.*

1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliv 332 Your filthie, fals misgysing, Of haly Kirk 3our temerar dispysing 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* xxii. 149 These misguised bewitched creatures 1646 W. DELL *Rights Reform.* Ep. Ded. A 2 b, The power of God shall as soon be made void, as the true Doctrine of the Gospel, though called Errour, Heresie, and Schisme, and have all the misguises of Hell put upon it

†**Misgye·,** *v. Obs.* [f. MIS-[1] 1 + *gye*, GUY *v.*[1]] *trans.* To misguide. *refl.* to misbehave.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 543 I ho wiste he [*sc.* Nero] wel he hadde him-self misgyed 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 228 Sotil deceyuours, By whom the peple is mis gyed & led *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1663 If thei tak not full contrisioune, And pwnys them that hath ther low mysgyt.

†**Mish.** *Cant. Obs.* [Shortening of COMMISSION *sb.*[2]] A shirt

1671–80 HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. IV. 44 *a* 1673 in *Head's Canting Acad.* 19 What though I no Togeman wear, Nor Commission, Mish, or slate

Mish, obs. form of MISS *v.*[1]

Mishaif, Sc. form of MISHAVE.

†**Misha·le,** *a. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 7. (Etymological perversion of *misa le* MESEL).] Unhealthy, sick.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 132 Forthi þou, and the sones ilk ane, Sal be mishale als was Naamane [*cf. infra* unhale]

Mishandle (mishæ·nd'l), *v* [MIS-[1] 1 Cf. G *misshandeln*, Du *mishandelen*] *trans.* To handle or treat badly or improperly; to handle roughly or rudely; to maltreat, ill-treat.

[1390 · cf. MISHANDLING *vbl. sb.*] 1530 PALSGR. 637/2 It is nat well done to myshandell hym thus as you do *Ibid.* 689/1, I restore a mater, or processe that was mysse handled 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxv Wks. 899/2 To be so wrongefullye myssehandeled and punyshed, for onelye speakynge agaynste mysseorder and abusions. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 257 b, There be some that are so beastly brutish that will mishandle the wordes and deedes of others, be they never so well spoken 1616 BACON *Tract. Commendams* Wks. 1827 VII. 319 The proceedings wherein had either been mis-reported or mis-handled 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxi, It is a shame to see how they have mishandled the old man. 1828 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 93 He mishandled good subjects with great success. 1904 WEYMAN *Abbs. Vlaye* VII, Solomon is old, and they may mishandle him.

Misha·ndled, *ppl. a.* [MIS-[1] 2.] Ill-managed; maltreated, ill-treated.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 370 Charging us to tak cair of his mishandled estait 1896 A. WHYTE *Bible Char.* 178 Poor mishandled Esau could not say that

Misha·ndling, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-[1] 3.] Rough handling; improper treatment; maltreatment.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 189 The wardes of the cherche keie Thurgh mishandlinge ben mysswreynt. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxv. Wks. 900/2 The proues of al such mysshandlyng may be brought foorth 1698 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. VII. 68 Not regarding the mis-handling, it happeneth in some fals. that the skin goeth off from the bone. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* XIII 119 He had looked on, day by day, at the mishandling of poor Ransome. 1904 *Longman's Mag.* Jan. 254 Even my mishandling cannot rob the earth of its quickening power.

Mishant, variant of MESCHANT.

Mishanter (miʃə·ntəɹ), **mischanter** (miʃʃə·ntəɹ). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also MISCANTER. [Var. of MISAUNTER, prob. influenced by *mischant, mischant* (see MESCHANT). The form *mischanter* is app. due to assimilation to the synonymous *mischance.*] Misadventure, mishap

1755 R. FORBES *Ajax's Sp.* 31 They had some allagust that some mishanter had befa'n us 1784 BURNS *Welcome Illeg. Child*, Mischanter fa' me, If ought of thee, or of thy mammy, Shall ever daunton me, or awe me. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. XII, Mischanter on the auld beard o' ye! 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss., Mischanter*, a hurt, a bruise. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 236 For there's sae mony mishanters 't we hear o' happenin' wi' the like o' 'im

Mishap (mishæ·p), *sb.* Forms: see HAP *sb.*[1], also 5 **myschap,** 6 **mishhapp** [f. MIS-[1] 4 + HAP *sb.*[1], prob. after OF. *mescheance* MISCHANCE]

1. Evil hap; bad luck; misfortune Now *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 255 What man that hath freendes thurgh fortune, Mishap wol make hem enemys 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. VII. 221 Thorou myshappe I sawe hym slee two knyghtes at the passage of the water. *c* 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 32 Wyse laboure & myshappe seldom mete to gyder. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. I. 23 Shall we curse the Planets of Mishap? 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple* 132 *Artillerie* 1, From small fires comes oft not small mishap. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 239 It cannot be But that success attends him; if mishap, Ere this he had return'd 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* I. II. (1699) 21 The greatest felicity of the World, was tyed to the greatest Mishap. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* XVII (1860) 381 It is either my good fortune or mishap, to be keenly susceptible to the influence of the atmosphere. 1826–34 WORDSW. *To May* 66 And what if thou, sweet May, hast known Mishap by worm and blight

2. In particularized use. An unlucky accident.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 175 Many grete mishappes, many hard trauaile. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 5 A worthy man to whom weren falle many myshappes with in shorte time *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXI. v, From ev'ry mishapp Safe thou shalt by Jehovas hand be guarded 1588 SHAKS. *Lit. A.* I. I. 152 Secure from worldly chaunces and mishaps 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* V. II, I might have liv'd my own Mishaps to mourn. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 321 Alas for unforeseen mishaps! 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 17 The pleasures, dangers, adventures, and mishaps, which they had shared together in their wild wood life 1896 *Law Times* C. 438/2 The musical portion of the service had to be curtailed in consequence of a mishap to the organ

Proverb 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1874) II. 251 One myshap fortuneth neuer alone.

b. A fall from chastity. *rare.* (Cf. MISFORTUNE *sb.* 2.) Cf. dial. *mishap child*, a bastard

1857 P. CUNNINGHAM *Walpole's Lett.* I. 95 *note*, Lady Betty was the friend and correspondent of Swift In early life she made a mishap.

†**Misha·p,** *v. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 1.]

1. *intr.* Of a person: To meet with mishap or misfortune, to come to grief. Also, to have the misfortune *to do* something

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4967 For þou myshappedest y þe first erle, Now schaltow spede er þat þou wende 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. X. 283 *Inclia dis* myshapped and ely brake his nekke 1402 HOCCLEVE *Let of Cupid* 217 For many a man by woman hath mishapped *c* 1450 *Merlin* 24 Yef Vortiger hadde be ther, they hadde not so myshapped 1533 MORE *Apol.* 192 b, Mo men then so many, haue misse happed to be mysse punyshed.

2 Of an event or *impers.* To happen unfortunately Often with dative pron.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13280 Grace til hym wold non bytide, But euere mys happed [*a* 1400 *Petyt MS.* mishapned] on his syde 14 *Arth. & Merl.* 795 (Douce MS.) For hit was myshapped so, In his herte hym was ful wo *c* 1450 *Merlin* 471 Gawein was euer pensif for his vncle, that hym sholde eny thinge myshappe 1533 MORE *Apol.* 95 A thynge myche more to be lamented, when yt myshappeth to fall betwene a man & his wyfe 1592 LD. VAUX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 109 This mishappethe me by Andrewe Mallories lewdest misleading my sonne 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* III. I, Some things mishap'd, that he is come without her. 1647 HEXHAM, *Misschieden*, to Mishap, or to Fall out Ill

b. Of a weapon: To fall unluckily.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* I. a 4, As this Brute shold shete vn to an hert his arwe myshapped .. and so there Brute quelled his fadre.

So †**Misha·pping** *vbl. sb.*, mishap.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 68 Alle his mishappyng felle, he com in to Pountif [*Descendit en P à sa confusioun*].

Misha·ply, *adv.* [MIS-[1] 16.] By mischance.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. VI. 220 By myshap thou camyst behynde hym and myshappely thou slewe hym.

†**Misha·ppen,** *v. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 1.]

1. = MISHAP *v.* 1.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 289 Boste & deignouse pride & ille avisement Mishapnes oftentide. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3454 Mane, amende thy mode, or thow myshappene 1530 PALSGR. 637/2 It is no wonder thoughe he myshappen, for he is euer quarellynge.

2. = MISHAP *v.* 2.

a 1400 [see MISHAP *v.* 2, quot. *c* 1330] *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. XXIII (1869) 188 Whan any wole flee in to þe skyes, and afterward hapneth him to falle, oþer mishapneth. 1530 PALSGR. 637/2 He that trusteth ever to happe it myshappeneth hym somtyme. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* V. (1588) 41 No evil mishappened vnto him therof. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. III. 20 Affraid, least to themselves the like mishapen might. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 59 If ought should mishappen. 1611 COTGR., *Mesadvenir à*, to mishappen, to succeed ill vnto

So †**Misha·ppening** *vbl. sb.*, mishap

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 290 On þo þat God lufes lest mishappenyng salle falle

†**Misha·ppy,** *a. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 7.] Unhappy.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P. 602 Sorweful and mishappy is the condicioun of a povre begger *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 339/2 Myshappy, or vnhappy, *infortunatus*

So †**Misha·ppiness,** unhappiness, unluckiness.

a 1541 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 47 What wit haue wordes so prest, and forceable, That may conteyn my great mishappinesse? 1639 BAILLIE *Lett.* (Bannatyne Cl.) I. 143 The mishappines of the affair, which could not be so compassed as to give content to all

†**Misha·rrit,** *pa. pple Sc. Obs.* [?f. MIS-[1] + HARRE + *-it* = ED.] ?Unhinged.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. XIX, I agane Crap in the muskane aikin stok misharrit

†**Misha·ve,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **mishaif, mischawe** [f. MIS-[1] 1 + HAVE *v.* 12. Cf. HAVING *vbl. sb.* 3. (In OE. *mishæbbende* = ill, unwell.)] *refl.* To misbehave oneself.

1528 *St. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 323/2 Gefe ony tyme had bene pᵗ we had mishad ws *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) III. 49 Bot 3it 3e may mishaif 3ow in sum caice, And 3e defend not damissellis defame 1562 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 346 For the inuring of diuerse mychthouris, and for mischawing of himself in sic sindry wayis 1744 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 287 Barrow has mishaved himself so much that he must go

Misheant, variant of MESCHANT.

Mishear (mishī·əɹ), *v.* Also 3 **misiheren** (see Y-HERE) [In OE. *mishíeran*: see MIS-[1] 1 and HEAR *v.*[1]] *trans.* †**a.** In OE., to disobey. **b.** To hear amiss, incorrectly, or imperfectly. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* V. (Schröer 1885) 62 Se þe eow gehyrð, he gehyrð me, and se þe eow mishyrð, he mishyrð me *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* XVIII (1883) 104 And þæt mancynn to swyðe gode mishyrde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 296 On elpi word þet tu mis iherest 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/2 To Mishere, *obaudire* 1552 HULOET, Misheare, *obaudio* [Cf. COOPER *Thesaurus* (1565), *Obaudio*, to heare hardely or vnwillingly] 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. I. 4 Thou hast mispoke, misheard, Be well aduis'd, tell ore thy tale againe 1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) II. 70/11 My informant misheard or mistook a metaphor for a fact 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* V. I, Your second-sighted man Misheard their snores for groans 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 142 Perhaps he had misheard the unknown voice.

So **Mishea·rer.**

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/2 A Misherer, *obauditor*

Mishea·ring, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-[1] 3.] †**a.** Sinful hearing or listening. *Obs.* **b.** Hearing incorrectly or imperfectly.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/2 A Misheryngе, *obauditus, obauditio* 1493 *Dives & Pauper* II. XIX. IVJ, Goddes name is taken in veyne by mysheryng For if thou haue liking to here grete othes [etc.] 1838–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 32 The universal misheering in the outermost ring of the audience 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* p. VII, The question how the translators came so to render it, by what misreading or mishearing, or [etc.] 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr., [Errors] such as arise from mishearing

†**Mishea·rken,** *v. Obs* [MIS-[1] 1] *intr.* **a.** To listen sinfully. **b.** To mishear.

c 1200 in *O. E. Hom.* I. 305 Ich habbe Misherenet *c* 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* IV. V. 3 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) XCIX. 40 Art sure he did tel thee, or didest thou misshearken?

Mishent, obs. variant of MESCHANT

[**Misher(s)ing**: see *List of Spurious Words*]

Mishlaw, variant of MUSHLA

Mish-mash (mi·ʃmæʃ), *sb.* Also 5 **mysse-masche,** 7 **mish-mmass.** [A reduplication of MASH *sb.*[1] Cf. G *mischmasch*, Da. (?from LG.) *mishmask*] A confused mixture; a medley, hodge-podge, jumble.

c 1450 *Mankind* 49 in *Macro Plays* 3 But, ser, I prey yow þis questyon to claryfye Dryff-draff, mysse masche. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 362 A confused or disordered heape of all things together: a mishmash 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. xl. 615 A very mish mash [orig. *confarro*] and sinke of vile and wretched persons. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 27 A mish mash of Arabick and Portuguise. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 146 That Gallimawphey Mish-mass, of most Monstruous Conceits and Practises 1806 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 257 The Mishmash of Manuscript, printed extract [etc.]. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.*, *Haggai* 2 The Samaritans (amid their mish-mash of worship, worshipping, as our Lord tells them, they know not what). 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* XXII, A ridiculous mish-mash of superannuated customs and false ambition

attrib. 1652 *News fr. Low-Countr.* 1 When, first, the first confused Masse Did, from its mish mash medly, passe.

Hence **Mi shmash** *v.*, to make a 'mish-mash' or confused mass of; to throw into confusion.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lx. (1737) 247 Then is sacrific'd to him Haberdines, Poor-Jack, minglemangled, mishmash'd. 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 199 Steghin gluttons Mish-mashin' creatures for their greed or gust 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss.*, *Meesh-mash*, to mingle, to throw into a confused mass.

‖ **Mishnah, mishna** (mi·ʃnä) Also 7–8 **misna, mischna,** (*pl.* **mischnaios**). [post-Biblical Heb. מִשְׁנָה *mishnâ*[h], pl. *mishnōth* and *mishnāyōth* (1) repetition, (2) instruction, f. שָׁנָה *shānâ*[h] to repeat, in post-Biblical Heb. to teach or learn

(oral tradition).] The collection of binding precepts or *halakhoth* (see HALACHAH) which forms the basis of the Talmud and embodies the contents of the oral law. Also, a paragraph of the mishnah.

1610 T. FITZHERBERT *Policy & Relig.* II XIV. 191 The first collection was made by Iudas, the sonne of Simon, and this was called *Misna* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 169 The *Mischnaios*, and *Gemara* made vp the whole Talmud. *Ibid.* 170 Their *Mischna* or Talmud text 1723 MATHER *Vindic. Bible* 300 The Jews affirm that the most remarkable copies of the Mischna, written in the second age after Christ, were marked with points. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) II 673 Drawn from the Fathers, the Councils, or the Mishna 1867 *Chamb Encycl.* IX. 281/1, 524 chapters (Perakim), which contain the single Mishnas. 1883 *Encycl. Brit* XVI. 503/2 A mishnah, if genuine, never begins with a passage of the Pentateuch.

Hence **Mishnic, -ical** (mi·ſnik, -ikăl), also **Mishnaic** (miſnē·ik), † **Mi·snaic, -acal** *adjs.*, pertaining or relating to, characteristic of, the mishnah.

1718 PRIDEAUX *Old & New Test.* II II. 67 The Tanaim or the Mishnical doctors. 1723 MATHER *Vindic Bible* 301 Ephodeus assures us that all the ancient Misnaick books were pointed *Ibid* 362 After these let the Mismacal Doctors be considered. 1867 *Chamb Encycl* IX. 281/1 The individual enactments of the Mishnic doctors 1898 *Expositor* July 77 Very late Biblical or even Mishnic Hebrew 1878 *Encycl. Brit* VIII 561/1 The Mishnaic usage.

† **Misho·nour,** *sb. Obs* [MIS-1 7.] Dishonour.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23644 Þe wicked . of alle þai sal haf mishonur.

So † **Mishonour** *v.*, to dishonour.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 174 God was blaspheмed, the holy Virgine his mother mishonoured.

† **Misho·pe,** *sb. Obs* [MIS-1 7. Cf MDu. *mishope*, MSw *mishop*] Despair.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 27050 For sli mis-hope þat þai li in, ne dar þai nakin god bigin. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (Prose) 9 Þat ye ne falle in na mis-hope, bot in godis trouȝ to liue. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 588/1 Mys hope of þair synn. 1506 *Kalender of Sheph* I j b (1892) III. 93 Myshope

† **Misho·pe,** *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 7. Cf. MDu. *mishopen*, MHG *missehoffen*, MSw. *mishoppa*]

1. *trans.* To fail to hope in

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 213 Ich ne mishopie þe nout.

2. *intr* To despair.

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8439 þat a man mȝshope noght þogh he haue grete temptyng of þoght *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xliii. 20 Myshopand of thi goednes *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel. Wks. I. 346 How myȝte þis Ladi myshope þat ne she shulde come to hevene?

Misick, obs. form of MIZZICK *dial.*

Mis-iheren : see MISHEAR *v.*

Misimagina·tion. [MIS-1 4] Wrong imagination.

1618 BP HALL *Righteous Mammon* Wks. (1625) 700 Who can without indignation look vpon the prodigies which this mis imagination produces in that other sex?

Misima·gine, *v* [MIS-1 1.] *trans* To imagine erroneously. So **Misima·gined** *ppl a*

1625 DONNE *Serm.* 24 Feb. (1626) 44 God hath no where told thee, that hee hath done any such thing as an ouertender Conscience may mis-imagine. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm* 1 *Pet.* Wks. (1868) 231 Had he come down, as some have misimagined it, only to set us this perfect way of obedience.

Misimpre·ssion. [MIS-1 4.] A wrong impression.

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch Div* 351 Even he that overcometh in the main yet seldome so far conquereth as to receive no misimpression upon his mind. 1869 SIR J. T. COLERIDGE *Alem. F. Keble* XIII. 301, I can scarcely avoid saying a few words to prevent a misimpression as to himself 1884 SIR J A PICTON in *N & Q* 5 Apr 271/2 [She] is under a misimpression as to any connexion between these two words.

Misimprision. Error for MISPRISION.

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit.* IX. XXI 781/1 Whose fault as shee thought was rather through misimprision then will

Misimpro·ve, *v* Now *rare* [MIS-1 7.]

1. *trans.* To employ wrongly (cf. IMPROVE *v.* 2); to fail to use to good purpose; to abuse, use ill *Obs.* or *U.S.*

1658 H. MOSELEY *Healing Leaf* 15 What should become of him that had ten Talents, if he had misimproved them? 1680 MATHER *Irenicum* 19 That good principle of moderation towards Brethren of differing Judgments, hath been perversely misimproved. 1737 J. WILLISON *Aff. Man's Companion* VII 1 (1744) 128 The most Part of Men mis improve their Health 1798 *Missionary Mag.* NO 22 133 We warned the people against misimproving so high a privilege. 1826 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I VII. 87 You either overrated my abilities and advantages or I have sadly misimproved them both

2. To improve injudiciously; to 'make worse for mending'. Also *absol.*

1847 MILLER *First Impr. Eng* XVI (1857) 266 Nowhere.. had the hand of improvement misimproved so sadly. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord* I. 115 This, our only station for the plant,..has been tampered with and misimproved of late.

Misimpro·ved, *ppl. a. Obs.* or *U.S.* Also 8 -improven. [MIS-1 2.] Wrongly employed · not used to good purpose; abused

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 95 Nor did this licentiousnesse long want the misimproved subtlety of a Gentleman. 1717 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 286 Our sins and misimproven privileges. 1800 W. JAY *Prayers* 208 Our misimproved time and talents.

† **Misimpro·vement.** *Obs.* [MIS-1 4.] Failure to employ properly, abuse, misuse

1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Populi* 41 If the commonwealth hath an interest in slaves, how can such mis-improvement thereof be answered to God? *a* 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* II. iv, We are justly chargeable with criminal sloth, and misimprovement of the talents. 1774 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 48 The misimprovement of our great advantages. 1806 A. STEWART in *Mem.* (1822) 232 Our sin in the misimprovement of former privileges.

Misimpro·ver. *Obs.* or *U.S.* [MIS-1 5.] One who misimproves.

1712 BLACKWELL in H G. Graham *Social Life Scot.* x. (1899) II. 133 [Every enjoyment that came from Providence] could but feed to the slaughter of the misimprover. 1746 D. BRAINERD *Diary* 11 Oct (1902) I 314 My mind was perplexed with fears that I was a misimprover of time.

Misinclina·tion. [MIS-1 4] A wrong inclination.

1652 SCLATER *Civ. Magistracy* (1653) 16 If any are found of the same misse-inclinations now. 1673 O WALKER *Educ.* 21 It is much easier to bend a natural mis-inclination to its neighbour virtue—than to its opposite.

Misincli·ne, *v.* [MIS-1 1.] To incline in a wrong direction.

1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* III. § 11 See him, by misinclining his own will, apostatizing from his Infinite Creator.

Misincli·ned, *ppl. a* [MIS-1 2, 7.] **a.** Wrongly inclined. **b.** Disinclined.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1744) X i. 8 Our affections [are] mis inclined 1837 S R MAITLAND *Voluntary Syst* (ed 2) 12 If you've any thing that you could let me have reasonable, I should not be misinclined to deal with you

Misinfe·r, *v* [MIS-1 1.] *trans.* To infer wrongly; also, † to draw a wrong inference from

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* v. liii. § 4 Nestorius did mis inferre that in Christ those natures can by no coniunction make one person 1640 SIR E DERING *Carmelite* (1641) B1j, You corrupt one Text and mis-inferre two other. *a* 1663 SANDERSON *Serm*, *Ad Clerum* (1681) 67 Such conclusions as are mis-inferred hence. 1700 COLLIER *2nd Def Short View* 101 Because Modesty is the Character of Women, [I] misinfer, that no Woman must be shewn without it

Misi·nference. [MIS-1 4.] Wrong inference

1627 W SCLATER *Exp 2 Thess.* (1629) A1v b, Plausibly perhaps by mis inference. 1647 TRAPP *Comm 2 Pet* III 16 When we put words into the mouths of these oracles by mis inferences or mis-applications.

Misinfe·rring, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-1 2.] = prec.

1627 BP HALL *Epist* IV. IV 343 Is it the voice of treason, or religion? And, if traiterous, whether flatly, or by misinferring?

Misinfo·rm, *v* [MIS-1 1] *trans.* To inform amiss; to give wrong or misleading information to.

In the first quot. prob two words (see MIS *adv*)

1390 GOWER *Conf* I 178 It nedeth of no bakbitinge That thou thi ladi mis enforme 1530 PALSGR 605/1, I bring one from the trewe opinion by misenformyng. *a* 1608 DEE *Relat Spir* I (1659) 67 You may also mark how the Devil at this time did misinform E K 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II XXX 175 To let the people be.. mis-informed of the grounds of those his essentiall Rights. 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 355 Least . She dictate false, and missinforme the Will To do what God expressly hath forbid 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I IV. 188 Our senses do not deceive or misinform us as to the meer existence of things. 1807 G CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. IX 457 Pontoppidan misinformed, and deluded, his prince, upon a thousand points of history *absol.* 1611 BIBLE 2 *Mac.* III. 11 That some of it belonged to Hircanus, and not as that wicked Simon had misinformed 1625 BP MOUNTAGU *App Cæsar* 256 You misinforme against him for concluding with the Papists 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 43 However the King's Counsel may misinform.

Misinfo·rmant. [MIS-1 5.] One who gives wrong information.

1860 in WORCESTER, citing Wilberforce 1882 *Standard* 11 Nov 5/7, I am at a loss to know what your mis-informant can mean by the expression.

Misinforma·tion. [MIS-1 4.]

1. The action of misinforming or condition of being misinformed.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1009/1 A..riuer, which the Britons called Isk, Ptolomeus by misinformation nameth it *Isaca*. 1654 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 60, I must now contradict .what by Lt Gen Middleton's very unkind and unfriendly misinformation I mistold you in my last 1668 CLARENDON *Vindic.* Tracts (1727) 37 Either by misinformation or negligence of the clerk the county of Warwick was inserted. 1756 JOHNSON *K. of Prussia* Wks 1796 XII. 239 He declares himself against the use of torture, and by some misinformation charges the English that they still retain it 1800 *Asiat Ann. Reg* 312/2 By the misinformation of our guides, we were led to Amergurh. 1861 J. S. MILL *Utilitarianism* v. 85 Courts of law allow voluntary engagements to be set aside sometimes on the ground of mere mistake, or misinformation

2. Erroneous or incorrect information.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 262 According to the common misinformation, which the Romans had concerning the Jews 1743 T BIRCH *Life Boyle* B's Wks. 1772 I. p. CVI, Not only our weather-glasses, but likewise our senses, may give us misinformation about cold 1846 J W CROKER in *C. Papers* 22 Aug. (1884), Lord George is again under some misinformation. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* VII 163 He was, by virtue of his office, a bureau of misinformation.

† b. With *a* and *pl. Obs*

1627 LORNE in Willcock *Gt Marquess* (1902) App. III 355 Whom they have incensed againe me by their misinformations *c* 1640 J SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883-5) II. 407 A misinformation of those that waited in his sickness. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 63 It says that Congress removed to Hartford, but this is a misinformation.

Misinfo·rmed, *ppl. a.* [MIS-1 2.] Incorrectly informed; having an incorrect or imperfect knowledge of or acquaintance with the facts.

c 1447 in F. M. Nichols *Lawford Hall* (1891) App. 23 The said þe dre aboue is mysse enfournied bothe of weddyng of Agnes Forde and [etc.]. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. vi. (1718) 85 She abuses Her mis-inform'd beholder's eye. 1725 BERKELEY *Free think in Math.* § 6 Wks 1871 III. 304, I own myself misinformed, and shall gladly be found in a mistake. 1815 A. BURN in *Mem.* III. (1816) 121 A weak and misinformed conscience. 1895 *Times* 9 Jan. 4/4 A few of the less important ones [*viz.* statements] were found to be misinformed or misleading.

Misinfo·rmer. [MIS-1 5.] = MISINFORMANT.

1635 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II (1889) III. 222 Those malicious misinformers whose .lyes turned my sinces into . a confused load of greife. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) 525 That all incendiaries, and misinformers of the subjects anent his Majestie be punished 1894 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp* 17 Jan, Your informer, or rather misinformer

Misinstru·ct, *v.* [MIS-1 1.] *trans.* To instruct amiss.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos* (Palfr) 147 When they haue beene misinstructed . by a fawning and fleering flatterer. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* v. xlix § 3 Let vs not thinke that our Sauiour did misinstruct his disciples 1843 *Blackw. Mag* LIV. 31 He subsides into the mere singing-master, to misinstruct the rising generation.

Misinstru·ction. [MIS-1 4.] Erroneous instruction.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks 1851 III. 299 Correcting by the clearnesse of their owne judgement the errors of their mis instruction. 1664 H MORE *Antid Idolatry* x. 116 By reason of the blinde Mis instructions of their Church. 1839 *Spirit Metrop. Conserv Press* (1840) II. 157 The official project for the mis-instruction of our poorer countrymen. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II I. 59 Bent and perverted by . early misinstruction 1898 *Daily News* 26 May 4/7 The Eton Greek Grammar. was one of the worst ever compiled for the delusion and misinstruction of youth.

Misinte·lligence. [f. MIS-1 4 + INTELLIGENCE, prob. after F. *mésintelligence.*]

1. Misunderstanding between two parties; disagreement, discord. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Sp for Edin* Wks. (1711) 216 Whatever those mis intelligences have been, which might have estranged us from your majesty 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen* (1676) 645 Her heart and face were in perfect mis-intelligence. 1765 MACLEANE tr *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist* XVII II 1 1 § 21 (1768) IV 323 There had subsisted an, almost, uninterrupted misintelligence between the French monarchs and the Roman pontiffs.

2. Misunderstanding of the meaning of something; wrong impression as to facts.

1779 H. WALPOLE *Let to Rev. W Cole* 28 Jan, I showed one or two of them [*sc* some tales] to a person who may have mentioned them, and occasioned Mr Lort's misintelligence. [1818 TODD, *Misintelligence*, 2 Misinformation; false accounts] 1822 SHELLEY *Sel Lett.* (1882) 192 Their stupid misintelligence of the deep wisdom and harmony of the author

3. Lack of intelligence or sagacity. *rare*

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 703 [tr Fr] There reigns in our stables a rudeness, a misintelligence, which does not allow our undertaking the necessary operations for taming these animals 1876 LOWELL *Lett* (1894) II 196 No doubt the government is bound to protect the misintelligence of the blacks, but surely not at the expense of the intelligence of the men of our own blood

Misinte·lligible, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [MIS-1 6.] Capable of being wrongly understood.

1847-8 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks 1858 VIII 89 It is not even intelligible, and, what is worse still, sure to be mis intelligible.

† **Misinte·nd,** *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 1] *trans.* To intend, purpose, or direct wrongfully.

1598 KYD *Sol & Pers* I IV 127 Cut short what malice Fortune misintends. 1598 DICKENSON *Greene in Conc* (1878) 111 Such recreations not misintended, hinder melancholy

† **Misinte·nded,** *ppl. a Obs.* [MIS-1 2.] Maliciously aimed.

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* XVI, The Damzell broke his misintended dart

† **Misinte·nding,** *vbl sb Obs* In 5 **mysentendyng.** [app f. MIS-1 3 + INTEND *v.* + -ING1, but the meaning 'tend, care for' is not recorded for INTEND or F. *entendre.*] ? Want of care, inattention.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c viij b, The leest mysdyetyng and mysentendyng sleth [hir]

Misinte·ntion. *rare*$^{-1}$. [MIS-1 4.] Wrong intention.

1626 BP HALL *Contempl., O. T* XX 74 The act is no other then what the infinite iustice of God would iustly worke by their mis intentions.

Misinte·rpret, *v* [MIS-1 1. Cf. F *mésinterpréter.*] *trans* To interpret erroneously or in an incorrect sense; to give a wrong interpretation to. occas. *absol.* Also **Misinte·rpreting** *vbl sb.*

1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. IV 427 The motioun of my voyage wilbe diverslie skansit upoun, the misinterpreting quhairof may tend. to my grite dishonnour. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III 1 18 Neere to the King in blood, and neere in loue, Till you did make him mis interprete me. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach* 83 That all misinterpreting, and occasion of fraud, or death may be remov'd 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXVII 153 False Teachers, that mis interpret the Law of Nature. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 80 P 1 All their Words and Actions were misinterpreted by each other. 1821-2 SHELLEY *Chas I*, III. 54 Mark too, my lord, that this expression strikes His Majesty, if I misinterpret not. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* XXXII III. 63 They entirely misinterpreted the significance of the stories.

Misinte·rpretable, *a.* [MIS-1 6.] Capable of misinterpretation; liable to be misinterpreted.

1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* § 14 The letter of Scripture (mis interpretable by every contentious spirite). 1684 E. S. *Answ. H. More's Expos Apoc.* 169 How mis-interpretable the Bible is .. is too notoriously known. 1828 CARLYLE

Misc. Ess, *Werner* (1840) I. 110 The two most showy, heterogeneous, and misinterpretable writers of his day.

Misinterpretation. [MIS-[1] 4. Cf. F. *mésinterprétation*.] Erroneous interpretation.

1576 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E.E.T.S.) 32 By the abvsynge, mysinterpretacion or mystakinge of these ordynaunces. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* (1640) ii. 17 S. Matthew, sayes in a word, which can admit of no mis-interpretation That that was fulfilled which Esay had said 1684 T. BURNET *Th Earth* III 13 We are oblig'd to free it from those false glosses or mis interpretations, that make it wholly ineffectual 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 P 2 One would think a silent Man, should be very little liable to misinterpretations 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys* I iv. (1879) 168 A far more frequent cause of false perceptions, however, lies in the misinterpretation of real Sense-impressions. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 211 The histological misinterpretations it contains are so numerous [etc.].

Misinterpreter. [MIS-[1] 5.] One who misinterprets.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 293 The lawyers and selfe conceited misinterpreters. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd., Wks. 1851 IV. 12 He is no better then a Pharise. whom as a misinterpreter of Christ I openly protest against. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script* 227 His solid defence of divers of its truths against its misinterpreters. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* (1848) I. 246 To present each article in its true Scriptural purity, by exposure of the caricatures of misinterpreters

Misjoin, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To join or connect wrongly, inappropriately, or unsuitably; *spec.* in *Law* (cf. MISJOINDER).

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 30 Y^e^ issues haue ben misioyned *Ibid.*, Mysjoyning of thissue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 111 Oft in her absence mimic Fansie wakes To imitate her [*sc* Nature]; but misjoyning shapes, Wilde work produces oft. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II 140 Luther, more mistaking what he read, Misjoins the sacred Body with the Bread 1790 *Sempronia* III 61 It misjoins nor thoughts, nor words, nor deeds 1857 [see next].

Misjoinder. *Law.* [MIS-[1] 4.] Improper joinder of parties in an action or of causes of action in a suit.

1852 *Act* 15 & 16 *Vict* c. 76 § 35 In case it shall appear at the Trial of any Action that there has been a Misjoinder of Plaintiffs 1857 KERR *Blackstone's Comm* III xx. 324 In actions of tort the plaintiff may always remedy a misjoinder of defendants, by entering a *nolle prosequi*, as to the defendant misjoined 1883 [see JOINDER b].

Misjudge, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans* To judge wrongly; to judge ill of; to have false opinions of

1533 MORE *Debell Salem* x. Wks. 952/2 And therefore no more mysse iudge any manne 1633 EARL MANCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 171 If you know the goodnesse of a mans life, mis judge him not by any strangenesse of his death. *c* 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Waller* (1868) 109 That Clarendon might misjudge the motive of his retirement is the more probable 1891 F PEACOCK *N Brendon* II. 3 How you misjudge us women!

b *absol* or *intr.* To err in judging; to form wrong opinions *of*.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 23 And because no maner of person shall misiudge of thintent of this Estatute 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* II Wks 1701 II 70 You misjudge You see through Love, and that deludes your sight. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV 38 Too long, mis-judging, have I thought thee wise 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* X 1467 Have we misjudged here, over-armed our knight?

So **Misjudged** *ppl. a.*, **Misjudging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (hence **Misjudgingly** *adv.*).

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 64 Suspicyon or misiudgynge of that thynge that is vncertayne. 1598 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* II vi 199 Hence thou misiudging Censor. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* (1645) A 2 b, Let me arreed him, not to be the foreman of any mis judg'd opinion, unlesse his resolutions be firmly seated 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* III. II 10 All kind of distresses are obnoxious to the worst of misjudgings from malevolent minds. 1788 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Emmeline* (1816) IV 314 Did he not wish to see his misjudging father? 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Scenes* XI, His graceful demeanour, stiff, as some misjudging persons have considered it 1838 LYTTON *Leila* III. I, 'I did not read that face misjudgingly,' thought the queen 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 153 The misjudging friends of liberty.

Misjudgement, -judgment. [MIS-[1] 4.] Wrong, mistaken, or perverted judgement.

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 93 Misiudgement is whan of a lyght suspycyon we iudge our neyghbour to speke, thynke, or do y^t^ thynge that is mortall synne. 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 157 To runne so far into the mis judgement of their mindes. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 368 They cannot carry off a misjudgment, or a rash saying, with the indifference of a younger person. 1873 SPENCER *Stud Sociol* IX. (1877) 207 The bias thus causing misjudgments in cases where it is checked by direct perception, causes greater misjudgments where direct perception cannot check it.

Misjudger. [MIS-[1] 5.] One who misjudges.

1877 F. J FURNIVALL *Leopold Shaks* Introd p lxxxv, For all misjudgment and crime comes death to the misjudger.

‖ **Miskal** (mi'skăl). Forms. 6 met-, mitical, -gal, 7 medical, mesticall, meticalle, mettegal, miticale, miscolle, 8 muscal, 9 mes-, met-, mitch-, mith-, miskal, -kel, -call, mitkul. [Arab. مثقال *miṯqāl* (locally *misqāl*, *mitqāl*), f. ثقل *ṯaqala* to weigh. The 17th cent. forms in Eng. come mostly through Sp. *mitical*, Pg. *matical*, *metical*.]

1. An Arabian measure of weight, equivalent to 24 carats or about 1½ dirhems; the corresponding English weight is given variously for different countries at from 71 to 74 grains Troy.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (1885) 263, xi. Fanans and a quarter, is one Mitigal. And .vi. Mitigales and a halfe, make one vnce. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. vii. (1614) 687 Euery Mittigall being a Duckat of Gold, and a third part. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 67 The Medical is a Drachm and a half 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 406 Their lowest Weight is a Miscolle; whereof 6 make an Ounce 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxiv 293 The muscal through all Persia is the same 6 dunk 1 muscal 6 muscals 1 dram. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt* II 372 The cheera't (or carat), as above mentioned, is the 24th part of a mitcka'l 1884 *J* PAYNE 1001 *Nights* IX 83 Make it not large, a mithcal in weight and no more. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson* Suppl., *Miscall*, .. an Arabian weight, originally that of the Roman aureus and the gold dīnār; about 73 grs. 1908 *Encycl Brit.* XXXI. 627/1 The unit of weight [in Persia] is the miskâl (71 grains), subdivided into 24 nakhods (2 96 grains).

2. In Morocco, a money of account.

1695 MOTTEUX tr. *St-Olon's Morocco* 145 The Meticalle or Ducat for the generality is nothing real, but such a manner of counting as by Francs or Livres in France 1845 G C RENOUARD in *Encycl. Metrop* XXII. 285/1 (art. *Morocco*), 1 Mithkál, or ducat, (an imaginary coin)=10 wakiyahs=3*s.* 4*d.* *Ibid. marg*, Miskel.

† **Miskeep,** *v. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To keep, guard, or observe badly or wrongly.

13 *Evang Nicod.* 915 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LIII 408 We sall noght trow þe knyghtes þat him myskeped has Sen he in graue was layd. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 1301 If it be wrong dispendid or mys-kept. 1530 PALSGR. 638/1 The beste thyng in the worlde, if it be myskept, wyll marre in processe of tyme. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Mem. Mort.* II. lxxv (1621) 1053 Misers mis keep, and Prodigals mis-spend them. [*a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 120 Prodigals mispend them, wretches miskeep them.]

† **Miskeeping,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 3.] Improper or faulty keeping, observance, etc.

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 817 Gif þe dekine eschapit thru miskepyng ore subtilite. 1387-8 T. USK *Test Love* III. v (Skeat) I 42 To lese his love by miskeping, thorowe his owne doing 1457-8 *Anc Cal. Rec Dublin* (1889) I. 298 Becawys of har myskepyng of har sayd swyne 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W de W) I xxi 56/2 Cause of bodely sekenesse is by myskepynge of the childe in the youthe 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c 48 Al wastes imbesellinges miskeapinges of the sayd artilleries

† **Misken,** *sb. Obs.* Also -kin [? Dim. of MDu *meese*, Du *mees* titmouse.] A titmouse.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 60/1 *Parus* .a titmouse, misken 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 729 The Miskin is more subiect vnto the gowt than any bird that is.

Misken (miske'n), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. MIS-[1] 1, 7 + KEN *v*[1], prob. after ON. *miskenna* not to recognize (a person).]

1. *trans* Not to know; to be ignorant of.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 210 Lord, remyt þis gilt þam to, for þai myskene quhat þai do 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. viii 126 Quha knawis nocht the lynaige of Enee? Or quha miskennis Troye, that ryall cietie? 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 48 Miskenning the rychteousnes of God *a* 1553 WEDDERBURNE *Ball Prayis Wemen* 3 (Bann MS 694), The veritie and trewth thay do misken, Thruch thair obdurat obstinatioun. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Misken*, to be ignorant of.

2. To have wrong ideas about; to misunderstand.

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* III (*Andrew*) 355 Þu miskennis, and saweris nocht þe thinge he god will haf in thocht 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 250 The warld, thame self, and God for to misken 1660 DICKSON *Writings* (1845) I. 25 The impenitent miskens both God and himself. 1737 J. WILLISON *Aff. Man's Companion* VII VII (1744) 203 How ready am I to misken and mistake him, when he changeth his Dispensations toward me! 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Misken*, to form a mistaken idea with regard to a person

absol *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* VII. (*Jacobus Minor*) 174 For nerhand all þe puple now myskennand trowis in Ihesu. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X 459 Throuch thi falsheid thin awn wyf has myskend.

b. *refl.* To have false ideas about oneself, one's position, etc.

1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 6 He miskend himself and forzett quha had gevin him that grete beautee. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform* xlii. 424 That na wayis thay thair selfis misken 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 266 Ye sair misken yoursel' Or thans ye wadnae tell me sic a tale 1825-80 JAMIESON s. v., *To misken one's self*, to assume airs which do not belong to one, to forget one's proper station.

3 Not to know; to fail to recognize, mistake the identity of.

1549 *Compl. Scot* vii 70 Thai vald haue clair myskend it, be rasone that it vas sa mekil altrit 1646 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1664) II. xlviii 536 Ye shall misken him, & he shall appear a new Christ. 1652 LOVEDAY tr *Calprenède's Cleopatra* I. 45 He misken'd her not in the lustre of those glorious ornaments in which she then shin'd. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* II. 14 Wks. 1877 II. 384 Gin that I had nae maist miskend ye 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvi, No man fell so regularly into the painful dilemma of mistaking, or, in Scottish phrase, *miskenning*, the person he spoke to.

4. To refuse to recognize or notice, to affect ignorance of; to overlook, disregard, disown.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maryit Wemen* 380 Quhen he payntit me as pako, proudest of fedderis, I him miskennyt, be Crist; & cukkald him maid 1533 [see MISKENNING *ppl. a.*]. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 190 I hare Predecessouris, Peter and Paull, That day wyll thame mysken, at all. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech* 231 b, Nother misken we the iustice of God or denyes it. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. lxxxix. 231 My Lord miskent all and did bear with my foolish jealousies 1724 in Calderwood *Dying Test.* (1806) 226 Misken these new ones, hold you by the old. 1737-50 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* xxviii. 8 Poor fowk's friends soon misken them. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xiii, Were I you, Ranald, I would be for miskenning Sir Duncan.

with clause. 1686 G. STUART *Joco ser. Disc.* 14 I kee this County weel eneugh, Miskenn I tell'd ye

† **Miskenning,** *vbl. sb Old Law.* [f. MIS-[1] 3 + OE. **cenning*, vbl. sb. f. *cennan* to make known, declare: see KEN *sb.*[1]] A mistake or variation in pleading before a court. Also, a fine exacted for this.

Found in several alleged charters of Eadweard, but these are either forged or modernized in the 12th c

11.. *Charter of Eadweard* in Earle *Charters* 340 And iec an heom eft alswa ðat hi habben ðarto sace and socne, toll and team, infangeneðef and flemenesfirmð, griðbriche and hamsocne, forestal and miskennynge 1214-18 *Leges Henrici* XXII in Liebermann *Gesetze* I. 561 Sepe etiam ex iniuicta placitancium cause transeunt in ius aliorum exaggeracione rerum transeunt etiam in mislocutione — miskenninge. ? 1131 *Charter Hen I*, ibid I. 525 Et amplius non sit miskenninga in hustenge neque in folkesmote neque in aliis placitis infra ciuitatem. 1136 *Charter of Stephen* in Stubbs *Sel Charters* (1895) 121 Omnes exactiones et injustitias et meschenings, sive per vicecomites vel per alios quoslibet male inductas, funditus exstirpo *c* 1250 *Gloss Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant* I 33 Miskenninge, *Mespris par oi, u de fet.* 1267 in *Lib. de Antiq Leg* (1846) 104 Quod non occasionentur propter miskenninga in suis loquelis, videlicet, si bene non omnino narraverint. 1387 I REVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 Miskenynge, chaunginge of speche in court. 1607 COWELL *Interpr* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Miskenning* [1706 or *Miskonning*]

Miskenning, *ppl. a. Sc.* [MIS-[1] 2.] Misunderstanding, ignorant; neglectful, forgetful.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v xx (S. T. S.) II 216 To þame þat ar nocht myskennand na gude dedis suld be remembrit in reproche 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 25 Wilful ignorant and miskennand men.

Miskin[1] (mi'skin). Also **misken.** Variant (mainly s. w midland dial.) of MIXEN.

1601 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Defence* 8 A very heape and misken of shamelesse vntruethes. *a* 1603 *Order bk Worcester* in Nichols *Progr. Q Eliz.* I 533 Every person having any donghills or myskyns 1685 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt Walker* III 216 Would you mellow my young pretty Mistress In such a misken? 1656 W. D tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl* 130 Our home bred ones turn over miskens, and refuse things flung out. 1789 W MARSHALL *Glouc* I 330 *Miskin*, the common term for a dunghill, or a heap of compost 1896 *Warw. Gloss., Miskin*, a compost pit.

attrib. 1665 S HARWARD *Treat Propag. Plants* in Markham *Way to Get Wealth* III IV 103 Good rank mould, tempered with short muck and misken water

† **Miskin**[2] *Obs rare*[−1]. [? Dim. of MDu. *muse*, a OF *muse* (mod F. *musette*, *cornemuse*) bagpipe.] (See quots.)

1593 DRAYTON *Ecl* II 5 Now would I tune my Miskins on this Greene [*marg* A little Bagpipe] 1678 PHILLIPS, *Miskin*, (old word) a little Bagpipe

Miskin, variant of MISKEN *sb.*

† **Miskin-fro.** *Obs.*−[0] [f MDu *mesken*, *meiskin* (=mod.Du *meisje*) dim of *meid* young woman + FROW *sb.*] A maidservant.

1632 COTGR, *Meschine*, a wench, maid seruant, miskin fro

† **Miski'ssing,** *vbl.sb. Obs rare*[−1]. [MIS-[1] 3.] Improper kissing

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 219 Let no myskissynge have prise of 3oure bobe lyvynge [orig. *Convictus vestros non vincant oscula conchæ*].

Misknow, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1 and 7. In early use largely Sc., cf. MISKEN.]

† 1. *intr.* ? To have an evil conscience. *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 17314 Me think 3e haf to me misknawen of þat prophetz þat 3e gart hang

† 2. *trans* Not to know or be aware of, to be ignorant of. Also with clause as obj. *Obs*

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* III (*Andrew*) 902 þe bischope þan, as Innocent, þat misknew al hyr entent 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI xi 57 Misknawing quhat this ment 1552 ABP HAMILTON (*title*), The Catechisme; ane Instructioun in materis of our Catholik Faith vhilk na gud Christin man suld misknaw. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* I 62 That I was thair thay did misknaw. 1581 in *Cath Tractates* (S.T.S.) 121 Gif ye haue red the antiquitie, ye can not misknau this.

† b in pa. pple. *misknown* = unknown (*to*).

1558 KENNEDY *Compend Tract* in *Wodrow Soc Misc* (1844) 159 Because it wes evir misknawin to the Kirk of God 1562-3 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I. 230 Quhilk article suld not haif bene misknawin to the said Thomas. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VII 328 Our way we Know, and yet vnknowne to other, And whiles misknowne to vs.

3 To know badly, to have a wrong idea of; to misapprehend, misunderstand. Also *absol.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II 5 Than tha misknaw God and Fortoun so far, Na wounder is suppois tha get the war. 1645 BP HALL *Rem. Discontents* 108 If therefore we misknow, the fault is in the mean, through which we doe imperfectly discover them. *a* 1663 C HARVEY *Sch. of Heart* XVII III, Some things thou knowest not, mis-knowest others. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* I. iii, Great men are too often unknown, or what is worse, misknown. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 162 What she half knows, or mis knows. 1879 J. C MORISON *Gibbon* 26 It would be greatly to misknow Gibbon to suppose that his studies were restricted to the learned languages.

b. *refl.* = MISKEN 2 b. Chiefly *Sc.* ? *Obs*

1530 PALSGR 638/1 Whan a man mysknoweth hym selfe it is a daungerouse thyng for hym 1565 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* I. 370 The gieit honour we did unto thame maid thame to misknaw thame selffis 1617 JAS. I *Let.* in *Bacon's Wks.* (1830) XII 329 You were afraid that the height of his fortune might make him misknow himself

4. Not to recognize (a person); = MISKEN *v.* 3.

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 317 & twa lyand [he] has persawyt, þat he mysknew, fore þai ware hyd. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor Fab.* 48 Knew thou not well I was both Lord and King Of beastes all? Yes (quod the Mouse) I

knaw, But I misknew because yee lay so law. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 102 Seeyng that he mysknews the place for cause of the new toune & toure. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 19 Na word he said, quhairthrow I did miskna w him, Because in sic ane strait I neuer saw him. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv (1858) 275 Why should we misknow one another, fight not against the enemy, but against ourselves, from mere difference of uniform?

5. To refuse to recognize or notice; = MISKEN *v.* 4.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* 1 vj, To thende that thou be not reputed for unkynde proude or misknowyng the. seruyse which they haue done to the. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v xx. (S. T. S.) II 215 As Ignorant or mysknawing sic thingis as semys to my estate [orig. *mea conditionis oblitum*]. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 255 Thay ar sa riche, that thay do vs misknaw. 1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 75 In their prosperitie they misknow vs. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* v 212 He priuately wronged me, which I misknew, as vnwilling to be too forward to seeke a redresse. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 111 We misknow our parents. not acknowledging any friend, but the tailor that brings us a fine coat. *absol.* 1558 KENNEDY *Compend Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc Misc* (1844) 126 He that misknawis shalbe misknawin.

So **Misknowing** *ppl. a.*, ignorant.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II pr VIII (1868) 61 Fortune euere mysknowynge of hir self [L. *sui semper ignarum*].

† **Misknowing,** *vbl sb Obs.* [MIS-[1] 3, 7.]

1. Ignorance.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III met XI (1868) 101 Alle the dyrknesse of his mysknowynge *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXIII. (*vii Sleepers*) 43 As he trewyt be mysknawine, þat let hyme wyt na suthfast thing. 1530 PALSGR. 245/2 Myxknowyng, *descognoissance.*

2. Wrong or spurious knowledge

1623 BP. HALL *Great Impostor* Wks. (1625) 503 The vnderstanding of man is euery way deceitfull in ouerknowing, mis knowing, dissembling

3. Used for: MISKENNING.

1384 in Arnolde *Chron* (1502) C j b/2 That in the cite in noo plee be mis knowing

Misknow·ledge, *sb* [MIS-[1] 4, 7.]

† 1. Failure to recognize or acknowledge. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Mm VIJ b, The myskowlage that thou make-st to me 1549 *Compl. Scot.* III 27 To puneis vs for the mysknaulage of his magestie.

2. Spurious knowledge; misunderstanding.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 219 Their men at armes, by negligence and misknowledge had charged their owne footmen 1633 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 18 Lest men might presume further upon the misknowledg of my meaning to trouble this Parliament. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boastuau's Theat. World* II 338 If there be so much misery it was joined to man since his mis-knowledge of God 1866 CARLYLE *Remin* (1881) I 77 The dismal perception that this sham of knowledge had been flat misknowledge 1891 *Athenæum* 26 Dec. 862/3 Mr. Wagner's misknowledge extends to other than philological matters.

† **Misknow·ledge,** *v Sc. Obs* [MIS-[1] 7.] *trans.* To refuse to acknowledge.

1600 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* (1884) VI 85 [Ogilvy had] steirit [up the complainer's tenants to] misknawlege him [and to withhold from him his maills and duties]

Misky (mi·ski), *a.* Now *dial.* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) Misty

1680 KIRKMAN *Eng. Rogue* IV VIII 108 Having a brave opportunity to drink I swallowed so much, that my eyes were miskie

Mislai·d, *ppl. a* See MISLAY *v* 2.

1781 COWPER *Let to J. Newton* Wks 1837 XV 109 In the mislaid letters I took notice of certain disagreeable doubts you had expressed

Mislaird, variant of MISLEARED.

Mislane, obs. form of MASLIN [2].

† **Mislaundre.** *Obs* [Alteration of *dislaundre*, DISCLANDER: see MIS-[1] 9.] Scandal, disgrace

1531 in *Archæologia* (1882) XLVII 60 Redresse of the said myslaundre.

Mislay (mislē·), *v.* [MIS-[1] 1. Cf. Du. *misleggen*, ON. *misleggja*.]

1. *trans.* To lay, place, or set wrongly; to misplace; to err in placing (a thing). Now *rare*

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 97 For Alrede his clerke wrote his reson, that thou mysse layst, and dokkist it as the likist 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I i. 417 You have mis cast in your Arithmetick, Mis laid your Counters. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 35 Fire if mislayed or abused, burneth the house. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm* (1634) II 34, I have not mislayed my foundation, my foundation is Christ *a* 1656 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 286 Upon this ground wrongly mislaid and mistaken *a* 1704 LOCKE *Cond. Und.* Introd § 4 Wks. 1714 III 394, I am apt to think the Fault is generally mislaid upon Nature

† b. *fig*

1671 CROWNE *Juliana* III 35 Oh heavens! her grief mislayes her noble reason.

2. To lay (a thing) by accident in a place where it cannot readily be found.

1614 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 436, I have (I know not how) mislayed the Character which I left you, therefore I pray send me a Copy. 1726–31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 28 If anything happens to be mislaid, and found again, in some place where it was not expected 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I (1782) 11 Be sure you don't mislay the pearl necklace 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl* 5 Dec., I cannot conceive what possesses me to mislay papers. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II 202, I am certain it is not mislaid. I have searched too thoroughly

† 3. To allege incorrectly (Cf. LAY *v*[1] 26 c.) *Obs.*

1596 BACON *Max. Com. Law* (1630) 21 The yeare must be alledged in fact, for it may be mislaid by the plaintiffe, and therefore the defendants must alledge it precisely.

Hence **Mislay·ing** *vbl. sb* Also **Mislay·er.**

1612 BACON *Ess., Judicat.* (Arb.) 450 The mislaier of a Meerestone is too blame. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Conse.* I. ix. 82 The casualty of their mis-laying doth not alter their propriety; they are still his that lost them. 1898 BP. MOULE *Colossian Stud.* VIII. 166 This little document has lately after a long mislaying, been in my use again.

Misle: see MISTLE, MIZZLE.

Mislead (mislē·d), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **misled.** [OE. *misl*ǽ*dan* = MLG., MDu, Du. *misleiden*, OHG. *misseleiten* (G. *misslei*t*en*), Sw *missleda*, Da. *mislede*. see MIS-[1] 1 + LEAD *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To lead astray in action or conduct; to lead into error; to cause to err.

c 1015 ÆLFRIC *Past. Ep.* xlvi in Thorpe *Laws* (1840) II. 384 Gif he leornian nele, ac mislæt his hyrmen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28264 Mi spussed wyfe i haue misledd bath in burdyng and in bedde. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 142 He dothe many thyngis. wherof Some byth damagid, Some byth myslade 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II 255 When the affection of the heart is misled and deceiued by humane reason. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I xix, Let not pleasure so much mislead or transport us, that we forget, how many waies, our joyes, . be subject unto death 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I 226 The erring Soul Not wilfully mis-doing, but unware Misled 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iv Wks 1874 I 78 Men are misled by external circumstances of temptation 1781 COWPER *Retirem* 126 The roving eye misleads the careless heart 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. v, Though by ambition far misled, Thou art a noble knight 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I III 98 Juries have been misled by the refinements of medical witnesses

absol. 1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 179 Scattered Counsels . . will rather distract, and Misleade, then Settle, and Direct 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV 309 What can they teach, and not mislead? 1861 H. LAW *Beacons of Bible, Lamech* 10 Patience, the gentle guide to penitence, misleads to hard indifference

b *refl.* To misbehave, misconduct oneself.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV 48 The folk of Troye hem-selven so misledden, That with the worse at night homward they fledden. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 236 How thei for love hemself misledde.

† c. ? To adduce wrongly *Obs*

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol* 80 Manie Papists have misled Scripture in their labouring to prov the single life of the Priests to be of Divine Command

† 2. To mismanage *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 141 And his astat In such manere forto lede, That he his houshold ne mislede 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 502 To make serche of certayne thynges than myslad and euyll gyded within the realme

3. In physical sense (or *fig*). To lead or guide in the wrong direction.

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist* (1582) 16 Others supposing themselues to be misse-led and gone astray, are notwithstanding in the high way to their felicitie. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II 1 39 Are you not hee, That misleade night-wanderers? 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I Wks 1710 I 309 An Angel whose Might Put by the Weapon, and mis-led it right 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX 640 A Flame Which Misleads th' amaz'd Night wanderer from his way 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav* 5 The lights have rather misled me

Hence **Mislea·dable** *a.*, capable of being misled

1836 *For. Q. Rev.* XVII 122 This last most misleadable, if not most leadable, age

Mislea·der. [MIS-[1] 5.] One who or something which misleads or causes people to err; also, † one who misrules or misgoverns (quot. 1390)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 261 Thou Bonefas, thou proude clerk, Misledere of the Papacie 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 774/2 A great number which were misleaders, & loued to disguise matters 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II iv 508 That villanous abhominable mis leader of Youth, Falstaffe 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX XI (1623) 679 To deliuer the Realme from the misleaders of the King 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* V Wks 1747 I 410 Thou rash Misleader of this giddy Crowd 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III i 3 Delicacy, too, is often a misleader 1853 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II 546 That Cleon, and men of his stamp . . were by no means the worst misleaders of the Athenian people 1868 J. DORAN *Saints & Sinners* II 83 He denounced both song and music as misleaders

Mislea·ding, *vbl. sb* [MIS-[1] 3.] The action of the verb MISLEAD; † misconduct.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27026 Fole behalding, misleding o late. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 22 Scottes and pictes by misleding of Maximus the tyraunt pursiewed Britayne 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* V. (1886) 23 Nere let the pilgrims to this laurell mounte Fainte, or retire. . Through the misleading of some amorous boye 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 348 Which may in time bring in round fees to the Licencer, and wretched mis leading to the People 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II 408 To other persons perhaps they might prove misleadings, stumbling blocks. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 630 There has not been any misleading

Mislea·ding, *ppl. a.* [MIS-[1] 2.] That leads astray or causes to err.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 10 Such a mis-leading labyrinth of confused precepts 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* B 2, [A blindness] more gross or more misleading 1834 DE QUINCEY *Iudob Sk.* Wks 1854 II 137 Natives as well as strangers have fallen victims . to the misleading and confounding effects of deep mists. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 487 It would then have been simply misleading, to have used these words at all 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 47, I have heard it said that land is capital, intelligence is capital, and so forth These are all misleading expressions.

Hence **Mislea·dingly** *adv*, **Mislea·dingness.**

1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Lent. Journey* I. 2 The period of the, somewhat misleadingly so called, *renaissance.* 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* May 828 The misleadingness of the utterances of disease and grief

Mislea·r, *v Obs.* exc. *dial* [OE. *misl*ǽ*ran*: see MIS-[1] 1 and LERE *v.*] *trans.* To misteach; to mislead, misguide; to lead astray.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* V. 119 Þa ongunnon heora maxas mycclum be hreowsian þæt hi æfre þa martyras mislæran woldon. *c* 1275 LAY. 4321 Ac Brenne hafde luþer men þat hine misleredе. *c* 1305 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 57 Er he ischryue were þe deuel was wel 3urne about him to mislere. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Mis lear't*, led astray

So † **Mislea·ring** *vbl. sb.*, bad training.

13 . *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1391 For mi sones mislering, Ye schulle habbe evil ending!

Misleared (mislē·rd), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **-leert, -laird** [f. MIS-[1] 2 + *leared*, LERED *ppl. a.*] Unmannerly, ill-bred; not knowing what is due to oneself or one's position in society.

1692 *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 140 I'll not be greedy, nor misleard 1786 *Har'st Rig* lviii. (1794) 21 The Embrugh wives them a' exceed For sad mislear'd ill words indeed! 1808 STAGG *Bridewain* VI Poems 4 Some gat sae mislear'd wi' drink. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* IV, What made you, ye misleard loons come you gate into the ha', roaring like bullsegs, to frighten the leddy? 1832 HENDERSON *Prov.* 30 The deil's greedy, but you're mislear'd 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* x 102, 'I could get on a heap faster!' cried the misleared lassie, her impudence rising instantly.

Mislea·rn, *v* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To learn badly or incorrectly.

1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 149 Things once mislearned are exceeding hardly unlearnt 1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* XIX. 16, I learned nothing from it, and the public mislearned much. 1900 *Pilot* 23 June, Those who had mislearned the lesson which they had sought to teach them.

† **Mislea·rned,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 2.] a. Ill-taught, badly trained, *Sc.* = MISLEARED b Perversely learned.

1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) II XII 449 Like a tarrowing & mislearned childe 1637 *Ibid.* I CI 201, I would be rich, but dare not be mislearned and seek more in that kinde. 1642 T. LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 85 Master Robert Parker who wrote that mislearned Book *De Politea Ecclesiastica* 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* Addit. I (1654) 384 A mis learned Advocate

† **Mislea·rning,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 7.] Want of learning

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles* IV 30 And of lesing of thi myslernyng [Vulg *de mendacio inerudituonis*] be thou confoundid.

Misle·d, *ppl. a* [pa. pple. of MISLEAD *v.*] Led astray, misguided, † ill-conducted.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27735 Lates misledd, lightness o rage. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* III 39 Esops mysled Country swaine, That fownd a Serpent pyning in the snow 1614 RICH *Honestie of this Age* (1844) 27 Her former misled life 1634 MILTON *Comus* 200 To give due light To the misled and lonely Travailer. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 114 To take pitty on his misled people 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II 384 Poor misled men, who are themselves ignorant of the spirit that driveth them

Misleden, obs. form of MASLIN [2], MISTLETOE.

† **Mislee·ful,** *a Obs* *rare*—[1]. [f. MISLEVE *sb.* + -FUL.] Unbelieving

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles* I 36 Be thou not rebel, and mys lee ful [Vulg *incredulus*] to the dred of the Lord

Misleen, -len, obs. forms of MISTLETOE

Mislen· see MASLIN [2].

Mislest (misle·st), *v.* [Alteration of MOLEST by substitution of MIS-[1] 9 for the first syllable] *trans.* To molest, injure

c 1573 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 259 Whether the said Rosse, Mathew Ogle, or Toppinge dyd then draw any wepon or mislest them sells 1847 HALLIWELL, *Mislest*, to molest. *Var. dial.* [See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*] 1863 in Robson *Bards of Tyne* 81 Ther' sha'nit yen biv tongue or pen, Mislist wor toon or trade

Misletoa, -to(e: see MISTLETOE

† **Misle·ve,** *sb Obs.* [f. MIS-[1] 4 + LEVE *sb.*] Misbelief.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Þe mannes shrifte þe þurh his misleue herbergeð þe fule gost on his heorte 13 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1230 Hade þe fader neuer trespast to him in teche of mysseleue

† **Misle·ve,** *v Obs.* [f. MIS-[1] 1, 7 + LEVE *v.*] To believe wrongly; to misbelieve; to disbelieve

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 137 His fader . . hadde dumb ben sibe he þe engel mislefde *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 Þe treowe is misleued. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3906 Ðat folc misleuede ðoron *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1336 A temple þat whilom þe folk mys-lyuande Worschiped þer-inne Maumetry *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXIX (*Cosme & Damyane*) 367 Myslewand 3et þat it wes he. 14. . in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 82 Nay, sayde the sole, thou mys levest, I am not ho that thou wenest.

So † **Misle·ving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20904 Þis ilk simon he yede to rome at turn misleuand lede *Ibid.* 27431 He will his misleuyng noght for-sak *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1348 To holden hem yn mys-leuynge *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 43 Ow, what menyht this myslevyng man?

Misley, Misleyne, obs. ff. MIZZLY, MASLIN [2].

† **Mi·slich,** *a Obs.* [OE. *mislic, misse-, mist, mystlic* = OS. *mislîc*, OFris., MLG., LG. *muslîk*, MDu *mis(se)-, mes(se)lijc* (Du. *misselijk*), OHG. *missa-, missi-, mis(se)lîh* (MHG. *mis(se)lîch*, G. *misslich*), ? Icel *mislikr* (MSw. *mislika*, Da. *mislig*), Goth. *missaleiks*: see MIS-[1] and -LY [1].]

1 Diverse, unlike, various.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIII § 5 (Sedgefield) 82 Þu fyldest ðas eorðan mid mistlicum cynrenum netena, & hi siððan aseowe mistlicum sæde treowa & wyrta. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Þæt hie heora synna cunnon on rihtlice geandettan; forþon þe hie beoþ toþon mislice. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 979 (MS. C) Þy ilcan geare was gesewen blodig wolcen, & þæt . . on mistlice beamas wæs gehiwod. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4

þe inre [rule] is euere iliche : þe uttre is misliche. *a* 1340 *Wohunge* in *Cott Hom.* I. 281 Selcuðes þat misliche and monifald hauen bifallen.

2. Wandering. (Cf. next 2.)

a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 98/3695 Errabundus i. *nagabundis*, mistlicum.

† **Mi·sliche,** *adv. Obs.* Forms : 1 mis(t)líce, 2–4 **misliche,** 4 **misseliche,** -**ly.** [OE. *mis(t)líce*, adv. corresp. to prec. : see -LY[2]. Cf. MDu. *misse-, messelike*, OHG. *misselîcho*, MHG. *mis(se)lîche.*]

1. In various ways, diversely, variously.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi § 4 (Sedgefield) 106 Ealle men ȝe goode ȝe yfele wilniað to cumanne to goode, þeah hi his mislice wilnien *a* 1100 *O. E Chron* an 1036 (MS D), & his ȝeferan he to-draf; & sume mislice ofsloh *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Ac þis ȝesceod he hadde isett bi-tweone frend and fend þat þan hi come mistlice to berie [etc.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Vor þi mot þeos riwle chaungen hire misliche efter euch ones manere 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 1160 Of mienne þat myslych wer murdred therin.

2 In various directions, astray.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron* an 1072 (MS D) Her Eadwine eorl & Morkere eorl hlupon ut & mislice ferdon on wuda. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 He scal misliche faran on monie gedwilþan. *c* 1205 LAY. 6270 Fulle seouen ȝere heo misliche foren [*c* 1275 hii misferde þere] *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 947 (Halliwell), I se the myslyche i gon and unȝemed [*Vernon MS.* mis-lyken & al for-ȝemed, Fr *esgarez*]

3. Wrongly

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 1773 Þeos riche men þat leteþ þane gode man þat of so fele þinge can & yeueþ rente wel Mislyche *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 207 But missely marked he is way. *Ibid* 711 Crist it for bede þat ich more of þat matere so misseliche þenke !

Mislicken : see MISLIPPEN.

† **Mislie',** *v Obs* [MIS-[1] 1.] *intr.* To lie in a wrong position.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T* 461 And eft he routeth, for his heed mislay

† **Misli·fe.** *Obs* [MIS-[1] 4] Wrong living.

1606 WARNER *Alb Eng* xv. c 395 Can Iustice sleepe where such Mis-life is found ?

† **Mis-li·ght,** *v. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To lead astray by its light.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., The Night-piece, to Julia*, No Will-o-th'-Wispe mis light thee, Nor Snake bite thee.

Misli·ke, *sb.* [f. MISLIKE *v.*]

† **1.** = MISLIKING *vbl sb.* 1. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 9907 Þis castel es o luue and grace [9881] Wit mislik sal he neuer be ledd, þe man þat þider-werd es fledd.

2 Want of affection, dislike (*of*), distaste (*for*), objection (*to*). † *To grow in mislike of* to become unpopular with Now *rare*

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl. w. Satan* (1578) 54 As a man that swaloweth a most pleasant drinke without any mislike of taste 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III 1275/2 He grew in mislike of the nobilitie in continuall prouoking them to anger 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 24. 1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtezan* II. i B 3 b, O let not my secure simplicity, breed your mislike 1645 USSHER *Roby Disc* (1647) 284 When the party withdraweth itselfe, in mislike, or loathsomness. 1845 6 TRENCH *Hulsean Lect* Ser. I. vii 112 Julian's mislike of the rising faith 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Feb xxi, The goddess, whose mislike had birth From too great honour paid the bride on earth.

b. With *a* and *pl.*

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1619) Prol. I. P 2 What envie doth hee expose himselfe to, and multitude of mislikes, that hath the charge of governing others? 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 84 Upon a mislike that they tooke to him they deprive him of his Empire. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs* 222 Dispraising will nourish a mislike of such things, as deserue commendations

† **3.** Disaffection, disagreement, dissension *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xxvi (1590) 218 The mislike growne among themselues did wel allay the heat against her 1590 *Act Privy Council* (1899) XIX. 300 [This] may breed a general mirmure and mislyke amongst the rest 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivogl o's Warrs Flanders* 75 Greater mislikes arising among the citizens, they came to blows

† **4.** Wasting or consumption in animals or plants; sickliness, disease. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, s. v. *Mislykinge, Tabidus*, he that is in a mislyke. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. iii (1635) 132 [If] you finde a certain mislike or consumption in the plant. 1614 — *Cheap Husb* 92 Of Leannesse, Mislike, Scurfe, and Manginesse in Swine 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 49, I never have seene any man to whom they have bred mis-like, or done hurt with eating much of them.

† **Misli·ke,** *a Obs. rare* [MIS-[1] 7.] Unlike.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 122/40 Mislike, *dissimilis* 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 22/a Small sproutes, not mislike vnto the feet of the fishe Purpura.

Misli·ke, *v.* Now chiefly *literary* or *dial* [OE. *mislícian* = OHG., MHG *misselîchên*, ON. *mislíka*. see MIS-[1] 1 and LIKE *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To be displeasing to; to displease, offend. Orig. const. dative († occas. in ME. with *to*).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 158 Ðonne eow misliciað ða meedtrymnessa þe ȝe on oðrum monnum gesioð *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod* xxi. 8 Gif heo mislicað þam hlaforde, forlæte hiȝ *c* 1200 ORMIN 18287, & tiss maȝȝ þe full innwarrdliȝ Misslikenn *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1728 Do saȝ laban ðat iacob bi-gat Michil, and him mislikede ðat *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 173, I trowe þe Sarazins our comyng mislikes 1338 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks II. 395 If it myslike to þis pope 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. viii. 55 To be wroken vppon tho that ought haue mysliked them. 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 63 The daie of S. Stephen old fathers did vse if that doe mislike thee some other daie chuse. 1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* vi. (1625) 32 Against them which..deface and put out such texts as mislike them. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* III. iv. 275 Because the Gods are wise, and thriftless deed Mislikes them 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm* 56 If thou thinkest that thou mayest take what thou likest, and leave what mislikes thee.

absol *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 344 For harpe & pipe & foweles song Mislikeþ if hit is to long 1603 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* IV (1619) 34 That pleaseth well, and This as much mislikes.

† **b.** To be out of harmony with. *Obs.*

Perhaps a distinct word f. LIKE *a.* or LIKE *v.*[2]

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1261 Bot a fyr brand in his forheid he bayr, And than him thocht it myslikyt all the lawe [*ed* 1570 And yat him thocht myslykit all the laif].

† **2.** *intr.* To be displeased; in ME. also, to be troubled or uneasy (cf. MISLIKING *vbl. sb* 1). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 2513 Abram was þen ful mislikand Quen he herd þan o þis tyband *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2417 Now gynnes Leyr to myslyke *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 534 And knyghts and swiers war ful fayne, Mysliked none bot syr Ywayne *c* 1585 *Faire Em* III 832 The repair of those gentlemen to your house hath given me great occasion to mislike 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xlii. 183 First they mislike, yeat at the length for lucar were mislead 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. II. IV. iii. (1651) 147 When the intrals were opened, and a noysome savour offended her nose, she much misliked 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect* 14 They made sport, and I laught, they mispronounc't and I mislik't

† **b.** To be displeased *with* or *at*, to disapprove *of*. *Obs*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 58 Who ,would most highly mislike of this divorce 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist* (1663) 234 It was not because we misliked with that form of faith 1578 ROYDON in T. P[roctor] *Gorgious Gallery* A ij b, [He] scoffe at this, and did mislike at that. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm* (1637) 410 Lest Agrippa should goe back and mislike with his boldness and say no

† **c** with clause or inf. *Obs.*

1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) II 178, I mislike that thambassadour sayeth he shal not retourne *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1629) 175 Misliking much such violence should bee offred to men of our ranke 1618 DALTON *Countr. Just* lxix. (1630) 168 If the party shall mislike to be bound to the peace *a* 1656 HALES *Gold Rem* (1688) 397 They misliked that any such Form should be forced upon them.

3. *trans.* To be displeased or offended at, to disapprove of, to dislike.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 778 That he much mislyked these two seuerall counsayles. 1547–8 *Ordre of Communion* 2 Wee would not haue our subiectes, so muche to mislike our iudgment 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 140 'Tis not my speeches that you do mislike But 'tis my presence that doth trouble ye. 1611 BIBLE *Trans. Pref.* P 11 If we doe endeuour to make that better which they left so good, no man, we are sure, hath cause to mislike vs. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III 219 If she mislike the kiss I'l take it off agen with such an other 1782 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh* I. i (1840) 9 She cannot mislike him 1815 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Love & Law* II. ii, That daughter will choose the very man her father mislikes 1878 GLADSTONE *Glean* (1879) I. 208 They mistrust and mislike the centralisation of power

transf 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II (1586) 95 It misliketh not a moist grauell ground

† **4.** To take sinful pleasure in (something). *rare*—[1].

c 1200 in *O. E. Hom.* I. 305 Ich habbe Misiliket swote smelles

† **5** *intr.* To grow sickly or unhealthy; to waste away. (Cf. LIKE *v.*[1] 4.) *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* IV. 515 Yf that the fruyte myslike and from hem falle. 1552 HULOET, Mislyken in the bodye . *tabe laborare.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xx. xi. If a man perceive that the fish do mislike and grow sickly 1606 — *Sueton* 211 The tree did mislike and die.

Hence **Misliked** *ppl. a.*, offended

1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Answ.* I (1653) 3 Misliked Persons? and why not offending persons? 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 23 When I excluded his misliked sense

Misli·keness. *rare.* [MIS-[1] 4.]

† **1** A distorted shape. *Obs*

c 1440 *Eng. Conq. Irel* 131/25 (Rawl. MS.) That thynge that was in myse-lyckenys [*Dubl. MS* that was forshape]

2. Bad portraiture

1822 SOUTHEY *Ep. A. Cunningham* Poet. Wks. 1838 III 308 This countenance, such as it is, So oft by rascally mislikeness wrong'd.

Misli·ker. [f. MISLIKE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who mislikes, dislikes, or hates.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Auersus a vero*, a misliker of the truth 1618 in Barr's *P. Jas. I* (1848) 292 Those That were mislikers of this woman's deed. 1866 W. R. ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* IV. 269 His mislikers considered him as 'a growling old bear'.

Misli·king, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-[1] 3.]

† **1.** The opposite of pleasure; discomfort, uneasiness; unhappiness, trouble *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 180 Vttre uondunge is hwa of cumeð likunge oðer mislikunge, wiðuten oðer wiðinnen. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 8319 Þat na mare grevance salle þou fele, Ne na mare payne have, ne myslykyng 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 516 Gretyng Cummys to men for mysliking 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 877 Na mysliking haue in hart, nor haue ye na dout. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) I. xliii. 84/2 Somtyme dremes come of myslykynge that man hath whan he is wakyng *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 47 What soeuer I [*sc.* Lady Jane Grey] do els, but learning, is ful of grief, trouble, feare, and whole misliking vnto me *a* 1600 T. TYMME *Silver Watch-bell* I. (1630) 10 The Peacock . with great mislíking, vaileth his top gallant, & seemeth to sorrow.

† **2.** Displeasure; indignation. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvii. 40 He sent in þam wreth of his mis-likynge [L. *indignationem*]. 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. IV. 209 To his Hienes mislykeing and miscontentment. 1598 STOW *Ann.* 287 Going forth with the Bishop, til they came to Windsore, he entred the Castle, to the great misliking of the Bishoppe.

3. Dislike (*of*); aversion.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 147 This mislikyng of Ryming, beginneth not now of any newfangle singularitie. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* I. IX. 33 Their wish importeth a misliking of all Festivall dayes besides the Lords day. 1638 *Sidney's Arcadia* II. 197 Particular mens likings and mislikings [*edd* 1590, 1629 dislikings] 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xl. 409 Yet her Majesty inwardly to the Secretary, and other her Counsillors, shewed much Misliking. 1866 HOWELLS *Venetian Life* xi. 146 His own little learning has made him mistrust his natural likings and mislikings 1891 *Tablet* 7 Feb. 210 The prevalent misliking of dogmatic and traditional conclusions.

† **4** Mutual disaffection, dissension. *Obs.*

1564 in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. I. II. 197 Whether you understande there be anye suche mislikinge betwene them or not 1589 COOPER *Admon* 155 By defaming and slandering, he bringeth the parties in hatred and misliking.

† **5.** = MISLIKE *sb.* 4. *Obs*

1552 HULOET, Mislikynge in the body, *tabes.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 539 That manner of Blasting or misliking called Sideratio. *Ibid.* II. 317 In case of misliking when the habit of the body receiueth no benefit by food 1616 SURFL. & MARKH *Country Farm* II. liv. 302 They [*sc.* citron trees] fall into mislikings and diseases

Misli·king, *ppl. a.* [MIS-[1] 2] In senses of the verb. † **a** Unpleasant. † **b.** Disaffected. † **c.** Sickly.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 70 Odours misliking, as Aloes and Sulphure 1586 EARL LEYCESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 385 That such a man should carye a misliking mind 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 504 The blackish, misliking, and vnkind herbs growing thereupon

Hence **Misli·kingly** *adv.*, with dislike.

1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xviii, Having previously determined to shake his head mislikingly

Mislin : see MASLIN[2], MISTLETOE

Misling, obs. form of MIZZLING

Misli·ppen, *v Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **mislicken** (see LICKEN). [MIS-[1] 1.]

1 *trans.* To deceive; to disappoint.

1552 *Burgh Rec. Edin* (1871) 173 Gyf it salhappin the saidis seriandis to mislippin or defraude ony pairty in wairnyng [etc.]. 1581-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser. I. III. 453 His majestie is likhe to be myslippinnit of wynis in thair default 1683 G. MERITON *Yorksh Dial* 7 If wee'd nut come just when we did, Wee'd been mislicken'd out of our dinners Pegg 1775 WATSON *Hist. Halifax* 543 *Mislippen'd*, disappointed. 1807-10 IANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 20, I haflins think his e'en hae him mislipened. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*

2. To neglect, overlook.

1581-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser. I. III. 451 It can not be differrit nor myslippinnit 17 *The Ghaist* 6 The yeard-ing o' my bains Dinna mislippen—O remember me! 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss., Mis lippent*, neglected 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* III, In a great job like the making of the earth, small points are apt to be mislippened (overlooked)

3 To suspect

1816 SCOTT *El. Dwarf* iv, I thought it best to slip out quietly in case she should mislippen something of what we're gaun to do 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* 243 Aw sanna begin to mislippen ye noo at the tail o' the day

† **Misli·terate,** *a. Obs* [MIS-[1] 7.] Unlearned.

1532 *Guystarde & Sygysmonde* Lenvoy D ij, Yf ought be amys In addycyon or sence myslytterate

† **Misli·ve,** *v Obs* [MIS-[1] 1. Cf. OHG *missellebên.*] *intr* To live a bad life.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* (Th.) II. 324 Nu bið mannum sceamu þæt hi mislybban sceolon. *a* 1350 *St Matthew* 468 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg* (1881) 137 He teches þo men þat mislifand ware To mend þam self 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* May 87 If he mislive in leudnes and lust.

Mislive, variant of MISLEVE

† **Misli·ved,** *a. Obs* [f. MIS-[1] 6 + LIFE *sb.* + -ED[2] Cf. LIVED *a.*] Of evil life.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 330 O olde unholsom and mislyved man 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. iv. B vij b, If any person were mislyude in thefte, or leachers lore

Misli·ver. *rare* or *Obs.* [MIS-[1] 5] A person of evil life, an evil liver

1436 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 511/1 Alle maner of myslyvers and avowterers. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 153 Yf he sofre hyr to be an whore and a misse lyver 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 90 b, The dissolutest misliuer that liues. 1604 G. BABINGTON *Comf. Notes Levit* xiii § 5 All presumptuous mishuers, being most vncleane before God 1873 B. GREGORY *Holy Catholic Ch* 279 So many misbelievers and mislivers are members of the Church.

Misli·ving, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-[1] 3] Evil living

c 1325 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 119 Ful fresliche nht wol vs affray. And blame vs for vr mislyuyng 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 3773 Parchaunce byfor þair endyng, þat er amended of þair myslyvyng *c* 1450 *Merlin* 2 Yef they will repent and forsake their myslyvinge. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* Prol. 1, To repreue the haill misleuing Of man. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* Pref. A ij b, By our myslyuynge and fylthy synne. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram* xvii. 108 The repentaunce that a myslyuynge manne or woman taketh for theyr myslyuynge 1906 *Edin. Rev.* July 108 He suffered for his sins with his eyes fixed on fresh misliving

† **Misli·ving,** *ppl. a. Obs* [MIS-[1] 2.] Of evil life.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 78 b, A myslyvynge woman 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 731 For where mislyuyng curates be, The people are not good certayne 1558 [see prec.]. 1624 BP. HALL *Serm* in *Rem. Wks* (1660) 16 The mis-living Christian crucifies Christ again.

Misloca·te, *v. rare*—[1]. [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To misplace.

1816–30 BENTHAM *Offic Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 13 By *artificially mislocated*, understand conferred on an individual, other than him by whom the service was rendered

Misloca·tion. [MIS-1 4.] Misplacing.
a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I 203, I am confident herein is no mislocation 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. I § 1. xx. 153 The Number was originally the Transcriber's slip of the Pen; so likewise the mislocation of Aphobis. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Deontol* (1834) I 254 Dirt..is a sort of mislocation of matter in small particles 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* II. 318/1 Mislocation of the germ during its growth.

Mislo·dge, *v.* [MIS-1 1.] *trans* To lodge or place in a wrong place; † to mislay.
1676 *Lond Gaz.* No 1071/4 Lost or mislodged by a Messengers mistake 6 or 7 bundles of Parchment Court Rolls 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf* I I 146 'Tis an aspiring one [*sc* a soul], whate'er the tenement In which it is mislodged 1827 HOOD *Hero & Leander* xxxvi, Mislodging music in her pitiless breast.

† **Misloo·k,** *sb.* [MIS-1 4] Sinful looking.
1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 53 Ovide telleth in his bok Ensample touchende of mislok

† **Misloo k,** *v Obs.* [MIS-1 1.]
1. *intr.* To sin in looking.
c 1200 *O E Hom* I. 305 Ich habbe Misloket. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 56 That thei wolde Misloke, wher that thei ne scholde *Ibid.* 57 Of mislokynge how it hath ferd,..now hast thou herd.
2. To look unfavourably *on*
c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 703 And now I am myslokyd on & loured
3. *dial* (See quots)
1875–86 *W. Somerset Word bk, Mislook*, to mislay; to miss; to lose temporarily. 1876 *Mid Yorksh. Gloss, Mislook*, to overlook, neglectively

† **Mislo·re.** *Obs.* [MIS-1 4.] Evil teaching or counsel.
a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* vii. (1889) 33 Flæsclic a mislara [L *carnalium sugge(s)tiones*] *a* 1100 in Napier *O E.Glosses* 228/323 *Inlecebras*, misl[ara] *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 29 Elch pine [of helle] is fremed on þre fold wise On is þe defles tuihting and mislore.

† **Mislo·se,** *v. Obs.* [f MIS-1 1 + *lose*, LOOSE *v*] Used to render L *dissolvere*.
1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* xiv. 8 My bretheren, discoumfortiden [*v.r.* myslosedyn, Vulg. *dissolverunt*] the herte of the puple.

† **Mislo·sed,** *ppl. a Obs.* In 5 mysloset. [f. MIS-1 1 + LOSE *v.*2 Cf. OF. *meslos* blame] Dispraised, blamed.
c 1440 *Gesta Rom* xxxvii. 360 (Addit MS), Grete men are but glosede, and smale men borne downe and myslovede [*read* mislosede (*for rime*)] *c* 1450 *Bk Curtasye* 208 in *Babees Bk*, In swete wordis þe nedder was closet, Disseyuaunt euer and mysloset

† **Mislo·ve,** *v. Obs* [f. MIS-1 1 + LOVE *v.*1] *intr.* To love in a wrong way.
c 1450 in *Pol Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 134 Þat I myslufede, I aske mercy

† **Mislo·ving,** *vbl sb Obs* [f. MIS-1 3 + LOVING *vbl. sb* 2] Dispraise, depreciation.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27683 Missau, and groching alsua Bakbite, mislouing [*Cott Galba* sklander and bacbiteing]

Mislu·ck, *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* [MIS-1 4.] Misfortune.
1623 WODROFFHE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 301 It was his Mislucke to marry that wicked Wife. 1647 HEXHAM, *Een misluck*, a Mishap, or a Misluck 1711 *Countrey-Man's Let to Curat* 84 But the Misluck is, he did not believe himself. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* I. I (1877) II 47 Wha can help misluck?
So **Mislu·ck** *v intr.*, to meet with misfortune.
1647 HEXHAM, *Mislucken*, to Misluck, to Mishap 1808 JAMIESON, To *Misluck*, to miscarry, not to prosper 1855 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess, Prinzenraub* (1857) IV 343 They are to ride by two different roads towards Bohemia, that if one misluck, there may still be another to make terms

Misly, obs form of MIZZLY.

Misma·de, *pa pple.* and *ppl. a* [MIS-1 2.] Badly or wrongly made; † deformed, mis-shapen.
c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* ix (*Bertholomeus*) 217 Þe face wes awful & mysmade. 1393 in *Collect. Topogr* (1836) III 257 A feynyd chartre in oure alle forsaid confeffes name mysmaad. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 154/3 A man whiche was greuously mysmade 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w Kennedie* 53 Mismaid monstour 1640 BP HALL *Episc* II xv 172 His mis made Presbyters 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur Leigh* III. 524 Subjoined to limping possibilities Of mismade human nature. 1881 FAIRBAIRN *Stud Life Christ* vii. 115 The simple Galileans were not mismade, only unmade, men.

Misma·ke, *v* Now *Sc* [MIS-1 1.] **a.** *trans.* To make badly. † **b.** To unmake, depose. *Obs.* **c.** *refl.* To disturb oneself, put oneself out.
c 1400 *Chron. Eng.* lxxxv. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LII 24 Be stille, good wyff, quoth they, there of mysmake you noght. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii 10 That God mismakkis ȝe do amend. 1575 *Burgh Rec Edin.* 9 July (1882) 41 That we haid spokine off his Graice that we haid maid his Graice and we waild mismak him. 1613 W COWPER *Holy Alphabet* 186 Wee haue mismade our selues, . and are not now like vnto that which God created vs. 1825 JAMIESON, To *Mismack, Mismake* 1. To shape or form improperly; applied to clothes. 2 To trouble, to disturb, as 'Dinna mismake yoursell for me'. 1887 *Jamieson's Dict* Suppl s.v, He could threep a lee in your face, an' no mismak him

† **Misma·king,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-1 3] Bad composition.
1532 *Guystarde & Sygysmonde* Lenvoy D ij, And where nede is to adde or elles detray Pardon of mysmakinge gladly thou hym pray.

† **Misma·nage,** *sb. Obs. rare*-1. [MIS-1 4.] Bad management; improper administration.
a 1716 BEVERLEY *Virginia* (1722) I. § 20 That this Disappointment proceeded from a Mismanage of Government.

Misma·nage, *v.* [MIS-1 1.] *trans.* and *intr.* To manage badly or wrongly. Also **Misma naged** *ppl a.*, **Misma naging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV xvii § 4 The Business of Assemblies would be in danger to be mismanag'd. 1698 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* (1699) 138 The Clergy mismanage sometimes, and they must be told of their faults. 1699 — *Def. Short View* 68 As for his Mismanaging, he must account to his Master. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. ix. 294 The good of the community . . so formidably threatened in their mismanaging hands. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 89 A mismanaged estate. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 21 Feb 5/3 In some respects our foreign policy has been mismanaged
Hence **Misma·nageable** *a.*
1883 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xc 162 A kind of girl . who is more or less spoilable and mis-manageable.

Misma·nagement. [MIS-1 4] Bad or improper management or administration
1668 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Nov., The reason he had to suspect his mismanagement of his money in Ireland 1690 LOCKE *Govt* II XIX § 225 Such Revolutions happen not upon every little Mismanagement in publick Affairs 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 456 Old mismanagements, taxations new 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 82 The mismanagement 'of the blessed theatrical people, who, delay every thing to the last' 1878 LECKY *Eng in 18th C* I III. 423 In the English service mismanagement and languor were general.

Misma·nager. [MIS-1 5] A bad manager.
1683 in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin* (1753) I. vi 104 Mismanadgers and Imbezlers of the Common Good. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 ¶ 3, I would fain ask any of the present Mismanagers, Why should not Rope-dancers [etc] appear again on our Stage? 1780 BURKE *Œcon. Reform* Wks III. 247 A long and unbroken pedigree of mismanagers 1862 *Public Opin.* 26 July 'Contents', The Mismanagement and Mismanagers in the War Department. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* VII. 229 He would find that the mismanagement could be 'arrested', instead of the mismanager.

Misma·nnered, *a. north* [MIS-1 6.] Ill-mannered, unmannerly
1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1862) I cvi 268 Some pining and mismannered hunger. 1790 MRS WHEELER *Westmld Dial* (1821) 57 Sic like mismannerd deins [= doings]. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Mismannered*, unbecoming *Cumb.*
So † **Misma·nners,** bad manners
1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* IV i (1708) 41, I hope your Honour will excuse my Mismanners to whisper before you 1820 HOGG *Winter Even. T* II IX 42, I do beseetsh yer pardoune for myne grit follye and mismainners

Misma·rk, *v.* [MIS-1 1. Cf ON. *mismarka* to mark (a sheep) wrongly]
† 1 *refl.* To make a wrong guess. (Cf. MARK *v.* II)
c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix 123 *Petrus* Of his company never are I was kende. Þou haste þe mismarkid.
2. *trans.* To mark, note, or designate wrongly. Also in pa. pple., having wrong markings.
a 1535 MORE *Answ Poysoned Bk* v ii Wks 1135/1 In a side [=page] after misse marked with the noumber of 249, which should haue been marked . 259 1699 COLLIER *Def. Short View* 90 His Objections at Big Allyances, is somewhat unfairly transcrib'd, and the Page mismark'd 1700 — *and Def Short View* 101 Why is Nature thus disguis'd, and Quality mismark'd? 1904 *Daily Chron.* 30 Aug 8/1 It does not matter if the birds are a trifle mismarked.

Misma·rriage. [MIS-1 4.] An unsuitable marriage. So **Misma rry** *v.* (*lit* and *fig.*).
1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ormond* iv (1833) 42 He was never the same man, especially since his last mis marriage. 1892 *Sat Rev.* 2 July 29/2 The absurd words he mismarried. 1893 SWINBURNE *Stud Prose & Poetry* (1894) 121 The woes . of any couple accidentally or otherwise mismarried

Mismase, obs. form of MIZMAZE

Misma·tch, *sb* [MIS-1 4] A bad match.
1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iv II Argt. 6 Mis Matches taxt 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV 65 See you not the mismatch that there is in our minds? 1881 MRS A R ELLIS *Sylvestra* II 168 That mismatch began the mending of Philip 1883 *Harper's Mag* Mar 538/1 The saucer a mismatch

Misma·tch, *v.* [MIS-1 1] *trans* To match ill, badly, or unsuitably, esp. in marriage; *pass* to be ill-matched or ill-mated Also **Misma tched** *ppl a.*, **Misma tching** *vbl sb.*
1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* v. x, *Cup* I am studying how to match them *Mer.* How to mis-match them were harder 1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* II 4 (1865) 288 How preposterous and mismatched is an erected countenance and a grovelling spirit! 1638 in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm) I. 282 Here and there a mismatched suit, but none complete 1643 MILTON *Divorce* 18 One example of mis-matching with an Infidell. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* IV, Sure that Face Was meant for Honesty, but Heav'n mis-match'd it 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* II 8/1 If the Members be..not mismatcht nor unsightly. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 73, I have heard persons mentioned, but, if I tried, I think I should, in some cases mismatch names and opinions 1853 FELTON *Fam Lett* xliii. (1865) 317 A mismatched pair of Eleusinian steeds 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* 1426 The belts are of different lengths, so as to mismatch the sections as they are revolved.
Hence **Misma·tchment** = MISMATCH *sb.*
1858 MRS. GORE *Heckington* III xliii. 283 The mismatchments created by those hypocrisies of modern life which [etc].

Misma·ted, *pa. pple* and *ppl. a.* [MIS-1 2.] Ill-mated, ill-matched, unsuitably allied.
1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 382 The windows carefully mismated, no two of a size. 1858 J. G. HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* v 132 A mismated match is much worse than unmated life. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1275 Not all mismated with a yawning clown. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 245/1 Several pairs of mismated oars.

Mismay·, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial* [Alteration of DISMAY or ESMAY by substitution of the prefix MIS-1 9. For the sense cf. MISMAKE *v.* c.] *trans.* To trouble, disturb, 'upset'; chiefly *refl.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15265 Mismai yow noght, mi breþer dere, Quat-sum yee her or se. 1438 *Bk. Alex. Grt.* (Bannatyne Cl) 21 We na wayis sould vs mismay. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lxii, Than as I mocht with curage all mismaid, . Sair abaisit, beliue I thus out braid. 1825–80 JAMIESON, To *Mismae*, to disturb, as 'She never mismaed her mind'.

Mismaze, variant of MIZMAZE.

† **Mismea·n,** *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 1.] *trans.* **a.** To mean or intend wrongly. **b** To misinterpret.
1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* 230 Our northerne name of Peg, misment for Margaret. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 61 Mismeane me not.

† **Mismea·ning,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-1 3.] Wrong intention.
a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1622) 417 He saw the misfortune not the mismeaning of his worke, was like to bring that creature to end

† **Mismea·ning,** *ppl a. Obs* [MIS-1 2.] Wrong-thinking.
1387–8 T. USK *Test Love* II. ix (Skeat) l. 88 Heretykes and misse-mening people.

Mismea·sure, *v.* [MIS-1 1.] *trans.* To measure or estimate incorrectly.
1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* v 974 With aim mis measur'd, and impetuous speed. *Ibid.* IX 1330 Time, eternity! ('Tis these, mis measur'd, ruin all mankind). 1851 E. FITZGERALD *Euphranor* 72 The moralist who worked alone and . in his closet was most apt to mismeasure Humanity. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Brevia* IV. in *Posth Wks.* (1891) I 261 What motive should that furnish him for mismeasuring Nineveh?
So **Mismea surement,** wrong measurement.
1859 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* I. 392 *note*, The habitual mismeasurement of the value of things 1900 MORLEY *Cromwell* III I 204 Mismeasurement of forces

Misme·tre, *v.* [MIS-1 1.] *trans.* To spoil the metre of. Hence **Misme·tring** *vbl. sb.*
c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1796 So preye I god that noon miswryte thee, Ne thee mismetre for defaute of tongue. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* (Percy Soc) 220 Go, little boke! I praye God the save From misse metryng by wrong impression 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII concl. 217 Take gud tent . Ȝhe nowder maggill nor mismetir my ryme 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II 228 *note*, Whether these verses are her own composition, or whether she only remembered, and elongated, and mis-metered them 1891 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* III. VII. 207 No one capable of reading can manage to mismetre them.

† **Mismi·nded,** *ppl. a. Obs rare*-1. [MIS-1 2.] Perverted in mind.
1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 25 Mad and misminded, priuate of wisedome.

Mismo·ve. *U.S.* [MIS-1 4.] A faulty move or step in action
1877 T B ALDRICH *Queen of Sheba* VIII (1885) 158 He had been guilty of a mismove in attempting to take her at a disadvantage. 1901 *N Amer Rev* Feb 166 It is a distress to look on and note the mismoves, they are so strange and so awkward.

† **Mismo·ved,** *a. Obs.* [MIS-1 6] Moved unrhythmically
?*a* 1500 in Grose, etc *Antiq Rep* (1809) IV. 407 How may a mysmovede tymere judge a trew instrument?

† **Misna·me,** *sb.* [MIS-1 4] An abusive name.
1481 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 315 Callenge hym knaffe, or horson, or defie, or any yoder mysname

Misna·me, *v* [MIS-1 1.]
1 *trans.* To call by a wrong name; to name wrongly; = MISCALL 1. Often with compl.
1537 tr *Latimer's Serm bef Convocation* C vij, They be misnamed children of lyghte for as moche as they so hate lyghte. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 244 Oftentimes mis naming vnto them the places they passed by. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 145 Though he misname the man, and nicknames him Darius Medus 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 84 ¶ 4 By the Force of a Tyrant Custom, which is mis named a Point of Honour, the Duellist kills his Friend 1774 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II xxxvii, In that Elysian age (misnamed of gold) 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* I 497 If James and Joses and Simon were habitually called brothers when they were only cousins, it can only be said that they were needlessly and systematically misnamed
† 2. To call by an abusive name. = MISCALL 2.
c 1500 *Coventry Corpus Chr. Plays* 6/160 *Josoff* Thogh thatt I dyd the mys name, Marce, Mare! *a* 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* Wks. I. 211 Bycause ye her mysnamed, And wolde haue her defamed *c* 1550 BALE *K Johan* (Camden) 85 If thu with an hatefull harte Misnamest a kyng. 1632 SHERWOOD, To misname, *improperer.*
So **Misna·med** *ppl. a.*, wrongly named.
1839 HALLAM *Hist Lit.* II v. § 58 A tone of sadness reigns through this misnamed Paradise of Daintiness 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 164 The now misnamed Pacific Ocean.

Misna·ming, *vbl. sb* [MIS-1 3.]
1. The giving of a wrong name to a person or a thing; in *Law* = MISNOMER.
1539 *Act* 31 *Hen VIII*, c. 13 § 16 Misrecitall, misnaming or non-recitall 1599 THYNNE *Animadv* (1875) 61 Althoughe there be no mysnamynge of the signe [Taurus] 1653 KITCHIN *Jurisd Courts Leet* (ed. 2) 398 Defendant pleads misnaming of himself. 1689 *Grant* in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 671 The .. misnameing or not nameing of any demise or grant.
† 2. Calling by abusive names. *Obs.*
1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. 32 And whom [illegible] could not move by sophisticall arguing, them you [illegible] to confute by scandalous misnaming.

Misne, obs. form of MIZEN.

† **Misni·m**, *v. Obs.* [f. MIS-[1] 1 + NIM *v.* Cf. OHG. *missenemen* to err.] **a.** *trans.* To mistake. **b.** *intr.* To make a mistake; to err, do wrong.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 46 3if 3e gluffeð of wordes, oðer mis nimeð uers, nimeð ower uenie dun et ter eorðe, oðer ualleð adun al uor muchel misnimunge. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 455 3ef þu ne misnome onont ure maumez. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3091 Quad pharaon, 'ic haue mis-numen'. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 211 He proued þat þe kyng misnam, & did grete trespas. 1340 *Ayenb.* 83 Ine oþre quereles huanne me mysnymþ.

Hence † **Misni·ming** *vbl. sb.*: **a.** error; **b.** mis-appropriation.

a 1225 [see above]. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 10465 3uf eni clerc vorȝeue out þe king of suich mis nimınge 1340 *Ayenb* 160 þo þet ine alle þinges habbeþ discrecion and mesure wyþ-oute misnimynge.

Misnome (misnōu·m), *v.* Only in pa. pple. [Back formation f. MISNOMER.] *trans.* To misname.

1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Vale without Title* II 101 The effect of a principle superior to either pride or misnomed delicacy. 1822 T G. WAINEWRIGHT *Ess & Crit* (1880) 294 *note*, The misnomed Grecian Shepherdess 1852 LYTTON in *Blackw. Mag* LXXI 86/1 This *My Novel* was misnomed and insulted as 'a Continuation of *The Caxtons*'.

Misnomer (misnōu mər), *sb.* Also 5 **-noumer**, 7-8 **-nosmer**. [a. AF., OF. *mesnom(m)er* inf. used subst., f. *mes-* MIS-[2] + *nommer* to name:—L. *nōmināre* (see NOMINATE *v.*).]

1 *Law.* A mistake in naming a person or place

1455 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 334/1 To allege or plede misnoumer. 1532 *Dial on Laws Eng* II. xlviii. 122 He pledeth misnomer [*ed* 1638 misnosiner]. *a* 1625 SIR H FINCH *Law* (1636) 385 The defendant may plead misnosmer of himself, or no such towne. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 328 A plea in abatement is principally for a misnomer, a wrong name, or a false addition to the prisoner 1846 *Act* 9 & 10 *Vict.* c 95 § 59 No misnomer or inaccurate description of any person or place in any such plaint or summons shall vitiate the same 1882 *Act* 45 & 46 *Vict* c 50 § 241 No misnomer or inaccurate description of any person, body corporate, or place shall hinder the full operation of this Act.

2 *gen.* The use of a wrong name, misapplication of a term

1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII XXVII 304 The second [difficulty] pitcheth upon a misnomer of the Prophet, as whether that Prophecie was uttered or written by Zachariah, or Jeremiah. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Sin Mancatching* Wks 1716 I 174 The Spirit of God miscalls none, and never is guilty of any misnomer 1796 MME D'ARBLAY *Lett* 16 Dec, You would not accuse yourself of a misnomer in calling him cherub 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II vi. 206 A kind of misnomer which classifies all Scott's books as novels 1882 PEBODY *Eng Journalism* XXI 159 The City which, by a misnomer, is called the Metropolis

3. A wrong name or designation.

1657 W MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινη* Def VI 309 The Notion of Presbytery (which sure is a misnomer) 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II v. 307 To pass by abundance of Misnomers he will needs call the Person I name Drub-Devil, Devil Driver 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cc, My name of Epic's no misnomer 1891 DRIVER *Introd Lit O T* (1892) 471 *note*, The term 'Chaldee' for the Aramaic of either the Bible or the Targums is a misnomer

Misno·mer, *v.* [f prec.] *trans.* To misname. Chiefly in pa. pple. and ppl a. = Called by a name which is a misnomer, misnamed

1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I lxi 404 The misnomered free gifts which we read of in some kingdoms on extraordinary occasions 1795 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Wks* (1812) III 435 Whose life (misnomer'd life) is death, rank death. 1848 *Fraser's Mag* XXXVIII 134 Louis, misnomered *le Grand* 1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* I II ii. 186 He was beginning sorely to repent the precipitate step which he misnomered hospitality. 1884 EDERSHEIM *Life of Jesus* (ed 2) II 562 The wretched witticisms of what is misnomered common sense

† **Misno·te**, *v. Obs.* [f. MIS-[1] 1 + NOTE *v.*] *trans* To abuse.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 130 Saul, *abutens, siue abusio* Vor Saul, on Ebreuwisch, is mis-notinge an Englisch ant te ualse ancre mis noteð ancre nome.

Misnu·mber, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans* To number incorrectly.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. i. § 8 Which might well make it suspected, that the Armies by Sea, before spoken of, were misse numbred 1774 GOSTLING *Walk Canterb* (1777) 140 The misnumbering the prebendal houses. 1906 *Bookman* Mar. (Educ. Suppl.) 25 The last twelve pieces are misnumbered, 103-114 instead of 147-158.

Misnu·rture, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] To train up badly.

1625 BP. HALL *Contempl., O T.* XIX *Elisha cursing children*, He would punish the parents mis nurturing their children with the death of those children.

† **Misnu·rtured**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 2.] Badly brought up; ill-bred; unmannerly. Hence **Misnu·rturedness.**

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S.T.S.) II. 84 It was ane misnurtartnes [*v. r.* misnortourit] deid and he was bot ane knaif that did it. *Ibid* 120 The scottismen growis nevir misnorturit nor dissobedient to thair governouris. 1616 ROLLOCK *Lect.* XXXV. 343 This homelines will not be with misnourturnesse [*sic*, ? *misprint*], and with an opinion of pairtie. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) I XXVII. 62 That which idle on-waiting cannot doe, misnurtured crying and knocking will doe.

Miso- (məiso, miso), before a vowel usually **mis-**, repr. Gr. μισο- (μισ-), combining form of the root of μισεῖν to hate, μῖσος hatred. The compounds formed in Greek with this prefix are of the same kind as those with the similar φιλο-, PHILO-, but, both in Greek and in English, they are much less numerous than in the case of the latter prefix. The most important adoptions and coinages will be found as main words, viz. MISANTHROPY, MISOGAMY, MISOGYNY, MISOLOGY, MISONEISM, and the related words; others, chiefly nonce-words, follow here. **Misoba·silist** [Gr. μισοβασιλεύς], a hater of kings. **Misoca·pnic** *a.* [In Bp. Montagu's Lat. edition (1619) of James I's works *A Counterblaste to Tobacco* appears as *Misocapnus*: Gr. καπνός smoke], hating tobacco smoke; so **Misoca·pnist**, a hater of tobacco smoke. **Misoca·tholic** *a.*, hating what is (Roman) Catholic. **Mi·soclere** *a.* [eccl. Gr. κλῆρος clergy], clergy-hating. **Miso·cyny** [Gr. κυν-, κύων dog], hatred of dogs. **Misoga·llic** *a.*, characterized by hatred of the French. **Misogra·mmatist** [Gr. γράμματα 'letters', pl. of γράμμα letter], a hater of letters or learning **Mi·so-Hellene** [cf. Gr. μισέλλην], a hater of the Greeks. **Mi·somath**, a hater of mathematics. **Misomona·rchical** *a.*, detesting monarchy. **Misomu·sist** [Gr. μοῦσα learning], a hater of learning. **Misopæ·dist** [cf. Gr. μισοπαιδ-, μισόπαις], a child-hater. **Miso-pa·rson**, a hater of parsons. **Misopa·terist**, a hater of the Fathers of the Christian Church. **Misopogoni·stically** *adv* [Gr. μισοπώγων name of a satire by the emperor Julian: πώγων beard], with a hatred of beards. **Misopole·mical** *a.* [cf. Gr. μισοπόλεμος], war-hating. **Miso·scopist** [Gr. σκοπεῖν to look at], a hater of sights. **Miso·sophist** [cf. Gr μῖσόσοφος], a hater of wisdom; so **Miso·sophy**, hatred of wisdom. **Misothe·ism** [cf. Gr μῖσόθεος], hatred of God or gods, so **Misothe·ist, Misothei·stic** *a.* **Misotramo·ntanism**, hatred of what is 'tramontane'. **Misoty·ranny** [cf. Gr. μῖσοτύραννος], hatred of tyranny. **Mi·soxene** [Gr μισόξενος], a hater of strangers; so **Miso·xeny** [Gr. μῖσοξενία], hatred of strangers. † **Misoxy·genous** *a*, having no chemical affinity for oxygen.

1638 in *Bk Sc Pasquils* (1868) 43 Frome All monster *Misobasilists Almighty God deliver us 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* VII, I hat 'Misocapnic Solomon James I 1839 'JOSEPH FUME' *Paper on Tobacco* 70 Offending the nostrils of all *misocapnists with the fumes of his mundungus 1857 ELLIS & BLACKBURN *Rep. Cases Q B* VII 190 He would not have approved of the *misocatholic opinions 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV 182 King Henry the sixth, acted herein by some *misoclere Courtiers sent this Arch Bishop for a New years gift, a shred-pie 1889 *Sat Rev.* 26 Oct. 450/1 They seldom express their '*misocyny' articulately 1897 *Edin Rev* July 31 The *misogallic language and policy of Signor Crispi *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* (1662) III 68 Wat Tyler being a *Misogrammatist (if a good Greek word may be given to so Barbarous a Rebel) 1868 VISCT STRANGFORD *Selection* (1869) I. 345 A dastardly anti Christian *miso-Hellene 1872 DE MORGAN *Budget* 418 The great *misomath of our own day 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog Chr Kings* 158 Our *Miso monarchicall Statists and Sectaries. 1642 SIR E DERING *Sp on Relig* 116 Our better cause hath gained by this light which doth convince our *Miso musists. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 655 Children, says the *misopaedist, are not only unfeeling 1795 G WAKEFIELD *Reply 2nd Pt Paine* 54 For me, who am engaged in this controversy with our *miso parson 1840 G. S FABER *Prim Doctr Regen* p xvii, Lest it should be eagerly caught up, by some strenuous *Misopaterist, as stultifying the legitimate Principle of an Appeal to Antiquity 1842 MRS BROWNING *Grk. Chr Poets* Poems 1890 V 135 He and Basil talked low and *misopogonistically of their fellow-student Julian's bearded boding smiles. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 167 The *misopolemical Cobden 1873 LOWELL *Lett* (1894) II 111 He has become a thorough *misoscopist or hater of sights. 1890 *Eng Illustr Mag* Nov 130, I am a *mysosophist' All wisdom is vanity, and I hate it! 1880-30 COLERIDGE in *Lit Rem* (1838) III 33 Schools of psilology and *misosophy are here out of the question 1846 DE QUINCEY *Christianity* Wks 1859 XII 251 Hypocrisy, the cringing of sycophants, and the credulities of fear, united to conceal this *misotheism. 1881 H HARTSHORNE *Glance 20th Cent.* 56 They unite ourselves as *misotheists, against all that is called God. *Ibid*, The new *Misotheistic Association. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Mackintosh* Wks 1862 XII. 78 Machiavelli's fierce *misotramontanism. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* v. 148 The known *miso tyranny of the family. 1883 *Q Rev* Jan 107 His fellow *misoxene of a nearer East. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit* IX ix. (1623) 614 Our *Misoxenie (or hatred to strangers) was no new qualitie 1674 JOSSELYN *Two Voy.* 125 Both Men and Women are guilty of Misoxenie 1799 SIR H DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys & Med. Knowl.* 223 The terms philoxygenous and *misoxygenous must be changed

Misobse·rvance. *rare* [MIS-[1] 4.] Failure to observe rules or conditions properly. Also † **Misobse·rvancy.**

1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) I. xl. 80/1 Yf they use in theyr doonge ony mysobseruaunce. 1637 EARL MONM tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 49 Misobservancie differs from contempt. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. v. 643 That as soon as any misobservance was laid hold of by the judge, the whole of the preceding operations. should be set aside.

So **Misobse·rve** *v*, **Misobse·rver.**

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* IX. 87 The Covnanteers (For so I call them as misobservers of the Cov'nant). 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 81 If I misobserve not, they [*sc.* children] love to be treated as rational Creatures, sooner than is imagin'd

Miso·ccupy. [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To occupy amiss. Also **Miso** occupied *ppl. a.*

1534 MORE *Treat Passion* Wks. 1330/2 He may misse occupy his eares and heape vp in his hart a dongehyl of theyr dyuelyshe vanities. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Deontol* (1834) II ii. 113 Unoccupied or misoccupied time.

Misogamy (məis-, misǫ·gămi). [ad. mod L. *misogami-a*, a Gr. *μισογαμί-α, f. μῖσόγαμος hating marriage (Stephanus), f. μισο- MISO- + γάμος marriage. Cf F *misogamie*] Hatred of marriage.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Misogamie* (*misogamia*), hating of marriage. 18 LAMB *Let to Coleridge* (L.) It is misogyny rather than misogamy that he affects 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl* VIII 397 Not through any foolish independence of mankind, or adventurous misogamy.

So **Miso·gamist**, a hater of marriage; **Misogamic** (məiso-, misogæ·mik) *a.*, marriage-hating.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Misogamist*, a Marriage-hater 1780 M MADAN *Thelyphthora* II 89 *note*, Notwithstanding all the bitterness of that gloomy misogamist Jerome. 1877 MRS FORRESTER *Mignon* I 34 A cynical old misogamist 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan 3/2 Any doubt he may have ever cherished in his misogamic breast concerning woman's creative capacity

Misogyne (məi so-, mi sǫdʒin). *rare*—[1]. [ad Gr. μῖσογυνης (see MISOGYNIST). Cf. F. *misogyne.*] A woman hater.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit* (Bohn) 112 The Misogyne, Boccaccio

So **Misogy·nic, Misogynous** (məis-, misǫ·dʒinəs) *adjs.*, woman-hating.

1825 *New Monthly Mag* XV 247 A cynic misogynic heretic old bachelor 1859 MEREDITH *R Feverel* XXV, His misogynic soul 1884 *Trans Cumbld & Westmld Lit. Assoc* X 41 A woman has been, by misogynous old bachelors, said to be at the bottom of all mischief

Misogynist (məis-, misǫ dʒinist). Also 7 **-genyst.** [f. Gr. μῖσογύνης (f. μῖσο- MISO + γύνη woman) + -IST.] A woman-hater

1620 *Swetnam Arraigned* I ii A 4 [Mysogenos loq] Swetnams name, Will be more terrible in womens eares, Then euer yet Misogenysts hath beene 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* I xii § 3 Junius, at the first little better then a Misogynist, was afterwards so altered from himself, that he successively married foure wives 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I 308 That surly old misogynist, as he was deemed, Sir Oliver 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin* XXXIV (1878) 274 'Confound all women, I say', muttered the young misogynist 1900 W. L. COURTNEY *Idea of Tragedy* 104 Many critics have called him [*sc* Euripides] misogynist, and certainly he says very hard things of the female sex.

Hence **Miso·gynism** = MISOGYNY; **Misogyni·stic, -gyni·stical** *adjs* = MISOGYNIC.

1821 *New Monthly Mag* I 88 The sentiment has been re echoed by every misogynistic satirist 1830 H N COLERIDGE *Grk Poets* (1834) 274 Euripides did not indulge his supposed misogynism beyond the taste of his audience. 1850 J BROWN *Horæ Subs*, *Locke & Sydenham* (1858) 10 This misogynistical rosicrucian was brought over to Oxford by Boyle 1876 H KINGSLEY *Grange Garden* I 30 Ben Jonson in his hideous misogynism 1891 *Harper's Mag* Jan. 196/2 The misogynistic lament that 'Adam ever lost a rib'

Misogyny (məis-, misǫ·dʒini). [ad. mod.L. *misogyni-a*, n. Gr μῖσογυνία, f μῖσογύνης (see MISOGYNIST). Cf. F *misogynie*] Hatred of women.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Misogynie* (*misoginia*), the hate or contempt of women. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Misogyny* 18.. [see MISOGAMY] 1882 H C MERIVALE *Fancies of B* I i 7 He . . walked the banks apart, a thing of misogyny, in a suit of flannel

Misology (məis-, misǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad. Gr μῖσολογία (corresp to μισόλογος hating reason) see MISO- and -LOGY] Hatred of reason or discussion; also, hatred of learning or knowledge.

1833 COLERIDGE *Table t* 16 Feb, Misology, or hatred and depreciation of knowledge 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1853) 327 Bruno's scorn sprang from no misology 1865 GROTE *Plato* II XXIII 155 Tinged with misology, or the hatred of free argumentative discussion

So **Miso·logist, Misologue** (məi·so-, mi sǫlǫg), a hater of reason or discussion.

1866 M P W. BOLTON *Inquis Philos* 89 'Let us not', replies Socrates, 'become misologues, as some persons become misanthropists'. 1871 JOWETT *Plato* I. 438 As there are misanthropists or haters of men, there are also misologists or haters of ideas 1873 MORLEY *Struggle Nat Educ* 66 What statesmanship is that which invests its priests with a new function, and entrusts afresh a holy army of misologists with the control of national instruction?

Misomere, obs. form of MIDSUMMER

† **Mison.** *Obs* = MISY 1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX iii II. 7 Of the excrescence name Misy [*marg.* or, Mison]. *Ibid*, Misy [*marg* or, Mison rather, according to Turneb] 1611 FLORIO, *Misi*, a kinde of excresence of the earth called Misons passing sweet in smell and taste.

Mison, obs. form of MIZEN.

Misoneism (məiso, mi-onī iz'm). [ad. It. *misoneismo* (Lombroso *L'uomo delinquente* (1889) I. 21), f. Gr. μῖσο- MISO- + νέ-ος NEW: see -ISM.] Hatred of novelty. Hence **Misone·ist**, a hater of novelty; **Misonei·stic** *a.*, characterized by misoneism.

1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Oct 782 The fear of the unknown has been named misoneism. It is best exemplified in children and savages. 1891 H ZIMMERN in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 206/2 'What else is it but this that we call misoneistic', continues Lombroso, 'that prevents the

speedy acceptance of scientific improvements'? 1891 *Review of Rev.* Jan. 83/2 The most thoroughgoing misoneist

†Misopi·nion. *Obs* [Mis-1 4.] An erroneous opinion.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 2 Certayne thynges of the whiche bothe men and women .haue conceauyd very erronious and misopinions 1624 Bp. Hall *True Peacemaker* (1645) 102 Every fault is a crime; every mis opinion an heresie. 1640 — *Episc.* 1 xii 54 Were there not foule mis-opinions in the Churches of Corinth, Galatia, Thessalonica, Colosse? 1680 Waller *Div. Medit.* 35 Nothing but ignorance is the mother of this misopinion

Misordai·ned, *pa pple* [Mis-1 2.] †a. Not guided or directed. *Obs.* b. Irregularly ordained So †**Misordai·ning** *vbl. sb*, misdirection.

c 1400 Mysordeyninge [see Misordinance]. 1456 Sir G Haye *Law Armis* (S T S) 291 But hete, but wilfulnes of a disordinate lust, . but favour mysordanyt. 1640 Bp. Hall *Episc* II xv. 172 A Nullity pronounced of those his misordained

Miso·rder, *sb.* Now *rare.* [Mis-1 4.]

1. = Disorder (in various senses); absence or breach of order; confusion; disorderly conduct, misbehaviour

c 1400 *Ser J Maundevelle & Gt Souden* (MS. Bodl. e. Museo 160, fol 111 b), They by & selle by craft & gyn, Theyr mysorder cawses alle myscheve 1494 Fabyan *Chron* II xlvi 29 After hym reygned xx. Kynges successyuely . of the whiche is no mencyon made eyther for their rudenesse or discordaunt meanes, or maners the whiche mysordre Clerkes disdayned to wryte or put in memory *c* 1515 Br West in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser III I 182, I have begonne my Visitacyon in my Cathedrall Churche of Ely, wher I have ffounde suche Mysorder that [etc.] 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* ccxiv (1636) 228 It is better to preserve health by sobriety and temperance, than by surfet and misorder, to make the body weake and sickly 1646 R. Baillie *Anabaptism* (1647) Pref A, When an Army is once put in such misorder as it begins to run. 1654 Z Coke *Logick* 50 The misorder (ἀταξία) in this motion is not from the soul. 1849 H Miller *Footpr Creat* ix (1874) 160 The limbs seem to exhibit merely the amount of natural misarrangement and misorder.

b. An instance of disorder; an ill-ordered procedure or state of things.

1538 Starkey *England* I iii 20 Except we serch out al commyn fautys and general mysordurys. 1623 Camden *Rem* (1636) 263 His Uncles with other of that faction, who sought to reforme the misorders of his Counsellours. *a* 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem* (1688) 96, I will speak of the redress of some misorders very frequent in our Age 1709 Strype *Ann Ref* xlv. 462 Because he found still the Continuance of that his misorder 1885 Edgar *Old Ch Life Scot* v 234 To report to the Session what scandals and misorders existed within the bounds of his charge.

†2. Bad or wrong order. In first two quots. with reference to the 'ordering' of clergy. *Obs*

1561 *Burnynge of Paules Church*, etc (1563) O ij b, The order by whiche oure Byshops and Priestes are made nowe, is more agreeing to the tradition of Thapostles than that misorder wherby the Popish prelates order their clergy. 1563-83 Foxe *A & M.* 1693/2 *Boner* Well Syr, what say you to the Sacrament of Orders? *Smith.* Ye may call it the Sacrament of misorders 1641 R B K *Parallel of Liturgy with Mass-bk* 87 We follow punctually the misorders .. we cast the Epistles ever before and the Gospels behind

†Miso·rder, *v Obs* [Mis-1 1]

1. *trans.* To put into disorder or confusion, to confuse, disturb

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI ccix 223 The doughter of Canutus by whome many thynges were mysse orderyd, and specyally by ye subtylytie of this Erle Goodwyn 1530 Palsgr 638/1 Who hath mysordred these thynges sythe I wente I dyd put every thyng in his ryght place 1555 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) 262 That which shall be misordered by negligence. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen IV*, IV ii 33 The Time (mis order'd) doth Crowd vs, and crush vs, to this monstrous Forme

2 To ill-treat, ill-use.

1550 Coverdale *Spir Perle* xxviii 265 When he was mocked scourged and most cruelly misordered and dealt with all. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* v ii (Manly), Master Doctor vpon you here complaineth That you and your maides shuld him much misorder

3. *refl.* To misbehave, misconduct oneself; to be disorderly or ill-behaved.

1505 *Rep. Var Coll.* (Hist MSS Comm 1901) I 5 If there be any of the bretherne ... that messay or do in mysorderynge hyme selffe one anenst another. 1572 *Act* 14 *Eliz* c 5 § 2 Every person or persons taken vagrant wandring and misordering themselves 1588 *Nottingham Rec* IV 220 For misorderinge hym selfe in the sarmon time 1740 *Act* 13 *Geo II*, c. 24 The County where such Person shall be so found begging, or otherwise misordering him or herself.

†Miso·rdered, *ppl. a. Obs.* [Mis-1 2.]

1 Of disorderly behaviour; ill-conducted.

1529 More *Dyalogs* IV Wks 274/1 Where were become al good ordre among men, if euery misordred wretche myght alledge that his mischeuous dede was his desteny? *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I (Arb) 33 Fewe of them cum to any great aige, by reason of their misordered life when they were yong 1605 *Play of Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 168 Thou lewd misordered villain

2. Disordered, confused, deranged; irregular.

1538 in *Lett Suppr Monast* (Camden) 184 A better deade for the comen wealth and dew reformacion of the whole mysordered dyocesse can not be purposed 1559 *Primer* in *Priv Prayers* (1851) 101 No agreement of opinions, but, as it were, in a misordered quire, every man singeth a contrary note 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* I. § 43 Anger is misordered, when it is unadvisedly, or immeasurably moved. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 31 Christ must oil the wheels of mis-ordered will 1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 397 This mis order'd world, these lawless times.

†Miso·rdering, *vbl. sb Obs.* [Mis-1 3.] a. Mismanagement; misrule. b. Disturbance. c. Misconduct

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 61 In ony other euyl kepyng of thy syght, or misorderyng of ony other of all thy senses. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c 18 Misorderynge of the saide riuer by casting in of dunge 1625 Bp Mountagu *App Cæsar* 3 Any misbeing, misordering, misdemeaning in any point 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 8 Who for misordering of his people was deposed by them.

†Miso·rderly, *a. Obs.* [Mis-1 6, 7.] Unruly, disorderly; irregular, confused.

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I (Arb) 28 Lest his ouermoch hearinge of you driue him to seeke some misorderlie shifte. *Ibid.* 91 This kinde of misorderlie meter. *a* 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* I (1673) 164 Unruly and misorderly affections. 1661 *Plymouth Col. Rec* (1855) III 213 Misorderly carriages tending to disturbance in the towne of Eastham.

†Miso·rderly, *adv. Obs.* [Mis-1 6, 7.] In a disorderly manner

a 1557 *Diurn Occurr* (Bannatyne Cl) 36 The Scottis without any skaith fled mis-ordourlie 1558 Kennedy *Compend. Tract* in *Wodrow Soc Misc* (1844) 142 Takand the place of authoritie mysordourlie on thame selfis 1592 Stow *Ann.* 1146 Being taken begging, vagrant, and wandring misorderly [cf Misorder *v.* 3, quot 1572]

†Miso·rdinance. *Obs* [Mis-1 4.] a. Lack of order or regularity b. Misconduct.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 84 Mys ordynaunce [*v.r.* mysordeyninge] of dietynge 1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* 252 b, Who can rehers eche sort of folysshenes That vs mysgydeth through our mysordynaunce?

Misordina·tion. [Mis-1 4.] Improper ordination 1664 [see Misconsecration]

†Miso·rned, *ppl a. Obs.* [f. Mis-1 2 + **orned* after F. *orné* adorned. (Cf. Orne *a.*2)] Unadorned.

15 R Copland *Helyas* Prol in Thoms *E Eng. Prose Rom* (1828) III 2 To take no regard to the languag misorned and rude

†Misow·ning, *vbl sb Obs.* [Mis-1 7] Disowning.

1661 J Davies *Civil Warres* 311 Manifesting an utter dislike and misowning of theirs and the kings proceedings.

†Mispai·r. *Obs* In 5 **myspayre** [? Alteration of Despair: see Mis-1 9] ? Despair.

14 . *Sir Beues* 4264 (MS Cant in Hall) The kyng Edgare Dryveth the to grete myspayre [*MS A.* to mechele bismare].

†Mispa·rlance. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Of *mes parlance* see Mis- and Parlance.] Evil speaking

c 1570 *Pride & Lowl* (1841) 49 And praied witnesse of his fowle misparlaunce

Mispay·, *v.* [a. OF. *mespai-er*, see Mis-2 and Pay *v* 1]

†1. *trans* To displease, dissatisfy; to anger, irritate *Obs*

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 198 Hwose is wel ipaied zif heo is ipreised, & mis ipaied zif heo mis itold swuch ase heo wolde. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 7811 So þe barons þem nought mispaye, Ne þe comun folk affraye *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxxviii 23 If thou see any thynge in my way that is mispayand til the *c* 1440 *York Myst* v. 64 To do is us full lothe, þat should oure god myspaye 1493 *Dives & Pauper* II. xix 1 v), If thou art nat myspayed whan thou heryst them [*sc.* oaths], thou takest goddes name in veyne

2. To pay by mistake

1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3369/4 Whoever has Mispaid such a Bill, let him enquire of John Brassey

Mispeak, Mispeche, obs ff Mis-speak, Mis-speech

Misperfo·rm, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To perform improperly.

a 1656 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 172 The positive worship of God in sacraments is not easily either misperformed or neglected 1663 H. Cogan tr *Pinto's Trav* xxiv. 87, I do not think any of your company can accuse me for misperforming my duty 1817 Jas Mill *Brit. India* III ii 74 The duties of the office were such as could not be neglected, or misperformed. 1873 Bryce *Holy Rom Emp* x, To degrade him if he rejected or misperformed it [*sc.* his task].

Misperfo·rmance. [Mis-1 4.] Improper performance

1684 Baxter *Twelve Argts.* § 4 10 Must we renounce the Communion with them all, or reserve exception against their faults and misperformances? 1885 H W. Belcher in *Amer Rev.* Jan. 192 It is an argument against the misperformance of duty, and not against the imperative duty.

†Mispe·rson, *v. Sc. Obs* [Alteration of Disperson, by substitution of prefix · see Mis-1 9.] *trans* To treat (a person) with indignity.

1523-4 *Extracts Aberd Reg* (1844) I 445 For the mispersoning of .. the merchandis in calling of thame 'Coffeis'. 1530 *Ibid* 134 Alex. Rutherfurd, bailzie, complenzeit in iugment that he was disobeyit, strublit, and mispersonit in the executioun of his office. 1613 *Extracts Rec Lanark* (1893) 120 Quhilk hie . acknahaulege his offens in mispersoning the said Robert Lokhart [*cf supra* impersonit]

Mispersua·de, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Mis-1 1] *trans.* To persuade wrongly or into error

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol* v. lxii. § 9 The teachers error is the peoples tryall, harder and heauier by so much to beare, as he is in worth and regard greater that misperswadeth them. 1635 Jackson *Creed* VIII. ix. 86 Job's wife did seeke to mispersuade him. 1710 Norris *Chr. Prud.* VII 328 Tho' he is mispersuaded in so thinking

Mispersua·sibleness. *nonce-wd.* Incapability of being persuaded.

a 1684 Leighton *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* i. 14 Sons of mispersuasibleness [*rendering of* νίοὺς τῆς ἀπειθείας, *Eph.* v. 6].

Mispersua·sion. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Mis-1 4.] Persuasion of what is erroneous; wrong conviction or conception.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. viii. § 13 Touching the sequele of your present mispersuasions. 1597 *Ibid* v lxviii. § 11 Suppose that some haue by mispersuasion liued in Schisme. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. § 7 Some mispersuasions concerning the divine attributes, which do . tend . to the corrupting mens manners 1707 in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H S.) II. 50 To confirme people in their several mispersuasions. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* II. 207 Persons under a fatal but invincible mispersuasion 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 47 Till the mispersuasion is eradicated from the mind of the public.

Mispickel (mi·spikĕl). *Min.* Also 7 **-pickle**, 8 **-pikel**. [a. G. *mispickel*, formerly also *mispull*, *mispilt*, of obscure origin.] Native arseno-sulphide of iron, arsenical pyrites; arsenopyrite. Also *attrib*

1683 Pettus *Fleta Minor* II 7 All Silver Oars free from Flint, Blent, Cobolt, Mispickle, Glimmer, Wolferan. *Ibid.*, The Blent, Cobolt, or mispickle Oars 1789 in *Mod Comm.* II. 350 Specimens of aerated barytes that contain ramifications of mispikel 1801 Chenevix in *Phil Trans.* XCI. 215 To ascertain the quantity of metallic arsenic in mispickel. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 681 Mispickel is a tin-white mineral, which emits a garlic smell at the blowpipe.

Hence **†Mispickly** *a*, resembling mispickel.

1683 Pettus *Fleta Minor* I. 230 What is splendy, mispickly, glimery or spady

Mispla·ce, *v.* [Mis-1 1.]

1. *trans.* To put in a wrong place or in wrong hands.

1594 Shaks. *Rich III*, III ii 44 He haue this Crown of mine cut fro my shoulders, Before Ile see the Crowne so foule mis plac'd *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* lxvi, And gilded honor shamefully misplast 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II xxxi, If he have not washt a glasse well or misplaced a stoole 1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacræ* III i. § 9 Many times arguments may be good in their order, but they are mis placed 1727 Bradley *Fam Dict* s. v *Florist*, Handling a Flower is .. apt to misplace the Leaves. 1781 Cowper *Table T* 39 The globe and sceptre in such hands misplaced 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I 60 [The teeth] may be misplaced by incurvation, or projection, or obliquity 1867 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1877) I vi 489 Secondary authorities have altogether misplaced the date

b To assign a wrong position to

1551 Recorde *Cast Knowl* (1556) 157 To proove that it (the earth) standeth in the myddle of the worlde, I wyll declare certayne inuincible reasons for confutation of them that mysseplace it. 1779 Forrest *Voy N Guinea* 6 That . the Spaniards, in their posterior charts, misplaced Solomon's islands

†c. *absol.* To misplace one's words *Obs.*

1603 Shaks *Meas for M* II. i 90 *Elb* Proue it before these varlets here thou honorable man, proue it *Esc* Doe you heare how he misplaces?

2 To set (one's affections) on a wrong object; to place (one's confidence) amiss; †to spend (time) unprofitably. Usually in pa. pple. (cf next).

1638 Wilkins *New World* II. (1684) 176 In the study of which, so many do misplace their younger Years 1665 Dryden *Ind Emp.* v 1, Your guilty kindness why do you mis place? 1666 M M. *Solomon's Prescr* 82 Hast thou misplac't thy heart on a treacherous Friend? 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 174 A man of honour isn't therefore to be fool'd, because he has mis-plac'd his address 1784 Cowper *Iroc* 50 Power misemployed, munificence misplaced 1838 James *Robber* I vii 159 With that bright confidence which you shall never find misplaced, you have yielded your heart [etc.].

Mispla·ced, *ppl a.* [Mis-1 2.] Put in a wrong place; devoted to a wrong object, hence, out-of-place, unseasonable, ill-timed

1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv 133 The mis plac'd Iohn 1685 Bunyan *Pharisee & Publican* 51 This misplacing of Gods Laws, cannot but produce mis-shaped, and misplaced Obedience. 1759 Goldsm. *Bee* No 3 P 3 Misplaced liberality. 1793 A Young *Example of France* 58 Two words on this purity will not be entirely misplaced 1797 Burke *Regic Peace* III ad init., The loose, misplaced stones of this rough, ill kept French causeway 1814 Lamb *Let to Coleridge* 13 Aug, One's romantic credulity is for ever misleading one into misplaced acts of foolery 1891 Hardy *Tess* xxxiii, The incident of the misplaced letter.

Mispla·cement. [Mis-1 4] The action of misplacing or the condition of being misplaced; wrong position.

1655 H More *Antid Ath* App *Wks* (1662) 159 The story of the misplacement of certain Mountains on the Earth 1676 — *Remarks* 93 The measure of misplacement of the parts of the matter of the Universe 1876 Bristowe *Th & Pract. Med* (1878) 867 Misplacements of the kidneys 1881 Westcott & Hort *Grk N T* II. 301 The confusion arising out of the misplacement of the incident 1906 J H Moulton *Gram. N. T Grk* I 84 A very curious misplacement of the article occurs in the ὁ ὄχλος πολὺς of Jn. 12[9]

Mispla·cing, *vbl sb.* [Mis-1 3.] = prec.

1622 Bacon *Holy War* Wks 1827 VII 131 An omission which is more than a misplacing. 1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus* IX. 198 The Misplacing of the Accent 1891 *Athenæum* 31 Oct 584/1 The erroneous dates have led to much misplacing of the letters.

Mispla·nt, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To plant amiss; *spec.* in *Fencing* (see quot. 1767).

1692 Dryden *Cleomenes* II i, Thou art .. Misplanted in a base degenerate Soil. 1767 Fergusson *Dict Terms Small Sword* 13 To *Misplant*, not to direct any thrust properly

Misplay·. [Mis-1 4.] Wrong play

1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 1 Aug., A misplay of any kind would allow the score to be tied. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 300/2 He was playing a steady, careful game, apparently waiting for Hovey's misplays.

Misplea·d, *v. rare.* [Mis-1 1. AF. had *mespleder*.] *trans.* To plead wrongly or falsely.

1676 Bunyan *Strait Gate* § 44 Wks. (1692) 636/1 You that can tell how to misplead Scripture to maintain your Pride. 1681 Hickeringill *Sin Man-catching* Postscr., Wks. 1716 I. 206 They suffer no Man's Cause to perish. by a word misplaced, mis-recited or mis-pleaded.

Misplea·ding, *vbl sb.* [Mis-[1] 3: cf. prec.] Wrong pleading; a mistake in pleading.

1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xlviii 121 The Judges shall so instructe hym..that he shall renne into no ieopardy by his mispleadyng. 1540 *Act 32 Hen VIII*, c. 30 Any myspleading lacke of colour or jeofaile 16 T Adams *Forrest of Thornes* Wks (1629) 1059 And when the vpshot comes, perhaps the mispleading of a word shall forfeit all 1775 De Lolme *Eng. Const* I x. (1784) 96 A mispleading, or the like transgression.

† **Misplea·sance.** *Obs.* [Mis-[1] 7.] Grief, sorrow.

1387 8 T Usk *Test Love* I. iii (Skeat) l 22 There shal no misplesaunce be caused through trespace on my syde.

† **Misplea·se,** *v. Obs.* [Mis-[1] 7. Cf. OF. *mesplaire*.]

1 *trans.* To displease.

c 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 90 Schulde neuere þan þis erþe for þis erþe mysplese heuene king c 1450 Lovelich *Merlin* 272 God Js misplesid whanne ony Synnere doth him hate 1614 J. Davies *Ecl.* in Browne *Sheph Pipe* G 6 Sith the rude world doon vs misplease That well deseruen

2 *intr* To be displeased *with*

c 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xxvi 87 Flegentyne hire preide þat sche sholde not with hire mysplese *Ibid.* xxxvi. 556 Wherfore his wyf gan there to mysplese.

† **Mispoi·nt,** *v*[1] *Obs.* [See Dispoint *v.*[1] and Mis-[1] 9] *trans* To balk.

1480 Caxton *Chron Eng* ccxlix, Whan they apperceyued this, that they were myspoynted they saylled strayt to Depe.

Mispoi·nt, *v.*[2] Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Mis-[1] 1] *trans.* † **a** To point with the wrong finger. *Obs.* **b** To punctuate wrongly; to mispunctuate Also **Mispoi·nted** *ppl. a.*, **Mispoi·nting** *vbl. sb.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 87 b, The errour of myspoyntyng with the fynger. 1567-9 Jewel *Def Apol* (1611) 103 You haue purposely corrupted, and mispointed the whole place 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis*, etc (Arb) 157 The mispoyncting of periods 1635 Jackson *Creed* viii xxxiii 376 Those sophistical Novelists who thus mispoint the words of his promise Verily I say unto thee this day, thou shalt be with me in Paradise 1649 Bp Hall *Cases Consc* iii vii 299 Ambroses mis-pointed reading 1744 C Willats *Assize Serm at York* 26 This greatly mistaken passage could not possibly have been mistaken . if it had not been first mispointed 1870 Lowell *Study Wind* 307 Misprints and mispointings.

† **Mispo·rt,** *v Obs.* [Mis-[1] 1.] *trans.* To import unlawfully.

c 1630 Donne *Serm* (1649) II xxxiv 305 When forain merchandize is mis ported, the Prince may permit, or inhibit his Subjects to buy it, or not to buy it.

Misprai·se, *v* Now *rare.* [Mis-[1] 1, 7.]

1. *trans.* To dispraise, blame.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 25842 Mai naman mis prais þe thing þe quilk es broght to god ending 1340 *Ayenb* 136 He prayzeþ more þe oþre þe more he him-zelue mispraysеþ 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb) 7 Your Chyldren many yeris herafter shal be myspreysed and blamed therfore 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I 196 Thus speaking, ye mispraise the holy rites Of matrimonial Hera and of Jove

2. To praise amiss Also *absol.*

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* (1640) ix 89 They, whom I have so mispraised, are the worse in the sight of God, for my overpraising. 1888 F T Palgrave in *19th Cent.* Sept. 341 The natural frailty to mispraise and overpraise

3 ? Error for · Misprize *v*[1]

1550 *Sheph Kal* vii D vij, When any maketh a vow and misprayseth to doo it.

† **Mispri·de.** *Obs. rare*[—0]. [f. Mis-[1] 4 + Pride *sb*, after Misproud] Improper pride.

1530 Palsgr 245/2 Mystakyng of a man selfe or myspride, *oultrecuidance. Ibid.* 613/2, I loke ashosshe, or aswasshe, as one dothe upon a thing by disdayne, or mispride

Mispri·nt, *sb.* [f. next.] A mistake in printing, an error of the press.

1818 in Todd a 1834 [see Mis-script] 1884 *Q Rev* Jan. 215 The bibliographical information abounds in errors many of them no doubt mere misprints

Mispri·nt, *v.* [Mis-[1] 1] *trans.* To print incorrectly; to make a mistake in printing.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi cxciv. 198 If Dame Nature had any thynge forgoten or mysprynted in her 1532 More *Confut Tindale* Wks. 772/1 Leste there myght haue bene some ouersight by misse writing or mysse pryntynge those fygures of algorisme 1598 T Speght *Chaucer's Wks.* B bbb vj, This place is misprinted, as well in misnaming of the signe, as the misreckoning the degrees of the sun 1629 H Burton *Truth's Triumph* 97 Vega's copie hath sanctification haply mis-printed 1729 Fenton *Wks E. Waller, Observ* (1729) p xix, *Shillingsworth, Waller, Cid*, have been constantly mis-printed for *Chillingworth, Waller*, and *Sid* 1817 Coleridge *Lett* (1895) 673, I would that the misprinting had been the worst of the ill-usage.

Misprisal (mispraiˑzăl). *rare.* Also 7 **-prizal.** [f. Misprize *v.*[1] + -al 5] Contempt, disdain, scorn.

1620 [J Pyper] tr. *Hist. Astrea* vii 230 The heauens . will accuse me of misprisall [orig. Fr *mécognoissance*], if I liue not for you. 1652 Kirkman *Clerio & Lozia* 129 If the sots raile against the misprizal that I make of it 1897 Marie Corelli in *Lady's Realm* Mar. 527/2 A marriage-vow sworn in falsification and misprisal of Love.

† **Mispri·sement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *mesprisement*, f. *mespriser* Misprize *v.*[1]] Disdain.

1484 Caxton *Curiall* 3 Therrour of mesprysement whyche thou hast goten.

Misprision[1] (mispriˑʒən). Also 5-6 **mes-, mys(se-.** [a. AF. *mesprisioun* (whence Law-Latin *misprisio*) = OF. *mesprison, -prision* mistake, error, wrong action or speech:—popular L. **minuspræhensiōnem*, n. of action f **minuspræhendĕre* (OF. *mesprendre* to mistake, act wrongly, mod.F. *méprendre*): see Mis-[2] and Prehend *v*]

1. *Law* A wrong action or omission, *spec.* a misdemeanour or failure of duty on the part of a public official.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 306/2 Suche misprisions and defautes of ye said Sherefs. 1491 *Act 7 Hen VII*, c. 22 § 1 Mesprision by hym commytted and doon ayenst the Kynges moost royal persone. 1622 Callis *Stat Sewers* (1647) 120 To pronounce a Traytors judgement upon a Fellon, or a Fellons judgement upon a Traytor, is grand misprision. 1648 Coke *On Litt.* iii. lxv. 139 If any man in Westminster Hall [etc] shall draw a weapon upon a Judge, or Justice, though he strike not; this is a great misprision 1875 Stubbs *Const Hist.* xvi II 476 All defaults and misprisions whereby the king was injured or the law broken

b. *Misprision of treason, of felony*· originally, an offence or misdemeanour akin to treason or felony, but involving a lesser degree of guilt, and not liable to the capital penalty. As various statutes enacted that concealment of a person's knowledge of treasonable actions or designs should be regarded as *misprision of treason*, this term came to be used as the ordinary designation for such concealment.

Hence it was often supposed that the word *misprision* itself expressed the sense of 'failure to denounce' a crime This imagined sense Sir E. Coke (followed by Blackstone) attempted to account for etymologically, assuming that the word was derived from the OF. *mespris* (mod F. *mépris* cf. Misprize *sb*[1] and *v*[1]) neglect, contempt

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen VIII*, c. 22 § 9 Yf any person being commaunded to take the seid othe obstynatly refuse that to doo that every suche refusall shalbe adjudged mesprysion of high treason. 1551-2 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI*, c 11 Provided also that concealment or kepinge secrete of any Highe Treason be deemed and taken only mysprision of Treason 1572 *Act 14 Eliz.* c. 3 That yf any person or persons hereafter .counterfayte any suche kind of Coygne . as is not the proper Coigne of this Realme . That then everye suche Offence shalbee deemed and adjudged mysprision of Highe Treason. 1579 *Expos Termes of Law* s.v., Misprision of felonie or trespasse. 1769 Blackstone *Comm* IV. 119 Misprisions are generally understood to be all such high offences as are under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon and it is said, that a misprision is contained in every treason and felony whatsoever, and that, if the king so please, the offender may be proceeded against for the misprision only 1855 Kingsley *Westw Ho!* II vi. 176 Amyas was guilty of something very like misprision of treason in not handing him over to the nearest justice

¶ **c.** *transf* in popular use.

a 1662 Heylin *Laud* (1668) 54 It was almost made an Heresie for any one to be seen in his company, and a misprision of Heresie to give him a civil Salutation as he walked the Streets. 1769 *Junius Lett* ii. 12 A sort of misprision of treason against society. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* ii. i. (1866) 134 The edict provided against all misprision of heresy by making those who failed to betray the suspected liable to the same punishment as if suspected or convicted themselves. 1862 T A. Trollope *Marietta* I ix 153 Guilty of mis-prision of flirting

† **2** Wrongful capture. *Obs*

1442 *Rolls of Parlt* V 60/1 How awners of divers Shippes, that have, be commaundement of the Kynges Counseill, sent their Shippes to the See, and they nought sette in their Shippes Maisters ne Maryners, for their mesprision on the See were putte in grete trouble.

3 The mistaking one thing, word, etc., for another; a misunderstanding, a mistake *arch.*

1588 Shaks *L. L. L.* iv iii. 98 A Feuer in your bloud! why then incision Would let her out in Sawcers, sweet misprision. 1590 — *Mids N.* iii ii 90. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho* iii 17 By the misprision of the Brewer of English hoppes for Flemish hoppes. 1624 Sanderson *Serm* I. 170 An earthly judge is subject to misprision, mis-information, partiality, corruption 1630 Capt Smith *Trav & Adv.* Ep Ded, To prevent therefore all future misprisons, I have compiled this true discourse 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 121 To use the Middle-Finger instead of the Index . is much to be condemned Paschalius alluding to the same misprision of the Hand [etc]. 1655 tr *Sorel's Com. Hist Francion* xii 30 He intended to have foysted into his Chamber the Coffer . but by misprision he hid it in the Chamber of Raymond 1774 J Bryant *Mythol* II 410 The fable of the Horse certainly arose from a misprision of terms. 1817 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 114 Lady Jersey goes on calling Lord Morley Boringdon, and he endures this misprision 1846 J C. Hare *Mission of Comforter* (1850) 193 The misprision of this passage has aided in fostering the delusive notion

b. *Misprision of the clerk*· a clerical error.

[In Britton (I 317, 318) AF *mesprisioun* is used with reference to misnomer *mesprisioun de nouns, de vile*]

1543 tr *Act 14 Edw III*, c 6 That by the misprision of the clerkes of euery place, no proces shalbe adnulled or discontinued, by mistakinge in writynge one syllable or one letter to moche or to lytle. 1543 tr *Act 8 Hen VI*, c. 15 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Misprision of Clerks*, a Neglect or Default of Clerks in Writing, Engrossing or keeping Records

† **c.** A malformation · app. regarded as a mistake on the part of Nature. *Obs*

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 16 To preserve what is according to Nature, and in case of misprision to reduce unto the Naturall state *Ibid.* 212 These misprisions of Nature in this Organical part.

¶ **d.** Unjust suspicion.

1657 Trapp *Comm Esther* v 2 Neither did he command her to the block, as Henry the eighth did his Anne Bullen, upon a meer misprision of disloyalty. 1705 in W S Perry *Hist. Coll Amer. Col Ch* I. 156 Any temporary Misprisions we may for a short time (till the reason of the thing be duly considered) lye under at home.

Misprision[2] (mispriˑʒən). *arch.* [f. Misprize *v.*[1] after prec.] **a.** Contempt, scorn **b.** Failure to appreciate or recognize as valuable

1586 A. Day *Eng Secretary* ii. (1595) 119 [Such men] do of seruants become sawcie of aduisers, arrogant . & consequently, running into euery misprision of others 1601 Shaks *All's Well* ii iii 159 That dost in vile misprision shackle vp My loue, and her desert. 1692 Dryden *St. Evremont's Ess* 19 The Legions particularly had in great misprision the Adversaries Horse 1815 Scott *Guy M* iii, Those persons who have their hearts barred against conviction by prejudice and misprision 1871 R Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxiv 301 Peleus sister alike and brother in high misprision Held. 1895 Zangwill *Master* I viii. 96 It seemed an insult to Ruth Hailey, and a misprision of her kindly wishes.

Mispri·ze, *sb*[1] *rare.* Also 6 **mes**, 6, 9 **-prise.** [f Misprize *v.*[1]: cf. OF. *mespris*, mod. F. *mépris.*] = prec.

1590 Spenser *F Q* ii vii 39 Mammon was much displeased, yet no'te he chuse But beare the rigour of his bold mesprise a 1843 G Field in C R Leslie *Mem Constable* (1843) xi 116 Our most eminent landscape painters have been subjected to frequent misprise and neglect. 1898 T Hardy *Wessex Poems* 154 When I found you, helpless lying, And you waived my deep misprise

† **Mispri·ze,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[—1]. [Belongs to Misprize *v.*[2] Cf OF *mesprise*, mod. F *méprise.*] Mistake.

1590 Spenser *F Q* ii. xii 19 A goodly Ship . Which through great disaventure, or mesprize, Her selfe had ronne into that hazardize.

Misprize (mispraiˑz), *v*[1] Also 5-6 **mespryse,** 5 9 **-prise** [a. OF *mesprisier, -priser* (mod F. *mépriser*) = Sp *menospreciar*, Pg. *menospreзar*·—L **minuspretiāre*· see Mis-[2] and Prize *v.* Cf Meprize *v*] *trans.* **a.** To despise, contemn, scorn. **b.** To fail to appreciate the good qualities of

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* liii (1893) 94 A mescreaunt named arrius which mesprised certeyn poyntes of the fayth 1530 Palsgr 635/1 He that mespriseth his betters it shalbe longe or he thrive. 1549 *Compl Scot.* iii 28 He that misprisis the correctione of his preceptor 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* iii i 52 Disdaine and Scorne ride sparkling in her eyes, Mis-prizing what they looke on 1637 Heywood *Royal King* ii iv, It sorrows me that you misprise my love 1660 tr *Amyraldus' Treat conc Relig* ii iii. 205 By misprising and debasing his own worth 1805 Scott *Last Minstr* v. xxx, Less lik'd he still that scornful jeer Mispris'd the land he lov'd so dear 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 23 Her fine qualities were misprised and under valued

† **Mispri·ze,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 **mes-, myspryse,** 6-7 **misprise.** [f. OF. *mespris*, pa. pple. of *mesprendre* to commit a crime (mod.F. *méprendre*). Cf. *comprise, reprise*]

1 *intr* To commit an offence, do wrong

1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 48, I knowe in my self that I haue mesprysed [orig *j'ay grandement mespris*] and faylled toward you c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 59 Ye mysprysed sore whan my brother ye made thus shamfully deye a 1500 *Melusine* 79 Yf in eny poynt forsayd [I] haue myssaid or mesprysed

2 *trans* To mistake, misunderstand Also with clause and *absol*

1598 B Jonson *Case Altered* iv i, Monsieur Gaspar misprise me not 1624 Middleton *Game at Chess* v iii, How you misprize! this is not meant to you-ward 1657 W Morice *Coena quasi Κοινὴ* Def xv 206 There are some that misprise their faults to be their perfections

Mispri·zed, *ppl. a*[1] [f. Misprize *v*[1] + -ed[1].] **a.** Despised, scorned. **b.** Not appreciated.

1648 J Beaumont *Psyche* xvii cxli, The best amends I can, I vow to make To my misprised slander'd Piety 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t* Ser. ii xi (1869) 228 Such misprized obligations 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* lxvii IV 529 The misprized Tiberius. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 396 The pangs of misprised love.

† **Mispri·zed,** *ppl a*[2] *Obs* [f Misprize *v.*[2] + -ed[1]] Mistaken

1590 Shaks *Mids N* iii ii 74 You spend your passion on a mispris'd mood

Mispri·zer. *rare* [f. Misprize *v*[1] + -er[1]. Cf. OF. *mespriseur.*] A despiser.

1586 A. Day *Eng Secretary* ii (1625) 31 Some other misprizers of my courtesies. 1884 *19th Cent* July 132 The misprizer of the spirit and the worshipper of the body

Mispri·zing, *vbl sb* [f. Misprize *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] = Misprision[2]

1485 Caxton *Chas Gt.* 132 The mysprysyng that guy had doon in hys presence 1539 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) II 205 For mesprising and avoyding of his abuses 1601 Shaks *All's Well* iii ii 33 By the misprising of a Maide too vertuous For the contempt of Empire. 1648 W Browne *Polexander* iii v. 145 Our misprising of men might make you doe the same to us 1875 D. Greenwell *Liber Human.* 106 What can be a more ignoble misprizing of man's true dignity, than to intimate that man has no natural thirst after righteousness?

Mispronou·nce, *v.* [Mis-[1] 1] *trans.* To pronounce incorrectly.

1593 Norden *Spec Brit., M'sex* i 21 Sometime we finde names in England giuen of the French, and mispronounced as Beaulye for Beaulieu. 1642 Milton *Apol Smect.* Wks 1851 III 268 They mispronounc't and I mislik't. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* i. ii, Mrs. Malaprop shall treat me

..with her select words so ingeniously misapplied, without being mispronounced 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* III. XIV. 119 To correct Mr. Wegg when he grossly mispronounced a word. 1905 *Athenæum* 8 Apr. 430/3 Daily do we suffer from the conversation of persons who misapply terms, mispronounce words

Mispronuncia·tion. [MIS-[1] 4.] Bad pronunciation.

1530 PALSGR 12 Lest the lerner shulde accustome any mispronunciation 1832 tr *Sismondi's Ital Rep* IV. 103 They were made to repeat—*cecī* and *cicerī*, and were, on their mispronunciation, immediately put to death 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr Afr.* in *Jrnl Geog Soc* XXIX 234 The words Tanganyenka and Tanganyenko used by Dr Livingstone are palpable mispronunciations.

Mispropo·rtion, *sb.* [MIS-[1] 4, 7.] Lack of proportion.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* (1848) I 213 The temporary deformity and misproportions of immaturity 1847 H BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurture* (1861) VIII 219 A certain misproportion is induced which distempers all our efforts.

Mispropo·rtion, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* 'To join without due proportion' (Johnson)

† **Mispropo·rtionateness.** *Obs.* [MIS-[1] 4, 7.] = DISPROPORTIONATENESS

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XIV. (1592) 223 Mans Soule . is troubled by the distemperature or misproportionateness of the body

Mispropo·rtioned, *ppl. a* [MIS-[1] 2] Badly or wrongly proportioned

1552 HULOET, Misproporcioned, *ineffigiatus* 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XIV. (1592) 222 A misshapen and misproportioned head. 1657 EARL MONM tr. *Paruta's Pol Disc* 73 This monstrous body of the Roman Empire being composed of almost incompatible, ill-govern'd, and misproportioned parts 1710 M. HENRY *Christ No Sect* Wks. 1857 II 458/1 When the exercises of devotion are either misplaced or misproportioned 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* III. 76 The rage of Popery working in his misproportioned features.

Misproud (mispraud), *a. Obs.* exc *arch.* [MIS-[1] 6.] Wrongly or wickedly proud; arrogant.

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 3047 3 I þou for strenkþe be mysproute, And hast bostful wrdys and loude *a* 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W de W 1494) II XIV, And yf ony man wolde lette his mysproude wyll he wexith felle & wrothe. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Prol B vij, Vtterly abhorrynge all fardyng, paynting, and counterfeit cast colours: which of some dampnable and mysproude people be dayly vsed 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*, II VI 7 Impairing Henry, strengthning misproud Yorke 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* III II, Ah thou misproude Prentise, dar'st thou presume to marry a Ladies sister? 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* V XXVI, Thy mis proud ambitious clan 1864 MISS YONGE *Bk. Golden Deeds* 169 A bold but misproud and violent prince

† **Mispro·ving,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. MIS-[1] 7 + PROVE *v.* = thrive] Falling off, failure. So **Mispro ving** *ppl. a.*, failing, unsuccessful.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 101 b, To laye vnto yᵉ Goddes yᵉ faulte of quaillyng and mysprouyng 1798 *Trans. Soc Arts* XVI 204 By too thin planting I am subject to more misproving crops. *Ibid* 209 If I try any fresh experiment, I never condemn it for misproving one year.

Mispu·nctuate, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1] *trans.* and *intr* To punctuate incorrectly.

a 1849 POE *Marginalia* V, The writer who neglects punctuation, or mis-punctuates, is liable to be misunderstood. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Sept 6/2 A mispunctuated sentence

So **Mispunctua·tion,** wrong punctuation.

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett* (1814) III 65 Omissions which alter the meaning, or mispunctuations which destroy it. 1879 W S SIMPSON in *Mem.* (1899) 87, I have corrected one or two mispunctuations.

† **Misque·me,** *v. Obs* [MIS-[1] 7.] *trans* To displease, offend

?*c* 1395 *Plowman's Tale* 647 But if any man these misqueme, He shal be baited as a bere 1658 PHILLIPS *Misquæm*, (old word) to displease

Misquota·tion. [MIS-[1] 4.] a. Inaccuracy in quoting. b. An incorrect quotation.

1773 JOHNSON *Note on Shaks Ant & Cl* I v, The misquotation of *stall worn* for *stall-worth* 1833 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Tales* ix, He could never sit by and hear a misquotation from the 'Swan of Avon' without setting the unfortunate delinquent right 1867 LEWES *Hist Philos.* (ed 3) I. 90 He is guilty of a very gross misquotation of Aristotle.

Misquo·te, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans* To quote incorrectly.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen IV*, V II 13 Looke how we can, or sad or merrily, Interpretation will misquote our lookes 1699 COLLIER *Def Short View* 36 Because I Misquoted *Wasting Air*, for *Wafting Air*. 1771 *Junius Lett* LXI 316 You answer by misquoting his words, and mistating his propositions. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I i, They misquote Latin over their cups 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 18/1 Mr Besant .accused Mr Willis of intentionally misquoting him *absol.* 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev* 66 With just enough of learning to misquote.

So **Misquo·ter; Misquo·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 147 His disingenuity is visible in his misquoting of Thorndikes passage of Schism. 1830 *Blackw Mag.* XXVIII. 894 We are sad misquoters.

Misra·te, *v.* Now *rare.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To estimate wrongly. Also **Misra·ting** *vbl sb.*

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* I. i. in Bullen *O Pl* IV 112, I have bethought mee better nowe to keepe This business secrett .And not to make it publicke and this honest Purpose of myne by that meanes misreated *a* 1626 BACON *Ordin. Admin Chanc* (1642) 2 Any pretended misrating or misvaluing. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks 1686 III. XXIX 317 Either assuming false, or misrating true advantages. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 65 By this means we shall mis-rate both Persons and Things. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* III. 139 A boy, who. greatly misrates her endowments.

Misrea·d, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To read or interpret wrongly.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* X. 368 War sure hath ceased; or have my erring eyes Misread the glorious visions of the skies? 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I XVII. (1866) 297 Let not the rich misread the signs of the times. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XIII. 189 He misread the disposition of the great body of citizens.

So **Misrea·der; Misrea·ding** *vbl sb*

1847-8 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VIII 150 The New Testament had said nothing directly upon the question of slavery, nay, by the misreader it was rather supposed indirectly to countenance that institution. 1849 H MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* XV. (1874) 300 I he hypothesis involves a misreading of the geologic records 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. III 105 *note*, 'Ulcus Ferreus', says Richard of Ely; surely a misreading for uncus. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div 210 A misreading of the clause

Misreci·tal. [MIS-[1] 4.] An incorrect recital or account.

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII* c 13 § 16 For mysrecitall or non recitall of leases. 1634 *Jrnls Irish Ho. Lords* (1779) I 20 The Lords of the Committee perused the Journal-Book, and amended what Mistakes and Misrecitals they found. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) V. 23 Though founded upon a misrecital 1850 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* IV 309 It is drawn up with technical accuracy A misrecital would have then been fatal to the suit. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. XVII. 350 The Turkish Government soon detected in it not only a misrecital of history, but [etc].

Misreci·te, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To recite incorrectly; to give a wrong account or rendering of Also *absol.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I VI. (1641) 49/2 If the Grecians doe not mis-recite 1596 BACON *Max. Com. Law* XXV. (1630) 97 The reference of the Pattent, the date whereof was mis recited. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 46 b, If a man misrecite a lease in point materiall which is in esse *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* IV. (1724) I. 639 They [*sc* words] were often ill heard and ill understood, and were apt to be misrecited by a very small variation 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist.* XII. (1876) II. 419 The committee reported on the 29th of March, after misreciting the order of reference to them in a very remarkable manner

So **Misreci·ting** *vbl. sb* = MISRECITAL.

1572 *Act* 14 *Eliz.* c. 14 Any suche Mysnamynge, Mysrecyting or not true namynge or recytinge. 1688 PRIDEAUX *Valid Orders Ch. Eng.* 70 That misreciting which you charge me with

Misre·ckon, *v* [MIS-[1] 1.]

1. *trans.* To reckon, compute, or calculate (an amount) incorrectly; also, to make a wrong calculation in respect of (a certain number).

1524-5 *Rec. St Mary at Hill* (1904) 330 For xxix *ll* of wax whiche was MisRekonyd in the byll of her Acount *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D* I iv. (Arb) 28, I am not so olde, thou misreckonest my yeares. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 421 It is a familiar error in Josephus to misreckon times 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* V. VIII 27 The mistake of a quarter of an Inch may make you misreckon a Gallon in the Content 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* Wks 1871 IV 567 Avellino reckons (I doubt misreckons) 30,000. *fig.* 1628 BP. HALL *Serm. Lds Parlt* 5 Apr 22 Bee sure, if we be forgetfull, God will not mis-reckon his owne mercies *a* 1726 SOUTH *Serm* (1727) VI. 397 His Heart misreckons him, and therefore when he comes to rectify his Account by the Measure God takes of Things [etc].

2 *pass., refl*, and *intr* To make a wrong calculation, to be out in one's reckoning. (Cf. F *se mécompter.*)

a. *pass* 1530 PALSGR 638/1, I had rather paye to moche than to be mysrekened 1586 in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. I III 8 Wherein no doubt he was misreckened.

b *refl* 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXX (1632) 103 He that hath once misreckoned himselfe is never seene againe 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 68 Thou misreckonest thyself, when thou think'st My provision is almost spent.

c. *intr* *a* 1608 DEE *Relat. Spir* I. (1659) 90 Where have I misreckoned, I pray you? 1614 B JONSON *Barth. Fair* II ii, Drinke with all companies, though you be sure to be drunke: you'll mis-reckon the better, and be lesse asham'd on't. 1708 SWIFT *Sent Ch Eng Man* Wks 1755 II. I 69 [He] must allow himself out, though he may not see in which article he has misreckoned 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I XI, Wherefrom, if I misreckon not, your perspicacity will draw fullest insight

† 3 *trans* To present an incorrect (esp. an exorbitant) account to (a person). *Obs.*

1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard* III ii E 4 b, *Ex. Gen.* Who would be troubled with such pinching guests? *Gar* I, tis good to misreckon such to be rid of 'hem 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 335 For Arithmetick; who can misreckon a woman (they can men) in payments?

Misre·ckoning, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-[1] 3.] Incorrect reckoning or casting of accounts; miscalculation.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* b iv, To helpe to vndo hym with mysse reckenynge and false dyce. 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 161 Misrecknyng is no payment. 1647 TRAPP *Comm 2 Tim.* ii. 18 As inconsiderate Mariners, by misreckoning of a point, they have missed the haven. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII 103 By these precautions, almost all possibility of a misreckoning was prevented. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* Ixxxix. (1857) IV 203 Seeing Lord Norris had not observed it, he went on with his misreckoning often.

Misrecolle·ct, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* and *intr.* To recollect wrongly or imperfectly. (A favourite word of Bentham's)

1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* vi. 49 If I do not misrecollect, I remember instances. *a* 1832 — *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 60 He received, if I misrecollect not, the sum of £1000.

So **Misrecolle·ction.**

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 261 To enable him..to reflect upon it, without danger of misrecollection. 1818 *Champion* 20 Dec. in *Athenæum* (1891) 26 Dec. 865/3 Oblivion, or misrecollection of the past.

† **Misre·de,** *v Obs* Also 4 *pa pple.* **misrad,** mysrad. [OE. *misrǽdan* = MDu., Du. *misraden*, OHG. *missirâtan* (G. *missraten*); cf. ON. *misráðit* (neut. pa. pple): see MIS-[1] 1, and REDE *v*, READ *v.*] *trans.* To misadvise. Also *absol.*

c 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* LXIV. (Schröer 1885) 117 xif ȝeferræden þæne ræd on ȝemænum ȝeþeahte misredaþ [*v. r* missrædaþ] *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 215 Þenne cumeð þe werse to sume mannes heorte and þus him misredeð *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 308 Sore the me ofdrede, He wolde horn misrede 1320 *Cast. Love* 427 Ac as a Mon mis-I-rad [*ed. Hall.* mysrad] On vche half he is mis-bi-lad 1340 *Ayenb.* 184 Þe ilke þet yleſþ liȝthche uint ofte þet me him misret

† **Misrega·rd,** *sb. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 4] Lack of regard, respect, or care; neglect; contempt.

1542 RECORDE *Gr Artes* (1640) To Rdr., Contempt or misregard of learning. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* IV VIII. 29 When as these times be red With misregard 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop Cerem.* III. IV 50 There was also a great contempt and misregard shewed to the King. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com Hist Francion* XII 31 He found a small Seal..by mis regard huddled in amongst the rest.

† **Misrega·rd,** *v.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans* To have no regard for, to despise, disregard.

1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* (1880) III 470 Thay wald gif his Majestie occasioun to think his letter misregardit. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* X 453 The Kings safe Conduct he mis-regarded, giuing it neyther Respect nor trust. 1697 in A Fergusson *Laird of Lag* (1886) 247 They having misregarded all former admonitions of the Synod

Hence † **Misrega·rder,** one who disregards.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 228 Beeing vntamed Sauages, and mis regarders of ciuility

† **Misrehea·rsal.** *Obs.* [MIS-[1] 4.] Misrecital, misquotation.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 49/1 Any mysrehersell of the premisses in any wise notwithstondyng 1523 MORE in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biogr.* (1853) II 60 If it mishappen me for lacke for good utterance, and misrehearsal to pervert..their prudent instructions 1631 C MORE *Life Sir T More* (1828) 332 They laid to his charge the .misrehearsal of Tindall's arguments

† **Misrehea·rse,** *v Obs.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To misrecite, misquote. Also *absol*

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Pref., Wks 931/1 The man hath misse rehearsed them to make the reader wene..I had written wronge *Ibid* XVII Wks. 1009/1 He woulde make you wene here, that I bothe misserehearse and misseconstrue.

† **Misrejoi·n,** *v. Law. Obs.* [f. MIS-[1] 1 + REJOIN *v*[1]] *intr* To reply wrongly to a pleading.

a 1625 SIR H FINCH *Law* (1636) 398 No repleader shall be notwithstanding that the Tenant haue misrejoyned

† **Misre·ke,** *v Obs.* [f MIS-[1] 1 + REKE *v.*[1]] *intr.* To go astray

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 490 Vor sumerestyde is al wlonk & doþ mysreken monnes þonk *Ibid* 675 & sone may a word mysreke þar muþ schal ayeyn horte speke

Misrela·te, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To relate or recount incorrectly. Also *absol.* So **Misrela·ting** *vbl sb*, **Misrela·tion,** incorrect relation or account; also **Misrela·ted** *ppl. a.*, wrongly related or connected.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 489 It could not be, you should so often mistake, or mis relate, if you had trusted your owne eyes 1625 — *App Cæsar* 118 Historicall mistakings, misrelatings *a* 1656 HALES *Gold Rem* II (1673) 4 That if any thing were either omitted or misrelated, it might be rectified. *a* 1663 BRAMHALL *Def. True Liberty* Ep Ded, To press home those things in writing (a course much to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being less subject to mistakes and misrelations) 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed 2) 226 Some things done in England, and misrelated by the Doctor, must be rectified 1892 *Pall Mall G* 16 July 3/1 Here are two flagrantly misrelated participles

† **Misreli·gion.** *Obs* [MIS-[1] 4.] False religion. So † **Misreli·gious** *a*

1623 BP HALL *Best Bargaine* Wks (1625) 518 The eternall state of their soules hath not seemed too deare to cast away vpon an ill bargaine of mis-religion 1625 — *Contempt, O. T.* XVIII. *Seduced Prophet* Ibid. 1320 No pestilence should bee more shunned then the conuersation of the mis religious. 1648 *British Bell-man* 1 Perjury and Lyes in their Mouths, Falshoods, Treasons, Misreligions in their hearts.

Misreme·mber, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.]

1. *trans.* To remember wrongly, imperfectly, or incorrectly; to have an imperfect recollection of. Now chiefly *dial.*, to forget, 'disremember'.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk* Wks 1139/1 Not the pacifier but my selfe was ouersene in that place wyth a litle hast, in misse remembring one worde of his 1641 LD. FINCH in Rushw *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I 226 He who twice upon Oath with time of recollection, could not remember any thing of such a Business, might well a third time misremember somewhat. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV VI. 80 [Words] may be . mistaken, perverted, or mis-remembered by the hearers. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration Judic Evid.* (1827) I 170 The oftener a man has had to give an account of a fact the less likely he is to have forgotten it or in any point misremembered it. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. i 8 A tumult having risen around his name so that he could not be forgotten, and could only be misremembered. 1856 LEVER *Martins* XV, He forgets many a thing, but no man living can say that he ever misremembered a duel. 1890 W A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* I XXIX. 325 A doctor— I misremember his name.

2. *absol* or *intr.*

a 1631 DONNE *Lett. to Vers. Honour* (1651) 191 He is practising for the Mask, of which, if I mis remember not, I writ as much as you desire to know in a letter 1713 DERHAM *Phys Theol.* 64 *note*, A Cave, which (if I misremember not) was lined with those Stalactical-Stones. 1815 W. TAYLOR

In Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 454, I did not like to write to you without the book at my elbow, least I should misremember. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* xcix, 'What do they call the convent?' 'It is a hard word, I misremember'.

So **Misreme'mbrance** *rare*.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 338 You would not haue me trust to memorie till I were better experte, leaste oftentimes I happen by misse remembraunce to bee abused. 1831 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Eng.* II. 200 Every misremembrance into which hurry or faintness plunged her.

† Misre'mpe, *v. Obs.* [? f. MIS-[1] 1 + REMP *v*] *intr.* ? To go astray.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1787 Telle ic con word after worde & if þe þinkþ þat ic misrempe þu stond ayeyn and do me crempe.

Misre'nder, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To render or interpret incorrectly. So **Misre'ndering** *vbl. sb.*

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script* 64 The misrendring of the Original Particles. 1674 SCHEFFER *Lapland* II. 59, I suppose they are both mistaken, and misrender'd them leaden darts. 1693 *Answ. Treat. Just Measures* 39 Those who so mistook and misrendred the design of the Brethren. 1871 LIGHTFOOT *Revision New Test* IV. 178 'Your devotions' is not a misrendering but an archaism, signifying 'the objects of your worship' 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 468/1 He would not admit that Shakespeare would allow Burbage to misrender Hamlet.

Misrepea'rt, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1] *trans* To repeat incorrectly.

1615 BACON *Charge agst. Mr. I. S.* in *Resuscitatio* (1657) 61 Because I will not mistake, or mis-repeat, you shall hear the Seditious Libell, in the proper termes .. thereof. 1645 PRYNNE *Fresh Discov* 36 He misrepeats, and misapplies some Passages of mine *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II (1724) I. 296 Words, they said, might be misunderstood, misrepeated and denied

Misrepo'rt, *sb* [MIS-[1] 4.]

† 1 'Evil report'; unfavourable repute. *Obs.*

1412-20 LYDG *Chron Troy* II XIX, Without spot of trespasse or of blame Of mysreporte in hyndrynge of our name 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* 59 b, Any misreport or evil behavior of our party here tofore 1589 COOPER *Admon* 12 They shall often light into misliking of many, and thereby get misreport 1697 STILLINGFL. *Disc Trinity* 42 The mis-report of him came from his zeal against Sabellianism.

2. A false or erroneous report, as of the actions or character of a person

1530 PALSGR 585/1, I hynder ones promocion by my mysse reporte. 1535 COVERDALE *Num.* XIV 37 Because they brought vp a mysreporte of the lande that it was euell *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Hist. Jas II* Wks. (1711) 26 The king at first was loth to lend an ear to misreports and calumnies of a man lately so well deserving 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* I 312 The apprehension he lay under of those misreports. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* XVIII VI VII 193 An Aide-de-Camp made a small misnomer, misreport of one word, which was terribly important. 1901 A LANG *Magic & Relig.* 44 If they are all misreports .. what is the value of anthropological evidence?

b. without article, in generalized use.

1535 STARKEY *Lett* p XVII, Yf I had found truth in dede thes thyngys wych by mysreport ther wyth you were commynly sayd. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II VII (1602) 253 The one chargeth the other with words of misreport 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur* I. (1682) 65 You may have receiv'd misreport concerning him 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (181.) VIII. 55 That I should be the occasion of widening differences by light misreport

Misrepo'rt, *v* [MIS-[1] 1.]

1. *trans* To report (a matter) erroneously; to give a false or imperfect account of (an event, statement, opinion, or the like)

c 1430 LYDG *Compl Bl Knt.* 605, I am worthy for to bere the blame If any thing here misreported be. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* III 25 This tale, because it was somewhat misreported before, is set downe now in true forme *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 230 He mis reporteth Herods off spring and descent. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* Wks. (Bohn) V 30 There has been heretofore much abuse in misreporting the disease. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. 1857 VII 60 His behaviour scandalously misreported by Bennet. 1874 MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* I. IV. 203 Villeroy had .. been making mischief by reporting and misreporting private conversations.

† b const. acc. with inf or pres. pple *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 39 [They] boast themselues to be professors of the true faythe, and misreport thee to folow a false doctrine 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 4 You misreport S Peter being a Lord of the higher house.

2 To give a false report or account of the statements or opinions of (a person).

1531 LATIMER *Let. to Bayntou* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1747/1 Christ himselfe was misreported, & falsely accused. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol* II. I 11 You wholly mistake and misreport us 1699 COLLIER *Def. Short View* 127 He calls me an unfair Adversary, as if I had misreported him. 1868 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon. Chald* I VIII 215 The probability would seem to be, that Berosus has been misreported

† 3 To speak ill of; to slander. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Comf agst. Trib* II. Wks. 1209/2 Leste he should geue other folke occasion to . misreporte hym for an hypocryte. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. I 148 A man that neuer yet Did (as he vouches) mis-report your Grace 1625 in Ferguson & Nanson *Munic Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 280 James Blaklocke . did misreport and slaunder the wife of Alexander Addle in calling her shepe stealer

† 4. *intr.* To give a false report (*of*). *Obs.*

1572 HULOET, To misreporte of an other. 1579 W WILKINSON *Confut. Faun. Love* 10 If to slaunder and misreport be a worke of righteousnesse 1602 J WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 62 The doings, which they. doe misreport of

So **Misrepo'rted** *ppl a.*, **Misrepo'rting** *vbl sb.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II 2014 Go forth litell boke, Iesu be thy spede And saue the alway from mysreportyng.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval* I. (1617) 20 It shall appeare great honor to our nation, and much shame to them who haue wrongd it with former misreportings. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* I XXI § 62 The wrong Judgment that misleads us, . lies in misreporting upon the various Comparisons of these. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I XVI. I. 543 A misreported exaggerated and ornamented recital.

Misrepo'rter. [MIS-[1] 5] One who misreports.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II (1558) 87 Dishonest misreporters [orig. *maledicos*] 1584 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III 648 To stope the mouthis of misreportaris 1624 GATAKER *Transubst* 114 As this mis reporter and mis-expounder of him affirmeth 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII 264 Let misreporters say what they will

Misreprese'nt, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.]

1. *trans.* To represent improperly or imperfectly, to give a false representation or account of

1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb.* II § 49 Those who had done them ill offices, and misrepresented their carriage to the King 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* II IX 390 Satan doth endeavour to misrepresent God to troubled Souls. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. VIII, They had so horribly misrepresented the Meaning of those Authors to Posterity 1846 WRIGHT *Ess Mid. Ages* II XIII 87 Popular tradition generally misrepresents the actions, but not the character of its hero. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XXI. 352 He had been himself misrepresented to his countrymen

absol 1672 MILTON *Samson* 124 This, this is he Or do my eyes misrepresent? 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 9 Feb. 362 If I had misrepresented, why not prove it?

2 To fail to represent correctly or adequately as agent or official representative.

1860 MILL *Repr Govt* (1865) 55 The constituencies to which most of the highly educated persons belong are either unrepresented or misrepresented

So **Misrepresented** *ppl. a.*, **Misrepresenting** *vbl sb* and *ppl a.*

1688 *Pulpit-Sayings* 14 Such, who pretend to be clear from the Imputation of Misrepresenting 1699 COLLIER *Def Short View* 90 He understands the Art of Misrepresenting 1817 DR T. CHALMERS in *Mem* (1850) II. 140, I had previously read the misrepresented passage to Mr Chalmers 1887 *Pall Mall G* 28 Nov. 12/1 It [a company] can recover the purchase money from the misrepresenting vendors.

Misrepresenta'tion. [MIS-[1] 4.]

1. Wrong or incorrect representation of facts, statements, the character of a person, etc; the action of misrepresenting.

1647 in Rushw *Hist Coll* IV (1701) I. 554 Those who have improved all opportunities by false Suggestions, Misrepresentations, and otherwise, for the destruction of this Army. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script* (1675) 5 The misrepresentation made by these men of the Bible 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 50 P 5 Our Guides deceived us with Misrepresentations and Fictions. 1814 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp* (1838) XII 9 Misrepresentation of facts is the common practise of the writers for newspapers 1858 LD ST LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop Law* V 26 A purchaser who makes an actual misrepresentation, which tends to mislead the seller. 1875 HELPS *Soc Press* XXV 403, I never met with a man who bore misrepresentation with thorough calmness.

2 'Incorrect or unfaithful representation in the capacity of agent or official representative' (*Cent. Dict* 1890)

Misrepresentative, *sb.* [MIS-[1] 5.] One who fails to represent others; a bad representative.

1862 *New York Tribune* 26 Jan. (Cassell), A better reply from that misrepresentative of Indiana 1887 *Pall Mall G* 18 Apr 9/1 Until the chairman appealed for order his opponents would not hear one of their misrepresentatives

Misrepresentative, *a.* [MIS-[1] 6] Not properly representative (*of*)

1736 SWIFT *Let to Sheridan* Wks. 1751 XIII 147 The slavish Practices of those mis-representative Brutes. 1892 *Daily Tel* 18 Aug, The question before the country would be whether the representative or the misrepresentative branch of the Legislature should prevail 1902 B KIDD *West Civilization* 99 Interpretations utterly misrepresentative of the real meaning of the phenomenon.

Misrepresenter. [MIS-[1] 5.] One who misrepresents.

1688 *Pulpit-Sayings* 15 They must not take it amiss, if as they were misrepresenters then, they are esteem'd Misrepresenters still 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV 332 Ill will and passion were dreadful misrepresenters 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) II. 9 Lawyers are the pleaders and impleaders, representers and misrepresenters .. of our laws 1813 SCOTT 3 Sept in *Fam Lett* (1894) I. IX 306 All I have to fear is that some busy misrepresenter may whisper in the Regent's ear

Misrepu'te, *v* ? *Obs.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To estimate erroneously. Also **Misrepu'ted** *ppl. a.*, wrongly reputed or estimated.

1628 GAULE *Pract Theorets* (1629) 232 Wis-dome chose there to bee misreputed, rather then Curiositie should be satisfied. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* 47 They shall vindicate the misreputed honour of God and his great Lawgiver 1659 H L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off* 101 Those Liturgies extant under the names of misreputed Authors

Misresemblance. *rare.* [MIS-[1] 4.] **† a** Want of resemblance or agreement. *Obs.* **b.** Bad likeness or portrait.

a 1618 RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I 75, I shall pick out some short mis-resemblances, or disagreements, between the common law, and the civil law. 1822 SOUTHEY *Ep. A. Cunningham* Poet. Wks 1838 III. 313 Return we now To a lighter strain; and from the gallery Of the Dutch Poet's mis resemblances Pass into mine

Misru'le, *sb.* [MIS-[1] 4.]

† 1. Disorderly conduct or living; misconduct, ill-conducted or irregular life, excess. *Obs.*

In quot. 1406 app. intended to be taken as two words (see MIS *a.*) rendering OF. *male regle*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7952 Thow might meruell the mykell of my misrewle, But þat wottes .. þat here longes no loue To hym þat dressis for my dethe. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 90 My freendes seiden vn-to me ful ofte, My mis reule me cause wolde a fit. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. XI, The cryme and mysrewle of his sone 1494 (see MISDEMEANOUR [1] b). 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 95/43 Misrewle, *excessus, luxus.* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 749, I haue seen houses as full of such prostitutes, as the schooles in France are full of children. They there vse much misrule, riot and wantonnes

2. Bad rule or government (of a state, etc.); misgovernment; the action of misruling or condition of being misruled; hence (often), a state of disorder, anarchy, or rebellion.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV 3 Where was euere ony cristen kynge þat helde swiche an household As Richard in þis rewme þoru myserule of oþer? 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 206/1 The Abbot and Covent is in gret disolacion .. by the mysreule and dilapidacion of divers Abbottes 1541 A KERR in *Hamilton Papers* I 142 This mysrewill and breik upoun the Bordouris 1657-8 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II 365 Misrule is better than no rule, and an ill government is better than none 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII 271 And the loud misrule Of Chaos farr remov'd 1725 POPE *Odyss* I. 139 The heav'n born maid Enormous riot and misrule survey'd. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer* VI (1851) I. 650 The authority of government had been almost forgotten during the long prevalence of anarchy and mis rule. 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* xix, As the town is in misrule, we two, Harry, will carry her home 1841 GEN ABBOTT in C. R Low *Jrnl* II (1879) 195 There is such misrule here, that the country never can be quiet, people are sent out for the express purpose of getting up rows

3 *Lord* (also *Abbot, Master*) *of Misrule*: one chosen to preside over the Christmas games and revels in a great man's house *Obs.* exc. *Hist*

See Brand *Popular Antiquities* (1813) I 387 seqq; R T. Hampson *Medii Ævi Kalendarium* (1841) I 116, 117

1491 in *Excerpta Historica* (1831) 88 To Ringley, lorde of mysrewle, upon a prest, £5 1492 *Ibid.* 92 To Ringley, abbot of mysreule, £5 1571 [see LORD *sb* 14 a]. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 1067/2 On mondaie the fourth of Januarie, the said lord of merie disports came by water to London, .where he was receiued by Wause lord of misrule to John Maimard one of the shiriffes of London 1633 R. EVELYN in *Archæol.* (1817) XVIII. 333, I giue free leave to Owen Flood my Trumpeter, gent to be Lo^d of Misrule of all good Orders during the twelve dayes 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I*, 72 That Christmas the Temple Sparks had enstalled a Lieutenant, a thing we country folk call a Lord of Misrule 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* 323 Their Master of Misrule at Christmas. [1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XIV, A hall, a hall! for the venerable Father Howleglas, the learned Monk of Misrule, and the Right Reverend Abbot of Unreason!]

b. *transf* and *fig.*

1591 LYLY *Endymion* V II, Loue is a Lorde of misrule, and keepeth Christmas in my corps. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* III II, *Ant* I must be here. *Duch* Must I you are a lord of misrule *Ant* Indeed, my rule is only in the night 1660 SOUTH *Serm* (1727) IV I 63 Their great Master of Misrule Oliver [Cromwell] 1822 W. IRVING *Bracebridge Hall* XXVI 227 Slingsby who is not merely lord of misrule in his school, but master of the revels to the village 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Let* VIII (1852) 99 There used to be a swarm of these small apparitions, in holiday time, and we called them children of the Lord of Misrule 1898 K. GRAHAME *Golden Age* 15, I [*sc* the wind] am the strong capricious one, the lord of misrule

† c. *Show of misrule* (? nonce-use): festivities such as those presided over by a Lord of Misrule.

1555 W WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. VIII. 182 Thei [*sc* Brachmanes] couette no sightes, nor shewes of misrule no disguisinges nor entreludes.

Misru'le, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1]

† 1. *trans.* To manage or control badly Also *refl.*

13 in *Hampole's Wks* (1896) I 172 Þe foule fende þat mone gostle men begils þorou preway pontz of pryde þat misrewle þere wiþe 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B IX 59 Moche wo worth þat man þat mys reuleth his Inwitte 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 170 Wher such thing falleth overal That eny kinge himself misreule. *c* 1460 G ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 19 Suche folk as misreule theire spendyng 1530 PALSGR 638/1 If you mysrule your selfe, you maye catche some disease.

2 To rule or govern (a country, etc) badly.

1390 GOWER *Conf* III 346 If he misreule that kingdom. 1462-3 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 268 Engeland Whiche hathe be mysrewled 3erys sertayne 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S. T. S.) 197 Preistis Misreule the realm and court no moir 1810 G CHALMERS *Caledonia* II II. V 200 The Duke of Albany misruled his kingdom. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept 10/1 He pleaded guilty to being a disturber so long as Ireland was misruled by England.

Hence **Misru'ling** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 214 For here synne & mysreulynge of hem self. 1389 LD. BROUGHAM *For Relat. Gt. Brit.* Wks. 1857 VIII. 126 Like the knell of death to the hopes of the misruling few

Misru'led, *ppl. a.* [MIS-[1] 2.]

1. Disorderly, lawless, unruly *Obs* or *arch.*

a 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W. de W 1494) I xlii, A fals mysruled loue of man to hymselfe *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 101 þat it [*sc.* a vow] be made wiþ deliberacoun, þat þe purpos or entent be not misrewlid. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 2 § 3 Vagaboundes and other mysruled persones. 1532 MORE *Confut Barnes* VIII Wks. 777/2 Agaynst murderers & theues and against al other vicious & mysseruled persons. 1563 in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II App. 15 Except we put better order unto our misruled papists. 1829 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXVII, I may weel tak the tale hame to mysell, that hae led a misruled and roving life.

2. Badly ruled or governed.

1829 F. GLASSE *Belgic Past.* III 52 Misruled nations in

vain wars engage. 1873 *Brit Q. Rev* LVII. 500 The state of Ireland was that of a misruled dependency

Misru·ler. *rare.* [MIS-[1] 5.] †**a.** A disorderly person. *Obs.* **b** A bad ruler.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 416, I shall reproue & chastice the mysrewlers & mysdoers in the forsaid toune. 1897 *Edin Rev.* July 1 Their tyrants and misrulers.

†**Misru·ly,** *a. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 6] Disorderly; unruly.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 4376, I me repent of my misrewly [v r mysreulede] lyfe. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 55/2 Misgoverned Maisters.., and other misruly poeple. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 100/21 Misruly, *enormis* 1581 in *Cath Tractates* (S. T S) 90 And knok the crouins of thaine quha ar misreulie 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. i. 89 And curb the rauge of his mis ruly tongue

Miss (mis), *sb.*[1] Forms. 3-6 **mis, mysse,** 3-7 **misse,** 4-5 **mys,** (5 **myss,** 6 **myshe**), 6- **miss** [Partly f MISS *v.*[1]; but other formations (likewise from the OTeut. **misso-*) seem to have coalesced with this. In the sense of 'loss' (branch I) the word may partly represent OE. **miss* neut., 'absence, loss' (Sweet *Anglo-Saxon Dict.*), or be ad ON. *missi-r* masc or *missa* fem., 'loss'. In some of the earlier examples of branch II (fault, mistake) the word appears to have been evolved (like MIS *adv*) from the resolution of compounds of MIS- *prefix*[1]; of similar origin are MHG., MLG, MDu *misse* mistake, ill-success, Du. *mis* error In the sense of 'missing a mark', etc. (branch III) it has not been found earlier than the 16th c, and may be purely a late formation on the verb, cf, however, early mod. Du. *misse* 'vanus ictus, jactus' (Kilian), which was developed from the adverbial use in *misse slaan*, to miss one's stroke. Cf also ON. *á mis* adv., so as to miss or fail to meet, whence the ME *on mis* (see 4 below), later AMISS *adv.*, is prob. adopted.]

I. Loss, lack. (Cf MISS *v.*[1] IV)

1. The fact or condition of missing, having lost, or being without (a thing or person); loss, lack, privation. Const. *of* or *genitive* (Cf. MISS *v.*[1] 14)

c 1470 HARDING *Chron* CCXXX iv, The kyng murthered The duke was wod, and frantike for his misse. 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII CCXXIX 260 And whan he lefte his crowne, than fell honour downe, for mysse of such a kynge 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II 783 When the wondring of the people cast a comely red in her chekes, of the which she before had most misse 1586 MARLOWE *2nd Pt Tamburl.* IV ii, As when an herd of lusty Cymbrian bulls Run mourning round about the females miss 1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* 9 b, If more regard were not had of him shortly, the whole Realme should haue a misse of him 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II v. v. § 4 570 At Carthage, the misse of so great a person was diuersly construed. 1628-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II xxii. 40 An estate squander'd in a wanton waste, shews better in the miss, then while we had the use on't. 1886 SPURGEON *Treas Dav* Ps. cxliv. 15 Temporal blessings are not trifles, for the miss of them would be a dire calamity.

†**b.** Observable lack. (Cf MISS *v*[1] 15.) *Obs*

1689 S SEWALL *Diary* 27 May, The main streets thwacked with people, and yet little miss of people in Fen-Church and Lumbard Streets. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 248 There was no miss of the usual Throng of People in the Streets

2. Disadvantage or regret occasioned by loss, absence, or privation *of* a person or thing. (Cf MISS *v*[1] 16.) Chiefly in phrases, *To have* or *find* (*a*) (*great, heavy, little*) *miss of, to feel the miss of, there is no* (*great*) *miss of* Now *dial.* or *vulgar*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 234 Þenne hi cumeð eft to þe chele, of hete hi habbeð misse. 13 *E E Allit P* A 262 Þer mys nee mornyng com neuer here. c 1400 *Destr Troy* 6707 Of soche a mon were a mysse þurgh the mekyll world. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxix 279 These two kynges bewayled the lorde James of Bourbon, sayeng, that it was great damage of hym, and a great mysse of hym out of theyr company 1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III 205 Their shalbe greate myshe of ther absentie, considering ther towardnes and goode esperience. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III xxv. (Arb.) 282 Heywood being loth to call for drink so oft as he was dry sayd I finde great misse of your graces standing cups. ?1608 BACON *Let to Sir T Bodley* Wks. 1830 XII 91 In respect of my going down to my house in the country I shall have miss of my papers 1657 W RAND tr *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* 66 Leaving behind him a great misse of himself, at Padua especially. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 114 We know the miss of you, and even hunger and thirst, as I may say, to see you 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 267 Agreeable as her conversation was, Mr. Trueworth found no miss of her, as the lovely Harriot was left behind. 1797 MRS A. M BENNETT *Beggar Girl* I 95 The poor servants will all have a miss of such a master as your honour 1807 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 364 With such excellent qualities of head and heart [etc] I think his professional talents will have no great miss of what are called the classics. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* III. viii, I was determined my son should have a good eddication: I'd none myself and I've felt the miss of it. 1901 'RITA' *Jilt's Jrnl.* I. xx, I'm thinking 'tis now you'll feel the miss o' your mother, my dear

†**b.** *transf* A person missed. *nonce-use.*

a 1631 DONNE *Eleg* xvi Poems (1654) 95, I found my misse, struck hands, and praid him tell..where he did dwell.

II. Wrong, mistake. (Cf. MISS *v.*[1] V.)

†**3.** Wrong, wrong-doing; offence, injury; a wrong, misdeed. *With miss*: wrongly, amiss *Obs.*

Not always distinguishable with certainty from MIS *adv.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 3if a mon. seið & deð so much mis þet hit beo so open sunne [etc]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24339 To me his moder did þai þat mis. c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4784 Þou bedes me mys & outrage! 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 3289 Als Innocentes þat never dyd mys. 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2391 Þou art confessed so clene, be-knowen of þy mysses c 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 98 Repentynge þee of al þi mys. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 352 Be war that yhe with myss deyme nocht my taille. a 1500 *Bernard de cura rei fam* (1870) 7/162 Ane aulde woman þat is Licherus and wyl not lef hir mys. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (1871) 79 Defer not (moost deare Soueraine) the reformation of this mysse 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III ix 2 What wonder then if one, of women all, did mis? 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad* 53 He saith, she is immodest, blames her misse c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* V. 197 Some other way I might repair this shameful miss. 1616 J LANE *Contn Sqr's T.* xi. 60 But if hee will for neithers [sake] quitt the misse.

†**b.** in alliterative association with *mend*, etc.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2760 Mendi þou most þat mis [*viz* the slaying of Moraunt] a 1400 *Relig Pieces fr Thornton MS* 91 Þou broghte thaym to blysse Thorowe mendynge of mysse c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV 64 Off this gret myss I sall amendis hawe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. ii 78, I shalle amende all mysse that I haue done ageynst yow 1581 *Satir Poems Reform* xliv 114 And tyme requyris amendement of missis. c 1620 A HUME *Brit Tongue* (1865) 2 To mend the misses that ignorant custom hath bred. 1637-50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) 164 To amend his awin misses, and to reforme abuses in his Court.

†**4** Phr *on mis* (cf ON. *á mis*) = AMISS, q v.

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 17 Þet is þe stude & te time þe mahten bringe þe on mis forte donne a 1350 *St Anastasia* 202 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg* (1881) 27 Onmis þo wurdes þou vnderstode. c 1420 [see AMISS *adv.* 5].

†**5** *Withoute(n) miss*: without mistake or uncertainty; undoubtedly, certainly; = *without fail* in its older application [Cf MDu *sonder misse*]

a 1250 *Five Joys of the Virgin* in *Rel Ant.* I 49 There is joie ant eke blisse, That ever last, wid-oute misse. a 1300 *Cursor M* 24758 Quat time and term þat þis bitidd I sal yow mon wid vten mis c 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 208 And whanne the devel vndirstod al this, thanne was he joyful, with-owten mis. *Ibid.* 308, 1366, 1388, 1454

†**6.** Error, mistake. *Obs*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* II. (Arb.) 90 Without any great misse in the hardest pointes of Grammer

III. Failure to hit or attain. (Cf MISS *v*[1] I.)

7. Failure to hit something aimed at

Proverb: *A miss is as good as a mile* (formerly †*An inch in a miss is as good as an ell*, etc). a failure is a failure however near one may have been to success

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I vi 89 He throweth his stone, fetching his ronne, and maketh lightly a narowe mysse, thoughe it be a good waye of 1614 CAMDEN *Rem*, *Prov.* 303 An ynche in a misse is as good as an ell 1721 KELLY *Sc Prov* 35 An Inch of a miss is as good as a span [*misprinted* spaw] 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl* 3 Dec (1890) I 32 He was very near being a poet—but a miss is as good as a mile, and he always fell short of the mark 1860 ADLER *Prov Poet* xi 237 Walter evades the blow but the miss stretches his antagonist flat upon the ground 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 163 What seemed hits and what seemed misses in a certain fence play 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* v, He has just killed half a dozen partridges without a miss.

b. *Billiards.* A failure to hit the object ball, on account of which the opponent scores: in certain circumstances considered the correct play. Phr *to give a miss* = to avoid hitting the object ball, esp. with the intention of putting one's ball in a safe position The opponent is said *to score a miss.*

1844 MARDON *Billiards* 29 In playing off, it is customary to give a miss in the baulk *Ibid* 115 Should the striker, when in hand, play at a ball in baulk, his adversary has the option of scoring a miss 1867 W DUFTON *Pract Billiards* iii 42 The miss may be made with the butt or the point of the cue 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 345 In most cases a miss would be the game here

8. Failure to obtain or achieve something. Now *rare*

1609 SIR E HOBY *Let to Mr. T. H* 15 Your debts were very clamorous the misse of your preferment was grieuous 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew Gard.* (1626) 18 After first or second graffing in the same Stocke, being mist (for who hits all) the third misse puts your Stocke in deadly danger. 1661 R L'ESTRANGE *Interest Mistaken* Pref p iv, Aërius turn'd Heretique upon the misse of a Bishoprick. 1680 BAXTER *Answ Stillingfl.* xxviii 41 It is not. the miss of a Complement or Ceremony, that makes a Man a Rebel. 1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) II. ii. 12 If they have had no lovers, or have not found a husband, they have had rather a miss than a loss, as men go 1834 GLADSTONE in Morley *Life* (1903) I 112, I ought to be thankful for my miss [*sc.* failure to catch the Speaker's eye].

9. *Printing.* The omitting to lay on a sheet in feeding a printing-machine.

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*

Miss (mis), *sb*[2] [Shortening of MISTRESS.

Probably this oral shortening may have been suggested by the written abbreviations 'Mis' and 'M[is]' (the latter representing the spelling *mistris*) which were common in the 16-17th c. In the following quots it is not quite certain that 'Mis' is not a mere graphic abbreviation.

1606 *Choice, Chance, & Change* G 4 My Mistrisse did thus salute me. Seruante good morrow, what abroade so earlie? mistris quoth I, shall the seruant bee in bed after his Mis? *Ibid.* H 2, If your mistris haue a fine wit, and your wife, but a plaine vnderstanding if your mis be kind and your wife dogged wil you loue your mis. better then your wife?]

1. A kept mistress; a concubine. Less commonly, a common prostitute, whore. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary* June, The com'on misses [at Venice] . go abroad bare fac'd. 1662 *Ibid.* 9 Jan., She being taken to be the Earle of Oxford's Misse (as at this time they began to call lewd women). 1675 (*title*) The Character of a Town-Misse 1678 BUTLER *Hud* III. i. 864 All women would be of one piece, The virtuous matron, and the miss. 1765 BICKERSTAFFE *Maid of Mill* II x. 42 If one is a Miss, be a Miss to a gentleman I say. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV 214, I would rather chuse to see this child the wife of an honest man, than the Miss of a Nobleman. 1809 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX 303 A Miss of the street 1826 J. WILSON *Noct Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I 10 Can you believe what the newspapers said that the parents connived at her being Colonel Barclay's miss? 1889 in *N. W Linc Gloss.*

transf. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 56 This gentle cock . Six misses had, beside his lawful wife

fig. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 969 (1694) 51 Our Money's now become the Miss Of all your Lives and Services.

2. Prefixed as a title to the name of an unmarried woman or girl (not entitled to the prefix 'lady' or some higher designation of rank)

In modern use, when *Miss* is prefixed to the surname alone, e g *Miss Smith*, it normally indicates the eldest (unmarried) daughter of the family, in referring to the others the Christian name is employed, e. g *Miss Ethel* (*Smith*) (But for reasons of convenience the Christian names are often inserted or omitted without regard to this rule) When the title is applied to several persons of the same name at once, usage sanctions two forms, viz. *the Misses Smith* and *the Miss Smiths*, the former being regarded as grammatically the more proper

1666-7 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Mar, Little Miss Davis did dance a jigg after the end of the play 1670 FLECKNOR *Epigr* 43 To Mis Davies, On her excellent dancing Dear Mis, Who woud not think [etc] 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* IV i, Enter Miss Hoyden, and Nurse c 1700 FARQUHAR *Love & a Bottle* Epil, Oh Collier! Collier! thou'st frighted away Miss Cross 1729 SWIFT *Direct Serv* xvi, Miss Betty won't take to her Book 1772 in J L Chester *Westm Abbey Reg* (1876) 416 Miss Catharine Ayrton, aged three months 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* II iv i 171 Does my Lord Manfred keep his mansion there, next to the Misses Otranto? 1870 GEO ELIOT in Cross *Life* III. 112 The Miss Gaskells were staying with them 1880 *Theatre* Feb 118 As Adriano Miss Josephine Yorke looked and sang admirably

b *Miss Nancy* (dial and colloq) an effeminate man Hence *Miss-Nancyism*, effeminacy

1824 CARR *Craven Gloss* s v *Nancy*, A Miss nancy, is an effeminate man 1886 *Harper's Weekly* 20 Mar (Cent), Ineffable silliness, sneering at the demand for honesty in politics as Miss Nancyism c 1898 MRS LYNN LINTON in *Speaker* (1901) 20 July 453/1, I think a dash of femininity in a man is good; but I hate a 'Miss Nancy'

c. A lady entitled to be addressed as 'Miss '

1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg*, *Marriage* xxiii, The Bride, who came from her Coach a Miss, As a Countess walk d to her carriage

3 With ellipsis of the proper name. Not now in educated use. **a.** Without article, substituted for the name of a young unmarried lady, often equivalent to 'the daughter of the house', 'the young lady of the family.'

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L* II x, Oh, madam, you are too severe upon miss 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 30 Dec, I saw the Bishop of Clogher's family to day, Miss is mighty ill of a cold 1747 GARRICK (*title*) Miss in her Teens 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 33 P 24 Both the old lady and miss are fond of collared eel 1820 BYRON *Blues* I 78 Is it miss or the cash of mamma you pursue? 1888 J PAYN *Prince of Blood* xxviii (1892) 229 'I hope miss is not much worse', he said.

b *vocatively*

1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Qu* III, Adieu, Dear Miss! If ever I am false to thee again 1670 [see 2] 1740 tr *De Mouhy's Fort Country Maid* (1741) I 60 And, Miss, since that is your Name, you shall go Home to your Parents 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic W* xxxi, 'My sweetest Miss', cried my wife, 'he has told you nothing but falsehoods' 1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* (1818) I 101 'Dear Miss', said a lively old Lady to a friend of mine a 1825 FORBY *Voc E Anglia* s v, Nor must one say, 'Pray, Miss, do you go to the ball this evening?' 1850 MISS YONGE *Henrietta's Wish* iv 49, 'I beg your pardon, Miss,' said she [*sc* a maidservant] 1901 'RITA' *Jilt's Jrnl* I. ii, He said, 'A pleasure, miss, I assure you' ..'Miss', I repeated 'Fancy calling me—"miss" But then he isn't a gentleman'

c. In angry or contemptuous use.

1906 WEYMAN *Chippinge* xxii, [A mother says] 'You hate me!' 'Oh no, no!' the girl cried in distress. 'You do, miss!'

4. A young unmarried woman; a girl, esp. a schoolgirl, or one who has lately left school, in modern use, often connoting the squeamishness or sentimentality characteristic of girls of such an age.

In literary English use now only playful or contemptuous; in trade use (distinguished from *ladies* and *children*, with reference to sizes or styles of articles of clothing), *misses* denotes girls of from about 10 to 17 years of age The American dicts describe the word as being in colloquial and trade use.

1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Qu.* II i, Oh, my Miss in a Masque! have you found your Tongue? a 1700 B. E *Dict. Cant. Crew, Miss*,..a little Girl. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Miss*, a Title given to a young Gentlewoman. 1715 GAY *Ep Burlington* 75 Three boarding-schools well stock'd with misses. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 85 P 12 A knot of misses busy at their needles. 1796 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 28 Oct, To fall out like boarding-school misses 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* II 172 Very unlike a novel-reading Miss. 1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* 81 The wither'd Misses! how they prose O'er books of travell'd seamen. 1858 MRS. GORE *Heckington* III. x. 213 Leave them [*sc* whimsies] to such Misses as the Horsfords. 1880 *Nation* (N. Y.) 12 Aug. *advt.*, The Maples.—A Family School for Young Ladies and Misses. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 706/1 Happiest when under the tyranny of some small miss of two or three.

5. = MRS. *dial.* and *U.S.*

1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 451 If Miss Corncob, your wife, ain't here. 1875 in PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*

Miss (mis), *sb.*[3] *Cards.* [Possibly a use of Miss *sb.*[1] or of Miss *sb.*[2]] At loo, an extra hand for which any of the players may discard his own.

1767 Lady M. Coke *Jrnl* 10 June (1889) II. 22 There was to be two tables at Lu., The partys were scanty; both tables play'd with 'Miss'. 1861 H Kingsley *Ravenshoe* (1862) III. 240 General Mainwaring had been looed in miss four times running 1883 H Jones in *Encycl Brit.* XV. 1/1 Each player in rotation looks at his cards, and declares whether he will play, resign, or take miss.

Miss (mis), *v.*[1] Forms. 1 missan, 3-7 misse, 4-6 mys(se, mis, myse, 5-6 myss, 6 mish, 6- miss; *pa. t.* 1-4 miste, (3 misste), 4-9 mist, 5-6 myst, 4- missed (also 5 -id, -yd, -ud, etc.), *pa. pple.* 3 ymyst, 3-4 imist, 4- (as in pa. t.). [OE. *missan* = OFris. *missa*, MLG., MDu., Du. *missen*, OHG. *missan* (MHG., G. *missen*), ON. *missa* (Sw. *mista*, Da. *miste*, from the pa. t. and pa. pple.) :—OTeut. **missyan*, f. participial stem **misso-* · see Mis-[1]]

I. *trans.* To fail to hit, meet, or light upon.

1 To fail to hit (something aimed at). Said either of the person aiming or of the missile. In OE. with obj. in genitive (cf. *miss of*, 23).

To miss the cushion see Cushion *sb* 10 a

Beowulf 2439 He miste mercelses and his mæg3 ofscet *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* x 366 The Bruce him myssyt as Wallace passyt by *a* 1547 Surrey in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb) 13 The palme play, where ,With dazed eies oft we ,Haue mist the ball 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I xxxiii, That ancient fellow, who, hurling a stone at a dog, misst him, and there withall hit his step dame. 1646 Evelyn *Diary* (Chandos ed) 193 They were most accurate at the long-bow and musket, rarely missing the smallest mark 1664 Ingelo *Bentivy & Ur* VI 182 The next Course was perform'd much after the same manner, only Proselenes miss'd the Ring 1748 *Anson's Voy* II III 148 The Purser fired a pistol at Cozens, which however mist him 1813 Scott *Rokeby* IV. xxvi, The gun he levell'd—mark like this Was Bertram never known to miss. 1864 Tennyson *En Ard* 753 The babe rear'd his creasy arms, Caught at and ever miss'd it 1867 Freeman *Norm Conq.* (1877) I v 387 He missed the traitor, and slew another soldier who was near him

b in fig application, esp. *to miss one's aim, one's* (or *the*) *mark* (see Mark *sb*[1] 7 c)

1530 Palsgr 638/1 If I mysse nat my marke, he is a busy felowe 1591 Shaks 1 *Hen VI*, I iv 4, I oft haue shot at them, How e're vnfortunate, I miss'd my aime. 1604— *Ham* IV. i 43 (Qo 2) 1602 *2nd Pt Returne fr Parnass* IV iii 1926 For that I misse this gaudy painted state, Whereat my fortunes faintly aim'd of late 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist* IX 176 The Ministers or Brethren now missing their mark, abated much of their former activity 1735 Pope *Ep Lady* 128 The Pleasure miss'd her, and the Scandal hit *a* 1800 Cowper *Ep to Prot Lady* 38 But ills of every shape and every name, Transformed to blessings, miss their cruel aim 1855 Browning *Grammarian's Funeral*, This high man, aiming at a million Misses an unit 1874 Green *Short Hist* IX § 1 Cromwell in his later years felt bitterly that Puritanism had missed its aim

c. Occasionally, of a missile, a blow, etc: To chance not to hit (some object or part, not necessarily aimed at); to pass by without touching.

1749 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (ed 6) I 300 Gun shot Wounds are seldom or never deadly (provided they miss the very Vitals) 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 781 One flash, that, missing all things else, may make My scheming brain a cinder

d. *absol.* (Phr. *Hit or miss*. see Hit *v* 22)

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3872 Ones he smot ðor on ðe ston, And miste, and wið ðe water gon 1535 Coverdale *Judg* xx 16 With the slynge coulde they touch an heer, and not mysse 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* I i 214 Well in that hit you misse, sheel not be hit With Cupids arrow. 1687 A Lovell tr *Thevenot's Trav* I xliv 68 In cutting off Heads, they are very dextrous, and never miss 1742 Fielding *J Andrews* I xvi, I never saw a surer shoot at a partridge Every man misses now and then 1859 Tenny son *Vivien* 449 The sick weak beast seeking to help herself By striking at her better, miss'd. 1865 Reade *G Gaunt* I vi 154 The longer and more steadily the duellist fixes his eye on his adversary, the less likely he is to miss

2. Not to hit upon (the right path). Usually *to miss one's way* (Also fig)

a 1547 [see Missing *vbl sb* 2] 1582 N. Lichefield tr *Castanheda's Conq E. Ind* 13 b, The said Nicholas missed yᵉ channell, and ranne on ground 1613 Shaks *Hen VIII*, III ii 439 Say Wolsey ,Found thee a way to rise in A sure, and safe one, though thy Master mist it. 1667 Milton *P L* III 735 Thy way thou canst not miss 1742 Fielding *J Andrews* II ii, He could not apprehend any mischief had happened, neither could he suspect that he missed his way 1800 A Carlyle *Autobiog.* 28 Then eldest son , having missed the road , fell into a peat pot 1822 Sheilev tr *Calderon's Mag Prodig* I 76 Lake which [path] you will, you cannot miss your road.

3. To fail to obtain footing on (a step, plank, etc.). Also *to miss one's footing*, (Sc) *to miss a foot.*

? *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 558 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 303 Freir Johine attour the stair is gane In sic wyiss, that mist he hes the trap, And in ane myr he fell. 1641 J Jackson *True Evang. T* II. 146 Till wee misse the bridge and fall into the ditch. 1670 [see Footing *vbl sb* 4] 1785 Burns *Halloween* xxvi, She mist a fit, an' in the pool . she plumpit. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* x, If he dinna miss ony o' the kittle steps at the Pass o' Walkwary. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* IV 159 Blind with rage she miss'd the plank, and roll'd In the river.

4. To fail to meet (a person with whom a meeting or interview was possible or intended). Also occas. *intr* for *reciprocal*

1589 Nashe *Returne of Pasquill* Wks. (Grosart) I. 91, I ranne presently to the water side to discouer your comming in; I wonder how I missed you? 1598 Shaks *Merry W* III. v 56, I will visit her, tell her so . I will not misse her 1663 Pepys *Diary* 27 July, Walked over the Parke to St. James's, but missed Mr Coventry. 1721-2 Pope *Let. to Atterbury* 14 Mar., I was disappointed in missing you at the Deanery, where I lay solitary two nights 1880 Meredith *Tragic Com* 40 Then we missed now we meet.

b Of a letter To fail to reach (a person).

1855 R M. Milnes in *Life* (1891) I. xi 527 Lady Ellesmere's letter missed me altogether, although directed as I desired.

5. Phrases **a. To miss fire.** Of firearms: To fail to go off. Hence *fig.* to be unsuccessful, to fail in his or its object

1727 Gay *Begg Op* I xiii. (1729) 16 May my pistols miss fire. *a* 1734 North *Exam* I. II § 160, I conclude only that Wilkinson was a Trapan, and after missing Fire [etc] 1837 Dickens *Pickw* vii, Never knew one of them miss fire before 1838 D Jerrold *Men of Char* II. 166 That's how a man's brightest ideas sometimes miss fire 1859 Readi *Love me little* I, She missed fire—Uncle Fountain, like most Englishmen, could take in a pun by the ear, but wit only by the eye

b. To miss stays (*Naut*). To fail in the attempt to go about from one tack to another.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2687 3 It was by reason he mist stays 1758 *Chron in Ann Reg* I 83/1 The Invincible, one of his fleet, missed her stays, and run upon a flat. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxxiv, His mates have been here waiting for him till they have missed stays. 1893 F M Crawford *Children of King* II She was near missing stays

fig. 1883 Stevenson *Treas Isl* xxvi, I reckon I've missed stays ! I'm for my long home, and no mistake

II *trans.* To fail to attain

6. To fail to get, obtain, receive, or acquire; to come short of, go without (what it is possible or desirable to have).

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3336 A met ðor was, it het Gomor, Ile man is he bead, and muimor, Hum gaderen or ðe sunnesine, Elles he sulden missen hine 1340 Hampole *Pr Cons* 5266 And for þe godhede es ful of blisse, þarfor þe sight of it þai sal misse 13 *E. E Allit P* B. 189 Man may mysse þe myrþe, þat much is to prayse *a* 1450 Lovelich *Merlin* 782 Whanne the devel aspide that his pray he scholde thus mis 1582 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* I (Arb) 18 Through this wyde roaming thee Troians Italy mishing Ful many yeeis wandred 1596 Shaks *Merch V* II i 37 And so may I Misse that which one vnworthier may attaine 1606 Bacon in *Four C. Eng Lett* (1880) 41 Since the time I missed the solicitor's place 1634 Milton *Comus* 925 My tiny brimmed waves for this Their full tribute never miss. 1779 Johnson *L P*, *Denham* (1868) 33 At the Restoration he obtained that which many missed, the reward of his loyalty 1850 Miss Yonge *Henrietta's Wish* III 29 She could not bear that her husband should miss his yearly holiday 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 1265 So will my knight knave Miss the full flower of this accomplishment 1879 Froude *Cæsar* XI 130 Catiline had missed the consulship, and was a ruined man

b. To fail to capture (a person, † a fortress)

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S T S) II 408 Because tha knew him not tha mist him, and sa he chaped 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (1638) 94 Curroon attempting vainely Hasser, but missing it redelivers Rantos also into his enemies hands 1889 'R Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xlii, What a muff Sir Ferdinand must be, he's missed me twice already

c Not to have the satisfaction of hearing, seeing, or witnessing (something).

1841 H Ainsworth *Guy Fawkes* III i, It has been a painful spectacle , and yet we would not have missed it 1852 Rogers *Lel Faith* (1853) 181 Painful as were the revelations which ensued, I would not have missed them on any account. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 142, I would not have missed the speech of Protagoras for a great deal

7. a. With inf. or gerund: To fail (to do something) Now *arch* or *dial.*

c 1381 Chaucer *Parl Foules* 75 Thou shalt nat misse To comen swiftly to that place dere 1477 Norton *Ord Alch* v in Ashm (1652) 77 Which would not misse to make *lac virginis* *c* 1540 J Heywood *Four P P* 368 (Manly), I thought ye wolde nat haue myst To make men lyue as longe as ye lyste. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* Prol, To send him a son by Sara he did not misse 1664 Chas. II in Cartwright *Madame* (1894) 159 Pardon me for having mist writing to you so many posts. 1667 Milton *P L* VI 499 Th' invention all admir'd, and each, how he To be th' inventer miss'd 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb* xiv 196 In a dry Summer both sorts of Clover are apt to miss growing 1816 Scott *Old Mort* xxxiv, The whigs never miss to find it [*sc* good ale] out 1820 Keats *Isabella* xxvi, I was in pain Lest I should miss to bid thee a good morrow. 1869 Browning *King & Bk*, *Pope* 1658 So, never I miss footing in the maze

b. To fail to achieve (an object). Cf 1 b

1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb) 54 To make it plain that this order will misse the end it seeks 1738 Wesley *Hymns*, '*But that thou art my Wisdom, Lord*', My Soul would be extremely surr'd At missing my Design 1779 Johnson *L P*, *Cowley* (1868) 6 He that misses his end will never be as much pleased as he that attains it

† c *To miss* (one's) *measure*: to fail to measure correctly. *Obs.*

1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 271 The Carpenters (missing their measure) had made it so much too short.

d. To fail to accomplish (a stroke)

1858 'Crawley' *Billiards* (ed. 2) 29, I attempted a difficult canon off the white—and missed it 1888 J Payn *Myst Mirbridge* xxii, A man must be an angel indeed who misses his stroke at billiards without a murmur.

8. To escape, avoid. Now only *dial.*, exc. with adv. *just, narrowly*, etc. Also, † to get clear of, elude (pursuit).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 166 [The ball] mysseth the hande & falleth to the grounde. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S.T.S) 126 Throw his bitter deide I mis Of hell the dyntis dour 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (ed 2) 23 A shaik (a man eating fish, and who seldome misse the hook, out of too much greedinesse). 1640 Glapthorne *Wit in a Constable* IV. Wks 1874 I 223 The house anon I will enforme you, and what way to take To misse pursuit 1788 P. Henry in *Amer Oratory* (1868) 19 (Stand Dict), Happy will you be, if you miss the fate of those nations, who have groaned under intolerable despotism. 1791 W Jessop *Rep. Navig. Thames* 14 A cut of 400 Yards will miss a very crooked and Obstructed Part 1890 'R Boldrewood' *Col Reformer* (1891) 278, I turned across country for Delhi, and after missing a few shots, rode one hundred and thirty miles before I stopped.

with gerund. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III 257 [This] made mee and my company as narrowly to escape staruing . as euer men did that missed the same 1687 [see Narrowly 4 b] 1756 Toldervy *Hist 2 Orphans* IV. 94 A hollier, who narrowly missed taking off the toes of Humphry with his carriage 1814 Scott *Wav* lxi, She once very narrowly missed introducing Waverley to a recruiting sergeant of his own regiment

9 To fail to take advantage of; to let slip (an opportunity, etc)

a 1628 Preston *New Covt* (1629) 587 *marg.*, Because men misse the time they fall into misery 1672 Marvell *Reh Transp* I. 198 How frequent opportunities have I mist. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig* (1782) I 338 Would the orator Tertullus have missed so fine a topic of declamation, had there been the least colour of truth in this story? 1827 Scott *Highl Widow* V, He thus missed an opportunity of doing much good 1841 James *Corse de Leon* II xi 245 If we miss the precise moment we have lost the great talis man for ever. 1902 I M Lindsay *Church & Min in Early Cent* V 173 It was better to be imposed upon sometimes than to miss the chance of entertaining a brother Christian

b. To fail to catch (a train, etc), not to be in time for. (Cf *miss of*, 23 n.)

1823 Dk Sussex in S Pait *Wks* (1828) VII 5, I fear to miss the Post 1842 Tennyson *Walking to Mail* 102 But put your best foot forward, or I fear That we shall miss the mail 1856 [see Lie *v.*[1] 27 a] 1886 *Manch Exam* 12 Jan 4/7 Mr Parnell himself was absent in consequence of missing his train at Crewe on the previous night

10. To fail to see or perceive (something that is within view); to fail to 'catch' or hear (some part of what one is listening to), to fail to apprehend or perceive intellectually

a 1588 *Tarlton's Jests* (1844) p xx, You may see his goodly counterfeit Hung up on everie wall You never can misse the likennesse, For everie bodie knowes His fathers lovelie visnomie. 1596 Shaks *Tam Shr* V ii 18 You are verie sencible, and yet you misse my sence 1605 — *Mach* II iii 13, I lay'd their Daggers ready, He could not misse 'em 1610 — *Temp* II. i 54 1666 Pepys *Diary* 28 Dec, I sat so high and far off that I missed most of the words 1690 Locke *Govt* II vi § 61 Wks. 1727 II 175 I the most blinded Contenders for Monarchy, by Right of Fatherhood, cannot miss this Difference 1779 Johnson *L P*, *Savage* (1868) 320 Mr Savage thought his drift could only be missed by negligence or stupidity 1781 Cowper *Retirem* 458 What obvious truths the wisest heads may miss 1816 Scott *Old Mort* xii, Ye canna miss Widow Maclure's public, for deil another house or hauld is on the road for ten lang Scots miles 1855 Geo Eliot *Lss, Prang Teaching* (1884) 164 He is meeting a hypothesis which no one holds, and totally missing the real question 1893 Iddon *Life Pusey* I viii 165 Allusive writing is open to two objections Its point is missed by the majority of readers [etc.]

III *trans* To omit.

11. To omit, leave out (usually, a part of what one is reading, reciting, or writing). Also with *out*

1530 Palsgr 681/1 He hath a syngular memorie, he recyted all our hole comunycacion and myssed nat a worde 1563-83 Foxe *A & M* II 2047/2 Then tl esaid Lane being somewhat abashed, said his beliefe to these words, which he missed vnawares Borne of the virgin Mary 1641 Smec tymnuus *Vind Answ* § 2 The Heathens had a Monitor that led them along in their prayers that they might misse nor mistake no words 1816 Scott *Old Mort* xii, He has gone to church service with me fifty times, and I never heard him miss one of the responses in my life 1818 Byron *Juan* I xi, If any actor miss'd his part She could have served him for the prompter's copy 1870 Toulmin Smith *Eng Gilds* 432 *note*, The transcriber by a slip of the pen has missed out words or parts of words

† b. To leave undone through inadvertence. *Obs*

1568 Grafton *Chron* II 747 All thinges were prepared, and no thing was missed.

12. To omit the performance of (a customary or expected action), to fail or neglect to keep (an appointment); to be exceptionally absent from (church, school, etc.), to omit to attend or be present at (some particular spectacle, ceremony, festivity, etc, out of a series or succession).

1598 Shaks *Merry W* II ii 102 One that will not misse you morning nor euening prayer 1602 *Ibid* III i 92 (Qo 1), For missing your meetings and appointments 1658 *Whole Duty Man* V § 34 He can never find in t is heart so much as to miss a meal. *c* 1694 Prior *Lady's Looking Glass* 11 She would never miss one day A walk so fine 1721 Steele *Spect* No. 51 P6 Others never miss the first Day of a Play. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* II iv, She rarely missed a ball, or any other public assembly. 1819 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* I v. 139 Mr Thirlwall has never missed any Tuesday evening since, except the moccoli night. 1834 Hood *Sydney Hall* I. xii 122, I remember the time when Dr Cobb never missed a meet of the hunt 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 368, I never missed chapel

† **13.** To pass by, overlook. *Obs.*

1666 Bunyan *Grace Abound* § 208 How many Scriptures are there against me? There are but three or four; and cannot God miss them, and save me for all them?

IV. *trans* To be without; lack; want.

† **14** To be without, not to have, lack; to cease to have, lose Also with *away*. (Cf. sense 6.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20792 He wil noght tak þe cark on him Quar þat it be sua soght or nai, þou hir bodi be mist o wai 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 8000 þe dampned bodyse salle fredom mys. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B. XII. 101 As a man may nouȝt se þat mysseth his eyghen *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6646 To paradys the soner go He shal, .. Where that he shal no good misse. *a* 1450 *Cov Myst* (Shaks. Soc) 50 ȝoure ladyrly love lete me neyr mysse 1583 *Leg. Bp. St Androis* 80 Gif he had not fled for feir, Gude Matchewell had mist his meir 1628–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XXXIV 59 He hath good Materials for a foundation . but misseth wherewith to rear the walls

absol. 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 35 To borow to daie and to morrow to mis, for lender and borower, noiance it is *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett to Vers Honour* (1651) 113 You have a fortune that can endure, and a nature that can almost be content to misse

†b. *To be missed*. to be missing or absent; not to be found. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 537 If that he were missed, night or day, Ther-whyle he was aboute this servyse. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* X 19, I haue a greate sacrifyce to do vnto Baal Who so euer is myssed, shal not lyue 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* II. 6 Of the Scotis onlie war misset twa knichtis, and of the commoun peple four thousand

†c. Contextually, to do without *Obs*

1533 HEYWOOD *Pard. & Friar* Bj, This is the pardon, which ye cannot mysse 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 264 Bringing vnto man both honnye and wax, both so necessary that we cannot misse them. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp* I II. 311 We cannot misse him he do's make our fire [etc.]. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) cl. 301 Learn daily both to possess and miss Christ in his secret bridegroom-smiles.

15 To discover the absence of, to perceive that (a person or thing) is not in the expected or accustomed place. Also (*north.*) † with *away*.

c 1200 ORMIN 8919 Till þatt itt comm till efenn, & ta þe33 misstenn þe33re child *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 þe ueorðe time was þoa heo hefde imist hire sune, & eft hine ivond *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 17288+120 And when þai missed his body fast away þai fledd. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 504 On the morn, The Ingliss host mysit avay The Scottis men. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5641 þe childe waked and his belt myst 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 827 They mysed hym and knewe not in what part of the worlde to make inquirie or serche for hym 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch* II 21 The farmer .. thrust his hand into his pocket and mist his purse 1693 DRYDEN & EARL MULGRAVE *Ess. Satire* 47 Like her, who miss'd her Name in a Lampoon, And grieved to find her self decay'd so soon. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 280 P 4 This Man, whom I have missed for some Years in my Walks. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 109 One morn I missed him on the custom'd hill. 1770 SIR J. BANKS *Jrnl* XVI (1896) 376, I took decoction of bark plentifully, and in three or four days missed it [*sc.* an ague) 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 231 The postboy's horse right glad to miss The lumbering of the wheels 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiii, It was sae dark that his folk never missed him till it was ower late 1846 BROWNING *Soul's Trag.* L 198 Well, he paid my fines Nor missed a cloak from wardrobe.

16 To perceive with regret the absence or loss of; to feel the want of.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. v 731 Madame said sir Bors now mys ye sir launcelot *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* L. iii, Not want of sacrifice doth mee offend, Nor doe I misse thy alters daily flame. 1667 MILTON *P. L* X. 104, I miss thee here, Not pleas'd, thus entertaind with solitude 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* (1868) 44 Milton was too busy to much miss his wife 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* V I 524 Every month his native land remembers and misses him less. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* III, I feel as if it would miss me, when I am gone so far away

V. Intransitive uses.

†**17.** To go wrong, make a mistake, err. In OE. *impersonal*, const dative of person. *Obs.*

In some of the latest examples the word should perhaps be referred to sense 1 d.

a 975 *Canons K. Edgar* XXXII in Thorpe *Laws* (1840) II. 250 Ac beo se canon him æt-foran eaxum; beseo to, gif he wille, þy læs þe him misse *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 102 in *O. E. Misc.* 40 þo seyde vre louerd crist Nymeþ gode yeme þat ye nouht ne mysse. Hwam ich biteche þat bred .He me schal bitraye. *c* 1325 *Spec Gy Warw.* 120 And, what it is, I wole þe wisse, Vnderstond, þat þu ne misse. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* IV 1 230, I telle the that thou myssest in thy sayeng in this byhalfe 1562 LEIGH *Armory* 51 I here you misse. For if you marke it, this is not like yt, yt went before. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* I (Arb) 26 If a childe misse, either in forgetting a worde, or in chaunging a good with a worse 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, H. Script*, Starres are poore books, and oftentimes do misse. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 452 For art may err, but nature cannot miss. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Oh Conversat.* Wks. 1784 IX. 366 If men often err in their conceptions of what would produce their own happiness, no wonder they should miss in the application of what will contribute to that of others.

†**18.** To be lacking or wanting. Const. dat. (of person) or *to*. *Obs.* (Cf. MISSING *ppl. a.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 445 Nil I nought swere that he..wolde of that him missed han ben sesed 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* XXI. 45 And their myssed [1611 failed] nothinge of all the good that the Lorde had promysed it came euery whyt *a* 1536 *Interl. Beauty & Good Prop. Women* ad fin, For grace doth neuer mys To them that vse good prayers dayly. 1589 LYLY *Pappe w. Hatchet* D d, There shall not misse a name of any, that had a Godfather 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam* XXV. 7 Neither was there ought missing vnto them, all the while they were in Carmel 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* xiii, 'The heir of Thomas Randolph might have a better claim to be answered' 'And, by my honour, it shall not miss for want of my asking the grace.'

†**19.** To fail to happen, come, etc. *Obs.*

1300 GOWER *Conf.* I 325 Who loveth wel, it mai noght misse Bot if that thei som weie finde. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xl, Death hath come, or it will not misse.

†**20.** To come to an end, give out, fail. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9964 þis castel es o beld and blis, þar mirth es neuer mar to mis *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1624 That, there as thou now brought art in-to blisse, That thou thy-self ne cause it nought to misse. *c* 1382 — *Parl. Foules* 40 Til the day gan misse. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* I. 66 Thou has giffen vs ioy that neuer shall mys. *a* 1529 SKELTON '*Now synge we*' 71 And thou shalt have blys That neuer shall mys.

21. To be unsuccessful: said of a person's designs or the person himself. Now *arch.* or *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul* Prol. 14 What here shall miss, our toil shall strive to mend. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Nov, Though we have missed twice, yet they bring such an account of the probability of the truth of the thing,..that we shall set upon it once more. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I 149 The bank above must fail before the venture miss. 1747 in *Col Rec. Pennsylv.* V 137 If they miss in their Schemes. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. XXVI, If thy scheme miss.

22. Of crops, etc.: To be abortive or unproductive. *dial.*

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 18 Put in euery such roomth three or foure Kirnels of Apples or Peares and that day Moneth following, as many moe (lest some of the former misse) 1826 in *N W Linc Gloss* (1889) s. v., The turnips have all missed. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc* XIII. II. 274 The seed has been known to miss occasionally.

23. Miss of —. Chiefly *Obs.* or *arch.*

a. To fail to obtain, receive, acquire, attain to, or secure; = 6. († occas. *miss on.*)

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 581 þu hauest ymyst of fayrhede & lutel is þi godhede. *c* 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (T) 379 And man withouten merci of merci sal misse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 352 And if that I were riche .. Of twenty thousand sheeld shold ye nat misse 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 397 And of my seruyce you shall not mysse. 1599 *Return fr Parnass.* II I 638, I had like have missed of this preferment for wante of one to be bounde for my truthe! *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev Weap.* I. i, For feare some poor Earle steale her, 't has bin threatned To redeem morgag'd land, but he shall misse on't. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac Hib* I XIX 111 Ill pleased for that they missed of the booty expected. 1718 STEELE *Spect* No 485 P 3 He is that Sort of Person which the Mob call a handsome jolly Man, which Appearance can't miss of Captives in this part of the Town. 1742 MRS MONTAGU *Lett* (1809) II 144 An animal that has missed of instinct, and not lit upon reason. 1835 MACAULAY *Ess., Mackintosh* (1852) 325/2 A project which had very narrowly missed of success. 1841 F. E PAGET *Tales of Village* (1852) 505 Placed in a state in which he cannot miss of everlasting happiness 1868 SWINBURNE *Blake* 89 Compelled to an eternity of fruitless repentance for having wilfully missed of pleasure. in this world

†**b.** To make a mistake with regard to. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T* 118 Er we departe, I shal thee so wel wisse, That of myn hous ne shaltow never misse *c* 1400 *Solomon* 30* in *Adam Davy* 97 And to knowe god & yuel þat I þerof ne mysse.

c. To fail to seize or capture; = 6 b.

a 1631 DONNE *Elegy on Mris Bulstred* Poems (1633) 70 But thou hast both of Captaine mist and fort 1678 *Donna Olimpia* 32 Which indeed, as to his possessions, she effected, though she missed of his life 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist* IV II § 5 Titus had captives enough to satisfy his anger, when it missed of John. 1833 WHITTIER *Pr Wks* (1889) I 262 They had missed of the old chief, but had captured his son.

†**d** To be without, lack; to cease to have, lose; = 14. *Obs.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* (Ritson) 126 Hue wenden mid y wisse, Of huere lyve to misse. *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 418 'þeih sholen se god' aperteliche, In his godhede and in his blisse, Off which þei sholen neuere misse. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXII. 486 Wyte it that ye have myssed of peas, For Charlemagne wylle noo thynge of it

e. To fail to accomplish (a design) or realize (a hope); to fail in (an attempt or enterprise).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 651 þet þeo þe beoð icumene me to underneomene, moten missen þrof. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 349 And I [have] bot on desire, of which I misse. *c* 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 108 Oft of myn entent hath he made me mys *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XIV 321 He never myssed of no thyng that he toke in hand. 1585 T WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iv 34 He hadde missed of his enterprise. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 2 Rather . then that the People should not still miss of their hopes, to be releiv'd by Parliaments. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Nov, I myself did truly expect to speed, but we missed of all. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* II. P 1 Who can suspect that a cause so rightly dispos'd, should miss of its effect? 1703 BURKITT *On N. T* Matt XXVII. 27–31 The Jews missing of their Expectation of a Temporal King in Christ. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 503 If he miss'd of his Business outward bound, he was to go up to China.

f. Not to find (a person or thing) where one expects or desires to, to discover the absence of (a thing). Also, to fail to meet with (a person).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 57 b, When they missed of their company, they wer in such a rage [etc.]. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 634 Grittus . missing of the Moldauian, fell vpon Francis Schenden. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* IV. i. 54 We have mist of Saturne lately fled. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theories* (1629) 367 They worthily misse of Christ, that seeke him where he is not. 1721 CIBBER *Lady's Last Stake* v Dram. Wks. 1757 II. 226 They are certainly gone out that way, and Sir Friendly must miss of 'em 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I 172, I was unluckily in London and so missed of him 1889 *N. W. Linc Gloss.*, I miss'd on him yisterdaay, though I look'd high an' low fer him.

g. *To miss of one's aim* · = 1 b.

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel.* III. II VI v, Penelope had a company of suiters, yet all missed of their aym. 1633 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenède's Cleopatra* III. 222 Oroondates enrag'd to have miss'd of his aime, drew his sword and threw himself after Artabon. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of Bath* III. Wks 1799 II. 234 Projects, the most prudentially pointed, may miss of their aim. 1876 LOWELL *Ode for 4th July* II iii, Time has a quiver full of purposes Which miss not of their aim.

h. To fail to perceive or understand; = 10.

1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* X. § 19. 310 He cannot be certain, but may still miss of the sense of it 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II i. 38 The reason is so very obvious that we cannot well miss of it. 1708 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1726) II. vi. 190 These Perfections of the Deity, are. most easy to be understood by us; upon the least Reflection and Enquiry we cannot miss of them.

i. With gerund: To fail (to do something); = 7 a.

1658 *Whole Duty Man* i. § 30 No man can miss of enjoying them [*sc.* God's mercies], but by his own default. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Sept, He hath not missed one night .. of supping with my Lady Castlemaine 1756 WASHINGTON *Lett* Writ. 1889 I. 268 Since the first murders were committed by the Indians, I have never missed of receiving intelligence of their motions. 1840 T. ROBBINS *Diary* 12 Aug (1887) II. 579 Missed of seeing my brother at Enfield. 1868 SWINBURNE *Blake* 6 With what excellent care and taste this has been done, no one can miss of seeing

†**j.** To fail to accomplish (a stroke). *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2389 Eft vrgan smot wiþ main And of þat stroke he miste.

k. To fail to be present at or to witness; = 6 c.

1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Cupid's Rev.* I ad init, I had mist of this, if you had not call'd me.

l. To escape, avoid; = 8.

1628–9 DIGBY *Voy Medit.* (Camd) 85 [He] told me the Dunkerkers ranged much . about our channell, and that in all probabilities I could not misse of a hott encounter with them.

m. To fail to take advantage of, = 9.

a 1628 PRESTON *New Covt* (1629) 587 Because they do not effect the thing they go about, when they misse of their time. 1785 M CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 223 Missing of the opportunity by which I expected to have sent this letter last week.

n. To fail to catch (a boat, etc.); = 9 b.

1777 FRANKLIN *Lett* Wks 1889 VI 56 Should you miss of one at Boulogne, proceed to Calais.

24. Miss on —. To fail to hit upon.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Amicus redivivus*, Trite as the counsel was, and impossible, as one should think, to be missed on.

Miss (mis), *v.*[4] [f MISS *sb*[2]] *trans.* To address as 'miss'.

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher* xlv, Did you hear how he Miss'd me to-day?—me a married woman' 1863 MRS CAREY BROCK *Margaret's Secret* VIII 115, 'I am not accustomed to hear myself called Miss Ellis,' 'Well, you'll be *missed* here by every one'.

Miss, obs. form of MASS *sb.*[1]

Missafic, erroneous form of MISSIFIC.

Missage, Missai, obs. ff MESSAGE, MISSAY.

†**Missa·ke,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. MDu. *missaecken* (mod.Du *miszaken*): cf. FORSAKE *v.*] *trans.* To deny, renounce.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 116 Yf he were otherwyse .. I wold euer myssake hym.

Missal (mi·săl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 messel, 5 myssal(l)e, 5–6 messall, missale, 5–7 missall, (7 *erron.* massal), 6– missal. [ad. eccl L. *missāle*, neut. sing. of *missālis* (see next). Some of the early forms represent OF. *messel* (mod.F. *missel*).]

1. The book containing the service of the Mass for the whole year; a mass-book.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 3574 (Kölbing) Her after sone Merlin swore Tofore þe king on o messel 1432 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) II. 21, I wyte unto my chauntry in ye chapell of Sancte Anne . my best Missall. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* CLXXX 245 Charlys leyde his right hond on the parte with goddes body and his lift hond on the missale. 1506 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) IV 247 To ye Chapell in Holbek my Messall, my Portus in prynte. *c* 1553 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 728 For Carryage of y[e] new grailes and missales 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref* P 13 Pope Nicolas the third . brought into vse the Missals of the Friers Minorites. 1657–61 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* I. II § 5 40 Many of the inferior Clergy had not much more learning than what was taught them in the Massals and other Rituals. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 356 In the Roman Church there were always Forms of Prayer, as may be seen in their Missals, Breviaries, Rituals..&c. 1845 T. H. HORNE in *Encycl Metrop* XXI. 494/1 The Council held at Toledo, in 633..adopted the Missal and Breviary of Isidore, Bishop of Seville. 1895 G. H PALMER in *Elem Plainsong* 59 To S. Gregory alone belongs the credit of having compiled . the Sacramentary and Antiphoner, i. e. what we should now call the Missal and Gradual.

¶**b.** Used vaguely for: A Roman Catholic book of prayers, esp. when illuminated; an illuminated book of hours, or the like.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 304 The reading of one of their Missals, or books of Devotion. 1838 C. B ELLIOTT *Trav* II. 368 The greater part of the night, as well as of the day, is passed with rosaries, crucifixes, and missals. 1845 LONGF. *Norman Baron* iii, A monk . Who . repeated Many a prayer and pater-noster From the missal on his knee. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* iii, He is as tender and reverential to all that bears the mark of genius..as a nun over her Missal. 1886 J R REES *Divers Bookworm* (1887) 163 The pages of the missal are illuminated with elegant borders of fruit, flowers, and birds.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (usually with reference to the illumination of service-books or manuscripts), as *missal-album, hand, letter, -like* adj., *-marge, -page, -painter, -painting* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; **missal caps** (*Printing*): see quot.

1890 W. White *Catal. Ruskin Mus. Library* 6 *Missal Album of Lady Diana de Croy. 1875 J. Southward *Dict. Typogr.* *Missal caps*, a style of fancy letter, used sometimes as initials to Old English or Black letter. 1891 Lamb *Let. to Dyer* 22 Feb., You never wrote what I call a schoolmaster's hand, like Mrs. Clarke, . . nor a *missal hand, like Porson 1888 *Athenæum* 20 Oct. 514/1 The colours used for the *missal letters, and in the final touches of the rubricator. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* vii 94 Decorating our bedrooms with *missal like texts. 1895 Browning *Men & Women* II. 237 He .Fills his lady's *Missal-marge with flowerets. 1898 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 129 The officers of the British Museum refuse to expose their best drawings or *missal pages to light. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) IV 258 In these countries the poets resemble *missal painters;—their colours often rich, their pencilling delicate. 1883 Ruskin *Art of Eng.* 9 The speciality of colour-method founded on *missal painting. 1895 *Army & Navy Co op. Soc.* Price List 668 Colours for illuminating and missal painting. 1903 *Edin. Rev* Apr. 450 The patient labour of *Missal-painting monks

Missal (mi·săl), *a.* (*sb.*-) [ad. eccl. L. *missāl-is*, f. *missa* Mass *sb.*1] Of or pertaining to the Mass; mass-. † Also *sb.*, a mass-priest.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VIII*, 74 The Closet hanged with clothe of gold all other iewelles Missall *Ibid* 82 b, The alter apparelled with all Juelles myssall of great riches. 1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb) 86 It had bene good for our missal priestes to haue dwelled in that contrye. 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 130* Pope Honorius the third commaunded y^t the Missall bread shoulde be lifted vp aboue the Priestes heade at the sacryng tyme. 1614 Bp Hall *No Peace with Rome* § 19 Wks (1625) 658 The Priestly Office of Christ is not a little impeached by the dayly Oblation of the Missall Sacrifice 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem* Ep. A 3 b, Her sweet Voice is muttering some missall and magicall Liturgies 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 162 All his Missal vestiments 1793 Hely tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* I 41 They distinguished Thanes into missals, and seculars; the Missal-Thanes were Presbyters.

Missal, obs. variant of Missile.

Mi·ssal-book. [f. Missal *a.*] = Mass-book.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) 178 They present unto him the Cross, and the Missall book to swear upon 1873 Hale *In His Name* viii. 71 The beautiful missal book, from which the Senior Canon was about to read 1894 *Dublin Rev.* Oct 246 Three early missal books of the Roman Church, or, as they are called sacramentaries.

Missale, variant of Mesel

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi (*Baptista*) 366 Missale are clene mad alsa

† **Missa·lian**, *a.* and *sb* *Obs. rare.* [f. eccl. L *missāl-is* Missal *a* + -ian.] **a.** *adj.* = Missal *a.* So **Mi·ssalino** *a.* **b.** *sb.* A mass-priest. So **Mi·ssalist.**

1624 Darcie *Birth of Heresies* xii 50 The vestments of these Missalian Sacrificers *Ibid.* 51 A Pectorall which the Missalists terme a Chasuble *Ibid* 52 The Stole put ouer the Amict, at the Missalians necke *Ibid* 53 The Missalian Priest. *Ibid* xxi 84 Was there euer a more detestable Heresie then this Missaline transubstantiation?

Missall (*Sc.*), **Missar**: see Muzzle, Misser.

† **Mi·ssary.** *Obs* [ad. eccl L. *missāri-us*, f. *missa* Mass *sb.*1: see -ary.] A Romanist or Romish priest.

1550 Veron *Godly Sayings* (1846) 34 The very missaries do call it the sacrifice of .praise 1657 J Sergeant *Schism Dispach't* 56 Such as are neither easily deceivable by our Missaries, nor possibly undeceivable by Dr H.

† **Missa·tical**, *a. Obs.* [f. eccl. L. *missātic-us*, f. *missa* Mass *sb.*1. see -atic.] Pertaining to the Mass

a 1670 Hacket *Abp Williams* I (1692) 101 Since he professed open adherence to the Romish Church and did not renounce the Missatical corruption of their priesthood *a* 1683 J Owen *Nat. & Causes Apostasy* Wks 1852 VII. 99 Missatical sacrifices for the living and the dead.

† **Mis-sa·vour**, *v Obs* [Mis-1 1.] *intr.* **a.** To have defective sense of taste. **b.** *fig* To have wrong notions *of.*

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 53 With wrong wrytyng he wrouȝte mykil care, and foul fel fro the chirche, missaveryngе of the sacrament 1540 Palsgr *Acolastus* H iv b, To vs also the palate myssesauoreth or mysse tasteth neuer a whytte

† **Missaw·.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–4, 7 **missawe**, 4 **mys(s)awe**, **mis(s)au(e, mys-**, **missagh.** [f. Mis-1 4 + Saw *sb*, saying.]

1. Evil speaking, calumny, slander, abuse.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 Agein mis-sawe oðer misdede, lo, heranont, remedie & salue. *a* 1300 [see Misloving *vbl. sb.*]. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xix. 3 All wrangis and myssaghis .. that thou suffird for vs *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 5877 (Fairf) Quat wene þai wiþ missawe fra my werk ham to drawe.

¶ **2.** ? Wrong expression, perverted language.

1614 J. Davies *Ecl.* in Browne *Sheph. Pipe* G 4 So my sp'rits been steept In dulnesse, through these duller times missawes Of silk-like musicke (riming rudely cleept).

† **Missay·**, *sb. Obs.* Also 4 **misai**, 5 **myssae.** [f. next] = prec.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21474 Al has þis curt herd þi misai. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 568 If thou be crist Com downe emangys vs all, And thole not thies myssaes [*rime* says].

Mis-say (mis,sē·), *v. arch.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **mis-said** (mis,se·d). Forms: see Mis-1 1 and Say *v.*: also 4 **missain**, **misaie**; *pa. t.* **misede.** [ME. *misseggen*, *missei(n)*, etc. Cf. MDu. *misseggen*, LG. *misseggen*, MHG. *mis(se)sagen.*]

1. *trans.* To speak evil of or against (a person); to abuse, slander, revile, vilify. Now *arch.* and *poet.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 186 Bidded ȝeorne uor þeo ou enі vuel doð oðer missiggeð. *c* 1290 *Beket* 2036 in *S. Eng. Leg.*, Hold þinne mouþ, .þov mis-seist mi louerd þe king. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1168 Þow haddest vnrizt, So te misain a noble knizt! *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 353 Crist was so patient, . þat whan he was mys-said he cursid not azen. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* v. i. 161 The kynge commaunded that none of them vpon payne of dethe to myssaye them ne doo them ony harme 1542 Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg* E ij b, Myssaye nat the auncyentes, nor dysprayse nat Hyppocrates. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* iv. xi, Cursed be the man that shall thee curse or missay. 1631 Heywood *1st Pt. Fair Maid of West* iii 33 Is she such a Saint, None can missay her? 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 923 Far liefer had I fight a score of times Than hear thee so missay me and revile. 1888 Morris *Dream John Ball* xii 125 These men shall the blind and the fearful mock and missay

† **b.** To say (something) with evil, abusive, or slanderous intent. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14779 Mikel of him can þai missai. 1340 *Ayenb.* 189 By þe kueade huiche he ssel misziggе 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* vii xi 229 The myssayenge that ye myssayed me. 1530 Palsgr 638/1, I never myssayd hym worde. 1593 Drayton *Ecl.* ii 95 And sore repents what he before misse said 1614 Sylvester *Parl Vertues Royall* Wks. (Grosart) II. 134/2 And can suffer nought 'Gainst them to be mis-done, mis-said, mis thought.

† **2.** *intr.* To speak evil; to speak abusively, slanderously, arrogantly, or the like. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 13005 þou missais, deuel es in þe *c* 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's T.* 249 He that hath misseyd He may by no wey clepe his word agayn 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. v. 28 To whom it pleseth that they messaye. 1596 Spenser *F. Q* iv vi 27 Her tongue brought forth speeches myld when she would haue missayd.

† **b.** To speak evil *of* *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 19420 Þua wittnes fals þat I am puruaid, To tell he had o godd missaid *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W* 233 And of mynne olde seruauntis thow misseyst. 1477 *Paston Lett* III. 185 Sum evyll tong myss sayeth of me 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal* Sept. 106 Their ill haviour garres men missay, Both of their doctrine, and of theyr faye.

3. *trans.* With pronominal or cognate obj.: To say amiss, wrongly, or incorrectly. Now *rare*

a 1400 *Cursor M* 25192 (Cott Galba) And of oure praier crist es payd Sum tyme all if it be missayd 1629 H Burton *Truth's Triumph* 254 Let men beleeue that which the diuine Scriptures doe say, and not which mens tongues doe mis-say 1641 Milton *Animadv* § 2 Wks 1851 III 203 Lest any thing in generall might be missaid in their publick Prayers through ignorance 1665 Wither *Lord's Prayer* Preamble, Beseeching him to pardon what is misdone or missaid, by others, or misunderstood by me.

b. *intr.* To say what is not right or correct; to say something wrong or amiss

1390 Gower *Conf* I 19 And natheles I can noght seie, In aunter if that I misseye *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vii 174 Ye have myssayed, For I never sawe Reynawde nor I wote not what he is 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Sept 2 Or Diggon her is, or I missaye 1611 A Gill in Speed *Theat. Gt Brit* Pref, Great love and little skill may cause mee to missay 1816 Byron *Siege of Cor.* Introd, Some of mosque, and some of church, And some, or I missay, of neither. 1879 Browning *Ivan Ivanovitch* 417 The Sacred Pictures—where skulks Innocence enshrined, Or I missay!

† **Mis-say·er.** *Obs.* [Mis-1 5] An evil speaker, slanderer.

1340 *Ayenb* 61 Blondere and misziggere byeþ of one scole *Ibid* 136, 177, 256. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2231 If that any missayere Dispyse wimmen 1481 Caxton *Myrr* I. v 28 Myssayers felons & enuyous men that wil lerne no good.

† **Mis-say·ing**, *vbl sb. Obs.* [Mis-1 3.]

1. The action of the verb Missay, evil speaking; slander, abuse.

13 in *Archiv Stud. neu Spr* LXXXI 316/42 Blesset beo ȝe .To whom þe world makeþ missiggynge 1340 *Ayenb* 66 þe myssiginges þet is huanne þe on peyneþ þannoþren and ziggeþ þe greate felonyes. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 83 Myssaying, þat is, whan þou spekyst euyll of an oþer mannys goodnesse 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 80 b, And asked of hym mercy and forgyuenes of his missayenge. 1581 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* Ser I III 433 for missaying, detracting and sclandering of the bailhes.

2. Mis-statement.

1650 Milton *Eikon.* Pref (ed 2) A 4 To refute the missayings of his book.

Misschelmasse, obs. form of Michaelmas.

Mis-scri·pt. [Mis-1 4] A miswriting.

a 1834 Coleridge *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I 143 In treating this 'path' as a mere misprint or mis-script for 'put' 1873 F Hall *Mod Eng* 175 *note*, These mis-scripts [*analyze*, *paralyze*] look as if descendants of ἀναλύζω and παραλύζω, which are nothing

Misse, nonce-var. of Milce, used for rime.

a 1300 in *Rel Ant* I. 275 That he bring us of this woning For his muchele misse [*rime* blisce].

Missed (mist), *ppl. a.* [f. Miss *v.*1 + -ed1] In senses of the vb. Also *dial.* of a heifer: Barren.

1615 Wither *Sheph Hunting* Ecl iii, Thy mist pleasure. 1657 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) 195 It was a little missed sense, that might be mended 1763 'Theoph. Insulanus' *Second Sight* 189 His account of a missed hatchet found by a dream. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 259 Those who buy the mist heifers are farmers in Monaghan. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 2/3 This missed train. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 24 Aug. 4/6 The undergraduate never heard more of the missed chapels.

† **b.** *Missed way*: having missed the way; erring, straying. *Obs*

1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abington* (1841) 116 To light my mist way feete to my right way.

Mis-see·, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To see imperfectly; to take a wrong view of. Also *absol.*

1591 Florio *2nd Fruites* 81 *N.* Well maie I want in habilitie, but neuer in affection. *S.* To much affection makes you mis-see both. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* v. (1841) 311 The man who cannot think and see; but only missee the nature of the thing he works with? 1841— *Misc Ess., Baillie* (1857) IV. 236 Herein he fundamentally mistook; mis-saw,—and so miswent. 1902 *Words of Eye witness* 324 Its modest hues and stature being ridiculously mis seen as 'purple-patched' and 'tall'.

Missee, obs form of Missy.

Mis-see·k, *v.* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* and *intr.* To seek wrongly. So **Mis-see·king** *vbl. sb.*, **Missou·ght** *ppl. a.*

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. xi. (Skeat) I 48 Errour in mankynde departeth thilke goodes by mis seching, whiche he shulde have hole *a* 1542 Wyatt in *Pottel's Misc* (Arb) 87 The thing, that most is your desire, You do misseeke, with more trauell and care. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Richard Duke of Yorke* xxii, What myschiefes folow missought maryages. *a* 1628 F Greyil *Cælica* lxvi, The heart of man mis-seeking for the best.

Mis-see·m, *v.* Now *rare* [Mis-1 1.] *trans.* To misbecome.

c 1400 tr *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 62 Ne wost þou noght þat yt myssemys þi dignite whanne þou swerys? 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iv vi 108 Nor it sall neuir me irk, na ȝit misseme, The worthy Dido to hald in fresche memory 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* iii iii. 53 Ne certes, daughter, that same warlike wize, I weene, would you misseeme. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II iv, He hath at least lent him nothing that doth belye him, or misseeme him *a* 1641 Bp Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 57 Divines ought not hold any opinion (it mis seemeth their profession so to hold) which hath no footing in Scripture 1819 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg* 523 A spirit that would not have misseemed the most illustrious of her ancestry 1836 Carlyle in *Academy* 17 Sept (1898) 272/1 His head is getting a shade of grey which does not misseem him, but looks very well

† **Mis-see·ming**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [Mis-1 3.] ? False show

1590 Spenser *F. Q* I. vii 50 With her witchcraft and misseeming sweete.

Mis-see·ming, *ppl. a.* [Mis-1 2.] Misbecoming, unseemly.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxii. 15 Lo this misemand thing folous. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I Prol. 409 He haldis misseмyng, Ay word by word to reduce ony thing *Ibid.* xii. 1 63 Of blude and friendschip na thyng myssemand [orig. *nec genus indecores*] 1590 Spenser *F. Q* I. ix. 23 For never knight I saw in such misseeming plight 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I xxxvi, A thing which would no whit be misseeming or undecent

Misseif, obs form of Missive

Missel (mi·sĕl). Forms 1, 5 **mistel**, (1, 3 -il), 6 **mistle**, **miscel**, 6–7 **missel**(l, 7 **mis(o)le**, **missle.** [OE *mistel*, (1) basil, (2) mistletoe, distinguished in the *Leechdoms* as *eorþmistel* and *dcmistel* respectively: corresp. to OHG. *mistil* (MHG, G *mistel*) mistletoe, early mod Du *mistel* 'viscum' (Kilian), 'glew' (Hexham), ON only in comb. *mistilteinn* Mistletoe (the Sw. and Da. *mistel* are prob. from LG): of unascertained origin]

† **1.** Mistletoe. *Obs*

c 725 *Corpus Glos.* (Hessels) V 185 *Viscus*, mistel *c* 825 *Epinal Gloss* 1083 *Viscus*, mistil *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd Oxon.) 192/1 [*Viscus*] g^e wy de chene, a mistel 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 164 b, Of the Missel or Misselto tre 1566 Withals *Dict.* 22 b, Mistle, whiche groweth vpon aple trees and crabbe trees in a great numbre of white or yelow beries 1573 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 33 Giue sheepe to their fees the mistle of trees 1610 Barrough *Meth. Physick* I xxiv (1639) 41 Miscle of the Oke 1670 Swan *Spec M.* 246 Missel or Misselto, groweth upon trees

† **b.** *attrib*, as *missel-berry*, *-birdlime*, *-child.*

1562 Turner *Herbal* II 165 The thurse shiteth out the *miscel berries 1658 Sir T Browne *Gard. Cyrus* III. 123 The Quincunciall Specks on the top of the Miscle berry. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II 164 b, The best *missel byrde lyme is freshe resemblinge a leke in Color within 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 40 Missel birdlime, hath power to soften and ripen apostumes with rosin and wax 1608 Sir H Platt *Gard Eden* (1653) 86 There you shall finde an Oake with Mi-tletoe therein, at the root whereof there is a *missell-child, whereof many strange things are conceived.

† **2** Basil, *Calamintha Clinopodium* *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I 232 ȝenim þas wyrte þe man ocimum & oðrum naman mistel nemneþ *Ibid* II. 86 Eorð mistel. 12.. *MS. Bodl.* 130 lf 54 b, Mistil *Ocimum.*

3. Short for Missel-bird, Missel-thrush.

1845 *New Statist Acc Scott* XIV. (Ross & Cromarty) 189 The missel, blackbird, and throstle are common 1882 *Proc. Berw Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 554 The Missels were fewer than usual

Missel, variant of Mesel *a.*

?14.. *Iter Camerar.* xx in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 582 Quhen thay opin fish, thay luke not gif thay be missel fish, or not [cf Mesel *a.* b, quot. *a* 1400].

Missel, obs. Sc form of Mizzle.

Misselane: see Messellawny.

Misselany, obs. form of Miscellany

Mi·ssel-bird. Now *dial.* Also 7 **missle-**, 8 **mizzel-.** [f. Missel. Cf. G. *mistelfink*, Du. *mistelvink.*] = Missel-thrush.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 556 An Idle Tradition, that there is a Bird, called a Missel-Bird, that feedeth upon a seed which many times shee cannot digest [etc] 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi 98 One kind of thrush called ἰξοβόρος, the missell thrush or feeder upon misseltoe 1676 Willughby *Ornith.* II. xvii. 137 *Turdus viscivorus major* The Missel-Bird or Shrite. 1731 Albin *Nat. Hist. Birds* 31 The Mizzel-Bird, *Turdus Viscivorus.* 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* I. 226. 1773 G. White *Selborne*, *To Pennant* 9 Nov., The people of Hampshire and Sussex call the Missel-bird the storm-cock. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*

Misselden, -din(e, obs. forms of MISTLETOE.

Misselin, -ling, -llane, obs. forms of MASLIN[2].

Misselling, Misselmas, obs. ff. MIZZLING, MICHAELMAS.

Mi·ssel-thrush. [*f.* MISSEL. Cf. G. *misteldrossel*] A species of thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*, which feeds on the berries of the mistletoe.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 320 The missel-thrush is distinguished from all of the kind by its superior size 1774 G WHITE *Selborne, to Barrington* Sept., Several magpies came determined to storm the nest of a missel thrush. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec* III 59 The recent increase of the missel thrush in parts of Scotland has caused the decrease of the song thrush. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 124 The sharp crying of the missel thrush,

Misse·to(e, obs forms of MISTLETOE.

† Mis-se·mblance. *Obs.* [MIS-[1] 4] False semblance

a 1641 SIR H SPELMAN *Feuds* xx Posth Wks. (1698) 34 From such missemblances rise many errors.

Missen, obs form of MIZEN.

Mis-se·nd, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1] *trans.* To send wrong; to send to a wrong place or person. Chiefly in pa. pple. and ppl. a. **Mis-se·nt**

14 . *Sir Beues* 1447[1] (MS S) He toke no leue, he is mys-sende. 1737 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt Brit* (ed. 33) II. *Gen List* 78 [Generall Letter Office in Lombard street] Mr. Robert Parsons and Mr John Baiber, to overlook the Franks and mis sent Letters 1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* II 199 She pointed to the word 'mis-sent', written on the corner of the cover 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst* I. xxix. 382 *note*, This sketch was missent 1847-54 WEBSTER, *Missend*, to send amiss or incorrectly 1841 EMERSON *Misc* (1855) 249 It appears that there was some mistake in my creation; and that I have been missent to this earth.

† Mis-se·nse, *sb Obs.* [MIS-[1] 4] Wrong sense or meaning.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Honor's Harvest* Wks. (1621) 1159 Without Offence, without Mis sense, or Blame

† Mis-se·nse, *v Obs.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To attach a wrong sense or meaning to.

1560 JEWELL *Serm. at Paul's Cross* A iij, The false Prophets caused the people to missence the sacraments. 1647-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxi 215 Philoxenus hearing some masons, mis-sensing his lines falls to breaking their bricks amaine; they aske the cause, hee replyes, they spoyle his work, and he theirs

† Mi·sser, -ar. *Obs.* [ad. eccl. L. *missārius* MISSARY.] A mass-priest.

a 1560 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks II 26 b, Verely these myssars are altogyther amyse 1604 [see MISSIFICAL]

Misserie, obs. form of MISERY

Mis-se·rve, *v* Now *rare* [In early use a. OF *messervir* (see MIS-[2]); later f MIS-[1] 1 + SERVE *v*] **1.** *trans.* To serve badly or unfaithfully; to do a disservice to.

1340 *Ayenb.* 20 Þench hou uele zibe þou hest misserued oure lhord Jesu crist 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 224 Of that the king his god misserveth, The poeple takth that he desserveth Hier in this world. 1475 *Paston Lett* III 130 If it be so that ye be mysse servyd ther. *c* 1500 *Geste Robyn Hode* cxc, I was myssefued of my dynere 1584 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg* (1848) II 54 Quhilk [regrating of victual] is the caus that the pure communis of this burght ar misservit *a* 1626 BACON *Charge Sess. Verge* (1662) 19 Whereby a man may have that he thinketh he hath, and not be abused or misserved in that he buyes. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. XIX 200 Great Men who mis-served their Country, were often fined very highly.

† 2. To deprive of the services *of Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (STS) 147 Sen he . mycht..have had otheris at will and wale, of quhilkis he has gert the King be misservit.

† 3. *intr.* To miss fire *Obs.*

1661 *Justiciary Rec.* (S.H.S) 10 George presented a Pistoll to them which misserved. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2045/1 He presented his Pistol to the Country-man, but it mis-served

† Mis-service. *Obs.* [MIS-[1] 4, 7] A bad service; disservice.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiv 409 That seruice should rather bee a misseruice than a Seruice, if it were not according to his will. *a* 1660 *Contemp Hist Irel* 1641-52 (1880) II 1. 119 By those reciprocall misunder-tandings a gape was open for the misservice of both kinge and kingdome.

Misserye, Missese, obs ff. MISERY, MISEASE

Mis-set (mis,se t), *v* [MIS-[1] 1. Cf. MDu. *missetten, missitten*, OHG. *missisezzen*]

1. *trans* To set in a wrong place, misplace

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1210 Many a worde I ouer skipte In my tale for pure Fere Lest my wordys mys-sette were *a* 1626 BACON *Charge Sess Verge* (1662) 7 If that Boundary of Suits be taken away or mis set, where shall be the end?

2. To put out of humour, 'upset'. *Sc.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. XXII, In recompence for his misvettand saw, He sall 3our hest in euerie part proclame. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform* IV 12 In tyme be war fra ainis the work misset hir. 1790 J. FISHER *Poems* 143 (E. D. D.), I did's she bade, wha durst mis set her? 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* iii, I did not say frighted, now—I only said mis-set wi' the thing 1818 — *Hrt. Mulh.* xviii, Our minnie's sair mis-set

Misset, Misseuse, Missey: see MESSET, MISUSE, MISSAY *v.*, MISSY.

Miss-fi·re. [f. phr. *to miss fire*: see MISS *v.*[1] 5 a. Cf MISFIRE *sb.*] A failure to discharge or explode.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 290 It was done without a miss or a miss fire. 1882 *Times* 15 Jan. 5/6 The five-barrelled Gardner fired 339, with one miss-fire in the minute, worked single handed.

† Missha·meful, *a. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 8] Shameful.

Perhaps the word originally written by Capgrave was intended as a form of *mischiefful.*

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St Kath.* v. 649 Þou myssha[m]ful [*w. rr.* myschamful, shameful, vnshamfulle] dogge ful of boost.

Mis-shape (misʃē·p), *sb.* Now *rare.* [MIS-[1] 4] A bad or deformed shape or figure; deformity. Also *concr.* a mis-shapen body or person.

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 7 The whiche Edmund hadde a crokid bak and was a myysshape. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 223 Silenus whom for his monstreous myshape, . Jupiter, Apollo [etc.],. used for their foole 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I. 530 The diuels of Crowland with their long tailed buttocks, and ugly mishapes. 1654 WHITELOCKE *Mem* (1732) 596/1 Hardly to be called Men or Women, by reason of their mishapes. 1875 G MACDONALD *Malcolm* I xxii. 281 Disorder and mis-shape must appear to it the law of the universe

Mis-shape (misʃē·p), *v* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To shape ill; to give a bad form to, to deform. *lit* and *fig.*

1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 98 Oure soulle ys made to hys lykenesse but yt was defoyled and darkyd and myss-shape by synne. 1530 PALSGR. 637/2, I myshappe, or bring out of facyon 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* CIX. 669 Such as mishape thinges by their inchauntiments. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 27 Whom she does transforme And horribly misshapes with ugly sightes. 1673 HOWE *Self Dedication* 292 They do strangely mis-shape religion who frame to themselves a religion made up of . doubts and fears. 1703 J SAVAGE *Lett Antients* VIII 49 Mishape me, if you please, into any Monstrous Form 1798 COLERIDGE *Picture* Poems (1864) 157 A thousand circlets spread And each mis-shape the other 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 436 If the distance the drops fall be not sufficiently great, and they reach the water in a semi fluid state, the resistance of the water mis-shapes them

Misshape, variant of MISHAP *v.*

Mis-shaped (misʃē·pt), *ppl. a.* [MIS-[1] 2.] = next.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* XXXVII. (Percy Soc.) 192 His great body, Which was mis-shaped ful right wonderly. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen VI*, III. II. 170 My mis-shap'd Trunke, that beares this Head 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart* 203 Bleare eyde, mishapt, vntoward, impious. 1709 POPE *Ess Crit.* 171 Some figures monstrous and mis-shap'd appear, Consider'd singly, or beheld too near. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 380 Did you ever see anything so ugly as that hand—a mis-shaped monster, isn't he?

Hence **† Missha·pedness,** deformity

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug Citie of God* 900 A statuary can mold or cast it [*i. e.* a statue] new without all the former miss-shapednesse.

† Mis-sha·pement. [MIS-[1] 4.] Deformity.

1653 H MORE *Antid Ath.* III. xi. Wks. (1712) 122 What is that outward mis-shapement of Body, to the inward deformity of their Souls?

† Mis-sha·pen, *v. Obs. rare.* [? f. MIS-SHAPEN *pa pple*] = MIS-SHAPE *v*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 361, I am aferd þat I sall oght be myysshaped [*cf ante* sho was shapen to be a biche whelpe]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr (Arb) 53 People myysshapened with phantastical opinions 1788 *Trifler* No. XVI. 217, I conceived that the purest favour of Providence might be so perverted and mishapened, that [etc.].

Mis-shapen (misʃē·p'n), *ppl. a.* Forms: 4-6 **mys-, mischapen,** (5 **-on, -yn,** 6 **-shapin**), 6-7 **mishapen,** 4- **misshapen,** (7- **mis-shapen**). Also 4-5 **myschape, mysshap(e.** [f. MIS-[1] 2 + *shapen*, pa. pple. of SHAPE *v*]

1. Having a bad or ugly shape; ill-shaped; deformed; monstrous.

c 1375 *Cursor M* 8076 (Fairf.) Sagh men neuer of na cures sa misshapen creatures. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 5482 Mysshapon bestes. *Ibid.* 7758 There met hym þis Mawhown, þat was so mysshap. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 330/2 Myschape thynge yn kynde, *monstruosus.* 1530 PALSGR. 637/1 He is the moste myysshapen slovyn that ever you sawe. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* III (1586) 123 b, It sildome falleth out, that a good minde is lodged in a mishapen bodie. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, I. II. 251 On me, that halts, and am mis-shapen thus? 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P* III 1054 A mis-shapen ugly race, The curse of God was seen on every face. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 50 P 3 An huge mis-shapen Rock that grew upon the Top of the Hill 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* IV 48 Jagged, misshapen pieces of silver. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Character*, The misshapen hairy Scandinavian troll.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Badly formed, shaped, or framed; distorted; † morally monstrous or ugly.

13.. *E. E. Allit P* B. 1355 In notyng of nwe metes & of nice gettes, Al was þe mynde of þat man, on misschapen þinges 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 8 If I should write all the euils manifolde, That proceedeth of this counterfaite abusion, And misshapen fashions I neuer should haue done 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 59 A misshapin illfavorid freshe copy of my precious poems 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I xxiv, Crooked and mis shapen minds. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 93 Mishapen Cavils, palpable untroths. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Militant* 46 Such power hath mightie Baptisme to produce For things misshapen, things of highest use. 1670 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm* App. v. 15 Their ordnary designes [in tapestry] for the most part being deformed and mishapen 1809 W IRVING *Hist. New York* IV III. (1820) 238 Some dozen mis-shapen, nine cornered Dutch oaths and epithets that crowded all at once into his gullet.

† 3. 'Without form' (*Gen.* i. 2). *Obs.*

1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* ii. § 20 A kind of darke and mis-shapen thicke fogge.

4. 'In Shakespeare, perhaps, it once signifies ill directed; as, *to shape a course*' (J.).

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 131 Thy wit, that Ornament, to shape and Loue, Mishapen in the conduct of them both.

Hence **Mis-sha·penly** *adv.*, **Mis-sha·penness** (**† mishapnesse**), deformity.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. (1592) 123 Euen mishapnesse it self is a kind of shape. 1612 COTGR., *Monstruosement*, monstrously; mishapenly. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 94 To let you see the misshapennesse of your Argument. 1883 B. HARTE *Carquinez Woods* I 3 At times this life seemed to take visible form, but as vaguely, as misshapenly as the phantom of a nightmare. 1903 G. MATHESON *Repr. Men of Bible* Ser. II. 272 It was as if a deformed creature, for the first time beheld his misshapenness.

Misshood (mi shud). [f. MISS *sb.*[3] + -HOOD.] The condition of a young unmarried woman.

1861 THACKERAY *Philip* XVII, When she used to read the Wild Irish Girl or the Scottish Chiefs in the days of her misshood. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXXIX. 493 Pretty daughters emerging from bread-and butter-misshood.

Missible (mi sib'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *miss-*, ppl. stem of *mittĕre* to send + -IBLE. (*Missibilia* occurs for *missilia* in Sidonius.) Cf. OF. (*lettres*) *missibles.*] Capable of being sent.

1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl* 315 Their spears not being in general missible beyond fifty or sixty feet 1809 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 30 Oct., This Custom and Duty Age would have made the Preacher on the Mount take out a licence and St Paul's Epistles would not have been missible without a stamp.

† Missi·fic, -fical, *adjs Obs* Also 7 *erron.* **-afique.** [f. eccl. L. *missific-us*: see -IC, -ICAL.] Celebrating Mass.

1604 *Answ. Supplic Masse-priests* viii, These Missificall Misseries. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr *Estienne's World of Wonders* 343 Without interrupting his missificall deuotion 1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* XXII 105 Abolishing your Pompilian and Missafique Idolatries.

† Missi·ficate, *v Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of eccl. L. *missificāre*, f. *missa* MASS *sb*[1]: see -FICATE] *intr.* To perform Mass. So **† Missifica·tion.**

1641 MILTON *Ch Govt* v. Wks. 1851 III 115 What can be gather'd hence but that the Prelat would still sacrifice? he would missificate 1642 R BAILLIE *Parallel Liturgy w Mass Bk* 2 None but Schismaticks will deme their harmonie with the ancients in this Missification 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV lxvii. (1737) 277 Fourteen missificating Arch-lubbers.

Missikin (mi sikin). *jocular.* Also **missakin** (?), **missykin.** [f. MISSY + -KIN.] A little 'miss' or young lady.

1815 *Zeluca* III v. 149 Zeluca flew to the bell, with an exclamation, that but for her she should have forgot the Missakin in toto 1839 *Lait's Mag* VI. 35 Little mannikin lords and missykin ladies 1863 HOLME LEE *A Wariegh* III 271 'It will be your turn some day, missikin' 'No, it will never be my turn, for I purpose to lead a single life'.

Missil, perverted form of MESLE *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* § 5 II. 241 Those Armes . doe admit intermixture, of one colour with another, for which cause they are of Leigh termed Missils. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*

Missile (mi səil, mi sil), *a* and *sb.* Also 7 **-il(1, -al.** [ad. L. *missilis* (neut. sing. *missile* as sb., missile weapon), f *miss-*, ppl. stem of *mittĕre* to send; see -ILE. In OFr., Godefroy cites *missiles dardz*, and Cotgr. has *feu missile*, 'a squib, or other fire-worke browne'.]

A. *adj.* Capable of being thrown; adapted to be discharged from the hand or from a machine or engine, chiefly in *missile weapon.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit.* IX. XVI (1623) 840 Women and children assaile the English from their windowes with all sorts of missill things 1627 MAY *Lucan* III 505 The Greeks missill weapons *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks 1721 II 313 The Pagans all the Traitors drave before, To shield them from the Anglians missile store 1785 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 183 We bend the bow, or wing the missile dart 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 2 Every missile article being immediately laid hands on by them and showered on us 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess* Introd. 13, The horseman used his spears, as missile weapons

b. Applied to weapons that discharge arrows, bullets, or the like. *rare*

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXX, Their long bows, slings, and other missile weapons 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* XIII III 371 To alter his missile weapon [*sc.* a gun] into a weapon with which he could encounter an enemy hand to hand.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1756 BURKE *Subl & B* Wks 1808 I. 224 The porcupine with his missile quills 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XI 325 With missile force of massy stones. 1813 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 227 Since the invention of gunpowder has armed the weak as well as the strong with missile death. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 60 But Meleager smote, and with no missile wound, the monstrous boar.

d. *Zool.* Applied to the filaments which *Actinia bellis* sends out on provocation.

1853 GOSSE *Mar. Zool* I. 29 *Actinia* destitute .. of missile filaments. 1856 TUGWELL *Man Sea-Anemones* 90.

B. *sb.*

1. A missile object or weapon, as a stone discharged from a sling, an arrow, a bullet.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Missil* (*missile*), a dart, stone, arrow, or other thing thrown or shot. 1828-42 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 79 The missiles which they [*sc* engines of war] threw consisted of leaden balls. 1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 377 Surprisingly quick at throwing stones, turf and other missiles. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 45 Some were

whelm'd with missiles of the wall. 1897 Frazer *Pausanias* I. 534 Despite the cross fire of missiles and the bitter cold.
Ag. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* ii. 28 The word [fanaticism] is the favourite missile of that opprobrious contempt [etc.]. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. (1878) 167 All my missiles of argument were lost.

2. *pl.* = L. *missilia, res missiles*, largesse (consisting of sweets, perfumes, etc.) thrown by the Roman emperors to the people.

1606 Holland *Sueton.* 183 Scattered also abroad there were for the people Missils, during the whole time of those Plaies 1647 A. Ross *Mystag. Poet.* vi (1675) 126 The Romans were very lavish in their missals or larges at this solemnity.

Missi'ry, variant of Meselry.

Missiness (mi·sines). [f. Missy *a.* + -ness.] = Misnishness.

1857 J. Miller *Alcohol* (1858) 97 The designation of water-drinker can carry no imputation of missiness or mediocrity.

Missing (mi·sin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Miss *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

†**1.** Absence, privation, lack. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14228 We sal find missing witerli Of vr god fiemd o bethani. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xi. 201 God wol nat lete hym sterue In myschef for lacke of mete ne for myssynge of clobes. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* i. 48 Of myrthe neuermore to haue myssyng *c* 1530 J. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 499 Theyr hoost is in great trouble for the myssynge of theyr emperoure 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. iv. 48 Vpon which his suddaine flight and missing, the Empresse Maud was suspected to be guiltie of his death. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. v. 275 My Lord, Vpon my Ladies missing, came to me With his Sword drawne 1634 Br. Hall *Contempl. N. T., Resurrection* 282 Shee freely confesseth the cause of her griefe to be the missing of her Saviour.

2. Failure to hit, obtain, attain to, or take advantage of

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. (1557) D 2 Whether by fate, or missing of the way. 1603 Florio *Mon. aigne* I. liv, Without ever missing he would every time make it goe through a needles eye *a* 1628 Preston *New Covt* (1629) 586 The missing of time bringeth misery. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 28 Mar., This day we had news of the election at Huntingdon for Bernard and Pedley at which my Lord was much troubled for his friends missing of it 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 15 ¶ 7 The missing of an Opera the first Night 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 301 The currents were driving us to the northward and we thereby risqued the missing of the Ladrones 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XIII. ii, These kind of hair-breadth missings of happiness. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* ix, That trick of throwing a stone at a tree and attaching some mighty issue to hitting or missing

†**b.** *Missing wood* (Bowls). see quot. *Obs.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Bowling*, Bowl room, or missing wood, is when a bowl has free passage, without striking on any other

†**3.** Fault, error *Obs.*

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* II (Arb.) 88 Shew his faultes gently, of such missings, gentle admonished of, proceedeth glad and good heed taking 1664 Pepys *Diary* 10 Aug., To see him read it all over, without any missing, when.. I could not read one letter of it

Missing, *ppl. a.* [f. Miss *v.*[1] + -ing[2].]

1. Not present; not found; absent; gone.

a 1530 Heywood *Play of Love* (Brandl) 24 Whiche one ones founde I fynde of all the rest Not one myssyng *c* 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton* in Wks. (1843) I. p. lxvii, Skelton was verye angrie that his cup was mysynge 1607 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 245 I here are yet missing of your Companie Some few odde Lads 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* xx. 39 Keep this man if by any meanes he be missing, then shall thy life be for his life 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 15 Moses was in the Mount, and missing long 1716 Swift *Phyllis* 26 Wks. 1751 VII. 168 Next Morn betimes the Bride was missing 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* I. 8 Missing from home. *a* 1845 Hood *Waterloo Ballad* 40 Before I'm set in the Gazette As wounded, dead, and missing 1848 Arnould *Marine Insur.* (1866) I. II. ii. 524 The ship is what is called a missing ship, i. e. has been so long on the voyage that the owner has reason to suspect that she has met with some casualty 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxvii. 212 In a moment the missing man was drawn from between its jaws [*sc.* of the fissure] 1900 *Daily News* 26 May 4/2 War Office Statement The term 'missing' means that a soldier's fate has not been definitely ascertained.

2. That fails to hit.

a 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* xxiii, The curious wits, With idle paines, and missing ayme, do guesse 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xxxix, A never-missing runner at the Ring

3. Of a crop: That has failed. ? *Obs.*

1777 *A Hunter's Georgical Ess.* 408 Finding some beds I had sown very early with onions to be a missing crop.

4. Special collocations: **missing link**, (*a*) something lacking to complete a series; (*b*) *Zool.* a hypothetical type assumed to have existed between two related types; *esp.* a hypothetical animal assumed to be a connecting link between man and the anthropoid apes; also applied trivially to an animal (or person) supposed to resemble the latter; **missing word**, a term which arose in 1892 in connexion with 'competitions' instituted by certain periodicals, the object being for the competitors to guess the appropriate word to fill a gap left in a given sentence

1851 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* xvii. 220 A break in the chain implying no doubt many *missing links in the series of geological monuments which we may some day be able to supply. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 154 The metaphysical imagination was incapable of supplying the missing link between words and things. 1879 *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLV. 298 The early critics of the hypotheses of evolution were not slow to fix upon 'missing links' and their nature. 1883 T. Tyler in *Time* VIII. 476 The exhibition at the Westminster Aquarium of 'The Missing Link', or, according to another description, 'The Human Monkey'. 1892 *Times* 14 Dec. 9/4 The decision of Sir John Bridge, to the effect that the "missing word" competitions .. are contrary to the law by which lotteries are forbidden. *Ibid.* 17 Dec. 7/6 'Missing Word' Lotteries. 1892 *Spectator* 17 Dec. 882/1 The fortunate guessers of the 'missing word'. 1898 Gissing *Town Traveller* xxv, The missing word this week, discovered by an East end licensed victualler, was *pick me-up.*

Hence †**Missingly** *adv.*, with a sense of loss.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. ii. 35, I haue (missingly) noted, he is of late much retyred from Court.

Mission (mi·ʃən), *sb.* [ad. L. *missiōn-em*, n. of action f. *mittĕre* (*miss-*) to send. Cf. F. *mission*, in OF. = expenses (Cotgr.), from 16th c. in sense 3, from 17th c. in sense 4; Sp. *mision*, formerly *mission* (= 'dismissal' in Orozco 1611 s. v. *Missa*); It. *missione.*]

†**1.** The action or an act of sending *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 189 Whose glorious deedes .. Made emulous missions 'mongst the gods themselues, And draue great Mars to faction 1611 Florio, *Missione*, a mission, a sending 1647 *Missive of Consolation* Pref. A 2, This Mission of my thoughts into my country 1658 Osborn *Adv. Son* Wks. (1673) 225 Nor can this Mission to the Tower be looked upon for less than the best Fortune so high a Malefactor could be capable of 1662 Petty *Taxes* 13 The numerous missions of Cattle and Sheep out of Ireland. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 87 The Extent of the Presidency is larger in its Missions than Residency.

†**b.** Among the Jesuits, the sending of members of the order to seminaries abroad or on missionary work; also, a body of men thus sent, or the errand on which they are sent *Obs.*

1598 in Foley *Rec. Eng. Prov. Soc. Jesus* (1878) III. 723 Ye continuallie confluence of the rares and bestes [*sic*] wittes of our nation to the Seminaires, and ther constance in following their missions *Ibid.* 724 Thes evident testimones of missions and remissions sent continuallie to Fr. P. by expresse messingers. 1606 *Ibid.* 268 Beinge sent in mission to the Colledge of Siville 1644 *Ibid.* 66.

2. A sending or being sent to perform some function or service; *Theol.* the sending of the Second or Third Person of the Trinity by the First, or of the Third Person by the Second, for the production of a temporal effect.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Joel* II. comm., The mission of the Holie Ghost performed on Whitsunday 1676 Hale *Contempl.* I. 310 The miraculous Mission of his Holy Spirit visibly and audibly 1745 tr. *Contagion's Univ. Hist. Arts & Sci.* II. 1180 The Mission whereby Christ came into the World in the human Flesh 1752 J. Gill *Trinity* VII. 138 The greatness of God's love in the gift and mission of his Son. 1846 J. C. Hare (*title*) The Mission of the Comforter 1897 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) 904/1 It cannot be said that all the three Persons are sent, because mission consists in the procession of one Person from another

3. *Eccl.* The action of sending men forth with authority to preach the faith and administer the sacraments; also, the authority given by God or the Church to preach.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 186 Christ in the Mission first of his Twelve, and after of his Seventy. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Mission* (says a Roman Catholick Author) is a giving of Orders, Jurisdiction and power to preach that Doctrine, which is taught by the Catholick Church, and to administer the Sacraments 1672–5 Comber *Comp. Temple* (1702) 291 These words, Receive the Holy Ghost are properly used by us on the ordinary Mission of Pastors. *a* 1699 Stillingfl. 50 *Serm.* (1707) XLVII. 729 That Christ and his Apostles did work. Miracles and this for a Confirmation of their Divine Mission 1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Jesus Christ gave his disciples their mission in these words, *Go, and teach all nations*, &c. The Romanists reproach the Protestants, that their ministers have no mission. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 584/2 Mission is inseparably connected with jurisdiction 1894 J. T. Fowler *Adamnan* Introd. 28 To obtain consecration and mission from Pope Caelestine I.

4. A body of persons sent to a foreign country, esp. for the purpose of conducting negotiations, establishing political or commercial relations, watching over certain interests, etc.

1626 Bacon *New Atl.* (1627) 19 That in either of these Ships, ther should be a Mission of three of the Fellowes, or Brethren of Salomon's House; whose Errand was onely to giue vs Knowledge of the Affaires, of those Countries, to which they were designed 1662 Petty *Taxes* 27 The envy which precedent missions of English [in Ireland] have against the subsequent. 1791 Washington in *Amer. State Papers* (1833) I. 127 An additional motive for this confidential mission arose in the same quarter 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 155 The French mission was still suffered to remain in Stockholm, until the *Moniteur* mentioned the behaviour of Gustavus disrespectfully. 1816 J. Pickering *Vocab., Mission* .. It was first employed as a diplomatic term, I believe, by American writers. 1845 T. H. Horne in *Encycl. Metrop.* XVIII. 26/1 (1) Diplomatic Missions the object of which is, affairs of State or Politics, (2) Missions of Ceremony or Etiquette, the object of which is, notifications or compliments of congratulation or condolence; (3) Fixed Missions, in which the Diplomatic Agent is charged with watching over the various objects above mentioned.

b. *U.S.* A permanent diplomatic establishment, embassy, or legation.

1805 *Amer. State Papers* (1832) II. 669 As nothing was said in my communication respecting the ordinary mission, it remains of course in force 1890 *Century Dict.* s. v., The members of the British mission at Washington.

5. a. A body of persons sent out by a religious community into foreign lands for the conversion of the heathen. Also (esp. *pl.*) the organized effort involved in the preparation and equipment of such bodies; called distinctively *foreign missions* (cf. b).

1622 Bacon *Holy War* Misc. Wks. (1629) 96 The Church maketh her Missions, into the Extreme Parts, of the Nations, and Isles. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 3 Missions, of Voluntiers, Fryers mendicants, Priests or Monkes, or else of forced Jesuites 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 42 S. Francis Xaverius was called the Apostle of the Indies, his order continues their mission thither still 1660 Dryden *Astræa Redux* 193 Like zealous Missions, they did care pretend Of souls in show, but made the gold their end. 1768 Maclaine tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. xvii. i. § 18 The African missions were allotted to this austere Order by the court of Rome. 1830 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 632/2 A mission consists in general of one or two friars or priests, who settle among the savages [etc.]. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 488/2 The mission in the south of India soon received the support of the English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 515/2 In 1883 the amount raised by British contributions alone to foreign missions amounted to upwards of £1,900,000

b. With qualifying word: An organization for the evangelization, spiritual instruction, or moral betterment of various classes of people; e. g. *home, city, police court mission.* (Cf. Missionary B. 1.)

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 271/2 Within the last four years, 'City Missions' have been formed in London and several of the large towns 1851 Mayhew *Loud. Labour* I. 318 That the object of the London City Mission is most noble admits of no dispute. 1861 E. L. Cutts (*title*) Home Missions and Church Extension

c *Congregation of the Priests of the Mission*: a congregation founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1624, mainly for the evangelization of the poor; also known as Lazarites.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s. v. *Missionaries*, Also, a particular institute in France, called the Fathers of the Mission; who go by pairs, .preach and catechize, and perform other pastoral Offices 1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Mission* is also the name of a congregation of priests and laymen, instituted by Vincent De Paul, and confirmed in 1626 by pope Urban VIII. under the title of Priests of the congregation of the mission. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XIII. 488/1 The Priests of the Mission acted as home missionaries.

6. A permanent establishment of missionaries in a country; a particular field of missionary activity; a missionary post or station.

1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 189 An officer that has lived seven years in the missions of Paraguay 1825 Southey *Tale Paraguay* III. xiv, They To the nearest mission sped and ask'd the Jesuits aid 1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* VIII. 100 Nocturnal birds the fat of which is employed in the Missions for dressing food 1843 Marryat *M. Violet* xix, The mission of Conception is a very large stone building 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 165 Dr. Weddell descended the river Tipuani to Guanay, a mission of Lecos Indians

b. *transf.* An organization, usually including a church with quasi-parochial institutions, established in a particular district for the spiritual betterment or conversion of the people; *spec.* *R.C. Ch.* (see quot. 1884).

c 1800 C. Butler *Acc. A. Butler* in *Lives of Saints* (1847) I. 8 The vicar apostolic of the middle district appointed him to a mission in Staffordshire. 1845 *Catholic Direct.* 27 Hackney This interesting Mission was established in July, 1843. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 585/2 In countries where the majority of the population is non-Catholic the priests having charge of souls are not inducted into parishes, but stationed on missions. 1903 C. E. Osborne *Father Dolling* v, It was resolved that Magdalen College should adopt S. Martin's Maidman Street, as its mission

7. A special series or course of religious services, sermons, instructions, etc. organized in connexion with a particular church or parish for the purpose of stimulating the piety of believers and converting the unbelieving.

1772 Nugent *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 287 *note*, In the time of Lent many preachers go about from town to town, inveighing vehemently against sin, and strenuously exhorting to repentance, which is called going upon a Mission 1826 H. D. Best *Four Yrs. France* xiv. 301 In the second year of my sojourn, a mission was preached at Avignon 1862 [see Missioner] 1906 *Ch. Times* 26 Oct. 513 The first service of the Ruridecanal Hampstead Mission

8. The commission, business, or function with which a messenger, envoy, or agent is charged; now *esp.* the errand on which a political mission is sent.

1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 114 How to accomplish best His end of being on Earth, and mission high 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* xi. (1705) 135 None of the rest of the Apostles stand in competition with St. Paul for this Mission [*sc.* of converting Britain] 1820 Scott *Abbot* II. 'No', answered the old woman, sternly; 'to part is enough. I go forth on my own mission'. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* III. 365 Phœax possessed talents well suited for negotiation, but he met with such opposition as to deter him from proceeding further on the business of his mission 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1376 Another hurrying past a man at arms, Rode on a mission to the bandit Earl. 1853 Ld. Russell in R. F. Burton *Mission to Gelele* (1864) p. x, You were informed that you had been selected by Her Majesty's Government to proceed on a Mission to the King of Dahomey, to confirm the friendly sentiments expressed by Commodore Wilmot to the King. 1873 Hale *In His Name* vi. 108 It seemed to him .that there was not one..who seemed to take the least interest in his mission.

9. That which a person is designed or destined to do; a duty or function imposed on or assumed by a person; (a person's) vocation or work in life.

Also *transf.* attributed to things. Sometimes *trivial* or *contemptuous.*

a 1805 WORDSW *Prelude* I. Introd. 5 Whate'er its mission, the soft breeze can come To none more grateful than to me. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II CLXXII, Who Thought daily service was her only mission 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iii. (1858) 14 Work is the mission of man in this Earth 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* IV III (1864) 225 They..held it to be their 'mission' (to borrow the cant phrase of our own day) to conquer and to convert. 1848 LD. BROUGHAM *Of Revolutions* Wks 1857 VIII. 322 She [*sc* France] has a *mission*, what we would term a vocation, to hasten and help the Discontented. 1865 LOWELL *Thoreau* Prose Wks. (1890) I. 362 Everybody had a mission (with a capital M) to attend to everybody-else's business. 1881 W. S GILBERT *Patience* II, I am a man with a mission

10. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *mission-agent, -boat, -chapel, -church, -college, -field, -hall, -house, -journey, lecture-room, -preacher, preaching, -premises, -room, -school, -seminary, -service, -ship, -society, -teacher, -tower, -vessel, -work.*

1888 E. J MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* 98 The work accomplished by the *mission agents. 1903 *Month* Aug. 150 Two small *mission boats were built. 1883 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II x, He had a *mission chapel to serve in some slum or other 1792 in *Missionary Mag.* (1797) II. 217 He preaches twice every Lord's Day, in the *Mission church, in Calcutta. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 274/2 The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel founded a *mission college at Calcutta in 1820. 1856 *Mission Field* Jan. 5 The '*Mission Field' of the Society may be said to extend over an area of 7,000,000 square miles. 1859 L. N. R. *Missing Link* i. 10 Many churches . maintain their own missionaries, and have their own Home *Mission halls. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV. 274/2 Funds for the erection of churches and *mission-houses. 1902 I. M LINDSAY *Church & Min. in Early Cent.* iv. 163 The *Mission journey of Paul and Barnabas. 1851 R. NEISBIT in *Mem* xii. (1858) 305 After receiving 'licence', he preached in the *Mission Lecture Room. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 315 A very holy Franciscan *mission-preacher 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 634/2 In substance, *mission-preaching has been employed in every age of the Church 1848 THOMSON *Hist. Sk. Secession Ch.* 153 More recently *mission premises were erected 1888 *Q Rev* CLXVI. 57 The multiplication of *mission-rooms in squalid districts. 1879–80 WEBSTER Suppl., * *Mission-school*, a school for children who do not regularly attend a church, or who are poor and neglected. (*U S*) 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV. 273/2 So successfully has the work of education been conducted in the *mission seminary 1839 *Ibid* 272/1 A South-Sea *mission-ship. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* II. XVII 529 They..hoped shortly to be called for by the mission-ship to return. 1809 C SIMEON in W. Carus *Life* (1847) 272 The religious dissipation of *Mission Societies. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 557 Two *mission-teachers 1868 B HARTE *Angelus* Poems (1886) 7 The dome-shaped *Mission towers. 1888 E J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* 95 The fleets where *mission vessels are stationed 1861 (*title*) A Few Words to Bible *Mission-women 1888 H. C LEA *Hist. Inquis* II 34 Their arduous and dangerous *mission-work.

Mission (mi ʃən), *v.* [f prec sb]

1. *trans.* To send on a mission; to give (a person) a mission to perform. Chiefly in *passive*

1692 BEVERLEY *Disc Dr Crisp* 19 Whom the Spirit of God hath so Missiond, Commission'd, and Enabled. 1737 *Dream* ii, To native Heav'n they're fled, and there have Place, I ill mission'd to attend her Rising Race. 1785 *Gentl. Mag* IV. 1 66 The English thinking that being missioned to the States of Barbary I might command some attention from the Algerines. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 701 A disguis'd demon, missioned to knit My soul with under darkness. 1864 CARLYLE *Freak. Gt.* XI ix. IV. 106 We shall see him expressly missioned hither. 1887 *Temple Bar* Sept 32 Parties, each led by its own captain, and missioned to its separate duty, began to go forth.

b. *nonce-use* To send.

1844 HOOD *Two Swans* XXI, And through the shadows dun He missions like replies.

2. To conduct a religious mission among (a people) or in (a district).

1778 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I 287, I have heard the Theatines say [so] .when they come to mission our souls for us 1894 *Westm. Gaz* 25 Apr. 7/1 The young lady missionaries who have been sent out to Algeria to mission the natives. 1894 *Mexborough & Swinton Times* 30 Nov. 5/2 The brass band missioned the streets morning and afternoon.

3. *intr* To conduct a mission.

1898 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 648/2 It was used by St. Augustine when he was missioning in those parts.

†Missionaire. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *missionnaire.*] = MISSIONARY. 1687 [see MISSIONER b]

Mi·ssionarize, *v.* Also **-aryize.** [f. MISSIONARY + -IZE.] = MISSIONIZE.

1829 T. ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* let. xi, No missionaryizing is half so beneficial, as to try to pour sound and healthy blood into a young civilized society 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 717 The regulation of the Church—the conversion of the Jews—the missionarizing Kamschatka and Galway.

Missionary (mi·ʃənări), *a* and *sb* [ad. mod. L. *missiōnāri-us* (17th c.), f. *missiōn-* MISSION + *-āri-us* -ARY. Cf. F. *missionnaire* sb (G. Sagard *Hist. du Canada* 1636, p. 1008).] **A.** *adj.*

1. Relating to or connected with religious missions; sent on or engaged in a mission; proper to or characteristic of one sent on a mission; occupied in or characterized by mission-work.

In some collocations it is felt to be the sb. used attrib.

Missionary rector (R. C. Ch.): see quot 1884. *Missionary box*: a box for the reception of contributions in money towards the funds of a missionary society

1644 in Foley *Rec. Eng. Prov. Soc Jesus* (1878) III. 89 They seemed. firmly united in the several graces of priestly and apostolical missionary vocation. 1690 TEMPLE *Misc.* II. 20 These [records] are agreed, by the Missionary Jesuits, to extend so far above Four Thousand Years. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 523 The Missionary Priests usually went thither [*sc.* to Macao], in Order to their going forward to China. 1813–25 (*title*) Proceedings of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East. 1832 DOWNES *Lett.* I. 47 Near the gate is a large missionary cross. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xlvi, One of those little accidents which chequer missionary life in Spain. 1872 FROUDE in *Brit. Q. Rev.* (1873) LVII. 509 That section of the Protestants who alone possessed missionary power 1875 MAX MULLER *Chips* IV 265 The three missionary religions, Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity. 1884 *Catholic Dict* s.v. *Rector*, In England there is a certain number of missions in each diocese, important either on account of their having been long established or because of the size of the congregation, the priests in charge of which are styled 'Missionary-Rectors'. 1886 *Free Ch. Monthly* Dec 365/1 Every class to have its missionary box 1894 ILLINGWORTH *Personality* 10 The missionary desire to commend their creed will increase the need of theological definition

transf. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. VII. 290 The..operations announced by Socrates. as his missionary life purpose

2. That is sent out or forth. Now *Obs.* or *poet.*

1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 330 The Missionary Angels, that have the Office of Guardians here upon Earth. 1699 POMFRET *Love Triumphant* Poems (1724) 28 Cupid .Who Troops of missionary Loves commands. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* VI Poet. Wks. (1875) 95 The night..calling By missionary winds and twilight buds.

B. *sb.*

1. A person who goes on a religious mission; *esp.* one sent to propagate the faith among the heathen.

Home missionary, a person (usually a layman) employed by some religious organization to labour in the evangelization or spiritual instruction of the poor *City missionary* one so employed amongst the poor of a city; chiefly, an agent of the London City Mission or of one of the similarly named organizations in other towns; so *town missionary Police-court missionary* a person employed to attend a police-court and to work for the spiritual or moral benefit of those brought before it, and to inquire into cases of distress that are disclosed by the proceedings

1646 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Missionaries*, persons sent; commonly spoken of Priests sent to unbeleeving Countries to convert the people to Christian Faith 1691 tr. *Emiliannе's Frauds Rom Monks* (ed 3) 296 Should the Jesuits of Italy . send thither their Missionaries. 1726 CAVALIER *Mem.* I. 4 The King sent through all his Kingdom Missionaries to instruct the Protestants. in the Roman Religion 1791 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) VIII 316 Why are we not all devoted to God; breathing the whole spirit of Missionaries? 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* I 70 A poor urchin, who was spoken of by one of the City Missionaries as being a well-disposed youth 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* i § 3 23 The missionaries of the new faith appeared fearlessly among the Mercians 1891 M WILLIAMS *Later Leaves* 390 The great assistance magistrates receive from the thirteen missionaries attached to the different Courts. *Ibid.* 397 My Court missionary saw the two off by train.

b. *transf.*

1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp.* I 92 That Politick Engine who was employed by some of Oxford as a Missionary amongst the Nonconformists of the adjacent Counties. 1747 CHESTERF *Lett.* (1792) I CXIX 323, I would not, at twenty years, be a preaching missionary of abstemiousness and sobriety. *c* 1789 GIBBON *Mem* Misc Wks. 1814 I. 270 The fanatic missionaries of sedition have scattered the seeds of discontent in our cities 1890 R. BUCHANAN *Coming Terror* (1891) 83 My father was one of Robert Owen's missionaries.

†c. A 'Priest of the Mission', a Lazarite *Obs.*

1656 [see MISSION *sb* 5 c]

2. An agent or emissary; esp. one sent on a political mission. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1693 *Apol Clergy Scot.* 101 The Agents of the party would employ their little Missionaries to gather Stories from all corners of the Country. 1777 BURKE *Let to Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. III. 200 That this ill natured doctrine should be preached by the missionaries of a Court I do not wonder. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autob.* Wks. 1892 I 148 The diplomatic missionaries of Europe at Paris 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* IV, Mr. Triptolemus Yellowley, who was the chosen missionary of the Chamberlain of Orkney and Zetland.

†**3.** A missionary body or establishment. *Obs.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 529 Christianity . was once planted here by a Dutch Missionary of Protestants. 1761 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg* 172 There were then 612 jesuits colleges, 340 residuaries, 59 noviciates, 200 missionaries, and 24 professors houses of that society

Mi·ssionaryship. [-SHIP] The position or status of a missionary.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII 363 To back Wightwick in his propagandist missionaryship for the conversion of the public to architectural study 1898 G A. SMITH *H. Drummond* VI. (1899) 135 Drummond resigned the missionaryship.

Missionate (mi ʃənēit), *v US.* [f. MISSION + -ATE] *intr.* = MISSIONIZE *v.* a.

1816 J. PICKERING *Vocab*, To *Missionate*, to perform the services of a missionary 'A low ecclesiastical word (says a learned clerical correspondent) used in conversation' in America. 1847–54 WEBSTER, *Missionate*, to act as a missionary. (Not well authorized)

Missioned (mi·ʃənd), *ppl. a.* Chiefly *poet.* [f. MISSION *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having a mission; sent on a mission or errand.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 101 The mission'd maid reply'd, 'Go thou Dunois, Announce my mission to the royal ear'. 1804 GRAHAME *Sabbath* 431 The mission'd men, who have renounced Their homes, their country..Bearing glad tidings to the farthest isles. 1819 KEATS *Eve of St. Agnes* xxii, When Madeline, St. Agnes' charmed maid, Rose, like a missioned spirit, unaware. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 38 The missioned Angel of Destruction.

2. That belongs to a person's mission to perform.

1798 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 77 Ere his mission'd toil is done.

†**Missioneer,** *sb. Obs.* [f. MISSION *sb.* + -EER.] One who gives a commission.

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* 1641–52 (1880) III. II. 240 That ..such commissioners. had free libertie to..treate..according to instructions of theire missioneeres.

†**Missioneer,** *v. Obs* [f. MISSION *sb.* + -EER. Cf. *electioneer* vb] *intr.* To conduct a mission. Also **Missioneering** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1715 M DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 276 A Secular Priest, now Missioneering in Yorkshire 1716 *Ibid.* III. *Diss. Drama* 12 That insolent Popish Missioneering Calumny. *Ibid.* 26 Their common Fool's Errand of Missioneering.

Missioner (mi ʃənəɹ). [f. MISSION + -ER¹.] One sent on a mission, a missionary; *esp.* (in early use) a Jesuit missionary. In mod. use chiefly, one who conducts or is in charge of a parochial mission (in some dioceses, a permanent clerical officer).

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. v. § 3 94 The missioners of France. seek to establish this practice in all places where they teach, that persons of all conditions, make some short address to God, at the striking of every clock. ? 1687 DRYDEN *Let. to Sir G. Etherege* 13 Like mighty missioner you come *Ad Partes Infidelium.* 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 120 Other four were sent as itinerant Preachers and Missioners into all the Counties of England. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist Eng.* I. 51 The pope enjoined his missioner to remove the pagan idols. 1849 ROCK *Ch of Fathers* I III. 274 The British style of. illumination..was carried by British missioners far to the north 1862 FURNISS *Confession* § xv. 16 One night during the Mission he went into the church. He stood near the platform where the missioner was preaching 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S France* II. 76 St. Fronto, probably a missioner of the third century 1896 *19th Cent.* Aug. 213 Our [the Jesuits'] position as theologians, missioners, preachers.

†b. *fig.* (cf. MISSIONARY B. 1 b, 2.) *Obs.*

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 565 Poems (1743) I. 285 Those are the Manufactures we export, And these the Missioners [*1st ed* Missionaires] our zeal has made 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 215 As every little circumstance . seems a missioner from fate 1793 BURKE *On policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 146 You will have a missioner of peace and order in every parish.

Missionize (mi ʃənəiz), *v* [f MISSION *sb.* + -IZE.] a. *intr.* To conduct or promote a mission; to do missionary work. b. *trans.* To do missionary work amongst (people).

1826 *Blackw Mag* XIX 464 Why do they not buy all the land in a single island, and missionize and philanthropize at their own expense. 1879 MRS. HUTCHINSON *In Tents in Transvaal* XIV 125 One must hope that the Kafirs will cheerfully suffer themselves to be missionized, shot, and bayonetted into tail coats 1888 MRS. J K. SPENDER *Kept Secret* III. II. 29 You have been spending the long years in missionizing cannibals

Hence **Mi·ssionizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Mi·ssionizer,** one who does missionary work.

1864 [see DISSENTERISH] 1888 *Voice* (N Y) 9 Feb. 4 Missionizing agencies. 1893 *19th Cent.* July 167 The missionising function of the Church. 1902 *Publ Circular* 25 May 583/2 Social missionizers.

Missis, missus (mi·sis, -iz, mi sŏs). *dial.* and *vulgar.* [Corruption of MISTRESS. The oral equivalent of the abbreviation MRS (q.v.), which is always written exc. in the vulgar uses explained below.]

1. Wife. (*The missis* is used by a man in speaking of his own or of another man's wife.)

1839 CLARK *J. Noakes* lxviii (E D S), Missus! I thinks as how, tar day, Yow've put the meller's eye out! 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXV, So he altered these words, bowing to the superior knowledge of his little Missis 1860 GEO ELIOT *Mill on Fl* I. viii, And what with the Missis being laid up so, things have gone awk'arder nor usual. 1892 KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* 11 Then 'ere's to you Fuzzy-Wuzzy, an' the missis and the kid.

2. Used by servants (usually without article) in speaking of their mistresses.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XXXVI, 'Gentlemen', said the man in blue, 'I'll give you the ladies; come' 'Hear, hear!' said Sam. 'The young missises'..'Missises, Sir'..'We don't recognize such distinctions here'. 1850 MISS YONGE *Henrietta's Wish* IV. 49 Yes, Miss Henrietta, I was coming down from Missus's room, when Mr. Godfrey stopped me. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* II. IX. 165 'Mr. Slope called with it himself, your reverence', said the girl; 'and was very anxious that missus should have it to-day'.

Hence **Mi ssis** *v trans*, to address as 'MRS.'

1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* XLII, 'Don't *Missis* me, ma'am'..returned Miss Squeers.

Missish (mi siʃ), *a.* [f. MISS *sb.*² + -ISH.] Like or characteristic of a miss, young lady, or schoolgirl; hence, affected, prim, squeamish, or sentimental.

1795 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1846) VI 47, I remember how many people did not like that [*sc.* the name] of Evelina, and called it 'affected' and 'missish', till they read the book 1883 MRS. GORE *Dean's Daus.* II 86 Some foolish, missish scruple or other. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Victory* I, Another girl would have given herself all manner of missish airs 1897 *Truth* 6 May 1123 The missish street dress, fashionable when the Queen came to the Throne, would never do for girls who play lawn tennis.

Hence **Mi·ssishness.**

1839 T. HOOK *Births, Deaths & Marriages* I. II 41 My own missishness .in liking to have lovers in order to tease them. 1890 *Spectator* 13 Dec., There is far more 'grit' and far less missishness in this story than are generally to be found in books written for girls.

Mississippi (misisi·pi). Also 8 **mississipee, -ippi,** 9 **-ipie.** [A fanciful application of the name of the North American river.] A game

similar to bagatelle, in which balls are driven against cushions at the side of the table so as to go through arches (of which there are 15) at the end of the table, the number of the arch counting to the player whose ball goes through it.

1728 in *Dig. Proc. Crt.-leet Savoy* (1789) 15 Playing a game commonly called Missipee. 1777 Howard *State of Prisons* 159 They also play in the yard at skittles, missisippi, fives, tennis, &c. 1835 J. Wilson *Biog. of Blind* 185, I remember his occasionally playing at billiards, missisipie, shuffle-board and skittles. 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 612. *attrib.* 1757 *Act* 30 *Geo. II*, c. 24 § 14 Any Gaming with Cards, Dice,..Mississippi or Billard Tables. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. i. § 18 Arches similar to those upon the missisipi table.

† **Missi·t**, *v. Obs.* [Mis-[1] I. Cf. F. *messeoir*.] *intr.* To be unbecoming *to*; to misbecome (with dative). Also, to be inconvenient or disturbing *to*

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1194 And certes, it [a brooch] missat hir nought. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 44 & to þe faddir þat hyme gat his byrth ful gretumly missate. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 302 For it mai be that thi desir,..Per cas to hire honour missit. 1422–30 Lydg *Chron Troy* v. (1513) 2 D iij b/1 And though so be that any worde mysse syt, Amende it with chere debonayre. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxxviii (1869) 50 And suppose þat, to þi seemynge, I hadde maad thing missittynge.

Missive (mi·siv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **myssif, -yfe**, 5–6 **-yve**, 6 **missiwe, -yve, -eif.** [ad. F. *missive* fem (also sb. in Cotgr.), or med L. *missīv-us* (Diefenbach), f. *miss-*, ppl. stem of *mittĕre* to send; see -IVE.

The corresponding words in med Latin and the Romanic languages are used chiefly in phrases analogous to 'letter missive': med L. *litteræ missivæ*, F. *lettre(s) missive(s)*, It. *littera missiva*, Sp *letra, carta misiva*, Pg. *cartas missivas*, also *arma missiva* (cf. A 2). Cf MDu. *missijf brief*. OF. has also *lettres missibl.s*]

A. *adj.*

1 Letter missive, missive letter. Usually pl. *letters missive* or † *missives.*

† **a.** *gen.* A letter or epistle sent from one person to another. *Obs.*

1519 Horman *Vulg.* viii. 80 b, Fyne and thynne papyr, seruynge for myssyue letters. 1530 Palsgr. 35 The letters missyves of suche as be secreatores in the sayd countreis *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr* Ibid 8/8 The second boke shall be of lettres missyves in prose and in ryme 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1664) I. cxiii 219, I know missive letters goe between the Devil & young blood 1658 Phillips, *A letter Missive*, a letter which is sent from one friend to another. 1710 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit* I. iii. x. (ed. 23) 281 Though the Number of Letters missive in England were not at all considerable in our Ancestors Days, yet it is now so prodigiously great (since the meanest People have generally learnt to write) that [etc.].

b. A letter or letters sent by a superior authority, esp. the sovereign, to a particular person or body of persons, conveying a command, recommendation, or permission. Now chiefly, in the Church of England, a letter from the sovereign to a dean and chapter nominating the person whom they are to elect bishop. (See Congé d'élire.)

1466 *Anc. Cal Rec Dublin* (1889) I. 323 The saide Maister John. for the Maire, Baylyffes and cominaltie to make all myssyvve lettres in lattyne to Irishe enemyes and others; that undrestandith not Englys 1477 *MS Rawl. B.* 332 lf. 42 *marg.*, A commission maad in a lettre myssif forto visite the priory of Hertford by my lord Abbot in proper persone. 1477 Edw IV in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I 17 Whereas we have other tymes addressed our Lettres missiues vnto Robert Conestable for restitucion of the goods of Thomas Yate 1487 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 66 A letter missiue Vnder the Kynges signett 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 3 A lycence vnder the greate seale .with a lettre myssyve, conteynyng the name of the persone which they shall electe and chose; By vertue of which licence the seid Deane and Chapitour shall .electe..the seid person named in the seid letters myssyves. 1555 Eden *Decades* Contents (Arb.) 45 The letters missiue which kynge Edwarde the vi. sent 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 13 Alexander the Great had by his letters missive given commandement that the Greekes should provide Robes of purple against his returne 1637–50 Row *Hist Kirk* (Bannatyne Cl.) 63 His Majestie sent aught missive letters, dated .To..(such a man) Minister of (such a place) 1679 Burnet *Hist. Ref* I. iii 236 The King granted a *Congé d'elire* to the Prior and Convent, with a Missive Letter, declaring the name of the person whom they should choose. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 445 If a peer is a defendant, the lord chancellor sends a letter missive to him to request his appearance. 1841 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (ed 8) I. iv 397 John I had long before admitted, that what was done by cortes and general assemblies could not be undone by letters missive 1863 Cox *Institt.* I. vi 32 The Convention Parliament of 1688, elected by virtue of letters-missive written by the Prince of Orange. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II viii 189 A good precedent for the *congé d'élire* and letter missive.

c. *Sc.* = B. 2.

1568 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser. I. I. 641 All missive lettres, contractis or obligationis for mariage [etc.]. 1693 Stair *Inst. Law Scot.* I. x. § 9 Though the buyer by a Missive Letter, wrote, that he thought he would not be able to furnish the Money. *Ibid.* IV xlii. § 25 Missive Letters are Probative, except where they relate to more solemn Writs, such as Bonds, Bills, or Accompts. 1773 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* III. ii. § 24 Missive letters *in re mercatoria* are valid, though they be not holograph.

d. *U.S.* Among Congregationalists, an official letter inviting churches to send delegates to a council.

1798 M. Cutler in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 4 We jointly addressed letters missive to eleven churches, all of whom complied, and the council was formed at my house. 1880 H. M. Dexter *Congregationalism* x. 527 In what manner Councils are regularly called This has been uniformly done by a form of written request, which has received the technical name of a Letter-Missive

† **2.** Sc. *Missive bill, writing* = letter missive.

1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 281 Heirupoun wer lettres direct and als missyve writtingis to this same effect sent to [etc.]. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S.T.S.) II. 112 This was done all for sending of ane missiwe bill in England. 1579–80 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 256 Missive bill of Houstoun and New Work.

† **3.** Of a weapon or engine of war: = Missile *a.*

1548 Patten *Exped Scot.* I ij b, Most of our artillerie & missiue engins. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 879 Not with their missive weapons onely, but with their drawne swords 1697 Dryden *Æneid* xii. 848 The feather'd Arrows fly, And clouds of missive Arms invade the sky. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks* Misc (1711) 226 Ink is the great missive Weapon in all Battels of the Learned. 1780 in Grose, etc. *Antiq Rep.* III. 68 Nor among the defensive machines is the missive wheel to be despised.. The missive chariot may also be effectually used *a* 1809 J. Palmer *Like Master* (1811) I. x. 141 He hurl'd the missive weapon which transpierced the heart of his adverse chief.

transf. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi 519 Ihir Engins and thir Balls Of missive ruin. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* v. 254 Each on his Foe missive Destruction pours *a* 1761 Cawthorn *Poems* (1771) 19 Where dreadful flew the missive deaths around

† **4.** That is sent; sent on an errand; also, sent as a message. *Obs.*

1610 Willet *Hexapla, Daniel* 376 Christ is none of the missiue or ministring Angels 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xlvii 75 Scaliger defines Death to be the Cessation of the Souls functions: as if it were rather a restraint, than a missive ill. 1830 W. Phillips *Mt Sinai* I. 444 The missive words then told he.

B. *sb.*

1. A written message; a letter. Sometimes *spec.* = 'missive letter' (A. 1). Now usually, either denoting an official letter, or used as a somewhat high-flown equivalent of 'letter'.

In early use largely *Sc.*

1501 Douglas *Pal Hon* II. v, How Acontius till Cydippe anone Wrait his complaint, With vther lustie missiues mony one 1560 Rolland *Crt Venus* II. 635 His small missiue belyue he gaif him fro, Vnto thir thre 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1237/1 A missiue persuasorie sent to the Scots for the marriage of their yoong queene Marie to our young king Edward the sixt. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xxxix, To spend their time in wittily devising and closely hudling up of a quaint missive or witty epistle 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* I. 33 The last act of his short raigne left to memorie was a missiue to his adopted sonne. *c* 1610 Sir J. Melville *Mem.* (1827) 283 To the quhilk convention his Maieste directed missyues to some of the nobilite. 1647 (*title*) A Missive of Consolation . sent from Flanders, to the Catholikes of England. 1791 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 342 Had I delayed another post, your missive of the 13th.. would have arrived in time 1838 Prescott *Ferd & Is* (1846) I. ix. 395 The marquis . had despatched missives, requesting the support of the principal lords of Andalusia. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 247 The circular missive from James and the Church at Jerusalem 1885 Dobson *At Sign of Lyre* 188 Mysterious missives, sealed with red.

2 *Scots Law.* A document in the form of a letter interchanged by the parties to a contract. Also *missive of lease* (or *tack*), *m. of sale.*

1561 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* I. 181 The charter party, and the missive, billis, and cocquet of the said schip. 1572 *Ibid* II. 139 The writting of missives and other writtis. 1773 Erskine *Inst Law Scot* III. ii § 2 Where an agreement concerning heritage is executed in the form of mutual missives 1816 Scott *Bl Dwarf.* x, There really should be some black and white on this transaction. Sae just make me a minute, or missive, and I'se write it fair ower, and subscribe it before famous witnesses. 1822 R. Ainslie *Land of Burns* 94 As gif the Almighty was bun by missives o' tack, to gi'e them seed time an' harvest. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will IV*, c. 65 § 9 Provided each Tenant.. shall have held such Tenements under a Lease or Leases, Missive of Lease, or other written title 1838 W. Bell *Dict Law Scot* s. v., It would appear that missives of lease, like missives of sale, require to be stamped to found an action.

† **3.** A messenger. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Shaks. *Macb* I. v. 7 Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came Missiues from the King, who all hail'd me Thane of Cawdor. 1606 — *Ant & Cl.* II. ii. 74. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen IV*, ccclxxvi, Where trusted Ianizaries stand about The Tyrant, Missives to his Crueltye.

† **4.** Something hurled or thrown; *esp.* a missile weapon. *Obs.*

1644 Digby *Nat Bodies* xii. 100 The stringes [of a racket] . do cause the missiues [*sc.* tennis balls] to speede so fast towardes their appoynted homes. 1770 Sir J. Banks *Jrnl* (1896) 244 Defensive weapons they have none, and no missives except stones and darts. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* VI. VIII (1849) 366 The heavens were darkened with a tempest of missives.

¶ **5.** = Missile *sb.* 2.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad § 7. 110 How great things God hath done for us, whether in publick Donatives, or private Missives.

† **Mi·ssively,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Missive *a.* + -ly [2].] By letter.

1641 Kevlway in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 63 At least missively if not personally.

Missle, Missletoe, obs. ff. Missel, Mistletoe.

Miss-maze, variant of Mizmaze.

Missment (mi·smĕnt). *dial.* [f. Miss *v.*[1] + -ment.] **a.** Mistake, error. **b.** Loss.

1868 Tregellas *Tales* 33 But howsomever, we maade a missment. 1866 W. Thornbury *Greatheart* III. xviii. 248 There's something wrong in the level, surely, some missment (mistake), I tell 'ee. 1890 'Q.' *Three Ships* viii, We've found 'ee a great missment.

Missomer, Misson(ne: see Midsummer, Mizen.

Mis-so·rt, *v.* [Mis-[1] I.] *trans.* To sort badly; to allot to a wrong place or in a wrong way. So **Mis-so·rted** *ppl. a*

1582 Mulcaster *Positions* v. (1887) 25 If they be missorted in place *a* 1626 Bp Andrewes 96 *Serm.* xv (1661) 503 Not to be mis sorted into a place no ways meet 1821 Coleridge *Lett., Conversat.* etc. (1836) II. 71 The present unsorted or *mis* sorted ministry 1873 M. Collins *Squire Silchester* II. xv 179 These missorted twins.

Hence **Mis-so·rt** *sb*, an instance of mis-sorting; a thing mis sorted.

1898 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 3/3 To be able to sort the whole 500 with not more than 30 'blinds'—mis-sorts, that is.

Mis-sou·nd, *v.* [Mis-[1] I.]

1. *intr.* To sound amiss.

?*a* 1500 in Grose, etc *Antiq Rep* (1809) IV. 405 A songe myssowndithe yf the prickynge be not right *Ibid* 409 For perversite of thy prickinge and myssoundynge of thy songe.

2 *trans.* and *intr.* To mispronounce.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VIII*, 127 They called them Crakers, whych by missounding, was commonly called Krekers 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 41 By corruption of speech, they false dialect and misse sound it. 1880 Freeman *Lect* 18 May in Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 204 *W* is sure to be missounded

Missour, obs. Sc. form of Measure.

† **Missow·ne,** *v. Obs.* [f. Mis-[1] 7 + *sowne*, Sound *v.*] *intr.* To be discordant; not to agree.

1382 Wyclif *Josh* Prol., And forsothe it may not be sooth that discordith [*v.r.* myssouneth, Vulg. *dissonat*]. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 57 Articles longyng to the said craft of nigromancie, or mis sownyng to the Cristen feith.

Miss-oy, variant of Massoy.

Mis-spea·k, *v.* Also 4–7 misp-. [Mis-[1] I.]

† **1.** *intr.* To speak wrongly or improperly; to speak evil *Obs.*

c 1200 in *O. E. Hom.* I. 305 Ich habbe Misispeken. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 934, I me repente If I mis spak. *c* 1386 — *Miller's Prol* 31 If that I mispeke or seye, Wyte it the ale of Southwerk. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 4 It is not so, thou hast mispoke, misheard. 1613 tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 764/1, I doe not inferre that it is lawfull for weomen to depraue or mispeake by any means.

† **b.** To speak disrespectfully or disparagingly *of.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 228 Enemys of oure feiþ þat bakbiten or myspeken of vs 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 227 If that I myhte of herkne .That eny man of hire mispeke. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. (1641) 232 Who misspeaks of thee, hee spets at Heav'n, And his owne spettle in his face is driven.

† **2.** *trans.* To speak evil of; to calumniate. *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xxiii. 5 The prince of thy people thou shalt not misspeake 1584 Peele *Arraignm. Paris* III. i, Mis-speak not all for his amiss.

3. *trans.* To speak, utter, or pronounce incorrectly or improperly. *rare.*

[1390 see Mis-speech.] 1593 Nashe *Christ's T* (1613) 132 We care not how we mispeake it so wee haue it to speake *a* 1631 Donne *Let. to M. M. H* Poems (1654) 177 As a mother which delights to heare Her early childe mis speake halfe uttered words. 1879 Butcher & Lang *Odyss* xiv. 238 Thou hast not misspoken aught, nor uttered a word unprofitably.

So **Mis-spea·king** *vbl. sb.*

1530 Palsgr. 172 *Blaspheme*, mispekyng of God. 1650 Earl Monm. tr. *Senault's Man bec Guilty* 199 As they have the art of speaking, they have also the cunning of misspeaking

Mis-spee·ch. [Mis-[1] 4.] † **a.** Evil speaking. *Obs.* **b.** Incorrect speaking.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1523 Þan meliors mekly hire maydenes dede calle, & many of hire meyne for drede of misse-speche 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 178 And otherwise of no mispeche, Mi conscience forto seche, I can noght of Envie finde That I mispoke have oght behinde Wherof love owghte be mispaid. *a* 1461 *Songs & Carols* 15th *C.* (Warton Club) 1 Rewle thi tunge in swych a gys, That non mysspeche come the froo 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) II. i. 109/2 Goddes name is taken in vayne by myslyuynge, by mysspeche, & by mysherynge 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 432 Another form of misspeech, to which most of us are. subject,—the exchange of syllables.

† **Mis-spee·d,** *v. Obs.* [Mis-[1] 7.] *intr.* To be unsuccessful or unlucky.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 6912 Now haue þey for-sake vs alle & sum, . þat often mys-spedde in þer passage. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 243 Dayes þat þe Romayns mysspedde were I hote nefasti, as it were nouȝt leeful. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) VII. xiii. 297/2 He that wyll not paye his tythes shall myspede. 1501 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 161, I send about it unto the Shereffe as sone as Hare Harlad com from you, for sume remedy ther, if he myspede.

Mis-spe·ll, *v.* [Mis-[1] I.] *trans.* To spell incorrectly. So **Mis-spelt** *ppl. a.*

1655 Fuller *Hist Cambr* (1840) 160 No wonder, if they did mis spell him whom they did mis call, loading him with opprobrious language 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* I. ii, That she might not mis-spell, and mis pronounce words. 1838 Hawthorne *Twice told T.*, *Chippings with a Chisel*, Some [of the monuments] were inscribed with misspelt prose or rhyme. 1846 Landor *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 296, I wrote not down the words, fearing to mis-spell them.

Hence **Mis-spe·ll** *sb.*, mis-spelling. *rare.*

1891 *N. & Q.* Ser. VII. XII. 351/2 He has discovered a misspell in Evelyn. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* July 37 Mis-spells occurring in proper names

Mis-spe·lling, *vbl. sb.* [Mis-[1] 3.] A bad spelling; false orthography.

1695-6 *Act* 7 & 8 *Will. III*, c. 3 § 9 That noe Indictment ..shall bee quashed..for miswriting mispelling false..Latine
1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I 213 Mis-spelling or Mistake of Clerkship 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prelude 21 The misspellings of English names in his work are more gross than even those in Domesday. 1898 GISSING *Town Traveller* XXV, Mis-spelling, he knew, would invalidate his chance.

Mis-spe·nd, *v.* Also 4-8 **misp-**, (4-6 **mysp-**). [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To spend amiss or wastefully; to make a bad, useless, or wasteful expenditure of.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagia*) 44 Scho þat welth & þat beute myspendit in sic degre, þat [etc.] 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B xv. 74 How þat folke in folyes myspenden her fyue wittes 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L Poems* (1903) 206, I haue myspendyd my yonge age In synne, and wantonnehed also 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxx 164 Gouernours therof myspent the patrymony therof in excesse 1530 PALSGR 638/1 Myspende nat your monay, you may happe to have nede of it 1597 *Pilgrim Parnass* v. (1886) 19, I have beene guiltie of mispending some time in philosophie. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded., Some similitude, which diverts your attention from the main Subject, and mispends it on some trivial Image *a* 1721 PRIOR *On a Pretty Madwoman* i, Our grief's misplac'd, our tears mis-spent. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har* I xxvii, His early youth, misspent in maddest whim 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) II. vi. 15 [They] vowed to accept no benefice, lest they should misspend the property of the poor.

Mis-spe·nder. [MIS-[1] 5.] One who misspends

1607 HIERON *Wks* I 463 Mispenders of the sabbath 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art Peace* Wks. 1851 IV. 577 The most prodigal mis-spenders of time. 1766 JOHNSON *Prayers & Medit.* (1817) 67, I again appear in thy presence the wretched mispender of another year.

Mis-spe·nding, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-[1] 3.] Bad or useless expenditure

138 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 370 þis mon schal nedis be dampned for myspendynge of Gods tresoure. 1541 BARNES *Wks* (1573) 364 Mispending of goodes. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* 422 Not only with the mis-spending their own estates, but other mens.

Mis-spe·nditure. *rare*—[1]. [f. MIS-SPEND, after *expenditure*.] Wasteful expenditure.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Sydney* in *Fraser's Mag* (1868) LXXVIII. 104 Compelled to lose time the value of which he understood, and the mispenditure of which he lamented.

†**Mis-spe·ne**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 **-speyne**. [f. MIS-[1] 1 + SPENE *v.*] *trans.* To misspend, misemploy.

c 1275 LAY 13483 3ef ich his god mis spene [*earlier text* for leose] *c* 1320 *Cast Love* (Hallw.) 1150 And for oure syȝht myspende allso, His eynen were blynwherved boo. 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C XI. 174 And muche wo worth hym þat Inwitt mys speyneþ [*v. rr.* myspeneþ, mys spendeþ]

†**Mis-spe·nse, -e·nce.** *Obs* Also **misp-**. [f. MIS-[1] 4.] Improper or wasteful expenditure.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 61 Mispence of munition 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem* (1612) 427 The losse of time and mispence of goods 1627 BP HALL *Epist* II. x 309 If your negligence, your riotous mis-spence, had empaired your estate. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks 1687 I 395 A wilful mispense of our time *a* 1788 in Croft *Let to Pitt on Johnson's Dict.* (1788) 40 The misspence of every minute is a new record against us in heaven

Mis-spent (stress variable), *ppl a* [MIS-[1] 2.] Badly or wastefully spent, ill-spent, wasted.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 3 The mispent tyme, the service vaine. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 715 The shameful close of all his misspent years. 1871 R. ELLIS tr *Catullus* lxxv 2 So in her own misspent worship uneasily lost.

†**Mis-sta·rt**, *v. Obs* In 3 **-sturte, -storte**. [MIS-[1] 1.] *intr.* To start forth amiss

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 677 & sone may a word mys sturte [*Cott MS.* misstorte] þar muþ shal speke ayeyn hoȝte.

Mis-sta·te, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1] *trans* To state erroneously; to make wrong statements about.

1650 R HOLLINGWORTH *Exert Usurped Powers* 39 You dare to mis represent and mistate the minde of God. 1657 SANDERSON *Serm* Pref § 12 (1674) C 3 They mis state the Question, when they talk of pressing Ceremonies 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 48 Unrecorded facts Recovering, and misstated setting right 1818 COBBETT *Pol Reg* XXXIII. 271 When a writer mis-states facts, be sure that he drives at no very laudable conclusion 1865 BRIGHT *Sp., Canada* 13 Mar. (1876) 66 I am not mis-stating the case.

absol. 1864-8 BROWNING *J. Lee's Wife* IV iii, Now do I mis-state, mistake?

So **Mis-sta·ted** *ppl. a*, **Mis-sta·ting** *vbl. sb.*; **Mis-sta·ter**, one who mis-states.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* III 61 Through the misstating of the points in question 1665 GLANVILL *Sceptis Sci.* xix. 120 The mis stated words are the original mistake 1859 *Chamb. Jrnl* XI. 404 That gross misstater of fact.

Mis-sta·tement. [MIS-[1] 4.] A wrong or erroneous statement.

1790 BURGESS *Div Christ* Notes 39 There is in this passage a mistatement of important circumstances. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg* XXXIII. 271 A very flagrant mis statement in point of fact 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III. 265 Storytellers make the gravest misstatements about men when they say that many wicked men are happy.

Misstay, *v.* [app. f. phr. *to miss stays.*] *intr.* Of a ship: To miss stays.

1885 *Standard* 5 May 6/8 C. H. Cumbell..misstayed in Cornlough Bay; took the ground. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 9/2 The ship, when tacking, mis-stayed.

Mis-ste·p, *sb.* [MIS-[1] 4.] A wrong step.

1858 PRESCOTT *Philip II* IV vi. I 460 As he was descending a flight of stairs he made a misstep and fell. 1888 B. A. WATSON *Sportsman's Paradise* 193 So that the game may not be frightened by a mis-step. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 363/2 One mis-step might have resulted in a clear fall of three thousand feet.

b. = FAUX PAS.

1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* xxi, Watchfully, prayerfully, Ida strove to keep her feet in the path, and by no misstep or fall, to cast obloquy upon the name she loved. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 152 2 Whatever we think of the first misstep of less in the immaturity of her girlhood

†**Mis-ste·p**, *v. Obs* [MIS-[1] 1.] *intr.* To take a wrong step; to go astray.

1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 143 Sche schal noght with hir litel too Misteppe, bot he se it al. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i 1. (1641) 83 If man from duty never had mis stept.

Mis-sty·le, *v. rare.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To style or term incorrectly.

a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 103 He..came to the Church called the Church of great Paternus, mis stiled with the government therof. 1613 J. DAVIES *Muses Teares* B 4 Greatnes (as we mis-stile it). 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. lv. 911 The privilege mis styled personal.

†**Mis-succee·ding**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 3.] Ill-success. So †**Mis-succe·ss.**

a 1656 BP. HALL *Serm* Wks (1662) 197 As some shifting alchymist that casts all the fault of his mis-success upon his glasse or his furnace. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lincolnshire* (1662) II 154 Miscarriages in his Government (many by mismanaging, more by the missucceeding of matters)

†**Mis-sue'**, *v. Law Obs.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To sue (livery) wrongly.

[1227 in *Cal. Charter Rolls* I (1903) 63 With soc and sac.., mundbriche, miskenning, missueing and forfeg.] 1548 STAUNFORD *Kinges Prerog.* (1567) 79 b, Yf the heire sue his generall lyuerie before an office thereof founde omittinge them in the lyuery is missued *Ibid* 84 Whether in this case ye missuing of ye same shal be a cause of reseiser or not.

Mis-suit, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To suit ill.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *St Lewis* 588 Wks. (Grosart) II. 235 That Robe of Power, which those doth much mis suit, Who have not on rare Vertue's richest Suit. 1860 MRS. BROWNING *Napoleon III in Italy* XVIII, He will not swagger nor boast Of his country's meeds, in a tone Missuiting a great man most If such should speak of his own 1864 BROWNING *Sludge the Medium*, Each..is blind to what missuits him.

†**Mi·ssure.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. type **missūra*, f. *miss-* ppl. stem of *mittĕre* to send: see -URE.] A commission

1615 T ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 5 The missure, 'I send you': the mixture, 'as lambes among wolves'.

†**Mis-swa·re.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. MIS-[1] 4 + *-sware*, repr. OE *-swarn, -swara* action of swearing, as in *āþswara*] False swearing.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *O E Hom* I 205 Wreððe and onde, lesunge, missware vuele i holden treouðe

†**Mis-sway'**, *v. Obs* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans* To sway in a wrong direction

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI XXV. § 11 Other secular vanities, which usually missway us Christians to folly.

†**Mis-sway·ing**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 3.] Misgovernment.

1603 J DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosm.* 149 The first Edward, that did first refine This Common weale, and made the same ascend When through mis-swaying it seem'd to decline

†**Mis-swea·ring**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 3.] False swearing.

1493 *Dives & Pauper* (Pynson) II. xix i vj, If thou haue liking to here grete othes or any mysswerynge

Miss-woman, -word: see MISWOMAN, MISWORD.

Mis-swo·rn, *ppl a.* [MIS-[1] 2.] a. Forsworn. b. Whose name has been taken in vain.

1506 *Kalender Sheph.* E 6 (1892) III 62 Myssworone By wordes [etc.]. †*a* 1800 *Broomfield Hill* v in Child *Ballads* I. 395 But if I stay from Broomfield Hills, I'll be a maid missworn. 1871 R ELLIS tr *Catullus* lxxvi 4 A God's missworn sanctity, deadly to men.

Missy (mi·zi), *sb.* Also 7 **missee**, 8-9 **missey**, 9 **missie**. [f. MISS *sb.*[2] + -Y dim suffix.] An affectionate or playful appellation for a young girl: used chiefly by servants and the like. occas. *contemptuous.*

1676 in *12th Rep Hist MSS. Comm* App. v 29 A coach fitt for pretty Missee is not to be found ready made. 1780 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 24 Aug in *Diary* (1891) I 311, I beg my best compliments to him,—and to my master and missey 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III 403 An English missy, slim and pale 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* XIV. 124 'What's little missy's name?' said Tom at last. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* III, The pious papa and the milk-and water missy rush into each other's arms.

Comb 1831 *Society* I. 138 The missy-like astonishment you are pleased to assume.

Hence **Mi·ssyish** *a.* = MISSISH

1887 MISS BETHAM-EDWARDS *Next of Kin Wanted* II. XVIII. 245 Why do you put on this missyish air of innocence?

Missy (mi·si), *a* [f. MISS *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of a miss or young lady; = MISSISH

1809-12 MAR EDGEWORTH *Vivian* viii, Her ladyship..values herself too highly, to make such a missy match 1831 *Society* I 88 The mean and missy feeling of seizing the first opportunity to speak to you of a man. 1859 BOYD *Recreat. Country Parson* II 43, I have heard..the same person called a gentlemanlike man and a missy piece of affectation. 1881 *Literary World* 14 Jan 26/1 With nothing to recommend him physically but a missy prettiness.

Missy, obs. variant of MISY.

Mist (mist), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1- **mist**; also 3 **mijst**, 3-6 **myste**, 4-7 **myst**, **miste**, (5 **meyst**). [OE. *mist* str. masc. = MLG. (LG.), MDu. (Du.) *mist*, Icel. *mistur* (genit. *misturs*) neut. (Norw., Sw. *mist*):—OTeut. **mihstoz-*, f. *mīg-*:—pre-Teut. **migh-, meigh-*, as in Gr. ὀμίχλη, OSl. *mĭgla*, Skr. *mih* and *mégha* cloud, mist. Perhaps further related to the root of OE. *migan*, MIG, and *meox* MIX *sb.*[1]]

1. A cloud formed by an aggregation of minute drops of water and resting on or near the ground. In generalized sense, vapour of water precipitated in very fine droplets, smaller and more densely aggregated than those of rain. Sometimes distinguished from *fog*, either as being less opaque or as consisting of drops large enough to have a perceptible downward motion.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XV. 17 þa þa sunne eode to setle, þa sloh þær micel mist *c* 1050 *Suppl Ælfric's Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 175/23 *Nebula*, mist, *uel* xenip. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 16 Ne michte ich seon bi-fore me for smike ne for miste *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg.* I. 239/688 A wel deork mijst I are com al so þat swiþe longue i-laste. *Ibid* 317/603 Ȝwane þe sonne hath þudere i-drawe þene mist for hete. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1445 Now gadirs mystes and cloudes in þe ayre. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 895 Bot myste ves in sic degre þat nan mocht a stane caste se. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XI XII. (1495) 397 Myste is frende to theues and to euyl doers for he hydyth theyr spyers and waytynges *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7105 þan fell sodaynly slike a myst, þat whidir to wende þai ne wist 1530 PALSGR 740/2 Whan the moysture of the dewe stryketh upwarde agayne, it maketh a myste. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II Wks. 1856 I 26 The flagging'st bulrush that ere droopt With each slight mist of raine. 1667 MILTON *P L* XII. 629 As Ev'ning Mist Ris'n from a River o'er the marish glides. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar* I XIX, In mist or cloud on mast or shroud It perch'd for vespers nine 1831 SCOTT *Cast Dang* iii, The mist had settled upon the hills, and unrolled itself upon brook, glade, and tarn 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 40 The atmospheric moisture passes through the condition of visible cloud or mist *Ibid.* 44 The position of a river is often marked by mist

fig. 1615 HIERON *Wks* I. 438 Neither is euery myst of sorrow dissolued into teares 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 43 Rain out the heavy mist of tears

b. Used in proverbial phr

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7364 (Kölbing) Ich hope..We schul hem driue, so sonne dop mist! *c* 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 1088 Derke as a myste, or a feynyd fable 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xliv. 22 As for thyne offences, I dryue them awaye like the cloudes, and thy synnes as the myst

c. *Scotch* († *Scottish*, † *Scots*) *mist* a thick, very wetting mist characteristic of the Scottish hills; hence *jocularly*, a steady soaking rain

1589 [? LYLY] *Pappe w. Hatchet* Ded., Wks 1902 III 394 We care not for a Scottish mist, though it wet vs to the skin 1599 *Broughton's Lett* viii 27 It is no marueile you so affect the Scottish mist, for where the head doth σκοτοδινιᾶν, the tongue must needes σκοτολογεῖν. 1623 MINSHEU, *Mollituas* soft showers, Scottish mists. *a* 1700 B E *Dict. Cant. Crew, Scotch-mist*, a sober, soaking Rain 1770 WESLEY *Jrnl* 16 Apr (1827) III. 384 We got into a Scotch mist 1872 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann.* 38/1 With a light drizzle or Scotch mist falling thickly.

d. *transf.* A cloud (of small particles) resembling a mist; a haze or haziness, as that produced by distance; hence *fig.* of time, etc

1785 COWPER *Task* I 360 The rustling straw sends up a frequent mist Of atoms 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* I, The plains of Guienne and Languedoc were lost in the mist of distance 1810 SHELLEY *St Irvyne's Tower* v 4 Why may not human minds unveil The dim mists of futurity? 1812 BYRON *Ch Har* II II, And o'er each mouldering tower, Dim with the mist of years, Grey flits the shade of power 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1875) III xi 5 Times..half shrouded in the mist of legend

2. Dimness of eyesight; a hazy or filmy appearance before the eyes caused by disorders of the body or by the shedding of tears.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II 26 Læcedomas wiþ eaȝna miste *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 102 in *O E Misc* 4 Of hise eȝen wered ðe mist. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc *Riverius* XIV. IV. 385 They have the Head ach, mists before their Eyes, and giddiness 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* (1698) III. ii 99 Where there is a Giddiness in the Head, there will always be a mist before the Eyes. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1617 She did not weep But over her meek eyes came a happy mist 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 33 She felt a mist before her eyes, a tightness at her throat. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VII 66 Such patients usually complain of a mist before their eyes.

b Hence used in phrases with reference to the obscuring of the vision (physical or mental), esp. *to cast* or *throw a mist before* (a person's) *eyes*; also simply, † *to cast a mist* or *mists*: to produce mystification.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Offundere caliginem oculis*, to cast a miste before ones eyes. 1579 GOSSON *Sch Abuse* (Arb.) 20 The Iuggler casteth a myst to worke the closer. 1607 DEKKER *Wh. of Babylon* H 4 They say you can throw mists before our eyes, To make vs thinke you faire. 1641 [see PETTIFOG *sb.*[2]] *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv Leviath.* (1676) 26 And by a mist of words..he dazles Mens eies. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 81 P 5 Over this law, indeed, some sons of sophistry have been subtle enough to throw mists, which have darkened their own eyes 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Capt. Jackson*, He was a juggler, who threw mists before your eyes.

3. Applied to immaterial things conceived as enveloping a man's mind and obscuring his mental vision or outlook, or as veiling the real character or blurring the outlines of a thing.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 3 fin., þa mistas ðe þæt mod gedrefað. *a* 1000 *Boeth Metr.* xxiii, ȝif he..of him selfum

Sone sweartan mist, modes biostro, mæg aweorpan. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 352 Euery thinge ys wyste, Though hit be keuered with the myste 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* x (Percy Soc) 36 The fatall problemes of olde antiquyte, Cloked wyth myst and wyth cloudes derke 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 b, All cloudes & mystes vtterly purged and expulsed out of our soules. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 416 All mystes and fogges of ignorance. 1708 VENNER *Sincere Penitent* Pref. 7 Those mists and false notions which our infirmities, education or conversation may have thrown in our way 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Cowley* (first par.), All is shown confused and enlarged through the mist of panegyric 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 153 There is a kind of mist or dubiosity playing about it. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof's Monol.* 39 And softly, thro' a vinous mist, My college friendships glimmer. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. x. (1866) 170 It was faith straining through the mist 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* II. 67 The mists Of despondency and gloom

b. *Mists of death, deathly mists*

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 280 Sad o'er the sight swim shadowy mists of death. 1856 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Autumnal Vespers*, Death's mist shall strike along her veins 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 484 As soul is quenchless by the deathly mists.

†**4.** A state of obscurity or uncertainty; an 'atmosphere' of doubt. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 401/2 They wil clerely dissipate & discusse the myst that he fain would walke in. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 218 Ile say as they say, and perseuer so. And in this mist at all aduentures go 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 54 The Grand Cause of this Realme . . is yet in the myst to many . . judicious men. 1678 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 161 My Lord wee are in a mighty mist wt our buisnesse is heere. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 510 In this mist matters must be left till the great revelation of all secrets

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mist-cloud, -drop, -wreath*; *mist-blotted, -blurred, -clad, -covered, -enshrouded, -exhaling, -hung, -impelling, -laden, -shrouded, -wet, -wreathen* adjs; **mist-bow**, a white arch, resembling a rainbow, sometimes seen in misty weather; **mist-flower**, a plant of the tropical American genus *Conoclinium*, †**mist-hackle**, a 'cloak' or covering of mist; **mist-tree**, a name for *Rhus Cotinus*, the smoke-tree (*Cent. Dict.*)

1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard* 681 A great *mist-blotted light Flared on him. 1880 *Academy* 11 Dec. 415 The whole view is *mist-blurred and indistinct. 1897 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 8/3 Clouds on which brilliant *mist-bows were thrown by the morning sunlight. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 363 These *mist clad hills are islands emerging above the Horizon. 1884 JEFFERIES *Life of Fields* 133 The inclined plane of *mist clouds again reflects a grey light. 1809 SHELLEY *Dial.* 20 Tell me . . What awaits on Futurity's *mist covered shore *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Winter is here* III, The mist-covered pane. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 375 Countless multitudes of *mist-drops. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXXIII, Towards the *mist-enshrouded city. 1782 J. SCOTT *Amœbæan Ecl.* II. Poet. Wks. 114 Dull are the slow Ousa's *mist-exhaling plains 1860 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* 188 *Conoclinium*, *Mist-flower. 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2081 Vch hille hade a hatte, a *myst hakel huge 1601 WELVER *Mirr. Mart* (Roxb.) 210 A *mist-hung Star-exhaled Meteor 1777 MASON *Eng. Garden* II. 396 The sable ensign of the night Unfurl'd by *mist-impelling Eurus 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 85 The secret of Ireland's greenness is the *mist-laden Gulf Stream 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 246 The *mist-shrouded pinnacle of success 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* VII. 298 Distant navies rear the *mist-wet sail. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* II. lxiii, All the phantasms of my brain, Melted away like *mist wreaths in the sun. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard* 633 The *mist-wreathen isle.

†**Mist,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [? A use of prec. sb. influenced by *mystic, mystery*. cf. MISTY *a.*[2]] Things spiritual or mystical. *In mist*, mystically.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 462 Ryst so is vch a krysten sawle, A longande lym to þe mayster of myste. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 41 Þese prophetis speken so in myst, What þei mente we neuere knewe 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 435 So down they sat, And to thir viands fell, nor seemingly The Angel, nor in mist, the common gloss Of Theologians, but with keen dispatch Of real hunger.

†**Mist,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* App. shortened form of MISTER *sb.*[1] = need.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 41 Þat þai schuld lede me fra citee to citee, if miste ware ?1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 334, I have grete myst of it

Mist (mist), *v.*[1] [OE *mistian*, f. *mist* MIST *sb.*[1]] **1.** *intr.* To be or become misty; to gather or appear in the form of a mist; (of the eyes, outlines, etc.) to become dim, obscure, or blurred.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxvi. (Z.) 216 *Caligo* me mistiað mine eagan. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 340/2 Mystyn, or grow roky as wedur, and mysty 1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. 70, I have deserved a thick, Egyptian damp, Dark as my deeds, Should mist within me 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 44 When thy gold breath is misting in the west. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 132 Full sweet it was to look, How clouds misted o'er the hill 1829 FROUDE in *Rem.* (1838) I. 241 It began to rain and blow, and, what was worse, to mist. 1891 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 23 Dec., Your eyes cannot but mist as you look and listen.

2. *trans.* To cover or obscure with or as with mist; to envelop in mist; to bedim (the eyes) with tears.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. ii. (1554) 44 Flattery . Whiche . . Misteth the iyen of euery gouernour That they cannot know their owne erroure. 1598 E. GUILPIN *Skiad.* (1878) 21 He sits Misted with darknes like a smoaky roome. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIX. xxvii. 730 They were misted againe, and lost the sight of land. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. iii. 262 If that her breath will mist or staine the stone, Why then she liues. 1608 GAULE *Pract. Theories* (1629) 373 Perhaps, her lauish weeping . . misted her eyes. 1631 HEYWOOD *and Pt. Fair Maid of West* III. F 4 Let's mist our selves In a thick cloud of smoak. 1685 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Religious Stoic* V. 43 That Glass is now so misted and soiled 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 274 No soft bloom Misted the cheek. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* III. 220 Stars do not mist themselves with tender dew about the perversities of human kind as these eyes do.

b. with immaterial obj.

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. V. 198 With Caduceus nimble Hermes fights, And mists my wit. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. ii. 14 We haue this testimonie of Moses of the Creation of the World, whose sense, if I haue missed or misted in these many words, I craue pardon. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. CXVIII. 294 If I were not misted, and confounded, and astonished how to be thankful 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 495 This double Errour mists mens Judgments concerning them

†**Mist,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 3 **miste, myste** [? f. *mist* pa. pple of MISS *v.*[1] Cf. Sw. *mista*, Da. *miste*] *intr.* and *trans.* = MISS *v.*[1]

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 764 Oft spet wel a lute lyste þar muche strengþe solde myste. *Ibid.* 825 If þe uox miste of al þis dwele At þan ende ho creophþ to hole *Ibid.* 1640 Nule ic wiþ þe playdi na more Vor her þu myst þi ryhte lore.

Mist, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple of MISS *v.*[1]; scribal variant of ME. *migt* (see MAY *v.*[1]).

†**Mista'd,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [app. f. MIS-[1] 2 + *stad*, pa. pple. of STEAD *v.*] In sorry plight.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28158 Quen i sagh oþer men mistad, Of his fare wald i be gladd

Mistakable (mistē·kăb'l), *a.* [f. MISTAKE *v.* + -ABLE] Capable of being mistaken, misapprehended, or misunderstood.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 279 If wee consider how differently they are set forth in minor and lesse mistakeable numbers *c* 1653 HAMMOND *Paraphr. N. T.* Postscr. § 32 Places of Scripture mistakable by the Enthusiast 1822 *Examiner* 341/1 The darkest and most mistakable parts of this drama. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* XII. (1870) 388 The internal peculiarities of the malady, of which the outward symptoms are only the faint and easily mistakable indications

Hence **Mista'kableness; Mista'kably** *adv.*

1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure Footing* 221 Suppo ing the notoriety of it secur'd the thing from mistakableness 1844 BROWNING *Let. to Dowson* 10 Mar. in *Athenæum* 18 July (1891) 108/1 The good fortune which appears slowly but not mistakably setting in upon me

Mistake (mistē·k), *sb.* [f. next. Cf. Sw. *misstag*] **1.** *properly*, A misconception or misapprehension of the meaning of something; *hence*, an error or fault in thought or action.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 337 We doe excuse small mistakes in them *a* 1656 USSHER *Lett.* (1686) 505 'Upon the old Sabbath day, or upon the Sunday'; by a strange kind of mistake, turning the Copulative into a Disjunctive 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 17 June, Your whole letter is full of mistakes from one end to the other 1752 HUME *Pol. & Treat.* (1777) II. 5 It is easy for a profound philosopher to commit a mistake in his subtile reasonings 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 166 Mistakes in the description of the premises. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. IV. 134 There are not a few who make the great mistake of expecting too much of life 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. III. 285 It will be thought on wider grounds, that the measure was a mistake 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 29 It is a great mistake to think that a building looks better for being empty

†**b.** *A mistake of*, a misconception as to.

1649 in *Def. Rights & Priv. Univ. Oxford* (1690) 19 Mistakes of the manner and rules of proceeding 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. § 16 Whatever Inconvenience follows from this Mistake of Words 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 502 P. 1 It cannot be called a Mistake of what is pleasant. 1771 JENKINS *Cent. Rep.* (ed. 3) II. V. 57 For when the defendant appears, a mistake of the process to bring him to appear shall do no harm

c. In generalized use.

1671 TILLOTSON *Serm.* Pref. b 5 b, Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibilty of mistake in what it believes. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 32 But if, beneath the favour of mistake, Thy smile's sincere 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 30 Crime and misery are in yonder earth, Falsehood, mistake, and lust

2. Phrases †**a.** *In, upon*, or *under a mistake*: under a misapprehension. *Obs.*

1683 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 460 It may be I may be upon a mistake, but, according to what I know and belive, I am falsely indited. 1683 H. PRIDEAUX in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 185 That you may be under noe mistake as to him. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 884 For what is vice? self love in a mistake. 1777 *Bentley's Phal.* 328 *note*, Gronovius was under a mistake, in supposing the Romans had no such sum as a Talent in their accounts 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* I. 32 You lie—under a mistake. 1839 *Standard* 12 Apr., Some timid conservatives labour in the same mistake.

b. *By* (rarely *from*, †*in a*) *mistake*: erroneously, mistakenly.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii, It [*sc.* a tooth] was drawn by an unskilful Surgeon, in a Mistake 1769 *Junius Lett.* XII. (1771) I. 65 It is not that you do wrong by design, but that you should never do right by mistake. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 9 Mar. 579 In the year 1814; and not 1815, as I, from mistake, stated at Chichester 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 23 A story of a sane person being by mistake shut up in the wards of a Lunatic Asylum.

c. *And no mistake*: without any doubt, undoubtedly, for certain; used *colloq.* to emphasize a preceding statement. Also used attrib., (*and-*) *no-mistake* = undoubted, unquestionable.

Often stressed (anomalously) on the syllable *no*.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 15 He is the real thing and no mistake. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* I. A tip-top swell, I can assure you, a regular bang up chap, and no mistake. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. i, Yes, it's a magnificent Roman camp, and no mistake, with gates, and ditch, and mounds. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 418/1 Mary Ann was mad, an' no mistake

a trib. 1838 THACKERAY *Fashnable Fax* Wks. 1900 XIII. 251 A reglar slap-up, no mistake, out-an'-out account of the manners and usitches of genteel society. 1848 — *Bk. Snobs* XXIII, The real old original and-no-mistake nobility. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* XII, He is the real, genuine, no-mistake Osiris.

Mistake (mistē·k), *v.* Forms: see TAKE *v.* [a. ON. *mistaka* to take by mistake, refl. to miscarry (Sw. *misstaga* refl. to be mistaken), f. *mis-* = MIS-[1] + *taka* to TAKE. For the uses cf. also OF *mesprendre* (mod. F. *méprendre*).]

†**1.** *trans.* To take wrongfully, wrongly, or in error. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 345 Þis office is dispised & cristes owne office is misse taken 1382 — *Deut.* V. 11 Thow shalt not mystaak the name of the Lord thi God idillich. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 321 He hab nouȝt mystake as his owne þat he hab i-fonge for a tyme 14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 604/39 *Presumptuo*, to mystake 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 579 To make restitucion of that ye haue misse taken 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. ii, I'o be euer busie, and mis take away the bottles and cannes before they be halfe drunke off. *a* 1631 DONNE *Sat.* V. Poems (1633) 348 To see a Pursivant come in, and call All his cloathes, Copes, . . and all His Plate, Challices, and mistake them away.

†**2.** *intr.* To transgress, offend, do wrong. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 138 If þe Scottis kyng mistake in any braide Of treson in any þyng, ageyn Henry forsaid ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1540 Ladyes, I preye ensample taketh, Ye that ayems your love mistaketh *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 94 Agens no Man she mystook, . . Noiper in word ne dede *c* 1500 *Melusine* 29, I haue mystaken ouermoche anenst your noble personne 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* IV, I think the knave mistook more out of conceit than of purpose

†**b.** *refl.* (and *pass.*) in the same sense. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5145 Þaw y mystok me greuously, I prey þe of me haue þou mercy *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P. 852 We han so grietly mistaken us, and han offended agayn your heigh lordshipe, that [etc.]. *a* 1400 *Pety Job* 116 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 124, I pray to the, Warne me when I am mystan *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 18788 (Trin.) His kyn wol he not forsake But we vs fouly mystake.

3. To err in the choice of, as *to mistake the* or *one's way* (*road*), to take the wrong path. Similarly *to mistake one's mark Obs.* or *arch.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 35 That he mistake noght his gate. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 26 By negligence of the carters yᵗ mystooke yᵉ way 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. XII. (Frowde) 314 It is very hard to find one in perfect plight, and that doth not alwaies mistake his marke and shute wide. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* CCIII, [The] swallow in the fry, Which through their gaping jaws mistake the way. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 393 When blind ambition quite mistakes her road 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, La Motte began to have apprehensions that his servant had mistaken the way.

4. *trans.* To misunderstand the meaning of (a person); to attach a wrong meaning to the sayings or doings of (a person).

1402 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 97 And so thou mysse takist Jetom, and lyest on Bernarde *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 124 Erasmus is mistaken of many, to the great hurt of studie, for his authoritie sake 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. V. 49 Why, thou whorson Asse, thou mistak'st me. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 312 [He] was mistaken, and his answer thrown to another sense 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 460 There's no room for any suspicion, that he mistook his Author. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 557 Yet shun their fault, who, scandalously nice, Will needs mistake an author into vice 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 207 The old serpent was out of his calculation, and mistook his man. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 792 Mistake me not! All is contained in each 1837 BROWNING *Strafford* I. II, I was away, Mistook, maligned how was the king to know? 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 5/3 On the point of resignation he has mistaken me

†**b.** To have a wrong view of the character of (a person). Also with compl. *Obs.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXIX. 129 Let them take me wilfull, or mistake me wanton 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* IV. i, *Ger.* Good fortune Master *Hlo.* Thou mistak'st me Clause, I am not worth thy blessing *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 535 No mistake not your selves; so long as you are so unjust to others [etc.]. ye have no ground to hope that God will be so merciful to you

5. To have a misconception with regard to (an opinion, statement, action, purpose, etc.), to misapprehend the meaning or intention of, to take in a wrong sense, attach an erroneous meaning to.

1496 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 511/1 As though every of the said Shires and other wordes therin mistaken, had be well taken. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 172 a, This Oration was set forth in prynte, and John Calvine made a comentary to it, leste any man should mistake it 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 56 My Fathers purposes haue beene mistooke. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 56 He doth but mistake the truth totally 1677 DRYDEN *Apol. Heroic Poetry* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 179 They wholly mistake the nature of criticism who think its business is principally to find fault 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 7 An argument may not readily be apprehended, which is different from its being mistaken. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXII. 103 It sometimes may happen, that the judge may mistake the law. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. II. 144 He over-rated the strength of his English connexion, and mistook the English character 1880 DIXON *Windsor* IV. I. 2 He mistook the times in which he lived.

6. To make a mistake; to be in error; to err in opinion or judgement; to be under a misapprehension; to take a wrong view.

a. *intr.* Now somewhat *arch.*

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 77, I think you mistake. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* v. iv. 94 Oh, cry you mercy sir, I haue mistooke 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 42. 67 God can not mistake: the evill at which he is at any time angry is indeed evill. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 326 That He was not the first, that made this (false) Discovery, but mistook after great Names, Goltzius, and Fazellus 1732 POPE *Ep Cobham* 210 Yet, in this search, the wisest may mistake, If second qualities for first they take 1808 MAR EDGEWORTH *Moral T* (1816) I. x 85 If I don't mistake. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 56 How, dead! he only sleeps; you mistake, brother 1861 *Jrnl Asiatic Soc.* XXX 198 Professor Lassen mistakes as to the locality of this place 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 If we mistake not, he has put the believers in the guilt of Richard III in a dilemma.

b. *pass.* (*to be mistaken*, † *mistook*), and † *refl.* Const. *in* (rarely † *of*).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 30 You are too much mistaken in this King. 1607 DEKKER *Knt's Conjur* (1842) 69 The destinies (who fought on their side) mistooke themselues, and in steede of striking the colours out of his hand, smote him 1644 GABRIEL PLATTERS in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 253 If I be not hugely mistaken, it is the self same with. Saint Foin. 1658 COKAINE *Obstinate Lady* v. iv. Poems (1874) 96 But I am much mistook; you are not she Whom here I was to meet. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 907. I was a fool, too rash, and quite mistaken In what I thought would have succeeded best. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 154 That He who made it [*sc.* the earth], and revealed its date To Moses, was mistaken in its age. 1824 HOGG *Conf Sinner* 188, I can never be mistaken of a character in whom I am interested 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, You're mistaken I dare say. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 431 Plato, if I am not mistaken, was ill

† 7. *trans* With direct obj. (or acc. and inf.) and compl.: To suppose erroneously to be or to do... Also *passive Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV viii 55 For me he did mistake that Squire to bee. *a* 1637 B JONSON *Eng Gram* Pref (1640), The opinion of rudenesse and barbarisme, wherewith it [*sc.* our language] is mistaken to be diseas'd *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Warwickshire* (1662) 124 Vincent of Coventrie was, bred a Franciscan (though Learned Leland mistakes him a Carmelite) 1721 BRADLEY *Philos Acc Wks Nat.* 144 Some mistake the Aureliae of certain kinds of Butterflies to be the Aureliae of Ichneumon Flies 1736 BUTLER *Anal* II iii. 170 Lest I should be mistaken to vilify Reason

8. *To mistake* (a person or thing) *for* (some other person or thing): to suppose erroneously the former to be the latter; to substitute in thought or perception the latter for the former.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint T* II i. 82 You haue mistooke (my Lady) Polixenes for Leontes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I 181, I touched the poore mans box with my fingers mistaking it for the Font of holy water 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II. xxv 231 They mistake the Precepts of Counsellours for the Precepts of them that Command 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 120 P 15 She [*sc.* a hen] mistakes a Piece of Chalk for an Egg, and sits upon it in the same manner 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* ix, The effusions of gratitude she mistook for those of tenderness. 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* xxii, Poor gossip Oliver often mistook friends for enemies. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 Those who have the temperament which mistakes strong expression for strong judgment.

9. To err as to the identity or nature of; to take to be somebody or something else; now usually in phr. *there's no mistaking* = it is impossible not to recognize.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 5 In hand she boldly tooke To make..Another Florimell, in shape and looke So lively and so like, that many it mistooke 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 4 What sudden blaze of majesty Is that which we from hence descry Too divine to be mistook 1732 POPE *Ess Man* II. 216 If white and black blend is there no black or white? .. 'Tis to mistake them, costs the time and pain. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* ii, There was no mistaking the fact. 1874 SYMONDS *St Italy & Greece* (1898) I xv. 320 Another [astrologer] described him so accurately that there was no mistaking the man.

b. To estimate wrongly.

1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 3rd Recit, I fear I my talent misteuk.

† 10. To commit an error in regard to (a date, a number, etc.); to perform (an action) at a wrong time. *Obs*

1704 *Lond. Gaz* No 4035/3 In the Circuit Gazette, the Day of the Month for the Assizes is mistaken 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii, He brought my Clothes very ill made, and quite out of Shape, by happening to mistake a Figure in the Calculation. 1734 SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* 79 He that mistakes his Stroke, loses it, to that Side he is of.

† 11. To bring by mistake *into. Obs.*

1663-9 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I ii, Sure this fellow..was sent by Fortune to mistake me into so much money. 1667 — *Ind. Emp.* Prol., Wks. 1725 I. 326 Grant us such Judges . As still mistake themselves into a Jest.

† 12. To take amiss, object to. *Obs.*

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 245 Since I would be a maker of presents, she should do herself the honour to take it with her own hands and he would be very far from mistaking them, or taking it ill from his wife.

Mista·keful, *a.* [f. MISTAKE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of mistakes.

1880 FURNIVALL in *Trans. New Shaks. Soc.* (1880–2) 199 The scrappy and mistakeful state of the text.

Mistaken (mistē·k'n), *ppl.a.* Also 8 *Sc.* -tane. [pa. pple. of MISTAKE *v.*]

† 1. a. Wrongly supposed to be so. b. Wrongly taken for something else. c. Taken in a wrong sense; misunderstood, misconceived. *Obs.*

1597 BRETON *Marie's Exercise* (Grosart) 5/2 Martha.., complained to Thee of her sister's mistaken and mistermed idlenes. 1660 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 149 The watchful travellour That by the moon's mistaken light did rise. 1744 [see MISPOINT *v* 2].

d. *Mistaken identity*: a phrase used to describe an error made with regard to a person's identity.

1865 *Remarkable Convictions* 26 (heading), Mistaken Identity.

2. Of persons: Labouring under a misapprehension; taking a wrong view.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II ii 36 And she (mistaken) seemes to dote on me. 1660 I. BLOUNT *Boscobel* 55 An imputation (laid on them by some mistaken Zelots) of disloyalty. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV 151 Yet am not I the first mistaken maid, By love of Courts to numerous ills betray'd. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct* I. iv. (1841) I 73 You'll find yourself mistaken in my mother 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi 177, I think him honest, though mistaken 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 11 A hundred years after the publication of his great book, there ought not to be so many mistaken people vainly acting in opposition to his lessons.

3. *transf.* of their opinions, actions, etc.: Wrongly conceived, entertained, or carried out; erroneous.

1676 HALE *Contempl* I. 21 The mistaken estimate of the generality of men. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxxviii. 38 The Licentiating of any thing that is Course and Vulgar, out of a foolish Facility or a Mistaken Pity. 1700 COLLIER *2nd D.f Short View* 123 Of these Lines he gives a foul and mistaken Translation. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* v. 301 Friends counsel quick dismission of our grief Mistaken kindness! our hearts heal too soon. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1877) II. vii. 158 We can only suppose that a mistaken feeling of loyalty hindered him. 1897 GLADSTONE *E. Crisis* 2 The unwise and mistaken views of some Powers have brought dishonour upon the whole.

Mistakenly (mistē·k'nli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a mistaken manner; by mistake; under a misapprehension; erroneously.

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 805 A Vow, manifested to be mistakenly grounded 1660 *Trial Regic.* 71 He was unhappily ingaged in that bloody business, I hope mistakenly 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 71 A Portico (mistakenly called Piazza in England). 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 3 P 40 Animated with a strong passion for the great virtues, as they are mistakenly called, and utterly forgetful of the ordinary ones. 1850 ROBERTSON *Lect.* (1858) 69 It matters little whether it was rightly or mistakenly denied. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 115 This was Amphitryon, which some critics have treated most mistakenly as a mere translation of Moliere

Mistakenness (mistē·k'nnes). [-NESS.] The condition or quality of being mistaken

1865 J GROTE *Explor. Philos* I. 66 There is no reason why people should not find out the mistakenness of them.. by making the attempts, and seeing the absurdity which results. 1894 *Athenæum* 20 Jan 80/2 A little prose tale . which in simplicity and mistakenness is like the production of a clever child.

Mistaker (mistē·kəɹ). [f. MISTAKE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who mistakes or misunderstands. In early use, sometimes, one who wilfully takes things in a wrong sense.

1551–2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw VI*, c. 1 § 4 Their hathe arrisen.. diverse doubtes rather by the curiositie of the Mynistre and mystakers, then of anye other worthie cause 1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig* 191 The well meaning ignorance of mis-takers 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit* XIX. 794 The unhappiness of the Mistakers ought to have derogated nothing from the excellency of the Medicin. 1827 in Hone *Every-day Bk* II. 1032 Would it be impossible to make a mistake with regard to the mistaker? 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* XI 2045 So, let death alone! So ends mistake So end mistakers!

Mistaking (mistē·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MISTAKE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of MISTAKE *v.*; † wrong-doing; misunderstanding, misconception; the act of making a mistake. From *c* 1580 to *c* 1650 frequent in the sense of: Mistake, error.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27258 Enentes knightes [sal he frain] o mistakyng, And namli wrangwis warraing. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxvi (1869) 44 To you dame Sapience sendeth me to shewe you youre mistakinges. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I Wks 167/1 That we shall auoide . all such mysse takyng. as might brynge vs into any damnable errour. 1530 PALSGR. 245/2 Mystakyng of a man selfe or myspride. 1573 BARET *Alv.* M 367 The likenesse causeth mistaking. *Errorem creat similitudo.* 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 203 As his manifold mistakins do declare 1613 SIR H. NEVILL in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 131, I would wish you not to neglect him, out of any mistaking of his worth. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 946 This Pretended Learned Man told me; It was a Mistaking in Me. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xliv. 336 The same mistaking of the present Church for the Kingdom of God. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb) 112 The way to find out the Truth is by others mistakings 1677 R. CARY *Palæol. Chron.* II. I. xxi 161 To prevent Confusion, as well as Mistakings, it was not permitted [etc.] 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI cxviii. He first inclined to think he had been mistaken; And then to be ashamed of such mistaking. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June, Those whose eyes are opened in a new world to their fearful mistaking. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* iv. 66 There was no mistaking.

Mistaking (mistē·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] 1. Misunderstanding, misconceiving; erring.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr.* IV. v. 45 Pardon old father my mistaking eies. 1688 PRIOR *Ode Exodus* vii, Still enquiring, still mistaking Man. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* V. ii. 59 And with a good mistaking Piety, First blessing him, then Heaven! 1712 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 24 P 2 And first I declare (because we live in a mistaking world) that [etc.].

1725 POPE *Odyss.* VII. 394 Man's of a jealous and mistaking kind. *a* 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1812) II. 252 They expected not like the mistaking Jews a Saviour of the Jewish nation only.

† 2. Of opinions, statements: Mistaken, erroneous. *Obs.*

1652 BAXTER *Saints' R.* III ii. (ed. 2) 193 Do not say then, I cannot beleeve that my sin is pardoned . and therefore I am no true Beleever: This is a most mistaking conclusion 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* To Rdr. 3 Its mistaking Passages and unwary Expressions 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* lxiv 87 How faulty and hurtful this mistaking passionate Separation is.

Mistakingly (mistē·kiŋli), *adv* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Erroneously; incorrectly; mistakenly.

1652–69 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III 25 Sola. mistakingly called Heliopolis, by Qu. Curtius. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 424 The mistakingly frighted, and running Army. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1273/4 With the Crest an Eagles head and a fire-brand in the beak, but mistakingly engraved like a flaming torch. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 338 If the chaser should mistakingly stand on 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 284 The Heaven therefore which men mistakingly desire. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 254/2 Parents mistakingly think the measles and whooping cough necessary accompaniments of childhood

Mistal (mi·st'l). *dial.* Also 7–9 **mistall**, 8 **mystall**, 9 **mistle, missel**, etc. [Of doubtful origin; perh. f. MIX *sb.*1, dung + STALL *sb.*

Connexion with Norw. *mjølkestol* resting place near a farm, or *mjølkestad* station in the out fields for milking purposes, is improbable.]

A stable or shed for cattle.

1673 *Depos. Cast York* (Surtees) 29 He .. saith that he sawe the said Mary Sikes riding upon the backe of one of his cowes And he endeavouring to strike att her stumbled and soe the said Mary flewe out of his mistall window 1703 THORESBY *Let to Ray* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Mystall*, mewstall for cattle, oxen, and cows 1808 *Complete Grazier* (ed. 3) 68 Ox stalls, or Feeding Houses are usually denominated [in Lincolnshire] mistles. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Missel*, a cow house. *Yorksh.* 1865 W. S. BANKS *Wakefield Words, Mistle*, a cowhouse. 1884 *Leeds Merc* 3 June 2 Good Mistal, for 8 beasts, with Hay Chamber 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 187/2 Whilst the cattle were in the mistal they were supplied with water from the well in the plaintiff's land.

† **Mista·ste,** *v Obs.* [Formed after DISTASTE; cf MIS-1 9.] a. *intr.* To be out of taste. b. *trans.* To spoil the taste of. c. To have no taste for.

1540 [see MIS SAVOUR] 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 90 Tast not to muche, lest taste mistast thy chaps 1613 WITHER *Abuses Strip't* To Rdr, Some, no doubt, will mistaste my plainnes, in that I have so bluntly spoken [etc.].

Mistate, obs. variant of MIS-STATE.

Mistaught (mistō̆ t), *ppl. a.* [MIS-1 2.] Wrongly taught; badly brought up.

1552 HULOET, Mistaught or rude, *truncatus* 1554 *Interlude of Youth* B iv, Who learned the thou mistaught man To speake so to a gentylman? 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxxviii. 38 The Disorders, of either a Mis-taught, or a Neglected Youth 1851 D. JERROLD *St Giles* xxii. 223 Again, did strange thoughts tingle in that mistaught little brain

† **Miste,** *v Obs.* [f. med. L. *mistum, mixtum* (OF. *miste, mixte*): see MIXTUM. Cf. med.L. *mixtāre* = 'mixtum sumere'.] *intr.* To take the light meal known as *mixtum.*

c 1400 *Rule St Benet* (Prose) xxxv. 26 Þa þat serue o þe kichin sal miste [orig *accipiant singulos biberes et panem*] bi fore þe mikil mete bred, butter, þat tay may serue wid-vten gruching *Ibid* xxxviii 27 Sho þat sal rede sal miste [orig *accipiat mixtum*] ay litil, be fore sho rede.

Miste, scribal var. *mishle*. see MAY *v.*1 4 a.

c 1205 LAY 18690 Ne miste [*c* 1275 mihte] he of þan eorle nabing iwinnen.

Mistea·ch, *sb.* [app. alteration of MISTETCH after next.] Bad habit.

1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 100 What gave these members of our Church such an unlucky misteach, that [etc.].

Misteach (mistī·tʃ), *v.* [OE. *mistǽcan*: see MIS-1 1 and TEACH *v.*] *trans.* To teach or instruct badly or wrongly. Also, † to misdirect.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th) II 50 ȝif ða lareowas .. mistæcað, oððe misbysniað, hi forþærnð hi sylfe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 475 Al so he mistaȝte, also he schet 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. xi. Wks 263/2 If thei should blame the church for misteching the people 1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Argt., The Romaines beyng fyrst misse taught & by false preachers deceiued 1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks 1845 VII 316 When I think how dejected you will be for misteaching the young men of the University. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn Chr.* VII. 15 Their Tenchers . had mistaught and mis-led the People. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* x. (1870) 402 He is indeed mistaught with reference to the use of the strong hand.

absol *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 463 They did not only not teach in the Church, but misteach by their lascivious.., behaviour 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 295 Has not God his own ways. of teaching when man misteaches?

b. To teach (a subject) badly.

1831 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* (1840) III 240 The New School, with all that it taught, untaught, and mistaught.

Hence **Mistea·ching** *vbl. sb.*

1549 COVERDALE etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 1 Simplenes it was, that they were through misteachyng begiled. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. 306 The misteaching or misexample of the Parents. 1828 [see MISTETCH *sb.*].

Misted (mi·stĕd), *a.* [f. MIST *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Obscured by or hidden in mist; *fig.* dulled, blurred.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. viii, When the brain is misted, with arising Fumes. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) xxxii. I. 74 Misted faith, & my fever conceive amiss of him. 1880

CLARE *Poems Rur. Life* (ed. 3) 58 Through the rimy misted pane. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* June 108 He walked the streets under the thinly misted moon.

Misteir, obs. form of MISTER *sb.*[1]

Mistell (mise l), *v.* Also 7–8 **-tel.** [MIS-[1] 1.]

†1. *trans.* To number or reckon incorrectly; to miscount. Also *absol. Obs.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17618 Thys hand ek falsly beyth and sylleth; And in reknynge, thys hand mystelleth 1530 PALSGR 638/2 You have mystolde, for there was no lesse in the purce. 1608 SYLVESTER *Irl Faith* I. XXXV. (1621) 540 That Bizantian Prince, that did mis tell A fourfould Essence in the onely One. 1622 BRETON *Strange News* (GROSART) 5 Their prayers are all by the dozen, when if they miss tell one, they thinke all the rest lost. 1647 HEXHAM, *Mistellen*, to Mistell, or to Miscount.

2. a. To relate incorrectly. †b. To misinform.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 181 M. Harding mistelleth his authours tale, and auoucheth that he neuer meant. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 141 One who could never mistake himself, nor mistel us 1755 JOHNSON, *To Mistel*, to tell unfaithfully or inaccurately.

Misteltewe, -tow, obs. forms of MISTLETOE.

Mistely, obs. form of MISTILY.

†**Miste·mper**, *sb. Obs.* [f. MIS-[1] 4 + TEMPER *sb.*] Disorder.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 31 To .. find by your mistemper to be themselves better ordered. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas Health* T viij b, If he haue the lepre mystempre and paynes throughe al the bodye.

So †**Miste·mperance**, disordered or improperly 'tempered' condition.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A iv, The mystemperaunce of ye flesshe vlcerate. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth* 26 The iaundis caused by mistemperaunce of heate.

†**Miste·mper**, *v. Obs.* [f. MIS-[1] 1 + TEMPER *v.*] *trans.* To disturb or disorder.

a 1547 in *Laneham's Let* (1871) Pref 130 Haue youe bene mystemperyd With ale att any tyme? 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom Apoth.* 21 b, Lyke to lyke mistempereth the body. 1592 WARNER *Alb Eng* VII XXXIV. (1612) 166 When . Nor Husbands weale nor Childrens woe mistempered my head. 1642 SIR E DERING *Sp. on Relig* 120 It will not now suit this Bil, as it is now mistemper'd to that purpose.

Hence †**Miste·mpering** *vbl. sb.*, disorder.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth* 17 b, Manye wayes getteth a man the cough somtyme of the brestes mistemperinge.

†**Miste·mperateness.** *Obs. rare*[−1] [MIS-[1] 4] = MISTEMPERANCE.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom Apoth* 26 The iaundis .is caused ether by mistemperatness of heate, or by stoppynge in the lyuer

Miste·mpered, *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. MIS-[1] 2 + TEMPERED]

1. Badly or unsuitably mixed

1506 *Kalendar Sheph.* L 3 (1892) III 107 Whan they [*sc* the humours] be vnegall & mysse tempred that one domyne ouer an other. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 269 Our brains are like the firmament . and exhale .. the like grose mistempred vapors and meteors 1633 BP HALL *Hart Texts, O T.* 498 Those substitutions shall be of a mis-tempered mixture, some of them strong others weake

2. Disordered, deranged.

1541 R COPLAND *Galyen's Terap* 2 A iv, The mystempered flesshe ought to be deuysed in two dyfferences. The fyrste is whan the subiect flesshe is out of nature in an onely qualyte 1587 HOLINSHED *Hist Scot* 114/1 He vsed to sit at supper till he were so mistempered, that being laid to sleepe, he would streight vomit out such heaule gorges, as [etc]. 1595 SHAKS *John* V 1 12 This inundation of mistempred humor. 1872 BLACKIE *Days Hight* 33 Gentleness, and tenderness, and truth And Gospel charms to tame mistempered souls.

3. Of weapons: Tempered for an evil purpose.

1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul* I 1 94 From those bloody hands Throw your mistemper'd Weapons to the ground.

†**Mi·sten**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. MIST *sb.*[1] + -EN[5] 2] *trans.* To dim the senses or perception of.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 82 Whom neither the fumes of fierie passions doe misten, nor [etc.]

†**Miste·nd**, *v Obs.* In 4 *pa. pple* **myse-tente.** [f. MIS-[1] 1 + TEND *v.*[2]] *trans.* Not to give proper attention to.

13 *E E Allit P.* A 257 Ze haf your tale myse-tente, To say your perle is al awaye, þat is in cofer.

†**Mi·steous**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. MIST *sb.* + -EOUS.] 'Misty', obscure.

1549 *Compl. Scot* x 85 On this misteous propheseis, thai haue intendit veyris contrar scotland, in hope to conques it.

Mister (mi·stəɹ), *sb.*[1] *Obs* exc. *arch* and *dial.* Forms: 3–4 **meistər**, 3–5 **mester**, (4 **me(i)stere, mæstər, meyster, mystare, -eir**), 4–5 **mistəir, -ere, mestyer(e**, 4–6 **mistir, mystir**, 4–7 **mestier**, 4–8 **myster**, (5 **mestyer, -ire, -ur, -our, maister, mystur, -yr, -ire, -air, mystre, mistre, -tyr**, 6 **mistar**, 7 **mistier**), 4– **mister.** [a. OF. *mestier, mester*, mod.F. *métier*, (1) service, office, occupation, (2) instrument or made-up article of certain kinds, (3) need, necessity (etc.) = Pr. *mester, meistier*, Sp., Pg. *mester*, It. *mestiere*:—popular L. **misterium* for *ministerium*: see MINISTRY and cf. MÉTIER. (In 13–14th c. stressed *miste r.*)]

I. Occupation, service, etc.

†1. Handicraft, trade; profession, craft. *Man of mister*: a craftsman (cf. 5). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11840 He .. dos him leches for to seke, And þai com bath fra ferr and ner, þat sliest war o þat mister. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 He asked for his archere, Walter Tirelle was haten, maister of þat mister. *Ibid.* 169 Respons þei gaf him þere, þei were men of mistere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 613 In youthe he lerned hadde a good mister; He was a wel good wrighte, a carpenter. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 142 Of hem that ben Artificiers, Whiche usen craftes and mestiers. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 21 For to mayntene the noble mestier of armes. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 159 Euery man scholer apply hym selfe to hys mystere and craft 1613 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* I. 11 As one who well knew his mistier.

†2. Office, duty, business, function. Chiefly qualified by possessive pron. *Obs*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 72 Holde euerich his owene mester, & nout ne reame oðres. *Ibid* 414 Marthe mester is uorto ueden & schruden poure men, ase huselefði *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2154 Sem had fiue suns sere, Of an to spek es our mistere. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 478 Kihtes mester hit is and wes In vche dom Pees to maken. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 482, I noot which hath the wofullere mester. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6976, I am somtyme messager; That falleth not to my mister *c* 1450 *Bk Curtasye* 352 in *Babees Bk*, Now speke we wylle of officiers Of court, and als of hor mestiers.

†3. Employment, occupation; practice. *To do, use* (such) *misters*: to be so employed *Obs*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 Þus ha beoð bisie i þisse fule mester. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 536 And ðe fifte hundred 3er, wapmen bigunnen quad mester, bi twen hem seluen hun-wreste plaje *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29319 Þe tent [case of cursing] es of þis okerers þat openli dose sli misters. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11576 We haue now al þis fyue 3er Lyued in lechours mester. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII 414 Thai maid knychtis, as it efferis To men that oysis thai mysteris.

†4. Skill or cunning in a profession; art. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 600/547 Mester wol not fayle þi lyf, Hit nul þe neuere forsake. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 156 And he lepte vp lightly as he that hadde grete mystere *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 442, I haue na myster to matche with maisterfull men

5. *Comb.* †**mister man, misters** (genitive) **man**: a craftsman, artificer; a man having a certain occupation. Also †**mister folk.** Phrases like *all mister men, what mister man, such a mister man* came to be analysed as 'men of all misters', 'a man of what mister', 'of such a mister'; and these were subsequently interpreted as = 'men of all classes', 'a man of what (such a) class, or kind', 'what kind of a man', etc. The idiom occurs as an archaism in Spenser and later writers, from whom it was adopted (but with misapprehension of its meaning) by Pope and Scott; it survives dialectally in Yorkshire (see E. D. D.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27261 All mister men wirkand wit handes *c* 1385 *Prov. Hendyng* 270 in *Rel. Ant* I 115 Of alle mester men mest me hongeth theves. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Ine zuyche reuen, prouost, bedeles, obre mesteres men huiche þet hy byeþ 13 *St Lrkenwolde* 60 in Horstm. *Allengl Leg* (1881) 267 Mony a mesters mon of maners dyuerse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T* 852 But telleth me what mister men ye been *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 6332 Now am I maister, now scolere; Now monk, now chanoun, now baily, What-ever mister man am I *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I. CXX (1869) 63 So þat ayens such a mister man it is good to haue such a gorgeer *c* 1440 LOVE *Bonavent Mirr* XLVI. (Gibbs MS.), Othere mester men þat broghten with hem dyuerse instrumentys. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 13 What mester man Js he, this, that doth vs here al this distres? *c* 1530 *Crt of Love* 227 Seeing full sundry peple in the place, And mister folk. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I IX 23 Io weet what mister wight was so dismayd. 1593 DRAYTON *Sheph. Gard* VII. 47 These mister artes been better fitting thee. *c* 1620 FLETCHER & MASS *Lit Fr Lawyer* II. III, What mister thing is this? Let me survey it 1626 QUARLES *Feast for Worms* Medit II, What mister word is that? 1728 POPE *Dunc* III 187 Right well mine eyes arede the myster wight 1814 SCOTT *Wav* IX, Sometimes this mister wight held his hands clasped over his head.

II. †6. Instrument, tool *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* XVI, He couth wryte wounder fair, With his neb for mistar

III. Need, necessity.

†7. Need arising from the circumstances or facts of the case. *Mister is, (it) is mister*: it is necessary. In the predicative use, the word becomes quasi adj

a 1300 *Cursor M* 24810 O siluer and gold giftes to bede, Mar þan mister es to rede *Ibid.* 28377, I ha ben mate Grenand and greueand þan mister ware *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1388 In his schip was boun Al þat mister ware. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 7373 Helle es swa wyde and large, þat it moght kepe Alle þe creatures Of alle þe world if myster ware. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1919 Mete & al maner þing þat hem mister neded *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 321 And we may son help 3f me þink myster *c* 1400 *Desir Troy* 11815 þat mys to amend, is maistur ye go To the corse of þat kyng in his cleane towmbe. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* VIII 52 Me liste do no daies dede, Bot yf gret mystir me garte. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 434 Hyt was no mystur them to bydd 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I XV 57, I wylle encountre with kynge bors and ye wil rescowe me whan myster is 1543 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 191 That the portis be mendytt and lokit and reformit as mister is. 1556 LAUDER *Fractate* 490 Be wer . And mend, geue ony myster be 1600 in Pitcairn *Crim Trials* (Bannatyne Cl) II. 286 Hald me excused for my vnsemly Letter, qhilk is nocht sa veil vrettin as mister ver

†8. A condition in which help is needed, or there is a lack of some necessary thing; a state of difficulty or distress; *esp.* a state of destitution, lack of means. Phr. *in* or *at* (*one's*) *mister*. Rarely *pl.* = necessitous circumstances In later use *Sc.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 803 þai cled þam þan in þat mister Wit leues brad bath o figer *Ibid.* 10134 For-þi rede i þaim þat yee here þat mai yow help at [*other texts* in] your mistere. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Katerine*) 248 Gret mystere gert me assemble 3ou & call. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1774 For mestire & miserie vnneth may þou forthe þine awen caitefe cors to clethe & to fede 1487 *How Good Wife Taught Dau.* 288 Sic mysteris haldis madynnis in, That thai ar pynit with pouerte. 1549–50 *Extracts Burgh Recs. Stirling* (1887) 58 Neid and mister compellit hir to sell the saidis warklumes to sustene hir. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admon.* (S. T. S.) 25 Saying yat yai had enterit yame in dangeare and not supportit in mister. 1641 FERGUSON *Prov* (1785) 24 Mister makes man of craft. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* I 27 To come alang sweer was she to intreat, An' yet I kend her mister to be great.

†b. *To have mister* · to be in straits or in necessity; to be in want of something. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19044 At þair gain come mete þai gate, Ilkan þat þai sagh mister haue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 743 Till releif thame that had mister. 1432 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 22 A rough felt, to be in kepyng of Agnes Weston to lay on y pore folke yt hafe mystre in ye winter. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IX. 249 Socoure vs for the love of Ihesus, for we have well mystre. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S T S) 97 Bot he will gif and len his gude at large, I'll thame that myster hes.

†9. Need or want of something specified. Const. *of, to.* Chiefly in *to have mister. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 3247 Wit tresur grette and riche ring, Suilk als maiden had of mister *Ibid* 4718 Was neuer mare mister o bred. *Ibid.* 28275, I lette o þam þe lighter þat þai suld haue to me mister. *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl.* 3428 (Kölbing) 3ou worþ to hem wel gret mister *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) XXIV 113 God hase na mister of mete ne drink. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 6253 Tho which had grett necessite, Both mister and ned vnto som goodnesse. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* VII 180 Yf they have mystre of vs, Lete vs goo helpe & socoure theym. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. V. (S T.S) II 160 Þe ciete had grete myster of money, havand sa mony armyis to gif wagis to 1603 *Philotus* XV, He is richt gude, Ane man of wealth and nobill blude, Bot hes mair mister of ane Hude 1692 *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq* (1738) 140 England, that stands muckle in mister of a Reformation

†b with ellipsis of prep. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 20793 Disput, he sais, es na mister Bituix te wis in swilk a wer. *a* 1400 *Relig Pieces fr Thornton MS* 24 Thurghe þese gyftes oure Lord Ihesu lerres man all þat he hase myster till þe lyfe þat es callid actyfe.

†c. with inf. *To have mister*: to need, require (to do something). *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom* 3 Laued men hauis mar mister, Godes word for to her, Than klerkes 13 . *E. E. Allit P.* B 67, I haf 3erned & 3at 3okkez of oxen, & for my hy3ez hem boȝt, to bowe haf I mester. *c* 1435 *Lorr. Portugal* 583 To the mowntеyne he toke the wey, To rest hyme alle that day, He had mystyrr to be kyllyd [= cooled] 1549 *Compl. Scot.* V 36 Ve haue mistir to be vigilant ande reddy, sen the terme of cristis cumming is schoit.

†10. a. *pl.* Necessary articles, fittings, etc.; necessaries. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr Sowle* IV. XXXVII 134 b, Alle tho mystres, whiche that apperteynen to the body without, as clothyng howsynge and defense ageyne dyuerse perylles. 1513 in *Acc Ld Treas Scot* (1902) IV. 481 Item for ȝ[e] Swetyn burdis to the said Lorence for misteris in the schippis 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* 29 (Stat Rob. I) Reseruand to the tutours their reasonable misterres and necessare expenses.

b. Something needed or necessary. *rare.*

1829 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* XLIV, Warld's gear was henceforward the least of her care, nor was it likely to be muckle her mister.

11. A matter or respect in which some necessity or want is felt; a case of need. *Sc.* in phr. with the vb. *to beet*, see BEET *v* 3.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua maryit women* 128 He may nought beit worth a bene in bed of my mystirs. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. VIII. 105 To hew, and tak Tymmer to beit ayris and wther mysteris *Ibid* VI I 15 1721 RAMSAY *Scribblers Lashed* 78 To please the sighing sisters, Who often beet them in their misters. 1823 HOGG in *Blackw Mag* Mar 314 If twa or three hunder pounds can beet a mister for you in a strait, ye sanna want it.

Mister (mi·stəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **myster.** [See MASTER *sb.*[1] 21, note.]

1. Used as a title of courtesy prefixed to the surname or Christian name of a man (not entitled to be addressed as 'Sir' or 'Lord'), and to designations of office or occupation.

The word in mod. use may be best described as the oral equivalent of the written prefix MR (q v in its alphabetical place) In writing, the unabbreviated form is now used only with more or less of jocular intention; in a passage like quot. 1854 in d, most persons would now write 'Mr.' (with inverted commas)

1552 *Acts Privy Council Eng* (N. S) III. 397 To suffer the iij Mysters Bassetes to have accesse and speake with theyre brother 1706 in *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) II. 302 My best hat which is at Mister Rigedale's in Ripon 1786 MRS A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indisc* II 42 'Squire Franklin meant to do great things for Mister Dellmore. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* XVII, Mister Broker, is that 'ere your carpet-bag? 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* XLIV, Spraggon took advantage of a dead silence to call up the table to *Mister* Sponge to take wine, and by-and-by Mister Sponge 'Mistered' Mr Spraggon to return the compliment.

b. *transf* and *jocular*

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. p VII, O Jupiter, some water, a little water! dear mister Jupiter, water, water, water! *a* 1806 H. K WHITE *Descr. Summer's Eve*, The snare for Mister Fox is set.

c. The word 'mister' (Mr.) as a prefix or title.

1758 GOLDSM. *Mem Protestant* (1895) II. 244 They never spoke to us without putting Mister to our Names 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 43 Stop, mon cher, don't call me Mister; we are to be friends 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) II. 373 Mr Pitt thought the title of *Mister* good against any king in Europe. 1888 BURGON

Lives 12 *Gd. Men* I. 440 'Well, Mr. Burgon?'. 'Mister at the end of 20 years!. I wish you wouldn't call me Mister'.

d One who is entitled to be addressed or spoken of only as *Mr.* ——.

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. i, Has his majesty dubb'd me a Knight for you to make me a Mister? 1859 MACAULAY *Biog., Pitt* (1860) 182 Plain Mister himself he [Pitt] had made more lords than any three ministers that had preceded him 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. II 98 Whether the Persian Mirza expresses a Prince or a mere Mister.

2 As a form of address not followed by the name; = SIR (or less respectful than that title). Now only *vulgar.*

1760-72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I 31, I must.. tell you, Mister, that matters are much changed 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. III (1882) II 322 Mrs Belfield, running into the passage, angrily called out (to the chairmen), 'What do you do here, Misters?' 1834 HAWTHORNE *Twice told T., Mr Higginbotham's Catastrophe*, 'Good morning, mister', said Dominicus 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P* Ser. II *The Courtin'*, Says he, 'I'd better call agin', Says she, 'Think likely, Mister'. 1901 *Punch* 22 Jan. 65 Please Mister, when are we going to get through?

†**3.** A (horse's) rider (= MASTER *sb.* 4.) *Obs*

c 1620 in J. P. Hore *Hist Newmarket* (1885) I. 360 The horse and mister yairof that first comes over the scoir at the said Walnuik of Paislaye.

†**Mister** (mi·stəɹ), *v.*[1] Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: as in MISTER *sb.*[1] Also *pa. t* **mustrid**, 6 **mestoret, mistorit, mystart, mistert.** [f. MISTER *sb.*[1]]

1. *impers.* To be necessary or needful. Const. inf. or clause, or absol.

1424 *Sc Acts Jas I* (1814) II 7 Ande gif it misteris þat secular power be callyt berto in suppowale and helping of halykirk. ?*c* 1500 *King & Barker* 99 in Hazl *E. P. P.* (1864) I 9 The hors prekyd, as he was wode, Het mestoret to spor hem not *c* 1500 *Melusine* 222 Yf it mystier, we shal guyde & lede you thrughe all the passages. 1583 *Leg Bp St. Androis* 884 Ten pund Stirveling I have heir, And mair, when misteris, you command. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III vii 51 As for my name, it mistreth not to tell

b. *What misters* (a person to do something): what need is there for him to, why need he? Also *What misters* (a thing)? What need is there for it?

c 1440 *York Myst* VII 54 What mystris þe, in gode or ille, of me to melle þe? 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XVI 62 What mystreth hym to edyfie cartage? 1581 in *Cath Tractates* (S T S) 77 Quhat misterit men in this eage seik out ane neu interpretation? 1590 R BRUCE *Serm* (1843) 17 Quhat misterd us to have a sign? 1603 *Philotus* CXXVI, Gude-man, quhat misteris all this mowis? 1715 A. PENNECUICK *Poems* 17 What misters me for to express, My present Poverty

2. Of things: To be necessary, needful, or requisite Const. dat. of person.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 215 And alkynd othir apparaill I hat mycht availl, or 3eit mysteir I till hald castell *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4281 Vs mistris neuire na medcyne for malidy on erthe. 1412 *Catterick Ch. Contract* (Raine 1834) 8 All the stuffe of the stane that misters more for the makyng of the Kirke of Katrik. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 22 Blase sought all that hym mystered to write with. *a* 1530 HEYWOOD *Weather* (Brandl) 314 At all tymys when suche thynges shall myster

3. *trans.* To have need of, require.

1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Armis* (S T S) 268 Gif me think I mister ma, I sall have leve to produce ma. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XII. 231 We myster no sponys here, at oure mangyng *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III 212 Harnes and hors, quhilk thai mysteryt in wer 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII II 117 Now is the tyme that I maste mister the 1533 GAU *Richt Way* (1888) 62 I'hay quhilk ar hail thay mister notht ane lech. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* I. 125 For surelie, we mister na Magistrat 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* IV. 146 Counting what things he now did mister

absol 1436 *Bk. Alexander Gt.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 2 And gif thay mister, to mak rescours 1572 *Act* 31 Mar in *Peebles Burgh Rec* (1872) 337 Quhair superabundance of stanis is to help vtheris thairwith that mistaris.

4. *intr.* To find it necessary *to do* something. Also with ellipsis of inf.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 6, I sall so ordand at þou sall nott myster to be a thief no mor 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P* 175 (Manly) I'hat way, perchaunce, ye shall nat myster To go to heuen without a glyster! *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S. T. S.) I. 20 Na man misterit to tak feir of the Erle of Douglas 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 805 First quhen he mistert not, he micht, He neids, and may not now.

5 To have need (*of*). Also pass. *to be mistered of.* to have lost, feel the loss of

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 361 Bot blynd he was Through hurt of waynys, and mystyit of blud 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. xvii, Gyue thou not that thynge of whiche thow hast nede of to the ende that afterward thow myster not of hit. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 219 He proffred to them his seruyse, yf they myster of it. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 59 To be distrubit to thaim self sa far as thai myster to thair honest sustentatioun *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref* III. Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) II 81 It mycht chance that the Kyng mycht mister of his greit gunis and artailyerie in France.

6. To be of advantage or service.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IV 129 Lady moder, gramercy of so fayre a yefte as here is, For it mystreth me well. *Ibid.* VI 141.

Mister, *v.*[2] [f. MISTER *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To address or speak of by the title of 'Mr.'

1748 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV. ii, 'Pray, don't mister such fellows to me', cries the Lady. 1817 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 213 He would not have been content..with Mistering his opponent, and Esquiring himself. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser v. (1863) 338 Mr. Warde—pshaw! he is too eminent a man to be mistered! John Warde, the celebrated fox-hunter. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XIII, 'None of your mistering', replied the ruffian; 'you always mean mischief when you come that'. 1892 T HARDY *Tess* XXVII, Darling Tessy'. Don't, for Heaven's sake, Mister me any more.

†**Mi·sterful,** *a Sc. Obs.* [f. MISTER *sb.*[1] + -FUL]

1. Needy, necessitous.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliv. (*Lucy*) 128 To helpe pure men & fede, & visit mysterful in ned. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. XVI 136 Vnkend and misterful in desertis of Labie I wandir. 1517 *Burgh Recs. Aimb.* (1869) I. 170 The reparatioun, beylding and vphalding of the licht of any misterfull altar 1584 *Reg Privy Council Scot* Ser. I. III. 695 For sustentatioun of the puir people infectit and misterfull. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 287 Misterfull folk mon not be mensfull.

2. Needful, necessary.

a 1450 *Ratis Raving* 1 977 Thane Is it misterfull to the Till have thai placis veil in thocht.

Misteri, obs. form of MYSTERY.

Miste·rm, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans* To term incorrectly, to apply a wrong term or name to.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr 144 Flowre delice, that which they vse to misterme, Flowre de luce. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul.* III. III. 21. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv* (1875) 28 The woorke, before this last editione of Chaucer termed 'the Dreame of Chaucer', is mystermed 1623 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp Gipsy* v. i, I am none of ought Your rage misterms me. 1822 *Liberal* I 342 The factitious modes of society, which form what is mis-termed 'its well being'. 1891 L MERRICK *Violet Moses* III. XXIII. 189 There are unions mistermed 'guilty'

Hence **Miste·rmed** *ppl. a*, **Miste·rming** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* C j b, [His] bald affected eloquence,.. better beseeming a misterming Clowne in a Comedy, then a chosen man in the Ministerie. 1593 NORDEN *Spec Brit, M'sex* 1 8 Holding the smallest errour (yea the misterming of the place) verie criminous. 1597 [see MISTAKEN *ppl a* 1] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Misnomer*, . a misterming or miscalling

†**Mi·sterous,** *a. Obs.* In 5 **mysterus.** [f. MISTER *sb.*[1] + -OUS.] Needy.

14 . *Langland's P. Pl* C. III 78 (*MS. F, northern*) Þese mysterus men þat after mede wayten

Mistership, corruption of MISTRESS-SHIP

1588 SHAKS *Tit A.* IV. iv 40 How now good fellow, would'st thou speake with vs? *Clow.* Yea forsooth, and your Mistership be Emperiall.

Mistetch (miste·tʃ), *sb. north. dial* Also -tech [f MIS-[1] 4 + TETCH *sb.*] A bad habit.

c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1226 We þat for our slepyng and mysteches, With goddis seruande we lete to wake 1828 *Craven Gloss*, *Mistetch*, a bad instruction, a misteaching. 'Toud mear hes gitten a sad mistetch'. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Mistech*, a bad habit *North*

Mistetch (miste·tʃ), *v. north dial.* [app an alteration of MISTEACH after prec. sb.] *trans.* To teach bad habits to; to train badly.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. xiii Wks. 229/2 Because he that had mistetched his wife and his children, were vnmete for a great cure. 1683 G MERITON *Yorksh. Dial* 2 Thou macks sike Anters, Thou'l mistetch my Cow. 1828 *Craven Gloss*, *Mistetch*, to teach bad tricks or habits, to give bad instructions. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh Gloss*, *Mistetch*, mistrain, or misteach.

Mistetched (miste·tʃt), *ppl. a. north dial.* [f prec sb. or vb.] Badly trained; of bad habits: commonly applied to a vicious horse

1691 RAY *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 49 *Mistetcht*, that hath got an ill habit, Property or Custom A Mistecht Horse 1787 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. E Yorksh* (E D S.) 33 *Misteached* (pron. *mistech't*), *pp.* spoiled by improper treatment, vicious, as a horse 1829 BROCKETT *N. C Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Mistetched*, spoiled—said of a horse that has learnt vicious tricks 1893 *Northumbld Gloss*, *Mistached, mistetched* 'A dangerous horse is termed mistached'. 1900 *Darlington Horse Shoers' Assoc Price List*, Cramped or Mis-stetched Horses

Mistful (mi·stfŭl), *a* [f. MIST *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Full of mist; obscured with or as if with mist.

1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, IV. VI 34, I must perforce compound With mistfull [*printed* mixtfull] eyes 187 W A. SCOTT in W H. Rankine *Hero of Dark Cont* (1896) 25 We've seen the mistful mountains on the lone Glenshee. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan 9/2 Morns rise mistful

†**Mistha·nk,** *v. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 7.] *trans.* To show resentment at

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I v. (1621) 100 The Dolphin, beating 'gainst the bank 'Gan mine oblivion moodily misthank [orig *pour taxer mon oubly*].

†**Misthew'.** *Obs.* [MIS-[1] 4] A bad habit.

c 1325 *Prov. Hendyng* 18 (Camb. MS), Ne be þi childe neuir so dere And he wil misþewis [*other version* vnþewes] here, Bete him o3ir wile.

Misthi·nk, *v.* [f MIS-[1] 1 + THINK *v.*[1]]

†**1.** *intr.* To have sinful thoughts *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 62 Ich habbe ivestned, seiþ Job, foreward mid min eien, þet ich ne misðenche 1615 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph* XXXI 458, I made a Covenant with my constant eyes, From gazing out on blazing vanities:..Why should I once mis-think upon a Maid?

2. To have mistaken thoughts; to think mistakenly (that..). Also **Misthi·nking** *vbl. sb.*

a 1530 *Crt. of Love* 483 Women lightly set their plesire in a place; Whan they misthink, they lightly let it passe. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. III, There is the note; and all the parts if I mis thinke not 1609 F. GREVIL *Mustapha* II. ii, For Ignorance begetteth cruelty, Misthinking each man, euery thing can be *a* 1631 DONNE *Elegy on Mrs. Boulstred* Poems (1654) 256 There would have been Some that would sinne, mis thinking she did sinne 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 5 If I do not much mis-think. *a* 1871 DE MORGAN *Budget* (1872) 336 One.. who takes misthinking from points of view which none but a student of history can occupy.

3. *trans.* To think ill of; to have a bad or unfavourable opinion of. Also *intr.* const. *of*, in the same sense.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 108 How will the Country.. Mis-thinke the King, and not be satisfied? 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 176. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* II. (1654) 14, I hope your grace will not mis-think of me, Who for your good Bethought this means to set the world at Peace. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II II, When I am gone, my liege.. will not misthink me, will not listen to my foes.

4. With cognate obj.: To think bad thoughts.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 1196 Wks (Grosart) II. 134 Their People can suffer nought 'Gainst them to be misdone, mis said, mis-thought. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 289 Thoughts, which how found they harbour in thy brest, Adam, misthought of her to thee so dear?

Misthou·ght. [MIS-[1] 4.] Erroneous thought or notion; mistaken opinion.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q* IV VIII. 58 Error and misthought Of our like persons, eath to be disguizd *c* 1843 CARLYLE *Hist. Sk.* (1898) 342 He had no soul or his thought would not have been such a misthought

Misthrive (misþroi·v). *v.* [MIS-[1] 7] *intr.* To be unsuccessful; not to thrive. Hence **Misthri·ven** *ppl. a*, unsuccessful, unprosperous; **Misthri·ving** *vbl sb.*, failure.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 187 And thocht thay fuffe at it, and blaw The mair thay blaw The mair it dois misthryue 1599 JAS I *Basil. δωρον* (1682) 51 This oversight hath beene the greatest cause of my mis-thriving in money matters 1609 A CRAIG *Poet. Recr* (1873) 5 Amongst so many children some must mis-thrive and proue naght 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* VI, And ay till this mis thriven age, The gudeman here sat like a sage 1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* II 34 A starving, misthriven, and wretched population.

Misthrow', *v. rare.* [MIS[1] 1.]

†**1** *trans.* To cast (glances) with a wrong intent.

1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 60 Hast thou thin yhen oght misthrowe?

2. To throw (a ball) badly.

1896 *Westm Gaz.* 14 July 4/2 To fumble the ball or misthrow it

†**Misþu·nche,** *v. Obs.* [f. MIS-[1] 1 + *þunche*, OE. *þyncan* THINK *v.*[2]] *intr.* To seem wrong

a 1225 *Leg. Kath* 982 Þet tu of þet þing þet te misþuncheð, underfest þe an half & dustest adun þe odere

Mistic, -ical, obs forms of MYSTIC, -ICAL

Mistice, obs. variant of MESTIZO.

1704 *Collect Voy* (Churchill) III. 709/2, 150 *Mistices* and Negroes *Ibid* 732/2.

‖ **Mistico** (mi·stiko). [Sp. = Cat. *mestech*, taken to be a. Arab *misteh* (lit. flat surface) broad basket, large frying-pan, etc, f. *sataha* to flatten In F *mistic*, *mistique*. see also MYSTIC(K.] A coasting vessel having two sails, used in the Mediterranean.

1801 *Naval Chron.* VI 416 The Spanish mistico Jean Baptiste. 1841 J ALLEN *Engl Wooden Walls* XVI in *United Service Jrnl.* Mar 332 A well-directed fire was opened upon the misticoes from the frigate. 1886 *List of Ships Reported* Dec, Abbrev, *Mis* Mistico.

†**Misti·de,** *sb Obs* [f. next.] A mishap.

c 1400 *Cursor M* 23599 (Edin) Na mistid [*other texts* mischiue, mistime] mai þaim betid, For þat er traist on ilka side

†**Misti·de,** *v. Obs.* [OE *mistlidan*: see MIS-[1] 1 and TIDE *v.*]

1. *intr* To happen amiss or unfortunately In OE *impers* to be a failure.

1027-34 *Laws of Cnut* (Liebermann) 348, & gif hit tihtle six, & æt lade mistide, deme se bisceop *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1501 Þu myht wene þat þe mystide hwanne þu lyst bi hire side 1421-2 HOCCLEVE *Dial* 644 Certes, for the deffaute of good forsighte, Mis tyden thynges þat wel tyde mighte.

2. To have misfortune.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* P 730 He that hath over-hard an herte, atte laste he shal mishappe and mistyde

Mistier, obs. variant of MISTER.

Mistigris (mi·stigris). [ad. F *mistigri* knave of spades, esp. when accompanied by two cards of the same colour at 'bouillotte' and 'brelan'.] The name of the blank card in a variety of draw poker; hence, the game in which it is used.

1882 *Poker* 76 Mistigris. This is a variety of the game of Draw Poker, sometimes called Fifty Three Deck Poker. Mistigris is a name given to the blank card accompanying every pack 1895 *Poker Manual* 17 The Joker is sometimes called Mistigris.

†**Mi·stihede.** *Obs.* [f MISTY *a*[1] and *a.*[2] + *-hede*, -HEAD] **a.** Mistiness, obscurity. **b.** Mystical significance.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 224 What meneth this? what is this mistihede? *a* 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W. de W. 1494) II. xliii, By mystyhed it is illumyned for to see þe werkes of Jhesu in holy chirche *c* 1413 LYDG. *Goodly Ballad* 33 Misty cloudes, that wolde overlede I rewe humble hertes with hir mistihede.

Mistik, Mistilto, obs. ff. MYSTIC, MISTLETOE.

Mistily (mi·stili), *adv.* Also 4 **mystiliche, mistili,** 4-5 **mistely,** etc. [f. MISTY *a.*[1] + -LY[2].] In a misty manner; in early quots. *fig.*

With the first quot. cf MISTY *a.*[2]

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 4364 In þe appocalipse apparty Es sayd þus ful mistyly [etc.]. 138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 149 Þat þes þingis be seide bifore to hem in proverbis and mystily. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. T.* 841 Philosophres speken so mistily In this craft, that men can nat come therby. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 54 Than began Merlin to speke so mystily wher-of the boke of prophesyes is made. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXLV. (1533) 173/1 Yt ys..so darkely

or mystly wryten, that the reader therof shall hardely come to ye knowlege of the trouthe. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 90 These Men having gazed long at the Starre above doe as Mistyly behold the Wise-men below. 1813 *Examiner* 31 May 348/1 The mistily seen objects behind. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 278 It began to rain, first mistily, and then in thick, hard drops. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I iv 122 A semi-unconscious and mistily vague hope 1897 *Cent. Mag.* Feb 556/1 The distant palms rose mistily into the genial air.

†Misti·me, *sb. Obs* [f. next.] Mishap.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27768 In mining of his mistime He wites wend [*read* werd] and waris his time 13.. *Ibid.* 20050 (Gött.) Womman sal noght peris of barn, Ne nane wid mistime [*Cott.* mischiue] be forfarn.

Mistime (mistəi·m), *v.* [OE. *mistīmian*: see MIS-[1] 1 and TIME *v.*]

†1. *intr.* a. Of the event: To happen amiss. Const. dat. b. Of the person: To come to grief, suffer misfortune. *Obs*

c 1000 tr. *Basil's Admon.* v. (1849) 44 Ȝif him hwæt mistimaþ besarga his unrotnysse. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Lauhwen oðer gabben, Ȝif him mis-biueolle [*MS. I* mis-times] 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 58 Litil wondir thow3 lordis myssetyme, that han suche confusours *c* 1420 in *Lay Folks Mass Bk* 84/38 Lat neuer my saul on domesday mystime.

2. Not to time properly: a. to do or perform at a wrong time; to say or do (something) out of season; b. to miscalculate or mis-state the time of. Also *absol.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 49, I prai the let me noght mistime Mi schrifte *Ibid.* III 281 So hath such love his lust mistimed ? *a* 1500 in Grose, etc *Antiq. Rep* (1809) IV 405 The sownde of a trew songe makithe trew concorde, But subtill prickynge mystymthe and causith grete discorde. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Monmouthshire* (1662) 53 If he is guilty in Mis-timing of actions, he is not the onely Historian without company in that particular 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II ii iii, As Grotius has mis-timed these Visions, so his Interpretations are accordingly absurd 1673 SHAFTESB. *Parl. Sp.* in *Coll. Poems* 239 He desires you not to mistime it, but that it may have only the second place 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 307 Actions mistim'd lose their value 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III cclxxv. 259 [He] mis-times, mis-places, runs precipitately, at the mark. 1858 DORAN *Court Fools* 143 Rowley's chronicle drama abounds in anachronisms The probable facts, are only mistimed 1896 *Daily News* 14 July 4/6 [He] mis-timed a ball..and was out leg before wicket.

Mistimed (mistəi md), *ppl. a.* [MIS-[1] 2.]

†1. Unfortunate *Obs*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII 1212 The ost prayit God. Him to conwoy fra all mystymyt cace

2. Ill timed, unseasonable, out of place

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ to Dissenter* 40 That's a little Uncharitable, and Miss-timed *c* 1710 KILLINGBECK *Serm.* (1717) 63 A hasty and unguarded Expression, an incautious and mistimed Reproof 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII 792 There is a time, when toil must be preferr'd, Or joy, by mis-tim'd fondness, is undone. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* III, We do not recover composure by the mere feeling that agitation is mistimed 1887 *Spectator* 2 July 887/1 Proposals for reunion amongst Liberals would be absolutely mistimed

3. Disturbed in one's habits, esp. with respect to eating and sleeping *dial.*

1841 R. W. HAMILTON *Nugæ Lit* 356 'He has not slept for the last three nights. No wonder he is ill, he is quite mistimed' His regular hours are interrupted 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Mistimed*, subjected to irregularity as regards seasons of refreshment, especially sleep

†Misti·mely, *a* (or *adv.*) *Obs.* [MIS-[1] 6.] Unseasonable (or unseasonably).

c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II 536 So careful should we be of speaking any thing mis-timely.

Misti·ming, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-[1] 3.] The action of the verb MISTIME.

1 a. Doing a thing at a wrong time. **b.** Miscalculation of the time of an event, etc.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xvi (1887) 73 The rule of health condemnes not daunsing, but the mistyming of it 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III Disc. xiv 11 He endures all fronts, mistimings, tedious waytings 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 448 The same falling out here that has in his other mistimings of Prophecy 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author O. & N. Test.* 152 There was no great mis-timing of the story 1765 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (ed 3) 301 If there was any mistiming in the Case it must lie on the Part of those Plotters for timing the breaking forth of their Plot 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. § 751 The error arising from a mistiming of the current

2. *dial.* Disturbance of regular habits.

1844 W. CROSS *Disruption* xxxii (E.D.D.), This illness maun have maid him less fit to thole ony mistiming either of meat or sleep

Mistiness (mi·stines). [f. MISTY *a*[1] + -NESS.] A condition of being misty; dimness, obscurity; also *concr.* or semi-*concr.* = vapour, haze, mist. Said of the atmosphere and of the eyes or sight.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* iv. 11 There weren in it [Sinai] derknessis, and clowde, and mystynes [Vulg. *caligo*]. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 89 A heavisome mistinesse is cast before our eyes. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxii 130 God did set a Cloude darkenesse and mistinesse before him 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 91 The Mistinesse scattereth and breaketh up suddenly. 1656 JEANES *Mixt Schol. Div.* 38 The cloudinesse, and mistinesse of the aire. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 355 Mistinesses, which give to my deluged eye the appearance of all the colours in the rainbow. 1838 JAMES *Robber* iii, The mistiness of the mid day sunshine. 1863 Miss BRADDON *Eleanor's Victory* i, The red August sunset was melting into grey mistiness. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 306 The..extent of the mistiness or obscurity is governed by the..extent of the impaired portion of retina.

b. of language and thought.

[1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 24 The holy Prophets of God..did not call the worde of God darkeness, obscurenesse, or mistinesse.] 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 40 If he makes use of a little metaphysical mistiness 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xx, I cannot even shelter myself under the mistiness of the peremptory *we* 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 250 In the mistiness of waking thought.

Misting (mi·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MIST *sb*[1] or *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] Mist.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I xiii. 70 Great fog in misting and misling 7 p. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* I iii. 20 If the Vapours soon meet the Cold, they are then Condensed into Misting 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 July 2/2 Arriving in an Irish 'misting', drenched to the skin.

Misting (mi·stiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] Misty.

1772 *Gentl. Mag.* 394 Oct. 22, misting morning, cloudy afternoon.

†Mi·stion. *Obs* [ad. L. *mistiōn-em*, f. *mist-*, ppl stem of *miscēre* to mix. (Cf. MIXTION.)] Mixtion, mixture.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 272 Mistion is such a composition of bodies, as inceration, incorporation, colliquation, and contusion do declare. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. x. 128 In animals many actions are mixt, and depend upon their living forme, as well as that of mistion. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* II. 146 To evince that Nature makes other Mistions than such as I have allowed

Mistir, obs. variant of MISTER *sb.*[1]

†Misti·the, *v. Obs* Also *pa. pple.* 3 **mis-iteoðeget, 4 mys-i-teyped.** [MIS-[1] 1] **a.** *intr.* To be dishonest in paying tithes **b.** *trans.* To pay tithes wrongly upon

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 208 Mis-iteoðeget [*v. r.* tiheðe mis, teoueð mis], etholden ewide, oðer fundles, oðer lone *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III 309 Alle þo þat mystiþen ony goodis ben cruely cursed *a* 1450 MYRC 950 Hast þou wyth-holden any teybynge, Or mys I-teyped?

Mistitle (mistəi·t'l), *v.* [MIS-[1] 1] *trans.* To give a wrong title or name to Also **Mi·sti·tled** *ppl. a.*

1618 WITHER *Motto, Nec careo* Juvenilia (1633) 533 A bashfulnesse, which some mis-title, feare 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV Wks. 1851 III 141 Keaulin whom he mistitles King of East-Saxons 1740 NORTH (*title*) Examen of an Historical Libel, misutled A Compleat History of England 1812 COMBE *Syntax, Picturesque* XXI, Who then will venture to declare That man's mistitled sorrow's heir? 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII 187 That all he got, mistitled pay, Kept him in constant poverty

Mistle, obs. form of MISSEL, MIZZLE.

Mistless (mi·stles), *a.* [f. MIST *sb*[1] + -LESS] Free from mist

1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* I. xiv 270 How soft are the nights of the continent! No sea-fog..mistless as noon, and fresh as morning. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* 479 An unclouded and mistless sky

Mistletoe (mi·z'ltōu, mi·s'ltōu). Forms *a.* 1 **mistiltán,** 5 **mistilto,** 6 **myscelto, -towe, miscelto, mysteltew, misteltow, -tewe, -dew, misletoa, muscelto,** 6–7 **miselto,** 6–8 **misselto,** 7 **misceltow, messelto,** 7–9 **misselto e, mis(s)letoe,** 8–9 **miseltoe, mistleto,** 9 **-tow,** 7- **mistletoe.** *β* 6 **mysceltyne, miscoldin, misselden,** 6 7 **mis(c)elden,** 7 **misseldin(e, mistleden, meseldine,** 8 **misleden** *γ.* 6 **mislen,** 7 **misleen,** 9 *dial* **mislin.** [OE. *mistiltān* (= ON. *mistilteinn*, Sw., Da. *mistleten*), f. *mistil, -el* (see MISSEL) + *tán* twig

The normal development (with obscuration of the final syllable) of OE. *mistiltan* is represented by the *β* forms, of which the disyllabic *γ*-forms appear to be merely contractions. The *α*-forms, to which the current form belongs, descend from another type having secondary stress on the final syllable, which app. underwent the same development as the uncompounded word *tán* (str. masc.), from which *tá* (wk. fem.) was evolved in late WS.]

1. A parasitic plant of Europe, *Viscum album* (N.O. *Loranthaceæ*), growing on various trees (in Britain, frequently on the apple-tree, rarely on the oak) and bearing a glutinous fruit, from which a birdlime is prepared.

This plant was held in veneration by the Druids, esp. when found growing on the oak. It is still used in England in Christmas decorations, a bunch of it being commonly hung from the ceiling of a room or hall: see also quot. 1820 *a c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 136/11 *Viscrago*, mistiltan 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 89 Muscelto *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* C vij b, Mysceltowe layd to the head draweth out the corrupt humores. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* VI P 4 b *marg.*, Mysteltew called of some misteldew growyng on trees in winter with a yelowe shiny bery 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II iii. 95 The Trees Ore come with Mosse, and baleful Misselto. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 24/1 Take Misletoa of Hasellnuttree Misletoa of Oackes, of Peareltree 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. vii 185 A young Lady was cured onely by the powder of true misseltoe of the oake 1716 GAY *Trivia* II 41 Now with bright Holly all your Temples strow, With Laurel green, and sacred Misletoe 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 371 It is thought the misletoe would be lost out of nature, if it were not continually propagated from tree to tree by the thrush. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Christmas Eve* (1821) III. 32 *note*, The mistletoe is still hung up in farm houses and kitchens at Christmas, and the young men have the privilege of kissing the girls under it, plucking each time a berry from the bush. When the berries are all plucked the privilege ceases. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1221/1 The mistleto of the oak had such repute for 'helping' in the diseases incidental to infirmity and old age, that it was called *Lignum Sanctæ Crucis*, Wood of the Holy Cross. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 265/2 The mistletoe grows on a large number of different trees, such as the apple, lime, elm, maple, willow, thorn, poplar, and even on conifers

β. 1538 TURNER *Libellus, Viscum*, angli uocant Mysceltyne, aut Myscelto 1548 — *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 80 Viscum is called in english Mi-celto or Misceldin 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 89 None comes neere the fume of the Misselden but he waxeth blinde 1611 COTGR., *Visc*, Missell, Misseltoe, Misseldine 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Misselto, Miselaine*, or *Mistelden* [ed. 1661 *Misseladen*] [And in later Dicts.]

γ 1562 BULLEIN *Bulw. Bk., Simples* (1579) 50 b *marg.*, Mistelow or Mislen. *Ibid.* 50 b, This mislen groweth vpon the tree through the dounge of byrdes. 1680 J. LAWSON *Mite into Treas.* 50 The Druides had Oak Trees in great estimation, they worshipped the Misleen that grows thereon *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* (1830), *Mislin bush.*

b. Applied to other species of *Viscum* and other genera of N.O. *Loranthaceæ*

American or False Mistletoe, *Phoradendron* (*Viscum*) *flavescens* West Indian Mistletoe, *Loranthus, Phoradendron*, and *Arceuthobium* (Treas. Bot.)

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xxxv 1168, 2 *Viscum Indicum L'Obely*, Indian Misseltoe. 3 *Viscum Peruuianum L'Obely*, Misseltoe of Peru 1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 186 *Viscum verticillatum* (mistletoe) 1847–60 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds & Pl.* 287 *Phoradendron, P. flavescens* Mistletoe False Mistletoe 1860 GRAY *Man. Bot.* 383 *P. flavescens* (American Mistletoe).

†2. Basil, = MISSEL 2. *Obs*

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 211 Mistilto, *ostinum*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mistletoe berry, birdlime, bough, plant, seed, tree*; **mistletoe thrush,** the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 556 It may be, that Bird feedeth upon the *Misseltoe-Berries and so is often found there. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xxxv. 1170 It can no where be read that *Chamæleon niger* doth beare *Mi seltoe birdlime. *a* 1839 I. H. BAYLY (*title of poem*), The *Mistletoe Bough. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The branches of trees full of Misletoe plants *Ibid.*, The radicle of a *Misletoe seed 1719 SIR J. COLBATCH *Diss. conc. Mistletoe* 7 A Bird generally known by the Name of the *Misletoe Thrush; which Name, I suppose, it derives from its feeding upon Misletoe Berries 1828 J. FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Animals* 64 Throstle Cock, Shrite, Misselto Thrush 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 154 b, Of the Missel or *Misselto tre.

Mi·st-like, *a.* and *adv.* [f. MIST *sb*[1] + -LIKE] Like a mist

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III iii 73 Vnlesse the breath of Hartsicke groanes Mist like infold me from the search of eyes. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I iii 642 The Soul's seeds like spreading mist, Mist-like exude, and there no more exist. 1839 LONGF. *Belegnered City* IV, The mist-like banners clasped the air, As clouds with clouds embrace. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VII 334 All the past Melts mist like into this bright hour 1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy Did at Sch.* III 49 A tender mist-like colour.

Mistling, obs. form of MIZZLING

Mistoinit, obs. Sc. form of MISTUNED *ppl. a.*

Mistone (mistōu·n) *rare*—. [MIS-[1] 4.] Discord.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 250 The harp-strings jarred in wild mistone

†Misto·ned, *ppl. a. Obs* [MIS-[1] 2.] Discordant, out of tune

? *a* 1500 in Grose, etc. *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV 406 In the dyvers proporciones of the mystonyde sownde 1562 WINJET *Cert. Ira tates* Wks. (S.T.S.) I 20 That ane mistoneit string confoundis all zour harmonie 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XVII 66 Mistonit strings

Mistral (mi·străl, mistrā·l) Also 7 **mestrall,** 8–9 **maestral, maestrale.** [a. F. *mistral*, a. Pr. *mistral*.—L. *magistrāl-is* MAGISTRAL The literal meaning is 'master wind'; cf. Sp. *maestral* or *viento maestro* (Minsheu).] A violent cold north-west wind experienced in the Mediterranean provinces of France and neighbouring districts.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III v 134 Southeast is by them called *Xirocque* and his opposite, which is Norwest, *Mestrall* 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav. France & Italy* xii, The wind that blew, is called Maestral, in the Provincial dialect, and indeed is the severest that ever I felt 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 179 The mistral of Provence 1813 J. FORSYTH *Rem. Excurs. Italy* 29 The nights are damp, close, suffocating, when not ventilated by the maestrale 1891 A. LANG *Angling Sketches* 176 He reached Mentone, and there the mistral ended him

†Mistra·m, *v. Sc. Obs.* [Origin obscure.] *trans.* ? To derange, disorder.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk Burriall* xvii. (1833) E 3 b, By kirk burriall kirk bounds are o mistrammined, and in many places either so eatten up with intaking Iles that (etc.). 1614 FORBES *On Revelation* xii § 8. 103 [Satan] being shut out of God his house, he furiously mistrammeth his owne

Mistransla·te, *v.* [MIS-[1] 1] *trans.* To translate incorrectly

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 428/1 The tother word, which he hath also mistranslated of like malice *ecclesia.* 1645 GATAKER *God's Eye on Israel* 3 Which place..is commonly mistranslated and mistaken by the most. 1718 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* xxvii (1720) 437 The learned Doctor by wrong Pointing and Mistranslating perverts a Passage of Justin Martyr 1822 SOUTHEY *Sel. Lett.* III 333, I do not mistranslate *beau ideal* when I write of the fair ideal of a work of art 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* 67 note E, 'Behold the blood of the covenant', has been mistranslated, 'This blood is the covenant'.

Mistransla·tion. [MIS-[1] 4] Erroneous or incorrect translation.

1694 C. LESLIE *Short Method w. Deists* iii. § 1 Wks. 1721 I 16 Mis-translations and errors either in Copy or in Press. 1731 *Act 4 Geo. II*, c. 26 § 2 That Mistranslation, Variation in Form by reason of Translation, Mispelling or Mistake in

Clerkship..shall be no Error. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* 509 The statement, that the Zend books contained the doctrine of the Resurrection, was first rested on mistranslation.

Mistrau, -traw, variant forms of MISTROW.

†**Mistrea'd**, *sb. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 4.] A wrong step; a *faux pas*.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solomon* xix. 17 Eyes thought for to misleade, and were mislead: Feete went to make mistreads, and did mis treade.

†**Mistrea'd**, *v. Obs* [MIS-[1] 1]

1. *trans.* To tread (one's shoes) awry

c 1305 *Sat Monks Kildare* in *E. E. P* (1862) 154 Ofte mistredip ze 3ur schone, 3ur fete beþ ful tendre.

2. *intr.* To make a *faux pas*.

1597 [see MISTREAD *sb*]

†**Mistrea'ding**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-[1] 3.] A mis-step, a misdeed.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii 11 For the Rod of heauen To punish my Mistreadings 1647 HEXHAM, *Een Mis-terde*, ..a Mistreading. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 92 Their secret lapses and mistreadings.

Mistreat (mistrī't), *v.* [MIS-[1] 1.] *trans.* To treat badly or wrongly; to ill-treat. Also **Mistrea'ted** *ppl. a.*, ill-treated; **Mis-trea'ting** *vbl. sb.*, ill-treatment, abuse.

1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 270/2 To th' endaungeryng, trouble and mistretyng of all Ladies. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 22 That thay sholde not mystrete the said Oweyne, lest he made the Walshmen arise. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) VIII xiii. 339/2 Robberye is called al maner mystreatynge of an other mannes good ayenst his wyll. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* IV, *The Pig*, A poor, mistreated, democratic beast. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. XII. 77, I had seen many more patients die from being mistreated for consumption than from consumption itself. 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses Var. Occas* 11 Where iron rule, stern precedent, Mistreat the graceful day 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 42 She ran counter to what Russians regarded as their traditional, though long mistreated *régime*.

Mistreatment (mistrī'tmĕnt). [MIS-[1] 4] Bad treatment; ill-treatment.

1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I 140 The Government promising him satisfaction and redress for some mistreatment that he had met with. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Heyne* (1888) I 59 Threats and mistreatment of all sorts. 18 . DE QUINCEY *Language* Wks 1858 IX 94 Darkness gathers upon many a theme, sometimes from previous mistreatment. 1891 CARD. MANNING in *Dublin Rev* July 161 A century of narrow and commercial mistreatment.

Mistress (mi'stres), *sb.* Forms. 4 **maist-, mastiresse**, 4–6 **maystres(se**, 4–7 **maistres(se, mastres**, 5 **mastras, maistress, -trioce, mayst-, maisteres, -erace, mestresse**, 5–7 **mastress(e, mistresse**, 5–8 **mistres, -is**, 6 **masteres, maisters, -triss, -teras, misters, maistrice, -isse, mestres, maestriss, mystres**, 6–7 **mistriss(e, (7 misterss), 7- mistress.** [a. OF. *maistresse*, mod.F. *maîtresse* (cf. It. *maestressa* and med.L. *magistrissa*), f. *maistre, maître* MASTER *sb*[1] + *-esse* -ESS. For shortened and corrupted forms see MISS *sb.*[2] and MISSIS]

I. A woman who rules, or has control.

1. A woman who employs others in her service; a woman who has the care of or authority over servants or attendants.

1486 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr* 3786 For she that ys a maysteresse Muste haue a seruant hyr to-beye. 1481 *Paston Lett.* I. 222, I send yow the *cerciorari* for my maistresse your modir. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1036 My lady Mary of Englande, my lady and mastresse. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* CXXII. 2 As the eyes of a mayden (loke) vnto the handes of hir mastresse. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II iv. 106 Too low a Mistres for so high a seruant *c* 1514 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* III. 391 Her Dams attending see their mistris fall On piercing sword 1715 POPE *Iliad* III 526 The maids officious round their mistress wait 1866 READE *G. Gaunt* II. IV. 76 That sort of..cold pity women are apt to show to women, and especially when one of them is Mistress and the other is Servant. 1866 W COLLINS *Armadale* II. 322 When the maid servant had opened the door 'Is your mistress at home?' he asked. 'Yes, sir.' 1903 J. M. SLOAN *Carlyle Country* XXI 192 Jane Welsh was among the best of mistresses to her servants.

Proverbial phrases. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 107 Such maister such man, and such mistris such maid 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXIV. 2 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* To Rdr., He should neuer leaue the Mistresse to court the maid

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* I (Arb) 44, I euer thought shooting shoulde be a wayter vpon lerning not a mastres ouer learning. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I i 52 The Art and Practique part of Life, Must be the Mistresse to this Theorique 1658 DRYDEN *Death Cromwell* viii, Fortune, that easy mistress of the young, But to her ancient servants coy and hard. 1846 *Pref. Ess* in *Charnock's Wks* p xii, Charnock's imagination was.. the handmaid not the mistress of his reason.

2. The female head of a household or family, and, by extension, of an establishment of any kind.

?*c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 10 Ilkain sal take discipline at opir, als hir mastiresse þoȝ scho ware. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) IV. XXXVIII. (1859) 64 She bare hyr seluen boldely, right as she were maystresse, and hadde alle the gouernement of the kyng, and his houshold. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2317 Of whiche sayd places [*sc.* monasteries] she had the gouernaunce, As worthy maystres. 1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* xvii 17 The sonne of the woman, the mistresse of the house, fell sicke. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang T.* III. 225 The Mistris is a good Huswife, but of shrewish condition. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 202 P 12 That the Masters and Mistresses of such Houses live in continual Suspicion of their ingenuous and true Servants. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 72 The mistress of a family must be ever watchful. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* liii, The future mistress of my family, and the mother of my children. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 24 The mistress of any building, large or small, does not think it necessary to visit every hole and corner of it every day. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 96 Enoch was host one day, Philip the next, While Annie still was mistress

b. *Sc.* and *dial.* (with *the*): The wife of a principal tenant, a minister, etc. (the application varying in different localities).

1683 *Reg. Par. Forres* 10 Feb. (MS.), John the son of Thomas Urquhart of Burgorge and Flowrence Dunbar the Mistress [born]. 1786 BOSWELL *Jrnl.* 6 Sept. *note*, The tacksmen, or principal tenants, are named by their farms, as Kingsburgh, Corrichatachin; and their wives are called the mistress of Kingsburgh, the mistress of Corrichatachin. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXVI, Several of the neighbouring mistresses (a phrase of a signification how different from what it bears in more fashionable life!) had assembled at Charlieshope to witness the event of this memorable evening. 1822 GALT *Steam-Boat* XII. 296 Although Mr Keckle had been buried but the week before, the mistress, as a' minister's wives of the right gospel and evangelical kind should be, was in a wholesome state of composity.

†3. A woman who has charge of a child or young person; a governess. *Obs*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 102 To hir maistresse sche gan say þat hye was boun to go To þe knigt þer he lay. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T* 106 This mayde, So kepte hir-self, hir neded no maistresse. *c* 1386 — *Sqr.'s T.* 369 Thise olde wommen that been gladly wyse, As is hir maistresse, seyde, 'madame' [etc.] *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 936 Sho was al hir maystres, Her keper, and hir cownsayler

4. A woman who has the power to control or dispose *of* something. † *To be mistress*: to have the upper hand. Now *rare*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I 380 Oure Ladi.. is special maistresse to distroie þes heretikes. 1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* K iij, The Cardinal knew that so long as the Queene mother was Mistresse, the accomptes should neuer be taken. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 254 While you say I am mistresse of your life, I am not mistresse of mine owne. 1592 Q. ELIZ. in *Archæologia* XIX. 11 That any lewd. subject of myne, should make his Soveraen be supposed of less gouvernement than mistres of her word. 1687 A LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I lxx 111 The World is turned topsie-turvie in this Island; for the Women are the Mistresses there 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 251 The little creature..shewed herself mistress of every grace which constitutes or embellishes harmony. 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* XXXIX, You are your own mistress. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 31 And now at sixty, that pert dame to see, Of all thy savings mistress, and of thee.

b. *transf.* of things more or less personified.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 60 Entendement double is a maystresse, Triew people to sette at distaunce 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 185 This pride is lady and maistres Ouer womankinde 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* (1592) Pref. 4 Christ wrought by a powre, that is mistresse of Nature. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II xi, I know his reason .so absolute mistresse over him, that she can never give him away in any vicious desire. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III 239 An infallible authoritie which may sit as Iudge and mistresse of all controuersies of faith 1721–28 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) II. VII. 200 The Mind of Man is so little Mistress of strict Attention, so unable to fix itself steddily even on God. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. 243 What a miserable Spectacle was this for a Nation that had been Mistress at Sea so long? 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* VIII. 533 Pleasure's the mistress of ethereal pow'rs. 1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 703 Ere yet her ear was mistress of their powers 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 57 Such a lord is Love, And Beauty such a mistress of the world. 1884 *Sat Rev.* 7 June 731/1 England is still mistress of the situation on the Nile

†5. The female governor of a territory, state, or people. *Obs.*

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B C* 109 From his ancille he made þe maistresse Of heuene & eerþe. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II ii. II 673 That prudent Pallas, Albion's Misteris, That Great Eliza. 1686 WALLER *Poems* 244 Ages to come .Will think you Mistriss of the Indies were. 1785 COWPER *Task* V. 129 Imperial mistress of the fur-clad Russ!

b. Said of a country or state, etc. that has supremacy or suzerainty over others.

(Ancient Rome is freq called the 'mistress of the world'.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 550 Arthur .. Maid Bretane maistres & lady Off twelf kinrykis that he wan. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 21 The kirk of Rome suld be callit lady and maistress of all cristyn kirkis 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 17 The Westsaxon kingdome, which in the ende became ladie and maistres of all the rest of the kingdomes. 1611 B JONSON *Catiline* I i. Chorus, Rome now is mistress of the whole World, sea and land, to either pole 1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 169 A Roman meal, Such as the mistress of the world once found Delicious. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I 435 Eretria, was mistress of several islands 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* XVI. 255 England, mistress of Normandy and Anjou. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 315 Russia, being then determined to make herself mistress of Central Asia.

†c. The chief, the first. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. XXXVI. 32 b/2, The fayr vertue of charytee, whyche is the maystresse of all vertues. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 152 The Lilly That once was Mistris of the Field.

†6. A woman, a goddess, or something personified as a woman (e.g. a virtue, a passion), having dominion over a person or regarded as a protecting or guiding influence. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Bk. Duchesse* 797 For that tyme yowthe my maistresse Gouerned me in ydelnesse. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XVIII. (*Egipciane*) 745 Sa þat þu myn mastres be, & ledar in wa of sawete. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 353 For Nature is under the Mone Maistresse of every lives kinde. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 243 Wyll ye agre that Phebe your mastresse May haue the guydyng of your varyaunce? 1470–85 MALORY *Arth.* X. lxxi. 538 Wel I wote that loue is a grete maystresse. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 61 They..do as if they meant to despite God and Nature, whome they will not followe as mistresse. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 42 Mumbling of wicked charmes, coniuring the Moone To stand auspicious Mistris. 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 36 The great Mistres of yon princely shrine. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 6 To beat the Dutch with fighting, so as to force them from their beloved Mistriss and delight, (which is Trade and Riches thereby).

†7. A woman, or something personified as a woman, regarded as the authoress, creatress, or patroness of an art, religion, a state of life, etc.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4530 Minerua was a maistres of many kingis werkis 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii 40 Juno, the goddesse of wedlocke whiche is lady maistresse, and wardeyne, of the connexes or bondes aminicules *a* 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvii. 13 Dochtir to Pallas.., Mastres of nurtur and of nobilnes 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 59 Idlenesse (sayeth Chrysostome) is the mystres and beginning of all vice and wickednesse. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* III iii 127 Vntill that Experience (the mistris of these secrets) had taught them. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busy Body* I i, Want, the mistress of invention.

†b. = PATRONESS 1. *Obs.*

[1460: see MISTRESS-SHIP 2.] 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 10 Sept, I. saw my mistress, Ophy Butler's wife, who is grown a little charmless *Ibid.* 1 Oct, I'o desire him to engage Lady Hyde as my mistress to engage Lord Hyde in favour of Mr Pratt.

8. A female possessor or owner. Chiefly *to be mistress of*: to be possessed of; to have in her possession or at her disposal; also, to be perfectly acquainted with (a subject). ? *Obs.* (Cf. 4.)

1551 T WILSON *Logike* Ep. A iij, I haue first laboured to bring so noble a maistresse both of reason and judgement acquainted with so noble a countrey. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* I. ii 4, I show more mirth then I am mistresse of. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xl, [The soule] who is the only and soveraigne mistris of our condition. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* V. IX. (1848) 329 The Collection .. is such, as if the Mistress of it were less handsome than she is, might give her as well Cause to be jealous of these fine things. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* II i, If I was ever Mistress of such Happiness 1756 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I 256 You may expect that, without a considerable reinforcement, Frederick county will not be mistress of fifteen families 1766 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 587 A strong bodied mare, mistress of 16 stone. 1782 COWPER *Parrot* IV 13 'Sweet Poll!' his doting mistress cries. 1811 MISS AUSTEN *Sense & Sens* XI, Elinor, not hearing much of what was said and more anxious to be alone than to be mistress of the subject.

9. A woman who has mastered any art, craft, or branch of study.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Auian* V. (1889) 221, I am a maystresse in medecyn. 1535 COVERDALE *Nah.* III. 4 The fayre and beutifull harlot, which is a mastresse of wychcraft 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I VII. 1 Great maistresse of her art was that false Dame 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T* IV. IV. 593, I cannot say 'tis pitty She lacks Instructions, for she seemes a Mistresse To most that teach 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 92 P 5, I would advise all young Wives to make themselves Mistresses of Wingate's Arithmetick. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* VI 912 Hail! mighty Mistress of Hæmonian arts. 1802 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI 48 Who is such a mistress, where I am so shallow a student. 1807 CRABBE *Par Reg.* I. 184 The Sybil of the Row Mistress of worthless arts [1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* VI. CII. III 445 *note*, Degree titles, Mistress of Polite Literature, Mistress of Music]

10. A woman who has command over a man's heart; a woman who is loved and courted by a man; a sweetheart, lady-love. (Now avoided in ordinary use exc. in unequivocal contexts.)

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. (Percy Soc) 83 You are my lady, you are my masteres, Whome I shall serve with all my gentylnes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. IV. 182, I giue thee this For thy sweet Mistris sake, because thou lou'st her 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I. ¶ 20 How Gallant a thing it would be for his Highness..to fetch home his Mistres 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 103 To the dear Mistress of my Love sick Mind, Her Swain a pretty Present has design'd 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 28 P 3 How few faults a man, in the first raptures of love, can discover in the person or conduct of his mistress. 1822 LAMB *Elia*, Ser. I. *Modern Gallantry*, It was during their short courtship.. that he had been one day treating his mistress with a profusion of civil speeches 1868 [see MISAPPRECIATION]. 1891 HARDY *Tess* XXXIII, A last jaunt in her company while they were yet mere lover and mistress

b. Applied to animals.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CXXIII, The Other Cock had a Good Riddance of his Rival..and had All his Mistresses to Himself again. 1720 GAY *Rur. Sports* 82 The dewlap'd bull His well arm'd front against his rival aims, And by the dint of war his mistress claims. 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII. 477/1 In France they allow twenty mistresses to each cock.

11 A woman who illicitly occupies the place of wife.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. VIII. (1494) c j, [Scylla loq] Called in my cuntre a fals traitouresse..Of newe defamed and namyd a maistresse. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw.* (1603) 320 Every man hath his Mistresse with instruments of musicke, and such like pleasures [etc.]. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxiv. 642 Those women, whom the Kings were to take for their Wives, and not for Mistresses, (which is but a later name for Concubines). 1694 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Apr., The quarrel arose from his taking away his owne sister from lodging in a house where this Laws had a mistress. 1727 POPE & GAY *What passed in London* Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 271 They took to Wife their several kept Mistresses. 1819 BYRON *Mazeppa* iv, But soon his wrath being o'er, he took Another mistress, or new book. 1859 MACAULAY *Biog., Pitt* (1860) 193 His Protestant mistresses gave less scandal than his Popish wife. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* XVIII. 212 For three years I was a man's mistress, and not his wife.

II. 12. A female teacher, instructress; now only, one who is engaged in a school, or one who teaches some special subject, as music, drawing, etc. Cf. 3, and MASTER *sb.* 2.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 33 She hath take him in subieccioun, And as a maistresse taught him his lessoun. *c* 1374 — *Troylus* II. 98 'Is it of love? O, som good ye me lere!' 'Uncle', quod she, 'your maistresse is not here!' 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F v, He prouyded women and maystresses for to teache theim. 1663 J. HEATH *Flagellum* (ed. 2) 4 From this A. B. C Discipline and the Slighted Governance of a Mistris, his Father removed him to the Tuition of Dr Beard. 1697 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 532 Such and so many masters, ushers, mistrisses. *a* 1745 POPE *Mem. P. P.* Swift's Wks. 1751 V. 229 Even when I was at School, my Mistress did ever extol me above the rest of the Youth. 1826 MRS. DODS *Cook & Housewife's Man.* 88 The Masters and Mistresses of Boarding Schools. *Mod.* She is a mistress at the High School.

III. Used as a title or prefix.

13. Used vocatively as a term of respect or politeness; = MADAM, MA'AM. *Obs.* exc *arch.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 269 'Maistres', he seid, 'god you spede!' ? 1468 *Paston Lett.* II 313 And ye know welle, maistras, better ys afrende unknow then knowen. 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I 133 Blessed vyrgyn Werburge my holy patronesse, Helpe me to endyte I praye the, swete maystresse. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst Trib* II Wks. 1170/2 Forsoth maisters quod he, youre husband loueth well to talke 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. II. 847 Studies my Ladie? Mistresse, looke on me 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX 532 Wonder not, sovran Mistress, if perhaps Thou canst, who art sole Wonder, much less arm Thy looks with disdain 1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 91 'Pray, mistress, what is your name?' 'My name is Arabella Calvert', said the other. 'Miss, mistress, or widow, as you chuse, for I have been all the three'. 1905 R. GARNETT *Will Shaks* 76 Mistress, if pardon for thy spouse entreating, Thine errand know for vain.

† **b.** In angry use (cf MISS *sb.*[2] 4 b). *Obs.*

1883 M. R. LAHEE *Acquitted though Guilty* vi, [Father to daughter] But let me tell thee one thing, mistress, if ever I catch thee wi' him I'll mischieve th' pair on yo'.

14. As a title of courtesy. Prefixed, **a.** to the surname (in early use also to the Christian name) of a married woman. Now abbreviated MRS. (q.v.), formerly M[rs], Mis, M[rs]. Now *dial.*

1471 *Paston Lett.* III. 18 If it come to Mestresse Elysabeth Hyggens, at the Blak Swan, *Ibid*, Mestresse Elysabeth hathe a son, and was delyveryd within 11 dayes afftr Seynt Bertelmew 1552 LATIMER *Serm* (1584) 288 Hee styred vp mistris Pilate, which tooke a nap in the morning [etc.] 1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* II 2073/2 One maistresse Anne Lacie widowe in Nottinghamshiere 1628 *Obituary R. Smith* (Camden Soc.) 4 M[rs] Lucas, wife to Anthony Lucas died. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett to Persons Hon* (1651) 75, I hear from England of many censures of my book, of M[rs] Drury. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom of All Trades* 141 To abate the fury of Mistrise Overco int mine hostesse 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 65 Now Mistress Gilpin (careful soul!) Had two stone bottles found 1825 HOOD *Addr. to Mrs Fry* XIII, I like your chocolate, good Mistress Fry! 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 507 *Mistress* is in the South very frequently yet heard pronounced fully, without the usual contraction into 'Missess'.

b. to the Christian name or surname of an unmarried woman or girl, = MISS *sb.*[2] 2 *Obs* or *dial*

? 1461 *Paston Lett* II 78 To my right worchepfull Mastres Paston *c* 1535 ELIZ. SHELLEY in Miss Wood *Lett. Roy. & Illustr. Ladies* (1846) II. 213 Your letter, by the which I do perceive your pleasure is to know how mistress Bridget your daughter doth. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. I. 197 O heauen! this is Mistresse Anne Page 1707 STEELE *Corr.*, Dear Mistress Scurlock 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 25 Nov., So, here is mistress Stella again with her two eggs, &c. 1818 TODD, s. v. *Miss*, *Mistress* was then the style of grown up unmarried ladies, though the mother was living; and, for a considerable part of the [18th] century, maintained its ground against the infantine term of *miss*

† **c.** to a title, as *mistress mayoress. Obs.*

1541 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 410 Such obprobrious words as one Walter Coke shold haw spokyn by Maisteras Mayras.

d. *transf.* and *jocular*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 862/2 Some profit the husbandmen in some parts of the realme got by the mooving of this matter, where inclosures were alreadie laid open, yer mistresse monie could preuent them. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. V. 152 (Qo 2), Mistresse minion you? Thanke me no thankings, nor proud me no prouds. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* V. II. 42, I, Mistris Bride, hath that awakened you? 1610 — *Temp.* IV. I 235 Mistris line, is not this my Ierkin?

15. In the title of certain Court offices. (Cf. MASTER *sb.* III.) *Mistress of the Robes*: in the English Royal Household, a lady of high rank, charged with the care of the Queen's wardrobe. † *Great mistress*: used to represent the title of the lady entrusted with the government of the household of a foreign princess.

1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. G. Brit.* 542 Mistress of the Robes, Sarah Dutchess of Marlborough. 1768 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 116 The great duchess [of Tuscany], attended by her great mistress, and the ladies of honour. 1905 *Whitaker's Alm.* 85 Household of H. M. Queen Alexandra. Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Buccleuch.

IV. Technical senses.

16. In the game of Bowls, the jack; = MASTER *sb.*[1] 9. Often *fig.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. xiv. (1590) 303 Zelmane (vsing her own bias to bowle neer the mistresse of her owne thoughtes). 1598 FLORIO, *Lecco*, is properly the maister or mistres at bowels or quoits. 1600 *Weakest goeth to the Wall* G 3, Though I come late, I hope to lie as neare the Mistresse as any of ye all. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 52 So, so, rub on, and kisse the mistresse. 1630 [see JACK *sb.*[1] 18]. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* III. 36 The World .. where most are . wrong byassed, and some few justle in to the Mistress, Fortune!

† **17.** *Bot.* = PLUMULE 1. *Obs.*

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 281 The little mistress or plume (from whence the flower arises).

18. A lantern used in coal-mines.

1852 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 36 *Mistress*, an oblong box, wanting the front side, carried upright; the use of which is to carry a lighted candle in a current of air. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.* (Newcastle Terms).

V. 19. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mistress market, -server*; *mistress-like* adv; † **mistress-bowl** = sense 16 (cf. *master bowl*).

1598 FLORIO, *Malto*, the *mistres bowle to caste at. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 486 Let who will commend their *Mistresse like chosen Arts 1802 MRS. GUTHRIE *Tour* xlviii. 152, I am sure that a 'mistress-market must be a curious subject to the polished nations of Europe. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk* III. 16 But [be] thou a Reueller and a *Mistris-seruer all the yeare.

b. quasi-*adj.* = 'Chief', 'leading' with fem. personification, or (formerly) with a sb. grammatically fem. in L. or Fr. (Cf. MASTER *sb.*[1] 24 a.)

1581 SIDNEY *Apol.* (Arb.) 30 So yet are they all directed to the highest end of the mistres Knowledge *Architectonike.* 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. IV 133 Hee le make your Paris Louer shake for it, Were it the Mistresse Court of mightie Europe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. XIII. I. 493 Ioyners doe chuse the mistresse threadie graine [Fr. transl. *maistresse veine*] that is most streight 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXVII, After this general communitie, the mistris and worthiest part of it [etc.]. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Maistresse, La maistresse Eglise*, a Cathedrall Church, the mistresse Church, or chiefe Church in a Towne. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I 110 Rome..the Mistresse-citie of the world 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. 1738 I. 30 Being born free, and in the Mistress Island of all the British 1641 W. STOKES *Vaulting Master* D, The ninth Passe, called The Mistresse Command 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual* (ed. 2) 291 Subjected to the predominant Mistresse Forme. 1899 MACKAIL *W. Morris* II. 198 Through the mistress art to all the other subordinate arts

Mistress (mi·strés), *v.* [f. prec.] **a.** *trans.* To provide with a mistress. † **b.** To make a mistress or paramour of. **c.** To call or address as 'mistress'. **d.** *To mistress it*: to play the mistress, to have the upper hand. **e.** To become mistress of (an art). **f.** To dominate as a mistress.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D 3 b, Both she and we poore soules, are to be mastered, and, which is worse, mistrised to. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* XII 318 Neither could Venus in coniunction with Mars cause any to mistresse another mans wife 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* III 74 Not but I am surprised too to be 'mistressed', and to hear them talking of my child 1819 'ROBERT RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloisa* II Care not a farthing, but resolv'd To mistress it with men they lov'd. 1856 READE *Never too Late* II XXII 218 This one is a first-rate gilder, she mistressed it entirely in three days 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* I. VIII 117 You are too masterful, my girl I do not choose to be mistressed by a maid of honour

Mistressdom. *rare*[−1]. [See -DOM.] Female despotism

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX 449/2 We object, to the sole sway and mistressdom of the pre histrionic queen.

Mistresshood. [See -HOOD.] The condition or status of a mistress (of a household).

1879 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan 3 Her first act of mistresshood was to give her husband a power of attorney to deal with all as he would. 1883 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Ione* III XXX 137 The house was a standing disgrace to her mistresshood.

Mistressing (mi·strésiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MISTRESS *sb.* + -ING[1].] Paying court to, or dallying with, a mistress

a 1631 DONNE *To Mr. Tilman* Poems (1654) 350 As if their day were onely to be spent In dressing, Mistressing, and complement. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* XIV, Flie idlenesse, which yet thou canst not flie By dressing, mistressing, and complement 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 461 No Mistrissing, nor Revelling. 1783 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 525 Drinking, and dressing, and mistressing

Mistressless (mi·stresles), *a.* [-LESS.] Having no mistress or female head.

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. VIII 126, I have again taken advantage of the mistressless condition of the establishment 1886 MRS. MOBERLY *Lady Valeria* II. IV. 92 Altcar Court lost much of its forlorn mistressless air.

Mistressly (mi·stresli), *a.* [-LY[1].]

1. Belonging to the mistress of a household. *rare*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 298 Will he take from me the mistressly management, which I had not faultily discharged?

2. [after MASTERLY 2.] Like one who is a 'mistress' in her art.

1786 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 76 P 9, I have seen some of them go through their evolutions in a very masterly and mistressly manner 1794 WALPOLE *Let. to the Miss Berrys* 27 Sept., I did see the new bust of Mrs. Siddons, and a very mistressly performance it is indeed. 1804 SOUTHEY *Sel. Lett.* (1856) I. 272 You who manage a pencil in so masterly, or mistressly a way. 1898 C. G. ROBERTSON *Voces Academicæ* 253, I thought Gerty would have burst out crying, but she controlled herself in a mistressly way.

Mistress-piece. Now *rare.* [f. MISTRESS after *masterpiece*. Cf. F. *maîtresse pièce* the principal piece of a work.] A feminine masterpiece

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 175 Mistresse Elizabeth Blunt .. was thought, for her rare Ornaments of nature, and education, to be the beauty and Mistresse-peece of her time. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Herefordshire* (1662) II. 41 Rosamund being the Mistress-piece of beauty in that Age. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 24 Mar. 5/1 Those who hold his [Sir Walter Besant's] 'Dorothy Forster' to be his mistresspiece

Mistress-ship. [f. MISTRESS *sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. The condition or status of mistress or head of a household, etc.; authority of one in the position of a mistress.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVIII. (1887) 176 From the lowest in menaltie, to the highest in mistrishp *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks* (1660) 407 If any of them still usurpe a Mistress ship over them. 1705 BP. BULL *Corrupt Ch. Rome* Wks. 1827 II 290 They never acknowledged her mistresship over them. 1858 MISS MULOCK *Woman's Th. about Women* 55 Having all the cares, and only half the joys of maternity or mistress-ship. 1892 *Catholic News* 23 July, There is some talk of her Majesty putting the Mistress-ship of the robes into commission. 1898 FITCHETT *Fights for the Flag* 3 The struggle between the two maritime republics for the mistress-ship of the seas.

† **2.** The status of a woman to whom the title of mistress was used: always in *your mistress-ship. Obs.*

1460 *Paston Lett.* I 533 Beseching yow of your good maisteresship to be myn good maisteres to help wit your gracious woord *Ibid.* III. 253 Plesith it your mastresship to witte. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II IV (Arb.) 38 By your mistreshyps licence. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* II. I, I humbly thank your good mistresship. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV IV, He made a knight, And your sweet mistress ship ladyfied

3. The post of mistress in a school.

1891 *Brit. & For School Soc. Rep* 17 There has been a change of teachers, Miss Brown having resigned the mistress ship on her marriage 1900 *Standard* 27 Oct., Girls' School.—Head Mistress-ship.

4. Pre-eminent skill in an art, etc. ? *Obs.*

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V 125 His wife has a complete mistress-ship in the art 1837 *Lait's Mag.* IV 589 She .. imparts to her sketches a certain style and mistress-ship which no traveller of the other sex could have attained.

Mistrest, variant of MISTRIST.

Mistrial (mistrəi·ăl). [MIS-[1] 4.] A trial vitiated by some error (e.g. a disqualification in a judge or juror). Also, *U.S.*, an inconclusive trial, as where the jury cannot agree.

1628 COKE *On Litt* 125 If there be a mistryall, (that is) if the Jury commeth out of a wrong place, or returned by a wrong Officer and giue a verdict. 1651 BROWNLOW *Rep.* 7 The words were spoken at C in the County aforesaid .. and so a Mistryall. 1810 EAST *K. B. Rep* XII 229 Littledale, moved to have a new trial on the ground of a mistrial. 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 Prob. Div. 185 They insisted that there had been a mistrial on the ground of improper rejection of evidence 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl* 3 May 1/5 Another Mistrial A Seven Days' Trial of a Case Results in a Disagreement of the Jury

† **Mistri·st,** *sb. Obs* Also 5 **mystrest.** [MIS- 4.] = MISTRUST *sb*

1382 WYCLIF *Prol Bible* III. 4 God punisshide hem..for grucchyng and mystriste to Goddis word *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1673 In hym he hadde no maner of mystrest. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/2 A Mistriste, *desperacio, diffidencia* 15.. *Guistard & Sismond* II (1597) C 3 b, And when they wer in comin, they put no mistrist

† **Mistri·st,** *v. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4 5 **-triste,** 4–6 **-traist,** 5 **mystrast,** 5–6 **-trest,** 9 **-thrist.** [MIS-[1] 7.] = MISTRUST *v.*

a. *trans* *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol* 41 And never shal he more his wyf mistriste *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1399 It grevith me full soore, That ye shuld me mystrest by eny waye. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 746 Sum man say how he mystristed is on sum partyse 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 41 And quhy suld we nocht put all our traist in the mercy of God? .Suerly we suld nocht mistrest him

b. *intr* 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 149 Sche wissheth forto ben unbore, Er that hire fader so mistriste To tellen hire of that he wiste. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 186 'Sistir son', said the king, 'sore I mystrist'. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX 1623 Ner the castell he drew thaim prewaly In till a schaw, Sotheroun mystraistyt nocht 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* 160 At thy deith thow did mistraist, And sa fell in dispair 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* II 356 Quhom the deith of Makintosche causet gretlie to defecte, mistraisting of his actioune. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Misthrist*, to mistrust or doubt.

Mistrouth(e : see MISTRUTH

† **Mistrow·,** *sb. Obs* Also 4 **-tru(n, -trou(n, -trouȝ.** [f. next For the form *mistrun* cf. the verb.] Mistrust, suspicion.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 8433 And þat þou be noght in mistru, þar-til mak i þe here a wou *Ibid* 9261 He sal find, with-vten mistruns, Sexti hale generacions. *Ibid* 15354 Ilkan Of oþer had mistrun [*rime* resun] *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3314 Swiche mistrowe had meliors for þei so moche him preised *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 19 Yef it sua bi tide, þat any falle in mis trouȝ, þan sal scho pray gerne to god.

† **Mistrow·,** *v. north. Obs.* Also 4 **-tru(n, -tro(u)n, -trou(e, -trau, -traw(e, -treu** [ad. ON. *mistrúa*, f. *mis-* MIS-[1] + *trúa* (see TROW *v.*).

The form *mistrun* in *Cursor Mundi* was app. orig used for the purposes of rime (perhaps under the influence of ON *mistrúnaðr* disbelief), but the *n* seems to have been afterwards taken as part of the stem of prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To disbelieve (a person); to have no faith or confidence in.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 For þi þe treowe is misleued [*MS T.* mistrowet], & þe sakelease ofte bilowen, uor wone of witnesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3651 þat he þe mai þe less mistru [*Gött* mistrau, *Fairf.* mistraw] þou sal sai þou ert esau. 13.. *Ibid.* 17958 (Gött.) His auen sun sal he send dune In erde, þat mani sal mistron. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 21 'Yef this be so', quod the Iuge, 'neuer shall I mystrowe the'. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XV. VI, The fader belived the lesyng, which was full of iniquyte, & mistrowed hys son.

2. To suspect (a person) *of* (a misdeed).

1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 327 Thai mystrowit hym of tratory.

3. To disbelieve (a thing). Also with clause.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22795 Bot mistrou [*Edinb* mistrun] þat, es na nede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1303 Mystrowand þat I mocht helpe þe ocht.

4. *intr.* To be unbelieving, not to believe (*in*); to be doubtful (*of*).

a 1300 *Cursor M* 13595 Þe maisters Iuus þan bigan To mistru o þis sinful seli man [*Fairf.* mistrowne queþer þis sely man, queþer be fore blinde had he bene]. *Ibid.* 17402 Yee ar þe folk þat ai mistruus. *Ibid.* 22868 Vte of all skil it es,..For to mistru in godds might *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks I. 368 Þe vigile of Baptist tellip how Gabriel bihiste him, and þis storie tellip how Zacarie mistrowide.

Hence † **Mistrowing** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a* Also † **Mistrowable,** † **Mistrowful** *adjs.*, unbelieving, † **Mistrower,** an unbeliever.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16643 Yee foles mistruand folk. *Ibid.* 18673 To frest if þai in trouth war tru, þair mistruing [*Göt.* mistrouning, *Fairf* mistrowning] for to misprais *Ibid* 21203 Lucas þe mistruand he tok to teche 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x 329 For that ilk mystrowing, Thai..put in presoun. 1382 Wyclif *Isa* lxv. 2, I spredde out myn hondis al dai to a puple mystrousful [1388 vnbileueful, Vulg *incredulum*]. — *Bar.* i 19 We weren mystrowable [1388 vnbileueful, Vulg. *incredibiles*] to the Lord oure God. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III 56 For espiaile and mistrowinges They dede thanne suche thinges 1456 Sir G. Hayr *Law Arms* (S T S) 89 May men move were agaynis the Sarrazenis or othir mistrowaris. *Ibid.* 103 The Sarazenis or othir mistrowand folk.

† **Mistru·m,** *a. Obs.* [f. Mis-[1] 7 + OE. *trum* strong, after Untrum *a.*] Weak.

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 262 3if heo þencheð wel heron, of mistrum, oðer leane mel [*M S T* of mistune meal, *MS C.* of mistrume mel] of unsauure metes, of poure pitaunce?

Mistrust (mistrv·st), *sb.* [Mis-[1] 7. Cf the later *distrust* sb.] Lack of trust or confidence; suspicion, distrust. Const. *of*, *in*, † *to*. † Also, doubt as to the truth or probability (*of* something).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II 780 For ever som mistrust, or nyce stryf, Ther is in love, som cloud is over the sonne 1440 *Generydes* 5760 'To you', quod she, 'now haue I noo mystrost'. 1488 Caxton *Chast Gold'es Chyldren* 35 No man shall haue mystrust of foryeuenesse of whatsomeuer synne man hathe done. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxi 247, I had no mystruste in him. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C* v. iii 66 Mistrust of good successe hath done this deed. 1677 Marvell *Corr.* Wks 1872–5 II. 552, I have sent for you hither to prevent mistakes and mistrusts. *a* 1699 Stillingfl. *Serm* xiii. Wks. 1710 V. 640 The mistrust Men have of themselves would make their Fears over-balance their Hopes. 1805 Wordsw *Prelude* x. 161 Man is only weak through his mistrust And want of hope 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr* VIII II III. 29 These decrees were sent to the Pope, with a significant menace, which implied great mistrust in his firmness.

Mistrust (mistrv·st), *v.* Also 4–6 -trost(e [f. Mis-[1] 7 + Trust *v*, prob. after OF. *mesfier* (mod. F. *méfier*) see Mis-[2].]

1. *trans.* Not to trust, to have no confidence in (a person); to suspect the actions, intentions, motives (etc.) of.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV 1606, I see wel now that ye mistrusten me; For by your wordes it is wel y sene *c* 1440 *Generydes* 5695 Me to mystroste trewly she is vnkynd,.. Vntrew to hir she shall me neuer fynde *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. V*, 21 b, For whom mistrusted he that mistrusted his awne brother? 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v 141, I will neuer mistrust my wife againe, till thou art able to woo her in good English 1725 De For *Voy round World* (1840) 207 Had it been a Spanish ship, they would not have mistrusted him 1851 Thackeray *Four Georges* iii (1862) 151 She kept her household lonely and in gloom, mistrusting almost all people who came about her children. 1886 G. Allen *Darwin* vii. 113 The practical English nation mistrusts philosophers.

b. *refl.* To be doubtful as to one's own powers or capabilities.

1552 Latimer *Serm.* (1584) 299 Mistrusting himselfe and hys owne doynges, and trusting in the merites of Christ. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1212/1 They mistrusted themselues, . their minds being suddenlie altered, they returned. 1875 Manning *Mission H Ghost* viii. 217 Our need to watch over ourselves and to mistrust ourselves, and to trust in God alone

2. To entertain suspicions with regard to, have doubts about (a thing); to doubt the truth, validity, or genuineness of.

c 1375 *xi. Pains of Hell* 232 in *O. E. Misc.* 218 To god hit is most hye trespace To mys-trost his mercy and grace 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 167 b, Mystrust not the goodnes of god. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 123/2 The messenger thynketh that he may well mistrust & deny the myracles. 1602 Marston *Ant & Mel* v. sign. I, When I see one..wallowe in a greate sloppe, I mistrust the proportion of his thigh. 1615 Bacon *Sp. Undertakers* Wks. 1826 VI. 20 As gamesters use to call for new cards, when they mistrust a pack. 1748 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 15 Such Waters ought to be mistrusted more than any, where they are not pure, clear, and soft. 1759 Goldsm. *Bee* No. 4 P 10 For my part I am ever ready to mistrust a promising title. 1848 Lytton *Harold* V v. 178 Mistrust the wisdom that sees only the things of the day-light 1871 Miss Yonge *Cameos* Ser. II. xiv. 152 Juan mistrusted this advice.

3. To suspect the existence of or anticipate the occurrence of (something evil). ? *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Judges* viii. 11 The hoost was carelesse, and mystrusted nothinge. 1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* 1, B j b, No such largesse could be looked for at the hands of her Ma[iestie] no fingring of Spanish coyne mought be mistrusted. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* I. L 2 To shake off securitie, to mistrust the worst. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. vi, They were all asleepe mistrusting no harme. 1674 Prideaux *Lett.* (Camden) 18 It is feared .. that he will speedyly be mad, if he is not soe already, which his actions doe make every on mistrust. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II iii. 238 The poor Prince,..mistrusting no Treachery was easily surprised

b. with obj. a clause: To suspect *that* something has happened or will happen. ? Now *dial.* † Also *pass.* (corresponding to acc. and inf. in the active): To be suspected (of doing something).

a 1450 *Knt de La Tour* 35 The brother tolde her husbonde, the whiche alle his lyff after mistrusted that his wiff had done amys. 1554–5 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 386 Not mystrustynge that that shulde haue hyndered theyr bargenynge. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Suspectus in aliqua virgine*, Mistrusted to be ouer familiar with a mayden 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 475 Shee mistrusted I loued a brother of hers. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep* I. xi 46 Wisely mistrusting that reasonable spirits would never firmely be lost in the adorement of things inanimate, he [Satan] begat an opinion that they .. were living creatures. 1777 *Boston Gaz* 10 Nov. 3/3 He said he was taking his Way to Boston, but is mistrusted to be going to Long or Rhode Island. 1904 T. Roosevelt in J. A. Riis *I'se* viii. 187, I mistrust that it scared the Spaniard almost as much as our charge did.

absol 1615 E. S *Britain's Buss* E 4 Except the Dutch should proove more froward and fond then I can yet mistrust.

† **c.** To have an inkling of (*what* is the matter).

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard* 204 Mistrusting what it ail'd, I took the Pot out of the Water

4 *intr.* To be distrustful, suspicious, or without confidence. Also, † not to trust *in*, to be doubtful *of*.

1382 Wyclif *Ps* Prol 737 To mystrosten of forȝiuenesse, and of the merci of God 1382 — *Bar* I 17 Wee han not leeued, mystrostende in to hym. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 194/32 To Mistruste, *diffidere* 1711 Prior *Henry & Emma* 352 Near thee, mistrust not, constant I'll abide 1725 Pope *Odyss* II 116 At once the gen'rous train complies, Nor fraud mistrusts in virtue's fair disguise 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr 391/2 Until I noticed .. your confusion over your name, I never mistrusted.

Hence **Mistru·sted** *ppl. a*, in quot. † suspected.

1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1843) 10 Hoping now he should be fully revenged of such mistrusted injuries

Mistru·ster. [Mis-[1] 5.] One who mistrusts.

c 1425 *Found St Bartholomew's* (E E T S.) 38 Ther was oone amonge the wepers and waylers & mystrustres, ripyr & sadder of age *a* 1560 Barnes *Wks* (1573) 354/2 You Infidelles and mistrusters of God 1643 Milton *Divorce* Wks. 1738 I 112 These cautious mistrusters might consider, that what they thus object lights not upon this Book 1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* xvi, But now you're a universal mistruster. 1861 Craik *Hist. Eng Lit.* I 391 The enemies and mistrusters of all innovation

Mistru·stful, *a.* [f. Mistrust *sb.* + -ful.] Full of or marked by mistrust, wanting in confidence, distrustful, suspicious. Const. *of*

1529 More *Dyalogue* IV 1 Wks 247/2 To shewe our selfe so mistrustful & wauering, that for to serche whether our faith were false or true, we should geue hearing to a fond frere. 1593 Shaks 3 *Hen VI*, IV ii 8, I hold it cowardize, To rest mistrustfull, where a Noble Heart Hath pawn'd an open Hand, in signe of Loue 1667 Milton *P L.* II. 126. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1548/3 We begin here to be somewhat mistrustful of the Merchandises that are brought from Germany 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. ii, Why so mistrustful! Hast thou ever found us false to thee? 1847 C. Bronte *J Eyre* (1857) 86 She presented it across the counter, accompanying the act by another inquisitive and mistrustful glance 1886 Nixon *Euclid Revised* Pref, So far, teachers are either unaware, or mistrustful, of such strength.

† **b** *transf.* Causing mistrust or suspicion. *Obs.*

1592 Shaks *Ven. & Ad* 826 Or stonish'd as night-wanderers often are, Their light blown out in some mistrustful wood.

Hence **Mistru·stfully** *adv.*, with mistrust or suspicion, distrustfully; **Mistru·stfulness,** the condition or quality of being mistrustful; want of confidence, suspiciousness.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 294 The mystrustfulnesse of the Byzancians he laied on the necke of .y capitain. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1590) 181 b, A mistrustfulnes of my selfe, as one strayed from his best strength. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng* VI xxxiii, Mistrustfully he trusteth, and he dreadingly did dare 1672 Eachard *Hobbs's State Nat* (1705) 5, I am confident there must be some occasion or other of this so very great jealousie and mistrustfulness of yours 1873 Browning *Red Cott Nt-cap* 330 Those five Cold fingers, tendered so mistrustfully. 1879 Meredith *Egoist* xxvii. (1889) 258 She controlled her alert mistrustfulness.

Mistru·sting, *vbl. sb.* [-ing[1].] The action of the vb Mistrust.

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 64 That couent can neuer be in peace where the heed is suspicyous and full of mystrustynge. 1544 *Exhort.* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 568 Without wauering or doubtful mistrusting in his almighty power. 1647 Hexham, A mistrusting, *een mistrouwinge.*

Mistru·sting, *ppl a.* [-ing[2].] That mistrusts, mistrustful. Hence **Mistru·stingly** *adv.*

1552 Huloet, Mistrustynge, *diffidens. Ibid*, Mistrustinglye, *diffidenter, dubitanter* 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist.* 93 My wauering and mistrusting mynde *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* VI. (1638) 488 The humble teares of a still-mistrusting lover 1822–56 De Quincey *Confess.* i, Gradually, tentatively, mistrustingly, as one goes down a shelving beach into a deepening sea. 1845 *Whitehall* lxix. 479 They parted coldly and mistrustingly.

Mistru·stless, *a.* [-less] Free from mistrust or suspicion; unsuspecting. Const. *of.*

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng* I. iv (1612) 14 He hunts abroad, mistrustles of such wrong. 1596 R. L[inche] *Diella* (1877) 60 So Syrens sing vntill they haue their will, Some poore mistrustlesse Passenger to kill. 1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* II. xlix, Mistrustles Isaac seeing the wood, the fire, The sacrificing Knife, begins t'enquire. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 27 The swain, mistrustless of his smutted face. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 355 A bland expression of mistrustless affection.

† **Mistru·sty,** *a. Obs.* [Mis-[1] 6.] Mistrustful, suspicious.

c 1440 *Partonope* (1862) 156 Ye shull me neuer fynde That euer mystrusty shall I to you be.

† **Mistru·th.** *Obs. north.* Also 4 -trouth(e, -trowþ, -traupe, -treutht. [Mis-[1] 7.] **a.** Disbelief, unbelief. **b.** Unfaithfulness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18676 Bot þair mistrouth, þe soth to sai, Es strenghing of vr trouth to dai. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 996 For two fautes þat þe fol was founde in mistraupe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 364 To þat entent, þat þu of þi mystreuthi haf scham now *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 97 Þei are brout in to mis trowþ, & hopiþ to haue helpe wiþ out God.

Mistry (mistrɪ·), *v.* [Mis-[1] 1.] *trans.* To try wrongly.

1652 Brownlow *Rep 7 marg.*, Judgement arrested being mis tried *Ibid* 17 It was moved in Arrest of Judgement, that it was mis-tried, because [etc] 1906 *Daily News* 5 Mar 7/6 Murray was mistried by Sir Forrest Fulton, and condemned to nine months' hard labour for perjury.

Mistry, obs. form of Mystery.

Mistryall, obs. form of Mistrial.

Mistryst (mistrəi·st), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Mis-[1] 1, 7.]

1. *trans.* To fail to keep an engagement with. Also *absol* or *intr.* const. *with.*

1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* IV, Ye'll be gaun yonder, Mr. Patrick; feind o' me will mistryst you for a' my mother says 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* xiii, 'Braw trysts that you'll can keep', said Alan. 'Ye'll just mistryst aince and for a' with the gentry in the bents'. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 393 An ill speldron o' a loon that had mistrysted wi' twa lasses already.

2. *pass.* To be perplexed, confused, frightened (app orig. = to have an unpleasant meeting with something).

1816 Scott *Bl Dwarf* III, It's a braw thing for a man to be out a' day, and frighted—na, I winna say that neither—but mistrysted wi' bogles in the hame-coming. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xiv, They are sair mistrysted yonder in their Parliament House, about this rubbery o' Mr Morris 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Mistrysted*, frightened, put out of track. 'I hae been sair mistrysted', sorely perplexed.

Mistu·ne, *v.* [Mis[1] 1.] *trans.* To tune wrongly, to put out of tune, make discordant; to perform (music) out of tune. Hence **Mistu·ned** *ppl a.*, out of tune; † of persons, having no ear for music.

1504 Cornishe in *Skelton's Wks.* (1568) 2 v b, If he [*sc.* the harper] play wrong, good tunes he doth lette Or by mystunyng the very trew armonye *Ibid.* 2 v j, Any Instrument mystunyd shall hurt a trew song 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 75 Till all our rymis be rung, And our mistonit sangis be sung. 1587 [see Mis-begin] 1636 B Jonson *Eng Gram.* vii, Where for want of one [*sc* an accent], the word is in danger to be mis tuned. *a* 1684 Leighton *Comm* 1 *Pet* iv. 8 Wks 1830 II 333 When thou prayest alone, while thy heart is imbittered it is as a mistuned instrument *c* 1750 Armstrong *Misc* (1770) II 197 Some of the best mimicks are mistuned, and have not the least ear to harmony 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s v. *Diatonic*, Ptolemy's tetrachords are so mis-tuned, that Salinas has charged him with having no ear. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) I 220 A hoarse, mistuned voice 1815 Scott *Ld of Isles* v xxviii, Hymn mistuned and mutter'd prayer 1883 *Knowledge* 25 May 315/1 With the pianoforte tuned (or, one might say, mistuned) to equal temperament

transf and *fig* 1744 Armstrong *Art Preserv Health* iv. 134 The Body, by long ails mistun'd. 1836 Landor *Imag Conv, Pericles & Aspasia* Wks. 1846 II. 429 Idly do our sages cry out against the poets for mistuning the heart 1858 Bushnell *Nat & Supernat.* II (1864) 46 A scheme unstrung and mistuned.

Mistur, obs form of Mister *sb.*[1]

† **Mi·sture**[1]. *Obs rare.* [? f. Miss *v*[1] on the analogy of *mixture*; but prob. suggested by Mister *sb.*[1] 8.] A loss, privation, = Miss *sb*[1] 1, 2

1563–83 Foxe *A. & M* 1964/2 How sore they tooke hys death to hart, and also, how hardly they could away with the misture [orig. *desiderium*] of such a man 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* 20 b, It is a great misture, that we haue not men swine as well as beasts.

† **Mi·sture**[2]. *Obs rare.* [ad. L. *mistūra*: see Mixture.] Mixture.

a 1626 Bacon *Disc. Union Eng & Scot.* in *Resuscitatio* (1657) 201 Such Imperfect Mistures, continue no longer, then they are forced.

Misturn (mistə·n), *v* Forms: see Turn *v.* [Mis-[1] 1. Partly after OF. *mestourner.*]

1. *trans.* To turn in a wrong direction; to pervert, invert; to reverse the order of; to turn to a wrong use.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I 265 Armes other legges mis turnd wose syth [*sc* in dreams], Langour ant mournyng that bith. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1617 Þat es to say þam sall be wa Þat here mysturnes þair lyfe swa. 1382 Wyclif *Gal.* i. 7 Ther ben summe that disturblen ȝou, and wolen mysturne the euangelie of Crist. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I 56 Diverse men..Thurgh sihte of hem mistorned were, Stondende as Stones hiere and there. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 142 Þou mysturnyst þe tyme þat god ordeynyd, for þou makyst day of nyȝt, & nyȝt of day. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 71 The unlefulle synne of lecherye . mistornithe the ordre of nature. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 359/1 Tindal.. manifestlye misturneth the mynde and sentence of our sauiour. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 239 Wherupon followeth, that ye doctrine of iustification is mistourned, yea

overturned from the very foundation. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 398 The state of the Question is misstourned by the Romanistes. *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 187 To reduce a water-course that is misturned.

2. *intr.* To turn in a wrong direction; to go wrong.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 36 And whan this litel world mistorneth, The grete world al overtorneth. *Ibid.* III 236 If the Monthe of Juil schal frese And that Decembre schal ben hot, The yeer mistorneth. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxiv. (1859) 29 Bokes of moralyte techen what wey a trewe pylgrym owed for to take and not for to mystorne to one syde, ne to other.

So **Mistu·rning** *vbl. sb.*

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 5345 And Fortune, mishapping, Whan upon men she is falling, Thurgh misturning of hir chaunce.

Mistu·tored, *ppl. a.* [Mis-1 2.] Badly instructed or brought up.

a 1757 T. Edwards *Canons Crit., Sonn.* xxviii. *To G. Onslow*, Gay, mistutored youths, who ne'er the charm Of Virtue hear. 1876 Blackie *Songs of Relig.*, etc 141 Before the power of misvouched creeds and a mistutored church.

Misty (mi·sti), *a*[1] Also 1 mist, 4 myisti, misti, 4–5 mysti, 4–6 mysty, (6 -tie), 6–7 mistie, 4– misty. [OE. *mistig*, f. *mist* (see Mist *sb*[1]) + *-ig*, -y. Cf. MLG., MDu. *mistich*.]

1. Covered with, clouded or obscured by, mist; accompanied or characterized by mist; consisting of mist.

Beowulf 162 Atol æglæca ehtende wæs, seomade and syrede, sinnihte heold mistige moras *a* 1327 in *Rel. Ant.* I 265 Eyr mysty whose syth [in a dream], Desturbaunce that bith *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1060 For I have seyn, of a ful misty morwe Folwen ful ofte a mery someres day *c* 1430 Lydg *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 24 Whan that the misty vapour was a-goon And cleie and faire was the morowning. *c* 1460 Russell *Bk. Nurture* 911 in *Babees Bk.*, Whepur hit be feyre or foule, or mysty alle withe reyn. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III v. 10 And Iocond day Stands tipto on the mistie Mountaines tops 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 157 The night being dark and misty, and the moon giving little light 1682 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) III 29 Misty and rimy morning 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett.* II lii 73 The misty rains penetrated even the thick fur I was wrapped in 1817 Wolfe *Burial Sir J. Moore* ii, By the struggling moon beam's misty light. 1858 Masson *Milton* I 720 The mistier north is forgotten, and he longs to make Florence his home 1877 Tennyson *Harold* III ii, Two young lovers in winter weather, None to guide them, Walk'd at night on the misty heather

b. Clouded with fine particles resembling mist

1833 Tennyson *Miller's Dau.* 104 The very air about the door Made misty with the floating meal 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 May 5/3 The air is in fact quite misty with the fine impalpable dust.

c. Blurred or blinded as with a 'mist' of tears

1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1620 Not so misty were her meek blue eyes As not to see before them on the path 1897 *Romance of Lady Barton* II. 745, I never took my misty eyes off Trieste and our home.

d. Having the appearance of being shrouded in mist; indistinct in form or outline

1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xii, The long-drawn prospect faded into misty light 1818 Shelley *Rosal. & Helen* 1198 A troop Of misty shapes did seem to sit Beside me. 1833 N. Arnott *Physics* (ed. 5) II 207 The light from adjoining points will mix at the edges, and will render the images misty and indistinct 1898 *St. James's Gaz.* 12 Jan. 12/1 Striped across ..in a misty admixture of colouring

2. *fig* (often with literal phraseology retained).

a. 'Dark', obscure, unintelligible

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 181 Ac theologie hath tened me ten score tymes, The more I muse þere-Inne þe mistier it semeth *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 156 þes wordis ben mysty and derke to þe puple. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* xii v. in Ashm. (1652) 185 Thys mysty talkyng 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* 2 Ryght mysty storyes, doughtifull and vnclere. *c* 1530 *Interl. Beauty & Gd. Prop. Women* B iij b, The wordes whych thou spekyst in my presence Be so mysty, I perseyue not thy sentence 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 32 The Philosopher is so hard of vtterance, and so mistie to bee conceiued, that [etc.]. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II xii (Frowde) 236 Wherefore hath Heraclitus beene surnamed σκοτεινός, 'a darke mysty clowded fellow'? 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 201 What not mysticall, but mistie riddles are these? 1755 Johnson, *Misty* 2 Obscure, dark, not plain.

b. Resembling mist; obscuring, causing ignorance. *Obs.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 2 To drawe a curtayne I dare not to presume, Nor hyde my matter with a misty smoke 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I 150/1 Living in a time of palpable blindnesse and mistie superstition. *a* 1632 Donne *Elegy on Mrs. Boulstred* Poems (1654) 260 Blinde were those eys, saw not how bright did shine Through fleshes misty vaile those beams divine.

c. Not illuminated with the 'light' of reason, faith, truth, etc.

1616 Hayward *Sanct. Troub. Soul* I. § 3 59 Mollifie my stony heart, illuminate my misty minde 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* III iv, Shed in my mistie breast thy sparkling light 1669 Penn *No Cross* xx § 14 (1682) 511 Though times began to look somewhat mistier, and the purity and spirituality of Religion to be much declined 1748 Johnson *Van Hum. Wishes* 144 Should Reason guide thee with her brightest ray, And pour on misty Doubt resistless day 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 185 No beam of real fire My misty nature ever knows.

d. Of thought, speech: Having no definite 'outline' or character; vague, indistinct. Said also of writers with reference to style or exposition.

1816 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 28 Nov. (1884), That misty pomp of language which you think laudable. 1855 Geo. Eliot *Ess., Evang. Teaching* (1884) 157 Their sense of truthfulness is misty and confused. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 58 A misty recollection hovering about it in our minds. 1890 Gross *Gild Merch.* I. 94 The jurists had not yet shrouded the notion in misty complexity.

e. Of persons: Clouded in intellect.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 101 And over a skin of Italy's wine To get a little misty. 1848 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1874) I. vi. 316 A little too misty readily to follow the argument, they got drowsy

3. *Comb.* : parasynthetic, as *misty-brained*; adverbial, as *misty-bright, -dark, -magnific, -soft* adjs.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. i. 1 Through the misty-darke times of which Stories..I am lastly approached to these times of more light. 1649 Heylin *Hist. Indep.* II. 80 *marg.*, For this you must take the faith of the mysty-brayned Pen-man, who had this by Revelation *c* 1810 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III 210 Paragraphs so vague and misty magnific as this is 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. VII iv § 6 140 The rain-clouds in the dawn..not shining, but misty-soft. 1871 M. Collins *Mrs. & Merch.* I. vii. 215 The air was misty-bright. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 11/2 A misty-visioned political sect.

Hence **Mi·styish** *a.*, somewhat misty

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. iv 202 Mistyish Heaven.

†**Mi·sty,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* [app. the prec. adj. used by form-association for L. *mysticus*.] Pertaining to, involving, or characteristic of spiritual mysteries, mystical, spiritual.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II 286 And so þre mysty wittis ben tokened in þe same story *c* 1420 Lydg *Commend. Our Lady* 134 Thou misty arke, probatik piscyne *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. x 203 O Sion, mysti douȝter. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 340 The mysty or spyrytuall body of cryste 1570 Levins *Manip.* 111/42 Mystic, mist, *nebulosus*. Mysty, mistery, *mysticus*

Mi·sunderstа·nd, *sb. rare*—[1]. [f. next.] Misunderstanding.

1864 Merpdith *Sandra Bellon.* xxvi, No misunderstands, mind! Wilfrid's done with

Mi·sunderstа·nd, *v.* [Mis-1 1.]

1. *trans.* Not to understand rightly; to misconceive, miscomprehend **a.** To take (words, statements, etc.) in a wrong sense.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 37 Sume mis-understondet hier ðis hali writt *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II 123 þei mys-undirstonden þer lawe. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. xxi Wks. 147/2 That some of them which do rede it diligently may yet for al that, mistake & misvnderstand it 1614 Ralegh *Hist. World* I. iii § 9 He failed in distinguishing these two Regions, both called Eden and misvnderstood two of the foure Riuers (to wit) Pison and Gehon. 1629 H. Burton *Truth's Triumph* 310 It is plaine hee mis-vnderstandeth. the place 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xxi, His booby of a servant had misunderstood his orders. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* I, His sense of compassion was too sincere to be misunderstood 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xxi (1875) 381 To praise or to decry the Empire as a despotic power is to misunderstand it altogether 1873 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* Addenda 223 He must say all he has to say in the plainest possible words, or his reader will certainly misunderstand them

b. To misinterpret the words or actions of (a person)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19152 Iesu þat yee did on rode, þat alwais yee mis-vnderstode 1530 Palsgr. 639/1 He that misvnderstandeth a man must nedes make a folysshe answere 1680 W. Allen *Addr. Nonconf.* 69 When Nicodemus grosly mis understood our Saviour, and demanded how can these things be? 1791 Cumberland *Observer* No. 140 V 151, I conceive I have been misunderstood as having carried my attack against the moral doctrines of Socrates. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* 13 My poor girl, we misunderstand each other. 1841 Emerson *Ess., Self-reliance* Ser. I 58 To be great is to be misunderstood. 1847–9 Helps *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 30 The question is, will people misunderstand you—not, is the language logically impregnable?

2. *intr.* Also with clause.

13 *Cursor M.* 14207 (Gott.) Iesus said, '3e mis vnderstand' [*Cott.* miss yee vndeirstand] *Ibid.* 15922 'Yoene es ane of his þat wid vs es in band' 'Ebberthwert nai', said he, '3e misunderstand' [*Cott.* yee mis nu vnderstand] 1822 Cobbett *Weekly Reg.* 2 Feb. 295 The effects of the system were so manifest, that nobody could misunderstand whence they sprung 1906 Kipling *Puzzler* in *Tribune* 15 Jan. 4/3 Giuseppe placed the monkey atop of the organ, where the beast, misunderstanding, stood on his head

Hence **Misunderstа·ndable** *a.*, capable of being misunderstood

1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV 266 The old mamma grunted and looked very misunderstandable through her grey eyes

Mi·sunderstа·nder. [Mis-1 5.] One who misunderstands

1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 324/2 Many textes whiche as farre semed vnto the misvnderstanders to speake against purgatory, as [etc.] 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* A 3 The true Sense of Aristotle's Doctrine, being taken from some Modern Misunderstanders, was lost 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 3/2 'Tim' is a really striking book It is somewhat on the lines of 'Misunderstood', the chief misunderstander being the hero's own father

Mi·sunderstа·nding, *vbl. sb.* [Mis-1 3.]

1. Failure to understand; mistake of the meaning; misconception, misinterpretation.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I xii. 60 The mis vndirstonding of the firste text. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. Love* B i, All controuersies growne among men about their misunderstanding of the Scriptures. 1644 Milton *Bucer on Div.* xxviii. 11 Through misunderstanding of the law. 1685 South *Serm.* (1697) I viii. 347 The misunderstanding of a word. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 184 Misrepresentations of reasons, And misunderstandings of notes

2. The condition in which parties fail to come to an 'understanding'; an interruption of harmonious relations; dissension, disagreement.

1642 Chas. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) III. II. 5 The malignant Party, which have begot this Misunderstanding between us and our good Subjects. 1691–2 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 339 The accommodation which seem'd to be in view between the pope and the French, upon some misunderstanding, quite disappears. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 263 ¶ 3 The many Misunderstandings which are created by the Malice and Insinuation of the meanest Servants between People thus related 1849 Cobden *Sp.* 17 America has three times, within the last few years, had a misunderstanding with two of the greatest Powers of the world. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* xxxiii, Some little pique or misunderstanding between them 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. II. 38 Occasional misunderstandings seem not to have seriously interrupted their friendship.

Mi·sunderstа·nding, *ppl. a.* [Mis-1 2.] That misunderstands Also *absol.*

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 333 The mis understanding reader, might imagine that the Pagans worshipped gods in the Temples 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II v. 107 These are but the bold effusions of a misunderstanding contentious temerarious passion 1881 *Athenæum* 23 July 103/3 Whatever is most vicious in a style which grows out of a misunderstanding worship of Keats. 1900 W. M. Sinclair *Unto You Young Men* iii 72 Doubts and difficulties may make sad the fainthearted, the misunderstanding

Hence **Misunderstа·ndingly** *adv.*, by a misapprehension

1785 Bradley *Dict.* s. v. *Wold*, Wold, as Stow in the Wolds, and Cotswold is sometimes misunderstandingly confounded with *Weald*

Mi·sunderstoo·d, *ppl. a.* [Mis-1 2.] Improperly understood; taken in a wrong sense. Also *absol.*

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 172 Three misvnderstood lawes, which they haue learned at all aduentures 1711 Atterbury *Serm.* (1734) I. xi. 291 A misunderstood Place of Scripture may overthrow One of the Prime Articles of Faith. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 219 The most dangerous shock that the state ever received through a misunderstood arrangement of religion 1887 Stedman *Vict. Poets* xi 389 America, with her strange ..misunderstood yearning for a rightful share of the culture of the older world 1892 Zangwill *Bow Mystery* 51 The incurable interest of humanity in the Unknown and the Misunderstood.

Hence **Mi·sunderstoo·dness.**

1826 Bentham in *Westm. Rev.* VI 484 From non-understoodness or misunderstoodness comes oppositeness to expectation

Misure, obs. form of Measure.

1416 in Madox *Formulare Angl.* (1702) 16 The boundes i founde and misured of the grounde of John Bernardes.

Misusage (misyū zedʒ). Now *rare* [Mis-1 4. Cf. Of. *mesusage*.]

†**1.** Misconduct, corrupt practice, abuse. *Obs.*

1532 [see Misuse *v.* 3] 1579 *Roy. Proclam.* 15 Dec., The great misusage in the execution of sundrie her Highnes graunts made to diuers persons 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July 184 Palinode Yode late on Pilgrimage To Rome, . and then He saw thilke misusage

2. Ill-usage, maltreatment, †*pl.* instances of this

1554–5 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 386 The fame of theyr mysusage so preuented them that the people of that place also offended therby, wold bring in no wares. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* ch. 934 Vnder this saying our Lorde hath comprehended all the misusages that wee can offer to our neighbour 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 30 These misusages which she [*sc.* the earth] abideth aboue, and in her outward skin, may seeme in some sort tolerable 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II ii 158 The rest of the Cardinals looking upon the misusage of his person, as a reflection upon the Order 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* Introd. § 1 3 By occasion of the Hardships and Misusages she underwent before 1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) VI 394 He had no longer any thoughts for the petty misusage of mankind 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VI iii. II 269 Foul misusage, not to be borne by human nature 1886 A. Weir *Hist. Basis Mod. Europ.* (1889) 308 The Serbs were determined only to defend themselves from misusage

3. Bad or wrong use, misuse.

1567 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I (1700) 508 This Misusage of the Privilege that belonged to him, as her Ambassador *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* I (1672) 14 If the Name of God be prophaned by the disesteem and misusage of the things it is called upon *a* 1849 Poe *Whitpple*, etc. Wks. 1864 III. 387 The misusage of 'like' in place of 'as'.

†**Misu·sance.** *Obs.* [Mis-1 4. Cf. OF. *mesusance*.] Misrule, mismanagement.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* ccxxiii iv, Made good rule and noble ordynaunce, Auoyding all misrule and misusaunce *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I (1692) 102 [They] presaged that after he had chafed at their misusance, they might promise to themselves a good cast of his office.

Misuse (misyū s), *sb.* [Mis-1 4. Cf. OF. *mesus* abuse, excess, misdeed.]

1. Wrong or improper use; misapplication

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III i (1495) 48 Isidorr sayth by a mysuse Homo a man hath the name of humo the erthe 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 88 To be ware leaste by mysvse of oure free wylle we falle in blyndnesse and hardnes of harte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/2 A Misvse, *Abusus, Abusio.* 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* III. x § 15 How much Names taken for Things are apt to mislead the Vnderstanding, and that, perhaps, in words little suspected for any such Misuse 1707 Atterbury *Serm.* (1726) II iv 112 Lest he should punish our Misuse of his Mercies, by stopping the Course of them 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* II iv § 3 391 A great Misuse of Time to dwell upon such Speculations. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 14 Artful misuse of the confidence of others 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Mar. 5/4 The gross misuse of his public position for private profit

†**2.** Ill-usage *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I i 43 Vpon whose dead corpses there was such misuse, Such beastly, shamelesse transformation, By those Welshwomen done, as [etc.].

†**3.** Evil custom or conduct. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 233 Let these fooles auoyde this mad misuse, and folowe the right way of vertuous grauitie. 1554 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. xviii. 47 Thus plainly ye se one mischievous misuse in this mass. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 109 How haue I bin behau'd, that he might sticke The small'st opinion on my least misvse?

Misuse (misyū·z), *v.* [MIS-1 1. Cf. OF. *mesuser* to make a bad use (of), commit an error or misdeed.]

1. *trans.* To use or employ wrongly or improperly; to apply to a wrong purpose.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV pr. vii (1868) 145 Þe comune worde of men mysusiþ þis manere speche of fortune. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 252 And so many men mysosiþ [? *read* mysvsiþ] her power. c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 378 That mysguideth his liuelode..And al his reuenues mysvseth! 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d ij, Som folke mysuse this terme draw. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 13, I haue misvs'd the Kings Presse damnably. 1620 *Hist. Fr. Rush* in Thoms *E. Eng. Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 289 He had so vildly misused the order of his religion. 1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* 111 At the house is a stone coffin misused as a trough. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 244 A king cannot misuse his power, without the advice of evil counsellors. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 72 The Powers, who wait On noble deeds, cancell'd a sense misused. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* v, It turns a man's stomach t' hear the Scripture misused i' that way. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* II. 117 It will not be men's fault if she misuse her liberty.

2. To subject to ill-treatment; to maltreat, ill-use.

1540 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pleas Crt. Adm.* I. (1894) 99 With moche other wrongs and injuries that I and other hath been mysused in tymes past. 1553 *Act 1 Mary* Sess. II. c. 3 § 1 Yf any person shall molest..disquiet or misuse, any Preachour. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1173, I was taken by the Turks and misused and almost slain. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 128 Whereupon Walton beat the prisoner, haleing and dragginge him towardes the common goale, and otherwise misused him. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 128 Men deal with life as children with their play, Who first misuse, then cast their toys away. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lvi, They haven't been misusing you with sticks, or pokers,..have they, Johnny? 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. iv, Who misuses a dog would misuse a child—they cannot speak for themselves.

†**b.** To violate, ravish, or debauch. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xix. 25 The which whanne al nyȝt thei hadden mysusid, thei laften hir eerly. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* v, Of late dayes thu hast mysused Bersabe, The wyfe of Urye. c 1540 W. SAMPSON in *Old Wais* (1892) 106 Bicause I have myseused here, I intende to make [her] a goode woman.

†**3.** *refl.* To misconduct oneself. *Obs.*

1532 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 109 For the Mysvsage of Seriaunts..Yf any of the serjaunts doth mysusse themselfe, or geve not attendans to the Mayre, Aldermen, and Bayllyffs. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 953 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, I schame to tell Sa oft as I misvsit my sell, In guyding of the giftis of grace. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 202 If any such person ..shall be taken begging, or wandring, or misusing himselfe [cf. MISORDER *v.*, quot. 1572].

†**4.** *trans.* To speak evil of; to abuse with words; to revile, deride. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* 128/1 in *Holinshed* II, None taunting, checking, or misusing an other in anie vnseemelie wordes or deeds. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 160. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. vii (1651) 356 Socrates was brought upon the stage by Aristophanes, and misused to his face. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xiii. (1821) 143 Doe you not heare him misuse mee in words?

†**5.** 'To speak falsely of, to misrepresent'. *rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* clii, All my vows are oaths but to misuse thee.

†**6.** To deceive, delude. (Cf. ABUSE *v.* 4.) *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxv. 36 Fro thi flesh kut hir awei lest euermore sche mysvse thee. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. ii. 28 Proofe enough, to misuse the Prince, to vexe Claudio, ..and kill Leonato. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* xxxii, Wee are misvsed by these spirites both night and day.

Misused (misyū·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED1.] Improperly used or employed; ill-treated.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxv. (*Thadee*) 17 Mysoysit beute dois il ofte. c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 15 T, the last of these misused souldioures, keepes alwayes it's aun nature, excep it be befoer tio. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 47 The sweet poyson of mis-used Wine. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxix, Submitting to all his injustice with the endurance of a faithful and misused spaniel. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I. ix. 139 The poor mis-used soul is left exhausted. 1853 J. NICHOL in Knight *Mem.* (1896) 106 That misused sense of the word gallantry.

Misuseful (misyū·sfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. MISUSE + -FUL, after *useful.*] Characterized by misuse.

1890 A. LANG *Old Friends* xvi. 135 The wanton misuse, or rather the misuseful wantonness, of the Indian herb [*sc.* tobacco].

†**Misu·sement.** *Obs.* [f. MISUSE *v.* + -MENT.] Ill-usage; seduction.

1561 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* IV. 56 b, And Darius coulde not be otherwyse perswaded but that she was slayne, because she woulde not consente to her mysusement.

Misuser[1] (misyū·zəɹ). [MIS-1 5.] One who misuses.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xv. 84 Not the faulte of the meates, but of the misuser. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* (1607) 204 To him that knowes how to use them, they are good, but to the misuser of them they are ill. c 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 24 The misuser of his trust may forfeit that to others.

Misuser[2] (misyū·zəɹ). *Law.* [a. OF. *mesuser*, inf. used as sb.: see -ER4.] Unlawful use of a liberty or benefit such as may lead to its forfeiture.

a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 165 A franchise is.. forfeited by misusing of it. As..keeping Faire vpon two dayes when hee hath but one granted: for that is a misuser. 1664 R. ATKYNS *Orig. & Growth Printing* 19 All lesser Governments under a Monarchy may by misuser be wholly taken away, or else abated. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 153 An office..may be forfeited by mis-user or non-user. 1883 *Law Times* 27 Oct. 428/1 Something which had arisen in consequence of some neglect or some misuser.

Misusing (misyū·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [MIS-1 3.] The action of the verb MISUSE.

1. Wrong use or employment; misuse.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 56 Euere þe betre þat a þing is, þe worse & þe more abhominable is þe mysusynge þer-of. c 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 95 Through misusing of right. 1488–9 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 6 Through the negligence of..kepers and by mysusyng of their Offices, the dere..is destroied. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 All vnlawfull vsurpyng or misvsynge of the temporall goodes of ony persone. 1689 POPPLE tr. *Locke's 1st Let. Toleration* L.'s Wks. 1727 II. 313 Whether the Magistrate's Opinion can change..the Power he has, or excuse him to his Judge for misusing of it. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* II. 197 To render a strict account of our intrusted ten talents, for the mis-usings of reputation, of knowledge, of time. 1874 W. BRIGHT *Hymns* 22 Look not on our misusings of Thy grace.

†**2.** Misconduct. *Obs.*

1395 *Remonstrance* (1851) 153 How abhominable is the mysusinge of prelatis that holden benefisid men in seculer officis. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 346/2 He semed verye penitent of hys mysseusing of hymself, in falling to Tyndalles heresies agayne. 1540 SIR W. EURE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 280 For the reformacion of the mysusing of the Spiritualtie in Scotlande.

†**3.** Maltreatment. *Obs.*

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 5 b, [They] haue liued..more vpon the spoile, and misusing of the common people. 1647 HEXHAM, *Een mishandelinge*, a Mis-using.

Misva·lue, *v.* [MIS-1 1.] *trans.* To value falsely or wrongly; to misesteem.

a 1626 [see MISRATE]. 1614 J. DAVIES *Ecl.* in Browne *Sheph. Pipe* G 3 b, I dread my warke Woll be misualued both of old and yong. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. ii, I fear the Emperor much misvalued me. 1900 *Athenæum* 21 Apr. 490/2 After having been ignored or misvalued during his life.

So **Misvalua·tion.**

1903 *Daily Chron.* 26 May 3/2 This same misvaluation is perhaps responsible for the statement that [etc.].

Misve·nture, *sb.* Now *arch.* [MIS-1 4.] An unfortunate venture, a mischance, misadventure.

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1574) A iv b, Whosoeuer thou be, That by misuenture or by will, shall chaunce this booke to see. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* III. v. I. 108 All the misventures, which have this day happened to us, are designed as a punishment for the sins committed by your worship. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 131 From among so many shipwrecks and misventures one goodly vessel comes to land. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. i. II. 136 Pranks enough, and misventures,—half-drowning 'in the mill-race at Annamoe in Ireland', for one.

¶ In allusion to Cervantes' use of *desventura* (see DISVENTURE): Foolish 'adventure'.

1839 J. M. WILSON *Tales Borders* V. 96/2 Like all good knights of misventure, I fainted and fell down upon the floor. 1881 DUFFIELD tr. *Don Quixote* I. v. 61 My honoured uncle would read those impious books of misventures.

†**Misve·nture,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [MIS-1 1.] *trans.* To risk in bad investments.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 20 Moneys misventur'd by trusting and bad Securities.

Misve·nturous, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [MIS-1 7.] Not venturous, timid.

1882 CARLYLE in *Century Mag.* XXIV. 20 Misventurous Irishwomen, giving up their plan of emigration to Australia.

Misvou·ched, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [MIS-1 2.]

1. Alleged wrongly.

a 1626 BACON *True Greatness Brit.* Wks. 1859 VII. 56 That very..saying of Mutianus, which was the original of this opinion [that money is the sinews of war] is misvouched, for his speech was, *Pecuniæ sunt nervi belli civilis.*

2. Not well vouched for. 1876 [see MISTUTORED].

†**Miswa·ndered,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [MIS-1 2.] In which one has gone astray.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 18 His late miswandred wayes now to remeasure right. 1620 QUARLES *Feast of Wormes* ix, They..relented, And (changing their mis-wandred wayes) repented.

†**Miswa·ndering,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [MIS-1 2.] Going astray.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. viii. (1868) 61 Amyable fortune..draweth mys wandrynge men [orig. *devios*] fro the souereyne good. *Ibid.* III. pr. ii. 65 Þe myswandryng errour myslediþ hem in to false goodes. 1631 QUARLES *Hist. Samson* vii, Can thy miswandring eyes choose none, but her, That is the child of an Idolater? 1645 — *Solomons Recant.* Solil. v, Wavering footsteps, and miswandring eyes.

†**Miswa·ste,** *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 8.] *trans.* To lavish foolishly.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 400 Þo seed of Gods word is better þen þo seed of mon; þerfore hit is worse to myspende þat þen to myswaste monnys seed. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Spectacles* viii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 298 Their Health, Wealth, Wit, mis-wasted Are but as blossoms blasted.

†**Misway·.** *Obs.* [MIS-1 4.] A wrong path.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. xi. (1868) 100 Who so that ..coueyteth nat to ben deseyuyd by no mys-weyes [orig. *nullis deviis*]. *Ibid.* V. pr. i. 149 It is to douten þat þou ne be maked weery by mysweys.

b. quasi-*adv.* in *to go misway*, to go astray.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4766 Love makith alle to goon miswey.

Miswe·d, *v.* [MIS-1 1.] *trans.* To marry unsuitably. Also **Miswe·dded** *ppl. a.*, of a marriage: Wrongly or unsuitably contracted.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 167 Every ungodly and miswedded mariage. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Miswed*, to wed improperly.

†**Miswee·n,** *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 1.]

1. *intr.* To have a wrong opinion. Also with *clause.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. Prol. iii, Why then should witlesse man so much misweene, That nothing is but that which he hath seene? 1594 — *Astr.* xvii, Full happie man (misweening much) was hee. a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XII. iv. Wks. XII. 27 The Jews..misweening that the whole family ..of God..should be comprised within the..family of Abraham.

2. *trans.* To think wrongly of, misjudge.

1614 J. DAVIES *Ecl.* in Browne *Sheph. Pipe* G 4 For thy thō Songsters are misween'd of all. 1749 MELMOTH *Fitzosborne's Lett.* II. lxxii. 105 Ne thou, O man! who deal'st the tort, misween The equal gods.

†**Miswee·ning,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-1 3.] Misthinking; misjudgement; mistrust.

1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyldern* 92 A man shall put suche myswenyng away from hym. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lix. 20 They bee made drunken as wel with their owne misweening as with the flattery of the common sorte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 1 Least..rash misweening doe thy hart remove.

†**Miswei·gh,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 mysweye. [MIS-1 1.] *trans.* To weigh amiss.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 9/157 The balance of vertues I haue mysweyed, With sleyng of tonge, or with wilfulnesse [etc.].

†**Miswe·nd,** *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 1. (For certain uses of *miswent* see MISGO *v.*)]

1. *trans.* To turn in a wrong direction; to misapply; to lead astray; to pervert.

1340 *Ayenb.* 22 Ac uor hire euele tongen hi miswendeþ moche uolk to done wel. *Ibid.* 62 Huanne he miswent and went to þe worse half al þet he yherþ oþer yziȝþ. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 80 Nectanabus his craft miswente. a 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 243 Ther the Bibelle is al myswent To jangle of Job or Jeremye. c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 469 That the myddyl of your liffe be not spent In ydelnesse, ne in vnthrifte myswent.

2. *pass.* and *intr.* To go astray (*lit.* and *fig.*); to come to grief. Pa. pple. *miswent* = (1) gone astray; (2) out of gear; dilapidated; ruined.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7217 Vr louerd..prest aþ imad uor to smite men þat beþ mis wend. 1340 *Ayenb.* 27 Þe herte of þe enuious is enuenymed and suo miswent. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 21 And eche in his compleignte telleth How that the world is al miswent. *Ibid.* 331 And that makth al mi world miswende. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. iii. 51 Good hede he took..that cord or chaine were nought myswent other wise than it shold. 1581 RICH *Farew.* (1846) 38, I now forsake the former tyme I spent, And sorry am, for that I was miswent. a 1586 SIDNEY *Sonn.* in *Arcadia* (1622) 494 What? is thy Bagpipe broke, or are thy lambes miswent? 1591 [see MISCOUNSEL *v.*]. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 30 Who likewise sought her lover long miswent. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. x. 21 In this maze still wandred and miswent. 1723 *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 77 He that would see a church miswent, Let him go to Cuckeston in Kent.

†**Miswi·ll.** *Obs.* [MIS-1 4.] Wrong desire.

1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) VII. Introd. 27/1 Her wycked couetyse and myswyll of richesse.

†**Miswi·n,** *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 1.] *trans.* To obtain wrongfully.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 42 Of þat men mys-wonne þei made hem wel at ese. c 1613 in *Overbury's Wks.* (1856) 10 As if the day Were come, wherein another Phaeton Stolne into Phœbus waine, had all misse-won A cleane contrary way.

Mis-wi·sh, *sb.* [MIS-1 4.] Wrong desire.

1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideas* ii. (1876) 31 Mis craving is physical disease, mis-wish is mental.

Mis-wi·sh, *v.* [MIS-1 1.] *trans.* To have wrong wishes with regard to.

1831 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.*, *Early German Lit.* (1840) III. 173 He men miswishes and misjudges, Inferiors scorns, superiors grudges.

So †**Miswi·shing** *vbl. sb.*, wrong desire.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxv. 25 This miswishing hath bin expounded.

†**Miswi·te,** *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 1 or 7.] To neglect.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 202 To..miswiten ei þing þet heo haueð to witene.

†**Miswi·ve,** *v. Obs.* [MIS-1 1.] *trans.* To marry unlawfully.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 540 Two hundred ȝer after ðo wunes, Mis-wiuen hem gunnen seðes sunes.

†**Miswoman.** *Obs.* [app. f. MIS *a.* + WOMAN.] A 'bad woman', a strumpet.

1528 TINDALE *Parab. Wicked Mammon* 17 Mysse women tyre them selues with golde and sylke to please theyr louers. 1530 PALSGR. 831 As a mysse woman is at ones commaundement. c 1530 *Remedy of Love* Chaucer's Wks. (1561) 322 b, Flie the miswoman, lest she thee disceiue, Thus saith Salomon. 15.. *Guistard & Sismond* II. (1597) C 6, Sooner.. Then ye wold euer haue thought to be a mis-woman.

†**Miswo·nting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-1 3.] Disuse.

1627 BP. HALL *Div. Medit.* vii, These feeble beginnings.. are soone extinguished by intermission, and by mis-wonting, perish.

Misword (miswɔ̄·ɹd), *sb.* Now *dial.* Also 9 **miss word.** [MIS-1 4. (Cf. MIS *a.*)] A harsh, angry, or cross word.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 190 A mis-word Þet ȝe þolieð. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. 1015 Where..the Tyrant's sword Is not made drunk with blood for a Mis-word. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 111 What mis-word can they have to say untō you? 1603 BRETON *Packet Mad Lett.* (1633) 38, I haue receiued your snappish Letter whereby I see you are more angry, then I thought you would haue beene for a

misword or two. 1801 W. HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 88 Not one creditor ever gave me a miss word in this world. 1824 MRS. CAMERON *Pink Tippet* ii. 33 If a miss word was said by chance, she would never let it drop. 1872 MRS. H. WOOD *Within the Maze* i, Not a mis-word would ever have arisen between them.

Mis-wo·rd, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1] *trans.* To word (a message) incorrectly. Also **Mis-wo·rded** *ppl. a.*

1883 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 Aug., A number of mis-worded telegrams. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Mis-word*, to word wrongly or inaccurately; as the telegram was misworded.

Mis-wo·rding, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Wrong wording or expression.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 425 [They] spoil all they do by wilful Miswording of their Acts. 1804 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 327 A Miswording in the original Message.

† **Miswo·rk,** *v. Obs.* Chiefly in *pa. pple.* **mis-wrought.** [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *trans.* (with indefinite obj.) To do amiss

a 1300 *Assump Virg* (Camb. MS) 187 Ȝef ihc habbe eny þing mis wroȝt, Tellez hit me 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1993 Turne agayne þan may he noght For to amend þat he has myswroght. *c* 1407 LYDG *Reas. & Sens* 2930 Yif any thing I ha myswrought. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* Wks. I 214 Howe ye haue small contrycion Of that ye haue myswrought. 1554 *Interlude of Youth* C iij, And amende that thou hast myswrought.

2. *intr.* To act amiss; to commit an offence.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5148 Þat sche wold miswerche wrongli any time. 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I xv. 12, I am that same that hyely haue myswrought. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 121 Aȝens God thou hast myswrought.

3. *trans.* To manufacture badly.

a 1626 BACON *Charge Sess. Verge* (1662) 19 That which is miswrought will miswear.

Miswo·rship, *sb.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Wrong or false worship.

1626 BP. HALL *Contempl*, *O T* xx 118 He was not more the father of a later Iereboam, then (in respect of misworship) he was the son of the first Iereboam, who made Israel to sin. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1841) 5 Such hideous inextricable jungle of misworships, misbeliefs.

Miswo·rship, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To worship amiss. Also **Miswo·rshipping** *vbl. sb.*; **Miswo·rshipper.**

1640 BP HALL *Serm* Wks. 1837 V. 420 In them God is made our idol, and we the misworshippers of him 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 35, I fear many holy men have not so deeply humbled themselves for their former misworshippings of God as [etc.]. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Soul's Farew* § 3 There have not wanted nations..which have misworshipped it [heaven] for their God

† **Miswre·nch,** *v. Obs.* Only in pa. pple. 4 **myswreynt.** [MIS-¹ 1] *trans.* To twist out of shape.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 189 The wardes of the cherche keie Thurgh mishandlinge ben myswreynt

† **Miswre·st,** *v. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1] *trans.* To pervert; *esp.* to pervert the meaning of (a passage).

a 1400 *Pety Job* 369 in 26 *Pol Poems* 133 All thys world now ys myswrest, To carpe thys, lorde, ayenst the. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks 501/2 The heretikes wrested & misse construed the scripture (as we see that these heretikes much more mysse wrest it nowe) 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* lxx. 31 b, Ye see how this Text hath bin miswrested.

Miswrite (misrəi·t), *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To write incorrectly; to make a mistake in writing (a word, etc.). Also **Miswri·tten** *ppl a.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* l. (Z.) 294 ȝif hit byð miswriten oððe miscweden of þam rihtan cræfte. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1795 So preye I god that noon miswryte thee, Ne thee mismetre 1533 MORE *Apol* vii Wks. 858/2 These wordes seme to be miswritten, either in the principall booke, or in the copy. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* ii. xxii § 6 Whether it were so that Iosephus did omit, or else that he did mis-write, some number of the yeares. 1677 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 608 At your note K, I desire you to consider if there be not somewhat miswritten. 18.. KINGSLEY *Sir W Raleigh* in *Misc.* (1859) I. 33 That the passage is either misquoted, or miswritten by Raleigh himself, I cannot doubt. 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser ii. i 15 And substitute something of our own, and thus miswrite the poem 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* ii 22 *note*, The mis-written word *apocrisus*, instead of *apocryphus* 1899 PLUMMER *Sax. Chron.* II. p. xxxii, 1130 (miswritten 1080, MLXXX having been substituted for MCXXX).

Miswriting (misrəi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] An error in writing.

1430-1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 378/1 Ony errour in myswrityng. 1632-3 LAUD *Hist. Chanc. Oxf.* Rem. 1700 II 58 That Slip was but in the mis-writing of one word. 1677 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist MSS. Comm) I. 325 There are some little miswriting[s] in the patent 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* 167 Nor shall any such miswriting, &c after Conviction, be Cause to stay or arrest Judgment. 1828 THIRLWALL & HARE tr. *Niebuhr's Hist Rome* (1855) I. 264 The greatest difficulties in them [*sc.* the Fasti of Diodorus] arise from mis-writing 1869 E. A FREEMAN *O E. Hist.* vii. 92 *note*, The text of the Chronicle has *three* years, but it seems clear that this must be a mis-writing for *thirteen.*

Miswrought: see MISWORK *v.*

† **Miswu·ne.** *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Evil habit.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 For te quenchen .. his lust þe miswune haueð on broht.

† **Mi·sy.** *Obs.* Also 7 **mysy, missy.** [a. L. *misy* (Pliny), a. Gr. *μίσυ*. Cf. F. *misy*, It. *misi.*]

1. A kind of mushroom or truffle.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xix. iii. II. 7 Within the province of Cyrenaica in Affricke, there is found the like excrescence, called Misy, passing sweet and pleasant.

2. A kind of copper ore, usually identified as yellow copperas or copiapite.

There is no evidence that the word was ever used in Eng. except with reference to the mineral described by Pliny.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxiv. xii. II. 510 Some .. have written, that Mysy is engendred by the means of a fire made with pine wood, in the hollow veines. of brasse ore... But the truth is, of the foresaid stone or ore [*sc.* chalcitis] it is engendred naturally. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Misy*, a kind of yellow copperas, shining like gold, brought out of Egypt and the Ile of Cyprus. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.*, *Isagoge*, Some [minerals] have only little sparks, as misy 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min* ii 90 *Missy* .. which G. Agricola from Pliny, calls *Atramentum sutorium*, or shoe-makers Black; but Pliny makes it a kind of Vitriol. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med* (ed. 2). *a* 1775 SIR J. HILL *Materia Med.* 141.

Misy, obs. form of MIZZY

† **Misyea·rning,** *vbl. sb.* In 4 **-ȝarninge.** [MIS-¹ 3] Wrong desire.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 451 Þat he, throw þe croice of þe blissit tre, suld exclude of misȝarninge þe tre

† **Misye·me,** *v. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To neglect

1028-*c* 1060 *Law Northumb. Priests* xxxiv. (Liebermann) 382 ȝif preost sceale misȝime beardes oððe feaxes, ȝebete þæt. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 Þe þinges in þisse riwle þet beoð misȝemed. 13 *E E. Allit. P.* A. 322 For hit was forgarte, at paradys greue Oure ȝore fader hit con mysseȝeme

† **Misye·nge,** *v. Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 1 + *ȝengen, GENG *v*] *intr.* To go astray, miss.

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 1229 (Cott) Ȝef me ikepþ mid iwarnesse An fleo schal toward misȝenge [*Jesus MS.* misyenge].

Misyoke (misyōu·k), *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To yoke or join (in marriage) unsuitably. Also *intr.*, to be so yoked.

1645 MILTON *Divorce* i. viii. 18 Therefore saith the Apostle 2 *Cor* 6, 'Mis-yoke not together with infidels', which is interpreted of marriage. *Ibid* ii xix. 70 Hinder'd in wedlock by mis-yoking with a diversity of nature as well as of religion. 1645 — *Tetrach* Wks 1851 IV. 150 Where the yoke is mis-yokt, heretick with faithfull. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 566 Misyoked with such a want of man.

Miszea·lous, *a.* [MIS-¹ 6.] Wrongly zealous.

1617 BP HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 16 Their mis-zealous passions hide themselues in a pleasing sweetnesse. 1641 — *Answ. Vind. Smectymn* 66 Let those mis zealous men .. see how they will answer it 1641 MILTON *Animadv* Wks. 1851 III. 196 The practizes, and combinations of Libelling Separatists, and the miszealous advocates thereof.

Miszen, obs. form of MIZEN.

Mit (mit). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **mitte,** 5 **mytte,** 9 **mit.** [OE. *mitte* wk. fem.:—OTeut. type **mitjôn-*, f. root **met* to measure: see METE *v.* Cf. OHG. *mezzo* masc., '[h]eminus', MHG. *metze*, G. *metze* masc, fem., a measure for corn, salt, etc]

†**1.** A measure of capacity, in OE. app = two ambers; mentioned as used for corn, meal, honey, ale, wine; in 15th c. used for salt. *Obs.*

804-29 *Charters*, etc. (Thorpe) 460, xxx. ombra godes Uuelesces aloð þet limpnað to xv. mittum. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr-Wulcker 359/8 *Bata*, mittan *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 664 In the wyche xiiij. myttes of Salte [L *xiiii mittas salis*].

2. *dial.* 'A shallow tub, or other like vessel, used for household purposes' (Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Suppl. 1879), as *butter-mit*, *kneading-mit.* Cf. MOAT *sb.*²

1847 HALLIWELL, *Butter-mit*, a small tub in which newly-made butter is washed *West.*

Mit, obs. form of MIGHT *sb.*; var. MITT, a mitten.

‖ **Mita** (mī·tă). [Sp] In the Spanish-American colonies: A certain portion of the Indian population chosen by lot for a specified period of forced labour in the public service.

1726 J. STEVENS tr *Herrera's Hist America* V. 56 The Mitayos Tindarunas are Tributary Indians, the Curacas, or native Lords have set apart to hire them out to work in the Mines, build Houses, and the like. .. These they furnish to serve in their Mitas, or Turns, for the Space of two Months, or longer. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer* viii. (1851) II 102 In Peru, each *mita*, or division, destined for the mines, remains there six months 1812 *Ann. Reg.*, *Gen Hist* 161 The inhumanity of that regulation in the American colonies [of Spain] called the Mitas. 1880 C R MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 147 *Mitas* of Indians, for the purpose of collecting coca-leaves, were forbidden in 1569.

Mitch, var MICH *sb* and MICHE *v.*, obs. f MUCH.

Mitch-board (mi·tʃ,boəɹd). *Naut.* [? f. *mitch* = MICHE *sb.*² + BOARD *sb.*] A support for a boom, yard, etc., when not in use.

1883 E. W. H. HOLDSWORTH *Sea Fisheries* 58 The mast of these Yarmouth luggers is supported about the middle by a broad upright piece of wood called a 'mitch-board'. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* (1888) 65 Davy jumped on deck, took a lantern, and fixed it to the top of the mitch board. 1894 R LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 18 The crutch of the mitch board.

Mitche, obs. form of MICHE *v.*

Mitchel (mi·tʃĕl). ? *Obs.* [Possibly from the surname *Mitchel*, it can hardly represent the obsolete southern *mitchel* = MICKLE *a.*] (See quots.)

1669 in *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc) s. v, For paving the upper pawne with Mitchells per foote 8*d.* 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 202 *Mitchels*, Purbeck-stones for Paving, pick'd all of a Size, from 15 inches square to 2 Foot. 1737 SALMON *Country Build Estim.* (ed. 2) 3 Purbeck Paving at promiscuous Sizes .. is about 7*d.* or 8*d.* per Foot; also Mitchels are valued at about 1*s.* 10*d.* per Foot. 1842 GWILT *Archit*, *Mitchel*, a name given by workmen to Purbeck stones of twenty-four by fifteen inches when squared for building. [Perh. an error: cf. quot. 1703.]

‖ **Mitchella** (mitʃe·lă). *Bot.* [Mod.Lat.; named by Linnæus in 1753 after the botanist John *Mitchell* (died 1768).] A genus of trailing evergreen herbs of the N.O. *Rubiaceæ*; a plant of this genus, e.g. *M. repens*, the partridge-berry.

1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* Gen. Index (ed. 2) 1206/2 Mitchelia [*read* Mitchella] .. a diminutive creeper which grows in peat soil 1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 301 The Mitchella very good, but pollen apparently equal sized. 1870 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* ii, Leslie was quick to spy the bit of creeping mitchella.

Mitcher, variant of MICHER *sb.*

Mite¹ (məit). Also 4-6 **myte,** (5 **moighte, myght**). [OE. *mite* wk. fem. = MDu, MLG. *mite* (Du. *mijt* fem.), OHG. *miza* fem., gnat.—OTeut. **mitôn-*. Cf F. *mite*, of Teut origin.

Franck suggests derivation from the Indogermanic root **mei-* expressing smallness. Some refer the word to an ablaut variant of the Teut. root **mait* (Goth *maitan*, OHG. *meizen*) to cut.]

1. In early use, applied vaguely to any minute insect or arachnid; sometimes *spec.* a small parasitic insect infesting hawks. Now usually restricted to certain genera of the order *Acarida* of arachnids, and chiefly applied to the cheese-mite, *Tyroglyphus* (formerly *Acarus*) *domesticus*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss* in Wr-Wulcker 122/6 *Ta[r]mus*, maþa, mite *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 560, I wered vpon my gaye scarlet gytes Thise wormes ne thise Motthes ne thise mytes Vpon my peril frete hem neuer a deel. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 59/1 Such [wools] as shall happen to rote or perych by long standyng, bityng of moightes *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc* in Wr Wulcker 767/26 *Hoc gamalion*, a myght. 1486 *Bk. St Albans* C v, An hawke that hath mites 1530 PALSGR 245/2 Myte in chese, *myte* 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I i. 154 Virginitie breedes mites, much like a Cheese 1611 COTGR, *Calendre*, the corne deuouring Mite, or Weeuill. 1633 LATHAM *Falconry* Words Art Expl, Mites, are a kinde of vermine smaller then Lice, and most about the heads and nares of Hawks 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat Ins* 1094 In English, Mites, in cheese, leaves, dry wood, and wax. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 196 Say what the use, were finer optics giv'n, T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n? 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s.v, The Mites among figs resemble beetles. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool* xxxvii. (1875) 269 Several Mites (*Thalassarachna, Pontarachna*, &c) have been found to inhabit salt water 1881 E. A ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* 62 Other kinds of mites which may very likely be found on currant bushes 1896 tr. *Boas' Zool* 285 Peculiar microscopic Mites (*Demodex folliculorum*) occur in the follicles of the human nose

b. With defining word prefixed (see quots.).

1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) I 48/2 The siro, or cheese-mite, is a very minute species. *Ibid* 49/1 The baccarum, or scarlet tree mite, is a small species [of *Acarus*]. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I 69/2 Water-Mites (*Hydrachnellæ*). 1833 Itch-mite [see ITCH *sb.* 3]. 1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst. Anim.* xix II 305 A species of bat-mite [*Pteroptes*]. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man Zool.* xxxvii (1875) 269 The Wood mites (*Oribatidæ*) are to be found amongst moss and herbage, or creeping upon trees or stones 1874 *Hardwicke's Sci Gossip* 234 *Tetranychus Lapidum* (Stone Mite). 1874, 1877 Harvest mite [see HARVEST *sb* 7] 1896 tr. *Boas' Zool* 284 The Beetle-mites (genus *Gamasus*) frequently occur on Beetles, Bumble bees, etc. .. An allied, but thin skinned form, the common Bird-mite (*Dermanyssus avium*) occurs on Birds (Fowls, Canaries), and sucks their blood 1898 E A ORMEROD *Handbk. Insects* 61 *Phytoptus ribis*, or the Currant Bud Mite.

2. *slang* A cheesemonger.

[1765 FOOTE *Commissary* iii. i, Miss Cicely Mite, the only daughter of old Mite the cheesemonger] 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg Tongue*, *Mite*, a nick name for a cheesemonger, from the small insect of that name found in cheese.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*

1624 GATAKER *Transubst* 191 Corruption, putrefaction, mite-breeding [etc]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* (1824) I. 405 These [cheeses] are never found to breed mites, probably because the mite fly is not to be found in Lapland. 1878 EMERSON *Sovereignty of Ethics*, The same original power which works in a lobster or a mite worm. 1881 E. A. ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* 180 The Mite infested bud

Mite² (məit) Also 4 **myt,** 4-5 **myght,** 4-6 **myte,** 5 **myth,** 6 **myit.** [a. (? through OF. *mite*, 14th c.) MDu. *mite* fem (early mod Du. *mijte*, now *mijt*) = MLG *mite, meite, meute* (whence early mod.G. *meite*, something very small):—OTeut. **mîtôn-*, prob. identical with MITE *sb.*¹]

1. Originally, a Flemish copper coin of very small value; according to some early Flemish writers, worth ⅓ of a Flemish penny, though other, chiefly smaller, values are also mentioned. In Eng. use mainly as a proverbial expression for an extremely small unit of money value. In books of commercial arithmetic in 16-17th c. it commonly appears as the lowest denomination of English money of account, usually $\frac{1}{24}d$, but sometimes $\frac{1}{32}d$, and sometimes $\frac{1}{12}d$; it is, however, unlikely that the word was ever in Eng. mercantile use. From the 14th c. *mite* has been the usual rendering (though the Wyclif versions have 'mynutis') of L. *minūtum* (Vulg.), Gr λεπτόν in Mark xii. 43, where two 'mites' are stated to make a 'farthing' (Gr. κοδράντης, L. *quadrans*); hence the word is now popularly taken as equivalent to 'half farthing'.

1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B. xiii. 196 Haued nouȝt þe pore widwe [more] for a peire of mytes, Þan alle þo that offreden in-to *gazafilacium*? *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 51 A peny, a halfpeny, A ferdyng, a myte. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* xii 43 And there came a poore wyddowe, and put in two mytes,

which make a farthinge. 1577 D. GRAY *Storeh. Brev. Arithm* 5 Firste giue heede howe many Mites make one Farthyng, and that beeyng 6. you shall for euery 6 Mytes cary one Farthyng to the place of farthynges. 1600 HYLL *Arithm.* III. i. Pp vij, Four Mites is the aliquot part of a peny, viz. ½, for 6. times 4 is 24. and so many mites marchants assigne to 1. peny. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 77 That is 16 Mites in one Farthing. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mite*, an ancient small Coin, about a third part of our Farthing. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Littleborough, Notts*, Many little coins like flatted peas, called mites, are also found here. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* I. 243 It will soon entirely disappear, just as the mite or half farthing has disappeared before it. 1863 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 95 We were ferried across [the Ganges] for the moderate remuneration of three mites a head.

† b. In proverbial phrases, as *not worth a mite, not to care a mite*, etc. (*To pay*) *to the mite*: = 'to the uttermost farthing', without deduction.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4543 William Greiped him so þat non miȝt a-mend a mite woiþ, i were. *Ibid.* 5348 Al þe men vpon mold it amende ne miȝt half a mite. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 126 He ne roghte not a myte for to dye. *c* 1374 — *Troylus* III. 783 [832] Yf to lese his loye he set a myte, Than seemeth it þat loye is worth but lyte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 198 And fra the hart he discumfyt The body is nocht worth a myt. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 247 in *Macro Plays* 84 þou synne my sowle sese, I seue not a myth. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 142 And though thei sharme and crye, I care not a myght. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 19 In cais thai bark, I compt it neuir a myte. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. I. S.) 176 Bot quhen he had payit all to ane myt, He mon be absoluit than. 1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 137 Greene will send you now his groat worth of wit, that neuer showed a mites-worth in his life.

c. With allusion to Mark xii. 43, (*one's*) *mite* is often used for: The small sum which is all that one can afford to give to some charitable or public object; hence *fig.* applied to an immaterial contribution (insignificant in amount, but the best one can do) to some object or cause.

1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* IV. xiv. 801 Will my mite requite thee for thy golden Mines? 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 113 Are you defrauded, when he feeds the poor? Our mite decreases nothing of your store. 1709 SWIFT *Tritical Ess.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 140, I hope I may be allowed among so many far more learned men to offer my mite. 1747 BERKELEY *Tar-water in Plague* Wks. 1871 III. 479 It may not be amiss to contribute my mite of advice. 1784 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 103 My mite for such purpose was never refused. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl.* IX, Reuben Butler went to offer his mite of consolation to his old friend and benefactor. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 255, I have been desirous .. to add my mite to the great mass of information. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. IX. 328 He subscribed his mite for the erection of a statue to him.

† 2. A small weight; *spec.* the twentieth part of a grain troy. (See note 8 s. v. DROIT 2.) *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 275 Lovers .. thogh thei love a lyte, That scarsly wolde it weie a myte. 15.. *MS. Harl* 660 lf. 81 b, Euery subtylle grayne [doth] contayne 20 my tes. 1601, *a* 1606, 1649 [see DROIT 2]. 1725 [see BLANK *sb.*10]. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins* 109 The Sevil piece of Eight .. contains 13 Pennyweight 21 Grains and 15 Mites (of which there are 20 in the Grain) of Sterling Silver. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. 3) s.v.

3. A minute particle or portion; a tiny fragment. Now only *colloq.* or *vulgar.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. Prol. 8 Loosing a Mite, a Mountaine gaine. 1614 SIR A. GORGES tr. *Lucan* IV. 148 Although we few are but a mite Mongst thousands that for him do fight. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* IV. ii, I haue a sword .To cut your throats, and mince Your flesh to mites. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 56 We be but mites of entity, and crumbs of something. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. 130 The Ants, drop upon them a small Mite of their stinging Liquor. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* III. i, All the pregnant hearts of our bold blood, Moulder'd into a mite of ashes. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* vii, A man must keep his mite of honesty.

† b. *Arith.* A fraction (see quot.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1709–89 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Arith.* 21 A Fraction or Broken Number, is that which we assign for a part or parts of any whole thing. It is also wont to be called a Mite or Fraction, because these things are broke into small parts.

4. *fig.* A 'jot', 'whit'. Now only *colloq.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 178 Surgerye ne Fisyke May nought a-mye auaille to medle aȝein elde. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1814 Be hyt ryght or wrong, he changeth nat a myte. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* II. 6 He is further of from earthly men, than that the whole multitude of them can one myte deface the glory of him alone. 1573 *New Custome* III. 1 D iij b, God waieth not, who is a Sprite, Of any vesture, or outward appearance a mite. 1632 TATHAM *Love Crowns the End* i. (1640) K 1 b, Since then my love is not one mite rewarded. 1886 C. D. WARNER *Their Pilgrimage* xi. (1888) 256 The White Sulphur waters .. had not done her a mite of good. 1897 *Graphic* (Christm. No.) 9, I wonder whether you will help me a mite to-day. 1906 WINSTON CHURCHILL *Coniston* 191 He's a hard one to fool, too. Never suspected a mite did he?

5. A very small object, often, a very small living creature, as a tiny child. (Cf. MITING.)

In some instances this use might perh. be more properly referred to MITE.[1]

1594 LYLY *Mother Bombie* II. ii, Well, without Halfepenie all my witte is not worth a dodkin: that mite is miching in this groue, for as long as his name is Halfepenie, he will bee banquetting for the other Halfepenie. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 7 And tales of fairy-land he loved to hear, Those mites of human forms, .. That through a lock hole even creep with ease. 1850 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XV, A mite of a boy, some five or six years old. 1883 *Gd. Words* 639 When I was quite a little mite. 1893 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 283/1 What an intense spark of vitality must it be that warms such a mite [viz. a bird] in such an immensity of cold.

‖ **Mitella** (mitɛ·lă). [L. *mitella*, orig. 'headband', dim. of *mitra*: see MITRE.]

1. *Surg.* A sling for the arm.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 434/2 The Mitella is a .. Scarf to carry the Arme in, that is hurt or wounded. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

2. *Bot.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*, native to North America.

For the meaning of the name, cf. quot. and the English synonyms *bishop's cap* and *mitre-wort*.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Mitella* (so call'd, of *Mitella*, Lat. a little Mitre, because the Seed-vessel of this Plant resembles a Bishop's Mitre). Bastard American Sanicle .. American Mitella.

Miter, obs. form of METRE; var. MITRE.

† **Mite·scent**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *mītescent-em*, pr. pple. of *mitesc-ĕre*, f. *mītis* mild: see MITIGATE.] Growing mild. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Miteyn, obs. f. MITTEN. **Mith**: see MAY *v.*

Mith, variant of MID *prep.* and *adv. Obs.*

‖ **Mithan** (mi·þăn). Also mytton, mythun, methin. [Assamese *methōn.*] The GAYAL.

1845 E. J. T. DALTON in *Jrnl Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIV. 265 The Mytton is the only species of horned cattle possessed by the Meris. 1885 BALFOUR *Cycl. India* (ed. 3) II. 936 *Methin*, the wild cow of the hills near Cachar. 1886 HUNTER *Imper. Gaz. Ind.* I. 349 The mithan or gayal (*Gavæus frontalis*). 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 7/3 To propitiate these ghosts an animal must be slaughtered—whether it be the prolific pariah dog or the valuable mythun.

† **Mithe**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 mþ̄an, 3–4 myth(e, 3–4 mith(e [A. Com. W. Ger. str. vb.; OE. *mīþan* (pa. t. *māþ*, pl. *mēoþon*, *mīþon*, pa. pple. *mīþen*) corresponds to OFris. (*far*)*mītha* to avoid, OS. *mīthan* (MDu. *mīden*, Du *mijden*), OHG. *miden* to hide oneself, conceal, avoid (MHG. *mīden*, mod. G. *meiden* to shun, forbear)

For the affinities of the Teut. root **mīþ*-, see MIS-1.]

1. *trans.* To conceal, dissemble (feelings, etc.).

In OE. (as in OS.) occas. with obj. in genitive.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvi. § 1 Ne me nǽfre næs ealles swa ic wolde, þeah ic his miðe *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29069 Quen yee fast, þen sal yee scau gladnes wit yur sembland blith, and sua yur fasting sal yee myth. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 948 His sorwe he coupe ful wel miþe. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* iv. 24 My murthe is al with mournyng meind, ne may ich mythen hit namore.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To remain concealed, to escape notice (in OE. also *trans.* to escape the notice of); to hide one's thoughts or feelings.

a 900 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 222/18 *Diktiscendo*, miþende. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xii. (1890) 424 Monig ðing ge ex[e]slice ge willsumlice ȝeseh, þe oðre meoðon [L. *multa quæ alios laterent*] *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 298/8 þonne biþ sona sweotol æteowod on him þ ær deaȝol mað. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3807 Ðoȝ ðis folc miðe a stund for dred. 1320–30 *Horn Ch.* 825 Sche might no lenger mithe, To him spac that maiden fre, And seyd, Horn, ȝ love the.

Mither: see MITRE, MOITHER *v.*, MOTHER. **Mithology**, etc., obs. forms of MYTHOLOGY, etc. **Mithra**: see MITHRAS.

Mithracize, *v.* Incorrect form of MITHRAICIZE *v.* Hence **Mithracizing** *ppl.a.*

1876 A. WILDER in *R. P. Knight's Symbolic Lang.* p. xix, The Albigenses, it is supposed, were Manicheans or Mithracising Christians.

Mithradatic, etc: var. ff. MITHRIDATIC, etc.

‖ **Mithræum** (miþrī·ŭm) *Antiq.* Pl. **Mithræa.** [Mod.L. f. L. *Mithrā-s*: see MITHRAS.] A sanctuary of Mithras; a chapel (often underground) for the celebration of the Mithraic mysteries.

1878 COOTE in *Archæologia* (1882) XLVII. 206 A similarly acuminated stone was found in the Mithræum at S. Clemente in Rome. 1900 *Pilot* 24 Mar. 94/2 The lion-headed human figure that so often occurs in the Mithræa.

Mithraic (miþrē·ik), *a.* [f. MITHRA + -IC. Cf. late L. *Mithriacus* MITHRIAC.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with Mithras or his worship.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 16. 286 Zoroaster and the ancient Magi, who were best initiated in the Mithraick Mysteries. 1818 MILLINGEN in *Archæologia* (1821) XIX. 71 The crow, the scorpion, and the serpent, are animals commonly seen on Mithraic monuments. 1877 PARKER *Catacombs of Rome* Plate XV, Catacomb of Mithraic Worshippers.

Hence **Mithra·icism** = MITHRAISM; **Mithra·icist** = MITHRAIST; **Mithra·icize** *v.* = MITHRAIZE.

1864 C. W. KING *Gnostics* 49 Such a connexion was actually declared by the partisans of Mithraicism. *Ibid.* 62 The author of the Apocalypse probably had the Mithraicists in view in penning this allegory. *Ibid.* 248 (Index) Mithraicising Christians. 1878 COOTE in *Archæologia* (1882) XLVII. 206 A stone commemorating this birth of Mithras was an object of adoration amongst the Mithraicists. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 560 Mithraicism, with explanations of its alliance with Occidental Christianity. 1898 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 96 The Lord's Supper was modified to meet the Christians who had been converted from Mithraicism.

Mithraism (mi·þrēiz'm). [f. MITHRA + -ISM.] The religion of the worshippers of Mithras.

1822 HODGSON in *Archæol. Æliana* I. 307 The success of Mithraism in Gaul and Britain, must not, therefore, be attributed to novelty. 1887 J. A. FARRER in *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 442 In its general tenets .Mithraism was the same as Zoroastrianism, out of which it sprang.

Mithraist (mi·þrēist). [f. MITHRA + -IST.] A worshipper of or believer in Mithras.

1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 283 Whether the Christians borrowed from the Mithraists or the Mithraists from the Christians. 1900 *Pilot* 24 Mar. 94/2 The Mithraists identified him [Ormuzd] with the Roman Jupiter.

† **Mithrai·tic**, *a. Obs.* [f. MITHRA + -ITIC.] = MITHRAIC *a.*

1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 152 A Mithraitic cave, which was found near Newcastle.

Mithraize (mi·þrēiɔiz), *v.* [f. MITHRA + -IZE.] *intr.* To hold or affect the doctrines of Mithraism.

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Mithras (mi·þræs), **Mithra** (mi·þră). *Mythol.* Forms: 6 **Mitra**, 6–7 **Mythra**, 7 **Mithres**, 6– **Mithra**, 7– **Mithras.** [L. *Mithrās, Mithrēs* = Gr. *Μίθρᾶς*, a. OPers. *Mithra*, corresponding etymologically to Skr. *Mitra*, one of the gods of the Vedic pantheon.] One of the chief gods of the ancient Persians, in later times often identified with the sun. His worship was introduced amongst the Romans under the empire, and spread over most of northern and western Europe. Also applied by More to the Supreme Being of 'Utopia'.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 267 There is one chiefe and principall God whome they all commonly in theire countrey language call Mythra. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. ii. 115 [They] worshipped the Sunne, which they called Mitra. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1306 This Zoroastres .. named the good god Oromazes, and the other Arimanius .. he gaue out .. also that there is one in the middes betweene them, named Mithres. (and heereupon it is, that the Persians call an intercessor or mediator Mithres). *a* 1650 CRASHAW *Wks.* (1904) 365 Before the Infant Shrine Of my weake feet the Persian Magi lay And left their Mithra for my star. 1822 HODGSON in *Archæol. Æliana* I. 284 Montfaucon thinks these two attendants are also Mithrases.

attrib. 1864 C. W. KING *Gnostics* 47 The Mithras worship at first indeed makes its appearance as a distinct creed. 1903 J. MOFFAT in *Expositor* Dec. 469 The Mithra cult.

Mithratic (miþræ·tik), *a.* [f. MITHRA + -ATIC.] Of, pertaining to, or concerned with the worship of Mithras.

1816 FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 178 Porphyry .. tells us, that the Mithratic grotto was a symbol of the World, and that it was dedicated to Mithras in the capacity of the great demiurgic father. 1822 PORTER *Trav. Georgia*, etc. I. 673 The true faith, from a dateless epoch in Persian annals until the conquest of the Arabs, was the Mithratic mystery.

Mithriac (mi·þriæk), *a.* and *sb. rare* [a. L. *Mithriacus*, f. MITHRAS.] a. *adj.* = MITHRAIC. b. *sb. pl.* A festival of Mithras.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbol. Lang.* § 168. 135 Another mode of mystic purification by baptism was the Taurobolium of the Mithriac rites. [*Index has* Mithraic rites.] 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* VIII. 537 The Satrap sent the King yearly 20,000 colts for the Mithriacs.

Mithridate (mi·þridēit). Also 6 mith-, **methridat, mithrydate, mitridat**, 6–7 **metridat(e, methridate**, 7 **mythridate, methredate, mithrydat, mitridate, medridate.** [a. med. L. *mithridātum*, altered from late L. *mithridātium*, orig. neut. of *Mithridātius, -ēus* adj., pertaining to Mithridates (see below, sense 1 *note*), f. L. *Mithri-, Mithradātēs*, Gr. *Μιθρι-, Μιθραδάτης*. Cf. OF. *metridat* (mod.F. *mithridate*), Sp., It. *mitridato*, Pg. *mithridato.*]

1. *Old Pharmacy.* A composition of many ingredients in the form of an electuary, regarded as a universal antidote or preservative against poison and infectious disease. Hence, any medicine to which similar powers were ascribed.

So called from Mithridates VI, king of Pontus (died *c* 63 B.C.), who was said to have rendered himself proof against poisons by the constant use of antidotes.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim* (1541) 33 b, Anicen saythe, There be certeyne medicins which wyl not suffre poyson to approche nere the harte, as triacle and Metridate. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) A ij, Mithridates invented the famous medicine ageynst poyson, callid Mithridate. 1593 S. KELLWAYE *Defens. agst. Plague* 32 Take a great Onyon, make a hole in the myddle of him, then fill the place with Mitridat or Triacle, and some leaues of Rue, then [etc.]. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 177 Take of .. the treacles of mythridate, and the confection of hiacinth, of each 2 ounces. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 387 Some make a soueraigne mithridate against the plague with two old walnuts, three figges [etc.]. 1686 D. URFEY *Commonw. Wom.* V. ii. 47 Fools may talk of Mythridate, Cordials, Elixers. 1758 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* (1759) 96 Anoint it with some honey or mithridate. 1802 GIFFORD tr. *Juvenal* VI. 959 Yet, if the husband, prescient of his fate, Have fortified his breast with mithridate. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* XVII, Their rash recipes, their mithridate, their amulets, and their charms.

attrib. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 591/2 The Mithridate Julep against Fits of the Mother.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1592 LYLY *Midas* IV. iv. 47 That which maketh me most both to sorrow and wonder, is that musick (a methridat for melancholy) should make him mad. 1597 TOFTE *Laura* III. xii, Cordiall of hart, right Methridate of loue. 1622 in *Nawarth Housek. Bks* (Surtees) 458 Y^e I're was medridate to his hart. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* IV. iv, In this breach of faith My loyalty findes reward! what poysons him Proues Mithridate to me! 1812 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 120 Those, whom a sound understanding, and a mind well stored, have fortified, as with mithridate, against such poison. 1834 — *Doctor* lxxvi. (1848) 162 A drop of the true elixir, no mithridate so effectual against the infection of vice.

2. In full *mithridate mustard*, a name for the plants *Lepidium campestre* and *Thlaspi arvense.* Also *Bastard mithridate mustard*: candytuft.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xix. (1633) 261 Mithridate Mustard the roote is long and slender. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.*, *Thlaspi*,..Mithridate Mustard. *Ibid*, *Thlaspidium*, ..Bastard Mithridate Mustard 1760 J. Lee *Introd Bot.* App. 319 Mithridate Mustard, Bastard, *Iberis*. 1780 J. T. Dillon *Trav. Spain* (1781) 392 A high mountain covered with mithridate. 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower Pl.* I 87 *Thlaspi arvense* (Mithridate Mustard, or Penny-cress).

Mithridatic (miþridæ·tik), *a.* Also 9 **mithradatic**. [ad. L. *mithridātic-us*, a. Gr. Μιθριδᾰτικός, f. Μιθριδάτης : see Mithridate and -ic. Cf. F. *mithridatique*, Sp. *mitridático*, Pg. *mithridatico*.]

1. Of or pertaining to Mithridates VI, king of Pontus. *Mithridatic wars*, the wars waged by Rome against this king.

1649 Ogilby tr. *Virg Georg* II. (1684) 79 *note*, This Tree was first shewn by Pompey to Rome in his Mithridatick Triumph 1678 J D (*title*) The History of Appian .. In Two Parts. The First consisting of the Punick, Syrian, Parthian, Mithridatick, . and Hannibalick, Wars. 1898 W. M Ramsay in *Expositor* Aug 132 The Romans aided them to gain their freedom in the Mithradatic wars.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of mithridate. *rare* —°. 1847 in Webster.

3. a. Resembling Mithridates or his alleged immunity from poisons (see Mithridate I *note*). b. Pertaining to or of the nature of mithridatism.

1868 Helps *Realmah* vi (1869) 122 Poison has no more effect on my Mithridatic constitution than ginger beer 1889 E R Lankester in *Nature* 13 June 149/2 The mithradatic theory of inoculations

‖ **Mithrida·ticon.** *Obs.* In 6 **metridaticon**. [med.L., a. Gr. μιθριδᾰτικόν, neut. of Μιθριδᾰτικός, Mithridatic.] = Mithridate I.

1540 J. Heywood *Four P. P.* 619 Mercury sublyme. and metridaticon.

Mithridatism (miþridĕitiz'm). [f. L *Mithridāt-ēs* (see Mithridate) + -ism.] The condition of immunity to a poison induced by administering to an organism gradually increased doses of it

1851 Morell tr *Fourier's Pass. Human Soul* I 191 The state of Mithridatism, or unitary accord of our bodies with the neuter poisons, will depend on [etc.] 1889 E R Lankester *Adv Sci.* (1890) 113 We may speak of this training in tolerance of poison as 'mithridatism'

‖ **Mithridatium.** *Obs* Also **mithridation** [L *mithridātium* see Mithridate.] = Mithridate.

1693 tr *Blancard's Phys Dict* (ed 2), *Mithridatium*, compounded by King Mithridates 1764 Grainger *Sugar Cane* II. 130 *note*, This medicine is called *Mithridatium*, in honour of Mithridates

Mithridatize (miþri·dătaiz), *v.* Also **mithradatize** [f. L. *Mithridāt-ēs* (see Mithridate) + -ize.] *trans* To render immune or proof against a poison by the administration of gradually increasing doses of it Also *transf*

1866 Lowell *Lett* I 406 Our constitutions adapt themselves to the slow poison of the world till we become mithridatized at last 1889 E R Lankester *Adv Sci.* (1890) 114 Poisonous snakes are mithridatised in regard to their own poison. *Ibid*, Thus the animal is mithridatised 1889 — in *Nature* 13 June 149 The utility of the related terms 'mithradatize' and 'mithradatic' is obvious

‖ **Mithrida·tum.** *Obs.* Also 7 **meth-**, **myth-**. [med.L.: see Mithridate.] = Mithridate

1603 Dekker *Wonderfull Yeare* D 2, For poor Methridatum and Dragon-water were boxt in euery corner, and yet were both drunke euery houre at other mens cost 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* II. x § 8 For except it be Treacle and Mythridatum,..they tye themselues to no receiptes seuerely and religiously 1634 R H *Salernes Regim.* 51 Under the name of Tryacle the noble medicine Mithridatum may be comprehended, which two be like in operation.

† **Mitifica·tion.** *Obs. rare* [n. of action f. L. *mītificāre* see Mitify *v.*] Mitigation.

1607 Topsell *Four f Beasts* (1658) 161 The juyce of Barly to be given to them for their mitification. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 63 Such distempers as require mitification

† **Mi·tify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *mītificāre*, f. L. *mītis* mild : see -fy.] *trans* To soften, mitigate.

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Mitifie*, to pacifie, or make quiet 1744 Mitchell in *Phil. Trans* XLIII. 145 The virulent Acrimony of the cutaneous Contagion being inviscated, and consequently mitified, by the Semen which received it

Mitigable (mi·tigăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. **mītigābilis* (implied in *mītigābiliter* adv.) f. *mītigāre* to Mitigate.] Capable of being mitigated.

a 1677 Barrow *Wks* (1686) II. xv. 213 The rigour of that ceremonious law was mitigable 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) I. 50 The pain will be..far less mitigable. 1887 Gurney *Tertium Quid* I. 182 Supposing the pain of the rack to be mitigable.

Mitigal : see Miskal.

Mitigant (mi·tigănt), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *mītigant-em*, pr. pple. of *mītigāre* to Mitigate : see -ant 1.] **A.** *adj.* Mitigating, lenitive.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap* 2 C ij, A playster made of mytygant thynges. 1727 in Bailey vol II. 1755 in Johnson. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 558 The oxygen is the tempering, mitigant . principle of life.

B. *sb.* Something that mitigates; a lenitive.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 182. 1/1 A simple disease which yields to mitigants.

† **Mi·tigate,** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms : see Mitigate *v.*; also 6 *Sc.* **mitigait**. [ad. L. *mītigātus*, pa. pple. of *mītigāre* : see next.] Mitigated, alleviated.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 387 Hit was answerede to theyme by Apollo Delphicus that pestilence to be mitigate [L. *sedari*] if [etc.]. *Ibid* VII 35 But their myndes not mitigate þerwith [L. *Sed adhuc non sedatis animis*]. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. vi, The wise prince with that playne confession was mitigate. *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Gold. Bk. M Aurel.* (1546) L vj, His chastysement was mitigate, and more easye. 1560 A. L. tr *Calvin's Foure Serm Song Enech* IV, That the pain should be mitigate. 1560 Rolland *Crt Venus* Prol. 113 Sumpart ar dry and sum are mitigait. 1598 in Neal *Hist. Purit* (1732) I 551 That some more mitigate and peaceable course might be taken therein.

Mitigate (mi·tigeit), *v.* Also 5 **myttygate**, 6 **mytygate**, **metigat(e**, **mit(t)igat**, **mittegate**, 6-7 **mytigate**, **mittigate**, 7 **medigate** ; also *pa. t.* 6 *Sc.* **metigat**. [f. L. *mītigāt-*, ppl. stem of *mītigāre*, f *mīti-s* mild, gentle. Cf. F. *mitiger* (OF. also *mitiguer*), Sp. *mitigar*, It. *mitigare*]

1. *trans.* To render (a person, his mind, disposition, or mood) milder, more gentle, or less hostile; to appease, mollify. Now *rare.*

1432-50, 1531 [see Mitigate *pa pple*]. 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks 57/1 Where the king toke displeasure, she would mitigate & appease his mind 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* II (1636) 21 The Cheese was invented .. to mitigate the minds or hearts of Tyrants 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com London* 8 Such Commissioners were mittigated, in respect of some clauses perilous to the Commissioners, and approved of for the time to come 1761 Hume *Hist Eng* I. viii. 178 The Cardinal of Pavia tooke care..to mitigate the pope by the accounts which he sent of that princes conduct. 1855 Pusey *Doctr Real Presence* Note S § 75. 694 S. Leo the Great.. mitigated Generic, when Rome was taken. 1859 J Brown *Rab & F* (1862) 18 The severe little man was mitigated, and condescended to say 'Rab, ma man, puir Rabbie'.

2. To render (anger, hatred, etc.) less fierce or violent; to appease.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxxxv. 271 The preestys. to the entent to myttygate .the cruelty e of the sayd tyrauntes, dyd open them the ornamentys of the sayde churche. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II 1554 O glorious virgin Mettigate the malice of Richard our lorde 1558 Bp Watson *Serv. Sacram* xviii 116 To mitigate Goddes dyspleasure *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) I 302 Thir goode wordis mettigat and assuadgit the Duike of Albanneis anger. 1579-80 North *Plutarch, Sylla* (1595) 503 To mitigate somewhat the peoples ill will towards him 1656 in *Verney Mem.* (1894) III 317 [Luce begs Sir Ralph to do his best] to medigate my lady's anger against her daur 1777 Robertson *Hist Amer* V (1778) II 90 Montezuma addressed them with every argument that could mitigate their rage 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I III vi 379 The envoys interposed to mitigate the king's anger 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) IV 17 His [Socrates'] hostility towards the sophists . was not mitigated in later life

† b. To relax the violence of (one's actions, etc.)

c 1470 Henryson *Mor Fab* VII (*Lion & Mouse*) xl, To remit sum tyme ane grit offence, And mitigate with mercy crueltie 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 39 Mitigate by measure your proude hastie language 1549 *Compl. Scot* Prol 13 Dame fortoune vil mittigat hyr auen crualte

3. To alleviate (physical or mental pain); to lessen the violence of (a disease), to lighten the burden of (an evil of any kind).

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) V 389 A man nesynge, peple beynge by use to say 'Criste helpe the', and make a crosse on their mowthe to mitigate that passion 1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* III liii 241 Comforte me, good lorde, in my exyle mytygate my sorowe 1541 R Copland *Guydon's Quest Chirurg* O j b, Anoynte it [*sc* the place] with oyle of Roses to mytygate the smert 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet* 5 It is wisedome warely to mitigate, by protestacion, the evill that is in them 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I x. 26 And dieted with fasting every day, The swelling of his woundes to mitigate 1591 Sparry tr *Cattan's Geomancie* B ij, The Iasper stone . hath vertue to mittigate Kernels of the flesh. 1655 Culpepper, etc *Riverius* VI. I 132 At first the pain will seem to encrease, but afterward, it will be mitigated, and cease 1715 Addison *Freeholder* No 12 P 2 Government mitigates the inequality of power among particular persons. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scotl* I. Wks 1813 I 29 Princes of greater abilities were content to mitigate evils which they could not cure 1804 Abernethy *Surg Obs* 92 Nothing mitigated her sufferings so much as lint dipt in a solution of opium 1824 J H Newman *Hist Sk.* (1873) II II iii 256 He gave himself up to the composition of those works which mitigated his political sorrows 1895 R. L Douglas in *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 The king does his best..to mitigate the disastrous effects of the blunders of his middle life

† b. *pass.* To be relieved *of* a burden. *Obs. rare.*

1644 Hastings Ingram *Let to Ld Denbigh* 19 Aug, Y° countrie expecteth by yor justice to be mitigated of yor to heavie pressures.

4. To abate the rigour or severity of (a law); to render less stringent or oppressive. ? *Obs.*

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks 641/1 Yet are the lawes of the church mitigated 1563 *Homelies* II *Fasting* II 98 b, It may lawfully alter, change, or mitigate those Ecclesiasticall decrees & orders 1683 *Brit. Spec* 61 Where he sees the Laws rigorous or doubtful he may mitigate and interpret them.

† b. To lessen the stringency of (an obligation).

1651 C. Cartwright *Cert Relig* I. 2 Your Majesty knows ..my obligation to him, which difference in opinion shall never mitigate in point of affection.

5. To reduce the severity of (a punishment). Also, † to lower, moderate (a price).

a 1533 [see Mitigate *pa pple*]. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 To diminish or mitigate the penalties. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c 7 Suche Lordes .. shall .. haue the same auctorite to mittigate, and enhaunce the price of wynes.. as..occasion shall require. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV i 203, I haue spoke thus much To mitigate the iustice of thy plea. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel* I iv. I. (1651) 454 Those hard censures..are to be mitigated. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 76 That I may mitigate thir doom. 1850 Dickens *Bill-Sticking* in *Housek. Words* II 604 They were..fined five pounds.. but the magistrate. mitigated the fine to fifteen shillings. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 284 As she could not reverse the curse she did what she could to mitigate it by substituting for death a sleep of a hundred years' duration.

b. To render (a condition, custom) more humane.

1835 J B Robertson in *Von Schlegel's Philos. Hist* (1846) 39 Christianity first mitigated, and then abolished slavery. 1869 Lecky *Europ Mor.* (1877) I ii 252 Marcus Aurelius ..mitigated the gladiatorial shows.

6. To moderate, reduce to a more bearable degree (heat, cold, light); to temper the severity of (a climate).

1611 Tournfur *Ath. Trag.* II. iii, That but mitigates The heat 1611 Bible *Wisd* xvi 28 Sometime the flame was mitigated, that it might not burne vp the beasts that were sent against the vngodly. 1742 Collins *Oriental Ecl.* II. 24 Or moss-crown'd fountains mitigate the day. 1837 Lyell *Princ Geol* I i. viii. 226 The winter and summer temperatures being sometimes mitigated, and at others exaggerated, in the same latitude. 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Clive* (1899) 504 Many devices which now mitigate the heat of the climate, preserve health, and prolong life, were unknown. 1846 De Quincey *Antigone* Wks. 1860 XIV. 221 There were no stage lights, but . the general light of day was specially mitigated for that particular part of the theatre. 1860 Maury *Phys Geog. Sea* (Low) viii § 398 This current is felt as far as the Equator, mitigating the rainless climate of Peru as it goes, and making it delightful.

7. To lessen the gravity of (an offence); to palliate.

1719 Young *Revenge* III i, Then you must pardon me, If I presume to mitigate the crime 1862 Burton *Bk Hunter* (1863) 301 It may perhaps do something to mitigate Surtees's offence in the eye of the world.

8. With a quality as obj. To moderate (the severity, rigour, heinousness, etc., *of* something).

In recent times there has been a tendency to prefer this periphrastic use to the uses in which the vb takes a thing or condition as its object

1572 Golding *Calvin on Ps* lxviii 34 The harshnesse of the metaphor was to bee mitigated 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* V xxii § 20 We could greatly wish that the rigor of this their opinion were alayed and mitigated 1660 Wood *Life* (O H S) I 359 The strictness of the Lord's day was mitigated 1702 J. Purcell *Cholick* (1714) 165 To Mitigate the Violence of the Pain 1718 *Free thinker* No 10 69 No Consideration upon Earth can mitigate the Heinousness of the Crime 1849 James *Woodman* ix, One who strove to mitigate the bloody rigour of a civil war. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* ix 96 Cæsar interceded to mitigate the severity of the punishment.

† 9. In physical senses: To render mild; to free from acridity; to make (land) fruitful. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I 379 This tree . hath in it a certaine fat liquor and entreth into compositions of sweet ointments, for to mitigate the other olie 1654 R Codrington tr. *Justine* xliii 507 To exercise and mitigate the fields with ploughs.

10. *intr.* To become mitigated, to grow milder or less severe. *rare.*

1633 T James *Voy* 68 The cold did very little mitigate 1738 H Brooke *Jerus Deliv* I. 43 But as his Fears encrease, his Fires asswage Allay with Time, and mitigate with Age. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV lvii 235 The bitterness of popular feeling had very much mitigated

Mitigated (mi·tigeited), *ppl. a.* [f. Mitigate *v.* + -ed 1.] In senses of the verb.

1671 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. xxxii 199 The Fathers of the Mitigated Rule *Ibid* xxxv 232 The Mitigated Fathers Carmelites had bin attempting the same 1771 Smollett *Humph Cl.* 10 May, Saying, in a mitigated tone—'Surely I am much obliged—'. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 517 Who, though they perfectly abhor a despotick government, certainly approached more nearly to the love of mitigated monarchy, than [etc.]. 1810 *Sporting Mag* XXXV. 36 Fined in the mitigated penalty of ten pounds 1869 G Lawson *Dis Eye* (1874) 12 The solid mitigated nitrate of silver. 1884 Hunter & Whyte *My Ducats & My Dau* III, She was dressed in mitigated mourning.

Hence **Mi·tigatedly** *adv.*, in a mitigated degree.

1884 H James *Little Tour in France* xvi i, This young man..was mitigatedly monastic He had a big brown frock and cowl, but he had also a shirt and a pair of shoes.

Mitigating (mi·tigeiting), *vbl. sb.* [f. Mitigate *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Mitigate.

a 1683 Sidney *Disc Govt* III xv. (1704) 287 The power of mitigating is inseperable from that of instituting.

Mitigating (mi·tigeiting), *ppl. a.* [f. Mitigate *v.* + -ing 2.] Alleviating, extenuating, palliating.

1612 Webster *White Devil* F 2, Beare me hence, Vnto this house of what's your mittigating Title? *Mon.* Of conueirities 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* Wks 1775 III 205 I have more than once applied to the judge on the behalf of such [highwaymen] as have had any mitigating circumstances in their case 1841 Macaulay *Ess., Hastings* (1850) 636 He could see no mitigating circumstances, no redeeming merit. 1903 R D Shaw *Pauline Epist.* 323 The Mosaic legislation [dealing with slavery] was essentially mitigating and restricting.

Mitigation (mitigei·ʃən). [ad. L. *mītigātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *mītigāre* to Mitigate. Cf. F. *mitigation* from 14th c.)] The action of mitigating; the fact or condition of being mitigated.

1. Abatement or relaxation of the severity or rigour of a law, penalty, or the like; alleviation of anything painful, oppressive, or calamitous; extenuation or palliation of an offence. *In mitigation* : by way of palliation (*of* an offence); in order to obtain a favourable modification (*of* judgement, a penalty, damages).

[1347-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 215/1 Si mitigation ne lui soit faite de sa dite ferme.] 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 252 Bote

for þi muchel Merci mitigacion I be-seche; Dampne me not on domes day for I dude so ille *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 206 Sobre and appeese suche folk as falle in furye, To trist and hevy do mytigacioun. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 651 For the mytigacion of his peynfull sykenesse. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xlviii. Wks. 924/1 Therfore nede we no such chaunge of the lawes for that purpose. But on yᵉ tother side, what harme would come of hys mytygacions,..the whole summe and sequele of hys deuises doe more than manifestly shew. 1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* (1539) 36 b, It somewhat profyteth in mitigation of excessiue heate. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, I. i. 70 How now for mittigation of this Bill, Vrg'd by the Commons? 1602 — *Twel. N* II. iii. 98 Ye squeak out your Coziers Catches without any mitigation or remorce of voice. 1622 BACON *Hen VII* 209 Their manner was to suffer them to languish long in Prison, and .. to extort from them great Fines and Ransomes, which they termed Compositions and Mitigations. 1664 H. MORE *Myst Iniq.* XIII. 44 As for the mitigation of the fault of either side from any exteriour circumstances, I briefly adde, That [etc.]. 1749 E. MOORE *Trial Selem* 318 These crimes successive on your trial Have met with proofs beyond denial, To which yourself with shame conceded, And but in mitigation pleaded 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 508 Though, as against the rightful executor or administrator, he cannot plead such payment, yet it shall be allowed him in mitigation of damages 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 221 She perspired .very freely, but without affording any mitigation of her pain. 1817 COBBETT *Taking Leave Countrymen* 13 The Wolves..flew upon the fleecy fools and devoured them and their lambs without mercy and without mitigation 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* i. 6 A mitigation of punishment. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I 339 The shorter address in mitigation of the penalty. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 45 William Henry murmured something in mitigation about its being an acrostic 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 24 July 5/1 All that could be done for him was to attempt some mitigation of his pain

b. quasi-*concr.* A circumstance that mitigates.

1789 BUTLER *Serm* Wks 1874 II 70 Mitigations and reliefs are provided for most of the afflictions in human life. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* vi. 4 This seeming mitigation but inflames; This fancy'd med'cine heightens the disease. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 240 Which God gave them as a mitigation of their ills.

†**2.** Softening (of words or statements); a qualification, limitation. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded. ¶¶ j b, The addition, detraction, or mitigation of woordes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii 306 Hee bringeth one Text, Iohn 16 13 .where (saith he) by *all truth*, is meant, at least, all truth necessary to salvation But with this mitigation, he attributeth no more Infallibility to the Pope, than to any man that professeth Christianity, and is not to be damned. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I xliv. 445 A third letter was written to the Chancellor, with more mitigation.

†**3.** Propitiation (of a person); taming (of an animal). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* xvii. 28 How gret the merci of God, and the mytigacioun of hym to men conuertende to hym [L. *et propitiatio illius conuertentibus ad se*] 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XVII. v § 5 The most envenomed serpents admit of some mitigation, and will not bite their benefactors.

†**4.** ? A soothing remedy. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 And ageyns hertis ffor mutigacions, Damysyns wiche withe her taste delyte, Fulle grete plente both of blak and white

Mitigative (mi·tigĕ·tiv), *a* and *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs* [ad. L. *mitigātīvus*, f. *mitigāre*: see MITIGATE *v.* and -IVE. Cf. F. *mitigatif*.]

A. *adj.* Tending to mitigate or alleviate; lenitive; also const. *of.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 235 þou schalt ȝeue him medicyns..þat ben mitigatif for to take awey þe akynge. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* Xj b, The fyfth fourme is vnguentum dulce mollyfycatyfe, resolutyfe, and mytygatyfe of the paynes of yᵉ synewes. 1566 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* III. 1. 49 b, A playster mitigatiue, and very gentle for Cankers. 1611 COTGR., *Mitigatif*, mitigatiue, lenitiue, appeasiue.

B. *sb.* Something that serves to mitigate or alleviate; a soothing remedy.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 217 Leie þerto mitigatiuis for to do awei þe akynge. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 196 Ayer of nature .[is] a gret mytigatiff. *c* 1530 *Remedy of Love* Prol. 20 Whiche may the feruence of loue aslake To the louer, as a mitigatiue.

Mitigator (mi·tigeĭtəɹ). Also 7-8 **-er.** [agent-n. f. L. *mitigāre*: see MITIGATE *v.*] One who or something which mitigates or alleviates; †a soothing remedy.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 53 A certain red ocre..which is..a great mitigator of all griefes and paines. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 257 Mitigaters are useful, either temperate or cold. 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac.* (1737) III. 23 The highest glory which cou'd be attain'd by mortal man, was to be mitigator or moderator of that universal tyranny already establish'd. 1869 BUSHNELL *Wom. Suffrage* vii. 139 They are no more mitigators now, but instigators rather.

Mitigatory (mi·tigeĭtəri), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **mitt-.** [ad. L. *mitigātōri-us*, f. *mitigāre*: see MITIGATE *v.* and -ORY².] **A.** *adj.* Tending or serving to mitigate; lenitive, alleviating; palliative.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 758 Then twixt his hands he brusde A sharpe and mitigatorie roote: which when he had infusde Into the greene well-cleansed wound, the paines he felt before Were well and instantly allaide. 1813 CROKER *Parl. Deb.* 18 Feb. in *Examiner* 27 Feb. 118/2 That.. Admiral had since received no mitigatory or restrained orders. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I 32 Whatever mitigatory explanations might be offered by the learned.

B. *sb.* Something which serves to mitigate; a lenitive or soothing remedy; a plea in extenuation.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 806 Hee mitigateth pains, with certain mittigatories, or anodynes. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 2 (1740) 316 He talks of hard Usages, and straining Points of Law, and such Mitigatories.

†**Mi·ting.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **mytyng, myghtyng,** 5-7 **mytting,** 6 **myten, myting, myteyng.** [f. MITE² + -ING³.] A diminutive creature. Often used as a term of endearment or of contempt.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xviii 113 With þat mytyng yf þat we be mette þer is no salue þat hym may saue *Ibid* xxxi. 305 þou mummeland myghtyng. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii 477 Hayll, praty mytyng! 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 494 A myten [*v. r.* myting], full of flyting. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 224 He calleth me his whytyng, His mullyng and his myting. — *Agst. Garnesche* iii. 115 For alle ys nat worthe a myteyng, A mekerell nor a wyteyng. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 9 Foule mismade mytting.

Mitis¹ (mi·tis). Also **mittis.** [a. G. *mitis* (*grun*); from the name of the manufacturer, Ignaz *Mitis* of Kirchberg (1771–1842).] *Mitis green*: Scheele's or Emerald green (see EMERALD 5 d).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 619 Mittis green is an arseniate of copper. 1853 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* VIII 329 Cupric Aceto-arsenite Schweinfurt Green, Vienna Green Imperial Green, Mitis Green. 1892 CHURCH *Chemistry Paints & Painting* s. v. *Scheele's Green*, Mittis Green.

Mitis² (mī·tis). *Metallurgy.* [Named by the inventor of the process, P. Östberg of Stockholm; app. from L. *mitis* mild, taken in the sense of MILD *a.* 8 b.] *Mitis casting*: a method of increasing the fluidity of molten iron (so as to render it possible to prevent the occlusion of air in the casting) by adding a minute quantity of aluminium to the charge in the crucible; also, a casting produced by this process. So *mitis-metal, process*, etc.

1885 T. NORDENFELDT in *Ironmonger* 9 May Suppl., On 'Mitis' Castings. 1886 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 14 Aug. 527/2 The 'Mitis process'. *Ibid* 528/1 In the United States and Sweden, Mitis Metal has already established itself as an article of commerce. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 12/1 The 1 20th part of 1 per cent of aluminium, when added to molten wrought iron will reduce the fusing-point of the whole mass some 500 degrees, and will render it extremely fluid, and thus enable wrought iron (or what are commercially known as 'Mitis'-castings of the most intricate character) to be produced. 1894 *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* XLIV. 476 Mitis Castings.—Stambke describes the method in use at the Mitis foundry at Chemnitz.

Mitkul, variant of MISKAL.

Mitom, mitome (məi·tɒm, -ōum). *Biol.* Also in mod. Latin form. [ad. mod.L. *mitōma* (mitŏ^u·mă), f. Gr. *μίτος* thread: see next and cf. *carcinoma, sarcoma*, etc.] Flemming's name for the mass of fibrils of protoplasm in the body of a cell

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* p. xxi, Protoplasm as a rule is more or less vesicular, consisting of a denser substance (mitome) enclosing droplets of a more fluid character (enchylema, paramitome) 1898 KLEIN & EDKINS *Elem Histol* 11 The divided nuclear mitoma. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Mitom.*

Mitosis (mitŏ^u·sis). Pl. **-oses** (-ŏ^u·sīz). *Biol.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μίτος* a thread of a warp: see -OSIS.] **a.** The splitting up into threads of a minute granular nucleus embedded in living protoplasm. Cf. KARYOMITOSIS. **b.** The figure presented by the nucleus at any stage in this process.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* p. xxii, The nuclear membrane is dissolved in mitosis and reconstituted round the new nuclei. 1891 *Lancet* 6 June 1269/1 The 'mitoses' are not of uniform size, but present the greatest variety in this respect in one and the same tumour. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* I. 65 Many of the corneal corpuscles.. can..be seen undergoing mitosis.

Hence **Mitotic** (mitŏ^u·sik) *a.* = MITOTIC.

1890 in *Century Dict* ; and in later Dicts.

Mitotic (mitŏ·tik), *a.* [f. MITOSIS : see -OTIC.] Pertaining to, connected with, characterized by, or exhibiting mitosis.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* p. xxii, The division of the protoplasm [of a cell] may be indirect or mitotic. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl* 10 Sept 584 The work of Flemming and his pupils in 1884 placed beyond doubt the mitotic reproduction of lymphocytes in these situations.

Hence **Mito·tically** *adv.*, by mitosis.

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Mitra (məi·tră). Also 7 **mi-, mythra.** [L., a. Gr. *μίτρα*: see MITRE *sb.*]

1. *Antiq.* A head-dress = MITRE *sb.*¹ 1 a.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 146 Above each doore is ingraven the Idea of a Majestique Monarch; his roabe is long, a Tiara or Mithra on his head. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 383 (ed. 2) 488 A magnificent luxuriance of curling hair restrained by the mitra.

2. *Bot.* †**a.** (see quot. 1775). **b.** (see quot. 1852).

1775 ASH, *Mitra*, the name of a plant, the mitreola. 1852 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms, Mitra*, used synonymously with galea, for 'Helmet'. Also, the thick, rounded, and folded pileus of some fungi.

3. *Surg.* 'A fillet or bandage applied on the head' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

Mitraillade (mi·trayad). [Fr., f. *mitraille-r*: see MITRAILLE *v.* and -ADE.] A wholesale execution or massacre by volleys of mitraille.

1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1840–50) III. xiii. § 115. 123 The inhuman mitraillades of Lyons

Mitraille (mi·tray, mitrāi·l), *sb.* Also anglicized **mitrail.** [F. *mitraille*, OF. *mi(s)traille* small money, pieces of metal; an altered form of OF. *mitaille*, f. *mite*: see MITE⁴.] Small missiles, as fragments of iron, heads of nails, etc. shot in masses from a cannon; now *spec.* small shot or projectiles fired from a mitrailleuse.

[1801 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict., Mitraille, Fr.* small pieces of old iron, such as heads of nails, &c, with which pieces of ordnance are frequently loaded.] 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. vi. 140 His .. purpose of meeting the assaulting column . with a pelting blast of mitrail. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed 3) s. v. *Mitrailleur*, A machine gun intended to throw *mitraille*, that is, groups of small projectiles, independently, to distances of 1000 yards

Hence **Mitrai·lle,** *v. rare* [cf. F. *mitrailler*], *trans.* to assail with mitraille.

1844 TH PARKER in J. Weiss *Life & Corr.* I. 225 The wretched Terrorists of the Revolution guillotined . and mitrailled, I know not how many.

Mitrailleur (mitrayŏr). [Fr., agent-n. f. *mitrailler* to fire mitraille (see MITRAILLE *v.*). In Littré only in sense 2.]

1. = MITRAILLEUSE 1. Also, see quot. 1876 **2.**

1869 FOSBERY in *Jrnl R. United Serv. Instit.* XIII. 540 Mitrailleur, the term I have adopted in the title of this paper, perhaps best of all expresses what is intended, namely, a weapon producing a hail storm of comparatively small projectiles. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed 3) s. v *Mitrailleur*, The *Nobel* mitrailleur is the one used in the Russian army. It is a ten-barrelled gun on the Gatling system. *Ibid.*, Mr. Hale has invented a mitrailleur which fires five rockets at a time 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 1/2 The French mitrailleuse was only an adaptation of the Montigny mitrailleur.

2. One who works a mitrailleuse. *rare* —°.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Mitrailleuse (mitrayŏz). [Fr., fem. agent-n. formed as prec.] A breech-loading machine-gun with a number of barrels fitted together, so arranged that it can discharge small missiles simultaneously in large quantities with great rapidity, or singly in rapid succession

It was introduced into the French army about 1868 and first brought into service in the Franco-German war of 1870–1. There are many varieties of this gun, with qualifying names prefixed.

1870 *Times* 23 July 10/3 The Emperor is reported to have constantly had the mitrailleuses brought to St Cloud to be tested under his own eyes. . The mitrailleuse is, perhaps, relied upon to do for France in the present war what in the last the needle gun did for Prussia. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 34 Our mechanical contrivance will only make the age of the mitrailleuse more abhorred than that of the guillotine 1902 R. W CHAMBERS *Maids of Paradise* i. 14 A battery of Montigny mitrailleuses passed.

Mitral (məi·trăl), *a.* and *sb* Also 8 **mytrale.** [a F. *mitral*, ad. mod.L. *mitrālis*, f. L. *mitra*: see MITRE *sb* and -AL.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a mitre.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. i 190 The Field is Iupiter, a Crowne Mitrall Imperiall Sol, garnished and enriched with sundry precious Gems, Proper. *Ibid., margin*, A Crowne Imperiall Mitrall 1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* XII 54 Which Mytrall Ornament is only preserued for eminent and higher Priests. 1658 SIR T BROWNE *Gard Cyrus* II in *Hydriot.* etc 41 The mitrall Crown, which common picture seems to set too upright and forward upon the head of Aaron.

2. *Anat.* **Mitral valve:** The left auriculo-ventricular valve of the heart, so called from its shape (see quot. 1872); formerly it was considered as two valves. Also called *bicuspid valve.*

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys Dict.* (ed 2), *Mitrales Valvulæ*, see *Episcopales.*] 1705 W COWPER in *Phil Trans.* XXV. 1974 The Mitral and Semilunary Valves of the Left Ventricle of the Heart. 1860 O W. HOLMES *Prof Breakf.-t.* xi. 227 Heart hits as hard as a fist,—bellows-sound over mitral valves. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 408 The left auriculo-ventricular opening is guarded by two flaps, forming what is called the mitral valve, from a fancied resemblance to a bishop's mitre

b. *Anat.* and *Path.* Of or pertaining to the mitral valve.

1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 207 Constriction of the mitral orifice. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v. *Regurgitation, Mitral regurgitation* .. means the reflux of blood through the left auriculo-ventricular opening, during the contraction of the left ventricle 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 406 With mitral and tricuspid insufficiency 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Mitral area*, the area in which the sounds produced at the mitral valve are best heard.

B. *sb.* = *Mitral valve.*

[1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Mitrales*, are two Valves at the Orifice of *Vena pulmonalis*, in the Left Ventricle of the Heart.] 1835 J. HOPE in *Cycl. Pract. Med* IV 424/1 Extreme contraction of the mitral can be detected by the characters of the pulse, and the assemblage of other signs. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 450 A. contracted mitral. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 25 The degree of stenosis of the mitral is generally more severe than that of the tricuspid.

Mitrate (məi·trĕit), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *mitrāt-us* wearing a turban, f. *mitra*: see MITRE *sb.* and -ATE.] Having the shape of a mitre or bonnet.

1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 22 The umbrella is sub-cylindrical and mitrate. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 1 Receptacle..mitrate

Mitre (məi·təɹ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4-5 **mytir,** 4-7 **mytre, -er,** 5 **mytyre, mytor,** 6 **mytyr, myttor, mytter, mither, meeter,** 6- **miter,** 4- **mitre.** [ad. F. *mitre* (= Pr., Sp. *mitra*, It. *mitra, mitria*, ON. *miltr, miltra*), ad. L. *mitra*, a. Gr. *μίτρα* (Ionic *μίτρη*) belt, girdle, head-band, turban.]

1. a. *Antiq.* As rendering of Gr. *μίτρα*, L. *mitra*: A headband or fillet worn by ancient Greek women; also, a kind of head-dress common among Asiatics, the wearing of which by men was regarded by the Romans as a mark of effeminacy.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* iii. 19 In that dai the Lord shal don awei the armcercles, and mytris, and combys, and tibanes. — *Judith* xvi. 10 She bond togidere hir crisp heris with a mitre. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3204 Judith hire clothis didde on most ffestyvale faire and swete With mytre hire heved arraied 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 13 And like a Persian mitre on her hed Shee wore. *c* 1614 MURE *Dido & Æneas* II 417 His curled head with Phrygian mytre [*Æn.* IV. 216 *Mæonia mitra*] guised. 1647 A. ROSS *Mystag. Poet.* ii. (1675) 40 Bacchus used to wear a Mitre, which is the proper attire of women 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* VI 72 These, Miters emulate, Those, Turbans are 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., s. v., Servius makes it a matter of reproach to the Phrygians that they were dressed like women, inasmuch as they wore mitres.

¶ Used by Chapman and Pope for the Homeric *μίτρη*, which means a belt or girdle.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 719 Oresbius, that did wear The gaudy mitre 1716 POPE *ibid.* 870 Oresbius, in his painted mitre gay. [Gr. *οἱ ζωννύσκατο μίτρην.*]

†**b.** Applied by travellers in the 16–17th c. to the turban or the long conical cap worn by certain Asiatic peoples; also, rarely, applied to other kinds of head attire worn in remote countries. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xiv. 128 They weare . on their head a long myter 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* v. xxix. 420 The maides were clothed in new garments, wearing vpon their heads myters made of rods covered with this mays. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 227 About their heads they wreath great rowles of Callico, of silke and gold,..they call them shashes, in past times (especially those worne by Kings) Cydarims or Tyaraes, with us call'd Mithers.

2. A sacerdotal head-dress.

a. *Hebrew Antiq.* Used (after L. *mitra*, Vulg., and *μίτρα*, LXX.) for the ceremonial turban of the high priest (Heb. מִצְנֶפֶת *miṣnepheth*, צָנִיף *ṣānîph*); also (in Wyclif and the Douay Bible, though not in the other versions) for the head-dress of the ordinary priests (Heb. מִגְבָּעֹת *migbāʿōth*; Coverdale and the Bible of 1611 'bonnet', 1884 Revised 'headtire').

For the 'mitre' of the English Bible of 1611 the Vulgate has *cidaris* or *tiara* (*mitra* only in Exod. xxxix), its *mitra* is the 'bonnet' of the English Bible. Wyclif's rendering of *cidaris* by 'mytre' is noteworthy, as probably indicating that the word was already current in English (in sense 1 b).

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xvi. 4 He [*sc.* Aaron] shal be gyrd with a lynnen gyrdil, and a lynnen mytre he shal putte to the heed — *Zech.* iii. 5 Putte ȝe a cleane cappe or mytre [1535 COVERDALE a fayre myter, 1611 a faire miter, 1884 (*Revised*) a fair mitre (*margin*, or turban)] vpon his heued 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXIX (1495) 687 The myter of the cheyf preest was shape to the liknesse of the herbe weybrede. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1589. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. II § 6 470 Iaddus the high Priest with his miter. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* IV. II 145, I took away The High Priest's mitre, long since threadbare grown

b. *Eccl.* A head-dress forming part of the insignia of a bishop in the Western Church, and worn also by certain abbots and other ecclesiastics as a mark of exceptional dignity. In its modern form, it is a tall cap, deeply cleft at the top, the outline of the front and back having the shape of a pointed arch; the material has usually been white linen or satin, embroidered and often jewelled; but mitres of gold or silver have also been used.

The application of *mitra* in med.L. to the episcopal head-dress was doubtless suggested by its occurrence in the description of the attire of the Jewish high-priest. (See a.)

In the Anglican church after the Reformation, the mitre, though theoretically part of the episcopal insignia, was seldom actually worn except at coronations down to that of George III. In recent times some bishops have revived its use on special ceremonial occasions.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* II. 398 Bishopis..shulden knowe bobe Goddis lawes; and þis token þei beren on hem, whanne þei hilen hem wiþ her mytir. *c* 1393 CHAUCER *Gentilesse* 7 Al were he mytre [*Caxton* mytor] croune or dyademe. 1432 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 27 Also a myter of cloth of gold set with stones. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lxiii. 219 He [*sc.* the abbot] called all his couent, and chargyd them .. to reuest them selues with crosse and myter & copes, to receyue Huon 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 33 Dyvers by-shoppes and abbottes in their mytteres. *Ibid.* 50 The by-shoppe in his myttor. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Dec., There was a silver mitre with episcopal robes, born by the Herauld before the herse [of the Bishop of Hereford] 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I 395 Our Panther, The crosier wielded and the mitre wore. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 508 The episcopal coronet-Mitres, though worn in some of the Lutheran churches (as in Sweden), have fallen into utter desuetude in England, even at Coronations.

transf. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* v. 48 Upon their heads they carry a Miter of paper. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Ad Sect. xv 161 The Crown of Thorns was his Miter. 1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* p. xl, In Egyptian monuments we find the symbols of priesthood .., such as . a high cap or mitre, indicative of authority.

c. Used as the symbol of the episcopal office or dignity.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 36, I [*sc.* Love] bar both crosse and mytre, to yeve it where I wolde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 258 The Mitre with the Diademe He hath thurgh Supplantacion. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxiii. 103 What cite I forraine matters, when our natiue Stories yeeld Of Myters medling with our Sword an ouerplenteous feeld? 1642 HEYWOOD *Reader here you'l plainly see*, etc. 2 As Wolstan, Becket, Wolsey,..And their successors,..Would make the Miter levell with the Crowne! *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Irish Archæol. & Celtic Soc. 1879) I. I. 101 To indeere himself unto the Councell, that they may speake a good worde for him to enjoy a meeter. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 10 Jan. (O. H. S.) II. 88 Learning being reckon'd a very ordinary Qualification for ye Mitre. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* ii. 240 Stars (Such as on Hough's unsully'd Mitre shine, Or beam, good Digby, from a heart like thine). 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 491 Baxter..refused the mitre of Hereford. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 526 James II could not get a mitre for Petre.

d. *Her.* The representation of a (bishop's) mitre. (In British heraldry borne, instead of helmet and crest, over the arms of episcopal sees; in the arms of a few sees it occurs also as a charge.)

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. ii. 193 He beareth Sable, a Miter with two Labels Argent. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., In Germany, several great families bear the mitre for their crest; to shew that they are advocates, or feudataries of antient abbies, or officers of bishops, &c. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 369 In fancy sees him..ride In coach with purple lined, and mitres on its side. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s. v., Those [*sc.* the arms of the sees] of Norwich and Chester have three mitres. 1885 *Fairholt's Costume* II. Gloss. 286 The row of strawberry leaves around the modern archbishop's mitre is an invention of modern engravers. 1894 WOODWARD *Eccles. Her.* 101 The mitre of the Bishops of Durham is represented as rising out of a ducal coronet.

e. *slang.* A hat.

1896 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang, Mitre* (University), a hat.

3. Used as the name of various taverns and hotels, etc., as the *Mitre Tavern*, a famous place of resort in Shakspere's time. Also *attrib.*

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* v. H, This will be a True feast, a right Miter supper 1611 BARRY *Ram-Alley* II. D 3, Meete me straite At the Myter doore in Fleet street. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midn.* II E 3, Come, weele to the Miter in Bredstreete, weele make a mad night on't 1661–6 WOOD *City of Oxford* (O. H. S.) III. 152 This High-German fell sick at his arrival, in the Miter inne

4. †**a.** The 'head' or 'cap' of an alembic. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 139 Like as in a Limbeck, th' heat of Fire Raiseth a Vapour, which still mounting higher To the Still's top; when th' odoriferous sweat Above that Miter can no further get, It softly thickning, falleth drop by drop

b. A cowl for a chimney (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

5. *Hist.* A base coin current in Ireland during the last half of the 13th c. (see quot.).

1749 J. SIMON *Irish Coins* 15 note, Other foreign coins called Mitres, Lionines, . Eagles, &c. from the stamp or figures impressed on them, were..uttered here for pennies, though not worth half a penny.

6. *Conch.* A mitre-shell.

1840 SWAINSON *Malacology* 98 The *Mitrinæ*, or mitres, where the spire is always acute [etc.] 1861 CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Inst. for* 1860, 180 Family Fasciolariadæ (Tulip-shells and Mitres).

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *mitre-bearer, -gold, -superstition*; *mitre-crowned, -missing, -shaped* adjs.; *mitre-wise* adv.; **mitre-flower**, 'a plant of the genus *Cyclamen*' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **mitre-mushroom**, an edible mushroom (*Helvella crispa*), so called from the shape of the pileus; **mitre-shell**, any one of numerous species of marine univalve shells of the genus *Mitra* (the shape in some species resembles that of a mitre); **mitre-snake**, 'a slender colubrine serpent (genus *Contia*), especially *C. episcopa*, of the Mexican borderland' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xviii. 127 The long train of proctors,..*mitre bearers, and incense bearers. 1885 W. J. FITZPATRICK *Life J. N. Burke* I. 17 Dr. Butler..*mitre-crowned, singing the High Mass at St. Finbar's. 1820 MILMAN *Fall Jerus.* (1821) 114 The breastplate gems, and the pure *mitre-gold, Shine lamplike. 1840 L. HUNT *Dram. Wks. Wycherley, Congreve*, etc., *Biog. Congreve* p. xxxiii, Bravo, Doctor Young! With leave of thy very gloomy, *mitre-missing, and most erroneous 'Night Thoughts' [etc.] 1854 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* IX. 156 c, *Helvella crispa* (the *Mitre Mushroom). 1766 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 169/1 The *mitre shap'd aloe. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., **Mitre-shell*, the English name of the smooth and slender buccinum, with a split rostrum *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* II (1652) 30 To binde this *Miter superstition with the reall cords of truth. 1662 GREENHALGH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 280 A very light cap with its corners standing streight and upwards, *mitre wise. 1844 THACKERAY *May Gambols* Wks. 1900 XIII. 442 The dinner-table set out, the napkins folded mitrewise.

Mitre (mai·tə), *sb.*[2] Also **miter**. [Of somewhat uncertain origin: perh., as is usually assumed, a transferred use of prec., but the development of sense is not easy to explain.

Possibly there may be a reference to the early form of the episcopal mitre, which had a vertical band bisecting a rectilinear angle at the top.]

1. In Joinery and other mechanical arts: A joint (also *mitre-joint*) in which the line or plane of junction makes an angle of 45° with the side of each of the two pieces joined, so that the adjacent sides meet in a right angle; the shaped end or edge of a piece of material intended to form such a joint with another; an angle or slope of 45°. Now sometimes applied to any joint in which the angle made by the sides of the joined pieces is bisected by the line of junction.

Keyed mitre: a mitre-joint strengthened by the insertion of keys (KEY *sb.* 9). *Lapped mitre*: a combination of the lap and mitre joints.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* IV. 60 By Miters are meant the joining of two pieces of wood, so as the Joynt makes half a Square 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Mitre*, in Architecture, is the Workmen's Term for an Angle that is just 45 degrees, or half a right one; and if it be a quarter of a Right Angle, they call it a *Half Mitre*. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 589 A lapped mitre. 1850 *Parker's Gloss. Archit.*, *Mitre*, the line formed by the meeting of mouldings or other surfaces, which intersect or intercept each other at an angle 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 489/1 A keyed mitre. 1880 *Coach Builders' Art Jrnl.* I. 71, I drive all home, and cut the mitres and joints on the body single-handed, thus making a better job by single saw cut than can be obtained by solid mitre made at bench 1882 J. LUKIN *Picture Frame Making* 2 These [mouldings] need only be sawn to a mitre or angle of 45 deg. 1901 *S. Black's Illustr. Carp. & Build., Home Handicrafts* 28 The amateur measures off four pieces for the sides of his quadrangle [*sc.* the frame], allowing for the mitre. 1902 A. MORRISON *Hole in Wall* 337 Now a lock of that sort joins in an angle or mitre at the middle, where the two sides meet like a valve, pointing to resist the tide.

2. Short for *mitre-square*.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* V. 85 As the Square is made to strike an Angle of 90 Degrees, and the Miter an Angle of 45 degrees, so the Bevil [etc.] 1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Bevel*, The make and use of it [*sc.* the bevel] are much the same as those of the common square and mitre, except that those are fixed, the first at an angle of ninety degrees and the second at forty five. 1877 *Amateur Handicraft* 77 The carpenter's Try square, T-Square and Mitre. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

3. Short for *mitre-wheel*.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 291 When it happens that . the wheels y', fig. 322, are mitres. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* fig. 3182 d, Miters.

4. = GUSSET 2. (Cf. MITRE *v.*[2] 3.)

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 305 In dividing the stitches to form the Gusset or Mitre, place double the number [etc.]. 1892 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 2/4 There are no buttons at the back [of the overcoat], but a finish is lent by mitres being worked in

5. *Comb.*, **mitre-arch**, the curve formed by the mitre or junction of two curved surfaces, as in groining, etc.; **mitre-bevel** = *mitre-square*; **mitre-block, board**, (*a*) a joiner's mitre box; (*b*) = *mitre shooting-board*; **mitre box**, a joiner's templet with kerfs or guides for the saw in cutting material for mitre-joints; also, a similar tool for mitring printers' rules; **mitre-bracket**, each of the angle-brackets in the bracketing of a moulded cornice; **mitre-cap**, a cap of a newel terminating a handrail to which it is mitred; **mitre-clamp**, a clamp with mitred ends; hence *mitre-clamped*; **mitre-cramp**, a cramp to secure a glued mitre-joint while it is drying; **mitre-cut**, 'a groove cut in the surface of plate-glass for ornamentation' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890) having a bottom angle of nearly 90°; **mitre-dovetail, dovetailing**, a combination of the mitre and dovetail joints; also *attrib.*; **(cross) mitre drain** (see quot. 1838); **mitre-gauge** (see quot. 1875); **mitre-iron, -jack** (see quots.); **mitre-joint** (see sense 1); so **mitre-jointed** *a.*, furnished with a mitre-joint; **mitre-line**, any line which bisects a mitre-joint; **mitre-machine** = *mitring-machine*; **mitre-plane**[1] [PLANE *sb.*[2]], a plane having the iron set obliquely across the face of the stock; **mitre-plane**[2] [PLANE *sb.*[3]], the plane in which the mitre-joint lies; **mitre post**, each of the chamfered outer posts of a pair of lock-gates which, when closed, present an angular face to the stream; **mitre rule**, a plasterers' tool (see quot.); **mitre-seating** *a.*, (of a valve) that has an annular seating turned to an angle of 45°; **mitre shooting-board**, a shooting-board used in chamfering the edges of wood; **mitre sill**, the sill of a lock-gate which presents an angular face to the stream when closed; **mitre square**, a 'square' with the blade set immovably at an angle of 45° for striking lines on something to be mitred, also sometimes applied to the bevel; **mitre-valve**, a puppet valve having its face and seat inclined 45° to its axis; **mitre-wheel**, each of a pair of bevelled cog-wheels, the axes of which are at right angles, and which have their teeth set at an angle of 45°.

1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 16 To find the Angle, or *Mitre Arch of a . Groin. 1815 *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.) s. v. *Bevel*, [An instrument] which answers for a square, a common bevel, and a *mitre bevel of forty-five degrees. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 503 *Mitre block. 1871 AVELING *Carpentry & Join.* 61 A saddle or block, known as a Mitre block or box 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, **Mitre Board*. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Mitre Board* 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* V. 88 Another way of Drawing, or striking out of Squares, Miters, and several Bevils is with a Tool called a *Miter Box. 1875–84 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Miter-box. 1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 14 To find the .. *Mitre-Bracket of a Cove. 1820 P. NICHOLSON *Staircases & Handrails* 7 *Mitre-cap. is a block of wood, turned to some agreeable figure, used in dog legged stairs to terminate the handrail. 1825 *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.) s.v. *Clamp*, *Mitre clamp. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 602 Boards keyed and clamped, mortise-clamped, and *mitre-clamped 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 90 The last method to be

mentioned..may be termed *mitre-dovetail grooving. 1873 TARN *Tredgold's Carpentry* 240 *Mitre-dovetailing. 1878 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 97/2 Other drains are made under the roadway which, from their form, are termed *cross *mitre drains.* Their plan is in shape like the letter V. . The construction of mitre drains is [etc.]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Miter gage*, a gage to determine the angle of a miter-joint in picture frames, moldings, etc. 1894 HASLUCK *Woodworker's Handi-bk.* xiii. 121 The use of an adjustable mitre gauge. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I 197 [A faggot of iron] made of a round bar in the center, and a group of bars of angular section, called *mitre iron, around the same. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* Suppl., **Miter Jack*, a templet used in making and fitting all kinds of small miters on moldings 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III 367/2 [A plane] for the fitting and framing of *Miter and Bevil Joynts. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L* p. 196 The mitre joint of two contiguous bars. *Ibid* § 276, I chose them to be *mitre-jointed at the angles. 1678 MOXON *Mech Exerc* v. 85 A *Miter line. 1890 W J. GORDON *Foundry* 155 The cutting of the louvres, which a boy does on a *mitre machine. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 367/2 The *Miter Plain. 1894 C. P B. SHELLEY *Workshop Appl* 44 Mitre planes are intended for planing across the grain 1883 P. NICHOLSON *Pract Build.* 173 The upper mouldings are mitred together, so that the *mitre-plane may be perpendicular to the horizon. 1838 *F. W. Simms' Publ Wks. Gt Brit* II 6 The gates are made water tight at the *mitre posts, by being rubbed dry the one upon the other. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop* XXV. 177/1 The *mitre or joint rule is eighteen inches long by three inches wide, and about an inch thick, bevelled off to a thin edge about an inch wide. 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk* 111 The *mitre seating cone-valves .. are often considered easier to make than the ball valves 1903 *Cassell's Cycl Mechanics* VI 167/2 A *mitre shooting board. 1841 BREES *Gloss. Civ Engin.* s. v *Lock*, The bottom framings, against which the gates are shut, are called *mitre sills. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* v. 84 The *Miter square . is used for striking a Miter line, as the Square is to strike a square line 1850 *Archæol. Jrnl* VII. 403 What is technically called a mitre square 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, **Miter-valve.* 1833 LOUDON *Encycl Archit.* Gloss., **Mitre wheel* 1844 STEPHENS *Bk Farm.* II. 295 Each of the screws is mounted with a small mitre-wheel.

Mitre (mə͡i təɹ), *v.*[1] [f. MITRE *sb.*[1]; cf. early mod F. *mitrer*, *mittrer*, Sp., Pg *mitrar*, It. *mitrare*, *mitriare* (Baretti), OIt *metrare*, med L. *mitrāre*.] *trans.* To confer or bestow a mitre upon, to raise to a rank to which the dignity of wearing a mitre belongs. Chiefly in pa. pple. *mitred*, invested *with* something by way of mitre.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 25 Bischopis mytrid wiþ two hornys figuren þat bei schulden þoru good ensaumple putte þe folk fro vicis to virtues. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 341/1 Mytryn, *mitra* 1801 COLERIDGE in C K Paul *W. Godwin* (1874) II. 74 It was once clothed and mitred with flame. 1804 J GRAHAME *Sabbath* 332 Mitred with a wreath Of nightshade 1891 C E NORTON *Dante's Purgat.* XXVII. 176 Wherefore thee over thyself I crown and mitre.

Mitre (mə͡i təɹ), *v.*[2] Also miter [f. MITRE *sb* [2]]

1. *trans.* To join with a mitre-joint; to make a mitre-joint in; to cut or shape (the end of a piece of material) to a mitre. Also with *away*, *up* *To *mitre the square* to bisect the angle of a joint.

1731 [implied in MITRING *vbl sb*.] 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii 172 The profile out-line of some corner of it [*sc.* the moulding] where it is 'mitered', as the joiners term it. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit* § 1122 The slates to be all close-mitred, when two planes meet against a diagonal line, they are said to be mitred 1842 GWILT *Archit* § 2285 (1859) 607 Steps and risers mitred to cut string, and dovetailed to balusters *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig* (Weale) 116 They are mitred into the gunwale. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 65 Such work as mitring up a box. 1881 YOUNG *Ev Man his own Mech.* § 452 The edges are bevelled or mitred away

b. *intr.* To form a mitre, meet in a mitre-joint.

1880 P. NICHOLSON *Staircases & Handrails* 28 The part that mitres upon the riser below. 1875 *Encycl. Brit* II. 467/2 A moulding returned upon itself at right angles is said to mitre In joinery the ends of any two pieces of wood of corresponding form cut off at 45° necessarily abut upon one another so as to form a right angle, and are said to mitre.

2. a. *Bookbinding.* **b.** *Printing.* See quots.

1875 [cf. MITRED *ppl a.*[2]]. 1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* XXII 119 As a general rule morocco is always mitred. *Ibid.* 121 Carefully mitreing the corners where any lines are used. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab. Mitre*, to chamfer..the ends of rules in order that they may join closely in forming a border.

3. *Needlework.* To make an angle in (a straight strip or band, etc.) by cutting out a three-cornered piece and uniting the resulting edges.

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 27 To make corners of a hem ..they should be 'mitred'.

Mitre, obs form of METRE *v.*

Mitred (mə͡i təd), *ppl a*[1] [f. MITRE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] + -ED. Cf. med.L. *mitrātus*.]

1. Entitled or privileged to wear a mitre. *Mitred abbot* (= med.L. *abbas mitratus*): an abbot invested by the pope with the privilege of wearing a mitre; hence *mitred abbey* (med.L. *beneficium mitratum*), an abbey ruled by a mitred abbot.

In England before the Reformation the mitred abbots were members of the House of Lords.

c 1380 [see MITRE *v.*[1]]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C v. 193 More þan al by marchaunts oþer þy mytrede bisshopes, Oþer lumbardes of lukes þat lyuen by lone as Iewes. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II E iij, Whiche of them shuld be highest in that mitred kingdome of idlenesse. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 368 The bishops .. and .. a few other mitred men. 1648 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vi. 139 One Bishop and two Mitred Abbats. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorks.* (1662) II. 190 Selby, where after he [Henry] founded a Mitred-Abby. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 67 The bishop .. related that conference to a friend of his, a dignified but not a mitred clergyman. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 473 The methodist parson and the mitred bishop. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist* III. xx 445 The mitred and parliamentary abbeys were not identical.

2. Wearing or adorned with a mitre.

c 1420 LYDG. *Story of Thebes* 4186 As a bisshop, mytred, in his stalle. 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* ccxliv. 300 Bisshops reuessed and mytered with senscers to welcome the kyng 1562 in *Rep on Foedera* E. II 48 The impure assemblie of those shaven fathers, those myteryd and redd-hattyd fellowes [at Trent] 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 112 He shook his Miter'd locks, and stern bespake 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 202 Your fangs you fastened on the mitred crown 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev.* 153 We will have her [*sc* religion] to exalt her mitred front in courts and parliaments. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W* xv, The mitred Baldwin, in his hand Holding a taper, at the altar stood. 1850 TYMMS *Bury Wills* (Camden) 229 A leaden token bears on the obverse a mitred head. 1863 J R WALBRAN *Mem Fountains Abbey* (Surtees) 147 The abbot robed and mitred standing under a trifoliated canopy

b. Bearing a representation of a mitre. *rare.*

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) II 464, I see the mitred coach come rolling along 1772–9 W MASON *Eng Garden* IV. 106 The fane conventual there is dimly seen, The mitred window, and the cloister pale.

3. Formed like a mitre, having a mitre-shaped apex; *Nat. Hist.* in specific names (= mod.L. *mitrātus*)

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 277 With mitred hats, with oynted bush and beard. 1860 *Chamb. Encycl.* s. v *Basilisk*, The Mitred or Hooded Basilisk (*Basiliscus mitratus*), a native of the tropical parts of America. 1887 HAY *Brit. Fungi* 140 *Helvella lacunosa*, the Mitred Helvel. 1897 H O FORBES *Hand-bk Primates* II. 137 The mitred langur, *Semnopithecus mitratus*.

Mitred (mə͡i təɹd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. MITRE *v.*[2] + -ED.] In the senses of the verb.

1775 ASH, *Mitred*, cut off at an angle of forty-five degrees. 1832 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 18 Mitred and glued borders. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2285 (1859) 607 If grooved for balusters, circular mitred and turned caps, such to be mentioned. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 90 Fig. 26 represents a still neater dovetail, and, as the edges are mitred together, is termed a mitred dovetail 1860 BURN *Gloss Techn Terms Building* 7 *Mitred Borders*, narrow widths of boarding placed round the front hearths to fireplaces. 1871 *Ringwalt's Amer. Encycl Printing*, Mitred Rules 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, *Mitred. (Bookbinding)*. Said of a fillet ornamentation when the lines unite exactly at their junction without overrunning 1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* XXII. 119 This [finishing with a full gilt back] is done in two ways, a 'run up' back and a 'mitred' back 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 3/2 Perpendicular mitred lines of insertion on the skirt.

Mitre-wort (mə͡i təɹwɒɹt). [f. MITRE *sb.*[1] + WORT.] A book-name for the genus MITELLA. *False mitre-wort*: a plant of the genus *Tiarella*.

1845 50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect Bot* App 176/2 *Tiarella cordifolia*, (mitre-wort). 1856 GRAY *Man Bot* (1860) 145 *Mitella*, Mitre-wort *Tiarella*, False Mitre-wort.

Mitridat(e, obs. forms of MITHRIDATE.

Mitriform (mə͡i trifɔ̄ɹm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *mitriformis*, f. *mitra* MITRE *sb.*[1]: see -FORM] **a.** *Bot* Resembling or shaped like a mitre; conical, hollow, and open at the base, the base being sometimes irregularly indented; applied to the calyptra of mosses and to certain fruits. **b.** *Conch* Shaped like a mitre-shell.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 322 The mitriform calyptra. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI. 446/2 [Of shells] Mitriform; spire produced, conic. 1881 R B WATSON in *Jrnl Linn. Soc.* XV 404 Shell,—high, mitriform, biconical.

Mitring (mə͡i tɹiŋ). *vbl sb.* [f. MITRE *v.*[2] + -ING[1]] The action of MITRE *v.*[2] in its various senses; also *concr.* the shaped end of a piece prepared to be mitred with another.

1731 W. HALFPENNY *Perspective* 31 The Mitering of the under side of every Square, must be drawn from the Point of Sight. 1778 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 2) I. 618 The thickness of the bracket, with its mitring to the riser 1852 SPIDEL *Organ* 158 Sometimes pipes require even a repeated mitering This mitering greatly influences the..tone of a pipe.

b. *attrib.*, as *mitring tool*, also *mitring block, board, box, saw*, etc. = mitre block, board, etc.; **mitring-machine** (see quots).

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 177/1 Tools used by the plasterer. There are also various mitring tools of iron or steel. 1871 *Ringwalt's Amer. Encycl Printing, Mitring Box*, a box used to facilitate the operation of cutting material that is to be mitred *Ibid., Mitring Machines*, various machines made for the purpose of mitring rules neatly and accurately 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Mitering-machine (Joinery)*, a machine for mitering or slanting the ends of pieces which are to be united by a miter joint. 1875 *Carpentry & Join* 39 *The Mitreing Box* is used to cut pieces of moulding at the right angle for picture and other frames.

† **Mitrous**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. MITRE *sb.* + -OUS.] Relating to a mitre or bishopric.

1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag*, *Monody Death of Dick* 137 When soft reclines in velvet pomp supreme Divinity, entranc'd in mitrous dream.

Mitry (mə͡i tɹi), *a. Her.* [f. MITRE *sb.* + -Y[1].] Charged with a number of mitres.

1847 *Gloss. Her*, *Mitry*. The word occurs in blazoning a bordure charged with eight mitres. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*

Mitt (mit). Also mit. Chiefly in *pl.* [Shortened from MITTEN *sb.*]

1. = MITTEN *sb.* 2.

1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 324/2 Silk mitts, and silk gloves. 1798 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* v. Wks. 1812 I. 304 Transform an old silk stocking into mits. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* I. 42 Dudley laughed, and took hold of her cherry fingers, that peeped out of her mits. 1828 SCOTT *Aunt Marg. Mirr.* Introd., The black silk gloves, or mitts. 1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* II. 575 Lace mitts *a* 1876 HT MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* I. 57 The long mits she wore.

transf. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 108 The hands and forearms of the women are tattooed with mitts, as in the Marshall Islands 1903 *Daily Record & Mail* 30 Dec. 7 A novel device for persons who do not know how to swim. It consists of a mitt or gauntlet. ..When fitted to the hand it forms webs between the fingers and the thumb. *Ibid.*, An elastic band which fastens the mitt to the wrist.

2. = MITTEN 1. † Also *slang*, a glove.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Mitts*, gloves 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 214 Waste Silk may be spun to make stockings, mits, &c but they will be coarse and ordinary 1856 KANE *Arct Explor* II. 1 24 Mitts of seal skin well wadded with sledge-straw 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.*, *Mitts*, a protection for the hands, covering the thumb in one space and the fingers in another, so that men wearing them can still handle ropes

3. *U.S. slang.* **a.** A hand. **b.** *A big mitt*: a mode of swindling at cards (see quot. 1905); hence a municipal scheme undertaken with a view to the private advantage of its promoters.

1901 H MCHUGH *John Henry* 10 I'm sitting on the sofa with one mitt lying carelessly on the family album and the other bunched around a $1 70 cane 1903 *Daily Chron.* 27 May 7/2 A 'big mit,' is a big boodle game, a graft. 1905 *Blackw Mag.* Jan 137/1 At the 'big mitt' game alone, an ingenious method of swindling by means of a stacked hand at stud poker, a vast profit was made

Mittain(e, mittan, obs. forms of MITTEN.

† **Mittane.** *Sc. Obs. rare* Also myttane, myttaine. [Of obscure origin: cf. MITTELL.] A bird of prey, a kind of hawk.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXII. 12 Forsett is ay the falconis kynd, Bot euir the mittane [*v.r* myttell] is haid in mynd. *Ibid* XXXIII. 73 The myttane and Sanct Martynis fowle

Mitted (mi·tĕd), *ppl. a* [f. MITT + -ED[2].] Wearing mitts or mittens.

1893 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 155/1 Reaching in deftly with mitted arms

† **Mittell.** *Sc. Obs. rare* Forms: 5 myttal, mytall, 6 myttell [Of obscure origin: cf MITTANE] 'A bird of prey of the hawk kind' (Jam.).

1457 *Sc Acts Jas II*, c 32 (1814) II 52 Vper foulys of reif as ernys bussardes gleddes and myttalles [*v.r* (1566) mittalis]. 1500–20 [see MITTANE].

Mitten (mi·tən). Forms: 4–5 meteyn(e, metayn, myteyn(e, mytan, -en, 5 meting, 5–6 myttan, -en, 5, 7–8 mittain, 6 mytayne, myttayn, mytton, 6–8 mitton, 6, 8–9 mittan, 7 mittaine, 7– mittin, -ing, 6– mitten. [a. F. *mitaine* (from 12th c.), of obscure origin; cf. F. *miton* gauntlet (16th c.), mitten (1738 in Littré), also Fr dial. *mite* mitten, and med.L. (13th c.) *mitana, mitanna* mitten, *mita* ? mitten.]

1. A covering for the hand, differing from a glove in having no divisions for the fingers, but provided with a separate receptacle for the thumb; worn either for warmth, or (e g. by hedgers and other workmen) to protect the hand from injury or pain in handling something. Also (now *dial.*: see *Eng. Dial Dict.*) applied to a thick winter glove.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard Prol.* 45 He þat his hand wol putte in this Mitayn He shal haue multiplyng of his grayn. *c* 1394 *P. Pl Crede* 428 Twey myteynes, as mete, maad all of cloutes; þe fyngers weren for-werd, and ful of fen honged. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb* I 1167 And botis, cokirs, myttens [L. *manicas de pellibus*] mot we were 1488 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II 393 A pare of metingis for hunting 1515 BARCLAY *Eglogues* IV. (1570) C iij/1 His furred mittens were of a curres skin 1563 *Homilies* II. *Excess of Apparel* 114 b, He that ruffleth in his corked slippers, trimme buskins, and warme mittons, is more redy to chyll for colde, then the poore labouryng man *a* 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i, Let not thy mittens abate the talons of thy authority, but gripe theft and whoredom wheresoever thou meet'st 'em 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl Exerc* II vii 126 December must be expressed with a horrid and fearefull aspect, at his backe a bundle of Holly, holding in furd Mittens the signe of Capricornus. 1662 *Plymouth Col Rec* (1855) IV. 12 There was found his capp, with his staffe and one mitting. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Jan., The Swede's Resident .. came to us out of bed in his furred mittens and furred cap. 1729 T. CONSETT *Pres St Ch. Russ* 157 *note*, The vulgar people .. with their .. gloves on, which are almost as large and strong as a hedger's mittins. 1742 MIDDLETON in *Phil. Trans.* XLII 161 A large Pair of Beaver Mittings .. which reach up as high as our Elbows. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mid.* xxi, Hastily and confusedly searching for his worsted mittans and staff. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii, [The crew] can get their wet mittens and stockings dried. 1884 Baby's mitten [see COMBINATION 10]

fig. phrase. 1668 J OWEN *Animadv. Fiat Lux* 311 Such stupid blockheads, as to be imposed on with Sophistry, that they may feel through a pair of Mittens.

b. Phrases. *To cast one's mitten*: to give the finishing stroke to, to kill (cf. CLAW *v.* 8). *To handle without mittens*: to treat unmercifully.

1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* G 4, I cast him here my Mitten vpon the quarrell. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed 2) 76 To handle without mittins. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Collog.* (1711) 178 He handled the Reverend Fathers without Mittens. 1742 FORBES *Jrnl. fr. Lond.* in *Ajax*, etc.

(1755) 30 They may come to lay up my mittens, an' ding me yavil, an' as styth as gin I had been elf shot.

c. *Her.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III xvui. (Roxb.) 110/1 He beareth Gules, a left hand Male Mitton. proper.

d. *slang pl.* (*a*) The hands. (*b*) Boxing-gloves.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict*, *Mittens*, the hands 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict*, *Mittens*, fists 1883 J GREENWOOD *Odd People* 56 That's their mittens they've got tied up in that hankercher They're fighting coves.

2. A sort of glove of lace or knitted work covering the forearm, wrist, and part of the hand, but not extending over the fingers; much worn by women at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and lately revived. Now more commonly MITT.

1755 JOHNSON, *Mittens*, gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers 1762 *Ann. Reg* 162 Their chief business was making silk nets, purses, and mittins 1795 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks 1812 IV. 187 On weekdays were black worsted mittens worn; Black silk on Sundays did her arms adorn 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 223 The sleeves came down just below the elbow, and were finished by a narrow white ruffle meeting her neat mittens 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iii, 'Hem!' said Miss La Creevy, coughing delicately behind her black silk mitten

b. *transf* See quot.

[1899 Cf *mitten-wise*, 3 below] 1900 *Daily Mail* 5 Feb. 7/1 The sleeve in its full dress adaptation is called the mitten because it falls from the shoulder, though it is attached to the bodice underneath the arm, and covers the hand right down to the knuckles.

3. Phrase (*slang* or *colloq*). *To get the mitten*: of a lover, to be dismissed or rejected; hence, in wider application, to be dismissed from any office or position. Similarly, *to give* (a person) *the mitten*.

1838 J. C. NEAL *Charcoal Sk.* (Bartlett), Young gentlemen that have got the mitten . always sigh 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 936 Here comes Dana, Who'll be going to write what'll never be written Till the Muse, ere he thinks of it, gives him the mitten 1851 [B H. HALL] *College Words* 209 *Mitten*. At the Collegiate Institute of Indiana, a student who is expelled is said *to get the mitten* 1867 O W. HOLMES *Guard Angel* xxxiii, Some said that Susan had given her young man the mitten, meaning thereby that she had signified that his services as a suitor were dispensed with 1884 *Punch* 1 Mar 108/2 Lifeboat hands who are found shrinking, Or with fear of danger smitten, Get, not medals, but the mitten.

4 *attrib.* and *Comb*, *mitten-gauntlet*, *-sleeve*, *-wise* (adv); **mitten-beaver**, the skin of a beaver used for making mittens [cf. F *mitaine* inferior beaver-skins], **mitten-mill**, a fight with boxing-gloves

1744 A DOBBS *Countries Adjacent to Hudson's Bay* 26 The eight is the *Mittain Beaver, cut out for that Purpose to make Mittains, to preserve them from the Cold 1898 *Archæol Æliana* XIX iii. 246 The hands are covered with plate *mitten gauntlets having gads and cuffs. 1859 MATSELL *Vocab* s.v. (Farmer), *Mitten mill 1813 J N BREWER *Beauties Eng & Wales* XII ii ii. 146 A woman with..*mitten sleeves, a belt and cordon 1899 *Westm Gaz* 22 Dec 3/1 When a lace sleeve, instead of having actual mittens, is brought *mitten-wise over the hand.

Hence **Mi·tten** *v.*, *U. S*, *trans*, to 'give the mitten' to.

1873 CARLETON *Farm Ball* 10 Once, when I was young as you, and not so smart, perhaps, For me she mittened a lawyer, and several other chaps.

Mittened (mi·tənd), *a.* [f. MITTEN *sb.* + -ED [2].] Furnished with, or wearing, mittens.

1834 HT MARTINEAU *Farrers* ii 20 Jane settled herself, aproned, shawled, and mittened, at her desk. 1876 *Whitby Gloss* s v, 'A mitten'd cat catches no mice' 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 102 The girl laid her mittened hand. to the ice floor of the hut.

†**Mi·ttent,** *a Path. Obs.* [a. L. *mittent-em*, pr. pple of *mittĕre* to send] Said of the organ or part supposed to send peccant 'humours' to another.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim & Min* 367 It's cured, by.. evacuating corrupted humours and helping mittent parts 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat* ii v 179 Vicious Humours peccant in quantity or quality are either thrust forth by the Part mittent, or attracted by the Part recipient. 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit.* xviii 631 We must consider whether the part mittent [L *pars mittens*] of the Humour to the Stomach be less noble than the part suscipient.

Mittilate, Sc. form of MUTILATE.

‖**Mittimus** (mi·timŏs), *sb* [L. *mittimus* 'we send', the first word of the writ in Latin]

1. *Law* A warrant under the hand and seal of a justice of the peace or other proper officer, directed to the keeper of a prison, ordering him to receive into custody and hold in safe-keeping, until delivered in due course of law, the person sent and specified in the warrant.

a 1591 GREENE *and Pt. Conny-Catching* Wks. (Grosart) X 132 The knight . bad him [*sc* his clerk] make a mittimus to send the Tinker to prison. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* v. i, Take a Mittimus, And carry him to Bedlam. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen.* (1693) 486 Send him away with a Mittimus to the house of Correction. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb* v 98 No words, Sir, a Wife, or a Mittimus. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G* i (1783) 15 Some warrants and mittimuses ready fill'd up. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 642, I never sign a mittimus to the house of correction, but had much rather it were done by somebody else. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev.* II. vi. i, Clapped in prison by mittimus and indictment of Feuillant Justices. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 320 The heir of an estate often scarce attained learning enough to sign his name to a Mittimus.

†**b.** (See quot. 1641.) *Obs.*

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 516/1 Doo to be made, oure Writt' of a Mittimus unto the Tresourer and Barons of oure Exchequier 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 204 Mittimus is a Writ by which Records are transferred from one Court to another. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Mittimus*, in law, a writ, by which records are ordered to be transferred from one court to another; sometimes immediately, as out of the King's Bench into the Exchequer; and sometimes by a certiorari into the Chancery, and from thence by a mittimus into another court.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1638 NABBES *Cov Gard* v vi. 71 *Warr.* I sweare I understand it no more then Ignoramus himselfe *Ralph.* Make his Mittimus and send him to schoole. 1642 Bp. HALL *Free Prisoner* vii in *Three Tractates* (1646) 123 Never was there a more close prisoner then my soul is for the time to my body, which since it's first Mittimus, never stir'd out from this strait room. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxxii 540 His mittimus is already made for hell *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv Th* I (1816) 164 How runs the mittimus, whereby he is pleased to send me to the dungeon of afflictions.

2. *colloq.* A dismissal from office or situation; a notice to quit (*dial*). *To get one's mittimus*: to be dismissed; also, to get one's 'quietus'.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* X j b, Out of two Noblemens houses he had his Mittimus of ye may be gone 1668 R L'ESTRANGE *Vis Quev* (1708) 88 He had his Mittimus, and took the Left hand way at parting 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.*, *Jesuitism* 15 Ignatius's black militia have got their mittimus to Chaos again 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. i. 24 He got his mittimus by one of Schamyl's bullets.

3. A jocular designation for a magistrate.

1630 RANDOLPH *Conceited Peddler* Wks (1875) 38, I am no Justice of Peace, for I swear, by the honesty of a Mittimus, the venerable Bench ne'er kissed my worshipful buttocks. 1775 SHERIDAN *St Patr Day* ii. ii, Nay, 'tis but what old Mittimus commanded

Hence **Mi·ttimus** *v. trans.*, to commit to jail by a warrant.

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G* i (1783) 9 Had I been here, I would have mittimus'd the rascal at once 1836 T HOOK *G. Gurney* III 83, I had mittimused half a dozen paupers for begging about the streets.

Mittin(g, obs. forms of MITTEN.

Mittle (mi·t'l), *v Sc.* [?a. F. *mutiler* to MUTILATE, cf. *mittilate*] *trans.* To hurt or mutilate. Hence **Mi·ttled** *ppl a.*

1820 A SUTHERLAND *St. Kathleen* III. 213 The stirk that ye lat get itsel' mittled the ither day *a* 1869 C. SPENCE *From Braes of Carse* (1898) 71 Collie left me in the bog, A mittled, mertered, drooket laddie. 1900 BARRIE *Tommy & Grizel* xxvi, Say a word against him and I'll mittle you

Mitton, obs. form of MITTEN

Mitty (mi·ti). *dial.* The stormy petrel.

1831 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict* (ed. 2) 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 44/1.

‖**Mitu** (mi·tiu). [Tupi] = CURASSOW. Also ‖**Mitupora·nga** [Tupi *poranga* beautiful].

The two names are applied by Marggraf to two different genera or species, but the identification is doubtful.

[*a* 1644 MARGGRAF *Hist Rer. Nat Brasil* v (1648) 194 *Mitu* vel *Mutu* Brasiliensibus dicta avis ex Phasianorum est genere, major gallo gallinaceo *Ibid* 195 Reperitur & alia ejusdem species, quam *Mitupoi anga* vocant Brasilienses, solo rostro & pennis capitis differens [etc]] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp*, *Mitu*, or *Mitu Poranga*, a Brasilian bird of the pheasant-kind, according to Marggrave, but supposed by Mr Ray, rather to approach to the nature of the peacock or turkey cock 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Mitu*, a fowl of the turkey kind, found in Brazil 1890 in *Century Dict.*, and in later Dicts.

Mity (məi·ti), *a.* [f. MITE *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Full of mites, abounding in mites. said esp. of cheese

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic* (1751) 85 Some sold the soldiers mity meal. 1827 *Blackw. Mag* XXII 383 The part [of the cheese] is particularly mouldy and mity 1904 *Longm. Mag* May 27 Too much salt-junk and mity biscuit ain't good for you

fig 1778 in *Loyal Verses* (1860) 35 Do'st think it is an honest job This Mity bunch of Kings to rob?

‖**Mitys** (məi·tis). [Gr *μίτυς*, the wax used by bees to cover the crevices of their hives.] (See quots)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Mitys*, the gummy Wax with which a Bee hive is first lin'd 1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* xxvii (1818) II 485 [The bees] replacing the demolished cells ..with mitys, which firmly fixes the comb to its support.

†**Mix,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 miox, meox, (meohs, meohx), 1–4 mix, myx, 2 mex. [OE. *meox* neut. (? or masc) = Fris *miux*, *miuks* — OTeut. type **mihso-*, a parallel formation with **mihstu-z* (Goth. *maihstu-s*, OHG., G. *mist* masc, dung), f. wk. grade of Teut root **mīgh-*: see MIG.]

1. Dung; filth. Also *fig*

c 888 K ÆLFRED *Boeth* xxxvi § 1 Se wisdom & eac oðre cræftas..licgað forsewene swa swa miox under feltune. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke xiii 8 Oð ic hine bedelfe & ic hine bewurpe mid meoxe *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC in Morris *OE Hom.* I. 301 Seðe ahefð of meohse þone mann þe he wile [*Qui suscitat de pulvere egenum & de stercore erigit pauperem.*] *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 113 God ahef of mexe þene mon þe he wule. *a* 1250 *Prov Ælfred* 385 in *O E Misc* 126 And vyches cunnes madmes to mixe schulen i Multen *c* 1315 SHOREHAM iv. 239 For nys non of þe syxe [sins] þat hy ne comeþ of þane [*sc.* pride]. For myx of alle myxe In heuene hy by gan.

2. *transf.* A vile wretch.

c 1275 *Orison* 53 in *O E Misc.* 140 Ne myhte þe mixes þo wurse þe don Bute a mong þeoues on rode an-hon. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 125 Þe quene his moder on a time as a mix þouȝt, how faire & how fetis it was & freliche schapen. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 989, I am comyne fra the conquerour, ..Messenger to þis myx, for mendemente of þe pople.

3. As *adj.*: Filthy, foul.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 204 Þet euch waried weoued of þe mix maumez ron of þet balefule blod al biblodeget. *Ibid* 2100, & tine mix maumez alle beon amanset

Mix (miks), *sb.*[2] [f. MIX *v*] The act or result of mixing; a mixture. Chiefly *colloq.* A muddle, 'mess'; also, a state of being 'mixed' or confused.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* cxlvii iii, O make harmonious mix of voice and string. 1882 HOWELLS *Likely Story* iii (1897) 56 She'll show the note to Miss Greenway, and you'll be ruined Oh, poor Mr. Welling! Oh, what a fatal, fatal—mix! 1893 A FULLER *Pt Courtship* xv 156, I thought of her clear eye and her healthy way of looking and talking, and I was more in a mix than ever 1901 *Harper's Mag* Apr. 761/1 'It has all been a mix and a muddle', she answered 1905 *Speaker* 3 June 231/1 They made an indescribable mix and blend of colour.

b. *Printing* (See quot)

1897 *Daily News* 29 Nov 6/3 A somewhat different class of Printers' errors are those that arise from what are technically known as 'mixes'—that is the accidental running together of sentences..which have no connexion.

c **Mix-up**, the state of being 'mixed up' (see MIX *v.* 6).

1898 *Daily News* 12 Aug 6/3 One or two boats had run into the raft, and there was a considerable mix up there. *Ibid* 24 Nov 7/3 Glove Contest in America Midway the round was a rattling mix up 1902 *Daily Chron* 14 Oct. 3/2 The general mix-up of things in these..latter days.

Mix (miks), *v.* Pa. t and pa pple. **mixed** (mikst) [Back-formation from the ppl adj *mixt* (see MIXED *ppl a*), a. F. *mixte*, ad. L. *mixtus*, pa. pple. of *miscēre* to mix. Cf. MIXT *v.*

Our earliest example of the vb, in any form other than the pa pple, is of the date 1538, and it was extremely rare until Shakspere's time. Of the pa pple itself, the earliest examples are *c* 1480 and 1526, the latter year being the date of our first quot for MIXT *v* The OE. *miscian* (the alleged by form **mixian* is spurious) which has generally been assumed to be the source of the present verb, app did not survive into ME Only two examples are cited by Toller, and in these the sense seems to be 'to apportion suitably'. The L *miscēre* —**mik sk-* is f the Indogermanic root **mik* (*meik*, *moik-*), represented by Skr. *miçra* ('—**mikro-*) mixed, and by many vbs. with the sense 'to mix' in the various langs Skr *miksh*, ?Gr *μισγειν* (Gr *μιγνυναι* is from the cognate root *mig*), Welsh *mysgu*, OIrish *mesc*, Lith. *maiszyti*, OSl *mēsiti* (Russ мѣшать). Whether the OE. *miscian*, OHG *misgen*, *miskan* (MHG, MLG, mod G. *mischen*) is cognate with the Latin or an early WGer adoption from it, seems doubtful, the absence of the word from Goth, Scandinavian, OS, and Frisian, is an argument in favour of the latter view]

1. *trans* To put together (two or more substances, or groups or classes of things) so that the particles or members of each are more or less evenly diffused among those of the rest, to unite (one or more substances, groups, etc.) in this manner *with* another or others, to mingle, blend.

Not now employed with reference to the more intimate union of substances to form a chemical compound, in this application *combine* is the usual vb

c 1480 *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc) 6 Butt now prosyrs [? *read* profyrs] glorius be myxyd with gall, Wyche bytter ys and tedius over all 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 3 More pleasaunt to beholde than is the colour of syluer myxte with golde 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* xiii 11 And they were all myxte together: the blast of fyre, the wynde of the flammes, and yᵉ greate storme 1538 ELYOT *Dict*, *Misceo*, to myxe [*so* 1545, 1548 *reads* myxt, 1552 myxte] or meddyll together 1555–8 PHAER *Æneid* ii E iij b, & mixt wᵗ dust & smoke [Virg ii 609 *mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum*] thick streames of reekings rise. 1560 BIBLE (Genev) *Heb* iv 2 The worde that they heard, profited not them, because it was not mixed [Gr *συγκεκραμένος*] with faith in those that heard it. 1566 DRANT *Horace*, *Sat.* ii. iv G viij, Aufidius, myxt heddy wyne, and honey all in one 1572 MASCALL *Plant & Graff.* 86 Clense the ground of weedes, and mixe it well with good molde and fat earth. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 272 He who vainly mixing many faire colours representeth nothing else in his worke but a painted tempest. 1667 MILTON *P L* xii 181–2 Thunder mixt with Haile, Haile mixt with fire must rend th' Egyptian Skie. 1670 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep Hist MSS. Comm* App v 21 Some ware all small ribban, others brode ribbans, others broad and small mixed 1716 LADY M W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 14 Sept. Their own hair they mix with a great deal of false 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* I 129 If you mix nitrous vapour with oxygen gas, there will be no absorption 1811 A T THOMSON *Lond. Disp* 1 (1818) p lxxi, Oxygen gas and sulphurous acid gas probably combine when simply mixed together 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii lxxv, The lots were made, and mark'd, and mix'd, and handed In silent horror

b. With immaterial obj.: To combine, associate, or blend (different principles, methods, qualities, or one principle, etc., *with* something else).

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii 46 Brothers, you mixe your Sadnesse with some Feare 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacr.* ii vi § 11 Now there had been no reason at all for this, if he had mixed promises together with his threatnings. 1707 FLOYER *Physic Pulse-Watch* 277 In this case we must mix both the hot and the cold Method 1729 BUTLER *Serm* Wks 1874 II. 7 The two principles are frequently mixed together, and run up into each other 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I 333 They also mix trade and agency with their regular banking business 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 124 In the election of the Council, the legislator attempts to mix aristocracy and democracy.

†**c.** To put in or introduce as an ingredient, to intersperse. Const. *to. Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four f Beasts* (1658) 187 The milk also of a Goat mixed to a Womans milk is best for the nourishment

of man, because it is not too fat. *a* 1713 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 18 They were very factious and insolent; and both in their sermons and prayers were always mixing severe reflections on their enemies 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VIII. 495 Knows he, that mankind praise against their will, And mix as much detraction as they can?

d. To prepare (a compound) by putting various ingredients together.

1598 Shaks. *Rom & Jul.* III. iii 44 Had'st thou no poyson mixt? 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 685 From the Founts where living Sulphurs boil, They mix a Med'cine to foment their limbs. 1818 Kitchiner *Cook's Oracle* (ed. 2) 577 Puddings are best when mixed over night. 1842 C. Whitehead *R. Savage* (1845) II. III. 203 I'll write the letter while the punch is mixing. 1887 P. McNeill *Blawearie* 100 He had mixed and otherwise prepared as much of his layering compound as he thought he might use.

e. *hyperbolically.* To confound, confuse together.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII 215 They view'd the vast immeasurable Abyss. , Up from the bottom turn'd by furious windes And surging waves, as Mountains to assault Heav'ns highth, and with the Center mix the Pole.

f. In various occasional uses: To unite (persons' eyes) in interchange of glances; to join (hands). Also † *to mix one's thigh* (= 4 b).

1598 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 489 Were neuer foure such lamps together mixt, Had not his clouded with his browes repine. 1606 Marston *Fawn* IV. 1, The Romans, thought that a woman might mix her thigh with a stranger wantonly, and yet still love her husband matrimonially. 1713 Addison *Cato* III. ii. 36 Never to mix my plighted Hands with thine 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 56 And hands they mixt, and yell'd and round me drove In narrowing circles.

2. *intr.* = to be mixed. Also, to admit of being mixed; to unite with, to go (well or badly) along with.

1632 Marmion *Holland's Leaguer* III. iii, O divine counsel! that so rare a beauty Should mix with wisdom. 1647 Cowley *Mistr., Platonick Love* i, When Souls mix 'tis an Happiness; But not compleat 'till Bodies too combine. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 529 But is there yet no other way,.. how we may come To Death, and mix with our connatural dust? *a* 1745 Swift *Abstr. Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1824 X 303 The Danes in process of time mixed with the English 1760–8 Goldsm *Cit W.* XCIV, Her dear idea mixes with every scene of pleasure 1774 — *Nat. Hist* I. XIX *init.*, All the bodies of the earth are continually sending up a part of their substance by evaporation, to mix in this great alembic [the atmosphere], and to float awhile in common *Ibid.* (1776) II. 136 At last, when the approaches of sleep are near, every object of the imagination begins to mix with that next it. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden* XIX (1813) 379 The pyramidal sort [of the Star of Bethlehem] is a proper flower to pot, mixing with others very ornamentally 1797 Lamb *Let. to Coleridge* 10 Jan., I do long to see our names together; not for vanity's sake altogether , and yet there is a little vanity mixes in it. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 111 The Afghaun Humsayehs mix well with the Dooraunees. 1845 *Encycl Metrop.* XXV. 169/1 Some builders prefer receiving the grey-stone lime ground dry, as it mixes more readily when made up into mortar. 1889 Skrine *Mem. E. Thring* 164 He floated in their element, not soluble. It is often the way with heroes: they will not mix.

b. Of the eyes: To interchange glances. *poet.*

1879 E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* 29 Their eyes mixed, and from the look sprang love.

3. *trans.* To unite (persons) in dealings or acquaintance; to associate; † to join in sexual intercourse. Chiefly *refl.* and *pass.* Now *rare.*

1535 Coverdale *Ezra* IX (*Contents*), Esdras is sory that the people haue myxte them selues with the Heythenish wemen. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. v, Wee must mixe this gentleman with you in acquaintance. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 579 Th' Heroic Race That fought at Theb's and Ilium, on each side Mixt with auxiliar Gods. *Ibid.* XI. 686 Those ill mated Marriages .Where good with bad were matcht, and by imprudence mixt, Produce prodigious Births of bodie or mind 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur Lit.* (1866) 285/1 Ever since we have mixed ourselves with the Low Countries.

4. *intr.* To associate, have intercourse *with* (occas. *among*); to occupy oneself *with*, take part *in* Also † *to mix in with.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 21 Gladly then he mixt Among those friendly Powers who him receav'd With joy. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VII 538 She flies the town, and, mixing with a throng Of madding matrons, bears the bride along. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 69 P 1, I am infinitely delighted in mixing with these several Ministers of Commerce 1723 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III 232, I hope still to be guarded by better principles Indeed, it's hard mixing in with self-willed and peremptory people. 1771 *Junius Lett.* LIV (1788) 293 He never mixed with the world. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* X, Have you, who used to mix so little in these unhappy feuds, become so suddenly and deeply implicated. 1846 *Mirror of Lit.* Sept 109 Here he mixed among the primitive and rude inhabitants of the district. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. XXIII. 521 He had mixed largely with his countrymen, in every rank of life. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 153/2 Mr. Polybank has only mixed in the best society.

b. To have sexual intercourse *with.*

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* I. 123 She mixt [Gr. μιγεῖσα] with Neptune in his hollow caues. 1630 May *Contn. Lucan* I. 265 There goates..Doe mix with woman kinde 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 363 Warreners assert, that the polecat will mix with the ferret. 1889 R. B. Anderson tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 151 They mixed with the wood sprites, and thus became the progenitors of the Huns.

c. To join battle, engage in conflict *poet.*

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 359 Wasps infest the Camp with loud Alarms, And mix in Battel with unequal Arms. *a* 1700 — *Ovid's Metam.* XII. Fables 448 Where Greeks and Trojans mix'd in mortal Fight.

5. To cross in breeding. *trans.* and *intr.*

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 55 When a good English Mare is mixed with a Barb, she produces a better Foal 1892 A. A. Crozier *Pop. Errors about Plants* App. 157 (Funk) Plants mix or cross in the blossom only.

6. Mix up. **a.** *trans.* To mix intimately, to work into a mixture *with* something else.

1753 J. Bartlet *Genti. Farriery* VI (1754) 68 Then give him two drams of calomel, mixed up with an ounce of diapente, for two nights. 1845 *Encycl Metrop.* XXV. 168/2 Mortar. Its composition varies, according to the various ingredients which may be mixed up with it.

b. In immaterial applications. Now only with unfavourable implication: To mix or associate irrelevantly, unsuitably, or confusingly; to confuse. Also *slang* (see quot. 1823).

a 1806 Horsley *Serm.* IV (1816) I. 75 Who is he that shall determine in what proportions the attributes of justice and mercy, forbearance and severity, ought to be mixed up in the character of the Supreme Governor of the universe? 1818 Byron *Juan* I XX, But then she had a devil of a spirit, And sometimes mix'd up fancies with realities. 1823 'J. Bee' *Dict. Turf, To Mix it up*, to agree secretly how the parties shall make up a tale, or colour a transaction in order to cheat or deceive another party, as in case of a justice-hearing, of a law-suit, or a *cross* in a boxing-match for money. 1846 Hare *Mission Conf.* (1850) 403 One virtue was mixt up with a thousand crimes. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 188 His manner of mixing up real and imaginary persons.

c. With implication of something discreditable or unpleasant: To associate *with* (inferior or discreditable company); to connect *with* or involve *in* (a compromising affair, shady dealings, etc.). Chiefly *refl.* and *pass.*

1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* XXV, It is not fit that the heiress of Arnwood should mix herself up with foresters' daughters. 1882 E. Dicey *Victor Emanuel* V 53 An Italian exile, who in his hot youth had been mixed up, very much against the grain, in an abortive plot for the assassination of the late King.

d. *intr.* (*Pugilism.*) Of two combatants: To interchange blows wildly and rapidly.

1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/3 The men were in the centre of the ring mixing up in the liveliest manner.

Mixable (mi·ksăb'l), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. Mix *v.* + -able. Cf. Miscible, Mixible, Mixtible.] That can be mixed. Hence **Mi·xableness.**

[1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI 761 It consists of jarring, unmixable atoms.] 1854 Webster, *Mixable.* [And in later Dicts.] 1881 Whitney *Mixt. Lang.* 7 Any view..concerning the mixableness or unmixableness of language.

† **Mi·xar.** *Alch. Obs.*

a 1500 *Liber Patris Sap* in Ashm (1652) 199 Sche ys a very frendly mixar, The progeneration of a greate Elixar. *Ibid.* 201 The which ys called the greate Elixer, And ys verily made with a stronge mixar

† **Mixed,** *a. Obs.* [f. Mix *sb.*[1] + ed[2].] Foul, polluted.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2533 Þat fule traytour, that mixed cherl.

Mixed, † **mixt** (mikst), *ppl. a.* [Originally *mixt*, a. F. *mixte* (in the AF. law phrase *accioun mixte* in Britton *c* 1290: see sense 1 below), ad. L. *mixtus*: see Mix *v.* The word having the appearance of an Eng. pple in *-t*, which would regularly have an alternative form in *-ed* (cf. *blest, blessed, vext, vexed*), the form *mixed* (*myxyd*) came very early into use, and ultimately gave rise to the formation of the vbs. Mix and Mixt.

The spelling *mixt* in the 17th c. is prob. in most instances merely phonetic, but may sometimes indicate that the writer apprehended the word as an adoption of L. *mixtus* rather than as the pple. of an Eng vb. In recent use this spelling sometimes occurs (*Hist*) in the legal sense 1, but otherwise it is confined to writers who advocate spelling reform.]

1. *Law.* Formerly applied to an action which partook at once of the nature of a real and of a personal action: see Personal 6 a.

With the abolition of real actions (see Personal *a* 6), mixed actions necessarily came to an end.

1448 [see Personal *a.* 6]. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 4 Al actions personals and al actions mixte . shall be sued by originall writte. *c* 1610 Bacon *Case Post-nati Scotl.* (1641) 12 But for free-hold, or lease, or actions reall, or mixt: he is not inabled, except [etc.]. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 228 This action of waste is a mixed action; partly real, so far as it recovers land, and partly personal, so far as it recovers damages. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) V. 532 In pleas real or mixt. 1888 T. C. Williams in *Law Q. Rev.* IV. 398 Mixed actions partook of the nature both of real and personal actions.

2. Mingled or blended together; formed by the mingling of different substances, individuals, etc.

1557–8 Phaer *Æneid* VI. Q iv b, Thou hedlong threwst thyself on myxyd heapes of enmyes slain. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xxiii. 30 They that tarry long at the wine, they that goe to seeke mixt wine. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* g iv, A Building, either made of stone, brick, or mixt. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3160/4 Stolen .6 Pieces Northern brown mixt Clothes 1748 Young *Nt. Th.* V 260 With mixt manure she surfeits the rank soil. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1755) p. XV, Abstain from all Mixt, all High-season'd Food. 1861 [F. W. Robinson] *No Church* II. 238 A plate of mixed biscuits. 1869 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* VIII. (1874) 124 Armies..composed of mixed bands of mercenary soldiers.

b. Compounded *of* (different ingredients).

1628 Bacon *Holy War* Ep. Ded., Therefore I haue chosen an Argument, mixt of Religious and Ciuill Considerations; And likewise mixt between Contemplatiue and Actiue. 1639 Gentilis *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 840 This is the beginning in Venice of the Office of the Inquisition mixed of Secular and Ecclesiastical Persons. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1823) II. 14 With an odd kind of passion, mixed of pleasure and envy too. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VIII. 819 Nature..drinks to man, in her nectareous cup, Mixt up of delicates for ev'ry sense. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* I. XI. 33 This story mixed of spiteful falsity My wicked daughter gave.

3. Consisting of different or unlike elements or parts; combining diverse natures or qualities; not of one kind, not pure or simple.

1530 Palsgr. 920 Myxed lyght is devyded in four partes. 1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 A foote of two syllables, is eyther simple or mixt, that is, of like time or of diuers. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 123 Mixt conditions are those which are partlie arbitrarie and partlie casuall. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 51 David was punished according to the rule of that mixed and fatherly justice, which keeps a due proportion between the sin and the punishment. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 62 P 6 Mixt Wit therefore is a Composition of Punn and true Wit. 1742 Cibber *Let. to Pope* 34 What a merry mixt Mortal has Nature made you? 1790 *Monthly Rev.* III. 485 The mixed atomists, who ascribe the power of thinking to some inherent power in matter. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II 164 A person of mixed European and Indian descent. 1849 Hare *Par Serm.* II. 469 Man is a mixt being, made up of a spiritual soul and of a fleshly body. 1903 A. Carr in *Expositor* 6 June 418 With these mixed motives Pilate wrote the title.

4. Made up of good and bad elements; having both good and bad qualities.

1745 Wesley *Answ. Ch.* 11, I have described them, as of a Mixt Character, with much Evil among them, but more Good. 1760–8 Goldsm *Cit W.* LXVIII, This gentleman, who is of a mixed reputation. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* II 50 The life, character, transactions, and writings of that mixed man [Voltaire]. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* XII. I. 343 Every circumstance that relates to this prince appears of a mixed and doubtful nature. 1882 Mozley *Remin.* I. XX, As regards the older boys it is a monastery, and the results are about as mixed as in the monastery of old times.

5. Of a company of persons: Comprising individuals of different birth, rank, or character; not restricted to one class or set. Hence, in bad sense: Not 'select', containing persons who are of doubtful character or status.

1611 Bible *Exod.* xii 38 And a mixed multitude went vp also with them. 1657 J. Watts *Vind. Ch. Eng* 199 You cannot away with mixt communions. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 249 This Parable was spoken before a mixt and numerous Auditory. 1720 Swift *Fates Clergym* Wks. 1751 V. 35 A free Manner of speaking in mixt Company. 1748 Chesterf. *Let. to Son* 19 Oct., Avoid, in mixed companies, argumentative polemical conversations. 1817 Byron *Beppo* lvii, The company is 'mix'd' (the phrase I quote is As much as saying, they're below your notice) 1902 T. M. Lindsay *Ch. & Ministry in Early Cent.* ii 49 The population of Corinth was as mixed as that of Alexandria

6. Of a government or polity: Combining features of two or more of the recognized types (monarchy, democracy, etc.); not pure or absolute in type.

1538 Starkey *England* II. ii. 181 For thys cause the most wyse men affyrme a myxte state to be of al other the best and most conuenyent to conserue the hole out of tyranny. 1650 Hobbes *De Corp. Pol* 72 This Policy they call Mixt Monarchy, or Mixt Aristocracy, or mixt Democracy, according as any of these three sorts do most visibly predominate 1752 Hume *Ess & Treat.* (1777) I. 12 Unbounded liberty of the press is one of the evils attending mixt forms of Government. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const* i (1862) 12 The ancient republic of Sparta was a Mixed Aristocracy. *Ibid.* III. 29 The British Constitution, the most perfect example of Mixed Government

7. Of sciences: Involving or dealing with matter; not 'pure' or simply theoretical. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. in *mixed mathematics*: see Mathematics.

1641 [see Mathematics] 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Mixt Mathematicks*, are those Arts and Sciences which treat of the Properties of Quantity, apply'd to material Beings, or sensible Objects; as Astronomy, Geography, Navigation, Dialling, Surveying, Gauging, &c. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Method* iii, We call those [sciences] *mixed* in which certain ideas of the mind are applied to the general properties of bodies. 1835 Ure *Philos Manuf.* 2 The finest model of an automatic manufacture of mixed chemistry is the five coloured calico machine.

8. *Path.* Said of cases which present symptoms of two kinds of disease at once.

Mixed fever: see quot. 1856 *Mixed nævus*, 'one in which the true skin and the subcutaneous connective tissue are both involved' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 275 The assemblage of symptoms will generally be of a mixt nature. 1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex*, *Mixed Fever*, a fever having a mixture of the symptoms of an inflammatory and a typhus fever, being a combination of *Synocha* and *Typhus* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 445 Where the case is marked by a moderate amount of œdema, and a moderate amount of paralysis, it is sometimes called mixed beriberi.

9. Comprising both sexes; involving the presence or co-operation of both sexes. *Mixed school*, one in which girls and boys are taught together.

1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 51 Who shall regulat all the mixt conversation of our youth, male and female together, as is the fashion of this Country? 1667 — *P. L.* IV. 768 Nor in Court Amours, Mixt Dance, or wanton Mask, or Midnight Bal. 1826 D. Ramsay (*title*) Delineation of a mixed school in regard to its influence in promoting a Christian education. 1863 Joyce *Sch. Management* 47 A mixed school, in which the girls do not learn needlework, is, so far as the time-table is concerned, the same as a boys' school. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* II 339 *Mixed Voices*, the English term for a combination of female and male voices. 1889 Brownlee *Lawn-Tennis* 167 Ladies never play carelessly in Mixed Doubles. 1899 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 6/6 He was, he said, a convert to the mixed system in education.

10. *collog.* Mentally confused, 'muddled'; *esp.* 'muzzy' with drink.

1872 *Leeds Mercury* 29 Aug. (Farmer), 'No, Sir, he was

not drunk, and he wornt sober'. 'You say he wasn't drunk?' 'No, Sir, he was mixed'. 1880 *Punch* 4 Sept. 106 Tomkins's First Session. .Rather 'mixed' after twenty-one hours' continuous sitting, he says [etc.]. 1882 H C. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* II. i. xxiv. 106, I am myself a man of peace, who only carried a gun four times, and grew rather 'mixed' over it.

11. Special collocations: †**mixed angle**, one formed by the intersection of a straight line and a curve; **mixed arch**, an arch of three or four centres; †**mixed body**, a compound body (cf. MIXT *sb.*); **mixed cadence** *Mus.* (see quot.); **mixed chalice**, the sacramental wine with water added to it; **mixed contract** *Civil Law* (see quot.); **mixed decrement** *Cryst.* (see quot.); **mixed earth** (see quot.); †**mixed figure** *Geom.*, one composed of straight lines and curves; †**mixed fraction** = *mixed number* (*b*); **mixed marriage**, a marriage between persons of different religions; **mixed metal**, an alloy; also *fig* (in quot. *attrib.*); **mixed metaphor**, the combination of two or more inconsistent metaphors in one figure; **mixed mode** *Philos.* (see MODE *sb.* 6); †**mixed money**, money coined of mixed metal; †**mixed motion**, the descending curve of the trajectory of a projectile; **mixed nerve**, a nerve which contains afferent and efferent fibres; **mixed number**, †(*a*) a whole number expressed by two or more Arabic figures (*obs.*); (*b*) a number which consists of an integer and a fraction; **mixed person** *Law* (see quot.: after mod.L. *persona mixta*); **mixed pickles**, vegetables of several kinds pickled together; †**mixed plat** *Geom*, a surface partly plane and partly curved; **mixed proportion** *Math.* = *mixed ratio*; †**mixed range** = *mixed motion*; **mixed ratio**, †**reason** *Math.* (see quot.); **mixed school** (see 9); **mixed tithes** (L. *decimæ mixtæ*), tithes partly of the nature of 'personal' and partly of that of 'prædial' tithes, e.g. those of cheese, milk, young animals; **mixed tone**, name of one of the Gregorian tones (= *peregrine tone*); **mixed train**, a railway train made up of both passenger-carriages and goods-waggons; formerly also, a train carrying different classes of passengers.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* IV. i (1636) 272 Of plaine Angles, ..some are said to be *mixt, because the one line is crooked and the other right. 1702 RALPHSON *Math Dict*, Angle mixed or mixtilinear 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 131 *Mixed arches are of 3 centres. 1817 RICKMAN *Archit* 41 Mixed arches are of three centres, which look nearly like elliptical arches; or of four centres, commonly called the Tudor arch 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* VI. (*Aristotle*) (1687) 378/2 *Mixt bodies are twofold, imperfect and perfect. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Mixed Cadence*, an old name for a cadence, consisting of a subdominant followed by a dominant and tonic chord; so called because the characteristic chords of the plagal and authentic cadences succeed each other 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div Worship* 244 The course of the Church of England in respect of the *Mixed Chalice. 1860 WHARTON *Law Lex* (ed. 2), *Mixed contract*, one in which one of the parties confers a benefit on the other, and requires of the latter some thing of less value than what he has given; as a legacy charged with something of less value than the legacy itself. 1823 H J BROOKE *Introd Crystallogr.* 21 A *mixed decrement is one in which unequal numbers of molecules are omitted in height and in breadth, neither of the numbers being a multiple of the other, such as three in height and two in breadth, or four in height and three in breadth. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 370 Earths, resulting from the union of earths, or sands, are called *mixed, because the ingredients .. may in great measure be mechanically separated. *Ibid.* 371 The only mixed earths, to which peculiar names have been assigned, are loam and mould. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn* I. *Figures Mixt*, are such as are bounded partly by right Lines, and partly by crooked ones, as a Semicircle. 1706 W. JONES *Syn Palmar. Matheseos* 91 To Reduce an Improper Fraction into an Integer, or *Mixt Fraction. 1851 HT MARTINEAU *Hist Peace* v. xi. (1877) III. 434 The Catholic clergy were beginning to object to the *mixed marriages which they had hitherto sanctioned. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I 154 A statua of a woman, made of *mixt metal (richer then brasse, vulgarly called *di Bronzo*) 1756-7 tr *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 283 A blue kind of mixed metal, not unlike varnished steel. 1800 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* (end of year), It seems the Doctor is invariably against the use of broken or *mixed metaphor. 1608 in J. Simon *Irish Coins* (1749) 104 Three score pounds in *mixt monies of the new standerd of this realme. 1603 *Ibid* 109 To reduce the base mixt monyes of three ounces fyne to their value in silver. 1615 SIR J. DAVIES *Cases* 18 La Roigne Elizabeth, pur payer les gages del Army, que fuit mainteine..a suppresser le rebellion de Tyrone, causast vn graund quantity de Mixt Moneyes .destre coine in le Tower de London. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 68 (*plate*), The *mixt or Crooked Motion 1878 FOSTER *Phys* III. i. 390 All the spinal nerves are *mixed nerves, composed of afferent and efferent, of motor and sensory fibres 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 53 That number is called *myxt, that containeth articles, or at the least one article, and a digitte *Ibid.* 324 Mixt numbers (that is whole numbers with fractions). 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 3 If many Digits alone, or many Digits and Cyphers stand together .. promiscuously placed one among another, such Numbers are called Mixt or Compound Numbers. *c* 1865 in *Circ. Sci.* I. 443/2, 2½; 3½, &c., are *mixed numbers*. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 209 The King is a *mixt person, because he hath Ecclesiastical and Temporal jurisdiction. 1857 J. H. WALSH *Dom. Econ.* 407 For *Mixed Pickles, prepare [etc.]. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., And if it be partlie plaine, and partlie crooked, then is it called a *Myxte platte. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Mixt Reason*, or *Proportion*. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 75 Every Shot made upon the Level hath the *mixt or Crooked-Range thereof. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Mixed ratio*, or *proportion*. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 19 *Mixt Reason*, is the comparing the sum of the Antecedent and Consequent, to the difference of the Antecedent and Consequent. 1532 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II I. 113 A *mixte tythe is properly of calues, lambes, pygges, and suche other that come parte of the grounde that thei be fedde of, & parte of the kepynge industrye, and ouersyght of the owners. *a* 1634 COKE *Inst* II. (1642) 490 Now of tithes there be three kindes, prediall, personall, and mixt. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Mixt Tythes*, Decimæ mixtæ. Are those of Cheese, Milk, &c. and of the young of Beasts. 1844 [W. B HEATHCOTE] *Canticles* ii, A ninth [tone] is generally added. called '*Mixed'. 1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I 115/1 The *mixed train which leaves Birmingham at half-past four 1839 *Bradshaw's Railway Time Tables* 25 Oct., The Mixed Trains consist of First Class Carriages carrying six inside, and of 2d class carriages open at the side 1850 LARDNER *Railway Econ.* 481 Mixed trains, by which goods and passengers are indifferently carried. 1866 W. COLLINS *Armadale* I. 268 In the crowd and confusion caused by the starting of a large mixed train

Mixedly (mi·ksdli), *adv.* Now *rare*. [-LY 2.]

1. In a mixed manner; after the manner of a mixture or combination; †conjointly.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XII. ii. 361 Note the manner of the drift in this demonstration and construction, mixtly. 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 56 The Israelites liv'd together in Goshen, .. and not mixtly or scatteringly amongst the Egyptians. 1839 *Fraser's Mag* XIX 127 He lived..with the revolution, revolutionally;..with the directory, directorially; with the consulate, mixedly 1860 I. TAYLOR *Ultimate Civilis.* 111 In such instances the Governing Power pleases itself in thinking of men—mixedly, and alternately—as brutes and as babies.

†**b.** Promiscuously; without discrimination.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 333 He spared neither noble or ignoble, but mixtly sent them to their graues, without respect of cause or justice.

2. With intermixture of other qualities, elements, etc.; not purely, simply, or absolutely.

1579 G HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 66 Anye notable thinge that, is not ether merely or mixtely outlandish 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* I. x. § 10 The one sort [of laws] wee may for distinctions sake call mixedly, and the other meerely Humane. 1653 *Apol. J. Goodwin* 4 Things of a Religious nature are absolutely such, or mixtly.

3. *Math.* In mixed proportion (see MIXED 11).

1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 19 If *A.B C*:*D* then mixtly as *A*+*B*.*A*−*B*..*C*+*D* (−*D* 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* II. vii. (1734) 191 If Four Quantities are Proportionals they will also be Proportional in Alternation, Inversion, Composition, Division, Conversion, and Mixtly.

Mixedness (mi·ksdnes). [f MIXED + -NESS] The quality of being mixed.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II i. § 3 28 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Miscellaneousness*, mixture or mixedness together without Order. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxxv, The reservations produce that mixedness in human characters which must more or less vitiate any generalisation 1893 *Spectator* 15 Apr 490/1 The mixedness of American dinner-parties.

Mixel(1, obs. forms of MIXHILL *dial.*

Mixen (mi·ksən). Now *dial.* or *arch.* Also 1 **miexsen, meoxin**, -**en**, 1, 4-5 **myxen**, 3-5 **mixne**, 4 **myxne**, 5 **myxon**, 6 **myxson**, **miokeson, mickson**, 4-5, 7, 9 **mexen**, 7-9 *dial.* **mixon**, 9 *dial* **maxon**, -**en**. [OE. *mixen* str. fem :—prehistoric **mihsinnja*, f **mihso-*: see MIX *sb.*1 and -EN 3. A similar formation on the parallel stem **mihstu-* (Goth. *maihstus*, OHG. *mist* dung) is OHG. *mistunnea* dunghill.]

1. A place where dung and refuse is laid; a dung-hill or laystall; also, a heap of dung, earth, compost, etc used for manure; †dung and refuse from sheds and cow-stalls, etc. (*obs.*).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 8 Ic delfo ymb hia & ic sendo miexseno. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Sigewilfi Interrog* xlix. (1888) 16 On þære nydemestan fleringe wæs heora gangpyt & heora myxen *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 837 Though that hooly writ speke of horrible synne, certes hooly writ may nat been defouled, namoore than the sonne that shyneth on the Mixne'[*v.rr.* myxen, myxene, mexen]. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 38 Into a foule donge myxen he her caryed. 1581 in *5th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* I App 579/2 Let all the myxsons and annoyances be caryed away byffore the spryng do cum. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 42 By turning a streame of water on the mickesons, he [Hercules] scowred away that in a weeke, that an hundred could scant haue done in a yeare. 1611 COTGR., *Fumier*, a mexen, dung-hill, heape of dung. 1628 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II. 53 The rottennest mixen that was in all the street. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 173/1 A muck-hill is the place where the Dung is laid till it be carried into the field to manure the ground: some call it a Mixon. 1794 J. CLARK *Agric. Heref* 23 The makings of mixens, however, is not properly attended to in general. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 12 Great mixens outside the doors, strewn with the shells of enormous limpets. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xvi, He was turning up a mixen in a meadow near the lane. *a* 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 169 He had dug up a gallon of snakes' eggs in the 'maxen'.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 337 The Epistler would needes .. haue this mixen stirred. 1684 BP. W. LLOYD *Hist. Acc. Ch. Govt.* Pref. (b), The *Gesta Pontificum*, that Mixen of ill-contrived Forgeries, which perhaps was made before Bede's time. 1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet-Major* XXXVI. III. 151 We will let it be buried in eternal mixens of forgetfulness.

c. Proverbs. † *A cock on his own mixen*: cf. DUNGHILL *sb.* 1 b. *Better wed over the mixen than over the moor*: 'better marry a neighbour than a stranger from distant parts' (E. D. D.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Ase me seiþ, 'bet coc is kene on his owune mixenne'. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* (1662) I. 174 Better wed over the Mixon then over the Moor 1720 *Brit. Apollo* No. 12. 3/2. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl.* xxxi, 'Better wed over the mixen as over the moor', as they say in Yorkshire. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* XXII. I. 250.

2. A term of abuse or reproach to a woman or child: see quot 1887. *dial.*

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G* I Wks. 1799 I 173 Who told you as much, Mrs Mixen? 1887 T. DARLINGTON *Folk-Sp. S Cheshire, Mexen, Mixen*, a term of reproach to a female 'Yo little mixen'. It seems to have originated as a comic substitute for *vixen*.

3. *attrib*, as *mixen-cart, -heap, -hole*; **mixen-varlet** (quasi-*arch.*), a term of abuse for a man.

1610 *Mirr. Mag., King Madan* xi, I thinke the clowne that driues the mixen-cart Hath better hap than Princes such as I. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Mixen hole*, a midden hole. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* I 13 Faugh, keep wide from me, mixen-varlet! 1903 F. HALL in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Mixen heap*, a dunghill.

Mixer (mi·ksəɹ). [f. MIX *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who mixes (in various senses of the vb.); *spec.* in various manufactures, the workman who performs the operation of 'mixing'.

1611 COTGR., *Meslangeur*, a mingler, mixer, blender. 1818 SCOTT *Tales of Grandf.* Ser. II. xlvii. (1841) 207/2 The wretched mixer of the poison was tried and executed. 1854 LONGF *Catawba Wine* ix, To the sewers and sinks With all such drinks, And after them tumble the mixer. 1884 *Manch. Exam* 16 Sept 7/1 Professional mixers [of cotton] had been less successful in their operations. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 928 The 'mixers' and 'dippers' are particularly liable to suffer from phossy jaw [in match factories]

2. A machine or mechanical contrivance for mixing Also with defining word.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App S Kens Mus.* (1877) 248 Mixoscope (colour-mixer). 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* p lxxxiii, Patent mixer for mixing hard water supply and lime water. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med* V. 443 The smaller end of the stirrer may be used to remove the drop of diluted blood from the mixer to the cell 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 7/3 The fall of a workman into a sugar mixer.

So **Mi·xeress**, a female mixer.

1830 W TAYLOR *Hist Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 480 A poison mixeress Ought not to sully England's royal throne.

Mixey-maxy, variant of MIXTY-MAXTY.

†**Mi·x-grass.** *Obs rare.* [? f. MIX *v.*] (See first quot.) Also *attrib.*

1778 [W MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 73 By Mix-grass is here meant a compound of White-Clover, Rye-Grass, and Trefoil *Ibid., Observ.* 32 It was..stacked with the mix-grass hay of Norwood *Ibid.* 80 No Manure has this year been laid on Mixgrass-Leys.

Mix-Hellene (mikshelī·n). [ad. Gr. μιξέλλην, f. μιξ(ο)- MIXO- + Ἕλλην HELLENE.] A person of mixed Greek and barbarian blood

1856 GROTE *Greece* II XCVIII. XII 645 Taking into pay a semi-Hellenic population in their neighbourhood (Mix-Hellenes, like the Liby-Phenicians in Africa). 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV 286 The descendants of the earlier English settlers had degenerated as much as the Mix-Hellenes who disgusted the Latin poet

Mixhill (mi·ksˌhil). *dial.* Forms: 6 **mixel**(1, 9 **maxul**, 8- **maxhill, mixhill.** [f. MIX *sb.*1 + HILL *sb.*] A dunghill, mixen.

1552 HULOET, Mixell and dunghyll. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 56/29 A Mixel, *stercorarium* 1763 *Museum Rust* I lxii. 261 They generally make a maxhill on some corner of the land. 1846 HANNAM in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc* VII. II. 589 Part of the ground. was manured from a mix-hill. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Maxul*, a dungheap.

Mixible (mi·ksib'l), *a.* ? *Obs rare.* [f. MIX *v.* + -IBLE. Cf. MIXABLE, MISCIBLE, MIXTIBLE.] Capable of being mixed.

1607 J DAVIES *Summa Totalis* C j b, Mixion vnites Things mixible by change; Or intermingling of their Substances: Things mixible, are they, which, though they range, Are yet contain'd in eithers Essences. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 25 It being known that the sulphuric and septic acids are mixible with each other

Mixie-maxie, variant of MIXTY-MAXTY.

Mixing (mi·ksiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb MIX. Also with *up* (see MIX *v.* 6).

1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II i, I cannot abide any thing that sauours the poore ouer-worne cut I must haue variety, I this mixing in fashion I hate it worse, then to burne juniper in my chamber. 1611 COTGR., *Mistionnement*, a mixing, mingling [etc.]. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* XIX 615 These ought to be the Chief Ends and Considerations of every man in Marriage, and not the mixing of Mannours, and joyning together of Farmes. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 213 The quantity of lime expended in these mixings being voluntary 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mixing*, (*Cloth.*) uniting wool of different colors for *mixed cloth*, called *medleys* 1890 *Spectator* 6 Dec., The mixing-up of a local control with the working of the Purchase Act. 1893 *Athenæum* 25 Nov 731/2 This mixing takes place in the arrangement of the stories. 1897 *Encycl Sport* I. 62 *Mixing*, a deliberate attempt to put in a few running strides when in a walking race.

b. *concr.* in *pl.* (*U.S. slang.*) Mixed drinks.

1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser II i, Le' 's liquor; Gin'ral, you can chalk our friend for all the mixins

c. *attrib.*, as *mixing bowl, machine, sieve*, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mixing machine*, Poole's machine for mixing chemicals, fertilizers, etc. *Ibid.*, *Mixing-*

sieve, one by which ingredients are intimately combined by sifting together. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 841/2 The rubber. is mechanically incorporated with about one-tenth of its weight of that substance [*sc* sulphur] by means of the mixing rollers. 1889 MORRIS *Odyss.* IX 9 The wine-swain from the mixing bowl filleth up And beareth forth, and poureth the wine in every cup 1897 F M. CRAWFORD *Cortlone* XXV, Don Atanasio [the apothocary] laid down the broad mixing-knife he was using 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 433 The mixing pipette is provided with a rubber nozzle.

Mi·xing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That mixes.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1362 The mind,..where the mixing passions endless shift.

Mixion, obs. form of MIXTION.

Mixite (mi·ksəit). *Min.* [Named in 1879 by A. Schrauf, after A. *Mixa*. see -ITE] 'Hydrous arsenate of copper and bismuth, found in fibrous, green incrustations' (Chester *Dict Min.* 1896)

1882 *3rd App to Dana's Min.* 82 Mixite...Occurs with bismuth, ochre, bismutite, and torbernite in the Geistergang at Joachimsthal. Named in honor of Bergrath A Mixa.

†**Mi·xitive**, *a. Obs rare*⁻¹. [f MIX *v.* ? after *fugitive*, etc.] Tending to mix.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 26 This mixitiue application of viands

Mixne, obs. form of MIXEN.

‖ **Mixo-** (mi·kso), repr Gr. *μιξο-*, f. root of *μιγνύναι* to mix, occurring in many Gr. compounds with the sense 'mixed'; used in a few mod. scientific words founded on Greek analogies, as **Mixogamous** (miksɒ·gămɔs) *a.* [Gr. *γάμ-os* marriage + -OUS], *Ichth* (see quot. 1880), **Mixo·gamy** *Ichth.*, the condition of being mixogamous; **Mixopyous** (miksɒ·pĭɔs) *a. Med* [Gr. *μιξό-πυος*, f. *πῦον* pus], 'mingled, or mixed with pus, formerly applied to the urine' (Mayne *Expos Lex.* 1856); **Mi·xoscope** [see -SCOPE], the name given to an apparatus for mixing colours; **Mixotro·phic** *a.* [see TROPHIC *a.*], 'half-saprophytic' (B. D. Jackson *Gloss Bot. Terms* 1900). See also MIXOBARBARIC, MIXOLYDIAN, and cf. MIX-HELLENE

1876 Mixoscope [see MIXER 2]. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* xiii. 177 The majority of Teleostei are mixogamous—that is, the males and females congregate on the spawning-beds, and several males attend to the same female, frequently changing from one female to another. 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 97 Chapter XIII [of Gunther's Study of Fishes deals] with..mixogamy, polygamy ,as occurring amongst fishes.

‖ **Mixo-barbaric** (mi·ksobārbæ·rĭk), *a.* [f. Gr. *μιξο-βάρβαρος* half-barbarian half Greek see MIXO- and BARBARIC *a.*] Characteristic of a people partly barbarous and partly Hellenic.

1876 C. T. NEWTON *Ess. Art & Archæol.* xi (1880) 413 All the barbaric and mixo-barbaric coinages imitated from Greek prototypes

Mixolydian (miksoli·dĭăn), *a. Mus.* [f. Gr *μιξο-λύδιος* half-Lydian: see MIXO- and LYDIAN.] The designation of (*a*) the highest in pitch of the modes in ancient Greek music; (*b*) the fourth of the 'authentic' ecclesiastical modes, having G for its 'final' and D for its dominant.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II x. (Arb.) 98 The Eolien, Mi[x]olidien and Ionien. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan Words, *Mixolidian tune*, that is to say, lamentable and pitifull meet for Tragoedies. 1760 STILES in *Phil Trans* LI 709 In the Mixolydian species, the diazeuctic tone was the first interval, reckoning from acute to grave 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus* I. 390 Mixolydian mode 1842 W F DONKIN in *Smith's Dict Gr & Rom. Ant* s.v. *Music (Greek)*, The seven species of the Octachord .were anciently ..denoted by the names Mixolydian, Lydian [etc.], the Mixolydian being the highest, and the Hypodorian the lowest 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i 14 The fourth mode Ambrose selected is the Hyper Lydian, sometimes called Myxo-Lydian 1893 H E. WOOLDRIDGE *Chappell's O. Eng Pop Mus* I. p. xi, Ecclesiastical Scale of G. 7th or Mixolydian Mode.

Mixon, dial. form of MIXEN.

†**Mi·xschipe**. *Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. MIX *sb.*¹ + *-schipe* -SHIP.] Wickedness.

a 1225 *Juliana* 46 (Royal MS.), Ant mi lauerdes wil ich wurche, þat is meister ouer mixschipe [*Bodl MS.* meister of alle mixschipes] ouer al þer imet.

†**Mixt**, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 mixte. [ad. L. *mixtum* neut. of *mixtus*: see MIXED *ppl. a.* Cf. F. *mixte* sb.]

1. A substance consisting of different elements mixed together; esp. in *Old Chem*, a compound.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXV § 3 229 The causes of the figures of diuers mixtes, and particularly of some pretious stones. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans* I 326 He discourses of Bread, Wine, Oyle, and the other Mixtes that are made of Plantes. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem* III 172 There may be two sorts of Mixts, whereof the one may not have any of all the same Elements as the other consists of. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Mixt*, i e. a *Mixt Body*. By which, in Chymistry and Natural Philosophy, is understood a Body not mixt or compounded by Art, but by Nature; such as Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Perfect Mixts* are the class of vital or animated bodies .. *Imperfect Mixts* are inanimate bodies. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 163 Where the quantity of the mixt to be assayed was very small. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min Waters* 462 The blood is not merely a peculiar chemical mixt, but a living part of the animal economy.

2. In immaterial applications: A product of mixture, a compound.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. ix. (Arb.) 97 Now also haue ye in euery song or ditty concorde by compasse and concorde entertangled and a mixt of both. 1647 GENTILIS tr. *Malvezzi's Chief Events*, etc. 162 From that conflict it comes forth a mixt, which is not feare, but consideration.

†**Mixt**, *a. Obs.* exc. *Hist.*: see MIXED *a.*

†**Mixt**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 myxte, mixte. [Inferred from the pa. pple. *mixt* (see MIXED *ppl a.*).

In the early 16th c., although *mixt* was freely used as a pple., there seems to have been much doubt whether the inferred Eng vb. should have the form *mixt* or *mix*. Elyot's *Lat. Dict.* (1538), s.v. *Misceo*, has *myxe*, but the edition of 1548 alters this to *myxt.*]

= MIX *v.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 39 b, By mixtynge water with floure, & werkynge it into paste. 1531 ELYOT *Gov* I xiii, Mixtung serious mater with thynges that were pleasaunt 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 123 In the whiche also myxte barly meale *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 129 Aduertisyng hym not to mixte his safetie and surenesse with the unstablenesse and unsuretie of his newe alye. 1563 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* Wks 1890 II. 60 Bot gif we sal begin to mixt nouelties with antiquitie. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* Argt., In the next eleuen chapters he mixteth consolations and threats.

Hence †**Mi·xting** *vbl. sb.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc* XIV. 3 Alcimus (which had .wilfully defyled himselfe, in the tyme of the myxtinge) [1611 their mingling (with the Gentiles)]. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *ij, And so is this Arithmetike greately enlarged, by diuerse exhibityng and vse of Compositions and mixtynges

Mixt, var *mixed*, pa. t. and pa. pple of MIX *v.*

Mixter-maxter, etc., var. ff. MIXTY-MAXTY.

†**Mi·xtible**. *Obs rare.* [ad. mod L. type **mixtibile*, f L *mixt-*, ppl. stem of *miscēre* to MIX. see -IBLE] = MIXTIL.

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 57 The Magnet has Hardness, an iron Colour, and the like, proceeds from the Virtue of Mixtibles or the Elements.

Mixtiform (mi·kstifɔ̄m), *a. rare* [f. L. *mixt-us*, pa. pple. of *miscēre* to MIX + -FORM.] Of a mixed shape, form, or character.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev.* I. VII. ix, The General glances, only with the eye, at that so mixtiform National Assembly. 1837 — in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1884) I. 108 My hearers were mixtiform dandiacal of both sexes

†**Mixtil**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **mixtile*, neut. of **mixtilis* f. *mixt-*, ppl. stem of *miscēre* to MIX: see -ILE] A mixed body, a compound

1654 VILVAIN *Epit Ess.* L XXVI, From which all mixtils doe surmount 1654 — *Theol. Treat.* I 27 Mixtils are compact of Elements into which they resolv.

Mixtilinear (mikstili·nĭă), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AR.] Formed or bounded partly by straight, and partly by curved lines.

1702 [see *mixed angle*, MIXED *ppl. a.* 11]. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 34 The right Line C *c* being produced to K, there are formed three small Triangles, the Rectilinear C E *c*, the Mixtilinear C E *c*, and the Rectilinear Triangle C E T. 1803 WOODHOUSE in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 121 The lines and mixtilinear triangle therein exhibited cannot be called natural signs. 1868 BLEDSOE *Philos Math* 61 The little mixtilinear figures at the ends of the triangles.

So **Mixtili·neal** *a. rare*⁻¹.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 491 Whether in rectilineal, curvilineal, mixtelineal [*sic*], or other figures.

Mixti·lion, anglicized form (in translations of documents) of med L. *mixtiliōn-em* MASLIN 2.

c 1640 J SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I 155 Had also Drage, pilcorne, mixtilion [etc.] 1892 KIRK in *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) p. XXI, Small quantities of corn, mixtillion, and malt were received from the mill under the Court.

†**Mi·xtion**, *sb Obs.* Forms: *α.* 5 myxtion, -yon, -ioun, 6- mixtion; *β.* 5 myxyon, myxcion, 6 myxion, 6-7 mixion. See also MISTION [a F. *mixtion* (from 14th c.; also *mistion*), ad. L. *mixtiōn-em* (also *mistiōn-em*), n. of action f. *miscēre* (pa. pple. stem *mixt-*, *mist-*); see MIX *v.*]

1. *gen* The action, or process of mixing, or the condition or fact of being mixed. = MIXTURE 1.

α. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 133/1 The waxe whyche is made of the bee purely wythout companye and myxtioun of one bee with another signefyeth the body of our lord Jhesu cryst. 1530 PALSGR. 246/1 Mixtion of thynges, *mixtion, confusion*. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 63 Upon the mixtion of these colours all things have their colour. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 66 Being all vnited by the mixtion of bloud. 1604 CAWDREY *Table Alph., Mixtion* [1613 *mixion*] mingling, or tempering together. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 279 An Embleme of the holy mixtion of seedes in Matrimony. 1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* xvi. § 7. 143 The qualities which we find in bodies do result out of the composition, and mixtion of the Elements. 1706 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 132 Those that consider that the Mixtion of different Particles, is the Cause of the Generation.

β. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I (1495) 6 From this holy trynyte all confusion and all myxcion of persones is voyded for the fader is a nother, the sone is a nother, the holy ghost is a nother. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 437 b/1, He prayeth. that by the vertue of the same myxyon the people may be unyed to god by veray loue & dyleccion. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 10. 5 By reason of the mixion of forcible Vegetatives.

2. *concr.* A product of mixing, *esp.* a medicine or drug composed of various ingredients.

α. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 81 This myxtion shall haue suche vertue that yf thy body be anoynted therwyth the fyre ne the venym of the dragon . may not noye the. 1480 — *Ovid's Met.* XIV vii, And other [flowers] she toke .. & made dyverse myxtyons. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* IX. 80 Thai mistions the [Mithridates] ert cuyrie daye vithe ane fastan stomak. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 34 Annoint a piece of parchement with this mixtion. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 246 These their mixtions they call counterpoison *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 171 Put this mixtion into a deep wooden dish. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX 657 There may be copious Supplies of Matter for such Mixtions. 1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 122 These are ..in their mixtion found of a like proportion of metal and sulphur

β 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* IV. XXI (W. de W 1506) 232 To make these mixions where with women payntе theyr visages. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 104 b, Take the myxion, which put into a goates skynne.

b. = MIXT *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II XXI. 111 Of thyse two myxtyons [sande and the glayre of the see] is made good glasse and clere. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 333 b, Yet are there not many that do care to knowe of what substaunce or natural mixtion it [*sc.* gold] consisteth. 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II 1 55 Yet are they not to be closed up in the generall name of concretions, or lightly passed over as onely Elementary and Subterraneous mixtions *a* 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man.* IV II. 290 The *materia proxima* or *secunda* of all other Corporeal Beings being the simple Elements, and the next Matter of all Mixtions or Composition

3. = MIXTURE 5

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Heb* IV 2 It profited not them that they hearde the worde, because they y^t heard it, had not the mixtion of faith. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng* L VI (1609) 5 Ye shall finde one vtterly perfect without mixtion of the other. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* II X § 3 (1622) 304 God is a pure substance, without any mixtion. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* V (1687) 185/2 But the Gods being void of corporeal mixtion understand purely and sincerely.

†**Mi·xtion**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *mixtionner*, f. *mixtion*: see prec.] *trans* To mix, make into a mixture

c 1500 *Melusine* 142 Vesselles full of flaxe grecyd with oyle and mixtyouned with brymstone and sulfer

Mi·xtish, *a nonce-wd.* [f. *mixt*, MIXED *ppl. a.* + -ISH¹.] Of the nature of a mixture.

a 1844 L HUNT *Blue stocking Revels* II. 164 So Irish, so modish, so mixtish, so wild.

Mixtly, variant of MIXEDLY *adv.*

‖ **Mi·xtum**. *Obs. rare.* [med L. *mixtum*, neut. of *mixtus* MIXED *ppl a.* Cf. MISTE *v.*]

1. In monastic rule: A slight refection.

c 1490 CAXTON *Rule St Benet* XXXVIII 131 The reder may afore his lecture take a lytyll refeccyon that is called mixtum yf nede be for by cause of his redyng atte mete. [1823 CRABBE *Technol Dict.*, *Mixtum* (*Archæol*), a breakfast, or a certain quantity of bread and wine.]

2. = MIXT *sb.* 1

1696 [? J SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst* 207 A Mixtum, therefore is a body of certain parts, of divers degrees of rarity and density [etc.]. *Ibid* 215 The nature of Mixtum's, which consist in the Number and Proportion of rare and dense bodies, follows [etc.].

Mixture (mi·kstiŭi, -tʃəi). Also 6 myxture, mixtur. [ad. L. *mixtūra* (also *mistūra*), f. *mixt-* (*mist-*), ppl. stem of *miscēre*: see MIX *v.* Cf OF. *mesture*, *misture*, Pr. *mixture*, It, Pg. *mistura*, Sp. *mastura*, *mixtura*, G. *mixtur*]

1. The action, process, or fact of mixing (in the intransitive senses of the vb.) or becoming mixed; also, an instance of this.

1530 PALSGR. 420/1, I allaye, as mettals be alayde or as sylver or golde is with their myxture, *je attrempe* 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* (1592) 144 Or ye mixtur of the elements. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I iii § 2 If the Moone should wander from her beaten way, the times and seasons of the yeare blend themselues by disordered and confused mixture 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 62 That mixtures in garments, seedes, and the like, were forbidden by the Law of Moses. *Ibid.* 76 This river . passeth through the Lake Thonitis without mixture of waters by reason of this swiftnesse 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Mixture*, in matters of drapery, denotes the union, or blending of several wools of different colours, not yet spun. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 22 When those Liquors are expell'd out of the Body, which by their mixture convert the Aliment into an Animal Liquid 1842 A COMBE *Physiol Digestion* (ed. 4) 228 Mixtures of different kinds of food are strongly condemned by almost all writers on dietetics, as injurious to digestion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. v 250 From the intimate mixture of air and water we obtain foam. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol* II 69 Early in history the continual mixtures by conquest were just so many experiments in mixing races as are going on in South America now 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* s v. *Mixing the Ingredients*, Five minutes is sufficient for a thorough mixture.

b. In the transitive sense: The action of mixing (different things). ? *Obs*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 11 A good Surveyour sheweth his Art in the fit mixture of Materials, Morter [etc.].

c. Mixed state or condition; coexistence of different ingredients or of different groups or classes of things mutually diffused through each other.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlvii § 4 O happie mixture, wherein things contrary do so qualifie and correct the one the daunger of the others excesse. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* Pref. 1 A Discourse of the constitution of mans body, as he enioyeth a perfect or apportionated health by a due Mixture of the principles whereof he consisteth; of the Temperament of each part arising from that mixture. 1728-13 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Jan, There was a mixture of company.

†d. Mixed nature, complexity. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* Pref. 1 How unfit, and unworthy a choice I made of my self, to undertake a work of this mixture, mine own reason..hath sufficiently resolved me.

†e. Sexual intercourse. Cf. MIX *v.* 4 b. *Obs.*

[Cf. 1483 MIXTION 1 b.] 1604 DEKKER *1st Pt. Hon. Wh.*

vi. Wks. 1873 II. 38 *Bellafronte* [a Courtesan]..For whose true love I would. Hate the worlds mixtures, and the smiles of gold. **1615** CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VIII 388 The Sunne their mixture saw; and came, and told **1632** MILTON *Penseroso* 26 Thee [*sc.* Melancholy] bright-hair'd Vesta long of yore, To solitary Saturn bore; His daughter she (in Saturns raign, Such mixture was not held a stain) **1659** HAMMOND *On Ps.* xix 9 The dread of offending God keeps the man from all impure mixtures. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. ii. (1715) 8 Promiscuous Mixtures had been allowed of amongst them **1703–12** POPE *Thebais* I. 96, I. With monstrous mixture stain'd my mother's bed

f. The mixing or blending of different races in common offspring.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist Man* 20 The tribe of people, termed .. Cafusos . are known to have sprung originally from a mixture of native Americans with the Negroes imported from Africa. **1845** YOUATT *Dog* IV. (1858) 155 The shock dog is traced by Buffon to a mixture of the small Danish dog and the pug

† **g.** The fact of 'mixing' socially with others, association. *Obs.*

1764 J. SMITH in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I 26 He intended to send his son to obtain his education in mixture with these Indians.

2. *concr.* A product of mixing; a complex unity or aggregate (material or immaterial) composed of various ingredients or constituent parts mixed together. **a.** With the components specified (const *of*) or implied by the context.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* I. 9 Putte all þat mixture into a strong watir maad of vitriol and of sal petre, and þe siluyr wole be dissolued **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *John* XIX 39 Bringing a mixture of myrrhe and aloes **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II 304 That braue youth, the splendor of whose eye A wondrous mixture shew'd of grace and maiestie **1676** GLANVILL *Ess.* Pref. a iij b, The [seventh] Essay is a mixture of an Idæa, and a disguised History **1702** ADDISON *Dial. Medals* I. Wks 1766 III 9 The agreeable Mixture of shades and fountains, in which the whole country naturally abounds. **1732** LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII 227 His conduct . was a fatal mixture of weakness and temerity **1815** J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 314 A simple mixture of sand and clay. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XIX, His mixture of surprise, joy, and anxiety, did not deprive him of the presence of mind which the occasion demanded **1884** W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* IX 186 It is always considered better to use a mixture of several brands of iron in a charge for any casting since such mixtures are most frequently found to be stronger than the average of the several brands taken separately **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 826 The vessels may be all veins, capillaries, or very commonly a mixture of both **1902** T. M. LINDSAY *Ch. & Ministry in Early Cent.* VI 258 The sorry mixture of Paganism and Christianity which [etc.]

† **b.** = MIXT *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* To Rdr., In the two following books, is treated of that which concernes the Elements and naturall mixtures, as Mettalls, Plants, Beasts, and what else is remarkable at the Indies *Ibid.* IV. XIII 248 We will passe to the two other mixtures, the which are plants and beasts **1634** MILTON *Comus* 244 Can any mortal mixture of Earths mould Breath such Divine inchanting ravishment?

3. *spec.* In various concrete applications.

a. A preparation for medicinal or other purposes, consisting of two or more ingredients mixed together. In *Pharmacy*, now applied to potions or liquid medicines, in contradistinction to pills and other solid forms in which drugs may be administered.

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. III. 21 What if this mixture do not worke at all? **1604** — *Oth.* I. III. 104 With some Mixtures, powrefull o're the blood, He wrought vp on her. **1695** Freezing mixture [see FREEZING *vbl. sb.* 2] **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mixture.* In a Physical Sense, several Ingredients or Drugs mixt in a Medicine **1806** *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 513 A pint of this mixture [*sc.* of wine and water] was prescribed to him **1831** J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 295 Antispasmodic mixtures. **1904** *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 304, I took a sip of the horrid mixture

b A cloth of variegated or mottled fabric, usually of 'quiet' colouring *Heather, Oxford mixture* see these words.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 310 Five yards of crimsom [cloth], and the rest of fine mixtures **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The mixture, or mixed stuff, is that whose woof and warp are of wools of different colours dyed and mixed before they were spun **1799** *Hull Advertiser* 12 Jan. 2/3 Woollen drapery, jeans, quiltings, plains, mixtures **1882** CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Mixtures*, a term applied to any cloths of variegated colouring, such as Knickerbockers and Tweeds. **1885** Heather-mixture [see HEATHER 3]

attrib. **1784** *Europ. Mag.* Nov. 339/2 But amongst the other class of gentlemen are worn dark green, drab, or mixture cloths. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* XX, An elderly man, in a black coat, dark mixture trousers, and small black gaiters. **1897** *Daily News* 8 Apr. 8/5 The shot mixture canvases. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 7 Jan. 6/3 The jacket of a drab-mixture serge.

c. A tea, tobacco, snuff, etc. of various sorts or qualities mixed together; usually with qualifying word to indicate the variety.

1840 HILL *Pinch—of Snuff* 32 Prince's Mixture..is nothing more than plain brown Rappee scented with otto of roses. **1872** 'M. LEGRAND' *Cumbr. Freshn.* 286 I'm going in to get a canister of smoking mixture to take down with me. **1895** *Price List*, The Foochow Mixture, specially prepared and packed from the Finest Foochow Teas.

4. In mod. physical science used with restricted meaning: The mechanical mixing of two substances as distinguished from (*chemical*) *combination*; also *concr.* the product of such a mixing, in contradistinction to a *compound*. More explicitly *mechanical* or *simple mixture*, originally used in antithesis with † *chemical mixture*.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 184/1 Chemical mixture is attended with many phenomena which are never observed in simple mixtures **1865** BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., s. v. *Chemistry*, Artificial mixtures of oxygen and nitrogen. **1887** REMSEN *Elem. Chem.* I. (1897) 9 Mechanical Mixtures and Chemical Compounds.—In a mixture the substances are unchanged. In a chemical compound the substances which are in combination are completely changed. They are so intimately combined that they cannot be recognised by any ordinary means

b. A fluid containing some foreign substance in suspension: opposed to *solution*.

1765 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 150, I think we may consider the transparency of a heterogeneous fluid as the criterion of a true solution, and where that is wanting, it is only a mixture **1875** H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 18 Mixtures are preparations in which one or more medicinal substances are held in suspension in water Of such nature are emulsions, in which some oily material is suspended by a gummy or an albuminous body

5. The action or an act of adding as an ingredient; the presence of a heterogeneous element in the composition of something; quasi-*concr.* an amount or proportion of something heterogeneous that has been added to or mixed with a thing; admixture. *Without mixture*: unmixed, pure

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 40 b, Whether these bothe sayd thynges be togyder in your soule without ony myxture of ye contrary **1529** MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 161/1 For when the gospell speketh of wyne onely tourned into his precious blode, what man woulde aduenture to make any mixture of water. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 59 b, Suche ministers as should preache Gods worde sincerely, without any mixture of mens traditions **1611** BIBLE *Rev.* XIV. 10 The same shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God, which is powred out without mixture into the cup of his indignation **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 96 The Earth hath a kinde of bloodie mixture, somewhat like red wake, the depth of three or foure cubites **1625** BACON *Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 499 A mixture of a Lie doth euer adde Pleasure. **1641** BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 16 His [*sc.* K. Edgar's] Pious Acts were, that he built and prepared seven and forty Monasteries. But now his mixture of Vice marred all. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* I 2 Except the salt Ocean were handsomly contempered by a Mixture of the fresh Element. **1670** TEMPLE *Let to Dk. Tuscany* Wks. 1731 II. 221 Such is the Composition of human Things, that nothing is pure or without Mixture *a* **1704** B. KEACH *Key to open Script. Metaph.* (1779) 137 Adulterating the Word of God by the Mixture of their own Fancies **1720** HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 186 His Conversation, which was generally facetious, not without a Mixture of Satyr. **1725** WATTS *Logic* I. VI § 1 In order therefore to a clear and distinct Knowledge of things, we must uncloath them of all these Relations and Mixtures, that we may contemplate them naked, and in their own Natures **1765** A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* I. XIX (ed. 2) 143 The soil in which there is a great mixture of moss **1826** LAMB *Elia* Ser. II *Pop. Fallacies* XIII, The good things of life are not to be had singly, but come to us with a mixture, like a schoolboy's holiday, with a task affixed to the tail of it. **1845** YOUATT *Dog* VII (1858) 211 His bark had a slight mixture of the howl, and there was a husky choking noise in the throat

6. *Mus.* In full *mixture-stop* A compound stop or furniture stop: see COMPOUND *a.* 2 f. and FURNITURE 8.

1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. I. X. 147 The compound stops are the Mixture,. and sundry others. **1811** BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s. v. *Stop*, Mixture, or Furniture Stop **1876** STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Mixture*, an organ stop, consisting of several ranks of pipes to each note. **1876** Mixture stop [see FURNITURE 8]

7. *Printing.* 'Type setting that calls for the use of three or more distinct faces or faces and bodies of type' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*, *Mixture*, an extra charge involved on composition if three or more types are used in a work

Hence † **Mixture** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$, *refl.* to mix or mingle oneself *with*, to associate *with*.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. XVI 40 They will mixture themselues with you and yours [Pg. orig. *estar coeles de mestura*]

† **Mi·xturous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. MIXTURE *sb.* + -OUS.] Of the nature of a mixture.

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 173 Nor is this co-existence with any mixturous confusion.

Mixty-maxty, mixy-maxy (mi·kstimæ·ksti, mi·ksimæ·ksi), *a.* and *sb. Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: *a.* 8–9 **mixtie-maxtie,** 9 **mixter-maxter,** 9– **mixty-maxty**; *β.* **mixie-maxie, mixey-maxey, mixy-maxy.** [A varied reduplication of *mixt* MIXED *ppl. a.* Cf. MISH-MASH.]

A. *adj.* Incongruously or promiscuously mingled; jumbled together; mixed, confused.

1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry* XXI, Yon mixtie maxtie, queer hotch potch, The Coalition **1861** QUINN *Heather Lintie* (1863) 238 Degenerate things, however coud Yer mixtie-maxtie puddle Vie wi' the pure Milesian bluid O' winsome Sally Noddle. **1885** G. FRASER *Poems* 133 His points got mixy-maxy, and defied ye tae recall The guid advice he gied ye, for 'twas a' reel rawl. **1894** *Superfluous Woman* (ed. 4) I. 75 It makes a body feel mixtie maxtie to come upon her sudden-like amidst the pots and pans.

B. *sb.* Anything promiscuously mixed; a mixed or confused mass, a heterogeneous mixture.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 189 Wi' supper in his kyte weel fed, Composed o' unco mixie maxies. **1829** BROCKETT *N. C. Glass* (ed. 2), *Mixty maxty, Mixy-maxy*, any thing confusedly mixed, an irregular medley—*a mish-mash*, or hotch-potch. **1872** ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* IX. 68 A mixter maxter o' figures wi' the letters o' the A B C. **1895** ROY *Horseman's Word* XXXIX 429 The warld was a gey queer mixty-maxty.

Mizen, mizzen (mi·z'n). *Naut.* Forms: 5 **meseyn,** 5–7 **meson,** 6 **mizine, myssen, mesen, myssyne, myssen, missonne, mysson,** *Sc.* **mozan,** 6–7 **misen,** 6–8 **missen, misne,** 7 **myson, meisseine, mison, missen, mizon, mizan**(e, 7– **mizen, mizzen.** [a. F. *misaine* (in mod.Fr. foresail, foremast; c 1381 *migenne* in Hatz.-Darm.), believed to be ad. It. *mezzana* mizen-sail; the It. word is fem. of *mezzano* middle. Cf. Sp *mesana*, Pg *mezena* foresail, Du. *bezaan* (earlier *bezane*), G. *besan* (*-mast, -segel*) mizen

The agreement of the use in Eng. and It. suggests that the divergent use in mod. Fr. is not original, the statement that It *mezzana* originally meant 'mainsail' seems to be merely a conjecture based on the etymological meaning of the word, the precise implication of which is uncertain. some have suggested that it may be 'middle-sized'.

The 16th c. MUSALL (*Sc.*) and *mysyll* (see quot. *c* 1515 s.v. MAIN MIZEN) appear to be synonymous, but their relation to this word is obscure.]

1. (Also **mizen-sail.**) A fore-and-aft sail set on the after side of the mizen-mast. Often used as synonymous with SPANKER, but more correctly applied to the 'mizen trysail', set instead of the spanker in stormy weather. † Formerly also applied to a sail of similar shape serving as the principal sail in certain small craft.

1465 *Mann & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 200 Item, for a yerde for a meseyn, xvj *d.* **1485** *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 37 Blokkes for the meson with iij sheves of brasse. *Ibid.* 41 Meson sailes. ij **1549** *Compl. Scot.* VI. 41 Heise the myssen, and change it ouer to leuart **1591** PERCYVAL *Bibl. Hist., Dict., Messana vela*, the mizine saile **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. I Yet are not wee content with a single maine saile.. vnlesse we haue fore sailes and sprit sailes in the Prow, misnes also hoised vp in the Poupe, and all to set vs more forward vpon our death, and to hasten our end **1609** *John Dory* VII. in Child *Ballads* V. 132/2 They hoist their sailes, both top and top, The meisseine and all was tride-a **1622** R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* IX. 138 To fight with sprit-saile and myson, and top sayles loose **1665** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 389 This tempest.. forced us to he by the Lee without more sail than the mizen. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. II. 16 Loose the Misne in the Brailes. **1670** COVEL *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) 130 A small vessel with a meson and stay sail. **1694** NARBOROUGH, etc. in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 2 We ..drove with our Missen sail towards South-east **1715** J. EDENS in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 318 Their Sails [*sc.* of a Caravel] are all Mizen Sails, that is, Triangular. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* I. VII. 73 We were obliged..to continue under a reefed mizen till eleven at night **1886** R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* VI. 130 The Dean is correct in his description of what was known in those days as bagpiping the mizen, by hauling the mizen sheet to windward

b In figurative context.

1579 PUTTENHAM *Partheniades* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 477 Thou strike mizzen, and anker in his porte. *a* **1619** FLETCHER *Wit without M.* I. II, My sister is a goodly portly Lady, she spreads satten, as the Kings ships doe canvas, every where she may spare me her misen, and her bonnets strike her maine petticoate, and yet outsaile me **1702** VANBRUGH *False Friend* III. II, There may be foul weather there too I reckon at present he may be lying by under a mizen at the street door.

2. = MIZEN-MAST Now *rare*

1583 HAYES *Narr. Gilbert's Voy.* in *Hakluyt* (1811) III. 190 The Golden Hind succeeded in the place of Vizadmirall, and removed her flagge from the mizon unto the foretop. **1622** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 357 Streamers that belonged to the Main-Mast, the Misne, and other fitting places for them **1626** CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 In great ships they haue two misens, the latter is called the *boneauentuer* misen **1634** 5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 169 This carries four masts 4 the mizen, which is placed in the stern almost over the helm. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Admiral*, The white St. George's cross at the main, fore, or mizen.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in the sense 'pertaining to, connected with, or near the mizenmast or mizen-sail', as *mizen boom, -brail, cap, -halyard, -lift, -light, -parrel, peak, -pole, -rigging, -royal, -sheet, -shroud, skysail, -stay, -staysail, -tack, -truck,* † *-tye.* Also **mizen sail** (see 1), MIZEN-MAST, MIZEN TOP, etc.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 36 Meson shrowdes *Ibid.* 49 Meson lyftes...Meson halyers. Meson perell. Meson shetes Meson tyes **1626** CAPT. SMITH *Acc. Yng. Seamen* 14 The misen stay. **1667** DRYDEN & DAVENANT *Tempest* I. 1, Get the Misen tack aboard. Haul aft Misen sheet! **1692** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 456 Hanging white flags on the mizen peak. **1768** J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 206 Which he desired might be hung up in the mizen-shrouds **1835** SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* XLVI. 594 Carrying away the mizen-boom **1841** R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* I. 4 Mizen royal yard 16 ft. Mizen skysail yard 10 ft. Mizen pole 9 ft. **1905** *Daily Graphic* 17 Jan. 4/4 Watching the mizzen truck swing among the stars.

Mi·zen-mast. *Naut.* The aftermost mast of a three-masted ship.

1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 14 A Mayne Meson mast for the said Ship. **1505** in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1901) III. 86 Item, for ane mozan mast and ane pege mast. **1556** BURROUGH in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 275 The Pinnesse bare her Myssen mast ouer boord with flagge and all **1748**

Anson's Voy. II. iv. 161 To make a mizen-mast for the *Wager*. 1895 R. LEIGHTON *Under Foeman's Flag* xxi, Her mizen-mast had been shot away in the battle.

Mi·zen-to·p. *Naut.* The 'top' of a mizen-mast; a platform just above the head of the lower mizen-mast.

1667 *Lond. Gaz* No. 178/4 She wears upon her Main top an English Ancient..and a French upon his Mizen-top. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 73 Lord Nelson was mortally wounded ..by a musquet ball,..fired from the mizen-top of La Redoubtable. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiv, I was put into the mizen top

b. *attrib*, as *mizen-top-boy*, *-man*, *-shrouds*.

1626 CAPT SMITH *Accid Yng. Seamen* 14 The mison top shroudes and their ratlings. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiii, Having recourse to one of his remedies to cure a mizen-top-boy of smoking. *a* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 79 The duties of mizentop-men aloft are much the same as the other topmen. .The youngest and slightest hands in the ship are usually selected for mizen-top-men

Mi·zen-topga·llant. *Naut.* Used *attrib* in **mizen-topgallant-mast**, the mast above the mizen-topmast; similarly in *mizen-topgallant brace*, *-mast-head*, *-sail*, *-yard*, etc.

1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* s.v., Above it [*sc.* the mizen-mast], are the mizen-topmast, the mizen-top-gallant-mast, and the mizen-royal. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii (ed 2) 260 When she is immediately to hoist her ensign at the mizen top-gallant mast head.

Mi·zen-to·pmast. *Naut.* The mast next above the lower mizen-mast. Also *attrib.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 The misen top mast. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xiv 63 Mizan Topmast Shrowds. .. Mizan Topmast Stay. .. Mizan Topmast Crowfoot. 1755 *Gentl. Mag* XXV. 184 With the blue flag at the mizentopmast head of the *Monarch*. 1841 R H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* I iii. 16 The main topsail braces . are seized to the mizen topmast-head. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s v *Stay*, *The mizen-topmast stay* is that which comes to the hounds of the main-mast.

Mi·zen-to·psail. *Naut.* The sail above the mizen-sail, the sail set on the mizen-topmast. Also *attrib.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng Seamen* 13 The misen top sayle yeard. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xiv. 63 Mizan Topsail Lifts. Mizan Topsail Sheets. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 151 It was so tempestuous as to split the main topsail and the fore mizen-top sails. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* I. iii. 16 The mizen topsail braces reeve up through the leading blocks. on the main rigging. *Ibid.*, The lower block of the mizen topsail halyard is usually in the mizen tops.

Mizen-yard. *Naut.* The yard on which the mizen-sail is extended.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 49 Meson yerdes..ij. 1564 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl Crt Admir.* (Selden) II. 129 Item a bade smalle bote of two toune and a myssyne yerde vj^{s} viij^{d}. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* iii. 17 You must allow the Misen Yard and Spretsaile Yard ¼ inch of thicknesse to a yard in length. 1786 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 23 I. 224, I would hang him at the mizen yard.

Mizer: see MISER *sb.*[1] and [4].

Mizerion, obs. form of MEZEREON.

Mizmaze (mi zmē·z). Also 6 **myze maze**, 6–7 **mis-maze**, 7 **misse-**, 7, 9 **mis-**, 9 *dial.* **mizz-**, **mizzy-maze**. [Varied reduplication of MAZE *sb.*]

†**1.** A labyrinth or maze. Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Frustial*, a myse mase. 1587 HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serm.* 69 Salomon hath walked vs through the whole labyrinth & mizmaze of this life 1612 J DAVIES *Muse's Sacrif.* (Grosart) 10/1 Errors missemaze, where lost is Veritie, Or blinded so, that still wrong course it takes. *a* 1684 BP. M. SMITH *Serm* (1632) 234 In this distraction, and mismaze, I think the middle-way to be the best way. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Dudley North* (1744) 41 The Gentlemen of the House were in a Miz-maze, and knew not how to take one Step towards extricating themselves. 1794 *Percy's Relig.* (ed. 4) II. Gloss. s.v *Mase*, On the top of Catharine-hill, Winchester (the usual play-place of the school), was a very perplexed and winding path, running in a very small space over a great deal of ground, called a *Mis-Mase*.

2. Mystification, bewildering delusion; a state of confusion or perplexity. Chiefly *dial.*

1604 BABINGTON *Comf. Notes Exod.* viii. 18 The Lord will cut off that difference and mismaze,..and giue his truth victory ouer all Enchanters. 1871 PULMAN *Rustic Sk* (ed 3) 116, I da veel all ev a mizz-maze. 1875 *Q. Rev* Oct. 392 The physico theological mizmaze which..clouded the perception of those who were following immediately in the wake of Newton. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxvii. 371, I want to be a bit quiet—my head seems all of a mizmaze like. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v. *Mismaze*, 'I'm all o' a mizzy-maze'. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Mismaze*, bewilderment.

†**3.** Dazzling radiance. *Obs.*

a 1814 *Gonsanga* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 110, I have now a scheme in my head, which..will envelope you all in a mizmaze of glory.

†**Mismore.** *Obs.* = MASSYMORE.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mismor* (Span. *mazmorra*), a Dungeon. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

‖ **Misqui·tl**, native Mexican form of MESQUITE. (In F. Hernandez *Nova Plant. Hist.* 1651.)

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 672/2 The *mizquitl*, or mesquite, is a species of true acacia.

Misurko, obs. form of MASURKA.

Missle (mi·s'l), *sb.* Forms: 5 **mysell**, 7 **misle**, 9 **missle**. [f. MIZZLE *v.*[1] Cf. MDu. *mysel* dew.] Slight or drizzling rain, drizzle.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 55 And tormented [them] Rygth asperly with Rayne mysell, and grete heyle stones amonge. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 49 Snow and Misle. *Ibid.* II. xii. 322 A misle of Vapour or Fume may be extenuated into some hundreds [of miles] at least. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) VI. iii, A mist which successively becomes a mizzle a drizzle a shower a rain a torrent. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 72 512 The sorts of rain are natural (as cat-and dog-rains, showers and mizzle) and unnatural. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v, There was a bit of a mizzle.

Missle (mi·s'l), *v.*[1] *dial.* Forms: 5– **misel**(le, **my(s)sylle**, 6 **missel**(l, **mysle**, **myssel**, **mesel**, **misell**, 6–8 **misle**, 7 **misell**, 7–9 **mizle**, **mistle**, 8 **measle**, 9 **measle**, **mesel**, 6– **missle**. [Recorded only from the end of the 15th c.; cogn. w. the synonymous Du. dial. *miezelen*, WFlem. *mizzelen*, *mijzelen*, LG. *miseln*, *museln*; a frequentative formation with the suffix -LE 3; the base is found also in Du. dial. *miesregen* drizzle, *miezig*, *miezerig*, LG. *missig*, drizzly.]

1. *intr.* (*impers.*) To rain in very fine drops, drizzle. Also *to missle of rain.*

1483 *Cath. Angl* 241/2 To Miselle (*A.* Mysylle), *plunitare*, *plunitinare*. 1530 PALSGR. 130 *Il brvyne*, it misleth. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Nov. 208 Up, Colin, up! Now gynnes to mizzle, hye we homeward fast. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 79 If it chanced to mizzle of raine, hee tooke that for a luckie signe. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II 48 The raine..came not drizling or mizling downe vpon me; but [etc.]. 1711–12 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 24 Mar., It has rained or mizzled all day. 1721 BAILEY, To *Mizle*, (*q. d.* to mistle, *i. e* to rain in a Mist, of *Mieselen*, Du.) to rain small. 1852 MISS MITFORD *Recoll.* I. 81 On the morning in question, it did not absolutely rain, it only mizzled.

†**2.** *trans.* Of a cloud (also *impers.*): To send down in a drizzling shower. *Obs.*

1584 LYLY *Sappho* IV iii 59 It seemed to mysell gold, with faire drops. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. XXXIX. (1612) 192 Some Cloudes but misell Rayne.

Mizzle (mi·z'l), *v.*[2] *slang.* Also in 'Shelta' form **misli**. [Of obscure origin: the Shelta *misli* 'to go' has been assigned as the source, but this may be from Eng.] *intr.* To disappear suddenly; to run or slink away, decamp, vanish, take oneself off; also *imperative* = be off! Also *dial* 'to succumb, to yield, to give up' (*Eng Dial. Dict.*).

1781 G. PARKER *View Society* II 231 He preferred mizzling off to France. 1823 W. T. MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* I iv (1828) 20 Now then Dicky, mizzle!—be scarce!—broom! 1853 R S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* i, It was a murky October day that . Mr. Sponge was seen mizzling along Oxford Street 1863 C. ST JOHN *Nat. Hist. Moray* 78 When it saw us the trout immediately turned itself round, and mizzled back into the pool it had come from 1891 CARFW *No.* 747, XXXVII 434 Misli in an 'our and a 'arf 1904 A. LANG in *Morn. Post* 6 Feb., He mizzled into the general company, and I hope he enjoyed his luncheon.

Mizzle (mi·z'l), *v.*[3] *Obs* exc. *dial. rare.* Forms: 6 **mizzel**, **misle**, 7 **mizel**, 9– **mizzle**. [A frequentative formation, perh. suggested by MIZMAZE.] *trans.* To confuse, muddle; †to make tipsy; also, to mystify (a person); to give (one) wrong information.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 87 Their heades preteley mizzeled with wine. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 48 What though he be mump, misled, blind ? tis no consequent to me 1601 BP W BARLOW *Defence* 81 They were by their owne ignorance mizeled, or by their blind guides miss-led. 1876 BOUND *Provinc Heref.* (E D D)

Mizzle (mi·z'l), *v.*[4] *Sc.* Also 9 **mizle**, **misle** [Var. of MEASLE *v.*; early mod.Flemish (Kilian) has *maschelen* 'reddish spots contracted in winter when the legs are put too near the fire'.] *trans.* To make spotty. Hence **Mi·zzled** *ppl. a.*, said *esp.* of the legs when discoloured by sitting too near the fire; also **Mi·zzly** *a.* in the same sense.

1801 W BEATTIE *Fruits Time Parings*, *Yule Feast*, May the French for their ambition Get mizzled shins 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 146 (Jam.) Oft have I blawn the dauders quick Their mizlie shins amang 1808 in JAMIESON. 1832 A. HENDERSON *Prov.* 47 Bare shouthers mak mizzled shins.

Mizzle, Sc. form of MUZZLE *v.*

Mizzler (mi·zlə1). *slang.* [f. MIZZLE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] (See quot. 1890.)

1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, Though a needy mizzler mysel, I likes to see a cove vot's vel dressed 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang Dict.* (1897) s.v., *Mizzler* or *rum mizzler* (popular), one clever at effecting an escape, or getting out of a difficulty.

Mizzling (mi·zlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. MIZZLE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of MIZZLE *v.*[1]; the falling of very fine rain; †fine rain or drizzle. Also *fig.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/2 A Miselynge (*A.* Mysselynge), *nimbus*. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 698 Of Pliades he prechid with ther drowsy chere, Immoysturid with mislyng and ay dreppyng dry. 1530 TINDALE *Deut* XXXII. 2 My speach flowe as doeth the dewe, as the mesellynge vpon the herbes. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 7 They..doe put their fruite gathered, into the middest of their Garden, in the raine & mislings, vppon the bare earth. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1687) 378/2 They [*sc.* clouds] are condensed ..into drops of water, which if they come down very small, are called misling; if greater, rain. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 73 In the Evening we had a shower of rain..which was the first, save onely a little mizling, that we had seen fall since our departure from Aleppo. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Missling*; the falling of very small Rain, after a Fog in Winter or at some other Times. 1843 THOREAU *Let.* 8 June in *Atlantic Monthly* (1892) May 588, I must wait for a shower of shillings, or at least a slight dew or mizzling of sixpences, before I explore New York very far.

Mizzling (mi·zlin), *ppl. a.* [f. MIZZLE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That mizzles: **a.** of rain or the like.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xviii. 4 There fel a myslinge shower, like a dew. 1655 R. DAVENPORT *K. John & Matilda* v. i. 14 b, These [eyes] sheed misling showers. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Ess. Effects Air* iv. 87 The Air..feels more moist when the Water is in meazling and soaking Rains, than in great Showers. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 397 Tuesday morning came in with a nasty mistling rain. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxviii, A slow, mizzling rain was falling.

b. of a day, weather, etc.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 44 If the morninge bee wette and mislinge. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 745 Wet and Mistling Weather 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Tues. 55 In misling days ..With nappy beer I to the barn repair'd. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *My Letters*, Another mizzling, drizzling, day!

†**c.** *fig.*

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron* Plays (Pearson) II. 269 The misling breath of policie.

Mizzlings, obs. form of MEASLINGS.

Mizzly (mi·zli), *a.* [f. MIZZLE *v.*[1] + -Y[1]] Of the nature of, or characterized by 'mizzling'.

1566 J. PARTRIDGE *Plasidas* C iij b, The deadly shaft through misley cloudes aloft in Skies doe flie 1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Jan., It proved dark, and a misly night 1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 253 This . muzzy, mizly morning 1853 G J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 187 It came on mizzly, and we put on our cloaks. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xxii, A mizzly drizzly rain set in.

Mizz-maze, dial. variant of MIZMAZE.

Mizzy (mi·zi). *dial.* Forms: 4 **misy**, 7– **missy**. [ME. *misy*, perh. related to OE. *mēos* moss, bog.] A quagmire.

13 . *Gaw & Gr Kn't.* 749 Þe gome vpon Gryngolet glydes hem vnder, Þur3 mony misy and myre 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 33 *Missy*, a Quagmire. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1819 J. BUTTERWORTH (Paul Bobbin) *Sequel Lanc Dial.* 39 (E D D) They draggunt meh thro' mizzies. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Missy*, a soft, boggy place.

‖ **Mna.** [Gr. *μνᾶ*: see MINA[1].] = MINA[1].

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 373 A halfe a Mna [*misprr.* Mua; corrected in Errata] of silver. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Of Jewish Weights & Meas* p. cl, Maneh, or Mna—100 Shekels in weight—21,900 grains Troy. Maneh, Mna, or Mina, as a coin = 60 shekels = 7. 10. 0 1845 *Encycl. Metrop* I. 444/2 The Greeks had a second pound of 16 physical ounces, called the *mna*, or *mina*.

†**Mnam.** *Obs. rare.* Also NAM. [a. L. *mnam* (Luke XIX. 24), accusative of *mnā* MNA.] = MNA.

1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. VI. 244 [He] 3af þat Mnam to hym þat ten Mnames hadde.

†**Mnemoneu·tic**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Gr. *μνημονευτικ-ός* of or for reminding, f. *μνημονεύ-ειν* to remind, f. *μνήμων* (see next).] = MNEMONIC.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 212 This Mnemoneutick hexameter, *quis*, *quid*, *ubi*, *quibus auxiliis*, *cur*, *quomodo*, *quando*.

Mnemonic (nimɒ·nik), *a* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *μνημονικ-ός*, f. *μνημον-*, *μνήμων* mindful, f. *μνᾶ-*, *μνᾶσθαι* to remember. Cf. F. *mnémonique*, Sp. *mnemónico*, Pg., It. *mnemonico*, G. *mnemonisch*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Intended to aid the memory; pertaining to mnemonics.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppt.*, *Mnemonic Tables*, among the artifices to assist the memory, this is one of great use 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. I. III 40 Many of the North American tribes had invented. a set of mnemonic signs, by which the words of popular songs, once learned, could be recalled to the memory. 1870 JEVONS *Elem Logic* XVI. 141 In the next lesson certain ancient mnemonic lines will be furnished.

2. Of or pertaining to memory.

1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 234 The mnemonic power of the late Professor Porson. 1905 SHERARD *Oscar Wilde* 246 We took immense pleasure in this mnemonic tourney

B. *sb.* **a.** A mnemonic device **b.** = MNEMONICS.

1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 156 Serving the purpose of a theological Mnemonic to those who want a religion ready more than deep. 1836–7 SIR W HAMILTON *Metaph.* VII. (1859) I. 122 Mnemonic, or the science of the laws of Memory. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VII. 449 The different sounds are best remembered by the mnemonic given by Pitman.

Mnemonical (nimɒ·nikăl), *a* [f. Gr. *μνημονικ-ός* (see MNEMONIC) + -AL.] = MNEMONIC *a.* 1.

1661 HARTLIB in *Worthington's Diary* (1855) II. I. 45 It is the best mnemonical expedient to the acquest of languages. 1701 R. FLEMING *Rise & Fall Rome Papal* (1849) 137 To remember the three heads themselves, with relation to the morning, the day, and the evening, as they are comprehended in these three mnemonical words, propose, reflect, and examine. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. III § 14 In these mnemonical treatises he [Bruno] introduced much of his own theoretical philosophy. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 287 The history of the universe is symptomatic, and life is mnemonical.

Hence **Mnemo·nicalist** = MNEMONIST; **Mnemo·nically** *adv.*, in a mnemonical manner.

1867 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 427 Each one of these mysterious letters was taken, mnemonically, as the initial of some technical word that indicated one of these four methods. 1887 J. GILLOW *Bibl. Dict. Eng. Cath.* III. 310 Hill, William, mnemonicalist.

Mnemonician (nimɒni·ʃăn). [f. MNEMONIC + -IAN.] = MNEMONIST.

1830 MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.* I, *Mnemonician*, one skilled in mnemonics.

‖ **Mnemonicon** (nīmǫ·nikǫn). [Gr. μνημονικόν, neut. sing. of μνημονικός: see MNEMONIC.] A device to aid the memory.

1858 *Appleton's Cycl.* III. 410 Bode's law is not a law, properly speaking, but simply a mnemonicon for remembering the distances of the planets from the sun.

Mnemonics (nīmǫ·niks), *sb. pl.* [f. Gr. μνημονικά, neut. pl. of μνημονικός: see MNEMONIC and -IC 2 (-*ics*). Cf. F. *mnémonique*, Sp. *mnemónica*, Pg., It. *mnemonica*.] The art of refreshing, improving, or developing the memory, *esp.* by artificial aids; a system of precepts and rules intended to aid or improve the memory.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mnemonica*.] 1721 BAILEY, *Mnemonicks*, Precepts or Rules and common Places to help the Memory. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1824 *Register of Arts & Sci.* I 46 (*heading of paragraph*) Mnemonicks 1837 *Pop. Encycl* V. 6/1 The ancients were well acquainted with mnemonics. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* II. xvii, With all conceivable appliances and mnemonics. 1866 BRANDE & Cox *Dict. Sci* , etc , s v , The common process of tying a knot in a handkerchief, &c., will exemplify the simplest species of mnemonics.

Mnemonist (nī·mŏnist). [f. MNEMON-IC + -IST.] One versed in the science of mnemonics; one who teaches how to train and improve the memory, or practises the art of memory.

1863 COOPER in *N & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 383 His [*sc* Fuller's] contemporaries gave him credit for being an accomplished mnemonist 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI 533/1 Modifications of the systems of Feinaigle and Aimé Paris were advocated by subsequent mnemonists.

Mnemonize (nī·mŏnəiz), *v.* [f. MNEMON(IC) + -IZE] *trans.* To express by a mnemonic formula. Hence **Mnemoniza·tion.**

1845 *N. Amer. Rev.* July 260 This work contains a series of numbers arranged with the various corresponding words to facilitate the rapid mnemonization of facts. *Ibid.* 263 Twelve fortunate individuals being thus mnemonized into immortality. 1850 P MILES *Mnemotechny* I 17 On finding an Event with its Date, that we wish to Mnemonize, or retain in the mind by Mnemotechny, we [etc]

Mnemotechnic (nīmote·knik), *a.* and *sb. pl.* [f. MNEMOTECHNY + -IC. Cf. F. *mnémotechnique*.]

A. *adj.* = MNEMONIC *a.*

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch Jrnl.* II 437/2 The mnenotechnic [*sic*] rules appended to it. 1844 FAUVEL GOURAUD (*title*) Phreno-mnemotechnic dictionary 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. x. (1875) 128 The mnemotechnic art may be of some practical use in ordinary life.

B. *sb. pl.* = MNEMONICS. [See -IC 2 (-*ics*).]

1845 FAUVEL GOURAUD in *N. Amer Rev.* July 262 A gigantic impulse given to mnemotechnics. 1868 D G BRINTON *Myths New World* I (1876) 15 On what principle of mnemotechnics the ideas were connected with the knots and colors we are very much in the dark.

Mnemotechny (nī·motekni). [f. Gr. μνήμη memory + -τεχνία, τέχνη art. Cf. F *mnémotechnie*.] = MNEMONICS.

1845 FAUVEL GOURAUD (*title*) Phreno mnemotechny, or the art of memory. 1846 WORCESTER, *Mnemotechny*.., the art of memory, or an artificial method of improving the memory. 1850 P. MILES (*title*) Mnemotechny, or Art of Memory, theoretical and practical.

Mo (mōu), *adv* , quasi-*sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north* Forms· 1 **má**, *Anglian* **mǽ** (*adv.*); **má** (*adj.*); 2–6 **ma**, 3–6 **maa**, **moo**, (3 **moa**), 4–6 **may**, (6 **maye**, **me**, **mooe**, *Sc.* **mea**, 7 *north.* **meay**), 3–9 **mo**, 5–9 **moe**, 6–9 *Sc.* and *north.* **mae**. [Com. Teut.. OE. *má* corresponds to OFris. *mâ*, *mê* (beside *mâr*, *mêr* adv., influenced by the adj. *mâra*, *mêra* MORE), MDu. *mee* (the MDu., mod.Du. *meer*, OS *mêr* adv., is influenced by the adj.), OHG., MHG. *mêr* (mod.G. *mehr*; the MHG. *mê*, early mod.G. *meh*, is a shortened form), ON. *meir*(*r* (Sw., Da. *mer*), Goth *mais*:— OTeut. **maiz* The OE. variant *mǽ* has not been accounted for; but cf. OE. *mǽst* MOST *adv.*

According to Brugmann, OTeut. **mais* is unconnected with L. *major*, *magis*, but is the formal equivalent of Oscan *mais*, and represents an Indogermanic type **məis*, formed with comparative suffix -*is* (*-*yes* ·-*yŏs*) on the root **mə*- (: **mē*- : *mō*-); an ablaut-variant is found in OIrish *mão* more ·-**mōjōs*]

† **A.** *adv.* *Obs.*

1. In or to a greater degree, extent, or quantity. *Mo and mo*: increasingly.

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* li 5 Ðu lufedes hete ofer freamsumnisse, unrehtwisnisse mae ðon spreocan rehtwisnisse. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxii § 3 Hit þær ne weaxð þe ma ðe ȝimmas weaxað on winȝeardum *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* IV. xxix. (1890) 370 Ðæt he..to ðæm upplican lustum ma & ma onbærned wære. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 9 Na ma ne mei me her god don for þere saule þe on þis liue god bi ȝinnen nalde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5532 (Cott.) Þis folk multiplid ai maa [*a* 1425 *Trin.* moo & moo].

2. Longer, further, again, besides. Chiefly qualified by *any*, *no*, *none*; *ever*, *never* = at (any or no) future time. See also EVERMO, NATHEMO, NEVERMO.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* lii. 405 Wenestu recce he hire æfre ma? 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 247 Þæt wæter oflan and ma of heora muþe hit ne eode. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4206 Þatt næfre ma ne shall he ben O nane wise filedd. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 691 It is an impossible That any clerk wol speke good of wyues,.. Ne noon oother womman neuer the mo. — *Wife's T.* 8 But now kan no man se none Elues mo. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2722 Nor let no mo suche thoughtez yow assayle. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* v. i, Without mislike or quarrell any moe, Pallas shall rest content. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dr.* xv, No foreign wit could Hatton's overgo: Yet to a friend wise, simple, and no mo. *a* 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Q. Corinth* III. ii. Song, Grief is but a wound to woe; Gent'lest fair, mourne, mourne no moe. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xciii, Ye. Shall find some tidings in a future page, If he that rhymeth now may scribble moe.

B. quasi-*sb.* [These uses originated from the adv., but from the point of view of the later language those that survived may be regarded as elliptical uses of the adj.]

†**1.** With partitive genitive sing.: Something in addition; an additional quantity or amount. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Andreas* 1443 (Gr.) No þe laðes ma þurh daroða ȝedrep ȝedon motan, þa þe heardra mæst hearma ȝefremedan *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 564 (Jesus MS.) Hwat dostu godes among monne? Na mo þene doþ a wrecche wrenne.

†**2.** A greater number; more individuals of the kind specified or implied. Const *than* *Obs.*

In OE., a verb to which *má* is the subject is put in the singular Subsequently, *mo* in this sense was treated as an adj. with ellipsis of a plural sb, and therefore takes a plural vb.

a. In early use, with partitive genitive plural; later, const. *of*.

a 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* II. II. (1890) 102 Mid þy eower ma is. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 61, & weana ma þonne æniȝes mannes ȝemet sy þæt hie ariman mæȝe. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 27 Ma monna ic scolde biȝeten swa. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 576 Of maistres hadde he mo than thries ten. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 192 Off ws thai haiff wndoyne may than ynew. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VII. VI. 144 b, Of these valiant beggers there be in euery place mo then a great meny. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iv 29 Ther is maye of the sect of sardanapalus amang vs, nor ther is of scipions 1630 tr *Camden's Hist. Eliz* I 19 The Papists murmured, 'That moe of the Protestants were chosen of set purpose'

†**b.** Without partitive genitive or its equivalent. Often = more persons. † *Mo twice*: twice as many. *Obs.*

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I xi [xiv] (1890) 48 Þæt heora moniȝe heora feondum on hand eodan , & ȝyt ma wæs þe þæt don ne wolde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 141 And muchele mo fareð on þisse sæ, þat is on þisse woreld, fuliende þe leome of penitence þane don þe leome of maiðhod *c* 1205 LAY 12036 Heo iseȝen scipen an & an while ma [*c* 1275 mo] while nan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 42 Her siggeð fifti auez, oþer an hundred, oðer mo oðer les *Ibid* 74 Mo sleað word þene sweord. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 864 Her buþ paens arived, Wel mo þane fiue. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X 113 And I haiff seyn may twys in to Scotland, With ȝon ilk king. 1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. (S. T S) I 129 In mony places thryse in ye oulk, and in fer may nocht anis in the moneth 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I x § 2 Unto life many implements are necessary, moe, if we seek such a life as [etc]

†**c.** *The mo*. the majority, the greater part. *Obs.*

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 58, & for he had þe treuth, on his side were þe mo. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV 86 Some helde with the mo how it euere wente. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* V VII. 522 The mo of the peple. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 173 b, Crisostom answereth Before the mo he hath spoken euyll of the 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I xv (Arb) 48 Some men among the moe became mighty and famous in the world

†**d.** Phrases. *And mo, or mo*: and, or a larger number than that specified (Frequently used to express an indefinite excess over a number stated approximately.) Similarly, *One or mo. Obs.*

a 1000 *Elene* 634 (Gr.) Is nu worn sceacen .cc [*sc* wintra] oððe ma ȝeteled rime. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 135 His michelnesse was unhiled on ten fold wise and mo *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 313/490 For þe man þat miȝte go euereche daye fourty mile, and ȝeot sumdel mo *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 613 He redily ȝaf him Ten schilinges and ma *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 970 His scheild he chopit hym fra In tuenty pecis and ma. 1473 *Exch Rolls Scotl.* VIII. 153 *note*, To mak and depute subtennandis undir him in the said landis ane or maa as he thinkis maste expedient. 1599 *Act Sed* 3 Nov (1790) 30 That the secretarie .mak and constitut particular deputts, ane or mae 1617–18 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* Pref (1623) A iij b, A way of planting, which I haue found good by 48. yeeres (and moe) experience

†**e.** In phrases of which the proverb *the mo the merrier* is the type. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV 273 The ma thai be, The mair honour allout haue we. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic Beggers* (1871) 13 To make many hospitals for poore people? Nay truely. The moo the worse. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* I vii C iv b, So haue ye the sides of your scale eche to be deuided in 12 60 100. 1000 poynts .. the mo the more commodious *a* 1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies, Flowers* 30 And mo the merrier is a Prouerbe eke. 1684 G MERITON *Yorksh. Dial.* 64 Meay the merryer, but fewer better Fair.

†**f.** *Mo and mo*: used to express a progressive increase in numbers. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 18276 Auer þer comen ma & ma and ferden touward Octa. 1530 PALSGR. 707/1 Sythe we used to scourge beggars out of towne, we have ever sythe had mo and mo

3. Other individuals of the kind specified; other persons or things in addition to those mentioned. Const. *than*, *save*, *but*. See also NO MO.

In the combinations *many mo*, *a hundred mo*, etc , *mo* admits of being taken as adv.: see A 1. So also in the modern *no mo*, which must not be confounded with the OE. *ná má*, where *ná* = 'not', and *má* might be referred to sense B 2 (The first quot. may belong to A. 2)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* xiv. (Z) 262 Donatus telð ȝyt ma to ðisum . *ni*, *nisi*, sed. *Ibid* 89 [see NO MO]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15496 Þuss wrohhte þær þe Laferrd Crist. hiss firrste takenn, & affterr þatt he wrohhte ma. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 328 Þis beoð nu nie reisuns, & monie moa þer beoð. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 686 in *O. E. Misc.* 56 Nerun and Dacyen and mo þet beoþ vor-lorene. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 870, & wyth hym maydennez an hundreþe þowsande & fowre & forty þowsande mo *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3023 He was not sole, for ther was mo 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. VII. 61 This fayre grene appel tree .. said .. I ne bere neuer no mo but this one appel. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* III. 152 Take of ich kynd beestis two, Mayll & femayll, but no mo. 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* A j b, Yet haue I been at Rome also And gone the stacions all arowe, Saynt Peters shryne and many mo. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* II. VII. § 2 The Chronicles of England mention no moe than only six kings bearing the name of Edward. 1597 *Ibid.* V. lxxviii. § 12 The ancientest of the Fathers mention those three degrees of Ecclesiastical order specified and no moe. 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II. xv. § 3 And besides which axioms, there are divers moe 1641 C. BURGES *Serm.* 5 Nov. 3 In all which places, and many moe, the Originall word is [etc] 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV I, But first I'll Roger raise, and twa three mae, To catch her fast 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxii, Forbye some new, uncommon weapons . Sal alkali o' Midge-tail clippings, And mony mae 1844 W JAMIE *Muse of Mearns* 71 (E. D. D) Several mae that I did ken.

b. const *of*

1562 TURNER *Baths* 13 Other writers give a geat deale mo of properties unto this bath. 1583 *Leg. Bp St Androis* 614 Of honest men he had na mea. 1724 in Calderwood *Dying Testimonies* (1806) 232 Would you open moe of their eyes. 1856 G. HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes etc Berw* 14 Need I mention ony mae O' the honest men o' the day

†**c.** Phrases: *Withouten mo*, *but ma* (Sc.) = only, alone. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 311/418 Þat euerech of heom [*sc.* firmamenz], I-wis, One steorre hath with oute mo þat planete i cleoped is. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13489 Fiue laues and fisches tua, Bot quat don þai, wit-vten maa? 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 9 For he wald in his chambre be in priuate, With him a clerk, for-owtyn ma. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2682 It is your loue, quod she, withoute moo 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol 88 On ane of thaine alluterlie, but ma *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* VII 46 O worthie wicht both wyse and womanlie! O myn but mo!

C. *adj.* = MORE *a.*

[In OE. the construction of *má* with a partitive genitive (see B 1, 2) was sometimes inconvenient, because the sb which was felt to be virtually the subject or object of the verb, or the regimen of the prep , did not show the nature of this relation by its inflexion Hence the genitive was occas replaced by the case in which the sb would have stood if *má* had been absent, or (to express the same thing in another way) the sb was placed in apposition with *má*. In this way *má* became practically an indeclinable adj.]

1. (With a sb. in *sing.*) **a.** As the comparative of MUCH: More or greater in amount or quantity. **b.** Additional, further.

This use has always been rare, and perhaps the later examples may be due to mere inadvertence

971 *Blickl Hom* 231 Ac ma wen is þæt þu onsende þinne engel, se hit mæg hrædlicor ȝeferan *Ibid.* 247 Ara nu . and ma wæter of þinum muþe þu ne send *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 317 in *O E. Misc.* 46 Hwat abyde ye nuþe to habben mo wytnesse 14.. *Lett Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 69 For their moe surete, ye do the said B and his servants to be bounden to us 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* III 347 With small power rydand furth the way, This Struiling,.. With far ma power hes him vmbeset. 1610 SHAKS *Temp* V i. 234 With . noyses Of roring, gingling chaines, And mo diuersitie of sounds 1650 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 342 Never thirstinge ambissciously after more hono^r nor covetously of moe estate. 1893 *Northumbld Gloss.* s v. *Mae*, The mae pairt on them wis gan back agyen.

2. As the comparative of MANY: More in number (as distinguished from *more*, greater in amount or quantity). Const. *than*, *nor*; also negatively with *but*. Frequently qualified by *many*, also by *far*, *well*. Rarely put after the *sb.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 27 And forgiue us ure gultes þe we hauen don and ofte and muchele mo siðe þanne we seȝen muȝen *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 21883 Bot ai þe ma takens we se, Ai þe warr warnist ar we 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* VII. lxvi (1495) 282 The female serpentes haue moo teeth than males. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb) 7 Ye haue byten and nypte myn vncle many mo tymes than I can telle 1530 RASTELL *Bk Purgat* I xiii, There be no mo Goddys but one. *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 28 Bookes of moe sorts then one 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist.* VIII. II § 16 According to the rules of proportion, who could expect otherwise, but, the moe men, the moe Martyrs? 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov* (1750) 5 A fair maiden tocherless will get mae wooers than husbands. 1868 J SALMON *Gowodean* III. II, Ane maun keep mony mae cracks to their sel', . than abroad they tell

†**b.** Phrases. *Mo..than one or two, two or three, mo . than enough* *Obs.*

13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 730 He sleped in his yrnes Mo nyȝtez þen in-noghe in naked rokkez *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1197 The lady said, 'Per dee, He vsyt haith mo horses than one or two'. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi. 4 Ȝeiris and dayis mo than two or thre.

†**c.** predicatively *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E Psalter* xv. 2 Tille haleghs þat in land are ma, He selkouthed alle mi willes in þa. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 636 His fayis ar ma Than he *a* 1400 *Sir Perc* 926 He was ferde lesse my sonnes sold hym slo, Whenne thay ware eldare and moo *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 163 Erthly bestys bryng ye furth and wax ye mo. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim Mon.* v. (1885) 119 How be it thai [*sc.* harms] bith mony mo than we haue shewid yet. 1567 *Cal. Laing Charters* (1899) 208 Becawse thai war fer may nor he was, he mycht nocht stope thaim. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxiv. 4 They that hate mee without a cause are moe then the haires of mine head. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 32 Ecclesiasticall constitutions are moe, more certaine; of the same authority with the Churches written Lawes 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* II II § 6 Seeing you are moe in Number.

3. Additional to the number specified; further, other.

Forming an adjunct to a sb. pl., often qualified by an indefinite adj as *many*, *any*, etc., or by a definite numeral adj. as *one*, *two*, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* viii. (Z.) 32 þus byð eac on ma stowum. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 335 þe fairest hauke he gan ta þat tristrem wan þat day; Wiþ him be left ma Pans for to play. 1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* i. 11 Y haue no mo sonys in my wombe. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xi. 215 Thouȝ ther wer x. thousind mo bokis writun in Londoun of the same Seintis lijf. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 30/24 Make the ynche to seethe, And put therin mo galles And more substance. 1564 BULLEYN *Dial agst. Pest* 4 b, [A beggar from Redesdale (Northumberland) says.] Besides vs pakers, many me men haue gud lucke. *c* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 847 Thair be mae sences than the sicht 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 5 You shall sustaine moe new disgraces, With these you beare alrendie *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Poems* Wks. (1711) 2 Day shall but serve moe sorrows to display. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 206 For rowth shall cherish love, and love shall bring Mae men t' improve the soil 1813 E. PICKEN *Misc Poems* I. 151 Gie's nae mae sic wither-shins.

† b. put after a sb. pl, also with a sb. sing. preceded by *many a*, and negatively. † *Times mo*, at other times. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 8157, & ȝet he haffde suness ma Acc himm he ȝaff þatt crune. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3210 Sex scor and seuen yeir liued sarra And deid wit outen childer ma. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 11 in *E E P* (1862) 13 And in to helle sone he liȝte an wiþ him mani an mo. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 26 After nyen & twenty ȝere þe dede him hiþen nam, & sex monethes mo. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 393 Ther fil, as it bifalleth tymes mo [etc]. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* xlii, I sawe hir walk With no wight mo, bot onely wommen tueyne. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1064 After hym ther came ij kyngges moo. 15.. *Adam Bel* 538 in Ritson *Anc. Pop P.* 25 Syr, they be slayne,..And many an officer mo. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 57, I sawe Calliope wyth Muses moe.. Theyr yvory Luyts forgoe. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 20, I saw the cunning and the cat,..With mony beistis mo.

† c. with a sb. pl. qualified by *other* or with *other* used absolutely. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 571 in *S. Eng Leg*, Seint Thomas grauntede bluþeliche þeos [*sc* laws] and oþure mo *Ibid.* 2079 Ofte ich habbe þe guod i-do and manie othure mo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14449 Lazar þat ded was..he raisid, and oþer maa. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 181 Tuo Cardinals he hath assissed With othre lordes many mo *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 79 And þis inconuenient mai not be voydid wt mani moo oþer. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I viii 45 Kyng Lot and mo other called hym a wytche. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 6 The cruell Celeno, With all the vtheris Harpyis mony mo. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* I (Arb) 27 And infinite other mo lettes. 1622 WITHER *Chr Carol* 87 Some others play at Rowland-hoe And twenty other Gameboys moe 1652 C. B STAPYLTON *Herodian* XVII 144 These Countries got he left unto his heires, With other moe

¶ 4. *Mo and less*: misused for *more and less* in reference to condition or rank. *Obs rare*⁻¹.

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 80 Fore thi-self furst thou pray.. And fore men and women mo and lees

‖ **Moa** (mōᵘ ă). [Maori] A bird of the genus DINORNIS, formerly inhabiting New Zealand.

[1820 *Gram. & Voc. New Zealand Lang* 181 *Móe O'*, a bird so called] 1842 BP WILLIAMS in *Trans Zool Soc.* (1844) III 237 The Natives told me of some extraordinary monster which they said was in existence,..to which they gave the name of 'Moa' 1862 DANA *Man Geol* 578 The Moa (*Dinornis giganteus*) of New Zealand exceeded the ostrich in size 1880 *Daily Tel* 20 Sept., The other Barons are doomed, and will ere long be an extinct species, like the moa.

Moab (mōᵘ·æb). *University slang.* ? *Obs.* [See quot.; at Winchester College *Moab* is the name for the lavatories.] A kind of hat: see quot. 1865.

1865 *Slang Dict.*, *Moab*, a name applied to the turban-shaped hat fashionable among ladies, and ladylike swells of the other sex, in 1858–9 From the Scripture phrase 'Moab is my washpot' (Ps. lx 8), which article the hat in question is supposed to resemble—*University.* 1884 *Graphic* 20 Sept. 307 2 His stuff brown 'Moab' of the newest fashion.

Moabite (mōᵘ ăbəit), *sb* and *a.* [ad. L. *Mōabīta* (Gr. Μωαβίτης, repr. Heb. מואבי *mōābī*), f. *Moab*: see -ITE.] **A.** *sb.*

1. One of the people of Moab, which bordered on the territory of the trans-Jordanic Israelites. In 16–17th c. occas. applied opprobriously to Roman Catholics.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut* xxiii 3 Amonytis and Moabites [so all later versions]..shulen not goon into the chirche of the Lord. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 104 Ze Moabitis, with hornis twa ful hie, Outwart, lyke scheip, ze beir the beistis mark. *a* 1623 W. PEMBLE *Justif.* III iii. (1629) 111 That doctrine is part of the dregs of corrupted nature, maintained by Popish Moabites. 1903 G. MATHESON *Repr. Men Bible* II. 66 The Moabite worshipped the physically beautiful.

2. *slang.* (See quots.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Moabites*, Serjeants, Bailiffs and their Crew. 1725 in *New Cant Dict.* 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf* 210 *Moabites*, bailiffs and their followers.

B. *adj.* Pertaining to Moab or the Moabites.

The Moabite stone, a monument erected by Mesha king of Moab *c* 850 B.C., which furnishes the earliest known inscription in the Phoenician alphabet.

1870 C. D. GINSBURG (*title*) The Moabite Stone; a fac-simile of the original inscription 1883 *Athenæum* 1 Sept. 275/3 It is not to be supposed that because Berlin was taken in by the Moabite pottery, Dr. Lepsius would wish Bloomsbury to be deceived into buying a forged Deuteronomy.

Hence **Mo·abitess**, a woman of the Moabites; **Moabitic** (mōᵘăbi·tik), **Mo·abitish** (-əitiʃ) *adjs.*, of or pertaining to or resembling the Moabites.

1530 COVERDALE *Ruth* ii. 6 The damsell the Moabitisse. 1611 BIBLE *ibid*, The Moabitish damosell. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1540 The Moabitic worship.

Moag, variant of MOGUE *v. dial*

† **Moaks.** *Obs.* Pl. **moakses.** [repr. OE. *māx*, *māsc-*, recorded only in Comb.: see MASH *sb*¹] A mash in brewing.

1703 SIR J MORE *Eng Interest* iv 62 Two Moakses will ..take out the strength of your Malt. *Ibid.* 68 Lade or Pump out your Second Liquor..on your Moaks 1728 BAILEY, *Moaks*, a mashing in brewing Drink.

† **Moal.** *Obs.* Also 3 mal. [a. ON. *mál* = OE *mǽl*. see MAIL *sb*²] Language, speech.

c 1200 ORMIN 4270 Forr Jesuss o Grickisshe mal Onn Ennglissh iss Hælennde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 81 Des frenkis men o france moal, it nemnen 'un iur natural'.

Moal(e, obs. forms of MOLE.

Moa·ler. Some kind of railway lamp.

1843 MEESON & WELSBY *Exchequer Cases* (1845) XII. 33 Scott *v.* The Eastern Counties Railway Company. On the 18th May, 1841, the defendants..agreed to purchase..one triangular lamp,..twelve moaler lamps, four square lamps, two new side lamps [etc] *Ibid* 35 The moaler, the square, and the new side lamps were delivered..and paid for

Moam(e, obs. forms of MOME

Moan (mōᵘn), *sb.* Forms: 3 man, 3–4 mon, mane, 3–7 mone, 4–6 moon(e, 5–7 moane, (5 moyn), 5– moan; *Sc.* 4–6 mayn(e, 5–9 mane, 8 main, 9 maen. [app. repr. an unrecorded OE. **mān*:—prehistoric OE. **main-*, whence **mainjan*, OE *mǽnan* MEAN *v.*²

The sb cannot well be identified with OE *mán* wickedness (though the cognate ON. *mein* has the sense of 'hurt'), perhaps its phonetic coincidence with this may be the cause of its being unrecorded in OE. The word has app no cognates in Teut or elsewhere, as there seems to be no sufficient ground for etymologically identifying its derivative OE. *mænan* to complain (MEAN *v*²) with *mænan* to intend, mean, speak of (MEAN *v*¹)]

1. Complaint, lamentation, an instance of this, a complaint, lament. Chiefly in phr. *To make (one's) moan*: const. *of* and with *obj. clause.* Now always apprehended as a transferred use of sense 2.

For † *to mean one's moan*, see MEAN *v*² 1 b.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Þis is lodlich þing hwon me makeð mone in tune of ancre eihte. *c* 1290 *S. Eng Leg* I. 96/140 And huy afenge þe deth for godes loue: with oute anie mone *c* 1290 *Beket* 1264 *ibid*, To þe we comieth to make ore mone of strong lif þat we ledez. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16865 Noiþer þai gaf man, ne tok emsample gode þar-bi. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nycholas*) 1137 Þane in his hart he mad mayne & sicht sare 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* xii. xxvii. (1495) 430 The kite seketh his meete wepynge wyth voys of pleynynge and of moon 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I xv. 9, I not to whome to make my mone to *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 41, I herd ane petuoss appele, with ane pur mane, Solpit in sorowe *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. ii (Arb) 15 Of loue I make my mone 1572 in Digges *Compl Ambass* (1655) 343 There is very great moan made for the loss of Monsieur D'Candales 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* II. iii 33 Marke the moane she makes 1720 DE FOE *Capt Singleton* I (1840) 18 A carpenter made such pitiful moan to be taken in. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* vi, And oft I heard the tender dove In firry woodlands making moan. 1832 — *Mariana in South* i, But 'Ave Mary', made she moan. *Ibid* vii, 'The day to night', she made her moan 1853 LYNCH *Self Improv.* vi 135 The moan of the idle about circumstance 1876 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* V. xxiii. 159 In Henry's days the people made their moan that they were ground down.

Comb. 1598 FLORIO, *Querela*, a complaint, a moane-making.

† b. A state of grief or lamentation. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiv 31 Behald my mayne, and mwrning merwalous. 1560 INGELEND *Disob Child* G iij, Thou maiest learne what griefe, sorowe and mone, Socrates had with Xantippa his wyfe 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, II. iii 44 Thy mirth shall turne to moane 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I 49 T'would kill my soule to leave thee drownd in mone. 1631 MILTON *Epitaph M'ness Winchester* 55 Here be tears of perfect moan Weept for thee in Helicon.

2. In mod. use, with onomatopœic suggestion: A prolonged low inarticulate murmur indicative of physical or mental suffering.

Differing from *groan* in that it suggests a sound less harsh and deep, and produced rather by continuous pain than by a particular access or paroxysm

1673 MILTON *Sonn*, *Massacre in Piedmont*, Avenge O Lord thy slaughter'd Saints... Their moans The Vales redoubl'd to the Hills. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 60 Sullen moans, Hollow groans, And cries of tortured ghosts! 1789 BLAKE *Songs Innoc.*, *Cradle Song*, Sweet moans, dove like sighs. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* iv viii, John answer'd only wi' his tears, Or made a maen! [1836, III. vii, mane] 1864 TENNYSON *Boädicea* 25 Phantom sound of blows descending, moan of an enemy massacred.

b. *transf.* of the low, plaintive sound produced by the wind, water, etc.

1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. Introd iii, See how the little runnels leap, In threads of silver, down the steep, To swell the brooklet's moan! 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* 280 [He] hears the low Moan of an unknown sea. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I xxvii. 211 The moan of the adjacent pines chimed in noble harmony.

Moan (mōᵘn), *v.* Forms: (?5), 6–7 mone, (?5 moone), 6–7 moane, 6– moan, 9 *Sc.* mane, maen. [f. the sb., a new formation taking the place of the older MEAN *v.*²

It is doubtful whether the vb. *moan* occurs before the 16th c. *Mone* is often a misprint or editorial misreading for *moue* = move; in other instances the rimes show that the word is MONE *v.* (= *mun*). The two 15th c. instances here given may be genuine, but possibly the true readings are *mene*, *mournyd*]

1. *trans.* To complain of, lament (something); to lament for (a dead person); to bemoan, bewail. Const. with simple object and object clause.

[1471 see MOANED *ppl.a*] *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 68 b, Their fall was litle moned emong wise men. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 780 This man was greatly moaned of the people. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks. 1716 II. 38 Doth not every man moan the scantness of his lot? 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* III ii, The sick Wretch who moan'd the tedious Night. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xl, Na, na, I maun never maen doing and suffering for the Countess Joscelin 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xiv, She. bitterly moaned the fickleness of her Matilda.

† b. *refl.* To lament or bewail one's lot, to 'make one's moan'; = MEAN *v.*² 2 d. Const *to Obs.*

c 1425 *Castle Persev* 1632 in *Macro Plays* 125 Mankynde! take kepe of chastyte, & mone [*printed* moue, *but cf. quots. under* MEAN *v*²] þee to maydyn Marye. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 148 b, God hath commaunded us to mone ourselues to him in all our troubles and aduersities. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 48 You should rouze up yourselves and moan yourselves to the Lord

† 2. To condole with (a person); to pity. *Obs.*

1593 *Tell-Troth's N Y Gift* (1876) 24 He looked to have his wife rebuked and himselfe moned 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 332 If this misery had fallen but vpon them only that made this composition, they had not been greatly to be moned 1669 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* III i, *Non.* What! Does he take no pity on me? *Const.* Prithee moane him Isabelle.

3. *intr.* To make complaint or lamentation. Const *of*, *for*. Now only *arch.* or *poet*, coloured by association with sense 4.

1593 Q ELIZ *Boethius* I. pr. v 15 Of our complaynt [thou] haste moned [L. *doluisti*], & bewaylde the wrack of estymations Loste. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr* 977 Let there bechance him pitifull mischances, To make him mone 1650 *Sc Metr. Psalms* cii 6, I like an owl in desert am, that nightly there doth moan. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xi 100 Still as I spoke the phantom seem'd to moan, Tear followed tear, and groan succeeded groan. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* Conclus. xiv, And what is life, that we should moan? 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess*, *Angel in Ho* 206 We listen to the fierce Achilles moaning for his lost mistress.

† b. *trans.* (*causatively*) To cause to lament, to grieve (a person). *Obs. rare*⁻¹. (Perh. *moans* is a misreading for *moves*)

a 1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* v i, And yet my wife (which infinitly moanes me) Intends [etc]

4. *intr.* To make a low mournful sound indicative of physical or mental suffering. Cf. MOAN *sb.* 2.

1724 [see MOANING *vbl. sb*] 1798 WORDSW *We are seven* xiii, In bed she moaning lay 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III ii 79 The house dog moans, and the beams crack 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, II x 245 The King throwing himself on the bed ..passionately moaned, shedding abundant tears. 1871 R. ELLIS tr *Catullus* lxiv. 119 Mother, who o'er that child moan'd desperate, all heartbroken.

b. *transf.* of inanimate things

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr* I xii, She sits And listens to a heavy sound That moans the mossy turrets round 1851 KINGSLEY *Song*, *Three Fishers*, For men must work. Though the harbour bar be moaning 1902 A B DAVIDSON *Called of God* x 267 You hear..the forests moan

5. *trans* To utter moaningly. Also with *forth*.

1819 KEATS *St Agnes* xxxiv, Fair Madeline began to weep And moan forth witless words 1822 SHELLEY *Dirge*, Rough wind, that moanest loud Grief too sad for song. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 130 And in herself she moan'd 'Too late, too late!' 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 75 Melodious moaned the other 'Dying day with dolphin hues'

Hence † **Moaned** *ppl. a*, lamented.

1471 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III 4 Ther was kyllyd uppon the ffelde Sir Omffrey Bowghsher off owr contre, whyche is a sore moonyd man her

Moanful (mōᵘ·nfŭl), *a.* [f. MOAN *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Full of moaning or lamentation; expressing lamentation or grief. Said of a person, his actions, etc., hence of a melody, song, etc., plaintive, mournful, sad. Now somewhat *rare*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1598) 83 Now ceasse we to wearie the hearers With monefull melodies, for enough our griefes be reuealed *Ibid* IV. (1629) 414 But in such monefull march, they went towards the other Shepheards. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. iv, He saw a monefull sort of people *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) II 483 Do not (saith S James) grudge (or make moanfull complaint) against one another. [Cf. quot. *a* 1677 under MOANFULLY *adv*] 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week*, *Past* iii. 26 Sparabella Did this sad Plaint in moanful Notes devise. 1837 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess*, *Diam Neckl.* (1840) V. 104 He sobbing out the moanfulest broken howl, sank down in swoon. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 95, I sang upon the linden like a moanful nightingale.

† 2. Fraught with or causing lamentation. *Obs.*

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XII. Nn iij, And houses to deface, and monefull mariages to make. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks* (1684) IV. 580 Look upon all the sad moneful objects in the world. 1662 HICKERINGILL *Apol. Distressed Innoc.* Wks. 1716 I. 314 'Tis a sad Conscience that can joy at the thoughts of this days moanful Remembrance.

Hence **Moa·nfully** *adv.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 189 Monefully she would sit, dayes without words. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1687) I 286 Do not (saith S. James) moanfully complain one against another. [Cf. *James* v. 9 Μὴ στενάζετε κατ' ἀλλήλων]

Moanifica·tion. *nonce-wd.* [see -FICATION] The action of 'making moan'.

1827 B. HALL *Diary* in Lockhart *Scott* xxv. (1881) 591 When he saw that we had no intention of making any attempt at sympathy or moanification.

Moaning (mōu·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb MOAN, in various senses.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. xi. (1590) 44 Palladius..besought her for her promise sake, to put silence so longe vnto her moning. 1648 OWEN *Righteous Zeal Encouraged* Wks. 1851 VIII 143 Hence his complaints, hence his moanings. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* vi, Thy graneing, and maneing, Have laitlie reich'd myne eir. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* IV. 151 Nor to the rivulet's lonely moanings tune Your sad complaint 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. II. § 9 (1864) 216 The moaning of the wind is due to the waxing and waning of the intensity of the sound 1889 TENNYSON *Crossing the Bar*, And may there be no moaning of the bar, When I put out to sea 1904 *Expositor* Mar 198 The self-commiserating moanings of the modern lyrics of pessimism.

Moaning (mōu·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MOAN *v.* + -ING 2.] That moans

a 1800 J. WARTON *Ode on Shooting*, Linnet, or warbling thrush, or moaning dove. 1829 F GLASSE *Belgic Past, True Lover* 141 A sighing, moaning, am'rous youth 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 97 On the black and moaning sea. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc* (1860) II. 281 The soft melancholy alto of the moaning woods

Hence **Moa·ningly** *adv.*

1837 VERLANDER *Vestal*, etc 80 Hark! the sad voic'd bell ..now rolling Moaningly and low. 1844 DICKENS *Mart Chus.* xv, High over her they [*sc.* waves] break,..and giving place to others, moaningly depart 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI 489 The rain welters moaningly

Moanless (mōu·nles), *a.* [f. MOAN *sb.* + -LESS] Without a moan.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI xxi, Thus, motionless, and moanless, drew His parting breath, stout Roderick Dhu!

Moansome (mōu·nsŏm), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. MOAN *v.* + -SOME] = MOANFUL.

1883 JEAN INGELOW in *Longm Mag* Sept 533 While lovesome and moansome thereon spake and falter'd the dove to the dove.

† **Moa·nworthy,** *a Obs. rare*—1. [MOAN *sb.*] Worthy of lament

1540 PALSGR *Acolastus* D iij, This was his moneworthy communication i this was his pituous tale worthye to be bewayled or lamented.

Moap, obs. form of MOPE *v.*

‖ **Moar** (mō·r). Also moor. [Manx = Irish and Gaelic *maor* see MAYOR 3] (See quots.)

1656 J CHALONER *Descr Isle of Man* 17 Of which [courts], the Moors which are the Lords Bayliffs of the I and, give Summons 1702 W SACHEVERELL *Acc Isle of Man* 2 The Towns [are govern'd] by the 4 Constables, and the Civil Constitution, by two Deemsters, 6 Coroners, 17 Moars, or Bayliffs, with several other inferiour Officers. 1811 J JOHNSON *Jurispr. Isle of Man* 82 There is also in each parish in the island, an ancient officer called a Moar, who collects the rents and fines due to the lord [etc]

Moar(e, obs. forms of MOOR, MORE.

Moarish(e, obs forms of MOORISH.

Moary, obs form of MOORY *a.*

† **Moashy.** *Obs. rare*—1. Some kind of fur.

1619 MIDDLETON *Trl Love & Antiq* D, Lamb, Wolf, Fox, Leopard, Minck, Stote, Minniuer, Racoone, Moashye, Wolueriu, Caliber.

Moat (mōut), *sb.*1 Forms 4-8 mote, 4-6 (9 *dial.*) mot, 5-6 moote, 6 moate, 7 moat. [ME. *mote, mot,* app identical with MOTE *sb.*2 mound, embankment, a. OF *mote, motte*

The development of the sense 'ditch' from that of 'embankment' (for which cf DIKE *sb*, DAM *sb*1) may have taken place in Norman-French MOISY (*Dict Patois Normand*) says that *motte* is still used in Normandy for 'moat', and quotes from an early document (? of 16th c.) a passage containing *mote* in this sense]

1. *Fortif.* A deep and wide ditch surrounding a town, castle, or other building, usually filled with water as a protection against assault. Also *transf.* and *fig*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. VI. 76 Þe Mot is of Merci þe maner al abouten. 1377 *Ibid* B XIX 362 Conscience comaunded þo al crystene to delue, And make a muche mote 1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 46 Alle the curtelage wyth inne the moote. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* IV. (1870) 239 Yf there be a moote made aboute it [*sc* a mansion], there should be some freesshe sprynge come to it. 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, II. I 48 The siluer sea, Which serues it in the office of a wall, Or as a Moate defensiue to a house. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* VI § 276 The Close in Lettchfield... a place naturally strong, and defended with a moat 1694 G SAVILE *New Model at Sea* 4 It may be said now to England,..What shall we do to be saved in this World? There is no other answer, but this, Look to your Mote 17 S JENYNS *Mod. Fine Lady* in Dodsley *Poems* (1763) III 174 Until at length appears the ruin'd hall Within the grass green moat, and ivy'd wall 1808 LD ERSKINE in Hansard *Parl. Debates* X 929 Surrounded by that impregnable moat with which the Divine Providence has fortified this island, we can say [etc] 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk, Royal Poet* I 194 The garden .. occupies what was once the moat of the keep. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) IV XVIII 153 A sort of ravine forms a natural moat round the greater part of the city.

2. A pond, lake; esp. a fish-pond. *Obs* exc. *dial.*

1463 *Mann. & Househ Exp* (Roxb.) 563 My master put into his longe mote be the hye wey att Overbury halle, in roches, IX[XX]. [1472 in Blount *Law Dict.* (1691) s.v. *Mote*, Rogerus tradidit prefato Thomæ tria stagna & unam Motam Piscariam existentem infra manerium Domini de Yeffyn] 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen VIII*, c. 2 *title*, Fishing in any seuerall ponde stewe or mot with an intent to steale fishe out of the same is felony. 1598 YONG *Diana* 71 They came to a large greene meadow, wherein was a very faire great moate of cleere water. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 38 The water-hen..keeps near ponds, motes, and pools of water near gentlemen's houses. 1903 *Dial. Dict.*, *Mot*, a 'moat'; a small pond. *Chs. Nhp. War. Ess.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *moat-side*; **moat-garden,** one situated in a disused moat; † **moat-hen,** the moor-hen, *Gallinula chloropus* (cf. 1774 in 2); **moat-house,** a moated house.

1899 CROCKETT *Black Douglas* (ed 2) 94 Sholto stood..on the topmost step of the ascent from the *moat bridge 1826 HOR SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) II 82 The *moat-garden. 1544 TURNER *Avium Præcip* 16, Trynga, Anglicè a water hen, or a *mot hen 1899 TREVELYAN *Eng Age Wycliffe* 318 He was welcomed at nightfall to the kitchen fire of the *moat-house 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* IV v, Will they open the Gate, or do they desire I should grow at their *Moat-side like a Willow?

† **Moat,** *sb.*2 *Obs* Also 7 mot, moate, 8 mote. [Cf. MIT 2.] A cheese-vat

1602 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* III. XXII, You may deuise moates or cases [for cheese] either rounde or square of fine wicker 1617, 1629 Cheese mot, moate [see CHEESE *sb* 1 7]. 1736 BAILEY *Househ Dict* 171 Fill a narrow high cheese mote or vat, continually filling as the curd sinks, till the mote or vat is full.

Moat (mōut), *v* [f. MOAT *sb*1] *trans* To surround with or as with a moat, ditch, or trench. (Said of a personal agent, also of a river, fosse, etc. which serves as a moat) Also with *about, in, round.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 671 (Thornton MS), I gyffe to the . Twa baronryse in Burgoyne, with burghes so balde, That are moted abowte [*Douce MS* batailed aboute] 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* XXXIV. (Percy Soc) 175 A manour place, Moted about. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 17 The Cirque was enlarged on both sides and moted round about [*L & in gyrum Extrpo additio*] 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Hungary* (1685) 96 Komora is moated by the Danow. 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alcyone* 372 An Arm of Lethe with a gentle flow. The Palace moats 1768 MORANT *Essex* II 599/1 It is now but a farm-house moated in 1779 FORREST *Voy N. Guinea* 183 A broad and straight street. It is so well raised, as never to be overflowed, and is moated on both sides 1848 J A CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* (1849) 88 The deep fosses, which moat that joyless city 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep* VI. XI (1866) 804 Through the breach was seen a massive terreplein, well moated

b. *transf.* and *fig*

1617 BP HALL *Quo vadis* (1624) § 1 In moting our Iland with the Ocean he [God] meant to shut vs vp from other Regions 1625 B JONSON *Staple of N* IV 1, He [a master-cook] Makes Citadels, Some he dri dishes, some motes round with broths 1641 J TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* IV 181 Warding off (as well as they can) Gods blow, motting themselves up against his fire 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* III LXVI, When purple robes hide scarlet sin Ingrain'd from that life-blood, which moated their Souls in 1740 H. WALPOLE *Lett* (1857) I 63 The torrent broke down the quays We were moated into our house all day 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V 481 Moated round, with fathomless destruction 1830 *Examiner* 785/1 A prodigious effusion of cant streamed forth, to moat in as it were, the new Government 1852 M ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* II, The sea of cloud That heaves its white and billowy vapours up To moat this isle of ashes from the world

Hence **Moa ted** *ppl. a.*

1592 SYLVESTER *Trl Faith* IV. XIV, Elias' Faith. Fir'd without fire his moated Sacrifice 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* III 1 277 There at the moated Grange recides this dejected Mariana 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz* Ep Ded 1 When he sees he can hardly approach Greatness, but as a Moated Castle 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* I Introd III 38 A moated mansion, with ditch and painted paling round it. 1903 AUSTIN *Flodden Field* II 72, I would not be an hour with him alone, For all my vaunted moated maidenhood

Moat(e, obs forms of MOTE

Moater, variant of MOTER.

Moath, obs form of MOTH *sb.*1

Moating (mōu·tiŋ). The puddling beaten in behind the stonework of a mining shaft built up through a bed of quicksand

1830 *Brewster's Edin Encycl* XIV 338/2 The ashler and moating are progressively carried up The water is kept back by the clay moating 1839 in URE *Dict Arts* 970.

Moatley, obs. form of MOTLEY.

Mob (mŏb), *sb.*1 Also 7-8 mobb. [Abbreviation of MOBILE *sb.*2 Cf the following

1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 135 ¶ 10 It is perhaps this Humour of speaking no more than we needs must which has so miserably curtailed some of our Words, as in *mob rep pos incog* and the like *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* III VII (1740) 574, I may note the Rabble first changed their Title, and were called *the Mob* in the Assemblies of this [the King's Head] Club It was their Beast of Burthen, and called first, *mobile vulgus*, but fell naturally into the Contraction of one Syllable 1738 SWIFT *Pol Conversat.* Introd., Wks. VI. 234 Abbreviations exquisitely refined; As POLL for Positively, Mobb for Mobile]

1. The disorderly and riotous part of the population, the roughs, the rabble; an assemblage of the rabble; a tumultuous crowd bent on, or liable to be incited to, acts of lawlessness and outrage.

1688 *Verney Mem.* (1899) IV 447 [13 Dec.] The Mobb carried away the very boards and rafters. [Cf 1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I. 486 (12 Dec) This night the mobile were up again etc)] 1692 *Jacobite Conventicle* 19 But Commonwealths why should we rob, Of th' Glory of a Ruling Mob. 1695 C HATTON in *H Corr.* (Camden) II. 216 For thes 2 nights a great mob have been up in Holborn and Drury Lane. 1774 GOUV MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) I 25 We shall be under the domination of a riotous mob. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (ed 2) 125 Lord George Gordon having raised a mob (excuse the term, it is still in use here) which pulled down all our prisons. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* V I 559 The army had become a mob. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. (1878) 729 When mobs were roaring themselves hoarse for 'Wilkes and liberty'.

† **b.** One of the mob. *Obs.*

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* II. (1707) 18 Enter Kite, with a Mob in each Hand drunk.

2. The common mass of people; the lower orders; the uncultured or illiterate as a class; the populace, the masses.

This is noted by Swift among the vulgarisms for which he censures Burnet's History.

1691 T. H[AIE] *Acc New Invent* p. xxiv, An idle Notion .. that intoxicated the beliefs of the Mob 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Paint* Pref. 26 A very Monster in a Bartholomew Fair for the Mob to gape at for their two pence. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1900) II III v 70 At least he [the Prince of Orange] thought religion was only for the mob 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* I 91 She sat among the Mob in the Gallery. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I ix, Refusing to gratify the good natured disposition of the mob [*Note*] Whenever this word occurs in our writings, it intends persons without virtue, or sense, in all stations 1752 -- *Covent Gard Jrnl* 13 June, Three estates, namely kings, lords, and commons, all entirely passing by in silence that very large and powerful body which form the fourth estate in this community, and have been long dignified and distinguished by the name of 'the mob' 1779 & JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV 42, I, says Pope, have the touch, that is, the mob, on my side 1795 SOUTHEY *Lett fr Spain* (1799) 50 The opinion of this forgiving power vested in the church, will, among the mob of mankind, destroy the motives to virtue. 1831 LD BROUGHAM *Sp* 7 Oct (1838) II 599, I do not mean the populace—the mob' I never have bowed to them *Ibid* 600 But if there is the mob, there is the people also. I speak now of the middle classes 1868 DUFF *Pol Surv.* 143 The mob of the great cities is hostile to us

† **3.** Without *the*: Disorderly or lower-class people forming a crowd. *Obs.*

1693 *Humours Town* 128 A number of undistinguishable mob 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No 44 ¶ 3 A cluster of mob, who were making themselves merry with their betters 1721 DE FOE *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 15, I saw the street full of mob 1751 CHESTERF *Lett* 18 Mar (1774) II 118 Every numerous assembly is *mob*, let the individuals who compose it be what they will 1789 A YOUNG *Trav France* (1890) 210 Great riots at Belfort —last night a body of mob and peasants demanded of the magistrates the arms in the magazine

4 A promiscuous assemblage of people; a multitude or aggregation of persons regarded as not individually important. In Australian use, without disparaging implication, a crowd.

1688 CAPT. SOUTHOUSE *Taking K James*, etc (B M Add. MS 32091-96, If 3), These Gent mob [*app meaning* the king and his friends] were much perplex'd to get a coach 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 328 Fancy Compounds a Medley of disjointed Things, A Mob of Coblers and a Court of Kings *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Wealth* Wks. 1730 I 87 The applauses the mob of quality gave to the Don's oration 1737 POPE *Hor Epist* II 1 108 But for the Wits of either Charles's days, The Mob of Gentlemen who wrote with Ease, Sprat, Carew, Sedley, and a hundred more 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* VIII 1088 Earth's genuine sons, the sceptr'd, and the slave, A mingl'd mob! a wand'ring herd! 1784 COWPER *Iliad* 206 Train him in public with a mob of boys 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* V 58 Gold Before whose image bow The mob of peasants, nobles, priests, and kings 1830 in J West *Hist. Tasmania* (1852) II 42 A mob of natives appeared at Captain Smith's hut 1875 HELPS *Ess., Party-Spirit* 100 Those who think whatever the little mob in which they live pleases to think. 1877 *Hit Martineau's Autobiog* III 177 Young men who deprecated the tyranny of a moneyed mob 1884 'R POLDREWOOD' *Melb. Mem* IX, He was one of the 'Dunmore mob', and aided generally in the symposia which were there enjoyed 1888 — *Robbery under Arms* XIX, At the side of the crowd was a small mob of blacks 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 16 Aug 13/2 It doesn't seem possible to get a mob of steady men for work of that sort now

b *transf* and *fig* A heterogeneous collection or crowd (of things) *Obs.* exc *Austral.*

1728 POPE *Dunc* I 65 She sees a Mob of Metaphors advance 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* IX 1437 'Twill not make one amid a mob of thoughts. 1844 *Port Philip Patriot* 22 July 2/6 They buttoned up in front, the only suit in the mob which did so 1892 G PARKER *Round Compass in Austral* V 72 My wife insisted on my carrying this book to you.. and if it was in your mob of books, to give this copy to somebody that would appreciate it.

c. orig *Austral* A flock or drove of animals. (The form *mop* in quot. 1836 is perh. a mistake.)

1836 in *Three Yrs Exper of Settler in N. S. W.* 44 (Morris) While I watched the mop [of cattle] I had collected. 1846 G. H HAYDON 5 *Yrs in Austral Bush* III. 59 The 'old men' kangaroos are always the largest and strongest in the flock, or in colonial language, 'mob' 1875 *Melbourne Spectator* 22 May 34/2 A mob of sheep has been sold at Belfast at 15 10*d* per head 1906 J OXENHAM *John of Gerisau* IX, At last we sighted him [a white colt], galloping quietly along in the centre of the very last mob of all.

d *Shetland dial.* A 'school' of whales.

1898 *Shetland News* 30 July (E D D), It is believed this shoal [of whales] consisted of two mobs

5. *slang* A company or gang of thieves or pickpockets working in collusion. Also, a member of such a company. *Swell mob*, a class of pickpockets who dress stylishly to carry on their occupation.

1843 *Punch* IV 129/1 The swell mob—they are there. 1846 LANDOR *Imag Conv., Southey & L.* Wks. 1853 II 156/1 Making room for the swell mob of authors to pass by. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 234/1 Some classes of patterers work in 'schools' or 'mobs' of two, three, or four. 1859 *Slang Dict., School*, or *mob*, two or more 'patterers' working together in the streets 1884 *Standard* 6 June 6/3 There were about twenty mobs (pickpockets) that never got a rap.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attrib. (senses

1 and 2), as *mob-assembly, -associator, -cause; -fancy, favour, gentry, -government, -idol, -leader, -meeting, -orator, petition, rule, -tyranny, -violence, -way, mob-like* adj. b. objective, as *mob-adoring, -fearing* adjs.; c. instrumental, as *mob-election; mob created, -guided, led* adjs.

1828 E. Irving *Last Days* 304 The *mob-adoring press. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. ii (1740) 66 This *Mob-assembly was drawn together for the Purpose of Terror. 1750 Carte *Hist Eng.* II. 135 These *mob-associators broke open houses by night. 1731 Amherst *Terræ Fil* No. 43 (1754) 226, I do not intend to enumerate all the strong holds of this prevailing *mob-cause [*sc.* High Church] 1807-8 W Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 280 Your true *mob-created great man. 1823 Moore *Fables* 9 Where Kings have been by *mob-elections Rais'd to the throne. 1841 C. Mackay *Mem. Pop Delus* I. 329 It tickled the *mob-fancy mightily. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* x. iii, Too vulgar a desire of *mob favour 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser II (ed. 2) II 97 If they are *mob-guided, *mob-fearing people. 1728 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 200 The assurance gave the *mob gentry a check. 1770 Burke *Pres. Discont* Sel. Wks. I 23 Whilst they are terrifying the great and opulent with the horrors of *mob government *a* 1849 H. Coleridge *Ess* (1851) II 169 Nelson was a *mob idol indeed 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI 59 In their ambition to be *mob-leaders, they were, in fact, *mob led 1796 W. Cooke *Conversation* III 34 That *mob-like education of the streets 1714 Mandeville *Fab Bees* (1733) II 41 In all *mob meetings,..the entertainment in general is abominable 1839 Whittier *Pr Wks.* (1889) II. 333 The *mob-orator of Clare and Kerry 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 312 The *mob petition from Bucks was presented to the king 1869 McLaren *Serm* Ser II vii 123 The willing spirit sets us free, free from the *mob rule of Passions and Appetites *c* 1800 R Cumberland *John De Lancaster* (1809) II 280 A propensity in the town's-folk to. administer tumultuous justice in their own *mob-way.

7. Special comb.: **mob courtship,** courtship among the lower classes; **mob defence,** defence by the populace as opposed to military defence; †**mob-driver,** one who incites a mob; **mob feast** *nonce wd.*, a banquet open to every one; **mob law,** 'law' imposed and enforced by a mob; **mob-master,** one who controls a mob; **mob opinion,** the opinion of the illiterate or uncultured; **mob reader,** a reader belonging to the mob; †**mob story,** a story circulating among the mob.

1883 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xc. 167 There are no words strong enough to express the general danger and degradation of the manners of *mob-courtship, as distinct from these. 1845 W. H. Maxwell *Hints Soldier on Service* I 239 No city . afforded the same advantages, for what might be termed a *mob defence *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I iii (1740) 126 Colonel Mildmay, an old Rumper, and late *Mob-driver in Essex *Ibid.* II. v. 343 A Sideling Writer shall cry, O! the Papists are set up; just as his Mob-Drivers did to their Rabble. 1830 Moore *Mem.* (1854) VI. 150 This is the third dinner. one of the others being a *mob feast, at six shillings a head. 1823 Bentham *Not Paul* 347 As has been seen in the case of Saint Stephen, a sort of *mob law might be stated as forming part and parcel of the law of Moses. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. vii. (1740) 571 *Mob-Masters that upon the Watch word, are to bring forward some hare brained Rout, which they call the People 1769 Warburton in *Pope's Ep. Cobham* 135 *note*, This, though a mere *mob-opinion, is the opinion in fashion, and cherished by the Mob of all denominations. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* Ded (e) 3 b, Such things as are our Upper Gallery Audience in a Play-House . These are *Mobb-Readers. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No 9 P 12 Do you believe the *mob-story, that King George designs to make a bridge of boats from Hannover to Wapping?

Mob (mɒb), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Cf. Mab *sb.*, Mob *v.*[1], and Mob-cap.]

†**1.** *Cant.* A strumpet. *Obs.*

1665 R. Head *English Rogue* I lvii (end), We kist and parted; I sigh'd, she did sob; she for her lusty Lad, I for my Mob. 1673 — *Canting Acad* 13 *Mob*, a Wench or Whore. *Ibid.* 192 When a Mob he has bit, his Cole he will tell. 1697 N. Lee *Princess of Cleve* Prol., The little Mob, the City Wastcoateer.

†**2.** A négligé attire, a dishabille; also *attrib. mob-dress. Obs.*

1665 R. Head *English Rogue* I x, Their Mobs Scarfs, and Hoods all rent 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II No. 71 3/2 It shines As Beauty does, tho' in a Mob-Dress 1710 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 13 Dec., The ladies were all in mobs (how do you call it?) undrest 1712 Steele *Spect* No. 302 P 11 Wrapping Gowns and dirty Linnen, with all that huddled Oeconomy of Dress which passes under the general Name of a Mob.

3. = Mob-cap.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III iii. 29 Her head-dress was a Brussels-lace mob, peculiarly adapted to the charming air and turn of her features. 1790 Malone *Shaks Wks*, *Ham.* II. ii. 525 *note*, The ordinary morning head-dress of ladies continued to be distinguished by the name of a *mab*, to almost the end of the reign of George the second. 1793 Steevens *Ibid.*, In the counties of Essex and Middlesex, this morning cap has always been called a *mob*, and not a *mab*. My spelling of the word therefore agrees with its most familiar pronunciation. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 221 Some ladies talking of the revived fashionable headdress—mobs. 1830 Mrs Bray *Fits of F.* xxi, A neat little old woman, wearing a close mob and pinners.

Mob (mɒb), *sb* 3 (See quot.)

1852 Seidel *Organ* 150 The mob is a sort of brush, consisting of threads of wool or silk, which are glued on to a thin handle of wood or wire.

†**Mob,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [Cf. Mab *v.*, Mob *sb.*[2], Moble *v.*]

1. *trans.* To muffle the head of (a person); to dress untidily. Also *to mob up.*

1664 H. More *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* Pref. b 2, Men .. having .Chins as smooth as Womens, and their Faces mob'd in Hoods 1681 — *Expos. Dan.* I. Notes 22 Monks and Friers mob'd in their Cools and long Coats. 1720 Gay *Eclogues, Tea-table*, Yet in the gall'ry mob'd, she sits secure. *a* 1745 Swift *Story Injured Lady* (1746) 3, I go always mobbed, and in an Undress. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xc. Wks. (Globe) 232 [He] shall sit. mobbed up in double night-caps.

2. *To mob* (*it*), *to go a-mobbing*: to go in disguise, or attired so as to escape recognition, to the unfashionable part of a theatre, etc. Hence (? associated with Mob *sb.*[1]), to frequent low company.

[1720: see 1.] 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* iv. 43, I don't wonder such as these go a mobbing among those meanest of mad Things call'd Free-Masons; rough Cheats, and confess'd Delusions are the fittest things to amuse them. 1772 *Town & Country Mag* 85/2 At the play one night with the Freemans, mobbing it in the gallery. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IV. vii, Warrant I'll mob with the best of them! 1825-9 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* I ix 389, I don't want you to make your appearance, I want to go incognito, to mob it, you know, to go in masquerade, and sit in the gallery. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 36 He cannot mob it to see a play in the pit.

Mob (mɒb), *v.*[2] [f. Mob *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To attack in a mob or disorderly crowd; to crowd round and molest or annoy; to press unduly upon; to throng; also in *pass.* to be attacked or surrounded by such a mob.

1709 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI 494 Last week a corn factor had like to have been mobb'd. 1717 De Foe *Mem. Ch Scotl.* II. 27 They mobbed the Presbytery, beat and very ill treated..the Moderator. 1719 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1859) IV. 259 'Tis very wonderful to me that none of His Majesty's officers of the custom, have been mobbed, and torn in pieces by the rabble 1810 *Sporting Mag* XXXVI. 262 The crowd were very abusive, following us, and mobbing us. 1828 Macaulay in *Edin. Rev.* May, Whenever any tolerable book of the same description makes its appearance, the circulating libraries are mobbed 1884 *Manch Exam* 4 Oct. 4/7 The Alcade of the town having made himself obnoxious to the people, they mobbed the Court-house 1894 Baring-Gould *Deserts S France* II. 63 The populace..mobbed and derided him in the streets

b. To force (a person) *into* (an action, etc), drive him *from* (a place) by mobbing him.

1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 159 The king was obliged to leave them.., for fear of being mobbed into something..unworthy of himself. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 7 Between one and another, I was fairly mobbed into it 1861 W. Phillips *Disunion* 6 Throughout half the great cities of the North, every one who touches on it [the slavery question] is mobbed into silence!

2. *intr.* To form a mob, to congregate in a mob or disorderly crowd; also *to mob it.*

1711 E. Ward *Vulgus Brit.* VIII 96 For these that Mob, like noisy Knaves, Against the Law, with Clubs and Staves 1728 Woolston *Disc. Miracles* IV 61 If they did mob it to their own disappointment, about the Door of the House 1753 Foote *Eng. in Paris* I Wks 1799 I 37 They ha'nt spirit enough to mob here 1826 Hood *Fairy Tale* V, With dusty hides, all mobbing on together 1840 — *Miss Kilmansegg, Fancy Ball* IX, As many more Mob round the door To see them going to see it. 1845 W. H Maxwell. *Hints Soldier on Service* I 74 Perceiving their unsteadiness when mobbed together in the repulse

3. *nonce-use.* To mix *up* with a mob.

1847 Tennyson *Princess* VI. 289 That Which .. drags me down From my fixt height to mob me up with all The soft and milky rabble of womankind.

4. *trans.* To abuse, scold, rail at. *dial.* Also *absol.*

1803 [see Mobbing *vbl sb.*[2] 3] *a* 1825 in Forby *Voc. E Anglia* 1903 *Longm. Mag.* July 253 'Let her mob, she'll sune get tired.'

†**Mobard.** *Obs. rare.* A 'clown', 'boor'. (A term of contempt.)

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXVIII 137 Nay such mobardis schall neuere man vs make *Ibid.* XLIV. 74 Harke, maistir..Howe þat þes mobbardis maddis nowe, þer maistir þat oure men haue slayne.

†**Mobarship,** variant of Amobreship *Obs.*

1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 589/2 A Graunte to hym. undre the Seall of oure Erledome of Marche, of th' office of Mobarship of oure Lordship of Dynby.

Mobbed (mɒbd), *ppl. a.* [f. Mob *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] + -ED.] Furnished with or wearing a mob; hooded. Also *Comb.* **mobbed-head,** a harlot (cf. Mob *sb.*[2] 1).

1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* I 22 They [*sc.* Monks and Friars] pretending to nothing but holiness whether in these mob'd habits, or got into a more brisk dress. 1707 Mrs. Centlivre *Platonick Lady* Epil., Young Templars March hither [*sc.* to the theatre], where Mobb'd-heads too often ply. 1708 — *Busie Body* Epil. 33 Like that dark mob'd-up Fry..Who to remove Love's Pains bestow a worse.

Mobber (mɒ·bəɹ). [f. Mob *v.*[2] + -er[1].]

1. One who mobs, in the senses of the verb

1744 Whitefield *Brief Acc. Late Trial* Wks. 1771 IV. 105 His Majesty had no where put the reins of Government into the hands of mobbers. 1745 Byrom *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (Chetham Soc.) II. ii. 398 He orders no two persons be seen walking together. on pain of being deemed mobbers and rioters. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 599 That sparrow . disappeared in a panic, and the whole party of mobbers with him.

2. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1892 E. L. Wakeman in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 6 Oct., Those who remove the fish to the stallmens' wagons, or the costers' carts, who are called 'mobbers'.

Mobbie, mobee (mɒ·bi, mōu·bi). Also 7-8 **mobby,** 7 **mobbi,** (**mabby**). [a. Carib *mabi* batata, drink made from batatas.]

1. In the West Indies: **a.** A spirituous liquor made from the batata or sweet potato.

1638 T. Verney in *V. Papers* (1853) 194 This as we call mobby is only potatoes boyled, and then pressed as hard as they can till all the juce is gon out of the root into fayre water, and after three houres this is good drink. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbados* 34 *note*, Mobby is a Drink made with pounded Potatoes, and Water fermented with Sugar or Molasses. 1826 H. N. Coleridge *West Indies* (1832) 40 Their suppers being a few potatoes for meat, and water or mobbie to drink

b. (See quot. 1859.)

1833 Mrs. Carmichael *Dom. Mann. W. Ind.* II. xiv. 68 Ginger beer, mobee, and orgeat are always plentiful [in the market]. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Mobee*, a fermented liquor made by the negroes in the West Indies, prepared with sugar, ginger, and snake-root.

2. In America: The expressed juice of apples and peaches, used in the distillation of apple and peach brandy; also the brandy itself. *Mobby punch* (see quot. 1705).

1705 R. Beverley *Virginia* IV. II xv. § 74 (1722) 254 Mobby Punch, made either of Rum from the Caribbee Islands, or Brandy distill'd from their Apples and Peaches. 1860 Worcester, *Mobby*, the liquid or juice first expressed from apples and peaches, and afterwards distilled to make apple or peach brandy.

†**Mo·bbify,** *v. Obs.* [f. Mob *sb.*[1] + -(i)fy.] *trans.* To drive *out* by mob-violence.

a 1734 North *Exam* II. v. (1740) 345 This same High and Low shall .serue for Noise, and mobbify out, at Elections, conformable Loyal Gentlemen

†**Mobbing,** *vbl. sb*[1] *Obs.* [f. Mob *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of Mob *v.*[1]; in quot. *attrib.*

1825-9 Mrs Sherwood *Lady of Manor* I ix. 390 The mobbing party for the theatre was determined upon and carried into effect.

Mobbing (mɒ·biŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Mob *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Mob.

1. Gathering in crowds; the action of a mob in assailing a person.

a 1734 North *Exam* III. vii (1740) 579 The Spirit of the Faction was not broken till . the Rye Conspiracy was discovered; and then Mobbings were laid aside all at once. 1741 H. Walpole *Lett.* 12 Nov., It is Admiral Vernon's birthday . and the night will be full of mobbing, bonfires, and lights 1816 *Remarks Eng Mann* 32, I never heard any one..say that the mobbing of a London rout was any thing but insipid. 1885 *Manch Exam.* 18 Mar 4/7 Two of the prisoners pleaded guilty to charges of mobbing and rioting.

attrib 1781 S Peters *Hist. Connecticut* 411 David Wooster, the rebel General, Benedict Arnold's old acquaintance and mobbing confederate.

2. *Hunting.*

1781 P Beckford *Hunting* (1802) 213 When hounds are at cold hunting with a bad scent, it may then be a proper time to send a whipper-in forward if he can see the fox, a little mobbing, at such a time as this may reasonably be allowed.

3. ? Abusive treatment, scolding (see Mob *v.*[2] 4).

1803 *Censor* I Mar. 35 If he has not enough to give something to the waiter and the ostler, he must undergo a good (or rather a bad) mobbing from these gentry

Mobbing (mɒ·biŋ), *ppl. a.* [f Mob *v*[2] + -ing[2].] That gathers in a mob.

1842 F Barham *Socrates* 48 Till the mobbing populace shall catch a sparkle of their radiance

Mobbish (mɒ·biʃ), *a.* Also 8 **mobish.** [f. Mob *sb.*[1] + -ish.] Resembling or characteristic of a mob; †given to mobbing (*obs.*), disorderly, tumultuous. Also, †characteristic of, or appealing to 'the mob' or lower classes; vulgar, clap-trap.

1695 *Whether Parlt. be dissolved by Death of Princess of Orange* 4 They turn more Mobbish than a Dover Court. 1699 Collier *2nd Def Immor. Stage* 398 The Surveyor gives the Text a mobbish Turn, and foists in some of his own ill Language. 1711 Hickes *Two Treat. Chr Priesth.* (1847) I. 168 His mobbish fallacious way of arguing 1732 Earl of Oxford in *Portland Papers* VI (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 156, I never was in so mobbish a place, we could scarce walk the streets for the numbers of people that flocked about us. 1793 A. Young *Example of France* (ed 3) 58 As if it was possible, after rousing, by inflammatory publications, the mobbish spirit, that you could draw the line of moderation. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxxv, The group were in ordinary Lowland dresses . which, contrasted with the arms they bore, gave them an irregular and mobbish appearance. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX 512 The mobbish love of destruction. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt* XVI VII IV. 355 Be judicial, arithmetical, in passing sentence on it [*sc.* Voltaire's fraud]; not shrieky, mobbish, and flying off into the Infinite!

Hence **Mo·bbishly** *adv.*

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 250 The tumultuous Citizens of Thessalonica .. having mobbishly murder'd one of the Emperor's Lieutenants. 1767 Chauncy *Disc.* 24 July 26 Some mobishly disposed persons.

Mobbism (mɒ biz'm). [f. Mob *sb.*[1] + -ism.] Mobbish behaviour.

1830 *Blackw. Mag* XXVIII 620 Nothing better than what we must call mere mobbism.

Mobble, Mobby: see Mobble *v*, Mobbie.

Mob-cap. [? f. Mob *sb.*[2] The relation to Du. *mopmuts* (*muts* = cap) is not clear.] An indoor cap worn by women in the 18th and early 19th c. (see quots.). Cf. Mob *sb.*[2] 3.

1818 H. & J. Smith *Ref. Addr.* v, Lady Macbeth is to have . a cotton gown, and a mob cap. 1829 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 225 A mob-cap is still a word in common use for a morning cap which conceals the whole head of hair, and passes under the chin. 1846 Fairholt *Costume* 396 Mob-caps, that covered the hair, were worn [*c* 1780] with a full caul and deep border, secured by a broad riband. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xiii, A mob-cap; I mean a cap, much more common then than now, with side-pieces fastening under the chin. 1884 Edna Lyall *We Two* ix, [Her] smooth grey hair was almost hidden by a huge mob-cap.

Hence **Mob-capped** *a.*, that wears a mob-cap; **Mob-cappish** *a.*, *nonce-wd.*

1828 Moore *Mem.* (1854) V. 251 Her beauty was gone; her dress was even prematurely old and mob-cappish. 1905 *Author* 1 Feb. 144 Misdrawings of mob-capped maidens.

Mo·bilar, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Mobile *sb.*[2] + -ar.] Pertaining to the mob. So † **Mobila·rity.**

1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1766) IV 47 The mobilar Spirit infused into the People of Ireland, in 1753, has been the Root of all the Tumults and Risings in this Kingdom, ever since. *Ibid.*, It would be an useful Work for some ingenious Writer to lay open to the Public, the Difference between Popularity and Mobilarity. *Ibid* 226.

Mobile (mōu·bil), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 mobil. [a. F. *mobile* (in *premier mobile*, etc.), a. L. *mōbile* neut. of *mōbilis*: see Mobile *a.*

The later examples with the spelling *mobile* were perh intended by the writers for the Latin *mōbile* (in Eng pronunciation mōu·bil). A pronunciation *mōbi·l* is indicated by the rime in quot. 1645 under 1.]

† **1.** *First, grand, great, principal mobile*, anglicized forms of Primum mobile (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 48 Al thir nyne speris or hauynis ar inclosit vithi in the tent spere, quhilk is callit the fyrst mobil. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* v. (1650) 150 Thou First Mobile, Which makst all wheel In circle round 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 249 There be some that have been pretty well principled, . yet seeing the great mobil of the rest, by circumvolving them into a contrary motion, hath retarded their action [etc.] 1704 *Collect Voy* (Churchill) III. 32/2 This Wind proceeds from the Course of the first *Mobile*. *a* 1797 Mary W Godwin *Posth. Wks.* IV. lxvii 3 A world in which self interest..is the principal mobile. *Ibid., Lett. Pres. Char. Fr. Nation* 45, I begin to fear that vice, or, if you will, evil, is the grand mobile of action.

2. *Metaphysics.* A body in motion or capable of movement. Now *rare.*

a 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 292 Motion, whose Measure Time was, had a beginning, before which it was not; because no *Mobile* was more ancient than the beginning of Time. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat* 355 The [Immaterial] Agent having no impenetrable Part, wherewith to impell the Corporeal *Mobile*. 1875 Lewes *Probl. Life & Mind* Ser. I II iv. iii. § 45 279 There can be no direction, distance, dimension, unless a mobile moves in that direction, and a sensation appreciates it.

Mobile (mōu·bilĕ), *sb.*[2] *arch.* Also 7 mobele, 7–8 mobilee. [Shortened form of L. *mōbile vulgus* the movable or excitable crowd.] The common people; the populace, rabble, Mob.

[1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 67 There followeth . another deuice plotted of purpose to make it seeme meet to the ignorant multitude (for note this, that popularitie is the rouer they ayme at in all their proceedings, the *mobile vulgus* being euer wauering and readiest to run vpon euery change).] 1676 Shadwell *Libertine* v 81 *D Lop* D'hear that noise? the remaining Rogues have rais'd the Mobile, and are coming upon us Enter two Shepherds, with a great Rabble 1679 in *Verney Fam Memoirs* Nov (1899) IV vii 259 Y^e^ mobele was very rud to ye Dutch Imbasador & his wife. 1683 Hickeringill *Hist. Whiggism* Wks 1716 I. ii. 166 Dr. Lamb..(an Intimate and Friend to the Duke of Buckingham) was pull'd in pieces by the Mobile and Rabble 1686 Sir J. Lauder (Fountainhall) *Hist Notices Sc Affairs* (Bannatyne Cl) 705 The Privy Councell repreived them for they thought not fit to irritat the mobilee too much. 1688 W. Longueville in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) II 99 The mobile has been very turbulent hereabouts. 1701 De Foe *True-born Eng.* Misc. (1703) 34 He grants a Jubilee, And hires Huzza's from his own Mobilee. 1830 N. S. Wheaton *Jrnl.* 271 The *mobile* were fast gathering.

Mobile (mōu·bil), *a.* Forms: 5 mobyle, 6–7 mobil, 7– mobile. [a. F. *mobile*, ad. L. *mōbilis*, f *mō-*, *movēre* to Move. Cf. Mobile *a.* and *sb.*]

1. Capable of movement; movable; not fixed or stationary. † **a.** In various applications. Of the sight: Wandering, not steady. Of a star: Not fixed. Also in *mobile spirits*, the 'spirits' by which the motor impulses were supposed to be transmitted to the muscles. *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xix. 71 Dydo .. or euer that she coude saye ony thyng, as rauysshed helde her sighte all mobyle, wythout to areste it vpon one thynge of a long while. 1522 Skelton *Why not to Court?* 522 Any star Fyxt or els mobil. 1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot.* i. v. 23 The Motive Faculty by a wonderfull providence of Nature moves the mobile Spirits, and these moved, flie forth to their destinated Organs. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Mobile*, moveable; any thing susceptible of motion, or that is disposed to be moved either by itself, or by some other prior mobile, or mover. [Not in Johnson 1755.]

b. Of a limb, an organ of the body: Movable, not fixed, 'free'.

1808 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 133 The Nine-banded Armadillo .. body with seven, eight, or nine mobile bands. 1832 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat* 579 The lower [region of the nose], which is less firm, but mobile, allows the apertures of the nostrils to be contracted, widened, or even closed. 1874 Wood *Nat. Hist.* 285 The hind toe of each foot is very mobile. 1881 J. Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* i. iii, A hawk circling high in air, with steady wings and mobile, down-looking head.

c. Of a liquid, etc.: That has its particles capable of free movement.

1831 Nichol *Archit. Heav.* 101 Streams of matter internally mobile. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog Sea* (Low) i. § 27 Like all fluids they are mobile. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 56 The mobile liquid passes into a compact rigid solid. 1880 Bastian *Brain* 9 The coming into contact of a fragment of organic matter with projected portions of the substance of an Amœba is followed by the closure of this mobile substance round it.

d. Of a cell, molecule, etc.: Capable of separate movement, 'free'; not adnate or fixed

1871 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (1873) 102 It is the mobile cells which are principally concerned. These cells are the most active. 1877 E R Conder *Bas. Faith* ii. 89 Yet no less a task is laid upon the mobile molecules, momentarily renewed, momentarily perishing, of the brain.

e. *Mobile spasm*, 'Gower's term for the slow and irregular movements that occur in the extremities after hemiplegia' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VII. 338 *Ibid* 735 The peculiar mobile spasm known as athetosis

2. Characterized by facility of movement. **a.** Of features: That easily change in expression.

1851 Mrs Browning *Casa Guidi Wind* i. 798 And brows that with a mobile life contrive A deeper shadow 1874 Green *Short Hist* vi. § 4. 309 The thin mobile lips picture the inner soul of the man. 1878 Besant & Rice *Celia's Arb* xxxii, As much astonishment as discipline would allow, expressed upon a not remarkably mobile set of features. *a* 1880 C. T. Newton *Art & Archæol.* iii. 79 In the Ephesian heads, the eye appears rather as if seen through a slit in the skin than as if set within the guard of highly sensitive and mobile lids.

b. Of a person, his mind, etc.: That turns or is turned easily from one thing to another; wanting in stability of purpose; also, in favourable sense, versatile.

1855 Lewes *Goethe* (1864) 127 Nor will this surprise those who have considered the mobile nature of our poet. 1860 Hawthorne *Marble Faun* (1879) I ix. 89 This idea filled her mobile imagination with agreeable fantasies. 1866 *Cornh. Mag* Oct. 465 [*Art.* Naval Men] The very nature of his work makes an off-hand, free spoken, decisive, and yet mobile man of him. 1867 Mill *Subj. Women* (1869) 117 Women's minds are by nature more mobile than those of men, less capable of persisting long in the same continuous effort 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I v. 187 His imagination is more intense and less mobile

c. *rarely* of a visible object: Constantly in motion.

1882 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 145 In the mobile light of the lantern.

3. *Mil.* Of troops, etc.: That may be easily and rapidly moved from place to place.

1879 A. G. F. Griffiths *Eng Army* iv. 107–8 Wheeled vehicles are not sufficiently mobile to conform to the rapid movement of active troops. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 5/1 A mobile army of upwards of 25,000 men.

Mobiliary (mōbi·liări), *a.* [ad. F. *mobiliaire*, f. L. *mōbili-s* movable: see -ary.]

1. In the Channel Islands: Relating to movable property. Also as the distinctive epithet of a court that deals with 'mobiliary' questions.

1682 Warburton *Guernsey* (1822) 83 On the second Monday of the term, the mobiliary [*sic, also in other passages*] courts are held for the upper parishes. 1694 Falle *Jersey* iv 112 This Court is intended for the decision of Matters of less moment, as Arrears of Rents , Arrests, Distrainings, and such like Mobiliary things. 1841 Duncan *Guernsey* 485 In the mobiliary court, all common debts may be sued for by way of summons.

2. Of or pertaining to household furniture.

1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* i 10 Specimens of mobiliary sculpture.

3. *Mil.* Pertaining to mobilization.

1888 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 6/3 We [the Russians] do not command the mobiliary facilities of the smaller Powers. 1896 *Westm. Gaz* 5 Dec. 7/1 The frontier forces have also been placed upon a mobiliary footing.

† **Mobilifica·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Mobile *a.*: see -fication.] = Mobilization.

1794 Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr.* III 113, I trusted no time would be lost for putting his army into a state of mobilification.

Mobility[1] (mobi·lĭti). [a. F. *mobilité*, ad. L. *mōbilitās*, f. *mōbilis*: see Mobile and -ity.]

1. Ability to move or to be moved; capacity of change of place; movableness. (Sometimes enumerated among the properties of matter.) Also, facility of movement.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xv. 57 Wherby arose one euylle goddesse callyd fame or renommee, whiche .. by mobylite vygorouse encreaseth her forse in rennynge. *c* 1500 More *Wks.* ¶ iiij, I am Eternitee. Thou mortall Tyme . Art nothyng els but the mobilite, Of sonne and mone chaungyng in euery degre. *a* 1639 Wotton *Surv. Educ.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 318 A rod or barre of iron . by the help of a corke being ballanced in water, or in any other liquid substance where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of unquietude. 1669 Boyle *Absolute Rest in Bodies* § 2 The Epicureans .ascribing to every particular Atom an innate, and unlooseable mobility, or rather, an actual motion. 1688 Norris *Theory Love* I. ii. 18 The two eminent Propertys of matter, viz. that of receiving various Figures, and that of Motion or Mobility. 1727 Arbuthnot *Tables Anc. Coins*, etc. 244 The Romans had the advantage..by the Bulk of their Ships, and the Fleet of Antiochus in the Swiftness and Mobility of theirs. 1792 *Phil. Trans* LXXXII. 221 The thermometers I employed had not a sufficient mobility for very nice experiments. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 347 Of all that are known in the universe, the mobility of the matter of light is the greatest. 1837 Brewster *Magnet.* 322 The mobility of the needle is diminished. 1841 — *Martyrs Sci.* 97 Paul Anthony Foscarinus..wrote a pamphlet in which he illustrates and defends the mobility of the earth.

b. Of the limbs or organs of the body: Freedom of movement; absence of fixity or rigidity; *occas.* liability to be abnormally displaced.

1528 Paynell *Salerne's Regim* (1541) 115 The ii. cause [of over-much bleeding] is mobilitie of the arterie, for woundes with out rest can nat heale 1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat Things* ii 55 Nature not having given that mobility to the eyes of flies. 1832 R Knox *Cloquet's Anat* 165 All that the former [*sc.* the tarsus] has gained with respect to size and solidity, it appears to have lost with reference to mobility. 1872 T G. Thomas *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 59 In estimating the effects of direct pressure upon the position of the uterus, its extreme mobility must be constantly borne in mind. 1876 Bernstein *Five Senses* 34 All organs adapted for touching are endowed with the greatest mobility 1881 Mivart *Cat* 54 The mobility of the spinal column in different regions.

c. Of persons: Ability to move about. ? *Obs.*

1777 Johnson *Let. to Mrs Thrale* 29 Sept, Mrs grows old, and has lost much of her undulation and mobility. 1779 *Ibid* 16 Oct, But I am told how well I look, and I really think I get more mobility.

d. *Physics.* Of a fluid: Freedom of movement of its particles.

1817 Faraday *Exp. Res.* ii. 6 The actual relative mobilities of the gases are inversely as their specific gravity. 1830 Herschel *Stud Nat. Phil* 232 The perfect mobility of their [*sc.* liquids] parts among one another. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. x. 311 The mobility of hydrogen . being far greater than that of air

e. *transf.* and *fig* of immaterial things.

1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I iv 108 Labour, on which so many circumstances are now conferring mobility and expansion. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct, It is within the province of the State to promote the mobility of labour and capital

2. Ability to change easily or quickly; liability to fluctuation; changeableness, instability; fickleness.

1567 Fenton *Trag Disc.* i. 19 b, [There is not] any so greate a paterne or example of her [*sc.* fortune's] mobitie [1579 mobility], as they that fynde often chaunge of estate 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Mobility*, moveableness, changeableness, inconstancy *a* 1676 Hale *Prim Orig Man* iv vii. 356 We cannot choose but daily observe in our selves a strange mobility and instability in our Imaginative and Intellective Faculty 1849 I. Taylor *Enthus* iv (1867) 75 In the conformation of the heretic by temperament, there is more of intellectual mobility than of strength 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* ix iv. (1875) 315 The mobility of fashionable taste. 1884 tr *Lotze's Metaph* 8, I do not ignore the many valuable results that are due to this mobility of imagination.

b. Of a person: The condition of being easily moved; excitability.

1824 Byron *Juan* xvi xcvii, So well she acted all and every part By turns—with that vivacious versatility, Which many people take for want of heart They err—'tis merely what is call'd mobility [*Note*, In French 'mobilité'. I am not sure that mobility is English.] 1837 C Lofft *Self formation* II 225, I had not the excitable spirit, the mobility, to use their own term, of our French neighbours 1870 Huxley *Lay Serm.* ii 27 Women are, by nature, more excitable than men—prone to be swept by tides of emotion, and female education does its best to weaken every physical counterpoise to this nervous mobility

c. Of the features: Facility of change of expression.

1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 298 Mozart's physiognomy was remarkable for its extreme mobility. The expression changed every moment 1872 J H Gladstone *Faraday* ii 89 That wonderful mobility of countenance. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 357 A mouth with a sympathetic mobility about it.

3. *Mil.* Of a field force and its equipment. The quality of being able to move rapidly from one position to another.

1866 E B. Hamley *Operat. War* vi i. 316 Mobility and the mutual support of all arms,, were now on the side of the French. 1871 C. H Owen *Mod Artillery* iii. iii. 329 Other means have been taken to give field batteries the greater mobility now required on some occasions. 1894 Ld. Wolseley *Life Marlborough* I. 89 A new and well-ordered mobility and a facility of manœuvre was taught.

Mobility[2] (mobi·lĭti). [f. Mobile *sb.*[2], Mob *sb.*[1], after *nobility*] The mob; the lower classes.

1690 Dryden *Don Sebast* iv. iii, She singled you out with her Eye, as commander in Chief of the Mobility. 1695 Hickeringill *Lay-Clergy* Wks 1716 I. 321 No wonder then that the mobility did run a madding, when Oppressions will make the Nobility and Wise Men mad 1774 Foote *Coxeners* i. (1778) 24, I don't mean for the mobility only; the best people of fashion ar'n't ashamed to follow my Doctor. 1823 Byron *Juan* xi. xix. *note*, The select mobility and their patrons. 1843 *Blackw. Mag* LIII. 79 They are as easily to be distinguished from the children of the mobility, as is a well-blooded Arabian from a Suffolk punch.

Mobilizable (mōu·bilə zăb'l), *a.* [f. Mobilize *v* + -able. Cf. F. *mobilisable.*] Capable of being mobilized.

1884 *Contemp Rev.* XLV. 885 A mobilizable army. 1892 *Harper's Mag* June 54/2 The mobilizable commands, posts, companies, and establishments of the armed force.

Mobilization (mōu·bilaizē'·ʃən). [a. F. *mobilisation*, f. *mobiliser* to Mobilize: see -ation.]

1. The action or process of mobilizing or rendering 'movable'; bringing into circulation; also in *Law*, the conversion of real into personal property.

1799 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 89/1 [France] A mobilization of the national debt; by which the real stock was reduced to one third, payable in money, and the other two in bonds to be taken in payment for national lands. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II 249 Roman law brought in the novel ideas of capital and the mobilisation of real property.

2. *Mil.* and *Naval.* The action or process of mobilizing (an army, a fleet, etc.).

1866 *Ch Times* 14 Apr, Austria demanding that the mobilization of the Prussian army be at once discontinued. 1883 *Manch Exam.* 26 Nov 4/3 The news respecting the Russian mobilization of troops is exaggerated

attrib 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb 7/1 A Mobilization Committee has been sitting at the War Office arranging for the despatch of troops to Suakin

Mobilize (mōʊ bilaiz), *v.* [ad. F. *mobiliser*, f. *mobile*: see MOBILE *a*]

1. *trans.* To render movable or capable of movement; to bring into circulation

1838 *Globe* 15 Jan 2/2 They have 'the masses', they say We believe they have, so far as those inorganic masses as yet have been—to borrow a French term—*mobilisé* 1864 *Realm* 27 Apr. 3 Mobilise the riches of Austria (and Free Trade is in fact only movement -circulation—life) and [etc.] 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept 4 Either the Governor General must give up his tours, or must take his Council with him. The real question at issue seems therefore to be not as to the healthiness of Calcutta, but whether the Supreme Council should be mobilized. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI 259 Oil once deposited may be again mobilised and transferred to other capillaries.

2. *Mil.* To prepare (an army) for active service

1853 C L BRACE *Home Life Germany* 256 When ever the army is to be prepared for war or mobilised, the Reserve step into their respective regiments again

absol 1873 BORBSTÆDT & DWYER *Franco Ger War* VIII 170 It only requires a simple telegraphic order to mobilise .. to set in perfectly harmonious movement the colossal machinery spread over the whole country.

b. *intr.* (for *passive*). To undergo mobilization

1878 LD. WOLSELEY in *19th Cent.* Mar 437 To fill its.. stores, so that its little army may be in a condition to mobilise. 1899 *Daily News* 18 Dec 5/2 The Seventh Division is to mobilise at Aldershot

Hence **Mo·bilised** *ppl. a.*, **Mo·bilizing** *vbl. sb*

1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 463 The mobilized national guard was to leave Milan for the camp 1882 H SPENCER *Stud. Sociol* § 515 In rude societies the army is the mobilized community, and the community is the army at rest 1899 F T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 83 The signal was made, 'Mobilised cruisers proceed independently to Portland'.

Mobish, obs. form of MOBBISH

† Mo·ble, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4-6 **moble,** (4 **mobill,** *Sc.* **mwbill**), 4-5 **meoble, moeble, meble,** (4 **meeble,** *Sc.* **mebile,** 5 *Sc* **mobylle, mubulle, meuble**), 5-6 **mobil.** [a. OF. *moeble, moble* (mod.F *meuble*) = Pr. *moble,* Sp. *mueble,* Pg. *movel,* It. *mobile*:—popular L. **mŏbil-em** for class. L. *mŏbil-em*: see MOBILE.]

A. *adj.* Movable. Chiefly of possessions, e.g. in *goods mobles, moble goods,* personal property

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 300 Whan þe kyng asked half of alle þer moble þing *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* 11 Thou sall noghte couayte þe hous or oþer thynge mobill or in-mobill of þi neghtbour *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I § 21 Alle the signes, be they moist or drie, or moeble or fix 1429 *Wills & Inv. N C* (Surtees) I 80 And alle remenant and residewe of my goods moblez and vnmoblez. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* CCXXV. 230 For whiche nedes to be sped the kyng axed the fifthe part of all the meoble goodes of englond.

B. *sb. pl.* Movable goods; 'personal' property. *rare* in *sing.*

13 . *Coer de L.* 6460 Home he wente With that tresore and the moble. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 145 Richard . His mobles on siluer reised þorgh Inglond alle his gode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V 275 A man That wes rich of mwbill [MS. E moble] and catell *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 199 (Douce MS) If auþer matens or mas miȝte mende þi mys, Or eny meble [*v r* mobylles] one molde *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 119 They wolde haue lefte her no thinge nor londes, heritage, nor meuble. 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 154 Gudis wonnyn apon inymyes that is to say meubleis 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. VI 15 Nor ȝit had [thai] craft to conques nor wyn geyr, Nor kep thair moblis quhen it gadderit was.

Moble, mobble (mɒ·b'l), *v. Obs* exc. *dial* Also mobble. [frequent. f. MOB *v.*[1] Cf. MABBLE *v.*] *trans.* To muffle (one's) head or face. Chiefly with *up.* Hence **† Mobled** *ppl. a.*

1603 SHAKS. *Ham* (Qos.) II. ii. 524 *Play* But who, O who had seene the mobled [*1st Fol* inobled] Queene? *Cor* Mobled Queene is good, faith very good. 1655 SHIRLEY *Gentl. Venice* V. iii, The moon does mobble up her self sometime in't. Where she will shew a quarter face, and was The first that wore a black bag 1668 OGILBY *Æsop* II. xi. 26 Mobbled nine dayes in my Considering-cap. 1673 MARVELL *Reh Transp.* II 278 The old Jades .are mobled up like so many Judges. 1879 in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v. *Mobble,* 'Er mobles 'erself up in that owd 'ood an' shawl, an' sits by the fire, tell 'er's as nesh as nesh. *Ibid.,* Yo' mun moble yourself well up, its a despert, raw, coud night.

¶ In mod. writers echoing Shakspere's use.

1860 S DOBELL in *Macm. Mag.* Aug 325 But beard, far off, the mobled woe Of some new plaintiff for the light. 1877 EARL OF SOUTHESK *Medæ Maiden,* etc. 120 There rested a woman,—close mantled in brown, Mobled and muffled from sandal to crown.

Mobocracy (mɒbɒ·krăsi). [f. MOB *sb.*[1], after *democracy, ochlocracy*: see -CRACY.]

1. The rule of the mob, government by a mob.

1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 95 Another Mode of civil Policy, which cannot be called by a better name than a Mobocracy. 1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 Nov., Mr. Wilkes quarrelled with a gentleman for saying the French government was become a democracy, and asserted it was rather a mobocracy. 1839 *Times* 18 July, Henceforth, . mobocracy will be 'at a heavier discount' than ever. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* x. 431 [They] seem to have been infected. with the cretinous hallucinations of mobocracy.

2. The 'mob' or lowest class as a ruling body; a ruling or politically supreme mob.

1754 A MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 95 The Mobocracy have further the legislative and executive Part of their Laws in their own Hands. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 73 Without the nobles, the mobocracy would have it all their own way 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl* VI 225 The shopocracy in the pit, and the mobocracy in the gallery 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 54 The American demagogue is the courtier of American mobocracy

Mobocrat (mɒ bɒ,kræt). [formed as prec after *democrat,* etc. see -CRAT] One who advocates mobocracy, a leader of the mob, a demagogue.

1798 in *Spirit Public Jrnls* (1799) II 123 Republican Gazette for 1892. Written and prophesied by an eminent Mobocrat. 1845 T W. COIT *Puritanism* 233 The demagogue, the mobocrat, the sans culottes. 1879 BAYNE *Less Jr my Masters* I 75 The idiotic notion, possibly entertained by a brainless mobocrat here and there, that [etc.].

Mobocratic (mɒbɒ,kræ tik), *a.* Also 8 **mobcratic.** [f. prec. + -IC] Pertaining to or of the nature of a mobocracy, that advocates mobocracy

1775 J. TUCKER *Let to Burke* (ed. 2) 14 Tarring and Feathering would be the mildest Punishment, which such a Rebel against this (Mob-cratic) Constitution could expect 1836 MRS STOWE in *Life* iv (1889) 85 All the newspapers were either silent or openly 'mobocratic' 1889 J M ROBERTSON *Ess Crit. Method* 23 His dislike of mobocratic and democratic principles.

Mobocratical (mɒbɒ,kræ·tikăl), *a.* [formed as prec + -IC-AL] Of or pertaining to mobocracy.

1754 A MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl* No. 95 Mr. Wilks was not in his Heart of Mobocratical Principles *Ibid*, One disaffected Person cannot withstand the Mobocratical Power. 1804 FESSENDEN *Democr* (1806) I 98 Many plausible excuses For mobocratical abuses

Mobolatry (mɒbɒ·lătri). [f MOB *sb.*[1] + *-olatry,* after *idolatry.*] Worship of the mob.

1864 *Daily Tel* 8 Apr, It is no sacrifice of revenue at the shrine of mob-olatry, as the abandonment of half the malt tax was so clearly proved to be 1882 *Dublin Morn Mail* 15 Dec 3 Mr Gladstone has himself always discriminated between popularity and mob-olatry

Mo·bship. *nonce-wd.* [f. MOB *sb.*[1] + *-ship,* after *lordship, kingship.*] **a.** *jocularly* The personality of a member of a mob. b. Mob-government.

1830 *Fraser's Mag* I. 457 The two gentlemen. smile condescendingly on the mobility, cut a curvet in the air to shew their mobships that they are clever lively divinities, and finally [etc.] 1893 HUXLEY *Evolution & Ethics* 51 The Ionian politics had passed through the whole gamut of social and political changes—from patriarchal. kingship to rowdy..mobship

Mobsman (mɒ·bzmăn). [f. *mob's,* genitive of MOB *sb.*[1]]

1. One of a mob or crowd.

1868 *Express* 20 May, To .find himself in a well-dressed, querulous, selfish mob, to see small detachments of his fellow mobsmen conveyed by policemen through phaetons and barouches [etc.] 1881 W H. MALLOCK in *Contemp Rev* 938 Of all these thousands of men [composing a mob] each man has his own separate temperament .. The passions that direct him as a mobsman may be quite dormant in private life. 1901 R M STILLARD *B. Sullivan* II 10 Forrest had none of his mobsmen in the theatre that evening to repeat the disturbance.

2. (In full *swell mobsman.*) A member of the swell mob (see MOB *sb.*[1] 4).

1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* II. 369 Swell-mobsmen, and thieves, and housebreakers. 1862 *Ibid.* IV. 25 'Mobsmen', or those who plunder by mannal dexterity. 1886 *Q. Rev* June 183 The swell mobsmen proper generally work together at races in gangs of from three to seven. *Ibid*, A school of mobsmen 1904 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 2 He belonged to a gang of swell mobsmen who frequented the West-end.

Mobylle, *Sc.* variant of MOBLE *Obs.*

Mocadan, variant of MOKADDAM.

Mocado, variant of MOCKADO.

Mocador: see MUCKENDER.

† Mocawk, variant of MACAQUE.

1757 J. H GROSE *E Indies* 41 The natives call it a Mocawk, and when taken young it soon grows very tame.

Mocayare, obs. form of MOHAIR.

Moccasin (mɒ·kăsin). Forms: 7, 9 **mockasin,** 8 **molkasin, morgisson, mogasheen, -i(n)son, -erson, -oson, -ason, moggi(n)son, mokasin, -awson, mackassin, maccase(e)ne, mockasin, -aseen, -ason, -eson, magassin,** 8-9 **mocas(s)in,** 9 **mowkisin, mocki(n)son, moocaseo(o)n, -uain, -assin, mognesan, mogissin, mocsen, mocasson, moccasain,** 8- **mocassin.** [a. Powhatan *mo·ckasin,* Odjibwa *ma·kisin*; other Indian dialects have the stress on the middle syllable, as in Narragansett *maku·ssin,* Micmac *mku·sun.*]

1. A kind of foot-gear made of deerskin or other soft leather, worn by the Indians of North America, and by the trappers and backwoodsmen who have adopted Indian customs. Also *attrib.*, as *moccasin track, awl.*

1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* (Arb.) 44 *Mockasins.* Shooes. 1704 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1869) III 290 *note,* Every Householder shall provide..one good pair of snow shoes and mogasheens. 1725 S. WILLARD in *Early Rec Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 238 We found a mogerson tracke, and spent some time scouting after said Tracke. 1760 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg* III. 23/2 His dress was a deer-skin jacket,..with morgissons, or deer-skin pumps, or sandals, which were laced. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life,* etc (1888) I. 423 We saw frequently moccasin tracks, which appeared to have been just made. 1799 J SMITH *Acc Remark. Occurr.* (1870) 115 All the surgical instruments I had, was a knife, a mockason awle, and a pair of bullit moulds 1826 J F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) II iv. 59 The impression of a moccasin in the rich and moist alluvion. 1840 R. H DANA *Bef Mast* XXVI 85 Indian curiosities such as . feathers of birds, fur mocassins [etc.] 1877 BLACK *Green Past* xiv, His mocassins of buffalo-hide were very elaborately embroidered

2. Moccasin flower, plant, U.S. name for the orchidaceous genus *Cypripedium* (Lady's Slipper); **yellow moccasin,** *C. pubescens.*

1700 PLUKENET *Opera Bot* (1769) III. 101 *Helleborine Virginiana* The Molkasin Flower 1748 *Phil. Trans* XLV 159 They call it the Mocasin Flower, which also signifies in their Language a Shoe or Shipper. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 384/1 The Mocasson Flower (*Cypripedium spectabile*) here apparently finds a congenial home 1890 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Moccasin plant,* same as *M flower. Moccasin root,* the *Cypripedium pubescens* 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 181 Big white mocassin flowers, and bog arum

3. [Possibly a distinct word, in any case the reason for the name is obscure.] In full **Moccasin snake**: a venomous crotaline snake, *Ancistrodon* (or *Cenchris* or *Toxicophis* or *Trigonocephalus*) *piscivorus,* about two feet in length, usually of a somewhat aquatic habit, native of the Southern United States; also *Water Moccasin* (*-snake*). *Highland* or *Upland moccasin,* the Cottonmouth, *Ancistrodon atrofuscus,* a similar or identical snake inhabiting the dry land and mountainous regions Sometimes erroneously applied to the Copper-head snake, *Ancistrodon contortrix,* and to snakes of the colubrine genus *Nerodia.*

1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 272 The moccasin snake is a large and horrid serpent. *Ibid* 273 There is another snake in Carolina and Florida called the moccasin. 1842 HOLBROOK *N. Amer. Herpetol* III 33 *Trigonocephalus piscivorus*...Water Mocassin *Vulgo Ibid.* 45 The *Trigonocephalus atro fuscus*, is called in Tennessee Highland Mocassin 1849 J E. GRAY *Catal Specim Snakes Brit Mus* 16 The Black-brown Mocassin, *Cenchris atrofuscus* 1853 BAIRD & GIRARD *Catal N Amer. Reptiles* I 19 *Toxicophis piscivorus* Water Mocassin. *Ibid* 165 Highland Mocassin (*Toxicophis atrofuscus*). *Ibid* 166 Upland Mocassin (*Toxicophis atrofuscus*) *Ibid*, Mocassin (*Nerodia sipedon* and *N. fasciata*) 1877 *Cassell's Nat Hist* IV 319 The Copper head Snake *Trigonocephalus* (*Ancistrodon*) *contortrix*, often wrongly called the Mocassin Snake preys upon frogs and birds. 1885 *Riverside Nat Hist* (1888) III 394 The so-called highland-mocassin, *Ancistrodon atrofuscus,* has not been collected since the time of its original description It and *A. piscivorus* are undoubtedly the same species

Moccasined (mɒ kăsind), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Furnished or provided with moccasins.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* I, This region is only trodden by the mocassined foot of the hunter 18 . WHITTIER *Yankee Gypsies* Pr. Wks 1889 I 326 Quick tripping of fair moccasined feet on glittering ice pavements. 1903 *Blackw Mag* Apr. 497/2 Her moccasined feet, tucked into wide wooden stirrups.

2. *U.S. slang.* (See quot.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict Amer*, *Moccasoned,* intoxicated South Carolina. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 35 In the South a man made drunk by bad liquor is said to have been 'bitten by the [moccasin] snake', or simply to be mocassined.

† Moccenigo. *Obs.* In 7 muccinigo, mutsenigo. [a. It *moccenigo, mocenigo* (Florio 1611); from the name of Tommaso Mocenigo, doge of Venice 1413-23.] A small coin formerly current in Venice, worth about ninepence.

?1553 J LOCKE in *Hakluyt's Voy* (1599) II. i 108 They haue euery pay, which is 45 dayes, 15 Mozenigos, which is 15 shillings sterling 1605 B JONSON *Volpone* II. i, You shall not giue mee sixe Crownes,. nor two nor one; nor halfe a Duckat; no, nor a Muccinigo 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 291 The Spanish piastro of siver is given for sixe lires, the mutsenigo for a lire 1655 SHIRLEY *Gentl. Venice* I. i. 5 *Mal*...In the mean time lend me the trifling Duccats.. *Cor* Not a Muccinigo To save thee from the Gallies.

Mocco, obs form of MOCHA.

Moch (mɒx), *sb. Sc.* [app. repr. OE. *mohðe* MOTH; cf. the 15th c. Eng. forms *mowhe, mowghe* (Promp. Parv.)] A moth.

c 1650 P GORDON *Short Abridgem Brit Distemper* (1844) 113 This earle George his first wife. forbids her husband to leave such a consuming moch in his house, as was the sacraledgeous medling with the abisie of Deir. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* XXII. 156 Half ate'n wi' the mochs.

† Moch, *a. Sc Obs.* Also 6 **moich.** [Of obscure origin: cf. MOCH *v.* and MOCHY *a.*, also MUGGY *a.* and dial. *moke* sb. (Lincs.) a mist, fog, *moke* adj., hazy, dark (E.D.D.).] Moist, damp.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 26 Auld rottin runnis quhairin na sap was leift, Moch, all waist, widderit with gramis mottit. 1513 — *Æneis* XII. Prol. 46 Myrky vapour vpspringand, ..In smoky soppis of donk dewis wak, Moich hailsum stovis ourheildand the slak.

†Moch, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 7 **moach**. [? f. Moch *a.* But cf. G. *muchen* to turn rancid or mouldy.] *intr.* To decay, rot.

1624 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 394 Not onlie sall the most pairt of thame [*sc.* the books] moch and consume, bot [etc.]. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 49 The cornes . begane to moche and rott.

Moch, obs. form of Much *a.*

Mocha[1] (mōu kă). Forms: 7 **mocus**, 8 **moco(e, mocoa, mocho(e, mochoe**, 8– **Mocha** [In early examples *mocus, moco, mocho*; of obscure origin, but regarded (perh. correctly) by Johnson (and apparently by Woodward in 1728) as identical with the place-name Mocha[2] (in 18th c. often spelt *Mocho*); hence now commonly written with capital M. Cf G. *mokkastein*, F. *pierre de Mocka* (1765 in *Encyclopédie* X. 590), Sp. *piedra de moca*, Pg. *pedra de moca*, perh. after the Eng name.]

1 (Also *Mocha stone, pebble.*) A variety of chalcedony resembling or identical with moss-agate, having dendritic markings due to the presence of oxides of manganese, iron, etc.

1679 *Will Dan Bennett* (Somerset Ho.), My Mocus stone Ring. 1704 in Ashton *Soc Life Q Anne* (1882) I. 180 A gold Moco Stone chain set in Gold *Ibid* 181 One Moco Stone Bracelet 1728 Woodward *Fossils* 22 The Mocho-Stone *Note, Achates Mochoensis* .These are nearly related to the Agat Kind, with Delineations representing Mosses, Shrubs and Branches 1728 — *Catal Foreign Fossils* 16 A Mochoa-Stone, with Delineations of Shrubs 1753 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr* (1861) III 249 Some new acquisitions of shells, agates, mocoes, and a thousand fine things. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 29 May 3/4 Beautiful oriental Mocoas, Antiques, Seed Pearl *Ibid* 12 June 3/2 A Mourning Ring, Hair, Mocoa, set round with Amethyst 1771 *Phil Trans* LXIII. 17 The Earl of Wandesford had one of them sawn into a slab, and it is as beautiful as a Moco 1789 E Darwin *Bot Gard* II 157 Pictured mochoes tesselate the ground. 1827 H. E Lloyd tr *Timkowski's Trav* I 185 An eminence which was covered with cornelians, calcedony, mocha stones, and jasper of different colours 1843 Berkeley in *Ann Nat Hist* XI 415 On Substances inclosed in Mochastones [*Footnote*, This word is evidently used with considerable latitude, and by no means confined to the bodies so named in this country.] By Karl Mueller 1864 Blackmore *Clara Vaughan* xl, Any Mocha stone, fortification agate, or Scotch pebble

2. One of several brown geometrid moths lined and variegated with grey, esp. of the genus *Ephyra*; in full often *mocha moth*, †*stone*.

1775 M Harris *Eng Lepidoptera* 45 Mocha stone Pale mocha stone 1869 E Newman *Brit Moths* 73 The False Mocha (*Ephyra porata*). I do not know the caterpillars of the Mocha moths from each other *Ibid* 74 The Mocha (*Ephyra omicronaria*) *Ibid*, The Dingy Mocha (*Ephyra orbicularia*) *Ibid*, The Birch Mocha (*Ephyra pendularia*)

3 *dial.* 'A term applied to a cat of a black colour intermixed with brown.' (Halliwell 1847.)

Mocha[2] (mōu kă). Also 8 **Mocco**, 9 **Moka**. [The name of an Arabian port at the entrance of the Red Sea.]

1. In full, *Mocha coffee*: a fine quality of coffee; *originally*, that produced in the Yemen province of Arabia in which the town of Mocha is situated. [So F *Moka*, Sp. *café de Moca*, Pg. *cafe de Moka*.]

1773 Sir J Pringle *Let* in *Encycl. Brit* (1797) V 124/1 The coffee ought to be of the best Mocco. 1819 S Rogers *Hum Life* Poems (1839) 14 Then fragrant clouds of Mocha and Souchong Blend as they rise. 1871 M Collins *Mrq. & Merch* II x 292 The lady would sip a cup of strong Mocha. 1883 *Encycl Brit* XVI 540/2 The name of Mocha coffee is derived from the shipment of coffee there

2. a. *Mocha aloes*: an inferior kind of hepatic aloes, of dark colour and nauseous smell, brought to Aden from the interior. **b.** *Mocha senna* 'Indian' senna, the product of *Cassia lanceolata, angustifolia*, or *elongata*.

1881 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Aloes, Moka.* 1884 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed 4) 524 The Common East Indian, Arabian, Mocha, or Bombay Senna is derived from *Cassia angustifolia*.

Mochado, variant of Mockado.

Mochato, obs. corrupt form of Mustachio.

†**Moche**. *Surg. Obs.* [a. F. *moche* skein, OF. *moiche* (mod.F. *mèche*) seton.] A seton.

1541 R Copland *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.* Liv b, And all other woundes without tentes and moches ought to be vnderstande to be consolydate.

Moche, obs. form of Much *sb*, *a.* and *adv.*

Mochel(l, -il(l, obs. forms of Mickle.

Mochenese, obs. form of Muchness.

†**Mo·chlic**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *mochlique*, ad. Gr. μοχλικός pertaining to the use of levers (in reducing dislocation), f. μοχλός lever.] **a.** *adj. Surg.* Of or relating to the reduction of a dislocated bone (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). **b.** *sb. Med.* A drastic purge. So **Mo·chlical** *a*, (of a medicine) drastic.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 390* Elaterium is numerated among mochlical Medikaments. [1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Mochlica*, a term by which some authors call the violent or drastic purges.]

Mocho, -oa, -oe, obs. forms of Mocha[1].

‖**Mochras** (mŏ·ʃrʊ's). Also 9 **moocherus, mucherus, muchi-ras, mochurrus**. [Hindī *mōčras* :—Skr. *mocarasa*.] (See quots.)

1856 A. Faulkner *Dict. Commerc. Terms, Moocherus*, a gum resin yielded by the *Bombax Heptaphyllum*. 1882 J Smith *Dict. Plants Econ., Mucherus*, a gummy substance obtained from the bark of *Bombax malabaricum*. 1885 E Balfour *Cycl. India* (ed. 3), Muchi-ras, Hind Gum from several plants,—Salmalia Malabarica and Moringa pterygosperma, also a gall from the Areca catechu. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Mochras.*

Mochy (mɒ·χi), *a. Sc.* [f. Moch *a.* + -y. Cf. Moky, Muggy.] Damp, misty.

1786 *Har'st Rig* lxxxi, Mair scouthry like it still does look, At length comes on in mochy rook. [For later quots see E.D.D.]

Mochyll, variant of Mickle.

Mocio(u)n, -cioner, obs ff. Motion, -er.

Mock (mɒk), *sb.*[1] Now *rare* or *arch.* Forms: 5–6 **mokk(e**, 5–7 **mocke**, 6 **mok**, 7 **moke**, 6– **mock**. [f. Mock *v.*]

1. A derisive or contemptuous action or speech; an act of mocking or derision.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 360 þe gude man bade stylle & had a mokk [L. *maritus delusus remansit*]. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr* (W de W. 1495) II 195 b/2 This olde philosopher casted at hym many plouge mockes & shamefull wordes. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlix 45 Wyvis thuss makis mokkis Spynnand on rokkis. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas* xxxv (Percy Soc.) 182 He called me boye, and gave me many a mocke 1535 Joye *Apol Tindale* (Arb.) 14 This saith Tindale yronously in a mok as though it were false. *a* 1541 Wyatt in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb.) 36 Such mockes of dreames do turne to deadly payne 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xv (1617) 251 Ye may well thinke they gaue a dry mocke to all the arguments of Aristotle. 1615 Swetnam *Arraignm Wom* (1880) p. xxi, Thou canst not goe in the street with her without mocks, nor amongst thy neighbours without frumps 1679 Earl Mulgrave *Ess on Satire* 194 For after all his vulgar marriage mocks, With beauty dazled, Numps was in the stocks. 1888 Child *Ballads* III 178/1 Robin Hood changes clothes with the palmer (who at first thinks the proposal a mock)

b. † *To make mock(s* or *a mock at*: to deride (*obs.*) *To make a mock of*: to bring into contempt

a 1460 *Gregory's Chron* in *Hist. Coll Citizen Lond* (Camden) 178 For men provesyde be-fore þat the vyntage of Gascon and Gyan shulde come ovyr Scheters Hylle, and men made but a mocke ther of 1508 Dunbar *Tua Maryit Wemen* 279 Makand mokis at that mad fader. 1535 Coverdale *Ps* xiii 9 Ye haue made a mocke at the councell of the poore. — *Heb* vi 6 Yf they fall awaye (and concernynge them selues crucifye the sonne of God afreszhe, and make a mocke off him) that they shulde [etc.] 1611 Bible *Prov* xiv 9 Fools make a mock at sin 1693 *Mem Cut Teckely* II. 125 Tekeley made a mock at this forced offer. 1714 Gay *Sheph Week, Lues* 19 Colin makes mock at all her piteous Smart 1837 Hawthorne *Prince told T* (1851) II xviii. 265 My own shadow makes a mock of my fooleries! 1891 Hall Caine *Scapegoat* v, An evil spirit would make a mock at him 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 21, I could never forgive her for making a mock of me.

c. Derision, mockery.

1568 Grafton *Chron* II 726 All their trauaile, paine, and expences, were to their shame loste and employed, and nothyng gayned, but a continuall mocke, and dayly derision of the French King 1692 Washington tr *Milton's Def Pop* vii M's Wks 1851 VIII 171 Are they called so in vain, and in mock only? 1881 Palgrave *Visions Eng* 247 [They] watched the Ganges brimming jars In fiendish mock borne past their dungeon bars.

†**d.** An imposture. *Obs.*

1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I clxxvi. 213 He sent me with yᵉ letter, the goodlyest chessemen than euer I sawe. He found out that mocke, bycause he knewe well that the capitayne loued well the game of the chesse.

†**e.** In phr. *mocks and mows*. see Mow *sb.*

2 A thing to be derided or jeered at, something deserving of scorn.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A* IV i 230 Other suche thinges of the whiche shulde not be reputed nor taken in iugement but for a trifle or a mocke. 1583 *Leg Bp. St. Androis* 127 They hald it still vp for a mocke, How Maister Patrik fedd his flock . 1627 May *Lucan* x 31 If ere the world her freedome had attaind, He for a mocke had been reserv'd. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist* III. iv § 20 They were a fright to few, a mock to many, and an hurt to none. 1814 Byron *Ode to Napoleon* xvi, Foredoom'd by God—by man accurst, And that last act, though not thy worst, The very Fiend's arch mock. 1890 Mrs. A. E Barr *Friend Olivia* I 5 A Puritan gentleman is her mock, and nothing else.

3. The action of 'mocking' or imitating; *concr.* something that mocks or deceptively resembles; an imitation, a counterfeit

1646 Crashaw *Musicks Duell* 108 Now reach a straine my Lute Above her mocke, or bee for ever mute 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV 277 It is but a mock, an image of a House of Lords. 1807 J Barlow *Columb.* IV 23 While pious Valverde mock of priesthood stands, Guilt in his heart, the gospel in his hands. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lost Bower* xxxii, Or, in mock of art's deceiving, was the sudden mildness worn?

4. *attrib use*: †**mock-sign**, a derisive gesture, **mock-word**, a term of derision. (Perh. rather f. the stem of Mock *v.*)

1659 Howell *Vocab.* 1, To make mock signs with the fingers. *Fare la castagna ò la fica cioè* [etc.]. 1845 R W Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed 2) 62 Religion is a mock-word on their lips.

Mock (mɒk), *sb.*[2] *dial.* [Possibly repr. an OE. **moc*, related to ON. *miúk-r* soft (see Meek *a.*), *myki* Muck.] (See quots. 1796, 1882.)

1777 *Horse Subsecivae* 275 (E.D.D.). 1796 W. Marshall *W. Eng.* I. 232 The washings of the 'mock', or pomage. *Ibid.* 328 *Mock*, pomage, or ground fruit. 1882 Friend *Devon. Plant names* (E.D.S.) 38 *Mock*, apples made into cheese or pommage, ready for the cider-press.

Mock (mɒk), *sb.*[3] *dial.*

1. A root or stump; a log.

1844 Barnes *Poems Rural Life* 328 *Mock*, a root or stump of a cut-off bush, or large stick. 1855 *Morton's Cycl Agric.* II. 724/2 *Mock* (Dorset), the root of a tree 1874 Mrs Whitcombe *Bygone Days Devon & Cornw* 194 The Christmas Log is usually called 'the mock'.

2. A tuft of coarse grass or rush left by cattle in pasture land.

1844 Barnes *Poems Rural Life* 328 *Mock*, a tuft of sedge 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk* 482 The cattle usually leave tufts or patches of the ranker herbage, these are always called *mocks*.

Mock (mɒk), *sb.*[4] *Anglo-Irish* [Of obscure origin.] A piece of land held in 'conacre'. Also *Comb.* **mockground** = Conacre.

1824 *Evid bef Commons Comm.* 20 May 131 What do you mean by mockground? Do you not refer to muckground? It may be; they call it conacre 1862 H Coulter *West of Irel* 71 Conacre or Mockground as they term it in Clare. I have heard of an instance of a Mock being charged for at the rate of £10 an acre

Mock (mɒk), *a.* (Not in predicative use.) [Partly from the attributive use of Mock *sb.*[1]; partly from the use of the stem of Mock *v.* in combination with an object The hyphen is still often used in the collocations of the adj with sbs; when these are used attributively the hyphen is almost always inserted.]

1. Prefixed to a sb to form a designation for a person or thing that 'mocks', parodies, imitates, or deceptively resembles that which the sb. properly denotes; = sham, counterfeit, imitation, pretended.

a. of persons.

1548 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 26, I feare me some be rather mocke gospellers then faythful ploughmen 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1091 They this mock King did espy 1652 Evelyn *Diary* 6 Mar., Then marched the mourners, General Cromwell , his mock parliament men, officers, and 40 poore men in gounes. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempl* (1841) 256 Many mock ministers having banished out of divine service the use of the Lord's prayer, creed, and ten commandments. 1668 Dryden (*title*) An Evening's Love, or the Mock-Astrologer 1687 A Lovell tr *Thevenot's Trav* III 10 The Tomb of the Mock-Saint which is in the middle of the Chappel *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III 217 The Envoy Thanks to the Mock-Angel paid. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett* Wks 1755 V II 30 This little arbitrary mock monarch 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* vi. II 84 A barrister appeared for the mock plaintiff, and made some feeble objections to the defendant's plea. 1901 A Lang *Magic & Relig* 134 The mock king who was annually killed at the Babylonian festival of the Sacæa

b. of things, actions, events, etc

c 1561 [see Mock holiday] 1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist* IV. xv. (1591) 179 Those mocke-expeditions of Caius the Emperour. 1623 Cockeram, To Rdr, The mocke words which are ridiculously vsed in our language. 1643 *Conycatching Bride, title-p.*, This Mock Marriage was kept privately in London. 1646 J Benbridge *God's Fury* 54 Alas, your mock prayers, mock fasts, your mock duties, make his fury come into face 1647 R Stapylton *Juvenal* 213 His wooden mock knife 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist* II. ii. § 43 Those Idols . were so far from defending themselves, that their mock-Mouths could not afford one word, to bemoan their finall Destruction *a* 1656 Bp Hall *Rem Wks* (1660) 167 The Popish mock-fasts which allow the greatest dainties in the strictest abstinence 1682 Dryden & Lee *Dk of Guise* I i, I'll swear him Guilty. I swallow Oaths as easie as Snap-dragon, Mock-Fire that never burns 1689 *Acc Reasons Chas II War States Gen* 6 After a Mock-Imprisonment of nine or ten days he was let out again. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant. Crew, Mock-song*, that Ridicules another Song, in the same Terms and to the same Tune *A Mock Romance*, that ridicules other Romances, as *Don Quixot* A Mock-Play, that exposes other playes, as the *Rehearsal* *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang* Wks. 1721 I 88 Mock-Thunder-bolt in his Right Hand he grasps. 1770 *Junius Lett* xxxviii (1820) 188 The lofty terms . resembled the pomp of a mock tragedy 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. xxviii 49 The mock assembly was dismissed 1839 Fr A. Kemble *Resid in Georgia* (1863) 21 The turkey buzzards soar over the river like so many mock eagles 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII 361 A mock trial in which their enemies were judges 1855 Tennyson *Maud* III vi 33 It is time, O passionate heart and morbid eye, That old hysterical mock-disease should die 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* v. ii, He lifted his eyebrows and his hands in mock protest

c. of qualities, sentiments, etc.

1648 Sanderson *Serm* II. 248 There are .. many mock-graces .. that are not the things they seem to be. 1684 Winstanley *Eng Worthies* 346 One that was a Thrasonical Puff, and Emblem of mock valour. 1712 Addison *Spect* No. 309 P 1 That superior Greatness and Mock Majesty, which is ascribed to the Prince of the fallen Angels 1784 W. Coxe *Trav Poland*, etc I 150 This spirit of mock-reverence 1806 T Campbell in Smiles *Mem J Murray* (1891) I xiv. 326, I am not assuming any mock modesty 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* X ii, The young man had much of the mock patriotism of the Romans 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxiv, He gave that advice with mock humility.

2. Special collocations (usually hyphened). **mock auction, a** 'Dutch auction' (see Auction *sb.* 2); also, a fraudulent auction of worthless articles, in which a brisk pretence of bidding is kept up by confederates in order to elicit genuine bids; **mock-colour**, a fugitive as opposed to a permanent colour or dye (cf. *False colour* False *a.* 16 b); **mock-gold**, a yellow alloy composed of copper, zinc, platinum and other materials in various proportions (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **mock-knee**, a callosity on the inner side of a horse's leg below the

knee (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891); **mock-lead** = BLENDE, hence **mock-leady** *a.*, containing blende; †**mock-man**, (*a*) one unworthy to be called a man; also *attrib.*; (*b*) a chimpanzee; **mock-moon** = PARASELENE; **mock-ore** = *mock-lead* (see also quot. 1681); **mock-plum** = *bladder plum* (BLADDER 10); **mock-rainbow**, a secondary rainbow (see RAINBOW 1); **mock-sun** = PARHELION; also *fig.*; †**mock-velvet**, perh. = MOCKADO. Also in names of culinary preparations, as **mock-brawn**, the flesh of a pig's head and ox feet cut in pieces, and dressed to resemble brawn; **mock-duck, -goose**, a piece of pork from which the 'crackling' has been removed, baked with a stuffing of sage and onions (*colloq.*); **mock venison**, leg of mutton long hung, cooked after the manner of venison. Also MOCK TURTLE.

c 1766 *Cheats of London Exposed* 32, I term them *Mock-Auctions, because they are deceits throughout. 1884 DICKENS *Dict. Lond.* 28/1 The '*Mock Auction*' is a swindle. 1891 M. WILLIAMS *Later Leaves* 82 A mock auction case. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1805) 302 To make *Mock Brawn. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery*, Index, Mock brawn. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. ii. iv. 207 If it loses its body or ground of colour it is a *mock colour. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 262 *Mock Goose is a name given in some parts to a leg of pork roasted without the skin, and stuffed just under the knuckle with sage-and-onion stuffing. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. I 182 A black glossy Matter like Talc . common in Cornwall; and call'd there *Mock-Lead. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 84 Mock lead is the native sulphuret of zinc. 1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol* 6 These fissures.. be often *mock-leady. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* I i, I would first take to me, for my lust, a Moore, One of your Gally-slaves, that cold and hunger, Decrepid misery, had made a *mock-man, Then be your Queene. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* v. i, What a Mock-man property, in thy intent, Wouldst thou have made me? 1738 [see CHIMPANZEE] 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v 1, Three *mock-Moons at once reflex'd hav bin. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 7/1 Occasionally for a few minutes one or other of the mock-moons was very bright. 1681 GREW *Museum* III § ii. iii. 338 Mundick Ore, and Black Dare, mixed with a Vein of White and Green Spar... These Ores, by some are called *Mock-Ores. 1786 WHITEHURST *Orig. St. Earth* (ed. 2) 230 This mineral has been usually known by the names of black-jack, and mock-ore. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 84 Mock ore, or sulphuret of zinc. 1890 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, **Mock-plums*. 1725 POPE *Wks. Shaks.* I. Pref. 2 Each picture like a *mock-rainbow is but the reflexion of a reflexion. 1665-6 *Mock-sun [see PARHELION]. 1672 MARTEN *Voy. into Spitsbergen* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1694) 50 A Parelion or Mock-sun. 1876 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xxxix, Let France adore No longer an illusive mock sun. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 7/2 Four mock suns were seen in the neighbourhood of Greenwich. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *New Charac., Fellow of House* (1615) L 3, His meanes will not suffer him to come too nigh [the fashion] they afford him *Mock-veluet or Satinisco. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 225 *Mock Venison. Hang a plump and finely-grained leg of mutton in a cool place [etc.].

b. In popular or book names of plants, as **mock acacia**, *Robinia Pseud-Acacia* (see ACACIA 1 2); **mock-apple**, Canadian name for *Echinocystis lobata* (*Treas. Bot.* Suppl. 1874); **mock bishop('s)-weed**, American name for the genus *Discopleura*; **mock-chervil**, (*a*) Cow parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; (*b*) Shepherd's needle, *Scandix Pecten*; **mock gillyflower** (see GILLYFLOWER 3); **mock liquorice**, Goat's rue, *Galega officinalis*; †**mock-mustard**, [tr. mod.L. *sinapistrum*], ? *Salvadora indica*; **mock myrtle**, ? bog-myrtle, *Myrica Gale*; **mock-olive**, an Australian jasmine, *Notelæa longifolia* (Maiden *Native Pl. Australia* 1889); **mock-orange**, (*a*) the common syringa, *Philadelphus coronarius*; (*b*) the Carolina cherry-laurel, *Prunus caroliniana*; (*c*) the Australian native laurel, *Pittosporum undulatum* (ibid.); **mock pennyroyal**, the genus *Hedeoma*; **mock plane(-tree)**, the sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-Platanus*; **mock privet**, the genus *Phillyrea*; **mock saffron**, *Carthamus tinctorius*; **mock willow**, *Spiræa salicifolia*.

1754 *Catal. Seeds* in *Fam. Rose Kilravock* (Spald. Club) 428 *Mock acacia. 1860 GRAY *Man. Bot.* 156 *Discopleura. *Mock Bishop-weed. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 54 Myrrhis is called in Cambrygeshyre cassbes, in other places *mockecheruel. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccc. 884 *Pecten Veneris*.. Shepheards Needle, wilde Cheruill, Mock-Cheruill. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 86 Regalicum is also named Ruta cararia, Galega, & Gaiarda... It maye be called in englishe *mocke Licores. 1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 316 Five leaved *Mock-Mustard. 1837 ELLISON *Kirkstead* 26 Thickets . Of sweet *Mock-myrtle and of purple Ling. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Syringa*.. The *Mock-Orange; *vulgo.* 1818 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 39 There is particularly one very beautiful, *bois jaune*, or yellow wood: by some called the mock orange. 1903 QUILLER-COUCH *Adv. H. Revel* 139 A bush of mock-orange at the end of the verandah. 1860 GRAY *Man. Bot.* 308 *Hedeoma*. *Mock Pennyroyal. 1797-1804 MARTYN *Miller's Gard. Dict.* (1807) s. v. *Acer*, With us it [the Great Maple] is vulgarly called the Sycomore-tree and by some *Mock-plane. 1867 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 521 The latter [*Acer Pseudo-platanus*] is generally known under the names of the Sycamore, Greater Maple, and Mock-plane. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. liv. 1209 Of *mocke Priuet. 1 *Phillyrea angustifolia*. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Phyrea*, Mock-Privet. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 29 Cnecus or cnicus is called..in englishe Bastarde saffron or *mocke-saffron. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* App. 1601 This Willow leaued Shrub.. I have named in English *Mocke willow.

c. in names of birds, as **mock-nightingale**, (*a*) the BLACKCAP, *Sylvia atricapilla*; (*b*) the Garden warbler, *Sylvia salicaria*; (*c*) the Whitethroat, *Sylvia rufa* (or *Motacilla sylvia*); (*d*) the Sedge warbler, *Acrocephalus schænobænus*; **mock regent-bird**, an Australian Honey-eater, *Meliphaga phrygia*; **mock-thrush** *U.S.* = MOCKING THRUSH.

1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 262 It [the blackcap]. is called in Norfolk the *mock-nightingale. 1831 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* (ed. 2) 42 It does not appear to me that the provincial names of Mock-nightingale, Nettle-creeper, Nettle-monger, are ever applied to the Blackcap, but to the White-throat and the Fauvette. 1878 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 541/1 The name . Mock-Nightingale is in England occasionally given to some of the Warblers, especially the Blackcap and the Sedge-bird. 1848 GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. 48 Warty-faced Honey-eater...*Mock Regent-Bird, [of the] Colonists of New South Wales. 1890 *Century Dict.*, **Mock-thrush*.

3. *Comb.* **a.** with adjs. and advs. with the sense 'in a counterfeit manner', 'simulatedly'. Chiefly implying humorous or ludicrous simulation, as in MOCK-HEROIC.

a 1712 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 178 Seven mock-bright Angels on the Deck appear'd. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 44 *note*, A mock-serious tone. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Auds Alt.* I. xliv. 173 The men, pompous, mouthing, and mock-dignified. 1864 G. MEREDITH *Emilia* xxxvi, 'It is done, sometimes', she said, mock-sadly. 1871 — *H. Richmond* xlvii, I told her mock-loftily that I did not believe in serious illnesses coming to godlike youth. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* (ed. 2) 198 A pseudocritical and mock-historic society. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) May 120/1 'Thank you Mr. Smith!' she said, with a mock-offended air. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 117 Prudishly mock-modest.

b. with a verb, with the humorous sense 'pretendingly'; also with a ppl. adj., as †**mock-made** *a.*, made as a counterfeit.

a 1619 FLETCHER *Bonduca* IV. ii, I defie thee, thou mock-made man of mat! *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Somerset* (1662) III. 31 Other mens mock-commending verses thereon [*sc.* Coryat's Crudities] 1889 J. CORBETT *Monk* xi. 158 He [*i.e.* Monk's butler] was a wag whom Charles the First had mock-knighted one evening at supper with his table-knife.

Mock (mɒk), *v.* Forms: 5 **mokken, moke, mocque**, 5-6 **mokkyn, mok**, 5-7 **mocke**, 6- **mock**. [ME. *mokken, mocque*, ad. OF. *mocquer* (F. *moquer*) to deride, jeer, a northern dialect form corresp. to the synonymous Pr. *mochar*, It. *moccare*.

According to some scholars, the word represents a popular L. **muccāre* to wipe the nose (whence F *moucher*, It. *mocare*), f **mucc-us* (class. L. *mūcus*, see MUCUS). With the OF. (whence the Eng.) transitive use, cf L. *emungĕre* to wipe the nose, to cheat. The reflexive use (the only one in mod Fr.) *se moquer de quelqu'un*, may originally have denoted the derisive gesture imitative of the movement of wiping the nose. In mod Provençal, according to Mistral, *mouca* means 'to wipe the nose', 'to strike on the nose', while *se mouca* = F *se moquer*, and *moucado* means 'a blow on the nose', 'a humiliation'.

Another hypothesis, less plausible semasiologically, would connect the word with Ger. dial. *mucken* to growl, grumble, OHG. *ermuccazan* 'mutire' (mod.G *mucksen* to grumble).]

1. *trans.* To hold up to ridicule; to deride; to assail with scornful words or gestures.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 64 Thei were mocked and scorned of alle folke for her leudnesse. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 371 in *Macro Plays* 14 Haue ȝe non other man to moke, but euer me? 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* vii, Alle the sallary or payment of them that mokken other is for to be mocqued at the last. 1530 PALSGR. 639/2 He mocketh hym at every worde and yet the foole perceyveth it nat. *Ibid.* 663/1, I potte, I mocke one with makyng a potte in the syde of my mouth. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii 34 Loe, how he mockes me, wilt thou let him my Lord? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. ii. 156 Mock not a Cobler for his black thumbes. 1781 W. CAMERON in *Sc. Paraphr.* XVII vi, Mock not my name with honours vain, but keep my holy laws. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 273 Art thou a fiend..Come here to mock..My dying agony. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Urania* vii, With smiles, till then, Coldly she mocks the sons of men.

b. With *adv.* or *phrase* as complement: To bring to a certain condition by mockery. Now *rare*. Also, †*to mock out*: (*a*) to evade (an argument, etc.) by mockery or trifling; (*b*) to gain by mocking or buffoonery.

1533 [TINDALE] *Supper of the Lord* Evj, And as for M. More, whom the verite most offendeth, & doth but mocke it out when he can not sole it. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 509 For there [at court] thou needs must learne to laugh, to lie,..to be a beetle-stock Of thy great Masters will, to scorne, or mock. So maist thou chaunce mock out a Benefice. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 285 Many a thousand widows Shall this his Mocke, mocke out of their deer husbands; Mocke mothers from their sonnes, mocke Castles downe. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* V. xxiv. § 4 He would.. be mocked out of his skin by Courtiers. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 18 It was no solœcisme to the gravity of Eliah to mock Baals priests out of their superstition. *a* 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 60 Some gigantic bell, Whose thunder laughing through my brain Mocked me back to flesh again.

c. To defy; to set at nought.

1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 38, I thinke likewise this reason shuld be mocked. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 30, I would ore-stare the sternest eies that looke... Yea, mocke the Lion when he rores for pray To win the Ladie. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 185 Fill our Bowles once more: Let's mocke the midnight Bell. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* lxi. (1879) 746 The hierarchy.. know how to honor the appearance of justice while mocking the reality.

d. *fig.* of impersonal things.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 628 Our walks at noon, with branches overgrown, That mock our scant manuring. 1741-2 GRAY *Agrippina* 156 These hated walls that seem to mock my shame. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 248 Though my harsh touch, falt'ring still, But mock'd all tune, And marr'd the dancer's skill. 1788 T. WARTON *On H. M. Birth-day* 51 And many a fane he rear'd, that still sublime In massy pomp has mock'd the stealth of time. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* VII. 98 A perishing That mocks the gladness of the Spring. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* 17 Melodies, With which, like flowers that mock the corse beneath, He had adorned and hid the coming bulk of Death. 1847 A. R. C. DALLAS *Look to Jerus.* (ed. 4) 84 Australasia and Polynesia have arisen to mock our arithmetic. 1879 'E. GARRETT' *House by Works* I. 13 Their artless sport did not seem to mock her, as did the sunshine and the breeze.

2. *intr.* To use or give utterance to ridicule; to act or speak in derision; to jeer, scoff; to flout. Const. *at*, †*with*.

c 1450 *Mankind* 358 in *Macro Plays* 14 We xall bargen with yow, & noþer moke nor scorne. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. VIII. 107 Also those the whyche mocketh with these auncyentes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 202 This forsooth is not to mocke with the Scriptures. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 239 Some. do vse to abase them, and to mocke at mathematicall heades. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. vii. 21 Lactantius Firmian, and S. Augustine mocke at such as hold there be any Antipodes. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* i. 26, I also will laugh at your calamitie, I wil mocke when your feare commeth. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 122 Thus Nature works as if to mock at Art. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. v. Fleet limbs that mocked at time. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, ii 386 If fear were made for kings, the Fool mocks wisely. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* IV. ii, Will he not mock at me?

†**b.** To jest, trifle; to make sport. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 341/2 Mokkyn, or ıapyn, or tryfelyn, *Ludifico*. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 826 in *Macro Plays* 62 *Mynde*.. On a soper I wyll.. Set a noble with goode chere redyly to spende. *Wndyrtondynge* And I tweyn be þis feer, To moque at a goode dyner. 1537 SIR J. DUDLEY in Froude *Hist. Eng.* III 253 He mocked not with me, for he brake down a part of the decks of my ship. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XIX. 14 Lot said,. the Lord wil destroy this citie. but hee seemed as one that mocked, vnto his sonnes in law.

3. *trans.* To deceive or impose upon; to delude, befool; to tantalize, disappoint.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII 1412 In ꝑech off luff suttell ȝe Sotheroun ar; Ye can ws mok, suppos ye se no mar. 1538 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 141 He dothe but to dyvise to mocke al the world by practises with faire wordes for his owne purpose. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III 246 Let us not wilfully mocke our selues to our own destruction. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 126 My Father is gone wilde into his Graue, And with his Spirits, sadly I surviue, To mocke the expectation of the World; To frustrate Prophesies. 1611 BIBLE *Judg* xvi. 10 Behold, thou hast mocked me, and told mee lies. 1648 BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 201 What would it avail me, O Lord, to mock the eyes of all the world with a semblance of holiness? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 773 Why am I mockt with death, and length'nd out To deathless pain? 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* III. (1873) 17 What stately vision mocks my waking sense? 1819 SHELLEY *Fragm. Tale Untold* 4 Empty cups. Which mock the lips with air, when they are thirsting. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I 381 As long as our civilization is essentially one of property,. it will be mocked by delusions. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* I 15 Mind is a light which the Gods mock us with, To lead those false who trust it.

†**b.** To disappoint *of* something promised. *Obs.*

1541 in I. S. Leadam *Sel. Cas Crt. Requests* (Selden) 61 Your sayd servant and subiet was. dissapoynted and mocked of suche bandoges as he shold have had.

4. To ridicule by imitation of speech or action. (The current colloquial use, and presumably as old as the 16th c., but not evidenced in literature.) Hence, to imitate or resemble closely; to mimic, counterfeit. (Cf. MOCKING-BIRD.)

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 173 Another [*sc.* drum] shall rattle the Welkins eare, And mocke the deepe mouth'd Thunder. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 19-20 Prepare To see the Life as liuely mock'd, as euer Still Sleepe mock'd Death. *a* 1700 B.E. *Dict. Cant Crew*, *To Mock*, or mimick another. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 335 For what live ever here?.. to bid each wretched day The former mock? 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. xlv. 7 He [a horse] would spread His nostrils to the blast, and joyously Mock the fierce peal with neighings. 1822 — *Chas. I*, ii. 98 He mocks and mimics all he sees and hears. 1827-44 WILLIS *Lazarus & Mary* 16 Like life well mock'd in marble. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iv. iv. 311 Not one of Stansfield's lines is like another. Every one of Salvator's mocks all the rest. 1867 G. G. MCCRAE *Balladeadro* 30 (Morris) There the proud lyre bird spreads his tail, And mocks the notes of hill and dale.

†**b.** To simulate, make a false pretence of. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, III. iii. 255, I long till Edward fall by Warres mischance, For mocking Marriage with a Dame of France. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 2 Go to him Dollabella, bid him yeeld, Being so frustrate, tell him, He mockes the pawses that he makes.

†**5.** In the 17th c. the verb-stem was prefixed to a few sbs., forming compound sbs. with the sense 'one who or something which mocks...': **mock-beggar**, (*a*) applied to a house that has an appearance of wealth, but is either deserted or else inhabited by miserly or poor persons; also as quasi-proper name, *Mock-Beggar('s Hall*, etc.; (*b*) used by Florio (? erroneously) for BULL-BEGGAR; **mock-clown** *nonce-wd.*, a trick that deludes rustics; **mock-guest**, one who disappoints his guests of

the liberal entertainment which he has led them to expect; in quot. *fig.* Also MOCK-GOD.

1611 FLORIO, *Beffana*, a bug-beare, a scarcrow, a *mock-begger, a toy to mocke an ape. 1615 *Cupids Whirligig* C 4, Whats this, A shirt that ye weare, Else 'tis a mock-beggar with stripes. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 52 A Gentleman without meanes, is like a faire house without furniture, or any inhabitant,. whose rearing was chargeable to the owner, and painfull to the builder, and all ill-bestowed, to make a mock-begger, that hath no good morrowe for his next neighbour. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water-P) *Water-Cormorant* C 2 b, The poore receiue their answer from the Dawes, Who in their caaing language call it plaine Mockbegger Manour, for they came in vaine. *a* 1885 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Mock-Beggar-Hall.* 1835 HORSFIELD *Sussex* I. 136 Some old buildings in a place called the Mock-beggars. 1840 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 338 Both places .. bear the name of Mock-Beggar's Hall. The one is an insulated rock near Bakewell .. presenting from the road the semblance of a house. .. The other is a Tudor .. mansion in the parish of Claydon .. which . remained so long unoccupied as to be the cause of numerous disappointments to those travellers who had never been taken in before. 1598 FLORIO, *Ingannaulliano*, the name of a leape or sault so called in Italian, as we should say *mock-clowne. 1642 FULLER *Holy St* I. i 3 Some women which hang out signes . will not lodge strangers; yet these *mock guests are guilty in tempting others to tempt them.

Mockable (mɒ·kăb'l), *a.* [f. MOCK *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. F. *moquable.*] Deserving of or exposed to derision.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III ii. 49 Those that are good maners at the Court, are as ridiculous in the Countrey, as the behauiour of the Countrie is most mockeable at the Court. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III I. VII. 41 This huge Mooncalf of Sansculottism, is not mockable only, and soft like another calf 1892 PEYTON *Mem. Jesus* III. 63 The Primates mock us unconsciously. We encounter the mockable element in man, just at the junction where flesh is passing into mind, animality into mentality

Mockadam, variant of MOKADDAM.

†**Mockado** (mɒkā·do). *Obs.* Forms: 6 **mockeado, mochadoo, mockadoo, -adowe, makadowe, moccadowe,** 6-7 **mocado, mockadoe,** 6-8 **moccado,** 7 **moccadoe, -dow, mocadoe, mochado, muckado,** 8 **mockade(e,** 6- **mockado.** [app. a corruption of It. *mocajardo* (see MOHAIR) or some variant.

Cotgrave (1611) gives 'mockado' as the rendering of F *moucade* (not found elsewhere) and *mocayart*, and he renders *mouccaiart* by 'silk moccadoe', a Fr form *mouquayat* occurs in 1580 as the name of a material for curtains Florio (1611) has It. *moccaiaro*, and *moccaiorro*, 'mokado stuffe']

1. A kind of cloth much used for clothing in the 16th and 17th centuries Also *attrib*, as *mockado cassock, doublet*, etc.; *mockado ends, fringe* (mentioned as a commodity sold by weight). *Tuft mockado*, a peculiar kind of mockado decorated with small tufts of wool.

It was made in Flanders and (first by Flemish refugees) at Norwich, it is usually mentioned as an inferior material (of wool) in contrast with silk and velvet, but a 'silk mockado' is also spoken of Quot 1638 exceptionally refers to *mockado* as a costly fabric, but the word by that time may have ceased to be generally understood.

1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 51 One night gowne of mockeado with one paire of hoase of the same. 1571-2 A WHITFELD in *Durham Depos* (Surtees) 246 Mochadoo for the cote, coller, and hands, with sylk boottons 1579 DEE *Diary* (Camden) 6 Some kinde of tuft mockado, with crosses blew and red. 1587 HARRISON *England* II v (1877) I. 132 Mockadoes tufted and plaine *Ibid.* III. I. (1878) II 6 Now by meanes of strangers succoured here from domesticall persecution, the same [*sc.* wool] hath beene imploied vnto sundrie other vses, as mockados, baies, vellures [etc.]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 290 Who would not thinke it a ridiculous thing to see a Lady in her milke-house with a veluet gowne, and at a bridall in her cassock of mockado 1590 *Acc Bk. W Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII 374, 1[11] black moccado fringe, iii s. viij d 1594 LODGE & GREENE *Looking glass* (1598) C 3 b, When I saw .. what a faire mockado Cape it had. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* 14 The farmer that was contented in times past with his Russet Frocke & Mockado sleeues, now sels a Cow against Easter to buy him silken geere for his credit. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* III. i, Why she went in a fringed gown, a single ruff, and a white cap; and my father in a mocado coat. 1617 in Heath *Grocers' Comp* (1869) 427 Crimson mochados to make sleeves for the poore men 1620 in *Nuworth Housek Bks.* (Surtees) 123 A pound of black moccadow ends, 1[s]. viij[d]. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* II. i, Imagine first our rich mockado doublet 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas II*, c. 4 Rates Inward, Mocado ends the dozen pound, iiij *li.*

b. *fig.* as the type of an inferior material. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*: Trumpery, inferior.

(In quot. 1741 used, probably by etymological misapprehension, in the sense of 'mockery'. Cf -ADO 2.)

1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 287 Mockadoe miracles, narrations, and relations. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl Perc.* 8, I will nicke-name no bodie: I am none of these tuft mockadoo mak-a-dooes. 1619 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Kicksey Winsey* B 8 b, I muse of what stuff these men framed be, Most of them seeme Muckado vnto me 1621 — *Motto* D, I want that high esteemed excellence Of fustian, or mockado Eloquence. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 37 What Mockado is this to such a poor Soul as I?

2. (See quot.)

1738 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. II. 120 A new Invention of making Carpetting called French Carpets or Moccadoes.

†**Mo·ckage.** *Obs.* [f. MOCK *sb.* + -AGE.] Very common in the 16th and 17th centuries.

1. The action or an act of mocking; mockery, ridicule, derision; a derisive utterance or action.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. i. 338 In mockage ye shalle be called la cote male tayle. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 608 The Frenshe Gaguyne bryngeth in a matier of game, as he reherseth, to the mockage of Englisshmen. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa* xiv. 4 Then shalt thou vse this mockage vpon y[e] kinge of Babilon. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* D ij, What an vnsufferable mockedge is this aswel of god as of our souereygne lord y[e] king. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. (1634) 743 Christians ought truly to bee a kinde of men .. open to the malice, deceits, and mockages, of naughty men 1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl Hist.* (1663) 38 In a mockage they tried the sharpnesse of their swords upon the dead bodies. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 347 Turned into a matter of merriment and mockage of poore Saint Peter. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm Ps* CXIX. 52 (1681) 347 Their Derision and Mockage of Godliness ceaseth.

b. The fact or condition of being mocked.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) G ij, The woorkes of the peple ar holden in mockage with wyse men. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 344 Which then brought youth into a fooles Paradise, and hath now cast age into an open mockage. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem* III (1673) 36 It is but an errour to think that God is a party capable of mockage and illusion; no art, no fineness can circumvent or abuse him.

2. An object of mockery

1535 COVERDALE *Jer* XXV. 9, I will make of them a wildernesse a mockage and a continuall deserte 1628 WITHER *Brit Rememb.* Concl. 53 Nay, Law is made a mockage, and a scorne. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 23 Man .. was the spoil of time, the mockage of fortune, and image of consistency *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm Ps* CXIX. 83 (1681) 553 Though scorned and made a mockage [1725 mock] by those that lived in pomp and splendor, yet his zeal was not abated.

3. Mimicry, close imitation; *concr.* something that mocks or resembles, a counterfeit.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char., A Ranke Observer* (1857) 160 Whilst he meanes to purge himself by observing other humours, he practises them by a shadow of mockage. 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* III 1 397, I can believe, that there are such Mockages of Humane Nature by Sea, as an Ape is on the Mountain.

Mockaire, obs. form of MOHAIR.

Mo ckaniste. *nonce-wd* [f. MOCK *v.* after the words in the context.] A mocker.

a 1550 *Image Ipocr* III in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) II. 435/2 He is no Acquiniste, Nor non Occanist, But a mockaniste

Mockaseen, -a(s)sin, -ason, obs. ff. MOCCASIN.

Mock-beggar: see MOCK *v.* 5.

Mo·ck-bird. [f. MOCK *sb*[1] + BIRD *sb.*] The American MOCKING-BIRD, *Mimus polyglottus.*

1649 *Perf Descr Virginia* (1837) 15 One Bird we call the Mock-bird, for he will imitate all other Birds Notes 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 51 P 4 The Indian Fowl, called the Mock-Bird, who has no Note of his own. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist.* (1824) II 337 The American Mock bird. *Ibid* 338 The mock bird is ever surest to please when it is most itself. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* I. III, From merry mock-bird's song *a* 1854 CAROLINE A SOUTHEY *Poet Wks.* (1867) 13 The pretty mockbird with his borrowed notes Tells thee sweet truth

b Applied to the Sedge-warbler and the Black-cap (cf. MOCKING-BIRD 2).

1831 *G Montagu's Ornith Dict* 326 *Mock Bird*, a name applied to the Sedge Bird. 1894 NEWTON *Dict Birds* 582

c. *fig.*

1800 SOUTHEY *Let. to Coleridge* 8 Jan., Moses will be a very mock-bird as to languages. 1823 BYRON *Island* II XIII, Sweep these mere mock birds of the despot's song From the tall bough where they have perch'd so long.

Mock-clown: see MOCK *v.* 5.

Mocke, Mockeado, var. ff. MUCK, MOCKADO.

Mocked (mɒkt), *a.* [f. MOCK *v.* + -ED[1].] Imitated (in quot *absol.*).

1886. DARWIN *Orig Spec* XIII. (1866) 507 When the mockers and the mocked are caught and compared they are found to be totally different in essential structure.

Mockedar, obs. form of MUCKENDER.

Mocker (mɒ·kəɹ). Forms: 5 **moker(e,** 6 *Sc.* **mokkar, mockar,** 6- **mocker.** [f. MOCK *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. F. *moqueur.*]

1. One who mocks, derides, or scoffs.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 14 b, Ware that ye be no mokers for that engendreth hattered *c* 1500 *Young Childr. Bk* 59 in *Babees Bk.*, Be no glosere nor no mokere. 1570 BUCHANAN *Ane Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 24 Mokkaris of all religioun and vertew. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ* (1849) 221 How can he prove that these were outwardly wicked and irreligious, known to be idolaters, drunkards, sorcerers, mockers, &c. 1683 BURNET tr *More's Utopia* 39 If the many Mockers of Elisha, felt the Effect of his Zeal, What will become of one Mocker of so many Friars? 1688 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II. viii 347 An Ordinance, in which God is so seldom mocked, but it is to the Mocker's confusion 1750 BYROM *Rem. Middleton's Exam* 525 What these Mockers call'd a drunken Fit, Was God's Performance of what Joel writ. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II I. 163 The peculiarities of the Puritan .. had been favourite subjects with mockers 1903 *Speaker* 10 Oct. 29/1 The enthusiast was a happy man, the mocker was a miserable man.

b. One who deceives or illudes.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vi. 13 If thou diest Before I come, thou art a mocker of my labour.

2. One who imitates in speech or gesture.

3. A mocking-bird.

1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil Trans* LXIII. 286 From the attention which the mocker pays to any other sort of. noises. 1859 BAIRD *Catal. N. Amer. Birds* 253 a, Var *Mimus caudatus* Baird Long-Tailed Mocker. 1860 — *Birds N Amer.* 353 *Harporhynchus rufus*.. Thrasher; Sandy Mocker.

4. *Nat. Hist.* A mimetic animal.

1886. DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1866) 507 The mockers are almost invariably rare insects.

Mockere, obs. form of MUCKER.

Mo·cker-nut. *U.S.* The fruit of the North American White-heart Hickory, *Carya tomentosa.* Also, the tree itself.

1846-50 A WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 491 Mocker nut Hickory 1859 J G COOPER in *Ann Rep. Smithson Inst* 255 *Carya tomentosa* Nutt, Mocker-nut. 1860 GRAY *Man Bot. North. U. S.* 402 Mocker-nut White-heart Hickory.

Mockery (mɒ·kəri). Forms: 5 **moquerye, mokkery,** 5-6 **mockerye, mocquery,** 6 **mockeri,** *Sc* **mokrie, mockerie,** 6-7 **mockerie,** 6- **mockery.** [a. F. *moquerie* (13th c.), f. *moquer* to MOCK.]

1. Derision, ridicule; a derisive utterance or action.

1426 LYDG *De Guil Pilgr* 13020 They be no thyng off myn allye; I haue off hem but moquerye. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb) 11 Reynart .. shal thynke how he may begyle deceyue and brynge yow to some mockerye. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* liv 182 Y[e] payns m dyd gyue it to Huon in a mockery *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 101 b, All our saiynges were by the Frenche kyng turned into mocquery. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 193 b, This was the third mockeri of fortune that chaunced in Fraunce. 1563 WINȝET *Wks* (S. T S) II 81 Studing to thraw be his mokrie and bairding the mekle vertew and honor of his father to be a vyce [etc.] 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I. VII 43 The forlorne Maiden, whom your eies have seene The laughing stocke of fortunes mockeries, Am th' onely daughter of a King and Queene. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N.* II II 123 Wherefore was I to this keene mockery borne? *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) 270 Should a man be bidden to .. walk steddily on his head, this would justly sound as a mockery. *a* 1719 ADDISON *Chr Relig.* VII. Wks. 1766 III. 317 The insults and mockeries of a crouded Amphitheatre. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx 163 The heralds of Darius had been put to death with cruel mockery. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett* III 61 'Mrs Prudence', as Mr. Barnes calls me in mockery 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1875) III xii 238 Laying himself open to the jeers and mockeries of his rebellious subjects. 1884 GLADSTONE in *West. Daily Press* 2 July 3/4 He was sorry that gentlemen with no knowledge of the subject should receive this remark with mockery.

b. A subject or occasion of derision; a person, thing, or action that deserves or occasions ridicule.

1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 38 Which thinges are doubtles to all that wise be, a very mockerye. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 13, I conclude, that such fortifications in England are verie skornes and mockeries. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr* III II. 4 What will be said, what mockery will it be? To want the Bride-groome when the Priest attends To speake the ceremoniall rites of marriage? 1820 HAZLITT *Lect Dram Lit* 314 When the name of Jeremy Taylor is no longer remembered with reverence, genius will have become a mockery, and virtue an empty shade 1849 JAMES *Woodman* VII, As if he made a mockery of the very acquirements he boasted of 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. X. 311 Let no one yield to sleep, Lest we become the mockery of the foe

2. Mimicry, imitation; a counterfeit representation, an unreal appearance. Now only in indignant use, a contemptible and impudent simulation.

1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, IV Chor 53 Yet sit and see, Minding true things, by what their Mock'ries bee 1605 — *Macb* III IV. 107 Hence horrible shadow, Vnreal mock'ry hence 1727 POPE *Elegy Unfort Lady* 57 And bear about the mockery of woe To midnight dances, and the public show 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XXVII. (1856) 225 It was a mockery of warmth, however, scarcely worthy the unpretending sincerity of the great planet 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 189 The unhappy monarch then went through the mockery of a trial for concealing his treasures.

3. Ludicrously futile action; something insultingly unfitting.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I i 146 It is as the Ayre, invulnerable, And our vaine blowes, malicious Mockery 1634 W TIRWHYT tr *Balzac's Lett* (vol I) 398 It were a mockery to make choyce of sicke folkes, and to put sovereign power into their hands, to the end onely to have them leave it to others. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI 397 Although suffered to perish almost for the common necessaries, his body was ostentatiously carried to the grave in a hearse, accompanied by the mockery of a mourning coach 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. XVII. 215 It is mockery, brethren, for a man to speak lightly of that which he cannot know. 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* XXXVI, In her bitterness she felt that all rejoicing was mockery.

4. *attrib.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV i 260 Oh, that I were a Mockerie, King [*read* Mockerie king] of Snow, Standing before the Sunne of Bullingbrooke, To melt my selfe away in Water-drops. 1634 FORD *Perkin Warbeck* I. i, Still to be frighted with false apparitions Of pageant Majestie, and new-coynd greatnesse, As if wee were a mockery King in state. 1834 *Tait's Mag* 131/1 Legitimacy is a mockery word in such a case 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* XI, A monstrous mountainous representation of an awful mockery-goddess

Mockeson, obs. form of MOCCASIN.

Mo·cket. Now *dial.* [Shortened from *mocketer*, MUCKENDER. Cf. Anglo-Irish *muckte, mocky*, in the same sense (H. C. Hart).] A bib or handkerchief; also, ? a kerchief.

1537 *Irish Act Hen. VIII*, c. 15 Or use or weare any shirt, smock. mocket, or linnen cappe, coloured or dyed with Saffron. 1611 COTGR., *Baverette*, a bib, mocket, or mocketer to put before the bosome of a (slauering) child. *Ibid*, s. v. *Embaveté.* 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss., Mocket*, a bib attached to an apron to keep the front of the dress clean

†**Mo·cket-hea·d.** *Obs.* [Origin obscure] See quot., and cf. ANCONY.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* iv. 163 They work it [*sc.* the iron] into a bloom, which is a square barr in the middle, and two square knobs at the ends, one much less then the other, the smaller being called the Ancony end, and the greater the Mocket head.

Mocketto, quasi-It. form of MOQUETTE.

† Mo·ckful, *a. Obs* [f. MOCK *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of mockery.

1805 *Public Characters* 256 The merry maid in mockful play. 1820 C. R MATURIN *Melmoth* (1892) III. xxxi. 253 Those whose mockful persecution, or whose vacant pity, might be equally torturing to her feelings.

Hence **Mo·ckfully** *adv.*, in a 'mockful' manner.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 426 He was impetuous, daring, and mockfully defiant

† Mo·ck-God. *Obs.* [f. MOCK *v.* + GOD *sb.*] One who mocks, derides, or defies God. Also *attrib.* and forming adjs. as *mock-God-like.* (Very common in the 17th c.)

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 128 Now the earth is full of ranke Atheists and mocke Gods: which scoffe at the Gospell 1612 W SCLATER *Ministers Portion* 49 A pretty mocke-God answere it will bee, to tell him [*sc.* God]: for matter of tithing, thou hadst a custome to the contrary 1618 S. WARD *Iethro's Iustice* (1627) 42 What shall I say to such mocke-god-like Esaus? 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* I x. 45 This Impudent Mock-God dares to make Laws to bind the Conscience immediately, where God Almighty hath left it free

Mock-guest: see MOCK *v.* 5

Mo ck-hero·ic, *a* and *sb.* [f. MOCK *a.*]

A. *adj.* Imitating in a derisive or burlesque manner the heroic character or style; burlesquing heroic action.

1711-12 ADDISON *Spect.* No 273 P 8 We find in Mock-Heroic Poems, particularly in the *Dispensary*, and the *Lutrin*, several Allegorical Persons 1765 COLMAN tr *Terence, Eunuch* I. iii 123 *note*, The poet in a kind of mock heroick manner invokes the muse to teach him to draw the character of his heroine 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV 296/1 Tassoni's mock-heroic poem, 'La Secchia Rapita' 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Concl 11 The men required that I should give throughout The sort of mock heroic gigantesque. 1876 BLACK *Mad. ap V* v, 'I am not to go down to the foot of the lane?' said she, with mock-heroic sadness 1889 SWINBURNE *Stud. B Jonson* 73 The passage is a really superb example of tragicomic or mock heroic blank verse.

absol. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. iv. 255 Cervantes, who is the father and unrivalled model of the true mock heroic.

B. *sb.* A burlesque imitation of the heroic style or manner

1728 *Gulliver Decypher'd* 7 Peter abused the Wittlings of the Town for not having Sense enough to taste his Mock-Heroicks. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Concl 64 In mock heroics stranger than our own. 1864 W. SMITH *T. B. Shaw's Hist Eng. Lit.* xv (1865) 294 The famous mock-heroic of Boileau. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* VIII 83 He [Cæsar] had no sentimental passion about him, no Byronic mock heroics.

So **Mock-hero·ical** *a.* = MOCK-HEROIC *a.* Also **Mock-hero ically** *adv*, in a mock-heroic manner.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* XXIII (1860) 370 An article which I wrote, with the mock heroical title of The Graces and Anxieties of Pig Driving. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 27 Dec 4/7 The 'Argonaut' mock-heroically challenges anyone to point to a single case of a college man having bitten off another player's nose or ear

† Mock-holiday. *Obs.* [MOCK *a.*] Only in phrase: *To play mock-holiday*, to act deceitfully. Const. *with.*

15.. *Catal Anc. Deeds* (1906) V. 498 As it seme he plaieth mock halliday with me. *c* 1561 VERON *Free-will* 50 b, God dothe playe mocke holy daye wyth us, if he promysethe thynges, that it lyeth not in us to obtayne. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 21 The stirrup plaide mock-holy-day with him, and made a foole of his foote. *a* 1607 BRIGHTMAN *Revelation* (1615) 230 The Iesuites doe not interprete the Scriptures, but play mocke halidaye with them

Mocking (mɒ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f MOCK *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb MOCK; the utterance of derision or scorn; imitation, mimicry. Now only *gerundial.* Also occas. † an object of derision.

c 1440 *Boctus* (*Land MS.* 559 lf. 5 b), This came to Boctus the kyng All in scorne and in mokkyng. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 12 He was obediente to suffre the mockynge of the people of Jewes 1607 SHAKS *Timon* I. i. 35 It is a pretty mocking of the life 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxii. 4 Therfore haue I made thee a mocking to all countries. 1656 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass.* I i. (1674) 1 These false Chenters..mind only mocking and cosenage.

† b. **Mocking-stock**, a laughing-stock. *Obs.* Very common in 16-17th c

1526 TINDALE 2 *Pet* ii. 13 Off you they make a mockyng-stoke. 1534 MORE *Conf agst. Trib.* II Wks 1192/2 The Philisties vsing Sampson for their mocking stocke in scorne of God. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 208 The wisest persons made but a mocking stocke of his vanity 1791 WALKER, *Mocking-stock*, a butt for merriment. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* VIII. 122 How should you bear to be made..a mocking-stock while you were full of gloomy wrath?

Mocking (mɒ·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That mocks, ridicules, deludes, or mimics.

1530 PALSGR. 720/1, I skorne one with mockynge wordes, *je raffarde.* 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 52 Some merry mocking Lord belike, is't so? 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Introd. xx, The great mocking Master mock'd not then, When he said, Truth was bury'd here below. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 286 A mocking contradiction of Mr. Johnson. 1720 J HUGHES *Siege Damascus* II. ii, I am dar'd to it, with mocking scorn. 1876 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1866) 507 But if we proceed from a district where one Leptalis imitates an Ithomia, another mocking and mocked species belonging to the same genera, equally close in their resemblance, will be found. 1891 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 187 The savages, as the mocking tongues of the Normans called them.

Mo·cking-bird. [f. MOCKING *ppl. a.* Cf. MOCK-BIRD.]

1. An American passerine song-bird of the genus *Mimus*, esp. *Mimus polyglottus*, characterized by its habit of mimicking the notes of other birds.

1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 631 There are also divers kinds of small Birds, whereof the Mocking-bird, the Red-bird, and Humming-bird, are the most remarkable 1688 J. CLAYTON *Let. to Roy. Soc.* 12 May (1844) 30 Their mocking Birds may be compared to our singing Thrushes. *Ibid.* 32 The red Mocking is of a duskish red, or rather brown; it sings very well, but has not so soft a Note as the grey mocking Bird. 1741 E. LUCAS *Frnls. & Lett.* (1850) 11, I promised to tell you when the mocking bird began to sing. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 155 The Mocking Bird seems to have a singular pleasure in leading other birds astray 1855 W S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist* II. 296 The hunters in the Southern States know that the moon is rising when they hear the Mocking Bird begin to sing.

2. Applied to other birds having a similar aptitude for mimicry. a. the Sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus schænobænus*; b. = BUTCHER-BIRD; c. the Blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*; d. = MOCKING-WREN, e. the Lyre-bird, *Menura superba*; f. = PARSON-BIRD 1; g. the Bhim-raj, *Edolius paradiseus* (Balfour *Cycl. Ind.* 1857, p. 133); h. *French mocking-bird* (U. S.), the Thrasher (*Harporhynchus*).

a 1779 J COOK *Voy Pacific* (1784) I. 151 [In New Zealand] A small greenish bird One would imagine he was surrounded by a hundred different sorts of birds, when the little warbler is near From this circumstance we named it the mocking bird 1835 W YATE *Acc. N Zealand* II (ed. 2) 52 *Tui* This remarkable bird, from the versatility of its talents for imitation, has by some been called 'the Mocking Bird'. 1846 G H. HAYDON *Five Yrs. in Austral Felix* VI 131 Numerous pheasants (*menura superba*) These birds are the mocking birds of Australia 1860 BAIRD *Birds N. Amer* 353 *Harporhynchus rufus* French Mocking Bird 1883 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit* XVI. 541/1 The name Mocking-Bird,. is in England occasionally given to some of the Warblers, especially the Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*) and the Sedge-bird (*Acrocephalus schænobænus*) 1894 — *Dict Birds* 582 In North America two Wrens, *Thryothorus ludovicianus* and *T. bewicki*, seem to be widely known as 'Mocking-birds'.

Mockingly (mɒ·kiŋli), *adv* [f. MOCKING *ppl. a* + -LY 2.] In a mocking manner.

1545 ELYOT *Dict*, *Nasute*, wyttyly, mockyngly 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng.* IX XLVI. (1612) 215 And, he saying, Let vs meete, 'Let's meete', quoth Echo mockingly 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* XXX, Whispers which died out mockingly as he strained his ear after them.

Mocking-stock: see MOCKING *vbl sb*

Mocking thrush. [Cf. *mock-thrush*, MOCK *a.* 2 c] The Thrasher, *Harporhynchus fuscus* or *rufus*

1839 AUDUBON *Ornith Biog* V 336 Townsend's Mocking Thrush. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Musketaquid* Wks. (Bohn) I 485 A mocking thrush, A wild rose, a rock loving columbine, Salve my worst wounds 1876 GENTRY *Life-Hist Birds E Pennsylv.* I 26 The Mocking Thrushes as a group are chiefly southern.

Mocking wren. An American wren of the genus *Thryothorus*, esp. *T. ludovicianus.*

1874 BAIRD, etc. *N. Amer. Land Birds* I. 142 The great Carolina or Mocking Wren, is found in all the South-eastern and Southern States from Florida to Maryland 1876 GENTRY *Life-Hist. Birds E. Pennsylv.* I 74 *Thryothorus ludovicianus*, is commonly surnamed the Mocking Wren from its remarkable powers of mimicry

† Mo·ckish, *a. Obs.* [f. MOCK *v.* + -ISH.] Mocking, derisive; also, mock, sham.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 398 In derysyon of the Kynge, they made this mokkysshe ryme folowyng. 1513 MORE *Rich III*, Wks. 67/1 After this mockishe eleccion, than was he Crowned [etc.]. 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon* 457 This mockish rime doggerell.

b. Of animals: Skittish.

a 1589 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 181 Let se who that dare Sho the mockyshe mare.

Hence **† Mo·ckishly** *adv*, in a 'mockish' manner

1530 PALSGR 839/2 Mockysshly, *par mocquerie.* 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks 392/1 Els could he neuer finde in his heart to speke so mockyshlye of such a matter.

† Mock-shade, mog-shade. *dial. Obs. rare*—°. [Original form and etymology uncertain; the first element may be MOCK *a.* or possibly MOCK *sb.*2, tree-stump; if the correct form be *mog-*, it may be connected with MUGGY.] (See quots.) Also **mock-shadow**, twilight (Halliwell 1847).

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 *Mogshade*, the shadows of Trees, or such like. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed. 5), *Day-lights-gate*, i. e. the going down of day-light; otherwise called the *Mock-shade.*

Mock-sign: see MOCK *sb.*1 4.

Mock turtle. [MOCK *a.*]

1. A dish consisting of calf's head dressed with sauces and condiments so as to resemble turtle.

1763 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* (1767) 340 To dress a mock turtle. Take a calf's head [etc.] 1783 J. FARLEY *Lond Art of Cookery* (1789) I. iii. 32. 1826 MRS. DODS *Cook & Housew. Man.* 225 Mock Turtle, or Calf's Head.

2. (In full, *Mock turtle soup.*) A soup made (usually of calf's head) in imitation of turtle soup.

1783 J. FARLEY *Lond. Art of Cookery* (1789) I. xiii. 158 Mock-Turtle Soup. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 196 The cold mock turtle soups..which London pastry-cooks keep in their shops. 1826 MRS. DODS *Cook & Housew. Man.* 83 Mock Turtle Soup. Procure the head of a middle-sized, well-fed cow calf [etc.]. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXVII, As the midshipmen prophesied, there was plenty of pork—mock turtle soup, made out of a pig's head [etc.]. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 122 Cooks say that it [*i. e.* Sweet basil]..is a grand secret in the composition of good mock turtle soup.

fig. 1890 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 553 Anglo-Catholics started vestments, and a whole lot of 'mock turtle'.

Mock-word: see MOCK *sb.*1 4.

Moc-main (mɒ·kmēin). *Surg.* [a. Chinese *muh-mien* 'cotton-tree, *Bombax Ceiba*' (Williams *Syllabic Dict. Chinese Lang.*).

Loureiro *Flora Cochin chinensis* (1793) gives *mo-mien-hoa* as the Chinese name for *Bombax pentandra.*]

A white shining fibre of great lightness and elasticity, the produce of the seed-pod of the silk cotton-tree, *Bombax heptaphyllum*, native of Cochin China and Cambodia

Moc main truss, a specially designed truss padded with this elastic fibre.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866 *Treas. Bot* 748/1 *Moc-main*, a Chinese name for *Bombax Ceiba.* 1866 *Chambers's Encycl* s. v. *Silk-cotton* 1881 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Bombax heptaphyllum*,. a tree which affords the substance called moc-main.

‖ **Moco** (mō·u·ko). [Tupi *mocó.*] A kind of cavy, esp. the Rock cavy, *Cavia* (or *Kerodon*) *rupestris*, a South American rodent rather larger than the Guinea-pig.

1834 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* I 139 The Mocos have rather simpler grinders than the Cobayes 1869 R. F. BURTON *Highl. Brazil* II. 313 The brown Moco peeped out of its home. 1898 *Nat. Science* June 376 The moco is..sometimes called the rock-cavy.

Moco, obs. form of MOCHA 1.

† Mocoa. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; perh. a use of MOCHA 1.] Some kind of 'clouded cane'.

1762 FOOTE *Orators* I (1780) 13 To drop a hint that I may occasionally use him as a walking stick; a kind of an elegantly clouded Mocoa, or an airy Anamaboo yet, that it is by no means my intention to depend upon him as a support

Mocoa, mocoe, obs forms of MOCHA 1.

Mocock, mococo, obs. forms of MACACO 2

1797 S JAMES *Narr. Voy* 141 The tail of the mocock, is the most beautiful that can be imagined

‖ **Moco-moco** (mōu komōu·ko). Also 8 **mucoo-mucco**, 9 **mocomococo, mocamoca, moka-moka.** [Carib: '*moucou-moucou*, espèce de pied-de-veau' (*Dictionarium Galibi*, 1763).] A variety of arum, *Arum arborescens*, growing in Guiana, etc.

1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 104 The Muccomucco always grows in water..It usually grows eight or ten feet in height and is jointed every few inches 1825 WATERTON *Wand S. Amer* (1882) 25 The mocamoca trees on the banks of the Demerara 1855 H G. DALTON *Hist. Brit Guiana* II 201 Mocco mocco, *Arum arborescens.* 1901 A H. KEANE *Central Amer* II 441 The large leaved Mocomoco. 1903 DES VŒUX *Col Service* I. 26 Moka-moka a tall arum with bare stalks

Moconer, obs. variant of MOTIONER.

Mocque, Mocquery, obs. ff. MOCK, MOCKERY.

Mocuddum, obs form of MOKADDAM.

Mocus, Mocyon, obs ff. MOCHA 1, MOTION.

‖ **Mod** (mŏd). [Gael. *mòd* an assembly, court, a. ON. *mót*. see MOOT *sb*] The yearly meeting of the Highland Association, for literary and musical competitions.

1893 *Daily News* 21 July 5/3 The Highland Association' are going to hold their second 'Mod' at Oban 1901 *Scotsman* 20 Sept 4/2 The annual Gaelic Mod was held yesterday in Glasgow

Mod, obs. form of MOOD.

Mod., abbreviation for MODERN, MODERATO.

Modal (mō·udăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also (sense 4) 6 **moodal.** [ad. med.L. *modālis*, f. L. *mod-us*. see MODE and -AL. Cf. F. *modal.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Pertaining to mode or form as contrasted with substance.

1625 LAUD *Serm.* (*Ps.* CXXII. 3-5) 18 There must be..a paring off of foolish and vnlearned Questions, yea, and of many Modalloo. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III 6 Moral Bonnitie and Vitiositie are differences of human acts merely accidental or modal 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr.* I. i 148 Dr Wallis thought the distinction was only modal 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV XI (1876) 104 A heresy, known in old times by the name of Sabellianism or modal Trinity. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth* IV 172 To discount from the teaching of Christ the words 'eat' and 'drink', as modal terms enjoining modal operations..is to relinquish the literal interpretation.

2. *Law.* Of a legacy, contract, etc.: Containing provisions defining the manner in which it is to take effect.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 135 Excepte the condition be not conditionall but modall, for (*conditio*) and (*modus*) doo greatlie differ. *Ibid.* 290 When the legacy is not conditional, but modall. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 336 Some think it to be a modal Legacy; and consequently a Legacy of this kind ought to be paid before the Mode is fulfilled. 1860 WHARTON *Law Lex.* (ed. 2), *Modal legacy*, a bequest with a direction as to the mode in which it is to be applied to the legatee's benefit.

3. *Mus.* Pertaining to mode.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., To this daie could I neuer see..a Long set for 3 briefes, with that signe, except it had either a figure of three, or then [*read* three] modal restes sette before it. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess Imit. Arts* Poems, etc. 198 Each of them has a peculiar character, arising from the position of the modal note. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in

Grove *Dict. Mus.* II 340 The Modal Sign is usually placed after the Clef, like the Time Signature in modern music 1903 *Westm Gaz* 27 Nov. 10/2 A great many genuine old ballads, some so old as to be modal in form—that is, pre-existent to the time of the major and minor scale.

4. *Logic.* Of a proposition: Involving the affirmation of possibility, impossibility, necessity, or contingency. By some writers used in a wider sense, so as to be applicable to any proposition in which the predicate is affirmed or denied of the subject with any kind of qualification, or which contains an adverb or adverbial phrase. Of a syllogism: Containing a modal proposition as a premiss.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van Artes* 22 b, And of these doo onely approue eight Moodes and laugh at Moodal propositions. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I XXVIII 113 These Enunciations are Modal; because they not only denounce the Predicate to agree or disagree with the Subject, but also declare the Manner how they both agree and disagree 1774 REID *Aristotle's Logic* iv § 6 (1788) 95 In a modal proposition the affirmation or negation is modified 1827 WHATELY *Logic* II III (ed 2) 106 A Modal Proposition may be stated as a pure one, by attaching the Mode to one of the Terms. 1870 JEVONS *Elem Logic* VII 69 It has long been usual to distinguish propositions as they are pure or modal

5. *Gram.* **a.** Of or pertaining to the mood of a verb. **b.** Of a particle: Denoting manner or modality.

1798 TOOKE *Purley* II (1805) 467 Our language has made but small progress compared either with the Greek or with the Latin even in this Modal and Temporal abbreviation 1845 JELF *Grk Gram* I § 184 The Modal vowel, which signifies the modal relations of the verb, and varies accordingly 1880 *Expositor* XII 289 Those conjunctive and modal particles in which the Greek language is so incomparably rich.

B. *sb. Logic.* A modal proposition (see A. 4).

1725 WATTS *Logic* II. II. § 4 There is no great need of making modals a distinct sort [*sc* of proposition] 1827 WHATELY *Logic* II III. (ed 2) 108 When a hypothetical Conclusion is inferred from a hypothetical Premiss, then the hypothesis (as in Modals) must be considered as part of one of the Terms 1878 S H HODGSON *Philos. Refl* I 368 It has the advantage of exhibiting the derivation of the Modals, as they are called, from the reflective mode of consciousness [etc.]

Modalism (mōu·dălĭz'm). [f. MODAL + -ISM] The Sabellian doctrine that the distinction in the Trinity is 'modal' only, i. e. that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit are merely three different modes of manifestation of the Divine nature

1859 SCHAFF *Hist Chr Ch.* (an 1-311) 292 Sabellian modalism 1905 W SANDAY *Crit 4th Gospel* VIII 244 The language of Ignatius tends to Modalism

Modalist (mōu·dălĭst). [f. MODAL + -IST] **a.** *sb* One who holds or professes Modalism. **b.** quasi-*adj.* = MODALISTIC

1832 I TAYLOR *Saturday Even* XXVIII 469 The error of the Modalists and Sabellians 1897 *Expositor* Dec 408 Passages could be understood in a distinctly modalist sense

Hence **Modali·stic** *a*, of or pertaining to the tenets of a Modalist.

1878 J. COOK *Boston Lect Orthodoxy* ii 40 The definition given here is not modalistic 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl Relig. Knowl* II 1549 The old and generally accepted division into dynamic and modalistic Monarchianism.

Modality (mŏdæ·lĭti). [ad. med.L. *modālitās*, f. *modālis*. see MODAL and -ITY. Cf. F. *modalité*.]

1. The quality or fact of being modal. Also, a modal quality or circumstance; the modal attributes of something; † a question or point relating to mode, manner, or method, and not to substance. Now *rare*.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph* (1658) 144 Liberty in this sense, contingency, necessity, these are modalities agreeing to effects, as effects are in order to their second causes 1647 M HUDSON *Div Right Govt* II III 87 Even the temporal part of that promise was performed exactly in the reality, though not in the Modality thereof. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 44 Shall punctilios and modalities and forms, bind and tie up a Parliament? 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. x. 401 We cannot conceive the modality of any substance as a Being distinct from that substance. . We cannot conceive a circle as a being distinct from extension whose modality it is. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 474 The resemblance takes its colour from the modalities of thought and feeling of the artist by whom it is sketched.

2. *Logic.* **a.** In the scholastic logic, the fact of being a modal proposition or syllogism. Also, the particular qualification by the presence of which a proposition is rendered modal.

1628 T SPENCER *Logick* To Rdr, The modalitie of propositions doth explicate the subject or predicate of the proposition wherein it is. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II II § 4 But whether the modality be natural, moral, &c. yet in all these propositions it is the mode is the proper predicate 1843 MILL *Logic* I iv. § 2 Those distinctions among propositions which are said to have reference to their modality. 1870 JEVONS *Elem Logic* vii. 70 All these assertions are made with a different degree of certainty or modality.

b. In Kantian and subsequent use, that feature of a judgement which is defined by the class in which it is placed when judgements are classified into problematic, assertory, and apodictic.

This is a development of the older sense 2 a; the distinctive features of 'problematical' and 'apodictic' judgements being 'modalities' in the earlier sense, the term was extended to apply also to that of 'assertory' judgements. In Kant's classification 'the Categories of modality' are those of possibility and impossibility, existence and non-existence, necessity and contingency; the term is coordinate with Quantity, Quality, and Relation.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI 368/1 These Categories consist of four primordial classes: 1 quantity, 2 quality, 3. relation, 4 modality; each class containing three Categories 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 53 What modality have such sentences as these, 'S will be P', 'S ought to be P', 'S may be P', 'S has been P'? No one of them affirms reality, but the unreal which is past in the last is something quite different from that which is permitted, enjoined, or future in the others If all these shades of meaning had been taken into account, the forms of modality might have been correspondingly increased in number.

3. *Civil Law.* 'The quality of being limited as to time or place of performance, or, more loosely, of being suspended by a condition. said of a promise' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890)

Modalize (mōu·dălaiz), *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. MODAL *a.* + -IZE] *trans* To render modal

1857 A. B. WILSON in *Oxford Ess.* 115 All dogmatic statements must be held to be modalized by greater or less probability.

Modally (mōu dăli), *adv.* [f MODAL + -LY 2.] In a modal respect; with reference to mode or manner.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. ix 130 Gods honour and the Kings are not really but onely modally and circumstantially different. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. I. 21 Things that are modally distinct, or distinct by a modal abstraction, that is, whose distinction is owing [etc.]. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud., Spinoza* (ed 2) 232 Therefore because things modally distinguished do not quâ substance differ from one another there cannot be more than one substance of the same attribute.

Modd(e, obs. forms of MOOD, MUD.

Moddel, -der, obs. forms of MODEL, MAUTHER.

Moddley-coddle, variant of MOLLY CODDLE

Mode (mōud), *sb.* Also 4 moede, and see MOOD *sb.*² [In branch I, a. L. *modus* measure, size, limit of quantity, manner, method, musical 'mode' (in late Latin also 'mood' in grammar and logic), f. W Indogermanic **mod-* (:**med-* see METE *v.*). In branch II, a. F *mode* fem, ad. L. *modus* (with change of gender due to the final *e*); the Fr. word had in the 16th c. developed the sense of 'fashion', and this was adopted into Eng in the 17th c.

The F *mode* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) remained fem in all uses until the 17th c., when the masc. gender was adopted for the uses, chiefly technical, that belonged to L *modus*. For the sense 'fashion' the fem gender was retained Sp., Pg., and It have *moda* (from Latin) manner, etc., *moda* (from Fr.) fashion; the Fr word in the latter sense has been adopted as G. *mode*, Da. *mode*, Sw. *mod*.]

I. In senses derived directly from the Latin.

1. *Mus.* **a.** A kind or form of scale; a particular scheme or system of sounds. (*a*) In ancient Greek music. Each of the scales or sets of sounds, according to one or other of which a piece of music in the diatonic style was composed; denoted by special names (Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, etc.) and each having a special character attributed to it. Sometimes also applied to the scales used in other (e. g. Oriental) systems of music.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II. pr i. 20 (Camb MS.), Musyce A damysel of oure hows þat syngeth now lyhtere moedes or probasyons now heuyere [orig *nunc leviores, nunc graviores modos*]. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus* I xi 57 That which the Grecians called Mode or Mood, the Latins termed Tone or Tune. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol Amended* I. (1728) 59 He [Terpander] was the first who distinguished the modes of Lyric music by several names 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind.* III VII I. 297 The Hindú music appears to be systematic and refined. They have eighty-four modes, of which thirty-six are in general use, and each of which, it appears, has a peculiar expression. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* I 8 In the diatonic genus, the Greeks had several modes.

(*b*) In mediæval church music: Each of the scales (*ecclesiastical* or *Gregorian modes*) in which PLAINSONG was composed (derived from and named after, but not always corresponding to, the ancient Greek ones); beginning on different notes of the natural scale, and thus having the intervals (tones and semitones) differently arranged. AUTHENTIC *modes*, PLAGAL *modes* see these words.

1721 A MALCOLM *Treat Mus.* ix 563 Authentick and plagal Modes 1782 BURNEY *Hist Mus* II. 14 The Eight Tones or Ecclesiastical Modes. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 296/1 In what is called the Gregorian Chant there are eight modes, or tones The Authentic modes are the Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, and Mixo-Lydian of the antients. 1881 MACFARREN *Counterp.* iii. 6 A mode in the mediæval church was a distribution of notes which varied in the order of the tones and semitones according to what note was chosen for the key-note.

(*c*) In modern music: Each of the two species or classes (*major* and *minor*) of keys, having the intervals differently arranged: corresponding respectively to the Ionian and Æolian ecclesiastical modes. Formerly sometimes = KEY *sb*¹ 7 b.

1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat Mus* ix. 274, I would propose the Word *Mode*, to express the melodious Constitution of the Octave; and because there are Two Species, let us call that with a 3*d* & the *greater Mode*, and that with a 3*d* the *lesser Mode*. *Ibid* 277 The 3*d* and 5*th* of any Mode or Key deserve the Name of *essential Notes* 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Imit. Arts* Poems, etc. 198 Now a series of sounds relating to one leading note is called a mode, or a tone, and, as there are twelve semitones in the scale, each of which may be made in its turn the leader of a mode, it follows that there are twelve modes. 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed 3) IX 285/1 Major or minor intervals, as they prevail, characterize the major or minor mode 1880 C H H PARRY in Grove *Dict Mus* II 460 The Dominant major ninth is only used in the major mode, the minor ninth in both.

b. The proportion of a long to a large and to a breve; = MOOD *sb*² 3 *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1667 SIMPSON *Compend. Pract Mus* 14 In former times they had four Moods or Modes of measuring Notes. 1782 BURNEY *Hist Mus* II 421 The Circle with a point of perfection in the center, thus ⊙, was the Sign for the *great Mode perfect*, in which all long notes were equal in duration to *three* of the next shorter in degree. 1880 W S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict Mus* II 340 In the Great Mode Perfect, the Large is equal to three Longs. In the Great Mode Imperfect, it is equal to two only In the Lesser Mode Perfect, the Long is equal to three Breves In the Lesser Mode Imperfect it is equal to two.

† **2.** *Gram* = MOOD *sb.*² 2. *Obs*

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 3 Somtyme of the infinytyve mode folowynge. 1581 FULKE in *Confer* II (1584) 811, The wordes are both the imperatiue mode in the Greeke text 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks (1841) 159 Thus have we established a variety of modes the indicative or declarative,. the potential [etc.] 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI. 252/2 The term Verb comprehends those words in a language which are used to indicate the relations of mode or mood

3. *Logic.* [= med L. *modus*, a rendering of Gr. τρόπος, introduced by the early commentators on Aristotle] **a.** = MOOD *sb.*² 1.

1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* III 290 And thys syllogysme yf Tyndale wolde fayne wyt in what fygure it is made he shall fynde it in ȝᵉ fyrst fygure, & the thyrd mode 1699 T. BAKER *Refl. Learning* v. 54 To reduce our loose reasonings to certain Rules, and make them conclude in Mode and Figure 1774 REID *Aristotle's Logic* III § 2 Wks II 694/2 The Mode of a syllogism is determined by the Quality and Quantity of the propositions of which it consists. 1843 MILL *Logic* II II § 1 Each figure is subdivided into modes, according to what are called the quantity and quality of the propositions

b. The character of a modal proposition as either necessary, contingent, possible, or impossible; each of the four kinds into which modal propositions are divided as having one or another of these qualities.

1852 MANSEL *Aldrich's Logic* (ed 2) 45

4. A way or manner in which something is done or takes place; a method of procedure in any activity, business, etc.

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Gold Grove, Guide Penit* (1836) 156 The duty itself being once resolved upon, the mode of doing it may easily be found 1798 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp* (1837) I 5 A regular mode of bringing to an amicable adjustment any questions which might hereafter arise 1794 PALEY *Evid* (1825) II 239 A good man will prefer that mode, by which he can produce the greatest effect 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) III 310 The mode in which a seisin of a rent may be acquired, has been already stated 1825 WAFFRTON *Wand S Amer* I 1 88 The only mode then that remains is to proceed by water 1884 F TEMPLE *Relat Relig & Sci* VI (1885) 183 The writer made use of a mode of teaching used commonly enough in the Bible 1900 L H BAILEY *Bot* 152 When the compartments split in the middle between the partitions, the mode is loculicidal dehiscence.

† **b.** Used for 'mode of expression'. *Obs.*

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks II. 385 He who writes much will not easily escape a manner, such a recurrence of particular modes as may be easily noted.

5 A particular form, manner, or variety (of some quality, process, or condition). Now *rare* exc. in uses (e g in *mode of life*) in which it approaches sense 4.

1661 GLANVILL *Van Dogm* III 23 If they finde a determinate intellection of any Modes of Being, which were never in the least hinted by their externall or internall senses 1732 POPE *Ess Man* I 211 What modes of sight betwixt each wide extreme, The mole's dim curtain, and the lynx's beam. *Ibid* II 83 Modes of Self love the Passions we may call. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 1 P 2 Every mode of life has its conveniences 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* xvii II 22 *note*, The mode of superstition which prevailed in their own times. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Mar an. 1781, Condescending to trifle in the same mode of conceit *a* 1858 DE QUINCEY *Lang* Wks IX 89 The French language possesses the very highest degree of merit, though not in the very highest mode of merit 1863 TYNDALL (*title*) Heat considered as a Mode of Motion 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. 1, She considered her mode of life intensely domestic

6. *Philos* **a.** A manner or state of being of a thing; a thing considered as possessing certain attributes that do not belong to its essence, and may be changed without destroying its identity. **b.** An attribute or quality of a substance; 'an accidental determination' (J.). **c.** In Locke's use. A 'complex idea' which denotes neither a substance nor a relation. *Mixed mode*: a 'mode' formed by the combination of different simple ideas; opposed to *simple mode*, a mode formed by the repetition of the same simple idea *Obs*

1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II IV. Proem 5 Finite Ens or Being may be distributed into substance or Mode .. Mode is not a complete ens or being, neither is it a mere nonentitie or nothing. 1678 *Ibid* III 6 Moralitie is a mode not physically or intrinsecally inherent in human acts 1681

GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 143 That a Spirit is not an Accident or Mode of Substance, all in a manner profess. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xii. § 4 Modes, I call such complex Ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are consider'd as Dependances on, or Affections of Substances; such are the Ideas signify'd by the Words Triangle, Gratitude, Murder. 1704 CLARKE *Being & Attributes of God* Wks. 1738 II. 527 To suppose that there is no Being, no Substance in the Universe, to which these Attributes or Modes of Existence are necessarily inherent, is a Contradiction in the very Terms. For Modes and Attributes exist only by the Existence of the Substance to which they belong. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 3 The next sort of objects which are represented in our ideas, are called modes, or manners of being. 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Spinozism* (end), Since the mode is not really distinct from the substance modified. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyph.* 42 That substances and modes of every kind Are mere impressions on the passive mind.

II. A direct adoption of mod.F. *mode* in the sense of fashion, prevailing fashion or custom.

7. A prevailing fashion or conventional custom, practice or style; *esp.* one characteristic of a particular place or period.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* V. xxxviii. (1655) I. 233 He is also good at Larding of meat after the mode of France. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Feb., Some of our company were flouted at for wearing red cloakes, as the mode then was. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 45 The Bannyan and other Indian Females after the Oriental Mode are seldom visible. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 474 Gods Altar to disparage and displace For one of Syrian mode. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess of Mar* 21 Nov., They are..dressed after the French and English modes. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. x. 75 It is the mode to live high, to spend more than we get. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. II. i. 59 There are modes wherever there are men. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 249 These people..have much in their modes as well as in their manners to enlist the attention. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 69 We are grown To be a sort of dandies in religion, Affecting the last mode.

b. ? Something fashionable.

1841 LADY BLESSINGTON *Idler in France* I. v. 66 Oh, the misery of trying on a new *mode* for the first time, and before a stranger!

8. Conventional usage in dress, manners, habit of life, etc., *esp.* as observed amongst persons 'of fashion'.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* i. 2 We are to prefer..the Blessings of Providence before..the splendid Curiosities of Mode and Imagination. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ¶ 4 Is there anything so just, as that Mode and Gallantry should be built upon exerting ourselves in what is proper and agreeable to the Institutions of Justice and Piety among us? 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 554 These sentiments became a matter of mode. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 19 Over which the vicissitudes of mode have no sway. 1894 A. C. HILLIER in *2nd Bk. Rhymers' Club* 80 We know that way they have of old, For it is mode in Opera-land.

† b. (*Man, people*) *of mode* = *man* etc. *of fashion* (see FASHION *sb.* 12 b). *Obs.*

1676 ETHEREDGE (*title*) The Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter. 1693 *Humours Town* 28 The man of Mode here in Town. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 3 If after this we look on the People of Mode in the Country, we find in them the Manners of the last Age. 1712 STEELE *ibid.* No. 282 ¶ 3, I..had the Satisfaction to see my Man of Mode put into the Round-House. 1749 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot King* 181 The choice spirits of these days, the men of mode in politics.

† c. One who or that which sets or displays the fashion. *Obs.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 478 ¶ 9 Every one who is considerable enough to be a Mode. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 48, I shall send two dressed dolls for the two babies, as modes.

9. *The mode*: the fashion or custom in dress, manners, speech, and the like adopted in society for the time being. *arch.*

1649 DK. NEWCASTLE *Country Capt.* I. 11 Wee are governd by the mode, as waters by the moone. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* Prol., But, gentlemen, you overdo the mode. 1697 — *Virgil, Life* *4 b, The Devotion..was their Interest, and, which sometimes avails more, it was the Mode. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* III. iv, It suits a person in my station T' observe the mode, and be in fashion. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v, The mode she fixes by the gown she wears. 1849 SAXE *Poems, Times* 303 Slaves to the Mode, who pinch the aching waist And mend God's image to the Gallic taste. 1898 HENLEY *Lond. Types, Barmaid*, Cheaply the mode she shadows.

† 10. In phrases: *In, out of* (*the*) *mode*, in, out of fashion or customary use, esp. in 'polite' society; *all, much the mode*, said of the object of a general but usually temporary popularity. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 25 This Tree is now all the mode for the Avenues to their Countrey palaces in France. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 175 The white Shock-Rabbit of Turkie is..now become the most in Mode. 1672 J. CRESSET in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1868) XXII. 83 When they have come to Town, they must presently be in the mode, get fine clothes. 1673 *Remarques Humours Town* 3 These things are set formalities, and out of Mode. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 101 Nothing can be bad or good, But as 'tis in or out of Mode. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 117 Why Tom, you are high in the Mode. 1760 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 230 If I would finish my letter in the mode, I should yet add something that means nothing. 1766 *Ann. Reg., Charac.* 5/2 Monsieur de Belleisle was then much the mode, being spoken of both at court and at Paris. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, What do you take to be the most fashionable age about town? Some time ago, forty was all the mode. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 408 In a few months experimental science became all the mode.

† 11. = ALAMODE 4. Also *attrib.*

1751 *MacSparran Diary* (1899) 407 A la mode (or mode) was a thin, glossy silk, used for hoods, scarfs, &c. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 420, 33½ yards figured mode. 1777 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 213/1 A black silk mode cloak and other apparel. 1795 *Edin. Advert.* 6 Jan. 15/1 A Variety of Articles in the Haberdashery line..consisting of Modes, ..Vellum Modes,..Sattins, &c. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 156, I will lay my mode cloak to a brass pin. 1829 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. 119, I began my depredations by taking a piece of elegant black mode. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. 55 Her close black bonnet of that silk which once..was fashionable, since it is still called mode. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 136 She had on a black mode cloak that had been her mother's. 1900 *Academy* 21 July 41/1 Her train of soft mode silk, she held up at the back as she walked.

b. ? An article made of this material.

1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xviii, Brocaded and hooped petticoats, satin sacques, black modes, lace lappets, &c.

12. *pl. Lace-making*: (See second quot.).

1882 COLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 185/2 The use of meshed grounds extended [1650–1720], and grounds composed entirely of varieties of modes were made. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Modes*, a term used in Lace making to denote the open work Fillings between the thick parts of the design.

† 13 (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 117/1 Modes, or self coloured flowers.

14. *attrib.*, as **mode-book**, a fashion-book.

1861 MRS. H. WOOD *East Lynne* vii, Her head-dress..was like nothing in the mode-book or out of it.

† **Mode**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. MODE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* or quasi-*trans.* **a.** To put (a person) *into* fashionable clothing. **b.** *To mode it*, to follow the fashion.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* To Rdr. A ij b, In London many of the Tradesmen have new Dialects..The Taylor is ready to mode you into a Rochet, Mandillion [etc.]. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Sussex* (1662) III. 102 He was accounted..somewhat Clownish,..partly, because he could not mode it with the Italians. *Ibid., Warwick* III. 119 He could not Mode it, or comport, either with French ficleness, or Italian pride.

2 *intr.* To be or become 'the mode'.

1663 *Cup of Coffee* 5 Pure English Apes! ye may, for aught I know, Would it but mode, learn to eat spiders too.

Modee, obs. form of MOODY.

Modefy(e, -fyshe, obs. ff. MODIFY, MUDFISH.

Model (mǫ·dĕl), *sb.* Forms: 6 **modill, moddell, 6–7 moddel, 6–8 modell, modle, 7 modull, modil, 7–8 modelle, 6– model.** [a. OF. *modelle* (mod F. *modèle*), ad. It. *modello*, dim. of *modo*, ad. L. *modus*. see MODE *sb.* From It. or Fr. the word has passed into other langs: Ger and Sw. *modell*, Du. and Da. *model*. Cf. MODULE *sb.*]

I. Representation of structure.

† 1. An architect's set of designs (plans, elevations, sections, etc.) for a projected building; hence, a similar set of drawings made to scale and representing the proportions and arrangement of an existing building. Also occas. a delineation of a ground-plan (*e.g.* of a town, a garden etc.) *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies, Herbes* 173 And I shall well my sillie selfe content, To come alone vnto my louely Lorde, And vnto him..To tel some..reasonable worde, Of Hollandes state, the which I will present, In Cartes, in Mappes, and eke in Models made. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Pompeius* (1595) 695 Pompey liked exceedingly well the Theater..and drew a modell or platforme of it to make a statelyer then that in Rome. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 33 The same man, as soone as hee might see those beasts well painted, or the house wel in moddel, should straightwaies grow without need of any description, to a iudicial comprehending of them. *c* 1582 T. DIGGES in *Archæologia* XI. 228 The proportion of the fludgates and capestainds..shall in modell bee allsoe sett downe. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 42 When we meane to build, We first suruey the Plot, then draw the Modell. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xl (1631) 166 Cottages may be built without modelles, not pallaces. 1617–18 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* (1623) Pref., The Stationer hath..bestowed much cost and care in hauing the Knots and Models by the best Artizan cut in great varietie. 1625 BACON *Ess., Gardens* (end), So I haue made a Platforme of a Princely Garden, Partly by Precept, Partly by Drawing, not a Modell, but some generall Lines of it. 1639 [see PLATFORM 2]. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. I. 205 When a building is to be erected, the model may be the contrivance only of one head.

fig. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 48 Will it serue for any Modell to build mischiefe on? 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. ii, My plot still rises According to the Modell of mine owne desires.

b. *transf.* A summary, epitome, or abstract; the 'argument' of a literary work. *Obs.*

a 1626 BACON *Let. to T. Matthew* in Spedding *Life & Lett.* (1870) IV. 133 Of this, when you were here, I shewed you some model. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Wom. Beware Wom.* v. i. 107 The actors that this model here discovers Are only four. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New. Eng.* (1825) II. 231 That treatise about arbitrary government, which he first tendered to the deputies in a model, and finding it approved by some, and silence in others, he drew it up more at large. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 45, I have now..given you the..unformed rudiments of our Britannic constitution. And here I deliver to you my little model of the finished construction thereof.

† c. A description of structure. *Obs.*

1578 T. DIGGES in L. Digges *Progn. Everlasting* To Rdr. M, I founde a description or Modill of the world and situation of Spheres Cœlestial and Elementare according to the doctrine of Ptolome. *Ibid.*, But in this our age one rare witte..hath by long studie,..deliuered a new Theoricke, or model of the world, shewing that the earth resteth not in the Center of the whole world, but only in the Center of thys our mortal world.

2. A representation in three dimensions of some projected or existing structure, or of some material object artificial or natural, showing the proportions and arrangement of its component parts. *Working model*, one so constructed as to imitate the movements of the machine which it represents.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 221 Menelaus with fiftie ships, sent him only one, with the models of the other in clay, to colour his perjury. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 30 July, Cooper..begun his lecture upon the body of a ship, which my having of a modell in the office is of great use to me, and very pleasant and useful it is. 1665 MOXON tr. *Vignola* (1702) 76 If they were all cut out, and placed one above another..you would ..have the Model of a true pair of Stairs. 1676 T. MILLER *Compl. Modellist* 1 When you go to raise the Model of any Ship or Vessel, you must in the first place know the Length of her Keel [etc.]. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxv. 9. 483 The Hebrew word *Tabnit*..signifies a Structure, or Building; which cannot be better expressed than by the word Model, which he now saw of the House he was to erect. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 30 Prometheus, who..is feigned by the poets to have first formed Man; that is to say, formed the Model of a Man by the help of water and earth, and then stole fire from the sun to animate the Model. 1766 tr. *Hasselquist's Voy. Levant* 149 They..force them to buy..models of the grave of Christ. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 96 The university's collection of mechanical and philosophical models. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 192 A model of William Tell stands opposite another of his son. They are formed of wood. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 73 A dozen angry models jetted steam. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 149 At his feet is a small model of a hill. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 833/2 Mr. Brunel had completed a working model of certain machines for constructing ..blocks.

b. *fig.* Something that accurately resembles something else; a person or thing that is the likeness or 'image' of another; *esp.* in *little model*, a thing that represents on a small scale the structure or qualities of something greater. *Obs.* exc. *colloq.* or *dial.* in *the* (*very*) *model of*.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. ii. 28 Thou dost consent In some large measure to thy Fathers death, In that thou seest thy wretched brother dye, Who was the modell of thy Fathers life. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 50, I had my fathers Signet in my Purse, Which was the Modell of that Danish Seale. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* IV. xxxiv, Seeing Lundy that so faire doth stand, This little modell of his banish'd Land. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 21 Delighted (as the Father in his Childe) in this new modell of himselfe. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xv. (1687) 131 These quiet places are the resemblances of the serene regions above, and little models of Heaven. 1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 138 The likeness to my late hapless young master is so striking, that I can hardly believe it to be a chance model. 1899 CROCKETT *Little Anna Mark* lii. (1900) 438 He minds me of Sir James —the very model of Sir James.

c. An archetypal image or pattern.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1337 When shall I..Gaze on creation's model in thy breast Unveil'd, nor wonder at the transcript more? 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* 421 Every work of art has its model framed in the imagination.

† 3. A mould; something that envelops closely.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 153 Nothing can we call our own but Death, And that small Modell of the barren Earth, which serues as Paste and Couer to our Bones. 1599 — *Hen. V*, II. Prol. 16 O England..Modell to thy inward Greatnesse, Like little Body with a mightie Heart.

† 4. A small portrait. Hence confused with MEDAL. *Obs.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 356 Modells or Medalia to be worne by the said hundreth persons of the societie, and the Masters of counting houses. 1626 BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 190, I receaved..a chayn, and the kings picture or modull of gowld fastened to the chayn of gold. 1658 WALTON *Life Donne* (ed. 2) 91 That model of Gold of the Synod of Dort, with which the States presented him at his last being at the Hague.

5. An object or figure made in clay, wax, or the like, and intended to be reproduced in a more durable material. † Also, *rarely*, a sketch or study made for a painting.

1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* Explan. Terms, Model. Is any Object that a Painter works by, either after Nature, or otherwise; but most commonly it signifies that which Sculptors, Painters, and Architects make to Govern themselves by in their Design. 1695 DRYDEN *Dufresnoy's Art Painting* Pref. 44 To make a Sketch, or a more perfect Model of a Picture, is in the language of Poets, to draw up the Scenary of a Play. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 456/1 He [*i. e.* the mould maker] then pours the semi-fluid around and over the [clay] model until the upper part has the designed thickness. 1856 *Eng. Cycl., Biogr.* II. 929 (*Flaxman*), The contents of his studio included nearly all his working models, casts of all his chief works, &c.

6. *Plastering.* A tool for moulding a cornice, having a pattern in profile which is impressed upon the plaster by working the tool backwards and forwards. Cf. MOULD.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 606 Plastering. The tools of the plasterer consist of..rules called straight-edges; and wood models. *Ibid.*, The models or moulds are for running plain mouldings, cornices, &c. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2233.

II. Type of design.

7. Design, structural type; style of structure or form; pattern, build, make. **a.** of material structures.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xiv. § 1 A fault no lesse grieuous,..then if some King should build his mansion

house by the modell of Salomons palace. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 46 This Town is..built very stately at the Italian model. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 107 These Vessels that are for this Voyage are huge unshapen things, and bear both the Name and Model of their old Junks. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), Putney..has a church after the same model with that of Fulham. 1809 I. Taylor *Enthus.* iii. (1867) 55 Each of his works is perfect, both in model and in movement.

b. of immaterial things, systems, institutions, etc.
In the 17th and 18th c. often in *new model*, denoting a remodelling of some institution, etc.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierces Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 43 Such a new-devised modell, as neuer Sun saw before... Old Archilochus and Theon were but botchers in their rayling faculty. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 10 It was now easy to suggest..that here was an entire new Model of Government in Church and State 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I i. § 45. 53 That new Modle of Ethicks, which hath been obtruded upon the world is no Ethicks at all. 1725 De Foe *Compl. Eng. Gent.* (1890) 22 Exactly after the modelle of the Common-wealth of Rome. 1747 W. Horsley *Fool* (1748) II. 331 This new Modelle of Things has quite corrupted the very Soul of Naval Affairs. 1759 Robertson *Hist Scot.* VIII. Wks. 1851 II. 239 Such acts as paved the way for a full and legal establishment of the presbyterian model. 1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* II Wks 1799 I 176 He will put us into the model of the thing at once. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii § 5. 508 The new faith borrowed from Calvin its model of Church government 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III. 51 Limited in size, after the traditional model of a Greek state

c. *The (New) Model* (Hist.): the plan for the reorganization of the Parliamentary army, passed by the House of Commons in 1644–5.

1645 Cromwell *Let. to Fairfax* 4 June in Carlyle *Lett. & Sp.*, That you would be pleased to make Captain Rawlins .. a Captain of Horse He has been so before; was nominated to the Model. 1645 Whitelocke *Mem.* 10 Jan, The commons .debated about the new model of the army *Ibid.* 5 Feb, Debate about the ordinance for the new model *Ibid.* 2 Apr, The new model was by them [*sc.* the king's party] in scorn called the new noddle.

†**8.** Scale of construction; allotted measure; the measure of a person's ability or capacity. *Obs.* (Cf. Module *sb.* 1, 1 b.)

1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* I. vii § 19 An Errour ordinarie with Counsellors of Princes, that they counsell their Masters according to the modell of their owne mind and fortune. 1620 R. Carpenter *Conscionable Christian* (1623) 39 Hauing spoken (according to the modell of time allotted for me to speake, and you to heare) of the reall religious practice [etc.]. 1624 F White *Repl. Fisher* 301 We are farre from appointing ignorant persons to be Iudges of that which exceedeth their modill and skill 1625 Bacon *Unity in Relig* (Arb.) 427 Of this I may giue onely this Aduice, according to my small Modell 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxiv 130 Thus much (considering the modell of the whole worke) is sufficient. 1662 Hibbert *Body Div* I 206 Shall any reduce and shrink up the thoughts and wayes of God to their narrow and straitned model? 1675 Baxter *Cath Theol* II 1 278, I tell you the Ignorant and Carnal sort of Priests and Fryers did each man talk according to his Model, and so do all Sects

†**b.** Compass, extent of space *Obs.*

? *a* 1600 in *Lyly's Wks* (1902) III. 493 The thundringe God whose all embracinge powre Circles ye modell of this spatious rounde

9 Of a violin, viol, etc.: Curvature of surface.

1836 Dubourg *Violin* ix. (1878) 266 The instruments by the three Amati are rather higher, or less flat, in the model, than those of Straduarius. 1848 *J* Bishop *Otto's Violin* I. (1875) 4 The even side [of the wood for the violin's back or belly] is then smoothed and the model traced on it.

III. An object of imitation

10. A person, or a work, that is proposed or adopted for imitation; an exemplar.

1639 N. N. tr *Du Bosq's Compl Woman* I. E iv b, The desire we have to become like to some goodly model. 1693–4 Gibson in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 217, I had a letter last night from Dr Parsons, with a fresh request to send him down a [*sc* history of a] Countie finished, from whence he might take a model to adjust his own materials. 1714 Gay *Let to Lady* 31, I then resolved some model to pursue, Perused French critics, and began anew. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. xix. v. 156 Which young officers should propose to themselves as a model. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav* III ii, Models may form our taste as critics, but do not excite us to be authors. 1838 Emerson *Addr., Cambridge, Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 202 Imitation cannot go above its model. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI 213 The system..served as a model for the policy of Rome under the emperors 1871 Freeman *Norm Conq.* (1876) IV. xix. 419 [The Church] of Rouen, we are told being his special and immediate model.

11. A person, or, less frequently, a thing, that serves as the artist's pattern for a work of painting or sculpture, or for some portion of such a work; *spec.* a person whose profession it is to pose for artists and art-students.

1691 *Emiliaune's Frands Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 391 [She] commonly serv'd for a Model to the Limners of the Academy. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl* s. v., In the academies, they give the term model to a naked man, disposed in several postures. 1860 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* II, One of those living models..whom artists convert into saints or assassins, according as their pictorial purposes demand. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* vii. (1900) 159 But remember, old man, she isn't a woman; she's my model; and be careful.

b. *transf.* A woman who is employed in a draper's or milliner's shop to exhibit to customers the effect of articles of costume by attiring herself in them.

1904 *Books of to-day* May 3 One of the models of the establishment came gracefully towards me.

12. A person or thing eminently worthy of imitation; a perfect exemplar *of* some excellence.

1788 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) II. 104 A man [*sc.* Johnson] who, hating dissenters of all denominations, held up the writings of Clarke and the life of Watts as models of perfection. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 60 The Lord's Prayer is a model of calm devotion. 1805 N. Nicholls *Remin.* in *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 43 Mr Gray thought the narrative of Thucydides the model of history 1868 Swinburne *Blake* 16 Their vivid and vigorous style is often a model in its kind. 1871 E. F. Burr *Ad Fidem* xi. 211 Models of pure and noble conduct.

13. *colloq.* in *pl.* = 'model dwellings' (see 14).

1887 *Pall Mall G* 5 Oct. 4/2 The parish has gone down.. and the building of the 'models' has not made it better. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 25 Aug. 5/6 The ordinary streets and the smaller models, which make up the bulk of the Ghetto, as we find it in Whitechapel [etc.]. 1900 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 3/4 The overcrowding per acre caused by 'models' was just as unhealthy as overcrowding per room.

IV. 14. †**a.** = Module 1. *Obs.*

1598 Haydocke tr. *Lomatius* I. 89 But because Vitruvius measureth this order by models, I purpose likewise to keepe the same course, making the diameter of this columne at the base, to consist of two models, whose height with the base and Capitell shal be fourteene models. 1665 Moxon tr *Vignola* (1702) To Rdr, Our Author to avoid that certain uncertainty hath reduc'd all his measure, to a convenient and universal measure, which is called by the Name of a Model [It. *modulo*]: The invention whereof hath made the whole Art of Architecture very easie 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey).

b. = Modillion. *Obs.*

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 39 The Models in the Cornishes may be just over the middle of the Column.

V. 15. *attrib* and *Comb* **a.** appositive, passing into *adj.*: Serving or intended to serve as a model; suited to be a model, exemplary, ideally perfect, 'pattern'.

Model lodging house originally, one of a number of lodging-houses, established *c* 1840–5 by various philanthropists and placed under regulations intended to secure the comfort and the orderly conduct of the inmates, the designation was afterwards applied by the proprietors of large lodging-houses to their own establishments, often of a very low class. *Model dwellings*, in London and elsewhere, certain large buildings divided into flats for working-class tenants, intended to supply better arrangements for sanitation and comfort than are obtainable at equally low rent in the same neighbourhoods

1844 Marg Fuller *Wom 19th C* (1862) 31 Lectures on some model-woman of bride-like beauty and gentleness 1847 *Illustr Lond. News* 23 Jan 61 Model Lodging House in St Giles's. 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, Ability* Wks (Bohn) II 35 Sir Kenelm Digby was a model Englishman 1857 Kingsley *Two Years Ago* Introd (1881) I. 22 There's my lord's model cottages, with more comforts in them, saving the size, than my father's house had. 1860 *All Year Round* No 57. 161 A mill-owner, whose mill, I was assured, was a model one. 1885 *Public Opinion* 9 Jan 32/1 A model Bishop of London is more easily imagined than discovered. 1891 *Tablet* 2 May 694 How did so model a youth get on at the University? 1891 M Williams *Later Leaves* 369 In the case of many cleared areas,. model dwellings have been erected for the accommodation of the persons displaced

b. simple attrib., chiefly with reference to the life-models employed by artists, as in *model-day, -stand, -throne.* Also objective, as *model maker.*

1873 W. Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) I 301, I keep it up, dreading the model day like I used to dread Sunday. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 55 Figure, Image-Maker. Model Maker. 1899 Morrow *Bohem. Paris* 43 They placed the helpless M Haidor on the model-stand. 1898 Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* VIII. II, A burly woman,. standing on the model-throne between two lay figures

c. Special comb: **model-drawing**, in art-teaching, that branch or stage of study which consists in drawing in perspective from solid figures; **model-room**, a room for the storage or exhibition of models of machinery and the like.

1829 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 103 A Model Room for the Jacksonian Professor 1843 J. B Williams (*title*) A manual for teaching model-drawing from solid forms.

Model (mɒ·dĕl), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *modeler*, Sp., Pg. *modelar*, It. *modellare.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To present as in a model or outline; to portray or describe in detail. Also with *forth, out. Obs.*

1604 Drayton *Moses in Map of Miracles* II. 57 Afflicted London, .. When thy affliction seru'd me for a booke, Whereby to modell Egipts miserie. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* (1656) 185 Cease dreames,.. To modell forth the passions of to morrow. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel Disc.* VII iii. (1821) 327 Our Saviour, when he models out religion to them, points them out to something fuller of inward life and spirit

†**b.** To frame a model or theory of the structure of. *Obs.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 79 When they come to model Heav'n And calculate the Starrs.

2. To produce or fashion in clay, wax, or the like (a figure or imitation of anything).

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 99 Having an extraordinary address in modelling the Figures. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 205 Michael..began by modelling small figures in clay, to show his skill. 1771 Br Horne *Disc. Creat. Man* Wks. 1818 II. 9 He moulded or modelled him [*sc.* man] as a potter doth. 1847 Emerson *Poems, To Rhea* Wks. (Bohn) I. 403, I make this maiden an ensample To Nature,..Whereby to model newer races, Statelier forms, and fairer faces.

absol. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* ii. (1859) 24 I rough out my thoughts in talk as an artist models in clay.

fig. 1641 Milton *Reform.* ii. 45 But by what example can they shew that the form of Church Discipline must be minted and modell'd out to secular pretences?

3. To give shape to; to frame, fashion (usually, an immaterial object, or a document, argument, etc.). † *To model out*: to produce (an expression of countenance) by studied effort.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. x. xiv. 1848 The Mother .. played a womans part, shed teares,..modeld out a deiected Countenance, and made an impression in them of her innocencie. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 53, I forthwith began to model a different conversation for the lady, thinking .. that I had been mistaken in her character. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 382 Articles were only minutes, and ought to be so modelled as to make them effectual. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 16 June 5/3 Budgets. modelled too much on free-trade principles.

†**b.** To plan out, put into preliminary shape. *Obs.*

1683 Dryden *Life Plutarch* 71 Having model'd but not finish'd them [*sc.* the 'Lives'] at Rome he afterwards resum'd the work in his own country.

c. To mould or assimilate in form *to.*

1683 *Brit Spec* 39 The Words which they received..seem much to be modelled to that Dialect 1903 *Contemp Rev.* Mar. 357 The sea shell models to its form the wandering fish that dwells therein by choice

†**d** *To model into*, to bring into (a particular shape). *Obs.*

a 1704 T. Brown *Sat Antients* Wks 1730 I 16 Some modell'd them [*i e* Satires] into a purposed form to act at the end of their Comedies *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng*, etc. (1821) II 149 It is impossible for a brook of this size to be modelled into more diversified, or more delightful, forms.

e. To form (something) after a particular model. Usually const. *after, on, upon.*

1730 *Hist. Litteraria* I 437 He was ordered either to suppress them, or to model them according to the Plan that was prescribed to him. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit* (1867) 130 The earliest writers of France had modelled their taste by the Greek. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind* XII III II 655 He modelled his court on that of Nádir Sháh 1882 Hinsdale *Garfield & Educ* II 302 Each new college is modelled after the older ones. 1898 Bodley *France* II III iv. 181 Parliamentary institutions primarily modelled on the English pattern.

†**4.** To organize (a body of men, a community, a government, etc.). *Obs.*

1654 Fuller *Two Serm.* 12 Were they all connected into one Body, summed up and modelled in one Corporation. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, Wales* (1662) IV 8 Wales. was not modelled into Shires till the raign of K Henry the eighth. 1674 Baker *Chron., Chas. II* (an 1659) 660 They propose first, to have the Army setled and modelled in a way of Unity before they determined upon the Government 1678 Sir G Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot* II xvi. § 2 (1699) 215 They having been modelled in an Army, and taken in the Field fighting they behoved to be judged by the Military Law 1693 *Humours Town* 41 There's not a Trader, but has his share in Modelling the Government. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I 421 The design was to keep up and model the army now raised. 1724 R Fiddes *Morality* Pref. 63 God, who founded human society, may model it as he pleases. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 101/2 Solon.. being asked, What city was best modeled? he answered, That, where those who are not injured are no less ready to prosecute offenders than those who are. 1842 *J* Aiton *Domest Econ.* (1857) 323 The whole power of instituting and modelling parishes was at one time entirely ecclesiastical.

†**b.** To classify, arrange in a system. *Obs*

1727 Threlkeld *Stirpes Hibernicæ* Pref, He [Boerhaave] has concisely modelled plants according to method.

†**5.** To train or mould (a person) to a particular mode of life or living; also, to make a tool of. *Obs.*

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl* V v (1848) 316 Those whom their nearness to Him, or their Employments, make the conspicuous and exemplary Persons, being thus model'd, their Relations and Dependants will quickly be so too 1666 in *10th Rep Hist MSS. Comm.* App v 24 By their too powerfull perswasions to modell him to their designes. 1673 O Walker *Educ.* I ii 24 One who may continually attend the Child, model his manners, and preserve him from danger. 1702 Farquhar *Str H. Wildair* II i, 'Tis an insupportable toil, though, for women of quality to model their husbands to good breeding. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX 203 He modelled him, and instructed him fully in all that it was necessary to do or say

†**6.** To plan, machinate. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1725 Pope *Odyss* x. 339 Each friend you seek in yon enclosure lies, Think'st thou by wit to model their escape?

7. *intr.* Of the portions of a drawing in progress: To assume the appearance of natural relief.

18 F Fowler *Charcoal Drawing* 44 (Cent.), The face now begins to model and look round

Modeless (mō·dĕles), *a.* Also 6 **moodelesse.** [f. Mode *sb.* + -less.]

†**1.** Unmeasured *Obs.* (Frequent in Greene.)

1580–3 Greene *Mamillia* I Wks (Grosart) II. 17 Nor to shewe himselfe such a moodelesse Aminius, to say all were Cripples, because he found one halting. 1587 — *Carde of Fancie* ibid. IV. 11 Vsing suche mercilesse crueltie to his forraine enimies, & such modelesse [1593, A 4, moodlesse] rigour to his natiue citizens.

2. In mystical use: Having no 'mode' or specific determination.

1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. viii. 325 *note*, The sons are utterly dead to self, in bare modeless love. 1865 T F. Knox tr. *Life H. Suso* 31 The modeless abyss of the divine essence.

Hence **Mo·delessness.**

1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. x. i. 150 The contrast lies, with her, not between Finite and Infinite..be-

tween mode and modelessness,..but simply between God and Self.

‖ **Modeliar** (mŏ·dĕlyăr). *Ceylon.* [Tamil *mudaliyār*, 'an honorific plural from *mudali* a chief' (Yule).] A head-man, chief; a chief military officer. *Grand modeliar*, a commander in chief.

1662 J. Davies tr *Mandelslo's Trav.* 112 The Portuguez.. made no difficulty to confer upon him the office of Grand Modeliar of Candy. Grand Modeliar, that is, Constable of the Kingdome of Candy. 1840 J. Forbes II *Yrs. in Ceylon* 116 On our arrival at Avisavellé, the Modeliar informed us that [etc.] 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XVI. 451/1 The chief military officer in each Désáveny was the Modelyár *Ibid.* 452/1 The frequent collision of the civil and military authorities, the Korále and Modelyárs.

Modelist (mŏ·dĕlist). In quots. **modellist** [f. Model *sb* + -ist] A maker of models.

1676 T Miller (*title*) The Compleat Modellist shewing The true and exact way of Raising the Model of any Ship or Vessel, small or great, either in Proportion, or out of Proportion 1825 Hogg *Q Hynde* I 28 Come, modellist, thy toil renew—Such scene shall never meet thy view!

†**Mo·delize**, *v. Obs.* [f. Model *sb.* + -ize. Cf. Modulize.]

1. *trans.* To frame or construct according to a model; to give a particular shape to; to model, frame; to organize. Also *refl.*

1605 Shelton in Verstegan *Dec Intell* To Author, Thy curious nation all that was rare or strange In forrain lands, at home did modellize 1639 G Daniel *Ecclus* xxiii. 86 He who ere Time was, yet Knew all things, and now Modellized fitt, Sees with a carefull Eye 1650 *Merchant Adv of Newcastle* (Surtees) 162 To modilise an acte for restraynynge of the bretheren from taking apprentices. 1659 Gauden *Tears Ch* iv v. 426 Which, some silly Saints and devout bunglers will undertake to manage and modelize beyond their line and measure 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 387 Some amongst them . civilized the rest, and modelized the government 1716 M. Davies *Athen Brit.* III *Diss Physick* 30 The learned Protestant Antiquarian Bochard, and the erudite Popish Bishop Dan Huetius,. agree entirely, that Apollo was modeliz'd by the Ethnicks upon the Platform of Phut. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print* 400 The Germans have a ragged r, which, in modelizing their letters to the present shape, they have castrated. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II 196 Her impatient husband was reproving her stupidity..; for Milford would fain have modelized her

2. To symbolize.

1625 C Brooke *On Sir Arthur Chichester* Poems (1872) 237 Her outward accions modelized her minde.

Hence **Mo·delized** *ppl. a.*, modelled, shaped; **Mo·delizing** *ppl. a.*, formative.

1599 B Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum* III. i, For the more modelizing or enamelling, or rather diamondizing of your subiect. 1688 R. Holme *Armory* IV xii. (Roxb.) 475/2 Their gods, made of little Modellized stones or mettle 1716 M. Davies *Athen Brit.* II 18 He had a Modellizing, or an Approving Hand in all his Royal Letters, Commissions [etc.]. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III 87 The enlightened Christian, who, but for the modelizing hand of science, which fashioned him in his cradle, had been thy [the negro's] equal

Modelled (mŏ·dĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. Model *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Shaped or organized after a particular or desirable model: frequently with qualifying adverb.

1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* I. (1632) 9 O would I could my Father's cunning vse! And soules into well-modul'd Clay infuse! 1670 Penn *Case Liberty Consc* 30 We are not such model'd Christians, as they coercively would have us. 1679 in Wodrow *Hist. Suff Ch Scot* (1722) II 60 The Lord Macdonald, a professed Papist, with a modelled Army . hath remained in Armes. 1700 S. L., tr *Tryke's Voy E Ind.* 177 Their vigilant, and wisely Model'd Government 1704 J Blair in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll Amer. Col Ch.* I. 108 He. would keep a Standing modell'd militia in constant pay 1863 'Ouida' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 3 Broad chest, and splendidly modelled arm 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 60 A beautifully modelled forehead. 1895 Mrs. B. M Croker *Village Tales* (1896) 21 Her two modelled arms, jingling with copper bangles.

2. Executed in relief.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1458/1 A modeled map of a country 200 miles square

Modeller (mŏ·dĕlə). [f Model *v.* + -er[1].] One who models (in any sense of the vb.) or makes models, esp. one who forms models in clay, plaster, wax, or the like. Also *fig.*

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 79 Philosophy (as a former of judgements, and modeler of customes) shall be his principall lesson. 1692 Wood *Ath Oxon.* II. 101 He became a great proposal maker, and modeller of state, and publisher of several seditious Pamphlets. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 414 ₱ 5 Our great Modellers of Gardens have their Magazines of Plants to dispose of 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 69 A competent draughtsman and an excellent modeller 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat Mechanic* 465 The modeller and the mould maker, whose occupations are very distinct branches of the art. The modeller has great scope for the exertion of natural and acquired ability, taste, and ingenuity 1837 *Rep Roy. Mint* App. 6 The office of a modeller should be established, and I should humbly submit that he might be chosen from among the most celebrated of our Royal Academicians. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 313/1 The formative skill of the modeller [in clay]

Modelling (mŏ·dĕlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Model *v.* + -ing[1].]

†1. The action of drawing or projecting plans. *Obs. rare*[−1]. (The word may possibly be the ppl. adj. used *absol.* = 'modellers'.)

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* v. (1887) 35 Whose vse [*sc* of Drawing] all modelling, all mathematikes, all manuaries do finde and confesse to be so notorious and so needefull.

2. *fig.* The action of bringing (anything) to a desired or desirable form or condition.

a 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1845) 486 That constant . rule, which the Lord gives concerning the modelling and carriage of the armies of His people in all their wars. 1671 Milton *Samson, Of Tragedy*, In the modelling. of this Poem..the Antients and Italians are . follow'd, as of much more authority. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 431 He who invests another person .. should have the modelling of his own grant. 1728 Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* II. 277 The Council's Letter contains some other Things anent the Modelling of the Justices of the Peace 1749 Mrs Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 513 She is a fine lively girl, but wants a good deal of modelling.

3. The action or art of making models; the art of constructing representations of things in clay, wax, plaster, or the like; *spec.* the art of making a model in clay or wax to be copied in more permanent materials by the sculptor or founder.

1799 G Smith *Laboratory* II. 84 They are very expert in carving and modeling. 1856 *Eng Cycl, Biogr* II. 163 Chantrey .. therefore turned his attention to modelling in clay. 1860 *Our Eng Home* 167 These beautiful modellings and arboresque chasings 1872 *J Yeats Techn. Hist. Comm* 351 Associated with and dependent upon casting is another new handicraft, called modelling 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1458/1 The largest attempt at geographical modeling was by Mr. Wyld

b. *transf.*

1888 *Encycl Brit.* XXIII. 90/2 A new school of taxidermists, with new methods, whose aim is to combine a knowledge of anatomy and modelling with taxidermic technique, are now coming to the front, and the next generation will discard all processes of 'stuffing' in favour of modelling

4. *Art.* The representation of solid form in sculpture; *transf.* the representation of material relief and solidity in painting.

1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I viii 134 An ideal Roman head, with the powerful square modelling 1884 H. Wallis in *Athenæum* 8 Nov 599/2 The drapery also has all his careful elaboration and accurate modelling 1889 *Academy* 25 May 365/1 The modelling in the numerous portraits . is painstaking rather than really firm or expressive of the structure beneath.

5. *attrib.*, as *modelling-clay*, *-wax*; **modelling-board**, a board used in loam-moulding to give shape to the mould (Knight *Dict Mech.* 1875); **modelling loft** = *mould-loft* (Ogilvie 1882), **modelling-plane**, a short plane used in planing rounded surfaces (Knight); **modelling-stick**, **-tool**, tools used by modellers in clay or wax.

1886 *Encycl Brit* XXI. 571/1 Over this iron skeleton well tempered *modelling-clay is laid and is modelled into shape. 1807 Anna M Porter *Hungar Bro* IV (1832) 40 She plied the *modelling sticks, or the chisel, with equal vileness. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl II. 313/1 *Modelling tools, are made of wood and wire 1845 *Encycl Metrop* VIII 790/1 To make the best *modelling-wax, take two cakes of virgin wax [etc.]. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict Sci.*, etc II. 551/1 Modelling wax consists of bees-wax melted with a small quantity of Venice turpentine, with which a little flake white in powder, or other powdered colour is mixed. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* x. (1900) 201 A piece of red modelling-wax.

Modellion, variant form of Modillion.

Modellist, obs. variant of Modelist.

Mo·del-wood. The hard pale-coloured wood of the Indian rubiaceous tree *Adina* (or *Nauclea*) *cordifolia*.

1857 E. Balfour *Cycl. India*, Model or Putcha Ootoo Wood. 1866 *Treas Bot.* 748/1 Model-wood. *Nauclea cordifolia*.

Modena (mŏ·dĭnă). [Name of an Italian city.] A deep purple colour. Also *attrib.*

1822–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) I 394 The modena hue is produced by the carbon with which the blood is loaded. *Ibid* 400 [A cause which] converts it from a deep purple or modena, into a rich scarlet. *Ibid* II 114 The fauces present a Modena red colour. 1888 W. Williams *Princ Vet. Med* (ed. 5) 219 The conjunctiva varies in shade from a bright scarlet to a modena red.

†**Modenature.** *Arch. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *modénature*, ad It *modanatura*, f. *modano* moulding.] The mouldings decorating a cornice.

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* II i 90 Its proportion . requires an enrichment of handsome Modenatures.

†**Mo·der**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 **modre**, 5–6 **modere**. [ad. OF. *moderer* (F. *modérer*), ad. L. *moderāri*: see Moderate *v.*] = Moderate *v.* in various senses: To restrain, hold in check; to temper, mitigate; to regulate, settle; to modify. (Frequent in 15th c.) Hence **Mo·dering** *vbl. sb.*, a diminishing, attenuation.

1414 in *Proc. Privy Council* (1834) II. 141 Eny offre that were moderyngge of youre hoole title or of eny of youre claymes beyonde the see *c* 1430 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 417/1 Moderyng aleway the nombre of the Persones and Estates of the Parlement,..and of other Officers, as the necessite and service of the Kyng..requireth. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xii, That þe desires of þe herte must be examyned & moderid. 1481 Botoner *Tulle Old Age* (Caxton) d 3 b, Yf every man will tempre & modre his strength .. he shal have grete desyre and plesire in his strength. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 1 In modring of the seid estatute .it be ordeyned. 1533 More *Apol.* xxii. Wks. 882/2 If this pacifier would moder and measure his sufficiencie by the wordes of S. Paule [etc.]. 1533 J. Heywood *Play Weather* (1903) 688 As we se the wynde in hys estate, We moder our sayiys after the same rate. 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 135 One referreth al to the opinyons of Socrates schole, the other modereth all after custome of men and lawe ciuyle.

Moder, obs. form of Mauther, Mother.

†**Mo·derable**, *a. Obs.*−[0] [ad. L. *moderābil-is*, f. *moderārī* to moderate: see Moderate *v.* and -able.] Moderate; temperate.

1623 Cockeram, *Moderable*, temperate, measurable.

†**Mo·deracy.** *Obs.* [f. Moderate *a.*: see -acy.] Moderation.

1601 in *Archpriest Controv* (Camden) I 193 They did it with muche more moderacie and shewe of peace .. than these did.

†**Mo·derance.** *Obs* [ad. med.L. *moderantia* (Du Cange), f. L. *moderant-em*: see next and -ance.] Moderation.

1481 Botoner *Tulle Old Age* (Caxton) b 5 b, Fabius had in himself a good dispocicion of a moderaunce medlyd with curtesye. 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* I (1540) 21 Endued with this slendrer vertues, as moderaunce, temperaunce and justyce. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot.* (S T S.) I. 111 He wald wse sic moderance heirin and deill with thame as gentill as he could.

Moderant (mŏ·dĕrănt). [ad L. *moderant-em*, pr. pple. of *moderārī* to Moderate: see -ant. Cf. F. *modérant.*] Something that moderates.

1897 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 7/4 He added a moderant in the form of castor-oil.

Moderantism (mŏ·dĕrăntiz'm). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [F. *modérantisme*, f. *modérant*, pr. pple. of *modérer* to moderate: see Moder *v* and -ism.] In France, during the Revolution, and later, the doctrines and spirit of the Moderate party in politics.

1793 Burke *Policy of Allies* Wks. VII 134 They [*sc* the Jacobin Clubs] too have been lately subjected to an expurgatory scrutiny, to drive out from them every thing savouring of what they call the crime of moderantism. 1795 Hel M. Williams *Lett. France* I 139 (Jod.) The revolutionary tribunal was denounced for its moderantism.

So **Mo·derantist**, one professing moderantism.

1877 Morley *Crit Misc* Ser II 95 Other prominent members of the party whom they loved to stigmatise by the deadly names of Indulgent and Moderantist.

Moderate (mŏ·dĕrĕt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 *Sc.* modreth, 5–7 moderat. [ad. L. *moderāt-us*, pa pple. of *moderārī*: see Moderate *v.* Cf F. *modéré.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons, their attributes, actions, etc.: Observing, exhibiting, or acting with moderation; avoiding extremes; characterized by temperance of conduct or expression.

Moderate drinker: one who does not drink to excess, but is not a teetotaller So *moderate drinking*

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg Princ* 2436 Moderat speche engendrith reste, and makith 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) IV 309 A man lyke to a god, happy in batelle and moderate in peace 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm* 175 They must bring with them a mynd neyther ambitious nor covetous, but godly and moderat 1596 Shaks *Merch V.* III. ii 112 O loue be moderate, allay thy extasie 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* xxxi 20 Sound sleepe commeth of moderate eating 1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 53 Methinkes it should make you more moderate, just, and compassionate towardes others. 1680 Titus *Sp Ho of Comm* 26 Oct in *Collect. Poems* 186 The moderatest and meekest Man that ever was, . Slew the Egyptian 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F* V xlix 97 In the reformation of religion, his first steps were moderate and cautious. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* vi. II 64 Rochester's moderate counsels. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 76 You are such a very moderate man, Octavius, that you might just as well take the pledge as not

2. a. Of opinions and their supporters: Not extreme; not strongly partisan b. Hence (now usually with initial capital) used as the designation of various political and ecclesiastical parties and their views: see B. below.

a. 1544 Heylin *Brief Relat Laud* 4 Some of the more moderate (or rather the lesse violent) Lords gave out that they intended onely to remove him from his Majesties eare. 1654 Gataker *Disc Apol* 26, I maintained a good correspondence . with the moderater sort on either side 1705 (*title*) The New Association of those called Moderate-Church-Men By a True-Church-Man *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* IV. (1753) III. 137 He slackened all the laws made against the moderate Presbyterians 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxviii. (1788) 203 They have lost or renounced the moderate principles of their government. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Dec, The temptation to a Prime Minister is to appoint only 'moderate' men

b. 1753 Witherspoon *Eccl Characteristics* Wks 1804 II. 299 The moderate party commonly set up on a pretence of being more learned than their adversaries. 1842 *Mem. J. Halley* 37 There are two contending principles within the Church of Scotland, the supporters of which are called respectively Evangelical and Moderate. 1848 Struthers *Rise Relief Ch.* 193 The Moderate clergy .. were very unpopular. 1875 M'Crie *Story Scott Ch* 505 In 1763, Dr. Robertson became the avowed leader of the Moderate party.

3. Of medium or middling quantity, quality, size, or extent; fairly large or good; 'tolerable'. Now often (esp. in phr. *very moderate*) in depreciative sense: Mediocre, scanty.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 885 The remenaunt Of pety capteyns that with Vertu were, Moderat Dyete, & Wysdom auenaunt [etc.]. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 69 Moderat foode [1487 in *Camb. MS* modreth fude] gevith to man his helthe. *a* 1547 Surrey *Ecclesiastes* v. 30 The cheif blisse that in earth to liuing man is lent, Is moderat welth. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* III iv 117 There's not so much left to furnish out a moderate Table. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac., Misc.* v. ii. (1737) III. 283 A good Bargain it were, cou'd we get rid of every moderate Performance in this kind [*sc.*

Poetry or Essay]. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 10 Nov., Have you got the whalebone petticoats among you yet? I hate them; a woman here may hide a moderate gallant under them. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 350 It is a rock of a small circumference, but of a moderate height. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 73 (*Russia*), They put a very moderate faggot into them [*sc.* stoves]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 69 Where great quantities of water are discharged from moderate heads, the actual head of water, and the virtual head, will nearly agree. 1828 PUSEY *Hist. Enq.* I 38 The rest are very moderate productions. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 326/1 He [*sc.* the horse Monarque] looks long in the back and has very moderate loins. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 162 The skin assumes a moderate icteroid hue.

b. Of physical processes, conditions, or agencies: Not intense, violent, or rigorous. Of the voice: Neither excessively loud nor excessively low.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XL. iL. (1495) 384 Winde that is moderate and not contraryouse to Shypmen. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 51 The milde ayre with season moderate Gently attempred. 1598 *Epulario* Lj b, Make a moderate fire as to a Tarte. 1704 J. CUNINGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1649 Grey cloudy Weather, with moderate Gales from NW to W. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 299 Bake them in a moderate oven. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 314 A second case... terminated ..in a moderate sweat. 1863 JOYCE *Sch. Management* 75 The monitors must be trained to speak, when teaching, in a moderate voice.

4. *Comb.*, as *moderate-minded*, *-priced*, *-sized* adjs.

1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cxviii, I'm a *moderate-minded bard. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Sept. 2/3 Extensive and *moderate-priced hotels. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 157, I pass a *moderate sized roller over the field.

B. *sb.* One who holds moderate opinions in politics, religion, or any subject of controversy. Hence (now usually with initial capital), a member of any of the various parties of which 'Moderate' has been the official or customary designation; e. g. in the French Revolution (transl. of F. *modéré*) applied to the Girondins, later to the Dantonists and others.

1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 213, I take it for granted he will come to the moderates, and by thus reuniting the party, put himself [etc.]. 1803 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) VIII. 222 A schism was taking place in Pennsylvania between the moderates and the high-flyers. 1831 A. W. FONBLANQUE *Eng. Under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 81 The vast majority of society, Whig, Tory, and Moderates, acknowledge the necessity of Parliamentary Reform. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* x. II. 62 *note*, Those who frequent the society of Feuillants, Moderates, or Aristocrats. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 98 The execution of the Anarchists only preceded by a week the arrest of the Moderates. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 659 The Moderates hastened to elect him [*sc.* Cæcilianus, bishop of Carthage].

b. In the Church of Scotland during the greater part of the 18th and the former half of the 19th century: A member of that party which (in opposition to the 'Evangelical' party) held lax views on doctrine and discipline, and opposed the abolition of lay patronage.

About 1843 the abbreviated forms *Mods* and *Nons* were familiarly used for 'Moderates' and 'Non intrusionists'.

1842 *Mem. J. Halley* 40 One of the facts illustrative of the principles and practice of the Moderates which made a deep impression on Halley's mind. 1848 STRUTHERS *Rise Relief Ch.* 191 The Moderates, about the year 1735, allowed them [*sc.* the popular party] to have their own way. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* XXII. (1860) 239 The younger men were staunch Liberals, but great Moderates, the elder, sound Evangelicals, but decidedly Conservative in their leanings.

c. In recent municipal politics (opposed to *Progressive*): A member of the party hostile to undertakings involving large expenditure of public money.

1894 *Times* 19 Dec. 6/1 A Progressive headed the poll, followed by six Moderates, at the election of guardians.

Moderate (mɒ̈dĕrēit), *v.* Also 6–7 **moderat**; *pa. pple.* 5–6 **moderate**, 6 *Sc* moderat. [f. L. **moderāt-*, ppl. stem of *moderārī* (pre-classical and late L. *moderāre*), f. **moder-* —**modes-* (whence *modestus* MODEST), a noun-stem parallel with *modo-*, *modus* measure, MODE *sb.* Cf. L. *operārī* to work, f. *oper-*, *opus* work.]

1. *trans.* To abate the excessiveness of; to render less violent, intense, rigorous, or burdensome; †to reduce the amount of (a fine, charge, financial burden).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 31 This Marcus Antonius moderate grevous lawes and constitutions with other of gretter moderacion. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xx. 64 The maystres dyd perceyue that her Indygnacion was moderat in her herte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 51 These outrageous mocyons be moderate & rectifyed by the cardinall vertue temperaunce. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 22 The saide maister shall haue auctoritie to moderate such recognisances as be..forfaited. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 38 With equall measure she did moderate The strong extremities of their outrage. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. xiii. 111 The coolenesse of the night then is not sufficient to moderate and to correct the violent heate of the Sunne. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 5 The griefe is fine, full perfect that I taste.. How can I moderate it? 1632 PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 272 His Grace by his dyet hath so moderated his gout, as it is [etc.]. 1656 *Providence (R. I.) Rec.* (1893) II. 92 Ordered that ye Attournies fee is moderated from 6.s 8d to 3.s 4d. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 308, I advise you to moderate your demands. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 146 By its astringent Quality it [*sc.* Tea] moderates the relaxing Quality of warm Water. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. VIII. 319 All the hopes we can entertain of ever discharging or moderating our incumbrances. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 June 5/1 Mr. Balfour must moderate at once any hope he derives from the supposition. 1903 G. MATHESON *Repr. Men Bible* Ser. II. 36 Lot should have remembered this, and should have moderated his desires.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To become less violent, severe, or rigorous.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 463 Yet when his profit moderated, The fury of his heart abated. 1819 BARON DE BONSTETTEN in *Lady Morgan's Autobiog.* (1859) 310 As the heavens have moderated, I propose.. to pay you a visit. 1897 J. CHALMERS in *Life* xi (1902) 443 Fortunately the weather moderated.

†**c.** *trans.* To simplify. *Obs.*

1557 N. T. (Genev.) To Rdr. **iij, I haue so moderat them [the arguments of Scriptures] with playnenes and breuitie, that the verie ignorant may easely vnderstande them.

†**2.** *trans.* To exercise a controlling influence over; to regulate, restrain, control, rule. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1311/1 This coulde none do but he, that was able to moderate and measure theyr pacys hym selfe, in suche wyse as them selfe wyste not why. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. IV. 104 By hys royal powar he may moderat al thyng accordyng to hys plesure and wyl. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 304 A collar or rayne wherwith he moderateth the course of the hartes. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xx. (1627) 238 The Interlineall translation may be a worthy helpe for a man who can so moderate his eye, as to keepe it fixed upon either Greek or Latine alone. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 274 The woman was ordayned. to gouerne and moderate the house at home. 1641 *Mass Body of Libertie* 95 in *Col. Laws Mass.* (1889) 59 Provided that the whole action be guided and moderated by the Elders of the Church where the Assemblie is helde. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 533 But these, When reason moderates the rein aright, Shall re-ascend. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XVII. (1788) II. 33 Whatever could interest the public prosperity, was moderated by the authority of the Prætorian præfects. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 324 On what grounds are we to imagine that these two muscles shall.. moderate one another with accuracy and precision?

refl. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 209 Yet moderate your selfe a little at first, and be reserved in a strange country. 1673 SIR L. JENKINS *Let. to Earl of Arlington* in W. Wynne *Life* (1724) I. 128 The two Bishops have moderated themselves as much as can be desired.

†**b.** To adjust, arrange, adapt; to modify; to proportion the quantity of. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 18 He moderated so his mete and his drinke that he was at noo tyme fatter nor leener than other. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 44 And he that hath but a fewe shepe moderate thus medicyne accordynge. *c* 1570 *Schort Somme 1st Bk. Discipline* § 6 The ministeris stipend sould be moderated that neither [etc.]. 1630 *K. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 243 Not only his orders and decrees are broken and moderated by the Councell, but also sometimes rejected and contemned.

3. In academic and Eccl. use: To preside over (a deliberative body) or at (a debate, etc.).

To moderate a call (Sc.) = 'to moderate in a call' (see 3 b).

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 84 There moderated there at that time the schoole of the faithfull, a famous learned man called Pantanus. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Chr. Ch.* XIV. 291 The Churches of Christ before that time were guided by certaine chiefe Pastours, that moderated as well the Presbyters as the rest of the flocke. 1630 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 17 The General assemblies were not moderated by Superintendents. 1638 *Act Gen. Assemb. Ch. Scotl.* 17 Dec. (1682) 51 No Minister, moderating his Session, shall usurpe a negative voice over the members of his Session. 1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 4 Feb., He expounded the first of Matthew yesterday; Moderated the Bachelours Dispute to day. 1748 *Whitehall Even. Post* No. 363 A Call was moderated for the Rev. John Edmonston, Minister at Cadross. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. VII. 68 The governor or some one chosen to moderate the court. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXI, Others were moderating a harmonious call, as they somewhat improperly termed it, to new officers. 1848 G. STRUTHERS *Hist. Relief Ch.* II. 201 A call was moderated. The people had set their affections upon Mr William Adam. .For him they moderated a kind of irregular call among themselves.

b. *intr.* To act as moderator; to preside. Now chiefly *Sc.*, 'to act as president of a Presbyterian church court or of a synodical or congregational meeting.

In the Scottish Presbyterian churches, the 'call' or formal invitation to a minister-elect is signed by the members of the congregation at a meeting attended by the presbytery, and presided over by its moderator. On such an occasion the presbytery (or its moderator) is said *to moderate in a call*.

1581 *Confer.* III. (1584) Oj b, Any learned man present might moderate. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* I. III, A question of Predestination..put to 'hem by the Matron, your Spouse, who moderates with a cup of wine, euer and anone, and a Sentence out of Knoxe between. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 21 Stachis was the first Bishop of Bizantium..who hath had a continued Succession to the Patriarch now moderating. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. XIII. (1739) 23 In the National and Provincial [Synods], sometimes Kings moderated alone, sometimes the Archbishop alone. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. XII. (ed. 22) 468 The Regius Professors of Divinity, Law, and Physick, are obliged to moderate at every Doctors and Batchellors Act, in their several Faculties. 1795 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* (ed. 3) I. 161 *note*, Mr. Mather .moderated at the masters disputations, and conferred the degrees at the commencement in 1681. 1803 *Gradus ad Cantabr.* 89 To *Moderate*, to perform the office of Moderator in the schools. 1869 A. MACDONALD *Story Disputed Settlement* (1877) 69 (E. D. D.), I must go over and see him one of these days, before his call is moderated in. 1898 N. R. JOHNSTON *Looking Back fr. Sunset Land* 150 He had moderated in a unanimous call for me in Topsham congregation.

†**4.** *trans.* To decide (a question) as an arbitrator; to settle by bringing about a compromise.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I. 26 b, It passeth mine abilitie to moderate the question. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* XII. 276, I will require no other arbitrators, to moderate the controuersie betweene vs. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 23 b, Cato moderates the matter thus. 1744 WARBURTON *Remarks* I. Wks. 1811 XI. 327 But St. Paul himself has long ago moderated this question for us, and declared for the negative.

†**b.** *absol.* or *intr.* To act as mediator or arbitrator. Also, to take a mediating view. *Obs.*

1597–8 BACON *Ess., Discourse* (Arb.) 14 The honourablest part of talke is to giue the occasion, and againe to moderate and passe to somewhat else. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* XIII. (1627) 184 When one taketh the affirmative part, another the Negative, and it may be a third moderateth or determineth betwene both. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 160 Elgazzuli.. moderated twixt the Cadies and his owne Reformatists. 1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. of Eng. Man* I. Wks. 1751 IV. 65 Endeavouring to moderate between the rival Powers. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 122 P 6 There were however a few select judges who moderated between both these extremes. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 130 P 1, I shall not pretend to moderate in family disputes of so important a nature.

Moderated (mɒ̈dĕrēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [-ED 1.]

†**1** Reasonably restricted and limited. *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 14 Theopompus left it [*sc.* the kingly power] more moderated to his successours. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 496 They say, the Netherlanders were never enslaved, but had alwayes a moderated Empire bounded by Laws. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. XIV. (Rtldg.) 159 Moderated monarchies and well-framed governments. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 333 If the present project of a republick should fail, all securities to a moderated freedom fail along with it.

†**b.** *Well moderated* well-conducted. *Obs.*

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 178 Abounding in rich, stout, grave, and well moderated Citizens.

2. Rendered moderate; reduced to a moderate amount or degree, duly regulated.

1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 261 [He] grudgingly bestows a moderated praise on this exquisite satire. 1837 BP. WILBERFORCE in *Life* (1881) II. x. 345 Lord Aberdeen thinks that anything but a carefully moderated course will come in too strong contrast with your past silence. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. in Lit.* 45 Those who possess a moderated but steadfast confidence in the beneficent tendencies of the laws of the world.

Moderately (mɒ̈dĕrētli), *adv.* [f. MODERATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a moderate manner, degree, extent, or amount; in or with moderation.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. XIII. (1495) 886 Swetnesse layed to the tonge openyth moderatly and hetyth moderatly and moysteth moderatly. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* I. 13 Blanchardyn ryght moderatly and manerly mayntened hym self. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 226 b, He wyll so moderately use thys victory, that no man shall nede to feare hys yyolence. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. VI. 14 Therefore Loue moderately, long Loue doth so, Too swift arriues as tardie as too slow. 1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afl. Consc.* II. (1635) 155 If Hee be but moderately, and not every day drunk. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 146 Tea is an Infusion of a Plant acescent, and moderately astringent in warm Water. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* Wks. 1777 II. 7, I think, moderately speaking, the vulgar are generally in the wrong. 1831 J. FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 193 Never more than very moderately good. 1880 *Responsib. Opium Trade* 22 The Chinaman who smokes moderately.

b *Comb.*, as *moderately-gifted*, *lighted* adjs.

Combinations of the adv. with adjs. in -ED 2 are often incorrectly substituted for parasynthetic derivatives containing *moderate* adj., e. g. *moderately sized* for *moderate sized*.

1807–8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 167/2 A set of worthy and moderately-gifted men. 1860–61 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 9 A moderately-sized bedroom. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* IX. 220 A moderately-lighted surface.

Moderateness (mɒ̈dĕrētnes). [f. MODERATE *a.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being moderate.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XLVI. 11 When men ronne a head without advisement, there is no roome for moderateneese. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. III. 52 A true moderateness in eating and drinking. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV.* II. 144, I am surprized at the moderateness of the sum. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 203 A vigorous moderateness in mind and body. 1894 W. WALKER *Hist. Congregat. Ch. U. S.* 361 A moderateness of cost which should put it within the reach of the most needy.

Moderater, -erateur: see MODERATOR.

Moderating (mɒ̈dĕrēitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MODERATE *v.* + -ING 2.] That moderates.

1673 R. LEIGH *Transp. Reh.* 22 Alack, Alack, said I, that was upon the moderating part. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. 207 Acting for the future upon a moderating scheme in order to reconcile both parties. 1887 *Athenæum* 26 Nov. 705/3 His moderating influence was especially valuable.

Moderation (mɒ̈dĕrēi ʃən). [a. F. *modération* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *moderātiōn-em*, f. *moderārī* to MODERATE: see -ATION.]

1. The action or an act of moderating.

†**a.** Limitation, restriction; a fixed limit; a restricting provision or clause. *Obs.*

1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 508/1 For ye reste of the saide Wolles and Wollefell, over the moderation aforesaid. 1461 *Ibid.* V. 467/1 The Kyng assenteth to this Petition, and hit accepteth, with certeyn moderacions, provisions and exceptions. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 12 This Moderation of the words, though it hath not so much evidence as would bee required, yet it hath a notable pretens. 1700 C. DAVENANT *Disc. Grants*, etc. § III. 192 The Moderations or Savings put in writing as afore are in Number Forty Two

†b. Control, rule, governance. Also, a system or method of government. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 89 Whan holy persones ..seeth them selfe to profyte greatly and encrease in prosperite in maner by a moderacyon of the heuenly dispensacyons. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. i, A body lyuyng, compacte or made of sondry astates and degrees of men, whiche is . gouerned by the rule and moderation of reason. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 706 For surely he [*sc.* Humfrey Duke of Gloucester]..beyng a lyue, and hauing the moderation and gouernaunce of the common welth, king Henry had neuer wauered in so many hasardes. 1593 Bilson *Govt. Chr. Ch.* ix. 111 It cannot be doubted, but the moderation of the keies, and imposition of hands were at first setled in the Apostles and exercised by them. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 7 He hath lost all the bridle and moderation of himself 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 130 My righteous judgements in the moderation of the world and ordering all the affaires of my Church. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit* I. 77 Those who are entrusted with the supream authority and moderation in publick Affairs.

†c. Settlement by arbitration or compromise; an arrangement, a compromise. *Obs*

1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 47 b, Wherin not withstandyng to use this moderation, that suche as be in possession already, be permitted to enjoye the rente. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 731 If it might please the king of Englande to appoint certayne of the yomen . to appoint not onely who should enter, but also the number of them, he thought that this moderation should be both suretie and pleasure to both the parties.

d. Abatement of severity or rigour; restriction within moderate limits. Now *rare*. Also, †reduction (of expenditure), abatement or lowering (of pecuniary charges).

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* III. v (1622) 71 They debated the matter concerning the moderation of the law *Papia poppæa*. 1601 F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 515 [He] went about by course of law to stay him and force him to a moderation of expence. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 110 Moved, whether a generall jubelee shalbe for the debtes, or whether a moderacion? 1639 Massinger *Picture* IV. i, In extreames Of this condition, can it be in man To vse a moderation? 1692 Dryden *St Evremont's Ess.* 202, I find but two things that may render it [*sc.* Life] happy: The Moderation of a Man's Desires, and the good use of his Fortune. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I xlvii. 475 It would be with some Moderation only for Strangers. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1727) VI i. 31 What is all Virtue but a Moderation of Excesses?

2. The quality of being moderate, in various senses; now only with reference to conduct, opinions, demands, desires, or their indulgence; avoidance of extremes; self-control, temperance; occasionally, †avoidance of severity or rigour, lenity, clemency.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 31 This Marcus Antonius .. moderate grevous lawes and constitutions with other of gretter moderacion. 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* XII. (Percy Soc.) 49 But moderacyon in theyr myndes is had, So that outrage may them not overtake. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 63 A pacience and quiet moderation of hart. *a* 1628 Preston *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 212 The moderation that keepeth from actions wherein is excesse, is good. 1708 Steele *Funeral* v. (1734) 79 Oh! grant me, Heav'n, grant me Moderation! 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 209 He admired much the moderation I had used. 1782 V. Knox *Ess* (1819) I. II 12 Moderation is the law of enjoyment. 1796 Lamb *Let. to Coleridge* 5 July, Can you write with sufficient moderation, as 'tis called, when one suppresses the one half of what one feels or could say on a subject? 1847 Disraeli *Viv Grey* VI. i, There is moderation even in excess. 1855 Brewster *Newton* II. xxiv. 346 Constantius .. in place of persecuting the Athanasians, treated them with the greatest moderation 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 68 He is sensible that moderation is better than total abstinence.

b. Phr. *In moderation*, in a moderate manner or proportion.

1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 350/2 The habitual use of alcoholic drinks in moderation 1903 *Pilot* 17 Oct. 375/1 How about that cruel bearing rein? In strict moderation it may do no harm . but then in moderation it does not produce the effect aimed at by those who use it.

c. *Sc.* Applied to the views and policy of the 'Moderate' party in the Church of Scotland (see Moderate B. b). Hence occas. *the Moderation* = 'the party of moderation', the 'Moderates'.

[1735 Erskine *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 357 There is a generation of Gallios and Laodiceans who under the name of moderation, falsely so called, will look upon you as madmen.] 1753 Witherspoon (*title*) Ecclesiastical Characteristics..being an humble Attempt to open the Mystery of Moderation. 1801 T. Brown in D. Welsh *Life* v. (1825) 165 The governing churchmen have persuaded the Dundases that it is absolutely necessary to secure the interest of moderation. 1831 J. M. Campbell in *Mem.* (1877) I. 78 The Moderation was not half so excited against me as the Evangelicals.. The 'Moderation' in my presbytery are not better than the rest.

3. *Sc.* The action of 'moderating in a call' (see Moderate *v.* 3 b); a meeting of a congregation together with the presbytery, for the purpose of signing a 'call' to a minister-elect. See also quot. 1808.

1782 *Acts Gen. Assemb. Ch. Scotl.* (1843) 811 The resolution of Assembly respecting the moderation of calls. 1808 Jamieson s v. *Moderation*, When a minister is appointed to preside in this business [*i.e.* of electing a pastor], it is said that the Presbytery *grant a moderation* to the people. 1867 A. Duncan in D. Duncan *Discourses* Memoir 5 The moderation was delayed till the month of June, when he received a unanimous call. 1875 Jas. Grant *One of the '600'* v. I. 72 The provost and minister gabbled about presbyteries and synods, the moderation of calls, elders, deacons [etc.]. 1904 R. Small *Hist. U. P. Congregat.* I. 125 A moderation was applied for, £100 of stipend being promised.

4. *pl* In the University of Oxford, the 'First Public Examination' for the degree of B.A., conducted by the Moderators (see Moderator 5 b). Colloquially shortened to Mods.

1858 J. C. Thomson *Alma Matres* 224 The next compulsory examination is called 'moderations'. 1883 *A. Barratt's Phys. Metempiric* Pref. 13 When he was reading for double Honours in Moderations.

5. *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *moderation-monger*; (sense 3 Sc.) *moderation day*.

a 1716 South *Serm.* (1727) VI. 80 No Moderation-monger under Heaven shall ever persuade me that St. Paul would have took such a Course with such Persons. 1904 R. Small *Hist. U. P. Congregat* I. 353 His rejection on the moderation day was the last straw that broke the camel's back.

Moderationist (mɒdĕrē·ʃənist). [f. prec. + -ist.] An advocate of moderation; *spec.*, one who supports the views of the 'moderate drinker' as opposed to the total abstainer.

1846 G M'Culloch *Sobriety contrasted w. Intemp.* 131 From the last resting place of every Moderationist arises a Voice .'Beware of Moderation'. 1883 *League Jrnl.* 20 Oct. 657/3 This is the new line of defence behind which some moderationists [*sc.* on the drink question] are disposed to shelter themselves.

Moderatism (mɒ·dĕrătiz'm). [f. Moderate *a.* and *sb.* + -ism.] The doctrines or policy of any of the parties known as 'Moderate'; addiction to moderate views or courses of action.

1795 *Hist* in *Ann. Reg.* 83 It was common . with the more violent Jacobins. to make charges against those who were less so, or insinuate suspicions of Moderatism! 1835 Pusey in *Newman's Lett.* (1891) II. 134 But I fear those persons have too far committed themselves, and are too ingrained with moderatism. 1842 *Mem. J. Halley* 38 The principles of Moderatism in the Scottish Church. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 2/2 Moderatism, then, has made no way in Rotherhithe, but a certain number of Progressives who voted in 1892 did not take the trouble to go to the poll

Moderatist (mɒ·dĕrătist). [f. Moderate *a.* + -ist.] One who professes or is characterized by moderatism or moderation.

1716 M Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 337 That solid Moderatist Mr. Talents. 1817 Bentham *Parl Reform* Introd. 331 The Honourable Gentleman in question, who of all moderatists..seems to be least remote from Radicalism.

‖ **Moderato** (mɒdĕrā *to*), *adv. Mus.* [It.: cf Moderate.] Moderately; at a moderate pace or tempo. Abbreviated *Mod.*

1724 *Explic. For. Words in Mus. Bks.*, *Moderato*, is with Moderation. 1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VI. xi 1811 Busby *Dict Mus* (ed 3), *Moderato*, a word used adjectively to signify a time of a moderate degree of quickness.

Moderator (mɒ·dĕrătəɹ). Also 4, 6 moderatoure, 6 moderater, 6–7 moderatour. [a. F. *modérateur* 15th c. in Hatz.-Darm. (cf. OF. *moderere*), a. L. *moderātor*, agent-n. f. *moderārī*: see Moderate *v.*]

†1. A ruler, governor, director. Also *fig. Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII xvi. (1495) 322 The sonne is moderatoure of the fyrmament. 1563–83 Foxe *A. & M.* I 578/1 You..take vppon you so cockishly..to be a controller and maister moderatour of other mens matters 1579 Fenton *Guicciard* I (1618) 27 There were ioyned with him (as moderators of his youth) Iohn Iacques Triuulce, . and the Count Petillane . both Captaines of great experience. 1641 Prynne *Antip.* Epist. 17 The great Moderator of the Universe, who hath wrought wondrous things. for the honour and safety of his Majesty, and his Realmes 1640 Bp. Hall *Chr. Moder.* I vii. 66 Custome of the place, care of health, regard to our ability, are fit moderators of every mans palate. 1698 J Harrington *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* II. xi (1700) 334 The Romans having conquer'd Antiochus, became Moderators of Asia. 1680 H. More *Apocal Apoc.* 102 The works of Righteousness [were numbered] by dayes, of which the Sun is moderator. 1682 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. II. 16 The Cortical [Body] is the Moderator of that [*sc.* Motion] in the Lignous. 1705 S. Sewall *Lett.-Bk* II Sept., Storms and Tempests which Christ makes great use of in Governing the World; and in this He is only Moderator. 1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 370 The same muscles when acting in any capacity as motors, have..at all times the same moderators and the same directors. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. iv. 209 Competent to act in his name as moderator of the Western realm.

†2. *nonce-use*. One who keeps a middle course.

1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 158* These meane moderatours, and half halters.

3. One who acts as an arbitrator between disputants; an arbiter, umpire, judge. Also, a mediator.

c 1560 tr. *Calvin's Comm. Prayer Bk.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 213 If so be any Contention rise, then such as are appointed Moderators either satisfy the Party, or else .exhort him to keep silence. 1578 Sidney *May Lady* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* II. 99 Between whom the schoolemaster Rombus came in as a moderator. 1646 Crashaw *Musicks Duell* 52 The high-percht treble chirps at this, and chides, Vntill his finger (Moderatour) hides And closes the sweet quarrell. 1657 Trapp *Comm. Job* xxxii. 279 He . takes the boldnesse to interpose as an Arbiter, or Moderator, blaming both sides [etc.]. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 309 ₱ 8 He acts as a kind of Moderator between the two opposite Parties. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. xiv, He was earnestly requested by the contending theorists to assume the office of moderator. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxvii. (1862) III. 37 They were directed to invite from Mantinea a moderator. 1863 H. Cox *Institit.* III. iii. 633 The Sovereign is a moderator between the several political parties in the State. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Sept 5/1 In Syria he was the moderator between two sets of fanatics.

4. A person chosen to preside over a meeting or assembly and conduct its business; a presiding officer or president, esp. *U.S.*, one elected to preside over a 'town meeting'.

1573 Cartwright *Reply to Answ. Whitgift* 29 What is it then that is sayde in Exodus that Moises .. sate as it were moderatoure in that election? 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 421 The Ladie Flauia, .. as moderater commaunded them both to silence, willing Euphues as vmper in these matters, briefly to speake his minde. 1641 in *Col. Laws Mass.* (1889) 49 So shal the presedent or moderator have [a casting voice] in all Civill Courts or Assemblies. 1649 in *Rec. Muddy River & Brookline, Mass.* (1875) 36 *note*, It is ordered yt there be a Moderator chosen annually to regulate publicke towne meetings 1766 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 13 There should be a President appointed, to act as Moderator, to propose all matters to the Club. 1799 S. Freeman *Town Off.* 194 Having first chosen a Moderator to manage and regulate the business of the meeting. 1850 Marsden *Early Purit.* (1853) 107 A presiding moderator always concluded the exercise, which lasted from nine to eleven o'clock. 1888 *Mass. Public Stat.* 232 At every town meeting a moderator shall be first chosen.

5. In academic use: a. A public officer formerly appointed to preside over the disputations or exercises prescribed in the University schools for candidates for degrees. Now (*a*) at Cambridge, one of two officers, appointed annually, who preside over and are responsible for the proper conduct of the examination for the Mathematical Tripos; (*b*) at Oxford, an examiner for Moderations.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk* (Camden) 51 As he was abroad in the schooles, so wuld neds seme a moderator at home too in the haul 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 132 That occulate Anatomist Petrus Paulus of Leydon my first Maister & Moderator in Anatomie. 1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* Epist. (ed. 2) a iij b, The main work of the Moderator is, to keep the Disputants to form. 1766 Clap *Ann. Yale* 27 The Rev. Mr Woodbridge acted as Moderator; and he and Mr Buckingham and other Ministers present signed Certificates, that they judged them to be worthy of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. 1797 *Cambr. Univ. Cal.* 142 Moderators are appointed and paid by the proctors. 1850 *Abstracts New Exam Stat Oxf* (1851) 1 The 'First Examination' under Moderators will take place for the first time in Easter Term 1852. 1906 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* 176 Honour lists issued by Moderators from 1891.

b. At Dublin, a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts who passes out first (Senior) or second (Junior) in honours.

1838 *Dublin Univ. Cal.* 15 Of the successful candidates in each department [*sc* Physics and mathematics, Classics, Ethics and logics] there are two grades, called Senior and Junior Moderators. 1845 W. B. S. Taylor *Hist Univ Dubl* 155 [List of] Works examined in for moderators in mathematics and physics. 1882 *Society* 16 Dec 18/2 Mr Maunsell graduated . as a Moderator and Silver Medallist

6. In the Presbyterian churches: A minister elected to preside over any one of the ecclesiastical bodies, *e.g.* the congregation, the presbytery, the synod, the general assembly.

1563 *Min. Gen. Assembly* in Peterkin *Bk. Univ. Kirk Scotl.* (1839) 17 It was proponed be the haill Assemblie that ane Moderator should be appointed for avoiding confusion in reasoning. 1582 *Reg Privy Council Scot* III. 476 Maister Nicholl Dalgleische, as moderatour of the haill synodal assemblie, . Patrik Gillespie, moderatour of the haill presbiterie of Striveling. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Answ* XIV. (1653) 61 The Moderator in Geneva is not of a Superior order to his Brethren. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) II. 362 The moderator [of the generall assembly of the kirk] adjourned them till August 12 months. 1727 Swift *Further Acc. E Curll* Wks. 1755 III I. 161 Some deceased moderator of the general assembly in Scotland. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc Brit. Empire* IV. viii. (1854) II. 287 The Assembly chooses a moderator for every meeting, who, in recent times, has been always a clergyman.

7. One who or that which mitigates or makes moderate.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III iv. II. ii. (1624) 535 Hope, that sweet moderator of passions as Simonides calls it 1696 Tryon *Misc.* i 6 This Essential Powder or pure Life, is the Moderator or Friendly Quality in all Minerals. 1817 J Scott *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 323 It was known to be .her [Russia's] policy, to recommend herself to France as the magnanimous moderator of the severity of her Allies.

b. *Hist.* A member of a band of persons opposed to the violent methods of the 'Regulators' who professed to supply the want of the regular administration of justice in the Carolinas *c* 1767–71.

1767 Ld. Montagu in A. Gregg *Hist. Old Cheraws* (1867) 182 A new set of people, who call themselves Moderators, have appeared against the Regulators. 1847 *Desperadoes of South-West* in *Harbinger* 7 Aug. 136/1 The regulators.. soon find that their foes organize also; arm themselves, and prepare for systematic resistance, under the denomination of 'moderators'.

c. (Occas. in Fr. form *modérateur*.) Short for *moderator-lamp* (see 8 b). Also, the mechanical contrivance by which the supply of oil to the wick of such a lamp is regulated.

1852 *Pract. Mechanics' Jrnl* Mar. 273 It is however in the mode adopted for the adjustment of the oil supply to the burner that the improvement for which the inventor claims the name 'Moderator' consists. 1859 W. G. Wills *Life's Forestead* II. xii. 161 He put out the modérateur. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI 23/2 The greatest improvement ever effected in oil-lamps was in the so-called French moderator. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts*, etc. (ed. 7) III. 35 As the pressure

employed is so great, the oil would, but for the 'moderator', flow over with too much rapidity. This moderator, or regulator, is a tapering rod of iron-wire.

8. *attrib.* **a.** *Anat.* and *Phys.* in names of certain structures exercising a regulating action, as *moderator-band, -centre, -ligament, -nerve, -ring* (see *Syd Soc. Lex.* 1891).

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 849 The apparent provision against this distension [of the heart] in ungulates by the *moderator band, demonstrated by the late Professor Rolleston. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 76 Each lateral or *moderator ligament of the head. 1783 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp.* s.v., *Moderator-ring*..that ring which the muscles of the eye make round the optic nerve.

b. *Moderator-* (occas. *modérateur*) *lamp*, a lamp in which, by a mechanical contrivance, the passage of the oil from the reservoir to the burner is regulated or moderated to a uniform flow.

1851 *Pract Mechanics' Jrnl.* Mar 273 Hadrot's Moderator Lamp 1857 *Union* 23 Jan. 63 (Advt.), Moderateur lamps just received from Paris 1904 *Blackw Mag.* Apr. 469/1 New lampshades .. decorated the globes of the moderator-lamps.

Moderatorship (mɒ dĕrĕitəʃip). [See -SHIP.] The function, office, or position of a moderator.

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind Answ.* XIV. 182 From whose Moderators our Bishops differ onely in perpetuitie of Moderatorship. 1656 HEYLIN *Extraneus Vapulans* 153 Passed from one to another in their severall turns like the Moderatorship in the generall Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xiii. 76 Mr. Reeves said he would, by way of moderatorship in the present debate, read them a passage. 1838 *Dubl. Univ. Cal.* 15 Those candidates for degrees who have obtained honors in the preceding part of the College Course, are entitled to offer themselves as candidates for Moderatorships. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 Dec. 6/4 Moderatorship of the Free Church of Scotland. .. A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Marcus Dods, declining to be nominated to the Moderatorship of the next Assembly.

† **Moderatress.** *Obs* [f. MODERATOR + -ESS.] A female moderator. (Only in 17th c.)

1602 DOLMAN *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* (1618) III 664 The maker of the matter and moderatresse of all nature *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorksh.* (1662) III 191 Hilda. being a kind of Moderatresse in a Saxon Synod. 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* I. xii. 47 Those who allow the Lunar Influence to be Moderatress of the Tides.

† **Modera·trix.** *Obs.* Also 6 **moderatrice.** [a. L. *moderātrix*, F. *modératrice*: see MODERATOR.] A female moderator

1531 ELYOT *Gov* II. ix, Temperance is the moderatrice as well of all motions of the minde, called affectes, as of all actis procedyng of man. 1577 TIMME *Calvin on* 1 *Cor.* 64 b (*margin*), Loue the moderatrix of contention. *a* 1614 COPE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I 120 He loved equity, as the true umpress between them both, as moderatrix of extremes 1652 C CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1 63 Your Church hath . practised it a long time, for a woman to be head or supreme moderatrix in the Church. 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlewom* 13 She is ordinarily a Moderatrix in the Academy at the Disputation amongst learned Wits. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x 386 He had given up all his resentments to the Republic, made her the Moderatrix of all his acts 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. lv 356 The debate was closed, and referred to Mrs. Shirley, as Moderatrix.

† **Mo·deratur.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. MODERATE *v.*: see -URE.] Moderation, temperance.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 77 Aristotle..referreth all the cause of prosperous health unto temperate moderature of meate and drinke, and [etc.].

Modere, obs. form of MODER, MOTHER.

Modereid, (? *erron.*) variant of MIDRED *Obs.*

Moderhed(e, -les(se, -ly, obs. ff. MOTHERHEAD, -LESS, -LY.

Modern (mɒ·dəɹn), *a* and *sb.* Also 6–7 **moderne.** [ad. late L. *modern-us* (6th c.), f. *modo* just now (on the analogy of *hodiernus* that is of to-day, f. *hodiē* to-day). Cf. F. *moderne*, Sp., Pg., It. *moderno*, G. *modern*]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** Being at this time; now existing. *Obs. rare.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 5 Hodiern, modern, sempitern, Angelicall regyne! 1555 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 285 The next parliament, to be haldin in name of our maist gracious quene moderne 1597 *Burgh Rec Glasgow* (1876) I. 185 Hew, erle of Eglingtoune moderne 1700 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 127 Being obliged to it by thy former as well as modern kindness. 1752 *Charter Soc. Antiq. Lond.* 7 Wee have nominated Martin Folkes, Esquire, to be the first and modern President of the said Society.

2. Of or pertaining to the present and recent times, as distinguished from the remote past; pertaining to or originating in the current age or period.

In Historical use commonly applied (in contradistinction to *ancient* and *mediæval*) to the time subsequent to the MIDDLE AGES, and the events, personages, writers, etc. of that time. So *Modern History*: see HISTORY 3 b.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 16 b, The writings of the auncient and moderne Geographers and Historiographers. 1612 BACON *Let. to T Matthew* in Spedding *Lett.* VII. 429 For these modern languages will at one time or other play the bank-rowtes with books. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr Parnass.* II. xxviii. (1674) 177 The women of this Modern Age had ..need of amendment. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 122 Much also he hath .. taken out of some modern writer it hath not been my hap to see. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 275 There is another Aqueduct somewhat older, yet still modern. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) Pref., Our English Tongue .. may be said to equal, if not surpass all other Modern Languages. 1713 POPE *Guard.* No. 4 P 2 The authoress of a famous modern romance. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E Indies* 74 These last are of moderner date. 1757 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 400 Their country appears to have been situated. at a great distance from the modern Padua. 1774 MITFORD *Eur. Harmony Lang* 260 The most admired modern masters. 1810 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* XXV (1839) 120/1 Perhaps we are not authorised in considering the modern Greeks as legitimate descendants of the Getæ. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. IV i 170 The close of the 15th century is universally recognized as the starting-point ..of Modern, in distinction from Mediæval, history

b. *Geol.* and *Zool.* Belonging to a comparatively recent period in the life-history of the world.

1823 BUCKLAND *Relig. Diluv.* 21 The modern hyæna is an inhabitant exclusively of hot climates. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 114 If such species be termed modern, in comparison to races which preceded them, their remains, nevertheless, enter into submarine deposits many hundred miles in length. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* x. 248 The Modern Damans or Conies.

c. Prefixed to the name of a language to form a designation for that form of the language that is now in use, in contrast to any earlier form. In recent philology used technically to denote the last of the three periods into which it is customary to divide the history of living languages; distinguished from *Old* and *Middle*. *Modern English*: see ENGLISH *sb.* 1 b.

d. *Modern languages*: as the designation of a department of study, ordinarily taken to include only the better-known living literary languages of Europe (sometimes merely French and German). Also *attrib.* in *modern language master, school, tripos.*

1838 *Dubl. Univ Cal* 55 Medals for Modern Languages. 1862 *Rep. Publ. Schools Comm* (1864) III. 257 (Eton) With respect to modern languages, they are not cared for much, are they?

e With reference to secondary education, applied (in contradistinction to *classical*) to subjects of school instruction other than the ancient languages and literature. *Modern school, modern side*: in some English public schools, a separately organized division of the school in which 'modern subjects' form nearly the whole curriculum, Greek (and, usually, advanced Latin) not being taught.

1862 *Rep. Publ. Schools Comm.* (1864) IV 281 There would be this danger; that idle and incapable boys would wish to enter this modern school to get off Latin composition and Greek. 1881 F E. HULME *Town, Coll., & Neighb. Marlborough* 91 In the modern school the subjects of instruction are mathematics [etc.]. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 2/2 'Modern sides' are either effective (as they all ought to be) or non-effective. If the former, there are scholarships in 'modern subjects' for them to win. 1905 *Macm. Mag* Nov 78 [At Harrow] the Modern Side is not self-contained in the sense of having a separate staff. It has been thought that any attempt to group Modern Side boys together and apart under separate masters and tutors would be unwise

f. *absol* That which is modern. † *Upon the modern.* ? peculiar to modern times.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I 165, I apprehend that this character is pretty much upon the modern. In all ancient or dead languages we have no term any way adequate, whereby we may express it 1905 *Daily Chron.* 21 Jan. 4/6 He rejoices in that inability to depict the modern which is the most convincing sign of the contemporary.

3. Characteristic of the present and recent times; new-fashioned; not antiquated or obsolete.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 8 b, Without composing them of diuers sorts of weapons, according to the moderne vse. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 251 Moderne warre, is the new order of warre vsed in our age. 1605 B JONSON *Volpone* III. iv, He has so moderne, and facile a veine, Fitting the time, and catching the court-eare. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, *Bell.* He thinks himself the Pattern of modern Gallantry *Dor.* He is indeed the Pattern of modern Foppery. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng* 24 But England, Modern to the last degree Borrows or makes her own Nobility. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ* (1892) 79 They conjectured .. flavours of Tennyson and Browning in his verse, with a moderner tint from Morris. 1885 *Academy* 24 Jan. 53/1 Perhaps Gray is at his modernest in the 'Ode on Vicissitude', if not most modern of all in that final quatrain of the Elegy which Gray's feeling for unity expunged. 1885 J PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 130 A writing on the wall, which, albeit it was not in modern characters, needed .. no interpreter. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 3/2 Against such foes, men with the modernest artillery and highest explosives are utterly powerless.

b. in disparaging use.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) V. xiii. 83 You..are not a modern woman; have neither wings to your shoulders, nor gad-fly in your cap you love home.

c. *Her.* in *France modern*: see quot. 1893.

1889 P. O. HUTCHINSON in *Notes & Gleanings* (Exeter) II. 50/2 The French arms are represented as 'France Modern'. 1893 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 4) 223 Henry the Fourth ..three Fleurs-de-lys were substituted for a field *semé*, for the Arms of France. This alteration..constituted what is commonly known as France modern.

† **4.** Every-day, ordinary, commonplace. (Frequent in Shaks.) *Obs.*

1592 LODGE *Catharos* H 3, It..maketh him blinde and inconsiderate in matters aswell moderne, as necessarie to his saluation. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 42 Then. would I . rowze from sleepe that fell Anatomy..Which scornes a moderne Inuocation! 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 156 The Justice, With eyes seuere and beard of formall cut, Full of wise sawes and moderne instances. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. i, Why, this is yet A kind of moderne happinesse, to haue Dol Common for a great lady.

5. *Comb.* with adjs. and pa. pples., as *modern-bred, -built, -looking, -made, -practised, -sounding.* Also *modern-dress* (attrib.)

1808 HAN. MORE *Cælebs* I. i. 9 The mind of a true *modern-bred lady. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 28 Dec 4/4 Most of these furnaces are *modern built. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 64 For ordinary *modern-dress parts, we had to use our own things entirely. 1849 J. FORBES *Physician's Holiday* VI. (1850) 58 The church is..more *modern-looking than the rest of the town 1899 *Daily News* 27 Mar 2/7 The allegation was that the punches had been forged and used upon *modern made silver plate to represent antique goods. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No 86 Many of his Turns did not allude to *modern practised Life 1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 June 7/1 A piece with the more *modern-sounding title of 'The Court of Comfort'.

B. *sb.* (Chiefly in *plural.*)

1. One who lives in or belongs to the present time; one who belongs to a modern as contrasted with an ancient period or epoch.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I ii. 2 b, The Iles Baleares, so aunciently called but by the modernes Maiorque and Minorque. 1609 B JONSON *Silent Wom.* IV. ii, He must have Seneca read to him, and Plutarch, and the ancients; the moderns are not for this disease 1717 PRIOR *Alma* I 520 Some in ancient books delight, Others prefer what moderns write. 1784 *Europ Mag* May 366/2 No modern has been heard to play an adagio with greater taste and feeling 1812 J. TAYLOR *Diss. Philos Aristotle* (title-p.), The insufficiency also of the Philosophy that has been substituted by the Moderns for that of Aristotle is demonstrated. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 2/1 (*Organ*), In point of touch, and mechanism generally, the moderns are far superior to their predecessors. 1888 W CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 539 The old moderns, say Chaucer, Spenser and Le Sage.

† **b.** *transf.* applied to a thing. *Obs.*

1735 J PRICE *Stone Br Thames* 14 Description of many fine Bridges..in Italy wherein the finest among the Moderns is the Farnesian.

2. One whose tastes or opinions are modern; a member of the modern school of thought in relation to any subject.

1897 *Mag of Art* 283 It will be deemed old-fashioned by the latest of moderns 1905 J. ORR *Probl O T.* XII. 453 *note*, Most of the moderns deny the supernatural character of prophecy.

† **Mode·rnal,** *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *modern-us* (see prec.) + -AL] Of or belonging to the present day.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* A iij, Y^e^ which [flowery language] in all wrytynges is vsed these modernall dayes.

† **Mo·derner.** *Obs. rare.* [f. MODERN *a.* + -ER [1].] = MODERN *sb.*

1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* 21 Report (which our moderners clepe flundring Fame) puts mee in memorye of a notable iest I heard long agoe.

† **Modernicide.** *nonce-wd.* [f. MODERN *sb.* + -CIDE I.] One who kills 'moderns'.

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Ess., Visit to Elysium* Misc. Wks. 1837 I. 213, I should certainly have fallen beneath the hands of this company of men, who gloried in the title of Modernicides.

Modernism (mɒ·dəɹniz'm). [f. MODERN *a.* + -ISM.]

1. A usage, mode of expression, or peculiarity of style or workmanship, characteristic of modern times.

1737 SWIFT *Let to Pope* 23 July in P.'s Wks 1757 IX. 218 b, The corruption of English by those Scribblers, who send us over their trash in Prose and Verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint modernisms. 1853 *Blackw. Mag* LXXIV. 314 Shakespeare's archaism is exchanged for this modernism. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer Note-bks.* (1879) II. 77 Such modernisms as astral lamps. 1871 EARLE *Philol Eng Tongue* § 481 The last of these [*vne* 'its'] is a comparative modernism in the language. 1897 D C. TOVEY *Rev. & Ess* VIII 143 The published specimen contained.. some imperfections and modernisms.

2. Modern character or quality of thought, expression, style of workmanship, etc.; sympathy with or affinity to what is modern.

1830 H. N COLERIDGE *Grk Poets* (1834) 274 The women of the Odyssey discover occasionally a modernism and a want of heroic simplicity. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. II. 65 *note*, The modernism of its language. 1861 F. METCALFE *Oxonian in Iceland* IV (1867) 57 And somehow this very modernism begets a desire for reverting now and then to old things, old people [etc.] 1887 *Westm Rev.* June 348 The Roman Church and the American Republic. . The one typifying mediævalism, the other illustrating with tolerable fidelity the spirit of modernism.

Modernist (mɒ·dəɹnist). [f. MODERN *a.* + -IST [1]. Cf. mod.L. *modernista* (Luther), F. *moderniste.*]

† **1.** A modern. *Obs.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc Probl.* 106 Likewise . of sundry other neotericall mathematicians and modernists. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 182 The witt of this, & that odd Modernist, is their owne.

2. A supporter or follower of modern ways or methods; in the 18th c., a maintainer of the superiority of modern over ancient literature.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* IX Wks 1751 I 138 That his [Mr. Wotton's] Brain hath undergone an unlucky shake; which even his Brother Modernists themselves, like Ungrates, do whisper so loud, that it reaches up to the very Garret I am now writing in. 1864 *Daily Tel* 8 June, Those Guelphs and Ghibellines of art, the modernists and the mediævalists. 1874 RUSKIN *Val D'Arno* (1886) 9 Behold, the Christians despising the Dunce Greeks, as the Infidel modernists despise the Dunce Christians.

b. *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*)

1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* V, That vile modernist naturalism is creeping back even into our painted glass.

3. In education, one who advocates the teaching of modern subjects (including modern languages) rather than that of the ancient classics.

1856 J. GROTE in *Camb. Ess.* 99 Let us survey the state of the attack upon it [*sc.* classical study] first by Patriots, and then by Modernists 1905 *Jrnl. Educ.* Apr. 266/1 The presumption that the pure classicist would be degraded or contaminated by admixture with the modernist unregenerated by Greek.

Modernity (mǒdə̄·ɹnĭti). [ad. med.L. *modernitāt-em*, noun of quality f. *modern-us*. see MODERN and -ITY. Cf. F. *modernité* (Littré).]

1. The quality or condition of being modern; modernness of character.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* v. (1635) 192 Yea but I vilifie the present times, you say, whiles I expect a more flourishing State to succeed; bee it so, yet this is not to vilifie modernity, as you pretend 1782 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Cole* 22 Feb. (1858) VIII. 161 Now that the poems [*sc.* Chatterton's] have been so much examined, nobody (that has an ear) can get over the modernity of the modulations 1796 PEGGE *Anonym* (1809) 429 Macrobius is no good author to follow in point of Latinity, partly on account of his modernity, and partly of his foreign extraction. 1888 *Athenæum* 31 Mar. 401/3 Those unlucky stumblings into modernity which some archaizing translators do not avoid. 1904 MAY SINCLAIR *Div. Fire* 415 My dear fellow, modernity simply means democracy. And when once democracy has been forced on us there's no good protesting any longer.

2. Something that is modern.

1753 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Bentley* Sept. (1857) II. 355 But here is a modernity, which beats all antiquities for curiosity. 1884 *Harper's Mag* Dec. 80/1 After he had .arranged himself in these modernities

Modernization (mǫdəɹnəizēⁱ·ʃən). [f. MODERNIZE *v.* + -ATION.] The action or an act of modernizing; the state of being modernized. Also, a modernized version.

1770 GOUGH in *Lett. to Granger* 263 The Marquis of Winchester's noble house at Englefield has suffered by some late modernizations. 1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* (1872) I 150 We cannot always judge by the modernisation of a proper name. 1830 W TAYLOR *Hist. Surv Germ Poetry* III 317 The *Birds* is an abridgement, or modernization, of the comedy of *Aristophanes* so entitled 1895 C R B BARRETT *Surrey* iv 101 The town of Bletchingley..is, despite some modernization, an old world spot.

Modernize (mǫ·dəɹnəiz), *v* [ad. F. *moderniser*, f. *moderne*: see MODERN *a.* and -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make or render modern; to give a modern character or appearance to; esp. (*a*) to re-write (an old text) in modern spelling or language; to change (obsolete words, language, spelling) for modern equivalents; (*b*) to remodel and refashion an ancient building.

1748 [implied in MODERNIZED *ppl a*] 1752 FIELDING *Covent Gard Jrnl* 11 July, I have taken the liberty to modernize the language. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s v *Russia*, The young generation are modernizing these antic [=antique] vestments 1818 *Brathwait's Barnabees Jrnl* Introd 9 The text was modernized throughout 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III xii 116 No one ever dreamt of modernising Surrey's lines 1901 *Daily Express* 28 Feb 5/3 The King has decided to have Windsor Castle thoroughly modernised.

b To bring about modern conditions in.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, De Juventute*, Gunpowder and printing tended to modernise the world.

2. *intr.* To adopt modern customs, habits, ways, or the like. *rare.*

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) II. ii. 10 He scruples not to modernize a little; but then you see, that it is in compliance with the fashion, and to avoid singularity. 1802 MRS. J. WEST *Infidel Father* I 27 Muggleton had modernized so far as to have a chitterlin tacked into his holland shirt. *a* 1853 W. JAY *Autobiog.* xviii (1855) 172 Several new schools also, or to modernize—'colleges', for the sons of the prophets, have been established

Hence **Mo·dernized** *ppl. a.*; **Mo·dernizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1748 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Montagu* 25 July (1857) II. 119 The rest of the house is all modernised. 1824 J. WINTERBOTTOM *Observ Two Fr. Words* 29 A very good modernized edition of the Essays. 1869 FARRAR *Fam Speech* ii. (1873) 77 The Lettish, spoken in Courland and Livonia, is only a modernised form of Lithuanian. 1885 *Athenæum* 25 Apr. 533/2 Capt. Burton is justly severe on the unwarrantable modernizing of Camoens. 1904 *Blackw Mag* Feb 309/1 The modernising spirit has taken hold of the Statistical Department 1905 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 249/3 The Gatehouse which gave entrance to the now modernized Council House.

Modernizer (mǫ·dəɹnəizəɹ). [f. MODERNIZE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who modernizes.

1739 G WHITEFIELD in *Life*, etc (1756) 225 The Generality of our Modernizers of Christianity. 1805 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* III 563 Not only the style, but the morals of the original, .are vitiated by the French modernizers. 1886 POSNETT *Compar. Lit.* 47 We expect the old harmony between earlier sounds and ideas to be kept up by the moderniser.

b. One who desires to modernize education by the elimination of 'classics'.

1889 A. SIDGWICK in *Jrnl. Educ.* Feb. 116 Before it was the modernisers, asking, in view of needful modern subjects, Is there time for classics?

Modernly (mǫ·dəɹnli), *adv.* [f. MODERN *a.* + -LY [2].]

1. In modern times. Now *rare.*

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 54 The honour as well antiently as modernely of that great and noble nation. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii 87 Mount Ida, of old was called Phelorita,..but modernely Madura. 1796 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* II. 69 With deliberations, shorter than those modernly used by the States General, a treaty of peace was agreed upon. 1856 *Ulster Jrnl. Archæol.* IV. 244 Bonaght ..was specially due on land modernly held by sorren tenure.

2. In a modern manner; after the fashion of modern times.

1743 *Lond. Mag.* 35 To be modernly polite, introduces Extravagance 1868 *Morn. Star* 29 June, The Latin original reads to-day most modernly. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* July 315 Most modernly American as it is, it has a flavor one tastes in travels of old times.

3. *Comb.*, as *modernly-armed*, *written* adjs.

1894 *Westm Gaz.* 15 Oct 5/1 The well-drilled and modernly-armed force which China can put in the field. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 28 Dec. 8/3 A modernly-written play.

Modernness (mǫ·dəɹn,nes). [f. MODERN *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being modern, conformity to modern conditions or ideas.

1731 BAILEY vol II, *Modernness*, newness, the being of late days. 1825 W COBBETT *Rur Rides* (1885) II. 19 The Bridewell, which from the modernness of its structure, appears to be [etc]. 1835 *Fraser's Mag* XII. 650 Though he should outlive his modernness as much as George Colman the Younger has outlived his youth. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 278 The fact remains a very curious monument of the modernness of Attic life 1905 *Athenæum* 16 Sept. 362/3 The 'modernness' of thought shown in Jevons's mode of handling his subject.

Moderschypp, -ship, obs. var. MOTHERSHIP.

Moderwort, obs. form of MOTHERWORT.

Modest (mǫ·dest), *a.* [ad. F. *modeste*, ad. L. *modest-us* keeping due measure, moderate, modest, f. **modes-* a synonymous variant of *modo-*, *modus* measure: see MODE *sb.* Cf. Sp., Pg, It *modesto.*]

†**1.** Well-conducted, orderly; not harsh or domineering. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep* (1577) 158 Your Lordship ought to commaund your ministers of iustice.. that they be milde, modest, and manerly. for sometimes the sorrowful Sutor doth more feele a rough word they speake, then the iustice they dilate 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* iv 37 The sober and modest behauiour [την σωφροσυνην και πολλὴν ευταξιαν] of him that was dead 1652 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N Papers* (Camden) I 320 He seems to be indeed a very modest and discreet person.

2 Having a moderate or humble estimate of one's own abilities or merits; disinclined to bring oneself into notice; becomingly diffident or unassuming; unobtrusive, retiring, bashful; not bold or forward. Hence of actions and attributes: Proceeding from or indicating these qualities.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s v *Modestus, Adolescentia modestissima*, very modest & sober youth *Ibid*, *Modestus vultu*, of modest and sobre countenance 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* ii iv. 25 Resolue me with all modest haste, which way Thou might'st deserue, or they impose this vsage? 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii 51 You are so modest, that me thinks I may promise to grant it before it is asked *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) II 213 Nothing renders Men modest, but a just Knowledge how to compare themselves with others 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 187 Tho' the modestest are not always sure to be paid first, yet an impertinent dun is very odious. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No 373 ℙ 12 When they are thus mixed and blended together, they compose what we endeavour to express when we say *a modest Assurance*, by which we understand the just Mean between Bashfulness and Impudence. 1748 CHESTERF. *Let to Son* 22 Feb, The more you know, the modester you should be. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 68 He, Christian-like, retreats with modest men 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F* xxxi III 223 In a modest and suppliant tone. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* vi, A light and modest tap was heard at the parlour door 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls* Ded 17 We see him as he moved, How modest, kindly, all-accomplish'd, wise 1899 'MARK TWAIN' *Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg*, etc (1900) 105 A little book, merely a little book—could words be modester? 1901 J WATSON *Life of Master* xxii. 202 Nathanael was a quiet, modest, diffident, questioning person.

b. *fig.* Of things, sometimes with semi-personification: Apparently retiring from observation, not obtrusively conspicuous.

1786 BURNS *To Mountain Daisy*, Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flow'r, Thou's met me in an evil hour. 1830 J. G STRUTT *Sylva Brit* 73 Their delicate green changing to modest brown *a* 1832 BRYANT *Yellow Violet* 3 The yellow violet's modest bell Peeps from the last year's leaves below.

3 Of women, their attributes and behaviour: Governed by the proprieties of the sex, decorous in manner and conduct; not forward, impudent, or lewd; 'shamefast'. Hence (in later use also of men), scrupulously chaste in feeling, language, and conduct; shrinking from coarse or impure suggestion.

a 1591 H SMITH *Prepar. Mariage* 32 He sayd not that she was the wisest, . nor the modestest wife in the world, but the fittest wife for him in the world. *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* li. 9 The myildest may; the mekest, and modest. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ii. 35 She modest was in all her deedes and words, And wondrous chast of life. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* v. v, Thou woman which wert borne to teach men vertue, Faire, sweet, and modest maid forgiue my thoughts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 310 And by her yeilded, by him best receivd, Yeilded with coy submission, modest pride, And sweet reluctant amorous delay. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* iv 288 Their modest Appetites, Averse from Venus, fly the Nuptial Rites. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 154 ℙ 1, I am apt to believe (begging your Pardon) that you are still what I my self was once, a queer modest Fellow. *Ibid.* ℙ 2, I found a sober modest Man was always looked upon by both Sexes as a precise unfashioned Fellow of no Life or Spirit. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV 120 Every one that can give himself the Liberty to say Things that shock a modester Person,..mistakes Courage for Wit. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 408 The modest matron, and the blushing maid. 1782 COWPER *Expost.* 48 Her women .. Forgot the blush that virgin fears impart To modest cheeks, and borrow'd one from art. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxv, A young woman..whose countenance might be termed very modest and pleasing in expression.

b. Of female attire: Decent, not meretricious.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Tim.* ii 9 That women adorne themselues in modest apparell [Gr. ἐν καταστολῇ κοσμίῳ].

†**c.** Inoffensive to decency. *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 301 Their waist is circled with a peece of Callico, which makes them modest.

†**d.** *Modest part*. that part of the body which modesty requires to be covered. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 15 As a cover to their modest parts, they gird themselves with a piece of raw leather, and fasten a square piece to it 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* iv. (1697) 460 The depilation of thy modest part

4. Of or with reference to demands, statements, estimates: Not excessive, free from exaggeration, moderate; not unduly exacting or importunate.

1601 R JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 153 Some more modest in writing affirme, that the Moscouite could leuie 150 thousand horse. *c* 1616 FLETCHER *Thierry & Theod.* ii i, I haue in the relation of my wrongs Bene modest 1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 35 There is nothing practised in our Church, but that which finds allowance and approbation from the modestest and learnedest of their side. 1652 BOYLE *Wks* (1772) I. p. l, In less than a year, of which not the least part was usurped by frequent sicknesses and journies, by furnaces, and by (which is none of the modestest thieves of time) the conversation of young ladies. 1708 ADDISON *Pres. St War* 5 During the last four Years, by a modest Computation there have been brought into Brest above six Millions Sterling in Bullion. 1781 COWPER *Conversat* 889 Held within modest bounds, the tide of speech Pursues the course that truth and nature teach 1792 BURKE *Corr* (1844) III 370 This is not the less modest and peaceable for being clear, open, and manly.

5. Of things. Unpretentious in appearance, style, magnitude, or amount.

1770 GOLDSM *Des Vill* 140 There The village preacher's modest mansion rose 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 7 Surprised by the modest pretensions of the entrance. 1840 [see QUENCHER b] 1842 MRS GORE *Fascin* 18 Dominique boasted a modest annuity of about fifty pistoles 1856 THACKERAY *Christmas Bks* (1872) 66 They set up a carriage —the modestest little vehicle conceivable 1870 DICKENS *E Drood* viii, And then I step into my modest share in the concern. 1886 *Pall Mall G* 31 July 3/1 For the modest sum of 6*d.* 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 147 Modest gardens, and farm-dwelling houses

6. *Comb.*, as *modest-like*, *-looked*, *-looking*, *-seeming* adjs.

1621 LADY M WROTH *Urania* 517 Her *modest like bashfulnes 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* iii i 68 Never trust a *modest-lookt Stallion 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* v, A *modest-looking, fair-haired girl. 1864 A MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 191 A plain, modest-looking structure 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 989 The enticing smile, the *modest-seeming eye.

Modestines, erron. variant of MODESTNESS.

†**Mode·stious.** *Obs rare*[−1]. [f. MODESTY + -OUS.] Modest, chaste in habits.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl* ix E iij b, The women be modestiouse & in the townes & church they couer them self

†**Mo·destless,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. MODEST *a.* + -LESS.] Destitute of modesty

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I i. 410 Alas! how faithlesse and how modest-lesse Are you

Modestly (mǫ·destli), *adv.* [f. MODEST *a.* + -LY [2].] In a modest manner.

†**1.** Without exaggeration, excess, or importunity; with due measure, moderately; with reserve

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 36 After he [the Lord] speaketh modestly, least by exasperating ouer much the sinne and errour in the faythfull, he should trouble their myndes and discourage them vtterly 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* Ded (Arb) 17 Euery man fedde modestly on that whiche stoode before him. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 99 A prince must use his authoritie modestlie 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr* iv. v. 222 Modestly I thinke, The fall of euery Phrygian stone will cost A drop of Grecian blood 1674 TEMPLE *Let. Ld Chamberlain* Wks. 1720 II 317 He believes the Point of Predestination the firmest that ever any body did, and laughs at any of them, that speak modestly of it. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 280 ℙ 3 Shewing how forcible it was to speak Modestly of your own Wants 1735 SWIFT *Let to Dk. Dorset* 30 Dec, I desired you would bestow a preferment of one hundred and fifty pounds a year to a certain clergyman. Your answer was, that I asked modestly.

2. Without self-conceit or presumption; not arrogantly or obtrusively.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 738 He modestly aunswered, most noble and redoubted Lorde, this [etc.]. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 216, I could wish he would modestly examine himselfe, to see how much he is vnworthy to haue so good a Lady 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 335 Yet these speak much modestlyer then the Thebans, who derive themselves from a serpents tooth sown. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast* Pref. (1692) 23, I think I may modestly conclude, that whatever errors there may be, . they are not those which have been objected to it 1781 COWPER *Conversat* 485 Know then, and modestly let fall your eyes, . That air of insolence affronts your God. 1837 MARRYAT *Perc Keene* x, He hoped I was a good boy, which being compelled to be my own trumpeter, I very modestly declared I was. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. ii ii. 92 Togrul kissed the ground, and waited modestly, till he was led to the throne.

3. With womanly modesty; decently.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. xxv. 66 The women being..richly apparrelled, yet doe weare the same

modestly. 1593 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 179 *Mor.* Such commendations as becomes a Maide, A Virgin, and his Seruant, say to him. *Suf.* Words sweetly plac'd and modest[l]ie directed. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* vii, The hair to be arranged closely, modestly, plainly.

4. *Comb.* (cf. MODERATELY b).

1870 RUSKIN *Lect Art* ii. (1875) 41 No modestly-tempered thinker would now take upon himself to decide.

Modestness (mɒ·destnės). Now *rare.* Also 6 **modestines.** [f. MODEST *a.* + -NESS.] Modesty.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. ii. 36 b, A Kynge ..which attained to that dignitie by no ambicion or favour but by a singular wyt & sober modestines. 1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Diuinitie* B iij b, Thys precept conteineth excellent vertues, yᵗ is to saye diligence in obeyng, doinge our vocacion, modestnes, pitie toward our parentes yᵉ common welth & such like vertues. 1638 H. RIDER *Horace's Epodes* xi, Then my modestness shall give o'er to strive.

Modesty (mɒ·dėsti). Also 6–7 **modestie.** [a. F. *modestie* or ad. L. *modestia*, f. *modestus* MODEST *a*]

†**1.** Moderation; freedom from excess or exaggeration; self-control; clemency, mildness of rule.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxv, Modestie; whiche worde nat beinge knowen in the englisshe tongue, ne of al them which under stode latin, except they had radde good autours, they improprely named this vertue discretion. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* I xviii. 21 He gouerned with all modestie to the great contentment of the inhabitauntes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* Induct. i 94, I am doubtfull of your modesties, Least . You break into some merry passion. 1601 — *Jul C* III i 213 The Enemies of Cæsar, shall say this Then, in a Friend, it is cold Modestie. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III vii. (1647) 120 Richard refused . to strip poore mariners out of those rags of their estates wᶜʰ the mercie and modestie of the waves and winds had left them. 1756 BURKE *Vind Nat Soc.* Wks 1842 I 20 Thus are we running in a circle, without modesty, and without end, and making one errour and extravagance an excuse for the other. 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* xxxi III 192 The modesty of Alaric was interpreted as a sure evidence of his weakness and fear

ironical 1839 SOUTHEY *Lett* 18 Feb, I am likely to recover something from Baldwin and Cradock The trustees of their affairs had the modesty to expect that I should receive a dividend of one shilling in the pound [etc].

2. The quality of being modest, or having a moderate opinion of oneself; reserve springing from an unexaggerated estimate of one's qualities; freedom from presumption, ostentation, arrogance, or impudence. † *Of a modesty*, from a feeling of modesty.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* 19 b, Modestie is an honest shamefastnesse 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 172 Augustus Cæsar expressely forbad that the Poeme of Virgil should be burned, notwithstanding that he by his last wil and testament on a modesty [orig *contra testamenti eius verecundiam*], gaue order to the contrary. 1602 SHAKS *Ham* II ii 289 There is a kinde [of] confession in your lookes, which your modesties haue not craft enough to color 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I 62 They would trust to his own modesty 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 231 ₱ 4 An Excess of Modesty obstructs the Tongue 1712 STEELE *ibid* No. 350 ₱ 2 Modesty is the certain Indication of a great Spirit. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Addison* Wks III. 46 By the influence of Mr. Montague, concurring, . with his natural modesty, he was diverted from . entering into holy orders. 1802 *Med Jrnl* VIII 366 A desire which perhaps proceeds from too much modesty, and a mistaken deference for others. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 6 True modesty does not consist in an ignorance of our merits, but in a due estimate of them.

†**b.** Humility (towards God). *Obs. rare.*

1557 N. T. (Geneva) *Acts* xx 19 Seruyng the Lord with all modestie [Gr. μετα πασης ταπεινοφροσυνης].

†**c.** Deferential feeling. *Obs.*

1598 B JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum* I i, There is a way of winning more by loue And vrging of the modestie, then feare 1663 J SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 77 Arguments from Humane Authority generally shew better in Rhetorick then Logick, and press the modesties of men more then their judgments

†**d.** Shame, confusion. *Obs.*

1594 LYLY *Moth Bomb.* III 1, I can neither without danger smother the fire, nor without modestie disclose my furie.

3. Womanly propriety of behaviour; scrupulous chastity of thought, speech, and conduct (in men or women); reserve or sense of shame proceeding from instinctive aversion to impure or coarse suggestions.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v., *Modestia*, .*Virginalis modestia*, Maydenly modestie & shamefastnes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 55 Maides, in modesty, say no, to that, Which they would haue the profferer construe, I 1610 — *Temp.* III. i. 53 By my modestie (The iewell in my dower) I would not wish Any Companion in the world but you. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* I i, To gaine their fauors, Our chastest dames put off their modesties 1671 CLARENDON *Dial* Tracts (1727) 288 You talk of modesty: there hath been no man seen to blush in the court since the king's return. 1692 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 201 In the case therefore of Conversation in general, and especially of that, which is mixt, Male and Female together, we must put on such a Modesty, as may guard our Virtue. 1699 ADDISON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 294 A place .. where Modesty is so very scarce that I think I have not seen a Blush since my first landing at Calais. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 6 ₱ 3 When Modesty ceases to be the chief Ornament of one Sex, and Integrity of the other, Society is upon a wrong Basis. *Ibid.* No. 154 ₱ 2 My character for Modesty was so notorious . that I resolved to shew my new Face in new Quarters. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1334 Check'd, at last, By love's respectful modesty. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) II. 319 The sister of St. Gregory of Nyssa was afflicted with cancer in her breast, but could not bear that a surgeon should see it, and was rewarded for her modesty by a miraculous cure 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 8/2 They have no conception of the western idea of modesty, and go freely about in their 'nude simplicity'

b. A kind of veil for the concealment of the bosom (see quots.). In full *modesty-bit, -piece.*

1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 118 ₱ 3 A narrow Lace..which runs along the upper part of the Stays before .. and being as it were a part of the Tucker, is therefore .. called the Modesty Piece 1731 *Gentl. Mag* I 289 Sometimes the Stomacher rises almost to the chin, and a modesty-bit serves the purpose of a ruff, at other times but half way, and the modesty is but a transparent shade to the beauties beneath 1789 *Loiterer* No 32. 11 Their handkerchief opened on either side, and left between it a space of at least eight inches, which was occupied, not covered, by a bit of narrow lace, a part of the Ladies dress which I have since heard called a Modesty piece. *c* 1800 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 207 A modesty they all must have, If ne'er a smock they wear, O. *transf.* 1783 *Ann. Reg.* II. 14 The females [of Sumatra], before they are of an age to be clothed have what may not be inaptly termed a modesty-piece, being a plate of silver in the shape of a heart hung before

4. Unpretentious character (of things) *rare*

1906 *Blackw Mag* Apr 494/1 The straitness of their surroundings, the modesty of their homes may better be imagined than described

Hence †**Mo·desty** *v.* (*nonce-wd*), to throw *away* by prudery.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV 42 Twice already have you, my dear, if not oftener, modesty'd away such opportunities as you ought not to have slipt *Ibid.* 55 You . have accused me of having modesty'd away, as you phrase it, several opportunities of being—Being what, my dear?

Modi, obs. form of MOODY.

Modia·tion, *Hist* [ad. late L. *modiātiōn-em* a measuring by the MODIUS.] A toll or tax on wine.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed 2), *Modiation*, a measuring by the Bushel, Also a measuring of liquid things 1738 TOVEY *Anglia Jud* 63 That they shou'd be free throughout England and Normandy, of all Custom, Tolls, and Modiations of Wine.

Modicity (mɒdi·sĭti). *rare.* [a. F. *modicité*, ad. med L *modicitāt-em*, f. L. *modicus* moderate. see next.] Moderateness.

1611 COTGR., *Modicité*, modicitie, moderatenesse, meannesse, littlenesse 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat Hon.* III iv 302 And those Iewels or Gifts were not set down in the Inuentarie, after the Husbands decease, according to the modicitie of the price, or small value of the things then giuen 1881 H JAMES *Portr Lady* II iv 53 Mrs Touchett found compensation for the darkness of her frontage in the modicity of her rent.

Modicum (mɒ·dikŏm) Also 7 mod(d)icom(e. [a. L, neut sing. of *modicus* moderate, f. *mod-us* measure: see MODE *sb*]

1 A small quantity or portion; a moderate or limited amount. (Often qualified by *little* or *small.*)

a. of food and the like.

In quot 1609 app a slang term for 'something eaten in order to provoke thirst'

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor Fab* II (*Town & C Mouse*) xi, Ane modicum is mair for till allow, Sua that gude will be caruer at the dais, Than thrawin vult and mony spyce mais. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 252 Age seeketh rather a Modicum for sustenaunce, then feastes for surfets 1605 ARMIN *Foole vpon F.* (1880) 24 There was no boote to bid runne for drams to driue downe this vndisguested moddicome. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horne bke* Procem. 4 Lay open all thy secrets, & yᵉ mystical Hieroglyphick of Rashers ath coales, Modicums & Shooing hornes *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I (1693) 74 Eat it up all, or not a whit, for a Modicum will Gripe the Belly. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s. v. *Treacle*, Drink a small Modicum of good Wine upon it 1859 TROLLOPE *West Indies* iii (1860) 42 With the cup of coffee comes a small modicum of dry toast. 1875 H C. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 306 It is probable that but a modicum of the poison was absorbed

b of money or other property.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II 8 There's a little modicum more, porter, for making thee stay 1628 BURTON *Anat Mel* II iii v. (ed. 3) 316 As Alcumists spend that small modicum [ed. 2, 1624 that little] they haue to get gold. 1647 LILLY *Chr Astrol* clxxxv. 784 It may also import some parcell of Land or acquisition of some modicum by the decease of a Kinsman *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* I. iii. § 123 (1740) 203 Upon Search of his Pockets, there was found his ordinary Modicum of Guineas. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* V viii, St. Paul hath taught me to be content with the little I have Had the modicum been less, I should have known my duty 1875 MCLAREN *Serm* Ser II i. 14 A true, lofty life may be lived with a very small modicum

c. *gen.*

1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* II i 74 What *modicums* of wit he vtters. 1606 HIERON *Wks* I 59 So you must euen giue all, euen for one little modicum of hearty obedience to the truth. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 115 They are also cooling, notwithstanding the modicum of beate in them. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 30 Such [Earth] as having a modicum of Loam naturally rising with it, to entertain the moisture, does neither defile the Fingers, nor cleave much to the Spade. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 2 Though nature weigh our talents, and dispense To ev'ry man his modicum of sense 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 27 Oct (1868) II 22 And no law can pass, not the smallest modicum of freedom or of justice come to you, until [etc]. 1874 W E HALL *Rights & Duties Neutrals* II. ii. 64 To possess any force at all, it must possess a modicum of armament 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III xix 371 The monastic and other schools placed some modicum of learning within reach of all.

†**2.** Jocularly applied to a person of small stature. Also, more or less disparagingly, to a woman (cf. *piece, bit*). *Obs.*

1612 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* I. (*init.*), I haue culled out for him..a daintier bit or modicome then any lay vpon his trencher at dinner. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* II. i, *Marc.* Where are you? You Modicum, you Dwarfe? *Mari.* Here, Giantesse, here 1632 SHIRLEY *Love in Maze* v iv, Heaven bless your worship, and the sweet-faced modicum in your company.

Modifiability (mɒ·dɪfəi¸ăbi lĭti). [f. next : see -ITY.] Capability of being modified.

1840 J H GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 57 The principle of organic modifiability and unity of composition. 1856 LYELL in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 83, I foresee that many will go over to the indefinite modifiability doctrine 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ* II xiii § 104 (1875) 302 The structural modifiability of a child is greater than that of an adult man

Modifiable (mɒ·dɪfəi¸ăb'l), *a.* [f. MODIFY *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be modified.

1611 COTGR., *Modifiable*, modifiable, qualifiable *a* 1704 LOCKE *Exam Malebranche* § 10 Wks. 1714 III. 432 It appears to me more difficult to conceive a distinct visible Image in the uniform unvariable Essence of God, than in variously modifiable Matter 1840 J H GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 76 Man has the most modifiable organs of motion 1889 *Scottish Leader* 16 Feb 5/3 The whole case may have been modifiable by the decisions of the Commission now sitting

Hence **Mo·difiableness.**

1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I 145 This belief of the easy modifiableness of a society in the hands of an energetic lawgiver 1888 *Pop Sci Monthly* May 117 Buffon, who contended for the modifiableness of species

Modificabi·lity. *rare* [Formed as next + -ITY.] Modifiability.

1827 COLERIDGE *Table-t* 12 Mar, Internal or mental energy and external or corporeal modificability are in inverse proportions 1883 ROMANES *Ment Evol Anim* xviii. 281 An argument against the modificability of instinct by natural selection.

Modificable, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [ad L. type **modificābil-is*, f. *modificāre* to MODIFY: see -ABLE.] Modifiable

1721 in BAILEY. 1755 JOHNSON, *Modificable*, diversifiable by various modes

Modificand (mɒ·dɪfikænd) *rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *modificand-us*, gerundive of *modificāre* to MODIFY.] Something that is to be modified.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Language* Wks 1843 VIII. 317/2 In this way, modificative clauses in any number may be made to precede, and by that means exclusively attach upon one and the same modificand

†**Modificate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *modificāt-*, ppl. stem of *modificāre* to MODIFY] *trans.* To modify; to limit, restrict; to distinguish with a specific mode of being or specific characteristics; to differentiate into various 'modes' or forms of existence.

1625 N CARPENTER *Geog Del* I iii (1635) 48 A Philosopher ought to distinguish betwixt that which giues them a power to moue, and that which limits and modificates the action. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Supreme Asserted* viii. (1682) 73 Although they do not diminish Majesty,. yet they do diversly qualifie and modificate it.

Hence †**Modificated** *ppl. a*

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 29 To see God .. evidently, clearely, . without a straitened and modificated vision 1659 PEARSON *Creed* VI. (1662) 312 *And he shall reign for ever and ever*, not only to the modificated eternity of his Mediatorship, but also to the complete eternity of the duration of his humanity. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* I v § 35. 870 The modificated Lives of animals and men, as such, according to them [are] accidental things.

Modification (mɒdifikē·ʃən). [a. F. *modification* (14th c in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad L. *modificātiōn-em*, n. of action f *modificāre*, *-ārī* to MODIFY.]

1. The action of limiting, qualifying, or 'toning down' (a statement, etc.); a limitation, restriction, or qualification. (Tends to merge in sense 3.)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III iii (1632) 459 So that it is naturally a paine unto mee, to communicate my selfe by halves, and with modification. 1626 DONNE *Serm* lxviii. (1640) 691 He that beleeves not every Article of the Christian faith, *Damnabitur* (no modification, no mollification, no going lesse), He shal be damned 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 49 Mariana .. approves the killing of Princes by poison yet always with this modification, that it is better to poison a Tyrant in his chair, or in his habit, then to poison his drink 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj.* 221 The Commissions and Bulls of the Popes Legate are to be published with such cautions and modifications as that Court shall judge expedient for the good of the Kingdom. 1769 *Junius Lett* xxi, This proposition they have uniformly maintained, without any condition or modification whatsoever 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 616. 367 We find that the general statement requires a very considerable amount of modification

†**b.** ? Appeasing, mollifying. *Obs*

1656 FINETT *For Ambass* 48 The French Ambassador [having taken offence], was entertained by one or two Lords of the Bed-Chamber with as satisfactory reasons as they could frame for diversion, but with little effect, though Sir Thomas Edmons were (together with the Master of the Ceremonies) sent to him immediatly after to the same purpose of modification

†**2.** *Philos* **a.** The bringing of a thing into a particular mode of existence; determination of a substance into a particular mode or modes of being, differentiation into a variety of forms or 'modes'. *Obs.* (merged in 3).

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W. 1506) IV. xvii. 217 After the cyrcumstaunces and modyfycacyon of mortall synne 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. III. vi 191 If men contend about the terme *specification* .. I can .. substitute in the

room thereof a terme equivalent thereto in point of efficace, namely, *modification*, which is used by our acute Dr. Sam. Ward. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 14 If these powers of Cogitation, and Volition, and Sensation, are neither inherent in Matter as such, nor acquirable to Matter by any motion and modification of it. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. ii § 26. 40 The Use hereof [*sc* of Sense], being only to minister to the Modification of Life in the Vital Principle, wherein the Essence of Sense doth consist. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* viii. (1859) I 150 The word *modification* is properly the bringing a thing into a certain mode of existence, but it is very commonly employed for the mode of existence itself.

†b. The form of existence which belongs to a particular object considered as a determination of some wider entity or substance; one of the particular or concrete forms into which a substance or entity is differentiated; a 'mode' or variety of being (cf. MODE *sb* 6). *Obs.*

The philosophical conception having lost currency, the expression is obsolete both in philosophical and in general use, or is merged in sense 4.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 498 There is no Specifical change in the most contrary modifications of Matter imaginable, but onely Accidental. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 21 There is no way then of defending the assertion of the souls being matter, or any modification of it. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. § 4 Each different distance is a different modification of space. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) I. 17 Disposition, configuration, and motion, are not substances, but accidents in ancient dialect, or modifications according to modern philosophers. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 72 His *Characters of Men*, written with close attention to the operations of the mind and modifications of life. 1836–7 [see 2]. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 128 New modifications of thought create new modes of expression.

3. The action of making changes in an object without altering its essential nature or character; the state of being thus changed; partial alteration.

1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 402 Sir, a partial repeal, or, as the *bon ton* of the court then was, a *modification*, would have satisfied a timid, unsystematic, procrastinating Ministry. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cii. III 305 It is a curious instance of the modification which words undergo in different countries. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk* (1873) II. ii. i. 71 Here again was a very powerful instrument in modification of their national character. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 5 Our oldest domesticated animals are still capable of rapid improvement or modification. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. I. 7 It required but a slight modification of our plans.

4. The result of such alteration; a modified form, a variety. (Cf. sense 2 b.)

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 6 The chief of all signes is.. Humane voice, and the several modifications thereof by the Organs of Speech, viz. the Letters of the Alphabet. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (1721) 103 And therefore these Colours are to be derived from some other Cause than the new Modifications of Light by Refractions and Shadows. 1821 CRAIG *Lect Drawing* iii. 142 Together with blue, red, yellow, and their modifications and combinations. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 24 The acid of wood in its original state, or the acetate of lime, which is its next modification. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 96 The secondary forms of crystals have been explained to consist of modifications of the primary, occasioned by decrements on some of their edges or angles. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) iv. § 1. 265 Stearin may exist in three modifications, each of which has a different fusing point 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii (1870) 130 All the parts of a plant, from the seed to the blossom, are mere modifications of a leaf.

5. a. *Scots Law.* The action of assessing or awarding a legal payment; *esp* the determination of the amount of a parish minister's stipend. (Cf. MODIFY *v.* 5.)

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 665 That he sall satisfie, content and pay all personis skaythit or hurt in thair gudis be him..at the jugement, sicht, discretioun, and modificatioun of Johnne Erskin of Dun. 1578 *Ibid.* III. 30 The ordinar assignationis of the stependis of the ministre contenit in the yeirlie buke of the modificatioun. 1595 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 109 For payment of his vnlaw according to the modificatioun of the consall. 1838 W BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Locality*, The decree of the Teind Court, modifying a stipend to a minister from the teinds of the parish, is called a decree of modification.

b. *Law.* A limitation or conditioning of the holding of property.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 13 An agreement to make some future disposition or modification of real property.

6. *Gram.* a. Qualification or limitation of the sense of one word, phrase, etc. by another; an instance or result of this.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v *Modificative*, Nouns, and verbs..are susceptible of divers circumstances or modifications. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 70/2 In all these instances, it is obvious, that the attribute expressed by the adjective undergoes some modification from the adverb.

b. Alteration of a vowel by 'umlaut'; an instance or result of this.

1845 J. M. KEMBLE in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 136 This operation, for which we have no name, is known in Germany by that of Umlaut ... we must content ourselves with the very insufficient rendering 'modification'. *Ibid.*, These modifications remain, even though the vowel that caused them should have perished by lapse of time. *Ibid.* 141 The long *u*, and its modification *ý*. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan. 1/3 Why.. cannot the 'reader' of the *Revue* look after the correct spelling of the German text? The signs of the modification are wanting in almost every case.

7. *Mus.* ? = *meantone temperament* (see MEAN TONE).

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Modification*, a term applied to that temperament of the sounds of instruments whose tones are fixed, which gives a greater degree of perfection to one key than another, and produces between them a characteristic difference, as in organs, harpsichords, and pianofortes.

Modificative (mɒ·dɪfɪkətɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *modificātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of L. *modificāre* to MODIFY: see -ATIVE. Cf. F. *modificatif, -ive* (18th c.).] a. *adj.* That has the property of modifying. b. *sb.* Something that modifies; a modifying word or clause.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Gen* (1662) I. 59 The Spirit of Truth it self, where Numbers and Measures are concerned, useth the aforesaid Modificatives ['almost', 'very nigh']. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet* 487 And though it be true that the Settlement of the Reformation is a further Perfection added thereto, yet that is but a modificative Addition to it, but that which is the main, the form and substance of the Reformation was before. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Modificative*, something that *modifies*, or gives a thing a certain manner of being *Ibid*, This last kind of words, which serve to *modify* nouns and verbs, since they have no general name in the common grammars, he [Buffier] chuses to call *modificatives*. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Language* Wks. 1843 VIII. 317/2 In this case put the modificative clause before the clause intended to be modified.

Modificator (mɒ·dɪfɪkeɪtəɹ). *rare.* [a. L. *modificātor*, agent-n. f. *modificāre* to MODIFY.] = MODIFIER. Also (repr. Sp. *modificador*) a member of a political party in Spain *c* 1823 which advocated the modification as opposed to the abolition of the constitution.

1824 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 325 The drift of this gross policy was too obvious; yet with it he aimed to satisfy the modificators. 1889 *Science* 8 Nov. 318/1 Sulphuretted hydrogen, a modificator of the skin and of mucous membranes.

Modificatory (mɒ·dɪfɪkeɪtŏri), *a.* [f. prec. + -ORY 2.] Modifying; tending to modify.

1824 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 318 The modificatory party in Spain believed that the epoch of triumph was now at hand. 1861 MAX MULLER *Sci Lang* Ser. I. viii. 297 In Turkish all modificatory syllables are placed at the end of the root. 1864 *Ibid.* Ser. II. vii. (1868) 326 Here 'j' and 'dh' are clearly modificatory letters.

Modified (mɒ·dɪfəɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. MODIFY *v.* + -ED 1] In senses of the verb: Limited, altered, qualified, etc. *Modified logic*: see quot 1837–8.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 126 Vassallis ar behaldyn to thair baroun in speciale jurisdiccioun modifyit, and to the king in generale. 1668 *Min Baron Crt. Stitchill* (1905) 53 Three punds sevin shillings for the modified pryce thereof. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xviii § 7 The names, which in several arts have been applied to several complex ideas of modified actions. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. ii, An uncertain light, or rather modified darkness, that seemed the sky. 1837–8 SIR W HAMILTON *Logic* iv (1860) I. 60 What I have called Modified Logic is identical with what Kant and other philosophers have denominated Applied Logic (*Angewandte Logik, Logica applicata*). 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc* II. 166 The modified word is not, as with us, the predicate or qualifying noun, but the subject or leading one. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. I. (1852) 61 Proprietors of estates subject to a variable land-tax have, in fact, only a modified right of property in them. 1868 OUSELEY *Harmony* xv. 175 We may also take the third below,. and thus get a new bass, or as it is called, a *modified* bass. 1866 HUXLEY *Physiol.* xii. (1869) 314 The crystalline lens is composed of fibres which are the modified cells of the epidermis.

Modifier (mɒ·dɪfəɪəɹ). [f. MODIFY *v.* + -ER 1] One who or a thing which modifies (see the vb.)

1583 *Acts Gen Assemb. Ch. Scotl.* (Maitland Cl) II. 636 A request sall be made to the modifiers for that effect 1587 *Ibid.* 726 The brethren agreeth, that certane of their number be adjoyned with the Lords Modifyers, to perfyte the assignations of this present year. 1688 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 198 That universal Spirit of Nature is most certainly the Mover of the Matter of the World, and the Modifier thereof. 1757 HUME *Nat. Hist Relig* vi in *Four Diss.* 47 That a limited deity should in the end be represented as sovereign maker and modifier of the universe. 1860 MAURY *Phys Geog.* (Low) xxi. 474 A powerful modifier of climate is the latent heat of vapour in the air. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 26 A third construction [*sc.* of sentences] is common ..; the modifier after the modified. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 243 We shall have . more modifiers and completers, and fewer inventors. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 372 Colored media recommended as screens or modifiers of the light.

Modify (mɒ·dɪfəɪ), *v.* Also 4–7 modefie, -fy(e. [a. F. *modifier* (14th c.), ad. L. *modificāre, -āri* to limit, moderate, f. *mod-us* MODE: see -FY.]

†1. *trans.* To limit, restrain, keep within bounds and measure. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 157 A king after the reule is holde To modifie and to adresce Hise yiftes upon such largesce That he mesure noght excede. *Ibid.* 233 The reule of Policie, Wherof a king schal modefie The fleisschly lustes of nature. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 341/1 Modyfyyn, or settyn yn mene cowrse of resone.

†b. To appease, assuage. *Obs.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xxxi[i]. (1494) G iij b, Tyrauntys hertis thys vertue doth appese, Modefyeth their cruell fell wodenesse. 1433 — *St. Edmund* II. 857 Thus kan the lord .. The rage of beestis appese and modifie. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xi. 21 b, [Orpheus] by the swetenes of his armony delited and modefied the grosse hartis and rude myndes of men.

†c. *refl.* To control one's feelings. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 639/2, I modyfye, I temperate, *je me modifie*. ..What thoughe he speke a hastye worde you muste modyfye your selfe.

2. To alter in the direction of moderation or lenity; to make less severe, rigorous, or decided; to qualify, tone down, moderate. (Tends to merge in the wider sense 4.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 1684 Wherfore to shapen þat they shal nat dye He wolde his firste purpos modifye. 1486 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 24376, I..prayed hym. that he wold ..modefyen his vengeaunce, and to with-drawe his lugement. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cress.* 299 The pane of Cresseid for to modify. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* xxxiv. (Percy Soc.) 174 Your hasty dome loke that ye modefy. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 184 For so Mariana modefies his Doctrine, that the Prince should not execute any Clergy man, though hee deserue it. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xxv, The great has terrour for its basis; which, when it is modified, causes that emotion in the mind, which I have called astonishment. 1823 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) X. 382 Upon the whole I conceive that it would be best for the court to modify their sentence. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. lxiii, They did their best to modify their case. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 402 There is generally a light breeze to modify the heat. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 264 In fairy tales .. inconsistencies are . modified and softened down. 1873 MISS BRADDON *Milly Darrell* xii, I suppose that medicine was intended to modify those attacks of sickness from which she has suffered so much.

3. a. *Philos.* To determine (a substance or other entity) into a particular 'mode' or modes; to give (an object) its particular modality or form of being.

a 1643 S. WARD in Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. III. VI. 191 That the previous Concurse of God, as the first cause, doth according to its mode modifie and determine al the actions of second causes. 1678 GALE *Crt Gentiles* IV III. vi. 190 He doth by a particular efficacious concurse so modifie and determine the entitative act, as that the natural specification and individuation thereof may be ascribed to him as the God of Nature. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Modify*,.. In Philosophy, to give the Modality or manner of Existence. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Spinosism*, Whence it follows, that the substance modified by the square figure cannot be the same substance with that modified by the round figure.

†b. *gen.* To differentiate into a variety of forms; to distinguish or diversify by investing with specific characteristics. *Obs.* (merged in 4).

1669 HOLDER *Elem Speech* 32 They ['letters'] modify and discriminate the Voice without appearing to discontinue it. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xviii. § 3 Sounds . are modified by diversity of notes of different length put together, which make that complex idea called a tune. *Ibid.* § 6 Some others of the simple ideas have been thus modified to a great variety of complex ideas. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 278 More than twice Seven Plates are differently Modified to invite the Palate to Luxury 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (1721) 101 And therefore the differences of these Colours from one another do not arise from the different Confines of Shadow, whereby Light is variously modified, as has hitherto been the Opinion of Philosophers. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Imit Arts* Poems, etc. 207 As the passions are differently modified in different men

4. To make partial changes in; to change (an object) in respect of some of its qualities; to alter or vary without radical transformation.

1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II 387, I confess I see no cause to change, or to modify, my opinion on that subject. 1791 FEARNE *Cont. Remainders* (ed. 4) I. 108 Words of limitation operate by reference to or connection with other words, and extend or modify the estate given by those other words. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul* III VII. (1806) II 211 Others employ themselves in modifying the raw materials of nature into the forms best suited to the gratification of man 1834 *Tait's Mag* I. 184/1 Measures of improvement so often mutilated, or, as the word is, 'modified' [by the House of Lords]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* III. I 321 There are, however, some important parts of his character still to be noted, which will greatly modify this estimate. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I. IV. 18 The Crown must either assent to or reject bills in Parliament, but cannot modify them. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* XVII. 273 The agents which are now at work in modifying the crust of the earth.

b. To alter so as to adapt (*to*). *rare.*

1800 *Med. Jrnl* III. 514 Every medical man will know how to modify its dose and formula to the existing circumstances of his patient.

5. *Scots Law.* To assess, decree (a payment of money, a fine, costs); to award (a payment) *to* a person; *esp.* to determine the amount of a parish minister's stipend. †Also *absol.*

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 51/1 Vnder sik payne and vnlawe as þe barone or lorde sall modify. 1524 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 108 To pass and modefy the provest and Johne Colisonis expensis. 1539 *Ibid.* 160 The provest and bailzeis modefit ane mendis for the said myspersonyng, as efter followis. 1569 *Acts Gen. Assemb. Ch. Scotl.* (Maitland Cl.) I 164 Every Superintendent .. shall modifie the stipends, augment or diminish the same, as occasione shall serve. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 598 [The Lords of Council therefore] modifiis to hir the sowme of twentie schillingis to be paid to hir. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 351, I received in compensation of my abuses..fifty Florentine Crownes of gold, being modified by the Duke him selfe. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 118 May it therefore please your Lordship..to modify the Sum for which your Petitioners are to find Bail. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 53 A commission of Parliament was appointed..for..modifying stipends to ministers out of the teinds. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV* c. 46 § 117 Such penalty .. may be recovered by summary complaint to the sheriff..with such expences therefor as shall be modified by him. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Modification*, The stipend..must be modified in grain or victual, and paid in money.

6. *Gram.* a. To limit or qualify the sense of (a word, phrase, or sentence).

1727–41 [see MODIFICATIVE *sb.*]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) VIII. 72/1 The usual effect of adjectives..is to modify or

particularise a general term. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 70/1 The adverb .. is used to modify an adjective, or a verb, or another adverb.

b. To change (a vowel) by 'umlaut'.

1845 J. M. KEMBLE in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 138 The short *u* continues to represent the Gothic *u*..where it has not been dulled into *o*, or modified by a following *i* or *ī* into *y*.

7. *Cryst.* (See quot.)

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 24 The new planes produced by decrements are denominated *secondary* planes, and the primary form, when altered in shape by the interference of secondary planes, is said to be *modified* on the edges or angles on which the secondary planes have been produced. *Ibid* 96 Crystals rarely present themselves under their respective primary forms; they are usually modified by new planes, producing secondary crystals.

Modifying (mɒ·difəi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb MODIFY.

1643 in *Dundee Charters* (1880) 86 The said Provest. shall compeir..and thair Judiciallie consent to the modefying of the forsaid sowmes as ane constant yeirly stipend to thair persone 1690 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXV. 188 All this Descanting, and Modifying upon the Matter. *a* 1853 W. JAY *Autobiog.* xvii. (1855) 163 General principles of church-government, which will admit of considerable modifyings in their application.

Mo·difying, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2] That modifies

1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid* 145 Indeed, except as to the sound of a language, it is indifferent whether these modifying words are prefixed or suffixed. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd Crystallogr.* 113 When the modifying planes first touch each other on the edges of the tetrahedron, a regular octahedron is produced 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* III, There is many a cave of nature's forming which nevertheless exhibits indications that man has turned it to some account, and that it has been subjected more or less to his modifying power. 1845 J. M. KEMBLE in *Proc. Philol Soc* II. 136 Where the modifying vowel has only been introduced in the process of conjugation 1883 H DRUMMOND *Nat Law in Spir. W.* viii. (1884) 259 Changes of food exert a powerful modifying influence upon living organisms.

Modilich(e, -like, obs forms of MOODILY.

Modillion (mɒdi·lyən). *Arch.* Forms: 6-8 modiglion, 6-8 modilion, 8-9 modillon, 7-modillion. [ad. It. *modiglione*; cf. F. *modillon* (in 16th c. also *modiglion*).

The ultimate etymology is not clear; the resemblance of sense would suggest connexion with L *mutulus* MUTULE]

A projecting bracket placed in series under the corona of the cornice in the Corinthian, Composite and Roman Ionic orders. Also applied to similar ornaments in modern building. † In 17th c. sometimes = MUTULE.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D iv b, Mutili, whiche is also named Modiglions. 1598 R HAYDOCKE tr *Lomazzo* I. XXVI. 95 Being diuided into 6 parts, one giues *denticuli*, an other *cymatium* which supporteth the modilions. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 136 Modilions, being certain supports in the form of Corbells. 1665 MOXON tr. *Vignola* (1702) 36 The Modillion. or Underprop to bear up the Cornice. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 9 The Entablature and all its Parts and Ornaments Triglyphs, Metopes, Modiglions, and the rest 1838 BRITTON *Dict Archit*, *Modillion*, . Less ornamented, they are sometimes used in the Ionic entablature 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II 82/1 On the ends of the joists, an iron capping, forming a modillion 1845 PETRIE *Round Towers Irel* II. iii 233 The mouldings which cap the Corinthian modillions in the palace of Diocletian at Spalatro. 1855 REINNEL *Masons*, etc. *Assist.* 62 Manner of fixing Modillions, &c. on Soffits

attrib. 1737 SALMON *Country Build Estim* (ed. 2) 29 Modillion Cornishes, Cove-Eaves, and Dentil Cornishes, are generally measured and valued by the Foot superficial 1817 RICKMAN *Styles Archit Eng* (1848) 30 This modillion cornice is, in fact rather Italian than Roman

Modinesse, obs. form of MOODINESS.

‖ **Modiola** (mɒdəi·ʊlă). *Nat. Hist.* [mod.L., alteration of L. *modiolus* MODIOLUS.]

1. *Zool.* A genus of mussels (Lamarck); a mussel of this genus. Cf. MODIOLUS 2.

1826 CROUCH *Introd. Lamarck's Conchol* 18 1839 SOWERBY *Conch Man.* 1841 H MILLER *O R. Sandst* XIV. (1842) 294 We may find the ancient modiola of the Lias in habitats analogous to those of its modern representative the muscle. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 16 We have opened hundreds of these modiolæ, and we have never met with any without their crabs.

2. *Bot.* A genus of *Malvaceæ* (Monch 1794).

Named from the whorled position of the carpels, resembling the nave of a wheel.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg Kingd.* 370. *a* 1865 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* (1868), *Modiola*, from Modiolus, the nave of a wheel, whorled position of carpels ..Nat. or. Malvaceæ.

Modiolar (mɒdəi·ʊlăi), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *modiolār-is*, f. MODIOLUS] Belonging to the modiolus of the ear.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1868 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* III 220 The inner or modiolar wall of the turns.

Modi oliform, *a Bot. rare*−° [ad. mod.L. *modioliform-is*, f. L. *modiol-us*: see MODIOLUS and -FORM.] (See quot. 1866.)

[1839 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* III. i. (ed. 3) 454 Nave-shaped (*modioliformis*)]. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866 *Treas. Bot*, *Modioliform*, shaped like the nave of a wheel, round, depressed, with a very narrow orifice; as the ripe fruit of *Gaultheria*, or the carpels in *Modiola*.

‖ **Modiolus** (mɒdəi·ʊlŭs). [L. *modiolus* bucket on water-wheel, nave of wheel, trepan, etc, dim. of *modius* MODIUS.]

1. *Surg.* The crown of a trepan. *rare*−°.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Modiolus, Trepa-num*, or *Anabaptiston*, an Instrument which they use in Contusions, Cuts, and Fractures of Bone. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Modiolus* .Also a Trepan 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Modiolus* Also, the crown of a trephine.

2. *Zool.* Earlier name for the genus of mussels *Modiola* (see MODIOLA 1); = *Mytilus modiolus* Linn.

[1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 610/1, Art. *Mytilus*, The modiolus, or great mussel]

3. *Anat.* The conical axis around which the cochlea of the ear winds.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 469 The central axis or modiolus is large near its base, where it corresponds with the first turn of the cochlea.

Modir, obs. form of MOTHER.

Modish (mō·udiʃ), *a.* [f. MODE *sb* + -ISH.]

1. According to the mode or prevailing fashion. (Very common in 17–18 c.; now somewhat *arch.*)

a. Of persons: Observant of or following the mode (usually with suggestion of disparagement).

1660 INGELO *Bentiv & Ur* II (1682) 155 Such Manners as were scorned by the Modish World. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Aug., Mr. Pen, Sir William's son, is come back from France, and come to visit my wife A most modish person grown, she says, a fine gentleman 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 399 P 1 The modish Hypocrite endeavours to appear more vicious than he really is, the other kind of Hypocrite more virtuous. 1725 WODROW *Corr* (1843) III. 188 All our modish writers. 1803 MAR EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) II XXVIII 269 A very pretty, modish, affected young lady. 1885 AGNES M. CLERKE *Pop Hist. Astron.* 14 The most brilliant and modish society in England was at that time to be met at Bath

absol 1675 E PHILLIPS *Theat. Poet* Pref **3 For Cloths I leave them to the discretion of the Modish. 1902 *Westm Gaz.* 16 Jan. 3/1 One still sees the modish clutching their skirts when they walk abroad

b. Of things: Conforming to the mode; in accordance with the prevailing fashion; also, followed or sought after by people of fashion, fashionable

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Oct., A good velvet cloak and other things modish. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* IV. ii, Besides, they say he has the modish distemper *a* 1706 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 319 The Swedish Juniper, now so frequent in our modish gardens. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew* II. (ed 2) 112, I believe the greatest Evil is on the Side of this destructive modish extraordinary Incorporation of the Yeast with the Beer. 1745 *De Foe's Eng Tradesman* (1841) II. xliv 156 Houses built thirty or forty years ago, are now old-fashioned, and must be pulled down, to build more modish apartments 1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* I 220 Her modish effrontery was evidently constrained by habitual puritanism 1852 MRS SMYTHIES *Bride Elect* XXI, Her mother's elegant and modish little abode 1894 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 3/1 Till then [*i.e* Easter], no one is supposed to wish for modish raiment.

¶ **2.** *nonce-use.* Pertaining to 'mode' in the metaphysical sense.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos* 102 Whence the Notions signify'd by such Words are Modish (as we may term it) or expressing some Manner [How] the Thing is

Modishly (mō·udiʃli), *adv.* Somewhat *arch* [-LY 2.] In a modish manner; fashionably.

1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 144 His sleeve is either carelesly or modishly thrown over his arm. 1710 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4642/3 A Brick Building new and modishly built. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* Prol., Wks 1799 II 97 Unless, indeed, I modishly apply, For leave to sell my works by lottery 1821 J. BUNTING in Treffry *Mem. J Benson* (1840) 344 His ministry was scriptural, not metaphysically subtile, nor modishly sentimental. 1882 B. HARTE *Luck* iii, The slight figure of a young woman modishly attired.

Modishness (mō·udiʃnes). [f. MODISH + -NESS.] The state or quality of being modish; conformity to the fashion; affectation of the fashion.

1676 GLANVILL *Seasonable Reflect* 30 [They] do not Scoff at Religion out of enmity or malice, but out of modishness and compliance 1712 M. HENRY *Life P Henry* Wks 1857 II. 744/2 We must not affect singularity, nor affect modishness. 1894 A BIRRELL *Ess* IX 101 Wit of that genuine kind which is free from modishness

Modist (mō·udist). *rare.* [f. MODE *sb.* + -IST.] A follower of the fashion.

1837 *Q Rev* LIX. 414 The announcement of a new poem by Byron never excited a greater sensation amongst the men of letters—than the description of a new dress worn by a certain beautiful English duchess, periodically excites amongst the modists—of the continent. 1846 WORCESTER (citing *Q Rev*). Hence in later Dicts

‖ **Modiste** (mɒdist). [Fr, f. *mode* fashion: see MODE *sb*] One who makes, invents, or deals in articles of fashion, esp. a maker of ladies robes, millinery, etc; a milliner, dress-maker.

1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* XXXVI, Fashioned. by an ingenious Parisian modiste 1880 DISRAELI *Endym* XVI, The days of the great modistes, when an English lady might absolutely be dressed in London 1903 *Speaker* 7 Feb. 465/2 The modiste and the governess had fallen foul of each other.

‖ **Modius** (mō·udiŭs). *Antiq* Pl. **modii** (mō·udiəi). [L. *modius*, whence F. *muid*.]

1. A Roman corn-measure, equal to about a peck. Also, in the Middle Ages, a measure of capacity, dry and liquid (= F. *muid*) of varying size, commonly rendered by 'bushel'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXVIII. (1495) 932 The mesure *Modius* hathe that name for it is perfyte of his manere. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXV. XII. 278 So grievous and extreame was the famine..that if in any place there was but one Modius or pecke of meale found it was exchanged for ten pieces of gold. 1693 tr *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1802 RANKEN *Hist France* II. v. i. 312 A modius, probably a bushel of corn, sold at Mayence for ten shekels of silver.

2. A tall cylindrical head-dress with which certain deities are represented in ancient art.

1800 J. DALLAWAY *Anecd. Arts Eng.* 245 Both [Jupiter and Pluto] have frequently the cap called 'modius', from its resemblance to a bushel. 1850 LEITCH tr *C O Müller's Anc. Art* § 357 (ed. 2) 437 In terracottas from Magna Græcia Demeter has the modius on her head

Modiwarp, -wart, obs. forms of MOULDIWARP.

Modle, obs. f. MODEL **Modo**: see MODU.

Modre, obs. form of MOTHER *sb.*

Mods (mɒdz), colloquial abbreviation of *Moderations*: see MODERATION 4.

1858 J. C THOMSON *Almæ Matres* 226 Between the 'littlego' and 'mods' he learns nothing new. 1893 BEATRICE WHITBY *In Sunshine of Youth* I. ii 26 Neither the attainment of the Balliol scholarship, nor a 'first in Mods', elicited a word of congratulation.

† **Mo·du, Mo·do.** *Obs* The name of a devil (see quots.).

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost* x 48 Modu, Ma. Maynies deuill, was a graund Commaunder, Muster-maister ouer the Captaines of the seauen deadly sinnes so saith Sara Williams. *Ibid.* xxii. 148 Maho, and Modu (the two Generals of the infernal furies). 1605 Modo [see MAHU].

† **Modula·minous,** *a. Obs rare*−1. [ad. L. type **modulāminōsus*, f. L. *modulāmen* melody, f *modulārī* to MODULATE: see -OUS.] Melodious.

1637 SYDENHAM *Serm.* 25 By a kinde of modulaminous and delightfull ayre

Modulant (mɒ·diŭlănt). *rare*−1. [ad. L. *modulant em*, pres. pple. of *modulārī* to MODULATE.] A modulating agent.

1869 E WADHAM *Eng. Versification* XVI 119 In modern English verse alliteration only plays the subordinate part of a modulant, not to be unduly decried where not overdone

Modular (mɒ·diŭlăi), *a* [ad mod.L. *modulār-is* (or F. *modulaire*), f. L. *modul-us*: see MODULUS and -AR 1.]

1. *Arch.* Of or pertaining to a module or modulus (see MODULE 4).

1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Modular Proportion*, that which is regulated by a module.

2. *Math.* Of or pertaining to a modulus.

1798 HUTTON *Course Math* (1828) II. 415 If W were the greatest load which a modular wall, or column, could carry 1815 — *Philos & Math Dict* (new ed) II 60 *Modular Ratio*, a term invented by Mr Cotes, to denote the ratio or number whose logarithm is what he calls the modulus [tr. *ratio modularis*, R Cotes *Harmonia Mensurarum* (1722) p 5] 1843 MACCULLAGH in *Proc R Irish Acad* II 453-4 It may happen that only one of them [*sc* the curves] can be used in the generation of the surface by the *modular method*, as the method of which we are treating may be called, from its employment of the modulus. A focal curve which can be so used shall be distinguished as a *modular focal*. 1845 DE MORGAN in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 385/1 Taking, therefore, ϕ a solution of the modular equation, which makes the above-mentioned equations consistent 1862 SALMON *Anal. Geom Three Dimens.* 109 Professor MacCullagh calls the ratio of the focal distance to that from the directrix, the modulus of the surface, and the foci having imaginary planes of contact he calls modular foci *a* 1883 H J S. SMITH *Collect Math Papers* (1894) II 560 The Modular Curves of an Uneven Order. 1894 FORSYTH *Theory of Functions* 633 The general definition of a modular function is that it is a uniform function such that an algebraical equation subsists between $\psi\left(\frac{\alpha\omega+\beta}{\gamma\omega+\delta}\right)$ and $\psi(\omega)$, where $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$, are integers subject to the relation $\alpha\delta-\beta\gamma=1$.

Mo·dulate, *pa.pple. rare*−1. [ad. L. *modulāt-us*, pa. pple of *modulārī* to MODULATE.] Modulated.

1814 CARY *Dante, Par* XX 23 As sound Of cittern, at the fret-board, or of pipe, Is, at the wind-hole, modulate and tun'd

Modulate (mɒ·diŭleit), *v.* [f. L. *modulāt-*, ppl stem of *modulārī* to measure, adjust to rhythm, make melody, etc., f. *modulus*: see MODULUS. Cf. F. *moduler.*]

1. *trans* To set or regulate in a certain measure and proportion; to adjust, temper, vary conformably *to*; to soften, temper, tone down. (This general sense tends to be coloured by those that follow.)

1623 COCKERAM II, Done by measure, *modulated* 1783 BURKE *Sp E India Bill* Wks. IV. 43, I shall certainly endeavour to modulate myself to this temper. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* II, She determined to modulate that nature to her own views. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* IV, Motions flow To one another, even as tho' They were modulated so To an unheard melody 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm New Life* XII (1869) 168 He learns how to modulate and operate his will 1904 *Blackw Mag* Mar 345/2 His glance travelled from the walls lined with well bound books to the lamps modulated to the proper light

2. *spec.* To attune (the voice, sounds, etc) to a certain pitch or key; to vary or inflect in tone, adapt to a new tune; to give tune or melody to. Const. *to*, † *unto*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 911 The second vse [of the tongue] is to breake the ayer that is driuen out of the Lungs and to Modulate the voyce 1701 GREW *Cosm Sacra* I. v. § 21. 28 The Nose, Lips, Teeth, Palate, Jaw, Tongue, All serving to make, or to modulate the Sound. 1725 BROOME *Notes on Pope's Odyss* IV. I. 261 Is it credible that any person could modulate her voice so artfully as to resemble so many voices? 1746 H. WALPOLE *Let to Mann* 28 Mar., Gluck .is to play on a set of drinking-glasses, which he modulates with water. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. III, He listened to the voice of nature, and modulated his own unto it. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. V. 443 The songs of triumph

were modulated to psalms and litanies. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. lxvi. 2 The noise is to be modulated with tune and time

fig 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) III. 184 To modulate by counsels resulting from experience, the sweetest chords of the human heart, which thus regulated constitute the harmony of life. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. 1863 VI. 174 Bentley's English style was less meritorious .. He took no pains with it...He would not stop to modulate a tuneless sentence 1845 CRAIK *Sk. Lit & Learn.* III. 100 A soul of nobleness .. modulates every cadence [of Spenser's poetry]

b *intr* of a song: To be sung in varying cadence or harmony (*with*).

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 46, I wait thy breath, Great Parent, that my strain May modulate with murmurs of the air, . And voice of living beings.

3. a. *trans.* To sing, intone (a song). b *intr.* To play, make melody (*on* an instrument). *rare.*

c 1557 ABP PARKER *Ps* xciii. 1 To thy good name, O God so hye, Due laudes to modulate. 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P.* 174 Who hearing one sweetly modulating on an Ismean Pipe, swore he would rather hear the neighing of an Horse 1889 *Harper's Mag* Oct 680 We are conscious of a murmuring humble voice it is a beggar, who is modulating a prayer for alms.

4 *Mus.* † a. *trans.* To pass to (a particular note) in the course of a composition. *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) XII. 512/1 After having sung the tone *ut*, we naturally modulate the third *mi*, and the fifth *sol*, instead of the double octave of *mi*, and the octave of *sol.*

† b. *intr.* To pass, in accordance with the laws of melody, *from* one note *to* another; to compose music correctly *Obs.*

1782 BURNEY *Hist Mus* II 19 *note*, The Greeks more frequently modulated from the key note to its fifth below, than to the fifth above 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XII 192/1 To modulate properly in the same tone, it is necessary, 1 To run through all the sounds of it in an agreeable air [etc].

c. To pass from one key *to* or *into* another; to change the key. (Also said of the key.) †*To modulate upon* (a particular note): to introduce it) as a transition to another key.

1721 A MALCOLM *Treat. Mus* xiii 441 To modulate into and make Cadences upon several other Keys. *Ibid* 446 It now remains to shew, how to modulate from one Key to another, so that the Transitions may be easy and natural 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed 3) XII 193/1 Issuing from the major mode of *ut*, to modulate upon its mediant 1889 PROUT *Harmony* x (ed. 3) 104 A minor key most often modulates to one of the related major keys. 1890 A B BACH *Art Ballad* 128 Loewe here modulates from G minor into E flat minor

transf. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* xi. 131 In the middle of verse 5, the invocation of a divine advent modulates into a sorrowful and pathetic confession of sin

Hence **Mo·dulated**, **Mo dulating** *ppl. adjs.*

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 73 When The Master's Hand, in modulated Air, Bids the loud Organ breathe 1751 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* v. 230 May the nightly Pow'r, Which whispers on my Slumbers, cease to breathe Her modulating Impulse through my Soul *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 359 The pleasure we derive from tragedy is a pleasing sorrow, a modulated pain. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk Italy & Greece* (1898) I. ix 173 Clear waves bathed in modulated azure. 1880 *Expositor* XII 291 A number of phrases follow each other asyndetically, without conjunctive or modulating particles.

Modulation (mɒdiʉlēi ʃən). [a. F. *modulation* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. L. *modulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *modulārī* to MODULATE]

1. The action of forming, regulating, or varying according to due measure and proportion; †measured or rhythmical movement; variation (of light, line, form, etc) with regard to artistic effect; a softening, tempering, or toning down

1531 ELYOT *Gov* I xx, More ouer the emperours that were moste noble, delited in daunsyng, perceyuing therin to be a perfecte measure, whiche maye be called modulation 1674 *Govt. Tongue* i. 3 To this purpose the infinite wisdom of God ordained Speech, which as it is a sound resulting from the modulation of the Air, has most affinity to the spirit. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist Earth* iv (1723) 195 The Matter of two or more Kinds being mix'd together, and, by the different Proportion and Modulation of that Matter, variously diversify'd. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal Beauty* xii. 95 Different kinds of softnings and modulations of the rays of light. 1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital Sculpture* II. ii. 124 That delicate modulation of surface treatment which gives high value to the best Florentine metal work. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* III. 424 It is not the firmness of a line in drawing or sculpture that makes it forbidding; it is the stiffness or poor quality of its modulation.

2. The action of inflecting the voice or an instrument musically; variation of tone or pitch; regulated variety of inflexion in the voice; a particular inflexion or intonation.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg* II iii. xv 60 That it [*sc* the uvula] myght gyve modulation or tunynge to the voice. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiv 368 Although the weazon, throtle and tongue be the instruments of voice, and by their agitations doe chiefly concurre unto these delightfull modulations 1701 GREW *Cosm Sacra* I. v. § 10. 25 The Rings of the Wind-pipe, are fitted for the Modulation of the Voice 1756-7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) IV 14 Among the singers in Italy .. Farinelli indisputably makes the greatest figure for the fineness and modulation of his voice. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, All the sensibility of character that the modulation of her tones indicated. 1824 L MURRAY *Eng Gram.* (ed 5) I 361 By modulation is meant that pleasing variety of voice, which is perceived in uttering a sentence, and which, in its nature, is perfectly distinct from emphasis, and the tones of emotion and passion. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* i With the same gentle modulation of voice as when he spoke to Seth. 1866 HUXLEY *Physiol* vii. (1869) 205 The modulation of the voice into speech is effected by [etc.].

3. The action of singing or making music; an air or melody; *pl.* musical notes or sounds. Now *rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxxi. (1495) 941 Symphonia is temperate modulacion accordynge in sownes highe and lowe *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. xi. in *Anglia* VIII. 178/14 Oure lorde. filliđ hir herte wiþ myrþe, and hir lippys wiþ modulacyone. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos*, *Modulation*, a pleasant tuning or sweete singing. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* II. (1640) 12, I will sing of thy mercy and judgement, sayes David; when we fixe our selves upon the meditation and modulation of the mercy of God, even his judgements cannot put us out of tune. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Modulation*, a pleasant tuning, a singing or playing by number or measure 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 608 Innumerous songsters, in the freshening shade Of new-sprung leaves, their modulations mix Mellifluous. 1816 T L PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* xi, To ring to the profaner but more lively modulation of *Voules vous danser, Mademoiselle!*

4. *Mus.* a. *Hist.* In the ecclesiastical modes: Each of certain notes in each mode, on which a phrase of melody must begin and end (see quot).

1880 *Grove's Dict Mus.* II. 351/2 The intermediate phrases can only begin, or end, on one of another set of notes, called its Modulations. Of these Modulations, four —the Final, Dominant, Mediant, and Participant—are of more importance than the rest, and are therefore called Regular. But as the constant reiteration of these four notes would prove intolerably monotonous, in a Melody consisting of very numerous phrases, other notes, called Conceded Modulations, are added to them.

† b. Composition or performance of music, management of melody and harmony, in a particular 'mode' or key. Also, a chord or succession of notes, an air or melody (cf. 3). *Obs.*

1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus* xiii. 441 Under the Term of Modulation may be comprehended the regular Progression of the several Parts thro' the Sounds that are in the Harmony of any particular Key as well as the proceeding naturally and regularly with the Harmony from one Key to another 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II 412 As to the Modulation, it is so monotonous, that little more than two chords are used throughout the Canon ['Sumer is i-cumen in']. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) XII 191/2 Modulation frequently means no more than an air, or a number of musical sounds properly connected and arranged *Ibid.* 511/2 The modulation formed by *ut* with the octave of *sol* and the double octave of *mi*, sung one after the other *Ibid* 512/2 This modulation or chord *ut, mi* b, *sol, ut*

c In modern use: The action or process of passing from one key to another in the course of a piece; the result of this, as an element in the harmony of the piece, a change of key.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Modulation*, a carrying on a Song in the same Key, sometimes passing out of it, then getting into it again, without offending the Ears 1721 A MALCOLM *Treat Mus.* xiii. 450 Having thus explained the Nature of Modulation from one Key to another. 1782 BURNEY *Hist Mus* II 163 *note*, The modulation from D major to C is rarely found in modern music. *Ibid* 164 The following specimens of Chromatic Modulation, ascending and descending. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV. 296/2 Modulation may be divided into Simple, Chromatic (or extraneous), and Enharmonic. 1889 PROUT *Harmony* (ed 10) xiv § 371 By enharmonically changing one or more of its notes it [the chord of the Diminished Seventh] can be used for modulation between any two keys

5. *transf* Melodious composition in prose or verse; harmonious treatment of language.

1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No 63 P 7 Then begin the arts of rhetoric and poetry, the regulation of figures, the selection of words, the modulation of periods. 1779-81 — *L. P. Waller* Wks II 269 The Poets of Elizabeth had attained an art of modulation, which was afterwards forgotten 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 476 A master in the art of versification was struck by our poet's modulation

6. *Arch* The proportioning or regulating of the parts of an order by the module (see MODULE 4).

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 62 Ornaments made from the Rule of the Dorick Modulation 1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Modulation*, the proportion of the different parts of an order

Modulative (mɒ·diʉlĕitiv), *a. rare* [ad. L. type **modulātīv-us*: see -IVE.] Serving to modulate (the voice or intonation).

1888 SWEET *Hist. Eng Sounds* 71 Our punctuation-marks seem to have been originally modulative.

Modulator (mɒ·diʉlĕitəɹ). [a. L. *modulātor*, agent-n. f. *modulārī* to MODULATE.]

1. One who, or a thing which, modulates.

c 1500 *Proverbis* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 408 A perfyte modulatour makithe his songe trew. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 477 Poetry is a most musicall Modulator of all Intelligibles by her inventive Variations. 1723 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol* v. v (1727) 295 The Tongue .. the artful Modulator of our Voice. 1834 DE QUINCEY *Autobiogr. Sk.* vi. Wks 1862 XIV. 171 Thus, in a musical metaphor, the great man is the sole modulator and determiner of the key in which the conversation proceeds. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 145 The haze was a modulator of all things —a balancer.

2. A chart used in the 'tonic sol-fa' system, showing the relations of tones and scales.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxiv. 35 The Modulator, or pointing board for teaching tunes.

Modulatory (mɒ diʉlĕitəri), *a.* [ad. L. type **modulātōri-us*, f. *modulārī* to MODULATE: see -ORY.] Pertaining to or serving for modulation.

1880 PARRY in Grove *Dict Mus.* II. 348/2 [Bach's] more wonderful modulatory devices must have fallen upon utterly deaf ears.

Module (mɒ·diʉl), *sb.* [a. F. *module* (1547 in Godefr. *Compl.*), or directly ad. L. *modul-us* small measure, limit or standard of measure, machine for measuring water, module in architecture, also rhythmic measure, dim. of *modus* measure: see MODE *sb.* (Cf. MOULD *sb.*[2], a. OF. *molde*, *modle*:—L. *modulum.*) The earliest uses in Eng. seem to be based directly on Latin senses not found in Fr, and also to show confusion of the word with MODEL. The architectural sense appears to have been introduced from Fr. in the 17th c.]

† **1.** Allotted measure, compass, or scale; one's allotted power or capabilities. Cf. MODEL *sb.* 8. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II (1625) 122 To repose a foundation consonant to the module or compasse of this my present intendment. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1369/2 His counterfet so naturallie conveied into colours, with his white beard, the hollownesses of his cheekes, . and all within a module the circumference whereof exceedeth not six inches 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* Ep. Ded. 3 Yet for that module of these habiliments in me I have ever bent my judgement so far as in it lay to limit [etc.]. 1628 COKE *On Litt* Pref, The module of a preface cannot express the observations that are made in the work. 1640 G WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv Learn* IX. i 471 That the mind for its Module [orig *pro modulo*] be dilated to the amplitude of the Mysteries 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant* 41 Whose picture, though in too small a module, is taken also by our Author. 1681 WITTIE *Surv Heavens* 70, I have reasoned with modesty according to my module.

2. † a. The plan or design in little of some large work. Cf. MODEL *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1589 *Acts Privy Council* (1898) XVII. 455 Send unto us a plat forme or module of the situation of the said mylne upon the river. 1611 R. BADLEY *To Author* in Coryat *Crudities* k, Yet in thy booke the module is descried Of many a Citie, and Castle fortified 1622 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* vi. 222 Man . himselfe, a little map or module as it were of the great world 1636 EARL CORK *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) IV. 210, I sent [them] to tak a module of the L presidents howse .. to make the lyke by ffor my son. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II 107 That's the Business of the Larger Work, of which this is only the Module or Platform.

† b. A plastic or graphic representation (usually on a small scale) of some material object. Cf. MODEL *sb* 2.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I vi. 1015 You that have seen within this ample Table, Among so many Modules admirable [orig *parmy tant de pourtraits*], Th' admired beauties of the King of Creatures 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit Troy* XII lxxxvii, The Pummel rarely wrought With artful Modules. *a* 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves*, etc *Let* x 74 By this weeks Carrier you shall receive the Module of the World in a box

† c *poet.* A mere image or counterfeit. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS *John* v vii 58 And then all this thou seest, is but a clod, And module of confounded royalty. 1601 — *All's Well* iv iii. 114 Come, bring forth this counterfet module 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iv III *Schisme* 492 This Childe (no Man, but Man's pale Module now)

† d. *poet.* A model for imitation; a type or pattern of excellence, a perfect exemplar (*of*); = MODEL *sb* 10. *Obs.*

1609 DANIEL *Civ Wars* IV lxxxii, That vertuous Prince ..borne to bee The module of a glorious Monarch 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. Ded., From Thee (rare Module of Heroik minds). *Ibid* II i 1 *Eden* 94 Ye Pagan Poets , from henceforth still be dum Your fabled prayses of Elysium, Which by this goodly Module you have wrought

† e. A regularly formulated plan or scheme (of government, etc.); = MODEL *sb.* 7 b. *Obs.*

1650 NEEDHAM *Case of Commw* II 50 Notwithstanding all the Reasons to the Contrary the Scotish Module was still pressed

3. A standard or unit for measuring

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Celica* vi, Measure of all ioyes stay to phansie traces Module of pleasure 1685 BERNARD *Let to Author* in Pococke *Comm Hosea* (a), Many of the ancients serv'd themselves with ordinary grains of corne (which module hath also entred our English Laws) for the Measures both of length and capacity. 1712 *H. More's Antid Ath* I v. Schol. 145 They are not made by measure or module, which should limit, and, as it were, design and determine them 1845 R W. HAMILTON *Pop Educ.* vi. (ed. 2) 128 A precise proposition is already adjusted, a module of the truth 1863 HERSCHEL *Fam Lect. Sci* (1868) 450 The only new measure I would legalize would be a 'module' (or some other name at present unoccupied) of 50 geometrical inches.

4. *Arch.* In the classic orders, the unit of length by which the proportions of the parts are expressed; usually the semidiameter of the column at the base of the shaft.

[1563: see MODULUS 1] 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* I. xxvii. 66 The Chapter contains two Modules and a third 1760 RAPER in *Phil. Trans* LI. 814 The shafts of the columns are so nearly 16 modules, that they seem to have been designed for that proportion 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 480 The height given to the column is fourteen modules, or seven diameters.

b. *Numism* The diameter of a coin or medal.

1887 *Athenæum* 24 Sept. 411/3 There are thirty plates, many of them containing coins of the smallest module.

5. *Math.* = MODULUS 2.

a 1883 H. J. S. SMITH *Collect. Math Papers* (1894) II. 545 The squared modules resulting from the $\sigma'(n)$ primitive and primary transformations of n.

6. An apparatus for measuring or regulating a supply or flow of water. [= It. *modulo.*]

1875 L. D'A. JACKSON *Hydraulic Man.* (ed 3) 136 Hydraulic engineers not having yet arrived at a perfect module

for measuring the amount of water drawn off in an open channel for irrigation. *Ibid.* 147 This module discharges one cubic metre..per hour.

¶ 7. ? The capital of a pillar (cf. MUTULE). *Obs.*

1585 J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 204/1 *Epistylium*, Vitru[vius], capitulum, modulus. .. The head or chapter of the piller. the module 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I 411 What a sort of modules or Chapters of pillars [orig *quot epistylia*] . haue beene digged up.

† **Mo·dule**, *v. Obs.* [In sense 1, a. F. *module-r*, ad. L. *modulāre* to MODULATE. In sense 2, alteration of MODEL *v.* after MODULE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To sing, perform (music).

1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* II xviii, Soon the old Palmer his devotions sung, Like pleasing anthems moduled in time 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* xiii 70 That Charmer of the Night That moduleth her tunes so admirably rare.

2. To MODEL, mould, form

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i II. *Imposture* Argt, Justice and Mercy modul'd in their kinde 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. (1632) 9 O would I could my Father's cunning vse! And soules into well-modul'd Clay infuse! 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist Earth* II (1723) 95 Men which were to inhabit this Earth, thus moduled anew.

† **Mo·dulet.** *Obs. rare.* [f. MODULE *sb.* + -ET.] A little model

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I vii 747 But, soft my Muse what? wilt thou re repeat The Little-World's admired modulet? 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I III. 6 The Crassitude of the Soale is diuersified in seuerall Plots, and particular Modulets *Ibid* II. IV 52 Proportion consists in the generall Modell and particular Modulets of the Plot.

† **Mo·dulize**, *v Obs.* [f. MODULE *sb.* + -IZE. Cf. OF. *moduliser* to make melody, and MODELIZE] *trans.* To model, form a model of; to organize.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iii III *Law* 1115 While with the Duke [Moses], th' Eternall did devise, And to his inward sight did modulize His Tabernacle's admirable Form 1679 EVERARD *Prot Princes Europe* 40 They who have the dexterity to modulize or conquer Sovereign Estates know better than any other by what Maxims their Successours may be enabled to maintain themselves therein.

Modull, obs. form of MODEL.

‖**Modulus** (mǫ diŭlŏs). Pl. **moduli** (mǫ·diŭləi), **moduluses** [L.: see MODULE.]

† **1.** *Arch.* = MODULE *sb.* 4 *Obs*

1563 SHUTE *Archit* C j, A Modulus, or half the thicknes of the pillor

2. *Math.* **a.** A number by which Napierian logarithms must be multiplied in order to obtain the corresponding logarithms in another system (usually that with base 10).

[1722 R. COTES *Harm Mensur* 4 Pro diversa magnitudine quantitatis assumptae M, quae adeo vocetur Systematis *Modulus*] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s v. *Logarithm*, The line *oe* is what Mr Cotes calls the *modulus* of the system. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math* (1828) II 306 Multiply the result by the modulus of the system of logarithms. 1897 *Chambers' Math. Tables* (ed Pryde) 454 Modulus of common logarithms = M = 0·4342944819.

b A constant multiplier, coefficient, or parameter involved in a given function of a variable.

For the specific applications see Greenhill *Elliptic Functions* (1892) 4, 53, and Forsyth *Theory of Functions* (1893) 377

1843 MACCULLAGH in *Proc R. Irish Acad.* II. 448 The given plane may be called a *directive plane*, and the constant ratio may be termed the *modulus* 1865 BRANDE & Cox *Dict Sci*, etc I 768 Any trigonometrical function of φ is termed an *elliptic function*, having the *argument u* and *modulus k* 1873 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn.* (1881) I. 217 We may call k and k' the two complementary moduli of the confocal system a 1883 H. J S SMITH *Collect Math. Papers* (1894) II 570 Geometrical Construction of the Transformed Modulus by means of the Modular Curve.

c. A measure of a quantity which depends upon two or more other quantities. In recent use chiefly, the absolute value of a complex quantity

1845 DE MORGAN *Calculus of Functions* in *Encycl Metrop* II. 375/1 By the *modulus* of *a* (*x*, *y*) we mean the function *a* (*x*, *x*) considered as of a single subject. The moduli of the sum, difference, product, &c. of two functions are the sum, difference, &c of the moduli 1846 CAYLEY *Coll. Math Papers* I 238 The square of the secant of the semi-angle of resultant rotation will be the modulus of the rotation 1891 HOBSON *Trigonom* 255 The modulus of the sum of a number of complex quantities is less than, or equal to, the sum of their moduli

d. *Theory of Numbers.* A number in respect of which other numbers are congruent.

1892 G. B. MATHEWS *Theory Numbers* 7.

3. *Physics* and *Mech.* A constant indicating the relation between the amount of a physical effect and that of the force producing it.

Modulus of elasticity: originally applied by Young to the quantity by means of which the amount of longitudinal extension or contraction of a bar of a given material, and the amount of the tension or pressure causing it, may be stated in terms of each other Now used in a wider sense (see quot. 1877).

1807 T YOUNG *Lect. Philos.* XIII. I. 137 According to this analogy, we may express the elasticity of any substance by the weight of a certain column of the same substance, which may be denominated the modulus of its elasticity *Ibid.* II. 66 It may be shown that every small change of form is propagated along an extended chord with a velocity equal to that of a heavy body falling through a height equal to half the length of a portion of the chord, of which the weight is equivalent to a force producing the tension, and which may be called the modulus of the tension 1824 TREDGOLD *Strength Cast Iron* 251 The measure of the power of a body to resist impulsion, that is, the modulus of resilience. 1843 MOSELEY *Mech. Princ. Engin.* 162 The modulus of a machine..is the relation between the work constantly done upon it by the moving power, and that constantly yielded at the working points [etc.]. 1846 MALLET in *Trans. R Irish Acad* (1848) XXI. 93 If we take the modulus of elasticity for the following rocks from the preceding table, and, comparing these with the modulus of cast iron, suppose the time of wave transit in each to be proportionate roughly to the square roots of their respective moduli, we get the following table of results. 1877 SIR W THOMSON in *Encycl Brit* VII 804 *Moduluses of Elasticity* A modulus of elasticity is the number obtained by dividing the number expressing a stress by the number expressing the strain which it produces An isotropic solid has two principal moduluses—a *modulus of compression* and a *rigidity*.

4. A unit of payment (see quot.).

1882 *Cambr Stat, Trin. Coll.* (1883) 590 The Council shall fix for the year the amount being not more than.. 250*l.* to be called a *modulus* And there shall be paid to each Fellow his proper dividend fixed as hereinafter mentioned by reference to the amount of the *modulus* There shall be paid to the Master seven *moduli*, and to each of the Chaplains and to the Librarian one half of a *modulus*.

5. *gen.* A norm or standard. Cf MODULE 3. *rare*

1864 *Reader* 30 Apr 544/3 He sometimes deviates from the strict modulus of the sonnet

Modur(e, obs. forms of MOTHER.

‖ **Modus** (mōu dŏs). Pl. (*rare*) **modi** (mōu·dəi), (in sense 4) **moduses** [L. *modus*: see MODE *sb*]

† **1.** *Old Law.* The qualification of the terms of a conveyance or other instrument; the consideration of a conveyance.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 137 *Modus* is a moderation, whereby a charge or burthen is imposed, in respecte of a commoditie . The meane or moderation is knowen by this worde (*that*) as I make A B. my executor or giue him a hundred pound, that he maie erect a monument 1850 BURRILL *Law Dict*, *Modus*,..in old conveyancing A consideration, the consideration of a conveyance, technically expressed by the word *ut.*

2 *gen.* The way in which anything is done, mode or manner of operation.

Sometimes short for *m operandi* or *m. agendi* (see 5)

1648 EVELYN *Corr* (1852) III 23 Touching the reports of this day. as that Rochester was entered by stratagem, or Canterbury (for none of the relators agree either in the place or modus). a 1686 T WATSON *Body Div* (1692) 239 What shall be the modus or manner of Trial? 1780 in I Allen *Hist Vermont* (1798) 144 That either party should establish the modus, or rules to be pursued in determining disputes 1846 in *Proc Amer Phil Soc* IV 259 The modus in which the electric charge passes along the wires. 1898 A LANG *Making Relig* viii. 143 Because psychologists are unable to explain, or give the *modus* of a set of phenomena

† **3.** *Philos.* = MODE *sb.* 6. *Obs.* In full *modus essendi* or *existendi*.

1675 HOWE *Living Temple* II. I. Wks 1724 I 126 [Criticism of Spinoza] And if the Essence of Substance contains the inexisting Modi, the Essence of the Modi doth equally contain their inexistence in Substance a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Christ Mediator* II v (1692) 48 One and the same thing is differenced from it self by a different *modus*, or manner of existing a 1679 — *Man's Restaur Grace* iii 9 The distinction of their personality (if abstractly considered from the essence) being but *modus essendi*

4. A money payment in lieu of tithe. In full *modus decimandi.*

1618 SELDEN *Hist Tithes* X. 288 Where any . Prescription or Custome hath setled a *Modus Decimandi* or certain quantitie payable, though never so little, for the Tithe 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 111 It is to be wish'd that there were some more certain Modus in lieu of that troublesome way of Tything. 1687 *Assur Abb Lands* 31 Also Modus of Tithes was another Infringement of the Canons 1747 *Gentl Mag.* 57/1 The ancient *Modusses* and compositions for tythes. 1763 BURN *Eccl. Law* II 388 Of modus's, or exemptions from payment of tithes in kind 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II III 29–30 1843 *Meeson & Welsby's Excheq Rep* (1844) XI 676 The plaintiff was.. employed in maintaining and upholding the said moduses. 1866 GEO ELIOT *F Holt* vi. I. 137 The spiritual person who still took his tithe-pig or his *modus*

5. In mod L. phrases: **a. modus agendi**, the mode in which a thing acts or operates.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed 3) 29 Scientific men are not agreed as to the *modus agendi* of the amalgam applied to the rubber

b. modus operandi, mode of operating: (*a*) the way in which a thing, cause, etc., operates; (*b*) in more recent use, the way in which a person goes to work.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 222 Because their Causes, or their *modus operandi* (which is but the Application of the Cause to the Effect) doth not fall under Demonstration. 1835 *Edin. Rev* LXI 85 We are still ignorant of the nature of this force, and of its *modus operandi*. 1843 MILL *Logic* III x § 8 I 529 We must make entire abstraction of all knowledge of the simpler tendencies, the *modi operandi* of mercury in detail 1874 W. ARCHER in *Q. Jrnl Microsc. Sci* XIV 130 The following will show the *modus operandi* 1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan P* 86 It would hardly be in the public interest to disclose his *modus operandi*.

c. modus vivendi, 'a mode of living'; a working arrangement between contending parties, pending the settlement of matters in debate.

1879 *N. & Q* Ser v. XII 109 'Modus Vivendi'—This formula is in daily use to express a practical compromise. 1882 *Standard* 27 Dec. 4/7 The Russian Government and the Pope have arranged a *modus vivendi* 1884 *Manch Exam* 9 Dec. 5/5 He hoped to establish a *modus vivendi* pending the conclusion of a Treaty.

† **Mo·dwall.** *Obs.* Also 7–8 **mud-**, 8 **mid-**. A variant or corruption, in old Dictionaries, for WOODWALL or WITWALL.

1572 HULOET, Modwall a byrde which destroyeth bees, *apiastra.* 1657 C. BECK *Univ Char* I ij, A mudwall or wood pecker bird. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 901 The nests of Swallowes, Modwals [orig. *apiastrorum*], Owls, or Wood-peckers. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Midwall*...*Modwall* 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict* I, Modwall (bird), *picus* ..Mud wall (bird), *apiaster* *Ibid.* II, *Apiastra*, . midwal

† **Mo·dy**, *a. Obs.* [f. MODE *sb.* + -Y.] Fashionable, modish

1701 F MANNING *Poems* 67, I am o'erjoyed, says one, that we shall see Of Mody Fans so great variety. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. XXXII 125, I said, O dear Mr Longman, you make me too rich, and too mody. 1771 T HULL *Sir W Harrington* (1797) III 42 These [dresses] were entirely new for the wedding mine the mody coloured crimson, edged with ermine.

Mody, obs. form of MOODY.

Modyngstrete, var. or corrupt f. MIDDENSTEAD.

c 1475 *Pict Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 798/4 *Hoc senum* [= *cœnum*], a modyngstrete.

Modyr(e, obs. forms of MOTHER *sb.*

Moe, var. Mo more; obs f. MOW *sb.* and *v.*

Moeble, obs. f. MOBILE *a.* and *sb.*[1]; var. MOBLE.

Moed(e, Moeder, obs. ff. MOOD, MOTHER.

Moedor(e, Moehair, see MOIDORE, MOHAIR.

Moelline (mōu ĕlin) [f. F. *moelle* marrow + -IN [1].] A kind of unguent for the hair

1851 *Official Catal Gt Exhib.* II 790 'Moelline', a peculiar oleaginous compound. 1860 in WORCESTER. 1864–1897 in WEBSTER

‖ **Moellon** (mwaloṅ). *Arch.* [Fr., altered form (? assimilated to *moelle* marrow) of OF. *moilon*, *meulon*, *moiron*, of obscure origin.] Rubble used in masonry; — RAG *sb.*[2]

[1836 as Fr. in PARKER *Gloss Archit.* (1850) s.v *Ragstone* 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Moellon* (French), rough stones fit for building] 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict Mech*

Moerdre, Moerdrer, Moerdrice, obs ff. MURDER, -ER, -ESS

Moes, obs. form of MOSS.

Mœso-Goth (mī sogǫþ). Also **Mæso-**. [ad. late L. *Mæsogothī* pl., f. L *Mœsī* the people of the country (from them called *Mœsia*), corresponding to the modern Bulgaria and Servia + *Gothī*: see GOTH] A member of the Gothic tribe that inhabited Mœsia in the 4th and 5th c. after Christ.

1818 T H HORNE *Introd Study Script* I 302 Ulphilas, a celebrated bishop of the Mæso-Goths 1864 *Chamb Encycl*, *Mæso Goths*, the name given to the Goths who in the 3d c settled in Lower Mœsia at the mouth of the Danube.

Mœso-Gothic (mīsogǫ·þik), *a.* and *sb* Also **Mæso-**. [ad. late L. *Mœsogothic us*, f. *Mœsogothī*: see prec and -IC] **a.** *adj* Of or pertaining to the Mœso-Goths or their language. **b** *sb.* The language of the Mœso-Goths.

Formerly applied to the language of the extant Gothic version of portions of the Scriptures, which is doubtless the work of the Mœso-Gothic bishop Wulfila (Ulphilas). But as the language does not differ materially from that of other remains of Gothic, and there is no evidence that such differences as exist belonged to the dialect of Wulfila himself, philologists now usually speak of 'Gothic' simply

[1689 HICKES (*title*) Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo Saxonicæ et Mœso Gothicæ] 1818 T H. HORNE *Introd. Study Script* I 304 The Mæso-Gothic translation of the thirteen Epistles of Saint Paul made by Ulphilas. *Ibid.*, A complete set of Mæso-Gothic types has been cast 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* III vii, Had there been no Mœso-gothic Ulfila, there had been no English Shakespeare, or a different one 1845 STODDART *Grammar* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I 138/1 In Mæso Gothic the verb *beon* or *bion* is not found. a 1886 J. KER *Lect Hist Preaching* vi. (1888) 93 The New Testament and the Septuagint .. found their way into Western tongues, through the Vulgate and the Moesogothic.

Moët (mo₁ę). [From the name of the firm, *Moet et Chandon* of Rheims, which sells it.] The name of a class of champagne

1841 THACKERAY *St Philip's Day at Paris* Wks. 1900 XIII 554 A bottle of soda-water, which all the pit takes to be real moët 1883 MISS BRADDON *Golden Calf* III. IV. 91, I can have a bottle of Moët there

Moether, obs. form of MOTHER.

Moevable, etc: see MOVABLE, etc.

Mofe, obs. form of MOVE *v.*

‖ **Mofette** (mofe·t). Also **moffette.** [F., ad. It. (Naples) *mofetta* = Sp *mofeta.*] **a.** An exhalation of mephitic gas escaping from a fissure. **b.** An opening or fissure in the earth from which such exhalations escape.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) III 433 The first, formerly denominated phlogistic air, and sometimes mofette, is thrown forth largely during the decomposition of animal matter. 1823 CRABB *Technol Dict.*, *Mofette* (*Chem.*) another name for Nitrogen. 1849 OTTÉ tr *Humboldt's Cosmos* I 209 Various substances have been ejected during the earthquake, as hot water, *Mofettes* [*gloss.* exhalations of carbonic acid gas] ., mud, black smoke [etc.]. 1887 *Our Earth & its Story* I. 225 The amount of carbonic acid which is discharged by these moffettes must be enormous.

Moff[1], **moph** (mǫf) [See quot. 1885.] An instrument consisting of a pair of compasses, one leg of which is fashioned like the leg of a pair of callipers

1885 *Let* 28 Nov (MS), It is a cross, in fact, between compass and calliper, and its character of cross breed got it originally the name of hermaphrodite, which was corrupted into mophrodite, which has been shortened into 'moff'.

1902 MARSHALL *Metal Tools* 12 A useful form of calipers for marking off .is known by various names, such as 'odd-leg calipers', 'scribing calipers', 'hermaphrodite calipers', 'mophs', or 'jennies'.

‖ **Moff**[2] (mɒf). See quot.

1851 *Official Catal. Gt. Exhib.* III. 1373 Caucasian silk stuff (called *moff*). 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

Moffe, obs. form of MOVE *v.*

Moffel(l, moffle, obs. forms of MUFFLE *v.*

Moffette, variant of MOFETTE.

‖ **Mofussil** (mɒfʌ·sil) *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 **Mofussel**, 8–9 **-ul**, 9 **Mofusil**. [Hindustani *mufaṣṣil*, ad. Arab. مفصل *mufaṣṣal*, pa. pple. of *faṣṣala* to divide, separate.]

1. In India, the country as distinguished from the 'Presidency'; the rural localities of a district as distinguished from the chief station.

1781 *Hicky's Bengal Gaz* 31 Mar. (Yule), A gentleman lately arrived from the Mo[f]ussel. *Ibid.* 30 June (*Ibid.*), A gentleman in the Mofussil, Mr P , fell out of his chaise and broke his leg. 1878 (*title*) Life in the Mofussil; or the Civilian in Lower Bengal 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Gloss. Anglo-Ind.* s.v., Thus if, in Calcutta, one talks of the Mofussil, he means anywhere in Bengal out of Calcutta; if one at Benares talks of going into the Mofussil he means going anywhere in the Benares division or district (as the case might be) out of the city of Benares. And so over India.

2. *attrib* Of, pertaining to, belonging to, or living in the Mofussil; rural, provincial.

c 1836 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. 395 The Mofussil newspapers have spoken favourably of this measure. 1860 *Rural Life in Bengal* 105 Characteristic of Mofussul life. 1878 *Life in Mofussil* I. 58 The natural dulness of a wet Sunday in a Mofussil bungalow. 1906 *Advice Note, Office of Superintendent of Govt Printing, India* Voucher No. 5656 When cheques on mofussil banks are sent, they must include the amount of discount

Hence **Mofu·ssilite**, one residing in the Mofussil; **Mofu·ssilize** *v intr*, to live away from a town or residency (*nonce-wd.*).

1845 (*title of newspaper*) The Mofussilite. 1863 SALA *Quakh the Circumnavigator* 64 Bankrupt scholars, whose parents had been mofussilising in an inordinate degree. 1888 *Bookseller's Catal.* (*Bombay*) To Purchasers, Mofussilites should always send the price and postage of the books beforehand

Mog (mɒg), *v dial.* and *U.S.* Also 7–8 **mogg**, 9 **mug, maug.**

†**1.** *intr. Cards.* To exchange cards in the obsolete game of 'costly colours'. *Obs.*

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 89 You must deal off three a piece, and turn up the next Card following; then the Eldest is to take his choice whether he will Mogg (this is change a Card or no). 1734 SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 5) II. 32.

2. To move on, depart, decamp. Chiefly with *off* or *on*.

1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 128 Get on board thy rotten ship; The rest, I hope, will scorn to mog off And dim my daylights if I jog off 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 363 'Mug on!' 'Wean't mug a bit'. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Maug*, to walk away. 'Maug off with you'.

3. To walk *along* slowly but steadily; to jog *on*, move gently (E.D.D.).

1857 J. T. STATON *Bobby & Shuttle* 5 (E.D.D.) Aw mogged up eawt oth loom-shop into th' heawse. 1873 W. CARLETON *Farm Ball., Out o' the Fire* 52 He .mogged along to the door-way, with never a word of row. 1894 REMINGTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 359 As our horses were thirsty and footsore, we 'mogged along'.

4. *trans.* (See quots)

1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk., Mog*, to move from one place to another.. 'Tell John to mog the cows i' the mornin'. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss., Mog*, ..(2) to make to go, remove. Speaking of some one who had honestly restored to her some belongings, a woman said, 'Many a one 'ud ha' mogged 'em off'

Mog, *v.*[4], dial. variant of MUG *v.*

Mogador (mɒ·gădɒɹ). Also **-ore.** The name of a seaport in Morocco; used *attrib.* to designate certain of its products or exports; as *Mogador colocynth, gum*; also *absol.* (see quot. 1866).

1861–87 BENTLEY *Man Bot.* II. iii. (ed 5) 538 Morocco, Mogadore, or Brown Barbary Gum [is derived] from *Acacia arabica*. *Ibid* 567 Mogador or Unpeeled Colocynth..is obtained from Mogador. 1866 R. S. CHARNOCK *Verba Nom., Mogadore*, a bees'-wax from Mogador.

Mogasheen, -ason, -erson, obs. ff. MOCCASIN.

Mogera, obs. form of MOGRA.

Moget, var. MUGGET *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

Moggan (mɒ·găn). *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 9 **moggen, -in, mogan, muggin, moogan.** [Of obscure origin; the Gael. *mogan* is believed by Celtic philologists to be adopted from Sc. Cf. *mokins* dial. (Hants) 'gaiters made of coarse sacking' (E.D.D.); also (though the sense is more remote), *moggins* (Cheshire) shoes with wooden soles, clogs.]

1. A long footless stocking; a stocking used as a purse; also 'long sleeves for a woman's arms, wrought like stockings' (Jam.).

1742 R. FORBES *Jrnl.* in *Ajax' Sp.* (1755) 31 I'm seer some o' them wat the sma' end o' their moggan 1789 Ross *Helenore*, etc. 134 Had I won the length but of ae pair of sleeves,..And on my twa gardies like moggans wad draw? 1832–53 D. S. BUCHAN in *Whistle-binkie* Ser. III. 72 He.. prepared for to dee: And left..his lang neckit moggin to me. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 613/1 They came into the place in their mogans at night, quiet as ghosts.

†**2.** *pl.* The legs. *Obs.*

1780 W. FORBES *Dominie Deposed* 9 Wae to the night I first began To mix my moggans wi' thee, man.

Moggi(n)son, obs. forms of MOCCASIN.

Moggy (mɒ·gi). [Possibly a variant of MAGGIE.]

1. *dial.* (West Midland: see E.D.D.) A pet-name for a calf or cow.

c 1885 *Houlston Tracts* II. xlviii 4 Skelton's kine. lowed so, 'twas pitiful to hear them. For all they were dumb creatures, I knew their meaning, as well as if they had said, 'Give us a mouthful of dry food...' 'No', says I, 'poor moggies, I cannot do that...'.

2. *dial.* and *slang.* An untidily dressed woman.

1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Moggy*, a slattern, dressed out untidily. 'She did look a moggy'. 1896 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang, Moggy* (old) a badly-dressed woman; a guy.

Moghal, variant of MOGUL.

Moghe, obs. form of MOTH, MOW *sb.*

Moghet, var. MUGGET *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

Moghol, Moghra: see MOGUL, MOGRA.

Moghrabbin, variant of MAUGRABIN.

1906 *Athenæum* 8 Dec. 735/2.

Moght, obs. form of MOTH.

Moght(e, Moȝ(e, obs. ff. *might* pa. pple. of MAY *v.*[1]

Moghul, variant form of MOGUL.

‖ **Mogi-** (mɒ·dʒi, mɒ·gi). Combining form of Gr. μόγι-ς with toil and pain, f. μόγος toil, used in a few mod.L. pathological terms, as **Mogigra·phia** [Gr. -γραφία, -GRAPHY; cf. F. *mogigraphie*], difficult or cramped writing, writer's cramp; also in anglicized form **Mogi·graphy**; hence **Mogigra·phic** *a.* **Mogila·lia** [f. Gr. μογιλάλ-ος that speaks with difficulty], stammering; **Mogi·lalism** = prec. (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1891). **Mogipho·nia** [Gr. φωνή sound], 'a difficulty in producing loud vocal sounds with the larynx, ordinary speech remaining unaffected' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Mogigraphia*, term for difficult or cramped writing · mogigraphy. *Ibid., Mogigraphicus*, . mogigraphic 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 873 He distinguishes two varieties of defective speech, paraphonia and mogilalia. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 850 The cases described by B Fränkel under the name mogiphonia.

Mogi(n)son, -issin, -nesan, obs. ff. MOCCASIN.

Mognion, obs. variant of MONION.

‖ **Mogo** (mɒ·u *go*). [Native Australian.] The stone hatchet used by the aborigines of New South Wales.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Mogo*, an Indian tomahawk 1838 T. L MITCHELL *Three Exped* I. 204, I heard the mogo of a native at work on some tree close by. 1868 W. CARLETON *Australian Nts.* 20 One mute memorial, by his bier His mogo, boomerang, and spear 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 375/2 With the head of the mogo [they] will crack the bones of animals for marrow.

Mogol(l, Mogor, obs. forms of MOGUL.

Mogoson, obs. form of MOCCASIN.

‖ **Mogra** (mō·gră). Forms: 7 **mogera**, 8–9 **mogree**, 9 **mohra, moogree, morgree, moghra, mogra.** [Hindī *mōgrā.*] The Arabian jasmine, *Jasminum Sambac.* Also *attrib.*

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav* 86 There is almost no Flower but is sought after more for its colour then scent; for though those they call Mogera and Scampi have a good smell, yet [etc.]. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E Indies* 229 A necklace..composed of flowers strung together, they call mogrees, something resembling Spanish double jessamy. 1813 J FORBES *Oriental Mem.* III. 268 A sofa..adorned with wreathes of mogrees. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 317 The mogra-wreaths about his neck entwined, Those flowers the emblems of as pure a mind. 1879 E ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* IV. 107 The Suddha Devas.. Plucked the red mohra-flowers. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Moogree flowers.* 1893 *Pall Mall G* 23 Dec. 2/1 They are morgree flowers. The nautch girls wear them in their hair. 1902 Miss W. DOUGHTY *A foot through Kashmir Valleys* xi 143 From off the island bowers Come scents of moghra trees in bloom

Mograbi(a)n, Mogrebbin: see MAUGRABIN.

1837 *Pop. Encycl.* V. 10/2 *Mogrebbins*; Arabs of the western part of Egypt.

Mogrebee, variant of MAUGRABEE.

Moguey: see MOKI [2].

Mogul (mɒgv·l), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: α. 6–7 **Magoll, 7 Mogol(l, -ull**, 8–9 **Moghul, -hol**, 9 **Mog-, Mughal**, 7– **Mogul**; β. 6–7 (9 from Pg.) **Mogor**, 7 **Maghoore, Magor(e.** [a. Pers. and Arab. مغل *muɣal, muɣul*, a mispronunciation of the native name MONGOL. The β-forms represent the Sp. and Pg. corruption *Mogor.*]

A. *sb.*

1. A Mongol or Mongolian; *spec.* in *Hist.* (*a*) A follower of Baber (a descendant of Tamerlane) who founded the Mongol empire in Hindustan in 1526; (*b*) a follower of Jenghis Khan in the 13th c.

α. 1615 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. 267 The Gouernour of Surat and the Gouernours brother of Cambaya, sent a Mogoll vnto me with a present of refreshing. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 82 The Mogul's.. who came out of great Tartary, are good Natur'd, mild, discreet, civil [etc.]. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. App. II. 433 There were Scythian irruptions into India before those of the Moguls under Chengiz Khán. 1842 W. MILES tr. *Hist. Hydur Naik* 317 The besieged Naik .had killed a great many of the Moghuls. 1874 L. J. TROTTER *Hist. Ind.* III. vii. 160 Driven out of the province he had hoped to reconquer for the Moghals, Abhi Singh .. retired into his own country. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Gloss. Anglo-Ind.* s.v., Among the Mahommedans of S. India the *Moguls* or *Mughals* constitute a strongly marked caste.

β. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 179 In Cambaia it selfe, where the Mogors are of such fearefull puissance, liue the Resbuti.

†**b.** *Mogul's breeches*: ? a sort of long drawers or pyjamas. *Obs.*

a 1625 FLETCHER, etc *Fair Maid Inn* IV. ii, Oh let him have his shirt on, and his Mogols breeches, here are women ith' house.

2. *The Great* or *Grand Mogul*, also shortened to *the Mogul*: the common designation among Europeans of the emperor of Delhi, whose empire at one time included most of Hindustan; the last nominal emperor was dethroned in 1857.

α. 1588 HICKOCK tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 6 Twelue yeares agoe the great Magoll a More king of Agray and Delay.. became the gouernour of all..Cambaia. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 542 The Mogol or Mogor. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 29 These Moguls or Emperours of East India. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No 5 P 4 Turks and Indians, who have no laws above the Will of a Grand Signior or a Mogul. *c* 1796 T. TWINING *Trav Amer.* (1894) 92 When I was at Dehli the Great Moghol. allowed me.. to have his name and the date of my reception at his Court engraved on some personal ornament. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iii, But then he awoke out of a dream about picking a lock in the stomach of the Great Mogul. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. i. 11 The empire of the Great Mogul

β. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 407 The grand Tartar, or Mogor. *c* 1591 FITCH in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. 1. 254 The people.. call him The great Mogor. 1615 *Stow's Ann.* 945 The great Maghoore whome some corruptly call Mogall. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett., The Vote* (1650) II. 128 That she may prize his royall favour more Than all the wares fetch'd from the Great Mogor! 1880 R. F. BURTON tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* x. II. 384 The Grand Mogor.

b. *transf.* A great personage; an autocratic ruler.

1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* IV. i, Mr. Limberham is the Mogol of the next Mansion

3. The name of a kind of plum.

1718 Mrs. EALES *Receipts* 29 The great white Mogul makes a fine black Plum 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict.* s.v. *Prunus*, White Imperial, Bonum Magnum; white Holland or Mogul Plum. 1845 Miss ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 483 Preserve of the Magnum Bonum, or Mogul plum.

4. In full *mogul engine, locomotive*: A locomotive of a peculiar type built for hauling heavy trains.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* Suppl. s.v., The *Mogul* is generally accepted as a type of engine especially adapted to the economical working of heavy-freight traffic. *Ibid.* fig. 1756 Mogul Locomotive 1885 *Iron* 25 Sept 281/3 The 'Mogul' engine.

5. *pl.* Playing cards of the best quality (see quots.).

1842 *Bradshaw's Jrnl* 16 Apr. 371/2 The best cards are called Moguls. 1866 *Stationer & Fancy Trades Reg.* 1 Sept. 939 The different qualities of cards are distinguished as Moguls, Harry's, Highlanders, and Merry Andrews. 1867 *Philol. Soc Trans.* 71 *Moguls*, so called from the device on the wrappers used for this particular sort of cards; the device being a fancy sketch or picture of the Great Mogul.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining or relating to, the Moguls, or the Mongol empire in India.

1617 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 3) 609 Wee might seeme to haue spoken sufficiently of the Cambayans alreadie, in our former Mogoll-Relations. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 568 We thought our selves a Match for the whole ten thousand Mogul Tartars 1722 tr. *Petis de la Croix's Hist. Genghis Khan* I. i. 7 Every Mogul Family..were accustom'd the first Day of the Year to celebrate a Feast 1788 GIBBON *Decl & F.* lxv. VI. 332 Memorials in the Mogul or Persian language. *Ibid.* 337 In the Mogul empire of the north. 1858 J. B NORTON *Topics* 38 The old Mogul dynasty. 1903 *Blackw Mag.* Mar 317/2 It was here that the later Moghul emperors held their daily court

Hence †**Mogulish** *a.* = MOGUL *a.*

1719 J. T. PHILIPPS tr *Thirty-four Confer.* 331 His two Sons..undertook to defeat all the Mogulish Army.

Moguntine (mogv·ntin), *a.* [f. L. *Moguntia*, ancient name of Mainz.] Of or pertaining to the city of Mainz in Germany (see quots.).

1641 (*title*) Looke about You —The Plot of Cohtzen, the Moguntine Jesuite, to cheate a Church of the Religion established therein. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Moguntine*, belonging to Moguntia or Mentz a City in Germany, where Printing was first invented by John Gutenburg an. 1440. 1775 ASH, *Moguntine*,. belonging to the art of printing. [In recent Dicts.]

‖ **Moha** (mō·u hă). Also **mohar.** [Of obscure origin; in Fr. *moha de Hongrie.*] A variety of Italian millet.

1855 OGILVIE Suppl., *Moha.* 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 461/1 German Millet, or Mohar (*Setaria Germanica*). 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Moha, *Setaria italica.*

Mohair (mō·u·hē·ɹ). Forms: 6 **mocayare, moochary, mockaire**, 7 **mohaire, moher, moehair, mowhayre**, 7–8 **moyhair, mowhair**, 7– **mohair.** [Ultimately a. Arabic مخير *muχayyar* cloth of goats' hair (lit. 'select, choice', pa. pple. of *χayyara* to choose). The history of the forms is obscure, the word having come into Eng. by more than one channel. The present form is prob. due to association with *hair.*

The It. *moccaiare* (*moccaiorro, moccaiardo*) and F. *mocayart, moncayart*, which come nearest of the European forms to the Arabic original, were early applied to textile fabrics of different material (see MOCKADO). In the 17th c. the

Eng. word was adopted in Fr. as *mouaire*, now spelt *moire* (see MOIRE); the Sp. *moarre*, *muer*, It. *moarro*, G. *mohr*, seem to be adoptions from Fr.

1. Properly, a kind of fine camlet made from the hair of the Angora goat, sometimes watered. Also, yarn made from this hair. In modern use often applied to a fabric in imitation of the true mohair, in the 18th c. wholly of silk, but now usually of a mixture of wool and cotton. *Mohair glacé*: see quot. 1884.

1570 G. CAMPION in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. i. 127 There is also cotten wooll, chamlets, mocayares. 1584 W. BARRET *Ibid.* 273 Cloth of Wooll, Karsies, Mockaires, Chamlets, and all sortes of Silke. 1588 T. HICKOCK tr *C. Frederick's Voy.* 6 b, Gerdles of wooll and bumbast black and red like to Moocharies. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* xxvii. 269 The new devised names of Stuffes and Colours, .. Veletato, Philizello, Mohaire. 1640 in Noorthouck *London* (1773) 840/2 Yarn, grogram or moyhair, the cwt. qt. five score *1s. 6d.* 1641 Silke-mohers [see DURETTO]. 1668 T. ROKEBY *Let.* 28 Sept. in *Mem* (Surtees) 16 A mohaire with a small weale [for a gown]. 1708-3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 211 Crimson Morella mohair for the Curtains. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 409 They import Camblets, Grograms, Grogram Yarn, Mohairs of Angor. 1735 POPE *Ep Lady* 170 She Observes how much a Chintz exceeds Mohair. 1742-3 MRS DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II 204 Let my room be hung with mohair instead of paper. 1831 A. S. MACKENZIE *Year in Spain* II. 214 A petticoat of mohair. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Mohair Glacé*, a goat's-hair and cotton French dress goods. 1884 *West Daily Press* 13 June 7/6 Mohair is a more ordinary material, serving for early morning outdoor wear.

2. A garment made of such material.

1673 LD FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl Decis.* (1826) III. 3, I have observed the most part of people to have ventured upon moyhairs. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III 166, I could find no mohairs in London, that exactly answered that description. 1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom Mag.* III. 69/1 A grey mohair is very pretty made with two fluted flounces at the bottom of the skirt.

3. The hair of the Angora goat.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* I. v. lxx. 317 *note*, Mohair from turkey. is from *2s. 6d.* to *12s.* the pound. 1878 *Encycl. Brit* XVI 544/2 The first importation of mohair from the Cape [of Good Hope], made in 1862, amounted to 1036 lb. 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ.* IV. 261/2 The woolly hair called mohair, which forms the fleece of the Angora goat.

4. *slang* A soldier's nickname for a civilian.

1785 GROSE *Dict Vulgar T., Mohair*, a man in the civil line, a townsman, or tradesman, a military term, from the mohair buttons worn by persons of those descriptions or any others not in the army; the buttons of military men being always of metal. [1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xii, 'I need not speak of it, my lord,' said the man of war, 'the world knows it—all, perhaps, but the men of mohair—the poor sneaking citizens of London']

5. *attrib.* or *adj.* Composed or consisting of mohair.

1640 GLAPTHORNE *Hollander* III. Wks. 1874 I. 113 Mochair peticoates. 1642 *Rates Merchandize* 59 Camel or Mo-hair yarne 1674 WOOD *Life* (O H S) II. 300 License was given to gent commoners and commoners to weare silk and mohaire round caps *a* 1756 MRS HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 259 Mohair-stuffs may be managed in the same way. 1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Macclesfield*, Its chief manufacture is mohair buttons. 1861 W FAIRBAIRN *Addr. to Brit. Assoc.* p. lxi, Fancy or mixed goods from alpaca and mohair wool.

b. *spec. Comb.*: **mohair braid**, 'worsted braid used for binding garments' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **mohair goat**, the Angora goat; **mohair lustre** (see quot.); **mohair-shell** (see quot.).

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 350 *Mohair or Russian Braids. 1880 *Daily News* 17 Sept 6/2 The Angora or *mohair goat. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Mohair Luster*, a black dress goods, resembling alpaca, consisting of mohair woven with cotton warp 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Moire*, the *mohair shell, a peculiar species of voluta, which seems of a closely and finely reticulated texture, and resembles on the surface a piece of mohair.

Mohammed (mohæ·méd). Also 7 **Mahumed**, 8 **Muhammed**, 9 **Mahom(m)ed**, **Muhammad**. The name (repr. Arabic *Muhammad*) of the founder of the Moslem religion. (See the older European form MAHOMET.)

The older forms with final *t*, which follow the early European tradition, are placed under MAHOMET; those which show recourse to the Arabic form are for convenience collected here, as explaining the diversities of form in the following adj.

1615 BEDWELL (*title*) Mohammedis imposturæ; that is, a discovery of the forgeries, falshoods, and impieties of Mohammed. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 36 They [*sc.* the Bannian Priests] hate Mahumed, and acknowledge one God and creatour of all things. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Mahomet* or *Muhammed*, an Arabian Impostor. 1777 J. RICHARDSON *Dict. Persian, Arab*, etc, Dissert. p. xiii/2 The era of Mohammed. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xx. 19 The subjected West Should bow in reverence at Mahommed's name. 1891 D. A. CAMERON *Arabic-Eng. Voc.* Introd. (1892) 14 The Moslems reckon from A. D. 622, the date of the Flight .. of Mahomed from Mecca to Medina. 1896 T. P. HUGHES in *Sun* (N. Y.) May, The only correct way of spelling the word under consideration is 'Muhammad'... In writing for the press I very often use the incorrect spelling [Mohammed].

Mohammedan (mohæ·médăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **Mahumedan**, 9 **Mahomedan**, **Mahommedan**, **Mohammadan**, **Muhammadan**, **Moohummudan**. [f. MOHAMMED + -AN. Now generally substituted for the older MAHOMETAN. Cf. G. *Mohamedaner*.

The prevailing spelling is *Mohammedan*, but Orientalists sometimes use other forms, based on various modes of transliterating the name *Muḥammad*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Mohammed, or to the religion or doctrine of Mohammed.

1681 *Moores Baffled* 23 The Mahumedan Law 1776 MICKLE tr *Camoens' Lusiad* VII 313 *note*, They have long submitted to the oppressions of a few Arabs, their Mohammedan masters 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 145 Mohammedan worship. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. i. 11 The Mohammedan kings of Delhi. 1878 A BURNELL in *Academy* 28 Dec. 604/1 On medicine eleven Hindu books and one Muhammadan were published last year. 1880 A. RUMSEY (*title*) Moohummudan Law of Inheritance.

B. *sb.* A follower of Mohammed; a believer in the doctrine of Mohammed.

1777 J. RICHARDSON *Dict. Persian, Arab*, etc, Dissert. p. xli/1 Many of the Mohammedans having a custom of carrying about them verses or chapters of the Alcoran, by way of preservatives or charms. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 62 A person .. does not .become free, unless he flies from a foreign infidel master to a Muslim country, and there becomes a Mohammadan. 1878 A BURNELL in *Academy* 28 Dec. 604/1 The sacred books of the Hindus and Muhammadans. 1888 S S. ALLNUTT in *Cambr Rev* p lxii, The orthodox Muhammedan in India would disdain [etc.]

Mohammedanism (mohæ·médăniz'm). Also 9 **Muhammedanism, Mahommedanism.** [f. prec. + -ISM.] The Mohammedan religion

1815 *Tweddell's Rem.* 329 *note*, Mohammedanism purified from the corruption and degeneracy into which it is pretended, that the genuine faith has lapsed 1817 C. MILLS (*title*) History of Muhammedanism. 1860 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. xv 372 Mohammedanism is a Semitic religion.

Mohammedanize (mohæ·medănəiz), *v.* [f. MOHAMMEDAN + -IZE] *trans.* To convert to Mohammedanism; to make conformable to the principles and rites of the Mohammedans.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1903 *United Free Ch. Mission Rec.* Apr 160/1 Aboriginals who were Mohammedanized during the Mohammedan dynasty.

Hence **Moha·mmedaniza·tion, Moha·mmedanizing** *vbl. sb.*, converting to Mohammedanism.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* xii. 231 After the Mohammedanizing of Persia

† **Moha·mmedism.** *Obs.* In 7 **Mahumedism(e.** [f. MOHAMMED + -ISM. Cf. MAHOMETISM.] = MOHAMMEDANISM.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* 105 An African expressly affirms that in Mahumedisme were anciently lxxii. Sects, and now but two. 1788 GLADWIN *Hist Hindostan* I. 49 Mohammedism first appeared in Cashmeer about the commencement of the eighth century of the Hegira. 1850 F. W. NEWMAN *Phases* 161 Mohammedism conquers those Pagan creeds which are morally inferior to it

Mohammedize (mohæ·mədəiz), *v.* [f. MOHAMMED + -IZE.] = MOHAMMEDANIZE. Hence **Moha mmediza tion.**

1847 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts. 1906 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb 366 The Mohammedisation of the Middle East.

† **Moha·mmedry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. MOHAMMED + -RY. Cf. MAHOMETRY] = MOHAMMEDANISM.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 378 The Persians are a kinde of .Puritans in their impure Muhammedrie.

‖ **Moharram** (mohv·rŏm). Also 7 **muharam**, 8 **muharrem**, 8-9 **mohurrum**, 9 **moharran, muharram.** [Arab. *muḥarram* (lit. 'sacred').] **a.** The first month of the Mohammedan year, containing thirty days. **b.** An annual celebration in this month; originally a period of mourning observed by the Shiites in memory of the 'martyrdom' of Hasan and Husain; in India the ceremonies are now rather of a festal than a mournful character, and are shared in not only by Mohammedans generally, but even by many Hindus.

[1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.* N 1 b, *Moharram, Muharam*, the name of the first moneth of the Arabian Kalendar, containing 30 daies.] 1861 J. T. WHEELER *Madras in Olden Time* II. 347 The time came round for the Mussulman feast called 'Hossein Jossen'.. better known as the Mohurrum. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 80 The preparations for the Moharram were extensive.

Mohaut, variant of MAHOE[1]

1845 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (1846) 369 The plant [*sc.* Hibiscus] is called Mohoe or Mohaut.

Mohaut, variant of MAHOUT, elephant-driver.

Mohawk (mŏ·hŏk). Also 7-8 **Mohock, Mohauk**; and in various forms purporting to represent the native pronunciation, as 7 **Mowha(w)ke, Mohaque, Mauquawog, Maquaw, Moqua,** 7-8 **Maqua.** [North American Indian. The spelling MOHOCK, q. v., is now appropriated to a transferred use that survives only *Hist.*]

1. One of a tribe of North American Indians, formerly supposed to be cannibals.

The Mohawks originally inhabited the neighbourhood of the Mohawk River, in what is now the State of New York. They were the most powerful of the Six Nations or Iroquois.

1638 P. VINCENT *True Relat.* in *Mass Hist Coll* Ser III. (1837) VI. 40 He went with forty men to the Mohocks, which are cruel, bloody cannibals 1651 *Plymouth Col. Rec* (1855) II. 169 A request was made the last winter by a messenger from the French at Canada to assist them against the Mowhakes 1676 I MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 168 The Indian affirmed, that those Indians who are known by the name of *Mauquawogs* (or *Mohawks*, i. e Man eaters) had lately fallen upon Philip 1693 (*title*) A Narrative of an Attempt made by the French of Canada upon the Mohaque's Country 1709 S SEWALL *Diary* 9 Aug., Col. Hobbey's Regiment musters, and the Govr. orders the Maquas to be there and see them 1778 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Poetic Epist Reviewers* Wks 1816 I 3 With hatchets, scalping knives in shape of pens, To bid, like Mohocks, hapless authors die. 1819 REES *Cycl* XXIII, *Mohawks*, an Indian Nation, acknowledged by the other tribes of the Six Nations to be the true old heads of the confederacy. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop* XXI 114/2 The appearance of a single Mohawk on the hills was sufficient to throw into alarm the Indian villages in New England.

b *Mohawks' corn*, a variety of maize.

1678 WINTHORP in *Phil. Trans* XII 1065 In the pure Northerly parts, they have a peculiar kind called Mohauks Corn, which though planted in June, will be ripe in season.

2 The language of the Mohawks.

1754 EDWARDS *Freed Will* IV xiii. (1831) 404 The question is not whether what is said be Latin, French, English or Mohawk 1787 *Mohawk Prayer Bk* (title p.), A new edition, to which is added the Gospel according to St Mark, translated into Mohawk by Captn. Joseph Brant, an Indian of the Mohawk Nation. 1873 R BROWN *Races Mankind* I. 243 Mr Jones expresses his belief that in Canada there are only two distinct Indian languages—the Ojebway and the Mohawk

¶ **3** Used by mistake for AMUCK I. *Obs*

1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I 288 Most of our readers must have heard of the Mohawks, and these [the Indians of Batavia] are the people who are so denominated, from a corruption of the word amock 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 439/1 If the officer takes one of these *amocks* or *mohawks* . alive, he has a considerable reward.

4. *Skating.* (See quot. 1892.)

1880 VANDERVELL & WITHAM *Figure-Skating* (ed. 3) 80 This change was last year introduced into the Club figures on ice, and christened by the name of 'Mohawk'. 1892 MONIER-WILLIAMS, etc *Figure Skating* 60 A Mohawk is simply a step or stroke from any edge in one direction to the same edge on the other foot in an opposite direction. To make an Inside forward Mohawk, the skater must [etc.].

5 *attrib.* and *adj*, as in *Mohawk language, nation*, etc. **Mohawk tassel** (see quot. 1891).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp* s. v. *Mohauks corn*, This Mokauk kind [of maiz] need not bee sown before June. 1763 WHITAKER *Serm* 30 June (1767) 44 This Joseph is a Chief of the Mohawk Nation 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) I. 562/1 He spoke well the Mohock language. 1878 (*title*) Mohawk minstrels' annual of dramas, dialogues, and drolleries. 1891 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Mohawk-tassel*, the *Eupatorium purpureum*

Mohawk, Mohdi: see MOHOCK, MAHDI.

Mohe, obs f. MAY *v*[1]; var. MOWE *Obs.*

Moher, obs form of MOHAIR, variant of MOHUR.

Mohican, Mohegan (mohī kăn, -găn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 **Mohigon, Mohickon,** 9 **Mohiccon, Mohigan, Moheecan**; also in renderings of the native form, 8 **Muhhekaneew,** 9 **Mahicanni, Mo-hee-con-neugh.** [From the native name.]

A *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Mohicans.

1766 C BEATTY *Two Months' Tour* (1768) 109 Thirty or forty of the Mohigon Indians 1778 T HUTCHINS *Topogr. Descr Virginia* etc 66 Mohickons. 1788 J EDWARDS (*title*) Observations on the Language of the Muhhekaneew Indians. *Ibid* 6 The analogy between the Mohegan, the Shawanee, and the Chippewau languages. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII 831/1 The Pequod and Mohegan tribes were amongst the largest and most powerful. 1884 G. SMITH *Short Hist. Chr. Missions* II xii 136 In 1661-63 the Moheecan Bible, the first Bible printed in America, was printed by him [*sc.* John Eliot]

B. *sb.*

1. One of a warlike tribe of North American Indians of the Algonquin stock, formerly occupying the western part of Connecticut and Massachusetts. (See also quot. 1819.) Also, the language of this tribe.

1788 J. EDWARDS *Observ. Lang Muhhekaneew Indians* 5 They are by the Anglo Americans called Mohegans *Ibid.* 11 The Mohegans have no adjectives in all their language. 1819 REES *Cycl* XXIII, *Mohiccons*, a tribe of Indians whose habitations lie on a branch of the Susquehannah. . Also an Indian tribe in the N W territory, which inhabits near Sandusky 1826 J. F COOPER (*title*) The Last of the Mohicans. 1836 *Pop Encycl.* IV 73/2 *note*, The word *kthuwhunnu*, in Mohegan. 1873 R. BROWN *Races Mankind* I. 225 The Mo-hee-con neughs (or Mohicans) are now almost extinct.

† **2.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1848 *Tait's Mag.* May 309 A Mohican, in Cadonian phraseology, is a tremendously heavy man, who rides five or six miles [in an omnibus] for sixpence.

‖ **Moho**[1] (mōu hō). [Maori.] An extinct ralline bird, *Notornis Mantelli*, of New Zealand.

1848 R. TAYLOR in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1850) XVIII. 211 *Moho*

Rail, colour black, said to be a wingless bird as large as a fowl ..; it is nearly exterminated by the cat. 1850 MANTELL in *Proc. Zool Soc* XVIII 211 According to the native traditions, a large Rail was contemporary with the Moa...It was known to the North Islanders by the name of 'Moho' 1865 GOULD *Handbk. Birds Austral.* II. 576 *Notornis Mantelli* Owen. Moho.

‖ **Moho**[2] (mōu hō). [Hawaiian.] A genus of meliphagine birds peculiar to the Sandwich Islands, named in 1831 by Lesson; a bird of this genus.

1778a W. ELLIS *Voy Capts Cook & Clerke* 1776-80 II. 156 A black and yellow bird called mohò] 1890 in *Century Dict* 1904 *Blackw. Mag* Feb. 245 This moho feeds much also on the nectar of flowers.

Moho, variant of MAHOE[1].

Mohock (mōu·hŏk). *Hist* Also 8 **mohack,** 9 **mohawk.** [Transferred use of *mohock* MOHAWK; now differentiated in spelling.]

1. One of a class of aristocratic ruffians who infested the streets of London at night in the early years of the 18th century.

1711-12 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 8 Mar, Did I tell you of a race of rakes, called the Mohocks, that play the devil about this town every night, slit people's noses, and beat them, etc. 1711-12 HEARNE *Collect* 30 Mar. (O H S) III. 326 A certain barbarous Sect of Persons arose lately in London who distinguish themselves by the Name of Mohocks. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III 231 But give him Port, and potent Sack; From Milk-sop He starts up Mohack 1758 CHESTERF. *Let.* 23 May *Misc Wks* (1777) II 499 The other [lie] that Prince Eugene intended to murder lord Oxford, by employing a set of people called Mohocks, which society, by the way, never existed. 1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius* (1795) III *note,* Nero .. was a kind of Mohock in his diversions. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II XI, A large band of those young men, who, under the name of Mohawks scoured the town nightly. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* VII. 111 Garrick [had] an experience of stage mohocks.

†2. (Meaning unknown.)

1772 GRAVES *Spir Quix.* X. XXIV, Bob Tench..had always a little phial of Fryar's Balsam in his pocket, some..court-plaister, as well as his cork-screw and mohock.

3. *attrib* and *adj.*

1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 324 P 1 A Set of Men . who have lately erected themselves into a Nocturnal Fraternity, under the Title of the *Mohock Club.* 1888 *Punch* 18 Feb 83/2 The Mohock Revival.

Hence **Mo hock** *v. trans.*, to assail or maltreat in the manner of Mohocks; **Mo hockism,** the practices or the spirit of the Mohocks.

1718 *Entertainer* No. 12. 76 We love Mischief for Mischief's sake, and can break windows, knock down Old Women, and Mohock the Tories 1888 *Punch* 18 Feb. 83/2 That ancient form of ruffianism known as Mohockism appears to have broken out with more than ancient severity in various parts of London. 1883 L. S WINGFIELD *A Rowe* I. ii. 40 He exceeded in luxury and Mohockism that pair of immortal rowdies.

Mohock, obs. form of MOHAWK.

Mohoe, variant of MAHOE[1].

Mohogena, -g(g)on(e)y, obs ff. MAHOGANY.

Mohol(l, obs variant forms of MAHAL

Mohor, Mohout, var. ff. MHORR, MAHOUT.

Mohr, variant of MHORR.

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv Younger Son* III 39 Presently a mohr of the elk kind burst cover

Mohr, Mohra, var. forms of MOHUR, MOGRA

Mohsine (mōu·sēin). *Min.* [Named after Friedrich *Mohs* a German mineralogist (1773-1839): see -INE[4].] = LÖLLINGITE.

1843 E. J CHAPMAN *Pract Min* 138 Mohsine This substance having no general name, I have bestowed upon it that of the able and celebrated Mineralogist by whom it was first distinguished.

Mohsite (mōu sait) *Min.* [Formed as prec. + -ITE.] = ILMENITE.

1827 A. LEVY in *Phil. Mag.* Ser II. I 221 Some crystals belonging to a new species, which I propose to call Mohsite, in honour of Professor Mohs. 1837 DANA *Min.* 385 Mohsite .is supposed to have come from Dauphiny

Moht, obs. form of *might,* pa. pple. of MAY *v.*[1]

Mohummadan, variant of MOHAMMEDAN.

‖ **Mohur** (mōu hər) Forms: 7 moor, 8 muhr, mohr, 9 moher, more, muhar, 8- mohur. [Pers. مهر *muhr,* primarily seal, seal ring, cogn. w. Skr. *mudrā* seal.] A gold coin, originally Persian, but used in India from the 16th c. onward. Now, 'the official name of the chief gold coin of British India' (Yule), weighing 180 grains troy, and containing 165 grains of pure gold; its value is 15 rupees. Now usually *gold mohur.*

1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Suratt* 219 The Gold Moor, or Gold Roupie, is valued generally at 14 of Silver; and the Silver Roupie at Two Shillings Three Pence. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I v lxiv 293 Muhr ashressie, or treble ducat of 6 mildenaer Value 6 [English crowns] 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 218 The Colonel .. sent . a present of five hundred gold mohurs [*foot-note,* about £1000 sterling]. 1776 *Trial Jos Fowke,* etc. *Depos.* 17/1, 15000 rupees in mohurs. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1879) 42 Nabobs, gold mohrs, and palanquins. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 265/1 *Moher,* in Bengal, a gold coin, worth about 33 shillings. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 175 A Gold Mohur (value two pounds). 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* lxvii, I contrived to realize a few bags of gold mores, and rupees. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 201 An offering of one hundred gold muhars (one hundred and fifty pounds)

attrib 1859 LANG *Wand India* 9 The good players are playing high. Gold mohur points.

Mohurrum, variant of MOHARRAM.

Mohw, obs. variant of MAUGH (a male relative).

Mohwa, variant of MAHWA.

Moich, see MOCH *a.* Sc.

Moicher, obs. variant of MICHER.

1562 COOPER *Answ Def. Truth* 122 They be self will moichers, they be not diligent scholers, that leauyng their maisters teachyng will folow their owne interpretacions.

Moide, obs form of MUID.

Moider (moi·dəɹ), *v. dial* Also 7- moyder, moidher, 8 moyther, 9 moither, moidur, -ar, mither, mythers, meyther, meither. [Of obscure origin; possibly related to MUDDLE *v.*]

1. *trans* 'To confuse, perplex, bewilder; to worry, bother, fatigue' (E. D. D.). Chiefly *pass.* and *refl* Also in *passive,* to be overcome or stupefied with heat.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 33 Welly *Moyder'd*: almost Distracted *Cheshire.* 1705 [T. WALKER] *Wit of a Woman* III 29, I've been strangely moyder'd e're sin 'bout this same News oth' French King. I conno believe 'tis true. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss., Moider,* to puzzle, perplex. N. *Ibid., Moythered,* confounded, tired out. Glouc. 1794 J. WILLIAMS *Crying Epistle,* etc. 20 Sure Common Sense is moider'd. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 349 One whose intellects are rendered useless, by being in the habit of taking spirituous liquors to excess, is said to be *moidert* 1848 MRS GASKELL *Mary Barton* VI I 90 Don't mither your mammy for bread, here's a chap as has got some for you 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl* III. VIII, Scolding her for 'moithering' herself and going about all day without changing her cap. 1863 MRS GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* II. ix. 156 She's fairly moithered wi' heat an' noise 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th* II. V, Moidering his brain with temperance meetings, .. temperance papers, and such trash 1900 M O'NEILL *Songs Glens Antrim* 4 This livin' air is moithered wi' the bummin' o' the bees.

b. (See quots.)

1847 HALLIWELL, *Mither,* to muffle up; to smother; to encumber *Northampt.* 1888 *Sheffield Gloss* s.v, A Derbyshire woman said that a child was 'mythered up in clothing' when it was too much wrapped up

2. *intr.* 'To talk incoherently or foolishly; to be delirious, to wander or ramble in one's mind'; also, 'to wander *about* aimlessly or confusedly' (E. D. D)

1839 *Hereford. Gloss., Moither,* .. to be weak in mind 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk, Moither, mither,* . to talk incoherently—to ramble, as in feverish sleep, or delirium Com 'I thought the poor child wuz gwein to 'ave a faiver, fur 'er burnt like a coal, an' moithered all night'.

3 *intr.* 'To labour very hard' (Halliwell). Also quasi-*trans.* with *away.*

1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss* I. 328 *Moider,* to labour hard, to toil 1846 BROCKETT *N C. Words.* 18 *Corruh. Mag.* (Ogilvie 1882), She lived only to scrape and hoard, moidering away her loveless life in the futile energies and sordid aims of a miser's wretched pleasure

Hence **Moi dered** *ppl. a,* confused, stupefied; **Moi·dering** *ppl. a,* stupefying, bewildering

1674 Moidered [cf. MOIDER *v.*] 1796 MARY LAMB *Let to Coleridge* 17 Oct in *Lucas Mem C. Lamb* II. 205 Polly, what are those poor crazy moythered brains of yours thinking of always? 1839 *Hereford Gloss, Mothering* or *Moithered,* confused, silly; also lightheaded or delirious 1859 R F. BURTON *Centr Afr* in *Jrnl. Geog Soc.* XXIX 163 After midday it would be difficult to find a chief without the thick voice,..and the moidered manners, which prove that he is either drinking or drunk. 1896 J. K. SNOWDEN *Web of old Weaver* VII (1897) 78 It was out of these moidering talks with my mother that I gathered nerve enough [etc.] *a* 1894 J SHAW in R. Wallace *Country Schoolm.* (1899) 350 *Moidart,* stupid.

Moidore (moi dōəɹ) Also 8 **moyodore, moedor**(e, **moydor**(e, **moider, moidor.** [Corruptly a. Pg. *moeda d'ouro* lit. 'gold coin' (*moeda* MONEY, *ouro*:—L. *aurum* gold)] A gold coin of Portugal, current in England in the first half of the 18th century (see quot. 1717). In later use, the word survived as a name for the sum of 27*s.*, which was approximately the value of the coin.

[1708 in W. A. Shaw *Sel Tracts & mg Monet. Hist* (1896) 166 In Portugal the Moeda is recconed at ten Crusados or 28*s* 7 1*d.*] 1711-12 NEWTON *Ibid* 178 The Moydores of Portugal, one with another, as they are brought hither by the Merchant in England are worth 27*s* 8*d* Half-penny 1717 — in Ld. Aldenham *Colloq on Currency* (1900) 442 Some years ago the Portugal moedors were received in the west of England at 28*s.* apiece; upon notice from the mint that they were worth only about 27*s* 7*d.*, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury ordered their receivers of taxes to take them at no more than 27*s* 6*d.* 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Moidore, Moedore,* or *Moeda,* a gold coin, struck, and current in Portugal. 1732 MRS DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 325 The gentlemen subscribed two moiders a piece, and have two tickets each night to dispose of to ladies. 1749 FRANKLIN *Let* Wks. 1887 II. 153, I send you also a moidore enclosed, which please to accept towards chaise hire. 1775 *Mass. Spy* (U.S.) 17 Mar. 4/3 Lost, a Sum of Money, all in Gold, viz. 3 Moidores, 1 Four Pistol piece, and 1 Half Guinea. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P* VIII, To pay back the dowager's hard moidores 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* I. 30 Tangible subjects which he can weigh and measure and reduce to moidores and pistoles.

Moien, obs. form of MOYEN.

Moienaunt, variant of MOYENANT *Obs.*

Moienne: see MOYEN (kind of cannon).

Moiet, dial. variant of MOTE *sb.*[1]

Moiety (moi·ĕti). Forms: 4-5 **moite,** 5 **moitee,** 5-6 **moyte**(e, 5-7 **moytie,** 6 **moyity, moytie, moyetie, moietie,** 6-8 **moity,** 7 **moyitie, moyety, mojety,** 6- **moiety.** [ME. *moite, moitee,* a. OF. *moité, moitié,* earlier *meité, meitiet* (mod.F. *moitié*) = Pr. *meitat-s, mitat-s* (Gascon *maytat*), Sp. *mitad,* Pg. *mitade,* It. *metà* (and in learned form *medietà*):—L. *medietātem* middle point, in late L. half, f. *medius* middle: see MEDIUM. Cf. MEDIETY.]

1. A half, one of two equal parts: a. in legal or quasi-legal use.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 104/2 Ye to have the oone moite yerof, and he that espieth hit forfaitable, to have the oyer moite. 1545 *Test Ebor* VI. 224 The moitie or half pairte of the mannor 1598 KYD *Sp. Trag* II. III 16 She is daughter and halfe heire Vnto our brother heere, Don Ciprian, And shall enioy the moitie of his land. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 497 Mandron offered him the one moitie of his country and city. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* XI § 176 To submit others to pay a full moiety of all they were worth *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 214 All were required to bring in one moiety of their fines But the other moiety was forgiven those who took the Declaration 1838 W. BELL *Dict Law Scot* s. v., A sum payable in moieties is payable in two equal shares, though sometimes, erroneously, the term is applied to a sum payable in two or three different parts or instalments.

b. *gen.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 5936 Thys monstre with teeth the swerd ther taking, In moitees to Forthwith it breking. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. XII 31 They were depriv'd Of their proud beautie, and th'one moyity Transformd to fish for their bold surquedry. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 164 A man at three yeares of age, is come to one moitie of his growth and height. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II Wks. 1851 III 57, I know they will not turn the beame or equall Judgement the moity of a scruple. 1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I. 119 Let half of them be School-Divines and the other moity Systematical 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F.* x *ad fin*, We might suspect, that war, pestilence, and famine, had consumed, in a few years, the moiety of the human species 1799 WASHINGTON *Lett* Writ 1893 XIV 196 On this Estate I have more working negros by a full moiety, than can be employed to any advantage in the farming system 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I 172/2 An earthworm cut in two will continue to live, and each moiety will become. a perfect animal. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II 850 Hereditary taint may be traced in a very large proportion of alcoholic cases—it is said in nearly a moiety

2. *loosely* One of two (occasionally more) parts (not necessarily equal) into which something is divided; †one's share or portion.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VII,* III i. 96 Me thinks my Moity, North from Burton here, In quantitie equals not one of yours. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V. lxxvii § 2 Saint Paul him selfe dividing the body of the Church of Christ into two moieties nameth the one part ἡμισυ. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlvi, By their verdict is determined The clere eyes moyitie and the deare hearts part 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* II IV § 5 Crowned Monarch of the Southern and greater Moiety of this Island *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv Leviath* (1676) 261 The greater moiety of the world being mere Heathen men and Pagans. 1838 [see 1] 1854 HUXLEY *Lay Serm* V (1870) 98 Physiological Science Its subject matter is a large moiety of the universe.

†b. *contextually* A small part; a lesser share, portion, or quantity. *Obs*

1593 SHAKS *Lucr.* Ded, The loue I dedicate to your Lordship is without end wherof this Pamphlet without beginning is but a superfluous Moity 1605 *1st Pt Ieronimo* III. i, Methinks no moyetie, not one little thought Of them . But should raise spleens big as a cannon bullet Within your bosomes 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T* II III. 8 Say that she were gone,. a moity of my rest Might come to me againe 1650 H MORE *Observ in Enthus Tri*, etc. (1656) 144 All that will be left of this learned discourse of yours, will prove such a small moitie of that knowledge your presumptuous mind conceited to be in her self, that [etc.]. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I XII 39 Who knows not, but that the word Moity importeth the just midst, and true half of a thing, though *small moity* in ordinary discourse is taken for any Canton, or small portion

3 *jocularly.* One's 'better half', i e. a wife (rarely, a husband). (So F. *moitié*) ? *Obs*

1737 [S BERINGTON] *G de Lucca's Mem* (1738) 212 It was to deprive the Husband of the voluntary Love of his Moiety 1770 *Lady's Mag* I. 228/2 Among the grievances against which Mr Bustle exclaims almost, is the excessive neatness of his notable moiety 1829 LAMB in *Gem* 25 The Lady with a skeleton moiety in the old print

4. *Anthropology.* Each of the two primary classes into which an Australian tribe is divided

1888 HOWITT in *Jrnl Anthrop Inst* XVIII. 39 There are in such cases totems which each apply to one moiety of the tribe. 1899 B SPENCER & GILLEN *Native Tribes Centr. Austral.* II 70 The four [sub-classes] are Panunga and Bulthara, Purula and Kumara; the first two forming one moiety of the tribe, and the latter two forming another.

Moif(f, obs. Sc. forms of MOVE.

Moighte, obs. form of MITE[1] (an insect).

Moignon, variant of MONION *Obs*

Moil (moil), *sb*[1] *arch.* and *dial* Also 7 **moyle,** 7, 9 **moile,** 9 **mooil, mwoil, mwile.** [f. MOIL *v.*]

1. Toil, labour, drudgery; freq in *toil and moil.*

1612 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps* vii. 15 Molestation [*note*] or moyle, miserie. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 318 When Masters care not what excesse of toile and moile servants undergoe 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* XC. 10 Their life for that space was . hard travail or moyle. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Saturday Nt.* ii, This night his weekly moil is at an end 1856 BRIMLEY *Ess, Angel in Ho.* 219 Enduring moil and toil in the trenches before Troy. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. xliii. 284 It is for love of me that he comes on foot and with all that moil.

2. Turmoil, confusion, tangle; hence *fig.* 'trouble, vexation, concern. Also in *pl.*' (E. D. D).

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 47 So fierce a storm, That with the madding moil the waves themselves Inflamed. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note bks* (1868) II. 111 When I flounder into the midst of bushes, which intertwine themselves about my legs, and brush my face [etc.] It is laughable, after I have got out of the moil, to think how miserably it affected me for the moment. 1885 STEVENSON *Child's Gard.*, *Keepsake Mill* iii, Deaf are his ears with the moil of the mill.

3. 'Mud, mire; sticky, wet dirt' (E. D. D.); a spot, taint; damage caused by touch.

[1818 TODD (citing *Upton*), *Moil*, a spot] 1842 AKERMAN *Wiltsh. Gloss.* 36 'To get into the mwoile', to get into the mud. 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iv. 552 A finished generation, dead of plague, Swept outward from their graves into the sun, The moil of death upon them. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Mwile*, mire. 'A's a-gettin' vurder in the mwile', i. e. he's going from bad to worse.

† **Moil**, *sb.*² *Obs.* Forms: 7–8 **moyle**, 8 **moyl**, **moile**, 8–9 **moil**. [? var. of MULE in the sense of hybrid; see quot. 1823. Cf. GENET-MOIL.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem* 47 The farina of the pippin was introduced to the flower of the Siberian crab, whereby a mule was produced]

A variety of apple; also cider produced from this.

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i Ep. Ded a iij, Cider that is made of the best Fruits, as Pearemaines, Pippins, Moyles, .. is much stronger and better than that which is made of ordinary fruits. 1708 J PHILIPS *Cyder* i. 27 Pregnant with the Dregs Of Moyle, or Mum, or Treacle's viscous Juice. *Ibid* 29 The Moile Of sweetest hony'd taste. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 254 The golden pippin, the red streak, and the moil, so excellent in the beginning of the last century, are now in the extremest stage of their decay.

Moil (moil), *a.* and *sb.*³ *dial.* (Anglo-Irish and Welsh border.) Also **moyle**, **muil**, **mweeal**, **miel** (See E D.D.) [a. Ir. *maol*, and the equivalent Welsh *moel*, lit. 'bald'.] **a.** *adj.* Of cattle: Hornless. **b.** *sb.* A hornless cow.

1847 *Gloss. Heraldry*, *Moile*, a provincial word signifying an ox without horns. 1855 *Morton's Cycl Agric.* II. 724 *Muil* (Irish), cow without horns. 1887 HAVERGAL *Hereford. Gloss.*, *Moyle*, a hornless cow or bullock.

Moil (moil), *v.* Forms: 5–7 **moile**, 6–7 **moyle**, 7–9 **moyl**, (9 *dial* **myle**, **mile**, **mwoil**, **mwile**), 7– **moil** [a. OF *moillier* (:—popular L. **molliāre*, f. L *mollis* soft) to wet, moisten, also *intr.* to paddle in mud (mod F *mouiller* to wet).]

1. *trans.* To wet, moisten; to soil, bedaub, make dirty, chiefly in *passive*. *Obs.* exc. *dial* and *arch.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 138 A monk that toke the spryngill, And did right as the manner is, moillid al hir patis. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 33 If they go to kenell wette and moyled with dyrt. 1653–4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl Swed Emb* (1772) I 447 Though the streets were very dirty, and their robes very long, .. yett they did not hold them up, butt were pitifully moyled. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *To Moil*, to dawb with Dirt. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* i 262 Moil'd in the clogging Clay, panting they lag Behind inglorious. 1841 C H HARTSHORNE *Salopia Antiqua* 508 Moiled from yed to fut. *a* 1861 MRS BROWNING *Mother & Poet* vii, Letters moiled With my kisses.

† **b** *fig* To defile. *Obs rare*

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav Love* 220 Rouze thyself out of thy soyle, In which thou wallowest And doest thy mynd in durty pleasures moyle. 1647 TRAPP *Comm Rev* xiv. 4 Which have not moiled themselves with fornication corporall or spirituall. 1650 — *Comm Lev.* xviii. 20 As David, how did hee moil himself with Bathsheba.

† **2** *intr.* To make oneself wet and muddy; to wallow in mire. *Obs.*

a 1566 R EDWARDS *Damon & Pith* (1571) f iii, All day I moyle in dourte. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers*, *Fruite of Foes* Poems 1869 I 94 A serpent Which (almost dead for colde) lay moyling in the myre. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* ii (1586) 51 b, The Frogge continually doth crie while in the stincking Lakes he still doth moile. 1599 *Sir Clyomon* Prol A 2, Filthy Swine which in the mire doth moile.

3 To toil, work hard, drudge. Sometimes with some trace of the etymological sense 2 To work in wet and mire. Often coupled with verbs of similar meaning, esp in to *toil and moil*. Very common *dial*: see E. D. D.

1548–9 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb) 26 They [*sc.* vnpreaching prelates] are so troubeled wyth Lordelye lyuynge, . mounchyng in their maungers, and moylynge in their gaye manoures and mansions, and so troubeled with loyterynge in theyr Lordeshyppes. 1559 *Mirr. Mag*, *Fall R. Tresilian* viii, And moyleth for no more then for his needfull hyre. 1580 H GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* Poems (Grosart) 55 To toyle and moyle for worldly drosse. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 44 b, Heere we labour, drudge and moyle. 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Plantations*, But moile not too much under Ground For the Hope of Mines is very Uncertaine. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 250 Vega hath spent 90 chapters wherin he moyles in sweate and dust. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 387 He moils and toils. to come at them [*sc.* riches]. 1687 MRS BEHN *Lucky Chance* ii. i, I must moil on in the damn'd dirty road, And sure such pay will make the journey easie. 1714 GAY *Sheph Week* ii. 50 With thee 'twas Marian's dear Delight, To moil all day, and merry make at Night. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* ii. xi, Who toil and moil in stores and factories. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* i. 8 They saw him daily moiling and delving in the common path like a beetle. 1858 SEARS *Athan* ii v 205 The commentators are signally at fault in moiling at this passage. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser ii. Dr —— 34 A lawyer wins repute—Having to toil and moil.

† **4.** *trans.* To weary, fatigue: harass, torment, worry. Chiefly *passive*. *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 27 Iuno fel harted, Thee seas, thee regions, thee skies so spightfulye moyling [orig. i. 280 *quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat*] 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XL. xxii. 1074 Much moiled they were all, and sore toiled in this untoward way. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. ix. 33 Who is moyled with heavinesse and perceiveth not his heart to bee coarcted? 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Rom.* iii. 205 This while Alcidamant and Griolanis . were no lesse moiled, for the great Knight of the Sun. so stoutly withstood them. 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav.* iv 8 We had been miserably moiled, and our hurts, that were great, but ill looked unto. 1823 *Spirit Publ Jrnls* (1825) 408 He seemed sadly moiled with his matrimonial miseries.

b. *refl*

a 1560 BECON *Sick Mans Salve* Pref, We moile and tormoile oure selues in studying and deuising howe we maye come by the giftes of glassy fortune. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 15 They [*sc.* the ancient writers] moile themselues sore, with the maners and conditions of the nurse. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 401 To moyle themselves thus with abiect and base worke. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii 637 No more tug one another thus, nor moyle your selues [τρίβεσθε κακοῖσι] 1673 MARVELL *Reh Transp* ii 115, I only threw it out like empty Cask to amuze him, he runs away with it as a very serious business and so moyles himself with tumbling and tossing it, that he is in danger of melting his Sperma Ceti. 1869 TENNYSON *North Farmer, New Style* xiii, But 'e tued an' moil'd 'issen deäd.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* To distress oneself. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*, to worry, be fidgety or restless.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* ix 502 They moyled why others myght not geve like gift as wele as shee [orig *Et, cur non aliis eadem dare dona liceret, Murmur erat*]. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss*, *Moil*, .(2) To be fidgetty or restless. 'Theäre's noä gettin' noä rest wi' him at neets; he's tewin' an' moilin' aboot for iver'.

5. *trans.* To root *up*; to burrow in (the ground) like a pig, badger, etc.; 'to draw potatoes with the hand from under the growing plant' (E.D.D). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 101 b, Like a wilde Boare, to moyle up by the rootes, the florishyng and most plentyfull Vynearde. *Ibid* 325 b, It is apparaunt enough what thinges are moyled uppe by the Rootes, but what is planted in that place, he confesseth he cannot as yet discerne.

† **b.** *intr.* To burrow. *Obs.*

15 EDGEWORTH *Serm* i. 6 b, Couetous men be euerlike wantes or Moles moiling in the grounde [1625: cf 3] 1658 A FOX *Wurtz' Surg* i. vi 23 Why do they then molest the Patient with seeking, pressing, and moiling in the Wound.

† **6.** *trans* ? To maul, mangle. *Obs*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P* 118 Trampling a Man to Death, or Moiling him to Pieces with their Foreheads.

Moil: see MOILES, MOYLE, MULE[1] and [2]

[**Moile**, 'a dish made of Marrow and grated bread', in Speght's glossary to *Chaucer's Works* 1598 (copied in Blount *Glossogr.* 1656 and in later Dicts) is due to misunderstanding of *franch moile* (see FRANCHEMYLE) in Lydgate's *Thebes* ibid. 370 b/1.]

Moile: see MULE *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2]

Moiled (moild), *a.* *dial.* [f MOIL *a.* or *sb.*³ + -ED ².] Of cattle: Hornless.

1839 *Hereford. Gloss.* s.v., 'A moiled sheep' is a sheep without horns. 1855 *Morton's Cycl Agric.* II 724 *Moiled* (Heref, Irish), without horns. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh Word bk* s v *Moilled*, My pretty mwoilled 'eifer.

Moiled (moild), *ppl a.* [f MOIL *v* + -ED ¹.]

1. Hard worked; exhausted; oppressed with labour and toil.

1617–18 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard* (1623) 48 The Horse and moiled Oxe wrought to an vntimely death. 1793 *Gentl Mag* Dec. 1084 *Moiled*, troubled, fatigued. Sedgemoor. 1820 CLARE *Poems Rural Life* (ed 2) 136 The rough rude ploughman, While moil'd and sweating, by some pasture's side, Will often [etc.]

2. Made dirty or foul; soiled. *dial.*

1632 SHERWOOD, Moiled in the mire, *Enfangé*. *Ibid*, Moyled, *Souillé*. 1839 *Hereford Gloss*, *Moiled*, dirty with wet mud. 1882 *W Worcs Gloss*.

Moiler (moi·ləɹ) *rare.* [f. MOIL *v.* + -ER ¹.] One who moils or labours; a toiler.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M* (1596) 184/1 As for your Cardinals, we shut them out both of churches and cities, for that we see them not preachers but prollers, not pillers and up holders of the church, but. moilers of monie and gold. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* (1809) I. 3 This Cain was a great toyler and moyler in the earth. 1880 MRS. RIDDELL *Myst Palace Gard* xxiii, Excepting a few millions of toilers and moilers.

Moilere, obs. form of MULIER.

Moiles (moilz). *Glass-blowing*. Also (in Dicts.) moil. [Cf. F. *meule* 'se dit, dans les verreries, des morceaux de verre qui s'attachent aux cannes', Littré).] (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Moiles*, the metallic oxide adhering to the glass which is knocked from the end of the blow pipe.

Moiley (moi·li). *Sc.* and *Anglo-Irish*. Also **moylie**, **moilya**. [f. MOIL *a*] A hornless cow or bullock, also *transf.* applied to a person; also *attrib.* or *adj*

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl*, *Moylie*, a mild, good-natured person an *auld moylie*, a tame person, even to sillyness; a *moylie*, is also a bullock wanting horns. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss*, *Moily*, *Moilya*, a hornless cow. *Moily*, hornless.

Moiling (moi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING ¹.] The action of the verb MOIL in various senses.

c 1560 [RICHARDES] *Misogonus* ii. ii. 80 (Brandl) Or to what end shoulde we here spende Our dayes in viksome moylinge? 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* iv. iii. (Manly), Why, makes the knaue any moyling? 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 326 These men have.. undertaken much fruitlesse labour in that lamentable moilyng of thinges which they have subverted. 1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 327 What brought first hunger and thirst,. toyling and moyling into this world? 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon.* II 205 After a great deal of moyling, turmoyling, perfidiousness, and I know not what, he laid down his head and died. 1885–6 SPURGEON *Treas Dav* Ps cxxvii. 2 Blesses them more in their resting than others in their moiling and toiling.

Moiling (moi·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MOIL *v.* + -ING ².] That moils; labouring, toiling; fatiguing, toilsome.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 1198 Such moiling labor. 1608 *Merry Devil of Edmonton* (1617) F 2, We haue had the moylingst night of it that euer we had in our liues. 1692 R L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccev 266 Oh the Endless Misery of the Life I Lead' crys the Moiling Husbandman, to spend all my Days in Ploughing [etc] *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II 81 That moyling Swain who ploughs the fertile clod, Looks rarely to his Benefactor God. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* lxxi, I am an abject slave, and a toiling, moiling potter's wessel. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh Word bk*, *Miling*, dirty and laborious—'A milin' job'. 1897 *Daily News* 14 July 7 3 A good sprinkling of real moiling workers in their best.

Hence **Moi·lingly** *adv*, in a moiling manner.

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 7 He runnes and moylingly trots vp and downe.

Moill(i)er(e, -ie, -ye, moilre, obs. ff MULIER

Moilsome (moi·lsǒm), *a.* [f. MOIL *v* + -SOME.] Involving toil = LABORIOUS 2.

1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* i, A dark, narrow gorge departed from the moilsome mountain track.

Moine, obs. form of MINE *sb.*

1561 T HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* i. B ij b, Some in rydinge, some in playnge at fence, euerye man accordinge to the moine of his mettall [It (1547) 6 b, *ciascuno secondo la minera del suo metallo*]

‖ **Moineau** (moi·no, ‖ mwano). *Fortif.* Also 8 **moyeneau**. [Fr; regarded by Littré and Hatz-Darm. as a use of *moineau* sparrow] (See quot)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, *Moyeneau*. is a small flat Bastion, commonly placed in the middle of an over-long Curtain, by which the Bastions at the Extremities are not well defended from the Small-shot, by reason of their Distance, so that this Work is proper for placing in it a Body of Musqueteers to fire upon the Enemy from all sides. *Ibid*, *Moineau* [with similar explanation] 1802 in C. JAMES *Milit Dict.* And in mod Dicts.

† **Moi·nes.** *Obs. rare.* Also **moynes** [ad. OF. (early 14th c.) *moinesse*, *moynesse*, *moignesse*, f *moine*: see MONK and -ESS] A nun.

1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* i 413 The other hyght saynt Erkengode a moynes serene. *Ibid* 3519 Blessed pure virgin moines and abbasse, O venerable werburge.

Moines, obs form of *means*: see MEAN *sb.*

1449 *Verulam MSS* (Hist MSS Comm, 1906) 3 *note*.

Moiniall, variant of MONIAL *sb* *Obs*

Moir, obs. form of MORE *a* and *adv*

‖ **Moire** (mwār, mwǭɹ, mōᵊɹ) Also 7 **moyre**. [F. *moire*, according to Fr. lexicographers an adoption of some form of Eng. MOHAIR.

The OF *moire*, the name of some textile fabric mentioned by Chrestien of Troyes (12th c), is believed to be unconnected with the modern word]

Originally a kind of watered mohair; afterwards, any textile fabric (but usually silk) to which a watered appearance is given in the process of calendering; a watered or clouded silk.

Moire antique, explained by Fr lexicographers to mean a watered silk of large pattern, is in Eng use practically synonymous with *moire*, which is apprehended as a shortened form.

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Nov, We bought some greene-watered moyre, for a morning wastecoate. 1664 *Ibid.* 8 May, A new black cloth suit and cloak lined with silk moyre. 1751 CHESTERF *Let to Son* 22 Apr (1774) II 136 Talk *pompons*, *moires*, &c., with Madame de Blot. 1855 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* II 268 [*Dressmaker loq*] I don't think I ever saw so trashy a moire. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* s.v. *Moire Antique*, If good silk be wrapped tightly and carelessly round a roller, it may become moire much against the inclination of the possessor. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P* (1861) III xvii 316, I suppose Jane can put her hand at once on the moire antique when we reach Dover?' 1866 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* 191 The heap of silk and moire. 1869 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc Abr.* xxiii (1872) 166 Velvets and moire antiques.

‖ **Moiré** (mware, mōᵊ·reⁱ), *a.* and *sb* [Fr, pa. pple of *moirer*, to give the appearance of moire to, f *moire* MOIRE]

A. *adj* Of silk: Watered. Of metals: Having a 'watered' or clouded appearance.

1823 J BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem* 140 Moiré Watering, by other Methods. 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* iv 565 Those passed the salts, with confidence of eyes And simultaneous shiver of moiré silk. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* iv 104 Giving the plates [of galvanised iron] the well-known moiré appearance. 1893 G EGERTON *Keynotes* (1894) 33 The lap of her moiré gown.

B. *sb*

1. A variegated or clouded appearance resembling that of watered silk; *esp.* as imparted to metals for the purpose of ornament.

1818 *Jrnl Sci. & Arts* V. 368 On the Moiré Metallique, or Fer blanc moiré. *Ibid*, The moiré has of late been much improved by employing the blow pipe. When the moiré has been formed, the plate is to be varnished and polished, the varnish being tinted with any glazing colour, and thus the red, blue, green, yellow, and pearl coloured moirés are

manufactured. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* s.v., *Moirée métallique*, called in this country crystallized tin-plate, is a variegated primrose appearance, produced upon the surface of tin-plate, by applying to it in a heated state some dilute nitro-muriatic acid for a few seconds, then washing it with water, drying, and coating it with lacquer. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 440 *Moiré*, the name given to the wavy appearance, comparable to that of watered silk, presented by thin plates of mica under crossed nicols.

¶ **2.** Erroneously used for MOIRE.

1851 *Official Catal. Gt. Exhib.* II. 504 'Moiré antique', for garments, various colours. 1851 *Repts. Juries Gt. Exhib.* (1852) 368 Gros-de-Naples, glacé, and checked moiré, and satin. 1862 *London Soc.* II. 40 Costly Moirés. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II xx. 24 Moiré antiques. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* I ii. 43 Miss Pew went rustling up and down the terrace..in her armour of apple-green moiré. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* xxxi, He wore a coat of white moiré antique, embroidered with gold.

Moiré, moire, *v.* [f. MOIRÉ *sb.* and MOIRE. Cf. F. *moirer*.] *trans.* To give a moiré or watered appearance to. Also **Moi·ring** *vbl. sb.*

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX 551/2 The means which I had employed for moiring tin plates 1884 W. H. WAHL *Galvanopl. Manip.* 521 (Cent.) The solution [salt, or sal ammoniac] may be applied to the surfaces to be moiréed with the aid of a sponge.

Moireen, obs. form of MOREEN.

Moirette (mware·t). [f. MOIRE + -ETTE.] A textile fabric made to imitate moire.

1895 *Price List*, Moirette for lining. 1900 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 6/7 A nut-brown cloth dress .has a petticoat of nut-brown moirette to match it.

Moirneing, obs. form of MORNING.

Moirologist (moirǫ·lŏdʒist). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. late Gr. *μοιρολόγος* (corruptly written *μυρολόγος*, mod. Gr. *μυριολόγος*, whence MYRIOLOGUE), f. Gr. *μοῖρα* fate, death + *-λόγος* speaker, discourser: see -LOGIST.] A hired mourner in modern Greece.

1886 *Q. Rev.* July 215 There may be found traces, too, of Lethe in the death ballads sung by the hired mourners The moirologists will sing of the loneliness of the living, of the horrors of death [etc.].

† **Mois.** *Obs.* Also **moys**(e. [a. F. *mois* month.] Only in *Mois of Easter* or *Pasch* (= OF. *mois de Pasques*, med.L. *mensis Paschæ*): **a.** the month or the fortnight ending on Low Sunday; hence Low Sunday itself; **b.** the Easter dues, payable on or before Low Sunday.

1426 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 104 Ric. Joy reseyved the moyse of Ester of Ric. Crosseby, C. marc. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 60/1 At the moys of Estre next comyng 1449 *Ibid.* 169/1 Afore the Kyng in his Benche, atte the Moys of Pasche, that shall be in the yere of our Lorde MCCCCXLVI 1491 *Ibid.* VI 443/2 To be certified on this side the Mois of Ester then next folowing.

Moise (moiz), *v. dial.* Also 8 **moys.** *intr.* To thrive; to increase, improve, mend.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 384 To *Moys*, to thrive; spoken of crops and stock also in a general sense, as 'he muddles on but does not moys'. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI ii. 1022 It is a common saying among the common people of this place [Norwich] when a person does not seem to recruit after a fit of illness, or when he does not thrive in the world, that such an one does not *moise*. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Moise v.* to mend, improve, increase, &c. 1860 E. GILLETT *Song Sol. in Norf. Dial.* vi 11 To see wuther the wine-trees moised, and the pomegranates blowed.

† **Moison.** *Obs. rare.* Forms: 4-5 **moysoun, muso(u)n, muyson,** 4-6 **moyson.** [a. OF. *moison, muison*, AF. *mewson* (1406 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* 563), early mod.F. *moison, moyson* (Cotgr.) :—L. *mēnsiōn-em* act of measuring, f. *mēns-, mētīrī* to measure.] **a.** A 'measure' in music. **b.** Size, dimension.

c 1325 [see G-SOL-RE-UT]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 128 And alle Musons [*v.rr.* musonys, musouns, muysones] In Musyk I made hire to knowe. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1677 And some ther been of other moysoun, That drowe nigh to hir sesoun, And spedde hem faste for to sprede. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* I. xv (1552) 49 Vaynes . the which in moyson & notable biggenesse moch surmount the quantite of ye aboue named descendinge brest vaynes.

Moisron, obs. form of MUSHROOM.

Moist (moist), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4-5 **moiste,** 4-6 **moyste,** 4-7 **moyst,** 5 **moste,** 6 **mowest.** [a. OF *moiste* (mod.F. *moite*).

The ulterior etymology is disputed. By most scholars OF. *moiste* is believed to represent late L. *muccidus*, an altered form of L. *mūcidus* mouldy, related to *mūcēre* to be mouldy, *mūcor* mouldiness, *mūcus* MUCUS. Cf. F. *moisir* to grow mouldy :—popular Latin **mūcīre*, class. L. *mūcēre*; also Rumonsch *musch* wet, Friuli *moscid* doughy, It. *moscio* limp. Some, however, following Diez, consider it to represent L. *mustus* like new wine, also fresh, new (said, e. g. of cheese, pepper, etc.), f. *mustum* new wine, MUST. It is possible that the two Latin words have coalesced in Fr.]

A. *adj.*

1. Slightly imbued with wetness; containing liquid in a state of suspension or absorption; not dry; damp, humid.

Now differing from *damp* in having no tendency to imply either an undesirable or a merely temporary or casual condition. In early use the word had a wider application.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xix. (1495) 123 Kynde makyth the mouth moyste wythin to tempre and chaunge the eselyar the dryenes of the mete. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ix. 100 3if the Erthe were made moyst and weet with that Watre, it wolde nevere bere Fruyt. *Ibid.* xiv. 160 3if Venym or Poysoun be broughte in presence of the Dyamand, anon it begynnethe to wexe moyst and for to swete. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 258 With her moyst clothes with teares all be spreynt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 244/1 To make moste, *liquidare, & cetera, vbi* to wete. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 10 This mowest & corupt ayer. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 137 The confynes of the chiefe citie are moister then is necessary. 1611 BIBLE *Song* 3 *Child.* 26 As it had bene a moist whistling wind. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 741 The Hills to their supplie Vapour, and Exhalation dusk and moist, Sent up amain. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 30/1 The moistest part of the Quarry. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1587 Like the red-rose bud moist with morning-dew. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 207 The skin grows moister, and the sweat..begins to have a peculiar fœtid smell. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xviii. (1813) 311 Let spring sown seeds be watered occasionally, according to the weather, to keep them moist. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* I. 218 The lady wiped her moist cold brow. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 91 The Gurmseer itself is moist, and sometimes even marshy. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II x § 84 (1875) 258 Moist winds lose so much heat when they reach the cold mountain peaks, that condensation rapidly takes place 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 159 The variety inhabits moist places. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 22 You are oppressed with a moist heat.

b. Of the eyes: Wet with tears, ready to shed tears. In 16-17th c. also, Watery, 'rheumy' (as one of the signs of old age).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 26 Whan that thy frend is deed quod he lat nat thyne eyen to moyste been of teeris 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 203 Haue you not a moist eye? a dry hand?..a white beard?..and wil you cal your selfe yong? 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. i, Weake hammes, moist eyes, and shrunke members. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 68 On the banner..He glanced a look of holy pride, And his moist eyes were glorified 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. iv, Thoughts which make the moist eyes overbrim 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1199 The tender sound Made his eye moist. 1897 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *In Kedar's Tents* vi, A round-faced, chubby little man, with a tender mouth and moist dark eyes looking kindly out upon the world.

c. Of a season, climate, etc.: Wet; rainy; having some rain; having a considerable rainfall.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii 147 One somer is softe and moyste, And another is drye and wyndy 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 89 The hote & moyste whether. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. ii. 84 The night being colder then the day, is likewise more moist 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 146 Ye Swains, invoke the Pow'rs who rule the Sky, For a moist Summer, and a Winter dry 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 175 Some places are refreshed in summer by breezes from moister countries. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, The weather is moist and raw. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* III. 30 In England we have good soil and a moist climate fitted for growing grass.

† **d.** In mediæval physiology, said of elements, humours, planets, etc. (= HUMID b); opposed to DRY. (See COLD *a.* 6.) *Obs.*

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 380 Nature That hot, cold, heuy, lyght, moyst, & dreye Hath knyt with euene noumberis of a-cord In esy voys gan for to speke & seye [etc.] 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 120 [Cancer] of himself is moiste and cold *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 12 Oon of þe men is of an hoot complexioun & a moist, þat oþer of a cold complexioun & a drie. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi (Percy Soc.) 73 Youth is Hote, and moyste, and full of lustines. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* A j, It shal do good to moyst persons and women 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 118 (and Qo.), And the moist starre, Vpon whose influence Neptunes Empier stands, Was sicke almost to doomesday with eclipse. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 71 In Children and Women the cooler and moister Diet is most agreeable to preserve their natural Pulses. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 183 They [*sc.* fish] are cold and moist, and must needs, say they, produce juices of the same kind.

† **2.** Of plants, fruits, etc.: 'Juicy, succulent' (J.); not withered or dry; fresh as opposed to dried. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 68 Matrymonye I may nyme a moiste fruit with-alle. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* viii. 16 Moiste semeth the reeshe befor the Sunne come. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 41 b, It is then best of all riuen, clouen and cut in sunder when it is moyst and greene. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 223 Will these moyst Trees page thy heeles And skip when thou point'st out? 1611 BIBLE *Num.* vi. 3 Nor [shall he] eate moist grapes, or dried. 1611 COTGR., *Succulent*, succulent, sappie, moist, full of iuice.

† **b.** Of liquor: New, not stale. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 53 Notemuge to putte in Ale, Whether it be moyste or stale — *Pard. Prol.* 29 A draughte of moyste and corny Ale.

† **c.** New, not worn, 'green'. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 457 Hir hosen weren of fyn scarlet reed ful streite yteyd and shoes ful moyste and newe.

† **3.** Yielding moisture or water; bringing or that brings rain or moisture; containing water (or other liquid). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 264 Thilke blod which scholde have ese To regne among the moiste veines 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 57 The moist daughters of huge Atlas strove Into the Ocean deepe to drive their weary drove 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 167 Ere twice in murke and occidentall dampe Moist Hesperus hath quench'd her sleepy Lampe. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. 167 Plaine Meteors, bred of the exhalation of Tobacco, and the vapors of a moyst pot, that soare vp into the open ayre. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 119 Moist Arcturus clouds the sky.

† **4.** Liquid; watery. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. v. 132 (Camb. MS.) Oðther beestis by the wandrynge lyhtnesse of hir wyngis betyn the wyndes and ouerswymmyn the spaces of the longe eyr by moyst fleeynge [orig. *liquido volatu*]. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* xliv. 25 Offre to it moist sacrifices [1382 *Ibid.* sacryfises of licoures]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 94 The moiste dropes of the reyn Descenden into Middilerthe. 1530 PALSGR. 744/2, I swalowe downe any medycyne or lycour that is moyste, *je assorbys.* 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 140 (1600 Qo.) But for my teares, The moist impediments vnto my speech, I had forestald this deere and deep rebuke. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 308 The moist waies of the sea they saild [Gr. ἐνάλιον ὑγρὰ κέλευθα].

5. Associated or connected with liquid. *spec.* **a.** *poet.* Tearful; accompanied with tears. **b.** Said of a process or apparatus in which liquid is used. † *Moist measure*: liquid measure. **c.** Of diseases, etc.: Marked by a discharge of matter, phlegm, etc.

1562 TURNER *Baths* 13 A ciath..holdeth after moyste measure an vnce and an halfe. 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* I. ii. 61 Tis as common To weepe at parting as to be a woman . play not this moyst prize. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 159 Where ere thy bones are hurld, Whether beyond the stormy Hebrides, .. Or whether thou to our moist vows deny'd, Sleep'st by the fable of Bellerus old. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 395 No effectual method of analyzing this ore [Tui stone], in the moist way has as yet been discovered. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 812 The assay of ores, comprehending the mechanical part. that is, by washing; the chemical part, or assays by the dry way; and the assays by the moist way 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 86 When the gangrene is what is usually called 'moist'. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Moist tetter. Ibid.*, *Moist wart*, the *Condyloma acuminatum*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 511 It [*sc.* eczema of the fingers] may be dry or moist. *Ibid.* 524 The healing of a chronic moist eczema may be indefinitely delayed by washing.

d. *Med.* Of sounds heard in auscultation: Suggesting the presence of liquid.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 230 The only stethoscopic phenomena observed were extensive minute and moist bronchial râles. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 10 Two great classes of the dry and of the moist sounds.

† **6.** Addicted to drink. (Cf. DRY *a.* 3.) *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 8 By the testimony of the loosest and moystest naturalists, the very Poets.

7. Special collocations: **moist chamber,** a 'chamber' in which microscopic objects may be kept moist; **moist colour,** a water-colour pigment in the form of a soft paste; **moist gum** = DEXTRIN (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **moist stove,** a hot-house heated with a moist heat; **moist sugar,** unrefined or partially refined sugar; also *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *moist sugar-coloured* adj.; *moist sugar bowl, spoon*, etc.

1869 DALLINGER & DRYSDALE in *Monthly Microsc. Jrnl.* (1874) XI. 97 Recklinghausen's '*moist chamber' only enables us to arrest for a short time the dissipation of the fluid under examination. 1876 RUTHERFORD *Outl. Histol.* (ed. 2) 150 Schultze's modification of Recklinghausen's moist chamber. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 86/1 For water colours the pigments are prepared as '*moist colours' contained in small porcelain dishes 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 6177 The bark or *moist stove having a pit for bark or other fermenting matter instead of a stage. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 124, I then place them in a moist stove or forcing house [1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 85 The Sugars they made, were but bare Muscavadoes,. so *moist, and full of molasses, and so ill cur'd.] 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xliv. IV. 202 Of a granular appearance, much resembling fine moist sugar. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 169/1 The two Misses Larkin wore their own sevenpenny-moist-sugar coloured hair 1847 A. & H. MAYHEW *Greatest Plague of Life* III. 30 She could not for the life of her lay her hands upon the lump-sugar, and we were obliged to put up with moist 1886 W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE in *Archæologia* L. 150 This mazer was formerly used in the family as a moist-sugar bowl.

8. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *mosst-brained, -eyed, -natured* adjs.; also *moist-striking* adj.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 9, I .. know him to be a dull *moist-braind Asse 1847 WEBSTER (citing Coleridge), *Moist-eyed.* 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 71 A very excellent Soil for a cold *moist-natured Land 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* IV. 177 Then issue forth in this *moist-striking air.

† **B.** *absol.* and *sb.* That which is moist; moisture. Also, moist quality, moistness.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1564 Aboute it is gras springing, For moiste so thikke and wel lyking, That it ne may in winter dye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 97 The fyr..is withoute moist al dreye. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* i. (*Cock & Jasp*) xi, Riches..Quhilk maith, nor moist, nor vther rust can sceit. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 3 b, It is good for the crampe and for all colde diseases and moyste of the synewes. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxxi. v, She lodgeth Heat, and Cold, and Moist, and Dry, And Life, and Death, and Peace, and War together. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* 419 Myrtles and Bays for want of moist grew wan. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VIII. 67 The deepe moist then They further reacht. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 652 Who .. Bear his swift errands over moist and dry, O're Sea and Land. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 99 The moist of human frame the sun exhales; Winds scatter, thro' the mighty void, the dry.

Moist, *v.* Forms: 4-6 **moyste, moiste,** 6-7 **moyst** (pa.pple. **moist**), 6- **moist.** [f. MOIST *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render moist, impart moisture to; to moisten, wet. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see E. D. D.).

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxi. 24 And the bones of hym ben moistid with marȝ [Vulg. *irrigantur*]. — *Luke* vii. 38 Sche..bigan to moiste his feet with teeris. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxii. (Tollem. MS.), Constantyn sayeþ þat drynke is nedful for many maner cause: ffor hit moysteþ þe drie body. *Ibid.* XIV. xlvi. (1495) 483 Valeyes ben moysted with stremes that come out of mountaynes. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 248 Blak brede..In hote watyr moystyd..she eet. *c* 1530 T. PRIDIOXE in Collier *Hist. Dram. Poetry* (1831) II. 384 Beholde myne eyes whose teres do moyst my paled face, 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 32 b, Wyne heateth and moysteth the bodye. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 174 Moisting womens breastes that before were drie and wanted milke. 1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 600 His sworde Alreadie moisted is in his warme bloude. 1633 in

Hartlib *Ref. Commew. Bees* 18 Rye .. need not .. be dryed, but beaten and moisted with its own liquor. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 145 As evening moists the daisy by thy side.

b. To slake or quench (one's) thirst. *To moist one's lip*: to drink very little; also (slang) *to moist one's clay*. (Cf. MOISTEN *v.* 1 b.) Now *dial.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 366 May no drynke me moiste ne my thruste slake, Tyl [etc.] 1530 PALSGR. 639/2, I dyd nat drinke to day, I dyd but moyste my lyppes with a quarter of wine *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 241 Thus passed he forthe his dynner in great lamentacion and hevynes, whiche was more fed and moystyd with sorowe & teares, than with owther pleasant mets or dylicate drynks. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Lycurgus* (1595) 45 So they al dranke hartely except himself, who .. did no more but a litle moyste his mouth without, and so refreshed himself 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass* I. II. 339 Meete me an houre hence, at the signe of the Pegasus in Cheapside, and Ile moyst thy temples with a cuppe of Claret. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 285 Now no more The iuyce of Egypts Grape shall moyst this lip. 1834 A. SMART *Rambling Rhymes* 120 When he used to moist his clay An' lay his corn in.

†**c.** *fig.* Chiefly, To soften (the heart, etc.). *Obs.*

13.. *Propr Sanct.* (Vernon MS) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr* LXXXI 317/57 Þe wȝuche techers dude Moyste wel þe hertes of trewe men eueridel. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. v. 80 Froo qwhens he byrnys with lufe swetist & with a draght of heuenly passage he is moystid & vmbesett & truly is transformyd with heit of happis to-cum. 1557 *Sarum Primer* 1 Good Lorde Jesu Christe, .. moiste my minde with thy most precious bloude 1578 G. WHETSTONE *2nd Pt. Promos & Cassandra* V. II, Stormes of teares did showre As myght, with rueth, haue moyst a stony hart. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying of Christ* 27 And let my teares be flouds to moist my heart.

†**2.** *absol*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 37 b, Sprinkle a vessell of water and it moisteth not, but cast it out wholy together and it bothe washeth and norisheth. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 5 Waxe is good for plasters it moisteth and is used for outwarde Medicines. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XX (1887) 87 Walking in the dew moystes and harmes. 1624 DONNE *Devotions*, etc. (ed. 2) 162 As thy water moysts, so it cooles too

Hence †**Moi·sted** *ppl. a.*; †**Moi·sting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xi. 10 Moystynge watrys [Vulg. *aquæ irriguæ*]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. v. (Bodl. MS), After thee moistinge of þe londe þe h[epes of] grauel toschedeþ. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A iv, Sease ye bathynge & moystynge 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* CXVI 8 Thou hast deliuered my moisted eien from mourneful teares. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* in Wordsw. *Eccl Biog.* (1818) I 456 After he had..dried his moisted cheekes, he spake to them in this sorte. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xl 268 All which purgers are to be..mingled with some moysting decoction 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. 40 Upon whose moisted skirt, with sea-weed fring'd about, The bastard Corall breeds

Moist, obs. Sc f. MOST; MUST *sb.* (musk) and *v*

Moisten (moi·s'n), *v.* Also 6–7 **moysten.** [f. MOIST *a.* + -EN[5].]

1. *trans.* To make or render moist, damp, or wet; to wet superficially or moderately. Also *absol.*

1580 [implied in MOISTENED, MOISTENING *ppl. adjs.*]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 34 Ne doe they need with water of the ford .. to moysten their roots dry. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 483 It looseth and scattereth humors, warmeth and moisteneth. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxi. 24 His breasts are full of milke, and his bones are moistened with marrow 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 230 A Pipe a little moistned on the inside . maketh a more solemne Sound, than if the Pipe were dry *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Chief of Sinners Obj. Mercy* Wks (1847) 16 Water cannot but moisten, fire cannot but burn. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Apricock*, Moisten them [*sc.* the apricocks] with a Spoonful of Water or Vinegar 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 17 P 1 By fatal confidence in these fallacious promises [of fine weather] many curls have been moistened to flaccidity. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 21 Mealed powder moistened with brandy 1850 O. WINSLOW *Inner Life* III. 88 No tears of repentance have ever moistened the eyes.

b. In expressions relating to the satisfaction of thirst. *To moisten the lips, throat*, etc.· to refresh oneself with liquor. *To moisten one's clay*: see CLAY *sb.* 4 b. (Cf. MOIST *v.* 1 b.)

In quot. 1821 *moisten the lips* is used = 'make the mouth water'.

1603 DEKKER *Batchelor's Banq.* iii B 4 b, And halfe a dosen times [they have] moystned their lips with the sweet ioyce of the purpled grape. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xl. 313 This same Priest .takes care to moisten his Prayers by drinking every now and then a large Glass of Wine. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 583 *Ulysses.* If you drink much after a mighty feast, Moistening your thirsty maw, you will sleep well. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Grace before Meat*, The savoury soup and messes steaming up the nostrils, and moistning the lips of the guests with desire. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* v, You have been moistening your own throat to some purpose. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlviii, Mr. Swiveller .. chanced at the moment . to be moistening his clay, as the phrase goes, rather copiously. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol Digestion* (ed. 4) 37 The generous self-denial of him who passed the cup to his wounded neighbour, without stopping even to moisten his own lips.

†**c** *fig.* = MOIST *v.* 1 c. *Obs. rare.*

1582 [implied in MOISTENED *ppl. a.* 2]. ?*a* 1661 FULLER (Webster 1864), It moistened not his executioner's heart with any pity.

2. *intr.* To become moist.

1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 520 Nor let her blue eye Moisten, till she had lighted on his wound. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 71 The burning eyes of her Indian Bacchus fixed on her till their brightness moistened and flashed.

Moistened (moi·s'nd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **moistned.** [f. MOISTEN *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Rendered moist.

Moistened chicken (nonce-phrase), a literal rendering of F. *poule mouillée*, applied to a person excessively afraid of incurring any discomfort.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* VI. v, My moistned bed proofes of my sorrow showeth My bed ..With my teares floweth. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 49 When at their Mothers moistned eyes, Babes shall suck, Our Ile be made a Nourish of salt Teares. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 652 The Southern Air And dropping Heav'ns the moisten'd Earth repair. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. I, All those strong energies of a good mind, which fill the moistened eyes with tears. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 247 Any dirt or dust [should be] carefully wiped off with a moistened sponge. 1849 THACKERAY *Virgin.* II. xvii. 139 The story about the French is, that their governor, the Duke of Aiguillon, was rather what you call a *moistened chicken* 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II. xxiii 351 When two pieces of ice, with moistened surfaces, were placed in contact, they became cemented together 1902 *Daily Chron* 8 Jan. 5/1 A moistened finger .. may be recommended in an emergency

†**2.** Softened, made tender. (Cf. MOISTEN *v.* 1 c.)

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* xxi. Poems (Arb.) 57 Theire beames drawe forth by great attractiue power My moistned hart.

Moistener (moi·s'nəɹ). Also 7 **moystner, moistner.** [f. MOISTEN *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or something which moistens.

1611 COTGR., *Trempeur*, a dipper; wetter, moistener; soaker, steeper; seasoner, tempeier 1632 tr. *Brunel's Praxis Med.* 103 His diet must be liquid broths, and moystners of the body. 1755 JOHNSON, *Moistener*, the person or thing that moistens. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* V. 34 The ocean, that great moistener and softening equalizer of the atmosphere.

Moistening (moi·s'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the verb MOISTEN; also *concr.*

1611 BIBLE *Prov.* III. 8 It shalbe health to thy nauill, and marrow [*marg.* Hebr. watring. or moystning] to thy bones. 1611 COTGR., *Mouillement*, a wetting, or moistening 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* I. v § 3. 52 It pleased God to open the windowes of Heauen for the moistning and nourishing of their seedes 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 321 A moderate moistening of small coal has..the advantage of preventing its falling through the grate-bars and creating dust.

Moi·stening, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That moistens; rendering or becoming moist.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXII. IX, My moistning strength is like a pottsheard dried 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 10 b/1 With moysteninge medicamentes must it be cured and helped 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 51 Moistning medicines. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guiscardo* 504 When the World began, One common Mass compos'd the Mould of Man; One Paste of Flesh on all Degrees bestow'd, And kneaded up alike with moistning Blood 1880 Miss BRADDON *Just as I am* IV, 'God bless you, Sir Everard', said Vargas, with moistening eyes.

Moister, obs. form of MOISTURE *sb.* and *v.*

Moistful (moi·stfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. MOIST *a.* + -FUL 1.] Full of moisture; moist

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. IV. 94 Moistfull matter. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XVIII. 28 Her moystfull Temples bound, with wreaths of quiuering Reeds. 1855 SINGLETON tr. *Virgil* I. 347 The next Aurora ..Was scanning earth, and moistful shade from heaven Had chased away 1892 *Punch* 17 Sept. 132/2 When it has to play quick It is moistful and thick, For the trombone is fond of beer

Moistify (moi·stifəi), *v.* [f. MOIST *a.* + -FY.] *trans.* To moisten; used humorously of 'topers'.

1786 BURNS *Earn Cry* Postscr. VII, Tho' whyles ye moistify your leather 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xxix, The ladies taught her how to arrange a 'spit-curl', so as to defy the moistifying effects of the climate 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 87 [They] moistified their drouthy clay Wi' rousin' brandy-whitters O' punch.

Moistish (moi·stiʃ), *a.* [f. MOIST *a.* + -ISH] Somewhat moist or damp. Hence **Moi·stishness.**

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* II. iii. 109 b, This humour ..is a certayne vliginous moystishnes which ought to be sent out and purged 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xi. 36 A moistish earth. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 684 Moistish mountainous situations.

Moistless (moi·stles), *a* [f. MOIST *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of or free from moisture; dry.

1598 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. XXXIX. 174 Some Cloudes giue Snow, that lights and lyes a moysture moystles. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 A rinde moystlesse hard and scaly. 1827 CAPT. G. BEAUCLERK *Journ. to Morocco* XII. 141 The moistless tongue rattled as it essayed to speak 1884 J. PURVES in *Gd. Words* Nov. 768 The subterranean galleries leave the seed dry and moistless.

†**Moi·stly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. MOIST *a.* + -LY 2.] In a moist manner (in quot., drunkenly).

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. III. 1921 Swaggering full moistly on a tauernes bench

Moistness (moi·stnės). [f. MOIST *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being moist; in early use also †*concr.*, moisture.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. iv. (1495) 85 Yf moystnes be shedde in to the vtter partes of a thynge, it fyllyth alle the voyde place therof. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 80 Whos grape ys noght. gedryd or..be moystnesse of his stok sty vp to þe crope and þe braunches. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* VIII. 6 Some [of the seed] fell on ston and as sone as yt was spronge vp yt widdred awaye because yt lacked moystnes. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Alopecurus*, an hearbe like a foxe's taile: full of moistnesse 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 159 Looke that they [*sc.* the sheets] be drie, and without moistnesse. 1668 GERBIER *Princ* 25 The moistnesse of this Clime. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sweetmeats*, Which proceeds from the Moistness of the Fruit. 1885 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 722 Cotton wool is generally used to take the [gold] leaf up. on account of its slight moistness 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Feb. 5/4 A hybrid much better adapted to .. the moistness of our climate.

†**b.** *transf.* and *fig. Obs*

c 1425 *St Mary of Oignies* I. vi. in *Anglia* VIII. 139/19 Whanne she [was] comen to hirselfe ageyne as after a moystnesse of mynde, rekenyd & countid streitly atte euene alle hir deedys 1551 BIBLE (Matthew) *Job* XV. *notes*, Out of whiche procedeth suche false doctryne as drieth vp the moistnes of the soule in trifling out ye truth 1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* B IV, He hath the name of a christian, because he is ingraffed in Christ, as the branche in the stocke, .. & so to receyue of his moystnesse and lyfe.

Moistre, obs. form of MOISTURE *v.*

Moisture (moi·stiŭɹ, moi·stʃəɹ), *sb.* Also 4–7 **moysture,** 5 **mostour,** 5–6 **moystour, -er,** 6 **moistur, -er.** [a. OF. *moistour* (mod.F. *moiteur*), f. *moiste* MOIST *a.*]

†**1.** Moistness, the quality or state of being moist or damp *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. xxiv (Bodl. MS) If 13 b/1 Hoossenes of þe voice comeþ of the moisture of þe wosen and of þe lunges. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* V in Ashm. (1652) 54 Moisture, and Drines, be qualityes Passive. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 20 The weather enclynde too sum moyster & wynde. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 42 b 2 Through the humiditye or moyster therof, it may soacke through the Escara. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. XVIII. 379 At such time as the fountaines, springs, and rivers, did increase by the moistures of the weather. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. II. (1635) 22 In the Earth are ingendred the foure ferst qualities of Heate, Cold, Drouth, and Moisture 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 94 Seldom venturing out, except when the moisture of a summer's evening invites them abroad. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 247 Alva had, applied to Philip for liberty to leave the Low Countries, on account of the bad state of his health, occasioned by the moisture of the climate 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 61 Another remarkable effect is an alteration in the moisture or wetness of the earth

2. Water or other liquid diffused in small quantity through air as vapour, or through a solid substance, or condensed upon a surface.

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1424 Through moisture of the welle swete Sprange up the sote grene gras. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* P. 146 God shal destroie the fruyt of the erthe as fro hem, ne water ne shal yeve hem no moisture, ne the Eyr no refresshyng, ne fyr no light. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) VII. 23 Þai hafe na moisture bot þat þe forsaid ryuer ministers 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* (E. E. T. S.) II. 990 It [ebony] wil . nat corrupte with water nor moysture 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 244/1 A Moistour, *fluor, humor.* 1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* XXX. XVIII. (1714) 94 The Moisture, which the thirsty Earth Sucks from the Sea 1611 BIBLE *Luke* VIII. 6 Some fell vpon a rocke, and assoone as it was sprung vp, it withered away, because it lacked moisture 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 387 For Moisture then abounds, and Pearly Rains Descend in silence to refresh the Plains 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 123 The Earth having had no Rain after the Seed was sown, it had no Moisture to assist its Growth 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's F. India Bill* Wks. IV. 78 In that country the moisture is given but at a certain season. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 231 Oxydated muriatic gas mixed with different other gasses is easily changed into acid by the moisture of the flesh. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XXX, No moisture was wrung from his tanned countenance 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 64 Snow is not the only solid form in which atmospheric moisture is precipitated 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 5/2 The breeze is more balmy, with a touch of moisture in the air

b. with reference to tears.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 323 That infected moysture of his eye 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* VII, Nicholas Nickleby's eyes were dimmed with a moisture that might have been taken for tears 1897 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *In Kedar's Tents* VI, With, as it were, a small solution of sympathy, indicated by a moisture of the eye, for the family. in their bereavement.

†**c.** The liquid part or constituent of a body. In Mediæval philosophy, the humours or humid property, naturally inherent in all plants and animals. Also *radical moisture*. see RADICAL *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. XXXI. (1495) 245 A Feuer Etyk .. wastith the substancyall moisture of the body. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 1259 Yif purgacyons Be necessarye Solve flewm brennyng or moysture To kepe a mene. 1471 Radical moisture [see RADICAL *a.* 1] 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* II. Wks. (1876) 323 The trees whan they be wydred and all the moystour shronke into the rote & no lust of greenness nor of lyfe appereth outwardly 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* CCLXXXIV. 94 This matter [*sc.* spittle] doth come of the humiditie or moisters of bloude. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. I. 79, I cannot weepe for all my bodies moysture Scarce serues to quench my Furnace-burning hart 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. I. 406 When the worms are large they will consume the moisture

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr.* 2618 The soule. may profyt neuer a dele To bere frut Of vertu, ffor that yt lakketh moysture Off grace 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 64 Gaine was the radicall moisture of commerce 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* (1878) 173 A cloud of sedulous ephemera still suck a little spiritual moisture.

†**e.** A noxious exhalation or humidity. *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* IV. (1870) 239 To drye up the contagyous moysters of the walles. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 81 Oh Lorde God, .when they be in troble or plaged rightfullye of the, eyther be drought, moysture, or pestilence, or anye suche like.

†**3.** Liquid in general. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 585/1, I hysse, as a hote thyng whan one putteth to any moysture. 1555 [see BULWARK *sb.* 1 b]. 1598 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* I. iii. 80 The earth is my Countrey, As..

the marine moisture To the red guild fish. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past.* III. 172 Now dam the Ditches, and the Floods restrain: Their Moisture has already drench'd the Plain. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. v, When you offer'd the full helmet up to Cato, Did he not dash th' untasted moisture from him? 1741 J. MARTYN *Virg. Georg* I (1811) 80 Their wives..boil away the moisture of the sweet must over the fire.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *moisture supply*; *moisture-charged*, *-laden*, *-loving* adjs.

1827-35 WILLIS *May* 19 Dews for the moisture-loving flowers. 1878 K JOHNSTON *Africa* ii. 26 There is naturally a marked difference in the moisture supply north and south of the Atlas. 1895 SWETTENHAM *Malay Sk* 281 Plains and slopes of green on which the moisture-charged clouds unceasingly pour fatness. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 252 The moisture laden monsoon.

† **Moi·sture,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5-7 **moysture,** 6 **moster, moystre,** 6 **moisture,** 6-7 **moister.** [f. MOISTURE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To moisten; to water, make wet or damp.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch* III viii in Ashm (1652) 141 Therwith dyd Hermes moysture hys Tre 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* I. xi (1552) 24 b, Moystrynge al that parte, as it were wyth a dewe ?1554 COVERDALE *Hope Faithf* xxxi (1574) 221 They water and moisture all things, and make them fruteful 1584 LYLY *Sappho* III iii 18 Will you haue any of this Syrope, to moysture your mouth? 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp* I. xxxi 60 It proceedeth only from flegme, cold and grosse, which moysturing the braine too much, causeth heauinesse

2. *intr.* **a** *To moisture away*: to decay from damp. **b.** To shed moisture.

1519 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 268 Item the amendynge of the dalmatykes for ye Advent & Septuagesym myghte be done wt a litile cost, whiche nowe mosters away & not occupied Item the lettron wherupon the gospell is red is moistered away & faullyn downe 1610 G FLETCHER *Chr. Vict* I xl, Heau'n stole it selfe from earth by clouds that moisterd vnder.

Moi·stureless, *a.* Also *dial.* **moisterless.** [-LESS] Lacking, or destitute of, moisture.

1828 J RUDDIMAN *Tales & Sk* 241 Some aged female, whose dry and moisterless eyes can best withstand the pungent fumes of the operation 1847 in WEBSTER. 1872 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S C* 20 The chalk is moistureless, and nothing can grow on it.

Moisty (moi sti), *a* [f. MOIST *a.* + -Y [1]]

†**1.** Of ale: New. (= MOIST *a* 2 b) *Obs.*

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol* 60 For were it wyn or oold or moysty Ale That he hath dronke he speketh in his nose.

2. Moist, damp, wet. Now *rare.*

1422 tr *Secreta Secret, Priv Priv* 219 The bloode Is hotte and moysti 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom Apoth.* 27 b, The Lyuerworte that groweth in moystye marishes or standinge waters. 1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 1317 Nor yet the cruell murth'ring blade Warm in the moistie bowells made Of people pell mell dieng 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. xxxv, Amongst the Ayre-bred moystie Vapours throwne. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IX. 404 The moysty and choaking heat *c*1666 SIR J. LAUDER (Fountainhall) *Jrnls.* (S H S) 76 Upright poddock stools grow in humid, moisty places 1889 F. R STOCKTON *Ardis Claverden* (1890) 372 Tossed out upon the moisty air.

b. of a day, season, country, etc.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II (Arb) 156 A litle winde in a moystie day, stoppeth a shafte more than a good whiskynge wynde in a clere daye. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* VI ix 13 The moystie night..Her deawy humour gan on th' earth to shed 1856 LOWELL *Lett* (1894) I 301 A misty, moisty morning. 1861 MISS YONGE *Yng Step-mother* II, It is not doing the place justice to study it on a misty, moisty morning. 1894 P. COLLIER in *Forum* (U. S) Aug. 731 A misty, moisty island [*sc.* England].

†**3.** Given to drink. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1593 'P FOULFACE' *Bacchus Bountie* C 2, Which beeing once tasted, dooth maruellously encrease a moystie appetite

Moit, obs. Sc. form of MOAT *sb* [1], MOTE

Moite(e, obs. form of MOIETY

Moither, Moithern, var ff. MOIDER, MATHERN.

Moitie, -y, Moitive, obs. ff. MOIETY, MOTIVE.

Mojarra, variant of MOHARRA.

Mok, obs. form of MOCK, MUCK *sb.* and *v*

Moka, variant of MOCHA [2].

‖ **Mokaddam** (mɒkɒ·dəm). *India.* Also 7 **mockadam, mocadan,** 9 **mucoudum, mucuddum, mokaddam, mokhad(d)am, -em, mocuddim, -um, mukaddim, muquaddam.** [Arab. *muqaddam*, pa pple. of *qaddama* to place in front.] = HEADMAN 1.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 36 The better sort [of the Banian priests of Surat] are called Mockadams, or Masters 1653 H. COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 8 The Jaylor, which in their language is called Mocadan [etc] 1801 R PATTON *Asiat Mon.* 118 The subordinate collectors have been denominated choudries, and those who collected in villages, mocuddims 1803 WELLINGTON *Let* 16 Sept in Gurw *Desp.* (1844) I. 712 It has more than once happened that soubahdars and muccudums, and between 60 and 100 drivers, have deserted in one night. 1870 SIR G. CAMPBELL in *Syst. Land Tenure* (Cobden Club) 158 This headman was called the Mokaddum in the more northern and eastern provinces 1891 *Blackw. Mag* Mar. 371 The 'muqaddam of Spins' in Anglo-Indian parlance only means the chief of Spinsters 1901 *Ibid.* Oct. 551 The minor sheikhs..have certain limited powers in nominating the Mokaddems or lesser officials.

Mokado(u)r, variant forms of MUCKENDER.

Moka-moka, variant of MOKO-MOKO.

Moke [1] (mōuk). *dial.* Also 7 *pl.* **mockes** [Assumed sing. of *mokes*:—OE. *max* net: see MESH.] A mesh of a net. Also *pl.* wicker-work.

1604 *Hastings Corpor. Rec.* 4 Aug., in Cooper *Sussex Gloss.* (1853) 61 Any trawl-net, whereof the moak holdeth not five inches size throughout. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric, Dict. Rust.*, The *Mocks* of a net, the mashes of a net. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 72 The *Mokes* of a net. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss, Moke*, the mesh of a net. Also wicker work, perhaps from the resemblance to the meshes of a net. Norf

Moke [2] (mōuk). *slang* and *dial.* [Of unknown origin. Cf. dial *mokus* donkey (Hampshire, Devon)

In the 16th c proverbial phrase 'Mocke (or Mok) hath lost her shoe' (Skelton *Why Nat to Courte* 83, *Garlande of Laurell* 1396) it is possible that *Mocke* is a name for a donkey or a mare (cf. Skelton's use of MOCKISH *a*), but connexion with the modern *moke* is unlikely Senses 4 and 5 may be etymologically distinct]

1. A donkey.

1848 [J. L. TUPPER] in *Art & Poetry* No. 3 (1850) 131 They might live like gods, have infinite *smokes*, Drink infinite rum, drive infinite *mokes* 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 85/1, I had a good moke (donkey), and a tidyish box ov a cart. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxx, Miss Chummey.. inclines to the one [*sc.* of the costermongers] who rides from market on a moke rather than to the gentleman who sells his greens from a hand-basket. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* viii. 305 But he saw the end of such fellows, when he came to the island of the Golden Asses For they were all turned into mokes with ears a yard long, for meddling with matters which they do not understand. 1871 J R. GREEN *Lett.* (1901) 286 At last I have resumed my donkey Never was such a moke. She rushes at the steepest hillside.

2. *transf.* 'A stupid fellow, a dolt' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); = DONKEY 2.

3. *Australian slang.* A very inferior horse.

1891 *Argus* (Melbourne) 12 May 6/3, I have exchanged my hired moke for a fine black horse 1898 in M Davitt *Life & Progr. Australia* xxxv 191 And a bosom friend's a 'cobber' And a horse a 'prad' or 'moke'.

4 *U.S.* A negro.

1871, 1879 in Schele de Vere *Americanisms.*

5. *Theatrical slang.* 'A variety performer who plays on several instruments' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Moke [3]. *dial.* Also **moak.** [Of obscure origin. Cf. *Sc.* MOCH *a.* and MUGGY *a*; also Sw. dial. *moket* cloudy (Rietz).] A mist, fog.

1866 J E BROGDEN *Lincoln Gloss, Moke,* a mist, foggy thick weather. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh Gloss, Moke,*..cloud and dampness together.

Hence **Mo·ky** *a. dial* (See quots.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Moky*, (old Word) cloudy; as *Moky Weather* 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat Dict*, Moky weather, *tempestas caliginosa* 1866 J E. BROGDEN *Lincoln Gloss, Moaky*, hazy, dull, dark, weather

Moke, obs form of MOCK, MUCK *sb* and *v.*

Mokedore, variant of MUCKENDER.

Mokel(l, Moker, obs. ff. MICKLE, MOCKER.

† **Mokerard.** *Obs.* [See -ARD] = MUCKERER, miser.

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 6230 Auaryce, ryche and harde, ys a þefe, a mokerad [*v r* mokerard].

Mokere, Mokerer, obs ff. MUCKER, MUCKERER

Mokhad(d)am, variant of MOKADDAM.

‖ **Moki** [1] (mōu ki). [Maori] The native name of two New Zealand fishes, the Blue Cod, *Percis colias*, and the Bastard Trumpeter, *Latris ciliaris*

[1820 *Gram & Voc. Lang. N Zealand* (C. M S) 182 *Moki, s.* A fish so called] 1857 HURSTHOUSE *N Zealand* I 122 Sea fish are more plentiful: the best are the Hapuka, the Moki, the Wharehou [etc]. 1893 *Star* 25 May 2/8 The fish in question was New Zealand 'Moki', or blue cod, as it is called there, though it has less affinity with cod than with our own gray mullet.

‖ **Moki** [2] (mōu ki). Also **mokihi, moguey.** [Maori.] A kind of Maori raft. (See quots)

1840 J S POLACK *Manners & Cust. New Zealanders* I. 226 In the absence of canoes, a quantity of dried bulrushes are fastened together, on which the native is enabled to cross a stream , these humble conveyances are called moki. 1858 *Jrnl. Ho. Represent N. Zealand* App iii. 18 (Morris) We crossed the river on mokis. 1871 C. L. MONEY *Knocking About in N. Zealand* 52 (ibid), Moguey, a Maori name for a raupo or flax stick raft. 1889 V. PYKE *Wild Will Enderby* 115 From amongst the bushes he drew forth a 'mokihi', on which he crossed the river in safety.

attrib. 1858 *Jrnl. Ho Represent N Zealand* App. iii 18 (Morris), Moki navigation.

Mokkar, Mokkery, obs. ff MOCKER, MOCKERY.

‖ **Moko** [1] (mōu·ko). [Maori] The system of tattooing practised by the Maoris; also, any particular pattern of tattooing.

[1769 J BANKS *Jrnl* 22 Nov (1896) 203 The people..were browner and they had a much larger quantity of *amoca* or black stains upon their bodies and faces. In this particular, I mean the use of *amoca*, almost every tribe seems to have a different custom. 1823 CRUISE *Jrnl. Resid. N Zealand* 310 The lines upon the faces and persons of the New Zealanders are universally designated amoco] 1855 R. TAYLOR *Te Ika a Maui* 150 The grand ornament of all was the moko or tattoo. 1896 ROBLEY (*title*) Moko, or Maori Tattooing. 1896 — *Moko* 13 Fig. 8.—Moko signature on a deed. *Ibid.* 16 He drew for Dr. Traill the mokos of his brother and of his son.

Hence **Mo·ko** *v. trans.*, to tattoo in the Maori manner. Hence **Mo·koed** *ppl. a.*

1896 ROBLEY *Moko* 183 Mokoed heads in museums and collections. 1902 WEBSTER Suppl., *Moko, v t.*

Moko [2] (mōu·ko). *slang.* (See quot.)

1860 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* (ed. 2), *Moko*, a name given by sportsmen to pheasants killed by mistake in partridge shooting during September, before the pheasant shooting comes in. They pull out their tails and roundly assert they are no pheasants at all, but mokos.

‖ **Moko-moko** (mōu·ko,mōu ko). Also **mako-mako, moka-moka.** [Maori.]

1. A New Zealand species of lizard (*Lygosoma ornatum* or *L. moko*).

[1820 *Gram. & Voc Lang. N. Zealand* (C. M S) 182 *Moko moko*, a small lizard] 1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl*

2. The Bell-bird, *Anthornis melanura.*

a 1888 A. W. BATHGATE in Sladen *Australian Ball* 22 (*title*) To the Moko-Moko, or Bell-Bird. 1889 PARKER *Catal. N. Zealand Exhib.* 119 (Morris s. v. Bell bird), Bell-bird,.. or Mako mako (*Anthornis melanura*), is still common in many parts of the South Island. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 231 The tuis and moka-mokas vie with each other to see who can sing the sweetest.

Mokum (mōu·kəm). [a. Japanese *moku-me.*] An alloy used in metal-work.

[1884 C. G. W LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser III. 38/2 Attention should be called to the so-called moku-me, a word which might be rendered by 'veins of the wood'] 1889 BRANNT *Krupp & Wildberger's Metallic Alloys* 322 The so-called 'mokum', an alloy introduced from Japan... Chiefly used for decorations upon gold and silver articles.

Mol, variant form of MAIL *sb.* [2], MULL.

‖ **Mola** (mōu·lă). [L. *mola* (1) millstone; (2) salt cake; (3) a false conception (after Gr. μύλη). Senses 2 and 3 below are mod. Latin]

1. A fleshy mass occurring in the womb; a false conception; = MOLE *sb* [5] Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 163 A false conception called Mola, *i.* a moone calfe 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc* (Chetham Soc.) 9, I hope no sisters did of molaes dye. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* II. vi. 03 Many Mola's and false conceptions there are of Mandrakes 1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch, Hen. IV*, cccxlix, The Age (it seemes) after soe great a Birth In Treason, as his owne, broke in the Cell, Slipt her Rebellions, like rude Molaes forth. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV App § 1 These Thorns [have their origin], from the outer, and less fecund Part, and so produceth no Leaves, but is, as it were, the Mola of a Bud. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifry* 39 Mola's and false Conceptions. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) IV 196 The human mola sometimes attains considerable developement without either brain or spinal cord

†**2.** A fish; = MOLE *sb* [6] 1, MOLEBUT.

The Latin word is in Carpentier's additions to Du Cange, with a quotation from an anonymous MS of the 16th c, the passage is in Rondelet *De Pisc Mar* (1554) 425 see MOLEBUT

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Mola*, a Fish found in the Adriatick Sea

3. *Ent* The grinding surface of the broad basal projection of the mandible of certain insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III 437 These mandibles.. are furnished with. miniature mill-stones to grind it [*i.e* food] The part here alluded to I call the *Mola*

† **Molair.** *Obs rare Anat* Used in pl. as rendering of L. *molaria* in the early editions of Vegetius IV. 1; mod. editors read *malaria*, but the meaning is not clear. Topsell 1607, rendering the same passage, has 'grinding bones'; Markham 1610, copying Blundevil, has *molairs*, which in ed 1675 becomes *molars*

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Diet Horses* viii. 4 b, Then there is a great bone in his [the horse's] breast whereunto are fastened .xxxvi ribbes And to the Columell behind be two bones, and from the molairs to the ioints other two

† **Molan.** *Obs.* Also 4 **molayne,** 5 **molane, mulan.** [Of obscure origin. cf MOLLET] A bit for a horse.

13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 169 His molaynes, & alle þe metail anamayld was þenne, Þe steropes þat he stod on, stayned of þe same. 1483 *Cath Angl* 242/2 A molan [*MS M* erron. mokan, *MS A* molane] of a brydelle, *lorale, mordaculum, salmares* *Ibid* 246/1 A Mulan, *vbi* Molan (A)

Molar (mōu lăɪ), *a.* [1] and *sb.* Also 7 **molare,** and 7-8 *pl.* in L. form **molares.** [ad. L *molār-is* belonging to a mill (*sb.* millstone, grinder tooth), f. *mola* a millstone see -AR [1]. Cf. F. *molaire* (16th c.); also AF. *dentz moellers* (Britton)]

A. *adj*

1. Grinding, serving to grind. **a.** *spec.* Applied to the back-teeth or grinders of mammals, and the flat or rounded grinding teeth of certain fishes.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 752 The Back Teeth, which we call the Molar-Teeth, or Grinders *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* (1662) I 172 How necessary these [mill stones] are for mans sustenance, is proved by the painful experience of such aged persons, who wanting their Molare Teeth must make use of their Gums for Grinders. 1728 BAILEY, *Molar Teeth* (*i.e* Grinders), the five outmost Teeth on either side of the Mouth. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I i. 36 It appears as if the posterior molar or wisdom-teeth were tending to become rudimentary in the more civilised races of man. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 12 The number of molar teeth is greater in the Hare and Rabbit than in any other Rodents.

fig. 1831 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 219/2 The majority of the new members will be landed gentlemen. their genus is utterly distinct from the revolutionary tribe; they have Molar teeth; they are destitute of the carnivorous and incisive jaws of political adventurers.

b. *gen*

1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 401/2 The peculiar mechanical power which streams employ in forming their channels by the operation of cataracts, the molar or grinding process, most common in mountainous countries.

2. Of or pertaining to a molar-tooth. *Molar forceps* (see quot. 1884).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 599 At the back part, between the masseter and buccinator muscles, are two small bodies formed of the assemblage of these follicles. They

are designated by the name of *Molar Glands*, because the orifice of their excretory duct is situated opposite the last molar tooth. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl 613/2 *Molar Forceps*, heavy forceps for extracting the molars; or cowhorn forceps for eradicating roots when the crowns have decayed below the alveolar process. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Molar glands*

3. *Ent.* Of or pertaining to a mola.

1879 WOOD-MASON in *Trans Ent Soc Lond* 152 In. other 'Rove-beetles', no molar process is developed *Ibid*, The molar branch of the jaws in *Blatta* and *Machilis*.

4. *Path.* Of the nature of a mola or false conception.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 186 Simulating pregnancy, from molar concretions. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. *sb*

1. A molar or grinding tooth; a grinder; spec., a *true molar*, a molar tooth in the adult which is not preceded by a deciduous or milk-molar. *False molar*, a pre-molar; a molar tooth which has replaced a deciduous or milk-tooth.

1541 [see DUAL *sb.* 2] 1671 J WEBSTER *Metallogr.* ix 140 Two or three of the molares or grinding teeth of an old Cow 1767 *Phil Trans* LVII 465 None of the molares, or grinding teeth of elephants, are discovered with these tusks 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 50 The canini have two roots, which causes them to partake of the nature of false molars. 1855 W S DALLAS in *Syst Nat Hist.* II 494 The true molars are furnished with sharply tubercular crowns. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 29 Behind the third premolar is an exceedingly small tooth, which is called a true molar.

2. *Ichthyology.* A tooth which has a rounded or convex or a flat surface.

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 344 In all the species [*sc.* of *Myliobatidæ*] the dentition consists of perfectly flat molars, forming a kind of mosaic pavement. *Ibid* 406 Jaws [*sc* of *Sargina*] with a single series of incisors in front, and with several series of rounded molars on the side

3. *Ent.* One of the thick internal processes with a grinding surface found on and near the base of the mandibles of many insects.

1892 J. B. SMITH in *Trans Amer Entom Soc.* XIX 84 Another of the basal pieces, I propose to call the *molar*, or grinder In the present species the molars are ridged and dissimilar.

Molar (mōu·lǎı), *a.*² [f L. *mōlēs* mass, see -AR¹; cf MOLE *sb* ³] Pertaining to mass, acting on or by means of large masses of matter. Often contrasted with *molecular*.

1862 H SPENCER *First Princ.* II v § 55 (1875) 181 The molar motion which disappears when a bell is struck by its clapper, reappears in the bell's vibrations 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sci* (1879) I xii. 360 This cleavage is molar, not molecular 1903 F. W H MYERS *Human Personality* II. 509 This apparently molar world consists of at least two interpenetrating environments, molecular and etherial

Molariform (moulæ rifǭım), *a.* *Bot* and *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *molāriform-is*, f. L. *molār-is*. see -FORM] Having the form of a molar tooth.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos Lex* 1888 O THOMAS *Catal Marsupialia Brit Mus* 4 The milk-premolar well developed and long persistent, molariform. 1903 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XV. 176 The premolars rarely become molariform.

Molary (mōu·lări), *a.* [ad F. *molaire* MOLAR *a*: see -ARY ².] Adapted for grinding or pulverizing food; = MOLAR *a.*¹ I.

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* III xxxiv 435 He [Marcel de Serres] . divides them [*sc* the teeth of the Orthoptera] into *incisive* or cutting, *laniary* or canine, and *molary* or grinding teeth 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst Anim* II xxi. 381 Their laniary, incisive, and molary teeth 1884 *Sunday at Home* Jan 28/2 It is this unequal wearing surface of the elephant's grinders which makes them truly 'molary' or 'mill stony'

†**Mola·ss.** *Sc. Obs* Also **molash** [Assumed sing. form from MOLASSES] = MOLASSES 2.

1773 FERGUSSON in Herd *Songs* (1904) 48 The ignorant ass Who drinks all the evening at burning molass. *a* 1779 D GRAHAM *Coalm Crtship.* Writ. 1883 II 51 Spout ye a mutchkin o' molash in her cheek, ye'll get her mind an' speed the better 1813 G. BRUCE *Poems* 25 The only guid molass has dune, Some drouthie wives it's sent hame soon

Hence **Mola·ssed** *ppl. a.*, drunk with 'molass'.

1789 W BUCHAN *Dom Med.* (1790) 98 *note*, The common people have got so universally into the habit of drinking this base spirit, that when a porter or labourer is seen reeling along the streets, they say, *he has got molassed.*

‖**Molasse** (molas). *Geol* Also 8 **mollasse.** [F. *molasse.*] A soft coherent greenish sandstone of Miocene age, esp. that peculiar to the region between the Alps and the Jura.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min.* (ed. 2) I 99 *Mollasse*, a grey or yellowish grey stone, found in the neighbourhood of Lausanne, and various parts of France 1827 R. JAMESON tr. *Cuvier's Theory Earth* 97 Certain lignites and molasses do in fact contain them [*i e* fossil remains of terrestrial mammifera]. 1886 J. GEIKIE *Outl Geol* 351 The lower portions of this Molasse pertain to the Oligocene.

Molasses (mŏlæ·sėz). Forms: 6 **melasus, molassos,** 6–7 **malasso(e)s,** 7 **molosso(e)s, malosses, mallassus, mellasses, mullasses,** 7–8 **molosses, -us,** 8 **molossa's, mollossus,** 7–9 **melasses,** 7– **molasses.** [a. Pg. *melaço* = It. *melazzo* :—late L. *mellāceum* must, neut. of **mellāceus* of the nature of honey, f. *mell-*, *mel* honey. A fem. form (:—late L. **mellācea*) occurs in Sp. *melaza*, F. *mélasse* (whence It. *melassa*), which may be the source of some of the Eng. forms.

The word was adopted in the plural form, and this has remained constant in Eng. exc in the application to an alcoholic spirit (see MOLASS); the word is however construed as a sing. In the Western U. S (according to Bartlett *Dict. Americanisms* 275) it is treated as a plural.]

1. The uncrystallized syrup drained from raw sugar; also, the syrup obtained from sugar in the process of refining.

The word is now rare in British use, but in the U. S is commonly used promiscuously with *treacle* In technical language, *molasses* is applied to the drainings of raw sugar and *treacle* to the syrup from sugar in the process of refining.

1582 N LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xxiv 61 b, There was nothing els but Cocos and Melasus, which is a certeine kinde of Sugar made of Palmes or Date trees. 1588 N. H *Voy. Cavendish* in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 810 One was laden with molassos or sirrope of sugar, beanes [etc]. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II II. 8 We spent here very neere three moneths before we could get in our lading, which was Sugar, Dates, Almonds, and Malassos or sugar Syrrope. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp Nat Philos* II. IV. 105 Which, together with Rice and Molossos (or black course Suger) they put into a quantity of Water, and distil it in an Alimbick 1694 WESTMACOT *Script Herb* (1695) 6 Good store of Molossus or common Treacle to sweeten it. 1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess Artif Philos* 31 An Inquiry into a Method of converting Melasses or Treacle into tolerable Sugars. 1764 *Museum Rust* II III 17 Whatever saccharine particles touch the greatly-heated boiler are turned black, and form what is called molasses 1864 GLADSTONE *Sp. on Budget* 7 Apr, There was also liquid sugar under the class of melasses or molasses.

†**2.** *Sc.* A spirit distilled from this: see MOLASS.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom Med* (1790) 98 *note*, Above two thousand private stills [in Edinburgh] are constantly employed in preparing a poisonous liquor called Molasses.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **molasses acid** = MELASSIC ACID; **molasses beer,** a fermented liquor flavoured with molasses (cf *treacle beer*); **molasses bird** (see quot.); **molasses cistern,** a tank which receives the molasses; **molasses-gate** (see quot. 1875); **molasses spirit** = sense 2.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org Bodies* 624 The nature of the *melasses acid is not better known than that of the herbaceous matter. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew* I. (ed. 4) 31 Of Brewing *Molosses Beer 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 91 Molasses beer. 1878 *Proc U. S Nat. Mus* (1879) I 190 [Birds of St Vincent] *Certhiola saccharina* Called the '*Molasses bird' 1845 *Encycl. Metrop* VIII 503/2 The curing house is a large airy building provided with a capacious *molasses cistern 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Molasses gate*, a faucet with a sliding lip at the discharge end, to cut off the flow positively and prevent drip 1884 PHIN *Dict Apicult* 44 Beekeepers have adopted the 'molasses-gate'. 1731 P SHAW *Three Ess Artif Philos* 123 History of *Melasses spirit 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s v *Sugar spirit*, The manner of preparing it is the same with that used for malt and melasses spirits

Hence **Mola·ssied, Mola·ssy** *adjs.*, charged with molasses.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1209 The liquor can dissolve none of the crystalline sugar, but only the coloured molassy matter 1866 BLACKMORE *C Nowell* VII, A glass of first rate brown sherry—not the vile molassied stuff, thick as the sack of Falstaff, but the genuine thing

Molat, variant of MOLLET *Obs.*

Molata, -atto, obs. forms of MULATTO.

Molavee, -vie, obs. forms of MOOLVEE.

Molayne, obs. form of MOLAN, MULLEIN.

Molberi, -bery(e, obs. forms of MULBERRY.

Mold, obs form of MOLE *sb* ² and *sb.*³

Mold, Mold-. see MOULD, MOULD-.

†**Moldave.** *Obs.* [f. *Moldavia*. see next]

1. A long outer garment worn by ladies during the first half of the 19th cent.

1800 [MRS ST. GEORGE] *Jrnl Visit Germany* (1861) 95 She [the Queen of Prussia] wore a moldave (simply a body, train, and short sleeves) of pale pink silk.

2. = MOLDAVIAN *sb*

1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xlvii, 'He is a Moldave', said the Armenian

Moldavian (mǫldēı·viăn), *a* and *sb.* [f. *Moldavia*, formerly a province of northern Turkey, now part of the kingdom of Roumania. see -IAN.]

A *adj.* Of or pertaining to Moldavia or its inhabitants *Moldavian balm, mint*, the plant *Dracocephalum moldavicum.* *Moldavian cloak* = MOLDAVE I.

1760 J LEE *Introd Bot.* App. 319 Moldavian Baulm, *Dracocephalum.* 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 289 The false Moldavian serfs fled 1890 *Century Dict* s v, *Moldavian cloak* 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Moldavian mint*, the *Dracocephalum moldavicum.*

B. *sb.* **a.** An inhabitant of Moldavia. **b.** The Moldavian language

1603 [see MISS *v.* 23 f] 1847 W C. L MARTIN *Ox* i 8/1 The names of this animal in the present day are as follow:—*bison*, ..in Polish *tur*, in Moldavian *zimbr* [etc.]. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xlviii, The cuffs which I had seen him bestow upon the Moldavian 1904 *Speaker* 24 Dec 320/1 Translations from the Turkish, Arabic, or Moldavian.

Molde, obs. var. MOLE *sb.*², MOULD.

Mole (mōul), *sb.*¹ Forms. 1 **maal, mál,** 5 **mool,** 6 **moole,** 6–7 **moll, moale,** 7 **molle, moal,** 9 *Sc. dial.* **maele, mail,** 4– **mole** [OE. *mál* ?neut., corresp. to OHG. *meil* neut., *meila* str. and wk. fem. (MHG. *meil* neut., *meile* str. and wk. fem.), Goth. *mail* neut.]

†**1.** A discoloured spot, esp. on cloth, linen, etc. *Iron-mole*: see the corrupted form IRON-MOULD. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 125/19 *Stigmentum*, ful maal on rægel *c* 1050 *Voc.* ibid. 446/10, 523/15 *Maculam*, mal. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B XIII 315 Þi best cote, haukyn, Hath many moles and spottes 14.. in *Rel Ant.* I. 108 To done away mool or spoot from clothe *a* 1535 FISHER *Serm.* Wks. (1876) 402 Any moole in your kerchiues. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 39 One yron mole defaceth the whole peece of Lawne. 1588 L. M tr. *Bk Dyeing* 6 Weat it still againe, till ye see the moll go forth. 1807 HOGG *Mount Bard* Poet Wks 1838 II 262 That mantle bears the purple dye And all the waters in Liddisdale, Can ne'er wash out the wondrous maele! 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Mail*, a spot in cloth, especially what is caused by iron; often, *an irne mail*

2. *spec.* A spot or blemish on the human skin; in mod. use, an abnormal pigmented prominence on the skin, sometimes accompanied by a close hairy growth.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* VII xvi. (1495) 235 Whan a mole of the eye is fresshe and lytyl redde popy sede sufyceth to helpe it. 1571 HYLL *Physiognomie* (title-p.), A little Treatise of Moles, seen on any part eyther of man or woman. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 15 One moale staineth the whole face. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* III. (1603) 203 His wife had a little blacke spot (a mole some call it) behind in her necke 1601 SHAKS *Twel N.* V I. 249 My father had a moale vpon his brow 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 76 Pimples, wems, and molls that be eye-sores *Ibid.* 299 The haire growing in any molle or wert vpon the face *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 74 An hairy moale as big as a pease 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let Friend* § 10 In consumptive Diseases some eye the complexion of Moals. 1693 [see NÆVUS]. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 130 P 4 The several Moles and Marks by which the Mother used to describe the Child 1835 J. GREEN *Dis Skin* 335 A small mole upon the cheek is sometimes held rather as a heightener of female beauty than otherwise 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII. 819 It is very difficult to discriminate warts from moles. 1900 EL. GLYN *Visits Elizabeth* (1906) 32 We saw a. family of elderly girls. and they all had moustaches or moles on the cheek

†**b** An ulcerated sore on an animal. *Obs*

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 243 A mayny of marefoles, That occupy theyr holys, Full of pocky molys.

†**c.** *fig.* (*a*) A blemish, fault; (*b*) a distinguishing or identifying mark. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chiron* 103 Reckoned by Quintilian among the moales of Rhetoricke. 1651 N BACON *Disc Govt. Eng.* II xxxvii (1739) 167 A Mole in the fair Face of Church-government 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 9 There is a great controversie whether this be a seed, or onely particular mole, and character of Plants of that nature 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 393 A few particular marks and moles in the Letters. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I Pref E 4, There are two Peculiarities in Homer's Diction that are a sort of Marks or Moles, by which every common Eye distinguishes him at first sight. 1743 WHITEHEAD *On Ridicule* 217 The random pencil haply hit the mole, Ev'n from their prying foes such specks retreat

3. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *mole-like*, *-marked* adjs.

1876 *Trans Clinical Soc* IX 45 On the arms and hands were several mole like specks of discoloration 1906 *Blackw. Mag* May 637/1 Such masculine flotsam as our mole-marked friend

Mole (mōul), *sb* ² Forms: *a.* 4–7 **molle,** 5 **mooll, mulle,** 6 **moal, mowl, mol,** 6–7 **moale, moole, moule, mowle,** 6–7 **moll,** 7 **moul,** 4– **mole**; *β.* 5–6 **molde,** 5–7 **mold, mould,** 6 **moold.** [ME. *mulle*, *molle*, corresponding to MDu *mol*, *moll(e*, MLG, LG. *mol*, *mul* masc.; an early Frankish form (? 7th c) appears in the Reichenau glosses in latinized form 'talpas, *muli* qui terram fodiunt'.

Some scholars regard the word as a shortening of OTeut. **moldowerpon-*, *-worpon-* MOULDWARP, according to others it is an independent derivative from the root of MOULD *sb*, MULL The word resembles in form a WGer word for 'lizard' OS, OHG *mol*, MHG. *mol*, *molm*, *molch*, mod.G. *molch*, the two can hardly be identical, but they may be from the same root, or they may be hypocoristic shortenings of different compounds of **molda* mould, earth]

1. Any one of the small mammals of the family *Talpidæ*; esp. the common mole of the Old World, *Talpa europæa*, a small animal about six inches in length, having a velvety fur, usually blackish, exceedingly small but not blind eyes, and very short strong fossorial fore-limbs with which to burrow in the earth in search of earthworms and to excavate the galleried chambers in which it dwells.

a. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVIII I. (1495) 739 The molle that hathe eyen closyd wythin a webbe 14.. *Stockh. Med MS* I. 411 in *Anglia* XVIII 305 Take & fle a mole owte of þe skynne 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 18390 For low in erthe, on euery syde, Lyche a molle, they abyde. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks* (Roxb) 359 My Lady gaff Braby for takynge of mulles xij d. 1486 [see LABOUR *sb* 1 d]. 1530 PALSGR 246/1 Mole a beest, *talpe* 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 86 Go strike off the nowles of deluing mowles. 1584 LYLY *Sappho* II. 131 Talke [not] with any neere the hill of a mowle. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xi 30 These also shalbe vncleane vnto you, the Lyzard, and the Snaile, and the Molle. 1714 GAY *Sheph Week, Friday* 157 While Moles the crumbled Earth in Hillocks raise 1819 WARDEN *United States* I 194 The Red mole of Seba, *Talpa rubra Americana.* 1886 J DALLAS in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* XV. 323 The distribution of the moles is also noteworthy. 1898 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 6/6 That leader, instead of burrowing underground like the mole, should appear on the surface.

β. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* IV 130 The molde & other suche as diggeth lowe Anoy hem not, in hard lond yf they growe. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 160/21 A Mold, *talpa.* *Ibid.* 218/40

A Mould, *talpa*. 1576 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 164 Payd to Bacon..for takyng of mouldes in the felde xiij*s*. 1592 LYLY *Entertainm.* Wks. 1902 I. 478 Me he terrified..saying that he would turne me..to a molde

b. In allusion to the blindness attributed to the European mole in classic and later times.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Rivers* lxiv, Blynde as molles. 1598 F. ROUS *Thule* L 4 b, Like blinde Moles into our bane we goe. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. II. *Imposture* 376 In heav'nly things ye are more blinde then Moals. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I 266 The blind laborious Mole In winding Mazes works her hidden Hole. 1713 BENTLEY *Rem. Disc. Freethink.* II xlix 269 In the whole Compass and last Tendency of Passages he is as blind as a mole

2. *transf.* and *fig.* One who works in darkness.

1601 DENT *Pathw Heaven* 76, I woonder. that these Moules and Mucke wormes of this earth, should so minde these shadowish things [*sc* riches]. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* I. v. 161 Well said old Mole, can'st worke i'th' ground so fast? A worthy Pioner. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 949 The miser earths his treasure; and the thief, Watching the mole, half-beggars him ere morn. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 151 The miners there must have been generations of human moles pursuing their slow but certain advances in mysterious candlelight.

b. One whose (physical or mental) vision is deemed defective.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 194 Pray you tread softly, that the blinde Mole may not heare a foot fall 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* I. III. 21 A very mole must see, and Papist can't gainsay the Truth propounded.

3. Applied, usually with defining prefix, to other animals, as **Cape mole**, (*a*) the mole-rat *Bathyergus maritimus* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); (*b*) the golden mole; **duck-mole** (see DUCK *sb*1 12 b); **gold-, golden mole**, the Cape chrysochlore, *Chrysochloris aureus*; **marsupial mole**, a small pouched burrowing animal, *Notoryctes typhlops*, native of Australia; **radiated or star-nosed mole**, *Condylura cristata*. See also SHREW-MOLE, WATER-MOLE.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 123 Moles are pretty numerous at the Cape 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quad* II. 487 Linnæus places this [Brown Mole] and our radiated Mole, in his class of Sorex or Shrew. 1855 W S DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II 490 The peculiar metallic lustre of their coats, which has given rise to the name of Golden Mole (*Chrysochloris aurea*), applied to the best known species. 1859 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 429 Radiated Mole, or Star nosed Mole.—*Astromyctes cristatus* 1898 *Guide Mammalia* 113 Marsupial Mole (*Notoryctes typhlops*). 1904 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 470 The golden moles, recognisable by the iridescent sheen of their fur.

†b. Short for *mole-cricket* (see 8 b). *Obs.*

1714 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. XIII. (ed 2) 234 *note*, Their two Fore-legs are formed somewhat like those of the ordinary Moles, or *Gryllotalpa*. 1761 *Ann. Reg* 113 The gardeners round Lambeth are pestered with vermin called flying moles.

†4. *French mole*: app. a translation of F. *taupe*, 'a sort of tumour formed under the integuments of the head, which are raised like the earth mined by the mole' (Littré). *Obs.*

1607 C. TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* Wks. 1878 II. 10 Ile hold her by the fore-top fast enough, Or like the French moale heave up hair and all.

5. The borer of a MOLE-PLOUGH.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Plate xlvii, Fig. 1. is the beam, 2. the mole, to which segments for lengthening it screw on at 3. 1834 *Brit. Husb* I. 453 The mole, or borer, is a well-tempered cast iron conical share, of about three inches diameter at the largest end

6. *pl.* Moleskin trousers. Also *mole trousers.*

1890 *Times* 16 Sept. 10/4 The missing man was wearing ..dark gray waistcoat, white mole trousers. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Shipyards* 164 Tom stood up in his clean, white moles and white flannel shirt.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *mole-earth, -heap, -hillock, -hole, -run, -track* (†*-tract*); also *mole-grains, -spade, -spear, -staff*, †*-tine, -trap*, implements used in the destruction of moles.

1904 *Westm. Gas.* 26 Nov. 16/1 There are some interesting diagrams of *mole-earths. 1658 EVELYN *Fr Gard.* (1675) 100 They are destroyed likewise with *mole-graines, which is a set of sharp iron-points, skrewed upon a staff. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, Mole-hill, or *Mole-heape 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* II. xii. 234 Some mere moleheap, of which her lovelily sensitive organization,. made a mountain. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* XXVII (1539) 50 The moss wyll rotte, and the *moll hyllockes wyll amende the ground wel. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. VIII, A stumble over an obstacle so inconsiderable as a mole-hillock, cost the haughty rider his life. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 350 Put Leekes into the *moldholes to make them come forth. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v. 86 Or in the bancke the water hauing got Some Mole-hole, runs, where he expected not. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 604 A small opening in the soil .in the form of a *mole-run. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1596) 291 Then take your *mole-spade and cast her vp. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 33 Poore Menaphon neither asked his swaynes for his sheepe, nor tooke his mole-spade on his necke to see his pastures. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 38 Sharp *moul-spare with barba, that the mowles do so rue. 1627-28 W LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* xiii. (1623) 47 You must watch her well with a Mole-speare. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1596) 289 Be readie with your *mole-staffe to strike at the first..putting up the earth. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 633 They strike with an Instrument of Iron somewhat like *Mole-tines. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 318 A deep Earthen Vessel set in the ground, with the brim even with the bottom of the *Mole-tracts. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 174 Traps should be laid about half a Foot deep in the Mole-Tracks. 1681 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 91 A *Moal-trap which the Gardiners frequently use about London. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 174 The surest way to catch them, is by..Boxes, or Cases, called Mole-Traps, made of Elder-Boughs slit in two.

b. Similative, as *mole-colour, -eye*; *mole-blind, -eyed, -grey, -like, -sighted* adjs.; *mole-blindedly, -like, -wise* adverbs.

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 98 How are the Irish soe *mould-blinde that they canot see those abuses. 1820 A. RODGER *Poems & Songs* (1838) 246 Scores o' mole-blind fools forby. 1888 CON. F. WOOLSON *Anne* 502 As the prosecution *mole-blindedly averred. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Oct. 13/1 The neutral tones, *mole-colour and grey. 1689 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* III. (1640) 149 The child of nature, whose *mole eyes..can hardly pierce so farre as its own spheare. 1610 HEALEY *St Aug. Citie of God* 149 But farre mistaken was hee, and *mole-eid in this matter. 1897 E. K CHAMBERS in *Bookman* Jan 113/1 The German dissertation. has the narrowness of mole-eyed outlook. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 15 Oct. 8/2 A simple skirt in *mole-grey velveteen. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Div* I. 262 They are sharp-sighted abroad.. but *mole like blind at home. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist Lit.* (1847) III. v § 23. 472 A purblind mole-like pedantry. 1891 *Daily News* 18 June 5/8 The blind mole-like marsupial recently discovered in South Australia. 1813 J. QUINCY in *Life* (1867) 285 It is now apparent to the most *mole-sighted. 1833 CARLYLE *Diderot* Misc. Ess. (1872) V. 30 He digs unweariedly, *molewise, in the Encyclopaedic field.

c. Objective, as *mole-seeker, -taker.*

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Harde ware-men, *mole sekers, and ratte takers. *Ibid.* 5 With Ielyan Ioly at sygne of the bokeler, And mores *moule taker. 1541 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App. II. 109 Item, for John Whatson, molletaker, ix s. iiij d.

8. Special combinations: **mole-cast**, a mole-hill; **mole-catcher**, (*a*) one whose business it is to catch moles; † (*b*) used as a vague term of abuse or contempt; so also **mole-catching** *a.*; **mole-diver**, the Little Grebe, *Tachybaptes fluviatilis*; **mole-drain** *v.*, to make drainage courses with the MOLE-PLOUGH; **mole-plant** = *mole-tree*; **mole-stone**, a stone of a particular character regarded as an amulet (cf. TOADSTONE); **mole-tree**, the caper-spurge, *Euphorbia Lathyris*; **molewort**, the genus *Arabis* or wall-cress. Also MOLE-HILL.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 330 An Instrument much used in the West Country for the spreading of *Mole casts 1880 *Daily Tel.* 9 Dec, A fresh mole-cast, apparently just thrown up. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 90 Get *mowle catcher cunninglie mowle for to kill. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Year* D 2 That God would blesse the labors of those mole catchers [sextons]. 1609 SHIRLEY *Wedding* III. G, Whorson mole-catcher. 1851 D. JERROLD *St Giles* XIV. 138 A mole catcher of tolerable parts. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. XLVIII. 391 The *Mole-catching *Symmyst's* have been .. incensed 1887 A. C. SMITH *Birds Wilts.* 505 In Sussex it [*sc.* the Little Grebe] is called the '*Mole Diver'. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 606 An acre of ground can be *mole drained for 13*s* 6*d*. 1842 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VIII. 139/2 The drain thus made is like a large mole gallery, and hence it is called *mole-draining 1700 E. LHWYD *Let.* 12 Mar. in Rowlands *Mona Antiqua* (1723) 338 Besides, the Snake-Stones .. the Highlanders have their Snail-Stones, Paddoc-Stones, *Mole-Stones . and to all which they attribute their several Virtues. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 487 *Euphorbia Lathyris.* *Mole-tree Caper Spurge 1770 J. HILL *Herb. Brit.* II 269 Genus iv. Arabis *Mole-wort.

b. In the names of animals, as **mole-cricket** [cf. Du. *molkrekel*], any one of the fossorial orthopterous insects of the genus *Gryllotalpa*, esp. *G. vulgaris*; **mole hog-louse**, a cheliferous crustacean, *Apseudes talpa*; **mole-rat**, (*a*) any one of the myomorphic rodents of the family *Spalacidæ*, esp. *Spalax typhlus*; (*b*) *dial.*, the common mole. **mole shrew**, (*a*) the American genus *Blarina* of *Soricidæ*; (*b*) the genus *Urotrichus* of *Myogalinæ*.

1714 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. XIII (ed. 3) 233 *note*, The *Mole-Cricket (*Gryllotalpa*) 1879 TODHUNTER *Alcestis* 18 In the glowing leas The shy mole cricket shrilled. 1850 A. WHITE *List Crustacea Brit. Mus.* 67 *Apseudes talpa*, *Mole Hog-louse 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quad.* II. 469 Blind *Mole Rat. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* II 176/2 The mole-rat (*Aspalax zemni*). 1849 *Sk. Nat Hist., Mammalia* IV 89 The Mole-Rat . *Spalax typhlus* [etc.]. 1855 W S. DALLAS in *Syst Nat. Hist.* II. 463 The *Georhychidæ*, or Mole Rats, form another family nearly allied to the Muridæ 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist* (1888) V. 101 The Mole rats, or family *Spalacidæ Ibid.* 102 There are some half-dozen species of the latter [*sc. Bathyergus*], all of South Africa, among them the Strand Mole-rat (*B maritimus*). 1887 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 376 The Hairy-tailed *Mole-shrew *Urotrichus talpoides*. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 148 The typical species, called the Mole-shrew, *Blarina brevicauda*.

Hence **Mo'leism** *nonce-wd.*, mole-like character.

1787 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) I. 378 Darwin is a mole to Milton, and that you will say is indeed a molism. 1796 *Ibid.* IV. 189 She, not aware of his moleism, relied upon it that all was well.

Mole (mōul), *sb.*3 Also 6 molle, 7–8 (in sense 2) mould, mold; 7 in Latin form moles. In sense 1, ad. L. *mōlēs* fem., mass; cf. OF. *mole*. In senses 2 and 3, a. F. *môle* masc., ad. L. *mōlēs*. It. and Sp. have *mole* fem., (from the Latin) in the sense 'mass'; the sense 'pier, breakwater' (= 2 below) is expressed by Sp. *muelle*, Pg. *molhe*, It. *molo* (whence G. *molo*, beside *mole* from Fr.), the relation of which to L. *mōlēs* is uncertain.]

†1. A great mass, large piece; the collective mass of any object.

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) VII. 52 Kent Ryver is of a good Depthe not wel to be occupied with Botes for rowllyng Stones and other Moles. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 27 When they sawe 800 greate a mole to moue as it were by it selfe without ores. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 1 If he note .. how the whole mole, and pack of members are sustayned by them [*sc* bones]. 1596 F. SABIE *Adam's Compl.*, etc. G 2, O mightie Founder of the earthly mole. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 153 The very mole and quantity of his [*i.e.* the elephant's] body is sufficient to arme him against the fear of death. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 486 That Superlatiue moles vnto which I now bend my Speech. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 27 How else could such a mighty Mole be rais'd? 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 549 Whole roots..should be condited, for their mole hinders not. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 92 The Guilt grows to such a *moles*, that a Man is desperately given over to all kind of Villany. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 108 The victim to be slain was brought to the mole (or bulk) of the altar.

2. A massive structure, esp. of stone, serving as a pier or breakwater, or as a junction between two places separated from each other by water. Hence metonymically, the water-area contained within the mole; an artificial harbour, a port.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 204 The Turkeiplier with .vi. English Knyghtes were appoynted to defende the Molle or Peere at the hauen mouthe 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* VI. (1599) 231 The other retired to the mole of Naples. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 12 The sea-ruined wall of the Mould. *Ibid.* 255 The Mole, that from the South windes defendeth the hauen. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 448 A French ship that was lying in the Mould 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr Arth* IV. 483 As when a Mold repels th' Invading Seas. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* XV. § 12 He anchored in their very mole. 1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. VI 53 It has a pretty good Mould, or Bason, for the Easterly [monsoons]. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* VII. (1809) 69 A stream of lava running into the sea, formed a mole, which no expence could have furnished them. 1791 W BARTRAM *Carolina* 253 A long point of flat rocks, which defended the mole from the surf 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 265/2 The extremity of the mole, called the chop, in which the sea made a large breach. 1847 E CRESY *Encycl. Civil Engineer.* I. 67 The Mole, which united Chalcis in the island of Eubœa with Aulis in Bœotia 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp* (1865) VI XLVIII. 64 A complete mole or breakwater. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 42 Democrates..connected Pharos with the mainland by a jetty or mole. 1893 SLOANE-STANLEY *Remin. Midshipm. Life* XX. 264 We took up our position off the New Mole. *Ibid* 267 Landing at the Old Mole we emerged into Warport Street.

†3. *Antiq.* A Roman form of mausoleum. *Obs.*

1700 J. MONRO in *Misc Cur.* (1708) III. 401 D M. at the head of an Inscription, argues the Moles, the Sepulchre, the Monument, &c. was in the primary intention made for and dedicated to the Soul. 1715 POPE *Ep Addison* 21 Huge Moles, whose shade stretch'd from shore to shore, Their ruins perish'd, and their place no more! 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II 56/1 The Sepulchres of the Ancients are in several other forms, as Moles and the like 1818 BYRON *Ch Har.* IV. CLII, Turn to the Mole which Hadrian rear'd on high. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 1005 The mole of Adrian.

†**Mole**, *sb.*4 *Antiq. Obs.* [ad. L. *mola* (Gr. μύλη): see MOLA.] A cake made of grains of spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt (*mola salsa*) which was customarily strewn on the victims at sacrifices

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 694 She with the mole all in her handes devout Stode neare the aulter. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv Libr.* III XVIII 206 This mole, lumpe, or seasoned dough. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past.* VIII. 115 Crumble the sacred Mole of Salt and Corn

Mole (mōul), *sb.*5 *Path.* Also 7 **moale**. [a. F. *môle*, ad. L. *mola* (Gr. μύλη): see MOLA.] A false conception; = MOLA 1.

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Frere, Freres des Lombards*, Moles, or Mooncalues. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 298 The Coagmentation therefore of the Mole is neuer made without copulation *a* 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 117 Living births are strangers here, moales and abortives are otherwise 1770 HEWSON in *Phil Trans.* LX. 382 Those large clots which have often been called moles or false conceptions. *c* 1850 *Arab Nts.* (Rtldg.) 721 They showed a piece of wood, which they falsely affirmed to be a mole, of which the sultana had been delivered. 1881 *Trans. Obstet Soc. Lond.* XXII. 44 The patient had not menstruated.. A fortnight afterwards the mole was expelled.

†**Mole**, *sb.*6 *Obs.* [a. F. *mole*. See MOLA 2 and MOLEBUT.]

1. The sunfish, *Orthagoriscus mola*. (Cf. MOLEBUT.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 249 The Mole or Lepo called Phycis, doth alter her hue. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 233 Mole. *Mola*. The whole Fish is of a ferine savour, and very unpleasant.

2. *dial.* [Perh. a different word.] The rock goby, *Gobius niger*. 1880 in *Cornwall Gloss.*

†**Mole**, *v.*1 *Obs.* Chiefly *dial.* 7–9 **male**, 9 **mail**. [f. MOLE *sb.*1] *trans.* To spot, stain, discolour.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIII. 275 He badde a cote..Ac it was moled in many places with many sondri plottes. 1677 W. NICOLSON *Gloss. Brigantinum* in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Lit.* Ser. II. (1870) IX. 315 *Male*, to stain. 1691 RAY *Collect. Words* 145 To Male, *decolorare*. *c* 1700 KENNETT *MS. Lansd.* 1033 (Halliwell), To male, to discolour, to spot, *Northumb.* 1808–18 JAMIESON, To *Mail, Male*, to stain. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XVII, A bit rag we hae at hame that was mailed wi' the bluid of a bit skirling wean that was hurt some gate.

Mole (mōul), *v.*2 [f. MOLE *sb.*2]

1. *trans.* To free from mole-hills (Webster 1832) or moles (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885).

a 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. to Grose* (1814), *Moling*, clearing the ground from mole-hills. York. 1807 MACKENZIE *Hist.*

Newcastle II. 713 The two noltherds are..also required to scale, mole, and dress the Cow-hill, Moor, and Leazes.

2. To burrow or form holes in, as a mole (Ogilvie 1882). *To mole* (something) *out*, to grope darkly in order to find (something).

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxxv, He had felt his way inch by inch and 'Moled it out, sir' (that was Mr. Pancks's expression), grain by grain

3. *intr.* To destroy moles (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Mo·lebut. *Obs. rare.* Forms: 6–7 molebout; in Dicts. 7 moleboute, -baut, -but(t, *erron.* -pout, 8 -bat. [a. F. *molebout*.

Said by Rondelet (*De Pisc. Mar.* 1554) to be a compound of the Provençal (Marseilles) name *mole* (which he says is from the L. *mola*, millstone, with allusion to the shape of the fish) and the Spanish synonym *bout*. Cf. MOLA 2 and MOLE *sb.*[6]; with the second element, which cannot be Sp. or even Cat., cf OF. (12th c.) *tourbout* TURBOT, and BUTT *sb.*[1]

The sun-fish, *Orthagoriscus mola*; = MOLE *sb.*[6] 1.

1598 FLORIO, *Bota*, a fish that grunteth called a Molebout. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 429 The greatest of all other fishes is the Mole-bout 1659 TORRIANO, *Bóta*, a Mole-pout. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 129 *Mola* .the Molebut. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 29 Porpuise or Porpus, Molebut, Sea Hog, Sus Marinus, Tursion. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Mole-butt* See Porpus. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, A molebat (fish) *Orthagoriscus*.

‖ **Mole·cula.** *Obs.* [mod L.: see MOLECULE.] = MOLECULE.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 16 16 Asclepiades supposed all the Corporeal world to be made of Dissimilar and inconcinn Moleculæ, i. e. Atoms of different Magnitude and Figures 1796 BURKE *Regic Peace* I Wks. VIII. 191 All these particular *moleculæ* united, form the great mass of what is truly the body politick. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem* I. 14 The moleculæ, which first unite themselves to a body, adhere with much greater force than the last.

b. In etymological sense. A small mass or aggregation.

1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* III. x. (1726) 227 In such persons as have their blood too thin, the Globuli cohere and form Moleculæ or polypuses.

Molecular (mole·kiŭlăr), *a.* [f. mod.L. *mōlēcula* (see MOLECULE) + -AR[1]. Cf. F. *moléculaire*.]

1. Pertaining to, consisting of, or concerned with molecules; acting or inherent in the molecules of a substance. *Molecular heat, weight*: see the sbs

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd Crystallogr* 51 Parallelopipeds, whose least molecular attraction is in the direction of their diagonal planes 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV xxxvii. 3 Comparative anatomists have considered the nervous system of animals as formed upon three primary types, which may be called the *molecular*, the *ganglionic*, and *cerebro-spinal* 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I 181 The new molecular philosophy shows astronomical interspaces betwixt atom and atom. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ Psychol.* (1872) I. I. iii. 51 Each portion, while passing on the wave of molecular motion, adds the molecular motion given out during its own transformation 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* IV. (1878) 100 The shape of a crystal is determined solely by the molecular forces. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I I § 385 The ultimate, or molecular, constitution of the bodies 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* 100 Molecular movements are not identical with thought and feeling

Mole·cularist. *rare.* [f prec. + -IST.] One who investigates the properties of molecules.

1869 J. H. STIRLING *As regards Protoplasm*, etc. 61 Neither molecularists nor Darwinians, then, are able to level out the difference between organic and inorganic.

Molecularity (molekiŭlæ rĭti). [f. MOLECULAR *a.* + -ITY.] The quality or state of being molecular; also, molecular agencies generally.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 335/2 Theories of molecularity 1871 H. MARSHALL *For very Life* I I xvii 123 Human will has knit particles together as close and tight as molecularity could

Molecularly (mole·kiŭlălili), *adv.* [f. MOLECULAR *a.* + -LY[2].] In a molecular manner; as regards molecules.

1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys Forces* (ed 2) 16 All matter, is ever in movement, not merely in masses, but also molecularly, or throughout its most intimate structure 1873 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 132 The tongue becomes moist, and cleans from the edges, either in patches or molecularly.

Molecule (mp·lĭkiūl, mōu·lĭkiūl). [a. F. *molécule* (1678 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. mod.L. *mōlēcula*, dim. of L. *mōlēs* mass.

The word seems to have arisen in the 17th c. in the discussions initiated by the physical speculations of Descartes.]

1. *Physics* and *Chem.* One of the extremely minute discrete particles of which material substances are conceived to consist. In early use the term was employed somewhat vaguely; in modern chemistry the molecules of any element or compound are assumed to be of uniform size and mass, representing the smallest portions into which the substance can be divided without losing its chemical identity. (Cf. the earlier MOLECULA.)

Organic molecules. Buffon's term for the indestructible and unchangeable minute particles, endowed with life, of which he supposed all animal and vegetable bodies to consist

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat & Exp. Philos* I. iii. 79 Fermentation disengages a great quantity of air, that is disseminated among the fluid molecules. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 20 The shape of the crystal will be determined by that of the first molecule formed. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (ed. 2) 459 For instance, I could never see the difference between the antiquated system of atoms, and Buffon's organic molecules. 1824 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 286 The word molecule..is understood to represent the peculiar solids, of definite composition and invariable form, the accumulation of which forms the crystals of mineral substances. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem* (1871) 169 The smallest particle of an element in the free state is, however, not a single atom, but a group of atoms mechanically indivisible, or a molecule. 1882 TYNDALL in *Longm. Mag.* I 30 A group of atoms drawn and held together by what chemists term affinity, is called a molecule.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1838–9 HALLAM *Hist Lit.* II ii. i. 19 Language is always a mosaic work, made up of associated fragments, not of separate molecules 1879 GEO ELIOT *Theo. Such* vii. 134 He was a political molecule of the most gentlemanlike appearance.

c. Occasionally used for: A chemical equivalent (usually, of a compound).

1878 A. CRUM BROWN in *Encycl Brit.* XVI. 621/1 When a chemist speaks of acting on a molecule of succinic acid with two molecules of pentachloride of phosphorus, he means that he mixes them in the proportion of 118 parts of the former to 2×177·5 of the latter. For the sake of precision we sometimes speak of a molecule of water (or other substance) in grammes, or even of a gramme-molecule, a grain-molecule, &c.

2. In popular or loose use A small particle.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol Ess.* 478 The molecules of soil abraded and carried from some spots are often annually recruited by vegetation. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst Anim.* I. iv 162 The first plants and the first animals are scarcely more than animated molecules. 1859 J. R. GREENE *Man Anim. Kingd., Protozoa* Introd. 12 Both alike [plants and animals] spring from germs, *i. e.* minute independent living molecules. 1878 GEO ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 33 Feeding on molecules of floral breath.

Mole-head. [f. MOLE *sb.*[3] + HEAD *sb.* 18 b.] = PIER-HEAD.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* I. vi 4 b, All the people..runne to the mole head to see vs enter into the port. *Ibid.* VII 6 b, We saw al along the mollehead the people with the souldiers. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1536/2 The pierre was not finished by 350 foot so far as the foundation thereof (which he called the Molehead) was laid. *c* 1710 *Torrington Mem.* (1889) 141 To the southward of the mould head 1802 *Eng Encycl.* VIII. 431/1 Ports—formed by throwing a strong mound across the harbour's mouth to some island or rock—called mole-heads. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh Easy* xxxiii, Was he to be thrown over the molehead to the fishes?

Mo·le-hill, molehill. [f. MOLE *sb.*[2]]

1. A small mound, or occas. a ridge, of earth thrown up by moles in burrowing near the surface of the ground.

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* III. xxx. (1869) 152 At a molle hille I stumblede and fil doun 1485–6 in *Durham Rolls* (Surtees) 98 Pro aspersione lez modhylles. 1492–3 *Ibid.* 652 Lez moldhillez. 1531 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid for castyng a brode of moll hillys 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* I lv, Like a sort of busie ants, that crawle About some molehill 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. v, Walking to the top of a fresh Mole-hill, I fell to my Neck in the Hole. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst Nat. Hist* II 489 The little heaps well known as Mole hills. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 609/1 Passages along which the animal hunts its prey, throwing out the soil in the form of mole hills.

2. In allusions to the smallness of a mole-hill; chiefly antithetic with *mountain*. *To make a mountain (out) of a mole-hill*: to attribute great importance to something (esp. a difficulty or grievance) which is really insignificant.

1570 FOXE *A. & M* (ed 2) II. 1361/1 To much amplifying thinges yᵗ be but small, makyng mountaines of Molehils. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 237 *margin*, To whome you are as much comparable as a mole hill to a mountaine. 1592 LYLY *Entert* Wks. 1902 I. 489 Among my toies, there is one griefe, that my daughter, the Mistris of a Moole hil, hath so much forgotten duetie. 1594 *Battle of Alcazar* II ii, King of a mole-hill had I rather be, Than the richest subiect of a monarchie. 1609 SHAKS. *Cor* V. iii 30. 1631 *Celestina* 282 Thou promisest mountaines, but performest Molehils *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Mercy for Chief Sinners* Wks. (1846) 58 Can mole hills stand against him who has levelled mountains? 1778 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 5 May, I told him his nerves were affected . every mole hill was a mountain 1802 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 2) 53 [This is] like making mountains out of molehills

attrib 1679 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* IV i, Each mole-hill thought swells to a huge Olympus 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V 738 Of the mountain of their nonsense the magnitude may be measured by the molehill dimensions of..their..sense.

3. A small eruption or excrescence. *nonce-use.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 157 Whose heaving phantsies fill their Faces full of such artificial Mole hils

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Mo·lehillish** *a.*, like a mole-hill; **Mo·le-hilly** *a.*, abounding in mole-hills.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 888 Obstacles .we smile at the idea of surmounting, so molehillish do they *kythe*. 1835 CLARE *Rural Muse* 111 When I stroll o'er the mole-hilly green. 1891 'ANNIE THOMAS' *That Affair* I. xii. 201 A rather mole hilly piece of grass.

Moleine, obs. form of MULLEIN.

Moleism: see MOLE *sb.*[2]

† Molen. *Obs.* ? Shortening of MIRAMOLIN.

1538 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 136, vj sylver sponys wyth the molens heddes.

Molen, obs form of MULLEIN.

† Molenda·rious, *a. Obs. rare* −°. [f. med. L. *molendāri-us*, f. *molend-us*: see MOLENDINAR.] Of or pertaining to a mill.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*: whence in later Dicts.

Molendinaceous (molendinē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. med.L. *molendin-um* mill (see next) + -ACEOUS.] Of vegetable fruits or seeds: Resembling the sails of a windmill, i. e. having many 'wings'.

1840 SMART, *Molendinaceous*, shaped as the sail of a mill. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos Lex* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 160 *Molendinaceous*, furnished with large wing-like expansions. In mod. Dicts

Molendinar, *a.* and *sb. nonce-wd.* (*humorously pedantic*). [ad. med.L. *molendīnār-ius* pertaining to a mill, f. *molendīnum* mill, f. *molend-us* (*frumentum molendum* corn to be ground) gerundive of *molĕre* to grind. (A brook at Glasgow is called the *Molendinar Burn*; the local pronunciation is molĕndī·năr.)] **a.** *adj.* Of or concerning a mill or miller. **b.** *sb.* A molar tooth.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxviii, O most Molendinar beauty. 1824 — *St. Ronan's* xiii, The extraction of a carious molendinar. 1827 — *Diary* 10 Feb. in Lockhart *Life*, The stories of the Miller of Thirlstane, and similar molendinar tragedies.

So **Mole·ndinary** *a.*, belonging to a mill; *sb.*, a mill.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix, The house of thy molendinary father. 1822 — *Pirate* xi, Can a man..look at that thing there, which they have the impudence to call a corn-mill, without trembling to think that corn should be intrusted to such a miserable molendinary?

Molendina·rious, *a. Obs* −° [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to a mill.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Molendinarious*, of or pertaining to a Mill. 1728 in BAILEY.

Mole-plough. [f. MOLE *sb.*[2] + PLOUGH *sb.*] A plough in which a pointed iron shoe attached to a standard is drawn along beneath the surface, making a hollow channel resembling the track of a mole, which serves as a deep drain.

1798 J. MIDDLETON *View Agric Midsx* 289 A mole plough, invented by Mr. Adam Scott, for the purpose of making hollow-drains. 1879 SIR T. WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 219 First we have the mole-plough forcing its way through a tenacious clay, and leaving a hollow channel.

Moler (mōu lər). [f. MOLE *v.*[4] + -ER[1].] A mole-catcher.

1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Z.* II. 39 Artisans out of humour because trade was slack, gangers, millers, molers, gozzards. 1902 C. G. HARPER *Cambr., Ely & King's Lynn Road* 206 The moles caught by the molers

Moleskin (mōu lskin). [f. MOLE *sb.*[2] + SKIN.]

1. The skin of the mole used as a fur. Also other skins sheared so as to resemble this.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis Quev.* (1708) 14 The Impositions now to be set on foot, are upon Bare-neck'd Ladies, Patches, Mole-skins, Spanish Paper, and all the Mundus Muliebris more than what is necessary and decent. 1903 *Edin. Even. News* 17 Apr. 6 There is just now an exceptional demand for moleskins, due to a report that the King recently had a waistcoat made of moleskins. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 13/1 The moleskin that is produced by shearing musquash.

2. A strong, soft, fine-piled cotton fustian the surface of which is 'shaved' before dyeing.

1803 *Ann. Reg.* 830 A patent, dated June 28th, to Joseph Everett clothier, for an article .which he denominates Salisbury Angola Moleskin. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 9 Sept. 3/6 The trowsers are of stout moleskin. 1873 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xviii, The loafer in moleskin stood at some little distance.

3. *pl.* Outer garments, esp. trousers, made of moleskin (in sense 2).

1836 J. STRUTHERS *Poet. Wks.* (1850) II. 113 Our moleskins are every way as capable as their blouses 1858 *Times* 20 Nov 8/5 Our agricultural labourers who wear corduroys, or moleskins. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* I. 238 Bushmen in immaculate moleskins and flaring ties.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *moleskin breeches, clothes, coat, colour, trousers*; *moleskin-breeched, -coloured* adjs.; **moleskin shaver,** a workman who 'shaves' or crops the surface of moleskin.

1896 *Daily News* 25 July 8/1 Plodding old labourers, *moleskin-breeched. 1899 QUILLER COUCH *Ship of Stars* xii, Taffy went forth to work in *moleskin breeches. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* viii. 146 A suit of strong *moleskin clothes. 1903 *Westm. Gaz* 10 Sept 4/2 There is *moleskin colour, a term born of the mania for *moleskin coats, which will result in *moleskin-coloured cloths of many kinds. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* 71 Fustian Manufacturer.. *Mole-skin Shaver. 1900 H. LAWSON *On Track* 57 The scrub steamed—and stunk like a new pair of *moleskin trousers.

Mole·st, *sb. Obs.* exc. *arch.* [a. OF. *moleste*, ad. L. *molestia* trouble, f. *molest-us*: see next.] Trouble, hardship; molestation, injury.

13 *K. Alis.* 5443 The kyng thereof hadde molest. *Ibid.* 5811 Bot of bestes and wormes felle, And of the wederes stronge, and tempestes, That hem duden grete molestes. ?*a* 1425 LYDG. *Two Merch.* 577 What grevous molest and what heuynesse With many assaut in dreed doth vs todoute I *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xviii. 58 Neuertheles, they lefte not to lodge hem self there, what for daunger nor moleste that men coude do to them. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garment* (1616) K 2, Thus clogg'd with loue, with passions and with griefe, I saw the country life had least molest. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxxv. 821 You have victory, and acquire what you desired even out of these molests. 1865 W. J. LINTON *Claribel*, etc 53 Alfred Sat down to keep the feast of Epiphany Within his walls, secure from all molest.

† Mole·st, *a. Obs. rare.* [a OF. *moleste*, ad. L. *molest-us*: see next.] Troublesome, vexatious.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 64 Many ther be which while they studie to do a man good do hym much harme, or otherwise be molest and greuouse unto him.

Molest (mole·st), *v.* [a OF. *molester* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Sp. *molestar*, It. *molestare*,

ad L. *molestāre* to trouble, annoy, f. *molest-us* troublesome, burdensome, annoying, f. **moles-*, perh. cogn. w. *mōlēs* mass, burden.]

†**1.** *trans.* To cause trouble, grief, or vexation to; to vex, annoy, put to inconvenience. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV 852 (880) But how this cas doth Troilus moleste, That may non erthely mannes tonge seye. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5274 If he do not his requeste, He shal as mochel him moleste As his felow. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 26 Elysse faynynge that she ne myghte no lenger duelle in the hous of Acerbe late her husbonde, by-cause that she was overmoche moleste and greved by [etc.]. 1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 35 For lacke of the saide water [they] shall be muche greeued annoyed and molested. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv 134 Þour gudscheir molestit the pepil vitht intollerabil exactions. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 645 Neither will I molest you with the recitall of all the perticulers thereof. 1617–18 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 4 If ouerflowing molest you after one day, auoid it then by deepe trenching. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Ess. in Verse & Prose, Liberty* i, These are the small uneasie things Which about Greatness still are found, And rather it Molest than Wound. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 51 The Colds of Winter, and the Heats of Summer, are equally incapable of molesting you. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 4/1 The Western Reflections of the Sun molest us most of all · because they double the Heat.

†**b.** Of disease: To afflict, affect. Also *fig. Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 268 If he be molested still, with that mischiefous maladie, yet [etc.]. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 299 With the French poxe I think that no other countrie vnder heauen is so molested. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. iv. 17 If the passions of the Mynde bee not moderated according to reason immediately the Soule is molested with some maladie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V xiii 253 Using continuall riding, they were generally molested with the Sciatica or hippegowte. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 252 He has been generally molested with a Diarrhœa for some years past.

2. To interfere or meddle with (a person) injuriously or with hostile intent. Now almost exclusively in negative contexts.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII 469 Certayne men of the duchie of Burgoyne gaue vnto hym, to the entent he shulde nat molest or hurte that countre, CC M floryns of golde. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 34 Their chiefe studie is in no case to moleste their neyghboures. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 458 Another companie of Mice joyned with these and molested them more then before. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* 34 No protestant ought, by the common doctrine of protestants, to be forc'd or molested for religion. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 231 No person shall be molested for any offences aboue-said. 1695 KEN *Hymn*, '*Glory to thee, my God*' v, Let No powers of darkness me molest. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV 115 By the statute 1 & 2 Ph. & Mar. c. 8. to molest the possessors of abbey lands granted by parliament to Henry the eighth, and Edward the sixth, is a *praemunire*. 1861 HURLSTONE & NORMAN *Exchq. Rep.* VI. 450 He the plaintiff should not nor would molest or disturb the said Ann Thomas in her person or in her manner of living. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. ii. (1872) V. 278 Prussians, under strict discipline, molest no private person. 1884 *Law Rep.*, 14 *Q. B. D.* 796 The Countess 'molested' the defendant contrary to the covenant contained in the separation deed. 1902 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* II. VII. 156 It does not seem to follow that she intended to persecute or molest Protestants.

†**b.** To tamper with (a thing). *Obs.*

1603 T. M. *True Narrat. Ent. Jas. I* E4 b, A great common (which as the people there-about complaine, sir I Spenser of London hath very vncharitable molested). 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 366 When it was first molested, some of the tomb stones were removed.

†**3.** *intr.* To cause annoyance or vexation. *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 421 Your pardons obteyned, if I offend in sharpnesse, and your patience graunted, if molest in length, I thus beginne to conclude against you all [etc.].

†**Mole·stance.** *Obs.* [f. MOLEST *v.* + -ANCE.] Molestation.

1593 LYDE *True Acc. Retaking 'Friend's Adventure'* 14 Being uncapable of making any further resistance, he went out upon Deck staggering to and fro, without any further Molestance from the Boy.

†**Molestate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *molestāre* MOLEST *v.*] *trans.* To harass, trouble.

1543 GRAFTON *Cont. Harding* 573 He desired the kyng yᵗ he would not molestate his realme herafter with suche cruel tormentyng and fieryng.

Molestation (mɒlĕstēi·ʃən, mōu-). [a. OF. *molestation*, ad. L. *molestātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *molestāre* to trouble: see MOLEST *v.*]

1. The action of molesting, or the condition of being molested; annoyance, hostile or vexatious interference; † vexation, distress.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1599 Wee have no nede to dout werr, ne molestacioun. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ii. 28 With this regrate our hartis sterit to petie, All molestatioun cessit and lattin be. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 28 Neyther his person, nor none of his countrey should receyve anye molestation of him. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 There are some of the Plates (vnto my great molestatione and sorrowe) lost. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 16, I neuer did like mollestation view On the enchafed Flood. 1611 FLORIO, *Asa*, ..Also molestation, lazines, or anxiety of mind. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Westminster* (1662) II. 239 Such his hazarding his person (really worth ten thousand of them) to the great molestation of his true friends. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 180 Having in great veneration the bodies of their ancestors, being most extreamly against any molestation of the dead. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busy Body* A. i, You are ..to move your suit to Miranda ..without let or molestation. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1722) Pref. b 2, The People called Quakers at length obtained Liberty to perform their publick Worship without Molestation. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* XXII. (1839) 483 He arrived in a few weeks without receiving any molestation by the way. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 97 He would be safe from Roman molestation.

b. *Scots Law.* The harassing of a person in his possession or occupation of lands. **c.** *Eng. Law.* (See quots. 1884.)

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 106 The pape may tak fra thame thair foresaid jurisdictioun .. gif thai mak ony molestacioun to cristyn that is in thair jurisdictioun. 1497 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 65 Or yit, that ye or thai mak ony arrestment, molestatioun, tribule, or injur to the saide Nicholl. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 72 He sall desist and cese fra all stop, molestatioun, lett, and impediment making to the said Schir George Douglas. 1564 *Ibid.* 275 The partie makand the invasioun, persute, and molestatioun sall pay .. the soum of fyve thousand markis. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Assisa*, In sundrie civil causes, sik as perambulations, cognitions, molestations, . serving of brieves, and in all and sundrie criminal causes. 1627 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 359 Sik as beis imprissonet for capitall crymes, truble, molestatioun or ryett done within the said burghe. 1861 HURLSTONE & NORMAN *Exchq. Rep.* VI. 453 The words 'molest or disturb', in that covenant, mean personal molestation or disturbance. 1884 *Law Rep.*, 12 *Q. B. D.* 543 It amounted to substantial molestation, using the word 'molestation' in the sense of injury knowingly and without lawful excuse inflicted upon another in his person, character, social position, or property. 1884 *Law Rep.*, 14 *Q. B. D.* 796 The molestation may be of different kinds: adultery and the birth of an illegitimate child as a consequence of that adultery are sufficient evidence of molestation. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 306/1 The trustees covenanted to indemnify the husband from the debts of and molestation by the wife.

2. With *a* and in *pl.*: A trouble, annoyance, vexation; *concr.* a cause of annoyance. Now *rare.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 1101 For a molestacioune Ther was noon othir remedy, but a consolacioune. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. There cometh of glotonye riottes wronges and molestacions. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 359 Such greefes & molestations as they otherwyse receaue. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 62, I wil withdraw me selfe from al molestations and perplexities. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. iv. 16 If the inferior appetite or passions obey and concurre with the will they take away the molestations and tediousnesse that occurre in the practise of good woorks. 1629 J. COKE *Of Death* 93 The molestations of trade, or worldly affaires. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. XXII. 213 All the molestations of Marriage are abundantly recompenced with other comforts. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xiii, The man who was as great a molestation to vicious citizens .as to a corrupt clergy.

Mole·sted, *ppl. a.* [f. MOLEST *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb; in quot., † harassed.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 Throughe the iniuryes of this most disturbede and molestede time, there are some of the Plates lost.

Molester (mole·stəɹ). [f. MOLEST *v.* + -ER[1].] One who molests or disturbs.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Family of Love, Brief Descr.* A j, God make him to be a member, not a molester of the Church. *c* 1670 COTTON *Voy. Irel.* II. Poems (1689) 178 Till the Bells, that had been my morning molesters, Now wak'd me again, chiming all in to Vespers. 1725 KIRKPATRICK *Relig. Ord. Norwich* (1845) 10 To restrain all such molesters by ecclesiastical censure. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 318 It has no offensive odors to warn off molesters.

Molestful (mole·stfŭl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. MOLEST *sb.* or *v.* + -FUL.] Troublesome, annoying, painful.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 94 In tyme of weir quhen..to karie kitchine veshels thay thot haute and molestful. *Ibid.* VII. 13 Quha suspectet this kuir thairfor to be committit to him that he war nocht molestful to his 3oung sone Dauid. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. II. 9 Wee have a continuall and molestfull battell with Carnall vices. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vtellard* 57 Thou oughtest not to hold it grieuous or molestfull to haue lost thy sight. 1675 WOODHEAD, etc. *Paraphr. St. Paul* 116 The wicked also shall have a resurrection to all manner of molestful passibility. 1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Hell* x. 47 That noble fatherland to which perchance I was too molestful.

Hence † **Mole·stfully** *adv.* (Minsheu *Sp. Dict.* II. 1599.)

†**Molestie.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *molestie*, ad. L. *molestia*: see MOLESTIOUS.] Trouble.

1532 *Chaucer's Boeth.* III. pr. IX (Skeat) l. 77 He ne geteth him nat suffisaunce that power forleteth, and that molestie [*Camb. & Addit. MSS* moleste] prikketh and that derkenesse hydeth.

Mole·sting, *vbl. sb.* [f. MOLEST *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of MOLEST *v.*; † annoyance, injury.

1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 33 The grete molestyng and trowbelyng of all the nacions abowte theym. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 211 b, If Christ will come to iudgement, why doth he differre it so long, and to so great molestyng of his? 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1585) 394 Againe he fell a molesting of yᵉ Nouations.

†**Mole·sting,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. MOLEST *v.* + -ING[2].] Troublesome, interfering.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10 b/2 The fracture of the bone, with the molestinge and troublesome accidentes therof. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. iv. 16 If our heartes. reioyce in God, then paine is turned into pleasure, and a molesting service into a delightfull obsequie. 1822 GALT *Provost* xl, In nothing, however, did his molesting temper cause so much disturbance, as when [etc.].

†**Mole·stious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *molestia* (n. of quality f. *molestus* troublesome) + -OUS.] Troublesome.

1524 PACE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xi. 20 Tediousnes of heats, thirst and hunger with molestious passage of baggage. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 34 b/1 They weare too intollerable and molestiouse vnto the patient. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. XXIII. § 14. 114 Here in Britaine, the most vnquiet and molestious Prouince of all. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* II. 32 If the time be very hot, and the thirst molestious, .. foure parts of water may be mingled with one of wine.

Hence † **Mole·stiousness,** troublesomeness.

a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 895 They come upon us with some molestiousness and torment.

†**Mole·stous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *molest-us* troublesome + -OUS.] = MOLESTIOUS.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 90 It is a warlyke nation and hath byn euer hetherto molestous to theyr bortherers. *Ibid.* 150 They seemed to bee molestous to thinhabitantes. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινη* Pref. 18 Humors which .were neither discerned, nor were molestous.

†**Mole·stuous,** *a. Obs.* [erron. f. L. *molest-us* troublesome: after *tempestuous*, etc.] Troublesome; troublous.

a 1572 KNOX *Bk. Common Order* (1602) 129 Afflictions are molestuous [*ed.* 1575 molestsome], noysome and hard to be borne with. 1611 MUNDAY *Briefe Chron.* 239 Pompilius ..appointed his seate in another City but finding it too mollestuous he transferred the State to another Citty. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* III. 27 Vexatious persons, molestuous and mischievous.

Molet, obs. form of MOLLET *Obs.*, MULLET.

Moletta, Molette, obs. ff. MULATTO, MULLET.

Molewarp, obs. form of MOULDWARP.

Moley (mōu·li), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. MOLE *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Of the nature of a mole.

1758 GOLDSM. *Hist. Our Own Lang.* ii. Wks. (Bohn) IV 449, I am far from saying that Parker was a fine writer of the English language, but he certainly did it infinite service in discouraging the moley, creeping style, which, at that time, infected all the ranks both of the laity and clergy.

Moleyne, Molhah, obs. ff. MULLEIN, MULLAH.

Moliable, obs. variant of MOLLIABLE.

‖ **Molimen** (mōlai men). Pl. **molimina** (mōlimină). *Phys.* and *Path.* [L. *mōlīmen* effort, f. *mōlīrī* to make an effort, undertake, attempt.] An effort by which the system endeavours to perform any natural function, esp. *menstrual molimen*, the straining to bring about the catamenia.

1865 T. H. TANNER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 5) 670 The effect of the menstrual molimen is felt by the whole system. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 220 She never had had her catamenia nor noticed any molimina. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* XVII (ed. 4) 133 There may be a molimen, or no molimen. When there is said to be a molimen or attempt, the girl expects the flow.

†**Moli·minous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *mōlīmin-* MOLIMEN + -OUS.]

1. Characterized by great effort or endeavour; laborious.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Molliminous*, that hath force, or useth endeavor to do any thing, difficult. 1686 H. MORE *Real Pres.* VIII. 62 All which things to repeat here would be too molminous and inconsistent with the Brevity I intend. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 93 If the genius of the language were well understood, some labord and molminous attempts to account for it [the flood] might have been prevented.

2. a. Massive, cumbrous. **b.** Weighty, momentous.

c 1643 *Observ. on his Majesty's late Answ. & Expresses* 11 Some way was invented to regulate the motions of the peoples molminous body. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. i. 281 Some Prophecies are not conditional but absolute, as certainly all those are that are of so vast and Molminous Concernment to the World as the appearing of the Messias is. 1684 — *Answ.*, etc. 176 In this place it was impertinent, and too molminous, nor suitable to the accustomed brevity and succinctness of the Apocalyptick style.

Hence † **Moli·minously** *adv.*, laboriously.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. II. § 19. 82 If this Deity must needs go about molminously to make a world .., what Tools and Instruments could he have to work withall?

Molin, obs. form of MULLEIN.

Molinary (mōu·linări), *a. rare.* [f. late L. *molināri-us*, f. *molīna* mill: see -ARY[1].] Of or pertaining to the grinding of corn.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in 1772*, 280 All the molinary operations are done at home. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. 161 The 'Lead', a stream 'led' from the Tay into the town for molinary purposes.

Moline (mōlai·n), *a.* and *sb. Her.* [Prob. repr. AF. **moliné*, f. *molin* (mod.F. *moulin*) mill: see MILL *sb.*[1] and -EE.]

A. *adj.* Of or resembling the expanded and curved extremities of a mill-rind; esp. in *cross moline*, a cross each of the arms of which terminates in two expanded and curved branches resembling the extremities of a mill-rind.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 188 b, He beareth ermin a crosse moline Or. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. VII. 70 The Field is Azure, a Crosse Moline Pierced Losenge-waies. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (ROXB.) 90/1 A cleever with a moline cuting end. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 532 Azure, a cross moline, argent. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 118 There are twelve families of Miller who bear Crosses-Moline and none who bear Millstones or Mill-rinds.

ellipt. 1864 BOUTELL *Her., Hist. & Pop.* VI. 29 The Cross Patonçe..expands more widely than the Moline.

B. *sb.* **1.** = *Cross moline.*

1777 PORNY *Elem. Heraldry*, Dict., *Moline* is used in Heraldry to denote a Cross which turns round both ways at all the extremities. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Molines.*

2. = MILL-RIND (Ogilvie 1882).

Hence †**Molined** *a. rare* = MOLINE *a.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 342/1 Let it be called a Mill Rinde molined, because the ends turn like the Cross Moline.

†**Molinet.** *Obs.* Also 8 **molionet** [ad. F. *moulinet*, dim. of *moulin* a mill: see -ET.] **a.** A little mill, a small grinding apparatus. **b.** A stick for whipping chocolate.

1648 GAGE *West Ind* xvi. 106 The Chocolatte, is stirred in a cup by an instrument called a Molinet, or Molinillo. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 176 This kernel being ground fine by a molinet. 1690 [EVELYN] *Mundus Muliebris* 11 A Tea and Chocolate Pot, With Molionet and Caudle Cup. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Molinet*, a Chocolate Stick, or little Mill. 1728 BAILEY, *Mollinet*, a small Muller to grind Colours

Molinism[1] (mɒ·lɪnɪz'm). [f. the name of the Spanish Jesuit Luis *Molina* (1535–1600) + -ISM. Cf. F. *molinisme.*] The doctrine propounded in 1588 by Molina, that the efficacy of grace depends simply on the will which freely accepts it.

1669 GALE *True Idea Jansenisme* 107 The subversion of Molinisme

Molinism[2] (mɒ·lɪnɪz'm). [f. the name of Miguel de *Molinos* (1627–96) a Spanish priest.] The doctrine of Molinos, quietism.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5863/1 [Auto da Fé] There were 43 Criminals brought out of the Prison of the Inquisition on this Occasion, most of them accused of Molinism or Judaism. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 152, I heard what is priest's-duty—labour to pluck tares And weed the corn of Molinism.

Molinist[1] (mɒ·lɪnɪst). [f. *Molina* + -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of Molinism; a follower of the Jesuit Molina. Also *attrib*

1655 J. OWEN *Vind. Evang.* xxxi. 646 The Molinists and Jesuits on the one side, with the Jansenians, or Bayans on the other. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 30. 82 The Molinists, were analogous to our High Church party.

attrib. 1768 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1809) II. 481 The Molinist party had tried to discredit these miracles.

Hence †**Molini·stic** *a.*

1669 GALE *True Idea Jansenisme* 54 They publisht this *Cartel of Defiance* to the whole Molinistick Partie.

Molinist[2] (mɒ·lɪnɪst). [Formed as MOLINISM[2] + -IST.] A follower of Molinos.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* V. 1838

†**Molinosist.** *Obs.*—° [a. F. *molinosiste*, f. the name *Molinos* see prec.] = prec.

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Molinosists* the same with what are otherwise called *Quietists*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) s.v.

Molionet, erron. form of MOLINET.

†**Moli·tion**[1]. *Obs.* [a. F. *molition* (Rabelais), ad. L. *mōlītiōn em*, n. of action f. *mōlīrī* to make exertions, to build, construct.] **a.** An endeavour, effort. **b.** A contrivance, apparatus.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* IV. b, This treasure house of Engines, Molitiones, and of other Chyrurgicall Instrumentes. 1642 M. NEWCOMEN *Croft Church's Adversaries* (1643) 24 You that have bin now these two yeares wrastling with them, you know what their Molitions have bin. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 22. 86 Infinite Atoms after many Convolutions and Evolutions, Molitions and Essays chanced..to settle into this form and system of things.

†**Moli·tion**[2]. *Obs. rare*—°. [a. med.L. *molitiōn-em*, n. of action from L. *molĕre* to grind: see -ITION.] The action of grinding.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Molitions*, grindings

†**Moliture.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. *molitūra*, f. L. *molĕre* to grind: see -TURE.] = MULTURE.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replic. Bp. Chalcedon* V. 204 This claim of universall power and authority doth bring more molture to their mill

Molkasin, obs. form of MOCCASIN.

Moll (mɒl), *sb.* Also 6–7 **Mall.** [A familiar diminutive of *Mary*. Cf. MOLLY.]

1. A female personal name. *Moll Cut-purse*, the nickname of a notorious female of the first half of the 17th c., introduced by Middleton and Dekker into their *Roaring Girl* and by Field into his *Amends for Ladies*. †*Moll Thomson's mark* (slang) see quot. 1785.

1567 WAGER *Marie Magdalene* 1194 (Carpenter) Conscience? how doth thy conscience, little Mall? 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER (*title*) The Roaring Girle. Or Moll Cut Purse As it hath lately beene Acted on the Fortune-stage by the Prince his Players. *Ibid.*, Dramatis Personæ..Mol the Roaring Girle. 1662 *Womans Champion* (title-p.) A true Relation of the mad Pranks and most unheard of Stratagems of Mrs. Mary Frith, commonly called Mall Cutpurse. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 368 A bold Virago, stout and tall, As Joan of France, or English Mall. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 67 P 9 At last an impudent young Dog bid the Fidlers play a Dance called Mol Patley. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Moll Thompson's Mark*, M. T. i.e. empty; take away this bottle, it has Moll Thompson's mark upon it.

b. *Moll Blood*, the gallows

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xx, Three words of your mouth would give the girl the chance to nick Moll Blood

c. In names of animals and plants, as **moll-blob** = MARSH-MARIGOLD; **moll-hern** (**-heron, -yern**), the heron, *Ardea cinerea*; **moll-washer**, the pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Moll-washer*, the water-wagtail. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2191 Herons are not only very commonly called 'cranes'..but also 'moll-herons', or rather 'mollyerns'. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Moll-blobs*, or *Molly-blobs*. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* IV. 78 'A mollern flod away'.

2. A prostitute. Also, the unmarried female companion of a professional thief or vagrant.

1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubburd's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 78 None of these common Molls neither, but discontented and unfortunate gentlewomen. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Moll*, a whore. 1819 T. THOMPSON in *Collect. Songs Newcastle Dial.* 10 When the Malls began their reels. 1823 'J. BEE' *Dict. Fun*, *Molls* are the female companions of low thieves, at bed, board, and business. 1877 *Five Yrs. Penal Serv.* III. 242 Once, when he was speaking of 'his old woman' for the time being, I asked if she was a 'crooked' one too. 'Oh, yes', he replied; 'I never had nothin' to do with any "moll" who couldn't cut her own grass.'

†**3** ? A ramrod (sense uncertain; perh. a distinct word). *Obs.*

1596 *Acc. Winsford* in *Proc. Somerset Archæol. Soc.* 1900, 104 One muskett with his flaxe, twich boxe, moll, and rest.

Hence **Moll** *v.* (see quot.).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 310/2 'There is a great many furnished cribs, let to needys (nightly lodgers) that are molled up' (that is to say, associated with women in the sleeping rooms).

†**Moll,** *a. Obs. rare* Forms 5 **mole,** 6–7 **molle, 7 moll.** [a. OF. *mol* (mod.F. *mou, mol*, fem. *molle*):—L. *moll-em* soft.]

1. Soft.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. G viij, Hit happeth ofte tymes that the nature of them that ben softe and mole taketh soner Impiessyon than the nature of men that be rude & stronge.

2. *Mus.* In *B moll*, *b moll* = flat. (Also BEMOL.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 5 *Phi.* What is *b molle*? *Ma.* It is a propertie of singing, wherein *fa* must alwaies be song in *b fa b mi*, and is when the *vt* is in *F fa vt.* *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* III. 14 Sing sho tua notis, the one is out of tone, As B acre lau and B moll far abone. 1667 C. SIMPSON *Compend. Pract. Mus.* 113 *B Molle* was when they sung *fa* in *B*.

Moll, obs. f. MOLE *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2], MOUD, MULL.

Molla, variant of MULLAH.

Mollag (mɒ·lăg) *Manx dial.* [Manx.] 'A dog's skin blown up as a bladder, and used to float the herring-nets' (Kelly *Manx Dict.* 1866). *As empty as a mollag*, quite empty; *as full as a mollag*, dead drunk.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 132 One Balk or long line for cod-fishing, with 'mollag' or buoy. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 151 Your head's as empty as a mollag.

Mollah, variant of MULLAH.

Mo·lland. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 3 **mollond,** 4–6 **moland.** [f. *mōl*, southern ME. form of MAIL *sb.*[2] + LAND.] Land for which rent was paid in commutation of servile customs.

The explanation in quot. 1607 is erroneous, the term apparently continued to be traditionally applied to certain lands, but its import was matter of conjecture.

1290 *Reg. Bury St. Edmunds* in Vinogradoff *Villainage* (1892) 183 Omnes tenentes de mollond solebant esse custumarii. ? *a* 1300 *Reg. Eye Priory* ibid. 184 Si tota terra fuerit mollond primogenitus debet eam retinere. [1399 in *Essex Rev.* July (1904) 131 John Pyg was admitted to tenure of four acres of molond.] 1505 *Will of Gyrden* (Somerset Ho.), v. acres molland. 1507 *Ibid.*, Molland Werkland Freeland Worland. [1563 in *Essex Rev.* July (1904) 131 Richard and Clemence Everard held Sayer's molond, a quarter of molond belonging to it.] 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* IV. 183 *Molland* is up-land, or high ground, and the contrary is *Fenland*, low ground.

†**Mo·llart.** *Obs.* [F. (*poire de*) *mollart*, f. *mol, molle* soft + *-art*: see -ARD.] A kind of pear.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. xlix. 537 Delicate peares, such as are the roset, hasting, rimolt, mollart, greening [orig. *de renoult, de mollart, de verdelet*].

Mollasse, variant of MOLASSE.

Mollat, variant of MOLLET *Obs.*

Moll-bu·zzer. *Thieves' slang.* [f. MOLL *sb.* + BUZZER.] So **Moll-buzzing** *vbl. sb.* (see quots.).

1859 MAYHEW *Voc.* (Farmer), s.v. *Moll.* Moll-buzzer, a thief that devotes himself to picking the pockets of women. 1904 *Speaker* II. June 256/2 He made a lot of money by moll buzzing' or picking women's pockets in the streets.

Moll-caudle, -coddle, var. ff. MOLLY-CODDLE.

†**Molle.** *Obs.* [a. Sp. *molle*, a Quichua *mulli*; cf. F. *molle* 'an Indian tree' (Cotgr.).] The Peruvian mastic-tree, *Schinus molle*, native of tropical America.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxx. 292 Molle is a tree of many vertues, which casteth foorth small boughes, whereof the Indians make wine. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1524 *Lentiscus Peruana* [? read *Peruana*] *similis Molle dicta*. The Indians Molle. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v., Indian Mastic, the name by which the Molle, or Peruvian Lentisk is sometimes called.

Molle, Mollee, obs. ff. MOLE, MULL, MALLEE[1].

Mollefye, obs. form of MOLLIFY.

Mollemoke, obs. form of MALLEMUCK.

Mollescent (mɒle·sĕnt). *Med.* [ad. L. *mollēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *mollescĕre*, f. *mollis* soft: see -ESCENT.] Tending to become soft. Hence **Molle·scence,** tendency towards softness; = MOLLITIES b.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 26 The brain..has been found in a mollescent or pulpy state. *Ibid.* 240 There is always to the touch a mollescence in their structure. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12), *Mollescence*, Mollities.

Mollestuous, variant of MOLESTIOUS.

†**Mo·llet,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **molet, mol(l)at.** [a. OF. *molete* spur-rowel, also an ornamental stud imitating this: see MULLET. Cf. MOLAN.] (? Originally, a boss or stud on a bridle-bit. Hence:) A studded or toothed bit for a horse; also *mollet bit.* Also **mollet-bridle,** a bridle having a bit of this kind (rendering L. *frenum lupatum*).

1503 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1900) II. 206 Item, for ane molat bridill and ane tee, xij s. *Ibid.* 396 And for mollat bit, small bittis [etc.] 1505 *Ibid.* (1901) III. 135 Item, for ane gret mollet bit to the King, xiij s. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt. Wemen* 349 Thar myght na molet [*v. r.* mollat] mak me moy, na hald my mouth in. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. v. 196 I hair harnyssing of gold rycht deyrly dycht, I hai runge the goldin molettis burneist brycht. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 269 Makbeth said, 'This man wil not obey my chargis, quhill he be riddin with ane mollet bridil, nochtheles I sall gar him draw like ane asyir in ane cart'.

†**Mo·llet,** *v. Obs.* ? *nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To ride.

1529 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 333 Bot, geue thay can play at the cartis, And mollet moylie on ane Mule, I hocht thay had neuer sene the scule, 3it Wyll he maid sic ane spirituall man. [Cf. quot. 1508 under prec. sb.]

Mollet, obs. form of MULLET.

Molleton (mɒ·letɒn) [f. F. *molleton* f. *mollet*, dim. of *mol* (*mou*), *molle* soft.] = SWANSKIN.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Molleton* (French) swanskin; a kind of blanket or flannel. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 744 Some close, soft material ('molleton' is suitable).

b. The rags of closely woven white flannels (*Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1903)

Mollewell, variant of MULVEL.

Molley, variant of MALLEE[1]; obs. f. MOLLY[1].

1858 *Life in Bombay* 23 I here must be from one to six Molleys, or gardeners.

†**Mo·lliable,** *a. Obs.* [Badly f. L. *mollīre* to soften + -ABLE.] Capable of being softened.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/2 Tar, a compounded Rosin, or Rosin made molliable. *Ibid.* 119/3 Gums Liquid or more molliable, as Liquidambra [etc.] 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Stone*, a hard solid body, neither molliable, fusible by fire, nor soluble in water.

†**Mo·lliate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Formed as prec. + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To make soft or easy.

1702 *Poet (Ovid) Banished* (ed. 2) 23 Soon will she mollıate your way, Charm'd with the Magick of a Fee.

†**Mo·llicine,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. mod.L. *mollicīnus* (in *mollicinum emplastrum* soothing plaster, Phillips, ed. Kersey, 1706), inferred from late L. *mollicīna* a kind of soft garment.] Mollifying.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Mollicinus*

†**Mollicinous,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Softening, mollifying (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

Mollie: see MALLEE[1] and MOLLY.

Mollient (mɒ·lɪĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *mollient-em*, pr. pple. of *mollīre* to soften, f. *mollis* soft: see -ENT.] **a.** *adj.* Softening. *rare*—°. †**b.** *sb. Med.* A softening application. *Obs.*

1612 *Enchiridion Med.* 92, I apply mollients and resolutiues. 1721 BAILEY, *Mollient*, softening, mollifying. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, Mollient, *mollitus, delinitus.*

Hence **Mo·lliently** *adv.*, soothingly, assuagingly.

1847 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

†**Mollifa·ction.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. MOLLIFY *v.* see -FACTION.] = MOLLIFICATION.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 460 There is a considerable difference in explaining upon the same principle the mollifaction of the diseased area.

Mollifiable (mɒ·lɪfəɪăb'l), *a.* [f. MOLLIFY *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being mollified.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. § 14. 488 The King, perceiuing Beckets stiffenesse to be no way mollifiable by whatsoeuer his old fauours [etc.] 1755 in JOHNSON. In mod. Dicts.

Mollification (mɒlɪfɪkē·ʃən). [a. OF. *mollification* (= *mollificacion*), ad. L. *mollificātiōn-em* f. *mollificāre*: see MOLLIFY *v.* and -ATION.] The action of the verb MOLLIFY; an appeasing, appeasement, pacification. Also, †something that softens (a substance) or mitigates the harshness of (an action or quality); †a softening expression, a qualifying clause.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 301 Yet forgat I to maken rehersaille Of watres corosif and of lymaille And of bodies mollificacion. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Forn. Sj b*, The dylygent workman..ought to wyt to whiche resolucyon is due, and to which mollyfycacyon. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 13 You muste use mollifications, and softenyng medicenes. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* II. xi (1596) 91 If it [*sc.* matter] creepe into the belly, you must minister most of all mollifications. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* II. viii. § 5 (1622) 290 There is a mollification vsed, to reduce the Deification, within the compasse of this sense. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* LXVIII. (1640) 691 *Damnabitur* (no modification, no mollification, no going lesse) He shall be damned. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 226 A Truth, which may be represented nakedly as it is, or with some tenderness and mollification. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 184 In return of all his reciprocal Mollifications and Meliorations of some uncouth Points. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Feb., We close the book with some feeling of mollification toward its faults. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* XVII, With some faint show of mollification in his softened tone.

†**Mollificative,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **molyficatyffe, mollificatif(e,** 6 **molificative.** [a. F. *mollificatif, -ive,* ad. med.L. **mollificātīv-us,* f. *mollificāre* to MOLLIFY.] **a.** *adj.* That causes mollification or softening. **b.** *sb.* A medicine or application that softens.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 47 Þe chapitle of medicyns mollificatyues [*v r.* molyficatyffes]. *Ibid.* 211 Þis is a mollificatif þat rasis made. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VII. iv. (1596) 388 If you will make a clyster mollificatiue lacking the things aforesayd, doe thus. *Ibid.*, Then make a clyster partly of mollificatiues & partly of expulsiues 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 32 This unguent is of temperament cold mollificative, and attractive. 1656–74 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH

Mollified (mɒ·lifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. MOLLIFY *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb.: †Softened, rendered soft or supple (*obs*); †rendered less severe; mitigated (*obs.*); appeased, conciliated.

1596 A. M tr *Guillemeau's Chirurg* 37/1 The fleshe and all the other mollifyed parts of the ioyncte. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 187 Those texts may receive a kinder and more mollified interpretation 1764 HARMER *Observ.* XII. i. 35 [When] the sacred writer says Ægypt has no rain he must be understood in the same mollified sense that Maillet, or rather the Abbot Muscrier, puts upon Pliny 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I XXIX. 284 'Boys will be boys', the mollified uncle thought to himself. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* x, 'We are disappointed here again, Fanny', said the doctor with a mollified tone.

Hence **Mo·llifiedly** *adv.*

1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) 72 The bloud of Christ is of a sufficient value to redeeme them all *à toto*. Secondly, mollifiedly, *à tanto.*

Mollifier (mɒ·lifəi,əɹ). [f. next + -ER[1]; cf. F. *mollifieur* (Cotgr.).] One who or something which mollifies.

1598 in *Misc. Hist & Philol* (1703) 169 The Lord Treasurer. ever secretly feigned himself to be a Moderator and Mollifier of the Catholicks Afflictions. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 485 Branckvrsin is a wonderfull great mollifier. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 317 Vinegar . is itself a prime Corrector and Mollifyer.

Mollify (mɒ·lifəi), *v.* Also 5–8 **molify,** 5–6 **mol(l)yfy(e, -efy(e.** [ad. F. *mollifier*, ad. L. *mollificāre*, f. *molli-s* soft + *-ficāre*: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To render soft or supple; to make tender; to reduce the hardness of. Also *absol* Now *rare.*

1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8399 Han a leche Thy synwes harde to mollefye With oynementys, to make hem plye. *Ibid.* 10982 Dyamaunt, I trowe, ys noon, Nor noon other maner ston So indurat, to mollefye, As he. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 59 The erth .was alle made fatte and molyfyed wyth the blode of the bestes that were there Immolated. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 220 These skynnes being made verye harde, they hunge them in the sea to mollifie them. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii 493 Manna is of equall temper hote and dry; it openeth, it mollifieth, and incarnateth. 1638 WILKINS *New World* XIV. (1707) 119 Metals are not rarify'd by melting, but mollify'd. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard* 300 One of the Plants is that which so mollifies the Bones, that we cannot stand upon our Legs. 1832 W. IRVING *Tales Alhambra, Moor's Legacy* (1875) 161 Pedrillo Pedrugo put a basin of hot water under his chin, and began to mollify his beard with his fingers.

fig. 1624 DONNE *Devotions* 306 Thou rainest vpon vs and yet doest not alwayes mollifie all our hardnes

†**b.** *To mollify the fist* (? nonce-use): a jocular substitution for 'to grease the palm'.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P.* 98 Making the Merchant dance attendance till a right understanding be created betwixt the Shawbunder and them, which commonly follows when the Fist is mollified.

†**c.** *To mollify the belly*: to relax the bowels. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 21 Quynces. taken after meate mollifieth the bealy 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 43 It mollifieth the belly, and cureth hardnesse of the backe and belly.

†**d.** *intr.* To become soft or tender. *Obs.*

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* O ij b, Tyll tyme the meate of them mollifie, and waxe tender.

2. *trans.* To soften in temper or disposition; to allay the anger or indignation of; to render less obdurate; to calm, pacify, or appease. From the 15th to the 17th c. very common in the phrase †*to mollify* (*one's*) *heart. Obs.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2638 Lat vs mollifie Our hertes stoute to his gentrie. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 408 b, Ambassadours, whiche might mollifie their myndes and perswade them to peace. 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar all* III. (middle), I must mollify him with money. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 213 Even the Presbyterians were much mollified .. by his mild and heavenly course of life. 1754 HUME *Hist. Gt. Brit.* I. *Chas. I*, v. 271 To mollify, by these indulgences, the rage of his most furious persecutors. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXVII, 'Oh, as you please', said the young man, a trifle mollified.

†**b.** *intr.* To become softened in temper or disposition; to grow more kindly or genial; to relax one's severity, to become less angry or obdurate, to relent. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 246 Shall make the most harde herted persone that is, to mollify & melte. *c* 1533 TINDALE *Answ More* Wks. (1573) 330/2 The hart here beginneth to mollifie and waxe soft. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1598) 413 Philinax feeling his hart more & more mollifying vnto her, renewed [etc.]. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumphant* v. i, She has a delicious tongue of her own, and I begin to mollify. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 23 Nov., He..owned his father had mollified, but hoped she would excuse him. 1823 *Examiner* 268/2 The father mollifies and is reconciled to the marriage.

†**3.** To enervate, enfeeble. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 42 This man onely hath molyfyed my wyttes, and perturbed the corage of myn opynyon firste. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 165 Whose mind is so well ordered. that these wanton dauncings..woulde not corrupt, ouercome, and vtterlye molifie?

†**4.** To abate the violence or intensity of (passions; also heat, cold, tempests, etc.); to relieve (care). *Obs.*

c 1495 *Epitaffe*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 390 To mollyfy oure monys. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament* 10 Their absence shulde not quenche nor mollifye your loue towardes your brethren. 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 85 The extreeme heate of the sunne, is somthing mollified with the cold blastes of the winde. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 186 Refresh you in my bathes, and mollifie your care With comfortable wines and meats. 1653 LD. VAUX tr. *Godeau's St Paul* 238 His great courage could not be mollified. *a* 1833 R. WATSON in Spurgeon *Treas Dav.* Ps. cxiii. 7 What sources of comfort does it [*sc* Christianity] open to mollify the troubles of life!

5. To lessen the harshness or severity of (expressions, laws, etc.); abate the rigour of (demands); also, to represent in favourable terms, to euphemize. Now *rare.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* (1812) I. cccc xxiv. 741 The erle of Flaunders molefyed the mater as moche as he might 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm Par 2 Cor.* Argt., He mollifieth the sharpenes vsed in his former epistle *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 203 They would, by yielding to some things when they refused others, sooner prevail with the Houses to mollify their demands. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* v. ii. 75 Now mince the Sin, And mollifie Damnation with a Phrase. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* xiii, He had not mollified the term of Savage. 1798 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 249 Our alien bill struggles hard for a passage It has been considerably mollified 1880 *Expositor* XI. 469 The Apostle could easily and euphoniously have modified and mollified his expression.

†**6.** To impart a tender beauty to. *Obs.* or *nonce-use.*

c 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 20 The vocal flute .. Crowns his delight and mollifies the scene.

Mollifying (mɒ·lifəi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb MOLLIFY.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1040 Mollifiyng of angre. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 274/1 Duns saith, that there is a mollifieng, that precedeth grace, which hee calleth attrition 1643 STEER tr. *Exp Chyrurg* XIV 55 They [*sc.* scars] require greater mollifying.

Mollifying (mɒ·lifəi,iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That mollifies (in senses of the vb.).

1590 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* III. XXXVII (1596) 163 It profiteth greatly to discend into a bath made of mollifying herbs 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* XVI. 12 It was neither herbe, nor mollifying plaister that restored them to health. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg Pismire* 31 The Nobilitie liue idlely, acquainting themselues with all effeminate fashions, and mollifying pleasures. 1713 M HENRY *Meekness & Quietness of Spirit* (1822) 163 Could any thought be more mollifying than that? *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem Geo II* (1847) II. II. 41 The face of Lord Kildare, one of the mollifying demagogues, was blackened on sign-posts. 1906 *Outlook* 24 Mar. 403/2 We should not embrace the mollifying delusion of security in private or in national life.

Molligut (mɒ·ligɒt). *U.S. dial.* The angler, *Lophius piscatorius.*

1884 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist Aquatic Anim.* 173 The Goose Fish or Monk Fish *Lophius piscatorius*...The names of the fish are many; In Eastern Connecticut [it is called] 'Molligut'.

Mollimock, variant of MALLEMUCK.

1832 GOODRIDGE *Voy. South Seas* 20 Various birds..such as the Albatross, Nellys, Peeos, Mollimocks [etc.].

Mollin, obs. form of MULLEIN.

Molline (mɒ·lin). *Med.* Also -in. [A trade name; ? f. L. *moll-is* soft + -INE.] A yellowish-white saponaceous preparation used as a base for ointments in the treatment of skin diseases.

1889 *Lancet* 6 Apr. 698/1 A saponaceous preparation which is known under the name of 'molline'. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mollin*

Mollinet, obs. variant of MOLINET.

Mollipilose (mɒlipəi·lōus), *a* [f. L. *mollis* soft: see PILOSE.] Having soft pilage or plumage (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). Hence **Mollipilo·sity** (*Ibid.*).

Mollipuff, variant of MULLIPUFF.

Mollisher (mɒ·lifəɹ). *slang.* A woman.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Mollisher*, a woman. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 424 One old mollesher (woman).. brought out 8 lbs. of white rags.

Mollitie, variant of MOLLITY.

‖**Mollities** (mɒli·ʃi,iːz). Also 7 **mollicies.** [L. *mollitiēs*, f. *molli-s* soft.] †**a.** *fig.* Effeminacy (*obs.*). **b.** *Med.* Softening, softness. *Mollities cerebri*, softening of the brain (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891); *mollities ossium*, softening of the bones.

1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 110 Mollicies and delicacie were the wracke and ouerthrow..of the Romane Empire 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 437/1 The phenomena of mollities and..other morbid actions. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 923 Mollities ossium is characterised anatomically by progressive softening of the bones.

†**Molli·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. **mollītiōn-em*, f. *mollīre* to soften: see -ION.] Softening.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 75 Mollition is the beginning of Liquation.

Mollitious (mɒli·ʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *molliti-ēs* softness + -OUS.] Luxurious, sensuous.

1646 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* (1651) 79 Can lusty diet, and mollicious rest bring forth no other fruits, but faint desires, rigid thoughts, and Phlegmatick conceits? 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 129 Mollitious alcoves gilt Superb as Byzant-domes the devils built.

†**Mo·llitude.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *mollitūdo*, f. *molli-s* soft: see -TUDE.] Softness, effeminacy.

1636 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mollitude*, softness, niceness, tenderness, effeminateness, wantonness. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* II A perennial mollitude of manners. In mod. Dicts.

†**Mo·llity.** *Obs.* In 7 **mollitie.** [ad. L. *mollitē-s* softness: see MOLLITIES.] Gentleness.

1635 *Marrow of Complements* 2 If that tenderness and mollitie inherent and predominant in your soft sex sway its scepter in you.

Mollotto, obs. form of MULATTO.

Mollusc, mollusk (mɒ·lŏsk). *Nat. Hist.* Also 9 **mollusque.** [ad. F. *mollusque*, ad. mod. L. MOLLUSCA.] An animal belonging to the Mollusca.

1783 BARBUT *Genera Vermium* p. xvii, *Ascidia.* The Bladder-Shaped Mollusque. *Holothuria.* The Tentaculated Mollusque. *Medusa.* The Snake lock Mollusque. 1808 HOME in *Phil. Trans* XCVI 286 All the mollusques which creep on their bellies. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV. 321/2 Terrestrial and fluviatile Mollusks. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* VII. (1880) 259 These molluscs took well to the lake 1898 R. MUNRO *Prek. Scot* 81 This mollusc is now extinct in the Clyde.

Mollusca (mɒlv·skă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. *mollusca* (Jonston 1650), neut. pl. of L. *molluscus* (occurring in *mollusca nux*, a soft kind of nut), also ellipt. as sb., and *molluscum* neut., used subst. as the name of a kind of fungus.] **a.** Applied by Linnæus in 1758 to a heterogeneous group of invertebrates, forming the second order of his class Vermes, and comprising the Echinoderms, Hydroids, Annelids, and naked Mollusca. To these the shell-bearing Mollusca were added by later naturalists. **b.** In present use (mainly following the classification proposed by Cuvier in 1788–1800), a phylum or sub-kingdom of animals, comprising the four classes Gastropoda (limpets, snails, etc.), Scaphopoda (tooth-shells), Cephalopoda (cuttlefish, etc.), and Lamellibranchia (oyster, mussel, etc); the classes Cirrhopoda, Tunicata, and Brachiopoda, included by Cuvier among the Mollusca, are now placed elsewhere, and the Polyzoa have since Cuvier's time been added to the phylum and again removed.

1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XII. 204/1 *Mollusca*, in the Linnæan system, is the denomination of the second genus of vermes or worms. These are simple naked animals, not included in a shell, but furnished with limbs. 1806 TURTON tr. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* IV. 3 Class VI Worms...They are divided into five Orders. I. Intestina. II. Mollusca. Are naked, furnished with tentacula or arms, for the most part inhabitants of the sea; and [etc.]. 1828 FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 224 It is my intention to proceed to the consideration of the species [of Radiata].. immediately after the enumeration of the Mollusca. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 289 *note*, In many Mollusca..certain parts of the epithelial covering of the pericardium are glandular.

Molluscan (mɒlv·skăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. prec. + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the Mollusca. **b.** *sb.* One of the Mollusca; a mollusc.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst Anim* I. VIII. 230 The Cirripedes seem to have little to do with the bivalve Molluscans. *Ibid.* 255 The superiority of the Insect over the Molluscan tribes 1883 *Gd. Words* Aug 531/2 The molluscan population of our British shores.

Molluscigerous (mɒlŏsi·dʒĕrəs), *a.* Also **molluskigerous.** [f. MOLLUSC + -GEROUS.] Bearing or producing molluscs.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* VIII 513 In some few of the *Synaptæ*..elongated tubular molluskigerous sacs are found attached to one of the intestinal vessels.

Molluscoid (mɒlv·skoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -OID.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Zool.* **a.** Belonging to or resembling the Mollusca; **b.** Of or belonging to the Molluscoidea.

1855 *Eng. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* III. 858 The Molluscoid subdivision of the neural forms. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol* I. (1879) 296 Their affinities [*i.e.* those of the Polyzoa] are probably molluscoid.

2. *Path.* Of the nature of molluscum.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 926 Molluscoid acne.

B. *sb.*

1. One of the Molluscoidea.

1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat Hist.* I. 416 The *Bryozoa* and the *Tunicata* have been formed into a separate subdivision, the Molluscoids. 1879 VERRILL in *Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.* No. 15. 147 Molluscoids.

2 = MOLLUSCUM I (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

Molluscoidal (mɒlŏskoi·dăl), *a.* [f. MOLLUSCOID + -AL.] = MOLLUSCOID *a.*

1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (ed 6) 309 At an ancient epoch the highest and lowest molluscoidal animals [ed. 5 (1869) x. 412 molluscs]..swarmed in numbers.

So **Molluscoi·dan** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Molluscoidea (mɒlŏskoi·dĭ,ă). *Zool.* Also **-oida.** [mod.L. (Milne-Edwards 1844), f. MOLLUSC-A: see -OID.] A division of invertebrates

comprising the Polyzoa and the Brachiopoda, and formerly also the Tunicata.

1855 *Engl. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* III 858 Milne-Edwards has proposed a division of the *Mollusca* into the *Molluscа* proper, and the *Molluscoida* (*Molluscoides*), including under the latter class those Polype-like forms, the *Polyzoa* and the *Ascidioida*. 1869 Huxley *Introd Classif Anim* iv. 82 The Ascidioida, Brachiopoda and Polyzoa . may be conveniently denominated *Molluscoida*. 1875 Nicholson *Man. Zool* (ed. 4) 330 Distribution of Molluscoida in Time.

Molluscoidean (mŏlŭskoi·dĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Molluscoidea: see -an.] = Molluscoid *a.* and *sb.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Molluscous (mŏlŭ·skəs), *a.* [f. L. *mollusc-us* (see Mollusca, Molluscum) + -ous.]

1. Of or belonging to the Mollusca.

1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* 179 Molluscous animals of a particular species. 1816 Bingley *Useful Knowl.* III 13 Molluscous Worms are simple animals, without shell, and furnished with limbs, as the cuttle fish, medusæ, star-fish, and sea-urchins. 1840 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No 438 174/3 The snail belongs to the Molluscous division of the animal kingdom 1886 *Gentl. Mag* Apr. 407 Now that oysters are so dear we should look around for some molluscous substitute.

2 *fig.* esp. in the sense of 'flabby', 'invertebrate'.

1873 W. S Mayo *Never Again* xxix, Reclining in molluscous languor upon a mother-of pearl reading-lounge, she seemed [etc]. 1884 *Chr. World* 28 Aug. 648/4 The molluscous might of China. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Nov 5/2 We may regard him as a fair type of Toryism in its present molluscous condition

3. *Path.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of molluscum.

1885-8 Fagge & Pye-Smith *Princ Med* (ed 2) I. 112 The peculiar discoid shape of molluscous growths 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 824 Molluscous tumours

Hence **Mollu·scousness.**

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV 408 That 'moral molluscousness' which my Lord Elcho has had the good fortune to make into a proverb.

‖ **Molluscum** (mŏlŭ·skŏm). [mod L, neut. of L. *molluscus*: see Mollusca.]

1. *Path* The designation of a kind of soft tumours.

1818-20 E Thompson *Cullen's Nosol Method.* (ed 3) 332 Molluscum; Small soft wen 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII. 874 The molluscum tumours.

†2. *Zool.* = Mollusc. *Obs.*

1832 Johnston in *Proc. Berw Nat Club* I. No. i. 9 The *Eolis rufibranchialis* [is] a molluscum new to naturalists.

Mollusk, -sque, variant forms of Mollusc.

Molly[1] (mŏ·li). Also 8 molley, 8- mollie. [f. Moll *sb.*[1] 1 + -y.]

1. (With capital M.) A familiar pet-form of the name *Mary*; often applied contemptuously to a 'lass', 'wench', and occas. to a prostitute. (Cf Moll)

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* I. 5 Town follies and Cullies, And Molleys and Dolleys, For ever adieu 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell 3rd* vi xxxii, 'Twould make George Colman melancholy To have heard him, like a male Molly, Chanting those stupid staves. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss* 97 The men and girls [at a hiring-fair] are called 'Johnnies and Mollies'

2 An effeminate man or boy; a milksop. *Miss Molly*, in the same sense (cf. *Miss Nancy*, Miss *sb.*[2] 3 b); hence *Miss Mollyism*. Cf. Molly-coddle.

1754 W Whitehead *World* No. 58 P 1 If he goes to school, he will be perpetually teized by the nick name of Miss Molly. 1785 Grose *Dict Vulg t., Molly*, a miss Molly, an effeminate fellow, a sodomite. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* I 19 In fact, a specimen of folly, A *semi ver* [sic], a mere Miss Molly. 1834 J Wilson in *Blackw Mag* XXXVI. 843 It would be sad if John Bull were to be emasculated by Miss-Mollyism. 1879 L. B. Walford *Cousins* III 172 Simon is not a molly, whatever he may be 1884 *Illustr Lond News* 18 Oct 363/3 When a man makes a 'molly' of himself by describing the work of the housemaid. 1901 'R Connor' *Man fr. Glengarry* vii, The Langfords are regular Mollies.

3. A large basket used for packing fruit, etc.

1883 *Newspaper*, Pears, 2*s.* to 4*s* per molley; walnuts, 3*s* 6*d.* to 4*s* 6*d* per molley 1885 *Standard* 11 Sept, In numerable 'mollies' (big baskets) of plums 1898 *Gard. Mag* 3 Sept 581/1 Dutch [pears], 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d.* per molly.

4 Special combinations: **Molly cotton-tail** *U.S.* = *cotton tail*; **molly-head** *slang*, a 'soft-head', simpleton; **molly-mop**, an effeminate man, **Molly washdish**, the pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*.

1859 Bartlett *Dict Amer.*, **Molly Cotton tail*, a rabbit. 1885 *Riverside Nat Hist* (1888) V. 78 Molly Cotton-tail. 1902 *Munsey's Mag* XXVI. 492/1 Stephens is in it to pass the stuff to the *mollyheads that can't be got at without him 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xvi, I'll disrate you,.. you d—d *molly mop 1885 Swainson *Prov Names Birds* 44 Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla lugubris*) ..*Molly washdish.

Hence † **Mo·llyish** *a.*

1801 Dibdin *Frisk, Jack at the Opera* iii. If it wasn't for the petticoat gear, With their squeaking, so mollyish, tender, and soft, One should scarcely know ma'am from mounseer.

Molly[2]**, mollie** (mŏ·li). *dial.* [Alleged to be an abbreviated form of Mallemuck.]

1. = Fulmar. Cf. Maw (*mall*).

1857 F. O. Morris *Hist. Eng Birds* VI. 237 Fulmar.. Mallemoke Molly 1874 A H. Markham *Whaling Cruise to Baffin's B* 144 The voracity of the 'mollies' swarming round the ship is perfectly astonishing. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 387 Other birds were. seen, including .the molly.

2. A meeting of ship-captains held on board one of several ice-bound ships in company.

1874 A. H. Markham *Whaling Cruise to Baffin's B* 112 In the evening..I got some little insight into the mysteries of a 'mollie', though on a small scale. In whaling parlance, a 'mollie' means having a night of it. 1885 Schley & Soley *Rescue of Greely* 183 These interviews are called 'Mollies', and are announced by a bucket hoisted as a signal at the fore-royal masthead ..Generally speaking, a 'Mollie' means making a night of it.

Molly-coddle (mŏ·likŏd'l) *sb.* Also 9 moll caudle, -coddle. [f. Molly[1] + Coddle *v.*[2]]

a. One who coddles himself or is coddled; one who takes excessive care of his health; an effeminate man. Also *attrib.* b. *dial.* = Mollycot

1833 Sir C. Napier *Colonies* 209 A 'moll caudle' spirit that reigned supreme through all the acts of this government 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* I. xxxii 310 You have been bred up as a molly-coddle, Pen, and spoilt by the women. 1851 — *Eng Hum.* v. (1853) 257 He couldn't do otherwise than .hold him up to scorn as a moll coddle and a milksop 1894 Wilkins & Vivian *Green Bay Tree* I. 24 This desperately molly-coddle age. 1895 *Times* 12 Nov. 14/2 They . come .. from well-meaning but molly-coddle friends. 1903 *Eng. Dial Dict*, *Mollycoddle*, 2 A man who does household work; one who interferes with women's business.

Molly-coddle (mŏ·likŏd'l), *v* Also 9 moddle-coddle, moddley-coddley. [f prec.] *trans.* To coddle or cocker up.

1870 Dickens *E Drood* ii, Don't moddley-coddley, there's a good fellow I like anything better than being moddley-coddleyed 1880 Mrs. Forrester *Roy & V* I 264, I am not going to have the child molly coddled in that way 1883 Miss Braddon *Gold. Calf* III vii 227 Look here, mother dear· I'm as well as ever I was, and I'm not going to be mollicoddled any more 1898 *Cath News* 21 May 8/3 This is very much like appealing to a householder to molly coddle a burglar who had invaded his premises rather than bring in the police

Hence **Mo·lly-coddling** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*

1881 'Rita' *My Lady Coquette* xv, Fresh air is a thousand times better for her than molly-coddling and medicines 1885 *Times* 2 Jan. 10 A hypersensitive and mollycoddling regard for our finer feelings 1893 *Westm Gaz* 6 Feb. 10/2 Moddle-coddling is the curse of missions

Mollycot (mŏ·likŏt). *dial* [f. Molly[1] + Cot *sb.*[5]] One who 'fusses' about domestic concerns; a man who performs a woman's domestic duties

1837 Miss Mitford *Country Stories* (1850) 99 He's a worse mollycot than a woman. *c*1861 J T Staton *Rays fro' Loominary* (1867) 63 If ever aw contentedly turn Mollycot, there'll ha to be some very different noshuns oth whole duty o man.

Mollyhawk (mŏ·lihôk). Corrupt form of *mollymawk*, Mallemuck.

1884 Spurgeon in *Sword & Trowel* Apr 167 The Mollyhawks, and Cape pigeons followed faithfully in our wake. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept 2/4 Molly-hawks

Molly Maguire (mŏ·li măgwoi·r). [A female name (see Molly[1]; *Maguire* is a common Irish surname) assumed together with the female disguise: see quot] A member of a secret society formed in Ireland in 1843 for the purpose of resisting the payment of rent

1868 W. S. Trench *Realities Irish Life* vi 82 These 'Molly Maguires' were generally stout active young men, dressed up in women's clothes ..The 'Molly Maguires' became the terror of all our officials

b. *transf.* A similar society formed in the mining districts of Pennsylvania for purposes of intimidation, but suppressed in 1876.

1867 Dixon *New Amer* II. 299 The judge who tried this murderer was elected by the Molly Maguires; the jurors who assisted him were themselves Molly Maguires

Mollymawk, variant of Mallemuck

Mo·lman. *Obs.* exc *Hist.* Pl. **molmen.** [late OE. **málman*, f *mál* Mail *sb.*[1] + Man. Cf. Sc. *mail-man.*] A holder of Molland; one who held land for which he paid rent in commutation of servile customs.

1277 *Fly Survey* in Vinogradoff *Villainage* 442 De consuetudinariis qui vocantur Molmen 1291 *Inquisition* 19 *Edw I* (Rec Office) *ibid* 186 Liberi tenentes per cartam Liberi tenentes qui vocantur fresokemen Sokemanni qui vocantur molmen Custumarii qui vocantur werkmen 1892 Vinogradoff *Villainage in Engl.* 184 The word mal-men or mol-men is commonly used in the feudal period for villains who have been released from most of their services by the lord on condition of paying certain rents.

Moloch (mō·ulŏk). [a. L. *Moloch* (Vulg.), Gr. Μόλοχ, Μολόχ (LXX), repr. Heb. מֹלֶךְ *mōlek*. It is believed that the true form of the name (or rather title) was מַלְכּ *Me'lek* king (cf. the name of the Tyrian god Melcarth, 'king of the city'), but that the Jews after the Captivity pronounced it with the vowels of בֹּשֶׁת *bōsheth* shame, in order to mark their horror of idolatry.

The Bible of 1611 has the name always as *Molech*, exc. in Amos v. 26, where it has 'your Moloch', though the Masoretic reading of the Heb is *malk'kem* 'your king'. The earlier Eng. versions spell the name *Moloch* after the Vulgate]

1. The name of a Canaanite idol, to whom children were sacrificed as burnt-offerings (Lev. xviii. 21); represented by Milton as one of the devils. Hence (as appellative, but now always with capital M), applied to an object to which horrible sacrifices are made. Also *attrib*

The Rabbinical story that children were burnt *alive* (being placed in the arms of the image, whence they fell into the flames) appears to be unfounded, but is popularly well-known, and has influenced the transferred use.

1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 392 Moloch, horrid King besmear'd with blood Of human sacrifice, and parents tears 1794 Coleridge *Relig. Musings* 185 Thee to defend the Moloch Priest prefers The prayer of hate 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XII 332 The moloch to whom her honour and happiness had been sacrificed. 1817 Coleridge *Statesm. Man.* App 10 The Molocks [*sic*] of human nature 1838 *Civil Eng & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 394/2 More lives have been sacrificed to the Moloch of high pressure steam, than [etc.] 1882 Barlow *Ultim. Pessimism* 49 The trouble of rearing new victims for the Moloch of culture. 1868 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls* (1897) 237 This holocaust, this human incense, this Moloch squeezing of innocents [a hot Sunday in school chapel]

2. The thorn-lizard or thorn-devil, *Moloch horridus*, native of Australia, one of the most grotesque and hideous of existing reptiles. Also *attrib.*, as *moloch-lizard* (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

[The mod.L. *Moloch horridus* (Gray 1841) was suggested by Milton's expression see quot 1667, sense 1.]

1845 J. E Gray *Catal Specim Lizards Brit. Mus.* 263 The Moloch, Moloch horridus, Gray 1893 *Daily News* 22 Dec 5/4 Australia produces many curiosities .. but few are greater oddities in appearance than the Moloch lizard. *Ibid*, The Moloch is decidedly the most remarkable of recent additions to the Reptile House

3 A Brazilian monkey, *Callithrix moloch.*

1875 *Encycl. Brit* II. 155 The Moloch Callithrix. 1893 *Roy Nat Hist* I 173 Another Brazilian species is the Moloch tuti (*Callithrix moloch*).

Hence **Mo·lochship** *nonce-wd.*

1661 Cowley *Govt Cromwell* Wks. (1688) 57 To set himself up as an Idol, and make the very Streets of London like the Valley of Hinnom, by burning the bowels of men as a Sacrifice to his Moloch ship

‖ **Molochine** (mŏ·lŏkin), *a* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Moloch* (generic name of the moloch lizard) + -ine[1].] **a** *adj* Pertaining to or connected with the reptilian sub-family *Molochinæ*, represented only by the Moloch (*Cent. Dict* 1890). **b.** *sb* A molochine lizard (*Ibid*)

Molochite(s, obs forms of Malachite.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xi 123 b, In this place are also found the Sardonique stones, Molochite, and those which are called Iris

Molochize (mŏ·ulŏkoiz), *v.* [f. Moloch + -ize] *trans* in *nonce-uses* **a.** To imbue with the cruelty characteristic of the worship of Moloch. **b.** To immolate, to sacrifice as to Moloch

1825 Hone *Every-day Bk* I 295 Humanity was dead, for superstition Molochized the heart 1877 Tennyson *Harold* I i, I think that they would Molochize them [*sc* their babies] too, To have the heavens clear

Hence **Mo·lochizing** *ppl a*

1878 P W Wyatt *Hardrada* 44 The Molochizing fire that sears the germ Of kindness in man's soul.

Moloker (mŏ·lŏkəɹ). *slang.* Also **molocker.** A renovated silk hat. So **Mo·loker** *v* (see quot)

1863 Saia *Breakf in Bed* v 105 'Tis like an old hat that has been 'molokered', or ironed and greased into a simulacrum of its pristine freshness. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 3/3 A good Molocker (Molocker, it appears, is the trade term for renovated old *chapeau*) *Ibid*, We came across one shop where Molockers were sold

Molossa's, obs. form of Molasses.

Moloss(e (mŏlŏ·s) *rare.* [ad. L. *molossus.*]

†1. = Molossus 1. *Obs.*

1731 Blackwall *Sacr Classicks def & illustr* II 100 The smaller Alcaic verse with a Molosse interpos'd

2. = Molossus 2

1842 De Quincey *Mod Greece* Wks 1863 XIII 460 Out bounds a horrid infuriated ruffian of a dog—oftentimes a huge *moloss*, big as an English cow.

3 A mastiff-bat (see Molossine).

1845 *Encycl Metrop* XXII 249 Molosses of the Old World. Collared Molosse..Plaited Molosse

Molosses, obs form of Molasses.

Molossian (mŏlŏ·siăn), *a.* and *sb. Hist.* [f. L. *Molossia* (= Gr. Μολοσσία) a country in Epirus, f. Gr. Μολοσσός Molossus. See -an, -ian.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Molossia; esp. *Molossian dog, hound*, a kind of mastiff.

1649 Ogilby *Virg. Georg* (1684) III. 434 But feed Fleet Spartan Whelps, and thy Molossian Breed 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 481/1 Alexander was the first of the Molossian princes who bore the title of king of Epirus 1879 Farrar *St Paul* (1883) 460 The carcase of a Molossian hound

B *sb.* An inhabitant of Molossia.

a 1592 Greene *Mamillia* II. (1593) G 3 Sarcas the king of the Molossians 1878 *Encycl Brit* VIII 483/2 The Molossians [inhabited] the inland district of which the lake of Pambotis or Yannina may be regarded as the centre.

Molossic (mŏlŏ·sik), *a Prosody* [f. Molossus + -ic.] Of or pertaining to a molossus.

1800 in *Century Dict.*

Molossine (mŏlŏ·səin), *a* and *sb. Zool* [f. mod L *Molossinæ* a family of bats (f. *Moloss-us*: see Molossus 2). see -ine]

A. *adj.* Relating to the *Molossinæ*

1891 Flower & Lydekker *Mammals* xiii 669 The Molossine division is characterised by [etc].

B. *sb* One of the *Molossinæ* or mastiff-bats.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 69 The Molossines. These have the muzzle simple [etc]

Molossoid (mŏlŏ·soid), *a.* and *sb.* [Formed as prec.: see -oid.] = Molossine.

1864 H. ALLEN *Bats N. Amer.* (*Smithsonian Misc. Collect.* VII.) 6 The Molossoid group of the Noctilionidæ.

Molossus (molǫ·sŭs). [a. L. *Molossus* = Gr. Μολοσσός Molossian, used subst. as below.]

1. *Prosody.* A metrical foot consisting of three long syllables.

1585 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 Molossus, that is (a foot) of three long, as – – – *forgiuenes.* 1879 J. W. WHITE tr. *Schmidt's Rhythmic & Metric* 33 The Molossus, like the spondee, was used in solemn religious melodies.

2. A Molossian dog.

1888 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 54 She was afraid of the white Molossus dog

Molossus, -otto, obs. ff. MOLASSES, MULATTO.

Molour, -owre, obs. forms of MULLER.

Molsh, obs. form of MULCH.

Mol stick, obs form of MAULSTICK.

Molt: see MELT *v* ; obs. form of MOULT.

† Mo·ltable, *a. Obs. rare* –°. [f. *molt*, obs. form of MELT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being melted, meltable

1552 HULOET, Moltenable [1572 (ed. Higgins), Molteable], *fusilis*

Molte, Molted: see MELT *v.*

Molten (mōu·lt'n), *ppl. a* Forms: see MELT *v.* [strong pa. pple. of MELT *v.*]

1. Liquefied by heat; in a state of fusion.

Now said only of metals or other bodies that require great heat to melt them, not, e g, of wax or ice Cf. MELTED.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlviii (*Juliana*) 39 Þar men þane dang hir sare, & moltyne led he gert 3et a pone hur hed. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi 62 Out of thair throttis thay schot on vdder Hett moltin gold 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 135 To some the boylynge oyle or molte leed hath ben no more payne, than the pleasaunt warme water *Ibid* 192 b, Goddes of metall molten 1595 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v iii. 34, I am as hot as molten Lead, and as heauy too. 1611 BARREY *Ram-Alley* iv i, It hes, As heauy in my belly as moult lead 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii 686 Scum that on the molten Silver swims 1784 COWPER *Task* i 170 The stream, I hat, as with molten glass, inlays the vale. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III 249/2 Malleable iron is iron which has been 'decarburized' by the action of air upon it in a molten state.

b *fig.*

1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Demosth. & Eub* Wks. 1853 I 86/2 He leaves them in the quiet possession of all their moulten arguments. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Tenebræ* 27 In the manifold sound remote, In the molten murmur of song 1884 *Harrison Choice Bks* (1886) 253 The molten passion of Burke 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 15 May 5/3 The molten material of his mind too abundant for the capacity of the mould, overflowed it in gushes of fiery excess.

† c. *Molten grease* (see quot. 1754). *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Molten Grease*, a Disease in Horses. 1754 BARTLET *Farriery* (ed 2) 166 By molten-grease is meant a fat or oily discharge with the dung, and arises from a colliquation or melting down of the fat of the horse's body, by violent exercise in very hot weather

2. a. Of metal or other substance: That has been melted (and again solidified). **b.** Of an image, etc: Made or produced by melting and running into a mould; = CAST *ppl. a.* 8.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 316/580 Þei he of molten bras were. 1448 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 2 3ai fand certein smale peces multen tyn menged with other metall 1535 COVERDALE *Ezod.* xxxii 4 They made a molten calf 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 29 Wee buy our molten tallowe of the huckesters and tripe wives. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* ii 327 His Mystic Form the Artizans of Greece In wounded Stone, or molten Gold, express.

† **3.** Dissolved (in a liquid); also, *loosely*, reduced to a partially liquid condition, e. g. by putrefaction.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22791 It semis al again kind þan man es molten flexs and banes, fra time þat þai be roten anes ha pith and lijf als þai had ar. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 284 And summe hem kepe Thre nyght in molten [L. *liquide*] donge.

Hence **Mo·ltenly** *adv.*, like what is molten.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. iii. (1870) 149 A language that is still hot from the hearts and brains of a people, not hardened yet, but moltenly ductile to new shapes of sharp and clear relief in the moulds of new thought.

Molter, obs. form of MOULDER, MULTURE.

Moltid, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of MELT *v.*

Moltlong, variant of MALTLONG, MATLONG.

1649 *Eng. Farrier* B 2 b, Molt-long, is the pinching of a straight-hoofe.

† **Mo·lton.** *Obs.* [f. the name South *Molton*, a town in North Devon.

The word appears as in Ger. use (but with Fr. pronunciation, and said to be from Fr) in Flugel's *Ger.-Eng. Dict.* 1893. (? Confused with MOLLETON.)]

A kind of coarse woollen cloth.

1545 *Rates Custom Ho.* d vij b, Tauestockes tawntons moltons. [1759 BRICE *Grand Gazetteer* 1208 *South-Moulton.*. As the chief Manufactures are Serges, Shalloons, and Felts, great Quantities of Wool are brought here to Market.] 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 34 A molton, or blanket coat. *Ibid.* 139 The lock .I had carried under my molton coat.

Molton, obs. pa. pple. of MELT *v.*

Moltoun, obs. form of MUTTON.

Moltring, obs. form of MOULDERING *a.*

Moltyn(e, -tynnyd, obs. pa. pple. of MELT *v.*

Moluca (mŏlu·kă). Also 7 **Molluca, Molucco.** [Appears in Fr. (1522) as *Isles Molugues*, in It. (1598) as *Isole Molucche*, and in 17th c. Sp. and Pg. as *Maluco, islas Malucas* and *Molucas.* The name (*the Moluccas, the Molucca Islands*) of a group of islands (also called the Spice Islands) situated in the Eastern Archipelago; used *attrib.* in **Moluca balm,** a cultivated labiate plant, *Moluccella lævis*, native of the Eastern Mediterranean region; **Moluca bat,** the Harpy bat, *Harpyia cephalotes*, native of the islands of Celebes and Amboyna; **Moluca bean,** the fruit of a species of BONDUC, *Guilandina Bonducella*; **Moluca berry,** the fruit of a large tiliaceous tree, *Elæocarpus serratus*, native of India; **Moluca crab,** a name for species of the genus *Limulus*; the king-crab; **Moluca deer,** a species of deer, *Cervus moluccensis*, found in the Moluccas; **Moluca grains,** the seeds of the East Indian tree *Croton Tiglium*, from which croton oil is extracted; **Moluca nut,** the BONDUC nut (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Molucca*, *Molucca Balm 1789 W. AITON *Hortus Kewensis* II 310 *Moluccella lævis* Smooth Molucca Balm *Moluccella spinosa.* Prickly Molucca Balm. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quad.* II. 558 *Molucca Bat. *a* 1688 J. WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* (1693) 14 Upon the Rocks you will find very oft these pretty Nutts [*marg.* *Molluca Beans], of which they use to make Snuff Boxes. 1700 J. WALLACE Jr. *Acc. Orkney* ii 36 After Storms of Westerly Wind, amongst the Sea-weed, they find commonly in places expos'd to the Western-Ocean these *Phaseoli*, that, I know not for what reason, go under the Name of Molucca Beans. [Cf. SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* (1696) XIX. 398, where the name *Phaseoli Molucani* is cited from Sibbald *Prodr. Hist. Nat. Scot.* p 55 part 2.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Anacardium*, the Portuguese denominate it *Fava de Molaqua*, the Molucca bean, by which title it is also known in England. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot* (ed 5) 484 *Elæocarpus* (*Ganitrus*) *serratus* —The fruits are commonly known under the name of *Molucca Berries. 1681 GREW *Museum* I § v iv 120 The *Molucca Crab *Cancer Moluccensis.* 1902 KROPOTKIN *Mutual Aid* 11 The big Molucca crab (*Limulus*) 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 299 The *Molucca deer. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 179/2 The seeds of the *Croton Tiglii* were formerly used as a drastic purgative medicine, under the name of grains of Tilly, or *Molucca grains. 1696 SLOANE *Catal. Plant. Jamaica* 225 *Molucco Nuts of med. cur.

Molwarp, obs. form of MOULDWARP.

Moly (mōu li). [a. L *mōly*, a. Gr. μῶλυ.]

1 *Mythology* A fabulous herb having a white flower and a black root, endowed with magic properties, and said by Homer to have been given by Hermes to Odysseus as a charm against the sorceries of Circe.

The Homeric moly is by some modern writers identified with the mandrake, but Theophrastus and Dioscorides apply the name to some species of garlic (*Allium*)

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* Ep. Ded. a iv b, And what is else herbe Moly than the gift of stayednesse And temperance? 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 42 It shall preuayle as much against these abuses, as Homers Moly against Witchcraft. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* Wks. 1902 II 19 But as ye hearb Moly hath a floure as white as snow, & a roote as blacke as incke so age hath a white head, showing pietie, but a black hart swelling wt mischiefe 1634 MILTON *Comus* 636 And yet more med'cinal is it then that Moly That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 365 Black was the root, but milky white the flower, Moly the name, to mortals hard to find. 1884 A. LANG *Custom & Myth* 154 Homer's moly, whatever plant he meant by that name.

fig. 1593 LODGE *Phillis, Compl. Elstred* (1875) 68 He had Loues Moly growing on my pappes, To charme a hell of sorrow and mishappes

2 Applied to various plants that have been supposed to be identical with the moly of Homer.

a. The liliaceous genus *Allium*, esp. the wild garlic, *Allium Moly.* Also with prefixed word, applied to various species of this genus, as *civet, Dioscorides', dwarf, Homer's, Indian, Montpellier, pine-apple, serpent's, yellow moly.*

1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 141 Moly. Wilde Garlicke. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 105 The late Pine-apple Moly, the Civet Moly of Monspelier are well preserved many yeares 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., May* (1679) 17 Flowers in Prime, or yet Lasting Bugloss, Homers Moly, and the white of Dioscorides [etc.]. *Ibid., Sept.* 25 Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting .Moly, Monspeliens [etc.]. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* i 7, I should have taken it for a Moly, but that it had no smell. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 55/2 Serpents Moly .the small green leaves twine and crawl, from whence it took its name. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 5) II. 231 Moly, or Wild Garlick, is of several Sorts or Kinds, as the Great Moly of Homer, the Indian Moly, the Moly of Hungary, Serpents Moly, the Yellow Moly, Spanish Purple Moly, Spanish Silver-capped Moly, Dioscorides's Moly, the Sweet Moly of Montpelier, &c. 1789 W. AITON *Hortus Kewensis* I 422 *Allium subhirsutum.* .Hairy Garlick or Dioscorides's Moly. *Ibid.* 423 *Allium magicum*...Homer's Garlick, or Moly. *Ibid.* 428 *Allium Moly.* ..Yellow Garlick, or Moly. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 226 The stately lily, the royal carnation, the golden moly. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 2/1 Moly, however, can be identified It is a common bulb of Southern Europe,.. covering the ground with sheets of brilliant yellow.

† **b.** App identified with Thrift, *Armeria vulgaris. Obs. rare* –¹.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv l. 508 You may also reckon amongst the kindes of Moly, a sort of grasse growing alongst the sea coast and .bearing flowers..tuft fashion, of a white purple, or skie colour.

Molybdate (mŏli·bdēt). *Chem.* Also 8-9 **molybdat.** [mod., formed as MOLYBDIC *a.*: see -ATE¹. Cf. F. *molybdate.*] A salt of molybdic acid.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 546 Molybdats, soluble in water but little known. 1796 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI 288 The acidulous molybdate of pot-ash. *Ibid* 292 Molybdate of lead. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min., Molybdate of Iron*, occurs in subfibrous or in tufted crystals of a deep yellow colour; also pulverulent. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed 4) 185 Molybdate of soda.

Molybdena (mŏlibdī·nă). ? *Obs.* Also 7-9 -dæna, and 9 in anglicized or Ger form **molybden.** [a. L. *molybdæna*, a. Gr. μολύβδαινα, f. μόλυβδος lead. For the history of the application of the word, see PLUMBAGO (note at end of article).] **a.** Applied vaguely to various ores or salts of lead. **b.** An older name for MOLYBDENITE, by early mineralogists confused with graphite and with various ores of lead. **c.** From *c* 1790 to *c* 1820 sometimes used for MOLYBDENUM.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict* (ed 2), *Molybdæna*, native and factitious, the native is only a mixture of Lead and Silver Mine, the Factitious is a sort of Litharge 1783 WITHERING tr *Bergman's Outl. Min* 65 The acid of molybdæna has never yet been obtained quite free from phlogiston. 1786 BEDDOES tr. *Scheele's Chem. Ess.* 227 Experiments upon Molybdæna 1778 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed. 2) II 4 The Molybdenous acid has been extracted from Molybdena. *Ibid* 215 The Molybden seems to me to be only in the state of a Calx 1798 *Phil. Trans* LXXXVIII 123, I evaporated it to dryness, without perceiving any vestige of oxide of molybdæna 1816 P. CLEAVELAND *Min* 403 The Graphite and sulphuret of molybdena often strongly resemble each other.

d. *attrib.*. † **molybdena acid,** molybdic acid; **molybdena ochre** = MOLYBDITE.

1783 WITHERING tr *Bergman's Outl. Min* 18 Molybdæna acid 1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed 4) II. 144 Molybdena Ochre

Hence † **Molybde·nic, † Moly bdenous** *adjs.*, obtained from or pertaining to molybdena (cf MOLYBDIC). **Molybdeni·ferous** *a.*, containing molybdenum (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1790 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans* LXXX. 317 The molybdænic acid, discovered by Scheele 1796 Molybdenous acid [see MOLYBDENA] 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed 2) II 216 The molybdenic Calx is known to communicate a yellow colour to Lead *Ibid.* 478 A pure Molybdenic acid 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 431 This is the molybdenous acid.

† **Moly·bdenated,** *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. MOLYBDEN-A + -ATE² + -ED¹.] Combined with molybdenum.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) II 212 Yellow Molybdenated Lead Ore *Ibid.* 322 Molybdenated Barytes is soluble in cold water

Molybdenite (mŏli bdēnəit). [f MOLYBDEN-A + -ITE. Cf. F. *molybdénite*] † **a.** *Chem.* An artificial sulphide of molybdenum (*obs.*) **b.** *Min.* Disulphide of molybdenum occurring in tabular bluish-grey crystals.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II 319 Molybdenite By this name I distinguish the Regulus produced from Molybdena 1837 DANA *Min.* 426 Molybdenite generally occurs imbedded in granite and other primitive rocks 1901 *Scotsman* 4 Nov. 5/8 Molybdenite in Queensland

Molybdenum (mŏlibdī·nŭm). *Chem.* [mod. L., alteration of MOLYBDENA.] A metallic element (symbol Mo) occurring in combination, as in molybdenite, wulfenite, etc.

When separated it is a brittle, almost infusible silver-white metal, permanent at ordinary temperatures, but rapidly oxidized by heat *Molybdenum oxide* = MOLYBDITE (Cassell 1885) *Molybdenum sulphide* = MOLYBDENITE (*Ibid.*)

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 408 The ore containing molybdenum has almost the appearance of plumbago 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 11) 512 Molybdenum occurs in small quantity as sulphide.

Molybdic (mŏli bdik), *a.* [f. MOLYBD-ENA + -IC. Cf. F. *molybdique.*] **a.** *Min* Containing or derived from molybdenum. *Molybdic ochre* = MOLYBDITE. *Molybdic silver* = WEHRLITE. **b.** *Chem.* Applied to compounds containing molybdenum in its higher valency; esp. in *molybdic acid.*

1796 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI 317 The yellow molybdic acid 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II 247 The molybdic acid precipitates in the state of a fine white powder. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min* (ed 3) 287 Molybdic Silver. 1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed 4) II. 527 (Index) Molybdic ochre. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 11) 514 Solutions of molybdic salts have a reddish-brown colour

Molybdine (mŏli·bdin). *Min.* Also **-in.** [f. MOLYBD-ENA + -INE⁵] = MOLYBDITE.

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 144 Molybdine.. An earthy yellow powder.. Occurs with molybdenite.

Molybdite (mŏli·bdəit). *Min.* [f. MOLYBD-ENA + -ITE. Cf. F. *molybdite*] Trioxide of molybdenum occurring in yellow capillary crystals or incrustations. 1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) 185.

Molybdo- (mŏli·bdo), prefix.

1. *Path.* [repr. Gr. μόλυβδος lead]. Used in the names of certain diseases to indicate that they are caused by the presence of lead, as *molybdocolic, molybdo-dyspepsy, molybdo-paresis*, etc.

2. *Chem.* [Taken as combining form of MOLYB-

DENUM.] Prefixed to names of salts, to indicate the presence of molybdenum.

1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 905 Tersulphuret of molybdenum . combines with the sulphurets of the electropositive metals and forms a class of sulphur-salts, which may be called molybdo-tersulphurets.

Molybdomancy (mǫli bdǫ̆mænsi). *rare*⁻¹. [f. MOLYBDO- + -MANCY.] (See quot.)

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Molybdomantia, Μολυβδομαντεία (citing Potter *Archæol. Gr.* II. xviii)] 1895 ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* 445 Molybdomancy, [divination] by noting motions and figures in molten lead.

Molybdomenite (mǫlibdǫ̆mī·nəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. μόλυβδος lead + μήνη moon: see -ITE.] Selenite of lead occurring in thin fragile white lamellæ (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885)

Molybdous (mǫli bdəs), *a. Chem.* [f MOLYBD-ENA + -OUS.] Applied to compounds into which molybdenum enters in its lower valency, as opp. to MOLYBDIC; esp. in *molybdous acid*

1796 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 336 The green oxyde, which . I am inclined to call molybdous acid 1826 HENRY *Elem Chem* II 59 When one part of powdered molybdenum, and two parts of molybdic acid, are triturated in boiling water, we obtain a fine blue powder, which is molybdous acid. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 514 Molybdous salts in acids, are opaque and almost black.

Mom, Momble, obs. ff. MUM, MUMBLE

[**Momblishness**: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Mombu: see MAMBU.

Mombyll, -chaunce, obs. ff. MUMBLE, -CHANCE.

†**Mome**¹. *Obs.* [Corresponds to MLG. *mōme*, OHG. *muoma* (MHG. *muome*, mod.G. *muhme*), prob. a reduplication of the first syll. of OTeut. **mōdar* MOTHER. A probably related formation is represented by ON. *móna* 'mammy', MDu. (rare) *mōne* aunt (and perh. ME. MONE *sb.*², crone).] An aunt

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 342/1 Mome, or awnte [*Pynson* faders suster. Mome, or aunte, moders syster].

Mome² (mōᵘm) *Obs* exc *arch* [Of obscure origin. possibly related to MUM Some have compared Fr. (Norman dial) *mōme* 'little child' (Moisy)] 'A dull blockish fellow' (Phillips, ed. Kersey 1706), a blockhead, dolt, fool.

1553 *Respublica* I iv 348 An honest mome, ah, ye dolt, ye lowte, ye Nodye. 1560 INGELEND *Disob Child* G iij b, And me her husbande as a starke mome, With knockyng and mockynge she wyll handell 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 139 Ill husbandrie spendeth abrode like a mome 1584 R. SCOT *Discov Witchcr.* VII xii (1886) 118 Saule saw nothing, but stood without like a mome 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err* III i 32 Mome, Malthorse, Capon, Coxcombe, Idiot, Patch 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horne-bk* 5 Grout-nowles and Moames will in swarmes fly buzzing about thee 1656 S. H *Gold Law* 23 And yet like senseless Momes, sit still 1719 D URFEY *Pills* I 147 Joan lisping her Liquor scatters, And Nelly hiccoupping calls her Mome 1721 — *Two Queens Brentford* IV i, At this the Knight look'd like a Mome 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix* I p cxix, But if thou cook a kind of fare That not for every mome is fit, Be sure that fools will nibble there

transf 1736 in Lediard *Life Marlborough* III 438 But let their molten Mome of Triumph stand, And blush, tho' Brass, at Marlbro's mighty Hand

Mome³ (mōᵘm). [Anglicized form of MOMUS.] †**a** A carping critic (*obs.*). **b.** *nonce-use.* A buffoon, jester

1563 *Mirr Mag*, *Wilful Fall Blacksmith* xiv, I dare be bolde a while to play the mome, Out of my sacke some others faultes to lease, And let my owne behinde my backe to peyse 1652 A Ross *Hist World* Pref 4 [It is] farre more easie to play the Mome then the Mime, to reprehend, then to imitate 1652 — *View all Religions* (1655) To Rdr, These censorious Momes 1676 MOXON *Print Lett* 4 My Pains and Endeavours may lie under the Censure of Detracting Momes 1902 *Q Rev* Oct 463 Samuel Rogers . could still describe the Italian mome as one 'Who speaks not, stirs not, but we laugh, Arlecchino'.

Mome, variant of MALM *a. dial*, soft.

Momele, -ell, -elyng, obs. ff MUMBLE, -BLING.

Momene, variant of MALMENY *Obs.*

Moment (mōᵘ·mĕnt), *sb.* Also 5 **momentt**, 6 **momente**; *Sc.* 6 **mamunt**, 9 **mament**. [ad. L *mōmentum* movement, moving power (hence, importance, consequence), moment of time, particle, f. *mō-*, *movēre* to MOVE. Cf F. *moment* (from 12th c), Sp., Pg, It. *momento*, MHG. *momente* fem., moment of time, mod.G. *moment* masc. (from Fr.), moment of time, *moment* neut. (from Latin) momentum, decisive consideration, essential factor.]

1. A portion of time too brief for its duration to be taken into account; a point of time, an instant. Also, in the same sense, †*moment of an hour*, *of a minute* (prob. originally used with reference to sense 2).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 5650 A moment of tyme es nan othir thyng, Bot a short space als of a eghe twynklyng *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1726 In that selue moment Palamon Is vnder Venus. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 236 And than the same moment & tyme þᵗ she had so doo Alcumena.. began [etc.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 242/2 A Momentt, *articulus, momentum, momentulum.* 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xv. 52 We shall all be chaunged and that in a moment and in the twincklynge of an eye. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 201 In a moment of an houre, the Welshemen wer clene discomfited. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III ii 33 When in that moment (so it came to passe) Tytania waked, and straightway lou'd an Asse. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* V. 300 In the verie selfe mamunt quhen thay war to Joyne battell, Bischope ffothadie cumis betueine thame. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] xlix. (1628) 143 Wee are curdled to the fashion of a life, by time, and set successions; when all again is lost, and in the moment of a minute, gone 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II. xv (1695) 103 Such a small part in Duration, may be called a Moment, and is the time of one Idea in our Minds, in the train of their ordinary Succession there 1748 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 16 Feb., The value of moments, when cast up, is immense, if well employed.. Every moment may be put to some use *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv Exp. Philos.* (1776) II 295 As the sun is every moment altering its situation, so is the landskip every moment varying its shade. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq* I. iv 125 The mind is often active even at the very moment of death 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxii, It seemed a long while to them—it was but a moment. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii 78 Eadgar, the King of a moment 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II 10 At this moment a servant entered.

†*personified.* 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* IV xiii 304 She remembreth how suddenly the Scene in the Masque was altered (almost before moment it self could take notice of it).

b. *The moment*: occas in pregnant sense, the fitting moment, the momentary conjunction of circumstances that affords an opportunity.

1781 WASHINGTON in Bancroft *Hist. Const.* (1882) I. 21 The moment should be improved, if suffered to pass away it may never return 1865 M ARNOLD *Ess. Crit* i 5 The man is not enough without the moment.

c. Phrases. †*At a moment* at a moment's notice. *For a moment*: (*a*) predicatively, destined to last but a moment; (*b*) *adv*, during a moment. *For the moment*: so far as the immediate future is concerned; also, temporarily during the brief space referred to. *One moment*: elliptically for 'wait one moment', 'listen for one moment'. *On the spur of the moment*: see SPUR. *On, upon the moment* (now *rare*): immediately, instantly. *The moment*: elliptically for 'the moment when' or 'that', as soon as ever. *This moment*: used advb. for (*a*) without a moment's delay, immediately; (*b*) just now, hardly a moment ago *To the moment*. with exact punctuality; also, for the exact time required

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II xviii 51 b, The other being kept & reserued as at a moment to succour & supply the instant necessities which might happen 1607 SHAKS *Timon* I i 79 All those which were his Fellowes but of late, Some better then his valew, on the moment Follow his strides 1611 BIBLE *Prov* xii. 19 The lip of trueth shall bee established for euer but a lying tongue is but for a moment *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess* Wks 1765 II 206 The best time to frame an answer to the letters of a friend, is the moment you receive them 1800 LAMB *Let to Manning* 13 Dec, I have received your letter this moment, not having been at the office 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* i, I rose to go 'One moment, Sir,' he said 1871 R ELLIS tr *Catullus* x 3 She a lady, methought upon the moment, Of some quality 1871 M COLLINS *Mrq & Merch* III i 24 A cook who could roast a joint to the moment. 1878 TENNYSON *Revenge* ii, You fly them for a moment to fight with them again 1890 *Spectator* 18 Oct 509/1 The political crisis in Portugal ended for the moment on Monday

†**2.** As the name of a definite measure of time. **a.** In mediæval reckoning, the tenth part of a 'point' (see POINT *sb.*¹ A. 10), the fortieth or the fiftieth part of an hour. **b.** With reference to Rabbinical modes of computation (repr. Heb. חלק *ḥēleq*): see quot. 1625 **c.** In the 17-18th c. occas used for SECOND. *Obs.*

a. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* IX ix (1495), And a day [contains] foure quadrantes And a quadrant conteynyth syxe houres. And an houre foure poyntes. And a poynt x momentes And a moment twelue vnces. And an vnce seuen and fourty attomos *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr.* 1078 Of atmos ben made the momentes, of momentes ben made the mynutes 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat Embassie* 15 Who gouernes thee, point, moment, minute, houre

b 1625 T GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* III 155 Not before the ninth houre, and the 204 moment of an houre .Note in the last place, that 1080 moments make an houre.

c. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 163/1, I understand, by a moment one second of a minute 1767 LADY MARY COKE *Jrnl* 23 Aug, The Clock has three hands, one for the hours, one for the minutes, and a third for the moments

†**3** A small particle. *To the moment*: to the smallest detail.

Moment of a balance lit from the Vulg *momentum stateræ*, which is a mere Hebraism, and therefore has not, as is sometimes supposed, any share in the sense-development of the Latin word

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xl 15 Lo! Jentiles as a drope of a boket, and as a moment of a balaunce ben holden 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* III i xvii (1636) 316 For to every severall place, yea to every little moment of the earth in an oblique Spheare, belongeth his proper Horizon. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 77 Examining therein every little moment of Art with such infatigable care that it is easie to be perceived they do not acknowledg any greater pleasure 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* 1 Ep to Rdr. *note*, This opinion, though it have its moments of reason, yet [etc.]. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 23 One of the Scales may and will receive some moments of Advantage more than the other. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xvi. 58 Be good, and write me every-thing how and about it; and write to the moment. You cannot be too minute.

†**b.** *Math.* An infinitesimal increment or decrement of a varying quantity. *Obs.*

[1704 NEWTON *De Quadratura Curvarum*, Momenta id est incrementa momentanea synchrona] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) s v, *Moments* are such indeterminate and uncertain Parts of Quantity, as are supposed to be in a perpetual Flux 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 3 The Moments and Fluxions ought not to be confounded together, since the Moments. are as different from the Fluxions, as any Effect is different from its Cause.

4. Importance, 'weight'. Now only in the adjectival phrase *of* (*great, little, any*, etc.) *moment.*

1522 CLERK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I 310 He said the kyngs Highnes lettres if they had comme in season shulde have been of no smale momente 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI*, I ii 5 What Townes of any moment, but we haue? 1617-18 W LAWSON *New Orchard* i (1623) 2 The Gardner had not need be an idle, or lazie Lubber, for so your Orchard being a matter of such moment, will not prosper 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I § 152 The Crown well knowing the moment of keeping Those the objects of reverence, and veneration with the People 1709 *Tatler* No. 67 ¶ 11 A Matter of too great Moment for any one Person to determine. 1772 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1811) II 203 The great moment of his authority makes it necessary to examine his position 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev* 90 Things which appear at first view of little moment 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxiii, The affairs of moment which have called me hither 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* vi § 3 290 He [Caxton] printed all the English poetry of any moment which was then in existence

†**5.** Cause or motive of action; determining influence, determining argument or consideration.

1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl* I. ii 147, I haue seene her dye twenty times vppon farre poorer moment 1611 B JONSON *Catiline* IV v, Can these, or such, be any aydes to vs? Looke they, as they were built to shake the world, Or be a moment to our enterprise? 1627 MAY *Lucan* v 389 Thinke ye that such as ye Can any moment to my fortunes be? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* III 117 The diuine Maiestie doth swey the moments of things, and sorteth them to strange and vnlooked for effects 1663 JER TAYLOR *Funeral Serm Bramhall* 36 He so press'd the former arguments, and added so many moments and weights to his discourse, that [etc] 1691 NORRIS *Pract Disc* 59 This is a certain sign that we are not determined by the Moments of Truth, but by some other By Consideration and partial Inducement.

†**6.** Motion, movement *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Ch Govt* i Wks 1851 III 97 All the moments and turnings of humane occasions are mov'd to and fro as upon the axle of discipline.

7. A definite stage, period, or turning-point in a course of events.

This sense now tends to be apprehended as an application of sense 1, 'point of time'

1666 SANCROFT *Lex Ignea* 6 A threefold Song [*sc* Isa. xxiv-xxvii] tun'd, and fitted to the three great Moments of the Event The first, to the time of the Ruine itself The second fitted to a time of their Return The third belongs to the whole middle Interval 1906 C BIGG *Wayside Sk* p v, These Lectures might have been called Essays on the Development of the Church They refer to three great moments in that fateful process—the making of the mediæval system, the decay of the mediæval system, and the beginnings of modern Christianity

8. *Mech.* †**a.** = MOMENTUM 4 *Obs.*

1706 W JONES *Syn Palmar Matheseos* 282 Moment is compounded of Velocity and Weight 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Moment, Momentum*, in mechanics, is the same with *impetus.*

b Applied, with qualifying words, to certain functions serving as the measure of some mechanical effect the quantity of which depends on two different factors.

Thus the *moment of a force or a velocity* about a point is the product of the length of the directed line representing the force or the velocity, multiplied by the length of the perpendicular from the point The *moment of a couple* is the product of either of the two equal forces into the length of the arm The *moment of inertia* of a body about any axis is the sum of the products of the mass of each particle of the body into the square of its least distance from the axis *Moment of momentum* of a rotating body is the product of momentum into the distance from the axis

1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* x 135 The moment of a force is therefore found by multiplying the force by its leverage *Ibid* 137 The product of the numerical expressions for the mass of the body and the square of the radius of gyration has been called the moment of inertia. 1858 RANKINE *Man Appl. Mechanics* 22 The *moment* of a couple means the product of the magnitude of its force by the length of its arm. *Ibid* 308 This is called the *bending moment* or *moment of flexure* of the beam at the vertical section in question

9 One of the elements of a complex conceptual entity. (After Ger use) Cf. MOMENTUM 5

1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm Gen* xxv. 1-11 These are all moments, potent elements in the memory of man, foundation-stones of his history and philosophy *a* 1864 FERRIER *Grk Philos* (1866) I v. 125 Being and not-Being are the elements or moments of Becoming 1869 *Jrnl Specul Philos.* III. 351 The moments of the Comprehension are Universality, Particularity, and Individuality 1879 J VEITCH tr *Descartes' Method* (1880) Introd. 79 It is a complete mistake historically to assume that the moment of Cartesianism is consciousness 1906 E F. SCOTT *4th Gospel* iii 96 The ethical moment is thus markedly absent.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*moment-space*; *moment-lived, -living* adjs.; **moment-axis** *Physics*, a line indicating by its length and direction respectively the moment and the direction of a couple; †**moment-hand**, the seconds-hand of a time-piece.

1865 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci*, etc. I. 575 Such a line is called the *moment-axis of the couple. 1809 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 67 On Seeing a Clock, the hour and *moment-hands of which were going in contrary directions 1833 LAMB *To Moxon* 24 July, *Life*, etc. (1876) I. 143 She takes

it [*sc.* her watch] out every moment to look at the moment-hand 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 404 All mans Creations (his Actions) are vanity; (but what he doth for his Creatour) and his Creatures, (the Effects of those Actions) but Abortives, or *moment-lived. 1886 W. ELLIOT *Nun* 20 *Moment-living flowers that blow, Full of fragrance, soon to perish 1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 210 Than was I woundit to the deth wele nere, And yoldyn as a wofull prisonnere To lady Beautee, in a *moment space.

†**Moment**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MOMENT *sb.*] *trans.* To determine to the moment the time or occurrence of, to time precisely.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* (1662) III. 62 All Accidents are minuted and momented by Divine Providence.

Momenta, pl. of MOMENTUM.

Momental (mōme·ntăl), *a* [a. F. *momental*, ad. late L. **mōmentāl-is* (implied in *mōmentāliter*, adv.) f. *mōmentum*. see MOMENT *sb.* and -AL.]

†1. Having only the duration of a moment; momentary. *Obs.*

1606 BRETON *Sidney's Ourania* D, Not one momentall minute doth she sweiue 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IV 133 Mahomet the second liuing in a discontented humour, to behold .this famous Citie, that so flourished in his eyes, by momentall circumstances, collected his cruel intentions, to the full height of ambition 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V v. 240 For holding no dependence on any preceding efficient but God, in the act of his production there may be conceived some connexion, and Adam to have been in a momentall Navell with his Maker.

†2. 'Important; valuable; of moment'. *Obs.*

1818 in TODD, but with quot. 1606 as in sense 1 above.

3. *Math.* Of or pertaining to momentum, esp. in *momental ellipse, ellipsoid.*

1877 B WILLIAMSON *Integr Calculus* (ed 2) x. § 207 The boundary of an elliptical lamina may be regarded as the momental ellipse of the lamina.

†**Mome·ntally**, *adv Obs* [f. prec + -LY 2.]

1. From moment to moment

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I i. 31 The bodies of liuing creatures remayning in a daily ebbing and flowing, so that momentally the corporall spirits are dissolued

2. For a moment.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* III xxi. 160 Ayre but momentally remaining in our bodies, it hath no proportionable space for its conversion.

†**Momentane**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 6 -tain, -tayne, 6–7 -taine. [a. OF. *momentain*, ad L. *mōmentāneus* momentary, f. *mōment-um*: see MOMENT *sb.* Cf MOMENTANY *a.*]

A. *adj.* Lasting for a moment, momentary.

1510 *Hours Bl. Virg* 102 This life that is momentaine. 1555 L. SAUNDERS in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 182 Our tribulation, which is momentane and light, prepareth an exceding & an eternal weight of glory vnto vs. 1619 DONNE *Serm* (1661) III 271 Present any of the prophecies of the Revelation concerning Antichrist and a Papist will understand it of a single, and momentane, and transitory man, that must last but three yeer and a half. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 375 Promising them..for this momentaine sorrow, an incessant joy in Sion.

B. *sb. Math* = MOMENT 3 b.

1708 *Misc Curiosa* II 129 The Momentane of any Power.

Hence †**Momentanely** *adv.* = MOMENTARILY 2.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm* (1661) III 405 For the mercies of God work momentanely in minuts.

†**Momenta·neal**, *a. Obs* [f. L. *mōmentāne-us* (see MOMENTANE) + -AL.] Lasting but a moment. So †**Momenta·nean** *a.*

a 1598 ROLLOCK *Serm* Wks (Wodrow Soc) II. 300 The momentanean lichtness of afflictioun wirkis into us ane everlasting wecht of glorie. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 4 That which by nature..is..transitorie, and momentaneall. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 283 He scarce affordeth the uncheckt Current of the Affaires of the wicked, so much as to be a delay, but onely in the apprehension of us Momentanean Ephemeri, and span long-lived Accountants.

†**Momenta·neous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *mōmentāne-us* (see MOMENTANE) + -OUS.]

Very common in the 17th c.

1. Lasting but a moment; momentary.

c 1610 *Women Saints* 78 Contemning vile pleasure and momentaneous delights. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 41 Or on this Momentaneous Stage, In a short Time to live an Age? 1801 FUSELI *Lect Paint.* iii. (1848) 407 Form displayed in space, and momentaneous energy, are the element of painting.

2. Occurring in a moment, instantaneous.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινὴ* xv. 231 Though the previous dispositions were precedent, yet the introduction of the form is momentaneous. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 88 In which momentaneous explosion of the whole quantity all the force consists 1692 RAY *Disc.* III. vi (1732) 391 Shall this Dissolution be gradual and successive or momentaneous and sudden? 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* xxvii. 130 Creation of every kind is momentaneous.

3. Pertaining to an infinitesimal division of time. Cf. MOMENT 3 b.

1708 *Misc. Curiosa* II. 128, I make use here, of what the celebrated Mr. Newton has demonstrated..concerning the Momentaneous Increments or Decrements of Quantities that Increase or Decrease by a continual Flux.

Hence †**Momenta·neously** *adv.*, in a moment, also, every moment; **Momenta·neousness**.

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Instantaneousness*, Momentaneousness, or happening in the Nick of Time. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 8 Bad Humours, which when once formed, increase momentaneously, and that too with great Velocity. 1782 ELIZ BLOWER *George Bateman* I. 225 Hassell, staggered by this application to his hinder part,.. turned momentaneously round.

†**Momentaniness**. *Obs.* [f. next + -NESS.] Momentariness.

1634 BP HALL *Char. Man* (1635) 35 How doth the momentaninesse of this misery adde to the misery. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* x. 25 (1655) II. 484 As great a difference as is..betwixt momentaninesse and everlastingnesse.

†**Momentany**, *a. Obs.* [ad. F. *momentané*, ad. L. *mōmentāne-us*: see MOMENTANE.]

Very common in the 16th and 17th c.

Pertaining to the moment, momentary; transitory; evanescent.

1508 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* cii Wks. (1876) 196 Euery thynge in this worlde is caduke, transytory & momentany. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV i 1201 The momentanie joy of some vaine and uncertein occurrence. 1644 HEYLIN *Brief Relat Laud* 26 His death was glorious, the paines whereof were short and momentany to himselfe, the benefit like to be perpetuall [etc.]. 1726 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 140 Vivid Coruscations..which..formed by their Collision momentany Arches of a Circle.

Momenta·rian. *nonce-wd* [f. MOMENT *sb* + -ARIAN.] One who believes in 'moments' (see MOMENT *sb.* 3 b).

1863 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 598 Cotes was an infinitesimalist, so was Newton, till he abjured in 1706. But he continued a momentarian—which I take to be a $(dx)^{\infty}$-man—all his life.

Momentarily (mōu·mĕntărili), *adv.* [f. MOMENTARY *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. For a moment.

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 519 The offended god, to make those Sentinels sleep eternally, that would not momentarily, sends down Mercury. 1799 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls* (ed. 2) I. 72 It may be momentarily palliated by a connection with a more wholesome family. 1878 F A. WALKER *Money* XIII 266 The price of gold mounted from 15·63 to 17 77, rising momentarily even to 20 17. 1891 T HARDY *Tess* XXIX, He released her momentarily-imprisoned waist, and withheld the kiss.

2. At every moment; moment by moment. *rare.*

1800 SOUTHEY *Let to Coleridge* 1 May in *Life* (1850) II. 64, I am interrupted momentarily by visitors, like fleas, infesting a new-comer! 1895 J G MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 34 The light was also momentarily getting worse.

†3 At the moment, instantly. *Obs.*

1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & Leonora* I. 8 This was momentarily agreed to. 1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Marg Cave* II 60 The friar groaned, but almost momentarily recovered his emotion.

Momentariness (mōu mĕntărines). [f. MOMENTARY + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being momentary or transitory. Also *fig.*

1827 HARE *Guesses* (1874) 310 One of those paradoxes..for which .. their momentariness and unpremeditatedness are mostly a sufficient excuse. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* v. (ed. 2) 266 The momentariness of guilt and eternity of remorse.

Momentary (mōu·mĕntări), *a.* Also 6 -tarry, -aryo, 6–7 -arie. [ad L. *mōmentāri-us*, f. *mōment-um*: see MOMENT *sb.* and -ARY 2.]

1. Lasting but a moment; of but a moment's duration; transitory.

1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* iv. 17 Tribulacion, which is momentarry and light. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 2 All mortall things are momentarie. 1641 MAISTERTON *Serm.* 17 A momentary dalliance. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 75 P 8 His Griefs are Momentary, and his Joys Immortal 1791 *Gentl Mag* 32/1 This error seems to have arisen from a momentary forgetfulness. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl.* II. xxii 220 We availed ourselves of a momentary lull to shoulder the sledge. 1903 W. H. GRAY *Our Divine Sheph.* 55 The liar may get some momentary benefit, from his falsehood.

2. Of living beings: Short-lived; ephemeral.

1587 GREENE *Penelopes Web* C 2 b, Men are the true disciples of tyme, and therefore momentarie 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* II c, How full of death is the miserable life of momentary Man 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* IV. i. 47, I wou'd have swopp'd Youth for old Age, and all my Life behind, To have been then a momentary Man. *a* 1762 LLOYD *Genius, Envy & T* 99 Born like a momentary fly, To flutter, buzz about, and die 1873 M ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) p. xxxi, Truth more complete than the parcel of truth any momentary individual can seize.

3. *nonce-use* Ready at the moment.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV 552 Hardly waking yet, Sprung in his mind the momentary wit.

4. Recurring or operative at every moment. Now *rare.*

1745 T. WARTON *Pleas Melancholy* 210 Attentive mark The due clock swinging slow ,Measuring time's flight with momentary sound. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* II. 112 A dealer in the fine arts in momentary fear of a spunging-house. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd, What are the senses but five yawning inlets to hourly and momentary molestations? 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* VIII. 92 God is not only the ground, but the momentary support, of all existence.

†5. Instant, instantaneous. *Obs.*

1799 E DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog* I. 21 An affair that demands a momentary decision. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II xi, I settled .that you were not to go away if anything occurred which required my momentary attention

†6. *Math.* Pertaining to an infinitesimal portion of time. *Obs.*

1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 23 The change which any variable quantity undergoes in an infinitely small portion of time, is called the Momentary Increment of that quantity. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi 323 Between the momentary change of inclination, and the momentary recess of the node there exists an intimate relation.

7. quasi-*adv.*: = MOMENTARILY 3.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 227 She spoke; and momentary mounts the sky: The friendly voice Ulysses hears with joy.

†**Mo·mentless**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. MOMENT *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no foundation (see MOMENT *sb.* 5).

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 61 The Rejoynder forgetteth himself muche, when upon this uncertaine and momentlesse conjecture, he compareth the Replier to a hungrie creature.

Momently (mōu mĕntli), *a. rare.* [f. MOMENT *sb.* + -LY 1.]

1. Occurring at every moment.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 152 Moderne Christians, whose very lives are, in short, a dayly, horary, momently breaking of that great Euangelicall precept. 1867 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* xii, He told them of God's momently thought and care.

2. Enduring for a moment.

1817 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* i. in *Biog. Lit.*, etc. (1882) 245 A beautiful white cloud of foam at momently intervals coursed by the side of the vessel with a roar.

Momently (mōu mĕntli), *adv.* [f. MOMENT *sb.* + -LY 2.]

1. From moment to moment; every moment.

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix (1848) 144 Take up the sweet cross of Christ daily, hourly, yea momently. 1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt.* II. 79 Who was dearer to him than the vital blood that momently circulated in his heart. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. vii. Reb Shemuel's tone became momently more sing-song

Comb. 1848 H. AINSWORTH *Lanc. Witches* I ix, He.. whirled on with momently-increased velocity.

2. At any moment; on the instant.

1775 PRICE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 113, I will next state the different values..of life-annuities, according as they are supposed to be payable yearly, half yearly, quarterly, or momently. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Pericles* Ess & Lett (1886) 139 In the act of watching an event momently to arrive.

3. *nonce-use* Instantly.

1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 357, I was momently surrounded by a number of hideous fiends.

4. For the moment; for a single moment.

1858 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 265 Thoughts look at me With awful faces, from the vanishing haze That momently had hidden them 1892 *Spectator* 2 Apr 451/1 The fall in the price of Silver, which this week momently touched 39*d.* an oz., is creating genuine alarm. 1895 CROCKETT *Sweeth. Trav.* 157 The rain comes in furious dashes, and a chill blue blink looks momently through between

Momentous (moume·ntəs), *a.* [f. MOMENT *sb.* + -OUS.]

†1. Having motive force. *Obs.*

1652 L S *People's Liberty* x. 18 In such particulars , as are not momentous to the impairing of the publick welfare.

2. Of moment; of great weight, consequence, or importance; important, weighty.

1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 15 There remaineth a second objection, which is the more momentous *a* 1761 CAWTHORN *Poems* (1771) 202 Who..could decide whene'er they met Momentous truths without a bett. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII lx. 77 His death forms a momentous epoch in Grecian history. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VI. § 6 325 The ten years which follow the fall of Wolsey are among the most momentous in our history

3. Of persons: Having influence or importance. Now *rare.*

1667 J CORBET *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 2 The Roman Catholicks in England, being Rich and Powerful,..are very momentous, and seem to be capable of great Designs 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag Conv* Wks. 1846 I 464 Epaminondas was undoubtedly a momentous man, and formidable to Lacedæmon 1898 G B SHAW *Plays I Widower's Ho* 13 Cokane, hardly less momentous than Sartorius himself, contemplates Trench with the severity of a judge.

†4. Pertaining to momentum. *Obs.*

1775 WHITEHURST in *Phil Trans.* LXV. 278 It seems reasonable to infer, that the momentous force is much superior to the simple pressure of the column IK.

Hence **Mome·ntously** *adv.*

1748 J. LIND *Lett Navy* II (1757) 73 A person may offend very notoriously and momentuously [*sic*] 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. IX 250 Two or more courses of action momentously different.

Momentousness (moume·ntəsnĕs). [-NESS.] The state or quality of being momentous.

1672 DODWELL in Baxter *Answ. Dodwell* (1681) 72 It may put them in mind of the greater momentousness of good Government and peace than many of their differences. 1752 CARTE *Hist Eng* III 89 The momentousness of the affair. 1870 J. H NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II x 412 A conviction.. of the reality and momentousness of the unseen world. 1884 *Daily News* 11 Feb 5/5 A matter of a momentousness so stupendous.

†**Mome·ntual**, *a. Obs* [irreg f MOMENT *sb.*, after *actual*, etc] Having 'moment' or significance.

1613 SHIRLEY *Trav. Persia* 53 Hauing gathered his intentions by very momentuall circumstances, hee gaue the King, from time to time, notice of them.

Momentum (moume·ntŏm). Pl. -ta. [a. L. *mōmentum*: see MOMENT *sb.*]

†1. = MOMENT 3 b. *Obs.*

1735 B. ROBINS *Disc. Newton's Meth. Fluxions* 75 Sir Isaac Newton's definition of momenta, That they are the momentaneous increments or decrements of varying quantities, may possibly be thought obscure.

†2. 'Impulsive weight' (J., s.v. *Moment*); force of movement. *Obs.*

1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 109 The Particles of Mercury have the greatest Momentum and Force. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 107 In young people the Momentum of the circulating fluid is greater than the resisting force of the Solids. 1817 COLERIDGE *'Blessed are ye'* 84 The short interruptions may be well represented as a few steps backward, that it might leap forward with an additional momentum.

†3. *Mech.* = MOMENT *sb.* 8 b. *Obs.*

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 311 *Momentum*, or *Moment, of Inertia.*

4. *Mech.* The 'quantity of motion' of a moving body; the product of the mass by the velocity of a body. *Angular momentum* (see quot 1870).

1699 KEILL *Exam. Refl. Th. Earth* 10 According to the Laws of motion, the momentum or quantity of motion of both bodies taken together would remain the same 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v. *Moment*, In comparing the motions of bodies, the ratio of their momenta is always compounded of the quantity of matter, and the celerity of the moving body. 1870 EVERETT *Deschanel's Nat. Philos.* 75 The *angular momentum* of a rotating body is a name given to the product of the moment of inertia and the angular velocity. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl Kinemat.* 106 The momentum of a moving particle in any direction is defined to be the product of the number of units of mass in the particle and the number of units of velocity in its component of velocity in that direction

b. Hence, in popular use, applied to the effect of inertia in the continuance of motion after the impulse has ceased; impetus gained by movement.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 216 His momentum rolled him over and over down the incline. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* III. iii. 189 Every drop of the Nile or the Ganges has been lifted by the sunbeam to the height, the fall from which give the momentum of its onward passage to the sea. *Comb.* 1880 C & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 508 This momentum-like movement probably results from the accumulated effects of apogeotropism.

c. *fig.*

1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* I. lviii. 257 Such genius. makes itself felt by its own native force, and bears all before it by an irresistible momentum 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* Wks V 100 That momentum of ignorance, presumption, and lust of plunder, which nothing has been able to resist. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. § 44 308 Ambition lends strength and momentum to the purposes of a general 1902 A. B. DAVIDSON *Bibl. & Lit Ess* VII 188 Faustus Socinus gave a new momentum to the exposition of the Epistle.

5. = MOMENT *sb* 9.

1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss* (1852) 31 You have all the *momenta* whose relation and notion constitute the reality of knowledge. 1874 MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos* II 232 The momenta of Quantity are pure quantity, quantum, and degree 1903 A. B DAVIDSON *O. T. Prophecy* VIII 114 Revelation was in all cases part of the life of the individual, a momentum in the spiritual relations of him and God.

Momerie, -ry, obs. forms of MUMMERY.

Momia, etc, obs. forms of MUMMY.

Momin, obs. variant of MAMMEE.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist Caribby Isles* 31 1672 W HUGHES *Amer Physit* 57 Of the Momin Tree, or Toddie-Tree.

Momiology (mɒumiɒ lŏdʒi). [f. F. *momie* MUMMY: see -LOGY] The science of mummies

1894 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 283/2 Even the history of the Egyptian dynasties is a department of momiology.

†**Mo·mish,** *a. Obs.* [f. MOME *sb.*[2] + -ISH.] Resembling a 'mome' or fool.

1546 PHAER *Bk Childr.* (1553) A ij, Snuffing at all that offendeth the noses of their momishe affections. 1592 BABINGTON *Comf. Notes Gen* XII § 8 Cutting thereby and therein the combes of all such momish Monkes that [etc.].

†**Mo·mism.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. MOM-US + -ISM.] Carping, fault-finding.

1611 COTGR, *Momerie*, momerie, momisme, carping, fault-finding 1625 in MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed. 2) 471

†**Mo·mist.** *Obs.* [f. MOM-US + -IST.] A fault-finder.

1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* Ded, Insulting momistes who think nothing true but what they doo themselues 1619 HUTTON *Follie's Anat* Epil D 2 b, What Momists censure, or the roring sect, Be what it will, tis but their dialect. 1626 L OWEN *Spec. Jesuit* Ded. (1629) A ij b, All malignant Zoilysts, and biting Momists

†**Mo·mize,** *v. Obs.* [f. MOM-US + -IZE.] *intr.* To play the part of Momus; to cavil.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Pref. a vj b, If Authors Carp (were not my Principle of Character otherwise) I could momize and cavil at Matter or Form of their Labours

Momlyng, obs. form of MUMBLING *sb.*

Momma: see MAMMA (etym. note).

1895 *Harper's Mag.* Nov 811/2 Do you think you'd catch anybody reading a contract wrong to old Meakum? Oh, momma! Why, he's king round here.

‖**Momme** (mɒm). A Japanese measure of weight equal to 3·75 grammes.

1868 in Seyd *Bullion* 265 The quantity of silver being coined daily..was 50,000 momme 1898 *Echo* 20 Jan. 1/6 Heyl gives the mommes as equal to 1·75 grammes, while the correct equivalent is 3·75 grammes.

Momme chance, obs. form of MUMCHANCE.

Mommer, Mommet, Mommie, -y: see MUMMER, MAUMET, MUMMY.

Mommy (mɒ mi). *U.S. dial* The long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Mommyng(e, obs. forms of MUMMING *sb.*

Momordicin (mɒmɒ̄·ɹdisin). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. mod.L. *Momordica* the balsam-apple (C. Durante *Herb. nov.*, 1585, ed. 1602 p. 59), now the name of a cucurbitaceous genus (Tournefort 1700) + -IN.] = ELATERIN.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 1046. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 260 Elaterium contains an active principle, elaterine or momordicine.

†**Momo·rsion.** *Obs. rare.* [Badly f. L. *momordī*, perfect of *mordēre* to bite, after MORSION] = COBROSION 1 a.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51/1 As we have sayed of the momorsions or Bittes. 1599 — tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 20/1 They sensiblye perceave a momorsion, and corrosion in their Wombe.

Momot, variant of MOTMOT.

Mompyn, obs. variant of MUMPING *sb.*[1]

†**Mo mpyns,** *sb. pl. Obs.* Also mone pynnes. [f. **mone,* MUN mouth + PIN.] The teeth.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 30 Thy mone pynnes bene lyche old yvory. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XII 210 Syrs, let vs cryb furst for oone thyng or oder, That thise wordis be purst, and let vs go foder Oure mompyns

†**Mo·murdotes,** *sb. pl. Obs* [f. ME. **momur* = MAMMER *v* + DOTE *sb.* (cf. DORT *sb.* and *cankerdort* Chaucer *Troil. & Cr.* II. 1572).] Sulks.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9089 (*heading*) The Solempnite of The Obit of Ector, And How Achilles Fell in þe Momurdotes for Luff

‖**Momus** (mōu·mŏs). *Myth.* Occas. *pl.* 7 **Momi, Momusses,** 8 **Momus's.** [L. *Mōmus*, Gr. Μῶμος, personification of *μῶμος* ridicule.] A Greek divinity, the god of ridicule, who for his censures upon the gods was banished from heaven; hence, a fault-finder, a captious critic. *A daughter, disciple, son of Momus,* a facetious or humorously disagreeable person; a wag, a buffoon.

Often in allusions to the story (Lucian *Herm.* XX, Babrius lix) that when Hephaistos (or Zeus) had made a man, Momus blamed him for not having put a window in his breast.

1563 J. HALL in T. Gale *Enchirid.* A iij, But maugre nowe the malice great of Momus and his sect 1579 FULKE *Refut Rastal* 710 The sentence is wel inough placed, if Momus could let any thing alone *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb.) 72 If you by a certaine rusticall disdaine, will become such a Mome, as to be a *Momus* of Poetry 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Pref. to Rdr., Certes, such *Moms* as these . thinke not so honourably of their native countrey and mother tongue as they ought. 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II xxiii. 14 That window which Momus did require. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1674) I. 223 A fault more pardonable, if our censures stayed at the works of men, like our selves; and Momus-like, we did not quarrel the works of God also. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* A ij, The Rules in the following Treatise, are most exact, though much more abused by ignorant Momus and his Mates; I say, such Momusses will have their Jails lash'd by the Devils. 1709 SWIFT *Tritt Ess* Wks. 1751 IV. 180 Those carping Momus's, whom Authors worship as the Indians do the Devil, for fear 1822 BYRON *Werner* III. i, Were Momus' lattice in your breasts, My soul might brook to open it more widely Than theirs 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 184/1 Th——e H—k, the momus of the social, the literary and the political world! 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* VIII, 'I do not think that Wickam is a person of very cheerful spirits, or what one would call a——' 'A daughter of Momus', Miss Tox softly suggested 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* V IX x § 7. 306 'Momus', the Spirit of Blame.

Momy, momyan: see MUMMY.

‖**Mon** (mɒn). [Japanese.] A family crest or badge. (Frequently used in decorative design.)

1878 MRS B. PALLISER tr. *Jacquemart's Hist Furniture* 457 Of these princely [Japanese] families we shall give the 'mon' or arms most frequently occurring

Mon· see MAN *sb.*[1], MAN *indef pron. Obs.*, MOAN, MONE *sb* and *v. Obs.*, MOON, MUN *v.*

Mona (mōu nă) [a. Sp., Pg., It. *mona* monkey (whence the mod L. specific name).] A small, long-tailed African monkey, *Cercopithecus mona.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1824) II. 157 The fifth [of M. Buffon's species of African monkeys] is the Mona it is distinguished by its colour, which is variegated with black and red; and its tail is of an ash colour, with two white spots on each side at its insertion. 1874 WOOD *Nat Hist.* I. 47 All the long-tailed African monkeys are termed Monas by the Moors. 1897 H O. FORBES *Handbk Primates* II. 66 The Mona Guenon. *Cercopithecus mona.*

Monacal: see MONACHAL

Monacanthid (mɒnăkæ·nþid), *a. Zool* [f. Gr. *μονάκανθος* (f. *μόνο-* MONO- + *ἄκανθα* spine) + -ID.] Of a starfish: Having the ambulacral spines in a single row. 1890 *Century Dict.*

Monacetin (mɒnæ·sĭtin). *Chem.* Also **mono-acetin.** [MONO- 2] (See ACETIN)

1856 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 6) 607 With acetic acid, it [glycerin] forms three combinations,—monacetin, diacetin, and triacetin. 1869 ROSCOE *Chem* (1874) 386 Mono-acetin

†**Monach(e.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *monach-us* MONK.] An affected substitute for 'monk'.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng Hist* (Camden) 129 Augustine and Miletus, two monaches of sownde livinge. 1611 H BROUGHTON *Require of Agreement* 62 Fuller of eyes then all the Bridge-maker monaches to this day.

Monachal, monacal (mɒ nākăl), *a.* Forms: 7 monac(h)all, 7- **monachal,** 8- **monacal.** [ad. eccl L. *monachāl-is*, f. *monach-us* MONK. Cf F. *monacal* (16th c. Hatz.-Darm.).] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a monk or of monastic life; monastic; monkish.

1587 T. ROGERS 39 *Art* (1625) 166 Papists, who..make the vowe and profession of the Monachall, or life of a Monck, as good a token of Christians, as Baptisme 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 76 This monachall and licentious life 1685 LOVELL *Gen Hist Relig* 159 There are no Monachal Constitutions that so much oblige Monks to obey their Superiour, as [etc.]. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 68 If a child . has taken on himself the Monachal or Monkish Tonsure. 1841 *Blackw. Mag* XLIX. 374 Under every creed, monachal austerity and seclusion had been attempted. 1889 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* II. xvi. 237 Jerome seems to have had the monacal feelings which led him wholly to avoid the society of women.

Monachate (mɒ·năkĕt). *rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *monachāt-us*, f. *monachus*: see MONK and -ATE[1]] The period of life passed as a monk.

1819 DUGDALE *Monast. Angl* II. 94/1 Abbat Turketul . died, in his sixty-eighth year, and the twenty-seventh of his monachate.

Monachism (mɒ·năkiz'm). [f. L. *monach-us* MONK + -ISM. Cf. F. *monachisme.*]

1. The mode or rule of life distinctive of monks and nuns; the monastic system or principle; monasticism.

1577 HOLINSHED *Descr Brit* VII. 11/2 Augustine thinking this sufficient for the stablishment of his monachisme. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr Maiestie* 44 Popish Monachisme desineth and confineth profession of religion, to bare contemplation and meditation 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 375 From the time of King Edgar, to the Reign of Henry VIII, Monachism had been growing here in England. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Sept 370 Monachism separates the duty of charity from domestic duty, making the one the task of the nun alone, and the other of the wife and mother 1876 J H. NEWMAN *Hist Sk.* II i v. 97 Monachism became nothing else than a peculiar department of the Christian ministry.

†**2.** A monkish characteristic. *Obs.*

1670 MILTON *Hist Brit.* Wks. 1738 II. 70 Florence of Worcester, Huntingdon, Simeon of Durham, with all their Monachisms.

Monachist (mɒ·năkist), *a.* [f. eccl L. *monach-us* MONK + -IST] Favouring monachism.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. IX § 11. 295, I do not find in Giorgione's work any of the early Venetian monachist element.

Monachiza·tion. *rare*—[1] [f. next + -ATION] The action or event of becoming a monk.

1813 J FORSYTH *Rem. Excurs Italy* 260 A sonnet ready for every occasion, such as births, monachization, death

Monachize (mɒ·năkəiz), *v* [f. L. *monach-us* MONK + -IZE.] **a.** *intr* To live the life of a monk; to become a monk. **b.** *trans* To make (persons) monks.

1884 ORNSBY *Mem. Hope-Scott* I. 179 Individuals..were soon attempting to monachize, and to live as they thought that men in their places would have lived in the olden days. 1896 *Dublin Rev* July 222 The large share taken by Teuton women in the works of conversion and monachising.

Monacholite, blundered form of MONOTHELITE.

Monacid (mɒnæ·s.d), *a Chem* Also **mono-acid.** [MONO- 2.] Having the power of saturating one molecule of a monobasic acid.

1862 HOFMANN in *Proc Roy Soc* XII 7 Water decomposes them with reproduction of the monacid compound. 1863 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 9) 494 The mono-acid ethers 1866 FRANKLAND in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XIX. 385 The monacid alcohols

Monack: see MOONACK.

Monacord(e, obs. forms of MONOCHORD.

Monact (mɒnæ kt), *a* and *sb* [Shortened from MONACTINE] **a.** *adj.* = next **b.** *sb.* A sponge-spicule consisting of only one ray (*Cent Dict* 1890).

Monactinal (mɒnæ·ktinăl), *a* [Formed as next + -AL.] Of a sponge-spicule: That has only one ray.

1887 S. O RIDLEY in *Rep. Voy. Challenger* XX Introd. 6 The chief spicules of the group are 'monactinal', that is to say, consisting of only a single ray.

Monactine (mɒi æ ktin), *a.* [f. (mod.L. type **monactīn-us*) Gr. *μόνο-ς* (see MONO-) + *ἀκτίν-, ἀκτίς* ray] = MONACTINAL *a.*

1887 W J. SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit* XXII 416 (Fig. 12), Typical megascleres. *a*, rhabdus (monaxon diactine); *b*, stylus (monaxon monactine).

Monactinellid (mɒnæktine·lid), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. mod L *Monactinellidæ* sb pl. (see below), formed as MONACTINE + *-ella* dim. suffix + *-idæ*: see -ID.] **a.** *sb.* A sponge of the sub-order or group *Monactinellidæ*, characterized by the presence of uni-axial spicules. **b.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to this sub-order or group So **Monactinellidan** *a.* = prec adj.

1883 CARTER in *Ann Nat Hist* Ser. v XI. 32 The great number of existing Monactinellid sponges. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist* (1888) I 67 The Monactinellidan forms in the palæozoic rocks are uncertain 1885 HINDE in *Phil Trans.* CLXXVI 434 Those monactinellids whose skeletons are exclusively composed of uniaxial spicules.

Monad (mɒ næd). Also 7 monade. [a. L. *monad-, monas* unit, ad. Gr. *μονας* unit, f *μόνος* alone. Cf. F. *monade*, Sp., Pg. *monada*, It. *monade.*]

1. The number one, unity; an arithmetical unit. Now only *Hist.* with reference to the Pythagorean or other Greek philosophies, in which numbers were regarded as real entities, and as the primordial principles of existence.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 144 [in *Sibyl Orac* I i.] Eight monads, decads eight, eight hecatons Declare his name [*sc.* IHΣOYΣ=888] 1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch, Hen. V*, cclv, Numbers carrie Their Prieludice, but Monads never varie 1660 STANLEY *Hist Philos* IX (1687) 523/2 They make a difference betwixt the Monad and One, conceiving the Monad to be that which exists in Intellectuals; One in numbers. *Ibid.* 525/1 The Monad is a quantity, which in the decrease of multitude, receiveth mansion and station;

for below Quantity, Monad [*read* below Monad, Quantity] cannot retreat. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 372 The Cause of that Sympathy, Harmony, and Agreement, which is in things,..was by Pythagoras called Vnity or a Monade 1706 J. MATTHEWS *Forgiveness* To Rdr, They fram'd up a whole decad of frivolous depositions, without one entire monad of truth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 485 Instead of saying that oddness is the cause of odd numbers, you will say that the monad is the cause of them.

b. applied to the Deity.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xii, One steddy Good, centre of essencies, Unmoved Monad, that Apollo hight. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 225 That which was called by them [*sc.* the Platonists and Pythagoreans] the τὸ ἓν or μονάς, Unity itself or a Monad—that is, one most simple Deity 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* III. 233 He [Robert Fludd] reveals the nature of the Divine Being, as 'a pure monad, including in itself all numbers'. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom Th* xiv (ed. 2) 451 The monad is used to signify the Deity, as being the first great Cause, one and the same, throughout all space, and in all time. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. iv. 49 But of the Supreme Being it is safer to use the word 'monad' than unit.

2. An ultimate unit of being; an absolutely simple entity.

Chiefly used with reference to the philosophy of Leibniz (1646–1716), according to which the universe of existence consists of entities without parts, extension, or figure, and possessing, in infinitely various degrees, the power of perception. Those among these 'monads' which have the perceptive power in the higher degrees are souls; the rest are formed in the view of the percipient mind into aggregates, which constitute bodies. The term was adopted by Leibniz from Giordano Bruno (*d.* 1600), with whom the 'monad' has the twofold aspect of a material atom and an ultimate element of psychical existence.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. I. 27 No Sensation can be a Monad, inasmuch as the most simple are infinitely divisible in respect of Time. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* III. iv. 345 A person is something indivisible, and is what Leibnitz calls a monad 1846 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol Inq.* I. II. 38 The conscious indivisible monad which I feel myself to be 1874 MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist Philos* § 111 II. 27 Bruno opposes the doctrine of a dualism of matter and form. The elementary parts of all that exists are the minima or monads, . they are at once psychical and material The soul is a monad God is the monad of monads 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* III. 81 The possibility that the mind is a Leibnitzian monad.

transf. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 402 The wealth, the might, of the British empire are due not to the mere aggregation and activity of monads or units of mankind [etc.].

3. *Biol.* A hypothetical simple organism, assumed in evolutionary speculations as the first term in the genealogy of living beings, or regarded as associated with a multitude of similar organisms to form an animal or vegetable body.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. Introd. 24 Thus [according to Lamarck], by consequence, in the lapse of ages a monad becomes a man!!! 1847 TULK tr. *Oken's Physiophilos* 570 Decomposition is a separation into Monads, a retrogression into the primary mass of the animal kingdom 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* xxx. 451 We are warranted in considering the body as a commonwealth of monads, each of which has independent powers of life, growth, and reproduction. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 10 The encysted mass of living matter may after a time divide into a swarm of smaller though most active monads

4. *Zool* A protozoon of the genus *Monas*, or, more widely, of the order *Monadidea* or the class *Flagellata*.

1836–9 R. OWEN *Entozoa* in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 133/2 Some species of the Trematode Entozoa are infested by parasitic *Polygastrica* which belong to the Monads 1846 MANTELL *Th. Animalcules* 38 The monads we have just examined are single, free animalcules. 1847–9 R. JONES *Polygastria* in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 7/1 The genus *Uvella* somewhat resembles a transparent mulberry rolling itself about at will, whence the name 'grape monad', which these animalcules bear.

5. *Chem.* An element or radical which has the combining power of one atom of hydrogen.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem* (1874) 172 The elements of the first group combine atom for atom with hydrogen, they are monovalent elements or monads. *Ibid.* 264 Thallium is a monad in the thallious compounds

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *Biol*, as *monad-deme* (see DEME[2] 2), *-form*; *monad-like* adj. **b.** *Chem*, as *monad atom, element, radical*

a. 1842 PRITCHARD *Hist. Infusoria* 89 Separate Monad-like bodies 1846 DANA *Zoöph.* i. (1848) 7 *note*, Monad-like in their motions 1874 *Monthly Jrnl. Microsc. Soc.* XII. 261 The minute monad-forms found in macerations of fish.

b. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem* (1874) 172 Each atom requires two monad atoms for saturation. *Ibid.* 175 The monad elements unite amongst themselves to form only few and simple compounds. 1873 RALFE *Phys Chem.* Introd. 26 From all dibasic acids a monad as well as a diad radical may be derived.

7. quasi-*adj.* = MONADIC. **a.** Of or pertaining to the monadic constitution of matter; **b.** *Chem.* That has the atomic constitution of a monad.

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* vii. (1848) 107 These remarks are intended to support no monad or Lamarckian theory. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 16 Monad, dyad, and triad combinations. 1878 LOCKYER *Spect. Anal.* (ed. 2) 124 Many monad metals give us their line spectra at a low degree of heat

Monadary (mɒ·nădări). [ad. mod.L. *monadari-um*, f. *monas*: see MONAD and -ARY[1] B. 2.] The outer covering or envelope of an assemblage of monads. So also **Mona diary**, in the same sense.

1847–9 R. JONES *Polygastria* in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 7/2 Several genera composed of numerous Monads, associated together and connected by a common envelope, which constitutes a kind of compound polypary or monadary, as it has been recently called. 1880 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 283 *Monadiary.*

‖ **Monadelphia** (mɒnădĕ·lfiă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735), f. Gr. μόνος one + ἀδελφ-ός brother + -IA[1].] The sixteenth class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants with hermaphroditic flowers having the stamens united in one bundle.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Monadelphia*,..a class of plants whose stamina or male parts, by reason of their filaments running in among one another, are all formed into one body. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* IX. (1794) 92 In the sixteenth class, called *monadelphia*, the filaments are united so as to form one regular membrane at bottom.

Hence **Mo·nadelph**, a plant of this class; **Monade·lphian** *a.* = next. (1828–32 Webster.)

Monadelphous (mɒnădĕ·lfŏs), *a. Bot.* [Formed as prec. + -OUS] **a.** Of stamens: Having the filaments united so as to form one bundle. **b.** Of plants: Having the stamens monadelphous; belonging to the *Monadelphia*

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* § 321 Stam[ina] all connected, or monadelphous. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 28 The stamens are monadelphous in Malvaceæ and Meliaceæ 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 397.

Monadiary, variant of MONADARY.

Monadic (mɒnæ·dik), *a.* [ad. Gr. μοναδικός composed of units, f. μοναδ-, μονάς MONAD.]

1. Composed of monads or units; pertaining to or of the nature of a monad; existing singly. Also quasi-*sb.*, that which is composed of units.

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. Diss. 14 The monadic, or that which is composed from certain units, they justly considered as nothing more than the image of essential number. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXVII. (1852) 467 In this fatal life There is no real union. All things here Seem of monadic nature 1858 J. HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) 342 So, too, we have the seven openings of the head, the three twin pairs of eyes, ears, and nostrils, with the monadic mouth to make the seventh 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* XLVIII, What does it give for germ, monadic mere intent Of mind in face? 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 45 Personality, self-consciousness, and freedom of the will, is rather the power of breaking through the limits of relative monadic existence, of expanding into the infinite by consciousness and will 1875 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. Dk. Norfolk* 27 We cannot take as much as we please, and no more, of an institution which has a monadic existence.

2. *Chem.* Of the nature of a monad; univalent.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) I. 262 Potassium forms only one chloride, KCl, and is therefore univalent or monadic

3. Relating to monadism.

1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos* IV. viii. § 72. 517 Leibnitz, whose monadic tendencies may have placed him at no very great distance from his opponent 1874 MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* § 121 II. 145 Kant brings the monadic nearer to the atomistic doctrine

Monadical (mɒnæ·dikal), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of a monad; pertaining to a monad or monads.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. III. xxiv, All here depend on the Orb Unitive, Which also hight Nature Monadicall. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 556 Henadical (or Monadical) Gods, and Intellectual Gods. 1875 MCCOSH *Scott. Philos.* xi. 282 The monadical theory of Leibnitz.

Hence **Mona dically** *adv.*

1794 T. TAYLOR tr. *Plotinus* Introd. 39 It is said..that.. every number subsists monadically in unity.

Monadiform (mɒnæ·difɔm), *a. Biol.* [f. MONAD: see -FORM.] Having the form of a monad.

1862 G. KEARLEY *Links in Chain* I. 9 The *Gontum pectorale*, commonly called the High Priest's Breast-plate . consists of a combination of sixteen monadiform bodies, disposed regularly in a four-cornered tablet. 1866 [see next] 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* II. 96 In Bicosœca a fixed monadiform body is enclosed within a structureless and transparent calyx 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 837/2 A very large number of Gymnomyxa produce spores which are termed 'monadiform', that is, have a single or sometimes two filaments of vibratile protoplasm extended from their otherwise structureless bodies.

Monadigerous (mɒnădi·dʒĕrəs), *a. Zool.* Bearing or composed of monads.

1866 JAMES-CLARK in *Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* I. 325 The monadigerous layer lines the cavity of the body This layer is composed of monadiform animalcules packed closely side by side in a vast colony.

Monadine (mɒ·nădin), *a* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *monadin-us* (Ehrenberg), f. *monad-* MONAD.] **a.** *adj* Of or pertaining to the monads or *Flagellata*. **b.** *sb* A protozoon belonging to this class.

1847–9 R. JONES *Polygastria* in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 7/2 The..group of animalcules belonging to the Monadine type. *Ibid.* 9/2 A proboscidiform mouth similar to that possessed by the Monadines of Volvox. 1881 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* (ed. 6) § 418 Monadine forms.

So **Monadi·nic** *a.*, of or belonging to the monadine family.

1885 CUNNINGHAM in *Sci. Mem. Med. Officers India* I. 11 Crowded with infusorial, monadinic, and schizomycete forms. *Ibid.* 29 The development . of some Monadinic organism.

Monadism (mɒ·nădiz'm). [f. MONAD + -ISM.] The theory of the monadic nature of matter or of substance generally; the philosophical doctrine of monads, esp. as formulated by Leibniz.

1875 J. CLERK MAXWELL in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 37/2 Of the different forms of the atomic theory, that of Boscovich may be taken as an example of the purest monadism. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* Introd. v. 81 We must free Monadism from the slough of ordinary Atomism, which, with Leibnitz, it never completely cast off. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. ix. 78 [Bruno] supplied Leibnitz with his theory of monadism.

Monadistic (mɒnădi·stik), *a. rare.* [f. MONAD + -ISTIC.] Pertaining to monadism.

1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1906 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Oct. 197 The theory of monadistic idealism.

Monadite (mɒ·nădəit). *rare*[−1]. [f. MONAD + -ITE.] One who believes in monadism.

1753 tr. *Genard's School of Man* 38, I close with the Monadites, and with them affirm that matter cannot absolutely think.

Monadity (mɒnæ·dĭti). *rare*[−1]. [f. MONAD + -ITY.] Monadic state or condition.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. to Horne* II. 31 All truth is assimilative, and perhaps even reducible to that monadity of which Parmenides discoursed

Monadology (mɒnădɒ·lŏdʒi) [a F. *monadologie* (Leibniz), f. *monade*: see MONAD and -LOGY.] The philosophical doctrine of monads

1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 193 The second Argument is borrow'd from Leibniz's Monadology. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 271 When that reasoning conducts him to such hypotheses as the pre-established Harmony and the Monadology. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 60 He is developing . his monadology like a disciple of Leibnitz. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 651/1 His [*sc.* Leibniz's] monadology, or half-Pythagorean, half-Brunistic analysis of bodies into monads.

†**Mo·nady.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. MONAD.] The number one.

1637 HEYWOOD *London's Mirr.* B 4 b, [The Pythagorean school reasoned that] all nations can tell no farther than to the Denary, which is Ten, and then returne in their account unto the Monady, that is one. 1659 tr. *Fludd's Mos. Philos.* 132 God is understood to be that absolute Monady or Unity, which onely was in it self

Monal, variant of MONAUL.

Monalechite, blundered form of MONOTHELITE.

Monamide (mɒ·nămaid). *Chem.* [f. MON(O)- + AMIDE] An amide formed by the displacement of one of the three hydrogen atoms of ammonia. See AMIDE 2 *note*.

1861 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 8) 734 Organic derivatives of ammonia—monamines, and monamides 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 368 Lactic monamide is obtained by the action of ammonia on lactide.

Monamine (mɒ·năməin). *Chem.* [f. MON(O)- = AMINE.] An amine formed by the exchange of one of the three hydrogen atoms of ammonia for a basic radical. See AMINE *note*.

1859 HOFMANN in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IX. 293 Contributions towards the History of the Monamines 1878 KINCZEIT *Anim. Chem.* 35 The amines may be grouped into 3 classes, namely monamines, diamines, and triamines

Monanapæ·stic, *a. Pros. rare*[−0]. In Dicts. **-anapestic.** [f. MON(O)- + ANAPÆSTIC.] Containing but one anapæst 1890 *Century Dict.*

Monanday, Sc. variant of MONDAY.

‖ **Monandria** (mɒnæ·ndriă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735), f. Gr. μόνανδρος having one husband (f. μόνος MONO- + ἀνδρ- man, male)] The first class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising all plants having hermaphrodite flowers with but one stamen or male organ.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Monandria*, a class of plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, with only one stamen in each. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. II. (1765) 73. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* IX. (1794) 87 *attrib.* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 80/2 A genus.. belonging to the monandria class of plants

Hence **Mona·nder** (*rare*[−0]), a plant belonging to the class *Monandria*; **Mona·ndrian, Mona·ndrous** *adjs.* (*rare*[−0]) = MONANDROUS

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Monander. Ibid.*, *Monandrian.* 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monandric.*

Monandrous (mɒnæ·ndrŏs), *a.* [f. Gr. μόνανδρ-ος (see MONANDRIA) + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Belonging to the class Monandria; of a flower, having a single stamen

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* § 15 F[lowers] monandrous. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 394. 1881 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 365 Surrounded by 2 or more monandrous male flowers

2. Having but one husband *nonce-use.*

1866 SHUCKARD *Brit. Bees* 323 The queen is monandrous or single spoused

Monandry (mɒnæ·ndri). Also **mono-andry.** [ad. Gr. **μονανδρία*, f. μόνανδρος: see MONANDRIA and -Y.]

1. The custom of having only one husband at a time.

1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 155 Monogamy and Monoandry are general rules conducive to the Happiness of mankind 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Monandry* 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 8 In countries where monandry is established. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 486 From promiscuity to monogamy and monandry, every possible phase and form of the institution [of marriage] can be studied outside of the human species.

2. *Bot.* The condition of having but one perfect stamen. 1900 in B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* App.

Monanthous (mɒnæ· nθəs), *a Bot.* [f. Gr. μόν-ος MON(O)- + ἄνθ-ος flower + -OUS.] Bearing a single flower (on each stalk).

1858 A. GRAY *Bot. Gloss.*, *Monanthous*, one-flowered.

Monapsal (mɒnæ·psăl), *a.* [f. MON(O)- + APSE + -AL.] Having a single apse.

1884 A. J. BUTLER *Coptic Ch.* I. i. 33 Mr. Freshfield's canon that a Greek triapsal church is later, and a monapsal church earlier, than the time of Justin II.

Monarch (mɒ·nărik) *sb.*[1] Also 5 **monarcha**, 6–7 **monark(e**, 6 **monarche**. [ad. L. *monarcha*, ad. Gr. *μονάρχης* (more commonly *μόναρχος*), f. *μόν-ος* alone + *ἄρχ-ειν* to rule. Cf. F. *monarque* (14th c. Hatz.-Darm.), Sp., It. *monarca*, Pg. *monarcha*.]

1. In early use, a sole and absolute ruler of a state. In modern use, a sovereign bearing the title of king, queen, emperor, or empress, or the equivalent of one of these. (Ordinarily, a more or less rhetorical substitute for the specific designation of the person referred to.)

c 1450 LYDG *Secrees* 299 Souereyn of Renoun, Which as monarcha of euery Regioun, Gaff me this Charge. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Monarcha*, a prynce, whiche reuleth alone without piere or companyon, monarche. 1572 H. MIDDELMORE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 5 His deseign is to make himselfe monarche of Christendome. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* VIII. (1592) 96 From the great Monarkes we come to the Kings of seuerall Nations, and from them to vnderkings of Prouinces. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 189 The quality of mercy becomes The throned Monarch better then his Crowne. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 312 He is reputed as absolute a monark as any other in India. 1783 WATSON *Philip III*, III. (1839) 183 The French and English monarchs, in whose name this proposal had been made. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* XII. 350 According to Austin, the Sovereign, if a single person, is or should be called a Monarch.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 40 To be moued to doe that which we know, or to be moued with desire to knowe, *Hoc opus: Hic labor est*. Nowe therein of all Sciences is our Poet the Monarch. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. VII. 120 Come thou Monarch of the Vine, Plumpie Bacchus, with pinke eyne. 1609 C. BUTLER *Hem. Mon.* I. A 2, And al this vnder the government of one Monarch, of whom aboue al things they [*sc.* the bees] haue a principal care. 1640 H. KING *Serm.* 15 The Sunne who is the Prince and Monarch of the Skie. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 91 Unless the Seamen or Soldiers get Drunk, then are they Monarchs, and it is Madness to oppose them. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1617 How fair, how wide, The matchless monarch [*sc.* the sun], from his flaming throne throws his beams about him. 1782 COWPER *Alex. Selkirk* 1, I am monarch of all I survey. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 105 Most of the corps crossed over to an island, to attack and rout its monarch, a large brown bear. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. 1, Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 In the realm of mere letters, Voltaire is one of the little band of great monarchs.

2 *slang.* The coin called a sovereign.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 52/1 Upper Benjamins, built on a downey plan, a monarch to half a hinnuf. Pair of long sleeve Moleskin. half a monarch.

3 A very large red and black butterfly (*Danais Plexippus*).

1893 MORRIS *Brit. Butterfl.* 71 The Monarch is one of the commonest species throughout a great part of North America.

4 *attrib.* and *Comb.*. a. simple attrib., as *monarch-like* adj. and adv., *monarch-wise*.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XCIII. i, Monarck like Iehova raignes. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 12 The Monarchlike States of the Pallace of Darius. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XVIII. (1852) 252 The lion, monarchlike, alone Hath sympathies with no race but his own. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* Iv. 561 If a citie be assembled in Monarch wise [orig. *si monarchiquement*], it is to bee defended against strangers.

b. appositive, as *monarch-bee*, *-dead*, *-god*, *-judge*, *-love*, *-martyr*, *-mind*, *-monster*, *-oak*, *-pope*, *-reason*, *-savage*, *-spirit*, *swain*, *-victor*.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Queen-bee*, This was giving great talents to the *monarch-bee. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 131 The monarch, midst the *monarch-dead Reposes in his glory. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. i. 3 The *monarch god, Apollo. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. IV. § 61 Reasons in favour of a *monarch judge. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Heart-breaking* v, Thus have I chang'd with evil Fate My *Monarch-Love into a Tyrant State. 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 259 Mid wild revelry Should thus the *Monarch-martyr's son appear. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* I. 67 And now, into the vale of years declined, He hides too little of the *monarch-mind. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 114 Vengeance on your soules..for thus mirrouring mee for the *Monarch monster of Mothers. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 98 *Monarch oaks that shade the plain And, spread in solemn state, supinely reign. 1904 A. LANG *Hist. Scott* III. II. 28 Charles I was acting on the example of four English *monarch popes. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 326 Dreams are but interludes, which fancy makes, When *monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 454 The *monarch savage [*sc.* a lion] rends the trembling prey. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* III. iii, This great *monarch-spirit, if he fall, Will drag a world into the ruin with him. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 494 Amid his subjects safe, Slumbers the *monarch swain. 1821 MRS. HEMANS *Dartmoor* Poems (1875) 145 The trophied car Wheeling the *monarch victor fast and far.

c. objective, instrumental, etc., as *monarch-murderer*; *monarch-murdered* adj.

1611 FLORIO, *Monarcacida*, a Monarch-murtherer. 1795 COLERIDGE *To Author of Poems* 28 There for the monarch-murder'd Soldier's tomb You wove th'unfinish'd wreath of saddest hues.

Hence **Mo·narch** *v. intr.*, to act the monarch; also *to monarch it*.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll, Illustr.* 4 The Tirrannous High-Preist Once but a Man, now Monarchs o're the Rest. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 11 While he monarchs it in his own closet, [he] becomes contemptible in the Eyes of the World. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 126 So be it known, We monarch it by rule of two, and not of one.

†**Mo·narch,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. OF. *monarche, monarque* fem., semi-popular ad. late L. type *monarchia*.] = MONARCHY.

1483 *Chron. Eng.* III. f. vj b, The Monarch of Rome a bowt this time mightili encreased. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* Ep. Ded. a iij, Bladud, a Brittayn the IX. King of this Monarch after Brute. 1588 A. MARTEN *Exhort. Faithf. Subjects* D 2 b, The Roman Monarch..was one hundred times greater then ours. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. lvii. 250 It..was Aduiade a Monarch absolute in France to bring to pas Aristocratick gouernment, nor Democratick pleasd.

Monarch (mɒ·nark), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *μόν-ος* one, single + *ἀρχ-ή* beginning, origin: cf. DIARCH.] Arising from only one point of origin, as the woody tissue of a root. *Monarch-bundle*, a xylem-bundle in which there is only one strand.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 350 In the heptarch or octarch examples of Lycopodium clavatum investigated, I almost always found one of the concave plates larger, the other smaller with a separate vascular strand (in itself monarch), lying in front of its outer surface. *Ibid.* 363 The monarch bundles of some species of Trichomanes.

Monarch, var. MONIKER *slang*, name.

Monarchal (mɒnā·rkăl), *a.* Also 6–7 **-all.** [f. MONARCH *sb.* + -AL. Cf. OF. *monarchal*.]

1 Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a monarch; befitting a monarch.

1592 *Nobody & Somebody* F 3, My kinglie browes itch for a stately Crowne, This hand to beare a round Monarchall Globe. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. VII. 280 The Blazon of these his Maiesties most Roiall and Monarchal Ensignes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 428 Satan, whom now transcendent glory raisd Above his fellows, with Monarchal pride thus spake. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Convalescent*, To be sick is to enjoy monarchal prerogatives. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 60 The Bishops of Rome have legitimately inherited the alleged monarchal prerogatives of Peter. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 783 The royal harangue has a certain monarchal tone. 1886 *Belgravia Mag.* LX. 43 A bastard, crowned, Aped manners of monarchal state.

fig. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* III. 372 By whose monarchal sway, She fortifies herself.

2 Having the status of a monarch; that exercises the functions of a monarch.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 26 This is that fashioned Crowne which appertaineth to kinges onely monarchall. 1620 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 41 Hee [Adam] was sole monarch ill lord O're the whole globe. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 3 He would never allow (he sayd) so much as a question or thought of competition betweene him a monarchall soveraigne and a meane Republique. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 12 The king..was more Generous and Monarchal than to assign Cause for his Actions. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 217 Christ's Monarchal Vicar might send two of his dependant suffragans, upon an ecclesiastical errand.

3. Of a state, etc.: That is ruled by a monarch. Of government or institutions: Monarchical. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* V. (1613) 451 The Princes persons; being in all monarchall gouernements the very knot of the peoples welfare. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* Pref. verse, The ware by thee in-brought To this Monarchall Ile. 1640 H. KING *Serm.* 41 Look upon Kingdomes governed by formes Monarchall and Absolute as yours. 1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* CLVII. Wks. 1853 II. 419/1 Nations monarchal and aristocratical. 1846 HARE *Mission Comf.* (1850) 15 [Such a change] would have overthrown the legitimate monarchal constitution of your being, to set up the ochlocracy within you in its stead.

Hence **Mona·rchally** *adv.*, as a monarch.

1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 392 Antichrist hath already appeared in his true character, seated monarchally in the seven hilled city.

Monarchess (mɒ·nărikes). Now *rare*. [f. MONARCH *sb.* + -ESS.] A female monarch.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grenvile, To the fayrest* IX, Thou..Onelie immatchlesse Monarchesse of harts. 1596 FITZGEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 74 Death-scorning Gilbert To Englands Monarchesse did force to yeeld The savage land. 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 32 For example Rome, What made her such a Monarchesse, but onely the adventures of her youth in dangers abroade. 1642 BROME *Queens Exch.* V. 1, Were I sole monarchess of this Island. 1843 J. NICHOLSON *Hist. & Tradit.* I. 92 Meg Merrilies or the monarchess of tinkers and gipsies.

Monarchial (mɒnā·rkiăl), *a.* [f. L. *monarchia* MONARCHY + -AL. Cf. OF. *monarchial*.]

1 Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a monarchy; that is under the dominion of a monarch. Cf. MONARCHAL *a.* 3.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 39 When these Realmes of England, Wales and Scotland, shal be all one Monarchiall Ile of Iesuits. 1642 BRIDGE *Wounded Consc. Cured* III. 56 The nature of Monarchiall government, we shall come to consider in that which followes. 1680 AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 447 The Liberty of Mankind, wch he thought would be greater under a free state than under a monarchiall government. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 119 The ancient Form of government, which was Kingly or Monarchial. *a* 1806 C. J. FOX *Reign Jas. II* (1808) 232 To promise, therefore, the continuance of a monarchial establishment, and to designate the future monarch seemed to be necessary. 1865 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 339 The form of government was monarchial.

2 = MONARCHAL *a.* 1.

1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 104 A man who worshipped the monarchial claims and despised the parental ones. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 368 The authoritative sentiment of duty is upheld..in all its absolute and monarchial rights. 1890 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 47/2 The dignified and truly monarchial appearance of the lion. 1870 BALDW. BROWN *Eccl. Truth* 273 The growth of the monarchial power.

†3. = MONARCHAL *a.* 2. *Obs. rare.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 319 He shall haue the title in words of a king monarchiall. *Ibid.* 324 One Iesuite Pope and prince Monarchiall. 1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* (1680) 65 A Visible Constitutive, or Governing-Head; whether Monarchial, or Aristocratical or Democratical.

Monarchian (mɒnā·rkiăn), *sb.* and *a. Eccl. Hist.* [ad. late L. *monarchiānī* pl., f. *monarchia*: see MONARCHY and -AN.

The term *monarchiani* is merely a nickname applied by Tertullian (*Adv. Prax.* x) to certain opponents of the doctrine of the Trinity, in derision of their unintelligent use of the word *monarchia* ('Monarchiam, inquiunt, tenemus', *ibid.* II). In early apologetics, *ἡ μοναρχία τοῦ Θεοῦ* ('the monarchy of God') was a current designation for Christian monotheism, and these heretics regarded themselves as the defenders of this cardinal doctrine against the Trinitarians.]

A. *sb.* One of those heretics in the 2nd and 3rd centuries who denied the doctrine of the Trinity.

Modern historians distinguish between 'Dynamistic' or 'Adoptionist' Monarchians, who regarded Christ as a man endowed with Divine power, and 'Modalistic' Monarchians, who maintained that He was an incarnation of God the Father.

1765 A. MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* II. v. § 20 (1833) 641 His [*sc.* Praxeas'] followers were called Monarchians, because of their denying a plurality of persons in the Deity. 1841 H. J. ROSE tr. *Neander's Hist. Relig.* II. 283 The Monarchians who reduced the whole Trias (or Trinity) only to different conceptions and relations under which the One Divine Being is viewed. 1872 MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* § 82. I. 308 The Monarchian, Praxeas, appears to have taught that the Father descended into the Virgin.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to the Monarchians or to Monarchianism.

1847 J. TORREY tr. *Neander's Hist. Relig.* II. 333 The founder of this Monarchian party in Rome. *Ibid.*, There arose another Monarchian sect in Rome. 1853 W. E. TAYLER *Hippolytus* II. I. 75 The leaders of the Monarchian heretics. 1872 MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* § 94. I. 387 He [Abelard] gives to the doctrine of the Trinity a Monarchian interpretation. 1899 A. E. GARVIE *Ritschlian Theol.* IV. VI. 122 In spite of the opposition of the monarchian schools, whether adoptionist or modalist.

Hence **Mona·rchianism,** the antitrinitarian doctrine of the Monarchians. **Mona·rchianist** = MONARCHIAN *sb.* **Monarchiani·stic** *a.* = MONARCHIAN *a.*

1841 H. J. ROSE tr. *Neander's Hist. Relig.* II. 259 The others were still more strongly opposed to this class of Monarchianism. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 246 This shows the yet powerful influence of the Judaic Monarchianism. 1872 MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* § 82. I. 308 In the teachings of these Monarchianists the Logos conception is not found. *Ibid.* § 94. 394 He [Abelard] often employs the almost Monarchianistic comparisons of Augustine. 1888 HATCH *Infl. Greek Ideas* VII. (1890) 207 The two schools of Monarchianism, in one of which Christ was conceived as a mode of God, and in the other as His exalted creature.

Monarchic (mɒnā·rkik), *a.* Also 7 **-ique**, 7–8 **-icke.** [a. F. *monarchique*, ad. Gr. *μοναρχικ-ός*, f. *μόναρχ-ος*: see MONARCH and -IC.]

1. Of a government. Having the characteristics of monarchy. Now *rare*; usually replaced by MONARCHICAL.

1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 24 The Empire is not an Estate Monarchique, where the Prince ruleth absolutely. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 120 That the Parliament only aimed at taking his majesty's regal rights from him, to the prejudice of monarchic government, without any thought of reforming religion. 1727 WARBURTON *Eng. Causes of Prodigies* 119 He [*sc.* Sallust] first wrote under the Consular, and the other [*sc.* Tacitus] under the Monarchic State. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 492 'What form of government do you reckon best?' inquired he. 'The monarchic, if the king is just and enlightened.'

2. Of or belonging to a monarchy, pertaining to or favouring monarchy as a form of government.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 80 In that [bill]. there were some clauses very derogatory to monarchic principles, as, giving the people authority to assemble together if the King failed to call them. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Fpithal.* Wks. (1673) 372 For Hymens common weale cannot dispence In private with Monarchick excellence. 1756 BURKE *Ind. Nat. Soc.* 67 The Monarchick, Aristocratical, and Popular Partizans have been jointly laying their Axes to the Root of all Government. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 159 Mazzini..blames the Milanese for throwing themselves into the arms of an Italian, however monarchic, confederate. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. III. 74 The monarchic, the aristocratic, and the democratic branches of our constitution.

3. Of or pertaining to a monarch or monarchs. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1612 SELDEN *Drayton's Poly-olb.* Author of Illustr. to Rdr., The Author, in Passages of first Inhabitants, Name, State, and Monarchique succession in this Isle, followes [etc.]. 1676 NEEDHAM *Packet of Adv.* 15 The conteining of Monarchick Power in its just bounds. 17.. *Addit. Pope's Wks.* (1776) I. 107 In vain was ministerial breath, In vain monarchic folly. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 420 A new creation waits the western shore, And moral triumphs o'er monarchic power.

†4. = MONARCHICAL 4. (In quot. *transf.*) *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 185 Cyprus, Candy, and Sicily, are the onely Monarchicke Queenes of the Mediterranean Seas. *Ibid.* 191 The Cedars of Libanon, like Monarchick Lyons to wild beasts, become the chiefe Champions of Forrests.

Monarchical (mɒnā·rkikăl), *a.* Also 6–7 **-all.** [f. MONARCHIC *a.* + -AL.]

1. Of the nature of or having the characteristics of a monarchy; *esp.* of government, vested in a monarch.

1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 48 Such is the civil governement . Monarchicall in her Maiesties person. 1608 FULBECKE *Pandects* 32 Thus in the end they came to a Monarchicall estate. And these Nations do create a Duke or Capitaine, who may gouerne the rest. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prince* (1642) 13 That a Kingdome be not too Monarchicall. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1820) 305, I hope the English constitution will for ever preserve its original monarchical form 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. ii. 19 With the Aztecs it [the form of government] was monarchical and nearly absolute. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. iv. 286 The monarchical institutions of feudalism. 1888 SCHAFF *Chr. Church* VI. i. x. 44 Every little principality in monarchical Germany..has its own church establishment.

transf. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 39 It is more honourable (say they [*sc* the Peripatetics]) and monarchical, that there should be one principle [*e g.* the Heart] then many.

2. Of or pertaining to monarchy; that advocates monarchy as a form of government.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VIII. 1530 Ev'n what the son of Hannah told the Jewes, Should be their scourge (because they..were so vaine To aske a King) that curse they shall Affirm to be a Law Monarchicall. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 143 More in the edificial Palaces of Bees and Monarchical spirits; who make their combs six-cornered, declining a circle. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) I. iv. § 38. 474 The remains of monarchical attachment yet lingered. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* I 90 Men representing all varieties of opinion..appeared in Naples .Mazzinians, monarchical democrats, &c 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor* II. iv. 287 When the course of events has been to glorify.. monarchical..spirit, a great..sovereign..will arise.

3. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a monarch; befitting a monarch; monarchal.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 198, I am content with my Monarchicall maiestie or title royall 1622 DONNE *Serm.* 2 *Cor.* iv 6 Serm. 1660-1 III 377 There is not so Regal, so Soveraign, so Monarchical a Prerogative, as to have [etc.]. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Vain Love* 12 Your brave and haughty scorn of all Was stately, and Monarchical 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xv. 144 That his Monarchical foot might have the setting it upon thir heads 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* I. (1778) 7 A very monarchical address. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* I. viii, When..the bees worry themselves about their sovereign and become perfectly distracted touching the slightest monarchical movement

4. Having the power or functions of a monarch; having undivided rule; †autocratic.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Prince* (1642) 6 So that a Monarch bee not to Monarchicall, as the Russe Kings 1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T.* III. 173 The Messias where he is Monarchicall, and rules, is also Eirenarchicall, and atones. 1906 D. W. FORREST *Authority of Christ* VII 409 In the churches of Egypt, as we have seen, there was no monarchical bishop

Hence **Mona rchically** *adv*, in a monarchical form or manner.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* I. 587 Who can denie, that it is not a great deale better for great and mightie nations to be governed monarchically 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xix 98 Nor are those Provinces Democratically, or Aristocratically governed, but Monarchically 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 70 To plant it Nationally, it must be either Monarchically in part, or Monarchically in the whole 1839 *Fraser's Mag* XIX 127 He lived with Kings, monarchically; with the people, democratically 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig Knowl.* II. 987/1 The Roman church..organized monarchically, the whole power centring in the Pope.

Mona·rchico-aristocra·tic(al, *a.* That combines the monarchic and aristocratic principles.

1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Introd. 120 The monarchico-aristocratical theory 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 7, I once heard that all the miseries of this country arise from its monarchico-aristocratic government.

Monarchism (mɒ·nărĭkiz'm). [a. F. *monarchisme*, f. *monarchie*: see MONARCHY and -ISM.]

1. The principles of monarchical government; attachment to monarchy or the monarchical principle.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 213 The object. is to combine republicanism with monarchism. 1848 *Tait's Mag* XV. 340 A president of a civil tribunal, and a president of a tribunal of commerce, were suspended for no act save their former monarchism 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 564/1 His [Bismarck's] monarchism rested not only on his personal allegiance to the hereditary dynasty [etc.].

2. Belief in a sole ruler (among the gods).

1877 J. E. CARPENTER *Tiele's Hist Relig* 215 All the gods [in the Homeric theology] are little else than representatives of Zeus, each in his own realm...Thus, monarchism has touched the borders of monotheism.

Monarchist (mɒ·nărĭkist). [f. MONARCH-Y + -IST. Cf. F. *monarchiste.*]

1. An advocate or supporter of monarchy. Also in *Fifth-monarchist* (see FIFTH MONARCHY).

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. ii. 83 This Relative blessing of Monarchie,..the *Relatum* or Monarch, and the *Correlatum* or Monarchists and subjects. 1660 in *Brit. Mag.* (1833) IV. 147 Y^e^ widowes of those slaine &c., by 5th Monarckists. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem* II. (1687) 76 The Supposition of the Church Monarchists That Saint Peter's Primacy..was not personal but derivable to his Successours *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 118 For the principles of the former being demagogical, could not allow much favour to one who rose a Monarchist declared. 1883 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 203 Monarchists and Aristocrats! mark well! 1878 *Echo* Oct. 5 The Monarchists pretend that 'the beginning of the end of the Republic' has commenced. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2449 Constitutional monarchists and absolute monarchists.

2. One who believes in monarchy among the gods.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 23. 403 Plato acknowledged and worshiped many gods yet. he was no polyarchist, but a Monarchist, an assertor of One Supreme God. 1893 R. C. JEBB *Growth Class. Grk. Poetry* 200 Aeschylus. is no monotheist, yet he might be described as a monarchist in religion.

3. = MONARCHIAN *sb. rare.*

1876 A. PLUMMER tr *Döllinger's Hippolytus & C.* IV. i. 188 It is now no longer possible to define exactly what Sabellius himself or other later Monarchists contributed to the development of this view.

Monarchistic (mɒnăĭkı·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to monarchism; in quot. = MONARCHIAN *a.*

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. v. (1876) 120 To confess that God was, in such sense, one Person with Christ, as (on their Monarchistic principle) to be in no sense distinct from Him.

Monarchize (mɒ·nărĭkəiz), *v.* [f. MONARCH *sb.* + -IZE. Cf. F. *monarchiser.*]

1. *intr.* To perform the office of monarch; to rule as a monarch; to rule absolutely. Also *to monarchize it.*

1592 [see MONARCHIZING *ppl. a* below] 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 165 Allowing him a breath, a little Scene, To Monarchize, be fear'd, and kill with lookes. 1649 HOWELL *Pre-em. Parlt.* 11 That King hath an advantage hereby one way, to monarchize more absolutely, and never want money. 1656 S. H. *Gold Law* 62 He was necessitated to Monarchize it, and self-ly manage all. 1822 SHELLEY *Trt. Life* 504 The delegated power, Arrayed in which those worms did monarchize, Who made this earth their charnel.

b. of personified agencies.

1592 NASHE *Four Lett Confut* K, Shee [*sc.* Art] a banisht Queene into this barraine soile, hauing monarchized it so long amongst the Greeks and Romanes 1600 DEKKER *Old Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I 105 Vice..in euery land doth monarchize. 1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw Mag.* LXVI. 25 The enthusiast adores Greece—not knowing that Greece monarchises over him.

2. *trans.* †a. To make subservient to one monarch; to rule over as a monarch. *Obs.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv xciii. 375 King Rodericke, surnamd the great, did monarchize at last Wales, that had neere as many Kings as Cantrefes in times past. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 68 By whom three sever'd Realms in one shall firmly stand, As Britain founding Brute first Monarchiz'd the Land. 1621 LADY M WROTH *Urania* 189 Raise vp your spirit, that which is worthy to Monarchise the world

b. To make a monarchy of

1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks 1851 V. 453 So far shall we be from mending our condition by monarchizing our Government 1794 J COURTENAY *Pres St. Manners*, etc *France & It* 102 Let's boldly advance To hang the Convention, and Monarchise France. 1800 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1896) VII. 451 *Principles* which go to sink the state governments, consolidate them into one, and to monarchize that

Hence **Mo narchizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Mo narchizer**, one who monarchizes.

1592 NASHE *P. Pentlesse* (ed 2) 34 b, Such a monarchizing spirite it was, that sayd vnto Christ, If thou wilt fall down [etc.] 1593 — *Christ's T* Wks (Grosart) IV. 137 The spyrite of monarchizing in pryuate men is the spyrite of Lucifer. 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* I. ii, Let the pride Of these our irreligious monarkisers Be Crown'd in blood. *a* 1610 PARSONS *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 10 Or like as Cæsars Monarchising spright Pursued false Brutus at Phillippos field.

†**Mona·rcho.** *Obs.* Also **Monarcha, Monarko.** [repr. It. *monarca* MONARCH.]

1. The title assumed by an insane Italian who fancied himself emperor of the world; hence *transf.* applied to one who is the object of general ridicule for his absurd pretensions.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 101 This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court A Phantasime, a Monarcho, and one that makes sport To the Prince and his Booke-mates. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* M 2 b, But now he was an insulting Monarch aboue Monarcha the Italian, that ware crownes on his shooes 1634 MFRES *Wits Commw.* 390 They [*sc.* braggers] gape after. vaine prayse and glory As. in our age Peter Shakerly of Pauls, Monarcho that liued about the Court.

2. Used derisively for MONARCH.

1598 MARSTON *Sat.* IV F 2, This thunderer..Is now the great Monarko of the earth, Whose awfull nod, Shakes Europs ground-worke.

†**Monarcho·machist.** *Obs.* [f. mod.L. *monarchomach-us* (see below) + -IST.] One who fights against monarchy; an anti-monarchist.

[1600 (*title*) G. Barclaii. de Regno et regali Potestate adversus Buchananum, Brutum, Boucherium, & reliquos Monarchomachos] 1639 J. CORBET *Ungird. Scot. Armour* 30 That assertion of the Monarchomachists is not alwaies true. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sp.* Wks. (1711) 219 The history which I have written, of the lives of the five kings of Scotland, may, by some monarchomachists, be challenged as scandalous. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 221 The monarchom[ach]ists of the sixteenth century.

Monarchy (mɒ·nărĭki). Forms: *α.* 4-7 **monarchie**, 5-6 **-ye**, 6-7 **monarkie**, **-ky**, 5- **monarchy**; *β.* 6-7 **monarchia.** [*α.* F. *monarchie* (13th c.), ad. L. *monarchia*, Gr. *μοναρχία* rule of one, f. *μόναρχ-ος* MONARCH.]

†1. Undivided rule by a single person; sole rule or sovereignty; absolute power. *Obs.*

α. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 26 The Monarchie Of al the world in that partie To Babiloyne was soubgit. *Ibid* I. 27, 67. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 33 And then the monarchye of men of Assiria, whiche contynuede from Belus other Ninus to the laste tymes of Sardanapallus. failede. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* Dumb Show bef. 1st Act, Gorboduc deuidinge his Lande to his two Sonnes, which he before held in Monarchie. 1789 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 200 The monarchy of the universe is a dominion unlimited in extent, and everlasting in duration. 1848 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* I. iii. 114 [St. Peter] whose happy lot it had been to receive ..the power of binding and the monarchy of loosing [orig. *potestatem ligandi et monarchiam solvendi*] both in heaven and on earth. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 1 Gregory VII ..claimed the monarchy of the world.

β. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II 425 Kenethus.. was the first..that had monarchia Of tua kinrikis. 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvii. (1612) 251 Discourst of his Experience thus, he then descends to it, Whereby of Monarchia might himselfe the French King fit.

¶ b. *loosely.* Exclusive dominion (of a body of persons). *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 324 The Iesuits aspire to the whole and absolute monarchie of the world.

2. A state having a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in a single person. Formerly, also, a nation or state having dominating power over all other states.

Absolute or *despotic m.*, a government by the absolute will of the monarch *Constitutional m.* (see CONSTITUTIONAL *a.* 4 b). *Elective m*, one in which the monarch is determined by election as opposed to heredity. *Hereditary m.*, one in which the sovereign power descends by hereditary right. *Limited m.* (see LIMITED 2).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 128 The realmes and the monarchyes, Of erthely princes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. xci. 67 [Egbert] hadde subdued the more partie of the Kyngdomes of Saxons, and made of all but one Monarchy. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 1979 As, quhen one Prouince.. Had hole power Imperiall, Abufe all Kyngis and Nationis, One Monarchie that men doith call 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 392 b, That the same Monarchye, that hath ben now so many yeares in framinge, maye at the lengthe be established. 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, II iv 73 Good my Soueraigne let them know Of what a Monarchie you are the Head. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prince* (1642) 2 Monarchies, are of 3 sorts touching the right or possession of them, *viz.* 1 Hereditary, 2 Elective,. 3 Mixt. Monarchies are of 2 sorts touching their power or authority; *viz* 1. Intier. 2. Limited. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 140 It is necessary to consider in this place what is the will of the Soveraign, as well in Monarchies, as in other formes of government 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* vii (1782) I 204 Of the various forms of government,..an hereditary monarchy seems to present the fairest scope for ridicule. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* 1 47 The Chaldean Monarchy was the first in order of time

3. In the abstract: Monarchical rule.

1638 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 40 It is chiflie monarchie which is intended by them to be destroyed 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II xix 95 For they that are discontented under Monarchy, call it Tyranny. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit* II. 904 Who once at such a gentle reign repine, The fall of monarchy itself design. 1742 HUME *Ess* I vii (1777) 33 Absolute monarchy, therefore, is the easiest death, the true Euthanasia of the British constitution *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. iii 156 The very institution of monarchy was repulsive to them.

†4. The territory of a monarch. *Obs. rare.*

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 91 Than shall never Pope rule more in thys monarchie. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 403 Crouds of those that would have come to Court from the furthest parts of the Monarchy

5. *transf* and *fig.* (From senses 1-3.)

1609 C. BUTLER (*title*) The Feminine Monarchie Or A Treatise concerning Bees. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* Ded., Nobody can dispute Your Lordship's Monarchy in Poetry. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No 7. 44 Liberty is checked by the Restraints of Truth, and the Monarchy of right Reason. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt* II. 205 A prison, a sort of monarchy which has never yet been noted for plans of conquest. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost Life* III 133 The only monarchy that is not tinsel is the monarchy of holiness.

‖ **Monarda** (mɒnā·ădă). Also 8 **monardus.** [mod. L., f. the name of N. *Monardes* (1493-1588), a botanist of Seville.] A genus of herbaceous, labiate, aromatic plants found chiefly in N. America, of which the species *M. punctata* yields a camphor and an essential oil, the *monarda-camphor*, *-oil* of commerce.

1712 tr *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I. 179 This was doubtless the gum Monardus us'd against the gout. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s. v., Oil of Monarda. The essential oil of an American Labiate plant, the *Monarda punctata.* It easily separates into a liquid oil and a camphor.

Monardin (mɒnā·ădĭn). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IN.] A crystalline solid, isomeric with thymol, which separates from monarda oil.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Monardin*, a crystalline stearopten, isomeric with thymol, obtained from oil of horsemint.

Monarsenous (mɒnā·ɪsĕnəs), *a. Zool.* [f. MON(O)- + Gr. *ἄρσεν-*, *ἄρσην* male + -OUS.] Having only one male for several females.

In some recent Dicts.

Monarthritis (mɒnaɪþrəi·tĭs). *Path.* [f. MON(O)- + ARTHRITIS.] 'Articular rheumatism of one joint only' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

1893 in DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* (ed. 21)

Monarticular (mɒnaɪtĭ·kĭŭlăr), *a. Path.* Also **mono-.** [f. MON(O)- + ARTICULAR.] Of a disease: Affecting a single joint (of the body).

1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Organs* 82 This form is generally mono-articular. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 78 The partial or monarticular form of rheumatoid arthritis is Charcot's third division. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 862 Occasionally endocarditis may follow monarticular rheumatism.

‖ **Monas** (mɒ·năs). Pl. **monades** (mɒ·nădīz). [Gr. *μονάς*: see MONAD.]

1. = MONAD in various senses.

1568 J. DEE in Ashm. (1652) 334 Our Monas trewe thus use by natures Law 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Monas* (Gr.), the number one, unity. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) I. 472 Though He be a monas and we are monades, yet [etc.]. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 11 The first principle or beginning of Number was the One or Monas. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram Assent* I. v. 121 The One Personal God, who is not a logical or physical Unity, but a living Monas. 1872 MORRIS tr *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* § 82 I. 309 So the divine Logos, after its hypostatization in Christ, returned again to the Father or Monas.

†**2.** *Arith.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 5 Digits are sometimes called Monades. 1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I.

Monast, obs. form of MONISH *v.*

Monaster (mɒnæ·stəɹ). *Biol.* [f. MON(O)- + Gr. *ἀστήρ* star.] The single-star figure which occurs between the rosette and diaster stages in cell-division.

1889 BENHAM tr. *Waldeyer* in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXX 177 The stage [of cell division] which is termed the 'mother star', 'aster', or 'monaster' 1889 KLEIN *Elem Histol* 10.

Monasterial (mɒnăstī·rĭăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *monastēri-um* (see MONASTERY) + -AL] Belonging to or of the nature of a monastery.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 913 Monasteriall monks 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 19 Idle monasteriall Loyterers. *Ibid.* v. 219 False miracles, first inuented partly by monasteriall pouerty. 1670 WALTON *Lives* II. 134 [He declared] himself for the Church of Rome; betaking himself to a monasterial life. 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* I. 250 Motives which led to the first monasterial establishments. 1846 CARD. WISEMAN *Fate of Sacrilege* Ess. 1853 I. 370 Sir Edward Dodsworth possessed the monasterial property of Newland.

Hence **Monaste·rially** *adv.*, like a monk.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. Prol. 3 It is not the habit makes the Monk, many being Monasterially accoutred, who inwardly are nothing lesse then monachal.

Monasterian (mɒnăstī·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb. Eccl.* [f. med. L. *Monastēri-um* Munster (Westphalia) + -AN.] The designation of a fanatical sect of Anabaptists who, early in the 16th c, settled themselves at Munster under the style of 'the New Jerusalem'.

1641 T. HAYNE *Luther* 93 Luther wrote a Preface to Vrbanus Regius book against the Monasterians [etc.] 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* II 12 The like madness is reported of the Monasterian Anabaptists.

†**Monaste·rical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L *monastēr-ium* (see MONASTERY) + -IC + -AL] Of or pertaining to a monastery; monastic.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Musculus* 250 The Prior . demanded of him how he liked a Monasterical life

Monastery (mɒ·năstərĭ). Forms: α. 5–7 **monasterie,** (5 **-eri,** 8 **-try,** 6 **monnestarie**), 5– **monastery**; β. 5–6 **monastɔr,** (6 **-tre**), 5 **monestre,** 6 **-tar,** 6–7 **-ter.** [ad. eccl. L *monastēri-um,* a. late Gr. *μοναστήριον,* f. *μονάζειν* to live alone, f. *μόν-ος* alone The β-forms are from OF. *monastere* Cf. MINSTER] A place of residence of a community of persons living secluded from the world under religious vows; a monastic establishment. Chiefly, and now almost exclusively, applied to a house for monks; but applicable also to the house of any religious order, male or female.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II 27 The monastery of Wynneburne [1387 *Trevisa* mynistre, L. *monasterium*]. *Ibid.* 129 The monastery of Seynte Hilda [*Trevisa* abbay] *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xliv 364 (Add MS.) Sir, why purpose ye to distroye þis monestre? 1451 *Rolls of Parl.* V 221/1 Th' abbesse and covent of oure Monasterie of Saint Saviour 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 386/1 What monaster is yonder that I see? 1539 PERY in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. II II 141 He sainge what a goode Crysten is yowre Kinge of Ynglande to pwte downe the Monesterys. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* x. 310 A certane monestar not far fra the place quhair tha lay *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 21 By her example, many monasteries of Virgins and monks were founded at Rome *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 255 Captain Con Oneylle did guarde the monester of the fryers preachers of S. Dominicks Order. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng* I. *Somerset* 73 Its Church was at first a Monastry 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* xi, There arose that great tumult at the outward gate of the Monastery. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind.* I. 201 They have nothing of the freedom of the Hindú monastic orders and seem never allowed to leave the monastery 1872 YEATS *Techn Hist. Comm* 143 Each monastery was a luminous point, whence the light of civilisation radiated into the darkness around.

b. *attrib* and *Comb.*

1591 HORSEY *Trav* (Hakl. Soc.) 264 A yonge bishop of Rostove who had a sonn before he was exposed to that monnestarie liff. 1828 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) V 254 A most monastery-like state of gloom and cheerlessness.

Monastic (mɒnæ·stĭk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *monastic us,* a. late Gr. *μοναστικός* (lit. 'pertaining to solitary life'), f. *μονάζειν* to live alone: see MONASTERY. Cf. F. *monastique* (14th c.), Sp. *monástico,* Pg, It. *monastico.*] **A.** *adj.*

†**1.** See quot. (prob. a misapprehended use).

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I. xviii 107 In lengthe of tyme ful greet chaunge is alwey maad in . the circumstauncis of politik gouernauncis, ȝhe, and of monastik gouernauncis (that is to seie, of gouernauncis bi whiche oon man gouerneth him silf aloon)

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of persons living in seclusion from the world under religious vows and subject to a fixed rule, as monks, nuns, friars, etc.; pertaining to monasteries.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 441 To forsweare the ful stream of ye world, and to liue in a nooke merely Monastick. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv. 444 He [Saint Gregory] at Myniard led A strict monastic life, a Saint alive and dead. *a* 1632 DONNE *Elegy Mrs. Boulstred* 69 He sinkes the deepe Where harmelesse fish monastique silence keepe. 1664 H. MORE *Myst Iniq.* 447 Out of which luckless Representation this Monastick Legend seems to be framed. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V,* VI. Wks 1851 IV 147 The three vows of poverty, of chastity, and of monastic obedience, which are common to all the orders of regulars. *Ibid* 148 The primary object of almost all the monastic orders is to separate men from the world. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl* (ed. 2) 250 Ruins of monastic buildings. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 The inmates were submitted to an almost monastic discipline. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 333 Monastic lands . . yielded a scanty produce.

3. *Bookbinding.* The distinctive epithet of a method of finishing by tooling without gold. More commonly called 'antique'.

1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* XXII III Finishing is divided into two classes—blind or antique, or as it is sometimes called, monastic and gold finished 1885 W. J. E. CRANE *Bookbinding for Amateurs* XX 162.

B. *sb.* A member of a monastic order, a monk.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 474 Your order, by all the other Monasticks, is hated 1721 R. KEITH tr. *Th à Kempis Vall. Lillies* Pref 7 The pious Author having been a Monastick or Brother of the Order of St. Augustine. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps* I. v. 226 [They] are warned not to give to seculars or monastics an example of wicked conversation

transf. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 26 His pie-plants, compulsory monastics, blanched under barrels, each in his little hermitage, a vegetable Certosa.

Hence † **Mona·stically** *adv.*, in a monastic manner.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* IV 227 Quhair, quhen thair lyfe he monastiklie had informed, a Magnifik Monasterie he erected.

Monastical (mɒnæ·stĭkăl), *a.* Forms: 5 **monasticale, -alle,** 6–7 **-all,** 6 *Sc.* **monestycall,** 6– **monastical.** [f. med. L *monastic-us* MONASTIC *a.* + -AL] Pertaining to or characteristic of the monastic life, in early use = MONASTIC *a.* 1.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 65 The thridde degree off sich as ben ganderid in coventis togidere; the which for worldly combraunce kepen in cloistris, and this clepe we monasticale. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV 327 The Essex, exercisede and vsede allemoste in alle thynges a life monasticalle. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 11 These monasticall persones toke on them to write the noble actes of kynges and princes. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 51 A monasticall liuer hath no partes of time for such young childish studies. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 79 Her monasterie was at Derham, which she herself built, and in it receiued her monasticall weede *a* 1626 BACON *Ch. Controv* Wks. 1879 I. 347 The idle and monastical continuance within the universities. 1641 MILTON *Animadv* Wks 1851 III 232 Their liking of doltish and monasticall Schoolemen daily increast. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr* 131 One of the first Founders of the Monastical Orders 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* 61 [transl. of papal document] We will, that monastical discipline be there observed at all times. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc Princ.* I. 9 The gradual departure from primitive monastical austerity

Hence **Mona·stically** *adv.*, in a monastic manner.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II XLVI 294 The Spaniards . . did erect and set vp a Couent of Friers Cordeliers, liuing monastically. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel Disc* IX. 452 To confine the soul thus monastically to its own home. 1729 SWIFT *Let. to Bolingbroke* 31 Oct., Years . . monastically passed in this Country of liberty and delight, and money, and good company! 1867 *Contemp. Rev* IV. 377 A monastically organised community of ascetics.

Monasticism (mɒnæ·stĭsiz'm). [f. MONASTIC + -ISM.] The monastic system or mode of life.

1795 MILNER *Hist. Ch. Christ* IV. XIX. (1812) II. 243 Monasticism continued to make a rapid progress through this whole century 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess* (1874) I III. 144 The church would soon have fallen back, like the purified forms of monasticism, into its ancient corruptions 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II x 452 Monasticism, in one form or another, was dominant for some ages. 1883 *Contemp Rev* Dec 806 No one can question the services rendered to civilization by western monasticism.

Monasticize (mɒnæ·stĭsəiz), *v.* [Formed as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make monastic in character; to convert to monasticism. Hence **Mona·sticized** *ppl. a.*

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 321 Subjects belonging to the Romish, or, to speak more truly, to any monasticised church. 1854 MILMAN *Lat Chr.* III VI. (1864) II 80 The institutions, which were hereafter to send forth S. Columban to convert and monasticise the German forests. 1893 *Edin Rev.* July 256 A married clergy monasticised in vain by Dunstan.

Monatomic (mɒnătɒ·mĭk), *a. Chem.* Also **mono-.** [f. MON(O)- + ATOM + -IC.] Containing one atom; consisting of molecules each containing one atom. Also used for: Univalent.

1848 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem* I. 53 Monatomic gases. 1866 ODLING *Anim Chem.* 32 Monatomic alcohol. 1872 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. IV. 105 Chlorine itself is molecular and not monatomic 1874 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 278 Such hydrates are said to be mono atomic. *Ibid*, A hydrate is monatomic, diatomic, triatomic, etc according as it contains one, two, three, or more hydroxyl groups.

Monatomism (mɒnæ·tŏmiz'm). [Formed as prec. + -ISM.] The quality or condition of being monatomic.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 46 The proof of monatomism would be capability of electric decomposition.

Monaul (mɒnɔ̄·l). Also **monal, minaul, -al, moonaul, menall.** ['Hind *munāl* or *monāl* (it seems to be in no dictionary)' (Yule).] The Anglo-Indian name for the Impeyan pheasant (*Lophophorus Impeyanus*). (See also quot. 1864.)

1787 LATHAM *Synopsis Birds* Suppl 209 Impeyan Pheasant Sir Elijah [Impey] informs me, that these birds are known in India by the name of Monaul 1858–9 RUSSELL *Diary India* (1860) II 164 They had only killed a few splendid minaul (monal, menall—*les trois se disent*), and another kind of pheasant called coqplass. 1864 JERDON *Birds of India* III. (II. II) 510 *Lophophorus Impeyanus* Latham The Monaul Pheasant. *Ibid* 516 *Ceriornis satyra,* Linnæus. 'Monaul' popularly by Europeans at Darjeeling, or Argus Pheasant. 1895 KIPLING *and Jungle Bk.* 39 The villagers . saw the *minaul,* the Himalayan pheasant, blazing in her best colours

‖ **Monaulos** (mɒnɔ̄·lɒs). [L., f. Gr. *μόναυλος* single flute, flute with a single pipe, f. *μόνο-ς* single + *αὐλός* pipe] An ancient Greek flute with one pipe.

1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) XII 487/2 The monaulos, or single flute. 1864 ENGEL *Mus Anc Nat* 155.

Monaural (mɒnɔ̄·răl), *a* [f. MON(O)- + AURAL.] Of or pertaining to the use of one ear only.

1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIII 87 Direction cannot be appreciated by monaural observation

Monax: see MOONACK.

Monaxial (mɒnæ·ksĭăl), *a. Bot* and *Zool.* [f. MON(O)- + L. *axi-s* + -AL, after AXIAL] Having only one axis; developing along a single line.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 449 In many cases it [the central capsule] is monaxial, in others dipleuric 1880 PASCOE *Zool. Classif* (ed 2) 283 *Monaxial,* when the axis is in one direction only 1888 *Athenæum* 31 Mar 406/2 Sponges with monaxial spicules 1902 *Encycl Brit* XXV 433/2 If this be the primary, or relatively primary axis [of flower] the plant is monaxial, the majority of plants are, however, pluriaxial.

Monaxile (mɒnæ·ksĭl), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. MON(O)- + L *axi-s* + -ILE.] **a.** *adj* Of a sponge-spicule: Having only one axis **b.** *sb* A monaxile spicule.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 810 Monaxile spicules. *Ibid*, Spicules to a great extent tetraxile, large monaxiles common spicules for the most part monaxiles

Monaxon (mɒnæ ksɒn), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *μόν-ος* (see MONO-) + *ἄξον-, ἄξων* axis. Cf. mod.L. *Monaxona* neut. pl., the name of an order of sponges.] Having only one axis So **Monaxo nic** *a.*

1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit* XIX. 849/2 A spherical (homaxonic) or a cone shaped (monaxonic) perforated shell 1887 SOLLAS *Ibid* XXII 416/1 Monaxon Biradiate Type (rhabdus). *Ibid* 416/2 Modifications of monaxon type

Monaxonid (mɒnæ ksŏnĭd), *a.* and *sb Zool.* [ad mod.L. *Monaxonida* neut. pl., formed as prec.: see -ID.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the sub-order *Monaxonida* of sponges. Of a sponge or sponge-spicule: Having only one axis. **b.** *sb.* A monaxonid sponge.

1887 S. O. RIDLEY in *Rep Voy Challenger* XX Introd. 5 Monaxonid sponges. *Ibid* 6 Both these forms of spicule are . 'monaxonid'. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl Brit* XXII. 422/1 The scleres are moulded on a Monaxonid base. *Ibid.* 427/2 The *Choristida* are commoner than the Monaxonids.

Monazite (mɒ·năzəit). *Min* [Named by Breithaupt, 1829 (Ger *monazit*), f. Gr. *μονάζειν,* to be solitary, on account of its rarity.] Phosphate of the cerium metals, found in small, reddish or brownish crystals (A. H. Chester).

1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I 672 Monazite. This name was given by Breithaupt to a mineral brought by Fielder from the Uralian mountains 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Monazite* Edwardsite, Mengite, Eremite A phosphate of cerium and lanthanum, also containing thorinum according to some authorities 1903 *Edin Rev* Oct 388 The North Carolinian monazite.

Monchaunce, variant of MUMCHANCE.

Monche, obs. form of MUNCH *v.*

Monchen, -ioun, -on, -yn, var. ff. MINCHEN.

Monck, -ely, -ery: see MONK, MONKLY, etc.

Moncorne, obs form of MONGCORN.

Mond, obs. form of MOUND, world, orb.

Mondain, obs form of MUNDANE.

Monday (mʌ·ndĕi, -dĭ). Forms: 1–2 **Mónan dæg,** 2 **Monendæiz, Móndæg,** 3 **Monen dai, Munendai,** 3–4 **Monenday, Monedai,** (3 **-dæi,** 5 **-day**), 5–7 **Munday,** (6 **-day**(e), 5 **Monnyn day, Monunday,** 8 **Mooneday,** 4– **Monday;** *Sc* 5 **Monoundai, Monynday, Monnunda,** 6 **Mon**(o)**unday,** 6–9 **Mononday,** (7 **Moonday**), 8 **Munonday,** 9 **Munan-, Mona**(n)**-, Munonday.** [OE. *Mónandæg,* f. *mónan* genit. of *móna* MOON *sb.* + *dæg* DAY; a translation of late L. *Lūnæ diēs,* whence F. *lundi,* It. *lunedì,* etc. Equivalent forms in the other Teut. langs are OFris. *mônendei, mônedei,* MLG. *mânendach, mândach,* MDu. *manendach, maendach* (Du. *maandag*), OHG. *mânetag* (MHG *mântac, mæntac, môntac,* mod.G. *Montag*), ON. *mánadag-r* (Sw. *måndag,* Da. *mandag*).]

1. The second day of the week.

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* John vii 32 *rubric,* Ðys sceal on monan dæg on þære fyftan wucan innan lenctene. *c* 1050 *Byrht.*

ferth's Handbox in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 321 Þæs sunnandæȝes nama wæs of þære sunnan, & þæs monandæȝes of þæs monan. *c* 1060–1125 *Rect. Singul Person* § 3 in Liebermann *Gesetze* 445 Koteselan riht be ðam ðe on lande stent: on sumor he sceal ælce Mondæȝe ofer ȝeares fyrst his laforde wyrcan. 1129 *O E. Chron.* an 1129, Þa began þæt mot on Monendæiȝ & heold on an to ðe Fridæiȝ. *c* 1200 *Winteney Rule St Benet* (1888) 49 Þæt is asunnandæȝe & on monan dæȝ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 72 He fel out on ðe munendai. *c* 1290 *Beket* 900 in *S. Eng Leg*, And þe Monenday sore syk þe bischop thomas lay. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 25 From Saturday at none for to Monday. 1422 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 173/2 The Monunday next before the fest of Seint Martyn. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occur.* (Bannatyne Cl) 24 The Inglismen come on Scottis ground, and lay still fra Monunday to Sattirday. 1562 WINȜET *Cert Tractates* iii. Wks (S.T.S) I. 23 On Pasche Monunday last passit. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul* iii. iv. 17 *Cap.* But soft, What day is this? *Pav.* Monday, my Lord. 1624 LAUD *Diary* 29 Mar, Wks. 1853 III 151 Easter Monday. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* (1818) 15 Banbery Where I saw a Puritane-one Hanging of his cat on Monday, For killing of a mouse on Sonday *c* 1713 H. CAREY *Ballad, Sally in our alley* iv, And that's the day that comes betwixt A Saturday and Monday. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 145, I see I maun quat takin' Munonday's yill. 1896 A E HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* iii, Or come you home of Monday When Ludlow market hums.

2. With specific epithet **Black Monday**, (*a*) a name for Easter Monday (the historical explanations in the quots are untrustworthy; for the unlucky character ascribed to Mondays generally, and esp. to one or more Mondays in April, see *Leechdoms* III. 76 and 162, Brand's *Pop. Antiq* ed. Ellis 1813 I. 466 ff., and quot. 1700; the common notion that rejoicing is naturally followed by calamity may have caused the day after Easter day to be regarded as even more perilous than other Mondays), (*b*) *school slang*, the first school-day after a vacation † **Bloody Monday** *school slang*, the first day of vacation, a day of punishment for offenders. † **Fat Monday** [= F. *lundi gras*], the Monday before Shrove Tuesday. **Saint Monday**, used with reference to the practice among workmen of being idle on Monday, as a consequence of drunkenness on the Sunday; chiefly in phrase *to keep Saint Monday*. *Collop Monday*: see COLLOP[1] 1 c. *Handsel Monday*. see HANDSEL 5 Also HOCK-MONDAY, PLOUGH-MONDAY.

? 1359 (MS. ? 1389) *E E Gilds* (1870) 97 Yis gilde schal haue, by ȝere, foure mornspeches. ye secunde schal be on blake monunday *c* 1435 *Chron London* (Kingsford 1905) 13 In the same yere [1360] the xiiij day off April and the morwe after Ester Day, Kyng Edward with his Oost lay byfore the Citee off Parys; the which was a ffoule Derke day..so bytter colde, that syttyng on horse bak men dyed Wherefore, vnto this day yt ys called blak Monday 1449 BOWER *Fordun's Scotichron* xiv. xvii. 358–9 [Relates that the army of the Black Prince sustained terrible losses from a storm on Easter-Monday 1357] Propter hoc hucusque in Anglia feria secunda Paschæ Blak mononday vulgariter nuncupatur. 1491 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot* I 176 Item, on Blak Monnunda, to the Freris of Edinburgh, ix s 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V* ii v 25 It was not for nothing that my nose fell a bleeding on blacke monday last 1601 *Nottingham Rec* (1889) IV. 256 Itt ys ordered, that the Aldermen. shall wayte on Maister Maior on Blake Monday yearely *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron Irel.* (1633) 186 Anno 1209, the occasion of blacke Munday, and the originall remembrance thereof rose at Dublin [A massacre of the English settlers of Dublin by the Irish on Easter-Monday] 1700 *Poor Robin* Feb, I find not by the Stars we shall have ever a Black-Monday this Month, which we are very glad of, because such days are very prejudicial to the Credit of Astrology 1735 *Ibid* Jan, But after Twelfth day Christmass is visibly eclips'd and beclouded; then comes Black monday for the School boys, and they as well as the rest must go to their daily Labour 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. xi, My mother made home so disagreeable to me, that what is called by school boys Black Monday, was to me the whitest in the whole year. 1829 BROCKETT *N C Words* (ed 2), *Black-Monday*, the first day of going to school after the vacation.

1682 R VERNEY *Let. to Father* Winchester College 18 May, We shall breack up on the Whensday before holy Thursday: And Sr I would desire you to let your horses be here on the Satterday following that I may be going on Bloddy Munday, upon which day all the Children Goe home & after that day noebody stays but some of the Children which the Warden makes stay here for some notorious action they have committed 1765 GARRICK in *Univ Mag* XXXVII. 326/1, I, like a boy who long has truant play'd On bloody Monday take my fearful stand And often eye the birchen-scepter'd hand.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy.* iv xxxvi. 159 b, They doe obserue two Lents, wherof the first beginneth on the fat munday, being ix dayes before the lent of the Latins.

1753 *Scots Mag* Apr. 208/1 (*title*) St. Monday, or, the tipling tradesmen. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Popular T*, *To-morrow* vii (1856) 408 *note*, It is a custom in Ireland among shoemakers, if they intoxicate themselves on Sunday, to do no work on Monday; and this they call making a Saint Monday. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. vii. 22 An assemblage of artisans keeping Saint Monday. 1890 E. ROPER *By Track & Trail* xvii (1891) 255 Ah Sin loses no time in holiday he has no St. Mondays.

3. *attrib.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, i. ii. 39 A purse of Gold most resolutely snatch'd on Monday night. 1602 — *Ham.* ii. ii. 406 A Monday morning 'twas so indeed. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm* App v 33, I shall send your Lordship the peck of chesnuts by the Munday carrier 1880 W S GILBERT *Patience* ii, Who thinks suburban 'hops', More fun than 'Monday Pops'. 1884 J QUINCY *Figures of Past* 198 Here we were, Monday evening, actually dining in New York. 1892 KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads, Snarleyow*, An' if one wheel was juicy, you may lay your Monday head 'Twas juicier for the niggers. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 142 This morning the French official seems sad and melancholy. I fancy he has got a Monday head (Kipling).

Mondayish (mʊ·ndeˌiʃ), *a.* [f. prec. + -ISH.] Affected with the indisposition, often felt by clergymen on Monday, resulting from the work of Sunday. Hence **Mo·ndayishness.**

1804 W. BULL in *Mem.* (1864) 313, I quite forgot it was Monday, and I dare say I am Mondayish. 1850 GILFILLAN in Watson *G.'s Lett. & Jrnls.* (1892) 145 Your letter has cheered my 'Mondayishness'. 1884 *Congregationalist* Apr. 320 There is a disease, only known among ministers, of Mondayishness. 1884 *Guardian* 10 Sept. 1350/2 It might be read..even by the Mondayish clergyman.

Mondayn(e, obs. forms of MUNDANE *a.*

‖ **Monde** (mōnd). [Fr.: lit. 'world'. Cf. BEAU MONDE.] The 'world' of fashionable or aristocratic persons; 'society'. Also, a person's particular 'world' or circle; the 'set' in which one moves.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 26 Sept, When the *monde* returns to Paris, I shall probably be more dissipated 1774 *Ibid.* 23 Apr, I expect you will think no personages of less *monde* fit to invite to our *partie quarrée*. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiv. xix, 'Tis said That no one has succeeded in describing The monde, exactly as they ought to paint 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* iv, Unless you are of the very great *monde*. *Ibid*, You come home late, and you don't live in a proper *monde*, sir! 1872 E BRADDON *Life in India* v. 167 Bills have been left at the houses of the *monde*

Monde, obs pa t. of MUN *v.*

Mondeyne, obs form of MUNDANE

Mondglorye, variant of MANDGLORYE *Obs.*

† **Mo·ndial,** *a. Obs.* In 5 -all. [a. OF. *mondial*, ad late L *mundiālis*, f L. *mund-us* world see MUNDANE *a.*] Worldly, mundane.

c 1475 *Partenay* 18 And wel at ease of goodes mondiall.

Mondic, obs. form of MUNDIC.

Mondongas, obs. form of MUNDUNGUS.

‖ **Mondongo** (mǫndǫ·ŋgo). [Sp *mondongo*. Cf MUNDUNGUS] A dish composed of tripe

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* ii 274 On the Saturdayes, we alwaies made our meales of Mondongo's [*marg* The tripes or intrals of any beast] 1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 159/2 Mondongo (a soup-like dish, a favourite preparation in the country) [Venezuela].

Mondoyne, obs. form of MUNDANE.

† **Mone,** *sb.*[1] *Obs* Forms: 1 ȝemána, 3 ymone, imone, man, 3–4 mone. [OE *ȝemána* wk. masc. –OTeut. type **gamainon-*, cogn. w. **gamainjo-* common see MEAN *a.*[1]]

1. Companionship, sexual intercourse Cf. MENE.

a 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* ii viii [ix.] (1890) 120 Þa he ærest his ærendwrecan sende & þisse fæmnan ȝemanan bæd *c* 1205 LAY 25916 Ne mihte þat maiden his mone i þolien. *a* 1225 *St Marher* 13 Ant heom i folhi neodelukest þæt cunnið to beon cleane wiðuten monnes man ant fleoð flesches fulðen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6359 So nis it noȝt quaþ þe king uor mi kinedom is ymone [*v r* in mone] Vor an felawe ich abbe þer to *c* 1315 SHOREHAM i 1690 And ȝif hys make mone craueþ *Ibid* 1763 Bot ȝif þer ulesches y-mone be Folȝynde 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 29 He was i bore of þe mayde Marie by vertu of God wiþ oute mannys mone [L *non humano semine*].

2. A companion

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6436 Þo he was of al engelond king wiþoute mone. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 560 (Camb. MS) Aþulf was his mone.

† **Mone,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? a. ON *móna* 'mammy'.] An old woman, a crone

1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 97 He sende up for the lady sone, And forth sche cam, that olde Mone

Mone (mōᵘn), *sb.*[3] [ad. mod.L. *mona*, the specific name, or its source Pg *mona*: see MONA. Cf. F. *mone* (Buffon)] = MONA.

1868 *Museum Nat. Hist* I 30 The mone .is usually brought to Europe from Senegal

† **Mone,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 **mune-n, 3–4 mun, 3 mon, 4 monne, 3–5 mone.** [a. ON. *muna* to remember (a preterite-present, 1 and 3 sing. *man*, 1 pl. *munom*, pa t. *munða*, *munda*), etymologically identical, and in most of its forms coincident, with *munu* to intend (see MUN *v*).

The equivalent OE *munan* to think, consider, is rare exc in the compounds *gemunan* (see I-MUNE *v*), *ofmunan* to recollect, *onmunan* to consider; it is unlikely that the ME. verb is of native origin, as the examples are all from dialects with Scandinavian admixture. For the root and the cognates in other Teut and Indogermanic langs, see MIND *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans* To remember, bear in mind. Also *intr.* (const. *of*).

c 1220 *Bestiary* 370 in *OE. Misc* 12 Ðe hertes costes we oȝen to munen [*rime* sunen = *shun*]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 558 Noe and hise ðre sunen, Sem, Cam, Iaphet, if we riȝt munen, And here foure wifes woren hem wið. *Ibid.* 2409 So ðinked euerilc wis man .. ðe of adames gilte muneð. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxv. 5 Comes and sees, goddes werkes mones. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8384 Bot if þou þar-of wil mone, sir king Will I wat þat þou me hight. *Ibid.* 23927 Leuedi [Mary] giue me grace Mi sinnes to bete.. Þi suns ded to mon on ai 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 7673 Vn a prouerbe of olde Englys..Þat ȝougþe wones, yn age mones *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 657 Child How were þou fram rohand lorn? Monestow neuer in lede? *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4811 [Androcheus] preied hym 'þat he wolde mone þat he was his broþer sone'. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 526 But othir dedis nane war donne That gretly is apone till monne.

b. *intr.* To make remembrance. Const. *on*, *for*.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 8252 (Trin) Of cercles þat he toke awey Offringe he made to mone on ay. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1008 (Lincoln MS) He gafe thame [lands] for to lyfe appone, For Cristabelle saule to mone.

2. To mention, tell of. Also *absol.* and *intr.* const. *of*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9233 Iechonias ȝe herd me mun [*other texts* mone], Salatiel he had to sun. *a* 1300 *Ibid.* 9519 Þis ilk king þat i of mon He had an anlepe son *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* xxxii 92, Y wole mone my song on wham that hit ys on y long *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 214 Bot Noe & his þre sones And þeir wyues—þe bible hit mones—Were none worthi in Godes sight *Ibid.* 14823 Mayster Edmond seis, as me mones, Þat þe Engle hadde nynetene sones. 13 . *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr* LXXXI 106/99 Bariona, þat we of mone, hit is to mene 'a coluer sone'.

b. const. *dat.* of person.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20325 [Mary *loq*] I sal mon mi suet sun, He sal te [*sc.* John] do til him com *Ibid.* 24758 Quat time þat þis bitidd Þat sco was geten I sal yow mon widvten mis 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 11888 Now haue ȝe herde þe poyntes twelue. Prestes oghte hem alle to kunne Lewed men to teche and monne *c* 1325 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 336 Ȝwanne thouȝ me tauȝtist on untiȝth, an me gan ther offe mone *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr Thornton MS.* ix 239 'What may þis mene', quod these men, 'mone it vs mare'.

Mone, obs. f. MANY, MOAN, MONEY, MOON, MUN.

Monechen, -on(e, -yn, var. ff. MINCHEN *Obs.*

Monecian, obs. form of MONŒCIAN.

Monéddo, variant of MANITOU

1845 HIRST *Com. Mammoth*, etc. 17 We deemed Monéddo's will Had given us to these sons of Flame

Monek(e, obs forms of MONK

Monembryony (mǫne·mbriˌǫni). Also mono-. [f. MON(O)- + EMBRYON + -Y] The condition of producing but one embryo. Hence **Monembryo·nic** *a.*, having a single embryo.

1849 BALFOUR *Man Bot.* § 586 In general, one embryo is produced [in fertilization], constituting what is denominated monembryony 1879 STORMONTH *Man Sci Terms*, *Monembrionic*

Monemerous: see MONOHEMEROUS.

† **Monen-.** *Obs. rare* [ME. *Monen* in *Monenday*, Monday Cf. OE. *Mōnan æfen, niht*, Sunday night] *Monen morrow*, Monday morning.

a 1300 *Vision of Paul* (MS Laud 108) in *Archiv Stud neu Spr.* LII 38 Fram saturday non to þe monen moruwe.

‖ **Mo·neo.** *Oxford Univ Obs* [L., 'I warn'.] A formal reminder of a University function. So **Mo·neo** *v trans.*, to serve with a 'moneo' or reminder.

1715 HEARNE *Collect* (O H S) V. 83 This Morning preached Mr Mear at St Maries. It was about half an hour after ten er'e he came to Church He excused him self by saying he was moneo'd for ye Afternoon *Ibid* 128 This Morning preached at Xt Church Dr Potter Mr Taylor of Xt Ch was put in the Note, there having been a Mistake in delivering the Moneo

Moneour, obs. form of MONEYER.

Monepic (mǫne·pik), *a rare.* Also **monoepic** [f. MON(O)- + Gr ἔπ-ος word + -IC] Composed of a single word or of sentences consisting of a single word.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Lang* Wks. 1843 VIII 333/1 This proposition will consist of one word only, or of divers words,—will be either monoepic or polyepic 1895 *Pop Sci Monthly* Feb 440 A child's first imitative talk, which might be described as monepic or single-worded—as 'wow wow', 'dow' (down)—is essentially vague *Ibid* Apr 781 His speech is monepic

Monepiscopacy (mǫnĭ·piskǒpăsi) [f MON(O)- + EPISCOPACY.] Government of the Church by bishops endowed with monarchical authority.

1889 GORE *Ministry Chr. Ch* ii 73 No one can maintain that the existence of what may be called, for lack of a distinctive term, monepiscopacy is essential to the continuity of the Church. 1903 *Dublin Rev* Jan 84 St Peter is commonly said by the Fathers to be the type of monepiscopacy.

So **Monepi·scopal** *a*, pertaining to or of the nature of a monepiscopacy; ‖ **Monepi·scopus** (quasi-Latin), a monepiscopal bishop.

1891 G. G. FINDLAY tr. *Sabatier's Apostle Paul* App 396 The mon-episcopal *régime* of Ignatius. *Ibid.* 399 The failure of Baur's attempt to identify the bishop of the Pastorals with the mon episcopus (or monarchical bishop) of the second century.

Moner (mǭ·nəɹ). *Biol.* Also **monere.** Anglicized form of *moneron*, sing MONERA.

1868 HUXLEY in *Q Jrnl. Microsc. Sci* VIII 210, I propose to confer upon this new 'Moner' the generic name of *Bathybius*. 1869 tr. *Haeckel* ibid. IX 219 Detaching themselves from the periphery of the Moner-colony *Ibid*, This Moner-form would be intimately allied to Protogenes. 1873 MAX MÜLLER in *Fraser's Mag.* July 5 The physiologist .sees in the lowest Moneres the living proof of an independent beginning of life. 1882 COUES *Biogen.* (1884) 33 The chain of life is unbroken from moner to man.

Moner, obs. form of MANNER.

‖ **Monera** (mǫnī·ră), *sb. pl.* [mod.L., badly f. Gr. μονήρης single] Haeckel's name for a group of Protozoa composed of organisms of the simplest form. Also sing. **Mone·ron,** one of the monera.

1869 tr. *Haeckel* in *Q Jrnl. Microsc. Sci* IX 28, I have called those forms of life standing at the lowest grade of organization Monera. *Ibid.* 35 A Protozoan organism of

the Monera group 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 184 The first complete observations on the natural history of a Moneron .were made by me .in 1864. 1894 E. CLODD in *Academy* 7 July 14/1 The theory of the continuity of life from moneron to man.

Hence **Mone·ral, Mone·rio** *adjs.* = MONERAN *a.* **Mone·ran** *a.*, of or belonging to the monera; *sb.* a moneron.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim* II 95 An endoplastic repetition of the moneran Protomonas. 1881 CARPENTER *Microsc & Rev.* (ed 6) § 394 Another very interesting 'moneric' type is the *Vampyrella*. 1891 *Q Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXXII. 611 Haeckel was mistaken in assuming their disappearance in a 'moneran stage'.

Monergism (mɒ nəɹdʒiz'm). *Theol.* [ad. mod L. (and Ger.) *monergismus*, f. Gr. *μόνος* (see MONO-) + *ἔργον* work . see -ISM] **a.** The doctrine of some Lutherans that regeneration is entirely the work of the Holy Spirit; opposed to SYNERGISM. **b** Applied by some mod. writers to the doctrine (closely akin to Monothelitism) that the two natures in Christ have only 'one operation' (*μία ἐνέργεια*). (In this sense some Ger writers have, more correctly, *monenergismus*) Hence **Mo nergist** *sb*, one who professes monergism; also *adj.* = next.

Monergi stic *a.*, of or pertaining to monergism.

1867–80 M'CLINTOCK & STRONG *Cycl Bibl Lit* VII. 481 (Cassell *Suppl*) It is held by monergists that the will of sinful man has not the least inclination towards holiness until it has been acted upon by divine grace. 1893 E. K. MITCHELL tr *Harnack's Outl Hist. Dogma* 300 The Monergistic and Monotheletic Controversies 1898 SPEIRS & MILLAR tr. *Harnack's Hist Dogma* IV 252 The Monergist and Monothelite Controversies.

‖ **Monerozoa** (mɒnĭ·rozdu ă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μονήρης* single + *ζῷον* animal.] An alternative name for MONERA.

1881 CARPENTER *Microsc & Rev* (ed 6) § 392 Monerozoa (as they have been designated by Prof Haeckel, who first drew attention to them)

Hence **Monerozo an** *a.*, of, belonging to, or characteristic of the monerozoa; *sb.* one of the monerozoa; **Monerozo ic** *a.* = prec adj

1879 CARPENTER in *Encycl. Brit* IX. 375/1 Living organisms of the simplest possible 'monerozoic' type.

Mones, monesche, obs forms of MONISH *v*

Monesia (mɒnī ʃiă) [Origin unknown] An astringent substance obtained from the bark of a Brazilian tree, *Chrysophyllum Buranhem* (*C. glycyphlœum*) Hence **Monesin** (mɒnī sin) *Chem*, an acrid principle obtained from monesia.

1843 *Pharm Jrnl* III. 292 Dr G Martin St Ange says. 'A vegetable substance, called *monesia*, has lately been imported from South America, in the form of hard thick cakes. M. Bernard Derosne, the druggist, who introduced it, informs me that some travellers call the monesia bark, *goharem*, and others, *buranhem*'. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 500 An acid [*read* acrid] principle, analogous to saponin, called *monesin*

Monest, obs. form of MONISH *v.*

Monestar, -er, -re, obs. forms of MONASTERY.

Monestycall, obs. Sc form of MONASTICAL.

Monetain, obs. form of MOUNTAIN.

† **Moneta·rian,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L *monētārĭ-us* (see next) + -AN] Of or pertaining to money or coins; numismatic.

1716 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* III. 80 The last of all the Medal kind Authors and Monetarian Writings

Monetary (mɒ n-, mʌ nĭtărĭ), *a* [ad L. *monētārĭ-us* of or belonging to the mint, f. *monēta* mint see MONEY.]

1 Of or pertaining to the coinage or currency

Monetary unit, the standard unit of value of a country's coinage.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration Judic Evid.* (1827) I 148 Monetary forgery—forgery in relation to the current coin. 1830 GEN P THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) I 208 The principles of what he terms monetary value. 1832 tr *Sismondi's Ital Rep.* IV 85 The whole monetary system of Europe was . abandoned to the depredations of sovereigns, who continually varied the title and weight of coins 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll Man* VI. 56 The effigy of Pan was adopted as a monetary type by the Panticapeans. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 6 53 Laws which regulated the monetary standard.

2. Pertaining to or concerned with money, pecuniary.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* V. IX. xi. 330 Monetary asceticism, consisting in the refusal of pleasure and knowledge for the sake of money 1865 BRIGHT *Sp. Canada* 13 Mar (1876) 67/1 Men who are deep in great monetary transactions 1866 CRUMP *Banking* III 74 The person who introduces a customer to a bank is expected to have some knowledge of his friend's monetary affairs. 1872 J H. GLADSTONE *Faraday* ii. 76 But it was not in monetary gifts alone that his kindness to the distressed was shown.

Moneth(e, obs. forms of MONTH.

Monethyl (mɒne·pil). *Chem.* Also **mono-**. [f. MON(O)- + ETHYL.] An organic compound in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by one molecule of ethyl. Hence **Mone·thylic** *a*

1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 10) 615 Monethylic borate $C_3H_3BO_3$ 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 339 Monœthyl [*sic*] phosphine 1881 *Academy* 14 May 360/2 An ethylether malic acid isomeric with the monethyl malate of Desmondsiir.

Mo·netism. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *monēta* (see MONEY) + -ISM.] The worship of money. So also **Mo·netist,** one who practises monetism.

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com Wks.* (1709) 488 For founding the new Sect of Monetism, changing the Name of Atheists into that of Money-mongers, or Monetists [translating Sp *dineristas* and *dineristas*].

Monetization (mɒn-, mʌnĭtaizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION. Cf. mod.F. *monétisation*] The action of monetizing.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1890 G. B. SHAW *Fabian Ess. Socialism* 191 Monetization of silver, import duties

Monetize (mɒ n-, mʌ nĭtaiz), *v.* [f. L *monēt-a* MONEY + -IZE. Cf. F. *monétiser*.] *trans.* To give a standard value to (a metal) in the coinage of a country; to put into circulation as money

1880 in WEBSTER, Suppl. 1903 *Speaker* 10 Oct 52/1 He demonetised silver in Germany and monetised gold.

Moneto, obs. variant of MANITOU.

1773 *Hist Brit Domin. N Amer.* XIII xi 241 They assert, there are two monetoes or spirits; that the one sends all the good things they have, and the other all the bad

Moneur, obs. form of MONEYER.

Money (mʌ·ni), *sb.* Pl. **moneys.** Forms: 3–6 **moneye, 4–5 monoie, -oye, moone, 4–6 monay**(e, **monei**(e, **mone**(e, **monye, 4–8 mony, 5–7 monny, 6–7 monie, 4– money.** [a. OF. *moneie, mon*(*n*)*oie* (mod.F *monnaie*) = Pr, Sp. *moneda*, Pg *moeda*, It. *moneta* —L. *monēta* (? f. *monēre* to warn, remind). orig the name of a goddess (in classical times regarded as identical with Juno), in whose temple at Rome money was coined, hence, a mint, money. Cf MINT *sb*.¹]

For the plural the irregular spelling *monies* is still not uncommonly met with, esp in sense 4]

1. Current coin; metal stamped in pieces of portable form as a medium of exchange and measure of value *Piece of money* see PIECE *sb.* 3 c

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1725) 238 Edward..wille wite certeyn, who schent has his mone. Of clippers, of roungers, of suilk takes he questis. 1340 *Ayenb* 26 Of guod metal hy makeþ ualse moneye 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XV 343 Þe merke of þat mone is good, ac þe metal is fieble. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* XXI 2, I will giue thee the worth of it in money 1680 MORDEN *Geog Rect, Asiat Tartaria* (1685) 396 The Mony of this kingdom is of a good Alloy. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 3 P 5 Behind the Throne was a prodigious Heap of Bags of Mony 1859 GEO ELIOT *A. Bede* IX, It's no use filling your pocket full of money if you've got a hole in the corner.

fig 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I IV 15 Words are wise mens counters, they do but reckon by them. but they are the mony of fooles.

b. Applied occas. by extension to any objects, or any material, serving the same purposes as coin.

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) XXII 239 He [the great Khan] makethe no Money, but of Lether emprented, or of Papyre 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind.* (Arb) 24 The monie which they vse, is made of a certayne paper with ye kinges ymage printed theron 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* Introd 22 Salt is the principall thing which runneth currant for money throughout all the emperours dominions. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* II. XIX 177 In cases of emergency the Spartans were allowed the use of money made from the skins of beasts.

c. In mod use commonly applied indifferently to coin and to such promissory documents representing coin (esp. government and bank notes) as are currently accepted as a medium of exchange. See PAPER MONEY.

1819 *Noble's Instr. Emigr. U. S* 107 The best money to take to the United States, is either guineas or Spanish milled dollars, Bank of England notes will not do 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI 529/2 No one hesitates in counting a £5 Bank of England note as money 1880 BON PRICE in *Fraser's Mag* May 675 Only 3*l* in each 100*l*. were cash—that is, coin and bank notes, true money. 1903 *Westm Gaz.* 18 June 2/1 In international commerce the form of money most used is a bill of exchange, and a good bill is good money

† **d.** *Black money* (= med.L. *moneta nigra*), copper coinage; ? also, debased silver coin. *White money*, standard silver coin. *Obs.*

[1335 *Act* 9 *Edw III*, stat 2, c. 1 § 4 Que totes maneres de noire monoie, que courent ja communalment en notre roialme soient tote oultrement ostez] 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 256/2 For as muche as gret scarcite of Whit money is wyth inne this land, because that silver is bought. 1469 *Sc Acts Jas III* (1597) § 40 That there be na Deniers of France, nor nane vther counterfaictes of black money, be tane in payment in the Realme, bot our soveraine Lords awin black money. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 42 He plucked oute viii shyllinges in whyte money 1607 MIDDLETON *Phœnix* I VI, He had so much grace before he died to turn his white money into gold, a great ease to his executor. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St* IV. v. 264 Receiving black money from cheatours, he payes them in good silver.

2. (With *pl.*) A particular coin or coinage. Also, a denomination of value representing a fraction or a multiple of the value of some coin; in full, *money of account* (see ACCOUNT *sb.* 1).

1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr* 17614 Thys hand in frenshe Ys callyd 'Poitevyneresse', For yt forgeth A monye callyd Poytevyn. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III XIV 165 The monoyes were establisshed first, for as moche as they had not of alle thinges necessarye to gydre. 1588 J. READ tr. *Arœus' Compend. Meth* 69, I made an orifice with the Trepan, to the greatnes of a siluer mony called a Roiall. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I 285 Now I will set downe the divers moneys of Germany with the severall values of them. *c* 1630 MUN *Eng. Treas.* (1664) 4 He ought to know the Measures, Weights, and Monies of all forraign Countries *a* 1637 B JONSON *Discov., Consuetudo* etc. (1640), Custome is the most certaine Mistresse of Language, as the publicke stampe makes the current money. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 169 Francis Allen a poor Goldsmith.. In honour of whom Clipped moneys are now called (Allens). 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 62 At Cologne, the most remarkable money is the rixdollar. 1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII. 328/1 Constantine I. introduced the miliarensia, worth somewhere about a shilling of our money. 1839 *Ibid.* XV. 322/1 The denominations of the different moneys current among the chief nations of antiquity 1885 *Athenæum* 30 May 690/1 The reasons for these changes in coinage, the intentions of those who issued moneys. are often almost unknown

3. Coin considered in reference to its value or purchasing power; hence, property or possessions of any kind viewed as convertible into money or having value expressible in terms of money.

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 262/41 Non oþur Moneye, heo seide, ich ne habbe bote mi self her 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XIII 394 To marchaunden with monoye (*v r* moneie) and maken her eschaunges *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 705 Up-on a day he gat him more moneye Than that the person gat in monthes tweye. *c* 1430 LYDG. *London Lyckpeny* 1, But for lack of mony I cold not spede 1529 MORE *Suppl Soulys* Wks 325/2 Then were he very cruell in that he deliuereth them not without monei. 1539 BIBLE 1 *Tim.* VI 10 For couetousnes of money is the rote of all euyll 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXII 122 Sometimes Iustice cannot be had without mony 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett* (1887) II 237 'Tis his business to get money, and hers to spend it. 1753 HANWAY *Trav* II I III 15 They have introduced the custom of giving money to servants. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N* IV. I. P I Wealth and money are, in common language, considered as in every respect synonymous 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XVIII 301 He already owed half a million of money. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* June 764 He'll come into a lot of money some fine day

b. with demonstrative or possessive adj., designating a sum applied to a particular purpose or in the possession of a particular person

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16475 Here i yeld yow yur mone, ges me a-gain mi war *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1725) 308 Þat tyme no þing he wrouht, bot spendid his mone 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 27 This mony not to be delyuerid to noon of hem 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err* IV I. 63 The monie that you owe me for the Chaine. *c* 1645 [see FOOL *sb*.¹ 1 d] 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* II (1862) 351 Then said one of them, I will pay you when I take my Mony 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) I 477 Notwithstanding the father paid the whole money 1838 D JERROLD *Men of Character* (1851) 320 The highway laconism of 'your money or your life!' 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* III, Come back when your money's spent

c. considered as a commodity in the market (for loan, etc.)

a 1687 PETTY *Pol Arith* VI (1691) 100 It is certain that mony which payeth those Rents, and driveth on Trade, must have increased also 1691 SIR D NORTH *Disc Trade* Pref B 2, Money is a Merchandize, whereof there may be a glut, as well as a scarcity 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* IV I, It is not any scarcity of gold and silver, but the difficulty which such people find in borrowing, and which their creditors find in getting payment, that occasions the general complaint of the scarcity of money 1797 BURKE *Regic Peace* III Sel Wks. III 208 The value of money must be judged, like every thing else, from it's rate at market 1878 *Encycl Brit* XVI 721/1 In mercantile phraseology the value of money means the interest charged for the use of loanable capital. Thus, when the market rate of interest is high money is said to be dear, when it is low money is regarded as cheap

¶ **d.** *A certain money* (see CERTAIN *sb.* 5 b).

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat Wyclif* 149 To sett þereon her syngnet for a certeyne moneye 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 70 [She] gave hare husbande a sartyne mony a yere dureynge hys lyffe

4. *pl.* Properly = 'sums of money', but often indistinguishable from the sing. (sense 3). Now chiefly in legal and quasi-legal parlance, or as an archaism

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* III 6 And tolde to hym the tresoure in Jerusalem for to be ful with moneys [Vulg *pecuniis*] vnnoumbreable 1625 BACON *Ess., Usury* (end), No Man will Lend his Moneyes farre off, nor put them into Vnknown Hands 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV 140 [He] furnished him with great moneys, and other necessaries. 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc. Hist* XIX V (1827) VIII 163 To make him a present of the monies arising from that sale 1822 BYRON *Werner* II II, But to steal The moneys of a slumbering man! 1865 *Morn. Star* 3 Feb, A young woman, was charged with stealing from the person of Robert Thaiston, *7s 6d*, his moneys. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* V 118 An agreement to pay the bill when certain monies were realised. 1871 R ELLIS tr. *Catullus* XXIX 22 Is not all his act To swallow monies, empty purses heap on heap?

¶ From Shakspere onwards, the use of the pl. for the sing has been commonly attributed to Jews, whose supposed pronunciation is sometimes ridiculed by the spelling 'monish'.

1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* I. iii. 117 You come to me, and you say, Shylocke, we would haue moneyes. 1794 CUMBERLAND *Jew* II II, *Sheva.* Why truly, monies is a goot thing. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XI, 'O', said the Jew, 'you are come to pay moneys . And from whom dost thou bring it?'

5. With defining word, forming specific phrases, as † **chief money** = capital; **even money,** equal betting, also *attrib*, † **present,** † **real money** – READY MONEY; † **single, small money,** small change; † **Spanish money** *slang* (see quot. 1700).

For *hard, soft money* see HARD *a.* 2, SOFT *a.* Freq. with prefixed sb, denoting the reason or purpose for which money is expended, as *beer-money* (BEER *sb*.¹ 4), BLOOD-MONLY, *card-money* (CARD *sb*.² 14), *conscience-money* (CONSCIENCE 16 c) † COPY-MONEY, *gate-money* (GATE *sb*.¹ 13), HUSH-MONEY, POCKET-MONEY, SMART-MONEY, etc

a 1380 *St Bernard* 738 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg* (1878) 53 3if i take þe þe chef moneye [L. *capitale*] Wiþ to pleye.

1553 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 117 It. of ye parisheoners for crowche monay or paschull monay iiijs. viijd. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err* IV i. 34, I am not furnish'd with the present monie 1591 Greene *2nd Pt. Conny-c.* (1592) D 2, [There] came another and bought a knife and should haue single money again. 1611 Donne *Anat World, 1st Anniv.* 234 And that rich Indie which doth gold interre, Is but as single money coyn'd from her 1685 Petty *Last Will* p. v, Which raised me an estate of about 13000*l.* in ready and real money. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant Crew, Spanish-money*, fair Words and Compliments. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 106 Small Money to make up any odd Sum. 1903 *Daily News* 8 Aug 4/5 If number five wins the bank collects all the even money bets.

6. Phrases, etc.

a. Proverbs. *Money makes the mare* (or † *horse*) *to go*; *money is the sinews* (or † *nerves*) *of war* (cf. Cicero *Phil.* v ii 5 'nervos belli, pecuniam infinitam'); *time is money*; etc.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc) 268 In old termys I have herde seyde That mony makyth Schapman. 1573 J Sandford *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 213 Money makes the horsse to goe. 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn.* II. xxiii § 38 But that opinion I may condemne with like reason as Machiauell doth that other · that monies were the sinews of the warres. 1638 [see Nerve *sb.* 2] 1660 I. M *C Walker's Hist. Independ* IV. 65 The Army could not subsist without money (which is the Nerve of War). 1659, 1698 [see Mare ' 1 b] 1702 Wolcot (P Pindar) *More Money, Odes to Mr. Pitt* IV, 'Tis money makes the old mare trot 1861 Trafford *City & Suburb* xiv, Money makes money, it is said 1886 Baring-Gould *Court Royal* xlvii, Time was money to Mr Cheek He did not allow the grass to grow under his feet

b *For money*: in return or exchange for money. *For* or *at the money*: at the price paid. *For love or money*: see Love *sb.* 7 c. (*So and so*) *for my money*, a colloq expression of approbation = '. . is what I desire or like', '. . is my choice', 'give me . .' † *To take eggs for* (*one's*) *money*: see Egg *sb.* 4.

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron.* (1725) 246 Pei wer out of pe tour delyuerd for mone. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 241 Whanne prelatis fauouren hem in synne for moneye 1513 Bradshaw *St Werburge* I. 1677 There was habundaunce Of all-maner pleasures to be had for monye 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* II iii. 63 Well, a horne for my money when all's done. 1616 W. Haughton (*title*) English-Men for my Money 1667 Dryden & Dk Newcastle *Sir M Mar-All* v. i, They may talk what they will of Oxford for an university, but Cambridge for my money 1700 [see Give *v* 3 c] *a* 1734 North *Life Dudley North* (1744) 181 It is certain the Pamphlet is utterly sunk, and a Copy not to be had for Money 1808–18 Bentham *Ration. Judic Evid* (1827) IV 93 The higher you pay for your dispatch, the more delay you have for your money. 1842 S Lover *Handy Andy* x, 'You're right', said Dick, 'Murphy is the very man for our money' 1882 *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan, Khamseen, who cost 570 guineas at Mr. Vyner's sale, is reckoned a bargain at the money

c. *To make money*: to acquire or earn money; also, to get money by the sale *of*, make a profit *out of*. *To coin money*: to acquire wealth rapidly (see Coin *v.*1 1 c).

1457 *Paston Lett.* I. 416 He resseyvyth but chaffr and waare for hys cornys and wollys, &c and then most abyde along day to make money. 1472–1632 [see Make *v* 29]. 1828 W M'Dowall *Poems Galloway Dial.* 25 When Buonaparte in splendour shone, 'Twas then I made the money. 1901 *Spectator* 20 July 82/1 The War Office ought not to make money out of, any more than they should subsidise, the rifle clubs

d. (*It is*) *everybody's* or *every man's money*: in early use, what everybody prefers to buy; also, what everybody can afford to buy; now (mainly in negative context) what everybody would find worth its price. (Also in analogous phrases: see quots. 1625, 1712, 1851.) *To be* (*good, bad*, etc.) *money*. to be a (good or bad) investment, to 'pay': *There is money in* (*something*): money can be made out of it.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 381 The ointment of Saffron confected at Soli in Cilicia, imported for a good while and caried the praise alone: but soone after that of Rhodes was every mans money. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Riches*, When a Mans Stocke is come to that, that he can expect the Prime of Markets, and ouercome those Bargaines, which for their greatnesse are few Mens Money. 1653 Gataker *Vind. Annot. Jer* 29 The whole work .. consists of two great volumes, and the price consequently correspondent, not every mans money, and in fewer hands therefore 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 482 ¶ 1 Such a Discourse is of general Use, and every married Man's Money. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab* I 91/1, I sell dry fruit, sir, in February and March, because I must be doing something, and green fruit's not my money then. *Ibid.* 139/1 Mignonette's everybody's money. Dahlias didn't go off so well. *Ibid.* (1861) III. 103, I reckon Astley's is the worst money for any man. *Ibid.* 130 Richardson's used to be more money, but now it's as bad as the rest of 'em 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 14/1 There is undoubtedly money in guns.

7 *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *money-affair, -bond, -chest,* † *-codger* (= miser), *-coffer, -controversy, -debt, -draught, -drawer, -fine, -god, -market,* † *-means,* † *-miser, -mulct, -payment, -price,* † *-sack, -safe, -standard, -token, -transaction, -valuation, -value, -wages.*

1702 Steele *Funeral* II. i, Your Lordship will send for Him, when you are at Leisure to look upon *Money-affairs. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. III viii, Rich if Court-titles and *Money-bonds can enrich him. 1838 Pusey in Liddon *Life* (1893) I. xvii. 393 To put a canker into the *money-chests of the Protestant landlords. 1818 *Blackw. Mag* III. 402 Musty, frousy, stingy, *money-codger. 1525–6 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 331 For .. mendyng of the lock of the *money cofur within the plate chest. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 490 If there were anie *money-controuersies to be decided. 1711 M. Henry *Forgiv. Sin* Wks. 1853 II. 319/2 Our Saviour in his parables alludes to *money-debts. 1890 Sir G. F. Duckett *Visit. Eng. Cluniac Found.* 31 He found the house with a money-debt of 935 marks. 1758 *M.P.'s Let on Navy* 19 These assigned Tickets would be equal to *Money-draughts upon any responsible Banker. 1880 W. Newton *Serm. for Boys & Girls* (1881) 372 She had lost the key of her *money-drawer. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 47 Such are the proportions of the wer-gild and the *money fines. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii 39 'Suffise it then, thou *Money God,' (quoth hee) 'That all thine ydle offers I refuse'. 1600–12 Rowlands *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 63 A knight . Intreates his father Some *mony-means to help him he would make 1586 A. Day *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 45 A wretched ending of such *money-mixers. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Exod* xx. 17 Violence offered to a woman .. if shee were not quick, it was onely a *monie-mulct. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 15 June 1/2 The house is. subject to a *money payment in lieu of tithes. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. v (1869) I 49 Six shillings and eight pence. in the time of Edward I, I consider as the same *money-price with a pound sterling in the present time. 1861 Maine *Anc Law* v. 157 The husband pays a money-price to her relations for the tutelage which they surrender to him 1603 Davies *Microcosm* 153 The *Money-Sacke best kept the Land from sack. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 6 Oct 3/3 Charged..with having broken open the *money-safe within the said dwelling-house 1771 Raper in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 468, I discovered the Eginean Talent to have been the *money-standard of Macedon 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III. 242 They will need a market-place, and a *money token for purposes of exchange. 1858 Ld St Leonards *Handy-Bk Prop. Law* xviii 133 Looking at this as a simple *money transaction. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.*, Prel Remarks, I 5 He accepted these [goods] at a *money valuation 1870 Emerson *Soc & Solit., Eloquence* Wks (Bohn) III. 32 In old countries, a high *money-value is set on the service of men who have achieved a personal distinction. 1817 Malthus *Popul.* (ed 5) I. 31 An increased number of labourers receiving the same *money-wages will necessarily, by their competition, increase the money price of corn.

b. objective and objective genitive, as *money-borrower, -catcher, -clipper, -coiner, -getter, -hoarder, -lover, -teller,* † *-thirster*; *money-breeding, -catching, -clipping, -getting, -grasping, -loving, -meditating, -saving* vbl. sbs. and adjs, **c.** advb. and instrumental, as *money-bloated, -distressed, -mad, -mouthed,* † *spelled* (= spellbound) adjs.

a 1845 Syd. Smith *Ballot* Wks. 1859 II. 306/1 The *money-bloated blockhead 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* III, Though he was a *money-borrower 1796 Mrs. M Robinson *Angelina* I 71 The blustering, *money breeding savage, her father. 1702 C. Mather *Magn Chr* VII 33 The Disciples of this *Money-catcher became so Exceeding Fierce 1841 Emerson *Lect., Man the Reformer* Wks (Bohn) II. 236 The most bronzed and sharpened money catcher 1737 (*title*) The Pleasant Art of *Money-Catching 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist Eng* I *Somerset* 68 A notorious shelter for Robbers and *Money clippers 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 311/1 About which time also,..lawes for *monie clipping were put to execution. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit* (1742) II 78 The *Mensarii* had the inspection over *Money-Coiners, and Bankers 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. xiv, Few fond women feel *money-distressed. 1813 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 26 Apr. 257/2 An assembly of jobbers and *money getters. 1653 Walton *Angler* I. 5 *Money-getting men. 1836 J. H. Newman *Par Serm.* (ed. 2) II. xxviii. 395 A life of money getting is a life of care. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I. 190 Socrates makes a playful allusion to his money-getting habits 1789 Wolcot (P Pindar) *Expost. Odes* iii, Perdition catch the *money grasping wretch 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xxiii 16 It may well be said of *money hoarders, they have no quick-silver, no currant money. 1795 Ld Auckland *Corr* (1862) III 301 The *money holders know that the whole continental system is involved in calamity. 1832 Mrs. Grant *Mem.* (1844) III. 214 He is no *money-lover, and is kind-hearted. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* I. i. 54 Sour, unrelenting, *Money-loving Villains. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 219 That *money-mad avarice. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XI. ix, Not so travels the *money-meditating tradesman. 1604 Pricket *Honors Fame* (1881) 4 Some golden *mony mouthed eloquence, that vseth a detractors Oratory. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* I. iv. 311 Legislation upon any principle but that of money-making, or *money-saving, hath gone to sleep 1615 I. Adams *White Devil* 42 A mercenary tongue and a *money-spel'd conscience. 1594 R. Ashley tr *Loys le Roy* 29 b, *Money-tellers, and changers. 1651 French *Distill.* Pref. *3 b, Did you never heare of a vapouring fellow. that ..was caught aside by *money-thirsters?

8. Special combinations: † **money-bank** = Bank *sb.*3 2 or 7; so † **money-banker**; † **money-batterer**, a clipper or sweater of coin; † **money-bawd**, derisive name for a usurer; **money-bill**, a bill in Parliament for granting supplies; **money-broker**, a money-dealer; **money-clause**, a clause (in a Parliamentary bill) for granting supplies; **money-column**, (*a*) a portion of an account-book page or the like, marked off by vertically ruled lines for the reception of figures denoting sums of money; (*b*) the column of a newspaper devoted to the money-market; **money-cowrie**, = Cowrie 1 a; **money-dealer**, one who deals in money in the way of exchange, banking, lending, etc.; so **money-dealing** *vbl. sb.*; † **money-dropper**, a sharper who drops a piece of money and then pretends to have found it, in order to obtain the confidence of his intended dupe; **money-flower**, the plant Honesty, *Lunaria biennis*; † **money-gentleman**, a 'money-man' (see below) of good position; **money-jobber**, a dealer in money or coin; so **money-jobbing** *vbl. sb.*; **money-letter**, a letter containing money; † **money-man**, a financier; also (*nonce-use*) one who desires money; **money-market**, the sphere of operation of the dealers in loans, stocks and shares, etc.; † **money-master**, one who possesses large funds with which he does business, a capitalist; † **money-merchant**, a trader in money, money-dealer; **money-order**, an order for payment of a specified sum, issued at one post-office and payable at another (in British official use restricted to what is popularly called a *post-office order*, in which the name of the payee does not appear on the order, but is transmitted from the issuing to the paying office in a 'letter of advice'; thus distinguished from the *postal order*); **money-pot**, an earthenware money-box from which coins can be taken only by breaking the vessel; **money-quake**, a financial smash of seismic magnitude; † **money-scrivener**, one whose business it is to raise loans, put money out at interest, etc., on behalf of his clients (see Scrivener); **money-spider** = next (*a*); also, a spider of the genus *Salticus*; **money-spinner**, (*a*) a small spider, *Aranea scenica*, supposed to bring good luck in money or other matters to the person over whom it crawls; (*b*) one who makes great profits by speculation or usury, so **money-spinning** *vbl. sb.*; **money-taker**, † (*a*) one who takes bribes; (*b*) one who is appointed to receive payments of money, *esp* one who is set at the entrance of a place of entertainment to receive the money for admission.

a 1628 F Grevil *Sidney* (1652) 230 That provident Lady made his credit swell through all the *money banks of Europe. 1677 Yarranton *Eng Improv* 18 All persons that have designs to get considerable Sums of Moneys into their hands for intended designs, or hazardous adventures, apply themselves to the *Money-Bankers. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Players, purse cutters, *money baterers, Golde washers. 1626 B Jonson *Staple of N* and Intermeane, Old Couetousnesse,. the *Money bawd, who is a flesh bawd too, they say. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* III. (1724) I 439 The House of Commons gave a *money bill for this. 1827 Hallam *Const Hist* (1876) III xiii 27 The long agitated question of the right of the lords to make alterations in money bills. 1616 B Jonson in *Browne's Past.* II. To Author, Or, like our *Money Brokers, take vp names On credit, and are cossen'd. 1833 J Holland *Manuf Metal* II v. 113 Mr. Rothschild, the eminent capitalist and money-broker. 1844 Ld Brougham *Brit Const.* xvii (1862) 266 The assent of the Lords to a *money-clause is just as necessary as to any other part of a Bill 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Book-keeping*, They may keep the debt and credit both on one side, by double *money-columns. 1851 *Chamb. Encycl* II 227/2 The first money-column on each page is for the discount, and the second for the cash. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 23 May 6/4 A keen eye intent on the money column [of a newspaper]. 1839 Sowerby *Conch Man* 65 *Money Cowry, *Cypræa Moneta* 1787 Hawkins *Life Johnson* 423 A company of *money-dealers, who, in their time, held the balance of the Antwerp exchange 1866 Crump *Banking* I. 1 Some authorities assert that the Lombard merchants commenced the business of *money-dealing. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand* xv, A rascally *money-dropper, who made it his business to decoy strangers in that manner to one of his own haunts 1578 *Mony floure, 1597 money flower [see *penny flower*, Penny 12] 1665 Pepys *Diary* 7 Apr, Unless the King can get some nobleman or rich *money-gentleman to lend him money. 1696 J Cary *Ess Coyn* 9 The People were again furnish'd by the *Money-Jobbers, with new Arguments against the Government. 1798 Bp. Watson *Address People Gt Brit* 5 Money-jobbers, who deal in large speculations on credit. 1790 Burke *Fr Rev* 277 By this means the spirit of *money-jobbing and speculation goes into the mass of land itself. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E Europe* 85 As to those with the parcels, or *money-letters, ask them to wait. 1575–85 Abp Sandys *Serm* 1 5 As before he exhorted vs to come and buie freely, without monie, because God is no *monie man 1662 Pepys *Diary* 18 Sept, To dinner to Sheriff Maynell's, the great money man. 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 10 The power which foreign capitalists, holders of bills of exchange upon England, may exert over our *money-market. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII 28 An hoary *money-master his only recreation was but to hop about the Burse 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 339 They are great Bankers and mony Masters 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xxi 12 Christ is everyday casting out of his Church all these *money merchants. *a* 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* III *Serm*, etc. (1673) 26 Augustinus Chiessius, a Banker, a Money-merchant at Rome 1808 in H. Joyce *Hist Post Office* (1893) 438 At Sight pay one Pound ,and place the same to the Account of the *Money Order Office. 1893 *Ibid.* 420 The Money Order Office had been established in 1792. 1681 Grew *Musæum* IV. § iv. 381 A Roman *Money-Pot fashion'd almost like a Pint Jug without a Neck. Closed at the top, and having a Notch on one side, as in a Christmas-Box. 1841 Hor Smith *Moneyed Man* III. iii 67 A *money-quake, whose explosion should hurl all their fortunes into the air. 1852 Mundy *Our Antipodes* (1857) 20 At the time of the general money-quake he fell like the rest—failing for an immense sum. 1704 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 414 Mr. Adams, an eminent *money scrivener of this citty,. is gone aside (as tis said) for 50,000*l.* *a* 1784 Johnson in Boswell *Life* (1816) III. 20 Jack Ellis, a money scrivener behind the Royal Exchange. 1875 Melliss *St. Helena* 217 *Salticus nigrolimbatus*, Cambr.—The large black and white 'Fly-catcher' or '*Money-spider', as it is commonly called. 1879 *N. & Q.* Ser. v. XII. 229 The super-

stition in connexion with so-called 'money-spiders'. 1756 Mrs. F. Brooke *Old Maid* No. 36. 289 Last night you were more pleased than a wise woman ought to have been, at seeing a *money-spinner upon your handkerchief. 1862 Sala *Seven Sons* I. x. 253 The son of a city money-spinner of mushroom extraction. 1855 Chamier *My Travels* III. iv. 95 *Money-spinning defies even a sirocco or a pestilence. 1616 R. C *Times' Whistle* iv. 1442 Sayth master *money-taker, greasd i' th' fist,' And if thou comst in danger, for a noble I'le stand thy friend'. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* 5 Nov. 1185, I paid my penny to the money-taker.

Money (mʊ·nɪ), *v.* [In sense 1, ad. F. *monnayer*; in the other senses, f. Money *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To coin or mint (money). *rare.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxii. (1869) 59 And therfore on him was forged and moneyed thi ransoum; the wikkede smithes forgeden him on his bak and moneyden [orig Fr. *monnoyerent*] him 1691 Locke *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 44 If your Exportation will not balance your Importation..away must your Silver go again, whether Monied or not Monied 1865 Sala *Amer. in War* I. 136 The American double eagle .is perhaps the most beautiful and splendid coin ever moneyed in any mint.

†2. To supply with money, bestow money upon. In bad sense, to bribe. *Obs.*

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* D ij b, How many yeres they will prolonge the sentence with cavillacions & suttelte, if they be well monyed on both parties. 1530 — *Pract Prel.* G j, Then come in the embassadours of Fraunce and monye a fewe prelates to betraye both the kynge and the royalme to 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xi. (1623) 674 Some perfidious English, whom King Robert had monyed. 1624 Heywood *Captives* I. i. in Bullen *O Pl* IV, Thou hast monied me in this, Nay landed me *a* 1625 Fletcher & Mass. *Laws of Candy* I. i, He out of his own store Hath monied Cassilanes the General.

†b. To furnish money for (an undertaking).

a 1697 Aubrey *Lives, Ingelbert* (1898) II. 1 He was a poore-man, but Sir Hugh Middleton monyed the businesse.

3. To dispose of for money *rare.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XI 590 Our prey was rich and great, Twice fiue and twentie flo.kes of sheepe [etc], And these soone monied wares We draue into Neileus towne. 1895 *Funk's Stand Dict., Money v* 2 (Rare) To dispose of for money; as, to money a cargo

4 *To money out* to state in detail the prices of; to 'price out' or 'figure out' (a tender or estimate). *Sc.*

1833 Loudon *Encycl Archit.* § 1059 (Scottish Specification) A detailed bill of every article contained in the estimate, together with the price at which each article was monied out, must accompany such tender. 1893 *Westm Gaz* 1 Nov. 7/3 The high prices at which they moneyed out their tenders

Mo·neyage. *Hist.* [a. OF. *monneage* (mod. F. *monnayage*), mint, tax upon money, f. *monnayer* Money *v.* Cf. med L *monētāgium* and *monētāticum.*] 'A payment by the moneyers for the privilege of coining; otherwise explained as a payment by the subjects to prevent loss by the depreciation or change of coinage' (Stubbs *Sel. Charters* Gloss. s. v. *Monetagium*)

1747 Carte *Hist Eng.* I. 482 Moneyage was a duty of twelve pence paid every third year in Normandie to the Duke for not altering the coin. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng to Hen VII*, I. App. II. 414 Moneyage was also a general land-tax levied by the two first Norman kings, and abolished by the charter of Henry I.

Mo·ney-bag.

1. A bag for holding money. Often used jocularly in pl. to denote 'wealth'.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v *Numarius, Theca numaria*, a money bagge. 1596 Shaks *Merch. V.* II. v. 18, I did dreame of money bags to night 1713 Addison *Guard* No. 106 P 4, I found my place taken up by an ill-bred, aukward puppy, with a money-bag under each arm 1825 Lamb *Elia* II *Stage Illusion*, The insecure tenure by which he [*sc* the miser] holds his money bags and parchments? 1884 *St. James's Gaz* 9 July 6/1 The elder had possession of the money bags, and so Prince Victor was forced to eat the leek

2. *transf.* (*pl.*) A person who is chiefly remarkable as a possessor or lover of money.

1818 Keats *Isabella* xviii, How could these money-bags see east and west? 1898 J Arch *Story of Life* 378 Though squarsons and squires, landlords and money-bags leagued together against me, I was returned by a majority of 34.

Money-bound, *a. jocular.* [after *weather-bound.*] Detained by want of money.

1825 Moore *Mem. Sheridan* II. 488 His letters to the treasurer of the theatre on these occasions were generally headed with the words 'Money-bound'. 1863 Jeaffreson *Sir Everard's Dau.* 85 When you were often money-bound for a month at a time at a manor-house, because you hadn't the requisite amount of cash wherewith to tip the servants on leaving. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Money-bound*, a phrase expressive of such passengers as are detained on board till a remittance arrives for paying the passage made.

Mo·ney-box. A box in which money is kept; *esp.* a closed box into which savings or contributions are dropped through a slit.

1585 Higins tr. *Junius' Nomencl* 249 *Capsella fictilis*.. a mony box made of potters clay, wherein boyes put their mony to keepe, such as they hang in shops, &c. towards Christmas 1611 Cotgr., *Cachemaille*, a money box 1755 Johnson, *Moneybox*, a till. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xviii, The juggler's wife is active with the money-box in another quarter of the town. 1858 O. W Holmes *Aut. Breakf t.* vii. (1895) 169 The brains also are shaken up [by riding] like coppers in a money-box.

Mo·ney-changer. One whose business it is to change money at a fixed or authorized rate.

1382 Wyclif *John* ii. 14 And he fond in the temple men sellinge scheep, and oxen, and culueris, and chaungeris [*v.r.* money chaungeris] sittinge. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 73 In oure temple..Where tabillis full of tresoure lay..Of oure cheffe mony-changers. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxi. 12 And overthrew the tables of the mony chaungers. 1727 Arbuthnot *Coins*, etc. 212 The Usurers or Money-changers being a sort of a scandalous employment at Rome. 1827 Macaulay *Ess., Machiavelli* P 13 The tables of Italian money-changers were set in every city.

Moneyche, obs. form of Monish.

Moneyed (mʊ·nid), *a.* Forms: 5-7 **monyed,** 6 **monide,** 6-9 **monied,** 6- **moneyed.** [f. Money *sb.* + -ed 2.]

1. Having or possessing money, rich in money. *Moneyed man* often *spec* = Capitalist.

1457 *Paston Lett.* I. 416 Of such chaffr takyng he shall nevere be monyed 1573 L. Lloyd *Pilgr Princes* 104 Hee should bee the most monyed Prince that euer shoulde raigne in India. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* I. (1633) C, I hou art a Merchant and a monied man. 1597 Bacon *Ess., Colours* v. (Arb.) 143 When a great moneyed man hath deuided his chests and coines and bags. 1625 *Ibid., Usury* P 4 To inuite Moneyed Men, to lend to the Merchants, for the Continuing and Quickning of Trade 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 288 The Marquis of Worcester was generally reputed the greatest monied man of the kingdom 1712 Swift *Cond Allies* Wks. 1751 VIII. 119 That Set of People, who are called the Monied Men; such as had raised vast Sums by trading with Stocks and Funds and lending Money upon great Interest 1727 A Hamilton *New Acc E Ind* I. xii 139 The Insolence of the Portugueze makes it unsafe for money'd strangers to dwell among them. 1803 Wordsw. *Poems Nat. Indep* I. xx. *Sonnet*, These times strike monied worldlings with dismay 1822 J. Flint *Lett Amer.* 108 To appropriate to themselves the labour of less moneyed citizens. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* (1858) I. vi 237 The landed aristocracy and moneyed aristocracy. 1868 Ruskin *Time & Tide* (1872) 154 The monied men and leaders of commerce 1871 M Collins *Mrg. & Merch.* III. ix 226 So moneyed a man deserves better treatment

† b. With qualifying adv.: (*well, plenteously*, etc.) supplied with money. *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp Alch* v xxxix in Ashm (1652) 157 For they can tech hys Monkys to leve in poverte, And to go clothyd and monyed relygyously 1479 *Paston Lett* III 254, I was nott weell monyed, ffor I hadde nott paste x maike 1556 J Heywood *Spider & F* lxxiii. 3 Had he bene an ant plenteouslie monide 1688 Fairfax in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O H S.) 245 Ye best monyed was best qualifyed.

2. Consisting of money, derived from money.

1790 Burke *Fr Rev* Sel. Wks II 129 The monied property was long looked on with rather an evil eye by the people 1798 Malthus *Popul* (1817) II 398 The clear monied rent yielded to a certain number of proprietors [etc] 1812 Combe *Picturesque* xix, 'Tis a proud scene of monied strife Forms this magnificence of life 1825 W Irving in *Life & Lett* (1864) II 233 The moneyed influence of the man of wealth 1835 *Penny Cycl* III. 475/2 Trade revived, and the monied resources of the State were improved 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 346 For these, we want power from you and some present moneyed assistance

3. *Moneyed interest*: interest or concern in money as a possession; a class or body of persons having such interest. (Cf. *landed interest.*)

1711 [see Landed *a* 2]. 1757 J. H Grose *Voy I. Indies* 407 A class of men called the moneyed interest. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. iv (1869) I. 355 As such capitals are commonly lent out and paid back in money, they constitute what is called the monied interest. 1790 Burke *Fr Rev.* 164 The monied interest is in its nature more ready for any adventure; and its possessors more disposed to new enterprizes of any kind. 1793 A Young *Example France* 81 The monied interest have some advantages from the more portable nature of their wealth. 1865 J Bright *Sp. Canada* 13 Mar. (1869) 67 We know what 'the City' means. It means that the people who deal in shares..'the moneyed interest' of the City, are alarmed.

4. *U.S* Of a company or corporation: Having power to deal in money.

1872 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 301 A Moneyed Institution, as chartered companies are generally called, like banks, insurance companies, and the like. 1889 *Century Dict* s. v. *Corporation, Moneyed corporation*, a corporation having banking powers, or power to make loans on pledges or deposits, or authorized by law to make insurances.

Moneyer (mʊ·nɪəɹ). Forms: 4 **moneur,** 4-5 **monyour, moneyere,** 4-7 **monyer,** 5 **moneyour, monyowre, moneour, moniour,** 6-8 **monier,** 4- **moneyer.** [a. OF. *mon(n)ier, mon(n)oier* .—L. *monētārius* coiner, minter.]

1. † a. A money-changer. *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14727 Þair ox, þair cu, þair scepe þai sald, And moneurs [*Fairf* moneyers] þair mone tald. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks* II. 49 Jesus turnede up so doun þe bordis of moneyris. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6811 But see what gold han usurers, And silver eek in garners, Taylagiers, and these monyours.

b. A money-dealer, banker, capitalist. ? *Obs.*

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Moneyers* Also Bankers that make it their Trade, to deal in Monies upon Return 1755 Johnson, *Moneyer* I. One that deals in money, a banker 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* lxiv, F. B., sir, has a station in the world; F. B. moves among moneyers and City nobs

2. One who coins money; a coiner, minter. Now chiefly *Hist.*

Formerly used as an official designation at the Mint; the 'Company of Moneyers' was abolished in 1837.

1421–2 Hoccleve *Dialogue* 174 Ye cursed men, ye false moneyours. 1469 in *Archæologia* XV 175 The seid moniours to coyne and to make it *a* 1577 Sir T Smith *Commw. Eng.* II. xxi. (1589) 91 To enquire of all heretiques..false moniers, extortioners [etc] 1631 Bedwell *Descr. Tottenham* E 3 b, A House sometime in the tenure and occupation of Simon Bolton, moneyer. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 294/4 The Provost and Company of Moneyers. 1670 Petrus *Fodinæ Reg.* 41 The Master worker, who receiveth the Silver from the Warden, and delivereth it to the Moniers. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* I. 4 Coin'd by certain Florentine moneyers. 1815 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 84 The moneyers' hall and offices also escaped with little injury 1874 Stubbs *Const Hist* I. x 314 The general depreciation of the coinage, caused by the dishonesty of the moneyers.

†**Mo·neyfied,** *pa. ppls. Obs. rare*−1. In quot. **monifide,** -fi'd. [f. Money *sb.*: see -fy.] Endowed with money.

1641 *Witt's Recreat* M 8, Nature did well in giving poore men wit, That fooles well monifide [1663 *Ibid.* I 5 b, monifi'd] may pay for it

Mo·neyful, *a. rare*−1. [-ful.] Abounding in money.

1604 Broughton *Corrupt. in Handl. Relig.* 52 The Iewes . looke for a moneyfull King.

Mo·ney-grub. [See Grub *sb.* 2 c.] One who is sordidly intent on amassing money

1768 *Woman of Honor* III 235 Vanity is seen capable of erecting the very dirtiest money grubs into Peers 1816 T L Peacock *Gryll Gr* (1861) 128 He has been chosen as the most conspicuous grub among the moneygrubs of his borough

Mo·ney-grubber. [See Grubber 3.] = prec.

1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* xxxii. 333 And so, they've turned you over .to the old money-grubber 1862 Thornbury *Turner* II. 258 Was this the mere money grubber and sordid Harpagon?

So **Mo·ney-grubbing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1848 Thackeray *Van Jair* xx, The whole pack of money-grubbing vulgarians 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xxxii, They have become absorbed in money grubbing and what they call industry.

Mo·ney-lender. One whose business is lending money at interest.

178. Burke *Sp Durat. Parl* Wks 1812 V. 378 In every district of the kingdom, there is some leading man, some active attorney, some popular preacher, some money lender, &c &c who is followed by the whole flock 1835 Dickens *Sk Boz, Pawnbroker's Shop*, The better sort of pawnbroker calls himself a silversmith, while the more humble money-lender boldly advertises his calling, and invites observation. 1878 Stubbs *Const Hist* III xviii 91 The odium which has been heaped upon him as a money lender.

So **Mo·ney-lending** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a.*

1765 Foote *Commissary* I Wks. 1799 II 7 That canting, couzening, money-lending, match-making, pawnbroking —. 1818 T. L Peacock *Nightmare Abbey* 118 A money-lending Jew 1866 Crump *Banking* 18 Money lending was carried on very extensively after the return from captivity

Moneyless (mʊ·nɪlĕs), *a.* [-less.] Without money, having no money.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A viii. 130 Meteles and Moneyeles on Maluerne hulles 1509 Barclay *Ship of Fols* (1570) 5 That poore men and monyles may her once see 1641 Milton *Ch Govt* II iii Wks 1851 III. 173 Where bribery and corruption solicits, paltring the free and monilesse power of discipline with a carnall satisfaction by the purse 1712 *Spect* No 437 P 1 She marries a Moneyless Girl to a Man of Fortune. 1841 Emerson *Lect., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II 242 We are first thoughtless, and then find that we are moneyless. 1841 R. Oastler *Fleet Papers* I. xxxvii 289 Her public coffers are moneyless.

Mo·ney-maker.

†1. One who coins money; a minter, moneyer.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1590 Marchandes, Monymakers, Mongers of fyche. 1431 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) II 16 Ego Johannes Esyngwald de Eboraco, monymakerr 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxxxvi 163 Two hundred money makers, that forged there the Money for the french kyng

†b. A maker of counterfeit coin. *Obs.*

c 1440 in Hearne *R Glouc* (1724) 587 Anothur [statute] he made a none ryghte That monye makers shuld lesse hure syghte. 14 *Agst Friars* in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 250 Mony makers I trow thei be, *regis proditores*

2 One who gains and accumulates money, one who is skilled in, or intent on, getting money.

1864 G. Merfdith *Sandra Belloni* I, The fact of his being a money-maker was redeemed in their sight by his devotion to music 1899 R. Wallace *G Buchanan* II 41 He was no money-maker

b A thing which yields pecuniary profit.

1901 *Munsey's Mag* XXV 748/2 Some wells have been great money makers for their owners.

So **Mo·ney-making** *vbl sb*, acquisition of wealth; *ppl a*, occupied in, or intent on, acquiring wealth; also (of things), yielding money, lucrative

1739 Cibber *Apol* (1740) 58 These Shares of the Patentees were promiscuously sold out to Mony-making Persons, call'd Adventurers 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* XI. viii. V 187 The Jews were the first, their strange obstinacy in money-making made them his perpetual victims. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz* (1869) III iii. 171 A mercantile and money-making spirit 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* II 63 Farming never has been a money making pursuit.

Money matter. [See Matter *sb* 1 21.] An affair turning upon money. Chiefly *pl.*, the financial side of things.

1552 Latimer *Serm and Semd Adv* (1584) 252 b, It is not a trifling matter, it is not a money matter. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 74 A mony matter can not breake their frendshyp 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* Civ b, I settled the money matters of the Prouinces 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* IV ii, What if You and I, Nic, should inquire how Money-matters stand between us? 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii III 203 He had been a principal agent of the Order of Jesuits in money matters 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 247 Anxiety about money matters

Mo·ney-monger. A dealer in money, esp. in the way of lending it

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xv. 5 For it is a very vnmeet thing, that. only the monymongers sitting stil shuld take tribute of euery mans labors. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* IV ii, My pay. The citie cormorants, my monie-mongers, Have swallow'd downe already. 1755 J. SHEBBARE *Lydia* (1769) II 32 The 'Change-alley jobbers, who can no more suffer a story to lie still without improving, than these money mongers can their cash without interest. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* (1845) 102 Rothschild (the late money-monger). 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* LXXXII 325 Given .. not by God but only by the Jew money monger in twenty per cent.

appos. *c* 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire of Spy-Knaves* 14 The sonnes of Mammon, mony monger slaues.

Hence **Mo ney-mongering** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a* Also †**Mo ney-monging** (cf. *mass-monging*, etc.)

1594 R. WILSON *Cobler's Proph.* I ii 140 The money monging mate with all his knauerie *c* 1600 *Timon* V v (Shaks. Soc.) 90 Away, thou mony-monging cormorant 1816 KEATS *Sonn. to Haydon*, A money mong'ring, pitiable brood 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* XV (1881) 304 The last place in which he will look for the cause of his misery is in that very money-mongering to which he now clings as frantically as ever 1874 FARRAR *Christ* XIII (1881) 88 These money-mongering Jews

Moneyocracy (mʌnɪɒ krăsi) *jocular.* [See -CRACY.] The moneyed class as a ruling power.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 339 Which has at last precipitated the nation, bound hand and foot into the bonds of the shopocracy and moneyocracy 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D* XXVI, The flower of the British aristocracy and moneyocracy

Moneyour, obs. form of MONEYER.

Money's-worth. [WORTH *sb.*]

1. Something that is worth money, or is recognized as equivalent to money. Often in phr. *money or money's worth.* Cf the older MONEY-WORTH.

a 1604 HANMER *Chron Irel* (1633) 160 Laden with gold, silver, money, and monies worth. 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthu.* 90 To take mony, or moneys-worth, whereby to live 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II (1767) 40 I ho' money is not to be had, money's worth may, and that's the same thing 1845 STEPHEN *Comm Laws Eng* (1874) II. 174 An obligation to pay money or money's worth on the breach of any covenant.

2. An equivalent for the sum of money paid or to be paid, full value. (Now chiefly with poss pron.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L* II i. 137 In surety of the which, One part of Aquitaine is bound to vs, Although not valued to the moneys worth 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 141, I give my pupils their money's worth.

Mo'neywort. [Suggested by the old L. name *Nummularia.*] The plant *Lysimachia Nummularia* or Herb Twopence, which has roundish glossy leaves. Also, a book-name for *Anagallis tenella, Sibthorpia europæa* (Bastard or Cornish Money-wort), and other plants.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I liij 78 Monyworte hath small slender stalkes vpon euery side whereof groweth small rounde leaues almost like to a penny 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II clxxxix 505 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX 815 The purple flowered Moneywort. 1787 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (1796) II. 239 *Anagallis tenella* Purple-flowered Money-wort Bog Pimpernel. *Ibid* III 557 *Sibthorpia europæa.* Bastard Moneywort 1848 C. A JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 287 *Sibthorpia Europæa*, Cornish Money-wort, clothes the sides of every rill.

Mo'ney-worth, *sb.* [WORTH *sb.*]

1. = MONEY-WORTH 1. ? *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 67 Alle syche as taken money or money worþ for goostly offices. *c* 1394 *P Pl Crede* 715 þat þey may kachen Money oþer money worthe and mede to fonge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 275 Yf they be founde to haue ony money or money worth, contrary to theyr rule 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* XXIV (1874) 71 And if thei geue no mony nor mony worth, thei shal be cownted heretyckes. 1668 CLARENDON *Vindic* Tracts (1727) 23, I do positively deny that ever I received the least sum of money or mony-worth for any lease made by his Majesty of his customs. 1800 *Chron* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 101/1 To dispose of his patronage for money, for money-worth, or for any thing convertible into money.

2 Worth in money, money-value.

1903 *Expositor* Apr. 271 The value of a gift is independent of its money-worth. 1904 *Quaritch's Catal*, It is equivalent in intrinsic value to an early Quarto, and ought to be equivalent in money-worth likewise.

†**Mo'ney-worth,** *a. Obs.* [WORTH *a.*] Worth money, valuable.

In examples like quot 1611, the word may be the prec. sb. used predicatively.

1611 COTGR. s.v *Argent, C'est argent qu'argent vaut* Prov. Nothing but money is money-worth. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 294 Whether it be Cattell, money, or any thing that is money worth. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 24 There is no great difference between this case, and that of loane . ; save that there money is let, here commodities money-worth.

Monful, obs. form of MANFUL *a.*

Mong (mʊŋ), *sb.* Also 8–9 **mung,** 9 **mang.** [Aphetic form of YMONG *sb.* (OE *gemang*).]

1. A mingling, mixture. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 384 Þis mong woreð so þe eien of þe heorte þat heo ne mei iknowen God. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom* 251 For eiðer is unbolelich ant ibis ferliche mong þe leatere þurh þe earre deruеð þe mare. 1848 A B EVANS *Leicestersh. Words* s. v., 'All of a mang loike': i.e. all, as it were, mashed or jumbled together.

†**b.** Intercourse, commerce. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott Hom.* 185 Ich nabbe no mong, ne felawscipe, ne priuete wiþ þe world. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7384 Wyþ false Godes ȝe make monge.

2. Applied to mixtures of different kinds of meal (the precise application varying according to locality).

[1380 in *Essex Rev.* July (1904) 146, 3 acres of peasemeng & 3 of benemong.] *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 785/12 *Hec mixtilio*, mo[n]ge. 1787 GROSE *Provinc Gloss., Mung*, food for chickens *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Mung*, a mixture of coarse meal with milk or pot liquor for the food of dogs, pigs, or poultry. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Mung*, a mixed food for horses.

3. A crowd. *dial.*

1877 E. LEIGH *Cheshire Gloss, Mung*, a crowd, a rabble 1883 C. F. SMITH *Southernisms* in *Trans. Amer. Philol Soc* 51 A student (from West Tennessee) was heard to say recently: 'Well, if I fail on my examination, I'll have the consolation that I am in the *mang*' [i e. 'the crowd'].

†**Mong,** *v*[1] *Obs* Forms: 1 **mangian,** 3 **mang,** 7 **mung** [OE. *mangian* = OS. *mangôn*, ON. *manga*:—OTeut. **mangôjan*, f. L. *mango* dealer, trader. In quot. 1606 a back-formation from MONGER *sb*[1] (which Holland spells *munger*).] **a** *intr.* To traffic (*with*). **b.** *trans.* To barter.

c 897 K ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* xliv. 333 Hwæt forstent ænigum menn ðæt, ðeah he mangige ðæt he ealne ðisne middangeard age, ȝif he his saule forspildt? *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* (Th.) I. 412 Mid sceapum he mangað *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 146 Seint Gregorie awundreð him, & seið þet men beoð wode þet treoweð so vuele [*v.r* mangen swa uuele] *Ibid* 407 Vndeore he makeð God þet for eni worldliche luue his luue trukie [*v.r* manges] *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* CI 27 And als hilinge wende saltou þa, And þai sal be turned [*v.r.* manged, Vulg *mutabuntur*] swa. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 68 He was none of these that lie in the winde to inung and catch at Inheritances.

Mong, *v.*[2] *dial.* Also **mung** [app. f. MONG *sb.*]

†1 *intr.* ? To mingle (*with*). *Obs*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* xvi. 52 With murthes monie mote heo monge, that brid so breme in boure.

2. *trans* To mix; also, to knead.

1790 GROSE *Provinc Gloss* (ed. 2), *Mung*, to mix Worcest. 1810 MARSHALL *Rev Rep Agric., West* 334 *note*, The term in use, for this mixed mongrel crop, is mong corn; doubtless from the obsolete verb *mong* to mix 1893 *Broad Norfolk* 17 To *mung* is used as meaning to knead dough.

Mong (mʊŋ), *prep.* Now always written 'mong (*Sc.* 'mang). Also 3–4 **mang.** [In ME. an aphetic form of *amang, among*, or *imong* (OE. *gemang*) YMONG *prep.*; since the 16th c. only poetical shortening of AMONG.] Among.

c 1200 ORMIN 239 þatt icc ne beo mang wimmannkinn Till hæþinng butenn childre *c* 1205 LAY 10292, & mong [*c* 1275 a-mong] heom seoluen vnimete seorȝen *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 10274 þe tre þat bers na fruit to hand, Mang oþer tres aght not to stand. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III v 94 How som ere thou speakst 'mong other things, I shall digest it? 1640 HABINGTON *Q Arragon* II i. C 2 b, Tis that will make thee held a potent Peere, Mong men oth' Pike, of buffe, and bandeliere 1678 BUTLER *Hud* III ii 351 'Mong these there was a Politician, With more Heads than a Beast in Vision. 1786 BURNS *Vision* II. v, 'Mong swelling floods of reeking gore 1796 MACNEILL *Waes o' War* II. 60 Thrice frae aff the ground he started, Thrice Sigh'd—and sank 'mang heaps o' slain. 1858 W T. MATSON *Poems* 3 The breeze that 'mong the branches makes a stir Of leaves.

Mongcorn (mɒ ŋkɒrn). *Obs.* exc. *dial* Forms: 3 **mancorn,** 5 **mongorne,** 5–6 **mong(e)corne,** 6 **mon-, muncorne,** 7 **mun(c)k-corn, mungcorne,** 7, 9 **muncorn,** 8 (in Dicts.) **mangcorn,** 8–9 **mungcorn,** (9 **monk-corn**). [f MONG *sb.* + CORN *sb*[1]] 'Mixed corn'; a mixture of two kinds of grain (usually wheat and rye) sown together; = MASLIN[2].

1263 *Mumment Magd. Coll. Oxf* (1882) 144 Mancorn. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 334/2 Mestlyone, or monge corne . (*S.* mongorne), *mixtilio* 1552 HULOET, Beere corne, barley bygge, or moncorne. 1573 J JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 9 b, Some [make bread] of Miscelling, or Muncorne, as in Worcester Shyre 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* 117 Masline, or as some call it Munck-corne or Blend-corne, being part Rye, and part Wheate mixed together 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 341 They sow it with Muncorn or Miscellane in the place of wheat. 1805 DUNCUMB *Agric. Heref.* 66 Rye, which with an equal proportion of wheat, constituted the bread-corn used in religious houses before their suppression, is now sown but sparingly, but grain thus mixed in flour during a time of scarcity, or dearness, still retains the name of monk-corn, from the circumstances above-mentioned 1855 *Morton's Cycl Agric.* II. 724 *Muncorn* (Herefords), a mixture of different seeds sown to come up as one crop

b. *attrib.*, as *mongcorn bread, heap*; also as adj. = mingled, mixed, in *mongcorn team.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 786 And mene mong-corn bred to her mete fongen. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat* V. ii 116 A jolly rounding of a whole foote broad From of the mong-corne heape shall Trebius loade. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr* XXV 239 Missilin or Munckcorn-bread, made of Rye and Wheate together. 1839 *Hereford. Gloss.* 128 A 'muncorn team' means a team of horses and oxen mixed. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., Muncorn bread's very good, but theer's nuthin' like a bit o' good w'eaten flour.

Monge presawnte, var. MAUNCH PRESENT *Obs.*

Monger[1] (mɒ ŋgəɹ). Forms: 1 **man(c)gere,** 2 **mangare,** 3–5 **mongere,** 5 **mounger,** 6–7 **munger,** 3– **monger.** [OE. *mangere* (= OHG., ON. *mangari*), agent-n of *mangian* MONG *v.*[1]]

1. A dealer, trader, trafficker. From the 16th c. onwards, chiefly, one who carries on a petty or disreputable 'traffic'; also, in recent use, in conscious analyses of words like *cheesemonger.*

a 975 *Canons K. Edgar* § 14 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 246 We lærað þæt preosta gehwilc tiligе him rihtlice & ne beo ænix mangere mid unrihte *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. XIII. 45 Eft is heofena rice ȝelic þam mangere þe sohte þ gode mere-grot. *c* 1150 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 539/31 *Mercator, uel negociator*, mangare. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1590 Marchandes, Monymakers, Mongers of fyche. 1567–9 JEWEL *Def Apol.* (1611) 615 Against these Mongers of Miracles, my God hath armed me. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 485 One rich munger or other, buying vp a commodity,. for to haue the Monopoly of it, raiseth the market. 1639 FORD *Lady's Trial* I. 1, *Fvt.* I am . no monopolist Of forged Corantos, monger of Gazets. *Pie* Monger of courtezans, fine Futelli 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III vii. 111 Their [the Barbers'] shops are..the Magazines of all Newes. All the Mongers of that kinde come thither for matter and Inspiration. 1812 *Religionism* 23 Cheesemongers not more like, nor beans, each other; For every monger is a monger's brother. 1841 SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) II 445 Mongers who have lived in the midst of cheese 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* XXXVIII 33 He would be more reverend to mortals. as a true monger of sweet fish 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* I. Pref. 32 Official guardians of the faith and mongers of prayers

†**b.** Used for: WHOREMONGER. *Obs.*

1706 BAYNARD in Sir J Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II (1709) 282 Some strong Young Mongers of good Constitutions, have brushed through such Misfortunes

2. Used as a second element in compounds, as *cheesemonger, costermonger, fishmonger, fleshmonger, ironmonger.* In formations dating from the middle of the 16th c onwards *-monger* nearly always implies one who carries on a contemptible or discreditable 'trade' or 'traffic' in what is denoted by the first element of the compound, as *ceremony-monger, fashion-monger, mass-monger, merit-monger, news-monger, pardon-monger, scandal-monger.* The more important compounds of this kind are given as Main words or under their first element; the following are examples of the occasional formations, the number of which is unlimited.

1397 *Coram Rege Roll* m 22 *dorso* (1898) 143 Willelmum le Heymonger. *c* 1475 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 30, I fand one which hath bene of old a supersedias mounger 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch* XVIII. Bb vj, Foule priestes, and holy water mongers dayly peruerting the ignorant people. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III ii 999 The impatient States Monger Could now contain himself no longer 1748 CHESTERF. *Let to Son* 6 Dec., The numerous tribe of insect-mongers, shell mongers, and pursuers and driers of butterflies. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* 509 The nice punctilio mongers of this age 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T More* I v. 109 The humanity-mongers, who deny the necessity and lawfulness of inflicting capital punishment in any case 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice told T* (1851) I XIX 276, I must be content to bear the stigma of a fiction monger 1858 *Eclectic Rev.* Ser VI III 411 The latter qualification is notoriously complied with by most of our recent word-mongers 1863 KINGSLEY *Lett.*, etc (1877) II 181 My only fear is that people will fancy me a verbal inspiration-monger 1900 *Academy* 28 July 73/2 Ah, Mr Haggard, what an incorrigible hero-monger you are!

†**Mo'nger**[2]. *Obs.* [Origin obscure; perh. a use of prec.] A kind of fishing vessel

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig* Pref (1 v b, Fyshermen that go a trawlyng for fyshe in Catches or mongers 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz* c 11 § 3 The Catches, Mongers and Picardes pretendyng to buy fressh Herrynges

Mongerell, obs. form of MONGREL.

Mongering (mɒ'ngərɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. MONGER[1] + -ING[1]. Cf. *soldiering.*] Trading, trafficking. Chiefly used, like *monger*, as a second element in compounds, with a like implication

1846 THORPE *Ælfric's Hom.* II. 95 Let none of them undertake any reeveship or mongering 1867 H C LEA *Sacerdotal Celibacy* XXV (1884) 413 The salvation mongering of Tetzel. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 314 All these militant mongerings of moral half-truths

So **Mo'ngering** *ppl. a.*, as in *borough-mongering.*

Mongery (mɒ ŋgəɹi). [f. MONGER[1] + -Y.] = MONGERING *vbl. sb.*, only as second element in compounds, as *book-mongery*, IRON-MONGERY, etc.

1876 BLACKIE *Lang & Lit. Highl. Scot.* ii. 68 These days of widespread prose and bookmongery.

Monghol, Mongholian, var. ff. MONGOL, -IAN.

†**Mongibel.** *Obs.* [ad. *Mongibello* (for *Monte Gibello*: from Arab. *jabal* mountain), the mod. Sicilian name.] Mount Ætna: in quots. *transf.*

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 134 Within us we felt too often such furnaces or Mongibells of fires 1674 T. FLATMAN *On Death Dk. Albemarle* vi. 8 The City turn'd into one Mongibel.

†**Mo'nging,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Also 1 **mang(g)ung,** 3 **manging(e.** [OE. *mangung*, f. *mangian* MONG *v.*[1]] Trading, trafficking. In mod. use only as a second element in compounds, as *mass-monging, scandal-monging.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 5 Ða forȝymdon hiȝ þæt & ferdun, sum to his tune, sum to hys manggunge. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 524 Se færeð embe his mangunge. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliii. 14 Þou salde þi folke with-out waringe, And noght was mikelhede in þair manginge. 1560 W. BALDWIN *Funeralles Edw. VI*, C ij (Roxb. Club), Repent you, marchantes, your straunge marchandises Of personages, prebends [etc.]..Your monging of vitayles, corne, butter, and cheese.

So †**Monging** *ppl. a.*, as in *fashion-monging, mass-monging, merit-monging.*

Mongke, obs. form of MONK.

† **Mo·ngle,** *v. Obs.* [? freq. of root *mong-, mang-* to mix (cf. MONG *sb.*). Cf. the much later MINGLE.] To mingle. Hence † **Mo·ngling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Þeos riwle ..is euer on & schal beon, wiðute monglunge & wiðute chaungunge. *Ibid.* 116 Ich am stille of þe more, nout one monglinde honden, auh puten honden utward. *Ibid.* 338 Þus euer sum vuel mongleð him mit mine gode *Ibid* 384 Þe heorte schir .. þet non ne mei habben mid monglunge of unðeauwes.

Mongoe, variant of MUNGO.

Mongoes, obs. form of MONGOOSE.

Mongol (mǫ·ŋgǫl), *sb.* and *a* Also 8 **Mungul, -al,** 8–9 **Mongul,** 9 **-ghol, -gole.** [The native name, said to be f. *mong* 'brave'. Cf. MOGUL.]

A *sb* One of an Asiatic race now chiefly inhabiting Mongolia, a large territory situated between China proper and Siberia, but formerly extending into eastern Europe; also more widely, one of the Mongolian race, a Mongolian.

1738 tr *Strahlenberg's Descr. Russ*, etc 138 Those few Mungals of King Ill chan's Army, who [etc] 1788 GIBBON *Decl & F.* lxv VI 358 Timour dispatched a numerous army ..to subdue the Pagan Calmucks and Mungals. 1837 *Pop. Encycl* V. 33/1 Having subjugated Russia, the Monguls entered Poland in 1240 1883 *Encycl. Brit* XVI. 744/1 Lamaism has always had a great attraction in the eyes of the Mongols

B. *adj* Pertaining to or characteristic of the Mongols, their country, or language, Mongolian.

1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 18 The Tartars, or the Mungul Tartars are commonly called Moguls 1799 *Monthly Rev* XXX 489 The Nogais still bear in their countenance the marks of their Mongul descent 1845 *Encycl Metrop* XXV 867/1 The Monghol and Manchu languages 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett High Lat* (ed 3) 254 Oblique Mongol eyes. 1883 *Encycl Brit* XVI 741/2 An expedition into Syria, by which the country was made tributary to the Great Mongol Empire 1883 *Ibid* 749/2 The Mongol tongue is a member of the great stock which recent scholars designate as Finno Tataric or Ural-Altaic

Mongolfier, variant of MONTGOLFIER.

Mongolian (mǫŋgōu·liăn), *a* and *sb.* Also 8 **Mungalian,** 9 **Mongholian.** [f. MONGOL + -IAN]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to the Mongols, their country, language, etc; = MONGOL *a*

1738 tr *Strahlenberg's Descr Russ*, etc (title-p), A Vocabulary of the Kalmuck Mungalian Tongue *Ibid* 139 After the Tartars had totally defeated the Mungalian Army 1836 H MURRAY, etc *Hist & Descr Acc China* I ii 39 The opinion which assigns to the Chinese a Tartar, or rather Mongolian lineage 1862 *Chamb Encycl.* IV 692/1 The Mongolian goat 1878 *Encycl Brit* XVI 750/1 The Mongolian characters are written perpendicularly from above downward 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 182 The tseam or Mongolian gazelle

2. *Anthropology.* Belonging to the yellow-skinned straight-haired type of mankind (according to Blumenbach's classification). Cf. MONGOLOID.

1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist* I 38 The Mongolian variety inhabits eastern Asia, Finland, and Lapland in Europe, and includes the Esquimaux of North America. 1834 *Penny Cycl* II 473/1 The white (or Caucasian), the yellow (or Mongolian), and the black (or Ethiopian). 1903 *Blackw. Mag* Mar. 372 Their features are decidedly Mongolian.

3. Applied to a type of idiots characterized by a physiognomy resembling that of the Mongolians.

1892 J L DOWN in Tuke *Dict Psychol Med* II 644 Ten per cent of all cases of idiocy arrange themselves around a highly characteristic type which the writer has proposed to call the Mongolian variety 1904 *Brit Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept 679 The histological examination of two brains of Mongolian idiots.

B *sb* **a.** A native of Mongolia; a Mongol. **b.** One of the Mongolian race of mankind (see A 2) **c.** The language of the Mongols.

1846 *J Bell's Geog*, *Asiat Russ* iii IV 176 They speak a very rude dialect of Mongolian 1854 R G LATHAM in *Orr's Circ Sci*, *Org Nat* I 316 The Mongolians are the most nomadic of populations. *Ibid* 317 Zingis-Khan was a Mongolian and not a Turk 1905 *Blackw Mag* Mar 341/1 The white officers bade the chattering Mongolians cease their clavers

Mongolic (mǫŋgǫ·lik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MONGOL + -IC.] **a.** *adj.* Mongolian. **b.** *sb.* The Mongolian language.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II 473/2 The Bhots, or inhabitants of Bhotan and Tibet, are Mongolic 1884 G. SMITH *Short Hist. Chr Missions* xvii. (1904) 212 The Negritic or Black, the Mongolic or yellow, and the Caucasic or white. 1888 A. H. KEANE in *Encycl Brit* XXIV 2/2 Many Turkic forms and words can be explained only by reference to Mongolic.

Mongoliform (mǫŋgōu·lifǭɹm), *a.* [f. MONGOL + -(I)FORM.] Having the form characteristic of the Mongolians.

1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1355 The cranium is Mongoliform and brachycephalic.

Mongo·lioid, *a.* and *sb* *rare*—⁰. = MONGOLOID.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1891 in *Syd Soc Lex*

Mongolize (mǫ·ŋgǫlǝiz), *v.* [f. MONGOL + -IZE.] *trans.* To render (a people) Mongolian in character, customs, etc.; to introduce a large Mongolian element into. Hence **Mongoliza·tion.**

1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 10 They perhaps belong to the most ancient branches of Mongolized Tartars. 1887 *Amer. Missionary* (N.Y) Sept. 270 The Mongolization of America. 1906 *Daily News* 2 July 6/2 Australia was determined..not to Mongolise its dominions.

Mo·ngolo- (mǫ·ŋgǫlo), used as combining form of MONGOL or MONGOLIAN, to denote 'partly Mongolian and partly..'

1888 A. H. KEANE in *Encycl Brit.* XXIV. 2/2 Mongolo-Turkic and Finno-Ugro Samoyedo-Tungusic 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug 190 The Mongolo-Manchurian question.

Mongoloid (mǫ ŋgǫloid), *a* and *sb* [f. MONGOL + -OID. Cf. F. *mongoloide*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Belonging to that one of the five principal races of mankind (according to Huxley's division), which prevails over the vast region lying east of a line drawn from Lapland to Siam.

1868 HUXLEY in *Trans. Intern. Congr. Preh. Archæol.* (1869) 93 In the Mongoloid race the complexion ranges from brownish-yellow to olive.

2 = MONGOLIAN *a* 3.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 236 Dr A. E. Garrod mentions six cases of mongoloid idiots.

B *sb.* One of the Mongoloid race.

1868 HUXLEY in *Trans Intern. Congr. Preh. Archæol.* (1869) 95 The Xanthochroi inhabit a far smaller area of the earth's surface than the Mongoloids.

Mongoose, mungoose (mǫ ŋgūs, mʊ·ŋgūs). Forms: 8 **mongoes, -goos, mungos,** 8–9 **mungoos, mongooz, -goz,** 9 **mongous, mungoose,** (*pl.* ? erron. **mungoes**), 7– **mongoose;** β 8–9 **mangoust, (-oost)** [a. (? through Pg. *mangus*) Marathi *mangūs* (Telugu *mangisu*, Konkani *mungasa*, Canarese *mungisi*) The β-forms are from F. *mangouste*]

1. An ichneumon, *Herpestes griseus*, common in India, and well known for its ability to kill venomous snakes unharmed Also applied to other ichneumons (subfamily *Herpestinæ*); in the form *Mungos* the word has been used in zoological Latin as the name of a genus (now *Crossarchus*) of this subfamily.

1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P.* 116 A Mongoose is a-kin to a Ferret. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* ii. 95 *note*, A species of East India animal, called a Mongoes, which bears a natural antipathy to rats 1800 *Asiat Ann Reg*, *Misc Tracts* 3/2 The *viverra ichneumon*, which, by the Europeans, is called mongoos. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind Field Sports* 204 A cat withstood the poison better than any other animal, excepting the Mungoose (Ichneumon) 1859 BOWRING *Vis. Philippine Isl.* xvi 274 Oxen, swine, buffaloes, deer, goats flying squirrels, dogs, rats, mungoes and other quadrupeds, are found in various stages of domesticity and wildness. 1881 *Encycl Brit* XII. 620/1 The Indian ichneumon or mungoos is considerably smaller than the Egyptian form 1893–4 *Roy Nat Hist* I 474 The thick tailed mungoose (*Cynictis penicillata*) inhabits the Cape Colony, and is of medium size. 1894 KIPLING *Jungle Bk* 124 It is the hardest thing in the world to frighten a mongoose.

β 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* II 304 The Weasil kind . comprehends the Ferrit, the Mangoust [etc] 1785 G. FORSTER tr *Sparrman's Voy Cape G H* (1786) II. 246 The *viverra ichneumon*, or the mangoust 1840 tr *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 93 The *Urva* of Mr Hodgson appears also to be a Mangouste, with incomplete orbits

2. A species of lemur or maki, *Lemur mongoz.*

[Possibly a distinct word, but no source has been found for it in Malagasy or any other language of the Indian Ocean, and it may be a transferred use of the name of the ichneumon.]

1758 EDWARDS *Glean Nat Hist.* I 12 The Mongooz. [The Fr version, in parallel columns, has *Le Mongous*] These animals are brought from Madagascar, and many of the smaller islands between that and the East Indies, they seem to be one remove from the direct Monkey. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* IV 240 A second of this kind [*sc* the Maki], which is also a native of Madagascar, is the Mongooz. 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) IX 785/2 The mongooz, or woolly maucauco, inhabits Madagascar 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat Hist* I 60 *L. mongoz*. The Mongooz ..The Mongous pass a considerable portion of the day in sleep 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV 331/2 Mongoose, or Mongooz, one of the names of a species of Macauco, *Lemur Mongoz*, Linn 1868 *Museum Nat Hist* I 43 The Mongous (*Lemur Mongoz*) . is a little larger than the ring-tailed lemur

Mongorne, obs. form of MONG-CORN.

Mongrel (mʊ ngrĕl), *sb.* and *a.* Forms. 5 **mengrell,** 6 **mon-, mungerell,** 6–7 **mangrel(l, mo(u)ngrel, -ell,** 6–8 **mungrel, -il, mongrell, -il,** 7 **mungrill,** 7– **mongrel** [app. f root *meng-, mang-, mong-*, to mix (see MENG *v.*, MONG *sb.* and *v.*²) + -REL] **A.** *sb.*

1. The offspring of two different breeds of dog. Chiefly, and now only, a dog of no definable breed, resulting from various crossings.

1486 *Bk. St Albans* f iij b, A Grehownd, a Bastard, a Mengrell, a Mastyfe 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 98 Of mastiues and mungrels 1576 FLEMING tr *Caius' Dogs* 43 Of mungrels or rascalls [*L. degeneres*] somwhat is to be spoken. And among these, yᵉ Wappe or Turnespet. 1607 TOPSELL *Four f Beasts* 154 Of the mixt kind of Dogs called in English Mangrels or Mongrels. Those we call Mangrels which though they be on both sides, propagated by Dogges, yet are they not of one kind. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 111 Like a true mongrell, he neither bites nor barks, but when your back is towards him 1674 *Lond. Gaz* No 945/4 A great old Indian Spaniel, or Mongrel, as big as a Mastiff 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iii 25 His Mungril bark'd, I ran to his relief. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4079/4 A Greyhound, with a brushy Stern like a Mongrel. 1766 GOLDSM *Mad Dog* iv, Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound, And curs of low degree. 1827 HOOD *Mids Fairies* xx, A flock of panick'd sheep . Watching the warning mongrel here and there. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Transl.* (ed 2) 48 A long-backed fancy-mongrel. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. vi 106 'What kind of dogs did you see in your travels? .. 'Two or three very fine breeds of mongrels'

† **b** Applied to persons as a term of contempt or abuse. (Cf. *cur.*) *Obs.*

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 772 Gleyd gangrell, auld mangrell' to the hangrell, and sa pyne 1601 B JONSON *Poetaster* iii iv, You mungrels, you curres, you ban dogs, wee are Captaine Tvcca, that talke to you 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* ii ii, How did the mongrels hear my wife lies in? 1647 WHARTON *Bellum Hybern.* Wks (1683) 227 To the intent that this barking mungrel may not delude the ignorant with his pedling trash. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* i. Wks. 1799 I 171 Is that your manners, you mongrel?

2. In wider use · An animal or plant resulting from the crossing of different breeds or kinds; restricted by some scientists to the result of the crossing of varieties (opp. to *hybrid*).

1677 CHARLETON *Exercit. de Differ. et Nom. Anim.* (ed 2) 26 *Canis* . *Lyciscus*, a Mongrel, engendered of a Wolf and a Bitch. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Mongrel*, a Creature got by two kinds 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 197 Mongrels, the offspring of the wolf and dog 1828 WEBSTER, *Hybrid*, a mongrel or mule. 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec* iv 99 A large majority. of the seedlings thus raised will turn out mongrels *Ibid.* viii. 273 The parents of mongrels are varieties, and mostly domestic varieties 1879 tr *De Quatrefages' Hum Species* I vii 63 This crossing itself is differently named according to whether it takes place between different races or different species In the first case it produces a mongrel, in the second a hybrid.

3. A person not of pure race, the offspring of parents of different nationalities, or † of high and low birth. Chiefly in disparaging use.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 15 By the waie of reuilyng or despite, laiyng to the charge of the same Antisthenes that he was a moungreell, and had to his father a citezen of Athenes, but to his mother a woman of a barbarous or saluage countree 1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl. Hist* (1619) 356 Selenas, . a mungrell, by father a Gotth, by mother a Phrygian. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iv ii 140 Being a mungrell, as it were, the one halfe a Noble, the other a Commoner 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy* iv ii, *Cla* Of what sort are they? *Jul* They say they are Gentlemen But they shew Mungrels. 1708 WILSON, etc. tr *Petronius Arbiter* 62 He's of a right Breed both by Father and Mother, no Mungril 1870 EDGAR *Runnymede* xxii, Men of every race, mongrels almost to a man 1898 F T. BULLEN *Cruise of Cachalot* 115 Neither do the Arab mongrels bear any too good a reputation.

fig 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* i 2, I being. borne to the Muses, as to the World, a mungrell to both

4. In transferred applications, more or less contemptuous.

† **a** A person of mixed or undefined opinions, or who leans to both sides (in religion or politics). Also (*rare*), a person of undefined official position.

1554 T. SAMPSON in Strype *Eccl Mem* (1721) III App. xviii 53 A weak brother seeth you, as mungrels mingling yourselves with the Papists in their idolatry 1561 DAUS tr *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 58 It were better thou were a Sinner or an Heathen, than an hypocrite and a mongerell 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* viii 361 Our seuerall Ambassadours at Constantinople, who rather stay there as Mungrels than absolute Ambassadours *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks* iv (1672) 819 You desired but to know what I thought of *Genuflexio versus Altare*, and I think I have told you, and you see hereby what a mungrel I am 1645 *King's Cabinet Opened* 48 The King despiseth you by the name of Mungrells, as not altogether firme enough to his owne designe *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* (1686) III 89 If thou wilt be brave, be brave indeed; singly and thoroughly, be not a double hearted mongrel 1713 ADDISON *Cato* iii vi, Mongrils in faction, poor faint-hearted traitors!

b A 'cross' (*between*).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 586 Whose Religion was a mungrell of the Greekish, Egyptian, and their own. 1645 MILTON *Colast* Wks 1851 IV 377 Though his two faculties of Serving man and Solliciter, should compound into one mongrel 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks Char* xvi 411 In character he is a sort of mongrel between the thoroughbred jester-clown and the cur errand-boy 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* xvii. v. (1872) VII 56 Some cart, or dilapidated mongrel between cart and basket

B. *adj.* (appositive and attributive uses of the sb.)

1. Of dogs: That is a mongrel or of mixed breed.

1576 FLEMING tr *Caius' Dogs* 33 It remaineth that we deliuer vnto you the Dogges of a mungrell or currishe kind 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 10 A Mungrel Hound, for the Chase of the wild Boar. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil Trans.* XVIII. 133 There followed them two or three Mungrel Curs 1773–83 HOOLE *Orl Fur* xvii 629 When th' exerting voice of village-swains A mungrel cur against the wolf constrains 1890 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intell* (1891) 168 The bitch retains the influence of the mongrel puppies .. and therefore mongrelizes subsequent litters

b. As an abusive epithet for a person.

1605 SHAKS *Lear* ii. ii. 24 A Knaue, a Rascall, and the Sonne and Heire of a Mungrill Bitch. 1606 — *Tr & Cr* v. iv. 14 That mungrill curre Aiax. 1720 J HUGHES *Siege Damascus* v. ii. (1777) 63 Perfidious mungrel slave!

2 In wider use, of animals and plants. (Cf. A 2.)

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 355 The Tassel [or male] of the Saker is called a Hobbie, or Mongrel Hawk *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* iii 54 The Welsh nag is right and of no mongrill race. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* i (ed. 2) 40 Their sheep being of a mongrel race. 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess* (1803) I 489 Care should be taken that the cabbage tribe should be cultivated at as great a distance from each other as possible, to prevent the ill consequences of a mongrel produce 1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* II xv. 156 The result would. be the production..of a mongrel piebald lot [of pigeons].

3. Of persons: Of mixed race or nationality; having parents of different races. Chiefly in disparaging use.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 30 Diuers mungrell Gaules no better than halfe Barbarians. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, Their Mungril Race is mix'd with Christian Breed. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. i 10 A mungrel breed of Tyrians and old Africans. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* XV, To learn that law from Norman or from Dane, Saxon, Jute, Angle, or whatever name Suit best your mongrel race! 1861 *Lond Rev.* 16 Feb. 187 We Englishmen may be proud of the results to which a mongrel breed and a hybrid race have led us. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I vii. 225 An immense mongrel population of Negroes and Portuguese. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 354 Men unsophisticated by the debilitating Hellenism of a mongrel population.

4. *transf.* Of persons, things, classes: Of mixed origin, nature, or character; not referable to any definite species or type; that is 'neither one thing nor the other'. Chiefly in contemptuous use.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 Neither the admiration and commiseration, nor the right sportfulnes, is by their mungrell Tragy-comedie obtained 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* VI xxii 792 Such wines are called mungrell or bastard wines, which (betwixt the sweete and astringent ones) haue neither manifest sweetenes, nor manifest astriction. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 319 What is betweene Adam and Christ, halfe a new creature and halfe an ould, a mongrell Christian. 1645 *King's Cabinet Opened* 47 He [the king] calls those, who have deserted their trust in Parliament, by the name of a base, mutinous, and mungrell Parliament. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wilts* (1662) III. 158 These Mungrell Pamphlets (part true, part false) doe most mischief. 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I. iii. 1225 This zealot Is of a mungrel, divers kind, Cleric before, and Lay behind. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I 186 About that time King Hen. 8 (was) setting up a mongrel Religion in the Land. 1702 in Somers *Tracts* 4th Collect (1751) III. 21 A Sort of mungril Church goers, whose Conformity was not the Result of Principle, but of a luke-warm Compliance with the Humour of the Times. 1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 84 His imitators, without his taste, compounded a mungrel species, that had no boldness, no lightness, and no system *a* 1764 LLOYD *Law Student* Poet Wks. 1774 I. 24 That mungrel, half form'd thing, a Temple-Beau? 1886 HOOD *Irish Schoolm* VIII. A mongrel tint, that is ne brown ne blue 1833–5 J. H NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) III I iii. 51 [He] had been brought up a mongrel sort of religionist, part Jew, part Pagan 1884 W ST J. BRODRICK in *Fortn. Rev* June 755 A subservient peerage, elastic principles, and a mongrel policy.

b. Applied to a word formed of elements from different languages, or to a dialect made up of different languages

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I. 486 A mungrell name halfe Saxon and halfe Latin. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II (1682) 180 A mungrel Language, composed of Italian, French, and some Spanish words. 1715 tr *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem* I. I viii 21 Aurichalcum is a mungrel Word derived from both those languages [Greek and Latin] 1867 DEUTSCH in *Q. Rev.* CXXIII. 450 The Aramaic had become in the hands of the people a mongrel idiom. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist* iii. 93 If they spoke their own language, it bewrayed them by its mongrel dialect.

Hence (*nonce-words*) **Mongreldom, Mongre·lity,** the condition of being a mongrel; **Mo·ngrelish** *a.*, **Mongrelly** *a.*, resembling a mongrel.

1828 MOORE *On Hunt* in *Byron's Wks* (1846) 526/1 They suffer small mongrelly curs in their kitchen 1859 F. FRANCIS *Newton Dogvane* (1888) 40 A mongrelish looking, coarse-sterned pointer. 1859 SALA *Gas light & D* xxi, A brown dog of an uncertain shade of mongrelity 1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Upm* II. ii 17 What marvel, that we have sold our birth-right to an acephalous mollusk, when the simple use of the tongue has passed into such headless mongreldom? 1889 *Pall Mall G* 9 Jan. 2/1 [The dog] began to develop undoubted signs of mongreldom

†Mo·ngrel, *v. Obs. rare* In 7 moun-, mun-. [f. prec.] *trans.* To make mongrel or hybrid.

1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel.* I Induct., Millane being halfe Spanish, half high Dutch, and halfe Italians, the blood of the chifest houses is corrupt and mungrel'd. 1607 — *What you Will* I. i, Shall our blood be moungreld with the corruption of a straging French?

Mongrelism (mɒ̃ŋgrĕlĭz m). [f. MONGREL *sb.* + -ISM.] The condition or quality of being mongrel or hybrid.

1598 FLORIO, *Bastardume*, bastardise, mungrelism. 1831 *Examiner* 274/2 [He] has passed from rank Toryism to the mongrelism of 'moderate reformer'. 1849 D T BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 66 There is no breed of fowls more disfigured by mongrelism than this 1871 GALTON in *Proc. Roy Soc* XIX. 396 The variations to which the breed is liable, and which might at first be thought due to mongrelism.

Mongrelize (mɒ̃ŋgrĕləiz), *v.* [f. MONGREL *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make mongrel in race, composition, or character.

1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 256 It was not fit that either of their Races should be Mungreliz'd in that manner. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* IV. 99 How comes it that such a vast number of the seedlings are mongrelized? 1871 GALTON in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XIX 396 The breed of rabbits which I endeavoured to mongrelize was the 'Silver-Grey'. 1890 [see MONGREL *a.* 1]

Hence **Mongrelisa·tion.**

1889 H. CAMPBELL *Caus. Dis.* x. 76 Hybridization or mongrelization of disease.

'Mongst (mɒ̃ŋst), *prep. poet.* Aphetic form of AMONGST.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* vii, Faustus is feasted mongst his noblemen. 1602 SHAKS. *Phœnix & Turtle* 20 Mongst our mourners shalt thou go. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 4 'Mongst horrid shapes, and shreiks, and sights unholy. 1707 WATTS *Hymns & Spir. Songs* I. XXXIX. (1751) 28 And 'mongst a thousand tender Thoughts [can] Her Suckling have no Room? 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 38 'Mongst all perfections the most perfect wife.

†Mo·ngster. *Obs.* [f. MONG-ER: see -STER.] A female trader; only as the second element in comb., as *flour-mongster.*

1281 in *Cal. Pat. Rolls Edw. I* 462 Agathe le Flurmongester.

Monguba, variant of MUNGUBA.

Mongul, obs. form of MOGUL

Monhad, -heade, obs. ff. MANHOOD, -HEAD.

Monhydride (mɒnhəi·drəid). *Chem.* [f. MON(O)- + HYDRIDE.] A compound of one atom of hydrogen with an element or radical.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* I Monhydrides, dihydrides, and trihydrides and their derived chlorides.

Moni, obs. form of MANY.

Mo·nial, *a.* and *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 4 -yale, 4–6 -yal(l, 6 -iale, moiniall. [a. OF. *monial, moinal* (*moniale* sb. fem.), f. F. *moine* MONK; or ad. med.L. *monāl-is.*] **A.** *adj.* Monastic. *rare*—0.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Monial* or *Monachal.*

B. *sb.* A nun

1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B x. 319 Pere shal come a kyng and confesse 30w religiouses, And amende monyales monkes and chanouns 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II 319 Virgin and moniall of mycle excellence *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 18 Canons of S Marke, Vestals and Monyals. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1027/1 The first was a house for women called moniales or nuns.

Monial (mōu·niăl), *sb.*2 *Arch.* Now *Antiq.* Forms: 4 moniel, monyele, moyniele, 4–6 moynel(l, 5 munell, 6 monyelle, -al, mun(y)iall, moinel, mynell, 9 monial. [a. OF. *moinel, moynel, monial* (also *meigneaul, mayneau, maineau*, mod.F. *meneau*), of unknown origin. Cf MULLION, MUNNION.]

1. A mullion.

1330 in J T. SMITH *Antiq. Westminster* (1807) 185 [For the purpose of strengthening and keeping in their places the] moynells [in the east gable] 1379 *Mem Ripon* (Surtees) III 102 Et in j moniel lapid. figend cum plumbo in prædictis aluris. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev* 1459 Square wyndowus of glas, The richest that ever was Tho moynelus was off bras 1426–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 64 For iiij munell for wyndowes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 73 The postes or monyelles of euery wyndow was gylte 1569 in *Penston Bk Gray's Inn* (1901) 464 Munialls in the said windowes. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* V 164 The west window of the north aisle, of three lights with simply intersecting monials 1856 J ALLEN *Liskeard* VIII 119 Three small square-headed lights the openings separated by monials. 1878 MCVITTIE *Christ Church Cathedral* 28 *note*, In all these old walls were found annulated monials and cusped tracery

†2. One of the plates of gold on the back of a bishop's or abbot's glove *Obs.*

c 1540 *Inv. Westm Abbey* in *Trans. Lond & Mdsx. Archæol. Soc* IV 317 The best payre of Pasturall Gloves, with parells of brodered work and small perells haveyng on them ij monyals of gold garnyshed with vj stones and xxiiij gret perles.

Monjast, obs Sc. superl of MANY. **Monide,** obs f. MONEYED **Monie,** obs. f. MANY, MONEY. **Monied,** var. MONEYED. **Moniefauld, Moniel,** obs. ff. MANIFOLD, MONIAL. **Monier,** var. MONEYER. **Monies cunnes, kinnes, kunnes:** see MANYKIN. **Moniest,** obs. f. superl. of MANY. **Monifald, -fold,** obs. ff MANIFOLD.

Monifide: see MONEYFIED.

Monilated (mɒ·nilĕted), *ppl a Anat.* [f. L. *monīle* necklace + -ATE2 + -ED1.] Moniliform.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv Anim* VII 416 An accessory gland composed of dichotomous monilated tubes. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop Diseases* XXVI 393 The individual hairs become white, or downy, or splintered or monilated [*sic*].

Moniless(e, obs. forms of MONEYLESS.

Moniliform (mɒnilĭfɔ̆m), *a* [a. F. *moniliforme*, or mod.L. *monīliformis*, f. *monīle* necklace: see -FORM.] Of the form of or resembling a necklace; necklace-shaped, having contractions at regular intervals; consisting of or characterized by a series of globular or oval protuberances suggesting a string of beads.

1802–3 tr. *Pallas' Trav* (1812) II 195 Moniliform iron-ore, and pudding-stone, are still more common in the schistous beds. 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 260 Antennæ as long or shorter than the body, with moniliform joints 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* III 146 *note*, That [*sc.* the horn on the tail] of *Sphinx Jatrophæ* is moniliform. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 38 The spores are...generated in a moniliform manner, and afterwards separating at the joints. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 582 Portions of the veins on the back of the hand become quite moniliform, that is to say, there was an alternation of small dark swellings with narrow almost colourless intervals between them.

Hence **Moni·liformly** *adv.*, so as to resemble a necklace.

1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 59 From the four bulbs spring as many pale yellow, moniliformly-granulated, slender, coiling tentacula. 1888 J M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 553/2 In *Ephebaceæ* they [*sc.* the gonidial granules] are not moniliformly arranged

Moniment, obs. form of MONUMENT.

Monimolite (mɒni·mŏləit). *Min.* [Named by L. J. Igelström, 1865 (*monimolit*), f. Gr. *μόνιμο-ς* stable, because it is decomposed with great difficulty: see -LITE.] Antimonate of lead and iron, found in yellowish or brownish crystals.

1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) 546.

†Mo·nion. *Mil. Obs.* Also 7 **mougnon, 7–9 mognion, 8 moignon.** [a. F. *moignon*, in 17th c. †*mougnon*, of obscure origin: cf. Sp. *muñon* muscle of the arm.] (See quots. 1658, 1706.)

1632 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* I. 47 His sleeve which issuing forth of a Mougnon of gold, in the forme of a Lions Jawes, cover'd his Arme to the elbow, was of the same. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Mougnon*, (French) the brawny part of the arm, also the brassel, or that part of a Coat of Armour, that covereth the Arms. 1659 HOWELL *Lex., Partic. Vocab.* xliv, Monions for the shoulders, *gli spalacci, Les moignons, Espaldares.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Moignon*, the Stump of a Leg or Arm that is cut off; also Armour for the Arms. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Mognons.*

Monion, Moniour, obs. ff. MUNNION, MONEYER.

Moniplies, variant of MANYPLIES.

Monipolical: see MONOPOLICAL.

Monish (mɒ·niʃ), *v.* Forms *α.* 4–5 **monast, -yst, moonest,** 4–6 **monest(e**; *β.* 4 **mones, moneyche,** 5 **-ys(s)ch(e, -esche, -yche,** 5–6 **monysh(e, -yssh(e,** 6 **monis(s)h(e,** *Sc.* **monis, -ys,** 6– **monish.** *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* in *-st.* 4–5 **monyst,** 4–6 **monest,** 6 **-ist.** [a. OF. *monester*:—popular L. *monestāre*, an unexplained derivative of *monēre* to advise, warn. For the change of termination in English, see ADMONISH.]

1. *trans.* To ADMONISH (a person), in various senses. (Also *absol.*) *arch.*

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27330 And for to monest [*Fairf.* monast] him ful gerne, if he can noght, for to lerne *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 6 Here he monestip ech man to lyve wel *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 3579 For I you pray, and eek moneste, Nought to refusen our requeste *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. iv 445 Poul bade him [*sc.* Titus] forto correcte defautis as weel as forto moneste. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clii 140 Monesting hym that he shuld exchew and forbere suche doynge.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26828 We moneyche [*Fairf* monest] biscops preistes bath, þat þai thol na sauls for to be lend vnto þe feinddes hand 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII 383 Thai may weill monyss [*Camb MS.* monast] as thai will. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlvii 216 (Add. MS.), Whan Ioseph was monysshed and bidden by the aungell, that he shuld flee into Egipte 1483 *Cato Eng.* g vij. He monyschyd all cristen men that prestes shuld be worsshipped a bown all other men. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X viii. 5 The haly nymphe Hyr brother Iurnus did monys and exhort To succur Lawsus. *a* 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1829) 175 And so are we monished by Isaiah, in the 8th chapter, that we believe no such fantasies. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* I (Arb.) 31 Chide not hastelie ..but monish him gentelie 1606 G W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Justine* Hh iij, Men say that his parents were monished in a dreame to cal him Theodosius. 16.. SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 91 Yet is he rather to be monished than compelled to marry this Woman. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* IV (1848) 31 Were thou and I To monish them 1856 MISS WINKWORTH tr. *Tauler's Life & Serm* XXI (1857) 360 Each doing as he is inwardly monished by the Holy Ghost. 1866 T. N HARPER *Peace thro Truth* Ser I. 15 The Apostle then, as Pacian monishes us, speaks of a visible unity.

¶ Pa. t. and pple. in *-st*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 29292 He þat aght. fra hali kirk has laght, and he þar-for es monest thrise [etc.] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 379 Tharfor thai monyst thame to be Of gret vorschip *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3127 (Ashm MS.) Pus monest he þe messangers þaire maistir to say *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6400 Of þis wyse monest was he 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III iii. 77 Lat vs obey Phebus As we bene monest 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I. 231 Reule monist be this visioun, come with the said reliquies.

b. In ecclesiastical use. (Cf. MONITION 3 b.)

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 56 Alle þo þat kepin or defendyn an opyn theef, after þe tyme þey be thryes monestyd of here ordinarye, in specyal or in general [etc.] 1533 *Acc Ld. High Treas. Scot* VI. 152 To monis the priores for non-payment of thair taxt of the Beltane terme 1607 in W H. Hale *Prec in Causes of Office* (1841) 10 He is now monished to appeare in the Consistorie the first court day of Easter next 1633 *Acts Durham High Commission Crt* 36 Hath heard the late Lord Bishopp Neile monish and require Vaux to give over the profession of casting of figures 1847 COOTE *Pract. Eccl. Courts* 257 [Form of Monition] We do therefore hereby authorize you peremptorily to monish, or cause to be monished, the said Alexander McMath, that he shall [etc.] 1872 O SHIPLEY *Gloss Eccl Terms* s v *Monition*, an order monishing the party complained against to obey. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 438/1 Whether the clergyman had sufficiently monished him or any other erring parishioner.

†2. With thing as obj. (chiefly in translations): To exhort to; to give warning of; to call to mind.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* iii. 18 He monestinge manye othere thingis [Vulg *Multa quidem et alia exhortans*]. 1382 — *John* iii. 10 If I shal come, I shal moneste [Vulg *commonebo*] his werkes, whiche he doith 1388 — *Eccles.* VII 3 The ende of alle men is monestid [Vulg. *finis cunctorum admonetur hominum*]. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput Purgat.* Pref. (1829) 83 Let them remember what Paul monisheth 1 Tim. 4 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* D iij b, Surely he is a stoute and a hartye monysher, if he monysh any thynge well.

Hence **Mo·nishing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Mo·nisher,** one who admonishes.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XXX. 21 Thin eres shuln heren the wid bihinde the bac of the monestere 1388 — *Dent.* XXI. 20 He dispisith to here oure monestyngis. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. XXIX. 370 And the voice of monysshyng is this. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 243/1 A Monyschere, *hortator, monitor.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV viii. 115 Eik bygane the feirfull sawis seir Off the devynis, with terrible monysingis. 1540 Monysher [see MONISH *v.* 2]. *a* 1600 *Ballad* in T. James *Corrupt. Scripture* (1611) III. 44 In his monestings he forsaketh despisings. 1624 GEE *Hold fast* 33, I should seeme rather to be an accuser..then a monisher in..dutie to my Countrey.

Mo·nishment. *arch.* Also 5 **monestement.** [f. MONISH *v.* + -MENT. In Caxton, a. OF. *monestement*.] Admonition, warning. Also, † a reminder.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 265/2 Gerard refused alwey his monestementes and techynges. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxliv 286 Kynge John came not at ye day appoynted.. accordyng to ye monysshement to hym gyuen. 1563 FOXE *A & M.* 853 b, Monkes, friers, and nonnes..forgat that their ceremonies wer monishmentes to put them in mynd of theyr profession. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Commonitio*, a monishment· an aduertisement. 1896 SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* XIX (1897) 212, I was fairly plagued with it till I had shaved my beard, to spite her monishments.

Monism (mǫ·nizm). [ad. mod.L. *monism-us*, f. Gr. *μόνος* single : see -ISM.]

1. *Philos.* A metaphysical system based on the assumption of a single ultimate principle or kind of being instead of two or more : opposed to DUALISM and PLURALISM in various applications.

a. The doctrine that only one being exists.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst* 160 To the Vedántins the establishment of monism, or non duality, is most essential. They wish to make out the soul to be Brahma, and the world to be false ; whence it would follow, that Brahma solely is true, and that nought but him exists.

b. A general name for those theories which deny the duality (i e the existence as two ultimate kinds of substance) of matter and mind.

Thus materialism and idealism or spiritualism are both species of monism; the name, however, is often applied specifically to a third variety, viz the doctrine that physical and psychical phenomena are alike manifestations of a reality which cannot be identified with either matter or mind

1876 tr *Haeckel's Hist Creat.* I. II 35 The Monism here maintained by us is often considered identical with Materialism 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 564/1 Until dualism had been thought out, as in the Peripatetic school, it was impossible that monism (or at any rate materialistic monism) should be definitely and consciously maintained. 1898 ILLINGWORTH *Div Imman* III 71 Monism..started from the physical side, from analysis of the cerebral conditions of thought.

c. The doctrine that there is only one Supreme Being, as opposed to the belief in a Good and an Evil Principle as co-ordinate powers

1872 MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos* I. 334 Against the dualism of the Manichæans .Augustine defends the monism of the good principle.

2. (See quot. : perh. a misapprehension)

1880 PASCOE *Zool Classif* (ed 2) 283 *Monism*, the descent of all organic beings from one primitive stock

Monist (mǫ·nist). [f. Gr. *μόνος* single + -IST] One who holds a doctrine of monism (in any sense).

1836–7 SIR W HAMILTON *Metaph* XVI (1859) I 295 The Realists or Substantialists are again divided into Dualists, and into Unitarians or Monists, according as they [etc] 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst* 267 Can monism be established by simply showing, that two things are different in kind? If so, the Naiyáyikas, no less than you, are monists.

Monist: see MONISH *v.*

Monistic (mǫni·stik), *a.* [f. MONIST + -IC.] Pertaining to, involving, or holding monism.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 251 The belief, that the internal organ, &c., the whole world, are false, is the very life of the monistic doctrine. 1866 J MARTINEAU *Ess* I. 158 Mind, to think out its problems cannot be monistic. 1872 *Contemp Rev.* XX 393 Eleaticism was monistic, did not intend to recognise any distinction between matter and spirit 1880 PASCOE *Zool Classif* (ed 2) 283 *Monistic* theory holds that creation was the product of natural forces 1886 MYERS in Gurney, etc *Phantasms of Living* I Introd 50 A monistic scheme of the universe.

So **Moni·stical** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890) ; hence **Moni·stically** *adv.*, from a monistic point of view.

1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 851/3 [Bahnsen's] philosophy defines the 'Ding an sich' of Schopenhauer, the Will, pluralistically, and not, as Hartmann does, monistically

† **Mo·nit.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *monit-us*] A reminder.

1692 THORESBY *Diary* (ed. Hunter) I 227 Lord, sanctify all monits of mortality !

Monition (mǫni·ʃən), *sb.* [a. OF. *monition* (from 13th c.), or ad. L. *monitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *monit-*, *monēre* to admonish.]

1. † **a.** Instruction, direction (*obs.*). **b.** Warning ; admonitory counsel. Also in particularized sense, an admonition, a warning.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* III. (*Andreas*) 655 Andro mad þame monicione, þat þai suld nocht his passione let *Ibid* VI. (*Thomas*) 49 Þe kinge gerte mak gret monicione, Þat, al þat euire vare in þe tovne Suld. cume to þat feste. 1421–2 HOCCLEVE *Dialog* 234 To do this labour. at the excitynge and monicion of a devout man 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 527 But neuer for..the monyssions ne warnynges of cassandra the kyng wold not change his purpoos. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II xlvii. 32 The kynge disdeynynge this demeanure of Andragius, after dyuers monycions to hym gyuen, gatheryd his knyghtes & made warre vpon Andragius. 1516 *Joseph Arim.* 34 By monycion of the Archaungell gabryell they made a Churche..of our Lady 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 245/2 With a good monicion & fatherly counsell to vse it reuerently. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Coll. 1st Sund Lent*, O Lord .geue us grace to use such abstinence, that we may euer obey thy godly monicions. 1636 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xii. § 4 That peremptory monition to his Apostles. 'Pray that yee enter not into temptation'. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 11 The capital sufferings of others are rather our monitions than acquitments. 1692 R L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXX. 193 Deaf .to the Councels and Monitions of the very Spirit of Reason it self. 1713 SWIFT *On Himself* Wks. 1755 IV. I 11 Sage monitions from his friends His talents to employ for nobler ends. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. xiii, To them the voice of Prophecy, of heavenly monition, is quite ended 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist* XXIII 117 Turning the deafest of all deaf ears to the monitions which he received to stay.

2. A warning or intimation of the presence or imminence of something (now only, of some impending danger).

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XVI xlviii (1495) 569 Blacke gete gyuyth monycyon of them that haue fendys wythin theym 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) II. 229 In that he 3afe not to hym a monicion þer of. 1694 W. HOLDER *On Time* VI. 72 We have no visible Monition of the Returns of any other Periods, such as we have of the Day, by Successive Light and Darkness 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV 332/1 These Monitory Lizards..obtained credit for this monition solely from the accident of their haunts 1906 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 6 The first monitions of the impending catastrophe occurred in 63 A. D., when Campania was shaken by an earthquake.

3. An official or legal intimation or notice, esp. one calling on a person to do something specified.

c 1460 *Oseney Reg* 92 After thre monicions or warnynges (by þ^e^ vicare of Cudelynton or his stedys beryng to þem to be paide) [etc.]. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 406 That they appere in the yeld halle vpon monicion to them yeven by eny seriaunt, vppon the peyn of xij d 1492 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 78 That than the seyd aldyrman shall after resonable warnyng and ther monycion avoyde hym 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 *Preamble*, Of the which outlaries the partie defendaunt had never knowlege ne monycion 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 142 Onely hearyng that he was chosen Pretor, before that he had monicion thereof, he fled. 1615 *Act 12 Jas I*, c. 8 in Bolton *Stat Irel.* (1621) 434 That every person should have lawfull knowledge and monition of such actions as hereafter bee to be..sued against him. 1863 JOWETT in *Life & Lett* (1897) I x 311, I hear that this monition is to be issued at the V -C. Court next week

b. A formal notice from a bishop or an ecclesiastical court admonishing the person complained of to refrain from a specified offence.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 236 To thy monition my Bishop I assent. 1610 BP CARLETON *Jurisd.* 275 That all Translations of Prelates, all depriuations, reuocations, monitions, Ecclesiasticall censures. shall be voide, vaine, and of none effect 1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), *Monition*, a warning given by Ecclesiastical Authority to a Clerk to reform his Manners, upon Intimation of his Scandalous Life. 1725 tr *Dupin's Eccl Hist. 17th C.* I III 1 77 What Monitions soever, Excommunications or Interdicts he [the Pope] may make 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* I II 77 *note*, A severe monition from Archbishop Morton to the abbot of St Alban's, imputing all kinds of scandalous vices to him and his monks. 1847 COOTE *Pract. Eccl. Courts* 255 [Form of] Monition to Refrain. 1906 [see MONITION *v.*]

c. In those courts which use the civil law process (as the court of admiralty), a process in the nature of a summons. (Bouvier *Law Dict.* 1856.)

1840 HAGGARD *Cases Admiralty* III 300 The Court . further decreed a monition against Matthew Russell 1854 *Act 17 & 18 Vict* c 78 § 13 It shall be competent to him to proceed by way of Monition, citing the Owner or Owners of such Ship [etc.] to appear and defend the Suit

Moni·tion, *v Eccl Law.* [f. prec sb.] *trans.* To warn by a monition.

1883 *Q Rev.* CLVI 530 The offending clergymen had been solemnly monitioned 1906 SIR L DIBDIN in *Guardian* 28 Feb 347/2, I suspend Mr F. from office and benefice for two years. I monition him not to offend again Disobedience to the monition which I have decreed can be. dealt with by the infliction of an even severer sentence.

Monition, obs. form of MUNITION.

† **Moni·tioner.** *Obs.* [f. MONITION *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which gives admonition or warning.

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 199 b, As many as considre not so faithfull a monicionar 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 595 Wretched is the man, whom the Lord correcteth not , whose first messenger and monitioner is the first borne of death

† **Mo·nitive,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *monit-*, ppl. stem of *monē-re* to admonish + -IVE.] **a** *adj.* Warning, admonitory. **b.** *sb.* A warning or reminder.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 326 Ignatius .urges the Vnity of the Altar for a monitive to the Congregation to agree together in one. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks. 1716 II. 140 Considering the usefulness of them as they are exemplary and monitive

Monitor (mǫ·nitǫ1), *sb* Also 7–8 **-our.** [a. L. *monitor*, agent-n f. *monēre* to advise, warn, admonish . see -OR.]

1. One who admonishes or gives advice or warning to another as to his conduct. Now somewhat *arch.* † Also (*rare*), one who advises another to do some particular action, an instigator.

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. XVI (1636) 61 When a man is author and monitor to another to commit an unlawfull act. 1616 — *Adv Villiers* in *Cabala* (1663) 42 In this [*sc* religion] you need not be a Monitor to the King ; the chiefest of his imperiall titles, is, to be The Defender of the Faith 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem* (1641) 116 Though reason like a discreet Monitor advise them to Moderate their passions. 1630 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* XC. (1633) 229 O God, thou art still equally mercifull. Let the sound of thy faithfull monitors smite my eares. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* I. 1, *Panth.* You promis'd Patience, Sir. *Cleom.* Thou art a Scurvy Monitor, I am Patient . 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 P 5 The officious monitor is persecuted with hatred because he assumes that superiority which we are not willing to grant him 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I 278 Strict and faithful monitors, that keep watch on every action of my life. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II 231 'George', said his monitor, 'you must have reasons for keeping such company' 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. I. 7 'You boast of its being over. You see it is not over', says Clive's monitor and companion.

b. *transf.* of things more or less personified. (Often of conscience.)

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Gold. Grove, Summer* xiii. 162 A final judgement is no good monitor to him, to whom it is a severe executioner. 1759 STERNE *Tr Shandy* II xvii, Conscience, this once able monitor,—placed on high as a judge within us 1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* I Of the matter furnished by the latter of these powerful monitors [*sc* history and tradition], I have no reason to complain.

2. A senior pupil in a school, or (formerly in England and still in America) a student in a college, who has special duties assigned to him, esp. that of keeping order, and who may occasionally (as in some elementary schools) act as a teacher to a junior class

1546 in Peacock *Stat. Cambr.* (1841) 123 Let them [*sc.* the deans] appoint six monitors, two for public worship and four for speaking Latin [i. e to enforce the speaking of Latin]. 1607 *Stat* in *Hist Wakefield Gram Sch* (1892) 65 Theire severall absences, negligencies and misbehaviours .. given up by the monitours in their bille 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 295 The Monitours of that weeke *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem Wks.* (1660) 248 Even the most carelesse boyes will be affraid to offend in the face of the monitor 1764 *Mem G Psalmanazar* 75 This mark of distinction [*sc* a large riband] did moreover entitle me to be head monitor and marshal of that whole school 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind.* I 353 They are taught, with the aid of monitors, in the manner introduced from Madras into England 1848 *Stat & Laws Harvard* (1854) 11 Monitors are appointed, and their duties and compensation fixed, by the Faculty 1875 A R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 76 We looked to see that none of the monitors were in sight 1882 *New Educ Code* (ed J Russell) 23 Temporary monitors employed in place of the teachers causing the vacancies are recognised as part of the school staff

3. Something that reminds or gives warning

1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* V 1 § 32 That picture was placed there by the Cardinals own appointment, to be to him a monitour of humility 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr Ethics* 202 All our enjoyments are daily monitors of mercy to us, because they are purchased by the blood of Christ 1693 LOCKE *Educ* § 107 The Pains that come from the Necessities of Nature, are Monitors to us to beware of greater Mischiefs, which they are the Fore runners of. 1760 GRAY *Corr w. Nicholls* (1843) 205, I sympathise with your gout it would be strange if I did not, with so many internal monitors as I carry about me, that hourly bid me expect it myself this autumn 1791 W BARTRAM *Carolina* 100 At the reanimating appearance of the rising sun, nature again revives; and I obey the chearful summons of the gentle monitors of the meads and groves. 1840 BP JOLLY *Observ. Sunday Serv* 219 Such emblematical rites cleared of superstition, are useful helps and monitors to our weak minds.

† 4 = BACK-BOARD 4. *Obs*

1784 COWPER *Task* II 585 A Monitor is wood—plank shaven thin. We wear it at our backs. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 315 In one corner of the room may be seen Miss Jenny choaking in a monitor 1831 BRITTON *Irishmen & Irishwom.* (ed 3) 67 Every real young lady she averred ought to wear monitors and steel collars.

5 A lizard of the family *Monitoridæ* or *Varanidæ*, inhabiting Africa and Australia, so called from being supposed to give warning of the vicinity of crocodiles.

1826 PRICHARD *Research Phys Hist Man* (ed 2) I. 73 Africa possesses the Monitors 1832 LYELL *Princ Geol* II. 103 The monitor of New Holland is specifically distinct from the Indian species; these latter again from the African. 1884 *American* VIII 218 Large monitors and many smaller lizards abound 1900 *Westm Gaz* 19 Apr 1/3 Among the latest arrivals at the Zoo is a Bengal monitor

6 An ironclad having a very low free-board and one or more revolving turrets containing great guns, built on the model of the vessel invented by Captain Ericsson (see quot 1862).

1862 ERICSSON *Let* 20 Jan in Church *Life* (1890) I 255 The iron-clad intruder will thus prove a severe monitor to those leaders [*sc* of the Southern Rebellion] On these and many similar grounds I propose to name the new battery Monitor. 1864 *Ibid* II 49 The ability of a dozen monitors to take Charleston 1882 [see IRONCLAD *sb*] 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 368 It is stated that the United States possesses fourteen monitors twenty years old, and five in process of construction

attrib 1864 H DRAPER in *Q Jrnl. Sci* I 520 When a person enters a Monitor turret, he cannot fail to feel a sensation of absolute protection, surrounded as he is on all sides by 11 inches of iron

b An ironclad railway truck carrying a big gun.

1885 W W BURNS in *Century Mag* July 460 General Lee's famous railroad monitor was approaching

7. *US* (In full *monitor roof* or *top*) A raised part of a roof (e. g. in a railway-carriage or omnibus), with openings for light and ventilation Hence *monitor-car.*

1871 SNOW *Pathfinder* 2 'The roofs [of certain railway passenger cars] are of the monitor pattern', meaning slightly elevated along the centre, to make the car airy. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, *Monitor-car*

8 A jointed nozzle used in hydraulic mining, which may be turned in any direction.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* 1883 *Century Mag.* Jan 324 Pipes from fifteen to thirty inches in diameter may be seen winding through a hydraulic mine. These pipes terminate in monitors, each discharging a gleaming shaft of water so powerful as to toss about rocks, tons in weight. 1891 *Engineer* LXXII 217 The monitor has a ball joint that permits it to be slung in any direction. 1898 [see HYDRAULIC *a.* 1].

Mo·nitor, *v. nonce-word.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To guide as a monitor.

1818 KEATS *Endym* IV. 884 In that same void white Chastity shall sit, And monitor me mightily to lone slumber.

Monitorial (mɒnɪtɔ·rĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *monitōri-us* (see MONITORY) + -AL, or ad. F. *monitorial*.]

1. = MONITORY *a.* 1, 1 b.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl Hist 17th C.* I. II. i. 17 The Senate being inform'd that the Monitorial Bull was publish'd. *a* 1754 CARTE *Hist Eng* (1755) IV. 63 The Emperor issued on the 30th of that month monitorial letters requiring him to lay down his arms 1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* I. I. IV. 128 They resolved to preface hostilities with a monitorial address to the Palatine. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. V II 342 His Majesty even honours him by expecting he should quietly keep a monitorial eye upon the Crown-Prince.

2. Of, pertaining to, connected with, or performed by monitors in schools.

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 81 Bell and Lancaster introduced the reciprocal and monitorial system 1864 *Edin Rev* July 185 The 'monitorial' system, or the system of governing the younger boys through the elder. 1888 W. HUNT in *Dict Nat. Biog* XVI. 57/1 He [Drury, headmaster of Harrow] disliked flogging, and the system of monitorial caning seems to have grown up in his time.

3. Belonging to the monitors (MONITOR *sb.* 5)

1878 *Ann & Mag Nat. Hist* July 92 In one special dental modification they are Iguanian, in another Monitorial.

Hence **Monito rially** *adv.*, in a monitorial manner (1847 Webster).

Mo·nitorship. [-SHIP.] The office or position of a monitor; also, the period during which any one holds the office of monitor.

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* § 15. 187 Those who ..might be fit Monitors were designed to that office of Monitorship. 1847 *Tait's Mag* XIV. 292 They not only pay the boys and girls for acquiring a knowledge of the business, but they also pay the person who, during their monitorship and apprenticeship, is to have the benefit of their assistance, for teaching them 1851 R. NESBIT in Mitchell *Mem.* xii (1858) 301 The Government Institution has such advantages over us in monitorships and teacherships, &c. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog., C. B. Brown* I 359 He met his expenses by keeping school during the winter and with the aid furnished by the college monitorship

Monitory (mɒ·nĭtərĭ), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **manytorye.** [ad. L. *monitōri-us*, f. *monitor*: see MONITOR and -ORY. Cf. F. *monitoire*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Giving or conveying a warning; serving to admonish; admonitory.

c 1450 *Mankind* 872 in *Macro Plays* 33 Mankend, 3e were obliuyows of my doctrine manytorye 1586 A. DAY *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 3 Sundry Epistles, the titles whereof are Monitorie, Accusatorie..and such like. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 75 The King also made a Statute in that Parliament, Monitory and Minatory, towards Iustices of Peace, that they should duly execute their office. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 199 The general difference between prophetical dreams and those that are merely nouthetical or monitory. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* XXXI 31 That which was Rudeness, and Ill Nature in the Aggressor, was only a Monitory Justice, and a Discreet Sharpness in the Other 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. 1842 I 298 These were the sole object of the monitory resolution of this house. 1819 WORDSW. *Waggoner* II. 154 He heard the monitory growl [of a mastiff]. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No 22 10 'The Warning Clauses', or 'The Monitory Clauses' [of the *Quicunque vult*] 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 52 The mottoes of their families are monitory proverbs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 June 5/3 Lord Brabourne had to say a few monitory words to bring the preachers back to their forgotten text

Const *of.* *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect Eng Lit.* V (1855) 157 William Caxton—whose life is to be thought of..as monitory of 'perpetual industry'.

b. *Monitory letter* = B. 2.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Monitory Letters*, Letters from an Ecclesiastical Judge, upon Information of Scandals and Abuses within Cognizance of his Court 1699 C. MATHER in Quincy *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I 487, I have already written a large monitory letter to those innovators 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, X. III. 211 The Pope immediately issued monitory letters. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, II 23 Judging that the monitory letters he received were rather from the hands of enemies than of friends, he displayed a calm countenance.

2. *Monitory lizard* = MONITOR *sb* 5.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 59 That extraordinary animal called the Monitory Lizard, from its faculty of warning persons of the approach of any venomous animal. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 332/1 The warning of these Monitory Lizards was said to be a hissing or whistling

B. *sb.*

†1. An admonition; something that serves as a warning. *Obs.*

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lxxviii 118 Argt., This hye profound oration A monitorie is To God to turne. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. iv. 19, I see not why they should denie God that libertie to impose, or man that necessitie to need such monitories. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* (1686) III. iii. 31 Monitories, encouragements and excitements to our duty.

2. A letter containing an admonition or warning, *esp.* one issued by a bishop or pope.

1624 BACON *Apothegm* 70 in *Resuscitatio* (1661) 303 There was a King of Hungary, took a Bishop in Battel,. Whereupon the Pope writ a Monitory to him; For that he had broken the priviledge of Holy Church. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4360/1 There are Three Monitories printed, and affix'd in the most frequented Places of that City. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks* (1814) III. 458 A monitory, or summons, to appear in fifteen days, was affixed on the church doors. 1826 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist Germany* I. II. XI. 479 Ferdinand in a thundering monitory, annulled their proceedings. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 219 This testimony, given with a vagueness that ought to have proved it legally valueless, was the fruit of the episcopal monitory.

Monitress (mɒ·nĭtres). [f. MONITOR *sb.* + -ESS.]

1. A female monitor or admonisher.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 54 His divine monitress, he called me! 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. xii, She. Assumes a monitress's pride, Her Redmond's dangerous sports to chide. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xvi, Harry..corrected the faulty intonation, under his English monitresses 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* xv. 187 It must be very annoying to have a perpetual monitress in one's own daughter.

attrib. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II 422 Lady Trevelyan became at once a monitress friend in whom I wholly trusted.

2. In a girls' school, a pupil having special duties assigned to her (cf. MONITOR *sb.* 2)

1844 *Ynq Communicant* (1848) 12 As head monitress I know them both very well. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 465 The training of School Mistresses, pupil teachers and Monitresses. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 216/2 The monitress moves towards the three culprits, and tells them, ..that talking is not allowed.

Monitrix (mɒ·nitriks). *rare*⁻¹. [fem. in Latin form of MONITOR: see -TRIX.] = prec.

1727 SOMERVILLE *Hor. Epist* I x 42 In vain from Nature's rules we blindly stray, And push th' uneasy monitrix away.

Moniwhat, variant of MANYWHAT *Obs*

Monk (mʌŋk), *sb.* Forms: 1-3 **munuc, (munec-), 2-3 munec, -ek, 3 munuch, 3-4 monek(e, 4 monok, muno, mun(o)k, 4-6 monke, munke, 5 mongke, 6 moonke,** *Sc.* **mounche, moun(o)k(e, mwn(o)k(e, 5-6 monck, 3- monk** [OE. *munuc*:—pre-historic **munikō-*, ad. popular L. **monicus* for *monachus*, a. late Gr. *μοναχός*, subst. use of Gr *μοναχός* adj, single, solitary, f. *μόν-ος* alone. Cf. OFris. *munek, -ik, monik* (MDu. *monic, monc, mun(n)c*, Du. *monnik, muunnik*), MLG. *mon(n)ik, monk*, OHG. *munih* (MHG. *munn(n)ch, mun(e)ch*, G *monch*), ON. *múnkr* (Da., Sw., *munk*); also the Rom. forms, F. *moine*, Pr. *monge-s*, Sp. *monje*, Pg. *monge* (:—Rom. type **moni·o*), It. *monaco*.

In accordance with its etymology, *monachus* originally meant a religious hermit or solitary, but was from an early period applied to cœnobites, and this eventually became the ordinary use.]

1. A member of a community or brotherhood of men living apart from the world under the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, according to a rule (characteristic of the particular order), and devoted chiefly to the performance of religious duties and the contemplative life. The different orders of monks are distinguished by habits of various shapes and colours (cf b).

In England, before the Reformation, the term was not applied to the members of the mendicant orders, who were always called *friars* From the 16th c. to the 19th c., however, it was usual to speak of the friars as a class of monks In recent times the distinction between the terms has been carefully observed by well-informed writers In Fr. and Ger. the equivalent of *monk* is applied equally to 'monks' and 'friars'

The word properly belongs to Christian use, but is sometimes applied to persons of other religions (e.g. Moslems, Buddhists).

a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist* V. XII [XI.] (1890) 434 Wæs sum munuc & mæssepreost in nehnesse his cetan eardigende, þæs noma wæs Hamgels *c* 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* I. (1885) 9 Feower synt inuneca cyn Dæt forme is mynstermonna Oþer cyn is ancrena [etc.]. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 675 (Laud MS.) Hwile abbot he beþ þeer coren of þe munecan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Þe treowe men, þe munckes, þe meidene, þe weddede wiues . sculen beon ikeoped on þe fader riht halue. *c* 1205 LAY. 12906 Þæt child munec wes inne Winchæstre. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 318 Munuch, preost, oðer clerk. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11478 Sir alem was ek inome in monekene wede In þe priorie *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22002 Quatkin man sum euer it es,. or clerc, or munk [*Gött.* monk], or canun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XX. 262 Monkes and monyals and alle men of Religioun. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) II. 5 Ane abbay of munkes 1518 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I 12 All the orders of friers channons, moncks of Stratforde and Tower Hill 1530 PALSGR. 246/1 Monk of the charterhouse, *chartreux*. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 371 The common people named him Monke, because he was of thordre of Paule, the first Hermit 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 206 The Monkis of Melros maid gude kaill, On Frydayis quhen they fastit 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 436 A Dominican mounck. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1638) 251 Bajazet. there executed Torlac Keman another seditious Turkish Monk 1649 EVELYN *Diary* 19 May, A Monk at his beades. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lx. VI. 129 The priests and monks were the loudest and most active in the destruction of the schismatics. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 18 Many ascribe the discovery [of gunpowder] to Roger Bacon, the monk 1849 KEMBLE *Saxons in Eng.* II. IX. II. 448 Although monks are not necessarily clergymen .. many of the body in this country took holy orders. 1889 *Ch. Times* 992/1 That the object of a monk was to make a good man of himself, the object of a friar was to do a good work among others.

b. Preceded by defining adj. having reference to the colour of the habit: **black monk**, a Benedictine; also, a Black or Augustinian Canon; **†gray monk, white monk**, a Cistercian monk.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 20/42 A fair Abbeye he let þare a-rere .. Of blake Monekes. *c* 1290–*c* 1300 [see GREY *a.* 2] *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 184 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 76 Blake monekes he seȝ. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 6695 As these chanouns regulers, Or white monkes, or these blake. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 178 The Se Mawis war monkis, the blak and the quhyte. *c* 1500 *Lytell Geste Robin Hood* iv. 35 (Ritson) Than were they ware of two blacke monkes, Eche on a good palferay. *c* 1530 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 204 (1810) 213 Which monastery he replenished with black monks, Augustines. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 744 The White Monks..were forced to pay ..400*l.* of Silver. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 237 This parliament was adjourned to Westminster, amongst the black monks.

c Proverbs.

1340 *Ayenb.* 165 Vor þe clobinge ne makeþ nazt þane monek 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 62 Ye make hir a cook-queane, and consume her good. And she must syt like a beane in a moonkis hood 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III i 23 But all Hoods, make not Monkes. 1678 RAY *Prov* (ed. 2) 296 The Devill was sick, the Devill a monk would be, The Devill was well, the devill a monk was he.

†2. *pl.* The house of a particular order. (Cf. FRIAR 2 c, quot. 1375.) *Obs. rare*

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 3 Whane he [*sc.* King John] had raynyd xvij yeres he dyde, & is burryd there in the monkes before the hye auter.

3. As the name of certain animals whose form suggests the costume of a monk, esp. with reference to the cowl or hood; see also quots. and SEA-MONK. (Cf. G. *monch.*)

1789 BROWNE *Jamaica* 430 *Buprestis* 1 *Fusca minima rugosa* The Monk This Insect is smaller than the Wevil 1815 S. BROOKES *Conch.* 156 Monk, *Conus monachus* 1831 *G. Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 326 *Monck*, a name for the Bullfinch. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* 99 [Seals] The Monk (*Pelagius*). 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Australia* IV. pl. 58 *Tropidorhynchus Corniculatus* Its bare head and neck have also suggested the names of 'Friar Bird', 'Monk', 'Leather Head', etc 1848 *Zoologist* VI 1976 Angel Fish, *Squatina angelus* This strange fish is frequently called a 'monk'. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 64 His pigeon-cote is no longer stocked with carriers, dragoons, horsemen, jacobins, monks. 1863 *Cassell's Pop. Nat. Hist* I. 116 The Monk, *Pithecia monachus* [a monkey].

4. As the name of various objects in certain arts and crafts (see quots.). Cf. F. *moine*, G. *monch.*

1683 MOXON *Mech Exerc., Printing* 385 When the Pressman has not Destributed his Balls, some splotches of Inck may lye on them, which he delivers upon the Form, so that the Sheet Printed on has a black blotch on it Which Blotch is called a Monk. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 15 When the Loam is prepared you must then have a Frame, in which you may beat the Proof Test and Crucibles .. then ..grease also the upper part of the Frame which is called the Monk 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil.-Techn* 130 A round-faced pestle, called a Monk. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif* (1851) 207 The piece of agarick used to communicate the fire to the powder is called the monk. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict., Monk*, a piece of junk or touch-wood laid over the priming of a mine to give the miner time to retire.

5. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *monk-artist, -bishop, -land*; *monk-like* adj. and adv., *monk-educated, -made, -ridden, -taught* adjs.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. x. (1864) IX. 321 No doubt.. many *monk-artists fled from the sacrilegious East to practise their holy art in the safe and quiet West 1861 tr. *Montalembert's Monks of West* II. 19 St. Martin, the great *monk-bishop whose ascetic and priestly virtues had edified Gaul 1633 *St. Acts Chas I* (1817) V 26/1 Any church lands fryer lands *monk lands or comoun lands. 1621 FLORIO, *Monacale*, *Munke or Nun-like. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg* XXXIII. 691 But, monk-like, whenever it deviates from downright dullness, it is only to discover its malignity towards toleration and freedom 1895 *Westm Gaz* 23 Oct. 7/3 With a monk-like girdle round his waist. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* xx, The French look on us English *monk made knights as spurious and adulterine 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VI v, He concealed his disdain of the monks and *monk-ridden 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 246 The shouts of a rabble of monks, of *monk-taught men, and boys *monk educated.

b. Special comb: **monk-bat**, the *Molossus nasutus* of Jamaica, etc.; **† monk-child**, a boy who is being brought up to be a monk; **monk-craft** (after *priestcraft*), monkish practice or policy based upon unworthy motives; **monk-flower**, a name for the supposed genus *Monachanthus*, to which the orchids of the genus *Catasetum* have been sometimes referred, **† monk-house**, a monastery, **Monk-Latin**, the corrupt Latin used by monks; **monk-monger**, a favourer of monks or monasticism; **monk parrot** (see quot.); **monk's cloth**, 'a kind of worsted' (Halliwell 1847); **† monk's cowl** = MONKSHOOD; **monk-seal**, a white-bellied seal inhabiting the Mediterranean and neighbouring ocean; **monk's gun, harquebus** *Antiq.* [= G. *monchsbuchse*], a name given to the wheel-lock gun of the 16th c., from the fancy that it was invented by the monk Schwarz, the alleged inventor of gunpowder; **monk's-head**, **†**(*a*) ? = *monk-seal*; (*b*) = MONKSHOOD; (*c*) the plant *Leontodon Taraxacum*; **† monk's peason**, woodlice (cf. *monkey-pease*); **monk('s)-seam** *Naut.*, (*a*) a seam in which the selvages of sails are sewn flat one over the other, (*b*) 'the fash left at the junction of the moulds when a ball is cast' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **† monk-swan** (see quot.).

1851 GOSSE *Nat. Sojourn Jamaica* 294 The habit so strongly reminded me of a herd of monks shutting themselves up in a convent, that I thought the species might well be designated as the *Monk Bat. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 174 Sum *munuc-cild drohtnode on his mynstre *c* 1205 LAY. 13251 Nime þane munec child & makien Brutlondes king 1691 *D'Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed 3) 242 They were only the effects of Priest and *Monk-Craft to get Mony.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* VI iv, I shall need no mediator between nature and monk-craft. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 247/1 (MS. A) A *Munke howse, *cenobium* & cetera; vbi Abbey. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxvii. (1737) 123 The Prior of the Monk-House. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. vi, Some of us can preach, in English-Saxon, in Norman-French, and even in *Monk-Latin. 1873 LEIAND *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 3 A Monk-Latin chronicle. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* II. v. § 24 Oswald (a great *monk-monger...) held York and Worcester. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereto.* XXIII, Are you a monk-monger into the bargain? 1878 *Daily News* 16 Sept 3/1 '*Monk' parrots are sickly parrots, which have caught cold on their passage to the wholesale dealers in Liverpool, London, &c. 1441–2 *Act* 20 *Hen. VI*, c. 10 Draps appellez *monkes clothes. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E D.S.) 9 It is called muench kappen in duche, and it maye be called in englishe *monkes coule or blewe wolfsbaine. 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXI 158/1 The skull of the *Monk Seal (*Phoca Monachus*) 1855 W. S DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 470 The Monk Seal (*Stenorynchus monachus*), which inhabits the Mediterranean 1894 *Nature* 26 July 307 A Monk Seal (*Monachus albiventer*) from Madeira 1881 GREENER *Gun* 47 In the Dresden Museum there is an example of this [wheel lock] system in the celebrated '*Monk's Gun' 1870 BLACK tr. *Demmin's Weapons of War* 69 The flock of compilers still continue to call this little hand-cannon 'Moenchsbüchse', or *monk's arquebus. 1666 J DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 101 There is another kind of Porposes which have the snout round and hollow, some call them *Monks-heads, and Sea-Monks. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* 1 25 *Aconitum Lycoctonum* [sic] which I took to be a kind of monks-head. 1760 J. LEE *Introd Bot.* App. 319 Monk's-head, *Leontodon* 1845 BURNETT *Plantæ Util.* II Pl lx, From the receptacle looking bald, after the flower and seeds are gone, it [*sc.* Leontodon Taraxacum] is sometimes called Monkshead 1558 WARDE tr *Alexis' Secr* (1563) 24 The little beastes called *Monkes peason or sowes 1626 CAPT SMITH *Accid Yng. Seamen* 17 A *munke seame, a round seame. 1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav Expositor, Monk Seam*—Sewing the Edges or Selvedges of Sails together, over one another on both Sides to make it the Stronger. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 114 *Dodo Lusitanorum, Cygnus Cucullatus*, the Dodo or *Monk-swan of S Maurice's Iland.

† **Monk**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. MONK *sb.*]

1. *trans* a. To make a monk of b. *nonce-use.* ? To cause to look like a monk

a 1000 *Ecgberti Confess* XXVII. in Thorpe *Laws* II 152 He hine mot munecian *c* 1205 LAY 12904 Þa þis child wes iwaxen þæt hit cuðe riden, Þa lette his fader hit munekien [*c* 1275 monaki] 1738 LD S MANNERS in *Fam Rose Kilravock* (Spald Club) 448, I don't care twopence what I wear, provided he [*sc* Ramsay, the painter] does not monk me.

2. *To monk it* to be a monk

1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) III 63 It pleased me so much to see these monks march off with their smiling partners It is really a fine thing to monk it on this plan.

Monk-corn, variant of MONGCORN.

Monkdom (mɒ ŋkdəm). [f. MONK *sb.* + -DOM] The condition of a monk; monks collectively; the domain of monks.

1862 HOOK *Lives Abps* II. iv. 281 Throwing off the restraints of monkdom he travelled as a visitor from one monastery to another 1883 FROUDE *Luther* in *Contemp. Rev* XLIV 5 Hans was bitterly disappointed, knowing, perhaps, more of monks and monkdom than his son 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 485 Monkdom passed under the condemnation of the world some 400 years ago

Monke, obs. form of MONKEY.

Monkery (mɒ ŋkəri). Chiefly *contemptuous.* Also 6–7 **monk(e)rye, -erie, monckery**, 7 **munk(e)ry**. [f. MONK *sb* + -ERY. Cf. MDu *monikerie*]

1 The state, condition, or profession of monks (or religious orders in general), monastic life, monasticism

? 1536 LATIMER in *Lett. Suppress. Monast* (Camden) 149 For the upstandynge of his forsayd howsse, and contynuance of the same to many good purpasesse, natt in monkrye. 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 349 But Monckery was then a sequestration & departyng from the world, not a profession in the world 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng* 17 For the space of 90 yeeres after, monkerie ceased throughout the realme. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* 34 Oswald one of the greatest setters up of Monkery, begat Oswald the Monke. 1749 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) X 8 You quote not one line from any Father in the third century, in favour of monkery. 1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* (1872) III. 274 After the introduction of monkery, and its unsocial theory of duties 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. ii. 65 Monkery seems flourishing there in great force 1874 H. R REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 2 181 The..modern eulogists of monkery.

2. a A body or community of monks; an establishment of monks; a monastery.

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm bef Edw VI* (Arb.) 118 If he dye in the state of dampnation, he shal rise in the same. Yea, thoughe he haue a whole Monkerye to synge for hym. 1581 *Sc Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 276/1 The monkreis ar altogidder abolishit, and thair places and abbayis ar for þe maist pairt left waist 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 302 b, Whom the Pope deposed from his kingdome, and thrust into a monckery. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* II. liv 367 In many countries it [*Agnus Castus*] is seene planted almost in all the monkeries. 1716 M DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III *Diss. Drama* 24 For refusing to submit to the Union of the Spanish and Italian Monkeries into one Congregation. 1740 H WALPOLE *Ep to T Ashton* 22 To woods and caves she never bade retreat, Nor fix'd in cloister'd monkeries her seat. 1852 R KNOX *Gt Artists & Gt. Anat* 168 A long residence in courts, monkeries, and barracks. 1866 *Lond Rev* 28 Apr. 470/2 Brother Ignatius has quite as much right to set up a monkery at Norwich as the Irvingites have to set up a temple in Gordon Square. 1898 W. WHITE *Fruits.* 244 To Shulbred farm, an old monkery

b. Monks collectively; also, the monks (of a particular place).

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4669 All Monkrye, ze may heir and se, Ar callit Denis, for dignite 1552 LATIMER *Serm. 5th Sund Epiph.* (1584) 322 Do not as the fondness of the Monkery first did 1837 LANDOR *Pentameron, 5th Day's Interview* Wks 1853 II. 346/2 The clergy and monkery at Certaldo had never been cordial with Messer Giovanna. 1878 E. C. G MURRAY *Russians of To-day* 141 It was the custom to recruit the ranks of monkery by impressing some of the worst-behaved pupils in the four ecclesiastical academies of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiew and Kazan 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* iii. (ed 2) 214 And of such here is enough to glut the gorge of all the monks in monkery.

3. *pl.* Monkish practices, appurtenances, or paraphernalia.

1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xv 62 The principall Monkeries are celebrated on the left side of the Altar 1873 MRS. H. KING *Disciples, Ugo Bassi* v. (1877) 179 It likes me ill To see thy bright face above the monkeries Of the black habit of the Barnabites 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I iii. 59 The confused theological wilderness of sin, asceticism, miracle, and the other monkeries.

4. Conduct or practice characteristic of monks (esp. those of the Middle Ages), a system of life or conduct marked by the alleged faults or abuses of monasticism.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV i (1654) 290 Although those Casuists doe sufficiently doat upon their Monkery 1695 KENNETT *Par Antiq* viii. 26 If we renounce all the monkery of this tale 1846 HARE *Mission Comf.* (1850) 425 This righteousness lies not in human service, monkery, pilgrimages [etc.] 1854 MILMAN *Lat Chr* I i (1864) I 57 A second marriage was revolting to the incipient monkery of the Church. 1872 CREIGHTON *Hist Ess* II (1902) 61 A reaction against the monkery and bigotry of the Middle Ages. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* IV. ii, I, that thro' the Pope divorced King Louis, Scorning his monkery

5. *slang* The practice of going on tramp; also, the country districts frequented by tramps

a 1790 POTTER *Dict Cant* (1795), *Monkery*, the country 1812 J. H VAUX *Flash Dict*, *Monkery*, the country parts of England are called *The Monkery*. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I 244 He had followed the 'monkry' from a child. *Ibid* 247 The writer of this account was himself two whole years on the 'monkry', before he saw a lodging-house for tramps *Ibid* 248 'Well', said he, 'I don't know what this 'ere monkry will come to, after a bit'

Monkess. *rare.* [f MONK *sb.* + -ESS.] A nun

1729 T CONSETT *State of Russia* 167 Monkesses to knitt, sow, or weave lace 1861 tr *Montalembert's Monks of West* I 426 How little she desired to be a monkess [orig. F. *moinesse*, rendering Jerome's *monacha*]

Monkey (mɒ ŋki), *sb.* Forms: 6 **munckey, munkkey, munkye, monke**, 6–7 **munkey**, 7 **monkeye, -eie**, 7–8 **monkie**, 6– **monkey**. *Pl.* 6–9 **monkies**, 7– **monkeys**. [Of uncertain origin. The MLG version of *Reynard the Fox* (1498) has (only once, I 6161) *Moneke* as the name of the son of Martin the Ape; and early in the 14th c the same character is mentioned as *Monnekin* (v r *Monnequin*) by the Hainaulter Jean de Condé in *Li Dis d'Entendement* (Scheler) 853 (the passage is also printed by Chabaille as a 'branche' of the *Roman du Renart*). As the name does not occur in any other version of *Reynard*, the Eng word can hardly be derived from the story But it is not unlikely that the proper name may represent an otherwise unrecorded MLG **moneke*, MDu. **monnekijn*, a colloquial word for monkey, and that this may have been brought to England by showmen from the continent The MLG and MDu word would appear to be a dim (with suffix *-ke, kijn* see -KIN) of some form of the Rom word which appears as early mod F. *monne* (16–17th c.), It *monna* (earlier *mona*), Sp., Pg *mona*, mod Pr *mouno* female ape (a masc *mono* occurs in Sp. and Pg.), whence the diminutive forms, early mod F *monine*, It *monnino* and †*monicchio* (Florio) The origin of the Rom. word has not been discovered]

I. The simian animal, and transferred uses.

1 In its widest application, an animal of any species of the group of mammals closely allied to and resembling man, and ranging from the anthropoid apes to the marmosets; any animal of the order *Primates* except man and the lemurs. In a more restricted sense, the term is taken to exclude the anthropoid apes, and the baboons, in popular use associated chiefly with the greenish long-tailed species having cheek-pouches, often kept as pets.

By some writers, the word *ape* is used to express the wider of the two senses above explained, and *monkey* is confined to its narrower application Others employ *monkey* as the wider term, restricting *ape* to the tailless and especially the anthropoid 'monkeys'.

1530 PALGR 246/1 Monkey a beest, *brouticque, marmot* ? 1533 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser III II 242, ij Jystyll Munkkeys, a Marmazat [etc.] 1570 B GOOGE *Pop Kingd* II. 16 b, Besides at home they Parots keepe, and Apes and Munekeys store. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 483 Manie monkes and marmasits came with the mother 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* IV i 154 More giddy in my desires, then a monkey. 1622 BACON *Hen VII* 243 His Monkie tore his Principall Note-Booke all to pieces, when by chance it lay forth 1664 WOOD *Life* 21 Dec. (O H S) II 25 His person ridiculous, like a monkey rather than a Xtian 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat* II ii, She reads Plays, keeps a Monkey, and is troubled with Vapours 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 26 The greener sort of monkies. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* II 562 They sit on their hams, with their legs and arms disposed in the manner of monkeys 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XIII. xii, The antic Monkies, whose wild gambols late,..Shook the whole wood. 1880 SHELLEY *Witch Atl* lxxiv, The chatterings of the monkey 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* VI 273 The American monkeys differ widely.. from all the apes and monkeys of the Old World.

b. With qualifying word: see quots

Howling monkey a monkey of the genus *Mycetes*. See also CAIUCHIN, MOUSTACHE, PROBOSCIS, SQUIRREL, SNIDER, VERVET *monkey*.

1607 [see MARTIN²]. 1808 BINGLEY *Anim Biog* (1813) I. 86 The howling monkey. 1863 BATES *Nat Amazon* IX. (1864) 255 The nocturnal Owl-faced Monkey (*Nyctipithecus Trivirgatus*). *Ibid.* XII. 391 The Scarlet faced Monkey. 1905 *Westm Gaz* 14 Sept. 4/1 *Cercopithecus albigularis*. Sykes's Monkey, as it is called after its discoverer, who brought the first specimen home more than seventy years ago, is a handsomely marked species.

c. *Monkey up* (or *on*) *a stick*: a toy consisting of the figure of a monkey attached to a stick so that it can be moved up and down it on a sliding ring.

1863 *Tynesde Songs* 18 In these days he was a regular brick, When he sold the munkeys up the stick 1874 'MAX ADELER' *Out of Hurly-burly* VIII. 96 Willie had a purple monkey climbing on a yellow stick.

2. *transf* a. One who resembles a monkey in appearance or behaviour; esp. a mimic, or one who performs comical antics

1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* 34 See how like the old Ape this young Munkey pattereth. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 7 The Englishmen call any man vsing such Histrionical actours [*sic*] 'a Munkey' *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1842) IV. 106 In a word, no man can be exact and perfect in this way of flattery, without being a monkey and a mimic 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur Lit* (1866) 25/2 Imitation by which an inferior mind becomes the monkey of an original writer. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. VIII. P 10 If she is stark mad for such a monkey as this. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* VIII 256 Grote clearly thinks that Aristophanes was a meddling monkey.

b Used as a term of playful contempt, chiefly of young people

1604 SHAKS *Oth* IV i 131 This is the Monkeys owne giuing out She is perswaded I will marry her [etc.] 1605 — *Mach.* IV II. 59 Now God helpe thee, poore Monkie. But how wilt thou do for a Father? 1616 B JONSON *Devil an Ass* II VIII, I cannot get my wife To part with a ring, on any termes, and yet The sollen Monkey has two 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 2 Nov, Well, little monkeys mine, I must go write, and so good-night 1715 DE FOE *Fam Instruct* II i (1841) I 170 Our master's son is such a religious monkey 1819 BYRON *Juan* I XXV, A little curly-headed, good-for-nothing, And mischief making monkey from his birth 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* III, The young monkey used to ride out in quest of Dulcinea 1876 RUSKIN *Let to Yng Girls* 8 Serve the poor, but, for your lives, you little monkeys, don't preach to them. 1895 'EDNA LYALL' *How Children raised Wind* 1, Go to sleep, you monkeys, and don't worry your brains at this time of night

3. In Australia: = *monkey-bear* (see 17).

1847 CARPENTER *Zool* § 314 (1857) I. 352 The Phascolarctos or Koala..by the colonists is usually termed the native Bear or Monkey

4. a. *dial* A young hare b. *Australian.* A sheep

1881 A C GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* VII (1882) 66 No one felt better pleased than he did to see the last lot of 'monkeys', as the shearers usually denominated sheep, leave the head-station 1889 *Fishing Gaz* 7 Sept 147/3 A young hare (or monkey, as they are called here [*sc* on the Wye] at this time of the year). 1893 F ADAMS *Austral* 137 Now and then you lit upon a 'mob' of the wild, timid, yet inquisitive 'monkeys' (sheep)

II. Applied to various machines or implements.

† 5. A kind of gun or cannon *Obs*

1650 *Art. Rendition Edinb Castle* 4, 28 Short Brasse Munkeys *alias* Dogs 10 Iron Munkeys 1663 *Flagellum, or O Cromwell* (1672) 103 Twenty-eight Brass Drakes called Monkeys.

6. A machine consisting of a heavy hammer or ram working vertically in a groove and used in anchor-making and in driving bolts and piles. Also applied to the ram itself and to the hook by which it is raised.

1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav Expositor, Monkey*, a Block made of Iron with a Catch, made use of in Guns for driving Piles 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 80 The *Monkei* is a machine for setting the arms, &c It consists of a weight of about 2001b, and a long iron shank suspended by an iron chain to a crane 1823 CRABB *Technol Dict*, Monkey (*Mil*), a machine which is used for driving large piles of wood into the earth 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 44 The junction, or shutting on, as the workmen call it, of the several members of an anchor, is effected by an instrument called a monkey 1847 *Illustr Lond News* 16 Oct. 252/3 A pointed iron rod took 46 blows of a monkey. 1855 OGILVIE, The monkey of a pile-driving machine is the double hook which takes up the ram. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit* 135 The bolt is driven with an iron sliding ram, termed a 'monkey', an operation usually requiring four men. 1902 *Engineer* 19 Sept 285 The snatch hook of the pile driver is the monkey whilst the falling weight is the ram.

b. *Mil* The instrument which drives a rocket.

1885 in CASSELL. 1896 in FARMER *Slang.*

c. Short for *monkey-block* (see 17).

1833 MARRYAT *P Simple* VI, 'What blocks have we below?' 'I have a couple of *monkeys* down in the store-room.

7. Applied to various receptacles for liquor. (Cf. the phrase in 11 below.) a. A kind of wooden kid for grog. (Adm. Smyth.)

b. ? A hunting flask. *Obs*

1852 R S SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 309 Having filled his 'monkey' full of sherry, our friend Jog slipped out the back way to loosen old Ponto

c. A globular earthenware water-vessel with a straight upright neck Cf. MONKEY-POT 2.

1834 M SCOTT *Cruise Midge* XVI (1842) 301 That claret, Brail—and the monkey of cool water—thank you 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1166/2 The water jars, or monkeys, used in tropical countries These are merely unglazed earthenware jugs having a small neck and a spout 1883 OLIVE SCHREINER *African Farm* II VIII. In the front room a monkey and two tumblers stood on the centre table.

8. a. A bricklayer's hod. (1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*) **b.** (See quot.)

1886 *Good Words* 530 [Lucifer-match making] The splints ..are received in large cases and are transferred in batches of 20,000 or so on to trays, technically known as 'monkeys'.

9. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal-mining* 170 *Monkey* (Lei.), an iron catch or scotch fixed in the floor of a way. 1888 W. E. NICHOLSON *Coal Trade Gloss.* (E D D), *Monkey*, an arrangement placed between the rails at the head of an incline, which allows the wagons to pass over it in going up, but prevents them from running back.

10. A solution of zinc chloride, used as a flux in soldering. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

III. Colloquial and slang uses.

11. *To suck* (or *sup*) *the monkey*: (*a*) to drink from the bottle, hence, to tipple; (*b*) to drink out of a cocoa-nut emptied of milk and filled with spirit; (*c*) to drink spirits from a cask through a straw or tube inserted in a small hole.

1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III 253 Thee hast been sucking the monkey *Ibid* 270 A goodish wench in the main, if one keeps a sharp look-out after her, else she will sup the monkey. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxix, 'Why, he has sucked the monkey so long and so often', said the Boatswain, 'that the best of him is buffed'. 1833 MARRYAT *P Simple* xxx, Do you know what 'sucking the monkey' means? .It is a term used among seamen, for drinking rum out of cocoa-nuts, the milk having been poured out. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol Leg.* Ser II. *Black Mousquetaire*, Besides, what the vulgar call 'sucking the monkey' Has much less effect on a man when he's funky. 1868 *Star* 27 Mar, Three men..were charged with an offence called 'sucking the monkey', but in legal phraseology feloniously stealing, taking, and carrying away brandy from a cask in the London Dock. 1894 *Westm. Gaz* 10 Dec. 5/3 'Sucking the Monkey' was the cause of the death of a dock labourer .He had driven in the bung of a cask of brandy, and having had a good draught of the liquor, became unconscious

12. *Monkey's allowance* (see quots)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., *Monkey's allowance*; more kicks than halfpence 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* II, You'll find monkey's allowance—more kicks than halfpence.

13. *My monkey's up* I am angry or enraged. So *to get one's m up, to put* (a person's) *m up*

1853 *Tyneside Songs* 25 For when maw mungky's up aw gan The yell hog or nyen 1873 *Routledge's Yng Gentl. Mag* June 433/2 My ole massa's monkey up, and no mistake 1889 'F. ANSTEY' *Pariah* II iv, I always get my monkey up when I hear these swells laying down the law about indigo. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* II. 91 I'm glad that girl put my monkey up about the coals.

14. *Betting slang.* £500; in America, $500.

The explanation in quot 1832 is prob. erroneous; the German original has 'five pounds', but this sense is equally unauthenticated.

1832 tr. *Pueckler-Muskau's Tour of German Prince* III. xiv. 372, I won eight rubbers and two 'Monkeys'. What is a 'Monkey'? you ask ..One for twenty-five pounds is called a Poney; and one for fifty, a 'Monkey' 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gd. for Nothing* xxviii II 31 A 'monkey' at least to the credit-side of your own book landed in about a minute and a half. 1881 *Standard* 23 Mar. 3/7 Dourance .. was decidedly favourite, and after 500 to 45 had been noted to her name, nearly a monkey went on at 10 to 1.

15. *To have a monkey on a house*, etc.: to have a mortgage on it.

Common in northern and midland dialects see E D D. Presumably suggested by the initial *m* of *mortgage*.

1877 *N. & Q* ser v. VIII 289 A Monkey on the House. 1886 *Graphic* 10 Apr 393/2 To a lawyer a mortgage is a 'monkey with a long tail'.

IV. 16. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *monkey appendage, -kind, -mimic, -tribe, -trick; monkey-faced, -led, -looking, -tailed* adjs.; *monkey-like* adj. and adv; *monkey-fashion* adv.

1795 SOUTHEY *Lett fr Spain* (1799) 6 The little boys wear the *monkey appendage of a tail *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer Note-bks* (1879) I 39 With something of the *monkey aspect inseparable from a little Frenchman 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 218 When he tired of ground-going he threw up his hands *monkey-fashion to the creeper 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 101 Man's head. is differently formed from that of all other animals, the *monkey-kind only excepted. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl Bk*, III 809 Mankind at the lowest point where monkey-kind is at its highest. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II i, But country dances! .. to be *monkey-led for a night! 1811 COTGR., *Pierre du Coignet*, a *Monkie-like Image of stone in our Ladies Church at Paris. 1856 MACAULAY *Biog., Johnson* (1860) 99 The master was often provoked by the monkey-like impertinence of the pupil. 1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 14/2 Brown urchins swarm up trees monkeylike. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xviii. (1842) 341 The *Monkey-looking paws 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 236 The *monkey-mimics rush discordant in. 1733 *Harmony in Uproar* in *Arbuthnot's Misc. Wks.* (1751) II 25 The taunting Reproaches of this foul-mouth'd *monkey tail'd Railer. 1728 POPE *Dunc* II 232 Three Cat-calls be the bribe Of him, whose chatt'ring shames the *monkey-tribe. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v i. P 90 Playing a hundred *monkey tricks. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I v 315 Imitating by divers monkey-tricks, the holy ceremonies of the Mass.

17. Special comb.: **monkey-bear**, the koolah or native bear of Australia; **monkey-bird** (see quots); **monkey-block**, a small single block strapped with a swivel; also, those nailed on the topsail-yards of some merchantmen, to lead the buntlines through' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **monkey-board**, a footboard at the back of a vehicle for a footman or conductor to stand on; **monkey-boat**, (*a*) and (*b*) see quots. 1858, 1867; (*c*) a long narrow canal boat; **monkey-drift**, 'small prospecting drift' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); **monkey-engine**, a form of pile-driver having a monkey or ram moving in a wooden frame (Knight *Dict Mech.* 1875); **monkey-gaff** ? *U.S.*, a small gaff on some large merchant-vessels, placed above the spanker-gaff; **monkey-hammer**, a jeweller's drop-press; **monkey-house**, a building in which monkeys are kept for show, as at zoological gardens; **monkey-jacket**, a short close-fitting jacket, such as is worn by sailors; † **monkey-pease**, woodlice (cf *monk's-peason*); **monkey-press** = *monkey-hammer*; **monkey-pump**, 'straws or quills for sucking the liquid from a cask, through a gimlet-hole made for the purpose' (Smyth 1867); **monkey-rail**, a supplementary rail above the quarter rail; **monkey-rigged** *a*, rigged with 'monkey-spars' (in quot used for 'not full-rigged'); **monkey-rope**, (*a*) a creeper or liane in a forest used by monkeys in climbing; (*b*) a rope fastened to a sailor's waist-belt when he is working in a dangerous position; **monkey-shines** *pl.*, *U.S. slang*, monkey-like tricks or antics; **monkey-spars**, 'reduced masts and yards for a vessel devoted to the instruction and exercise of boys' (Smyth); **monkey('s)-tail**, a short hand-spike; 'a lever for training a carronade' (Smyth); † **monkey-waist**, a waist resembling a monkey's; **monkey-wrench**, a wrench or spanner having a movable jaw.

1891 'ADA CAMBRIDGE' *Three Miss Kings* ii. 9 A little *monkey-bear came cautiously down from the only gum tree that grew on the premises. 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 681 *Vireo olivacea* Wilson The *Monkey Bird. 1851 DU CHAILLU *Equat Afr* xvi. 306 This little monkey is also a great favourite with the monkey-birds (*Buceros albocristatus*), which I often saw playing with it 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 156 **Monkey-blocks*. This sort of blocks is sometimes used on the lower yards of small merchant ships, to lead into the mast or down upon deck) the running rigging belonging to the sails. 1842 MRS F. TROLLOPE *Vis. Italy* II xxii. 366 The almost grotesque effect occasioned by..four laquais crowded on the *monkey-board 1865 *Morn. Star* 11 Feb, The man pursued the omnibus and again jumped on the step and endeavoured to get on the spare monkey-board 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 201 In consequence of a defect in the ironwork by which the 'monkey-board' was supported, the plaintiff fell 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **Monkey boat*, a boat employed in the docks. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Monkey-boat*, a half-decked boat above-bridge on the Thames. 1882 *Standard* 26 Sept. 6/4 They had to cross a 'monkey-boat' to get to the barge. 1885 *Harper's Mag* May 859/1 [On Regent's Canal]. We are in the midst of a little fleet of monkey-boats, deep down in the water with bricks and sand 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 946/2 An answering pennant flying from her *monkey-gaff 1869 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann.* 308 An instrument something like what in engineering is called a *monkey-hammer, but is known in the goldsmith's trade as a 'drop down' or monkey press. 1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4283 The *monkey-house has been subjected to a course of cleansing 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef Mast* xxiii, We always took our *monkey-jackets with us 1894 C. N ROBINSON *Brit Fleet* 515 In 1889 a monkey jacket took the place of the blue tunic. 1682 HARTMAN *Prescriver & Restorer of Health* 47 Take a hundred *Monkey-pease, or Hoglice, those that roul themselves round when they are touched 1869 *Monkey-press [see *Monkey hammer*]. 1840 R H DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv, [We] painted the *monkey-rail, black, white, and yellow 1900 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept 290/1 Hanging over the monkey-rail in order to see as well as feel the quick answer of the vessel to her helm. 1882 *Daily Tel* 12 Sept 2/1 Most of the steamers nowadays are *monkey-rigged. 1849 E. E NAPIER *Excurs S Afr* II. 369 Noble forest trees, mostly connected together by various lianes and creepers—here called '*monkey ropes'. 1852 H. MELVILLE *Whale* lxxii, The monkey-rope was fast at both ends. 1878 A. R. GROTE in *Pop Sci. Monthly* XIII. 435 You may have noticed barefooted boys cutting up '*monkey shines' on trees with entire safety to themselves. 1894 F. R. STOCKTON *Pomona's Trav.* 76 Most of them played and cut up monkey shines on the hay 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* VI, Hand me that *monkey's tail. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* (1872) 28 You with the Hood, the Falling band, the Ruffe, The *Moncky wast, the breeching like a Beare. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Monkey-wrench*. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 132/2, I luckily had a pair of gas pliers in my valise which I used as a monkey wrench

b. In names of fruits and plants: **monkey apple, apple-tree** (see quots.); **monkey-cup**, the pitcher-plant, genus *Nepenthes*; **monkey-flower**, the genus *Mimulus*; **monkey grass**, the fibre of *Attalea funifera*; **monkey guava**, *Diospysos mespiliformis*; **monkey nut**, a name for the pea-nut, *Arachis hypogæa*; **monkey orchis**, *Orchis tephrosanthos*; **monkey-puzzle**, the puzzle-monkey, *Araucaria imbricata*; **monkey's dinner-bell**, the sandbox tree, *Hura crepitans*; **monkey-vine**, *Ipomea Nil.* Also MONKEY-BREAD, -FACE, -POT.

1823 *Trans. Hort. Soc.* (1824) V. 446 [Sierra Leone] *Monkey Apple. *Aniosphyllea laurina.* 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 187/1 The monkey apple (*Anisophyllea laurina*) the drupe of which is, in flavour and size, between a nectarine and a plum. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 427 *Clusia flava* is called the Wild Mango, or Monkey-apple, in Jamaica. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 129 The *Monkey Apple-tree.. The Fruit hath its Name from its being eaten by Monkeys. 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 599 *Anona palustris* Linn. Monkey Apple Tree *Hughes.* 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect Bot.* 54 The pitcher plant is a native of Ceylon, where it is called *monkey-cup. 1789 W. AITON *Hortus Kewensis* II. 361 Mimulus. .*Monkey-flower. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1798) 344 Monkey flower, or American fox glove, blue. 1888 *Garden* 24 June 437/3 The dull *cuprous* section of Monkey flowers 1858 *Monkey grass [see PIASSABA]. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr* 522 *Monkey Guava. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 221/2 Even in England large quantities of these '*monkey nuts' are consumed by the poorer children. 1892 ZANGWILL *Children Ghetto* I. iii, There was brisk traffic in toffy and gray peas and monkey-nuts. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* V. 209 *Monkey Orchis. 1866 *Reader* 9 June 566 Mr. Carruthers calls attention to the singular genus *Araucaria* (the '*monkey puzzle' of ignorant gardeners). 1892 *Times* 7 Oct. 10/6 Cones of the monkey puzzle. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 495 The juice of *Hura crepitans*, Sandbox-tree, or *Monkey's dinner-bell, is also very acrid 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 168 *Monkey-Vine. 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 618 *Ipomea Nil*, Pers. Monkey Vine *Hughes.* Blue Ipomea.

Mo·nkey, *v.* [f. MONKEY *sb.*]

1. *trans.* **a.** To ape the manners of, mimic. **b.** To mock, make a jest of.

1859 MRS BROWNING *Villafranca* viii, All cursed the Doer for an evil Called here, enlarging on the Devil,—There, monkeying the Lord! 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* Wks. 1896 I. 674/1 Then marched the Three who Monkeyed our Great and Dead to heart's content That morning in Athenæ. 1892 PRYTON *Mem. Jesus* III 63 If man allows vanity, lust, vulgarity in his nature, he delivers himself to be mocked and monkeyed.

2 *intr.* To play mischievous or foolish tricks.

1886 *Chicago Advance* 9 Sept. 565 There can be no 'monkeying' with the issue. 1887 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Mocassin* 143 It is just possible that I may have been monkeying with the cards a little. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 188 His time is too fully occupied in 'monkeying' about his boat, sails and rigging. 1891 KIPLING & BALESTIER *Naulahka* VI, I don't see how you fellows have the time to monkey around here.

Mo·nkey-bread. Also monkey's bread. The fruit of the baobab tree; the tree itself.

1789 W. AITON *Hortus Kewensis* II 439 *Adansonia digitata* .. Ethiopian Sour Gourd, or Monkies-bread 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot* § 784 The Baobab tree of Senegal, or monkey bread 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 149 Dr. Pelessier then insists on banging down monkey bread-fruit with a stick, to show me their inside.

Mo·nkeyed, *ppl. a.* [f. MONKEY *sb.* + -ED 2.] Made like a monkey

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* in *A Cabinet*, etc. (1794) 29 Champanze humanis'd, and monkey'd man.

Mo·nkey-face.

1. A face like a monkey's. Also *attrib.*

1598 FLORIO, *Mona*, an ape, a munkie, a pug, a kittin, a munkie face 1660 F. BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 333 One..made us good laughing, with his mows and monkey faces. 1681 I FIATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No 33 (1713) I. 214 Harry will have his little Monkey-face mounted to adorn the top of the Amsterdam Coffee house 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks 1799 II 17 Doctor Catgut, the meagre musician; that sick monkey-face maker of crotchets.

† **2** The betel-nut. *Obs.*

1700 PLUKENET *Opera Bot.* (1769) III. 145 Palma Arecifera fructu compresso [etc.]. Hujus fructus Nucis ex Angola allatus est, & à nostratibus *Monkey face*, ibi dictus

So **Mo·nkey-faced** *a*

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr* (1902) 14/1 This is a common failing among this monkey-faced race.

Monkeyfy (mʊ·ŋkifəi), *v.* Also 8 **monkify.** [f. MONKEY *sb.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make like a monkey; to make ridiculous-looking Hence **Mo·nkeyfied, Mo·nkeyfying** *ppl adjs.*

1761 *Chron* in *Ann Reg.* 126 A parcel of prentice boys monkified in the same manner [*i. e.* 'frenchified up in the new mode']. 1834 M SCOTT *Cruise Midge* x (1842) 174 The people have so monkeyfied him that he is scarcely presentable on the quarterdeck. 1836 E. HOWARD *R Reefer* xix, His features were compressed into a small monkeyfied compass 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* vii. 121 The very monkeyfying process to which some of the illustrations of inferior human types have been subjected in this pictorial chorography.

Monkeyhood (mʊ·ŋkihud). [f. MONKEY *sb.* + -HOOD.] The condition or state of being a monkey; also monkeys collectively.

1846 G. MOORE *Power of Soul over Body* (1852) 9 The first man, was luckily evolved after passing through all the variety of monkeyhood, into a being fit to produce others like himself. 1873 L. STEPHEN *Ess. Freethinking* 266 The upright posture appeared at a certain period in the course of his development from monkeyhood.

Monkeyish (mʊ ŋkiˌiʃ), *a.* [f. MONKEY *sb.* + -ISH.] Like a monkey; resembling a monkey in imitativeness or mischievousness.

1621 BP MONTAGU *Diatribæ* 11 Some Apish and Munkeyish as well as Lion-like diuels. 1830 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. App. C. 388 But monkeyish imitation will do no good. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xx, He drinks, and smokes, in a monkeyish way. 1888 'F. ANSTEY' *Vice Versa* IV, Their [*sc.* boys'] monkeyish mischief.

Hence **Mo·nkeyishness.**

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 263 This is the great excellence of Talma in tragedy—that he has little or none of the monkeyishness of his country. 1890 BARING-GOULD *In Troub. Land* iv, The Germans have a saying that the higher a monkey climbs the more he exposes his monkeyishness.

Monkeyism (mʊ ŋkiˌiz'm). [f. MONKEY *sb.* + -ISM.] Monkey-like nature or character; behaviour characteristic of a monkey.

1845 *Blackw Mag.* LVII. 51 The chattering and capering monkeyism of the Parisian exquisite. 1867 GOLDW. SMITH

Three Eng. Statesmen (1882) 207 The religious middle classes were soon repelled by the impieties of the [French] revolution all men of sense by its monkeyism and its madness.

Mo·nkey-pot. Also **monkey's pot.**

1. The woody seed-vessel of the Brazilian tree *Lecythis ollaria*; the tree itself.

1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 867 *Lecythis ollaria*, a large Brazilian tree, yields the woody capsules called Monkey-pots. 1855 Dalton *Hist. Brit Guiana* II 201 Monkey's pot, *Lecythis grandiflora*. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 310 Pyxis of the Monkey-pot with transverse dehiscence 1871 Kingsley *At Last* xi, If nature has played the poor monkeys a somewhat tantalizing trick about Brazil nuts, she has been more generous to them in the case of some other Lecythids, which go by the name of monkey-pots.

2. A vessel used in tropical countries for cooling drinking-water. Cf. Monkey *sb.* 7 c.

1897 Gunter *Susan Turnbull* xxi. 265 Let him [the butler] remember that the rain-water for our drinking is to be well chilled in monkey-pots

† Monkeyro·ny. *Obs.* Alteration of Macaroni (in sense 2) by association with *monkey*.

1775 Sheridan *Rivals* III iv, An' we've any luck we shall see the Devon monkeyrony in all the print shops in Bath! 1786 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscr.* III. 5 The sneaking crew of monkeyronies.

Monkeyry (mʊ·nkiɪ). *rare*⁻¹. [f. Monkey *sb* + -ry] A place where monkeys abound.

1826 H. N Coleridge *West Indies* (1832) 201 The frogeries of France, the crabberies of Antigua, or the monkeyries of Trinidad.

Mo·nk-fish. [f. Monk *sb* Cf Ger. *monch*.]

1. The Angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xxvi. (1611) 183 To these must be added Mantegres, Satyrs, Monk-fishes 1672 Josselyn *New Eng Rarities* 96 *Munk Fish*, a flat Fish like scate, having a hood like a Fryers Cowl 1769 Hewson in *Phil Trans* LIX. 205, I next went to Brighthelmstone, where I found kingston, or monk fish, a species of skate 1836 Yarrell *Brit Fishes* II 407 The Angel fish is also called Monk fish, because its rounded head looks as if enveloped in a monk's hood 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* (ed 4) 108 Monk Fish or Angel Shark, caught at Lynn, Norfolk.

2. The Angler, *Lophius piscatorius*.

1666 Merrett *Pinax* 186 *Rana piscatrix*, the Monk, Toad, Nass, or Devil fish 1880-4 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 74. 1884 [see Molligut].

Monkhood (mʊ·ŋkhud). [f. Monk *sb.* + -hood.] The state, condition, or profession of a monk; the monastic life, monasticism. Also, monks collectively. So **† Monkhede** [-head].

a 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* v. xiii. [xii.] (1890) 434 Þæt he in ðæt ȝemyndgade mynster imid his bene innȝedon wæs & inn munuchade bescoren. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th) II. 126 Æȝðer ȝe preosthades ȝe munuchades menn. 1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 201 Þat he forsake God of heuene and hys bapteme And alle þe godenesse of hys munkhede *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* IV vii. 460 Dynys makith mensioun that the grete dukis of the chirche. ordeyneden the religioun of monkehode to be had and vsid in the chirche. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6410 He left all and to monkhede he pas 1687 Atterbury *Answ Consid Spirit Luther* 23 He had left off his Monkhood too. 1740 Hor. Walpole *Ep fr Florence* 189 Nor the dark cloister's mystick rites display, Whence num'rous brawny Monkhoods waste away 1839 Longf *Hyperion* I vii (1853) 47, I think the name of Martin Luther, the monk of Wittemburg, alone sufficient to redeem all monkhood from the reproach of laziness 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr* IV. vii (1864) II. 344 Image worship in the mass of the people, of the whole monkhood 1888 H C. Lea *Hist. Inquis* I 252 The council had forbidden the formation of new orders of monkhood.

Monkie, obs form of Monkey.

† Mo·nking, *ppl a. Obs.* [f. Monk *sb.* + -ing 2.] **a.** Living like monks. **b.** ? Harbouring monks.

1537 tr *Latimer's Serm bef Convoc* 8 Neither these be solitary, how religious, how mocking, how munckring, I would say, so euever they be 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II xiii 286 Behold here the large difference betwixt him [*sc* John the Baptist] and monking Eremites. 1834 Coleridge *Table-t* 31 May, The old cœnobitic establishments were converted into monasteries and other monking receptacles.

Monkish (mʊ·ŋkiʃ), *a.* [f Monk *sb.* + -ish.]

1. Of or belonging to monks; monastic.

1546 Bale *Eng Votaries* I. (1548) 42 b, Those ii. hornes of that earthly Beast were here in Englande, the ii. monkysh sectes that in those dayes fyrst entered 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 59 Men must be warned that they suffre not them selves to be bounden to Monkish vowes. 1587 *T. Norton's Calvin's Inst.* IV. xiii 422 b, Only monkish life [is] termed perfection in the Papacie 1617 Moryson *Itin* III. 212 Monkish vowes being against the word of God. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 43 Where wast thou then, sweet Charity? . Wast thou in monkish cells and nunn'ries found? 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* i, Fantastic carvings brought from monkish cloisters 1843 Borrow *Bible in Spain* iii, Most of these men spoke of priestcraft and the monkish system with the utmost abhorrence 1869 McLaren *Serm.* Ser. II. vi. 104 Sometimes you will find in an old monkish library the fair vellum that [etc.].

b. That is a monk.

1697 T. Smith in *Lett. Lit Men* (Camden) 243 The life of this Great Saint, written by an old Monkish author 1859 C. Barker *Assoc. Princ* III 72 A Latin history.. written . by a monkish historian, known as Geoffrey of Monmouth 1881 Warren *Celtic Liturgy* 56 A monkish pilgrim from the city of Constantinople.

c. Used, executed, or performed by monks.

1618 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ix. 147 He. is affirmed the same with Ine K. of Westsex in our Monkish Chronicles. 1646 Evelyn *Mem.* (1819) I. 229 A MS. in ye old Monkish character. *a* 1761 Cawthorn *Antiquarians* 62 Wrapp'd in a leaf of monkish Latin. 1833 Chalmers in *Mem.* (1851) III. 410 Mr. Sparke. invited me to the palace to see an old monkish painting. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* etc. 63 [Utrecht is] in monkish Latin Ultra Trajectum, whence comes its modern name

d. Suited to an establishment of monks.

1791 W. Gilpin *Forest Scenery* II. 144 The situation of Beaulieu abbey is. perhaps more monkish, than could easily have been found in the neighbourhood.

2. Resembling a monk or what pertains to a monk.

1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 884 The greatest part of these monkish priests, doe nothing else but sing in the Church, and mumble masse. 1581 Hanmer *Answ Jesuit's Challenge* To Rdr. 2 In weede monkish, friarish, priestly and Pharisaicall 1602 Marston *Ant & Mel* I. Wks. 1856 I. 14 A thinne lippe, and a little monkish eye 1645 Milton *Colast* Wks. 1851 IV. 365 The exposition is the receav'd Exposition by all lerned men, unless it bee a Monkish Papist heer and there 1849 Dickens *Dav Copp* xxiii, 'What *is* a proctor, Steerforth?' 'Why, he is a sort of monkish attorney'. 1888-3 *Schaff's Encycl Relig. Knowl.* II. 917 He lived like a monk ..He was not monkish, though.

3. Characteristic of monks or the monastic system; chiefly in depreciatory sense, having the evil characteristics, features, or tendencies attributed to monasticism.

1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 231 By this and such other Monkish partes of theirs, you may see *Quid otium & cibus faciat alienis* 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) To Gentlem Rdrs. 70 Fond rashnesse murdreth first a Prince, And Monkish falsenesse poysneth last a King 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog Del.* II vii (1635) 126 In such a Monkish age—the most petty Inuentions were admired for great matters 1641 Milton *Animadv* Wks 1851 III. 190 Your Monkish prohibitions, and expurgatorious indexes. 1695 Kennett *Par Antiq* Pref. (end), There be some, who slight and despise this sort of Learning, and represent it to be a dry, barren, Monkish studie. 1790 Burke *Fr Rev* 149 This Gothic and monkish education 1813 Shelley *Notes to Q Mab* Poet. Wks (1891) 44/1 Chastity is a monkish and evangelical superstition. 1863 Ruskin *Munera Pulv* Wks. 1872 II. 4 The monkish doctrine of the opposition of body to soul 1864 Burton *Scot. Abr* II i. 68 He..is a monkish, bookish person, who meddles with nothing but literature.

Hence **Mo·nkishness.**

1888 in Ogilvie 1900 *Daily News* 27 July 4/6 The monkishness of Henry the Sixth's portrait.

Monkism (mʊ·ŋkiz'm). [f. Monk *sb.* + -ism] The monkish system.

1716 M Davies *Athen. Brit.* II 272 Back again into their unavoidable Mahometanism, and consequentially Monkism, and judaical Papism. 1807 G Chalmers *Caledonia* I II vii 318 The merit of Monkism now found its way into Western Europe 1848 *Blackw. Mag* Sept. 328 They have been sunk in the mire of their monkism.

Monkly (mʊ·ŋkli), *a Now rare.* [f. Monk *sb.* + -ly 1.] Of or pertaining to a monk or monks; monastic.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xix *title* (Schipper) 652 Dætte Cynred Mercna cyning & Offa Eastseaxna cyning on munuclicum hadum to Rome becom. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xviii. (*Ægipciane*) 29 For sa ennornyt þat man was in monklyke vorke, vord, & dede, þat [etc.]. 1532 More *Confut Tindale* Wks. 397/2 As Otho did in Almain which ranne oute of the charterhouse, & toke a wyfe for sobrenes and chastisyng of hys munkelye membres 1548 G Wishart tr *Swiss Conf. Fayth* in *Wodrow Soc Misc* (1844) 22 We reject and refuse this monckely chastite 1652 Earl Monm. tr *Bentivoglio's Hist Relat* 73 But to return to the Monkly Order. 1893 *Month* Dec 574 No longer monkly garbs, but dainty muslins or frilled confections, flit hither and thither.

Hence **Mo·nkliness.**

1887 I. Taylor in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 11/2 Islam replaced monkliness by manliness.

Monkrie, -ry(e, obs. forms of Monkery.

Monkship (mʊ·ŋkʃip). [f. Monk *sb.* + -ship.] **a.** The monastic system; monks collectively. **b.** With *poss. pron.* The personality of a monk.

1620 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 634 All Catholick Writers do condemn Luther of Heresy, for saying that Monkship is a humane invention 1716 M Davies *Athen Brit* II 159 For 'tis truly said of Mathew Paris, that his Monkship is at every body that comes in his way. 1861 Beresf Hope *Eng Cathedr 19th C.* v 168 As society and monkship drew more apart from each other [etc.].

Monk's-hood, monkshood (mʊ·ŋkshud). [Named from resemblance of form.]

1. A plant of the genus *Aconitum*, esp. *Aconitum Napellus*.

[Cf. Du. *monnikskap* (early mod. Du '*Munchskappekens*, aconitum, hecatheis, vulgo cappa vel cucullus monachi', Kilian), Ger *mönchskappe*.]

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxxix 427 Blew Woolfs bane, or Monkes Hoode, is small The flowers be as litle hoodes. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cccix 823 This kind of Woolfs bane, called *Napellus verus*, in English, Helmet flower, or the great Munks hood 1629 Parkinson *Parad* 215 *Napellus verus flore cæruleo*, Blew Helmet flower or Monkes hood. 1634 T Johnson tr. *Parey's Wks.* 805 The iuice, fruit, and substance of *Napellus* [*marg* or Monks hood] taken inwardly, killeth a man the same day. 1845-50 Mrs. Lincoln *Lect Bot* 31 Such plants as have horned or hooded nectaries, as the Columbine and Monk's-hood, are mostly poisonous. 1872 Oliver *Elem Bot.* II 130 Monkshood is very poisonous, and the root has been mistaken for Horse-radish,..with fatal result.

2 Applied to species of the genus *Delphinium* (Larkspur); also, to *Dielytra Cucullaria* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. ccccxxvi. 924 In English Larkes spur..and Munkes hoode. 1629 Parkinson *Parad.* Table, Monkes hoode, or Larkes spurs. 1678 Phillips, *Monkes-hood*, a kind of flower called in Latin *Consolida Regalis*.

† 3. *Anat.* The trapezius muscle. *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 773 The second is called *Cucullaris* or the Monkes-hood. *Galen* calleth it *Trapezius* or the Table-muscle. 1683 Snape *Anat. Horse* IV. xxii. (1686) 193 The *Cucullaris* or Monk's Hood

4. Monkshood moth, book-name for *Plusia moneta*, which lives on the plant monkshood.

1882 W. F. Kirby *Europ. Butterfl. & M.* (1903) Plate xli.

Monk's rhubarb. [trans. med L *Rheubarbarum* (or *Rha barbarum*) *Monachorum*, cf. F. *rhubarbe des moines*.] A name for species of dock, *esp. Rumex Patientia* and *R. alpinus*.

1578 Langham *Gard Health* 197 Drinke one dramme of the roote of the garden Docke, or Monkes rubarb to purge withall 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II lxxviii 314 The Monkes Rubarbe is called of some *Rhubarbarum Monachorum*, or Monkes Rubarbe because as it should seeme some Monke or other haue used the roote heereof in steed of Rubarbe 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard* 280 *Hippolapathum* or Monks-Rhubarb. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Lapathum*, Round leav'd Alpine Dock, by some call'd Monks Rhubarb 1866 *Treas Bot.* 998/1 s. v. *Rumex*. 1895 J. Shaw in R Wallace *Country Schoolm* (1899) 22 Plants, such as Monks' rhubarb and masterwort, of no value now, but formerly used in poor people's broth

¶ Erroneously applied to the garden rhubarb, *Rheum Rhaponticum*.

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr* xxv (1749) 216 *Rhaponticum* or Monk's Rheubarb 1832 *Veg Subst Food* 310 Monk Rhubarb is a native of Asia. ; we find it mentioned by Tusser as early as 1573, as being then cultivated in England

Monmouth (mʊ n-, mɒ·nməþ). *Hist* Also 7 **Munmoth** The name of an English county town (formerly regarded as part of Wales), used *attrib.*

1. *Monmouth cap*. a flat round cap formerly worn by soldiers and sailors

1599 Shaks *Hen V*, IV vii 104 The Welchmen wearing Leekes in their Monmouth caps. 1605 Chapman, etc *Eastw. Hoe* IV F 3, Hurle away a browne dozen of Monmouth capps or so, in sea ceremony to your bone voyage 1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr* 13 Sometimes you shall not see in the whole atmosphere from morning to night as much cloud as would line a Monmoth Cappe 1641 *Arminian Nunnery* 6 They came to Church in round Monmouth Capps. 1644 Symonds *Diary* (Camden) 14 Bewdley The onely manufacture of this towne is making of capps called Monmouth capps 16 *Song of Caps* in J P. Collier *Roxb. Ball.* (1847) 173 The souldiers that the Monmouth wear 1713 *Lond Gaz.* No 5182/4 The Caps that the Dutch Seafaring Men do generally wear, formerly called Monmouth Caps.

2. *Monmouth cock*: a military 'cock' of the hat in vogue towards the end of the 17th century.

[Prob named after James Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II.]

1711 Addison *Spect* No 129 ¶ 10 The smartest of the Country Squires appear still in the Monmouth-Cock 1769 Granger *Biog. Hist Eng* II 470 The Monmouth, or military cock of the hat, was much worn in this reign [*sc.* Charles II].

Monn, variant of Mun *v.*, must.

Monnestarie, obs. form of Monastery.

† Monnet. *Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

1653 R Sanders *Physiognomie* 176 Little ears denote a good understanding, but they must not be of those ears which being little, are withall deformed, which happens to men as well as cattel, which for this reason they call Monnets; for such ears signifie nothing but mischief and malice.

Monnyplies, variant of Manyplies.

Mono- (mɒnɒ, mɒnɒ·), before a vowel often mon-, repr. Gr. *μονο-*, combining form of *μόνος*, alone, only, sole, single, occurring in a number of words adopted from existing Greek compounds (as Monarch, Monody, Monogamy, Monogram, Monologue, Monopoly), and hence used to form words, mostly scientific and technical, independently of a Greek original. The second element of these words is normally of Greek origin, but in recent formations *mono-* is often combined (instead of Uni-) with a Latin element (as *monocellular*: see also 2 below), and occas prefixed to an English word (as Monoline, Mono-rail). Many of these words have correlatives in *di-* (see Di- pref 2). *tri-*, *poly-*, etc. The more important will be found as Main words; others of less importance follow here.

1 General words. ‖ **Mon(o)anæsthe·sia** *Path*, anæsthesia of a single part. **Monoblastic** *a. Biol.* [Gr. *βλαστ-ός* sprout, bud], having a single germinal layer (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). ‖ **Monoblepsia, -blepsis** *Path.* [Gr *βλέψις* vision], a state of vision in which objects are distinct only when one eye is used (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). **Monobra·nchiate** *a.*, having only one set of branchiæ or gills (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891). **Monoca·rdian** *a.* [Gr. *καρδία* heart], 'having a single heart, as fishes and reptiles' (Webster 1847). **Monoce·llular** *a. Biol.* = Unicellular; so **Monoce·llule,** a unicellular organism (*Cent. Dict.*). **Monocentric** *a. Biol*, having a single centre, as a cell; *Anat.* = Unipolar. **Monoce·rcous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *κέρκ-ος* tail] = *monomastigate* (*Cent. Dict.*). ‖ **Monochore a** *Path*, 'chorea limited to one area, as an arm' (*Syd Soc. Lex*). **Monociliate, -ci·liated** *adjs. Zool*, having a single cilium, uni-

ciliate. **Monocœ·lian** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Zool.* [Gr. κοιλία cavity], having the encephalocœle single; pertaining to the class *Monocœlia*, otherwise called *Leptocardii* (*Cent. Dict.*); so **Monocœ·lic** (*-celic*), having a single cavity' (Mayne). **Mono-coloured** *a. rare* −¹, having only one colour. **Monocon·dylar, -condy·lian, -condy·lic** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. μονοκόνδυλ-ος single-knuckled, f. κόνδυλος knuckle], having one occipital condyle, as the skull of birds and reptiles, distinguished from DICONDYLIAN. **Monocor·mic** *a. Bot* [Gr κορμ-ός tree-trunk], having a single main axis of growth. **Monocro·tic, Monocrotous** *adjs Phys.* [Gr. κρότ-os beat], of a pulse, having a single beat, not DICROTIC. **Monoder·mic** *a.* [Gr. δέρμα skin], having, or consisting of, a single dermal layer. **Monodia·bolism** (*nonce-wd.*), belief in a single devil; cf *polydiabolism* (POLY- 1). **Monodia·metral** *a. Math*, term proposed for quartan curves with a single diameter. **Monodichlamy·deous** *a. Bot* [cf. MONOCHLAMYDEOUS], 'having indifferently either a calyx only, or both calyx and corolla' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Monodi·metric** *a Cryst.* = DIMETRIC. **Monodi·stich** (*nonce-wd*), a distich forming a complete poem. **Monody·namous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. δύναμις power; after DIDYNAMOUS], having one stamen much longer than the rest (Mayne). **Mono·estrous** *a. Zool.* [ŒSTRUM 2 b, ŒSTRUS 2 b] (see quot.). **Monofla·gellate** *a. Zool.* = *monomastigate*. **Monoga·nglial** *a. Path* [see GANGLION 1], epithet of a bubo affecting only one gland **Monoganglio·nic** *a.*, having a single ganglion (*Cent. Dict*). **Monogone·utic** *a. Ent.* [Gr γονεύ-ειν to beget], having only one brood a year (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Monogonopo·rie, -gono·porous** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. γόν-os generation + πόρ-os passage], having only one sexual aperture or generative pore, as certain dendrocœle worms (*Cent. Dict.*); **Mono·lobite, a** trilobite in which the division into three lobes is not distinctly marked (*Ibid.*). **Monolo·bular** *a. Path.*, having a single lobule or lobe. **Monolo·cular** *a. Bot.* and *Path.*, having a single cavity or cell, unilocular (Mayne). **Monoma·stigate** *a. Zool.* [Gr. μαστίγ-, μάστιξ whip], of infusorians, having a single flagellum, uniflagellate (*Cent Dict.*). **Monomeroso·matous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. μονομερ-ής consisting of one part (μέρ-os part) + σωματ-, σῶμα body], having the body formed of one segment, as the order *Monomerosomata* of *Arachnida* in Leach's classification (Mayne). **Mononeu·ran** [Gr. νεῦρ-ον nerve], a member of Rudolphi's division *Mononeura* of animals with only a ganglionic nervous system (Brande 1842); so **Mononeu·rous** *a.*, belonging to this division (Mayne). **Monope·rsonal** *a.*, having but one person (Worcester 1860, citing Meadows). **Mo·nophane** *Min* [Gr. μονοφαν-ής visible alone], obs synonym of EPISTILBITE, prob. so named because it has one very distinct and brilliant cleavage (Chester). **Mono·phanous** *a* [see prec.], 'similar in appearance' (Maunder 1830). **Mo·noplacid** *a. Zool.* [Gr. πλακ-οῦς flat cake], having but one madreporic plate, as a star-fish (*Cent. Dict.*). **Monopleu·rid** [PLEURA], one of the family *Monopleuridæ* of bivalves. **Monopleu·robranch** *a.*, belonging to the sub-order *Monopleurobranchiata* of gastropods, which have gills only on one side; *sb*, a member of this sub-order (*Cent. Dict*); so **Monopleurobra·nchian** (Brande 1842), **Monopleurobra·nchiate** (*Cent. Dict*). **Monopneumo·nian** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Zool* [Gr. πνεύμων lung], belonging to the *Monopneumona* or fishes with one lung; so **Monopneu·monous** *a.* (*Cent. Dict*). **Monopro·style** *a*, of a colonnade, consisting of a single row of columns placed in advance of the wall of a building. **Monoptery·gian** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Zool.* [Gr πτερυγ-, πτέρυξ wing, fin], belonging to the order *Monopterygii* or fishes with one fin (*Cent. Dict.*); so **Monoptery·gious** *a.* (Mayne). **Monopy·lean** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Zool.* [Gr. πύλη gate], belonging to the group *Monopylea* of radiolarians, which have a single pseudopodal opening (*Cent. Dict.*). **Monoscheˑmic** *a. Pros.* [Gr. μονόσχημ-os of but one form, f. σχῆμα form], consisting of one form of foot throughout (*Ibid.*). **Monosoma·tic** *a. Cryst.* [Gr. σωματ-, σῶμα body] (see quot.). **Monoso·matous** *a. Zool* [see prec.], having a single body or cell, as a rhizopod (*Cent. Dict.*). **Mo·nospasm, spasm** confined to one side. **Mo·nostach, Mono·stachous, Monosta·chyous** *adjs. Bot.* [mod.L. *monostachyus*, Gr. στάχυ-s ear of corn], bearing a single spike. **Monosti·gmatous** *a. Bot.*, having but one stigma (Mayne). **Mo·nostylous** *a. Bot.*, having but one style (Mayne). **Monosymptoma·tic** *a. Med.*, having a single dominant symptom. **Monote·lephone**, a telephone adapted for transmitting sounds of definite pitch; hence **Monotelepho·nic** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.*). **Monothe·lious** *a Zool.* [Gr. θῆλ-us female], applied to species in which several males serve to fecundate a single female; polyandrous (*Ibid.*). **Monothe·tic** *a. Philos.* [Gr. θετικ-ός positing, pertaining to a thesis], 'positing or supposing a single essential element' (*Ibid.*). **Mono·tomous** *a. Min.* [Gr τομ-ή cutting, section], having a cleavage distinct only in a single direction.

1893 DUNGLISON *Med Lex* (ed 21) *Monoanæsthesia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 302 The co existence of brachial monoplegia with brachial monoanæsthesia. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V [129/2] The simpler and *monocellular Algæ. 1880 W S KENT *Infusoria* I 99 The monocellular unimpregnated ovum 1878 tr *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat.* 597 If the rete remains broken up, then it is known as a diffuse, unipolar, or *monocentric rete mirabile. 1887 H M WARD in *Nature* 27 Jan 301/2 A complexity is introduced as soon as the sap-vacuoles appear, in many cases making the cells not monocentric but polycentric. 1866 H J. CLARK in *Amer Jrnl Sci* XLII. 324 The *monociliate *Flagellata* 1857 *Ann. Nat Hist* Ser II XIX 260 A group of *monociliated Monads 1880 W S KENT *Infusoria* I. 145 The normal, small, monociliated and uniciliated sponge-cells. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI 284 A *mono-coloured substance. 1890 *Century Dict*, *Monocondylar, *Monocondylian 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* iii. 83 The former (the Anomodontia) have become *monocondylic by [etc.] 1899 *Nature* 9 Nov. 28/1 Following Vechtung, the author recognises two principal types—the *monocormic and polycormic respectively The common spruce fir is an example of a monocormic conifer 1891 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Monocrotic, a term applied to the pulse in which the dicrotic wave is absent. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk Med* (ed 3) II 22 Among the principal dangerous signs are a marked dicrotous or *mono crotous pulse. 1891 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Monodermic, having an envelope or skin consisting of one layer only 1897 *Nature* 7 Oct 555/2 The elements which constitute the monodermic outer wall of the cœlom 1880 SPALDING *Educ. Demonology* 17 *Monodiabolism being as impossible as monotheism. 1878 *Brit Assoc Rep* II 23 On *Monodiametral Quartan Curves By F W Newman 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 196 The pyramidal, the tetragonal, or the *monodimetric system 1845 CARLYLE *Schiller* III (1845) 154 The plan was that it [the *Xenien*] should comprise an immense multitude of detached couplets, each conveying a complete thought It was at first intended to provide about a thousand of these pointed *monodistichs 1900 HEAPE in *Q Jrnl. Microsc Sci.* Nov 16 There are two forms of sexual season evident in female mammals, the *monœstrous, in which there is only a single œstrus at one or more particular times of the year (bitch), and the polyœstrous, in which there are two or more concurrent dioestrous cycles at a particular time of the year (mare) 1880 W S KENT *Infusoria* I. 310 A simple *monoflagellate organism 1898 SEDGWICK *Student's Text-bk Zool* I. 30 Monoflagellate forms 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven Dis* (1879) 401 It is very rare for more than a single gland on one or both sides to suppurate specifically; and hence the virulent bubo is said to be "monoganglial' 1888 *Lancet* 26 May 1043 The cirrhosis is at first *monolobular 1865 WATTS *Dict Chem* III 1047 *Monophane 1903 GEIKIE *Text bk Geol.* VI III iii. (ed 4) 1170 The families of *Monopleurids and Hippuritids 1843 *Civil Eng & Arch. Jrnl* VI 330/2 The advanced or *monoprostyle colonnade in the centre is 200 feet in length. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr* 440 *Monosomatic, a term applied to crystals and their inclusions when both belong to the same mineral species. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VII 291 The *monospasms or protospasms of Jacksonian epilepsy. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Monostach caulis*, in botany, a stem bearing a single spike. 1850 OGILVIE, *Monostachous 1775 J. JENKINSON tr *Linnæus' Brit. Plants* 254 *Monostachyous [wrongly explained, 'consisting of but one range or order'] 1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex.*, *Monostachyous 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII. 119 Charcot thinks that in children the usual stigmata [of hysteria] are often absent and the disease is "*monosymptomatic' 1835 SHEPARD *Min.* I. p xxxi, Pearl Kerate..1 Hexahedral ..2 Pyramidal .3 *Monotomous.

2. *Chem.* Used in the names of compounds to signify the presence of a single atom or combining equivalent of the element or radical indicated by the word to which *mono-* is prefixed.

PROTO- has also been used with the same meaning The nomenclature is regularly continued in the series *di-, tri-, tetra-, penta-, hexa-* (see HEXA- and HEX-), *hepta-*.

The more important of these names are treated as main-words. see MONACETIN, MONAMIDE, MONETHYL, MONOCHLORIDE, MONOXIDE, etc.; also MONOBROMO-, MONONITRO-, etc. With a like sense are formed MONACID, MONATOMIC, MONOBASIC, MONOVALENT. A free use of the prefix is illustrated here in mono-compound (see quot.); **mono-substitution**, substitution affecting only one of the elements or radicals in a compound; **mono-substituted** *a.*, formed by mono-substitution.

1865 WATTS *Dict Chem.* III 1047 *Mono-compounds.* This term is applied to compounds containing 1 at. of the element specified. 1881 — in *Nature* 15 Dec. 148/1 The saturated hydro-carbons are first described, next their mono substitution derivatives. 1885 REMSEN *Org Chem* (1888) 131 The lactic acids will be shown to be mono-substitution products of propionic acid 1889 *Nature* 26 Sept 539/2 On the constitution of monosubstituted derivatives of camphor, by M. P. Cazeneuve 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts's Dict. Chem.*, *Mono-*. This prefix is very seldom used in this dictionary. Compounds whose names begin with mono- are described under the name to which mono- has been prefixed.

Mono-acetin, -acid: see MONACETIN, -ACID.

Monoanæsthesia: see MONO- 1.

Mono-articular: see MONARTICULAR.

Monoaxal (mɒnɒæ·ksăl), *a. Physics.* [f. MONO- + AX-IS + -AL.] (See quot.)

1890 *Century Dict.*, *Monoaxal*, pertaining to a single axis. *Monoaxal isotropy*, the case in which the homotatic coefficients are completely isotropic round one axis only.

Monobasic (mɒnɒbē·sik), *a. Chem.* [f. MONO- + BASE *sb.*¹ + -IC.] Having one base, or one atom of a base. Of an acid: Containing one atom of replaceable hydrogen. Also = MONATOMIC

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 167 Monobasic salts. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 140 Solutions of bibasic or monobasic phosphate of soda. 1862 MILLER *Elem Chem* (ed. 2) III 52 Monatomic or monobasic elements, one atom of which is in combination equivalent to one atom of hydrogen. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 349 Formic acid is monobasic

Monoblastic, -blepsia, -blepsis, -branchiate: see MONO- 1.

Monobromated (mɒnɒbrō·mētĕd), *a. Chem.* [See MONO- 2 and BROMATE] Said of organic compounds in which one atom of bromine has been substituted or added in each molecule.

1889 *Cent Dict* s.v. *Camphor*, Monobromated Camphor.

Monobromide (mɒnɒbrō·īd a maid, -mid). *Chem.* [f. MONO- 2 + BROMIDE.] A compound of one atom of bromine with a monad element or radical.

1875 in *Family Herald* 4 Dec 78/2 The monobromide of camphor produced the most extraordinary effect. 1881 *Syd. Soc Lex* s.v. *Camphor*

Monobro·minated, Monobro·mized, *adjs. Chem* [MONO- 2.] = MONOBROMATED.

1862 OPPENHEIM in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XV 29 Monobrominated menthene. 1862 MILLER *Elem Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 243 Monobrominated ethylene. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim Chem.* 104 A monobrominated product 1889 *Nature* 26 Sept 539/2 On a new monobromized camphor

Monobromo- (mɒnɒbrōumɔ). *Chem.* Also (esp. before a vowel or *h*) **monobrom-**. [See MONO- 2 and BROMO-.] Combining form, expressing the presence in a compound of one atom of bromine, as *monobromacetic acid, monobromobenzene.*

1858 *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 7) 464 Monobromacetic acid. 1862 MILLER *Elem Chem* (ed 2) III 370 Monobromosuccinic Acid 1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* (1871) 369 Monobromsuccinic acid 1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 759 Monobromobenzene is a liquid boiling above 150°

Monocalcic (mɒnɒkæ·lsik), *a. Chem.* [MONO- 2.] Containing one atom or equivalent of calcium.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* IV. 299 Two molecules of dicalcic phosphate and one of monocalcic phosphate.

Monocarbon (mɒnɒkā·bɒn), *a. Chem* [MONO- 2.] Containing or derived from one atom of carbon

1866 ODLING *Anim Chem* 49 The most stable monocarbon compound known to chemists, namely, carbonic anhydride 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem* (1874) 317 Monocarbon or methyl series.

Monocarbonate (mɒnɒkā·bɒnēt). *Chem* [MONO- 2.] A neutral salt of carbonic acid (H_2CO_3) in which both atoms of hydrogen are replaced by a metal: see CARBONATE *sb.* 1.

1854 J SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ Sci., Chem* 457 It is a true neutral, or mono-carbonate 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med* (ed 6) 152 By continued boiling it is further reduced to mono carbonate

Monocardian: see MONO- 1.

Monocarp (mɒ·nɒkāɹp). *Bot.* [a. F. *monocarpe* (De Candolle), f. Gr. μόνο-s MONO- + καρπ-ός fruit, in mod L. *monocarpus*] A monocarpic plant.

1846 SMART, *Monocarp*, a plant that bears fruit but once.

Monocarpellary (mɒ·nɒkāɹpĕlări), *a. Bot.* [MONO-.] Having or consisting of a single carpel.

1863 BENTHAM *Flora Austral.* I Introd. 17 Where a more precise nomenclature is adopted, the flower is *monocarpellary* when the pistil consists of a single simple carpel. 1873 OLIVER *Less Bot.* 30 Garden pea pistil superior, apocarpous, monocarpellary 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 492 A whorl of monocarpellary ovaries

Monoca·rpian, *a. Bot. rare* −⁰. Also **-ean.** [Formed as next (or f mod.L. *monocarpe-us*) + -IAN. Cf. F. *monocarpien.*] = next.

1856 HENSLOW *Dict Bot. Terms*, Monocarpean, Monocarpous, [L.] *Monocarpeus*. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, Monocarpian.

Monocarpic (mɒnɒkā·ɹpik), *a. Bot.* [Formed as MONOCARPOUS + -IC.] Of a plant: Bearing fruit only once (and then dying).

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 634 Annuals and biennials, which flower the first or second year and die, as well as the Agave, and some Palms which flower only once in forty or fifty years, and perish, are monocarpic. 1857 HENFREY *Elem Bot* 548 Monocarpic perennials. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot* 519.

Monocarpous (mɒnɒkā·ɹpɒs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *monocarp-us*: see MONOCARP and -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* = MONOCARPELLARY.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Monocarpous*, a term apply'd to such plants as bear but one single fruit. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 603 Fruit monocarpous. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 560 When the gynæceum of a flower consists of a single ovary only one fruit is formed, and the flower is said to be monocarpous.

2. *Bot.* = MONOCARPIC.

1830 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* III. i. (1839) 475 *Monocarpous;*

bearing fruit but once, and dying after fructification, as Wheat. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc, *Monocarpous* [read *Monocarpous*] is a term invented by De Candolle to designate what gardeners call annual plants. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot* 806 The plant itself is also completely exhausted, all its disposable formative substances are given up to the seed and the fruit, and it dies off (monocarpous plants).

3. *Path.* (See quot.)

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Monocarpous* .. In Medicine, formerly used to describe an eruption the spots of which were not close to each other but discrete

Monocellular,-cellule,-centric: see MONO- 1.

Monocephalous (mɒnɒse·fălɵs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *monocephal-us*, Gr. *μονοκέφαλ-ος* one-headed (f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *κεφαλ-ή* head) + -OUS.] Having only one head.

1. *Bot.* a. A term applied to a fruit or ovary which has but one head or summit. b. Applied to a plant which has its flowers disposed in a single head or umbel

1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* xv 90 They [*sc* the capsules] are monocephalous, as in the lily, or polycephalous, as in Nigella. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot Terms*, *Monocephalous*, where flowers are disposed in single heads or umbels, &c Also, where the ovary is surmounted by a solitary style or stigma.

2. Having the character of a monocephalus.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl Dict* ; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Monocephalus** (mɒnɒse fălɵs). *Teratology.* [mod.L., see prec. Cf F. *monocéphalien* (Littré)] A double monster having one head and two bodies more or less completely blended together.

1882 in OGILVIE, and in later Dicts.

So **Monocephaly** (see quot.).

1891 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Monocephaly*, the condition of a *Monocephalus*

Monocercous · see MONO- 1.

Monoceros (mɒnɒ·sĕrɒs). Also 4-5 monoceron, 7 -cerot. [a. OF. *monoceros*, *monoceron*, a. L. *monoceros*, med L. also *monoceron*, a. Gr. *μονόκερως*, *-κερωτ-*, f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *κέρας* horn]

†1. The UNICORN *Obs.*

13 . *K. Alis.* 6539 A best ther is That is y cleped Monoceros. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII xc. (1495) 839 Monoceron is a wyld beest moste shape like to the horse in body. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 206 The Licorne or Monoceros. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II IV. I IV (1624) 393 A Monocerots horne. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. James* III 7 Some creatures indeed may be taken, but not tamed, as the tiger, panther, monoceros 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI 239 [He] cured several of the Plague, onely by applying a piece of the Monocrot's horn. 1749 POINTER *Oxon Acad* 160 [In the Museum] Monoceros and Rhinoceros Horns.

†2 A fish having a 'horn', as the saw-fish, sword-fish, or narwhal. *Obs*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II XII 23 Bright Scolopendraes arm'd with silver scales, Mighty Monoceros with immeasured tayles 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 329 The Monoceros or a fish with one horn may fitly be called the Sea Unicorn 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Monoceros* Also the Saw-fish. 1825 G PAXTON *Illustr Holy Script* (ed 2) I 89 The Monoceros is a native of the Indian seas.

3. *Astron* The zodiacal constellation of the Unicorn, lying between Canis Major and Canis Minor.

1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) XII 239/2. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV 340/1.

4 A genus of prosobranchiate gasteropods (Lamarck 1809), so called from the prominent spine on the outer lip; the unicorn-shell.

1828 J FLEMING *Hist Brit Anim.* 342 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 113

Monocerous (mɒnɒ·sĕrəs), *a* [f Gr. *μονόκερ ως* (cf prec.) + -OUS.] Having a single horn or horn-like process (In recent Dicts)

‖ **Monochasium** (mɒnɒkē·ziŭm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia.** Also anglicized **monochasy.** [mod.L, f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *χάσι-ς* chasm, separation Cf DICHASIUM] Eichler's name for that form of cymose inflorescence in which the main axis produces only a single branch; a uniparous cyme.

1890 in *Century Dict* 1891 in *Syd Soc Lex* 1898 tr *Strasburger's Text bk Bot* (1903) 436 A monochasium is termed a *helicoid cyme* or *bostryx* when the lateral branches always arise on the same side of the pseudaxis 1900 B. D JACKSON *Gloss Bot Terms*, *Monochasy*, a uniparous cyme, either pure, or resulting from the reduction of cymes.

Hence **Monochasial** *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a monochasium.

1887 BENTLEY *Man Bot* (ed 5) I IV § 1 215 The same form of unilateral, monochasial, or uniparous cyme.

Monochlamydeous (mɒnɒklămĭdɵs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Monochlamydeæ*, f Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *χλαμυδ-*, *χλαμύς* cloak. see -EOUS] Having only one floral envelope, having a single perianth; belonging to the division *Monochlamydeæ*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst. Bot.* Introd 24 If it [*sc* the calyx] is unaccompanied by the corolla, plants are said to be Monochlamydeous. 1845 *Encycl Metrop* VII 47/2 The Great Nightshade and many other monochlamydeous flowers. 1882 G ALLEN *Colours of Flowers* VI. 111 There would be no reason why flowers with petals should not appear sporadically among monochlamydeous families.

Monochloride (mɒnɒklō·rəid, -rid). *Chem.* [MONO- 2.] A compound of one equivalent of chlorine with an element or radical.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 1 Analogous mono-, di-, and trichlorides of metals. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 194 Iodine unites directly with chlorine, forming a monochloride and a trichloride

Monochlorinated (mɒnɒklō· rinĕtĕd), *a. Chem.* [MONO- 2.] Having one equivalent of chlorine added or substituted in each molecule.

1852 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk Chem.* VII 289 Monochlorinated Methyl-Ether. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 11) 555 A mono-chlorinated or monobrominated olefine 1876 *Encycl. Brit* V 676/2 Monochlorinated ethylic ether

Monochloro- (mɒnɒklōəro). *Chem.* Also (esp. before vowel or *h*) **monochlor-**. [See MONO- 2 and CHLORO-] Combining form, expressing the presence in a compound of one equivalent of chlorine, as *monochloracetic acid*, *monochlorhydrin*, etc.

1855 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk Chem.* IX 192 Monochloracetic Acid $C^4H^3ClO^4$ *Ibid* 498 Monochlorhydrine. 1858 *Ibid* XII 540 Monochloracetate of Ethyl. 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem* III 380 Monochlorhydrin 1862 *Ibid* (ed 2) III 373 Glycolic Acid has also been procured by heating monochloracetate of potash for some time [etc] 1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* (1871) 367 Monochlor propionic acid *Ibid* 409 Monochlor benzol. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 11) 759 Monochlorobenzene

Monochord (mɒnɒ nŏkɒəd) Forms: 5-6 **monacord(e, monocorde**, 5 *Sc* **mony-, monicord**, 7- **monochord.** [a. F. *monocorde* (from 14th c), ad. med.L. *monochordos*, *-on*, a Gr. *μονόχορδον*, neut. of *μονόχορδος* adj , having a single string, f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *χορδή* string (see CHORD *sb.*) Cf. MANICHORD.]

1. A musical instrument composed of a soundboard with a single string; in the 11th c used in singing-schools to teach the intervals of plain-song; in later use, an instrument for the mathematical determination of musical intervals.

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) III 211 As hit may be schewed in the monocorde [orig *in monochordo* (v.l. *monacordo*)], when the wire extendede on a holowe body is distreyneede diametrally 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl* 23 A Monochord is a long square peece of wood hollow within, with a string drawne ouer it. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* II. VII 72 His mother tongue was like the dull musick of a monochord, which by study he turns into the harmony of severall instruments. 1652 WHARTON tr *Rothman's Art Divining* 157 That the Soule of the World may be as a Monochord sounding out by the threefold kinds of Creatures, Intellectuall, Celestiall, and Corruptible, at one Blast, one only Life. 1694 HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 50 These Rations are more certainly found upon the Measures of a Monochord 1782 BURNEY *Hist Mus* (1789) II. II. 78 The method Guido pursued in teaching boys to sing was by making them practice with the monochord 1880 GROVE *Dict Mus* II. 354 *Monochord* an instrument consisting of a long box of thin wood with a bridge fixed at each end, over which is stretched a wire or catgut string. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 101 Thompson's monochord is a method of demonstrating the pitch by adding different weights to a stretched string

2. A mediæval musical instrument with several strings and bridges for the production of a combination of sounds. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens* 5583 And Instrumentys Many moo than I kan telle Orgnys, cytolys, monacordys *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 758 The crovde, and the monycordis, the gitterynis gay 1497 *Acc Ld High Treas. Scott.* I. 116 Item, to Johne Heit, for bering a pare of Monicordis of þe Kingis fra Aberdene 1885 A J HIPKINS *Pianoforte* in *Encycl Brit.* XIX 65/2 We attribute the adaptation of the narrow regal keyboard to what was still called the monochord, but was now a complex of monochords over one resonance board, to the latter half of the 14th century.

3. A harmonious combination of sound; hence *fig.* harmony, agreement. Now *rare.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 7 Musyng..how that I myght make Reason & Sensualyte in oon to acorde; but I cowde nat bryng about that monacorde *Ibid* 2016 *c* 1500 in Grose *Antiq Repr* (1809) IV. 408 Pureues in the margent makithe a new monacorde. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* XVI. (Percy Soc) 62 The vii sciences in one monacorde, Eche upon other do full well depende *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen IV* Introd., By the whiche you shal bryng vs into an vnitie and monacorde *Ibid*, *Hen VII* 3 There lacked a wrest to the harpe to set all the strynges in a monacorde and tune. *a* 1550 *Image Ipocr* III 471 in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) II 439 For of that monocorde The scripture doth recorde 1644 BULWER *Chirol* 105 Their cunning mannaging of the Hand in time and tone, I have sometimes call'd the Horse-Rhetorique of Smithfield, which by calculation I have found to differ from the Fish Dialect of Billingsgate, in the monochord of motion 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud Shaks* III (ed 2) 210 We hear a sound of sacred and spiritual music as solemn as the central monochord of the inner main itself 1880 — *Stud Song* 91 The sense of thy golden Great harp's monochord Was the joy in the soul of the singers that hailed thee for master and lord

Hence †**Monochordise** *v.* [tr. F. *monochordiser*], *intr.* to perform on the monochord; **Monochordist,** a writer who treats of the monochord. Also †**Monochordical** *a.*, pertaining to the science of the monochord. **Monochordous** *a.* (see quot. 1856).

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I vii (Rtldg) 35 He would nod his head, monochordizing with his fingers. 1687 SETTLE *Refl Dryden* 95 To answer him in Trigonometrical, Metaphysical, and Monochordical Fustian is not to the purpose 1834 *Westm Rev* XX 81 The monochordists from Euclid downwards 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Monochordus*, having only one string monochordous.

Monochorea . see MONO- 1.

Monochroic (mɒnɒkrō·ik), *a. rare* [f. Gr. *μονόχρο-ος* of one colour (f *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *χρό-α* colour) + -IC.] Having or showing only one colour.

1890 in *Century Dict* 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* I. 1 Arterial blood is monochroic

Monochromatic (mɒnɒkrɒmæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *χρωματικός* CHROMATIC (f. *χρῶμα* colour); Gr. has *μονοχρώματος* of one colour.]

1. Of or presenting one colour only; applied *spec.* to light of one wave-length

Monochromatic lamp, a lamp which produces such a light.

1822 BREWSTER in *Trans Roy. Soc Edin* IX 437 The Monochromatic Lamp being thus completed, I lost no time in applying it to the illumination of Microscopic objects 1827 *Q Jrnl Sci.* XXII 374 Talbot on Monochromatic Light 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autob Sk* I § 2 Wks 1854 II. 36 *note*, Porphyry is far from being so monochromatic as Gibbon's argument would presume. 1854 *Peretra's Polarized Light* (ed 2) 27 The component prismatic colours are simple or homogeneous lights Each of these may be termed a monochromatic light 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr Mad. Crowd* II III 30 Under a monochromatic Lammas sky

2 Executed in monochrome.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom Amusem* 52 Mr Gilpin's mode of monochromatic painting and printing 1828 *Edin Rev* Sept. 75 The Monochromatic works were highly esteemed. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* XVIII 310 In monochromatic designs the small interval is very frequently employed

b. *sb. pl.* = studies in monochrome

1893 *Athenæum* 27 May 676/2 There are examples of all sorts of styles [including] the monochromatics and subtle tone-studies of Mr. Whistler.

Hence **Monochromatically** *adv.* Also **Monochromatism,** the monochromatic condition; †**Monochromatist,** a painter in monochrome.

1764 J BARRY in *Lect Paint* I. (1848) 81 The old method of those they called monochromatists *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sci* I 54/1 A series of phenomena connected with monochromatism. 1880 W SEVERN in *Macm Mag* No. 245 376 Nothing is more puzzling to beginners than to determine between two very opposite colours as to which is the darkest in tone, or, to use a long word monochromatically. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* III 408 For development, a monochromatically lighted room is still a necessity.

Monochrome (mɒnɒkrōu m), *sb* and *a.* Forms 7-9 **monochrom,** 8 **monocrome,** 9- **monochrome.** [In sense 1, ad. med.L. *monochrōma*, *-chrōmat-*, evolved from Gr *μονοχρώματος* adj.; in the other uses a. F *monochrome* or ad. Gr. *μονόχρωμος*, *-ον*, of one colour, a by-form of *μονοχρώματος* (see MONOCHROMATIC)] **A.** *sb.*

1. A painting executed in different tints of one colour, with representation of light and shade.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr* iv 35 Those wretched gravings.. where the Devil is but one great blot and the rest of the Figures Monochroms as ridiculous 1760 *Ann. Reg.* III II 164/1 Four monocromes which stand first in the catalogue of pictures [from Herculaneum]. 1801 FUSELI *Lect Paint* I (1848) 350 Monochrom, or paintings of a single colour 1848 *Ibid* 351 *note*, There appears to be no example of the perfect monochrom (*μονοχρωματον*) on the ancient vases. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev Lamps* IV § 41 132 The Elgin frieze is a monochrom in a state of transition to sculpture. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I 105 His earliest works being mere monochromes in sepia 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict Sci* s v , A drawing in chiaro scuro is a monochrome, whether in black and white or in any colour and white . The sciagram or silhouette is not a monochrome, though executed in a single colour

2. Representation in one colour; *esp.* in phr. (to paint, etc) *in monochrome.* Hence occas., the state of being in one colour, a tract of one colour

1851 *Illustr Lond News* 31 May 493/1 Messrs. Hullmandel, who produce effects in monochrome 1858 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* I 259 A great improvement was the use of incised lines cut through the colour to relieve the monochrome. 1861 J BELL *Colour on Statues* in *Jrnl Soc Arts* IX 424/1 The wonderful groups of the Medici monuments, have come down to us in their native monochrome, untouched by change of tint 1874 FERGUSSON in *Contemp. Rev* Oct 759 No architect ever proposed to line the whole with one cold, monotonous monochrome of gray 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* II 47 Here grassed hills rose like knuckles gloved in dark olive, and little plantations between them formed a still deeper and sadder monochrome 1902 *Encycl Brit* XXXI 685/1 If a coloured object were illuminated solely by a paraffin light, a print from the negative would give a fair representation of the object in monochrome

B. *adj.* Having only one colour, executed in one colour.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev Lamps* IV § 41 133, I have an intense love for these monochrom figures. 1850 LEITCH tr *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 74 Outline drawing and monochrome painting 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* II 89 Some almost monochrome but powerful water-colour Swiss scenes 1902 *Encycl Brit* XXXI 685/1 This light-filter will render all coloured objects in correct monochrome luminosity

Hence **Monochro·mic, Monochro·mical** *adjs.* = MONOCHROME *a.* **Mo·nochro·mist,** a painter in monochrome; also (quot. 1861 1), one who advocates the use of monochrome. **Monochro·mous** *a* = MONOCHROME *a.* **Mo·nochro·my,** the art of painting in monochrome.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 368/1 These kinds of sculpture .. were held in greater estimation than *monochromic sculpture. 1854 *Blackw Mag.* LXXVI 556 These gentlemen wear a monochromic or one-coloured suit 1902 in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser VIII 503/2 These *bacini* are sometimes monochromic, others show a number of fantastic designs. 1890 *Century Dict*, *Monochromical* 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* v. 127 Heredices the Corinthian, and Thelophanes the Sicyonian, who were both of them but *Monochromists. 1861 J. BELL *Colour on Statues* in *Jrnl. Soc Arts* IX 424/1 Is the addition of coloring to statues to be looked upon as an

advance in art, or a retrogression? The polychromists will, of course, hold it to be the former, while the monochromist in sculpture will represent that [etc.] 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 99 Girtin was at first little more than a monochromist. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect Archit.* (1879) I. 180 The churches . of one unvaried stone colour have been made over periodically to the tender mercies of the monochromist. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monochromus* *monochromous. 1880 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Feb 5/8 The general monochromous dinginess of the disestablished hotel. 1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict*, **Monochromy*, painting in one colour. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xviii 310 We return now to a brief consideration of monochromy, or decoration in a single colour.

Monochronic (mɒnɒkrɒ·nɪk), *a. rare* —°. [Formed as next + -IC.] (See quots.; but the word cannot with etymological propriety be used in the sense assigned.)

1840 SMART, *Monochronic*, existing at one and the same geological period 1882 OGILVIE, *Monochronic*, in *geol.* applied to organic remains which seem to have been deposited at the same period [Similarly in later Dicts.]

Monochronous (mɒnɒ·krɒnəs), *a. Pros.* [f. Gr. *μονόχρον-ος* (f. *μόνος* MONO- + *χρόνος* time) + -OUS.] Consisting of one 'time' or mora; monosemic. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Monochroous (mɒnɒ·krɒ,əs), *a* [f. Gr. *μονόχρο-ος* (see MONOCHROIC) + -OUS.] = MONOCHROIC.

1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Monochroüs*, .. monochroous. 1891 in *Syd Soc Lex.*

Monociliated: see MONO- 1.

Monocle (mɒ·nɒk'l) [a. F. *monocle* (in OF. as adj. = one-eyed), ad. L. *monoculus*: see MONOCULOUS.]

1. A single eye-glass.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Monocle* (French), a reading-glass for one eye. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 46 'He has a glass in his eye'. 'A binocle or a monocle?' 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Dang. Catspaw* XIV. (1890) 247 A great monocle which the old gentleman used for the critical examination of his work lay near at hand 1894 *Idler* Sept. 175 The young man screwed a monocle into his right eye.

2. = MONOCULE (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Monocleid(e (mɒnɒ·klɪəɪd). [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *κλειδ-*, *κλείς* key.] A cabinet locked by a single key

c 1840 (*title*) Description of the Monocleid Writing-cabinets ..invented by Thomas Sopwith 1885 *Newcastle Chron.* 25 May, Superior Oak Monocleide

Monoclinal (mɒnɒklɑi năl), *a.* and *sb. Geol.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *κλίν-ειν* to bend + -AL. Cf. *anti-*, *iso-*, *synclinal.*] **a.** *adj.* Applied to strata that dip or slope in one and the same direction. **b.** *sb.* = MONOCLINE.

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol Pennsylv* I. 10 The ridges are of three orders.. In geological language they are of anticlinal, synclinal, and monoclinal structure *Ibid* 18 Monoclinal Valleys. 1876 PAGE *Adv Text-bk. Geol* IV. 83 The strata of a district, though lying at different angles, may all slope in the same way, and in such a case they are said to be monoclinal or dipping in one main direction 1877 LE CONTE *Elem Geol.* (1879) 178 Such a bend is called a monoclinal fold or axis. 1886 T. M. READE *Orig Mount. Ranges* XX 250 The Water-Pocket flexure, one of the grandest monoclinals of the west.

Hence **Monocli·nally** *adv.*

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* I 10 Dipping only in one direction, or monoclinally

Monoclinate (mɒnɒklɑi·nĕt), *a. Cryst.* [Formed as MONOCLIN-AL + -ATE 2.] = MONOCLINIC.

1847 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Monocline (mɒ·nɒklɑin). *Geol.* [Formed as MONOCLIN-AL; cf. *anti-*, *iso-*, *syncline.*] A monoclinal fold.

1879 GEIKIE in *Encycl. Brit* X 300/1 The strata are thus bent up and continue on the other side of the tilt at a higher level. Such bends are called *monoclines* or *monoclinal folds*, because they present only one fold, or one half of a fold, instead of the two which we see in an arch or trough 1898 MILNE *Seismol.* iii. 33 The bases of monoclines are tracts where faults are frequent.

Monoclinian (mɒnɒkli·nĭăn), *a. Bot.* [Formed as MONOCLIN-OUS + -IAN.] = MONOCLINOUS.

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss Bot. Terms.*

Monoclinic (mɒnɒkli·nik), *a. Cryst* [Formed as MONOCLIN-AL + -IC. Cf. F. *monoclinique.*] Having three unequal axes, two of which intersect each other at right angles and the third or principal axis intersects one at right angles and the other obliquely.

1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 275 The fifth, or oblique, or monoclinic system, has one of its axes perpendicular to the other two. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem* xix. (1874) 215 Yielding the salt, $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$, which crystallizes in the monoclinic system. 1879 GEIKIE in *Encycl Brit* X. 227/2 The Monoclinic or Orthoclase felspars.

So **Monoclinohe·dral, Monoclinohe·dric, Monoclinome·tric** *adjs.* [see HEDRAL, CLINOHEDRIC s.v. CLINO- 2, METRIC *a.*1] (in the same sense).

1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 440 *Monoclinohedral. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 229 The *monoklinohedric system 1862 J. B. JORDAN *Const. Models Crystallogr.* 20 Fifth System The Monoclinohedric 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 123 Creatinine crystallizes in the *monoclinometric system.

Monoclinous (mɒnɒklɑi·nəs), *a.* [f. F. *monocline* (1799), or mod.L. *monoclinus*, f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *κλίνη* bed, couch: see -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Having both stamens and pistils in the same flower, hermaphrodite.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 466 Those vegetables where the male and female organs occur on the same plant are called Monoclinous; and the others Dichinous. 1849 BALFOUR *Man Bot.* § 648 The flower is hermaphrodite, or monoclinous. 1888 VINES in *Encycl Brit.* XXIV. 131/2 Series 2. *Polypetalæ*: usually monoclinous.

2. *Geol.* = MONOCLINAL *a.*

1882 in OGILVIE, and in later Dicts.

Monocoelian, -cœlic, -coloured: see MONO 1.

Monoco·lous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *μονόκωλ-ος* (f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *κῶλον* limb) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne, Varieties of Man* 200 The people were monocolous, that is, having only one leg, or sciapodous, having feet so large as to shelter the whole body, in a supine posture.

Mono-compound: see MONO- 2.

Monocondylar, etc. · see MONO- 1.

Monocorde, obs form of MONOCHORD.

Monocormic: see MONO- 1.

Monocot, Monocotyl, shortened forms of MONOCOTYLEDON.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem Geol.* 1 (1879) 354 Types..of the monocotyls on the one hand, and of the Dicotyls on the other 1890 *Athenæum* 22 Nov 702/1 Angiosperms are divided [by Dr. D. H Campbell] into two 'sub-classes', thus placing the monocots and dicots on a lower level than the cycads.

Monoco·tyle, *a Bot. rare* —°. [See prec. and cf. MONOCOTYLOUS 2.] = MONOCOTYLEDONOUS.

1828-32 in WEBSTER; and in some later Dicts.

Monocotyledon (mɒ nɒkɒtĭlī·dŏn) *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *monocotylēdōn*, f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *κοτυληδών* cup-shaped cavity: see COTYLEDON.

The term *Monocotyledones* was employed by Ray, but its practical introduction into botanical classification dates from Jussieu 1779.]

A flowering plant having one cotyledon or seed-leaf in the embryo. The Monocotyledons (in Bot. Lat. *Monocotyledones*), or Endogens, constitute one of the two great classes of flowering plants.

[1703 RAY *Methodus Plant* 2 Monocotyledones, quæ nec folia seminalia bina efferunt, nec lobos binos condunt] 1727 BAILEY (vol. II.), *Monocotyledon*, which springs from the Seed with a single Leaf at first, as Corn, Tulips, Onions, &c 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 261 It is chiefly from the seeds of the monocotyledons .that the greater part of the feculæ are extracted. 1857 HENFREY *Elem Bot* § 750 The stems of Monocotyledons are very generally herbaceous.

Monocotyledonous (mɒ nɒkɒtĭlī·dŏnəs), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Having a single cotyledon; belonging to the class of Monocotyledons.

1770 C. MILNE *Bot. Dict* s v. *Cotyledones*, some seeds, however, have only one seminal leaf, in which case, the plants, by botanists, are termed Monocotyledonous. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* XIII (1794) 131 *note*. 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat.* XI (1873) 244 Stately trees loaded by parasitical monocotyledonous plants. 1852 RICHARDSON *Geol* VII (1855) 164 The monocotyledonous, or endogenous classes.

b. Of or belonging to a monocotyledon.

1849 BALFOUR *Man Bot.* § 91 Endogenous or Monocotyledonous Stem. 1876 PAGE *Adv Text-bk Geol.* IX. 185 The parallel venation of a monocotyledonous leaf.

Monocotylous (mɒnɒkɒ·tĭləs), *a.* [In sense 1 f. mod.L *monocotyl-us*, f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *κοτύλ-η* cup, cavity: see -OUS. Cf. F. *monocotyle.*]

1. *Zool.* Having one vent or mouth (see quot.)

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monocotylus*, applied by Blainville to a Family (*Monocotyla*) of the *Entozoa myzocephala*, comprehending those of which the body has but one vent, monocotylous.

2. *Bot.* Used for MONOCOTYLEDONOUS.

1905 BALFOUR *Goebel's Organogr Plants* II. 327 The seedlings have the ordinary leaf-form of monocotylous plants.

Monocracy (mɒnɒ·krăsi). [ad. assumed Gr. type **μονοκρατία*: see next and -CRACY.] Government by a single person, autocracy.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* P 34 The Monocracy and single-sol'd intemperature of the Liver. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 95 Monocracy, Aristocracy, and Democracy. 1839 SYD SMITH *Ballot* (ed. 2) 29 A scene of wholesale bacchanalian fraud,. which would disgust any man with a free government, and make him sigh for the monocracy of Constantinople. 1893 GOLDW SMITH *United States* 160 Jefferson's jeremiads over the encroachments and corruptions of monocracy under the first two Presidents.

Monocrat (mɒ nɒkræt). [ad. Gr. *μονοκρατ-ής* ruling alone, f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *κρατ-εῖν* to rule: see -CRAT.] **a.** One who rules alone; an autocrat. (In Dicts.) **b.** A partisan of monocracy or monarchy; a political nickname given *circa* 1790 by Jefferson to members of the Federalist party, because they sided with England as against France.

1798 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 494 The doctrines of the Monocrats 1793 *Ibid.* IV 9 The war between France and England has brought forward the Republicans and Monocrats in every State. 1883 J. T. MORSE jr. *Jefferson* xv. (1885) 251 Here was an act, done by the great Republican doctrinaire president, monarchical, beyond what any 'monocrat' had ever dared to dream of.

appos. 1791 JEFFERSON in W. Irving *Washington* (1863) V. 148 (Funk) Even the monocrat papers are obliged to publish the most furious philippics against England.

Hence **Monocra·tic** *a.*, relating to monocracy.

1890 LOWELL *Milton's Areop.* Latest Lit. Ess (1891) 101 His experience of Cromwell apparently having made any monocratic devices distasteful to him.

Monocrotic, -crotous: see MONO- 1.

Monocular (mɒnɒ·kĭŭlăr), *a.* Also (in sense 2) **mono-oculate.** [f. late L. *monocul-us* (see MONOCULUS) + -AR. Cf. F. *monoculaire.*]

1. Having only one eye, or the use of only one eye. Now *rare.*

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 86 Who going to cut downe an ancient white Hauthorne Tree had some of the prickles flew into his eye, and made him Monocular 1664 POWER *Exp Philos.* I. 82, I could never find any Animal that was monocular. 1696 E. LHWYD in *Phil. Trans* XXVII. 464 He had catch'd Monocular Trouts 1767 BARRINGTON *ibid* LVII. 207 Monocular fish, which are said by Giraldus Cambrensis to be found in the lakes of Snowden. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts* (abr ed) I 90 Had we escaped the mortification of those monocular Kalandars. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 7 May 995 A small monocular fœtus.

b. quasi-*sb.* A one-eyed person.

1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab Nts.* (abr. ed) I. 82 [She] returned with three monoculars

2. Of or pertaining to one eye only; adapted to one eye

1858 *Edin. Rev.* CVIII. 439 Monocular vision, or vision with a single eye. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis Genit Org* 87 These varieties of ophthalmia are rarely mono-ocular. 1878 CARPENTER in *Encycl Brit.* XVI. 274/1 By the insertion of a suitably constructed binocular eye-piece into the body of any ordinary monocular microscope 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Monocular bandage*, a bandage applied to one eye only. 1901 *19th Cent.* Apr 605 It is still more rare for it [*sc.* colour-blindness] to be monocular.

fig 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Author. Relig* 163 Such a monocular phenomenon is the orthodoxy of the Church.

Hence **Monocula·rity,** monocular condition. **Mono·cularly** *adv.*, with the use of one eye only.

1857 *Nat Mag* II 276 Thieving may not unnaturally be assigned to a mental strabismus or monocularity. 1881 CARPENTER *Microsc* § 36 (ed 6) 39 No one who has only thus worked monocularly can appreciate the guidance derivable from binocular vision

† **Mono·culate,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f late L. *monocul-us* (see MONOCULUS) + -ATE 2, after L. *oculātus* OCULATE *a.*] One-eyed.

1618 T. ADAMS *Spir Eye-salve* Wks (1629) 664 Philosophy (vnbaptized with grace) is said to be monoculate, to haue but one eye, and that is of naturall Reason.

Monocule (mɒ·nɒkiul). *rare* [a. F. *monocule*, or ad. L. *monocul-us* MONOCULUS.] A creature with only one eye (e g. the Cyclops). Also, a member of the Linnæan genus MONOCULUS.

1771 J. R. FORSTER *Catal Anim N. Amer* 33 Monocule, King's Crab, Monoculus Polyphemus. 1829 *Blackw Mag.* XXVI. 285 Little moving things, no bigger than mites, were bustling about, and now and then I could perceive one or two of these diminutive monocules venturing [etc.]. 1832 *Ibid* XXXII. 667 The orifice in the forehead of the Monocule abhorr'd.

Monoculist (mɒnɒ·kiŭlist). *rare* [f late L. *monocul-us* (see MONOCULUS) + -IST. Cf. F. *monoculiste.*] A monoculous person.

1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 114 Some Monoculists, by the sharpnesse of the sence drawne to one Eie, see better with that, then both. 1659 'HODG TURBERVIL' *Walk knaves, walk* in Morgan *Phœnix Brit* (1732) I 262 Our Learned Monoculist and Noble Commander, Col. Hewson. 1866 *North Brit. Mail* 26 Sept, O'Baldwin had the valuable assistance of a not over-refined monoculist, and another equally objectionable member of pugilistic society.

Monoculite (mɒnɒ·kiŭləit). *rare.* [Formed as prec. + -ITE 1.]

†1. ? = MONOCULIST. *Obs.*

1718 *Entertainer* No. 14. 95 Are there no Deputies of oak or Monoculites?

2. 'A fossil animal that appears to have but one eye' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Monoculous (mɒnɒ·kĭŭləs), *a.* [f. L. *monocul-us* (see next) + -OUS.] One-eyed.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Monocular, Monosculous* [sic], that hath but one eye, one ey'd. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Carnarvonsh.* (1662) IV 30 He telleth us also of Monoculous Fishes 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm* 129 We judge truth to be circumscrib'd by the confines of our belief,..and. repute all the rest of the world Monoculous. 1785 *Gent Mag.* LV. I 267 *note*, But Polypheme surely was monoculous 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XXX. 206 *note*, Every one-eyed man, in these parts, [is now known] as Holkar, from the monoculous Marátha chieftain of that name 1887 O. W. HOLMES in *Atlantic Monthly* LIX. 638 Dr Knox was the monoculous Waterloo surgeon, with whom I remember breakfasting.

fig. 1845 NAPIER *Conq. Scinde* II. ii. 283 Outram's monoculous diplomacy

‖ **Monoculus** (mɒnɒ·kiŭlŭs). [late L., irreg. f. Gr. *μόν-ος* MON(O)- + L. *oculus* eye.]

1. A one-eyed being.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 389 When he had þurgh raklesnes loste ane of his een and was made monoculus. 1597 BACON *Conlers Gd & Euill* Ess. (Arb.) 152 As to a monoculos [*sic*] it is more to loose one eye, then to a man that hath two eyes. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 20 The Arimaspi (who from wincking when they shoot are said to be *Monoculi*). 1709 *Tatler* No. 36 P 3. *Ibid* No. 56 P 1. [Used as a proper name.] 1722 QUINCY *Lex Physico-Med.* (ed. 2), *Monoculus*, is used for a Person having but one Eye. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Monoculus*,. *Monopia.* A very uncommon species of monstrosity, in which there is but one eye, and that mostly above the root of the nose.

2. A Linnæan genus of 'insects' or minute crustaceans; a member of this genus.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 22, 23. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 288 The Monoculus or Arborescent Water Flea. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 240/2 The quadricornis, or

four-horned monoculus, a very small species about half a line in length. 1848 E Forbes *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 60 So wrote Otho Frederic Müller—filled, by his studies of minute life, with a deep spirit of reverence and admiration of his monoculi. 1880 Huxley *Crayfish* v 279 The water-fleas or the monoculi of the ponds.

3. a. A bandage for one eye.

1849 in Craig. 1875 in Knight *Dict Mech.*

b. A single eye-glass (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

Monocycle (mǫ·nǒsəik'l). [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* Mono- + *κύκλος* wheel, Cycle. Cf. Gr. *μονόκυκλος* with one circle.] A velocipede having only one wheel.

'In one form the rider is seated inside the wheel' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

1869 *The Velocipede* (N.Y) Apr. 79 A New York mechanic has devised a monocycle or single machine 1869 *Sci. Amer.* 22 May 330 The machine is evidently a monocycle. 1902 *Speaker* 15 Feb. 564/1 Monocycles progressing at eighty miles an hour.

Monocyclic (mǫnosi·klik, -səi·klik), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ic.] Having a single circle or cycle.

1. *Zool.* **a.** Of or pertaining to the *Monocyclica*, a subclass of crinoid Echinoderms having only a single circlet of basal plates. **b.** Of or pertaining to the *Monocyclia*, a division of Holothurians having the tentacles in a single circle or series.

1882 F. H. Carpenter in *Q Jrnl Microsc. Sci* XXII. 377 The monocyclic *Comatulæ*. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 545 When they [*sc* underbasals] are present the base of the apical system is said to be dicyclic, when absent monocyclic. 1900 *Lankester's Treat Zool.* III. 111 Monocyclic and dicyclic genera should not be placed in the same line of descent.

2. *Bot.* **a.** Having the members of a floral series disposed in a single whorl. **b.** Annual (B. D Jackson *Gloss Bot. Terms* 1900).

1891 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Monocyclic*, having the members of a series all in one whorl

3. *Electr.* 'Designating a certain system or arrangement of armature windings and transmission lines for the utilization of currents in a combined lighting and power service' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

Monocyclous (mǫnosi·kləs), *a.* (*onch rare*—°. [f. mod L. *monocycl-us* (formed as Monocycle) + -ous.] (See quot.)

1856 Mayne *Expos Lex*, *Monocyclus*, applied to the *Scalaria monocycla*, because its last turn is circumscribed at the base by a transversal filament monocyclous

Monocyst (mǫ·nǒsist). *Path* [f Mono- + Cyst.] A tumour consisting of a single cyst.

1869 T G Thomas *Dis Women* (ed 2) 553 The monocyst . develops the power of cysto-genesis and becomes polycystic 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II 1110 The hydatid bladder consists of a single simple sac or mono cyst.

Monocysted (mǫ·nǒsisted), *a* [Formed as prec. + -ed [2].] = next.

1885 T. Gill in *Smithsonian Rep* (1886) I. 765 The monocysted Gregorines [*read* Gregarines]

Monocystic (mǫnosi·stik), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ic.] Having or consisting of a single cyst.

1872 T. G. Thomas *Dis Women* (ed 3) 652 Unilocular or monocystic tumors rarely attain a great size as such 1885 E R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit* XIX 853/2 The sporulation of the various monocystic Gregarinides.

Hence **Monocy·stically** *adv.*

1872 Peaslee *Ovar. Tumors* 31 The distinction of the monocystically inclined and the polycystic cystoma

Monocystid (mǫnosi·stid). *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Monocystid-ea* (neut. pl.), f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* Mono- + *κύστ-ις* bladder, Cyst: see -id.] A member of the order *Monocystidea* of Gregarines, having the body simple, i.e. not segmented.

1882 E. R. Lankester in *Q Jrnl Microsc Sci* XXII 58 The Monocystid *Adelia ovata* 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim Life* 859 The Monocystids of the Earthworm

So **Monocysti·dean** *a* and *sb.* (in recent Dicts.).

Monocyttarian (mǫnositĕ°·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Monocyttaria* neut pl. (f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* Mono- + *κύτταρ-ος* cell) + -an.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the group *Monocyttaria* of Radiolarians, which have a single central capsule; unicapsular. **b** *sb* A member of this group.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Monodactyl, -yle (mǫnodæ·ktil), *a. Zool.* [ad. Gr. *μονοδακτυλ-ος* one-fingered, f. *μόνο-ς* Mono- + *δάκτυλ-ος* finger. Cf. F. *monodactyle.*] = Monodactylous.

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol Compend* 177 Monodactyle claws. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III xxviii 48 The foot or *Tarsus* [of the *Diptera*], is almost universally mono dactyle 1852 Dana *Crust* II. 1036 A monodactyle hand. 1870 Flower *Osteol. Mamm.* xix. (1876) 319 The monodactyle foot of the Horse.

Monodacty·lic, *a. Pros. rare*—°. [f. Mono- + Dactylic.] Containing but one dactyl.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Monodactylous (mǫnodæ·ktiləs), *a. Zool.* [f. Monodactyl + -ous.] Having only one finger, toe, or claw. In Crustacea = Subchelate.

1828-32 in Webster. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* 421/1 The last three pairs [of feet] are monodactylous. 1856-8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool* I. 671 Hippoidea.—First pair of feet monodactylous or subchelate. 1881 *Nature* 29 Sept. 527/2 A link between our modern monodactylous horse and its three-toed ancestor.

Monoda·ctyly. [f. Monodactyl + -y.] The condition of being monodactyl.

1897 *Amer. Naturalist* Feb 161 The monodactyly, observed in the pig by Aristotle.

Monodelph (mǫ·nǒdelf). *Zool.* [ad. F *Monodelphe* (De Blainville), f mod.L. *Monodelph-ia*, f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* Mono- + *δελφύς* womb] A mammal belonging to the subclass *Monodelphia* of mammals, characterized by a single uterus and vagina, and comprising all mammals except the monotremes and marsupials.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci* etc., *Monodelphs*, a name given by De Blainville to the first sub class in his binary division of Mammalia 1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop* 22 The Monodelphs include (1) The *Cetacea* and *Amphibia.* (2) The Pachydermata [etc.].

So **Monode·lphian, a.** *adj.* of, belonging to, or characteristic of the *Monodelphia*; **b.** *sb.* a member of this subclass; **Monode·lphic, Monode·lphous** *adjs.*

1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex*, *Monodelphus*, monodelphous 1869 Huxley *Introd Classif Anim* 90 In this manner the Monodelphian fœtus is supplied with nourishment. *Ibid.* 98 The type of a distinct order of deciduate Monodelphous *Mammalia* 1870 Flower *Osteol. Mamm* i. (1876) 3 The remaining Monodelphian Mammals are:—1. Primates. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 469 The Cat, as a monodelphous mammal, of course shares the characters which distinguish that subclass from both the others. 1882 Ogilvie, *Monodelph*, *Monodelphian*, *sb* a mammal belonging to the sub-class Monodelphia. *Ibid*, *Monodelphic*

Monodelph, etc., erron ff. Monadelph, etc.

Monodermic: see Mono- 1.

‖ **Mono·dia.** *Mus.* [It. or L.: see Monody.] (See quot.)

1880 Rockstro in Grove *Dict Mus* II 354/1 *Monodia* A term applied, by modern critics, to music written in what is sometimes called the Homophonic Style that is to say, music, in which the Melody is confined to a single part, instead of being equally distributed between all the Voices employed, as in the Polyphonic Schools

Monodiabolism, -diametral. see Mono- 1.

Monodic (mǫnǫ·dik), *a* [ad Gr *μονῳδικ-ός* f. *μονῳδ-ός*. see Monody and -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of monody. In *Music*, characterized by the predominance of one part or melody, to which the other parts merely furnish harmonies

1818 Busby *Gram. Mus.* 99 *note*, The first of these styles of melody they term *monodic*, the second *polyodic* 1879 Grove *Dict Mus* I 746/1 Homophone is sometimes applied to music written in what was formerly called the Monodic style 1883 Rockstro *ibid* III 278/2 The Monodic School of Florence 1896 J A F. Maitland in *Dict Nat Biog* XLVII 42/2 The new art of monodic writing, as opposed to the elaborate involutions of the madrigalian period 1900 H W. Smyth *Greek Melic Poets* p xxi, Monodic melic, or that which is sung by a single voice, is represented in the earliest stage of Greek song by the nome.

So **Mono·dical** *a.*; **Mono·dically** *adv*

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Monodical* 1890 *Century Dict*, *Monodically*

Monodichlamydeous, etc.: see Mono- 1.

Monodist (mǫ·nǒdist). [f. Monod(y + -ist.]

1 One who writes or sings a monody

1751 Richardson *Corr.* (1804) III. 183 Think you, Madam, that a certain monodist did not imagine himself possessed by this purer flame. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk* 13 Aug I. 1106 The monodist [*sc* Huddesford, who wrote a 'Monody on the Death of Dick, an Academical Cat'] connects him with cats of great renown in the annals of witchcraft

2 One who composes in the monodic style; opposed to *contrapuntist* (Cent Dict. 1890).

Monodistich: see Mono- 1.

Mo·nodize, *v nonce-wd* [f. Monod(y + -ize] *trans.* To make the subject of a monody.

1796 Coleridge *Let.* Aug in *Biog Lit.* (1847) II 370, I was at Matlock, the place monodized by Bowles.

‖ **Monodon** (mǫ·nǒdǫn). *Zool.* [mod L., f. Gr. *μονοδοντ-, μονόδους*, f. *μόν-ος* Mon(o)- + *ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς* tooth.] A genus of delphinoid cetaceans, containing only the narwhal (*M monoceros*); also, a member of this genus.

1752 J Hill *Hist Anim* 314 *Monodon*, the Unicorn-fish, or Nar-wal. 1753 Chambers *Cycl Supp* c 1865 Letheby in *Wylde's Circ Sci* I 103/2 Even the Monodons or narwhales may be made to yield train-oil

Monodont (mǫ·nǒdǫnt), *a. rare*—°. [Formed as prec.] Having only one tooth. Also **Monodo·ntal** *a.*, of the nature of an 'only tooth'; also, pertaining to the genus *Monodon.*

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii (1856) 340 The horn, that monodontal process which gives them their name of sea unicorn 1891 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Monodont.*

Monodrama (mǫ·nodrāmă, mǫnodrā·mă). Also 9 **monodram(e.** [f Mono- + Drama.] A dramatic piece for a single performer.

1793 Southey *Let. to G C Bedford* 26 Oct. in *Life* (1849) I. 185 Monodramas, comodramas, tragodramas, all sorts of dramas 1803 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls* (1804) VII 170 He [an actor] is assisting to get up the Monodram, in which he takes a principal part. 1823 *Edin Rev* XXXVIII. 183 The first attempt at dramatic writing would naturally be in the form of a monodrame 1829 *Examiner* 275/2 The puns and drollery of Mathews in his new mono-drama *At Home.* 1849 *Eclectic Rev* XXVI 211 The entire sum of his [Browning's] poetry may be said to be dramatic, though much of it simple monodrama. 1904 *Athenæum* 18 June 776/1 Tennyson intended 'Maud' to be a pure monodrama, yet it was taken for a portrait of himself.

fig. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X 41 Friendship is with them a *mono-drama*, in which they play the principal and sole part.

Hence **Mo:nodrama·tic** *a*, pertaining to or characteristic of a monodrama; **Monodra·matist,** one who writes a monodrama.

1803 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1805) VIII 178 Hint to a Mono dramatist, how to avoid damnation. 1825 *Blackw. Mag* XVII 731 These great performers have retired into a dignified and limited range of mono-dramatic parts. 1897 Tennyson *Mem Ld Tennyson* I 402 'Maud' and other monodramatic poems.

Monodromic (mǫnodrǫ·mik), *a. Math.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* Mono- + *δρόμ-ος* course + -ic, after F. *monodrome* (Cauchy).] Of a function: Having a single value for one value of the variable.

1890 in *Century Dict* 1893 Forsyth *Theory of Functions* 15 *note*

Monody (mǫ·nǒdi) [ad L. *monōdia*, *monōdium*, a Gr. *μονῳδία* solo, lament, f *μονῳδ-ός* singing alone, f. *μόν-ος* Mono- + *ᾠδ-* contracted form of *ἀοιδ-* ablaut-var. of *ἀείδ-ειν* to sing · cf. *ᾠδή* Ode. Cf F. *monodie*, It. *monodia*]

1. In Greek literature. **a** A lyric ode sung by a single voice; an ode sung by one of the actors in a tragedy (as distinct from the chorus); hence, a mournful song or dirge.

[1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I xxiv (Arb) 63 Such funerall songs were called *Epicedia* if they were song by many, and *Monodia* if they were vttered by one alone.] 1623 Cockeram, *Monodies*, mournefull songs. 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Monodie*, a lamentable or funeral song, where one sings alone. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 156 ⁋ 7 Tragedy was a monody or solitary song in honour of Bacchus, improved afterwards into a dialogue 1760 Fawkes tr. *Sappho* Introd, She wrote nine Books of Odes, besides Elegies, Epigrams, Iambics, Monodies and other Pieces 1896 Haigh *Greek Drama* 363 The monodies form one of the most salient features in the tragedy of Euripides. 1900 H W Smyth *Greek Melic Poets* p xxi, The chief representatives of the monody are the Aiolians and the Ionic Anakreon

b. A funeral oration [So in late Gr.]

1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F* xviii II 110 *note*, The monody pronounced on the death of Constantine, might have been very instructive; but prudence and false taste engaged the orator to involve himself in vague declamation.

2. A poem in which a mourner bewails some one's death.

1637 Milton *Lycidas* Argt, In this Monody the Author bewails a learned Friend, unfortunately drown'd 1691 Wood *Ath Oxon* I 590 Soon after was a tomb erected whereon was insculp'd a Monodie made by Dr. Laur. Humphrey 1790 Coleridge (*title*) Monody on the Death of Chatterton. 1809 Byron *Bards & Rev* 747 Let monodies on Fox regale your crew 1866 M Arnold (*title*) Thyrsis. A Monody, to commemorate the author's friend, Arthur Hugh Clough

3 *Mus.* The homophonic style of composition (see Monodia) Also, a composition in this style.

1887 *Daily News* 3 May 6/1 Songs for a single voice were not known in art music until Vincenzo Galilei..composed solos with instrumental accompaniments On the invention of these 'monodies', as they were called, the three above-named [Italian] masters founded their dramatic attempts. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

4. 'Monotonous sound, monotonousness of sound' (*Cent. Dict*).

a 1849 Poe *Bells* iv, Hear the tolling of the bells—Iron bells! What a world of solemn thought their monody compels! 1885 Miss Murfree *Prophet Gt Smoky Mts* i 30 The vague, sighing voice of the woods rose and fell with a melancholy monody.

Monodynamic (mǫ nodəinæ·mik, -din-), *a. rare.* [f Gr. *μόνο-ς* Mono- + *δύναμ-ις* power + -ic.]

1. Having only one power or talent *nonce-use.*

1823 De Quincey *Herder* Wks 1862 XII 128 Monodynamic men, men of a single talent

2 *Chem.* = Monovalent.

1872 Thudichum *Chem Phys* 23 Butyryl is a monodynamic radical

Monodynamism (mǫnodəi·nămiz'm). *rare.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* Mono- + *δύναμ-ις* power, force + -ism.] The doctrine that all forms of activity in nature are only various manifestations of one force.

1867 Lewes *Hist. Philos* (ed 3) I 3 Side by side with this tentative..monotheism there is a bold and unhesitating monodynamism, the efforts of all the early thinkers being to reduce all the powers of nature to one principle

Monodynamous: see Mono- 1.

‖ **Monœcia** (mǫnī·ʃiă). *Bot.* [mod L (Linnæus 1735), f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* Mono- + *οἶκ-ος* house: cf. Diœcia] The twenty-first class in the Sexual System of Linnæus, comprising plants which have the stamens and pistils, or male and female organs, in separate flowers, but on the same plant.

1753 Chambers *Cycl Supp*, *Monœcia*, in botany, a class of plants which have not the male and female parts, in the same, but in different flowers, and those on the same root. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot* ix (1794) 95. 1862 Darwin in *Life & Lett* (1887) III 304 About one third of the British genera of aquatic plants belong to the Linnean classes of Mono- and Diœcia

Hence **Monœ·cian** *adj.* = Monœcious; *sb.* a monœcious plant or animal.

1828-32 Webster, *Monœcian* [*a* and *sb*]; and in mod. Dicts.

Monœcious (mǫnī·ʃəs), *a.* Also **monecious.** [f. Monœci-a + -ous.]

1. *Bot.* **a.** Of phanerogams: Having unisexual male and female flowers on the same plant; be-

longing to the Linnæan class Monœcia. (Cf. Monoicous *a.*)

1761 Stiles in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 259 Not only in the Diœcious plants, but in the Monœcious and Polygamious also 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 545 With flowers monœcious. 1877 Darwin *Forms of Fl.* Introd. 9 We now come to our second Class, that of monœcious species, or those which have their sexes separated but borne on the same plant. 1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss Bot. Terms*, *Monœcious homogamy*, fertilization from another inflorescence of the same plant (Delpino).

b. Of cryptogams: Having both male and female organs on the same individual.

1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 393 When conceptacles of both kinds [*sc* with antheridia and sporangia] occur on the same plant, this is termed *monœcious*, if on different plants, they are *diœcious* 1887 *Ibid* (ed 5) 396 Some species, as *Fucus platycarpus*, are monœcious, i e. contain both antheridia and oogonia in the same conceptacle.

2. *Zool.* [Cf. Monoic *a.*] Having the two sexes in one individual; hermaphrodite.

1826 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* IV xlvii. 401 The first of these purposes was best promoted by creating things 'according to their kind', with sexes monœcious or diœcious 1880 Pascoe *Zool. Classif* (ed 2) 283 *Monœcious.* When the male and female are associated in one organism. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim Life* Introd 25 The testis may co-exist with the ovary in the same animal, which is then said to be monoecious or hermaphrodite.

Hence **Monœ·ciously** *adv*

1847 W. Darlington *Amer Weeds* Gloss (1860) 424/2 *Monœciously* or *monoicously polygamous*, having perfect and imperfect flowers on the same plant. 1890 in *Century Dict*; and in later Dicts.

Monœcism (mǫnī·siz'm). [ad. mod L. *monœcismus*, f. Gr. *μόνοικ-ος (see Monœcia) + -ism] The condition of being monœcious.

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot* III vi 807 If the plant which produces both kinds of sexual organs is large or at least strongly differentiated, distance in the relationship of the two kinds of reproductive cells is still attained by the male and female organs being produced on different branches, and this phenomenon, which is in general termed *Monœcism*, is also common in the vegetable kingdom

Monoeidic (mǫnoˌəi·dik), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. μονοειδ-ής of one form or kind (f. μόνο-ς Mono- + εἶδ-ος form) + -ic.] Of one form or nature

a 1822 Shelley *Ess & Lett* (1840) I. 145 A beauty wonderful in its nature It is eternally uniform and consistent and monoeidic with itself *Ibid* 146 The divine, the original, the supreme, the monoeidic beautiful itself.

Monoembryony: see Monembryony.

Monoepic: see Monepic.

Monœstrous, Monoflagellate: see Mono- 1.

Monoethyl: see Monethyl.

Monogam (mǫ·nǒgæm). *Bot.* [a. F. *monogame*, ad. mod L. *monogamæ*, fem. pl. of *monogamus* Monogamous.] A plant of the order Monogamia.

1828-32 Webster, *Monogam*, in *botany*, a plant that has a simple flower, though the anthers are united (citing) *Lee.* In mod. Dicts.

‖ **Monogamia** (mǫnogēⁱ·miă, -gæ·miă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus) use of late L. *monogamia* 'single marriage', Monogamy] The sixth order in the nineteenth class (*Syngenesia*) in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising species which bear solitary flowers (not collected in a capitulum) in which the anthers are united. Not now recognized as an order in any system.

1760 J Lee *Introd Bot* II iii (1765) 81 *Monogamia* 1807 J. E Smith *Phys Bot* 400 Linnæus has a 6th Order in this [*sc.* the 19th] Class, named Monogamia, consisting of simple flowers with united anthers, but this I have presumed to disuse, because [etc.]

Hence **Monoga·mian** *a.*¹, pertaining to this order. 1828-32 in Webster.

Monogamian (mǫnogēⁱ·miăn), *a.*² *rare.* [f. Monogamy + -an.] Of or pertaining to monogamy; monogamous.

1876 L. H. Morgan in *N. Amer Rev* CXXIII 62 It was founded upon marriage between single pairs, but it fell below the monogamian family of civilized society. 1881 — *Contrib. N. Amer Ethnol* IV 5 As the syndyasmian family of the period began to assume monogamian characteristics.

b. *Zool.* 'Mating with but one of the opposite sex' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*).

Monogamic (mǫnogæ·mik), *a.* [f. Gr. μονόγαμ-ος (see Monogamous) + -ic. So F. *monogamique*]

1. Of or pertaining to monogamy; (less correctly) practising monogamy, monogamous.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 391 All trace of the monogamic pillar of orthodoxy therefore disappears. 1860 J M. Ludlow in *Macm Mag.* II. 46 If M Michelet has satisfied himself by means of physiology that man is a monogamic animal, so much the better. 1876 in Ruskin *Fors Clav.* VI. 376 A Home should minister to all the needs of its members This, ordinary monogamic homes cannot do. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl Relig Knowl* III. 2549/1 The institution of monogamic marriage in Genesis.

2. *Bot.* = Monogamous *a.* 3.

1856 Mayne *Expos Lex*, *Monogamicus, Monogamus.* The latter of these two terms is applied by H. Cassini to the *calathidia* of the *Synantheræ* when they contain flowers which are of the same sex, as in the *Lactuca*: monogamic. monogamous 1866 *Treas Bot*, *Monogamia* (adj. *Monogamic*), having flowers distinct from each other, and not collected in a capitulum.

Monoga·mious, *a. Bot.* [f. Monogami-a + -ous.] Belonging to the Linnæan order *Monogamia.* 1856 in Mayne *Expos Lex.*

Monogamist (mǫnǫ·gămist). [f. Gr. μονόγαμ-ος (see Monogamous) + -ist.]

1. 'One who disallows second marriages' (J.); also, one who by custom or law is debarred from second marriage after the death of the first spouse, opposed to *digamist.*

1651 C. Cartwright *Cert Relig.* I. 49 Hierom [was] a Monogamist 1766 Goldsm *Vic W.* ii, I maintained..that it was unlawful for a priest of the church of England, after the death of his first wife, to take a second, or, to express it in one word, I valued myself upon being a strict monogamist.

2. One who has but one living and undivorced spouse, as opposed to *bigamist* or *polygamist.*

1731 Bailey (vol II), *Monogamist*, one who is of single marriage. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 637 Polygamy is forbidden by the Gospel, and consequently, on becoming a Christian, a man must become a monogamist 1862 Max Muller *Chips* (1867) I 168 The Parsis are monogamists

3. quasi-*adj* = Monogamistic.

1875 Poste *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 545 A monogamist forum will not enforce polygamistic laws. 1906 *The Christian* 1 Nov. 9/2 Christianity, the only absolute monogamist religion.

Hence **Monogami·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to monogamists (sense 2) or monogamy; favouring monogamy. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

† **Mono·gamize**, *v. Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -ize] *intr.* To hold the opinion of the 'monogamists' (see Monogamist 1).

1605 T Bell *Motives Rom Faith* Ded, If Tertullian . erred montanizing,..if Hyeronimus monogamizing

Monogamous (mǫnǫ·gămǝs), *a* [f eccl.L. *monogam-us* (a Gr. μονόγαμος marrying only once, f. μόνο-ς Mono- + γάμος marriage) + -ous. Cf. F. *monogame.*]

1 Of persons. Practising monogamy. a. Having or permitted to have only one living and undivorced husband or wife at one time: opposed to *bigamous* or *polygamous* b. Refraining or debarred from remarriage after the death of the first spouse: opposed to *digamous*

1798 Malthus *Popul* (1817) I 216 The number of people increased in a fourfold ratio by polygamy, to what it is in those countries that are monogamous 1828-32 Webster, *Monogamous*, having one wife only and not permitted to marry a second 1865 W G Palgrave *Arabia* I 295 A faithful and (though wealthy) a monogamous husband

2. *Zool.* Of animals, esp. applied to birds Pairing with only one male or female, either for the breeding season, or for life.

1770 G. White *Selborne, To Pennant* xxix, Among the monogamous birds several are to be found, after pairing-time, single, and of each sex. 1830 'B. Moubray' *Dom Poultry* (ed. 6) 141 The pigeon is monogamous, that is, the male attaches and confines himself to one female, and the attachment is reciprocal. 1835 Kirby *Hab & Inst Anim.* xxi II. 384 Both sexes [of these fishes], for they are monogamous, watch and defend them [*sc.* their eggs] till the young come forth 1835-6 Owen in *Todd's Cycl Anat* I 267/1 All the Birds of Prey. are monogamous. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man.* II. xx. 361 Several kinds, as some of the Indian and American monkeys, are strictly monogamous, and associate all the year round with their wives. 1880 Günther *Fishes* xii 178 Some Teleostei are monogamous.

3 *Bot.* Belonging to the Linnæan order *Monogamia*

1821 tr *Decandolle & Sprengel's Elem Philos Plants* II. ii 94 The Linnæan Monogamous plants. 1856 [see Monogamic *a* 2] 1891 in *Syd. Soc Lex*

4. Of or pertaining to monogamy.

1882 Baber in *Roy Geog Soc, Suppl Papers* I. i. 97 A European. whose personal conviction. is strictly monogamous 1878 Lecky *Eng in 18th C* (1883) I 495 Perpetual monogamous attachments would always be the most common 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 621 The monogamous family, formed by the union of one woman with one man 1885 J G. Bertram *British Alm Comp.* 77 The grouse [is] a bird of strictly monogamous habits. 1895 'G. Paston' *Stnd. Prejudices* vii, Monogamous marriage.

Hence **Mono·gamously** *adv.*

1875 *Echo* 3 July 1/3 There are in this country. 500,000 women who cannot possibly be monogamously married.

Monogamy (mǫnǫ·gămi). Also 7 monogamie. [ad. F. *monogamie*, ad. eccl.L. *monogamia*, Gr. μονογαμία, f. μονόγαμ-ος (see Monogamous).]

1. The practice or principle of marrying only once, or of not remarrying after the death of the first spouse: opposed to *digamy.* Now *rare.*

1612 T Taylor *Comm Titus* i. 6 The marriage of the wiues sister is forbidden by proportion euen in monogamie 1680 Bp. Hall *Hon. Marr. Clergy* I. xix. 106 If hee had euer read the Booke following, of Monogamie, he might have found [etc.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Monogamie*, a marrying of one onely wife all the life time. 1727-51 [see 2]. 1856 Macaulay *Biog., Goldsm* (1860) 62 Moses and his spectacles, the Vicar and his monogamy..have caused .much harmless mirth

2 The condition, rule, or custom of being married to only one person at a time (opposed to *polygamy* or *bigamy*); chiefly applied to the rule or custom (more explicitly called *monogyny*) by which a man can have only one wife, but also including *monandry*, the rule or custom by which a woman can have only one husband.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 82. 1/1 Monogamy is Agreeable to the Primary Intention of a Marriage state. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Monogamy*, the state or condition of those who have only married once, or are restrained to a single wife. 1788 Reid *Active Powers* III. III. vi, Suppose again, that we reason for monogamy from the intention of nature. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* I. 107 In Rome. monogamy was firmly established. 1878 K. Johnston *Africa* iii 41 In Marocco Monogamy is the rule both amongst the Arabs and the Berbers 1886 *Law Times* LXXX 335/2 A country where monogamy is the only legal form of marriage.

3. *Zool.* The habit of living in pairs, or having only one mate.

1785 G. Forster tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* II. 120 Thevenot is right when he asserts, that the ostrich lives in monogamy, or with one female. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist* I. 51 These apes. live in monogamy

Monoganglial, -ganglionic: see Mono- 1.

Monogastric (mǫnogæ·strik), *a.* [ad. F. *monogastrique*: see Mono- and Gastric.]

1. *Anat.* (See quots.).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp*, *Monogastric*, in anatomy, a name given by Vieussens, and some French writers, to one of the muscles of the ear, called by Cowper, the *internus auris*, and more properly by Albinus, the *tensor tympani.* 1904 *Appleton's Med Dict*, *Monogastric*,. a having a single belly (said of muscles).

2 Having only one stomach or digestive cavity.

1814 *Edin Rev* XXIII. 289 The one [i e Avarice] is a monogastric bloodsucker 1849 Huxley in *Phil Trans.* CXXXIX. 426 The stomach of a monogastric Diphyes. 1855 Dunglison *Med. Lex* (ed 12) s.v, Man is monogastric; ruminating animals, on the contrary, are polygastric 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 547 Youatt states that. both with monogastric animals and ruminants, he has never known the drug to fail.

Monogen (mǫ·nǒdʒen). *Chem* [See Mono- 2 and -gen 1] An element which combines in one proportion only.

1873 [see Polygenic *a.* 2].

Monogeneity (mǫnǒdʒǐnī·iti). *Math.* [Formed as next + -ity] The state or condition of being monogeneous

1906 *Athenæum* 20 Jan 83/3 The following papers were communicated [on Jan 11] 'On the Monogeneity of an Algebraic Function', by Dr. H F Baker, [etc.].

Monogeneous (mǫnodʒī·nǐǝs), *a* [f. mod.L *monogene-us*, f. Gr. μονογεν-ής (f μόνο-ς Mono- + γέν-ος kind, race) + -ous. Cf. F. *monogéné*]

1. Of one race or family. 1856 in Mayne *Expos Lex.*

2. *Biol.* Generated in the same form as that of the parents.

1890 *Century Dict* s.v. 1891 *Ibid* s.v *Trematoda*, The monogeneous and digeneous suborders [of *Trematoda*]

3. *Math.* Having a single differential coefficient. Cf. Monogenous *a.* 7.

1888 B. Williamson in *Encycl Brit.* XXIV. 72/1 (*Variable*) The function is *monogeneous.*

Monogenesis (mǫnodʒe·nǐsis). [a. mod.L.: see Mono- and Genesis. Cf. F. *monogenèse.*]

1. *Geol.* Oneness of origin.

1864 Webster (cites *Dana*)

2. *Biol.* in various uses (see quots.).

1866 Brande & Cox *Dict Sci*, etc, *Monogenesis* Professor van Beneden understands this term as applied to the direct development, e. g of an Entozoon from a parent resembling itself Prof A Thomson uses it as applied to descent of an individual from one parent form, containing both the sperm cell and germ cell, or male and female parent principles 1866 *Chamb Encycl* VIII 195/2 The terms *Monogenesis* and *Homogenesis* have been applied to the cases in which non-sexual reproduction takes place by fission or gemmation 1882 Ogilvie, *Monogenesis* (c) Defined by Haeckel to mean development of all the beings in the universe from a single cell 1891 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Monogenesis*, the doctrine of the descent of the members of a species from an original single pair. *Ibid*, *Monogenesis*, the same as *Monogeny*

Hence **Monoge·nesist** = Monogenist

1862 *Temple Bar* V. 215 The theory of gradual climatic changes must be abandoned, and the monogenesists must . fall back upon a new line of defences. This quarrel of the mono- and polygenesists..is a very pretty one.

Monogenesy (mǫnodʒe·nǐsi). [f Gr. μόνο-ς single + -γενεσία, f. γένεσις: cf. Monogenesis.]

1 = Monogenism.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict*, and in later Dicts.

2. = Monogony. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Monogenetic (mǫnǒdʒǐne·tik), *a.* [Formed as Monogenesis: see -genetic]

1 *Geol.* Of or pertaining to monogenesis; 'resulting from one continued process of formation' (Webster *Suppl* 1880).

1873 [see Polygenetic *a.* 2]. 1880 Dana *Man Geol* (ed 3) 776 The Appalachians . constitute one individual among mountains, because a result of one genetic process, or in a word, monogenetic.

2. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to monogenesis or monogenism.

1873 Max Müller in *Fraser's Mag.* July 2 There are, indeed, two schools of physiologists, the polygenetic and monogenetic, the former admitting from the beginning a variety of primitive cells, the latter postulating but one cell, as the source of all being. 1886 *Science* VII. 169/1 The monogenetic theory which believes in the original common origin of all mankind from one pair. 1896 F. B. Jevons *Introd. Hist. Relig* i. 7 Man's origin was monogenetic.

3. *Zool.* (See quot 1903.)

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 649 In the mono-

genetic Trematoda it [the ovum] is always laid; in the digenetic it may, or may not commence its development in the oviduct 1903 Minchin *Sporozoa* in E. R. Lankester *Treat. Zool.* I. 166 In *Monocystis* the whole life history is a single cycle, it is, in fact, monogenetic. . But in many other Sporozoa the life-cycle becomes digenetic, that is to say, it is differentiated into two distinct generations.

4. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Monogenetic Reproduction*, asexual reproduction.

Monogenic (mɒnodʒe·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-s* Mono- + *γέν-os* kind, origin (cf. -gen) + -ic.]

1. *Geol.* (See quot.) So F. *monogénique.*

1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Monogenicus*, applied to a rock of which all the parts are of the same nature; thus the monogenic gompholite is a calcareous rock in a calcareous cement, more or less pure monogenic.

2. *Chem.* Combining with an element in only one form; forming only one compound with a monovalent element.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 231 There are a few other monogenic elements.

3. Math. *Monogenic function*: a function which has a differential coefficient, i. e. one whose rate of variation in any direction is independent of that direction by being independent of the mode of change of the variable.

1893 Forsyth *Theory of Functions* 14 The idea of a monogenic function of a complex variable and the idea of dependence expressible by arithmetical operations are not coextensive 1902 H. F. Baker in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 539/1 A monogenic analytical function, the word monogenic having reference to the fact that various series, in $x-c_1, x-c_2, x-c_3, \ldots$, which represent the function in different parts of the plane, have a single origin, namely, the series for c_1, all the properties of the function being virtually continued in this one series.

4. *Biol.* a. 'Of or pertaining to monogenesis' (Webster 1897). b. (See quot.)

1894–1900 G. M. Gould *Dict. Med.* (ed. 5), *Monogenic*, in biology, producing but one sort of embryo, as distinguished from *diphygenic.*

5. 'Having a single origin,—applied to the human species' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

Monogenism (mɒnɒ·dʒĭnĭz'm). [f. Mono- + -gen + -ism. So F. *monogénisme.*]

1. The doctrine of monogeny; the theory that the human races have all descended from a common ancestry, or from a single pair.

1865 Huxley in *Fortn. Rev.* I. 273 Five-sixths of the public are taught this Adamitic Monogenism, as if it were an established truth, and believe it 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 471 But the church doctrine as to man's moral condition does not depend at all upon monogenism 1880 A. H. Keane in *Nature* 30 Dec. 199/1 Unorthodox monogenism, that is monogenism not starting from a created pair, seems [etc.]

2. 'Lamarck's term for the doctrine that all animal types actually living have derived their origin from the same anatomical element' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

Monogenist (mɒnɒ·dʒĭnist). [f. Mono- + -gen + -ist. So F. *monogéniste.*]

1. One who believes or maintains the theory of the origin of mankind from a single pair.

1857 Gliddon in Nott & G. *Indig. Races* 402 The Monogenists and the Polygenists being an exposition of the doctrines of schools professing to sustain dogmatically the Unity or the Diversity of human races 1865 Huxley in *Fortn. Rev.* I. 273 According to the Monogenists, all mankind have sprung from a single pair 1875 Tylor in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 114/1 The monogenist has claimed all mankind to be descended from one original stock, and generally from a single pair.

attrib. 1865 Huxley in *Fortn. Rev.* I. 273 The Monogenist hypotheses. 1883 Tylor in *Nature* 3 May 8/2 Prichard, the leader of the monogenist school forty years ago. 1888 Cave *Inspir. O. Test.* II. 103 A monogenist argument.

2. One who maintains the unity of origin of living beings.

1868 Owen *Anat.* III. 817 To meet the inevitable question of 'Whence the first organic matter?' the Monogenist is reduced to enumerate the existing elements into which the simplest living jelly or sarcode is resolvable.

Hence **Monogeni·stic** *a.*, pertaining to monogenists or monogenism.

1865 *Reader* 11 Feb. 162/3 A consideration of the monogenistic and polygenistic theories of the origin of man 1865 Huxley in *Fortn. Rev.* I. 275 Combining all that is good in the Monogenistic and Polygenistic schools 1890 — in *19th Cent.* July 754 Their judgment was often unconsciously warped by strong monogenistic prochivities.

Monogenous (mɒnɒ·dʒĭnəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-s* Mono- + *γέν-os* kind, origin, *γεν-* to grow, produce (see -gen) + -ous.]

1. *Bot.* (See quot. 1856.)

1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Monogenus*, *Bot.*, applied by Lessing to monocotyledonous plants, because they have but one surface of increase, which is central monogenous 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Monogenous = Endogenous*

2. = Monogenetic *a.* 1.

1865 *Reader* 15 Sept. 796 One wild bird may have been the ancestor of all the fantails, another of all the carriers, and so on Thus domestic pigeons may be said to be 'monogenous' as to their origin from one wild species, 'polygenous' as to the individual ancestor of each variety. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. *Chem.* = Monogenic 2.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 524/1 Chlorine forms only one compound with hydrogen. Chlorine may, for this reason, be called a monogenous element.

4. *Geol.* (See quot.) Cf. Monogenic 1.

1888 Teall *Brit. Petrogr.* 440 *Monogenous*, a word applied by some authors to clastic rocks the fragments of which are derived solely from one rock.

5. *Biol.* Used as a general designation for gemmation, or sporulation, as modes of asexual reproduction involving but one parent.

1884 Sedgwick tr. *Claus' Zool.* I. 96 Reproduction by fission, which, with that by budding and spore-formation, is included under the term monogenous asexual reproduction.

6. 'Of or pertaining to monogenism' (*Cent. Dict.*).

7. *Math.* 'Having a single differential coefficient considered as a rule of generation' (*Cent. Dict.*); = Monogenic 3.

Monogeny (mɒnɒ·dʒĭni). [f. Gr. *μόνο-s* Mono- + -geny. Cf. F. *monogénie.*]

1. The (theoretical) origination of mankind from one common pair of ancestors, also *loosely*, the theory of such origination, monogenism.

1865 *Anthrop. Rev.* Oct. 362 This paper was entitled, 'On Monogeny and Polygeny' 1893 S. Laing *Human Origins* 405 As the old orthodox argument for monogeny faded into oblivion, a new and more powerful one was furnished by the doctrine of Evolution, as expounded by Darwin.

2. Monogenesis; monogenous reproduction.

1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* *Monogenia, Physiol.*, applied by Burdach to the mode of generation which consists in the production, by an organised body, of a part which separates at some period and becomes by its growth a new individual, similar to that which has produced it monogeny.

Monoglot (mɒ·nɒglɒt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *μονόγλωττ-os*, f. *μόνο-s* Mono- + *γλῶττα*, *γλῶσσα* tongue, language.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of a person. That speaks, writes, or understands only one language.

1830 Southey *Let.* 19 June in *Life* (1850) VI. 106 Lamentable experience makes me know how much is lost by a monoglot traveller 1905 *Schoolmaster* 15 Apr. 774/1 'Monoglot' Welsh maidens are few in these days.

2. Written in only one language.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s.v., A monoglot dictionary.

B. *sb.* One who knows only one language.

1894 *Times* 11 Jan. 7/4 Whether monoglots only are reckoned, or [etc.]. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 May 2/3 Four or five of them [*sc.* the jurors] are Welsh monoglots, and do not know a word of English 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* 717 Sour and Saxon hating monoglots.

Monogoneutic, see Mono- 1.

Monogonic (mɒnɒgɒ·nik), *a.* *Biol.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-s* Mono- + *γονικός* parental, f. *γον-*, *γεν-* to bear, produce.] Of the nature of monogony; non-sexual. So **Mono·gonous** *a.*

1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 183 The phenomena of non-sexual or monogonic propagation *Ibid.* Contents p. viii, Nonsexual or Monogonous Propagation.

Monogonoporic, -gonoporous: see Mono- 1.

Monogony (mɒnɒ·gŏni). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-s* Mono- + *-γονία* begetting. Cf. Monogonic.] Reproduction by fission or gemmation, non-sexual propagation.

1873 Max Muller in *Fraser's Mag.* July 4 Cells capable of producing by the processes of monogony and amphigony, the endless variety of living creatures. 1876 [see Amphigony] 1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms* Add.

Monogram (mɒ·nɒgræm). Also 7 monogramme. [Two formations. (1) In sense 1, ad. L. *monogrammus* adj., a. Gr. **μονόγραμμος*, f. *μόνο-s* single, only + *γραμμ-ή* line. Cicero attributes to Epicurus the use of this word (app. with the virtual sense 'unsubstantial') as descriptive of the gods according to his conception of them, and Lucilius uses *monogrammus* for a thin and colourless person, a 'mere shadow'. Nonius (*c* 280) who has preserved the passage of Lucilius, explains the word as designating a picture drawn in line only, before the colour is applied. (2) In sense 2, ad. late L. *monogramma* neut. (5th c.), irregularly formed after late Gr. *μονογραμμον*, neut. of *μονόγραμμος*, f. *μόνο-s* single + *γράμμα* letter. Both the late L. and the late Gr. words were applied to the 'monogram' (in the modern sense) which represented the signature of the Byzantine emperors. In med.L. *monogramma* was common. Cf. F. *monogramme* masc. (1633 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†**1.** A picture drawn in lines without shading or colour; a sketch. *Obs.*

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* II. xxi. *Vives' Comm.* (1620) 84 Painters . first doe onely delineate and line forth the figure they will draw . which is called a Monogramme. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Underwoods*, *Poet to Painter* 11 You were To draw My Superficies' Which if in compasse or no Art it came To be described by a Monogram, With one great blot, yo' had formed me as I am. *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm.* II. Wks. 1684 IV. 571 A kind of first draught, or ground colours only, and monogram of life 1675 Cocker *Morals* 66 You here, our choicest Monograms may scan, Where man is fairly pictur'd forth to Man. 1801 Fuseli *Lect. Paint.* I. (1848) 350 The next step of the art was the monogram outlines of figures without light or shade, but with some addition of the parts within the outline. 1843 [see Monochrome *sb.*]

2. A character composed of two or more letters interwoven together, the letters being usually the initials of a person's name; now often, such a character stamped or otherwise made on note-paper, seals, etc.

The Christian monogram or *monogram of Christ*, the combination (☧) of the first two letters of Χριστος (Christ).

1696 in Phillips (ed. 5) 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* v. 186 A monogram oftentimes served their turn. 1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The Roman labarum bore the monogram of Jesus Christ. 1761 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 31 The fourth letter is succeeded by a monogram, or complex character, formed of E and the aforesaid accented I. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xx. (1787) II. 194 The mysterious monogram, at once expressive of the figure of the cross, and the initial letters of the name of Christ. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 341/1 The monograms used by the German and Italian engravers. The French artists rarely used monograms. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXIII. 568/2 Most of the ancient Printers made use of monograms or ciphers, containing the initial letters of their names, or other devices curiously interwoven. 1847 Ld. Lindsay *Sk. Hist. Chr. Art* I. 102 A cross supporting the monogram of Christ. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. x, I window received a highly-perfumed cocked hat and monogram from Mrs. Veneering. 1883 Anna K. Green *Hand & Ring* viii. I have read the Monogram upon your handkerchief 1900 A. Lang *Hist. Scot.* II. 24 On these stone pillars is found the Christian monogram, surrounded by a circle.

†**3.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—°

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Monogram*, a sentence in one line, or an Epigram in one verse. As *Pauper videri Cinna vult, & est pauper*, Mart. 1658–1706 Phillips, 1721 Bailey.

†**4.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1801 J. Hager *Babylon Inscr.* 53 Some arbitrary sign, figure or character, destined to express complete words, and which I therefore call monograms. *Ibid.* 56 The characters on the Babylonian bricks being monograms designed to express either whole sentences or whole words.

5. *attrib.*

1871 'M. Legrand' *Cambr. Freshm.* 364 With gorgeous monogram buttons. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, Suppl., *Monogram Machine*, a foot press for stamping monograms, initials, sizes, etc., on paper or manufactured articles.

Hence **Mo·nogrammed** *a.*, bearing a monogram.

1868 E. Yates *Rock Ahead* I. viii, The much monogrammed note. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 299/2 Its monogrammed coupés. 1890 'L. Falconer' *Mlle. Ixe* vi, The monogrammed envelopes.

†**Monogra·mmal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *monogramm-us* (see prec.) + -al.] Drawn in line only, without colour.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. x. § 4 (16 2) 306 And as I shewed before, of Punctum in Geometry; that it hath diuers lines, as monogrammall draughts of the image of God so may the same be shewed in *Arithmeticall vnity. Ibid.* xiv. § 2. 355 A monogrammall description, and a kind of rude draught, as it were with a Cole.

Monogrammatic (mɒnɒgrămæ·tik), *a.* [f. late L. *monogramma-*, *monogramma*, Monogram + -ic. So F. *monogrammatique.*] Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, a monogram.

1773 Swinton in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 322 It will follow, that the Romans borrowed the monogrammatic way of writing rather from the Etruscans than the Greeks 1820 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. I. 431 As far as Roman Capitals can express this Inscription which is partly monogrammatic, it stands thus [etc.] 1874 W. H. Withrow *Catacombs of Rome* (1877) 401 They frequently abound also in monogrammatic abbreviations 1905 *Athenæum* 11 Nov. 654/1 The monogrammatic cross belongs to the third century after Christ.

So **Monogramma·tical** *a.*, concerned with monograms.

1871 *Athenæum* 16 Sept. 374 Mr. Richard Redgrave joins his two 'R's' back to back, and triumphs as a monogrammatical artist.

Monogra·mmatize, *v.* [Formed as prec. + -ize.] *intr.* To use monogrammatic characters in writing.

1818 *Edin. Rev.* XXXI. 108 In their inscriptions the Spanish Goths were fond of using combined capitals—of monogrammatizing.

Monogrammic (mɒnogræ·mik), *a. rare.* [f. Monogram + -ic.]

†**1.** = Monogrammal. *Obs.*

1721 Bailey, *Monogrammick Picture*, a Picture only drawn in Lines without Colours.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of a monogram.

1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. iv. 286 A species of Monogrammic Runic writing.

†**Monogra·mmical,** *a. Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -ical.] = prec. 1.

1685–6 H. More in Norris *Theory Love* (1688) 219 No Attention is sufficient to make us rightly discern the beauty of Holiness, but onely a shadowy Notion or Meager Monogrammical Picture thereof.

†**Monogra·mmous,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *monogramm-us* adj. (see Monogram) + -ous.] In outline, indistinct.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. II. § 2. 61 As for those Romantick Monogrammous Gods of Epicurus, had they been seriously believed by him, they could have been nothing else but a certain kind of Aerial and spectrous men.

Monograph (mɒ·nɒgraf), *sb.* [f. Mono- + -graph.

The earlier word with this meaning was Monography (= Fr. and Ger. *monographie*, still in use), which was discarded probably because its formation suggested an abstract sense (cf. Eng. *photograph* and F. *photographie*). Fr. has *monographe* sb., writer of a monograph, and adj. (of a book) treating of one subject.]

1. Originally, in Natural History, a separate

treatise on a single species, genus, or larger group of plants, animals, or minerals. (In this use often with const. *of* instead of the more usual *on*.) Hence, in later use, *gen.* a separate treatise on a single object or class of objects: in contradistinction to the general treatises in which this is dealt with as part of a wider subject.

1821 tr *Decandolle & Sprengel's Elem. Philos. Plants* III. i. § 6. 163 By a Monograph we understand a complete account of any one family, tribe, or genus, nothing being neglected which is necessary for a perfect knowledge of it. 1827 *Q. Jrnl. Sci* XXII. 39 By the frequent publication of monographs, the science of natural history cannot but be essentially promoted 1828-32 WEBSTER s. v., A monograph of violets in botany; a monograph of an Egyptian mummy. 1839 G BIRD *Nat Philos* 77 On the subjects treated of, in the preceding five chapters, the student may consult..the monographs in Sir David Brewster's Encyclopædia 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat Club* II No 5. 234 A Monograph of the Scottish species. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl* Pref (ed. 2) 7 The Channel Islands .deserve and require a monograph 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* XIII 237 Mr Woodward's Monograph of Fossil Crustacea 1880 *Athenæum* 12 June 762 Monographs on Poe, Hawthorne [etc].

¶ **2** Misused for MONOGRAM 2.

1849 ALB SMITH *Pottleton Legacy* (1854) 24 A steel key . with some initials worked in a monograph in the handle. 1876 FREEMAN *Hist. & Arch. Sk* 49 On one of which [pillars] is a monograph out of which ingenious men have spelled the word 'Theodoricus'.

Monograph (mɒ nŏgrɑf), *v.* [f. MONOGRAPH *sb.*] *trans.* To write or produce a monograph on; to treat or discuss in a monograph.

1876 T. GILL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan 229/2 Dr H Wood has monographed our fresh-water algæ. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* i 8 The British species of Lumbricus have never been carefully monographed. *a* 1887 HOOKER in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* I. 347 It was monographing the Barnacles that brought it about 1890 MISS A M. CLERKE *Syst. Stars* 277 This extraordinary object .. has been monographed, mapped, measured, figured and photographed

Monographer (mɒnɒ·grăfəɹ). [f. mod L. *monograph-us* (see MONOGRAPHY) + -ER[1].] One who writes or has written a monograph.

1770 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Barrington* 8 Oct., Every kingdom, every province, should have it's own monographer. 1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* xlviii. IV. 425 Apollodorus .. was the first monographer of insects. 1880 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII 825/2 Few existing birds offer a better subject for a monographer [than the kakapo] 1905 *Speaker* 11 Mar. 565/1 It is impossible to imagine two subjects more attractive to the intending monographer than Matthew Arnold and Sidney Smith

Monographic (mɒnɒgræ·fik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MONO- + -GRAPHIC; in senses 1 and 2 after MONOGRAM; in sense 4 after MONOGRAPHY; cf. F. *monographique*] **A.** *adj.*

†**1.** = MONOGRAMMIC 1. *Obs.*

1732 BAILEY, *Monographick Picture*, a Picture only drawn in Lines without Colours. 1839 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 38 The monographic style [of painting in Greece] consisted also of lines, but the inner lines or markings were given as well as the exterior outline.

2. = MONOGRAMMIC 2.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr 746 A monographic combination of the letters A and P. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

3. Representing a sphere in a single diagram.

1855 *Rep Brit. Assoc, Sections* 148 On Improved Monographic Projections of the World By James Gall.

4. Pertaining to or of the nature of a monograph.

1825 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 2) II. 547 The monographic and clinical writers of our own country 1869 W. S. DALLAS tr *Müller's Facts for Darwin* x 106 A Monographic Memoir. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI. 205 Material for ..monographic treatment.

†**B.** *sb. pl.* Writings treating a subject monographically. *Obs.*

1768 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) I. 342 The curious monographics on the swallow tribe of that worthy correspondent

Monogra·phical, *a rare.* [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.] = MONOGRAPHIC *a* 3.

1799 *Med Jrnl.* I. 305 This valuable monographical book is divided into four distinct parts. 1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1904 *Edin Rev.* July 152 The monographical method has been much discussed

Monogra·phically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In the manner or form of a monograph.

1838 V. THOMAS *Addr B'ham Roy. Sch. Med. & Surg.* 29 Aug, To write monographically, is to write profoundly, it is to write professionally. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* Introd. 7 Three families. are treated monographically.

Monographist (mɒnɒ·grăfist). [f. MONOGRAPH or MONOGRAPHY + -IST.] A monographer.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* III. 198 The ophthalmic monographists, by making every variety of affection a distinct disease, have most unmercifully enlarged the list under this genus. 1847 WEBSTER, *Monographist*, one who writes a monograph [cites *Keith*].

Monography (mɒnɒ·grăfi). [f. Gr. μόνο-ς MONO- + γράφ-ειν to write: see -GRAPHY. In sense 1, it represents mod.L. *monographia* (18th c.), f. *monograph-us* (Linnæus), one who writes a treatise on a single genus or species. Cf. F. *monographie* (1807 in Littré).]

1. = MONOGRAPH 1. (*Obs.* in Natural History applications; but still occasionally applied to a treatise on some special subject in other departments of knowledge.)

1773 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Barrington* 20 Nov., My monography of this little domestic and familiar bird. 1777 *Ibid* 20 May, A good monography of worms would afford much entertainment and information. 1785 SIR J. E. SMITH in *Mem.* (1832) I 133 Schreber is writing a monography on the genus *Aster*. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Physiol. Zool.* (1822) 22 The best monography we possess in the class Mammalia. 1838 J. G DOWLING *Eccl. Hist.* iii. § 3. 208 Monographies (if I may be allowed to naturalize an useful word) or treatises on particular branches, have been still more abundant [in Germany] than works on the general history of the church. 1849 R. A. VAUGHAN in *Brit Q. Rev* May 307 Schleiermacher . wrote also monographies on Anaximander . and Socrates. 1866 MERIVALE *Sallust* Introd. (ed 2) 15 The *Catilina* and *Jugurtha* are what are denominated in modern times Monographies; i.e. narratives of a detached series of connected events 1876 FERGUSSON *Hist. Ind. & East. Archit.* III. i. 294 In order to write a complete monography of the Kashmiri style, we ought to be able to trace it very much further back than anything in the previous pages enables us to do.

†**2** (See quot.) *Obs.*—[9]

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Monography*, a description drawn in lines without colors. Qu. should not this be *monogram*?

Monogyn (mɒ nɒdʒin). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *monogyn-us*: see MONOGYNIA.] (See quot.)

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Monogyn*, in *botany*, a plant having only one style or stigma [cites *Smith*]. 1860 WORCESTER, *Monogyn* [cites *Lindley*].

‖ **Monogynia** (mɒnɒdʒɪ·nɪă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus), f. *monogyn-us* monogynous (f. Gr. μόνο-ς MONO- + γυν-ή woman, taken in the sense 'pistil'): see -IA.] The first order in each of the first thirteen classes of the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants having flowers with only one pistil or stigma. Also used *attrib.* or *adj.*

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. iii. (1765) 78. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* x (1794) 99. 1845 *Encycl Metrop.* XXV. 7/1.

Hence **Monogy·nian, Monogy·nic, Monogy·nious** *adjs.* = MONOGYNOUS *a.* 1.

a 1794 SIR W JONES *Enchanted Fruit* Wks 1799 VI. 182 Taught To class by pistil and by stamen, Produce from nature's rich dominion Flow'rs Polyandrian Monogynian. 1891 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Monogynic*, same as *Monogynous*. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Monogynius*, having one pistil, or one style; monogynious

Monogynist (mɒnɒ·dʒinist). [f. MONOGYN-Y + -IST.] One who practises or is in favour of monogyny.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1902 in *Cassell's Suppl.*

Monogynœcial (mɒ nɒdʒɪnī·ʃĭăl), *a. Bot.* [f. MONO- + GYNŒCI-UM + -AL.] Applied to a simple fruit formed by the gynœcium of a single flower.

1876 H J. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 150/2 Simple fruits are hence sometimes denominated monogynœcial, as being formed by one gynœcium.

Monogynous (mɒnɒ·dʒinəs), *a.* [f. mod L. *monogyn-us* (see MONOGYNIA) + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Having only one pistil, style, or stigma; belonging to the order *Monogynia*.

1816 P KEITH *Syst Phys. Bot* I. 117 Sometimes the pistil is single or solitary the flower is [then] said to be monogynous. 1837 — *Bot Lex.* s v, Flowers having but a single style are said to be monogynous, as in Primula. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* I. IV § 4. 274.

2. Of or pertaining to monogyny; living in monogyny.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1906 *19th Cent* Feb. 223 The Report [on the decline of the birth-rate in N S.W.] stigmatises the married state of those who practise it [*sc.* limitation of offspring] as one of 'monogynous prostitution'

3. *Zool.* 'Having only one female mate' (*Cent Dict.*).

Monogyny (mɒnɒ·dʒini). [f MONO- + Gr. γυνή woman, wife.] The practice of mating with only one female, or of marrying only one wife. (Corresp. to MONANDRY.)

1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 698 Monogyny does not fully express the union of one man with one woman.. since the feminine unity is alone indicated by it.. Hence monogamy, expressing the singleness of the marriage, may be fitly retained.

Monohalogen (mɒnohæ lŏdʒen), *a.* [f. MONO- + HALOGEN.] Containing one equivalent of a halogen.

1893 *Proc. Royal Soc* LIV. 101 On the Ratio of the Specific Heats of the Paraffins and their Monohalogen Derivatives, by J. W. Capstick.

Monohemerous (mɒnohī·mĕrəs), *a. Med.* Also 9 monemerous. [f. mod.L. *monohēmer-a* neut. pl. (ad. Gr. μονοήμερος, var. of μονήμερος lasting one day only, f. μόνο-ς MONO-+ ἡμέρ-α day) + -OUS.] Lasting or existing only one day.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed 2), *Monohemera*, Diseases that are cured in one Day.] 1731 BAILEY, *Monohemerous Diseases*, such as last but one Day, or are cured in a Day 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Monemeros*,..lasting or enduring one day..: monemerous.

Monohydrate (mɒnohəi·drēt). *Chem.* [See MONO- 2 and HYDRATE.] A hydrate containing one equivalent of water. So **Monohy·drated** *a.*, compounded with one equivalent of water.

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 987 Monohydrated nitric acid. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci, Chem.* 315 Monohydrate of nitric acid. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 309 The normal or monohydrated monobasic organic acids. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 69 The acid thus obtained is the Monohydrate (HNO_3).

Monohydric (mɒnohəi·drik), *a. Chem.* [See MONO- 2 and HYDRIC.] Having one equivalent of hydrogen in combination. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Monohy·drogen. [MONO- 2.] Used *attrib.* to denote compounds with one equivalent of hydrogen.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* XV. (1871) 160 Monohydrogen phosphate

Monoic (mɒnoi·k), *a. Zool. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *monoica* (neut. pl., De Blainville 1825), a. Gr. type **μόνοικος*: see MONŒCIA.] = MONŒCIOUS 2.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monoicus*,. *Zool.* Applied by Blainville to a sub Class (*Monoica*, nom. pl n) of the *Paracephalophora*, comprehending those which have the sexes distinct, but in the same individual monoic 1888 *Entom. Mag.* Mar. 226 The..evolution of monoic insects.

Monoicous (mɒnoi·kəs), *a Bot.* [f. mod.L. *monoic-us*, F. *monoïque*, irreg. ad. Gr. type **μόνοικος* (see MONŒCIA) + -OUS] **a.** = MONŒCIOUS 1. Now *rare* or *Obs.* **b.** Applied by Darwin to those 'polygamous' plants which have the three sexual varieties together on the same individual: opposed to *trioicous*.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV 5 Monoicous plants. 1831 J DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 154 Flowers greenish, small, monoicous, disposed in spikes. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* 65 Cryphæa, Mohr. Monoicous. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* Introd. 12 Of the other or monoicous sub group of polygamous plants, or those which bear hermaphrodite, male and female flowers on the same individual, the Common Maple (*Acer campestre*) offers a good instance.

Hence **Monoi·cously** *adv.* 1847 [see MONŒCIOUSLY].

Monoid (mɒ·noid), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. Gr. μονο-ειδ-ής of one form, uniform, f. μόνο-ς MONO- + εἶδ-ος form: see -OID.]

1. *Anc Prosody.* Composed of feet of one kind.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

2. *Math* Applied to a surface which possesses a conical point of the highest possible ($n-1$)th order. Also *absol.* or *sb* = *monoid surface*.

1862 CAYLEY in *Proc Brit. Assoc, Sections* 3 A cone and a monoid surface with the same vertex. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci* s.v., The cones P and Q are called respectively the superior and inferior cones of the monoid.

Monoïdeism (mɒ·nɒ,ɔidī·ɪz'm). [f. MONO- + IDE-A + -ISM] Concentration of the mind, or fixation of the attention, upon one idea; *esp.* as a form of monomania or a hypnotic condition.

1860 FOWLER *Med Voc*, *Monoïdeism*, that artificially induced condition in which the acts of the mind, sensation, and motion, may be completely governed by means of suggestive ideas—the individual being conscious.—*Braid.* 1885 GURNEY & MYERS in *Proc. Soc Psych Research* III. 407 It is observed that the mental condition of hypnotised 'subjects' is often one of marked mono-ideism—of strong and one-sided attention 1891 W. J. GREENSTREET tr *Guyau's Educ. & Heredity* i 14 This state has been called monoïdeism, and is found in somnambulists. 1891 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Monoïdeism*, Braid's term for the condition in which mental conditions in one person are governed by ideas suggested by another. 1892 SULLY in Tuke *Dict Psych. Med.* I. 110/2 Narrowness of interest with its accompanying tendency to monoïdeism is one fertile source of danger in an age when subdivision and specialisation of work has been carried to an extreme point. 1907 *Athenæum* 2 Mar 258/1 Monoïdeism in science is always a present peril.

Mono-i·odo-. *Chem.* [See MONO- 2 and IODO-.] Combining form, denoting the presence in a compound of one atom of iodine.

1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 11) 802 Oxyphenols are formed from the corresponding monoiodophenols 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monoiodopentane*, same as *Amyl iodide*.

Monok, obs. form of MONK.

Monoklinohedric, var. MONOCLINOHEDRIC.

Monolater (mɒnɒ·lătəɹ). [f. MONOLATRY, after *idolater*.] A worshipper of one god. So **Mono·latrist.**

1900 *Dublin Rev* July 210 He declares them to have been 'monolatrists', *i.e* to have believed in many gods, and worshipped but one, Jehovah 1905 J. ORR *Problem O. T* iv. 86 Israel emerges from the dim past as a loose aggregate of polytheists or at least monolaters

Mono·latrous, *a.* [f. MONOLATRY, after *idolatrous*.] Of or pertaining to monolatry.

1892 MONTEFIORE *Hibbert Lect* i. 18 A conscious infraction of a known monolatrous law. 1897 R. L. OTTLEY *Aspects O. T.* ii. 69 In its earlier stages the worship of the ordinary Hebrew was not monotheistic but monolatrous.

Monolatry (mɒnɒ·lătri). [f. Gr. μόνο-ς MONO- + λατρεία worship, -LATRY.] The worship of one god, where other gods may be supposed to exist.

1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* x. 273 The religion of the Old Testament is no mere natural variety of Semitic monolatry. 1886 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Apr. 495 A worship of one God—monolatry as Wellhausen calls it—which is very different from genuine monotheism. 1892 MONTEFIORE *Hibbert Lect.* i. 11 Monolatry is the worship of one god; monotheism, of the one and only God.

Monolein (mɒnɒ·lī,in). *Chem.* [MONO- 2.] An OLEIN containing one equivalent of oleic acid.

1857 MILLER *Elem Chem.* (1862) III. 278 Monolein . Diolein ..Triolein. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 49.

Monoline (mɒnɒləin). [f. MONO- + LINE *sb.*]

1. The inventor's name for one of the printing machines which cast a line at a time. Cf. LINOTYPE.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 522/2 The former class [of type-setting and type-casting machines] is exemplified by the Linotype, the Typograph, and the Monoline machines.

2. = MONO-RAIL.

1902 *Westm Gaz.* 1 Feb. 10/2 A project for constructing a railway between Edinburgh and Glasgow on the monoline principle.

Monolith (mǫ·nŏliþ), *sb.* and *a.* Also **monolithe.** [a. F. *monolithe* adj. and sb., or ad. L. *monolith-us* adj., a. Gr. μονόλιθος made out of one stone, f. μόνο-ς MONO- + λίθος stone.]

A. *sb.* A single block of stone, *esp.* one of notable size, shaped into a pillar or monument.

[1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 214 The monolithoi or single stones.] 1848 *Chamb. Inform. People* I 433/2 Twenty-four colossal monolithes, representing Indian gods, are placed in separate divisions 1851 D WILSON *Preh Ann* (1863) I. v. 166 The giant monoliths of Salisbury plain 1862 R H PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 411 Several remarkable monoliths, or temples carved out of single rocks. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II 390/2 The obelisks of Egypt are generally huge monoliths of red granite or syenite.

B. *adj.* = MONOLITHIC 1.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O Müller's Anc Art* § 310 (ed 2) 352 Monolith colossal statues. 1864 PUSEY *Lect Daniel* i. (1876) 32 Monarchs who transported a monolith obelisk from Armenia *a* 1878 SIR G. G SCOTT *Lect Archit.* (1879) II. 48 The side doorways were found to have monolith jambs.

Monolithal (mǫ nŏ·liþăl), *a. rare.* [f. MONOLITH + -AL] = MONOLITHIC *a.* 1

1830 MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.* 1 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man* 215 The principal Egyptian buildings were the pyramids, obelisks, labyrinths, monolithal chambers, sphinxes, and temples. 1859 W H. GREGORY *Egypt* I 190 The image of the god in his monolithal (made of a single stone) shrine.

Monolithic (mǫnoli·þik), *a.* [f. MONOLITH + -IC.]

1. Formed of a single block of stone; of the nature of a monolith

1825 FOSBROOKE *Encycl Antiq* I. 12 These sanctuaries often consisted of a single excavated block They are called Monolithic temples 1849 FREEMAN *Archit* 101 The Greek column, which, in idea at least, is so essentially monolithic. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. x. ii. 622 Rows of monolithic pillars, each twenty-six feet high 1876 FERGUSSON *Hist. Ind & East Archit* iv ii 338 There is no doubt that their monolithic character is the principal source of the awe and wonder with which they have been regarded.

2. Composed or consisting of monoliths; relating to or characterized by monoliths.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh Ann.* v 100 The remarkable monolithic group called The Stones of Stennis. *Ibid.* 103 What may be styled the monolithic era of art.

3 (See quot. 1881.)

1881 YOUNG *Ev Man his own Mech.* § 1232 It is intended to build the walls in 'monolithic' concrete, that is to say, a wall composed of concrete built up piece meal which hardens into a solid unbroken mass. 1885 [see BETON]. 1898 *Engineering Mag* XVI. 131/1 A Large Monolithic Concrete Building. *Ibid*, A large Monolithic Factory Building

Monolobite, -lobular, -locular: see MONO- 1.

Monolo·gian. *rare.* [Formed as next + -IAN.] = MONOLOGIST.

1625 MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed 2) 474 A Monologian, or a Monologue, one that will haue all the talke to himselfe, or one that loues to heare himselfe talke 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 18 Pierre [is] a monologian well worth the listening to

Monologic (mǫnolǫ·dʒik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. μονόλογ-ος (see MONOLOGUE) + -IC. Cf. F. *monologique*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monologue.

1852 BLACKIE *Stud Lang* 27 You will thus make for yourself a sort of speaking practice in the monologic form 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* liii, A page and a half of monologic dialogue. 1886 *Academy* 16 Oct. 253/3 A record of her [*sc* Miss F Marryat's] 'musical, dramatic, and monologic' triumphs.

Monological (mǫnolǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ICAL] = MONOLOGIC. Also of a person: Given to monologue or soliloquy.

1823 *New Monthly Mag* IX. 394/2 [He] appeared not only in his monological entertainments, but also in the drama 1829 CARLYLE *Misc*, *Ger. Playw* (1840) II. 55 Plays, which are essentially monological 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II 228 In return for the honour of being admitted to this monological dialogue I kept nodding and bowing 1842 J. STERLING *Ess* (1848) I 453 [Tennyson's] *St. Simeon Stylites*, a kind of monological personation of a mad ascetic. 1872 O. W HOLMES *Poet Breakf t* x 281 King Thomas [*sc* Carlyle], the last of the monological succession.

Monologist (mǫnǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. Gr. μονόλογ-ος (see MONOLOGUE) + -IST.] One who talks in monologue, one who soliloquizes, also, one who monopolizes the conversation See also MONOLOGUIST.

1711 SHAFTESB *Charac* (1737) III Misc. iii ii 185 Thus our Monologist, or Self-discoursing Author, in his usual Strain. 1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Monologist*, one that loves to have all the Talk to himself. 1848 GILFILLAN in *Tait's Mag.* XV 279 A lecturer, in the common sense of the term, he is not; call him rather a public monologist, talking rather to himself than to his audience. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2841 435 When monologist meets monologist mutual admiration rarely results. 1885 E. C. STEDMAN in *Century Mag.* XXIX. 509 The Autocrat .is always acute,—the liveliest of monologists

b One who performs monologues.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Aug. 133 An indifferent troupe of actors can produce an excitement far beyond that which is caused by the pert song or flippant anecdote of the most accomplished monologist. 1892 *Speaker* 30 July 141/2 One prominent comedian and monologist of the Comédie Française.

Monologize (mǫnǫ·lŏdʒəiz), *v. intr.* [Formed as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To talk in monologue.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* I 1, 'Now who could have told the child that?' monologised mamma, with all a mamma's admiration 1890 SYMONDS *Mem. C. Gozzi* I. 128 Celio monologised against his mortal foe Morgana. 1899 *Speaker* 2 Dec 237/2 The characters seem to monologise abstractedly

Monologue (mǫ·nŏlǫg), *sb.* [a. F. *monologue*, 'one that loues to heare himselfe talke; or talkes very much about very little' (Cotgr.), ad. Gr. μονόλογος speaking alone, f. μόνο-ς MONO- + -λογος speaker, speaking. See -LOGUE.]

†**1.** One who does all the talking. *Obs.*—⁰

1625 [see MONOLOGIAN].

2. 'A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself' (J); contrasted with *chorus* and *dialogue* Also, in modern use, a dramatic composition for a single performer, a kind of dramatic entertainment performed throughout by one person.

1668 DRYDEN *Ess Dram Poesy* (Ker) I. 78, I can show in *Catiline* and *Sejanus* sometimes thirty or forty lines [of rhyme together], I mean besides the Chorus, or the monologues 1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), *Monologue*, a Dramatick Scene, where only one Actor speaks 1739 CIBBER *Apol* (1756) II 164 The monologues and pageants drawn from place to place on wheels answer exactly to the cart of Thespis 1845 E HOLMES *Mozart* 200 The opera began with a monologue 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig* iv. 132 The true sense of the monologue in Hamlet may be thus summed up 1883 S C. HALL *Retrospect* II 254 It was in monologues that he [Mathews] surpassed all competitors. *transf* 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* vi 1, Life is a drama, not a monologue.

b. In generalized sense. Literary composition of this nature.

1668 DRYDEN *Ess Dram Poesy* (Ker) I. 50 He also gives you an account of himself in monologue; to which unnatural way of narration Terence is subject in all his plays

c. A poem, or other non-dramatic composition, in the form of a soliloquy.

1866 *Athenæum* 3 Feb 175/1 Mr Robert Buchanan's new volume of poems, 'London Idyls', will consist principally of monologues

3 A long speech or harangue delivered by one person who is in company or conversation with others; talk or discourse of the nature of a soliloquy

1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser II II v. 115 Notice the self-contained talker, whose talk is a monologue 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* iii, He was pleasing himself with a series of monologues, interrupted only by his cigar. 1905 A C BENSON *Upton Lett* (1906) 310 He will plunge into a fiery monologue about his ambitions.

Mo·nologue, *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To MONOLOGIZE. Hence **Mo·nologuing** *vbl. sb.*

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 367/1 'What, the rectory of ——, if I'll change my coat?' monologues the vicar 1863 *Not an Angel* I. 140 Miss Mary..monologued the while, after her manner. 1892 *Blackw. Mag* Aug 205 Holmes goes on with his monologuing—if we may coin a word. 1894 G MOORE *Esther Waters* 41 Feeling that he had secured an appreciative listener, he continued to monologue regarding the wealth and rank his family had formerly held

Monologuist (mǫ·nŏlǫgist). Also **-logueist.** [f. MONOLOGUE + -IST] One who talks or performs in monologue; one who delivers monologues.

1865 *Athenæum* 29 July 151/3 The newest of the monologuists is Mr McCabe 1866 *Ibid.* 3 Feb 175/1 Such subjects as 'The Murder Idyl', in which the monologuist is a woman whose husband has been hanged 1874 W MATHEWS *Gt Conversers*, etc i 30 The name would imply that he [Ld Macaulay] was a monologueist, not a converser. 1901 *Dict Nat. Biog* Suppl I 317/2 Browning was, as a writer, largely a psychological monologuist.

Monologuize (mǫ·nŏlǫgəiz), *v.* [Formed as prec. + -IZE.] = MONOLOGIZE.

1870 READE *Put yourself*, etc II xiii 185 He kept the ball always going, but did not monologuize. 1885 G MEREDITH *Diana* xvii, Finding Redworth beside him, he monologuized in his depths 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* Prol. i, Her lips had a habit of silently monologuising.

Monology (mǫnǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad. Gr. μονολογία (f. μονόλογος: see MONOLOGUE).] †**a** A monologue. *Obs.* **b** The habit of monologizing.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir* E 3 b, Which the Welch Herrald of their praise, the Cucko Would scarce haue put, in his monology, In iest, and said with reuerence to his merits 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng Expos*, *Monologie*, a speaking still of one thing, a long tale of one matter 1625 MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed. 2) 474 Monologie, a long tale of little matter, only speech without substance. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Convers* Wks. 1860 XIV 171 Coleridge persisted in monology through his whole life.

Monoma·chic, *a.* *rare*—¹. [ad. Gr. μονομαχικός, f. μονομάχος: see MONOMACHY.] Of the nature of single combat.

a 1610 SIR J SEMPLE in *Sempill Ballatis* (1872) 246 Thes monomachicke [*printed* -th-] Jarris betuix my selff and the.

Monomachist (mǫnǫ·măkist). *rare.* [f. Gr. μονομάχ-ος + -IST.] One who fights in single combat.

1846 DE QUINCEY *Notes Gilfillan's Lit. Portraits* Wks. 1859 XII. 281 With the air of some Titan slinger or Monomachist from Thebes and Troy

Monomachy (mǫnǫ·măki). [a. F. *monomachie* or ad. L. *monomachia*, a. Gr. μονομαχία, f. μονομάχ-ος, that fights alone, f. μόνο-ς MONO- + μαχ-, μάχεσθαι to fight.] A single combat; a contest between two; a duel.

1582 A. FLEMING (*title*) A Monomachie of Motives in the mind of man. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. xix. *heading*, The monomachie betweene Anaxius and Pyrocles. 1618 T. ADAMS *Crucifix* Wks. (1629) 823 Christ after his monomachie or single combate with the Deuill in the Desart, had Angels to attend him. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* ii 62 All the monsters and terrours of the earth in single monomachy to overcome. 1649 BP HALL *Cases Consc.* ii ii (1650) 83 A monomachie of twelve single combatants on either part *a* 1770 SMART *Duellist* 38 The morning came—and man to man, The grand monomachy began. 1822 BYRON *Let to Kinnaird* 6 Feb., The duello, or monomachie. 1885 R F BURTON in *Academy* 1 Aug 69/1 The other [kind of combat] is the monomachy for especial purpose to decide an important question without shedding the blood of the general.

b In Latin form.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* ii. 110 He died in a single monomachia valiantlie by the hand of Achilles 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* ii 604 This monomachia is evidently Oriental 1903 A LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* July 46/2 These were the first wounds he received either in battle, siege or the monomachia.

Mo·nomane. [a. F. *monomane*: see next and -MANE] A monomaniac.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Month Rev*

Monomania (mǫnomē¹·niă). [a mod.L. *monomania*, f. Gr. μόνο-ς MONO- + μανία MANIA; after F. *monomanie* (Esquirol)] A form of insanity in which the patient is irrational on one subject only.

1823 *Quart Jrnl For & Brit Med.* V 311 [M Esquirol's Account of Colony of Maniacs, at Gheel, near Brussels]. Monomania is sometimes successfully treated with neutral salts in aqua graminis. 1833 PRICHARD in *Cycl Pract. Med.* II 833 The term monomania, meaning madness affecting one train of thought has generally been adopted of late times instead of melancholia 1877 L. O. PIKE in *Encycl. Brit.* VI 584/2 Kleptomania and homicidal monomania are asserted by medical theorists to be forms of mental aberration. 1883 T S CLOUSTON *Clin Lect Mental Dis.* 17 The fixed delusional states without excitement or depression come next, the Monomanias.

b. *transf.* in popular use: An exaggerated enthusiasm for or devotion to one subject: a craze (*for*).

1834 *Edin Rev.* LIX. 43 The epidemic monomania which infected the world so largely during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp* xvi, I call it quite my monomania, it is such a subject of mine 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom & Teut.* iii (1875) 72 A virtuous youth whose monomania was shooting 1866 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* xxxiii, That sort of thing is a monomania with very rich people.

Monomaniac (mǫnomē¹·niæk), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. MONOMANIA, see -MANIAC.] One who suffers from monomania; one who has a monomania or craze.

1833 *Athenæum* 23 Nov 792 In the year 1793, there was, at Besançon, an idiot—a mono-maniac—a fool 1838 *Penny Cycl* XII 484/2 It is rarely that the mind of the monomaniac is otherwise perfectly sound; there is generally combined with the delusion a morbid state of the moral feelings 1862 H AIDÉ *Carr of Carrlyon* I 167 The old gentleman is a monomaniac on the subject of society 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* vii. 322 A small army of wandering monomaniacs were roaming about London.

b *adj* = next.

1836 SIR J PAGET *Let* 29 Nov in *Mem.* v (1901) 93 He is certainly a sharp fellow, but I should think rather monomaniac on the reflections.

Monomaniacal (mǫ nomănəi·ăkăl), *a.* [f. MONOMANIA, after *maniacal*] Pertaining to, characterized by, or afflicted with monomania

1833 *Blackw. Mag* XXXIV 452 He is transformed at the beck of our Monomaniacal Necromancer into a fish. 1845 R W HAMILTON *Pop Educ* x (ed 2) 327 These are the fanatics to whom this subject [*sc.* education] is a monomaniacal idea. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* 13 July, He retired from the stage early in life (having a monomaniacal delusion that he was old) 1897 S S SPRIGGE *Life T. Wakley* xxv 230 Wakley was not monomaniacal on medical reform.

Monoma·nious, *a. rare*—⁰. [f. MONOMANIA + -OUS.] Monomaniacal.

1872 LATHAM, *Monomanious*, monomaniacal *Colloquially* it is, probably, the commoner word, though avoided by writers who study purity

Monomastigate: see MONO- 1.

Monome (mǫ noᵘm), *sb* and *a.* ? *Obs.* [a. F. *monôme*, f. MONO- in imitation of *binôme*: see BINOMIAL.] = MONOMIAL.

a 1719 HARRIS (J.) 1829 SANG in *Philos Mag.* VI. 262 The Primitives and Derivatives of the Product of two Monome Functions. 1845 LARDNER in *Encycl. Metrop* I 527/1 Monomes are said to be homogeneous when they are of the same degree

Monomeniscous (mǫnomĭni·skəs), *a.* [f. MONO- + MENISCUS + -OUS.] Applied to those eyes, in invertebrates, that have only one lens

1883 LANKESTER & BOURNE in *Q Jrnl Microsc Sci.* XXIII 196 The closely set groups of monomeniscous eyes of Myriapods. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 525 With the exception of the lateral eyes of *Limulus*,.. Arachnidan eyes are always monomeniscous.

Monoment, obs. form of MONUMENT *sb.*

Monomerosomatous: see MONO- 1.

Monomerous (mǫnǫ·mĕrəs), *a* [f. mod.L. *monomer-us* (ad Gr. μονομερής, f. μόνο-ς MONO- + μέρ-ος part) + -OUS] **a** *Ent* Consisting of only one member or joint **b.** *Bot.* Applied to flowers having one member in each whorl

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* IV 326 Monomerous (*Monomerus*). When the trunk has no suture or segment. *Ibid.* 378 *Tarsi* mostly trimerous, rarely dimerous or monomerous 1880 GRAY *Struct Bot* vi § 2 176 Terms composed of the Greek numerals prefixed to the word meaning

parts or members, as *Monomerous*, for the case of a flower of one member of each.

Monometallic (mɒnomɪtæ lɪk), *a.* [f. MONO- + METALLIC, after *bimetallic*.]

1. Pertaining to, involving, or using a standard of currency based upon one metal.

1877 [see BIMETALLIC]. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev* CXXVII. 130 A mono-metallic basis of gold 1879 *Sussex Daily News* 14 June 5/1 England is what is called monometallic, that is, she bases her currency on one metal, gold. 1890 *Times* 4 Jan. 9/2 If the world became monometallic on a silver basis

2. *Chem* (See quot.)

1905 G M GOULD *Dict. New Med. Terms, Monometallic*, 1. containing one atom of a metal in a molecule. 2 capable of replacing one atom of hydrogen in an acid. 3. consisting of one metal

Monometallism (mɒnɒmɛ·tălɪz'm). [f. prec.: see -ISM.] The monometallic system or standard of currency.

1879 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 232 British statesmen of all parties..have united in extolling the advantages of 'monometallism' in the form of a single gold standard. 1881 *World* 11 May 6/1 The only alternatives were universal monometallism by the adoption of gold, or a convention among the nations binding each other to use silver and gold equally at certain fixed values

Hence **Monome·tallist**, one who advocates or favours monometallism Also *attrib.*

1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 163 The mono-metalists denounce it for demonetizing the best of the two metals. 1885 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr 448/2 Monometallists and bimetallists, business men and bankers, are assaulting the dangerous silver legislation 1886 *Contemp. Rev* May 622 The ever-growing scarcity of gold was remarked also by the monometallist Economist.

Monometer (mɒnɒ·mɪtəɹ). *Pros* [a. L *monometer*, a. Gr. *μονόμετρος*, f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *μέτρ-ον* METRE.] A line consisting of one 'metre'.

1847 in WEBSTER 1870 R C JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 141/1 Dochmiac monometer. 1900 H W. SMYTH *Grk. Melic Poets* 248 The refrain is an iambic monometer, which was often used in exclamations

Monomethyl (mɒnɒmɛ·pɪl). *Chem* [MONO- 2.] Used *attrib.* to denote organic compounds in which one equivalent of methyl takes the place of one of hydrogen. Also **Monome·thylated, -methy·lic** *adjs.* in same sense.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem* (1871) 340 Mono-methyl phosphine. 1880 FRISWELL in *Jrnl. Soc Arts* XXVIII. 444 Dimethylaniline..free from unaltered aniline, and containing only 3 per cent of the monomethylated compound. 1902 WEBSTER Suppl., *Monomethylic*.

Monometric (mɒnɒmɛ·trɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *μέτρ-ον* measure (see METRE *sb.*[1]) + -IC.]

1 *Cryst.* = ISOMETRIC 3.

1837 DANA *Min.* 348 Primary form: monometric 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 288 The monometric, regular, or cubic system —The crystals of this division have three equal axes, all placed at right angles to each other.

2. Written in one metre.

1892 *Century Mag* June 185 Its serene verse, impressive even in the monometric dialogue

Monometrical (mɒnɒmɛ·trɪkăl), *a.* [f. MONOMETER + -ICAL] Pertaining to or consisting of a monometer or monometers 1888 in OGILVIE

Monomial (mɒnō·u mɪăl), *sb.* and *a.* [irreg. f. MONO- after *binomial*. Cf. MONOME and MONONOMIAL.]

1. *Algebra.* **a.** *sb.* An expression consisting of one term only.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed 6), *Monomial*, in *Algebra*, a Magnitude or Quantity of one Name, or of one single Term. 1854 J. R. YOUNG in *Orr's Circ Sci., Math. Sci* 209 The square of a monomial is itself a monomial 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci, etc* s. v., Thus *a*, 2 *ab*, 3 *acx*[2] are monomials.

b. *adj.* Consisting of one term only.

1801 *Monthly Rev* XXXV. 471 Formation of the powers of monomial quantities. 1854 J. R YOUNG in *Orr's Circ Sci., Math. Sci.* 234 When the surd is monomial. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. 180/2 Sarrau's Monomial Formula is much employed, in giving the muzzle velocity.

2. Applied to a term consisting of one word only.

1884 *Jrnl Nerv. Dis.* XI. 452 Professor Wilder urges the adoption of technical, brief, monomial terms 1885 B. G. WILDER *Ibid.* XII. 272 Most of the names selected or introduced by me consist of a single word each, they are monomials, or better, mononyms.

Monono·mian, *a.* [f. MONO- after *antinomian*.] Recognizing or based upon one law.

c 1810 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem* (1838) III. 307 When Jeremy Taylor escapes from the Mononomian Romaism, which netted him in his too eager recoil from the Antinomian boar.

Monomorphic (mɒnɒmɔ̄·fɪk), *a.* [Formed as next + -IC.] = next.

1880 WEBSTER Suppl. 1894-1900 G M. GOULD *Dict. Med.* (ed. 5), *Monomorphic*, in biology (*a*) applied to a collection of individuals, exhibiting similarity or identity of form; (*b*) applied to species in which the same forms recur one after another with comparatively insignificant individual character. 1895 *Cambr Nat. Hist.* V 498 This species [of Hymenoptera] is said to be monomorphic.

Monomorphous (mɒnɒmɔ̄·fɒs), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *μορφ-ή* form + -OUS.] Having only one form; exhibiting similarity of form throughout its various stages of development.

1839 WESTWOOD *Mod Classif. Insects* I. 17 In the Monomorphous division the pupa continues active. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* II. 37 We find monomorphous and heteromorphous species in the same genus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 472 The features of the eruption, whether monomorphous or polymorphous..are. all characteristic.

Hence **Monomo·rphism,** the condition of being monomorphous.

1863 WALSH in *Proc. Entom. Soc. Philad.* II. 223 Monomorphism is the rule; Dimorphism is the exception.

Monomyarian (mɒ nomə i ĕ·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f mod.L. *Monomyari-a* n. pl (f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *μῦ-ς* muscle) + -AN.] **A** *adj.* = MONOMYARY *a*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 111/1 Oysters, or Ostraceans, a family of monomyiairian [*sic*] conchifers. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 48 The monomyarian bivalves lie habitually on one side. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 2 If you make an allusion to monomyarian malacology, it will not naturally be supposed to have reference to the cooking of oyster sauce

B. *sb* = MONOMYARY *sb*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 433/2 The common oyster will serve as an example of the Monomyarians. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist* V 232 We may notice in the valve of the Monomyarian a simple unbroken line.

So **Monomya·rious** *a.*

1852 FORBES in *Edin. New Philos. Jrnl.* LII. 72 Monomyarious Lamellibranchiata.

Monomyary (mɒnɒmə·ĭărɪ), *a.* and *sb.* [See prec and -ARY.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the group *Monomyaria* of bivalves, having only one adductor muscle.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 695/2 The family of monomyary Conchifers. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 218 In the Monomyary Bivalves it is the posterior adductor which remains, and the anterior adductor is absent.

B. *sb.* A bivalve of the group *Monomyaria.*

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci, etc.*, *Monomyaries*, all those bivalves or conchifers which have only one adductor muscle. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 26 The valves of the oyster (and other monomyaries) are connected by a single muscle.

Mononeirist. [f. Gr. *μόν-ος* MON(O)- + *ὄνειρος* dream.] A person who has never dreamed but once.

1762-71 WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 100 It seems he had never dreamed before, and Thoresby quotes Mr. Locke for another mononeirist.

Mononeuran, -neurous: see MONO- 1.

Monongahe·la. *U.S.* (See quot. 1859.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Monongahela.* A river of Pennsylvania, so called, gave its name to the rye whiskey of which large quantities were produced in its neighbourhood, and indeed to American whiskey in general 1863 DICEY *Federal St* I. 157 Where the cigar-case was always ready, and the flask of monongahela was always full.

Mononitrate (mɒnɒnəɪ trēt). *Chem.* [MONO- 2.] 1856 G. GORE in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract Chem* 56 The mononitrate is formed by dissolving bismuth to saturation in warm dilute nitric acid.

Mononitro- (mɒnɒnəɪ·trɒ). *Chem.* [See MONO- 2 and NITRO-.] Used to denote organic compounds in which one equivalent of the radical NO_2 takes the place of one atom of hydrogen.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* (1871) 421 Mononitro-naphthalin 1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 765 Mononitrotoluene *Ibid* 766 The mononitroxylenes are heavy oils. 1891 *Syd Soc Lex.*, *Mononitrocellulose*, $C_6H_9(NO_2)O_5$, the chief result of the action of cold nitric acid of moderate strength on cotton.

Mononomial (mɒnɒnō·mɪăl), *a.* and *sb.* Intended as a more correct form of MONOMIAL.

1844 DE QUINCEY *Logic Pol Ec* Pref. 9 Consequently, whilst 'natural price' (the contradiction of 'market price') is always a mononomial, price, founded on the relation of Supply to Demand, must always be a binomial 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng* VI. 175 *note*, Then there is *dynamcter*, with the *mononomial* of the mathematicians,..slavishly copied from the French, for *dynamometer* and *mononomial*.

Mononuclear (mɒnɒnīū klĭă), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. MONO- + NUCLEUS + -AR.] Having one nucleus.

b. *sb.* A mononuclear cell.

1886 tr *Hueppe's Bact. Investig.* 68 Large mononuclear cells. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 818 The large mononuclear leucocytes. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 583 These cells are supposed to be transitional between the large mononuclear and the polymorphonuclear neutrophiles.

So **Mononu·cleated** *a.* = MONONUCLEAR.

1890 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXX 490 Large mononucleated cells are seen lying scattered between the lymphocytes. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* I 117 Round mononucleated cells with fairly abundant protoplasm

Mononym (mɒ·nɒnim). [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *ὄνυμα* name.] A term consisting of one word only.

1884 COUES in *Auk* Oct. 321. 1889 (see POLYONYM 3). 1895 B. G WILDER in *Buck's Handbk. Med Sci* IX 100/1 It has now become a serious question which of these short mononyms shall be employed.

Hence **Mononymic** (mɒnɒnɪ mĭk) *a.*, consisting of a mononym or mononyms; **Mononymy** (mɒ·nɒnɪmɪ), a mononymic system; **Mononymize** (mɒnɒ·nɪməɪz) *v.*, to convert into a mononym; whence **Mononymiza·tion.**

1892 J. W DUNNING in *Entom Monthly Mag* VIII. 274 In a mononymic system, we should require as many separate names as there are objects to be named 1885 B G. WILDER in *Jrnl Nerv. Dis.* XII. 272 This feature of mononymy particularly characterizes the terms which [etc.]. 1889 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci.* VIII. 525/1 *note*, A polyonymic adjective . may be mononymized, by selecting a main adjective and combining it with a prefix. *Ibid.* 525/2 *note*, The desired mononymization is best attained by simply dropping the superfluous genitive [in *torcular Herophili*].

Monoousian, -ious, *adjs. rare.* [f. eccl. Gr. *μονοούσι-ος* (f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *οὐσί-α* essence) + -AN, -OUS.] Of one substance.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 611 Athanasius . disclaimeth a monoousian Trinity, as Epiphanius did before a tautoousian. *Ibid.* 620 According to Athanasius, the Three divine Hypostases, though not monoousious, but homoousious only, are really but one God.

Mono-oxy-: see MONOXY-.

Monopa·lmitin. *Chem.* [MONO- 2.] The lowest in the series of palmitates of glyceryl: see PALMITIN.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 278 Monopalmitin Dipalmitin..Tripalmitin. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem* 48.

Monopathic (mɒnɒpæ·pĭk), *a.* [f. next + -IC] Affecting one organ or function.

[1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monopathia*, term for a single suffering of disease. *Monopathicus*, of or belonging to *Monopathia*: monopathic.] 1890 *Century Dict.* 1891 *Syd. Soc Lex.*

Monopathy (mɒnɒ·păpi). [ad. mod.L. *monopathia* or Gr. *μονοπάθεια* (in sense 2): see MONO- and -PATHY]

†**1.** Solitary suffering. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 31 Every one calculateth his Nativity by crying at his Birth, not comming only from the Bodies Monopathy, or sole suffering by change of its warme Quarters; but..from Sympathy with the divining Soule.

2. A disease or disorder affecting only one organ or function (Ogilvie 1882).

Monoped (mɒ·nɒped). Also **-pede.** [f. MONO- + L *ped-, pēs* foot.] A creature having only one foot Also *adj.*

1827 J. WILSON *Noct Ambr.* Wks 1855 I. 319 Any one single thing in this world , rational or irrational, monoped, biped, or quadruped 28 *Even Star* 24 Dec, The apparent monoped. 1891 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Monopede*, a monstrosity in which the two lower limbs are fused into one

Monopersonal: see MONO- 1.

Monopetalous (mɒnɒpe tălɒs), *a.* Also 7 **-ose.** [f. mod.L. *monopetal-us* + -OUS: see MONO- and PETAL.] Of a flower: Having the corolla in one piece or the petals united so as to form a tube. (Called also *gamopetalous* and *sympetalous*)

1693 *Phil. Trans* XVII 762 The Flowers come out in Clusters, are monopetalose, with five *Laciniæ* or Incisures. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Monopetalous Flowers*, are all of one piece. 1783 DAVIDSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV 455 The corolla is monopetalous 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot* I. ii 167. 1877-84 F E HULME *Wild Fl* p vi, Corolla rotate, monopetalous, five-cleft, tube very short

Monophagize (mɒnɒ·fădʒəiz), *v.* [f Gr. *μονοφάγ-ος* (see next) + -IZE] *intr* To eat alone.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut* 518 Whereas the glutton might sometimes munch and monophagize in solitude

Monophagous (mɒnɒ·făgɒs), *a.* [f Gr. *μονοφάγος* that eats alone: see MONO- and -PHAGOUS.] Eating only one kind of food.

1868 BREWER *Dict Phrase & Fable*, *Monophagous*, the eater of one sort of food only 1879 tr. *Semper's Animal Life* 51 A very conspicuous contrast exists between Monophagous animals and Polyphagous creatures 1881 E R. LANKESTER in *Nature* 3 Mar 406/1 Monophagous and polyphagous animals are distinguished.

So †**Monopha·gian,** †**Mo·nophague** (see quot).

1625 MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed. 2) 474 A Monophagian, or Monophague, one that eats his meat alone without companie, or eats only of one kinde of meat

Monophagy (mɒnɒ·fădʒi). [ad Gr. *μονοφαγία* eating alone: see MONO- and -PHAGY.]

1. Eating alone

1658 PHILLIPS, *Monophagy*, an eating alone, or of one kind of meat. 1872 DASENT *Three to One* II 250 Monophagy makes a man melancholy and unsocial.

2. The eating of only one kind of food

1625 MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed 2) 474 Monophagie, a meale made with one kinde of meat. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Monophagie*, a meal made of, or a living alwayes with, one kind of meat 1879 tr *Semper's Anim. Life* 56 Monophagy in animals is often connected with the occurrence of special organs.

Monophane, -phanous: see MONO- 1.

Monophase (mɒ·nɒfē[1]z), *a. Electr.* [f MONO- + PHASE 3.] Exhibiting a single phase: cf. *polyphase.* Also **Monopha·sic** *a.*

1900 *Nature* 26 July 290/2 So producing a monophasic variation of considerable E M F. 1902 L. BELL in *Encycl Brit* XXXI. 888/2 Monophase Induction Motors closely resemble the polyphase motors in construction, but have only a single-phase winding in the primary.

Monophone (mɒ nɒfōun). *rare.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *φωνή* sound.]

1. (See quot.)

1891 R. L. GARNER in *New Rev.* Nov. 429, I have found it necessary to coin a new word to describe the character of their [*sc.* monkeys'] speech, and as each idea seems to be couched in a single word of one syllable and nearly, indeed of one letter, I have called it a monophone

2 = HOMOPHONE.

1891 *Teachers' Aid* 27 Jan. 311 A list of spelling, prefixes, affixes, and roots, with a few monophones, is all it contains

Monophonic (mɒnɒfɒ·nĭk), *a. Mus.* [Formed as prec. + -IC.] = HOMOPHONIC 1, 2.

1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1895 *Funk's Stand Dict.*

Monophonous (mɒnɒ·fŏnɒs), *a. rare.* [Formed as MONOPHONE + -OUS.]

1. Of a musical instrument: Producing only one note at a time.

1878 J. HULLAH in *Grove's Dict. Mus* I. 47 An air is a composition for a single voice or any monophonous instrument.

2. = HOMOPHONOUS.
1869 J. L. NEVINS *China* xiv. 197 In our language, these monophonous words are so few that the other words in the sentence clearly fix the meaning.

Monophony (mɒ'nɒfŏni). *Mus* [Formed as MONOPHONE + -Y.] = MONODY. 1890 *Century Dict.*

Monophote (mɒ'nɒfōut), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO + *φωτ-*, *φῶς* light] **1.** Epithet of an electric arc-lamp regulator (see quot.). Also **Monophotal** *a.* (Funk's *Stand. Dict.* 1895).
1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Monophote Regulator*, a voltaic-arc regulator adapted to but a single light on a circuit. as distinguished from *polyphote* regulator
2. *Monophote lamp* = HOLOPHOTE.
1893 SLOANE *Electr. Dict.* 321 *Lamp, Holophote,.* Synonym—Monophote Lamp.

Monophthalmic (mɒnɒfθa'lmik), *a.* [f Gr. *μονόφθαλμ-ος* (f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *ὀφθαλμός* eye) + -IC.] One-eyed.
1857 J. W. DONALDSON *Chr Orthod* 356 The belief in Cyclopian or monophthalmic deities. 1865 *Sat Rev* 16 Sept. 355/2 St. Jerome was equally explicit about the existence of the Phœnix and monophthalmic men

Monophthong (mɒ'nɒfθɒŋ). [ad. Gr. *μονόφθογγ-ος* adj., f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *φθόγγος* sound.] A single vowel sound. Also *attrib.*
1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 303 Syllables of one letter, that is, euery vowell, Monophthongues 1776 CAMPBELL *Philos Rhet* (1801) I. 219 An equal mixture of consonants with soft and monophthong vowels. 1783 J BEATTIE *Diss* 266 *Eau* in *beau* is as truly a monophthong as the interjection O. 1885 E SIEVERS in *Encycl. Brit* XVIII. 782/2 The sound of the so-called long *a* in *make, paper*, &c., although once a monophthong, is now pronounced as a diphthong 1888 SWEET *Eng Sounds* 22 The levelling of the two elements of a diphthong under a monophthong
Hence **Monophthongal** (mɒnɒfθɒ'ŋgăl) *a*, consisting of a monophthong; **Monophtho'nging** *vbl. sb.* = MONOPHTHONGIZATION.
1783 J. BEATTIE *Diss* 266 Grammarians speak of triphthongs, or three monophthongal sounds coalescing in one syllable. 1863 A M. BELL *Princ. Speech* 123 The Scottish dialect, in which the monophthongal A is a very common vowel 1894 G DUNN in *Class Rev.* Mar 94 In general diphthongs have two monophthongal correlates. Thus eu & ü. 1894 F J CURTIS *Invest Runes Clariodus* 52 The monophthonging of *ai* was of too old a date to allow us to suppose that [etc.]

Monophthongize (mɒnɒfθɒ'ŋgəiz), *v* [f. MONOPHTHONG + -IZE] *trans.* To convert into a monophthong Hence **Monophthongiza'tion.**
1880 SWEET in *Trans Philol Soc* 158 That unaccented (æi) underwent a gradual approximation of its elements, ending in monophthongization and shortening 1885 *Amer Jrnl Philol* VI 420 Cases claimed as examples of the monophthongization of *ei* *Ibid* 435 A monophthongized diphthong 1904 *Expositor* Apr 313 That Boeotian monophthongizing of the diphthongs

Monophyletic (mɒnɒfăle'tik), *a* [f Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *φυλετικ-ός*, f. *φυλέτης* tribesman, f. *φυλή* tribe.] Pertaining to one family or race or to descent from a single prototypal form
1874 *Q Jrnl. Microsc Sci* XIV 217 Monophyletic stem-structure of the Animal Kingdom. 1875 tr *Schmidt's Desc & Darw* 325 The so called monophyletic hypothesis, according to which the different families of organisms are derived from a single primordial form 1879 tr *Haeckel's Evol Man* I 247 My Gastraea Theory, on which I base the monophyletic genealogy of the animal kingdom

Monophyllous (mɒnɒfi'lăs), *a* [f. Gr *μονόφυλλ-ος* (f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *φύλλον* leaf) + -OUS.] Of a calyx: Consisting of one leaf
1746 HILL in *Phil Trans* XLIV 63 This Ring is truly a monophyllous undulated Calyx 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 216 Calyx monophyllous, divided.

Monophyodont (mɒnɒfăi ɔdɒnt), *a* (*sb.*) *Zool* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *φύ-ειν* to generate + *ὀδοντ-*, *ὀδούς* tooth] **a** *adj.* Having only one set of teeth. Said also of the teeth.
1849–52 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat* IV 901/2 The Monophyodont character of the Cetacea. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 47 The Cetacea are either toothless or monophyodont. 1890 ROTHERHILL *Zool. Types & Classif.* 179 Edentata Teeth .are monophyodont, rootless, and without enamel.
b. *sb.* A monophyodont animal.
1849–52 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 901/2 The 'Monophyodonts', or those that generate a single set of teeth. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 363.

Monophysite (mɒ'nɒfisəit), *sb.*(*a.*) *Eccl. Hist.* [ad eccl L. *Monophysīta*, a. eccl.Gr. *Μονοφυσῖται*, f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *φύσ-ις* nature: see -ITE[1] 1 a.] A heretic who believes that there is only one nature in the person of Jesus Christ.
The bodies of Christians now professing this belief are the Coptic, Armenian, Abyssinian, and Jacobite churches
1698 FRYER *Acc E. India & P.* 272 The Acephali and Monosyphites [*sic*]. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Monophysites*, a general name given to all those sectaries in the Levant, who only own one nature in Jesus Christ The Monophysites, however, properly so called, are the followers of Severus, and Petrus Fullensis 1788 GIBBON *Decl & F.* xlvii. IV. 591 Under the rod of persecution, the Nestorians and Monophysites degenerated into rebels and fugitives. 1861 J G SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xi 587 Pernicious heresies, like that of the Monophysites in Egypt 1875 BOUTFLOWER *Theol Ch Eng* 20 Nor can the human nature be converted into the divine, as the Eutychians and other monophysites taught.
b. *attrib.* or *adj.* = next.
1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvii. IV. 563 The *monophysite* doctrine (one incarnate nature) was rigorously preached in the churches of Egypt and the monasteries of the East. *Ibid.* 608 Severus, the Monophysite patriarch of Antioch. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xi 608 The Monophysite heretics. were cruelly persecuted by the orthodox Greeks. 1882 *Century Mag* XXIII 851 Those old fears about lapsing into the Monophysite heresy. 1905 *Expositor* Apr. 261 Christianity in its Nestorian or Monophysite form.

Monophysitic (mɒnɒfisi'tik), *a* [f. prec. + -IC.] That is a Monophysite; pertaining to or characteristic of Monophysites or their heresy. So **Monophysi'tical** *a.* (Ogilvie *Suppl* 1855).
1823 ROSCOE tr. *Sismondi's Lit Eur* (1846) I II 51 The Nestorians..massacred seven or eight thousand of their orthodox or monophysitic adversaries. 1893 E K MITCHELL tr. *Harnack's Outl Hist. Dogma* 299 Origen, who had many sympathizers among the monophysitic monks.

Monophysitism (mɒ'nɒfisəitiz'm). [f MONOPHYSITE + -ISM] The belief of the Monophysites.
1837 *Pop. Encycl* V 37/1 In 483, the Acephali had already seceded, and formed the real strength of Monophysitism 1899 *Dublin Rev* Jan 83 The extension of the Coptic Rite in Egypt favoured the spread of monophysitism.

Monoplacid : see MONO- 1.

Monoplast (mɒ'nɒplæst). *Biol* [f MONO- + -PLAST.] An organism consisting of a single cell. Hence **Monopla stic** *a.*
1877 E. R. LANKESTER in *Q Jrnl Microsc Sci* XVII 403 The Monoplast = Ovum *Ibid* The monoplastic phase of individual development 1879 STORMONTH *Man Sci Terms, Monoplast*, a naked non vascular body; an animal cell destitute of envelope. *Monoplastic*, having one primary form

Monoplastid (mɒnɒplæ'stid) [f. MONO- + PLASTID] = MONOPLAST. Also *attrib*
1889 VINES in *Nature* 24 Oct 621 Weissmann appears to have fully established, that the body of unicellular organisms (monoplastides) is immortal at any rate potentially 1894–1900 G M. GOULD *Dict Med* (ed. 5), *Monoplastid* 1895 MOORE in *Sci. Progress* June 323 There are many monoplastid forms with affinities among the polyplastids.

‖ **Monoplegia** (mɒnɒplī dʒĭă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *-πληγία*, *πληγή* stroke.] Paralysis of one part or limb only. Hence **Monople gic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with monoplegia.
1890 *Century Dict* 1893 W R. GOWERS *Man. Dis Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II 437 A monoplegia affecting the leg only. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* I 666 Paralyses of the limbs in epidemic cerebro spinal meningitis may be of very various type (hemiplegic, paraplegic, monoplegic)

Monopleurid, -pleurobranch, -pneumonian, etc : see MONO- 1.

Monopode (mɒ'nɒpōd), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *monopodius*, a. Gr **μονοπόδιος* = *μονόπους* (*-ποδ-*), f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *πούς* foot. Cf. F. *monopode*]
1. A creature having only one foot; *spec.* one of a race of men fabled to have only one foot, with which they shaded themselves from the heat of the sun (see Pliny *Nat. Hist.* VII. II).
1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* XXII (1818) II 277 Some [larvæ], a kind of monopods, have only one of such [pediform] prominences. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav., At Sea* 172 The monopodes, sheltering themselves from the sun beneath their single umbrella like foot.
2 = MONOPODIUM. 1890 in *Century Dict*
3. As *adj.* Having only one foot.
(Cf L. *monopodium* one-footed table)
1890 in *Century Dict* 1896 *Archæol (Inst) Jrnl* LIII. 42 Monopode tables for the reception of oblations.

Monopodial (mɒnɒpō'diăl), *a.* [f MONOPODIUM + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a monopodium; characterized by having a single and continuous axis from which lateral shoots are produced. Hence **Monopo'dially** *adv.*
1876 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit* IV. 93/2 In monopodial branchings the primary axis may continue to develop more strongly than its lateral axes. *Ibid.* 125/1 In Myosotis (Forget-me-not) the axis is not a sympodium, but the branching takes place monopodially 1880 GRAY *Struct Bot* III. § 3. 55 *note*, A stem formed by the continued development of a terminal bud is monopodial or a monopodium.

‖ **Monopodium** (mɒnɒpō'diŭm). *Bot.* [mod L., f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *ποδ-*, *πούς* foot] A single axis which extends at the apex producing in succession lateral structures beneath it
1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot* 156 1876 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV 93/2

Monopodous (mɒ'nɒpŏdəs), *a rare.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *ποδ-*, *πούς* foot + -OUS.] One-footed.
1884 *Harper's Mag* Jan. 307/1 Monopodous storks and impossible parrots.

Monopody (mɒ'nɒpŏdi). *Pros.* [ad. mod.L. **monopodia*, a. Gr. *μονοποδία*, f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *ποδ-*, *πούς* foot.] A measure consisting of a single foot. 1844 [see DIPODY]
Hence **Monopodic** (mɒnɒpɒ'dik) *a*, consisting of or constituting a monopody. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

†Mo'nopole[1]. *Obs.* Also 6 money polde, monopolle, monapole, 7 monopol [a. OF. *monopole* or ad. late L. *monopōlium* MONOPOLY.]
1. = MONOPOLY
a 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VI* 158 Diuers other crymes were layde to his charge, as gathering together and making a money polde of offices, fees, wardes, and fermes. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* ii. 49 The intollerable licenses of Monopoles and Solesales 1596 HARINGTON *Metam Ajax* 97 Now for my monapole, I would aske but this trifling sute 1609 J DAVIES *Humour's Heau. on Earth* (Grosart) 35 Some to gaine Some Monopole, which then could not be got
2. An emporium. *lit.* and *fig.*
(Cf. Gr. *μονοπώλιον* trading mart enjoying a monopoly.)
1600 W WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 61 Merchants . trafficke..from one Mart, hauen, promontorie, or Monopole to another. *Ibid* 237 [Father Parsons is] a Monopole of all mischiefe. 1610 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 454 The deuill..begat insolent pride, which is a monopol of mischiefe
3 An unlawful convention, a conspiracy.
1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvi. 140 The ciuil lauis deffendis & forbiddis al monopoles and conuentions of the comont pepil. 1587–8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* IV. 253 It becomes alwayes his majestie..to repres and stay all monopolies and factiounes.

†Mo'nopole[2]. *Obs.*—° [ad. Gr. *μονοπώλης*, f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *πώλης* seller] A monopolist.
1648–60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict*, *Een Focker*, a Monopole, or an Engrosser of Wares and Commodities.

†Monopoled, *ppl a Obs.*—° (See quot)
1611 [see MONOPOLIZE *v* 1]

†Mono'poler. *Obs* Also 6–7 -ier. [a. OF. *monopolier*. see MONOPOLE[1] and -IER] A monopolist.
1589 G FLETCHER in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 81 The said Companie having reduced themselves to the nomber of xij, and so beeing now more notable Monopoliers than they weare before. 1601 J WHEELER *Treat Comm.* 102 The said companie by no sound reason can be charged to bee anie such Monopoliers. 1611 COTGR., *Monopolier*, a monopoler, or monopolizer 1640 [see POLLER 2] 1641 *Frogs of Egypt* 5 By Thee our base Monopolers doe fall.

†Monopo lian. *Obs.* [f. MONOPOLE[1] or MONOPOLY + -AN] A monopolist
1601 J. WHEELER *Treat Comm* 66 The said M. M. Aduenturers were now in his town of Embden no more to be accounted Monopolians, then they were here tofore in Antwerp. 1622 L. MISSELDEN *Free Trade* (ed. 2) 57 The selling of the price at the pleasure of the Monopolian to his priuate benefit, and the preiudice of the publique

†Monopo lical, *a. Obs* (In quot. 7 moni-.) [f. MONOPOLE[1] + -ICAL.] Monopolistic.
1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 139 Whosoeuer seeketh either by getting monipolicall patens, or by forging vniust tales to hinder our welfare.

†Monopolish, *a Obs* [f. MONOPOLE[1] or MONOPOLY + -ISH.] Monopolistic.
1580 in *Cal. St Papers, Foreign* 366 There is no such 'monopolish' trade used at Emden 1601 J WHEELER *Treat. Comm* 105 The aboue said slander of Monopolie, and monopolish trade vsed in Embden. 1613 — in *Buccleuch MSS* (HIST. MSS. Comm.) I. 122 A monopolish passport granted to Verstegan

Monopolism (mɒnɒ'pŏliz'm) [f. MONOPOLY + -ISM] The system of monopolies
1881 *Nature* 27 Oct. 602/1 A land of strong tendencies toward monopolism and conservatism 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw* III v xciv 318 The two great national parties . denounce monopolism in the abstract

Monopolist (mɒnɒ'pŏlist). [f. MONOPOLE or MONOPOLY + -IST. Cf It. *monopolista*, G. *monopolist*]
1. One who monopolizes or possesses a monopoly; one who favours monopoly.
1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm* 72 By this means the Hanses should possesse the whole trade of the realme, as Monopolists of the whole kingdom 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xii 61 The Marquesse of Serralvo was the best Monopolist of salt that ever those parts knew. 1671 W. PERWICH *Despatches* (R Hist. Soc) 148 The army has been sickly, & the monopolist that undertook the furnishing them with provision is much blamed. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer* Wks. III 63 To raise the value of the possessions in the hands of the great private monopolists. 1866 GEO ELIOT *F. Holt* xxx, We know what monopolists are. men who want to keep a trade all to themselves, under the pretence that they'll furnish the public with a better article. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII 222/1 An absolute right to refuse to supply a prime necessary of life is a dangerous weapon indeed with which to arm a monopolist
2. *transf* One who obtains, assumes, or occupies anything to the exclusion of others
1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* II 508 Joy is an import; Joy is an exchange; Joy flies monopolists; It calls for two 1781 COWPER *Conversat* 627 When some green heads Suppose themselves monopolists of sense 1813 BYRON *Corsair* III vi, The life thou leav'st below, denied above By kind monopolists of heavenly love. 1817 KEATS *Wks* (1889) III 5 He feels his being as deeply as Wordsworth, or any other of our intellectual monopolists 1866 BRIGHT *Sp., Reform* 4 Dec (1876) 392 The monopolists of political power.
3. *attrib* passing into *adj.*
1844 COBDEN in *Pall Mall G* (1891) 16 Oct. 3/1 Those monopolist humbugs, who are ready to hurrah for free trade in China, and vote against it in England. 1879 G. ALLEN *Col. Sense* v. 1 The pleasure of colour is one which raises itself above the common level of monopolist gratification, and attains to the higher plane of æsthetic delight. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 327 The immunities conceded to the members of that monopolist corporation

Monopolistic (mɒnɒpɒ'lĭ stik), *a.* [f. prec + -IC] Relating to, or connected with, a monopoly or a system of monopolies.
1883 *N. York Chr. Union* Aug 30 The monopolistic 'railroad trunk line fare-agreement' 1891 *Review of Rev* 15 Aug. 171/1 Associated press franchises are a monopolistic possession that gives some newspapers an advantage over others. 1892 *Nation* (N Y) 25 Aug 138/1 The spirit of trades unionism is essentially monopolistic and prescriptive.

†**Monopo·litan.** *Obs.* [Formed as MONOPOLITE + -AN.] A monopolist

1601 MARTIN in D'Ewes *Jrnls. Parl. Eliz.* (1682) 646 The Monopolitans of Starch, Tinn, Fish,..Salt, and I know not what. 1607 COKE *Charge at Norwich Assizes* 41 Unto whom is rightly ioyned a Promooter, a Monopolitan, and an Alcumist. 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Wks.* II. 342/1 Hee was no diuing Politician, Or proiect-seeking Monopolitan.

Hence †**Monopolita·nian,** in the same sense

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Navy of Landships* Wks. I. 78/1 It serues for the Dyet of Project-mongers, Monopolitanians and diligent Sute-joggers.

†**Mono·polite.** *Obs* [f. MONOPOLE[1] or MONOPOLY + -ITE[1] 1.] A monopolist.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii 522 You Marchant Mercers, and Monopolites. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 58 To keepe out fell and black Monopolites, The Myrmedonian crue [referring to ants] 1616 R. CARPENTER *Christ's Larum bell* 58 Monopolites, ingrossers, regraters.

So **Monopolitical** *a.* (*nonce-wd*), interested in monopolies.

1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary in India* I. 7 'The confounded public', as that large and respectable body is frequently styled in the privacies of official and monopolitical life.

Monopolization (*mɒnɒp pɔlaizēi·ʃən*). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of the verb MONOPOLIZE, the process of monopolizing or the condition of being monopolized.

1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc E. Ind* II xlvi. 155, I advised him to take Protection from the Dutch, and allow them the Monopolization of the Trade of his Country 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot* 391 The immoderate extension of sheep walks, and that spirit of territorial monopolization which prevails in Scotland. 1878 *N Amer Rev.* CXXVI. 524 The swarm of Chinese and their monopolization of many branches of industry 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* v. ii. (1881) 261 The monopolization of land that went on in England during the reign of Henry VIII.

Monopolize (*mɒnɒp pɔlaiz*), *v* [f. MONOPOLE[1] or MONOPOLY + -IZE. Cf. F. *monopoliser.*]

1. *trans.* With reference to commerce: To get into one's hands the whole stock of (a particular commodity); to gain or hold exclusive possession of (a trade); to engross.

Now tending to be felt as merely a contextual application of sense 2; the use with a saleable commodity as obj is consequently almost obsolete In early use often, † *to monopolize into* (one's) *hands*, also † const. *from*.

1611 COTGR., *Monopoler*, Monopoled, or monopolized;.. ingrossed, as a commoditie, into one, or a few mens hands. 1615 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (HIST MSS Comm.) I 169 The Hollanders would engross this merchandise, and monopolise it from all mankind 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 173 Covetousnesse hath monopolized commodities into his hands, inhanced the prices of things [etc.]. 1653 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1735) XX 644 To endeavour thereby to Monopolize all Trade into your Hands, and to exclude all other Nations. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond., Upon Compters* Wks 1709 III. III. 54 Another [man] marches from one side of the Ward to another, as if he was just going to the Exchange, to monopolize the Commodities of both the Indies. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist Indies* I 144 The Arabians repaired in crowds to these celebrated islands, the productions of which they had already monopolized 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit India* II. IV VII 254 If the trade was monopolized and engrossed by a combination 1854 BADHAM *Halieut* 470 The Emperor of all the Russias used to monopolize the caviare helops to supply himself with caviare. 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 27 Those who monopolised the commerce of the countries where alone the citron tree grows. 1879 H GEORGE *Progr. & Pov* VI II (1881) 295 Land the source of all wealth and the field of all labor, is monopolized.

†b. *absol.* or *intr* To have a monopoly. *Obs.*

1628 BACON *Hen. VII* 163 There passed a Law for Monopolizing and exacting vpon the Trade 1714 C JOHNSON *Country Lasses* I. i, London, Satan's chief residence: he picks up a vagabond soul or two now and then with us, but he monopolizes there

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To obtain exclusive possession or control of; to get or keep entirely to oneself. †Const. *to* (oneself), *from* (another).

1628 PRYNNE *Brief Surv.* Epist., The enuious cauils of some peevish Diuines, who would monopolize Diuinity to themselues alone 1636 COWLEY *Anacr.* vii, Gold alone does Passion move, Gold monopolizes Love 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp* 38 Nor shall mute Fish, the Sea Monopolize. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* x. (1672) 250 When you suffer the world to monopolize your hearts from God, then the right use of the world is perverted *a* 1714 M. HENRY *Layman's Reasons* Wks. 1853 II. 549/1, I cannot monopolize the Church, it is narrow enough, I dare not make it narrower. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Aneed Paint.* (1765) III. 44 *note*, Descamps says, that Lely growing jealous of Roestraten, proposed to him a partition of the art; portraits were to be monopolized by Lely. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* VI, She is a little angel! I cannot wonder that you sought to monopolize her 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nich.* XIX, This fellow, Hawk, is monopolising your niece. 1851 F. METCALFE *Oxonian in Iceland* VII (1867) 114 A title now monopolized in England by Knights and Baronets. 1886 *Sk. fr. Acad. Life* 62 Dr. Johnson was allowed to monopolise conversation as he did, because his sagacity was admitted to be enormous. 1889 A. R WALLACE *Darwinism* 27 The progeny of any one species would, if allowed to increase unchecked, alone monopolise the land.

Hence **Mono·polised** *ppl. a.*

1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 540 We participate now of a monopolized, instead on an open market. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 172/1 Any.. monopolized commodity 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 18 The advantages of monopolized commerce.

Monopoliser (*mɒnɒp pɔlaizəɹ*). [f. MONOPOLIZE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who monopolizes.

1689 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 389 Now an Ingrosser..now an Haberdasher of small wares..nay worse than these..a Monopolizer. 1691 G W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 283 Monopolizers, who were called Ingrossers, Fore-stallers, and Regrators, . and many others who are punishable by Imprisonment and the Pillory. 1668 CHARLETON, etc. *Ephes. & Cinnm. Matrons* II Pref., I am no Monopolizer of such Commodities 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* IV. Wks. 1882 X. 93, I wonder he escapes being destroyed by the men as a monopolizer [of the women]. 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 96 Some Armenians.. bought up great quantities of grain Several monopolizers have been put to death. 1769 MRS. F. BROOKE *Hist. Emily Montague* CXCV (1784) IV. 47, I am a most intolerable monopolizer of the sex; in short, I have very little relish for any conversation but theirs. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 327/1 The..avarice of an hard-hearted monopolizer. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis* (1869) III ii. 88 The nobles. were, at that period, the monopolizers of political power. 1877 F A S HEWITT in Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 372 It is the fashion to denounce these corporations as monopolizers. 1879 H GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* v. ii. (1881) 259 The extent to which the monopolizers of land, can, in rent, levy tribute upon the earnings of labor

Mono·polizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. MONOPOLIZE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. MONOPOLIZE; monopolization.

a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619) II 487 An opinion will be had that that man seekes the raysing of his owne esteeme out of others blemishes, and the engrossing and monopolizing of all respect and reuerence to himselfe 1628 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* (ed 2) 54 Some thinke that the reducing of trade into Order and Gouernment, is a kind of Monopolizing and restraint of trade. 1712 M. HENRY *Life P Henry* Wks. 1853 II. 714/1 This monopolizing of the great ordinance of baptism 1747 MRS DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II 473 She has many friends that wish to have a share of her company, and as I am no friend to monopolizing, I can't and must not murmur at their enjoying a pleasure I am so sensible of. 1902 S. SMITH *Life Work* xvi 149 All poverty and suffering arose from the monopolizing of land by private owners.

attrib 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav France* 73 These people have the true monopolizing ideas. 1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* ix. II (1819) III 380 The discontents resulted from the monopolizing spirit of their corporations, who oppressed all artisans without the pale of their community 1837 — *Hist. Lit* I. I iii. § 56 With that true love of letters which scorns the monopolising spirit of possession, Lorenzo permitted his manuscripts to be freely copied for the use of other parts of Europe

Mono·polizing, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That monopolizes; having a monopoly.

1797 BURKE *Let. Affairs Irel.* Wks. IX 460 A small monopolizing junto. 1825 COBBETT *Rur Rides* 407 This canting son of the monopolizing sect. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm* (1858) 75 A wall erected by some monopolizing proprietor of the neighbouring lands 1869 LANDRETH *Life A. Thomson* I. 17 The stir has been diverted to the monopolising railway 1891 *Athenæum* 24 Oct 545/2 [Prof. Marshall pleads] for the collective good against the too pertinacious individualism of monopolizing capitalists.

†**Mono·polous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. MONOPOLE + -OUS.] Monopolistic.

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* XV (1652) 203 She never was.. overloaden with any such excesses in her Person, or defects in her Government, as might constraine her to support, or be supported by a monopolous use of favourites

Monopoly (*mɒnɒp pɔli*). [ad. late L. *monopōli-um*, a. Gr. *μονοπώλιον* (also *-πωλία*), f. *μόνο-s* MONO- + *πωλ-εῖν* to sell. Cf. MONOPOLE *sb.*]

1. Exclusive possession of the trade in some article of merchandise; the condition of having no competitor in the sale of some commodity, or in the exercise of some trade or business.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1303/2 He knoweth.. that of all the dysciples, there woulde none bee so false a traytour .but him selfe alone And therefore is thys ware Judas all in thyne owne hande. Thou haste a monopoly thereof 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 58 Suffer not thies ryche men to bye vp all, to ingrosse and forstalle, and with theyr monopolye to kepe the market alone as please them 1625 BACON *Ess., Riches* (Arb) 239 Monopolies, and Coemption of Wares for Resale, are great Meanes to enrich: especially, if the Partie haue intelligence, what Things are like to come into Request, and so store Himselfe before hand 1648–58 HEXHAM, *Fockerie*, a Monopolie, or an Engrossement of all sorts of Wares and Commodities. 1774 BURKE *Sp Amer. Tax.* Sel. Wks. I. 102 You have, in this kingdom, an advantage in Lead, that amounts to a monopoly. *a* 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) III. 112 This hostility terminated in breaking down the exclusive monopoly of the Bank of England, and narrowing greatly the specie basis of its circulation. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I. 41 In the reign of Edward III [German traders] had a practical monopoly of the carrying trade.

b. In generalized sense. (In 17th c. often, † the crime of 'engrossing'.)

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 65 Setting also price before hand of that which they sell, and of that which they will buy, and so committing open Monopoly. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* Annot. 24/2 Who knoweth not that Monopoly is, when one engrosseth some commoditie into his owne handes, that none may sell the same but himselfe or from him? 1628 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 57 Monopoly is a kind of Commerce, in buying, selling, changing or bartering, vsurped by a few, and sometimes but by one person, and forestalled from all others, to the gaine of the Monopolist, and to the Detriment of other men. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Monopoly*, an unlawful kind of traffic, when one or more persons make themselves sole masters of any commodity, trade, manufacture, or the like, with design to enhance its price; those who have occasion for it being obliged to purchase it at their hands, and on their own terms. 1793 BENTHAM *Emancipate your Colonies* Wks. 1843 IV 412 Monopoly, that is, exclusion of customers, has certainly no tendency to produce increase of the number of traders.

2. An exclusive privilege (conferred by the sovereign or the state) of selling some commodity or trading with a particular place or country.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 517 Then daily beg'd I great Monopolies. 1601 B JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii, Thou [*sc.* an actor] shalt haue a monopoly of playing, confirm'd to thee and thy couey, vnder the Emperours broad seale, for this seruice 1604 R CAWDREY *Table Alph, Monopolie*, a licence that none shall buy or sell a thing, but one alone *c* 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* v. ii, Take her hence..To be shown up and down at fairs and markets, Two pence apiece. To see so foul a monster Will be a fair monopoly and worth the begging. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* v. iii, I would not have my cruelty so talk'd on To any child of mine for a monopoly. 1640 HABINGTON *Queen of Arragon* IV. F 2 b, 'Cause one of Oberons Groomes had got from her The Monopoly of transporting gnats 1641 *Remonstr. State Kingd.* 9 The Monopolies of Sope, Salt, Wine, Leather, Sea-Cole, and, in a manner, of all things of most common and necessary use. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxi 320 Monopolies, or exclusive privileges, are generally ungrateful to the people of a free state 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 249 The Public Revenue [of Russia]..is likely to increase, particularly the customs, and the farm, or monopoly of brandy. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Bacon* (1897) 361 Raleigh held a monopoly of cards, Essex a monopoly of sweet wines. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk Brit. India* (1854) 269 The finest salt in India is manufactured on the coast of Cuttack, yielding the Government a revenue little short of eighteen lacs of rupees, when the East-India Company possessed a monopoly of the manufacture of that necessary of Hindoo life. 1878 YEATS *Growth Comm* 214 They [the Dutch] secured a monopoly of trade with Japan which lasted throughout the modern period. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III 650/2 The monopoly of the right to print the Bible in England is still possessed by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and her Majesty's printer for England. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I i 122 The Assiento treaty, by which England obtained the monopoly of the slave-trade to the Spanish Colonies.

3. *transf.* and *fig* (often with conscious metaphor). Exclusive possession, control, or exercise of something.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig Med.* II. § 3, I make not my head a grave, but a treasure of knowledge. I intend no Monopoly, but a Community in learning 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Pref., Till which greevances be remov'd and religion set free from the monopolie of hirelings 1718 HENLEY *Spect.* No 396 P 2 The monopoly of Puns. has been an immemorial privilege of the Johnians 1787 BENTHAM *Def Usury* XII 123 Wealth has indeed the monopoly of justice against poverty. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* VII, Do you think you have a monopoly of rebellion, and that we have not a right to show a trick of disobedience in our turn? 1861 FREEMAN *Hist Ess* Ser I. IX. (1871) 268 Neither side has a monopoly of right or wrong. 1878 H S WILSON *Alp. Ascents* II 45 Peter has almost a monopoly now of the Matterhorn.

b. in generalized sense.

1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 8/1 Thy children, Scotia, in the desert land, Driven from their homes by fell Monopoly, Keep holy to the Lord the seventh day. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect Inflam.* Introd 29 That spirit of domination, exclusion, and monopoly, by which most of her [*sc.* the church of Rome's] institutions at that period were actuated.

4. *To make a monopoly of*: a. *lit.* to obtain the exclusive sale of (a commodity); b. *fig.* to 'monopolize', keep to oneself (a possession).

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* 753 Master Merchant..Can finde the meane, to make Monopolyes Of euery ware, that is accompted strange 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1609) v. xcviii, He makes a Monopoly of offices 1629 H BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 231 The iniquity of the Pontificians in making a monopoly of Gods grace 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1726) p v, Johnson [= Ben Jonson] had been acquainted with the Rules, yet seemed to envy to Posterity that Knowledge, and like an Inventer of some useful Art, to make a Monopoly of his Learning. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam* No. 1 P 1 The Kitcat have pretended to make a Monopoly of our sense. 1745 P THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 10 A certain Honourable Gentleman is Endeavouring to make a Monopoly of this Voyage, and to that end designs to publish by Authority 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat* Wks. II 87 Government in France has made a monopoly of that great article of salt.

5. A thing which is the subject of a monopoly (in senses 1–3).

1838–9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* IV iv. vii § 7 It is one of those happy ideas which have been privileged monopolies of the first inventor. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II v. (1852) 206 The culture of opium is a government monopoly, being confined to the provinces of Bahar and Benares. Every one who chooses may raise opium within the prescribed limits. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 186 The culture of tobacco was made a Crown monopoly 1878 *Print. Trade's Jrnl.* XXIII. 22 Printing the Holy Scriptures is a monopoly. 1902 W. M. ALEXANDER *Demonic Possession in N. T.* II. 25 Such traits are not the monopoly of the Babylonian spirits.

6. A trading company that has a monopoly.

[*a* 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 125 If Corporations in Trade with Joint-Stocks, should appear to be to all intents and purposes Monopolies, mischievous to Trade.] 1871 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 461 Other enterprises with enormous capitals, e g banks, are not monopolies. 1887 E. BELLAMY *Looking Backward* V (1890) 41 Without being checked by the clamour against it, the absorption of business by ever larger monopolies continued

7. *attrib.*, as *monopoly licence, price.*

1625 BACON *Apophth* XXIX. Resuse. (1671) I. 227 The Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon, was asked his Opinion by Queen Elizabeth, of one of these Monopoly licenses 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N* I xi (1869) I. 153 The rent of land, . considered as the price paid for the use of the land, is naturally a monopoly price. 1807 *Edin Rev.* X. 347 They still fight for the impossibility of driving a distant traffic, without encouragement of monopoly-prices.

Monopoly·logist. [f. next + -IST.] One who performs a MONOPOLYLOGUE.

1830 *Examiner* 278/1 The Monopololo gist [*sic*] startled his audience. 1832 *Ibid.* 294/2 Mathews made his first appearance as a Monopolylogist.

Monopolylogue (mɒnɒpɒ·lilɒg). [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *πόλυ-ς* POLY- + *-λογος* -LOGUE.] An entertainment in which a single performer sustains many characters. Also *fig.*

1824 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls* (1825) 333 Like Mathews in a Monopolylogue. 1834 T. H. LISTER in *M Napier's Corr.* (1879) 153 The Duke of Wellington lays aside his mysterious monopolylogue. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LII. 76 The third part was another Monopolylogue, called 'All well at Natchitoches'—all the characters by Mr Mathews. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Lady on Dep India* v, Go where with human notes the Parrot dealeth In mono-*polly* logue. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* x 68 The conversation, or rather mono-polylogue, as some great performer calls it, ran in somewhat of the following strain 1860 *Sat Rev* X. 273/1 Last week we gave a view of a distinguished religious actor in a monopolylogue and domestic performance—Spurgeon at Home.

Monopota·ssic, *a. Chem.* [See MONO- 2.] Containing one equivalent of potassium.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 11) 325 Monopotassic sulphate, is commonly called bisulphate of potash.

Monopous (mɒnō·u pɒs), *a. nonce-wd.* [f Gr. *μονωπ-* (*μονώψ*) or *μόνωπ-ος* one-eyed (f. *μόν-ος* MONO- + *ὤψ* eye) + -OUS.] One-eyed.

1798 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 327 That a great many gentlemen .never had more than one eye ; that their progeny also were like themselves monopous.

Monoprionidian (mɒ nɒprəɪ,ɒnī·diăn), *a. Palæont* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *πρίων* saw.] Having serrations on one side of the stem only : said of graptolites. Also **Monopri onid** *a.*

1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 95 Besides the simple forms of Graptolites with a row of cellules on one side (monoprionidian), there are others with a row of cellules on each side (diprionidian). 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 769 A typical or monoprionid Graptolite.

Monoprostyle: see MONO- 1.

Monopsychism (mɒnɒsəɪ·kiz'm). [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *ψῡχ-ή* soul + -ISM] The theory that all souls (or the souls of all mankind) are one, the unity of souls asserted by this theory.

1864 W HEELEY in *Calcutta Rev.* XXXIX. 383 Some of his expressions point clearly to the middle age notion of monopsychism—that all mankind had but one soul *a* 1894 ROMANES *I'h on Relig.* (1895) 50 Wherein all causation is gathered up into the monopsychism of a single personality.

‖ **Monopsychosis** (mɒ nɒsəlkō·u sis). [mod.L., see MONO- and PSYCHOSIS.] = MONOMANIA.

1883 F. S CLOUSTON *Clin. Lect. Mental Dis* 18 A true impression from a nerve of common sensibility may be misinterpreted, as when a man has cancer of his stomach that causes him real gnawing pain, and he says he has rats inside him that are eating his vitals It might help you to understand this condition better if it were called Monopsychosis 1902 *Baldwin's Dict Philos & Psychol* s.v *Mono-, Monomania* (also termed, by Clouston, monopsychosis)

† **Monopter.** *Arch. Obs. rare*—°. Also 8 monoptere. [ad F. *monoptère*, ad. med L. *monopteros* : see MONOPTEROS.] = MONOPTEROS.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), *Monopter*, was a sort of a round Temple, whose Roof was supported by one Pillar only 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Monoptere*, a kind of temple among the antients, round, and without walls; having its dome supported by columns 1775 in ASH.

Monopteral (mɒnɒ·ptĕrăl), *a.* and *sb* [f. late L. *monopter-os* (Vitruvius, in sense 1 below), mod. L. *monopter-us* (in sense 2), a. Gr. **μονόπτερος*, lit. 'having one wing or fin', f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *πτερ-όν* wing, fin, row or circle of columns: see -AL.]

A. *adj*

1. *Arch.* Of a temple: Consisting of a single circle of columns supporting a roof.

1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract Build.* Gloss 588 *Monopteron*, or *Monopt[e]ral Temple*, an edifice consisting of a circular colonnade, supporting a dome, without any inclosing wall 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch Jrnl* IV 118/2 The uppermost is a Corinthian rotunda, forming an open or monopteral temple (i. e. without any cella).

2. *Zool.* Having a single fin, wing, or alate part. [Cf. F. *monoptère* (1708 in Hatz.-Darm).]

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 417/2 (Fig. 17) *K*, monopteral cymba.

B. *sb.* A monopteral temple ; a monopteros.

1845 PARKER *Gloss Archit.* (ed. 4) I. 243 *Monopteros, Monopteral*, a circular temple consisting of a roof supported on columns, without any cell.

‖ **Monopteros** (mɒnɒ·ptĕrɒs). *Arch.* Also 8-9 monopteron [subst. use of late L. *monopteros* adj. : see MONOPTERAL.] A monopteral temple.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Monopteron*, a sort of round Temple, whose Roof was only supported by Pillars; so call'd, from its having but one Wing or Isle 1823 [see MONOPTERAL *a.* 1]. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 190 (ed. 2) 171 Temple of Mars Ultor on the capitol, a small monopteros, which we still see on coins. 1883 tr. *Reber's Hist. Anc. Art* 476 *Monopteros*, a circular structure of outstanding columns, commonly without a cella enclosed by walls.

Monopterous (mɒnɒ·ptĕrɒs), *a. Bot.* [f mod.L. *monopter-us* (see MONOPTERAL) + -OUS.] Of certain seeds : Having but one wing.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monopterus*, having but one wing, as the *carcerula* of the *Fraxinus*: monopterous. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Monopterygian, -ious: see MONO- 1.

† **Monoptic,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. Gr. *μόν-ος* MONO- + *ὀπτικ-ός* of or pertaining to sight (see OPTIC).] One-eyed. Also *absol.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Monoptick*, that seeth onely with one eye. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Monoptick.*

Monoptical (mɒnɒ·ptikăl), *a. humorously pedantic.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.] One-eyed.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 61 Monoptical Squire Polyphemus. *c* 1842 M J HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 74 He was a rugged veteran, white-haired, bloated, lame, and monoptical.

Monoptote (mɒ·nɒptōut). Also 7-8 -tot. [ad. late L. *monoptōt-us*, a late Gr. *μονόπτωτ-ος*, f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *πτωτός* falling, cogn. w. *πτῶσις* case, f. *πί-πτ-ειν* to fall. So F. *monoptote.*] A noun occurring in a single oblique case (as L. *astu*).

1618 BRINSLEY *Pos Parts* (1669) 101 *Q.* Which call you Monoptots? *A.* Such words as are found in one oblique case. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Monoptote*, a word having but one Case 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 40 Monoptots, which have but one Case, as, *astu.* 1854 ANDREWS & STODDARD *Lat. Gram* § 94. 36 Monoptote

Hence **Monopto·tic** *a* , having only one case.

1872 LATHAM s v. *Monoptote*, A word that appears in one form only is, on the first view, equally aptotic and monoptotic —both or either.

Monopylean: see MONO- 1.

Monopyrenous (mɒ nɒpəɪrī·nəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *πῡρήν* fruit-stone + -OUS. Cf. F. *monopyrène.*] Having but one stone or kernel : said of fruits.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Monopyrenous Fruit*, such Fruit of a Plant, as contains in it only one Kernel, or Seed. 1866 *Treas Bot., Monopyrenous*, containing one stone.

Mono-rail (mɒ nōrēil). [f. MONO- + RAIL *sb.*2] A designation (chiefly *attrib*) of a railway with carriages running on a single rail. So **Monorailway.**

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Apr. 4/2 Patent electric express railway built on the mono-rail system. 1901 *Daily News* 14 Mar 3/2 The Proposed Monorail between Liverpool and Manchester 1902 *Westm Gaz.* 16 May 5/3 A scheme . for the construction of a mono-railway.

Monorchid (mɒnɒ·ɹkid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *monorchis, monorchid-* : see MONORCHIS Cf. F. *monorchide.*] **a.** *adj.* Having only one testicle ; characterized by or exhibiting monorchism. **b.** *sb* A monorchid person ; = MONORCHIS.

1828-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) IV. 6 There is a set of barbarians at the back of the Cape of Good Hope, who appear to be very generally monorchid, or possessed of only a single testis. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit Org.* 390 A Monorchid has only one testicle in the scrotum. 1885 *Lancet* 18 July 141/2 The question as to the possible inconvenience to which monorchids are liable falls under two heads

Monorchidism (mɒnɒ·ɹkidiz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] = MONORCHISM.

1860 *New Syd Soc Year bk. Med.* 304 Researches in Monorchidism and Cryptorchidism in Man. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit Org.* 392 Occasionally monorchidism is acquired

‖ **Monorchis** (mɒnɒ·ɹkis). Pl. **monorchides** (-ɒ·ɹkidīz) [mod.L *monorchis*, pl. (incorrectly) *-ides*, a. Gr. *μόνορχις* adj , f. *μόν-ος* MONO- + *ὄρχις* testicle] A person or animal with only one testicle.

1732 QUINCY *Lex. Physico Med* (ed 2), *Monorchis* 1843 CURLING *Dis Testis* 52 Many instances of monorchides, or persons having only a single testis, are also mentioned by the old authors 1865 A. S TAYLOR *Princ. & Pract Med. Jurispr* 866 Monorchides, .have been known to be prolific.

Monorchism (mɒnɒ·ɹkiz'm). [Formed as MONORCHIS + -ISM.] The condition of having only one testicle. 1876 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex*

Monorganic (mɒnɒrigæ nik), *a* [f. MON(O)- + ORGAN + -IC.]

1. *Med.* Of a disease : Affecting a single organ.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl*

2. Having only one organ.

1887 *Science* 3 June 534 In the natural world some beings are monorganic, others are polyorganic

Monorhine (mɒ nɒrəin), *a.* and *sb Zool.* Also **monorrhine.** [f. mod L. *Monorhīna*, f. Gr *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *ῥῖν-*, *ῥίς* nose.] **A.** *adj.* Having a single nasal passage only ; *spec.* applied to the *Monorhina*, a group of skulled vertebrates, having only one nasal passage, and comprising the lampreys and hags. Also **Monorhinal** (mɒ·nɒrəinăl), **Monorhinous** (mɒ nɒrəinɒs), *adjs.* in the same sense.

1890 *Century Dict.*, *Monorhinal Ibid*, *Monorhine.* 1897 E R LANKESTER in *Nat Science* July 47 To assume that these fishes were monorrhine, is surely illegitimate and arbitrary 1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 504/2 There is no evidence whatever that any of the creatures classed together as Ostracodermi were monorhinal like the Lampreys. 1902 *Webster's Dict*, *Suppl*, *Monorhinous*

B. *sb.* A monorhinal vertebrate.

1890 in *Century Dict.* ; and in later Dicts.

† **Monorhythm.** *Obs.*—° [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *ῥυθμ-ός* RHYTHM] = MONORIME.

Etymologically the word should mean 'having one rhythm'; but prob it was intended as a more correct form to be substituted for the hybrid *monorhyme* (*rime*), the word *rhyme* being regarded as a derivative of *ῥυθμός.*

1775 ASH, *Monorhythme*, a poetical composition in which all the verses end with the same rhyme.

Monorhy·thmic, *a. rare. Pros.* [Formed as prec. + -IC.] = MONORIME *a.* (Cf. prec.)

1833 LONGF. *Anc. Span. Ball.* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 162 They [old Spanish ballads] are all monorhythmic, with full consonant rhymes. 1833 — *Drift-Wood* ibid 296 In these old romances the verse is monorhythmic.

Monorime, -rhyme (mɒ norəim), *sb* and *a.* [a F. *monorime* (1690 in Hatz -Darm), f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *rime* RIME, RHYME] **A.** *sb.* **a.** A poetical composition or passage in which all the lines have the same rime. **b.** *pl.* Lines forming a 'tirade ' with one rime.

1731 BAILEY (vol. II.), *Monorhyme*, a poetical composition, all the verses whereof end with the same rhyme 1868 T WRIGHT *Pref to Langtoft's Chron.* (Rolls) II p xi, In this manuscript each new set of monorimes is headed by a title in Latin. 1886 POSNETT *Compar. Lit* 46 *note*, The rudeness of this versification, says M Géruzez is marked by monorimes, of indeterminate length

B. *adj.* Having a single rime So also **Mo·no-rimed** *ppl. a.* [see -ED ~]

1833 LONGF *Drift-Wood* Prose Wks. 1886 I 259 The old romances were sung , and hence there was a good reason for dividing them into monorhyme stanzas. 1898 SAINTSBURY *Short Hist Eng. Lit.* (1905) 737 These rolling quatrains, rhymed as a rule *aabA*, but sometimes monorhymed throughout 1902 H LYNCH *G. Paris' Med Fr Lit* 90 A little poem in monorhymed quatrains.

Monoschemic: see MONO- 1.

Monose·lenide. *Chem.* [MONO- 2] A selenide containing one equivalent of selenium

1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 228 The mono, tri, and pentaselenides.

Monoseme (mɒ·nosīm), *a. Pros.* [ad. Gr. *μονόσημ-ος* : see next] = next.

1902 in *Webster's Dict*, *Suppl.*

Monosemic (mɒnosī mik), *a. Pros* [f. Gr. *μονόσημ-ος* cited in sense 'having only one signification' (f. *μονό-ς* MONO- + *σῆμα* sign, mark) + -IC.] Consisting of or equal to a single mora. (Cf. *disemic, trisemic.*) 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Monosepalous (mɒnosē·păləs), *a. Bot.* [f. MONO- + mod.L. *sepal-um* SEPAL + -OUS. In F. *monosépale*] Properly, Having one lateral sepal only; but commonly misused for *gamosepalous.*

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst. Bot* Introd 24 In Sclerantheæ the calyx is always monosepalous 1837 P KEITH *Bot. Lex.* s v, If the calyx of any flower consists merely of a single piece, or sepal, or of several sepals united, it is said to be monosepalous, as in Primula 1861 BENTLEY *Man Bot.* 225 When a monosepalous calyx is entire, the number of sepals can then only be ascertained by the venation

Monosi·licate. *Chem.* [MONO- 2] A silicate containing one equivalent of silicic anhydride.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III 198 Monosilicate of ethyl.

Monosiphonous (mɒnosəɪ·fŏnəs), *a Bot.* [f Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *σίφων* tube, pipe (SIPHON) + -OUS.] Having a single siphon; applied to certain Algæ (*Florideæ*) in which a transverse section of the frond shows only a single large, elongated central cell or siphon not surrounded by smaller similar cells So **Monosiphonic** (-səɪfɒ nik) *a.*

1853 HARVEY *Nereis Boreali-Amer* II 8, IX. Wrangeliaceæ Frond filiform, monosiphonous. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog Bot.* § 133 Of those green Algae which are masked by calcareous matter, there are two series distinguished by their monosiphonous or polysiphonous stems 1888 VINES in *Encycl Brit* XXIV. 126/2 The filaments [of the *Phæosporeæ*] may consist of single rows of cells (*monosiphonous*), as in most *Ectocarpeæ*, or of several rows of cells (*polysiphonous*), as in the *Mesogloiaceæ* 1900 B D JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Monosiphonic.*

‖ **Monosis** (mɒnō·u·sis). *Bot.* [mod L., a. Gr. *μόνωσις* solitariness, singleness, f. *μονοῦν* to make single or solitary, f. *μόνο-ς* single] The isolation of an organ from the rest. (Cf MONOSY.)

1873 COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms* (ed 2) 73 1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 609

Monosodic (mɒnosō·u dik). *a. Chem.* [MONO- 2] Containing one equivalent of sodium.

1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 333 Monosodic Carbonate. *Ibid* 340 Monosodic orthophosphate.

So **Mo no-so·dium,** used *attrib.*

1857 MILLER *Elem Chem.* (1862) III. 250 Mono-sodium glycol.

Monosomatic, -ous, -spasm: see MONO- 1.

Monosperm (mɒ·nɒspɒɹm). *Bot. rare*—°. [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *σπέρμ-α* seed, SPERM Cf F. *monosperme* (adj.).] A plant having but one seed.

1879 in STORMONTH *Man Sci Terms*, and in later Dicts.

Monospermal (mɒnospō ɹmăl), *a. Bot. rare.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.] Having only one seed ; monospermous. Also **Monospe·rmatous** *a.* [Cf. F. *monospermatique*]

1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Monospermal, Monospermatous*, having only one seed ; one seeded ; both of these terms are used, but the second is the more correct one. 1876 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl Brit* IV. 151/2 The drupe is a..monospermal and unilocular indehiscent fruit.

Monospe·rmic, *a.* [Formed as prec. + -IC.]

1. *Bot.* = MONOSPERMOUS.

[1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Monospermicus*, the same as *Monospermus*] 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monospermic*, the same as *Monospermatous.*

2. *Phys.* Pertaining to, or affected with, monospermy.

1902 *Webster's Dict., Suppl.* s.v., Monospermic eggs.

Monospermous (mɒnospɜ̄·ɹməs), *a. Bot.* [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] Having only one seed.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Monospermos* [1737 *Ibid., Monospermous*], which bears a single Seed to each Flower, as in Valerian, the Marvel of Peru, &c. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xv. (1765) 39. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) XI. 388/2 There are eight barren stamina, and two monospermous berries [in *Menispermum*] 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot.* 8 Bocconia has a monospermous capsule 1861 BENTLEY *Man Bot* 336 The pericarp is monospermous.

Monospermy (mɒ·nospɜ̄ɹmi) *Phys.* [After POLYSPERMY (Gr. πολυσπερμία), f. Gr. μόνο-ς MONO- + σπέρμα seed. Cf. F. *monospermie.*] Impregnation of an ovum by a single spermatozoon; opposed to *polyspermy*. 1902 in *Webster's Dict., Suppl.*

Monospherical (mɒnosfe·rikăl), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. Gr μόνο-ς MONO- + σφαῖρ-α sphere + -ICAL.] Consisting of or having a single sphere.

1775 in ASH. 1836 in SMART, and in recent Dicts.

Monospondylic (mɒ:nospɒndi·lik), *a.* [f. Gr. μόνο-ς MONO- + σπόνδυλ-ος (Attic σφόνδυλος) vertebra + -IC: see SPONDYLIC.] Having a single centrum, as a vertebra; without intercentra, as a vertebral column.

1884 RYDER in *Rep U.S. Fish. Comm.* 983 The caudal part of the axial column may be perfectly monospondylic.

‖ **Monosporangium** (mɒ no,sporæ·ndʒiə̆m). *Bot.* [mod.L, f. MONO- + SPORANGIUM.] A sporangium containing or bearing monospores.

1892 *Jrnl Quekett Microsc. Club* July 25 The monosporangia are terminal, on one- or two-celled branches 1900 B. D JACKSON *Gloss Bot. Terms, Monosporangium*, used by Sauvageau for the organ which produces monospores

Monospore (mɒ·nospōᵊɹ). *Bot* [f MONO- + SPORE.] An undivided spore, as in some of the lower Algæ.

1892 *Jrnl Quekett Microsc. Club* July 24 Their neutral organs are undivided, *i e.* they are monospores. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss Bot. Terms, Monospore*, a special spore in *Ectocarpus*, by Sauvageau considered to be a *Gemma*.

Monospored (mɒ·nospōᵊɹd), *a. Bot* [f. MONO- + SPORE + -ED². Cf. F. *monosporé.*] = MONOSPOROUS.

1882 J. M CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 555/1 Monospored species.

Monosporiferous (mɒ nospori·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. MONOSPORE + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing monospores.

1892 *Jrnl. Quekett Microsc Club* July 24 There was ample material for learning the true characters of the epiphyte in all stages of the neutral or monosporiferous state

Monosporogony (mɒ·nosporɒ·gŏni). [f. Gr. μόνο-ς MONO- + σπόρο-ς sowing, seed + -γονία begetting.] (See quot.)

1891 *Syd Soc. Lex., Monosporogony*, the form of asexual reproduction in which a single cell detaches itself from the adjoining cells of an organism, increases by division, and forms a multicellular organism

Monosporous (mɒnospōᵊ·rəs, mŏnɒ·spŏrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. μόνο-ς MONO- + σπόρ-ος SPORE + -OUS.] Having but a single spore.

1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex, Monosporus*, applied to any concepticle of a cryptogamious plant which contains but a single sporule monosporous. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 26 M Séveillé was of opinion that the basidia of the Tremelli were monosporous *Ibid.* 145 Each of them [*sc.* these tubes] very soon emits four monosporous spicules.

Monostach, etc. see MONO- 1.

Monostearin (mɒnostī·ărin). *Chem.* [MONO- 2.] That species of stearine formed from glycerin by the replacement by stearyl of one only of the three OH groups.

1854 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 5) 599 Three compounds of stearic acid with glycerin have been thus produced, which M. Berthelot distinguishes as monostearin, bistearin, and tetrastearin 1879 C R A. WRIGHT in *Encycl. Brit* X 697/2 The process of saponification may be viewed as the gradual progressive transformation of tristearin..into distearin, monostearin, and glycerin.

Monostele (mɒ·nostīl). *Bot.* [f. Gr. μόνο-ς MONO- + στήλη block of stone, slab: see STELE.] A single axial cylinder of tissue in certain plants. So **Monoste·lic** *a.* Also **Monoste·ly** (see quot.) and **Monoste·lous** *a.*

1900 B D. JACKSON *Gloss Bot Terms, Monostelic*, having a single axial cylinder of tissue, in which the vascular tissue is developed. *Ibid, Monostely*, the state of having a single stele; adj. *monostelous* 1902 *Encycl. Brit* XXV. 412/2 *margin*, Arrangement in strands the cylinder or monostele.

Monostich (mɒ·nostik), *sb. Pros.* Forms: 7–8 **monostick**, 7- **monostich.** Also 6, 8 in Gr. form **monostichon.** [ad. late L. *monostich-um, monostich-ium* (Ausonius), a. Gr. μονόστιχον, neut. of μονόστιχος adj. consisting of one verse, f. μόνο-ς MONO- + στίχος row, line, or verse. Cf. F. *monostique* adj. (*a* 1382 in Du Cange) and sb.] A poem or epigram consisting of but one metrical line.

1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 104 b, This Monostichon here followyng, was written vpon the gate of the Monestarie of the Benedictines. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 38 [The seven works of mercy] aptly comprehended in this Monostich. *Visito, poto, cibo, redimo, tego, colligo, condo.* 1693 J. H. tr. *Juvenal* x. Ep. Ded. 3, I know not whether you have ever met with the following Monostick. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 47. 1/1 That Celebrated Monostick, The Bashful Water saw her God, and Blusht. 1721 BAILEY, *Monostichon*, an Epigram consisting of one single Verse. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 169 Who could speak A chorus to the end, or prologize,..Or thrust and parry in bright monostich. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* (1892) 342 Single lines or monostichs. these are found but rarely.

Monostich (mɒ·nostik), *a.* Also 7 **monostick**, 9 (sense 2) **monostic.** [a. Gr. μονόστιχος (see prec.); in sense 2 a. F. *monostique* (Haüy).]

1. *Pros.* Consisting of a single line of verse.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr, Monostick, (monostichon)* that which consists of one onely verse. 1895 W. R. W. STEPHENS *Life & Lett. Freeman* I. 37 It contains monostich passages.

†**2.** *Min.* = MONOSTICHOUS 1. *Obs.*

1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 211 Monostic topaz is a slightly oblique eight sided prism, in which two and two lateral planes meet under very obtuse angles.

Monostichous (mŏnɒ·stikəs), *a.* [f. Gr. μόνο-ς MONO- + στίχ-ος row, line + -OUS.]

1. *Min.* (See quot) Cf. MONOSTICH *a.* 2.

1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex., Monostichous*, applied by Haüy to a variety of the prism, the base of which is surrounded with facets which have different inclinations, as the *Yenites monosticha*: monostichous.

2. *Bot.* Arranged in a single vertical row, rank, or series, on one side of an axis, as the flowers in certain grasses. (Opposed to *distichous*.)

1866 *Treas. Bot, Monostichous*, arranged in one row. 1900 B D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot Terms.*

3. *Zool.* Consisting of a single layer or row.

1883 LANKESTER & BOURNE in *Q. Jrnl Microsc. Sci.* XXIII. 195 These may be called respectively Monostichous and Diplostichous eyes. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 492 (*Arthropoda*) The hypodermic cells beneath the thickened cuticle constitute the *ommateum*, and remain either in a single or form a double layer; hence mono- or diplo-stichous. The monostichous ommateum is said to be apostatic when cup-shaped *Ibid.* 525 All the eyes of *Limulus* are monostichous. 1902 E. R LANKESTER in *Encycl Brit* XXV. 697/2 The monomeniscous eye is rarely provided with a single layer of cells beneath its lens, when it is so, it is called monostichous.

Monostigmatous: see MONO- 1.

Monostomatous (mɒno,stɒ·mătəs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. μόνο-ς MONO- + στοματ-, στόμα mouth + -OUS: cf. next.] Having only one mouth or sucker, *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Monostomata*, the higher of the two main divisions of the *Metazoa*, including all metazoans (with a single oral aperture) except the sponges or *Polystomata*. Opposed to *polystomatous*. In recent Dicts.

Monostome (mɒ·nostoum), *a.* and *sb* [a F. *monostome* (Littre), ad. Gr. μονόστομ-ος with one mouth, f. μόνο-ς MONO- + στόμα mouth.] **a.** *adj.* Having only one mouth or sucker **b.** *sb.* An animal having only one mouth or sucker, as a metazoan, or a parasitic trematode worm of the genus *Monostomum* or family *Monostomidæ.* So **Mono·stomous** *a.* [f. Gr. μονόστομ-ος + -OUS], having only one mouth; monostomatous.

1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 80 Brandt divided the *Discophoræ* into Monostomous and Polystomous 1849 HUXLEY in *Phil Trans* CXXXIX. 426 The stomachal membrane of the Monostome Medusæ. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Monostomus*, having but one mouth, or opening. monostomous. 1860 COBBOLD in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* (1861) V. 38 The absence, however, of a ventral sucker. points to a closer alliance with the Monostomes

Monostrophe (mɒ·nostrouf). *Pros.* [ad. Gr. μονόστροφ-ος adj., f. μόνο-ς MONO- + στροφ-ή recurring metrical scheme, STROPHE.] A poem in which one strophic arrangement is repeated throughout.

1890 in *Century Dict*

Monostrophic (mɒnostrɒ·fik), *a.* (and *sb.*) *Pros.* [ad. Gr. μονοστροφικ-ός, f. μονόστροφ-ος: see MONOSTROPHE and -IC.] **A** *adj* Consisting of repetitions of one and the same strophic arrangement.

1671 MILTON *Samson* Pref., The measure of Verse us'd in the Chorus is of all sorts, call'd by the Greeks Monostrophic, or rather Apolelymenon, without regard had to Strophe, Antistrophe or Epod. 1788 [CUMBERLAND] *Observer* No. 111 IV. 158 By making his Chorus monostrophic, he has robbed it of that lyric beauty, which [etc]. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxix. (1862) IV. 119 Until this time [600 B C] the song had been monostrophic, consisting of nothing more than one uniform stanza, repeated from the beginning to the end of the composition 1849 J. W. DONALDSON *Theat Grks.* I ii. (ed. 6) 27 The Dithyramb of Lasus eventually became monostrophic.

B. *sb. pl.* Monostrophic verses.

1784 G. I. HUNTINGFORD (*title*) An Apology for the Monostrophics which were published in 1782. With a second collection of Monostrophics 1785 COWPER *Let. to Unwin* 22 Oct., Wks 1836 V. 169 Huntingford's Monostrophics.

Monostyle (mɒ·nostəil), *a.*¹ *Arch.* [f. MONO- + STYLE¹.] Built in one style throughout.

1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 308.

Mo·nostyle, *a.*² *Arch.* [f. Gr. μόνο-ς MONO- + στῦλ-ος pillar: see STYLE².] Having or consisting of a single shaft, pillar, or column. So **Monosty·lar** *a.*

1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 10/1 We question whether any more monostylar monuments, supporting nothing, will be erected for some time. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 308 *Monostyle.*

Monostylous: see MONO- 1.

Mono-substitution: see MONO- 2.

Monosulphide (mɒnosɒ·lfəid). *Chem.* [MONO- 2.] A sulphide containing one equivalent of sulphur. Also †**Monosu·lphuret,** in the same sense. Also **Monosu·lphite,** a sulphite containing one equivalent of sulphurous acid.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ Sci., Chem.* 408 Two compounds of sulphurous acid with soda are known—the monosulphite and the bisulphite *Ibid.* 411 The monosulphuret or monosulphide of potassium.

‖ **Monosy** (mɒ·nosi). *Bot.* [a. F. *monosie* (Morren), f. Gr. μόνωσις: see MONOSIS.] (See quots.)

1869 M. T. MASTERS *Veget. Terat* 58 The late Professor Morren proposed the general term Monosy for all these cases of abnormal isolation. 1900 B. D JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Monosy*, Morren's term for the abnormal isolation of parts due to (*a*) *Adesmy* or (*b*) *Dialysis.*

†**Monosyllabe.** *Obs.* [a. F. *monosyllabe* or ad. late L. MONOSYLLABON.] = MONOSYLLABLE *sb.*

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 59 Gif ȝour Sectioun be nocht..a monosyllabe.

Monosyllabic (mɒ:nosilæ·bik), *a.* [ad. med.L. *monosyllabic-us* (R. Bacon 1271), f. late L *monosyllab-us* = Gr. μονοσύλλαβος: see MONOSYLLABON Cf. F. *monosyllabique* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm).]

1. Of a word: Consisting of one syllable.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Monosyllabic*, 1. Consisting of one syllable, as, a monosyllabic word. 1845 STODDART *Gram* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I 151/1 A short monosyllabic preposition. 1906 *Athenæum* 12 May 575/1 Monosyllabic roots.

2. Consisting of monosyllables or of a monosyllable. (Cf. MONOSYLLABLE *sb.* c.)

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Monosyllabic*,..2 Consisting of words of one syllable; as, a monosyllabic verse 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, The same gentleman again made a monosyllabic demonstration, by growling out 'Resign'' 1866 GEO ELIOT *F. Holt* Introd, Throwing out a monosyllabic hint to his cattle 1872 ATKINSON tr *Ganot's Nat Philos* § 161 A person speaking with a loud voice in front of a reflecting surface at the distance of 112 5 feet can only distinguish the last reflected syllable such an echo is said to be monosyllabic 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* iv 41 The appearance in Shakespere's verse of weak monosyllabic endings 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII 367 The speech is often monosyllabic, a whispered monotone

b. *Philol* Used as the distinctive epithet of those languages (e. g Chinese) which have a vocabulary wholly composed of monosyllables

1824 *Crit. Res. in Philol. & Geol.* 172 The Chinese, and other monosyllabic tongues 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* xii. 239 If we met with monosyllabic tongues in different parts of the earth, we should have no right to infer their connection.

3 Of a person: Uttering only monosyllables.

1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* viii, Lothair was somewhat monosyllabic and absent 1892 MRS. H. WARD *D Grieve* I viii, Mr Ancrum had been cheered a little during his last days at Clough End by the appearance of David, very red and monosyllabic, on his doorstep

†**Monosylla·bical,** *a Obs rare.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = MONOSYLLABIC.

1686 *Phil Trans* XVI. 63 A Monosyllabical Name. 1755 JOHNSON, *Monosyllabical*, consisting of words of one syllable. 1776 — in Boswell *Life* 22 Mar, He is quite unsocial, his conversation is quite monosyllabical

Monosyllabically (mɒ nosilæ bikăli), *adv.* [f. MONOSYLLABICAL + -LY².] In a monosyllable or monosyllables

1816 COLERIDGE *Lett* (1895) 664 Which I know to be (monosyllabically speaking) a lie. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser I *My First Play, Vice versâ*..in his own peculiar pronunciation monosyllabically elaborated, or Anglicised, into something like *verse verse* 1882 SALA *Amer Revis* IX (1885) 118 He became responsive, but only monosyllabically so 1904 *Daily Chron.* 1 June 6/7 Hone wrote of 'cabs' monosyllabically in 1827

Monosyllabism (mɒnosi lăbiz'm). [Formed as MONOSYLLABE + -ISM. Cf. F. *monosyllabisme.*] Addiction to the use of monosyllables; the quality of being monosyllabic.

1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 414 In the spirited and easy flow of that line thus, its monosyllabism is apt to escape the ear's notice. 1824 *New Monthly Mag* XII 198 The rounded and sonorous Italian enunciation does not admit of being despatched in the snip-snap articulation compatible with the monosyllabism of our own language. 1885 *Encycl Brit.* XVIII. 774/2 Which. brought back so considerable a part of the vocabulary to monosyllabism.

b. *spec.* in *Philology.* (See MONOSYLLABIC 2 b)

1846 WORCESTER (cites *Ec. Rev*). 1860 FARRAR *Orig Lang.* 183 It should be observed that triliteralism is not necessarily incompatible with monosyllabism. 1896 A. H KEANE *Ethnol.* 208 Monosyllabism is thus shown to be, not the first but the last stage in the evolution of human speech

Monosyllabize (mɒnosi·lăbəiz), *v.* [Formed as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render monosyllabic. Hence **Monosy·llabizing** *vbl. sb.*

1857 *Zoologist* Ser. I. XV. 5692 The English love for monosyllabizing. 1904 *Speaker* 4 June 229/1 This monosyllabising of the language.

Monosyllable (mɒnosi·lăb'l), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **monosillable,** 6–7 **monasyllable, -sillable,** 7 **monesyllable, -sillible.** [ad. late L. *monosyllabus* (see MONOSYLLABON) after SYLLABLE.]

A. *sb.* A word of one syllable.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 956/1 He forgeatteth thys lyttle shorte woorde, thys monasyllable, Such, which he rehearsed first. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. v[i]. (Arb.)

90 For this purpose serue the monosillables of our English Saxons excellently well. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 324 The French men call it 'furchette'; which word our farriers do make it a monosyllable, and pronounce it the 'frush'. 1620 DONNE *Serm.* lxxiv. (1640) 753 This one little particle, this monasyllable, So. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 339 Their language is most part of monosyllables 1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* (1843) 86 Some are raking in old musty Charnel books, for old mouldy monesyllables. 1680 MORDEN *Geog Rect., China* (1685) 418 They have above 60,000 Letters but not above 300 Words, which are, for the most part, all Monasillables. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* II. i 14 By Heav'n, I'll change it [my name] into Jove or Mars! Or any other civil Monosyllable, That will not tire my Hand. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 181 Almost all the Original Words of our Language are Monosyllables 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 P 4 It is pronounced by Dryden, that a line of monosyllables is almost always harsh. 1906 J OMAN *Probl. Faith & Freedom* III 101 To perpetrate ten monosyllables in succession was a high offence

b Phrase, *In monosyllables*, † *in monosyllable.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 233 Erasmus compareth the English toong to a Dog's barking that soundeth nothing els but Baw waw waw in Monosillable. 1888 C. MORRIS *Aryan Race* VIII 190 Philologists are generally satisfied that man first spoke in monosyllables, each of which conveyed some generalized information

c. Often used to indicate some emphatic word (esp. *yes* or *no*), which is sometimes intentionally left unnamed. *To speak* (*answer*, etc.) *in monosyllables*: to speak with intentional curtness; to answer little but 'yes' or 'no'

1608 DEKKER *Lanth & Candle-Lt* i A, She dealt in nothing but in Monosyllables, (as if to haue spoken words of greater length would haue crackt her Voice) 1679 DRYDEN *Tr & Cr* II iii, *Achil.* I can brook no comparisons *Ajax* Nor I. *Achil.* Well, Ajax. *Ajax* Well, Achilles. *Thers.* So, now they quarrel in monosyllables. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 20 A low soft voice, sweet even in its monosyllables 1833 L RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 165 Her reply was conveyed in a monosyllable. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est* v, 'No' She pronounced the monosyllable alone 1885 'E GARRETT' *At Any Cost* vi 104 He remembered her only as a gaunt, black-eyed girl, who answered in monosyllables. 1903 *Longm Mag* Sept. 291 Juliet leant back in her corner responding by an occasional monosyllable.

B *adj.* **1.** = MONOSYLLABIC *a.* 1. Now *rare.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. vi[i] (Arb) 92 Words monosillable which be for the more part our naturall Saxon English 1640 TORRIANO *Ital Tutor* title p, A display of the monasillable particles of the Language, by way of Alphabet. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Monasyllable*, that hath but one syllable. 1658 PHILLIPS Pref., Pronouns, and Monosyllable Verbs, as *Mine, Thine, This, What, Love, Give* 1676 MARVELL *Mr Smirke* 43 The Gentleman's name..is the Monosyllable voice with which Cats do usually address themselves to us. *c* 1790 COWPER *Wks* (1837) XV 320 [He] would think the line improved by a monosyllable epithet, which would make it run more smoothly

2 = MONOSYLLABIC *a.* 2 *rare*

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. (e) 4 b, It seldom happens but a Monosyllable Line turns Verse to Prose 1706 POPE *Let. to Walsh* 22 Oct., Monosyllable lines, unless artfully managed, are stiff or languishing, but may be beautiful to express Melancholy. 1821 BYRON *Juan* v liii, Others in monosyllable talk chatted

Monosy·llable, *v. rare* [f. MONOSYLLABLE *sb.*] *trans.* To reduce to a monosyllable.

a 1647 CLEVELAND *Smectymnuus* 46 Like to nine Taylors, who if rightly spell'd, Into one man are monosyllabled

Monosy·llabled, *a. rare* [f. MONOSYLLABLE *sb.* + -ED 2.] = MONOSYLLABIC *a.* 3.

1838 I TAYLOR *Home Educ* 131 A monosyllabled stanza.

‖ **Monosy·llabon.** *Obs.* Pl. **-syllaba.** [L. *monosyllabon*, a. Gr. μονοσύλλαβον, neuter of μονοσύλλαβος adj., f. μόνο-ς MONO- + συλλαβ-ή SYLLABLE] A monosyllable.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb) 77 That Grammer grudge not at our English tong, Bycause it stands by Monosyllaba, And cannot be declined as others are. 1580 G. HARVEY *Three Proper Lett.* 55 You shal as well heare *fayer* as *faire*,. wyth an infinyte companye of the same sort: sometime Monosyllaba, sometime Polysyllaba. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam Love* v. iii, I will onely in Monosillaba aunswere for my selfe. 1672 H MORE *Brief Reply* 102 It was a great oversight to leave out that Monosyllabon which was of such principal signification in the sentence 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* II. 299 No Laconick Monosyllabon

Monosyllogism (mɒnɒsi lŏdʒɪz'm). [f. MONO- + SYLLOGISM.] (See quot.) So **Monosyllogi·stic** *a.*

1838 SIR W HAMILTON *Logic* XIX (1860) I. 363 A syllogism, viewed as an isolated and independent whole, is called a Monosyllogism, that is, a single reasoning. *Ibid.* XXVI. II. 44 In respect to the External Form, Probations are Simple or Monosyllogistic, if they consist of a single reasoning

Monosymmetric (mɒnɒsime trĭk), *a.* [f. MONO- + SYMMETRIC.] **a.** *Cryst.* = MONOCLINIC.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1887 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 345/2 [Graphite occurs] in tabular crystals so indistinctly formed as to render it uncertain whether they belong to the hexagonal or monosymmetric system

b. *Bot.* = next. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Monosymme·trical, *a. Bot.* [f. MONO- + SYMMETRICAL.] Of flowers, fruits, etc.: Divisible into exactly similar halves in one plane only.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot* 184 A shoot with alternating leaves in two rows is also simply bilateral without being monosymmetrical. *Ibid.* 533 The happy expression *zygomorphic* already used by Braun may be applied equally to monosymmetrical flowers. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Text-bk. Bot.* (1903) 16 When..a division into two similar halves is only possible in one plane, the degree of symmetry is indicated by the terms *simply symmetrical, monosymmetrical*, or *zygomorphic.*

Hence **Monosymme·trically** *adv.*

1875 [see POLYSYMMETRICALLY].

Monosymmetry (mɒnɒsi·mĕtri). *Bot.* [f. MONO- + SYMMETRY.] The condition of being monosymmetrical.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 183 Monosymmetry is ..a particular case of the ordinary bilateral structure.

Monosymptomatic: see MONO- 1.

‖ **Monota** (mɒnō·tă). *Antiq.* Pl. **-tæ.** [mod. L., f. Gr. μόνωτος (also μονούατος) one-eared, with one handle, f. μόνο-ς MONO- + ὠτ-, οὐατ-, οὖς ear, handle.] A one-handled vase.

1887 B V HEAD *Hist. Numorum* 521 Amphora with small monota beside it.

Monotelephone, -phonic: see MONO- 1.

Monotessaron (mɒnɒte sărŏn). [a. med.L. *monotessaron*, f. (erron. after *diatessaron*) Gr. μόνο-ς single + τέσσαρ-ες four.] A continuous scriptural narrative prepared from a collation of the four Gospels; = DIATESSARON 3.

1831 *T H. Horne's Introd. to Bible* (U S ed) II i xi. 478 (Funk) The importance of obtaining the clear amount of their various narratives, has suggested the plan of digesting the Gospels into.. a connected history termed a Monotessaron 1862 F BARHAM (*title*) Improved Monotessaron, combining the words of the Four Gospels. 1888 in OGILVIE.

Monothalamic (mɒnɒthălæ mĭk), *a.* Also incorrectly **-thalmic.** [Formed as next + -IC.]

1. = MONOTHALAMOUS 2.

1845 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop* VI. 608/2 Monothalamic cephalopoda.

2 *Bot.* Of fruits Formed from one pistil or flower.

1870 *Henfrey's Elem Bot* § 255 Fruits may be divided into *free* or *monothalamic fruits*, formed from single flowers, and *confluent fruits* 1871 MASTERS in *Nature* 2 Nov. 6/2 Classification of Monothalamic Fruits. 1874 R. BROWN *Man Bot.* 483 Monothalmic Fruits.

b. (See quot.)

1900 B D JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Monothalamic*, *monothalamous*, (1) applied to apothecia consisting of a single chamber, (2) when galls consist of only one interior chamber

Monothalamous (mɒnɒthæ lăməs), *a* [f. Gr. μόνο-ς MONO- + θάλαμ-ος bed-chamber (see THALAMUS) + -OUS.] Having only one chamber.

1. *Ent* (See quot.)

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* xiv (1818) I. 456 The majority of galls are what entomologists have denominated monothalamous, or consisting of only one chamber or cell

2. Applied to the chambered shells of foraminifers and gasteropodous molluscs.

1834 ROGET *Anim & Veg Physiol* I 265 Some, as the Argonaut, or Paper Nautilus, have shells undivided by partitions; and are accordingly termed *unilocular* or *monothalamous* 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I 114/1 The surface of the body is covered with a shell, which is rarely monothalamous 1880 W S KENT *Infusoria* I. 328 Some Monothalamous Foraminifer such as *Lagena* or *Miliola* 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 875 (*Radiolaria*) The cyrtoid skeleton may be monothalamous or polythalamous.

3. *Bot* Applied to the apothecia of certain lichens

a 1886 E. TUCKERMAN (Cent.). 1900 [see MONOTHALAMIC *a* 2b]

Monothallious (mɒnɒthæ liəs), *a Chem.* [MONO- 2.] Applied to thallious salts which contain one equivalent of thallium.

1868 WATTS *Dict Chem.* V 755 The monothallious salt TlH^2PO^4, is formed on mixing the dithallious salt with [etc.] 1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 413 Monothallious orthophosphate.

Monothalloid (mɒnɒthæ loid), *a Bot* [f. Gr. μόνο-ς MONO- + θαλλ-ός (see THALLUS) + -OID.] Having a single or undivided thallus.

1891 in *Syd. Soc Lex*

Monothamnoid (mɒnɒthæ·mnoid), *a. Bot.* [f Gr. μόνο-ς MONO- + θάμν-ος bush, shrub + -OID] = MONOTHALLOID. 1891 in *Syd Soc Lex.*

Monothecal (mɒnɒthī kăl), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. μόνο-ς MONO- + θήκ-η case, box + -AL.] Having only one loculament or cell, applied to anthers.

1849 BALFOUR *Man Bot* § 405 Sometimes the anther has a single cavity, and becomes unilocular .., or monothecal. 1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*, and in recent Dicts.

Monotheism (mɒ nɒthi,iz'm). [f. Gr μόνο-ς MONO- + θε-ός god + -ISM. Cf. F. *monothéisme*] The doctrine or belief that there is only one God.

1660 H MORE *Myst. Godl* III. ii 62 But thus to make the World God, is to make all; and therefore this Kinde of Monotheisme of the Heathen is as rank Atheisme as their Polytheisme was proved to be before. 1736 BAILEY (folio) Pref. (end), *Monotheism*, the Doctrine or Principles of the Unitarians 1812 COGAN *Jewish Disp.* II. § 7. 322 [The Jews] have continued firm, in their adherence to pure Monotheism, under every persecution. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 277 A race whose pure monotheism formed a marked contrast to the scarcely disguised polytheism of the Spanish Catholics 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp Rev* June 18 The only large monotheism known to historic times is that of Mahomet

Monotheist (mɒ'nɒ]i,ist), *sb* (*a.*) [Formed as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *monothéiste.*] One who believes in only one God; an adherent of monotheism.

1682 H. MORE *Apocal Apoc* 84 They destroy the worship of the Son of God under an ignorant pretence of Monotheisme; whereas the more distinct knowledge of that one God does not make us less Monotheists than they. 1812 COGAN *Jewish Disp.* II § 7. 321 The general propensity to the worship of Idols was totally subdued, and they became Monotheists in the strictest sense of the term. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* XI. 334 Their literary monuments were composed by the cultivated monotheists.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* = next.

1885 *Gentl Mag.* XCV. I 235 Abury..might be a temple of the first, or Monotheist Druids. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol* II (1880) 77 The Jews, who were monotheist, were conquered by the Romans who were polytheist 1875 [see POLYTHEIST b].

Monotheistic (mɒ nɒ]i,i·stik), *a* [f. prec. + -IC: see -ISTIC.] Of, pertaining to, believing in, or characterized by monotheism.

1846 TRENCH *Miracles* Introd 58 The monotheistic religion of the Jews. 1871 C. HODGE *Syst. Theol.* I I III. 243 There are monotheistic hymns in the Vedas. 1900 SAYCE *Babylon. & Assyr.* XI 262 A monotheistic school actually existed in one of the literary circles of Babylonia.

So **Monothei·stical** *a.* = MONOTHEISTIC; hence **Monothei·stically** *adv*, in a monotheistic manner.

1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* (1878) 81 The severe monotheistical spirit 1905 J ORR *Probl O. T.* IV. 93 They [the patriarchs] thought and spoke monotheistically

Monothelete (mɒnɒ þĭlīt). *Theol* A more correctly etymological form of MONOTHELITE. So **Monothelete ian, Monothele tic** *adjs*; **Monothe letism.**

1850 NEALE *Hymns East Ch* 33 He [S. Germanus] might be the more favourably disposed to Monotheletism, because he had been so deeply injured by its great opponent, Pogonatus 1880 I M LINDSAY in *Encycl Brit.* XI 156/1 The Monotheletes refused to submit 1887 HEARD *Russian Ch* i. 2 The monotheletian patriarchs and the dyotheletian popes mutually anathematized each other 1885 SCHAFF *Hist Church, Mediæval Christ* § 110. 490 The Monotheletic or one-will controversy

Monotheious: see MONO- 1.

Monothelism (mɒnɒ þĭliz'm) *rare* [f. MONOTHEL(ITE) + -ISM. Cf. F. *monothélisme.*] = MONOTHELITISM

1685 LOVELL *Gen Hist Relig* 132 They who look upon Monothelism as an Heresie, ought [etc.] 1856 J C ROBERTSON *Hist Chr Ch., 2nd Period* 39 He agreed with him in a personal profession of Monothelism.

Monothelite (mɒnɒ þĭlɔit), *sb* and *a.* Also 6, 8 **-it**; in blundered forms 5 **Monacholite, Monalechite,** 7 **Monotholite**; cf. MONOTHELETE. [ad. med.L. *monothelita*, ad. (with assimilation to **-ītă** -ITE[1]) late Gr μονοθελήτης (7th c), f. Gr. μόνο-ς single + θελητής, agent-n. from θέλ-ειν to will. Cf F. *monothélite.*] **A.** *sb.* An adherent of the heretical sect (founded in the 7th c.) which maintained that Christ has only one will

1430-40 LYDG *Bochas* IX iv (1558) 23 Of a secte called Monacholites. 1460 CAIGRAVE *Chron* (Rolls) 96 His [*sc* Erachius] heresie, whech thei clepid Monalechites *c* 1559 R HALL *Life Fisher* in *F.'s Wks.* (E E T S) II 135 Agatho against the monothelits 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V xlviii § 9 The Church hath of old condemned Monothelites as Heretiques, for holding that Christ had but one will 1615 SIR E HOBY *Curry combe* IV 174 You haue heard that Honorius the first was a Monotholite 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 161 They professe Christianity taught them erroniously by Jacobus the Syrian Monothelit. 1716 Monothelit [see MONOTHELITIC *a*]. 1856 J. C. ROBERTSON *Hist Chr. Ch., 2nd Period* 67 Wilfrid was invited to take a place in the council against the Monothelites.

allusively 1652 *Observ. Forms Govt.* 16 It is nothing else but a Monarchy of Monothelites, or of many men of one will most commonly in one point onely

B *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Monothelites or their doctrine.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lxix 695 The Maronites maintaine the Monothelite Heresie 1680 BAXTER *Answ Stillingfl* XXXVIII 64 So were the Orthodox under the Nestorian, Eutychian, Monothelite, Princes. 1788 GIBBON *Decl & F* xlvii IV 589 *note*, The Monothelite monk 1840 W PALMER *Eccl Hist* VII 73 Honorius [bishop] of Rome sanctioned the Monothelite heresy. 1856 J C ROBERTSON *Hist Chr Ch., 2nd Period* 55 The Monothelite controversy for a time weakened the influence of Rome.

Monothelitic (mɒnɒ þĭli·tik), *a.* Cf MONOTHELETIC. [f prec. + -IC.] = MONOTHELITE *a*

1716 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* II 290 The Emperor Constans the 2d, that he might the better execute his Monothelitick Principles of Arian Prosecution, he pretended to impose Silence on the Heterodox Monothelits. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II 126 Severinus repudiated the Monothelitic doctrine 1888-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig Knowl* II 1192 The Monothelitic confession of the Patriarch Sergius

Monothelitism (mɒnɒ þĭlətiz'm). See also MONOTHELETISM [f. MONOTHELITE + -ISM] The doctrine of the Monothelites.

1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl Hist* VII II V § 5 The doctrine of Monothelitism *a* 1861 CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol* (1864) I xi 328 Honorius advocated Monothelitism. 1888-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig Knowl* I 457 Monothelitism continued among the Maronites on Mount Lebanon.

Monothetic · see MONO- 1.

Monothionic (mɒnɒþəi·p nik), *a Chem.* [See MONO- 2 and DITHIONIC] In *monothionic acid*, a very unstable fluid, H_2SO_2, obtained by the action of diluted sulphuric acid on iron or zinc, with exclusion of air. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Monotint (mɒ·notint). [f. MONO- + TINT.] Representation in a single colour or tint; also a picture in only one colour. Chiefly in phr *in monotint.* Cf. MONOCHROME.

1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 405 To borrow the language of painting, the characters are mere studies in mono-tint. 1886 *Athenæum* 28 Aug 273/3 The list of books . includes ..'All round the Clock', from original drawings in colour and monotint by Harriett M Bennett. 1887 *Ibid.* 24 Sept. 413/2 Books illustrated in colour and monotint.

Monotocous (mɒnɒ'tɒkəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *μονο-τόκ-ος* bearing but one at a time (f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *τοκ-*, *τίκτειν* to bring forth) + -OUS.] **a.** *Zool.* Bearing only one or normally only one at a birth; uniparous. **b.** *Ornith.* Laying only one egg before incubating. **c.** *Bot.* Bearing fruit only once: a term proposed instead of MONOCARPIC.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 33 *note*, *Monotocous* (bearing progeny once) would be more appropriate [than monocarpic]. 1890 [all three uses] in *Century Dict.*

Monotome (mɒ'notəum), *a. rare* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *τόμος* TOME.] Comprised in one volume.

1872 F. HALL *Recent Exempl.* 55 *note*, It is used by Southey, in *The Doctor* (monotome ed.). p 32. 1873 — *Mod. Eng.* iii. 56 *note*, The monotome edition of Gibbon's *Miscellaneous Works*, in 1837.

Monotomous: see MONO- 1.

Monotone (mɒ'notəun), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. **monoton-us* adj., a. late Gr. *μονότονος*, f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *τόνος* TONE Cf F. *monoton* adj. Sp. *monótono*, It. *monotono*, G. *monoton* adjs The use of the word as a sb. is peculiar to Eng.]

A. *adj.* = MONOTONOUS *a.* 1 (*rarely* 2).

1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 494 The Europeans conclude the Chinese tongue is barren, monotone, and hard to understand 1862 C. P SMYTH *Three Cities in Russia* II. 195 The dark figure of a watchman soldier pacing his weary round through the monotone snow, appeared the only living object 1872 O SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 6 The accent being either plain, i.e monotone, or *medius* [etc.] 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i 51 As lulling as the monotone waves. 1902 R BRIDGES *Milton's Prosody* 78 The monotone recitation of the prayers in cathedrals.

B. *sb.*

1. A continuance or uninterrupted repetition of the same tone; the utterance, in speech or singing, of a number of successive syllables without change of pitch.

1644 BULWER *Chiron* 136 Shun similitude of gesture; for as a monotone in the voyce, so a continued similitude of gesture. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I 224 The pigeon kind excepted, whose slow plaintive continued monotone has something sweetly soothing in it. 1870-74 J THOMSON *City Dreadf Nt.* x xv, He murmured thus and thus in monotone. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 367 The speech is often monosyllabic, a whispered monotone 1906 H BLACK *Edin. Serm.* 184 There is no music in a monotone.

b. *transf.*

a 1849 POE *Bells* Poems (1859) 77 Tolling, tolling, tolling In that muffled monotone 1850 ALLINGHAM *Goblin Child of Ballyshannon* VII, The monotone Of the river flowing down Through the arches of the bridge 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 76 Drearily solemn runs a monotone, Heard through breathless hush 1878 H S WILSON *Alp. Ascents* i. 15 A monotone of murmur from the river.

2. Monotony or sameness of style in composition or writing; something composed in such a style.

1871 T W HIGGINSON *Atlantic Ess., Let. to Yng Contrib.* 78 An essay may be thoroughly delightful without a single witticism, while a monotone of jokes soon grows tedious. 1875 STEDMAN *Vict Poets* v. (1887) 169 'In Memoriam' although a monotone, [is] no more monotonous than the sounds of nature,—the murmur of ocean [etc.] 18 . BLACKIE (Ogilvie 1882), The sentimental monotone of Macpherson's *Ossian* 1903 *Edin Rev.* Jan. 65 The whole story is a miracle in monotone.

3. *fig.* A monotonous continuance or recurrence *of* something.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* IV. 172 Its [*sc.* science's] history is a monotone of endurance and destruction 1901 HENLEY *Hawthorn & Lavender* 61 In a dull dense monotone of pain

4. One tone or colour; cf. MONOTINT.

1896 *Boston* (Mass.) *Youth's Companion* 3 Dec. *Advt.*, Single and double page engravings in monotone

Monotone (mɒ'notəun), *v.* [f. MONOTONE *sb.*] *trans.* To recite, speak, or sing in one unvaried tone; to chant or intone on a single note.

1864 J. W BROOKS & J. PLACE (*title*) On monotoning Prayer 1880 F G LEE *Ch. under Q. Eliz.* I 313 The parish clerk .was duly authorized by the Primate of England .to monotone the Psalms at Mattins and Evensong. 1890 *Tablet* 25 Oct 655 He knelt while the Litany was monotoned. 1899 *Eclectic Mag* Feb. 184 He generally seized the opportunity..to monotone long extracts 1899 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 6/3 The choir monotone the service.

Hence **Mo notoning** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*

1883 SIR H OAKELEY *Bible Psalter* Pref. 6 The recited portion ought to approach as nearly as possible to good monotoning. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 159 The wind and I keep both one monotoning tongue.

Monotoned (mɒ'notəund), *a. rare.* [f. MONO- + TONE *sb.* + ED 2.] Having only one tone.

1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* XXXVI, The monotoned wastes of the great Gold Desert. 1890 — *Col. Reformer* (1891) 394 Sandy spaces, already flushed with green, had succeeded to the pale, dusty, monotoned landscape.

Monotonic (mɒnɒtɒ'nik), *a. Mus.* [f. MONOTONE *sb.* + -IC.] Relating to or uttered in a monotone; 'also capable of producing but a single tone, as a drum' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XII 538/2 The fundamental bass which in itself is monotonic and little suited for singing [etc.]. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Monotonic*, monotonous (*little used*). 1830 HERMORE *Man. Plain Song* 227 Monotonic mediation 1880 ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 355/2 The use of Monotonic Recitation is of extreme antiquity.

So **Monoto'nical** *a.*; **Monoto'nically** *adv.*

1752 CHESTERF. *Let. Son* 23 Jan., A play, in which one should not be lulled to sleep by the length of a monotonical declamation. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan. 100 Hear'st thou that rush of homeward-hurrying things, And word-calls monotonically harsh?

Monotonist (mɒ'nɒtənist). [f. MONOTONE *sb.* or MONOTONY + -IST.] In various nonce-uses: One who speaks monotonously; one who constantly 'harps on' one subject; one whose style is monotonous; one who loves or advocates monotony.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV. 125 If I ruin such a Virtue, sayest thou! Eternal monotonist! 1785 TRUBLER *Mod. Times* I. 139 To others, who do not like to be taught by boys,..and who go to church more to keep up appearances, than from any spirit of devotion, he would provide a monotonist of sixty 1848 GILFILLAN in *Tait's Mag.* XV. 521 To avoid insipidity of excellence in his seraphs, and insipidity of horror in his fiends, was a problem requiring . dramatic as well as epic powers No mere monotonist could have succeeded in it 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 4/2 The Imperialist or monotonist who likes to see as many people as possible under a Government of the same pattern.

Monotonize (mɒ'nɒtənaiz), *v.* [f. MONOTONOUS + -IZE.] *trans.* To render monotonous.

1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 257 The very snow, which you would perhaps think must monotonise the mountains, gives new varieties. 1824 *Examiner* 199/2 Madame Rossini has languished through *Zelmira*, and Madame Vestris monotonized *Rosina*, till every frequenter of the opera must be completely wearied. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* July 93 This destroys individuality and monotonises character.

Monotonous (mɒ'nɒtənəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *μονότονος* (see MONOTONE *a.*) + -OUS.]

1. a. Of sound or utterance: Continuing on one and the same note; usually in modified sense, having little variation in tone or cadence. **b.** (See quot. 1811.)

1778 WARTON *Hist. Eng Poetry* II Emend. a 4, Every line was perhaps uniformly recited to the same monotonous modulation with a pause in the midst 1795 SKWARD *Anecd.* (ed. 2) II 367 Lord Chatham's eloquence was neither the rounded and the monotonous declamation, that we have seen admired in our times. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus* (ed. 3), *Monotonous*, an epithet applied to any instrument which produces but one tone or note: as the drum, the tamborine, &c 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvii, The monotonous and murmured chant of a Gaelic song 1839 FR. A KEMBLE *Resid in Georgia* (1863) 61 A melancholy, monotonous boat horn. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ Sci* (1865) I. 285/2 The successive notes have nearly all the same pitch. This kind of succession is properly termed the monotonous 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 417 A voice, Monotonous and hollow like a Ghost's Denouncing judgment. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr *F. Bremer's Greece* II xii 42 The owl of Minerva lets us hear in the evening his monotonous cry.

2. *transf.* and *fig* Lacking in variety; uninteresting or wearisome through continued sameness: said e.g. of occupations, scenery, literary style, etc.

1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit* (1859) II 208 The national character retained more originality and individuality than our monotonous habits now admit. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 60 The Lime, a Tree, which, unless on the foreground, is always formal and monotonous in landscape. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Byron* (1897) 154 The monotonous smoothness of Byron's versification. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell Life* XII. i. (1875) 434 The monotonous character of the Midland scenery. 1876 Miss BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau* II 23 The life is somewhat monotonous, but I hope you will not grow weary of it. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 6 Dull straight streets of monotonous houses. 1895 RIDER HAGGARD *Heart of World* i, These men proved to be half-breeds of the lowest class, living in an atmosphere of monotonous vice.

quasi *adv.* 1845 BROWNING *Pictor Ignotus* 58 As monotonous I paint These endless cloisters and eternal aisles With the same series, Virgin, Babe and Saint

3. *Math.* Of a function (see quot.).

[= Ger *monoton*, introduced by C. Neumann 1881.]

1890 in *Century Dict* 1902 LOVE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 10) XXVIII 547 A function which never increases or never diminishes throughout an interval is said to be 'monotonous throughout' the interval.

Hence **Mono'tonousness.**

1839 *Fraser's Mag* XIX. 158 Rhymed alexandrines .. produce a wearisome monotonousness 1881 *Times* 15 Mar. 12 The weary monotonousness of Russian life. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt K. Arthur* XXVI. 303 There is a profound monotonousness about its facts.

Mono'tonously, *adv.* [f. MONOTONOUS *a* + -LY 2.] In a monotonous manner; with tiresome uniformity or lack of variation.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Monotonously*, with one uniform tone; without inflection of voice (*citing* NARES) 1871 L STEPHEN *Playgr Eur* xiii (1894) 327 Wreaths of mist chased each other monotonously along the rocky ribs. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* IV 143 A man in whom disease had never been latent, and whose constitution had been even monotonously free from its assaults.

Monotony (mɒ'nɒtəni). [f. late Gr. *μονοτονία* sameness of tone, monotony, f. *μονότονος* MONOTONE *a.* Cf. F. *monotonie* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being monotonous.

1. Sameness of tone or pitch; want of variety in cadence or inflection; occas. quasi-*concr.* a monotonous sound, a monotone.

[Cf. 1706 in sense 2.] 1724 BAILEY (ed. 2), *Monotony*, the having but one Tone [1731 *Ibid.* (vol. II.), *Monotonia*, the having but one tone; also a want of inflection or variation of voice, or a pronunciation, where a long series of words are delivered with one unvaried tone.] 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 39 To avoid a Monotony in Pronunciation, or a dull, set, uniform Tone of Voice. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 25 For though its [*sc.* the drum's] Sound be only a Monotony, yet [etc.]. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xix, It is in vain longer, said my father, in the most querulous monotony imaginable, to struggle as I have done. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. I 21 Our earliest poets..were fond of multiplying the same final sound to the most tedious monotony. 1818 SHELLEY *Stanzas written in Dejection* IV, I might.. hear the sea Breathe o'er my dying brain its last monotony. 1831 W. GODWIN *Thoughts Man* 22 A sheepish schoolboy, that hung his head, and replied with inarticulated monotony. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, The soft monotony of running water. 1896 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Flotsam* ii, The sleepy monotony of the rattling block sheaves.

2. *transf* and *fig.* Wearisome sameness of effect; tedious recurrence of the same objects, actions, etc.; lack of interesting variety in occupation, scenery, literary style, etc.

1706 POPE *Let. to Walsh* 22 Oct, I could equally object to the Repetition of the same Rhimes within four or six lines of each other, as tiresome to the ear thro' their Monotony. 1783 BLAIR *Lect. Rhet* xiii. 261 Monotony is the great fault into which writers are apt to fall, who are fond of harmonious arrangement 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk* I. 13 At sea, everything that breaks the monotony of the surrounding expanse, attracts attention. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Byron* (1897) 158 Never was there such variety in monotony as that of Byron. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* VII 46 A tower—the only object which broke the monotony of the waste 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* XXIV. 295 The monotony of prison life.

Monotremal (mɒnɒtri'məl), *a. rare*—1. [f. MONOTREME + -AL.] = MONOTREMATOUS.

1866 *Reader* No. 163. 152/2 Monotremal mammalians

‖ **Monotremata** (mɒnɒtri'mătă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., neut. pl. of *monotrēmatus* adj., f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *τρηματ-*, *τρῆμα* perforation, hole, f. *τρᾱ-* root of *τετραίνειν* to bore through, perforate.] The lowest Order of Mammalia, containing mammals which have only one opening or vent for the genital, urinary, and digestive organs.

The Order comprises the duck-billed platypus (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*) and several species of spiny ant eaters of the genera *Tachyglossus* (or *Echidna*) and *Zaglossus* or *Acanthoglossus*. They are native to Australia and New Guinea, and are oviparous.

1833 *Proc Zool. Soc* 12 Mar 29 [tr. of Geoffroy St. Hilaire], The Monotremata 1839-47 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 368/1 The skull in both genera of Monotremata is long and depressed

Monotremate (mɒnɒtri mēt), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *monotrēmatus*: see prec.] **a.** *adj.* = MONOTREMATOUS. **b.** *sb.* in *pl* = MONOTREMATA.

1846 SMART, *Monotremates.*

Monotrematous (mɒnɒtri'mătəs), *a. Zool.* [f. MONOTREMATA + -OUS.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Monotremata.*

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I. 174/2 The monotrematous animals. form a complete exception to this statement. 1886 *Fortn Rev* Apr 527, I am by no means convinced that all mammals had monotrematous progenitors.

Monotreme (mɒ'nɒtrīm), *sb* and *a Zool.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *τρῆμα*. see MONOTREMATA. Cf. F. *monotrème.*]

A. *sb* A member of the *Monotremata.*

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst Anim* II XXIV. 483 This Subclass is divided into two Orders, Monotremes, and Marsupians. 1884 *Rep. Brit Assoc.* 777 Mr. Caldwell. had discovered that the Monotremes were oviparous

B. *adj* = MONOTREMATOUS.

1890 *Century Dict* s.v, Monotreme mammals; a monotreme egg.

Hence **Mo notre mous** *a.* = MONOTREMATOUS.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Monotriglyph (mɒnɒtrai glif), *a.* and *sb. Arch.* [ad. L. *monotriglyph-os* (Vitruvius), a. Gr. **μονοτρίγλυφος* adj., f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *τρίγλυφος* TRIGLYPH. Cf. F *monotriglyphe* sb. and adj.]

A. *adj.* Having only one triglyph in the space over an intercolumniation.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) II. 239/1 [The Doric intercolumniations] were either systyle, monotriglyph; diastyle.; or aræostyle. 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract Build.* 588 *Monotriglph*; having only one triglph between two adjoining columns the general practice in the Grecian Doric 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2605. A is the systyle monotriglyph intercolumniation of 3 modules.

B. *sb.* (See quot. 1850.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Monotriglyph.* 1734 *Builder's Dict* 1823 CRABB *Technol Dict*, *Monotriglyph* (*Archit.*), monotriglyphon; the space of one triglyph between two pilasters or columns 1850 PARKER *Gloss Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 308 *Monotriglyph*, the intercolumniation in the Doric order which embraces one triglyph and two metopes in the entablature.

So **Monotrigly'phic** *a.* = MONOTRIGLYPH *a.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 218/2 Monotriglyphic intercolumniation

† **Mo'notroch.** *Obs.* Also -troche [ad. Gr. *μονότροχ-ος* one-wheeled (car), f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *τροχός* wheel.] A vehicle with only one wheel.

1807 *Sporting Mag.* XXIX 66 A most curious sort of gig called a Monotroche from its having only one wheel was exhibited in Bond Street, the 24th inst 1825 MOORE *Sheridan* I 22 Ixion. instead of being fixed to a torturing wheel, was to have been fixed to a vagrant monotroche, as knife grinder. 1828 SCOTT *My Aunt Margaret's Mirr.* (*Inst.*), These monotrochs [*jocularly* = wheelbarrows].

Monotrochal (mɒnɒ·trŏkăl), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *monotroch-us* (Ehrenberg, s. Gr. *μονό-τροχος*: see prec.) + -AL.] **a.** Belonging to the division *Monotrocha* of rotifers, in which the trochal disk or 'wheel' is single. **b.** Having a single band of cilia, as the larva of a polychæte worm. **c.** Belonging or pertaining to the division *Monotrocha* of *Hymenoptera*, in which the trochanter has but one joint. So **Monotro·chian** *a.* (*sb.* a monotrochal rotifer), **Mono·trochous** *a.*

1845 *Encycl Metrop.* VII. 266/1 The Wheel Organs are either *Monotrochous*, i. e. have a simple connected ring of cilia, or [etc.]. 1854 ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 341 Rotifers. . I Order—Monotrochians (Monotrocha) 1886 A. G. BOURNE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 8/1 A monotrochal polychætous larva. 1890 *Century Dict*, *Monotrochian* [*a.* and *sb.*]. 1895 *Cambr Nat. Hist.* V. 494 In the stinging Hymenoptera the trochanters are usually of a single piece, and these Insects are called monotrochous.

‖ **Monotropa** (mɒnɒ·trŏpă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1737), f. Gr. *μονότροπος* living alone, solitary, f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *τρόπος* turn, direction, way, manner (f. *τρέπειν* to turn).] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, the type of the N.O. *Monotropeæ*, characterized by a solitary flower with separate petals. *M. uniflora* (the only species) is the Indian-pipe or corpse-plant Also this plant.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Monotropa*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants, called by Tournefort, *orobanchoides*, and by Dillenius, *hypopitis*.] 1778 G. WHITE *Selborne*, *To Barrington* 3 July, *Monotropa hypophthys*, yellow monotropa, or birds' nest. 1845-50 MRS LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* x. 61 The *Monotropa*, or Indian pipe, is of pure white, resembling wax-work 1905 *Longm. Mag.* Jan 257 The uncanny yellow monotropa abounds as of old.

Monotropaceous (mɒnɒtrɒpē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Monotropăce æ* (Lindley 1836) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the *Monotropaceæ* (or *Monotropeæ*), an order of gamopetalous herbs, having the *Monotropa* as typical genus.

In recent Dicts.

Monotropeous (mɒnɒtrō·pĭəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Monotrope-æ* (Nuttal 1818) + -OUS.] = MONOTROPACEOUS.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monotropeus*, applied to a Family of plants established by Nuttal, having the Monotropa for their type monotropeous

Monotrophic (mɒnɒtrɒ·fik), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. **μονότροφ-ος* (f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *τρέφειν* to feed) + -IC. Cf. *μονοτροφεῖν* (Strabo) to eat but one kind of food.] Of a parasitic organism: Infesting only one host; feeding on one kind of food

1900 A. C. JONES tr *Fischer's Struct. Bacteria* 40, I Prototrophic Bacteria occur only in the open in nature, never parasitic, always monotrophic. II Metatrophic Bacteria, (facultative parasites), monotrophic or polytrophic.

Monotropic (mɒnɒtrɒ·pik), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* single, MONO- + *τρόπ-ος* turn + -IC.]

1. *Math.* = MONODROMIC (opp. to *polytropic*).

1891 tr. *Harnack's Diff. & Int Calc* 128 The total course of a one-valued (monotropic) function is realised by help of two planes.

2. (See quot.) [? Error for *monotrophic*.]

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss Bot Terms*, *Monotropic*, applied to bees which visit only one species of flower

Monotypal (mɒ·nɒtəipăl), *a.* [f MONOTYPE + -AL.] = MONOTYPIC.

1890 in *Century Dict* And in later Dicts.

Monotype (mɒ·nɒtəip), *sb.* and *a* [f. MONO- + TYPE; in sense 1 repr. mod L. *monotypus*.]

A. *sb.* **1.** 'The only or sole type; especially, a sole species which constitutes a genus, family, or the like' (Ogilvie *Suppl* 1882)

1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII 345 Macodes, Blume, and Hyophila, Lindley, are both monotypes from the Malayan Archipelago.

2. 'A print from a metal plate on which a picture is painted, as in oil-colour or printer's ink. Only one proof can be made, since the picture is transferred to the paper' (*Cent. Dict.*). Also, the method of producing such a print. Also *attrib*

1888 *Artist* 1 Feb 60/1 A very interesting collection of monotypes executed by Mr. Charles A. Walker of Boston. Though Mr. Walker did not invent the monotype still to him is due the credit of developing this process. 1900 E. BALE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 18/1 The monotype is not a new, but a revival of a somewhat old, method of reproducing on paper a painting by an artist.

3. The inventor's name for a composing-machine which first casts, and then sets up the type by means of a perforated paper roll which has been previously produced on another part of the machine. Cf. LINOTYPE, MONOLINE. Also *attrib*.

1895 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo) V. 961 The Lanston Monotype invented by Tolbert Lanston, of Washington, D.C. marks an important advance in the development of typographical art both a type-setting and a type-casting machine 1897 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 6/2 The monotype machine. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 15 Sept. 6/5 The machinery . included a couple of Monotypes.

B. *adj.* = MONOTYPIC [cf. F. *monotype* adj.]. Cf. also MONOTYPE 2 and 3.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* And in later Dicts.

Monotypic (mɒnɒti·pik), *a.* [f. mod.L. *monotyp-us* (see next) + -IC.]

1. Having or containing only one type or representative.

1878 T. GILL in *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* 231 All the genera are monotypic except *Malthe*. 1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVII. 322 Paradisanthus, Kegelia [etc.]. are all monotypic genera. 1888 J. T. GULICK *ibid.*, *Zool.* XX. 201 Monotypic Evolution is any transformation of a species that does not destroy its unity of type. *a* 1894 ROMANES *Darwin & after D.* (1897) III. 75 The all-important distinction between monotypic and polytypic evolution.

2. That is a monotype; that is the sole representative of a genus or a higher group

1886 P. L. SCLATER *Catal Birds Brit Mus.* XI. 17 *Hemidacnis* .. This is again a monotypic form.

So **Monoty·pical** *a.* = MONOTYPIC.

1890 in *Century Dict.* And in later Dicts.

Monotypous (mɒnɒ·tipəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *monotyp-us* (f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *τύπ-ος* TYPE) + -OUS.] = MONOTYPIC 1. (See quots.)

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monotypus*, applied by Mirbel to *genera*, as the *Rosa*, and to Families, as the *Labiatæ*, composed of one union of objects intimately joined by a multitude of relations perceptible at first glance; applied by De Candolle to *genera* which contain but a single species: monotypous. 1891 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Monotypous*, of one type. Applied to genera the species of which are very similar, and form a distinct type.

Monoundai, -day, obs. forms of MONDAY.

Monovalent (mɒnɒ·vălĕnt), *a. Chem.* [Hybrid f. MONO- + VALENT.] = UNIVALENT.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem.* (1871) 172 The elements of the first group combine atom for atom with hydrogen, they are monovalent elements or monads 1881 tr. *A. Strecker's Org. Chem.* 114 The Monovalent Alcohol Radicals.

Hence **Mono·valence, Mono·valency,** the character of being monovalent.

1890 in *Century Dict.* And in later Dicts.

Monoxide (mɒnɒ·ksəid, -ɒ·ksid). *Chem.* [f. MONO- 2 + OXIDE.] An oxide containing one equivalent of oxygen.

The term is used where several oxides of the same element are to be distinguished, as carbon monoxide CO, to be distinguished from carbon dioxide CO_2.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem Chem.* (1871) 69 The salt decomposes on heating into nitrogen mon-oxide and water. 1873 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 129 Equal weights of oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon monoxide are transpired in equal times. 1891 *Lancet* 2 May 993/2 Small quantities of carbon monoxide.

b. *attrib*

1900 *Lancet* 25 Aug. 607/2 Deaths from carbon monoxide poisoning 1904 *Athenæum* 31 Dec 909/2 The oxygen . combines with a portion of the carbon to form carbon monoxide gas.

Monoxy-, monox-. *Chem.* Also **mono-oxy-.** [f. MONO- 2 + OXY(GEN).] Combining form, expressing the presence in a compound of one equivalent of oxygen.

1863 *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 9) 494 Monoxethylenamine $C_4H_9O_2,NH_3$. Dioxethylenamine $(C_4H_5O_2)_2,NH_3$. *Ibid.* 578 Monooxysalicylic-acid. 1881 *Nature* 14 Apr. 566/1 Benzene, when acted on by nitrogen tetroxide—N_2O_4—yields .. monoxy-benzene—C_6H_4O—an isomer or metamer of quinone. 1891 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Monoöxybenzol. Ibid.*, *Monoxybenzol*, the same as *Carbonic acid.*

Monoxyle (mɒnɒ·ksil). Also **-xyl.** [a. F. *monoxyle* adj. (Littré), ad. Gr. *μονόξυλον*: see MONOXYLON.] = MONOXYLON.

1774 *Misc* in *Ann Reg* 169/2 To these succeeded trunks of trees cut hollow, termed by the Greeks monoxyles 1840 KEIGHTLEY *Rom Emp.* III v. 376 The Goths embarked their warriors in three thousand monoxyls or canoes 1885 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* IV 168 *no'e*, Here it [*sc.* the Arab word] refers to the canoe. pop. 'dug-out' and classically 'monoxyle'.

Monoxylic (mɒnɒksi·lik), *a.* [Formed as MONOXYLOUS + -IC.] = MONOXYLOUS.

1853 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann* III vi (ed. 2) II. 160 The rude oaken coffin, or monoxylic cist 1878 MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* II. 28 Monoxylic canoes could not have conveyed a large number of men. 1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist* 168 Buried in the canoe-shaped chests of oak which are known as the 'monoxylic coffins'.

‖ **Monoxylon** (mɒnɒ·ksilɒn). Pl. **monoxyla.** Also 7-8 in mod.Gr. form **monoxylo** (sing.). [a. Gr. *μονόξυλον*, neut. of *μονόξυλος*: see next.] A canoe or boat made from one piece of timber.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 78 Theyr canoas whiche we may well caule Monoxyla, bycause they are made of one hole tree. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 37 The Fortress neither can be approached to by Land, nor Sea, except in those Monoxylo's, or little Barques, which draw not above a foot of water. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* 281 A man waded to it [*sc.* a hut] and procured us a monoxylo or tray. *Ibid.*, The monoxyla or skiffs carry every thing to and fro. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 478 There you may see the Monoxylon, built exactly upon the model of the ancient Greek vessel; whose name it likewise retains 1863 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* I. ii. (ed 2) I. 57 The rude British monoxyla, shaped and hollowed out by stone axes, with the help of fire.

¶ **b.** Erroneously explained.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Monoxylon*, boats in the Ionian Isles propelled with one oar. [Hence in recent Dicts.]

Monoxylous (mɒnɒ·ksiləs), *a.* [ad. L. *monoxyl-us* (a. Gr. *μονόξυλος* made from a solid trunk, f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *ξύλ-ον* wood, timber, piece of wood) + -OUS.] Formed or made out of a single piece of wood; also, using one piece of wood to make a boat or coffin, etc.

1863 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann* I. ii. (ed. 2) I. 47 The monoxylous artificers of Britain's prehistoric times. *Ibid.* IX 229 The monoxylous boat builders of the Forth. 1875 — in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 338/2 The monoxylous oaken canoes dug up from time to time in the valley of the Clyde.

Monozo·an, *a. Zool.* [Formed as next + -AN.] = MONOZOIC 1. 1890 in *Century Dict*

Monozoic (mɒnɒzŏ·ik), *a Zool.* [f mod.L. *Monozō-a* neut pl (f Gr *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *ζῷον* animal) + -IC.]

1. Belonging to the division *Monozoa* of radiolarians; = MONOCYTTARIAN. 1890 in *Century Dict*

2. Applied to a spore which produces one sporozoite (see quot.).

1901 [see POLYZOIC 1 b]. 1903 MINCHIN *Sporozoa* in E. R. Lankester *Zool* I 165 The spores are distinguished as *monozoic*, *dizoic*, *tetrazoic*, *polyzoic*, and so forth, according as they contain one, two, four, or many sporozoites." In the monozoic condition there is no secondary multiplication within the sporocyst.

Monra(d)dene, variant forms of MANRED *Obs.*

Monradite (mɒ·nrædəit). *Min.* [a. G. *monradit* (A. Erdmann 1842), f. the name of Dr. *Monrad* of Bergen: see -ITE.] A massive granular variety of pyroxene found at Bergen in Norway.

1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 308/2. 1849 J. NICOL *Man. Min.* 190. 1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 662

Monræidene, monreden, var. ff. MANRED.

Monroeism (mŏnrŏu iz'm). [f. name of James *Monroe*, president of the United States 1817-1825.] The 'Monroe doctrine' (see DOCTRINE 2 c). So **Monroe·ist,** a supporter of the Monroe doctrine.

1896 *Westm. Gaz* 18 Jan 5/1 It is stated that the report .. in its definition of Monroeism, declares that the acquisition by purchase, aggression, or otherwise, of territory on the American Continent by a foreign Power will be construed as an unfriendly act. 1901 *Ibid* 17 Sept 2/2 He was a determined Monroeist. 1904 *Speaker* 1 Oct. 6/2 Monroeism before the advent of Mr. Roosevelt has always been confined to enforcing a 'hands off' policy.

Monrolite (mɒ·nrŏləit). *Min.* [f. *Monroe* the name of its locality in New York State + -LITE.] = FIBROLITE

1849 SILLIMAN in *Amer Jrnl Sci* VIII 385 On Monrolite. 1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 662.

‖ **Mons** (mɒnz). Pl. **montes** (mɒ·ntīz). [L. *mons* mountain.] The Latin word for 'mount', 'mountain', used in certain phrases. **a.** *Palmistry*: **Mons Jovis, Mercurii, Saturni, Veneris** (see quot. 1678). **b.** *Anat*: **Mons pubis,** the more or less prominent fatty eminence covering the pubic symphysis of the human male; **Mons Veneris,** the similar eminence in the woman.

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam* Wks (Rldg) 620/2 You are no great Wencher, I see by your table. Although your *Mons Veneris* sayes you are able. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed 4), *Tubercula*, in Chiromancy are those more eminent Muscles, or protuberant parts under the Fingers, they are otherwise called *Montes*, that under the Thumb, *Tuberculum*, or *Mons Veneris*; that in the Root of the Fore finger, is called *Mons Jovis*, of the Middle-finger, *Mons Saturni*, of the Ring finger, *Mons Solis*, of the Little finger, *Mons Mercurii*. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict* (ed. 2), *Mons Veneris*, the upper part of a Womans Secrets, something higher than the rest. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) I 740/1 The *mons veneris* is internally composed of adipose membranes. 1857 BULLOCK tr *Caseaux' Midwif* 39 The Mons Veneris is a rounded eminence situated in front of the pubis, and surmounting the vulva.

Mons., erroneous abbreviation of MONSIEUR.

Monso(h)ipe, obs. forms of MANSHIP.

Monse, obs. form of MANSE *v.*

‖ **Monseigneur** (monsenyor). Pl. **messeigneurs** (mɒsenyor). Forms: 7 **montseigneur, -senior, mount-segnior, -senior, mons(e)igneur,** 7- **monseigneur.** [F., f. *mon* my + *seigneur* lord. Cf. SEIGNEUR.]

1. A French title of honour given to persons of eminence, esp. to princes, cardinals, archbishops, and bishops. Abbreviated *Mgr* † In absolute use The title conferred since the time of Louis XIV upon the Dauphin of France. *Obs.*

1610 *Histrio-m* E ij, Every Pedlers French is term'd Monsigneur 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 195 The chief of the Blood Royal are lodged here, *viz.* the King, Monseigneur the Dauphin, and the 3 Grandsons [etc.] *Ibid.* 201 Monseigneur had been but lately possessed of it [*sc.* Meudon]. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Monseigneur*, in the plural Messeigneurs, a title of honour and respect used by the French. *Ibid.*, *Monseigneur* is a quality now restrained to the dauphin of France 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. VII, Monseigneur, one of the great lords in power at the Court, held his fortnightly reception. 1871 E. C. G. MURRAY *Member for Paris* III. 331, 'I drink to the health of Monseigneur le Duc de Hautbourg', cried M. Ballanchu.

† **2.** Used for MONSIGNOR *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 96 First he [Doctor Lewis] was made Montseigneur 1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 55 And when was that, our great Monseigneurs? 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks (1679) 589 The Pope, and his Cardinals Mount Seniors, Jesuits [etc.]

‖ **Monsieur** (mɒsyə, mɒsyo). Forms. 6 **monsure, -sire, -sieú, mounsire, -syre,** *Sc.* **monsour,** 6-7 **mouns(i)er, -sieur,** 7 **mouncer, -seur, monser, monnsieur, meunsier,** 6- **monsieur.**

Also *jocularly* 8-9 MOUNSEER, 9 MOSSOO. [F.; originally two words, *mon* my, *sieur* lord. Cf. MESSIRE and MONSEIGNEUR.

Cf. Sp. *monsiur*, It. *monsù*, used in speaking to or of a Frenchman.]

1. The title of courtesy prefixed to the name, surname, or nobiliary title of a Frenchman; originally restricted to men of high station, but now equivalent to the Eng. 'Mr.', exc. that it is applied to the bearer of any title of rank as well as to others. In English often used in speaking of (European) foreigners of other than Fr. nationality, instead of the equivalent prefix (as *Herr, Signor, Señor*) used by the particular nation. Abbreviated *M.* (the forms *Mons*, *Mons*r.*, often occurring in Eng. writings, are not now current in France). See also the plural MESSIEURS.

1512 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scotl* (1902) IV. 399 Monsure Lamote servitouris, that dansit ane moris to the King 1523 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, VI. 194 Monsr. de Rokyndolff off th Allmains. 1533 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scotl* (1905) VI 133 Writtingis send furth of Ingland to Monsieur Bewis. 1616 SIR C. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS* (HIST. MSS. Comm.) I. 248 Mouncer Shamburgh when he is in town I hear lies near me. 1643 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Dec., The palace of Mons. de Bassompiere 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. I. 3 Monsieur de la Valette was he that would take upon him to execute this design 1759 GOLDSM. (*title*) Memoirs of M. de Voltaire 1763 *Ann. Reg* 86 When M. Rousseau published his Emilius... The following letter from mons. Rousseau... To accept of Mons. Rousseau's resignation. 1798 (*title*) Stella. Translated from the German of M. Goethe 1848 JULIA KAVANAGH *Madeleine* VIII. 99 Monsieur Bignon was a hale little man, on the verge of fifty. 1871 E. C. G. MURRAY *Member for Paris* III 332 M. le Duc de Hautbourg

† **b.** *transf.* and *jocular.* Often with reference to the French custom of prefixing the title to designations of office. *Obs.*

1553 *Respublica* I IV. 395 Sayde not I he sholde be called Mounsier Authorityе? *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. VIII. (Arb.) 77, I my selfe will mounsire graunde captaine vndertake. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* LVII. 246 With this mounser graund captayne the great bragger Was much a mased. 1563 PILKINGTON, etc *Burn. Paules* D j b, But that a man may not be wiser than Mounser Pope, I would interprete this greate miracle thus 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N* IV. i 10 Mounsieur Cobweb, good Mounsier get your weapons in your hand 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Prol, He has.. transformed the Hippolytus of Euripides into Monsieur Hippolyte 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Solomon & Mousetrap* II, To catch that vile free-booter, Monsieur Mouse.

c. *Monsieur* (*de*) *Paris*, a euphemistic title conferred in France upon the public executioner.

1859 DICKENS *T Two Cities* II VII, At the gallows and the wheel, Monsieur Paris presided.

2. Used (vocatively or otherwise) as a title of courtesy substituted for the name of the person addressed or referred to: (*a*) in speaking to or of a Frenchman; (*b*) in literal renderings of the mode of speech of Frenchmen.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. i. 47 Mounsier, are you not lettred? 1601 — *All's Well* II. v. 94 Where are my other men? Monsieur, farwell 1713 SWIFT *Salamander* Wks. 1755 III. II. 75 We say monsieur to an ape Without offence to human shape. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) II 595 The French carpenter cannot saw his boards without calling to his fellow, 'Monsieur, have the goodness to reach me that file'. 1873 HOWELLS *Chance Acquaint* VIII, 'Monsieur heaps me with benefits;—monsieur'—began the bewildered cooper.

† **b.** Used for: The French people. *Obs.*

1673 *Remarques Humours Town* 95 When they are witty, they are alwaies beholding to Monsieur 1695 *Roxb. Ball.* (1887) VI. 446 Now Monsieur bring out all you can, We'll fight yon ship or man to man 1701 T. BROWN *Advice* in *Collect. Poems* 106 That, that's the sure way to Mortifie France For Monsieur our Nation will always be Gulling [1755: see MOUNSEER.]

3. *Hist.* A title given to the second son or to the next younger brother of the King of France.

1572 MIDDELMORE in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. II. III. 8 The motion that was made to the Quene your mistris for Monsieur. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* IV F 3, It was suspected much in Mounsiers dayes *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm Reg.* (Arb.) 36 The same time that Mounsier was here a Suitor to the Queen 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. IX. 445 The King, the Queens, the Monsieur, and Madame, with all the other Princes, and Princesses. 1798 R. C. DALLAS tr. *Cléry's Jrnl Occur. Louis XVI* 159 Monsieur, and the Count d'Artois, were again assembling all the emigrants. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autobiog & Writ.* (1892) I. 128 They procured a committee to be held, to which Monsieur and the Count d'Artois should be admitted.

4. A person who is addressed as 'Monsieur'; in early use, a Frenchman of rank; in later use, a Frenchman generally. Now *rare* or *Obs.*: see MOSSOO, MOUNSEER.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 42 Monsouris of France, gud clarat-cunnaris. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iii. 21 Now I would pray our Monsieurs To thinke an English Courtier may be wise, And neuer see the Louure 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 59 A shooleesse Souldier there a man might meete, Leading his Mounsier by the armes fast bound. 1640 T. RAWLINS *Rebell* II. i. D, And I onely surviv'd to threat defiance In the Mounsiers teeth, and stand Defendant For my Countries cause. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 8 Nor shall we then need the Mounsieurs of Paris to take our hopefull youth into thir. custodies, and send them over back again transform'd into mimics. 1659 HOWELL *Lexicon, Ital. Prov.*, The Counts of Germany, the Dons of Spain, the Monnsieurs of France, the Cadets of England, the Nobles of Scotland, ..make a poor company. 1698 FRYER *Acc E. India & P.* 80 The French..whose Factory is better stor'd with Monsieurs than with Cash. 1705 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 580 At last the monsieurs struck, and are brought into Plymouth. 1756 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1860) V. 472, I do not doubt if the monsieurs should think proper to attack us, we should be able to give them a good flogging.

5. Monsieur John, Jean, a kind of pear.

[1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Nov. 78 Pears Messire Jean] 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Pyrus*, Messire-Jean blanc & gris, *i. e.* The White and Grey Monsieur John. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. III. 400 These Pears. [Oct.] Green Sugar,. Monsieur Jean, and others. 1860 R. HOGG *Fruit Manual* 200 [Pears] Messire Jean (.. Monsieur John).

6. (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1760 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* (1767) 331 To dress a turtle the West Indian way...Then take from the back-shell all the meat and entrails, except the monsieur, which is the fat, and looks green. 1769 ELIZ. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1805) 15. 1785 FARLEY *Lond. Art Cookery* (1789) 30.

† **7.** *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **monsieur-land,** France, **monsieur-like** *adv.*, after the manner of a Frenchman; **monsieur's pear,** ? = 5; **monsieur('s) plum,** a large yellow plum. *Obs.*

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* I ii, They were of your wild English, a kind of Northern Beast, that is taught its feats of activity in *Monsieur land. 1679 G. R. tr *Boaystnau's Theat. World* III 245 And dressing of themselves *Monsieur-like. 1698 EVELYN *Fr. Gard* (1675) 114 *Monsieurs Pear. *Ibid* 128 *Monsieurs Plum 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 40 The Monsieur Plum is large, round, and of a Violet Colour 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s.v. *Prunus*, Prune de Monsieur, *i. e.* the Monsieur Plum.

† **Monsieurship.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -SHIP.] **a.** The personality of a 'monsieur'. **b.** The condition of being a 'monsieur'.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 66 Hath your Monsieurshipp so soone forgottin. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 36 Practising all the foolish tricks of fashions after their Mounsieur shipa. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* IV. i, You have swoin..he shall never have me if he does not leave off his Monsieurship.

Monsignor, -nore (mɒnsi·nyɔ̃·r, -nyɔ̃·re). Pl **monsignori** (-nyɔ̃·ri). [It. *Monsignore* (shortened *-signor*), formed after Fr. MONSEIGNEUR: see SIGNOR.] An honorific title bestowed upon prelates, officers of the Papal court and household, and others. Also *absol.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. i. 43 Bilson hath decipher'd us all the galanteries of Signore and Monsignore, and Monsieur 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. i. 130, I have encharged Monsignor Burlemont to wait upon you. 1768 BARETTI *Acc Manners & Cust Italy* II 168 Their cardinals and principal monsignori's seem in general to have a greater turn for the science of politics than for any other 1813 C. O'CONOR *Columbanus ad Hibernos* No. 6. 116 The thunders of scarlet Cardinals and purple Monsignores 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxiii, There were some cardinals in the apartment and several monsignori. 1884 *Men of Time* (ed 11) 218/2 Monsignor Capel..was named private chamberlain to Pope Pius IX, in 1868. 1896 *Century Mag.* Feb 595 'Monsignori' are not necessarily bishops, nor even consecrated priests, the title being really a secular one.

Hence **Monsigno rial** *a.*, possessing this title.

1876 *Tinsley's Mag* XIX 342 [He] was not a cardinal archbishop, a monsignorial prelate, or Loyolite

Monslæht, -slaught, etc.: see MANSLAUGHT, etc.

Monsoon (mɒnsū·n). Forms: 6 **monssoyn,** 6-8 **monson,** 7 **monsoon(e, -sone, -soin, monthsoune, mon(e)thsone, moonsoon, mounson, -soun(e, munso(o)n, manson, -sound, mossoon, mous(s)on,** 8 **mounsoon, mous(s)oon,** 6- **monsoon** [a. early mod Du. *monssoen, -soyn* (Linschoten 1596), a. Pg. *monção*, in 16th c. also *moução* (Yule), believed to be a. Arab. *mausim* lit. season, hence monsoon, f. *wasama* to mark.

The word is found in all the Rom. langs.: F *mousson* (in 17th c. also *monson, muesson*), Sp *monzon*, It. *monsone* (in 16th c. *moson*).]

1. A seasonal wind prevailing in southern Asia and especially in the Indian Ocean, which during the period from April to October blows approximately from the south-west, and from October to April from the north-east, the direction being dependent upon periodic changes of temperature in the surrounding land-surfaces.

The south-west or summer monsoon is commonly accompanied by heavy and continuous rainfall, and is therefore often referred to as the *wet* or *rainy monsoon*, the north-east or winter monsoon being known as the *dry monsoon*.

1584 BARRET in *Hakluyt's Voy* (1599) II. i. 278 The times or seasonable windes called Monsons. *Ibid.* 280 The monson from India for Portugall 1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* I. xcii. 143 In Goa they stayed till the Monson, or time of the windes came in to sayle for China. 1615 in Danvers & Foster *Corresp.* III. 268, I departed for Bantam having.. the opportunity of the Monethsone. 1615 SIR T. ROE *Embassy* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 36 The Monthsone will else be spent. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III I. i. 1 The proper season for Sailing on the Indian-Sea is called *Mousson* or *Monson*, by corruption of *Monssem*. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 365 The winter monsoon. 1778 ORME *Hist. Milit. Trans in Indostan* II. 533 The monsoon..warned Admiral Pococke to quit the coast. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 182 During the north east monsoon, the highest tide is in the night. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 47 The dry and rainy monsoons 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 205 The current called the summer monsoon. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 167 The most remarkable rainy season, is that called in India the south-west monsoon. 1873 H. F. BLANFORD *Winds N. India* 12 North-east winds are more than twice as frequent in the so-called south-west monsoon as at the opposite season, when the north-east monsoon prevails at sea. *Ibid.* 23 While the average direction of the summer monsoon is less easterly, that of the winter monsoon is less westerly.

b. *The breaking up, change of the monsoon*: the period of tempestuous weather which frequently prevails between the north-east and the south-west monsoons.

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 418 The Tempestuous Months about Autumn, or at the change of the Monsoons. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 48 The breaking up of the Munsoons. 1761 *Ann. Reg*, *Charac.* 7/1 Toward the end of October, the rainy season, which they term the change of the monsoon, begins on the coast of Coromandel. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 99 The change of the monsoon in the Bay of Bengal is beastliness unadulterated.

c. The rainfall which accompanies the south-west monsoon; the rainy season.

1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 23 Like Monsoons or Water-Spouts, the higher they rise, the more they are contracted. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 77, I doubt whether that will be sufficiently early to enable us to conclude matters before the setting in of the monsoon. 1838 *Lett fr. Madras* (1843) 224 There is a great deal of distress among the natives, owing to the failure of the monsoon. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 82 The floods of the excessive monsoon which prevails there [*i. e.* Burmah]. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xlix. (1879) 589 The early rains were longed for as the monsoons in India after the summer heat.

2. *transf.* Any wind which has periodic alternations of direction and velocity, caused by variations of temperature between the land surfaces and the surrounding ocean, or by the difference of temperature between the polar and equatorial regions. Cf. TRADE WIND.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 79 That the Monsoons and Trade Winds should be so constant and periodical even to the thirtieth Degree of Latitude all round the Globe is a Subject worthy of the Thoughts of the greatest Philosophers. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* II 560 Easterly and westerly monsoons prevail in this country. *c* 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 8 The northwest monsoon was now prevailing. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog Sea* XIV § 787 Monsoons are, for the most part, formed of trade-winds When at stated seasons of the year a trade-wind is deflected in its regular course it is regarded as a monsoon. 1889 W. FERREL *Treat Winds* 199 All the great monsoons are found in countries and on oceans adjacent to high mountain ranges

3. *fig.* and in figurative context.

1785 BURKE *Nabob of Arcot* Wks IV. 320 Those who have seen their friends sink in the tornado which raged during the late shift of the monsoon 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. VIII, Such a minnow is Man; his Ocean the immeasurable All; his Monsoons and periodic Currents the mysterious Course of Providence. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Antigone of Sophocles* Wks. 1862 XIII 212 In the very monsoon of his raving misery.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1662 J. DAVIES tr *Mandelslo's Trav.* 245 Which put us in hope, we should soon have the Manson-wind 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 186 The monsoon winds 1883 ELIOT in *Ind. Meteorol Mem.* II 2 These characteristics of the monsoon rains of that year *Ibid.* 3 Cyclonic or South-west Monsoon Storm of July 1878

Hence **Monsoo nal** *a.*, of or relating to a monsoon; **Monsoo nishly** *adv*, as in a monsoon.

1878 *Encycl. Brit* XVI 148/2 The heavy monsoonal rains fairly set in *Ibid*, The winds of Australia are also strictly monsoonal. 1900 KIPLING in *Academy* 17 Mar 219/1 It rained monsoonishly

Monster (mɒ·nstəɹ), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3–6 **moustre,** 5–6 *Sc.* **monstir, -tour,** 6 **mounster, monstur(e, -tuire,** *Sc.* **-toure,** 5– **monster.** [OF. *monstre* (= Pg., It. *monstro*), ad. L. *monstrum* monster, something marvellous; orig. a divine portent or warning, f. root of *monēre* to warn.]

A. *sb.*

† **1.** Something extraordinary or unnatural; a prodigy, a marvel. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II pr i. 20 (Camb MS.) Thilke meruayles Monstre [L. *illius prodigii*] fortune. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Macc.* V. 4 Alle men preyeden, the monstris, or wondres, for to be turned in to good. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 344 Was it not eek a monstre as in nature þat god I-boré was of a virgine? *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 119 It were a monstre geyne nature, as I fynde, That a grete mastyfe shuld a lyoun bynde 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. VIII. (S. T. S.) II. 74 Is it nocht ane huge monstoure, þat It [*sc.* the city] suld haue made him king 1537 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 160 The vicar off Mendyllsham..hath brought home hys woman and chyldern into hys vicarage. Thys acte by hym done is in thys countre a monster, and many do growge at it. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 20 He that iudgeth it a monstre in nature, that a woman shall exercise weapons. 1562 WINJET *Last Blast* Wks. (S. T. S.) I 44 Ingratitude and vtheris deuyllische monstres of vice. 1614 BUDDEN tr *Ærodius' Disc. Parents' Hon.* (1616) 5 Contempt, impiety, murdering of parents, were therefore ordinary monsters among the Greekes. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* VII. 91 That power, which was a stranger and a monster to former times. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 43 'Tis the rarity that makes the monster. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Adv. Author* III iii. 183 Monsters and Monster-Lands were never more in request.

2. An animal or plant deviating in one or more of its parts from the normal type; spec., an animal afflicted with some congenital malformation; a misshapen birth, an abortion. Cf. MONSTROSITY.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9846 If þou fand..A barn, þat had thre fete and handes thre, And if þou siben a noiher fand þat wanted oiher fote or hand,. monstres moght man call þam like. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) V. 47 A monstre is a thing

difformed a3en Kynde both of Man or of Best. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I xiv. 44 Or it hath a membre lasse than he ought to haue,. and may be called therfor a monstre. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 57 A monstre, a calfe wyth tj. hedder, iiij eres, iiij. eyne, viij. f[eete] and ij taylles 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 337 A horsse keeper which brought an infant, or rather a monster, which he had got vpon a Mare. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* III. i, Then you met the man with the monsters, and I could not get you from him *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) II. 72 His Parts are disproportionate to the whole, and like a Monster he has more of some, and less of others than he should have. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 16 Jan, The princes keep favourite dwarfs. The Emperor and Empress have two of these little Monsters. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v *Mule*, Mules, among gardeners, denote a sort of vegetable monsters. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I 123 When two children are distinct they are called twins; and monsters, when they are joined together *a* 1793 J. HUNTER *Ess. & Observ.* (1861) I. 240 The vegetable kingdom abounds with monsters 1840 POE *100and Tale* Wks 1864 I. 141 The term 'monster' is equally applicable to small abnormal things and to great. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* IV 528 It [*i. e.* congenital absence of spleen] has been noted in monsters.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth* III. iii. 107 Thou ecchos't me; As if there were some Monster in thy thought Too hideous to be shewne. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxx, Varney was one of the few – the very few moral monsters, who contrive to lull to sleep the remorse of their own bosoms. 1837 EMERSON *Address, Amer. Schol* Wks. (Bohn) II 175 The state of society is one in which the members have suffered amputation from the trunk, and strut about so many walking monsters. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 356 The non-Christian religions are not to the wise man mere monsters.

3. An imaginary animal (such as the centaur, sphinx, minotaur, or the heraldic griffin, wyvern, etc.) having a form either partly brute and partly human, or compounded of elements from two or more animal forms.

Except in heraldic use, the word usually suggests the additional notion of great size and ferocity, being specifically associated with the 'monsters' victoriously encountered by various mythical heroes

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* 1928 (*Ariadne*) This Minos hath a monstre, a wikked beste, That was so cruel that he wolde him [*i. e.* a man] ete 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 123 A Monstre [*i. e.* Sagittarius] with a bowe on honde On whom that sondri steries stonde *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I 935 For eddris, spiritis, monstris, thyng of drede, To make a smoke and stynk is good in dede 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv 58 Wherof was made a monstre fulle terrible, that hath as many eyen in her hede as she hathe fedders vpon her. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxv. 28 He sall ascend as ane horrebble grephoun, Him meit sall in the air ane scho dragoun, Thir terrible monsteris sall togidder thrist 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball* (S.T.S.) 214 Thocht Hercules, for Exionie, A mychtie monster did subdew, Zit endit he in miserie 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt Tamburl* IV iii, A monster of fiue hundred thousand heades, Compact of Rapine, Pyracie, and spoile 1610 SHAKS *Temp* II ii 69 This is some Monster of the Isle, with foure legs 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 54 Annedotus a Monster (otherwhere like a fish, his head, feet and hands like a Man). 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II i 18 The great Alcides, ev'ry Labour past, Had still this Monster [*sc.* Death] to subdue at last 1821 BYRON *Sardan* I ii, A sort of semi-glorious human monster 1874 PAPWORTH & MORANT *Brit Armorials* Introd 7 How difficult it often is to determine what species of beast, bird, monster, or tree, a charge was intended to represent 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 13 The book of the Laws if left incomplete is compared to a monster wandering about without a head 1893 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 4) 98 The Dragon is a winged monster

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi 91 The fowll monstir Glutteny 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv (1570) C vj b, Fearefull is labour, Dreadfull of visage, a monster intreatable 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 17 b, He would wishe that all learned men woulde set on with touch and nayle to ouercome that Monstre 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab* ccxviii, The infant monster [*i. e.* the fire of London], with devouring strong, Walk'd boldly upright with exalted head 1702 ROWE *Tamerl* I i 96 Oh thou fell Monster, War 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* i, The monster that lives and dies in a drop of water—carnivorous—insatiable 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Wealth* Wks (Bohn) II 75 Engineers and firemen without number have been sacrificed in learning to tame and guide the monster [*sc.* Steam]

¶ In collocations like 'faultless monster', 'monster of perfection', connoting an incredible or repulsively unnatural degree of excellence.

1682 SHEFFIELD (Dk Buckhm) *Ess Poetry* 235 Reject that vulgar error which appears So fair, of making perfect characters, There's no such thing in Nature, and you'l draw A faultless Monster which the world ne're saw

4. A person of inhuman and horrible cruelty or wickedness; a monstrous example *of* wickedness, or some particular vice).

1556 J HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* liv. 22 Which deede · if we do, wheare are our like monsturs? 1598 B. JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* III iii, And he to turne monster of ingratitude, and strike his lawfull host. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* I. ii 102 He cannot bee such a Monster. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 51 That Monster of irreligion, Mahomet. 1642 D ROGERS *Naaman* 14 Open monsters and odious livers. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Dec., That monster of a man, Lord Howard of Escrick. 1707 WATTS *Hymns & Spir. Songs* I. xxxix (1751) 28 Should Nature change, And Mothers Monsters prove 1713 ADDISON *Guard* No. 105 P 5 These monsters of inhumanity. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 269 Dryden, being a monster of immodesty. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist Indies* VI 293 They were no sooner landed at Barbadoes, but the monster sold her who had saved his life. 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 336 The correspondence of Pope and Swift describes mankind around them as monsters 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xii. 297 Alexander VI was a monster of iniquity. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* I. 347 Pygmalion, monster unrivalled in hellish deed.

5. An animal of huge size; hence, anything of vast and unwieldy proportions.

1530 PALSGR. 744/2 A monster of the see *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* l. 167, I condempne thee to be XXVIII. yeres a monster in ye see. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 839 A great beast (a Crocodile or some other monster) 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* CXLVII vii, Monsters sporting on the Flood, In scaly Silver shine. 1759 GOLDSM. *Pres St Polite Learn.* (Globe) 432/2 From these inauspicious combinations proceed those monsters of learning, the Trevoux, Encyclopédies, and Bibliothèques of the age. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-eaters* 152 The wallowing monster spouted his foam-fountains in the sea.

6. *attrib* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *monster-brood, -bulk, -land, -market, -spite*; *monster-like* adj and adv.; **b.** objective, as *monster-master, -monger, -queller, -tamer*; *monster-bearing, -breeding, -taming, -teeming* adjs.; **c.** instrumental, as *monster guarded* adj.; **d.** appositive, as *monster-crew, -god, -lord, -man, -master, -paddock, -people.*

1648 FANSHAWE *Il Pastor Fido* I v 9 The *monster-bearing earth Did never teem such a prodigious birth 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 108 In each she marks her Image full exprest, But chief, in Tibbalds *monster-breeding breast. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* II. 41 Earth's *monster-brood stretch'd on their iron-bed. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 959 Down sunk the *Monster-Bulk, and press'd the Ground *Ibid.* VIII 395 Thy Hands, unconquer'd Heroe, cou'd subdue The Cloud-born Centaurs, and the *Monster Crew 1716 POPE *Iliad* V 954 To tame the *Monster-God Minerva knows, And oft' afflicts his Brutal Breast with Woes. 1594 *Selimus* K 2, Thou hast trode The *monster garded [*printed* monster-garden] paths, that lead to crownes 1710 SHAFTESB. *Adv Author* III. iii. 183 Monsters and *Monster-Lands were never more in request 1736 THOMSON *Liberty* V. 676 Vanish'd Monster land. 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* III. xxii (1634) 456 It was a *monsterlike change that the honour of first birth was removed to Jacob. 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* IV xii. 36 Monster-like. 1620 GUILLIM *Her.* III xxvi 183 Animals, which being duly shaped, doe neuerthelesse monster-like degenerate from their kind 1655 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas I*, 119 In the same moneth wherein this *Monster-Lord [Audley] was sentenced 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i. II. *Imposture* 638 Which, like the vaunting *Monster-man of Gath, Have stirr'd against us little David's wrath 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* v. i, Monsters and monster men he shall engage 1638 JUNIUS' *Paint Ancients* 43 A man may find them always upon the *monster-market, where they stand and stare upon such maimed creatures. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II II *Babylon* 85 This *monster-master stout, This Hercules they tender 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 5 Guiding their Monster-masters to a prey 1704 SWIFT *J Tub* v, I have always looked upon it as a high Point of Indiscretion in *Monster mongers, and other Retailers of strange Sights, to hang out a fair large Picture over the Door, drawn after the Life. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III i, A March Frog kept thy mother; Thou art but a *monster Paddock 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* I i, The *Monster-people roar'd aloud for joy 1751 *Pope's Dunciad* IV 492 *Scribl note*, It becomes a doubt, which of the two Hercules's was the *Monster-queller. 1797 *College* 26 How to mitigate their *monster-spite. ? 1606 DRAYTON *Eglog* IV *Poems* D 7 b, Such *monster-tamers who would take in hand? 1648 FANSHAWE *Il Pastor Fido* I i 155 That *monster-taming King Had never grown so valiant If first the monster Love he had not tam'd 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb* I 447 Never yet there came Phantasms so foul through *monster-teeming Hell

7. Special Comb, as **† monster-little-man**, a dwarf monstrosity; **† monster-love**, a deformed or aborted love.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 12 The most parte thought him to be some Monster-little-man 1633 FORD *Broken H.* I. i, This thought Begets a kind of monster-love.

B. *adj* [developed from the attrib. and appositive use of the sb.]

1. Of extraordinary size or extent; gigantic, huge, monstrous. Cf. MONSTRE *a*

1839 *Spirit Metrop Conserv Press* (1840) II 152 This monster product of our time. *c* 1842 F ROGERS (Ld Blachford) *Lett.* (1896) 113 The phrase 'monster meeting' was due to me. An immense balloon had been popularly christened the 'monster balloon', and I applied the phrase contumeliously to one of O'Connell's immense meetings. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XXXVI, The monster bell of Moscow 1843 *Ann. Reg* 227 The assemblage of immense masses of people..denominated 'Monster Meetings' 1844 LINGARD *Anglo Sax Ch* (1858) II App C 344 In the old church was a monster organ. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvi. (1856) 423 The port of Prôven is securely sheltered by its monster hills. 1868 DISRAELI *Let to Mrq Abercorn* 8 June (in *Davey's Catal* (1895) 21), I have to receive this morning a monster deputation of your Excellency's subjects. 1902 *Oxford Times* 16 Mar. 4/2 This monster liner, will .. be the biggest vessel afloat

2. *Comb* with advb. force = 'like a monster', as *monster†-eating, -neighing* adjs. *rare.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 261 Their..liuely vgly figure, represented in this monster-eating-beast. 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1888) 82 An incarnation of the local God, Mounted upon a monster-neighing horse.

Hence **† Mo·nsterful** *a.*, marvellous, extraordinary. **† Mo·nsterfy** *v*, to make monstrous. **Mo·nsterhood**, the state of being a monster. **Mo·nstership**, a mock title for a monster.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2767 These monstrefulle thingis, I devise to the Be-cause þow shuldist nat of hem a-basshid be. 1597 WARNER *Syrinx* N iv, These Monsters [abusers of women] woulde monsterfie the Manners and beautifull Ornaments of Women. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum* III. ii, Let who will make hungrie meales for your monster-ship, it shall not bee I. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Dr Delany's Reply* 10 'Tis so strange, that your monstership's crany Should be envied by him, much less by Delany. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 92 It was a Behemoth of puffs standing alone in solitary monsterhood

Monster (mɒ·nstəɹ), *v. rare.* [f. MONSTER *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make a monster of.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 223 Sure her offence Must be of such vnnaturall degree, That monsters it.

2. To exhibit as a monster; to point out as something wonderful.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II ii. 81, I had rather haue one scratch my Head i' th' Sun, When the Alarum were strucke, then idly sit To heare my Nothings monster'd 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser II. *Productions Mod Art*, Were the 'fine frenzies', which possessed the brain of thy own Quixote, a fit subject . to be monstered, and shown up at the heartless banquets of great men? 1873 E FITZGERALD *Lett* (1889) I. 352 He (Béranger) hated Paris, hated being monstered himself as a Great Man, as he proved by flying from it

3. *To monster it* to play the monster, assume the appearance of greatness *nonce use.*

1646 BUCK *Rich. III* Ded, They will haunte the noblest merits and endeavors to their Sun set, then they monster it.

Hence **Mo·nstered** *a*, rendered monstrous, abnormally great. Also **Mo·nsterer**, one who makes great in a remarkable degree, an exaggerator. (Echoing Shaks.: see MONSTER *v* 2, 1607)

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 95 You worship your own selves, and make your gods A monstered self. 1840 MRS. GORE in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 52 The political Lady Patroness, the accredited monsterer of nothings inaudible in the gallery.

Monster: see MONSTRE *sb Obs.*

† Mo·nstrable, *a Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [ad. L. *monstrābil-is*, f *monstrāre* see MONSTRATE *v.* and -ABLE] Capable of being shown or demonstrated.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1694 Thre thinges notable The whilk be thre figures of olde tyme ware monstrable. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† Monstral. *Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [Perh. some error; cf. MONSTRATE.] = MONSTRANCE 2.

1532 CRANMER *Let to Hen VIII* in *Misc Writ* (Parker Soc) 233 Spoiling and robbing all the countries of Austria, Stiria, and Carinthia as well churches as other houses, not leaving Monstral nor the Sacrament

Monstrance (mɒ·nstrăns). Also 3–4 **mustrance**, 4 **munstrance**, 6 **monstrans**. [a OF. *monstrance* (AF. *moustraunce*. Britton *c* 1290), ad med.L. *monstrant-ia*, f L. *monstrant-em*. see MONSTRANT *a.* and -ANCE]

† 1 Demonstration, proof. *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 21796 In constantinopil and in france, Godd had mad mani mustrance *c* 1400 *Ibid* 22298 (Edinb.) Antecriste in þe templ sale he site þare sale he do him circumsise, and munstrance make of his maistris.

† **b.** *Law* In *monstrance of right*, translating AF. *monstrance* (*moustraunce*) *de drost*, a writ issuing out of Chancery, for restoring a person to lands or tenements legally belonging to him, though found in possession of another lately deceased *Obs*

1652 tr *Kitchin's Courts Leet* (1675) 421 He shall have Traverse or Monstrans of Right to the same 1668 HALE *Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm.* a 1j b, Offices post Mortem, Traverses interpleder, and Monstrans of Right in relation thereunto.

2. *R.C Ch.* **a.** An open or transparent vessel of gold or silver, in which the host is exposed

1506 in *Brit Mag* (1833) III. 39 Itm paid for the hyre of A Monstrans at corpus xpe tyde vijd 1552 *Inv Ch Goods Surrey* 84 A monstrance of sylver 1851 J H NEWMAN *Cath in Eng.* 244 One of them [*i. e.* the priests] takes out the Blessed Sacrament, inserts it upright in a Monstrance of precious metal 1872 O SHIPLEY *Gloss Eccl Terms* s.v. *Benediction*, The priest . turns and blesses the people with the monstrance which contains the blessed Sacrament.

b A receptacle used for the exhibition of relics.

1522 in Nichols *Mann Anc Times* (1797) 272 Item, a monstrans, wt a relike of Sent Marten 1876 C M DAVIES *Unorth Lond.* 233 The chapel of St Paul .. exhibited in a monstrance the relics of the saint

† Monstrant, *sb. Obs rare.* In 6 **monstraunt.** [app. ad L. *monstrant-em* (see MONSTRANT *a.*) in subst use. Cf. MONSTRAL, MONSTRATE *sb.*] = MONSTRANCE 2.

1509 FISHER *Serm in St Pauls* Wks (1876) 274 He . kyssed not the selfe place where the blessyd body of our lorde was conteyned, but the fote of the monstraunt.

† Mo·nstrant, *a Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *monstrant-em*, pr. pple of *monstrāre* · see MONSTRATE *v.*] Showing or declaring. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† Monstrate, *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Perh. some error; cf. MONSTRAL, MONSTRANT *sb.*] = MONSTRANCE 2

1524 in G. Oliver *Hist Coll.* (1841) App. 16 A Monstrate, siluer, hole gilte with a crucifix in the topp

† Monstrate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *monstrāt-*, ppl. stem of *monstrāre* to show, f. *monstr-um*: see MONSTER *sb.*] *trans.* To prove, demonstrate.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div Right Govt* II x 166 The light of nature is sufficient to monstrate the impiety thereof.

† Monstra·tion. *Obs* [ad. L. *monstrātiōn-em*, f. *monstrāre* · see prec.] A demonstration.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 82 The blood burst incontinent out of the nose of the dead king at the comming of his sonne, geuing thereby as a certaine monstracion, howe he was the author of his death.

† Mo·nstrative, *a. Logic. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. type **monstrātīvus*, f. *monstrāre* to show: see -IVE.] (See quot.)

1653 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 164 A necessary Syllogism is

either Monstrative [or] Demonstrative. Monstrative is, whose Mean is taken from a monstrative place, that is, from every place of necessary invention, except the efficient cause, the end, and the effect.

†**Monstra·tor.** *Obs.* [L., f. *monstrāre*: see MONSTRATE *v.*] A demonstrator, exhibitor.

1852 Sir W Hamilton *Discuss. Philos.* etc. 689 This exhibition a University ought to supply; and at the same time, as a necessary concomitant, a competent monstrator.

†**Mo·nstre,** *sb. Obs.* Also **monster, monstyr, monestere.** [ad. med.L. *monstrum*, app. ad. OF. *monstre* fem. (mod F. *montre*), vbl. sb f. *monstrer* to show] = MONSTRANCE.

c 1480 *Acc. St. Andrew Hubbard* in *Rec. St Mary at Hill* p lxi, The crose of the monestere. 1498–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 233 Item, for mendyng of the monstyr for the Sacrament xvjd. 1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret's, Westm* (Nichols 1797) 8 A monstre of siluer and gilt to bear in the Sacrament on Corpus Christi day. 1548 in *Archæologia* (1809) XLII. 89 Item a monster of silver and gilt.

‖ **Monstre** (mɔ̃nstr), *a.* [Fr.; adjectival use of *monstre* MONSTER *sb.*] A frequent journalistic substitute for MONSTER *a*, esp. as applied to meetings, 'demonstrations', etc.

1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. 1 *Monstre Balloon* (*ad fin*), Three cheers for the 'Monstre' Balloon. 1893 Peel *Spen Valley* 352 He helped .. to organise the monstre gathering on Peep Green.

Monstre, obs. form of MONSTER.

Mo·nstricide, *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *monstr-um*: see -CIDE 2.] The slaughter of monsters.

1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* xxv, If Perseus had cut the latter's [*i. e.* the Dragon's] cruel head off he would have committed not unjustifiable monstricide.

†**Monstri·ferous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *monstr-um*: see -FEROUS] Producing or bearing monsters.

1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 7 This monstriferouse empire of women 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 379 Not to be able to stand the Brunt or Medusæan Aspect of his own Monstriferous Bantling. 1891 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Monstrifica·tion, *nonce-wd* [Formed as next: see -FICATION] The action of making monstrous.

1849 Ruskin *Sev Lamps* iv § 3 96 Many forms of so called decoration .. ought in truth to be set down in the architect's contract, as 'For *monstrification*'

†**Mo·nstrify,** *v Obs.* [f. L. *monstr-um*: see -FY.] *trans.* To render monstrous; to pervert.

1617 Collins *Def Bp. Ely* To Rdr. 12 How punctuall he is in his recitings, marring and monstrifying anothers directest meaning, with his prodigious interpunctions.

†**Monstrison.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [OF. *monstraison, -treson, -trison*, repr L. *monstrātiōn-em*: see MONSTRATION.] A parade.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv Priv.* 139 Ther was a fayre custome amonge the Iues, for onys a yere the kynge sholde haue of his Pepill and his hoste a monstrison.

Monstrosity (mɒnstrɒ·sĭti). [ad. late L. *monstrōsitās*, f. *monstrōs-us* MONSTROUS: see -ITY]

1. An abnormality of growth, esp. in an animal or plant; *concr.* a part or organ that is abnormally developed; also occas. = MONSTER *sb* 2.

1555 Eden *Decades* To Rdr (Arb.) 53 So that the monstrositie growth owt of the body 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 138 Amongst these there are some Rarities, if not monstrosities, in nature 1793 Clarke in *Phil. Trans* LXXXIII. 161 The defect of heart (not an uncommon kind of monstrosity) proves, that [etc.]. 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 38 The person to whom this monstrosity belonged, lived to near fourteen years of age. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1878) 33 By a monstrosity, I presume is meant some considerable deviation of structure, generally injurious, or not useful to the species. 1884 J Tait *Mind in Matter* (1892) 49 It is because nature refuses to propagate monstrosities that hybrids are sterile.

b *transf.* and *fig.*

1639 Fuller *Holy War* II xxxiv. (1647) 89 The body of their state being a very monstrosity, and a grievance of mankind. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* Concl. 184 This numerous piece of Monstrosity (the Multitude). 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. ii. 48 Those few defects, .. monstrositys or whatever you please to call them, which are to be found in the world, and seem to disfigure the face of nature. 1831 [see MOON-CALF 1 b]. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 113 Such a monstrosity [*sc.* as the 'Lancaster gun'] would have been buried soon after its birth. 1886 C A. Briggs *Messianic Proph.* Pref 11 The word Jehovah .. is a linguistic monstrosity.

2. = MONSTER *sb* 3. Also *fig.*

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med* II. § 1 The Multitude .. confused together, make but one great beast, and a monstrosity more prodigious then Hydra. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* v. xix. 262 We shall tolerate flying Horses, .. Harpies and Satyres; for these are monstrosities, rarities, or else Poeticall fancies. 1665 Glanvil *Sceptis Sci* xiv 95 Education..can lick us into shapes beyond the monstrosities of Africa.

3. The condition or fact of being monstrous, or formed contrary to the ordinary course of nature.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Monstrosity*, monstrousness *c* 1714 Arbuthnot, etc. *Mem. M. Scribl* I xv. (1741) 56 'Monstrosity could not incapacitate from Marriage', witness the Case of Hermaphrodites. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v *Smut*, Wolfius was of opinion that the smut of corn proceeds from a monstrosity of the embryo. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat* ix. 389 The optic structure is never single and median except by monstrosity.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1651 Binning *Serm* (1847) 530 What a monstrosity is it for one member to seek its own things as if it were a distinct body. 1662 Gurnall *Chr in Arm.* verse 18. I. lv. § 2 (1669) 425/1 Sin being a brat of hell, comes not to its full complexion and monstrositie, till it be sent back to the place it came from. *a* 1697 South *Serm.* II. v. 224 We sometimes read .. of Monstrous Births, but we may often see a greater Monstrosity in Educations. 1826 Southey *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 246 The statement of his contemporary biographer confuted itself by its monstrosity 1856 Hort *Coleridge* in *Cambr. Ess.* 327 The moral monstrosity of supposing that God can have given us lying faculties. 1902 A. B. Davidson *Called of God* xi. 282 To be lost. does not imply any uncommonness of vice, or monstrosity of wickedness.

Monstrous (mɒ·nstrəs), *a.* Forms: 5 **monstrows, 6 monstrowis, -terus, -trose, -t(e)rouse, monstreous, 6–7 monsterous, 6– monstrous.** [ad. OF. *monstreux, -tereux*, ad. late L. *monstrōsus*, f. L. *monstrum* MONSTER: see -OUS and cf. MONSTRUOUS.]

†**1.** Of things, material and immaterial: Deviating from the natural order; unnatural. *Obs.*

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 26 Zoroastes, whan he was bore, lowas no child ded but he, and this lawhing was no tokne of good, for it was monstrows, that is to seyn, ageyn course of kynde 1508 Dunbar *Tua Maryit Wemen* 57 God gif matrimony were made to mell for ane zeir! It war bot monstrous to be mair, but gif our myndis pleisit. 1577 Vautrouillier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 83 It seemeth a very straunge and a monstrous maner of speaking thus to say: I liue, I liue not. I am dead, I am not dead [etc.]. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 433 It is a thing monstrous, to put it [*i.e.* the temporal sword] into the hands of the Common People. 1648 Beaumont *Psyche* I xv, His Diadem was neither brass nor rust, But monstrous Metal of them both begot. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* I. § 9 That Vice may be uneasy and even monstrous unto thee, let iterated good Acts.. make Virtue. a second nature in thee 1701 Rowe *Amb. Step-Moth.* II ii. 924 More monstrous Tales have oft amus'd the Vulgar. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. iii Wks. 1874 I. 60 That there are instances of an approbation of vice .. for its own sake .. is evidently monstrous.

†**b.** Of persons: Strange or unnatural in conduct or disposition. *Obs.*

1568 Bible (Bishops') *Zech* iii. 8 They are monstrous persons. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 108 Pasiphae so monstrous to love a Bull. *Ibid* 158 An atheist, a man in my opinion monstrous. 1627 Drayton *Moone-calfe, Aginc.* etc 165 And in her fashion she is likewise thus, In euery thing she must be monstrous 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV ii. 46 Hee's flung in Rage from this ingratefull Seate Of monstrous Friends 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 137, I must appear to them uncivill and monstrous.

2. Of animals and plants: Abnormally formed; deviating congenitally from the normal type; malformed.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. lxxxix. 143 A degenerate Garlick growen monstrous 1638 Junius *Paint Ancients* 23 They are as little brought forth after the nature of man, as prodigious and monstrous bodies. *a* 1697 South *Serm.* II. v. 224 We sometimes read and hear of Monstrous Births. 1790 Horne in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 296 The double skull of a monstrous child. 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 307 Certain monstrous fœtuses, acephalous and others, have been seen destitute of all the muscles. 1859 Darwin *Orig Spec.* v (1873) 115 This is often seen in monstrous plants *fig.* 1742 Young *Nt. Th* v 489 A sensual, unreflecting life is big With monstrous Births. 1875 E White *Life in Christ* III xviii (1878) 233 It was a mingling of the law and the gospel, which, like all unnatural unions, produced a monstrous birth

†**b.** said of human beings. *Obs.*

[1500–20: see 4.] 1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* IV. (1590) D 2 b, Were that tamburlaine As monstrous as Gorgon, prince of Hell, The Souldane would not start a foot from him 1615 Chapman *Odyss* IX 268 In which kept house A man in shape, immane, and monsterous. 1688 in *Wood's Life* 28 July (O. H. S.) III. 273 A monstrous young woman,..whose shapes is very wonderful.

transf. and *fig.* 1538 Starkey *England* I iii 84 The partys in proportyon not agreyng .. make in thys polytyke body grete and monstrose deformyte. 1575–85 Abp Sandys *Serm* xx. 349 Those are ougly paternes of monstrous myndes.

3. Having the nature or appearance of a monster (see MONSTER *sb.* 3).

c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 325 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. 86 This is the woman . whom John saw . syting apon a monsterus best. 1547 Boorde *Introd Knowl.* vi. (1870) 141 Castours and whyte beares, & other monsterous beastes. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 924 The Sea of the monsterous beast Antichrist. 1615 G Sandys *Trav.* 113 Adorned with the statues of gods and men; with other monstrous resemblances. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 625 Nature breeds, Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things Gorgons and Hydra's, and Chimera's dire. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* VII. 62 Such and so monstrous let thy Swain appear, If one Day's Absence looks not like a Year. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 580 Their monstrous Idol. 1835 Thirlwall. *Greece* I vi. 210 On its confines are the haunts of the monstrous Chimæra, and the territory of the Amazons. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. i. 418 Long-necked dragons .. And many another monstrous nameless thing.

b. Abounding in monsters. ? *Obs.*

1637 Milton *Lycidas* 158 Where thou under the whelming tide Visit'st the bottom of the monstrous world 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 658 Must I the warriors weep, Whelm'd in the bottom of the monstrous deep?

4. Of unnaturally or extraordinarily huge dimensions; gigantic; immense; enormous.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xviii. 29 Be I bot littill of stature, Thay call me catyve createure; And be I grit of quantetie Thay call me monstrowis of nature. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 29 They haue serpentes of monstrous greatnes. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 379 This man .in his Mairaltie had made great and monstreous stockes to emprison men in. 1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Love* lviii, There is a monstrous hill in Sicill soyle 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 349 Of locustes there are..such monstrous swarmes .. that [etc.]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 197 Thus Satan .. Lay floating .. in bulk as huge As whom the Fables name of monstrous size, Titanian, Briarios, .. or that Sea-beast Leviathan. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No 129 P 7 Dressed in a most monstrous Flaxen Periwig 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. viii, I was equally confounded at the Sight of so many Pigmies .after having so long accustomed mine Eyes to the monstrous Objects I had left. 1818 Creevey in *C. Papers* (1904) I. 277 Dined at Lord Hill's with my young ladies . and a monstrous party. 1848 W. H. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* xxi. (1879) 452 The soil revealed its singular fertility in noble grain-crops and weeds of monstrous growth.

b. of immaterial things.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II ii 34 It must be an answere of most monstrous size, that must fit all demands. 1867 J. G. Rogers *Priests & Sacram.* v. 103 The power, indeed, is too monstrous for any man under heaven to exercise.

†**c.** Excessively difficult. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 81 The right figures of both which Crystallines are monstrous, if not impossible, to find out.

5. With emotional sense, expressing indignation or wondering contempt: Outrageously wrong or absurd.

1573–80 Baret *Alv.* E. lf. 1 What a monstrous absurditie is this that E should haue neither sound nor signification. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 31 Nay saies my L of winchester (like a monstrous hypocrite, for he is a very duns). 1588 Shaks. *1st A.* IV iv. 51 Shall I endure this monstrous villany? 1610 — *Temp.* III. ii. 33 Wilt thou tell a monstrous lie? 1668 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* III. i. § 15 What monstrous arrogancy would it be in any man to think there is a mind and reason in himself and that there is none in the world? 1682 Dryden & Lee *Dk. of Guise* III. i, To spread your monstrous Lyes and sow Sedition. 1715 Addison *Freeholder* No 7 P 4 So many absurd and monstrous falshoods. 1836 J Gilbert *Chr Atonem.* VIII (1852) 221 Monstrous would be the supposition that an injury could be repaired by a compensation provided at the cost of Him who had been injured 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser III. i (1872) 4 The monstrous fact of Christian persecution 1878 R. W. Dale *Lect Preach* IX. 285 It seems monstrous for us to sing about God's goodness to the Jews and never to sing about his goodness to ourselves. 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw.* I. xxv 371 A monstrous system of bribery.

6. Like or befitting a 'monster' of wickedness; atrocious, horrible.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 336 Monstrouse and pestiferous persones 1567 *Ballad on Murder Darnley* in *Fraser's Mag.* LXX. 221 His cruell murther ye will call monsterous 1595 Shaks. *John* II i 173 *Qu* Thou monstrous slanderer of heauen and earth *Con.* Thou monstrous Iniurer of heauen and earth 1608 *Yorksh Trag.* I ix, What made you show such monstrous cruelty? *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* (1673) 22 No man at first is monstrous 1858 Holland *Titcomb's Lett.* VIII 159 So I say that a godless woman is a monstrous woman.

absol 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr Hist.* 15 Nor would he shun her sullen look, nor monstrous hold The doer of the monstrous

†**7.** As an exclamation, in the sense 'greatly to be marvelled at', 'astounding'. *Obs.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids N* III i 107 O monstrous. O strange We are hanted. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 243 O monstrous! eleuen Buckrom men growne out of two? *Ibid* 591 O monstrous, but one halfe penny-worth of Bread to this intolerable deale of Sacke? 1605 — *Lear* v. iii. 159 Most monstrous! O, know'st thou this paper? 1693 Congreve *Old Bach* IV. xxi, O bless me! O monstrous! A Prayerbook?

†**8.** Used as a colloquial or affected intensive. *Obs.* Cf. 4.

1710–11 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 7 Feb,, We have a monstrous deal of snow. 1717 Lady M. W Montagu *Let to Abbé Conti* 29 May, The Greeks have a most monstrous taste in their pictures drawn upon a gold ground 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* I iii, After all this monstrous fatigue, I was forced to have my hair dressed by my own maid. 1782 Wolcot in J. J. Rogers *Opie & his Wks.* (1878) 22 West the famous painter, a monstrous favourite of George's. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II 38 Here is a monstrous deal of vanity and egotism

b. quasi-*adv* in the sense. Exceedingly, wonderfully, 'mighty'. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I ii. 54 He speake in a monstrous little voyce. 1608 Rowlands *Humors Looking Glasse* 14 A Gentleman .. Hath a young wife and she is monstrous fine. 1655 in *Nicholas' Papers* (Camden) II 262, I cannot but feare he may doe this monstrous vnhappy act. 1710 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 6 Dec, It is such monstrous rainy weather, that there is no doing with it 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* I. v, She's a monstrous shocking dresser. 1802 tr *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* III. 84 She had a prettyish face and monstrous nice hair. 1826 Disraeli *Viv Grey* II. xiii, The most monstrous clever young man 1840 Mrs F. Trollope *Widow Married* xii, I think we shall be monstrous good friends.

9. *Comb.*, as †*monstrous-kinded* adj.; **monstrous craws,** a form of elephantiasis common in the West Indies; **monstrous pippin, rennet,** large kinds of apple.

1787 H. Walpole *Let. to C'tess Ossory* 6 Sept, The principal babe put me in mind of what I read so often, but have not seen, the *monstrous craws. 1558 Phaer *Æneid* VIII. (1562) Cc 1j b, All *monstrous kynded gods. 1860 R. Hogg *Fruit Manual* 9 (Apples), *Gloria Mundi*,..*Monstrous Pippin 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v *Apple*, A List of such Apples as are preferr'd for Kitchen Use *Monstrous Reinette. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 721/1 Monstrous rennet.

Monstrously (mɒ·nstrəsli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

†**1.** In the manner of a monster; with congenital malformation. *Obs.*

1530 More *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 741/2 A man myght haue seene frere Barns when he came laste into the lande.. and yet myght happely..haue taken him for a monstre, he had so monstrously dressed himself because he would be

wondred on. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. x. 44, I might declare, what Passions they are subiect vnto, whom Nature monstrously hath signed.

2. †**a.** In an unnatural or extraordinary manner. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Vicious behauoures which monstrously deforme the myndes of men. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 17 My flesh trembleth to heare you speake so monstrously. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 10 They melted down their stolen ear rings into a calf, and monstrously cryed out: These are thy gods O Israel! that brought thee out of the land of Egypt 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) XII. 330/1 Virtues of the same nature as those which the Basilians [*sic*] attributed to their monstrously cut stones

b To a monstrous degree; in later use often as a mere intensive, 'hugely', 'vastly'.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 301 We are monstrously in the fault. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 48 P 1 Heels to his Shoes so monstrously high, that he had three or four Times fallen down, had he not [etc.]. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. v, She had been so monstrously engaged, I could never find her at home 1826 DISRAELI *Vis. Grey* IV. ii, In life, surely man is not always as monstrously busy as he appears to be in novels and romances 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii, In monstrously short time the pursuing skiff showed round the corner. 1904 'ANTHONY HOPE' *Double Harness* i. 4 She's monstrously fat.

Monstrousness (*mɒ*nstrəsnés). [Formed as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being monstrous, in various senses of the adj.; esp. unnaturalness, hugeness; enormity.

1574 *Brieff Disc. Troub. Franckford* 211 All monstrousnes off errors, and whiche Satan newlie sekethe to bring into the churche againe [being] driuen awaie 1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 22 The monstrousnesse and continuall horrour of this so desperate a cause 1685 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. vii 350 The monstrousnesse of his knavery. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* III vii. § 33 (1740) 527 Let none start at the Monstrousness of this supposition. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 138 The apparent incredibility of the charges from their monstrousness.

b. as a mock-title. *nonce-use.*

1726 in *Hist Norfolk* (1829) II 1202 The two dick fools will be new dressed to attend to his monstrousness [*sc* the Norwich Guild Snap Dragon]

†**Monstruo·sity.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *monstruosité*: see MONSTRUOUS and -ITY.] = MONSTROSITY.

1402 *Repl. Friar Daw Topias* in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 106 Kynde hath determyned the noumbre of thi fyngris, and if it passe noumbre, it is clepid monstruosité. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 359 Ouer and aboue those monstruosities which Italy hath deuised of it selfe, we haue remaining those also of strange..nations abroad 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v 265 If his Parents were marked by any monstruositie of Nature 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr* III. ii 87 This is the monstruositie in loue Lady, that the will is infinite, and the execution confin'd 1650 GENTILIS *Considerations* 84 That of one member bigger than another, hath nothing to doe with goodness, but with Monstruosity. 1724 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 2 If the Monstruosity of their Crimes exceed even imaginary ones. 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) XII 247/2 M. Fabri arranges compressions of the cranium, and many other deformities of this kind in the class of morbific monstruosities. *Ibid.* 248/2 Monstruosities which are perpetuated exist in the original organization of the seed of the plant

†**Mo·nstruous,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 -ruos, 5-6 -ruus, -rowous, 6 -ruows, 6-7 -ruouse. [ad. L. *monstruōs-us*, irreg f. *monstrum* MONSTER: see -OUS. Cf. F. *monstrueux*, Sp, Pg., It. *monstruoso*] = MONSTROUS in various senses.

Very common in the 16th c

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* IV met III. 95 (Camb MS.) Hem ..þat byweyleth the Monstruos chaungynge þat they suffren 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII 133 This pope Benedicte appered to a man after his dethe, in a monstruous similitude 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 17 The fiers dragons, the dedely griffons, the monstrowous bestes. *c* 1495 *Epitaffe*, etc in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II 392 O murtherer vnmesurable Monstruus of entrayle, aborryd in kynde. 1542 BECON *Pathw Prayer* xlvii R iv b, All the monasticall sectes haue put of theyr cowles & monstruous garmentes. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* (S T S) I 12 The monstruus ydoll of auarice 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Numb.* xxii. Comm, Being accustomed to such monstruous thinges, he replied familiarly, nothing therwith astonished 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii 45 This monstruous, when both the kidneys are joyned into one beneath, and cleave together 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) II. 332 A monstruous fish of an ell long, having the parts and shape of a dog..was shot in the Thames. 1700 W KING *Transactioneer* 55 A Monstruous Birth. 1724 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 3 Revenge is monstruous. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 238 Several Rarities, which they said did belong to a monstruous English Hermit

Hence †**Mo·nstruously** *adv*, **Mo·nstruousness** = MONSTROUSLY, MONSTROUSNESS.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I (Arb) 53 If I woulde enter, to descrybe the monstruousenes of it, I shoulde rather wander in it, it is so brode. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 125 They that vomite out such monstruousnesse, are so not ashamed of their own shame, that [etc.] 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Idol* III. 56 Some spake more monstruously then euer did Balams Asse. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 159 Malice is represented in a man by some deformity or monstruousness. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 206 It is evident they do monstruously increase. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 38. 1/2 Two children, who are so monstruously conjoyn'd.

Monstuire, -tur(e, obs. ff. MONSTER.

Monsware, variant of MANSWEAR *sb. Obs.*

Mont, obs. form of MOUNT.

Montabanke, obs. form of MOUNTEBANK.

‖ **Montagnard** (*mɒ*ntaɲar). [Fr., f. *montagne*: see MOUNTAIN and -ARD.]

1. An inhabitant of a mountain region; a highlander, mountaineer. Also *attrib.*

1842 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Vis. Italy* I. i. 10 A montagnard population is always better worth looking at, than any other.

2. *Hist.* A member of the 'Mountain' or extreme democratic party in the legislatures of the first French revolution.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 602/2 The Montagnards alone, opposed a declaration of war.

Monta(i)gne, obs. forms of MOUNTAIN.

Montan, obs. form of MOUNTAIN, MUNTIN.

‖ **Montaña** (*mɒ*nta nʸă). [Sp.: see MOUNTAIN.]

1. *pl.* As the proper name of certain mountain districts in Spain.

1842 *Penny Cycl* XXII 291/1 The Montañas of Asturias.

2. In Spanish-American countries: A forest of considerable extent; *spec.* the name of the part of Peru east of the Andes. Cf. MONTE[2].

1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII. 3/2 [Peru], The Mountain Region, or *Montaña*, runs parallel to the Pacific 1856 I. F. HOLTON *New Granada* 436 (Cent.) All land covered with thicket is called monte if it be but a few miles through, and montaña if more. 1878 H W BATES *Central Amer.*, etc. 210 The traveller..finds himself in the Montaña of Peru, a..little-known region on the eastern slopes of the Andes *Ibid.* 339 The Ecuador Montaña is more abundantly watered 1888 GUILLAUME *Amazon Prov Peru* 3 The Montaña or forest country—is that immense region lying along the slopes of the eastern range of the Andes.

Montance, obs. variant of MOUNTANCE.

Montane (*mɒ*nteɪn), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *montān-us*, f. *mont-*, *mons*: see MOUNT *sb.* and -ANE. So F. *montane.*] Pertaining to or inhabiting mountainous country.

1863 J. G BAKER *N. Yorks. Stud Bot*, etc. 211 One of the most frequent of the characteristically montane species 1881 *Gardeners' Chron.* 15 Oct. 503/2 A single species restricted to elevated montane localities in Tasmania 1885 J. G BAKER *Lake Dist. Flora* 238 Parsley Fern one of the most universal of the montane Lakeland plants.

Montane, obs form of MOUNTAIN.

†**Monta·nic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *montān-us* (see prec.) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to mountains, consisting of mountains

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess* 161 The most extensive montanic ranges commonly consist of three chains.

†**Monta·nical,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *Montan-us* (see MONTANISM) + -ICAL] = MONTANISTIC.

1607 *Schol. Disc agst Antichr.* I. 1 39 It was superstitious and neere Montanicall

Montanism (*mɒ*ntăniz'm). [f. *Montān-us* (see below) + -ISM.] The tenets of a heretical Christian sect, founded in Phrygia by Montanus about the middle of the 2nd century.

Montanus claimed for himself and two female associates prophetic inspiration. The tenets of the sect were millenarian and severely ascetic, but otherwise did not differ appreciably from those of the Catholic church.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 11 Tertullian proclaymeth euen open warre to the Church maintained Montanisme. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp* III. Disc xvi 57 If by such austerities I lead others to a good opinion of Montanism I must..alter my dyet. 1902 T M LINDSAY *Ch. & Ministry in Early Cent* vi. 215 *note*, Prophecy lasted until it was finally discredited by Montanism

Montanist (*mɒ*ntănist), *sb.* (and *a.*) [f *Montān-us* (see prec.) + -IST.] A believer in Montanism. Also as *adj.* = MONTANISTIC

1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl. Hist* 89 *margin*, Apollonius against the Montanistes 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 439 Other heresies of ye Montanistes 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 69 Some Arians, Nestorians, Monothelites, Montanists, denied the souls immortality. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 546 Tertullian began to incline towards the errors of the Montanists 1833 MOORE *Irav Irish Gentl in Search Relig* I 263 The Montanists took it on the word of their founder that he was the very Paraclete promised by the Redeemer 1859 SCHAFF *Hist. Chr. Ch.* (an 1-311) 300 The Montanist prophets *Ibid* 301 The Montanist Proclus.

Hence **Montani·stic,** †**Montani·stical** *adjs.*, of or relating to Montanism.

1629 BP HALL *Hon. Marr Clergy* II. xvi, The Montanisticall vaunt of virginitie. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr* (1647) 89 A fourth hold Antinomian, Montanisticke, and Familisticke Tenets. 1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren.* II. II (1662) 160 Setting aside the Montanistical spirit..the first-rise of this Ignis fatuus was from the bogs of Popery. 1833 J. H NEWMAN *Arians* I. I (1876) 17 The perverse spirit..which we have been tracing in its Montanistic and Novatian varieties, still lurked in those parts.

Montanite (*mɒ*ntănəit). *Min.* [f. the name of *Montana*, one of the States of the American Union: see -ITE.] A hydrous telluride of bismuth occurring in yellowish earthy incrustations.

1868 GENTH in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci* Ser II XLV 317 A tellurate of bismuth, for which I propose the name 'Montanite'.

Montanize (*mɒ*ntănəiz), *v.* [f. *Montān-us* (see MONTANISM) + -IZE.] *intr.* To follow the doctrines of the Montanists

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* IV. vii § 4 Tertullian iudged all them who did not Montanize to be but carnally minded 1620 BP. HALL *Hon Marr. Clergy* I. xix, Hee might haue found his Tertullian, then Montanizing, to vpbraid the true and catholike Church. 1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr.* III. 363 *note*, Tertullian evidently Montanises in this treatise.

†**Montanous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *montān-us* (f. *mont-*, *mons*: see MOUNT) + -OUS.] 'Belonging to Mountains, mountainous' (Bailey 1721).

Montant[1] (*mɒ*ntănt). ? *Obs.* In 5 **mountaunt.** [a. F. *montant*, pres. pple of *monter* to rise, MOUNT, used subst.] = MUNTIN. Also *attrib.*

1449 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz* (1830) II. Pref. 55 Beames, mountaunts,. rafturs. 1703 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat Archit.* I 108 Without the Chambranle is a Plat Band .called a Montant or Window post. 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract Build* 228 Muntins or Montants. 1838 *Civ Eng & Arch Jrnl.* I. 150/1 They [*i. e.* the piles] were driven in panels (montants) of sixteen feet. *Ibid*, Two other similar pieces were then placed near the top of the 'montant' piles *Ibid* 150/2 Additional ties were notched on to the 'montant' pieces.

†**Montant.**[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **montanto.** [a. F. *montant* 'an upright blow, or thrust' (Cotgr.), subst. use of *montant* pr. pple.: see prec. The form *montanto* is fictitious It. or Sp.; Prof. Skeat compares Sp *montante* 'two-handed sword' (Minsheu).] A 'downright' blow or thrust.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* IV v, I would teach these nineteene (gentlemen), the speciall rules, as your *Punto*, ..your *Passada*, your *Montanto* till they could all play very neare as well as my selfe 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* II iii 27 To see thee fight, to see thee passe thy puncto, thy distance, thy montant. [1599 — *Much Ado* I. i. 30, I pray you, is Signior Mountanto return'd from the warres?]

Montayn(e, obs. forms of MOUNTAIN.

‖ **Montbretia** (*mɒ*ntbrī ʃiă). [mod L. (De Candolle), named after A. F. Ł Coquebert de *Montbret*, a French botanist (1780–1801).] A genus of iridaceous plants, bearing bright orange-coloured flowers; a plant of this genus.

[1845 LINDLEY *Veg Kingd* (1846) 161] 1899 *Daily News* 22 July 4/4 Nasturtiums, montbretias, etc 1900 *Book of Gardening* 352 Those [Tritonias] usually catalogued as Montbretias are the most popular

Monte[1] (*mɒ*nte). Also monty. [a. Sp. *monte* mountain; heap or stock of cards left after each player has his share.] A Spanish and Spanish-American game of chance, played with a pack of forty-five cards. *Three-card monte*, a game of Mexican origin, played with three cards only of which one is usually a court-card

1850 B TAYLOR *Eldorado* I xii 80 They are playing monte, the favorite game in California. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prol ii, I thought we should find a choice hotel, with a little monty or poker afterwards. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiii, Five-Ace Jack received a liberal percentage from the three card monte men who entertained these innocent folks 1887 F FRANCIS *Saddle & Mocassin* 66 'Do you want to play monte?' he asked. *Ibid* 144 He . was eight hundred [dollars] ahead once. But he played it off at monte

‖ **Monte**[2] (*mɒ*nte) [Sp: lit. 'mountain'.] In Spanish-American countries· A more or less wooded tract; a small forest

1856 [see MONTAÑA] 1879 *Encycl Brit.* IX. 406/2 The montes of Uruguay are of no commercial value.

Monte, obs. form of MOUNT.

Montebank(e, obs. forms of MOUNTEBANK *sb.*

Montebrasite (*mɒ*ntĭbrā zəit). *Min* [f the name of *Montebras* in France (A Des Cloizeaux 1871)· see -ITE] A variety of AMBLYGONITE

1873 J. NICOL *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) 124 Amblygonite... *Montebrasite*, with no soda, is perhaps distinct. 1882 C. ELTON *Orig Eng Hist.* 9 The newly described mineral 'montebrasite', a phosphate of alumina

Montecule, variant of MONTICULE.

Monteere, obs. form of MONTERO.

Montéff, variant of MONTEITH *Obs*

Montegre, variant of MANTIGER.

Monteigh, erron form of MONTEITH.

Monteigne, -ir(o, obs ff MOUNTAIN, MONTERO.

Monteith (*mɒ*ntĭ·þ). *Antiq.* Also 7 **monteigh,** 8 **montéff,** 7-9 **monteth.** (See quot. 1683.)

1683 WOOD *Life* Dec (O H S) III 84 This year came up a vessel or bason notched at the brims to let drinking glasses hang there by the foot so that the body or drinking place might hang in the water to coole them Such a bason was called a 'Monteigh', from a fantastical Scot called 'Monsieur Monteigh', who at that time or a little before wore the bottome of his cloake or coate so notched ᴗᴗᴗᴗ. 1689 *Lond Gaz.* No 2453/4 Stolen, a large Monteth. 1699 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* Epil, The poet merits an ignoble death, Who fears to fall over a brave Monteth 1728 *Ann Barber Surg Lond* (1890) 489 An earthen monteth. 1721 BAILEY, *Monteth*, a scollop'd Bason to cool Glasses in. 1773 *Lond Chron* 7 Sept. 248/3 The following articles were assayed and marked; montéffs, mazareens 1901 *Athenæum* 10 Aug 197/2 A monteth, containing thirteen silver beakers, given to the town [*i. e* Nottingham] in 1689.

Montem (*mɒ*ntem). *Obs.* exc. *Hist* In 8 **montain** [From the L *ad montem*, 'to the Hill'] A festival (originally annual, latterly triennial) formerly celebrated by the scholars of Eton, who in fancy costumes went in procession to 'Salt Hill', a mound near Slough, and there collected money from the bystanders. The money collected was applied to defray the expenses of the senior colleger (the 'Captain of the Montem') at King's College, Cambridge. The last celebration was in 1844.

1743 DOD in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 561 This young Gentleman had .over-heated himself..by performing a Part at the Montain, near Eton, where he was a Scholar 1745 R. CUST in Maxwell-Lyte *Eton Coll* (1800) 311 It was never

Mr Cook's intention to let us have a Montem this year. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* v ii, Mr. Surface, it seems, had come home the night before late from Salthill, where he had been to see the Montem with a friend, who has a son at Eton. 1817 J EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc 353 The ancient custom of the Montem is celebrated at Eton every third year on Whit-Tuesday 1899 SIR A. WEST *Recoll.* I. i. 60, I took part in the last 'montem'.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *montem day, dinner, dress, pole, procession*; **montem-sure-night**, the night of the twentieth day before the montem, when it became 'sure' that the senior colleger could not receive a twenty-day summons to present himself for a vacancy in King's College, Cambridge, and so would be Captain of the Montem

a 1769 HUGGETT in *Brand's Pop Antiq.* (1813) I. 345 The Montem day used to be fixed for the first Tuesday in Hilary Term 1817 *Gentl Mag* June 559/2 The young Gentlemen walked . in grand procession, to Frogmore, in their full Montem dresses 1865 W L C *Etoniana* 153 The night which followed the twentieth day before the Montem was called *Montem sure-night* 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. i 25 The years 1805 and 1808 were made glorious by the Montem processions 1893 A. G GRINNAN in *Will & Mary Coll Quarterly* II 118 Mrs Young paid the bills of tailors, cost of montem poles and the montem dinner, and all manner of expenses incident to their position.

Montenance, variant of MOUNTENANCE.

†**Montene·grian**, *a. Obs. rare.* = next

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan 45/1.

Montenegrin(e (mɒntɪnī·grin), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Montenegro* (Venetian It, = Tuscan *monte nero*, black mountain, a literal translation of the local Slavonic name *Crnagora*) + -IN.]

A. *adj* Relating to Montenegro (a Slavonic principality on the east of the Adriatic) or to its inhabitants, language, etc.

1840 *Brit & For Rev.* XI 136 The Montenegrine mode of making war. 1849 PATON *Highl Adriatic* I 105 The idea of a Montenegrine port on the Adriatic was at once negatived. 1883 *Encycl Brit.* XVI. 781/2 The first Montenegrin newspaper..began to appear in 1870.

B. *sb.*

1. A native or inhabitant of Montenegro

1840 *Brit & For. Rev.* XI. 136 A Montenegrine is always armed. 1887 L OLIPHANT *Episodes* (1888) 181 A stalwart Montenegrin, looking magnificent in his national costume

2. A close-fitting woman's garment resembling some Oriental military costumes, and ornamented with braid-work and embroidery (*Cent. Dict* 1890).

Monterey (mɒnterē·). The name of a city in California. Used *attrib* in **Monterey cypress, halibut, mackerel, pine** (see quots.).

1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer* (10th Census IX) 179 *Cupressus macrocarpa* Hartweg *Monterey Cypress. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N Amer* 821 *Paralichthys californicus* *Monterey halibut, Bastard Halibut. 1884 G. B GOODE *Nat Hist Aquatic Anim* 316 The *Monterey Mackerel—*Scomberomorus concolor* 1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* (10th Census IX) 196 *Pinus insignis* Douglas .*Monterey Pine.

‖**Montero** (mɒntēə·ro). Also 7 **muntiro, mountera, -re, -ro**, 7, 9 **montera**, 9 **monteiro**; 7 *anglicised* **mountire, monte(e)re, mounteer, montier.** [Sp. *montera*, f. *montero* hunter, lit. 'mountaineer', f. *monte* see MOUNT *sb*] A Spanish hunter's cap, having a spherical crown and a flap capable of being drawn over the ears Also *montero cap* (Common in the 17th cent.)

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S Sea* xiii 28 Upon their heads they weare a Night-capp, vpon it a Montero, and a Hat over that *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl* (1900) 32 His Hatt was like a Helmett, or Spanish Montera. *a* 1642 BEDELL *Erasmus* in Fuller *Abel Rediv* (1867) I. 83 Another sent him ..a muntiro lined with rich sables. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 230 A mountera-cap on his head. 1659-60 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Mar, Two monteeres for me to take my choice of 1665 J. FRASER *Polichron.* (S. H. S.) 164 The fellow..shot an arrow at him, which stuck fast in the tippet of his mountire cape which hung behind his back. *Ibid.* 354 A Montier cape called Magirky on his [Montross's] head. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* ix. § 55 [He] was taken in his Journey, having a Mountero on his head. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xxx (1737) 124 The *Midriff*, like a Mounteer-Cap *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog* (1765) 74 A large Montier-cap of Black Velvet, the Skirt of which being turned up in Folds [etc] 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxiv, The Montero-cap was scarlet..mounted all round with furr, except [etc.]. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxv, A large montero cap, that enveloped his head. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr* Wks. 1855 I. 98 Now all these old heroes Of helms and monteros. 1833 LONGF *Outre Mer* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 146 A peasant woman with a montera cocked up in front

. *transf.* 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk* II. 382 The cedar bird, with its little monteiro cap of feathers.

Monteth, variant of MONTEITH.

Monteyne, obs. form of MOUNTAIN.

Montgolfier (mɒntgɒ·lfiəɹ; Fr. mon̄golfye). Also *erron.* **mongolfier.** [The name of the brothers J. M. and J. E. *Montgolfier* of Annonay (Ardèche), France, who invented the apparatus. In Fr. the Montgolfier balloon is called by the derivative name *montgolfière* fem., which has sometimes been adopted by Eng. writers.] A balloon raised by heated air instead of gas; a 'fire-balloon'. (More fully *Montgolfier balloon.*)

The first voyage made in a Montgolfier balloon was by Pilatre de Rozier, 21 Nov. 1783.

1784-5 *Ann Reg* 329 He made a small balloon filled with inflammable air suspended to which was an enormous Montgolfier (a balloon of rarified air) 1785 *Ibid*, *Principal Occur.* 39/1 A Montgolfier, or fire-balloon. 1849 SIR G. HEAD *Rome* I. 46 A huge paper 'Montgolfier', or fire balloon 1860 *Chamb. Encycl.* I 646/2 The longest voyage ever executed in a Montgolfière 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc, *Mongolfier Balloon*, a balloon filled with atmospheric air .. dilated by heat.

Month[1] (mɒnþ). Forms: 1 **mónað, -oð, -eð, mónð**, 3 **monð**, 2–5 **moneð**, 3 **moneþþ** (*Orm.*), 3–4 **monþe, monthe, monet**, 3–7 **monethe**, 4 **munth, mooneþ, monyþ, mooneth, mounthe**, 4–5 **moneþe**, 4–6 **monyth**, 4–7 **moneth**, 5 **munethe**, 5–6 **monythe**, 6 **monneth**, *Sc.* **monecht**, 3– **month.** [Common Teut.: OE. *mónað* masc., = OFris. *mónath*, *món(a)d*, masc, OS. *mánoth* masc. (in glosses; MLG. *mânet*, MDu. *maent*, Du *maand* fem.), OHG. *mânôd* (MHG. *mânôt*, mod.G *monat*) masc, ON *mánuð-r* masc. (Sw *månad*, Da. *maaned*), Goth. *mēnōþ-s* :—OTeut. **mǣnōþ-*, related to **mǣnon-* MOON *sb*

In the 16–17th c the spelling *moneth* was almost universal.]

A measure of time corresponding to the period of revolution of the moon.

1. Any one of the twelve portions into which the conventional year is divided. (When not otherwise determined by the context, the reference is to the 'months' inherited by Western civilized nations from the Romans, and known by the names January, February, etc.) More explicitly *calendar month*, less commonly † *calendary*, *civil*, *political*, *usual month* (for illustrations of these designations see under the adjs.)

The primitive calendar month of ancient nations began on the day of new moon or the day after, and thus coincided (except for fractions of a day) with the synodical month (see 2). Among many peoples of antiquity, however, it was from a very early period found desirable that the calendar year should contain an integral number of the smaller periods used in ordinary reckoning Hence the true 'months' were superseded by a series of twelve periods each having a fixed number of days (on the average one-twelfth of the number in the calendar year), and thus having no relation to the changes of the moon, but this artificial period continued to bear the name of 'month' The systems according to which the reckoning by months was brought into relation with that by years were very various. In the Julian calendar, the months in leap year had alternately 31 and 30 days, while in other years February had only 29 instead of 30. This symmetrical arrangement was under Augustus broken up by the transference of a day from February to August, and of a day from September and November to October and December respectively, producing the system now in use.

c 888 K ÆLFRED *Boeth* v § 2 Þonne ðære sunnan scima on Agustes monðe hatost scinð ðonne dysegað se ðe þonne wile hwelc sæd oðfæstan þæm dryʒum furum *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* vii. 11 On þam oðrum monðe on þone seofenteoðan dæʒ þas monðes. *a* 1123 *O E. Chron* an 1110 On þiere fiftan nihte on Maies monðe *c* 1205 LAY. 7220 He [Julius Cæsar] makede þane kalender þe dihteð þane moneð & þe ʒer *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 92 He was as fresh as is the month of May. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 In the moneth of Iuyll the said yere 1535 COVERDALE *Exod* xiii 4 This daye are ye gone out, euen in ye moneth of Abib 1615 BEDWELL *Arab Trudg*, *Alkoran*, This moneth they call *Ramadhan*, which also is their Lent 1678 SIR G MACKENZIE *Crim Laws Scot* ii iv. § 1 (1699) 185 Registrat in the Books of Secret Council, the 15 day of that Moneth. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen* (1693) 868 The Moneth of March. 1775 S J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lxiv (1783) II 236 The arid month of July 1794 CRUDEN *Concord* (ed 5) s v. *Month*, The names and order of the months in the [Hebrew] Civil year are the same as in the preceding table, only beginning the year with Tisri or September 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol Græca* iii xxv 332 The Roman January, which was their first month, was in the depth of winter. The Macedonians reckoned Dius their first month from the autumnal equinox. 1861 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 36 Dr Pauli more than once gives the day and the month, without remembering to add the year of an event.

b. An emblematic representation of this.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Nov, The Temple of Janus quadrifrontis having 4 arches importing the 4 Seasons, and on each side niches for the Monethes 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No 425 ¶ 4 Then came up the three Months which belong to this season. *Ibid*, Then came the Attendant Months.

2. *Astr.* **a.** (In full *Lunar month*) The period in which the moon makes a complete revolution relatively to some point, either fixed or moveable.

There are thus several species of lunar month, as the time of the revolution is different according to the point with regard to which it is reckoned Usually the term denotes the *synodical month*, i. e the period from one new moon to the next, the length of which is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 2·7 seconds. The other kinds of lunar month (the lengths of which are all between 27 and 28 days) are the *anomalistic*, *sidereal*, *tropical*, and *nodical month* see those adjs.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* III. 248 On ðam monðe synd ʒetealde niʒon & twentiʒ daʒa & twelf tida, þis is se monelica monað. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 145 Ðe mones liʒt is moneð met. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. ix. (1495) 354 The month of the mone is that space in the whyche the mone passyth from one poynt in the fyrmament and comyth ayen to the same ..conteynyth xxvij dayes and viij houres. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 246/2 A munethe, *interlunium*. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 14 A Moneth is the iuste time of the propre course of the Moone, from chaunge to chaunge. 1715 tr *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 241 Tho' a Month be properly that space of time wherein the Moon goes thro' the Zodiac; yet [etc.].

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 800/1 We have as many different species of months as there are different motions with which that of the moon can be compared. *Ibid.* 800/2 The different lunar months. Synodical month, Sidereal month, Tropical month [etc].

†**b.** *Month of apparition, illuminative month*: that part of the lunation during which the moon is actually visible. (The length of this was variously stated.) *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iii. i. xlvi (1636) 360 The month of Apparition consisteth of eight and twenty daies 1658 PHILLIPS s v, A moneth of Apparition, i. the space of 26 dayes and 12 hours, wherein the Moon appears, the other three days being deducted wherein it is obscured by the Sun

c. *Solar month*: the twelfth part of the solar year; the time occupied by the sun in passing through one of the signs of the zodiac.

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* III. 244 Ðære sunnan ʒear is þæt heo beyrne þone miclan circul zodiacum Ælce monðe heo yrnð under an þæra tacna 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* ix ix (1495) 354 The monthe of the sonne duryth as longe as the sonne abydyth in one sygne in his course 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron* (1726) I. 241 That space of time wherein the Sun runs thro' one Sign of the Zodiac, is call'd a Solar Month.

3. A space of time, reckoned from any moment, and either (*a*) extending to the corresponding day of the next calendar month (in which case the space of time is called 'a calendar month'), or (*b*) containing 28 days (often miscalled a 'lunar month').

a 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* v xvii [xix] (1890) 454 He þa fela monþa þær ʒesæliʒum ʒelesum ʒeornlice abyseʒad wæs. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* xxix 14 Ða an monuð aʒan wæs *c* 1205 LAY. 7771 Þreottene monðes wunede Julius in Oðeres. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2592 Ðre moneð haueð ʒhe him hid *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 5074 Þe fest of þat mariage a moneþ fulle lasted. 1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A. iii 140 Heo may as muche do In a Mooneþ ones, As [ʒoure] secre seal In Seuen score dayes *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v 49 At the ende of 3 Wekes or of a Monethe, thei comen aʒen. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* cxxi 183 The siege had thenne endured nygh ix monethes. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 46 A quicke vnderstanding, is able to attaine to more in a moment then a dull and blockish head in a month 1599 *Acts Privy Council* XXIX. 591 Allowance at x li. the monneth, accompting xxviij daies to the monethe, is yearlie cxxx li 1628 COKE *On Litt* 135 b, A month *mensis* is regularly accounted in Law 28 dayes, and not according to the Solar moneth, nor according to the Kalender, vnlesse it bee for the account of the laps in a *quare impedit* 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 134 Which comes to pass in six, eight or twelve Moneths, more or less. 1747 W HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II 248 The hurricane Months begin about the Twelfth of July, and continue to the Nineteenth of October 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II ix 141 A month in law is a lunar month, or twenty eight days, unless otherwise expressed 1848 J AITON *Domest Econ.* (1857) 303 In Scotland, we are said to enjoy nine months of winter and three months of very bad weather 1850 *Act* 13-14 *Vict* c. 21 (An Act for shortening the Language used in Acts of Parliament) § 4 The Word 'Month' to mean Calendar Month, unless words be added showing Lunar Month to be intended. 1886 LUCY *Gladstone Parl* 372 That plank bed, every square inch of which is as well known in the House of Commons as if members had passed upon it a month of all night sittings.

b. *sing.* for *pl.* after a numeral. *Obs* exc. *dial.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 3 Þe mon þe leie xii moneð in ane prisune *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 218 Sum ancre is þet weneð þet heo schule beon stronglukest iuonded iðe uormeste tweolf moneð þet heo bigon ancre lif *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11127 Mare þan thre monet duelld he In his aghen kindli contre *c* 1300 *Harrow Hell* 208 Twelue moneþ is agon, þat I þolede martirdom. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 8373 Sex moneth & no more *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* iii 334 Till x moneth war gayne.

c. *spec* One of the 'nine months' commonly accounted to make up the period of pregnancy in women (about 270–80 days). So *seven months' child*, one born about 30 weeks after conception.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Luke i 36 Ðis moneð [*Rushw MS* monoð] is ðe seista ðær ðiu ʒe ceiʒed is un-berend 1834 *Cycl Pract Med* III 471/2 Both mother and daughter were in the habit of menstruating up to the seventh month.

d. Used as an indefinite measure of time, esp. in *pl.*, a long while.

1601 SHAKS *All's Well* iv. iii 99, I haue to night dispatch'd sixteene businesses, a moneths length a peece. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iii. i. 330 What you in one night squander were enough For months! 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Conq* xxv, 'Is there anything of Dartrey's wife?' 'Dead', he answered. 'When?' 'Months back' 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II. 455 Beriberi often originates in ships miles and months away from the land

e. *ellipt.* for a month's leave, duty, absence, etc.; also for the amount of wages corresponding to a month's service.

1787 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Romance Real Life* I. 211 Here Beaulieu put the infant to nurse with Gabriella Niviniot, to whom he paid a month before hand 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 330 The present third man, who was at this time taking his month on shore.

f. Phrases. †*Month about*: during alternate months. *Month by month*: in each successive month (without suggestion of cessation). *Month after month*: each month as a sequel to the preceding (without suggestion of continuity). *From month to month*: continuously from one month to the next. *From the month*: from the period when the lying-in mother is left by the monthly nurse. *Month of Sundays* (colloq.): an indefinitely pro-

longed period. *This day month*: at a time a month after the day indicated.

1611 BIBLE *1 Chron* xxvii. 1 Nowe the children of Israel ..which came in, and went out moneth by moneth, throughout all the moneths of the yeare. 1656 H PHILLIPS *Purch Patt* (1676) 89 Moneth by moneth, nay, day by day. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Mar., About four o'clock the House rises, and hath put off the debate to this day month. 1749 *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 224 Said Scole is to be Keept, Month about at each Place 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 74 Entrusted with the charge of guarding him month about 1808 *Times* 26 Feb. 4/4 A Widow [wants] to take the Care of a Child from the month. 1818 SHELLEY *Marenghi* xiii. 3 He hid himself, and hunger, toil, and cold, Month after month endured. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* v, It may last a month of Sundays 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 488 So month by month the noise about their doors made The nightly wirer of their innocent hare Falter before he took it 1884 H COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 269 Don't be a month of Sundays about it. 1894 OWEN & BOULGER (*title*) The Country Month by Month.

†**4.** Applied (as the name of the nearest recognized division of time) to certain measures of duration supposed to be important in particular sciences. *Philosophical month* (old Chem.): see quot. 1727–41. *Medical* or *medicinal, decretory* or *decretorial month*: the space of 26 days 22 hours, formerly supposed by physicians to represent the interval between the crises of disease. *Obs*

1646 [see MEDICAL *a.* 1 d] 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v. *Month*, Philosophical Month, amongst chymists, is the space of 40 days and nights.

†**5.** *pl.* = MENSES. *Obs*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II lxxi. 241 The wilde Basill stoppeth . the inordinate course of the Moneths. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Sept., My wife having her months upon her is gone to bed. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script Herb.* 183 Saffron expelleth the Months and Child

6. Attributive uses and combinations. **a.** *attrib.*, as *month-long* adj. and adv.; †**month book**, an account book intended to serve a month, †**month courses** = MENSES; †**month day**, (*a*) a stipulated or allowed period of a month's duration, chiefly in phr. *within a month day* (cf. DAY *sb.* 11); (*b*) the corresponding day of the following calendar month; **month-man** *dial.* = *month's man* (see b); **month-name**, the name of any one of the calendar months; †**month-nurse** = *monthly nurse.*

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F vj, You shall kepe xiij *Moneth. Books Every Booke shall containe all your receipts and Paiments receued and paid in euery Moneth. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden* (1593) 100 The same water drunk doth stay the excesse of the *month courses 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 27 He his trowthe leith to borwe To come, if that he live may, Ayein withinne a *Monthe day. *Ibid* 100 Withinne tuo Monthe day *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1830 To muster withynne a moneth day *c* 1470 [see DAY *sb* 11] 1546 LANGLEY *Pol Verg. De Invent* v iv 103 b, Thei vse commonly not to be purified afore the moneth day 1843 PUSEY *Serm Holy Euch* 28 All but a *month long fast from our 'daily Bread'. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss* x 14 And me month long there he cherished 1794 *Annals of Agric* XXII. 212 Harvest men, (month men) 4l. per month 1906 *Athenæum* 8 Sept 280/3 The old dislike of Quakers to the ordinary *month names. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II 312, I was boxed up with a market gardener, a *month-nurse [etc.].

b Possessive genitive, as †**month's day** = *month day* (see a), also = MONTH'S MIND; **month's end** *dial.*, a religious celebration held after the expiration of a month from the date of a funeral (cf. MONTH'S MIND); **month's man**, a man employed at enhanced wages for one month's labour during harvest.

c 1526 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 226 As I understand, ye are contented to bi le the order of me & others, so that an end wear maid before *months day next 1542 in *Suss Arch. Coll* (1869) XXI 201 [Will of T Delve At his burial x masses. At his month's day a cast of bread, two pounds of beef, and a penny] 1863 *Monthly Packet* Dec 683 In many a parish, the only occasions on which the church is well filled is when one of these '*Month's Ends' (as they are called, whatever time may have elapsed since the funeral) gathers together a train of mourners 1750 W ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm* V. II 8 He commonly employed six *Months-Men every Harvest. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc I 191 But what is a monthsman? One who is hired by the farmer, to work for him for a month, during harvest.

Month [2] (mʌnθ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5 **monthe**, 5, 9 *Hist.* **mounth**. [ad. Gael. *monadh* (until 13th c. pronounced *monað*). Cf. place-names such as *Month Blair.*] A high hill, mountain. Applied *spec* to the Grampians, esp. towards their eastern extremity (Jamieson).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 494 Dreand in the month thar pyne. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VII v. 634 Þe bak þai turnyt richt son, and flede, And oure þe Monthe richt son þaim spede. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron* (1543) 236 Betwixt the mounthes and the water of Tay, Which some do call mountaignes in our language 1580 *Sc Acts Parl* (1814) I. 201 All kynd of monthis hes mercheis thre, Heidrowm, watter, and monthis bord 1581 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* I. 193 The benefices on this syde of the Month and beyond the Month. *c* 1600 *Battell of Balrinnes* in *Scot Poems 16th C* (1801) II. 347 On Towie Mounth I mett a man 1640 in *Rose of Kilravock* (Spalding Club) 333 [Twelve tenants of the] Twa Culmores were peacefully leading peats ..from the Month of Mulbuy

†**Monthish**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. MONTH *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to a month, monthly.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* Q iij, A monthyshe vytayle ..i as moche vitayles, as wolde serue vs for a hole monethe.

Monthling (mʌnθlɪŋ). *rare*—[1]. [f. MONTH[1] + -LING.] A child a month old, or whose age can be counted only by months.

1804 WORDSW *To my Infant Daughter* 16 Frail, feeble Monthling!—by that name methinks, Thy scanty breathing time is portioned out Not idly.

Monthly (mʌ·nθlɪ), *a* and *sb* [f. MONTH[1] + -LY[1]. OE had *mónlic*: cf. OS. *mônthlîc*, OHG. *mânôdlîh* (G. *monatlich*)] **A.** *adj*

1. Done or recurring once a month or every month.

1647 FULLER *Good Th in Worse T* (1841) 125 We have . not care enough to keep one monthly day of humiliation. 1661 COWLEY *Prop. Adv Exp. Philos* Verses & Ess. (1669) 46 Two of the Professors by daily, weekly or Monethly turns shall teach the publick Schools. 1783 BURKE *Ind. Comm Rep.* Wks II 260 Mr Hastings urges the necessity of the monthly payment of the Nabob's stipend being regularly made. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I III. 26 She saw Evelyn opening the monthly parcel from London 1889 H. CAMPBELL *Causat. Disease* VIII. 54 Monthly migraine.

b. = MENSTRUAL *a* 2.

1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks. (1653) 68 Anise seed . moveth urine and monethly termes. *Ibid* 71 *Amomaceum* provoketh the monethly courses and urine 1806 *Med. Jrnl* XV 29 About five years ago the monthly period ceased, and since that time the head ach became universal 1889 J M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect Diseases Wom.* XIX. (ed 4) 152 The woman has this violent disease during her monthly time.

2. Pertaining or relating to a month; payable every month.

1572 WALSINGHAM in Digges *Compl Ambass* (1655) 213 My monethly charges [are] drawing now to two hundred pounds the moneth. 1573 *Reg Privy Council Scot* II. 219 Dalie, owlklie, or monethlie wageis 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xii, An offer of a monthly salary. 1848 GLAISHER in *Phil Trans* CXXXVIII 125 On the Corrections to be applied to the Monthly Means of Meteorological Observations taken at any hour, to convert them into Mean Monthly values. 1902 T. M LINDSAY *Ch & Ministry in Early Cent* IV. 125 They paid a monthly subscription to the common fund (*stips menstrua*)

3. Continued or enduring for a month. Now *rare* exc. as applied to the revolution of the moon, where the sense blends with sense 1.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 26 Minutes ioyes are monthlie woes. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* I. i 134 Our selfe by Monthly course..Shall our abode Make with you by due turne 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III 728 The neighbouring Moon her aide Timely interposes, and her monthly round Still ending, in her pale dominion checks the night 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* VI 24 The monthly Revolutions of the Moon 1825 A R C DALLAS *Prelim Statem* in R. C. Dallas *Corr Byron* I p. lxxx, It is truly absurd to see how all Lord Byron's *monthly* friends prostitute the word *intimacy.*

4. Special combinations, as **monthly bird**, the fieldfare (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 1885); †**monthly mind** = MONTH'S MIND; **monthly nurse**, a sick-nurse who attends a woman lying in during the first month after her accouchement, **monthly rose** (tree), the Indian or China rose, erroneously supposed to flower every month

1649, 1660 [see MIND *sb* 5 b] 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort*, *Mar* (1699) 31 Cut away some Branches of the Monthly Rose-tree close 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II 62/2 The Monthly Rose [is] of the purple colour, it bears three times in the year 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) II 164 The Monthly Rose bearing Flowers only three Months in England 1844 DICKENS *Mart Chuz* XIX, A monthly nurse, or, as her sign board boldly had it, 'Midwife' 1866 *Chamb. Encycl* VIII 335/2 The name Monthly Rose is often given to it from the notion that it flowers every month

B *sb.*

1. *pl* = MENSES

1872 J. G MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* XV. 25 The issue is not at the usual time of the monthlies.

2. A literary periodical magazine or review published once in each month

1856 *Gentl. Mag.* July 7 All the monthlies above named had passed away before Cave started The Gentleman's Magazine. 1904 *Daily Chron* 12 Mar 4/7 'Can you get me a copy of the Apocrypha?' he asked 'I can't quite remember, sir', she replied; 'is it a weekly—or a monthly?'

3. Short for *monthly rose* (see A 4).

1852 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v 130 Our gardener has dug up his half-hardy roses, multifloras, and monthlies.

Monthly (mʌ·nθlɪ), *adv.* [f. MONTH[1] + -LY[2].] **1.** Once a month; in each or every month; month by month.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c 8 The poore cariers repair ynge wekely and monthely to your citee of London. 1569 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* II 23 And sua furth monethlie upoun the first day of everie moneth. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 10 He held Sessions and a Countye Courte monethlie. 1664 EVELYN (*title*) Kalendarium Hortense, or Gard'ner's Almanack, directing what he is to do monthly throughout the Year. 1744 BERKELEY *Let to Prior* 3 Sept, Wks. 1871 IV. 300 Two pamphlets that come out monthly. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 53 Clerks receive their salaries monthly.

†**2.** After the manner of a lunatic *Obs rare*—[1].

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* V. II, The man talkes monthly:. I see hee'l be starke mad at our next meeting.

Month's mind. Also 5–7 **month mind.**

1. *Eccl.* In England before the Reformation, and still in Ireland among Roman Catholics: The commemoration of a deceased person by the celebration of masses, etc., on a day one month from the date of his death.

There seems to be no authority for applying the term to the commemoration *throughout* the month following the funeral The notion that it meant a commemoration recurring every month is baseless For an English rustic survival of the 'month's mind' custom, see *month's end* in MONTH *sb* 6 b

1466 in *Somerset Mediæval Wills* (1501) 210, I will that there be at my dirige mass and moneth mynde noon other tapers ne candelstikkes but such as be of the same church. 1487 in *Paston Lett* III. 463 Every weke following unto my monthes mynde oon trentall, and iij trentalles at my monthes mynde biside the solempne dirige and masse that is to be requyred for me at that tyme 1530 in *N. & Q.* (1900) 9th Ser VI 414/1, I will that my executors cause an hole trigintall of masses to be saide, upon the day of my buryall and likewise as manny at the moneths mynde and asmany at my yeres day. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol Verg. De Invent* VI. VIII. 128 In England the custome is to kepe the thirty date or moneth mynde with like Obites, as wer dooen on the buriall daies. [Orig. *Apud Anglos hoc fit trigesimo mono die postquam mortuus est sepultus*] 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Cenotaphium*, a monument of one dead where the body is not, as the herse at the monthes minde. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II IV. 281 The month's mind for the two Dukes of Suffolk late deceased was kept September 22: so the more solemn celebration of the funerals of great persons about a month more or less after their interments used to be called. 1830 W. CARLETON *Traits Irish Peas.* (1843) I 163 He hadn't even a Month's mind' *Ibid. note*, A Month's Mind is the repetition of one or more masses, at the expiration of a month after death, for the repose of the departed soul 1884 *Weekly Reg.* 11 Oct 452/2 The month's mind of the late Marchioness of Londonderry was celebrated in the Catholic Church of Newtownards

b. *transf* and *fig.*

1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 18 Loe here the Months Mind of my deare bought loue, Which (once a Month) I vowd to memorise 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 522 They doe offer sacrifice euery 20 day of the Moone, and these moneth mindes they keep as holy daies 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII vi. 763 They vse to solemnize certaine months mindes in their Sauage manner for any great personage dead

2. Used allusively as a more or less playful synonym for MIND *sb.*[1] 13; an inclination, a fancy, a liking Also (rarely) *To be in a month's mind* to have a strong expectation. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 464 Determininge to ende his lyfe in Athens, although he hadde a moneths minde to England. 1598 BP HALL *Sat* IV IV 116 He thaw's like Chaucers frosty Ianuere; And sets a Months minde vpon smyling May. 1611 COTGR s v *Engrand, Tu es bien engrand de trotter*.. thou hast a moneths mind to be gone. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 382 You bend toward them in the parting, and beare a moneths mind still vnto them 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 20 May, In another bed there was a pretty Dutch woman, but though I had a month's mind I had not the boldness to go to her. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III 1, She has a Month's mind, but I know Mr Mirabell can't abide her 1755 J SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II 76 This baronet then had a month's mind to the Dowager Viscountess 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VI II p 2 If you once leave us, we are in a month's mind that we shall not see you again 1815 *Hist J Decastro & his bro Bat* IV 224 Now her ladyship felt malice enough against the men to have a month's mind to another husband 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl* 8 July, He [a lion] was lying like a prince in a large cage, where you might be admitted if you wish. I had a month's mind—but was afraid of the newspapers

Monticellite (mɒntɪse·laɪt) *Min* [f the name of T. *Monticelli* (1758–1846) an Italian mineralogist: see -ITE] A yellowish chrysolitic silicate of magnesium, calcium, and iron.

1831 H J BROOKE in *Philos Mag.* X 265 Monticellite .. On the supposition of its being an undescribed mineral, and from Vesuvius, I have named it after Mr Monticelli, who has published a work in illustration of the minerals found in the neighbourhood of that mountain. 1845 *Encycl Metrop* VI 509/1 *Monticellite*...A Mineral from Vesuvius. 1896 in CHESTER *Dict Min.*

Monticle (mɒ·ntɪk'l). Also 5 **mo(u)ntycle.** [ad F. *monticule*. see MONTICULE.] A small mountain or hill.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* i 13 Vpon whom was so moche sonde layde, that vpon polydorus semed to be a lityl hille or montycle. *Ibid* III 17 In whiche place there hadde be accumyled, or heped, of sonde a lityl hylle or mountycle 1721 BAILEY, *Monticles*, little Mountains 1842 BORROW *Lavengro* XXV, He stood on the top of a steep monticle. 1877 LYTTELL *Landmarks* II. ii 51 A moated hillock, the learned men's monticle or moated camp

Monticoline (mɒntɪ·kəlaɪn), *a Nat. Hist. rare*—[o]. [f. L *monticol-a* mountaineer (f *monti-*, *mons* mountain + *col-ĕre* to inhabit) + -INE.] Inhabiting mountains (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Monticolous (mɒntɪ kōləs), *a. rare*—[o]. [Formed as prec. + -OUS] Living or growing on mountains.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1891 *Syd. Soc Lex.*

†**Monti·culate**, *a. Obs rare*—[o] [f. MONTICULE + -ATE[2] 2.] (See quot.)

1840 SMART s v. *Montanic*, Monticulate means, having many little projections

Monticule (mɒ·ntɪkiul). Also *erron* 9 **monticole.** [a. F. *monticule* (whence the earlier MONTICLE), ad. late L. *monticulus*, dim. of *monti-*, *mons* mountain: see -CULE.]

1. = MONTICLE Also *fig.*

1799 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann Reg.* 46/2 Five sources contribute to form these fountains, which send up to the top little monticules of sand 1818 J. MITFORD in *Observer* 15 Nov., Mount Ida (a small monticole so named) 1864

M. Eyre *Lady's Walks in S. France* xxi. (1865) 236 On a high monticule frowns the grim old ruin. 1904 *Speaker* 19 Mar. 592/2 An amphitheatre of abrupt monticules.

b. *spec.* A small conical mound produced by volcanic eruption.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol* III. 100 If we could strip off from Etna all the lateral monticules now visible the diminution of the entire mass would be extremely slight! 1883 Burton & Cameron *To Gold Coast for Gold* I. ii. 41 The lower monticules and parasitic craters.

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* A minute eminence (on the surface of an animal or organ).

1874 H A Nicholson in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXX. 501 The presence of 'monticules' or 'mamelons' from which the name *Monticulipora* was derived, cannot be relied upon. 1890 *Century Dict*, *Monticulus*, in *anat*, a little elevation, a monticule

Monticuliporoid (mɒntɪkɪu·lɪpŏroid), *a* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Monticulipora*, a genus of corals (f. L. *monticul-us* + mod.L. *-pora*: see Madrepore) + -oid] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Monticulipora*. **b.** *sb.* A coral of the genus *Monticulipora*

1881 H. A. Nicholson *Genus Monticulipora* 12 Some other Monticuliporoid type. *Ibid.*, This character being common to many Monticuliporoids. 1883 — in *Ann Nat. Hist.* Ser. v. XIII 117 The Monticuliporoid Corals of the Wenlock Limestone *Ibid.*, Some of the commoner Wenlock Monticuliporoids.

Monticulose (mɒntɪ·kɪulōus), *a.* [Formed as next: see -ose.] Covered with small eminences.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 562 With an uneven or monticulose surface.

Monticulous (mɒntɪ kɪŭlŏs), *a. rare*—°. [ad. med.L. *monticulōsus*, f. L. *monticul-us*: see Monticule.] Having little projections or hills.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Monticulous*, full of hills or mountains (In mod. Dicts.)

Montiform (mɒ·ntɪfɒrm), *a.* [f. L. *monti-*, *mons* mountain + -form.] Mountain-like; having the shape of a mountain.

1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 289 Like the montiform pagodas of Buddha. 1819 *Blackw Mag* V 583 The earliest montiform edifice, which the sons of men reared as a studious copy of Mount Meru.

Montigenous (mɒntɪ dʒɪ·nəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. late L. *montigen-a* native of the mountains (f. *monti-*, *mons* mountain + *gen-* root of *gignĕre* to beget) + -ous.] Native of mountain localities.

1721 Bailey, *Montigenous*, born on the hills.

Montipore (mɒ·ntɪpōɔ) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *montipora* a genus of perforate corals, f. L. *monti-*, *mons* mountain + mod.L. *-pora*: see Madrepore] A perforate coral of the genus *Montipora*.

1899 Bernard in *Jrnl Linn Soc*, *Zool.* XXVII. 129 A heterogeneous group consisting of Montipores [etc.]

So **Monti·porine** *a*, related to the Montipores.

1899 Bernard in *Jrnl Linn Soc*, *Zool* XXVII 147 *Psammocora*, Dana, is the last genus which Milne-Edwards and Haime placed in their Montiporine subfamily of the Poritidæ.

Montit, obs. pa. t. of Mount *v.*

†Monti·vagant, *a. Obs rare*—°. [f L. *monti-*, *mons* mountain + *vagant-em*, pres. pple of *vagārī* to roam (cf. *montivagus*) · see -ant¹.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Montivagant*, that wandreth on the mountains.

So †**Monti vagous** *a* [f L. *montivag-us* + -ous] 1658 Phillips, *Montivagous*, wandering up and down the hills and mountains.

†Montjoy. *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. F. *mont joie*, a commemorative cairn, f. *mont* hill + *joie* joy.] See quot. 1727; also *transf.*

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II. xxxiii 218 Finally they found a montjoy or heap of ordure and filth 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Mont-joye*, a Name by which they call Heaps of Stones, laid together by Pilgrims, in which they stick Crosses [etc.].

Montmartrite (mɒntmā ɹtrəit) *Min.* [Named by Delamétherie 1806 after *Montmartre*, near Paris, its locality: see -ite.] A variety of gypsum containing calcium carbonate.

1811 Ure *Dict. Chem.*, *Montmartrite.*

Montmorillonite (mɒntmoɹ lɒnəit). [Named 1847 after *Montmorillon* in France: see -ite.] A massive rose-red silicate of aluminium.

1865 Watts *Dict. Chem*, *Montmorillonite*, a rose-red, fragile, argillaceous substance found at Montmorillon 1866 in Brande & Cox *Dict Sci*, etc. II. 534/3 s.v. *Mineralogy.*

‖ **Montoir.** *Obs.* [Fr., f. *mont-er* to Mount.] 1. A horse-block.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Montoir*, a stone as high as the Stirrups, which Italian Riding Masters mount their Horses from. 1755 in Johnson. In mod. Dicts.

2. (See quot.)

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Montoir*, the Poise or Rest of the Foot on the left Stirrup.

†Monton¹. *Obs.* [a. OF. *monton*, var. of *mouton* sheep: see Mutton.] A battering-ram.

a 1333 Ld. Berners *Huon* cv. 348 Themperour. dressed vp his engyns and montons to breke the walles.

‖ **Monton**² (mɒ·ntɒn). *Mining.* [Sp. *monton* heap, pile, f *monte* Mount *sb.*]

1. (See quots.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Monton* (Spanish), a miner's name for a heap of ore; a batch under the process of amalgamation, varying in quantity in different localities, from 15 to 32 quintals. 1880 D. C. Davies *Metall. Minerals* 414 *Monton*..a pile of ore, the weight of which varies in the various mining districts of South America.

2. A unit of weight employed in Mexico chiefly for ore under the process of amalgamation (*Cent. Dict* 1890, citing Dupoit).

†Mo·ntra. *slang. Obs.* [a. F. *montre* watch: cf. Munter *Sc.*] A watch

1811 J H. Vaux *Flash Dict*, *Montra*, a watch.

‖ **Montre** (moñtr). *Organ-building.* [F. *montre* sample, show, f. *montre-r* to show.] (See quots.)

1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Montre*, mounted diapason. An organ stop whose pipes form part of the case or are placed away from the soundboard. 1888 tr *Locher's Explan. Organ Stops* 40 *Montre* is the name given by the French to the visible, or front, Principals

Montross, Montt, obs. ff Matross, Mount.

Montuous, variant of Mountuous *Obs.*

Monture (mɒ·ntiŭɹ). [a. F. *monture*, f. *monter* to Mount: see -ure]

1. 'A mounting, setting, or frame; the manner in which anything is set or mounted: as, the monture of a diamond. *Shaft-monture*, a kind of mounting for the heddles of looms in figure-weaving'. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

1831 G R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 245 The carefulness and skill required in preparing the various arrangements of the harness in the loom or, to use the technical phrase, in *building the monture* 1882 Ogilvie, *Monture*, a setting, mounting, frame, or the like.

‖ 2 [As Fr. (moñtŭr)] Something mounted or 'set up'.

1886 *York Herald* 10 Aug. 3/2 Flower Department.. A quantity of French Montures.

Monture: see Mounture.

Monty, variant of Monte¹.

Monument (mɒ nɪŭmĕnt), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 monyment, 4–6 monumente, 6–7 moniment, 3– monument. [ad. L. *monu-*, *monument-um* something that reminds, a memorial, monument, f. *monēre* to remind: see -ment. Cf F. *monument*, Sp, Pg, It. *monumento.*]

†1. A sepulchre, place of sepulture. *Obs.*

[The earliest recorded sense in Eng; repr. a late L development of the sense as in 5 b, which was adopted later. Cf. Welsh *mynwent* (a L. *monumentum*), graveyard.]

a 1300 *Cursor M* 16904 Þe prince o preistes o þair lagh went to þat monument, And sperd it wit a mikel stan 13 *Evang. Nicod.* 723 in *Archiv Stud. neu Spr* I III 404 He wand þat cors And layd it in his monument. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3403 The dore of the monument was stopped with a grete stone. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W 1531) 228 All yᵗ be in theyr monumentes, or graues, shall heare the voyce of the sone of god. 1592 Shaks. *Rom & Jul* III. v. 203 In that dim Monument where Tybalt lies 1611 Bible *Isa* lxv 4 A people Which remaine among the graues, and lodge in the monuments 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* ii (1736) 31 The Saints we observe arose from Graves and Monuments. [Echoing Vulg. Matt. xxvii 53]

fig c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 299 Wo be to you, pharisies, þat ben but hud monumentis.

2. A written document, record; a legal instrument. (App. sometimes confused with *muniment*)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 342/2 Monyment, or charterys, or oþer lyke, *munimentum.* 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 332 Leaninge to the moniments and sayings of Paulus Ægineta. 1563 Foxe (*title*) Acts and Monuments of these latter and perillous Dayes. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III § 65. 303 Their rolles in which they recorded their monuments. 1685 Stillingfl. *Orig Brit.* i. 4 Gildas..sadly laments the want of any Domestick Monuments, to give him certain information. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref* I. iv. 84 This discourse of Guest. I have transcribed from the original, and put in among the monuments in the end of the book. ? 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* III. ix. Wks 1812 V. 727 All our monuments bear a strong evidence to this change [in the laws] 1868 M Pattison *Academ. Org* v 184 The critical study of the monuments of Roman and Feudal Law may justly claim no inconsiderable share in our endowments.

†b. A piece of information given in writing.

† *Monuments of letters* (= Renaissance Latin *monumenta litterarum*): information furnished by documents

1555 Eden *Decades* 283 But when Demetrius was demaunded whether eyther by the monumentes of letters or by fame lefte theym of theyr predecessours they hadde any knowleage of the gothes. *c* 1560 R. Morice in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 Suche papers of monuments as I hadd in my custodie concernyng the furnyture of your Ecclesiasticall storye. 1650 Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 40, I can promise many Animadversions concerning them, out of the Monuments of Letters in my hands.

3. An indication, evidence, or token (of some fact). Now *rare*

1605 Rowlands *Hell's Broke Loose* 4 For Fatus the Gouernour of Iury ouertooke Theudas, and sent his head as a monument to Ierusalem 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 25 There is at this Day no Monument or real Argument that, when the Irish were first invaded, they had any Stone-Housing at all. 1711 Wallis in *J. Greenwood's Eng. Gram.* Pref. 4 Other Books..where may be found many Monuments of uncommon Learning 1903 Matheson *Repr. Men of Bible* 93 They came to Aaron to ask a sign—a visible monument of the Divine Presence.

†b. Something serving to identify; a mark, indication; something that gives warning, a portent.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v 38 His goodly corps Was quite dismembred, and his members chast Scattered on every mountaine as he went, That of Hippolytus was lefte no moniment. *Ibid.* II. xii. 80 His brave shield, full of old moniments, Was fowly ras't, that none the signes might see. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 97 Wherefore gaze this goodly company, As if they saw some wondrous monument, Some Commet, or vnusuall prodigie? 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Phil.* (1839) 13 For the acquiring of philosophy, some sensible moniments are necessary, by which our past thoughts may be not only reduced, but also registered every one in its own order. 1657 Thornley tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 205 Laius has shewed the monuments [*orig.* γνωρίσματα] thou hadst about thee.

c. *U.S. Law.* Any object, natural or artificial, fixed permanently in the soil and referred to in a document as a means of ascertaining the location of a tract of land or any part of its boundaries.

1828–32 in Webster. 1858 J. Kent *Comm. Amer. Law* (ed. 9) IV. 546 In the description of the land conveyed, the rule is, that known and fixed monuments control courses and distances.

4. Anything that by its survival commemorates a person, action, period, or event.

c 1530 Tindale *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 283/1 For our false fayth in visityng the monumentes of Christ, therefore hath God also destroyed them. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks (Globe) 628/1 Is there any token, denomination, or monument of the Gaules yet remaynyng in Ireland? 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 92 He razed Saguntus to the ground, an ancient rich City of Spaine, and a great, but grievous moniment of her truth, and faith to the Romans 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV 130 Many Monuments of this Battle are still to be seen here 1837 J Phillips *Geol.* 5 It is not certain that monuments remain of all the changes which have occurred 1876 E. Mellor *Priesth.* vi. 280 The Supper becomes thus a historic objective monument.

b. An enduring evidence or example

1675 *Strange News from Oakingham* 5 We. do deserve, no more mercie at his hands than other the Monuments of his Exemplary Justice. 1713 Addison *Cato* III. ii, One. Who pants for breath, and stiffens, yet alive, In dreadful looks: a monument of wrath! 1789 Gibbon *Autobiog.* (1896) 154, I wished to have observed a country, the monument of freedom and industry 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 40 It may be considered as a monument of the taste and skill of the authors. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 299 They [ice-bergs] were beautiful objects, monuments of power.

5. A structure, edifice, or erection intended to commemorate a notable person, action, or event.

The Monument a Doric column 202 feet in height, built in the City of London (1671–77) after the design of Sir C. Wren, to commemorate the great fire of London, 1666, which originated in a house 202 feet from the site of the column.

1602 Warner *Alb Eng* Epit (1612) 365 Their edifying and sumptuous Erections of all our chiefe Minsters, Monasteries, and Monuments. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* 26 Feb., This monument [*i. e.* the Forum Trajanum] being at first set up on a rising ground 1685 *Ibid.* 17 June, At this time the words engraved on the monument in London, intimating that the Papists fir'd the Citty, were erased and cut out. 1702 *Lond Gaz.* No 3718/4 Mr. Jer. Wayte, Fishmonger, near the Monument in New Fish street, London 1842 Barham *Ingol Leg.* Ser II *Misadv. Margate*, And now I'm here, from this here pier it is my fixed intent To jump, as Mister Levi did from off the Monu-ment! 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xvi. (1875) 284 Over all rose those two monuments of the best of the heathen Emperors.. the columns of Marcus Aurelius and Trajan.

b. A structure of stone or other lasting material erected in memory of the dead, either over the grave or in some part of a sacred edifice. (Cf 1.)

1588 Shaks *Tit A.* I. i. 350 Traytors away, he rest's not in this Tombe: This Monument fiue hundreth yeares hath stood, Which I haue Sumptuously re-edified. 1683–4 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 346 Setting up ye monument of Mrs. Ray 1771 *Junius' Lett* liv (1820) 286 Honours shall gather round his monument. 1860 Warter *Sea board* II 183 Sometimes the dead were buried in haste, and Monuments were erected. on the sides of the public roads 1903 Morley *Gladstone* II. v. ix. 157 He found the speech for a monument to Lord Palmerston in the Abbey 'a delicate and difficult duty'

†c. A carved figure, statue, effigy. *Obs.* (Often in Shaks.)

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 391 Where, like a vertuous Monument shee lies, To be admir'd of lewd vnhallowed eyes. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. ii. 5 If the quicke fire of youth light not your minde, You are no Maiden but a monument 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 567 At Rome there bee divers peeces of Praxiteles his making. standing among the monuments and bookes within the librarie of Asinius Pollio. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb* II ii. 32 O sleepe, thou Ape of death, lye dull vpon her, And be her Sense but as a Monument, Thus in a Chappell lying.

†6. abstr. *In monument of*: in commemoration of.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 695 At the foot thereof was a great heape of Elephants teeth, vpon them were set the skulls of dead men, which they had slaine in the warres, in monument of their victorie.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *monument-builder*, *-maker*; *monument-like* adj.; †**monument candlestick**, a candlestick fashioned after the model of the Monument (see 5 above); †**monument-money**, money collected from visitors to Westminster Abbey who were shown the monuments.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 409 All more or lesse strive at a Perpetuity of their Names; though let me say in a more Preposterous way, than these *Monument-Builders do 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2316/4 A pair of *Monument Candlesticks. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 42 A striking *monument-like remnant of a formation that once covered the whole of this high plateau. *Ibid.* 55 Many a monument-like outlier. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 86 These were.. their barbarous *Monument-makers. 1655–6 in *Athenæum* 9 Aug. (1884) 187/1 The Counsell was moved this day,.. that those who have the.. disposing of the *monument money at Westmr, may be directed to dispose the same.. to the maintainance of five Masters of Musicke.

Monument (mǫ·niŭmĕnt), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *monumenté* placed on official record.] *trans.* In various nonce-uses: To cause to be perpetually remembered; to record on a monument; to furnish with a monument.

1606 FORD *Honor Tri.* (Shaks. Soc.) 24 Unspotted Lucrece who..monumented her rape with extremity of death. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 36 They had their *Arcus Triumphales*, in which..were monumented the Victories of those to whose memory those piles of fame were erected. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Bentley* Aug., The poor woman ..passed her whole widowhood..in collecting and monumenting the portraits and relics of all the great families from which she descended. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 86 The ecclesiastical dignitaries bury themselves and monument themselves to the exclusion of almost everybody else.

Monumental (mǫniume·ntăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *monumentālis*, f. L. *monument-um* MONUMENT *sb.*: see -AL. Cf. F. *monumental.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Pertaining to a monument or memorial structure, or to monuments in general. †In early use (cf. MONUMENT *sb.* 1), pertaining to the tomb, sepulchral.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 5 Skin..smooth as Monumentall Alabaster. *c* 1647 CRASHAW *Upon Death of most desired Mr. Herrys* 68 Softly may he be possesst, Of his monumentall rest! 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* VI. 591 Press'd with a Load of Monumental Clay! 1728 — *Dunc.* II. 313 And Monumental brass this record bears. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 143 Marbled effigies and monumental deposits of the renowned. 1769 THORPE (*title*) Registrum Roffense: or, a Collection of..Instruments of divers kinds. Together with the Monumental Inscriptions in the several Churches and Chapels. 1856 *Eng. Cycl.*, *Biogr.* II. 163 Chantrey's career for the last twenty years of his life, as a monumental sculptor, was unrivalled. 1890 *John Bull* 5 Apr. 228/1 When the light of monumental history first dawned upon Assyria, the land was found to be inhabited by a Semitic race.

fig. 1837 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* 6 The general rules of geology contribute continually to fill up the void spaces in its monumental history.

2. Serving as a monument or memorial.

1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* III. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 55, I will now bestow my wealth in Monumental good deeds. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 276 The Mole..Toils much to earn a monumental pile, That may record the mischiefs he has done. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 30 A name that will be well remembered as..long as the monumental debt of England shall endure. 1817 RICKMAN *Archit.* 108 The monumental chapels of this style are peculiarly deserving attention.

†**b.** Serving as a memento; also, serving as a proof of identity. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 20 Hee hath giuen her his monumentall Ring. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 207, I exposed her with these monumentall toyes.

3. Having the aspect of a monument; like a monument.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 153 Perseuerance, deere my Lord, Keepes honor bright, to haue done, is to hang Quite out of fashion, like a rustie male, In monumentall mockrie. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 135 Shadows brown that Sylvan loves Of Pine, or monumental Oake. 1740 BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 25 Lot's sad monumental wife. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 710 It has really an air quite *monumental*, as our French neighbours phrase it. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 18 A monumental building, such as a church should be. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 8 May, The monumental fourpost bed has been taken down.

4. *transf.* Comparable to a monument in massiveness and permanence. Often said of literary works. Also, *loosely*, vast, stupendous.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 77 Defend my Rump, great Iove, allay my grief, O spare me this, this Monumental Beef! 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 18 Nov., The public began to doubt the veracity of that monumental liar. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxii, His monumental obtuseness. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Pref. 11 Dr. Reeves's original edition of Adamnan, a truly monumental work. 1901 *Weekly Reg.* 6 Dec. 714 Manuals of etiquette..embodying monumental snobbery and priggishness.

5. Historically prominent and significant; remaining conspicuous to posterity.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 36 Thou shalt be an Idea to all souls;—A monumental melancholy gloom Seen down all ages. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 313 That gallery of monumental men and mighty memories. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 94 The relation of Dante to literature is monumental, and marks the era at which the modern begins.

†**B** *sb.* in *pl.* **a.** Identifying tokens. **b.** Monumental erections. *Obs. rare.*

1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 203 Now it seem'd best..to view the monumentals. *a* 1687 COTTON *Martial* VIII. iii. 5 When raz'd Messalla's Monumentals must Lye with Licinus's lofty Tomb in dust.

Hence **Monumenta·lity**, the quality of being monumental.

1890 *Scott. Leader* 11 Nov. 7 Art, in spite of a number of good artists, lacks monumentality. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Monumentalize (mǫniume·ntălaiz), *v.* [f. MONUMENTAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make permanent record of; to record or commemorate as by a monument.

1857 G. J. WIGLEY *Borromeo's Instr. Eccl. Building* Pref. 1 Christianity has dwelt and monumentalized itself. 1874 C. P. SMYTH *Our Inher. in Gt. Pyramid* III. xi. (ed. 2) 223 Our ancient measures..had been monumentalized there ..before history began. 1881 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 229/3 Who are..impelled to monumentalize their impressions in rhyme. 1885 'HELEN FAUCIT' in *Blackw. Mag.* 758 Looks and gestures, which it is, or it is not, the business of the artist to monumentalise.

Hence **Monume:ntaliza·tion**, the act of making or state of being monumental. **Monume·ntalizing** *vbl. sb.*, a placing on record, commemoration.

1877 C. P. SMYTH *Our Inherit. in Gt. Pyramid* (ed. 3) 32 This monumentalisation of superhuman contemporary knowledge. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2811 328/2 The sonnet as a poetic form for the monumentalizing of a single thought or phase of emotion..is already high in favour.

Monumentally (mǫniume·ntăli), *adv.* [f. MONUMENTAL *a.* + -LY².]

†**1.** By means of a monument. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt. Malta* V. i, Thy memory..in brazen Characters, Shall monumentally be register'd To ages consequent.

b. As regards monuments.

1882–3 M. R. VINCENT in *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2000 Monumentally, the city [Ravenna] falls into the line of ecclesiastical history with the era of the Theodosian family.

2. By way of a monument or memorial; like a monument.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. 2 Like Pauls Scaffolds, Monumentally standing, because none dare take them down. 1705 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 15, I would have the said county to be marked northerly by trees or stones monumentally. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* July 275/1 Embodied monumentally in stone.

3. In a 'monumental' degree.

1888 LOWELL in *Daily News* 26 July 6/3, There is something especially—I might almost use a cant word and say monumentally—interesting in a meeting like this.

Monumentary (mǫniume·ntări), *a.* [f. MONUMENT *sb.* + -ARY. Cf. late L. *monumentarius*.] Of the nature of a monument.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 153 The remains of this once celebrated character are permitted to remain without any monumentary token of respect.

Monumented (mǫ·niŭmĕntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. MONUMENT *v.* + -ED¹.] Monumentally commemorated.

1774 S. WESLEY in *Westm. Mag.* II. 654 When..lies desert the monumented clay. 1844 R. CHAMBERS *Vest. Creation*, *Early Hist. Man.* (1850) 249 The dimly monumented Toltecans.

Monumenter (mǫ·niŭmĕntəɹ). [f. MONUMENT *v.* + -ER¹.] One who erects monuments.

1890 E. L. ARNOLD *Phra* viii, Nor did I think I was marble, or even the plaster of more frugal monumenters.

Mo·numentless, *a.* [f. MONUMENT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without monuments or memorials.

1843 CARD. WISEMAN *Ess.*, *Superficial Trav.* (1853) III. 441 The mushroom growth of a monumentless people.

Mony, obs. form of MANY. **Mony-**: see MONI-.

-mony, *suffix*, occurring only in sbs. adopted from Latin; in *acrimony*, *ceremony*, *querimony*, *sanctimony*, it represents L. *-mōnia*, and in *matrimony*, *parsimony*, *patrimony*, *testimony*, it represents L. *-mōnium*; for *alimony* there are two L. forms *alimōnia*, *-mōnium*, the former being ante- and post-classical. The *-mōn-* of the two L. suffixes is related by ablaut to the suffix *-men* of object-nouns, of which *-mentum* -MENT is an extended form.

Monyal(e, monyall, var. ff. MONIAL.

Monycion, obs. variant of MUNITION.

Monye, Monyel(l, obs. ff. MANY, MULLION.

Monyer, obs. form of MONEYER.

Monyfa(u)ld(e, -ffold, obs. ff. MANIFOLD.

1509 *Sel. Cas. Crt. Star Chamber* (Selden) 198 The monyffold riettes oppressions & wranges don to him.

Monykin: see MANYKIN.

Monyment, obs. form of MUNIMENT.

Monyon, obs. form of MULLION.

Monyour, -owre, obs. forms of MONEYER.

Monyple: see MANYPLIES.

Monys, -y(s)ch, obs. forms of MONISH.

Monyssh, obs. form of MANNISH, MOONISH.

Monyst: see MONISH.

Monyth(e, obs. forms of MONTH.

†**Monzie.** *rare.* Sc. corruption of MONSIEUR.

a 1686 PEDEN in *Biogr. Presbyt.* (1838) I. 79 Oh the Monzies, the French Monzies, see how they run.

Monzonite (mǫnzōᵘnəit). *Min.* [Named by F. v. Kobell 1871 (*monzonit*) after Mt. Monzoni, Tyrol, its locality: see -ITE¹.] A silicate of aluminium, iron, etc., resembling green hornstone.

1882 *1st App. to 5th ed. Dana* 11.

Moo (mū), *sb.* [f. MOO *v.*] The low of a cow; an act of lowing.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 46 Thou rangest o'er thy food, among the queys, A' fearless o' thy moo, or cap'ring tail. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 840 The cows utter long 'moos' of excitement.

Moo (mū), *v.* Also 6 mo, (9 mue). [Echoic.] *intr.* Of a cow or ox: To low. **b.** Of a person: To utter the sound represented by 'moo'.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The calfis began tyl mo. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 21 Thou [*sc.* Io]..dolefullie dost moo Unto my talke. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 25 Whose dolefull Sounds the Eccho did receiue, That to his moanes the syluan beasts did moo. 1818 TODD, To *Mue*,.. 2. To low as a cow; usually pronounced *moo*, though *mue* should seem to be the orthography. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 174 Blessed darling crows, moos, jumps in his nurse's arms. 1892 J. S. FLETCHER *When Chas. I was King* ii, I used to wonder..if that were Farmer Denby's roan cow that mooed so loudly under the western window.

Hence **Moo·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1844 THACKERAY *Little Trav.* i, A huge penful of Durham oxen..maintain an incessant mooing and bellowing.

transf. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 738 The mooing of the waters seemed to deepen.

Moo, obs. f. MO, more; obs. and dial. f. MOW.

Mooch (mūtʃ), *sb. slang* and *dial.* Also **mouch.** [f. MOOCH *v.*]

1. *slang.* The action of mooching; esp. in phr. *on the mooch.*

1867 *Lond. Herald* 23 Mar. 221 (Farmer s.v. *Moocher*) If ..asked..what he was doing, he would have said he was on the mouch. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* iv, You are doing a mouch round the town.

2. *dial.* The fruit of the blackberry.

1839 *Hereford. Gloss.* 69 In the Forest of Dean 'to mooche blackberries', or simply 'to mooch', means to pick blackberries; and blackberries have thus obtained their name of 'mooches'. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*

Mooch, mouch (mūtʃ), *v.* Now *slang* and *dial.* Forms: 5 mowche, 7, 9 mouche, 7 mootch, 9 mooche, moach, moche, modge, 7– mouch, 8– mooch. [In 15th and 17th c. *mowche*, *mouche*; the senses, closely similar to those of MICHE *v.*, suggest that it was adopted from the source of that word (OF. *muchier* to hide, skulk, etc.) with some dialectal variety of pronunciation.]

†**1.** *intr.* ?To act the miser, pretend poverty; = MICHE *v.* 3 b. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 571 The pennys that powchid and held thaym still; The negons that mowchid and had no will ffor hart fare.

2. To play truant; *esp.*, in later use, to play truant in order to pick blackberries; hence *trans.* to pick (blackberries).

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 289 Wee.. runne a-mouching eyther to our Aunts house, or our grandfathers, where wee are made much of. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* VI. 9 The Eagle more mindfull of Prey than Honour, did one day mootch from the Thunder which lame Vulcan had made for Almighty Iupiter. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Mooch*, to play the truant. 1839 [see MOOCH *sb.* 2]. 1887 F. T. HAVERGAL *Herefordsh. Gloss.* 23 'Where is —?' 'Oh, he's gone mouching'.

3. *intr.* To loaf, skulk, sneak, loiter, or hang *about*; to slouch *along*.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 424/1 These hedge fellows are slow and dull; they go mouching along as if they were croaking themselves. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 285 ''E's no good, 'e does nuthin' but moach about from mornin' tell neet'. 1882 OGILVIE, *Mouch*, to live a sort of semi-vagabond life, selling water-cresses and other wild produce, and without a fixed place of abode. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under arms* xxii. II. 15 And I don't see but what bushranging..ain't as safe a game, as mooching about cattle duffing. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* vii, All the inhabitants..come out and mouch round the lock with their dogs, and flirt, and smoke.

transf. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 20 Oct., They found the vessel able to do little more than drift.. After mooching along in barge-fashion awhile, they sighted a steamer.

4. *trans.* To pilfer, steal.

1862 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* [IV.] 418/2, I don't mean to say that if I see anything laying about handy that I don't mouch it (*i.e.* steal it). 1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* II. 178 To mouch a good armful of fresh cut clover. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 27 Nov. 5/2 They..would hotly assert that they never mouched a penny from anybody.

5. *intr.* 'To sponge, to slink away and allow others to pay for your entertainment' (Barrère & Leland *Dict. Slang*).

Moochary, obs. form of MOHAIR.

Moocher, moucher (mū·tʃəɹ). Now *slang* and *dial.* Forms: (9 moochar, mutcher, mocher), 7, 9– moucher, 9– moocher. [f. MOOCH *v.* + -ER¹.]

†**1.** ?An offender *against*. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1671 J. BRYDALL *Law Ing relating to Nobility & Gent.* (1675) Pref., If High Shoon Common-wealths-men, and other Mouchers against Honor, Decency, and Order should continue as they were wont before the Re Erecting of this Honorable Court, I should be sorry.

2. *dial.* One who 'mooches' or plays truant from school, *esp.* in order to gather blackberries; hence a gatherer of blackberries.

1870 LADY VERNEY *Lettice Lisle* x. 117 What a moucher you are, David! Allays after them blackberries. 1876 MRS. EWING *Jan of Windmill* vi, 'I played moocher', he continued—by which he meant truant.

3. *slang.* One who loiters about, a loafer; also in various specific applications (see quots.).

1862 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* [IV.] 282/1 They loiter about the streets and public houses to steal from drunken persons, and are called 'Bug hunters' and 'mutchers'. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* vii. 142 There are three kinds of poachers, the local men, the raiders,..and the 'mouchers' —fellows who occasionally loiter along the roads and hedges, picking up whatever they can lay hands on. 1880 — *Gt. Estate* 89 Broad burdock leaves, which the mouchers put on the top of their baskets to shield their freshly gathered watercresses from the sunshine. 1905 J. K. JEROME *Idle Ideas* xi, The Whitechapel hawker or the moocher of the Paris boulevard. 1906 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 6 The moucher— the man who lives by gathering watercress, blackberries, nuts, mushrooms [etc.].

Moocherus, variant of MOCHRAS.

Mooching, mouching (mū·tʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MOOCH *v.* + -ING [2].] That 'mooches'.

1862 HUGHES in *Macm. Mag.* V. 250/1 And the yuckle did scraam, 'Let us peck out his eyes' 'Zich a girt mouchin wosbird deserves to be caddled'. 1888 *Bury Times* 28 Jan. 7/5 The Mouching Fraternity —James Thompson .. and John Sullivan. were charged with begging at Walmersley.

Moochulka, variant of MUCHULKA.

‖ **Moochy** (mū·tʃi). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **mochee.** [Hindī *moči.*] One of the caste of leather-workers.

1837 *Lett fr Madras* (1843) 123 The Bramins and merchant boys all sat together; there was another row of the Moochy or workman caste. 1850 *Benares Mag* IV. 380 Mild indeed we thought such a penalty for a vile mochee's infringement of the great budmash's dustoor.

Moock, dial. variant of MUCK *sb.*

Moo-cow (mū ˌkau). [f. MOO *v.* + COW.] A childish name for a cow

1812 COMBE *Picturesque* XIV. *ad fin.*, The sheep all baa'd, the asses bray'd, The moo-cows low'd, and Grizzle neigh'd! 1841 THACKERAY *Charac. Sk*, *Artists* (1869) 428 Can they design so much as a horse, or a dog, or a 'moo-cow', for little Jack who bawls out for them? not they.

Mood (mūd), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 mód, 3-5 mod, 3 modd, 4-5 *Sc.* mud, mwde, 5 modde, moed(e, 4-6 mode, *north* and *Sc.* mude, 5 *north.* moyde, 6 moud, *Sc.* moyd, muyd, 5-7 moode, 3- mood. [Com. Teut.: OE. *mód* neut = OFris. *môd* neut., mind, thought, intention, OS. *môd* masc., mind, courage (MDu *moet*, *moed-*, Du. *moed* masc), OHG. *muot* masc., mind, thought, courage (MLG. *muot*, mod.G. *mut*), ON. *móð-r* masc., anger, grief (Sw. *mod* neut, Da. *mod* courage), Goth. *môþ-s*, *môd-* anger, emotion:—OTeut. **môdo-*, f. pre-Teut. root **mô- mē- : mə-* (in Doric Gr. *μῶ-σθαι* to seek after, OSl. *sŭ-mĕti* to venture, Gr *μα-τεύειν* to seek).]

†1. Mind, heart, thought, feeling. *Obs.*

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* IV xxx (1890) 374 God onsende in ðara broðra mod, þæt heo wold in his ban ȝeneoman *c* 1205 LAY. 11 Hit com him on mode & on his mern þonke þet he wolde of Engle þa æðelæn tellen. *Ibid.* 4489 Heo hauede enne leoue-mon Þe leof hire weis on mode [*c* 1275 on heorte]. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 240 Nim ofte iðine mode þene grime dom of domesdei *c* 1275 *Wom Samaria* 22 in *O. E Misc* 84 Wymmon, if þu vnderstode Hwo hit is þat drynke byd, þu woldest beon of oþer mode *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 103/85 Nov ich wot, quath þe Iustise, ȝware-to þou tornest þi mod *c* 1300 *Seyn Julian* 103 (Ashm MS) Vor we nabbeþ power no mon to bringe in sunne aȝen is mode 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 163 If thou wolt take into thi mod Reson, thou myht be reson deeme That [etc.] *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 515 For to mele with þat maidyn & hir mode here

2. With specific colouring.

†a. Fierce courage; spirit, stoutness, pride.

Beowulf 1167 He hæfde mod micel. *c* 1205 LAY. 25476 Ah cniht he wes wunder god & he hafde swiðe muchel mod. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1838 in *S Eng Leg* I. 159 Heo bi-leueden al heore grete mod and heore þretninge al-so *a* 1330 *Otuel* 1123 Þo was otuwel fol of mood, & fauȝt as he were wood 13 . *E. E. Allit. P* A 401 Maysterful mod & hyȝe pryde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 622 The erll, that wes of mekill mude. *a* 1500 *Syr Peny* 117 in Hazl *E. P. P* I 166 Peny wyll mayster be, Prove nowe man of mode [1579 FENTON *Guicciard* XIII (1599) 604 Not weighing in their glorious moodes, how farre the daunger exceeded the attempt.]

†b. Anger. *To peck, pick mood*: to take offence, become angry. *Obs*

c 1175 *Pater Noster* 215 in *Lamb Hom* 67 For-ȝif þi wreððe and þi mod, for þenne is þi bode god. *c* 1205 LAY. 8792 Þat mines æmes muchele mod swa milde is iwurðen 13 . *Seuyn Sag* (W) 262 And sone sche gan to pekke mod *c* 1320 R BRUNNE *Medit.* 345 To turne a waye from hem, fadyr, by mode. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3635 His herte wax angry & ful of mod. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 902 Til at the laste aslaked was his mood *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 4347 But or þey twynned þens, þei pekkid moode 1513 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes*, *Vnto diuers people* 21 Who so therat pyketh mood, The tokens are not good To be true Englysh blood *c* 1535 REDFORDE *Play Wit & Sci* etc (Shaks. Soc.) 101 Lord let thy mercye fall, And mytygate thy moode 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* IV. i. 51 Who, in my moode, I stab'd vnto the heart. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. x. 9 Mood without might is vain and bootlesse [orig. *vanam sine viribus iram esse*] [1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxix, And now my father in his mood may slay this poor bondsman. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. i. xiv, What! am I raging alone as my father raged in his mood?]

†c. Passionate grief. *Obs*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1519 (Cambr. MS) Rymenhild was ful of mode; He wep teres of blode. 13 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1549 Neyȝe his hert brast for mode, & for sorwe ȝede ner wode. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) 1259 She wept, she sobbed, for grete moode.

3. A frame of mind or state of feelings; one's humour, temper, or disposition at a particular time.

In early use not always distinguishable from sense 1.

Beowulf 50 Him wæs ȝeomor sefa, murnende mod. 971 *Blickl. Hom* 7, & bliþe mode heo sang on þæm cantice. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8945 Witt hafenn sohht te widewhar . Wiþþ serrhfull hertte & sariȝ mod. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 8 And eyþer ayeyn oþer swal And let þat vuele mod vt al *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3577 So wurð he wroð, o mode sarp. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7701 Dauid, þat was mild o mode. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1703 Þo was Ubbe bliþe of mod, Þat he saw him so fayr and hende. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* IV. (Arb.) 7 Tho spack Grymbart the dasse . with an angrey moed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I iii. 8 With pittie calmd downe fell his angry mood. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 272 Fortune is merry, And in this mood will giue vs any thing. 1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (Bann. Cl.) I. 37 Thir reasones make the multitude in a high moode to flock to the Counsell-house. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 382 But like mules they [sheep] are humoursome, and one must..expect their good mood before they will travail. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N T* Luke ii. 38 Nature will have her good moods, but grace is steady. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 8 The self-dubbed Doctor retired in an angry mood 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng* II. 52 Assailing him with a virulence of scurrility hardly exceeded by Luther in his worst moods. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* xix, Miss Ophelia had never seen him in this mood before, and she sat perfectly silent. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV. 424 Only to thee were his moods and his hours of tenderness known.

transf. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xvi, Wildest of waves, in their angriest mood. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig* II 58 Men talked about the moods of Nature, the religion of Nature

b. *To change* (†*turn*) *one's mood*: to change one's state of mind. Also, *one's mood changes.* (Cf. MIND *sb.*[1] 13.)

a 1300 *Siris* 109 Dame, dame, torn thi mod. 13.. *K. Alis.* 102 Y-chaunged was al his mod. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Katerine*) 485 The emprioure þan changit his mud. ? *a* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 3222 Bot be ane aftyre mydnyghte alle his mode changede. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Payne* 19 No fende, therefore, shall chaynge your mode 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I xxiv 170 His mood was entirely changed.

c *In a mood* (*for* something), *in the mood* (*to do* something): disposed, inclined. Also † *in the mood* (*of* doing something).

1589 [see MOOD *sb*[2] 1 b] 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Captain* v. iii, You'r pleasant, but Fabritio know I am not in the mood [*printed* wood] of Suffering jest 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III xxv. 393 But the Council was not in a mood for such reflections. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ix, She was in no mood for sleep. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xlvii 426 He saw what men were in the mood to do.

d. *pl.* Fits of variable or unaccountable temper; esp. melancholy, gloomy, or bad-tempered fits.

1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 795 Then turn'd Sir Torre, and being in his moods Left them 1863 'HOLME LEE' *A. Warleigh* II. 307 When first he asked me to marry him did I not say 'No' ? Have I not told him since I should be dead with moods in a month?

4. Formerly used in many alliterative collocations a. with verbs, as *to mend, amend, mese one's mood*; *to mar, meng, meve* (= move) *one's mood*; also *marred, meved*, etc., *in one's mood.* Also *to mourn in mood, to mean* (MEAN *v* -) *one's mood, mean oneself of one's mood.*

c 1205 LAY 3407 His mod him gon mengen, he morȝnede swiðe. *a* 1225 [see MENG *v.* 3]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2259 Bot sua he mengud þam þair mode, Þat naman oþer vndirstode O his spece wat he wald sai. *Ibid.* 3059 Quils sco hir mened of hir mode Comfort had sco son ful gode. *a* 1300-1400 [see MEAN *v.*[2] 1 b]. *a* 1300 [see MEND *v.* 2] *c* 1325 *Spec Gy de Warewyke* 123 Hit is a derne mourni[n]g in mod. 13 [see MESE *v*] 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B x 263 Why meuestow þi mode for a mote in þi brotheres eye ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3454 Mane, amende thy mode, or thow myshappene. *c* 1440 *York Myst* xxii 43 He has fastid, þat marris his mode, Ther fourty dayes with-owten foode *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1099 Als Inglismen sair murnyt in thar mude. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I 170 Out of mesour marrit in thair mude. 1513 — *Æneis* I. ii. 13 Witht sceptour in hand thair muyd to meis and still. *a* 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf* 2394 He may mende your mode *a* 1529 — *Bowge of Courte* 317 Meuyd all in moode

†b. (*With*) *mood and main, main and mood, mood and might* (Cf MAIN *sb*[1] 2, MIGHT *sb.* 5) Cf. OS *môd endi meginkraft* (Hel 156).

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I xvi. (1890) 54 Ða ongunnon heo sticce mælum mod & mæȝen monian. 971 *Blickl. Hom* 97 Forðon we sceolan mid ealle mod & mæȝene to Gode ȝecyrran *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2624 Þou sal hir serue wit mode and mayn *Ibid* 23584 To wirscip þat godd þam had fordight, Þai graid þam bath mode and might *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed Hall) VI 77 God Strenkith him main & mode His reght in France to win *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 555 Þai þat loues god with mayne and mode. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xix. 157 With moyde and mayn. 1560 [see MENG *v.* 3].

Mood (mūd), *sb.*[2] [An alteration of MODE *sb.*, due to association with MOOD *sb.*[1]]

1. *Logic.* (= MODE *sb.* 3 a.) Any one of the classes into which each of the four 'figures' (see FIGURE *sb* 23) of valid categorical syllogisms is subdivided on the ground of the several ways in which syllogisms differ with regard to the quality and quantity of their constituent propositions.

The moods have mnemonic names (BARBARA, CELARENT, etc.), in which the three vowels represent the quality and quantity of the three propositions: A = universal affirmative, E = universal negative, I = particular affirmative, O = particular negative. (Some of the consonants also have significant functions.) The number of recognized moods is 19, viz. four in the first figure, four in the second, six in the third, and five in the fourth.

A different, probably a historically older, sense of the word occurs in some writers (e g Aldrich and Whately) alongside the sense above explained, and without being expressly distinguished from it. In this sense the mood of a syllogism is the type of structure to which it belongs in respect of quality and quantity alone, without regard to the figure, so that, e. g. Celarent in the first figure and Cesare in the second would be not two moods but two varieties of the same mood. (See quot. 1906, where this sense is definitely adopted to the exclusion of the other.)

[1532 · see MODE *sb.* 3 a] 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* 21 b, A Syllogisme .which ought to be in one of the .xix. Moodes 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* E iv b, The moode answereth unto Celarent, elder daughter to Barbara. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 29. 142 In what mood or figure, would this conclusion follow out of these Premises? 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xvi. 136 We call each of these triplets of propositions a mood or form of the syllogism. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 88 The above rule, which, where both premisses are affirmative, requires one to be universal, prescribes a particular affirmative conclusion, and admits the moods *Darapti*, *Datisi*, and *Disamis.* 1906 JOSEPH *Logic* xii 240 The difference of mood depends on the quantity and quality of the propositions composing the syllogism. This may be the same in different figures, or different in the same figure . The different moods have received distinct names in the various figures wherein they occur; and hence what are called the 'mood-names'. indicate both figure and mood.

b. *In mood and figure*: in due logical form.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B b j, Tis neither in moode nor figure [1699: see MODE *sb* 3 a.]

attrib. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* VI. (1697) 146 O what a midnight Curse has he, whose side Is pester'd with a Mood and Figure-Bride! [*Note*] A Mood and Figure-Bride, a woman who has learn'd Logick

2. *Gram.* Any one of the several groups of forms in the conjugation of a verb which serve to indicate the function in which the verb is used, i.e. whether it expresses a predication, a command, a wish, or the like; that quality of a verb which depends on the question to which of these groups its form belongs.

1573 GOLDING in Baret *Alv.* To Rdr. viii, How shall men directly fynde The Coniugation, Nomber, Person, Tence, And Moode of Verbes togither in their kynde? 1669 MILTON *Acced Grammar* 17 There be four Moods which express the manner of doing; the Indicative, the Imperative, the Potential or Subjunctive, and the Infinitive 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. viii (1765) 140 Hence..the variety of Modes or Moods. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng Gram* (ed. 5) I. 111 Mood is a particular form or state of the verb, showing the manner in which the being, action, or passion, is represented 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II 69 A mere grammatical metamorphosis from mood to mood.

¶ b. with punning reference to MOOD *sb.*[1]

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* (1641) 52 All your fortunes we can tell yee,..In the Moodes too, and the Tenses, That may fit your fine five senses 1682 N O *Boileau's Lutrin* II 14 This Baggage once in her mad Moods and Tenses Had Lombard read, the Master o' th' Sentences. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xvii, You are, of course, jealous, in all the tenses and moods of that amiable passion? 1905 *Westm. Gaz* 1 July 13/1 The things that were momentous to FitzGerald were the moods and tenses of himself, of nature, and his friends.

3. Musical senses. †a. In mediæval music, a term used to indicate the relative duration or time-value of certain notes to each other in the rhythm of a piece; = MODE *sb.* 1 b *Obs.*

The *great mood* determined the relation of the 'long' to the 'large', the *lesser mood* that of the 'breve' to the 'long'; each of these was called *perfect* when the greater note was equal to three of the smaller, *imperfect* when it was equal to two. (Cf PROLATION, TIME)

1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 12 *Ma* Degrees of musicke they made three, Moode Time and Prolation *Phi* What did they tearme a Moode? *Ma* The dew measuring of Longes and Larges, and was either greater or lesser. *Ibid* 18 There be foure Moodes now in common vse. Perfect of the more prolation, Perfect of the lesse prolation Imperfect of the more prolation. And Imperfect of the lesse prolation *Ibid*, *Annot* ¶ 4 b, If a plainsong consisted al of Longes, it was called the first mood if of a Long & a Briefe successiuely, it was called the second mood, &c 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 42 A Moode is the measure of Longs in Larges, or of Breefes in Longs 1609 C BUTLER *Fem Mon* v (1623) K iij, Now and then she beginneth in duple time some two or three Semibriefes, but alwaies endeth with Minims of the triple Moode 1782 BURNEY *Hist Mus* II 183 As all Discant moves in some particular Measure, Mode, or *Mood*, he [Franco] first defines a Mood . 'A *Mood* is the representation of the time of measured sounds, expressed by Longs or Breves.'

†b. A written symbol used to indicate 'mood' (in the above sense). *Retorted mood.* see RETORTED *ppl. a.* 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus* 2

†c. = MODE *sb.* 1 a (in the various applications).

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus*, *Annot* ¶ 4 b, By the name of Mood, were signified many thinges in Musicke First those which the learned call moodes, which afterwards were tearmed by the name of tunes 1667 C SIMPSON *Compend. Pract Mus* 112 That which the Grecians called Mode or Mood, the Latins termed Tone or Tune 1667 MILTON *P. L* I 550 Anon they move In perfect Phalanx to the Dorian mood Of Flutes and soft Recorders 1694 HOLDER *Harmony* 138 The several Moods (some call'd them Tones) of Music 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus* III 57 Their [*sc.* the Greeks'] Seven Moods,..were no more than the Seven different Methods of altering their Tunes, by Flats and Sharps placed at the Beginning of a Lesson. 1788 CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII 252 The best keys to be played in are the keys of C, of F, of E flat, of B flat, of G and of D in the major mood, and the keys of C, of D, of A, and of B, in the minor mood. 1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 59 Poems of the Doric mood.

d. *transf.* (from c, associated with MOOD *sb*[1]).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v 200 And now my death Changes the Moode For what in me, was purchas'd, Falles vpon thee, in a more Fayrer sort 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 87 That strain I heard was of a higher mood 1671 — *Samson* 662 But with th' afflicted in his pangs thir sound seems a tune, Harsh, and of dissonant mood from his complaint.

†4. = MODE *sb.* 6. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 10 Whether these Accidents may not conveniently enough be call'd the Moods or primary affections of Bodies.

†5. = MODE *sb.* 9. *Obs rare*[−1].

1646 SHIRLEY *Poems* II. 48 Others, that have. fashionably observ'd the English Scene, Say (but with lesse hope to be understood) Such titles unto Playes are now the mood.

†**Mood,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. MOOD *sb.*[1] (if not an error for *brood.*] *intr.* To reflect moodily.

1796 Sir J. Duckworth in *Corr. Adm. J. Markham* (1904) 81 We returned to Port au Prince to mood upon our absurd indigested and blundering plan.

Mood, dial. (Sheffield) variant of Mould *sb.* and *v.*, adopted in certain technical uses.

1833 J. Holland *Manuf Metal* II. 23 In this state it [*sc.* the fork] is called, in common with all articles after the first formation by the hammer, a *mood.* 1860 Tomlinson *Arts & Manuf.* Ser II. *Cutlery* 49 This *mood* or *mould*, as it is called, is shown in the annexed cut 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1233/1 A length is cut off, and the forger speedily *moods* this, that is, shapes it roughly into the form of a pocket knife blade.

Mood(e, Moodal, obs. ff. Mud, Modal.

Mooddin, variant of Muezzin.

Mooder, obs. form of Mother *sb.*

Moodie, variant of Moudie (mole).

Moodily (mū·dili), *adv.* Forms: 1 módelíce, 3 modi(ʒ)liȝ, modi(ʒ)like, 4 modilich, 4–5 mo(o)diliche, 7– moodily. [OE. **módiglíce* (for the actual form *módelíce* cf the parallels cited s.v. Mightly *adv.*), f. *mód* Mood *sb.*[1]: see -ly [2]]

†**1.** Bravely, boldly; haughtily, angrily. *Obs.*

993 *Battle of Maldon* 200 Þær modelice manega sprǽcon. *c* 1200 Ormin 1296 Forr bule lateþþ modiliȝ, & bereþþ upp hiss hæfedd *Ibid* 2041 Þuss mihhte ȝho full modiliȝ Off hire sinne ȝellpenn *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2584 Đo bad ðis king al opelike, In alle burȝes modilike, Euerilc knape child of ðat kin ben a non don ðe flod wið in 1377 Langl. *P Pl* B IV 173 And modilich [C v 167 *v rr* modiliche, modiliche] vppon Mede with myȝte he kynge loked. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I xlvii. (1632) 152 If the fervor of Monsieur de Foix had not drewne him over rashly and moodily to pursue the straglers.

2. In a moody or sullen manner.

1611 Cotgr., *Mornement*, sadly, pensiuely; moodily, lumpishly 1833 Marryat *P Simple* xxxviii, 'I can do nothing for you, Peter; I have no interest whatever', replied he moodily 1872 Tennyson *Last Tourn.* 647 Pacing moodily up and down 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser II 306 When his mother died, in 1810, [he] was moodily inconsolable. 1906 *Blackw Mag* Jan 104/1 Thirlstone . was staring moodily into the fire.

Moodiness (mū dines). [OE. *módignes*, f. *módig* see Moody and -ness]

†**1.** Pride, passion, anger. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom* (Th) I 360 Đa heofenlican myrhðe bezytan, ðe ða heofenlican englas ðurh modiȝnysse forluron. *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 219 Hi wolde mid modinesse beon betere þonne he ȝesceapen were *c* 1200 Ormin 4779 Þiss mahhte tredeþþ unnderrfot All modiȝnessess stiennche *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1405 Þe gost ,styhþ on heyh þur modynesse. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 79 in *O. E. Misc.* 74 Priude and modynesse 1530 Palsgr 246/1 Modynesse angre, *attayne, ire* 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps* lv. 16 This wish proceeded not of a trubbled or unadvysed head, or of moodynesse. 1626 tr *Boccalini's Newsfound Politicke* III II 179 Such was the naturall hatreed of the sheepe towards the Dogs, and the implacable moodinesse which they conceiued to be hurried vp and downe, that [etc]

2. The state or condition of being moody, sullen, or abstracted

1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt.* (1872) I I. III 29 Whiffs of jealousy the product of accidental moodinesses in him 1861 J Nichol in *Mem* (1896) 75 His kindness was often tried by my moodiness and eccentricity. 1891 Weyman *Story F Cludde x*, In the general silence and moodiness I escaped notice.

†**Moo·ding.** *dial. Obs.* [f **mood* a Welsh *mwd* arch + -ing [1].] Vaulting, an arched ceiling.

1749 in D R Thomas *Hist Dioc St Asaph* (1870) 701 The mooding of the chancel

Moodir, Moodirieh, var. ff. Mudir, Mudirieh.

Moodish (mū·diʃ), *a. rare*—°. [f. Mood *sb.*[1] + -ish] Characterized by moods; fitful, capricious. Hence **Moo·dishly** *adv.*, **Moo·dishness.**

Davies, followed by recent Dicts, quotes an example of *moodishly* from Richardson's *Grandison*; but in the passage quoted (I let xxii) all early editions have *moo lily*

1876 H Gardner *Leone* II in *Sunflowers* 122 Lay aside this rustic moodishness. 1898 *Academy* 29 Oct. 173 The turbulent neurotic moodishness of the Italian poet

‖ **Moodooga** (mūdū gă·). [a Telegu *modugа*] The East Indian tree *Butea frondosa* or *monosperma*; only *attrib.* in *moodooga oil*, a clear oil obtained from the seeds of this tree.

1866 *Treas Bot.* s.v *Butea*, The seeds [of *Butea frondosa*] yield a small quantity of oil, called moodooga oil, which the native doctors consider to possess anthelmintic properties. 1887 Bentley *Man Bot.* (ed. 5) 532. 1890 in *Century Dict.* 1891 in *Syd. Soc Lex*

Moodur, obs. form of Mother.

Moody (mū di), *a.* Forms: 1 módiȝ, -eȝ, 2–3 modiȝ, 1–5 modi, 3–6 mody, 4 modey, *Sc.* mwdy, 4–5 mode, 4, 6 *Sc.* mudy, 5 modee, 6 modye, 6–7 (8 *Sc.*) moodie, (7 muddy), 8 *Sc.* mudie, 6– moody. [OE. *módig* = OS *módag*, *-ig* (MDu. *moedich*, Du. *moedig*), OHG. **muotag* implied in *muotigî* courage (MHG. *muotec*, *-ig*, mod.G. *mutig*), ON. *móðug-r* (Sw., Da *modig*), Goth. *môdag-s* angry:—OTeut. *môdago-*, f. **môdo-* Mood *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** Brave, bold, proud, high-spirited. (Often applied vaguely as an epithet of praise.) *Obs.*

Beowulf 1812 Þæt wæs modiȝ secg *c* 1205 Lay. 23698 Muche cniht & strong mon and modi on heorten. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 500 Þu art wel modi & wel breme. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 659 Threttен Castellis with strynth he wan, And ourcom mony a mody man. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 215 Þe mode kynge of Messedone. *Ibid.* 3327 Þe mody men of Messedone. 1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* xvii. (1833) E 3 b, Πολυάνδριον, sometyme the name of Gehenna, for the boulkes of many muddy men that fell in that greene 1755 *Capt Car* xxvii. in Child *Ballads* III. 434/2 But mony were the mudie men Lay gasping on the grien.

†**2.** Proud, haughty, arrogant; headstrong, stubborn, wilful, obstinate. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Dent.* xxi 18 ȝif æniȝ man hæbbe modiȝne sunu and rancne [Vulg. *filium contumacem et protervum*] *a* 1100 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 316/17 *Superbus*, modiȝ. *c* 1200 Ormin 9613 Forr Drihhtin hate þ modiȝ mann, & lufeþþ alle meoke *Ibid.* 11852 To ȝeornenn affterr laferiddom & affterr modiȝ wikenn *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 418 ȝef ha þeos modi motild [L. *hanc contionatricem temerariam*] ouercumen mahten. 1362 Langl *P Pl* A. x 212 And so comeþ Dobest aboute and bringeþ a-doun Modi, And þat is wikkede wil. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* xxiii 86 Yee, for as modee as he can loke, he wold haue turnyd an othere croke Myght he haue had the rake

†**3.** Angry, given to anger, wrathful. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 8263 Forr þatt he wass modiȝ mann & grimme wiþþ his leode. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2712 A modi stiward he ðor fond, Betende a man wid hise wond 13 *Guy Warw* (A) 906 Þe douke Reyner seye þat cas Of Sessoine, wel modi [*Caius MS.* full angry] he was *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 341/1 Mody or angry 1544 Bale *Brief Chron. Cobham* B vij, In his modye madnesse without iust prose ded he openlye excommunicate him. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met* VI 43 Hir countnance did bewray Hir moodie minde [orig. *confessaque vultibus iram*] 1589 Warner *Alb Eng* VI xxxiii (1612) 162 When, like a Lion thirsting bloud, did moodie Richard range 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. IV IV *Decay* 1190 O ragefull Tyrants! moody Monsters, see, See here my Case 1649 Milton *Eikon* 240 There be a sort of moodie, hot-brain'd, and alwayes unedify'd consciences 1697 Dryden *Æneid* XII. 1233 Angry Jove the moody sire

4. Subject to, or indulging in, moods of ill-humour, depression, or the like, ill-humoured, gloomy, sullen, melancholy.

1593 Shaks *Lucr.* 553 And moodie Pluto winks while Orpheus playes. 1632 Sherwood, Moodie, *morne, triste* 1658 *Witty Apophth* 147 A young maid having married an old man, was observed on the day of marriage to be somewhat moody 1681 Dryden *Abs & Achit* 45 The Iews, a headstrong, moody, murmuring race 1805 Wordsw *Waggoner* IV 134 It rather hath Stirred him up to livelier wrath, Which he stifles, moody man! With all the patience that he can. 1815 Byron *Hebr Melodies* x II, Those smiles unto the moodiest mind I bear own pure joy impart. 1846 Trench *Mirac* xx (1862) 327 Her sickness had brought her into a moody melancholic state 1887 T Hardy *Woodlanders* I IV 64 Even among the moodiest, the tendency to be cheered is stronger than the tendency to be cast down.

b. Applied to humour, thought, action, etc

1593 Shaks *Lucr* 1602 Unmaske deare deare, this moodie heauinesse *a* 1649 Drumm of Hawth *Poems* (1656) 178 Those Soules which vices moody Mists most blind 1748 Gray *Eton Coll* 79 Moody Madness laughing wild. 1785 Burke *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks IV 215 It may be said that this letter was written by the nabob of Arcot in a moody humour, under the influence of some chagrin 1819 Hood *Eugene Aram* 38 Then leaping on his feet upright Some moody turns he took 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 48 The cavaliers rode back to Caxamalca, with many moody speculations on what they had seen

c. Expressive of moodiness or ill-humour.

1596 Shaks 1 *Hen IV*, I III 19 Maiestie might neuer yet endure The moody Frontier of a seruant brow. 1800 Coleridge *Death of Wallenstein* III VII, What! meet such news with such a moody face? 1814 Wordsw *Excursion* IV 482 Cleave not so fondly to your moody cell. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* I II, A moody brow and mutter'd threats

Hence **Modiȝleȝȝe** (Orm.) [see -laik], pride.

c 1200 Ormin 73 Acc þurrh þatt laþe modiȝleȝȝc þatt comm all off hemm sellfenn *Ibid* 2633 Ne toc ȝho þohh nan modiȝleȝȝc Off hire miccle sellþe

Moody, variant of Moudie (mole).

Mooe, obs. form of Mo, more.

Mooftee, -ti, variant forms of Mufti.

Moogan, Moogree, var. ff. Moggan, Mogra.

Moohummudam, variant of Mohammedan.

Mooil, dial. variant of Moil *sb.*[1]

Mool (mūl), *sb. Sc* and *north dial* Forms: 6–9 mule, 6 mull, 7 mole, 7, 9 mowle, 8–9 mooil, 9 moul, muil, mowl, mee(a)l (see L. D. D.), 8– mool. [app. a dial. variant of Mould *sb.*[1]; for the form cf. *gool* Gold *sb.*[2] Some of the forms coincide with those of Mull *sb.*, and it is occasionally difficult to distinguish the two words.]

1. Mould, earth, soil; also in *pl.* 'dry earth in a pulverized state; earth for working' (*Eng. Dial Dict.*); a small lump or clod of earth. (In the first quot. used *fig.*)

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T.S) I. 369 Quhen scho come on Scottis ground scho inclynnit hir self to the earth and tuik the mullis thairof and kissit. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 107 They rake it all over with heyrakes till the mowles bee indifferent small. *Ibid.*, Another hath a showle and showleth the mowles into the hole. 1775 J. Watson *Hist. Halifax* 543 *Mooil*, Mold or Earth. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorks* II. 341 Gloss., *Meals*, mould, earth soil 1802 A Scott *Poems* (1808) 48 Now fields, convuls'd like dashin' waves, Wild row alang, An' out the ripen'd treasure laves The mools amang. 1834 J Wilson *Noct Ambr.* Wks 1856 IV. 72 Men ca' the wee sleek mole blind because he has nae een they can see, and leeves darklin in the moul. 1889 Fenn *Cure of Souls* 52 (E.D.D.) Good leafy mowles for nex year's blubs [bulbs].

2. The soil for a grave; the grave. Also *pl.* grave-clods.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 69 The rest I pas ouer, of quhilkes mony now vndir ane mule and lumpe of clay ly togither 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xx. (1845) 258 The mules of the holy grave 1788 Ramsay *Robt, Richy, & Sandy* 22 Ah, heavens! did e'er this lyart head of mine Think to have seen the cauldrife mools on thine 1789 Burns *Addr to Toothache* IV, Or worthy friends rak'd i' the mools, Sad sight to see! 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxxiv, When ye laid his head in the grave, ye saw the mools laid on an honest lad that likit you weel 1885 Runciman *Skippers & Sh* 260 Aw'll be putten away and happed up amang the mouls afore maw bonny lad comes hyem ony mair. 1894 Crockett *Lilac Sunbonnet* IX. 75 Ye smell o' the muils 1903 J Lumsden *Toozie* IV. I 74 Guid auld Younger's i' the mools

3. *Comb*, mool-board: see Mould board.

Mool (mūl), *v Sc* Forms: 6, 9 mule, 9 moul, 6– mool [f. Mool *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To crumble; esp to crumble (bread) into a bowl in order to soak it in liquid.

1595 Duncan *App. Etymol.* (E D S) 70 *Intero*, to mule in. 1737 Ramsay *Sc Prov.* (1797) 95 Ye ken naithing but milk and bread when it is mool'd in to you 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid Encycl* 413 The bairnies them daigh did mool.

2 *intr.* To associate intimately *with*

17 *Blythsome Bridal* iii in Herd *Coll Scot Songs* (1776) II 24 And there will be Alaster Sibbie Wha in wi' black Betsy did mool 1808–80 Jamieson, *To mule in with one*, to have intimacy with one, as those who crumble their bread into one vessel; q to eat out of the same dish. *I wadna mule in with him*, I would have no intimate fellowship with him 1818 Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* I. xi. 219 Though I ken I'll soon be in a warld o' spirits, an' that I maun mingle an' mool wi' them for ages.

3. *trans* To bury (cf Mool *sb* 2 and 3).

1818 Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* I xi. 208 But where are they now? A' mouled! a' mouled!

Mool, obs. f. Mole, Mule, var. Moul.

Moola(e, -lah, obs. forms of Mullah.

Moolavee, variant of Moolvee.

Moolberye, obs. form of Mulberry.

Moold, obs form of Mole[2]; Mould.

Moole, obs form of Mole, Mule.

Moo·lin(g)s, *sb pl. Sc.* Also **mu(i)lin, moulin.** [f. Mool *v.* + -ing [1]] Crumbs.

1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* VII 60 The laddie's gurn set with moolings of bread. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* II. 18, I fed him with crumblings out of my jacket pocket—'moolings' Maisie Lennox called them

Mooll, obs. f. Mole[2] **Moollah,** var. f. Mullah.

Moollen, obs. form of Mullein.

†**Moolowe,** *a Obs rare*—[1]. ? Variant of or error for Mellow *a.*

1574 R Scot *Hop Gard* 6 If your grounde be grassye, roughe, or stysse, it should be first sowen with Hempe, or Beanes, which naturally maketh the grounde moolowe, destroyeth weedes [etc]

‖ **Moolvee** (mū lvi). Forms α 7 meuleuee, 8 moulewy, molavie, -vee, moulavie, 9 moolavee, 9 moulavie, maulavi; β (? *erron* moolevelee), 9 moulvi(e, -vee, maulvie, moolvee. [Urdū *mulvī*, a. Arab. مولوي *maulawiyy*, properly an adj., judicial, but used as sb, = *maulā* Mullah, of which it is a derivative] A Mohammedan doctor of the law, in India, a complimentary designation among Mohammedans for a teacher of Arabic, or a learned man generally.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II IX xv 1611 Amongst the Turkes the Meuleuees are an order of Deruees, that turne round with Musike in their Diuine Seruice. 1772 *Order of Council of H E I C* in *Claim of Roy Rader Churn* 13/2 (Stanf) The Cauree and Muftee of the district, and two Moulewys, shall sit to expound the Law 1784 N B. Halhed in *Calcutta Rev* (1856) XXVI 79 A Pundit in Bengal, or Molavee May daily see a carcase burn. 1788 Burke *Sp agst W Hastings* Wks XVI. 103 These women have Mr Middleton's guarantee for their having a law officer of high rank, or moulavie (*printed* moulavre) of their own. 1834 *Baboo* II XII 253 The holy Moolavee was sent on board the ship 1841 Elphinstone *Hist Ind* II. VIII iii 235 Though there was no organised body of clergy, there was a class (called moulavis or mullahs) from which judges, lawyers, and ministers of religion were taken. 1862 Beveridge *Hist. Ind.* III. IX. vi. 677 The Moulvie of Lucknow 1891 *Daily Chron.* 4 Sept 5/5 Mohammedan moulvis 1904 G Smith *Short Hist Chr Missions* 106 The Maulvies or Mohammedan doctors of Tunis

Hence **Moolvee-ship,** the office of the moolvee formerly appointed as assessor in certain courts.

a 1886 Sir G Yule in Yule & Burnell *Anglo-Ind Gloss.* Suppl. (1886) s v. *Law-officer*, The Moulvee-ship must have been abolished before I became a judge (I think), which was 2 or 3 years before the Mutiny; for I have no recollection of ever sitting with a Moulvee

Mooly, Sc. variant of Mouly *a*[1] and [2].

Moon (mūn), *sb.* Forms: 1 móna, 2–7 mone, (4 mon, mowne), 4–7 moone; *north.* 4–6 moyn(e, 5–6 mwne, 8 mune, 8–9 muin, 6– moon. [Com. Teut.: OE. *móna* wk. masc. = OFris. *mōna*, OS. *mâno* masc. (MLG *mâne* masc., MDu. *mâne* masc., fem, Du. *maan* fem.), OHG. *mâno* masc. (MHG *mâne*, *mône*, *môn* masc., rarely fem.; also *mânt*, *mônt*, *mônde*, mod.G. *mond* masc.), ON. *máne* masc. (Sw. *måne*, Da. *maane*), Goth. *mêna* masc. :—OTeut. **mēnōn-*.

According to Brugmann this form has arisen by substitution of suffix, from the *t*-stem **mēnōþ-* Month, as OTeut. **mēnōn-* Nephew from Indogermanic **nepōt-* (cf. L. *nepōt-*

em). Cognate words for 'moon' and 'month' are found in all branches of the Indogermanic family; outside Teut. the following types occur: **mēnā* (Gr. μήνη moon), **mēnon-* (Lith. *mėnů* moon), **mēne-s, -os-* (Lith *mėnesis*, dial. *mėnas*, month), and with reduced grade of stem-suffix **mēns-* (Skr. *mās, māsa*, Zend *mānha*, OSl. *mĕsęcĭ*, moon, month, Gr. μήν, Ion. μείς, L. *mēnsis*, Irish *mí*, month). The prevailing view that the root is **mē-*, to measure (the moon having, it is supposed, been named from its function as a measurer of time) is plausible, but cannot be considered certainly true.]

1. The satellite of the earth; a secondary planet, whose light, derived from the sun, is reflected to the earth and serves to dispel the darkness of night.

The moon's constantly recurring changes and phases (see 1 c and NEW MOON, FULL MOON, HALF-MOON, HARVEST MOON, and cf CRESCENT, QUARTER) have caused it to be taken as a common type of changeableness or fickleness. They are popularly supposed to influence the health of body and mind, and to cause lunacy (cf LUNATIC) The moon's appearance to the eye of being diversified with light and dark patches gave rise to the fanciful comparison of its disc to a man's face (see 1 f and MAN-IN-THE-MOON). It has been worshipped as a deity by many races; in classical mythology it was identified with various goddesses (see 1 b). Its white or silvery light is taken as emblematical of coldness or chastity.

The moon's attraction is the chief cause of the tides The period in which the moon completes her series of changes, or in which her orbital revolution brings her back to the same apparent position with regard to the sun, is called a month; in astronomical use this term is applied in a wider sense (see MONTH *sb*[1] 2 a).

c 888 K ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxi, Sio sunne bringð leohte dagas, & se mona liht on niht. *c* 1205 LAY 17861 Þa a þan auen time Þe mone gon to scine. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 145 Þe mones liȝt is moneð met. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 17288+59 He wald for vus marterd bee, þat time when þe moyn wor ful *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1026 To wexe and wane..As dooth the faire whyte mone *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XIV. 177 It gyfys more light Then any son Or mone, when he of son has ton his light. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c vj, Take hony at the chaungyng of the moon 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I. (1586) 20 Looke that the winde be Westerly, and the moone in the wane. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV iii 30 The siluer Moone. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Funeral* 13 The moon would have shined without any spots. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1776) I. 253 The waters of the sea, running from all parts, to attend the motions of the moon, produce the flowing of the tide. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XXVIII. The moon is hid; the night is still 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* I. 9 The moon seems to be a body which has had time to complete the whole history of geological change, and to become a dry, dead, and withered world.

b. Since the disappearance of the grammatical genders of OE, in which *móna* was masc, the feminine pronoun has commonly been used in referring to the moon, even when no personification is intended (the neuter pronoun occurs, but less frequently); in poetry the moon is often personified, always as a female, and sometimes, after classical example, identified with various goddesses, as Cynthia, Diana, Phœbe.

c 1200 *St Michael* 451 in *S Eng Leg.* I 312 Ase man may bi þe Mone i-seo þe ȝwyle heo is neowe 1131 13 . *E. E. Allit P.* A. 1069 The mone may þer-of acroche no myȝte, To spotty ho is, of body to grym 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiii. 10 The moone shal not shyne in his [1388 hir] lyȝt. — *Matt.* XXIV 29 The sunne schal be maad derk, and the mone schal not ȝyue hir liȝt. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 108 Benethe alle othre stant the Mone Of flodes hihe and ebbes lowe Upon his change it schal be knowe 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 508 And eke the Moone her hastie steedes did stay 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 38 And, when descending he [*sc.* the sun] resigns the skies, Why takes the gentler moon her turn to rise? 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 22 The Sun will run his orbit, and the Moon Her circle.

c. With reference to the moon's changes or phases, its influences, etc.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl Mars* 235 He that hath with love to done Hath ofter wo then changed is the mone 1393 LANGL *P. Pl.* C X 108 Lunatik lollers and leperes a-boute, And mad as þe mone sitt more oþer lasse. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. (Percy Soc.) 83 The minde of men chaungeth as the mone 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* III 1 25 Thou art not certaine, For thy complexion shifts to strange effects, After the Moone *a* 1658 DAVENANT *Law agst Lovers* III i, That were a sudden change, and would shew More of the Moon in him, than is in a mad-woman. 1784 COWPER *Task* II 597 Our habits change with ev'ry moon. 1803 *Med Jrnl.* IX. 138 This periodical increase and decrease of the fever he was inclined to ascribe to the changes of the moon

d. *Mean moon* (Astr.): an imaginary moon supposed for purposes of calculation to move uniformly in the ecliptic, completing its circuit in the same time as the actual moon. *Calendar, ecclesiastical moon*: an imaginary moon used in determining the date of Easter

1712 *Rule for Finding Easter* p. vii, In the Year 1664, the Astronomical Moon, viz. the Moon in the Heavens; and the Ecclesiastical one, viz. that found by the Column of Golden Numbers, happening to differ from each other, this Rule became matter of great Dissention 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII 615/1 This calendar moon is not the moon of the heavens, nor the mean moon of the astronomers 1878 *Bk. Com. Prayer acc to Use Ch Irel.*, The Moon referred to in the definition of Easter-Day is not the actual Moon of the Heavens, but the Calendar Moon, or Moon of the Lunar Cycle, which is counted as full on its fourteenth day.

e. Proverb. *To believe that the moon is made of* (†*a*) *green cheese* (or *cream cheese*): to believe an absurdity. Similarly, †*to say that the moon is blue.*

1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb) 114 Yf they saye the mone is belewe, We must beleve that it is true. 1529 FAITH *Antith.* Wks. (1573) 105/1 They woulde make men beleue..that ye Moone is made of grene chese. 1621, 1638, 1783 [see CHEESE *sb.*[1] 2] 1752 MRS. LENNOX *Fem Quix.* IV. i, You may as well persuade me the Moon is made of a Cream Cheese, as that [etc.]. 1768–74 [see CREAM-CHEESE].

f. with allusion to the MAN-IN-THE-MOON.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXXIX. 110 This ilke mon upon heh when er he were, wher he were ythe mone boren ant y fed *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 1024 Þou hast a ful grete care Lest þat þe Cherl wole falle out of þe mone. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II IV. (Rolls) 155 A man which stale sumtyme a birthan of thornis was sett in to the moone, there forto abide for euere. 1588 SHAKS. *L L L.* V ii. 214 *Rosa.* You tooke the Moone at full, but now shee's changed? *Kin.* Yet still she is the Moone, and I the Man 1597 I.VLV (*title*) The Woman in the Moone.

†**g.** *Moon's man*: a man who is under the moon's influence. (See also MOON-MAN.) *Minion of the moon* = MOON-MAN 1. *Moon's minion* (pseudo-arch.). a night-watchman

1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV*, I. ii. 30 Let vs be Dianaes Foresters, Gentlemen of the Shade, Minions of the Moone [Cf. 1 ii 15.] *Ibid* 35 The fortune of vs that are the Moones men, dooth ebbe and flow like the Sea. 1609 [DEKKER] *Ravens Alm.* B, At the beginning of every Almanack, it is the fashion to haue the body of a man bitten and shot at by wild beasts and monsters And this fellow, they..call the man of the moon, or the moons man. 1623 CAMDEN *Rem., Apparel* (1636) 237 To what cause our mutability . may be referred, I know not, vnlesse that we are *Lunares* or the Moones men 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* XLIX, In an instant two of the moon's minions, staffs, lanterns, and all, were measuring their length at the foot of their namesake of royal memory.

h. *fig* (esp. associated with the sun or the stars). (Globe) 569/2 Tis likely they acquainted soone, He was a Sun, and she a Moone 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L* IV iii. 230 My Loue (her Mistres) is a gracious Moone, She (an attending Starre) scarce seene a light 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* V (1672) 70 The moon of the world doth interpose and hide from him the sight and beams of the Sun of Righteousness. 1778 JOHNSON 29 Apr. in *Boswell*, Modern writers are the moons of literature; they shine with reflected light, with light borrowed from the ancients

2. The moon as visible during one (lunar) month is in popular language spoken of as a distinct object from that of another month; its 'age' being the number of days that have elapsed since new moon. Similarly, the sb. is used with qualifying words for: The moon as shining or visible at some particular time or place, or as presenting some particular appearance. (See also NEW MOON, FULL MOON, HARVEST MOON, etc.)

There is a moon, there is no moon = the moon is visible (not visible) at the time and in the place indicated or implied. *The old moon in the new moon's arms* (or *lap*) the appearance of the moon during the first quarter in which the dark portion of the orb is made faintly luminous by earth-light.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 182 On anre nihte ealdne monan *Ibid* 252 Se winterlica mona gæð norðor þonne seo sunne ga on sumera 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 Als it uuare threniht ald mone an sterres abuten him at mid dæi. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 403 But of his craft to rekene wel his tydes, .. His herberwe and his moone, Ther nas noon swich. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 1/2 The time betweene the olde Moone and the newe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham* III. ii 167 And thirtie dozen Moones with borrowed sheene, About the World haue times twelue thirties beene. 1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus* (ed 2) 13 When the State it self was as seldome above the Age of a Moon without a new face. 17 *Sir Patrick Spens* VI, I saw the new moon Wi' the auld moone in her arme 1802 COLERIDGE *Dejection* 13 Lo! the New-moon winter-bright! I see the old Moon in her lap, foretelling The coming-on of rain and squally blast. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 83 One moon, with alteration slow, had shed Her silver seasons four upon the night 1823 F CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt Blanc* 22 The sun being now near his setting, and there being no moon 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX 253/1 If the paschal moon fall on a Sunday, the next Sunday is Easter Sunday 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I XXV. 185 The night being without a moon, we carried three lanterns. 1884 *Harper's Mag* Nov 906/2 The young moon hung in the west. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom* 17 The moon was divine as it bathed everything with its silver lustre, as only Australian moons can do.

3. With reference to the moon's position above the earth, or its conspicuousness in the sky, often quasi-personified, e. g. as the witness of terrestrial doings, the 'queen of the night', or the like.

Shakspere has many passages containing such allusions.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 598 He sweren bi ðe rode, bi ðe sunne and bi ðe mone. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV x. (1889) 115 God kepe..the mone fro the wulues. [Cf Cotgr s v *Lune, Garder la lune des loups*, and Rabelais I. xi] 1553 *Respublica* III. iv. 759, I will couche youe all vp soone, where ye shalnot bee spied neither of Sonne nor Mone. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 183 Making as little account of them as the moone doth of the barking of a dog. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* V ii 119 Pray you no more of this, 'tis like the howling of Irish Wolues against the Moone 1667 MILTON *P. L* I 784 While over head the Moon Sits Arbitress. 1807 COLERIDGE *To Wordsw.* 101 A tranquil sea, Outspread and bright, yet swelling to the moon.

†**b.** Phrases. *Under the moon, anunder moon*: in this sublunary sphere, on earth; contrariwise *above, beyond the moon Below the moon*: sublunary, earthly. (*To praise, boast*) *above* or *beyond the moon*: extravagantly. *To cast, go beyond the moon*: to go to extravagant lengths *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15610 Of his soru mai naman tell þat liues vnder þe mone 13.. *E. E Allit. P* A. 1092 His lyf wer loste an vnder mone. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 192 Trewe seruyce of god is lettid & þis veyn knackynge..is preised abouen þe mone. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 2691 in *Macro Plays* 154 Mary! þi sone a-bouyn þe mone, as make Mankynde trewe & sad, In grace for to gon. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 226 All is without measure, and fer beyonde the mone. *a* 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 220 Rastell thinketh that I stand well in my own conceit, and boast myself above the moon. 1559, etc. [see CAST *v.* 41]. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 80 You reckon too wide, you goe beyond the Moone. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* IV. vii. 146 All Simples that haue Vertue Vnder the Moone. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii 134 His Thinkings are below the Moone, not worth His serious considering. 1625 BACON *Ess., Ceremonies* (Arb.) 27 The Dwelling vpon them, and Exalting them aboue the Moone, is..Tedious. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xii, Far abuve the mune, We watching beings do convene.

c. Typifying a place impossible to reach or a thing impossible to get.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 158 And dogged Yorke, that reaches at the Moone, Whose ouer-weening Arme I haue pluckt back. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. Pref. 7 My mind is no more in my body, than it is in the moon. 1823 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 86 If I had been at any time capable of doing what these gentlemen expected, I should now I believe have been in the Moon. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV 408, I babbled for you, as babies for the moon. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* VI, He was a mere child in the world, but he didn't cry for the moon. 1860 THACKERAY *Lovel* V (1861) 196, I might as well wish for the moon as hope to get her

†**d.** In various phrases expressing ineffectual or useless action or attempt. *Obs*

a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 383 Thou mayste not studye, or muse on the mone. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 15 Their bullets doo worke as much effect against the Moone, as against the Enemie that they shoote at 1655 [see BARK *v*[1] 2]. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 433 To think of forcing any thing from them, is to dispute with the Moon.

e. *To shoot* (†*bolt*, †*shove*) *the moon* (slang): to make a 'moonlight flit'.

1823 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T* (ed. Egan), *Shoving the Moon*, moving goods by moonlight to prevent their being seized by the landlord *Cant.* *a* 1825 *Universal Songster* I 70 She wish'd to gammon her landlord, and likewise bolt the moon. 1837 COL HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II 123 He having just 'shot the moon', I had to follow him to a cockloft in St Giles's. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 10 It is well for the landlord to be about his own estate in Bow, where poachers often shoot the moon.

4. An appearance in the sky resembling a moon. (Cf. *mock-moon.*)

a 1123 *O. E. Chron* an 1106 (MS E) On þa niht þe on morzen wæs Cena Domini wæron zesewen twezen monan. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXV 50 Full weill I wist to me wald nevir cum thrift, Quhill that twa monis were sene vp in the lift. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 182 They say fiue Moones were seene to night. Foure fixed, and the fift did whirle about The other foure, in wondrous motion 1784 COWPER *Task* V 152 A wat'ry light that seem'd Another moon new risen, or meteor fall'n From heav'n to earth

5. A figure or representation of the moon, either crescent-shaped (cf. HALF MOON) or circular (like the full moon); a moon-shaped ornament or vessel.

Specific uses are: (*a*) a gas-globe (cf MOON SHADE); (*b*) *U S. slang*, a large circular biscuit.

1431 *Rec St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 26 A hole vestement of blu veluet with sterres & mones of golde. 1520–1 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 305 Too corporax casis the one with a moone, & the other of cloth of tuishew blake of the owt side 1594 ? PEELE *Alcazar* I. i, Our Moores haue seen the siluer moons to wane, In banners brauely spreading ouer the plaine. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* V. XIX 326 Your arguments are like your invincible Armado's which in their first appearance make a mighty Moone, but are burnt and confounded in the end. 1821 [see MAHOMET]. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal Art* 188 And pure quintessences of precious oils In hollow'd moons of gems. 1883 'MARK TWAIN' *Life on Mississ* III 460, I spent my last 10 cts. for 2 moons (large round sea-biscuit) & cheese 1883 *B'ham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Tumblers and Gas Moons

6. The disc, plate, or orifice representing the moon in a clock which exhibits the moon's phases

1546–7 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 45 Ane orlege and mone with all necessaris tharof, kepand just cours fra XII houris to XII houris. 1628 *Burgh Rec Glasgow* (1876) I 366 For vpputting of the horolog brodis, mones, bunkis and roweris. 17 FERGUSON in J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* (1825) 493 The plate that carries the moon, that is a round hole *m*, through which the phase or appearance of the moon is seen on the sun's plate.

7. The satellite of a planet.

1665 *Phil Trans* I. 72 If these two Planets have Moons wheeling about them. 1667 MILTON *P. L* VIII. 149 And other Suns..With thir attendant Moons. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc* 634 The moons of Jove. 1838 J. P. NICHOL *Solar Syst* 139 Jupiter has four moons, each larger than ours.

8. *poet.* = MOONLIGHT.

1390 GOWER *Conf* I 327 Piramus cam after sone Unto the welle, and be the Mone He fond hire wimpel blodi there. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 440 Io whose bright Image nightly by the Moon Sidonian Virgins paid their Vows. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* I 33 And by the moon the reaper weary, Piling sheaves in uplands airy. 1896 A. E. HOUSEMAN *Shropshire Lad* XXXVI, White in the moon the long road lies.

†**9.** With ordinal numeral, denoting a particular day after a new moon. *Obs.*

Cf. L. *luna tertia, quarta*, etc.

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* III. 184 Mona se forma on eallum þingum dondum nytlic ys .& blod lætan oððe wanian ealne dæz mona god ys. *Ibid*, Mona se oðer Mona se ðridda. 1709 *Rule for finding Easter* 8 By fixing Easter-Day upon the Lord's-Day following the 14th Moon.

10. The period from one new moon to the next; a lunation, lunar month; *gen.* a month. † *Twelve moons* = twelvemonth.

Still common in *the —th (day) of the moon*; otherwise now chiefly *poet.* and in renderings of barbarian speech.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 9152 (Fairf.) Helias þat prophete þat stint þe rayne þorou his praier, hit lasted vj. mones [*Cott.* monet, *Gött* monethes] & iij. 3ere *a* 1400 *Med. Receipts* in *Rel. Ant.* I 52 The ix. day in that ilk mone. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1064 At Mid Aprille, the mone when myrthes begyn. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 20 Terre...neuer dothe appere, tyll the moneth of Iune, and specyallye whanne there is great wete in that mone. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II v. 10 One twelue Moones more shee'le weare Dianas liuerie. 1618 J. DYKE *Caveat Archippus* (1619) 20 Who may not soone be sufficient to reade the Church-seruice, and once in a Moone to bestow a mornings blessing vpon his people? 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ii. (1663) 33 The last assault, that was given on the thirteenth day of the Moon 1716 GAY *Trivia* II. 360 When hoary Thames . Was three long moons in icy fetters bound. 1756 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I 393 They proposed...to stay only one moon, and then to start for their nation. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I *Roast Pig*, A young and tender suckling—under a moon old. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 675/1 The 14th of the paschal moon 1877 W. MATTHEWS *Ethnogr Hidatsa* 60 A land where the summer was but three moons long. 1901 HENLEY *Hawthorn & Lavender* 40 This is the moon of roses, The lovely and flowerful time.

b. *slang.* A month's imprisonment.

1830 MONCRIEFF *Hrt. London* II. i. (Farmer), They've lumbered him for a few moons, that's all 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 259 So Scuddy's life went on, with occasional misfortunes in the way of a moon, or another drag.

c. = HONEYMOON.

[1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) I. 28 Tho' it survives not the Hymenæan moon] 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxii, Where may these lunatics have gone to spend the Moon?

11. The time during which the moon is visible. *Obs.* or *poet.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV 617 And als soyn as the moyn wes past, Hym thoucht weill that he saw a fyre. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 124 The odorous wind Breathes low between the sunset and the moon.

†12. *The moon* **a.** *Alch.* Silver. **b.** *Her.* Argent.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 119 b, His fielde is Saturne, an hande dextre in fesse, of the moone. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II 1, The great med'cine! Of which one part projected on a hundred Of . Venus, or the Moone, Shall turne it to as many of the Sunne. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* VI. 197 It will resolve the bodies of the Sunne, and Moone.

†13. A fit of frenzy; = LUNE 2 *Obs.*

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II E 2, I know 'twas but some peeuish Moone in him 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 94 A new Moon did take these men, I did begin to finde a different greeting.

14. = MOON-EYE 1. ? *Obs.*

1726 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses* (ed. 2) 213 Other Infirmities such as Moons and Defluxions in the Eyes.

15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib. = 'of or pertaining to the moon, existing in or made by the moon or moonlight', as *moon-blasting, -cloud, -dawn, -gleam, -glimpse, -haze, -path, -ray, -tide, -wake*; **b.** objective, as *moon-gazing* adj.; **c.** instrumental or locative = 'by the moon or moonlight, in the moonlight, under the influence of the moon', as *moon-blanched, -blasted, -bright, -charmed, -freezing, -gathered, -glittering, -led, -loved, -made, -mellowed, -raised, -soaked, -tanned, -taught, -trodden, -whitened* adjs.; also (sense 5) *moon-crowned* adj.; **c.** similative, as *moon-arched, browed, -faced* ppl. adjs.; also = 'moon-shaped', as *moon-face, -head.*

1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* II 77 Stern warriors with the quivering lance, Or *moon-arch'd bow 1852 M. ARNOLD *Summer Night* 1 In the deserted *moon-blanched street 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 338 Ghastlier shapings than surround *Moon blasted Madness when he yells at midnight. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 314 Those thanks in the womans Churching for her delivery from Sunburning and *Moonblasting 1806 MOORE *Epist.* I iv, How we should feel, and gaze with bliss Upon the *moon bright scenery here! 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 90 *Moon browed maids 1855 M. ARNOLD *Southern Night* xxx, Down to the brimm'd *moon-charmed Main. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* II Wks (1876) 19 His cap the *moon-clouds silver gray. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* IV. 168 And *moon crown'd mosques lay smoaking in the dust. 1895 F. M. CRAWFORD *Casa Braccio* XIII, The *moon-dawn sending up its soft radiance to the sky 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* III, He surveyed the beauties of his time as the Caliph the *moonfaces of his harem 1619 *Pasquil's Palm.* (1877) 131 To comfort *Moone-fac'd Cuckolds, that were sad. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* 304 The necessity of borrowing the spectacles of a moon-faced friend. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I I XVIII, Maud the beloved of my mother, the moon faced darling of all. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I 32 The spears Of their *moon-freezing crystals. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* III xi, These old hags, with their *moon-gathered herbs. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 274 This ominous ramble of the *moon-gazing 'thrice illustrious'. 1870–4 J. THOMSON *City Dread. Nt.* XIV. 1, With tinted *moongleams slanting here and there. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 633 In the faint *moon glimpse He saw the Turkish admiral. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 274 Where by night, . The lion couches Or serpent plants his vast *moon-glittering bulk. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 103 A faint beating like that of a muffled drum came out of the *moon-haze. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I III. VI, The rubicund *moonhead goes wagging; darker beams the copper visage. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* 252 A still salt pool that hears.. The plunging seas draw backward from the land Their *moon-led waters white. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* XXVI, The yellow-skirted Fayes.. leaving their *Moon-lov'd maze. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* Poems (1905) II. 178 As steals The *moon-made shadow at some traveller's heels. ? 1795 COLERIDGE *To Nightingale* 10 With-

in whose mild *moon-mellow'd foliage hid. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* IV 103 She sat down in the *moon-path on the water. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXIX, Haud your tongue, ye *moon-raised b——! 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Palm Leaves* 202 A picture by *moon-rays designed. 1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* Epil. 133 Herbs *moon-soak'd on Hecate's altars. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper, Oberon's Pal.*, And now he finds His *Moon-tann'd Mab 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Sea-side Walk* II, The water grey Swang in its *moon-taught way. — *Early Rose* XII, Singing gladly all the *moontide Never waiting for the suntide 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 41 Making sweet *moon-trodden ways And breathless gates and extreme hills of heaven. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* II. 137 The *moonwake over the waters. 1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* VII 187 Their *moon-whiten'd wings.

16 Special combinations: **moon-blink** (see quot.); **moon-blow**, injury to the body produced by the moon's rays; **moon-born** *ppl. a.*, (*a*) born under the moon's influence, (*b*) born in the moon; **moon-bow**, a lunar rainbow; **moon-box**, a device for exhibiting the moon on the stage of a theatre (*Cent. Dict.*), **†moon-burnt** *ppl. a.*, moonstruck; **moon-clock**, a clock showing the changes and phases of the moon; **†moon-clover** = *moon-trefoil*; **moon-creeper** = MOON-FLOWER 2 (*Cent. Dict.*); **moon-culminating** *ppl. a.*, applied to such stars (used in calculating longitude) as culminate with the moon and are near its parallel of declination; so **moon-culmination**, the culmination of certain stars with the moon (*Cent. Dict.*); **moon-culminator**, a moon-culminating star; **moon-cutter**, one who cuts gas globes (see sense 5); **moon-daisy**, the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; **moon-dog**, a dog that bays the moon; **†in** early use = MOONER 1; **†moon-drake** (fancifully modelled on FIRE-DRAKE), a fiery moon; **†moon-flaw**, a defect attributed to the moon's influence; **moon-glade** *U.S.*, the track made by moonlight on water; **moon-god**, the god of the moon; a deity associated with the moon; so **moon-goddess**; **moon-knife**, a crescent-shaped knife used by leather-workers; **moon-lily** = MOON-FLOWER 2; **moon-madness**, lunacy (cf. sense 1 c); **moon-month**, a lunar month (Ogilvie 1882); **moon-penny**, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (Treas. Bot. 1866); **moon-plant**, the plant SOMA; **moon-proof** *a.*, proof against the moon's light or influence; **moon-rainbow**, a lunar rainbow; **moon-sail**, **-sheered** *ppl. a.* (see quots.); **moon-shooter** *slang*, one who makes a 'moonlight flit'; **moon-shot** *ppl. a.*, accompanied by fitful moonlight; **moon-slave** *poet.*, applied to the tide as dependent upon the moon, **moon-sted** *ppl. a.*, ? occupied by the moon; **moon-trefoil**, *Medicago arborea*; **moon-wise** *a.*, learned in the moon's movements, etc; **†moon-wiser**, an instrument for finding the position of the moon; **†moon-work** (see quot.); **moon-year** [cf. G. *mondjahr*], a lunar year (Webster 1864).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Moon blink*, a temporary evening blindness occasioned by sleeping in the moonshine in tropical climates. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Scinde* I. ii. 12 It took his countenance a year or two to recover from the effects of the *moonblow 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* II 1, A *moon born elf 1857 W. SMITH *Thorndale* IV. II, There would be no end to the astonishment of your moon-born traveller 1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* VII 69 The moon-born music of the nightingale. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Ode to Light* in *Organ Songs*, All the colours...In rainbow, *moon-bow, or in opal gem. *c* 1500 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) IV 65 Sum *monebruit madynis myld, At nonetyd of the nicht, Ar chappit vp with chyld. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* 1226/2 Under the West tower is a *moon-clock 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 47 Camerarius his *Moon Claver. 1827 *Philos. Mag.* I. 47 A List of *Moon culminating Stars for 1827. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Moon culminators*, certain stars near the same parallel of declination as the moon [etc.]. 1883 *B'ham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Flint-glass Trade—*Moon Cutter wanted. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* (1861) III. 311 Ox eye or *Moon Daisy *a* 1887 JEFFERIES *Toilers of Field* (1892) 310 The broad moon-daisies stand in the grass. 1668 EVELYN *Corr.* 24 June, Let the *Moon-dogs bark on, 'till their throats are drie 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 184/1 The Mooner, or Moon-Dog which continually is Barking at the Moon 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 163 'Tween the screech of the owl and the moon dog's moan. *a* 1635 CORBET *A non sequitur* Poems (1807) 218 See where a *moon drake 'gins to rise. *a* 1652 BROME *Queen & Conc.* IV. VII, I fear she has a *Moonflaw in her brains. 1866 LOWELL *Bigelow P.* Ser. II Introd., *Moonglade a beautiful word' for the track of moonlight on the water. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 3/1 The gondolas and launches pass like dark shadows in a moon glade 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon., Chald.* VIII I. 200 The temple at Mugheir was built in honour of the *moon-god, Sin or Hurki. 1832 KEIGHTLEY *Myth. Gr. & It.* 194 From their confounding her with their own Artemis, it would seem that they regarded her as the *moon goddess. 1882 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 389/2 The dyed leather is.. grounded with a curious *moon knife. 1888 CLARK RUSSELL *Death Ship* III 129 The *moon-lily when it hangs down its white beauty and contracts its milky petals. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI XVII 2 Want, and *Moon-madness, and the pest's swift Bane. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* IV. 634 A seller of *moonplant. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 475 The soma or moon-plant is a round smooth twining plant, peculiar to the Aravalli Hills [etc.]. 1616 B. JONSON *Masque of Oberon* Wks. 979 Be your eyes, yet *Moone-proofe? 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. XXVII. 9 A hanging dome of leaves, a canopy moon proof 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* VI, Your thick skull is moon proof. 1850 BROWNING *Christmas Eve* VI 11 'Twas a *moon-rainbow, vast and perfect 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 116 **Moon-sail*, a small sail sometimes carried in light winds, above a skysail 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Moon-sheered*, a ship the upper works of which rise very high, fore and aft. 1892 *Globe* 2 Apr. 1/5 The *moon shooters sometimes have lodgers in their abodes 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 842 The gusty *moon shot night 1839 BAILEY *Festus* VIII (1852) 93 Where tide, the *moonslave, sleeps. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II (1611) 75 Could I Remoue the Sunne from our Meridian, Vnto the *moonested circle of th' antipodes. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Medicago*, *Moon-Trefoil It hath a Fruit, shap'd somewhat like a Half-Moon 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III (Arb.) 74 And *moonewise Coribants on brasse their od harmonie tinckling. 1674 FLAMSTEED in *Phil. Trans.* IX. 219, I fell to peruse Mr Street's Discourse, and to consider the Contrivance of his *Moon-wiser. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 201 His work is Idolatry, a work of darkness, *moon or night-work.

Moon (mūn), *v.* [f. MOON *sb.*]

1. In various nonce-uses. **a.** *trans.* To expose to the rays of the moon; *refl.* to 'bask' in the moonlight (cf. SUN *v.*); to give *out* (a light) as a moon. **b.** *intr.* To shine as a moon, to move as a satellite.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 96 If they would haue it [*sc.* wax] to be exceeding white indeed, they seeth it yet once more, after it hath bin thus sunned and mooned. *a* 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Night & Merry Man* I, Where be all thy laughters clear? Where thy festive companies, Mooned o'er with ladies' eyes? 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* VI Wks. II. 337 The huge man, not sunning, but mooning himself—apricating himself in the occasional moonbeams. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* IV *Parables, Love's Ordeal*, An earthen lump whose faint light Mooned out a tiny halo. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab Nts* (abr. ed.) III 99 White as a full moon when it mooneth on its fourteenth night. *a* 1903 H. S. MERRIMAN *Tommaso's Fortune*, etc. (1904) 64 The more curious of the President's guests, who were now mooning innocently around them as they sat.

2. *intr.* To move or look listlessly or aimlessly (as if moonstruck); to go *about, along, around* (etc.) in a moonstruck or listless manner. *colloq.*

1848 ALB. SMITH *Idler upon Town* 46 A mooner is an individual who moons about without any object, half absent, half contemplative. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I, I mooned up and down the High street, staring at all the young faces. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* I. ii. 40 'What are you standing mooning there for?' asked the man. 'Why don't you go to bed?' 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 44, I did nothing whatever, except moon about the house and gardens.

b. *trans.* To pass *away* (the time) in an aimless or listless manner, also *occas.* to utter mooningly.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 179, I 'mooned' out, that my sympathetic ignorance of the object of our dialogue had wounded her feelings 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* XVI, I might have mooned away the afternoon in the Park. 1878 W. C. SMITH *Hilda among Broken Gods* (1879) 235 Why had I mooned away the night, when there was that to do Which still might heal our sorrow?

3. To hunt by moonlight.

1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 64 All the excitement of the expedition may be said to lie in this 'mooning' If the dark object which the hunter fondly imagines to be an opossum lie higher than the line of the moon, he must perforce fix his eyes on it and walk steadily backwards until the moon is directly behind it The beast can obviously be mooned from one spot only at any given moment

Moon, rare obs. f. MAN *sb.*; obs. f. MOAN

Moonack (mū næk). Also 7–8 **monack**, 8 **monax**, 9 **moonax**. [a Lenape *monachgeu* (f. *monham* to dig); the mod. L. form is *monax*.] The ground-hog or woodchuck, *Arctomys monax.*

Among the negroes, the name is applied to a mythical animal supposed to have a baneful influence

1676 J. GLOVER *Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XI 630 There are also several sorts of ravenous Beasts, as Wolves, Racoons, Monacks, Flying Squirrels. 1740 P. COLLINSON *Mem. Bartram* (1849) 140 A harmless land animal, about the size of the large gray Fox-Squirrel, called a Monack. 1747 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 104 The Monax, or Marmotte, of America 1814 LEWIS & CLARK *Trav. Missouri River* (1893) III. 966 We observed in our route no animals except a moonax. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 152 The poor negro who meets it is doomed Experienced negroes say when they look at him 'He gwine to die, he seed the moonack'

Moonaul, variant of MONAUL.

Moonbeam. A ray of moonlight. Also *fig.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III I 176 And plucke the wings from painted Butterflies, To fan the Moone-beames from his sleeping eies 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 113 As the Moone-Beames playing vpon a Waue 1737 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II VI. 189 Tell how the Moon-beam trembling falls, And tips with Silver all the walls 1793 COLERIDGE *Imit. Ossian* 19 But I shall dwell, the Moon beam of thy soul, In Slumber's nightly hour 1817 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* II, By the struggling moonbeams' misty light.

Moon-blind, *a.* [Cf. Du. *maanblind*, G. *mondblind.*]

1. Of horses: Suffering from 'moon-eye'; moon-eyed. Also used *sb.* as the name of the disease

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 731, I had a very narrow escape from an excellent Horse which had that only defect, which they call Moon blind 1689 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1885) IV 134 [The mare] was a very likely beast, but proved moon-blind *c* 1720 W. GIBSON in *Compl. Farmer* (1766) s.v. *Blind* Q 3/2 Most foreign writers, in treating the diseases of horses, have reckoned the moon-blind symptoms as a peculiar disease of the eyes, without having any relation to a cataract. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 66/1

Another horse..which was..moonblind—that is to say, he was more blind at certain times than at others.

2. *fig.* Of intellect: Purblind. ? *Obs.*

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 211 We have to deal with a sort of moon-blind wits, who may be said to renounce day-light, and extinguish..the bright visible outward world. 1738 Warburton *Div Legat.* I 39 The Professors of them [*sc.* metaphysics and logic] are Moon-blind Wits 1757 — *Let to Hurd* 8 June (1809) 244 In full .. confidence of the publick's being more than moon blind, you gave them a key to the secret.

3. Suffering from blindness brought on by sleeping exposed to the moon's rays.

1830 Marryat *King's Own* xxii, It would be as well ..to request the officer of the watch not to permit the men to sleep on the upper deck. We shall have many of them moon-blind 1846 Mrs. R. Lee *Afr. Wanderers* xviii (1854) 314 Soldiers who have been moon blind for life.

Hence **Moo·n-blindness.**

c 1720 W. Gibson in *Compl Farmer* (1766) s v. *Blind* Q 4/1 Another kind of moon blindness, which is also the fore-runners of cataracts. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* vi 133 You may sleep out at night, looking up to the moon till you fall asleep, without a thought or sign of moon blindness. 1894 Hayes *Among Men & Horses* 1 (ed 2) 9

Moo·n-calf. [Cf. G. *mondkalb* (Luther); also *mondkind*, MLG *maanenkind* (*kind* = child).]

†**1.** An abortive shapeless fleshy mass in the womb; a false conception. *Obs.*

Regarded as being produced by the influence of the moon.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Mola*, a moone calfe (in the womans woumbe) 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 387 The moone calfes in the womb, which fall out often. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 193 The signes of the Mola or Mooncalfe 1658 tr *Porta's Nat. Magic* II. ii 29 A certain woman brought forth in stead of a child, four Creatures like to frogs. .But this was a kind of a Moon-calf

fig. 1683 *Poems on Aff. State* (1703) II. 106 And then Democracy's Production shall A Moon-calf be. 1644 *Prerogative Anatomized* 12 The Parliament is in labour of a Moon-Calfe

b. A misshapen birth, a monstrosity. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. ii 139 How now Moone-Calfe. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. x. (1858) 168 England .. offers precisely the elements in which such moon calves and monstrosities are best generated 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. i. vii. 41 This huge mooncalf of Sansculottism.

c. One born with undeveloped brain; a congenital idiot; a born fool.

[1620 B Jonson *News fr. New World, Pr.* Moone Calves ' what Monster is that .? 2 *Her* Monster? none at all; a very familiar thing, like our foole here on earth] 1627 Drayton (*title*) The Moone-Calfe. *Stultorum plena sunt omnia.* 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 158 The Potion .turns his Brain, and stupifies his Mind The sotted Moon-Calf gapes 1765 Beattie *To Churchill* 4 Fame, What half made moon calf can mistake for good? 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl* xxx, If he is as you say, d'ye think he'll ever marry a moon calf like Madge? 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* v, 'No', said the poor moon calf, changing his tune at once.

2. In allusive or misapprehended senses. **a.** One who gazes at the moon, a 'mooning', absent-minded person. (Cf. Calf[1] 1 c.)

c 1613 Middleton *No Wit like Woman's* I. i. 112 One Weatherwise, .. Observes the full and change, an arrant moon-calf 1846 Disraeli *Viv Grey* III vi, I have been playing, I fear, the mooncalf tonight; and find that, though I am a late watcher, I am not a solitary one. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* vi, Instead of standing gaping at her, like an old mooncalf as I am

†**b.** A child of the moon; a fickle, unstable person. *Obs. rare*

1607 Chapman *Bussy d'Ambois* iv, Women Are the most perfect images of the Moone (Or still-vnweand sweet Mooncalues with white faces) 1647 Trapp *Comm. Acts* xxii 19, I shall be counted a Moon calf; a *Retraxit* shall be entred against me. 1656 — 1 *Tim* iii 8 Ministers must neither be Sea-calves, nor Moon calves; double tongued, nor unstable, or double-minded

Moo·n-curser. †**a.** *Old Cant* (See quot. 1673) **b.** *dial.* A wrecker.

1673 R. Head *Canting Acad* 101 The Moon Curser is generally taken for any Link Boy, but particularly he is one that waits at some Corner of Lincoln-Inn-Fields with a Link in his hand, who under the pretence of Lighting you over the Fields shal light you into a Pack of Rogues. 17 . in J Ashton *18th Cent Waifs* (1887) 234 One Volly Vance, otherwise call'd Glym Jack from his having been a Moon Curser, or Link Boy 1770 C Biddle *Autobiog* (1883) 51 A ship from Jamaica the crew of which had left her, and gone to Providence in what was called one of the Mooncursers or wreckers 1813 R B Thomas *Farmer's Almanack* (Boston, U S) Dec, All the village moon-cursers came in for their portion of the wreck.

Moo·n-dial. A dial for showing the hours of the night by the moon

1686 Goad *Celest Bodies* 1 vi 17 Some pretious Stones are Natural Moon dials; the Selenite [etc.] 1727-52 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Dial.* *a* 1849 Poe *Fairyland* 11 About twelve by the moon dial 1877 *Encycl Brit* VII 154 *note*, In one of the Courts of Queens' College, Cambridge, there is an elaborate sun-dial and around it a series of numbers which make it available as a moon dial when the moon's age is known

Moone, obs form of Moan, Moon.

Mooned (mūnd, *poet.* mū·nĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Moon *sb.* or *v.* + -ed]

†**1.** Lunatic *Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1550 Cheke *Matt* iv 24 Al ye weer . other sprited, or moond, or palseid.

2. a. Shaped like the (crescent) moon; crescent-shaped. **b.** Ornamented with moons or crescents; having moon-shaped markings.

1607 Dekker *Whore of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 258 Goe; cut the salt fome with your mooned keeles. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Mirac. Peace* Sonn. xxxviii, The Mahomite in Vienna plaine His mooned Standards hath already pight. 1630 Drayton *Noah's Flood* 381 When with his mooned traine The strutting Peacock Flutters into the Arke. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv 978 Th' Angelic Squadron . sharpning in mooned hornes Thir Phalanx. 1776 Mickle tr *Camoens' Lusiad* i. (1778) 20 Their bowsprits pointing to the shore, (A safe moon'd bay). 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* xii xiii. 6 The brazen rein she flung Upon his neck, and kissed his mooned brow 1868 Tegetmeier *Pigeons* xxi 174 The Swiss and Mooned pigeons have a crescent shaped coloured mark on the breast. 1885-94 R Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Nov v, 'I was then he wrought this work ..Emboss'd with rich design, a mooned car.

3. †**a.** *Mooned man* = Man-in-the-moon. *Obs*

b. Accompanied or attended by the moon, or moonlight. Also applied to a moon-goddess.

1605 Drayton *Man in the Moon* ad fin, And oftentimes the Mooned man outspies the Eauedropper. 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativ* xxii, Mooned Ashtaroth, Heav'ns Queen and Mother both. *c* 1885 Beddoes *Apotheosis* Poems (1851) 96 Be pale, thou mooned midnight!

4. Moonlit. *rare.*

1831 Lytton *Milton* I ii, Dreams he of nymph half hid in sparry cave, Or Naiad rising from her mooned wave?

Mooner (mū nəɹ). [f. Moon *sb.* or *v.* + -er[1]. In first sense rendering mod.L. *lūnārius.*]

†**1.** A kind of watch-dog (see quots.) *Obs.*

1576 Fleming tr. *Caius' Dogs* 29 This kinde of dogge is likewise called the Mooner Because he doth nothing else but watch and warde bawing and wawing at the Moone 1589 L. Wright *Hunting of Antichrist* 16 The dogge called Lunarius, the Mooner, whose nature is continually to barke at the Moone shine in the water. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II 184/1.

2. One who moons about.

1848 [see Moon *v* 3] 1866 Sala *From Waterloo to Peninsula* II 102 A 'Mooner' is an idle, listless, friendlessly inquisitive person, of street-wandering habits. 1884 *Punch* 5 July 1/1 The ancient grey Bridge is delightful to moon on, For ne'er such a spot for the mooner was made

Moonery (mū nəɹi) [f. Moon *v.* + -ery.] = Mooning *vbl. sb.* 1.

a 1834 Coleridge in *Blackw. Mag* CXXXI. 119/2 The most fantastic yet maudlin moonery.

Moonest: see Monish *v.*

†**Moo·net.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Moon *sb.* + -et.] A small moon, satellite.

1642 Bp Hall *Free Prisoner* II Three Tract. (1646) 112 Some lesser Planets moving round about the Sun, and the Moonets about Saturn and Jupiter.

Moo·n-eye. [f. Moon *sb.* + Eye *sb.*; in sense 1 transl. of L. *oculus lunaticus* (Vegetius).]

1. *Farriery.* (Usually *pl.*) An eye affected with intermittent blindness (attributed to the moon's influence); also, the disease itself, moon-blindness.

1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 280 Of Lunatick or Moon-eyes. 1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 6 Be you.. marvellous carefull that neither your stallion or mare have moon-eyes, watry eyes, or bloud-shotten eyes 1748 tr *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 152 There is another Distemper the Ancients called it a Moon-eye.

2. a. A North American fish, *Hyodon tergisus.* **b.** The cisco, *Coregonus hoyi.*

1845 Storer *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* in *Mem. Amer. Acad* II. 462 Hyodon tergisus Called 'Moon eye', 'Shiner', 'Lake Herring' at Buffalo. 1884 G. B. Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 541 The Moon eye or Cisco.

Moo·n-eyed, *ppl. a.* [f. Moon-eye + -ed[2]. Cf. G *mondaugig*]

1. *Farriery* Affected with the disease of 'moon-eyes'; moon-blind.

1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. xii. 239, I haue seene many a slothfull and heauy horse brought to be moone eyed by the folly of his rider 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 75 The English mare that carries me is going rapidly blind She is moon-eyed. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII 262 George Parker on his examination found that she was 'moon-eyed'.

†**b.** Purblind; squint-eyed. *Obs*

1688 Dryden *Brit. Red* 94 So manifest, that even the moon eyed sects See whom and what this Providence protects. 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.*, Moon eyed, *luscious, luscitiosus* 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T., Moon-eyed hen*, a squinting wench.

†**2.** Having eyes adapted for seeing at night. *Obs.*

1699 Wafer in *Phil. Trans* LV 51 From their seeing so clear as they do in a moon shiny night, we used to call them moon-eyed 1706 Phillips (ed 6), *Moon eyed* or *Owl-eyed*, that can see better at Night, than by Day 1796 *New Ann. Reg.* 166 Or whether blinded by the solar glare, The moon ey'd Indian..to balsam groves repair 1817 G Field *Chromatics* (1845) § 335 165 That kind of nyctalopia [*sic*] called moon eyed, which is common to the Bushmen of Southern Africa, who sleep out the day, and are blind when the sun shines, but see well in seeming darkness

3. Having round, wide-open eyes, as a terrified person.

1790 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Compl. Ep. to J. Bruce* Wks. 1812 II. 358 Moon-eyed Wonder opes her lap to thee 1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* II 265 Fly, like the moon-ey'd herald of Dismay, Chased on his night-steed by the star of day.

Moo·n-fern. [Cf. G. *mondfarn.*] = Moonwort 1.

1671 in Skinner *Etymol. Ling. Angl., Bot.* 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* I. iii (1814) 68 We saddled our naigis wi' the moon-fern leif, And rode fra Kilmerrin kirk. 1840 Browning *Sordello* III. 2 Braid moonfern now with mystic trifoly.

Moo·n-fish. A name for various fishes resembling, or having parts that resemble, the moon: **a.** The sunfish, *Orthagoriscus mola.* **b.** *U.S.* An ephippioid fish, *Chætodipterus faber.* **c.** Any fish of the genus *Selene.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep.* III. xxiv. 169 The Moone fish, or Orthragoriscus. 1682 Grew *Museum* I. 102 Moon-fish, *Mola Salviani Lunæ*; Because the Tail-fin is shaped like a Half-Moon. 1820 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 631/2 The moon-fish (tetraodon mola). 1845 Storer *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* in *Mem. Amer. Acad* II 339 Ephippus gigas, Parkinson...Called 'Moon-fish' in the Antilles. 1883 Goode *Fish. Indust. U. S* 17 (Fish Exhib Publ.) Moon-fish *Chætodipterus faber.* 1884 — *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 322 *Selene setipinnis* known in North Carolina as the 'Moonfish' or 'Sunfish'. *Ibid.* 323 The Silver Moon-fish—*Selene argentea.*

Moo·n-flower.

1. The ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; also *C. segetum* (Treas. Bot.).

1787 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed 2) II 929 Greater Daisy. Ox-eye Moon-flower. 1861 Dora Greenwell *Poems* 268 The Sun-flowers and the Moon-flowers.

2. A tropical plant, *Ipomœa Bona-nox*, that blooms at night, having large fragrant white flowers.

1859 Tennent *Ceylon* II. vii. iii 162 One most interesting flower . is a night-blowing convolvulus, the moon-flower of Europeans 1887 Miss E. Money *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 23 The odorous moon-flower gave out a rich perfume.

Moong, mung (mūŋ, mʊŋ). [Hindī *mūng*] A species of vetch, *Phaseolus Mungo*, common in India; also, the fibre of this plant, of which mats are made.

1800 *Misc. Tracts* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 299/1 The stalks of the Oord are hispid in a less degree than those of the Moong. 1866 Livingstone *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I ii. 34 A large basket of soroko, or, as they call it in India, 'mung'. 19 *Mod. Trade List*, Moong mats.

Moonge, variant of Munge *dial.*

†**Moo·nified,** *ppl. a Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Moon *sb.* + -ify + -ed[1].] Shaped like a moon.

1795 *Jemima* I. 143 [A peacock's] moonified tail.

Moonily (mū nili), *adv* [f Moony *a.* + -ly[2].] **a.** ? Like a moon. **b.** In a mooning manner.

a 1849 Beddoes *Song on Water* II, So our sails in the bubbles Ghostily Are mirrored, and hover Moonily. 1887 *Punch* 10 Sept. 110 'Far worse!' he moonily muttered.

Mooniness (mū ninés). [f. Moony *a* + -ness.] The quality or condition of being moony

1895 G Meredith *Amazing Marriage* I xix 216 Contact with her spirited him out of his mooniness

Moo·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. Moon *v* + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the verb Moon; listless or aimless wandering about or contemplation.

1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* I, John Briggs .. neglected alike work and amusement for lazy mooning over books. 1882 L. Stephen *Swift* ix 195 The knight used, it seems, to lose himself in metaphysical moonings

attrib. 1859 Meredith *R. Feverel* xii, Lady Blandish likewise hinted at his mooning propensities. 1862 Sala *Acc. Addresses* 214 It may have been on a mooning excursion .when I had. nothing to do.

2. Hunting by moonlight. (See Moon *v* 3.)

Moo·ning, *ppl. a.* [-ing[2].] Listless, aimless. Hence **Moo·ningly** *adv.*

1893 Max Pemberton *Iron Pirate* 177 Chinese mooningly silent 1905 *Athenæum* 19 Aug 232/2 The Celt of 'the Forty-five' was not a mooning misanthrope

Moonish (mū niʃ), *a Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5 **monyssh.** [f. Moon *sb* + -ish.] Resembling or characteristic of the moon; influenced by the moon; acting as if under the moon's influence; changeable, fickle.

c 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 6183 God forbede That ther sholde in womanhede Ben any Monyssh tache at al, But stedfaster than ys a-wal. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxviii (1887) 176 As for bodies the maidens be more weake, most commonly euen by nature, as of a moonish influence. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III ii. 430 At which time would I, being but a moonish youth, greeue, be effeminate, changeable 1612 Webster *White Devil* K 3, These are but Moonish shades of greifes or feares 1834 Sir H Taylor *2nd Pt. Artevelde* IV ii, 'Tis moonish madness.

Moo·nite. [+ -ite] A dweller in the moon.

1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* V. xxxiii.

‖ **Moonjah, munjah** (mū·ndʒa, mʊ·ndʒa). Also moon-, munja, moonyah. [Hindī *munj*, Skr. *munja.*] A name for certain Indian plants yielding fibres used for making ropes.

1855 Royle *Fibr. Plants India* 32 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI 559/1 *Moonjah, Munjah*, or *Moonjah* (*Saccharum Munja*), a grass of the same genus as the sugar-cane 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Moonyah*, an Indian name for the fibre of *Arundo Karka.* 1879 E. Arnold *Lt Asia* V 130 Its head bound back With munja grass

Moonke, -rie, obs. forms of Monk, Monkery.

Moonless (mū nles), *a.* [f. Moon *sb* + -less.] Without a moon; not lit up by the moon

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 92 Eolus full woid, and Neptunus, Mirk and moneless 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 53 But saill or ruthir in the mirk midnycht, And mvneles als withoutin ony licht 1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 3 Moonless and starless nights. 1750 Carte *Hist. Eng.* II 393 It was..in a dark moonless night that the Scots before midnight. marched under cover of the adjoining wood. 1894 K. Grahame *Pagan Papers* 104 The moonless night has a touch of frost, and is steely-clear.

Moonlet (mū·nlĕt). [-LET.] A little moon.
1832 MOTHERWELL *Poems* 47, I pledge thee in the silver horn Of yonder moonlet bright. 1891 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 55/1 The satellites of satellites, the little moonlets of the moons.
Hence † **Moo·nleted** *a. Bot.* = LUNATE.
1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Pl* 385 *Isopyrum* ..Capsules many, moonletted, recurved, one-cell'd.

Moonlight (mū·nlɔit), *sb.* [f. MOON *sb.* + LIGHT *sb*[1] Cf. Du. *maanlicht*, Ger. *mondlicht*.]
1. The light of the moon.
a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 1010 Ne she was derk ne broun, but bright, And cleer as [is] the mone-light *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 166 In þe nyȝt folwyng, be þe monelyȝt, a knyȝt .. cam rydyng homwarde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 54 How sweet the moone-light sleepes vpon this banke. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxviii, Till the last streaks of dying day withdrew And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive. 1765 MATY in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 311, I saw the comet, but could form no judgment as to its appearances, because of the moon-light. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 4 A tall ship lying anchored in the moonlight.
b. *transf.* and *fig.*
a 1450 *Tourn. Tottenham* 153 The cheefe was a plowmell, And the shadow of a bell, Quartered with the Moone light. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* ii. (1875) 30 This pale moonlight of a utilitarian or rational morality. 1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* iii, If you asked him what Sheila was like, he would have answered by saying that there was moonlight in her face
† **2.** A moonlight scene or landscape. *Obs.*
1753 *Scots Mag* May 263/2 A moon-light, from Van Bosman. 1762-71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) III 243 A small moon light 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 457 A picture which I have of Rubens it is a representation of a moonlight.
3. = MOONSHINE 4. ? *Obs.*
1809 SCOTT *Poacher* 81 Yon cask holds moonlight, run when moon was none. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch. xviii, A cask of moonlight. 1829 [see MOONSHINE 4].
4 *U.S. An excursion made by moonlight.*
1886 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl.* 13 Aug. 3/7 To-night the fourth in the series of moonlights will be made.
5. *Amer. Univ. slang.* (See quots.)
1851 B H. HALL *College Words* 210 *Moonlight.* At Williams College, the prize rhetorical exercise is called by this name; the reason is not given. The students speak of 'making a rush for moonlight', i e of attempting to gain the prize for elocution 1860 C. DURFEE *Hist Williams College* 104 Those who receive the appointment to speak for the prize have always been called 'Moonlights'.
6. *attrib.* as *adj* Accompanied by, bathed in moonlight; lit up by the moon, moonlit; performed by the light of the moon.
1584 R SCOT *Discov Witchcr.* x. ix (1886) 150 Riding in a moone light night 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* II i. 141 If you will see our Moone-light reuels, goe with vs. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, The gate opened at once upon the moonlight mountains 1819 KEATS *Eve St Agnes* xiii, A little moonlight room, Pale, latticed, chill. 1829 COLERIDGE *Monody Chatterton* (later vers.) 135 Dancing to the moonlight roundelay
b. *Moonlight flit, flitting*: the removal of household goods by night to avoid paying rent. So *moonlight wanderer.* (*colloq* or *slang.*)
1721 [see FLITTING *vbl sb*] 1823 'J BEE' *Dict Turf* 120 Moonlight wanderers, or 'fly by-night' persons, who cheat their landlords and run away by night. 1824 *Craven Gloss.* 91 Moon light flit 1866 *Athenæum* 13 Oct 474 Probably Walkden wished to have his rent before it was due, that he might be safe against 'a moonlight flit'.
7. *Comb.*
1762 WARTON *On Birth Pr Wales* 48 The cloister's moonlight chequer'd floor. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensitive Plant* i 34 The wand like lily..lifted up its moonlight-coloured cup.

Moonlight (mū·nlɔit), *v* [Back-formation f MOONLIGHTER.] **a.** *pass* To be attacked by moonlighters. **b.** *intr.* To engage in moonlighting.
1887 *Spectator* 15 Oct 1376 An Irish tenant pays this rather than be moonlighted. 1887 *Times* 26 Feb. 8/3 Eight men were charged with moonlighting. The accused were not moonlighting

Moonlighted (mū·nlɔited), *ppl a.* [f. MOON *sb.* + LIGHTED *ppl a.* after MOONLIGHT *sb.* Cf. MOONLIT.] Moonlit.
1829 JAMES *Richelieu* xxviii, The thunder-clouds passed away, and left the sky clear and moonlighted 1859 MEREDITH *R Feverel* xx, The moon lighted valley.

Moonlighter (mū·nlɔitəɹ). [Formed as next + -ER[1].] One who engages in moonlighting or commits a moonlighting outrage.
1882 *Leeds Merc* 27 Mar, A 'moonlighter' shot by the police 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* II xxxv 275 Irish landlords driven abroad by the fear of moonlighters.

Moonlighting (mū·nlɔitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MOONLIGHT *sb.* + -ING[1].]
1. The performance by night of an expedition, or of an illicit action.
1881 *Gentl. Mag* Jan. 67 The exciting occupation of moonlighting .The object is to capture the cattle that have gone wild [etc.]. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 330/2 Sometimes well owners 'torpedo' their wells stealthily by night to avoid paying the high price charged by the company. This operation is called 'moonlighting'
2. *spec.* In Ireland, the perpetration by night of outrages on the persons or property of tenants who incurred the hostility of the Land League.
1882 *Pall Mall G* 20 June 2/1 As Boycotting is preferable to 'Moonlighting', so is parliamentary obstruction to physical force 1892 *Times* 9 Dec. 9/1 A gross 'moonlighting' outrage is reported from Kerry, where a party of ten men entered the house of a farmer and treated him so brutally that he is not expected to recover
fig. 1886 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II ix. 144 All good men and true should combine to stop this system of literary moonlighting.
So **Moo·nlighting** *ppl. a.*
1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug 8/2 Small Moonlighting gangs. 1887 *Spectator* 8 Oct. 1330 One of the moonlighting party that attacked Sexton's house.

Moonlighty (mū·nlɔiti), *a.* [f MOONLIGHT *sb* + -Y] Resembling moonlight.
1875 MRS OLIPHANT *Curate in Charge* vii, A sort of moonlighty blue.

Moo·n-like, *a.* and *adv.* [f. MOON *sb* + -LIKE.] Like or resembling a moon; having the characteristics of the moon; after the manner of the moon.
1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vii. 13 She saw transfigured Her Moone-like Mitre to a Crowne of gold 1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lxii, Venus Moon-like grows cornuculate. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* VIII. iv, The multitude behind close up the rear With moon-like bend 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 5 A pale face, on which a faint moon-like smile was glimmering.

† **Moo·nling.** *Obs.* [f. MOON *sb.* + -LING[1].] A simpleton; an idiot.
1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* i vi, I haue a husband, . But such a moon ling, as no wit of man Or roses can redeeme from being an Asse.

Moonlit (mū·nlit), *a.* [f. MOON *sb.* + LIT *ppl. a.*] Lit up by the moon; bathed in or flooded with moonlight.
1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nts* 27 The sloping of the moon lit sward. 1883 *Gd Words* 112 She stood on deck, watching the moonlit sea.

Moo·n-litten, *a. poet.* [See LITTEN *ppl a.*] = prec.
1845 HIRST *Poems* 74 Under a lattice encircled with flowers Dim with the dew of the moon-litten hours. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii 105 A piece of fair moonlitten snow.

† **Moo·n-man.** *Obs.* [Cf MOON *sb.* I g]
1. One whose occupation is pursued by moonlight; a 'night-walker'; one who robs by night. Cf. 'the moones men', Shaks. 1 *Hen IV*, I. ii. 35.
1632 SHERWOOD, Moone-men, *brigands.*
2. A gipsy
1608 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle Lt.* G 2 b, A Moone man signifies in English a mad-man. By a by name they are called Gipsies, they call themselues Egiptians, others in mockery call them Moone-men. 1621 B JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (1641) 65 They are Gipsies o' this yeare, o' this Moone *Cl* Oh they are called the Moone men I remember now! *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Moon men,* Gipsies.
3. A dweller in the moon.
a 1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* IV ii, *Tay* Shall I be a moon-man? *Foro* I am of opinion, the people of that world..do vary the fashion of their clothes oftner then any Quick-silver'd nation in Europe. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 104 Beauty of a richer vein Unto men these moonmen lend, And our shrinking sky extend

Moonraker (mū·nrēikəɹ). [f. MOON *sb.* + RAKER[1].]
1. A native of Wiltshire.
See quot. 1787. In Wiltshire a more complimentary turn is given to the story the men were caught raking a pond for kegs of smuggled brandy, and put off the revenue men by pretending folly
1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss., Prov.* R vij b, Wiltshire Moonrakers. Some Wiltshire rusticks, as the story goes, seeing the figure of the moon in a pond, attempted to rake it out. 1819 J. C HOBHOUSE *Lett* in Smiles *J. Murray* (1891) I. xvi. 409, I have been immersed in the miserable provincial politics of my brother moon-rakers of this county. 1881 SLOW *Wiltsh. Rhymes* 1 The Wiltshire Moonrakers.
2. *Naut* A sail above the sky-sail, cf. *moon-sail.*
1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk* 1890 W. J GORDON *Foundry* 37 Now all the old canvas has gone, with its snowy wings from the watersails to the moonrakers
Hence **Moo n-raking** *vbl sb.*, 'raking the moon'; *fig.* pursuing vain thoughts.
1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* xvii, As soon as ever it was known that my wits were gone moonraking 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* I. ix 43 Have the lad's wits gone moonraking, I wonder?

Moo·nrise. [f. MOON *sb.* + RISE *sb.*] The rise of the moon. Also used for: The east.
1728 *Phil Trans* XXXV 454 A luminous Arch, which extended it self almost from Sun set to Moon-rise. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II x, O'er the still sea and jagged islets darted The light of moonrise 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 172 The time between two successive moonrises varies considerably.

Moonseed (mū·nsēd). [f. MOON *sb.* + SEED *sb.*, after mod.L *mēnispermum* (badly f Gr. *μήν* moon, *σπέρμα* seed).] A plant of the genus *Menispermum* (having lunate seeds)
1739 MILLER *Gard. Dict* II, *Menispermum,* Moon-seed 1812 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 547 *Menispermum Canadense.* Canadian Moon Seed *M. Virginicum.* Virginian Moon Seed 1857 GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 95 The rudiments of pistils are often found in the sterile blossom, and rudimentary stamens in the fertile blossom, as in Moonseed.
attrib. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot* § 746 *Menispermaceæ,* the Moon-seed Family.

Moonset (mū·nset). *poet.* [f. MOON *sb.*, after *sunset.*] The setting of the moon.
1845 BROWNING *Good News* iii, 'Twas moonset at starting. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* III. iv 280 In the darkling tide Betwixt the moonset and the dawn of day.

Moo·n-shade. [Cf. G. *mondschatte* in sense 3.]
† **1.** The plant nightshade. *Obs.*
1626 BACON *Sylva* § 975 Soporiferous Medicines..Hemlocke, Mandrake, Mooneshade.
2. A circular lamp-shade. (Cf. MOON *sb* 5.)
1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IX. vii, A table lamp with a moonshade 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch Jrnl* IV 195/1 No moonshades should ever be used, as, besides intercepting a considerable portion of the light, they [etc.].
3. Shadow occurring between spells of moonlight.
1905 H. HUNT *Pre Raphaelitism* II 19 Like pallid shapes in a heavy dream, detached by moonlight and moonshade.

Moo·n-shaped, *a.* Shaped like the moon, *esp.* crescent-shaped, lunate.
1709 *Lond Gaz* No 4510/7 The Hoy Burthen 9 or 10 Tun, Moon shap'd in her Sleir 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III 282 Compressed moon-shaped pods 1868 W K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr* 32 The moon-shaped 'glenoid' spaces of the coraco scapular cartilage.

‖ **Moonshee, munshi** (mū nʃi). Also 8 **munchee**, 8-9 **moonshi, -shy**, 9 **munshee.** [Urdū *munshī*, a. Arab. *munshī*', pres pple. of *ansha'a* to compose, causative of *nasha'a* to grow up] A native secretary or language-teacher in India.
1776 N B. HALHED *Code Gentoo Laws* I 17 *Moonshi,* a Writer or Secretary. 1782 J PRICE *Tracts* I 89 (Y) The young gentlemen reason and dispute with the *munchees* (tutors) in Persian and Moors. 1788 BURKE *Sp agst W. Hastings* Wks. XVI 223 There was a Persian moonshee in a secret, of which Cantoo Baboo was ignorant 1800 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp* (1877) 743 An establishment of Moonshies and native teachers..will be attached to the new College. 1849 E B EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 40, I made my old Muhammadan Munshi compute the date 1865 *Spectator* 11 Feb. 164 The Queen read Persian like a moonshi.

Moonshine (mū nʃain) Also 5 **-shone** (?). [f. MOON *sb* + SHINE *sb* Cf OHG. *mânschîn* (mod G. *mondschein*), Du. *maneschijn*, ON. *mánaskin.*]
1. = MOONLIGHT *sb* 1. Now *rare* or *poet.*
c 1500 *Melusine* 22 Here shall we abyde tyl it be mone shyn. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 106 Pinch him, and burne him, and turne him about, Till Candles, and Starlight, and Moone shine be out 1633 EARL MANCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 130 His dayes passe as a shadow by Mooneshine 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I 78 While all the night, through fog-smoke white, Glimmered the white moon shine. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxvii, The twilight had given place to moonshine when the party halted upon the brink of a precipitous glen 1884 W C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 45 Every .. gleam of moonshine mocked and laughed at him.
b. *fig* and *allusive*
1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* IV i, Women . as the tender Moon-shine of their beauties Cleeres, or is cloudy, make men glad or sad. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xvi (1852) 186 The lap-dog dreams, as round he lies, In moonshine of his mistress' eyes
† **c.** The time when the moon begins to shine.
1690 *Gt. Scanderbeg* 19 We went together, at the Moon-Shine, upon the Sea Shore.
† **d.** *transf* (*jocular*). A month. *nonce-use.*
1605 SHAKS *Lear* I ii 5 For that I am some twelue, or fourteene Moonshines Lag of a Brother?
2. Taken as the type of. An appearance without substance, something unsubstantial or unreal, now *esp* foolish or visionary talk, ideas, plans, etc; orig in phr. † *moonshine in the water*, later simply *moonshine* Also *a matter of moonshine* (? *obs.*).
1468 *Paston Lett* II. 326 If Sir Thomas Howys wer.. made byleve and put in hope of the moone shone in the water and I wot nat what. 1530 PALSGR 865/1 For moone shyne in the water *pour vne chose de rien* 1588 SHAKS *L L L* v. ii. 208 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 6 Their continuall brawlings about Moone shine in the water 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* II. 49 Our dissentions are about Moone-shine. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem* (1821) 33 Their delectable morsels will melt into moonshines. 1785 GROSE *Dict Vulg* I s. v, A matter or mouthful of moonshine, a trifle, nothing 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess* (1862) 7 Coleridge's entire statement upon that subject is perfect moonshine 1841 B HALL *Patchwork* II viii. 155, I found the whole affair a matter of moonshine 1874 L STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I vii 261 A science, and not a mere edifice of moonshine. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept 1173 As for all this talk about Federalism, it is moonshine. It means nothing practical at all.
† **b.** *To hang by the moonshine*: to be baseless.
1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks 564/2 Ye may wel perceiue that the profe of al his whole conclusion . hangeth all by the moneshyne
c. *slang. Gilded moonshine* see quot. ? *Obs.*
1823 'J BEE' *Dict Turf* 121 *Gilded Moonshine,* sham bills of exchange 'no effects' 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 19 To borrow money on his own notes of hand, which they call 'gilded moonshine'.
† **3.** *Cookery.* **a.** *Eggs in moonshine*: a preparation of eggs used in the 16th and 17th c. Also *allusively* (with reference to sense 2). **b.** A dish in which a 'sky' of blancmange or custard was diversified with a half-moon and stars in clear jelly. (Mrs. Glasse *Cookery*, 1767, p. 289.)
1576 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III 23 It is to be thought that the King of Portugall would not have given to the Emperor such summes of money for egges in mooneshine. 1593 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 24 You may discourse of.. I wott not what maruelous egges in mooneshine. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 35 Ile make a sop oth' Moonshine o' you *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. xxii. 34 Could I those whitely Stars go nigh.. I'd poach them, and as Moon-shine dress, To make my Delia a curious mess. 1660 MAY *Accompl. Cook* (1665) 437 Eggs in Moon shine
4. Smuggled or illicit spirit. Cf. MOONLIGHT *sb.* 3. (The precise application varies with the locality.)
1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s. v, The white brandy smuggled

on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, is [ed. 1796 and the gin in the north of Yorkshire are] called moonshine. 1889 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed 2), *Moon-light, Moon-shine*, ..smuggled whiskey. 1842 J T Hewlett *Parish Clerk* I. 9 A glass of real Hollands—genuine moonshine

attrib. 1901 *Munsey's Mag* XXV. 428/1 Georgia and Arkansas have the greatest number of moonshine stills. *Ibid.* 430/2 Moonshine whisky

† **5.** *attrib.* or *as adj* Illuminated by the moon; moonlit; (of persons) active by moonlight or at night. Cf. Moonlight *sb.* 6. *Obs.*

1587 Harrison *England* I. xxiv. 129 A spirit that would of custome in a moone shine night run at tilt and turneie in complet armor with anie knight in that place 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v 42 You Moone-shine reuellers. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 866 Starre-Light Nights, yea, and bright Moone shine Nights, are Colder than Cloudy Nights. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I v, It being likewise a Moon-shine Night. 1820 *Sporting Mag* VII 97 Moonshine sportsmen, familiarly termed poachers. 1831 Brewster *Nat Magic* xiii. (1833) 327 During the clear moonshine nights of November.

† **b.** Vain, empty. *Obs.*

1668 H More *Div. Dial* III xxvi. (1713) 242 They are weak, abortive, Moonshine Conceptions.

Moonshiner (mūˑnʃaɪnəɹ). *U.S.* [f. prec. + -er 1.] A distiller of 'moonshine' (see prec. 4). So **Moonshining** *vbl sb.*, illicit distilling.

1860 Agnes Strickland *Old Friends* 31 The moonshiners had no cargo to defend 1892 *Pall Mall G* 8 Mar. 7/3 A Knoxville (Tenn.) telegram says —A desperate fight has occurred between a party of 'moonshiners' and a sheriff's posse. 1895 *Chicago Advance* 6 June 1285/3 A young man speaking at a temperance meeting while his brother is in the penitentiary for 'moonshining'.

† **Moo'nshing,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Moonshine *sb.* + -ing 2.] = Moonshiny 1.

1710 R. Ward *Life H. More* 134 Lying one Moon-shining Night in the Cradle awake, he was taken up thence 1786 Mrs. Inchbald *I'll tell you what* iv i, It was a fine moonshining night, last night. 1808 *Lights & Shades* II. 231 Jack and myself went thither on a moonshining Monday

Moonshiny (mūˑnʃaɪnɪ), *a.* [f. Moonshine *sb.* + -y.]

1. Illuminated by the moon; moonlight.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 136 b, In a faire Moone-shinie night, he hyeth to dig it up. 1717 Pope in *Lady M. W. Montagu's Lett* Oct., I lie dreaming of you in moonshiny nights 1886 P. S. Robinson *Valley Teetotum Trees* 140 Every one who likes to do so may still believe that on moonshiny nights the elves and fays come out into the meadows.

2. White as moonlight; resembling moonlight.

? 1825 Coleridge *Alice du Clos* 18 As spotless fair, as airy light As that moon-shiny doe. 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* I iv. iv, Thy serenely beautiful Philosophising, with its soft moonshiny clearness.

3. Of the nature of 'moonshine'; vain, unreal

1880 *Sat. Rev.* No 1291 122 There is a good deal of moonshiny sentiment in it, especially in the conversation of the lovers. 1884 A. Maclaren in *Chr. Commw* 11 Dec. 111/2 Unsubstantial emptinesses and moonshiny illusions which men chase after

† **Moo nsick,** *a. Obs* [f. Moon *sb.* + Sick *a.* In OE *mónséc* (Northumb.), **mónséoc* = MDu. *maensiec* (Du *maanziek*).] Lunatic.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt iv 24 þa þe dioful hæfdun & mon-sekæ [*lunaticos*] & loman 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 205 Wyfe, I weene thou art dronke or Leuntike. Nay husband' women are neuer moone sicke. 1616 T. Adams *Soul's Sickness* Wks. (1629) 473 If his Itch proceed from a Moone-sicke head, the chiefe intention is to settle his braines

‖ **Moonsif, munsif** (mūˑnsɪf). [Urdū, a. Arab. *munṣif* just, honest (pres. pple. of *anṣafa* to be bisected, be impartial, from *niṣf* half).] A native judge in India.

1812 *Gloss to 5th Rep. Sel. Comm. E. Ind. Comp.* 31 *Munsiff.* 1835 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 327 The Shasters and the Hedeya will be useless to a Moonsiff or Sudder Ameen 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 519 It was provided, that the Heads of villages should be Munsifs in their respective villages. 1876 Grant *Hist. India* I. ci. 556/2 Moonsifs, who were at first restricted to hearing cases valued at fifty rupees, were made competent to deal with those of 150.

Moonstone (mūˑnstōun). [f. Moon *sb.* + Stone *sb.*, after L. *selēnītēs*, Gr. σελῆνίτης (λίθος) Selenite.] 'A popular name, alluding to the lustre, for some varieties of adularia and albite. The moonstone of the ancients was probably selenite' (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1632 Sherwood, A moone-stone, *pierre de la lune.* 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 893 A moon-stone; *Selenites.* 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed 2), *Hanborough*, Oxf. near Woodstock, is noted only for the selenites, or moonstone. 1802 *Phil. Trans.* XCII 289 Moonstone of Ceylon 1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1852) 311 The moonstone's changing light. 1877 Streeter *Prec. Stones* 210, 211

attrib. 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 24 She gazed With eyes, the moonstone portals to her heart. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 3/2 The coat was of Parma violet velvet and the skirt moonstone-grey.

Moo'n-stricken, *ppl. a.* = Moonstruck.

1820 Scott *Abbot* xxxi, Like some moon-stricken knight in a Spanish romance. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xvi (1862) 248 The moonstricken Prince.

Moonstruck (mūˑnstrʊk), *ppl. a* [f. Moon *sb.* + *struck*, pa. pple. of Strike *v.* Cf. *Ps* cxxi. 6 and late Gr. σεληνόβλητος, -πλήκτος.]

1. Affected in mind or deranged in conduct (through the supposed influence of the moon); in early use and *arch.* = lunatic; now implying a distracted or dazed condition apparently due to some mental obsession.

1674 Milton *P. L.* xi. 486 And Moon struck madness, pining Atrophie. 1742 Pope *Dunc* iv. 12 The moon-struck Prophet felt the madding hour. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xxxiii, I, the moon-struck slave of Dora, perambulated round and round the house and garden for two hours. 1852 M. Arnold *Tristr & Iseult* 1 209 'Up, Tristram, up!' 'thou moonstruck knight! What foul fiend rides thee?' 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xxii, Deform'd in body, and of moonstruck mind.

2. (See quots. and cf. Moon-blind 2.)

1846 Mrs. R. Lee *Afr. Wanderers* xviii, I was afraid I was moon-struck [*note*, by sleeping in the open air]. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Moon struck*, an influence imputed to the moon in the tropics, by which fish though recently taken, become intenerated, and even spoiled. Human beings are also said to be injured by sleeping in the moon's rays.

Moontan, obs. form of Muntin.

Moonward(s (mūˑnwɒ̆ɹd(z), *adv.* [f. Moon *sb.* + -ward(s).] Towards the moon.

1855 Bailey *Mystic* 35 From the immoveable star-plane to the prime Conceptacle of motion, moonwards, through All spheres in graded order.

Moonwort (mūˑnwɒɹt). [f. Moon *sb.* + Wort *sb.*, after med.L. *lūnāria* Lunary *sb.*1, Du. *maankruid*, G. *mondkraut.*]

1. The fern *Botrychium Lunaria* = Lunary *sb.* b. Also *small* or *lesser moonwort* (= old Bot. name *Lunaria minor*).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I xciv. 136 This herbe is now called in Latine *Lunaria*, and *Lunaria minor* in English Lunarie, or Moonewort. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii 763 Horse, that Tread upon Moon-wort with their hollow heels; Though lately shod, at night goe bare-foot home 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxxv 329 *Lunaria* or small Moonewoort groweth vpon dire and barren mountaines and heathes. 1651 French *Distill.* II. 46 The leaves of the lesser Moonwort. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii (1794) 489 Moonwort, which grows on dry pastures, has one naked stem, and one pinnate frond. 1854 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 138 The curious little fern moonwort

2. The plant Honesty, *Lunaria biennis*; = Lunary *sb.* a. Also *great moonwort* ? *Obs*

1611 Cotgr., *Lunaire majeur, ou grande lunaire.* Great Moonewort, Pennie-flower...Honestie. 1656 W. Coles *Art of Simpling* 37 The seed of Bulbonack resembles the Moon, which is therefore called Great Moonwort. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii (1794) 320 The brilliant whiteness of these silicles has occasioned this plant [*sc.* Honesty] to be called White Sattin and from the shape of them it is named Lunaria and Moonwort.

† **3.** = Madwort, *Marrubium Alysson. Obs.*

1597, 1621 [see Madwort 1]. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 216 Mad-wort or Moon-wort in Latine *Alyssum* or *Lunaria*

4. The tree-sorrel, *Rumex Lunaria.*

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX 435 A Tree-Sorrel from the Canaries, which is no other than the Magicians Moon-wort of the Arabians in Lobel. 1866 *Treas. Bot*

† **5.** *Blue moonwort.* a plant of Switzerland, *Soldanella alpina*, having circular leaves. *Obs.*

1629 Parkinson *Parad* 234 *Soldanella Alpina.* Mountaine Soldanella or blew Moonewort.

Moony (mūˑnɪ), *a.* [f. Moon *sb.* and *v.* + -y.]

1. Of or belonging to the moon; resembling or characteristic of the moon; like that of the moon.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III (1622) 257 What mou'd me to inuite Your presence (sister deare) first to my Moony sphere. 1789 Blake *Songs Innoc., Cradle Song* 4 Sweet dreams of pleasant streams By happy, silent, moony beams! 1875 G. Macdonald *Malcolm* III. x 148 The cave shone silvery gray, with a faint moony sparkle.

2. Moon-shaped. † **a.** Crescent-shaped, lunate; hence, having the crescent as an emblem or ensign, belonging to the Turkish or Mohammedan power.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 467 The Moony Standards of proud Ottoman. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* XI. 963 They clash with manly force their Moony Shields. 1716 Fenton *Poems* 227 The miscreant Moony Host, Before the Victor-Cross shall fly. 1814 Southey *Roderick* XIII, One aim'd against his neck The moony falchion's point.

b. Round, circular.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX 670 He was large and stout with a very red face, full and moony. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I x, An oilcake-fed style of business gentleman with mooney spectacles.

3. Illuminated by the moon; also, resembling moonlight.

1648 Herrick *Hesper., Oberon's Pal.*, Mildly disparkling, ..like those mites Of Candi'd dew in Moony nights. 1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 292 The scenery of Klopstock is always illuminated by a moony twilight, a misty glory. 1883 G. Macdonald *D. Grant* II. xvii. 187 On the moony side [of the street] people .. could recognize each other two houses away.

4. Inclined to moon or act in a listless, aimless manner; given to mooning, stupidly dreamy.

1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xliii, Casting upon the reflection of his white neckcloth a pleased moony smile. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. ii, What a mooney godmother you are, after all. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* II. xxiii. 170 It was agreed that he [*sc.* Louis Napoleon] was a fatuous, dreamy, moony, impracticable, stupid young man.

b. Slightly intoxicated. *slang.*

1854 N. I. Lucas *Eng.-Germ. Dict.* 1125. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Mooney*, not quite intoxicated, but unfitted for duty. 1872 Latham, *Moony*...3 Tipsy. *Colloquial.*

Moony, obs. form of Many.

c 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 139 John Duke. and moony other þenne bere Beyng present.

Moop, variant of Sc. Moup, to nibble, etc.

Moope, Mooped, obs. ff. Mope *sb.*, Moped.

Moopoo, variant of Mopoke.

Moor (mūəɹ, mōəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 mór, 3–5 mor, 3–8 more, 4–5 mur, *Sc.* mwr(e, 4–6 mure, 5–7 moore, 8–9 *Sc* muir, 7– moor. [OE. *mór* masc. = MDu., Du. *moer* neut., MLG. *mōr, moor* (whence mod G. *moor* neut., Da. *mor*), OHG. *muor* neut.:—OTeut. **mōro-*, whence **mōrjā* fem., represented in OHG. *muorra* str. fem., ON *móer-r* fem., moorland.

ON. had *mó-r* in the same sense; but this must be wholly unconnected, unless the *-ro* of OTeut. **mōro-* be a suffix, the pre-Teut. root being **mō-* (**mā-*, as possibly in **mā-ri* Mere *sb.*1). Most scholars, however, regard the *r* as belonging to the root, which they consider to be an ablaut variant of **mer-, mr-* to die, so that the primitive sense of the sb. would be 'dead' or barren land.]

1. A tract of unenclosed waste ground; now usually, uncultivated ground covered with heather; a heath. Also, a tract of ground strictly preserved for shooting.

Beowulf 103 Se þe moras heold, fen and fæsten. *Ibid.* 1405 Ofer myrcan mor. *c* 1205 Lay. 4817 Meduwen and more & þa hæȝe muntes. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxvii 18 He brake þe stane in þe more [Vulg. *in eremo*]. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 108 Syne in a mwre thai enterit ar, That wes bath hee & lang & braid. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II 95 The Ro, which renneth on the Mor, Is thanne noght so lyht as I. 14 *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc* (1888) 58 It was grauntyd pastur' to all þe bestes in þe feyldes and in þe more. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III 60 Wyth thar serwandis fra Ricardtoun thai raid To Mawchtlyne mur. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* I. 17 Heir I say is ane gold mynde in Craufurde mure 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 67 Could you on this faire Mountaine leaue to feed, And batten on this Moore? 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I xi. (1869) I. 155 The most desert moors in Norway and Scotland produce some sort of pasture 1785 Burns *Holy Fair* i, The risin' sun owre Galston muirs, Wi' glorious light was glintin 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 16 The Yorkshire moors are by far the most extensive and important of any in the kingdom 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) II. 371 In the country he can find.. moors for game, hills for geology, and groves for devotion. 1886 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Aug. 13/3 The moors thrown on the market for the year hung heavily on hand at first.

2. † A marsh (*obs.*), also *dial.* (see quot 1883).

1441 *Tintinhull Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 180 Et de segitibus venditis in le more hoc anno [etc.] x*s* *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 797/9 *Hec Palis*, a more. 1591 Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 230 Therto the frogs, bred in the slimie scowring Of the moist moores, their jarring voices bent. 1701 A. de la Pryme in *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 982 Acorns have frequently been found at the bottom of the Soil of those Levels and Moies. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Moor*, is now commonly taken for a Marsh, or Fen. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 25 Moors and Bogs generally consist of rotten trees, roots of weeds, and other half dissolved vegetable substances 1883 Grant Allen *Colin Clout's Calendar* xxviii. 228 In Yorkshire a moor means a high stretch of undulating heath covered rock, whereas in Somerset it means a low flat level of former marshland, reclaimed and drained by means of numerous 'rhines'.

3. *dial.* The soil of which moorland consists; peat.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 9 Ruch, scharpe and hard hillis full of mosse, more and marrase 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* 3 The vulgar [species of the earth] is either simple as Clay, Moulde, Moor, Gravell, Sande 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 25 A thin stratum of moss, where the subsoil is gravel or sand, is called Moor 1877 Skertchly *Geol. Fenland* 138 The word *peat* is quite unknown among the agricultural population of the fens. The substance is called *turf*, and where thin, or so weathered as to be unfit for fuel, the term *moor* is applied.

4. *Cornwall.* a. A moor or waste land where tin is found; hence *moor-house, -tin, -works* (see quots. 1602, 1778). b. (See quots. 1778, 1860.)

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 8 Under this title [Streamworke], they comprise also the Moore workes *Ibid* 15 b, A foote of good Moore-tyn (which is counted the best sort) will way about fourescore pound. *Ibid.* 18 The Tynners of the whole shire are deuided into foure quarters, two called Moores, of the places where the Tynne is wrought, viz. Foy moore, and Black moore, the other Tiwarnaill and Penwith. 1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 316 But if the place or Mine lies low, it is usual to say, 'He is gone to Moor,' if in the valley, they say, 'He is gone to Coomb' *Ibid.* 324 *Moor*...This word signifies a root or a quantity of Ore in a particular part of the Lode; as 'A Moor of Ore'. 'A Moor of Tin'. *Ibid., Moorhouse*, a hovel built with turf for workmen to change cloaths in. A Coe, Derby. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss* (Cornw. Terms), *More*, a quantity of ore in a particular part of a lode, as a 'more' of tin.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *moor-dike, -keeper, -side, -wind*; *moor-bred, -haunting* adjs.

1603 Drayton *Barons Wars* VI. lxiv. 147 The *more-bred Mallard. 1579 *Mem. St. Giles, Durham* (Surtees) 1 Payde to Rycharde gylson for sixe dayes .at the *more dycke for layinge up earthe to ye whicke 1871 W. Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 234 With a wild musical note, like all the *moor-haunting birds. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 5/1 The *moor-keepers state that searches for grouse-nests during April proved most successful. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 131 At the *mur syde. 1813 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 282 Those cold and blighting vapours carried by the *moor-winds through all the country below. 1901 R. W. Chambers *Maids of Paradise* xvii, To my numbed ears the moor-winds bore a sound coming from a great distance.

6. Special comb.: **moor-band,** a hard substratum of the soil found in moorland, consisting of clay, iron ore, and small stones, and impervious to moisture; called also **moor-band pan**; **moor-**

bath [after G. *moorbad*], a therapeutic procedure in which the patient is buried up to the neck in peat taken from a bog; **moor-coal**, †(*a*) ? peat used for burning (*obs.*); (*b*) a friable variety of lignite [after G. *moorkohle* (Werner)]; † **moor-earth**, peaty soil; **moor-evil**, a kind of dysentery in sheep and cattle; † **moor-fen**, a marsh; † **moor grieve**, an overseer of a moor; **moor-hag**, broken ground from which peats have been dug = *peat hag* (see PEAT[1] 3 d); **moor-head**, the highest part of a moor; **moor-house** (see 4); **moor-ill** = *moor evil*; **moor master**, †(*a*) an officer of the corporation of York; (*b*) in Cumberland 'the superintendent (not captain) of a mine' (Linton *Lake Country*, 1864, p. 308); **moor-pan** = *moor-band*; **moor peat**, peat derived chiefly from varieties of sphagnum or moss (*Cent. Dict.*); **moor planter** (see quots); **moor-sick** *a.*, affected with moor-sickness; **moor-sickness**, a disease of sheep = *moor-evil*; **moor-tin, -works** (see 4).

1800 TUKE *Agric. N. Riding* 10 There is some cold thin clay upon what is here called a *moorband 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I 670 Moor-band pan belongs to a class of bodies known to chemists under the name of *ochrey deposites*. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. II. § 2. 354 A dark ferruginous layer known to Scottish farmers as 'moorband pan' 1878 tr *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIII 170 *Moor Baths and Mud Baths, so called form a separate class 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 6 Woorking of any Stone Sea Cole, Stone Cole, *Moore Cole or Cherk Cole 1816 JAMESON *Syst Min.* (ed 2) II. 378 Moor Coal or Trapezoidal Coal 1607 NORDEN *Surv Dial.* IV. 229 Many fetch *Moore-earth or Murgion from the river betweene Colebrooke and Uxbridge, and carry it to their barren grounds. 1749 W ELLIS *Compl. Syst. Sheep*, etc III v. 321 What they call Wood Evil in some other Parts, they call it here the *Moor Evil, because they conceive it is bred in a Sheep or Lamb, by its lying on moory, cold Ground. 1787 A. CROKE *Short View Otmoor* 8 The larger cattle are frequently visited by an epidemical distemper called the Moor evil 1847 W. C. MARTIN *Ox* 151 Wood evil, moor-evil, or pantas *c* 1205 LAY. 20164 Swa doð þe wilde cron i þan *moruenne [*c* 1275 mor fenne] 1590 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* IV 499 Thomas Strauchane, his *mure greiff 1814 W NICHOLSON *Tales in Verse* 241 The *moor haggs were wide—but he sten'd them 1637-50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) 557, I hope if I may rule my familie on a *moorhead, may my neighbours in a citie robbe me of my priviledge because I have nighbours? 1798 R. DOUGLAS *Agric. Roxb* 150 Cattle..are seized frequently with a serious and alarming disease called the *wood ill*, and sometimes the *moor ill* 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* x Though he helped Lambside's cow weel out o' the moor ill 1785 *Hist. & Antiq York* (1788) I 249 The chamberlains had two assistants, called bridgemasters, and *mure masters. 1846 J BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed 4) II 306 The sub soil plough was used for breaking the *moor pan 1832 *Planting* 35 in *Libr Usef. Knowl., Husb* III, Slit planting is performed by the *moor planter. *Ibid.*, The moor planter is a heavy instrument, consisting of a wooden shaft and handle two feet nine inches in length, terminated by a single slightly curved prong of well tempered iron or steel 1811 in W Marshall *Rev South Rep to Board Agric* 532 Sheep pastured on these moors become what is called *moor sick 1814 SHIRREFF *Agric Surv. Shetl* 66 A pining, or wasting, called provincially the *moor sickness, affects sheep, chiefly in autumn.

b. In names of plants **moor-ball**, a sponge-like ball formed by the threads of a fresh water alga, *Conferva ægagropila*; **moor-berry**, any plant of the genus *Vaccinium*, esp. the bog bilberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*) and the cranberry (*V. oxycoccos*), **moor myrtle**, *Myrica Gale* (Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*); **moor-palm**, (*a*) the flower of the *Carex* or sedge tribe, (*b*) the flower of the *Eriophorum* or cotton-rush; (*c*) the catkin of the dwarf sallow, *Salix aurita*; **moor-silk** = *moor-palm* (b); **moor-wort**, †(*a*) in OE., some unidentified plant, conjectured by some to be the sundew; (*b*) *Andromeda polifolia*.

1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 318 *Conferva ægrogropila*.. *Moor balls. 1866 *Treas. Bot* s v., Moorballs are sometimes used as pen-wipers. 1760 J LEE *Introd Bot.* App. 319 *Moor Berries, *Vaccinium*. 1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 56 *Vaccinium Oxycoccus* .Cranberry,..Moorberry 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 342 *Moor pawms (that is, Moor-Palms), the flowers of the *carex* tribe [ed. 2, 1796, II. 333, the flowers of *eriophorum*, the cotton rush] 1849 *Sidonia Sorc.* II 46 From the quantity of moor palms (*Eriophorum Vaginatum*) which grow in their numerous rich meadows. 1888 F A. LEES *Flora W Yorks* 406 *Salix aurita* L. Dwarf Sallow. 'Moor palm'. *Ibid* 470 *Carex binervis* Sm. 'Seggs' 'Moor Palms'—the pollniferous catkins in bloom. *c* 1888 J. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* 10 In the spring the sheep feed greedily on the flowers of the *moor silk (cotton grass). *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 128 Of þæne smalan *mor wyrte. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 373 *Andromeda Daboecia* Linn Irish Wort, or Moorwort.

c. In names of animals: **moor-bird**, a bird that nests in the moors, esp. the common grouse, *Tetrao lagopus*; **moor blackbird** (see quot.); **moor-bussard**, the marsh harrier, *Circus æruginosus*; **moor coot**, the common gallinule or water hen, *Gallinula chloropus*; **moor-fly**, a fly used by anglers; cf. *moorish fly*; **moor game**, the red grouse, *Lagopus scoticus*; also rarely, the black grouse, *Tetrao tetrix*; **moor harrier**, the marsh harrier; **moor hawk** = *moor buzzard* (Swainson 1885); **moor-totter, -tit, -titling**, (*a*) the stonechat, *Pratincola rubicola*; (*b*) the meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*.

1812 ANNE PLUMPTRE tr *Lichtenstein's Trav. S. Afr.* I. 224 Woods and level green valleys, with ponds in them, in which were large flocks of *moor birds 1900 H SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* v, Moor-birds were clamorous up above her head. 1839 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit Birds* II 100 *Turdus torquatus*. The Ringed Thrush, or Ring Ouzel *Moor Blackbird 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* 75 The *More-Buzzard *Milius Æruginosus*, common to be seen in Heaths and Wasts 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moone* 186 The Teale and *Morecoot raking in the Weed. 1831 *G. Montagu's Ornith Dict* 327 Moor coot and Moor hen, names for the Gallinule 1653 WALTON *Angler* IV. 97 The *moor flie. 1611 COTGR., *Poule grieische*, the henne of the Grice, or *Mooregame. 1769 MRS RAFFALD *Eng Housekpr* (1805) 52 To pot red and black Moor Game 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I 333 The red grouse, or moor game, is found upon most of the mountainous districts in the United Kingdom. 1840 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit Birds* III. 382 *Circus æruginosus* The Marsh Harrier. .*Moor Harrier Moor Buzzard. 1544 TURNER *Avium Præcip* I 1 b, Qualis est avicula Anglis stonechattera aut *mortettera dicta 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 91 *Rubetra, Rubicola* the Stonechatter.. Mortetter, or Black Cap. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov Names Birds* 45 Meadow Pipit (*Anthus pratensis*) *Moor tit 1900 H SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* III, Thou look'st scared as a moor tit. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornithol* II xv (1676) 163 The *Moor Titling' The Stone smich or Stonechatter 1855 *Eng Cycl., Nat Hist.* III 894 *Moor titling*, one of the names of the..Stone Chat, *Saxicola rubicola*.

Moor (mūəɹ, mōəɹ), *sb*[2] Forms 4 **Maur**, 4–7 **More**, 5 **Moure, Mowre**, 6, 8 **Maure**, 6–7 **Moore**, 7– **Moor**. (Now with initial capital.) [ME. *More*, a F. *More* (13th c.), *Maure*, ad. L. *Maurus* (med. L. *Mōrus*), Gr **Μαῦρος**. Cf. Sp., Pg, It. *Moro*; MDu. *Moor, Moer* (Du. *Moor*), OHG *Môr*, pl. *Môrt* (MHG. *Môr, Mar*, mod G. *Mohr*).

The L. *Maurus*, Gr **Μαῦρος** may possibly be from some ancient North African language. Some believe the word to be merely a use of Gr. **μαῦρος** black (which on this view is aphetic from **ἀμαυρος** blind), but this adj. (or at least this sense of it) is confined to late Gr, and may even be derived from the ethnic name.]

1. In *Ancient History*, a native of *Mauretania*, a region of Northern Africa corresponding to parts of Morocco and Algeria. In later times, one belonging to the people of mixed Berber and Arab race, Mohammedan in religion, who constitute the bulk of the population of North-western Africa, and who in the 8th c. conquered Spain. In the Middle Ages, and as late as the 17th c, the Moors were commonly supposed to be mostly black or very swarthy (though the existence of 'white Moors' was recognized), and hence the word was often used for 'negro'; cf. BLACKAMOOR.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 98 Ther was no grace in the visage, . Sche loketh forth as doth a More. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XIX. IX (1495) 869 Also men of the nacyon of Maurys theyr blacke colour comyth of the inner partyes *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XIV 156 Ethiope is departed in 2 principalle parties, the partie meridionelle is clept Moretane And the folk of that Contree ben blake..and thei ben clept Mowres. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXVI. 565 He was soo angry for it, that he became as blacke as a moure 1512 in *Acc. Ld High Treas Scotl.* (1902) IV. 338 Item, to the Bischop of Murrais more, at brocht ane present to the King xiiij*s* 1547 BOORDE *Introd Knowl.* XXXVI (1870) 212 Barbary the inhabytours be Called the Mores ther be whyte mores and black moors *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VII* 23 b, Granado, which many yeres had bene possessed of the Moores or Mawritane nacion 1555 W WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I IV. 48 The reste of the people of Libia westward, are called Maures, or Moores 1555 EDEN *Decades* 355 Ethiopes, which we nowe caule Moores, Moorens, or Negros 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* III v 42, I shall answere that better to the Commonwealth, than you can the getting vp of the Negroes bellie: the Moore is with childe by you Launcelet? 1609 ROW C *Muley Hamets Rising* title p The Religion and Policie of the More, or Barbarian 1613 MIDDLETON *Triumphs of Truth* C 1, I being a Moore, then in Opinions lightnesse As far from Sanctity as my Face from whitenesse 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 687 The Sea coast Moores, called by a general name Baduini 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* V 232 A Towne inhabited by Christians, Arabs and Moores not blacke Moores as the Affricans be, but a kinde of Egyptians 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Not Fair*, A very Moor (methinks) plac'd near to Thee, White as his Teeth, would seem to be 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Moor*, or *Blackmoor*, a native of Mauritania, in Africa. 1707 M HENRY *Expos Exod* II 5, etc, Pity so fair a Child should suck the Brest of a Tawny more 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A* (1732) II 121 Mezemorte was extremely diverted at the recital, in what manner the Maure had been entertain'd. 1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab Gram* 4 The Mauritanick [hand], which is used by the Moors of Morocco and Barbary 1849 JAMES *Woodman* IV, A tawny Moor with silver bracelets on his arms, and a turban on his head. 1904 *Athenæum* 2 July 20/1 Another discussion has arisen on the origin of the term 'Moor'... M Bloch finds the expression used in five different senses, as applying to the mixed race inhabiting the towns of Algeria and Tunisia, the mountain tribes of Morocco on the Algerian frontier, and the nomadic tribes of Western Sahara. M. Delisle thinks that those called Moors have never been either black or the descendants of black races.

2. A Mohammedan, esp. a Mohammedan inhabitant of India (Cf. MOORS)

1588 HICKOCK tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 23 And wheras I speak of Moores I meane Mahomets sect. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 462, I haue heard a story of an Englishman in Barbary which turned Moore. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 507 A Town of the Moors; which name our Seamen give to all Subjects of the great Mogul, but especially his Mahometan Subjects 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 18 The word Moors is used by us to express the Mahometans of all sects and countries who are settled in India 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 251 In those days the rank and file of our army always spoke of the inhabitants of India by the appellation of 'Moors'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Moor-lass*, *-tabroner*; **Moor bridle**, a kind of bridle used by Moors; **Moor dance** (see quot.); **Moor-lipped** *a*, having thick lips like those of a Moor; **Moor macaque, monkey**, the black macaque, *Macacus maurus*, **Moor saddle**, a Moorish saddle.

1704 *Lond Gaz* No 4056/8 A *Moor Bridle and Saddle 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III v 171 The MORISCO or *Moor dance is exceedingly different from the morris-dance,.. being performed with the castanets, or rattles, at the end of the fingers, and not with bells attached to various parts of the dress 1904 in *Acc Ld High Treas. Scotl* (1900) II 465 Item, for hors to the *More-lasses. *Ibid* 469 Quhen the More las wes cristinit 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* IV 1, *Moore lip'd, flat nos'd, dimme ey'd [etc] 1906 *Westm Gaz* 26 Oct 8/3 The *Moor Macaque a stump-tailed Indian monkey 1885 *Cassell's Encycl Dict.*, *Moor monkey 1504 in *Acc. Ld High Treas Scott* (1900) II. 430 Item, to the *More taubronar, to his expens maid be the Morienis, viij Franch crounis.

Moor (mūəɹ, mōəɹ), *sb*[3] *Naut* [f MOOR *v.*[1]] An act of mooring. *Flying* (or *running*) *moor* (see quot. 1883)

1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav Expositor, Moar*, signifies the laying out the Anchors of a Ship so, as is best and safest for her Riding. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, *Flying moor*, letting go a weather anchor whilst the ship has way, and then, when the cable range is nearly out, letting go the other anchor 1893 SLOANE STANLEY *Remin Midshipm. Life* XXXII. 417 The *Queen* ran into Beikos, and there made a running moor which was well performed

attrib. 1906 *Daily Chron* 19 Nov 5/3 In being cast out of the boat they actually fell upon the moor rope.

Moor (mūəɹ, mōəɹ), *v.*[1] Also 5, 7 **more**, 6–8 **moore**, 7 **moar**. [Early mod.E. *more*; prob., in spite of its late occurrence, repr. OE **mārian*, corresponding to MDu. (according to Kluyver originally Frisian, which accounts for the vowel) *mâren* to moor (a vessel), tie up (an animal):—WG. **mairþjan*, a parallel formation with **mairjan*, whence OE **mǽran* (not recorded, but implied by the derivative *mǽrels* mooring-rope), MDu. *mêren* (mod Du. *meren*) to moor (a vessel). The word passed from Teut. into Fr. as *amarrer* (13th c.), for which the simple *marer* occurs in OF. The MDu *merren, marren* to moor (whence MARLINE) resulted from a confusion of this vb with *merren, marren* to delay, hinder (mod Du only *marren* intr, to loiter, delay, hesitate), cogn w MAR *v.*]

1. *trans* To secure (a ship, boat, or other floating object) in a particular place by means of chains or ropes, which are either fastened to the shore or to anchors.

[1495 see MOORING *vbl sb.*] 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 239 Yron chaynes that the seid Ship was mored & Rode by in Portesmouth haven. 1540 in R G Marsden *Sel Pl Crt Admt* (1894) I 91 The said shippe being not moryd came rydyng with thee floode by force 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Diceing* (1843) 64 If it bee lawfull (as Christ sayth) to moore a ship faster that is ready to runne against the rockes 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav.* v. 12 They had moored up the Galley. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Cc 3, A ship may be either moored by the head or by the head and stern 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 102 A transport buoy, was moored with chains at the distance of about fifty fathoms directly North from the Gut. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I XXIV, Until the rocky isle they reach, And moor their shallop on the beach 1840 R H DANA *Bef Mast* XV, Until night, we were employed in getting out the boats and mooring ship. 1896 MRS CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 301 I'll moor up the boat at our landing-place.

† b. *To moor anchor*, to anchor. *Obs.*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* III. 66 The Michael mored ancker vpon this great yce 1621, 1647 [see d].

c. *refl* or in *passive* with personal subject.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* V. I. § 4 331 They therefore not only mored themselues strongly by their Anchors, but chained the sides of their Gallies together. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II I. 112 We carried our hawsers on board her, in order to moor ourselves nearer in shore 1877 C W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I II 109 About mid-day we were moored in the Tagus off the town

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1621 T WILLIAMSON tr *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 179 Who hath commaunded you to moore your ancher of hope in such a little lump of dust as man is? 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 20 Those men never Moored their Anchors well in the firme soile of Heaven, that are weather-waft up and down with every eddy wind of every new doctrine. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* IX 597 Thou, whose heart, Whose little heart, is moor'd within a nook Of this obscure Terrestrial 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* I (1858) 65 The camels as they lie, like stranded ships, moored round the tents. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I XXV. 185 Moored to the rock on two sides, the cabin stood firm

2. *absol.* and *intr.* a. To secure one's ship (etc.) in a particular place; to anchor.

1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 45 More Crosse. To More a crosse is to lay one anchor to one side of the streame, and the other to the other right against one another, and so they beare equally ebbe and flood. *Ibid*, More Prouiso. To more a Prouiso, is to haue one anchor in the riuer, and a hawser a shore, which is more with her head a shore. *Ibid*, Two cables is the least, and foure cables the best to more by. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 207 The Pilot of some

amen right-founder'd Skiff, . With fixed Anchor in his skaly rind Moors by his side under the Lee. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), To *Moor alongst*, is to lay an Anchor amidst the stream, a Head, and another a Stern, when you fear driving ashore. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 165/1 Mooring Water-shot, that is quartering between both [anchors]. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II. i. 114 Cumberland Bay, where we moored. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi 641 Most travellers moor for a day or two at Karnak.

b. Of a ship: To be made secure by means of anchors; to take up a particular position at anchor.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI 1246 At length on Oozy ground his Gallies moor 1701 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec* (1883) I. 308 Such ships shall moore West Nor-west and East Southeast. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* II xi. 364 A solid granite quay, that enables small vessels to moor close to land.

Hence **Moored** *ppl. a.*

1867 JEAN INGELOW *Christ's Resurrect.* x, Swaying on a purple sea, The many moored galleys clustering at her quay 1900 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 8/7 A violent collision with the moored barges followed.

Moor (mūəɹ, mōʊɹ), *v.*[2] [Prob. f. MOOR *sb.*[1] Cf. *moor-evil*] *intr.* Of cattle: To evacuate sanguineous urine. Hence **Moo'ring** *vbl. sb*

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 257 Cattle which piss Blood, or have the Mooring, as they call it. 1775 J. WATSON *Hist Halifax* 543 Moor, as a cow does, when her water is mixed with blood 1824-8 *Craven Dial* s. v, When cattle are inflicted with a disease which occasions bloody urine, they are said to be moored. .. Some attribute it to coarse grass in marshy grounds.

Moor: see MOAR, MOHUR, MORE, MORT.

Moorad (mū rād), *a.* and *sb. Shetland dial.* Also moorat, -et, -it, murid, murrit. [a. ON. *móraud-r*, f. *mó-r* moor, heath + *raud-r* red.] **a.** *adj.* Heather-brown, reddish brown: *esp.* of sheep and wool. **b.** *sb.* A reddish brown colour

1809 EDMONDSTON *Zetland* II. 210 The sheep .. are of different colours; as white, grey, black, speckled, and of a dusky brown called moorit 1871 R. COWIE *Shetland* ix. 162 Sheep of a peculiar brownish shade, termed by the natives murid 1884 RAMPINI in *Gd Words* Nov. 746/2 A herd of native sheep, black, white, grey, and moorat. 1895 *Spectator* 31 Aug 278/1 It is sometimes difficult to convince people that our moorad is not dyed.

Moorage (mūəɹrēdʒ, mōʊɹredʒ). [f. MOOR *v.*[1] + -AGE]

1. The action or process of mooring; the condition of being moored; also a place for mooring.

1648 EARL OF WESTMORLAND *Otia Sacra* 162 She's come to Moorage, and there fast, To lie aside untill carin'd 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I 25 It hath good Moorage, and is deep enough for Ships of any rate 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xl, Since my coming to moorage there no boat had crossed its water. 1892 *Daily News* 30 May 2/3 There are spots where you may pay for moorage.

2. Money paid for the use of moorings.

a 1676 HALE *Narr Customes* iv in S. A. Moore *Foreshore* (1888) 344 Morage for ships, terrage, wharfage 1868 *Rep. Trial Appledore Harbour* in *Exeter & Plymouth Gaz.* 13 Mar, The only custom he had proved was the right to come in, paying a certain moorage or postage.

Moorat, variant of MOORAD

Moor-burn. *Sc.* Forms: see MOOR *sb.*[1] [f. MOOR *sb.*[1] + BURN *sb.*[3]] The burning of the heather on a moor, which is unlawful between April 11 and NOV. 1. So **Moor-burner**, one who sets fire to heather, also **Moor-burning** *vbl. sb.*

14 . *Ordo Justiciarie* in *Sc. Acts* (1814) I 342/1 All .. mur burnaris in forbodin tyme. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 6/1 It is ordanyt þt na man mak murbyrn eftir þe monethe of marche .vnder þe payne of xls 1499 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 395 That thair be na mureburne 1610 *Act 7 Jas I*, An Acte against burning of Lingard Heath and other Moor Burning. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xiv. § 1 (1699) 210 They have power to punish Makers of Moor-burn, Keepers of Crooves, wilful Beggers. 1773 *Act 13 Geo. III* c. 54 § 4 Every Person who shall make Muir-burn, or set fire to any Heath or Muir, in Scotland, shall [etc.] 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* 3736 As heath constitutes a principal food of the mountain sheep, muir-burning improves the heath for food 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 218 We were now among the burnt heather .. kicking up the ashy dust of the March muirburn

fig 1839 in J. MACKERROW *Hist. Secession Ch.* (1841) 647, I was afraid of raising a *muir burn* that might not be easily quenched.

Moor-cock. [f. MOOR *sb.*[1] + COCK *sb.*[1]] The male of the red grouse, *Lagopus scoticus.* Also occas. the blackcock, *Tetrao tetrix*

1329-30 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 16 In .xij Murkokes emptis. In vij Murkokes. 1427 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 16/2 Blak cokes gra hennys and mur cokes. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII (1593) 201 Now it is a meare And moorecockes, cootes, and cormorants do breed and nestle there. *a* 1693 WOOD *Oxford* (O. H. S.) III. 157 ARMS. argent, a chevron between 3 more-cocks sable 1731 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 23 The Red Game, or More-Cock *Lagopus altera.* 1780 EDMONDSON *Her., Moor cock*, the male of the black game, or large black grouse. 1830 J. STRUTHERS *Life* Poet Wks. I. p. xiv, The Scraigh of the paitrick, the birr of the muircock. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 298 Moor-cocks were crowing in the hollows.

Moord(e)re, obs. forms of MURDER.

Moore, obs. form of MOOR, MORE.

Mooreash, obs. form of MOORISH *a.*[1]

Mooren, variant of MORIAN.

Moorery (mūəɹəri, mōʊɹəri). *nonce-wd.* [f. MOOR *sb.*[2] + -ERY. Cf. *Jewry.*] A Moorish quarter.

1808 SOUTHEY *Chron. Cid* App. 386 They arose and entered the Moorery, and slew many Moors.

Mooress (mūəɹres, mōʊɹrès). [f. MOOR *sb.*[2] + -ESS] A female Moor.

1611 COTGR., *Moresque*, a Mooresse, a shee Moore, a blacke woman. 1677 T. HOLYOKE *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A shee moor, or mooress, *morula* 1835 CAMPBELL *Epistle fr Algiers to Hor Smith* 25 The Mooresses, shrouded in white. 1892 HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* xxii, A matronly Mooress.

Mooret, variant of MOORAD.

Moor-fowl. [f. MOOR *sb.*[1] + FOWL.]

1. *Sc.* The red grouse, *Lagopus scoticus.*

1506 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* (1901) III. 191 Tua wild geis and xij mure fowlis. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III 106 Abundance of Geese, Pigeons, Partridges, Moore-fowle. 1773 *Act 13 Geo. III* c. 54 § 3 Pheasants, Muir Fowl, Tarmagans, Heath Fowl [etc.]. 1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* xiii, Perhaps upon his mould'ring breast Some spitefu' muirfowl bigs her nest, To hatch an' breed. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. iv. 56 Muirfowl, ptarmigan [etc.]. *Comb.* 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* 1, The moor-fowl shooter has been often surprised to find him busied in cleaning the moss from the grey stones

2. *South Carolina.* The ruffed grouse.

1791 W. BARTRAM *Trav. Carolina*, etc. (1792) 329 The wary moor fowl thundering in the distant echoing hills.

3. *Sc.* Moorfowl('s egg, a variety of pear.

1705 *Lease* in W. Hector *Select Judic. Rec. Renfrew* (1876) 42 That pear tree called the Muirfowl Egg 1817 NEILL *Hortic.* in *Edin. Encycl.* (1830) XI 212 The Muirfowl egg is another pear of good qualities, said to be originally Scottish. 1860 HOGG *Fruit Man* 202 Muirfowl's Egg.

Moor-grass. [f. MOOR *sb.*[1] + GRASS.]

1. Sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. clv. 1366 It is called in English Sunne deaw, in the North parts Red rot, .. and in Yorkeshire Moore grass. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng* 80 *Rosa solis*, Sun-dew, moor-grass. 1749 W. ELLIS *Compl Syst Sheep*, etc. III. v. 321 Now this Moor-Grass, in the Parish of Wing [Buckinghamshire], they call *Rosa-Solis*, as it is distinguished by Shepherds from other Grasses.

2. *Sc.* Silver-weed, *Potentilla anserina.*

1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot* I 268 *Potentilla anserina* . Moor-Grass. Scotis.

3. A grass of the genus *Sesleria*, esp. *S. cærulea*, blue moor-grass.

1799 J. HULL *Brit. Flora* I 21 *Sesleria cærulea*, . Blue Moor-grass. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. Grass.

4. The cotton-grass, *Eriophorum angustifolium* (Britten & Holland).

5. *gen.* A grass growing on a moor.

1900 *Archæol. Æliana* XXII. 80 Black-faced sheep, which maintain a spare existence on the heather and moor grasses.

Moor-head: see MOOR'S-HEAD.

Moor-hen. [f. MOOR *sb.*[1] + HEN.]

1. The Water-hen, *Gallinula chloropus.*

c 1300 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 138 Heo cometh by-modered ase a mor-hen. 14 . *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 599/43 *Palestris*, a morhen 1575 TURBERV *Falconrie* 137 Some hold opinion, that the bones and bloud of a Bargander, Moorehen, and such like, may be giuen to an hauke. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 205 Some Birds are sodden or roasted without their Skins, because they are black and bitter, as Rooks, Daws, Coots, and Moor-hens. 1705 DALE *Pharmacol.* Suppl. 359 *A. Gallina aquatica* .. The Common Water-Hen, or Moor Hen. 1883 *Encycl Brit.* XVI. 808/2 In winter, when the inland waters are frozen, the majority of Moor-hens betake themselves to the tidal rivers.

2. The female of the red grouse, *Lagopus scoticus.*

1347 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 42 In vj Morehennes empt. 1530 PALSGR. 246/1 Morehen, *poulle griache.* 1553 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 185 The best mure hen vjd. 1611 COTGR., *Poule griesche*, a Moorebenne, the henne of the Grice, or Mooregame. *a* 1796 BURNS '*The Heather was blooming*' 4 At length they discovered a bonie moor-hen. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit Birds* I. 169 *Lagopus Scoticus*... Moor-fowl Moor cock, Moor-hen.

3. A bird of the Australian genus *Tribonyx.*

1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat. in Australasia* viii 169 The Rail-like bird, the Black-tailed Tribonyx, or Moor Hen of the colonists.

4. The American coot, *Fulica americana.*

1888 TRUMBULL *Names of Birds* 117

Moorian, variant of MORIAN.

Mooring (mūəɹriŋ, mōʊɹriŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. MOOR *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb MOOR *v.*[1]

1485 [see *mooring chain* below]. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 162 The Bryngyng the seid Ship to the Shore And for moryng of hyre there. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 3 To haue the command of the long boate, for.. warping, towing, and moreing. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. (1892) 251 There is much want of room for the safe and convenient mooring of vessels, and constant access to them. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 508/1 One of the objections made to slack mooring is that turns are formed below water where they are not visible.

2. *concr.* Something (*e.g.* a rope, chain, etc.) by which a floating object is made fast; also the object to which it is moored. **a.** *sing.* (Somewhat *rare.*)

1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 51 Slacking a little of the mooring. 1809 BYRON *Lines to Mr. Hodgson* 17 Now our boatmen quit their mooring, And all hands must ply the oar. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 256 Wrecked by the fall of their icy mooring. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 451/1 To one end of the line a chain-shot was attached by way of mooring. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 401/1 Mainsail, foresail and gaff-topsail were hoisted, and her jib ready to hoist as soon as the mooring was dropped.

fig. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect Brit. Poets* xiv. (1857) II. 184 The tempest which had driven him from his domestic mooring was followed by a fitful calm.

b. *pl.*

1744 J. PHILIPS *Jrnl. Anson's Exped.* 192 The Prize drove off from her Moorings. 1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expositor, Moorings*, are laid out in Harbour, and consists of Claws, Pendant Chains, Cables [etc.]. 1898 LYTTON *What will he do* I. v, Vance loosened the boat from its moorings, stepped in, and took up the oars. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 8/2 Mushroom anchors first proposed for ships, are now only used for moorings. 1889 *Cath. News* 27 July 8/6 The huge Rodney fouled a lightship the other day and broke her moorings

transf. and *fig.* 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem* (1852) 116 Having broken from all moral moorings, he will find himself adrift. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 507 When .. the pylorus is dragged from its moorings.

3. *pl.* The place in a river or harbour where a vessel can be moored.

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 65 Nearly the same time will be elapsed before the ship can be secured at her moorings. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* III I. 300 Some of the new men of war, indeed, were so rotten that, unless speedily repaired, they would go down at their moorings. 1860 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, P. Revere's Ride* 18 Where swinging wide at her moorings lay The Somerset.

fig. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iv. (1872) 118 When once the household was settled in its new moorings .he returned to his employments and pursuits.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mooring bridle, buoy, cable, chain, -ground, -port, -stone*; **mooring anchor**, one of the fixed anchors placed at the bottom of a harbour, to which vessels are moored; **mooring-block** (see quot. 1815); **mooring-post**, (*a*) a strong upright post fixed into the ground for securing vessels to the landing-place by hawsers or chains; (*b*) one of the strong pieces of oak inserted into the deck of a large ship for fastening the moorings to when alongside a quay (Adm. Smyth); **mooring swivel**, a swivel used in mooring a ship to shackle two chains together so that they may not become twisted.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I 257 For the purpose of placing a *mooring anchor. 1875 *Encycl Brit.* II. 8/1 Mooring anchors are not limited by considerations of weight, &c., as other anchors are.. Mooring anchors may therefore be of stone or of cast iron. 1809 in *Trans Soc. Arts* (1811) XXVIII 173 Many of the line of-battle ships are moored with Mr. Hemman's cast-iron *mooring-blocks. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Mooring-block* is a sort of cast iron anchor of about 250 cwt used in some of his Majesty's ports for riding ships by. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 23 She ran against one of the *mooring buoys. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 8/1 A large buoy is attached to the end of a *mooring cable. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 38 Chenes for the Loves. j, *Moryng chenes ij. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 576 Can you not see. that where one drags the anchor so easily, the *mooring ground was never good? 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Cc 3 b, Bridles .. whose upper ends are drawn into the ship at the *mooring-ports. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies Polc* 41 Two or three hardy fellows, who held on for life to the *mooring-posts. 1803 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 468/2 The *mooring-stones remained perfectly steady as did all the ships that were properly moored. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech* 54 What is the use of a *mooring swivel? It is put on when the ship has two anchors down, to keep the turns out of the cables

Moorish (mūəɹiʃ, mōʊɹiʃ), *a.*[1] Forms: 4 **mooryssh**e, 4-5 **morysh**(e, 5-6 **moresch**, **-isch**, 6 **moarish**(e, **morishe**, **-ysh**, 6-7 **morish**, 7 **mooreash**, 9 *Sc.* **muirish**, 6- **moorish**. [f. MOOR *sb.*[1] + -ISH]

†1. Of soil: Boggy, swampy. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I xxxiii. 28 The grounde was soo softe and moryssh, that they entred up to the raynes. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 81 It is to be supposid that thes Pooles for the most part in Morisch [*v. r.* Moresch] Groundes, and lying sumwhat in low Groundes dreane the moist Places about them. 1592 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 140 There now no rivers course is to be seene, But moorish fennes, and marshes ever greene. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 432 By lake, or moorish fen. 1641 WITHER *Hallelujah* II. xx. (1879) 292 Moorish Grounds are now so hard, That, on them we safe may ride. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 199 A thousand loads .. were laid in a moorish place 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg* I 120 This swamp had a moorish look, and consisted apparently of black alluvial soil

fig. 1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v i, They be path-lesse, moorish minds That sinke Beneath the steps of any villanie.

†b. *transf.* ? Spongy, soft *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xci. (1495) 840 The frogge is watry and mooryssh. *Ibid.* XIX. ix. 869 Moryssh thynges dooth growe in erthe. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* 8 If their noses are snotty, and their throats moorish and muddy, they are bad.

†c. Of water: Such as is found in bogs. *Obs.*

1496 *Fyssh̄ynge w. Angle* (1883) 11 Those waters that ben hethy or mooryssh̄e. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 29 The chaulky Kenet, .The morish Cole. *a* 1640 DAY *Parl Bees* xii. (1881) 75 The moorish pooles stand emptie, left By water.

d. *Moorish mallow* = MARSH MALLOW

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxxviii. 789 In English marsh Mallow, Moorish Mallowe, and white Mallowe.

e. **Moorish brown, moorish fly**, the names of an artificial fly for fishing.

1635 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princes* 26 The Moorish-fly is made of fine flocks, shorne from a freese-gray russet, and the wings of the blackest male of a Drake. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II 309 March . Flies proper .. 3. Moorish brown.

2. Of or pertaining to a moor; abounding in moors or moorland; having the characteristics of a moor; belonging to a moor.

1546 *Yorks Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II 413 In a wyld and morishe contree. *c* 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728)

63 A church standinge amonge the moarishe hills. 1744 Preston in *Phil Trans.* XLIII. 61 The Land is mountainous and moorish, abounding with Moss and Heather. 1787 Burns in Cunningham *Life* (1850) 55/1 A romantic, but rather moorish place, on the banks of the Poole. 1802 Wordsw. *Resol. & Independ.* xi, Upon the margin of that moorish flood. 1853 G Johnston *Nat. Hist E. Bord* I. 104 Common in muirish pastures. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 177 Moorish Skiddaw and far-sweeping Saddleback

3. Inhabiting a moor; growing on moors.

1612 Drayton *Poly olb* xii. 580 Or'e gone with loue of Hanse, a dapper More land Lad the wanton hart of that delicious mayd was turn'd so much from beeing coy That shee might seeme to doat vpon the Morish boy. 1844 Stephens *Bk Farm* II 474 The disease is there called the muir ill, as if it were the consequence of cows eating muirish plants.

Moorish (mūə·rĭʃ, mōə·rĭʃ), *a.*2 Also 5 **morys**, 7 **morish**. (Now with capital M.) [f. Moor *sb.*2 + -ish.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Moors.

Now often used with reference to the style of architecture characteristic of the buildings erected by the Moors in Spain (8th–15th c) and in Northern Africa. Cf. Moresque.

1434 in *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 242/2 Her hullyng of black, red and green. with morys letters, with cushions 1600 E Blount tr *Conestaggio* 323 For that a moorish slaue, who hoped by that meanes to saue himselfe, discouered him to a Prouost marshall 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 112 P 3 Augustus is said to have passed many of his Hours with little Moorish Boys at a Game of Marbles. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 223/1 The greatest peculiarity in the Moorish architecture is the horse-shoe arch 1843 Borrow *Bible in Spain* VII, A large ancient and seemingly Moorish castle. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 622/2 A fine dish, now in the British Museum ; though Moorish in style, it has a Spanish inscription 1903 *Edin. Rev* Apr 278 The Moorish peasantry fought for their masters

b. Befitting a Moor, barbarous. *nonce-use*

1795 Colebridge *Plot Discovered* 28 And if by the wanton and moorish exercise of this privilege he can ensnare the assembly into marks of indignation, then [etc].

2 Mohammedan. Now only *colloq.* (chiefly in uneducated use) in Southern India and Ceylon. † Formerly also used (*adj.* and quasi-*sb.*) as a name of the Urdū or Hindustānī language. see Moors.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 482 The Religion in Cambaia is partly Moorish, partly Heathenish 1763 Orme *Milit. Trans. Hindostan* I. 276 The centinel was sitting at the top of the gate, singing a moorish song 1784 in Seton Karr & Sandeman *Select fr. Calcutta Gaz* (1864) I 15 Lieutenants Speedman and Rutledge were bound, circumcised, and clothed in Moorish garments 1804 Wellington in Gurw *Desp* (1837) III 290 She had a Moorish woman interpreter, and as I heard her give orders to her interpreter in the Moorish language [etc] 1889 *Ceylon Observer* 11 June, From Weligama comes the news that another alexandrite has just been discovered by the Moorish priest (Moulana) weighing 6 lb and 8 rupees

† **Moo·rishly**, *adv. Obs.*−1 [f. Moorish *a.*1 + -ly 2.] In a moorish manner.

1622 Drayton *Poly olb* xxv. 332 Shee in her foggy Fennes so moorishly doth feed.

† **Moo·rishness**. *Obs* [f. Moorish *a.*1 + -ness.] Marshy or peaty quality.

1649 Blithe *Eng Improv Impr* (1653) 59 If this be not.. steeped so wth constant corrupt water, that it is turned into a moorishness,..this very Land may prove your best Land in a little time. 1652 R L'Estrange *Josephus, Wars of Jews* III xviii (1733) 686 The Water sweet and potable, without any thing of Moorishness either in the Taste or Colour

† **Moo·rism**. *Obs* [f. Moor *sb*2 + -ism.] a. The polity or religion of the Moors; Mohammedanism. b. Moors collectively. c. Conduct befitting Moors, barbarism.

1620 Shelton *Quix.* II xxvi 174 Don Quixote seeing and hearing such a deale of Moorisme, and such a coyle, he thought fit to succour those that fled. *Ibid*, He began to raine strokes vpon the Puppetish Moorisme ouerthrowing some, and beheading others 1687 R Ashley *Almansor* 1 The great Caliph, the sustayner of Morisme 1681 Rycaut tr *Gracian's Critick* 148 Banishing not only her, but her devoted Worshippers from the extent of their Dominions, with which barbarous Morism, not yet fully satisfied [etc].

Moorit, variant of Morad.

Moorland (mūə·lănd, mōə·lănd), *sb.* [f. Moor *sb*1 + Land *sb*]

1. Uncultivated land; in early use chiefly fenland; in mod use, country consisting of moors; land abounding in heather; a moor.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Luke i 65 Ofer alle mor-londa iudæes. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2968 And aaron held up his hond, to de water and de more lond *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 288, j half acre in the morelond 1773 *Act* 13 *Geo III* c 54 § 6 Every Proprietor of high and wet Muir Lands 1851 D. Jerrold *St Giles* xi 103 The road opened into a patch of moor-land. 1896 'Q' (Quiller Couch) *Ia* 94 They stood in the heart of a moorland.

b. *spec.* (See quot 1845.)

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xii. 531 But Muse, thou seem'st to leaue the Morelands too too long. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV 10/1 The Northern part [of Staffordshire] bordering upon Derbyshire, contains a great portion of waste, devoted to feeding sheep, and enclosed with stone walls, denominated the Moorlands.

2. (See quot.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl Supp*, *Moor-land* or *Moory-land*, in agriculture is a black, light and soft earth, very loose, and without any admixture of stones; and with very little clay, or sand. The uppermost stratum of fen-lands is usually of this earth.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Of the nature of or pertaining to moorland; inhabiting moorland.

[1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiii 1 Ane morlandis man of vplandis mak At hame thus to his nychbour spak.] 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb* xii. 576 Or e-gone with loue of Hanse, a dapper More-land Lad. 1785 Burns *To William Simpson* 104 While moorlan' herds like guid, fat braxies. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric Perth* 306 In the moorland parts of the county, the attention of the farmer is mostly confined to his cattle. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I xxxiii, But vainly did the heath-flower shed Its moor land fragrance round his head 1900 R. W. Chambers *Maids of Paradise* x, The moorland wind rose and tossed her elf-locks in her eyes

Moorlander (mūə·lăndəɹ, mōə·lăndəɹ). [f. Moorland + -er 1.] One who lives in a moorland; *spec.* one who lives in the Moorlands of Staffordshire.

c 1646 *True Relat*, etc. in *Glover's Hist Derby* (1829) I App 62 The moorlanders in Staffordshire came to him, entreating him for assistance 1660 *Leyborne Popham MSS* (Hist MSS Comm. 1899) 139 The county [Stafford] is apt to fly into arms, the northern inhabitants being 'moorlanders' and the southern parts abounding with 'ironmen'. 1667 Cotton *Scarron* iv. 69 Rascals as false as Moorlanders.

† **Moo·rlandish**, *a Obs.*−1 [-ish.] Characteristic of the inhabitants of the moorlands.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 109 To prevent these little country Moorelandish cheats,..the Factors keep a Surveyor all the summer here

† **Moo·rlog**. *Obs.* Also -logg. [app. f. Moor *sb*1 + Log *sb.*] (See quots)

1651 R. Child in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 141 This is in briefe my Philosophy concerning Moorlog 1721 Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 72 *note*, Moorlogg, is a vein of divers sorts of rotten Wood, which lyes about 3 Foot and a half underneath the Surface of the Marsh Ground 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch Jrnl* III. 106/1 Moorlogg is described as a vein of matted brushwood, with nuts and pieces of rotten wood interspersed

Moorman 1 (mūə·ɹ-, mōə ɹmăn). [f. Moor *sb*1 + Man *sb.* Cf. Moorsman.]

1. One who lives on a moor.

c 1790 Sir M Hunter *Jrnl.* (1894) 74 The Moormen fight cocks, and are very fond of the diversion 1836 Mrs Bray *Tamar & Tavy* I 23 The moormen most commonly convey their peat, and all things else, on what is called a crook. 1872 M. Collins *Two Plunges for Pearl* I vi 123 The best pedestrian upon ordinary roads will find himself tried by the swinging step of the moorman on his native soil

2. An official who has charge of a moor

1687 in Croke *Case of Otmoor* (1831) 38 Every man that keeps cattle upon the More, shall bring his cattle to the Moor man to be branded 1885 *Sat Rev* 5 Sept 322 Dartmoor is divided into four quarters, and there is a functionary called *par excellence* a Moorman, who has charge of each quarter on behalf of the Duchy

Moo·rman 2. [f. Moor *sb* 2 + Man] = Moor *sb* 2; in India, a Mohammedan.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E India & P* 55 These Moormen never set their hands to do any Labour, but that they sing a Psalm, or Prayer 1763 Scrafton *Indostan* (1770) 26 The Moormen .make them, of whom they have no jealousy, the ministers of their oppression. 1836 *Lett. fr Madras* (1843) 41, I gave some embroidery to be done by a Moorman recommended by my tailor. 1850 Whittier *Derne* 113 Men speak the praise of him who gave Deliverance to the Moorman's slave 1889 *Ceylon Observer* 4 May, The gem was bought in by the owner I hear since that some of the Moormen who came for the sale have made offers. 1897 *Tablet* 16 Oct. 606 Whether the man be a Christian, Jew, Agnostic, Buddhist, Mormon or Moorman

Moorn(e, obs. forms of Morn, Mourn

Moo·r-pa·rk. [Use of *Moor Park*, the name of the house of Sir W. Temple (*d.* 1699), by whom this fruit was cultivated.] A variety of apricot.

1788 *Brompton Park Catal.* in Hogg *Fruit Man* (1875) 177. 1797 W Nicol *Sc Forcing Gardener* 156 Apricots .. More Park 1812 *Trans Hortic Soc.* (1817) II. 19 On the proper Stock for the Moor Park Apricot 1881 *Encycl Brit* XII 270/1 The Moorpark is undoubtedly the best apricot in cultivation

Moor-pout (mūə·ɹpaut, mōə·ɹpaut). Also 7 **moore poult, -pout, moorpoot, -poult, -powte, more pout**, 8 **moor powt**, 9 *Sc.* **muir poot**, *dial.* **moor-pot, 7- moor-pout.** [f. Moor *sb*1 + *pout*: see Poult *sb.*] A young grouse.

1506 in *Acc. Ld High Treas Scott* (1901) III 333 Item, to ane man brocht quyk mure powtis to the King iijs. 1677 N Cox *Gentl. Recreat* III 45 How to take Rails, Quails, Morepoots, &c. 1684 E Chamberlayne *Pres St. Eng.* I. (ed 15) 6 What abundance of heath-cocks, more pouts, or grouse-thrushes. 1728 Ramsay *Lure* 12 Peartricks, teals, moor powts, and plivers. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* Introd, The Laird accused our Landlord, deceased, of having encouraged the destruction of hares, moor-pouts [etc]. *a* 1835 Hogg *Siege Roxb.* iv Tales & Sk 1837 VI 105, I will smoor the transgressors like as many moor poots

‖ **Moorpunky** (mōəɹpʊ ŋkĭ). *Indian.* Also **moorpungkey, moorpunkey, morpunkee.** [Hindī *morpaṅkhī*, lit. 'peacock-tailed', f. *mor* peacock + *paṅkhī* fan.] A kind of Indian pleasure-boat formerly used on the Ganges.

1767 in J. Long *Select fr. Unpubl. Rec. Govt.* (1869) 524 (Y) A few moorpungkeys and beauleahs for the service of Mahomed Reza Khan 25000.0.0. 1796 Eliza Hamilton *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) I. 253 Moor Punky. A country vessel of a peculiar construction, used for the conveyance of cotton and other bulky articles. 1855 Ogilvie, *Morpunkee*, a native pleasure boat of the Ganges, elegantly decorated, and propelled by numerous paddles.

† **Moors**, *a.* and *sb. Anglo-Indian. Obs.* [Perh. a. Du. *Moorsch*, Moorish. Yule refers to the parallel forms *Bengals* for *Bengālī*, *Indostans* for Hindustānī, and *Turks* for Turkish.] A name for the Urdū or Hindustānī language of Moorish.

1767 J. Rennell *Let.* 10 Mar (MS) (Y), The politest Language is the Moors or Mussulmans and Persian 1784–5 *Ann. Reg* II 81 The Hindustanic or as it is vulgarly termed in India, the Moors language 1796 Hadley (*title*) A compendious Grammar of the Current Corrupt Dialect of the Jargon of Hindostan (commonly called Moors), with a Vocabulary, English and Moors, Moors and English 1803 Beddoes *Hygëia* x 53 Speaking scarce any thing but *Moors*. 1883 R N. Cust *Mod Lang Afr.* I. ix. 97 Forty years ago in India in Military circles a man who knew the Vernacular of British India was said to know 'the Moors'

† **Moor's-head.** *Obs.* Also moor-head. [f. Moor *sb.*2 + Head *sb.*]

1. A representation of the head of a Moor; *spec.* in *Her.* (see quot 1780).

1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 487 Vpon many of the pillars are Moors heads carved in the stone, and one or two with turbants on 1722 Nisbet *Syst Her* 267 John Moir of Stonniewood, Argent, three Moors Heads couped, distilling Drops of Blood proper 1780 Edmondson *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Moor's Head* the head of a black, or negro man, placed in profile, couped at the neck, wreathed about the temples, ar. and az. and having a pearl pendent at his ear. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* 160 Moor's or Blackamoor's head,

2. (See quots) Cf F. *tête-de-More*

1677 tr *Glaser's Compl Chem* 31 The Brass Vesica, with its Refrigeratory, or Moors head. 1678 Salmon *New Lond. Dispensatory* 816 Of the cover of the Vesica, or Moors-head. It is made of Brass, having a Neck six Inches deep [etc]. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Moors head*, a Copper cap, tinn'd on the inside, and made like a Head to be set over the Chimney of a Reverberating Furnace ; Also the Head of a Copper or Glass still, which is luted on the Body, having a Beak, Nose, or Pipe, to let the raised Spirit run down into the Receiver 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I 8 Put green Anniseeds in a Glass Cucurbit, which cover with its Moor-Head 1844 T. Webster *Encycl Dom Econ* 1045 The Moor's head is another form of still that has been used, and is found convenient for distillation on a small scale

3. (See quots.) Cf. F. *cheval testeté de more* (Cotgr.)

1660 Howell *Voc.* ii, A horse that hath his head darker then his body, called the Moors head 1726 W Gibson *Diet Horses* (ed 2) 212 The Roan well mark'd, or with a More's Head. 1753 Chambers *Cycl Supp*, *More's head*, in the manege, implies the colour of a Roan horse, who besides the mixture or blending of a grey and a bay, has a black head.

Moo rship. *nonce-wd.* [f Moor *sb.*2 + -ship] *His Moorship*, a derisive title applied to a Moor.

1604 Shaks. *Oth* I i 33 This Counter caster, He (in good time) must his Lieutenant be, And I (blesse the marke) his Mooreships Auntient

Moorsman (mūə ɹz-, mōə ɹzmăn). [f *moor's*, gen of Moor *sb*1 + Man Cf Moorman] A dweller on the moors (in quot , on the 'moors' or drained marshes of Somerset) Also, one accustomed to the moors.

1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxxii, The Bussex Rhine is not . broad and was, therefore, unmentioned by the moorsmen. 1904 E. Rickert *Reaper* 246 These dangers to life and limb never entered the head of the practised moorsman.

Moorstone (mūə ɹ-, mōə ɹstoun). *Min.* [f. Moor *sb*1 + Stone.]

1. A kind of granite found chiefly in Cornwall.

c 1600 Norden *Spec. Brit, Corniw.* (1728) 18 There is a stone called a Moar Stone, which lyeth dispersed vpon the face of the mountaynes and on the confused rockes. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv Devon* § 215 (1810) 223 Where is a table and seats of moorstone 1674 Ray *Collect. Words, Prep. Tin* (E D S) 13 A mould made of moore stone 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 91 Moorstone, which in reality is the true Granite. 1842 Gwilt *Archit* Gloss., *Moorstone*, a species of granite found in Cornwall and some other parts of England, and very serviceable in the coarser parts of a building. 1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 105 This ancient fence [the Deil's Dyke] is built of blocks of common moorstone

2. A slab or piece of moorstone

1698 Lister *Journ Paris* (1699) 146 By reason of those Sand or Moore Stones, with which they grind their Corn. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I 104 The Sand is very white, and in Scilly glistering, which may be occasion'd from the mouldering of Moor stones

3. *attrib.*

c 1630 Risdon *Surv Devon* § 22 (1810) 32 Their arms are cut in the moorstone pillars. 1773 Ironstone in *Phil. Trans* LXIV 102 A globular piece of moorstone granite. 1883 F G Heath in *Century Mag* Dec 165/1 Semicircular arches surmounting moor stone columns.

‖ **Mooruk** (mūə ɹuk). [See quot. 1860.] A kind of cassowary, *Casuarius Bennetti*.

1860 G Bennett *Gatherings Nat. in Australasia* 244 A new species of Cassowary procured from the natives of New Britain It utters a peculiar whistling sound, and I am informed it also emits a loud one resembling the word Mooruk, whence no doubt is derived its native name 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V 186/1 The Mooruk, or Bennett's Cassowary approaching in the thickness of its legs to the moas

‖ **Moorva** (mūə·ɹvă). [Skr. *mūrvā*.] Bow-string hemp (see Bow-string 3).

[*a* 1794 Sir W Jones in *Asiatic Res* IV 271 Murva] 1855 Royle *Fibrous Pl India* 55 The Moorva fibre is employed by the natives for their bowstrings. 1884 *Imp & Mach. Rev.* 1 Dec. 671 0/2 The Glenrock Company intend to treat on a somewhat large scale the 'moorva' or bow-string hemp.

‖ **Moory** (mūə·ri), *sb.* Also 7-9 **moree**, 8 **moore, mouri** [Possibly connected with Pg. *morim*, shirting] A kind of Indian cloth.

1696 J F *Merch Wareho. laid open* 29 Morees ..This is a Callico extreamly in use..to Work for Petty-Coats and Waste Coats. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3953/4 The Cargo of the

Star of the East, consisting of Long Cloth,..Betelles, Moores, Neckcloths [etc.]. 1704 *Ibid* No 4054/6 Lots 414, 415, Cont 200 Moores. 1754 SEWEL *Eng.-Du Dict.*, Moreés, *mourrs*, cekere Oostindische Katoenen. 1857 BALFOUR *Cycl. India*, *Moories*, *Blue* These cloths are principally manufactured [etc.]. The trade at Pondicherry consists of long cloths moreés, dimities [etc.]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Moory*, a brown cloth made in India. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 350 *Morees*, Manchester-made Muslins, much employed for the African export trade.

Moory (mū·ri, mō·ri), *a*.[1] Forms: 4–5 **mory**, 6 **morey**, 6–7 **moorie**, 7 **moarie**, 8 **moary**, 9 *Sc.* **muiry**, 6– **moory**. [f. MOOR *sb*.[1] + -Y. Cf. MDu. *mōrich* (mod.Du *moorig*), G. *moorig*]

1. Marshy, fenny; growing in a marsh or fen. *Moory land*, *-earth* = MOORLAND *sb*. 2.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 157 Herdes fond hym among mory flagges and sprayes. ?*c* 1400 LYDG. *Æsop's Fab* v. 118 The froshe delyteþ to abyde in mory lakys. 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 31 b, It delighteth in a watrishe moorie grounde. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1191 Because neither the Palme tree is a moorie plant and loving the waters,..neither [etc.]. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ix 444 Guint, forth along with her Lewenny that doth draw, And next to them againe, the fat and moory Frawe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II 944 As when a Gryfon through the Wilderness With winged course ore Hill or moarie Dale, Pursues the Arimaspian [etc.]. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict* s.v. *Lupulus*, The Essex Planters account a moory Land the properest for Hops. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric* II. 853 On peaty or moory lands marl and other similar materials will be of advantage in rendering them more compact. 1877 SKERTCHLY *Geol. Fenland* 130 [In Lincolnshire] It is usual to speak of 'moory land', 'black land', or 'fen' where the soil is peaty.

2. Of or pertaining to a moor or heath; having the characteristics of a moor; abounding in heath.

1794 W MARSHALL *Central Highl. Scot* 12 On the Yorkshire hills, the moory earth, generally of greater thickness, lies on a dead sand, or an infertile rubble, without any intervening soil. 1830 CORBETT *Rur Rides* (1885) II 326 The moory and rocky parts in the West Riding. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* x. 267 A tract of moory heights 1875 *Encycl. Brit* I. 360/2 On muiry soils this crop is also not unfrequently lost.

Moory (mō·ri, mū·ri), *a*.[2] [? f. MOOR *sb*.[2] + -Y[1].] ? Dark coloured, black.

1581 J. STUDLEY *Seneca's Hercules Œtæus* II. 196 b, Him that weildes the moary mace [L. *furva sceptra*] of blacke Auerne to smoake *Ibid* IV 210, I see the dumpish moary denne of glowming lady night 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* vii, The skie .Is cloathed with moorie Vesperugoe's coate.

Moos, obs. variant of MOSS.

Moose[1] (mūs). Also 7 **mose**, **mosse**, **mus**, 7–8 **moos**, 8 **moose**. [a. Narragansett *moos* (= Abenaki *mus*, Penobscot *muns*); according to Trumbull, from *moosu* 'he trims or cuts smooth', in allusion to the animal's habit of stripping the lower branches and bark from trees when feeding.] A cervine animal native to N. America closely allied to, or identical with, the European Elk (*Alces malchis*). Also *moose deer*.

The moose is termed *Alces americana* by those zoologists who regard it as specifically distinct from *A. malchis*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 755 Captaine Thomas Hanham sayled to the Riuer of Sagadahoc 1606. He relateth of their beasts redde Deare, and a beast bigger, called the Mus 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng Canaan* II. v 74 The Elke, which the Salvages call a Mose..is a very large Deare, with [etc.] 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 19 The Moose Deer is a very goodly Creature 1783 JUSTAMOND tr *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VI 494 The moozedeer, called there Caribou 1877 *Encycl Brit* VII 24/1 The Elk or Moose Deer (*Alces malchis*) is the largest of living *Cervidæ* 1879 LD DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent* July 50 The Moose of America is almost, if not quite, identical with the Elk of Europe, but it attains a greater size. 1903 KIPLING *5 Nations* 39 The lakeside lilies where the bull-moose waits the cow

b. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *moose-flesh*, *-hide*, *-horn*, *-hunt* sb. and vb., *-hunter*, *-hunting*, *-meat*, *-path*, *-sinew*, *-skin*, *-track*, *-trail*, **moose berry** *U. S.*, the fruit of the moose-bush; **moose bird** *U S*, the Canada jay, *Garrulus canadensis*; **moose bush** *U. S.*, the shrub *Viburnum lantanoides*; **moose call**, a trumpet of birch bark used by hunters in calling moose to an ambuscade or blind (*Sportsman's Gazetteer* in *Cent. Dict.*); **moose calling** (see quot); **moose elm** (see quot); **moose-head plant** *U. S.*, some river-side plant; **moose man**, a moose-hunter; †**moose suit**, a suit of clothes made of moose-skin; **moose wood**, (*a*) striped maple, *Acer pennsylvanicum* or *striatum*, (*b*) leatherwood, *Dirca palustris*; **moose yard**, an area in which the snow is trodden down by moose, where they remain together during the winter months.

1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 79 Solomon's seal and *mooseberries. 1857 *Ibid.* 293 Three large slate-colored birds of the jay genus (*Garrulus Canadensis*), the Canada jay, *moose-bird, meat-bird, or what not. 1784 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I 102 The ground covered with an underwood of *moose bush. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav New Eng*, etc. (1821) II. 418 The black-moose bush, a pretty shrub with a rich pulpy leaf and a tuft of brilliant white flowers at the end of each branch. 1879 LD. DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* July 52 *Moose-calling consists in imitating the cry of the female moose, and thereby calling up the male. 1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* (10th Census IX) 122 *Ulmus fulva*, ..Red Elm...*Moose Elm. 1873 Miss BRADDON *L. Dawson* I. Prol. i. 4 Rare meals of buffalo or *moose flesh. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 6 A winding and narrow river, fringed with rushes, lilies, and *moose-head plants. 1858 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 121 A St Francis Indian, with his canoe and *moose-hides. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 19 *Moose Horns better for Physick use than Harts Horns. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 24 Aug 34/2 Sebatis and Lola went off on a *moose hunt. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 352/2 The skill of a *moose-hunter is most tried in the early part of the winter. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W* (1894) 307 Some friends of mine .were serenaded by wolves while *moose-hunting by moonlight. *Ibid.* 369 He found himself dining one day on *moose-meat. 1858 *Ibid.* 148 *Moose-men. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 10 Aug. 2/1, I saw the bear lying in an old well-worn *moose path quite dead. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. v 464 Their bowstrings were made of *Moose sinews. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* I. VI. 29 They make shooes of *Mose skinnes, which is the principall leather used to that purpose. 1903 *All Nations* Mar. 73/1 Living a shivering life in moose-skin tents. 1645 in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen Reg* (1849) III. 82 The said Alexander Bradford have giuen to Robert Stowton his *Moose Suite and a musket and Sworde 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 390 There were pretty fresh *moose-tracks by the water-side. 1890 N. HIBBS in *Big Game N. Amer.* 37 Just as I passed the point I found a *Moose-trail. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist New Hampsh.* III. 163 He [the Moose] feeds on..a species of the maple, which is called *moose-wood. 1860 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* 84 *Acer Pennsylvanicum* Moose Wood. *Ibid* 380 *Dirca*..Moose-wood. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 116 His poultices will be the bark of the moose wood boiled till it is soft 1843 *Zoologist* I 134 It will take so many days to reach the *moose yard. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 53 They [*sc.* Moose] live in families of fifteen to twenty, each one of which confines itself to a certain part of the woods; this is called a moose yard.

†**Moose**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [a. Du. *moes*.] Pottage, stewed vegetables.

1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 9 The weomen cookes in the spring time use to gather this herbe, and put it in there potages and mooses with other pot herbes. *Ibid* 20.

Moosel(l, obs. forms of MUZZLE.

Moo·sey, *a nonce-wd.* Suggestive of the presence of the moose.

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 377 It is all mossy and moosey.

Mooshik, variant of MOUJIK.

Moosie, variant of MOSY *a. dial.*, mossy

Moosle, **Moost**, obs. ff. MUZZLE, MOST, MUST.

Moosted, variant of MUSTED.

Moosulman, variant of MUSSULMAN.

Moot (mūt), *sb*.[1] Forms: 1 **gemót**, 2–3 **imot**, **mot**, 4–9 **mote**, 5–6 **mute**, 6 **mout**, 6–7 **mute**, 7 **moat**, **mott**, 5– **moot**. [Early ME. *mōt*, *imōt*, repr. OE *mōt* neut. (before 12th c. found only in compounds) and *gemōt* neut. (with prefix *ge-*, Y-; the prefix in sbs disappeared early in ME., so that the two forms became coincident); an adoption of the equivalent ON. *mōt* neut, encounter, meeting, public assembly, may prob. have coalesced with the native word. The sb., OTeut. *(*ga*)*mōto*[m], is found in OLow Frankish (Hildebrandsl.) *muot* encounter, MDu. *moet* neut., masc., *gemoet* neut. (mod.Du *gemoet*), MHG. *muoz*, *mōz* (and in LG. form *muot*), *gemōt* fem.; the derivative MEET *v* appears in all branches of Teut. The ultimate etymology of OTeut **mōto*[m] is unknown.]

†1. *gen.* Meeting, encounter. *Obs.*

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an 937 Gar mittinge gumena gemotes wæpen gewrixles *c* 1400 *Laud Troy-Bk* 10389 Many a man was ther assoyned Off ther lyff ther at her mote. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1529 Wallang fled our, and durst nocht bid that mute.

2. An assembly of people, *esp.* one forming a court of judicature; a meeting, also the place where a meeting is held. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* and *arch.* Cf. GEMOT, WITENAGEMOT; also BURGH-MOTE, FOLK-MOTE, HALL-MOTE, HUNDRED-MOTE, etc.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Matt. x 17 Hia gesellas forðon Iuih in gemotum. 1154 *O. E. Chron* an 1129 Þa hi ðider comen þa þe gan þæt mot on Monendæiz & heold on an to ðe Fridæig. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 83 Þe soðe quen shal a domes [dai] arisen, on þe michele mote, and fordemen þis frakede folc. *c* 1205 LAY. 11545 Hit wes witene-imot. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2458 Lo! al þat meidene mot & tet hird of heouene, cumeð her ajein þe, mid kempene crune! *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 280 in *O. E. Misc.* 45 Heo by-wste þe dure þer al þat mot was 13 *Childh. Jesus* 260 in *Archiv Stud neu Spr.* LXXIV. 330 Modire, one mee he [Caiphas] salle halde mote, And do bete my body all bare. 14 . *Assise Reg Willelmi* XXV in *Acts Parlt. Scotl* (1845) I. 379 Þe twa hed mutis of þe Justice salbe haldin 3erly at Edinburgh or Peblis *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 416 In Common Councels, at popular mootes, they could beare no sway. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1840) 169 After the Saxons had received the faith of Christ, those bishops that were amongst them, were always at the great moots in which they made their laws. 1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumb.* I. 252 The whole country..seems to have been parcelled out into small districts, in each of which there was a mote, or court of justice 1885 *Encycl. Brit* XVIII. 302/2 In the Anglo-Saxon moots may be discerned the first germs of popular government in England. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct 496 Necessary results of the Customs Union would be an imperial Moot containing representatives from the various parts of the Empire.

†3. Litigation; an action at law; a plea; accusation. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXVI. § 2 Hwi bið elles ælce dæg swelc seofung & swelce geflitu & gemot & domas. *a* 1240 *Lafsong in Cott. Hom.* 205 Nim mot for me and were me for ich am pine wurðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16299 Þe man es noght ouertan in mote at smit him as tresun. *Ibid.* 27694 If þou bringes man in iuel blame, or mote, of this behoues þe mak þi scrift. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 438 Now is the Devill ready, I see, his moote to further agaynst me. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I i. A j b, Of mous or suite undreamde Of barre thou beares no kepe. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 53 All mutes and pleyis quhilk happinis to rise within burgh, sould be pleadit and determinat within the samin. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* I. 23 The order of mute or pley in court, is alreadie exponed.

†4. Argument; discussion; disputation; talking.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1321 Ah nis nawt lihtliche of þis meidenes mot; for, ich soð schal seggen, in hire ne moted na mon. *c* 1250 *Owl & N.* 468 Þeos vle luste & leyde on hord Al þis mot, word after word *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11949 Was þar wit him na langer mote, Bot þar he fel dun at his fote. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 373, I swor in that wraththe and in that grete moot, That thou schuldest be bounde bothe hand and foot. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 457 Afterward, hee keepeth great Mootes about Qualities and Quantities. *c* 1580 A HUME *Brit. Tongue* Ded., In the disputes of al purposes quherwith, after the exemple of the wyse in former ages, you used to season your moat. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 53 But to end this moot, the Law of Moses is manifest to fixe no limit therin at all 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 125 When the Lord hath decided the Controversy, & setled the Question, should men's Moots, groundless Opinions, small Arguments, and wilde Winter-Tales, unsettle us?

5. *Law.* The discussion of a hypothetical case by students at the Inns of Court for practice; also a hypothetical doubtful case that may be used for discussion. Now in use only at Gray's Inn.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I XIV, In the lernyng of the lawes of this realme, there is at this daye an exercise, wherin is a shadowe ..of the auncient rhetorike I meane the pleadynge used in courte and Chauncery called motes. 1539 *Magna Carta* title p, With an Alminacke & a Calender to know the mootes. Necessarye for all yong studiers of the lawe. 1605 *Hist. Capt. Stukeley* A 4, I had as liue you had seen him in the Temple walk, confering with some learned Councelor or at the moote vpon a case in Law. *a* 1650 SIR S. D'EWES *Autobiog.* (1845) I. 232 On Thursday,..after our supper in the Middle Temple Hall ended, with another utter barrister, I argued a moot at the bench to the good satisfaction of such as heard me. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII 271/2 There is a bailiff, or surveyor of the moots, annually chosen by the bench, to appoint the moot-men for the inns of chancery. 1855 *Rep. Comm. Inns of Court* 81 Mr Lewis [*c* 1847]..also established what are called 'Moots', that is to say, discussions on points of Law? 1876 *Times* 8 Nov 10/6 A moot was held last night in the hall of Gray's-inn on the following question.

6. *attrib.* †**moot-bell**, a bell to summon people to a moot or assembly; †**moot book**, a book containing law cases to be 'mooted' by students; **moot court**, a court at which students argue imaginary cases for practice; †**moot horn**, a horn for summoning people to a moot; **moot-stow** *Hist.*, the place where a moot was held. Also MOOT HALL, -HILL, -HOUSE, -MAN.

a 1066 *Laws Edw. Conf* c 32 § 4 Pulsatis campanis, quod Anglici uocant *motbele. 1647 N BACON *Disc Govt. Eng* I. XXIV. (1739) 42 If the emergent occasions were sudden and important, by extraordinary summons of ringing the Moot-bells. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log* I XVII 61 b, Wee by a *moote booke and a Brookes abridgement climbe to the Barre 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) II. 428 He gives lectures regularly, and holds *moot courts and parliaments wherein he presides 1899 *Law Quarterly* XV 422 A moot-court is held there [*sc.* at Gray's Inn] six or eight times a year. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. XCVIII 376 In some law schools much educational value is attributed to the moot courts in which the students are set to argue cases. 12 . *Chron Joc. de Brakelonda* (Camden) 54 Habitaque disputatione de cujus manu cornu acciperent, quod dicitur *mot-horn. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr-Wülcker 145/11 *Forus*, *uel prorostra*, *motstow on burge. *Ibid.* 164/34 *Forus*, *uel prorostra*, motstow. 1898 MAITLAND *Township & Borough* 39 Cambridge is the right and proper moot-stow for the thegns of the shire.

Moot (mūt), *sb*.[2] *Mech.*

1. A piece of hard wood hooped with iron at each end, used in block-making.

1815 in *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney). 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

2. **a.** A ring-gauge for shaping treenails cylindrically to required size. **b.** Any particular size or diameter to which a treenail is to be made.

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Mooter*, or *Tree-Nail Mooter*, a name given to the person who turns the tree-nails by the assistance of a moot. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 133 *Mooting*. Making a treenail exactly cylindrical to a given size or diameter, called the *moot*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Moot*, a gage-ring for determining the size of tree-nails.

Moot (mūt), *sb*.[3] *dial.* Also **moote**, **mote**, **mott**. The stump of a tree.

1832 *Planting* 91 (*Libr. Usef. Knowl.*), *Moot*, in Devonshire, is the same with stool in other counties. 1862 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 2 There was a layer of motts, as the stumps of old trees are called in the west. 1863 J. R. WISE *New Forest* XIV. 150 Sailors dredging..sometimes draw up great logs of wood, locally known as 'mootes'. 1872 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 288 Old roots festooned with flowers—roots called here [Devon] 'motes'.

Moot (mūt), *a*. [Developed from the attributive use of MOOT *sb*.[1], to which some of the earlier examples should perhaps be referred.] That can be argued; debatable; not decided, doubtful.

Orig. in *moot case* (? obs.), primarily meaning a case proposed for discussion in a 'moot' of law students. See MOOT *sb*.¹ 5.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* II. 19/2 The like question [*sc* whether 'fish' or 'flesh'] may be mooued of the sell [=seal], and if it were well canuassed, it would be found at the leastwise a moot case. *a* 1650 SIR S. D'EWES *Autobiog.* (1845) I. 240, I was scarce come into commons, but I was set at work, arguing a moot-point or law-case on Thursday night after supper. *a* 1652 BROME *Covent Gard.* II. i. (1658) 22 Now I'll put a plain home-spun case, as a man may say, which we call a moot case. 1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 46 Jersey is part of France, so it is a moot point whether a *habeas corpus* lies. 1732–3 SIR C. WOGAN in *Swift's Wks.* (1824) XVII. 460 'My lords and gentlemen', says he, 'it is a very moot point to which of those causes we may ascribe the universal dulness of the Irish. 1736 WEST *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 15 An inn of court is as horrid a place as a college, and a moot case is as dear to gentle dullness as a syllogism. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII 271/2 Particular times are appointed for the arguing moot cases. 1876 A. D MURRAY *Charnwood* 110 It remains a moot problem to be guessed at. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* X No. 38 190 Those who are already well informed in essentials and quite prepared to discuss moot and difficult points.

Moot (mūt), *v.*¹ Forms: 1 **mótian**, 2 **motien**, 3 **motin**, 3–6 **mote**, **mot**, *Sc* **mwt**, 3–4, 5 *Sc.* **mut**, **mwte**, 3 4, 5–7 *Sc.* **mute**, **muit**, 5 **moyte**, **moytt**, 4–7 **moote**, 7– **moot**. [OE. *mótian*, f. *mót* MOOT *sb.*¹]

†**1. a.** *intr.* To speak, to converse. In Sc. of 16–17th c. to complain, murmur. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *On N Test.* 15 (Gr) Man mot on eornost motian wið his drihten, se þe wyle, þæt we sprecon mid weorcum wið hine. *c* 1205 LAY. 1443 Cniht þu ært muchel sot þat þu swa motest *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22550 O murthes þan es nan to mote, Vnquemfulli þan sal þai quak, þat all þe erth it sal to scak. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 60 This marschall that I of mwt, That schir Robert of Keth was cald. Quhen that he saw [etc]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii (*George*) 138 Quhen he It fand na but forthir þare-o for to mute, one þe morne he [etc] *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3328 The lord saw it was na bote Obout that mater mor to mote. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 178 In this mater heir will I mute no moir *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* IX. 12 If thou be he of vhom so many moots [etc]. 1603 *Proph of Waldhaue* (Bannatyne) 39 Mute on if ye may for mister ye haue. 1642 D ROGERS *Naaman* 519 That none should be so daring or presumptuous, as once to mute or quetch, if they once proclaime their will. 1643 R BAILLIE *Lett* (1841) II. 91 Mr. Harie Guthrie made no dinne His letter was a wand above his head to discipline him, if he should mute 1644 *Ibid* 147 This was read openlie in the face of the Assemblie, and in the eares of the Independents, who durst not mute against it.

†**b.** *trans* To say, to utter. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 430 Þat is my bale, but ony but, for þu na word wil to me mut *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1439 Syr Tryamoure faght on fote, What schalle we more of hym mote? 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 375 For thou sik malice of thy maister mutis, It is wele sett that thou sik barat brace. 1529 LYNDESAY *Compl* 91 The first sillabis that thow did mute Was 'pa, Da Lyn, vpon the lute'. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 294 Of this mismade mowdewart, mischeif they muit.

†**2. a.** *intr.* To argue, to plead, to discuss, dispute, esp. in a law case. In later use *esp.* to debate an imaginary case of law, as was done by students in the Inns of Court. *Obs.*

c 1000 tr *Basil's Hexameron* III (1849) 6 Ðu scealt ʒelyfan on ðone lifiʒendan God, and na ofer ðine mæðe motian be him *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 43 Ofter he walde anuppon his underlinges mid wohe motien and longe dringan þenne he walde salmes singen oðer eani oðer god don. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 587 Makien se monie clerkes to cumene & se swiðe crefti of alle clergies to motin wið a meiden! *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1725) 58 The kyng com to London, with lawe to mote in benke *c* 1350 *St. Mary Magd.* 360 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg* (1881) 85 Þe gude man saw it was no bute Ogayns hir wil more forto mote *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed Hall) vi. 28 Oure men sall with ȝow mote. 1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A III 155 Heo ledeþ þe lawe as hire luste and louedayes makeþ, Þe Mase for a Mene mon þauȝ he mote euere *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17236 Hem is no bote A-ȝeyn Gregays more to mote *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* xlvii. 295 To mote in wronge causys *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx 298 Syr, therof let vs moyte no mare. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x 994 The byschop Synclar agayn fled in to But; With that fals king he had no will to mut 1483 *Cath Angl* 247/2 To Mute, *allegare* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 178/32 To moote, *arguere, mouere dubia.* 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i. 1536 It is a plaine case, whereon I mooted in our Temple 1621 BP MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 169, I meruaile, Master Selden should moote no better 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Aturney* (Arb.) 66 He talkes Statutes as fiercely, as if he had mooted seuen yeers in the Inns of Court 1637 HEYLIN *Answ. Burton* 9, I .marveile that you have not mooted all this while in some Inne of Chancery. *a* 1652 BROME *Covent Gard.* II. i (1658) 25 We will Cry mercy, you are busie, we will not moote to day then?

†**b.** *trans.* To argue (a point, case, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1470 in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 60 Ande that yere were the plays holdyn and motyde at the Towre of London. 1531 ELYOT *Gov* I. xiv, A case is appoynted to be moted by certayne yonge men, contaynyng some doubtefull controuersie. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* I. 106 b, Quha sa mutes any partie in Court to the third day. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. i. 24 *Mrs Circuit.* Lord! I wonder Mr. Circuit you would breed that boy up to the bar. *Sergeant* Why not, chuck? He has fine steady parts, and for his time moots a point—. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Sel. Wks. I. 22 If it were not a bad habit to moot cases on the supposed ruin of the constitution. 1796 J. ANSTEY *Pleaders' Guide* (1803) 145 Then dreams he that some point he's mooting

3. *trans.* To raise or bring forward (a point, question, subject, etc.) for discussion.

1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac* 253 Politicians now a-days moot nothing else, but that the greatest Wisedom consists in making it appear. 1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intell. Patrimony* 153 Those who chiefly moot the business 1842 E. FITZGERALD *Lett* (1889) I. 82, I am now awaiting the third request in confidence. if you see no symptoms of its being mooted, perhaps you will kindly propose it 1848 J. H NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* xix. 285 And now the question is at least plausibly mooted again. 1902 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* II. ix. 202 The idea of their marriage had been mooted.

Moot (mūt), *v.*² *Obs.* exc. *dial* [? f. MOOT *sb* 3 (which, however, has not been found earlier than the 19th c.).] *trans.* To dig up, to dig up by the roots. Also, to dig out, unearth (an otter). Hence **Moo·ted** *ppl. a.* (Her.), **Moo·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1473 *Yatton Churchw Acc.* (Somerset Rec Soc) 109 For motyng of the Asschys xx⁴. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III vii (1660) 131 He beareth, Gules, the Stemme or Trunk of a Tree Eradicated, or Mooted up by the roots 1661 MORGAN *Sph Gentry* I III 23 Trees on a stock are called Trunked, which also if they are cut, they are called Couped, but if torn (as it were) it is called Irradicated, or Mooted up by the roots. 1823 *New Monthly Mag* VIII 500 Thrice did he 'scape us after we mooted him [*sc.* an otter] from the bank. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* 226 *Mooted* (or *Moulted*) *up by the roots*, eradicated 1855 *Archæologia* XXXVI 428 A huge portion of it [*sc.* this building] on all sides had, to use the provincial term, been 'mooted up', and carried away, for the sake of the stone for building purposes 1867 ROCK *Jim an' Nell* lxxxiv. (E D S. No 76) Moot iv'ry brack about un

Moot (mūt), *v.*³ [f. MOOT *sb* ²] *intr.* To fashion by means of a moot. Hence **Moo·ted** *ppl. a.*, **Moo·ting** *vbl sb.*

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig* (Weale) 133 *Mooting* Making a treenail exactly cylindrical to a given size or diameter, called the *moot*· hence, when so made, it is said to be *mooted.* 1865 *Navy Dockyard Expense Acc* 6 The planed deals and board, and mooted treenails must be separated from the rough articles to admit of valuation 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, Mooting 1880 *Times* 2 Dec 8/2 Several thousands rough and mooted oak treenails

Moot, obs form of MOTE *sb.* and *v.*

Mootable (mū·tăb'l), *a.* [f. MOOT *v* ¹ + -ABLE.] Capable of being mooted; open to discussion.

1533 MORE *Debell Salem* Wks 944/2 Much after the maner of a motable case 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 526 But, surely this was a mootable point

Mootch, obs form of MOOCH *v.*

Moote, obs. f. MOAT *sb.*¹, MOTE, MOULT *v.*

Mooted (mū·ted), *ppl. a.* [f. MOOT *v.*¹ + -ED ².] Brought forward for discussion.

1650 EARL MONM tr *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 147 What would you say if the crime were in a mooted case put to you. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i § 2 269 We must turn to the often mooted question of Idealism. 1887 *Pall Mall G* 19 Nov. 7/1 He supposed that Sir L. Sackville West and himself could decide any mooted point.

Mooted, obs. form of MOULTED *ppl. a*

Mooter ¹ (mū·təɹ). Forms: 1 **mótere**, 3 **motere**, 4 **mutere**, 5 **mootiere**, **motare**, **muter**, **mwter**, 6– **mooter**. [f. MOOT *v* ¹ + -ER ¹.] One who moots, in senses of the vb

†**1.** A speaker; one who argues or discusses, a lawyer who argues cases in a court of justice, a pleader; one who discusses a moot case. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr -Wülcker 212/16 *Contionator*, i. *locutor*, motere, *uel* maþelere. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 725 Maxence. bed bringen biforen him þeos modi moteres *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 968 Þis alisander can so lere, þat he wes a gud mutere *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xix. (1869) 185 And for our mootiere þou art, and our sergeantesse we [etc] 1483 *Cath Angl* 247/2 A Muter, *actor, aduocatus.* *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* I. 990 Trow weil, It mone be swa, ore vere, Fra þow be mwter at the bare. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr. Tongue, Declamateur*, a Declaimer, a moocer [*read* mooter]. 1637 J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 72 For the Case must be taken as it is in the Letter not as this poore Mooter doth reasonably (that is, against all the Laws of reasoning) presume it 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Moot-men* or *Mooters*, Students at Law, who argue Reader's Cases 1827 *Mirror* II 151/2 An expounder of the laws, an arbiter of quibble mooters.

2. One who starts or proposes a question, etc.

1844 HOOD *On a Certain Locality* 2 Of public changes, good or ill, I seldom lead the mooters. 1891 *Q. Rev* Oct. 322 One Professor Beddoes was its mooter

Mooter ² (mū·təɹ). *Ship-building.* [f. MOOT *sb.*² + -ER ¹.]

1. (See quots.)

1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expositor*, *Mooter*, is the Person who (after the Tree Nails which are received into Store, rough from the Merchant) makes them smooth, and of proper Sizes. 1815 [see MOOT *sb.*²] In some recent Dicts.

2. A spike, bolt, treenail.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Mooter, obs. form of MULTURE.

Moot hall. Also 4 **mut halle**, 4–6 **mot(e hall(e**, 5 **moyt halle**, **mute hall(e**, 6 **moute hal.** [f. MOOT *sb.*¹ + HALL.] A hall in which a moot is held. **a.** A council chamber; a town hall; a judgement hall. (Now only *Hist.* and in names of buildings surviving in certain English towns.) **b.** In the inns of court, a hall where moot cases were argued.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 123 Þei ledden Jesus.. in to þe Mut-halle. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 717 Gamelyn com boldelich in to the moot-halle. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 299 Saynt Leonard apperid in myddest of þe mute hall. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 729/22 *Hoc pretorium*, a moythalle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 He was brought forth agayn of the mote hall, & presented to the iewes. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II vi H vj b, The scribes pray me, for maine affayres, to haste the moute hal fro 1648 *Siege of Colchester* in *Antiquary* Apr (1880) 168 Fairfax appointed a Council of War which met at the Moot Hall 1677 NICOLSON *Gloss. Cumb. & Westm* in *Trans. R. Soc Lit.* (1870) IX 316 *Moothall*, guildhall 1684 *Cowel's Interpr.* s.v *Moot*, The places where Moot-Cases were argued, was anciently called a Moot-hall 1794 W HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld* I 253 The hall in which the assizes are held at Carlisle, still goes by the name of the mote, or moot hall. 1865 *Reader* 5 Aug 144 [Hexham] A picturesque moot hall and prison in one 1905 *Athenæum* 23 Sept 402/2 Kindly coastguards had stretched flags from the old Moot Hall [Aldeburgh] to the houses opposite.

Moother, obs. form of MOTHER *sb.*

Moo·t-hill. *Antiq* Also 7 *Sc.* **mute-** [f. MOOT *sb.*¹ + HILL *sb*

Often confused with MOTE HILL, but there seems to be no reason for doubting that both words are genuine.]

A hill on which 'moots' or assemblies were held.

1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* I I King Malcolme reserved na thing in propertie to himselfe, bot. the Mute-hill, in the Towne of Scone 1827 *Archæologia* (1829) XXII 200 Moot-hills were first raised for such purposes as Churches were considered unfit for. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* I § 2. 12 Each little village-commonwealth had its moot hill or sacred tree as a centre 1902 W S CROCKETT *Scott Country* VII 123 The Scottish motes have been generally confounded with moot-hills or meeting places, and their military character has even been altogether denied.

†**Moo·t-house.** *Obs.* [OE *móthús* see MOOT *sb.*¹ and HOUSE *sb*] = MOOT HALL.

c 1050 *Suppl Ælfric's Gloss* in Wr -Wülcker 184/8 *Epicausterium*, domhus, *uel* mothus *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 304 in *O E Misc* 46 Þe Gywes brouhten vre louerd crist to heore mothuse 1677 THOROTON *Antiq Nottinghamsh.* 71 A certain Pit on the top of the Hill, near the most westerly corner of Bingham Lordship, called Moot house Pit, where the Hundred Court, now known by the name of Moot-house Court, is, or ought to be still kept, or called.

Mooting (mū·tiŋ), *vbl sb.* [OE. *mótung* fem. f. *mótian*: see MOOT *v* ¹ and -ING ¹.] The action of MOOT *v.*¹; an instance of this.

†**1.** Discussion, debate; in later use *esp* forensic argument, legal contest or pleading.

a 1000 *Aldh. Glosses* 4522 in Napier *O E Glosses* 117/2 *Colloquio*, of motunge *c* 1205 LAY. 30235 Þer wes þa motinge bituxe þan twam kinge *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 87 in *O E Misc* 39 Hi nomen heom to rede at heore motynge. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 61 His pardoun In purgatorie is petit, I trouwe, þat eny Meede of mene Men for Motynge receyueþ. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XVII 79 It giffez him grace to ouercomme his enmys, if his cause be riȝtwys, bathe in were and in motyng 1483 *Cath Angl* 247/2 A Mutynge, *causa.* 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W de W) III vii. 143/1 Also pledynge, motynge, markettes, fayres, & all the werkes that sholde lette a man from goddes seruyce *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* I 978 For causs of mwtyne and of pled. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col Cloute* 1075 Stande sure, and take good fotyng, And let be all your motyng, Your gasyng and your totyng. 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* 39, I haue knowne diuers, that by familiar talkyng and moutyng together, haue come to right good learnyng 1641 BAKER *Apol. Laymen* 43 We are no Patrons of Lay Elders though wee give them place in Theological mootings 1649 MILTON *Eikon* v Wks 1851 III 373 To which and other Law-tractats I referr the more Lawyerlie mooting of this point 1848 L. HUNT *Town* III. 138 Young men, brought up in the mooting of points.

†**b.** A deliberative meeting or body. *Obs*

c 1275 *Passion of Our Lord* 178 in *O E Misc* 42 Nedde he bute þet word iseyd iudas him com þrynge Mid Gyues and myd phariseus from heore motynge. *c* 1290 *Beket* 753 in *S Eng Leg* I. 128 In þe castel sat þe motinge of þis tyraunz ech-on.

2. *spec.* Discussion of imaginary cases at law, as practised by students of the Inns of Court.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr Parnass.* IV II (Arb.) 52, I thinke I do remember this also at a mooting in our Temple. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov*, *Eloquentia*, There is a difference betweene Mooting, and Pleading, betweene Fencing, and Fighting. 1737 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt Brit* I III x. (ed 33) 241 There are no Mootings or Readings in the Inns of Court or Chancery at this Day. 1880 *Encycl Brit* XIII. 89/1 The society of Gray's Inn has revived mootings with some success.

attrib 1634 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. v. Song, A Mooting Night brings wholsome smiles When John an Okes, and John a Stiles, Doe greaze the Lawyers Satin

3. The action of propounding for discussion.

1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng* III 509 Anne herself—who, after the slight agitation which the first mooting of the matter naturally produced, had acquiesced in everything which was proposed to her,—received this intimation with placidity.

Mooting (mū·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f MOOT *v.*¹ + -ING ².] Taking part in a 'moot' of an Inn of Court.

1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intell Patrimony* 131 Probably neither the one nor the other understands what he is writing about more than a big school-boy or mooting babbler.

Mooting, obs. form of MOULTING.

Mootit, variant of MOULTED.

Mootley, obs. form of MOTLEY.

†**Moo·tman.** *Obs.* [f. MOOT *v.*¹ + MAN *sb* ¹]

1. A law student of an Inn of Court; a student who argues a moot case.

1602 COKE *Rep* III To Rdr D iv, So in the profession of the Law, there are Mootemen, (which are those that argue Readers Cases in houses of Chauncerie) Of Mootemen after eight yeres Studie or thereabouts, are chosen Vtter-barristers 16 HOWELL *Twelve Treat* (1661) 391 In the Constitutions of England, there are two incontroulable Maximes, whereof the meanest mootman that hath but saluted Littleton cannot be ignorant 1671 E CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St Eng.* II. (1679) 225 Out of these Mootmen

are chosen Readers for the Inns of Chancery 1707 *Ibid.* III (ed 22) 416 The young Student in the Common Law.. is admitted to be one of the four Inns of Court, where he is first called a Moot man 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 271/2 There is a bailiff, or surveyor of the moots, annually chosen by the bench, to appoint the moot men for the inns of chancery.

2. Used for · Elector 3.

1654 Vilvain *Epit Ess* VI. lxxvii. 149 The 7 German Princes or Mootmen, which the Pope constituted to meddle in electing the Emperor

Moove, Moozheek: see Move *v*, Moujik.

Moozle, Moozy: see Muzzle, Mosy *a.*

† **Mop**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 4 **mopp**, 4–5 **moppe**, 5 **mop.** [Of obscure origin: prob. related to Mope *v* and *sb*; and perh also related to Mop *v*¹ Cf. Du, LG *mop*, *mops*, G *mops* poodle, LG. *mops* blockhead]

1. A fool. Cf. Mope *sb.* 1

13 *Seuyn Sages* (W) 1414 Ther was a burgeis in this toun That wolde spouse no nethebours schild, But wente fram hom as a moppe wild. He let his negheboures child for a vice, And wente from hem als moppe and nice. 13 *Evang. Nicod* 21 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LIII 392 Þis mopp, þat meries our men, calles him god son of heuen *c* 1440 *York Myst* xxxi. 196 This mop meynes þat he may marke men to þer mede.

2. A playful term for a baby; in quot. 1440 app. a rag doll Cf Moppet² 2.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 342/2 Moppe, or popyne [cf '*Popyne*, chylde of clowtys', *ibid.* 409], *pupa*, *pusio* *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* xiii. 724 Hayll, lytyll tyne mop! 1598 Florio, *Pupo* ..a daintie mop, a playing babie.

Mop (mɒp), *sb.*² Also 5 **mappe**, 7–8 **map(p**, **mopp**, 9 *dial.* **map.** [Late 15th c. *mappe*; the relation to the earlier Mapple is not quite clear

On the assumption that *mapple* is ad L *mappula* (dim. of *mappa* napkin) which may in monastic Latin have been used for 'mop', it would be possible that *mappe* is similarly a direct adoption of L *mappa*. The ordinary hypothesis that the word is a OF. *mappe* —L *mappa* involves the difficulty that the evidence for this OF form is slender and doubtful, the Fr representative of the L word having been *nap(p)e* from the 11th c Cf, however, mod Walloon *map* table-cloth, *mappe* napkin (Remacle)

The form *mop* first appears in the 17th c (cf however Moppet¹, which is recorded much earlier), and may have been due to association with Mop *sb.*¹ in the sense of 'rag doll' The W Flem *moppe*, a ship's mop (De Bo), may possibly be adopted from Eng]

1. A bundle of coarse yarn or cloth fastened at the end of a stick and arranged so as to soak up liquid easily, used in cleaning floors, etc., and nautically for laying on pitch

1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 174 Shepeskyns bought & spent abought makyng of mappes for layng on of piche Rosyn & talow uppon the seid ship. 1614 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 169 A mapp. for the pulpitt, iiij d 1623–4 Middleton & Rowley *Sp Gipsy* II. ii, Not such maps as you wash houses with, but maps of countries. 1624 Capt Smith *Virginia* 245 Thrums for pitch Maps 1659 Torriano *Ital Dict.*, *Pannatore*, a maulkin, a map of clouts or rags to rub or cleanse withall. 1711 Tempest *Cryes of London* 28 Maids buy a Mapp.

1665 Boyle *Exp Hist. Cold* Postscr. 678 The water that was imployed to wash them, being thinly spread with a Mop, would presently congeal. 1709 Swift *Morning* in *Tatler* No. 9 ¶ 1 Now Moll had whirl'd her Mop with dext'rous Airs 1801 Mar Edgeworth *Gd. Fr. Governess* (1831) 200 A woman was twirling a mop at the door 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl of Fleet* I xii, She was supposed to be helping Molly the maid with the mop 1884 Knight *Dict Mech.* Suppl, *Rubber Mop.* The mop-head has a plate of thick rubber which is used as a scrubber or squeezer

b. (*To be*) *mops and brooms*: half-drunk.

It has been conjectured that this is an allusion to the drinking that took place at the hiring fairs (see Mop *sb.*⁵), at which the maids carried mops or brooms in token of the capacity in which they wished to be hired

1814 *Sporting Mag* XLIV. 188 'Now Tom, you're drunk!' 'No Dame not I, I'm only mops and brooms'' 1858 S. Brooks *Gordian Knot* xxiv. (1868) 217 If I had married a wife, I don't think I should go home to her in a state of mops and brooms. 1891 T Hardy *Tess* xxxiv (1892) 288 There is not much doing now, being New Year's Eve, and folks mops and brooms from what's inside 'em.

¶ **c** (See quot.) ? *nonce-use.*

Halliwell 1847 gives '*Mop*, a napkin (Glo)'

1683 Snape *Anat Horse* I viii (1686) 13 [The Caul is] called *mappa ventris*, the Map or Dish-clout of the Belly.

2. *transf* **a.** Applied to various small instruments resembling a mop, e.g. a circular pad of cloth, used in polishing silver with rouge; a brush used by gilders; a surgical instrument with a sponge or other absorbent substance at the end of a handle, for applying medicated fluids or for removing purulent matter, etc.

1869 *Eng Mechanic* 26 Nov. 254/1 Trees..are painted in with a tool called a gilder's mop. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap* (1879) 100 It should be applied by means of a little mop, scrupulous care being exercised to prevent any of the acid from coming in contact with parts not protected 1898 T. B. Wigley *Art Goldsm. & Jeweller* xv. 136 A 'calico mop' charged with a little rouge moistened with water. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1647 A Uterine Mop.

b. *nonce-use.* An aspergillum.

1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is* I xvii. II. 231 The mop, or hyssop, with which the Roman Catholic missionaries were wont to scatter the holy drops. *Ibid.* II. vi. II. 513.

3. A thick mass (of hair, occasionally of foliage).

1847 Halliwell, *Mop*, a tuft of grass. West. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I xiv 307 She had.. a tempestuously frizzled mop of powdered hair. 1886 Mrs. F. H. Burnett *Lit. Ld. Fauntleroy* vii, A little boy..with a splendid mop of bright waving hair. 1887 O. W. Holmes *Hundred Days in Europe* i. 32 Trees..feathered all the way up their long slender trunks with a lop-sided mop of leaves at the top, like a wig which has slipped awry.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb*: **a.** simple attrib, as *mop-cloth*, †*staff*, *mop-headed*, *-topped* adjs.; **b.** objective, as *mop-maker*; **c.** special comb., as **mop-board** *U. S.* (see quot. 1859); **mop brush**, a round paint-brush with a short thick head; **mop-head**, (*a*) the head of a mop; (*b*) a thick head of hair resembling a mop; also, a person having a 'mop' of hair; (*c*) a clamp for a mop-rag on the end of a handle (Knight *Dict Mech* 1875); **mop-nail** (see quot.); **mop-squeezer** *slang*, a housemaid.

1859 Bartlett *Dict Americanisms*, **Mop-board*, the wash-board which extends around the floor at the base of the walls in the interior of a house, is so called in New England 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 14/2 Take a *mop brush and coat the paper quickly and evenly 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s v *Mop-head*, The *mop cloth is clamped between toothed jaws. 17.. Sheridan (Hoppe), The fops at your end of the town, with *mop-heads and empty skulls. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch xxiv, Benjie thrust in his mop head. 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont* II. xvi. 426 Many adopt the mop head *a* 1625 Fletcher, etc *Fair Maid Inn* II. ii, As long as we kept the *Mop-headed butter-boxes sober. 1779 Forrest *Voy N. Guinea* 68 The long hair'd Moors..and the mopheaded Papuas. 1862 H Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 354 Mop-headed junipers with myriads of unripe berries. 1891 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Mop-headed*, a term applied to those races of men with crisp or woolly hair, which is long and bristly, and grows into a round mass on the top of the head, as in Kafirs. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No 6172/8 John Elston, .*Mopmaker. 1851 in *Illustr Lond. News* 5 Aug (1854) 119/2 Mop-maker. 1875 Knight *Dict Mech*, **Mop-nail*, a flat-headed nail, used in securing a bunch of junk or rope-ends to a handle in making a mop such as sailors use. 1876 Aitken *Brit Manuf. Industr*, *Guns*, etc. 34 Gate, pipe, plate, scupper, mop nails and spikes. 1771 *Misc. Ess* in *Ann. Reg* XIV. 197/2 She looks like a *mop-squeezer 1718 *Free-thinker* No 21 146 A Wife has been trained up to handle a Broomstick or a *Mopstaff. 1887 W Rye *Norfolk Broads* 77 With its trimly-kept lawn, and *mop-topped rose trees

Mop (mɒp), *sb.*³ Also 7 **mopp.** [f. Mop *v.*¹] A grimace, esp. one made by a monkey. Chiefly in phrase *mops and mows.*

1581 Pettie tr *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* I (1586) 32 b, The Ape giueth himself to make vs laugh with his mops and mowes 1621 Fletcher *Wild Goose Chase* III. i, Heartily I hate these Travellers, These Gin-cracks, made of Mops and Motions 1668 R L'Estrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 29 Others they call'd Apes (and we Mimicks), these were perpetually making of Mopps and Mowes. 1710 *Banbury Apes* (ed. 4) 8 Truly, says the Mayor, there's sufficient witness that saw him make Mops and Mows at her 1820 *Marmaiden of Clyde* in Whitelaw *Sc. Ball* (1857) 92/2 Wi' mop an' mowr, an' glare an' glowr, Grim faces grin ower the waves 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* iii, The mops and mows of the old witch.

† **Mop**, *sb.*⁴ *Obs.* Also 6 **moppe**, 7–8 **mopp.** [Of obscure origin: cf. Mop *sb.*¹, sense 2] In the combinations *whiting-mop*, *gurnard-mop*, a young whiting or gurnard. Hence (perh with allusion to Mop *sb.*¹) used as a playful appellation for a girl.

1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* III. xix (Arb) 229 In our triumphals calling familiarly vpon our Muse, I called her Moppe. Vnderstanding by this word (Moppe) a litle prety Lady, or tender young thing For so we call litle fishes, that be not come to their full growth (*moppes*,) as whiting moppes, gurnard moppes. 1597 Lyly *Wom in Moon* v. i, Pandora louest thou Gunophilus? *Pan* I, if he be a fish, for fish is fine; Sweete Stesias helpe me to a whiting moppe 1607 Dekker & Webster *Westw Hoe* D's Wks. 1873 II 302 Do you hear, the whiting mop has nibled. 1624 Heywood *Captives* II. ii. in Bullen *O Pl.* IV, Wheres my sweete? Not heare? no where? why, hoe, my whytinge mopp Late scapt from feeding haddocks. 1630 J Taylor (Water P) *Jacke-a-Lent* Wks. I. 117/1 The Whiting, Rotchet, and the Mop. 1758 *Descr Thames* 222 The young Fish of this Sort are called by the Londoners Whiting-Mopps.

Mop (mɒp), *sb*⁵ *dial.* Also 8 **mapp.** [Perh. short for *mop-fair*, f. Mop *sb.*²; for the reason for the name see quot. *c* 1830.] The name in some districts for the annual fair or gathering at which servants are hired; a 'statute fair'.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh* 203 In the Northern part of Oxfordshire, it has always been the custom at set times of year, for young people to meet to be hired as servants, which meeting, at Banbury they call the Mop, at Bloxham the Statute. 1743 in Noake *Rambler in Worcs.*, A mapp will be held at the same time for the hiring of servants. 1797 Eden *State of Poor* I 33 *note*, In Gloucestershire..servants continue to attend the mopp or statute, as it is called (i. e. Michaelmas fair), in order to be hired *c* 1830 Mrs. Sherwood in *Houlston Tracts* III. No. 62. 3 It is an ancient custom. for servants out of place to assemble, once a year, in or near some great town, for the purpose of being hired. I have heard my mother say, that formerly each person carried a mop, or a broom, or a flail, or some other badge denoting the office in which they desired to engage; but this was done away with before my time. In this assemblage, which is called a mop, persons in want of servants generally make their choice 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29. 52 The provincial policeman had said that it was the Mop, or, as the officer pronounced it, the Mope-day. 1870 *3rd Rep. Comm Employm. Children, etc Agric.* 62 As many as 500 young men and women come to the great mop fair at Monmouth which takes place in May. 1894 *Westm Gaz.* 13 Oct. 5/3 Stratford-on-Avon 'mop', said to be the largest statute fair in England, was held yesterday.

† **Mop**, *sb.*⁶ *Obs.*—⁰ [Cf. Maupe; R. Holme perh. mistook the application.] = Coalmouse.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 122/2 Crows, Pies,.. Titmouses, Mopps, &c. do much hurt in Orchards. *Ibid.* 243/1 This .we in our Countrey call Tittimous, or Mop.

Mop (mɒp), *v.*¹ Also 6 **moppe.** [Perh. imitative of movements of the lips: cf. Du. *moppen* to pout.] *intr.* To make a grimace. Chiefly in phrase *to mop and mow* (cf. the older *mock and mow*).

1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* XIV 174 b, Too moppe and mowe, but not too speake 1570 Levins *Manip* 169/17 To moppe, maw, *mouere labia.* 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xxiii. 138 Whensoeuer a Crucifix stands mopping & mowing in the Church [etc]. 1606 Rich *Faults & nothing but F.* 7 Marke but his countenance, see how hee mops, and how he mowes. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist Francion* IV. 17 Fremond, drawing her mouth an inch and a half wider than ordinary, and mopping at him [etc] 1692 R L'Estrange *Fables* x 9 An Asse was so Hardy once, as to fall a Mopping and Braying at a Lyon. 1823 Byron *Island* IV vii, Fantastic faces mop'd and mow'd on high 1858 Merivale *Rom. Emp* I. (1865) VI 206 He mops and mows, and shakes his palsied head.

Mop (mɒp), *v.*² [f. Mop *sb.*²]

1. *trans.* To rub with a mop; to wipe or clean with or as with a mop. Also with *out.*

1755 in Johnson. 1812 H. & J Smith *Rej. Addr.*, *Baby's Debut* vii, I wiped the dust from off the top, While Molly mopp'd it with a mop, And brushed it with a broom 1898 Henley *Lond. Types*, *Barmaid*, And having mopped the zinc for certain years, And faced the gas, she fades and disappears. 1898 P. Manson *Trop Diseases* xxiii 375 The whole breadth of the abscess cavity, which he [i e Zancarol] mops out and stuffs with iodoform gauze.

b. slang. *To mop the floor with*: said of a combatant in whose hands his opponent is helpless.

1887 Henley & Stevenson *Deacon Brodie* I iii I Newcastle Jemmy' Muck that's my opinion of him I'll mop the floor up with him any day 1897 *Daily News* 2 Oct 6/2 James I of England, was more Popish than Protestant; and the King of Spain mopped his floor with him.

2. To wipe perspiration, tears, etc., from (the face, brow, etc.). Also *rarely* with *up.*

1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk-bk* (1869) 67 Gambouge mopped his eyes with his handkerchief. 1852 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xi, The good natured old body who had pulled out a great yellow silk pocket-handkerchief, and was mopping up his face with great energy 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 4 As we mopped our brows at each other 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl of Fleet* I. xii, A boy pumped the cold water over him. This done, he mopped his poll with his silk handkerchief.

3. Mop up. To absorb, wipe up (water, etc.) with or as with a mop. Also in various slang uses: To drink greedily; to absorb, appropriate, get hold of (profits, etc.); to make an end of, slaughter

1709 [E Ward] *Rambling Fuddle-Caps* 10 Come, mop up the Batter you've trampl'd and stood in. 1781 P. Beckford *Hunting* (1803) 36 If water should remain, it should be carefully mopped up. 1811 *Lex Balatron*, *To Mop up*, to drink up. To empty a glass or pot 1851–61 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 203 If I gets inside I'll mop up is if it's good company *Ibid* 250, I have seen the youngest 'mop up' his half-quartern as well as I did. 1888 Rider Haggard *Col. Quaritch* III I 2 As he mopped up the streaming blood with a sponge 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* xv, It seems they have been mopping up some rich surfacing 1899 Rider Haggard *Farmer's Yr.* 387 Afterwards this reverend gentleman very nearly slew me also in mopping up a low pheasant 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec. 7/2 It is not to be expected that a force, however large, will be able to 'mop up' .a far smaller body of Boers in a short time.

Hence **Mop-up** *sb*, a state of being 'mopped up'.

1900 Doyle *Gt Boer War* xv 263 Better six battalions safely down the hill than a mop up in the morning 1908 *19th Cent* June 910 He was in for a mop-up this time

Mop, *v.*³, variant of Map *v.*², to bewilder.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 18204 The knyghtes that were In that hors stopped, Thei were nother mased ne mopped

Mope (mōᵘp), *sb* Also 6 **moope.** [Related to Mope *v.*, from which senses 2 and 3 are derived.]

† **1.** A fool; = Mop *sb.*¹ 1.

1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom* (1592) I viij, Nor thou shalt not thereof be reckoned the more moope and foole but the more wise. 1638 Burton *Anat Mel.* I ii. iv. iv (ed. 3) 142 They will be scoffing till they haue made by their humoring or gulling, *ex stulto insanum*, a mope or a noddy.

2. One who mopes, a gloomy, listless person

1693 *Humours Town* 125, I shou'd grow the veriest Mope in the World, if I shou'd forsake this Town. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 33 A Poet's form she plac'd before their eyes, No meagre, muse rid mope, adust and thin. 1747 W Horsley *Fool* (1748) II 257 All dull and disconsolate, as the Mopes in Bedlam *a* 1766 Mrs F. Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* IV. 121 She is become such a mope, that she is really fit company for no one but herself. 1878 M. C. Jackson *Chaperon's Cares* xiii, She is no mope, only thoughtful and quiet.

3. pl. *The mopes*; depression of spirits

1825 Hone *Every-day Bk* I 944, I have got the mopes. 1838 Thackeray *Yellowpl. Corr* iii, Master still in the mopes 1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI 199 If I go with my eyes fixed upon the ground, they say I have got the mopes, and am going mad. 1900 *Westm Gaz* 29 Mar 3/2 If you did not take exercise you fell into a state of weakness and mopes, in which you were an easy victim to enteric

Mope (mōᵘp), *v.* Also 6–7 **moop(e**, 7–8 **moape.** [Of obscure origin; connexion with Mop *v.*¹ is doubtful. Cf Mop *sb.*¹, Map *v.*², Mop *v*³

In mod. dialects (see *Eng. Dial. Dict*) the vb has the senses 'to wander about aimlessly', 'to grope'; among the dialectal forms are *maup*, *maap*, etc. The corresponding word is found in several Scandinavian langs.: cf Sw. dial *mopa* to look discontented, sulk, Da. *maabe* to be stupid or unconscious, to mope, Norw. *maapa* to lay about one

wildly with a weapon, Bornholm *måva* to stand gaping, expecting something good. (MSw *mopa* to befool seems to be more nearly connected with MOP *sb.*[1])]

1. *intr.* 'To be in a state of unconsciousness, to move and act without the impulse and guidance of thought' (Schmidt) *Obs* exc. *dial.* (see *E D D.*).

1568, 1593 [see MOPING *ppl a.*] 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 143 What a wretched and peeuish fellow is this King of England, to mope with his fat-brain'd followers so farre out of his knowledge. 1600 — *Ham.* III. iv 81 (1604 Qo) What deuill wast That thus hath cosund you at hodman blind; Eyes without feeling, feeling without sight ..Or but a sickly part of one true sence Could not so mope. 1610 — *Temp.* v. 240 Euen in a dreame, were we diuided from them, And were brought moaping hither.

2. To yield oneself up to ennui; to remain in a listless, apathetic condition, without making any effort to rouse oneself; to be dull, dejected and spiritless.

c 1590 GREENE *Alphonsus* IV Wks (Grosart) XIII. 395 And as for Mars .. He moping sits behind the kitchen door. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* V. ii, Sitting moping like Three or Four Melancholy Birds in a spacious vollary 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 P 2 Here I sit moping all the live-long Night, Devour'd with Spleen, and Stranger to Delight. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II Wks 1799 II 73 For this fortnight he has gone about sighing, and musing, and moping. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est* V, He's out somewhere, thinking of what is going on, instead of moping in the house. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt Royal* II III. 31 She was still moping and regretting the discarded lover

fig. 1795 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks 1812 IV 164 See yonder cloud that mopes with mournful shade.

b. quasi-*trans.* with *away*.

1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* II 227 Celestina has too much spirit and too much sense to mope away her youth and beauty *a* 1792 HORNE *Disc* (1795) IV. xii 279 His religion..directs him not to shut himself up in a cloister alone, there to mope and moan away his life

3. *trans* To make dull, dejected, or melancholy. Now only *refl.* and in *passive*, to be the victim of ennui.

1602 WARNER *Alb Eng.* XII. lxxi. (1612) 297 Not moop't at home, but mapping Lands. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I II IV. iv (1624) 134 Many men are vndone by this meanes, moped, and so dejected that [etc.] 1681-4 J. SCOTT *Chr Life* I. iv (ed 3) 283 It is doubtless a great Disgrace to our Religion to imagine..that it is an Enemy to Mirth and Chearfulness, that men are never serious enough till they are mope'd into Statues. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ Youth* (ed. 3) 140 Boys of mild Tempers, must be dispirited, and moaped by it 1799 MRS J WEST *Tale of Times* II 94 The viscountess urged her not to mope herself at home 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* XXXVI, My father is moped to death for want of you both 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 16 Gordon could not compel her to remain at home and 'mope herself to death' as she expressed it. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 494 Any one can see you are moped to death.

Moped (mōupt), *ppl. a.* [f. MOPE *v.* + -ED[1]] †**a.** Stupefied, bewildered (*obs.*). **b.** Affected with ennui, dejected, melancholy, low-spirited.

1606 *Sir G Goosecappe* I. 1 in Bullen *O. Pl.* III 8 Out, ye mopede monckies, can yee not knowe a man from a Marmasett, in theis Frenchified dayes of ours? *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* IV. vi, He is bewitch'd or moop'd or his braines melted 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 51 Severity often .breaking the Mind, and then in the Place of a disorderly young Fellow, you haue a low-spirited moap'd Creature 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy & Dennis* Wks 1755 III 1 140 Her master never read in them, but he was either quite moped, or in raving fits 1866 MRS GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* xlviii, I've got quite moped and dismal 1887 R N CAREY *Uncle Max* I, I was moped, hipped, with all that dreary hospital work

†**Mo·pedness.** *Obs* [f MOPED *ppl a.* + -NESS] The condition of being moped.

1660 H. MORE *Myst Godl* VII. x. 321 Unless Scepticism be heightned unto a disease as perfect as either Madness or down right Mopedness. 1668 — *Div Dial* II xxiii (1713) 161 Given over either to miserable Mopedness or Distraction.

Mo·pe-eye. *rare*—°. [Back formation from next.] Myopia. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Mope-eyed (mōu·pi,ə·id), *a.* Also 7 mop(p)-eyed. [f. stem of MOPE *v.* (where see sense 1)] Purblind, short-sighted.

Johnson 1755 erroneously explains it as 'blind in one eye', following Ainsworth, who renders it by L. *luscus.*

1606 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. You know not me* (1609) D 3, I think thou art mop-eide this morning, giue me the booke. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 36 A mope-ei'd foole he rising, first was deem'd. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Upon Himselfe*, Mop-ey'd I am, as some have said, Because I've liv'd so long a maid 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat Dict* II, *Lippus* . Having dropping, or waterish eyes, mopeyed 1768 BOYER *Dict. Eng. & Fr* II, *Mopeyed* (dim sighted) *Qui a la vue courte* 1861 *Temple Bar* I 174 He is not good-looking; he is mope eyed and ungainly.

Mo·peful, *a.* [f MOPE *v.* + -FUL] (See q. v.)

1846 WORCESTER, *Mopeful*, drowsy; stupid, dull. *C. B. Brown.* In recent Dicts.

Mo·per. [f. MOPE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who mopes.

1876 W CORY *Lett & Jrnls.* (1897) 422 Am I not the same moper that heard Hallam read aloud? 1880 J. NICOLL *Poems & Songs* 169 I'll be nae permissive moper.

Mopey, var. MOPY *a* **Moph**: see MOFF[1].

Mo·phrodite. Also 8 morphrodite. A vulgar corruption of HERMAPHRODITE

1706 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* IV. iii. (ed. 2), I heard Mr. Constable say she was little better than a morphrodite. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* I. ix, You must..get a set of mophrodites to wait upon you. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Mophrodite.* (1) An hermaphrodite. (2) A waggon that can be converted into a cart. [Cf. MORFREY.]

Moping (mōu·piŋ), *vbl. sb* [-ING[1].] The action of the vb. MOPE; an instance of this.

1671 H FOULIS *Hist. Rom Treasons* (1681) 63 One may know his meaning by his moping 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* I 541 Full of museful Mopings, which presage The loss of Reason, and conclude in Rage. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* XXXVI, Long melancholy mopings were periodically succeeded by wild frenzies.

attrib. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. XXVIII, Again he rouses from his moping fits.

Moping (mōu·piŋ), *ppl a.* [f. MOPE *v.* + -ING[2].] That mopes; †wandering aimlessly, bewildered (*obs.*); in mod. use, dejected, dull, spiritless.

1568 *Hist Jacob & Esau* I. i A iij b, Nowe a mischief on all mopyng fooles for mee 1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* VI 167 See where yon little moping Lambe of mine It selfe hath tangled in a crawling Breere. 1674 MILTON *P. L.* (ed 2) XI 485 Moaping Melancholie. 1709-10 STEELE *Tatler* No 125 P 2 A moaping Lover would grow a pleasant Fellow 1750 GRAY *Elegy* III, The moping owl 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* lxx, How sad and moping must life be in mighty Jupiter, on which no sun ever shines. 1876 I. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 402 Moping sounds came from the trees and sky, as from Sorrow whispering to Night

Hence **Mo·pingly** *adv.*, in a moping manner.

1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Ch* I VIII, She sits..mopingly thinking from breakfast to bed-time.

†**Mo·pish,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 7 moppish, 4 mop-(p)isch(e [f. MOP *sb*[1] + -ISH.] (Sense 1 is akin to that of MOPE *v* 1, though appearing much earlier.)]

1 Stupidly bewildered *Obs.*

c 1300 *Beket* 78 Heo 3eode aboute as a best that ne couthe no wysdom, As heo were of another wordle, that folc thicke ynou3 To biholde such a mopisch best about hire ther drou3. 13 *St Brandan* 115 (Trin. Coll. Camb MS.) Hu wende aboute as moppysche [*Harl. MS.* maskede] men that nuste wer hu were

2. Foolish.

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. x. G iij, Yea mother, see that ye holde with that mopishe elfe 1577 T KENDALL *Flowers of Epier* 107 As mopish Monkes and foolish Friers did weare most commonly 1608-11 BP HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 51, I need not be so mopish as not to beleeue rather the language of the hand than of the tongue 1609 BP W. BARLOW *Answ Nameless Cath.* 315 Presenting nothing worthy view but moppish toies, in ridiculous fables.

Mopish (mōu piʃ). *a.*[2] [f. MOPE *v.* + -ISH.] Given to moping; causing moping, characterized by a weak melancholy; dejected.

1621 S WARD *Life of Faith* 16 Why are many of thy followers so dead, so mopish, so melancholy? 1675 HOWE *Liv. Temple* I. v, 'Tis a sad moapish disconsolate Temper, cuts off, and quite banishes all manly rational joy 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III *Suppl Diss Drama* 18 Becoming stupid and mopish as well as sottish and foolish 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 262 A woman who had been fretful and mopish

Hence **Mo pishly** *adv* ; **Mo pishness.**

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc* (1878) 100 Tush (quoth he) thou art too scrupulous; this is not modesty, but mopishnesse 1651 BP. HALL *Soliloq* XXIX Wks. 1808 VI. 359 Here, one mopishly stupid, and so fixed to his posture, as if he were a breathing statue 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p CXIV, By degrees she fell into a perfect Mopishness or stupidity 1859 C S HENRY *Dr Oldham's Talk.* XI (1860) 93 His mopishness vanished with his wife's return 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III 115 You have behaved mopishly of late.

Moplah (mo·plă). *Anglo-Indian.* Also 8–9 **mopla**, 9 **mapilla, mopilla, moplai, -lar, -lay.** [a. Malayālam *māppila*] One of the Mohammedan inhabitants of Malabar, descended from Moors and Arabs who have settled on that coast, and married Malabar women

1787 RITSON *Life & Lett* (1833) I 124 Your wond'rous tales Of Moplas fierce your hand has tam'd, And monsters that your sword has maim'd 1807 F BUCHANAN *Journ Madras*, etc II 391 No instance occurs of a Moplay having been converted. 1880 C. R MARKHAM *Peruv Bark* 363 The Chettis, Nairs, and Moplahs, who occupy land in Wainad, generally select elevated knolls for the sites of their dwellings.

Mopoke (mōu pōuk), **morepork** (mōe·ipōəik). Also **maw(e)pawk, mope hawk, moopoo.** [Imitative of the bird's note; the forms *morepork, mope hawk* are obvious interpretative corruptions, the prevailing form in Australian use is now *mopoke.*]

1. A name given in New Zealand to an owl, the *Spiloglaux novæ-zealandiæ*, in Tasmania to the night-jar, *Podargus cuvieri*, and in Australia to other birds, as the *Ninox boobook.*

1827 HELLYER in Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* (1832) 177 One of the men shot a 'more pork' 1846 G H HAYDON 5 *Yrs. Austral Felt* VI. 132 The doleful cry of the morepork 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* II pl. 1 *Ægotheles Novæ-Hollandiæ* Vig and Horsf, Owlet Nightjar Little Mawepawk, colonists of Van Diemen's Land. 1852 MRS. MEREDITH *My Home in Tasmania* II. xviii 253 The Mawpawk, More Pork, or Mope Hawk, is common in most parts of the colony. 1864 J ROGERS *New Rush* II. 39 A Mopoke may pick out my eyes. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 26 July 4/4 The shapeless moopoo seemed to cast down an evil eye as he flitted past. 1896 SPENCER *Through Larapinta Land* 124 In the gum trees the 'mopokes' (*Ninox boobook*) were calling to one another. 1898 M. ROBERTS *Keeper of Waters* 138 He sold a station in Victoria, and they said he was as silly as a 'morepork'.

b. *transf.* A 'stupid'.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* XIII. 125 What a regular more-pork I was to be sure.

2. The note of this bird.

1827 HELLYER in Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* (1832) 177 The owl's doleful cry of 'more pork'. 1868 CARLETON *Austr. Nts.* 19 The Austral cuckoo spoke His melancholy note—'Mo-poke'. 1889 LUMHOLTZ *Cannibals* 33 We are lulled to sleep by the melancholy voices of the night bird Podargus 'more-pork! more-pork!'

†**Mo ppet**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 6 mappatt, mop-pat(t, moppett. [? Alteration of *mapolt*, var. of MAPPLE.] A mop; a sponge for a cannon

1512 *Acc Ld High Treas. Scott* IV 454 For moppatis to the calfetouris 1512–13 *Ibid.* 465 For iij scheip skynnys to mak moppatis for the tallowyng of the James. 1538 *Ibid* VI. 157 For mappattis and tappounis xxs 1566 *Inv R Wardr* (1815) 168 Item, nyne moppatis mountit, all serving to sindrie peeces. 1580 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* III 320 With thre moppettis to serve the saidis peces.

Moppet[2] (mǫ pet). Also 7 **mopphet.** [f. MOP *sb*[1] + -ET.]

1. Used as an endearing appellation for a baby, a girl, etc.; a darling, a favourite. Also used contemptuously (? after sense 2) for a gaily-dressed or frivolous woman. *Obs* or *arch*

1601 MUNDAY & CHETTLE *Death Earl Huntington* K 2 b, And, moppet, you were best To take their proffers. 1630 LENNARD tr *Charron's Wisd.* III XIV (1670) 460 A simple instinct, according to which Parents love their children, though deformed..and use them like moppets or little apes. 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* IV Wks. 1792 II. 164 A moppet made of prettiness and pride 1746 FRANCIS tr *Horace, Sat.* I. III. 64 Is he of dwarfish and abortive size? 'Sweet little moppet', the fond father cries. 1782 ELIZ BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* III. 70 I'll..tell father and mother, and Peggy, what a moppet you have made of yourself. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 79, I had rather see her dead, than making such a moppet of herself, as to run about like a vagrant, play-acting 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit Wand.* II 10 While the most insipid moppet that ever looked in a glass is preferred to one of those reasoning damsels.

b. Contemptuously applied to a man

1707 CIBBER *Double Gallant* III, He'll think I don't love him else. Poor Moppet! 1766 H. WALPOLE *Lett* 13 Nov., He went to the Lord Mayor's feast, and dragged along with him that wise moppet, Lord Lyttelton 1781 *Ibid.* 25 Mar., A moppet in Grosvenor Square has conceived hopes from this rising storm [etc.].

†**2.** A rag doll. *Obs rare*—°.

[Cf quot *c* 1440 s v MOP *sb*[1] 2]

1755 JOHNSON, *Moppet*, a puppet made of rags, as a mop is made.

3. A woolly variety of dog. (Cf. MOPS[2].)

1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advertiser* 7 Dec. 6/1 The curly moppet of the respectable household, whose locks are carved into some absurd suggestion of a lion

†**Mo ppet**[1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f MOP *sb.*[2] + -ET.] A grimace

1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. Prol 17 And albeit we see them sometimes counterfeit Devotion, yet never did Old Age [? *read* Ape] make pretty Moppet [orig. *ouques vieil singe ne fit belle mone*]

Mopp-eyed, obs form of MOPE-EYED.

Mopping (mǫ piŋ), *vbl sb*[1] [f MOP *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] Grimacing; also, an instance of this.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 227 Administring matter of mirth with their ridiculous moppings 1881 STEVENSON *Virg Puerisque* 110 Such a mopping and a mowing

Mopping (mǫ·piŋ), *vbl. sb*[2] [f MOP *v* 3 + -ING[1].] Rubbing or wiping with or as with a mop.

1833 MARRYAT *P Simple* XXXI, The heat was terrible, and the *mopping* of the ladies' faces everlasting 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 830 A method which combines general chloroform narcosis with frequently repeated local moppings of the pharynx and larynx of the patient

Moppish: see MOPISH *a.*[1]

Moppit, obs form of MOPPET

Moppy (mǫ pi). [f MOP *sb.*[2] + -Y]

1. Of hair, foliage, etc: Resembling a mop; having the characteristics of a mop, thick.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v *Orange tree*, Let him pare off two Thirds of the Earth, and prune the Fibres and moppy Roots 1880 A H KEANE in *Nature* 30 Dec. 202/2 The moppy head being thoroughly Papúan 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1892) 49 His moppy black hair

2. *slang.* Intoxicated (Cf MOP *sb*[2] 1 b)

1823 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. I.* (ed. Egan), *Moppy*, drunk. *Cant.*

†**Mops**[1]. *Obs.* Also 7 **mopse** [Prob an extension of MOP *sb.*[1], cf MOPPET, MOPSY.] A term of endearment for a young girl.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* III (1567) 32 b, Little bibling Phyale, and Pseke that pretie Mops 1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* IV i, I' faith, i' faith, my gentle mops, but I do know a cast 1588 T THOMAS *Dict* (1613), *Puellula*, a little pretie girle a little mopse. 1592 LYLY *Midas* I. ii, We are no chase (prettie mops,) for Deere we are not, neither red nor fallow 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* II ii 37 Which Sancho stole from his ill favoured Mopse.

Mops[2] (mǫps). *rare*—°. [a G. *mops* = Du. *mops, mop*] A pug-dog. 1890 in *Century Dict*

†**Mo·psical,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. MOPS[1] or MOPSY + -ICAL.] ? Like a spoiled child, pettish.

Blount *Glossogr* 1656-61 explains it as 'that cannot see well'; connecting it with 'our phrase *mop eyed*'. The explanation has been copied in many later Dicts

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp* Pref to Rdr 9 Their Mopsicall humors being never satisfied, but in fancying themselves as Kings, and reigning with Christ.

Mopstick (mǫ·pstik). [f. MOP *sb.*[3] + STICK.]

1. The handle of a mop.

1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 16 Dec, Hang it [a picture] carefully in some part of your room, where chairs and candles and mop sticks won't spoil it 1818 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II 31 Our candidate is vastly like a mop-stick, or, rather, a tall hop-pole.

† b. *Cry mapsticks!* app. a vulgar jocose perversion of 'I cry you mercy'. *Obs.*

1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* I 26 *Neverout.* Cry, Mapsticks, Madam; no Offence, I hope.

2. *Pianoforte manufacture.* (See quot. 1875.)

1870 BRINSMEAD *Hist Pianoforte* 52 The sticker, or mop-stick,..raised the damper at the same moment that the hammer was impelled against the string 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Mop stick*, a vertical damper-rod at the end of the key in the old piano forte movement, single action

attrib. 1885 HIPKINS in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX 72/2 This defect is overcome by Zumpe's 'mopstick' damper.

Mopsy (mɒ psi) Also 7-8 **mopsie**, 8 **mapsie**, 9 **mopsey**. [f. MOP *sb.*[1]; the ending *-sy* is common *dial.* in terms of endearment, as in *babsy*, *ducksy*: cf. the pet names *Betsy*, *Patsy*]

1. Used as a term of endearment; a pretty child; a darling, a sweetheart. ? *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I (Arb.) 41 Thee mopsy [*sc.* the infant Ascanius] her phantasye lurcheth. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* I. (1879) 147 Borrowed for the most parte of their pretie Mopsies & looving Besses. 1705 VANBRUGH *Mistake* IV. i, *Jacin* But don't expect I'll follow her Example. *San* You would, Mopsie, if I'd let you 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* x. v 10 These mix'd with Brewers, and their Mopsies.

2. A slatternly, untidy woman ? *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E *Dict Cant Crew, Mopsie*, a Dowdy, or Homely Woman. *c* 1785 *John Thompson's Man* 14 If you wed an old mapsie, murlie deformed Creature to be thy Wife. 1800 LAMB *Let to Coleridge* You encouraged that mopsey, Miss Wesley, to dance after you, in the hope of having her nonsense put into a nonsensical Anthology.

3. 'A woolly variety of dog'. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*

Mopus[1] (mōu·pŏs) *Obs.* exc. *dial* (see E. D. D.). [f. MOPE *sb.* (? with quasi-Latin ending).] A mope; a dull, stupid person.

a 1700 B. E *Dict Cant Crew* s. v., *A meer Mopus grown*, become dispirited, dull and Stupid 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. i, Dids't thou not hear me, Mopus? 1729 SWIFT *Grand Quest Debated* 27 I'm grown a mere mopus; no company comes But a rabble of tenants and rusty dull rums.

† **Mo·pus**[2]. *Obs.* In Barbadoes, the local name of the Knot, *Tringa canutus*.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 78 Of the Mopuses. There are three Sorts of these. the Large, the Small, and the Hiding Mopus. 1848 in SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 681.

Mopus[3] (mōu·pŏs) *slang.* † a. 'A halfpenny or farthing' (B. E *Dict. Cant. Crew, a* 1700). b. *pl.* Money in general

1769 *Stratford Jubilee* II i. 32 If she [a rich widow] has the mopus's, I'll have her, as snug as a bug in a rug 1798 *Geraldine* I 44 You have got the *mopusses, the ready* 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX 373 Without the mopuses to pay for your call, the demand will be like Owen Glendower's demand for 'spirits from the vasty deep' 1892 M WILLIAMS *Round Lond* (1893) 23 They hav'nt got any mopusses.

attrib 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* vi, Look to the pewter room, Blowser You, Mark, to the old gaff's mopus box!

Mopy (mōu pi), *a* Also mopey. [f MOPE *v.* + -Y.] Given to moping, causing moping, dull.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 274, I am so very deaf and mopy like 1883 MRS LYNN LINTON *Ione* I, A dull country town like this mopy old Oakhurst! 1889 W S GILBERT *Gondoliers* II. 33 After you left we felt very dull and mopey

Moqua, obs form of MOHAWK.

† **Moquet.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? a use of F. *moquette*: see next.] = CHAWDRON.

1576 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xviii 572 The second kinde of Letuce hath crompled leaues, wrinckled and drawen together almost like the Moquet or Chaudon of a Calfe

Moquette (mɒke t). Also 8 *quasi-It.* **mocketto.** [a. F. *moquette*; according to Hatz.-Darm. a corruption of *mocade* MOCKADO] A material composed of wool and hemp or linen, chiefly used for carpeting. Also *moquette carpet.*

1762 tr *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II 401 In it are also made very beautiful baragons, together with mockettoes, a kind of carpets. 1852-4 *Tomlinson's Cycl Usef Arts* (1866) II. 867 The Wilton carpet, called *Moquette* by the French, differs from the Brussels in the form of the wire [etc.]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Moquette*, a tapestry Brussels carpet of a fine quality; a species of Wilton carpet 1876 *Encycl Brit.* V 130/1 Moquette or Wilton Carpets are woven in the same manner as Brussels carpets. 1894 J. PENDLETON *Our Railways* I. 443 Its saloons upholstered in moquette.

Mor, obs form of MOOR, MORE.

‖ **Mora**[1] (mō·rā). [L. *mora* delay.]

1. *Scots Law* Negligent delay (see quot. 1838).

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* II 9 Nowther the said Erll of Huntley nor yit the parteis complenaris ar in mora 1838 W BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.*, *Mora*, or delay, is a general term applicable to all undue delay in the prosecution or completion of an inchoate bargain, diligence, or the like

† 2. A short space of time; a delay. *Obs. rare.*

a 1633 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prud* 145 Good is the *mora* that makes all sure. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man.* 76 This preparation requires a competent *mora*, or time, antecedent to its complete and full constitution. *Ibid.* 102

3. (Pl. *moræ*) A unit of metrical time equal to the duration of a short syllable.

1848 DONALDSON *Gr. Gram.* 16 The shortest time in which a syllable can be pronounced is called a *mora*, or single *time* A short syllable has one *mora*: a long syllable contains two *moræ*. 1879 J W. WHITE tr. *Schmidt's Rhythmic & Metric* 65.

‖ **Mora**[2], **morra** (mɒ·rā). [It. *mora*, of unknown origin. Cf. F. *mourre* in the same sense.] A popular game in Italy in which one player guesses the number of fingers held up simultaneously by another player. Also applied by Europeans to a similar game in China.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Mora*, the Italian Play of Love with the Fingers. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* II, Vivaldi heard only the quick and eager voices of some Lazaroni as they contended at the simple game of *Morra*. 1833 LONGF. *Outre Mer, Rome in Midsummer* P I The idle facchino. plays at *mora* by the fountain. 1848 S. W. WILLIAMS *Mid Kingd* (1883) I 808 The guests relieve its tedium by playing the game of *chai mei*, or morra (the *micare digitis* of the old Romans), which consists in showing the fingers to each other across the table, and mentioning a number at the same moment; as, if one opens out two fingers, and mentions the number four, the other instantly shows six fingers, and mentions that number. If he mistake in giving the complement of ten, he pays a forfeit by drinking a cup.

‖ **Mora**[3] (mō··rā). *Gr. Hist.* Pl. **moras.** [Gr. *μόρα*, f. *μορ-*, *μερ-* to divide.] One of the (originally six) divisions of which the Spartan army consisted.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXXVIII. V. 77 Two moras had been kept at home, together with the veterans. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lvi VII. 109 Every order emanated from the Spartan King..and was given to the Polemarchs, each commanding a mora, the largest military division

‖ **Mora**[4] (mō·rā). [Shortened from Tupi *moiratinga* 'white tree', f. *moira* tree, *tinga* white] A lofty tree, *Mora excelsa*, found in British Guiana and Trinidad. Also *attrib.*, as *mora-tree*, *wood.*

1826 SYD SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 74 Among these, pre-eminent in height rises the mora. 1840 SCHOMBURGK *Descr. Brit. Guiana* 31 The Mora (*Mora excelsa*, Benth.) may well be called the king of the forest, it towers above every other tree. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning*, etc. I 94 Mora-wood is close-grained like teak, and superior to oak, esteemed for ship-building; in colour it resembles moderately red mahogany 1864-5 WOOD *Homes without H.* II (1868) 82 The Toucan may generally be seen perched on the topmost boughs of the lofty mora-tree.

‖ **Mora**[5] (mō·rā) *Anglo-Indian.* Also **morah.** [Hind. *morha*] A stool, foot-stool. ('In common colloquial use', Yule.)

c 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch Catech.* vii 45 She took her Bible and a mora, and went and sat in one corner of the room 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk Brit. India* (1854) 98 One or two morahs, or stools.

Morabit, -bot, obs forms of MARABOUT.

‖ **Morai,** incorrect form of MARAE.

1772-84 COOK *Voy* (1790) V. 1705. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 394.

Morain, variant of MORION.

Morainal (morē·nal), *a.* [f. MORAINE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a moraine

1872 C KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev* VIII. 154 An accumulation of morainal matter deposited by ancient Merced glaciers 1899 *Pop Sci Monthly* LV. 570 The flora is morainal in its general character.

Moraine (morē·n). [a. F. *moraine.*] An accumulation of débris from the mountains carried down and deposited by a glacier.

Lateral, terminal moraine, a deposit at the side or the extremity of a glacier respectively. *Medial moraine*, a deposit between two conjoining glaciers.

1789 COXE *Trav Switz* II xxxviii 3 We crossed some snow and immediately got upon the moraine, the term given to the stones and earth which the glaciers disgorge on each side 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xv. 298 The lateral, medial, and terminal moraines of great glaciers. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 159 We generally find, across the end of the glacier, a confused heap of rubbish, known as a *terminal moraine*

attrib. 1863 *Q Rev* CXIV 410 It seems to be moraine mud 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 163 Bergs break off and float away carrying their burden of moraine matter.

Moraine, obs. form of MURRAIN.

Morainic (morē·nik), *a.* [f MORAINE + -IC.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a moraine.

1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xv. 314 The ponds. consist exclusively of what M. de Mortillet has denominated morainic lakes, i. e caused by barriers of glacier-mud and stones. 1889 G. F WRIGHT *Ice Age N. Amer* 478 Moramic ridges.

Moral (mɒ·rāl), *sb.* Also 6-7 **mor(r)all.** [Subst. use of MORAL *a.*; but several of the uses are wholly or in part suggested by the corresponding late L. *mōrāle* neut. sing., *mōrālia* neut. pl., F. *moral* masc., *morale* fem (see MORALE).]

1. *pl.* (earlier † *sing.*) Used to render L. *Moralia* pl. as the title of St. Gregory the Great's work on the moral exposition of the Book of Job, and (later) as the collective title given to Plutarch's writings other than the 'Lives', to the ethical writings of Seneca, etc.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 121 Gregor in þe two & þritti boke of hise moral. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 22 As saynt Gregory sayth in his Moralles. 1603 HOLLAND (*title*) The Philosophie commonlie called, The Morals. Written by Plutarch. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE (*title*) Seneca's Morals, by way of Abstract. 1824 SCOTT *Epilogue* (init.), The sages—for authority, pray look Seneca's morals, or the copy-book.

2. The moral teaching or practical lesson (of a fiction or fable; sometimes, of a real occurrence); also in phr. *to point a moral* (cf. POINT *v.*[1] 5 b).

a 1500 *Everyman* end, This morall men may have in mynde · Ye herers take it of worth, And forsake Pryde. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, IV. i 290 Marke silent King, the Morall of this sport. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lx. (1612) 263 The Fables Morall of the Stock and Stork. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 282 The Morall hereof is, that you must make use of your youth, and gather Nosegays before the roses wither. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 361 No fancy'd God..descends To solve all knots; to strike the moral home. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 222 To point a moral, or adorn a tale. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* II, There's a moral in everything. 1861 M PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 An inscription..in which the moral was better than the point.

b. An exposition of the moral teaching or practical lesson contained in a literary composition; that part of a composition (*e.g.* of a fable) which applies or points the moral meaning.

1560 T. H (*title*) The Fable of Ouid treting of Narcissus, translated out of Latin into Englysh Mytre, with a moral ther vnto 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE (*title*) Fables, of Æsop..with Morals and Reflexions. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* v. i, As if the Thracian queen conducted all, And wrote the moral in her children's blood.

† c. Import, meaning, signification. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv 79 *Biond* You saw my Master winke and laugh vpon you? *Luc.* Biondello, what of that? *Biond* Faith nothing. but has left mee here behinde to expound the meaning or morall of his signes and tokens. 1841 CATLIN *N Amer Ind* (1844) I. xiv. 102 Indians, with their few and simple oddities, all of which have their moral or meaning

† 3. A symbolical figure. *Obs.*

1584 CONSTABLE *Sonn.* IV. iv, Fooles be they that inueigh gainst Mahomet, Who's but a morrall of Ioues Monarchie. 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, III. vi 40 Fortune is painted blinde.. to signifie to you, that Fortune is blinde...Fortune is an excellent Morall

b. *vulgarly.* Counterpart, likeness. Chiefly in phr *the very moral of*... (Cf MODEL *sb.* 2 b.)

1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* I ii, Och! the delicate creature!—she's the very moral of my own honey. 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* (1894) 41 He's the very moral (as the old women call it) of Sir John 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 102 He's..the very moral of a horse the whipper-in rode

4. = MORALITY 4 b. *Obs.* exc *Hist*

1578 in Cunningham *Revels at Crt* (1842) 125 A Morrall of the marryage of Mynde and Measure shewen at Richmond. 1592 NASHE *Four Lett Confut.* 21 You haue counterfeited the stile of the olde Vice in the Morralls. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* VII. (Arb.) 45 Cruelties hath yet another part to play, it is acted (like the old Morralls at Maningtree) by Trades men. 1875 A W WARD *Eng. Dram. Lit.* I. i 23 Morals teach and illustrate the same religious truths by allegorical means

† 5. A moralist *Obs rare.*

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 125 Nor did that Morall erre, who wisely would, Compare a Courtiers witte to th' Marigold 1626 BRETON *Fantasticques* (Cass.), That experienst morall [*i. e.* Socrates]

† 6. *sing.* (A person's) moral principles or practice. *Obs*

1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 6 But they continue still to upbraid 'em, that they are of the Caball, that their Moral is rotten 1718 PRIOR *Epitaph* 17 Their Moral and Oeconomy, Most perfectly They made agree 1733 POPE *Ess Man* III. 286 I was then..Poet or Patriot, rose but to restore The Faith and Moral Nature gave before 1757 MRS GRIFFITH *Lett Henry & Frances* (1767) I. p. iii, This pair of polite and happy lovers seem to have used their passions as they were designed by Providence, to inspirit their reason, and to actuate their moral 1820 BYRON *Let to Murray* 21 Feb, Their [*sc* Italians'] moral is not your moral, their life is not your life.

‖ b. The condition (of troops, etc.) with respect to discipline, subordination, and confidence.

[Fr.; pronounced (moral) see MORALE 2]

1883 EVE in *Three Lect Educ.* 18 It is not good for the *moral* of a class if [etc.] 1900 *Westm Gaz.* 19 Mar 5/1 The force investing Mafeking is daily becoming shaken in *moral.* 1901 HENDERSON tr *Sternberg's Exper Boer War* Introd 37 Whatever might be the percentage of casualties our battalions suffered, they never lost their *moral.*

7. *pl.* In early use: † (A person's) moral qualities or endowments (*obs*). Now, Moral habits or conduct; habits of life in regard to right and wrong conduct; also *spec*, sexual conduct

1613 FLETCHER, etc *Captain* II i, My morals and those hidden pieces That art bestows upon me, they are such That..I am sure will shame me 1663 COWLEY *Govt O. Cromwell* Wks. (1669) 69 Which if you please to take notice of for the advantage of his Intellectuals, I desire you to allow me the liberty to do so too, when I am to speak of his Morals. 1697 DRYDEN *Georg.* Ded., 'Tis infectious even to the best Morals to live always in it [*sc* the Court air]. 1719 SWIFT *Lo Yng. Clergyman* Wks. 1751 V. 27 The People of England are more corrupt in their Morals than any other Nation this day under the Sun. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* VI. II 69 The morals of Sedley were such as, even in that age, gave great scandal. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. VII. 54 An earl's daughter, with a good income and an awfully bad name, of the best manners, and of the worst morals.

8. *pl.* Moral science; moral doctrine; ethics. Chiefly construed as *sing.* Now *rare.*

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Ep Ded, For treating of Figures, tis call'd Geometry; of motion, Physick, of naturall right, Moralls. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* III. (1687) 73/2 His [*sc.* Socrates'] Morals, consider a Man either as a single person, or as the Father of a Family, or as a member of the Commonwealth. 1785 PALEY *Mor. & Polit. Philos* Pref. P I All just principles of reasoning in morals. 1861 MILL *Utilit* v. 92 A direct emanation from the first principle of morals. 1872 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 41 In morals the action is judged by the intention

¶ *sing.* in same sense. [? After G. *moral.*]

1828 PUSEY *Hist. Enq.* I. 149 It contains a perfect system of moral.

† b. *The small morals*: the 'minor moralities'; rules of behaviour in small matters. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* I. xi. *init.*, By Manners, I mean

not here, Decency of behaviour; as how one man should salute another, or how a man should wash his mouth, or pick his teeth before company, and such other points of the *Small Moralls*.

9. *slang.* A 'moral certainty': see MORAL *a.* 11.

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 24 A contingency which the dealer was pleased to observe amounted to what he called 'a moral'. 1887 BLACK *Sabina Zembra* 460 'Why, Joe,' I said, 'it's a moral, if the horse is ridden fair.'

10. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *moral-directing* adj.; *moral-mender*.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xv. 196 Which condemnation doth go and come without hurting the essence of the Law, and its commanding and eternall Morall directing power 1739 CIBBER *Apol* (1756) I 200 Collier is by profession a moral mender himself.

Moral (mǫ răl), *a.* Also 4 morale, -alle, 4-7 morall [ad. L. *mōrālis*, f. *mōr-*, *mōs* custom (pl. *mōrēs* manners, morals, character)· see -AL.

The Latin word was formed by Cicero (*De Fato* II. i) as a rendering of Gr ἠθικός ETHIC *a* (*mōrēs* being the accepted Latin equivalent of ἦθη). It has passed into all the mod Rom. and Teut. langs.· Fr, Sp, Pg *moral*, It. *morale*; G *moralisch*, Du *moraal*, Sw, Da. *moral*]

1. Of or pertaining to character or disposition, considered as good or bad, virtuous or vicious; of or pertaining to the distinction between right and wrong, or good and evil, in relation to the actions, volitions, or character of responsible beings; ethical.

Moral virtue· a rendering of L. *virtus moralis*, Gr ἀρετὴ ἠθική (Aristotle) (an) excellence of character or disposition, as distinguished from *intellectual virtue* (ἀρετὴ διανοητική) As in English (and in other modern languages) *virtue* is rarely used exc. as synonymous with *moral virtue*, the use of the adj with this sb has become infrequent

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXVIII. 1 Þis psalme all shynys of haly lare and morale swetnes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 307 Sownynge in moral vertu was his speche *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II iv (Rolls) 155 Sum vntrewe opinioun of men .is leding into deedis whiche ben grete moral vicis. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I Wks 173/2 He called his churche out of the gentiles which els as for morall vertues and politicall were not farre vnder mani of vs 1598 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super* 103 An aduancement..of that morall, and intellectuall good, that so forcibly emproueth itselfe 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I ii 21 Youth, thou bear'st thy Fathers face.. Thy Fathers morall parts Maist thou inherit too. 1675 R BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 97 Since the Objection doth proceed of Moral, and not of Metaphysical and Abstract Goodness 1698 STILLINGFL *Serm* III vi 242 In Matters of Religion, Moral Difficulties are more to be regarded than Intellectual 1699 SHAFTESB *Inq. Virtue* I i § 1 in *Charac.* (1711) II. 8 An Author..who dares plead for Religion and Moral Virtue *Ibid* 30 *margin*, Moral Beauty and Deformity 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 195 ¶ 6, I have not here considered Temperance as it is a Moral Virtue but only as it is the Means of Health. 1839 HALLAM *Hist Lit* IV. iv 306 The theologians who went no farther than revelation, or at least than the positive law of God, for moral distinctions. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ Serm* iv (1877) 85 It is plain that eloquence, imagination, poetical talent, are no more moral goodness than riches are.

¶ **b.** *Moral virtue* occasionally occurs in contradistinction to the 'Christian virtues' (Faith, Hope, Charity), or as restricted to such virtues as may be attained without the aid of religion

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 713 To pray to God .. That He will endue us with vertues both Morall and Christian. *a* 1686 I. WATSON *Body of Div* (1692) 979 Moral Vertue may stand with the hatred of Godliness. 1791 BP HORNE *Charge to Clergy* 14 Cold inanimate Lectures on moral virtue, independent of christianity

c. Of knowledge, opinions, judgements, etc.: Relating to the nature and application of the distinction between right and wrong (Cf. sense 2)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxv 2 To speik Off vertew, morall cwnnyng, or doctrine [etc] 1752 CHESTERF *Lett. to Son* 6 Jan, If the religious and moral principles of this society [*sc* the Jesuits] are to be detested. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt* (1865) 6/2 It was not by any change in the distribution of material interests, but by the spread of moral convictions, that negro slavery has been put an end to in the British Empire 1879 GEO ELIOT *Theo Such* xvi, A correct moral judgment is the strong point in woman

d. *Moral sense* the power of apprehending the difference between right and wrong, *esp.* when viewed as an innate and unanalysable faculty of the human mind. Similarly *moral faculty*.

1699 SHAFTESB *Inq. Virtue* I iii § 1 in *Charac.* (1711) II. 41 The taking away the natural Sense of Right and Wrong. *Marg.* Loss of Moral Sense 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. v. (1831) 43 To moral agency belongs a moral faculty, or sense of moral good and evil. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1837) 380 The Moral faculty is one of which brutes are destitute. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II 93 Bentham describes the moral sense man as a sort of bully, intent on brow-beating men into accepting the verdict he wants them to pronounce. 1901 BALDWIN *Dict. Philos* s.v *Moral Sense*, The term 'moral sense writers' is now commonly used to denote a succession of English moralists, of whom Shaftesbury and Hutcheson were the chief.

e. Of feelings: Arising from the contemplation of an action, character, etc., as good or bad.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 134 (*Amiens*), With what a moral delight will it crown my journey 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 45 To those who have got over the moral disgust of such food [*viz.* human flesh], it has recommendatory qualities 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 Perhaps a moral relish for veritable proofs of honesty .. drives men to grasp even a crudity with fervour

f. Of concepts or terms: Involving ethical praise or blame.

1845 WHEWELL *Elem. Morality* I. 238 The Supreme Standard..is expressed by the Moral Ideas, Benevolence, Justice, Truth, Purity, and Wisdom 1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideals* (1876) 108 Those words, like all moral words, by frequent complimentary use..have lost much of their warmth and force 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 216 The distinctness of moral conceptions will correspond with the growth of the race

2. Treating of or concerned with virtue and vice, or the rules of right conduct, as a subject of study. (Cf 1 c.)

Moral philosophy: the department of philosophy which treats of the virtues and vices, the criteria of right and wrong, the rightness or wrongness of particular classes of actions, the methods to be adopted for the formation of virtuous character, and the like, ethical philosophy, ethics. Formerly often employed in a wider sense, including psychology and metaphysics. *Moral philosopher* one who studies or is versed in moral philosophy. *Moral science* has in recent times been used in the same senses as 'moral philosophy'. *The moral sciences* is sometimes used (e g. at Cambridge) as a comprehensive name for a branch of academic study including psychology, ethics, political and economic science, and in fact all that is now commonly understood by the term 'philosophy'. Also *attrib.* as in *moral sciences tripos*.

1387 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i (Skeat) I. 53 Philosophie, with her three speces, that is, natural, and moral, and resonable. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 3 Deuowte doctours of Theologye for this consyderacyon rede and vse natural philosophye and morall. 1531 ELYOT *Gov* I xi, Hit were nedefull to rede unto hym that parte that may enforme him unto vertuous maners, whiche parte of philosophie is called morall. 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* III. 151 Certaine learned men, which will haue themselues called wizards and morall philosophers. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 167 Young men, whom Aristotle thought Vnfit to heare Morall Philosophie 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I. xv 79 Morall philosophy is nothing else but the Science of what is Good, and Evill 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* I i. 1 Moral Philosophy, Morality, Ethics, Casuistry, Natural Law, mean all the same thing. 1791 BP. HORNE *Charge to Clergy* 14 Morality hath four chief virtues, which moral writers have well explained. 1828 G. PAYNE (*title*) Elements of Mental and Moral Science. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth Philos* Introd (1862) 8 The purpose of the Moral Sciences is to answer the question *What ought to be?* *a* 1866 J GROTE *Exam Utilit Philos* IV. (1870) 61 A description as complete and beautiful, I think, as is to be found in any moral writings 1866 *Students' Guide Univ. Cambr.* 162 The establishment of a Philosophical or Moral Sciences Tripos in the year 1851. 1870 H. SPENCER *First Princ* II. i § 36 Under the head of Moral Philosophy, we treat of human actions as right or wrong

b. *Moral theology*: (*a*) the practical part of ethics treated as a branch of theology; the part of theological learning which is concerned with the resolution of cases of conscience; casuistry, casuistic divinity; (*b*) see quot. 1902.

1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl* 1883 in *Catholic Dict.* 1902 BALDWIN *Dict. Philos., Moral Theology*, the doctrines of theology developed as postulates of the moral as distinguished from the logico speculative reason.

3. a. Of a person, esp. a writer: That enunciates moral precepts? *Obs.* In early quots applied to writers of allegory.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1856 O moral Gower þis boke I directe To the. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 25 The tragidés diverse and unkouth Of morall Senec 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v i 30 'Tis all mens office, to speake patience To those that wring vnder the load of sorrow But no mans vertue nor sufficiencie To be so morall, when he shall endure The like himselfe 1718 PRIOR *Picture of Seneca*, While cruel Nero only drains The moral Spaniard's ebbing Veins. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* v 319 Let us read Her moral stone. *Ibid.* ix. 534 The moral muse has shadow'd out a sketch.

b. Of a literary work, a pictorial or dramatic representation, etc· That deals with or treats of the ruling of conduct, that has the teaching of morality as its motive; that conveys a moral; also, †allegorical, emblematical. **Moral play** (*obs.* exc. *Hist*) = MORALITY 4 b

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* Prol. 22 It is a moral tale vertuous. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 48 He [Alexander] made many morales epistels to Aristotel. *a* 1500 *Everyman* (1773), Here begynneth a treatyse in maner of a morallie playe 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 2 They shal haue therby a lyght to perceyue the better all moral matter, that they shall here preched or taught 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i 90 A thousand morall Paintings I can shew, That shall demonstrate these quicke blowes of Fortunes, More pregnantly then words. 1660 F. BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 272 We had the pleasure there to see a morall representation of the Magdalens conversion 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II vii, From this way of reasoning the author drew several moral applications useful in the Conduct of Life 1744 *Pope's Wks* (ed Warburton 1755) III 105 (*title*) Moral Essays, in four epistles to Several Persons 1784 COWPER *Tiroc* 126 Lisping our syllables, we scramble next Through moral narrative, or sacred text. 1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ France* I 115 To what purpose then the moral dances, as they call them now? One word of solid instruction to the ear, conveys more knowledge to the mind at last, than all these marionettes presented to the eye 1831 J P. COLLIER *Hist. Dram. Poetry* II 384 John Heywood's dramatic productions ..are neither Miracle-plays nor Moral-plays. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt cap* 171 The late death chamber, tricked with Skulls, cross-bones, and such moral broidery

Comb 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ* (1822) I 427 A tragedy heroine is a moral-picturesque object

c Of a literary work: Beneficial in moral effect.

1671 MILTON *Samson* Introd., Tragedy hath been ever held the gravest, moralest, and most profitable of all other Poems.

4. *Moral law*: the body of requirements in conformity to which right or virtuous action consists; a particular requirement of this kind. Opposed to 'positive' or 'instituted' laws, the obligation of which depends solely on the fact that they have been imposed by a rightful authority.

In early use chiefly applied to that part of the Mosaic Law which enunciates moral principles, and therefore, unlike the 'ceremonial' and 'judicial' parts, remains valid under the Christian dispensation. So *Moral commandment*, etc

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 366 Sib þat moyses lawe is moralle in þis poynte, criste myȝte not distroy þes lawis. *a* 1450 *Wyclif's Bible* Prol. ii, The old testament is departid ..in to moral comaundements, iudicials, and cerimonyals 1552 [see JUDICIAL *a.* 1 b] 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II ii 184 If Helen then be wife to Sparta's King these Morall Lawes Of Nature, and of Nation, speake alowd To haue her backe return'd. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* viii. H iij b, If the Prelates shall pronounce the 4th Commandement not to be Morall for the sanctifying of a Seventh day. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 215 The firmenesse of such right to divorce as here pleads, is fetcht from the prime institution, does not stand or fall with the judiciall Law, but is as morall as what is moralest. 1667 — *P L* XII 298. 1819 [see JUDICIAL *a.* 1 b]. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat* i. 55 The moral law must be the law of the perfect man 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng Th. 18th C.* II. ix 5 Hobbes..audaciously identified the moral with the positive law

5. Of rights, obligations, responsibility, etc.: Founded on the moral law; valid according to the principles of morality. Opposed to *legal*.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxviii. § 3 Sometimes the foundation of considering things, with reference to one another, is some act whereby any one comes by a moral right, power, or obligation to do something 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. 403 Our obligation to attend to his voice is surely moral in all cases 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 178 Dower is not only a civil, but also a moral right *Ibid* IV. 584 There is one case in which a conveyance, founded on a moral consideration only, has been held good against a subsequent purchaser. 1882 MORLEY *Cobden* xix (1902) 71/1 Cobden thus strove to diffuse the sense of moral responsibility in connexion with the use of capital

6. a. Of actions: Subject to the moral law; having the property of being right or wrong. *The moral world*: the sphere or region of moral action.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I xvi § 3 The axiomes of that lawe ..haue their vse in the morall, yea, euen in the spirituall actions of men 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* II xxviii. § 4 There is another sort of relation, which is the conformity or disagreement men's voluntary actions have to a rule to which they are referred, and by which they are judged of; which, I think, may be called moral relation, as being that which denominates our moral actions 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 278 To possess the end in the means, as it is essential to morality in the moral world, and the contra distinction of goodness from mere prudence, so is it, in the intellectual world, the moral constituent of genius

b. Of an agent or his attributes: Capable of moral action; capable of volition for the rightness of which he is responsible.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii Wks. 1874 I 58 That God has given us a moral nature [is] a proof of our being under his moral government 1754 EDWARDS *Freed Will* I. v (1831) 43 A moral agent is a being that is capable of those actions that have a moral quality 1802 PALEY *Nat Theol.* xxvii (1819) 485 The moral and accountable part of his terrestrial creation 1868 BAIN *Ment & Mor Sci* 403 Every creature possessing mind is a moral agent 1887 J A C MORISON *Service Man* (1889) 84 Good and bad men, whose goodness and badness depends on their moral endowment

7. Pertaining to, affecting, or operating on the character or conduct, as distinguished from the intellectual or physical nature of human beings.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* v lvii § 4 Sacraments are not physicall but morall instruments of saluation, duties of seruice and worship 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I iii 13, I wonder that thou goest about to apply a morall medicine to a mortifying mischiefe 1659 H THORNDIKE *Wks* (1846) II 539, I acknowledge the Scriptures to be an instrument of God, though a moral instrument 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Necessity*, The schools distinguish a physical necessity, and a moral necessity Moral Necessity is only a great difficulty, such as that arising from a long habit, a strong inclination or violent passion 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* II 46 For what calls thy disease, Lorenzo? not For Esculapian, but for moral aid. *Ibid* v 284 I'll. gather ev'ry thought of sov'reign power To chace the moral maladies of man *Ibid.* VI 814 'Tis moral grandeur makes the mighty man. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err* 272 'Tis not alone the grape's enticing juice Unnerves the moral pow'rs, and mars their use. 1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I 291 There is now very little moral hold which the latter [the clergy] possess 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur Lit* Ser II I 183 The art of curing moral disorders by corporeal means has not yet been brought into general practice. 1833 J. C. PRICHARD in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II 826/2 Moral insanity, or madness consisting in a morbid perversion of the natural feelings, and moral dispositions, without any notable lesion of the intellect 1851 *Edin Rev.* XCIII 225 The only effect produced was a kind of amicable splitting of the repeal party into two co-operative factions, —the moral-force men and the physical-force men 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* I 58 Just so it is with a true morality. .Its office is simply to expound the principles of moral health. .. Whether it is possible to develope scientifically a Moral Pathology and a Moral Therapeutics seems very doubtful. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor Sci* 395 Moral Inability expresses the insufficiency of ordinary motives, but not of all motives

†b. *Moral cause*. see quot. (Cf. CAUSE *sb.* 5.)

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I xvii. 63 Author, here is said to be him who proposing Reasons, persuades the principal Cause either to, or from Action. He is also call'd the Moral Cause

c. Applied to the indirect effect of some action or event (e. g. a victory or defeat) in producing

confidence or discouragement, sympathy or hostility, and the like.

Moral victory. applied to a defeat or an indecisive result which it is claimed will, on account of special circumstances, produce the moral effects of a victory

1835 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) V. xxxi. § 17. 310 The loss to the contending parties was nearly equal;. but all the moral advantages of a victory were on the side of the French. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 61 The instructed minority would, in the actual voting, count only for their numbers, but as a moral power they would count for much more. 1883 C. J. Wills *Mod. Persia* 111 Armenian .. scowls staggering along in secure insolence, confident in the moral protection given him by the presence of the Englishman 1885 *Daily Chron.* 23 Jan. 4/8 Italy on her side will on all occasions offer moral support to England in her Egyptian policy 1888 *Times* 13 June 6/1 His idea was that the moral effect of artillery fire was greater than the positive. 1896 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 7/4 One had gained an actual victory, and the other had gained a moral victory

d. *Moral courage*: that kind of courage which enables a person to encounter odium, disapproval, or contempt, rather than depart from what he deems the right course: contradistinguished from *physical courage*.

1822 Colton *Lacon* (1825) I. 44 Hypocrisy. sometimes neutralized his [Cromwell's] moral courage, never his physical 1860 Fitzjames Stephen *Ess.* (1862) 175 Moral courage is readiness to expose oneself to suffering or inconvenience which does not affect the body. It arises from firmness of moral principle, and is independent of the physical constitution. 1887 [see Courage 4].

8. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with the morals (of a person or a community). Also (*occas.*), pertaining to the 'morale' of an army.

1794 Paley *Evid* I v § 4 (1817) 97 The phrases which the same writer employs to describe the moral condition of Christians compared with their condition before they became Christians. 1818 Hallam *Mid Ages* IX (1868) 700 *note*, His standard is taken, not from Avignon, but from Edinburgh, .where the moral barometer stands at a very different altitude 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I 545 He quoted largely from a memoir on the Moral State of India by Mr Grant. 1848 W H Kelly tr *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 382 The moral interests of society seemed still more compromised than the material 1889 D Hannay *Capt. Marryat* 38 The squadron was in an indifferent moral condition, divided by sour professional factions, and impatient of its Admiral.

9. a. *Moral sense* or *interpretation*: originally, that mode of interpreting a passage of Holy Scripture which treats of the events recorded as typical of something in the life of the Christian soul. (Now chiefly *Hist*.) † Hence *transf.* applied to the 'moral' of a fable and the like.

1503 Hawes *Examp Virt* IX 10, I lykened the wylderne s by morall scence Vnto worldely trouble by good experyence 1572 Huloet s. v., The morall sence of a fable, *epimythium*. 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* III. iv 80 Morall? no by my troth, I haue no morall meaning, I meant plaine holy thissell 1609 Bible (Douay) *Gen* i. 1 Comm., There are three spiritual senses besides the literal Allegorical . Moral and Anagogical.

quasi adv. 1529 More *Supplic Soulys* Wks 322/1 Because som doctours do conster those wordes of the apostle in diuers other senses,..sometyme after the letter, sometime moral, & sometime otherwyse

b. Qualifying a descriptive noun: That is such in a metaphorical sense relative to moral character or condition.

1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* I. cccxxviii 286 If all our Moral Wolves in Sheeps-Cloathing, were but Serv'd as This Hypocritical Wolfe was in the Fiction. 1813 Shelley *Q Mab* II 163 Where Athens, Rome, and Sparta stood, There is a moral desert now 1819 — *Peter Bell 3rd* IV xi, But from the first 'twas Peter's drift To be a kind of moral eunuch. 1821 Scott *Kenilw* xxx, Varney was one of the few—the very few moral monsters, who contrive to lull to sleep the remorse of their own bosoms 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxvii, I mean a *moral* shepherd's dog. A dog to keep the wolves off me A companion. 1852 Mundy *Our Antipodes* (1857) 18 Sufferers for the sins of their fathers, moral bastards. 1894 Gladstone in *Times* 9 Nov 7/5 In my opinion .an undenominational system of religion, framed by or under the authority of the State, is a moral monster

10 Of persons, their habits, conduct, etc · Morally good, conforming to the rules of morality.

1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (ed 2) 233 Morall men they are, and humane in language and garbe. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* Ded (a) 3 Your Essay of Poetry I read over and over with much delight, and, without flattering you, or making my self more Moral than I am, not without some envy. 1700 — *Fables* Pref, My enemies .will not allow me so much as to be a Christian, or a moral man. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 193 A moral, sensible, and well-bred man Will not affront me 1841 Myers *Cath. Th* IV. § 23. 293 A man may be Moral without being Religious, but he cannot be Religious without being Moral. 1868 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 199 A man taught to plough, row or steer well. [is] already educated in many essential moral habits.

¶ b. with reference to 'moral' as opposed to 'evangelical' virtue (cf. 1 b).

a 1686 T. Watson *Body of Div.* (1692) 979 A Moral Man doth as much hate Holiness as he doth Vice 1824 Hogg *Conf Sinner* 197 A Mr Blanchard, who was reckoned a worthy, pious divine, but quite of the moral cast

c. Virtuous with regard to sexual conduct. *Moral restraint*: see quot. 1803-6.

1803 Malthus *Popul.* IV. i. 483 The various checks to population..seem all to be resolvable into moral restraint, vice, and misery. 1806 *Ibid.* I. i. 1. 19 *note*, By moral restraint I mean a restraint from marriage, from prudential motives, with a conduct strictly moral 1820 Shelley *Œd. Tyr.* 1. 74 Spay those Sows That load the earth with Pigs ..Moral restraint I see has no effect. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* xvi, Sir Gavial is a thoroughly moral man. . Very different from Mr Barablas, whose life is most objectionable, with actresses and that sort of thing. *Ibid.*, Yet I find even respectable historians..after showing that a king was treacherous, rapacious [etc.] . end by praising him for his pure moral character.

d. Of a tale, etc.: Conforming to morality; not ribald or vicious (Cf. 3 b.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. Prol* 39 Nay lat hym telle vs of no ribaudye; Telle vs som moral thyng þat we may leere Som wit 1780 Cowper *Table t* 599 But still, while virtue kindled his delight, The song was moral, and so far was right

11. Used to designate that kind of probable evidence that rests on a knowledge of the general tendencies of human nature, or of the character of particular individuals or classes of men; often in looser use, applied to all evidence which is merely probable and not demonstrative. *Moral certainty*: a practical certainty resulting from moral evidence; a degree of probability so great as to admit of no reasonable doubt; also, something which is morally certain. *Moral universality*: see quot. 1727-41.

This use of the word is prob. ultimately connected with Aristotle's ἠθικὴ πίστις, which means the effect of the known personal character of an orator in producing conviction.

The currency of the terms *certitudo, evidentia moralis* appears to be due to the Cartesian logicians of the 17th c.

1646 Moral certainty [see Certainty 5] 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit* I v. Rule 1 § 6 The Negative doubt is either Metaphysical or Moral, or it is only a Suspicion *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig Man.* II. 1 128 Though the evidence be still in its own nature but moral, and not simply demonstrative or infallible. 1664 Tillotson *Wisdom of being Religious* 25 Conclusions in Natural Philosophy are to be proved by a sufficient Induction of experiments, things of a moral nature by moral Arguments, and matters of Fact by credible Testimony 1692 R L'Estrange *Fables* CCXLI 254 He so Parts with a Moral Certainty in Possession, for a Wild and a Remote Possibility in Reversion. 1725 Watts *Logic* II. ii. § 9 In Matters of Faith, an exceeding great Probability is called a moral Certainty 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s v *Universality*, Moral Universality, is that which admits of some exception In such-like propositions, it is enough that the thing be ordinarily so. *a* 1754 Fielding *Conversat.* Wks. 1784 IX 373 When your guest offers to go, there should be no solicitations to stay..farther than to give him a moral assurance of his being welcome so to do 1864 Bowen *Logic* XII 378 The inference is rightly said to rest upon moral, or probable, evidence. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. ix 430 Was the succession of Harold merely a likelihood, a moral certainty?

†12. In etymological sense: Pertaining to manners and customs. *Obs. rare.*

1604 E. G[rimstone] (*title*) The Naturall and Morall Historie of the East and West Indies .Written in Spanish by Ioseph Acosta

Moral (mŏ·răl), *v.* Also 7 mor(r)all. [f. Moral *sb.*] = Moralize *v.* in various senses. a. *intr.* To make a moral application. b. *trans.* To expound the moral of. c. To symbolize.

1600 Shaks *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 29 When I did heare The motley Foole, thus morall on the time. 1608 Armin *Nest Ivnn* (1842) 40, I would fain morrall of it, if you please. *a* 1618 J Davies *Ecl. betw Willy & Wernocke* 175 Morall thy matter so, that, tho thou smite, Thou maist with tickling her dull sence, deceiue 1627 Drayton *Moon-Calf* in *Agincourt*, etc 181 As you haue moral'd Bumbyes [*sc.* tale], I will yours. 1839 Bailey *Festus* IX (1852) 99 This is a snakelike world, And always hath its tail within its mouth, As if it ate itself, and moralled time.

Hence **Mo·ralling** *vbl. sb*, moralizing.

1890 *Sat. Rev* 26 July 110/2 Here is 'Generic', soundest of historical morallings; and many excellent fables

‖ **Morale** (morā·l; as Fr. moral). [F. *morale*, fem. of *moral* adj · see Moral *a*]

1. Morality, morals. a. Moral principles or practice

1752 Chesterf *Lett. to Son* 6 Jan., If you would know their [*sc.* the Jesuits'] *morale*, read Pascal's *Lettres Provinciales*. 1839 Miss Pardoe *Beauties Bosphorus* 22 Here the Frank traveller may see more of the habits and morale of the Turkish women than he can hope to do elsewhere.

b. Moral teaching; lesson of conduct.

1812 Chalmers in Hanna *Mem* (1849) I xi 280 There are two verses in the Bible which comprise the whole morale of a man's conduct in these circumstances,—'Watch ye, stand fast' [etc] 1824 *Ibid.* (1851) III 1 8 You have already made full conveyance to my mind of the whole *morale* of this intended honour, and it does not lie within the power of any *matériel* to enhance the impression of it.

c. Moral aspect.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I 551/1 To look at the *morale* of any case was..out of the question He looked to his brief

2. Moral condition, conduct, behaviour; esp. with regard to confidence, hope, zeal, submission to discipline, etc. Said of a body of persons engaged in some enterprise, esp. of troops.

[In Fr. the word used in this sense is not *morale*, but *moral*. see Moral *sb.* 6 b]

1832 Gen P Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 342 But the greatest advantage of all, on the side of the people, is the *morale*. Every soldier knows in his heart that he was not made to fire upon the citizens. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxiii. 162 The morale in my case had a physical basis. 1866 Crump *Banking* II 71 To improve the *morale* of the entire mercantile community. 1870 *Times* 8 Aug. 5/3 The *morale* of the troops is excellent

Moralism (mŏ·răliz'm). [f. Moral + -ism.]

1. Addiction to moralizing; also (with *pl.*) an instance of this, an act of moralizing.

1828 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 674 A' she writes has..an endearin' mainnerism and moralism about it 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV 703 In all their poetry..we find no romance, no fable, but familiar descriptions, and sharp and lively moralisms. 1859 Farrar *J. Home* xx. 257 A delicious spice of worldliness which was quite refreshing to him, accustomed as he was to the somewhat droning moralisms of his 'congenial friends'.

2. The practice of a natural system of morality; religion consisting of or reduced to merely moral practice; morality not spiritualized.

1850 H. James (*title*) Moralism and Christianity. 1872 *Contemp. Rev* XIX. 810 No mere philosophy or moralism can ever transmute itself with evangelical righteousness. 1889 Boyd Carpenter *Permanent Elem. Relig.* VI 210 There is in the realm of morality a shadow corresponding to that which we saw waiting on religion. This shadow we shall call Moralism *Ibid.* 212 Thus, where inward sympathy with good is lacking, though there may be outward moralism, there can be no true morality 1890 H. S. Bowden tr. *Hettinger's Nat. Relig.* 284 *note*, We describe this theory [*sc.* the moral idea as independent of religion] as 'moralism'.

Moralist (mŏ·răl·ist). [f. Moral + -ist. Cf. F. *moraliste*]

1. One who practises morality.

1621 Bp Hall *Heaven upon Earth* iii Wks. (1625) 75 The wisest and most resolute Moralist that euer was, lookt pale when he should taste of his Hemlocke 1750 Gray *Elegy* 84 And many a holy text around she strews, That teach the rustic moralist to die. 1836 Hor Smith *Tin Trump*, *Advice*, That man must be a sturdy moralist, who does not love his own judgment better than the interest of his neighbours. 1874 H R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* I. § 6 54 A certain man, good, virtuous . an uncompromising moralist, acquired great influence over the people

2. A teacher or student of morals; a moral philosopher. *Intuitive moralist* see Intuitive *a.* 6.

a 1639 Wotton in *Relig.* (1651) 321 Nature surely (if she be well studied) is the best Moralist 1662 Boyle *Style of Script.* 116 Too many of our Moralists write, as if they thought Virtue could be taught as easily as Grammar 1736 Butler *Anal* II. v. Wks 1874 I. 215 Heathen moralists thought the present state to be a state of punishment 1770 Goldsm. *Bolingbroke* Wks (Globe) 468/2 As a moralist Lord Bolingbroke seems to have done nothing; but as a political writer few can equal..him 1821 Byron *Juan* III lxiv, Soft Persian sentences, in lilac letters, From poets, or the moralists, their betters 1869 [see Intuitive *a* 6] 1876 L. Stephen *Eng Th in 18th C* I. III 125 Clarke, though an intuitive moralist, is by no means inclined to dispense with hell *Ibid* II. ix. 2 Hobbes represented the evil principle to moralists as well as to theologians

3. One who lives by or teaches a natural system of ethics; a merely moral man.

1649 Hammond *Chr Obligations*, etc. 135 The Love (in the Moralist of vertue, but in the Christian) of God himself *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) VII. 286 How severely do they judge of Men's Hearts? Such a Man is profane, another is carnal, and a mere Moralist 1816 A Stewart in *Mem* (1822) 326 Moralists fear that salvation is degraded by connecting it with faith alone

4. *Cambridge University* A student who is examined in the 'Moral Sciences Tripos'. *Senior Moralist*: the head of the first class in this Tripos.

1866 *Students' Guide Univ Cambr* 177 *note*, [He] obtained his Fellowship on the ground of his very high distinction as a Moralist, without having taken honours either in the Classical or Mathematical Tripos.

Moralistic (mŏrălĭ·stĭk), *a* [f. prec. + -ist.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a moralist; addicted to moralizing; characterized by moralism.

1865 J. Grote *Moral Ideals* (1876) 108 Those words by frequent commonplace and moralistic enlarging upon, have lost much of their warmth and force *a* 1866 — *Exam. Utilit Philos* (1870) 34 By the 'moralistic' view of life, in a sense slightly depreciatory, I mean such a view of it as is taken by Juvenal in the tenth Satire 1876 Stedman *Victorian Poets* 242 Several moralistic poets date from this early period—Mitford, Trench, Alford, and others of a like religious mood 1889 Boyd Carpenter *Permanent Elem Relig.* VI 211 Such an action is moralistic rather than moral, for it has not been prompted by the sentiment of goodness.

Morality (moræ·lĭtĭ). Also 4-5 **moralite(e, 5 moralte, 5-6 moralyte, 6 -ytee, -ytye, 5-7 -itie.** [a. F. *moralité* (13th c.), ad. L *mōrālitās*, f. *mōrālis*: see Moral *a.* and -ity.]

†1. Ethical wisdom; knowledge of moral science.

c 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T* 507 A maister hadde this Emperour To teche hym lettrure and curteisye ffor of moralitee he [*sc.* Seneca] was the flour 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q* cxcvii, Gowere and Chaucere quhill that were ly vand here, Superlatiue as poetis laureate In moralitee and eloquence ornate. 14 Lydg *Ball. Gd. Counsel* 101 And though a man Of Tullius hadde the sugred eloquence, Or of Senek the greet moralitee, Yet [etc.].

2. *pl.* Moral qualities or endowments.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 388 For sothe o manere gentrie is for to preise that apparailleth mannes corage with vertues and moralitees. 1582 Campion in *Confer* IV. (1584) D d iv, The wise men of the Gentiles did alledge their moralities as a cause of their election 1684 Z Cawdrey *Cert. Salvation* 26 A person of such eminent Moralities and Intellectuals. 1819 Byron *Juan* I xx, Neglect, indeed, requires a saint to bear it, And such, indeed, she was in her moralities.

3. Moral discourse or instruction; a moral lesson or exhortation. Now chiefly in disparaging sense, moralizing.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. Prol.* 38 If that yow list to heere Moralitee and vertuous mateere I wol fayn Do yow plesaunce leefful. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XI. (Percy Soc.) 39 They fayned no fable without reason, For reasonable is al theyr moralitie. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W 1531) 5 We haue not taken theyr errours..but all moralytees and in-

strucc yons of good maner and pollicy. 1625 T. H[AWKINS] (*title*) Odes of Horace ., Contayning much morallity, and sweetnesse. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xx. (1700) 125 The excellent Moralities, couched in those ingenious Emblems. *a* 1704 T BROWN *Walk round Lond., Coffee-Houses* (1709) 37 We pop'd into *Old Man's* just as I had ended my Morality 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit* II II v § 58 (1854) 120 Too often he [Hunnis] falls into trivial morality 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit* I. 285 The *Confessio Amantis* , a singular miscellany of allegory, of morality, and of tales 1877 MRS OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* III 68 Quaint monkish moralities and scriptural quotations 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III 147 What is only a dream in Chaucer, becomes to us, understood from Scott, a consummate historical morality and truth

†b. Moral sense or interpretation (see MORAL *a*); also, the moral (of a fable, etc). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 620 But ye that holden this tale a folye, Taketh the moralite goode men. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 46 Yf yt lyke on to moralyte To draw ye names of the progenytours Of marye *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab* II (*Town & C Mouse*) XXX, Freindis, ye may find In to this fabill ane gude moralitie 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb* Prol , But who that redeth in the boke of the moralytes of the chesse, shal therby perceyue, that [etc] 1628 DRAYTON *Poly olb* XXI. 197 Orpheus, whose sweet Harpe Intised Trees, and Rocks, to follow him along Th' moralitie of which, is that [etc] 1633 COCKERAM III. s. v *Aglaia*, The morallity of this inuention was to expresse the cheerfull conuersation which ought to be amongst friends.

c Moral truth or significance.

1773 GOLDSM *Stoops to Conq.* v, *Tony* Ecod, mother, all the parish says you have spoiled me, and so you may take the fruits on't. *Hard* There's morality, however, in his reply

†4. A literary composition or artistic representation inculcating a moral lesson , a moralizing commentary ; a moral allegory. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 117 The moralite of the hors, the goose, and the sheepe, translated by Dan Johne Lidgate 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 28 Molinet, the frenche auctor of the moralytye vppon the Romante of the roose 1627 DRAYTON *Moon Calf* in *Agincourt*, etc. 176 *margin*, The morallity of mother Bumbyes tale *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Fam Fr* Wks (1711) 140 She presented a fair face, but on the other Side, was the Image of Death, by which Morality [*printed* Mortality] he surpassed the others [*i e* other painters of the same subject], more than they did him by Art.

b. *Hist.* Used by mod. writers as the distinctive name for the species of drama (popular in the 16th c) in which some moral or spiritual lesson was inculcated, and in which the chief characters were personifications of abstract qualities.

App. adopted in the 18th c from French literary historians; the F *moralité* had this sense in the 16th c., but in English we find only *moral* and *moral play*

1773 (*half title to reprint of J Skot's ed*), Everyman A Morality. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III ii. 113 When the mysteries ceased to be played, the subjects for the drama were not taken from historical facts, but consisted of moral reasonings in praise of virtue and condemnation of vice, on which account they were called moralities. 1858 R. A VAUGHAN *Ess & Rem* I 55 In one of our old English Moralities, the seven cardinal virtues are represented as besieged by the seven deadly sins

5. The doctrine or system concerned with conduct and duty , moral science

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II IV (Rolls) 155 Sum other vntrewe opinioun of men is such that for it her conuersacioun schal not be maad the worse morall, or ellis not aȝens notable, good, vertuose moralte 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II XVIII § 2 The end of Moralitie, is to procure the Affections to obey Reason, and not to inuade it 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und.* III. XI. § 16 Upon this ground it is I am bold to think, that morality is capable of demonstration, as well as mathematicks 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II VII, The learning of this people consisting only in morality, history, poetry, and mathematics 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind* I 237 Principles on which every theory in physics and every maxim in morality depends.

b. *pl.* Points of ethics, moral principles or rules.

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II XXII. § 7 Wherin they ought to haue handled Custom, Exercise, Habit, Educacion [etc]: theis as they haue determinate vse, in moralityes, from these the mind suffereth 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 447 P 4 If we consider attentively this Property of Human Nature, it may instruct us in very fine Moralities *a* 1854 H REED *Lect Eng Lit* XII. (1855) 405 The letters of Lord Chesterfield make a book of the minor moralities, and the major immoralities of life. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v 89 The moralities which protect every individual from being harmed by others

c. A particular system of morals

1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 38 The two maxims of his morality were, that [etc.] 1695 LOCKE *Reas Chr* (1696) 271 He that shall collect all the Moral Rules of the Philosophers will find them to come short of the Morality delivered by our Saviour 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* XXXI III 261 He soon experienced, that the principles of honour and integrity, which might regulate the ordinary conduct of Constantius, were superseded by the loose doctrines of political morality. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1877) I. II 33 The morality of the Gospel had a direct influence upon the politics of the age. 1898 *Westm Gaz* 26 Sept 8/1 In these days of lying advertisements, when 'commercial morality' has become almost synonymous with ordinary immorality

d. Ethical aspect (of a question).

1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1875) III. XII. 253 The morality of the question is easily summed up.

6. The quality or fact of being moral. a. Conformity to the moral law; moral goodness or rightness; (of writings) good moral tendency. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1598 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 104 Oh, that learning were euer married to such discretion; contention to such moralitie. 1692–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 181 The Good represents the Morality of His Nature. 1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No 6 P 7 Euripides. tho' famous for the morality of his plays, had introduced a person, who, being reminded of an oath he had taken, reply'd, 'I swore with my mouth, but not with my heart'. 1778 *Junius Lett* lxviii. (1820) 338 Instances of genius and morality united in a lawyer . are distinguished by their singularity

†b. Of a Mosaic enactment: The fact of being part of the moral law (see MORAL *a* 4) *Obs.*

1656 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I 25 By the Mosaic law, blasphemers were to be stoned to death The morality of this remains *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 124 These Doctrinal heads [of Puritanism], being ten in number, related to the indispensible morality of the Lords-day Sabbath [etc].

†c. The quality or fact of being a 'moral action' (see MORAL *a.* 6 a), i. e. of being morally either good or evil *Obs.*

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1727) II. 326 Did Christ himself ever assume such a Power, as to alter the Morality of Actions, and to transform Vice into Virtue , by his bare Word? 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I III 72 The advantage in this case is gained by the action itself, not by the morality, the virtuousness or viciousness of it.

7. Moral conduct; usually, good moral conduct; behaviour conformed to the moral law; moral virtue. (Sometimes in contradistinction to the higher excellences of the Christian character.)

1609 B JONSON *Sil Wom* III 1. (1620) F 2 b, Goe to, behaue your selfe distinctly, and with good moralitie 1658 T WALL *Charact Enemies Ch.* 59 It is hatred of sin makes them so malicious It is separation from the wicked that makes them void of Christian society and common Morality. *a* 1699 STILLINGFL *Serm* Wks 1710 I VIII 117 They [*sc* the Jews in their spiritual pride] had the purity of his ordinances, whereas all others, they thought, served God only with their own Inventions, or placed their Religion in dull morality. 1791 BP HORNE *Charge to Clergy of Norwich* 14 And here, by Religion is to be understood the Christian Religion, and by Morality, such good works as are independent of it. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf Park* IX, We do not look in great cities for our best morality. 1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 214 The most popular of all their preachers of morality. *Ibid* 216 It was easy to see that the true Gospel preachers joined all on one side, and the upholders of pure morality and a blameless life on the other. 1877 E R CONDER *Bas Faith* I. 19 Justice, truth, love, duty, virtue—in one word, morality 1878 R. W DALE *Lect Preach* VIII 243 There may be morality where there is no religion, but that there should be religion where there is no morality, is impossible 1887 TENNYSON in *Mem* (1897) II 337 Evil must come upon us headlong, if morality tries to get on without religion

b. Used as a nickname or a mock-title for one who assumes airs of virtue.

1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp.* I Wks. (Grosart) III 98, I am resolved, instead of his *Grace*, to call him alwayes his *Morality*. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond* (ed 3) III 138, I suspect that his own son, young morality, will require a little of his parental inspection.

Moralization (mɒrălaizēi·ʃən) [ad late L. *mōrālizātiōn-em*, f. *mōrālizāre* to MORALIZE Cf. mod.F. *moralisation*.] The action of moralizing.

1 a. Moral interpretation; a moralizing commentary (*of* or *upon* a book of Scripture, etc). b. Indulgence in moral reflection, a moralizing discourse.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 860 Moralizacion of Holy Scripture. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* V (Percy Soc) 24 Who knewe gramer wythout impediment Shoulde perfytely haue intellection Of a lytterall sense and moralyzacion. 1531 ELYOT *Gov* I XXVI, If the players haue radde the moralization of the chesse. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv* (1875) 74 The learned molinet, in his moralizatione of that Romant. 1641 BAKER *Chron* (1674) 179/2 William Wallis. who made a Book of Moralizations upon Ovid's Metamorphosis 1795 R ANDERSON *Johnson* 201 These compositions .evince that happy art of moralization, by which he gives to well known incidents the grace of novelty and the force of instruction 1820 *Retrospective Rev* II 5 [In Sidney's *Arcadia*] there is perceptible an air .of melancholy) et not gloomy moralization. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess Mid Ages* II XII 62 In the thirteenth century these stories with moralizations were already used extensively by the monks.

2. The action of making moral or more moral; the process of becoming moral.

1848 *Tait's Mag* XV. 325 None ever laboured more for their happiness and moralization. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* VII. § 46 127 The sense of duty or moral obligation . will diminish as fast as moralization increases 1884 *Ch. Reformer* 201 Those who would work at the moralization of our literature. 1892 MONTEFIORE *Hibbert Lect.* II 101 The moralization of Yahveh's character was by no means completed at the close of the pre-prophetic period.

Moralize (mɒ·rălaiz), *v.* [a. F *moraliser*, ad. late L. *mōrālizāre*, f. *mōrāl-is* · see MORAL *a.* and -IZE]

1. *trans* To interpret morally or symbolically , to explain the moral meaning of; to point the moral of; to make (an event, etc.) the subject of moral reflection.

c 1450 in *Lydgate's Nightingale* 1 This [fable of the nightingale] ys moralysyd vn-to Cryste. 1593 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super* 18 My leisure will scarsely serue to moralize Fables of Beares, Apes, and Foxes; (some men can giue a shrewd gesse at a courtly allegory). 1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, III 1. 83 Thus, like the formall Vice, Iniquitie, I moralize two meanings in one word. 1600 — *A. Y. L* II 1. 44 But what said Iaques? Did he not moralize this spectacle? 1608 WILIET *Hexapla Exod.* 465 Some doe moralize it; that by boring the eare is signified [etc] 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* I. CCCXXVIII 286 This Fable is Moraliz'd in the Holy Gospel it self *a* 1712 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks. 1721 III. 293 The Herd of Gods, which his Olympus stor'd, He mean'd, should moraliz'd be, not ador'd 1842 TRENCH *Parables* XII. (1877) 245 Christ moralizes the whole parable. with those solemn words, 'For many are called, but few are chosen'.

†2. Of an incident, event, etc . To exemplify or instance the moral of (a fable, saying, etc.). *Obs.*

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 119 Nay, but there shall be a king ouer vs , yet it may be, when they haue their wish, the fable will be moralized, and verefied vpon them; A storke was giuen them 1601 BP. W BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1609) B ij, I speake onely to shewe how it doth moralize this Prouerbe, That where the Body is, the Eagles will Resort. 1608–11 BP HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 4 (1624) 23 That which is said of the Elephant, .. we see well moralized, in men of euill conscience

† b. To supply (a poem) with a moral or subject for moralizing. *Obs*

1590 SPENSER *F Q* I Induct i, Fierce warres and faithful loves shall moralize my song 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* 1, And with his Prince's Arms He moraliz'd his Song.

†c. To make (something) the subject of an allegory; to symbolize *Obs*

1652 *Persuasive to Compliance* 12 Not sparing Jupiter himselfe, whom they chalenge to have wrested the Celestiall Monarchy from his Father Saturne. (in which is moralized the unnaturalnesse of Ambition)

3. *intr.* To indulge in moral reflection , to found a moral (*on* or *upon* an event, etc).

1649 OGILBY *Virg. Georg* I. (1684) 51 *note*, Seneca takes occasion thus to moralize The Land is divided into Regions .; the Chief Good hath its place too. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCCLXXXIX 362 The Pretended Criminal began now to Moralize upon the Story 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 170 P 5, I know you came Abroad only to Moralize and make Observations 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* 22 A gloomy theme, On which the lightest heart might moralize 1824 W IRVING *T Trav* I 343 No one can moralize better after a misfortune has taken place 1886 KIPLING *Departm Ditties*, etc (1888) 82 So we said He was a victim to the Demon Drink, And moralized upon him

b. *trans* To change the condition or aspect of (a person or thing) by moral discourse or reflection. Const *into*, *out of*

1722 MITCHELL *Ep Death Dalrymple* 9 Nor is it Rudeness for the Friendly Muse To moralize Affliction into Use 1796 BURNEY *Mem Metastasio* II 274 Whom he very anxiously tries to moralize into philosophy and tranquillity 1807–8 W IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 275 In a similar humour was Launcelot at present, and I knew the only way was to let him moralise himself out of it.

4. To make moral; to give a moral quality to or affect the moral quality of (actions, feelings).

1592 LYLY *Gallathea* III. iii, *Astron.* Thy thoughts shall be metamorphosed, and made haile fellowes with the Gods. *Raffe* O fortune ! I feele my very braines moralized 1627 SANDERSON *Serm* (1681) I. 282 God seldom bringeth a man from the wretchedness of forlorn nature, but by His restraining grace . He doth correct nature, and moralize it. 1647 CUDWORTH *Serm* 1 *Cor xv* 57 (1676) 93 Such other laws and circumstances as moralize humane actions. 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Chr Mor* III. § 7 Good and bad Stars moralize not our Actions. 1762 *Gentl. Mag* 86 To raise the thoughts and moralize the mind 1861 MILL *Utilit* V 77 When moralized by the social feeling it [the natural feeling of retaliation] only acts in the directions conformable to the general good

5 To improve the morals of

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio m* 106 If Stage playes doe onely discover Vices for to make them odious, then those lascivious Pagans who most delighted in them, should have beene meliorated and moralized by them. 1647 N BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng* I. XLVI (1739) 76 Henry the first being trained up .in the English garb, moralized by Learning, and now admitted to the Throne 1723 WELSTED *Steele's Consc. Lovers* Prol , 'Tis yours with Breeding. To Chasten Wit, and Moralize the Stage 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit* XXII (1882) 217 For the communication of pleasure is the introductory means by which alone the poet must expect to moralize his readers. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk -bk* (1869) 250 Was any man who saw the show [the execution of a murderer] deterred or moralised in any way? 1891 W J. GREENSTREET tr. *Guyau's Educ & Heredity* 96 Not only individuals, but whole races are moralised or demoralised

Moralized (mɒ·rălaizd), *ppl a* [-ED 1.]

1. a. Morally or symbolically applied or interpreted. b. Made instructive in morals

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 2121 There is a booke That 'the Chesse moralisede' cleped is. 1498 *Lydgate's Assembly of Gods, Interpr Names Gods* end, Thus endeth this lytell moralized treatyse 1601 BP W. BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1609) D iij, These moralized Eagles 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* XII. 342 A story of which the European fable might be a mere moralized remnant

2. Of a man or his attributes: Made moral.

1647 W LYFORD *Transl. Sinner* (1648) 4 Moralized Christians, which have a forme of knowledge and of the truth in the Law 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* 13 Thousands of morallis'd heathens, would blush 1656 I WATSON *One Thing Necessary* 70 A moraliz'd man is but a tame divell 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II 48 There are two principal Actors among the Indians who are said to be..a strange kind of moralized Salvages. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III 54 [His] finely moralized mind, elevated with the purest religious sentiments, is exactly fitted for such a subject 1892 MONTEFIORE *Hibbert Lect* I 38 Resembling rather the insensate violence of angered nature, than the reasonable indignation of a moralized personality

†3. Having morals of a specified kind. *Obs*

1650 H MORE *Observ* in *Enthus. Tr.*, etc (1656) 145 Do you think that they are..so singularly moralized, that Socrates like, if an Asse kick they will not kick again? 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 15 Why God would call the Magi ..to Christ? Not because they were wisemen or men well morrallized

Moralizer (mɒ·rălaizəɹ). [f. MORALIZE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or something which moralizes.

1. One who is given to making moral reflections. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* Prol. B 2 Moralizers, you that wrest a neuer meant meaning, out of euery thing, applying all things to the present time, keepe your attention for the common Stage. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 120 But what a Moraliser am I! 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I 26 There sometimes occurs an apparent play on words, which not only to the moralizer, but even to the philosophical etymologist, appears more than a mere play. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice told T.* (1851) I xvi 248 The old man looks eastward, and (for he is a moralizer) frames a simile.

2. A moralizing agent. 1840 CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem* (1851) IV. xi. 206 The Gospel..is the most powerful and efficient of all moralizers.

Moralizing (mǫ rălәizɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].] †**1.** The action of explaining the moral meaning of (a fable or tale); a moralization, moral. *Obs.* c 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus' Wife* Moralization 12 Where is the moralizynge Bycome heere of? was ther noon in the book Out of the which þat thow this tale took?

2. The action of making moral 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II iii. Pref, There are many excellent Philosophemes and Notions which may be of great use for the moralising of persons and republics. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract Disc* (1711) III 227 Such studies as signify little or nothing to the moralizing of their Minds.

3. Moral reflection; an instance of this. 1692 R L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxcvi 258 And let there be No Moralizing in the Pulpit upon the Fable 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 31 But to leave moralizing, I go on with my story. 1870 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown* xxviii, It will be seen by these edifying moralisings how eminently scriptural was the course of Sam's mind

Moralizing (mǫ rălәizɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That moralizes, in the senses of the verb. 1796 COLERIDGE *To Yng. Friend* Poems (1877) I 154 It were a lot divine To cheat our noons in moralizing mood. 1816 *Remarks Eng Mann* 79 A nation of moralizing, thinking people 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* iii xx, A land Which should one day Take up from thence his moralizing lay. 1869 LECKY *Europ Mor.* (1880) I ii. 291 We find a society almost absolutely destitute of moralising institutions. 1908 J. H ROSE *Napoleon* xii. 295 He [i.e the legislator] will turn by preference to education as a more potent moralizing agency 1904 *Speaker* 23 Apr. 93/1 Thackeray and the other moralising theorists were wrong

Hence **Mo·ralizingly** *adv.* 1782 ELIZ BLOWER *Geo Bateman* III 180 They likewise moralizingly observed, that [etc]. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 15 Dec 5/3 Moralisingly, she added, .There were girls since the world began [etc].

Moralled (mǫ răld), *ppl. a* Also **moraled.** [f. MORAL *sb.* + -ED [2].] Having morals (of a specified kind, indicated by a prefixed adv or adj) 1614 W. B *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 98 The king thus morald, he was vnfit to gouern others. 1826 *Westm Rev.* VI. 18 This vice is well touched on by Locke, in the same finely toned and finely moraled discourse. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks Char* x 257 He is light-moraled, loose conscienced. 1884 *Pall Mall G* 5 Aug 5/2 Silenus sought consolation in wine, and thus became the agreeable and well-informed but loosely-moralled old person who is represented in Virgil's Eclogues.

†**Mo·raller.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. MORAL *v.* + -ER [1].] A moralizer. 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* ii. iii 301 Come, you are too seuere a Moraller.

Moralless (mǫ·răl,les), *a.* [f. MORAL *sb.* + -LESS] Without a moral 1884 *Mag Art* Feb 150/1 The artist of independent and moral-less purpose 1898 G A SMITH *Drummond* vi (1899) 140 Drummond had never treated religion .as if it were utterly without the great law of life, a moral less magic of arbitrary formulas.

Morallon: see MORILLON.

Morally (mǫ·răli), *adv.* [f. MORAL *a.* + -LY [2].] †**1.** In a moral sense, with a moral meaning or purpose *Obs. rare.* a 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W de W 1494) ii xliii, Whan Jhesu is mayster it is expowned and declared litterally morally · r .sti·y: and heuenly 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* xiii (Percy So) 51 They take no hede nothyng they wryte, Whyche morally dyd so nobly endyte, Reprovyng vyce

2. In respect of moral character or conduct; from the point of view of ethics or of the moral law; with reference to moral responsibility. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* ii (Rolls) 155 Sum vntrewe opinioun of men is such that for it her conuersacioun is the worse morali 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 153 What so euer vertue enclyneth or moueth man or woman morally to moo thynges than one pertayneth to the actyue lyfe 1634 *Documents agst Prynne* (Camden) 40 They are all able umpyres of all vices and vertues, of thinges that are morally good or evill. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1727) II. 321 For generally speaking, to take away the Life of a Man, is neither morally Good, nor Morally Evil 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 28 The house of lords .is not morally competent to dissolve the house of commons. 1841 MYERS *Cath Th* iii. § 9 33 The testimony of the best men morally as to the immediate origin of their thoughts and feelings may conceivably not be trustworthy 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc* (1860) I 124 A government is morally bound to keep itself in existence. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* 409 Morally speaking, the African is far from being the brutal fiend he is often painted

3. In accordance with morality: virtuously a 1540 BARNES *Wks* (1573) 312/2 Those poore men that marry, be cause they would not all onely lyue vertuously beefore God, but also morally before the world. 1685 DRYDEN *Sylvæ* Pref. a 2 To take away rewards and punishments, is only a pleasing prospect to a Man, who resolves before hand not to live morally.

4. On grounds of moral evidence. 1645 [see CERTAIN *a.* 4]. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 76 It being morally sure, that the Earl of Essex would put himself in their way. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. v. Rule ii. § 5 But there is a Negative doubt which is called Morally negative; that is, when there is no way of being readily and clearly determined, but yet the doubt is founded upon some slight conjecture, and no more. 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj* 95 God did scarce ever leave men so destitute, but they were morally certain to whom they did owe their topical and natural obedience. 1667 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 48 The said Manley was gone for England, and, as he himselfe hath given out and is morally supposed, will not returne. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) II. 462 He was morally assured of success 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* iii iv, It's quite morally impossible I should raise such a sum. 1808 LIEUT COL. SYMES in J. Moore *Narr. Campaign Spain* (1809) 131 It is morally impossible that they can stand before a line of French infantry.

5. *Comb.*: **morally-given** *a.*, whose inclinations are on the side of morality. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Jago* 25 So well-conducted, morally given and respectable a gathering.

Moralness (mǫ rălnės). *rare* [f. MORAL *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being moral; morality. Also *personified* 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 10 It is not the moralnes of any people, nor their vertuous qualities. 1889 *Univ. Rev* Jan. 91 Go, mask of Pride and mannered Moralness!

Morass (morӕ s). Also 7 **moras(e, morasse, morost.** [a. Du. *moeras*, earlier *moerasch*, an altered form (influenced by *moer* MOOR *sb.*[1]) of MDu. *marasch*, *maras*, a OF. *maresc*, *marais*: see MARISH. Cf. MLG. *moras*, early mod.G. *morass*, from 17th c. *morast* (whence the Eng. form *morost*); from LG. are Sw. *moras*, Da. *morads*.

The word is now confined to literary use, exc. in some parts of the West Indies, where it survives with the pronunciation (mǫ·ɪәs)]

1. A wet swampy tract, a bog, marsh; occas. in generalized sense, boggy land 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* v 72 Athens .was seated in a Morase or Fenny place 1657 R LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 25 There remains, making a great part of that flat, a kinde of Bog or Morost. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II 199 They . are making canalls to drain the moras 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 476 Nor the deep morass Refuse, but thro' the shaking wilderness Pick your nice way. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* i, The sighs of the wind as it passed along the dreary morass. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1860) I. 355 Only a small portion of the country was under cultivation, the rest was morass or impenetrable forest.

fig. 1867 MACGREGOR *Voy Alone* (1868) 64 The east end of London—that morass of vice, and sighs and savagery. 1884 GLADSTONE *Sp.* 28 Feb. (1885) 136 Let us not wander into the morasses and fogs of doubt.

2. *West Indian* Short for *morass-weed*, q v in 3.

3. *attrib*, as *morass ground*, *-way*; **morass ore,** bog iron ore; **morass-weed** *West Indian*, the aquatic plant *Ceratophyllum demersum* 1712 E. COOKE *Voy S. Sea* 149 This *Morass Ground was full of the largest Toads I ever saw 1804–8 JAMESON *Syst Min* (1816) III 294 *Morass-ore, or Friable Bog Iron ore. Morasterz, Werner. 1817 T THOMSON *Chem* (ed 5) III. 478 Morass Ore 1675 OGILBY *Brit* (1698) 2 Here bear to the Left, thro' a *morass-way to Morton in the Marsh 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 345 The Morass or *Morass-weed is very common in all the brackish waters of Jamaica. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W Ind* 785 Morass weed

Morassy (morӕ si), *a* [f. MORASS + -Y [1]. Cf. Ger *morastig*, earlier *marassig*] Of or pertaining to a morass; having the characteristics of a morass; consisting of wet spongy ground; found in a morass *Morassy iron ore* = *morass ore.* 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II i 160 The Land on the back-side of the Town seems to be morassy 1784 DARWIN in *Phil Trans* LXXV 3 Our next operation was to build a wall of clay against the morassy sides of the well 1801 *Encycl. Brit* Suppl II 240/1 Morassy iron ore 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1882) II x. 219 The ground was uneven, though not bouldery, nor morassy

Morat (mōә rӕt). *Antiq.* [ad med L. *mōrātum*, f. L. *mōr-us* mulberry: see -ATE [1].] A drink made of honey and flavoured with mulberries 1807 SHARON TURNER *Hist Anglo-Saxons* II 52 The vessels of wine, mead, ale, pigment, morat and cyder 1809 CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* iv, And kneeling pages offer'd up The Mórat in a golden cup 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* iii, Place the best mead, the richest morat, upon the board. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* iii vii, Six meals a day, With morat and spiced ale, is generous living.

Morate (mōә rĕt), *sb. Chem* [f. L. *mōr-us* mulberry + -ATE [1].] A salt of moric acid 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1891 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

†**Mo·rate,** *a. Obs* [ad. L *mōrāt-us*, f. *mōr-ēs*: see MORAL *a*] Mannered; well-mannered, respectably conducted, moral 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* xvii. 138 To see a man well morate so seldom applauded. a 1677 HALE *Prim Orig Man.* iv vii 355 So that the wiser and more morate part of Mankind were forced to set up Laws and Punishments, to keep the generality of Mankind in some tolerable order.

Moration (morēɪ ʃәn). *rare.* [ad. L. *morātiōnem*, n. of action f *mora-rī* to delay.] Delay, tarrying. 16 . SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. (1658) 400 We shall . say he [*sc.* the sun] is more powerful in the Northern Hemisphere, and in the Apogeum; for therein his moration [1646, p. 325 motion] is slower. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 518 The sublime Obscure still lingered—a moration which failed not to raise some misgivings

‖**Moratorium** (mǫrătōә riǒm). *Law.* [mod.L., neut. of late L. *morātōrius*: see next.] A legal authorization to a debtor to postpone payment for a certain time. 1875 *Times* 28 Sept. 5/3 The merchants of Belgrade, taking advantage of the warlike rumours, have asked for a *moratorium.* 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 5/2 The Vienna sugar firm in demanding a *moratorium* assumes that its assets will, in a year's time, be sufficiently valuable to pay the debts which it is now unable to liquidate. 1905 (Official Receiver in) *Author* XV 233/2 The refusal of his largest unsecured creditors to consent to a *moratorium* of sufficient length to enable him to recover his position.

Moratory (mǫ rătәri), *a. Law.* [ad. late L. *morātōr-ius* serving to delay, f. *morā-rī* to delay see -ORY. Cf. F. *moratoire*, It. *moratorio*] Authorizing delay in payment. 1891 CHALMERS *Bills of Exchange* 149 By a French moratory law, passed in consequence of war, the maturity of bills payable in Paris is postponed three months.

Moratta, morattoe, obs. forms of MAHRATTA.

Moratto (morӕ·to). ? *Obs.* Also 8 **morotto,** 9 **marotta** A kind of pea. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s v *Pisum*, The Spanish Morotto Pea.. The Spanish Morotto is a great Bearer, and a hardy Sort of Pea. 1789 J. FARLEY *Lond. Art of Cookery* (ed. 6) 163 Take a quart of green Moratto peas 1824 LOUDON *Encycl Gard.* (ed 2) § 3599 The egg, the moratto, the Prussian blue, and the rouncivals..are all very fine eating peas in young growth 1835 *Trans Horticult Soc.* Ser. ii. I 386 Varieties of the Pea Spanish Marotta.

Moratty, obs. form of MAHRATTI

Moravian (morēɪ viăn), *sb* [1] and *a* [1] [f. med. L. *Moravia* Moray (ad. Gael. *Muireibh*) + -AN]

A. *sb.* An inhabitant of Moray (in early use, one of the great divisions of Scotland; in mod. use, a county occupying part of the territory formerly so named). 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Hist Scot* 52/2 When they were thus assembled, Britains, Scots, Picts, & Morauians on one part, and Romans on the other 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng & Scot.* 191 A striking difference between the Moravians and Aberdonians appears. 1836 SKENE *Highlanders Scot.* (1902) II. vi. 282 He easily succeeded in exciting the Moravians once more to revolt.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Moray. 1897 C. RAMPINI *Hist. Moray & Nairn* i 43 No period of Moravian history is more obscure than that which followed the accession of Malcolm Ceannmor.

Moravian (morēɪ·viăn), *sb.*[2] and *a* [2] [f. *Moravia* (med.L , f. *Morava* the river March), the English name of a portion of the Austro-Hungarian empire, called in Ger. *Mahren*: see -AN.] **A.** *sb.*

1. An inhabitant of Moravia. 1788 GIBBON *Decl & F.* V 554 That land was loosely occupied by the Moravians, a Sclavonian name and tribe.

2. A member or adherent of the 'Unity of Moravian brethren', a Protestant sect, founded early in the 18th c. in Saxony by emigrants from Moravia, and continuing the tradition of the *Unitas Fratrum*, a body holding Hussite doctrines, which had its chief seat in Moravia and Bohemia.

The virtual founder of the body was Count Zinzendorf, who was the patron of the Moravian refugees, and embraced their doctrines The Moravians early obtained many adherents in England and the American colonies

1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 10 There needs a little farther Proof, that I charge any dreadful Crimes on the Body of the Moravians. 1760 *Ann. Reg* 108 Died , in the 60th year of his age, Count Nicholas Lewis of Zinzendorff, founder and head of the sect of Moravians 1777 JOHNSON 28 June in Boswell *Life* (1816) III 130 He had a Moravian with him much of his time 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev* 323 Moravians rise! bestow some meet reward On dull devotion. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl*, *Moravians*, a sect of dissenters, who, on account of conscientious scruples, are permitted, in lieu of an oath, to make a solemn affirmation in courts of justice 1871 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III 173 Meditating a third play,..the scene to be among the Moravians at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

B. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Moravia. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* cvii *To Captain Hungry*, Fill them full Of your Morauian horse, Venetian bull. 1837 YOUATT *Sheep* v. 139 The Moravian sheep are larger

2. Of or belonging to the sect of Moravians. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. to Ch* 5, I have scarce heard one Moravian Brother own his Church to be wrong in any thing 1777 J ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 236 The Moravian mills in New Jersey 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng Th. in 18th C* I vii 351 He [Warburton] calls the Moravian hymn book 'a heap of blasphemous and beastly nonsense'.

Hence **Mora·vianism,** the religious system of the Moravians; **Mora·vianized** *ppl. a.*, influenced by Moravianism. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I. 344 The Areopagite was a favourite book among the Moravianized members. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.*, *Abr Petit. Justice* 21 Of Quakerism or Moravianism declaration can no longer serve. 1888 SCHAFF *Hist Chr Ch.* VI. vii xcix. 598 Frederick the Great had as little sympathy with pietism and Moravianism as with Lutheranism and Calvinism.

Moray (morēɪ·). *U.S.* Also 7 **moreraye,** 8–9 **muray, murrey,** 9 **maray, murry** (*Cent. Dict.*). [? a. Pg. *moreia* = Sp. *morena* .—L. *muræna*] A name for various tropical species of eel belonging to the family *Murænidæ.* 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* v. 172 Some of them yet knowne to the Americans, as the Purgoose, the Cauallo, the Gar fish, Flying-fish and Morerayes. 1735 MORTIMER *Nat. Hist. Carol. & Bahamas* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX.

112 *Muræna maculata nigra*; the black Murrey. 1754 CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carol.* II. 20 *Muræna maculata, nigra, & viridis.* The Muray. 1884 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 629 The Morays—Muræniдæ. . The most important species is the Speckled Moray, *Sidera ocellata.* 1897 H. G. CARLETON in *Outing* XXIX. 330/1 [Fishes of Florida.] There is the murrey, which is pronounced with the accent on the final.

Morayne, Morbery: see MURRAIN, MULBERRY.

Morbid (mɔ̄·ɹbid), *a.* [ad. L. *morbid-us*, f. *morb-us* disease, f. root of *morī* to die. Cf. F. *morbide*, It., Pg. *morbido*, Sp. *mórbido.*]

1. Of the nature of or indicative of disease; also, † productive of disease, morbific.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 51 There may be very well a sanative and healing Contagion, as well as a morbid and venomous. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II 705 Of morbid hue his features, sunk and sad; His hollow eyne shook forth a sickly light. 1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 8 Sylvius exults in the discovery that an acid is the sole morbid principle. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) I. 44 Under such treatment, the morbid-snuffles has been found to yield in the course of two or three weeks. 1799 *Med. Jrnl* I 324 The variolous matter, first inserted by the puncture, like that of other morbid poisons, is not capable of being immediately absorbed. 1845 BUDD *Dis Liver* 335 No morbid appearance could be discovered to account for his sudden death, except that [etc.]. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 236 Evolution of microscopic organisms. . in the dead body and morbid products.

fig. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* (1851) I. 53 It may be quickened into morbid activity. It may be reasoned into sluggishness.

b. Of persons or animals, their parts, etc.: Affected by disease, diseased, unhealthy. ? *Obs.*

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. (1735) 152 Tho' every Human Constitution is morbid, yet are their Diseases consistent with the common Functions of Life. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 43 P 1 Every man comes into the world morbid. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 406 Morbid Bones

c. *Morbid anatomy*: the anatomy of diseased organs or structures.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Obs.* 6 The structure of tumours is a part of morbid anatomy which deserves to be examined. 1883 *Encycl Brit.* XV. 816/1 This increase of knowledge is therefore due, not to auscultation alone, but to auscultation combined with morbid anatomy.

fig. 1851 WILLMOTT *Pleas Lit.* 291 Books. belong to the study of the mind's morbid anatomy.

2. Of mental conditions, ideas, etc.: Unwholesome, sickly: chiefly applied to unreasonable feelings of gloom, apprehension, or suspicion. Hence of persons: Addicted to morbid feelings or fancies.

[1777 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1816) III. 210 There must be a diseased mind, where there is a failure of memory at seventy. A man's head, Sir, must be morbid, if he fails so soon.] 1834 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) I x. 419 But that was a morbid vision, and has given way to the actual reality of so much good. 1842 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I 59 Pray to God to save you from the temptations of morbid melancholy and unavailing regret. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* xxvi. (1876) 392 Such a morbid kind of enthusiasm in this delightful science is much less common now. 1885 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* III iv, You morbid little woman, you shall be happy again. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 145 The morbid German fancies which proved so fatal to Carlyle.

3. *Painting.* Of flesh-tints: Painted with 'morbidezza'. [After It. *morbido.*]

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Morbid*, in painting, is particularly applied to fat flesh very strongly expressed.

‖ **Morbidezza** (mɔrbide·tsa). *Painting.* [It., f. *morbido* MORBID *a.*] Life-like delicacy in flesh-tints.

1624 WOTTON *Archit* II. 89 A kinde of Tendernesse, by the Italians tearmed Morbidezza. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* i. 91 There is a thing which the Italians call Morbidezza; The meaning of which word, is to Express the Softness, and tender Liveliness of Flesh and Blood. 1722 J. RICHARDSON *Statues, etc., Italy* 58 But the Beauty! the Morbidezza! the Thought and Expression! Good God! 1881 *Athenæum* 19 Feb 271 Nor does the morbidezza which distinguishes every line of its perfect contours and characterizes all of them detract from the fineness of the whole.

Morbidity (mɔɹbi·dĭti). [f. MORBID *a.* + -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being morbid; a morbid state or symptom; *pl.* morbid characteristics or ideas.

1721 in BAILEY. 1795 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 364 To decry episodes of sentiment, allegory, or narrative, in didactic composition, is a singular morbidity in criticism. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 300 Our feelings lie rankling and rotting into morbidity and corruption. 1825 *Ibid.* XV. 508 We trust he will endeavour to shake off his morbidities, whether real or assumed. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1324/1 On the whole the story is singularly free from morbidity. 1904 A. C. BRADLEY *Shakesp. Trag.* 111 It makes all his cynicism, grossness and hardness appear to us morbidities.

2. *Med.* Prevalence of disease; the extent or degree of prevalence of disease in a district: = MORBILITY.

1882 *Quain's Med. Dict* 998/2 *Morbidity.* This term, which is of recent introduction, is employed to denote the amount of illness existing in a given community; and, as 'mortality' expresses the death rate, so 'morbidity' indicates the sick-rate, whether the diseases be fatal or not. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 30 The table which I have constructed in order to exhibit the relative morbidities of several groups of [French] departments. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 1 [Malaria] is the principal cause of morbidity and death in the tropics and sub-tropics.

Morbidize (mɔ̄·ɹbidəiz), *v. rare.* [f. MORBID *a.* + -IZE] *trans.* To make morbid.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. ii. 62 They helped to morbidize all that was weak in my temperament.

Morbidly (mɔ̄·ɹbidli), *adv.* [f. MORBID *a.* + -LY 2.] In a morbid manner.

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 380 Hence the vessels will be morbidly distended with blood. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis Paris* (ed. 5) 7 This indifference as to the past, chiefly arises out of a morbidly quick sensibility to the present. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 56 The morbidly fatty liver is one which contains an abnormal quantity of fat. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 116/1 You are morbidly afraid of death.

Morbidness (mɔ̄·ɹbidnes). [f. MORBID *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being morbid.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial* II. iv. (1713) 95 To which he adds. . the Morbidness of the Seasons of the Year, and the frequentness of untimely Death. 1682 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 103 By some Weakness or Morbidness of Mind tumbling into so foul an Error. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1777, To consider such indifference as a failure of reason, morbidness of mind. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 633/2 The story [is] free from any element of morbidness.

Morbiferal (mɔɹbi·fĕrăl), *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *morbifer* (f. *morb-us* disease + *-fer* bearing) + -AL] Causing disease or illness.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 1 Certificates to the virtues of various morbiferal panaceas.

Morbiferous (mɔɹbi·fĕrəs), *a.* = prec.

1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 23 It may well be doubted, whether more sacrifices are not annually made to the injudicious administration of mercury, than to all the combined effects of the morbiferous poisons. 1808 *Ibid* XIX. 199 The action of it upon the body is very extensive and morbiferous.

Morbific (mɔɹbi·fik), *a.* Also 7 morbifick, morbifique, 7–8 morbifick. [ad. F. *morbifique* or its source mod L. *morbificus*, f. *morbus* disease see -FIC.] That produces disease; causing disease.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iv. 43 Winter also, and a cold, crass slimy morbifick matter, . forbid the use of cold water. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 300 Impregnated with morbifick Salts. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Obs.* 127 It is probable that these morbific poisons may be absorbed without any evident ulcer. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med* V. 347 Pleurisy is due to irritation of the pleural membrane by certain morbific microbes or poisons.

¶ b. Sometimes misused for: Diseased, pertaining to or caused by disease.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem* 295 Morbifick Deformities. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 77 A morbific bone. 1858 *London Jrnl* 27 Feb 408/3 What a capital green-house for the production of morbific rarities.

† **Morbifical,** *a Obs.* [Formed as MORBIFIC *a* + -AL.] = MORBIFIC.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii 190 They doe at length . produce morbificall affects. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* IV iii. 183 The vessels whereby the morbificall matter is derived unto this membrane, are [etc.] 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 40 Its [the cedar's] perfuming odor corrects the malignity. . of a morbifical air.

Hence **Morbifically** *adv.*, with regard to the production of disease.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* II 340 The Astrological Influences of the Heavens are Morbifically and Politically as well as Learnedly declar'd against.

† **Morbificous,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f. mod.L. *morbific-us* MORBIFIC *a.* + -OUS] = MORBIFIC.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 20 Medicine is not made for the Disease, but for the morbificous cause.

Morbify (mɔ̄·ɹbifəi), *v.* [f. L. *morb-us* disease + -IFY. Late L. had *morbificāre.*] *trans.* To make diseased.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph Apol.* Wks. 1896 I 680/2 So morbifies their flesh The poison-drama of Euripides.

Morbility (mɔɹbi·lĭti). *Path.* [ad. G. *morbilität*, ad. mod.L. type **morbilitās*, f. **morbili-s* characterized by disease, f. *morb-us* disease. see -ILE and -ITY.] The proportion of sickness in a given locality; the sick rate. = MORBIDITY 3

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (1877) 70 It is, however, further necessary to know the mortality and morbility of a locality in order to proceed upon perfectly safe ground. 1885 *Med. Times* 4 July 13/1 Dr John Williams. was able to state a very low rate of deaths and morbility.

Morbillary (mɔɹbi·lări), *a. Path.* [f. med.L. *morbill-us* (see next) + -ARY.] Resembling measles.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl* 5 May 1084 On the neck and chest there was subcutaneous mottling, morbillary in character.

‖ **Morbilli** (mɔɹbi·ləi), *pl. Path.* [med.L., pl. of *morbillus*, dim. of L. *morbus* disease.] The spots characteristic of measles.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Morbilli*, the Meazles, red Spots, which proceed from an Aerial Contagion in the Blood. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

Morbilliform (mɔɹbi·lifɔ̄ɹm), *a.* [f. med.L. *morbill-us* + -(I)FORM.] Resembling measles.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep* IX. 204 Morbilliform eruption. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 935 In the morbilliform variety [of antitoxin rashes] the face may be affected.

Morbillous (mɔɹbi·ləs), *a. Path.* [ad. med.L. *morbillōsus*, f. *morbill-us*: see MORBILLI and -OUS.] Of or pertaining to measles.

1778 J. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1776) III. 104 The morbillous matter has since been ingrafted by means of lint. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 64 A faint morbillous rash was still visible on admission.

‖ **Morbleu** (mɔrblɔ̄). Also 7 morbleau, 8 mortblue, 9 marblue, mortbleu. [Fr.; an altered form of *mort Dieu*: see MORTDIEU.] A comic oath: usually attributed to French speakers.

To sing out morbleu dial. (Cornw.), to cry out lustily, as a boy when flogged (*N. & Q.*, 8th Ser. V. 34).

1664 ETHEREDGE *Comical Revenge* III. iv, Morbleu, see, see de insolence of de Foot-boy English. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* II. 30 *Stan.* Come let's in, and put it off to the Ladies as if you were friends. *Prig.* Ay, with all my heart; what care I? *Y. Mag* Morbleau, Brutal. 1692 M. MORGAN *Late Victory* 11 Morbleus and Jernies were but common Sport, Oathes only for the Lacquies of the Court. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* Wks. (1840) 1106 A lady whom I saw again last night with another young lady at the play, and mortblue, if I marry any other woman. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxvii, He upset both horse and Frenchman,—*mortbleu!* thrilling from his tongue as he rolled on the ground. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol Leg., Bagman's Dog*, His ear caught the sound of the word 'Morbleu!' 1888 NELLIE CORNWALL *Tunce Rescued* xvii 211 Just listen to my Johnnie—he is singing out marblue [*foot n* Making a great noise].

Morbose (mɔ̄·ɹbōus), *a.* [ad. L. *morbōsus*, f. *morb-us* disease: see -OSE.] Proceeding from disease, causing disease, diseased, unhealthy.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 77 All Preternatural and Morbose Tumors and Excrescencies of Plants. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* II 108/2 He philosophises on the effect of this bath, and believes that the earth absorbs into it morbose miasmas, &c. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Morbose*, sickly, unhealthy.

† **Morbo·sity.** *Obs.* [f. MORBOSE + -ITY.] The condition of being morbose; also, a morbose characteristic.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* VI. x. 328 Their morbosities have vigorously descended to their posterities. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd Commander* 2 Nor coin excuses in a time of War, . . Nor counterfeit Morbosity, when well.

† **Morbous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *morbōsus*: see MORBOSE and -OUS.] Causing disease; of or pertaining to disease, diseased.

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop Err* II. xv 130 When an inward disposition lurks in the body, and a morbous preparation, which such causes do stir up. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat* (1697) 100 In a morbous state it is often of several other colours. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit* XIV. 506 Nature does sometimes purge out . the Morbous purulent Matter.

Morbulent (mɔ̄·ɹbiŭlĕnt), *a. rare*—0. [f. L. *morb-us* disease: see -ULENT.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Morbulent (*morbulentus*), full of diseases; sickly. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Morbulent*, somewhat sickly.

‖ **Morbus** (mɔ̄·ɹbŭs). [L.] A disease. Used in combination in mod. Latin names of diseases, as CHOLERA *morbus*; *Morbus Gallicus* (see quots.).

1579 W. CLOWES (*title*) A short and profitable treatise touching the cure of the disease called Morbus Gallicus by Unctions. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Morbus Gallicus*, otherwise called *Morbus Indicus*, *Neapolitanus*, *Hispanicus* (in Lat. *Lues Venerea*) the French Pox or great Pox. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos* II II 43 An humour, such as that which causes the cholera morbus. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 34 They are good for the Ptisick and Consumptions, and some say the *Morbus Gallicus*. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict* (ed 2), *Icterus*, the Jaundice, . . the Latins call it *Regius Morbus*, the Kingly Disease.

Morbut, obs. form of MARABOUT.

1769 *Town & County Mag* Sept 406/1 Magic figures drawn upon paper by the morbuts or priests of the country.

‖ **Morceau** (mɔrsɔ) [Fr.: see MORSEL *sb.*] A short literary or musical composition.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1799) I. III 25 He sat down and produced the following morceau. 1788 'A. PASQUIN' *Childr. Thespis* (1792) 149 She purloined the stool on which Kemble had writ, The choicest morceaus of his Jesuit wit. 1819 *Europ. Mag.* LXXVI. 161 This very laughable operatic morceau.

Morcel(e, morcell, obs. forms of MORSEL.

Morcellated (mɔ̄ ɹsĕlēited), *ppl a* [f. **morcellate* vb. (formed after MORCELLEMENT) + -ED 1.] Divided into many pieces, parcelled.

1888 N. S. SHALER in *9th Rep U S Geol Surv* (1889) 585 It is probably to this morcellated character of the rock that we owe the great erosion of the granites. . of this vicinity.

Morcellation (mɔ̄ɹsĕlēi·ʃən). *Surg.* [f. **morcellate* vb. : see prec. and -ATION.] The action of breaking up a diseased part into small pieces.

1898 *Brit. Med. Jrnl* 17 Sept. 789 Any myomatous nodules that presented in the wound were removed generally by morcellation. 1900 *Lancet* 12 May 1368/1 The method of performing vaginal ablation. . and vaginal ablation with morcellation are all fully and clearly described.

‖ **Morcellement** (mɔrsɛlmaⁿ). [Fr., f. *morceler* to break in pieces, f. OF. *morcel, morceau* morsel: see -MENT.] Division (*spec.* of land or property) into small portions.

1848 H. DRUMMOND in *Croker Papers* (1884) III xxvi. 184 As a national system it [the allotment system] is again infinitesimal *morcellement*. *a* 1859 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1863) II. xlv 462 The effect of this *morcellement* would be endless repetition. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 3/1 In the South peasant proprietors own most of the land, and the morcellement is in many cases excessive.

Morchuel: see MORHWELL.

Morcock, obs. form of MOOR COCK.

Mordacious (mɔɹdē·ʃəs), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 9 *erron.* **mordaceous.** [f. L. *mordāc-, mordax* (f. *mord-ēre* to bite) + -IOUS.]

1. Biting; given to biting.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 450 They likewise assured us the bats were very mordacious. 1801 J. JONES tr. *Bygge's Trav. Fr. Reg.* XIV. 335 Serpents in general,

and mordaceous ones in particular. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Galileo, Milton,* etc. Wks. 1853 II. 234/1 To begin with the horses...all are noisy and windy, skittish and mordacious. 1875 E J. PAYNE *Burke's Sel Wks.* II. Introd. 59 The mordacious snarl of the cur.

†**2.** Of material substances: 'Biting', pungent, caustic. *Obs.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 29 All Earths abounding more or less in their peculiar Salts..; some sweet and more grateful; others bitter, mordacious or astringent. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit* vi. 232 So mordacious a matter must never be carried off by vomit.

3. Of or with reference to sarcasm or invective: Biting, keen.

1650 T. B tr *Estienne's Art Making Devises* Catal. 71 The Earle of Carnarvan was thus mordacious in his Devise, wherein he had a Lyon depainted, and 6 Dogs bayting or baying at him. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* IV. 315 Then shall I neither have power nor punishment to bridle thy mordacious insolency 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit* Ser. II. II. 270 Grand-duke and taxes were synonimes, according to this mordacious lexicographer! 1841 — *Amen Lit* (1867) 465 A repose freed from mordacious malignity.

Hence **Morda·ciously** *adv.*

1663 WATERHOUSE *Comm Fortescue's De Laud. Legum Angliæ* 201 Buchanan, a learned though violent Scot, has mordaciously taunted this tradition

Mordacity (mǫɹdæ·sĭti). [ad F. *mordacité*, ad. L. *mordācitās*, f. *mordāc-, mordax*: see MORDACIOUS *a* and -ITY.]

1. Propensity to biting.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* v. Wks. 1687 I 65 He hath little of the Serpent (none of. its rancorous venom, of its keen mordacity). 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 406 We all know the vivacity, or mordacity, with which the veriest cur resents an outrage offered to his tail.

2. 'Biting' or mordant quality. †**a.** Of material substances: Causticity, pungency, penetrating power, etc. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 83 It goeth into collyries or eyesalues, by reason of a certain subtil mordacitie and penetratiue qualitie that it hath 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 301 Most medicines do depone all their acrimony and mordacity 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 57 The young Roots affording a very grateful mordacity. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict.* s.v *Sallet*, The Mordacity thus allay'd, be sure to make the Mortar very clean before you stamp any thing else in it

b. Mordancy in speech.

c 1630 C MORE *Life Sir T More* i. 24 He ieasteth, but without mordacitie. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 168 But for all these speeches of anger and mordacity, London has bin and I hope yet will be London 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit* Ser. II II. 329 [*Lenglet du Fresnoy*] His mordacity, his sarcasm., contribute to his reader's amusement more than comports with his graver tasks 1846 POE *L. Osborn* Wks 1864 III. 55 Its mordacity cannot be gainsaid.

Mordancy (mǭ·ɹdănsi). [f. MORDANT *a.*: see -ANCY.] The quality of being biting in speech; sarcastic force, incisiveness (of style).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Mordancie*, biting; sharpness of speech, detraction, bitter tearms. 1871 *Echo* 26 Aug., Speeches denouncing Mr Gladstone, none of them equal in mordancy to the Duke of Somerset's recent jet of vitriol. 1892 *Critic* 1 Oct. 176/1 This is surprising from a man the mordancy of whose style has been heretofore so remarkable.

Mordant (mǭ·ɹdănt), *sb.* Also 4 **mourdant**, 5–6 **mordaunt**. [a. OF. *mordant*, subst. use of *mordant* adj.: see next.]

I. An instrument that 'bites' or holds fast.

†**1.** A chape or tag of metal, sometimes jewelled, at the end of the pendant of a girdle. *Obs.*

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1094 The mourdant, wrought in noble wyse, Was of a stoon ful precious *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8242 Eche man his coffer vnsperes And takes gerdeles of riche barres With bokeles of gold and fair pendaunt, Wel anamayled with the mordaunt 1500 *Will of Whiting* (Somerset Ho), A girdell of black silk..the pendaunt and the mordaunt ther of ys syluer.

2. One of the nippers of a crab, lobster, etc.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 300 The mandibular arms have a short. pincer, with a moveable nipper (mordant) placed above

II. 3. *Dyeing.* A substance used for fixing colouring matters on stuffs.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* Introd 10 Mordants [serve] to render the colour more fixed. 1826 HENRY *Elem Chem.* II. 375 The latter class, however, may be durably attached by the mediation of what was formerly called a mordaunt, but has since been more properly termed, by the late Mr Henry, a *basis* 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* i 32 Columba root is said to be used as a mordant for certain colours. 1887 *Manch. Courier* 13 May 8/4 Turkey purple, which is made by substituting a mordant or basis of iron.

fig. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed 3) III. 131 The link or mordant by which philosophy becomes scientific and the sciences philosophical. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 124 Practical application is the only mordant which will set things in the memory.

b. *Gilding.* An adhesive compound for fixing gold-leaf.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 748 Some prepare their mordants with Jew's pitch [etc.]...They employ it for gilding pale gold 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 1629 The principal mordants, or sizes, used by the gilder are known as *gold size* and *fat-oil gold size.*

c. In Pathological laboratories (see quot.).

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Mordant* In Pathological investigations mordants are certain substances such as anilin oil, salicylic aldehyde, turpentine, carbolic acid, and borax, which are added to the basic anilin dyes to fix them on bacteria which may be present, and so render them more or less insensitive to decolourising agents. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* x. (ed. 4) 438.

4. *Etching.* The fluid used to 'bite in' the lines on the plate.

1878 P. G. HAMERTON in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 443/2 The nitrous mordant widens the lines; the Dutch mordant bites in depth.

Mordant (mǭ·ɹdănt), *a.* Also 5, 9 **mordent**. [a. F. *mordant*, pres. pple. of *mordre* to bite:— popular L. **mordĕre* (= classical L. *mordēre*); the form *mordent* is assimilated to the L. pple. *mordentem.*] Biting (in various senses).

1. Of satiric utterances (hence also of speakers or writers): Caustic, incisive.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II v. (1481) d viij b, They ben..right mordent and bytyng detractours. 1858 ELLICOTT *Destiny Creature* (ed 3) 22 A petty spirit of detraction, with unkindly words or mordant satire. 1881 *Spectator* 19 Nov. 1454/1 Lord Salisbury was, as usual, very mordant in his tone towards Mr. Gladstone 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* July 12/2 He was endowed with a peculiarly mordant wit.

2. Corrosive. Now *rare*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 506 Of those marles which are found to be fat, the white is chiefe; and thereof be many sorts. The most mordant and sharpest of them all, is [etc]. 1666 G HARVEY *Morb. Angl* v. 61 The consumption of the kidneys is to be imputed to mordant armoniack salt.

fig 1870 BALDW BROWN *Eccl Truth* 225 The mordant acid of what they were pleased to conceive of as pure reason.

3. That causes pain or smart; pungent; biting. Of pain: acute, burning.

a 1845 SYD. SMITH *Recipe for Salad* 7 in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) I 373 Of mordant mustard add a single spoon. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch Career* III. xii 218 With a shadow of an elevation of her shoulders as if in apprehension of mordant pain.

4. Having the property of fixing colouring matter or gold-leaf (see MORDANT *sb* 3, 3 b).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 748 Mordant Varnish for Gilding 1836 *Penny Cycl* VI. 156/1 [Calico-printing] Mordant reserves, which form the *lapis lazuli* style. 1847–64 in WEBSTER.

5. In literal sense: Given to biting. *rare.*

1891 BAX *Outlooks New Standp.* III 174 Those who would take steps to restrain the mordant liberty of the cur, since they do not hold the doctrine of the divine right of dogs to bite 1895 *Pop Sci Monthly* Sept. 652 The boy C—— was for some time vigorously mordant in his angry fits.

Mordant (mǭ·ɹdănt), *v. Dyeing* [f. MORDANT *sb.*] *trans.* To impregnate with a mordant Hence **Mo·rdanted** *ppl. a.*, **Mo·rdanting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*

1836 *Penny Cycl* VI 153/2 The bath must be replenished with dung from time to time, as it gets exhausted by the passage of the mordanted goods 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 195 Such stuffs must be galled, mordanted with alum .. and cleared with a soap boil 1877 O'NEILL in *Encycl. Brit.* VII 574/1 The cloth is mordanted by boiling it in a solution of salt of tin *Ibid*, Owing to the decomposition of the mordanting salts 1884 I LEVINSTEIN in *Manch. Exam.* 6 Oct 4/5 The preparing or mordanting of the stocking (before any dye whatever had been used)

Mordant, variant of MORDENT.

Mordantly (mǭ·ɹdăntli), *adv.* [f. MORDANT *a.* + -LY ².] **a.** In a mordant manner; bitingly. **b.** In the manner of a mordant.

1836 *New Monthly Mag* XLVI. 205 To lay to her heart more mordently the serpents of jealousy and despair. 1849 in CRAIG, and in later Dicts.

Mordauncester, obs. f. MORT D'ANCESTOR.

Mordaunt, variant of MORDANT *sb.*

Mord de chien: see MORTECHIEN *Sc.*, glanders.

†**Mo·rdell.** *Obs.* [app. repr. an OE. type **morgendǣl*, f. *morgen* MORN, MORROW + *dǣl* DEAL *sb.*[1] Cf. the synonymous *morrow-part*] The share of the husband's property to which a widow was entitled, as representing her 'morning-gift'.

1552 *Will of Baldwin* (Somerset Ho), [Mentions his wife's] mordell [part of property]

Mordenite (mǭ·ɹdĕnəit). *Min.* [Named by H. How, 1864, from *Morden*, Nova Scotia, its locality. See -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, resembling heulandite.

1864 How in *Jrnl Chem. Soc* XVII. 100 On Mordenite, a New Mineral from the Trap of Nova Scotia.

Mordent (mǭ·ɹdĕnt). *Mus* Also **mordant, mordente.** [a. G. *mordent*, ad. It. *mordente*, pr. pple. of *mordere* to bite. Cf. MORDANT *a*] A grace consisting in the rapid alternation of a written note with the one immediately below it. It has two varieties, the *short mordent* (symbol ⁓), and the *long* or *double mordent* (⁓).

Also applied by various writers to the passing shake (G. *Pralltriller*), sometimes called *inverted mordent*; to the ACCIACCATURA (*abbreviated mordent*); to the TURN; and to various other graces.

1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* vi. 61 The Mordent, Beat, Slide, and Spring are peculiar to the Germans. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 153 The *Mordente*, or according to the Germans, the *Spring*, consists of two notes preceding the note to be graced; the first of which is the same as the principal, and the second, one note higher than the principal. 1845 GWILT in *Encycl. Metrop.* V. 775/1 *Mordente*, a grace used by the Italian School, by turning upon the note without employing the note below. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 12 Nov. 3/4 The importance of the proper interpretation of the 'upper mordant' in Beethoven's sonatas. 1907 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* (ed. 5) III. 259 The appropriateness of the term Mordent..is found in the suddenness with which the principal note is, as it were, attacked by the dissonant note and immediately released. Walther says its effect is 'like cracking a nut with the teeth'.

Mordent, Morder, obs. ff. MORDANT, MURDER.

†**Mo·rdicancy.** *Obs.* [f. next: see -ANCY.] The quality of being biting or pungent; also, a biting or acute irritation.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xxxii. 271 Their. figging Itch, wrigling Mordicancy. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 53 The Mordicancy thus allay'd, be sure to make the Mortar very clean.

Mordicant (mǭ·ɹdikănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *mordicant-em*, pr. pple. of *mordicāre*: see next.]

A. *adj.* Biting, sharp, pungent.

1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 48/1 Accompanied with bitinge or mordicante payn. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 669 These fruits (for the most part) carrie with them a certeine piercing and mordicant quallitie 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 124 First be sure they [*sc.* pigeons' dung, etc] pass their mordicant and piercing spirits, and be discreetly mixt. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 338 In the latter the itching is more mordicant and aculeate.

†**B.** *sb.* A mordant. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1799 *Med Jrnl* I 168 The three principal mordicants in dying cotton red, are, oil, galls, and alum.

Mordicate (mǭ·ɹdikeˈt), *v.* [f L. *mordicāt-*, ppl. stem of *mordicāre*, f. *mord-ēre* to bite.] *trans.* To bite, sting, affect with a biting pain.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 150 The urine also, though salt, doth not mordicate or fret the bladder. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Mordicate*..to hurt with biting

Mordication (mǭɹdikēˈʃən). [ad. L. *mordicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *mordicāre*: see prec.]

1. A biting, burning, or gnawing sensation or pain in a part of the body. Now *rare.*

1528 PAYNEL *Salernes Regim* P iv, Whey is washyng & leusynge and therin is no mordication. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 21 When throughe drinkinge of wine there is any upbraidinge and mordication in the Stomacke. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x 353 The Meat creates trouble and mordication, so that it cannot be retained. 1891 *Syd Soc Lex, Mordication*, inflammation of the skin with burning and prickling.

†**2** 'A biting or fastning the teeth deep in anything' (Phillips 1658). *Obs.*

†**Mordicative**, *a. Obs* [ad late L. *mordicātīv-us*, f. *mordicāre*. see MORDICATE and -IVE.] Biting or stinging, sharp, pungent

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 944 Whereas the conceits and jests of Aristophanes are bitter and sharpe withall, carrying with them a mordicative qualitie which [etc] *Ibid.* 1187 That the aire in the citie of Delphos was mordicative, as witnesseth the speedie concoction of meat that it causeth *Ibid* Explan Words, *Mordicatiue*, that is to say, Biting and stinging as mustard seed, Pelletary of Spaine 1634 R H. *Salernes Regim* 45 The cause why this fume is mordicative is by reason that the wine that it commeth of, is mordicative

†**Mordificative**, *a Obs. rare*[—1]. [Altered form of prec, after *mundificative*, etc.] = next.

1612 *Benvenuto's Passenger* 113 Garlicke It hath a facultie mordificatiue (as it were of the race of backbiters and slanderers). [The It. has *mordificativo.*]

†**Mordishee·n.** *Anglo-Indian. Obs.* Forms. 6 **mordexijn**, 7 **mordesin, mordechan, mordechine, mordisheen**, 8 **mordechin, mordyxim**, 8–9 **morxi**, 9 **mordexyn**. See also MORT-DE-CHIEN. [a. Pg. *mordexim*, a. Mahrattī *modachī* cholera.] The cholera.

1598 W PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* I. xxxiv. 67 There raigneth a sicknesse called Mordexijn, which weakeneth a man, and maketh him cast out all that he hath in his bodie. 1660 F BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 51 Another infection called Mordesin, begins with vomiting, and pains in the head, and is infectious 1687 A LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 108 The Portuguese call the four sorts of Cholicks that people are troubled with in the Indies Mordechin 1696 OVINGTON *Voy Suratt* 350 The Mordechine is another Disease of which some die, which is a violent Vomiting and Looseness. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P* 114 They apply Cauteries most unmercifully in a Mordisheen, called so by the Portugals, being a Vomiting with a Looseness. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp*, *Morxi*, an Indian name of a pestilential distemper, very common in Malabar. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 52 The mordechin .is a fit of violent vomiting and purging, that often proves fatal 1787 *Proc Madras Med. Board* 29 Nov, in *Good's Study Med* (1834) I. 219 An epidemic under the appearance of dysentery, cholera morbus or mordyxim 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict*, *Mordexyn.*

‖**Mordoré** (mordore). Also 8 **mortdore**, 9 **mordorés**. [Fr., in 17th c. *moredoré*, f *more* MOOR *sb.*[2] + *doré* gilt.] A brown colour mixed with red.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min.* (ed. 2) I. 29 Colours ..Mordoré—dark red of the crimson kind, mixed with brown. 1804 TINGRY *Paint. & Varnish Guide* 240/1 Pulverulent lake of a dark mordoré colour 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 420 To this shade may be referred .marigold, orange peel, *mordorés*, cinnamon, gold, &c 1894 *Westm Gaz* 3 May 3/3 Another, in brown lace of the shade known as *Morderé* [*sic*].

Mordre, Mordrer, Mordrice, obs. forms of MURDER, MURDERER, MURDERESS.

Mordu, obs. variant of MORTDIEU.

Mordyxim: see MORDISHEEN.

More, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (chiefly s.w.). Also 5–7 **moore**, 6 **maure, moare**, 8–9 **maur, moor, moar**, 9 **mor, mawer, mawr(e, mar, moir, moer.** [OE. *more, moru* wk. fem., corresp. to OHG. *moraha, morach, morha* (MHG. *morche, morhe, more*; mod.G. *mohre* carrot, *morche* dial.,

carrot, mushroom:—OTeut. type **murhōn-*; *cf.* Lith. *mõrkas*, Russian МОРКОВЬ, carrót.]

1. The root of a tree or plant; the fibrous roots of a tap-root; a tree-stump.

In OE., an edible root, e g. a carrot or parsnip

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 354 Ete .. wælwyrte moran. *Ibid.* II. 312 Wylisc moru englisc moru. *a* 1100 *Agls. Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 301/25 *Pastinace*, moran *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Moren and wilde uni was his mete *c* 1205 LAY. 31885 Heo lufeden bi wurten, bi moren and bi roten. *c* 1290 *St Brendan* 284 in *S. Eng Leg.* I 227 Swite moren, ase it of herbes were, bi fore heom he sette al so 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7228 A grene wexinge tre þat is fram þe more Ismite adoun. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1056 A man I-passid 30with, & is withouten lore May be wele I likened, to a tre withouten more *c* 1470 *Build. Bodm Ch* in *Camden Misc* VII, Item de Will Androwe for olde tymber and moris xj⁵. 1486 *Bk St Albans* B iij, Take the Juce of percelly Moris otherwise calde percelly Rootis 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxxviii. 441 The roote putteth foorth many branches or moores, spread abrode here and there 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 6 Long Plantaine, Hysope, Sage, and Comfrey moares 1785 *Lond Gaz* No 6447/4 Taking up small Moors of Wood. 1787 GROSE *Provinc Gloss* s v. *Maur, More*, or Maur, also in Gloucestershire, signifies a root, as, a strawberry-more 1796 W MARSHALL *W England* I. 328 *Mores*, roots, whether of grass or trees (the ordinary name) 1885 JEFFERIES *Open Air* (1890) 221 The mars or stocks of the plants that do not die away

†b. A plant. *poet. Obs.*

a 1599 SPENSER *F. Q* VII. vii x, And all the earth Was dight with flowers that voluntary grew Out of the ground, .. Tenne thousand mores of sundry sent and hew, That might delight the smell, or please the view.

†2. *fig.* Origin, source, 'stock'. Also ME. in certain phrases, associated with *top*. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 103 *Anaricia* heo is more of elchere wohnesse. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 217 An 3erd sal spruten of iesse more *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1328 Ac he ne con þe bet þarvore of clerkes lore top ne more *Ibid* 1422 Vp to þe toppe from þe more *c* 1305 *Plate* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 111 Pilatus was a liþer man and com of liþer more. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 25 As she þat was þe sobfast crop and more Of al his lust or loyes here byfore. 14 *Sir Beues* (MS. M) 70 A ffeyrer child was nevure none bore, Sithe god sponge of Jesses more.

†3. *Comb.* more-loor (see quot.). *Obs.*

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb* XIII. 163 Another sort of lodging Blight there is, which some call Moar-Loore, mostly happens on light Land; this is when the Earth sinking away from the Roots, leaves the bottom of the Stalk higher than the subsided Ground, and then the Plant falls down to the Earth.

†**More**, *sb*.² *Obs. rare.* Also 1 mór-, 4 mour, moor(e. [OE. *mór-(bēam)*, ad. L *mōrus*] The mulberry tree. Also *more-tree* (in OE *mórbēam*)

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* lxxvii. 47 Ofsloȝ in hęȝle winȝeardes heara & marbeamas heara [L *moros eorum*] in forste. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii 52 He sloghe þaire mours [1388 WYCLIF moore trees] in ryme froist. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvii 6 Ȝe schulen seye to this more tree [*v r* tree moor, Vulg. *huic arbori morō*], Be thou drawun vp by the roote

†**More**, *sb*.³ *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *mōrum* mulberry, used in mod L. with this sense (Blancard *Lex Nov. Med.* 1690).] A small swelling or tumour (resembling a mulberry); cf. MORO¹.

1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* ccxxxix. 81 b, A More or a lytle lumpe of fleshe the whiche doth growe in the browes or eares, or in any mannes foundement or other places.

More (mōəɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 1 mára (*fem.* and *neut.* máre), 2–3, 4–6 *north.* mare, 4 6 *north* mar, *Sc.* maire, mayr, 4– *Sc.* mair; 3–6 mor (5–6 *Sc.* moir), 4–6 moor(e, 3, 6 moare, 2– more Also with added compar. suffix, 4 marere. [The adj. is Com. Teut.. OE. *mára* = OFris. *mâra*, OS. *mêro* (MLG., MDu. *mêre*, mod.Du. has the double compar. *meerder*), OHG *mêro* (MHG. *mêre*; mod.G. has traces in the inflected *mehr-* in *mehres* neut, *mehre* pl.; cf. the double compar. forms OHG. *mêrôro, mêriro* greater, MHG. *mêrer, mêrre*, mod.G. *mehrere* pl., several), ON *mærr* (Sw. *mera*, Da. *mere*, which are the neut. adj. used advb.), Goth *maiza*:—OTeut. **maizon-*, f. **mais* adv., which (with normal loss of final *z*) is represented by OE. *mā*. see Mo. The use of the neut. adj. as quasi-sb. and as adv. occurs in OE., but rarely, as *mā* (see Mo) was the ordinary word in both applications.]

A. *adj.*

(In senses 1, 2, 3 the word expresses respectively the comparative of the three adjectival notions now denoted by *great, much*, and *many*)

1. Greater.

†a. Of material objects: Greater in size, larger. Also of a city, country, etc. (with mixture of senses b and f). Of persons and animals. Taller, bigger.

c 897 K ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C* xxi 155 Da nietenu ðonne, ðeah hie maran sien, hie beoð suiður ahæfen from eorðan. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 179 Eft-sone þe more fishes in þe se eten þe lasse 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 999 More he [*sc.* Ireland] is þan engelond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2112 Mani contre þar-in es And dughti cites mare and lesse. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1701 Þo stod Hauelok Riht al bi þe heued more þanne ani þat þer-inne stod. *c* 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 360 Þilke cofre wᵗ þe þre heuedes shal be y set in a more Cofre. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 500 Hit semed mochē more Then I had any Egle seyne. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xxi. 231 He founded the grete Cytee Ilonge in Cathay, that is a gret del more than Rome. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 232 þer is with-in my body a precious stone. and it is more þan ane egg. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 65 Looke þow haue tarrers two, a more & lasse for wyne. *c* 1540 in *Trans. Lond. & Midx. Archæol. Soc.* IV. 346 A more and a lesse quysshion of crymsyn velvet. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 20 Another kynde of hunting dog is to sent, of quhilkes sum ar mekle mair than vthir sum.

†b. Greater in number, quantity, or amount.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 74 Ðu cwæde þæt ic anbidode, þæt ic ðe mare folc ȝestrynde *c* 1200 ORMIN 19566 Þatt miccle mare genge Off Lerninngenihhtess wass att himm Þann att Johan Bapptisste. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 993 His name ðo wurð a lettre mor. 1521 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, II. 66 Sending a more power to hym. for his assistence 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist Brit* (1811) 125 The Danis, with a more strenght, enteryd the west part of this land.

†c. Qualifying a sb. which expresses quantity or amount. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* (in phr *the more part*).

13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 649 In þe more half of his schelde. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. II 116 Shrewes whiche þat contienen þe more partie of men. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 352 But more part of þis world erreþ here 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II ccxxxii. [ccxxviii.] 721 Tyll the kyng had assembled toguyder more nombre of noble men. 1533 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scotl* VI. 155 In part of payment of ane mair soume 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xxvii. 12 The more parte off them toke councell to departe thence. [Also 1611] 1577–82 BRETON *Flourish upon Fancie* (Grosart) 6/2, I..learned so long there, till I prou'd more halfe a very foole. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 298 The more Party of the Sutors of this Your Realm 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) IV. xviii 117 The more part of them perished by falling over the rocks.

†d. Greater in power or importance. *Obs.*

The absol. use in the phrase *more and less* (B. 2 f) survived until Shakspere's time

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 Bitwuxe were and wife nes nefre mare mon þenne he. 1382 WYCLIF *John* XIII. 16 The ser uaunt is not more than his lord. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 102 Of which þre noon is more ne moost, But al oon god

†e. Used *spec.* to characterize the greater or superior of two things, places, etc., of the same name, as (*the*) *more Britain*, (*the*) *more Ind* (Cf. LESS *a.* 3, LESSER *a.* 2, GREATER *a* 4.) *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2223 þe more brutaine. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 1484 þe mare world es þis world brade, And þe les es man. 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* III (*Andreas*) 13 In more Ynd Mathew prechit. 1387 [see LITANY 1] *a* 1400–50 *Stockh. Med MS* 157 More motel, *solanum nigrum*. 1436 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 105 The chirche of Alhalowen the more. *c* 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 117 All the tithis (both more ande smale). 1477 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 168/2 The maners of Sillry Mountsorell the more, and the lesse 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durham* (Surtees) 57 Then the Buship Aldunus dyd hallowe the more kyrk or Gret Kirke.

†f. Used for L. *major* = 'elder', also in *St. James the More*; opposed to LESS. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3486 O þir tua breþer þe less þe mare laght be þe fote *Ibid* 21009 Iohn and iacob þe mar 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXVII. 1 And he clepide Esau, his moor sone [Vulg *filium suum majorem*]. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. XII 294 The firste of Maie is hallowed for Philippe and James the more 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* IX (1596) 122 Of the same opinion was Cato the more.

g. With sbs. of quality, condition, action, and the like: Greater in degree or extent; also, having a fuller title to the designation. *Obs.*, exc. where it coincides with sense 2. The expression (*the*) *more's the pity* may be regarded as a historical survival.

971 *Blickl. Hom* 35 Swa maȝon we þe maran blisse habban þa Easterdagas 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 156 Vpe þe plein of salesbury þat oþer wonder is, þat ston heng is icluped, non more wonder nis 1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A. v 228 For nis no gult her so gret his Merci nis wel more *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 643 Ek whit by blak .. Eche set by oþer more for other semeth 1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 324 His moder wiste wel sche mihte Do Pereüs no more grief Than sle this child *a* 1440 [see PITY *sb.* 3] 1477 *Paston Lett* III 191 Ye dyd it off kyndenesse, and in eschywyng off a moor yll that myght befall. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III II Wks. 208 So is it a much more faute to be therin rechelesse & negligent. 1562 J. MOUNTGOMERY in *Archæologia* XLVII 233, I dailie doe heare, of the greate decaie of parrishes in England; the more ys the pittie 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* I. 234 Borne among the number of Christian people, and thereby in a muche more nyghnes to saluation 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt Iron Age* IV. i Wks 1874 III 413 Lets flye to some strong Cittadell, For our more safety 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Feb, That the Lords, &c. should proceede in their coaches thro' the Citty for the more solemnity of it. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed 2) 102 And, for the more Verification, I and the said Witnesses have subscribed the same 1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. to Compostella* Poet Wks. 1838 VII 267 To make the miracle the more, Of these feathers there is always store 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A Bede* XXXVIII, There's no amends I can make ye, lad—the more's the pity.

h. Qualifying the designation of a person with the sense: Entitled to the designation in a greater degree. (Cf GREAT *a.* 17 a.)

Surviving only in *the more fool* (*you*), where *more* would now be explained as adv. (see C. 1 a)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 190 Þus þes fonnyd ypocritis putten errour in ihū crist But who ben more heretikis? *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 232 Whyl thou were a yong boy a moche schrewe thou were 'Now I am older woxe thou schalt me find a more!' 1530 PALSGR. 852/2 The more fole is he, *tant plus sot est il.* 1584 R. SCOT *Discov Witchcr.* II. xi. 36 A more heretike than either Faustus or Donatus. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Beauty* (Arb.) 210 A man cannot tell whether Apelles or Albert Durere were the more trifler 1612 *Tarlton's Jests* (1638) C j, Well, said Tarlton, the more foole you. 1613–18 DANIEL *Hist. Eng.* (1621) 21 The pressing necessity of the time that required a more man to vndergo the burthen of warre. 1844 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* iii, The more great big blundering fool you, for giving the gold piece to him.

†i. with *in* = having a greater supply of. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *John* XIX. 11 Therfore he that delivered me vnto the is moare in synne. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lv, The Duke, less numerous, but in courage more.

2. Existing in greater quantity, amount, or degree; a greater quantity or amount of.

Developed from the older use of Mo with partitive genitive In many of the examples here given (where the sb. is abstract) the word would at an earlier date have been the adj. of quality = 'greater' (see 1 g).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 703 Vp on a day he gat hym moore moneye Than þat the person gat in Monthes tweye 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 133 Thow skaffis and beggis mair beir and aitis Nor ony cripill in Karrik land abowt. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 38 *margin*, The more hast y⁴ wurst speede. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr & Cr* III ii. 160 Perchance my Lord, I shew more craft then loue. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* v. 9 Let there more worke be layde vpon the men, that they may labour therein. 1640 T CAREW *Poems* (1651) 14 Give me more Love, or more Disdaine. 1742 *Lond & Country Brew.* I (ed. 4) 26 So that the Brewer is capacitated to make more Ale. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It* (1790) I. xxxiv 368 There is more appearance of industry 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t* 11 May (1835) I. 125, I recognize more genius in the latter 1850 MCCOSH *Div Govt* IV ii. (1855) 517 There is some truth, but there is more error, in each of these representations. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 405 Ten is two more than eight. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 Had he but shown a little more firmness and astuteness.

†b. with *a* (cf *many a*). *Obs.*

1680 HICKERINGILL *Mirac* Wks. 1716 I. 250 If there be but two or three Fanaticks in a Parish,. they shall make more a Noise, more a Disturbance,. than all the rest.

3. (With sb in *pl.*) A greater number of . . .

The earlier word is *mo* (see Mo *a* 2), *more* in this use is not found in the Bible of 1611 or Shakspere

1584 LYLY *Campaspe* III iv 95 So in painting, the more colours, the better counterfeit. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* I II. 15 There was never more lame and decrepit Fellows as is now adays. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No 17 P 6 If there shall be two or more Competitors for the same Vacancy. 1775 BURKE *Sp Conc Amer* Sel. Wks I 231 The more they multiply, the more friends you will have. 1785 PALEY *Mor Philos* III III VI (1841) 146 If to one man be allowed an exclusive right to five or more women. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph* xl. (1870) II. 409 Nature never works by more instruments than are necessary 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 247 More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of 1845 STEPHEN *Comm Laws Eng.* (1874) I 83 With more or less restrictions.

b. with ellipsis of *sb*

1656 COWLEY *Death Sir H. Wootton* 4 Who had so many Languages in store, That onely Fame shall speak of him in More!

c. Existing in greater numbers, more numerous. *Obs.* exc. (*rarely*) in predicative use.

1565 STAPLETON tr *Bæda's Hist* 27 As though they had ben thrise as many more in number then they wer 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 272 The fewer and weaker presumptions giue place to the more & stronger 1614 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw Acc* (1896) 264 It was agreed by the more voyces 1885 BIBLE (R V) 2 *Kings* VI 16 They that be with us are more [so 1762, 1611 moe] than they that be with them

4. Additional to the quantity or number specified or implied; an additional amount or number of, further. Now *rare* exc. as preceded by an indefinite or numeral adj., e. g *any more, no more, some more, many more, two more, twenty more*; and in archaic phrases like *without more ado*.

This use appears to have been developed from the advb. use as in *anything, nothing more* (see C. 4 b).

a 1300 *K Horn* 834 Sire, ischal al one Wiþute more ymone Wiþ mi sweord wel ebe Bringe hem þre to debe 13 *Sir Beues* 3541 Beues. tok þe tresore anon rigte Wiþ þat and wiþ mor catel He made þe castel of Arondel 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 142 He buskyt hym, but mar abad. *c* 1380 [see ADO 3] *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xxxi 314 With outen ony more rebercyng of marvaylles *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 118 How his land suld be lost withouten lett mare. 1570 *Satir Poems Reform* x 185 Quha stickit him, withouttin proces mor 1672 C MANNERS in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm* App v 25 Wee have every day newes of more townes taken by the French in Holland 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) III 370 Then the wife received some rent for the houses, and afterwards the son was born, and the widow received more rent then the son died and she received some more rent after his death 1876 [see ADO 3]

b. with ellipsis of sb

1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) I. 237 The Dead Sea . is so exceedingly salt, that its waters seem scarce capable of dissolving any more 1802 DOROTHY WORDSWORTH *Jrnl* 16 Apr (1897) I 106 As we went along there were more, and yet more 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* II, Oliver basin and spoon in hand, said 'Please, sir, I want some more'

B. *absol.* and quasi-*sb.*

1. Used *absol.* in the sense 'greater'.

†a. In the phrases *more and less, more and min* = persons of all ranks; all without exception.

c 1205 LAY. 31253 Nefden heo nane are of þan lasse no of þan mare, ah al þa ferde wes of-slaȝen. *a* 1300 *Assumpt. Virg.* (Camb. MS.) 62 Heo seruede boþe lasse and more. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6650 'As arines!' gred alle Boþe þe more & þe lasse. *c* 1375 *Lay folks Mass Bk* (MS. B) 136 Haue mercie on vs, more & mynne. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 43 Christ .. gaif the same Till his Apostillis mair and min. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* V. iv 12.

†b. Used to render L. *majores*, elders, ancestors. Also with plural inflexion as a *sb. Obs*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* XXXII. 7 Aske thi fader, and he shal telle to thee, thi more [Vulg *majores tuos*] and thei shulen seie to thee. — 2 *Kings* XV. 7 They buriedden hym with his moris [Vulg. *cum majoribus suis*] in the cytee of Dauith.

† c. *The more*: that which is greater. *Obs.*

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. ix. (Skeat) I. 74 Every cause is more and worthier than thing caused, and in that mores possession al thinges lesse ben compted. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), Some [fish] eteþ euery oþer .and þe lesse is þe mores mete, and þan þe more is his mete þat is more þan hee. 1423 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) (1859) 70 Nedes must the lesse be conteyned within the more.

2. Something that is more; a greater quantity, amount, degree, etc.

a 1200 *Geresa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 259 Ac he mot ægðer witan ge læ:se ge mare. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 111 Þu gederast mare and mare [*orig* (Ælfric) p. 300 Þu gaderast ma & ma]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1561 Þet ha nowðer ne ete lesse ne mare tweolf dahes fulle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 10219 Sum wit lesse and sum wit mare, All þair vois þai yeld at þare. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxl. 8 Comm., My wordis myght marere þan þairs. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 259 He wele telle al and more. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xv 11 Sum askis mair than he deservis. 1611 Bible *Exod* xvi 17 And the children of Israel gathered some more, some lesse. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 120 Where more is meant then meets the ear. 1725 Watts *Logic* I vi § 10 All the Parts taken collectively..must contain neither more nor less than the Whole. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 177 The more I got, the more I asked.

b. followed by *of* partitive.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 308 Hwon he of hire naueð more ne lesce. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5951 So þat is quene deide, & of sorwe & sore Him com in ech half euere þe leng þe more. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II 136 The more he hath of worldes good, The more he wolde it kepe streyte *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim Mon.* x (1885) 131 For in tho dayis ther was but litle more off the reaume off Fraunce in the kynges handes, but þat parte wich is callyd the Ile off Fraunce 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* (1697) Ded. 15 An Heroique poem requires as much, or more of the Active Virtue, than the Suffering 1802–12 Bentham *Ration Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 509 The quack, that he may sell the more of his pills at one time, distributes them gratis at another. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV v. xviii. § 5 We may see more and more of it the longer we look 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I iii. 28 The more I saw of my guide the more I liked him. 1886 *Manch Exam.* 13 Mar. 5/2 If money could be eaten or worn, the more we had of it the better

c. Used predicatively: Something of greater importance or magnitude. *To be more*: to count for more, to be of greater importance. (Cf. the similar use of *much*.) Also in phrases introducing a sentence or clause as expressing something more important than what has preceded, e. g. *what is more*, † *and* (*that*) *more is*

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v. x, I shalle not ete the, For thow sholdest hurte my tendre stomak, and more is, I shall this day haue better mete 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* I. i. (1592) 6 Yea, and that more is, should by adoption make them the sonnes of God. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L* III. ii. 241 To say I and no, to these particulars, is more then to answer in a Catechisme. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 143 There is more in it, to keepe a Province, than to make one 1833 Tennyson *Lady Clara Vere de V.* 55 Kind hearts are more than coronets. 1842 — *Locksley Hall* 142 And the individual withers, and the world is more and more 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* II I. 168 Honour and shame were scarcely more to him than light and darkness to the blind. 1849 Farrar *J. Home* xvi. 204 He'll carry all our provisions .. up to the top, which is more than most of our A.C.'s would do

d. *Or more*: added to approximate designations of quantity, to indicate that the actual amount is probably greater than that stated. Cf. 4 e.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 249 A damysell of þe age of x yere or mor 1800 Wordsw. *Michael* 473 Three years, or little more, did Isabel Survive her Husband.

e. *More or less*: appended to a designation of quantity to indicate that it is merely approximative.

1589 Hakluyt *Voy* 560 They [*sc.* sheep] .. liue together in heards, in some 500 as it happeneth, more or lesse 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4509/3 Her Cargo of about 1000 Bushels of French Salt, more or less. 1798 *Times* 28 June 4/1 Consisting of 91 acres, more or less, of excellent land.

f. When coupled with *less*, the word is sometimes treated as a real sb., admitting of qualifying words.

1874 Morley *Compromise* ii. 64 There is no discoverable law fixing precisely the more or the less of these. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* II vii. 327 Such effects as do not directly display a more or a less. 1902 Phillimore *Sophocles* Introd. 83 The colouring of the phrase, its more or less of poetical and imaged quality.

3. (With plural construction.) A greater number *of* the class specified, also, a greater number of persons.

1689 Massinger *Picture* iv. ii, I must confesse The more the merier. *a* 1633 G Herbert *Jacula Prud.* 682 More have repented speech then silence. 1666 Stillingfl. *Serm.* Wks. 1710 I. 11 It is hard to say whether ever any Age produced more studious and skilful to pervert the design of Laws..than this of ours hath done 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 395 More of the purchaser's male ancestors have been descended from the femes in the higher classes.

¶ The phr. *more than one* is followed by a verb in the sing, like Fr. *plus d'un*.

1865 Oakeley *Hist. Notes Tract. Movemt* 103 More than one who took a part in the more extreme developments of the work has since been conspicuous on the rationalistic side of more recent controversies.

4. An additional quantity, amount, or number.

a. Something else in addition to what is specified. Chiefly with prefixed word, *any*, *some*, *no*, *little*, *much*: for examples see those words; also No more.

For the advb. use of *any more*, see C. 4 a.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Ȝif þu mare spenest of þine. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. i. 168 We neede no more of your advice.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 765 This Answer Proteus gave, nor more he said. 1895 Sir E. E. Kay in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 651/1 If the underwriters wanted to know more, they ought to have asked for information.

b. *elipt.* (as obj. of an omitted verb of 'saying' or the like). Now somewhat *arch.*

c 1460–1822 [see No more A. 1 b]. ? 1536 Latimer in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 149 Butt of thys my dewtye moor att moor leyser. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 390 But more of this at our next meeting. 1596 Shaks *Merch. V.* II vi. 20 Heere comes Lorenzo, more of this hereafter. 1863 *Chem. News* 14 Feb. 84/1 Lubricating Oils.—Some consignments to hand, of which more again.

† c. *Without more* (Sc. *but mair*, etc.): without anything further or additional; often = without more ado, without delay. *Without less, without more; but min or more*: without addition or diminution; exactly. *Obs.*

1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 81 Þanne beþ her in walis þre wiþ oute Mor. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1186 To beriing þai his bodi bare Adam and eue wit-outen mare. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 105 (133) They yaf hym Antenor withoute more. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 51 Na clathis he had, at ware gude, bot kirtil and clok, but mare. *Ibid.* iii. (*Andreas*) 128 Forowtine ony mare to þe bordale I wente ine hy. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 83 And anoon iulyan wyth out moor For hir to presoun hys offycers sent. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 2732 Four hundreth stageis and four score In circuit, but myn or more. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 802 Inclining law but mair this Nimph anone,..Scho said [etc.].

† d. *With the mair* (Sc.): ? = 'and more'. *Obs.*

1563–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 257 Quhairat thai remanit thir twa yeris bigane, with the mair. 1568 *Ibid.* 636 Fourty thowsand stane wecht of leid ure, with the mair.

e. *And more*: used (chiefly after a statement of quantity or number), to indicate an indefinite or unspecified addition to what has been mentioned.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Þer heo lei ine prisune uour þusend ger & moare. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5056 He hint him in his armes þare And kyst him, fourti sithes and mare [*Gött.* sexti sith or mar]. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 205, I wold ȝeue ten pound by Iesu Crist! and more. 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 126 Peris Brusy hadde x m^l. Frenshe men and more. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw* 480 Be it wes mydmorne and mare, markit on the day 1610 Shaks *Temp* I. ii 48 Had I not Fowre, or fiue women once, that tended me? Thou hadst; and more, Miranda. 1856 Aytoun *Bothwell* I. xxv, They call me savage, brutal, base, And more

f. Other persons *than* that or those mentioned

1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* xxx, More than I, if truth were told, Have stood and sweated hot and cold.

¶ g. Often rhetorically treated as a real sb. with qualifying words: The 'something more' that has been spoken of or implied in the context.

c 1600 Shaks *Sonn.* xl, What hast thou then more then thou hadst before? All mine was thine before thou hadst this more. 1690 Locke *Hum Und.* II xvii § 15 He knows the depth to be so many fathoms, and more; but how much that more is, he hath no distinct notion at all. 1849 M Arnold *To Indep Preacher*, Know, man hath all which Nature hath, but more, And in that *more* lie all his hopes of good. 1849 Clough *Dipsychus* II v, Hints haunt me ever of a more beyond.

C. *adv.*

1. In a greater degree, to a greater extent.

a. qualifying a verb, a ppl. adj., an adjectival or advb. phrase, or the whole predication

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 47 For-þi þa engles heom [*MS.* hem heð] rested mare þenn on sum oðer dei. *c* 1200 Ormin 4662, & mare lufesst tu þatt þing þann ohht off Godess wille. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks.* III 350 And þus þei loven more þer ordre þan Crist 1421 *Rolls of Parlt* III. 650/2 For as myche I am a Justice, that more than an other comun man scholde have had me more discretly and peesfully. 1431–2 in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 70 *note*, And touching tidinges I haue charged ye berar of this to c'tie yow mor at large. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 27 Surely they wold mor extyme hyt then they dow. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem* (1612) 335 To reuenge himselfe more at full vpon the citizens. 1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* III. verse 19. III § 4. 677 If any in the World need walk pendantly upon God, more than others, the Minister is he. 1677 Earl Orrery *Art of War* 15 More at home, and at ease, and safety. 1694 F. Bragge *Disc. Parables* xi. 384 A man is never more himself, than when he exercises his reason upon the best of objects, religion. 1706 Pope *Let. to Wycherley* 10 Apr., Some [verses]..I have entirely new express'd, and turned more into Poetry. 1735 Berkeley *Reasons for not replying Mr. Walton* § 7 The more he explains, the more I am puzzled. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 28 O time! than gold more sacred; more a load Than lead, to fools. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. ii. 10, I shall be..more a man and less a brute. 1797–8 Jane Austen *Sense & Sens.* xxxi, Every friend must be made still more her friend by them [her sufferings]. 1836 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 20 The more trifles and the less worth telling they seem to you, the more valuable to me at such a distance. 1855 Whewell in Todhunter *Acc. Writ* (1876) II. 404 The notion must be followed much more into detail than he has done 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. ii. 112 The fine arts are addressed more to the imagination; the sciences to the intellect.

b. qualifying an adj. or adv., to form the comparative.

With most adjs. and advs of more than one syllable, and with all of more than two syllables, this is the normal mode of forming the comparative. A few monosyllables (e. g. *right*, *just*) normally form their comparatives in this way instead of taking the suffix *-er*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Þes we ahte to beon þe edmoddre and þa mare imete. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 858 And what es mar horibel in stede þan a man es when he es dede? 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 555 He beheld hir mayr ynkirly. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 6 ? 2 He finds Rest more agreeable than Motion. 1788 Mrs. Hughes *Henry & Isabella* I. 180 He was..more gallant, more generous, more everything that is agreeable in youth, than his brother. 1821 Southey in *Life* (1850) V. 106 His merits are every day more widely acknowledged. 1831 Landor *Popery* 30 It is more just that a bishop's salary should be reduced to a thousand a year than an admiral's to three hundred. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 348 The true law is far more complicated.

c. Often prefixed to monosyllabic and disyllabic adjs. and advs. which have otherwise a regular comparative in *-er*; as *more true*, *more busy*, *more often* = *truer*, *busier*, *oftener*.

By mod. writers this alternative form is used (1) for special emphasis or clearness; (2) to preserve a balance of phrase when other comparatives with 'more' occur in the context; (3) to qualify the whole predicate rather than the single adj. or adv.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 235 Was neuer at Saynt Denys feste holden more hy. 1340 *Ayenb.* 63 Ac þe leazinges likinde byeþ more grat zenne. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxx. 305 He rennethe more faste than ony of the tother. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. vii. 222, I am a gentyl man borne and of more hyghe lygnage than thou. 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* v. lxxx. § 4 So that of the two indefinite ordination. doth come more neere th' Apostles example. 1645 *Ord. Lords & Com. Sacram.* 1 Neuer had they more high and strong engagements. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 3 Their arms more white than milk. 1650 W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 177 Thou wilt live more wel, and dye much better. 1765 Goldsm. *Ess.* Misc. Wks. 1837 I. 160 With a voice more rough than the Staffordshire giant's. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* VI v, Fly, brother, fly! more high, more high! 1803–5 Wordsw. *Solitary Reaper* 21 Or is it some more humble lay? 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 441 He was more busy than they had ever known him. 1849 M. Arnold *Mycerinus* 17, I look'd for life more lasting, rule more high. 1851 Whewell *Grotius* I. 99 The opposite opinion, as it is the more common, so does it seem to us the more true. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 211 A clumsy collector, who more often than not knew neither how to read nor to write.

d. Formerly often prefixed pleonastically to the comparative of the adj. or adv. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

In quot. *c* 1205 the use is not pleonastic.

[*c* 1205 Lay. 4349, & þu eær muchele ahtere & ec mare hærdere] 1340 *Ayenb.* 61 An eddre. þet yernþ more zuybere þanne hors *Ibid.* 64 Hi byeþ more worse þanne þe gyewes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) iv. 29 That Lond is meche more hottere than it is here. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xx. vi. 806 Ye shold haue the same dethe or a more shamefuller dethe. 1561 T. Hoby tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) K viij b, More excellenter it cannot be, nor more subtiller 1589 *Rare Ivt. Love & Fort.* in *Five Old Plays* (Roxb. Club) 111 If thou escape the perrill of distresse, My feare and care is twenty times more lesse. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. 1 (1622) 89 He vsed sometime largesse and lauishing; but more oftner industrie and diligence. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 15, I should be glad to see a more equaller Balance among Sea-men, and their Imployers. 1676 Wood *Jrnl.* in *Acc Sev Late Voy.* I. (1694) 166 Captain Hawes ship got clear, wearing more rounder. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* Poems (1833) 56 But Paris was to me More lovelier than all the world beside

e. *More and more*. in an increasing degree.

c 1200 Ormin 676 He wile himm fæренn, ȝiff he maȝȝ, & skerrenn mare & mare *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 511 Chirches ben wurșiped mor and mor. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5865 Þai rise and bredes ai mare and mare 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 9 Greuand God ay moir and moir. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* V § 7 Men grow daily more and more wicked. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 46 At this he blushed more and more.

f. with ellipsis of the word or sentence qualified. Also (now more frequently) *more so*, where *so* is substituted for the omitted part. *The more* = the rather, the more so (*because*, etc).

1340 *Ayenb.* 127 He asolde by wel perfect and yblissed ine þise wordle and more ine þe oþre. ? 1461 *Paston Lett.* II 74 And hevery man wyl sey wel ther of, the mor cause he is a gentylman, and in gret penur. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II (1577) N iij b, I wyl we defer the whole vntil to morow, the more for that I thynke it well done wee folowe the L. Iulians counsel. 1640 O. Sedgwicke *Christs Counsell* 84 How much more, when thy crowne is losing! 1735 Berkeley *Def. Free-thinh. in Math.* § 28 This is so plain that nothing can be more so. 1852 M Arnold *A Farewell* VIII, I too have wish'd, no woman more, This starting, feverish heart away 1862 Borrow *Wild Wales* lii, 'Are the Welsh as clannish as the Highlanders?' said I. 'Yes', said he, 'and a good deal more'. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. i, The English servant was dressed like his master, but 'more-so'.

g. *Any more*, *no more* (dial. also *more* simply) are used to exclude or deny a second clause equally with a first. See No more C. 4.

1838 Jas. Grant *Sk. Lond* 209 Faith, Sir! she did not come back again at a', mair than the ither. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. VII. 273 These..did not, any more than those.., lead to controversy. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I 112 Poets, who ought not to be allowed, any more than flute-girls, to come into good society.

h. *More like* (colloq.) = nearer (a specified number or quantity). Cf. *something like*, *nothing like* (Like *a.* 2 f).

1902 W. Headlam in *Class. Rev.* XVI. 348/1 Some 200 conjectures, among which Mr. Housman considered 4 quite certain; I gladly adopted more like 12 in my prose version.

2. Phr. *More or less* († *less or more*, † *more or min*, etc.): in a greater or less degree; to a greater or less extent. Hence with negative: (Not) at all.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 Efter þet me luueð hine more oðer lesse. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 107 Riht so ne mor ne lesse. *c* 1398 Chaucer *Fortune* 61 The see may ebbe and flowen moore or lesse. ? *c* 1400 *Pety Job* 143 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 125 Though I offende more or mynne. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.*

(W. de W. 1531) 27 b, Ought to folowe hym more or lesse euery persone after his habilite. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. iv. 74 This fluxe continued lesse or more for some few dayes after. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XIX. P 7 It will more or less job against every Letter. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 P 3 Lawyers..that are more or less passionate according as they are paid for it. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 827 Formerly fluxes more or less compound were employed for these purposes. 1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) I. 39, I certainly never believed, more or less, in the 'essential doctrines' of Christianity. *Ibid.* 170, I could not afford to ride, more or less. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) III. 173, I had had pain more or less in my left arm for two months.

†**b.** *More and less* (*more and min*): altogether, entirely, as a whole. (Cf. B. 1 a.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13664 Þair strijf he wist bath less and mare. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 306 Clad all in purpur was she more & lesse. *c* 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 243 I sall 3ow schaw the mater mair and min 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 29 Quhat I haif tholit les and mair.

3. Qualifying a predicate or a predicative adjunct as being applicable in greater measure or degree *than* another. Hence often used to indicate that the one predicate, etc, is more correct than the other, or (by way of euphemism or cautious statement) that the former and not the latter expresses the truth. Cf. RATHER *adv.* 5 a, b.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 39 Þe soðe luue of godd, hie is mare on werkes ðanne on wordes. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiv. (*Lucas*) 40 Luke mad his ewangel syne, of thingis hard mar þan of sene. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 78 Fro day to day they apayred more than amended 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 9 He shall let fall all, And be more fraid then hurt 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 29 Which was done more of pride than of compassion. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II ii 17 More huge in strength then wise in workes he was. 1616 B JONSON *Epigrams* XXXV, A Prince that rules by example, more than sway. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 30 But here our Authors make a doubt, Whether he were more wise, or stout 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* XXVI II. 146 More dead than alive. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. VII. 331 The Puritans were more fanatical than superstitious. 1899 *Westm. Gaz* 17 Aug. 2/1 The railways are laid more with a strategical purpose than with a view to [etc.]

4. Additionally, in addition. (Cf. A. 4.) **a.** In negative, interrogative, or hypothetical contexts: In repetition or continuance of what has taken place up to a particular time; further, longer, again. Frequent in phrases *ever more*, *never more* (see EVERMORE, NEVERMORE), *once more* (see ONCE 8 b). The phrase *any more* (see B. 4 a), in which *more* is the absolute adj, is used *advb.* in the same sense, and has superseded the simple adv. except in rhetorical or poetic use. See also NO MORE *adv.*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt XXII. 46 Ne nan ne dorste of ðam dæge hyne nan þing maie axiȝean. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 39 in *O E Misc.* 38 Anon he hyne byleuede more to vondy *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 14001 3yf 3e chalange hym any mare *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 265 Ther was noon with Gamelyn wolde wrastle more. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 212 But now he shall neuer dye ony more. 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* I. ii. 294 If thou more murmur'st. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* VIII 12 Hee..sent forth the doue, which returned not againe vnto him any more. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 83 P 3 Little did I think I should ever have Business of this Kind on my Hands more 1712 — *Spect.* No. 272 P 1 She is now odious to her Mistress for having so often spoke well of me, that she dare not mention me more. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 91 Where neither grub, nor root, nor earth nut, now Repays their labour more. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect Art* VII § 182 Since their day, painting has never flourished more 1871 R ELLIS tr *Catullus* LXIV 69 Not for silky tiara nor amice . Recks she at all any more. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* June XIV, But never call me woman more, if soon I cannot lure her from her height divine.

b. In addition to what has been specified or implied; besides, moreover. Now used only after a designation of quantity or number (whether definite or indefinite), indicating an addition which swells a previous total.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Hit lasteð þre wuke fulle and sum del more. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 426 Siggen Pater noster & Aue Maria biuoren mete, and efter mete also, & Credo moare. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 314, I wat nocht quhat mar say sall I. *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 395 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 298 Baith breid and wyne, and vthir thingis moir 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 195 Of siluer, golde, of precious stones, and treasures many more. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot* 430/1 To which he more added these speeches. *c* 1578 in *Household Ord* (1790) 241 The Lord Chauncellor.. fee 419*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* For his attendance in the Star-chamber, 200 0 0. More, by the names of annuities 300 0 0. 1589 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 142 Item, fyvetene schillingis for the price of ane hogheid; item, mair, twentie sex schillingis vilj*d*. for ane lang courchay; item, mair, twentie schillingis for ane cod and codwair 1616 B. JONSON *Epigrams* XXXIII, Ile not offend thee with a vaine teare more. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 35 It will ripen in about a Month's time more. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 500, I won't have one Creature touch'd more, upon Pain of Death. 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W.* I, After an interval of twelve years, we had two sons more.

5. Expressions in which *more* (in sense B. 2) is followed by *than* with a designation of number or quantity admit of being used instrumentally or adverbially, as in 'more than ten years old'. The analogy of these has given rise to expressions like 'more than once' (a multiplicative corresponding to the quasi-numeral 'more than one'). Hence, from the 16th c. onwards, *more than* has been placed before adjs, advs., vbs., and descriptive sbs., to indicate that the word thus qualified is (in some obvious respect) inadequate to the intended meaning.

Cf. the similar uses of *plus quam* in Latin.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 196 The scriptur of þalm is mor þan ccclxxij yere old. 1553 *Respublica* I. ii. 32 (Brandl) And yonder he cometh—me thinketh more then half madde. 1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 168 The grit murtheris and mair then beastlie crewelteis usit aganis the trew Christianis. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xviii, Sheepe, which haue very long tayles more then a foote long. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 58 It is more then conjectured, that Mahomet grounded his devised Paradise, upon the Poets invention of Elisium *a* 1626 BACON *Ch. Controv.* Wks. 1879 I. 344 It is more than time that there were an end. made of this immodest. manner of writing. 1696 DRYDEN *Lucian* Prose Wks. 1800 III 360 For this reason he calls himself more than once an Assyrian 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* III. 69 So frequent death, Sorrow, he more than causes, he confounds. 1777 CHATHAM *Sp. on Address* 18 Nov., These more than popish cruelties 1818 BYRON *Manfred* XIII, 'Twas more than noon. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 203 Places that it was hardly safe to have descended at more than a walk 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. v, O, my more than sister, 'tis hell! 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* XIX. § 116 My much more than disrespect for the Jamaica Committee 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v. 163 The orator was more than usually brilliant. 1889 D HANNAY *Capt. Marryat* 147 'The Little Savage'..ends by being more than a little tiresome.

b. *Neither more nor less than*: exactly, precisely, (that) and nothing else.

So F. *ni plus ni moins que.*

c 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 305 For my desire is nothir more ne lesse But my seruise to doo for your plesance 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* V. i, The drama, which he will have contain neither more nor less than five acts. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XXXVI, The first step which I took . was a very bold one. It was neither more nor less than the establishment of a shop for the sale of Testaments.

6. Used conjunctionally to introduce a clause or sentence which is of the nature of an important addition. Now only *arch.* chiefly in *nay more*, rarely (*and*) *more*. Formerly also †*more above*. Cf. MAIRATOUR (*Sc.*), MOREOVER. *More by token*: see TOKEN *sb.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 83 To tile lond..Saturnus of his oghne wit Hath founde ferst, and more yit Of Chapmanhode he fond the weie *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S T S) I. 85 Mair, it had bene goode for the commone weill of Scottland that [etc.]. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 179 We are betroathd: nay more, our mariage howre ..Determin'd of 1602 — *Ham* II ii. 126 I his in Obedience hath my daughter shew'd me And more aboue hath his soliciting. All giuen to mine eare 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garl.* (1626) 19 More then this, there is no tree like this for soundnesse. 1683 CREECH tr *Lucretius* II (ed 3) 43 But more, 'tis nothing strange that every Mass Seems quiet and at rest. 1870 DASENT *Annals* (ed. 4) II 15 He was industrious, and more, he was handsome. 1905 A R WHITHAM *Watchers by the Cross* II 15 Tradition .. tells us that she was wealthy, influential and beautiful, and yet before her conversion living a life of worldliness,—more, a life of deadly sin.

†**7.** quasi-*prep* = PLUS 1. *Obs.*

1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1830) I 796 Item, 2 of the gretest hulkes that may be gotten, more the hulkes that rydeth within the havyn 1694 HOLDER *Harmony* (plate opp. p. 120), 5 to 4 more Diesis. 5 to 3 more Diesis & comma. 1706 W JONES *Syn Palmar. Matheseos* 67 That Number more one.

More, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 moare. [f. MORE *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To take root, become rooted; chiefly *fig.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 [Hie] sewen on þis lond godes word for sede and hit morede on here heorte and weacs and wel þeaȝh. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr* I. i. 42 They gaue them scope . not only to moare but also to spread, and finally to gaine that height in which at this day we find them. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng* 56 To *More*, v n to root; to become fixed by rooting.

†**2.** *trans.* To root, implant; to establish. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 28/126 To one hi [the three trees] were alle icome And Imored so uaste also þat hi ne miȝte awei be inome. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16587 Whenne þe folk was wel y-mored. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2834 Hure loue ys mored on þe ful vaste. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. II. (1495) 466 Noo thynge on lyue maye growe but yf he be rotyd and moryd in substaunce of erthe. *Ibid.* XV. XXXVII. (Tollem. MS), Seuen naciones of them were of children of Canaan, in þe whiche þe curse þat was ȝeuen to them, was y moret, as it were by heritage. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 15 The grounding vs in faith, moring vs in hope, and rooting vs in charitie.

3. To uproot, root *up.*

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 10263–4 Þe erchebissopes wodes ek þe king het echon þat me morede al clene vp, þat þer ne bileuede non þat ech tre were vp mored, þat it ne spronge namore þere. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.* s.v. *More* sb, *To more*, to root up.

Hence **Moring-ax,** an axe for 'moring' trees.

1777 *Hors Subsecivæ* 277 (E.D.D.). 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss*, *Moreing-ax*, an ax for grubbing up the roots of trees. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.*

†**More,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 3–4 mare, 5 mooryn. [f. MORE *a.* Cf. MDu., MLG. *mêren* (Du. *vermeeren*, *vermeerderen*), OHG. *mêrôn* (MHG. *mêren*, mod.G. *mehren*).]

1. *trans.* To increase, augment, exaggerate.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 2354 To mare þe medes of his fai. 1340 *Ayenb.* 79 Of þe guodes þet god him ylend uor to mory *Ibid.* 173 Efterward me ssel zigge nazt onlepiliche þe zennes ac þe aboutestondinges alle þet moreþ þe zennes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 147 What he wol make lasse, he lasseth, What he wol make more, he moreth. 1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* I 891 So was he besy the tresour, that men calle Rem publicam, to moren and amende. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* XVI 111 To encresyn & to moryn þi mede in blysse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 343/1 Moryn, or make more (*H.* mooryn), *majoro* *a* 1450 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 451 In moryng the pris of the liuere. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 209 Then the kynge of all blysse mored hys treasure puttynge in to yt a lyuynge sowle. 1483 *Vulg abs Terentio* 15 He dredith lest thy olde angyr or hardnes be mored or increasyd.

2 *intr.* To become increased or augmented.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. XXVII. (1555) S j, They him besought..on their woo to rewe, That lykly was to more [ed. 1513 morne] and renewe. *c* 1430 — *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 243 For rihte as Ver ay moreth in grennesse, So doth childhood in amerows lustynesse.

More, var. MOHUR, obs. f. MOOR.

-more (mōˑɹ), *suffix*, forming advs. of place (rarely of time) in the comparative degree (most of which have given rise to adjs of identical form). Chiefly appended to advs. having already the comparative ending *-er*, as in *backermore*, *downermore*, *farthermore*, *furthermore*, *hindermore*, *innermore*, *outermore*, *overmore*, *rathermore*, *uttermore*; in the 16–17th c. a few formations occur in which it is added to a positive or uncompared adv, as *hindmore*, *hithermore*, *inmore*, Sc. *yonder mair.*

The suffix is identical with MORE *adv.*; the addition of this adv. to comparatives occurs in Scandinavian, as ON. *fyrrmeir* earlier, *firrmeir* farther off, *nærmeir* nearer, OSw. *innarmer* = INNERMORE, *nithirmer* = NETHERMORE. The earliest instances in Eng. occur in the Ormulum (*furthermore*) and the Cursor Mundi (*farthermore*, *innermore*); it is therefore likely that the use was originally due to Scandinavian influence. But the majority of the comparatives in *-more* were formed to correspond to previously existing superlatives in -MOST, which were partly altered forms of OE. superlatives in *-m-est*, and partly new formations on the analogy of these.

More bery, obs. form of MULBERRY.

Moreclacke: see MORTLAKE.

†**Mo'recrop.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 (? *errom.*) merecrop [? f. MORE *a.* + CRAP *sb.*[1] (sense 2).] The plant Burnet Saxifrage, *Pimpinella Saxifraga.*

a 1400–50 *Stockholm Med MS.* 194 Pympernol or selfhol or weyewourth or morecrop *tpia maior* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App, Merecrop is Pimpernell.

Moreen (morī·n) Also 8 morine. [Of obscure origin; possibly a fanciful formation on MOIRE. Cf. MORELLA.] A stout woollen or woollen and cotton material either plain or watered, used for curtains, etc. Also *attrib.*

a 1691 ETHEREDGE *Song of Basset* 4 Wks (1704) 287 Let Equipage and Dress despair, Since Basset is come in, For nothing can oblige the Fair Like Mony and Morine 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* III 67 A high, long, old-fashion room, with a dark blue morine bed at the end of it. 1797 *Bradford Parish Acc.* (E D D), Moreen and lace, 12*s.* 1*d* Making a curtain of it before the organ, 14*s* 1*d.* 1823 J. F COOPER *Pioneers* VII, Her petticoat of green mooren 1857 J. H. WALSH *Dom. Econ.* 183 Woollen damasks and moreens are sold at from 9*d* to 1*s.* 6*d* per yard. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Dolliver Rom* (1883) 15 The old gentleman pulled aside the faded moreen curtains of his ancient bed. 1905 *Longm. Mag* July 198 She had discarded horsehair for cretonne and moreen for dimity.

b. *Comb.* **moreen-damask, moreen-silk.**

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* XX III. 185 An unsavoury smell of pitch, moreen-damask, savoury viands, and fresh paint. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 131/2 A dress of blue moreen silk

Mo'refold, *adv. rare.* [f MORE *a.* + -FOLD.] More times over.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* XII, There is no talent which returns morefold than courage.

Morefound, variant of MORFOUND.

Moreghen, obs form of MORN.

†**Mo'rehand,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. MORE *a.* + HAND *sb.* Cf. *at least hand* (LEAST *a.* 3) and HAND *sb.* 4 c.] = MORE *adv.*

13 . *E. E. Allit P* A 475 What more hond moȝte he acheue þat hade endured [etc.].

Morehen, morehen(n)e, obs. ff. MOORHEN.

Moreings: see MORINGS.

Morein, Moreis, obs. ff. MURRAIN, MORRIS.

Moreish (mōˑɹiʃ), *a. colloq.* Also morish. [f. MORE *a.* + -ISH.] That makes one desire more.

1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 9 How do you like this Tea, Colonel? Well enough, Madam; but methinks it is a little more ish 1886 *Peasant* Nov 187 The beer was the best they had ever drank in their lives and tasted so 'morish'. 1901 *Advt*, M——'s Extra Cream Toffee is 'Moreish'. More you eat, More you want

Morel (moreˑl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–5 morele, 6 morrell, 5 moreole, 5–9 morelle, 6–8 morell, 5– morel. [a. OF. *morele* (mod F *morelle*) = Pr., It., med.L. *morella*; prob. the fem. of *morel* (= It. *morello*): see MOREL *a.* Cf. MDu, Du *moreel.*]

1. A name applied to various plants also known as NIGHTSHADE; chiefly the Black Nightshade (= *petty morel*: see 2).

c 1265 *Voc Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 558/25 *Morella*, morele, atterlope. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 55 Putte to þis medi-

cyn þe ius of sum cold erbe: as morel, penywort, virge pastoris. 14 . *MS. Linc. Med.* lf. 295 (Halliw.) Tak moreoles, and the rute of everferne that waxes on the ake. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 243/2 Morelle, *quedam herba est, solatrum* 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 110 Purple veluette of Ynde: that hath the coloure of morelle, or vyolette, or rousty yron: is mooste of pryce. 1546 Phaer *Bk. Childr.* (1553) S vj, The iuyce of morel, otherwyse called nightshade. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. II. *Imposture* 580 Thou seest, no wheat Helleborus can bring; Nor barley, from the madding Morrell spring 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 58 Morel or Nightshade. 1707 *Curios in Husb. & Gard.* 256 If we make use of the Juice of Poppy, of Morel,..or of Hen-bane, we shall have Fruits of a Narcotick and Soporative Virtue. 1836 J. M. Gully *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 144 Solania . may be employed in all cases where the extract of the morel or the bitter-sweet is indicated

attrib 1544 Phaer *Regim Lyfe* (1553) C ij b, Seeth it in nightshade or morell water.

2. Petty morel, also 6 **petermorell, petimorel, petiemorel.**

a. The black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*).

c 1450 *ME Med Bk.* (Heinrich) 85 Take groundeswele, lenike, chiken mete, daysyes, reubarbe, petit morel, & herbe benet. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (1881) 75 *Solanum hortense* is called in Englishe Nyghtshade, or pety morel in frenche Morel. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxxxix. 444 The greene leaves of Petiemorel, or Nightshade, pounde with parched barley meale, is maruelous profitable . layd to Saint Antonies fire. 1611 Cotgr., *Morelle*, the hearbe Morell, pettie Morell, garden Nightshade. 1725 Bradley *Fam Dict* s.v. *Headache*, Dissolve four or five Grains of Camphire, in either Lettice, Petty-Morel, or Purslain-Water. 1879 Prior *Plant-n.* s.v. *Morel, Petty-Morel*, the garden nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*, L

b. *U.S* American spikenard, *Aralia racemosa.*

1846-50 A Wood *Class-bk Bot.* 294 *Aralia racemosa.* Pettymorel. Spikenard. 1890 in *Century Dict*

3. Great morel, *Atropa Belladonna* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Morel (more·l), *sb.*[2] Also 7-8 **morell,** 9 **morelle.** [app. a. F. *morelle* (Cotgr. 1611; not in recent Dicts.): see Morello.] A morello cherry. Also *morel cherry*

1611 Cotgr., *Morelles*, Morell Cherries; late-ripe Cherries, dryed for Winter prouision. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* III. xvii. (1814) 293 His lip like the morel when glossed with dew. 1819 *Pantologia* VIII, *Morel*, or Morella Cherry.

Morel (more·l), *sb.*[3] Forms: 7-9 **morille,** 8 **murrel**(l, 8-9 **morell**(e, **morrell**(e, **moril,** 8-**morel.** See also Moriglio [a. F. *morille* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); the history of the word is obscure, but it is certainly a. some form of the Teut. word represented by OHG. *morhila* (MHG. *morchel, morel*, mod.G. *morchel*, whence the botanical L. *morchella*), dim. of *morha* More *sb.*[1]

In OHG the dim., like the primary word, occurs only for 'carrot' or 'parsnip', in MHG. both were applied also to the fungus, mod G. *morchel* means only this.]

An edible fungus of the genus *Morchella*, esp. *Morchella esculenta.*

1672 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 260 Concerning Morilles and Truffs (the first whereof is a certain delicate red Mushroom.) 1716 Gay *Trivia* III. 203 Spongy morells in strong ragousts are found, And in the soup the slimy snail is drown'd. 1761 *Ann Reg* IV. i. 242/2 Their service. Consisting of vegetable and made dishes .. green morrelles, green truffles. 1791 H. Walpole *Let to Lady Ossory* 29 Aug., Queen Elizabeth, when shrivelled like a morel, listened with complacency to encomiums on her beauty 1856 Griffith & Henfrey *Microgr Dict., Morels*, species of *Morchella.* 1884 *Encycl. Brit* XVII 76 *Morel.* This delicious edible fungus, *Morchella esculenta* (Pers.), is more comuon in Britain than is generally supposed.

† Morel, *a.* and *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Also 5 **morrel,** 6 **morrell**(e, **morrell.** [a. Ol·. *morel* (early mod.F. *moreau*) = It. *morello*, perh f. L. *mōrum* mulberry. Some scholars refer the word to late Gr. *μαῦρος* black: see Moor *sb.*[2] Sp. and Pg. have *moreno* dark complexioned, 'brunette'. The Fr. sb. appears in MDu as *moreel* black horse.]

A. *adj* † Of a horse: Dark-coloured. *Obs.*

c 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth Lyt Bryt.* (1814) 293 He was well mounted vpon a good black morell horse

B. *sb.* A dark-coloured horse; hence, a proper name for such a horse.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* IV. vii. 729 Þar morel, bayerde, don and gray, Withe woundis flyngande ran away. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 343/1 Morel, horse, *morellus.* 1466 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 17, I have sold both my horse, good morrel & his felow. *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst Garnesche* III 13 Gup, marmeset, jast ye, morelle! *c* 1590 (*title*) The Wife lapped in Morels Skin. 1587 M. Grove *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 120 For such was Morrell slayne and layde in saltish bryne.

Moreland, obs. form of Moorland.

Morele, variant of Morel *sb.*[1]

Moreling, obs. form of Morling.

† More·lla. *Obs.* Also 7 **morelly.** [Perh. a quasi-It. dim. of Moire: cf. Morren.] A kind of material used for dresses, curtains, etc. Also *morella mohair*

1670 Lady M. Bertie in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 21 Upon the Queene's Birthday most wore. plaine black skirts of Morella Mohair and Prunella. 1681 in *Mem. Verney Fam.* (1899) IV. 252 My Mother hath bought ye Child a Morelly Coate Striped Yellow & Black. 1702-3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 211 Crimson Morella mohair for the Curtains.

Morella, morelli: see Morello.

Morelle, variant of Morel *sb.*[3]

† More·llian, *a. Obs.* [*f. Morelli-us* (see below) + -an.] Pertaining to the opinions of Morellius (J. B. Morély of Geneva, *fl.* 1560) who advocated an extreme democratic theory of church government. Hence † **More·llianism.**

1644 Rathband *Brief Narrat. Ch. Courses* vi. 26 They professe to condemne Morellian and popular Government, but what can be more popular than this, wherein all have equall power to decree [etc.]. 1676 W. Hubbard *Happiness & People* 62 This [*sc.* charity] would cure all the morellianisme, and libertinisme in the Brethren of New-England Churches.

Morello (more·lo). Also 7 **morrello,** 8 **morelli,** 7-9 **morella.** [Of uncertain origin.

Usually referred to It. *morello*, fem. *morella* dark-coloured; but evidence that the fruit was so designated in It. is wanting. On the other hand the early mod. Flemish name was *marelle*, recognized by Kilian as aphetic for *amarelle*, ad. It. *amarella*, dim. of *amaro* .-L. *amārus* bitter. The Eng name (also Morel *sb.*[2], obs. F. *morelle*) may be an alteration of this, due to association with Morel *a.*]

1. A kind of cherry, with a bitter taste. Also *attrib.*

a 1648 Digby *Closet Open.* (1669) 118 Morello Wine. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 81 The Morello Cherry and other deep-coloured pleasant Cherries no doubt would make a speciall good wine. 1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort.* July 70 Cherries. Carnations, Morella, Great-bearer [etc.]. 1693 — *De La Quint. Compl Gard.* II 89 For really those Bigarreaux, and Morello's are admirable Fruits. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 297 Morella, or the Great Bearer, being a black Cherry fit for the Conservatory before it be through ripe, but 'tis bitter eaten raw. 1755 Johnson *Connoisseur* No 80 P 3 One was to pickle walnuts, another to make Morella brandy. 1761 Fitzgerald in *Phil. Trans* LII. 72 Several branches of a morelli cherry-tree. 1824 Loudon *Encycl Gard.* (ed 2) § 4583 The morello is much improved in flavor when planted against a wall of good aspect. 1888 *Garden* 21 Jan. 50/2 We should like to know where a more beautiful flowering tree than the Morello Cherry can be found in spring.

† **2.** *Morello peach*: see quot. *Obs.*

1665 Rea *Flora* 220 Morello Peach is a fair red-sided fruit, and parts from the stone.

Morelly, Moren, var. ff. Morella, Morian *sb.*

Moren, obs. form of Morn, Mourn, Murrain.

‖ **More·na.** *Obs.* [Sp., fem. of *moreno*, cogn. w. It. *morello* Morel *a.*] A brunette

1661-2 Pepys *Diary* 27 Jan., One Mr. Dekins, the father of my Morena. *Ibid* 18 Dec, To church, where I spent most of my time looking on my new Morena. an acquaintance of Pegg Penn's.

‖ **Morendo** (more·ndo). *Mus.* [It., lit 'dying'; gerund of *morire* to die.] (See quot.)

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus* (ed. 3), *Morendo* (Ital.), a term indicating a style of performance in which the tones of the instruments are to be gradually made to die away

† **Morene.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. It. *morena* .-L. *muræna.*] A kind of eel, *Muræna helena*

1773 Brydone *Sicily* xviii. II 194 The morene . is a species of eel found only in this part of the Mediterranean.

Morene, -er, obs. forms of Mourn, Mourner.

† **Mo·reness.** *Obs.* [f. More *a.* + -ness.]

1. The condition of being greater or more than another.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm* Sel Wks. I. 386 Here we synnen doubli, denyng þat we knowun not, and reversing Cristis sentence of morenesse þat he spake of *Ibid.*, Gretenes of clerkes is morenesse of mekenesse and morenesse in service. 14 in Hawkins *Hist Mus* (1776) II 234 Arithmeticke [tretith] of morenesse and lassnesse of numbir.

2. The condition of being more than one; plurality.

1611 Cotgr., *Pluralité*, pluralitie, or morenesse; more then one of 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv* 187 A moreness of worlds, and a sooneress of this world, may alwayes be, and often are, grounded upon a like way of reasoning.

Morening, obs. form of Mourning *a*

Morenly, variant of Mubrainly *Obs.*

Morennyng(e, obs forms of Morning.

Morens, pl. of Moring *vbl. sb. Obs.*

Moreole, variant of Morel *sb.*[1]

Moreote (mō·rɪ,ōʊt), *sb.* and *a.* Also **moreot.** [ad. mod.Gr. Μορεώτης, f. Μορέα Morea, the modern name of Peloponnesus.]

A. *sb.* A native of the Morea.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 432/2 The Moreotes, on the contrary, with the exception of Maina, had completely submitted to the Turkish yoke. 1905 *Q. Rev* July 113 The descendants of the unwarlike Moreots

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Moreotes.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 434/2 Some intrigues and dissensions between the Roumeliote chiefs, the Moreote primates, and the old Klepht Colocotroni 1848 J. G. Wilkinson *Dalmatia & Montenegro* II. 453 The Moreote character, too, bears a far stronger resemblance to that of the ancient Greeks, than of the Slavonians.

Moreover (mo·rəʊ·vəɹ), *adv.* Now only *literary* and slightly *arch.* Forms: 3-5 **more-over,** 4-7 **more over,** 5 **mare over, more ovyr,** 5-6 **morover,** 6 *Sc.* **mair over, mairovir, maiowyr, marower, moirover,** 6-7 **mairour, mairover,** 4- **moreover.** [f. More *adv.* + Over *adv.*]

† **1.** In the phrase *And yet more over* = 'that is not all,' 'there is yet more to be said.' *Obs.*

Frequent in Chaucer, who does not otherwise use *more-over.* Here *more* is not strictly an adv., but rather an elliptical use of the absolute adj. (quasi-sb.)

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. Pr. iv. l. 110 And yit more ouer [orig. *ad hæc*] what man that [etc.]. *c* 1386 — *Knt 's T.* 1943 And yet moore ouer for in hise Armes two The vital strengthe is lost and al ago. *c* 1386 — *Melib.* P 415 And yet moore ouer of thilke word that Tullius clepeth consentynge, thou shalt considere if [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 b, And yet more ouer he hath not lefte vs as chyldren confortlesse.

2. Used at the beginning of a sentence or clause, or parenthetically, in order to mark the statement as additional to what has been said before; besides, further. (Often preceded by *and*; sometimes by *but.*) Cf. Mairatour *Sc.*

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxi. 28 This is the man, that azens peple and lawe .. techinge euery where alle men more ouer and [Vulg. *insuper et*] hath ledd yn hethen men into the temple. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 53 And al so more-ouer me þynkeþ .. men sholde constreyne no clerke to knauene werkes. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 37 He askid hir if she myht feithfullie Luf him of herte, and, morover, fynallye Become his wife 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 228/1 Mare ouer, *preterea, insuper, quinecuam.* 1509 Fisher *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 295 And more ouer to thentente all her werkes myght be more acceptable [etc.]. 1530 Tindale *Num.* xx 2 More ouer there was no water for the multitude 1552 Abp Hamilton *Catech* (1884) 50 Mairouir thow so doand, condemnis thi awin saule to panis eternal. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* ii (1661) 16 Some were excluded only from the use of the Sacraments, others moreover, both from Sacraments and Prayers. 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 278 And he, moreover, told me that it was next to a miracle they could keep possession of the place. 1839 Keightley *Hist Eng.* II. 41 And moreover, then, as at all times, the clergy had been the most lenient of landlords. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 177 He was, moreover, partial to the Roman Catholic religion. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I. x. 65 Vast plates of ice moreover often stood out midway between the walls of the chasms.

† **b.** in fuller form, *moreover than this*, etc. *Obs.*

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van Artes* 71 b, More ouer then this, if there be any Philosophie or Doctrine of manners [etc.] 1795 *Jemima* I. 162 But moreover than all that, he is painted up to the eyes and perfumed

† **3.** Qualifying a predicate: Besides. *Obs. rare.*

1517 *Domesday Inclos.* (1897) I. 260 They say that [etc.] . they say that [etc.] And moreouer they have nothing to say.

† **4.** Used prepositionally *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 341 And if I schol more over this Declare what this vertu is [etc.].

† **b.** Governing a clause Besides *that. Obs. rare.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham* II. ii. 2 Moreouer, that we much did long to see you, The neede we haue to vse you, did prouoke Our hastie sending.

Morepork: see Mopoke.

More pout: see Moorpout.

† **Mo·rer.** *Obs.* [f. More *v.* + -er[1].] One who increases.

1451 Capgrave *Life St. Augustine* 2 It [Augustus] soundith in our langage as a morer of þe lordschip *Ibid*, A morer of þe cite a-boue, a gret encreser of þe blis of heuene.

Moreraye, Mores, obs. ff. Moray, Morris *sb.*[1]

Moresch, obs. form of Moorish *a.*[1]

Moresco (more·sko), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **moresko.** [a. It. *moresco*, f. *Moro* Moor *sb.*[2]: see *-esque.* Cf. the Sp. form Morisco.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Moors; Moorish.

1551 W. Thomas tr *Barbaro's Trav.* (1873) 52 Besides him was his buckler of the Moresco fašon with his scimitarra. 1584 W. Barret in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. i 272 The said mamedine is of siluer, hauing the Moresco stampe on both sides 1673 Ray *Journ Low C.* 482 Within there is all the same kind of Moresco-work. *a* 1780 Watson *Philip III*, III (1783) 288 A tax, a part of which he was authorised to employ in building a Moresco college. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II 4 A small gallery supported by.. moresco arches.

B. *sb.*

1. A Moor, *esp* one of the Moors in Spain.

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 805/1 The torchbearers were apparelled in crimsin sattin and greene, like Moreskoes, their faces blacke. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 65 The Morescoes in Spain 1845 *Encycl Metrop* XII. 526/1 An Edict was published, forbidding the Morescoes, under pain of death, from using their native language.

† **2.** The Moorish language. *Obs*

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 110 Some in the Copticke language, vnderstood but by few, most in the Moresco 1678 J. Phillips tr. *Tavernier's Trav* I. II. v. 76 The little Moresco or Gibbrish of the Country

3. A morris dance.

It. has the fem. *moresca* in this sense.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. VII iv. 1020 According to the sound they dance and moue their feet, as it were in a Moresco, with great grauitie. (1869 W. Gilbert *Lucrezia Borgia* I 213 Between each act of the comedies a moresca was to be performed.)

attrib. 1715 tr *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 464 They exceeded all the Tumblers and Moresco-dancers in Activity.

4. Arabesque ornament.

1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., Moresque-work* (*Paint.* &c.) or *moresco.*

Moresk, -esko, obs ff. Moresque, Moresco.

Morespike, -py(o)**ke,** obs. ff. Morrispike.

Moresque (more·sk), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **moresk,** 9 **mauresque.** [a. F. *moresque*, ad. It. *moresco*: see Moresco and -esque.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of painting, carving, architecture, etc.: Moorish in style, or ornamental design.

1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Moresque, Fuzillage, & Ouvrage, moresque.* Moreske worke; a rude, or anticke painting, or caruing, wherein the feet and tayles of beasts, &c., are intermingled with, or made to resemble, a kind of wild leaues, &c. 1696 in Blount *Glossogr* (citing *Cotgr.*). 1757 J. H. Grose *Voy. E. Indies* 177 Their style of building, which is partly Gentoo and partly Moresk. 1817 Moore *Lalla R.* (1824) 11 Between the porphyry pillars, that uphold

The rich Moresque-work of the roof of gold. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 126 The first period in the history of Moresque architecture is from the foundation of Islamism to the ninth century. 1875 *Encycl Brit.* II. 234/1 While the genuine Arabian art, the Saracenic, was distinguished as Moresque or Moorish. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/3 [A lady's cap] made of mauresque lace.

†**2.** *Moresque dance*: a modern etymologizing rendering of MORRIS-DANCE. *Obs.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Moresque dances*, vulgarly called *morrice-dances*, are those altogether in imitation of the Moors; as sarabands, chacons, &c.

B. *sb.*

1. Arabesque ornament.

1727–52 [see MORISCO B 3] *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II (1849) 457 Here, too, the dome is gold and azure Moresque within.

2. A Moorish woman.

1895 WORKMAN *Algerian Mem.* 18 The women, or Mauresques, cannot impress one with the idea of grace.

Morethrumble, obs. variant of MIRE-DRUM.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cvi (1495) 916.

Morewe, Moreys, obs. ff. MORROW, MORRIS *sb.*[1]

†**Morfer.** *? dial. ? Obs.* [? corruption of W. *morfran* cormorant] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Morfer*, the lesser Puffin, a kind of Water-fowl.

Morfew(e, obs. forms of MORPHEW.

†**Morfound,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **morfounde,** 7–8 **morefound.** [f. MORFOUND *v*] A disease in hawks, horses, sheep, etc., resulting from taking cold after being too hot.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 100 Morfounde is an yll sorance, and cometh of rydynge faste tyll he swete, and than sette vp sodeynely in a colde place 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 326 Morfound is the frenche worde which doth signifie in English the taking of colde. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* 74 (Sheep.) Of the Sturdy, Turning euill, or More found. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Turning Evil*, The Morefound

†**Morfound,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **morefound,** 6 **morfonde,** *Sc.* pa pple **mortfundit.** [ad. F. *morfondre* to affect (a horse) with catarrh, to chill (a person) through; according to Hatz.-Darm. f. *morve* mucus, catarrh + *fondre* to melt: cf. FOUND *v.*[1] and *v* [5]] *intr.*, *refl*, and in *passive.* Of horses or other animals: To take a thorough chill, to be benumbed with cold Hence **Morfounded** *ppl a.*; **Morfounding** *vbl sb*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xii, Sometyme for þei [*sc* hounds] more foundeth [*Royal MS* morfoundeth] as an horse 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* II clxxiv. [clxx] 516 We shal be morfounded and frosen to dethe. 1530 PALSGR. 640/2, I morfonde, as a horse dothe that waxeth styffe by taking of a sodayne colde, *je me morfons.* 1575 TURBERV *Falconrie* 326 Sometimes it falleth out that hawkes are morfounded. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 38 Morfounding, which is the foundring in the body by over riding *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II XXV (1738) 85 Of a Cold and Morfounding.

transf 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII Prol 136 The dew droppis congelyt on stubyll and rynd, And scharp hailstanis, mortfundit of kynd, Hoppand on the thak.

†**Morfounder,** *v. Obs* Also 6–7 **marfounder.** [a. the infinitive form of F. *morfondre*: see prec.] = prec. Hence **Morfoundering** *vbl sb.*

1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* II lxxx, [lxxvi] 241 They and theyr horses, after theyr trauayle all the daye in the hote sone, shall be morfoundred or they be ware 1575 TURBERV *Venerie* 24 They woulde marfounder themselues and would not fayle to become maungie 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 188/1 Marfounder, is when a Dog is not able to run, sick, subject to Mange. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1756) I. 149 Of Colds, or what Farriers call Morfound'ring.

Morfrey (mɔ̄·ɪfrɪ). *dial.* Also **mophrey, morfra.** [Corruption of HERMAPHRODITE Cf. MOFF[1], MOPHRODITE.] (See quot. 1886.)

1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss*, *Morphrey*, the common contraction for a so-called Hermaphrodite, that is, a Cart which may be used as a Wagon also. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 150 Make your end fast to the forerunners of the morfra. 1903 *Longm. Mag* Oct. 519 Nockold was obliged to take the horse out of the morfrey and hook it on to the waggon.

Morfu, variant of MORPHEW

Morgage, obs. form of MORTGAGE *sb* and *v.*

†**Mo·rgan**[1]. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1659 FULLER *App Inj Innoc.* I 65 There were lately false twenty-Shilling pieces, (commonly called Morgans,) coined by a cunning and cheating Chymist

Morgan[2] (mɔ̄·rgən). Now *dial* (Sussex, Hants). Also 9 **margon, margin** (E.D.D.). [See MARG.] A name for various species of camomile (*Anthemis*); also applied to the Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 189 Mugwort, Morgan, Wormwood, or other bitter or noisome Weeds or Herbs. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb* (1757) 448, I filled my meads with morgan and other trumpery 1847 HALLIWELL, *Margan*, the stinking camomile 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.* 341 Dutch Morgan, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* 1892 *Times* 15 Feb. 12/1 A large number of ewes are said to have aborted in one farm in Hampshire through being fed on hay containing 'morgan' or 'hay weed'

Morganatic (mɒ̄rgănæ·tik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *morganāticus* (whence G. *morganatisch*, F. *morganatique*, It. *morganatico*, etc.) evolved from the med.L. phrase *matrimonium ad morganaticam*, where the last word is prob. synonymous with *morganāticum* MORNING-GIFT, f. OHG. *morgan* (= MORN) in **morgangeba* morning-gift (*morgangiba* in Gregory of Tours, 6th c.; MHG. *morgengâbe*). The literal meaning of the term 'morganatic marriage' (*matrimonium ad morganaticam*) is, as is explained in a 16th c. passage quoted by Du Cange, a marriage by which the wife and the children that may be born are entitled to no share in the husband's possessions beyond the 'morning-gift'.] The distinctive epithet of that kind of marriage by which a man of exalted rank takes to wife a woman of lower station, with the provision that she remains in her former rank, and that the issue of the marriage have no claim to succeed to the possessions or dignities of their father; also, occasionally, used to designate the marriage, under similar conditions, of a woman of exalted rank to a man of inferior station. Hence *morganatic husband, wife.*

A morganatic marriage is sometimes called a 'left-handed marriage' (G. *Ehe zur linken hand*), because in the ceremony the bridegroom gave the bride his left hand instead of his right. The latter term is sometimes used in a wider sense, for the *matrimonium inæquale* of German law, in which, though the spouse of inferior rank was not elevated, the children retained the rights of succession

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v. *Marriage*, In Germany, they have a kind of Marriage called *morganatic*, wherein [etc.]. 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. IV, His Royal Highness espoused the lady with his left hand . which we call a morganatic marriage. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N Germ* p. XXXIX, A Countess of Hochberg, to whom he [the Grand Duke] was united by a left-handed, but not morganatic, marriage, an union which did not exclude the children from the succession. 1846 *Times* 10 Sept. 4/4 Maria Christina [ex-Queen of Spain] after procuring the title of 'highness' to her morganatic husband and 'grandee of the first class' to the eight children [etc.] 1865 *Even. Stand.* 7 Feb., The Countess Danner, the morganatic wife of the late King of Denmark, is about to marry Count Silfverstolpe.

So **Morgana·tical** *a.* In recent Dicts

Morganatically (mɒ̄rgănæ·tikălɪ), *adv.* [f. MORGANATICAL + -LY[2]] In a morganatic manner.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Aug. 11/1 The well-known Rosina, whom it is said he has married morganatically, also has her civil list. 1895 *Daily News* 29 May 6/4 Elizabeth, Princess of Saxony, who after the death in 1855 of her first husband, was morganatically married to the Marquis de Rapallo

Morganic (mɒ̄rgæ·nɪk), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *morganicus* (Zedler 1739).] = MORGANATIC.

[1830 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 259 The eldest of three sons of the grand-duke Charles-Frederick, by his *morganique*, or private-marriage, with Louisa Caroline, countess of Hochberg.] 1854 *Fraser's Mag* L. 248 Scandal to which the Queen-Mother sought to put an end by a morganic marriage.

Morganize (mɒ̄·rgănaɪz), *v U.S* [f. *Morgan*, proper name + -IZE] 'To assassinate secretly, in order to prevent or punish disclosures, as the Freemasons were said to have done in the case of William Morgan in 1826' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Morgan sterne: see MORGENSTERN.

Morgay (mɒ̄·rgē). Also morghi. In some Dicts. *erron* **morgray.** [a. Cornish (and Welsh) *morgi*, f. *môr* sea + *ci* dog] The Dog-fish, esp. the lesser spotted Dog-fish.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* (1686) 64 *Mustelus Stellaris tertius Bellonii.* The Rough Hound or Morgay, *Cornub.* 1758 J. HILL *Hist Anim.* 303 We, in Cornwall, call it the rough Hound or Morgay. 1828 FLEMING *Brit Anim* 165 *Scyllium Catulus* Bounce or Morgay 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Morgray* 1862 COUCH *Brit Fishes* I 16 In the West of Cornwall it [the Rough Hound] is used to make what is there valued as Morghi soup

Morgelai, -ay, variant forms of MORGLAY.

Morgeline, variant form of MARGELINE.

‖ **Morgen** (mɒ̄·rgən). [Du. and G. *morgen*, believed to be the same word as *morgen* MORN, with the sense 'area of land that can be ploughed in one morning'.] A measure of land in Holland and the Dutch colonies (and hence in parts of the U.S.), equal to about two acres. Also, in Prussia, Norway, and Denmark, a measure of land now equal to about two-thirds of an acre.

1674 *New Jersey Archives* (1880) I. 151 Each is allowed a piece of land for a bouwerie, each piece 25 morgens. 1688 *Ann of Albany* (1850) II 101 Two flatts or plains upon both sides of ye Maquaes river containing about eleven morgen 1845 *Encycl. Metrop* XXII. 483/1 (*Netherlands*) Of Superficial measures, the morgen, or Dutch acre, is equal to 2 acres and a perch English 1849 JOHNSTON *Exp. Agric* 104 The produce from a Prussian morgen (0.631 of an imp acre) was [etc.] 1868 *Rep. U S Comm. Agric.* (1869) 151 Connected with this department of forestry are six thousand morgen of forest. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* v, This queer hill covering at the base nearly a morgen (two acres) of ground 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr Veldt* (1899) 42 With 10,000 morgen of land that he can call his own, he is indeed a happy man.

Morgen, obs. form of MORN.

Morgenstern (mɒ̄·rgənstɜ̄n). *Antiq.* Also 7 **morgan sterne,** 9 **morgenstiern.** [a. Ger. *morgenstern*, lit. 'morning star', f. *morgen* MORN + *stern* STAR.] A club with a head set with spikes: = MORNING-STAR 2.

1637 R. MONRO *Exped* I. 65 One of our souldiers shewing them over the worke, a Morgan sterne. 1868 *Archæol. Jrnl.* XXV. 141 As for huge two handed swords, morgensterns, partizans, .the walls are loaded with them 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 37 Pike or half pike, morgenstiern, and halbert.

Morgeown, Morghen, obs. ff. MURGEON, MORN.

Morghi, variant of MORGAY.

†**Morglay.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **Morgelai, -ay,** 5 **Morglaye,** 5– **Morglay.** [? a Welsh **mawrgleddyf* (or the equivalent Breton or Cornish form), f. *mawr* great + *cleddyf* sword. Cf. CLAYMORE, which contains the Gaelic equivalents of these words in reversed order.]

1. The name of the sword belonging to Sir Bevis.

13 *Sir Beues* 950 (MS. A.) His gode swerd Morgelay [*v rr.* Mordelay, Morglay(e)] 1598 [see EXCALIBUR] 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* II. 312 Arundell his steed, And Morglay his good sword

2. Used allusively for. A sword

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 60 And bootelesse morglay to his aydes hee belted vnhable. 1592 *Nobody & Somebody* D 4 Giue me my sword, my morglay! 1644–7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn*, etc. 16 The Souldier with his Morglay watch't the Mill.

Morgray, Morgree, erron. ff. MORGAY, MOGRA.

‖ **Morgue**[1] (morg). [Fr., of unknown origin.] A haughty demeanour, haughty superiority, pride.

1599 JAS. I *Basil. Δωρον* (1603) 116 Neither looking sillely, like a stupide pedant, nor vnsettledlie, with an vncouth morgue, like a new-comouer Cauallier. 1614 BP. FORBES *Def. Lawf. Ministers Ref. Ch.* 65 A vaine bravado, which to offer vs with a newe and high morgue, our adversaries have newlie bene animated, by their late supplement of fresche forces from beyond sea. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* XXIX, Prudence induced him to wave the *morgue*, or haughty superiority of a knight and noble towards an inferior personage. 1863 M. ARNOLD *Lett* 2 Dec., An amiable family, and with nothing at all of the English *morgue*. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 59 That official *morgue*, that narrow and unsympathetic self satisfaction which has done us such incalculable harm in our dealings with other races.

‖ **Morgue**[2] (morg). [Fr.] The name given to a building in Paris, in which the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, in order to identification. Hence (esp. in the *U S*), any building or room used for the same purpose

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 69 'The Morgue' where those who die by accident or self murder are carried—a small building in Paris. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 4 May 1/7 The body was taken to the morgue.

attrib 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 3/1 He was a morgue-keeper [in New York].

†**Morhwell.** *Obs.* Also 7 **morchuel** (? *erron.* for **morrhuel*). [ad. (after mod.L. MORRHUA) OF. *moruel* (cf. mod.F. *moruau*), dim. of *morue* cod.] A small cod

1611 COTGR., *Morué*, the Cod, or Greenefish; (a lesse, and dull eyed kind whereof is called by some, the Morhwell). 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 122 *Molva Minor, seu Morhua*, the Morchuel.

‖ **Moria** (mōᵘ·rɪă). *Path* [mod.L., a. Gr. *μωρία* folly, f. *μωρός*, *μῶρος* foolish.] (See quots.)

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys Dict* (ed. 2), *Moria*, Dulness or Folly, or Stupidity, is a defect of Judgment and Understanding; it proceeds chiefly from lack of Imagination and Memory. 1856 MAYNE *Lxpos Lex.*, *Moria*, the same as *Fatuity*.. Also, a variety of *Monomania* in which the patient believes himself distinguished for talents, bravery, genius, etc; also called *Morosis.*

Moriam, obs. form of MORION.

†**Mo·rian,** *a.* and *sb Obs.* Also *α.* 6 **Maurien,** 6 **Maurian**; *β.* 6 **Mooren, Moren, Moriane, Morien, Moryan, -en, Morryon, Murreyne, -ian, -ionn, -yen, -yon,** (7 **Moorian**). [Early mod.E. *Morien, Maurien, -an*, a. OF. *Morien, Maurien*, f. *More, Maure*, MOOR *sb.*[2]: see -IAN.]

A. *adj* Moorish, of Moorish race; pertaining to the Moors; resembling a Moor, black, dark.

1504 in *Acc Ld High Treas Scotl* (1900) II 427 Item, . to the Moryen taubronar, v franch crounis. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 133 Thocht he wes blak and Moriane of hew, In credite sone and gorgius clais he grew. 1595 MUNDAY *John a Kent* (Shaks. Soc.) 17 First the golden Tunne Borne by that monstrous murrian black a-moore. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 493 What remaineth, but to repent? to change our Morian skinnes, to put off our stained coats, and to wash our feet from their filthinesse.

B. *sb.* A Moor, blackamoor, negro.

1500 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* (1900) II. 97 Item, to Petir the Moryen XXVIIJ*s* 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 198 The vggly Maurians are also of this sect *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst Garnesche* III. 170 Thou murrionn, thou mawment, Thou fals sty nkyng serpent 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxviii. 31 The Morians lounde shal stretch out hir hondes vnto God 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 315 A faire pearle in a Murrians eare cannot make him white 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 120 How often hath this Morian been washed, and yet he is never the whiter?

attrib. *c* 1530 in Gutch *Coll Cur* II 311 Oone doson of Sponnes parcell gilte withe moiryan heddes. 1559 in Jupp *Acc Carpenters' Comp.* (1887) 52 Item payd for skarffe for morren heads ij*s* viij*d* 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew* (1641) 354 It is incredible what rare effects were sometimes drawne from a Morian picture being onely hung up in a ladies Chamber.

Morian, variant of MARIAN *sb.*[1]

1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed 5) II 245 Violet Morian, or Canterbury Bells, come up the first Year.

Morian, obs. form of MORION.

Moribund (mɒ̄·rɪbənd), *a.* and *sb.* [a. L. *moribund-us*, f. *mor-ī* to die. Cf. F. *moribond* (from 16th c.), Sp. *moribundo*, It. *moribondo.*]

A. *adj.* At the point of death; in a dying state.
1721 in Bailey. 1833-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 801/1 The state of the respiration in a moribund person is extremely various. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap* (1879) 354 Cases .. of persons apparently moribund who have been aroused by the inhalation of nitrite. 1886 Bynner *A. Surriage* xvi. 174 A tangle of brambles and moribund herbs.

b. *fig.* On the point of coming to an end.
1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev* I. II. viii, The wail of a moribund world. 1865 Earl Derby in Hansard *Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. CLXXVII. 22 One of just such a character as might naturally have been expected to be addressed by an aged Minister to a moribund Parliament. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 624/2 We all talk of the Turkish Empire as moribund.

B. *sb.* A person in a dying state.
1835 Caroline Bowles in *Corr. w. Southey* (1881) 328 Another person was mortally wounded and his death hourly expected Every day the moribund's door was besieged by crowds of anxious inquirers. 1852 Mundy *Our Antipodes* (1857) 205 There will be more lawyers than litigants, more medicos than moribunds. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* xxvii, 'What's the odds?' queried the persistent moribund wearily.

Moribundity (mŏrĭbʌ·ndĭti). *rare.* [f. Moribund + -ity.] Moribund condition.
1842 Syd. Smith in Lady Holland *Mem* (1855) II. 471 Mrs. Sydney and I are both in fair health,—such health as is conceded to moribundity and caducity. 1900 Henley *Mem.* in *G. W. Stevens' Things Seen* p. xvi, The 'National Observer'..was still afoot, and though conscious of its moribundity..was keeping the bravest of fronts.

Moric (mō·rĭk), *a.* [f. L *mōr-us* mulberry + -ic.] *Moric acid*, (*a*) see quot. 1856; (*b*) = Morin.
1856 Mayne *Expos Lex*, *Moricus*, applied by Klaproth to a particular acid which he found in the bark of the *Morus alba*: moric. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc, *Moric acid*, *Morin*, a variety of tannic acid existing in the wood of *Morus tinctoria*, or *fustic*.

Morice, obs. form of Morris *sb*.[1] and *v.*

Moriche (mori tʃe). *West-Indian* [a. Carib *moriche*, *morichi*, *muriche* = Tupi *muriti*, *miriti*.] A South American palm of the genus *Mauritia*. Also called *moriche palm* *Moriche apple*, *nut*: names for the fruit of this palm.
1866 [see Ita-palm] 1871 Kingsley *At Last* viii, Sixty feet and more aloft, the short smooth columns of the Moriches towered around us. *Ibid.* xii, The ripple lapped the Moriche-nuts about the roots of the Manchineel bush.

Morien, variant of Morian.

† Mo·rient, *a Obs.* [ad. L *morient-em*, pr. pple. of *morī* to die] Dying.
1679 C. Nesse *Antichrist* 64 He adds a 6th period, to wit, morient, our posterity shall see him die

Moriform (mō·rĭfōɪm), *a.* [f. L. *mōr-um* mulberry + -(i)form.] Having the shape or form of a mulberry.
1856 in Mayne *Expos Lex* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 719 Moriform hypertrophy of the inferior turbinals.

Morigerate (morĭ·dʒĕrĕt), *a rare.* [ad. L. *mōrigerātus*, pa. pple. of *mōrigerārī*. see next.] Complying, obedient.
a 1533 Ld Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Z viij b, The armies were as well disciplined and morigerate, as the schooles of the philosophies. 1560 Rolland *Crt Venus* III. 14 Baith ald and young richt weill Morigerat 1836 J. H. Newman *Lett* (1891) II. 199 They were morigerate, through the Exhortation and half the Confession, when they bolted.

† Morigerate, *v Obs* — [f. L. *morigerāt-*, ppl. stem of *mōrigerārī*, f. *mōriger-us*: see Morigerous.] *intr.* (See quot.)
1623 Cockeram, *Morigerate*, to doe as one is commanded, to obey.

Morigeration (mondʒĕrē·ʃən). [ad. L. *mōrigerātiōn-em* compliance, n. of action f. *mōrigerārī* (see prec.) + -ation.] Obedience, compliance, deference to superiors, obsequiousness
1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn* I. iii. § 10 Not that I can taxe or condemne the morigeration or application of learned men to men in fortune. 1659 Evelyn *Let. to Boyle* 3 Sept., That fond morigeration to the mistaken customs of the age 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr 384 Morigeration served their turn during the first part of their Asiatic journey.

Morigerous (morĭ·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *mōriger-us* (i *mōr-*, *mōs* custom, humour + *ger-ĕre* to bear, carry; after the phr. *mori em gerere* to humour or comply with the wishes of a person) + -ous.] Obedient, compliant, submissive. Const. *to.*
c 1600 *Timon* III. v (Shaks. Soc.) 53 Timon, thou hast a wife morigerous Shee is the onely comfort of my age 1637 Bastwick *Litany* 1 3 Fire, aire, water, earth, all most morigerous; the winds and the seas obey him. 1681 H More *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 65 Let us..be morigerous to the Magistrate. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Morigerous*, obedient, dutiful, complaisant. 1814 Berington *Lit. Hist. Mid. Ages* v (1846) 260 He had early acquired the character of a morigerous and well disciplined monk.
Hence **† Mori gerousness.**
1681 H More *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 77 All Decency and Order and Morigerousness to the Magistrate

‖ Moriglio. *Obs.* Also 8 **morillia.** [It. = F. *morille* Morel.] = Morel *sb*.[3]
1698 W. King tr *Sorbière's Journ. Lond.* 32 As that for Champignons, and Moriglio's they were as great strangers to 'em as if they had been bred in Japan. 1699 M. Lister *Journ. Paris* 154 The Moriglio split in two from top to bottom is all hollow and smooth. 1723 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 35 In the plain, unstudied Sauce Nor Treufle, nor Morillia was.

Moril, morille, var. forms of Morel *sb*.[2]

Mori·lliform, *a.* [f. F. *morille* Morel *sb*.[3] + -(i)form.] Having the form of a morel (fungus).
1828-32 in Webster; and in recent Dicts.

† Morillion. *Obs.* [Cf. next.] A kind of tulip.
1721 Mortimer *Husb.* (ed 5) II. 241 Morillion of Antwerp, a pale Scarlet and pale Yellow.

Morillon[1] (morĭ·lən). [a. F. *morillon* (OF. *morcillon*, 13th c.), according to Hatz.-Darm. related to *morel* dark-coloured: see Morel *a.*] A variety of the vine; also, its fruit.
1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort., Catal.* (1699) 174 Vines..Muscatell, Black, White, excellent, Morillon, Chassela [etc.]. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict*, *Vitis*; *præcox Columellæ*, *acinis dulcibus*, *nigrantibus*. The black Morillon. 1824 Loudon *Encycl. Gard* (ed 2) § 4801 Black morillon . White morillon. *attrib.* 1860 Redding *French Wines* iii. 40 The black morillon grape.

Morillon[2] (morĭ·lən). [a. F. *morillon.*] A name for the female or young of the Golden-Eye, formerly mistaken for a separate species.
1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 368 The Glaucium or Morillon of Bellonius. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (1776) II. 498 Morillon. This species is rather less than the last [*sc.* the Golden Eye]. 1802 G Montagu *Ornith. Dict* (1831) 211 This bird [Golden eye], in its immature state is the Morillon (*Anas glaucion*) of various authors. 1863 C. St. John *Nat. Hist. & Sport Moray* 36 There was not a single duck of any sort to be seen, with the exception of one morillon. 1883 *Encycl Brit.* XVI 824/2 *Morillon*, a name commonly given by fowlers to the female or immature male of the Golden Eye.

Morimal, variant of Mormal.

Morin (mō·rin). *Chem* [a. F. *morine*, f. L. *mōr-us* (in mod.L. the name of the genus formerly including the fustic-tree): see -in] A yellow colouring matter obtained from fustic.
1837 P. Keith *Bot Lex.* 259 The colouring matter obtained from *Morus tinctoria* has been regarded by M. Chevreul as a peculiar substance, and designated by the appellation of *morin*. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III 365 *Morine*. This is the name given by Gerhardt to the principal colouring matter of the *Morus tinctoria* or *old fustic*.

‖ Morinda (morĭ·ndă). *Bot.* [mod L, f. L *mōr-us* mulberry tree + *Ind-us* Indian.] A cinchonaceous genus of plants, native of tropical Asia and Polynesia, the bark and roots of which yield red and yellow dyes. Also *attrib* in *morinda bark*.
1882 J. Smith *Dict Econ Plants* 276 *Morinda Bark*.

Morindin (morĭ·ndĭn) *Chem.* Also -ine. [f mod.L. *Morind-a* (see prec.) + -in] (See quots)
1848 Anderson in *Trans. Roy Soc Edin.* (1849) XVI 438 The colouring matter of sooranjee, to which I give the name of Morindine. 1858 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 7) 630 Morindin..yellow crystalline colouring matter.

Morindone (morĭ·ndōən) *Chem.* Also morindon. [See prec. and -one.] (See quots.)
1848 Anderson in *Trans Roy. Soc. Edin* (1849) XVI. 441 Morindine, when heated, is entirely altered, a quantity of carbonaceous matter being left, and a crystallizable principle sublimed .1o it I give the name of Morindone. 1858 *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 7) 630 Morindin,..when heated ..is converted into morindon.

Morine, obs. form of Moreen.

Morinel (mŏ·rinel). ? *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *morinellus*. Cf F. *morinelle* (Littré).
The mod.L. word is due to Caius *De rar. Anim* (1570) 21 He says that he gave this name to the bird for two reasons because it is common in north-eastern France (*apud Morinos*), and on account of its stupidity (Gr. μωροτης folly).]
A name for the Dotterel.
1828-32 in Webster, and in later Dicts.

† Mo·ring, *vbl. sb Obs.* Also 4 **morynge,** 6 *pl.* **morens** [f. More *v.*[2] + -ing[1].]
1. The action of the vb. More; making greater.
c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 65 Þis was no morynge but lassing of God *c* 1430 Capgrave *Sermon* (B M. Addit. MS. 36704 lf 119), The xj son hite Joseph, and he is to say a moring or augmentacion.
2. *pl.* Extras.
1532 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 221 [Charge for] Necessaries yearly, without any further allowance for morenings or other, to be given by peticion 1540 *Ibid.* 237 Likewise of Morens of Beefs & Muttons

Moringa (morĭ·ngă). Also 8 **morunga,** 9 **marenga.** [ad. mod.L. *Moringa.*] The Ben-nut tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*). Also *attrib.*
1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp*, *Moringa*, in botany, the name by which some authors call the tree which produces the ben nut. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) VIII. 176/2 s.v. *Guilandina*, The moringa, or morunga nickar, is a native of the island of Ceylon, and some places on the Malabar coast. 1861 Benthey *Man. Bot.* 531 The Moringa or Ben-Nut Order. 1892 Mar. North *Recoll. Happy Life* I. 102, I saw the two marenga-trees, from the berries of which the oil of Ben used by watch-makers is pressed.
Hence **Mori·ngad,** Lindley's term for a plant of the order *Moringaceæ* (Veg. Kingd. 1846, p. 336).

Morintannic: see Moritannic.

Morion[1] (mŏ·rĭən). *Antiq.* Forms: 6 mirrioun, (morlion), morrian, mory(o)n, murreowne, murryon, 6-7 morian, murren, 6-8 morrion, murrian, -ion, 7 morioune, morryoune, mourron, murrain, murrin, 8 moriam, 6- morion. [a. F. *morion* (according to Hatz.-Darm. not found earlier than 1553, Rabelais), or the equivalent Sp. *morrion* (Pg. *morrião*) or It. *morione.* The history of the Rom. word is obscure; most etymologists regard it as originally Sp., f. *morra* crown of the head.]
1. A kind of helmet, without beaver or visor, worn by soldiers in the 16th and 17th c.
Antiquaries have distinguished certain varieties by prefixed designations, as *cockscomb*, *pear-shaped morion.*
1563 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 141 A shirt of mayle with the hed peace or murren thereunto belonginge. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 212 Ane greit number of haghittis, corslattis and mirriounis, togedder with some vyne [etc.]. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 137 In the shipp was funden ..twa hundrethe murreownes. 1590 C'tess Pembroke *Antonie* 1768 The vseles morion shall On crooke hang by the wall. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 480 The people of Thracia ..do with Ivie..garnish the heads of their launces,..their mourrons also and targuets. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* i. 22 At Brasil..Helmets are of little use, every one having an artificialized natural Morian of his head. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 166/1 The Italians call such caps, a Morion, and we from them a Murrian. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc* III. 451 Polish'd Steel that cast the View aside, And Crested Morions with their Plumy Pride. 1808 Scott *Marm* I. ix, The soldiers of the guard With musquet, pike, and morion. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. I. 158 The combatants' headpieces are different in form; one has a rim like a morion, and much resembles a modern hat. 1907 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 83 It belongs to the school of poetry in which helmets are called morions.
† 2. A kind of punishment used at sea. *Obs.*
[In Fr. the word appears to have been in military rather than naval use, and to have denoted a number of blows with a pike-staff']
1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 4 The Marshall is ..to see Justice executed according to directions, as. setting in the bilbowes, and to pay the Coby or the Morryoune.

Morion[2] (mŏ·rĭən). *Min.* [a. F. *morion*, a. corrupt L. *morion*, a misreading in early edd. of Pliny for *mormorion*.] Black smoky quartz
1748 J. Hill *Hist. Fossils* II. 470 Piamnion Morio sive Morion dictum. The Morion or Pramnion of the antients 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I 241 Mountain or Rock Crystal. When..pale or dark brown, or bronze falling into black, then called morion. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict Sci.*, etc, *Morion*, a lapidaries' name for black Rock Crystal

Morioplasty (mŏ·rĭoplæsti). *Surg.* [mod. f. Gr. *μόριον* part + -plasty.] 'The restoration of lost parts of the body' (Webster's *Suppl.* 1880).

Morioune, Moris, obs. ff Morion[1], Morris.

Moriscan (morĭ·skăn), *a.* [f. Morisc-o + -an.] Moorish.
1838 Lytton *Leila* I III, Gilded balconies, the superaddition of Moriscan taste

Morisch, obs. form of Moorish *a*.[1]

Morisco (morĭ·skō), *a* and *sb.* Forms: 6-8 **morisko,** 7 **morissco,** 9 **moriska,** 6- **morisco.** [a. Sp. *morisco*, f. *Moro* Moor *sb*.[2] Cf. the It. form Moresco]
A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Moors; Moorish.
1551 W Thomas tr *Barbaro's Trav.* (1873) 53 Sitteng vpon carpetts aftre the Morisco maner 1586 T. B *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 84 The emperor Frederike the II. spake the Greeke, Latin, Hebrew, Arabian, Morisko, Almaigne, Italian and French toong 1605 *Relat. Journ. Earl Nottingham* 27 Diuers Gypsies (as they termed them) men and women, dauncing and tumbling much after the Morisco fashion. 1612 Shelton *Quix.* IV. XIV. (1620) 452 In the Morisco tongue. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 277 The chain being of Morisco-work. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 95 A true Spaniard ..is particularly proud that he's no heretick, has neither Jews nor Morisco blood in his body. 1835 Marryat *Pirate* xiii, It was of a composite architecture, between the Morisco and the Spanish. 1847 Prescott *Peru* V. I II 308 Fears were generally entertained of a general rising of the Morisco population.
Comb. 1834 Beckford *Italy* I. 48 Aldernach, an antiquated town with strange morisco-looking towers 1885 Kerry-Nicholls in *Jrnl. Anthrop Instit.* XV. 195 Many of the women of this class are remarkable for their personal beauty, which partakes somewhat of the Morisco-Spanish type.
† **b. Alla Morisco** [= It. *alla moresca*]: in the Moorish fashion. *Obs.*
a 1592 Greene *2nd Pt. Mamillia* (1593) H 1 b, Needelesse noughts, as crisps, and scarphes worne Alla Morisco.
B. *sb.*
1. A Moor, *esp* one of the Moors in Spain.
1629 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* V. 40 These Moriscoes came into Spaine with Iacob Almansor. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. IV xi. 451 As he went to Montserrat, he met a Morisco upon the Road. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II VI (1846) II. 390 From this period the name of Moors gave way to the title of Moriscoes. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr 278 The Moriscos were preferred as tenants because they were tied to the soil.
† **b.** *Her Morisco's head* = Moor's head 3.
a 1550 In Baring-Gould & Twigge *W. Armory* (1898) 8 Gyronny of 6 or and sab.: 3 moriscoes heads of the and.
c. In Mexican use. (See quot.)
1900 Deniker *Races Man* xiii. 542 A Mulatto woman, the offspring of a Spaniard and a negress, may give birth to a Morisco by uniting with a Spaniard.
† 2. The Moorish language. *Obs.*
1612 Shelton *Quix.* IV xiv (1620) 457 He..said in Morisco, Let none of you .stirre himselfe.
3. Arabesque ornament.
1727-52 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Moresk*, or *Morisko*, a kind of painting, carving, &c. done after the manner of the Moors. 1845 Ogilvie *Suppl.*, *Morisco*, the work called *moresque.*
4. A morris dance.
1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. L iij b, To goe about the streetes daunsing the Morisco. 1600 Rowlands

(*title*) The Letting of Hvmors Blood in the Head-Vaine. With a new Morisco, daunced by seauen Satyres, vpon the bottome of Diogines Tubbe. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 141 The bridemaids . began a Morisko, their faces, hands, and feet painted with flowres. 1844 Louisa S. Costello *Béarn & Pyrenees* II. 252 The celebrated dance called the Morisco, which is reserved for great occasions

fig. 1612 Beaum. & Fl. *Cupid's Rev.* II iii, There's mad Morisco's in the state; but what they are, I'll tell you when I know.

†b. A morris-dancer. *Obs*

1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 365, I haue seene Him capre vpright, like a wilde Morisco.

c. *attrib.*

1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 149 With Musick and a Morisco Dance of Men, and another of Women. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 136 He . diverted me with several Interludes of Morisco Dancing.

Morise, obs. f. Morris. **Morish:** see Moreish

Morish(e, obs. forms of Moorish *a.*[1] and *a.*[2]

Morish(e pike, pyke, obs. ff. Morris-pike.

†**Morisk,** *a* and *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **mouryske,** 6 **morisque, moryske,** 6–7 **moriske,** 7 **maurisk(e.** [Anglicized form of Morisco.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Moors; Moorish.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxxvii. (1870) 216 Some dothe speake Moryske speche.

B *sb.*

1. The Moorish language.

1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 69 Whan Parys coude wel speke mouryske.

2. A morris-dance.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 31 Moriskes, comedies, dauncs, interludes. 1530 Palsgr. 553/2, I foote a daunce or morisque 1613 T. Godwin *Rom. Antiq* (1625) 57 The former 12 being called *Salij Palatini*, from the Palatine Mount, where they did begin their mauriske 1627 Hakewill *Apol* (1630) 365 To this purpose were taken up at Rome these forraine exercises of vaulting and dancing the Moriske.

attrib 1601 Holland *Pliny* I 192 To make good sport in a kinde of Moriske dance.

3. A Moorish coin.

1585 Ld Berners *Froiss.* II liii [lii] 187 We pray you to be our frende, and we wyll gyue you xx moryskes of golde

Moriska, -o, variant forms of Morisco.

Morisonian (mɒrisōʊ·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Morison* + -ian.] **a.** *adj.* Holding the doctrines of James Morison, who in 1841 was suspended from the office of minister of the United Secession Church at Kilmarnock for preaching against Calvinism, and founded a sect called the 'Evangelical Union'. **b.** *sb* A follower of Morison; a member or adherent of the Evangelical Union. Hence **Morison nianism.**

a 1861 Cunningham *Hist Theol.* (1864) I. xi 324 In the Morisonianism of our own day they have assumed a more scriptural..garb *Ibid* II xxiv. 357 Those who are popularly known amongst us by the name of Morisonians 1878 *Encycl Brit* VIII 726/1 'Morisonian' doctrines

Morispike, obs form of Morris-pike.

Morisque, variant of Morisk.

Morissco, Morisse, obs. ff. Morisco, Morris

Moritannic (mɒritæ·nik), *a. Chem.* Also **morintannic.** [f. Mori-n + Tannic *a.*] Only in *Moritannic acid* (see quots.).

1857 Miller *Elem Chem* (1862) III 602 Fustic furnishes a yellow colouring matter .termed moritannic acid 1891 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Morintannic acid* .The name given by Wagner to a powder obtained from fustic.

†**Mork,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *murcian*, a formation (with *k* suffix as in *talk, lurk*) on the onomatopœic root *murr-* (MLG. *murren*, Du. *morren*, G *murren* to grumble). OE had also *murcnian* in the same sense.] *intr.* To complain, murmur.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* v. § 1 Sona swa ic þe ærest on þisse unrotnesse ʒeseah þus murciende. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cv. 24 (Horstm.) Noght leued þai to his worde oghte; And morkedene with þair thoghte.

Morkin[1] (mɒ·ɹkin). Also 5 **mortkyn,** 6 **morkyn,** 7 **morkein, morking, mortkin.** [Late ME. *mortkyn* = AF. *mortekine* (Angier, 15th c.), a distorted form (influenced by -kin) of OF. *mortecine*, ad. L. *morticīna* carrion, f. *mort-*, *mors* death.]

1. A beast that dies by disease or accident.

14.. 26 *Pol. Poems* 91 As mortkyn forsaken, she let me lige. 1598 Bp. Hall *Sat.* III. iv 4 Could he not sacrifice Some sorry morkin that unbidden dies? 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Morkein* or *Morkin*..among huntsmen is a Deer that dies by some disease or mischance. 1786 *Burns's Poems* Gloss, *Braxie*, a morkin sheep.

¶ **b.** *erron.* or *transf.* An abortive animal. *rare*—°.

1530 Palsgr 246/1 Morkyn a beest, *anortin*

†**2.** ? The skin of a morkin sheep *Obs.*

1582 *Rates of Custom Ho.* F v, Lamb skinnes called Morkins. 1640 in Noorthouck *London* (1773) 843/1 Skins, morkins, tawed or raw. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 Sched. 2 Lambe skins vocant Morekins.

†**3.** *Comb.*, **morkin-gnoff,** a miser.

1602 W. Bas *Sword & Buckler* B iij, A morkin-gnoffe that ..Sits carping how t'advance his shapelesse brood.

†**Morkin**[2]. *Obs.* [a. MDu. *moorkijn*, MHG. *mörche(n*, dim. of *Moor* Moor *sb.*[2]: see -kin. Cf. med.L. *mauriculus*, OF. *morequin.*] A German coin of small value.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xiv. (1870) 161 In Hygh Almayne .they haue Morkyns, Halardes, Phenyngs.

Morking, variant of Morkin[1].

Morling (mɒ·ɹliŋ). Forms: 5–6 **morlyng,** 6 **moreling,** 7 **morlin, morlinge,** 7–9 **mortling,** 5– **morling.** [App. formed after Morkin[1] by substitution of -ling suffix for -kin.]

1. Wool taken from the skin of a dead sheep.

Obs. exc. in the traditional language of schedules to Acts of Parliament. Opposed to *shorling*

1448 *Act* 27 *Hen. VI*, c. ii, Colourant par novelles controves nouns come Morlyng & Shorlyng, &c 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 330/2 Carie Woll and Wolfelles, Shorlyng and Morlyng, oute of this youre Reame. 1562–3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 22 § 2 Yt shall not bee laufull . to shippe any maner of Shepe skynnes, Woolfelles, Shorelinges, Morelinges [etc.] 1607 Cowell *Interpr*, *Morlinge* seemeth to be that wolle which is taken from the skinne of a dead sheep. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag*, *Penalties & Forfeit.* 4 Woolf, Woolf fells, Woolf flocks, Mortlings. 1688 *Royal Proclam.* 6 Apr. in *Lond. Gaz.* No 2338/1 Laws Prohibiting the Transportation of Sheep Wooll, Woolf fells, Woolen-yarn, Mortlings, Shorlings. 1819 *Mortimer's Commerc Dict* (ed. 2), *Morling* or *Mortling*, is that wool taken from the skin of a dead sheep, either dying of the rot, or killed, called in some counties mort-wool. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 56 Woolfels, Mortlings, Shortlings, Yarn.

†**2.** = Morkin 1. *Obs.*

1636 *Fasciculus Florum* 35 A wretched witherd Mortling, and a piece Of Carrion, wrapt up in a Golden Fleece. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp* s. v. *Shorling*, In some parts of England, they understand by a shorling, a sheep whose fleece is shorn off; and by a morling, a sheep that dies

Morlop (mɒ·ɹlɒp). *Min.* A variety of jasper pebble found in New South Wales.

1886 *U. S. Cons Rep.* No 70 319 (Cent) Amongst the jasper pebbles are some of pale mottled tints of yellow, pink, drab, &c. These are termed morlops by the miners

†**Mo·rmal.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–7 **mormal,** 5, 7 **morimal, mormale,** 5–7 **mormall(e,** 6 **marmoll(e, mortmale, mermole,** 6–7 **marmole,** 7 **marmall, mortmal.** [a. OF. *mortmal* (= med.L. *mortuum malum*), f. *mort* dead + *mal* evil Cf. F. *mal de mort*, used *Hist.* to render the OF word.]

1. An inflamed sore, esp. on the leg.

Prob used vaguely, the description in quot 1543 and its context seems to refer to ecthyma or impetigo.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 386 Greet harm was it as it thoughte me That on his shyne a mormal hadde he. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 178 þe blood letyng of þis veyne is good for cancrena þat ben in þe hipis & for a mormal *c* 1400 *Brut* (E E.T.S.) 230/3 Also ij men haue bene helede þere of þe morimal *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 41/40 He can hele and cure mormale *a* 1518 Skelton *Magnyf* 1906 Some with the marmoll to halte I them make. 1533 More *Answ Poysoned Bk* Wks 1088/1 To heale the foule marmole of theyr scabbed shynnes. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg* v. iii. 164 Of the deed euyll, or mortmale. The deed euyl is a maligne, fylthy, and corrupt scabbe, which begynneth for ye most part in ye armes, thyghes, & legges, & chefly in the legges it causeth crusty pustules, ful of fylthy matter 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 41 For Festers, Mermoles, sores of the yard, and all other sores, take Ash [etc.] 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 588 Such mormals or sores as scorne ordinary cures & be full of suppuration.

fig 14.. *Seven Deadly Sins* 103 in *Pol Rel & L. Poems* (1903) 247 'Luxiria' ys a lyther mormale 1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos* (Palfr) 57 The festered & stinking cores of old marmoles & inueterate sores of the weale publike.

2. ? Used for Agnail 3

1685 *J. Cooke's Marrow Chirurg* I xi (ed 4) 75 There are also little Marmoles, so called by some, which are little bits of the Skin that rise near to the Nails

[**Mormal,** *a.*, 'grievous, dangerous' (Webster 1864) is app. a mistaken inference from prec. sb.]

‖ **Mormaor** (mɒɹmē·ŏɹ). Also **maormor, mormaer,** *erron* **maarmor.** [a. Gael. *mormaer* (Book of Deer), mod. *mòrmhaor*, app f. *mòr* great + *maor* bailiff, steward; the form *maormor* app. originated from the notion that the word should follow the rule of placing the adj after the sb.] In ancient Scotland, a high steward of a province.

1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I iii. vii. 405 He became maormor of Moray, during the infancy of Lulach. 1882 *Blackw Mag.* Mar. 350 The title of earl having been substituted for mormaer when Normanism and feudalism made their way across the Border. 1900 A. Lang *Hist. Scot.* I. 169 Macbeth being introduced as a king, by the English Chronicle, before he was even a mormaor.

Hence **Morma·ordom, Morma·orship.**

1837 Skene *Highlanders Scot.* (1902) II ix. 365 The Rikis or districts in Scotland mentioned in the Sagas..are exactly synonymous with maormorships 1860 W Anderson *Scott. Nation* I 54 Edgar had bestowed on his cousin the maormordom of Athol.

Mormaset, obs. form of Marmoset.

Mormelade, obs. form of Marmalade.

Mormeluche, variant of Mormolukee.

Mormeracyone, obs. form of Murmuration.

†**Mo·rmo.** *Obs.* Also 7–8 **mormoe.** [a. Gr. *μορμώ*, a hideous she-monster.] A kind of hobgoblin; a bugbear; an imaginary terror.

1605 Z. Jones tr. *De Loyer's Specters* 15 In like sort Mormo .was one of those with which they terrified little children. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel Disc.* ii. 37 To all which we may add the .frightful apparitions of ghosts and mormos. 1676 [see Morphosis]. 1738 Warburton *Div Legat.* I. 335 A Mormo fit only to fright Women and Children.

†**Mormolukee.** *Obs.* Also 7 **mormeluche, mormolyceue.** [ad. Gr. *μορμολυκεῖον*, -*λύκη*, f. *μορμώ* Mormo + *λύκ-ος* wolf.] = Mormo.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. ii. vi. (1624) 556 Diuells and Mormeluches, noysome smells &c. 1624 Bp. Mountagu *Gagg* To Rdr. 2 Horrible affrights and mormolyceues, to put young children out of their wits. 1644 J. Goodwin *Innoc Triumph.* (1645) 9 Hee tells his Antiquerist, that hee must renounce his oath of Allegeance [etc.], with some such other mormolukees as these.

Mormon (mɒ·ɹmən). [f. *Mormon*, the name of the pretended author of 'The Book of Mormon': see below. The earlier name was Mormonite.]

1. A member or adherent of a religious body, calling itself 'The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter day Saints', founded in 1830 at Manchester, New York, by Joseph Smith, on the basis of alleged Divine revelations contained in the 'Book of Mormon', which Smith professed to have translated by special inspiration from the original written on gold plates, miraculously discovered by himself.

The feature of the sect which is popularly best known, and which is referred to in allusive uses of the name, is the practice of polygamy: but this is not countenanced by the Book of Mormon, and is now understood to have been abandoned in obedience to the law of the United States.

1842 Caswall *City of Mormons* 34, I begged him to inform me whether the Mormons believed in the Trinity. 1845 G Struthers in *Ess. Chr. Union* vii 372 Mormons, Atheists, Deists,. and other small sects and parties. 1881 W. G. Marshall *Thro. Amer.* viii. 184 Considerable disgrace attaches to a Mormon if he lives a bachelor life

fig 1906 *Spectator* 3 Feb 175/2 In distinction from the barnyard duck, who is a regular Mormon, the mallard is monogamous

2. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1842 Caswall *City of Mormons* 6 Houses occupied, I was told, by Mormon emigrants 1843 Marryat *M. Violet* xiii, The whole of Texas becomes Mormon. 1884 J. Hall *Chr. Home* 42 We have on the one side the Mormon problem to face, and on the other the divorce problem

3. *Comb.* Mormon-weed *U.S.*, the Indian mallow, *Abutilon Abutilon* (Britton & Brown *Flora* 1896–8).

Hence **Mo·rmondom,** Mormons collectively, the territory of the Mormons, Mormon usages; **Mormo nic** *a.*, resembling the Mormons, polygamous.

1860 Mayne Reid in *Chamb Jrnl* XIV. 359 He would not be the only parent who..has so sacrificed upon the unhallowed altar of Mormondom. *a* 1886 H S Brown *Autobiog* (1887) 114 Salt Lake City is the capital of Mormondom. 1904 *Blackw Mag* June 812/1 Other domesticated male animals are so mormonic in their ideas that they recognise no distinction of any kind between their own kittens, puppies, calves, &c., and their neighbours' children.

Mormonism (mɒ·ɹmŏnizᵊm). [f. Mormon + -ism.] The religious doctrine of the Mormons.

1834 E D Howe (*title*) Mormonism unvailed 1845 J H. Newman *Ess. Developm* iv. § 1. 241 A religion, such that men look at a convert to it with a feeling which no other sect raises, except Judaism, Socialism, or Mormonism 1881 W G Marshall *Thro. Amer* viii 184 Mormonism does not necessarily involve polygamy.

Mormonist (mɒ·ɹmŏnist). [f. Mormon + -ist.] = Mormon 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Mormonite (mɒ·ɹmŏnɔit), *sb* and *a.* [f. the personal name *Mormon* (see Mormon) + -ite.] **a.** *sb.* A Mormon. Now *rare.* **b.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Mormons.

1833 I. Hamilton *Men & Manners in Amer* II. vii 310 We passed several parties of what were called Mormonites. 1882 *Illustr Mission News* Mar. 28 Meetings..to denounce Mormonite polygamy.

Mormope (mɒ·ɹmoʊp). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *mormōp-*, *mormōps*, f. Gr. *μορμώ* Mormo + *ὤψ* face.] 'A bat of the genus *Mormops*' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Mormor, mormur, obs. forms of Murmur.

Mormosett, obs form of Marmoset.

‖ **Mormyrus** (mɒ·ɹmirŏs). *Ichth.* Also 8 **mormylus.** [mod.L., a. Gr *μορμύρος* (corruptly *μορμύλος*)] A fish of the African genus *Mormyrus.*

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Mormyra*, or *Mormyrus*, (*Gr*) a kind of Sea fish of divers Colours. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim* 254 The Mormylus This is a very singularly marked species [etc.]. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat Hist.* (1776) VI. 315 The Mormyrus. The body oblong; the head elongated 1887 *Amer Naturalist* XXI. 584 G. A. Boulenger has recently described a Mormyrus from the Lower Congo.

Hence **Mo·rmyr(e, Mormy rian, Mo rmyrid,** a fish of the family *Mormyridæ*, of which the genus *Mormyrus* is the type.

1890 *Century Dict*, *Mormyre*, *Mormyrian.* 1898 *Proc. Zool Soc.* 15 Nov 778 Those possible ancestors of the Mormyrs belong to the most generalized forms of Clupeines. 1899 *Ibid.* 28 Nov. 934 The Mormyrids.

Morn (mɒɹn). Forms: 1 **morʒen, marʒen, mer(i)ʒen, merien** (also in oblique forms **morʒn-, morn-, marn-**), 2 **marʒan, moreʒen,** 2–3 **marʒen,** 3 **mærʒen, marhen, mor(e)ghen,** 2–4 **morʒen,** (4 **moryhen**); 3 **marwen, morwhen,** 3–5 **morwen,** 4 **morewen,** 5 **morewane, morwyn, morwoun, morwynge;** 3–5 **morun,** 4 **moroun,** 4–5 **moren,** 5 **moron, moryn;** 4–7 **morne,** 3– **morn.** See also Morrow. [Com. Teut.: the OE. forms represent three distinct types, each of which is represented in one or more of the other Teut. langs. (1) OE. *morgen* (inflected also *morgn-*, *morn-*) = OFris. **morgen, morn,* OS. *morgan* (MLG, MDu., Du. *morgen*), OHG. *morgan* (MHG, mod.G.

morgen):—OTeut. **murgano-z*, represented also, with variation of suffix, by ON. *morgunn*, *-onn* (Sw. *morgon*, Da. *morgen*) (2) OE. *myrgen-* (in the comb. *myrgenlic*) = ON. *myrginn*, Goth. *maurgin-s*:—OTeut. **murgino-z* (3) OE. *margen*, *mergen* = MDu. *margen*, *mergen*, ON. *merginn* (OSw. *marghan*):—OTeut. **margano-z*, *-ino-z* The word in all forms retains the masculine gender.

The affinities outside Teut. are doubtful. Some refer the word to the pre-Teut. root **merk-* to be dark; but the absence of consonant ablaut, as well as the inappropriateness of the sense, seems to render this view less probable than the alternative hypothesis that the root is **mergh-*, represented by Lith. *mirgu* to twinkle, *margas* parti-coloured.

The present monosyllabic form descends, partly at least, from the OE. contraction in oblique cases, *morne*, *mornes* for *morg(e)ne*, *morg(e)nes*. (The same contraction existed in ON.) But it may also in part represent the result of a process of contraction starting from ME. *morwen*, the intermediate forms being *morun*, *moren*, etc.

The ME. forms that retain the final *n* are for convenience placed here, though many of them might with equal propriety be referred to MORROW. In MSS it is often doubtful whether the word is *morn* or *morw* = 'morrow']

1. The beginning of the day, dawn, sunrise. Only *poet.*: often *personified*.

Beowulf 1077 Syþðan morgen com. *Ibid* 2103 Merzen. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9141 Hit semyt by sight of sitters aboute, As the moron mylde meltid aboue, When ho hasted with hond þe hore for to touche. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. 298 The morne aroos, the day gan spryng. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 454 Like a red morne, that euer yet betokend Wracke to the sea-man, tempest to the field 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 187 While the still morn went out with Sandals gray 1792 WORDSW *Descr. Sk.* 405 'Tis morn · with gold the verdant mountain glows 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Mem.* 70 What time the amber morn Forth gushes from beneath a low-hung cloud. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Parting* 86 Thy high mountain platforms, Where Morn first appears.

fig 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* IX. 38 Yet slow and gradual dawned the morn of love. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* I II. 167 The first faint morn Of life

b. The east; 'the land of dawn'.

1642 H MORE *Poems* (1647) 31 A trimly decked Close Whose grassie pavement wrought with even line Ran from the Morn upon the Evening close 1789 BARING-GOULD *Hymn*, '*On the Resurrection morning*' iii, For a while the wearied body Lies with feet toward the morn 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* III, And you will list the bugle That blows in lands of morn.

c. *Northern morn* (poet nonce-use): the aurora borealis (cf. MORNING 4 b).

1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 139 The great brand . Shot like a streamer of the northern morn.

2. The early part of the day; morning. Now chiefly *poet.*

Beowulf 2450 Symble bið ȝemyndȝad morna ȝehwylce eoforan ellorsið *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt xx. 1 Ar in merne [Vulg. *primo mane*]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 115 Wa þere þeode þer þa aldormen etað on erne marzen ulaȝeliche [Eccl. x. 16]. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm* in *O. E. Misc* 33 On good man was þat ferst uut-yede bi þe Moreghen for to here werkmen in-to his winyarde. 13.. *E. E. Allit P.* B. 493 Myryly on a fayr morn, monyth þe fyrst. 1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 4 In morun atte messe *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xv. 164 For sume of hem, worschipe the Sonne, or the first thing that thei meeten at morwen. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 1 About vj houris at morne. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr* IV. ii. 1 Deere trouble not your selfe: the morne is cold. 1629 MILTON *Christ's Natiu* i, This is the Month, and this the happy morn Wherein [etc.]. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* XXVIII, One morn I miss'd him on the custom'd hill. 1859 TENNYSON *Marriage Geraint* 157 But Guinevere lay late into the morn. 1896 A. E HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* iv, Morns abed and daylight slumber Were not meant for man alive.

fig. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, IV iv. 16 Say that right for right Hath dim'd your Infant morne, to Aged night. 1602 — *Ham.* I. iii. 41 And in the Morne and liquid dew of Youth, Contagious blastments are most imminent.

b. In phrases, as *at* (†*on*) *morn and* (*at*, †*on*) *even* (also *eve and morn*), etc.; *morn by morn*, morning after morning, occurring every morning; *from morn to* (or *till*) *night*, etc., all day long, †*good morn*, a salutation (see further GOOD *a.* 10 c)

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* liv. 18 On efenne on marne & on midne dez. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6385 It come at morn and euening. 13 . *Gaw. & Gr Kn.* 1208 'God moroun, sir Gawayn', sayde þat fayr lady. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4769 Fra morewane to þe mydday merely þai spring. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 195 At euyn and at morn 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v ii 660 He would fight, yea From morne till night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 742 From Morn To Noon he fell, from Noon to dewy Eve, A Summer's day 1781 COWPER *Truth* 509 Herself, from morn to night, from night to morn, Her own abhorrence. 1816 J WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 48 A morn and even, And through the dismal day, that fierce aspect Glared on the city 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Even.* viii, Abide with me from morn till eve. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VII 30 Morn by morn the lark Shot up and shrill'd in flickering gyres. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* VI, Buy them, buy them: eve and morn Lovers' ills are all to sell.

3. The next morning. Hence, the day after to-day or the day mentioned; = MORROW 2.

[Com. Teut.: cf. Goth. *du maurgina*, G *morgen*, etc.]

†**a.** Without article. Chiefly with prep. as *on* or *upon morn*. *Obs.* exc. in TO-MORN *dial.* (See also A-MORROW 2.)

Beowulf 2484 Þa ic on morȝne ȝefrægn mæȝ oðerne billes ecgum on bonan stælan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* III. 584 Se læce him cwæð to. Ne lyfastu oð æfen þa cwæð basilius. hwæt ȝif ic bide merigenes *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1161 Abraham up on morȝen stod *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3345 On morn wit godds beniscon Was mai rebecca lede o ton. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7104 þai war on morne to durham boun.

†**b.** *Other morn* (Sc.): the next day but one.

1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detect. Mary Q. Scot.* T ij b, He hes prayit me to remane vpoun hym quhill vther morne.

c. *The morn*: the morrow. Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 A þe marȝen [the good Samaritan] bitahte him twa peneȝes to spenen on him. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2917 Abraham went him, on þe morn, To þat sted. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 811 On þe morwen, hwan it was day, He stirt up sone. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1337 Sire Degrivaunt on the morwoun Com aȝe to the thorun. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 42 Tyl on the morne at nyght. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* v 18 Scho slepit quhill the morne at none, et rais airly. 1544 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 401 My lord Governor tuke to be advised while the morne at even. 1887 P. M'NEILL *Blawearie* 133 Mother's away for the morn's meat. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* VIII. 171 Ay, Bell, the morn's the Sabbath.

d. *The morn*: used advb. (orig. in the accus.) = to-morrow, on the morrow. Now only *Sc.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11532 Þe morun quen þai risen ware, . þai tok þair leue 1340 *Ayenb* 46 Þane morȝen huanne he zet ate gemene his arowe vil ope þet cheker al blody. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 476/2 And the morne, the xvi day of Decembre, my Lord Chaunceller opened the matiers aboveseid. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 299 Cum the morne to the Court and do my counsall. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 669 To tak jornay the morne the aucht day of this instant 1621 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* App. i. (S T S.) 234 This day thow was ane King with Croun, The morne cummis deith withouttin dreid. 1788 BURNS '*There was a lass*' II, But Duncan swoor a haly aith That Meg should be a bride the morn 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXIII, He wad be glad if I wad eat a reisted haddock at breakfast wi' him the morn. 1869 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* IV, I'll see how ye're getting on the morn or neist day.

†**e.** More explicitly, *The morn after. Obs.*

14 . *Gregory's Chron* in *Hist Coll Citizen London* (Camden) 110 The kyng sende hem worde yf they wolde delivery the towne on the morne aftyr, be the oure of mydnyght .he wolde accepte hyt [etc.] *Ibid.* 112 Onne the morne aftyr Syn Symonnys day and Jude 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 253/2 From the afore written morne next after Seint Hillarie day. 1560–2 *Bk Discipl Ch Scot* I. (1621) 2 The Assembly appointed, the laird of Dunn . to conveen the morn after the preaching. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S. T. S.) I. 55 The morne thairefter the gentillmen war honourabillie buriett in the kirk yaird.

f. *The morn's morn*(*ing*, *night*, etc. = to-morrow morning, night, etc. Also used advb. *Sc.*

1816 SCOTT *Antiq* xi, Till the morn's morning. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* Ix, Your Leddyship's brother will be here betimes the morn's morning 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xx. 193 Jamie, I'll no hae ye to sit aside me the morn's nicht

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In the sense of 'morning', as *morn-devotion*, *-dew*, *-drink*, *-light*, *milk*, *-prayer*, *rising*, *sleep*, *-song*, †**morn-bell**, a bell rung as a call to matins or to early mass; †**morn-mass** = MORROW-MASS; †**morn-priest**, the priest celebrating early mass; also similative, instrumental, and objective, with *adjs.* and *pples.*, as *morn-bright*, †*-dawning*, *-like*, *-loved*, *-waking*.

1568–9 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 115 To Nicholas Richerdson for a rope to the *morne bell, 3s. 1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* III. III xlv, She sees his blazing *morn-bright eye 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 269 A glimmering of *morn-dawning light. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I xv, Godfrey then his *morne deuotions sed 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xii. 9 The *Morne dew on the Mertle leafe. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam* 381 Hys *morne-drynke he had tane. *Beowulf* 917 Ða wæs *morȝenleoht scofen and scynded. *c* 1205 LAY 17946 þat we i þan morȝen-liht mæȝen come forð riht forn at Mencue 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 71 b, Your *morne-likechristall countenaunces shall be netted ouer. 1606 DRAYTON *Eglog* II. Poems D 2, The *morn-lou'd Marygould 1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* IV. 180 For offerand to tua *morne missis and at the hie miss. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* IX. 36 Whittore then the *moren mylk *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 358 An Anlaas and a gipser al of silk Heeng at his girdel, whit as morne Milk. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 71 If that be sin, Ile make it my *Morne-prater, To haue it added to the faults of mine, And nothing of your answere 1466 in *Archæologia* L. i. 44 Item j nothir Riddyll be hynde the *morne preste in the quere. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 13 [Mercurie hath] the *morne rising in Aquarius, but very seldome in Leo. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I 175 And tharefore qwyetness, after the reullis of phisick, and a *morne sleap was requisite for My Lord. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 339 His Euen-song and *Morne-song, they are one and the same 1593 LODGE *Phillis* (1875) 21 And Phillis hath *morne-waking birdes, Hir risinges for to honour

†**b.** In the sense of 'to-morrow', as *morn-day*, MORN-WHILE. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl Hom.* 213 Godes man ne sceolde be þan morȝendæȝe þencean, þylæs hæt wære hæt [etc.]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 462 þai..bad þare til þe morne-day. *a* 1450 *Cursor M.* 5993 (Fairf.), Moises prayed þe morne day & alle þe fleys ware a-way.

Morne (mɔ̄ɹn), *sb.*[1] *Antiq.* Forms: 5 **moorne**, 6–7 **mourne**, 8 **mourn**, 9– **morne**. [a. F. *morne*, vbl sb. f. OF. *morner* to blunt (a lance), f. *morne* blunted, dull: see MORNE *a.*] The rebated head of a tilting lance; = CORONAL *sb.* 3.

The editor of Guillim (quot 1632) gives an explanation which would make the word synonymous with MORNETTE.

1494 in *Lett. & Papers Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 399 Thomas Ryder came owt of the towne and to hym was presented ij speres with moornes, where of he toke the choise and Treury toke the toder. *Ibid.* 400 And Sir Edward A Borough at that cours brac his spere well apon therll of Suffolke, and the said erll glissed on the helme of the said Sir Edward, the wiche ran with speres with moornes. *c* 1500 in *Strutt's Sports & Past.* (1801) Introd. 13 The speare hedded with the morne. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 179 His Lances..so were they coloured with hookes neere the mourne, that they prettily represented sheephooks. 1632 *Guillim's Her* IV. XIV. 342 The Iron heads of Tilt-speares .which usually haue six or eight Mournes (for so are those little piked things called, which are on the top or head of this cronell or Coronet). 1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* II. 246 Their lances have small points rebated or bent down, called mornes. 1876 *Jrnl. Brit Archæol Assoc.* XXXII. 125 We hear of spears, of. tilting-lances with mornes, coronels, and vamplates.

‖ **Morne** (mɔ̄ɹn), *sb.*[2] [American-French, ? corruption of Sp. *morro*.] A small round hill.

1889 *Harper's Mag* Nov. 846/1 The road. sinks between mornes wooded to their summits.

‖ **Morne** (mɔ̄ɹn), *a.* [Fr.; believed to be of Teut. origin: cf. MOURN *v.*] Dismal, dreary.

1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* XVI. 215 The chaunt was morne and doleful. 1848 AYTOUN *Danube & Euxine* 16 Rolling down my torpid waters Through a silence morne and drear. 1879 MRS OLIPHANT *Geo. II*, I. 14 The morne monotony of the life that lingers out to its last moment.

Morne, obs. form of MOURN.

‖ **Morné** (mɔ̄ɹne), *a. Her.* Also **mornee**, *erron.* **mortne**, **mortné**. [Fr.; pa. pple. of *morner* to blunt] Said of a lion rampant represented as having no tongue, teeth, or claws.

1722 NISBET *Syst Her* 296 The Lion of his Family was represented afterward, without Claws, and blazoned Mornee. 1725 J. COATS *Dict. Her* (1739), *Mort ne*, is a term Colombiere has, and apply'd to a Lyon 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Morné* or *Mortné* 1868–93 CUSSANS *Handbk Her.* VIII. (ed. 4) 129 *Morné* Disarmed.

Morned (mɔ̄ɹnd), *a. Her* [f. MORNE *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Of a spear: Having a blunt head.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Morner, obs. form of MOURNER.

Mornette (mɔɹnɛ·t). *Antiq.* [a. OF. *mornet* (Littré), dim. of *morne*: see MORNE *sb.*[1]] One of the points of the coronel of a tilting-spear.

1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* II. 246 *note*, The points of the cronel were called mornettes, or little mornes 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* (1885) II. Gloss. 289

Mornevall, obs. form of MOURNIVAL.

†**Mo·rnif**, *a Obs. rare*—[1] [? f. MOURN *v* + *-if*, -IVE, but cf. OF. *morni*, f *morne* sad] Mournful.

13.. *E. E. Allit P.* A. 386 In blysse I se þe blybely blent & I a man al mornyf mate

Morning (mɔ̄ɹnɪŋ), *sb.* (and *a.*) Forms: 3 **moreȝening**(e, 3–4 **mor(e)wening**(e, 4 **mor(e)wenyng**(e, **morennyng**(e, 4–5 **morwenyng**(e, **mor(o)wnyng**(e, **morowning**, **morowenyng**, 5 **morenyng**(e, 6 *Sc.* **moirneing**, 4–6 **mornyng**(e, 4– **morning**. [ME. *morwening*, *morning*, f. *morwen* MORN + -ING[1], on the analogy of EVENING]

I. The simple word.

1. Originally, the time of the approach or beginning of 'morn', the period extending from a little before to a little after sunrise. The word gradually became synonymous with MORN (which is now only *poet.* and *dial.*). In modern use: The early part of the day-time, ending at noon or at the hour of the midday meal

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1718 (Jesus Oxf MS) Þe wrenne for heo cube singe þar com in þare moreweninge [(Cott MS) moreȝeninge] To helpe þare nyhtegale *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 17 Right in the mornyng in aldermost nede Com þe kynge's sonnes tuo *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks. I 266 A nyȝt is partid in foure houres, as evenynge and mydnyȝt, cockis crowinge and morewnynge. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens* 458 Herest, how the briddes synge For gladnesse of the morwenynge *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 157 All thus in May, as I ment in a mornyng 1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr* III ii 113 The morning weares, 'tis time we were at Church 1678 R L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor* II. XIX (1696) 282 How many precious Mornings do we spend in Consultation with Barbers, Taylors [etc.] *a* 1707 BP PATRICK *Autobiog* (1839) 90 Some pious persons . had desired prayers at the hour of ten in the morning. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* IV. i, An hundred Pound in the Morning, and want another afore Night! 1833 TENNYSON *New Year's Eve* vi, In the early early morning. *Mod.* My mornings are occupied with correspondence

b. *In the morning*, appended to an hour-date, means between midnight and noon, = *a. m.*

a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 82 Sitting up till two of the Clock in the Morning 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The astronomers reckon *morning*, *mane*, from the time of mid-night, to that of midday—Thus an eclipse is said to begin at eleven o'clock in the morning, &c 1797 T. WRIGHT *Autobiog.* (1864) 194 A quarter past one o'clock in the morning. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 292/1 The Celestines were bound to say matins in the choir at two o'clock in the morning

c. The portion of the day extending to the fashionable dinner time.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV ii, Past three in the morning, or to reckon by the old style, in the afternoon 1840 *John Bull* 31 May 1 M. Liszt will give at Two o'clock on Tuesday morning, June 9, Recitals on the Pianoforte.

d. *fig* The beginning, or early part (of anything likened to a day).

1595 W. S. *Locrine* II. vi. E, Thus in the morning of my victories, Thus in the prime of my felicitie To cut me off by such hard ouerthrow. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 351 Moses telleth of the reigne and power of Chederlaomer King

of Elam, in that morning of the world extended to the borders of Canaan. 1786 BURNS *To James Smith* xv, O Life! how pleasant in thy morning. 1845 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. viii. (1857) 149 A war which hung like a dark cloud on the morning of her reign.

2. With qualifying adj. denoting the kind of weather, etc., prevailing, or the pleasure (or the contrary) experienced during the morning.

One or *some fine morning*, etc.: see FINE *a* 15 b.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 151 And therfore in this lusty morwnynge As I best can I wol hit seyn and synge. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl Bl Knt.* 25 Clere and faire was the morowning 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 81 Thus cloudy morninges turne to cleere after noones 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor., Epist.* vi. (1696) 503 In a Frosty Morning. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 58 The morning (was) sharp and clear 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 11 When the morning was wet.

b. *Good morning*: see GOOD *a.* 10 c. (Cf. the earlier *good morn*, GOOD-MORROW.) In vulgar or off-hand speech often shortened to *morning*.

1611 [see GOOD *a.* 10 c]. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 1 You are wel overtaken Sir, a good morning to you 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 268 In going out, he saw Mr Goodman in the parlour, who gave him the good morning as he passed. 1895 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Grey Lady* II. vii. (1899) 254 'Morning—morning!' he cried. 'Good morning', replied Luke.

3. Idiomatic uses and phrases. **a.** Used advb. (in ME. rarely † *the morning*) for 'in the morning'. Now only in collocations like *morning and evening*. Also in proverbial phrase *morning, noon, and night* = all the day, incessantly.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11676 Þe tiwesday to euesham he wende þe morweninge 1697 T. BROWN *Dispensary* (*ad fin*.) Wks. 1709 III. iii. 90 Take one Spoonful of it Morning and Evening. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 17 I'm sick of the name. Morning, noon, and night I hear nothing else 1892 C. WHITAKER *Student's Aid to Prayer Bk.* Hist. Sk. p. vi, The Litany may be used morning or evening or both

b. In certain phrases the article is omitted, as † *in morning* (obs.), *at morning* (now *rare*), *till morning, before morning*; *from morning till evening, to night*, etc.; also *all morning* (adv.) beside *all the morning*. Also † A-MORNING.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7181 On nighter-tale, or in morning *Ibid* 13291 Amorning fand he dan leui 1530 PALSGR. 434/1 He appliyeth his crafte from mornyng to nyght 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 279 He plyes the Duke at morning and at night. 1713 SWIFT *Address to Earl of Oxford, Imit Horace, Ep.* I. vii. 78 Soon grows Domestick, seldom fails Either at Morning, or at Meals. 1788 MRS HUGHES *Henry & Isabella* III. 17 Not having seen her all morning, she [etc.]. 1832 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) IV. 261, I very seldom employ myself upon the same [thing] at morning and in the evening. 1842 PLANCHÉ *White Cat* II. Extravaganzas 1879 II. 164 We won't go home till morning, Till day-light doth appear. 1849 M. ARNOLD *New Sirens* 1, I, who in your train at morning Stroll'd and sang with joyful mind, Heard, at evening, sounds of warning 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* XII, All morning she had dreamt of her husband.

c. † *On mornings*, A-MORNINGS (*obs.*), *of mornings* (see OF *prep.* 52 b): habitually in the morning. Also *mornings* as adv. in the same sense; now *rare* or *dial.* Also, † *of a mornings* = 'of a morning'.

[1377, etc. see A MORNINGS] 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxvi. 38 The scottis, on mornyngis and nyghtis, made many skryes to trouble the oste, but lytle hurt they dyd. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 58, I am iolly & dry a mornings. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 55 Sometimes mornings fasting a small draught thereof may be profitable for them 1652 tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* IV. II. 174 Mornings and evenings only I took him out Lessons. 1732 MRS WESLEY in *Wesley's Wks.* (1829) I. 388 Mornings they had always spoon-meat; sometimes at nights *c* 1740 CHESTERF. *Lett to Son* XLVII. (1774) I. 118 When the sun shines on either side of us (as it does mornings and evenings) the shadows are very long 1795 COLERIDGE *Lett* (1895) I. 137 Only amusing myself on mornings 1849 [see OF 52 b]. 1893 H. C. O'NEILL *Fold in the Dimpses* 28 Farmer Spurrier could see the plough at work.. before he got out of his bed mornings.

d. *This morning*. the morning of to-day. Chiefly in advb. use.

1577 C'TESS MAR in *3rd Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* 419/1, I rassault this moirneing ane wreitting 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. III. 305 A glooming peace this morning with it brings 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. v. 5 The Soldier That has this morning left thee 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus* 5 May (1810) 181 This morning we pass'd by the fountain of Barrady. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & B.* XII, The fellows who got bailed up by young Hillyar this morning.

e. *In* or *of a morning*: habitually in the morning

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* II. xvi. (1696) 264 We wonder how any Man can..endure to rise so early in a Morning 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 171 To take a walk in the High-Street in a morning. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 325, I am going to receive them of a morning. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* X, He should only have to go to the office for two hours before breakfast in a morning, to make up for the two lost in the day.

f. In genitive. Formerly often equivalent to the attrib. use. Now only in the senses 'belonging to the particular morning', 'occupying a morning'.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 201 Vpon whose leaues are drops of new-shed blood, As fresh as mornings dew distil'd on flowers. 1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 8 Readie to visit his Patients at any hour, being as good an afternoones-man as a morning's-man. 1655 WALTON *Angler* V. (1661) 90 Come give my Scholer and me a Mornings-drink, and a bit of meat to breakfast. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* II. xxii. (1696) 318 He gave me a Mornings Visit. 1697 T. BROWN *Dispensary* I Wks. 1709 III. iii. 68 What will be the Charges of this Morning's Work? 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 134 ¶ 2, I constantly peruse your Paper as I smoke my Morning's Pipe. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 571 So the ruffians growl'd, Fearing to lose..Their chance of booty from the morning's raid

4. *poet.* The dawn, daybreak; the light of dawn. Often *personified*. (Cf. Ps. CXXXIX. 9)

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 21 See how the Morning opes her golden Gates. 1599 — *Hen. V*, IV. I. 88 Is not that the Morning which breaks yonder? 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XIV. 12 O Lucifer, sonne of the morning. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 20 Awake, the morning shines, and the fresh field Calls us. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 432 While morning kindles with a windy red. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* XIV, Morning sought Her eastern watch-tower, and her hair unbound. 1833 TENNYSON *Œnone* 54 Far up the solitary morning smote The streaks of virgin snow. 1859 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* i, Awake! for Morning in the Bowl of Night Has flung the Stone that puts the Stars to Flight.

fig 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 255 The blush of morning, in his cheek, turns pale.

b. *Northern morning*: the Aurora Borealis. *rare.*

1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 215 The Aurora Borealis, or northern morning, as it is called 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 275.

5. a. A morning draught, a glass of liquor taken before breakfast. Chiefly *Sc.*

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. vi, Steen Came in to get his morning. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XVIII, Of this he took a copious dram, observing, he had already taken his *morning* with Donald Bean Lean, before his departure 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* IV, 'Are you ready for your morning?' He poured a brimming goblet full of some white compound, and handed it to me I put it to my lips, and found it to be capital milk punch. 1894 'IAN MACLAREN' *Bonny Brier Bush* V. 187 Aifter a whilie they tak a mornin' wi' a freend and syne a gless at the public-hoose in the evenin'

b. 'A slight repast taken at rising, some hours before what is called breakfast' (Jam.). *dial*

1818 SCOTT *Leg Montr.* VI, But now I must go down.. and see that Gustavus [a horse] has his morning 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* III, I just watched the 'ed porter across to the buttery to get his mornin' 1897 *Shetland News* 29 May (E. D. D.), Bread for the Mason's mornings.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (and quasi-*adj.*).

6. Simple *attrib*, with various nouns of action, as in *morning-dawn, -peep, -rise,* † *-spring, -wake.* Chiefly *poet.*

1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 28 Notwithstanding the moon lasting till *morning dawn *a* 1687 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 144 Rhime next his heart, he takes at *morning-peep, Some love-epistles at his hours of sleep. 1599 SHAKS., etc *Pass. Pilgr* XIV, The *morning rise Doth scite each mouing scence from Idle rest 1535 COVERDALE *Josh* VI. 15 Vpon the seuenth daye whan the *mornynge spryngе arose, they gat them vp early 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* III. i (1679) 44 My Soul then stole my Body out by night; And brought me back to Bed e're *Morning wake.

7. *attrib.* passing into adj, with the sense: Existing, prevailing, or taking place in the morning.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr* 778 With rotten damps rauish the *morning aire. 1535 COVERDALE *Hosea* VI. 4 Youre loue is like a *mornynge cloude, & like a dew y^t goeth early awaye 1535 — *Wisd* XI. 22 Yee as a droppe of y* *morninge dew, that falleth downe vpon the earth 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N* IV. I. 126 Their heads are hung With cares that sweepe away the morning dew 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I. IX. 41 And he, that points the Centonell his roome, Doth license him depart at sound of *morning droome. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 920 And I must haste ere *morning hour To wait in Amphitrite's bowr 1667 — *P. L.* IX. 194 The humid Flours, that breathd Thir *morning Incense. 1593 SHAKS *Lucr.* 745 He in his speed lookes for the *morning light. 1820 SHELLEY *Good-Nt.* III, To hearts which near each other move From evening close to morning light, The night is good 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 51 The watchman..let them alone till the *morning-man, or day-watchman, as they called him, came to relieve him. 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlewoman's Comp.* 203 Cheese, of which there are three kinds. *Morning Milk-Cheese, Nettle-Cheese, and floaten-Milk-Cheese 1862 MRS H. WOOD *Channings* V, It is in all the *morning papers. 1896 MARY ANDERSON *Few Mem* VI. (ed. 2) 92 A *morning performance when two young men ..disturbed the actors and public with loud remarks 1535 COVERDALE *Hosea* VI. 3 As the euenynge and *mornynge rayne vpon the earth 1634 MILTON *Comus* 622 Every.. plant..That spreds her verdant leaf to th' *morning ray, 1657 in *Shropsh. Parish Documents* (1903) 51 Published 3 severall Lords Days..at the close of *morning service. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* XXXVIII, The day was a holiday from school, but not from morning service. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 3/1 For the two sessions 1833 and 1834 *morning sittings from twelve to three were devoted to petitions. 1894 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 5/3 There have been twenty-three morning sittings of the House of Commons since the beginning of the present session. A 'morning' sitting, as most people know, opens at two o'clock in the afternoon, and ends at seven 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. VII. 80 When the *Morning Sunne shall rayse his Carre Aboue the Border of this Horizon. 1632 SHERWOOD, The *morning time, *la matinée*. 1858 W. T. MATSON *Sonn.* Poems 460 In the rathe morning-time of life. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., **Morning twilight.* 1849 DE QUINCEY *Dreame Fugue* Wks. 1890 XIII. 321 The morning twilight even then was breaking 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, A *morning visit, *Matutina salutatio.* 1888 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 112 Morning visits, too, are made in the afternoon.

¶ **In poetry,** *morning* adj. often connotes vaguely the attributes possessed in the morning, or the fact that morning is the time referred to.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. I. 99, I doe heare the morning Larke. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. VII. 146 The Schoole-boy with his Satchell And shining morning face. 1602 — *Ham.* I. ii. 218 The Morning Cocke crew lowd. 1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 13 The morning swallows with their songs like words.

b. Of things intended to be worn in the morning.

In this use *morning* usually means early morning or forenoon, but in *morning dress, clothes, costume*, it is now used merely in contradistinction to 'evening'.

c 1620 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 422 Casting from him his morning gown. 1700 T. BROWN *Acc. Journ. Exon.* Wks. 1709 III. II. 101, I have given you an Account of my Journey, every Part just scribbled o'er with as much Freedom as 'twas acted, wanting Leisure to put it in any other than a loose Morning-dress 1755 JOHNSON, *Morning-gown*, a loose gown worn before one is formally dressed 1804 *Jackson's Oxford Jrnl.* Aug., Morning dress of fine cambric. 1825 J. F. COOPER *Lionel Lincoln* II. VI 151 As the airy band of her morning cap waved aside. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* XVII, At ten, Lady Augusta entered the breakfast-room in a dirty morning wrapper, and rang the bell. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* XXXII, A perfect morning costume. 1896 MARY ANDERSON *Few Mem* VII. (ed. 2) 110 Her strange working costume of pale grey cloth, made like a man's morning suit 1897 *Genealog. Mag* Oct. 325 Ladies wore what is technically described as morning dress.

8. *Comb.* (similative, objective, or instrumental) with adjs. or pples., as in *morning-breathing, -bright, -coloured, -winged* adjs. Only *poet*

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 15 Clymenes audacious boy To rorne by the *morning breathing horses rage. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 294 *Morning-bright Apollo! young Apollo! 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart* (1878) 3 Her *morning-coloured cheekes 1818 SHELLEY *Lines Written Euganean Hills* 297 The leaves unsodden Where the infant Frost has trodden With his *morning-winged feet

9. Special comb., as **morning call**, a visit paid during the 'morning' (*i.e.* afternoon), hence **morning-calling** *ppl. a.*, that makes a morning call; **morning draught**, a portion of drink taken in the morning; **morning-flower** (see quot.); **morning-gun**, a gun fired from the admiral's or senior officer's ship, or at a military post or camp, to announce day-break; **morning-hour** *U.S.*, 'in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the hour after the reading of the journal, set apart for reports, motions, etc., before the taking up of unfinished business' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); † **morning-house**, a tavern or public-house open in the early morning; **morning-killer**, one who wastes the morning by lying in bed; † **morning-knowledge** [L. *cognitio matutina*], according to St. Augustine and Aquinas the knowledge of things in their causes or Divine archetypal ideas, as opposed to 'evening knowledge', which is of things in their actual nature, **morning-land** [cf. G. *Morgenland*], the East, the Orient; **morning-office**, morning-prayer; **morning planet** = MORNING-STAR 1; **morning prayer**, (*a*) a prayer said in the morning; (*b*) the Anglican service of matins; **morning-red**, (*a*) (see quot. 1805-17); (*b*) the dawn (*rare*, after G *morgenroth*); **morning-room**, a room used as a sitting-room during the early part of the day; **morning-sickness**, nausea occurring in the morning, one of the earlier symptoms of pregnancy; † **morning-stead** *rare*$^{-1}$, the time of dawn. Also MORNING-GIFT, -GLORY, etc.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr* (K. O.), *Morning call. 1862 MRS H. WOOD *Channings* XV, I am only making a morning call upon you, after the fashion of gentlefolks. 1840 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* I. 65 A magazine of easily-wielded weapons for *morning-calling and evening-party controversialists. 1588 *Marprel. Epist* (Arb.) 38 Whereunto he resorted for his *morning draught 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 49 Money, given to workmen for Morning-draughts. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* I, Some fishermen entered, clamouring for their morning draught. 1890 *Century Dict.*, **Morning-flower*, a plant of the iris family, *Orthrosanthus multiflorus* (Australia) 1743 WOODROOFE in *Hanway's Trav* (1762) I. II. XX. 91 We beat the drum and fired the *morning gun 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1781 R. KING *Mod. Lond. Spy* 110 You have seen several night houses..we shall now see a *morning-house. It is between 4 and 5 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) II. VI. 109 Lady L— is a **morning-killer* she always loved her bed. 1621 JENISON *Height Israels Idol* 31 This knowledge, of S. Augustine is called *scientia matutina & diurna*, *morning and day-knowledge. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. XII. 469 That morning knowledge which they [*sc.* the Schoolmen] ascribe to the angels. 1842 MACAULAY *Prophecy of Capys* XXXI, Through the sand of *morning land The camel bears the spice 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* IV. (1798) 74 It was not till late after the *morning-office, that he recollected [etc.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 366 And hence the *Morning Planet guilds his horns 1552 *Bk. Comm. Prayer*, An ordre for *mornинge prayer dayly throughout the yeare. 1557 SEAGER *Sch. Vertue* in *Babees Bk* 225 ¶ The mornynge prayer. 'O God, from whom al good gifts procede! [etc.]'. 1585 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 137 To Sir Hugh Hook, clerk, for saying morenynge praiers .33*s.* 4*d.* 1805-17 R. JAMIESON *Char. Mim.* (ed. 3) 71 *Aurora* or **morning red* is carmine-red mixed with much lemon yellow. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 132 The birds that sing for us at morning-red. 1822 *Magic Lantern* 4 The *morning room of the female part of the family next excited my attention. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* X, The next day old Lady Petherwin..came into the morning-room, with a newspaper in her hand. 1893 ASHBY-STERRY *Naughty Girl* III. 26 He had the morning-room [of the club] all to himself 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 124 A fortnight's dyspepsia and *morning sickness. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 1176 Toward *morning-sted To mighty Pharaoh the Almighty sent A double Dream.

Mo·rning-gift. *Antiq.* A modern rendering of OE. *morgengifu* (see MORYEVE) or the equivalent form in other Teut. langs.

1597 [see MORWYNGIFT, quot. 1593]. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Dos*, The Dutch word *morgengab*, morning gift, is ane kind of dowry. 1824 J MAIDMENT *North Countrie Garland* (1884) 1 He has wooed the young Countess An' given her for a morning gift Strathboggie and Aboyne. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1877) I. v. 306 The royal bride, like other Teutonic brides, had her morning-gift.

Mo·rning-glo·ry. [f. MORNING + GLORY *sb*] **1.** An American convolvulaceous plant, *Ipomæa purpurea*, also applied to other species of *Ipomæa* and other convolvulaceous genera

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 142 The pillars [of the verandah] are wreathed with the ..'morning glory', the American name for the most splendid of major convolvuluses. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* I, The morning-glories opened their great pink bells. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* May 937/1 The . little cabin that sat smiling through a cool green garment of morning-glory vines.

2. *attrib* (U.S) designating a kind of stove.

1885 ROE *Driven back to Eden* Pref. 1 A morning-glory stove gave out abundant warmth.

Mo·rningless, *a. poet. rare.* [f. MORNING + -LESS.] Having no morning. Cf MORNLESS *a.*

1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xvii, Thine earth forgetting eyelids keep The morningless and unawakening sleep.

Morningly (mǭ·ɹniŋli), *adv. rare.* [f MORNING + -LY [2].] In the morning; also, every morning.

1560 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc) 131 That cause which all your loving subjects so daily sigh for and morningly in their prayers desire to appear to their eyes. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden* II. liv. (1593) 135 The Onion accustomed to be eaten morningly. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xlv, That used to be taken in morningly.

So **Mo·rningly** *a.*, occurring every morning.

1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 148 The nightly and morningly ceremony of 'milking'.

Morning star. [Cf. the earlier MORN-STAR] **1.** The planet Venus when visible in the east before sunrise; = LUCIFER 1. Also *gen.* a star or planet that is visible in the morning.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxviii 7. 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I. xii 21 As bright as doth the morning starre appeare Out of the East. 1630 MILTON *On May Morning* 1 Now the bright morning Star, Dayes harbinger, Comes dancing from the East. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxiii. 249 Perceive Venus rising just before the Sun, and becoming the Morning Star.

b. *fig.* Applied (after Rev. xxii 16) to Christ; also, to any person who is regarded as the precursor of a figurative 'dawn'.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T S) 145 He [Christ] is the Morning Star 1671 MILTON *P R* I. 694 So spake our Morning Star then in his rise 1720 J. HUGHES *Siege Damascus* III (1777) 38 The great Mahomet, Arabia's morning-star. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit* I. 3 John Wickliffe, the morning star of the Reformation. 1818 BYRON *Giaour* 1130 She rose, where'er I turn'd mine eye, The Morning-star of Memory! 1833 TENNYSON *Dream of Fair Wom.* i, '*The Legend of Good Women*', long ago Sung by the morning star of song, who made His music heard below

2. *Antiq.* = MORGENSTERN.

1684 J PETER tr. *Siege Vienna* 87 Our Men being provided with Hooks and Clubs headed with Iron, Morning Stars and the like Instruments. 1868 *Archæol Jrnl* XXV. 85 The acquisition by the Royal Artillery Museum of some specimens of 'Morning Stars' 1871 B TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II iv iii 259 There hangs a morning-star so strong, The like of which I've wanted long

3. *dial.* = STAR-OF-BETHLEHEM.

1890 *Nature Notes* I 23 (Hampshire), Morning-star .. *Ornithogalum umbellatum.*

Mo·rningtide. Now *poet.* [f. MORNING + TIDE.] The morning, or early part of the day.

1530 PALSGR. 68 Of *matyn*, a mornyng, *matynée*, a mornynge tyde 1611 COTGR, *Matinée*, a forenoone, or morning-tide. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag* I i, All the gentle angels Which glance about my dreams at morning-tide. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* i, But morning-tide spread all soft herbage with a silvery tissue

Mo·rningward. *rare.* [f. MORNING + -WARD] *To the morningward of*: = to the east of.

1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* II. 48 The seas, over which the sun rises to the morningward of Malta.

Morning-watch. [f. MORNING + WATCH *sb.*] **1.** The last of the (three or four) watches into which the night was divided by the Jews and Romans.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam* xi. 11. 1667 MILTON *P. L* XII. 207 All night he will pursue, but his approach Darkness defends between till morning Watch.

2. *Naut.* The watch between four and eight A M ; the men on duty at that time.

1840 R H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii, The larboard watch go below until four in the morning, when they come on deck again and remain till eight, having what is called the morning watch. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Morning watch*, those of the crew on watch from 4 to 8 A.M.

Mornivall, obs. form of MOURNIVAL.

Mo·rnless, *a. rare.* [f. MORN + -LESS.] Having no morn. Cf. MORNINGLESS.

1795 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 97 Before the long and mornless night descends. 1830 J. WRIGHT *Retrospect* II. 95 One wayward step—thou sink'st in mornless night

† **Mo·rnly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. MORN + -LY [2].] In the morn or morning; every morning.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii II. *Babylon* 327 All the winged quiers Which mornly warble, on green trembling briers, Ear-tickling tunes. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XII. lxix, These faire Andromache doth mornely feed.

† **Mo·rn-speech, Mo·rrow-speech.** *Obs.* Forms: see α. MORN; β. MORROW (also 4–5 morspeche); and SPEECH. [Cf. MDu. *morgensprake* in the same sense, mod.Du. *morgenspraak* discussion.] A periodical assembly of a guild held on the morrow after the guild-feast.

α. *c* 1000 in Thorpe *Charters* 613 Se ȝeȝilda ðe ne ȝesece his morgenspæce ȝilde his syster huniȝes. 1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 49 At þ^e mornspeche, þorow on assent of all þe brethen to chesen an Aldirman. 1487 *Ann. Barber-Surgeons Lond.* (1890) 578 At the first mornspeech after he shall have taken the said apprentice.

β. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 49 To haue foure morspeches in þe ȝere 1431 *Ibid.* 275 At ech of these ij. morowe spechis euery brother schall payen to ye costage ij denar. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 344/1 Morow speche [*King's Coll. MS.* and *Heber MS.* morwe speche, *Winch. MS.* morspech], *crastinum colloquium.* [1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* II. 143 The Gild at its meetings, which were called 'morrow-speeches']

Mo·rn-star. *Obs.* exc. *poet.* [Cf. MDu., MHG. *morgensterne* (MHG also *-sterne*, mod.G. *-stern*), Du. *morgenstar*] = MORNING-STAR 1.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iv, Þone beorhtan steorran þe we hatað morȝensteorra. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 344/2 Morow sterre (morwynstere, K), *Lucifer.* 1811 SHELLEY *To a Star* 6 More sweet Than the expiring morn-star's paly fires.

†**Mo·rn-tide.** *Obs.* Forms: see MORN and TIDE; also MORROW-TIDE. [Cf. OS. *morgantîd*, MDu. *morgentijt*, G. *morgenzeit.*] = MORNINGTIDE.

Beowulf 484 Ðonne wæs þeos medoheal on morȝentid, drihtsele dreorfah. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 59 Ðat was ðe firme morȝen tid, ðat euere sprong in werld[e] wid *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6333 Þar he sleped þat morntide. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 114 Sche schall in hur lovely armes me lappe Bothe evyn and morne tyde.

Mo·rnward(s, *adv. poet. rare.* [f. MORN + -WARD, -WARDS.] Towards the morning, towards the rising sun or the east; eastward

1850 LOWELL *New Year's Eve* i, And mornward now the starry hands move on. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 88 From Athabascan cape, mornwards, to where [etc].

† **Mo·rn-while.** *Obs.* Forms: α. see MORN and WHILE; β. 3 **morȝewile, -quile.** Morning; the time of morning.

α. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3275 God him bad helden up his hond to-ward ðis water, in a morȝen quile ðe se luked, so god it wile ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2001 Thise lordly knyghttez, Salle lenge on his lefte hand, wyth legyones ynewe, To meue in the morne-while.

β. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 39 Mid-niht ðe bilimpeð to frumberdligges, hanecrau þe bilimpeð þowuene men, morȝewile to alde men *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3461 Ðe ðridde daiȝes morȝe quile, ðunder and leuene made spile

Mornyfle, obs. form of MOURNIVAL.

Mornyng(e, obs ff. MORNING, MOURNING.

‖ **Moro** [1] (mōᵊ·ro). *Path. Obs.* [It. *moro* mulberry, also 'a wart in a horse called an Anburie' (Florio 1598).] (See quot. 1891.)

1823 in CRABB *Technol Dict* 1891 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Moro*, old name for a small abscess like a mulberry. Also, a mulberry-like tumour on the genitals.

‖ **Moro** [2] (mǭ·ro) [Sp. = MOOR *sb.*[2]] One of the Mohammedan Malays in the Philippine Islands.

1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind Gloss.* Suppl, *Moro* is still applied at Manilla to the Musulman Malays. 1901 A. H KEANE in *Chamb Encycl.* VIII 118/1 Nearly all Malays are either 'Indios' (i.e. Roman Catholics) or 'Moros' (i e. Mohammedans). 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug 6/1 Dealing with the situation in the Philippines, he asserted that it was imperative that the United States should chastise the Moros for their delinquencies

‖ **Moro** [3] (mōᵊ·ro). [f. Sp. *pájaro moro*, Moorish sparrow.] The vinous grosbeak, or stone-bird, *Carpodacus* (*Bucanetes*) *githagineus*, inhabiting the desert countries of North Africa.

1890 in *Century Dict* ; and in later Dicts

Moroccan (morǫ·kăn), *a.* and *sb* Also **Maroccan.** [f. *Morocco* (also *Marocco*, F. *Maroc*) + -AN] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Morocco (see next). **B.** *sb.* An inhabitant of Morocco

1860 *Chamb. Encycl.* I 8/1 He [Abd el-Kader] would not abandon his attached followers to the plunder and massacre of the Maroccans. 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* I. i 17 The Mersa or water-port of a Moroccan town. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Oct 354 The Moroccan has a jingling rhyme which he loves to repeat 1905 *Jewish Encycl.* IX 27/2 (*Morocco*) The Moroccan Jewesses.

Morocco (morǫ ko), *sb.* Also 7 **morocko, maroco,** 9 **marocco, morrocco.** [The European name (= It. *Marocco*, Sp. *Marruecos*, F. *Maroc*) of the 'sultanate' or 'empire' called in Arabic *Maγrib-al-Aqçâ* 'Extreme West', comprising the north-western part of Africa. The name properly belongs not to the country but to the chief city; its native form is *Marrākesh*]

I. 1. Used *attrib.* in the sense 'of or pertaining to, or made in Morocco'; *esp.* in the names of things coming (or supposed to have originally come) from Morocco, as *Morocco cherry, daisy, gum, grape, -leech, plum.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort*, *June* (1706) 78 Cherries..Great-bearer, Morocco Cherry, the Egriot [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Plums.. the King's-Plum, Spanish, Morocco-Plum [etc.]. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Prunus* § 2 The early black Damask, commonly called The Morocco Plum. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 378 The morocco, or barbarou, is a large purple grape, the bunches of which are also of an extraordinary size. 1882 *Garden* 8 July 19/3 The blue Morocco Daisy is much admired. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 538 Morocco, .. or Brown Barbary Gum [is obtained] from *Acacia arabica.* 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Morocco leech*, the *Sanguisuga interrupta.* 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Dec. 3/4 The Morocco youth has no tendency towards reform.

b. *Morocco leather*: see 3. So *Morocco hides, skins*: the skins from which morocco is made.

1716 GAY *Trivia* I 30 Then let the prudent walker shoes provide, Not of the Spanish or Morocco hide. 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v, We have Morocco-skins brought from the Levant, Barbary, Spain, Flanders, and France.

† **2. Morocco-man**: see quots. *Obs.*

1796 COLQUHOUN *Police Metrop.* (ed. 3) 153 *note*, Fraudulent Lottery Insurances have not diminished. The Offices are numerous all over the Metropolis,..to many of which there are persons attached, called Morocco Men, who go about from house to house among their former customers, and attend in the back parlours of Public Houses, where they are met by customers who make insurances. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) I 315 And the men who are sent about to public-houses to entice poor people into illegal lottery insurances, are called Morocco-men.

II. (Cf. MAROQUIN.)

3. (In full *morocco-leather.*) Leather made from goatskins tanned with sumac, originally produced in Morocco (and other Barbary States), and afterwards in the Levant, Turkey, and now in Europe from skins imported from Asia and Africa; it is used particularly for bookbinding and upholstery. Also, a leather in imitation of this, made from sheepskins and lambskins, etc, and used for the same purposes, but chiefly in shoemaking.

French morocco, an inferior quality of Levant morocco, having a smaller and less prominent grain; **imitation morocco,** see above; **Levant morocco,** a high-grade morocco, with a large grain, properly made from the skin of the Angora goat; **Persian morocco,** see PERSIAN *a* 2.

[1600 J PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II 61 Here is that excellent leather dressed, which is called leather of Maroco] 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 151 Saddles of Veluet, some like the Morocko. 1695 MOTTEUX tr. *St. Olon's Morocco* 140 The Red Morocco Leather, known here by the Name of Spanish Leather, is drest in that City [Fez], and is the finest in all Barbary. 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v, The various manners of preparing Moroccos. *Ibid*, Manner of preparing black Morocco *Ibid*, Red Morocco. 1743 POPE *Last Will* Wks. 1751 IX 268 All the volumes of my Works and Translations of Homer, bound in red morocco. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* XIV. II. 88/1 When they [*sc.* skins of the sea-lions] are tanned, they have a grain almost like Morocco 1817 DIBDIN *Bibliogr. Decam.* II 533 For your Fifteeners let me entreat you invariably to use morocco. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 436/1 The marocco leather of the capital is yellow, that made in Tafilet green, and in Fez it is dyed red. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 363 Imitation Morocco . is prepared from sheep skins in the same manner as true Morocco 1870 YEATS *Nat Hist Comm.* 297 Deer skins are used for the finer kinds of morocco leather, and for bookbinding. 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ.* IV 88/1 English, French, and Spanish moroccos all excel in their own way, either in grain or in colour 1907 *Edin. Rev* Apr. 431 A parchment album bound in green morocco.

b. *attrib.* in the sense 'made of or covered with morocco'; also *Comb.*, as *morocco-bound, -like* adjs.

1817 DIBDIN *Bibliogr. Decam.* II. 481 Your De Thous are almost always in morocco bindings. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1849) 141 Small morocco-bound prayerbooks 1827 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* VII iv, The morocco case was unlocked, and the manuscript of Haroun Al Raschid revealed. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* vii, A little morocco box, which . contained the Major's back-teeth. 1858 MRS GORE *Heckington* II. i. 16 A morocco-housewife or pocket book. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII 613 In lupus erythematosus the adherent crusts and morocco like surface are a characteristic feature.

c. *local U. S.* **morocco-head,** the American merganser, *Mergus americanus*; **morocco-jaw,** the surf-scoter or surf-duck, *Œdemia perspicillata.*

1888 G TRUMBULL *Names of Birds* 65, 103.

4. A fanciful name given to a kind of strong ale brewed at Levens Hall, Westmorland.

1792 BUDWORTH *Fortn. Rambles Lakes* 17 We were regaled by a liquor called Morocco ; it is of a high colour, and is made from malt and hops; has an acid taste, and does not ferment. 1870 M. COLLINS *Vivian* III. ix. 186 Washed down with more copious draughts of strong ale and Morocco. 1894 R S FERGUSON *Hist. Westmorland* 285 Levens Hall is also famed for its 'morocco' or old ale.

5. *Red morocco*: a local name for the plant *Adonis autumnalis* or Pheasant's eye.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 27/2 The English names [of the genus *Adonis*] are, adonis-flower, pheasant's eye, red maithes, or red morocco. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 188 Red Morocco, from the colour of the petals, *Adonis autumnalis.*

6. *In morocco*, used by Longfellow as gipsy slang for: Stripped, naked. Cf. BUFF.

1843 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* III. v, There you are in your morocco!

Moro·cco, *v. trans. rare*—[0]. [f. MOROCCO *sb.*] To convert into morocco. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Morocock, variant of MARACOCK.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Morococks.*

Moroder, obs. form of MARAUDER.

Morolo·gical. *Humorously pedantic.* [f. MOROLOGY + -ICAL.] Pertaining to 'morology'. Hence **Morolo·gically** *adv.*

1607 R. C[ARRW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 269 The old maner [of preaching] was, to make one part Allegoricall, another Anagogicall, and a third Tropological: whereas they should haue made one part Morological,

another Mythological, and a third Pseudological. 1865 STRANGFORD *Lett. & P.* (1878) 164 Morologically speaking, the production is no richer or sillier than your prize-fool from Gloucestershire. 1867 — *Select.* (1869) I. 320 If the condition of liberalism be insisted upon, as well as the morological conditions of mind necessary to such a question, there is but one man in the House who can put it.

Morologist (morǫ·lŏdʒist). *rare*⁻¹. [f. MOROLOG-Y + -IST.] **a.** One who talks foolishly. **b.** A student of 'morology'.

1727 in BAILEY (vol. II). 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 146 But then I am a student of fools, a morologist—to coin a word.

Morology (morǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad. Gr. μωρολογία foolish talking, f. μωρολόγ-ος that talks foolishly, f. μωρό-ς foolish + -λόγος that speaks: see -LOGY.]

†**1.** Foolish talking. *Obs.*

1596 in *J. Melvill's Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 350 Corrupt communication, morologie, aischrologie. 1652 W. ROWLAND *Judic. Astrol.* Title-p., Of Will. Ramsey's Morologie in his pretended Reply (called *Lux veritatis*) to Doctour Nathaniel Homes his Demonologie. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr*

2. *humorously.* The science that treats of fools.

1867, 1894 [implied in MOROLOGICAL, MOROLOGIST].

†**Moromantie.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [F. *moromantie* (Cotgr.), f. Gr. μωρό-ς foolish + μαντεία -MANCY.] 'Foolish divination' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

‖**Moron.** *Obs.* [F. *moron, mouron* (OF. *moronne*, 14th c.).] A variety of salamander.

1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 158 With respect to the Salamander, the whole tribe, from the Moron to the Gekko, are said to be venomous to the last degree.

Moron, obs. form of MORN.

Morone, incorrect var. MAROON *sb.*¹ and *a.*¹ In some Dicts. with pseudo-etymological explanation as if from L. *mōr-um* mulberry.

1836 SMART, *Morone*, a deep crimson, or the colour of the unripe mulberry. 1890 *Century Dict.*

Morose (morōu·s), *a.*¹ Also 7 **morous, moross.** [ad. L. *mōrōs-us* peevish, fretful, wayward, fastidious, scrupulous (*transf.* of things, hard to manage), f. *mōr-, mōs* manner: see MORAL *a.* and -OSE.]

1. Of persons, their attributes and actions: Sour-tempered, sullen, gloomy, and unsocial.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Morosus*, waywarde: frowarde: overthwarte: morose: diuers in condition: harde to please. [1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* Dram. Pers. (1620), *Morose*, a Gentleman that loues no noyse.] 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 166 Neither ..am I against sauces so morose as that I doe altogether deny them. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 185 He was a man of very morose manners, and a very sowr aspect. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xiv 458 They were .. of very morose countenances, as greatly mortified, and strangers to the world. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm* (1771) VI i 18 A man should not give way to a morose, captious and cavilling humour and be eager to find fault 1775 MASON *Mem. Gray* Poems 119 He was also morose, unsocial, and obstinate. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I 242 There are very few so obstinately morose, as to be uninfluenced by the opinions of others. 1853 C BRONTE *Villette* xi, She looked stony and stern, almost mortified and morose. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* i. I. 3 No man who is correctly informed as to the past will be disposed to take a morose or desponding view of the present. 1907 *Spectator* 5 Jan. 9/2 That great morose genius [*sc.* Swift].

absol. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 275 This to delight, to moue, and to allure with wiles, euen the refractory, and morose. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 40 Let the morose and grave censure an attention to forms and ceremonies.

b. of opinions, principles, etc.

1791 MAXWELL in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1770, His philosophy ..was by no means morose and cynical. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* ii. iv, Morbid and morose philosophy, begot by a proud spirit on a lonely heart. 1861 J A. ALEXANDER *Gospel of Christ* xiv. 194 Pleasures which a more morose religion would proscribe as dangerous.

c. *transf.*

1658 FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 311 The carp is a fish complicated of a moross mixture, and a torpid motion 1902 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* II. v. 104 Mary's arrival was darkened by the morose climate.

†**2.** Scrupulous, painstaking. *Obs.*

1696 BENTLEY *Serm.* ix. (1724) 354 Unworthy of the most cautious and morose searcher of truth. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script* 482 He was a very morose interpreter.

†**3.** Of a thing: Hard to manage. *Obs.*

1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* xxii. 53 This knot is somewhat morose, and will not easily be untied.

4. *Comb*, as *morose-looking, -natured.*

1845 JAMES *Arrah Neil* ii, The elder of the two was a hard-featured somewhat morose-looking personage. 1884 J. PAYN *Lit. Recollect.* 62 A morose natured man.

Morose (morōu·s), *a.*² *rare.* Cf. MOROUS *a.* [ad. late L. *morōs-us*, f. *mora* delay: see -OSE.]

1. *Casuistry.* Chiefly in the phrase *morose delectation*, the habit of dwelling with enjoyment upon evil thoughts. So *morose thoughts.*

Aquinas uses *morosa delectatio* as a term already established, and discusses its meaning, connecting it with *mora* delay and its derivative *immorári* to linger upon. Cf. St. Augustine *De Civ. Dei* xxii. xxiii, Ne in eo quod male delectat vel visio vel cogitatio remoretur.

1644 HAMMOND *Pract. Catech.* ii. § 6 (1646) 77 All morose thoughts, i.e. dwelling or insisting on that image, or phansying of such unclean matter with delectation. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 9 We may suspect Drunkenness, when it may be also a morose delectation in Unclean thoughts. 1661 BP. NICHOLSON *Exp. Catech.* (1663) 123 In this Commandment are forbidden .. All that feeds this sin [adultery], or are incentives to it: as..3. Morose thoughts, that dwell in the phancy with delight.

2. *Civil Law.* (See quot.)

1875 POSTE *Gaius* iii. 449 If he is Morose (a debtor chargeable with mora).

Morosely (morōu·sli), *adv.* [f. MOROSE *a.*¹ + -LY ².] In a morose or sullen manner.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 253 Such whole Heads are filled with those Principles of Prejudice .. which are either falsly receptive, or morosely exclusive. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 74 ⁋ 6 Their singularities therefore are only blameable, when they have imprudently or morosely withdrawn themselves from the world. 1838 GLADSTONE in Morley *Life* (1903) I. 150 Morosely withdrawing himself from the range of human sympathies. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* x. 164 Morosely objecting to pretty nearly everything Lavender said.

Moroseness (morōu·snės). [f. MOROSE *a.*¹ + -NESS.] The state or quality of being morose.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampt.* (1662) ii. 291 Always cheerful without the least levity, and grave without any moroseness. 1746 DR. PARSONS in *Phil. Trans* XLIV. 44, I know some, on whose Faces a settled Moroseness always strikes the Beholder. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 4 The grace and cheerfulness .. have disappeared; and a spirit of moroseness has taken their place.

Morosity (morǫ·sĭti). Now *rare.* [ad. F. *morosité*, ad. L. *mōrōsitas*, f. *mōrōsus* MOROSE *a.*: see -ITY.] = MOROSENESS. In 17th c. often in particularized sense, † an instance of moroseness.

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* i. (1540) 39 Leste we shulde slyp in to morosyte yuell to please, vnprofytable and odyous to other men. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 710/1 The world is come now to such a morossity and peeuish insensibilitie in these contentious and cauilling daies of ours, that [etc] 1625 DONNE *Serm.* 3 Apr. 40 There may bee a Jealousie in the Husband, a Morositie in the Father, an Imperiousnesse in the Master. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt Exemp.* ii. Pr. i. 102 Blot out all peevish dispositions and morosities. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) II. 157 No affected singularities, no supercilious morosities, no frivolous ostentations. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 81 The Stoical Morosities, and mis-tim'd Preachments of these Lay Baptists. 1849 F. W. NEWMAN *Soul* (ed. 2) 176 At least this appears the best way of showing that no morosity mingles with distaste for such things. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 146 By the utter morosity of Algy's face .. I conjecture that it is a joke. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* II. xi. 160 James VI sought to repress the prevailing morosity.

‖**Moro·so.** *Obs.* Pl. **morosi.** [It. *moroso* adj, ad. L *mōrōsus* MOROSE *a.*¹] A morose person.

1592 *Greene's Vision* G.'s Wks. (Grosart) XII. 215 Feare not then what those Morosi [*printed* Morosie] wil murmure. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Denbighsh.* (1662) iv. 33 Such as accuse them [*sc.* organs] for superstitious in Churches must allow them lawful in private places. Otherwise such Moroso's deserve not to be owners of an articulate voice.

Morosoph (mōu·rŏsǫf). [a. F. *morosophe* (Rabelais), ad. Gr. μωρόσοφ-ος foolishly wise, f. μωρό-ς foolish + σοφός wise] †**a.** In Rabelais: A 'wise fool', jester. (Cf. FOOL-SAGE.) *Obs.* **b.** One who is 'foolishly wise'; a foolish pedant or would-be philosopher.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xlvii. 377 Our unique Morosoph, ..the Lunatick *Triboulet.* 1751 CAMBRIDGE *Scribl.* i. 367, I mark'd where'er the Morosoph appear'd .. How Young and Old, Virgins and Matrons kiss'd The footsteps of the blest Gymnosophist. 1818 T. MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* ii 41 The praises and the trophies Thou gain'st from Morosophs and Sophis. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 369 Those who follow the sect of that illustrious morosoph.

So †**Moro·sophist,** in the same sense; †**Moro·sophy,** foolish pretence of wisdom.

1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 139 As I haue more largely shewed in my Morosophie in these verses. 1610 *Histrio-mastix* ii. 56 That..I may leave this Idle contemplation To rugged Stoicall Morosophists. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* ii. Contents 6 The Bishops exposition. is defended against the Adioynders intricate Morosophies. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 336 Some Morosophists of the Society.

†**Moro·sous,** *a.* *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. [f. late L. *morōsus* MOROSE *a* ² + -OUS.] = MOROSE *a.*² 1.

1616 SHELDON *Miracles Ch. Rome* 201 Who .. findeth by daily experience either of often lapses, or else of morosous desires. let such a one marrie.

Moross, Morost, obs. ff. MOROSE, MORASS.

Morou, Moroun, obs. ff. MORROW, MORN.

†**Mo·rous,** *a.* *Obs* *rare.* [ad. late L. *morōsus* MOROSE *a* ²] = MOROSE *a.*²

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 257 Lyht .. ryht furth procedyth wyth owte crokydnesse And a long lyne wyth owte morous dilacyoun. 1594 SOUTHWELL *Magd. Funeral Teares* 128 Guilty consciences are ever morous.

Morow(e, obs. forms of MORROW.

Morow(e)nyng(e, -ing(e, obs. ff. MORNING.

Morowing gift, var. MORWYNGIFT *Sc. Obs.*

Moroxite (morǫ·ksəit). *Min.* [G. *Moroxit* (1798), f. Gr. μόροξ-ος (also μόροχθος) a kind of pipeclay: see -ITE.] A crystallized form of apatite, found in Norway and Finland.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomencl.* § 94. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 147 Asparagus-stone and moroxite are names given to yellowish-green and blueish-green varieties of apatite.

†**Moroxy·lic,** *a.* *Chem.* *Obs.* [f. Gr μόρο-ν, μῶρο-ν mulberry + ξύλ-ον wood + -IC.] *Moroxylic acid*: a supposed acid obtained from a salt of the white mulberry tree. (Cf. MORIC.) So †**Moro·xylate,** a salt of moroxylic acid.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 274 A peculiar acid, which he [Klaproth] called moroxylic. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 410/2 Moroxylic acid..is obtained by decomposing the natural moroxylate of lime by acetate of lead.

†**Morph.** *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. [Anglicized form of med.L. *morphea*: see MORPHEW.] = MORPHEW.

1681 GREW *Musæum* i. § vi. i. 131 A Wilk. being burnt.. and mixed with old Oil..is an admirable Remedy against Baldness and Morph of long standing

Morphe, -phea, var. ff. MORPHEW, -PHŒA.

Morphean (mǫɹfī·ăn, mǭ·ɹfĭăn), *a.* [f MORPHEUS + -AN.] Of or pertaining to MORPHEUS; hence, sleepy, drowsy.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 234 Morphean Visions. 1773 J ROSS *Fratricide* vi 557 (MS.) Wak'd by the magic of Morphean spell. 1803 *Edwin* II. xii 186 He yielded to the Morphean wand, and Sleep shed its balmy dews over his weary lids. 1809 J JEBB *Corr.* (1834) I. 523 To work my mind immediately went, even in its morphean state. 1818 KEATS *Endym* i 747. 1820 — *Eve S. Agnes* xxix, O for some drowsy Morphean amulet!

Morphe·tic, *a.* [irregularly f. MORPHEUS + -IC ².] Pertaining to sleep

1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 July, The moment I cease all employment, my thoughts take such an ascendence over my morphetic faculty, that [etc.] 1796 — *Camilla* ii. iv, I am invulnerably asleep at this very moment! In the very centre of the morphetic dominions.

Mo·rphetine. *Chem.* [a F. *morphétine*, formed as prec.: see -INE.] A slightly bitter substance obtained from morphine.

1865 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 1050.

‖**Morpheus** (mǭ·ɹfiŭs). [L.; Ovid's name for the god of dreams, the son of Sleep, as if a. Gr. *Μορφεύς, f. μορφή form.] The god of dreams (popularly often taken as the god of sleep).

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 167 Morpheus, and Eclympasteyre, That was the god of slepes heyre. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 14 Anone came in Morpheus & toke me by the sleue. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 36, 40. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* iii Plays 1873 I 146 Or from the Iuory gate Hath Morpheus sent a vision to delude me? 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* i. xliv, And hither Morpheus sent his kindest dreams. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xxiv, Sunk though he be upon a garret floor, With fumes of Morpheus' crown about his head.

†**Morphew** (mǭ·ɹhiu). *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **morphe,** 5 **morphu, -fu, -fw, morffue,** 5–6 **morfew,** 5–7 **morphue,** 6 **morfewe,** 6–7 **morphewe,** 5–9 **morphew.** [ad. med.L. *morphea* (written in mod.L. *Morphæa*), a. It. *morfea*, of obscure origin Cf. F. *morphée* (16th c.).] A leprous or scurfy eruption. *Black, white morphew.*

a 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* ii. 962 in *Anglia* XVIII, It distroith þe morphe And disposing to þe lepre. ?*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (Brit. Mus. Add. MS.) 4 Cap. iiij of Morfu, ffrakles, .. & Cicatrices of woundes. *Ibid.* 193 Morphue. *Ibid.* 195 Þe white morphu is curid wiþ purgacioun þat purgiþ roten fleume. *Ibid.*, Þe blac morphe is curid wiþ ofte purging of malancoli. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 343/1 Morfu, sekenesse, *morphea.* 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* iv vi. (1634) 201 This is also very good for the Morphew, and other discoloration or staining of the skin 1562 TURNER *Baths* 1 The bathes of brimstone are good for the whyte morphewe and black. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxi. 124 Then altereth the colour, and fairenesse is turned into morphe. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. 428/1 Morphew is a disease that dyeth the skin yellow. 1748–9 *Gen. Advertiser* No. 4440 Tetters, Ring-worms, Morphew, Sun-burn 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) III. 124 Morphew or freckles—Tawny blotches on the skin of the face and arms of elderly people. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 106 A few morphews and wrinkles incident to her age. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* iv. 117 My outward crust Of lies, which wrap as tetter, morphew, furfair, Wrap the sound flesh.

fig. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 29 He cannot but acknowledge a true face of a Church (though ouer-spreade with some morphue of corruptions). 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 21 No man ever saw a gray haire on the head . of any Truth, wrinckle, or morphew on its face.

attrib 1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q iv b, The seconde is a morfewe colour & derke. 1640 H MILL *Nts. Search* 147 The morphew wals are growne so bleake and thin, They have. lost the outward skin.

Hence **Mo·rphewed** *ppl. a.*, afflicted with morphew; also *fig.*

1598 BP. HALL *Sat* iv. v 26 Whose. sullen rags bewray his Morphew'd skin 1610 R. TOFTE *Honours Acad.* iv. 150 Thogh the Sunne sheweth himselfe pale, morphewed and ghastly, yet was he by all creatures..desired. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 7 Sometime put A gracefull mole, for a dull morphew'd Spot 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb* 65 Mark that, you women, and morphew'd ladies.

Morphia (mǭ·ɹfiă). *Chem.* [mod.L., f. MORPHEUS: see -IA ¹. Cf. MORPHIUM.] = MORPHINE.

1818 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (ed. 2) 286 Robiquet . has confirm'd his [Sertuerner's] statement regarding the existence of morphia. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 193 Apomorphia.. Obtained by heating morphia . with excess of hydrochloric acid. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 753 Morphia is the chief and essential constituent of opium.

b. *attrib.*, as in *morphia habit, lozenge, salt*, etc.; **morphia syringe,** a syringe for the hypodermic injection of morphia.

1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 198 Morphia Lozenges. *Ibid.* 204 The opium and morphia salts become absorbed. 1881 *Trans. Obstet. Soc. Lond.* XXII. 132 Dr. Godson tapped it with a morphia syringe. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 5/1 The morphia habit of the deceased.

Hence **Mo·rphiated** *a.*, impregnated or affected with morphia (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

Morphic (mǭ·ɹfik), *a.* *Biol.* [f. Gr. μορφή form: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to form; relating to the anatomical shape; morphological.

1868 E. D. Cope *Orig. Fittest* (1887) 111 The majority of specific characters are..'morphic' as distinguished from developmental. 1894 Buckman *Inf Ool. Ammonites* (Palæont. Soc) 382 Morphic equivalents must always be compared. *Ibid.* 444 Such forms are only morphic equivalents.

Mo·rphil. *Obs rare.* [a. F. *morfil*, †*marfil*, a. Sp. *marfil* (= Pg. *marfim*), of Arabic origin (*fīl* elephant; the first element is obscure).]

†**1.** Raw ivory. *Obs.*

1698 T. Froger *Voy* 11 Their trade consists in Slaves, Gold, Morphil or Ivory, and Wax.

2. Vegetable ivory (see Ivory 2).

1891 in *Syd Soc. Lex*

Morphinated (mǭ·ɹfineɪtėd), *ppl. a.* [f. Morphin-e + -ate[3] + -ed[1]] Charged with morphine.

1891 in *Syd Soc. Lex.* 1898 *Rev. Brit Pharm.* 53 Morphinated water, for use in opium assaying

Morphine (mǭ·ɹfin), *sb. Chem.* Also **-in.** [a. G. *morphin* (Serturner 1816), f. Morph-eus: see -ine] The most important alkaloid narcotic principle of opium, largely used in medicine to alleviate pain.

1828 *Lancet* 2 Feb 663/1 Morphine .is the narcotic principle of opium. 1850 Mrs Carlyle *Lett.* II. 115 Took morphine last night, and slept some. 1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex*, *Morphin* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 734 Morphine is only a palliative.

b. *attrib.*, as *morphine habit*, *salt*, *taker*; **morphine injection**, a hypodermic injection of morphine; **morphine injector**, a medical man addicted to the practice of morphine injection; **morphine syringe** = *morphia syringe*.

1892 Gunter *Miss Dividends* (1893) 45 Effects more demoralizing than the *morphine habit. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl Med.* XVII 857 *Morphine injection also exercises an influence on those addicted to it *Ibid.* 117 A considerable number of *morphine injectors have sprung up—chiefly young doctors—who carry on this pernicious practice. *c* 1865 in *Circ Sci* I. 417/1 *Morphine salts are . chiefly employed 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II. 885 The *morphine syringe was invented during my student days. 1899 *Ibid* VIII 317 Sulphate of spartein is used by some *morphine takers.

Hence **Mo·rphine** *v. trans.*, to drug with morphine. **Morphi·nic** *a.*, relating to morphine (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891). **Mo·rphinism,** the effect of morphine on the human system, the practice of injecting morphine into the system. **Mo·rphinist,** one who takes morphine to excess; also *attrib.* **Morphiniza·tion,** the producing of the physiological action of morphine in the system by internal administration or hypodermic use (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Mo·rphinize** *v. trans.*, to treat with morphine.

1856 Neale *Mediæval Preachers* Introd. 15 Their somnolence morphinized into death. 1874 Longf. in S Longfellow *Life* (1891) III 236 When you were morphined out of your wits, anything might pass 1882 Morphinism [see Morphiomania] 1894 *Blackw. Mag* Nov. 583 Dipsomaniacs, morphinists and epileptics 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II. 882 The children of three morphinist mothers were fairly healthy. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 423 The worst case of morphinism I have seen.

Morphinomania (mǭ·ɹfinomēɪ·niă). *Nosology.* [f. Morphine: see -mania] Uncontrollable craving for morphine or opium. Hence **Morphinoma·niac,** one affected with morphinomania.

1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl* 5 Feb. 300 On the Effects of the Sudden Discontinuance of Morphine in Morphinomaniacs suffering from Pneumonia. *Ibid.* 21 May 1003/1 The diagnosis of morphinomania. 1898 *Scotsman* 30 July 11/8 Transformed the dipsomaniac and morphinomaniac into self-controlled and useful members of society.

Morphiomania (mǭ·ɹfiomēɪ·niă). *Nosology.* [f. Morphi-a + -mania.] = Morphinomania.

1882 *Nature* XXVI. 470 Dr Landowsky deprecated . this new method of intoxication; he calls it morphiomania or morphinism 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* II 893 Except on withdrawal of the drug I have not seen the excitement or violence to which the name morphiomania would be properly applied.

Hence **Morphioma·niac** = Morphinomaniac

1888 *Pall Mall G* 8 Sept. 6/1 A Novel for Morphiomaniacs. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 274 The so-called dipsomaniac or morphiomaniac

†**Mo·rphium.** *Obs.* [mod.L, f. Morpheus + -ium.] Older name for morphia.

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem* 90 Although resembling opium ., it counteracts the evil effects of that dangerous morphium 1824 *Q. Jrnl Sci*, etc XVII 170 The tincture of nutgalls a very sensible test of the presence of morphium in fluids. 1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* s. v. *Morphium*, Name given by Sertuerner to morphin

‖**Morphœa** (mǫɹfī·ă) *Med.* [mod.L.: see Morphew.] A sclerodermatous disease.

1874 T. R Jones & Siev. *Phys. Anat* 94 The skin disease called Morphœa. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII. 680 Morphœa generally appears as yellowish white, waxy or ivory like spots, surrounded by a rosy or purplish areola.

‖**Morphoge·nesis.** [mod.L., f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + γένεσις origin: see Genesis.] The origination of morphological characters; morphogeny. So **Morphogene·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to morphogenesis.

1884 *Q Jrnl Microsc Sci.* XXX. 98 A direct morphogenetic change in the ganglion cells. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Morphogenesis.* 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 9/2 The force of gravitation is. the first morphogenetic factor in the individual development of animals.

Morphogenic (mǭɹfodʒe·nik), *a.* [f. prec. -ic.] = Morphogenetic (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Morphogeny (mǫɹfǫ·dʒĭni). *Biol.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + -geny. Cf. F. *morphogénie.*] = Morphogenesis.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol Man* I. i. 24 Germ-history of Forms. (Morphogeny) 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Morphographer (mǫɹfǫ·grăfəɹ). [f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + -grapher]

†**1.** One skilled in the delineation of form. *Obs.*

1697 Evelyn *Numism* viii. 291 Vandyke..the most incomparable Morphographer and Painter.

2. *Biol.* One who investigates and records facts of morphology.

1888 E. R Lankester in *Encycl Brit.* XXIV. 817/2 Those of the morphographer and systematist rather than of the bionomist.

Morphography (mǫɹfǫ grăfi). [f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + -graphy] The scientific description of form; descriptive morphology; also, the phenomena which form the object of this.

1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex*, *Morphographia*, term for a description or history of external form: morphography. 1888 E R. Lankester in *Encycl Brit.* XXIV. 803/2 Anatomical study has associated itself with the more superficial morphography. 1898 Günther in *Nature* 21 Apr 583/1 Estimating how far the existing superficial configuration or morphography of a volcanic region is an indication of the past history of its development.

Hence **Morphogra·phic, -graphical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to morphography.

1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex*, *Morphographicus*, morphographic 1888 E. R Lankester in *Encycl. Brit* XXIV 818/2 Experimental researches. are not provided for either in the morphographical or physiological laboratories of our universities.

Morpholecithal (mǭɹfolesiþăl). *Biol.* [f. mod.L. *morpholecith-us*, f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + λέκιθος the yolk of an egg + -al] Pertaining to the yolk of the animal ovum (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Morphologic (mǭɹfolǫ·dʒik), *a.* [f. Morpholog-y + -ic. cf F. *morphologique.*] = next.

1872 in Latham *Dict* 1877 J. E. Carpenter tr *Tiele's Hist Relig* 2 It is really history, and not a morphologic arrangement of religions.

Morphological (mǭɹfolǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [Formed as prec + -al.]

1. *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from morphology; such as is described, investigated, or ascertained by morphology.

1830 Lindley *Nat Syst. Bot.* 84 No order can be more instructively studied with a view to morphological inquiries [than the *Pomaceæ*]. 1876 E. R Lankester *Hist. Creat* I. ii. 30 All the known morphological phenomena in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 77 The distinctions drawn were purely morphological.

2. *Philol.* Pertaining to morphology; based on characteristics of form.

1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang* ix 185 Pott's formula for the morphological classification of language 1861 Max Muller *Sci Lang* 75 In these languages we shall have to be satisfied with the criteria of a morphological affinity, instead of those of a genealogical relationship.

3. *gen.* Of or pertaining to the history of form.

1865 Lecky *Ration* I. 315 Another branch of scientific progress which I may notice on account of its influence upon speculative opinions is the rapid growth of a morphological conception of the universe 1885 C F. Keary in *Numism. Chron.* V. 165 General Pitt-Rivers, taking up the same kind of morphological study in relation to other objects, has arranged a collection of human implements, and has communicated .. papers upon their morphology. *Ibid.* 168 The morphological aspect of the coin-type.

4. *Min.* *Morphological axis* (see quots.).

1878 Gurney *Crystallogr* 38 The axis of hexagonal symmetry in the Rhombohedral System and the axis of tetragonal symmetry in the Pyramidal System are called morphological axes 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* 128 Where two or more planes of symmetry lying in a zone are conformable, their zone axis will be termed a morphological axis or axis of form for the system.

Morphologically (mǭɹfolǫ·dʒikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a morphological manner; with reference to the facts or principles of morphology (in various senses).

1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* V. 220/2 Saprolegnia, which is morphologically so closely related to Vaucheria, we obtain [etc.] 1868 Max Müller *Sel. Ess* (1881) I. 83 It had been the custom in classifying languages morphologically to represent some languages .. as isolating. 1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 40 Directions which are morphologically symmetrical—that is which make equal angles with similar faces 1899 tr. *von Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 203 A definite and morphologically distinctive parasite occurs in the discharge of cholera patients.

Morphologist (mǫɹfǫ·lŏdʒist). *Biol.* [f. Morpholog-y + -ist.] One versed in morphology; one who pursues morphological investigations.

1845 Whewell *Indic. Creator* 34 The morphologists have declared .. that they could not allow themselves to ascribe to the Creator any intention. 1857 Goodsir in *Edin. New Philos. Jrnl.* V. 119 It is incumbent on the morphologist to ascertain in what respects they correspond. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 616 But for the morphologist the eruption still runs from dorsum to venter.

Morphology (mǫɹfǫ lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + -logy.] The science of form.

1. *Biol.* That branch of biology which is concerned with the form of animals and plants, and of the structures, homologies, and metamorphoses which govern or influence that form.

1830 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 2 It is to this kind of investigation, which has by some been named Morphology, that anatomy belongs. 1859 J R. Greene *Protozoa* Introd. 17 By some the word 'morphology' is employed in a restricted sense, to signify the study of homologous organs. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 5 *note*, The term Morphology was introduced into science by Goethe, at least as early as the year 1817

2. *Philol.* The branch of grammar which is concerned with the form of words (including word-formation and inflexion).

1869 Farrar *Fam. Speech* iv. 118 By the morphology of a language we mean the general laws of its grammatical structure. 1871 *Public Sch Lat Gram* 21 Morphology or Wordlore has three divisions.—I. Flexion II Derivation. III. Composition. 1907 *Athenæum* 2 Mar 256/1 Two volumes—one dealing with phonology, morphology, and inflexions, and the other with syntax.

3. *gen.* The history of variation in form.

1885 C. F. Keary in *Numism. Chron* V 165 By the morphology of coins I mean the history of those changes in their form which have resulted from influences which . are always affecting the evolution of coins.

Morphometry (mǫɹfǫ metri). [f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + -metry.] The art or process of measuring the external form of objects.

1856 in Mayne *Expos Lex* 1898 *Nature* 13 Jan. 256/1 Dr Wilhelm Halbfass has worked out in detail the morphometry of the Lake of Geneva.

Hence **Morphome·trical** *a.*, pertaining to or connected with morphometry.

1856 in Mayne *Expos Lex.*, and in later Dicts.

Morphon (mǭ·ɹfǫn). *Biol.* Also **morphone.** Pl (badly formed) **morphontes.** [a. G. *morphon* (pl. *morphonten*), invented by Haeckel, who explains it as f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + ὄν being.] A morphological individual, element, or factor.

1873 W. S Dallas (tr. Haeckel) in *Ann. Mag Nat. Hist.* Ser. iv XI 245 Because the morphontes (morphological elements) of the first order which form the sponge-organism exhibit a relatively high degree of physiological individuality, and because the personality of the sponges built up of these (the morphon of the third order) was not recognised, the former have been regarded as the 'true individuals' of the sponge 1880 Pascoe *Zool Classif.* (ed. 2) 284 *Morphone*, a morphological element. 1883 *Encycl. Brit* XVI. 842/1 He distinguishes the physiological individual (or *bion*)..from the morphological individual (or *morphon*)

Morphonomy (mǫɹfǫ nŏmi). *Nat. Hist.* [f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + -νομία, f. νόμος law.] The science concerned with the laws of form in animals, plants, and crystals.

1856 in Mayne *Expos Lex*, and in later Dicts.

Hence **Morphono·mic** *a*, of or pertaining to morphonomy (*Cent. Dict* 1890).

Morphophyly (mǫɹfǫ fili). *Biol.* [f. Gr μορφ-η form + φῦλ-ον tribe + -y] The tribal history of living forms; that branch of phylogeny which treats only of form.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I i. 24 Tribal history of forms (Morphophyly). 1890 in *Century Dict*

Morphoplasm (mǭ·ɹfoplæz'm). *Biol.* [f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + πλάσμα Plasma, Plasm.] The vital substance of an organic cell.

1893 W. N. Parker tr *Weismann's Germ-Plasm* 38, I shall call the vital substance of the cell the 'formative plasm' or morphoplasm in contrast to the idioplasm.

Morphosco·pic, *a* [f. Gr μορφ-ή form + σκοπ-εῖν to look: see -ic.] Having regard to form.

1816 Bentham *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII 85 Morphoscopic Posology. [Proposed as a better name for Geometry]

Morphoscopy (mǫɹfǫ skǒpi). *Biol.* [f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + σκοπ-εῖν to look (see -scope) + -y] = Morphology (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1891).

Morphosis (mǫɹfōu·sis) Pl. **morphoses** (mǫɹfōu sīz). [mod L., a. Gr μόρφωσις a shaping, f. μορφοῦν to shape, fashion, f. μορφή form.]

†**1.** Form, figure, configuration *Obs.*

1675 Sir E Sherburne tr *Manilius* Pref 3 As they [the Constellations] are distinguished into prophane and Sacred Figures or Morphoses according to the different Uranography of the Antient Ethnicks. 1676 Owen *Nat Apostasy* ii 115 Instead of that Mystical spiritual Union with himself and among themselves which Christ prayed for, and purchased for his Disciples, they have substituted the *Morphosis* or *Morino* of an Agreement in professing Subjection to the Pope of Rome.

2. *Bot.* The manner or order of development of an organ or organism.

1857 M J. Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 94 114 The morphosis of the production has not yet been properly observed. 1874 R. Brown *Man. Bot.* 609 *Morphosis*, order or mode of development of any organ or organs.

b. Used for Metamorphosis. (Cf. sense 3.)

1882 G. Maw in *Jrnl Linn. Soc.*, *Bot.* XIX. 370 The only other point I have to refer to is the tendency to morphosis of nearly every part of a Crocus 1886 — *Monogr. Crocus* 19 *Morphosis.* Nearly every organ of a Crocus has a strong tendency to metamorphosis.

3. *Med.* A morbid formation; organic disease.

1856 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1891 in *Syd. Soc Lex.*

Morphotic (mǫɹfǫ tik), *a.* *Biol.* [ad Gr. type *μορφωτικός, f. μορφοῦν to form, f. μορφή form.] Formative; contributory to organic structure.

1876 Bartholow *Mat Med.* (1879) 544 Cupping and leeching..may diminish. the proportion of the morphotic elements 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Morphotomy (mɒrfɒ'tŏmi). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *μορφ-ή* form + *-τομία* cutting, f. *τομ-*, *τέμνειν* to cut, after *anatomy*] The art of dissecting the different parts of any organized body for purposes of morphological investigation (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

Morphous (mɔ̄'fəs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *μορφ-ή* form: see -OUS] Having a determinate shape; opposed to *amorphous*.

1885 Roberts *Urin & Renal Dis* I iv. (ed. 4) 166 A large quantity of amorphous, or barely morphous granular debris.

Morphrodite: see Mophrodite

Morphu(e, variant forms of Morphew.

† **Mo rpion.** *Obs.* [a. F. *morpion*] = Crab 4.

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 126 The Morpions, .are found chiefly about the privy parts. 1678 Butler *Hud* III. i. 437 His Flea, his Morpion, and Punese, H' had gotten for his proper ease. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III xxviii 26 *Phthirus* Leach, or the Morpion

Morpunkee, variant of Morepunky.

Morra, variant of Mora [2]; obs. form of Murrey.

Morraine, obs. form of Murrain.

Morral, variant of Morel [1].

Morrane, Morre, Morreine: see Marram, Murr, Murrain.

Morrass(h)e, Morre(i)s, obs. ff. Morris *sb.*[1]

Morrell, obs. form of Merel.

1627 W Hawkins *Apollo Shroving* III iv 49 That can set his three along in a row, And that is fippeny morrell.

Morrell(e, -lo, var. ff. Morel *sb* [3], Morello.

Morrenian (mɒrī'nĭăn), *a. Zool.* [f. the name of C. F A. *Morren* (1807–58), Belgian naturalist: see -ian.] Epithet of certain glands in worms, whose function appears to be to adapt the ingesta for nutrition (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Morres, Morrey, obs. ff. Morris, Murrey.

Morreyn(e, obs. forms of Murrain.

‖ **Morrhua** (mɒ'rŭă). [mod L. *Morrhua*, a genus of fishes of which the cod (now *Gadus morrhua*) was typical, a. med L. *morua, moruca, moruta* cod Cf F. *morue*] Used *attrib* in *morrhua-oil*, cod-liver oil (Cassell 1885).

Morrhuine (mɒ'rŭəin). *Chem.* Also 9 -in. [f. prec + -ine] (See quot. 1897)

1891 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Morrhuin* 1897 C W Lyman in *New York Voice* 19 Aug 7/3 Cod-liver oil contains minute amounts of a substance secreted in the liver, 'gaduine', or 'morrhuine'

Hence **Morrhui'nic** *a. Chem*, in *morrhuinic acid* = Gadinic *acid* (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1891).

Morrian, Morrice, obs ff. Morion, Morris.

Morricer (mɒ rɪsəɹ). [f. *morrice* Morris *sb.*[1] + -er [1].] A morris-dancer

1810 Scott *Lady of L* v xxii, There morricers with bell at heel, And blade in hand, their mazes wheel.

Morries, obs. form of Morris *sb* [1]

Morrion, obs. form of Morion.

Morris (mɒ ris), *sb* [1] Forms: 5 **moreys**, mourish, 6 mor(r)es, moreis, -yce, -ys, morrass(h)e, morreis, 6–7 **moris**, **morrisse**, 6–8 **morice**, 6–9 **morrice**, 7 **morise**, 6– **morris**. [subst. use of *morys* obs. var. Moorish *a* [2] Cf. OF *morisque, morixe* sb., in the same sense.]

1. = Morris-dance. † *To dance the morris*, to take part in a morris-dance.

1512 [see Monsieur 1] 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII ix. 112 Thar morisis and syk riot. 1589 R Harvey *Pl Perc.* 8 All the picked youth, footing the Morris about a May pole. 1617 Moryson *Itin* IV 477 Setting vp maypooles daunsing the morris with hobby horses, bringing home the lady of the harvest 1712 *Spect.* No 425 P 3 Four Reapers, who danced a Morrice to the Sound of Oaten Pipes 1817 Southey *Wat Tyler* I i, Since we were boys together, And play'd at barley-brake, and danced the morris 1856 Boker *Leonor de Guzman* I ii Poems (1857) I 261 I'll dance the morrice, and you'll ride the horse With an alms pipkin at your saddle bow.

2. A body of morris-dancers.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lvii 8 Sum lait at evin bringis in the moreis 1554 *Burgh Recs Edinb.* (1871) II. 193 Vtheris that furneist the grayth to the convoy of the moris to the Abbay. 1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost* 49 The Fidler comes in with his Taber and Pipe and a whole Morice after him with Motly Visards 1616 *Pasquil & Katherine* I. 51 Oh, a Morrice is come, obserue our country sport. 1621 Bp Mountagu *Diatribæ* 448 A certaine Lasse .. came with others, in a Morrice vnto the Church of Enyalius. 1636 Randolph in *Ann. Dubrensia* C 3 b, These teach that Dancing is a Iezabell, . The Morrice, Idolls.

3. *transf.* and *fig*

1547 Coverdale *Old Faith* To Rdr, The man wyll not daunce in the deuyls morys with them 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 35 Sum for þe hure garris heid þameselff, and is not þat a morreis? 1613 Fletcher *Captain* v i, Certainly my body Is of a wild-fire For my head rings backward Or else I have a morise in my braines. 1634 Milton *Comus* 116 The Sounds and Seas with all their finny drove Now to the Moon in wavering Morrice move. 1698 Fryer *Acc E. India & P.* 23 A Chorus of Porpoises had taken the Sea in their Dance; which Morris once over, the Seas were quiet. 1892 Henley *Song of Sword*, etc Rhymes xi. 1 Gulls in an aëry morrice Gleam and vanish and gleam. 1894 K. Grahame *Pagan Papers* 23 And all the attendant hurry and scurry of the human morrice.

4. *attrib.*, as *morris feast, garment, mate, train*; **morris bell**, one of many small metal bells attached to the clothing of morris dancers.

1560 *Churchw. Acc St. Helen's, Abingdon* in *Archæologia* I. 17 For two dossin of *Morres belles 1[s]. 1748 Smollett *Rod Rand* XIII (1804) 70 His fears had magnified the sound of small morrice bells to the clanking of massy chains. 1750 W Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. xvii. 185 A fourth way Is to tie a Morrice-Bell about the Neck of a catch'd rat 1621 Bp Mountagu *Diatribæ* 488 The Salij, the habite they vsed in those *Morrice-Feasts. 1507 in Lysons *Envir Lond.* (1792) I. 226 [Kingston upon Thames] For 4 plyts and ½ of laun for the *mores garments o 2. 11. *c* 1621 Rowley, etc. *Witch of Edmont* III i (1658) 26, I pray you, good *Morrice-mates, now leave me. 1808 Wordsw *To Daisy* 17 In shoals and bands, a *morrice train, Thou greet'st the traveller in the lane.

Morris (mɒ'rĭs), *sb.*[4] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Corruption of *merels*. see Merel 2.] = Merel 2. Chiefly *Nine men's* (*peg*) *morris*.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N* II. i 98 The nine mens Morris is fild vp with mud 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Merils*, a Play among Boys, otherwise call'd *Fivepenny Morris*. 1825 J Neal *Bro Jonathan* I. 7 Peters had beaten him at fox and geese; then at morris; then at checquers, or draughts 1835 Clare *Rural Muse* 119 Oft we may track his haunts By nine-peg-morris nicked upon the green 1865 S. Evans *Bro. Fabian's MS.* 9 He found his abacus expressly scored For nine-men's morris on an indoor scale

Morris (mɒ'rĭs), *sb.*[3] *Nat. Hist.* [f. the name of William *Morris* of Holyhead.] An elongated flat eel-like fish formerly named *Leptocephalus morrisii*, but now regarded as the aborted young of the conger-eel. Also *Anglesea morris*.

1769 Pennant *Brit. Zool* III 125 1781 — *Tours Wales* II 252 The Beaumaris Shark, the Morris, and the trifurcated Hake are new species taken in this sea. 1835 Jenyns *Brit. Vertebr. Anim* 480 *Leptocephalus Morrisii*, Gmel. (Angelsea Morris)

Morris, morrice (mɒ'rĭs), *v.* [f Morris *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr* To dance. Also *slang* (see quot. 1725).

1725 *New Cant. Dict., Morris*, to hang dangling in the Air, to be executed. 1861 M. Collins in *Temple Bar* I. 268 Where the unseen fairies gaily morriced

2. *slang.* To move away rapidly; to decamp. Also with *off*. ? *Obs*

1765 Cowper *Let to Hill* 8 Nov., Wks 1837 XV 6, I think the Welshman must *morris* 1773 Goldsm *Stoops to Conq* III ii, Zounds! here they are Morrice! Prance! 1796 Mrs M Robinson *Angelina* II 81 You'll be pleased to morrice off while you are in a whole skin. 1838 Dickens *O Twist* VIII, Up with you on your pins. There! Now then! Morrice!

† b. To move at a rapid pace *Obs.*

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII 333 They [horses] are not large, but they can all 'morris' a little.

3. *trans* To dance (a particular measure).

a 1845 Hood *Forge* I. 4 However it's quite As wild a night As ever was known on that sinister height Since the Demon-Dance was morriced

Mo'rris-dance. Forms: see Morris *sb.*[1] [f. Morris *sb* [1] (or *morys* Moorish *a* [2]) + Dance *sb*

Cf Flemish *mooriske dans* (perh. the immediate source), Du *Moorsche dans*, early mod.G *moriskentanz*, F. *danse moresque*]

A grotesque dance performed by persons in fancy costume, usually representing characters from the Robin Hood legend, esp. Maid Marian and Friar Tuck. Hence, any mumming performance of which fantastic dancing is an important feature. Also, a representation of the dance.

1458 *Will of Wetenhale* (Somerset Ho), Ciphos argenti sculpt. cum moreys daunce. 1494 in *Excerpta Hist.* (1831) 95 For playing of the Mourice dance. 1510 *Will of Jackson* (Somerset Ho), My cuppe w[t] the morres daunce 1532 *Lett & Pap Hen. VIII*, V 739 A gold salt, called the Moresdaunce, with 5 Moresdaunsers and a tabrett 1552 Latimer *Serm.* (1562) 148 Such felowes are more meete to daunce the morrice daunce, then to bee admitted to preache. 1633 Ford *Love's Sacrif.* I ii, Thou wouldst sweare A Morris-dance were but a Tragedy Compar'd to that. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St Gt Brit.* I. i v. (1743) 35 In the reign of King James the First, 8 old men danced a morice-dance whose ages put together made 800 years. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. v. 201, I make no doubt the morris-dance originated from the fool's dance

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1662 Stillingfl *Orig. Sacræ* II. iv § 17 The Dithyrambus was . a kind of extatick Morice-dance. *a* 1639 Wotton *Parallel Essex & Buckhm* (1641) 11 Whilest the Queene stood in some doubt of a Spanish Invasion (though it proved but a Morrice dance upon our Waves) 1782 Cowper *Table T.* 519, I judged a man of sense could scarce do worse Than caper in the morris dance of verse.

Hence **Mo rris-dancer**, (*a*) one who takes part in a morris-dance. † (*b*) *pl* The aurora borealis.

Mo rris-dancing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*

1507 in Jupp *Acc. Carpenters' Comp.* (1887) 200 Itm payd to y[e] morys daunsers viij[d]. 1532 [see Morris dance]. 1612 Rowlands *Knave of Hearts* B 1 b, My Sleeues are like some Morris-dancing fellow 1612 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc* I xii. 45 Those peeces that shewed .. a countrey village, faire or market, .. Morrice dancing, peasants together by the eares, and the like 1621 B. Jonson *Gypsies Met.* (1640) 65 They should be Morris-dancers by their iingle *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 224 A Morrice-dancer drest with Bells. 1755 tr. *Pontoppidan's Nat. Hist Norway* I 4 *note*, In England..the north light is called Morrice-dancers, Merry dancers, and streamers. 1825 Scott *Talism.* xx, How wouldst like such beverage thyself after such a morrice dancing? 1896 Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 248 All the year is May for the morris-dancers.

Morris-pike (mɒ'rispəik). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 **mareyspyke, marespike**, 6 **morys-peke, -peik, -pike, -pyke, morryspike, mores-pike, -pyoke, morrespike**, mo(o)rishe pike, **pyke, morrisshe pike, morishpike, morest spycke**, 6, 8 **morispike**, 7, 9 morrice-, **morris-pike**. [f. *morys*, obs. var. Moorish *a.*[2]. cf. Morris *sb.*[1]] A form of pike supposed to be of Moorish origin.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 397/2 Marespikes, Bowes, Gonnes, . and many other Wepyns. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr* (1884) 8 Halbardes, Sperys, Moryspekys. 1545 in *St Papers Hen VIII*, III 543 Item, Morest Spyckes, laden with wylde fyer. 1548 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 568 [Thirty] morrispykes 1548 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) II. 197 The municions following morispikes, m[l]. *Ibid*, Morryspikes, ij[m] vij[c]. 1608 [A Munday] *Reynard's Delivr Christians* B, The English Mariners so laid about them with..browne bills, and morris pikes, that [etc.]. 1641 Baker *Chron*, *Hen. VIII* (1653) 369 They entred the Gallies again with Morris Pikes, and began a new fight 1709 Strype *Ann Ref.* xv 190 They marched out of London with guns, moris pikes, halberds, and flags. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. x, The guards their morrice-pikes advanc'd 1877 Miss Yonge *Cameos* III. 188 The men who knew how to use harquebuses and morris-pikes were stationed round them.

† b. *transf.* A morris-pike-man *Obs*

1600 Heywood *1st Pt Edw IV*, III ii (1613) F 4, With our Gunnes and billes browne O the French were beaten downe, Morrys pikes and bowmen

Morrisse, obs. form of Morris *sb.*[1]

Morris tube. [From the name of Richard *Morris* (died 1891), the inventor.] A small-bore rifle barrel capable of being inserted in a large-bore rifle or shot-gun for shooting practice; patented in 1881. Also *attrib*

1884 *Army Gen Orders* 2 Instructions with regard to the employment of Morris's Aiming Tubes in Government rifles have been approved 1887 *Ibid.* 160 Morris Aiming Tubes.

The issue of Morris tubes to battalions of Militia is deferred. 1896 Greener *Gun* (ed. 6) 649 The chief use of a Morris tube is to convert a large bore or powerful rifle into a weapon of the saloon rifle type for gallery practice 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb 8/2 The question of providing Morris tube ranges in the public parks

Morrow (mɒ rou), *sb.* Now only *literary* and *dial.* (see E. D. D.). Forms: 3–4 **moru**, 3–5 mor(e)we, 4–6 **morow(e**, 5 **morue, morou**, mor(e)w, 6–7 **morrowe**, 6– **morrow**. [ME. *morwe, moru*, shortened variant of *morwen* Morn.]

1. = Morn 1, Morning 1. Occas as a salutation = Good morrow. *Obs.* exc *dial.*

c 1275 Lay 877 He lette clemben an heþ and swiþe loude clepie þat þane ilke morewe come al his gode folke. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 12 The glad nyght ys worthe an heuy morowe *c* 1386 — *Pard* 336 Wel loued he by the morwe a sop in wyn *c* 1450 *M. E Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 94 Let þe seek drinke þer of at euen hot an morew colde 1530 Palsgr. 549/1 The two hostes fought togyder from morowe to nyght 1597 Bp. Hall *Sat* I. vii, Shee's white as morrows milk, or flakes new blowne 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* I. i, Morrow to my Vncle. 1706–7 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat* II i, Morrow, my dear Sister, are you for Church this Morning? 1710–11 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 4 Jan, Morning Morrow, little dears

2. The day next after the present; the day subsequent to any specified day. *The morrow*, frequently used advb = on the following day.

c 1290 *St Cross* 37 in *S Eng Leg* 2 Þene Morewe aftur Midewinter day to deþe huy him brouȝte 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 7842 Þe morwe after seinte mari day 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* 41 In morewe men he sohte, At under mo he brohte *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* I v 24 Whanne heuen is rody in the euentid a cleer dai schal be the morewe 1535 Coverdale *Exod* IX 6 Tomorow shal the Lorde do this vpon earth And the Lorde dyd the same on the morow *Ibid. Matt.* VI 34 Care not then for the morow, for the morow shall care for it self *a* 1626 Bacon *New Atl* (1900) 8 The Morrow after our three dayes were past, ther came to us a new Man 1693 Dryden *Persius* V (1697) 475 Unhappy he who does this Work adjourn, And to morrow wou'd the search delay His lazy morrow will be like to day 1712 M Henry *Daily Commun* Wks 1855 I. 242/1 Taking thought for the morrow is the great hinderance of our peace in the night 1813 Byron *Br Abydos* II. xxvii, There late was laid a marble stone, Eve saw it placed—the Morrow gone! 1817 Wolfe *Burial Sir J Moore* IV, We bitterly thought of the morrow 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 12 With yourself it rests to have a month of morrows like to-day!

† b. *The next morrow*: the day after. *The third morrow*, the day but one after. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24549 He hight to rise þe thrid moru *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* 82 Hire blisse sprong the thridde morewe. 1390 Gower *Conf* I 250 Wherof his lord, which was deceived, A seknesse er the thridde morwe Conceived hath of dedly sorwe. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 175 On the third morow Bellins the king Rose erlie or the day ganne spring 1565 Stapleton tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 104 If Sonday were not the next morow after the fourteenth day of the chaunge of the Moone,..he taryed for the Sonday. 1647 W. Browne tr. *Polexander* I. 65 The Assembly thought it fit to resolve of nothing that day, but that they should meet againe the next morrow to conclude all things.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. in the sense: The time immediately following a particular event.

a 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxliii. iv, Let mercies morrow Soone chase my night of sorrow. 1646 Crashaw *Steps to Temple* 40 Let them sleepe on. Till this stormy night be gone, And th' eternall morrow dawne. 1834 Ht. Martineau *Farriers* II 22 This morrow of a piece of good fortune. 1886 J. Fiske in *Atlantic Monthly* LVIII. 377 On the morrow of a long and costly war, it was not strange

that the whole country was in some measure pauperized. 1887 *New Princeton Rev.* III. 1 The morrow of the death of a public favorite is apt to be severe upon his memory.

4. *attrib.* (now only *poet.*), as *morrow* † *dew*, † *letter*, *light*, *morn*, *noon*, *song*; **morrow day**, (*a*) the next day, the morrow; (*b*) daybreak; † **morrow part** = MORNING GIFT (cf. MORDELL); † **morrow priest**, a priest who says morrow-mass; † **morrow star** = MORNING STAR 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 5993 Moises praid þe *moru dai, All þe fleies ware went awai 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 63 Wherof erli the morwe day he gan to fare Into the field *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 437 Seven at midnight, seven at morow-day. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* vi 34 The morow day shal be careful for it self 1820 KEATS *St Agnes* XXVII, Flown, like a thought, until the morrow-day. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxii. (Tollemache MS.), White margarites þat ben conceyuid of þe *morow dewe ben made dym with þe eyer of þe euentide. 1619 HALES *Gold. Rem.* II (1673) 82 In my *morrow Letters I will not fail .. to send your honour the transcripts. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* 107 O Lord, I beseech thee, that . thy grace may spring in my heart with the *morrowe light of thy comfort. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 96 The ocean with the morrow light Will be both blue and calm 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VII ad fin., A sadder and a wiser man He rose the *morrow morn *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* v. 22 A grete forest, in whiche he entred and rode styl tyl the *morowe none, wythout ony aduenture 1557-8 *Will of W. Rayner* (Somerset Ho.), Unto maude my wif for her full Dowery and *morrowe parte. 1563 BECON *Acts of Christ*, etc. Wks. III. 414 This *morowe priest and that morowe priest. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 832 If euen-song and *morwe song acorde, Lat se now who shal telle the firste tale. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 344/2 *Morow sterre, *Lucifer*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 b, The morowe sterre that commeth before the daye

Morrow (mǫ rǫu), *v. rare.* [f. MORROW *sb.*] *intr.* To dawn. Also (*nonce-use*) in *passive*, to be endowed with mornings.

1839-50 BAILEY *Festus* 157 When earth was dayed—was morrowed—the first ray Perched on his pen, and diamonded its way. *Ibid.* 228, I have turned to thee, moon, from my heart,..And have hoped it might mix, as I watched thee depart, Like thyself, with the morn which had morrowed. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I 70 When the morning morrowed..he summoned the chief of his viziers.

Morrow-3yfe, var. MORYEVE, 'morning-gift'.

† **Morrowing**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [f MORROW *sb.* + -ING[1]: cf *morning*; in sense 2 implying a vb. **morrow* to procrastinate.]

1. Morning; dawning.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl Mars* (Tanner MS.) 26 Yit will I synge The sentence of the compleynt That wofull mars made at the departynge Fro fressh venus in a morowynge [*Trin. MS.* morowynyng]. *c* 1385 — *L G W* 1483 The morwynge [*Trin. MS.* morowyng; *Selden MS.* morowenyng] attempre was & fayr. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 247 Suete war the vapouris, soft the morowing

2. A postponing till 'the morrow'.

1602 BRETON *Mother's Blessing* lxvi. D 3 b, If he importune thee with borrowing, Or daily put thee off with morrowing, Till want do make thee wearie of thy lending

Morrowing gift, var. MORWYNGIFT *Obs. Sc.*

† **Mo'rrow-mass.** *Obs.* The first mass of the day.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 116 3e, þat heryn noȝt full dyvyn seruyse in 3oure parysch-cherche, but a morwemasse. 1484 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 116 Payd to syr Iohn plommer for hys labur to syng the morowmas 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* v. iii (1886) 76 He heard a little saccaring bell ring to the elevation of a morrowe masse. 1601 F GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 304 He built a little Chappell for morrow masse. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. 8 After Terce, the first mass of the day, or the 'morrow mass' was sung

b. *attrib.*, as *morrow mass altar, monges, priest.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII. 617 The morowe masse preest of Bowe Churche in Chepe was moste commendyd. 1518 in *Jacob's Hist. Faversham* (1774) 164 At the Morrow Masse Awter. 1556 *Rec. St Mary at Hill* (1905) 401 Payed to sir William Rychard, morrowmas prest, for halfe a yeere ended at midsomer 1556. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 703 A Popish Sheppard, or Morrow-Masse Priest. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 57 Let you morrow Massmungers when they masse it alone, use Iaponian, or Mexico Language. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 216 Monks, Nuns, and morrow Masse Priests.

Morrow-speech: see MORN-SPEECH.

† **Mo'rrow-tide.** *Obs.* Also 5 mortyde. [Cf. MORN-TIDE.] = MORNINGTIDE.

c 1290 *Beket* 49 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 108 In þe morewe-tide heo weren i-sout. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2895 Erly on þe morwetyde after þat þay were there, þe Amyral wolde no leng abyde bot þe Galwys let arere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch T.* 981 And so bifel, that brighte morwe-tyde, That [etc.]. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1441 In þe mortyde þo, whenne hit was day. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 37 It happed so that on a morowtyde erly that grymbert my neuew was of wyne almost dronke. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xx. 169 A mery euentyde foloweth a sory morow tyde 1520 *Myrr. our Ladye* 13 In some chirches they say mattyns in the morow tyde.

Morryeve, var. MORYEVE, 'morning-gift'.

Morryoune, obs. form of MORIAN.

† **Mors**, *v. Obs.* [aphetic a. F. *amorcer* to prime (a gun), to prepare for an operation.]

1. *trans.* To grease (firearms).

1533 *Acc. Ld. Treas Scotl.* (1905) VI. 160 For walx and talloune to mors the hagbutis.

2. To prime (a gun). Implied in MORSING *vbl. sb.*

Mors, Morsall, obs. ff. MORSE *sb.*[2], MORSEL.

† **Mo'rsare.** *Obs.* [aphetic a. F. *amorçoir*, f. *amorcer*: see MORS *v.*] A priming-flask for a cannon.

1540 *Ld. Treas. Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 304* Ane morsare to be Kingis grace Culvering, quhilk wes of siluer.

Morsbunker: see MOSSBUNKER.

Morscel, obs. form of MORSEL.

Morse (mǭs), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **mors**. [a. OF. *mors* (Godef. 1380), ad. L. *mors-us* bite, catch (of a buckle), f. *mordēre* to bite.] The clasp or fastening of a cope, frequently made of gold or silver, and set with precious stones.

1404 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 394 Item j mors cum lapidibus. 1489 *Will of Atwode* (Somerset Ho.), A mortuary cloth of blac velvett the orfraies & mors w[t] flowres 1489-90 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 150 Item, for Cere clothe to the orpharas, the hode & the moose [*? read* morse] of the saide coope. 1536 in *Antiq Sarisb.* (1771) 197 Six copes . having in the Morse red and white Roses of pearls *c* 1540 *Invent.* in *Trans Lond & Mdsx. Archæol. Soc.* IV. 329, iij copes of white bawdekyn with ffiewres of gold and dases and thys letter I in the morses. *Ibid.* 349, xxvij newe morsys for copys. 1886 MRS. BRAY *De Foix* ii. (1884) 15 His tunic was fastened in front by a morse, or brooch, richly enamelled, ..and representing the Virgin Mary.

Morse (mǭs), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5-8 **mors**, 6 **morsse**, 7 **morss, moss**, 8 **morsh**, 6- **morse** [a. Lapp. *morsa, morssa*, or the equivalent Finnish *mursu* Cf. F. *morse* (first in *morce marin* = Caxton's *mors marine*), Russian моржъ.]

1. The sea-horse or walrus, *Trichechus rosmarus.*

1482 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclvii 336 This yere were take iiij grete fisshes bytwene Eerethe and london, that one was callyd mors marine [etc.]. *c* 1553 CHANCELOUR in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) I. 237 There are also a fishes teeth, which fish is called a Morsse *c* 1614 *Voy* [*to Spitsbergen*] in *Archæologia Amer.* (1860) IV. 313 Theise morses use to goe ashoare vpon some beach or pointe of lowe land 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc Russia* (1758) 83 Morses, or sea horses, from Nova Zembla, used to load thirty boats a year with blubber. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 472 The Walrus, Morse, or Sea-Horse,..is an inhabitant of the Arctic portions of both Hemispheres.

† **2.** Erroneously applied to the hippopotamus.

1775 ASH, *Morse*, the hippopotamus, the river horse. 1891 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Morse teeth*, a name given to the teeth of the hippopotamus used for making artificial teeth.

3. *attrib.*, as *morse-hide, -ivory, -teeth.*

1681 GREW *Museum* I § v. i. 89 A piece of a *Morse-Hide. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 89 A *morse ivory thumb-ring of an Earl of Shrewsbury 1618 T BARKER in *St. Papers Col., E. Indies* 1617-21 (1870) 159 Tin, brass, *morse teeth, Muscovy hides.

Morse (mǭs), *sb.*[3] *Telegraphy.* The name of the American electrician S. F. B. *Morse* (1791-1872), the inventor of the recording telegraph, and of the alphabet (in which the letters are expressed by combinations of dots and dashes) used for sending messages by this instrument. Used *attrib.* in designations of these inventions and things pertaining to them; also *ellipt.* as *sb.* = 'Morse telegraph'.

[1847 'PETER PROGRESS' *Electr Telegr.* 63 Morse's Telegraph. This variety of the Electric Telegraph is employed on all the American lines.] 1860 PRESCOTT *Electr. Telegr* III. v. 73 Electric telegraph apparatus. The Morse system. 1867 SABINE *Electr Telegr* 84 Simple Morse Circuit.—In its simplest form the Morse telegraph consists of a transmitting key [etc.] *Ibid* 86 Embossing Instrument with movable Magnet. This is a construction of the Morse by Messrs. Siemens and Halske. *Ibid* 87 The Morse Code *Ibid* 90 The Morse alphabet. *Ibid* 149 The Morse recorder 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 105 In England we never do use the Morse on such circuits..It is an exceedingly rare thing to fix more than four stations on one Morse circuit 1889 PREECE & MAIER *Telephone* 110 Ordinary Morse signals 1898 R KERR *Wireless Telegr* 93 The Morse inker. *Ibid* 97 A small Morse key.

Hence **Morse** *v. intr.*, to signal by means of the Morse alphabet.

1906 KIPLING in *Windsor Mag* Jan. 232/2 Ah! now she's Morsing against the fog.

Morsebonker: see MOSSBUNKER.

Morseed, obs. variant of MAWSEED.

1724 *Weekly Jrnl* No. 276 Very fine singing Nightingales, with a fine Parcel of Morseed, to be sold.

Morsel (mǭ·rsĕl), *sb.* Forms: 3 **mossel**, 4-5 **mussel(e, mossele**, 5 **mussell(e, mosselle(e**; 4 **morsele, morcele**, 4-6 **morselle**, 4-7 **morsell**, 4-8 **morcel**, 5 **morssel, murssell, morsylle**, 5-7 **morcell**, 6 **morssell**, *Sc.* **morsall**, 3- **morsel**. [a. OF. *morsel* (mod.F. *morceau*: see MORCEAU) = It *morsello*, med.L *morsellum*, dim. of F. *mors*, It. *morso* a bite:—L. *morsum*, neut. pa. pple. of *mordēre* to bite.]

1. A bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food.

Now apprehended as a contextual use of sense 2.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7028 þe mossel he dude in to is mouþ .. Hit bileuede amidde is þrote *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13485 Qua had o penis thre hundreth Bred for to bi, þai ar sua fele, War til alkan bot a morsel. *c* 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 398 Our lordis of France, that ay With gud morsellis farsis thair panch. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxlvii. 17 He sendeth his cristal as mussells [*v.r.* morselis]. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 219 Ete þat at fyue mosseles, & þenne drynk a gret draw3t of good wyn. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a v, Take .iij. cornes of whete and put hem in a morcell of flesh and yeue thessame morcellis to the hawke. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr Faith* 30 This apple is all rotten, and yet there are some sound morsells in him 1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav* lviii. 230 She eat of the Fruit, and made her Husband likewise to eat of it, whence it ensued that they were both of them by that unhappy Morsel subjected to the pains of Death. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 334 They..wrap it in a leaf of Betele. and chew it in morsels. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 19 § 8 The first morsel is in his mouth. 1818 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, He took a cake in his hand, broke it, and was about to eat a morsel, when the effort to swallow seemed almost too much for him. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 202 At the spring..the men paused to have a morsel of bread.

b. with omission of *of.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7025, & al so late þis mossel bred þoru mi þrote wende *c* 1450 *Merlin* I. 6 Yef we hadde but a mossell brede, we haue more ioye than ye haue with alle the delicatys of the worlde. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* Q j b, They eate a morsell breadde.

c. A choice dish; a 'tit-bit'.

c 1440 LYDG. *Horse, Goose & Sheep* 207 A fatt goos. a morsel [*v r.* mussell] agreable *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 22, I wolle telle you an ensaumple of a woman that ete the good morsell in the absence of her husbonde *Ibid.*, No woman shulde ete no lycorous morcelles in the absens of her husbond. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 225 The Sheikh brought me, as choice morsels, two or three clusters of large sorrel, which tasted very refreshing.

d. A small meal; a 'snack'.

† *To bring* (*a person*) *to a morsel*: ? to bring to poverty.

1470-85 MALORY *Arth.* XVI VIII 675 She prayd hym to take a lytyl morsel to dyne. 1655 TERRY *Voy. E. India* 8 The Shark. will make a morsell of any thing he can catch, master, and devour. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Kpr. Guilford* (1742) 291 But his Vices, in the Way of Women and the Bottle, were so ungoverned, as brought him to a Morsel. 1765 BICKERSTAFFE *Maid of Mill* I iii. 8 Thou'lt come and eat a morsel of dinner with us. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 154 We were eating our morsel at home. 1898 W. F. CLARK *N. Gleams* 56 (E. D. D.) Janey was gettin' ready some kind o' morsel.

e. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3434 Rauyssht of þe beaute of his womman, This tendir yong morsel, þis doghter, I seye. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 413 Whan the hisperyens sawe hym brought to that sorowe as for to taste the bitter morsell of deth, alle lefte their armes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXII. 23 Scho wes an morsall of delyte. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 713 He shall be at the last a morsell for the deuyll 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 396 Now comes in the sweetest Morsell of the night, and wee must hence, and leaue it unpickt 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 33 Tithes which is a sweet morsell that they are loath to part with 1649 MILTON *Eikon* IX 81 That revenge was no unpleasing morsel to him. *a* 1676 GUTHRIE *Mem* (1702) 91 The Rent of the Chapel Royal (esteem'd formerly a Morsel sufficient for a Bishop) 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* IX. 2044 Few years, the sport Of fortune; then, the morsel of despair. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 382 Many choice morsels, both from Greek and Roman writers. 1848 L HUNT *Jar of Honey* Pref 2 With this sauce a man might swallow some of the bitterest morsels of life. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem* 74 Scores of other tough morsels in the Koran

f. *jocularly* applied to a person.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i 286 You doing thus, To the perpetuall winke for aye might put This ancient morsell: this Sir Prudence. 1838 MRS CARLYLE *New Lett* (1903) I 69 Beware how you encourage that little morsel of yours to follow the trade of being a Genius.

2. A small piece (of anything), esp. a portion cut or broken from a mass; a little piece; a fragment. Also *Comb.* † **morsel-meal** *adv*, piecemeal.

c 1290 *St Kath.* 247 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 99 Hire tetes heo to-drowe Fram hire bodi mossel mele. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1268 Maistris & mynistris menere & grettir, þat was in morsels magged *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks* I 30 Take Applys, & pare hem, an smal screde hem in mossellys 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. 5 He simply deliuered vp a large morsell whereby the value of that which remained was betrayed 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr* 92 A morcel of St Peters by it self. 1693 TATE *Juvenal* XVI (1697) 374 An Ombite Wretch. is Pris'ner made Whose Flesh torn off by Lumps, the rav'nous Foe In Morsels cut, to make it farther go 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem* I. 349 When dry, it appears in white morsels, which may be reduced by the fingers into an exceedingly fine powder. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 815 The small morsels of quicksilver ore. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. 4, 8 A morsel of territory.

fig. 1860 A TROLLOPE *Castle Richm* I vi 106 I'm blessed if I've a morsel of feeling in my toes 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxiv. 391 No morsel of the system could now be counted an open question.

Morsel (mǭ·rsĕl), *v.* [f. MORSEL *sb.* Cf. F. *morceler.*]

1. *trans.* To divide into 'morsels' or small pieces.

1598 FLORIO, *Morsecchiare*, to morsell to bite. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr* IV. xvii. 301 Chopping into peeces, morselling and deuouring their prisoners

2. With *out*: To distribute (property, etc.) in small parcels or quantities.

1855 MRS. GORE *Mammon* I. 7 Their estates have been morselled out; while ours remain intact. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* i. 50 The total mass..was shaped, adjusted, and again morselled out in parts by subsequent minstrels.

Hence **Mo'rselled** *ppl. a.*; **Mo'rselling** *vbl. sb.*

1799 BEDDOES *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 536 advt., The practice, of tantalizing readers by morselled information. 1844 M. HENNELL *Soc. Syst.* 188 Civilization and all historic periods known, have their narrow foundation on family management, or morselling. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 95 The split and morselled crags.

Morselize (mǭ·rsĕlaiz), *v. rare.* [f. MORSEL *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To break up into small pieces. Hence **Morseliza·tion**, the act of dividing into small pieces.

1886 A. G. WARNER tr. Le Play in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Oct. 793 The chaotic .. condition of the foremost nations of Europe resulted .. from the 'infinite morselization'.. of interests. 1893 *19th Cent.* Feb. 214 The plan..has been called in America the 'morcelization of government'. 1894 G. S.

Hall in *Forum* Apr. 158 We have morselized the old curriculum.

Morsh, obs. form of Morse *sb.*[2]

Morsicant (mǭ·ɹsikănt), *a.* [ad. L. *morsicant-em*, pres. pple. of *morsicāre* to bite continually, f. *mors-*, *mordēre* to bite.] (See quot.)

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Morsicant*, producing a sensation as of repeated biting or pricking.

Mo·rsing, *vbl. sb. Sc. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also *corruptly* 7 **mosine**; (in Comb.) 8–9 **motion-**, 9 **moshin-**. [f. Mors *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of priming (a gun). In quot. *concr.*, priming-powder, priming.

1629 Z. Boyd *Last Battell* I. 374 They . cry, Peace, peace, euen while God is putting the fierie lunt into the mosine of their sudden destruction.

b. *attrib.* as *morsing-horn*, *-powder*; **morsing-hole**, touch-hole.

1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 131 Hagbutteris, furnischit with powldir flask, morsing hornis, and all uthair geir. 1568 *Satir. P. Reform* xlvii. 54 3e want 30[s] morsing powder. 1789 Davidson *Seasons* 26 An', frae the flake.. He whips the carabine.—The motion-hole Frae rust unspik'd .Adown the bank he hastens. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* iv. xviii, Buff coats, all frounc'd and 'broidered o'er, And morsing-horns and scarfs they wore. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Moshin hole*, the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance; '*pike the moshin-hole*'., means, to clean out the touch hole. 1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* xii, The piker for clearing the motion-hole. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 485 *Morsing powder*, an old term for priming powder

Morsita·tion. *rare*[—0]. [n. of action f. late L. *morsitāre* (found only as v. r. for *morsicāre*: see Morsicant), freq. of *mordēre* to bite.] (See quot.)

1819 Seager, *Morsitation*, the act of biting frequently and slightly; gnawing. Whence in later Dicts.

Morspeche, obs. form of Morrow-speech.

Morss(e, obs. forms of Morse *sb.*[2]

†**Mo·rsure.** *Obs.* [a. F. *morsure* (Hatz.-Darm. 13th c.), ad. L. *morsūra*, f. *mors-*, *mordēre* to bite.] The action or an act of biting; a bite.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4088 Þan wald his pepill & his princes haue past ouir þe bourne, And mi3t no3t for þe morsure & mayning of bestis. 1614 D. T. *Dove & Serp.* Ded., Whereby to free those which behold it from the morsures of such vipers 1730 *Hist. Litt.* I. 31 He opened a Salamander's Mouth, and endeavoured to make it bite a Chicken... At last he . succeeded in forcing it to make several morsures. 1819 H. Busk *Tea* 183 Shall I..The morsure of their fang escape alone?

Mort (mǭɹt), *sb.*[1] Also 5–7 **morte.** [Partly a. F. *mort* (= Pr. *mort-z*, Sp. *muerte*, Pg., It. *morte*):—L. *mort-em*; partly a. F. *mort* (fem. *morte*), adj. (= Pr. *mort-z*, Sp. *muerto*, Pg., It. *morto*) :—pop L. **mort-um* for L. *mortuum* dead.]

†**1.** Death, slaughter. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 9066 (Kölbing), Þo stode Herui bi Bohort, Boþe in peril of mort. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1279 (Dublin MS), The morte of all þe masydons & of þe mony grekez. 1536 *Exhort to North* in Furnivall *Ballads fr. MSS* I 306 Noitt dowtyng off them to maike gret morte. 1560 Rolland *Crt Venus* i. 834 Ouirset with slicht sulphurious, And suddant mort.

2. *Hunting.* The note sounded on a horn at the death of the deer. Chiefly in *to blow a mort.*

App. an alteration of the earlier Mote *sb.*[1] perh. by association with Fr. phr. *à mort.*

Various edd. of the ballad of *Chevy Chase* l. 31, read *mort*, but MS. Ashm. 48 has *mot* (= Mote *sb*[1]).

?*a* 1500 in Blount *Anc. Tenures* (1679) 170 As soone as the Bukks head is offered uppe all the kepers shall blowe a Morte three tymes. 1589 R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 14 Presently, the Mort the Hunts man blew *a* 1592 Greene *Card of Fancie* (1593) H, He that bloweth the Mort before the fall of the Buck, may verie well misse of his fees. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 118 And then to sigh, as 'twere The Mort o' th' Deere. 1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* i. 80 Then, having blown the Mort, and all the company come in [etc.]. 1741 *Compl. Fam -Piece* ii i 292 Then sound the Mort or Morts. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxxiii, The horns again poured on her ear the melancholy yet wild strain of the mort, or death-note. 1845 Browning *Flight of the Duchess* xi, When horns wind a mort and the deer is at siege.

b. A dead stag. ? *nonce-use.*

1827 Hood *Mids. Fairies* cx, 'Tis these befriend the timid, trembling stag, .. And prompt fresh shifts in his alarum'd ears, So piteously they view all bloody morts.

c. The death, the kill *arch.*

1855 Kingsley *Westw Ho!* iv, You will .. be enabled yourselves to see the mort more pleasantly.

3. The skin of a sheep or lamb that has died a natural death. Also *mort skin dial.*

1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* F 3, The Sadler..makes the lether of them of morts, or tand sheeps skinnes. 1611–12 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 486 Sheepeskinnes slaughtered hath bin sold by great, for xxiiij*s.* the dozen, good and bad, mortes and all included. 1624 in *Naworth Househ. Bks.* 212 Received of my Lady for mort skins, iij[li] vj[s] viij[d]. 1752 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald Club 1903) I. 464 Ilk dozen of mort lamb skins 2*d.* 1798 R. Douglas *Agric. Surv. Roxb. & Selkirk* 259 *note*, Morts are the skins of sheep and lambs who die. 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* i, He'll be unco busy amang the morts this season.

4. ? A dead body, corpse. ? *Obs.*

1658 Franck *North. Mem.* (1694) 7 Every Generation since Adam, has so diminished that Beauty and Lustre, that from Men we are almost dwindled into Morts *a* 1839 Galt *Demon Destiny* 14 The gathering myriads of the famous great—All skeletons, like morts, derisive grin.

5. *Comb.*: †**mort bell** *Sc.*, a funeral bell; †**mort cape** *Sc.*, a funeral cope; **mort head** *dial.*, a death's head; †**mort mumblings** *Sc.*, mumbled prayers for the dead; **mort note** (quasi-*arch.*) = sense 2; **mort safe** *Sc.*, an iron frame placed over a coffin or at the entrance to a grave as a protection against resurrectionists in Scotland; **mort-skin** *Sc.* and *dial.* (see sense 3); **mort stand** *Sc.*, app. a bier or catafalque; †**mort stone**, a stone on which the bearers of a dead body rested the coffin.

1590 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I 153 Thair twa commoun bellis, viz. the *mort and skellet bellis. 1612 *Ibid.* 326 The provest, bailleis and counsale, haifing continwit Thomas Kilmawris in the office of the mort bell to this day. 1824 Galt *Rothelan* III. vi. i. 13 From the hour that the mort-bell was again heard in the land, men relapsed into their wonted customs. 1554–5 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 359 To mak twa *mortcaippis. *Ibid*, Item, for half ane quarter quhit sating to be the *mort heids, iiij[s]. 1691 R. Kirk *Secret Commonwealth* i. § 7 'Tis as the constrained grinning of a Mort-head. 1722 Nisbet *Syst. Her.* 267 Crest, a Mort-head, with two Leg-Bones, Saltier-ways proper. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 92 Mantand *mort mvmblingis mixt w[t] monye leis. 1830 Mrs. Bray *Fits of Fitz ford* xvi. (1884) 134 The woods rang with the clamour of blowing the stag to bay, or the triumph of the *mort-note. 1821 A. Thomson *Jrnl.* 1 Mar. in *Life & Ministry* (1869) iii. 285 The *mort-safe was for the first time put into his grave. 1888 *North N. & Q.* III. 51 The coffin is then lowered, the cage-like mort-safe put over it, and the hinged rods, the tops of which interlace, bent over and padlocked.. The grave is then filled up. 1896 J. B. Bailey *Diary Resurrectionist* 76 Mort-safes, or strong iron guards, were placed over newly-made graves for protection. 1503 *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scotl.* (1900) II. 290 The *mortstand, with tua tunycales with offrez of fine gold, ane gret caip of the mortstand with sternys of gold on it and offrez of gold. 1561 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 330 Ane croce of siluer, the forclayth of the hie altar,..ane arress bed, ane siluer spune, the mort stand [etc]. 1842 Sir H. Taylor *Edwin* v. vii 227 Oh me! the *mortstone!

†**Mort,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **mortes** (?). [Form and origin uncertain; but cf. Mortar *sb*[1] 2.] A kind of wax candle (? or a set of wax candles).

1394 in Gough *Sepulchral Mon.* (1786) I 170* Fynolx, morts, brennynges, croppes, tapres quarrez. *c* 1530 Ld Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 56 The foure mortees of waxe [orig *quatre cierges ardans*] y[t] stode brennynge before her beddes fete. 1546 in Blomefield *Topogr. Hist Norfolk* (1806) III. 216 An herse with 120 lyghts and dyverse florysbes, hangyngs and a mortes of wax.

Mort (mǭɹt), *sb.*[3] Also 6 **morte.** [Origin unknown.] A name for the salmon in its third year.

1530 Palsgr. 246/2 Morte a fysshe 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* clxxxii. 145 The mort is of like nature, for it is the young Salmon. *a* 1672 Willughby *Hist. Pisc.* iv. iv 189 Nostratibus in fluvio Ribble agri Eboracensis Salmones primo ætatis anno Smelts dicuntur; secundo Sprods, tertio Morts. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp* s. v. *Salmon.* 1861 [see Peal *sb.*[1]]. 1872 *Daily News* 13 Aug., Nine fish were killed namely, one mort, one smelt, three brandlings, and four river trout. 1904 *Peterite* XIX. 147 Sea-trout, or 'mort' as they are locally termed.

Mort (mǭɹt), *sb.*[4] *Cant.* Also 6 **morte**, 8–9 **mot**, 9 **mott.** [Origin unknown.] **a.** A girl or woman. Often with qualifying word, as *autem*, *gentry*, Kinchin-, *strolling*, *walking mort* (q. v.).

1561–75 Awdelay *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 5 A Kitchin Mortes [*sic*] is a Gyrle. 1592 Chettle *Kind-harts Dr.* (1841) 57 It happened, within these few yeeres, about Hampshire there wandered a walking mort, that went about the countrey selling of tape. 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* K 4 b, Ben mort (good wench) shal you and I heaue a booth? 1621 B. Jonson *Gypsies Met* (1640) 65 Male Gipsies all, not a Mort among them. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Morts*, Yeomen's Daughters; also a Wife, Woman, or Wench. 1837 *Gambler's Dream* III. 225 Every cove and every mot Brings in some swag to boil the pot. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 217 After some altercation with the 'mot' of the 'ken' (mistress of the lodging-house).

b. A harlot, a loose woman.

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 32 Their harlots, whiche they terme Mortes and Doxes. 1601 A. Munday *Downf. Rbt. Earl Huntington* iii. ii. F 2 b, If I can get the girle to goe with mee, Disguis'd in habit, like a Pedlers mort. 1622 Fletcher *Beggar's Bush* ii. i, Each man shall enjoy His owne deare Dell, Doxy, or Mort, at night 1708 *Motteux's Rabelais Pantagr. Prognost.* v, Those whom Venus is said to rule, as .. Morts, Doxies. 1796 F Grose *Olio* 228 Our regiment has not so fine a blowen; Nor all the seven battalions such a mot. 1812 J. H Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Mott*, a blowen, or woman of the town.

Mort (mǭɹt), *sb.*[5] Also **mord.** [?Celtic Cornish; cf. Welsh *mêr* marrow.] Lard; pig's grease.

1610 Markham *Masterp.* ii. cxiii. 408 You shall adde therto of hogges mort, and fresh butter, of each a pound 1839 Mrs. Palmer *Dial. Dev. Dial.* i. 15 Their high-peak'd loady heads, wi' a wallage o' hair, plaster'd with mort and flour. 1864 Quiller Couch *E. Cornw. Wds* in *Jrnl R. Inst Cornw.* Mar., *Mord*, lard, pig's grease. 1865 T Garland *W. Cornw. Wds.* ibid. Apr., *Mort*, unmelted lard. 1886 *West Somerset Gloss.* s.v., Nif any-body-v a got a bad leg or ort, there idn no fineder thing vor-t-n mort-n chalk.

Mort (mǭɹt), *sb*[6] *dial.* [Origin obscure. The suggestion that it is derived from ON. *mart*, neut. of *margr* great, as in *mart manna* a great number of people, is not supported by the form, chronology, or locality of the Eng. word It is possibly a dial. corruption of *mortal* used as an intensive (e.g. with such a sb. as *deal*). The existence of the north. dial. Murth (ON. *mergð*) in the same sense may have assisted its development]

A great quantity or number; a great deal. Usually const. *of*; rarely *absol.* Also *pl.* (cf. *quantities*).

1694 Echard *Plautus* 94 They had a mort o' Prisoners. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 44 3/2 You having such a Mort of Wit. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* i. i, Here's a mort o' merry-making, hey? 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 123 She talk'd of morts of luck. 1850 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xxxii, 'We have had a mort of talk, sir', said Mr. Peggotty to me. 1868 Helps *Realmah* ii, My Betsy . knew a mort more than I do. 1887 H. Smart *Cleverly won* i 7 There's a mort of money to be made off the farm in a good year.

b. *A mort* used advb.

1887 Hall Caine *A Son of Hagar* i. Prol, I'll not say but other folks look a mort madder nor ever I looked. 1904 Weyman *Abb. Vlaye* viii, You've fared better with me, ay, a *mort* better, than you'd have fared if the Captain had been here.

†**Mort,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **morte.** [a. F. *mort* (fem. *morte*): see Mort *sb*[1]] Dead.

14 . *Sir Beues* 1696 (MS. E), He was so ffeynt in hys hurte, Þer ffore he was al most al morte. *c* 1440 *Pol Rel. & L. Poems* (E. E. T. S) 189/127 Thy mede is mark3d, whan thow art mort, in blysse *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) iii. 455 My mynd waxit mort. 1658 C. Hoole *Sentences for Children* A 3, The many difficulties that attend the work (especially in a Mort language).

b. *Battle mort*, *mort battle*: war to the death. *Sc.*

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* iii xviii, Plesand pastance, and mony lustie sport, Thair saw we als, and sum time battell mort. 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot.* II 297 With mort battell agane King Edelfryde. 1560 Rolland *Crt Venus* ii. 272 Of Infidelis mony he did downe thring Be battell mort.

†**Mort,** *v. Obs. rare*[—1]. [a OF. *mortir*, f. *mort* (see Mort *sb.*[1]).] *trans.* To put to death.

c 1440 *York Myst* xxvi. 77 *Pil.* Howe mene 3e? *Cay.* Sir, to mort hym for mouyng of menne

Mortaban: see Martaban.

Mortagon(e, obs. forms of Martagon.

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* ii. 367 in *Anglia* XVIII. 316 Mortulaca & mortagon Of swiche an erbe name is on *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 344/1 Mortagone, herbe, *herba Martis.*

Mortaill, Mortaise, obs. ff. Mortal, Mortise.

Mortal (mǭ·ɹtăl), *sb.* [f. Mortal *a*]

1. Mortal thing or substance (see quot.).

1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* xv. 53 For this corruptible must putt on incorruptibilite, and this mortall [Gr τὸ θνητὸν τοῦτο, Vulg *mortale hoc*] must put on immortalite. 1611 *Ibid.*

2. One who is mortal; a human being in contrast with an immortal.

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T S) 133 Lord I am heir ane wratcheit mortall. 1590 Shaks. *Mids N* iii. ii. 115 Lord, what fooles these mortals be! 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iii. xxxiv. 213 Names . are usefull onely to the short memories of Mortalls. 1713 Addison *Cato* i. ii, 'Tis not in Mortals to command Success 1882 W S. Gilbert *Iolanthe* i. 4 By our laws, the fairy who marries a mortal, dies!

b. Often used playfully for 'person'. In negative contexts an emphatic equivalent for '(any) one', '(no) one'. Cf. Mortal *a.* 8 b.

1718 Prior '*Her Eyebrow-Box*', I can behold no Mortal now · For what's an Eye without a Brow? 1728 Berkeley *Let.* Wks 1871 IV. 149 Speak not, therefore, one syllable of it to any mortal whatsoever. 1846 W. E. Forster in Reid *Life* (1888) I. vi. 186 What a strange little mortal he [Lord J. Russell] is, to be ruler of a mighty nation! 1860 Reade *Cloister & H* lxxviii, She dared not trust such a treasure to mortal 1864 A. M[c]Kay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 164 Sandy and the other jolly mortals.

Mortal (mǭ·ɹtăl), *a* Forms: 4–5 **mortail(e**, **-taill**, 4–7 **mortall**, 5 **mortalle**, 5–6 **mortale**, 4– **mortal**; β. 4–5 **mortel(e**, **-teil**, **-tiel**, 4–6 **mortell.** See also Mortual. [a. OF. *mortel*, *mortiel*, *mortal* (mod.F. *mortel*), or ad. L. *mortāl-is*, f. *mort-*, *mors* death]

1. Subject to death, destined to die.

Often in the tautologically emphatic phrase *mortal man.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iii. 376 Al were my lyf eterne, As I am mortal. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* Prol. (1872) 1 Alle the conclusiouns ben vn-knowe perfitly to any mortal man in this regioun. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 524 And the forsaid abbesse and Couente and ther successours shold warantije and defende for euer the forsaid tenement, to the forsaid Rector and scolers and to ther successours ayenst all mortall men. 1594 Shaks. *Rich III*, i. ii. 44–5 Are you all affraid? Alas, I blame you not, for you are Mortall, And Mortall eyes cannot endure the Diuell 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 355 No mortall man might ascend the Seat. 1667 Sir W. Temple *Let. M. Gourville* Wks 1731 II. 31, I begin to think that King and his Ministers are mortal like other People. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* iv. 643 What Madness cou'd provoke A Mortal Man t'invade a sleeping God? 1728 Young *Love Fame* vi 174 Old age will come; disease may come before; Fifteen is full as mortal as three score. 1820 Shelley *Prometh Unb.* iv. 297 Whose population which the earth grew over Was mortal, but not human. 1836 C. Forster *Life Jebb* (1851) 325 His mortal remains were laid in St. Paul's Churchyard, Clapham. 1853 M. Arnold *Scholar-Gipsy* xv, For what wears out the life of mortal men?

†**b.** Doomed to immediate death. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x xi. 45 Gif thow askis a resput or delay,..Of this evident deyd of Turnus 3ing,..Allthocht he mortale be rycht sone we knaw. *c* 1622 Rowley, etc *Witch Edmonton* iii (1658) 34 Not yet mortal? I would not linger you, Or leave you a tongue to blab. ? 1624 Chapman *Revenge for Honour* iii. ii, Not pledg my peerlesse Mistresse health? Souldier, thou'rt mortall, if thou refuse it

2. Causing death, deadly, fatal. Const *to.* Now only of diseases, wounds, and blows.

† *Mortal nightshade* = deadly nightshade: see Deadly 4 c.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W* 2252 The furies thre with al here mortal brond *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 3418 This mortal beverage So noyous ys and so doutable. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxxviii. 141 He . made in his body a grete wounde mortall. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* ii. viii. (1895) 262 At hande strokes they vse not swordes but pollaxes, whiche be mortall, aswel in sharpenes as in weyghte 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iii. xxiii. 448 Mortal Nightshade. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. x. 236 It is a dangerous thing to frequent so perillous and mortall a creature [quicksilver]. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v.

il. 205, I am glad thy Father's dead, Thy Match was mortall to him. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 161 It is mortal to eat of the Flesh of creatures killed by Vipers. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 2. 1688 BUNYAN *Holy War* 284 Since the sickness had been so mortal in Mansoul 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. lxxxiii. 369 To avoid the early frosts, which are mortal to them. 1805 JEFFERSON *Let* 8 Feb (1829) IV. 33 Strangers .. find this fever as mortal as the genuine yellow fever. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxix, The master'd felon press'd the ground, And gasp'd beneath a mortal wound

b. *fig.* Destructive or fatal (*to* a thing).

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. 2, I know that these principles are as mortal to the Churches, as they are to Souls. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. 1842 I 83, I will shew him a fact more that is mortal to his assertions. 1802 PALEY *Nat Theol.* (1819) 324 Here therefore might seem to be a mortal defect in their constitution. 1823-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks 1859 X. 100 Even the more innocent exhibitions, in which brutes only were the sufferers, could not but be mortal to all the finer sensibilities.

c. Of a season or region: Characterized by many deaths. (Cf. MORTALITY.) ? *Obs.*

1649 EVELYN *Diary* 30 Oct., This was a very sickly and mortal Autumne. 1741 *Lett. James Murray, Loyalist* (1901) 62 So sickly and mortal a place as So. Carolina. 1775 ABIGAIL ADAMS *Fam Lett* lix. (1876) 95 So sickly and so mortal a time the oldest man does not remember 1803 MALTHUS *Popul.* II. ii 207 The years 1757 and 1758 [in Sweden] were barren, and comparatively mortal years. *Ibid.* 209 Notwithstanding the mortal year of 1789, it appeared.. that the general healthiness of the country had increased.

† **d.** *Mortal place*. the 'vital part'. *Obs. rare*—1.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Gt. Brit* II. 96 Last of all against himself he turns his Sword; but missing the mortal place, with his pomard finishes the work.

8. Aiming at the destruction of an adversary.

a. Of war, a battle, etc: Fought to the death.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 61 At mortal [*v.r* mortel] batailles had he ben fiftene. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* XVIII. 290 Among here enemys in morteils [*v.r.* mortel(e, mortail] bateles To be culled and ouercome *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 732 For he was lyke to endure that day A gret mortall shoure..With Vyce. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 144 There bygan a mortal medlee. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlvi. 1 Mine eye and heart are at a mortall warre How to deuide the conquest of thy sight. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 512 The undoubted flower .of his army, which were in that mortall battell almost all slaine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 115 The shocking Squadrons meet in mortal Fight.

b. Of an enemy: That will be satisfied only with the death of the object of his hostility; relentless, implacable. Also *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 732 For I am Palamon thy mortal [*v r.* mortel] foo. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 347 To grieve his mortal enemy. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens* 3134 But that they be .. Mortal foon to chastite. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 124 He suld hald him for his mymy mortall. 1579 G HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 60 The mortallest enemy I have in this world? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 20 The mortallest enemy unto knowledge. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 38 Pleasure and pride, by nature mortal foes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* IV. I. 445 Halifax was the mortal enemy of despotism and of Popery.

c. Of enmity, hatred, and the like: Pursued to the death, unappeasable; 'deadly'. Hence *fig.* or *hyperbolically*, as *a mortal aversion*

14 in *Twindale's Vis.* (1843) 107 Thou Herode of malice most mortall. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* III. i 69 From childly & fatherly kindnes to mortal enmity. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist Irel.* 162/2 in *Holinshed*, Betwixt whome was a mortall hatred 1665 SIR W. TEMPLE *Let. to Sir J Temple* Wks. 1731 II. 4 He has a mortal Hatred to the Dutch for their supporting his City of Munster against him. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 562 P 5 A Tribe of Egotists for whom I have always had a mortal Aversion 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xix. 459 This great and unusual act of authority in the council gave the Roman pontiffs ever after a mortal antipathy to those assemblies. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 117 The Popish Chancellor became an object of mortal hatred 1885 O W HOLMES (*title*) A mortal Antipathy.

4. Of pain, grief, fear, and the like: Such as might cause death; deadly in its effects. Often used hyperbolically and jocularly.

c 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 61 Sheweth unto your rial excellence Your servaunt, if I durste me so calle, His mortal harm, in which he is y-falle. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 214 To here this man, .His mortal wo, and his grete perturbaunce Compleyning. 1426 — *De Guil Pilgr.* 13679 Lyk a bryd Wych, in hyr gret mortal ffer, begynneth quake. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* XXX. (Percy Soc.) 148 He thinketh long after delyveracion Of his great wo and eke mortall paynes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 477 By such meanes as he least feared might have procured any such mortall distrust or danger 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. *Daphne* 128 The nymph grew pale, and in a mortal fright. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* XVIII. 158 Her finery at church on Sundays has given mortal offence to her former intimates in the village. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* V. XXIX. § 51. 221 Reports of the failure of the enterprise were generally spread, and diffused the most mortal disquietude. 1864 MEREDITH *Sandra Belloni* XXV, Poor Braintop. sat in mortal fear lest his admiration of Emilia was perceived. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess*, *Falkland* 210 The marriage gave mortal offence to his father.

5. Of sin: Entailing spiritual death; = DEADLY 5. Opposed to *venial*.

1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12486 Dedly synne..The wych ycallyd ys 'mortal' Be-cause hys hurtys ffynally Ben in effect verray dedly. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II 510 Ther be vij mortall synnes. ? 1566 (*title*) Whether it be mortall sinne to transgresse ciuil lawes which be the commaundements of ciuill Magistrates. *a* 1608 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* I. ii. (1609) 10 Now though euery sinne of it selfe be mortall, yet all are not equally mortall. but some more, some lesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 215 Mans mortal crime. *Ibid.* IX. 1003 1887 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* VI. 266 The Church had pronounced it to be a sin of that 'mortal' kind which excludes from heaven.

fig. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* II. (1586) 66 b, If the fault in wordes be venial, the fault in sentence and matter is mortall.

6. Pertaining to or accompanying death.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 154 When he [Diogenes] was awaked out of his mortal slepe, that is to saye, the last that euer he had before his death. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 79 To reade nothing but pitifull stories, and mortall predictions. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § x, All these, with many more, were so drowned in a mortal visage and last face of Hippocrates, that [etc.]. 1708 STEELE *Funeral* I. (1724) 16 This Fellow has a good mortal Look—place him near the Corps. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I 288 Safe in the hand of one disposing Pow'r, Or in the natal, or the mortal hour. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* I 336 A tale of tears, a mortal story! 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 851 Thou seest the mortal throes Of that whose birth was but the same. 1871 MORLEY *Condorcet* in *Crit Misc* Ser. I. (1878) 38 The mortal struggles of a society in revolution.

7. *transf.* (from sense 1.) Of or pertaining to man as a creature living on this earth and destined to die: relating to humanity.

1426 LYDG *De Guil Pilgr* 9306 In thys mortal lyff 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr Faith* 45 This Testament is written in mens hartes, not in tables of stone or mortall mettall. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Beauty* 153 How then can mortall tongue hope to expresse The image of such endlesse perfectnesse? 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* III i. 67 When we haue shuffel'd off this mortall coile 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 78 Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil. 1652 *Fuller's Abel Rediv* 487 About this time Queen Elizabeth exchanged her mortall crown with an immortall. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal & Arc.* II 68 In Brakes and Brambles hid, and shunning Mortal Sight. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 31 The axe descending, terminated his mortal existence. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* vi, He..possessed the largest head which I ever beheld upon mortal shoulders. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* 70 This mortal armour that I wear. *absol.* 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. v, Heroes..have certainly more of mortal than divine about them.

8. In colloquial and slang uses.

a. Extremely great, 'awful'; = DEADLY 8.

App. arising from hyperbolical or jocular applications of senses 3 and 4.

1716 CT. COWPER *Diary* (1864) 69 Lord Nottingham and the Duchess of Roxburgh take mortal pains to make the Princess think well of the Tories. 1762 BICKERSTAFFE *Love in Village* I. vi. (1765) 12, I never saw such a mortal throng in our village in all my born days again. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II Wks. 1799 II 307 They do a mortal deal of harm in the country. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* V, I was a mortal sight younger then. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* I xv, I'm not in a mortal hurry

b. As an emphatic expletive (with *any*, *every*, or a negative). Cf. 'earthly', and sense 7 above.

1609 B. JONSON *Silent Woman* IV. v, *Cle* Shall I goe fetch the Ladies to the Catastrophe? *Daup* By no mortall meanes. 1843 FR A. KEMBLE *Later Life* III. 36, I have every mortal thing to pack with my own single pair of hands. 1892 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 5/4 We have the authority of Sir James Sawyer for saying that 'we may eat any mortal thing we like'.

c. *slang.* Long and tedious. [Cf. F. 'quinze mortels jours', etc.]

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XXX, The interior one,. occupied them for three mortal hours. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXXIX, You . take no more notice of me, all this mortal time, than if I was that 'ere dog 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* Introd. 19 And so on for 940 mortal pages in foolscap! 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 232 The marionettes..performed a piece, called *Pyramus and Thisbe*, in five mortal acts

d. Short for *mortal drunk* = dead drunk (see 10). *Sc.* and *north dial.*

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 54 He was often carried home to his crue, on a hand-barrow, just mortal. 1825 JAMIESON, *Mortal*, dead drunk. 1867 A. DAWSON *Rambling Recoll.* (1868) 21 They had tasted of the bottles of the whole fifteen by which time they were one and all of them 'mortal'. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* XXIV, He doesna strike me except when he's mortal.

9. *Comb.*

1670 DRYDEN *and Pt. Cong. Granada* IV. iii, Instruct thy mortal elemented son. 1697 — *Æneid* XII 1073 The mortal-temper'd steel deceiv'd his hand. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xi, Or, mortal-moulded, comest thou here from England's love, or France's fear?

10. *adv.* = MORTALLY Now only *dial.* or *vulgar* in the sense: Extremely, excessively, 'deadly' (cf. 8a). *Mortal drunk* = dead drunk.

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens* 3665 The pereyl ys so mortal strong. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 175 The batayll was there mortall fyers & doubtous for bothe partyes. 1753 WARBURTON in W. & Hurd *Lett* (1809) 156 St. John's well, after the name of a mortal cold bath in Nottinghamshire. 1778 SUSAN BURNEY *Let* 16 July in *Mme. D'Arblay's Early Diary* (1889) II. 247 She is mortal fond of the book, and has got it by heart. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 9 A mortal rich gentleman. 1816 BYRON *Siege of Corinth* XXI, Though slight was that grasp so mortal cold. 1844 W. CROSS *Disruption* XXVI. (E.D.D.), The mistress o' the house was 'mortal drunk' in bed. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 35 Missis was mortal angry 1890 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 92/1 All hands were mortal drunk. 1867 A. TROLLOPE *Last Chron. Barset* (1869) I. XXXIII. 352, I wouldn't speak if I warn't well nigh mortal sure.

† **Morta'lian.** *Obs.* = MORTALIST.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 12 Brownists, Mortalians [etc.].

† **Mortalism.** *Obs.* [f. MORTAL *a.* + -ISM.] The belief that the soul is mortal: see MORTALIST 1.

1646 T. EDWARDS *Gangræna* I. 114 From that he fell to Anabaptisme..and to Mortalisme, holding the Soul Mortall.

† **Mortalist.** *Obs.* [f. MORTAL *a.* + -IST.] One who holds the soul to be mortal (see quot.).

1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 99 The Familistick Anabaptists .. are not onely for the sleeping of the soul at death, but for its annihilation. .At first these mortallists did grant a resurrection of the body,..but now..they deny any resurrection after death, all life either of body or soul. *appositively.* 1757 MRS GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 26 A mortalist Deist sinks into an Atheist.

Mortality (mɒɹtæ·lĭti). Forms: 4–6 **mortalite**, -itee, 5 -ytee, -ytie, 5–6 -yte, 5–7 -itie, 6 -itye, 7 **mortallitie**, -ity, 6– **mortality**. [ad. F. *mortalité* (12th c.), ad. L. *mortālitāt-em*, f. *mortālis*: see MORTAL *a* and -ITY.]

1. The condition of being mortal or subject to death; mortal nature or existence.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxix. 14 The mortalite of my fleysse thou distroyd in my resurreccioun 1446 LYDG *Nightingale* I 149 This hygh forfet whych Adam sone had don Was grounde & cause of oure mortalite. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 55, & for my mete is inuysible & my drink celestyal It may not be seyn in his mortalyte. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 302 *In diebus carnis sue*..That is to saye in the dayes of his mortalite. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* v. 4 That mortalite [Gr. τὸ θνητόν] myght be swalowed vppe of lyfe. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 237 Elizabeth Folks,. when her soule was ready to take flight out of her body, concluded her mortality with these words. 1644 HEYLIN *Brief Relat. Land* 23 Never did man put off mortality with a braver courage. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus* (1732) 79 The Sepulcher out of which he [Lazarus] was rais'd to a second Mortality. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 65 Life's gayest scenes speak man's mortality. 1820 WORDSW. *Vandracour & Julia* 53 A man too happy for mortality! 1847 R W HAMILTON *Rewards & Punishm.* iii (1853) 122 Mortality is the rule of all mere animal life 1867 JOLLY *Sunday Serv.* 301 He passed from mortality, to eternal felicity.

b. Mortals collectively. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

? 1601 DANIEL *Epist. Lady Margaret, C'tess Cumberland* vi, The perplexed State Of troublous and distrest mortalitie, That thus make way vnto the ougly birth Of their owne sorrowes. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 56 All Mortalitie shall be tryed by one of these two Statutes.

c. *pl* Mortal properties or attributes. *rare.*

1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 227 (tr. Theocr. XXIV), And in Trachinia shall the funeral pyre Purge his mortalities away with fire.

2. Loss of life on a large scale; abnormal frequency of death, as by war or pestilence; † *spec.* a visitation of deadly plague.

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) XVIII. 189 But alle weys thei maken gret mortalitee of poeple. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 321 Þe infeccion of þe ayre þat was cauce in Rome of grete dead & mortalitie *c* 1450 *Merlin* III. 56 In that batayle was grete mortalite on bothe parties. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCCXXXI 210 Ther fell suche a mortalyte in the hoost, that of fyue ther dyed thre. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 109 There was slain at the siege lxiiii. thousande Turkes, and xl thousande dedde of mortalitie and mo. 1596 S. FINCH in Ducarel *Hist. Croydon* (1783) App. 154 Some waste place wherin (in the tyme of some mortalitie) they did burie in 1654 EARL MONM tr *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 185 The conflict lasted many hours, and great was the mortality on all sides. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) III. 5 Our merchants have an account from Jamaica that there has been a mortality there since the late earthquake. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Mortality*, a term frequently used to signify a contagious disease, which destroys great numbers of either men or beasts. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III xlii 502 Many of these adventurers were killed. , a great mortality seized the rest 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I. viii, Years of dearth are generally among the common people years of sickness and mortality. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XXV, The mortality amongst the horses..being frightful. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VII 42 The mortality in the Tudor race which had raised her to the throne had left her also with scarcely a relation in the world

b. The number of deaths which occur in a given area or period, from a particular disease, etc.; average frequency of death, death-rate.

1645-1854 *Bill of mortality* [see BILL *sb.*[8] 10]. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 17 If 250 Ministers would serve all Ireland, then 10 per Ann. will supply their Mortality. 1843 R J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med* IX 99 It is this which constitutes the great difference between the mortality in private and hospital practice. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop* II. 459 The method of forming tables of mortality. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Dec. 1257 Hysterectomy. Its mortality is out of all proportion to the benefits received by the few. 1899 LD LISTER in *Daily News* 1 Dec. 3/4 The case-mortality in the inoculated is less by 50 per cent. than that in the uninoculated.

† **c.** Death, decease (of individuals). *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I (Arb) 20 Eeche thing mortalitye threatneth [L. *intentant omnia mortem*]. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV v. 32 Here on my knee I begge Mortalitie, Rather then Life preseru'd with Infamie 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist.* IX. 191 Amongst the mortalities of this year (1587), most remarkable the death of Richard Barnes Bishop of Durham. 1703 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 267 With power to succeed the governor in case of absence or mortality. 1723 DR. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 59 II. 309 Ever since the Mortality of the Immortal Queen Anne. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 70 You will prove a father to her in case of my mortality.

d. The mortal part of man; mortal remains.

1807 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 132 It happened not unfrequently that these piles of mortality were struck by a shell, and the shattered bodies scattered in all directions. 1872 R ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxviii. 99 Now on a distant shore, no kind mortality near him,..Tomb'd in Troy the malign.

3. Deadliness, power to kill.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xx. (1494) e viij, O swetnesse ful of mortalite. 1727 SWIFT *God's Rev. agst. Punning* P 2 That destructive Pestilence, whose mortality was so fatal, as to sweep away..five millions of Christian Souls.

4. Of a sin: The quality of being mortal.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 476/2 Such sinnes, as

were either veniall in the begynnyng, or from mortall tourned to veniall by the forgeuenesse of the mortalitie. 1682 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* II. iii, Actions of Charity do alleviate, as I may say, and take off from the Mortality of the Sin.

5. *attrib.*, as (sense 2 b) *mortality bill, returns, table*; †**mortality walk**, the occupation of collecting obituary notices for a newspaper.

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 29 June, The *Mortality Bill is come to 267. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 5/1 The fall in temperature ..has been followed by an immediate diminution in the *mortality returns. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 169/2 These were very limited data upon which to found a *mortality table. 1773 FOOTE *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 129. I shall quit the *mortality walk, so provide yourself as soon as you can.

Mortalize (mɔ·ɪtălaɪz), *v.* [f. MORTAL + -IZE]

1. *intr.* To become mortal. *rare.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 7 Tell who (immortall) mortalizing, brought us The balm from heav'n wch hoped health hath wrought us.

2. *trans.* To make mortal; also, to consider or represent as mortal. Hence **Mo·rtalized** *ppl. a*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 7 If we look inwards, there we find a depraved soul, a mortalized body. 1643 R. O. *Man's Mortality* 1 (1644) 1 What of Adam was immortall through Innocency, was to be mortallized by Transgression 1706 S. CLARKE *Let to Mr. Dodwell* 10 That the Soul is by Nature Immortal, and must be mortalized by the Omnipotence of God, if ever it perish 1831 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Greece & Italy* 477 In later times he [*sc.* Faunus] was mortalised like all the other Italian gods.

Mortally (mɔ·ɪtăli), *adv.* Also 4-5 **mortelly, mortali, mortalliy.** [f. MORTAL *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In such a manner that death ensues; so as to cause death; †(to fight) to the death.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 308 This scorpioun . Caste vnder this ful mortally to stynge. *c* 1400 *Brut* lxix. 64 þai fou3ten togeder mortally 1426 LYDG. *De Gust. Pilgr.* 21374 And thogh they berke nat On A man, fful mortally they byten kan. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii 10 The Enemy . strooke downe Some mortally, some slightly touch'd. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. C 1 b, When you were not only dangerously, but in all appearance mortally wounded. 1798 LD. CLARK in *Ld. Auckland's Corr* (1862) III. 422 None of the parties, however, are hurt mortally 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 243 They left him mortally wounded.

2. In reference to hatred, jealousy, fear, disquietude, offence, etc.: Bitterly, grievously, intensely. (Cf. MORTAL *a.* 3, 4.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 209 He wol yow haten mortally [*v.r* mortelly], certeyn 1553 HOOPER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1513/2 They hate it mortally, & of all things most detest Gods holy worde. 1625 BACON *Ess., Envy* P 8 Adrian the Emperour, that mortally Enuied Poets, and Painters, and Artificers, in Works, wherein he had a veine to excell 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* XXXVIII. 40 Who would have Imagin'd..that the want of a Cap, or a Cringe, should so Mortally Discompose him. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 89 In Holiday and Stapylton, my Ears are mortally offended. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 16 Sept, I hate these suppers mortally. 1847 C BRONTË *J. Eyre* v, Mortally apprehensive of some one coming in and kidnapping me 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* VI. II. 104 Johnson was one of those persons who are mortally hated by their opponents. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 13 June 5/3 The sober and well-to-do would be mortally offended.

3. In the way of mortal sin (see MORTAL *a.*).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 80 b, I graunt my selfe therin to have..offended mortally, commyttynge deedly synne and dampnable. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 142 For which they give this reason, that about that age [*viz* seven] one begins to sin mortally.

†**4.** In the manner of mortals, as a mortal.

1608 SHAKS. *Per* v i 105 Yet I was mortally brought forth, and am No other then I appeare.

5. *colloq.* Extremely, exceedingly, 'terribly'. (Cf MORTAL *a.* 8.)

1759 *Rec. Town Counc. Newburgh* in A Laing *Lindores Abbey*, etc. XXI. (1876) 275 Many become mortally drunk. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 33 His pupil, who seemed to be about the age of three score, stooped mortally. 1789 A YOUNG *Trav. France* (1890) 278 The people are in general mortally ugly and dwarfish. 1831 MRS. CARLYLE *New Lett.* (1903) I. 35 It was very stormy, and I was mortally sick the whole twenty four hours. 1883 STEVENSON *Merry Men, Treas. Franchard* vi, With swollen eyes and looking mortally sheepish. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* 37 He was indeed mortally fond of her girdle-cakes.

†**Mortalness.** *Obs.* [f. MORTAL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality being mortal (in various senses).

1530 PALSGR. 246/2 Mortalnesse, *mortalité* 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist* I [c. 79] 44 In the one place the mortalnesse, in the other the misery of their woundes wasted them all 1638 BP. REYNOLDS *Medit. Last Supper* XV Wks. (1658) 623 Though we are not perfectly cleansed from the soil [of sin], yet are we soundly healed from the mortalness and bruises of it. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* v. § 16 Those edgeless weapons may vie with the keenest for the mortalness of their effects.

Mortancestry (mɔ·ɪtæ·nsĕstri). *Scots Law.* Corrupt Sc. form of MORT D'ANCESTOR. Chiefly in *brieve of mortancestry*, which corresponds to the Eng. 'writ of assize of mort d'ancestor'.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj* 58 Qvhen ane man deceisses saised in frie tenement, swa that he is vest and saised therein in propertie, and as of fie: his heire may seik saising thereof: and gif he be of perfite age, he sall haue the brieve of mortancestrie 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xv. § ii. (1699) 213 They were Judges to Recognitions, Brieves of Mortancestrie [etc]. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Laws Scot.* III. viii. § 62 (1773) 576 Though the brief of inquest sometimes gets the name of the brief of mortancestry, these two were originally distinct. 1746-7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 50 § 3 Upon the brief of mortancestry of any heir or heirs. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 659 The brieve of mortancestry was used for calling into court those in possession of the ancestor's property, for trying the title under which they possessed.

Mortar (mɔ·ɪtəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1, 4-6 **mortere**, 3-8 **morter**, 4-5 **mortyer**, (5 **moorter, morteer, -ier**, 6 **mortre**, 7 **mortore, -ure**), 5-6 **mortare**, 6- **mortar.** [In sense 1 perh. partly repr. OE. *mortere* masc., a. L. *mortārium*, of obscure origin, whence also MLG. *mortĕr, mottĕr, morten*, OHG. *morsâri, morsali* (perh. affected by popular etymology, as if f Teut. *mors-* to crush), also without sound-shifting *mortâri* (MHG. *morsære, morsel*, mod.G. *morser, mörsel*), OSw. *mortare* (mod.Sw., Da. *morter*). It is, however, doubtful whether the word survived beyond OE.; if not, the existing word must be regarded as wholly a. F. *mortier* (whence Du. *mortier*), to which several of the ME. forms are clearly due. Senses 2, 3, 4 were taken from Fr.; the Fr. lexicographers regard them as transferred applications to objects more or less similar in shape to the 'mortar' of pharmacy.

Cf. Pr. *mortier-s* (in sense 1), Rumanian *mozeriu* (sense 1), It. *mortajo* (senses 1, 3), Sp. *mortero* (senses 1, 2, 3, 4), Pg. *morteiro* (senses 1, 3).]

1. A vessel of a hard material (e.g. marble, brass, wood, glass), having a cup-shaped cavity, in which ingredients used in pharmacy, cookery, etc., are pounded with a pestle.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* I. 216 3epuna þonne eall tosomne on anum mortere. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 448/29 *Mortariola*, mortere. 13. *K. Alis.* 332 Herbes he tok in an herber, And stamped heom in a morter. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 7 Take wete,..And do hit in a morter shene; Bray hit a lytelle. 15.. in *Vicary's Anat.* App. IX. i. (1888) 220 Take the rootes of marche mallowes. and bryssse them a lytle in a mortre 1599 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243 One little brasse morter and 1j pesteles. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. vii. 171 Then beat these together in a Mortar. 1682 BELON *New Myst. Physick* Introd. 26 Take of good red Coral, make it into a gross Powder, in a Marble Mortar. 1747 MRS GLASSE *Cookery* ii (1767) 57 Make a force meat with half a pound of veal [etc] all beat fine together in a marble mortar. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc. 438 By bruising a piece of enamel in an agate or porcelain mortar to a coarse powder like sand.

fig 1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 44 Ac her sauce was vnsauourely grounde, In a morter, post-mortem of many bitter peyne. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXVII 22 If thou bete togidere a fool in a morter. shal not ben take awei fro hym his folie. 1535, 1620, 1664, 1855 [see BRAY *v.*[2] 1 b]. 1662 M W *Marriage Broker* v. i, This Pestle shall ne're pound i' th widows mortar. [Cf. It. *mortaro* (ad fin.) Florio]

†**b.** As an instrument of punishment (see quots.).

[1423 *Maldon* (Essex) *Court Rolls* (Bundle 14 no. 1[r]), Uxor Johannis Morys est communis litigatrix et portabit mortarium.] 1468 *Maldon* (Essex) *Liber* B. fol 12 b, Alle maner of brethelde brauleres for ther braulyng shull bere the morter accordyng to the olde cuskum of this toun 1572 in A Clark *Shirburn Ball.* (1907) 47 [At Maldon, Essex] To the sonne of Simon Sawyer for the ringinge of the bason borne before the surgeon wearinge the morter about his necke for baudry. 1637 in Boys *Coll. Hist. Sandwich* (1789) 708 A woman carries a wooden mortar throughout the town, hanging on the handle of an old broom upon her shoulder..for abusing mrs mayoress 1789 Boys *ibid.* 789 The..wooden mortar for punishment of scolds.

†**c.** Proverb. *To fly to Rome with a mortar on one's head*: app. a legendary achievement of some famous wizard. *Obs.*

1600 KEMP *Nine Daies Wonder* Ep. Ded, Me thinkes I could flye to Rome (at least hop to Rome, as the olde Prouerb is) with a morter on my head *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Faar Maid Inn* v. ii, He did measure the starres with a false yard, and may now travaile to Rome with a morter on's head to see if he can recover his mony that way

d. *transf.* (*a*) In early use, a literalism of translation; (*b*) later, applied to various mechanical appliances in which materials are pounded or ground.

(*a*) *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* IV. 113 A morter [orig. *mortarium* – hole] faste is maad aboute the tre 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 594 In Greece they have a cast by themselves, to temper and beat in morters, the mortar made of lime and sand .. with a great wooden pestill. 1728 T COOKE tr. *Hesiod, Wks. & Days* II. 60 Provide a Mortar three Feet deep, and strong; And let the Pistil be three Cubits long.

(*b*) 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Roy. Gauger* II. XIV. (ed 6) 370 The Rags are put into Troughs called Mortars, each Mortar having to it five Hammers. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1255 For grinding the tobacco leaves into snuff, conical mortars are employed. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Mortar*, the receptacle beneath the stamps in a stamp mill, in which the dies are placed, and into which the rock is fed to be crushed. 1902 HALL & NEAL *Anc. Ruins Rhodesia* vi. 77 In no ruin, so far discovered, have the ancient mortars, or crushing-stones, or even gold quartz been discovered.

2. A bowl of wax or oil with a floating wick, and later a kind of thick candle, used esp. as a night-light. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

13.. *E E Allit P.* B. 1487, & oþer louelych lyȝt þat lemed ful fayre As mony morteres of wax merkked with-oute. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1245 For, by this morter which that I see brenne, Knowe I ful wel that day is not far henne. *c* 1430 *Bk. Curtasye* 503 in *Babees Bk*, A morter of wax .Þat alle nyȝt brennes in bassyn clere, To saue þo chambur on nyȝt for fyre. 1530 in *Archæologia* III. 156 Returning to the chaundry all the remains of mortars, torches, quarries, prickets and sizes. *a* 1603 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* II. 56 Quarriers, Torches, and Mortroses. 1604 *Household. Ord.* (1790) 305 Mortores, Torchetts, Torches, Quarrioures. 1642 J. MURRELL *Cookery & Carving* 184 When your Soueraigne is in bed, draw the Curtaines, and see there be morter or waxe of perchours ready. 1825 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. viii. 89. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sci.* I. 93/2 The wicks of wax mortars and nightlights are made of flax.

3. orig. †*mortar-piece*: A short piece of ordnance with a large bore and with trunnions on its breech for throwing shells at high angles.

1558 *Voy. Ossp Napea* in *A. Jenkinson's Voy & Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 360 They haue also a great many of morter pieces or potguns, out of which pieces they shoote wild fire. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v iv. 48 Hee stands there like a Morter-piece to blow vs. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Apr, Stone shot of thirty-six inches' diameter, which they shot out of mortar-pieces. 1687 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Mar., Those..Engines called bombs, shot out of the Mortar-piece on Blackheath 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxii, They are two mortar-pieces for a siege next summer.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 68 For Morters, or such chambers are only vsed for triumphs, there is no vse for them in this seruice. 1691 *Lond. Gaz* No. 2699/4, 8 Mortars, two of which are of 18 Inches diameter. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v, *Mortar piece*, There are two kinds of mortars: the one hung or mounted on a carriage. ; called pendent or hanging mortars: the other fixed on an immoveable base, called standing mortars. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp* (1834) I. 118 Howitzers will not answer at Jemalabad; and I have therefore ordered there a thirteen and a ten inch mortar 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 65 Mortars are intended for three purposes; firstly, to bombard a town, or injure the defenders' artillery; secondly, to fire or overthrow the works; thirdly, to break through the vaulted roofs of barracks and magazines. 1875 *Encycl. Brit* II. 664 The number of men required is calculated for three reliefs, 15 per large mortar, and 9 per small mortar.

b. *transf.* Applied to contrivances for firing 'shells' in pyrotechnic displays and for throwing a life-line (cf *life-mortar* s v LIFE *sb* 17).

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* v XIII 83 Of Artificial Fire-Works. To make the Mortar Piece of Wood and Past-Board. Provide a Wooden-Ruler of such bigness as you desire to make the Diameter of the Morter 1749 *Descr. Machine for the Fireworks* 9, 12 Mortars with Air Ballons. 1792 *Trans Soc. Arts* X. 203 Trials were made, by throwing a loaded Shell on shore, from a small mortar.. To the Shell was attached a rope. 1829 MRS. OPIE in Brightwell *Life* (1854) 223 To watch, lest any vessel should be in distress on the coast, that the mortar might be used. 1873 *Cornhill Mag.* XXVIII. 72 The rocket and mortar apparatus has frequently done good service where a lifeboat would have been useless. 1878 T. KENTISH *Pyrotechn Treas.* 117 Shells are hollow paper globes, fired vertically, from mortars.

†**4.** = MORTIER. Also *mortar cap Obs.*

The sense can hardly be said to have really existed in Eng. Quot. 1604 is a mere literalism of translation, and the examples cited in recent Dicts belong to 1 c. Davies *Suppl. Gloss.* erroneously places under this sense a passage from Fuller *Pisgah* (1650) IV. VI. 107, based on an obscure Talmudic text which (as translated by some scholars) describes the hypocritical Pharisee as 'hanging down his head like a pestle in a mortar'.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. XVI. 467 In some parts [they wear] as it were little morters [Sp. *morteretes*] or hattes. 1686 CHARDIN *Coronat. Solyman* 40 A flat Bonnet, somewhat like the Mortar Caps of the Presidents of the French Parliaments

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *mortar-fashioned* adj., †*pestle*; (sense 1 d) *mortar-crushing*; (sense 2) *mortar-light*; (sense 3) *mortar-battery, -carriage, platform, -shell*; (sense 3 b) *mortar station.*

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4470/2 The *Mortar Battery on the Counterscarp..began to play 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 360 They have not yet broken ground.. excepting to construct what I conceive to be a mortar battery. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 664/1 *Mortar-carriages. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 246 About two tons [of ore] treated by hand (*mortar crushing) yielded $8,000. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Lycoperdon*, The *mortar fashioned lycoperdon 1856 *Orr's Circ Sci., Pract. Chem.* 460 The best description of candle manufactured from wax is the **mortar-light*, which is used either for night-watching or for heating dishes on the table 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 626 *Mortare pestelle, *mortarium, pila.* 1876 VOYE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict* (ed 3) s.v *Platform*, **Mortar Platform*, a platform similar to that used with siege guns, but of smaller dimensions. 1879 *Man. Artill Exerc* II. 40 *Mortar shells have no wooden bottom attached. 1812 in G. W. Manby *Ess. Preserv. Shipwr Persons* 32 Ships in danger of being wrecked on parts of the coast intermediate to the *mortar stations.

b. Special comb.: **mortar-bed**, (*a*) see BED *sb.* 12 a; (*b*) the bed on which the ore is crushed in a stamp-mill; **mortar-block**, the foundation-timber of a stamp-mill; **mortar body**, a paste used in the manufacture of porcelain mortars; †**mortar-cap** (see 4); **mortar casemate** (see quot.); **mortar-hole**, a hole in a rock used as a mortar in primitive ore-crushing; **mortar-man** *nonce-wd.*, an apothecary; †**mortar-piece** (see 3); **mortar-press**, the trough in which tobacco leaves are pressed before cutting; **mortar vessel** (see quot.); **mortar ware**, a very hard porcelain biscuit invented by Wedgwood and used by him in the manufacture of mortars.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) s.v. *Mortar*, The middle. is bent to embrace the trunnions, and keep them fast in the *mortar-bed 1808 C. JAMES *Milit Dict* s.v. *Mortar*, Land-Mortar-Beds, are made of very solid timber. 1811, 1816 [see BED *sb.* 12 a]. 1874 RAYMOND *6th Rep. Mines* 353 The mortar-beds constitute a series of inclined terraces, .and the pulp passing through the screens of one battery is discharged immediately into the one next in front. 1889 C. G W. LOCK *Pract. Gold-mining* 429 Mortars are often fixed directly upon vertical *mortar-blocks. 1839 URE

Dict. Arts 1020 *Mortar body, is a paste composed of 6 parts of clay [etc.]. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/2 *Mortar casemates are vaulted chambers without a front wall employed..to secure the mortars of the fortresses from vertical fire. 1900 Hall & Neal *Anc. Ruins Rhodesia* vi. 78 Shallow hollows on the rocks where the quartz powdered in the *mortar-holes was evidently reduced to the fineness required for washing. 1756 Toldervy *Hist. a Orphans* I. 17 Prithee fellow its one of thy lies, replied the *mortar-man 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 17/2 The damp [tobacco] leaves are laid in what is called a '*mortar-press'. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.*, *Mortar-vessel*, a class of gun-boat for mounting sea-service mortars. 1865 Jewitt *Wedgwoods* x. 187 Josiah Wedgwood's inventions and discoveries Basaltes, jasper, bamboo and *mortar wares.

Mortar (mɔ̃·ɹtəɹ), *sb.*[2] Forms: 3–7 **morter**, 5 **-ere**, **-yer**, 6 **-are**, 7– **mortar**. [ME. *morter*, *mortier*, a. F. *mortier* (13th c. in Littré) :—L. *mortārium*. Cf. MDu. *morter*, *mortel* (Du. *mortel*), MHG *mortel*, *morter* (G. *mortel*), from Latin or Fr.

The L. *mortārium* in the sense 'product of trituration' (applied by Juvenal to drugs, and by Vitruvius to mortar) is commonly regarded as a transferred use of *mortārium* Mortar *sb.*[1] 1, which was applied by extension to the trough in which mortar was mixed. It is possible, however, that the two senses of the Latin word are equally original, the suffix *-ārium* being employed in two different functions.]

A material consisting of lime and sand mixed with water, which is used to make the joints between stones and bricks in building, and which, when set, binds them together into a solid mass. Also applied to materials of other composition used for the same purpose.

Various kinds are *gauged*, *hydraulic*, *pointing*, *pozzolana*, *trass*, *water mortar*, etc; see the qualifying words.

The collocations *stone and mortar*, *bricks and mortar*, are freq. used to denote the essential materials used in building; the latter phrase is also employed colloq. for 'houses' or 'house property' (sometimes attrib.).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 57/125 Þo he ne mi3hte non oþur do þe churche for-to a-rere, he..bar morter þar-to. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2246 Þe wark þai raised .Wit tile and ter, wit-vten stan Oþer morter was þer nan 1340 *Ayenb* 116 Þet guode mortyer huer-of me makeþ þe guode walles sarzineys. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23504 The morter Was not.. Stably among the stoones layd. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII* c. 8 If the owner..doo not..with walles of morter and stone sufficiently inclose the same vacant grounde 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* F 4 An so spoiles hee much good morter and bricke 1611 Bible *Exod.* i. 14 They made their liues bitter, with hard bondage, in morter and in bricke. *a* 1745 Swift *Char of Legion Club* 178 We must give them better Quarter, For their Ancestor trod Mortar. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 530 In making mortar, particular attention must be paid to the quality of the sand. 1836 N. Paterson *Manse Garden* (1860) 29 The legal fence is one of stone and mortar. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxiii, Fragments of mortar..came dropping down. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 116 The plant must be sold, the brick and mortar walls demolished. 1895 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 9/3 Business..will be practically confined to small metropolitan brick and mortar investments.

b. *transf.* (See quots.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 344/2 Morter, for playsterynge .., *Litura*. 1573 Baret *Alv.* M 435 Morter or clay mixed with straw, wherewith walles are dawbed, *aceratum*. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. ii. 71, I will tread this vnboulted villaine into morter, and daube the wall of a Iakes with him. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 398 To keep mice from corn, make morter of the froth of oyl mingled together with chaff, . then plaister the walls of your garnery therewith *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 101 The mill pounded the ragg̃s to morter for ye paper. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 339 *note*, That coarse red clay, called mortar, is the basis of all the grounds in this part of Strathmore. 1842–59 Gwilt *Archit* II. iii. § 2235 The sorts of it [*sc.* plaster] are various; as for instance, white lime and hair mortar on bare walls. 1892 Pit-mortar [see Pit *sb.* 14].

†c. (*a*) Building, masonry; (*b*) *fig.* building operations. *Obs.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* II. (1880) 59 No man, no morter can his onset forcibil hynder. 1665 Gerbier *Brief Disc* 3 Those who say, That a wise man never ought to put his finger into Morter. 1798 W. Hutton *Life* 43, I altered the plan. till, when put in execution, it cost more than 700*l.* Mortar is rather apt to corrode the pocket.

d. *fig.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 321 And of his baptesme & blode þat he bledde on Rode He made a maner morter & mercy it hiȝte. 1480 Caxton *Chron Eng.* v. (1520) 43/1 The morter of a werke that I have begon behoveth to be tempred with your blood. 1562 Wijket *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 14 The prophetis of it, spargeonit thaim with vntemperit morter [cf. Ezek. xxii. 28] 1649 J. Owen *Shaking Heaven & Earth* Wks. 1851 VIII. 277 All that antichristian mortar wherewith from their first chaos, they have been cemented. 1827 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 2 A trowel or two of biographic mortar. 1903 *Speaker* 21 Mar. 612/1 They regarded faith as the mortar which kept the bricks of society sticking together

e. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mortar-built* adj., *-engine*, *-joint*, *-like* adj., *-maker*, *-making*, *-mill*, *-tempering*, †*-treader*, †*-treading*, *-tub*; **mortar-bed**, the layer of mortar between courses of brickwork or masonry; **mortar-liquid** = Grout; **mortar-man** *nonce-wd.*, a builder; **mortar-wash**, thin mortar.

1842 Gwilt *Archit* § 1900 The propriety of the *mortar beds being as thin as possible. 1900 A. Lang *Hist. Scotl.* I. iv. 68 *Mortar-built stone edifices. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Mortar engine*, a machine for grinding and combining materials into mortar. 1878 Sir G. Scott *Lect Archit.* (1879) II. 40 A steep skewback being formed for their springings to moderate the thickness of the *mortar-joint. 1704 London & Wise *Compl Gardener* III. xx. (ed. 4) 89 Rainy weather being apt to reduce the Mould to a *Mortar-like consistence. 1888 C. H. Fagge *Syst Med.* (ed. 3) I 105 The calcified growth has a peculiar dull white chalky, or mortar-like appearance 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 78 The Antients filled up their Work with *Mortar-liquid. 1606 Holyoke *Rider's Dict.*, A *morter maker or dawber, *cementarius*. 1825 [see *mortar tub*]. 1596 S. Finch in Ducarel *Hist. Croydon* (1783) App. 152 Nowe we take *morter-makinge in hande. 1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* IV. xvi. 513 While Ministers preach .. with divided tongues,..they are likely to produce no better successes . than those..*morter-men did, whose work deserved the nick-name of Babel. 1878 *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *Mortar mill. 1904 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 908/2 Poplar and St Pancras both run fan-engines, clinker crushers, and mortar-mills. 1878 *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.) s.v. *Mortar mill*, The *mortar-tempering machine. 1608 Dekker *Satirom* Wks 1873 I. 234, I smelt the foule-fisted *Morter-treader. 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* IV. (1622) 427 Parting with his sword one of his legs from him, left him to make a roring lamentation that his *morter-treading was marred for euer. 1885 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 806 The Floor of the gallery where the mortar makers and smiths worked; shewing the situation of the *mortar tubs. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 889 They ought to be washed over with a brush, wet with *mortar-wash.

†**Mortar**, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. Mortar *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To use a mortar (and pestle). Only in Mortaring *ppl. a.*

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* O 4, He may be such another craftie mortoring Druggeir.

Mortar (mɔ̃·ɹtəɹ), *v.*[2] [f. Mortar *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To plaster with mortar; to fix or join with mortar or a mortar-like substance.

1382 [see *ppl. a.* below] 1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 6 They made their inclosure..with earth and stones mortered together. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 33 The Wall was built of Bricke mortered with asphalt. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 145 When they come to morter the rigge of an howse 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* iii. 12 We found the bones and ashes half mortered unto the sand and sides of the Urne 1849 R. F. Burton *Centr Afr* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX 67 *note*, Bowls of broken china and pottery are mortared into the tombs. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 182 *note*, Every stone being fitted, mortared, and laid with studious accuracy.

b. in fig. context.

1610 Donne *Pseudo-martyr* Pref. C 3, You are euer after his [*sc.* the Pope's] instruments, to build vp his spirituall Monarchy and your selues must ciment and morter the wals with your blood. 1619 Br. Williams *Serm. Apparell* (1620) 8 This rotten house of ours, the which (were it not continually mortered and repaired with meat and drinke) [etc.] 1633 Br. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 292 Ye are liuing stones, ye must bee..firmly mortered upon the foundation of Christ.

Hence **Mortared** *ppl. a.*, plastered, cemented, or daubed with mortar.

1382 Wyclif *Amos* vii. 7 A wall teerid, or morterd [1388 plastrid, Vulg. *murum litum*] 1892 T. B. F. Eminson *Epidemic Pneumonia at Scotter* 11 A catch-pit of mortared or unmortared brick. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 730 Workers . are thus spared the mortification of intruding. mortared or sooty shoes among the well-dressed passengers. 1905 Holman Hunt *Pre-Raphlm.* II. 276 The unlovely stone and mortared wall

Mortar-board. [f. Mortar *sb.*[2] + Board *sb.*]

1. A board for holding mortar: (*a*) see quot. 1876; (*b*) the small square board on which a bricklayer carries mortar; = Hawk *sb.*[3]

1876 Papworth in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 457 (art. *Building*) The mortar is placed on ledged boards about 3 feet square . ; and the bricks are strewn on the scaffold between the mortar boards. 1882 Young *Every Man his own Mech* § 1141 The mortar-board is held in the left hand by the handle below while pointing.

2. A popular name for the academic or college cap, which consists of a stiffened head-piece surmounted by a square of 'board', the whole being covered with black cloth.

1854 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* II. iii, 'I don't mind this ere mortar-board', as he pointed to the academical cap.

†**Mortarian**, *a. Obs.* [f. Mortar *sb.*[1] + -ian.] Of or pertaining to a (druggist's) mortar.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 34 12 The Schools in the Remedies of Diseases, both of simples and their mortarian labour of Compositions, have apply'd themselves [etc.].

Mortarie, obs. (*errón.*) form of Mortuary *sb.*

Mortarize, *v.*[1] *rare.* [f. Mortar *sb.*[1] + -ize.] *trans.* To pound in a mortar (*fig.*).

1615 *Curry-Combe for a Coxe-Combe* Contents, Lipsian Miracles morterized.

Mortarize, *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. Mortar *sb.*[2] + -ize.] *trans.* To bring to the consistency of mortar.

1852 Dickinson in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. I. 237 The wet clays were mortarized (to use a coined term)

Mortarless (mɔ̃·ɹtəɹles), *a.* [f. Mortar *sb.*[2] + -less.] Without mortar.

1667 Waterhous *Fire Lond.* 87 The Stones of Structures Mortarless 1886 *Athenæum* 31 July 152 The remains of mortarless stone churches. 1891 Atkinson *Moorland Parish* 38 A..mortarless stone wall or dike.

Mortar-stone. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* (**-stane**). [f. Mortar *sb.*[1] Cf. MDu *mortiersteen.*] A block of stone hollowed to form a mortar; *spec.* 'a stone formerly used for preparing barley, by separating it from the husks' (Jam.).

1480–1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 97, ij morterstanes cum iij pillis lign. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lx. 60 Mell-heidit lyk ane mortar-stane. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 320 Item, in the kitchene..ane mortar stane. 1696 *Invent.* in W. Hector *Select. Judic. Rec. Renfrewsh.* (1876) 304 Ane mörter-stone and ane mell yrto. 1865 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* 249 The objects of stone found in the bone caves .are flakes,..hammers, and mortar-stones.

Mortary (mɔ̃·ɹtəɹi), *a.* [f. Mortar *sb.*[2] + -y.] Of the nature of, consisting of, or resembling mortar.

1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 643 The mortary rubbish from old walls. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V II. 432 A mortary loam, and a strong clay. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 435 Yellow tubercle not unfrequently undergoes retrogressive changes..first, into a mortary, and lastly, into a calcareous inert mass.

b. Having mortar obtrusively present. *rare.*

1855 *Hensch. Words* XII. 194 We are a little mortary and limey at present, but we are getting on capitally. 1858 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 52 The room..is new and mortary.

Mortas(e, mortays(e, obs. forms of Mortise.

Mortaunceter, variant of Mort d'ancestor.

†**Mortcharge.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. F. *morte charge* 'dead load'.] = Dead-weight 1 b.

1541 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II 105 That is to say fra Scotis men xx *s.* greit the mortcharge and xxj *s.* greit the lycht guddis. 1553 *Ibid.* 184.

Mortclake: see Mortlake

Mortcloth (mɔ̃·ɹtklɔ̃þ). *Sc.* [f. Mort *sb.*[1] + Cloth *sb.*]

1. A funeral pall.

(Used by Carlyle in the sense of 'Funeral hangings')

1511 *Acc Ld. Treas. Scotl.* (1902) IV. 195, xvj elnis iij quartaris blak weluus to be ane mort claith, to ly one King James the Secundis tumbe *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 43 Haveing above his chist a rich mortcloath of black velvet. 1678 Calderwood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* 826 It was reported that they were to use a white cloth above the mort-cloth [at a funeral in 1579] ..Answer was returned, that the mort cloth should be covered with black velvet. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 80 Certain dues for the proclamation of banns, the use of the mort-cloth . and other casualties. 18. Hogg *Tales & Sk* (1837) II. 189 When I saw the mortclaith drawn off the coffin. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev* II. ii vi, I he vast Champ-de-Mars wholly hung round with black mortcloth.

2. Fees paid for the use of a pall.

1794 *Statist Acc Scott* XI. 452 The fund for their support arises from..the weekly collections mortcloths, proclamation money [etc.] 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch Scot.* II. xiv. 457 In 1762 the schoolmaster of Banff derived part of his salary from the town's bells and Mort Cloth.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1768 *Parish Rec. Leslie* in Small *Hist U. P. Congreg.* (1904) I 280 Mortcloth dues for Mr James Clunie. 1900 A. Thomson *Lauder & Lauderdale* vii. 83 Alexander Creze was mortcloth keeper.

Mort d'ancestor (mɒ̃idɑ̃·nsestəɹ). *Old Law.* Also 6 **mortaunceter**, **mort(d)auncesto(u)r**, 7, 9 **mortdancester**, (8 **-or**), 7 **mort d'ancester**, **mordauncester**. [a. AF. *mordancestre*, *mort d'auncestre* 'ancestor's death'.] The term applied to an assize brought by the right heir against one who wrongfully took possession of his inheritance on the death of his ancestor (see *Britton* III. vi.).

1523 Fitzherb *Survey.* 13 The kynges writ of assise of nouell disseson or of assise of mortaunceter. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 2 That no maner of persone shall herafter liave sue or maintain any issue of Mortauncestor [etc.]. 1543 tr *Act* 9 *Hen. III*, c. 12 Assyses of newe dysseisin, and of mortdauncestour. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof Bk.* v. § 383 165 If Tenant in Taile of land hath issue and dyeth and a stranger abateth. and the issue in tayle bring an Assise of Mordauncester. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 27 § 36 No Writ..of Mort d'ancestor shall be brought after the Thirty-first Day of December One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four. 1875 Digby *Real Prop* II. § 9 The writ of assize of Mort d'Ancestor was perhaps instituted by the ordinance called the Assize of Northampton, A.D. 1176

‖**Mort-de-chien.** *Obs.* [Fr.; lit. 'dog's death', but this is an etymologizing perversion of the Pg. *mordexim* (mordeʃi·n) : see Mordisheen.] A name used by Europeans in India for cholera.

1780 Impey in Sir J. F. Stephen *Nuncomar & Impey* (1885) II. 239 *note*, I am once or twice a year subject to violent attacks of cholera morbus, here called the *mort de chien*, and to other disorders. 1813 J. Johnson *Influ. of Tropical Climate* (1815) 405 Mort de chien is nothing more than the highest degree of Cholera Morbus.

‖**Mort dieu**, *int. Obs.* In 6 **mortdew**, **mordu**. [Fr. = 'God's death'.] An oath.

1593 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* C, *Mor du*, wert not the fruit within thy wombe. This wrathfull hand should strike thee to the hart. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 292 Mortdew! Ile be reveng'd, by heaven I will.

Mortdore, obs. form of Mordoré.

†**Morteaulx.** *Obs.* [? Error for *marteaulx.*] = Martel *sb.*[1] 2.

1472 in *Archæologia* (1836) XXVI. 277 The quene had there [in her chamber] her ladyes playinge at the morteaulx.

†**Mortechien.** *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 7 **mortie-chein**, **morticheyne**, 8 *corruptly* **mord de chien**, 9 **mortersheen**. [Of difficult etymology.

Identical with the alleged F. *mort d'eschine* (lit. death of the spine), for which Fitzherbert 1534 (*Husb* § 119) quotes the proverb 'Mort de langue et de eschine sont maladyes saunce medecine'. It is probable that *mort* here is a mistake for *morve*, running of the nose, glanders (for which, or its dial. variant *mourve*, Cotgr. has erroneously *mourrie*). The notion that the morbid matter of glanders came from the spine was generally held. The 16th c. Eng. name for the disease, Mourning *of the chine* is prob. a corruption of the original form of the Fr. term. Fountainhall's *mord de chian* is pseudo-etymological (as if 'bite of dog').]

= Glanders.

1637 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Club) I. 257 Anent horses that ar suspectit to haue the mortiechein. *a* 1670 Spalding

Troub. Chas. I (Bannatyne Club) II. 299 Seing the uther tuo hors regimentis..wes scatterit heir and thair, and mony deid in the morticheyne [ed. 1792 mortichien]. 1759 Fountainhall *Decisions* I 406 Anent the horse infected with the mord de chien. ? 1816 Duff *Poems* 86 (Jam.) And now he's [*sc.* a horse] tane the mortersheen.

Mortegon, obs. f. Martagon. **Morteise**, obs. f. Mortise. **Mortelack**, obs. f. Mortlake. **Mortemale**, var. Mormal. **Morterews**, obs. var. Mortress. **Mortersheen**, var. Mortechien. **Mortes**(ce, -es(s)e, obs. ff. Mortise.

† **Mortesse.** *Obs.* App. error for Mortar.

1614 *Inv.* in *Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Arch. Soc.* III. 114 One mortesse with pestell.

Mortesse, ? erron. var. Mortress.

Morteys(e, obs. forms of Mortise.

Mortfundit, Sc. pa. pple. of Morfound.

Mortgage (mǭ·ɹgėdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **morgage**, 6 **mortegage**, 6– **mortgage**. [a. OF. *mortgage* (13th c.) lit. 'dead pledge' (see Mort *a.* and Gage *sb.*): whence med.L. *mortuum vadium* and *mor(t)gagium*.

For the explanation of the etymological meaning of the term current among 17th c. lawyers, see the following quot.

1628 Coke *On Litt.* 205 It seemeth that the cause why it is called mortgage is, for that it is doubtful whether the Feoffor will pay at the day limited such summe or not, & if he doth not pay, then the Land which is put in pledge vpon condition for the payment of the money, is taken from him for euer, and so dead to him vpon condition, &c. And if he doth pay the money, then the pledge is dead as to the Tenant, &c]

Law. The conveyance of real or personal property by a debtor (called the *mortgagor*) to a creditor (called the *mortgagee*) as security for a money debt, with the proviso that the property shall be reconveyed upon payment to the mortgagee of the sum secured within a certain period. Also applied to the deed by which the transaction is effected, the rights thereby conferred on the mortgagee, and the condition of being mortgaged.

'The general object of mortgage is to secure a money debt by making it a charge on land, so that, if the debt be not paid by a time agreed upon between the parties, the creditor may sell the land and pay himself out of the proceeds' (*Encycl. Brit.* s.v.).

1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 147/2 That all Maners, Londes [etc] of the which any persone .were seased, or had any astate, title,..or possession..in any maner morgage. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c 26 § 37 Mortgages of landes tenementes or hereditamentes made or had after the saide feaste of Sainct John Baptest. *a* 1634 Randolph *Muses Looking Gl.* ii. iv, A glibbery heir With all his lands melted into a mortgage 1642 Chas. I *Sp.* Wks. 1662 I 412, I will ..expose all My Land to Sale or Morgage. 1663 Cowley *Cutter Coleman St.* v 1, I have some Hold now upon my Estate again; (tho' she, I confess, be a Clog upon it worse than a Mortgage). 1708 *Act 7 Anne* c. 19 In like Manner as Trustees or Mortgagees of full Age are compellable to convey or assign their Trust Estates or Mortgages. 1728 Young *Love Fame* vi (1757) 149 His lordship's rent-roll is exceeding great—But mortgages will sap the best estate. 1828 R. Peters *Cases Supreme Crt. U. S.* I. 441 In discussions in Courts of Equity, a mortgage is sometimes called a lien for a debt. 1856 W R. Fisher *Law Mortgage* 3 The Welsh mortgage, by which the estate is conveyed absolutely to the creditor, without condition; the rents and profits being enjoyed by him in lieu of interest 1865 Trollope *Belton Est* i. 2 Mortgages were paid off the property with his wife's money 1872 W. W. Barry *Forms & Prec. Convey.* 31 A mortgage is made by the same form of assurance as a conveyance, and contains somewhat similar recitals 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol Econ.* 84 They can borrow money by the mortgage of the buildings and machinery belonging to the company

b. Phrases. † *In mortgage*: mortgaged. † *To lay in* or *to mortgage*, † *set to mortgage*: to mortgage. *To lend on mortgage*: to advance (money) on the security of property, esp. houses or land.

[1390: see c] *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 50 My purse and I be callid to the lure, Of indigence oure stuff leyde in morgage. 1448 Marg Paston in *Paston Lett* (1897) I. 69 That he wyl sett hys gode to morgage to Heydon *c* 1460 *Pol. Rel & L. Poems* (1866) 24 And whethir it [*sc.* the land] be in any morgage. 1530 Tindale *Pract. Prel.* F viij b, Then to do the kinge seruyce the lordes sell or laye their londes to morgage. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 77 b, As a man may make a feoffement in fee in Mortgage, so may a man make a gyft of the tayle in Mortgage. *c* 1595 *Office Alien.* in *Bacon's Wks* (1730) III. 559 Sometime the land is given in mortgage only, with full intention to be redeemed within one year. 1719 *State Trials, Ralegh* (1730) I. 209, I knew her own Subjects.. would not lend her Majesty Money, without Lands in Mortgage. 1844 J. Williams *Real Prop.* iv. (1845) 295 The larger proportion of the lands in this kingdom is at present in mortgage. 1849 Lyell *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 62 Those to whom portions of the borrowed money were lent on mortgage. 1870 L'Estrange *Life Miss Mitford* III. vi. 88 The debts [were] paid, and the residue [of the money] placed out on mortgage.

c. *fig.* (Cf. Mortgage *v.* b.)

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 234 In mariage His trouthe plight lith in morgage. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 166 Of eche thyng [he] medlithe, his thrift lithe to morgage. 1629 Massinger *Picture* v. iii, I know not how to redeeme This morgage of her manners. 1633 Marmion *Antiquary* iv. i, If I plot not so, to make all hit, Then you shall take the morgage of my wit. 1684 T. Hockin *God's Decrees* 363 Men..suffer themselves..to be..ensnared into unhappy contracts and morgages of themselves. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. ii. vi. (1869) 128 They will purchase the hollow happiness of the next five minutes, by a mortgage on the independance and comfort of years. 1866 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. ii. Introd., Poems (1890) II. 199 A man speaking to me once of a very rocky clearing said, 'Stone's got a pretty heavy mortgage on that land'.

† **d.** *transf.* A pledge. *Obs. rare*—1.

1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xvi. § 11. 99 b, If it be found, that the dogge that was so deliuered to be kept, was a pledge, or a morgage for money.

e. *attrib.*, as *mortgage bond, debt, deed*, † *man, money, security, term*.

1890 *Century Dict.*, *Mortgage-bond, a bond secured by a mortgage. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 422/2 The mortgagee may. by express declaration, convert the *mortgage debt into land. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 158 That the second *mortgage deed, comprising all the mortgaged premises, put it in the power of the mortgagee . to [etc]. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 580/1 The ordinary form of a mortgage-deed resembles an absolute conveyance. 1708 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1859) IV. 50 The said committee there heard the claims and pretended titles of those gentlemen, called the *mortgage men. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) XII. 367/1 With condition to be void on repayment of the *mortgage-money. 1858 Ld St Leonards *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xiv. 92 Unless the mortgagor will pay off the mortgage-money at a short day. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI 580/1 Trustees are entitled to invest their funds there [*sc.* in Scotland] in *mortgage security. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* II. 139 The question was whether a *mortgage term passed with copyholds, under a devise of all that his (testator's) estate in Bassey, to M. B. and her heirs.

Mortgage (mǭ·ɹgėdʒ), *v.* Also 6–7 **morgage**. [a. obs. F. *mor(t)gager*, or f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make over (property, esp. houses or land) as security for a money debt, on condition that if the debt is discharged the grant shall be void.

In early use, chiefly in pa. pple.

1530 Palsgr. 640/2 He hath nat solde his lande out ryght, but he hath mortgaged it for more than it is worthe 1536 Layton in *Lett. Suppress Monasteries* (Camden) 93 The howse is in dett gretly, the landes solde and morgagede, the fermes let owte 1612 Dekker *If it be not good* E 3, This day a Gallants bound To pay 400. Crownes to free his Landes Fast morgag'de to mee 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess* (1669) 90 [He] Does like an unthrift morgage his Estate Before it falls into his Hand 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, V. iv. 361 Lannoy, by mortgaging the revenues of Naples, procured some money. 1817 Wheaton *Cases Supreme Crt. U. S* II. 396 If the debtor has made a *bona fide* conveyance of his estate to a third person, or has mortgaged it to secure a debt. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 580/1 In Scotland there is no such practice as mortgaging lands with banks by merely depositing the title deeds. 1875 Miss Braddon *Strange World* I. iv. 64 The Bellingham estate was mortgaged up to the hilt when he inherited it

absol 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* (1824) 270 If he wishes to mortgage, he falls the value of his land 1819 *Stat Realm* VI. 405 *marg.*, Persons having mortgaged and mortgaging again without Notice to the Second..Mortgagee.

b. *fig.* To pledge; to make liable; *esp.* to establish a claim in advance upon (an income or the like); hence *pass.* to be attached or pledged (*to* something) in advance.

1588 J Udall *Demonstr Discipl* (Arb) 3 Haue you morgaged the saluation of your soules and bodies, for the present fruition of your pompe and plesure? 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i v 46 Mortgaging their lives to Covetise *c* 1600 Shaks *Sonn* cxxxiv, And I my selfe am morgag'd to thy will. 1651 Biggs *New Disp* ₱ 290 Morgaged, and benighted to eternall dulnesse 1712 Steele *Spect.* No 493 ₱ 1 When Suitors of no Consideration will have Confidence enough to press upon their Superiors, those in Power are mortgaged into Promises out of their Impatience of Importunity. *a* 1732 Gay *Mad-dog* Poems (1737) II 67 Gaming succeeds; if fortune crosses, Then virtue's mortgag'd for her losses. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser ii *Conf Drunkard*, To mortgage miserable morrows for nights of madness. 1838 Lytton *Alice* iii. 1, His income was already deeply mortgaged. 1838 Emerson *Lit. Ethics* (1875) II 207 The new man must feel that he has not come into the world mortgaged to the opinions and usages of Europe. 1873 Miss Braddon *Str. & Pilgr.* ii. ii. 164 Every man's autumn is mortgaged before the spring is over. 1887 Huxley in *Life* (1900) II. x 163 What little energy I possess is mortgaged to quite other occupations.

Hence **Mo·rtgaging** *vbl sb* and *ppl a.*

1625 Bacon *Ess*, *Usury* (Arb.) 543 As for Mortgaging, or Pawning, it will little mend the matter 1768 Hume *Ess*, *Publ. Credit* 208 The abuses of mortgaging are more certain and inevitable. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 7/3 Large capitalist houses have continually taken over numbers of farms left by the mortgaging farmers.

Mortgageable (mǭ·ɹgėdʒăb'l), *a.* [f. Mortgage + -able.] Capable of being mortgaged

1862 T. A. Trollope *Marietta* I ii. 36 Value of a mortgageable property. 1888 *Univ. Rev.* Nov. 424 There were mortgageable debts to dealers in curiosities [etc.].

Mortgaged (mǭ·ɹgėdʒd), *ppl. a* [f. Mortgage *v.* + -ed[1].] Of land, etc.: Having a mortgage on it; made over as a security for a debt. Also said of debts.

1614 Beaum & Fl. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* i, To redeem morgag'd Land 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 42. 307 He will redeem his mortgaged Estate at any Price. 1765 Blackstone *Comm* I. 173 That in mortgaged or trust-estates, the person in possession..shall have the vote. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xiii. (1876) 172 Peasant proprietors are often heavily burdened with mortgaged debts. 1890 Kipling *Departm. Ditties*, etc. *Masque of Plenty*, His speech is of mortgaged bedding, On his kine he borrows yet.

fig. 1643 Lightfoot *Glean. Ex.* 32 Moses Law taught Israel to expect that one..should redeeme, for him morgaged heaven. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. 136 Let men consider themselves. as ensnar'd in that unhappy contract which has rendered them part of the Devils possession, and contrive how they may..disentangle their Mortgag'd Souls.

Mortgagee (mǭɹgėdʒī·). [f. Mortgage *v.* + -ee[1].] The person to whom property is mortgaged; one who lends money on mortgage.

1584 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 439 Yt.. shalbe lawfull to and for the morgagee to challenge the morgagor for the resydue. 1628 Coke *On Litt* 207 The Morgagee or his heire agreeing thereunto may re-enter into the land. 1648 *Art. Peace* xxvi. in *Milton's Wks* 1851 II 529 Where Entry hath been made by the Mortgagers against Law..and detained wrongfully by them without giving any satisfaction to the Mortgagees. 1708 [see Mortgage *sb.*]. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* II. 147 A testator, who was a mortgagee in fee. 1831 Macaulay *Ess*, *Civil Disab. Jews*, If we were to say that a Jew mortgagee would not foreclose because [etc.]. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 90 The mortgagee or lender of the money then becomes part-owner of the land and capital.

Mortgager (mǭ·ɹgedʒəɹ). [f. Mortgage *v.* + -er[1].] = Mortgagor

1638 Sanderson *Serm* (1681) II 94 So as the mortgager is upon the point the proprietary still. 1648 [see prec.]. 1692 *Act 4 Will. & Mar.* c. 16 The Mortgager or Mortgagers of the said Lands and Tenements. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 169 Those are to answer the debt who neither were lenders or borrowers, mortgagers or mortgagees. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 421/2 After the mortgage is made, the mortgager cannot make a lease of the lands without the mortgagee's consent. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 848/1 In equity the mortgager remains the real owner, and the mortgagee is merely an encumbrancer.

Mortgagor (mǭɹgėdʒǭ·ɹ). *Law.* Also 6–7 **morgagor**, 9 **mortgageor**. [f. Mortgage + -or.

An attempt has been made in some Dicts. to rectify the anomalous spelling *mortgagor*, in which *g* before *o* is pronounced (dʒ), by the insertion of *e*; but the form *mortgageor* is not recorded in actual use. (Cf, however, *obligeor*, s.v. Obligor.)]

A person who mortgages or makes over property as a security for debt.

1584 [see Mortgagee]. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 206 The Executors or Administrators of the Morgagor. 1708 *Act 7 Anne* c. 19 By the Direction of the Cestuy que Trust or Mortgagor. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 157 That the mortgagee shall re-convey the estate to the mortgagor. 1861 *Law Jrnl Repts* XXX (Com. Pl.) 180 Sold..to pay the debts of the mortgagor. 1875 Digby *Real Prop.* v. (1876) 251 A mortgagor, after default in payment of the mortgage debt, cannot make a valid lease of the lands without the concurrence of the mortgagee. 1890 Hall Caine *Bondman* ii x, Jacob..bargained to be made Mortgagor

Morth: see Murth.

Morther: see Mauther, Murder.

Mortice: see Mortise.

Mortiechein, variant of Mortechien.

Mortiel, obs. form of Mortal.

‖ **Mortier** (mortye). [Fr. (Cf. Mortar *sb.*[1] 4.)] A cap formerly worn by high officials of France.

1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Mortier*, a badge or ensign of dignity, borne by the chancellors, and great presidents, of the parliaments of Paris. 1820 Ranken *Hist. France* VIII i. ii. 28 The first president His cap, or mortier, . was ornamented with a double round of gold lace 1830 James *Darnley* xxxix, The star and collar of St. Michael, with the velvet mortier and short white plume.

† **Mo·rtifer.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *morti-*, *mors* death + *-fer* bearing.] A bringer of death.

1667 [see Noctifer].

Mortiferous (mǫɹti·fĕrəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L *mortifer*, *-fer-us*: see Mort *sb.*[1] and -ferous. Cf. F. *mortifère.*] Bringing or producing death; death-dealing, deadly.

1535 Stewart *Cron Scot.* I. 20 The perelus poysoun, mortiferus melancolie, In that distres hes done him for to de. 1660 H. More *Myst Godl* vi. x 240 Burnt up by this mortiferous Fever. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 74 The Cicuta whatever it is in any other Country 'tis certainly Mortiferous in ours. 1702 C Mather *Magn. Chr.* vii vi. (1852) 555 Many of them. were a fair mark for the mortiferous bullets. 1859 R. F Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 40 That fevers are in these regions the natural expression of mortiferous influences generally. 1902 *Fortn. Rev.* June 1019 If such a 'mortiferous' action really exists, perhaps it could be checked chemically.

b. *transf.* Bringing spiritual death.

1542 Becon *Christmas Banq.* iii. F iij, In the body of him, which without ony carnall entysemente & mortiferous delectacion was conceyued. 1654 Hammond *Fundam.* viii. 73 While we make no distinction of sins, and deem every invincible infirmity..to be as dangerous and mortiferous as the most wilful act. 1844 S. R. Maitland *Dark Ages* 117 [tr Eligius] Whenever you sin, do not wait in mortiferous security until your wounds putrefy. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 198 Every erroneous doctrine..is only the repetition of an earlier error,..the venom enfeebled or more mortiferous.

Hence **Morti·ferously** *adv*, in a mortiferous or deadly manner; **Morti·ferousness**, deadliness.

1685 H. More *Paralip. Prophet.* xlii. 364 That was not the healing of the Beast, but the mortiferously wounding the Dragon. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 21 The pure mortiferousness of this mind, capable neither of patience, fidelity, grace, or wit

Mortific (mǫɹti·fik), *a. rare.* [ad. eccl.L. *mortific-us*: see Mort *sb.*[1] and -fic.] Death-producing; deadly So **Morti·fical** *a.*

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* ₱ 100 Mortifick distempers and maladies. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* iii. i. 97 That Medicament must be given..which. will free from such a mortificall cause. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Mortifical.* 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 195 With such rapidity did the mortific matter attack his system, that he became a corpse.

† **Morti·ficate**, *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *mortificāt-us*, pa. pple. of *mortificāre* to MORTIFY: see -ATE³.] **a.** *adj.* Killed. **b.** *sb.* ? One who is mortified or dead to the world.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* I xx. in Ashm. (1652) 134 Our Tode of the Erth whych etyth hys fyll: Sum name hyt by whych it ys mortyfycat The spyryt of the Erth with venome intoxycate. 1600 W WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 67 No Prince or prelate liuing can escape their [the Jesuits'] tongs, ..vntill these mortificats haue their wils.

Mortification (mɒ:tifikē·ʃən). [a. F. *mortification* (14th c.), or ad. eccl.L. *mortificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *mortificāre* to MORTIFY.]

1. In religious use: The action of mortifying the flesh or its lusts: the subjection of one's appetites and passions by the practice of austere living, esp. by the self-infliction of bodily pain or discomfort. **a.** in phr. *mortification of the body, of sin*, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* P 1006 This blisful regne mow men purchace by pouertee espirituell..the lyf by deth and mortificacion of synne. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12010 Mortyfycacioun off the body. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Goostly exercyse, or mortyfycacyon of the senses. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 700/2 The mortificacion of the fleshly woorkes. *c* 1535 NISBET *Prol Romans* (S.T.S.) III. 342 Thann exhortis he to gude werkis, and vnto contynewall mortificatiounn of fleische. 1671 TILLOTSON *Serm.* 219 Mortification of our lusts and passions, though. it have something in it that is troublesome, yet [etc.]. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* IV. viii 483 The Foundation of all Mortification of Sin, is from the Inhabitation of the Spirit in us. 1780 BENTHAM *Introd Princ. Morals* ii § 8 (1789) 10 Saints who, for the good of their souls, and the mortification of their bodies, have voluntarily yielded themselves a prey to vermin. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm* II xvii. 221 Self-denial, mortification of life, bearing our cross, are especially insisted on by Christ.

b. simply, without qualification.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* IV. ii. 562 But we in this disputation of ours, will vse Repentaunce for a conuerting or turning to the Lord. for mortification, and the beginning to leade a newe life. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 101 It is Lent. a time of Mortification. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* lxii. 8 Give not over the practice of Mortification untill you feel your hearts part asunder in your bosoms. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Wortley* lx. 99, I must content myself with reckoning it of the mortifications proper to this devout time [Ash Wednesday]. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* III. v, Ye eat and swill and sleep..while we are wasting in mortification. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind* I. 109 A Bramin after having passed through a period of solitude and mortification as an anchoret 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 201 He destroyed his health by his austerity and mortifications.

2. *Path* The death of a part of the body while the rest is living; gangrene, necrosis.

1555 BONNER *Homilies* 69 Mortification, putrifaction, and other suche lyke thinges. 1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg.* 2/3 There ensuethe a Gangræna or mortificatione. 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* III 122 A gangrene properly signifies the mortification of some carnose part by reason of an inflammation 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 90 Pickling, that is to say, throwing salt and vinegar on the back after the whipping .is certainly the way to prevent mortification. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 358 He died of a mortification in his leg 1826 S COOPER *First Lines Surg* (ed. 5) 3 In parts of inferior vascularity, like tendons, fasciæ, &c. inflammation readily occasions mortification 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 35 Mortification of any part of the body signifies its death.

transf. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 540 A seuerall kind of blasting or mortification there is besides in vines which is called Roratio.

† **3.** Deadening or destruction of vital or active qualities; devitalization. In 17–18th c. often applied to the state of torpor and insensibility preceding death. *Obs.*

1542 BORDE *Dyetary* ii. (1870) 235 Mortyfycation of the vytall, and anymall, and spyrytuall powers. 1596 NORDEN *Prepar Spec. Brit* 11 There seemeth a mortification of the nedles vertue, which staggereth vncertainly. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 25 Inchoate mortifications lessening the horrour of (that must-be-done) Dying. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 259 The Mortification of some old, and quickening of some contrary Principle, in a spiritual Sense. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* (1736) 367 A sudden Remission of the Pain, with cold Sweats [etc.] are Signs of a Mortification and approaching Death 1770 GRAY *Let to Nicholls* 25 Nov. (1843) 115 If a mortification does not come to release her, [she] may lie in this agony for months.

† **4.** *Old Chem.* Alteration of the form of metals, etc.; destruction or neutralization of the active qualities of chemical substances. Cf. MORTIFY 6.

1605 TIMME *Quersit* I. ii 44 The sole elements, separated from those three beginnings, doe bring nothing but impurities, corruption, and mortification. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, *Sub.* And when comes Vivification? *Fac.* After Mortification. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Mortification*..that by which Mixts are as it were destroyed, and lose the vertues of their first nature, to acquire others more efficacious by the help of revivification. 1706 — (ed. Kersey)

5. *Scots Law* The act of disposing of property for religious, or, since the Reformation, for charitable or public purposes. Also, property given for such purposes. (Cf. MORTMAIN.)

1498 *Exch. Rolls Scot* XI 81 *note*, We haue gevin and perpetualy mortifyt to the cathedrale kirk of Orkna..the.. ile of Burra as our charter of gift and mortification..mar fullily purportis 1632 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 25/1 Reservand furth of this mortificatioune. the sowme of aue thowsand punds 1685 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (15th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VIII.) 119 Thomas Moodie's mortification for building a kirk in Edinburgh. 1700 LAW *Council of Trade* (1752) 11 All gifts, charities, and mortifications already given, or to be given, and appropriated to the poor 1775 L. SHAW *Moray* (1827) 362 Mortifications for the poor are £650 Scots. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin* (ed. 2) 58 One of the bailies died and left it [*sc.* a hospital] 10,000 pounds, which was really a great mortification. 1863 A. H. CHARTERIS *Life J. Robertson* ii. 22 A deed of mortification.

6. The feeling of humiliation caused by a disappointment, a rebuff or slight, or an untoward accident; the sense of disappointment or vexation. Also, an instance of this; a cause or source of such humiliation.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* June, Which..frustrated my designe, to my very greate mortification. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxvii 285 It is one of the most vexatious Mortifications perhaps, of a Studious Mans Life to have his Thoughts disorder'd by the Importunity of a Tedious Visit. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. ii. 21 We had the mortification to be forty days in our passage. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi 73 Let them spare us the mortification of being amused and deluded like children. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi II. 75 He continued to offer his advice daily, and had the mortification to find it daily rejected. 1878 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* iii 31 A blush of shame and exceeding mortification.

7. *attrib.*: **mortification root**, marsh mallow, *Malva officinalis*.

1897–8 BRITTON & BROWN *Flora North. U. S. & Canada.*

† **Mortificative**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *mortificatif*, ad. med.L. **mortificātivus* (see MORTIFY and -ATIVE).] ? That deadens pain.

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 12 Anoþer clister þat is clepyd mortificatyf.

Mortified (mɒ:tifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. MORTIFY *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. In religious use, of persons, their actions or occupations: Dead to sin or the world; having the appetites and passions in subjection; ascetic. Now *rare*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W 1531) 143 How euery mortifyed soule..sholde resorte to yᵉ arke of clere conscyence & there counseyle with god. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 488/2 Ho, thou art of the companie of hypocrites, thou art mortified. 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* I. i 28. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, I. 4 Such a mortified and perilous Pilgrimage to Jerusalem 1651 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I 166 He became a mortified and pious minister in Shropshire. 1656 EARL MONM. tr *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I lxiii (1674) 79 That laudable zeal of Reputation, which is most intense in even the most mortified Vertuosi *a* 1668 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II (1670) 19 They content themselves to go bare foot, and teach only the lower Schools, and first rudiments;. A strange mortified trade 1704 NELSON *Fest & Fasts* II *Prel Instr* (1707) 436 St. James the Great and St. John were very eminent for a mortified Life. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* 17/1 A long Beard, Eyes sunk, and an old mortified Face. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IV iv. Poet. Wks. VII. 170 To carnal wishes would it turn The mortified intent? 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iii. 120 An abstemious and mortified life

† **b.** *Mortified to* (rarely *of*). dead to (the world or its pleasures); hence occas. = insensible to *Obs.*

1659 *Gentl. Calling* IX § 8, I fear there are few so mortified to wealth, as to do it upon the score of self-denial. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv & Ur.* II. (1682) 89 He is mortified to all sense of Ingenuous Principles. 1670 EACHARD *Cont Clergy* 90 An hardy and labouring clergy, that is mortified to an horse, and all such pampering vanities. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123 Reputation (to the vanity of any affectation whereof I desire to be wholly mortified). 1748 MRS. HARRISON *House keeper's Pocket-Bk.* Pref., There are but few Philosophers..who are so mortified to the world as to prefer a dish of Roots. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. I, You are mortified to all the pomps and vanities of the world.

† **c.** In jocular use: Abstemious. *Obs*

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Oct., I observing Mr. Povy's being mighuly mortifyed in his eating.

† **2.** Dead, slain. *Obs.*

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 17 If any man will raise them from the graue, who will beleeue their mortified Ghosts? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 270 Having ended his speech, he shewed vnto them the grisely mortified heads. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Night Walker* II, My young Mistriss, that is mortified.

† **3.** Deadened; numbed; insensible. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS *Jul. C.* II i 324 Thou like an Exorcist, hast coniur'd vp My mortified Spirit. 1605 — *Lear* II iii. 15 Bedlam beggers, who with roaring voices, Strike in their num'd and mortified Armes, Pins, Wodden-prickes, Nayles.

4. Affected by gangrene or necrosis.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 33 b, It is necessarye that the vivificent parte expelle from it the mortified. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I i. (1677) 83 A mortified Limb or Member. 1695 *New Light Chirurg. put out* 52 His Arm was but little swell'd and not at all mortified. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi (1840) 196 He cut off a great deal of mortified flesh. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 534, I found the fingers and thumb exhibiting a mortified appearance. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 656 The mortified parts are cast off.

† **b.** *transf.* Of plants: Decayed. *Obs*

1672–3 GREW *Anat. Plants, Anat. Roots* II. (1682) 83 Divers of the Succiferous Vessels..lying next the Soil, usually more or less mortified.

† **5.** Of meat: see MORTIFY *v.* 6. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 134 The French alone delight in mortified meates. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* 38 Palates, accustom'd to the Gout of..mortify'd Venison.

6. *Scots Law.* (See MORTIFY *v.* 5.)

1635 in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 38/2 The aforsaid mortified sowmes. 1813 CARLISLE *Topogr. Dict. Scot.* II s.v. *Hoddom*, £400..arising from two mortified sums.

7. Humiliated deeply; vexed, chagrined.

1727 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. xlv. 29 As I prefer English to all the rest, I am extremely mortified at the daily decay of it in my head. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 341 They came home to the rest mortified, wet, and almost famished 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. iii. 54 They were mortified at finding the house shut 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. iii, The mortified pride of affection. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* XXV. 343 Base greed and mortified ambition moved him to betray his master.

Hence **Mo·rtifiedly** *adv.*, **Mo·rtifiedness**.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 127 If..a young Student sets not a grave face on it, or seemes not mortifiedly religious. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Trial Chr. Growth* 122 So much mortifiednesse, so much constancie. 1838 T. SCOTT *Comm. 2 Kings* I. 8 In this manner he showed his mortifiedness to the world. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 298 Whereunto Sir Thomas replied mortifiedly.

Mortifier (mɒ:tifəiəɹ, 91). [f. MORTIFY *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which mortifies. † **a.** One who practises mortification; an ascetic (*obs.*). **b.** One who or a thing which causes mortification (in various senses). **c.** *Scots Law* (see MORTIFY *v.* 5).

a 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp* I Disc. ii. 76 The Sarabaites. were stricter mortifiers than the religious in families and Colledges. 1756 W. DODD *Fasting* (ed. 2) 9 The daily fast of great mortifiers.

b. 1658 PITMAN & BATT *Truth Vind.* 5 None can know him a Justifier, but they who know him a Sanctifier and a Mortifier. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 P 6 The Love of Business and Money is the greatest Mortifier of inordinate Desires imaginable 1802 LAMB *John Woodvil* III, I want.. Some strokes of the old mortifier Calamity, To take these swellings down. 1842 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. iv. 104 How sweet it is when a fallen man can thus mortify his intended mortifiers!

c. 1655 in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 38/2 Quhich by the will of the mortifiers comes not to be payable untill [etc.] 1820 J. CLELAND *Rise & Progr. Glasgow* 222 A preference is to be given to the mortifier's relatives.

Mortify (mɒ:tifəi), *v.* Also 5–7 **mortefy**, 6–7 **mortyfy**. [a F. *mortifier*, ad. L. *mortificāre*, f. *morti-*, *mors* MORT *sb.*¹: see -FY.]

† **1.** *trans.* To deprive of life; to kill, put to death. (In first quot. *absol.*) Also, to make as if dead; to render insensible *Obs*

1382 WYCLIF I *Kings* ii 6 The Lord mortifieth, and quykeneth. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 608 Thogh men sowen seed Of vertu in a yong man, it is deed As blyue, his rebel goost it mortifieþ. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 67 b/1, His herte was mortefyed wythin hym, and he was deed lyke a stone *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold. Bk M Aurel.* (1546) Q ii b, It is..a swounyng, that incontinently mortifieth al the membres. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Caprimulgi*, Birdes that in the night sucke goates and mortifie their vdders. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* L XXVIII. 176 It were better to writh about and mortifie their cods altogither with pincers, then to geld them all at once. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 153 Thou. hast well neere my senses mortefied. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* IX. (1679) 53 If of the principal Stem so left, the frost mortifie any part. 1688 *Persec. Piedmont* 33 These Ruffians mortified her little Daughter about seven months old before her face. 1692 RAY *Disc.* III ii. (1732) 415 Their seeds. will be mortified and destroyed.

† **b.** To bruise. [Cf. OF.] *Obs.*

1609 ROWLANDS *Crew of Kind Gossips* 11, I set a little stoole, And ouer that, downe comes my reeling foole: .I am sure it mortified his shins.

† **c.** *intr.* for *pass* To lose vitality. *Obs.*

1701 STEELE *Funeral* III. (1702) 42 To see one that was a Beauty unfortunately move with the same languor, .that once was Charming in her—To see, I say, her Mortify that us'd to Kill—ha ha ha! 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) II 9 Their Roots are very apt to mortifie or harden and wither by the wind.

† **2.** *trans.* To kill (in transf. and fig. senses); to destroy the vitality, vigour, or activity of; to neutralize the effect or value of; to deaden (pain); to dull (colour), etc. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 159 The gode werkes, that he dide..been al mortified by the ofte sinning. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (1894) 98 If þat þou dredist wheþer þat it be symple vlcus or a cankre..bigynne to mortifie it wiþ sum maner of poudre 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* III viii. 183 Yf cas be that he goo bys waye so he mortyfyeth his hyre for seruyce ought not to haue noo hyre tyl that hit be complissshed. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* D iij, His face waxed pale, and the livelye heate was mortified in all partes of his body 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 113 An herbe which quencheth and mortifieth the violent poyson of the herbe. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt Tamburl* III. ii. H 3 My mothers death hath mortified my mind, And sorrow stops the passage of my speech. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 26 His wildnesse, mortify'd in him, Seem'd to dye too 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii 60 With other signes of private interest, enough to mortifie the most lively Faith. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor* (1756) 112 The knowledge of future evils mortifies present felicities. 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac* III. VI v 373 He must take care at least so to mortify his Colours, that these plain poor Men may not appear,..adorn'd like so many Lords.

b. *Irish Gram.* (See quot.)

1843 NEILSON *Introd. Irish Lang.* 5 *B, c, d, f, g, m, þ, s, t*, are called mutable, because they can be aspirated, or mortified, i.e change or lose their sound, by the addition of *h*.

† **3.** *Old Chem.* (See quot. 1704.) *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. T.* 573 This quik-silver wol I mortifye. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 19 Take also a litil quantite of Mer[curie?] & mortifie it wiþ fastynge spoiil. 1568 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 101 b, It will be good..for to mortifie other Quick Sylver. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I, 257 Clodius to know what tast pearles had, mortified them in vinegre, and drunke them up. 1687 STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 315 The sharpnesse of the salt is totally mortified. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* 681/2 This Salt is ..used in opening and purging Medicines to mortifie the Acids, which excite Fermentations in our Bodies. 1704

J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Mortifie*, The Chymists say a thing is Mortify'd when its outward Form is altered or destroyed, as particularly when Mercury, or any other Metal is dissolved in an Acid Menstruum. Sometimes they say also, that Spirits are Mortified, when they are mix'd with such things as destroy their strength, and hinder their Operation.

4. To bring into subjection (the body, its appetites and passions) by the practice of self-denial, abstinence, or bodily discipline.

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3665 Than oghte vs cristen men bat vice fleeme, And swiche lustes in vs mortifie. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xi. 11 Pei studied to mortefie hemself in all wises fro erpely desires 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 33 He that wol the lif of his saule lete hym mortifie hit & yeue it payne in this world. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* viii. 13 But if ye mortifie the dedes off the body by the helpe off the sprete ye shall live. — *Col.* iii 5 Mortifie therfore youre members which are on the erth, fornicacion [etc.]. *c* 1535 Nisbet *Prol. Romans* (S.T.S.) III. 340 Quhilk spret, subdewis, ande mortifyis the fleiss. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Communic.* I. § 6. 110 Give me strength to subdue my passions, to mortifie my inordinations. 1842 Tennyson *St. Simeon Stylites* 176 Mortify Your flesh with scourges and with thorns 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxiv, Can she not mortify these base affections? 1864 W. W. Story *Roba di R* (ed. 3) III. 39 They really mortify the flesh by penance, fasting, and wretched fare.

† b. To render 'dead' to the world and the flesh. Cf. Mortified 1. *Obs.*

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* B b, I am not mortified to beare distres 1567 Dk. Norfolk in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. 501, I am too well mortified to care for slanderous reports. 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 111 b, Your philosophie perchaunce hath so mortified you, that you can promise your selfe the constancie of that Philosopher whome a woman tooke for an image.

† c. *absol.* or *intr.* To practise mortification; to be an ascetic. *Obs.*

1568 H. B. tr. *Peter Mart. On Rom.* 303 To mortefy is nothing els, but for a man to be violent against himselfe, and to withstand and resist wicked lustes. 1709 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1722) 147 What can be a more wretched Sight, than to see a Man mortify without Religion? 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 2389 They mortify, they starve, on wealth, fame, power 1753 Richardson *Grandison* VI. xxxii. 223 She is retired to Shirley-manor to mortify, after so rich a regale. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* I. 164 If you will mortify with me to-night upon toasted cheese and ale. 1804 Jane Austen *Watsons* (1879) 327 Imagine him mortifying with his barrel of oysters in dreary solitude. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Nell Cook*, And a Warden-pie's a dainty dish to mortify withal.

5. *trans. Scots Law.* To dispose of (property) by mortification

1498 [see Mortification 5]. 1652 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 23/2 Mr Zacharias Boyd mortifies and dispones to the .. colledge , the bands contracts debtis. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* (1785) IV. 49 She has mortify'd, as the Scots call it, 150*l* as a Fund for Loans, without Interest. 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 157 When a minister and heritors disagree as to the propriety of cutting trees on a glebe, the matter must be determined by the Judge Ordinary, and their value, when cut, mortified for behoof of the benefice. 1885 A. Mackay in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* III. 154 In 1380 . Barbour mortified his pension of twenty shillings in favour of the cathedral.

6. *Cookery.* To make (raw meat, game, etc.) tender by hanging, keeping, etc Also *intr.* for *pass. Obs.*

1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys Le Roy* 15 b, Raw flesh which they do presse betweene two stones or els do mortifie it on the backe of a horse when a man is on him. 1611 Cotgr., *Faisander*, to mortifie fowle. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 891 Try it also with Capon .laid abroad, to see whether it will mortifie and become tender sooner 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* III. 1, With a worthy loyne of veale, and valiant Capon, Mortifi'd to grow tender 1718 Ozell tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 192 They presented us a goat which proved very good, because we let it mortify some hours. [1733 see Mortified 5.] 1790 Gouv. Morris *Diary* 22 Jan. (1889) I. 276 As that day does not suit the company, poor Monsieur Trout must e'en mortify two days longer

transf. 1572 Mascall *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) Exhort, Ye must digge your holes a yeere before ye plant that the earth may be the better seasoned, mortified and wax tender. 1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 284 Let them lie .in the sun to mortifie them a little, that they may the better receive in the salt.

7. *intr. Path.* To become mortified or gangrenous. Also (rarely) *trans.*, to render mortified.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 120 The wound. began to mortifie and grow blacke 1708 Swift *Predictions for* 1708, Wks. 1751 IV. 195 The Swellings in his Legs breaking, and the Flesh mortifying, [he] will die on the 11th instant 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 78 Snow and sleet .. disabling many of them, by mortifying their toes and fingers 1847 Grote *Greece* xxxvi. IV. 494 His injured limb mortified.

8. *trans.* To cause to feel humiliated; to cause (a person) mortification (freq. in *pass.*).

1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 193 The bull of the last pope had extreamly mortifyed that court. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. 35, I had no design in't, but to mortifie him a little for his pertness. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. iii, Nothing angered and mortified me so much as the Queen's Dwarf. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, IV. Wks. 1851 III. 611 He was fond of mortifying a man whom he had many reasons to hate. 1796–7 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* V, I could easily forgive his pride, if he had not mortified mine. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I. vii, No one was more mortified by her rages.

Mortifying, *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1] The action of the vb. Mortify.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* IV. 10 Euermore beringe aboute the mortifyinge [*gloss* that is, the dyuerse tormentynge] of Jhesu Crist in oure body. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. xii. 56 Pere is non oper way to lyfe. but pe way of pe holy crosse, and of quotidian mortifieng. 1530 Tindale *Prol. Lev.* Wks. (1573) 14/2 Baptisme signifieth vnto vs repentaunce, and the mortifying of our vnruly members, and bodyes of sinne, to walke in a new life. 1674 Owen *Serm.* Wks. 1851 IX. 469 If our hearts are not engaged to the mortifying of all sin.

Mortifying, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That mortifies.

1. Involving mortification or repression of natural appetites and desires. Formerly also, that practises self-denial; austere, self-denying, abstemious.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. i. 82 And let my Liuer rather heate with wine, Then my heart coole with mortifying grones 1638 Rawley tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 18 His Life was Austere and Mortifying. 1654 A. Gray *Spirit. Warfare* 1h. (1736) 49 A mortifying Christian is a most Experienced Christian. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Lives* (1898) I. 138 Here he had several mortifying and divine motto's. 1706 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 517 It will not decline the most mortifying Severities, when used as Expedients to secure his good Graces. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* III. 86 The mortifying purity of the ministers of heaven.

2. Causing death; mortal, fatal; deadly.

1683 Tryon *Country-Mans Comp.* title-p., To preserve Sheep from that Monsterous, Mortifying Distemper, The Rot. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 167 The cold in the woods. was yet not so mortifying as the other. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 103 Mortifying, gripegut Beer. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 127 Urine .is reckoned to be of a destructive, mortifying Nature to Vegetables. 1896 Rosebery in *Times* 12 Feb. 6/2 The noble duke's icy cold spray has been turned on, and no political plant with which I am acquainted has survived that mortifying process.

† b. Dying (hours). *Obs.*

1649 Milton *Eikon* xxviii. 226 Those few mortifying howres that should have been most at peace from all disquiet.

3. Marked by mortification or necrosis.

1797 Downing *Disord. Horned Cattle* 18 A swelling attended with lameness and a mortifying blackness 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 July 3/2 The explorer held the mortifying finger upright during many a weary march.

4. Causing humiliation of feeling, vexation, or depression; vexatious, annoying; depressing.

1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. x, They were the most mortifying Sight I ever beheld; and the Women more horrible than the Men. 1756 Cowper *Wks.* (1837) XV. 270, I live in hourly apprehensions of more mortifying adventures. 1823 Lamb *Elia* II. *Stage Illusion*, The most mortifying infirmity in human nature is, perhaps, cowardice. 1879 Perowne in *Expositor* X. 166 The disappointment was naturally the more acute and mortifying.

Hence **Mortifyingly** *adv.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 284 How tender, how mortifyingly tender now in him! 1832 *Examiner* 293/1 A time mortifyingly short. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xxvii, What she said..was of a purpose somewhat mortifyingly below the standard of the occasion.

Mortilage, -oge, etc., altered ff. Mabtilage

1500 *Will of Treffry* (Somerset Ho.), In the mortlage boke & in the commune bederoll 1523 *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 172 To have my name writtyn on ther Mortlage booke 1527 *Trevisa's Higden* V. iv, The mortylogye (*Rolls ed.* martilloge). *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 215 The day of theire deaths shall be written in their mortiloge

† **Mortisate,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—1. [For **amortizate*, ad. med.L. *amortizātus*: see Amortize *v.*] Given in mortmain.

c 1535 *Art. Inquis. Monast.* in T. West *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 146 What evedence haue ye to shewe for all .yowre possessions, mortisate and giuen unto you, and this your monasterie?

Mortise, mortice (mɔ·rtis), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 **mortas**(e, **mortays**(e, **-eys**(e, **-es**(e, **-esse, mortyse**, 5–7 **mortois**, 5–8 **mortaise**, (6 **mortress**(e, **morteise**), 6–7 **morteas**, 7 **mortis**(s(e, (**mortesce, mortize, mortuis**), 7–9 **mortoise, mortes**, 6– **mortise**, 8– **mortice**. [a. F. *mortaise* (13th c. *mortoise* in Hatz.-Darm.), of unknown origin. Cf. Sp. *mortaja*.]

1. A cavity or hole into which the end of some other part of a framework or structure is fitted so as to form a joint; also, a groove or slot for the reception or passage of a rope, an adjustable pin, etc.

Frequently used in 15–16 c. Legends and Mystery Plays for the socket into which the foot of the Cross was set.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ii. 5 And þe stock [of the cross] bat stode in þe erthe, in þe whilk was made a mortas [orig. F. *une mortaise*], was of cedre. *Ibid.* x. 38–9 And þe crosse was sette in a mortays in the roche. And bat es now called Golgatha. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 167 b/1, And another piece wherin the sokette or morteys was maad that the body of the crosse stood in. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* K iv b, In the ioynynge with the bygger bone doth they [*sc.* the tibia and fibula] make one holowe pyt or morteye wherin the fyrste bone of the fote is receyued. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Orbite, L'orbite d'vne poulie*, the mortaise wherein the sbiuer of a Pullie runnes. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 680 Each Lever is pierced in the middle by a Mortaise,. in which an iron-nail turns round. 1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xxi. 304 The Socket is a Mortise of about a Foot long, at the upper part; two Inches deep. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 406 The screw passes through a groove or mortise at the end of the wheel frame. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 413 The coulter-box is formed by piercing an oblong mortice through the bar. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 107/2 The mortoise, in the cap, should be made exactly to suit the mortoise in the piston-rod. 1857 R. Tomes *Amer. in Japan* ix. 198 The cylinders. are arranged in a row, with a mortise between them to regulate their approach.

2. *spec.* in *Carpentry* and *Joinery*: The counterpart of a Tenon; a cavity or hole, usually rectangular in shape, cut in the surface of a piece of timber, etc., to receive the shaped end (called a 'tenon') of another piece.

Chase, chased, or *pulley mortise*, a long mortise in which a tenon may be inserted transversely and driven home. *Double mortise*, (*a*) = prec.; (*b*) one consisting of two holes cut side by side to receive a double tenon. *Stub mortise*, one that is cut only partially through the timber.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 344/1 A tenowne, *gumphus*. 1546 Gardiner *Declar. Art. Joye* 35 b, I hat were euen as wysely done of vs, as if a man wolde frame a tenaunte without a mortesse. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 85/19 A mortease, *cumphus*. 1590 Greene *Upst. Courtier* F 3, The ioyner though an honest man, yet he maketh his ioynts weake, and putteth in sappe in the morteses. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 42 That the Carpenters be good husbands .. in . sparing to make double Mortises, which doe but weaken the Summers. 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* v. 80 If you were to make a Tennant upon a piece of Fur, and a Mortess to receive it in a piece of Oak. 1697 Sir P. Patrick *Comm. Exodus* xxvi. 19 There were two silver Sockets for each Plank, whose Tenons, sinking into these Mortaises [etc.]. 1753 F. Price *Brit. Carpenter* (ed. 3) § Double, or pully mortices, (as they are call'd). 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 119 Girders. are made with mortises, in order to receive the tenons at the end of the binding joists. *Ibid.*, These long mortises are called pulley-mortises, or chase-mortises. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* § 2049 The bridging joists are notched ...though sometimes they are framed between with chased mortices. 1860 Worcester (citing Loudon), Stub mortise. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Mortise-chisel*, The chisel is a double one, each limb having two lips, adapting the tool to cut a double mortise.

transf. c 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 10 Two stones stands up and one laid on their tops with morteses into each other. 1852 T. Wright *Celt, Rom., Sax.* ii. 59 Each of the upright stones had two tenons .which fitted into mortices or hollows.

b. *Mortise and tenon, tenon and mortise*, as the component parts of a particular kind of joint; hence, a joint composed of a mortise and a tenon. Also *collect.* as a method of joining material.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* 251 [Stonehenge], certaine mighty and unwrought stones upon the heads of which, others like ouerthwart peeces do beare and rest crossewise, with a small tenents and mortoecls. 1623 Gouge *Serm. Extant God's Provid.* § 15 Two girders were by tenents and mortaises let into the midst of it 1664 A. Wotton *Runne from Rome* 4, I am instructed to take the frame in sunder , to trie how every tenant and mortuis is fitted each to other 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 317 With Mortis and tenents. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 200 They were joined together at the ends with mortoise and tenon. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. I. 171/1 Where the beams stand square with each other the common mortise and tenon is the most perfect junction. 1899 Jephson *Brittany* xii. 200 Horizontal stones are laid across the tops of the menhirs, and fastened with mortise and tenon

attrib. 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 158 The stones..were all curiously joined together at the ends, mortoise and tenon fashion. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* ix. 118 There is the hinge joint, and the mortice and tenon joint. 1904 Windle *Rem. Prch. Age Eng.* viii. 185 An ellipse of hewn sarsen trilithons, with mortise and tenon connections.

c. *Iler.* (See quot.)

1725 Coats *Dict. Her., Mortaise*, or *Mortise*, as our Carpenters and Joyners call it, is .a square Piece of Wood, with a square Hole through it 1828–40 Berry *Encycl. Her.*

3. *nonce-use.* [From the vb.] State of being mortised.

1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* III. 1, And oversea they say this state of yours Hath no more mortice than a tower of cards.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: † **mortise-articulation** = Gomphosis, **mortise-bolt** (see quot.); † **mortise bones**, the tibia and fibula, the ends of which together form a cavity into which the ball of the ankle-joint is placed; **mortise chisel**, a chisel with a stout blade used in cutting mortises; **mortise clamp**, a clamp mortised at the ends; so **mortise-clamped** *a.*, furnished with such a clamp; **mortise gauge** (see Gauge *sb.* 11); **mortise-hole** = sense 1 above; hence *fig.*, an obscure place; **mortise-joint**, a mortise and tenon joint; **mortise lock**, one made for insertion in a mortise cut in the edge of the lock-rail of a door; also *attrib.*, as mortise lock bit, chisel, tools for cutting a mortise for this lock; † **mortise-piece**, a joining piece; **mortise wheel**, a cast iron wheel having cogs of wood set into mortises; † **mortise wimble**, a tool for boring a mortise.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 57 The seeds lockt up in sockets after a gomphosis or *mortis-articulation, diffuse themselves circularly into branches. *Ibid.* 59 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Mortise-bolt*, one let into a mortise in a door 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* K iv b, There be two [bones in the knee] that be called y* *morteys bones. *Ibid.* L j, In the vpper roundnes therof is affyrmed the holownesse of the pyt or morteys bones, and there the fote is moued. 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 74 The *Morteis Chissel. is a narrow Chissel but hath its Blade much thicker, and stronger. Its Office is to cut Mortesses in..wood. 1852–61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Clamp*, *Mortise clamp 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 60 Boards..*mortise-clamped. 1812 P. Nicholson *Mech. Exerc.* 140 The *Mortice Gauge has two teeth instead of one...The use of this gauge is for gauging mortices and tenons. 1585 J. Higins *Junius' Nomenclator* 205/2 *Columbaria* The *mortesse holes· the holes wherein the endes of rafters and quarters are fastened 1654 Selden *Table T.* (Arb.) 43 They do it in a Corner, in a Mortice-hole, not in the Market-place. 1888 Gosuve s.v. *Mortise*, *Morti-s-joint. 1780 *Birmingham, etc. Directory* 79 Foxall, William, *mortice lock maker. 1892–6

Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. s. v. *Bit*, Those excellent tools the mortise lock bits. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Mortise-lock Chisel*.. It has a peculiar shape, in order to pull out the wood 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II 108 For Rafters, and *Mortisse peeces [orig. L. *coagmentationes*] the Elme and the Ashe, by reason of theyr length serues best. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning*, etc. I 351 A *mortise wheel .. with spaces around its edge .. to be filled with wooden cogs. 1407–8 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 207 *note*, j *mortas wymbyll, j bandwymbyll.

Mortise, mortice (mǭ·ɹtis), *v.*[1] Forms: see the sb : also 6–9 **mortise** [f. MORTISE *sb.*; cf. F. *mortaiser* (OF. *mortissier*, 1302 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To fasten or join securely; to fix in or join together closely and firmly; *spec.* in *Carpentry* and *Joinery*, to join with a mortise; to fasten *into* or *to* by means of mortise and tenon; to secure (a tenon) with a mortise. Also *fig*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 163, I fele by a figure in youre fals face, It is but foly to feste affeccioun in 30u. For Mars he hath morteysed his mark, Eftir all lynes of my lore. 1530 PALSGR. 640/2, I mortayse a thynge in byldyng, as a carpenter dothe.. Mortayse this study in to this principyall. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* H v, I wote not whether firme concorde be otherwise more sureli mortized in mens hartes, then when [etc.]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 409 When King Henry had thus mortised himselfe and his issue so sure and fast, as he thought, that the same was not possible to be remooued, then [etc.]. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1387/1 Which Image was mortrest in a wall behynd the hye altare. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 20 Maiestie is a massie wheele .To whose huge Spoakes, ten thousand lesser things Are mortis'd and adioyn'd. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 40 Each Stone having two Tenons mortaised into the Architrave. *Ibid* 41 The Architrave being mortaised into them. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Ceremon.* Ep. B 2, We must therefore be mortaised togither by the bands of Trueth. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. 236 The Ship was built by halves, and the one half being finished the other half was join'd to it by great Brass Nails .mortiz'd with Lead 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer.* (1783) III. 392 The Peruvians could not mortize two beams together, or give .stability to any work composed of timber. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 13 The door-case rails are..morticed on the standing pillars. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* III iii, So will he, falling, draw down .. All us, who're fixed and mortised to his fortune 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 310 The. ingenuity with which that great engineer mortised his tall tower to the wave-worn rock. 1899 R. MUNRO *Prehist. Scotl.* x. 335 A rectangularly shaped framework of oak beams, mortised at the corners.

absol. 1876 W. PAPWORTH in *Encycl. Brit.* IV 479/1 But as this exposes the tenon .. to the risk of being torn off, we are obliged to mortise further down.

b. *intr.* for *passive.* To be fixed firmly *into*.

1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vi. 229 The aisles require a horizontal wall-space in the nave, between the arcade and the clerestory, for the roofing to mortice into.

2. To cut a mortise in; also with *through*.

1703 T. N *City & C. Purchaser* 23 These Posts are . made by the Piece and ½*d.* per Hole for Morticing them. 1753 F PRICE *Brit. Carpenter* (ed 3) 6 You may mortice through both flitches. 1782 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans* LXXII 347 The cross-piece is mortoised through, to let the rods pass. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning*, etc II. 716 The several styles to be mortised are placed side by side.

†**Mortise,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4–5 **mortese,** 5 **mort(e)yse, -eise,** 5–6 **mortayse,** 6 **mortis(s)ie.** [Aphetic form of AMORTIZE, -ISE.] *trans.* To alienate in mortmain, = AMORTIZE *v.* 3.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 123 Here temporaltees ben mortesid, þat is confermyd in þis deþ. *c* 1450 in *9th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 285/2 James of Pecham yaff and morteysed to the sayed brygg the manor of Nerschenden. 1496–7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 13 § 17 Londis . mortised appropried or belonging to any College in any of the Universitees. 1530 PALSGR 640/2 He hath mortaysed twenty pounde a yere to founde a chaunterye 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 943/2 Some one hath thought that it wolde be profytable to the realme, that the lordes had the landes whose auncestours had mortisied them. 1546 *Galway Arch* in *10th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 411 Shall not in leasse set nor mortissie any manner landes,.. nor .mortissie any of the said teithes or revnus.

Mortised, morticed (mǭ·ɹtist), *ppl. a.* [f. MORTISE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. In the senses of the verb.

1800 *Vitruvius' Archit., Lexicon* 13/2 *Cardinatus* .Mortised. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 129 The joint is sometimes made partly parallel, and partly perpendicular, to the mortised piece. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 239 Doors..having good mortised locks. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, A morticed block is one made out of a single block of wood, chiselled for one or more sheaves; in distinction from a made block 1875 *Carpentry & Join* 56 When the pieces of wood to be framed are too thin to allow tenoned and morticed joints to be made.

2. *Her.* = ENCLAVE *a.*

1828–40 in BERRY *Encycl. Her* 1899 in ELVIN *Dict. Her.*

†**Mortisement.** *Obs.* [Aphetic form of AMORTIZEMENT: cf. MORTISE *v.*[2]] An investment in mortmain.

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 113 The relygious of Esex and of Northfolke..scholde schewe to hem ther wrytynge of ther mortysementes.

Mortising, morticing (mǭ·ɹtisiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MORTISE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb MORTISE in its various senses.

1606 HOLYOKE *Rider's Dict.*, A kind of building, where there is a mortising of timber and stones one within another, *orthostata*. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iv. 327 The admirable accommodation of the several Parts of the Human Body..the mortising of the Bones one into another [etc.]. 1676 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* v. 80 You must take care in Mortessing and Tennanting, that [etc.]. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 150 All the mortising in France.. is performed by rotary machines.

b. *attrib.*

1819 *Rees' Cycl.* XXII. s.v. *Machinery*, The Mortising Machine which cuts out the mortises for the reception of the sheaves. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* III. 1156 The enlargement of the hole is then performed either with the mortising-chisel..or by the mortising-machine. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning*, etc. II 505 One rectilinear planing machine that is exclusively intended for cutting across the grain, namely, the morticing engine.

Mortivan, Mortise, obs. ff. MARTABAN, MORTISE. **Morkin,** var. MORKIN. **Mortlage:** see MORTILAGE.

Mortlake (mǭ·ɹtlēk). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 **Mortolake, Mortslack,** 7–8 **Moreclack.** The name of the Surrey town *Mortlake* used *attrib.* in *Mortlake hangings, tapestry*, a kind of tapestry woven there in the reigns of James I and Charles I.

[1639 MAYNE *City Match* II. iii, Why Lady doe you think me Wrought in a Loome, some Dutch peece weavd at Mooreclack?] 1682 OLDHAM *Imit. 3rd Sat. Juvenal* Wks. III. (1686) 198 A rich Suit of Moreclack-Tapestry. 1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 8 With Moreclack Tapistry, Damask Bed. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2655/4 Two pieces of Mortelack Hangings of Boys and Landskips. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII 213/1 Most of the Mortlake tapestry has distinct marks, such as the shield of St. George with F. C. (F. Crane).

†**Mortle.** *Obs.* [var. of MORTAR *sb.*, perh. through association with *pestle*; but cf. Icel. *morteel* (1396 in *Dipl Isl.* III. 614; in Vigf. erron. given as *mortil*).] A mortar.

1570 in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 327, I gyue to my mrs brandlinge my marble mortle wth ye pestell.

Mortling, variant of MORLING.

Mortmain (mǭ·ɹtmēin), *sb. Law.* Forms: 5–6 **mortmayn(e, mortemayn(e,** 6 **mortemeyn, morttmayne,** 6–8 **mortmaine,** 6– **mortmain.** [a. OF. *mortemain*, AF. *morte mayn* (Britton *c* 1290), ad. med.L. *mortua manus, manus mortua* (cf F. *mainmorte*, Sp *manos muertas*, Pg. *mão morta*, It. *mano morta*) 'dead hand' (L. *mortua*, fem. of *mortuus* dead, *manus* hand).

It seems probable that 'dead hand' in English legal use is a metaphorical expression for impersonal ownership, and is unconnected with the older feudal use of *manus mortua* to denote the custom by which serfs (and other classes included under the term *homines manus mortuæ*) had no power of testamentary disposition, their possessions, if they died without legitimate offspring, reverting to the lord.]

The condition of lands or tenements held inalienably by an ecclesiastical or other corporation. Also *attrib.*

Alienations in mortmain, as being injurious to the rights of the crown and the mesne lords, were forbidden by 7 Edw. I, st. 2 (see quot. 1279) and many subsequent Acts, known as the 'Statutes of Mortmain'. The intention of these statutes was to a great extent evaded by judicial interpretations *The Mortmain Act*: the statute 9 Geo II, cap 36, passed in 1736, imposing restrictions on the devising of property to charitable uses; also, the title of various later statutes having a similar object. *Licence of mortmain*: an instrument conveying the permission of the king to alienate property in mortmain.

[1279 *Act* 7 *Edw. I* (*Statutum de Viris Religiosis*), Providimus. quod nullus Religiosus aut alius quicumque terras . emere vel vendere . præsumat .. per quod ad manum mortuam terre..hujusmodi deveniant quoquo modo.] *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 446 That hit shold not be lawfull to Religious peple to entre the fee of ony or of other, so that hit shold come into morte-mayne, without his licence. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 385 This yere was the statute of Mortmayn enacted firste. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 8 This cumpany hath provyded for me morttmayne. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 71 Citizens, burgesses and freemen, maie bequeath their burgage landes to Mortmain, which others can not doe. 1623 SIR T. CREW *Sp. Ho. Com.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 117 The Subjects thereby were enabled to found Hospitals without Licence of Mortmain. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 165 There was a Statute we know of Mortmaine,..to cut of the validity of such gifts as were given to the Clergy for Popish ends. 1736 LD. BRUCE in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I. 389, I intend being at London..to attend the Mortmain Bill. 1887 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 13 The statute 7 and 8 Wm. III. c. 37..provides that the Crown .. may grant licenses to aliene, or take in mortmain, of whomsoever the tenements shall be holden 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 69 The stringency of the provisions in the Mortmain Act. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 373 In some parishes, money has been placed in mortmain.. for the better endowment of parish schools. 1903 A ROBERTSON *Rom. Cath. Ch. in It.* v. (1905) 114 The Mortmain Statutes were framed to prevent the Church Corporations from getting hold of real property.

b. A licence of mortmain.

1587 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec Oxford* (1880) 320 In purchasinge a mortmayne. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 680/2 For mayntenaunce of .which [school-houses] it were meete that some severall portion of lande were allotted, sith no more mortmains are to be looked for. 1655 FULLER *Hist Cambr.* 153 They humbly requested of Her Highnesse a Mortmaine to found a Colledge. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, Northumbld.* (1662) II. 308 He bought three tenements and (by a Mortmain procured from King Edward the fourth) erected of them a small Colledge.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

The figurative use is often based on the notion that the 'dead hand' means the posthumous control exercised by the testator over the uses to which the property is to be applied.

1685 JACKSON *Creed* v. xxi. § 3 Alexander. seeks afterward to solace his griefs by procuring mortmain from the oracle for his dead friend to hold greater honours than this great conqueror could have bestowed upon him. 1852 LONGF. *Haunted Houses* v, Owners and occupants of earlier dates From graves forgotten stretch their dusty hands, And hold in mortmain still their old estates. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 228 Sir George Beaumont, dying in 1827, .contrived to hold his affection in mortmain by the legacy of an annuity of £100. 1876 J. B. MAYOR in *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 892 There was a time when the thought of Christendom was in mortmain no less than its land.

Hence †**Mo·rtmain** *v. trans*, to grant in mortmain. †**Mortma·iner** (*nonce-wd.*), one who lays a 'dead hand' *upon*.

1530 PALSGR. 641/1, I mortmayne landes, I gyve landes to the churche to be payed for... He hath mortmayned his chiefe maner..to the next abbaye to hym. 1534 CRANMER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 287 The said lands, which the said prebendaries shall have of him, to be mortmained by a certain day. 1808 J. W. CROKER *Sk. St. Irel.* (ed. 2) 39 One-third of them [*sc.* clergy] are not resident—absentees from their duties—mortmainers upon the land!

Mortmal(l,-mayn(e: see MORMAL, MORTMAIN.

Mortne, erroneous form of MORNE.

Mortoise, obs. form of MORTISE.

†**Mort-pay.** *Obs.* [a. F. *morte-paye*, lit. 'dead pay'.] = DEAD PAY 2.

1622 BACON *Hen VII* 102 The Seuere punishing of Mortpayes, and keeping backe of Souldiours wages in Captaines.

Mortre, obs. form of MORTAR.

†**Mortrel.** *Obs.* Also 4 **morterel,** 5 **moteryl,** 7 **mortrell.** [a. OF. *morterel, morteruel* (pl. *mortreux*), a kind of milk soup.] = MORTRESS.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 62 He eet many sondry metes mortrewes [*Camb. MS.* mortreux, *Bodl. MS.* mortrels] and puddynges. 1382 *Form of Cury* (1780) 92 Morterelys. Nym hennyn and porke and seth hem togedere [etc.]. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 725/6 *Hoc pepe*, moteryls. 15 . in Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813) 11 To a baker of Bury St. Edmund's for wastle bread to make morterels 1758 LOWTH *Wm. of Wykeham* 75 Each of the Thirteen secular Brethren [of the Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester] had daily. three messes at Dinner, namely, one mess called Mortrell, made of milk and Wastelbred [etc.].

†**Mo·rtress.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **mortreux,** 4–5 **mortrewes,** -**treuus,** 4–5 (9) **mortrewes,** 5 **mortrewys,** -**trow(e)s,** -**trw(y)s,** -**terews,** -**treus,** -**trowis,** -**trowse,** 5–6 **mortrus,** 6 **mortesse** (? erron.), 6–7 **mortresse,** 7 **mortress.** [OF. *mortreux, -tereoux, mourtereoux* (ONF. *moitrou, matrou*), pl. of *morterel, morteruel*: see MORTREL.] A kind of soup or pottage, made either of bread and milk or of various kinds of meat.

1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B. XIII 41 Ac þei ete mete of more coste mortrewes and potages. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 384 He koude Maken Mortreux *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 14 Mortrewes of Fysshe. Caste þer-to Sugre and Salt, an serue it forth as other Mortrewys. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 70 Mortreus de Chare. *Ibid* 71 Put hit in dishes in maner of Mortrewes. 1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 164 In the second course, potage, mortrus, or conyes. 1530 PALSGR. 246/2 Mortesse meate 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 48 A Mortresse made with the Brawne of Capons.

Mortress(e, rare obs. forms of MORTISE.

Mortrus, variant of MORTRESS *Obs.*

†**Mortual,** *a. Obs. rare.* [var. of MORTAL. Cf. OF. *mortuel* (*rare*).]

1. = MORTAL *a.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 6399 The corde is made, the mortuall werre is sese. *c* 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* I. 84 (Brandl) As chyef possessyoner of thyngys mortuall.

2. = MORTUARY *a.* 1.

1514 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Rec. for wast of iiij mortualle taperys for Ser Wellyam.

Mortuary (mǭ·ɹtiuˌări), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 *erron.* **mortarie.** [ad. L. *mortuāri-us* adj. (med.L. *mortuārium* neut., used as sb.), f. *mortu-us* dead: see -ARY. Cf. F. *mortuaire* (AF. *mortuarie* sb., 1302–3), Pg. *mortuario.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the burial of the dead.

1514 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Rec....for þe wast off iiij mortuary taperys. 1705 GREENHILL *Art Embalm.* 323 Near the Pyramids and mortuary Caves. 1791 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 227, I enclose a copy of my last mortuary verses. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 8 Apr. in Lockhart *Life*, He carried me with him as often as he could to these mortuary ceremonies. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 415 The ancient mortuary chambers were filled, after the lapse of centuries, by new occupants. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 5/1 The mortuary chapel which now rises over his grave was only erected some thirty years ago.

2. Of, concerned with, or depending upon death; relating to or reminiscent of death.

1540 TAVERNER *Postils, Passion Sondaye*, Pourge oure consciences from dead or mortuarie workes. 1681 MARIUS *Adv. Conc. Bills Exch.* 65 You must..demand the mony of his Executors. at his Mortuary House or last dwelling House. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 6 His attack upon me and my mortuary pension. [Cf. *supra*, p. 5, where Burke speaks of himself as 'hardly to be classed with the living'.] 1855 *Jrnl. Archæol. Assoc.* XI. 234 These mortuary badges are generally in the form of a heart. *Ibid.* 236 A mortuary ring..is described in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of July 1823.

B. *sb.*

1. A customary gift formerly claimed by the incumbent of a parish from the estate of a deceased parishioner.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 285 Or ellis þei schullen not be cristened, ne oyntid, ne biried wiþouten mortuarie 1469 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 216, I will that the parson of Brympton have for me to his mortuarie a donne hors of mine. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 b, The parson and vicar wyll have for a mortuary..the best thynge that is about the house. 1647 *Husbandman's Plea agst. Tithes* 40 They must have a mortuary, of every dead mans goods, and that was to be the second best of the dead mans moveable goods or cattell. 1775 J. WATSON *Hist. Halifax* 399 These two chapelries have also contended for the mortuaries within their respective divisions. 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. viii. 25 Soul shot, under another though not so fit a name—mortuary—continued to be paid. 1897 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 184 Mortuaries have been claimed by rectors and vicars within the memory of the present generation.

attrib. 17.. POPE *Happy Life of Country Parson* 6 Tithe-Pig, and mortuary Guinea. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. viii. 229 The clergy received soul-scot or mortuary-dues.

† **b** A fine payable to certain ecclesiastical dignitaries on the death of a priest within their respective jurisdictions. *Obs.*

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 232 It shall be lawfull to the Bishops of Bangors, Landaffe, Saint Dauids and Saint Asse, and likewise to the Archdeacon of Chester, to take such Mortuaries of the Priests .as heretofore hath beene accustomed. 1778 PENNANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 110 Northop is a sinecure, annexed to the bishopric of St. Asaph, to compensate for the mortuaries due to the bishop on the death of every beneficed clergyman in the diocese.

† **2.** A funeral; obsequies. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 56 þey schulde noȝt offeryn at weddynges, at puryficacyouns, at mortuaryes, but o messepeny 1594 *Selimus* H 3, When thus they see me with religious pompe, To celebrate his tomb-blacke mortarie. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. XIII. (1622) 25 A Generall honored with the Augurall dignitie ought not to meddle in mortuaries. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXX xliv 772 Yee keepe a weeping and wailing, as in some publicke funerall and mortuarie carried forth 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. xii. (1614) 804 At these mortuaries they did eate and drinke.

† **3.** A burial place, sepulchre. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 36 Look on thy full Table as a Mortuary of the dispeopled Elements. 1658 PHILLIPS, A *Mortuarie*, a Funeral, a burying place.

† **4.** An obituary record. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 180 Bale fixes his Death at the Year 1359, but..Waræus places it to the Mortuary of 1360.

5. A building or room in which dead bodies are kept for a time; a dead-house. Also, a place specially prepared for the temporary reception of a corpse.

1865 *Morning Star* 1 June, This mortuary is open every day. 1894 *Times* 19 Dec 9/6 A mortuary will be erected in the cabin, which will be draped

attrib. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 5/1 Mortuary keeper. 1905 *Brit Med. Jrnl.* 16 Sept. 688 Mortuary attendant.

Mortylogye: see MORTILAGE.

† **Mo·rtyn.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **mortoun, martoune.** Some kind of wild-fowl.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 213 The Martoune [*Bannat. MS.* mortoun], the Murcoke, the Myresnype in ane, Lichtit, as lerit men, law by that laike. 1599 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV 180/2 Teillis attelllis Goldyndis mortynis [etc.]. 1600 *Ibid.* 236/2.

Moru(e, obs. forms of MORROW.

Moruȝiue, var. MORIEVE, 'morning-gift'.

‖ **Morula** (mŏ·rŭlă). [mod L., dim. of L. *mōrum* mulberry: see MORO[1].]

1. *Path.* In various uses (see quots.).

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Morula*, term for a mulberry-formed, fungous excrescence: a morule. 1891 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Morula*..Also, a synonym of *Frambæsia*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II. 506 Frambœsia is..essentially a disease of the tropics, though possibly the 'morula', or button-scurvy of Ireland, was closely allied to..it.

2. *Embryol.* Haeckel's term for that stage of development of an ovum in which it has become completely segmented; an ovum at this stage of development.

1874 E. R. LANKESTER in *Phil. Trans* CLXV. 33 The name *Gastrula* is given by Professor Haeckel to the embryonic form which I had proposed to designate by the old name *Planula*; and the multicellular blastosphere, from which the *Gastrula* is developed, which I had proposed to speak of as a *polyplast*, he well christens the *Morula*. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 51/1 All the *Metazoa*, in fact, commence their existence in the form of an ovum..The ovum, after impregnation, divides into cleavage masses, or *blastomeres*, giving rise to a *Morula*.

Hence **Mo·rular** *a.*, 'relating to a morula' (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1891); **Morula·tion,** the conversion of the vitellus or yolk of an ovum into a morula (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Mo·ruloid** *a*, having the character of, or resembling a morula (*Ibid.*).

Morule (mŏ·rūl). *Path.* Anglicized form of MORULA. 1856 [see MORULA 1].

‖ **Mo·rum.** *Path. rare*—°. [mod.L., f. L. *mōrum* a mulberry: see MORULA.] = MORO[1].

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Morum*, the same that *Pladarosis*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Morum*, a Mulberry; Also a little soft Swelling under the Eye-lids.

Morun, obs. form of MORN, MOURN *v.*

Morunga, variant of MORINGA.

Morvenite (mɔ̄·rvənəit). *Min.* [Named by T. Thomson from *Morven* in Scotland, its locality: see -ITE.] A variety or synonym of HARMOTOME.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 351 The third species (of harmotome), to which I have given the name of morvenite. 1883 M F HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 423/1.

Morw(e, obs. forms of MORROW.

Morw(e-)ȝyve, variant forms of MORYEVE.

Morwen, obs. form of MORN.

Morwening(e, -yng(e, obs. forms of MORNING.

Morwhen, obs. form of MORN.

Morwnyng(e, obs. forms of MORNING.

‖ **Morwong** (mɔ̄·rwɒŋ). *Austral.* [The native name.] A fish of the genus *Chilodactylus*.

1880 INGLIS *Austral. Cousins* 298 From Broken Bay to Terrigal,..there are splendid fishing grounds, and the capture of..morwong, travallay, salmon, and hundreds of other varieties, would give exciting sport 1883 E P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S Wales* 13 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The Morwongs—*Chilodactylus macropterus*, *C morwong* (sp. nov.), and *C. fuscus*—are more plentiful, and find a ready sale.

Morwoun, morwyng(e, obs. forms of MORN.

† **Mo·rwyngift.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **mor(r)owing gift.** [f *morwyn* MORN *sb.* + GIFT.] = MORIEVE: cf. MORNING-GIFT.

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas IV* (1814) II. 240/1 Þe qwenis drowry & morwyngift. 1592 *Sc Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 565/1 The Morowing gift gevin be his hienes to his darrest spous 1593 *Ibid.* (1816) IV. 24/2 His hienes for þe singular luif and affectioune borne toward hir [*sc.* his queen], Gaif, grantit and confirmit to hir in forme of morrowing gift [(ed. 1597) 143 morning gift], All and haill the lordschip of dumfermling w[t] all baronies, landis [etc.].

Morxi, variant of MORDISHEEN.

Mory, obs. form of MOORY *a.*

Moryce, obs. form of MORRIS *sb.*[1]

Moryen, var. of MORIAN; obs. f. MURRAIN.

† **Moryeve.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1 **morȝengifu,** -ȝyfu, morȝangifu, 3 **marhenȝiue, morȝen-ȝiue**; *β.* 3 **mærȝeue, morȝeue, mor(h)ȝiue,** 5 **mor(r)yve**; *γ.* 3 **marezeue, marechȝeue, marheȝeue, mahre-ȝiue, moru-ȝiue,** 4 **morw(e-)ȝyve, morow-ȝyfe, more ȝif.** [OE. *morgengifu*, f. *morgen* MORN, MORROW + *gifu* gift, YEVE; corresponding to OHG. **morgangeba* (*morganegiba* in Gregory of Tours, 6th c.); cf. the synonymous MHG. *morgengâbe*, mod.G. *morgengabe, morgengift*] The gift made by the husband to the wife on the morning after the consummation of the marriage. Also sometimes misused for *dowry*. Also *fig.* Cf. MORNING-GIFT.

c 974 *Will* in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III 630 Ic cyþe hwæt ic minum wiue to morȝengyue sealde; þæt is Beadewan [etc.] *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 115/13 *Dos*, morȝangifu. *c* 1205 LAY. 14394 Maiden he heo hælde, & mærȝeue hire bi-tahte. *Ibid* 31090 He wulle hire to morȝeue þene Mans bitæchen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94 Ancren þeos two morhȝiuen [*MS. C.* marechȝeuen, *MS. T* marhenȝiues] habben biuoren oðre. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 54 (Bodl MS) Eadi is his spuse, hwas marheȝeue [*MS. Tit* mahre-ȝiue] is þe kinedom of heouene. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1428 Siðen men hauen holden skil, first to freinen ðe wimmanes wil, Or or men hire to louerd ȝiue, for wedding or for morȝen-ȝiwe. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 257/24 A lauedi of a gret contreie, and of grete moruȝiue al-so. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks I 142 And þis morwȝyve [*v. r* morwe ȝyve, morow-ȝyfe, more ȝif] is clepid of clerkes, dower of bodily sutilte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 343/2 Moryve (morryve, *S.*), *dos.*

Moryhen, obs. form of MORN.

Moryn, obs. form of MORION, MORN.

Moryn(e, obs. forms of MURRAIN.

Moryon, variant of MORIAN and MORION.

Morys, obs. form of MOORISH *a.*[2], MORRIS *sb.*[1]

Morysh, obs. form of MOORISH *a.*[1]

Moryspeik, -peke, obs. ff. MORRIS PIKE.

Moryssh(e, Mos, obs. ff. MOORISH *a.*[1], MOSS.

Mosaic (mozē·ik), *a*[1] and *sb.* Forms: *α.* 5 **musycke,** 6 **mousaique,** 6–7 **musaique,** 7 **musaic(k, musai(o)ke**; *β.* 6–8 **mosaique,** 7 **mosaiq, mosaike,** 7–8 (9) **mosaick,** 7– **mosaic.** [a. F. *mosaique* adj., used subst. in masc. (OF. *mosaicq, musaicq, musec, music* adj, used subst. in masc. and fem.) = Pr. *muzec* adj, Sp. *mosáico* (used subst. in fem.), Pr. *mosaico* (used subst. in fem.), It *mosaico, musaico* (used subst. in masc.), ad. med.L. *mosaicus, mūsaicus*, as if a. Gr. **μουσαϊκός* f. **μουσαῖος* by-form of *μούσειος* pertaining to the muses (cf. late Gr. *μουσεῖον* mosaic work, whence late L. *opus mūsīvum* in the same sense), f. *μοῦσα* MUSE *sb.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to that form of art in which pictures and decorative patterns are produced by the joining together of minute pieces of glass, stone, or other hard substances of different colours; produced by this method.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvi. 17 b, The court is pauid with Mosaique stone. *Ibid.* II. xx. 57 S. Sophia..within is most artificially made with Mosaique figures. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 31 Mosaike painting: an antique kind of worke, composed of little square peeces of marble. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 63 A stately monument, graced with three fair Courts, each of which is paved with stone, the outside Fabrick (after the Persian mode) being pargettred or plaistered, and polished in Mosaick order. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 173 And join it by Mosaic Art, In graceful Order, Part to Part. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 18 Mar (1721) 43 We saw many Granite Pillars and remnants of Mosaick Floors. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor* XXXI, The vaults beneath the mosaic stone Contain'd the dead of ages gone. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 330 The inlaid or Mosaic work-boxes, card cases, writing desks, &c. 1893 *Archæologia* LIII. 566 The mosaic panel is not worn at all.

b. *fig.*

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 141 And from it Eloquence receives her beauteous colours, her Musive or Mosaique Excellency 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 42 After a farrago of English, Greek, and Latin—'You'l pardon this way of writing—I never use it but in an Epistolary Way. I rem a Gent. lately found fault wth it, and call'd it Mosaic'. 1824 CARLYLE *Misc*, *Richter* (1869) 16 Let the mosaic brain of old Burton give forth the workings of this strange union 1882 W. T. DOBSON *Poet Ingenuities* 225 The next is a mosaic compilation from poems written to the memory of Robert Burns.

2. *Mosaic wool-work*: a kind of work used in rugs, carpets, and the like, in which coloured threads are arranged side by side so that the cross-section shows a pattern resembling that of mosaic. So *mosaic carpet*, etc. *Mosaic canvas*: see quot.

1864 WEBSTER, *Mosaic wool-work.* 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 390/2 This is the plan on which the so-called 'mosaic carpet' is made. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Mosaic Canvas*, the finest descriptions of canvas employed for Embroidery, whether of silk, thread, or cotton, have acquired the popular appellation of Mosaic.

3. Applied to a variety of tile (see quot.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, *Mosaic Tile*, a tile molded with different colored clays, arranged in patterns in imitation of the associated pieces of colored stones in true mosaic. 1903 *Edin. Even. News* 12 Oct 4 A mosaic tile layer.

4. *Mosaic vision*: the manner of vision of the compound eye of an arthropod. *Mosaic theory*, any theory in explanation of the vision of arthropods with compound eyes.

1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii 12 The theory of mosaic vision propounded by Johannes Müller. 1888 LUBBOCK *Senses Anim* VII. (1889) 166 Plateau regards the mosaic theory of Müller as definitely abandoned, but seems rather to have had in his mind that of Gottsche.

B. *sb* (= MOSAIC WORK)

1. The process of producing pictures or decorative patterns by cementing together small pieces of stone, glass, or other hard material of various colours, pictures or patterns produced in this manner; the constructive or decorative material composed of small pieces of coloured material cemented together.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1662 Within this palis of prise was a proude halle, With a flore þat was fret all of fyne stones, Pauyt prudly all with proude colours, Made after musycke, men on to loke 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* II. vii. 37 b, A church, which esteemed to be the fayrest in al those Ilands, being artificially made of Mosaique. *Ibid.* II. xx 57 The Images of Mosaique and other flat pictures. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 279 It is built throughout of the curious worke called Musaique [*marg.* Mousaique], or Marquetrie 1687 A. LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 141 The seeling is in many places gilt and painted in Mosaick. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Italy* III 53 The name of Mosaic is given to all works composed of little inlaid pieces, whether they be of stone, wood, ivory, enamel, or any other natural or artificial matter 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont Countries* I. 282 Some of the apartments are painted in fresco, with floors in mosaic. 1845 STOCQUELER *Hanabk. Brit India* (1854) 330 The Mosaic is sometimes used as a sort of veneer over the whole surface of an article, and at others, simply as an inlaid bordering on cedar or ivory. 1883 *Encycl Brit* XVI. 854/2 The modern so-called 'Roman mosaic' is formed of short and slender sticks of coloured glass fixed in cement, the ends, which form the pattern, being finally rubbed down and polished.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L* IV 700 Each beauteous flour, Iris all hues, Roses, and Gessamin Rear'd high thir flourisht heads between, and wrought Mosaic. *a* 1721 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 332 From various Flowers which she together brought, In sweet Mosaick she a story wrought. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal Beauty* IV. 23 The pine apple, which nature has particularly distinguished by bestowing ornaments of rich mosaic upon it 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 489 The disc of bone removed was cut into pieces and packed in mosaic in the wound [*sc.* a trephine hole in the skull].

c. Applied to work in various other materials analogous to mosaic in method of production, or resembling it in appearance; usually with defining word, as *paper, straw, wood, wool mosaic.*

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Mosaic work of wood, more properly called *marquetry*, or inlaid work 1875 W BEMROSE (*title*) Mosaicon: or paper mosaic, and how to make it 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* s.v., The Tunbridge wood-mosaic is made of colored parallelopipeds of wood glued together so as to show a pattern at their ends or sections

2. A piece of mosaic work; a design in mosaic.

1699 M. LISTER *Journ Paris* 124 By the application of a good Eye-glass, I could readily distinguish the squares of all colours, as in other Mosaiques. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II xvi, Much of guilding, mosaicks, painting, or statues, contribute but little to the sublime. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 30 *note*, [He] fitted up entire windows with them, and with mosaics of plain glass of different colours. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl* I. 155 A Mosaic lately found, representing one of Alexander's battles. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 318 Modern mosaics have nearly always a great deal of gold.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1698 MARVELL *Appleton House* 582 What Rome, Greece, Palestine, ere said I in this light Mosaick read. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Taxation* 40 He [Pitt in 1766] made an administration, so checkered. , a cabinet so variously inlaid; such a piece of diversified Mosaic;..that it was indeed a very curious show. 1833 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. § 8. 156 We do not enough conceive for ourselves that variegated mosaic of the world's surface which a bird sees in its migration. 1882 W. T. DOBSON *Poet. Ingenuities* 224 Centones or Mosaics 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I 352 He does so in a mosaic of magnificent quotations from the Psalms. 1896 tr *Boas' Zool.* 384 The buccal teeth are low knobs (sometimes pointed) or plates, which are arranged in several rows and form a mosaic over the edges of the jaws.

3. In various scientific uses

1877 FOSTER *Phys* III. ii. (1878) 420 The mosaic of rods and cones is the basis of distinct vision. 1888 LUBBOCK *Senses Anim.* vii. (1889) 166 Plateau states that, according to Müller, the mosaic [*sc.* the image presented by the compound eye of an arthropod] is formed by a number of partial images, each occupying the base of one of the elements composing the compound eye. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mosaic of muscle compartments*, the polygonal areas surrounded by dark lines seen on fresh section of a muscular fibre, without addition of reagents or with acetic acid alone *Ibid.*, *Mosaic of pigment cells of eye*, the appearance presented by the inner surface of the choroid tunic.

4. *Comb.*, as *mosaic-drawn, -floored, -like, -paved.*

1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 265 In the rich woof a hound, *Mosaic-drawn Bore on full stretch, and seized a dappled fawn. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 5/2 A glass-covered, *mosaic-floored, plant-furnished promenade. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 512/2 A delicate *mosaic-like effect was obtained. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 157 Ponderous gates, that led into a *Mosaic paved court.

Mosaic (mozē·ik), *a.*[2] [a. mod.L. *Mōsāicus*, f. L. *Mōsēs*. Cf. F. *mosaïque* (Calvin, 16th c), G. *mosaisch.*] Of, pertaining, or relating to Moses the lawgiver of the Hebrews, or the writings and institutions attributed to him.

Mosaic law, the ancient law of the Hebrews, contained in the Pentateuch.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 6 The Mosaick history of the Creation. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* IV. i. § 8 A Greek copy of the Mosaick Law. 1895 SALMOND *Chr. Doctr. Immort.* II. iii. 226 The silence of the Mosaic books on the subject of future awards was a stock argument with the Deistical School.

Mosa·ic, *v. rare.* [f. MOSAIC *a.*[1] and *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To adorn with mosaics. Also *transf.*

1839 *Tait's Mag.* VI. 255 A cottage..embosomed, or rather matted and mosaicked, by roses and honeysuckles. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 239 Its walks were mosaicked with small stones of various colours 1890 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 418 It also wants William the Bad to mosaic the walls. 1895 MRS. A. C. WILSON *Years India* 294 A boy with a face mosaiced out in different squares of colour like a clown.

2. To combine as if into a mosaic; also, to produce by such combination.

1841 MOTLEY *Corr.* 18 Nov., Prussia is new, and an artificial patchwork, without natural coherence, mosaiced out of bought, stolen, and plundered provinces. 1867 *Even. Stand.* 13 July 3 After all the rest of the world had been created the best bits were neatly cut out and mosaicked, so as to form Arcachon. 1889 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy*, etc. (1892) 331 They have mosaiced a hundred of his pithy apophthegms into our daily conversation.

† Mosa·ical, *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **museacall**, 7 **musaicall.** [Formed as MOSAIC *a.*[1] + -ICAL.] = MOSAIC *a.*[1] Also *mosaical work* = MOSAIC WORK.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 7 New beds of flowers, which being vnder the trees, the trees were to them a Pauillion, and they to the trees a Mosaicall floore. 1598 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 49 b, Little flying Byrdes, excellently imphrygiated of museacall paynting. 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng* 346 One Ricinerus had adorned that Church with diuers sacred pictures of Christ and his Apostles in Musaicall worke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 457 The Mosaicall floore pouldred with pearles. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 401 A delicate Roome, and Artificially decored with Mosaical Worke 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 203 We went into the Church, which is..full of the pictures of the Saints, after the Mosaical way, and paved also in that manner.

Mosaical (mozē·ikăl), *a.*[2] (and *sb.*) Also 7 **Moysaicall.** [Formed as MOSAIC *a.*[2]: see -ICAL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to or resembling what is Mosaic. † Formerly also often = MOSAIC *a.*[2]

1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 53 Blindit be feruent zele towart the Mosaical law. 1586 HOOKER *Disc Justif* (1617) 56 They..saw not how repugnant their beleeuing the necessitie of Mosaicall Ceremonies was to their faith in Iesus Christ. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 8 As in some cases commanded by the Moysaicall Law. 1753 BP. CLAYTON *Jrnl. Cairo to Sinai* 18 Sept an. 1722 *note*, The truth of the Mosaical history. 1869 ALFORD in *Gd. Words* 1 Apr. 277 Too frequently, while the practice of a family on the Lord's Day is thoroughly Christian, the theory is as thoroughly Mosaical.

† **2.** *Mosaical rod* (see quot. 1778). *Obs.*

a 1681 LILLY *Life & Times* (1715) 33 One John Scott, who pretended the Use of the Mosaical Rods. 1778 PENNANT *Tour Wales* I. 54 [The divining rod] from the rod of Moses, was also profanely called the Mosaical rod.

† **B.** *sb. pl.* Things belonging to the Mosaic Law.

1643 W. GREENHILL *Axe at Root* 13 Shall wee reject truth and light? is's feared we stick soo much to Mosaicalls, Prelaticalls, and Traditionalls.

Mosaically (mozē·ikăli), *adv. rare.* [f. MOSAICAL *a.*[1] + -LY[2].] In a mosaic manner.

1614 EARL STIRLING *Domes-day, Twelfth Houre* viii, They (mix'd in workes) mosaically grow, And yet each part doth every kinde bestow. *a* 1849 POE *Longfellow*, etc. Wks. 1864 III. 325 What is here not taken from Tennyson, is made up mosaically from the death scene of Cordelia. 1856 DORAN *Knts & their Days* iii. 45 Illustrative materials, such as anecdotes he worked mosaically together.

Mosaiced: see MOSAICKED *a.*

Mosaic gold. [MOSAIC *a.*[1] and *sb.*]

† **1.** [= F. *or de mosaïque* (*Dict. de Trévoux*).] (See quot. 1727-41.) *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Gold*, Mosaic Gold, is gold applied in panels on a proper ground, distributed into squares, lozenges, and other compartments, part whereof is shadowed to raise or heighten the rest.

2. [tr. late L. *aurum mūsīvum.*] A disulphide of tin.

1746 H. PEMBERTON *Dispens.* 220 *Aurum Musivum* Mosaic Gold. Take of tin one pound; of flowers of sulphur seven ounces; sal-ammoniac [etc.]. 1890 BRANNT *Metal Worker's Handy-Bk* 149 Red Bronze is produced by the application of red bronze lacquer or red bronze powder or red mosaic gold.

3. An alloy of copper and zinc, used for cheap jewellery and ornamental metal work; = ORMOLU.

1839 in URE *Dict. Arts* 869. 1852 MRS. SMYTHIES *Bride Elect* xiv, The metal was mosaic gold and the emeralds . were bits of green glass.

Mosaicist (mozē·isist). [f. MOSAIC *sb.* + -IST.] One who makes, or deals in, mosaic work; a worker in mosaic.

1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 140 Through the influence of the Byzantine revival, a school of native mosaicists arose in Italy. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iv. § 57 103 The art of the mosaicist. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* IV 120 Tafi was more a mosaicist than a painter.

Mosaicity (mōuze,i·sĭti). *rare.* [f. MOSAIC *a.*[2] + -ITY.] The fact of being of Mosaic origin.

1885 tr. *Wellhausen's Prolegom. to Hist. Israel* 160 It is possible with Bleek to explain the transcendence of history as Mosaicity. 1892 A. B. BRUCE *Apologetics* II. iv. 211 The Mosaicity of the first table of the Decalogue thus appears to be intrinsically credible.

Mosaicked (mozē·ikt), *a.* Also **mosaiced.** [f. MOSAIC *sb.* + -ED[2].] Ornamented with, or composed of, mosaic work.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II 138 *note*, The mosaiced apse belonging to one of those large halls built in the Lateran palace, at Rome, by Leo III. still remains 1902 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 426 The finely mosaicked floor

Mosa·iculture. *Gardening.* [f. MOSAI(C *sb.* + CULTURE.] = *Carpet-bedding* (see CARPET *sb.* 5).

1881 *Encycl. Brit* XII. 261/2 *Carpet Bedding* or *Mosaiculture.*

Mosaic work. Now *rare.*

1. = MOSAIC *sb.* 1. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Trophees* (1633) 202 For, in the bottom of this liquid Ice, Made of Musaick worke, with quaint device The cunning work-man had contrived trim Carpes, Pikes, and Dolphins seeming euen to swim. 1643 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Mar., They also shew'd us the picture of Secretary Cecil in mosaiq worke, very well don by some Italian hand. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 110 His Writings are like a Taylor's Cushion, of mosaic Work, made up of several Scraps sewed together. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) II. lv. 53 This art of copying paintings in Mosaic work 1842 H. ROGERS *Ess* (1874) I. 28 That curious mosaic work of different tongues, which is so common in the pages of Burton and Taylor. 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 312 Of mosaic-work, whether of porphyry or enamel, you will find abundant examples.

2. = MOSAIC *sb.* 2 ? *Obs.* Also *fig.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 76 The different colours of these Flints make a pretty pleasant Mosaick work 1749 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 15 May, The several pieces of a Mosaic work, though separately of little value or beauty, when properly joined, form those beautiful figures which please every body. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 22 At the entrance hangs a Mosaic work, representing an owl. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit* II. ii. 1. 18 *note*, Language is always a mosaic work, made up of associated fragments, not of separate molecules.

So **Mosaic-worker**, one who works in mosaic; **Mosaic-working** *vbl. sb.*

1876 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit* I. 178 The bringing to England of two master mosaic-workers. 1883 J. H. MIDDLETON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 853/2 The period when mosaic-working was a real art.

Mosaiq(ue, obs. forms of MOSAIC *a.*[1] and *sb.*

Mosaism (mōu·zeiz'm). *Theol.* [ad. mod.L. *Mōsāismus*, f. *Mōsēs*: see -ISM.] The religious system, laws and ceremonies prescribed by Moses; adherence to the Mosaic system or doctrines.

1845 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s.v. *Theology*, The period of Mosaism extends from the commencement of the exile to about the year B.C. 400. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 64 It (Christianity) even tended to render those who were born Jews indifferent to the institutions of Mosaism

Mosaist[1] (mōu·zeist) *rare.* [ad. It. *mosaïsta*, irreg. f. *mosaico*: see -IST. Cf. F. *mosaïste.*] = MOSAICIST.

1864 CROWE & CAVALCASELLE *Hist. Painting Italy* II 192 Della Valle mentions Angioletto of Gubbio as a mosaist at Orvieto in 1321-1329. 1887 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 242/1 The two master mosaists, or workers in mosaic, of which it treats are Francesco and Valerio Zuccato.

Mosaist[2] (mōu·zeist). *rare.* [Formed as MOSAISM: see -IST.] One who believes in the Mosaic history of the creation. Also (*nonce-use*) the writer of that history.

1887 HUXLEY *Life & Lett. Darwin* II. 196 Inclined to say to both Mosaists and Evolutionists, 'a plague on both your houses!' 1890 GLADSTONE in *Gd. Words* May 303/1 The recorder of the Creation Story in Genesis I may designate by the name of the Mosaist or the Mosaic writer.

† **Mosal.** *Obs. rare.* [repr. the proper name *Mosul*: see MUSLIN.] Muslin.

1637 S. CLARKE *Geog. Descr.* 56 [Grand Cairo] They sell ..cloth called Mosal, of a marvellous bredth and finenesse, whereof the greatest persons make shirts.

Mosandrite (mozæ·ndrəit). *Min.* Also **mosanderite.** [Named after K. G. *Mosander*, a Swedish chemist (1797-1858) + -ITE.] 'A silicate of the cerium metals, calcium and sodium, with titanium and fluorine' (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 308/2 *Mosandrite* occurs massive and fibrous, and crystallized in flat prisms. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Min.* 530 *Mosandrite.*

Mosarabic, variant of MOZARABIC *a.*

Mosard, -ry, variant ff. MUSARD, MUSARDRY.

‖ **Mosasaurus** (mōsăsɔ·rŭs). *Palæont.* Also **Moso-, Mosæ-.** Pl. **-i.** [mod.L. (W. D. Conybeare), f. L. *Mosa* the river Meuse or Maas + Gr. σαῦρος lizard.] A genus of large extinct marine reptiles, combining the characters of a saurian reptile with those of a snake. It was first discovered near Maestricht (on the Meuse) in 1780.

1830 MORTON in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XVII. 289 Mosasaurus. 1833 MANTELL *Geog. S. E. Eng.* 146 The Mososaurus, or Fossil Monitor of Maestricht 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* XIV. § 7 (1837) I. 215 The Mosasaurus. 1875 C. MACLAREN in *Encycl. Brit* I. 679/2

Hence **Mo·sasaur**, a reptile of the genus *Mosasaurus.* **Mosasau·rian** *a.*, of or pertaining to the mosasaurus; belonging to the sub-order *Mosasauria*; *sb.*, a reptile of this sub order. **Mosasau·rid**, a reptile of the family *Mosasauridæ.* **Mosasau·roid** *a.*, having the form or characters of a mosasaurus; *sb.*, a mosasauroid reptile.

1841 OWEN in *Brit. Assoc Rep.* (1842) 60 The shape of the tooth thus approximates very closely to that of the Mosasaur 1850 — in F. DIXON *Geol. & Fossils Sussex* 384 They demonstrate another Mosasaurian character. *Ibid.* 385 That genus of Mosasauroid Lizards 1877 — in *Q. Jrnl Geol Soc.* XXXIII 690 The type of the genus and family of Mosasauroids. 1878 *Ann. & Mag. Nat Hist.* July 92 In the single occipital condyle and the composite structure of the mandible the Mosasaurians are Reptilian. *Ibid.* Oct 341 Since then [1851] Prof. O. C. Marsh has published a reconstruction of the fore limb of the Mosasauroid *Lestosaurus simus.* 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Mosasaurid.*

Mosaul, obs. form of MUSSAL.

‖ **Moscardi·no.** *Obs.* Pl. **-ini.** [It., 'a kinde of Muske-comfets' (Florio 1611), f. med.L. *moschus* MUSK *sb.*] A sweetmeat flavoured with musk.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, Giue mee my confects, my moscardini

Moscatel, variant of MOSCHATEL.

Mosch, obs. form of MOSQUE, MUSK.

† **Moschat.** *Obs.* Also **moschatto.** [ad. mod.L. *moschātus*, f. *moschus* MUSK.] = MUSK-CAT.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 551 Of the Moschatte, or Musk-cat. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Poste* Epist. A 4 b, The Moschat, Sivet, &c.

† **Moschata.** *Obs. rare.* Also **muscata.** [a. mod.L. *moschāta, muscāta*, fem. of *moschātus, muscātus*: see next.]

1. *Erodium moschatum*, stork's-bill.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxii. 47 The first kinde [of Geranium] is called in English of some Moschata. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Aiguille*, Musked Pinkneedle..; Muscata.

2. *Nux moschata*: the nutmeg.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 176 Take..of *baccarum lauri*..of *nux muscata*, of each two ounces. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Moschata Nux*, or *Moschacaryon*, Nutmeg, an Indian Spice. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict*

Moschate (mɒ·skeit), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *moschātus*, f. med.L. *moschus* MUSK.] Exhaling or having the odour of musk.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 301 Moschate (*Moschatus*). A scent of musk. 1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 420

Moschatel (mɒ·skătel). *Bot.* Also 8 **moschatell**, 8-9 **moschatell**, 9 **muskatel, moscatel.** [a. F. *moscatelle*, ad. It. *moscatella*, f. *moscato* musk.] An inconspicuous plant (*Adoxa Moschatellina*, N.O. *Caprifoliaceæ*) 4 or 5 inches high, having pale-green flowers with a musky smell, found in shady places; freq. *tuberous moschatel.*

1732 J. MARTYN *Tournefort's Hist. Plants* II. 124 *Moschatellina*...Tuberous Moscatell 1736 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 831 Tuberous Moschatell, or Musk-wood Crowfoot. 1854 DOBELL *Balder* xi, Inglorious moschatel ..Sickening below the nightshade. 1866 R. BUCHANAN *Long. Poems* 185 The musk and the muskatel That grow on the window sill. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xxii, The square-headed moschatel, the odd cuckoo-pint.

Moschatous (mɒ·skătəs), *a.* [Formed as MOSCHATE + -OUS.] = MOSCHATE *a.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Moschatous*, having the smell of musk.

Mosche(a, moschee, obs. forms of MOSQUE.

Moschet, obs. form of MUSKET *sb.*[1]

Moschet(t)o, obs. forms of MOSQUITO.

Moschey, obs. form of MOSQUE.

† **Moschical**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *Mosche*, an occasional transliteration of Heb. משׁה Moses + -ICAL.] = MOSAICAL *a.*[2]

1687 H. MORE *Answ. Psychop.* (1689) 136 Seems..to have been the old Moschical or Mosaical Philosophy.

Moschie, obs. form of MOSQUE.

Moschiferous (mǫski·fĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. med.L. *mosch-us* MUSK + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing or producing musk.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 *Century Dict.* s. v., Moschiferous organs; a moschiferous animal. 1900 *Webster's Suppl.* s.v., The moschiferous glands of the musk deer.

Moschine (mǫ·skin), *a.* (and *sb.*) *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Moschin-æ* (f. *Moschus* the typical genus): see -INE[1].] **a.** *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Moschinæ*, an Asiatic family of *Cervidæ*, containing the two genera *Moschus* and *Hydropotes*. **b.** *sb.* An animal of the family *Moschinæ*, a musk-deer. In recent Dicts.

Moschite, obs. form of MESQUITA, mosque

1593 DONNE *Sat.* iv. 199 Would not Heraclitus laugh to see Macrine, From hat, to shooe, himselfe at doore refine, As if the Presence were a Moschite.

Moschito, obs. form of MOSQUITO.

Mosc(h)o, moschy, obs. ff. MOSQUE.

Moschovite, obs. form of MUSCOVITE.

Mosc(h)yon, obs. form of MOTION.

Moscov-: see MUSCOV-.

†**Mose**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [OE. *máse* wk. fem. = MDu. *mêze* (Du. *mees* see MEESE), OHG. *meisa* (MHG., mod G. *meise*); ON. has only the derivative *meising-r*, whence F. *mésange*. Cf. COALMOUSE, TITMOUSE, where *-mose* has been corrupted into *-mouse*.] The titmouse.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 806 *Parrula*, masae. c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 286/14–15 *Parra*, colmase. *Parrula*, spicmase. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 503 Þu..pipest al so doþ a mose.

†**Mose**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Etymology obscure; possibly a corruption] = MOURN *v.*[2]

1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shrew* III ii. 51 His horse..possest with the glanders, and like to mose in the chine.

Mose, obs. f. MOOSE, MOSS, MUSA (banana).

Moseache, moseak, obs. forms of MOSQUE.

Mosel(l, obs. forms of MUZZLE.

Moselle (moze·l). Also 8 **mossel**. [The Fr. name (= G. *Mosel*, L *Mosella*) of a river which joins the Rhine at Coblentz] In full *Moselle wine*: a dry white wine, produced near the Moselle

1687 CARTE in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O H.S.) 158 A glass of Moselle wine. 1693 [R. AMES] *Bacch. Sessions* Rhenish, Hock, Old and Young, Moselle, and Backrag. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 60 Put into the Vessel 20 ounces of mossel 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xvi. (1852) 180 Thy wit..Is like cool moselle. 1869 BLACK *In Silk Attire* II 240 He..contemplatively stirred his Moselle with a bit of biscuit. 1879 VIZETELLY *Facts about Champagne* xvi. 176 The sparkling moselles are largely dosed with the preparation of elder-flowers, which imparts to them their well-known muscatel flavour and perfume

Moseque, obs. form of MOSQUE.

Moses (mōu·zĭz). Forms: 6–7 **Moyses**, 7 (*pl.* **Mosesses**), 7– **Moses**. [a. L. *Mōses, Mōyses*, Gr. Μωσῆς, Μωυσῆς, ad. Heb. משה *Mōsheh*.]

1. Applied allusively to some one resembling Moses, esp. in his character as lawgiver or leader

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 13 How cometh it that our Moyseses commaunde vs the contrary. 1624 T. TAYLOR 2 *Serm.* ii. 23 As Israel had not only Ioshua fighting..but also Moses praying.., so wee have many Mosesses lifting up hands, and praiers. 1652 OWEN *Advantage Kingd. of Christ* Wks. 1851 VIII. 320 They will not understand that such Moseses will be deliverers. 1660 *Iter Australe* 12 A second, Moses styled him [*sc* Cromwell] (for why His Shining Nose made the Synecdoche). 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 22 June 14/3 He prayed for another Moses to limit the wanderings of the..party to four years instead of 40.

b. *slang* (See quots.); also *to stand Moses*.

[1611 COTGR., *Moyse*, Holie Moyses; whose ordinarie counterfeit hauing on either side of the head an eminence, or luster arising somewhat in the forme of a horne, hath imbouldened a prophane Author to stile Cuckolds, *Parents de Moyse*] 1796 *Grose's Dict Vulg.* T s v, A man is said to stand *Moses* when he has another man's bastard child fathered upon him, and he is obliged by the parish to maintain it. 1859 MATSELL *Voc.* s v (Farmer), *Moses*, a man that fathers another man's child for a consideration.

c. Used as an oath or expletive.

1855 STRANG *Glasgow & Its Clubs* (1856) 295 Very well the front rank; but holy Moses! what a rear! 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 222 The parson stopped perplexed At what the—Moses—was coming next. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 595 By the Ever-Living Jumping Moses. 1890 H. NISBET *Bail Up!* xxx. 212 'And, by the piper that played before Moses, so they did.'

†**2. a.** A kind of boat used in the West Indies (see quot). **b.** *Moses boat*: a kind of boat used in Massachusetts. *Obs*

Whether these two applications have a common origin is doubtful. The Massachusetts use has been said to be derived from the name of *Moses* Lowell, a famous boat-builder at Salisbury, Mass.

a. 1768 *Boston Chron.* 2–9 May 195/3 An advertisement appeared in the Antigua Gazette, offering forty pistoles, for apprehending one — Scott who was mate of a sloop, and two sailors, for robbing said sloop, then lying at Antigua, of a moses boat, two barrels of beef [etc]. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) F iv b, A moses is a very flat broad boat, used by merchant-ships amongst the Carribbee-islands, to bring hogsheads of sugar off..to the shipping. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 87 In almost every gut among the many islands in this bay, I have found it as much as four stout men could do, to stem the current in a Moses.

b. 1765 *Mass. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 1766 *Ibid.* 16 Oct., A Moses Boat, about fourteen Foot long. 1770 *Boston Gaz.* 23 Apr. 3/2 Taken from Long Side a Schooner at the North-End, the 13th Inst a Moses Boat, 16 Feet. 1775 *New Eng. Chron.* 18–25 May 4/3 A Moses Boat, 13 Feet long, went adrift about a Month ago from Beverly.

3 *Comb.*: **Moses' law** (see quot., and cf. Deut. xxv. 3); **Moses' rod**, a divining-rod (cf. MOSAICAL *a.*[2] 2); **Moses-seam** (see quot); **Moses' tables**, see quot. 1803 [in allusion to Exodus xx].

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Moses' law*, the term among pirates for inflicting thirty-nine lashes on the bare back—forty save one 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* v xxi. 271 A forked hazell, commonly called *Moses his rod, which freely held forth, will stirre and play if any mine be under it. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Moses-seam*, a sailmaker's seam, as the selvages of the canvas lap past each other 1803 *Gazetteer Scot.* Introd 12 At Portsoy is found that singular kind of granite called *Moses' Tables, which, when polished, resembles the Hebrew characters on a white ground.

Mosetale, obs. form of MOUSETAIL.

Mosette (moze·t). [a. F. *mosette*, ad. It. *mozzetta*: see AMICE[2].] = MOZZETTA.

1862 F. C. HUSENBETH *Bp. Milner* 339 Representing the Bishop seated in rocket, mosette, and stole.

Mosey (mōu·zi), *v. slang. U.S.*

1. *intr* To go away quickly; to decamp. Also, to make haste, 'be lively'.

1838 J C. NEAL *Charcoal Sk.* i. (1850) 17 If your tongue wasn't so thick I'd say you must mosey; but moseying is only to be done when a gemman's half shot. a 1859 *N. Y. Family Companion* (Bartlett), After you left me, when them fellows told you to mosey off before the boat went to sea. 1871 J HAY *Banty Tim* 7 The nigger has got to mosey From the limits o' Spunky P'int! 1885 MISS M. N. MURFREE *Prophet Gt Smoky Mts.* xiii. 233 Hurry 'long, D'rindy, ..you-uns ain't goin' ter reel a hank ef ye don't mosey.

2. To jog *along*. *lit.* and *fig.*

18.. *New York Tribune* (Bartlett 1877), I'll get a room nicely furnished, and my wife and I will jes mosey along till the election trouble is over, an' den dere'll be a powerful sight of whitewashin' to be done. 1892 KIPLING *Naulakha* vi, I'll mosey along somehow. 1903 A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* ix. 124 You fellows just mosey along up the trail.

Mosey, var. MOSY *a. dial.*

Mosged, obs. form of MASJID, mosque.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 101 Not suffering in his Mosgedes, or Temples, any corruptible thing whatsoeuer

Moshin, mosine, corrupt ff. MORSING *vbl. sb*, *Sc.*

Moshrump, obs. form of MUSHROOM.

Mosie, var. MOSY *a. dial*

Mosing: see MOZING, MOZE *v.*

Mosk (mǫsk), *v. slang.* [Shortened from MOSKENEER.] = MOSKENEER *v.*

1902 *Standard* 5 June 10/2 The practice of obtaining a living by professional pawning—known as 'mosking'.

Mosk, variant of MOSQUE; obs. form of MUSK.

Moskalonge: see MASKINONGE.

Moskee, mos'keh, obs. forms of MOSQUE.

Moskeneer (mǫskĕnī·ə·ɪ), *v. slang* Also **moschkener, moshkeneer, moskuiner, moskeener**. [Of Yiddish origin, f. mod. Heb. משכון *mashkōn* a pledge, whence משכן *mishkēn* to pawn (Dalman *Aram.-neuhebr. Wb.*).] *trans.* To pawn (an article) for more than it is worth.

1874 in *Slang Dict.* 1887 HENLEY *Villon's Straight Tip* 10 Fiddle, or fence, or mace, or mack; Or moskeneer, or flash the drag. 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang*, etc., *Moshkeneer*. 1893 P. H. EMERSON *Signor Lippo* xxii. 100 He moschkeners from twenty to thirty supers a week.

Mosker (mǫ·skəɪ), *sb. slang.* [f. MOSK *v* + -ER[1].] One who 'moskeneers'.

1883 *Daily Tel* 9 July 3/1 The 'mosker'..is, in slang vernacular, one who makes a living by taking advantage of the business incapacity of persons engaged in the pawnbroking trade 1905 *Daily News* 1 Mar 6 There is an average loss to the pawnbroker on these unredeemed pledges, which are often bought cheaply and in bulk by the 'mosker'. Then they are artfully retailed, one by one, and in the character of personal belongings, to unwary pawnbrokers.

Mosker (mǫ·skəɪ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* (Yorks, Linc.: see E.D.D.) [Of obscure origin.] *intr* To decay, rot; to crumble or moulder *away*. Hence **Mo·skered, Mo·skering** *ppl. adjs.*

1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 15 Some moskered shining stones and spangles which the waters brought down 1621 T. GRANGER *Comm. Eccles.* xii 320 The tooth stand thin, or loose, or moskerd at the root. 1642 BEST *Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 122 The first decay of wilfes is allwayes att the hearte, for they will rotte, mosker, and bee hollowe within, soe that [etc]. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 50 To *Mosker*; to Rot, or contract Corruption, perhaps from gathering Mosse; as a Moskerd Tree, a Moskerd Tooth.

Moskie, Moskuee, obs. forms of MOSQUE.

Moskito, obs. form of MOSQUITO.

Moskyta, var. MESQUITA, MESQUIT, a mosque.

Moslem, Muslim (mǫ·zlĕm, mv·zlim, mv s-), *sb.* and *a.* Also 9 (**Mooslim**), **Moslim**. [a. Arab. *muslim*, active pple. of *aslama*, of which the noun of action is *islām*: see ISLAM.]

A. *sb.* One who professes Islam; a Mohammedan.

1615 BREWELL *Arab. Trudg*, *Moslim*, or *Musseliman*,..is one that is instructed in the beleefe of the Mohammetanes. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lviii. VI. 48 The Moslems soon found, that..resistance was impotent. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* ii, The crescent shines Along the Moslem's leaguering lines. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt* I iii. 97 The public worship of the Mooslims 1841 — *Arab Nts.* I. 59 The Muslim holds that he is to be admitted into heaven only by the mercy of God, on account of his faith. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 99 The severe asceticism in which the Moslims were soon to rival Christians and Buddhists. 1903 G. W. FORREST *Cities of India* iii. 66 All the Muslim wants is a courtyard with a tank for ablution [etc.].

¶ The form **Moslemin** [repr. the Arab. pl. (oblique case) *muslimīn*] is sometimes used for the plural, and occasionally in error for the singular (with a pl. *moslemins*). Some writers have employed the singular form as a plural or collective.

1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) I. i. 10 Upon this principle they cringed to the ground to every Moslemin they met. *Ibid* ii. 41 The lion at whose roar Moslemen trembled. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 147 They might have.. seen that opening paradise in immortality below, which the Moslemin beheld in anticipation above. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess*, *Clive* (1897) 512 The recurrence of this solemn season excites the fiercest and saddest emotions in the bosoms of the devout Moslem of India. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. 104 All Moslem are bound to study it [the Koran]. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* v iv, The Ansarey are not Moslemin. 1854 MILMAN *Lat Chr* iv ii (1864) II 209 Jonas..led the conquering Moslemins in pursuit of the fugitives from Damascus. 1905 *Mission Rec. United Free Ch.* Jan 23/2 A few Muslim and Hindus..were also present.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Moslems; Mohammedan.

1777 J RICHARDSON *Dict. Persian, Arab*, etc, Dissert. 24/2 An open scoffer at the Moslem faith. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxiv VI 294 The most powerful of the Moslem princes. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har* ii lxiv, The pilgrim.. gazed around on Moslem luxury 1841 E. ROBINSON *Bibl. Res Palestine* I. 352 The tract around this tank [the Upper Pool] is occupied as a Muslim cemetery. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ii. 25 The mosque of Sultan Hassan, perhaps the most beautiful in the Moslem world. 1905 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 15/3 Whereof the Muslim writers of course say nothing. 1907 SIR W. M. RAMSAY in *Expositor* Oct 318 The lower town is now purely Moslem

¶ The plural form **Moslemin** (see A) occurs appositively or as adj.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv x, The Moslemin Arabs.

Hence **Mosle·mic** *a.* = MOSLEM *a*; **Mo·slemism**, the religion of the Moslems, Islam, Mohammedanism; **Mo·slemite** = MOSLEM *sb.* (in quot. used as adj); **Mo·slemise** *v. trans.*, to convert to Moslemism, hence **Mo·slemised** *ppl. a.*

1777 J. RICHARDSON *Dict. Persian, Arab*, etc., Dissert. 6/1 Moslemism. a 1835 MOTHERWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1847) 71 On thunders the might Of the Moslemite war 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* I 310 These captives are all christians when caught, but are immediately Moslemised. 1872 T. L. CUYLER *Heart-Th.* 82 Christ is in the Missionary Church He is not in heathenism, or in Moslemism, or in Rome 1898 *Daily Chron.* 25 Feb 6/3 Colonel Trotter remarked that the Moslemized towns were in advance of the pagan. 1903 *19th Cent* Mar 387 The countries and peoples of the Moslemic East

Moslemah, used erron. as a pl. of MOSLEM.

1825 SCOTT *Talism.* ii, Dried hogs-flesh, the abomination of the Moslemah.

Moslings (mǫ·zliŋz), *sb pl.* [? = **mosselings*, f *mossel*, vulgar form of MORSEL *v.*] (See quots.)

1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning*, etc. III 1080 *Moslings*, the thin shreds or shavings of leather shaved off by the currier in dressing cow, or calf skins. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Moslings*, the thin shreds or scrapings of leather shaved off by the currier in dressing skins They are used in wiping off metals while grinding and polishing.

Mosole, variant of MAUSOLE, MAUSOLEE.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* c iij b, A glorious Mosole.

Mosolem, var. MUSELLIM (a Turkish officer).

Mosolyd, obs. form of MUZZLED.

Mosque (mǫsk). Forms: 4 **moseak, moseache**; 6 **muskey, muskaye**, 6–7 **mosquee**, 7 **moschy, -ee, -ie, -ey, muskie, mos'keh, moskuee, moski(e, -ee, mosquy, mozki**, 7 **mosquey**; 6–7 **moschea**, 7 **muskia**; 7 **mosquo, mosco, mosho**; 7 **moseque**, 7–8 **mosch(e**, 8–9 **mosk**, 6– **mosque**. [In 16th c. *mosquee* (later shortened to *mosque*), a F. *mosquée*, a. It *moschea* (whence G. *moschee*), a. Arab. مسجد *masgid* (so pronounced in N. Africa; elsewhere *masjid*), f *sagada* (*sajada*) to worship.

Cf. early mod F. *mosquete*, Sp. *mezquita*, Pg. *mesquita*, It. *meschita* (see MESQUITA[1]). Eng. writers have occas. used forms directly taken from Arabic, as MASJID, MOSGED, MUSCHID Some of the forms above are from Italian; the precise history of the forms in Mandeville is obscure.]

1. A Mohammedan temple or place of worship.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 114 Þare tempill, þe whilk es called Moseak [ed. 1839 xxii. 232 Moseache]. 1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 50 The Sarrasyns wyll suffre no man to come into this place..bycause it is theyr muskey. 1544 in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, XIX. ii. 452 [The Turk made offers in his] muskaye. 1551 THOMAS tr. *Barbaro's Trav. Persia* (1873) 20 He..was lodged in an auncient Moschea. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. xii 13 b, A very faire and sumptuous Mosquee. *Ibid.* Table 164 b, S. Sophia and other Mosques of Constantinople. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 341 The Temple of S. Sophia. (now reduced vnto the forme of a Mahometan Moschy,..) is most beautifull. 1609 W. BIDDULPH in T. Lavender *Trav.* (1612) 105 There is built in the place thereof [Temple at Jerusalem] a Muskia or Turkish Church 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xxii. § 4 (1617) 249 Demolishing their Moschees. *Ibid.* III. ix. 325 Mahomet therefore appointed publike Prayers in all the Mosques of his dominion. 1624 SIR T. ROE *Negotiations* (1740) 343 The building of so many Mahometan moschyes. 1668 ROBSON *News fr. Aleppo* 16 The Courts of their Mos'kehs or Churches. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi.

279 The Viccario shewed vs a little Moskee, kept by Turkes. 1648 W. Browne *Poles.* IV II. 191 The daily denying my ransomer in the Mosquo of his adversary. *a* 1659 Osborn *Observ Turks* Wks (1673) 297 By which means such Baths and Moscos are erected *a* 1668 Lassells *Voy. Italy* II. (1670) 31 The great Moski at Fez. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 49 The present Mahometans..permit none to sit in their moschos. 1696 tr *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 157 Sancta Sophia, which was formerly a Christian Church, and is now a Turkish Mosquee 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 1 Apr, They go to the mosques on Fridays and the church on Sundays. 1788 Gibbon *Decl & F.* lxviii. VI. 509 The same model was imitated in the *jami* or royal mosch. 1828 Landor *Imag. Conv, Soliman & Mufti* Wks. (1853) I. 355/1 My commands are, that praises be offered up in every mosk. 1877 A. B Edwards *Up Nile* ii. 30 A Mahommedan mosque is as much a place of refuge and rest as of prayer. 1896 H C Trumbull *Threshold Covenant* I. iv. 37 A Muhammadan is always careful to put his right foot first in crossing over the threshold of a mosk.

b. *The mosque.* Those who worship in mosques; the body of Mohammedans.

1779 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II 270, I could not justify to myself to give to the synagogue, the mosque, or the pagoda, the language which your pulpits so liberally bestow upon a great part of the Christian world 1856 R A. Vaughan *Mystics* I 326 Those Sufis who proclaimed the difference between the Church and the Mosque of little moment.

2. *attrib.* (or *adj*) and *Comb.*, as *mosque-lamp, -tower, worship, mosque-like* adj. Also **mosque Gothic**, ? a variety of Gothic influenced by Saracenic architecture.

1753 H. Walpole *Let. to Chute* 4 Aug., The style has a propensity to the Venetian or *mosque Gothic. 1900 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 5/5 A *mosque lamp that is 14th century Arab work. 1857 S Osborn *Quedah* xx 274 In the centre of the town a *mosquelike building rose amongst the trees. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 224 At 9 p.m a Moor ascends to the top of the *mosque tower and calls the hour of prayer 1711 Shaftesb *Charac* (1737) I 26 There is hardly now in the world so good a Christian who, if he happen'd to live at Constantinople, or elsewhere under the protection of the Turks, wou'd think it fitting or decent to give any disturbance to their *mosque-worship.

Hence **Mosqued** *a.*, abounding in mosques; **Mo'squelet**, a little mosque; **Mo squish** *a.*, resembling, pertaining to, characteristic of, a mosque.

1902 F. Thompson in *Academy* 12 Apr 378/1 The mosquèd Cairene. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* June 374 A tiny domed mosquelet in a close-set hedge of prickly pear 1813 Forsyth *Rem. Excurs. Italy* 362 A roof hooded all over with mosquish cupolas.

Mosquet, obs. form of Musket.

Mosqueto(e, obs. forms of Mosquito.

Mosquettier, obs. form of Musketeer.

Mosquetto, mosquit(e, mosquita, variant forms of Mesquita, Mesquit, a mosque.

Mosquital (mɒskī·tăl), *a.* [f Mosquit(o + -al.] Of or pertaining to a mosquito.

1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., Mosquital saliva 1901 *Brit Med. Jrnl* 6 Apr. 842/1 In support of the 'mosquital origin of malarial fever' Dr. King [in 1883] cited numerous medical authorities.

Mosquito (mɒskī·to). Forms: 6 **muskyto, mosqueta,** 6–8 **musketa,** 7 **muskeito, musceto, muscheto, muskitto, musqueeto, muskeeto,** 7–8 **musketoe, muscato, musket(t)o,** 8 **moskito, muskeitoe, mosqueto,** 8–9 **moschet(t)o, moschito, musqueto, musquitto,** 9 **musquitoe, mosquetoe,** 6– **muskito,** 7–9 **musquito,** 7– **mosquito.** [a. Sp. and Pg. *mosquito*, dim. of *mosca* (:—L *musca*) fly.

Cf. F. *moustique* (whence Moustick *Obs.*), a metathetic alteration of the Sp. word.]

1. A 'gnat' of several different species of the genus *Culex* (esp. *C. mosquito*) and other allied genera, the female of which has a long proboscis, by means of which it punctures the skins of animals (including man) and sucks their blood.

It is now believed that certain kinds of mosquito are the agents by which the germs of malaria are introduced into the human body.

c 1583 M. Phillips in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 568 We were also oftentimes greatly annoyed with a kinde of flie,..the Spanyards called them Musketas. 1600 O E. *Repl Libel* III. vii 35 He is like a flye, or rather, because he speaketh so much for Spaniards, a Spanish mosqueta. 1623 Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 99 A very little nimble fly which is called a Muskeito. 1625 G. Percy in Purchas *Pilgrims* IV. 1685 Their bodies are all painted red to keepe away the biting of Muscetos. 1634 W Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 51 The fourth is a Musketoe which is not unlike to our Gnats in England. 1655 E. Terry *Voy E India* 123 In the night we were..very much disquieted with another sort [of fly] called Musquecetoes. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (1677) 121 Howbeit the Muskitto or Gnats pestered us extreamly. 1672 W. Hughes *Amer. Phys.* 9 That very small black and poysonous Fly, called a Muscato 1674 Josselyn *Voy. New Eng* (1675) 95 The countrie is strangely incommodited with flies, which the English call Musketaes. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr* VI. i. (1852) 351 They were grievously infested with moschetos. 1745 *Lond. Mag.* 396 Peach Trees..which are Nurseries of Muskettoes and other Vermin. 1747 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 98 If a musqueto were to light on one of them. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xx. 90 We were almost devoured by the clouds of gnats or musquitoes, which arose from a neigbouring marsh. 1829 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I 217 Kept awake all the night before by the wolves or moschettoes. 1837 Landor *Pentameron* i. Wks. 1853 II. 310/2 The peopled region is peopled chiefly with monsters and moschitoes. 1838 Lytton *Alice* IV. ix, At Venice I was bit to death by musquitoes. 1902 *19th Cent.* Nov. 679 The great drawback to the far north of Sweden is the Mosquitoes.

fig. 1739 Cibber *Apol.* xvi (1740) 340 While these buzzing Muscatos have been fluttering round their Eyes and Ears. 1863 Reade *Hard Cash* I. vii. 210 When a man has a deep anxiety, some human midge or mosquito buzzes at him.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mosquito-bite, -season, -sting; mosquito-bred, -free* adjs.

1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 113 Small lumps resembling *mosquito bites. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* I. 17 The *mosquito-bred plasmodial spore. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 642 The measures taken at Ismailia, which have made it a *mosquito-free and malaria free sanatorium. 1900 *Ibid* 10 Feb. 301 In Italy the *mosquito season extends from the first warm days of spring to the first cold days of autumn or winter. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 798 The scar of a *mosquito sting.

b. Special comb.: **mosquito-bar** *U.S.*, a kind of mosquito net; **mosquito-bee** (see quot.); † **mosquito-bier** (? mistake for *mosquito-bar*); **mosquito-blight,** a plant-bug of the East Indian genus *Helopeltis*; **mosquito brigade,** a body of persons engaged in destroying mosquitoes, with a view to the prevention of malaria; **mosquito-bush,** a West Indian shrub (see quot.); **mosquito-canopy, -curtain,** a canopy or curtain of gauze to keep off mosquitoes; **mosquito-fire,** a fire to keep away mosquitoes; **mosquito-fly, -gnat** (= sense 1); **mosquito-hawk** *U.S.*, (*a*) (see quot. 1894); (*b*) any dragon-fly which preys upon mosquitoes; **mosquito-net,** a net (of lace, gauze, etc.) to keep off mosquitoes; so **mosquito-netting,** a coarse fabric with open meshes, used for mosquito-nets.

1828 J. Hale *Lett. fr. West* 227 The *musquitoe bar..is a curtain, of the thinnest gauze, or leno, or some such slight fabric, which admits the air, and excludes the mosquitoe. 1889 Mary E Bamford *Up & Down Brooks* 65 A section of mosquito-bar was tied over the whole. 1899 D Sharp *Insects* II 61 Some of these Insects [*Melipona*] are amongst the smallest of bees, so that one, or more, species go by the name of 'Mosquito-bees'. 1814 Lewis & Clarke *Exped. Missouri* (1893) III 1082 The mosquitoes have been so troublesome that it was impossible even to write without the assistance of a *mosquito-bier. 1899 D. Sharp *Insects* II 562 They are known as *Mosquito blight. The egg is of comparatively large size, and is placed by the bug in the stems of the tea plant. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl* 17 Sept. 631 The operations of the *mosquito brigade were very largely devoted to treating cesspits which were the breeding grounds of *Stegomyia* 1750 G Hughes *Barbadoes* 169 *Musketo-Bush. This derives its name from its either real or pretended service in driving away by its smell Musketoes from bed-chambers. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict*, *Mosquito-canopy. 1819 Bowdich *Mission to Ashantee* II. xiii. 439 They sleep on bedsteads encircled with *musquito curtains of bamboo cloth 1826 J. F. Cooper *Mohicans* xiv, The smoke which settles above a *mosquetoe fire. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 329 The *Musqueto-fly is.. a large variety of the Common Gnat. 1828 G. W Bridges *Ann Jamaica* II. xiii 130 *Culex pipiens*, the *mosquito gnat. 1782 P H. Bruce *Mem.* 424 *Musketo hawks. 1894 Newton *Dict Birds* 593 *Mosquito-hawk*, a name in America for the species of *Chordiles* (Nighljar). 1764 Smollett *Trav.* xxiii. (1766) I. 354 Instead of curtains, there is a *mosquito net, made of a kind of gauze. 1840 J B Fraser *Trav. Koordistan*, etc. I. viii 221 The bed being without curtains or *mosquito netting. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 829/2 A piece of..mosquito-netting made into a bag.

c. **Mosquito craft,** small light vessels adapted for rapid manœuvring. So **mosquito fleet,** a fleet of such vessels; **mosquito-built** *a.*, said of a light vessel adapted for being rapidly manœuvred.

1804 Larwood *No Gun Boats* 18 Man and victual the Musquitoe Fleet (as Wit in its wantonness has described it). 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 242 A little rakish, musquito-built vessell, that could run into all kinds of waters. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 1/2 Have we a sufficiently numerous mosquito fleet of torpedo boats, steam launches, and picket boats?

Hence **Mosqui'toey, Mosqui'toish** *adjs.*, infested with mosquitoes.

1857 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 259 The bank would often be too steep, or else too low and grassy, and therefore mosquitoey. 1880 Senior *Trav. & Trout in Antipodes* 185, I was assured it was unbearably hot, muggy, mosquitoish, rainy, and stormy at Auckland. 1888 Lees & Clutterbuck *B.C.* 1887 : *Brit. Columbia* xxxv. (1892) 382 Golden..looked ..not nearly so mosquitoey as when we last saw it.

Mosquito, variant of Mesquita, a mosque.

Mosquo, -quy, obs. forms of Mosque.

Moss (mɒs), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1, 3, 6 **mos,** 2, 6 **mose,** 4–6 **mosse,** 5 **moos, mosh,** 4– **moss.** [OE. *mos* neut., bog (also 12th c. *mose* moss), corresponding to MDu., MLG. *mos* bog, also moss, lichen, mildew (Du. *mos* moss), OHG., MHG *mos* (mod.G. *moos*) bog, moss, MSw., Da. *mos*:—OTeut. **muso*[m]; declensional variants are represented by Flemish *moze* mud, ON. *mose* wk. masc., bog, moss, Sw. *mosse* masc., bog, *mossa* fem., moss. From a different ablaut-grade of the same root (OTeut. **meus-, meus-*) are OE. *méos* (? masc.) moss (see Mese *sb.*[1]), OHG. *mios* masc.," moss (mod.G. *mies* masc., neut., moss, lichen; in some dialects bog), ON. *mýr-r* Mire *sb.*[1] Cognates outside Teut. (f. Indogermanic **mus-*) are L. *muscus* moss, OSl. *mŭchŭ* moss, ? Lith. *musai* scum on sour milk. The Fr. *mousse* fem. (Pr. *mossa*), moss, is prob. of Teut. origin.

All branches of Teut. exc. Gothic have the word or its cognates in both the senses 'bog' and 'moss' (the plant). As moss is the characteristic plant of bogs, there is no reason for doubting the identity of the word in the two senses. Which is the prior sense is doubtful; the fact that the cognates outside Teut. have the sense 'moss' only is not decisive. The sense 'bog' is the only one known in OE.; but the use as the name of the plant (called in OE. *méos*) presumably existed in OE, as a late adoption from continental Teut. would be very improbable. The 13th c. northern form *mose* (sense 3, quot *c* 1150) is perh. adopted from ON.; it cannot be the ancestor of the mod. form with unvoiced (s).]

I. 1. A bog, swamp, or morass; a peat-bog. (Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*)

975 *Grant* in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III. 646 Of þære dic in þæt micle mos; of þæm mose in þæt sic. *c* 1060 [cf. Pratmoss 2]. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VIII. 167 Apon athir syde Wes a gret moss, mekill & braid. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2014 The mosse and the marrasse. 1485 *Rolls of Parl* VI 382/2 Oure Mosse of Penwortham, otherwise called there the Kings Mosse, in oure Countie of Lancastre. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv b, In moore or in moos he hidyth hem fast. 1535 Coverdale *Jer* XIV. 6 The wilde Asses shall stonde in the Mosse. 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot.* (Rolls) I. 19 The mos, the mure, the craigis, and the clewis. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 347 He raid throw montanes many, mose, and myre. *a* 1706 Evelyn *Sylva* I xviii (1776) 228 In many of the mosses of the West-Riding of Yorkshire are often dug up Birch-trees that burn and flame like Fir. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 7 We think na on the lang Scots miles, The mosses, waters, slaps, and styles. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. v, With anxious eye he wandered o'er Mountain and meadow, moss and moor. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 259 The great moss of Cree in Galloway lies close upon the sea, on a bed of clay. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* v. 221 The White Nile takes its origin in a gigantic boggy plain or moss.

b. Wet spongy soil; bog.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 9 Scharpe and hard billis full of mosse, more and marrase. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 332 A Tract of Ground full of Holes, filled with a boggy Substance, which in this Country is called Moss. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 265 The Solway-flow contains 1300 acres of very deep and tender moss. 1887 Stevenson *Merry Men* I, The road.. went over rough boulders, so that a man had to leap from one to another, and through soft bottoms where the moss came nearly to the knee.

2. *Border dial.* [Short for *moss-crop*: see 6 b.] Cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum.*

1798 R Douglas *Agric. Surv. Roxb.* 108 Early in spring, sheep, in marshy districts, feed much upon the *Eriophorum vaginatum*, called by the farmers and their shepherds *moss.* 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Moss*, the first shoots and the flower stalks of the cotton grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum.*

II. The plant.

3. Any of the small herbaceous cryptogamous plants constituting the class *Musci*, some of which form the characteristic vegetation of bogs, while others grow in crowded masses covering the surface of the ground, or of stones, trees, etc. In popular language, the term is often extended to small cryptogams of other orders, esp. lichens and lycopods, and occas. to small phanerogams resembling mosses in appearance and habit.

a. *collect.* Plants of this kind massed together.

Formerly often referred to as a material for filling the chinks between roofing slabs or slates, or for stopping crevices in mill-dams; also as bedding for cattle.

? *c* 1150 *Durham Gloss*, *Muscus*, mose. 1324–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 15 Mulieribus colligentibus mosse pro eodem [stagno]. 1355–6 *Ibid.* 557 Cum colleccione Bruerae et Mos pro eodem [molendino]. ? 1370 *Robt Cicyle* 59 Fyftene yere he levyd thare, Wyth rotys, and grasse, and evylle fare, And alle of mosse hys clothyng was. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 282 Poule *primus heremita* had parroked hym-selue, þat no man myȝte hym se for mosse and for leues. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxx. 304 The Walles ben covered alle over with Mosse. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 51 A sparow fedyng hyr bryddes she seye In a nest made of mosh & cleye. 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr.* 5 The mosse that groweth vpon the sayde stones smellyth lyke encense. 1502 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 267 Rogero Sclayter, 6*d.*, tegenti super cameram .Sclaytston, 4*d.*, ad idem opus, ac del mosse, 1*d.*, pro dicto opere. 1523 Fitzherb *Husb.* § 132 Croppe them [*sc.* the trees] in wynter that thy beestes maye eate..the mosse of the bowes. 1573–4 *Retwley Accts.* (Feuillerat) 193 Torchebearers vj attyred in Mosse & Ivye. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II iii. 95 The Trees .. Ore-come with Mosse, and balefull Misselto. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 340 Mosse is a Kinde of Mould, of the Earth, and Trees. But it may be better sorted as a Rudiment of Germination. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* xv. 31 The last [sort] which is the Mosse of a dead Mans Skull is oftner brought out of Ireland, then found with Us. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 514 P 2, I saw three figures seated on a bank of moss. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., There is also a kind of greenish moss growing on human skulls that have been long exposed to the air, called *usnea humana*, or *muscus calvarius.* The antients made a deal of use of it as an astringent, &c. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* IV. vi (ed. 2) 483 Moss is commonly ranked in the class of vegetables. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 270 Hence, ancle-deep in moss and flow'ry thyme, We mount again. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 398, I packed it carefully in fresh moss. *c* 1830 Mrs. Sherwood in *Houlston Tracts* III. lxi. 8 Is it not a deal, a great deal to me, to see the one whom I love best in all the world wearing away like moss under a dripping rock, from trouble and from weariness 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 312 On couch of moss sat Merlin.

fig. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xx, Affirming me to have brought the realme to mosse. 1679 C. Nesse *Anti-Christ* Ded., Nobility .. is but the moss of time. 1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 353 The rest being no part of that ..Christianity, but at best mere moss and filth added to it.

b. Proverb. *A rolling stone gathers no moss*: used to imply that a man who restlessly roams

from place to place, or constantly changes his employment will never grow rich. Hence, in *slang* or allusive use, *moss* occas. = money.

[Cf Cotgrave s.v. *Mousse, Jamais tu ne cueilleras mousse*, Thou wilt neuer grow rich; from the Prouerbe; *Pierre qui se remue n'accueille point de mousse*; Pro. The rolling stone gathers no Mosse.]

[1362, *c* 1460: cf. Moss *v.* 1 a.] *a* 1542 WYATT *How to use the Court* 4 On the stone that styll doth turne about, There groweth no mosse. These prouerbes yet do last. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 26 The rollyng stone neuer gatherth mosse. 1548 BRADFORD *Let.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1662/2 A tumblyng stone gathereth no mosse. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 212 Some men are ever restless, . every new crotchet putteth them into a new course. But thes rowling stones carry their curse with them; they seldom gather moss. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 48 He [Rawleigh] foresaw his own destiny; that he was first to roul ..before he could come to a repose, and as the stone doth by long lying gather moss.

c. With *a* and *pl.*. A species or kind of moss.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 36 Lichen .. cleueth vnto watery stones, or such as at the leste are somtyme sprynkled wyth water as a mosse. 1691 RAY *Creation* I (1692) 100 Such Mosses as grow upon Walls, the Roofs of Houses [etc.]. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* XXXII. (1794) 491 The Mosses, have leaves like the more perfect vegetables, distinct from the stalk. 1814 SCOTT *La. of Isles* III xiv, On high Benmore green mosses grow 1849 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* (1850) II. xxxii 215, I saw, on the damp ground beneath the trees, abundance of mosses, with scarcely a blade of grass. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Mosses*, Small species of *Sedum*..are sometimes termed Mosses—of course merely on account of their habit. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 903 Such as the Ferns, Equisetaceæ, the Mosses, and others.

d. Applied to sea-weed. *rare*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 436 Coraline, corolina, is thought to be Brion, which is mosse growing to stones in the sea. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart* (1878) 82 Mosse of the Sea, and yellow Succorie. 1830 TENNYSON *Mermaid* 49 In the hueless mosses under the sea. 1895 MAR. L. POOL *Boss* in *Chapbook* III. 478 Granny often wheeled her to the breakwater where she could see the moss gathered. *Ibid.*, The water had gone far out so that one could get to one of the ledges where the moss grew.

4. With defining word.

American moss, the dried stems of Florida moss, which are used in upholstery; **animal moss** = *moss-animal*, **black moss** = *Florida moss*; **Canary moss**, *Parmelia perlata*, a lichen used for dyeing (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **Ceylon moss**, the common name for *Plocaria candida*, which is imported from Ceylon with some other species (*Treas Bot*); see also quot. 1889; † **chin-cough moss**, ? = *chalice-moss* (CHALICE 4); **club-foot moss** = CLUB-MOSS (*Cent. Dict.* 1890), **Corsican moss** (see quot 1866), **film moss**, *Hymenostomum* (Treas. Bot.); **Florida moss**, *Tillandsia usneoides*; **flowering moss** *U.S.*, (*a*) the creeping evergreen plant, *Pyxidanthera barbulata*; (*b*) = *moss pink* (see 7 d); (*c*) *Sedum pulchellum* (Britton & Brown *Flora* 1896-8), † **hairy moss**, ? = *hair moss* (HAIR *sb.* 10); † **head moss** (see quot. 1688); **heath-moss** (see quot. 1753); **idle-moss** (see quot. 1866); **Jaffna moss**, *Alectoria sarmentosa*, a dye lichen collected in Ceylon (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); see also quot. 1889; **snake moss**, *Lycopodium clavatum* (Treas. Bot., Suppl. 1874); **velvet moss**, *Gyrophora murina* (Ibid.); **white moss**, a name for various lichens. Also BEARD-*moss*, BOG *moss*, CARRAGEEN *moss*, CHALICE *moss*, CLUB-MOSS, HORNED *moss*, ICELAND MOSS, LONG-*moss*, etc., q.v. as main words or under their first element.

1597 Hairy moss [see GOLDEN *a.* 10 b]. 1610 Chin-cough moss [see *Chalice-moss*, CHALICE 4] 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 96 White Moss, which grows on some heaths, and is hard to be found. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Heath-moss*, *Coralloides*, in botany, the name of a genus of the mosses *Ibid.* s.v. *Heath-moss*, Of the Cup-mosses, with less perfect cups, the following are the known species: 1 The skewer *Coralloides*. . It is commonly called *horned Moss*. 1795 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I 222 During the winter months, a West Devonshire Orchard , appears as if hung with hoar frost; owing to the *white moss* which hangs in ribbons from its boughs. 1857 GRAY *First Lessons Bot.* (1866) 34 We have two or three flowering air plants in the Southern States, one of them is..the Long-Moss, or Black Moss, so called. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Moss*, *Corsican*, a supposed vermifuge, once in some repute, but now almost exploded. If genuine, it should consist of *Gracilaria Helminthochorton*, one of the rose spored *Algæ*, but for this the common *Laurencia obtusa* is frequently substituted *Ibid.*, *Moss*, *idle*, an old name for various tree lichens, especially those which are pendulous 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ Plants* 277 American or New Orleans Moss 1884 *Cassell's Fam Mag.* Apr. 316/2 A new material for paper is the white moss which grows so largely in Norway and Sweden. 1888 Florida moss [see *moss head* in 7 d below]. 1889 G. S. BOULGER *Uses of Plants* 50 Ceylon Moss, Jaffna Moss (*Sphærococcus lichenoides*, Agardh) another of the Florideæ from..Ceylon, Burma, etc...now used as a demulcent food jelly for invalids. 1890 *Century Dict.*, Animal moss.

5. *transf.* a. An excrescence or incrustation resembling moss; esp. the mossy covering of the stalk and calyx of the moss rose.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 278 The Hedg-hog is beset..with sharpe thorney haires,..and those sharpe prickles are couered with a kind of soft mosse. 1837 T. RIVERS *Rose Amateur's Guide* 6 The Double Moss Rose . covered with that glandular excrescence which we term moss. 1854 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 10 Coals, over which a gray, soft moss of ashes grew.

b. *Confectionery.* (See quots.) ? *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Moss*, .. Also a kind of fine Sugar-Work, made by Confectioners, in Imitation of Moss 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Confectioner*, Pastils and Mosses which are sugar works that may be made in the season. 1841 *Guide to Trade, Baker* 64 [Cakes] *Moss.*—Rub a little rout cake paste through a fine sieve, and it will look like moss. Gently squeeze a little together, about the size of half a crown, and bake them.

c. *slang.* (See quot.)

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Moss*, a cant term for lead, because both are found on the tops of buildings.

III. Combinations.

6. In sense 1.

a. General comb., as *moss-bank*, *-bound* adj., *-cart*, *-field*, *-fog* (FOG *sb.*1 2), *-ground*, *-hole*, *-pit*, *-pot* (= hole), *-sod*, *-traversing* adj., *-work*.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 494 He then digs a new drain at the foot of the *moss-bank. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 206 If the land is poor, or *moss-bound 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 165 A peculiar sort of cart called a *moss cart, which appears to be admirably adapted to the application of marl. to the surface of peaty soils. 1527 in *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 25, I will that the said John have..the *mosse fylds. in the severall holdings of the said John Dutton [and others] 1831 W. PATRICK *Pop. Descr Plants Lanarksh* Peat 20 Tracts of land, yielding chiefly Heather and *Moss-fogs, such as Sphagnums, Bryums, Polytrichums 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 258 In Lankashire, in their *mosse grounds where they dig their turves, there is great store of it. 1746 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Watering Flax*, *Moss-holes frequently answer well for watering the flax. *c* 1510 *Reg. Burrough* lf. v. b (P. R. O.), Hey hille lyes betwix the scharthe Hylle and *Mosse pyttes 1845 JANE ROBINSON *Whitehall* xl II. 191 What hath any of us done, that grace should come and lug us out of the *moss-pot into which we have strayed of our own folly? 1844 STEPHENS *Bk Farm* III 1038, I cover with *moss-sods (from the turf-banks) laid perfectly close, the shear of each fitted to the other. 1785 BURNS *Address to Deil* 73 And aft your *moss traversin Spunkies Decoy the wight that late an' drunk is. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 509 Though *moss-work be laborious.

b. In names of plants growing in bogs: as **moss-berry**, the cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccos*; **moss-corn**, the silverweed, *Potentilla anserina*; **moss-crop**, (*a*) applied to various species of cotton-grass, esp. *Eriophorum vaginatum* and *E. polystachion*; (*b*) see *moss corn* above; (*c*) the tufted club-rush, *Scirpus cæspitosus*; **moss-rush**, goose-corn, *Juncus squarrosus*; **moss-whin**, *Genista anglica*; **moss-willow**, ? *Salix fusca*.

1732 J. MARTYN *Tournefort's Hist. Plants* II. 153 Oxycoccus. . Cran berries, .. *Moss-berries, or Moor berries 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 178 Among them [*sc.* small fruits] may be noted .. mossberries [etc.] 1818 HOGG *Brownie of B* etc. II 269 He [*sc.* a boar] found nothing to eat, save one or two *moss-corns [etc.]. *c* 1475 *Cath Angl* 244/2 (Addit. MS.) A *Mosse croppe. 1696 PLUKENET *Opera Bot* (1769) II. 201 Juncus Alpinus cum caudâ Leporina *Moss-Crops* Vestmorlandicis dicitur 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Moss-corns*, Silver-weed, . also called *Moss-crops*, and *Moor-grass*. 1815 *Pennecuik's Descr. Tweed.* 53 *note*, Their [*sc.* sheep's] earliest spring food is a plant bearing a white cotton head, vulgarly designed *Moss-crop* 1879 J. LUCAS in *Zoologist* Sept. 356 Sheep feed greedily on the flowers of the moor silk (cotton-grass), or, as it is termed in the dale [Nidderdale] 'Mosscrops and cutthroats'. 1762 W. HUDSON *Flora Angl.* 130 *Juncus culmo nudo*, .*Moss-rush or Goose-corn. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 154 *Moor-whin*, or *Moss-whin*, a whin that grows on bleak heaths and mosses. *Genista anglica*, L. *a* 1869 C. SPENCE *Fr Braes of Carse* (1898) 60 Lichen, and liver grass, And the *moss willow Curtain the narrow pass.

c. Special comb. **moss-cheeper**, (*a*) the meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis*; (*b*) *white winged moss-cheeper*, the reed-bunting, *Emberiza schæniclus*; **moss-earth**, earth composed of, or largely mixed with, peat; **moss-flow**, a semi-fluid part of a bog or morass; **moss-oak**, oak-wood preserved in a black state in peat-bogs, etc., bog-oak; also, a seat made out of bog-oak; **moss-reeve**, 'a bailiff or reeve appointed to regulate claims for land on the mosses' (*Cheshire Gloss.* 1886); **moss-tenant**, the tenant of a moorland farm; **moss-wood**, the wood of trees found buried in peat-bogs. Also MOSS-HAG, MOSS-TROOPER

1684 SIBBALD *Scotia Illustrata* II. II. 22 *Titlinga*, Titling, or *Moss cheeper. 1901 *Shooting Times* 22 June 21/2 The reed bunting is almost entirely known in the North of Ireland as the 'white winged moss-cheeper'. 1805 W. AITON (*title*) A Treatise on the origin, qualities, and cultivation of *Moss-earth. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, The hundreds forced from their ain habitations to the deserts, mountains, muirs, mosses, *moss-flows, and peat hags 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxii, He taks a swirlie, auld *moss-oak, For some black, grousome Carlin. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 23 He claps his auld bum down on the mossaik by the cheek o' the chaumer door. 1552 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 59 *Moss Reeves Thos Eyre Jno Sudley. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 496 The obloquy of becoming a *moss-tenant gradually became less regarded 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 217 This *moss-wood (as some call it) grew not far from where found.

7. In sense 3.

a. simple attrib., as *moss-bank*, *-bed*, *-root*.

1742 COLLINS *Oriental Ecl.* III. 18 The violet-blue, that on the moss-bank grows. 1830 TENNYSON *Merman* 39 Soft are the moss beds under the sea. 1883 G. MEREDITH *Poems & Lyrics* 131 Rich with life as moss-roots breathe of earth In the first plucking of them.

b. instrumental, as *moss-*† *begrown*, *-bordered*, *-clad*, *-covered*, *crowned*, *-inwoven*, *-lain*, *-lined*, † *-thrummed*, *woven*.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 It es all *mosse begrowen and couerd so with mosse and with bruschez. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xxxiii. (1713) 507 *Philoth.*.. It was not still to have ly'n unpolished or Moss-begrown. 1849 M. ARNOLD *New Sirens* xxx, By *moss-border'd statues sitting. 1747 LD. LYTTELTON *Mem. Lady* 90 Or under Campden's *moss-clad mountains hoar. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* v. 253 *Moss-covered opinions.. indolently adopted only because age has given them a venerable aspect. 1742 COLLINS *Oriental Ecl* iii. 24 Here, where no springs in murmurs break away, Or *moss-crown'd fountains mitigate the day. 1818 SHELLEY *Marenghi* xiv, And hillocks heaped of *moss-inwoven turf. 1819 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 57 There by zephyrs, streams, and birds, and bees, The *moss-lain Dryads shall be lulled to sleep. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 625 An ample chair, *moss-lined and overhead, By flowering umbrage shaded. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. 1, Each *mosse-thrumb'd mountaine bends. 1779 MASON *Eng. Gard.* III. 205 Their *moss-woven nest.

c. similative, as *moss green*, *-like*.

1884 *West. Daily Press* 29 May 3/7 The rest of the trimmings are in *moss green. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Oberon's Palace* 42 *Mosse-like silk 1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matter of Air* 161 Patches of moss-like matter would appear here and there in the field of the microscope.

d. Special comb.: **moss-agate**, a popular name for a variety of agate containing brown or black moss-like dendritic forms, **moss-animal**, **-animalcule**, a bryozoon or polyzoon (see BRYOZOA and POLYZOA); **moss-basket** (see quot.); **moss-bass**, 'the large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides*' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **moss-bee** = *moss-carder bee* (see below); **moss-box** *Coal-mining*, a stuffing-box filled with moss, used in Kind and Chaudron's method of sinking shafts through water-bearing strata; **moss campion**, a dwarf, perennial, tufted moss-like plant (*Silene acaulis*) with purple flowers, growing in northern latitudes; **moss-carder**, also **moss-carder bee**, *Bombus muscorum*, a variety of humble-bee, **moss-copper** (see quot.); **moss-coral** = *moss animalcule* (see above); **moss-fibre** *Anat.* (see quot. 1906); **moss-gold**, a fungus, *Clavaria muscoides*; † **moss hair**, hair resembling moss, 'woolly' hair; **moss-head**, a name given by the negroes of Charleston, South Carolina, to the hooded merganser, *Mergus cucullatus*; **moss-house**, a garden shelter lined or covered with moss; **moss locust**, an American name for the rose acacia, *Robinia hispida*; **moss pink**, a species of phlox (*Phlox subulata*), with dark purple flowers, growing on rocky hills and sandy soils in the central United States; **moss-polyp** = *moss-animalcule* (see above); **moss-rake**, a kind of rake used in gathering Irish moss; **moss-seat**, a mossy seat; also, a seat artificially mossed; **moss-starch** = LICHININ; † **moss-work**, (*a*) decoration resembling moss; (*b*) moss arranged so as to form a covering. See also MOSS-BACK, MOSS-ROSE

1845 J. C. ATKINSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 13. 132 Chert, hornstone, and *moss agate, may be found. 1881 *Cassell's Nat Hist.* V. 269 The Bryozoa, or *Moss-animals. 1890 *Century Dict.*, **Moss-animalcule*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Moss-basket*, a fancy basket for a room, conservatory, &c., covered with moss. 1863 *Aamb Encycl.* V. 454/1 One of the most abundant [species of the humble-bee] is the yellow and orange **Moss-bee* (*Bombus muscorum*), the *Foggie* of the Scotch. 1877 H. BAUERMAN in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 63/1 *Moss-box 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* IV. 191 Lichen and *moss campion. 1853 *Zoologist* XI. 4097 A *moss-carders' nest. 1861 PERCY *Metallurgy, Fuel*, etc. 359 **Moss-copper* In copper-works this term is commonly used to designate those accumulations of filamentous, or moss-like copper, which are formed in cavities in pigs of certain kinds of regulus 1906 CUNNINGHAM *Text-bk. Anat.* (ed. 2) 514 The fibres which end in the granular layer are called **moss-fibres*..because they present at certain points moss-like thickenings. 1887 HAY *Brit Fungi* 117 *Clavaria muscoides*, the *Moss-gold. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2433/4 Run away , a Negro Man of a Tawny Complexion, with *Mosse Hair 1888 G. TRUMBULL *Bird Names* 75 The colored women often use a large bunch of 'Florida moss', *Tillandsia usneoides*, as a cushion for the heavy loads they carry on their heads, and I am inclined to believe that ''Moss-head' was suggested by this practice, rather than by any resemblance to moss in the bird's crest. ? 1793 COWPER (*title*) Inscription for a *Moss-house in the Shrubbery at Weston. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl Gard.* (ed. 2) § 1816 Roofed seats, boat-houses, moss houses [etc.], are different modes of forming resting-places containing seats. 1890 *Century Dict.*, **Moss-locust*. 1856 GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 332 *Phlox subulata* (Ground or *Moss Pink). 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol Man* II 369 The *moss-polyps (*Bryozoa*) 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Sponge-hook, *moss-rakes. 1806 J. BLACK *Falls of Clyde* III. 139 Upon a *moss-seat Jamie sits alone, In pensive guise. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxiii, A grotto, ornamented with rustic work and moss-seats. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 181 The compassed roofe adorned with *mos-worke and Mosaique guilding. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Robin Red-brest*, Laid out for dead, let thy last kindnesse be With leaves and mosse-work for to cover me.

† **Moss**, *sb.*2 *Obs.* [? A use of prec.; ? or repr. some eastern word] A 'head' of raw silk.

1753 HANWAY *Trav* II. I. v 18 The moss, or head of silk, often appears fair to the eye, when much coarseness is concealed under it. *Ibid.*, A moss, which is about 60 inches in the round, can be most conveniently reeled off. *Ibid.*, They generally comb the heads of the mosses to deceive the buyer.

Moss, *sb.*3 Short for MOSS ROSE.

1837 T. RIVERS *Rose Amateur's Guide* 8 The Perpetual White Moss is a Damask Rose. *Ibid* 9 The New Striped Moss has not yet bloomed here. 1869 S. R. HOLE *Bk. about Roses* 103 He admires the..Mosses, Chinas and Bourbons.

Moss (mɒs), *v.* Forms: 4-5 mose, 6-8 mos, 7- moss. [f. Moss *sb*.1]

†1. *intr.* To become mossy (in various senses).

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* x. 101 Selden Moseþ þe Marbelston þat men ofte treden. *c* 1460 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 39 Syldon mossyth the stone þat oftyn ys tornnyd & wende. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* II. III. 42 Sancho's face moss'd, and his chinne had a down sprung out.

2. To gather or collect moss.

1700, etc. [implied in Mossing *vbl. sb.*]. 1895 Mar. L. Pool *Boss* in *Chapbk.* III. 480 I've moss'd twenty year, 'n' I never slipped to speak of before.

3. *trans.* †a. To cover with moss. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* III 365 Do cley vppon and mose hit al aboute. *Ibid.* 419 Bende as a bowe or vynes that men pleche, And cleme hit, mose it, bynd hit soft abowte.

b. To cover with a growth of moss.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 105 Vnder an old Oake, whose bows were moss'd with age. 1797 W. Nicol *Sc Forcing Gardener* 175 Washing the branches and stem of trees, which are anywise mossed, with soapsuds and sulphur. 1836 Mrs. Browning *Poet's Vow* v. x, When years had mossed the stone. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 426 How was it (the island) lichened and mossed, ferned and heathered.

fig. 1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 3 But when they are sober, learned, and usefull, to let them be Mossed over with the scurfe of neglect. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxix. (1852) 477 The world shall rest, and moss itself with peace.

†c. To roof with moss (*i.e.* to put moss between or under the slates or tiles). *Obs.*

1591 *Churchw. Acc. Minchinhampton* in *Archæologia* (1853) XXXV. 436 To William Webbe, the tyler, upon a bargin for mosing and tiling and pynting of the church house and pentises, vij s. 1637 *Churchw. Acc. Prestwich* in *Ch. Times* 24 Mar. (1905) 395 Pd. to George Mulln's son ffor mossinge the church ot. o6. o8. 1722 *Churchw. Acc. Finghall* (MS.), Pd. for liming & mossing ye Ch'ch, 10s 6*d.*

d. To cover the trunks of (cinchona trees) with moss to increase the yield of alkaloid.

1863-4 W. G. McIvor *Extract fr. Rep. Govt Chinchona Plantations* § 35 With the permission of Government I will at once moss from 7,000 to 10,000 of our largest plants. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 781/2

†4. To remove moss from (trees, etc.). *Obs.*

1677 *Dade's Prognostication* A vij, May Weed your Hop-Gardens, and take away superfluous Branches, and Moss your Gardens. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 78 If the Moss is much and long it may do well to prune off the greatest part of the Branches, and to Moss the rest.

5. *intr.* To work in a peat-bog; to cut and prepare peats. 1866 W. Gregor *Dial. Banffsh.* 115.

Mossalagee, obs. f. Mussalchee.

Mo·ss-back. *U.S.* Also mossy-. [f. Moss *sb*.1 + Back *sb*; ? orig. a perversion of *mossbunker*.]

1. a. A name for the menhaden or mossbunker.

b. 'A large and old fish, as a bass: so called by anglers, in allusion to the growth of seaweed, etc, which may be found on its back' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1872 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 87 In the State of New York the same fish [Menhaden] appear under the name of Mossy Back or Mossbunkers.

2. *slang.* a. During the civil war in the United States, one who hid himself to avoid the conscription for the Southern army.

1872 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 283 The Mossy-back...was the man of the South, who secreted himself in a remote forest, or an inaccessible swamp, in order to escape conscription. His name was derived from the quaint fancy that he was determined to keep in hiding till 'the moss should grow on his back'. 1890 *Century Dict., Moss-back.*

b. One 'behind the times'; one attached to antiquated notions; an extreme conservative. Often applied to the farmers of the Western States.

1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 5 Mar 2/3 Everbody rejoices over the passage of the bill. We say everybody—we except a few intense mossbacks, who were known during the war as copperheads. 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* App. 249 He was followed to the very verge of the wood, and then the exhausted 'mossback' left him to return to the house.

attrib. 1885 *N. Y. Sch. Jrnl* XXXI 245 You visit a poor drunkard's wife, and in comes the husband, peremptorily ordering you out of door, quoting the moss-back maxim as his authority.

So **Moss-backed, Mossy-backed** *adjs.*

1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 121/2 Earth-worms, fresh from the garden, will lure many a mossy-backed hermit from his lair. 1900 *Speaker* 17 Mar. 644/1 A few malcontents and mossbacked mugwumps.

Mossbunker (mɒ·sbʊŋkəɹ). Forms: 8 **mossbanker**, 8-9 **mossbonker**, 9 **mossbanker**; 9 (in Du. form) **marshbanker**; (in mod. Dicts. **massbanker, marshbunker, morsebonker, morsbunker, mousebunker**); 9- **mossbunker.** [a. Du. *marsbanker* (formerly also *masbank*), of obscure etymology.] The menhaden.

1792 [see Menhaden]. 1796 Morse *Amer Geog.* I. 222 Mossbonker. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb* (1861) 264 A huge moss-bonker. 1868 W. Whitman *Poems, Salut au monde* 145, I see ten fishermen waiting—they discover now a thick school of mossbonkers—they drop the joined seine-ends in the water. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 659 The 'Mossbanker', common on the Atlantic coasts of the United States. 1884 Goode, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* I. 569 This name [Mosabunker]..[has] evidently been transferred from the 'Scad', or 'Horse Mackerel'..known to the Hollanders as the 'Marshbanker' [1888 — *Amer. Fishes* 386 'Marsbanker']. New Jersey uses the New York name with its local variations, such as 'Bunker' and 'Marshbanker'.

attrib. 1881 *N. Y. Times* in Goode *Amer. Fishes* (1888) 112 These smacks are engaged in the menhaden or 'mossbunker' fishery.

Mosschette, obs. variant of Matchet.

1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr Amer.* 36 We gave them Mosschettes (or G. R. Cutlass-blades) and a variety of toys.

‖ **Mosse.** *Obs.* [G. *mass* measure.] (See quot.)

1617 Morvson *Itin.* III 235 Two small fennings for each Mosse or measure of wine.

Mosse, obs. form of Morse *sb.*2

Mossed (mɒst), *ppl. a.* [f. Moss *sb*.1 + -ed 2.] Covered over, or overgrown, with moss.

1744 Harmer *Shaks. Timon* IV. iii. 223 Those moss'd [1623 moyst] trees. 1830 Tennyson *Claribel* ii, At noon the wild bee hummeth About the moss'd headstone. 1876 Mrs. Oliphant *Curate in Charge* (ed. 5) I. x. 240 Wild old gardens and mossed apple-trees.

Mossel(e, -ll(e, obs. ff. Morsel, Muzzle.

Mosser (mɒ·səɹ). [f. Moss *sb*.1 or *v.* + -er 1.]

†1. One who 'mosses' or roofs with moss

1708 *Baslow Parish Reg.* 21 July in *Sheffield Glass.* 322 [Buried,] Edmundus Litlewood de Totley, Moser.

2. A moss-trooper.

1854 Denham *Tracts* (1892) 176 These gentry were also called prickers, riders,..bogtrotters, mossers, snatchers.

3. One who works in a 'moss' or bog; one who is engaged in cutting and preparing peats.

1866 W. Gregor *Dial. Banffsh* 115. 1880 in Jamieson.

4. A collector or gatherer of moss.

1880 P. Furnivall *Let.* (*MS.*) 5 Sept 1895 Mar. L. Pool *Boss* in *Chapbk.* III. 478 Granny had no boat as most of the mossers had.

Mo·ssery. A place where mosses are grown.

1895 *Scotsman* 25 Oct. 6/6 Visiting the Botanic Gardens in Glasgow the other day, I observed in the 'mossery'..a peculiar-looking selaginella.

Mossful (mɒ·sfŭl), *a.* [f. Moss *sb*.1 + -ful.] Full of, or covered with, moss.

1862 Chr. G. Rossetti *Goblin Market*, etc (1884) 185 Primrose and veined violet In the mossful earth are set.

Mo·ss-grown, *a.* [f. Moss *sb*.1 + Grown.] Overgrown with moss.

13 . *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud neu. Spr.* LVII. 277 A Mos growen wal he gan fynde þer þe gate was wont to be 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i 33 Which..tombles downe Steeples, and mosse-growne Towers. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk* (1859) 46 Every antique farm house and moss-grown cottage is a picture

b. *fig.* Antiquated.

1893 L. F. Townsend in J. H. Barrows *Parl Relig.* II. 1221 Dr. Channing saw, as he thought, the speedy..burial of the moss-grown doctrines of Bible orthodoxy 1902 A. B. Davidson *Called of God* VIII. 215 Even the holiest things had become mouldy, moss-grown and eaten away.

Mo·ss-hag. *Sc.* [f. Moss *sb*.1 + Hag *sb*.4] Broken ground from which peat has been taken; a pit or hole from which peat has been dug.

1816 Scott *Old Mort.* viii, A sour fit o' the batts wi' sitting amang the wat moss-hags for four hours at a yoking. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xii, When I was in the moss haggs and moors, wi' precious Donald Cameron, and worthy Mr. Blackadder. 1884 Speedy *Sport* xx. 398 Concealing themselves among the moss-hags before daybreak.

Hence **Mo·ss-hagger,** a dweller among moss-hags.

1902 W. S. Crockett *Scott. Country* xvi. 412 A coveted sheltering place for many a poor oppressed moss-hager.

Mo·ssify, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Moss *sb*.1 + -fy] *trans.* To make mossy. (In quot. *absol.*)

1822 Mrs. E. Nathan *Langrath* I. 25 You may mossify and poetize if you choose.

Mossiness (mɒ·sinés). [f. Mossy *a.* + -ness.] The condition of being mossy (in senses of the adj.); *concr.* a mossy substance or growth.

[1538 . see Mosiness under Mosy *a.*] 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr* I. iv (1580) 75 b, The firste softe haire, or mossinesse of the face. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 561 That the Water be neuer by Rest Discoloured, Greene, or Red, or the like; Or gather any Mossinesse or Putrefaction. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Oak*, The frequent Mossiness of most Trees on the North Side 1817 Keats *Spec Induct to Poem* 22 Th' half seen mossiness of linnets' nests. 1893 Burrell & Cuthell *Indian Mem* 175 A Himalayan forest is a wealth of leafiness and mossiness.

Mossing (mɒ·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the vb. Moss in various senses.

1700 O. Heywood *Diaries*, etc (1885) IV. 231 Sam. Stocks came a mossing. 1856 Kane *Arct Expl.* I. xxvii. 355 All hands are out 'mossing'. This mossing..is a frightfully wintry operation.

attrib. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 329 This mossing process for renewing the bark

Mossless (mɒ·sles), *a.* [f. Moss *sb*.1 + -less.] Without moss; having no moss.

1880 'Mark Twain' *Tramp Abroad* I. 201 The mossless spots were places where repairs had been made by the insertion of bright new masses of yellow straw.

Mossoljee, obs. form of Mussalchee.

Mossoo (mɒsū·). A vulgar mispronunciation of Monsieur, used in representations of illiterate speech or in derisive allusion to English patriotic prejudices. Cf. Mounseer.

1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* II. vi. 109 You pick out any Mossoo you like. 1886 Ashby-Sterry *Lazy Minstrel* 68 A stout fur-capped Mossoo.

Moss rose. [Moss *sb*.1] A garden variety of the cabbage rose, *Rosa centifolia*; so called from the moss-like growth on its calyx and stalk.

[1731 Miller *Gard. Dict., Rosa Provincialis, spinosissima, pedunculo muscoso.* The Moss Province Rose.] 1776 *Ann. Reg.* 118 Half a guinea for some moss roses. 1800 Coleridge *Keepsake* 30 There she sate and streiched The silk upon the frame, and worked her name Between the Moss-Rose and Forget-me-not. 1888 S. Hibberd in *Times* 20 Aug. 10/3 To the question. Is the white moss rose becoming extinct? the proper answer is, No.

Mosstick, obs. form of Maulstick.

1658 Phillips, A *Mosstick*,..a round stick about a yard long, which the artist doth rest upon when he paints.

Mo·ss-trooper. [Moss *sb*.1 I.] One of a class of marauders who infested the 'mosses' of the Scottish Border, in the middle of the seventeenth century; a border freebooter.

1651 Whitelocke *Mem.* 14 Feb. (1853) III. 289 The Scots, in a village called Geddard, set upon captain Dawson as he returned from pursuing some moss-troopers. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Northumb* (1662) II. 303 A sprigg of these Borderers hath lately been revived (disguised under the new name of Moss-Troopers) 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* I. xix. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii I. 294 A single troop of dragoons..was stationed near Berwick, for the purpose of keeping the peace among the mosstroopers of the border.

b. *transf.* A bandit or raider.

1702 Collier tr *M. Anton* 187 A fourth sort value themselves extremely upon their Hunting the Sarmatian Moss Troopers. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 121 These moss-troopers of the east. 1900 L. S. Amery *Times' Hist. War S Afr.* I. viii 188 Dr Jameson and his band of moss-troopers.

So **Mo·sstroopery,** the practices of the moss-troopers; **Mo·ss-trooping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* I xxi, A stark moss-trooping Scott was he. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* vi. II 150 Rebellion ..with much mosstroopery and horsestealing. 1881 J. Russell *Haigs* v 89 A moss-trooping and reiving race. 1884 Gardiner *Hist. Eng.* I. 338 Still, the old mosstrooping spirit was not to be changed in a day.

Mossy (mɒ·si), *a.* [f. Moss *sb*.1 + -y 1.]

I. [Cf. Moss *sb*.1 I.]

1. *Sc.* and *dial.* Marshy, boggy, peaty.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 35 This land . will be sax, sevin, or viii cubites hich of fat mossie ground as glew, bot maist barren. 1661 J. Childrey *Brit. Baconica* 167 Chatmos in this shire is a low mossey ground. 1792 Burns '*Yon wild, mossy mountains*' ii. Not Gowrie's rich valley, nor Forth's sunny shores, To me hae the charms o' yon wild, mossy moors 1796 Morse *Amer Geog.* II 175 The rains of so many ages subsiding on the lower grounds, have converted most of the extensive plains into mossy morasses 1845 *New Statist Acct. Scotl* XIV. 190 Many of the natives drink mossy and surface water

II. [Cf. Moss *sb*.1 II.]

2. Overgrown or covered with moss, abounding in moss. Also of a fountain, spring, pool, etc.: Encircled with moss; issuing from, or existing in, a moss-grown rock, etc.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Muscosus*, *Solum muscosum*, a mossie grounde. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 41 The Mossie barke of an Ash. 1628 W. L[isle] tr. *Virg. Bucol.* VII 61 Ye mossy Fountaines [L *muscosi fontes*] and yee Hearbs which bee Softer then sleepe. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft* II ii. (1848) 18 To .conjure up wormeaten Carkases out of their Mossy Graves 1712 Pope *Messiah* 3 The mossy fountains, and the sylvan shades, Delight no more. 1818 Shelley *Woodman & Nightingale* 23 And every bird lulled on its mossy bough. 1875 Mrs. Randolph *W. Hyacinth* I. 3 The soft mossy turf. 1885-94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Oct. IV, Echo, sweet Echo, watching up on high, Say hast thou seen to-day my love go by, Or where thou sittest by thy mossy spring?

3. Covered with something resembling moss; appearing as if covered with moss; downy, velvety.

15.. *An Other Balade* in *Chaucer's Whs.* (1561) 344 b, O Mossie Quince hangyng by your stalke. 1573 in Cunningham *Revels at Ct.* (1842) 58, vj paier of Mossy buskins. 1602 Dolman *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 706 The myrrh which heere wee haue. is blacke, and as if it were scorched, mouldy and mossie on the outside. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char* 112 Bearing mossy flowers. 1837 T. Rivers *Rose Amateur's Guide* 5 The Moss Rose, or Mossy Provence Rose.

4. Resembling moss; formerly applied to down or young growth of hair. Cf. Mosy *a.*

1579 E. K. *Gloss. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May 187 Young and mossie heares. 1585 Higins tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 18 *Ephebus*..a stripling, that hauing passed 14 yeares, beginneth to haue a mossie beard. 1698 Fryer *Acc E. India & P.* 390 His Beard is Cut neatly, and the Whiskers kept in Cases,..not so mossy or slovenly, as either Turkish or Indian Mahometans. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 132 It [*sc.* malachite] is found either massive, or mossy. 1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Colent.* 83 The slender mossy threads which compose the connecting stem of smaller species. 1887 D. Maguire *Art Massage* ii. (ed. 4) 19 The strigil is a bent instrument in the form of a sickle mossy on its edge, and terminating with a handle at one of its extremities, the other rounded off and mossy.

†5. *slang* or *jocular.* Stupid, dull. *Obs.*

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* II. 168 Wouldst anie leaden Mydas, anie mossie patron, have his asses eares deified, let him [etc.]. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 110 Mossy idiotts. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 574 Mossy barbarians the spectators be, That sit and laugh at our calamity.

6. *Comb.*, as *mossy-chinned, -footed, -tinctured* adjs.; **mossy-back, -backed** *a* (see Moss-back), **mossy-cup oak,** the bur-oak, *Quercus macrocarpa*; **mossy stonecrop,** *Sedum acre* (Syd. Soc Lex. 1891).

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xxix. (1737) 119 A *Mossy-chin'd Demy-giant. 1832 *Planting* 115 (*Libr. Usef. Knowl.*) The American *mossy-cup oak. 1883 Meredith *Woods of Westermain* 16 *Mossy-footed squirrels leap, Soft as winnowing plumes of Sleep. 1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 381 When.. whitening down their *mossy-tinctured stream Descends the billowy foam.

Most (mōust), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: *a.* 1 **mǽst, (mæst)**, *Merc.* and *Kent.* **mést**, 3 **meest**, 2-5 **mest**, 3 **meast**, 4 **meste**, 5 *Norfolk* **myst.**

β. 1 *north.* **mǽst**, (**maast, mǽsð**), 3–5 **mast**, (3 *Orm.* **maast**), 4–6 **moste, moost(e**, (5–6 *Sc. poet.* **moiste**), 3– **most**; also *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 4–7 **mast(e**, 4–6 **mayst**, 6 **maiste**, 4–9 **maist**, (9 **meast**). [Com. Teut.: OE. *mǽst* (Northumb. *mást*) = OFris. *mást*, *maest*, OS. *mēst* (Du. *meest*), OHG. (MHG., mod G.) *meist*, ON. *mest-r* (Sw., Da. *mest*), Goth. *maist-s*:—OTeut. **maisto-*, formed with superlative suffix *-isto-* (see -EST) from the root of **maiz*, Mo *adv.*

The OE *mást*, the normal representative of the Com. Teut. type, has been found only in Northumbrian, but it is not certain that it existed only in that dialect. The ordinary OE form (WS *mǽst*, Kentish *mést*) has abnormal umlaut, and seems to descend from a prehistoric **mā-ist*, a re-formation due to a consciousness of the grammatical relation of the word to *mā* Mo. The umlaut form survived, in the south, down to the 15th c., but seems to have now entirely disappeared even in dialects. (The 19th c. northern form *meast* represents OE *mást*; the coincidence with the early ME. *meast*:—OE *mǽst* is accidental.) The establishment of *most* as the only form in the midlands and south was probably due to the influence of the related *mo*, *more*.

The southern form *most*, occasionally spelt *moist*, was often used, esp. in rimes, by the Sc. poets of the 15–16th c.]

A. *adj.* (The senses 1, 2, 3 express respectively the superlative of the three adjectival notions now denoted by *great*, *much*, and *many*.)

I. = GREATEST *a.*, in various applications.

†**a.** with reference to size, bulk, or stature. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt. xiii 32 Soðlice þanne hyt wexað hyt ys ealre wyrte mæst. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 500 Cethegrande is a fis ðe moste ðat in water is. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 385 Þe moste mountaynez on mor þenne was no more dryʒe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 210 Kynge Clarion, that was the moste man of the hoste of alle the Geauntes. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat* iv (1888) 30 The braine is diuided into three partes.. of which the foremost part is the moste.

†**b.** with reference to amount or degree. (*a*) As superlative of comparison: Greatest in degree or extent, often passing into 'utmost', 'chief', occas. used predicatively. (*b*) As intensive superlative: Very great. *Obs.*

(*a*) *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* iv xi. § 6 Þonne þæt ʒefeoht mæst wære. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5328 Þe maste lufe he shæweþþ þær þatt aniʒ mann maʒʒ shæwenn. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T.* 191 But eueremoore hir mooste wonder was How þat it [the hors] koude go and was of bras. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. v 695 The swerd fayled hym at his moost nede. *c* 1586 SANDERS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. i. 190, I had the Italian & Spanish tongues, by which their most trafique in that countrey is. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M.* iii i 78 The sence of death is most in apprehension. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 609 The most imaginable fatigue and industry.

(*b*) *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 174 Þes prestis þat wole not helpe here maistris out of þis moste peril. 1479 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 266, I wryght not so largely to yow as I wold do, for I have not most leyser. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App xliii. 118 So likewise is freewil a most untruth undoubtedly.

c. said of a numerical aggregate, proportion, etc. *Obs.* except in the phr. (*the*) *most part*.

Most part (without article) may be used advb. In quot *c* 1205 the adverbial accus *mesten dæl* is used subst as a nominative.

c 1205 LAY. 7864 And heom sælliche Ilomp þæt mesten dæl com a lond. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Scheome is þe meste del of ure penitence. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12839 In to þe most pres Ider þen sprong. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 394/2 The moste parte of the peple of the cyte. *c* 1511 [see DEAL *sb.*[1] 1 d] 1532 in *Thanes Cawdor* (Spalding Club) 155 The landis and barony of Schancar or the mast part thereof. 1579 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 429 The most noumber shall have the choice and election. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 20 Blood-sucking Inquisitors, of which the most part were mine owne Country-men. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind* 2, I went and took a view of most part of Hungary.

d. *For the most part* (also †*party*, †*deal*): usually; in the main. †Also rarely without *the*.

1387 [see DEAL *sb.*[1] 1 d] *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxix. 294 Thei holden for the moste partye, the gode manneres, as men of the Contree aboue seyd. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* (1812) I. ccccxxvi 746 Yᵉ lorde of Coucy went to Mortayn and there refresshed hym and his company; but for the most partye he hymselfe was with the kyng at Turney. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 90 For the moste parte when there be two at once, the one is masculyne, and the other femenyne. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* iii. G g ij, For moste part these kinde of iniurious persons..are menne wel stricken in yeeres. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 *Cor.* vii. 3 Such faithful friends are in this age all for the most part gone in pilgrimage. 1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 20 P 8 A House of Commons, which..must consist for the most part of Landed Men. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* viii. (1876) 220 Men of the greatest genius have been for the most part cheerful, contented men.

†**e.** with reference to (*a*) power, authority; (*b*) importance, consequence. *Most master*: ruler, commander; also, one who is 'master' in a contest, etc. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 1 Hia cueðende huelc wenes ðu maast is in ric heofna. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 816 Þe meast kempe is icud & kenest of ow alle of þe creft. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2735 Þe segges were a-slepe..al but þe mest maister. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxii. 38 This is the firste and the most maundement. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* xxi i. 840 He that was the moost kyng and knyght of the world. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* iii. (1633) 9 Turffe and Sea-coales is their most fuell. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, i. iii. 149 Shee'le..dandle thee like a Baby: Though in this place most Master weare no Breeches.

†**f.** Const. *in*, *of*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 205 How he þat o myght es mast Send in till erth his haly gast. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 316 Þis Cesare was moost in generalte and larges, and pees of his lordship. *c* 1440 *Sir Gowther* 755 (end) Gyff us myʒt with hym to won, Þat lord, þat is most of meyn! Amen. 1533 in Furnivall *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 380 Wheron to rest, And build hir nest, God graunte hir, moste of might!

†**g.** Oldest. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 11567 Mauric, þe mæst of his childeren. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 900 For he [Melchisedech] was boðen king and prest, of elde most, of wit heʒest.

h. qualifying the designation of a person: Entitled to the designation in the highest degree. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 323 Godard was..þe moste swike, þat eure in erþe shaped was. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1611 The meste wreche of alle Wiþ a strok me doþ adoun falle. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 207 b/2 Fle hens thou moste wretche. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* iv. iv. (Arb.) 66 The moste loute and dastarde that euer on grounde trode. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Wks 1873 I. 149 These politicians are our most fooles. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* iii. ii. (end), She's caught, and, which is strange, by her most wronger. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat Anglo-Lat* 439 He had been a most Mad-man had he stood against them.

i. *The most thing that*, the chief thing that; what … most. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 65 The most thinge that greuid her was her good and gay clothing. *c* 1460 *How Wise Man taught Son* 182 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 177 For deth ys, sone, as I trowe, The most thyng that certyn ys. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* i. iii, Ryght dere lord and kynge, the grettest and most thinge that I desire is that [etc.]. 1835 D. WEBSTER *Sc. Rhymes* 4 (E. D. D.) The maist thing that troubled the bodies, I think was their hungry waines.

j. †**Most end** (*obs.*), **most an end** *dial.* [? OE. **mǽstan ende*, advb accus.]: see END *sb* 5 c.

2. With *sb.* in *pl.* (†occas. with *the*): The greatest number of; the majority of. †*Most times*, usually, in the majority of cases.

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894, & him mon eac mid oþrum floccum sohte mæstra daʒa ælce, oþþe on dæʒ oþþe on niht. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix 150 And who þat moste maistries can, be myldest of berynge. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 5 Whereof the most peple were sory. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 53 Vertue is harboured in the heart of him that most men esteeme mishapen. 1628 BP HALL *Old Relig.* Ded, I have passed my most and best hours in quiet meditation. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxiii. 7 Abrahams behaviour to these Hittites may shame the most Christians. 1701 TUTTELL *Descr. & Expl. Math. Instrum.* 1 Most Questions in Arithmetick. 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw.* II. lx. 427 Party loyalty is strong enough, with most people.

†**b.** With *sb.* in *sing.*: Numerically strongest.

1638 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v. 487 It was..agreed upon, by comon consent and most voice in oppen court.

3. Existing in the greatest quantity, amount, or degree; the greatest amount or quantity of.

This use, like the corresponding uses of *much* and *more*, prob arose mainly from the absolute use 5, with virtual ellipsis of *of*. When used with abstract sbs this sense is hard to distinguish from the obsolete sense 'greatest' (1 b).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 406 Bot moste harm in þis mater stondes in þis; þat þei perverte þo feythe of þo gospel. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* iii 16 Of all angels in brightnes God gaf lucifer most lightnes. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 16 Our trewe men doo vs to vnderstonde that moost prayeng and leste profyt myght falle to the same cite and to me. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I iv 20 At those tumultuous Assemblies such had most Authority as could make most Noise. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver's Let. to Sympson* Wks. 1751 IX. 143 Have not I the most Reason to complain? 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v xvi. § 42 The work will.. have most power which was begun with most patience.

II. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*)

4. Absolute uses of sense 1. The greatest persons (or, rarely, things); chiefly, with reference to rank or importance. Usually in association with *least*. Now only *poet.* in *most and least* = 'all without exception' (in ME. verse often as a metrical tag).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 198 And for his sinne oc he to munen, ðat moste and leiste him ben binumen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1659 Fra þe mast dun to þe lest Sal neþer liue ne fouul ne best. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 75 We wol..Chese yow a wyf Born of the gentilleste and of the meeste Of al this land. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 59 b/1, Moyses gadred all the most of byrthe. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* viii 11 They shall a knowe me, from the lest to the moste off them. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* viii. lxxii, Envenoming the hearts of most and least. 1879 BROWNING *Pheidippides* 78 Then praise Pan who fought in the ranks with you most and least.

5. The greatest amount or quantity.

c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an 1011, Þonne hi mæst to yfele ʒedon hæfdon. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 112 Þe ðe lest wat biseið ofte mest. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15278 Þiss follc iss laʒhesst, & tiss lott Addleþþ þe læste mede, Forr þatt teʒʒ hafenn allre maast Off þeʒʒre flæshess wille. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 318/671 Ho-so hath of þe eorþe mest, he is slouʒ as þe Asse. 1419 in *Thanes Cawdor* (Spalding Club) 6 To sel thaim to hym or to ony uthir that wil gif mast for thaim. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 29 Quha maist hes than sall maist repent. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 162 Four hundred Crowns had been the most that my old Predecessor had given yearly. *Mod.* This is really the most that I can concede.

†**b.** Const. *genitive*. Only OE and early ME.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* xxiv. § 3 Forðæm þæt he þurh ðæt mæʒe mæst bearna beʒitan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 Mest manne him gremede mid scorne. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 6 Ant tu schalt wummon meast wunne ant weole welden.

†**c.** *All* (*one's*) *most*: (one's) utmost. *Obs.* In quot. used *advb.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 818 Quhen all thair mast assal-ʒeit thai, And the schot thikkest [wes] with-all [etc.].

d. *To make the most of* (†*to make most of*): (*a*) To employ to the best advantage; (*b*) To treat with the greatest consideration; (*c*) To represent or exhibit at the best or worst.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 He maketh moost of vs & cheryssheth vs. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 22 Thackwell is..permitted to make the most he could of his presse and letters. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 73 The most [was] made of that which was true, and many falsities added. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 237, I always made the most of the youngest. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* i. iv, How to make the most of her beauty. 1859 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* xxiii, Ah, make the most of what we yet may spend. 1891 *Temple Bar* June 167 He..made the most of his opportunity.

6. Governed by a prep. forming an advb. phrase.

a. At most, at the most (ME. *atte meste*). A qualifying phrase, attached to a quantitative designation to indicate that the amount, number, or quantity is the largest admissible. Also in wider sense, appended to a statement to denote that it expresses not less, but probably more, than the truth.

c 1300 *St. Brandan* (Percy Soc.) 31 Ther thu schalt fourti dayes bileve atte meste. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 947 He spak y now for o day at þe meste. 1453 in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 25 If the chaplen dy, elec another honest man within foure monethis at the most. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxx 17 A thousand of you shal fle for one, or at the most for fyue. 1662 J DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy Ambass.* 196 One degree of Longitude under the thirty seventh degree of Latitude,.. consists but of fifty minutes at the most. 1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 30 177 After these entered a tall child, at most but in her thirteenth year. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 38/1 The duty of the magistrate should be at most ancillary to that of the doctor.

†**b. For the most.** For the most part. *Obs.*

c 1531 LATIMER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. ii. 177 Those other, for the most, teach nothing, but that whych ys manifest in the Scripture. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 445 They say best men are moulded out of faults, And for the most, become much more the better For being a little bad.

†**c. With the most.** In the utmost degree; in the greatest quantity; to the full. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 2547 Ah Menbriz dude vnwreste he wes swike mid þan meste. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 274 Now is Gij in gret tempest Sorwe he makeþ wiþ þe mest [*MS. C.* Sorowe he maketh with the moste] Of Felice þat feir may. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1404 Ther ware metus with the maste, I do ʒow to wytte. *a* 1586 SIR H. SIDNEY *Godly Let. to his son Philip*, Feed them well, and pay them with the most. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theorists Panegyr.* 10 Our gratefull acknowledgement of his Goodnesse, when it is with the most; is but a slender requitall for his Benefits.

7. (Construed as *pl.*) The greatest number. Now usually without article; in early use *most* and *the most* were both common.

a. The most numerous part of an aggregate specified or implied; the majority. Const. *of*.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* ii. i 77 Moost of all the barons..assayed alle by rewe but ther myght none spede. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xi. 20 The cities, in the which most of his miracles were done. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 12 The most of them woulde neuer deale in that lawe at home. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 594 For she seemes a Mistresse To most that teach. 1635 J HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 173 Moste of the Fleete came lagging on by ones and two's. 1687 A LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 32 Most of these Divans have large Windows. 1767 *Jrnl. Byron's Voy. round World* 10 The most of the priests are negroes. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. viii. 63, I looked over a number of fine portraits, most of them of persons now dead. 1852 G. W. CURTIS *Wand. in Syria* 161 We found a spot less dreary than the most. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 9, I found a number of persons, most of whom I knew. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 30 The most of my patrons are boys.

b. = *Most persons*: the majority of people.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 38 The most here doe vnderstand this signe. 1670 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 Upon the Queene's Birthday most wore embraudered bodys. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 22/2 A gentleman..who felt the infirmities of age at an earlier period than most do. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i, Her indifference was towards..most who crossed her daily path. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Youth of Nature* 71 Sunk.. Too deep for the most to discern.

B. *adv.*

1. As a superlative of comparison: In the greatest degree; to the greatest extent. **a.** qualifying a verb, a ppl. adj., or an adjectival or advb. phrase.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* i. iv. § 1 Þara nytena meolc þe hy mæst bi libbað. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 217 Þe þe deþ is wille mest, he haueð wurst mede. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2595, & ʒho þatt cwemmde himm allre mæst Off all mannkinn onn eorþe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 238 Most of alle his herte is set..upon these grete Offices. *a* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 24 For þat a man loueth most yn þys world, þat ys callet his god and his mawmet. 1537 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 104 The Bishopp of Rochester..had occupied preachinge most at Pawles Crosse of any bishopp. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 107 b, He..thought it most for his honor & profite. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 3 The soyle is most plentifull, sweete,..and fruitfull of all other. 1723 DK WHARTON *True Briton* No 26. I. 228 Their most obliged Creatures have shunn'd them most. 1790 BURNS *To Gentl. who sent a Newspaper* 3 How guess'd ye, sir, what maist I wanted? 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* viii, For most, I know, thou lov'st retired ground!

b. Prefixed to an adj. or adv. to form the superl.

For the conditions under which the comparison with *more* and *most* is used, see MORE *adv.* 1 b, c.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* (MS. Bodl.) l. 585 For þah he beo richest, þe alre measte poure þe him to were cheoseð, is him wel icweme. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 52 The moste principal of alle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 56 This Weye is most schort. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 227 Ebbing men, indeed (Most often) do so neere the bottome run By their owne feare, or sloth. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 283 Hee had some warres .. against the Christians, more vnnaturall and monstrous against his brother, but most most vnnaturall and monstrous against his sonne Selym. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 146 The most sweete walke that ever I beheld. 1785 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 122 One of the Kirks most Commodious for its largeness. 1818 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 698 These lectures will be found by far the most interesting of any that I have yet delivered. 1892 *Bookman* Oct 27/2 The most dogged of fighters, the most dangerous of enemies.

c. prefixed pleonastically to the superl. of the *adj* or *adv* Now only *poet* exc. in illiterate use.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii 279 The most fairest Damyselles that myghte be. 1535 [see HIGHEST B 1]. 1586 A DAY *Eng. Secretary* I (1625) 40 The three battels by him in his most yongest yeares so miraculously foughten 1683 PENN *Let. conc. Pennsylvania* 6 One of the most wretchedst Spectacles in the World. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* IV. vii, I was always first in the most gallantest scrapes in my younger days! 1881 E. H. HICKEY in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 236 My most extremest time of misery.

2. As an intensive superlative qualifying adjs. and advs.: In the greatest possible degree.

For the ceremonial titles, *Most Christian, Most Honourable, Most Noble, Most Reverend*, etc., see those adjs.

1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 3 Most wyse, most valyeand, most laureat hie wictour. 1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 The Kynges mooste Riall Magestie 1559 ABP PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 70, I ought and do, acknowledge my most bound duty, to be a faithful orator for your grace during my life. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 80 Oh horrible, Oh horrible, most horrible. 1631 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 205 To the King's most excellent Majesty. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 The rinde or skin peeles off most easily. 1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. III. III. 316, I am, Sr, your most affectionate friend and servant, Sunderland P. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 351 A most vile, stinking Whigg. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Earl Chesterfield* in *Boswell*, I am your lordship's most humble, most obedient servant. 1853 DICKENS *Let* 21 Sept., Ever. Most affectionately yours. 1879 BAIN *Higher Engl. Gram.* 150 His argument was most convincing.

† **3.** Mostly; for the most part. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2118 Þis land lies mast vnto þe south þer þe blamen mast er cuth 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 1/27 We rede of hym þat whan he cam to lerne dyuers sciens which were þan most in Greke tonge þat he hated þe Greke letteris and loued weel þe Latyn. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 21 They vse most to pul them [*i. e.* certain weeds] vppe with theyr handes 1530 PALSGR. 598/1 Where kepeth he his resydence moste? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 9 Although States are most collected into Monarchies 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 72 Those that now inhabite Egypt, are most Moores. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* (1768) 107 As to the Nature of the Inhabitants, they are most of a tawny Complexion. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 388 He took most to silence, yet, when he did speak, it was much to the purpose.

† **b.** Qualifying *all.* (In this use the sense 'for the most part' passes into that of 'nearly': see ALMOST.) Similarly *everich mest*, nearly every one

a 1000–1130 [see ALMOST 1]. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 7 Mest al þet ich habbe idon bi fealt to child-hade. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Mast alle þe hund limen hersumieð þe onre wombe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 Euerich mest, haueð on olde cwene to ueden hire earen. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 103 As gentille wimmen mest alle nu o worlde 1627 SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* iii. 12 (1629) 275 Wee are most all of Issachars Tribe, therefore vsually choose callings of greatest ease

4. Almost, nearly. *Obs* exc. *dial*

It is doubtful whether this is not merely an aphetic form of *almost* (Sc. *amaist*); it is often written *'maist*, *'most.*

a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 243 Sum tyme I musit and maist gane mad 1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit* (1742) II. 49 This Architrave returns the Cornice most to the solid of the Pilasters. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 541 Her forehead was most couered with her Hat. 1785 BURNS *Addr. Deil* xvi, Ye. gied the infant warld a shog, 'Maist ruin'd a'. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* V. 344 The distance of most three leagues. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxv, Most everybody's here. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl Shooting* 151 You .. wade out, most to the edge of the open water.

† **C.** *Comb*: **mostwhat** *adv.*, for the most part (common in 17th c.), also quasi-*adj.*, the greater part of, **mostwhen** *adv.*, most frequently, on most occasions; **mostwhere** *adv*, in most places

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Þesne lehter habbeð mest hwat alle men. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14571 Þe freindes þou has aurquar, We wat mast quat er þai þar. *a* 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Math.* (1841) 56 A Tretis of Geometrie wherby you may knowe the heghte, depnes, and the brede of mostwhat erthely thynges. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXXXVII. 123 The kynge kepte mooste what his paleys. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 164 Here and there sum: But most when and most where no sum doth cum 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* I. (1887) 3 The parentes and freindes with whom I haue to deale, be most-what no latinistes. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 13 b, The Lord of the soyle is most-where allowed libertie to place one workman in euerie fifteene for himself. 1682 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* I. 5 That State being most-what supported by the Supreme Power of their Two Consuls. 1737 in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. (1895) VII. 405/1 This Month was mostwhat inclin'd to wet and very changable wether.

Hence † **Ma·sthede** [-HEAD], supreme greatness, majesty; † **Mo·stness**, maximal size.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxviii 3 God of masthede þonnered he 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 99 From the leastness and mostness, not from the things themselves, it is, that [etc.].

Most, obs. form of MUST *sb.* and *v.*

-most (mōust, möst, məst), *suffix*, forming adjs. in the superlative degree (many of which are also used as advs.), is an altered form of OE. *-mest* (= Goth. *-umist*), a combination of two distinct OTeut. (and Indogermanic) superlative suffixes, *-mo-* (which occurs, e.g., in OE. *forma* first, *hindema* last, and in L. *prīmus* first), and *-isto-* **-EST.** Those OE. superlatives in *-mest* which either descend from OTeut., or are extensions of OTeut. superlatives in *-mo-*, are formed not on adjs. but on prepositional or demonstrative stems; examples are *æftemest* (see AFTERMOST), *formest* or *fyrmest* FOREMOST, *inmest* INMOST, *niðemest* lowest, *ufemest* or *yfemest* (see OVEMEST), *ütmest* or *ýtmest* UTMOST, *ýmest* (= Goth. *auhumists*) highest; the only instance (among the words belonging to this primary group) of formation on an adj.-stem is *midmest* MIDMOST. On the analogy of these older words, the suffix *-mest* was in OE. used to form superlatives of several adjs. of local and temporal signification, as *lætmest, siðemest* latest, *éastmest, westmest* (also *westema*), *norðmest, súðmest.*

In late OE. the adjs. in *-mest* came to be regarded as compounds of *mæst* MOST, as the frequent spelling *-mæst* shows. The subsequent history of the written form of the suffix coincides with that of the adj., exc. that the absence of stress led to the occasional retention of the spelling *-mest* (beside the quasi-etymological *-most*) down to the 16th c. In mod. English the formal pronunciation of the suffix is assimilated to that of the adj., though colloq. the normal pronunciation (məst) is usual.

As the superlatives in *-mest, -most* corresponded to comparatives in *-er*, analogy led to the insertion of *r* or *er* before the suffix: thus *aftemest* was in early ME altered to *aftermest*, and *ovemest* was replaced by *overmost.* In the 15th and 16th c. the suffix *-most* (interpreted as identical with MOST *a.*) was added to many comparatives in *-er*, on the analogy of earlier adverbial formations in **-MORE**, as in *furthermost, hindermost, innermost, lowermost, outermost, uppermost, uttermost.*

In ME. and modern English, the suffix has been appended to certain positive adjs.; to sbs used adjectively, as in *backmost, bottommost, topmost*; and to advs., as in *downmost, upmost, hithermost.*

The restriction of the application of the suffix to words denoting position in place, time, or serial order, which existed in OE., has almost universally been adhered to in the subsequent formations; the only exception, in a word that has obtained any degree of currency, is *bettermost.* The only other violations of the rule occur in mere nonce-words, as in the following quot.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Ded. Sonn.* i, *To Maidens Blush*, Accept a Heart which to Your Highnesse owes whole Hecatombs of Happy-most Desires.

Mostache, -chium, -choe, obs. ff. MOUSTACHE.

Mostar-de-velis, variant of MUSTERDEVILLERS.

Moste, obs. form of MUST *sb.* and *v*, MOIST *a.*

Moster, var. MOISTURE *v.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 87 The cricket .. He useth .. to dig and bore in the harde Earth and mostered places.

Moster, obs. form of MUSTER.

Mostesa, -tese, obs. forms of MESTIZO.

Mostic(k, obs. variant forms of MAULSTICK.

Mostlings (mōu stlingz). *dial.* [f. MOST *a.* + **-LING** 2, **-LINGS**.] Mostly, for the most part; usually.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss* s.v., It's mostlings rainy now-a-days, I think. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 35 That greasy green coat ye mostlins wears. 1889 TENNYSON *Owd Roë* 38 But Dicky, the Ghoäst moästlins was nobbut a rat or a mouse.

Mostly (mōu·stli), *adv.* [f. MOST *a.* + **-LY** 2.]

1. For the most part; in the main.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* 42 Mostly he made complements of verses very well composed 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 42 Our Religion is mostly talke and discourse. 1729 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 82 The Goods after they are manufactured are mostly sent Abroad. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vi. *Parliaments*, Twenty-seven millions mostly fools. 1904 H. BLACK *Pract. Self-Culture* iii. 77 A man whose mind has been mostly fallow ground will not easily take to the mental plough and hoe.

† **2.** In the greatest degree; to the greatest extent; most. *Obs.*

1691 *Emilianne's Observ. Journ. Naples* 311 Those Women who mostly frequent the Confessionals .. become [etc.]. 1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 90 It [the epithet] was applied to those Things which were mostly esteemed. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 14 Children .. being susceptible of any impressions, .. mostly so of good ones.

Mostour, obs. form of MOISTURE.

‖ **Mostra** (mo·stra). *Mus.* [It., a mark, indicator, vbl. sb. f. *mostrare* to show.] A 'direct'; a small mark at the end of a line indicating the note with which the next line begins.

1724 *Short Explic. For. Words Mus.*, *Mostra*, is a little Mark or Character in Musick. 1752 AVISON *Ess. Mus. Express.* 132, I have ventured to introduce a new musical character, namely, this Mostra (V) or Index. In mod. Dicts.

Mostre, Mostur, obs. ff. MUSTER *sb.* and *v.*

Mostwhat, -when, -where: see MOST C.

Mostyrdewyk: see MUSTERDEVILLERS.

† **Mosy,** *sb. Obs.* A dish in cookery.

14.. in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 460 Mosy for Soper in Somer. Take smale chekyns and chop hom [etc.].

Mosy (mōu·zi), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **moosy,** 6 **moocle,** 7, 9 **mosy,** 9 **mosey, mosie, moosie, moosy, mousy.** [ME. *mosy* (? OE. **mosig*), f. *mos* MOSS *sb.*1 + **-Y.** Cf. MOSSY *a.*, which is a later formation with the same elements.] Downy, hairy; = MOSSY *a* 3 and 4.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13704 Pyled and seynt as any kaat, And moosy [*v.r.* mosy] heryd as a raat. 1559 ELYOT *Dict.* s.v. *Barba, Incipiens barba* . a younge moocie bearde. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 108/34 Mosy, *puber.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxviii. 267 Dictam, is .. a hoate and sharp herbe .. his leaues be .. somewhat hoare or mosy with a certaine fine downe 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 159 It is of a fungous or Mosy substance. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Mosy*, shaggy; covered with hair The clown, who shaves but once a week, is of course very mosy when he comes under the barber's hands.

Hence **Mo·siness.**

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Iulus*, .. the mosynesse of the outwarde parte of fruites. .. *Iuli*, be also the mosynesse or softe heares, whiche do growe on the beardes & visages of yong men, before that they be shauen.

† **Mot**1. *Obs.* Also 6 **mote,** 6–7 **mott(e.** [a. F. *mot* word, saying, motto = Pr. *mot-z*, It. *motto* (see MOTTO):—popular L. **mottum*, altered form of earlier *muttum* (Lucilius) uttered sound, cogn. w. *muttīre* to murmur.]

1. A motto

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* II. 7 To what purpose the cote of a Gentleman is manteled and doubled, why some haue assumed motes or wordes, &c. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 830 Reproch is stampt in Colatinvs face, And Tarqvins eye maie read the mot a farre, 'How he in peace is wounded not in warre'. 1600 AGARD in *Hearne's Collect.* (1771) I. 261 As for motts, I am of that opynyon that they took theyre first beginninge from men's conceits of there being some speciall vertues in them; or from the etymologye of theyre own names. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel* V. Wks 1856 I. 55, I did send for you to drawe me a devise, an Imprezza, by Sinecdoche a Mott. 1659 HOWELL *Lexicon, Let French Prov*, When you have cast an eye upon this Letter which goeth stuff'd with all Proverbs, old Motts, and Adages.

2. A word.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. II. xv, I haue been long in the Survay of these [the United] Provinces. [and] will conclude with a mot or two of the people.

‖ **Mot**2 (*mo*). [Fr.: see prec.] A witty saying.

[1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew* 198 That Mot of the Athenians to Pompey the Great, Thou art so much a God, as thou acknowledgest thy selfe to be a man, was no ill saying.] 1813 JEFFREY *Contrib. Edin. Rev.* (1844) I. 345 Another *mot* of hers became an established canon at all the tables of Paris 1861 DUTTON COOK *P. Foster's Dau.* VII, At length the day came when the Chevalier had uttered his last mot.

Mot3 (*mɒt*). *dial.* Also **motte,** and see MOTTY. [? a. F. *motte* hillock; also, 'a butt to shoot at' (Cotgr.).] A mark for players at quoits.

1847 in HALLIWELL. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* Answ. to Corr. 2 Dec., In the Country the mark in Quoit playing is termed a 'motte'.

† **Mo·table,** *a. Obs* — ° [ad. late L. *mōtābilis* (Vulg. *Gen.* i. 21), f. L. *mōtāre*, freq. of *movēre* (ppl. stem *mōt-*) to MOVE.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Motable*. alwayes moving, still in motion.

Motacil (mōu·tăsil). *rare.* [Anglicized form of next; cf. F. *motacille.*] A bird of the genus *Motacilla*, a wagtail. 1828–32 in WEBSTER.

‖ **Motacilla** (mōutăsi·lă). [L. *mōtacilla* wagtail, perh. f. *mōtāre* to keep moving; according to Varro so called 'quod semper movet caudam'; cf. the Eng. name.] A genus of birds, now restricted to the wagtails, but formerly of wider extent; a bird of this genus.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 505 The Motacilla, with a black breast. The common Wagtail. 1808 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornithol.* (1831) I. 256, I saw him .. pursuing what I took to be a species of motacilla.

Hence **Motaci·llid, -ine, -oid** *adjs.*, belonging to or resembling the family *Motacillidæ* or the sub-family *Motacillinæ*, of which the genus *Motacilla* is the type. (In recent Dicts.)

† **Mota·tion.** [a. L. *mōtātiōn-em*, f. *mōtāre*: see MOTABLE *a.*] Frequent movement.

1721 BAILEY, *Motation*, an often moving to and fro.

Motatorious (mōutătō·riəs), *a.* [Formed as next + **-OUS.**] Vibratory, in constant motion; applied to the legs of some insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 345 Motatorious (*Motatorii*). Legs, which when the insect is at rest, are in a perpetual vibratory motion.

Motatory (mōu·tătəri), *a. Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *mōtātōrius*, f. L. *mōtātor*, agent-n. f. *mōtāre*: see MOTABLE.] = prec.

[1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (ed. 2) II. 306 Long anterior legs .. denominated *pedes motatorii* by Linné.] 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Motatorius* [Kirby], .. motatory.

Motazilite (motæ·zilait), *sb.* and *a.* Also 8 **moatazalite,** 9 **motazelite, mutazalite.** [f. Arab. *mu'tazil* seceder (active pple. of *i'tazala* to secede, 8th conj. of *'azala* to go) + -ITE.] **a.** *sb.* A member of a heretical Mohammedan sect, which denied predestination and the possibility of assigning definite attributes to the Deity. **b.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to this sect.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Moatazalites.* 1734 G. SALE tr. *Koran, Prel. Disc.* viii. 158 Wasel..and his followers being thenceforth called Motazalites or Separatists.

Mote (mōut), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–5 **mot,** 4 **moot,** 4–6 **moote,** 6 **moet, moit, motte,** 6–7 **moate,** (?**moth**), 6–8 **moat,** 7 **mothe, mott,** 9 (sense 3 b) **moit, moiet,** 4– **mote.** [OE. *mot* neut. (dat. *mote*), perh. cogn. w. Du. *mot* dust from turf, saw-dust, grit (MDu. found only in combs. *steenmot, turfmot*), also fine rain, LG. (EFris.) *mut* dust, grit; connexion with SMUT is possible. With sense 3 b cf. Sp. *mota*, knot in cloth, which however is of uncertain origin.]

1. A particle of dust; esp. one of the innumerable minute specks seen floating in the sunbeam; an irritating particle in the eye or throat.

A mote in the eye: often *fig.* (*a*) with allusion to Matt. vii. 3, a relatively trifling fault observed in another person by one who ignores a greater fault of his own (cf. BEAM *sb.*[1] 3 c); †(*b*) a cause of irritation or annoyance.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 3 To hwi ȝesihst þu þæt mot on þines broþer eȝan. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 355/24 *Atomo*, mote. 1340 *Ayenb.* 175 Þet y-zyeþ þet mot ine þe oþres eȝe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (*Blasius*) 345 Quhasa-euire in þare throt seknes has, awne ore mot [etc.]. *Ibid.* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 494 As motis ar in Sown-beme fare. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 84 What man loked in the glasse had he ony dissease of prickyng or motes smarte or perles in his eyen he shold be anon heled of it. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis, Direction* 66 Quhilk in myne E fast staris a moit to spy. 1546 BALE *1st Exam. Anne Askew* 21 b, Johan Frith is a great moate in their eyes. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 8 Pouders..made subtile and fyne lyke mootes of the sonne, as they call them. 1627 ABP. ABBOT in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 454 The first of these is Sir Dudley Diggs, a very great Mote in the Dukes Eye, as I am informed. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 8 As the gay motes that people the Sun Beams. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 259 Sometimes he imagines his eyes are full of motes. 1800 HELENA WELLS *Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) II. 243 He pretended to shew to his brethren the moat that he had discovered in their's. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 781 All that it inherits Are motes of a sick eye, bubbles and dreams. 1880 W. WALLACE *Epicureanism* viii. 192 Moving freely about like the motes we see in the sunbeam.

b. A minute solid particle of foreign matter in food or drink. ? Now chiefly *dial.* † *To make no motes of*: not to scruple at.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 284/204 And Ine blessede nouȝt mi drinke..and a swuch mot þare was Inne, And with þat drinke þat ich dronk it schet me sone with-Inne. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 272 Ne put youre fyngurs in the cuppe mootes for to seche. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii, I ne'er noticed it afore, and it's nae sic mote neither but what ane might see it in their parritch. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 221 A corn sickle is then drawn through the butter several cross ways, in order to take out any hairs that may remain in it, and if any other motes appear, they are also taken out.

fig. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) 114, I speak it for your encouragement, that ye may make the best out of your joyes ye can, albeit ye finde them mixed with motes. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 422 Some made no motts of it to subscryve simplie and absolutelie. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. vii. 51 The ragged coat o' the callant was ne'er a mot in the man's marriage.

†**c.** A minute particle of anything, an atom; something very minute or trivial, a trifle. (*Not*) *a mote*: (not) a jot. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 266 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 343 That no mon cou nou fynden a mote Of hem, ne of mooder that hem bar. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1554 (1603) It myghte nought a mot in þat suffise. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 943 Nat wold I rekke as mochel as a mote. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* 1826 Whie wert thu cast in preson? ..For conjurynge, calkynge, and coynynge of newe grotes, For clippynge of nobles, with such lyke pratye motes. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* II. i, Let me know the man that wrongs me so, That I may cut his body into motes. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* v. iii, I presume the sight Would move you to compassion. *Luke.* Not a mote. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Milk*, Where not the least Mote of any Filth may by any means appear.

†**d.** = ATOM 2. *Obs.*

1580 SIR E. DYER *Praise of Nothing* Poems (Grosart) 75 For whilst they traueyled (Curiositie being their guide) to find out in the numbers of Pythagorus the moets of Epicure [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 136 He saith that this diuersitie proceedeth from those little motes or bodies that go to the making of all things.

†**2.** A spot, a blemish. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 763 For mote ne spot is non in þe. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1329 In your conscience ..is noȝt so great mot. 1530 PALSGR. 246/2 Mote on a gowne or garment, *poutie*. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXIX. iii, Mote, nor spott, nor least disgrace, But for thee, could taint my face. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 189 Therefore should euery Souldier..wash euery Moth out of his Conscience. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 71 In your bright souls endure no wilful Mote.

†**3. a.** A tuft of wool forming the nap on cloth.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 779 in *Satir. Poems Reform.*, To sponge his cloak durst not be done. It hurte the woole, and wrought it bair, Puld off the mottes, and did no mair.

b. An imperfection in wool.

1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* II. 490 Burry and motey wool, with the same cleaned from the burs and motes. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 340/1 Many wools contain peculiar seeds called 'burrs' and 'moiets' very difficult to remove, as they are covered with prickles. 1903 F. M. LUPTON in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Moit*, the seed of an Australasian plant, which clings to wool, and is unravelled by the scribbler, without being separated from the wool.

4. 'A single straw or a single stalk of hay; a part of a single straw; a slender twig' (E.D.D.). Now only *dial.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xiii. 467 Otes..in grassie leaues, and knottie straw or motes, are somwhat like to wheate. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 69 The Hill Ants collect a vast Quantity of Pieces of dry Sticks, Chips, Straw-Motes, and other Rubbish.

b. *Mining.* (See quot. 1883.)

1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining* 171 *Mote* or *Moat*, a straw filled with gun-powder for igniting a shot.

5. *Comb.*

1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* H 2, Thou impotent moate-catching carper.

Mote (mōut), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 3–7, 9 **mote,** 5, 8 **mot,** 9 *arch.* **moat(e.** [ME. *mote*, a. OF. *mote, motte* clod, hillock, mound, castle-hill, castle (mod.F. *motte* clod, mound), whence med.L. *mota, motta*, MDu. *mote* mound, castle-hill, castle; cf. Pr. *mota* (Levy) hill, castle, Sp. *mota* embankment, dam, Pg. *mota* terrace, rampart, dam; the It. *motta* (obs.) landslip, and *mota* mud, are commonly cited as cognate, but this is doubtful. See MOAT *sb.*[1], which seems to be orig. the same word.

The Rom. word is commonly supposed to be of Teut. origin; cf. Mid.Ger. *mot* moor, bog, HG. dial. *mott* peaty soil, peat, stack of peats (? cogn. w. Eng. MUD).]

1. A mound, eminence, hill, esp. as the seat of a camp, city, castle, fort, or other building; also, an embankment.

a 1272 *Luue Ron* 121 in *O. E. Misc.* 97 Hit stont vppon a treowe mote þar hit neuer truke ne schal. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 165 Doun of the kastelle mote Isaac douhter cam, & felle R. to fote gretand. 1419 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 14 That nane entir..to defoule the walles na the motes, bot thay that has taken tham to ferme, the whilke sall kytte the herbage that grewys apon the mote. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. xvii. (S.T.S.) II. 206 Ane litill mote [L. *editus locus*] in quhilk was laid ane buschement full of armit men. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 241 Above the clifts appear the banks and motes rudely cast up, called *Clovelly Dikes*. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* III. 116 Frae aff a rising mot, He cry'd to stop, an' crying stampt the ground, Until the hillock gae a trembling sound.

†**b.** *poet.* A castle, fortress, a city. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 936 Þat mote þou menez in Iudy londe, Þat is þe cite þat [etc.]. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 635 Voyded of vche vylany, wyth vertuez ennourned in mote. *a* 1400 *Min. Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 489/173 Boþe þe Mot and þe molde Schon al on red golde.

2. A barrow, tumulus.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. i. 13 Enee..Apon the sepulture, as custum was and gise, An hepe of erd and litle mote gart wpraise. 1724 *Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.* (S.H.S. 1906) I. 8 Hard by this Church..stands a remarkable artificial Mote or little hill rising up like a Piramide. 1886 G. T. STOKES *Irel. & Celtic Ch.* (1888) 72 The interior chamber of the New Grange Moat.

Mote[3], **moot,** *sb. Hunting. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 4 **moot,** 4–6 **mote,** 4, 7 **mot,** 5 ? **motye,** 6 **mott,** 8–9 *arch.* **moot,** 9 *arch.* **mot.** [a. F. *mot* (see MOT[1]), similarly used in French hunting.] A note of a horn or bugle.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1364 Baldely þay blw prys..Strakande ful stoutly mony stif motez. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 376 The mayster hunte..With his horne blewe thre mote At the vncouplynge of his houndes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. viii. 223 There he blewe thre dedely motys. 15.. *Chevy Chace* 16 in Wright *Songs & Ballads* (1860) 24 The blwe a mot uppone the bent. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 86 Blowyng two motts with his horne to call in his fellowes and to cause the reste of the kenell to approche. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xli, Three mots on this bugle will.. bring round..a jolly band of yonder honest yeomen.

†**Mote,** *sb.*[4] *Astr. Obs.* [ad. L. *mōtus* (*u* stem), f. *mō-, movēre* to MOVE.] Motion (of a heavenly body).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 44 That thou findest in directe wryte in thy slate under thy rote, and adde hit to-geder, and that is thy mene mote. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 89 [The sun's] proper muyn and his mot raptyue. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 299 As motion in an atom leads at last To a world's orbit—mote and motion given.

†**Mote,** *sb.*[5] *Gardening. Obs.* [a.F. *motte* († *mote*) clod.] The soil clinging to the roots of a plant.

1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 61 Not that the Water of Rains often penetrates the Body of the Mote.

Mote (mōut), *sb.*[6] (See quots.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Mote*,..a name for the nut of the *Carapa guineensis*, used for extracting oil in Sierra-Leone. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 508 An oil of a similar nature is also obtained from *Carapa Toulouconna*; it has been imported under the name of mote-grease.

Mote (mōut), *v.*[1] *arch.* Forms: *α.* 1 **mót** (*pl.* **móton,** *subj.* **móte,** *pl.* **móten**), 2–9 **mot** (2–5 *pl.* **mote(n,** 2–4 *subj. sing.* **mote**), 4–5 **moot(e, mut,** 5 **mowte, mutt,** 5–6 **mott(e,** 6 **moit,** (**mcthe**), 6–7 **mought,** 6, 8 *Sc.* **mat,** 4– **mote**; *β* *2nd sing.* 1 **móst,** 2–5 **most,** 4–5 **moste,** 4 **must.** [A WGer. and Gothic preterite-present verb (wanting in Scandinavian): OE. *mót* corresp. to OFris. *mōt*, OS. *mōt, muot* may, must (Du. *moet* must), OHG., MHG. *muoȥ* may, must (mod.G. *muss* must), Goth. *ga-mōt* (it) has room, related to OHG. *muoȥa* (mod.G. *musse*) leisure:—OTeut. type **mōtā*.

The primary sense seems to be that preserved in Gothic, from which the sense 'is permitted, may' can easily have been developed. The transition from this to the sense 'is obliged, must' is more difficult to explain; it may have arisen from the use in negative contexts, where the two senses ('may not', 'must not') are nearly coincident. Normally, OTeut. **mōt* should be the perfect of a verb **mat-*, but there is no trace of a vb. of this form with a suitable sense; the word may be related to **met-* to measure (see METE *v.*).

If the verb had come down to mod. English, its form would have been *moot*. Exc. in northern dialects, it seems not to have survived in colloquial use beyond the 15th c., or at latest the middle of the 16th c. In the 16th c. it was often confused with *mought* (see MAY *v.*), with which it was prob. identical in sound. In the early part of the 16th c., the verb was still used correctly as a present tense, though commonly misspelt *mought*. In the archaistic use of Spenser and later writers, on the other hand, it is, even when written *mote*, almost always a preterite except in traditional phrases.

The pa. t. (OE. *móste*) is treated under MUST. The survival of the inflected 2nd person (OE. *móst*) is doubtful after the early part of the 15th c., on account of its formal coincidence with the pa. t., which by that time had already assumed the function of a present.]

1. Expressing permission or possibility; = MAY.

† In early use sometimes with ellipsis of a verb of motion.

Beowulf 347 ȝif he us ȝeunnan wile, þæt we hine swa godne gretan moton. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2473 (Gr.) Onfoð þæm fæmnum, lætað frið agon ȝistas mine, þa ic for gode wille ȝemundbyrdan, ȝif ic mot, for eow! *c* 1200 ORMIN 1266 ȝif þu..ȝeornesst tatt tu mote sket Uppcumenn inntill heoffne. *a* 1300 *X Commandm.* 2 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 15 ȝif vs grace to wirch workis gode to heuen þat we mot enter inn. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 903 (*Thisbe*) We preyen ȝow..That in on graue that we motyn lye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 6 God grante I mot it wel achieve. 1437 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 188, I beseche God that some prayers devoute Mutt lett the seyde apparaunce probable Thys disposed wythought feyned fable. 1562 WINȜET *Cert. Tractatis* i. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 10 To the intent that all errour and abuse being cuttit away, we al on baith sydis mot knaw the veritie. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. viii. 46 Now mote ye understand that [etc.]. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. i, Nor mote my shell awake the weary Nine To grace so plain a tale.

β. *Beowulf* 1671 Ic hit þe þonne ȝehate þæt þu on Heorote most sorhleas swefan.

¶**b.** Used as pa. t. (ind. or subj.) = *might, could.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 93 He was so strang in his selfe, þat he mott withstond any temptacion of þe devull. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 8 Therefore he her did court, did serve, did wooe, With humblest suit that he imagine mot. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. xiii, Within the postern stood Argantes stout To rescue her, if ill mote her betide. 1763–5 CHURCHILL *Prophecy of Fam.* Poems 1769 I. 116 And from that day Mote never Sawny tune the merry lay.

c. In wishes, forming a periphrastic subjunctive; = MAY. Often in asseverative phrases, *So mote I thee, so mote I go*, etc.

c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 71 in *O. E. Misc.* 39 Iblessed hi seyde mote he beo þe cumeþ on godes nome. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5150 'Sais þou soth?' 'yaa, sa mot i the'. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 49 Lerneth to suffre or elles so moot I goon Ye shul it lerne. 1471 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 25 Goddes blissyng and myn mut ye have both. *a* 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2072 Ye, mary, is it, ye, so mote I goo. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 158 The kynge our souerayne lorde that now is and longe mote be, hath [etc.]. 1546 *Primer Hen. VIII* 72 Our sin forgive, Lord gratious, And our darknes mought lightened be. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 271 Long moit thir countreis leue in pace togidder. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 22 All is too little for himzelfe and our yong maisters his zon full ill mought they both thee. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 33 Well mote yee thee, as well can wish your thought. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.) 71 *Mehercle, hercle*; so Hercules mot be my helpe. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Heauton.* v. iv. 261 So mought thou liue after me and my husband Chremes, as thou art his and mine. 1775 W. PRESTON *Illustr. Masonry* (1781) 37 *Amen.* So mote it be. *a* 1800 *Sang Outlaw Murray* xix. in Scott *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1869) 62 God mot thee save, brave Outlaw Murray.

β. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *To Scriv.* 3 Adam scryveyne if euer it bee byfalle Boece or Troylus to wryten nuwe Vnder þy long lokkes þowe most haue þe scalle But affter my makyng þowe wryte more truwe.

2. Expressing necessity or obligation: = MUST.

In early use sometimes with ellipsis of verb, esp. of a verb of motion.

Beowulf 2886 Londrihtes mot þære mæȝburȝe monna æȝhwylc idel hweorfan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 And þarto moten fif þing to bileuen in god. *c* 1205 LAY. 1051 Ah heo mot nede beien þe mon þe ibunden bið. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64, & hwon ȝe alles moten uorð, creoiseð ful ȝeorne our muð, earen, & eien. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 261 For ar I haue bred of mele ofte mote I swete. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 196 Bot forth she moot wher so she wepe or synge. *a* 1450 *Ibid.* 11587 (Laud MS.) Ye mote nedis [*MS. Cotton* For yow behoues] alle thre Into Egipt lond fle. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxi. 67, I merueylle moche of thy wordes that I mote dye in bataille. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* vii. 154 But shepheard mought be meeke and mylde, Well eyed, as Argus was.

β. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Cheos nu þu on of þeos two; vor þet oðer þu most leten. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 6 Maugree thyn heed thou most for Indigence Or stele, or begge, or borwe thy despence. *a* 1450 MYRC 14 ȝef thou plese thy sauyoure, ȝef thow be not grete clerk, Loke thow moste on thys werk.

¶**b.** Incorrectly used as pa. t.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 5 However loth he were his way to slake, Yet mote he algates now abide, and answere make. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip Prophet.* xiv. 115 Sith he mought needs sail by Judaea.

Mote (mǭut), *v.*2 Also (sense 2) 7 **moat**, 9 **moit.** [f. MOTE *sb.*1]

†1. *intr.* ? To pick motes, to find fault. *Obs. rare*−1.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis, Exclam agains Detractouris* 28 Far eithar is, quha list syt doun to mote, Ane othir sayaris faltis to spy and note.

2. *trans.* To remove motes from wool.

1681, 1876 [see vbl sb. below]

3. *intr.* Of wool: To show or form motes.

1880 *MS Cotton Rep. U S Census*, The lint rating about the same from old or fresh land, the former motes worse in ginning

Hence **Mo·ting** *vbl sb.* (also *attrib.*). Also **Mo·ter**, a workman who removes motes from wool.

1681 in *New Mills Cloth Manuf* (S H S) Introd 86 The refuse and losse upon moating and scouring of the Spanish wooll. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII 551/2 Such are afterwards picked out by boys or women, called 'wool-moaters', or 'wool pickers'. 1876 W CUDWORTH *Round about Bradford* 373 Extensive premises .containing willeying, moiting, .and condensing machinery. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 64 Woollen cloth manufacture . Moater.

Mote (mǭut), *v.*3 *colloq* [Back-formation from MOTOR.] *intr* To drive, or ride in, a motor car. Hence **Mo ting** *vbl. sb.*

1800 *Prospectus of 'Gen. Electric Power & Traction' Co.* June, This practical demonstration of 'Moting' is likely to prove very attractive. 1898 *Westm Gaz.* 18 Jan 4/1 Leaving London about midday we shall mote to Ascot.

Mote, obs. f. MOAT, MOOT, MOT, MOTH.

Mo·ted, *a.* [f. MOTE *sb* 1 + -ED 2] Full of motes.

1821 BYRON *Foscari* III. i. 101 Those moted rays of light Peopled with dusty atoms.

Mo·te-hill. *Antiq.* Also 7 **mott hill**, 9 **moat hill.** = MOTE *sb.*2 1. (Cf MOOT-HILL)

c1682 J. OCHTERLONY *Acc. Forfar* in *Spottisw. Misc.* (1844) I. 328 Dundie Law is at the back thereof, ane exceeding high mott hill. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr* I. xxv, Dimly he view'd the Moat hills mound, Where Druid shades still flitted round. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh Ann.* (1863) II. III. iii. 87 Of the aboriginal strongholds we have the Mote-hill or earthen mound, steeply escarped.

Moteless (mǭu tlės), *a.* [f. MOTE *sb.*1 + -LESS.]

†1. Without blemish, spotless. *Obs.*

13.. *E E Allit P.* A. 898 Þat moteles meyny 1648 EARL OF WESTMORLAND *Otia Sacra* 46 (*My Looking-glass*) For if thou shouldst like to thy self, rubb'd ore, Give All for Moteless that comes Thee before.

2. Free from motes or minute dust-particles.

1880 W. S KENT *Infusoria* I 127 Those pure and moteless optic conditions of the atmosphere 1890 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev* 1 Jan 7 Into one of these rooms, which was stocked with my moteless chambers, I took Mr Carlyle.

Motele, moteley, obs forms of MOTLEY.

Mo·teling. *rare.* [f. MOTE *sb.*1 + -LING.] A little mote; something very small.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III 1 *Vocation* 335 A cloud of Moatlings hums Above our heads *a* 1618 — tr *Pibrac* Wks (Grosart) II 24/1 It is a moatling hatcht of th' Unity. 1824 LAMB *Lett to Hood* in E V. Lucas *Life* II 130, I wash my hands in fishets that come through the pump every morning thick as motelings.

Motely, obs. form of MOTLEY.

Moten, obs. pa. pple. of METE *v.*1

Moten(e, obs. forms of MUTTON.

Moter: see MOTE *v.*2; obs. form of MOTOR *sb.*

Moteryl, variant of MORTREL *Obs*

Motet (mote·t). *Mus.* Forms. 4–5 **motete**, 5 **motide**, 7 **mottet(t**, 7–9 **motette**, 4– **motet** See also MOTTETTO [a F. *motet* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm), dim of *mot* word (see MOT). Cf. med.L. *motetum*, Sp. *motete*, It. *mottetto*] †**a.** A melody. *Obs.* **b.** A vocal composition in harmony, set usually to words from Scripture, intended for church use.

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 91 Þei don not here sacrifices bi mekenesse of herte..but wiþ knackynge of newe song, as orgen or deschant & motetis of holouris c1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 242 The amerous fowlys with motetys and carollys, Salwe that sesoun every morwenyng 1483 *Cath Angl.* 244/1 Motide of musyk, *modulus.* 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 179 A Motet is properlie a song made for the church, either vpon some hymne or Antheme, or such like 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Sept., The boy and I again to the singing of Mr Porter's mottets. 1763 J BROWN *Poetry & Mus* XII. 208 The Admission of Hymns or Motets as a Part of divine Service 1875 OUSELEY *Mus Form* xii 57 Many of the Motetts of Haydn and Mozart are written strictly in the modern binary form.

Motetto, obs. form of MOTTETTO.

†**Motewoke,** *a. Obs.*−0 Forms: see quot. [f. **mōt* (? Scandinavian. cf. MSw. *māt*, *māla*, mod Sw *mått* measure, Icel. *māt* moderation) + *wōk*:—OE. *wác* soft: see WEAK *a.*] Moderately soft.

c1440 *Promp Parv.* 345/1 Mothe woke, neyder to nesche, ne to harde (*H.* moothewyc, or mothwoc, neþer to neysch, ne to hard, *S.* motewoke, *P.* mothwyc, or mothwoc), *dimollis.* *Ibid* 430/2 Rere, or motewoke (*S.* mothewoke).

†**Mo·tey,** *sb Obs.* ? Some pigment.

1426–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 66 Also for vj dischis cole & xij lb moty x d. 1446–7 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 395 Et in empcione x dd motey pro superornacione caminorum. iijs 1510 *Ibid* II. 199 Mastyke vernysch yelowe moty orpment vermylyon.

Motey (mǭu ti), *a.* Also 8 **motie**, 9 **moatie**, **moity.** [f. MOTE *sb.*1 + -Y. Cf. MOTTY.]

1. Full of tiny particles; full of specks, spotty.

a 1758 RAMSAY *Highland Lassie* ii, [Lasses] wha mak their cheeks with patches motie. 1893 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* v. *Winnowers* 21 The sunbeams on the motey air Streamed through the open door.

2. Of wool: Full of small hard pieces.

1851 [see MOTE *sb* 1]. 1878 *Yorkshireman* Aug. 93 (E D.D.) A splendid lot [of wool] , not moity, and free from burr.

Moth (mǫþ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **moþþe**, *Northumb.* **mohðe, mohða**, 2 **moȝðe**, 2–3 **mohþe**, 4 **moghe**, **moȝhe, moȝte, moththe, mouȝthe, mouthe, mowȝhe**, 4–5 **motthe, moþþe, moughte, mouȝte**, 5 **moghte, mote, mougthe, mowght(e**, 5–6 **mought**, 5–7 **mothe**, 6 **moght, mowthe**, 6–7 **moath**, 6– **moth.** Also *Sc.* MOCH *sb* [OE. *moþþe*, *mohðe* wk. fem., corresponds to MDu. *motte* (mod.Du. *mot* fem.), late MHG. and mod.G. *motte* fem. (? from LG.), ON. *motte* wk. masc. (Sw, Norw. *mott* maggot, weevil).

The phonology is obscure The word has usually been supposed to be cogn w OE *maða* maggot (see MATHE), which is plausible as regards the sense; but the OE form *mohðe* points rather to the Teut root **mug-* as in MIDGE.]

1. A small nocturnal lepidopterous insect of the genus *Tinea*, which breeds in cloth, furs, etc, on which its larva feeds; a clothes-moth. In early use, the name seems to have been applied rather to the larva than to the insect itself. From the 16th c. it has been taken to denote primarily the insect in its winged state, and applied to any nocturnal lepidopterous insect of similar appearance.

†*False moth* (tr. mod L *pseudo-tinea*, Réaumur), an insect closely resembling the clothes-moth, but feeding on leaves.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt. vi. 20 Ðer ne hrust ne ec mohðe ȝespilles c1000 *Ags. Gosp* Luke xii 33 Þyder ðeof ne ȝe-nealæcð ne ne (*sic*) moððe [c1160 *Hat'on* moȝðe] ne ȝe-wemð c1230 *Hali Meid* 29 Mohðe fret te claðes & cwalm slað þat ahte. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5572 And wormes and moghes on þe same manere, þat in þair clathes has bred here 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVIII. CV (1495) 849 A moughte hyght Tinea and is a worme of clothes c1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 225 As motthes to a clothe annoyen, And of his wolle maken it al bare. c1440 *Promp. Parv* 346/1 Mowȝte, clothe wyrme (*K* mowhe, *S* mow, *P* mowghe), *tinea* c1520 ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* III. xvi, The Asshes of hym is gode to make white tethe & to kepe the motes out of the clothes 1534 *Inv. Wardr. Kath. Arragon* in *Camden Misc* (1855) 30 Oone counterpoynte sore perisshid withe mowthis *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps* VI vi, Woe, lyke a moth, my face's beauty eates 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 696 The Moath breedeth upon Cloth,. It delighteth to be about the Flame of a Candle 1683 SOAME & DRYDEN tr *Boileau's Art Poetry* III 48 Neglected heaps we in by-corners lay, Where they become to Worms and Moths a prey 1755 JOHNSON, *Moth*, a small winged insect that eats cloths and hangings. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb* III 53 False Moth 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett* (1883) II. 313 She let the moths get into my fur last year

b. *fig* Something that eats away, gnaws or wastes gradually and silently. Now *rare.*

1577 WHETSTONE *Life Gascoigne* xxvi, The valiant man, so playes a pleasant parte. When mothes of mone, doo gnaw vppon his hart 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* II. ii § 4 The Corruptions and Mothes of Historie, which are Epitomes. c1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I 535 That which ye have unlawfully gotten will be a moth in your estates, which will eat them up. 1861 DORA GREENWELL *Poems* 208 This garment old And fretted by the moth Thy love hath borne Upon Thee.

c. in allusion to the insignificance or fragility of the moth, or to its liability to be attracted by the flame of a candle to its own destruction

1596 SHAKS *Merch V* II ix. 79 Thus hath the candle sing'd the moath 1613 CHAMBERLAIN in *Court & Times Jas I* (1848) I 264 But you had not need meet with many such poor moths as Master Pory, who must have both meat and money 1784 COWPER *Task* VI 211 So man, the moth, is not afraid, it seems, To span Omnipotence. 1866 RUSKIN in Collingwood *Life* (1893) II 63 We don't deserve either such blessing or cursing, it seems to poor moth me

†**d.** Applied vaguely to various kinds of animal parasites or 'vermin', as lice, bugs, cockroaches.

c1460 J RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 280 Ne youre heere ye stryke, ne pyke to pralle for a flesche mought. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxxvii 196 This herbe dryueth away and killeth the stinking wormes or Mothes called Cimici. 1658 ROWLAND tr *Moufet's Theat Ins* 998 There are three sorts of Blattæ, the soft Moth, the mill Moth, and the unsavoury or stinking Moth. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp Horses* 83 Small Maggots or Moths, which others call Lice cause an intolerable Pain in the Intestines.

†**e.** transl. of L. *tinea*: A disease of the scalp.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I xii. 84 For the falling of the haire called the moth, wash the head [etc.]

2. *Ent.* Any insect of that one of the two great divisions of the *Lepidoptera* which includes the 'moths' in the older sense.

According to the ordinary modern use, the 'moths' are the same as the *Heterocera*, which are distinguished from the *Rhopalocera* ('butterflies') in that their antennæ are not clubbed. Most of them are of nocturnal habit.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Phalena* the name by which authors distinguish those butterflies which fly by night, and which the French thence call *papilions nocturnes*, and we vulgarly *moths.* *Ibid*, Those moths which have large and heavy bodies. always make a great noise in flying 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No 64 P 5, I happened to catch a moth of peculiar variegation. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 5 When these were on, And we as rich as moths from dusk cocoons. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 43 The first butterfly, to use an Irishism, was a moth, a sphinx moth.

b. With defining word, in popular names of particular species or genera, as BURNET-*moth*, CODLING-*moth*, GIPSY-*moth*, HAWK-MOTH, etc.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *moth-grub*, *-wing*, also *moth-like* adj. and adv.; **moth-blight**, various species of homopterous insects of the genus *Aleurodes*, which are destructive to plants; **moth-fly** = *moth-gnat*; **moth freckle**, 'a term for *Chloasma*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891); †**moth-fretten** *a.*, moth-eaten; **moth-gnat**, a dipterous insect of the family *Psychodidæ*; **moth-hunter**, (*a*) one who hunts for moths; (*b*) a name for the Nightjar; **moth-miller**, ? a white moth, the miller; **moth orchid**, an orchid of the genus *Phalænopsis*, the flower of which resembles a moth; **moth patch**, 'a synonym of *Chloasma*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **moth sphinx**, 'a moth of the family *Castniidæ*' (Cassell's *Suppl.* 1902); **moth-time**, the time of evening when moths abound; †**moth-weed** = *mothwort*; **moth-worm**, the larva of a moth; †**mothwort**, the plant *Helichrysum Stæchas.*

1855 OGILVIE Suppl, **Moth blight* 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 47 *Blatta* the *Moth-fly, produced out of the Meal-Worm 1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 114 The moth-fly gets in and lays her eggs in the comb 1899 D SHARP *Insects* II 470 Fam. 7—*Psychodidae* (Moth Flies).—Extremely small, helpless flies [etc]. 13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 85 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 268 Oþer of moulynge oþer of motes oþir *moght fretene. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl, **Moth gnats.* 1840 *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 196 The *Moth-hunters bear the same relationship to the Swifts (not to the Swallows) that the Owls do to the Hawks. 1797 MARY WOLLSTONECR in C. K. Paul *W. Godwin* (1876) I. 242, I spare the *moth-like appearance 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix (1852) 121 From him who hovereth, mothlike, round the sun To six-mooned Ouranus. 1885 S O JEWETT *Marsh Isl.* xiii, Come and sit down, and don't flit about so, mother, you make me think of a singed *moth-miller. 1880 F W. BURBIDGE *Gardens of Sun* ii. 18 In Singaporean gardens the rarest of *moth orchids are planted in cocoanut-shells 1819 KEATS *Lamia* I 222 Now on the *moth-time of that evening dim He would return that way 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II CXCVI. 520 The branches and leaues laid among clothes keepeth them from moths, whereupon it [*Eliochryson*] hath bene called of some *Mothweede or Mothwoort. 1612 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps* VI. 8 Ghnash is a *moth-worme, Psalm 39. 12. that fretteth garments. 1885 H C. McCOOK *Tenants of Old Farm* 91 The moth-worms pass the summer within these silk-lined rolls 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxi. 89 Called in English Golde floure, *Motheworte, or Golden Stechados 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CXCVI 519 Of Golden Mothwoort, or Cudweede.

Moth (mǫþ), *v.* [f. MOTH *sb* 1] *intr.* To hunt for moths Chiefly in **Mo thing** *vbl sb*

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* IV L 518 The former colour . is most proper for mothing in the night. 1894 *Naturalist* 14 Geometræ have been on the whole very scarce, and mothing at and after dusk uniformly unproductive

Moth, obs form of MOTE *sb* 1, MOUTH *sb.*

†**Mothe,** *a Obs.* [? a. ON. *móð-r* weary (OSw. *móþ-er* annoyed, disquieted.] ? Disquieted, annoyed

c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 859 Þe childre wer confused and mothe. *Ibid* 6186 He wald noȝt trowe, bot made him mothe, And said he wald it se

Mothe, obs. f. MOTE *sb.*1 and *v* 1, MOUTH *sb.*

†**Moth-eat,** *v. Obs* [Back-formation from next.] *trans.* To eat away by or as by moths.

1598 FLORIO, *Carolare* to worme or moth-eate. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 61 From whence ruine and neglect have moatheaten her 1721 WODROW *Hist Suff Ch. Scot* (1829) II II XIII 498 The younger ministers did either motheat or too much suffer to be motheaten by the Vulgar the reputation of such who did not follow their way.

Mo·th-eaten, *a.* Eaten away or destroyed by moths. Often *fig.*

1377 LANGL *P Pl* B x 362 Owre bakkes þat moth-eten be. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* Ep (1895) 25 Whatsoeuer is not stuffed full of olde moughteaten termes. *a* 1660 *Contemp Hist. Irel* (Ir. Archæol Soc.) III 85 Sufficient motiue to moue the moat-eaten conferences of these poysonall anti-Catholicks. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I 241 Like a bale of cotton grown yellow by keeping, and moth eaten by ill-nature 1809 E. S BARRETT *Setting Sun* I. 28 The old system is moth-eaten, and kings have had a severe lesson. 1882 J HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I x, The mortality symbolised by the poor moth eaten clothes.

Mothed (mǫþt), *ppl. a.* [f. MOTH *v.* + -ED 1.] Full of moths, moth-eaten.

1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* IV 212 From closet long to quiet vowed, With mothed and dropping arras hung.

†**Mo·then,** *a. Obs.* [f. MOTH + -EN 4 (if not a misprint for *moth-eaten*)] Full of moths.

1580 FULKE *Confut. Allen* 125 We rake not vp olde, mouldie, and mothen parchementes to seeke our progenitours names. [Hence 1818 in TODD; and in later Dicts]

Mother (mʊ·ðəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **móder, -or, -ur**, (**módder**), *dat.* **méd(d)er, mœ́der**, 3 **moderr**, (? **moðer**), *pl.* **modren**, 4–5 **modire, modre, modur, modyr(e, mooder**, 5 **modure**, 6 **moeder, mothir**, *Sc.* **muddir, muder**, 8–9 *Sc.* **mither**, 5– **mother.** [Com. Teut. (but wanting in Gothic) and Indo-Germanic: OE. *módor* = OFris. *môdar*, OS. *môdar*, *muodar* (Du. *moeder*, LG. *moder*), OHG. *muotar*, *-er* (MHG. *muoter*, mod.G. *mutter*), ON. *móðer* (Sw., Da. *moder*):—OTeut. **môdar-* (cons.-stem):—pre-Teut. **mātе·r-*, cogn. w. Skr. **mātṛ*, *mātar-*, Gr. *μάτηρ-*, *μāτέρ-*

(Doric), μήτηρ, μητέρ- (Attic and Ionic), L. *māter*, OSl. *mati*, OIrish *māthir*.

As in the case of FATHER, the substitution of *th* for the earlier *d* dates from the beginning of the 16th c., though the pronunciation with (ð) probably existed earlier. The occasional occurrence of the spelling *moþer* in the 14th c. (e. g. in the Göttingen MS. of the Cursor Mundi) has prob. no phonetic significance, being due to association with words like *broþer*, *oþer*, which in fact occur in the immediate context of several of the examples. The development of OE. *ō* to mod E. *ʊ* (through *ū*, *u*, u) is normal in the case of words in *-ther*, *-der*. cf. *brother*, *other*, *rudder*. In OE. the genitive sing normally coincided in form with the nom., and many instances of the uninflected genitive occur in ME. and early mod E. (see also 15 b). The genitive *móderes* is common in the Northumbrian gospels (10th c.).]

I. A female parent; a woman who has given birth to a child. Correlative with *son* or *daughter*.

As with other terms of relationship, *my* is (exc in poetic language) commonly omitted before *mother* used vocatively. On the other hand, in the 3rd person the use of *mother* for *my mother* is colloquial and familiar, in the middle of the 19th c. it was regarded as vulgar, or at least as unfashionable, but has now regained currency.

c **1050** *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 450/25 *Mater*, anes cildes modor *Materfamilias*, manigra cilda modur. *c* **1200** ORMIN 168 He beþ full off Haliȝ Gast ȝet in his moderr wambe *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 931 Of his feader soð godd, & of his moder soð mon. *c* **1250** *Gen & Ex* 1434 Ysaac wunede ðor in ðoȝt and care, for moderes dead and sondes care **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 447 He was consayved synfully With in his awen moder body **1340** *Ayenb.* 67 Þis zenne is ine uele maneres ase ine children aye hare uaderes and hare modren *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 93 Ye fadres and ye moodres *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron* II vi. 488 And thare modyre hanys ta. *c* **1511** *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb) Introd. 33/1 The[y] ete theym all rawe, both there one fader or moeder **1526** *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 13 As infantes or tender babes newe borne of theyr mother **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 25 The qwenys moder dicessyd. **1588** SHAKS *L. L. L.* II. i. 255 Then was Venus like her mother, for her father is but grim **1607** — *Cor* IV. i. 15 Nay Mother *Ibid* 27 My Mother, you wot well [etc] *c* **1633** MILTON *Arcades* 22 Cybele, Mother of a hunderd gods **1702** C. MATHER *Magn Chr* VI II. (1852) 356 She lived to be a mother of several children **1790** COWPER *Receipt Mother's Picture* 21 My mother! when I learn'd that thou wast dead. *c* **1830** T H. BAYLY *Song*, '*We met —'twas in a crowd*', Oh, thou hast been the cause of this anguish, My mother!

b Said of animals.

Rare in ME. and early mod. E., being superseded by DAM *sb*.[2] 2, which afterwards became restricted to quadrupeds, and is now rarely used exc of mares.

a **900** *Laws Alfred* XVI, ȝif mon cu oððe stodmyran forstele & folan oððe cealf ofadrife, forȝelde mid scill & þa moder be hiora weorðe **1382** WYCLIF *Exod* XXIII 19 Thow shalt not seethe a kydde in the mylk of his moder. [So all later versions] **1632** LITHGOW *Trav* IX. 380 Young Chickens, which are not hatched by their mothers, but in the Fernace **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXXI 193 Pray Mother (says the Young Crab) do but set the Example your self, and I'll follow ye **1868** TENNYSON *Lucretius* 100 And lambs are glad Nosing the mother's udder

c. *Mother of God*, *God's Mother* (= Gr. Θεοτόκος): a frequent designation of the Virgin Mary in Catholic use.

c **1122** *O E Chron.* an 994 (Laud MS.) Se haliȝe Godes modor *c* **1410** HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 1 Modir of god, and virgyn undeffouled *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom* lxxxv 405 (Add MS) That blessyd ladie, goddis modre **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 161/1 Goddes modyr; *mater dei, theoticus* **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI*, I. II 78. **1898** W. K JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr.* 105 Mother of God, we here enthrone Thee, thy slain Son, within thy house.

d. *abstr.* (*a*) Womanish qualities inherited from the mother. (*b*) That which is characteristic of motherhood; maternal affection.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vi 31 But I had not so much of man in mee, And all my mother came into my eyes, And gaue me vp to teares. **1725** POPE *Odyss* XI 188 Strait all the mother in her soul awakes **1747** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I 121, I thought, by the glass before me, I saw the mother in her soften'd eye cast towards me **1807** J. BARLOW *Columb* III 186 Thrice have those lovely lips the victim prest, And all the mother torn that tender breast **1847** MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 33 The mother in my soul was strong. **1884** TENNYSON *Becket* V. II, Look! how this love, this mother, runs thro' all The world God made

e. In extended sense: A female ancestress. Now *rare* exc. in *our first mother*.

c **1050** *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr-Wülcker 173/11 *Proauunia*, þridde moder *a* **1300** *Cursor M* 934 Eue sco hight eue fra þat dai, þat moder of mani es for to sai. **14** *Nom.* in Wr-Wülcker 689/41 *Hec proava*, the forne modyre **1611** BIBLE *Gen* XVII. 16 Yea I wil blesse her, and she shalbe a mother of nations **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XI 159 Whence Haile to thee Eve rightly call'd, Mother of all Mankind.

f. Applied to a stepmother or a mother-in-law.

c **1546** EDW. VI *Let. to Q. Cath. Parr* in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser I. II 131 Most honorable and entirely beloued mother **1589** *Reg Privy Council Scot* IV 444 His Hienes, invited be his darrest moder the Quene of Denmarkis.. letters. **1859** TENNYSON *Geraint* 779 O my new mother, be not wroth or grieved At thy new son, for my petition to her.

g Proverbs and proverbial phrases. † *To take one's* (own) *mother for a maid*: app. orig. intended to exemplify extreme simplicity. *To have too much of his mother's blessing*: said of a youth who is unreasonably prudish or scrupulous. *Does your mother know you're out?* (slang): a jeering question addressed to one who shows excessive simplicity or juvenile presumption.

[**1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 40 *Fal.* Good-morrow, good-wife. *Qui.* Not so and't please your worship. *Fal.* Good maid, then. *Qui.* Ile be sworne, As my mother was the first houre I was borne.] **1606** BRYSKETT *Civ Life* 102 Too much, is harmeful euen in iustice it self: whereupon is growne..our English prouerbe, that too much of a mans mothers blessing is not good. **1664** COTTON *Scarron* I. 48 So smug she [Venus] was, and so array'd He took his Mother for a Maid. **16..** *MS Ashm.* 36 lf. 112 If euor Ice doe come heare againe, Ice zaid, Chil give thee my Mother vor a maid. **1838** ? T. MARTIN in *Bentley's Miscell* III 416 And she asked me 'How's your mother? Does she know that you are out?' **1842** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Misadv. Margate*, 'Sir, does your mother know that you are out?'

2. *fig* Applied to things more or less personified, with reference either to a metaphorical giving birth, to the protecting care exercised by a mother, or to the affectionate reverence due to a mother.

a. Said of a quality, condition, event, etc., that gives rise to some other.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pard. T* 263 Hasard is verray mooder of lesynges, And of deceite and cursed forswerynges. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr* V. XIV 555 Loue to money is moder of pass ing myche yuel **1463-4** *Rolls of Parlt* V 507/1 Ydelnes, moder of all vyces **1573** *New Custom* I i, That I Ignorance am the mother of true deuotion. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V XV § 1 The mother of such magnificence (they thinke) is but only a proude ambitious desire to be spoken of farre and wide **1611** B. JONSON *Catiline* III II, For 'tis despaire that is the mother of madnesse. **1766** FRANKLIN *Let* Wks. 1887 III 463, I congratulate you on the repeal of that mother of mischiefs, the Stamp Act. **1799** *Hull Advertiser* 21 Dec 4/2 The maxim that 'freight is the mother of wages'. **1824** LAMB *Elia* Ser II. *Blakesmoor in H—shire*, The solitude of childhood is not so much the mother of thought

b. Said of the earth See also MOTHER EARTH.

a **1000** *Charms* I 69 Hal wes þu, folde, fira modor *c* **1250** *Gen & Ex.* 122 Of euerilc ouȝt, of euerilc sed, Was erðe mad moder of sped **1600** SURFLET *Country Farm* I. iv. 13 As for the earth .. it beareth all manner of corne, fruits, and other things,..and heereupon old writers haue iustly giuen vnto it the due name of mother **1625** BACON *Ess*, *Riches* (Arb) 235 Our Great Mothers Blessing, the Earths. **1667** MILTON *P L.* V. 338 Whatever Earth all-bearing Mother yeilds In India East or West **1822** SHELLEY tr *Calderon's Mag. Prodig* II 79 O Beloved earth, dear mother **1821** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I *Old Benchers*, But the common mother of us all in no long time after received him gently into her lap. **1876** [see MOTHERLY 3]

c. Said of the church see CHURCH *sb* 8.

Mother Church is either treated as a quasi proper name (though initial capitals are not always used) or preceded by a possessive pronoun

1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B XVI. 197 Children of charite & holicherche þe moder *c* **1460** *Wisdom* 992 in *Macro Plays* 68 Now haue ye for-yeffnes þat were fylyde, To prey yowur modyr chyrche of her proteccion **1539** PERY in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II II 145 According to the lawdebwll usse and costom of owr holly mother Chwrche **1630** YAXLEE *Morbus & Antid* To Rdr, The obedient sonne of my deare Mother the true Church of England. **1695** J EDWARDS *Perfect. Script* 589 A learned and pious son of our mother **1726** AYLIFFE *Parergon* 22 The Good of Mother Church, as well as that of Civil Society, renders a Judicial Practice in criminal Cases entirely necessary. **1784** COWPER *Task* II 576 So we, no longer taught By monitors that mother church supplies [etc] **1833** *Tracts for Times* No. 13 6 The mysterious time of Christmas approaching, our Mother, with true parental anxiety, takes up the thread of her instructions anew.

d. Said of a country, city, etc, in relation to its natives.

[**1382** WYCLIF *Gal* iv. 26 literally from Vulg] *c* **1550** BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 66 O Englande, Englande! showe now thyselfe a mother, Thy people wyll els be slayne here without nomber. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I III. 307 Then Englands ground farewell. sweet soil adieu, My Mother, and my Nurse **1699** *Rhode Isl Col Rec* (1858) III. 374 We being wholly ruled and governed by the good and wholesome [laws] of our Mother, the kingdom of England. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* II VII, I have always borne that laudable Partiality to my own Country, which [etc] I would hide the Frailties and Deformities of my political Mother **1786** BURNS *Ernest Cry & Pr.* Postscr VII, Scotland, my auld, respected Mither! **1851** BORROW *Lavengro* XVI, 'What horse is that?' .'The best in mother England', said the very old man **1901** HENLEY *Hawthorn & Lavender*, etc 102 Blow, you bugles of England, blow Over the camps of the fallen foe—Blow glory and pity to the victor Mother, Sad, O, sad in her sacrificial dead!

e. Said of one's university Cf. ALMA MATER.

1647-8 WOOD *Life* 15 Feb (O H S) I 140 Who fed with the papp of Aristotle at twenty or thirtie yeares of age, and suck at the duggs of their mother the University. **1721** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* Ded. (1754) 5, I had much rather have your approbation than your censure, and enjoy the favour of my dear mother

f. Applied to Nature, and occasionally to other personified abstractions represented as protecting or controlling powers.

1601 R JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 35 Whereas mother Nature hath interlaced so riotously her golden and siluer veins in the bosom and wombe of Peru. **1627** MORYSON *Itin* I 181 Experience, the mother of fooles. **1764** GOLDSM *Trav.* 81 Nature, a mother kind alike to all. **1813** SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 198 Necessity! thou mother of the world! **1866** M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* XVIII, And now in happier air Wandering with the great Mother's train divine.

g. Said of a city, country, institution from which another originates as an offshoot.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 280 b, The churche of Rome, mother and maistres of al others **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* II. XII. 106 It [Sinope] became in its turn the mother of several flourishing cities.

h. In physical sense: The material source of a substance; also, the parent stock on which anything grows, or the main stem or channel from which others branch off

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1983 Auenture, That is the moder of tydynges, As the see of welles and spryinges. **1604** E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V XVIII 378 Saying, that these shells were daughters of the sea, the mother of all waters. **1611** COTGR., *Artere aorte*, the great Arterie, mother Arterie, or mother of arteries. **1668** CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. I. III 306 All the Veins of the whole Body are referred unto two as their Mothers. **1675** EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 44 Water was by some thought to be the Mother of Earth **1681** GREW *Musæum* III. I. IV. 283 Another clear Crystal, growing on a Semiperspicuous Mother. **1721** BRADLEY *Philos Acc Wks. Nat.* 41 The fruit of the Indian Fig will strike Root and become a Plant as perfect as the mother it was taken from **1868** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* III § 15 (1879) 85 Aqueous vapour is the great mother of clouds.

3. A woman who exercises control like that of a mother, or who is looked up to as a mother.

a One who has religious authority or dignity. Often applied to the Virgin Mary (cf. 1 c).

c **1366** CHAUCER *A B. C.* 133 Mooder, of whom oure merci gan to springe Beth ye my juge & eek my soules leche. *c* **1375** *Sc Leg Saints* XVIII (*Egipciane*) 307 Spirituale modyr, quhat sa þu be, for godis sak schau þe to me! **1563** WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest* Wks. (S. T. S) I 73 The glorius Virgine, the Mothir *a* **1711** KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks 1721 IV 165 Sophronia Who of her sex the guidance nicely skill'd, Heav'n for their Ghostly Mother had design'd **1868** SIR H W BAKER in *Hymns A & M* App. No. 376 Shall we not love thee, Mother dear, Whom Jesus loves so well?

b. A title given to the head or superior of a female religious community.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M* I IV 86, I will about it strait, No longer staying, but to giue the Mother Notice of my affaire **1611** BEAUM & FL. *Philaster* II II, The reuerend mother sent me word, They would all be for the garden. **1798** JOANNA BAILLIE *De Monfort* V VI, *Freberg* [to Abbess] And you have wisely done, my rev'rend mother. **1820** SCOTT *Abbot* XII, They call me Lady Abbess, or Mother at the least, who address me **1883** MRS CRAIK in *Longm. Mag* Jan 306, I could understand how the Mother was just the woman to be head of a community like this. **1907** *Athenæum* 2 Nov 545/3 The astute yet saintly mother-superior.

† **c.** *Mother of the maids*: the head of the maids of honour in a Royal household. *Obs.*

1577-8 *New Yr's Gifts* in Nichols *Progr Eliz* (1823) II. 88 To Mrs Hyde, Mother of the Mades. **1633** BROME *North Lass* I IV, She might ha' been Mother o' the Maids. **1682** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I 159 The lady Sanderson, mother of the maids of honour to her majestie, was interred in the abby **1711** HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S) III. 132 Mrs. *** Mother of the Maids to K James IIds Queen.

d. In occasional uses.

1897 *Daily News* 13 July 8/7 Separate cottage buildings, each under the charge of a person called a 'mother', had been established [as homes for girls]

4. A term of address for an elderly woman of the lower class. Also used (instead of *Mrs.*) as a prefix to the surname of such a person.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's T* 149 My leeue mooder, quod this knyght [etc] **1476** *Paston Lett* III 148 That owther Syme or Mother Brown maye deliver it me to morow. **1496-7** *Rec. St Mary at Hill* (1905) 34 Item, a Towell of the gyfte of Mother Ienet **1533** J HEYWOOD *Play of Love* C iij b, Mother quoth I how doth my dere darlyng. **1588** *Nottingham Rec* IV 221 At one wyddoez house named Mother Jane **1593** *Tell-troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 13 While mother trot and her fellowes were descanting on others honesty **1847** C BRONTE *Jane Eyre* XIX, 'Well, and you want your fortune told', she said 'I don't care about it, mother; you may please yourself'

b. *Mother Carey's Chicken*, *Goose* see CHICKEN 4, GOOSE 2. *Mother Hubbard*. a kind of cloak (named after a person celebrated in a well-known nursery rime). *Mother Shipton*: the name of a legendary 'prophetess' of the 16th c; adopted as the name of a moth, *Euclidea mi* (also called the *Shipton moth*)

1591 SPENSER (*title*) Prosopopoia, or Mother Hubberds Tale. **1882** W F KIRBY *Europ Butterflies & M.* (1903) Plate xlii, Euclidia Mi—Mother Shipton. **1883** *Fort. Rev.* 1 Sept 351 The ugly and unbecoming covering so long popular as the Mother Hubbard cloak **1894** *Outing* XXIV. 271/1 Six years ago the finest dress to be seen was a calico Mother Hubbard.

II Technical applications.

5. In obsolete scientific uses: after L. *mater*.

† **a.** *Anat.* In the names of certain structures in the brain. *Hard mother* = DURA MATER; *godly, meek, mild, soft mother* = PIA MATER. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* V. I. (Tollem. MS.), Þe harde moder and þe milde moder. *Ibid.* V. III. (1495) 105. *Ibid.* 106 The seconde webbe and skynne of the brayne hyghte pia mater the meke moder **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg* E j, The soft moder by vaynes **1594** (see GODLY *a.* 3]. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 444 The one of these is thicke and called *dura mater* the hard Mother, the other..thinne called *pia mater*, the deere or neere Mother.

† **b.** *Astrol.* = MATER 1. *Obs.*

c **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* I § 3 The Moder of thyn Astrolabie is the thikkeste plate.

† **c.** *Geomancy* (See quot. 1591.)

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 8 These four figures be called the mothers, whereof the first is attributed to the Fire, the second to the Aire, the third to the Water, the fourth to the Earthe **1653** R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 32, I erected my Figure, drawing from my points and lines, a Mother. **1889** *Sat. Rev.* 16 Feb. 175/1 You then have in all four geomantic figures, which are called the mothers.

The top spot (or pair of spots) of each mother is called the head, the second the neck, &c.

6. = *Mother-liquor, -water*: see 16 a.

1611 FLORIO, *Acqua Maestra*, the master-water. Salt-peeter men call it mother of Salt peeter. 1674 RAY *Collection* 136 (Manner of making Vitriol) The liquor that remains after the vitriol is crystallized, they call the mother. 1678 *Phil. Trans* XII. 1055 When the Work is begun, and Alum once made, then they save the Liquour which comes from the Alum, or wherein the Alum shoots, which they call Mothers. 1682 GREW *Museum* III. § iii. 1 343 The Lee after the first shooting of the Alum; is called Mothers. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym* I 240 Evaporate and crystallize... Repeat the same operation till the liquor will yield no more crystals: it will then be very thick, and goes by the name of *Mother of Nitre*. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 448/1 *Mother-water*. When any saline solution has been evaporated so as to deposit crystals on cooling, the remaining solution is termed the mother-water, or sometimes merely the mothers.

7. (More fully, *artificial mother*.) An apparatus for rearing chickens artificially.

1807 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXV 25 Artificial mothers for the chickens to run under. 1830 'B. MOUBRAY' *Dom. Poultry* (ed. 6) 48 An artificial mother cannot be dispensed with, under which the chickens may brood and shelter. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Mother*, the hen-mother at Baker's Cresshill poultry farm is of hollow zinc, filled with hot water [etc.]. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Nov. 8/3 Incubators, and poultry 'mothers'.

8. A cask or vat used in vinegar-making.

1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 329 Into each vat or mother are poured twenty-two gallons of good vinegar boiling. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 3 The vessels employed for carrying on the fermentation are casks, called mothers.

9 The inner bark of a cork-tree.

1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Jan 101/1 The first act of the cultivator is to separate it [the 'male'] from the trunk, which thus leaves exposed the liber, termed 'mother'.

10. *Naut.* = *mother-ship*: see 16 a, below.

1907 *Daily Chron.* 5 Aug. 4/4 Four 'mothers' and the 'Sapphire', flagship of Admiral Montgomerie.

III. 11. The womb. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlix. (1495) 166 The moder in wymen is synguler membre disposyd as a bladder. 14.. *Parts of Hum. Body* in Wr.-Wülcker 632/7 Modure, *matrix*. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 9 These thre woordes, the matrix, the mother, and the wombe do sygnyfie but one thyng. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 55 The daintie meat made of the mother of a young sow. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ix 20 The lesser Lavander is much commended in all Diseases of the Mother. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 897 The mother or womb; *matrix*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hystera*, the Mother or Womb. *fig.* 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* xi xiv. (Tollem MS), As Gregory sayeþ, he [lightning] comeþ oute of his moder [L. *de matrice sua*] as a twynkelynge of an ye. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 291 That first law was the mother and wombe as it were of all Gods precepts.

† **b.** *Rising* (*suffocation, swelling upward*, etc.) *of the mother*: Hysteria.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll Waters* M iv, Dronke of the same water is very good for women whose moder dooth ronne upwarde to the harte. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 40 The rising or suffocation of the mother in women, ..it cureth. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 935 They doe use for the Accident of the Mother, to burn Feathers [etc.]: and by those Ill Smels the Rising of the Mother is put down.

12. Hysteria: equivalent to the phrases in 11 b. Also *fits of the mother*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* II. 314 in *Anglia* XVIII. 315 It is good to playster & many oþer thyng For þe moder & to drynkyng. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 116 [Diseases of infants] Fearefulnesse in the dreames' the mother' yssuynge out of the fundament gut. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II iv. 56 Oh how this Mother swels vp toward my heart! *Hysterica passio*, downe thou climing sorrow. 1607 TOPSELL *Hist. Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 104 It pacifieth the milt, . expelleth away mothers. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 231 Many passions called *Hystericæ*, which we call fits of the Mother. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 63 It is not fit for women to use that are subject to hystericall fits, which they call the Mother. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng Rarities* 86 Mayweed, excellent for the mother. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* I. i, She cures fits of the mother, in women. 1792 SIBLY *Occult Sciences* I. 103 The particular diseases of this sign are hardness of the spleen, mother, hypocondriac melancholy. 1820 MAIR *Tyro's Dict* (ed. 10) 373 *Strangulatus*, a disease in women called the mother.

IV. Quasi-adj and in Combination.

13. Used *appositively*: = 'that is a mother'.

a. *lit.*, of animals.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14969 A moder ass yee sal þar find, And yee hir sal vn-do vte of hir band. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II 211 There lefte behynde of Heylesdonfolde of my mastre schepe xlj modreschep. 1630 in R. Griffiths *Ess. Conservancy Thames* (1746) 74 No Prince shall stand to fish before any Breach Mouth at the rising or sinking of any Mother-Fishes, or in the Time of Spawn or Brood of Fishes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 87 The Mother Cow must wear a low'ring Look. 1793 COWPER *A Tale* 45 The mother-bird is gone to sea. 1817 COLERIDGE *Zapolya* II. ii, The mother-falcon hath her nest above it. 1888 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 202 Then there were four old mother goats.

b. of a woman or a goddess.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xx. 58 Pallas, whose young and tender yeeres No Mother-goddesse dandeled. 1673 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Companion* 3 Be ye Mother-patterns of Virtue to your Daughters. 1729 GRAINGER *Tibullus* I. 41 Thee, Orpheus, what avail'd.. Thy Mother-muse and beast-enchanting song. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. to Seven Ch.* xix. 258 The tutelary deity of Smyrna was the Mother-goddess Cybele.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* of things (see sense 2).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 216 Ze habbeð iherd..of þeo þet me cleopeð ze seoue moder sunnen. 1479 *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) II. 24 Molendinum..cum stagno et le modir-dame.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. iii. § 2 Those principall & mother elements of the world, wherof all things in this lower world are made. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 484 Because ignorance is a mother sin, therefore [etc.]. 1611 COTGR., *Veine saphene*, the mother veine. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 129 Till they reacht, where those two mother springs, Of deepe Scamander, pour'd abroad, their siluer murmurings. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Trt. Faith* (1845) 85 Christ hath covenant-right to the promises by this mother-right, that God is his God by covenant. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 118 Love is a general Mother-Vertue, the principle of a more particular and special Obedience. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 403 The layers..must be allowed two years to take root, before they are cut off from the mother-tree. 1784 M. WEIGHTON *Drainage Award* 9 The mother drain, or navigable canal, now made. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard* I 32 Lifts proud Anteus from his mother-plains. 1798 COLERIDGE *Fears in Solit.* 176 O dear Britain! O my Mother Isle! 1854 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* i (1857) 26 The Cathedral of Canterbury [is] the mother cathedral of England. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 342 On the supposition that it is the mother-vein of the country from which the ores of the Silver Flat.. are derived.

d. In modern Biology and Pathology, of structures or growths from which others proceed, as *mother-abscess, -cell, -meristem, nucleus, -vesicle*.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 361 Generally the pulmonary abscess communicates with the *mother-abscess in the liver. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII 239/1 This may depend either upon the walls of the *mother-cell having been originally thicker, or [etc.]. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 440 The pollen grains, when free from their mother-cells, are unicellular and spherical. 1874 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XIV. 304 The *mother-meristem of the fibro-vascular system. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Mother nucleus*. 1885–8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I 28 In such cases [of infection by inoculation] however, there is developed a 'primary' or '*mother-vesicle'.

14. a. Simple attrib. (more or less *rhetorical*): as *mother arms, bosom, heart, love, mind, pain, pang, pity, smile, want*; objective, as *mother* † *queller, -slayer*; *mother murdering* adj.; instrumental, as *mother murdered* adj.; parasynthetic, as *mother hearted* adj. Also *motherwards, motherwise* advs.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. viii. 235 In how many ways . does she, as with blessed *mother-arms, enfold us all! 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* I. III. II 135 How she will reabsorb the former into her *Mother-bosom. 1854 [DE POWYS] *Uriel*, etc. (1857) 106 All things rest,. Lulled in Mary's *mother-love. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., My Hrt Discovered* 16 Thoughts .. Fair and chast, as *Mother-Mind. a 1592 MARLOWE *Ovid's Eleg* II. XIV. 30 *Mother murder'd Itys. 1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 58 Orestes torche, Which sometimes burnt his *mother murdering soule. 1709 MRS MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) II 44 When the *Mother-Pains came upon her. *Ibid.* III. 15 Like..Abortives under the *Mother Pangs. 1819 J. H. PAYNE *Brutus* V III, To strike their country in the mother-pangs Of struggling child-birth. 1878 PATER *Wks.* (1901) V. 110 His [C. Lamb's] simple *mother-pity for those who suffer. c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 341/2 *Moder qwellare,. *matricida*. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 462 Allace! nov is þe barne sa borne *modyr-slaar. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 242/1 A Modyr slaer, *matricida*. 1838 MRS. BROWNING *Rom Cantos* xix, Press deeper down thy *mother-smile His glossy curls among. 1856 — *Aur. Leigh* I. 40, I felt a *mother-want about the world. 1893 *Tablet* 15 July 110 It does not forbid the dying son to cast his eyes *motherwards. 1890 LE GALLIENNE *Meredith* 52 She smiles on them *motherwise.

b. with the sense 'inherited or learned from one's mother', 'native', as in MOTHER TONGUE and combinations imitated from this; also in MOTHER-WIT, *mother-sense*.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* lii. (1892) 36 For otherwise the Englishe tongue had not ben theire comon and mother speache as it was. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, Let..your nimble tongs forget your mother Gibberish. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 2 He were nothing so much to be esteem'd a learned man, as any. tradesman competently wise in his mother dialect only. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xix. (1761) 324 As we call our first language our mother-tongue, so we may as justly call our first tempers our mother tempers. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xvii, You want two things, brother: mother sense, and gentle Rommany. 1904 J. WELLS *J. H. Wilson* vi. 64 A racy and powerful evangelist in his mother-Scotch.

15. Genitive combinations, as *mother's bairn* &c. (said of a spoiled child); MOTHER'S SON, MOTHER'S CHILD († in ME. *moder bern*), *daughter* = (every) person.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Ha .walde ȝeorne ȝef godes wille were þæt ha moste beon an of þe moder bern þæt so muche drohen for drihtin. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* 147 Ladies! thou (Paris) moov'st my laughter, They'r Deities ev'ry Mothers Daughter. 1896 A. LANG *Monk of Fife* I. 3 Of me, in our country speech, it used to be said that I was 'a mother's bairn'.

† **b.** The uninflected genitive survived late in Sc. in certain combinations, as *mother-brother, sister*, a maternal uncle or aunt; *mother half, motherside* = mother's side (with reference to descent). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 70/2 This thamar was Absalons suster by the moder syde. a 1500 *Burgh Lawis* xcviii. (1868) 48 That ayre..sal be in yemsell of his frendis on the mudyr-half. 1513 in *Fam. Ross of Kilravock* (Spalding Club) 183 Valter Ross of Kinstary moder broder to the said vmquhile Archibalde. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron.* Scot. (S.T.S.) II. 175 Thair captane Monsr de Gwise our quens mother brother. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 181 He was the kingis mother brother. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 184 His kinswoman by the mother-side. 1678 *Wedderburn's Vocab.* 11 (JAM.) *Avunculus*, the mother-brother. *Ibid.*, *Matertera*, the mother-sister. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 58 Being uncle by the mother-side to Eurysthenes.

16. Special comb.: a. attrib. (and genitive), **mother-alkali**, alkali obtained from the mother-liquor left after crystallization; † **mother-borough, mother-city** = METROPOLIS in various senses; **mother-clove** (see quot. 1866); **mother coal**, mineral charcoal; † **mother descent**, descent by the mother's side; **mother fit** = 'fit of the mother', a hysteric attack; **mother gate** *Coal-mining* [GATE *sb.*[2]] (see quot. 1860); **mother idea** [= F. *idée mère*], the fundamental idea (of something, e. g. of an institution, a literary work); **mother liquid, liquor** = the liquid left after crystallization, e. g. of sea-salt; **mother-lye**, the mother-liquor of an alkali; **mother maid, -maiden**, the Virgin Mary; **mother mark** (? *obs.*), **mother's mark**, a nævus; **mothers' meeting**, a meeting (usually weekly) of mothers (of the working classes) connected with a parish or congregation, for the purpose of receiving instruction and counsel; **mother pian** = *mamma pian*; **mother plant**, (*a*) a parent plant from which other plants have been derived; (*b*) the female or seed-bearing parent of a hybrid (B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900); **mother queen** = QUEEN-MOTHER; also applied to a queen-bee; **mother right**, (*a*) = MATRIARCHY; (*b*) the custom by which dynastic succession passes only in the female line; **mother ship**, a ship having charge of one or more torpedo boats; **mother sick** *a.*, pining for one's mother (cf. *mammy-sick*); **mother skein**, 'a continuous ribbon-like figure of chromatin in the early stages of nuclear division' (B. D. Jackson); † **mother spar**, the matrix of an ore; **mother spot** = *mother's mark*; **mother star** = MONASTER; **mother stone**, (*a*) the matrix of a mineral; also, a stone from which other minerals are derived by structural or chemical change; (*b*) see quot. 1770–4; † **mother suppository**, a suppository for the womb, a pessary; **mother thought** = *mother idea*; † **mother wasp** (see quot.); **mother-water** = *mother-liquor*; **mother wool** (see quot.); **mother yaw** = *mamma pian*.

1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 244 'Weak' or '*mother' alkali is a fine powdery substance. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 46 þe *moder burh of Alexandres riche. 1563–87 FOXE *A & M.* (1596) 10/2 Bishops of the *mother citie and archbishops were all one. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* VIII 132 The mother Citie of the Realme is reasonably furnished with faithfull preachers. 1690 BLANCARD *Lex. Med.* 41 *Anthophylli*... Angl. *Mother cloves. 1693 A. VAN LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans* XVII. 952, I chose some of the largest Cloves I could find, called Mother-Cloves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Mother cloves*, a name in the East for the fully expanded flower-buds of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* VI 118 A dusty fibrous substance, like charcoal, called '*mother-coal' by miners. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St* IV XV. 313 Her royall birth by her Fathers side doth comparatively make her *Mother-descent seem low. 1657 P. HENRY *Diary & Lett.* (1882) 65 *Mother-fits. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. I. 4 A Thong hereof ty'd about the middle, is of good use.. especially against Mother-Fits. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV 247 When the bord or '*mother-gate' has proceeded some distance on both sides of the pit [etc.]. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.* (Newc. Terms), *Mothergate*, the bord along which the coals are trammed from a district of workings. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t* x, There is a *mother-idea in each particular kind of tree, which, if well marked, is probably embodied in the poetry of every language. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1133 The more of the crystalline particles are drained from the metallic bath, the richer does the *mother liquid become in silver. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) II. 362 The *mother liquor poured off. 1890 ABNEY *Photogr.* (ed. 6) 73 The mother liquor may be employed for intensifying. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III 82 These *mother-leys still contain a certain quantity of caustic soda. c 1865 *Circ. Sci.* I 331/2 The fluid from which crystals are precipitated is called mother-lye. 1612 DONNE *Progr. Soul, and Anniv.* 341 Where thou shalt see the blessed *Mother-maid. c 1485 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. viii. in *Anglia* VIII. 173 Lyke a childe soukynge þe pappes of þe *moder-mayden. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII 615/2 *Nævus*, a mole on the skin, generally called a '*mother's mark*. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) IV. 536 These [moles] differ essentially from nævi or genuine mother-marks. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 163/1 It is often congenital, hence the term 'mother's mark', or it may appear in early childhood. 1887 'EDNA LYALL' *Knt. Errant* (1889) 282, I was trying to get the *Mothers'-Meeting accounts right. 1898 *Mother-pian [see MAMMA[1] d]. 1655–87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 211 Now this regular conformation of the Seed came from the uniform motion of particles in the *Mother-plant. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 48, I think those raised by Layers from a Mother-plant make the best Trees. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* xxvii. II. 365 Foreign pollen occasionally affects the mother plant in a direct manner. 1591 *Troub. Reigne K. John* ii. 55 The *Mother Queene she taketh on amisse Gaine[t] Ladie Constance. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 62 With him along is come the Mother Queene. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xviii. (1818) II. 117 When the mother-queen was removed, several of the small females contended for the cell with indescribable rage. 1885 *Mother right [see MATRIARCHY]. 1907 *Q. Rev.* July 195 Matriarchy, or rule of the mother, is not to be confused with mother-right, or rule through the mother. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/1 In the case of the picket-boats, they should be entirely independent of a *mother-ship. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 Jan. 5/1 The torpedo gunboat Hazard, which was stationed at Barrow to act as 'mother-ship' to the five tiny diving torpedo-boats. 1759 SARAH FIELDING *C'tess of Dellwyn* I. 112 In fact, she was Husband-sick in a Manner the very reverse of what is

generally termed *Mother-sick; for Girls are so called when they pine on being separated from their Mothers. 1681 GREW *Museum* III. i. v. 306 The *Mother-Spar of the Tin-Ore. 1690 BLANCARD *Lex. Med.* 388 *Macula Matricalis*.. Angl. The *mother spot. 1849 CRAIG, *Mother-spots.* 1889 *Mother star [see MONASTER]. 1448 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 386 Cariage of xviij lodis of *modrestone. 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 506 It's abounding with the stone, called in Hertfordshire, mother-stone (a concretion of many small blue pebbles). 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) I. 433 Granite is the mother stone, by whose fusion basalt is produced. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 17 Which some farmers call motherstone soil. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 91 Quartz generally prevails in the matrix (mother stone). 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I lxxxviii. 130 Pessarie (whiche is a *mother suppositorie) 1861 MOTLEY in *Corr.* (1889) I. 368 As to the *mother thought of the book, it is to me original. 1679 M RUSDEN *Further Discov. Bees* 4 The Male among Wasps, which some call the *Mother-Wasp, stings more venemously than the common Wasp doth 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 245 All saline solutions in general, after having yielded a certain quantity of crystals, grow thick, and refuse to part with any more, though they still contain much Salt. They are called **Mother-waters.* 1854 J SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem* 14 To clear away from any crystalline product the *mother-water* 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Wool*, The French and English usually separate each fleece into three sorts, viz. 1. **Mother-wool*, which is that of the back and neck 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II 433 The master fungus being named [in St. Domingo] the mama pian or *mother yaw.

b. Phrasal combinations with *of*: †**mother of amethyst**, ? = BLUE JOHN 2; **mother of anchovies**, the scad or horse-mackerel, *Trachurus saurus*; **mother of cloves** = *mother clove* (see 16 a); **mother of coal** = *mother coal* (see 16 a); †**mother of emeralds** (see quot.); †**mother of gold**, a mineral supposed to indicate the presence of gold (quot. 1596 identifies the word with MOTHER *sb.*2), **mother of the herrings** (see HERRING 1 c), **mother of millions**, the ivy-leaved toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*; †**mother of the mine** (see quot.); **mother of (the) months**, the moon; **mother of thousands**, (*a*) = mother of millions; (*b*) the common daisy, *Bellis perennis*; (*c*) *Saxifraga sarmentosa*; (*d*) the double blue creeping campanula (Britten & Holl); **mother of wheat** (see quot.); **mother of the wood**, 'the *Asperula odorata*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex* 1891); **mother of yaws** = *mother yaw* (*Ibid.*).

1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) XII 79/1 What we call *amethyst root*, or **mother of amethyst*, is but a sparry fluor, of which we have plenty in Derbyshire 1668 CHAPPLETON *Onomasticon* 143 *Trachurus* the *Mother of Anchovies 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v *Clove*, *Mother of cloves 1867 W W SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 34 Soft mineral charcoal or 'mother of-coal'. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) VI 567/2 Hence the green cochle spar brought from Egypt may have obtained the name of **mother of emeralds* 1596 RALEIGH *Discov Guiana* To Rdr, In Guiana the rocks are in effect thorow shining which being tried to be no Marcasite but are no other then *El* [SIC] *madre del oro* the *mother of golde, or as it is saide by others the scum of golde 1712 E COOKE *Voy S. Sea* 26, I am of Opinion there is also Gold in the Island because we took up the Mother of Gold in several places by the Water-side. 1836 MRS BRAY *Tamar & Tavy* I. xviii. 318 *Mother of millions, with its numerous small drooping flowers. 1794 W HUTCHINSON *Hist Cumbld* I *Catal. Anim* etc 52 Heterogeneous Iron Ores, Calx of Iron, mixed with calcareous earth. Sparry Iron Ore..Miners call it *mother of the mine. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 13 The silent Moone; which is Queene of the Night,..*Mother of moneths 1820 SHELLEY *Witch of Atlas* 73 Ten times the Mother of the Months had bent Her bow beside the folding star 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 684/1 *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Ivy-leaved Toadflax or *Mother of-thousands, is frequent on old garden walls. 1876 *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* 39 *Veronica hederifolia* is named by farmers [near Kelso] the '*mother-of wheat'.

Mother (mʌ·ðəɹ), *sb.*4 [Corresponds in meaning to MDu. *moeder*, *moer* (in mod.Du. *moer*), G. *mutter*, identical in form and gender with the equivalent of MOTHER *sb.*1

Comparison with the synonymous It, Sp *madre* scum of liquids, F. *mère* (*de vinaigre*), OF. *mere* 'vendange pressée' (=sense 3 below), seems to show that this word, in Eng, Du, and Ger., is really an application of MOTHER *sb.*1 The transition of sense is difficult to explain; but most probably the scum or dregs of distilled waters and the like was regarded as being a portion of the 'mother' or original crude substance which had remained mixed with the refined product, from which in course of time it separated itself (The term may possibly have belonged originally to the vocabulary of alchemy) An explanation sometimes given, that 'mother of vinegar' was so called on account of its effect in promoting acetous fermentation, does not agree with the history of the use. It has been pointed out that Gr. γραῦς, old woman, is used in the sense 'scum, as of boiled milk', but the coincidence is prob. accidental.

Most etymologists have regarded the word (with its Du. and Ger equivalents) as altered by popular etymology from Du. *modder* masc, mud, mire (for which Middle Du. has a rare variant *moeder*, occurring chiefly in derivatives) = LG. *modder*, *moder* (whence mod.G. *moder*), HG. dial. *motter* masc. (for which a variant *mutter* occurs). This notion goes back to Kilian's (Du. or Flemish) dictionary of 1598, which contains the two following entries: (1) '*Modder, muder, moyer, more, moer*, limus, cœnum mollius, lutum, volutabrum; Ang. *mire, mudde*'; and (2) '*Modder, moeyer, moeder, grondsoppe*, fæx, fæces, crassamen, crassamentum; Ang. *mother*'. But there appears to be no evidence that the form *modder* was ever used for 'mother' or 'scum', nor is that sense recorded for Ger. dial. *motter*.]

†**1.** Dregs, scum. In the 16th c. examples always the dregs or scum of oil (chiefly rendering L. *amurca*); later applied chiefly to the scum rising to the surface of fermenting liquors. *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict*, *Amurca*, the mother or foam of all oyles. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 31 The new mother or fome of oyle. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 69 Powre into a Platter the thickest mother of oile. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. xlix. 529 Else your cyder will ..growe couered with much white mother swimming aloft. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 159 The mother or lees of oile oliue. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* x. L 5 The Meth in time wilbe covered with a mother. 1611 COTGR., *Fleur du vin*, the mother of wine; the white, or mouldie spots that float on the top of old wine. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 339 If the Body be liquid and not apt to putrefie totally, it will cast up a Mother in the Top; As the Mothers of Distilled Waters 1676 GREW *Anat. Leaves* I. vi. § 4 The Cuticular and other Concretions, commonly called Mothers, in Distill'd Waters, Vinegar, and other Liquors. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XII. 106 That, mouldy mother is, where late were lees. 1870 *Henfrey's Bot* (ed 2) § 558 Distribution [of filamentous Fungi or 'Moulds']. Universal, occurring constantly in infusions of organic matter, as 'mother', producing various fermentations.

2. *spec.* (In full *mother of vinegar*.) A ropy mucilaginous substance produced in vinegar during the process of acetous fermentation (which it hastens) by a mould-fungus called *Mycoderma aceti*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 334 A pultesse made of beasts dung & the mother of vineger tempered together. 1676 [see 1] 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 460 The slimy sediment of vinegar casks called mother. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1871) 95 Unhappily the bit of mother from Swift's vinegar-barrel has had strength enough to sour all the rest [of Carlyle]. 1879 *Encycl Brit* IX. 98/2 Mother of vinegar.. is the 'non-aerobiotic' form of the mycoderma.

†**3.** *Mother of grapes*: the solid mass of skins, etc., left after the expression of the juice by the winepress, = MARC. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Aspré*..a certaine round staffe, that lies betweene the vpper boords of a Vinepresse, and the mother, or substance of the grapes. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. vii, For fear there should still lurk some Juice among the Husks, and Hullings, in the Mother of the Grape 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s. v. *Vinegar*, To make strong Vinegar, dry the Mother of Grapes for the space of two Days.

Mother (mʌ·ðəɹ), *v.*1 [f. MOTHER *sb.*1]

1. *trans* To be the mother of, give birth to; in quots *fig.*, to be the source of, give rise to, produce.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* A vj, This pryuate masse whych mother eth so many folde and haynouse vyces. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 189 But tears are vain, And weeping might but mother worser woe. 1900 *Nation* (N Y) 15 Nov. 389/1 The historic college at Querétaro, which mothered the evangelization of so enormous a share of the North American wilderness.

2 To take care of or protect as a mother.

1863 C E B *Work for All* 68 You would like to take Lizzie Reed into our house, for a time, and mother her till something can be found for her. 1878 *Scribner's Mag* XV. 555/1 Some mothers 'mother' their children too much 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 127 Someone .. will take up Marcella and mother her.

fig 1889 *Chicago Advance* 21 Feb, The weak churches do feel deeply the need of brotherhood. They want to be mothered. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk of West* I. xii 208 Okehampton..is not fathered by the castle, nor mothered by the church.

b. *Naut.* in *passive*. Of a torpedo-boat: To be protected by a 'mother'.

1901 *Blackw Mag.* Oct. 449 Torpedo craft could also be 'mothered'.

3. To profess to be the mother of; to acknowledge (truly or falsely) the maternity of (a child).

1622 FLETCHER & MASS. *Span. Curate* v. iii, You Sir, that Would have me mother Bastards, being unable To honour me with one Child of mine owne. 1679 W. HOWELL *Medulla Hist Angl* (1687) 284 That the Queen, to have put lady Elizabeth besides the Crown, would have mothered another bodies Child, but King Philip scorn'd to father it. *fig.* 1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 41 The congenial rants which pretend to reply to them, are from the same pen, whoever Mr Merry may persuade to mother them. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summ Brittany* II 370 It is evident throughout the country that 'Our Lady' was called on to mother every Pagan worship that could not be otherwise disposed of 1884 *Pall Mall G* 12 June 4/2 Such books are translated by some humble hand, and fathered or mothered by another of some literary standing.

4. Const. *on*, *upon*. **a.** *lit.* To attribute the maternity of (a child) to (a woman).

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 139 A childe mothered on a woman that neuer beare it, or a chaungelyng. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 234 They must have changed her, and mothered the wrong child on the old woman.

b. *fig.* To attribute the authorship of (something) to (a woman); also, to ascribe the origin of (something) to something else.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 35 That conception .., is indifferently fathered, or mothered rather, upon them all. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 300 Which accident is wholly to be fathered on Adams fondness to please his wife, and to be mothered upon her lightness and credulity. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 11 [She] wrote the greater portion of a novel which was mothered on Miss Spence. 1907 *Blackw. Mag.* May 668/2 Many venerable repartees were mothered on her.

5. To find a mother for (a lamb or calf). Also const. *upon*.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II. 609 It is necessary when a lamb is left an orphan, or is a supernumerary, to *mother* it, as it is termed, upon another ewe. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlviii, Mothering the calves, bailing up, leg-roping, and all the rest of it. 1898 — *Rom Convict's Town* 92 It is vitally necessary to turn-out all the lambs and get them 'mothered' as soon as they are 'tailed'.

Mother (mʌ·ðəɹ), *v* 2 [f. MOTHER *sb.*4] *intr.* To become mothery. Hence **Mothering** *vbl. sb.*

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 228 It's an insipid Phlegm .. and will not keep long without mothering and stinking. 1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Homew.* (1750) 109 If your pickle mothers, boil it again. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 51 P 15 Her conserves mould, her wines sour, and pickles mother. 1863 *Fownes' Elem. Chem.* (ed. 9) 481 Frequently a little sulphuric acid is afterwards added, with a view of checking further decomposition, or mothering.

Mother, obs. var MAUTHER *dial.*, young girl.

Motherage. *nonce-wd.* [f. MOTHER *sb.*1 + -AGE.] The condition or state of being a mother.

a 1591 H SMITH *Serm.* (1614) 13 Marriage is called Matrimonie, which signifieth motherage [*earlier edd.* Mothers], because it makes them mothers which were virgins before.

Mother-church. (See also MOTHER *sb.*1 2 c.)

1. †**a.** A parish church, as distinguished from a chapel of ease. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Chron. Eng* (RITSON) 923 Fifti moder chirchen ant mo He lette falle, ant chapeles bo *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 649 Except the tethys of wolle & of lambys of the modurchurche of Bloxham. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 228 The same chauntery is distaunt from the paryssh church . whych they calle the mother church, ij myles. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 452 P 7 We are informed from Pankridge, that a dozen Weddings were lately celebrated in the Mother Church of that Place. 1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed 2) s.v. *Weymouth*, Some of the inhabitants go to Radipole church, others to Wyke-Regis the mother-church.

attrib 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III. xiii. 473 A Square Steeple, or Parochiall, or Mother Church Steeple

b. The principal church of a country, region, or city; sometimes a cathedral or a metropolitan church. Now *rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 77 Þe þridde chirche was þe chief moderchirche of al Wales. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II 464 Whiche churche was principall to all the citie, And the mouther-church called withouten doubt. 1738 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt. Brit.* I IX. (ed 8) 106 St. Paul's, the Mother Church of London Diocese. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) IV xviii 125 The mother church of the whole land, the church of Christ at Canterbury.

2. The church (i.e. organized body of Christians) of which another church is a 'daughter' or offshoot; also, the oldest or original church from which all others have sprung

1574 G SCOT *Treat agst Fri Rom Ch* A iij b, Herein that wicked mother-churche We may to witnes call. 1667 POOLE *Dial betw Protest. & Papist* (1735) 31 Not Rome, but Jerusalem should be the Mother Church 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I 94 In reading St James we can realise the sentiments of the Mother Church of Jerusalem.

Mother country.

1. A country in relation to its colonies.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXXIII. (1592) 530 After the custome of their Mother country Persia from whence they descend 1732 BERKELEY *Serm. to S. P. G.* Wks 1871 III. 245 No fashions are so much followed by our Colonies as those of the mother-country. 1861 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App I. 405 If Canada were separated from the mother country

2. One's native country.

So F. *terre mère* In Caxton's *Eneydos* (1490) the words *la doulce terre mere* of the Fr original are rendered simply *the swete countrey* (ed E E T S p. 29).

1595 DANIEL *Civ Wars* I. lxxxviii, Thy Mother-countrey, whence thyself didst spring. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* I. i, To joyne with them to lift a wicked arme against my mother Countrey, this Marsellis. 1723 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. 143 *note*, Absolute Power annuls the Publick: And where there is no Publick, or Constitution, there is in reality no Mother-Country or Nation 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 13 Dec, She seems a very charming person..with *l'air noble* and not a shade of her mother-country.

†**Motherdom.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MOTHER *sb.*1 + -DOM.] Maternal status or authority.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* v. (1672) 921 All joyntly as one Body anew acknowledging the Motherdom of the Roman City.

Mother earth.

1. The earth considered as the mother of its inhabitants and productions; also (in somewhat jocular use, with allusion to this), the ground.

Cf. L. *Terra mater* (as a goddess). In Eng. the personification remains so far that the article is commonly omitted as before a proper name, although initial capitals are rarely used. Often with possessive, *my*, *your*, etc.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* CXLVI. 11, His strength is none, if any in his breath; Which vapor'd foorth to mother earth he goes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 19 He .. With bloudy mouth his mother earth did kis. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 213. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 687 Men also. Rift'd the bowels of their mother Earth For Treasures better hid. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* CIV. 29 Forthwith to mother Earth return. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s v *Vegetation*, The sun, . cannot either help the mother earth in her pregnancy, nor [etc.]. 1852 D. JERROLD *St Giles* xiv. 137 It is made a misdemeanour against mother earth to sleep with only the heavens above the sleeper. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 292 The unbounded treasures of mother earth.

2. (See quots)

1732 MILLER *Gard Dict.* s. v. *Earth*, Some by Loam mean that Sort of Earth that equally partakes of Sand and Clay, being a Medium between Sand and Clay, which they call Mother-Earth. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Mould*, *Mould*, a loose kind of earth, every where obvious on the surface of the ground, called by some mother earth, and by others loam.

Mothered (mʌ·ðəɹd), *a.*[1] [f. MOTHER *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].] In parasynthetic formations and with advs.: Having a mother.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I II. iii. 29 The Poets fable Bacchus to be double mothered 1791 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No 151 V 275 Three such high blooded bards as Linus, Orpheus, and Musæus, so fathered and so mothered, were enough to people all Greece with poets and musicians.

†**Mo·thered,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. MOTHER *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2] + -ED.] Containing mother.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III. 683 They oint their naked Limbs with mother'd Oyl. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* IV. 61 *note*, Mothered wine.

Motherer (mʌ·ðərəɹ). *Austral.* [f. MOTHER *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] A person employed to 'mother' lambs (cf. MOTHER *v.*[1] 5).

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Squatter's Dream* vii. 65 No more shepherds and 'motherers' to pay in that humbugging way next year.

†**Mo·therful,** *a. Obs.* [f. MOTHER *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Of or pertaining to a mother; motherly.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 212 Oure ladie tholed in sawle be moderfull compassionne.

Motherhead (mʌ·ðəɹhed). *Obs.* exc *arch.* [f. MOTHER *sb.*[1] + -HEAD.] **a.** The state or condition of being a mother. **b.** Motherly care. **c.** *concr.* An embodiment of maternal qualities

c 1315 SHOREHAM v. 24 Wanne he þat al þys worlde schel welde To hyre worschipe hys yhelde For here moder hede. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech* 124 Withouten ony merryng of hir modirhede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 195 So mot I nedes be that weie For Moderhed and for tendresse *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlui 201 My modirhed, John, schall þou haue, And for my sone I wolle be take. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt Asia* I. (1881) 9 Countless Devas worship her and wait Attendant on that radiant Motherhead.

Motherhood (mʌ·ðəɹhud). [+-HOOD]

1. The condition or fact of being a mother.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 463 For my part, I no more acknowledge Venus without Cupid, then a mother-hood without an off-spring. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen.* (1693) 897 Mother-hood, *Maternitas.* 1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* II. 103 Rejoicing in thy motherhood 1869 MRS. HEATON *A. Dürer* I. iii (1881) 62 Some women need the warm sun of motherhood to ripen their true nature

transf. and *fig.* 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O & N Test.* Pref 8 That were against his owne Apostleship, and the motherhood Rome by him got here. 1672 STILLINGFL. *Idol. Ch. Rome* (ed 2) 225 Three properties in the Holy Trinity, of the Fatherhood, of the Motherhood, and of the Lordship. 1873 B. GREGORY *Holy Cath Ch* xv 156 The motherhood of the Church was manifested in her respect for the individuality of her children.

b. The spirit of a mother; the feeling or love of a mother.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 33 b, Not hate but hunger, taught Miriam to forget mother-hood. 1875 MISS MULOCK *Serm out of Ch.* iii (1881) 99 The mere fact of bringing eight or ten children into the world does not in the least imply true motherhood

2. Used collectively for mothers.

1833 *Tait's Mag* II 101 The motherhood of Great Britain was in a conspiracy to entrap him.

3. *Anthropology.* A clan constituted by kinship through the mother.

1884 A. LANG *Custom & Myth* 108 A man of the Mouse 'motherhood', as the totem kindred is locally styled, may not eat mice.

Mothering (mʌ·ðəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. MOTHER *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. MOTHER; motherly care or supervision.

1858 STEVENSON *Let* in *Scribner's Mag* (1899) XXV 30/1 Her mothering and thought for others displays itself in advice against hard boiled eggs, well-done meat, and late dinners. 1892 'G. TRAVERS' *Mona Maclean* (1893) I 86 Mothering is woman's work without a doubt.

2. The custom of visiting parents and giving or receiving presents on Mid-lent Sunday, hence called *Mothering Sunday.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Dianeme, A Ceremonie in Glocester.* He to thee a Simnell bring, 'Gainst thou go'st a mothering. 1720 [see MIDLENTING]. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk* I. 359 It is still a custom on Mid-Lent Sunday in many parts of England, for servants to carry cakes as presents to their parents; and in other parts, to visit their mother for a meal of furmity, or to receive cakes, ..with her blessing This is called going a mothering. 1845 *Encycl Metrop.* XXI. 379 Midlent Sunday.. has also a vulgar name of *Mothering* Sunday. 1883 C. S. BURNE *Shropsh. Folk Lore* 325 'Shrewsbury Simnels' are eaten by many who do not heed the pious habit of 'mothering' which they were intended to celebrate.

Mothering (mʌ·ðəɹiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MOTHER *v.*[1] + -ING [4].] That acts as a mother.

1855 BAILEY *Spiritual Leg* in *Mystic*, etc. 68 Earth's all mothering bosom. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 344 The Botanist places the mothering plants at the top of his department of Nature. 1901 HENLEY *Hawthorn & Lavender* 30 The clement rain, the mothering dew.

Mo·ther-in-law. Also 6 moder of law, motherelawe, 7 mother law. [See -IN-LAW.]

1. The mother of one's husband or wife.

a *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 341/1 Moodur in lawe, *socrus.* 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 175, I trow ther is not a kynder woman leveing then I shall have to my modyr in lawe. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr Wom* (1592) A a v, It is said, that mothers in lawes beare a stepmothers hate unto their daughters in lawes. 1688 PENTON *Guard. Instr.* (1897) 26 The everlasting Din of Mothers-in-law. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 130 *note*, His only crime was a refusal to gratify the desires of his mother-in-law. 1880 FISON & HOWITT *Kamilaroi* 203 Among the Kamilaroi, if a man be compelled to speak with his mother-in-law, the pair will turn their backs upon one another.

β. 1538 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 154 Jonat Barbour, hir moder of law.

γ. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xii. 53 The motherelawe agaynst the doughterelawe. 1637 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 169 My mother lawes children.

2. = STEPMOTHER. Now regarded as incorrect.

1516 *St. Bridget* in *Myrr. our Ladye* p. xlviii, Hir moder in lawe. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St* I. x. 26 If she becomes a mother in law, there is no difference betwixt her carriage to her own and her second husbands children. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* IV. xiv, I know the word mother-in-law has a terrible sound; but perhaps I may make a better than you imagine. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, Miss Sharp will be your mother-in-law, that's what will happen.

3. *slang.* (See quot. 1886.)

1884 *Daily Tel.* 3 July 5/4 (Farmer) 1886 'J. BICKERDYKE' *Curios Ale & Beer* 392 Mother-in-law. The drink of this name is composed of equal proportions of 'old and bitter'.

Hence **Mother-in-law** *v. nonce-wd.*, to rule as a mother-in-law.

1858 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. xiv, I will not..submit to be mother-in-lawed by Mrs. General.

Motherkin (mʌ·ðəɹkin), **-kins.** [f. MOTHER *sb.*[1] + -KIN.] An affectionate diminutive for 'mother'.

1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovitch* 55 See, motherkin, your friends! 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* VIII 89 'Oh, frivolous motherkin', he said 1905 MRS. BARNES-GRUNDY *Vacill. Hazel* 259 'What is the matter?' 'Nothing'. 'Really?'..'Really, motherkins', I replied

Motherland (mʌ·ðəɹlænd, -lând). [f. MOTHER *sb.*[1] + LAND *sb.*] **a.** A country as the mother or producer of anything. **b.** The country of one's origin; one's native country

1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac* III. 42 It happen'd of old in [Egypt] this Mother-Land of Superstition *c* 1823 SOUTHEY *Inscr at Clachnacharry*, Egypt, mother-land of all the arts 1828 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) I 218 Our own stern Motherland 1846 PROWETT *Prometh Bound* 53 Scythia was to the Greeks the mother-land of iron 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & Passion* II. 246 The longing for one's motherland. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 40 The wayfarer from the misty mother-lands.

Mother language. Also (in sense 1) 5 modiris, modris langage.

1. One's native language.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* II 393 Sum men wolde seie it in her modir langage as þei cunnen. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I. xiii 66 Thei of the lay parti which han vsid the hool Bible or oonli the Newe Testament in her modris langage. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* II (Arb) 117 In the rudest contrie, and most barbarous mother language, may be found yat can speake verie wiselie 1659 H. THORNDIKE *Wks* (1846) II. 599 Whether translations in mother languages are to be had 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt* V, The very mother-language which I learnt, A lisping baby on my mother's knees.

2. A language from which others have sprung.

1680 *High Dutch Minerva a-la-mode* (title-p.) Whereby the English may both easily and exactly learne the Neatest Dialect of the German Mother-Language. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II II 315 They seem capable of being traced back to a certain ideal mother-language. 1902 GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words* 161 Similar processes enable us to postulate a number of similar mother-languages, as Celtic, Slavic, Greek, and so on.

†**3.** The language in which something was written.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert Relig* I. 364 Which also the antient Fathers have subscribed, which (I suppose) the Marquesse doth mean by the Scriptures Mother-language.

Motherless (mʌ·ðəɹles), *a.*[1] [f. MOTHER *sb.*[1] + -LESS] Having no mother.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom* xlv (Napier) 228 Fylstan widewum and fæderleasum and moderleasum cildum. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 78 Dis meiden was bade faderles & moderles 1382 WYCLIF *Jas* i. 27 To visite pupilles, that is fadirles or modirles 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 79 Many poure children that wer fadir and modir lees. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 100 b, Oppressers of fatherles and motherles children. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* II Ep. Ded., To become a mother to the motherlesse. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, The three poor Motherless Children. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* III. iii, An only child and motherless. 1901 G. S. LAYARD *Mrs Lynn Linton* I. 3 Eliza's was practically a motherless childhood

Hence **Mo·therlessness.**

1889 ADEL. SERGEANT *E. Denison* V. xxxvii, An indefinitely lonely and neglected look hung about the two – the look of motherlessness

†**Mo·therless,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. MOTHER *sb.*[2] + -LESS] Free from 'mother'.

1607 *Lingua* IV iii, Steeped seven days in change of motherless rose-water.

Motherlike (mʌ·ðəɹlaik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. MOTHER *sb.*[1] + -LIKE.]

A. *adj.* Resembling a mother; having the qualities of a mother; proper to a mother.

1530 PALSGR. 319/1 Motherlyke belongyng to a mother, *maternal.* 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* III. § 98 Wks. (1625) 68 It is a mother-like fauour of the Earth, that she beares and nourishes me. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Thess.* ii. 11 Here he tempers his mother-like meekness with the gravity and authority of a father. 1896 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 282 She was so glad over me, so motherlike.

B. *adv.* After the manner of a mother.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* V. xxvii. 124 Mother-like I moane their death 1878 SMILES *Robt Dick* II. 13 Mother-like.. she could not but regard these young things as intruders.

Motherliness (mʌ·ðəɹlines). [f. MOTHERLY *a.* + -NESS] The quality of being motherly.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* I. vii. (1640) 54 [The word is accented] mótherlinesse. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* XXXIX, The sweet motherliness of character which had come to her so early. 1882 *Spectator* 18 Mar. 345 The people will be deeply touched both by its piety and motherliness.

Motherling (mʌ·ðəɹliŋ). [f. MOTHER + -LING.] A term of endearment for a mother. = MOTHERKIN.

1865 MISS YONGE *Dove in Eagle's Nest* xix, 'Nay, motherling', he added [etc.] 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* I. 145 'Motherling', she heard him say softly, 'it is very beautiful'.

Motherly (mʌ·ðəɹli), *a.* [OE. *módorlic*: see MOTHER *sb.*[1] and -LY [1]. Cf. MDu., Du. *moederlijk*, OHG. *muoterlîh* (MHG. *mueterlich*, mod.G. *mutterlich*).]

1. Of or pertaining to a mother. *rare.*

† *Motherly language* = 'mother tongue'.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* v. (Z.) 15 *Maternus*, modorlic. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* V VIII § 5 In them who can owe no lesse then childlike obedience to her that hath more then motherly power. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg.* ¶v, The secretes of Phy sicke in their maternall and motherlye language 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 56 You from motherly lap the bright Girl can sever.

2. Befitting or characteristic of a mother.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott Hom* 285 Þu seh al þis sorhe vpo þi deore wurðe sune was wiðinne martird iþi moderliche herte *c* 1422 LYDG *Thebes* I in *Chaucer's Wks* (1561) 358/1 Bidding the quene, whan the childe wer borne, Without mercie, or moderly pitee That he be dedde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lii 232 (Harl MS.) Certeinly Crist is oure fader, For he hathe to vs a fadirlye affeccion, and not a modirly. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth Lyt. Brit.* (1814) 437 Syr, syth ye are lefte me in the stede of my moder, for Goddes sake man leue your faderly herte and take a moderly herte vnto you. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref* ¶ 9 Now the Church of Rome would seeme at the length to beare a motherly affection towards her children. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II 64 Within her brest Motherly cares and fears got head 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 500 ¶ 3 When I see the Motherly Airs of my little Daughters when playing with their Puppets 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* V, Mrs Chick interposed with some motherly words about going to sleep like a dear. 1874 BURNAND *My time* XIII 112 She pressed her lips on my forehead with another loving motherly kiss 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Oct XXII, Motherly pity, bend thy face and grant One beam of ruth to thy poor suppliant.

3. Resembling a mother; having the character, manner, or appearance befitting a mother.

1530 PALSGR. 246/2 Motherly woman, *matrone.* 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 162 b, Mydwives and other motherlye women 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 215 To cause to come twelve good and motherly Women, by whom the Prisoner's Plea of Pregnancy may be tried. 1787 BURNS *Border Tour* Wed. 10 May, *Pr. Wks.* 127 Mrs. Somerville an excellent, motherly, agreeable woman, and a fine family 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III, Mrs. Goddard was a plain, motherly kind of woman. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* III (1845) 197 The sky is so blue, and all is so calm, and motherly, and safe. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 20 O holy and general mother of all men born, But mother most and motherliest of mine, Earth 1888 L. STEPHEN *Swift* I. 10 A brisk, wholesome, motherly body.

Motherly (mʌ·ðəɹli), *adv.* [f. MOTHER *sb.*[1] + -LY [2].] In a motherly manner.

1433 LYDG *St Edmund* I. 726 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 389 Whan she hir sone gan kyssen and enbrace And in hir armys moderly hym streyne. 1554 BRADFORD in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 288 The mother .. casteth the rodde into the fier, and colleth the childe, geueth it an apple, and dandleth it moste motherly 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess* x *Danger Procrast* (1669) 140 Those studies to which Nature had so Motherly inclined me. 1887 G. MACDONALD *Home Again* VII, The forehead his mother had been so motherly proud of

Mo·ther na·ked, *a.* [Cf. MDu. *moeder naect* (Du. *-naakt*), MHG. *muoternacket* (G. *mutternackt*).] As naked as at birth; stark-naked

c 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 346 Sayþ, y bidde hem be boun, bishopes & oþer, To morgw or mydday modur nakyd alle. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St Kath* V 608 Take this mayden and strype hir modn naked 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 260 He all mother naked, spredyng hym selfe on the crosse for vs moost pacyently. 1622 in PITCAIRN *Crim. Trials* III. 539 Mother naikit as he was borne 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) I 2 Harry . would run about, mother-naked, in a frosty morning 1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* XXIII 4 Mother-naked sits Theseus

Mother of pearl. Also 6 moder perl, mother perle, 7-8 mother pearl(e. [Cf. F. †*mère perle* pearl oyster (16th c. in Godef.), It., Sp. *madreperla*, G. *perlenmutter* (late MHG. *perel-muoter*), Du. *parel-, paarlmoeder, -moer.*]

1. A smooth shining iridescent substance forming the inner layer of some shells = NACRE 2.

a 1510 *Inv York Minster* in Raine *Abps. of York* (Rolls) III. 388 Unum pece de moder perl 1552 *Invent. Ch. Goods* (Surtees No 97) 86 An ymage of the birth of Our Lord, of mother of perle, sylver and gylt 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 30 Handle strong Of mother perle. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3358/4 A large Cabinet Frame inlaid with Mother Pearle. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 218 They saw great heaps of shells of fine mother of pearl scattered up and down. 1827 *Gentl Mag.* XCVII. II 70 A screen, curiously wrought with mother o'-pearl. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts* (Rtldg) 724 Inlaid with mother-of-pearl and ebony. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 4 The useful and highly-ornamental mother-o'-pearl.

b. Used as an exclamation.

1632 ROWLEY *New Wonder* I. i, Mother a pearle woman, shew your husband the cause.

2. A shell fish yielding mother of pearl. = NACRE 1.

1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 255 The shell that is the mother of

Pearle. *Ibid.* II. 451 Sundry sorts of other shell fish, and among them, those that..beare pearles, and therof be called Mother-pearls. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat Magic* IX. xii. 241 There are .. shells, we call the Mothers of pearl. 1703 PETIVER *Musei Petiver* 81 The Sea-Ear, Mother of Pearl, and by some Normans or Norman Shell 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 588/2 *Mother of pearl*, the shells of the large bivalve mollusc *Meleagrina margaritifera*.

fig. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super* 16 It is superexcellent wit, that is the mother pearle of precious Inuention.

† **3.** ? = NACRITE. *Obs.*

1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II. 40 The bowels of the earth abound with mother of pearl, and some other productions of the mineral kingdom.

4. *attrib*, as in *mother-of-pearl oyster, shell*; with the sense 'made of mother-of-pearl', as in *mother-of-pearl button*, etc., also similative, as in *mother-of-pearl gloss, -tint.*

1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XII 610/1 The margaritiferus, or pearl-bearing mussel. This is the *mater perlarum* of Rumphius, or mother of pearl shell. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 229 The shells found in limestone strata are commonly entire; some preserve their internal mother of pearl gloss 1808 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed 12) s.v. *Pelew Isl*, The best knives are made of a piece of the large mother of-pearl oyster 1808 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans* XCIII 8 The angles were taken with a mother-of-pearl micrometer. 1810 *Sporting Mag* XXXV 293 A blue jacket with mother-of-pearl buttons on it. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) II. 64 Button-hook with the mother of-pearl handle. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII. 871 A peculiar white 'mother of-pearl' tint.

b. *Comb.*: **mother-of-pearl moth** (see quots. 1829, 1850); **mother of-pearl work**, a kind of embroidery in which pieces of mother-of-pearl are sewn on velvet or silk.

1829 J. F. STEPHENS *Catal. Insects* II 165 *Margaritia verticalis* Mother of Pearl M 1850 — *Catal. Lepidoptera* 240 *Botys verticalis*. The Mother-of-Pearl *Ibid.* 241 *Botys perpendicularis*. The Scarce Mother-of-Pearl 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlework* 351 Mother of-Pearl Work

Mother of thyme. Also 8 **mother thyme. a.** The wild thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*. **b.** *Calamintha Acinos* (Britten & Holland).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II clxiv 457 Wild Time is called in English Mother of Time, and our Ladies Bedstrawe. 1693 DALE *Pharmacol.* 234 *Serpillum vulgare*. Mother of Thyme. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I IV 254 Take Agrimony, Mother-thyme,. Roman Wormwood, Carduus Benedictus 1845 *Encycl Metrop* XXV 627/2 *Thymus Serpyllum* is the Wild Thyme or Mother of Thyme.

attrib 1747 WESLEY *Prim Physic* (1762) 86 Let his breakfast be Mother of Thyme tea

† **Mother's child.** *Obs.* A person, chiefly in phrase *every mother's child* (Cf. *Mother's son.*)

a 1300 *K Horn* 664 (Camb MS) At hom lefte ffikenhild, Pat was pe wurste moder child. *c* 1305 *St Lucy* 93 in *E. E. P* (1862) 104 Beo ilad oper ibore And per schal meine a moder child 1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos Prov* XI-XII. 167 It was a fault in Dauid to swear so peremptorily that he would kill Nabal, his familie, and euery mothers child of them 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXVII. 190 We have our Failings, Every Mothers Child of us.

Mothership (mɒ·ðəʃip). Also 5 **moderchypp, -ship, modyrchep** [f. MOTHER *sb*.1 + -SHIP] The office of a mother; motherly care.

c 1440 *Partonope* 3589 For on your modership shall I neuer trust. 1453 *Paston Lett* I 258 He hathe seyde as myche ther ageyns as he dar do to have hyr gode modyrchep. 1478 *Ibid* III 225, I recomaund me on to yowr good moderchypp. 1905 *Blackw Mag* Feb. 239/1 Even had self-defence impelled Clarie to abandon her mothership.

† **b.** (See MOTHER *sb*.1 3 c.)

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* IV. II, I haue promis'd The Mother ship 'oth Maids

Mo·thersome, *a. dial.* [f MOTHER (?*v*.1) + -SOME.] Anxious like a mother.

1840 MRS. TROLLOPE *M Armstrong* XV. II. 96, I hope excuse, miss, if I seem over mothersome and foolish about him, but he's a precious boy to me.

Mother's son.

1. A man. Chiefly in phr., *every mother's son.*

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott Hom* 269 Luue iwile pe mi leue lif, moder sune feirest. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7061 Mani modir son was feld, Als it es in pe stori teld. **13** . *Sir Beues* (A) 4102 Pat pai ner ded vpon pe grene, Eueri moder sone, i wene *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1429 pe first modire son he mett Was Balaam pe bald berne 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* X XXIX. 460 He casteth that we shalle neuer escape moder sone of vs. 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph.* 330 Tydeus slewe theim euery mothers soonne excepte one 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* I II. 80 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 223 The English .massacred them all, every Mother's Son of them 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV I (1737) 5 Each Mother's Son retired on board his own Ship 1865 TENNYSON *Captain* 50 Every mother's son—Down they dropt. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* XIII, 'Tis that every mother's son Travails with a skeleton.

2. A spoilt child.

1882 'EDNA LYALL' *Donovan* XXIV, He's never been allowed to shift for himself, he's a mother's son

Mother tongue. [In sense 1, *mother* was originally the uninflected genitive; cf. the form mothers tongue in 16–17th c.]

1. One's native language.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III 114 Secler lordys schuld, in defawte of prelatys, lerne and preche pe law of God in here modyr tonge. *c* 1400 *Brut* (E. E. T. S.) 315 Hit was ordeyned. pat men of lawe..fro pat tyme forth shold plede in her moder tunge. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* Prol. v, In mother toung of lating I wald preif To mak ane maner of translatioun. 1519 *Interl.* 4 *Elements* (Percy Soc.) 3 The Grekes, the Romayns, with many other mo, In their moder tonge wrot warkes excellent. 1540 CRANMER *Pref. to Gt. Bible* 1 The Saxones tonge whiche at that tyme was oure mothers tonge. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 2 Children. soone learne forraigne languages, and sooner forget the same, yea and their mothers tongue also. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. VII. 294 The just pronunciation of their mother-tongue 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 34 Without the intervention of the mother tongue.

attrib. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char* (1857) 256 The learning which lyes in mother-tongue translations.

b. *transf.*

1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* III. 15 *note*, His [Shakespeare's] mother-tongue, the language of nature, is the same in Cappadocia and in Britain. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 17 The mother-tongue of the deaf and dumb, is the language of signs

2. An original language from which others spring

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1892) II. 475 The Mother-Tongues of Europe are thirteen. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v., Of *mother tongues*, Scaliger reckons ten in Europe. 1848 LATHAM *Eng Lang* II IV. (ed. 2) 83 It [American English] was earliest separated from the mother-tongue.

Mother wit. Also 5 **moderis wytte.** Native or natural wit; common sense.

Often in *Proverb* see CLERGY 5.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St Kath* V 1710 Thei cowde neuere resorte on-to her moderis wytte 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I Wks. 153/2 One speciall thynge, without which all lernynge is halfe lame. What is that quod he Mary quod I, a good mother wyt. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. X 21 For all that nature by her mother-wit Could frame in earth,..Was there. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos* 428 Such Forms of Reasoning were, certainly, never intended. for Men of good Mother-Wits. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I 263 Well supplied with what is called mother-wit 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life* VI. (1861) 125 The cure for false theology is motherwit 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth Theory* I. 49 The domain of accidental judgment and mother-wit.

† **b.** ? One who possesses mother wit. *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* Prol 1 From iygging vaines of riming mother wits.

Hence **Mother witted** *a*, having mother-wit.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 67 Discontent, if [it light] on a man of puissance, (be he not more then mother-witted circumspect,) to him and his family it is no lesse fatall

Motherwort. Also 4–6 **moderwort(e, 5 moderuurt, modir-wort, modyr worte,** 6 **motherwoorte,** 6–7 **motherworte,** 8 **mother-worth.** [f. MOTHER *sb*.1 (in sense 11) + WORT]

1. A name for various plants formerly supposed to be valuable in diseases of the womb; now chiefly applied to *Leonurus Cardiaca*; formerly often to the mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris.*

a 1387 *Simon Barthol.* (Anecd Oxon) 36/2 *Regina prati*, moderwort 14 *Stockholm Med MS* II 247 in *Anglia* XVIII 313 Off modir wort I wyl pe tellyn Off pat erbe arn spycys iij. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 341/2 Modyr worte, herbe (or mugworte, *infra*), *artemesia* *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon) 106/2 *Matricaria aquatica* modeuurt 1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* (1541) A ij, Artheimisia queene of Caria, founde the vertues of motherworte, which in latyne bearith her name 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 50 Lycopus is called of the commune Herbaries Cardiaca, in englishe Motherwurt 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 350 Take of Camomile and Motherwort, of each two or three handfuls. 1747 WESLEY *Prim Physic* (1762) 88 A Decoction of Mother Wort 1760 J. LEE *Introd Bot* App 319 Mother-wort, *Leonurus* 1807 I. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed 3) II. 431 Some are brown. Others blue, as camomile, motherwort. 1856 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl* (1861) IV 179.

2. Man's motherwort (see MAN *sb.* 21) **Stinking motherwort,** *Chenopodium vulvaria*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V IV 549, I haue named it in Englishe, The ranke stinking Goate, or stinking Motherwort.

Mothery (mɒ·ðəri), *a.* [f MOTHER *sb*.2 + -Y.] Mouldy, feculent.

1709 *Brit Apollo* No. 65 2/1 The Wine .turns Mothery. 1759 STERNE *Tr Shandy* II XIX, If there is such a juice , is it not enough to make the clearest liquid in the world both feculent and mothery? 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn fr. Page Nat* 239 Wine vinegar, catsup, not unfrequently become mothery.

Hence **Mo·therineſs.**

1748 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II iii 76 A sort of whitish Scum or Motheriness will appear upon the Surface

Mo·thless, *a nonce-word* [f. MOTH *sb.* + -LESS] Void of moths.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *To the Virtuosi* vii, Tis you protect their pregnant hour, And when the birth's at hand, Exerting your obstetric pow'r Prevent a mothless land

Mothley, obs. form of MOTLEY.

Moth mullein. [See quot. 1597.] The plant *Verbascum Blattaria*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. IXXXII 122 It may be called in English Purple, or Mothe Mulleyn 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclviii 634 Concerning the plants comprehended vnder the titles of *Blattaria*, or Moth Mulleins, I finde nothing written of them, sauing that mothes, butterflies, and all manner of smaller flies and bats, do resort vnto the place whereseoeuer these herbes be laide or strowed. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 538 The Hearbe called Purple, or Moth mullein 1778 R. WESTON *Gard Calendar* (ed 2) 303 Moth Mullein. Yellow Moth Mullein White. 1838 MARY HOWITT *Woodpecker* II, The moth-mullein. with its pale yellow flowers.

attrib 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict* s.v. *Verbascum*, Mullein with a dark Moth-Mullein Leaf.

Motho, obs. form of MOTTO.

Moththe, Mothwoc: see MOTH, MOTE WORK.

Mothy (mɒ·θi), *a.* [f. MOTH *sb.* + -Y.] Infested by moths.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III II. 49 His horse hip'd with an olde mothy saddle, and stirrops of no kindred. 1598 FLORIO, *Tarmoso*, mothie, full of mothes or wormes. 1613 *Uncasing of Machivils Instr.* 16 Raile on a Broker whose clothes are mothie. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Dec. 810/1 Their mothy leathern covers.

‖ **Motif** (mōtī·f). [Fr.: see MOTIVE *sb*.]

1. a. In painting, sculpture, architecture, decoration, etc: A constituent feature of a composition; an object or group of objects forming a distinct element of a design; a particular type of subject for artistic treatment. Also used for: The structural principle or the dominant idea of a work.

1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr & Leg. Art* (1850) 87 The *motif* is simple and not easily mistaken 1850 *Ecclesiologist* XI 121 Regular stalls would not have suited the *motif* of the arrangement 1881 *Cornh Mag.* Mar 309 The main motif of this landscape was the indescribable Carrara range 1883 A. H. CHURCH *Prec Stones* 29 Arrangements of precious stones in which the leading *motif* is either identity, or seriation, or contrast.

b. In literary composition: A type of incident, a particular situation, an ethical problem, or the like, which may be treated in a work of imagination.

1897 'EDNA LYALL' *Mrs Gaskell* in *Women Novelists* 125 The difficult subject which forms the *motif* of 'Ruth'.

c. *Music.* Used in various senses, repectively = FIGURE *sb.* 24, LEITMOTIV, and SUBJECT *sb.*

1882 MRS. A. EDWARDES *Ballroom Repent* I 189, I feel original I have got hold of a *motif*! Oh, if we had a sheet of scored paper! 1907 in *Grove's Dict Mus.* II. 377/1.

2. *Dress-making.* An ornament of lace, braid, or the like, sewn separately on a dress.

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlework*, *Motifs*, a French term, used to distinguish the pattern of a piece of embroidery from the groundwork or material 1897 *Westm. Gaz* 26 Aug 3/2 Motifs, braces, epaulettes, may be created from bold patterned guipure lace 1906 *Times* 4 May 10/2 The skirt was bordered..with large jetted lace motifs.

¶ **3.** Often used instead of MOTIVE in senses not specially Fr., in order to avoid the customary associations of the Eng. word as denoting an influence determining volition.

1874 DYKES *Relat Kingd.* 163 The very *motif* to such false teaching is a desire to broaden somewhat the excessive straitness of the gospel path to life 1887 G. T. LADD *Physiol Psychol* 463 The *motifs* or data which the mind would have for constructing such a surface must be found in the series of sensations of light and color

Motif, obs form of MOTIVE.

Motiferous (mōti·fĕrəs), *a. Phys.* [f. L. *mōt-us* motion + -FEROUS] Conveying motion or motor impulses.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* II 375/1 There are fibrils which extend between the motiferous part of the cerebro-spinal axis and the sympathetic. 1839–47 *Ibid* III. 893/1 Motiferous filaments.

Motific (mōti·fik), *a. Phys* [f. L. *mōt-us* motion + -FIC] Producing motion.

1822 GOOD *Study Med* III 30 *margin*, Motific, or irritative power of a lower description than sensific. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I 800/2 Convulsion is an affection of the motific not of the sensific part of the nervous system.

† **Mo·tild.** *Obs.* [f *mote*, MOOT *v*.1 + *-ild* fem. suffix (see GRUCCHILD)] A female disputant.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath* 418 3ef ha þeos modi motild [L. *hanc contionatricem temerariam*] ouercumen mahten *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom* 205 Ich bidde þin ore ðet tu beo mi motild ageines mine soule fon.

Motile (mōu·til), *a* [ad. L. type **mōtilis*, f. *mōt-*, ppl stem of *movēre* to move: see -ILE.] In *Zool*, *Bot.*, etc.: Capable of motion; characterized by motion.

1864 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* IV. 189 The motile phenomena hitherto observed in sponges. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II i 261 Still or motile cells of Protococcus 1890 COOKE *Introd. Fresh-w Algæ* 143 Active motile cells are so common amongst algæ that they scarce need description.

Motility (mōti·liti) *Phys.* [Formed as prec. + -ITY.] Capability or power of moving (as a quality of organisms)

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* I 40/2 Motility and Sensation. 1836–9 *Ibid* II 675/1 Cold tends to diminish sensibility and motility 1860 *Encycl Brit* (ed 8) XXI. 1000/2 The changes and motility of their cilia 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot* 645 Motile leaves lose their motility when oxygen is withheld from them 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *New Dis* 90 A very small lesion may produce very decided impairment of motility

Motion (mōu·ʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **mocioun, 5 mocyoun, mocyoun, 5–6 mocyon,** 5–7 **mocion, 6 mocyone, motione, motioun, motyon,** 5– **motion.** [a. F. *motion* (13th c), ad. L. *mōtiōn-em*, n. of action f *movēre* to MOVE

The Eng uses correspond not only to those of L. *mōtio*, but also, and perhaps more commonly, to those of *mōtus* (It, Sp *moto*).]

1. The process of moving, i.e. of undergoing change of place; the condition of a body (in mathematical theory also of a point, line, surface, etc.) when at each successive instant it occupies a different position in space. Also, in particularized uses: An instance, or a particular kind or variety (discriminated according to direction, velocity, etc.) of this process or condition. (In early use chiefly of the movements of the heavenly bodies.)

Motion of ROTATION, *of* TRANSLATION: see those words.

Laws of Motion: see LAW *sb* 17 b

1412-20 Lydg *Chron. Troy* I. 1706 þe grete Tholome .. telleþ þe cause why..Bothe of Eclipe and coniunccioun, And whi þei falle by natural mociour. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 83 The children of Seth. Founde first the crafte of hevenly mocyouns. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I def xvi. 3 A point, by his motion or draught, describeth a line. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 24 We in your motion turne, and you may moue vs. 1629 Massinger *Roman Actor* II. i, The motion of the Spheares are out of time, Her musicall notes but heard. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. ix. 277 Diogenes confuted him who denyed there was any motion, by saying nothing but walking before his eyes. 1670 H. Stubbe *Plus Ultra* 163 The superiour part of the Air or Atmosphere hath another motion or lation then that which is more low. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xiv. § 7 This is the Reason, why Motions very slow, though they are constant, are not perceived by us. 1701 Grew *Cosmol. Sacra* I. i. 4 The two Visible Parts of the Universe are Matter and Motion. 1710 J. Clarke *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 165 The Particles of the Water having less Motion, than our Bodies have in all those Parts which are near the Heart, they receive some Motion from us. 1818-16 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. Introd. 9 No body loses motion in any direction, without communicating an equal quantity to other bodies in that same direction. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* II. xiii. 53 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Generally speaking,. the motions which we meet with in the use of machinery may be resolved into rectilinear and circular. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 82 The clouds at a distance lay with scarcely visible motion. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 130 The motion .. was circular, as in the motion of a top. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 687/1 We must now consider the composition of simple harmonic motions in directions at right angles to each other.

b. *fig.* (e.g. of the progress of time.)

1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 254 Heaven has to all allotted, soon or late, Some lucky Revolution of their Fate. Whose Motions, if we watch and guide with Skill [etc.] 1822 Byron *Heav. & Earth* I. iii. 83 Nor years, nor heart-break, nor time's sapping motion.

c. *Philos.* (now only *Hist.*) By many writers *motion* (Gr. *κίνησις*) was applied in a wider sense to all kinds of change, the term *local motion* being employed to distinguish change of place from the other kinds of 'motion'.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 41. 50 To assert that Life and Sense, Reason and Understanding, were really nothing else but Local Motion. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The antient philosophers considered *motion* in a more general and extensive manner. They defined it, a passage out of one state into another: and thus made six kinds of motion, viz. Creation, generation, corruption, augmentation, diminution, and lation, or local motion.

†d. Change of abode, a flitting from one place to another. *Obs.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 130 Hee seldome resides in Cities, or any one place long, but affects perpetuall motion. 1643 Evelyn *Diary* 23 July, Which had been a greate cause of my perpetual motions hitherto between Wotton and London. 1645 [see 6 a.] *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Staffs.* (1662) III. 46 William Gifford was a man of much Motion.

†e. The action of moving or setting in movement, the fact of being moved. *Obs. rare.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 592 And see the Guards, By mee encampt on yonder Hill, expect Their motion, at whose Front a flaming Sword, In signal of remove, waves fiercely round.

†f. *fig.* Advancement, promotion. *Obs. rare.*

1641 W. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 288 The lawyers also must have their motions: Banks must be Baron and Lord Treasurer, the Attorney Chief Justice.

2. Change of place, whether voluntary or automatic, in an animate body or its parts; an instance of this, a movement.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 403 O! neuer will I trust to speeches pen'd, Nor to the motion of a Schoole-boies tongue. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 740 Men in their sleepe haue not so strong Tonicall motions as when they are awake. 1644 [see Local A. 1 c]. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Jan., A Sermon was preach'd to the Jewes, who are constrained to sit till the houre is don, but it is with so much spitting, hum'ing, coughing, and motion, that [etc.] 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., *Animal Motion*, is that whereby the situation, figure, magnitude, &c. of the parts, members, &c. of animals are changed. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VIII. 541 The love of pleasure that, thro' ev'ry vein, Throws motion, warmth. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 423 To retard the motion of the heart and circulating fluids. 1803 *Ibid.* X. 433 This translation of sensation and motion to parts remote from the place where impressions are made. 1813 Byron *Br. Abydos* II. xxvi, That hand, whose motion is not life, Yet feebly seems to menace strife.

†b. In artistic use.

1598 Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* I. 23 By Motion, the Painters meane that comelines, and grace in the proportion and disposition of a picture, which is also called the spirite and life of a picture.

c. Power of movement, capability of moving (as the property of an animate body).

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 120 This sensible warme motion, to become A kneaded clod. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 151 Devoid of sense and motion. 1698 Rokeby in *Misc.* (Surtees No. 37) 62, I was taken with a very great indisposition..my motion in a manner wholly lost. I was necessitated to be carryed up staires.

d. The action of moving the body in walking, running, etc. Also, manner of walking or stepping; gait, carriage.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iii. 68 The firme fixture of thy foote would giue an excellent motion to thy gate, in a semicircled Farthingale. 1607-12 Bacon *Ess., Beauty* (Arb.) 212 Yf it be true that the principall part of Beautie is in decent mocion. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 119 He had in his person, in his aspect and countenance, the appearance of a great man, which he preserved in his gait and motion. 1674 *Ibid.* XII. § 89 The men..must be good horsemen, otherwise they could not obey the quick motion and turns of their horses. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 4 P 6 Her Air has the Beauty of Motion, and her Look the Force of Language.

†e. Bodily exertion (tending to fatigue); *pl.* = bodily exercises. *Obs.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. vii. 158 When in your motion you are hot and dry. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 3 By Ambages of diets, bathings, annointings, Medicines, motions, and the like, prolong life. 1689 Wood *Life* 20 Dec. (O. H. S.) III. 318 His violent motion going up Shotover Hill on foot. 1695 Dryden *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* Pref. 50 But that Poet was always in a Foam at his setting out, even before the Motion of the Race had warm'd him.

3. An act of moving the body (or its members); a change of posture; an external or visible movement, a gesture; in bad sense, † a grimace, antic.

1608 Machin *Dumb Knt.* I. i, In her lookes Each motion hath a speaking maiesty. 1621 Fletcher *Wildgoose Chase* III. i. (mit.), These Gim-cracks, made of Mops, and Motions. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 223 Speaking or mute all comliness and grace Attends thee, and each word, each motion formes. 1798 Joanna Baillie *Tryal* II. ii. *Plays on Passions* (1821) I. 230 [stage-direction] Agnes, making a slight motion of her hand to fasten some pin in her dress. 1804 Wordsw. *'She was a Phantom of Delight'*, Her household motions light and free, And steps of virgin-liberty. 1807-26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 346 By a slight motion of the hand backward. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 22 And her eyes on all my motions with a mute observance hung.

b. Phrases. *To make a motion* or *motions*: to beckon, invite by gestures (*to do* something). *To go through the motions of*: to perform by way of simulation gestures or movements such as are used in (some specified action).

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 207 Upon this my Savage made a Motion to me to lend him my Sword. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 130 As soon as we discover'd them, we made Motions to them to come down.

c. A practised and regulated movement of the body; a step, gesture, or other movement acquired by drill and training (e.g. in *Fencing* and in the *Manège*). Also *fig.*

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 304 He giues me the stucke in with such a mortall motion that it is meuitable. 1602 — *Ham.* IV. vii. 102 (1604 Qo.) The Scrimures of their nation, He swore had neither motion, guard, nor eye, If you opposd them. 1650 Milton *Tenure of Kings* (ed. 2) 57 For Divines, if we observe them, have thir postures and thir motions no less expertly, and with no less variety then they that practice feats in the Artillery-ground. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Ess.* Wks. 1765 II. 141 As a race horse hurts his motions by condescending to draw in a team. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 98, I do not recommend this motion to be adopted by young beginners, as it is apt to give rise to bad habits.

d. *Mil.* Each of the several successive actions of which a prescribed exercise of arms consists.

1635 Barriffe (*title*) Military Discipline: together with the exercise of the foot in their motions. 1718 *Act New Hampshire* in *Outing* (U. S.) (1895) XXVII. 78/2 To exercise them in motions, the use of arms, and shooting at marks. 1760 *New Manual Exerc.* (ed. 3) 7 The Officers face to the Left-about in 3 Motions. 1802 C. James *Milit. Dict., Manual Exercise* consists in seven motions of the firelock..The motions in the manual exercise will, in future, be performed slower than heretofore, leaving three seconds between each motion. 1859 [see Extension 10.]

4. Commotion, agitated condition (e.g. of water); irregular movement, shaking, oscillation (of a ship, a vehicle). † Also, in immaterial applications, a political agitation or commotion; excitement, agitation (of the mind or feelings). See also 6 b.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 277 In token of þe mocioun of Ierusalem þat fel þre hondred 3ere afterward. 1423 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 45 For-asmoche as dyssencions, stirrynges and mocions haue byn had a-fore tyme.. for certen comen. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdras* VI. 14 There shal come a greate mocion [Vulg. *commotio*], but ye place where thou stondest shal not be moued. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 516 To contene thamselffis peciable unattempting ony further motioun or trouble. 1644 S. Kem *Messengers Prepar.* 22 It's good stepping into the poole upon the motion of the waters. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. iv. (1715) 15 The State continu'd all that time unsettl'd, and in continual motions. 1700 Dryden *Cymon & Iphig.* 30 Love, brushing o'er, adds motion to the pool. 1715 Gay *What D'ye Call It* II. viii. *Ballad*, Cease, cease, thou cruel Ocean, And let my Lover rest; Ah! what's thy troubled Motion To that within my Breast? 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 592 He spoke this with so much Warmth in his Temper, so much Earnestness and Motion of his Spirits. 1771 T. Percival *Ess.* (1777) I. 127 The mixtures..seemed to have some little fermentative motion in them. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* V. xxi, But in a minute she 'gan stir, With a short uneasy motion—Backwards and forwards half her length. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 572 His groans now told the motions of the cart.

5. *pl.* Activities or 'movements' on the part of a person or body of persons, when pursuing an affair; esp. the movements of an army in the field. (Now *rare.*) † Formerly also *sing.*

1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 137 That his coming into Zealand, and his continuance there, was known to Cromwell, with all the particulars of his motion. 1693 *Humours Town* 24 Whose motions she has always as certain advice of as a Commander has of those of an Enemy. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 298 Joseph taking the Advantage of the Night to conceal his Motions, went away with Jesus and the Virgin, and dwelt in Egypt. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, IV. Wks. 1813 V. 406 All the emperor's motions, depending on himself alone, were more brisk and better concerted. 1775 Sheridan *St. Patr. Day* I. ii, My chief business with you is to watch the motions of a rake-helly fellow here. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, He had associated himself to the Smith, whose motions he had watched for the purpose of joining him.

b. Phr. *To make a motion*: to begin to move in a particular direction or with some specified purpose.

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Holy Script.* II. i, This verse marks that, and both do make a motion unto a third, that ten leaves off doth lie. 1709 *Tatler* No. 43 P 11 The French Army had laid Bridges over the Sharp, and made a Motion as if they intended to pass that River. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 604 About an Hour after they made a Motion to attack us again. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* III. 204 She made a motion towards the door.

6. In motion. a. *lit.* In a state of moving or of being moved; in a state of activity or moving about. Opposed to *at rest.* (Also † *upon motion.*) Phr. *to put in* († *into*, † *to*) *motion, to set in motion.*

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. i. 87 Taste your legges sir, put them to motion. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. xiv. 27 My last unto you was from the Low-Countreys, wher I was in motion to and fro above four months. 1647 Cowley *Mistr., Called Inconst.* iii, As Men in Motion think the Trees move too. 1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* (1662) 233 The whole matter of the Universe, and all the parts thereof, are ever upon motion. 1668 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 18 There must be an infinitely powerful God, who must..put matter into motion. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 116 Not a breeze, not a cloud which might be supposed to put all Nature thus into motion. 1836-42 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 337 All the effects we are about to describe depend upon electricity in motion, or upon electric currents. 1841 R. Willis *Princ. Mechanism* 18 Each of which is so connected with the frame-work of the machine, that when in motion every point of it is constrained to move in a certain path.

b. *fig.* In a state of activity, excitement, commotion, or the like; occas. † *in great motion.* *To put* or *set in motion*, to set going or working.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 226 To keepe his anger still in motion. 1599 — *Hen. V*, I. ii. 185 Setting endeuour in continual motion. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. iii. 31 The want is, but to put those Powres in motion, That long to moue. 1673 Temple *Ess., Ireland* Wks. 1731 I. 110 When Things are once in Motion, Trade begets Trade. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 192 Our people observed lights hurrying backwards and forwards in the fort, and other marks of the inhabitants being in great motion. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* XV. 94/2 We have now in our gaol sixteen rioters from Sudbury, and it is an alarming circumstance that the whole country seems in motion. 1804 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 139 My wife was moved for this day, .but my patent was not put in motion. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, II. v. I. 197 They .who set a revolution in motion have not always the power to stop it.

†7. The action of moving, prompting, or urging (a person to do something, or that something be done); a proposal, suggestion (esp. in phr. *to make a motion*); an instigation, prompting, or bidding. *Obs.* in general sense (see 8).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1263 (1291) Þese wordes Nyas but to shewe 3ow my mocion To fynde vn-to oute helpe þe beste weye. 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4989 To god þi sone make a mocioun, How he þi seruaunt was, mayden marie. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 15 Heraclius themperour eirede from the feithe thro the mocioun of Cirus and of Sergius [L. *suadentibus ad hoc Cyro et Sergio*]. 1530 Palsgr. 647/1, I open a mater, I make first mocyon of it, or breke a mater to one, *je entame*. 1539 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 131 Ye marvelle that I and my brotherne do nott frelye surrendure upe owre Howse at the mocyone off the Kyngs Commissinars. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* P 5 To whom a sealed booke was deliuered, with this motion, Reade this, I pray thee. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 126 A Traueller..must alwayes at the first motion content these Rascals. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 19 Then they all with one consent said to this Bramble, do thou Reign over us. So he accepted the motion and became the King of the Town of Mansoul. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 174 My friend made a motion to me, that we should desire Captain Wilmot to put us into the sloop. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 26 The Mate applauded this Motion, and accordingly we went on shore. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 21 Does she know, that I have been sent for, or was it only a mere motion of your own?

† b. ? Persuasive force. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1592 H. Smith *Serm.* (1614) 265 If I had the wordes of motion to speake that which might be spoken of this matter, it would fright Iudas himselfe.

8. *spec.* a. A proposition or proposal formally made in a deliberative assembly.

1579-80 North *Plutarch, Aristides* (1595) 364 A generall counsell in the which Aristides made a motion, that all the cities of Greece should [etc.]. 1605 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 278 The mocion of 20 to be added to the Councell shalbe assented vnto. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* cccix. 271 And upon this Ground, there was a Motion put up, for Changing the Monarchy into a Republique. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 84, I mov'd that it might be bought for the Publick Library. My Motion not listen'd to. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 298 P 5 The Motion being made, and the Question being put. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. xxxiv. 334 This motion was carried. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* III. xliv. 327 The motion was never pressed to a division.

b. *Law.* An application made to a court or judge by a party to an action or his counsel, to obtain some rule or order of court necessary to the progress of the action.

a 1726 Gilbert *Tenures* (1757) 290 Upon motion to the court, it was agreed by the four justices, that [etc.]. 1729 Jacob *Law Dict.* s.v., In the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, &c. Motions are made by Barristers and Counsellors at Law, for what concerns their Clients Causes..One ought not to move for several Things in one Motion; and where a Motion hath been denied, the same Matter may not be moved again by another Counsel, without acquainting the Court

thereof. 1828 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 289 The motion was refused. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xli, He..quitted the Bar in disgust because he had only one brief and a motion of course in twenty years

†**9.** An inward prompting or impulse; an instigation or incitement from within; a desire or inclination (*to* or *towards*). Also, a stirring of the soul, an emotion. *Obs.*

1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* II. iii. (1494) f viij, This body must haue a soule of life To queke the membres with goostly mocions. 1504 Lady Margaret tr. *De Imitatione* IV. vii 269 So full of mocyons and concupyscences [L. *tam plenus concupiscentiarum motibus*]. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. ii. § 3 Whereas vnto mens inward cogitations, vnto the priule intents and motions of their harts, religion serueth for a bridle. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 335 We haue Reason to coole our raging Motions. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Nobility* (Arb.) 190 He that standeth at a stay when others rise, can hardlye avoyd mocions of envye 1625 *Ibid., Love* 449 There is in Mans Nature, a secret Inclination, and Motion, towards loue of others. *a* 1680 Charnock *Sinfuln. & Cure of Evil I. k.* Wks. (1849) 123 Good motions cherished will spring up in good actions. 1692 Dryden *St. Evremont's Ess.* 9 Whether he killed his Sons by a motion of Heroick Vertue. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* III. cx. 464 He got the Mastery of his Passions, and brought the Motions of his Mind into Subjection to the Law of Christ. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. i, The natural Love of Life gave me some inward Motions of Joy

†**b.** *spec.* A working of God in the soul. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 19 That all our actes and dedes be ordred and wrought after the inclynacyon or mocyon of grace 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com Prayer, Coll 1st Sund. in Lent*, That.. wee maye euer obeye thy Godlye mocions. 1670 Walton *Lives* I. 37 God mark'd him with . a blessing of obedience to the motions of his blessed Spirit. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 158 Abandoned by God, and unvisited by his gracious motions in the heart.

c. Phr. *Of* (†*upon*) *one's own* (or †*proper*) *motion* = of one's own accord. Now *arch.* Similarly †*of a* (specified) *motion*

1426 Lydg *De Gul. Pilgr* 19495 And my burdoun I heelde ryghte ffaste .And seyde (off sodeyne moscyoun) 'Bordoun' [etc.] 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 112 The parson comyth not of hyse owyn mocyon. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. v. 11 The ladies them self of theyr propre mocion brought theyr jewellis. 1533 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) I. 370 Ye shall not moche nede to travayle..to procure answer other then of their owne mocyons they shall declare unto you. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1211 He also of a godlie motion builded a conuenient roome in Pauls churchyard 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii § 13 Ye choose not me, but I of mine own voluntarie motion made choice of you. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 21 Not at the instance of any one, but of their own proper motions 1730 Wesley *Wks* (1830) I. 12, I do not say you would be too officious should you of your own motions seek out the persons that want your instructions. 1903 *Expositor* Apr. 268 Christ of his own motion went further afield

†**10.** A motive, reason; a ground or cause of action. *Obs.*

1533 Bellenden tr. *Livy* II. vii. (S. T. S.) I. 155 Pai war all resolute of ane mynde. ; And for þir mocouns [L. *proinde*] desirit porsena [etc.]. 1549 *Compl. Scot* III. 27 Thai [the English] ar, ande alse hes beene, the special motione of the iniust veyris that hes trublit cristianite thir sex hundreth 3eir by past. 1657–8 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 354 They have openly and avowedly trod God's people under foot, on that very motion and account; that they were Protestants.

11. The involuntary action of the intestines, leading to discharge of their contents; an evacuation of the bowels. Also, chiefly in *plural*, that which is evacuated; the fæces.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. i. 105 Shall I loose my Doctor? No, hee giues me the Potions and the Motions. 1766 [Anstey] *Bath Guide* II. 50 We must swallow a Potion For driving out Wind after every Motion. 1786 R. Willan in *Med. Commun.* II. 118 He had two or three loose motions. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med* x. 111 Those who are dissatisfied with less than two or three motions in the day. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. ix. 995 The motions of the bowels present a pale drab or clay color. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 737 In sprue the motions are generally very frothy.

12. *Mus* †**a.** Movement (quick or slow); tempo.

1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. x. 33 This Mood is of two Motions, the one slow, the other more swift. 1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The *motion*, in songs composed in double time, differs from that in those in triple time It is the *motion* that distinguishes courants and sarabands, from gavots, borees, chacones, &c

b. (*a*) The melodic progression of a single part with reference to the intervals taken by it. See Conjunct *a.* 6, Disjunct *a.* 3. (*b*) The progression of two or more parts with relation to each other. For *parallel, direct, similar, oblique, contrary motion*, see those adjs.

1732, 1812, etc. [see Contrary *a.* 5 b, Oblique *a.* 6, etc.]

†**13.** **a** A puppet-show. *Obs.*

1589 Nashe *Pasquill & Marforius* 12 Pompes, Pagents, Motions, Maskes. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii, They say, there's a new Motion of the city of Niniueh, with Ionas, and the whale, to be seene at Fleet-bridge. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 103 Then hee compast a Motion of the Prodigall sonne. 1677 *Loud Gaz.* No. 1170/4 All Persons exposing publickly any Shows, Motions, Stage-Playes, or strange Sights. 1678 *Norwich Court-Bks.* 21 Dec. (1905) 152 Oliver Batt licensed to show a motion called 'Arte and Vartue'.

†**b.** A puppet. Also applied contemptuously to a person. *Obs.*

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. i. 100 Oh excellent motion; oh exceeding Puppet. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* III. iv, What's he, with the halfe-armes there, that salutes vs out of his cloke, like a motion? 1609 — *Sil. Wom.* III. iv, Did you thinke you had married a statue? or a motion, onely? 1613 Fletcher *Rule a Wife* II. i, Goe, find me out this man, and let me see him, If he be that motion that you tell me of, And make no more noise, I shall entertain him. 1633 Marmion *Antiquary* I. i, This travelling motion has been abroad in quest of strange fashions. 1663 Killigrew *Parson's Wedd.* IV. i, One that never..sleepes in a whole skin, but is taken to pieces like a Motion, as if she were too long 1689 Swift *Ode to Sir W. Temple* vii, As in a theatre the ignorant fry, Because the cords escape their eye, Wonder to see the motions fly.

14. A piece of mechanism which itself moves, or which sets other pieces moving or modifies their motion; †the Movement of a watch. Also *fig.*

Perpetual motion: see Perpetual *a.* 1 b. *Parallel motion*. see Parallel *a.*

1605 Daniel *Philotas* III. ii D 2 b, This great motion of a state we see Doth turne on many wheeles. *a* 1626 Bacon *New Atl* (1900) 36 Engines for Multiplying and Enforcing of Windes, to set also on going diverse Motions. *Ibid.* 43 Wee have divers curious Clocks; And other like Motions of Returne: And some Perpetuall Motions. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1315/4 A silver Watch with several motions. 1682 *True Protest. Mercury* No. 151. 2/2 Two silver Watches, the one a large one with a rising motion. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Motion* is also used among mechanics, for the inside of a watch, &c more commonly called *movement* 1793 W. & S. Jones *Catal. Optical*, etc. *Instr.* 2 Reflecting telescopes with rack-work motions. 1894 *Times* 23 Mar. 4/6 The engine-driver might know whether the line was clear even..while he was oiling the motion.

15. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 8 b) *motion-day*; (sense 14) *motion-maker, wheel*; **motion-bar**, a guide-bar in a steam-engine; **motion-block** (see quot.); †**motion-man**, the worker or exhibitor of a puppet-show; **motion-work**, the mechanism for moving the hands of a watch or clock.

1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Sept. 534 Flat guides, called *motion-bars, or guide-bars 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 74 The *motion-block which forms a connection between the piston-rod and connecting-rod. 1887 G. C. V. Holmes *Steam Engine* 214 The guides or motion blocks . which prevent the end of the piston rod from being deflected as the connecting rod assumes an angular position 1904 E. Manson *Builders of our Law* (ed. 2) 229 *Motion-day at the Rolls was a scene to be remembered 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng* 118 Of these same *motion-makers, the third is Earl Nelson 1614 B. Jonson *Barth Fair* I. v, A Puppet-play that I writ for the *motion man. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem* (1759) I. 102 When truly all their Feats have been As well perform'd by Motion-men. 1764 *Ann Reg.* I. 79/1 Two *motion wheels [in a watch] 1795 J. Aikin *Manchester* 311 They excel in what is called *motion work, such as dial wheels, locking springs [etc.] 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm* 179 In turret clocks, where the striking is not discharged by the motion work.

Motion (mōu·ʃən), *v.* Also 5 mocyon, 6 moshion, -yon, mocion. [f. Motion *sb.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To propose, move, bring forward. Const. *to, unto. Obs.*

1505 in *10th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App. v. 391 Anye discord..or ingerous wordes or langauge spokin, movid or moshioned betwixte anny brother or neighboure. 1535 in *Lett. Suppress Monasteries* (Camden) 77 Your humble oratour, disquietly vexede without cause or any pretenced occasion motioned of your said oratours partie. 1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* D iij, Which was by motioning a double alliance 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* III. lxx (1591) 157 Till Vitellius began first to motion a parle 1586 Hooker *Suppl. Irish Chron.* 136/2 in *Holinshed*, Tirlough . making the like sutes as his wife before his comming had motioned vnto his lordship. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* P 2 It was made a capitall crime, once to motion the making of a new Law for the abrogating of an old. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 169, I never entertained a thought of motioning love unto you, otherwise than in a lawfull and honourable way. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xviii. (1655) 136 This Fryer hath writ of this Countrey, and hath gone to Spain to the Court to motion the conquering of it 1666 Pepys *Diary* 8 June, Creed and I down the river as low as Sir W. Warren's, with whom I did motion a business that may be of profit to me. 1714 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 662 His Honour..often motioned it to the Council to be gratified. 1721 J. Windham *Let* 5 Jan. in *Pall Mall G.* (1891) 25 June 3/2 A bill is ordered to be brought in to make it felony for [etc.]. Motioned by Sir Joseph Jekyll, seconded by H. Walpole and others. 1802 C. James *Milit. Dict., To motion a thing*, to propose it in a military or civil meeting.

†**b.** with *infinitive* or *clause* as object. *Obs.*

1524 Dk. Suffolk in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. III. I. 331 So it is as I am enformed, vpon malice it is motioned vnto your Grace to take into the Kingis handes .. the Pryory of Conyssed [etc.]. 1536 Stafford in *Lett. Suppress Monasteries* (Camden) 122 Where I desyred Mr. Bryan to be so good master unto me as to moshion unto your mastership to helpe me to the gift of the priorie of Fynshed *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 363 One Tempse . who motion'd that they all should Petition the King to take his Queen again 1676 Newton in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 395, I am now to return you thanks for motioning to get the experiment in controversy tried before the Royal Society. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x (1848) 271 They motioned in the Committee that John Hamilton should be general-major of the army 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 233 Samll Richardson motion'd that The order of This board..was Contrary to Law. 1823 W. Faux *Mem. Days Amer.* 323 Another rising to say, 'I motion, that as some cannot command money they should bring vegetables'.

†**c.** To propose or recommend (a person) for employment, or as a partner in marriage *Obs.*

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 553 Hugh le Brun..(vnto whom Queene Isabell..had beene promised in mariage before that King Iohn was motioned vnto hir..). *a* 1642 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 282 He refused the Kings daughter in marriage, being motioned to him, and married that slave. 1642 Hinde *J. Bruen* VII. 24 A daughter of one M. Hardware,..was commended to the Father, and so by him motioned unto his Sonne *a* 1694 M. Robinson *Autobiog* (1856) 9 Our young student . being motioned to the lord general Fairfax as a page.

†**d.** To approach with a request; to petition or suggest to (a person). *Obs.*

1476 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 158 John Redwe mocyond hym onys myche aftyr thys intent. 1528 Abbess of Wilton *Let. to Wolsey* (P. R. O.), I have oft tymes mocioned my systers to be reclused within oure monastery 1538 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 218 And forasmoche as I found your Lordeschipp gudd Lorde unto me in my [former] suyte. I am now the bolder to motyon yowr Lordeschippe for my neybors of Oxford 1544 Bale *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastle* Pref. 7 b, This noble lorde Cobham with certen other more, mocyoned the kynge at Westmynstre, that it were verye commodyouse to Englande yf the Romyshe Byssshoppes auctorite extended no forther than the Occeane see.

†**e.** In *passive*: To have an inward motion, be tempted.

a 1591 H. Smith *Serm* (1637) 790 Marke whensoever thou art motioned to evill, if it doe not promise thee some goodesse to come of it.

†**2.** *intr.* or *absol.* To make a proposal, bring forward a motion, offer a plan. *Obs. rare*

1509 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 437 And that they that had so moschy onyd unto the kynge hys lord had no good ground nor reson so for to do 1539 Latimer *Let to Cromwell* 17 Jan. *Remains* (Parker Soc.) 413, I doubt not, but the king's highness will remember his poor subjects now in Lent as touching white meat, of the which I now motion unto your lordship, to the intent it may come betime among them. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 461 The Quene motioned for the restoring of abbey landes. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 352/1 [A prescription] When anye Membre is so extreamlye inflamed that it wexeth blacke, and the Chirurgiane beginneth to motion of the extirpation therof 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 229 Well hast thou motion'd, wel thy thoughts imploy'ed How we might [etc.]. 1694 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 115 The Lieut. Governor motioned to this Board of a citadel to be built in this fourt. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* I. 112 For what end at all are men sent to St Stephen's,..kept talking, struggling, motioning and counter-motioning?

3. *trans.* To direct or guide by a sign, or significant gesture or movement. Const. *to* with *inf.*; also with *adv.* or *advb phrase.*

1787 Mme D'Arblay *Diary* I. Nov., When I produced it [a present], she motioned it away with her hand. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 43 (1822) I. 340 She motioned him to be silent 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* I., Nickleby motioning them all out of the room, embraced his wife and children. 1869 A. W. Ward tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. II. IV. 5 It was their duty to motion off any one who approached the gods of the state without the right of so doing 1895 Scully *Kafir Stories* 158 Whitson sat down on a stone, and motioned his companion to do the same.

4. *intr.* **a** To make a motion or movement as if intending *to do* something. ? *Obs.*

1747 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxiv. 248 Snatching my hand from my brother who was insolently motioning to give it to Mr. Solmes 1754 — *Grandison* VI. xiii. 262, I..motioned to quit the hall for the parlour 1800 Helena Wells *Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) II. 79, I . requested he would be seated This he declined, motioning at the same time to go away 1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* IV. 187 She motioned to depart

b. To make a significant movement or gesture for the purpose of directing or guiding.

1788 Charlotte Smith *Emmeline* (1816) IV. 216 Lady Adelina., still motioning with her hand for Fitz Edward to leave her, moved on. 1808 Mrs. Radcliffe *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth. Wks. 1826 II. 377 The King motioned with his arm, the Archbishop made a sign in the air. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* VIII. 81 'Will you sit?' I asked, and motioned to a chair 1897 Hall Caine *Christian* x, She motioned to him to stand by her side 1899 T. M. Ellis *Three Cats-eye Kings* 130 Clayside motioned to the men to cover in the dead

Motionable (mōu·ʃənăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Motion *sb.* + -able.] Capable of motion.

1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* I. 149 She gave it a gentle pat with her paw, to see if it were motionable. 1893 R. Bridges *Shorter P.* V. xv. 11 The frost-bound country held Nought motionable or alive

Motional (mōu·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. Motion *sb.* + -al.] Of or pertaining to motion; characterized by (certain) motions.

a 1832 Bentham *Language* Wks. 1843 VIII. 300/2 The existence of any expressible state of things, or of persons,.. whether it be quiescent, or motional, is what is called *a fact.* 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. § 343 A system so constituted that the positional forces are proportional to displacements and the motional to velocities.

†**Mo·tionary,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Motion *sb.* + -ary^{1}; cf. Stationary.] Having a motion; moving, or causing motion.

1612 R. Daborne *Christian turn'd Turke* 230 We are sway'd As are the motionary ingines of a clocke.

†**Mo·tionated,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Motion *sb.* + -ate + -ed^{1}.] That is moved or set in motion.

1666 G. Alsop *Maryland* (1869) 48 He might then with a Spade, like his Grandsire Adam, turn up the face of the Creation, purchasing his bread by the sweat of his brows, that before was got by the motionated Water-works of his jaws.

†**Mo·tioner.** *Obs.* [f. Motion *sb.* or *v.* + -er^{1}.] One who 'motions'; a proposer, instigator.

? 1536 Latimer in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 149 Butt now, syr, another thynge, that by your favour I myght be a motionare unto you, at the request [etc.]

c 1560 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 26 Dr. Butts was the firste motioner of his preferment. 1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* H v b, They.. had bene the chiefe motioners of the estates to call for accomptes. 1665 MARQ. WORCESTER in Dircks *Life* (1865) 278 You are no motioner of this; you do but lay before him my reasonable petition therein.

b. *transf.* of a thing (Frequent in Hales.)

1616 HIERON *Wks.* II 37 Where religion was not the first motioner, the issue of the marriage without great repentance can neuer bee comfortable 1617 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 2 We will consider, First, the sin it self : where we will briefly consider what it is, and what causes and motioners it finds in our corrupt understandings.

Motion-hole: see MORSING b.

Motioning (mōʊ·ʃənɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MOTION *v.* + -ING 1] The action of the verb MOTION; †the proposing or suggesting (of something).

1620 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 170 The motioning of that Match maketh a general fear. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* II. (1676) 22 A visit of his own motioning. 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Oct, After this, the Smelts, at royal motioning, returned the visit of Mrs Delany.

†**Mo·tionist.** *Obs.* [f. MOTION *sb.* + -IST] One skilled in motions.

1650 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (ed 2) 58 If there come a truth to be defended which seemes not so profitable, strait these nimble motionists can finde no eev'n leggs to stand upon

Motionless (mōʊ ʃənlĕs), *a.* [f. MOTION *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no motion or movement, not moving. Also, incapable of motion.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV ii. 50 And in their pale dull mouthes the Iymold Bitt Lyes foule with chaw'd grasse, still and motionlesse. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 819 The Lady that sits here In stony fetters fixt, and motionless. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 189 All the live-long night, Rigid in thought, and motionless, he stands. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 38 The tongue [of fish] is in general motionless, obtuse, and fleshy 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* 362 Etiquette requiring them to remain motionless at the board.

Hence **Mo·tionlessness.**

1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intell. Patrimony* 23 The agreeableness that the sentient frame finds in motionlessness. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk-bk* Wks. 1900 V. 207 The silence and motionlessness of the whole added to its awfulness.

†**Mo·tist.** *Obs. rare* [ad. It. *motista*, f. *moto* .—L. *mōtus* movement.] One skilled in depicting or describing movement.

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr *Lomazzo* II 13 Here then the diligent Motist [orig *il diligente motista*] ought to obserue, how much any one humor aboundeth in the body, so that he may learne to expresse the motions accordingly *Ibid* 15 Whence I holde it most convenient for that Painter, which would proove a cunning Motist, to be precise in diligent observing of the aboue named rules *Ibid* 21 Those excellent Motistes Al. Magnus, Abbas Tritemius, and Rai

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* A 3 b, Thy Hand hath, like a cunning Motist, found In all the Senses, wherein they abound

Motitation (mōʊtɪtēi·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. L. *mōtitāre*, freq. of *mōt-*, *movēre* to MOVE: see -ATION] A quivering movement.

1641 BP HALL *Serm. Lent* Wks 1837 V 434 What shall we say to those men that love to dance upon a quaking earth? yea, that affect to be actors in these unkindly motitations? 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot* II I. 67 If you rest a trembling Head upon a cushion, you shall soon stay the trembling, and free it from that motitation 1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights* VIII 105 With Cairene motitations and Yemani wrigglings and Hindi torsions.

Motivate (mōʊ tivēit), *v.* [f. MOTIVE *sb.* + -ATE 3, after F. *motiver*, G. *motiviren.*] *trans.* = MOTIVE *v*

1884 *Athenæum* 14 Feb. 213/1 The chief defect [of the novel] is that the principal events are not sufficiently 'motivated'. 1901 MEADER *Lat. Pronouns* ix, *hic*, etc. 80 Various reasons might have motivated the change.

absol. 1863 LYTTON *Cæxtoniana* II. 259 But Goethe's art was not dramatic; he himself tells us so,..he adds; that, from the philosophical turn of his mind, he 'motivates' too much for the stage.

Motivation (mōʊtivēi·ʃən). [f MOTIVE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action of the verb MOTIVE

1873 *Contemp. Rev* XXI 446 He [Schopenhauer] distinguishes the sufficient reason of Becoming, of Knowledge, of Being, and of Action. The fourth is the law of motivation 1902 *Edin. Rev* July 203 Still less are we referring to the structure of the Robertsonian drama, the 'motivation' of its plot

Motive (mōʊ tiv), *sb.* Forms· 4 motif(*f*, 4–5 motyf, 4–6 motyve, 6 motife, -yfe, moitive, 6– motive. [a. F. *motif* masc. (in Oresme, 14th c.), subst. use of OF *motif* MOTIVE *a.* Cf. Sp., Pg., It. *motivo*; also G. *motiv* (from Fr.).]

†**1.** Something moved or brought forward; a motion, proposition; esp. in *to move* (or *make*) *a motive* (cf. MOTION). *Obs*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. XI. 70 Suche Motyues þei meuen þis Maistres in heor glorie. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Ang.* 12/25 Tho seid þei whan þei were concluded with argumentis on all sides þat Faustus schuld come and he schuld make answere on-to all þese motyues. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 114 Madame .Vnto your grace then make I this motyue; Whereto made ye [etc.]? 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* I. 261 Questions of the lawes of armes with their solucions which he hath deuided into fourteene motiues. 1602 *North's Plutarch, Philip* (1612) 1135 So he [Philip] made a motiue, that he desired to speake with the townes openly. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat* 8 If the great Assembly of the States Generall be to be called for any new extraordinary business..this Councell drawes up the motives and sends them to the particular States of every Province.

†**2. a.** ? A moving impression on the mind. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 530 This gentil kyng hath caught a greet motyf Of this witnesse.

†**b.** An inward prompting or impulse; chiefly in *of, from one's own* (or *proper*) *motive.* Chiefly *Sc.* Cf. MOTION *sb.* 9. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 60 Thre worthi princis come till him of thair awin curage and propre motyf

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 55 Of his awin fre will and motive, uncompellit or coactit 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. xviii. 403 An enterprise proceeding from his owne motife.

†**c.** ? A (supernatural) prompting or inciting

1612 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. ii, Heau'n..Whose gracious motiues made me still forbeare To be mine owne Reuenger.

1637 EARL MONM. tr. *Malvezzi's Rom. & Tarquin* 235 Many have beleeved, that in man also there are certaine seeds of Diuination of future things ' I should beleeve them to bee the motiues of our tutelary Angels [etc.].

†**3.** An argument, means of producing conviction.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v ii (Rolls) 489 Forto proue that these religiouns ben sectis of perdicioun, he muste take his euydencis and hise motyues in othir place out and fro the seid text of Peter.

4. That which 'moves' or induces a person to act in a certain way; a desire, fear, or other emotion, or a consideration of reason, which influences or tends to influence a person's volition; also often applied to a contemplated result or object the desire of which tends to influence volition.

Writers of the 17–18th c. commonly speak of acting *on* a motive, the usual prep now is *from*, though occasionally *with* or *for* is employed

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1559 What was þi cause why þou toke a wyf? Was it for luste, or muk? what was þi motyf? 1586 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* IV 78 Lying vndir dangear of horning, or proces of forfaltour, or vthirwayes vpoun sum vthir motive, thay durst not compeir 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II viii. § 4 Hereof wee haue no commandement either in nature or scripture yet those motiues there are in both which drawe most effectually our mindes vnto them. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I i 105 And this (I take it) Is the maine Motiue of our Preparations. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb.* I. § 60 [Felton answered] that the motives thereunto would appear if his hat were found, in which he had fixed them. 1694 LOCKE *Hum Und* II. xxi. § 29 (ed 2) 133 The motive to change, is always some uneasiness... This is the great motive that works on the Mind to put it upon Action.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 211 P 4 There is no other motive of action that can carry us. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed Will* I. II. (1762) 5 By Motive, I mean the whole of that which moves, excites, or invites the Mind to Volition. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* III. 147 He married her on the most laudable motives. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. XII, Now I have motive to be brave 1824 CHR. WORDSWORTH *Who wrote Εἰκὼν Βασιλική* 164, I am compelled to declare, that, from the motives upon which he writes his testimony adds very little 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci* 346 The Motives, or Ends of action, are our Pleasures and Pains. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat Relig & Sci* III (1885) 80 The freedom of the will is not shown in acting without motive, but in choosing between motives.

†**b.** A moving or inciting cause. *Obs*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. II. 249 Now the chiefe Motiue of these Accidents Is the dire discord of our Elements 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 65 You shall finde no motiues to beget Alexanders Riot, except barren Mountaines..can procure Epicurisme. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 75 He discovered a sail , which quite altered the motive of his former fears. no monster, said he, has devoured him.

†**5.** A mover, instigator, promoter *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. XXXVII. 500 Vercellius and Sicilius the motifes and chieftains of that rebellion 1621 BIBLE *Transl. Pref* P II They were the principall motiues of it, and therefore ought least to quarrell it. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 19 He cannot be denied to be a great motive of the Peoples unquietness.

†**6.** A moving limb or organ. (Only in Shaks.)

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I i. 193 My teeth shall teare The slauish motiue of recanting feare 1606 — *Tr. & Cr* IV v. 57 Her wanton spirites looke out At euery ioynt, and motiue of her body.

7. In Art and Literature: = MOTIF 1, 2.

1851 tr. *Kugler's Hand-bk Paint.* 18 The positions and *motives* in both [are] too conventional. 1851 EASTLAKE *ibid., note*, This word as generally used by the author, means the principle of action, attitude and composition in a single figure or group, thus it has been observed, that in some antique gems which are defective in execution, the motives are frequently fine. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxii, A dance in which every attitude was a fresh motive for a sculptor of the purest school 1860 RUSKIN *Mod Paint.* V VIII. II § 1 A great composition always has a leading emotional purpose, technically called its motive, to which all its lines and forms have some relation. Undulating lines, for instance, are expressive of action; and would be false in effect if the motive of the picture was one of repose. 1889 *Academy* 25 May 365/2 The motive [of the picture] is of the simplest

b. *Mus.* = MOTIVO, MOTIF 3. *Leading motive*: see LEADING *ppl. a.* 1 b.

1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus* II. 82 Motive is the term which may most properly be applied to the shortest musical idea. 1883 F. HUEFFER *Wagner* (ed. 2) 88 As if to remind him of this limit of his power, the orchestra intones a solemn theme which might be called the 'law or bond motive'.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *motive-hunting*; **motive-grinder, -millwright,** *nonce-wds*, a laborious searcher after motives; **motive-monger,** one who 'traffics' in motives; so **motive-mongering**; †**motive-wise** *adv*, as a motive of conduct or action.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii, Foolish Wordmonger and *Motive-grinder, who in thy Logic-mill hast an earthly mechanism for the Godlike itself. 1907 RALEIGH *Shakespeare* 180 Regan and Goneril do not go *motive-hunting like Iago. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii, *Motive-Millwrights. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. XXXI, My father, who was a great *motive-monger. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 233 O what a lesson concerning. the folly of all *motive-mongering, while the individual self remains! 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 134 Because Faith is thus *Motive-wise such an Operative Principle of a good and Holy Life.

Motive (mōʊ tiv), *a* Also 6 moitive, motyfe. [ad. OF. *motif* or med.L. *mōtīv-us* (Erigena, c 860), f. L. *mōt-*, *movēre* to MOVE: see -IVE.

Erigena renders τὸ τῆς φύσεως κινητικὸν (Pseudo-Dionysius) by *naturæ motiva capacitas.*]

1. That moves or tends to move a person to a particular course of action; that constitutes a motive for action. Now somewhat *rare.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W 1506) v. vii. 426 The cause motyue of the composycyon of this present boke.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. ix. § 1 What we doe against our wills we are not properly said to do it, because the motiue cause of doing it is not in our selues. *Ibid* IV. xi § 12 Shall euery motiue argument vsed in such kinde of conferences be made a rule for others still to conclude the like by? 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 9 The Causes motive of men to invent this Art, were first, The defect of mans nature. 1858 SPARS *Athan.* III. x. 333 Those whose motive principles are selfish. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram Assent* II. x 469 The Emperor Marcus seems to consider obstinacy as the ultimate motive cause to which their unnatural conduct was traceable. 1879 R. T. SMITH *Basil the Great* x. 116 He held sacramental doctrine, yet we do not find the sacraments used as motive arguments.

†**b.** Powerful to move or incite. *Obs.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 43/1 The oration of queene Voadicia wherein she rippeth up the shamefull wrongs which their enemies inflicted upon them, with other matters verie motive. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. III. § 8 Generals, even in spiritual things are less perceived and less motive than particulars.

2. Having the quality of initiating movement; productive of or used in the production of physical or mechanical motion; spec. in *Physics*, etc. *Motive energy*: see ENERGY 6. *Motive power*, the power acting upon matter to move it, moving or impelling power (so also *motive force*); also, the mechanical energy (as steam, electricity, air, etc.) used to drive machinery.

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* IV. 44 A Muscle is construct ..wᵗ Nerues, that it might cary with it the moitiue vertue that springeth from the brayne. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I III. (1635) 48 In the Reasonable soule of man, we haue two faculties , a motiue, and a directiue power. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. V. (1648) 29 The Nerves serve for the conveyance of the motive faculty from the brain.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 62. 2/1 The absolute motive force of the Muscles. 1835 WHEWELL in *Trans Cambr. Philos Soc.* V. 160 That property of a force ,which we may call the motive quantity of the force. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 360 A machine with a motive wheel of about 2½ feet in diameter to propel a Napier's printing press. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ* II XIV § 114 (1875) 325 When horse-power and man-power were alone employed, the motive agent was not bound up with the tool moved 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 6 The question of the motive power to be employed was left an open one.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. (1875) 11 The French Revolution..found its motive power in the intelligence of men. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 845 The usual motive power of industrial enterprises,—the desire of human beings to grow rich.

c. Of nerves = MOTOR *a.* 2

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat* Man. III. II 325 These two motive-nerves are so united as to touch one another. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* Introd. Lect. 14 In cases of tic douloureux we divide the sentient and not the motive nerves.

3. Concerned with or having the function or quality of initiating action.

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 684 Bayth the partiis comperand personalie, of thair awin motive willis. 1575 *Ibid* II 451 1650 HOBBES *Hum. Nat* 4 Of the powers of the Mind there be two sorts, Cognitive and Imaginative, or Conceptive and Motive. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* V. II, Public reputation is a motive power 1892 N. SMYTH *Chr. Ethics* I. III. 189 Historical Christianity, on the ethical side of it, is increased divine motive power for man.

4. Of the limbs. Concerned with the faculty of motion or locomotion. ? *Obs.*

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C iv b, The seconde [purpose of the sinews is] to gyue moeuynge to the motyfe or styrynge membres 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* III. 58 In the motive parts of animals may be discovered mutuall proportions. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim* II xvii. 93 The motive organs may be divided into two classes, those that are employed by an animal in locomotion, and those that are used for prehension

†**5.** Having the faculty of motion; capable of movement; mobile. *Obs*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Camillus* (1595) 152 Fire .is the most motiue & quickest substance that is of all naturall things.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 993 Cold is stationarie and heat motive. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [L] xxvi. 84 Nature is motiue in the quest of ill.

†**b.** ? Moving readily, mobile *Obs.*

1625 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 88 So pure her skin, so motiue to the eie, As it did seeme compos'd of luorie. 1621 — *Nat. Embassie* 97 Faire in proportion, motiue in her pace.

Motive (mōʊ tiv), *v.* [f. MOTIVE *sb.*; cf. F. *motiver*, G. *motiviren.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a motive or inciting cause; to give or supply a motive to; to be the motive of; also *pass.*, to be prompted by (something) as a motive.

a 1690 May *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 86 He carried himself as altogether unsensible of any beating, and demands what motiv'd that mirth. 1815 J. C. Hobhouse *Substance Lett* (1816) I. 431 Lord Castlereagh, lest anything absurd should be wanting to motive the war, reads a forged letter. 1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 197 The salary was augmented so liberally as to motive his migration. 1874 W. G. Ward *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 258 An act need not be motived by pleasure at all; and yet a very large amount of pleasure may be annexed to its performance.

2. In *passive*, of incidents in a drama or work of fiction: To be provided with a motive; to be rendered credible by what is revealed of the character, circumstances, or antecedent history of the persons. 1858 Hawthorne *Ancestral Footstep* (1883) 486 His malice must be motived in some satisfactory way 1884 Symonds *Shaks. Predecess.* xi. 478 Where the witch's malice might have been motived and brought into play

Motived (mō·tivd), *a.* [f. Motive *v.* + -ed 1.] In senses of the vb.

1862 T. A. Trollope *Marietta* II. vii. 118 A collective and motived judgement 1900 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 9/2 His work is always delicate, suggestive, motived, and..sincere.

Motiveless (mō·tivles), *a.* [f. Motive *sb.* + -less.] Having no motive.

1817 Godwin *Mandeville* II. 75 Had not that accident given us rather a motiveless contempt and abhorrence for others? 1879 Miss Braddon *Clov. Foot* I, Ah! he wants something of me This liberality is not motiveless.

Hence **Mo tivelessly** *adv.*, **Mo tivelessness.**

1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der* III. xxiv, That calm which Gwendolen had promised herself to maintain had changed into sick motivelessness. 1892 *Illustr. Lond News* 22 Oct. 515/1 Feelings unreasonably, motivelessly strong.

Motiveness (mō·tivnes). [f. Motive *a.* + -ness.] Capability of locomotion.

1888 J. Ballantyne *Exam Hum. Mind* 427 As to motiveness, they [*sc.* the lower animals] frequently discover a degree of agility to which man can make no pretensions.

Motivity (mōtī·vĭti). [f. Motive *a.* + -ity.] The quality or capacity of initiating motion; *spec.* in *Dynamics*, kinetic energy

1690 Locke *Hum. Und* II. xxiii. 145 The active power of Moving, or, as I may call it, Motivity. 1822 Good *Study Med.* III. 6 The first a nerve of hearing, the second of feeling, and the third of motivity 1865 Bushnell *Vicar Sacr.* I. (1868) 49 All God's quickening motivity and power are taken away from the feeling

‖ **Motivo** (mōtī·vo). *Mus.* [It.: see Motive *sb.* Cf. Motif.] The leading subject of an air, etc.; a subject or theme out of which a movement is developed. Also (see quot. 1876).

1789 Burney *Hist Mus* IV 145 It is a graceful and pleasing air, the *motivo* of which has been often used in the present century. 1811 Busby *Dict Mus* (ed 3) 1875 Ousseley *Mus Form* IX 48 Variations may be constructed ..upon an original theme or motivo. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus Terms*, *Motivo* (It.)..(1) The sort of movement indicated by the opening notes of a sentence (2) A subject proposed for development

Motled, obs. form of Mottled.

Motley (mɒ·tli), *a.* (*adv*), *sb.* Forms: 4 **motteley**, 4–5 **mottelay**, 4, 6–8 **motly**, 5 **motle(e, motele, motleye**, 6–7 **moatl(e)y**, (7 **mothly**), 7–8 **motely**, 5– **motley.** [Of obscure origin.

The early forms (with which cf those of Medley) suggest adoption of an AF. **motelé*, which may possibly have been formed on the native Eng Mote *sb.*1, speck, spot, cf. *speckled*, with which in some early examples *motley* seems nearly synonymous Formally the word might be derived from OF *motel*, early mod F. *motteau* little clod, also 'clot of congealed moisture' (Cotgr.), dim. of *mote*, *motte* clod, but this does not seem quite satisfactory with regard to sense. Connexion with early mod F. *mattelé* 'clotted, knottie, curdled, or curd like' (Cotgr) is improbable on grounds both of form and meaning]

A. *adj*

1. Diversified in colour; variegated; parti-coloured; chequered.

[1388 *Calverley Chart.* (1904) 204 Pur j gowne de bloy mottelay et j chaperon de scharlete.] 1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exp* (Camden) 8 Pro xxiij virgis de rubano motteley. 1415 in Rymer *Fœdera* IX. 274/2 Duas Copas de Motley Velwet nigro, rubeo, & viridi cum Orfreis de Velvet rubeo *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* I 36 And 3if þow wolt haue it Motley, take þre pottys, and make letlardys in eche, & colours [them] so þat þey ben dyuerse, an caste al togederys in to on, an stere hem and he wol be Motley whan he ys lechyd. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 49/1 Israhel lovyd Joseph and made for hym a motley cote. 1504–5 *Norwich Sacr. Roll* (MS.), In factura unius panni de Motley velveto. 1587 Turberv. *Irag. T.* 16 h, When May, with motly robes began his raigne. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II iv II *Magnif* 313 He, whose count-less Heards for pasture Dis-robe (alone) mount Carmel's moatly Vesture. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* IV. xxiii. (1652) 131 An artificiall Fountain wrought of motly Jasper and smooth Marble. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 123 All the colours being given by the variety of Slips, except the Motley colour which is procured by blending the Lead with Manganese. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 36 They make the. motely colours [orig *bigarrures*] that are upon the Stuffs with Moulds. 1755 Smollett *Quix* (1803) IV. 31 Two of them are green, two carnation, two blue, and one motley. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* II. 111 Where pitch must stain your motley flock, To mark your property *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 159 A motley page Of black and white. 1851 Layard *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* viii. 185 About thirty Cawals in their motley dresses of black and white.

b. *esp.* of a fool's dress. Hence *motley fool.*

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii 13, I met a foole i'th Forrest, A motley Foole *Ibid* 43 O that I were a foole, I am ambitious for a motley coat. 1603 Dekker & Chettle *Grissil* I. (Hübsch 1893) 14 Its hard sir for this motley Ierkin to find friendship with this fine doublet. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. lxxviii, In motley robe to dance at masking ball. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 49 Shakspear has contrived to clothe..the same sort of character with a motley garb.

c. *Path.* in *Motley dandriff*, a dandriff which produces a variegated appearance of the skin. Also (by association with 'mottle'), of the skin in disease: Mottled in appearance.

1822 Good *Study Med* IV 573 The variegated or Motley Dandriff, pityriasis versicolor. 1843 R. G. Graves *Syst. Clin Med.* IV. 51 In some instances the eruption was papular, or a motley appearance of the skin.

2. *transf* and *fig.* Composed of elements of diverse or varied character: **a.** of things.

1824 Wotton *Archit.* II. 98, I could wish such medlie and motlie Designes confined onely to the Ornament of Freezes. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 208 The motley incoherence of a patch'd missall. 1693 Dryden *Persius' Sat.* I. 158 One would enquire from whence this motley Style Did first our Roman Purity defile. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 63 There motley images her fancy strike, Figures ill-paired, and Similes unlike 1796 Eliza Hamilton *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) I 138 Motely tales of love and murder 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. I. 14 The language of France has left to our day some motley relics. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II I. III 25 Motley fancies blossom may For the fashion of the day.

b. of an assembly of persons.

1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks 1730 I. 77 What a motly checquer'd assembly of red-coats and wastecoateers! 1748 *Anson's Voy* I III 28 With this motly crew..Pizarro set sail 1846 Arnold *Later Hist Rome* I VIII 477 The infantry were a motley force of Greeks, Cretans, Syrians, and natives of Pontus 1879 Lubbock *Addr Pol & Educ.* I 2 In..Singapore, we see a motley population attracted from China, the Malay Peninsula and India.

†**3.** Varying in character or mood; changeable in form *Obs.*

1593 Donne *Sat.* I. 1 Away thou changeling motley humorist 1755 Young *Centaur* V. (1757) IV 221 So motley a creature is man; as mutable, as God is fixed.

†**4.** Made of the cloth called motley. *Obs.*

1589 *Marprel Epit.* G j, He deserueth to be cased in a good moatley cloakbagg for his labor 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 130, I had Smaw gere (at tat tide) but a lether-bagge. A Motley iacket, an a slop of blew, It was my Fadders, I mun tell thee true.

5. *Comb*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *motley coloured*, *-minded*, *-peopled*, *-speckled* adjs.; also †**motley-sooorn** (see quot).

1799 Strutt *Dress & Habits* II 279 The Merchand [in the *Cant T*] is clothed in a *motley-coloured garment 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* V IV 41 This is the *Motley-minded Gentleman 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk Brit India* (1854) 135 This *motley peopled capital 1600 Dekker *Fortunatus* C 4, Poore Vertue Why is this *Motley scorne [*sc.* a cockscomb] set on thy head? 1676 *Lond. Gaz* No. 1114/4 Lost a *Motly-speckled Greyhound

B. *sb.*

†**1.** A cloth of a mixed colour, a mixture. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 271 (Lansd MS) A marchant was þere with a forked berde In motteley [*Ellesm*, *Heng* mottlee; *Camb*, *Petw* motle; *Corp* mottle, *Harl* motteleye] and hye on hors he satte. 1394–5 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 598 In uno panno viridi cum xx uln. de motly pro garniamentis estivalibus 14 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 603/46 *Polimitus*, Ray or motle or medlee 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 620/1 Double Motleys, vii yerdes longe and sengle Motleys, vi yerdes longe 1487–8 *Rec. St Mary at Hill* (1905) 135 Paide for mendyng of a vestmente of worstede Motleye, xij d. 1556 Withals *Dict* (1568) 34 a/1 He that maketh motley, *polymitarius* 1617 Moryson *Itin* III. 170 His [*sc* the king of Denmark's] chiefe Courtiers were all attired in an English cloth, which they call Kentish cloth, we call Motley, but much finer then that whereof we make cloakebags

†**b.** *transf* (Common in Lydgate.) In *pl.* as the material of the flowery 'mantle' of the earth. Similarly, *white motley*, as the clothing of the hawthorn *Obs.*

c 1402 Lydg. *Compl. Bl Knt.* xi, Ther saw I eek the fresshe hawethorn In whyte motle, that so swote doth smelle. *c* 1407 — *Reson & Sens.* 117 Hys [*sc.* the earth's] mantel ys so lusty hewed .wyth motles fressh and fyne. *c* 1450 — *Secrees* 1378 This sesoun fflora that is of fflours quene, hire fressh motlees she tournyth now Citryne. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 7 The walles shallbe of hauthorne .And hanged wt whyte motly ys swete doth smell.

2. A variegated, chequered, or mixed colour; also *transf.* and *fig.* an incongruous mixture.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 345/2 Motle, colowre, *stromaticus.* 1530 Palsgr. 246/2 Motley[,] colour, *bigarrure.* 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw VI*, c. 6 § 23 Clothes of anye other color or colors then watchett shepes color lyon color motteley or tren [*v. r.* Iren] grey. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 366 By their joint perverting the Holy Bible sprang up this motly of Blasphemous Dotages. 1864 D. G. Mitchell *Wet Days at Edgewood* (1884) 72 Intelacing the pages into a motley of patchwork 1889 *Amer. Nat.* May 494 A motley of white and gray on the head, neck, shoulders, and back.

Comb 1611 Cotgr., *Bigarrément*, diuersly, of sundrie colours, motley like.

3. A parti-coloured dress which was the recognized attire of a professional fool or jester, freq. in phr. *to wear motley*; hence, allusively, foolery, nonsense. *A piece of motley*, a fool *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii 34 A worthy foole. Motley's the onely weare. *a* 1619 Fletcher *Wit without M.* III. iv, Never hope after I cast you off, you men of Motley 1623–34 Fletcher & Mass *Lover's Progr* I. i, How have you work'd This piece of motley to your ends? *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I 225 Their poring upon black and white too subt'ly Has turn'd the Insides of their Brains to motly. 1842 H Rogers *Ess.* (1874) I. i. 21 So exuberant is Fuller's wit, that his very wisdom wears motley.

b. A fool, jester.

c 1600 Shaks *Sonn.* cx, I haue gone here and there And made my selfe a motley to the view. 1616 Haughton *Englishm for my Money* F 3 b, Will not this monsieur Motley take his answer? 1873–4 Dixon *Two Queens* III. xiv. viii 113 Wolsey, in his gown and band, beat all the motleys with their caps and bells.

Motley (mɒ·tli), *v.* [f. Motley *sb.*] *trans.* To make motley or parti-coloured in hue; to diversify in character; to mix incongruously. Hence **Mo tleyed** *ppl a.*

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) Introd. 3 Poetrye Enbelshyd wyth colours of retboryk So pleniteuously that fully it lyk In may was neuere no medews sene Motleyed wt flours on hys verdure grene. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. I. I *Eden* 89 With thousand Dies he motleys all the Meades. *c* 1610 F. Davison *Pr.* xxiii, Motlied [*so MS. Rawl. Poet.* 61 (1626), *edd* mottled] with Springs flowry painting. 1630 Drayton *Muses' Elys.* VI. 57 The motlied Meadowes then, . Shute vp their spicy sweets. 1742 Collins *Oriental Ecl.* III. 17 Gay-motley'd pinks and sweet jonquils she chose. 1798 A. P. *Tour in Wales* 35 (MS) They were a motleyed throng of quadrupeds and the human species. 1830 Moir in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 341 Some ruins motleyed with the weeds That love the salt breeze.

Motleyness (mɒ·tlines) [f. Motley *a.* + -nfss.] The condition or quality of being motley.

1819 *Edin. Rev* XXXII 358 All other dogs are prized . for the motleyness of their coats. 1846 Ld. Cockburn *Jrnl.* (1874) II 161 The folly was the only bond that united Sir Culling's supporters. Hence their motleyness.

Motmot (mɒtˌmɒt). [mod L (in 17th c. also *momot*, whence *Momotus* name of the typical genus); app. echoic of the bird's note.] A bird of the family *Momotidæ* or *Prionitidæ*, native of Mexico and South America.

[1635 Nieremberg *Hist. Nat* 209 De momot. 1651 Hernandez *Nov Plant. Anim. et Min Mexicanorum Hist*, *Hist. Anim*, etc 52 De Motmot] 1837 Swainson *Nat Hist Birds* II 141 Every writer, since the days of Linnæus..has placed the motmots (*Prionites*) and the toucans (*Rumphastos*) close together. 1884 Newton in *Encycl Brit* XVII 3/2 The Motmots are a purely Neotropical form the majority of the species inhabit Central America.

Moto, obs. form of Motto.

Moto-, irreg. repr. L. *mōt-* (as in Motion, Motive, Motor), used in various combinations. **a.** *Anat* as in **moto-sensitive** *a*, composed of motor and sensitive nerve-fibres; *Biol* as in **moto-plastic** *a.*, ? suffering change in the process of motion.

1835–6 R. Owen in *Todd's Cycl. Anat* I. 551/1 The great moto-sensitive chords *Ibid*, Those two large moto-sensitive columns, which evidently represent the spinal cord of the *Vertebrata*. 1862 H. J. Carter in *Ann & Mag Nat. Hist.* Ser III IX 446 A mass of minute polymorphic cells (*Amœbæ*) which..soon separated from their globular aggregation, and crept away from each other under moto-plastic forms.

b in various combinations for explanation of which see Motor *sb* 5.

1895 *Review of Rev* Nov 395/2 The motocycle, as the horseless carriage is to be named in future, has come to stay 1900 *Pall Mall G* 17 Apr 9/2 The only lady motocyclist who has met with any success in road races with men. 1901 *Pall Mall Mag* Sept 64/2 The moto cyclette.

Motograph (mō·tŏgrɑf). [f. Moto- + -graph.] (In full *electro-motograph.*) A receiver for an electric telegraph or telephone, invented by Edison.

1877 *Eng Mechanic* 1 June 276/1 Edison's Motograph. 1883 J. Maier *Hospitalier's Mod. Appl. Electr* II 96 A principle which was first applied by the inventor [Edison] to a telegraphic relay, under the name of electro-motograph 1894 Dickson *Edison* 83 Motograph receiving and transmitting telephone

Hence **Mo tographic** *a.*

1884 Knight *Dict Mech.* Suppl., *Motographic Receiver*, an invention of Edison, by which the volume of sound is increased in a telephonic receiver. Called also Electro-motograph

Motometer (mōtɒ·mĭtəɹ). [Formed as prec. + -meter.] (See quot.)

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S Kens.* 7 'The Motometer', a machine to indicate the number of revolutions made by a steam engine or revolving shaft.

Moton. *Antiq.* [Origin obscure.] Some portion of the armour of the 15th century.

Its place in the list suggests that it may be the plate often figured as attached to the rerebrace to protect the armpit. See Visct. Dillon *The Besague or Moton* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* LXIV. 15 ff.

c 1470 *Abilmentis for Justus* [i.e. *Jousts*] *of Pees* (Lansd. MS 285, fol 9b; also in Hastings MS., *Archæologia* LVII), A rerebrace. A Moton A vambrace and a gaynepayne [etc.]

1824 Meyrick *Anc. Armour* III. Gloss., *Moton*, a piece of armour used in the time of Henry VI, Edward IV and Richard III, and appears to have been for the protection of the right armpit. 1846 in Fairholt *Costume* Gloss.

Moton(e, obs. forms of Mouton, Mutton.

Motonne, obs. form of Mutton.

Motor (mō·tɔɹ, -əɹ), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **moter.** [a. L *mōtor* (whence F. *moteur*, Sp., Pg. *motor*, It. *motore*), agent-n. from L *movēre* to Move.]

A. *sb.*

1. One who or something which imparts motion.

†**a.** *First* or *prime motor* [= med.L. *primus motor*]: (*a*) in mediæval astronomy, the outermost of the ten spheres or heavens, which was supposed to be itself fixed, but by its attraction to cause the motions of the other spheres; (*b*) applied

(allusively) to God, as the cause of the motion of the heavens; (*c*) the first instigator, or the chief director, e.g. of a plot, a political organization, etc.; (*d*) the part that initiates motion in a piece of mechanism. (Cf. *prime mover.*) *Obs.*

(*a*) 1586 B. Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* IV. 197 b, How the Heauens and Planets make their neuer ceasing course, Vnder their Motor first and great, from whence they had their source. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. vi. 136 The earth is not mooved, by reason of her heavinesse,..being far from this first motor.

(*b*) 1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 26 From God, that is the true Prime Moter. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. III. iii 51 Al our movements or motions are from God as the prime Motor. . Is he not then the first Cause and Motor of al our motions? Doth not Aristotle .. strongly demonstrate, That al our natural motions must arise from one first immobile Motor?

(*c*) 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 187 One of the first moters of this popular humour which made him king. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc) I. 93 Bagnall that was prime motor in the counties of Katarlagh and Kilkeny. 1685 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* (1711) I. xxii. 149 The Fruits of publick Commotion are seldom enjoyed by him who was the first Motor.

(*d*) 1656 *Artif. Handsom* 41 Whose prime moter or spring . being set true,..the outward wheeles, motions and indications cannot go amisse.

b. An agent or force that produces mechanical motion.

1644 Digby *Nat. Soul* x. § 4. 426 In heauy thinges, their easy following an other way then downewardes, testifyeth that their motion downewardes hath an extrinsecall motor. 1674 Grew *Anat. Trunks* I. vi § 6 Convolvula's do not wind by any peculiar Nature .but because their Parts are disposed so, as to render them more sequaceous to the external Motor. 1685 Boyle *Effects of Mot.* Suppl. 147 The heavier part of the Stople broke off from the other.. and was carry'd from it by invisible motors to a great distance. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl* II. 405/1 The true motor of the system would .be the weight of the atmosphere.

c. *fig.* in various applications

1594 Lodge & Greene *Looking Glass* (1598) G, Thine eyes the motors to command my world. 1641 Gauden *Love of Truth* 22 Love is the weight and motor of the soul. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 182 Happiness was the aim.. of all men—the motor of all action.

2. *Anat.* **a.** A muscle designed to move a particular part of the animal frame. **b.** A nerve whose function it is to excite muscular activity in a particular part of the animal body.

1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 300 In every motion there must always be a number of muscles employed, some as motors, some as directors, some as moderators. 1824 C. Bell *Nerves* 33 We cannot forget that this nerve is entirely devoted to the muscles of the tongue; that it is the motor of the tongue 1840 Elliotson *Hum. Physiol* 323 Three [nerves] conveying volition to the muscles of the eyes, the common motors [etc.] 1846 Worcester, *Motor.* (Anat.) a moving muscle.

3. An apparatus for employing the energy of some natural agent or force for the impulsion of machinery; a machine that supplies the motive power for the propulsion of a carriage or vessel. In recent use also in a narrower sense excluding steam engines.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* v 91 They adopt every improvement in rig, in motor, in weapons; but they fundamentally believe that the best stratagem in naval war is to lay your ship close alongside of the enemy's ship. 1881 *Eng. Mechanic* 27 May 286/1 A water motor sufficient to drive a sewing machine would not be reliable to drive a lathe. 1884 Cotterill *Appl. Mechanics* 482 Hydraulic motors are classed according to the mode in which the water operates upon them. 1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 284/2 There is little difficulty in designing a cart to be driven by a motor, the motor also being able to be used for other purposes, such as winding a drum

b. Short for Motor car and *motor carriage.*

1900 *Chamb. Jrnl* 28 Apr 344 The purchase by the Prince of Wales of a six horse power Daimler motor should still further popularise automobilism. 1902 Harmsworth *Motors & Motor-driving* 64 Many doctors who use motors have joined the Automobile Club.

4. *Math.* An operator or quantity which represents the displacement of a rigid body.

1873 Clifford *Math. Papers* (1882) 183, I propose to call this quantity a *motor*; the simplest type of it being the general motion of a rigid body. And we shall say that in general the sum of rotors is a motor, but that in particular cases it may degenerate into a rotor or vector 1878 — *Elem. Dynamic* I. 125 A quantity like a twist-velocity, which has magnitude, direction, position, and pitch, is called a *motor*, from the twist-velocity which is the simplest example of it.

5. *attrib.*, designating a vehicle driven by a motor, as *motor bicycle, cab, carriage, cycle,* etc.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 7/2 A newly-invented motor-bicycle. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/3 The first International Motor-Carriage Exhibition will be held at the Imperial Institute in May. *Ibid.*, This Exhibition .. will comprise motor-cycles and carriages. 1896 Beaumont in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 10 Jan. 152 The motor tricycle shown by Fig. 34 is an oil motor cycle made in 1883. *Ibid* 161 The motor omnibus shown by Fig. 48. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 2/6 The Post Office and Motor Vans.—A motor van service for the conveyance of the mails. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 8 Jan. 9/5 A motor-cab costs twice as much to build as an ordinary hansom. *Ibid.*, The County Council insists that the motor hansom shall also be registered.

B. *adj.* [After F. *moteur, motrice,* which like other agent-nouns in Fr. is often used as adj.]

1. Giving, imparting or producing motion.

1872 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. II. xx. 506 The accelerating force produced..would be inefficient as a motor power. 1880 Kinglake *Crimea* VI. iv. 75 The second of the three motor forces had its origin in the same puissant will. 1899 *Daily News* 15 June 6/5 The motor power of the future was not to be steam..but electricity.

2. *Phys.* Of nerves (opposed to *sensory*), muscles, etc.: Conveying or imparting an impulse which results or tends to result in motion. So *motor area* (*region, zone*): that part of the cortex of the brain from which motor impulses are directed to the various parts of the animal body.

1824 C. Bell *Nerves* 30 The motor nerves. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 372/1 Those [*sc.* ganglia] which have connected with them both motor and sentient nerves. 1839–47 *Ibid.* III. 720/2 A nerve may contain sentient and motor fibres. 1848 E. Forbes *Naked eyed Medusæ* 3 The muscular system usually consists of a marginal motor ring. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 236 Reactions of the motor-zone of the brain 1885 M'Kendrick in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 41/1 The evidence, therefore, is strongly in favour of the view that there are definite motor areas of grey matter on the cortex. 1893 W. R. Gowers *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 4 This [parietal lobule] also forms part of the motor region.

3. Of or pertaining to motor nerves.

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Pract. Med.* XIII. 474 Motor pareses and paralyses. 1884 J. Sully *Outl. Psychol.* vii 247 In general the motor representations are weak as compared with the sensory. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 790 Unilateral motor trigeminal palsy.

Hence **Mo·tor** *v. trans*, to convey in a motor car; *intr*, to travel or drive in a motor car. Hence **Mo·toring** *vbl sb.*

1896 *Westm. Gaz* 10 Sept 7/2 The cost of 'motoring' cotton to Manchester. 1897 *Truth* 28 Jan 219 The delights of motoring on a Gladys. 1898 *Autocar* 11 June 379 On May 12th my wife and I motored. *Ibid.* 18 June 392 We motored back.

Mo·tor car. A 'horseless carriage', propelled by a motor, for use on ordinary roads.

1895 *Westm. Gaz* 10 Sept 3/2 The chief reason why motor-cars have not been more generally adopted in America lies in the roughness of the roads. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct. 5/1 A name has not yet been found for horseless carriages. .The latest suggestion we have had is 'motor car'. Mr F R Sims, who is responsible for it, urges [etc.] 1896 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/3 The Motor Car Club

Motorial (mōtō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *mōtōri-us* (see Motory) + -al.] Of or pertaining to motion; *spec.* of or pertaining to a motor nerve; motor.

1843 J. G. Wilkinson *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd* I. i. 39 Itself [*i. e.* the tongue] and its organic parts, motorial and sensorial. 1860 Forbes Winslow *Obscure Dis. Brain & Mind* II. 25 Apparently in full possession of their intellectual, sensorial, and motorial [*ed.* 4 (1868) motor] powers 1883 T. Lauder Brunton in *Nature* XXVII. 421 The motorial fibres being stimulated by a slight touch 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 507 Such nervous affections as are marked by nervous and motorial excitement.

Motorist (mōu·tŏrist). [f. Motor *sb.* + -ist.] An amateur of motoring; one who rides in a motor car.

1896 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 3/1 The glorious company of motorists will include such well known men as Lord Cardross [etc.] 1902 in Cassell's *Encycl. Dict., Suppl.*

Mo·tor-man. [f. Motor *sb* (sense 3).] The driver of a motor car or carriage; *spec* the hired driver of a public motor-driven conveyance.

1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 12 Apr 4/4 Has it, then, become the established policy of the West End road, from the late vice president to the motor men, that the public must learn that the electric cars cannot be fooled with? 1901 *Daily Record & Mail* 11 July 3 Hours and Wages of Motormen and Conductors.

Moto·rpathy. *U.S. rare*—°. [f. Motor *sb.* + -pathy.] The movement cure. Hence **Motorpa·thic** *a* 1864 in Webster

Motory (mōu·tŏri), *a.* [ad. late L. *mōtōri-us*, f. *mōtor*: see Motor.]

1. *Phys.* = Motor *a.* 2, 3

1692 Ray *Creation* II. (1692) 58 The motory Muscles. 1763 Johnstone in *Phil. Trans.* LIV 184 These nerves are equally motory and sensory. 1865 *Q. Jrnl Sci.* II 137 Some peculiar motory phenomena not heretofore observed in the Sponges 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* I. 138 The sensory and motory nerves.

2. *gen.* That causes motion. Cf. Motor *a.* 1.

1799 Sir H. Davy in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys & Med. Knowl.* 23 The effect of a peculiar motory or vibratory impulse. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit* I. xiii. 288 A motory force of a body in one direction and an equal force of the same body in an opposite direction is not incompatible.

Motoun, Motre, obs. ff. Mutton, Mutter *v.*

Motricity (mōtri·sĭti). *rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *motricité*, f. (*force*) *motrice*: see Motor *a.*] The motor function.

1903 F. W. H. Myers *Human Personality* I. 55 So soon as the cause of each accident of this kind was traced. , the perversion of sensibility or of motricity disappeared.

† **Mo·trix.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Feminine, in Latin form, of Motor.

1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* 82 The phansy, which is the motrix of those qualities.

Mott, obs. pa. t. of Mete *v.*[1]

Motte (mŏt), *U.S.* Also **mot, mott.** [app. a special use of F. *motte* mound.] A clump of trees in a prairie (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1844 Kendall *Santa Fé Exped.* I. 41 All that was necessary was to keep a bright look-out..while passing the different *mots* and ravines scattered along our trail. 1857 Olmsted *Journ. thro' Texas* 137 Before us [were] very beautiful prairies,..and little belts, mottes and groups of live-oak. 1880 R. H. Loughridge *U. S. Census Rep. on Cotton for Texas,* Motts of Timber. Motts of live oak.

Motte, obs. form of Moat, Mot, Mote.

Motteleye, -tet(t, obs. ff. Motley, Motet.

‖ **Mottetto** (mŏte·tō), *pl.* **-ti** (-tī). Also 8–9 **motetto.** [It.: see Motet.] = Motet b.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 8 Nov., This being finish'd began their Motettos, which .were sung by eunuchs. 1724 *Short Explic. For. Words Mus., Motetto,* or *Motteti,* are what we call Motets. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 276 Full orchestra performed several fine Motettos. 1878 E. H. Pember in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 108 The rest..consist principally of masses, madrigals, mottetti, and psalms.

Motthe, Mott hill, obs. ff. Moth, Mote-hill.

Mottie, variant of Motey *a.*

Mottle (mŏ·t'l), *sb.* Also 7 **mottel.** [Prob. a back-formation from Motley *a.*]

1. One of a number of adjacent and confluent spots or blotches, by which a surface is diversified or variegated. Also *fig.*

1676 [see Mottled *ppl. a.*]. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1847/8 Her marks are black Mottels upon all her Legs and Nose. 1829 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 517/1 Is the rouge off my face? It is rather in streaks and mottles 1855 Browning *Epist. Karshish* 47 There's a spider here.. Sprinkled with mottles on an ash-grey back.

2. The arrangement of spots or confluent blotches of colour forming a mottled surface.

1858 Grener *Gunnery* 173 The effect is to give a beautiful mottle to the [gun] barrel 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 424/1 The mottle of these woods has very little variety. 1896 A. Morrison *Child of the Jago* 136 His chest and flanks were a mottle of bruises.

b. A kind of woollen yarn of variegated colour.

1887 *Daily News* 20 June 2/5 There is also rather more inquiry in single-hank yarns, in lustres, in mottles and in genappes. 1888 *Ibid.* 10 Sept. 2/6 A variety of yarns, including lustres, mottles, and mélanges.

Mottle (mŏ·t'l), *a.* [Formed as prec.] = Mottled *a.* Also Comb. *mottle-faced, legged* adjs.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1153/4 A light gray Gelding,. mottle Nosed 1678 *Ibid* No. 1308/4 Lost a Spaniel Dog, belonging to His Majesty, his legs and nose mottel 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xliii, The mottle-faced gentleman spoke with great energy. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 2 One mottle-legged, chubby-cheeked boy

Mottle (mŏ·t'l), *v.* [Formed as Mottle *sb.*] *trans.* To mark or cover with spots or blotches; to variegate or cloud with irregular spots or streaks, *spec.* in *soap making,* to impart a mottled appearance to white soap by the addition of chemicals.

1676 [see Mottled *ppl. a.*]. 1775 M. Harris *Eng. Lepidoptera* 12 Light brown, beautifully mottled with dark brown 1814 Southey *Roderick* XV 4 Her beams Mottle with mazy shades the orchard slope. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk* II 44 He has a broad full face, curiously mottled with red. 1862 Miller *Elem. Chem* (ed. 2) III 271 Marseilles and Castile soaps. are mottled by the addition of green vitriol and sulphuretted lye.

fig 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit* (1867) 128 Our national idiom has been mottled by foreign neologisms.

Mottled (mŏ·t'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[1].]

1. Dappled with spots or blotches, marked with spots, streaks, or patches of different colour.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1143/4 A little motled Bitch, with yellow mottles from head to toe. *c* 1765 Fllloyd *Tartarian T.* (1785) 114/2, I put a pair of baskets on a mottled goat. 1794 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 71 The mottled appearance of the sun is owing to an inequality in the level of the surface. 1808 *Times* 29 Feb. 1/2 Followed a Person, a Mottled Pointer Dog. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII. 1 95 Soap..Mottled 114*s.* per Doz 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxvii, Scrubbing Polly's dumpy nose with mottled soap 1868 Princess Alice *Mem.* 29 Dec. (1884) 207 My babies look so mottled and healthy. 1874 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* (1880) 330 The leaves are. pale green when fresh, mottled brown when dry.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. xiii 744 The real lack of ideas which their barbarous and mottled dialect strives to hide. 1891 J. Strong *New Era* 201 A mottled population, containing the worst elements of society.

2. Special collocations: **mottled baboon,** the common baboon, *Cynocephalus papio*; **mottled calf,** a variegated leather used for book-binding; **mottled iron,** a soft kind of cast iron; **mottled grampus** (see quot.); **mottled owl,** a North American owl, *Scops asio*; **mottled pig,** a kind of pig-iron (see quot.). Also in collectors' names for many British moths, as **mottled beauty, bran, carpet, grey,** etc. (see Rennie *Butterflies & Moths,* 1832, *passim*).

1808 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 73 The Common or *Mottled Baboon. 1895 J. Zaehnsdorf *Hist Bookbinding* 27 *Mottled Calf.—Pale-coloured calf, decorated by the sprinkling of acids in drops. 1884 G. B. Goode, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 14 On the California coast occurs the Whiteheaded or *Mottled Grampus, *Grampus Stearnsii* Dall. 1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 763 Gray or *mottled-iron is softer and less brittle. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* iv. 48 The characteristic dappled appearance peculiar to mottled iron. 1781 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. i. 126 *Mottled Owl. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 284/2 Sometimes a pig will solidify partly as white iron partly as grey. ; such iron is known as '*mottled pig'. 1749 B. Wilkes *Eng. Moths & Butterflies* 36 The *mottled Umber-moth.

Hence **Mo·ttledness,** mottled condition.

1830 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 386 The red and brown mottledness o' its striped and starry beauty.

Mottlement (mɒ't'lmĕnt). [f. MOTTLE *v.* + -MENT.] The condition of being mottled.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 2 A confused mottlement of every shade of red.

Mottler (mɒ't'lə). [f. MOTTLE *v.* + -ER 1.] **a.** A workman who mottles soap. **b.** A house-painter's brush for mottling.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1143 As soon as the mottler has broken the paste,..he ceases to push his rake from right to left. 1875 DAVIDSON *House-painting*, etc. 106 Lay the colour over the whole panel, and work it level with a hog-hair mottler– a flat tool mounted in tin.

Mottling (mɒ't'liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MOTTLE *v.* + -ING 1.] The production of a mottled appearance. Also, the appearance itself.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1143 Mottling is usually given. by introducing into the nearly finished soap.. a certain quantity of the strong lye of crude soda. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 49 The stippling is no illusion, as its dark mottling moves with the stars. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 281 Longitudinal mottlings of variously tinted brown. 1875 DAVIDSON *House-painting*, etc. 107 The over-graining of maple should be done on the same day as the mottling. 1897 *St. George's Hosp. Rep* IX. 127 The cheeks and extremities showed conspicuous dusky mottling

Motto (mɒ'to). Pl. **-os, -oes.** Also 7 mot(h)o; pl. **motti.** [a. It. *motto* = F. *mot*: see MOT 1.]

1. Originally, a word, sentence, or phrase attached as a legend to an 'impresa' or emblematical design, and serving to explain or emphasize its symbolic import. Hence, in wider sense, a short sentence or phrase inscribed on some object, and expressing a reflection or sentiment considered to be appropriate to its purpose or destination; also, a proverbial or pithy maxim adopted by a person as his rule of conduct.

1589 GREENE *Span. Masquerado* A 3 b, The Spanish Masquerado with the Mottos. 1 The Pope, hauing put off his triple Crowne,..saith thus. *Negne Petrus, neque Paulus, quid igitur restat?* 2 Phillip king of Spaine. saith thus. *Iubet Ecclesia, dissentire non audeo* [etc.]. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. iii. 44 The fift, an Hand enuironed with Clouds, Holding out Gold, that's by the Touch stone tride: The motto thus *Sic spectanda fides*. 1643 *Plain English* 2 We have found it not impossible to be miserable under the Motto of *Beati pacifici*. 1720 SWIFT *Let. Advice Yng Poet* Misc (1722) 91 Posies of Rings, Motto's of Snuff-Boxes, the Humours of Sign Posts [etc.] 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 27 'Nitor in adversum' is the motto for a man like me. 1860 TROLLOPE *Castle Richm.* I. vi. 106 Strike when the iron's hot; that's my motto.

b. *spec.* in *Her.* A significant word or sentence usually placed upon a scroll, either below an achievement of arms or above the crest, occas. having some reference to the name or exploits of the bearer, to the charges upon the shield or to the crest, but more often expressing merely a pious aspiration or exalted sentiment.

1600 CAMDEN in Hearne *Collect.* (1771) I 267 Mr Richard Carew..used under his armes this Italian motto, *Chi verace durera*, which also conteyneth his name anagramatically. 1605 *Relat Journ. Earl of Nottingham* 14 His *Moto* or word being *Desir N'a Repos* 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. vi. 271 An other ornament there is externally annexed to Coat-armour, and that is the Motto, or Word. 1644 BP. HALL *Serm.* 9 June, Wks. 1837 V. 498 The motto that was wont to be written upon the Scottish coin, as the emblem of their Thistle, *Nemo me impune lacesset* 1784 H. CLARK *Hist. Knighthd* I 101 All between three Imperial crowns, placed within the motto of the Order; viz. *Tria Juncta in Uno* 1888 CUSSANS *Her* (1893) 196 *Festina Lente*—'Hasten slowly', or 'On slow', is the Motto of the Onslow family; and *Doe no yll, quoth D'Oyle*, that of Doyley.

c. The poetical lines contained in a motto-kiss or paper-cracker.

1869 W. S. GILBERT *Ferd & Elvira* 30 Tell me, Henry Wadsworth..or Mister Tupper Do you write the bonbon mottoes my Elvira pulls at supper?

†**2.** A pithy expression, a saying. Cf. MOT 2

1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* IV. xiii, You tip your speeches with Italian Motti, Spanish Refranes, and English Quoth Hee's. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 183 That evangelicall motho arundinem vento agitatam.

3. A short quotation (or sometimes an original passage simulating a quotation) prefixed to a literary work or to one of its parts, and expressing some idea appropriate to the contents.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 221 P 4 But as for my unlearned Friends, if they cannot relish the Motto, I take care to make Provision for them in the Body of my Paper. 1894 J. L. ROBERTSON in *Scott's Poet. Wks* Pref. 3 The mottoes and lyrical fragments of the Novels are of all Scott's work the most difficult part to edit.

4. *Mus.* A recurrent phrase.

1891 *Times* 10 Oct. 11/1 In the final number the 'motto' or recurrent phrase of four notes is subjected to double diminution.

5. *U.S.* = *motto-kiss.* 1890 in *Century Dict.*

6. *attrib.*, as *motto-band* (Her.), *-monger*, *-pamphlet*, *-scroll*; **motto-kiss**, a sweetmeat wrapped in fancy paper, having a motto or scrap of poetry inclosed with it.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 53 His Motto-Pamphlet still remaineth in each Window, *Misericordias Domini in æternum Cantabo*. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 480, I..ever was a censurer of the motto-mongers among our weekly and daily scribblers. 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Motto-kisses.* 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. (ed. 3) 282 The Motto-Scroll forms both a convenient and sufficiently secure standing-place for Supporters. *Ibid.* xviii. 289 Standards were also generally divided bendwise into compartments by Motto-Bands.

Hence **Mo'tto** *v. trans.*, to inscribe with a motto. **Mo'ttoed** *ppl. a.*, inscribed with a motto †or legend. **Mo'ttoless**, without a motto.

1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 212/2 A motto'd silk garter. 1765 E. THOMPSON *Meretriciad* (ed. 6) 45 My Lord makes his approach, But at the corner leaves the motto'd Coach. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* 16 Nov. II. 1546 The engraving that pictures [this incident] is mottoed, 'The Spoiled Child!' 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 87 Every armorial device, every mottoed lambel. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Moon* v, Thou art a sadder dial .Than ever I have found .Motto'd with stern and melancholy rhyme. 1891 *Standard* 14 May 5/2 The London Municipality is at this moment armless, and crestless, and mottoless.

Motton, obs. form of MOUTON, MUTTON.

Mottramite (mɒ trăməit). *Min.* [f. *Mottram* (see quot. 1876) + -ITE.] Vanadate of lead and copper occurring rarely in black incrustations.

1876 ROSCOE in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXV. 111 The second vanadium mineral, to which I propose to give the name of Mottramite, occurs as a crystalline incrustation on Keuper sandstone found at Alderley Edge and at Mottram St. Andrew's, in Cheshire. 1896 in CHESTER *Dict. Min.* 181.

Mottun, obs. pa. pple. of METE *v.*1

Motty (mɒ'ti), *sb. dial.* [Cf. MOT 3.] = MOT 3

a 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. to Grose* (1814) 389 *Motty*, the mark at which the quoits (or coits) are thrown. Derb

Motty (mɒ'ti), *a. Sc.* Also **mottie.** [f. *mot*, Sc. pronunciation of MOTE *sb.*1 + Y. Cf. MOTEY.] Containing motes.

1599 A. HUME *Day Estivall* 53 The subtile mottie rayons light. 1785 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* v. ii. Prol, The rising sun shines motty through the reek. 1785 BURNS *Vision* I. iv, All in this mottie, misty clime. 1865 ALEX. SMITH *Summer in Skye* (1880) 331 Where the motty sunbeam from the pane. struck him.

Moty, -tye: see MOTEY *sb*, MOTE *sb.*3

Motyfe, obs. variant of MOTIVE.

Mou', mou (mū), *Sc.* Also 6, 8 mow. [var. of MOUTH *sb.*; the dropping of the *th* is abnormal] = MOUTH in various senses.

a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. 531 For he hes gottin morsellis on the mow. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V 89 He .kist her bonny Mow. 1794 BURNS *Sic a Wife as Willie had*, She has . A whiskin' beard about her mou'. 1858 PORTEOUS *Real 'Souter Johnny'* 13 He. took care .. to..fill the jinglin' stoup wi mair To gust their mou.

Mou, obs. form of MAY *v.*1

Mou, obs. form of MOW *sb.*

Mouch (mūtʃ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? cogn. w. MUNCH *v.*] *trans.* To eat up, to eat greedily.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 216/42 To Mouche [*rimed with* couche, touche, auouche], eate, *mandere*. 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1866 BROGDEN *Prov. Words Lim.* 130.

Hence †**Mou'cher**, a great eater; †**Mou'ching**, ? eating greedily.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 71/19 A Moucher, *manduco* 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Sir T. Wyat* Wks 1873 III. 103 *Clowne* O poore shrimpe, how art thou falne away for want of mouching?

Mouch, Mouchache: see MOOCH, MUSTACHIO.

‖ **Moucharaby** (muʃə'răbi). Also 9 **mouchara-bey, musharab(a)yeh, -biyeh.** [Fr.; corruptly a. mod.Arab. مشربيّة *mashrabiyya*[a] (Dozy).] In northern Africa: An external balcony inclosed with latticework. Also *attrib.*

1884 *Health Exhib Catal.* p. lvii/2 Panels of Musharabyeh Woodwork. 1888 ALICE MEYNELL in *Art Jrnl.* II. 138/1 The actress in her mousharabiyeh chair 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 2/1 White curtained moucharabies. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 6/5 The Cairo musharabayeh, and the fluted silk of to-day, would have been regarded as eccentric in the extreme.

†b. In 1843 MM. Mérimée and Lenoir (*Archit. Mil. au Moyen-Age*) fancifully applied the name *moucharaby* to a kind of balcony projecting from the walls of certain European mediæval castles. It does not appear that this application of the word ever had any actual currency either in Fr. or Eng.; but *moucharaby* was inserted with this explanation (its proper sense being ignored) in Ogilvie's *Imperial Dictionary* (1850), and the entry has been copied with verbal alterations and expansions into various later Eng. Dicts.

‖ **Mouchard** (muʃār). [F. *mouchard*, f. *mouche* fly (used fig. for 'spy').] A police spy. Hence **Mou'chardism.**

1802 in C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 663/1 Would you and your *mouchards* have me believe [etc.]? 1891 R. BUCHANAN *Coming Terror* 9 The increased corruption and *mouchardism* of an irresponsible Press. 1901 *Daily Express* 18 Mar. 7/1 At Marseilles, he had made friends with a man who turned out to be a mouchard.

Mouchato(e: see MUSTACHIO.

†**Mouche.** *Obs. rare.* Also **mouch.** [a. F. *mouche*, a fly, hence a spot, ad. L. *musca*, a fly.] A patch of black plaster worn on the face.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* I. xxii. 119 From which time it hath continued well, she not having worn any Mouch upon it of late years. 1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 6 Mouches for pushes, to be sure, From Paris the tré-fine procure.

So †**Mouche t** in the same sense. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Mouchets*, Patches for Ladies Faces. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Mouche, variant of MOOCH *v.*, MUCH *adv.*

Moucheacheo: see MUSTACHIO.

Moucher, variant of MOOCHER.

Mouching: see MOOCHING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

‖ **Mouchoir** (muʃwar). [Fr.] A handkerchief.

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 3 Of Pocket Mouchoirs, Nose to drain, A dozen lac'd, a dozen plain. 1753 *Lond. Mag.* Oct. 481 A mouchoir with musk his spirits to chear. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi. (1842) 248 First wiping my shoes with his *mouchoir*. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xlviii, Her mouchoirs, aprons, scarfs..and other female gimcracks.

Moucht(e, Mouot(h)e, obs. pa. t. of MAY *v.*1

Moud, obs. form of MOOD *sb.*1

Moude, obs. form of MUD.

Mouden, obs. form of MUEZZIN.

Moudewarp, -wart, -iewark, -iwarp, obs. ff. MOULDWARP

Moudie, moudy (mau'di). *Sc. dial.* Also 8 moody, mowdy, 9 mowdie. [Short for *moudiwarp* MOULDWARP.] A mole; freq. *attrib.* Also, a mole-catcher.

c 1720 *Bewick & Graham* xlvii in Child *Ballads* IV. 148/1 Then he stuck his sword in a moody hill 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 62 List'ning to the chirp O' wand'ring mouse, or moudy's carkin hoke. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Moudy*, a mole catcher *a* 1869 C. SPENCE *Fr Braes of Carse* (1898) 186 There field mice and moudies litter

Moudon, Moudre, obs ff MUEZZIN, MOULDER.

Moudy, obs. form of MUDDY.

‖ **Moue** (mū). [Fr: see Mow *sb.*2] A pout.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lx[i]v, With a charming *moue*. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* VIII. 58 'You don't seem glad to see me, Uncle Francis?' she exclaimed, making a *moue* of lovely irony

Moue, obs. form of Mow.

Mouedhin, variant of MUEZZIN.

†**Mouffette.** *Nat. Hist. Obs.* Also 8 moufette, moufete. [a. F. *moufette* (Buffon), *mofette*, *mouffette*: see MOFETTE.] Any one of the fetid American skunks of the genus *Mephitis.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 304 The Weasel kind..comprehends all the varieties of the American Moufettes. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XI 673/1 The animals which he allows to be common to both countries are, the Mexican hog, the moufete, the opossum [etc.] 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 443/1 The mouffettes are likewise a genus peculiar to the New World. 1868 *Nat Encycl.* I. 615.

Moufflon (mūflɒn). *Nat. Hist.* Also 8-9 mouflon, mufflon. [a. F *mouflon*, ad. early Sard. **mofrone* (whence the mod forms *murvoni*, *murone*) –late L. *mufron* (Polemius Silvius, 5th c.). Cf. MUFFLE *sb.*] A wild sheep, esp. *Ovis musimon*, native of the mountainous regions of southern Europe, as Sardinia, Corsica, and the Isles of Greece. *Maned, ruffled moufflon*, the wild sheep of Barbary, *Ammotragus tragelaphus.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 39 The mouffion, which is the sheep in a savage state, is a bold, fleet creature. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist New Hampsh* III. 144 The breed might be renewed and improved by importing from Barbary the mufflon. 1864 J. ORMSBY *Autumn Rambles in N. Afr.* 70 The Feshtall is the maned mouffion of the Atlas. 1888 *Encycl. Brit* XXIII 635/1 Of ruminants..we find one mufflon (*Musimon vignei*). 1905 *Blackw Mag* Mar. 321/2 A large number of gazelle and muflon—Barbary wild sheep—were allowed to roam at will

attrib 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 85 An..account of mouflon shooting is given. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 13/2 With mouffion fur.

Moufti, Mough, obs. forms of MUFTI, MOW.

Mought, obs. forms of MOTE, MOTH, MOUTH.

Mought(e, obs. pa. t. of MAY *v.*1

Mougnon, variant of MONION.

Mougth, Mougthe, obs. ff. MOUTH, MOTH.

Mouht, obs. pa. t. of MAY *v.*1

Mouie, variant of MOWE *Obs.*, kinswoman.

‖ **Mouillé** (muye). *French Gram.* [pa. pple. of F. *mouiller* to wet, moisten.] Of a consonant, chiefly *l*, also *n*, *r*: Palatalized or 'fronted', changed into (l^y, n^y, r^y)

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 385/1 The *mouillé* sound of the French *ll.*

‖ **Moujik, mushik** (mū'zhik). Forms: 6 **musiok, mousike**, 6-7 **mousiok**, 8 **mugike**, 9 **mujik, mougik, -jik, mushik, mooshik, -sheek.** [Russ. МУЖИКЪ peasant.]

1. A Russian peasant.

1568 TURBERV. *Trag. T.*, etc. (1587) 184 One [licour] called Kuas, whereby the Musick liues. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 12 The marchants and musicks . are very much discouraged by..exactions 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX 548 The mugikes, or serfs. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 352 Set a mujik at your table, he will soon lay up his legs on it. 1877 MAR. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* XXXII, His mougik still wore his sheep skin wrapped close round his chin. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* XXVI. (ed 2) II. 151 There stood the patient bearded *mushik* (peasant) in his well-worn sheep-skins. 1898 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 6/2 All the mooshiks without exception are workmen.

2. (In full *moujik blouse, coat*). A loose fur cape for ladies' wear.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 3/2 This moujik coat..is..now too popular. 1901 *Ibid.* 4 July 3/1 The moujik, that little blouse coat, cut low in the neck and with open fronts [etc.].

Mouk(e, obs. forms of MUCK *sb.*

†**Moul**, *sb.*1 *Obs. rare.* In 5 mowle. [Related to MOUL *v.*1; cf. ON. *mygla* fem., Sw. *mögel* neut.] = MOULD *sb.*4

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 346/2 Mowlynge, of mowle (*S.* or mowle), *mucor*, *C. F. mucidus.*

† **Moul**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **moule, mowle**, 7 *Sc.* **mule.** [var. of MOULD *sb.*[3], perh. in part an intentional alteration after mod F. *moule*] = MOULD *sb.*[3]

1565-6 *Trin. Coll. Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 570 Paper to make mowles for the pillers. **1593** *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 45 Your selues being of the purest mettall, and hauing your hartes framed of the kindest moule. **1606** WARNER *Albions Eng.* xv. xcvii. 387 Kist with a kisse of Iudas moule. **1647** H MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. xxiv, How the præexistent soul .enters bodies here below, And then entire, unhurt, can leave this moul. **1655** R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls* (1841) III 289 [The Parliament] flew so high, as to mind nothing but a Fifth Monarchie on earth..and put all in a new mule of their owne

Moul, *v.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 3 **muwlen**, 4–6 **moule, mowle**, 6 **mowl**, 8 9 **moul.** [Early ME. *muwle* :—older **mugle*, a. or cogn. w. ON. **mugla* (OIcel with umlaut *mygla*, MSw *moghla-s*, *moghla*, mod Sw. *mogla*, Norw. *mugla*, *mygla*, Da. dial. *mugle*), f. Teut. root **mug-*, whence Da. *muggen* mouldy, *mugne* to grow mouldy.]

1. *intr.* To grow mouldy, to mould. Also *fig*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 344 Leten þinges muwlen oðer rusten, oðer uorrotien. **13** *Metr. Hom* in *Archiv Stud. neu Spr* LVII 288 Fleschlich lust Makeþ Monnes soule Rote and Rust and Moule. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 32 Lat us nat moulen thus in ydelnesse. *c* **1412** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1420 Ententifly he kepiþ his seruise In courte, his labour þere schal not moule. **1550** CRANMER *Defence* 21 The wyne. wylle..tourne to vyneiger, and the breadde wylle mowle. **1789** D SILLAR *Poems* 120 Your pickle cash Will ly an' moul, like ither useless trash. **1818** HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, etc II 164 They'll leave the good substantial ait-meal bannocks to stand till they moul. **1828** *Craven Gloss., Moul*, to grow mouldy.

2. *trans.* To make mouldy.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 153 A loof, þat trespasid not, was mowlid & fordon. *a* **1535** *Communycacyon* (W de W.) Bj, Thy drynke soureth and mouleth thy mete Wherwith the poore man myght wele fare.

† **Moul**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **mowle**, 7 **moule.** [var. of MOULD *v.*[2], perh. after F. *moule-r.* Cf. MOUL *sb.*[2]] *trans.* = MOULD *v.*[2]

1530 PALSGR. 641/2 This stone is nat carved with the hande, but mowled *a* **1660** *Contemp. Hist Irel* (Ir Archæol. Soc.) II. 121 The Pharoes of Dublin to whom wee did not onely moule theire breeke at our owne proper charges, but [etc.] *c* **1710** *Mack Gregory's Advt.* 2 Reliefs Moul'd in Boss and in Solid

Moul: see MOLE *sb.*[2], MOOL, MULE.

Moula(h, obs. forms of MULLAH.

Moulavee, -vie, variant forms of MOOLVEE.

Moulbery, obs. form of MULBERRY.

Mould (mōuld), *sb.*[1] Forms 1–6 **molde**, 3–9 (now *U.S.*) **mold**, 5 **moold**, 5–6 **mulde**, 6 **moulde**, *Sc* **muild**, 6- **mould.** [OE. *molde* wk. fem. = OFris *molde*, MDu. *moude*, *mouwe* (Du *moude*, LG. *mold*), OHG. *molta* fem., also *molt* masc. (MHG *molte*, *molde*, mod Ger dial. *molt*, *molten* masc.), ON. *mold* (Sw. *mull*, Da. *muld*), Goth. *mulda* str. fem.—OTeut. **moldā*, *muldā*, root **mul-* (: *mel-* : *mal-*) to pulverize, grind · see MEAL *sb.*[1], and cf. MULL *sb.*[1]]

1. Loose, broken, or friable earth; hence, the surface soil, which may be readily broken up. Also *pl.* (now only *dial*) lumps or clods of earth; in mod. dial. use commonly equivalent to the sing.

c **725** *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) S 10, *Sablo*, molde. *c* **900** tr *Bæda's Hist* III 11 (1890) 154 Mid moldan [*puluere terræ*] *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 898 Mold sal be þi mete for nede. *c* **1400** *Destr Troy* 4320 Maumettes to make of moldes & clay **1577-87** HARRISON *England* II xxii (1877) I 346 Wood, which being felled .in processe of time became to be quite ouergrowne with earth and moulds. **1668** H MORE *Div. Dial* II. vi (1713) 103 It is as unskilfully alledged against Nature that all the Earth is not soft moulds. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus.* (1732) 3 Vast naked Rocks without the least sign of Mould **1767** A YOUNG *Farmer's Lett* 133 This would by no means do for ploughed lands, as we always throw the moulds of such drains one way. **1792** M RIDDELL *Voy Madeira* 43 The rains continually washing down the mold, &c. into the bottom, have formed a thick rich soil there. **1827** J CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 34 In fresh-turn'd moulds which first beheld the sun

† **b.** Used disparagingly for land (as a possession); = DIRT *sb.* 2 e. *Obs.*

c **1570** *Pride & Lowl* (1841) 77 His hart encreaseth not thereby ne lesseth Ase doon these fooles for they have gotten molde.

2. The earth of the grave. Also *pl. To bring to mould*: to bury. (*Laid, lapped, wrapped*) *in the moulds*: buried. (Cf. MOOL *sb.* 2.) Now only *poet.* or *dial.*

c **1000** *Creed* 34 (Gr) Þæs þy ðriddan dæge þeoda wealdend aras of moldan. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 2734 (Kölbing) His moder starf . & richeliche was brouȝt in mold **13** *E. E Allit. P* C 494, I wolde I were of þis worlde wrapped in moldez. **1535** STEWART *Cron Scot.* II 524 Syne suddantlie the deid corpis in tha flang; And syne kest on the muldis on the clay, The grene erd syne. **1560** PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* (1562) 110 Those which then were buried in no halowed churche nor churchyarde, nor christen moldes, as they be called. **1608** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii Wks. 1856 I. 107 The mould that presseth downe My deade fathers sculle. *a* **1656** USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 103 That they should wrap his body neither in gold nor silver, but in plain moulds. **1746** COLLINS *Ode written in* 1746, When Spring with dewy fingers cold Returns to deck their hallowed mold. **1800** WORDSW. *Michael* 370 They were not loth To give their bodies to the family mould. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, After Sir John and her ain gudeman were baith in the moulds. **1896** A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* XXX, The bed of mould Where there's neither heat nor cold.

3. The upper soil of cultivated land; garden-soil; *spec.* soil rich in organic matter and suitable for cultivation of plants. Also with qualifying word, e.g. *leaf-mould, vegetable mould* (see these words).

1340 *Ayenb.* 95 Þyse þri þinges byeþ nyeduolle to alle þe þinges þet in þe erþe wexeþ Guod molde [etc.] *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I 293 A gret labour is to correcte A moold in this maner that is enfecte. **1601** R JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 113 Being broken with the plough it is founde to be excellent good mould. **1731** MILLER *Gard. Dict* s v., The Moulds that are of a bright Chesnut or Hazelly Colour **1771** N NICHOLLS *Lett* in *Corr w Gray* (1843) 131 The loose and fermenting mould of the garden and fields **1796** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) I. 373 Moulds are loams mixed with animal and vegetable remains, particularly from putrefaction. **1881** G. ROMANES in *Nature* No 624. 555 Many quantitative results are given of the amount of mould which worms are able to cast up **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 13 June 5/3 So covetable does the rich, fat mould appear to the South African farmers.

fig *c* **1300** *Vices & Virtues* 69 For ði ne mai wexen non god sad of godes wordes on ȝeure herte molde **1651** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng* II XXXVII (1739) 166 Bared of the old Soil of the Papacy, yet transplanted into the new Mould of Royalty **1828** CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) I. 219 Our literature no longer grows in water but in mould.

4. Earth regarded as the material of the human body. (In ME. also *erþe molde*) *Obs.* or *poet.*

c **1250** *Hymn to God* 10 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App 258 Þu sscope eld & wind & water þe molde is þet feorþe Of wham we alle imaked beoð þat is þe holi eorþe *c* **1275** *O & Misc* 142 For he scop vs and alle þing of þar eorþe molde **1535** COVERDALE *Tobit* VIII 6 Thou maydest Adam of the molde of the earth **1590** MARLOWE *2nd Pt Tamburl* IV i, Made of the mould whereof thy selfe consists **1629** MILTON *Hymn Nativ* XIV, And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould

b. *Man of mould*: a mortal man. By mod. writers, through misunderstanding of Shaks *Hen V*, III. ii. 23 (cf. MOULD *sb.*[3]), sometimes used for 'a man of parts or distinction'.

c **1320** *Sir Tristr* 639 Þe pouer man of mold Tok forþ anoþer ring *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 446 Þat neuere man of erthe molde Mighte hit wynne byfore wiþ fyght *c* **1400** *Sowdone Bab* 136 Of Babiloyne the riche Sowdon, Moost myghty man he was of moolde. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 23 Be mercifull great Duke to men of mould. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II xvii, She begins to be uncertain as to what they were, whether spirits or men of mould **1847** EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I 435 When he would prepare For the next ages, men of mould Well embodied, well ensouled **1887** SAINTSBURY *Hist Elizab Lit.* 1 26 Though one at least of his contributors, W. Hunnis, was a man of mould.

† **c.** The 'dust' to which a human body 'returns' after death; the ashes of the dead. *Obs.*

a **1425** *Cursor M* 22800 (Trin.) Miȝt he not þenne wiþ his mayn þat ilke molde [*earlier texts* erþ] make flesshe azayn? **1562** WINȜET *Cert. Tractates* Wks (S.T.S.) II. 27 The muildis of thame now laid on sleip **1638** G SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* XIX. (1648) 29 Though wormes devoure mee, though I turne to mold

† **5.** The ground regarded as a surface or as a solid stratum. *Under mould* under the ground, buried In ME. sometimes *pl Obs.*

a **1000** *Elene* 55 (Gr) Mearh moldan træd *a* **1272** *O. E Misc* 93 Vndei molde hi liggeþ colde *a* **1330** *Otuel* 1530 Þo was garsue wel ny3 wood, For wraþþe on molde þere he stood *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 4774 Mynours then mightely the moldes did serche. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* II. 213 Hyr most desyr was to be wndyr mold **1596** DRAYTON *Legends* IV. 375 Where now it lyes even levell'd with the mold **1596** GOSSON *Pleas Quippes* 184 These corked shooes to beare them hie makes them to trip it on the molde. **1624** WOTTON *Archit* 1 23 Aduising vs, not to rest vpon any appearing Soliditie, vnlesse the whole Mould through which wee cut, haue likewise beene solid

6. The world on which we dwell; the earth. Chiefly in phr. *on (the) mould*. in the world. Also, the land of a particular region *Obs.* or *poet.*

a **1000** *Guthlac* 1203 (Gr) Þæs þe ic angum ne wolde monna ofer moldan melda weoloan. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* VIII. 33 On molde y holde the murgest mon *c* **1315** SHOREHAM VII 68 Þe wolkne by-cleþþ al þe molde. **1362** LANGL *P Pl* A. I 64 Ihe moste mischeef on molde mounteth vp faste *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 25 For þat þe mesure & þe mett of all þe mulde couthe *c* **1435** *Torr Portugal* 425 A better than yt know I nowght With in crystyn mold. **1549-62** STERNHOLD & H *Ps.* XC. 10 Our time is three score yeare and ten, that we do liue on mould **1575** GASCOIGNE *Posies, Hearbes* 159 Which framed mee so lucklesse on the molde. **1614** J. DAVIES *Eclog Willy & Wernocke* 187, I ne wot, on mould what feater skill Can bee yhugg'd in Lordings pectorall. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L* IV. xv, The fairest knight on Scottish mold

† **7.** *Her.* The 'field' of an escutcheon. *Obs.*

c **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 1123 Sir Torrent ordenyth hym a sheld, On azure a squier off gold, Richely bett on mold. *c* **1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 413 Syne in asure the mold, A lyoun crovnit with gold.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mould-earth*, † *-rake*, *-side*; † **mould-ale**, a funeral banquet; **mould-furrow** *sb* (see quot. 1851); **mould-furrow** *v*, to plough with a mould-furrow; **mould iron**, an iron mould-board; † **mould-meat** *Sc.*, (*a*) a funeral banquet; (*b*) the last food a person eats before death (see Jam.); **mould-plate**, the plate of a mould-board. Also *mould-basket*, *-screen*, *-scuttle*, *-sieve* (see Loudon *Encycl. Gard.* 1829, §§ 1392–4–6, 1401).

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 341/2 *Moldale (*MS. S.* 1498 molde ale), *potacio funerosa, vel funeralis.* **1844** H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 507 Whilst the principal workman is rutting off the second side of the top of the drain the other two begin to dig and shovel out the *mould-earth **1851** *Ibid* (ed 2) I. 171/2 The divisions between the ridges [are called] the open furrows,..and the last furrows ploughed in the open furrows are named the *mould or hint-end furrows *Ibid.* 185/2 The headridges should be cloven down with a gore-furrow along the ends of the ridges, and *mould-furrowed in the crowns. **1807** A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 127 The *mould-iron [of the plough], or plat, as it is called in Norfolk. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* V ii. 118 To roist in threit The raw spaldis ordanit for the *muld meit **1805** R W. DICKSON *Pract Agric* I. Plate v, The *mould plates. **1574** *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 254 Spaydes, axes, *mold-raiks **1805** R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 123 In some cases the plants are placed in an horizontal direction upon sods turned *mould side upwards.

Mould (mōuld), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 **molda** (or **-e**), 4–6 **molde, moolde**, 6–7 **moulde**, 7 **mold**, 6- **mould.** [OE. *molda* or *molde* = MDu. *moude* 'fonticulus'. Brugmann connects Skr. *mūrdhán* height, highest point, head, Gr. *βλωθρό-s* tall:—Indo-Germanic **mldh-*] The top or dome of the head; also the fontanelle in an infant's head. (See also HEAD-MOULD 1.)

c **1000** *Sax Leechd* III 42 Ærest on þæt wynstre eare, þænne on þæt swiðre eare, þænne ufan þæs mannes moldan *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb* 4939 Þe ymage of Mahoun .Wiþ þe axe smot he oppon þe molde, þat al þat heued to-flente. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* IX. XXXI. (1495) 367 With Crysma chyldern ben cremyd and enoynted of a symple preeste on the molde *a* **1425** *Cursor M* 9098 (Trin.) His riche crowne of stone & golde he dud hit take of his molde [*Cott MS* heued]. **1529** HORMAN *Vulg* 25 The moolde of yonge babys quauereth **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I 152 What a while continueth the mould and crowne of our heads to beate and pant, before our braine is well settled **1612** PAULE *Life Whitgift* 89 He complained..of a great colde, which he had then taken in the mould of his head **1687** A LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav* II. 6 Betwixt the two eyes, it [the porpess] hath a hole like the mould in the head of a man **1706** PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Mould*, .the Dent in the upper Part of the Head **1854** BAKER *Northamp Gloss*, *Mould*, the opening of the suture of an infant's skull **1886** W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss*, *Mould*, the top of the head or skull.

b. *attrib* **mould-shot** = HEAD-MOULD-SHOT.

1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* I 430 If the ossa parietalia rise over the os frontis the case is called the mould-shot

Mould (mōuld), *sb.*[3] Forms· 3–9 (now *U.S.*) **mold**, 4 5, 6 *Sc* **muld**(**e**, 4–6 **molde**, 5 **mowlld**(**e**, 5–6 **moold**(**e**, **mowld**(**e**, **moulde**, 6 **moald**(**e**, 6- **mould** See also MOUL *sb.*[2] [ME. *mold*(*e*, app. metathetic alteration (either in OF or in ME.) of OF *modle* (later *molle*, *mole*, mod.F. *moule*) = Pr. *molle*, Sp., Pg. *molde* ·—L. *modulum* (see MODULE)]

I. A pattern by which something is shaped

1. A pattern, commonly a thin plate of wood or metal, used by masons, bricklayers, and plasterers as a guide in shaping mouldings, etc ; a templet.

(For *face mould*, *falling mould*, see those words.)

1323 *Ely Sacrist Roll* in R Willis *Arch Nomencl Mid Ages* (1844) 22 Bordis empt' pro moldis cementariorum faciendum. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl* B XI 341 If any masoun made a molde þer to moche wonder it were. **1458** in Parker *Dom Archit* (1859) III 42 Then must they have moolds to make on the bowys **1513** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 613 Lyme, sand,..mooldes, ordinaunces, and euery other thyng concernyng the seid vawtes. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 28 As for the workmen, they must observe exactly their Surveyours Molds **1793** SMEATON *Eddystone L* § 107 A gang of masons who were, according to moulds and drawings, to hew the stones. **1825** J NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 541 To find the moulds necessary for the construction of a semicircular arch, cutting a straight wall obliquely **1876** *Encycl Brit.* IV. 507/1 The mouldings and cornices are run with moulds

b. *Shipbuilding.* See quot. *c* 1850.

1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780) s v, There are two sorts of these, namely, the bend-mould and hollow-mould the former .determines the convexity of the timbers, and the latter, their concavity on the outside *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 134 *Moulds*, pieces of deal or board made to the shape of the lines on the mould-loft floor, as the timbers, harpins, ribands, &c, for the purpose of cutting out the different pieces of timber, &c, for the ship. Also the thin flexible pieces of pear tree or box used in constructing the plans of ships **1893** *Westm. Gaz* 22 Mar 2/1 The moulds in their place, the cedar skin is stretched over them.

c. A glass-cutter's pattern

1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III. ix. 384 A Quarry Mould. is a Blew Slate, whereon are drawn the several sorts or sizes of Quarries of Glass

2. A hollow form or matrix into which fluid or plastic material is cast or pressed and allowed to cool or harden so as to form an object of a particular shape or pattern. Also with qualifying word, as *brick-mould, bullet-mould.*

1389 in Riley *Mem London* (1868) 513 [He shall set no new] molde [to finish, after Noon rung]. **1428** *E. E. Wills* (1882) 82 All my mooldes & instrumentis to my craft [*sc.* of wax-chandler] longyng. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 342/1 Mould for a belle, or a potte, *effigies* **1485** *Cely Papers* (1900) 177 A mowllde of stone to caste leyd in. **1549** *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II 350 Mowldes for fawcon,..mouldes for saker, mowldes for demyculverin. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XI. 567 The liquid Ore he dreined Into fit moulds prepar'd. **1687** A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 43 Moulds for casting of Bullets, or Small-shot. **1762** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. ii. 32 B. and Godfrey of Woodstreet, goldsmiths, made the moulds, and cast the images of the king and queen. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 616 The

casts are made of plaster of Paris,..and the wax mould is oiled previously to its being put in. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* § 809 The moulds in which Bessemer steel ingots are cast are usually of cast iron.

† b. *Of a* (or *o*) *mould*: cast in the same mould, of the same shape. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 942 Of mone of amold pre hundred pounde of latoun Schuld he. *a* 1450 *Sir Degrev.* 1435 Arcangelus of rede golde, fyfty mad of o molde.

c. *To break the mould*. *fig.* to render impossible the repetition of a certain type of creation.

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 141 b, I thinke dame Nature her selfe hath broken the mould. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. ii. 8 And thou all-shaking Thunder, Cracke Natures moulds 1661 Wright in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* lix 8 There is a counsel in heaven, that will dash the mould of all contrary counsels upon the earth 1847 Emerson *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 434 But if the brave old mould is broke, And end in churls the mountain folk 1869 Motley *Univ. Serm.* i. 24 The mould in which they were made is broken

d. *gen.* A modelled surface from which an impression can be taken

1530 Palsgr. 157 A moulde, to moulde or print a thyng in 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 502 It is a Curiosity to haue Fruits of Diuers Shapes This is performed by Moulding them, when the Fruit is young, with Moulds of Earth, or Wood 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 201 They fill it [a wooden mould] with Coal-dust, and apply it to your Arm, so that they leave upon the same, the Mark of what is cut in the Mould.

e. An arrangement of two or more boards forming a cavity in which concrete or earth is placed in order to be moulded into the desired shape.

c 1870 R. S. Burn *Guide to Masonry* 161 Care must be taken to prevent rain saturating the earth with water, as in this state it will form more mud in the mould *Ibid*, The difficulty of adjusting the moulds necessary to contain the concrete

3. *spec.* in *Cookery*. A hollow utensil of metal or earthenware used to give a shape to puddings, jelly, etc. Also, a pudding, etc, shaped in a mould.

1573 in Cunningham *Revels at Crt.* (1842) 37 Mony by him payde for Mowldes to cast the frutes and fishes in. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod* 590 Iron moulds and dishes which they baked the bread in 1747–96 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xiv 231 Make it into cakes, or just what shape you please with moulds 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 193 Be careful you keep stirring it till cold, or it will run in lumps when you turn it out of the mould 18 *Novels & Tales fr. Househ. Words* VI. 34 (Hoppe) We had preserved plums to the mould of rice. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 21 Apr. 8/5 Turn the mixture into a well-buttered border-mould and bake for twenty five minutes in a moderate oven

4. *transf.* and *fig.* Said of things serving as a matrix or model, esp. in phr. *to be cast in a* (certain) *mould*. to have a certain form or character

1557 Cheke *Let. to Hoby* in *Courtier* (1561) Z 2 v, If..the mould of our own tung could serue vs to fascion a woord of our own. *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Man's Est.* x. (1580) 64 The Sonne of God was well pleased to be cast in the moulde and simple shape of man 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* V. iii. 22 My wife comes formost, then the honour'd mould Wherein this Trunke was fram'd 1612 Hieron (*title*) A Helpe vnto Deuotion. Containing Certain Moulds or Forms of Prayer, fitted to seueral occasions 1689 Swift *Ode to Sir W. Temple* xi, Shall I believe a Spirit so divine Was cast in the same Mold with mine? 1738 Wesley *Ps.* lii. vi, Cast in the Mould of Sin I am 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1836) App. xxix. 24 The shapes of the recent and nearer become a mould for the objects in the distance 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* 328 Maid mother! mould of God 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 369 A father and son, each cast in so truly heroic a mould.

† b. Said of the body with reference to its clothes. In quot. 1639 after F. *le moule du pourpoint*

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. iii. 145 New Honors come vpon him Like our strange Garments cleaue not to their mould, But with the aid of vse 1639 Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 221 Lygris playing at false company saued the mold of his doublet, and left his brother ingaged in a fray.

† 5. An object of imitation; a model, a pattern. *a* 1547 Surrey in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 20 The whole effect of natures plaint, When she had lost the perfit mold, The like to whom she could not paint. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. xi, Having neither good arte.. nor yet approued patterne or Mould to imitate and follow 1608 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 161 The glasse of Fashion, and the mould of Forme 1618 E. Elton *Expos. Rom. vii* (1622) 249 The man or woman that suffer themselues to bee changed into the mould and patterne of the good word of God.

6. A frame or body on or round which a manufactured article is made.

† a. The shaped piece of wood, etc. over which silk or other material is drawn to make a button. † b. The body of an artificial bait. c. The frame on which a sheet of paper, a basket, a hurdle (etc.) is made † d. In pin-making, a length of wire of the thickness of the pin-stems, round which finer wire was coiled to form the heads.

1655 Walton *Angler* i. v. (1661) 96 The mould or body of the minnow was cloth, and wrought upon, or over it thus with a needle. 1682 Grew *Anat. Plants* 86 The Shape of a Button dependeth on the Mould, the Silk and other Materials wrought upon it, being always conformable thereunto. 1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Moulds used in basket-making are very simple, consisting ordinarily of a willow or osier turned or bent into an oval, circle, square, or other figure *Ibid*, Moulds in the manufacture of paper are little frames composed of several brass or iron wires fastened together by another wire still finer. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 311 The wooden molds of 8 buttons. 1766 Leadbetter *Roy. Gauger* II. xiv (ed. 6) 370 There are Moulds to answer each Size of Paper designed to be made and the Bottom of each Mould is of Brass-Wire. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 161/2 The next step is to form the head, which is effected by a piece of wire called the mould, the same size as that used for the stems. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1464/2 Hand made paper is made by a mold and deckle.

7. A package of leaves of gold-beaters' skin between which gold-leaf is placed for beating.

1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Mould*, among gold beaters, a certain number of leaves of velom .between which they put the leaves of gold and silver which they beat on the marble with the hammer 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 753/1 A 'mould', composed of about 950 of the finest gold-beaters' skins.

8. *Photo-engraving*. The gelatine which receives the impression from the negative and from which the copper plate is taken; also, the metal plate itself.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 564 This process does not in the least injure the gelatine mould. *Ibid*, The process of printing from the metal mould is conducted in the following manner. 1883 Hardwick *Photo-Chem.* 358 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 833/1 By means of very heavy pressure. the mould was squeezed into soft metal.

II. Imparted form or make; result of moulding.

9. Distinctive nature as indicative of origin; esp. of persons, native constitution or character.

This, the earliest sense in Eng., is perh. orig. derived directly from the primary abstract sense of the OF. word = L. *modulus* prescribed measure, but in later use there is a reference to sense 2 and to Mould *v.*[2] In expressions like 'of base mould', 'of the purest mould', there may be association with Mould *sb.*[1]

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 (MS. Cott. Nero lf. 20 b) Þet ȝe Þe bet icnowen ham ȝif eni cumeð touward ou, lo her hore molden. Uikelaies beoð Þreo kunnes 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 39 Mi Sone, if thou of such a molde Art mad, now tell me plein thi schrifte 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 282 Of men and wummen also The molde these dayis ys so sore alayde Wyth froward wyl. 1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* (1881) 81 They bee of so base a mould, as they can verie well subject themselues to any government *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* I., ad init., Giue me the Merchants of the Indian mynes, That trade in mettall of the purest mould 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 60 No mates for you, Vnlesse you were of gentler milder mould 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 526 Other gods of a lesse mould they call *Camis* 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 120 William Earl of Pembroke a man of another mould and making 1707 Prior *Hans Carvel* 2 Hans Carvel Married a lass of London mould 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* I. xix, Their hearts of rugged mould 1827 Lytton *Pelham* v, Her mind was wholly of a different mould from my own. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 158 He has a character of a finer mould

10. The form or shape of an animal body, or (less usually) of something inanimate. Now *technical* (among cattle- or stud-breeders); otherwise only *rhetorical*.

15 *I'ye the mare* 13 in Ritson *Anc. Songs* (1792) 131 A mare of good mold. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 39 She now is turnd to treen mould 1598 Yong *Diana* 226 They iudged our beautious features, and gentle inclinations to differ farre from Shepherdes mouldes and dispositions 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* 228 About the mold or bigness of a young Fox of six moneths old 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 17 P. 1, I am a little unhappy in the Mold of my Face, which is not quite so long as it is broad. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 124 The sandals of celestial mold. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. vi, The buff coat Mantles his form's gigantic mould 1816 Byron *Prisoner of Chillon* II., There are seven pillars of Gothic mould 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1259 He should select a or 2 of the best mares in his possession to breed from, and if he has none possessing youth and beauty of mould [etc.] 1873 Holland *A. Bonnic.* vii. 122 Manly in size, mould and bearing.

b. *concr.* Bodily form, body. Chiefly *poet*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 458 This Beautifull moulde when I behelde to be endued with chastitie and all other good giftes. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii. 42 For nothing might abash the villein bold, Ne mortall steele emperce his mis-created mould. 1712 14 Pope *Rape Lock* I. 48 As now your own, our beings were of old, And once inclos'd in Woman's beauteous mould 1815 Wordsw. *Laodamia* 16 Whom doth she behold? His vital presence? his corporeal mould? 1865 Swinburne *Atalanta* 60 [The boar] trampled, springing sideways from the tusk, Too tardy a moving mould of heavy strength, Ancæus.

† 11. The form or structural type or model of a building or a ship. *Obs.*

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 32 Now, may you, of any Mould, or Modell of a Ship, make one, of the same Mould bigger or lesser 1577–87 Harrison *England* II. ii. 141/1 in *Holinshed*, Howbeit the mould of the quire [of the cathedrall church] was not statelie inough. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 315 All these ships Q. Elizth hath either wholy built vpon the stockes or newly reedified vpon the olde moaldes. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* lxxii, Of ships which by their mould bring new supplies And in their colours Belgian lions bear 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* 106 A Vessel of such a Mould as to draw little Water.

† 12. Style, fashion, mode. *Obs.*

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. xiii. 664 The best..liues are those which are ranged to the common mould and humane model. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* I. 14 All Nations doe start at Novelties, and are indeede married to their owne Moulds. 1650 R. Hollingworth *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 5 A party shall rise up and set up a new mould of government. 1656 Heylin *Surv. France* 70 The houses of the new mould in London, are just after their fashion

13. That which is moulded or fashioned. *rare.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 376 A triple mounted row of Pillars laid On Wheels .. Brass, Iron, Stonie mould. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* IV. 53 When nature gave it [*sc.* the soul] to inform her mold 1833 Tennyson *Two Voices* 28 Think you this mould of hopes and fears Could find no statelier than his peers In yonder hundred million spheres?

† b. Plastic material. *Obs. rare.*

1547 J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* 210 All mennes expectacion is, that hauyng so apte a moulde to worke vpon, you shall frame his youthe with verteous preceptes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 708 When at his Word the formless Mass, This worlds material mould, came to a heap.

14. *Arch.* A moulding or group of mouldings belonging to a particular member of a building. (See also Hood-mould.)

1480 Botoner *Itin.* 268 The west dore frettyd yn the hede with grete gentese and small and fylled wyth entayle wyth a double moolde costely don and wrought. 1501 [see Broach *sb.* 6] 1850 *Parker's Gloss. Archit.* I. 134 A *mould* is also the entire group or set of *mouldings* with which any architectural member is furnished, as *arch-mould*, *jamb-mould*, &c.

15. *Geol.* An impression made in earth by the convex side of a fossil shell; sometimes misused for Cast *sb.* 30 b

'Mould' and 'cast' are termed in Fr. respectively *moule externe* and *moule interne*.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 375/2 They [*sc.* the roach beds] are full of cavities formed by the moulds of shells 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* 286 Specimens frequently occur in which the outer shell layer is preserved, whilst the inner is wanting, and the mould ('birostrites') remains loose in the centre 1862 *Chamb. Encycl.* IV. 448/2 Sometimes the whole organism is dissolved and carried off by water percolating the rock and its former presence is indicated by the mould of its outer surface and the cast of its inner in the rocky matrix

16. Short for *mould-candle* (see 17)

1812 Byron *Waltz* VI. *note*, Best moulds (four to the pound). 1831 T. L. Peacock *Crotchet Castle* II., She is a greasy subject, and would have burned like a short mould 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 449 Two sorts of candles are commonly met with in commerce, namely, dips and moulds.

III. 17. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mould-carver*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-turner*; often = made or cast in a mould, as *mould cigar*, *shot*, *ware*, *work*; **mould candle**, a candle made in a mould (as distinguished from a dip-candle); **mould-loft** *Shipbuilding*, a room on the floor of which the plans of the ship are drawn at full size; † **mould-man**, a moulder; **mould-room**, = *mould loft*; † **mould-stone**, stone used for moulded work.

1711 *Act* 10 *Anne* c. 19 § 109 If such Making or Course is intended to be of *Mould Candles. 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 59 Sally came in presently with a pair of mould candles. 1873 Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 431/1 The *mould carver makes his mould look directly the reverse of what he wishes the ornament to appear. 1896 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 8/5 To make *mould cigars 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 77 The Platform fitted for such a Design is call'd a *Mould loft. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 683/1 The first process is to develop, or 'lay off', on the mould-loft floor, certain full-size working sections of the required ship 1780 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1477 If any engraver, paper maker, *mould-maker or printer, can give information of the making any mould or paper 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 465 The mould maker receives the model, and forms from it the requisite moulds. 1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 230 *Mould making, soldering, and gilding 1576 in Cunningham *Revels at Crt.* (1842) 110 The *Mowldeman for a houndes head mowlded for a Cenofall 13[s] 1791 Smeaton *Eddystone Lighths* § 157 The work yard, *mould-room, &c. 1675 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* 241, I shall here set down the true Process of making of it [*sc.* shot], of what size you please under *Mould-shot. 1832 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 34, I blew both barrels into them with mould shot 1353 *Ely Roll* in R. Willis *Arch. Nomencl. Mid. Ages* (1844) 50, 17 de *muldestones pro fenestris ecclesiæ parochialis. 1777 *Birmingham Directory* 8 Brooks, William, *Mould-turner 1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* 91 Presse ware or *Mould-ware, is any thing that can bee made, wrought, or formed of clay and earth by presse and mould 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 502 The Fruit would.. fill the Concaue, and so be turned into the Shape desired, As it is in *Mould workes of Liquid Things.

Mould (mōuld), *sb.*[4] Also 5 **mowlde**, 8– (now *U.S.*) **mold**. [Perh. developed from Mould *a.* used in contexts in which it was not clear whether it was a sb. or an adj.; or perh. an altered form of Moul *sb.*[1], due to association with Mould *sb.*[1]] A woolly or furry growth (consisting of minute fungi) which forms on vegetable and animal substances that lie for some time in moist warm air. As a disease of the hop plant = Fen *sb.*[2]

Also *Bot.*, any one of the species of fungi (constituting the order *Mucorini*) of which this growth consists.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 658/6 *Hic mucor*, mowlde 1626 Bacon *Nat. Hist.* § 339 All Moulds are Inceptions of Putrefaction, As the Moulds of Pyes and Flesh. 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 361 A man that hates cheese must call me fool for loving blue mold 1731, etc. [see Fen *sb.*[2]]. 1794 J. Clark *Agric. Heref.* 51 *note*, Too much moisture subjects the [hop] plants to the mould. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxiii, Mildew and mould began to lurk in closets. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 592/2 Mildews and Moulds are very nearly allied. 1874 H. V. Carter *Mycetoma* 10 The red mould (*Chionyphe*) 1877 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* 31 One of the commonest Moulds, the *Penicillium glaucum*, which is familiar to every one from its forming sage green crusts upon bread, jam, old boots, &c.

b. *fig.*

1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. ii. Wks. 1753 V. 200 A hermit who has been shut up in his cell in a college, has contracted a sort of mould and rust upon his soul 1771 P. Parsons *Newmarket* I. 32 Their researches into the mould of libraries. 1889 D'Israeli *Let.* 28 Jan. in *Croker Papers* (1884) II. 40 Letters having escaped the fury of cooks, the mould of time [etc.] 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* IX., I was getting on, not lying the stagnant prey of mould and rust.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1800 Coleridge *Piccolom.* I. iv, Mould-rotted papers. 1874 H. V. Carter *Mycetoma* 35 *note*, The infecting Filaria and Mould-spore. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 95 The mould-diseases are conditional upon the above-mentioned mould-fungi. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 98/2 A certain species of mould-plant which he calls *Mycoderma aceti*.

Mould, *sb.*⁵ In 6 mold. A corrupted form of MOLE *sb.*¹ Cf. IRON-MOULD.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xii. 7 Upon the litle brest, like christall bright, She mote perceive a litle purple mold.

Mould (mōuld), *a.* (orig. *ppl.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see E.D.D.) Forms: 4 **moweld**, 4–6 **mouled**, **mowled**, (5 **-id**, **-yd**, *Sc.* **-it**), 6 **moulde**, 6– **mould**. [f. MOUL *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] Mouldy. Also *fig.*

13.. *Metr. Hom.* in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 288 For stunch þe hermite his nese held þat of þat mouled flesch he feled. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5570 Þe ruste of þat moweld mone. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 16 Myn herte is al so mowled as myne heres. *c* 1430 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 213 Þi drinkis þat sowren, & þi mowlid mete. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* ix. 12 This oure bred was new.. but now lo, it is harde & moulde. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 49 They keepe their butter and cheese till it be mustie and mould.

Mould (mōuld), *v.*¹ Also mold. [f. MOULD *sb.*¹]

†**1.** *trans.* To bury. *Obs.*

1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 294, I bequeith.. my bonys to be moldid w^tin the sanctwary of Swyne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 218/47 To Mould, *inhumare*.

2. To cover (plants) with mould; to earth *up*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 429 The Oliue trees.. need neither the hooke to be pruned, nor the rake and harrow to be moulded. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 126 In setting of it be carefull of Moulding it plentifully with the best Mould you can get. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 9 Mar. an. 1775 Digging the trench, putting in the plants, and moulding them with finely tilled soil. 1837 *Flemish Husb.* 38 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, If..the potato-plants have been well hoed and moulded up.

†**3.** *To mould away*: to moulder, crumble away.

1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 100 It [*sc.* this Sacrament] hathe a begynnynge, and maye perishe and moulde away. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. i. C 3 b, For his white father do's but moulde away. 1633 J. CLARKE *Two-fold Praxis* 28 It is a strange sight to see the haire of the heads..mold away, and the gristle of the nose consume.

Mould (mōuld), *v.*² Forms: see MOULD *sb.*³ [f. MOULD *sb.*³]

1. *trans.* To mix or knead (dough, bread); now used technically in the baking trade for: To shape into loaves (see quot. 1841).

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 603/14 *Pistrio*, to moolde or bake. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxiv. (1869) 44 She wolde it [*sc.* bread] were so wysliche moolded,.. that [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 641/1 He can better eate a lofe than mowlde it. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xi. (1870) 262 Breade.. must be well muldyd; it must be thorowe bake. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 10 b, Here are.. troughes to lay leauen in, and there is a fayre table to mould vpon. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 85/2 Mould it [*sc.* the dough] into Loaves or Roulls. 1841 *Guide to Trade, Baker* 38 The operation of moulding the dough.. consists in cutting the masses of weighed dough, each into two equal parts.. They are then kneaded either round or long, and one placed in a hollow made in the other, and the union is completed by a turn of the knuckles on the centre of the upper piece.

fig. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* II. ii. 21 When the Gods moulded up the Paste of Man, Some of their Dough was left upon their hands, For want of Souls.

†**2.** To mix (ingredients) to form a paste. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 35 Take pouder of Gyngere & Canelle, & wryng it, & molde it to-gederys in þin hondys. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1003/1 [They] caused bran and meale to be moulded vp in cloth, for otherwise it would not sticke togither. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xxiv. 393 They did mould it with honie, making an idoll of that paste. 1645–52 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1860) 125 Certain women.. who mold the mud using nothing else to it but their hands.

†**b.** *fig.* To mix *up* or blend (*with*). *Obs.*

1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* v. Wks. 1751 IV. 53 A Faction.. which, under the name of Puritan, began to grow popular, by molding up their new Schemes of Religion with republican principles in Government. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. i. (1864) IV. 25 In Dunstan were moulded together the asceticism almost of an Eastern anchorite.. with some of the industry and accomplishment of a Benedictine. *Ibid.* VIII. viii. V. 32 Henry in whose character impetuosity was strangely moulded up with irresolution.

3. To produce or create (a material object) in a certain form; to shape as a sculptor or modeller; to fashion, form, model. Chiefly *poet.*

c 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 246/2 (MS. Addit.) To mowlde (1483 mulde), *conformare*. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 211 Two louely berries molded on one stem. 1608 — *Per.* III. (Gower) 11 Hymen hath brought the Bride to bed, Where by the losse of maydenhead, A Babe is moulded. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 744 Did I request thee, Maker, from my Clay To mould me Man. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 773 From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow, Mold the round hail, or flake the fleecy snow. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, The change which I saw in her countenance struck me.. The hand of death seemed to have moulded every feature to alarm me. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph Life* 532 Obscure clouds, moulded by the casual air. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 406 Seeing you so fair, and moulded like a god.

†**b.** *absol.* To make a model. *Obs.*

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Feb., Monsieur Saracin, who was moulding for an image of a Madona to be cast in gold.

4. To shape (fluid or plastic matter) in or as in a mould; to press or cast *into* a particular form.

1573–4 in Cunningham *Revels at Crt.* (1842) 55 For the Mowldes and for Mowlding the frutes made of the stuf aforesaide. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 65 He forgeth and mouldeth Metals. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 184 No Metall, when..cast in a Mould, can ever..represent the Concavity of that Mould with greater Exactness than these Flints and other Minerals do the Concavities of the Shells wherein they were thus moulded. 1716 GAY *Trivia* II. 329 In harden'd orbs the school-boy moulds the snow. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 272 The fat.. finally is melted and moulded into candles. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 414 The extraordinary practice of moulding the form of the head was also common to several of the Indian tribes. 1879 J. WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 246/2 The butter is then salted..moulded and printed.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To create, produce, or form *out of* certain elements or material, or *upon* a certain pattern; also, to plan, design. Also with *up*.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. i. 444 They say best men are moulded out of faults. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 199 A.. plot, moulded in the depths of satanicall contrivances. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Miscell., Wit* ix, But Love that moulds One Man up out of Two, Makes me forget and injure you. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Examiner* No. 5 ¶ 3 There is great art in moulding a question. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 333 Judges in such cases must mould and frame such estates as are agreeable to the plain intention of the legislature. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xi, On that fuller knowledge he hoped to mould a statement. 1893 *Fam. Herald* 167/2 A lovely brilliant girl, moulded on Di Vernon.

†**b.** *To mould up*: to go to form. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 31 Earthly durt makes all things, makes the man, Moulds me up honour. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, V. v. 27 All Princely Graces That mould vp such a mighty Piece as this is.

6. To bring into or reduce to a particular shape or form; to shape or model the character or style of. Const. *into*, *to*. † Also with *up*.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 15 It will follow that hee shall Moulde himselfe into al vertue at once. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 47 The Estate.. shall be melted and newly molded by this Condition. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 109 God mouldeth some for a Schoolmasters life. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 142 They are the perfect Good when they are molded up into one Form. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xvii. Wks. 1753 V. 282 Fabellus would never learn any moral lessons till they were moulded into the form of some.. fable. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 428 In which case the Court assumed greater latitude of moulding the will according to the intention of the testator. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. iv. 87 His character was chiefly moulded by his intercourse with men. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xi. 50 Buffon has told us how patiently he moulded his loose sentences into symmetry. 1868 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* iii. (1870) 35 If we could mould the fates to our own will. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 419 Logic was beginning to mould human thought.

7. *intr.* and *refl.* (now *rare*). To assume a certain form; to become shaped; to shape itself (*into*).

1612 DEKKER *If it be not Good* B 4, Blest raigne! The Golden worlde is molding new againe. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 291 When growing and moulding in the womb, what were we better than a worm? 1842 TENNYSON *Day-dream* 86 The silk star-broider'd coverlid Unto her limbs itself doth mould Languidly ever. 1858 *Ecclesiologist* XIX. 315 When the Norman man-at-arms had begun to mould into the English country gentleman. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* vi. (1894) 140 The Jungfrau seems gradually to mould itself out of darkness.

8. *trans. Shipbuilding.* To give a particular mould to (a vessel) (? *Obs.*); to shape (timbers) with moulds. (See MOULD *sb.*³ 11 and 1 b.)

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 311 No shipping any where els.. to be founde either more artificially moalded under the water or more gorgeously decked above. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 407/1 The moulds being thus prepared, we shall apply them to mould timber 7. 1830 HEDDERWICK *Marine Archit.* 265 You then mark the number of the frame to which the floor belongs, and proceed to mould the two first futtocks.

9. To take a cast of. ? *Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 213 You must never mould any Diamond in Sand or Cuttle-bone. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* II. K k 6 b, How to mould the Face without much trouble to a person. *Ibid.*, To mould off the Face of a person in Wax.

10. Of clothes: To fit close to (the figure). [After F. *mouler*.]

1896 *Godey's Mag.* Feb. 214/1 The cut and fit are perfection, the jersey molding the figure like a glove.

Mould (mōuld), *v.*³ Also mold. [f. MOULD *sb.*⁴; or f. MOUL *v.* by addition of excrescent *d*.]

1. *trans.* †**a.** To allow to become mouldy. *Obs.* **b.** To cause to contract mould: see also MOULDED².

c 1460–70 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 212 Þou lettest poore men go bare, thy drynkis soweren, þou mouledest metis [*v. r.* þi mowlid mete] where with the febull myght wele fare. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. ii. 29 Like hoording huswiues that doe mold their food, And keepe from others, what doth them no good. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 37 Sloth moulding some, anxiety consuming others. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. ii. 4 This manure.. is also much less inclined to mould and burn the seed.

2. *intr.* To become mouldy or covered with mould.

1530 PALSGR. 641/2 It is tyme to eate this breed, for it begynneth to mowlde. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 809 There be some Houses wherein.. Baked Meats will mould, more than in others. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 155 Unless the Seed be kept dry, 'tis apt to mould. 1885 A. WATT *Leather Manuf.* 152 If the drying be too slow, especially in damp weather, the leather is apt to mould.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* of things that lie unused.

a 1547 SURREY *Eccles.* ii. 79 And wretched herts have they that let their treasures mold. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 41 The man that moulds in ydle cell. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 6 The Grecians..were not wont to suffer bookes of worth to lye moulding in Kings Libraries. 1776 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 18 May, He carries with him two or three good resolutions; I hope they will not mould upon the road.

Mould, obs. form of MOLE *sb.*² and *sb.*³

Mouldable (mōu·ldăb'l), *a.* Also (now *U.S.*) moldable. [f. MOULD *v.*² + -ABLE.] Capable of being moulded (*into*).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 846 The Differences of Impressible and Not Impressible, Mouldable, and Not Mouldable, Scissible, and Not Scissible. 1753 tr. *Genard's School of Man* 15 The heart of a child is like soft wax, Mouldable into every form. 1883 *Chr. Commw.* 22 Nov. 137/3 These very women..are the most mouldable creatures possible. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 124 When the mind of the parent was in a pliant and moldable condition.

Hence **Mou·ldableness**, **Mouldabi·lity**, the quality or condition of being mouldable.

1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* ix. (1884) 300 The other quality we are to look for in the soul is mouldableness, plasticity. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Moldability*, *mouldability*, capability of being moulded.

Mould-board¹ (mōu·ldbōəɹd). Forms: α. 6 **moldbo(o)rde**, 7 **mould bord**, 8– **mold-**, **mould-board**; β. 4 **molebrod**, 6 **moulebord**, 7 **mole-boord**. [f. MOULD *sb.*¹ + BOARD *sb.* Cf. Du. *molbord*, and next word.] The board or metal plate in a plough, which turns over the furrow-slice. Also *attrib.*, as *mould-board clout*.

α. 1508 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 62 Item..Willelmo Farechild xij le moldboordes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 333/1 The parts of a Plow..The Mould Board. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 209 The curved mold-board, by turning the earth of the furrow suddenly by the fore part of it, meets with more resistance than the common mold board. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 5 Giving.. to the mould-board that kind of hollowed-out and twisted form which..tends to lessen friction. *Ibid.* Plate ix, The mould-board hooks. 1902 LUBBOCK (LD. AVEBURY) *Scenery Eng.* 475 The ridge of soil raised by the mould-board of the plough.

β. 1395 *Cartular. Abb. de Whiteby* (Surtees) 618 It. pro ix molebrodclowtys, iiis. xd. 1583 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 80 A hundreth heads and shares, moulebords [*printed* moutebords], spades. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 542 The plough may not lack other instruments, e. g. the culter,. the mole boord [etc.].

Mou·ld-board². [MOULD *sb.*³ or MOULD *v.*²]

1. *Founding* = MOULDING-BOARD 3.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

2. One of the boards forming a 'mould' for concrete: see MOULD *sb.*³ 2 e.

1881 F. YOUNG *Every Man his own Mech.* § 1251 These mould boards should be of good pine wood, not less than 1 in. in thickness.

†**Mou·ldbred.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **mold(e)-**, **mulde-**, 5 **mule-**, 9 **mool-**. [f. MOULD *sb.*¹ + BRED. Cf. OHG. *moldbret*, Du. *molberd*.] = MOULD-BOARD¹. *Mouldbred clout*: see CLOUT *sb.*¹ 2.

1343 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 205, i clitta pro moldebredd. 1348 *Jarrow Rolls* (Surtees) 53, j mold bredeclouthe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 131 Þe patyl his hand clewyt to, þe muldebred quhen he suld mvk. 1465 in *Finchale Priory Charters*, etc. (Surtees) p. ccxcix, iij plowys, iij plowbands, ij mulebred clowtis. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 460 Another article belonging to the ploughman's business, such as the mool-bred.

Moulded (mōu·lded), *ppl. a.*¹ Also (now *U.S.*) molded. [f. MOULD *v.*² + -ED¹.]

1. Shaped or cast in a mould; made according to a mould; cut or shaped to a mould.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Column*, Moulded Column is that made by impastation, of gravel and flints of divers colours, which are bound together with a cement, which grows perfectly hard, and receives a polish like marble. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 385, 10 boxes, containing moulded candles. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 386 The preparation or marking of the paper..is done by means of a moulded piece of wood. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 97 The moulded charcoal being more dense than that made by the old plan. 1874 GOUFFÉ *Roy. Bk. Pastry*, etc. 193 Moulded cakes for entremets.

b. *Shipbuilding* (see MOULD *sb.*³ 1 b and *v.*² 8). *Moulded breadth*, *width*: the greatest breadth of a vessel.

1773 *Life N. Frowde* 99 She..was as complete a molded Vessel as ever came out of a Dock. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 405/1 The length of the keel being 29 feet, and breadth moulded nine feet. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 134 *Moulded*, cut to the mould. Also the size or bigness of the timbers that way the mould is laid. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Moulded breadth*. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 8/2 The vessel..was 44 ft. in moulded width of beam.

2. *Arch.* Consisting of a moulding or mouldings; ornamented with mouldings.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiii. 473 A Foure Square Stee[p]le, each corner Supported with a Buttrice, the Top setoff with Moulded Battlements. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 316 Moulded-work is that which is formed into various forms on the edges, as cornices architraves, &c. 1843 C. BARRY in *2nd Rep. Comm. Fine Arts* 7 That such of the ceilings as are flat should be formed into compartments by moulded ribs. 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 157 Another great characteristic of English architecture is the moulded (unfoliated) capital.

Moulded (mōu·lded), *ppl. a.*² [f. MOULD *v.*³ or *sb.*⁴ + -ED.] Mouldy.

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) VII. 57 Mony hid yn Pottes so hold and muldid that when y^t was strongly towchid y^t went almost to mowlder. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 624 Verie course, hoarie, moulded [1638 mouldy] bread. 1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 181 Not having had one rotten or moulded piece this year.

†**Mou·lden**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [str. pa. pple. of MOULD *v.*³] Mouldy.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Pref., Wks. 930/1 He spake but of moulden breade.

Moulder (mōu·ldəɹ), *sb.*¹ Also (now *U.S.*) molder. [f. MOULD *v.*² + -ER¹.]

1. One who 'moulds' dough or bread.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 342/1 Mooldare of paste (*K.*, *P.* moldare of bred), .. *pistrio*. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 809/11 *Hic panificator*, a mouldere. 1837 Sir R. Philips in Whittock, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 19 The dough .. is ..handed over to a second workman, who slices it with a large knife for the bakers, of whom there are five. The first, or the moulder, forms the biscuits two at a time; the second [etc.]. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb, To Bakers.—Wanted, a respectable young man. Good moulder.

2. *a.* One who is employed in making moulds for casting. *b.* One who moulds clay into bricks. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xli. 7 The Smyth comforted the moulder, & the Ironsmyth the hammerman. 1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 24 Eu'n as a lumpe of rude and shapeless clay Into the mould a Moulder cunning brings. 1684 E. Chamberlayne *Present St. Eng.* II. (ed. 15) 225 There belong also to the Mint many officers and others, as melters, smiths .. blanchers, moulders. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 23 Between five in the morning and eight at night, a good moulder will produce five thousand bricks. 1883 T. D. West *Amer. Foundry Pract* 27 Moulders frequently entertain the idea that the heavier the casting, the harder should be the surface of the mould.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1736 Berkeley *Disc.* Wks. 1871 III. 424 Reformers, and new moulders of the constitution. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. III. I. 102 In the primitive..legend Prometheus is not the Creator or Moulder of man. 1892 W. Pike *North Canada* 142 Wonderful moulders of geography they [beavers] are.

4. An instrument for moulding; a mould. ? *Obs.*

1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* xiii. 96 A Mould or Moulder is an artificiall instrument which moulderh the tempered earth. 1633 D. Rogers *Treat. Sacraments* II. 60 Better and holier ones than my selfe, such as stand with their moulders ready to catch any good speech! 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 503 The hill-side shall still ring with my song—the metal be fashioned in my moulder.

† **Mou·lder,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [? f. Mould *sb.*[1] by association with Moulder *v.*] Mould; clay; dust.

a 1552 [see Moulded *ppl. a.*[2]] 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 37 b, Men,..that are chained to such heaule earthlie moulder.

Moulder (mōu·ldəɹ), *sb.*[3] *rare.* [? f. Mould *sb.*[4] by association with Moulder *v.*] Mould.

1817 I. Blackburn *Sci. Ship-building* 145 Without almost constant fires, furniture, linen, silks, &c. &c will be continually damaging, from moulder, rust, and mildew

Moulder (mōu·ldəɹ), *v.* Also 6 (9 *dial.*) mulder, (7 moudre, 8 muller, 9 *dial* mooler), 6- (now *U.S.*) molder. [? f. Mould *sb.*[1] + -er[5]; but cf. Norw dial *muldra* to crumble (trans. and refl.), G. *multern* to rot, grow mouldy. See also Moulter *v.*[4]]

1. *intr.* To turn to dust by natural decay; to waste away; to crumble Also with *away*, *down*.

1531 Elyot *Governour* III xix (1880) II. 316 It aught to be well considered that the cement. be firme... For if it be brokle, and will mouldre a way with euery showre of raine, the buyldynge may nat contynewe. 1565 Jewel *Repl Harding* (1611) 445 God caused the Sacrament to mulder into ashes in his hands. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 414/1 A thing moldred for verie age. 1616 W. Forde *Serm.* 22 Thy house will shortly fall and moudre *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath* (1676) 171 Sand, that, assoon as you come to rest upon it, molders away to nothing 1700 Prior *Carmen Seculare* 459 When statues moulder, and when arches fall. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* x I. 268 The ancient walls were suffered to moulder away. 1807 Headrick *Arran* 40 Exposure to the air causes this limestone to moulder down 1810 Southey *Kehama* xvi xi, The robes of royalty which once they wore Long since had moulder'd off and left them bare. 1851 Borrow *Lavengro* xciv, Both gouty George and his devoted servant will be mouldering in their tombs. 1877 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 236 Those traceries should be left in reverence until they moulder away.

b. *fig.*

1649 Milton *Eikon.* xxvii. Wks. 1851 III. 511 As to those offerd condescensions..they moulder into nothing 1679 C. Nesse *Antichrist* 162 This Western empire was forsaken, which after molder'd into an ignoble exarchate. *a* 1688 Sir J. Lauder (Fountainhall) *Hist. Notices Sc. Aff.* (1848) 161 The use of Weapon shawings is very ancient with us, and ware founded [etc.] and then they mouldred away. 1758 J. Rutty *Spir. Diary* (ed 2) 110 O, how my friendships have mouldered! 1847 Tennyson *Princess* Prol. 180 Never man, I think, So moulder'd in a sinecure as he

2. *transf.* To be diminished in number; to dwindle. Said chiefly of armies. Also with *away*. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 73 If he had sat still the other great army would have mouldered to nothing. 1721 Addison *Spect.* No. 221 ¶ 5 The other [preacher] finding his Congregation mouldering every Sunday. 1769 *Junius Lett.* I. (1770) 13 A gallant army mouldering away for want of the direction of a man of common abilities. 1823 Lingard *Hist. Eng.* (1827) III. ii 127 (Funk) The Christian army. was mouldering away with disease on the sultry coast of Mauritania.

3. *trans.* To cause to crumble, fall to pieces, or decay. Also with *away*, *down*. Now *rare* or *dial.*

1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* vi. 34 And so cut the Turfe, that the Soard may have all the Winters frost to wroxe, and moulder it. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Let. Friend* § 12 Sharp and corroding Rheums had so early mouldred those Rocks and hardest parts of his Fabrick [viz. his teeth]. 1752 *Scotland's Glory* III. (1786) 55 Those who once built Zion's walls are mouldering them to rubbish. 1807 Wordsw. *Let. to Lady Beaumont* 21 May, Long after we .. are mouldered in our graves. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk Farm* I. 596 A sudden frost. moulders down still more of the earth from both sides. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v. *Mooler.*

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. iii. 210 To be mouldred and crushed to death, vnder the Chariots wheeles. *a* 1632 Donne *Serm.* ix. (1640) 88 How many men have we seene Molder and crumble away great Estates. 1759 Sarah Fielding *Cleste of Delhuyn* II 101 A Man who moulders away his Understanding 1826 E. Irving *Spir. Econ. Scotl.* Writ 1865 III. 475 The causes which have mouldered the excellency of our spiritual and moral institutions.

Mouldered (mōu·ldəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[1].] Turned to dust; crumbled; decayed.

1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 15 All the misers-Mammons mouldred-pelfe. 1728 P. Walker *Life Peden* Pref. (1827) 27 That the Souls of our Worthies were come from Heaven, and the Dust of their mullered Bodies from their Graves. 1794 Coleridge *Melancholy* 1 Stretch'd on a moulder'd Abbey's broadest wall. 1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* VII 79 A mouldered tree, A self-surviving leafless oak. 1855 Browning *How it Strikes a Contemp* 19 Some house Intact yet with its mouldered Moorish work. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III 122 Mouldered wood from the trunk of a decaying tree.

Mou·ldering, *vbl. sb.* Also 6 muldring, 7–8 moulding. [-ing[1].] The action of Moulder *v.*

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 28 b, The Larche tre .. is not hurted wt rottyng or muldring. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 337 The Moulding of Earth in Frosts and Sunne. 1748 *Anson's Voy* I. i. 3 Their cannon useless by the mouldring of their carriages. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* lxxvi, Thy deepest lays are dumb Before the mouldering of a yew.

Mou·ldering, *ppl. a.* [-ing[2].] That moulders.

1661 J. Childrey *Brit. Baconica* 133 Under this upper Clay lyes a mouldring washy Clay 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 104 ¶ 5 A few crumbling Bones, and a little mouldring Heap of Earth. 1715 Pope *Ep. Addison* 11 Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age. 1842 J. Aiton *Domest Econ.* (1857) 166 The mouldering earth falling from this second spade is cleared out by a corresponding shovel. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* VI iv, We shall. sweep away the mouldering remnants of the Tataric system.

Mouldery (mōu·ldəɹi), *a. rare* or *dial.* [f. Moulder *v.* + -y.] Crumbly, friable.

1600 Surflet *Country Farm* III xxxiii 492 The walnut tree. especially delighteth in a fat mouldrie, light ground 1632 J. Hayward tr *Biondi's Eromena* 184 A hollow vault of a soft mouldrie stone. 1846 Worcester (cites Loudon). 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss*, *Muldry*, said of earth greatly affected by the frost, finely pulverized.

Mouldily (mōu·ldili), *adv. rare* [f. Mouldy *a.* + -ly[2].] In a mouldy condition.

1869 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II 413 This mouldy old roosting place comes out mouldily as to let of course.

Mouldiness (mōu·ldines). [f. Mouldy *a.* + -ness.] The condition of being mouldy; often *concr.* mouldy growth, mould. Also *fig.*

1577 Harrison *England* II xxiv (1877) I 359 A few ancient rolles of parchment defaced with mouldinesse, and rotten for age. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Oracle* 14 Circumstances make things grow young again, they cure them of the musty scent, and the mouldiness of *Too often* 1742 H. Baker *Microsc.* II. iii. 305 Those exceedingly small Plants, invisible to the naked Eye, which compose what we call Mouldiness. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* x, A kind of pallid mouldiness pervaded everything

Mou·lding, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Mould *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The application of soil to the stems and roots of plants, earthing-*up*.

1699 Evelyn *Kal. Hort, Jan* (ed 9) 13 Dress your Sweet-herb Beds. with a new Moulding every second Year. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract Agric.* II. 751 The moulding should take place in the early part of August. 1899 *19th Cent.* June 876 The potatoes want moulding up.

Mou·lding, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Mould *v.*[2] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of Mould *v.*[2]; in various senses.

1327 [see Moulding board 1] 1389 in Riley *Mem. London* (1868) 513 [That no one in the said trade shall make any manner of] moldyng, turnyng, ffilyng, garnesshyng [by night]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 342/1 Mooldynge of paste, *pistura, ducamen*. *c* 1575 J. Hooker *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 116 Whether it were for the building of a house, the moulding of a ship. or [etc.] 1594 Plat *Jewel Ho.* 49 The Art of molding and casting. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod* 590 In the moulding, kneading and baking. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Woman's Prize* III iii, For there was never man without our molding, Without our stampe upon him 1876 *Encycl Brit.* IV. 283/2 (Brick), The temporary product [is] then passed through the pug-mill, after which it is generally ready for moulding. 1891 C. T. C. James *Rom. Rigmarole* 82 The moulding I have given to your character.

c. Bodily form; = Mould *sb.*[3] 10 b *rare.*

1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* I. xxx, Wanderers of a moulding stark, And bearing martial men.

2. *concr.* A moulded object.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Moulding*, any thing cast in a mould, or that seems to have been so, though in reality it were cut with a chissel, or the ax 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 60/2 In this state the piece of iron is technically called a 'moulding,' and is completed in a tin plate mill. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 593 Below 212° it [*sc.* gutta percha] becomes so soft that it may be moulded like wax it will copy the finest lines with fidelity; beautiful mouldings are thus made with great facility.

3. *spec.* **a.** *Archit.* An ornamental variety of contour given to members or subordinate parts of a building, such as cornices, capitals, jambs † Also *occas.*, moulded work or ornamentation

1643 Evelyn *Diary* 24 Dec., A stately pedestal..compos'd of various sorts of polish'd marble and rich mouldings. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. ix. 394 An O.G. moulding for the Cornice 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* III vii, A much worse-proportioned room with elegant mouldings and fine festoons. 1849 James *Woodman* II, The doorways and the two windows were richly decorated with innumerable mouldings.

b. *Carpentry*, etc. A similar variety of outline in ornamental woodwork, effected either by means of carving or by the application of raised pieces following a definite outline or pattern; hence, woodwork shaped and prepared for application in this way. Also applied to the ornamental parts of a gun, or other metal-work.

1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 169 Moldings are stuck upon the edges of stuff to Ornament it. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Cannon*, If a cannon was without cascabel, trunnion, and mouldings, it would exactly resemble the frustrum of a cone. *Ibid.*, *Midship frame*, The string, with the moulding under the gun-wale. 1802 G. James *Milit. Dict*, *Mouldings*, of a gun or mortar, are all the eminent parts, as squares or rounds, which serve for ornaments 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 611 The finished leaves of gold..are then cut to one size, by a sharp-edge square moulding of cane, glued on a flat board 1845 P. Barlow in *Encycl Metrop.* VIII. 677/1 The ornamental beadings and mouldings, seen in many plated articles. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par Churches* 220 A plain rectangular [notice-]board is the best; a simple moulding round the edge will do no harm. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V 170/1 Fashion in picture frames. fluctuates greatly Mouldings of the prevailing sizes and patterns are ..manufactured in special factories. 1902 *How to make Things* 48/1 The edges of sides and bottom are concealed by the gluing on of strips of moulding

4. *attrib.*, as *moulding basket*, *-box*, *dimension*, *-edge*, *-loft* (= mould-loft), *-mill*, *-plan*, *-plane*, *-sand*, *-table*, *-trough*, *-wire*, *-work*

(For various others see Knight *Dict Mech.* (1875) and Lockwood *Gloss. Mech. Engin.* 1888.)

1857 Miller *Elem Chem* (1862) III 142 The dough is then drawn off into pans or *moulding baskets, and baked in the usual way. 1837 *Lond Jrnl of Arts* IX 269 The clay is introduced into the *moulding boxes from the hopper. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk*, *Moulding dimension*, in ship-building, implies the depth or thickness of any piece of timber. 1830 Heddrwick *Marine Archit* 265 The sirmarks are sawn in on the *moulding-edge. *Ibid.* 245 The platform or *moulding-loft being prepared, make a proper set of battens for describing the curve-lines on the floor 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Moulding-mill*, a saw-mill or shaping mill for timber 1830 Heddrwick *Marine Archit.* 176 Directions for drawing the *moulding plans..of merchant vessels 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* IV. 70 There are several other Plains in use among Joyners, called *Molding plains; as, the Round, the Hollow, the Ogee, &c 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch Jrnl.* III. 33/1 Where the operations are conducted with a black material, namely, the *moulding sand. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 315/2 Sable, a Molding Board or *Moulding Table, Argent, in chief a Dough knife, proper. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 *Moldyng trowghes. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III xxii (Roxb) 271/2 Tobacco Pipe makers Tooles...A *Moulding Wyer it is to make an hole all though the length of the shank. 1613–39 I. Jones in Leoni *Palladio's Archit* (1742) II. 48 This Cornice seems to be big.; but it is the *Molding work that makes it appear larger.

Mou·lding, *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. Mould *v.*[3] + -ing[1].]

1. The process of becoming mouldy.

1530 Palsgr. 640/1, I keep breed from moldyng and drinke from sowryng. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III 82 This Juyce may long be preserved from moulding. 1707 Mortimer *Husb* (1721) II. 56 The staking and binding it up to a pyramidical Form..heats the inward Branches and occasions their Moulding 1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 98/1 Where paste is to be kept for a long time, various ingredients may be added, to prevent souring and moulding.

† **2.** *concr.* Mould, mouldy growth. *Obs.*

c 1610 Bodley in *Reliq. B.* (1703) 111 He should with clean Cloths strike away the Dust and moulding of the Books. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 55 Green molding, which breaks through the whited walls. 1670 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) II. 257 The bookes..will contract moulding.

3. (See quot.)

1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict*, *Moulding*, the ore found on the top of veins near the surface of the ground.

Mou·lding, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Mould *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] Moulde·ring.

1806 P. Pounden *France & Italy* 64 The stately pile. was then beginning to suffer from the moulding touch of time. 1907 *Academy* 23 Mar. 283/2 The moulding corpses.

Mou·lding, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Mould *v.*[2] + -ing[2].] Forming, shaping.

1848 R. I. Wilberforce *Doctr. Incarnation* v. (1852) 103 Under the moulding power of the Holy Ghost. 1885 *Athenæum* 25 July 105/2 The environment has more moulding force in early life.

Mou·lding-board. [Moulding *vbl. sb.*[2]]

1. *Baking.* A board on which dough or paste is kneaded and shaped.

1327 *Munim. Gildh. Lond.* (Rolls) III. 416 Quamdam tabulam suam, quæ vocatur 'moldingborde'. 1450 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II 144 Item in brasina..unum moldyng bord. 1534 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 189 Item a mele seve, a moldynge boorde. 1612 in *Antiquary* Jan. (1906) 29 In the Kytchin .a mouldinge boorde 1688 [see *moulding-table*, Moulding *vbl. sb.*[2] 4]. 1841 *Guide to Trade, Baker* 44 After the dough is well broken..it is put on the moulding board, which is placed near the mouth of the oven. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii, Rachel now took down a snowy moulding-board, and..proceeded quietly to make up some biscuits

2. A board on which bricks are moulded.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III ix. 395 A Brickmakers Moulding Board, with the Tub by the side of it.

3. *Founding.* The board on which the pattern for a mould is laid.

1882 Ogilvie. 1888 Lockwood *Gloss Mech. Engin.*

Mou·ldish, *a.*[1] *rare*—[1]. [Mould *sb.*[1]] Like mould, or fine soil.

1866 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 76 Sandy earth, finer and more mouldish than that with which the mound was made.

Mou·ldish, *a.*[2] *rare*—[0]. [Mould *sb.*[4]] Mouldy. 1648–60 Hexham, *Kaemachtigh*, Hoarish or Mouldish.

†Mou·ldness. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. In 5-6 mowldnes. [f. MOULD *a.* + -NESS.] Mouldiness, mould.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 244/2 A mowldnes,..*mucor*. 1595 DUNCAN *App Etym.* (E.D.S.) 71 *Mucor*, hary mowldnes.

Mou·ldress. *rare*⁻¹. [f. MOULDER *sb.*¹ + -ESS.] A female moulder or former.

1599 T. M(OUFET) *Silkewormes* 47 Dedalian mouldresse both of great and small.

Mouldrie, obs. form of MOULDERY.

†Mou·ldry. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 muldry, -ie, 7 muildry. [f. MOULD *sb.*³ + -RY.]

1. Moulded work; moulding.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. xvii, Subtile muldrie wrocht mony dny agone. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron Scot* (1821) II. 227 Maist subtil muldry of sindry flouris and imageris. 1616 *Aberdeen Reg* (1848) II. 339 Gangand round about with hewen muildries the foirsyid of the pendis

2. The making of mason's moulds

1629 in *Archit. Publ Soc. Dict.* III. 135/1 Ten cliftis of seasoned wanscot for the mouldrae.

†Mouldure. *Obs* [f. MOULD *v.*² + -URE, after F. *moulure*] = MOULDING *vbl. sb.*² 3 b.

1628 R. NORTON *Gunner* 72 All which Mouldures, Rings, Armes, Deuices may be at pleasure added thereunto.

Mouldwarp (mōu·ldwɑ:p). Now chiefly *north. dial.* (see E.D.D.) Forms: α. 4-7 moldewarp(e, 5-6 moldwarppe, 5-7 -warpe, (4 mold(e)werp, mald(e)worp, -werp, 7 mowld-, mould(e)warp, 9 moldwark, mould-warper, etc.), 4-moldwarp, 6- mouldwarp. β. 4 molwarp(pe, -worp, 6 moul(e)warp(e, 7 molewarp, mowlewarp(e. γ. 7 mouldwart, moulwatt, 9 moulderd, motherd, mowthad, etc. δ. 4-6 moldywarp, 6 moudy warpe, mowldiwarp, 7 moldiwarpe, 8-9 mowde-, mowdywarp, 9 mou(l)di-, mou(l)dy-, modi-, moudi-, mowdi(e)-, moulywarp, (-warf, -wark); moudy-, mouley-rat. ε. (chiefly *Sc*) 5-7 mowdewart, 6 mode-, modi-, mody-, moodiewart, modeuart, 6, 9 moudiewart, 7 moudewort, 8-9 moudiewort, 9 mowdie-, mo(u)di-, muddywort. [ME. *moldwarp, molwarp, -werp*, repr OE. **moldweorp* = MLG *moldewerp, molwerp*, early mod.Du. *mol-, mulwerp*, OHG. *multwurf* (MHG. *moltwerf, -werf(e)*; also Norw *moldvarp*, MSw. *mold-, mol-, mulvarper, -värpål*, etc., Sw. dial. *mullvarp*, Da. *muldvarp*, Icel. *moldvarpa*.—OTeut. **moldo-worpo(n)-, -werpo(n)-*, literally 'earth-thrower', f. **moldā* MOULD *sb.*¹ + **-wurp-, werp-* to throw. See also MOLE *sb.*²

In English, as in other Germanic languages (cf OHG *mūtwurf, mūtwerfo, mūtwerft*, MHG. *mulwerfe, mūltwurf*, G *maulwurf*, LG. *mol(t)worm*, Sw *mullvad*), the word has undergone various etymologizing perversions.]

1 = MOLE *sb.*² Also *fig.* (cf. MOLE *sb.*² 1 b, 2).

α. *c* 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc.* 166 *Taupes*, moldewarpes. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* III. 315 Þes blynde moldewerpis, evere wrotyng in þe erþe aboute erþely muk 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* lxxv 60 After this lambe shal come a mold warpe. 1595 SPENSER *Col Clout* 763 They drownded lie in pleasures wastefull well, In which fike Moldwarps nousling still they lurke. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III i. 149. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 1 (1661) 15 The Ferret, the Pole-cat, the Mouldwarp, [etc.] 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 135 A *Mould Warp*, a Mole. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 103 The moldwarp digs his mossy grave. 1869 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 142 The mole, want, mouldwarper, or mould-turner.

β. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks. I. 402 Many men have molworpis i3en 1483 *Cath Angl* 242/2 A Molwarppe, *talpa*. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 350 A Moulwarpes skinne. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* (1879) 37, I will make the old moulewarpe hang himselfe in his owne garters to see his villanies opened 1605 *Tryall Chev.* III i. in Bullen *O. Pl* III 307, I took you for a spy. Yet saw me not no more then a Molewarp 1607 J. KING *Serm* 5 Nov 29 They begin their worke with a mine vnder ground (Romish pioners, Anti-christian molewarps). 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc* (Chetham Soc.) 370 The leadsmen..who lives of molewarps have.

γ 1604 BROUGHTON *Corrupt. Handl Relig* (1605) 88 They..may well holde vs as Battes and Moulwattes that cannot see that. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 204/2 He beareth Argent, a Mole (or Mouldwart), Sable

δ *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III 478 How þen durne þese erthly moldy-warpis take so grete burthen of worldly dritte upon hem? *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 924 The moldywarp the Grekis thus pursue. 1577 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 168 Payd Bakyn..for takyng of mowdy warpes 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II iii. I. 1 (1624) 256 As the moldiwarpe in Æsope told the Fox *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial* Wks. (1862) 57 Hoos os smoot os o Mowdewarp. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C Words, Moudy-ral, Moudywarp, Monley-rat.* 1886 S. *W Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Our cat brings in a moulywarp nows and thens.

ε. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v (*Part. Beasts*) xviii, The marmisset the mowdewart couth leid, Becaus that nature had denyit hir sicht. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm* (Wodrow Soc.) 107 Blinde as a modewart. 1598 FLORIO, *Talpa*, a moodiewart. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xviii 57 Hir meit of modeuarts and myce. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 40 Whyles mice an' moudieworts they howkit. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I 18 Mowdiewarts, they might as weel look at the newharled gable end of a barn 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim* 9 *Talpa europæa*.. English, Moldwark; Scottish, Muddywort. 1859 RAMBAY *Remin.* 180, I was married to a moudiwart last, but now I am getting a husband who can see me.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mouldwarp foot, hand, hill*; *-like* adv., †**mouldwarp hat**, a moleskin hat; †**mouldwarp-staff**, a stick for killing moles.

1591 in Ritchie *Ch. St. Baldred* (1880) 106 Having *moudiewart feet on a purse given him by Satan. 1647 H. MORE *Cupid's Conf.* lx, What their *mole-warp hands can feel and trie By groping touch. 1570 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 229 One *mold warppe hatt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 242/2 A *Molwarpphylle. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 23 Take hede..that the moldywarpe hilles be spredde 1597 H. LOK *Eccles.* v. 9 But *mouldwarp like, these blindfold grope in vaine. 1584 *MS. Inv. J. Forcet of Wawne* (E. Rid. Yorks.), A *moldwarp stafe.

Mouldy (mōu·ldi), *a.*¹ [f. MOULD *sb.*¹ + -Y.] Of the nature of mould or fine soil.

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 20 That the earth be mouldy, that it may run among the small tangles without straining or bruising 1825 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* § 2070. 312 Species [of soils]. Loamy, Peaty, Mouldy.

Mouldy (mōu·ldi), *a.*² [f. MOULD *sb.*⁴ + -Y.]

1. Overgrown or covered with mould; hence, decaying or decayed, mouldering or mouldered.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX xciii. (1495) 916 In an hote place and mouldy. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 97/15 Mouldie, *mucidus* 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II iv 158 Hee liues vpon mouldie stew'd Prunes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Ad Sect xv. 104 Searching his scrip in expectation to have found in it mouldy bread 1681 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit.* I 302 A successive title long and dark, Drawn from the mouldy rolls of Noah's ark 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 418 To read engraven on the mouldy walls..his predecessor's tale. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot* 338 Books will not become mouldy in the neighbourhood of Russia leather. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* IV, His nephew standing on the mouldy staircase. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I Prol., A bag of mouldy biscuits.

b. Of, consisting of, or resembling mould. *rare.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Feb 135 The mouldie mosse, which thee accloieth *a* 1719 ADDISON *Milton's Style Imit.* 68 The walls On all sides furr'd with mouldy damps. 1878 tr *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 942 The formation of mouldy fungi 1891 *Century Mag.* Nov. 60 The moldy blue bloom of the hemlock.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* (See also MOULDY-CHAPS.)

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 399 Very many obseruations out of rustie and mouldie antiquaries. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 139 Away you mouldie Rogue, away. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii, With their mouldy tales out of Boccacio 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 43 Turning over the moth eaten critticks, or the mouldy councils. 1780 COWPER *Lett* 6 Aug., Wks. (1876) 55 It is to be hoped that the present century has nothing to do with the mouldy opinions of the last. 1876 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1903) I. iii 117, I have had to fight against pretty mouldy health 1889 *Spectator* 2 Nov., The ancient joke about smelling the paper-knife is one of the mouldiest of witticisms

†Mouldy, *a.*³ *Obs* [f. MULED + -Y.] = MULED *a.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. lxxvii 646 The inner part of Squilla ..is applyed with great profite to. kibed or moldyeheeles

Mouldy (mōu·ldi), *a.*⁴ [f. MOULD *sb.*³ + -Y.] Of sheep: Well-shaped (Cf. MOULD *sb.*³ 10.)

1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric Soc* XXIV II. 475 Mr. F.'s first pen [of ewes] were very 'mouldy', but hardly big enough

†Mou·ldy-chaps, -chops. *Obs.* [f. MOULDY *a* + CHAP *sb.*², CHOP *sb.*⁴] A term of abuse.

[1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV*, II. iv. 139 He thrust my Knife in your mouldie Chappes. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar-All* II. i, Pox of her old mouldy chops.]

1595 WARNER tr. *Plautus' Menæcmi* II i, Where's mouldi-chappes that must dine with ye? A murrain on his manners. 1611 COTGR., *Rocart*,..a hoarse mouldichaps. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. i, Sirrah, You mouldy chops, know your crib, I would wish you

Mouldy-grubs, obs. form of MULLIGRUBS.

Moule, var. MOUL; also of MULE, childbiain.

Moulet, variant of MULET *Obs.*, young mule.

Moulewy, obs. form of MOOLVEE

‖ Moulin (mulæ̃). [F. *moulin*, lit. a mill. The term is suggested by the swirling motion of the water as it falls down the shaft.]

A nearly vertical circular well or shaft in a glacier, formed by the surface water falling through a crack in the ice, and gradually scooping out a deep chasm.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II xxv 363 These moulins occur only at those parts of the glacier which are not much rent by fissures. 1889 G. F. WRIGHT *Ice Age N. Amer.* 19 Neither moulins nor regular dirt-bands are present.

Moulin, var. MOOLIN *Sc.*

Moulinet (mū·linet). [a. F. *moulinet*, dim. of *moulin* mill: see -ET. Cf. MOLINET.]

1. a. *Antiq.* A portable apparatus carried by crossbow-men for winding up their bows.

1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng* 222 One..carries his bow over his shoulder, and has suspended from his waist a moulinet, and pulley for winding up his bow.

b. A wheel or winch used to turn the drum of a hoisting machine or the like? *Obs.*

1662 EVELYN *Sculptura* II. (1906) 7 The Moulinet, or wheele..is made to turne the upper Roller 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1784-5 *Ann. Reg* 324, I was obliged to unscrew and cast away our moulinet. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*

†2. A kind of turnstile. *Obs.*

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). In mod. Dicts.

3. *Fencing.* A circular swing of a sword or sabre.

1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i 126 The swift circling 'moulinet',..his sabre whirling round and round overhead. 1887 GILLIAT *Forest Outlaws* 235 Lucky for me I could play a pretty game at moulinet.

†Mou·ling, *vbl sb. Obs.* [f. MOUL *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] = MOULDING *vbl. sb* 3

13. *St. Erkenwalde* 86 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 268 Wemles were his wedes with-outen any teiche Oher of moulynge oher of motes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 346/2 Mowlynge, of mowle *mucor*. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 0 j, For feare of worme eatyng, mowlynge, or stynking.

Moulled, variant of MULED *ppl. a.*

‖ Moulleen (mūlī·n). *Anglo-Ir.* [Irish *maolín*, dim. of *maol* bald, hornless.] A cow without horns.

1830-3 W. CARLETON *Traits Irish Peas.* (1843) I. 54 The two moulleens that her uncle Jack left her.

Moully, variant of MULEY *a.*

‖ Moulrush (mū lrvʃ). [Irish *mulrus* (Dinneen).] The coal-fish, *Gadus virens.*

1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 84.

Moult (mōult), *sb.* Also 9 molt. [f. MOULT *v.*] The action of moulting: a. In birds. *In the moult*, in a condition of moulting.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 247 Those we have just seen are at present in the moult, and on account of their passage are in poor condition. 1874 COUES *Birds N.-W.* 44 Before the Larks leave Northern Dakota..they go into moult 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt Brit* I 5 The young birds retain their feathered face after their first moult.

b. *transf.* in reptiles, crustacea, etc.

1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* VI. (1818) I. 197 This larva is .. shagreened with minute black tubercles, which it loses at its last moult. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII 190/1 Eight moults in the short space of seventeen days have been observed in a young *Daphia* 1871 DARWIN *Desc Man* II. xi (1890) 328 The organs of certain male Orthoptera are not fully developed until the last moult.

Moult (mōult), *v.* Forms: 4-7 mout, 5-7 mowt(e, 6-7 mute, 6 8 (9 *U.S.*) molt, 7 moote, 7- moult. [ME. *mouten*:—OE. **mūtian* (implied in *bimūtian* to exchange, *mūtung* exchange, incorrectly glossing L. *mutuum*), a Com. WGer. adoption of L. *mūtāre* to change; cf OLow Frankish *gemūtōn* to change, MDu., MLG. *mūten* to change, moult (mod Du *muiten* to moult), OHG. *mūzōn, gimūzōn* to change, MHG. *mūzen* to change, moult, mod.Ger. *mausen* (hence the frequentative *mausern*) to moult. The *l* was introduced late in the 16th c., on the analogy of words like *fault*, which had an etymological (orig. silent) *l* before *t*, the modern pronunciation is based on the spelling.]

†1. *intr* Of feathers: To be shed in the process of change of plumage *Obs.* Also with *off.* Hence loosely of hair. To fall off.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 781 His haire moutes, his eghen rynnes *c* 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G* 180 Fetheres of goos whan thei falle or mout [1479 mowte] To gadre hem vp heerdis hem delite 1515 BARCLAY *Eclogues* IV (1570) C iij b/1 What time the Cuckowes fethers mout and fall From sight she lurketh. 1591 LYLY *Endym.* V iii 190 Mee thinkes I feele my ioyntes stronge, and these mouldy haires to molt. 1647 H. MORE *Philos Poems* 368 Souls that have their feathers moult off of them and so are fain to flag among the dirty desires of the world

transf 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) I. 82 His teeth, that then happened to be moulting.

2. Of birds: To shed or cast feathers as part of the process of a change of plumage.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 347/2 Mowtyn, as fowlys, *plumeo* 1611 [see MOULTER *sb.*]. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH *Country Farm* 70 When they are casting off their feathers, otherwise called of the common people moulting. 1780 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans* LXX 534 In the following year, she moulted again, and produced the same feathers. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res.* II vii, The Eagle when he moults is sickly. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut* VIII (1872) 122 The birds in this country moult twice a year

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* xiii. 94 Freestone. in continuance of time..moulteth, or crometh away. 1798 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No 52 (1795) III. 23 The said dutchesses and countesses were visibly moulting very fast, and baring their necks and shoulders. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I iii, Birds of a feather must keep shy of those that moult other colours. 1884 GOLDW. SMITH in *Forin Rev.* Jan. 37 England is moulting. Opinions..are..in a state of flux.

c. In extended sense, of reptiles, crustaceans, and occas. of other animals: To shed or cast some integument or other part, the place of which is supplied by a new growth.

1399 [see MOULTING *vbl. sb.*] 1868 *Rep U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 298 On the sixth day they [*sc.* young worms] begin to molt, or change their skin 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxv. 540 During this time it [ankylostomum] moults twice 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 54 The youthful crayfish 'moult', or shed their shells 8 times in their first twelvemonth of life.

3. *trans.* Of birds: To shed or cast (feathers) in the process of renewal of plumage. Hence of other animals (cf. 2 c): To shed (renewable integuments or other parts). †Also with *away, off.*

1530 PALSGR. 643/1 This hauke begynneth to mute her fethers 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 96 Some haunge their fethers mowted awaye. sanke downe into earthlie thinges. 1760 *Phil. Trans* LI. 834 It [has] not, as he thinks, molted off all its first, or chicken feathers 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. ii. 37 One of these [ermines]..he..kept, in order to observe the manner of moulting its hair. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool* 140 Many reptiles cast or moult their skin. 1894 W. B. TEGETMEIER in *Field* 9 June 850/1, I frequently come across birds that have moulted every chicken feather in May, and the cockerels sometimes furnish the additional.. peculiarity of having moulted their spurs also.

b. *fig.* and in figurative context.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 306 So shall..your secricie to the King and Queene moult no feather *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Last Rem.* (1659) 2 Time shall moult away his wings, Ere he shall discover..Such a constant Lover. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 10 Nov., I moulted my stick to-day. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxx. III. 62 We all moult our names

in the natural course of life. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. 221 The errors of ignorance are continually moulted, and ruth is organised. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV xlviii. 12 His self-confidence moulted no feather. *refl.* 1839 LONGF. *Celest. Pilot* 24 The eternal pinions, That do not moult themselves [L. *si mutas*] like mortal hair!

c. *nonce-use.* To cause (feathers) to be shed.

1634 SANDERSON *Serm* II. 291 Some write of the ostriches feather, that it will in time moult and consume all the feathers in the tub wherein it is put.

Moult, obs. f. MELT *v.*; obs. pa. pple. of MELT *v.*

†**Moultard.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **mowtard,** 7 (*erron.*) **moultered.** [f. MOULT *v.* + -ARD.] A moulter; a bird that is shedding its plumage.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 347/2 Mowtare, or mowtard, byrde, *plutor.* 1650 GENTILIS *Considerations* 58 Whereas the other moultered. runnes and flyes without stay or guide.

Moulted, *ppl. a.* [f. MOULT *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Deprived of feathers by or as by moulting. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 347/2 Mowtyd, *deplumatus.* 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c. 11 § 1 At suche time as the saide olde fowle be mouted and not replenished with fethers to flie 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab* cxliii, With cord and canvas from rich Hamburg sent His Navy's moulted wings he imps once more 1689 *Lond Gaz* No 2494/4 His Mane and Tail of a black Grey, but something shed or moulted 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol* I xxxi, Ah! how shall I for this uprear my moulted wing? 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake, Kilmeny* xxi, With ane mootit wing, and wefu mene, The egil sochte her eiry agene.

2. Shed during moulting. Also *fig*

1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II, *Barrenness Imag. Faculty*, Imagine..the Georges and garters, jewels, bracelets, moulted upon the occasion! 1855 BROWNING *Memorab.* iv, I put inside my breast A moulted feather, an eagle-feather.

†**Moulten,** *ppl a. Obs.* [irreg. strong pa. pple. of MOULT *v.*] Having moulted.

1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, III. i. 152 A clip-wing'd Griffin, and a moulten Rauen.

Moulten, obs. form of MOLTEN.

Moulter (mōʷltəɹ), *sb. rare.* Also 5 **mowtare,** 7 **mooter.** [f. MOULT *v.* + -ER 1.] A bird that is moulting.

c 1440 [see MOULTARD]. 1611 COTGR., *Albrent*, a young wild Ducke; also, (a mooter, or moulter,) the old one when she mootes, or hath cast her feathers. 1880 J. H REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 26 Have you not seen a pigeon, wheeling, fly Above a pigeon-house; Lure one and all—the full-plumed and the moulter, The tumbler, and the carrier, and the poulter—Take them to other dove-cotes, there to die?

Moulter, *v.*1 *Obs* exc *dial.* Also 6-7 **molter,** 7 **moulter, -tre,** 9 *dial.* **multer, mouter, mowter.** [Perh. an altered form of MOULDER *v.*, influenced by *molten.*] *trans* and *intr.* = MOULDER *v.* Hence **Moulting** *ppl. a.*

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 71 But passe not those for moltring muck, the pestlent poole of woe. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 70 The next showre of rayne maketh it [the lime] to Molter and fall into dust. 1631 R BYFIELD *Doct. Sabb.* 52 Till he may correct the fading and moultring discipline. 1632 *Florio's Montaigne* III. viii. 523 It [*sc* religion] would have escaped and moultred [1603 mouldred] away betweene their fingers, if [etc.] 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* lxvii 864 The Sea-mew .is forced daily to repaire it [*sc.* her nest], because every day the violent assault of the sea waves moulter away some part thereof 1659 in *Glover's Hist Derby* (1829) I App 85 Afterwards they drew into a town, and moultered away, so that this morning there was not one left to appear. *a* 1668 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. (1698) 83 It's only time that hath battered this Triumphal arch, and moultered even marble. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *To Mouter*, to fret, to fall off in consequence of friction or some similar cause. .It is applied to friable stones, rotten wood, &c 1881 *Leicester Gloss., Moulter*..to moulder, applied particularly to fallow soil. 1890 *Gloucester. Gloss.* s.v, Bricks . are said to moulter with the frost

†**Moulter,** *v.*2 *Obs.* [? f. MOULTER *sb.*] *intr.* and *trans* To moult. Hence **Moultering** *vbl. sb.*

1632 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* II iii, Summer birds.. that once a year. moulter. 1648 MAYNE *Amorous War* v. iii, Flying Like Owles by Twilight, and moultring these our feathers. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. iv. i. 55 On the top of his Head, hath a horny Crown, which falls off when he moulters. 1696 *Phil. Trans* XIX 343 About Midsummer (when Moultering time is) several Persons, .with long Poles knock them [*sc* Ducks] down. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Moult* or *Moulter*, to cast, or shed the Feathers, as Birds do

Moulter, obs. and dial. form of MULTURE *sb.*

†**Moultering,** *a. Obs.* [f. *moult*, MELT *v.*, ? after *sweltering.*] 'Melting', sweltering.

1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarney's Prem.* (1880) 107 The day and battaile, were so moultring hot.

Moulting, *vbl. sb.* [f. MOULT *v* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb MOULT, *lit.* and *fig.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich Redeles* II. 12 Þe seson was paste ffor hertis..To make ony myrthe ffor mowtynge þat nyghed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 347/2 Mowtynge, *deplumacio, plutura.* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 851 Some Birds there be, that vpon their Moulting doe turne Colour. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* xxiv (1662) I. 69 Yet have our wars been a main cause of the moulting of many Eminent and Worthy persons of this Profession. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr Paris* I. Wks 1799 I. 101, I suppose your parrot died in moulting. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 303 The moulting of the eagle involves some degree of weakness. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 1040 After the second moulting it passes into a sort of larval state.

b. Applied to the change of voice at puberty. [So Du. *musten.*]

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 70/2 At this epoch [*i. e.* puberty] occurs the moulting of the voice.

†2. *concr.* What is shed in the process of moulting.

1620 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* IV. v. (1639) 228 A bath . bringeth forth excrements or moltings, if any sticke within the skinne.

3. *attrib* in *moulting season, sickness, time.*

1487 *Sc. Acts Jas II*, c. 94 (1566) 44 That na man .slay wylde foulis in mouting tyme. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXV. 120 The multitudes of Fowle in Mooting time they draw. 1687 [see BENTING *vbl sb*]. 1710 *Act* 9 *Anne* c 27 § 5 In any of the Fens or other Places of resort for Wild Fowl in the molting Season. 1835 URE *Philos Manuf.* 238 On the fourth day they [*sc.* silkworms] labour under the moulting sickness

Moulting, *ppl. a.* [f. MOULT *v.* + -ING 2.] That moults.

1635 QUARLES *Embl* III xv. 34 Or be thy moulting wings vnapt to flie? 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V VII (1737) 25 Crest fallen, and drooping, like a Mooting Duck. 1778 BP LOWTH *Transl Isaiah* xl. 31 (ed 12) 75 They shall put forth fresh feathers like the moulting eagle. 1869 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc Abr.* II, Looking as droopy as molting chickens. 1887 BESANT *The World went* XXIV, Sitting mum, like a moulting canary-bird

Moultiplye, obs form of MULTIPLY.

Moulture, obs. form of MULTURE.

Moultytude, obs. form of MULTITUDE.

‖**Moulure.** *Obs.* [Fr., f *mouler* to mould.] ? A moulding.

c 1710 *Mack Gregory's Advt* 2 Sculptures, Chizzelures, Moulures, Founts, Earth-Works [etc.]

Moulvee, -vi(e, variant forms of MOOLVEE.

Moulwarpe, obs form of MOLDWARP.

Mo·uly, *a. Obs.* exc *dial* (see E.D.D.) Also 5-6 **mowly,** 6, 9 **moulie,** 9 **mooly.** [f. MOUL *v.* + -Y] = MOULDY *a.*2

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 107 b/2 As the kyng sate atte mete all the brede..waxed anon mowly .that noman myght ete of it 1550 CRANMER *Defence* 21 Sowre wyne and mowled bread, whiche could not waxe sowre nor mowly, yf there were no breade nor wyne there at all. 1597 *Pilgr Parnass.* v. 573 Everye one of them a fustie, moulie worde in his mouthe that's able to breede a plague in a pure aire.

Moun, obs. form of MAY *v* 1, MOUNT *sb.*2

†**Mouncel.** *Obs rare*—1 [n. OF *moncel* lit. heap (mod F. *monceau*):—late L. *monticellum* (*-us*), dim. of *mont-, mons* see MOUNT] An assemblage (of animals), a division of a herd.

c 1450 *Merlin* XXIII 413 The crowned lyon that hadde his bestes departed in to xviij mouncels, and in eche mouncell was a lyonsewe that hadde lordshippe ouer hem

Mounch, -che, obs forms of MUNCH *v.*, MONK.

Mounck(e, -ery, obs. Sc. ff MONK, -ERY.

Mound (mound), *sb.*1 Also 3-6 **mounde,** 7-8 **mond(e,** 7, 9 **mund.** [a. F *monde* (It *mondo*, Sp, Pg *mundo*):—L. *mundus* the world (see MUNDANE): cf. MAPPEMONDE]

†1. The world; the earth as man's abode. *Obs.*

a 1290 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1881) 221/2 Þe wounde þat god for al þe mounde On rode heuede I sprad 13 *Seuyn Sag* (W) 1928 Hold the to thine husbounde, thou schalt haue al the mounde *c* 1320 R BRUNNE *Medit.* 942 For synneles y bare þe yn to þys mounde

2. An orb or ball of gold or other precious material, intended to represent the globe of the earth; often surmounting a crown, or otherwise forming part of the insignia of royalty. Also *Her.* a figure of this, as a bearing; often used as including the cross which commonly surmounts the 'mound' properly so called.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 63 He beareth Azure, a Mounde Argent, enuironed and a crosse botone Or. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* I 144 Other insignes as, a Mond, or ball of gold, with the crosse vpon it. 1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, She wilde them to present this Christall Mound, a note of Monarchy, and Symbole of Perfection, to thy more worthy Deity. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 310 On the top stands a golden Mund, and on that a Cressant. *Ibid.* 361 They set the Image of Pachacamac with a Monde under his Feet. 1754 A. DRUMMOND *Trav.* I 8 Jesus Christ is represented with..a gold crown much larger than the head, and a monde in his hand. 1793 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) VIII. 462/2 From the middle of this cap rises an arched fillet..surmounted of a mound, whereon is a cross. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. iii. 258 Another angel, nimbed, supporting in his muffled hand a mund or ball 1872 [see ORB 11] 1882 CUSSANS *Her* (ed. 3) 178 The Ball on the top [of the crown] which supports the Cross is termed a **Mound.**

†**Mound,** *sb*2 *poet. Obs.* Also 3 mund mond. [Of obscure origin. perh. due to misapprehension of some poetic use of MUND hand, guardianship.] Power, strength; value, importance, dignity.

Very common in *Arthur and Merlin.*

a 1300 *St. Gregory* 747 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 67 Gregori was knyȝt of muche mond [*v.r.* michel of mounde] ac he was wonderliche pore. *c* 1325 *Song of Passion* 12 in *O E Misc.* 197 Þat child þat is so milde and wlong, and eke of grete munde [*rimes* ibunde, wunde]. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2207 Gef ye lustneth me to, Ye schole here geste of mounde. *Ibid* 2655 To hyghe stretis, Al so noble of riche mounde, So is Chepe in this londe [*MS Laud* þat is in londe (= London)]. 13 *Guy Warw* (A) 3 Michel he coupe of hauk & hounde Of estriche faucouns of gret mounde. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 853 Mahoun & Iubiter þat beþ so michel of mounde. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* (Kölb.) 3091 A swiþe miȝti man of mounde & knyȝt of þe tabel rounde. *Ibid.* 3354 Doun fel Yder, bi godes mounde. *a* 1400 *Launfal* 597 A knyght of mochel mounde.

¶ In the following quot. it is doubtful whether *mounde* is this word in the concrete sense 'force', or whether, as the Fr. phrase in the context suggests, it is the F. *monde* MOUND *sb.*1) in the sense 'number of people'.

c 1305 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 189 He wende toward Bruges *pas pur pas*, with swiþe gret mounde.

Mound (mound), *sb.*3 Also 6 **mownde,** 7 **mounde.** [Of obscure origin; the related MOUND *v.* occurs earlier in our quots., and may possibly be the source of the sb.

The sb has commonly been supposed to represent the OE. *mund* (cf MOUND *sb.*2); but that word means not 'defence', but 'guardianship, tutelage' (of persons) The OE *mundbeorgas* (rendering L. *montes* in Ps cxxiv 3), which has been appealed to to show that *mund* might have the sense of material defence or protection, is prob. a mistake for a tautological **munitbeorgas.*

Sense 2 appears to have arisen from the modification of the original sense 'fence' by association with MOUNT *sb.*1; the same influence afterwards produced the now prevailing sense 'tumulus', which first occurs in the 18th c.]

1. A hedge or other fence bounding a field or garden. Now only *dial.*

Now current only in Oxfordshire and the counties near its border. The early examples of the sb and the related verb are all from writers belonging to these localities.

1551 CROWLEY *Pleas & Payne* 110 Your greedye gutte could neuer stynt, Tyll all the good and fruitfull grounde Were hedged in whythin your mownde. 1563 *Stamford Churchw Acc.* in *Antiquary* Apr. (1888) 169 For mendyng a paue [*read* pane] of the churche mownde 1d. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Sepes*, an hedge, a mownde 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II vii. 56 This great gardin, compast with a mound 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 83 Nor Cold shall hinder me, with Horns and Hounds, To thrid the Thickets, or to leap the Mounds. 1724 *MS Indenture, Estate at Mappleton, co Derby*, Together with all mounds, fences, hades, hadlands 1726 — *Estate at Syersham, co Northampt*, With all mounds, hedgerows, freeboards, &c. 1789 W MARSHALL *Glouc.* I 330 *Mounds*, field fences of every kind. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss*, *Mound*, .A hedge

†b. *fig.* A boundary. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I VI 939 New Stars, whose whirling courses. Mark the true mounds of Years, and Months, and Daies. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit* II. ii. Rule ii. (1676) 214 Which precept was the mounds of cruelty, God so restraining them from cruelty even to beasts. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1823) V 184 All those mounds and hinderances that God hath laid between them and the gratification of their vice. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* IV. 94, I see the circling hunt, of noisy men, Burst law's inclosure, leap the mounds of right.

2. *Mil.* = MOUNT *sb*1 2 a. Hence *gen.* an embankment, a dam Also *fig* Now *rare.*

1558 J. HIGHFIELD in Ld Hardwicke *St. Papers* (1778) I. 116 The enemy consumed some of the gunners, which stood very open for lack of mounds and good fortification. [Cf *supra* 115 Thereupon there were two mounts repaired for the better defence.] 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* (1631) 62 As a Mound of Earth within a Citie, serues to make vp the breaches of the Wall, so [etc.] 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric* (1681) 329 *Mounds*, Banks or Bounds. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. II. 59 Geometry in all ages has stood an invincible mound and bank against the overflowing tides of scepticism 1718 ROWE tr *Lucan* I. 193 But if the mound gives way, strait roaring loud In at the breach the rushing torrents croud 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 839 The circly Mound That runs around the Hill; the Rampart once Of Iron War 1755 JOHNSON, *Mound*, anything raised to fortify or defend, usually a bank of earth and stone. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld* Wks. VIII 49 The mounds and dykes of the low fat Bedford level. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* V. XXXIII, The fourth (side) did battled walls enclose, And double mound and fosse 1832 LONGF *Coplas de Manrique* xlvii, Bastion, and moated wall, and mound.

3. An artificial elevation of earth or stones, a tumulus; esp. the earth heaped up upon a grave.

1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 102 Now all the sons of warlike Greece surround Thy destin'd tomb, and cast a mighty mound. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 8 He..scarce could pass A church-yard's dreary mounds at silent night, But.. ghosts 'hund grave-stones stood 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ* I. 301 Crabs [grow] on any mound or bank that may be raised on a heath. 1844 N. PATERSON *Mause Garden* II. (1860) 130 The intervening mounds will serve for earthing up..the leeks 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr Poems* 18 I o the small churchyard and the mound of green She look'd.

transf. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* i, Small mounds or barrows of luggage. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Jan. 6/1 Brushing the snow and slush into little mounds.

b. A natural elevation of inconsiderable size, resembling a heap or pile of earth; a hillock, 'mount'.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* I xiii, The shaggy mounds no longer stood, Emerging from entangled wood. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV xviii. 161 The mound which..received the name of Rougemont, overlooked the city 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 190 The volcanic beds which make up the mass of the mound.

transf 1839 J. STERLING *Poems* 193 Finer and finer the watery mound Softens and melts to a thin-spun veil.

4. *spec.* a. A pile of fuel specially constructed for the 'roasting' of metallic ores. b. The heap of earth, dead leaves and other refuse in which certain megapodes ('mound-builders') place their eggs. c. *Archæol.* An elevation produced upon a land surface by the natural burial of a ruined or abandoned city. d. (see quot. 1875). e. A kind of earthwork formerly constructed by the natives of parts of North America. f. = KITCHEN-MIDDEN.

1839 URE *Dict Arts* 820 The roasting [of metallic ore] in mounds, as practised near Goslar. *Ibid.* 996 A simple coking *meiler* or *mound.* 1847 SQUIER & DAVIS *Monum. Mississ Valley* (1848) 140 The mounds are for the most part composed of earth, though stone mounds are by no means rare. *Ibid.* 143 Altar or sacrificial mounds. *Ibid* 161 Mounds of sepulture. *Ibid.* 172 Earthworks—Temple mounds. 1895

W. S. Dallas in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 219 Each of these mounds is produced by the united efforts of several pairs of birds. 1861 Bateman 19 *Years' Diggings* 271 Remains of two individuals from the destroyed Mound at Crake Low. 1862 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* I. i. 247 Mounds, probably Assyrian, are known to exist along the course of the Khabour's great western affluent. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Mound* (Civil Engineering), a lump of original ground left at intervals to show the depth of ground excavated. 1883 L. Carr *Mounds Mississ. Valley* 3 Not only has there not, as yet, been anything taken from the mounds indicating a higher stage of development than the red Indian . is known to have reached, but [etc.] 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 666/1 The 'mound-builder' buries its large eggs ..under great mounds of earth and dead leaves.

5. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *mound like*, *-making*, *-raising* adjs.; **mound-bird** = Mound-builder 2; **mound-burial** *Archæol.*, the practice of burying beneath a mound or cairn; **mound-dweller**, a primitive man who dwelt in a rudely erected mound; **mound-dwelling**, a mound erected as a dwelling by primitive man; **mound-kiln**, a lime-kiln in the form of a mound; **mound-maker** = Mound-builder 1 (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **mound-man** = *mound-dweller*; **mound-work**, an ornamental bank of stone and earth.

1855 W. S. Dallas in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II 219 The *Megapodinæ*, or *Mound birds. 1896 Spencer *Through Lara-pinta Land* 83 We passed a mound bird's nest. 1865 Lubbock *Prehₖ. Times* 86 '*Mound-burial' was prevalent in the earliest times of which we have any historical record. 1899 Spence *Shetland Folk-Lore* 55 The *mound-dwellers, or *Pechts*, became associated in the public mind with the brochs. 1897 *Antiquary* May 135 An Aberdeenshire *mound-dwelling. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 869 In England the stones [for hydraulic mortar] are calcined in shaft-kilns, or sometimes in *mound-kilns. 1843 R J Graves *Syst. Clin Med.* xxviii 355 The large *mound like indurations are best treated by poultices. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 8 The *mound-making Megapode. 1899 Munro *Prehₖ. Scot.* iii 82 The *mound-men had feasted probably during 'hard times' on their own species. 1848 Gould *Birds Austral.* V. pl. 79 Megapodius tumulus, Gould. *Mound-raising Megapode. 1705 Addison *Italy* 42 The State of Milan is like a vast Garden, surrounded by a Noble *Mound-Work of Rocks and Mountains.

Mound (maund), *v.* [See Mound *sb.*3]

1. *trans.* To enclose or bound with a fence Also *absol.* or *intr.*, to make fences. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1515 in W H Turner *Select. Rec Oxford* (1880) 12 Ye same ground [they] have mounded and inclosed 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s v *Aruum*, *Ab arma arua reuellere*, to mounde one from an other. 1589 — *Admon.* 249 The Lorde hath chosen this lande, as his vineyard, he hath mounded it with his gratious fauour and diuine protection. 1608 Dod & Cleaver *Expos Prov* xi-xii 57 Their pastures are mounded, banked, and trenched. 1731-3 Full *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xviii 258 To mound over the Hill would require double the Rails, or double the Hedge-wood..as to mound the Base. 1759 in *Q Jrnl. Economics* (1907) Nov. 79 It is order'd by the Jury that the gaps in Ayls hedge be mounded by the Owners on or before Lady day next. 1789 *Coniston Incl Act* 9 The allotments..shall be respectively mounded round.

transf. and *fig.* 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* 1. vii 539 Honor is like Cinnamon, Which Nature mounds with many a million Of thorny pricks. 1652 W. Hartley *Inf. Bapt.* Ded. 1 Your discourse was so well mounded with exceptions, as not a sheep-gap open for argument to try your doctrine.

2. To enclose, bound, or fortify with an embankment

1600 Holland *Livy* 1350 Whereas before it was mounded about with rubbish, Tarquin was the first that enclosed it with a wall. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb* vii 95 For, from the rising banks, that stronglie mound them in The Valley (as betwixt) her name did first begin 1755 Johnson, *To Mound*, ..to fortify with a mound. 1800 Coleridge *Wallenstein* II. viii. 54 At once Revolt is mounded, and the high-swoln current Shrinks back into the old bed of obedience 1807 J Barlow *Columb.* I. 433 Columbus traced, with swift exploring eye,..The realms that mound the unmeasured magazine 1830 Tennyson *Ode to Memory* 98 A sand-built ridge Of heaped hills that mound the sea.

3. To heap up in a mound or hillock.

1859 G Meredith *R. Feverel* II, Banks of moveless cloud hung about the horizon, mounded to the west, where slept the wind. 1874 Symonds *Sk Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 22 Snow lies mounded on the roads and fields 1905 L. Binyon in *Academy* 7 Oct. 1029/2 As we rounded Old hills greenly mounded

4. *intr.* (*Path.*) See Mounding *vbl. sb.* 2.

† Mound, *a Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *monde* pure, ad. L. *mundus* clean.] Pure.

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S T. S) xxxvi. 42 Creat wtin me and infound Ane hart immaculat and mound.

Mou·nd-bui·lder.

1. One of a prehistoric race of Indians, formerly inhabiting the Mississippi valley and other parts of North America, by whom were erected earth-works of immense extent as well as numerous smaller tumuli or mounds.

1841 Bryant *Poems, Prairies* 11 And the mound-builders vanish'd from the earth. 1847 Squier & Davis *Monum. Mississ. Valley* (1848) 188 Among the mound builders the art of pottery attained to a considerable degree of perfection. 1893 *Critic* 25 Mar. 177/1 It is now generally held that the Ohio Moundbuilders..fled southward

2. Any one of the megapode birds which deposit their eggs in a 'mound' (see Mound *sb* 3 4 b).

1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* iii. 46 The strange brush-turkeys and mound-builders, the only birds that never sit upon their eggs. 1895 C. Dixon in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 643 The Megapodidæ or mound builders.

So **Mou·nd-bui·lding** *sb.* and *adj.*

1853 Lapham *Antiq. Wisconsin* (1855) 89 These later tribes continued the practice of mound-building so far as to erect a circular or conical tumulus over their dead. 1855 W. S. Dallas in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 219 The most remarkable of the mound-building birds is the Australian Brush-Turkey. 1902 Hulbert *Hist. Highways Amer.* I. (*title*) Paths of the Mound-Building Indians [etc.].

Mounde, obs. variant of Mund.

Mounded (mau·nded), *a.* [f. Mound *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. † a. Enclosed or bounded with a fence. *Obs.*

b. Confined or fortified with an embankment.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Ager*, *Discretus ager*.. seperated: bounded: mounded 1694 Wood *Life* July (O. H S.) III. 461 Rainsborow—a campe double-mounded the inner mound neare half a mile in compass, the outer more. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 12 A spacious City stood, with firmest Walls Sure mounded. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 211 The lakes, high mounded, point the streams their way. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* III I 75 Let hell unlock Its mounded oceans of tempestuous fire.

2. Consisting of mounds or hillocks; having the form of a mound, heaped up into a mound.

1843 Ruskin *Mod Paint* I. II. II. v. § 8. 193 A gentle, mounded, melting undulation. 1863 Woolner *My Beautiful Lady* 151 The mounded harvest wains. 1890 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 166 Mounded dykes crowned with dwarf oak hedges

Moundiness (mau·ndinės). [f. Moundy *a.* + -ness] The quality of being moundy.

1863 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geogr* xxvi. (1878) 429 The original moundiness has been nearly obliterated.

Mou·nding, *vbl. sb.* [f. Mound *v.* + -ing[1].]

1 The process of piling earth in mounds.

1827 Steuart *Planter's G* (1828) 343 It will save the labour of mounding, or bringing extra earth from a distance. 1844 N. Paterson *Manse Garden* II. 211 Every pair of drills must have greater distance for the convenience of mounding.

2 (See quot.)

1891 *Syd. Soc Lex.* s.v., *Mounding*, the rising of muscle into a low lump when struck by a light, sharp blow, as in some forms of locomotor ataxia, and in the weak and thin.

† Mou·ndless, *a. nonce-wd* [f. Mound *sb.*[1] + -less] That is no (true) world.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii 59 That great moundlesse Mound [orig. *ce grande monde, sans monde*], I meane that Chaos

Moundlet (mau·ndlėt). [f. Mound *sb.*3 + -let.] A hillock, small mound.

1885 McCook *Tenants Old Farm* 166 The conical moundlet thus formed was composed of fine fibres of the excavated rootlets

Moundy (mau·ndi), *a.* [f. Mound *sb.*3 + -y.] Covered with mounds.

a 1861 D Gray *Poet Wks.* (1874) 113 The moundy sward. 1871 *Daily News* 15 Aug., A vast moundy space.

Mounger, obs form of Monger *sb.*

Moungrel(l, -ill, obs. forms of Mongrel.

Mounk(e, obs. Sc. forms of Monk.

† Mouns. *Obs. rare.* Also 3 **mons.** [a. OF. *monz*, pl. of *mont*: see Mount *sb.*] The 'mountains', i. e. the Alps.

1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 4496 Þo adde king arþure ywonne fram þe west moste se Anon to þe mouns [*v r.* mons] al þat lond. *Ibid* 8071 Þer of he sende prechors þoru al cristendom, & him sulf a þes half þe mouns [*v r* mons] & to france com.

Mounseer (maunsi·ə). *arch.* An antiquated anglicized pronunciation of Monsieur, which survived as a vulgarism down to the 19th c., and occasionally appears either in representations of illiterate speech or in derisive allusion to English prejudice against foreigners. (Cf. Mossoo.)

a 1641 Suckling *Poems* (1648) 10 But the Mounsier was modest, and silence confest 1755 *Gentl Mag.* XXV. 229 Shall I again to sea—and bang Mounseer? 1815 *Sporting Mag* XLV. 164 These Mounseers do not trust 'em. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Humourists* v. (1853) 236 A hearty, plain-spoken man,..having a proper *bourgeois* scorn for French frogs, for mounseers, and wooden shoes in general.

Mounsoon, obs. form of Monsoon.

Mount (maunt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1-5 **munt**, 3 (*Ormin*) **munnt**, 4 **munte**, 2-7 **mont**, 4 **monte**, **mownte**, 4-6 **mounte**, 5 **montt**, **mownt**, 6 **monnte**, 3- **mount**. [OE. *munt* masc., ad. L. *mont-em*, *mons*. The word was in the 12th c. taken up afresh from the F. *mont*, which the mod. form represents with normal phonetic development. Cf. Sp., Pg, It. *monte*.

The form *munnt* in Ormin *c* 1200 descends from the OE. *munt*; the later ME spelling *munt* may represent the word as adopted from Fr.]

I. A mountain, hill.

1. In early use, a mountain, lofty hill; from the 17th c. in prose use chiefly a more or less conical hill of moderate height rising from a plain; a hillock. Now chiefly *poet.* exc. in proper names of mountains or hills, as *Mount Vesuvius*, *Mount Everest*, *the Mount of Olives*, *St. Michael's Mount*, and in *the Sermon on the Mount*, the usual name for the discourse of Christ in Matt. v–vii.

When prefixed commonly abbreviated *Mt.*

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* IV. viii. § 2, & siþþan he gefor ofer þa moneȝan þeoda, oþ he com to Alpis þæm muntum. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. v. 1 Þa se hælend ȝe-seh þa menigu he astah on þone munt. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Uppon ane dune þat is þe mont of synai *c* 1200 Ormin 2862 Þatt ure laffdiȝ Marge wass þreo moneþþ i þe munntess Wiþþ hire mezhe Elysabeþ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2853 To mount synai forð he nam. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4161 Þe mount of sein michel. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 457 3if þe pope speke bi þe contrarie, as a mount haþ his name of mouyng [etc.]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5117 Quat suld we moue in-to þe montis? *a* 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (1778) 127 Mount Mygell ultra Excestre 100 miliaria. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, The sermon that he made in the mount. 1741 *Corr. betw. C'tess Hartford & C'tess Pomfret* (1805) III. 265 A lake; and in the midst of it a green mount, on which stood a small castle. 1807 P. Gass *Jrnl.* 225 We ascended a high mount with a good deal of difficulty, as the path was very slippery. 1820 Byron *Morg. Mag.* xiv, I shall repass the mounts. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 75 Ye mounts Where I climb to 'scape my fellow.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 79 Oðer hwa mai him resten upe ðin halije munte of heueneriche. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 267 It is thought to aduaunce the poore patients to the mount of felicitie 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, I have a mount of mischiefe clogs my soule, As waighty as the high-nol'd Appenine. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VIII. 1082 Behold him seated on a mount serene, Above the fogs of sense 1894 Max Pemberton *Sea Wolves* vii, A low mount of black cloud upon the horizon

c. *Her.* A representation of a hillock.

It is usually coloured vert (as turf) and borne in the base of the escutcheon, but it may be charged upon an ordinary or form part of a crest.

1611 Guillim *Her.* III. xiv. 129 He beareth Argent on a Mount Proper, a Stagge Couchant, Gules. 1688 R. Holme *Armory* III 479/2 The second [figure] is a Mountain, or Mount Trebble mounted, or a Hill of three ascents. 1828–40 Berry *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Mount grieced* or *in degrees*, mounts cut in form of steps. *Mount mounted*, also called a *shapournet shapourned*, *mounted*, or *crested*, and a *mount with a hill upon it.* 1871 *Burke's Peerage*, etc. 867/1 A fess, arg, charged with a mount. 1888 Cussans *Her.* (ed. 3) 107 Or, on a Mount vert, a Tree proper.

† d. ? A representation of a mountain belonging to a pageant. *Obs.*

1580 in Cunningham *Revels at Crt.* (1842) 157 Hoopes to make a Mounte iij*s*. *Ibid.* 162 The payntinge of vij Cities, one villadge, and a mount for Christmas iij Holidaies.

2. *Mil.* **a.** A substantial defensive or protective work of earth or other material, thrown up to resist an attack or to advance an assault. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1558 J Highfield in Ld Hardwicke *St. Papers* (1778) I. 115 Thereupon there were two mounts repaired for the better defence. 1568 Grafton *Chron* II. 465 As sone as the king was come he cast a depe trench with a high mount to prohibite them within the towne to haue any egresse. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXVI. XIV 620 As for fabricks and mounts to be raised and planted against it [*i e* the City], they .would aske some long time. 1611 Bible *Isa* XXIX 3, I will lay siege against thee with a mount, and I will raise forts against thee 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. x. (1715) 97 Their Mounts they let fall to the Ground by Undermining the Foundations. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) II. 726/2 He besieged that city seven months, during which time he erected vast mounts of earth. and invested it. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 410 The mount, or heaped-up earth, by which the besiegers fought on a level with the besieged.

† b. = Cavalier *sb* 4. Also *fig. Obs.*

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Ded. *** iij, The Caueleeres (by vs called Mounts). 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* 348 It standeth well also for the conquest of Greece, bordering upon it, as it were a strong mount or Cavallier. 1701 Boyer *Draughts Fortified Towns* 2 A Cavalier or Mount, is a great Body of Earth, rais'd on the Terraplain. 1721 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 98 A battery of six pieces of cannon besides three small mounts,..which had each of them two pieces upon them.

† c. *U.S.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1724 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 202 Self and team to cart mount timber 1 day; and self one day's work at the mount 0 7 0. [*Note*, The mounts were square towers, from 14 to 20 feet high ; were made of heavy timbers..with the upper story..fitted up for a sentry]

† 3. An artificial mound of earth, stones, or the like; esp. a raised piece of ground, or walk, in a garden. *Obs.*

1591 Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 660 A little mount, of greene turffs edifide. *Ibid.* 686 He .reaid a mount of earth. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 55 In diuers corners of your Orchard Mounts of stone, or wood curiously wrought. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Gardens* (Arb) 563 At the End of both the Side Grounds, I would haue a Mount of some Pretty Height. to looke abroad into the Fields. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXXV 140 Behind their houses.. were two great Mounts of dead mens bones. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 73 P 9 Another [of his friends] has been for three years digging canals and raising mounts. 1792 W. Bartram *Carolina* 317 The nearest kindred or friends..lastly, cover all over with earth, which raises a conical hill or mount. 1800 Bentham *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 347 It will form a mount in my garden. 1813 Hobhouse *Journey* (ed. 2) 716 Barrows—Short Account of those ancient Mounts.

b. *transf.*

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 302 Their beloved Priapus is imperiously inthroniz'd upon a brazen Mount. 1685 Dryden tr. *Horace, Odes* I. ix. 2 Behold yon mountain's hoary height, Made higher with new mounts of snow.

II. In various transferred senses.

† 4. The quantity of 30 cwt. of plaster of Paris.

[So OF. *mont* (15th c. in Godefr.); a specific application of the common transferred sense 'heap'.]

1532 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, V. 446 [Plaster of Paris..a] mount [containing 30 cwt.]. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey).

† 5. [After It. *monte.*] A bank. *Obs.*

1622 Bacon *Let. to Bp. Andrews* Misc. Wks. (1629) 85 To put forth that poore Talent, that God hath giuen me, to Banks or Mounts of Perpetuity, which will not breake. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 326 A system which seems to have had it's original in the state of Florence, *A.D.* 1344: which government then owed about 60,000 *l.* sterling: and,

being unable to pay it, formed the principal into an aggregate sum, called metaphorically a mount or bank, the shares whereof were transferrable like our stocks, with interest at 5 per cent.

†b. **Mount of piety, mount piety**, a rendering of It. *monte di pietà*, Fr. *mont-de-piété*, in Italy and France a pawnbroking establishment instituted and carried on by the state for the purpose of affording loans to the poor at low interest.

c 1618 Moryson *Itin.* IV. viii. (1903) 160 For vsury five in the hundreth is allowed in the mounts of piety, which are bankes of mony to be lent to the poore. 1661 (*title*) Observations Manifesting the Conveniency and Commodity of Mount-Pietyes, or Publick Bancks for Relief of the Poor and others in distress upon Pawns 1765 *Ann Reg* 153 He has left 500,000 crowns in the Mount of Piety.

6. *Palmistry.* One of the fleshy prominences on the palm of the hand by the development of which palmists profess to ascertain the degree of influence exercised by a particular planet. (Cf Mons a.)

1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 101 With the Thumbe bended in, and reaching to the mount of Mercurie 1653 R Sanders *Physiogn.* 63 At the root of each finger there is a little rising, the which we call the mounts of the Planets 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* II. iii, She has a moist Palm, and an open Liberality on the Mount of Venus.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mount-moving* adj.; †**mount-egg** (see quot.).

1647 H. More *Char. & Hum.* 3 Deep searching wit, mount-moving might Are nought compar'd to that good spright. 1710 J Harris *Lex Techn* II s v, After Tin from the burnt Ore is melted down and remelted, there will sometimes remain a different Slugg in the bottom of the Float, this they call Mount-Egg.

Mount (mount), *sb*.2 [f. Mount *v.* Cf. F. *monte* fem. (which may be the source of some of the senses), Sp., It. *monta*, a Com. Rom. vbl. sb.]

†1. = Amount *sb. Obs.*

13 . *Gaw. & Gr Kn.* 718 So mony meruayl bi mount þer þe mon fyndez, Hit were to tore for to telle of þe tenþe dole. 14.. in *Hist Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 15 There wolde be schot A hundryd gounnys. Within the mount of ij halfe hourys 1631 *Raleigh's Ghost* 218 They again enjoying a long peace and increasing the mount of their former sins,..they were once more cast into the hands of Philistins.

2. An act of mounting (*rare*); †*spec.* (of a bird) a rising from the ground; a manner of mounting; † (of a gun) elevation.

1486 *Bk St. Albans* D j b, She toke it at the mounte or at the souce 1572 Digges *Pantom.* I xxx I iv b, Making seueral angles proportionally to the seueral mounts of the peece. 1596 Harington *Metam Ajax* 31 Doe you not sometime talke of putting a heron to the mount? 1608 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks 1856 I 58 Now, capring wits, Rise to your highest mount 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 224 The first at two or three mounts and active leaps spear high, fetches down the piece of meat. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 51 After another slight descent, and then a gradual mount, the top of Thornthwaite Crag is gained. 1891 *Cycling* (Badm Libr) viii (ed 3) 254 This mount, when once perfectly acquired, is deliberate and graceful

†b. Mil. *To sound a mount*: to give a trumpet signal for mounting. *Obs.* 1659 Howell *Vocab.* v.

3. That in or on which anything is mounted, fitted, supported, or placed; a 'mounting', 'fitting', or 'setting' [cf. F. *monture*]; *spec.* (*a*) the margin surrounding a picture, or the cardboard upon which a drawing is mounted; (*b*) *pl.* the metal ornaments serving as borders, edges, or guards to the angles and prominent parts of *e g.* the decorative furniture of the 18th c.; (*c*) the glass slip with its adjuncts used to preserve objects for examination under the microscope.

1739 *Act* 12 *Geo. II*, c. 26 § 6 Mounts, Screws, or Stoppers to Stone or Glass Bottles or Phials 1854 Fairholt *Dict. Terms Arts, Mount,*. the paper or card-board upon which a drawing is placed 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 315 The mount or margin intervening between the water colour painting and its frame is almost invariably white. 1883 A H. Church *Prec Stones* 101 Diamond..½ in. diam; claw setting on swing mount...Diamond bordered with 12 brilliants set in silver, on gold mount 1884 *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 243/1 Salad bowls and servers, with silver mounts. 1888 *Century Mag.* Oct. 889/1 The carriages and mounts of the guns are made entirely of bronze and steel.

b. Of a fan: (*a*) The pieces of wood, ivory, etc., forming the frame or support (see also *fan-mount* under Fan *sb.*). (*b*) The silk, paper, or similar material forming the surface of the fan.

1811 *Self Instructor* 121, 2 fans, French mounts. 1869 *Art Jrnl.* Mar 90/3 Perforated cedar, sandal wood, nacre, ivory—such is the proper mount of an elegant fan. 1878 *Ibid.* Aug. 173/2 Coryat mentions some [fans]..consisting of a paper mount pasted on a wooden handle. [Coryat does not use the word] 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 404/2 In these [Cabriolet fans] the mount is in two parts, the lower and narrower mount being half way up the stick, the second mount in the usual place at the top of the stick.

4. *colloq.* A horse (or other animal, occas. a bicycle, etc.) on which one is mounted; a horse, etc., provided for a person's riding.

1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 363/1 The jockey ..receiving information from the trainer as to the peculiarities of his mount. 1883 E. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh.* 235 Others merely give their mounts a kick in the ribs and gallop onwards. 1885 *Century Mag.* Mar. 653/1 A good high-bred dromedary is as comfortable a mount as can be desired. 1888 *Cyclist* 19 Aug. 1088/1 This is easily accounted for by the number of strange [cycle] riders and the changing of mounts from roadsters to racers. 1889 *Standard* 17 Mar., There is every reason to believe that, in mounts as in ordnance, Great Britain will be self sufficing.

5. An opportunity or occasion of 'getting into the saddle'; hence, an undertaking to ride or an act of riding (a horse) in a race.

1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 361/1 The jockey .. is now expected to ride to orders in most cases, though there are still some who would refuse such a mount. 1888 B. D. W. Ramsay *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. i 15 [He] had been kind to me giving me a mount occasionally on one of his numerous stud. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Nov 410/2 The custom is to pay at least twenty five pounds for a mount in the Derby and St. Leger *Ibid.* 410/3 The leader of his profession, whose mounts for this year are not yet finished. 1888 Sir C. Russell in *Times* 26 June 4/4 The regular fees for his [a jockey's] ridings or 'mounts'.

6. *attrib.* (in sense 3: see quots.).

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 83 Mount, Passe partout —Cutter, Binder, Gilder, Maker (for Photographs, Drawings, &c.). 1896 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 2/7 A mount cutter was charged with having stolen a quantity of cardboard patterns, mounts, &c

†**Mount**, *sb.*3 *Obs. rare*—1 [Perh. transf. use of Mount *sb.*1; but cf Mound *sb*1] A spherical box.

1562 *New Yr's Gifts* in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* 1823) I 108 A little rounde mounte of golde to conteyne a pomaunder in it.

Mount (mount), *v.* Also 4-5 munt(e, monte, 4-6 mont. [ME *munte, monte*, a OF. *munter, monter* (mod. F. *monter*) = Pr., Sp., Pg. *montar*, It. *montare*:—popular L. **montāre*, f. *mont-*, *mons* Mount *sb.*1 With regard to the sense cf. F. *amont* uphill, up the stream (:—L. *ad montem* lit 'to the hill').

The principal senses, intransitive and transitive, were adopted from Fr The sense 'to ride', prominent in the Rom langs, never passed into Eng.; cf. senses 3 and 9.]

I. *intr.*

1. To go upwards, ascend. Also with *up.*

a. To fly upwards, to soar. †Of a missile: To rise in its flight.

c 1384 Chaucer *H Fame* II. 445 He lat the reynes gon Of his hors and they amoon Gonne vp to mounten and doun descende Til both the eyre and erthe brende. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 23894 (Trin) He 3yue vs grace so to acounte þat we may to heuen mounte *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 638 Than rerit thir Meibeonis that mountis so hie 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxxix. 27 Doth the Aegle mounte vp at thy commaundement? 1590 Sir J Smyth *Disc Weapons* 15 By reason that the bullets being so much lower than the height of their peeces ..doo naturallie mount and flie vncertainlie 1608 Marston *Ant & Mel* v. Wks. 1856 I 65 O that my spirit in a sich could mount Into the spheare, where thy sweet soule doth rest! 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 604 Like birds, whose beauties languish, half conceal'd, Till mounted on the wing, their glossy plumes Expanded shine. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 9 If it [a rocket] mounts even and high 1854 Allingham *Day & Nt Songs, Lover & Birds* v, The Lark hurried, mounting from the lea.

b. To travel or proceed in an upward direction. Now usually implying a somewhat steep ascent, e. g. that of a flight of steps.

1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) II 422 Hercules..began to mounte and goo vpon the degrees or steyres. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* lii. 198 The prouoste cam in to the towne and syth mounted to the paleys. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lix. 204 They causyd the mynstrell to mount vp on y ladder. 1552 Huloet, Mount ouer, *transcendo* 1604 E G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xv. 164 They [*sc.* certain fish] mount from the sea into the rivers. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* v 1, Antony Is mounted up the Pharos; from whose turret, He stands surveying our Egyptian galleys, Engaged with Cæsar's fleet 1726 Shelvocke *Voy round World* 105 They have abundance of very handsome middle sized horses, which are said to mount with great dexterity. 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1776) III 66 [The chamois] always mount or descend in an oblique direction 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxii, A body of gladiators planting their scaling ladders .. mounted to the attack. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 203 On arriving at a streamlet, cross it near its source, and then mount by the side of the Pillar.

†c. To move towards culmination. *Obs.*

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* IV xxxii (1636) 488 In a right Spheare the star called Cor Leonis, riseth, mounteth, and setteth with the 145 degree 30′ of the Equinoctiall 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. x 104 Where the sphere is straight, and the signes mount directly, there the dayes and nights are equall.

d. To tower (*obs*); also, to extend in an upward direction. *rare.*

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 22 b, The temple of Dian of Ephesus mounted up in the middes of the Citie. 1679 T Kirke *Mod Acc Scot.* 6 The Houses mount seven or eight stories high, with many Families on one Floor. 1839 Murchison *Silur Syst.* I. xxxii. 439 The overlying strata, mounting into the hills above Llanthangel.

e. Of inanimate things: To rise, move *upwards* as if spontaneously. ? *Obs.*

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. iii § 5 When things naturall in that regard forget their ordinary naturall woont, that which is heauie mounting sometime vpwardes of its owne accord. 1657 Baxter *Call to Unconver'ed* Wks (1846) 83 As fire doth mount upward .so the converted soul is inclined to God. 1705 Addison *Italy* 370 At the same time are seen little Flakes of Scurfe rising up, that are probably the Parts which compose the Islands, for they often mount of themselves, tho' the Water is not troubled. 1711 — *Spect.* No. 62 ₱ 5 His ambitious Love is a Fire that naturally mounts upwards.

f. To grow in an upward direction. ? *Obs.*

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 322 They grow till fifteen, in that time mounting to foure and twenty foot. 1672 Grew *Anat. Plants* iii. App. § 4 The use of these Parts may be observed as the Trunk Mounts, or as it Trails. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint Compl. Gard.* II. 155 We replant none of those [Cabbages] that begin to mount, that is, to run up their stalks, as if they were going to Seed.

g. Of the blood: To rise into the cheeks Also, of the effects of wine: To 'go' to the head.

1625 Middleton *Game at Chess* III i, Ha! all my body's blood mounts to my face To look upon this letter 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. xxiv. 206 The blood mounted all over his face 1884 Tennyson *Becket* Prol., When the Gascon wine mounts to my head.

h. Of silkworms (see quots.).

1796 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) XVII. 485/1 When the worms are ready to mount, in order to spin, if [etc] 1876 B F Cobb *Silk* (Brit Manuf Industries) 149 At the end of the last stage the worm 'mounts', that is to say, ceases to feed, climbs up from the feeding tray to the 'bush',..or whatever may have been prepared for it, and spins its cocoon.

2. *fig.* a. To ascend to a higher level in rank, estimation, power, excellence, completeness, etc.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I 145 Though it [Pride] mounte for a throwe, It schal doun falle and overthrowe. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Avian* II, Who so mounteth hyher than he shold he falleth lower than he wold 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* VII. 226 Thair laude and fame sall mont abone the skyis. *a* 1613 Bacon *Case Post-nati Scot* Wks 1826 V. 116 Naturalization is best discerned in the degrees whereby the law doth mount and ascend thereunto 1622 *Interpreter* 4 Knowing that Simplicitie hath onely mounted by vertue. 1647 N Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng* I. xiv. (1739) 26 The Prelacy beginning to mount, nibbled at it in the second Century. 1882 *Athenæum* 22 Apr. 501 [Mr. Spencer] shows how men mount from the lowly estate of chiefless Eskimo .. to despotisms, republics, [etc.].

b. To become elevated in spirit.

1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* ccxii 309 Of this auenture mounted the turke in grete pryde. 1802 Wordsw *Resolution & Independ.* 4 As high as we have mounted in delight In our dejection do we sink as low.

c. To ascend or go back in time.

1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II 467 [They] seem to fix their foundation to a period before the Christian era, but without mounting to the ancient times of the Jews or the Phoenicians 1803 *Med Jrnl* IX 369 For the antiquity of which [method] we must mount up to Celsus. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* vii. 83 An antiquity which mounts up to the eighth century of our era

3 To get upon the back of a horse or other animal (occas. upon a person's shoulders) for the purpose of riding Const. *on, upon*, † *to.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas* xxvii. (Percy Soc) 131 My fayre barbed stede, On whome I mounted 1565 Stapleton tr. *Bede's Hist Ch Eng* v vi. 159, I was able to mounte to my horse 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb) 66 Wel father in Gods name, mount on my shoulder, I pray you. 1596 Spenser *F Q.* v x 16 He was readie to his steede to mount. 1660 F Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 225 After this .. appears one mounted on an Elephant. 1662 J Davies tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 18 We mounted at the same place where we alighted, and return'd to our Lodgings. 1788 Gibbon *Decl & F* xlvi. IV 505 Six thousand guards successively mounted before the palace gate. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts* (Rtldg) 631 Each man then returned to his horse, put on its bridle, and then mounted.

4. To get up *on* something that serves to raise one above the ground.

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect* 10 The idlest and the paltriest Mime that ever mounted upon banke 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II viii, I mounted on the Chair. 1753 *Lond Mag* Sept. 396 But mount on French heels when you go to a ball, 'Tis the fashion to totter and shew you can fall. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* v, The window was too high to reach from the ground; but, mounting on a buffet which stood beneath it, Father Holt showed me how [etc].

†b. *simply.* To ascend the stage, platform, rostrum, etc, to make an appearance as a performer, orator, etc *Obs*

1745 *Daily Advertiser* 28 Sept. 3/3 [Advt. of a Prize fight] The Doors will be open'd at Ten, and the Champions mount at Twelve. 1760 Foote *Minor* II. Wks. 1799 I 259 It being impossible he should mount [as an auctioneer], I have consented to sell 1764 — *Patron* I. ibid. 335, I never got salt to my porridge till I mounted [*sc.* on the pillory] at the Royal Exchange

5 To rise in amount; to increase by addition. Chiefly with *up.* Also, †to be amassed.

1362 Langl. *P Pl* A. Prol 64 But holychirche bi-ginne holde bet to gedere, þe moste Mischeef on molde mounteþ vp faste. 1602 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 92 So great a masse of coyne might mount from wholsome thrift 1622 Fletcher *Beggar's Bush* IV. i, Sir, you know not To what a masse, the little we get dayly, Mounts in seven yeares. 1695 J Edwards *Perfect Script.* 220 It is by the fault of the transcribers that the arithmetick mounts so high. 1798 Coleridge *Io Lesbia* 13 Io the store Add hundreds—then a thousand more! And when they to a million mount, Let confusion take the account. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* III. § 5. 141 The debts of the Crown mounted to four times its annual income *Mod* The debt will mount up fearfully at such a rate of interest.

†6. To amount or be equal *to* a certain sum, number, or quantity. *Obs*

13 . *E. E. Allit. P* C 332 Þose vnwyse ledes þat affyen hym in vanyte & in vayne þynges, For þink þat mountes to nozt, her mercy forsaken. 1521 Tunstal in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. III. I. 273, I have lent M. Spinel money which monteth in al to thyrty li sterlinge. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 22 The incumbent..shall not..pay .more..than the value of the thirde parte of his..benefice..shall mounte vnto. 1560 Bible (Geneva) *Acts* xix. 19 *marg., Fiftie thousand pieces of silver.* This mounteth to of our money about 2000 markes. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* IV. 270 Bring then these blessings to a strict account; Make fair deductions; see to what they mount. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 40 The old Stock-Oaths ..do not mount to above forty five, or fifty at most.

7. *slang.* [? An application of 4 b.] (See quots.)

1789 G. Parker *Life's Painter* (1800) 145 These kind of men attend the courts of law . ; their price is five shillings for what they call mounting; they have been known to mount two or three times in one day. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Mount*, to swear, or give evidence falsely for the sake of a gratuity. To *mount for* a person is also synonymous with *bemutting for* him. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 6 Mar. 8/2 He subpœnaed Roseblade as a witness for him at his trial, but, said Williams, dejectedly, 'he mounted and come it on me' Mr. P . What do you mean? Williams . He gave evidence against me.

II. *trans.* equivalent to intr. uses with prep

8. To ascend or climb up (a mountain, hill, rock, tree); to ascend (a river, a stair).

c 1500 *Melusine* 324 Geffray . mounted the mountayne. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 289 We mounted a paire of high staires. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 15 He mounted the river of Essequebo. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 17 The birdmen..are amazingly dexterous in mounting the steepest rocks. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* III, We mounted an old-fashioned and rickety stair. 1866 Rogers *Agric & Prices* I. xxiv. 611 While the fish were mounting the river. 1886 Ashby-Sterry *Lazy Minstrel* 196 You Should mount the Hill and see the view

b. Said of a rising road, stair, etc.

1612 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. vi. 106 Lippes as common as the stayres That mount the Capitoll. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 13 The road .. mounts a steep rising ground.

c. *To mount a breach*: to ascend it for the purpose of assault or attack.

1704 Swift *T. Tub* Ded., Your Lordships .. undaunted Courage in mounting a Breach or scaling a Wall. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xiii, Being the first to mount the breach. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II 301 The breach had been built up to such a height as to render it impossible to mount it.

†**d.** To rise or soar into. *Obs.*

1675 Dryden & Mulgrave *Ess. Sat.* 117 So men in rapture think they mount the sky, While on the ground th'entranced wretches lie. 1707 *Curios in Husb. & Gard.* 24 He sees the Sun rise every Morning and mount the Horizon. 1746-7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 190 Did He not only mount the lower firmament, but ascend the heaven of heavens.

†**e.** *fig.* To rise to the level of, to rival. *Obs.*

1628 Earle *Microcosm.*, *Detractor* (Arb.) 43 He is. ambitious to match others, not by mounting their worth, but bringing them downe with his Tongue to his owne poorenesse.

9. To get upon the back of (a horse or other animal, a bicycle) for the purpose of riding.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III vii. 25 The dull Elements . neuer appeare in him, but only in patient stillnesse while his rider mounts him : hee is indeede a Horse. 1693 *Humours Town* 19 I'll mount your Horse, and ride down. 1789 Anburey *Trav* II. 397, I went to his house just as he had mounted horse 1819 Byron *Juan* I. ix, A better cavalier ne'er mounted horse 1843 Borrow *Bible in Spain* vi 41, I now having mounted my mule, set forward 1907 *Academy* 12 Jan. 36/2 One of the majors was accustomed to mount his horse from a chair.

transf 1808 Scott *Marmion* II. Introd , And mark the wild swans mount the gale

10. To get upon, for the purpose of copulation. Now only *colloq.* of animals.

[1592 Shaks. *Ven & Ad.* 596 Now is she in the verie lists of loue, Her champion mounted for the hot incounter : All is imaginarie she doth proue, He will not mannage her, although he mount her. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* I. iii, Instead of backing the braue Steed, o' mornings, To mount the Chambermaid] 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* III. 328 Whether the Bull or Courser be thy Care, Let him not leap the Cow, or mount the Mare.

11. To ascend and take a place in or on; to get upon or into, from below.

1698 Fryer *Acc E. India & P.* 83 We were forced to mount the Indian Hackery. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 46 P 2 The Boy accordingly mounted the Pulpit. *a* 1758 Ramsay *The Mill-O* II, My lass, like a fool, had mounted the stool. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI 191 Since he himself had mounted the throne. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 883/2 Racing notabilities, and betting men, and blacklegs, all mounting the stand and giving their evidence.

III. *trans.* in causative uses.

†**12.** To cause to ascend or rise; to elevate, lift, draw or drive up. Also with *up*. *Obs*

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Exalto*, to mounte or lyfte up. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust* vi. (*Chorus*), Learned Faustus, To know the secrets of Astronomy .. Did mount himselfe to scale Olympus top, Being seated in a chariot burning bright. 1604 E. G(rimstone) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxiv. 395 They did mount it [*sc.* the idol] in this manner, for that the staires of the Temple were very steepe .., while they mounted vp the idoll, all the people stoode in the Court. 1620 W. Folkingham *Art of Survay* I. ix 20 Some Enginarie aide must bee assistant to mount the water by Screwes, Pullies, Poises. 1623 Shaks *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 144 The fire that mounts the liquor till it run ore, In seeming to augment it, wasts it 1614 Raleigh *Hist World* I. III. § 7. 45 A bird, hauing therein no feeling of her wings, or any sensible resistance of aire to mount her selfe by 1640 tr *Verdere's Rom. Rom* III 68 O from what an abisme am I mounted, said Florimond. 1647 N Bacon *Disc. Govt Eng* I. lvii. (1739) 104 Like a Vapour mounted up by the Clergy. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 282 Mounting their Heads and half their Bodies above the surface of the Water. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s v *Mulberry*, When they were quite divested of the side shoots, the sap is mounted to the top.

†**b.** To erect. *Obs. rare.*

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. ii. 11 Then like Hedg-hogs, which Lye tumbling in my bare foote way, and mount Their pricks at my foot fall. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II 100 Water lilies mount their snowy buds.

†**c.** To direct to a higher point. *Obs.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II (Arb.) 65 But father Anchises, mounting his sight to the skyward..hertly thus his orison vttred. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* vi. (Rtldg.) 36 By mounting their arrow to a certain proportion, they may come nearer to the mark.

13. In various *fig.* or non-material senses: †**a.** To raise in honour, estimation, power, or wealth. Rarely with *up*. *Obs.*

1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 103 So Fortoun montit neuer man on hicht, Bot sho can law him within a litill quhyle. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxix xi, My God, me poore and low, High shall mount from need and woe. 1621 Quarles *Esther* vi. Medit , Who mounts the meeke, and beates the lofty downe. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvii. (1739) 34 This hath mounted up Kings to the top more than their own ambition. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Surrey* (1662) III. 83 Abbot..was mounted from a Lecturer to a Dignitary *a* 1721 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks 1721 III 29 Damning themselves, to mount him to his crown. 1728 Young *Love Fame* I. 283 Is there whom his tenth epic mounts to fame?

†**b.** To elevate spiritually; to raise to higher objects of contemplation; to excite to a higher degree of activity or emotion *Obs.*

a 1546 G. Wishart tr. *Conf Faith Switzerland* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc* (1844) 13 Except we be elluminat, styred up and mounted, by the grace of Chryst. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I vii 409 That we, down-treading earthly cogitations, May mount our thoughts to heav'nly meditations. 1601 Sir W Cornwallis *Disc Seneca* (1631) 80 There is no circumstance but is a steppe, mounting the understanding to the truth. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. i. 235 What power is it, which mounts my loue so hye. 1602 Marston *Ant & Mel.* IV Wks. 1856 I 52 Young Prince, mount up your spirits, and prepare To solemnise your nuptials eve with pompe. 1636 Heywood *Challenge Beautie* v 13, What prostrates them Mounts me to expectations. *a* 1644 Quarles *Sol. Recant* Sol. viii 30 This mounts thy soule with more heroick fires. 1647 Fuller *Good Th in Worse T.* v viii. 214 May not man, by custome and improvement of Piety, mount himselfe neere to an Angelicall nature 1742 Young *Nt. Th* IV 262 Such contemplations..should mount The mind still higher 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* I. Wks VIII 157 They [William III's ministers] were not yet mounted to the elevation of the king.

†**c.** To exalt, magnify. *Obs.*

1651 Davenant *Goudibert* III. v 27 Love seeks no honor, but does honor bring, Mounts others value, and her own lets fall! 1673 Marvel *Reh Transp.* II. 244 If you would mount what is said to mean Conscience, the Clause does not exclude it.

†**d.** To raise the value or price of. *Obs.*

1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt Brit* II III. II. (1737) 402 James the IId mounted the Ounce of Silver to 12 s. 1772 Foote *Nabob* II. (1778) 39 Suppose they have mounted the beef and mutton a trifle; ar'n't we obliged to them too for raising the value of boroughs?

†**e.** To 'lift up' (the voice). *Obs.*

1602 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath* II 13 Boy cleere thy throte, and mount thy sweetest notes 1602 — *Antonio's Rev* V IV, Why then Io to Hymen, mount a loftie note

†**f.** To represent as amounting *to* a certain sum or number *Obs.*

1639 Fuller *Holy War* V xxx (1640) 284 Some have mounted his ordinarie yearly in come to eight millions of gold. 1655 — *Hist Camb.* 27 The Oxford Antiquary insulteth on the paucity of ancient Hostles in Cambridge much boasting of the numerousness of the Halls in Oxford, which he mounteth to above two hundred.

14. To set or place upon an elevation. Now only with const. *on*, *upon*.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 43 To se ane monstuire, full of fylthynes, Abone the rest heich mountit vp in gloir. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb* I. (1586) 9. I haue set my house in this place without the bankes, and mounted it as hie as I could. 1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* (1599) A 3 b, From thence, mounted vpon a Spanish Barke Such as transported Iason to the fleece . I furrowed Neptunes Seas. 1607 Marston *What you Will* II II, *Ped.* Sance delaies, mount him, mount him ! [i. e. 'horse him for a flogging.] 1615 G. Sandys *Trav* 186 Mounted a good height on the side of the mountain is Aceldama *c* 1668 *Rox. Ball* (1887) VI 359 O the Pinacle of Shrowsbury shews itself still, For it is mounted gallantly on a high Hill 1678 Butler *Hud* III. II 972 For Charlatans can do no good Until th' are mounted in a Crowd 1683 *Condemn & Exec. A. Sydney* 2 They . Conveyed him to the Scaffold on which being Mounted, he Bowed *a* 1700 Dryden *Iliad* I 239 We bear thee on our Backs and mount thee on the Throne. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV 564 Gone ev'ry blush, and silent all reproach, Contending Princes mount them in their Coach. 1870 J H Newman *Gram. Assent* II. vii 222 No wonder we see more than the ancients, because we are mounted upon their shoulders. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 386 A cluster of outbuildings ..each mounted on poles.

15. To set on horseback; to help into the saddle; also, to furnish with a saddle horse. In *passive*, to be seated on horseback.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 52 Isaac . royally mounted vpon one of the Emperors horses..was. brough to the court *c* 1618 Monyson *Itin.* IV v. I. (1903) 438 Next rode some 400. gentlemen of Rome brauely mounted. 1647 W. Browne *Polex.* I. 193 He was mounted on a Black Barbary. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass* 202 He was..excellently well mounted, on a very gallant horse. 1678 Butler *Hud* III. II. 1547 He is mounted on a hazel bavin. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VII. 381 Of these [horses] he chose the fairest and the best, To mount the Trojan troup 1702 Grew *Cosm. Sacra* II vii. 73 Phancy without Reason; is like a Horse without a Rider; and Reason without Phancy is not well Mounted 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. IV. 283 He hastily mounted his own Wife and Daughter 1774 Goldsm. *Nat Hist* (1776) IV. 299 High enough to admit a man mounted upon a middle sized horse. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Isa.* II. xii III 131 He commanded that each trooper should take one of the infantry on his crupper, setting the example himself by mounting a German ensign behind him on his own horse. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxix, He.. rides when somebody mounts him. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. II These populations have in all ages been shepherds, mounted on horseback. 1877 'Rita' *Vivienne* I. ii, Now mount me, please. It is time we were off. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* II. 305 He had horses more than enough to mount a regiment of cavalry.

b. Of a horse: To carry (its rider).

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 27 The hollow-back Horse generally puts out a good Neck, and mounts the Rider handsomely.

16. *Mil.* **a.** To raise (guns) into position; to place in a position ready for use.

1539 in *Archæologia* XI. 437 A saker of brasse. mountyd uppon shod whelys. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 402 Propositioun wes maid of befoir how all the artaillyearie . mycht be perfytlie montit, ordourit, and put in dowbill equippage. 1595 Shaks *John* II i 381 By East and West let France and England mount their battering Canon charged to the mouthes. 1633 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x 33 The General caused his forces to land, and mounting twelve great pieces he renewed the battery *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 215 The plattform for the Gunns wch are well mounted and very well kept. 1838 Prescott *Ferd & Is.* II xii III 131 On this rampart he mounted his little train of artillery

b. Of a fort, a ship: To have (cannon) in position.

1748 *Anson's Voy* III. v. 338 One is an insignificant fortress, mounting only five guns eight pounders; the other . fort mounts the same number of guns. 1832 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 277 He met only four ships, three of which escaped, but one, mounting 64 guns, struck on a rock. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind* II. 207 He .. sent out vessels mounting guns from Cambay.

c. *passive.* To be provided *with* cannon.

1662 J Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 57 The Great Duke's Palace is very well mounted with Cannon. 1743 tr *Mem. M. Du Gué Trouin* (ed. 2) 14 The commadore, bored for 40 guns, and mounted by 28, was boarded and carried. 1748 *Anson's Voy* III. x. 415 Four . junks, . mounted only with eight or ten guns. 1867 H Latham *Black & White* 104 Earthworks mounted with cannon

d. To raise the muzzle of (a gun); to place at a particular angle of elevation. Cf. 12 c.

1545 *St. Papers Hen VIII* (1834) III. 543 Item, in Crabbez, to mounte or level thOrdnaunce. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* V xii 72 Find what deg. you shall need Mount the Gun to for any other shot 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III xviii (Roxb) 142/1 Mount the Morter, is to turne it in the carriage with the mouth vpwards *Ibid* xix. 153/1 Granadeers on Horseback . Vnsling your musket. Mount your musket 1692 *Capt Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxxi 146 To so many degrees of Mounture must the Morter be mounted. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *To Mount a Piece*, to lay its Mouth higher

e To set up or post for the purpose of defence or observation. Hence, *to mount* (†*the*) *guard*: to go on duty as a guard.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *To Mount the Guard*, is to go on that Duty. 1737 *Gentl Mag.* VII 538/2 The Nature of that Watch and Ward was, that each Burgher, for perhaps 5 or 6 Days in a Month, should mount Guard 1764 *Mem. G Psalmanazar* 161, I have seen many of them go up to the gallows as if they were mounting the guard. 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* xvii (1787) II 57 They mounted guard in the interior apartments. 1783 B G Jackson *Orders* in *Harper's Mag* Nov. (1883) 921/1 *note*, Each Battalion will mount a Piquett. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* III, The yeomen of the guard, who mounted their watch there 1872 *Punch* 21 Sept. 116/1 Let an intelligent policeman be told off to mount guard 1894 *Outing* XXIV 313/2 At this camp, guard was mounted twice a day

absol. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 31 The Royal Standard ..is never to be carried by any Guard, except that which mounts on the Person of the Sovereign.

f. *transf*

1843 Dickens *Chr Carol* iii, The two young Cratchits set chairs for everybody, and mounting guard upon their posts [etc.]. 1884 Rider Haggard *Dawn* xliii, Miss Terry mounted guard over the plates and dishes.

17. To set up or prepare for use. **a.** To fix in position for the accomplishment of a particular purpose; to put in working order. *To mount a loom* (see quot. 1831).

1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 82 The Semi-circle is mounted upon a Knee-Joint 1763 *Museum Rust.* I 160 When the scythe is mounted, from the point of the blade to the end of the long handle measures an angle of seven feet. 1831 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 220 In mounting the loom—that is in fixing the warp preparatory to the commencement of actual weaving. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 817 A set of stamping and washing works as mounted at Bockwiese 1857 Miller *Elem Chem.* (1862) III. 898 The apparatus having been mounted, was caused to rotate. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 387/2 Marble workers mount and fasten their works upon plaster. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 370/1 He mounted his rod, and tried casting in shallow water

b. To set or place in or upon a mount or support; *spec.*, to fit a picture on or in a mount. Also, to fit with decorative appendages, as metal plates, ferrules, or the like.

1806 Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 84 A bear skin (the most beautiful I ever saw, which I wanted to mount a saddle). 1841 C. V. Walker *Electrotype Manip.* I. 36 A method of mounting the medals obtained from the fusible moulds, which .enhances their value in the cabinet. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 302 The paste used for 'mounting' water-colour paintings. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* X. (1880) 352 Most of the Findhorn flies are mounted in this way.

c. *Microscopy.* To fix (objects) upon a slide or in a cell for examination under a microscope. Also, to fit up (a microscope-slide) in this way.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 188/2 The objects should be mounted

between spherical glasses. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* I. 198 Looking up from the microscope slides she had begun to mount. 1885 Hinde in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXVI. 496 The spicules..when mounted in Canada balsam are nearly transparent.

d. To put (a play) on the stage; to adapt for exhibition by the provision of suitable accessories.

1874 *Slang Dict.*, *Mount*, in theatrical parlance, to prepare for production on the stage. 'The piece was excellently mounted.' 1884 Malmesbury in *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov. 5/1 They 'mount' the events presented and the persons introduced very happily.

e. *slang.* To provide, 'set up'. ? *Obs.*

1773 D. Graham *Lothian Tom* v Writ. (1883) II. 79 The old woman bestowed a vast of presents on Tom, and mounted him like a gentleman.

18. To put on, assume, display oneself as wearing (some special article of costume)

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 259 A dashing buck having just mounted a fashionable great coat. 1815 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 340, I expect he has mounted a pair of leather breeches, and is playing off the knowing one on the turf. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xxi, It was time to ..mount fresh linen and cambric. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 138 Our friend was permitted to wear his gay trappings..without being suspected of having mounted the livery of Satan.

b. *transf.* ? Chiefly *U.S.*

1842 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 211 My desire has been not to mount the Minister. until my arrival in Spain. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov 889/2 When rumor of bacteria .reached the vulgar ear, [she] had mounted the germ theory. 1894 G. Meredith *Ld. Ormont* III, The reason why I mount red a little—if I do it—is, you mention Lord Ormont.

Mountable (mau·ntăb'l), *a.* [f. Mount *v.* + -able.] Capable of being mounted or ascended.

a 1608 Sir F. Vere *Comm* (1657) 38 [The rampier] was very mountable, and lay close to the old wall of the town. 1611 Cotgr., *Montable*, mountable, ascendable, climable.

Mountain (mau·ntən). Forms: 3 **monetain**, 3–5 **-a(i)n**, 3–6 **-ayn**, **mo(u)ntayne**, 4 **monteyne**, **-eine**, **muntayne**, 4–6 **mo(u)ntaigne**, **mounteyn**, **-ayn**, *Sc.* **montane**, 4–7 **mountaine**, 5 **-eyne**, **mowntan**, **-eyne**, **-ane**, (*pl.* **-aunce**), **montagne**, 5–6 *Sc* **mountane**, **-ene**, 6 **-eine**, 8 *Sc. dial.* **muntain**, 4- **mountain**. [a. OF. *montaigne* (mod. F. *montagne*) = Pr., Pg *montanha*, Sp. *montaña*, It. *montagna*:—popular L. **montānia*, **montānea* fem., mountain region; a use either of the fem. sing. (with ellipsis of *regio*, *terra*), or perh. orig. of the neut. pl. used absol., of **montāneus* pertaining to mountains (class Latin has the parallel derivative *montānus*), f. *mont-em*, *mons* Mount *sb.*[1]]

I. The simple word.

1. A natural elevation of the earth's surface rising more or less abruptly from the surrounding level, and attaining an altitude which, relatively to adjacent elevations, is impressive or notable.

With regard to the modern limitation of use see also Hill *sb.*[1] Down to the 18th c often applied to elevations of moderate altitude (cf e g quots. 1766, 1773).

c 1205 Lay. 1282 Bi Ruscikadan heo nomen þa sæ & bi þe montaine of Azare *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1776 þe water wex oute ouer þe plains, þe bestes ran þan to monetains *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2619 þe werwolf hem ladde ouer mures & muntaynes. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 24 Mistis blake..At whos uprist mounteyns be maade so feyre. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxii 198 They sawe a rowt of Englysshmen commynge downe a lytell mountayne a horsebacke. 1602 Shaks. *Ham* IV. i 29 The Sun no sooner shall the Mountaines touch, But we will ship him hence. 1685 Dryden *Hor.* I. ix. 1 Behold yon mountain's hoary height Made higher with new mounts of snow. 1766 P. Thicknesse *Observ. Customs Fr. Nation* 39 St Germain [near Paris] is situated upon a very high mountain. 1773 G. White *Selborne*, *Let. to Barrington* 9 Dec., That chain of majestic mountains [*sc.* the Sussex Downs]. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* v. 156 In common language, mountains are distinguished from hills only by annexing to them the idea of a superior height. Geologists have aimed at greater precision; Pini and Mitterpachter call any earthy elevation a mountain whose declivity makes with the horizon an angle of at least 13°, and whose perpendicular height is not less than ½ of the declivity. 1859 Tennyson *Merlin & Vivien* 525 Writ in a language that has long gone by. So long, that mountains have arisen since With cities on their flanks. 1879 Geikie in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 258 Mountains formed in the volcanic way are almost always conical.

b. *Cat of the mountain*: see Catamountain.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 123 A catte of þe mowntaunce.

c. In allusions to a well-known story of Mohammed told by Bacon *Ess.* xii. (*Boldness*): see Mahomet 1 (quot. 1625).

1642 Owen *Display Armin.* viii. (1643) 85 If the mountaine will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet will goe to the mountaine. [The allusion is still proverbially current.]

d. *Poet.* Used in *pl.* as the type of a region remote from civilization.

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* IV. i 52 Fit for the Mountaines, and the barbarous Caues, Where manners nere were preach'd. *a* 1645 Waller *Palamede to Zelinde* 19 Great Iulius, on the Mountaines bred, A flock perhaps or herd had led.

e. *Anglo-Irish.* (See quot.)

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 30 (*Ireland*) Large tracts are in what is there called 'mountain'; but the term is applied to all waste land on which young cattle and sheep are fed until they are fit to be sent into the richer pastures.

f. *Mountains high*: said hyperbolically of waves. Cf. *mountain-high* (7 c below).

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (Globe) 9 The Sea went Mountains high. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy round World* (1757) 187 Where the sea breaks mountains-high, if I may use that sea phrase. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 172 It is not uncommon to hear of the sea running 'mountains high'; yet..the height of a wave..rarely exceeds 40 ft.

†**g.** Applied to an artificial hill or tumulus of great size. *Obs.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 584 The Lorde Talbot..enuironed the towne of Depe, with depe trenches, and great mountaynes. 1590 Webbe *Trav.* (Arb.) 32 There (within sixe miles of the Gran Caer] are seauen Mountaines builded on the out side, like vnto ye point of a Diamond, which Mountaines were builded in King Pharoes time for to keepe Corne in, and they are Mountaines of great strength. 1636 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* 423 They made towres of wood, or cast up mountaines of earth, which leaned upon the wall on the outside.

†**h.** *Her.* = Mount *sb.*[1] 1 b. *Obs.*

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. iv. (1611) 96 The Field is Or, a Mountaine Azure, inflamed proper.

2. *transf.* A huge heap or pile; a towering mass. †*Mountain of ice* = Iceberg.

c 1450 *Merlin* 333 The mounteins of bodyes were a-boute hem so grete that noon myght come to hem but launchinge. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. iv 158 But for the Mountaine of mad flesh that claimes marriage of me, I could finde in my heart to stay heere still. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 740 The entrance..was baired with Mountaines of Ice. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 157 Mountains of Fish salted on the Beach. 1830 Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 157 We have oceans of beer, and mountains of potatoes, for dinner. 1855 Orr *Geol.* 3 In the cold seas,. blue mountains of ice .are every day broken off.

b. (transl. of Norw *berg*.) A 'swarm' (of fish).

1880 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 5/3 The mountain consists of banks of fish escorted and driven in by whales. 1883 Huxley in *Standard* 19 June 3/2 The codfish formed what was called a cod's mountain of from 120 ft. to 180 ft. deep.

3. *fig.* A quantity or amount impressive by its vast proportions.

1592 *Conspir. Pretended Ref.* 94 Entertayning the said twelue persons with mountaines of large promises. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 111 They heard, that all that followed Cyrus gathered mountaines of wealth. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. (1820) 253 The favour of a king can remove mountains of infamy. 1894 Parry *Stud. Gt. Composers, Beethoven* 171 The word 'memory' carries a mountain of meaning.

4. *Mountain of piety* = *Mount of piety* (see Mount *sb.*[1] 5 b). Now *jocular*, in allusion to the Fr. or Italian term.

1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 93 A house called the mountaine of piety, where poore men may borrow money freely, bringing pawnes. 1797 W. Johnston tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* III. 18 The Pope declared the holy mountains of piety to be legal. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 7/1 You had to resort to what is called 'climbing the mountain of piety'?. Yes, I had to pledge nearly all my jewellery.

5. (In full *mountain wine.*) A variety of Malaga wine, made from grapes grown on the mountains.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4782/3 There is also good Mountain . to be Retaled at 6*s* 6*d* per Gallon. 1730 Fielding *Rape upon Rape* IV. vi, Women love white best.—Boy, bring half a pint of mountain. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 115 A spoonful of mountain wine in each glass. 1833 Redding *Mod. Wines* (1851) 201 Very little old Mountain or Malaga sweet wine is grown at present.

6. *The Mountain* [Fr. *la Montagne*]: an extreme party led by Robespierre and Danton in the first French Revolution, from the fact that it occupied the most elevated position in the chamber of assembly.

The term was also applied in England to an extreme party in parliament at the close of the 18th and beginning of the 19th c., and was revived in France *c* 1848 to describe the extreme republican party of that epoch.

[1792 *Pref. Explan. New Terms* in *Ann. Reg.* p. xii, The *Mountain*. The higher or most elevated seats in the hall of the Assembly; occupied by the violent revolutionists, or democrats.] 1827 Scott *Napoleon* Introd., Wks. 1870 IX. 295 They were..deputies of the Mountain gang. 1839 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1847) XIII. 35 The Jacobins [occupied] the seats on the summit of the left, whence their designation of 'The Mountain' was derived. 1848 Bp. S. Wilberforce in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. 11 The high 'Mountain' party attended in force [a meeting of the National Society] on a summons sent round by Mr. G. Denison. 1880 Disraeli *Endym.* lxxvi, There is this difference between the English Mountain and the French. The English Mountain has its government prepared.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (and quasi-*adj.*).

7. a. Simple *attrib.*, as *mountain breast, brow, foot, head, pass, peak, top.* Also appositive, as *mountain-barrier, -island, -wall.*

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IV. 726 Death's terror is the mountain faith removes; That *mountain barrier between man and peace. 1876 G. W. Cox *Gen. Hist. Greece* II. 102 The chain of Tauros..extends its huge mountain-barrier to the north of the Kilikian country. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* VI. xxvii, As wreath of snow on *mountain-breast, Slides from the rock that gave it rest. 1728–46 Thomson *Spring* 829 The *mountain-brow, Where rests the shepherd. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 46 The rising of the *Mountaine foote That leads toward Mantua. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Browns. Rosary* II. Poems 1850 II. 28, I saw his steed on *mountain-head, I heard it on the plain. 1871 Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 247 A hog-backed steep *mountain-island. 1830 Scott *Macduff's Cross* Prel. 5 The summit of this *mountain pass. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 470/1 The highest *mountain peak in this country. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 336 Well could I curse away a Winters night, Though standing naked on a *Mountaine top. 1816 Wordsw. *and Ode Battle of Waterloo*, Like mountain-tops whose mists have rolled away. 1849 J. Forbes *Physic. Holiday* xv. (1850) 134 The *mountain-walls of it [*sc.* the valley] are very precipitous. 1872 Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 256 The great mountain-wall closes up the valley.

b. objective, as *mountain-climbing, -making*; *mountain-loving* adj.

1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) Introd., The lover of natural scenery and of *mountain climbing. 1621 Sandys *Ovid's Met.* I. (1632) 7 Where *Mountaine-louing Goats did lately graze. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* VI. iii, The mountain-loving Switzer. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 117 *Mountain-making may be another incident of the earth's contraction.

c. similative, as *mountain-high, -like*, adjs. and advs.; parasynthetic, as *mountain-bellied, -sized* adjs.

1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 67 That more eminent *mountain-bellied..Proteus. 1693 T. Power in *Dryden's Juvenal* XII. (1697) 313 High, *Mountain-high, be pil'd the shining Ore. 1815 Mrs. Pilkington *Celebrity* III. 114 At one moment the vessel was elevated mountain high. 1851 Thorpe *North. Mythol.* I. 68 He struck its [the Midgard serpent's] mountain high head with his hammer. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 50 A raging Wave, *Mountain like, came rowling a stern of us. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. III. 1322 Oh mouse-birth of that mountain like revenge! 1839 Bailey *Festus* iv. (1852) 111 In form and stature they are *mountain-sized.

d. locative, as *mountain battle, -journey* sbs.; *mountain built, dwelling* adjs.

a 1835 Mrs. Hemans *Spirits of Home* 28 The *mountain battles of his land. 1819 Keats *Ode Grecian Urn* 35 What little town .*mountain built with peaceful citadel. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. xiii. 646 Will any beleeve that milke or whit-meates are hurtfull vnto a *mountaine-dwelling people? 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 158 In the course of this *mountain journey.

e instrumental, as *mountain-circled, -girdled, -walled* adjs.

1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* x. (1895) 248 The mountain-circled green of Grafton. 1859 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 261 A vast mountain girdled plain. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 180 We seem to be in a mountain walled lake.

8. *attrib* passing into adj., with the senses: **a.** Of, or belonging to mountains; situated in or on mountains; consisting of mountains.

1865 Allingham *Among the Heather* II, Your *mount in air is sweet. 1808 Eleanor Sleath *Bristol Heiress* V. 207 A *mountain beck, or brook. 1801 Scott *Eve St. John* xv., The *mountain-blast was still. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 409 The mazes of the *mountain brook. 1817 Byron *Manfred* III. i. 109 The *mountain-cataract. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 9 Marie..wente into *monteyne contre wip haste. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 170/2 The pleasant mountaine countrie of Belsham. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XIX. 621 The bird of Jove Fierce from his *mountain-eyrie downward drove. 1837 Youatt *Sheep* VII. 294 The time for shearing, in a *mountain-farm, is of considerable importance. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 181 A *mountain fastness in a rich valley. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 59 Sudden *Mountain bloods. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* IV. vi, [He] bore them to his *mountain-hold. 1827 G. Darley *Sylvia* 25 Cyclops' *mountain-home. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 433/1 The *mountain masses in North America. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. xxxvi, We have many a *mountain-path to tread. 1821 tr. *Decandolle & Sprengel's Elem. Philos. Plants* IV. v. 281 From the high *mountain plains of central Asia. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 182/1 The *mountain regions of the Atlas. 1895 R. Horsley in *Eng. England* XVI. 18/2 Up the steep *mountain road they went. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. iii. 10 Now for our *Mountaine sport. 1816 H. G. Knight *Ildarina* 275 Where *mountain stream and mountain turf was found. 1802 Coleridge *Dejection* 100 Bare crag, or *mountain tairn, or blasted tree. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxiv, They come like *mountain-torrent red. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 499 As free As *mountaine windes.

b. Born in or inhabiting mountains; having (one's) abode in mountains; coming from the mountains; native of a mountain region.

1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. xlvii, Yet here and there some daring *mountain-band Disdain his power. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 347 He devours it like a *mountain beast. 1592 Fraunce *C'tess Pembr. Yvychurch* I. II. 1, This *Mountaine-byrd, Montanus daughter. *c* 1700 Congreve *Homer's Hymn Venus* 10 She [Diana] loves To wound the *Mountain Boar. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. Introd., The *mountain-boar on battle set. 1777 Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 522 Nixon's brigades, and Colonel Warner's *mountain boys. *c* 1614 Murk *Dido & Æneas* II. 300 *Montaine Faryes did bewaile the chance. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. iv. 20 I hou damned and luxurious *Mountaine Goat. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xlii. 324 The mountaine goates, which are nourished and fed vpon poison. 1832 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 80 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The sweetest of the *mountain-grass. 1720 Gay *Rur. Sports* 355 Nor shall the *mountain lark the muse detain. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 7 The *mountaine men cannot live any long time without .trafficke with the men of the plaine countrey. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) I. 238 The leaves of these *mountain-oaks. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i 75 You may as well forbid the *Mountaine Pines To wagge their high tops. 1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* VII. 181 Long enduring *mountain plants. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 621 Thy faithful Dogs..who .bold at Bay The *Mountain Robbers. 1809 Byron *Bards & Rev.* 155 While *mountain spirits prate to river sprites. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. i. 37 You call'd me yesterday *Mountaine-Squier. 1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* IV. xxii, Thou hast the heart of a *mountain-tiger. 1845 Kitto *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* (1849) I. 247/1 The Kenites, a *mountain tribe on the east side of Jordan. 1617 Drumm. of Hawth. *Forth Feasting* A 4, To pearce the *mountaine Wolf with feathred Dart.

c. Used in the mountains.

1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon*, etc. III. 153 In the most extraordinary costumes, hats of basket-work plait, 'leechstockings,' and over these a sort of mountain shoes. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 135/2 The mountain-chaises and the

stage-coaches. 1900 Crockett *Fitting of Peats* vi. Love Idylls (1901) 38 Behind a red bodied mountain cart 1906 *Macm. Mag* Apr. 457 A courteous constable, who kindly procured me a mountain chair.

d Resembling a mountain; huge, enormous.

1693 Dryden *Juvenal* x. (1697) 269 Sporus..nor crooked was, nor lame With *mountain Back. 1887 Stevenson *Misadv. J Nicholson* ii, The *mountain bulk of his misfortunes. 1798 Coleridge *Fears in Solitude* 184 Thy lakes and *mountain hills 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III lxvii, The high, the *mountain majesty of worth. 1795 Fawcett *Art of War* 47 Smite Mountain mischief, Evil's mightier fiend. 1656 Cowley *Pindar Odes, Life & Fame* ii, Some build enormous *Mountain-Palaces. 1696 Tate & Brady *Ps.* lxxxviii 7 Me all thy *Mountain Waves have press'd.

9. Special comb.: **mountain artillery**, light ordnance for use in mountainous countries; **mountain barometer**, a barometer adapted for measuring the heights of mountains (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855); **mountain battery**, a battery of light guns capable of being transported in hilly country on the backs of mules; **mountain chain**, a connected series of mountains, esp. an aggregate of ranges of mountains having a common geographical relation; **mountain cross** *Her*, a plain cross humetty (Berry *Encycl. Her.* I. 1828-40); **mountain cure**, the cure of disease (esp. of a tuberculous character) by residence in the rarefied atmosphere of high elevations; **mountain dew**, Scotch whisky; **mountain fever**, a name loosely applied to malarial or typhoid fevers contracted in mountain regions; †**mountain folks**, a designation of the Scottish Cameronians; **mountain guide**, one whose local knowledge enables him to act as a guide amongst mountains; *spec.* a person specially trained to act as guide in dangerous mountain ascents, **mountain-gun**, **-howitzer**, a gun or howitzer specially adapted for use in a mountainous country; **mountain land**, in Ireland and New England, wild unenclosed pasture, frequently on the slopes of hills; **mountain-man**, *a*) *pl.* = *mountain folk*; (*b*) *U. S.* a trapper; **mountain railway**, a light railway for transport in mountain regions; **mountain range**, a series of mountains ranged in a line, and connected by elevated ground; **mountain sickness**, a malady caused by breathing the rarefied air of mountain heights; **mountain slide**, a landslip occurring on a mountain side; **mountain wine** (see 5 above).

1860 *Chamb. Encycl.* I 455/1 There are several kinds of equipments of Light Artillery, under the names of horse, field, rocket, *mountain, and reserve 1875 *Encycl Brit* III. 443/1 In *mountain and position batteries both gunners and drivers usually walk 1821 tr *Decandolle & Sprengel's Elem. Philos Plants* tv. v 281 When a particular *mountain chain stretches into the level country beneath it, its peculiar plants will also appear in the low land. 1876 Tollemache in *Fortn. Rev* Mar 340 Very many invalids seek the *mountain-cure. 1816 Scott *Old Mort* Introd., A pleasing liquor, which was vended under the name of **mountain dew* 1855 [Burn] *Autobiog of Beggar Boy* x. (1859) 153 The exhilarating fumes of mountain dew, vulgarly called whisky toddy. 1875 tr *von Ziemmssen's Cycl. Med.* II. 567 Whether similar conditions will be found to exist, explaining the origin of '*mountain fever' .is not yet determined. 1713 Wodrow *Corr* (1843) I 520 The *mountain folks, as they were called, who did not join in hearing till they gave in a written testimony against the indulgence, hearing conformists [etc.]. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II vi, With a trusty *mountain-guide 1881 *Instr Census Clerks* (1883) 31 Mountain Guide 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 183/1 In still denser dust swing by the *mountain-guns. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I li, The *mountain howitzer, the broken road, .Portend the deeds to come 1667 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App v. 39 Barren *mountaine lands, not worth six pence an acre yearely. 1797 J A Graham *Pres. St. Vermont* 166 There is much Mountain land in these districts. 1691 J. Howie in *Collect. Dying Test.* (1806) 19, I testify against those that were called '*Mountain men'. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt* xx, These were the trappers, the prairie hunters, the mountain men 1898 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 5/1 The *mountain railway reaches an elevation of nearly five thousand feet. 1831 M Russell *Egypt* xi. § 1 (1832) 470 The alluvial soil of valleys near a *mountain-range. 1848 tr *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon*, etc. x. 351 The feelings of indisposition caused by the **mountain sickness.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III 456 The supposition,..of heart failure as a cause of mountain sickness. 1885 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 106 *Mountain-slides..sometimes occasion genuine earthquake tremours.

b. In the names of minerals and mineral substances, etc. [chiefly after G. compounds of *berg-*]: †**mountain blue** [after G. *bergblau*], a native carbonate of copper; **mountain butter** (tr. G. *bergbutter*, A. G. Werner 1789) = Alunogen; **mountain cork, flesh, leather, paper, wood** (also Mountain flax 2), descriptive names for varieties of asbestos; **mountain crystal** = Rock-crystal; **mountain flour, meal** (tr. G. *bergmehl*), (*a*) a recent freshwater deposit consisting of the siliceous frustules of diatoms; (*b*) a white cotton-like variety of calcite occurring as an efflorescence on rocks; **mountain limestone** *Geol.*, a thick massive limestone belonging to the Carboniferous series; **mountain milk** (see quot.); †**mountain mine**, epithet applied to the group of rocks forming the lower coal measures; †**mountain pitch**, a kind of native bitumen; **mountain soap** (G. *bergseife*, A. G. Werner 1780), a kind of bole of a blackish colour; **mountain tallow** = Hatchettite (Crabb *Tech. Dict.* 1823), †**mountain tar** = Pissasphalt; †**mountain yellow** [after G. *berggelb*], yellow ochre; hence as the name of a colour.

1801 *Encycl Brit* Suppl. II. 237/1 Earthy blue carbonat. **Mountain blue.* 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min* (ed. 2) I. 163 *Mountain cork. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Milk*, The internal use..of calcin'd *mountain crystals, in powder. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 241 Mountain or Rock Crystal 1883 *Encycl. Brit* XVI. 418/1 Structure [of Pilolite] varies considerably, and has given rise to trivial names, as *mountain flesh . &c. 1861 *Chamb. Encycl* II. 49/1 *Bergmehl*, or **mountain-flour*, is a recent deposit of a white or cream-coloured powder. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min* (ed 2) I 163 It is found in thin flat pieces, then called *mountain leather, or paper. 1819 Brande *Man Chem.* 517 The banks of the Avon too, in the vicinity of Chepstow, are of *mountain limestone. 1865 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* 513 Crinoidea are also common in the Mountain Limestone. 1823 W Phillips *Introd Min.* (ed 3) 54 *Mountain-meal Bergmehl. 1876 Goode *Anim. Resources U. S.* 66 'Mountain meal', a kind of infusorial earth, mixed with flour, and used as food in Lapland and China. 1842 Brande *Dict Sci.* etc., **Mountain milk*, a very soft spongy variety of carbonate of lime. 1855 J. Phillips *Man. Geol* 184 The lower coal measures or '*mountain mine' group. 1796 *Mountain paper [see *mountain leather*] 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 418/1 Mountain Paper occurs in thin sheets at Boyne Castle near Banff. 1797 Hatchett in *Nicholson's Jrnl.* (1799) II 203 Mineral Tar, Bitumen Petroleum tarde fluens.. *Mountain or Mineral pitch—Bitumen Maltha 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) I. 189 The earth called *mountain soap. 1797 Hatchett in *Nicholson's Jrnl* (1799) II. 203 *Mountain or Mineral Tar. 1816 Jameson *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) III 577 *Mountain or rock wood. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 218/2 Colour olive or mountain green, pale flesh red, and *mountain yellow.

c. Prefixed to the names of many animals found in upland districts.

Mountain antelope = Goral (Webster 1897); **mountain-barbel**, a cyprinoid fish of the genus *Schizothorax*, or of certain other allied genera; **mountain bat**, a very small social bat, *Emballonura monticola*, native of Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the Philippine Islands; **mountain beauty** *U. S.*, the black spotted trout, *Salmo purpuratus* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **mountain beaver** *U. S.*, a small haplodont, *Haplodon rufus*, native of Washington, Oregon and parts of California; **mountain blackbird**, the ring ouzel, *Turdus torquatus* (Swainson 1885); **mountain boomer** *U S*, the common red squirrel, *Sciurus hudsonius*, of North America (*Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Boomer*); **mountain bunting**, the snow bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*; **mountain burnet**, a species of burnet moth, *Zygæna Exulans*; **mountain cat**, a catamount or catamountain; **mountain cock** = Capercailzie, †**mountain cow**, the tapir; **mountain crab**, a land crab (*Cent Dict.*); **mountain devil** = Moloch 2; **mountain duck** (see quot.); **mountain eagle**, the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaëtus*; **mountain finch** = Brambling; also any bird of the genus *Montifringilla*, **mountain goat** = Mazame 2, **mountain hare**, (*a*) the Cape jerboa, *Pedetes capensis*, native of South Africa; (*b*) the alpine hare, *Lepus variabilis*, native of the northern parts of both hemispheres, (*c*) a tailless hare, *Lagomys Roylii*, native of Ceylon; **mountain hawk**, a kind of buzzard, *Regerhinus uncinatus*, native of Grenada in the West Indies, **mountain herring** *U. S.*, a salmonoid fish, *Coregonus Williamsoni*; **mountain linnet**, a kind of finch, *Linota montium*, native of Europe; **mountain lion** = Puma; **mountain magpie**, the green woodpecker, *Picus viridis*; **mountain mocking-bird**, *Oreoscoptes montanus*, native of the interior table-land of North America, †**mountain mouse**, the Marmot; **mountain nymph** (see quot.); **mountain ouzel** (see Ouzel 1 b), **mountain panther**, (*a*) = Ounce *sb.*[2] 2; (*b*) = Puma (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); **mountain parrot** = Kea, **mountain partridge** (see Partridge 2); **mountain pheasant**, the lyre-bird; **mountain quail** = *plumed partridge* (see Partridge 2); **mountain ram** = *mountain sheep*; **mountain rat** = Marmot; **mountain ringlet**, an English satyrid butterfly, *Erebia Epiphron*; **mountain sheep**, the Rocky Mountain sheep, *Ovis montana*, **mountain sparrow**, the tree sparrow, *Passer montanus*; **mountain thrush**, (*a*) an Australian thrush, *Oreocincla lunulata*; (*b*) the ring ouzel (Swainson 1885); **mountain trout**, (*a*) a name for two Californian species of trout, *Salmo irideus* and *S purpureus*; (*b*) any one of the acanthopterygian fishes of the genus *Galaxias*, native of Australia, etc., **mountain white butterfly**, a European 'white', *Pieris Callidice*: **mountain witch**, a ground dove, *Geotrygon sylvatica* or *cristata*, native of Jamaica.

1880 Günther *Fishes* xvii. 242 The alpine freshwater fishes .are principally Salmonoids; and in Asia, besides, *mountain barbels and Loaches. 1897 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 314 The *Mountain Bat 1888 *Riverside Nat Hist.* (1888) V. 121 This is the .'Sewellel' of the aborigines.. known to..trappers as the 'Boomer' and '*Mountain Beaver'. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (1776) I. 281 *Mountain Bunting. 1882 W. F. Kirby *Europ Butterfl & M.* (1903) Plate xxii, Zygæna Exulans—*Mountain Burnet. 1709 J. Lawn *New Voy. Carolina* 118 Cat-a Mount. The *Mountain Cat, so call'd, because he lives in the Mountainous Parts of America. 1780 Edmondson *Heraldry* II. Alphabet, *Keate*, ar. three mountain-cats passant in pale sa. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. xvi, Like mountain-cat who guards her young, Full at Fitz-James's throat he sprung. 1802 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1831), **Mountain cock*, a name for the Capercalzie 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. ii. iv. 102 Horses, and other Animals, amongst which the *Mountain Cow is most remarkable. 1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 45 The tapir, or mountain cow. 1853 *Proc. Roy. Soc. Van Diemen's Land* II. 515 (Morris) *Mountain-devil. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 600 *Mountain-Duck, several species of *Anatidæ*—and in New Zealand apparently applied colloquially to *Tadorna tadornoides* (Sheld-drake). 1877 — in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 590/1 The Golden or *Mountain-Eagle..is the second British species. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 255 The great pied *Mountain-Finch or Bramlin 1800 Coleridge *Keepsake* 6 The foxglove..bends beneath the up-springing lark Or mountain-finch alighting 1867 A. L. Adams *Wand. Naturalist India* 283 The black headed mountain-finch *Montifringilla hæmatopygia* is often seen around the lake. 1859 S. Baird *Mammals N. Amer.* 671 *Aplocerus montanus*..*Mountain Goat, Mountain Sheep, White Goat, &c. 1785 G. Forster tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* II. 195 By the colonists it is called *berg-haas*, (the *mountain. hare). 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon*, etc. xii. 446 Tall bushes of furze, the home of a multitude of. small mountain-hares. 187. *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 149 The Mountain Hare (*Lepus variabilis*) or Northern Hare. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 490 This species is usually known in Utah as the '*Mountain Herring'. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 261 The *Mountain Linnet: *Linaria Montana*. 1874 G. Kingsley *Notes Sport & Trav.* (1900) 172 *note*, It was not a bear we were after; it was a *mountain lion.. Our lion is the puma. 1802 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1831), **Mountain magpie*, a name for the Popinjay.' 1883 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 541/1 The so-called *Mountain Mocking-bird. is a form not very distant from *Mimus*. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 687 A Dor mouse, a *Mountain mouse, and such like. 1869-73 T. R. Jones *Cassell's Bk. Birds* III 52 The *Mountain Nymph (*Oreotrochilus*). 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 195 The Rock Ouzel, or *Mountain Ouzel of Gesner. 1894 Newton *Dict Birds* 600 *Mountain-Parrot. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag* Apr. 272/1 The '*ly re-bird', or *mountain pheasant. 1807 P. Gass *Jrnl.* 74 Horns of the *Mountain ram. 1753 Chambers *Cycl Supp, App* s.v. *Rat*, *Mountain-rat, the English name of a creature, otherwise called the Marmotte. 1859 Farrar *J. Home* xvi. 208 With all the ardour of a young entomologist in full chase of a little *mountain-ringlet 1807 P. Gass *Jrnl* 82 We saw some *Mountain sheep. 1738 Albin *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 62 The *Mountain Sparrow. 1848 J. Gould *Birds Australia* IV pl 7 *Oreocincla lunulata*, *Mountain Thrush,..Colonists of Van Diemen's Land. 1886 J. T. Cunningham in *Encycl. Brit* XXI. 223/1 The Californian *Mountain, or Rainbow Trout. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.* 304/2 *Mountain-trout*, species of *Galaxias*. 1888 W F Kirby *Europ Butterfl. & M.* (1903) Plate iii, Pieris Callidice. *Mountain White Butterfly. 1847 Gosse *Birds Jamaica* 318 These moans, heard while the bird is rarely seen, have given it the name of *Mountain Witch.

d. In the names of plants, their fruits, etc., growing in elevated situations.

Mountain arnica = *mountain tobacco*; **mountain avens**, a subalpine plant, *Dryas octopetala*, **mountain balm** *U. S.*, (*a*) = *bastard balm*; (*b*) a trade name for Oswego tea (*Cent. Dict* 1890); (*c*) an evergreen plant, *Eriodictyon glutinosum*, also prob. *E. didyma* (*Ibid.*); **mountain balsam** *U. S.*, a coniferous tree, *Abies subalpina*; **mountain bay**, a small ornamental tree, *Gordonia pubescens*, native of Georgia and Florida (Funk's *Stand Dict.* 1895), **mountain beech**, †(*a*) ? = *Dutch beech*, the white poplar, *Populus alba*; (*b*) *Austral*, the proteaceous tree *Lomatia longifolia* (Morris 1898), **mountain bindweed**, a plant of the primulaceous genus *Soldanella*, **mountain bramble** = Cloudberry, **mountain cabbage (tree)**, a West Indian palm tree of the genus *Oreodoxa*, †**mountain calamint**, calamint (cf. *mountain mint*); **mountain cherry** *U S*, a kind of cherry, *Cerasus Chicasa*; **mountain chickweed** (see quot), **mountain clover**, a papilionaceous subalpine plant, *Trifolium montanum*; **mountain coralline** = Reindeer-moss; **mountain cowslip**, a herbaceous plant, *Primula Auricula*, native of the Swiss Alps; **mountain cranberry** *U. S.* = Cowberry (*Cent Dict.*); **mountain damson**, a simarubaceous tree, native of the West Indies and Guiana, esp. *Simaruba glauca*, native of Jamaica, †**mountain dock**, Welsh sorrel, *Oxyria reniformis* (Withering *Brit. Plants*, ed. 3, 1796), **mountain ebony**, a leguminous tree of the genus *Bauhinia* having dark-coloured and hard wood; also the wood itself; **mountain fern**, an aspidioid fern, *Nephrodium Oreopteris*, **mountain flower**, a kind of crane's bill, *Geranium sylvaticum*; **mountain fringe** *U. S*, a climbing biennial fumariaceous plant, *Adlumia cirrhosa*, **mountain grape (tree)** (see quots.), **mountain groundsel**, the *Senecio sylvaticus*; **mountain guava** (see Guava 1); **mountain heath**, a handsome ericaceous shrub, *Menziesia taxifolia*, native of North America; **mountain hemp**, a species of henbane, *Hyoscyamus insanus*, native of Baluchistan, **mountain holly**, an aquifoliaceous tree, *Nemopanthes Canadensis*, native of North America; **mountain ironwort**, a labiate plant, *Sideritis montana*; **mountain larch**, a kind of fir, *Larix lyalli*, native of the Rocky Mountains; **mountain laurel**, the North American shrub *Kalmia latifolia*, also, the leaves of this plant used medicinally, **mountain laver** (see quot.); **mountain lily** = Martagon; **mountain liquorice**, a kind of trefoil, *Trifolium alpinum*, native of Europe; **mountain magnolia**, *Magnolia acuminata*; **mountain manchineel**, a West Indian sumac, *Rhus Metopium*; **mountain mango**, the fruit of certain species of *Clusia*, grown in the West Indies; **mountain mint** †(*a*) calamint, (*b*) the U. S. genus *Pycnanthemum*; **mountain moss**, the lycopodiaceous plant *Selaginella selaginoides* (Britton & Brown *Amer. Flora* 1897-8); **mountain parsley** (see Parsley 2); **mountain pine**, a dwarf alpine pine, *Pinus Pumilio*, native of Europe; **mountain plum**, an olæaceous tree, *Xamenia americana*, native of tropical America; **mountain poly** (see Poly c); **mountain pride** = Mountain green 2; **mountain pulioi** (see Pulioi); **mountain rice**, (*a*) a variety of rice grown in upland districts where irrigation is impossible (in recent Dicts); (*b*) any grass of the genus *Oryzopsis*; **mountain rose**, the rhododendron; †**mountain rose bay**, the kalmia (Miller *Gard. Dict.* ed. 1759, Index); **mountain saffron**, a liliaceous plant, *Antheiicum serotinum*; **mountain sandwort**, a caryophyllaceous plant, *Arenaria groenlandica* (in recent Dicts.); †**mountain siler**, a kind of willow; **mountain sorrel**, *Oxyria renisformis*; **mountain spiderwort** = *mountain saffron*; **mountain spinach** = Orach; **mountain stone parsley**, ? = *Mountain parsley* (*a*); **mountain sweet** (see quot.); **mountain tea**, *Gaultheria procumbens*; also its leaves used for infusion; **mountain tea-tree**, *Kunzea pedunculata* (Morris *Austral-Eng.*); **mountain tobacco**, *Arnica montana*.

1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 580 *Mountain Arnica,..or Leopard's bane, is an acrid stimulant. 1796 Withering *Brit.*

mountains. b. *adv.* In the direction of mountains. Also **Mountainwards.**

1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) II. 80 Mountainward they approach 1885 *Century Mag* XXIX. 839 Tenanted by the most advanced settler mountainwards in the Yakima Valley. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LIII. 792 Mountainward tourists need their water boots.

Mountainy (mau·ntenɪ), *a.* ?Now *Anglo-Irish.* Also 7 -any. [f. MOUNTAIN + -Y] a. Having mountains or hills. b. Belonging to or dwelling in the mountains.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 379 To be conueied to **Zalga**, a strong mountainy place. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 122 The Massachusetts is a very beautifull Land, not mountany nor inclininge to mountany. 1744 A. DOBBS *Hudson's Bay* 140 In Lat. 44° 30′ it was mountainy, and full of Silver Mines. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* (1887) 65 Crossed an immense mountainy bog 1825 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg.* (new ed) 357 He rented a small mountainy farm. 1882 MISS LAFFAN in *Macm Mag.* XLIV. 386 The mountainy people brought down but little [butter].

Mountan, obs. form of MUNTIN.

†**Mou·ntance.** *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 mountaunce, 4 -touns, 4-5 mo(u)ntance, 5 mountans(e), mowntans, -ance, -aunse [a. OF. *montance*, f. *monter* to rise: see MOUNT *v.* and -ANCE.] Amount, value.

c 1290 *S Eng. Leg.* I. 384/280 Þe sike Men alle..leiȝen þare ..þe mountaunce of half a tide. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5768 And withholde þerof no þyng, Þe mountouns of a ferþyng. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 151 Noght worth to thee in comparison The montance of a gnat. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 85 Salle-peter the mowntance of the ȝolke of an egge

Mountaneer, -ier, obs. var ff. MOUNTAINEER.

Mountanous, obs. variant of MOUNTAINOUS.

†**Mountant,** *a.* and *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [a. F. *montant*, pr. pple of *monter* MOUNT *v.*]

A. *sb. Astrol.* Ascendant.

c 1400 tr *Secreta Secret., Gov Lordsh.* 112 Þe mountant, or þe vpspryngand.

B. *adj.* Mounting, rising.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. 658 They caused him to have, in ready money, mountante to the somme of thyrty thousande pounds. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV iii. 135 Hold vp you Sluts Your Aprons mountant; you're not Oathable, Although I know you'l sweare 1625 C. BROOKE *On Sir A. Chichester* Poems (1872) 222 That fyre shall make hym mountant, and aspire A radiant light. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II lxiv, I umblers mountant from the scaffolds planks, Kick with their whirling heels the clouds on high.

Mountant (mau·ntănt), *sb.*[2] [f. MOUNT *sb.* + -ANT[1], after Fr. *montant*: see prec.] An adhesive substance with which to mount photographs, etc.

1886 *Queen* LXXX 538 Several mountants are daily employed, such as common glue, gum, and clear starch paste 1892 *Photogr Ann* II 956 Any gelatine mountant

Mountany, obs. form of MOUNTAINY.

Mountayne, obs. form of MUNTIN.

Mountbanke, obs. form of MOUNTEBANK.

†**Mount cent.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 mount sant, 7 mount saint, mounte cent. [Of obscure origin. The evidence of the first quot. suggests connexion with CENT[2], Sp. *ciento* hundred; the first element may be connected with MOUNT *v.* in the sense 'to amount'.] A card game resembling piquet.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Dialogues* 25, *L* Let vs play at Loadam *M.* It is a play of much patience *L* At mount sant [Sp *a los cientos*]. *M.* It makes my head to be in a swoune to be alwaies counting 1607 T. COCKS *Diary* 17 Apr. (1901) 4 Wonne at mounte cent 4 d and vyed ruffe. 1610 *Ibid* 21 June 100 Lost at mountcent xij d 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt* IV. H 3 b, *Que* Come , here are cards *Phi.* .At what game will your Maiesty play? *Que.* At mount saint. 1609 MARKHAM *Famous Whore* (1868) 34 Were it Mount cent, Primero, or at chesse. *a* 1621 SIR F. MOORE *Reports* (1688) 776 Action sur le case. p[our] luy disceaver al cards, al un game le mountsant.

Mountebank (mau·ntɪbæŋk), *sb.* Forms: 6 mounterbanck, mountbanke, mountebancke, 6-7 mountebanke, -iban(c)k(e, 7 mountabanke, -ebanque, -ebanc(k, montabanke, -eban(c)ke, -ebank, *Sc.* muntibank, (montibanchi *pl.*), monte-banke, mowntibanck, 8 mountabanck, 7- mountebank. [ad. It. *montambanco, montimbanco*, contracted form of the older *monta in banco* (Florio), lit 'mount-on-bench' (*monta* imperative of *montare* MOUNT *v.*, *banco* bench). Cf. SALTIMBANCO.

Florio 1598 gives *montar' in banco* (lit. 'to mount on a bench') 'to plaie the mountibanke'. Godefr has one instance of OF *montenbanque*, and Sherwood 1632 gives F. *monte-banc* as the rendering of MOUNTEBANK.]

1. An itinerant quack who from an elevated platform appealed to his audience by means of stories, tricks, juggling, and the like, in which he was often assisted by a professional clown or fool.

1577 [see 6 below]. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Apol Poetry* (Arb.) 61 Poets..are almost in as good reputation, as the Mountibankes at Venice. 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II. x § 2. 39 Men will often preferre a Mountabanke or Witch, before a learned Phisitian. 1672 [H. STUBBE] *Rosemary & Bayes* 2 If you will now examine this new book, it will appear like a mountebank's ball 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Sat. 83 The mountebank now treads the stage, and sells His pills, his balsams, and his ague-spells. 1871 ROSSETTI *Last Confession* 502 A poor painted mountebank was playing tricks and shouting in a crowd.

attrib. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy of J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. i. 147 He hath told others..that he had seen me upon a mountebank stage in Moorfields.

2. *fig.* An impudent pretender to skill or knowledge, a charlatan; one who resorts to degrading means to obtain notoriety. So *to play the mountebank.*

1589 NASHE *Pasquil's Counter-C.* A iij b, To discredite the Phisitions of their soules vnto them, and to suffer euerie Martin and Mounte-bancke to practise on them. 1610 BOYS *Expos. Dom Epist. & Gosp.* Wks. (1622) 111 He that will not be a mountaine in Christs way, must not bee a mount-banke of his owne vertue. 1624 WOTTON in *Reliq* (1672) 545 Upon the Design you must play the Mountebank. And tell the Duke, that [etc] *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Schol.* Wks. 1730 I. 2 Nature has fitted me pretty well to be one of these godly Mountebanks. 1817 COLERIDGE *'Blessed are ye'* 24 The Mountebanks and Zanies of Patriotism. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 33 One can hardly wonder at the women when the men make such asses and mountebanks of themselves.

†3. = MOUNTEBANKERY. *Obs.*

1638 *Penit Conf.* vii. (1657) 154 O Devillish Mountebanke! by which Spiritual kind of Cosenage many are perswaded. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 277 As for Quackery and Mountebank, of which the Town was so full [etc].

4. The short-tailed African kite, *Helotarsus ecaudatus* (*Cent Dict.* 1890).

5. *appositive.* (quasi-*adj.*) That is a mountebank; characteristic of a mountebank.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 111 These Mount-bank Chirurgians. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* To Rdr, I could haue vsed a more mountebanque preface. 1852 GLADSTONE *Gleam.* IV. ii 141 Theatrical, not to say charlatan and mountebank, politics.

6. *Comb*

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel* ii 8/2 in *Holinshed*, He shoulde haue gone shotfree with his complices, and haue made in Mounterbanckwyse the most he coulde of his wares. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 46 How easily might I here digresse in Satyre against Mountebanck-making Patients. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii (1840) 68 They were counted the best and wisest men, who, mountebank like, could show most tricks.

Hence **Mountebankish** *a.*, worthy of a mountebank. **Mountebankism,** the practice or method of a mountebank. †**Mountebankly** *adv.*, after the manner of a mountebank.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lvii 562 Nature, by some Naturalists hath beene too Mounte bankly magnified. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 50 An inclination to all sorts of Cheateries and Mountebankism. 1660 HOWELL *Parly Beasts* 87 A Saturnian Merchant whom for som Hocos-pocos and Mountebankish tricks I transformed to a Fox 1888 *Society* 7 Oct. 14/2 If he is able to stem the tide of musical mountebankism rampant at another series of concerts.

Mountebank, *v.* [f. MOUNTEBANK *sb.*]

†1. *trans.* To prevail over (a person) by 'mountebank' persuasion. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor* III ii. 132 Ile Mountebanke their Loues, Cogge their Hearts from them, and come home belou'd Of all the Trades in Rome. 1708 DE FOE *Reform Manners* I. 124 With Eloquence endu'd To Mountebank the listning Multitude.

†2. To introduce by mountebank persuasions; to transform by mountebank trickery. *Obs.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 2 Men of Paracelsian parts are fittest to Mountebanke his [Satan's] Chimistry into sicke Churches and weake Iudgements. 1708 DE FOE *Reform Manners* I. 316 The wondring Bubbles stand amaz'd to see Their Money Mountebank'd to Mercury

3 *intr.* To play the mountebank Usually with *it.*

1814 BYRON *Let to Moore* 9 Apr., I. will mountebank it no longer 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag* II v, Say if 'tis wise to .mountebank it in the public ways Till she becomes a jest? 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab Nts* (1884) 302, I find you mountebanking in a public café.

Hence **Mountebanking** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel.* Induct., Wks. 1856 I 2, I play Balurdo, a wealthie mountbanking burgomasco's heire of Venice. 1705 *Dyet of Poland* 17 The Quacking, Mountebanking Tool of State. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, De Juventute* 77 Do not suppose I am going..to indulge in moralities about buffoons..and mountebanking.

Mountebankery (mau·ntɪbæŋkərɪ). [f. as prec. + -ERY] Action, or an act, which bespeaks or characterizes a mountebank.

1618 SIR R. NAUNTON in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 71 For giving no easier way to theyr mountebanqueries 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 421 When I have sometime observed a mountebank giving excessive commendations of a trivial medicine. it hath put me in mind of this spiritual mountebankery of the devil. 1845 *Medico-Chirurg. Rev* Apr 370 Our author is too acute to believe in any of the mountebankeries of this 'forlorn thing' [*i. e.* mesmerism]. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 16 July 71/1 The kind of mountebankery which has carried many a man into power in France.

Mounte cent, variant of MOUNT CENT.

Mounted (mau·ntɪd), *a.* [f. MOUNT *v.* + -ED[1]]

1. Of material things: Elevated or piled up like a mountain Now *rare.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II (Arb.) 69 Lucifer owtpeaking in tips of mounted hil Ida On draws thee dawning. 1614 SIR A. GORGES tr. *Lucan* I. 26 The stilled maine Reclaimes her mounted waues againe. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xix, At the farthest bourne of mounted eastern cloud, the heralds of the sun lay rosy fingers

†2. Elevated in situation. Also *fig. Obs.*

1601 ? MARSTON *Pasqul & Kath.* I. 115 What's wealth without respect and mounted place? *a* 1645 HABINGTON *Surv. Worc.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II 271 Descendinge from the mounted Prioryes of Malueme I come to Hanly Castele.

†b. Elevated on a platform or stage. *Obs.*

1683 in Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* (e) 3 b, While mounted Andrews, bawdy, bold, and loud, Like Cocks, alarum all the drowsie Crowd.

3. Seated on the back of a horse or other animal. Also, of soldiers: Appointed to serve on horseback. *Mounted infantry, rifles* (see quots.).

In recent use said also of the rider of a bicycle or tricycle.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 141 These mounted people ought to haue some skill in diseases of horses. 1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 279 In passing on foot, all mounted officers are in front of the regiment, except the adjutant. 1882 *Army & Navy Mag.* May 19 The ideal Mounted Infantry is, what the name implies, infantry soldiers mounted on horseback for the purpose of enabling them to get with celerity from one position to another. 1901 *Empire Rev.* I. 375 While Mounted Infantry are footmen trained for purposes of mobility to ride a horse or bicycle, Mounted Rifles are horsemen trained to fight on foot.

b. Of evolutions, etc.: Performed on horseback.

1883 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 6/6 A series of mounted contests promoted for the entertainment of the garrison.

4 Set up or adjusted for use; placed on a stand or support; fitted.

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 161 A well mounted sword, which is light before the Hand. .If the Hilt contrepoise the Blade, it is well mounted, otherwise not. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art, Mounted*, secured to a *mount.* A term applied to a print or drawing fastened upon mounting-paper or card-board. 1855 HOPKINS *Organs* 122 The Mounted Cornet is a Compound-stop, consisting usually of 5 ranks of pipes, made to a very large scale. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 123/1 The stuffed animals and mounted skeletons. 1900 *Daily News* 1 June 2/7 A fine five-inch equatorially mounted astronomical telescope.

5. *Mil.* Of cannon: Set up for use. Of a fort, a ship, etc: Furnished (*with* cannon).

1639 BAILLIE in Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 45 Our Hill was garnished with our mounted canon. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Mounted*, the state of being armed with a certain number of cannon, expressed of a vessel of war. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iv, The quarter-deck guns all adrift, and not even mounted.

6. *Her.* a. Of a horse: Bearing a rider. b. Of a cross or the like: Set upon greces or degrees.

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl Herald.* I.

†**Mountee.** *Mil. Obs* In 5 mowntee. [a. F. *montée* see MOUNTY.] (See quot.)

1415 *Stat. Hen. V* in Upton *De Studio Milit* IV. (1654) 137 Volumus. quod nullus .clamores vel turbationes facere audeat, quibus nos vel excercitum nostrum turbari contingat quovismodo Et specialiter illum clamorem, quem Mowntee appellamus. 1701 in *Cowel's Interpr* (ed. Kennett), *Mountee*, an Out-cry or Alarm to mount, and make some speedy Expedition 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mountee*, or *Mowntee*

Mountee, -teer, obs. ff. MOUNTY, MONTERO.

Mountein(e, -elet, obs. ff. MOUNTAIN, -LET.

Mounten, obs form of MOUNTAIN.

†**Mountenance.** *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 montenance, 4-6 mountenaunce, 5 mowntenawnce, -awns, 5-7 mountenance. [App a corruption of MOUNTANCE, assimilated to *maintenance.*] Amount in extent, quantity, or value.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29166 Þai sal esþer for þair foly bren in þe fier of purgatori, to þe montenance o þat plight, agh for þat sin was here to right. 1387-8 T. USK *Test Love* I ix. (Skeat) 49 As farre in a moment, as in mountenaunce of ten Winter. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 Take powder þo mountenaunce of a pownde. 1579 BAKER *Gueydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 30 The gaule conteyneth peradventure a glasse full, or the mountenaunce of a Viole. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy New Eng.* 130 They satisfie themselves with a small quantity of meal, which taken to the mountenance of a Bean would satisfie both thirst and hunger

b. Total quantity, mass.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 35 The third Region comprehendeth the Muscles, Membranes, Bones, and in a word, all the *Moles* or mountenance of the body.

†**Mountenesse.** *Obs. rare.* [? Corruption of MOUNTANCE, as if f. MOUNT *v.* + -NESS.] = prec.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2278 Þis twayille y-bordryd about was Wt palle þe mountenesse ofe han hondbrede *c* 1420 *St. Etheldred* 8 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 283 þe mountenesse of two and threttу full 3ere

Mountenous, obs form of MOUNTAINOUS.

†**Mou·nter**[1]. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 mownter. [? var. of MOUNTURE. (Cf. provincial F *monture* cattle on a farm (Godefr.).] ? A portion of the chattels of a deceased tenant which was due by feudal custom to the lord; cf. HERIOT.

c 1500 in I. S. Leadam *Star Chamber Cases* (1903) 101 The seid Erle owght to haue by deth of his tenaunt a mownter and a heryott. *Ibid.* 104 For part of the seid heriottes or mownters the seid Erle toke vj Oxen and a hors.

Mounter[2] (mau·ntəɹ). [f. MOUNT *v.* + -ER[1].] In various senses of the verb.

1. *gen.* One who ascends.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xxxiii. 26 The mownter of heaven is thy helper. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 131 And though they to the earth were throwne, Yet quickly they regain'd their owne,..They were two Gallant Mounters. 1827 HOOD *Monkey Martyr* vii, He went above—a solitary mounter Up gloomy stairs.

2. One whose business it is to mount, fit, or set (anything) in place or order.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 101 Stick-maker, flint-maker, and mounter or screwer together. 1863 *Reader* 24 Jan. 101 Nothing but practice..will make any one a good mounter [of microscope slides]. 1882 *Instr Census Clerks* (1883) 50 Scabbard Making (Leather): Gilder, Mounter. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 19/2 After the chaser has finished

learne from your own Mouth, all the particulars. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 36, I had the relation from his own mouth. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 16 The Frank ..learned..his faith from the mouth of the Roman priest.

transf. and *fig.* 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iii. 38 The midnight bell Did with his iron tongue, and brazen mouth Sound on. *a* 1628 Preston *New Cov.* (1634) 440 Where the Scripture hath a mouth to speake, Faith hath an eare to heare. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 967 And Discord with a thousand various mouths.

b. Used as the subject of a verb of speaking. Hence *rhetorically* put for the person speaking.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 30 Ase godes oghe muðh hit seid. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 904 As Alexander awyn mouth had þam all enfourmed. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. iii. 104 Saynt Bernard .sayth that the mouthe that lyeth destroyeth the sowle. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 265 O morall Gower, and Ludgate laureate,..Your angel mouthis most mellifluate Our rude langage has clere illumynate. 1668 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 1 His own mouth told him he was a lying Prophet. 1713 Addison *Cato* II. ii, You don't now thunder in the capitol, With all the mouths of Rome to second you. 1864 Tennyson *Sea Dreams* 14 He cursed..that one unctuous mouth which lured him, rogue, To buy strange shares in some Peruvian mine.

c. † *By mouth* (obs.), *by word of mouth*: by spoken words, orally; often opposed to 'by writing'.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 299 Bi letter & bi mouth he praied þam of socoure. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 2060, I had left hit vntolde—Nowthyr by mowthe nor in remembrraunce Put hit in wrytyng. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 29 Commaunding thee .to declare what thou wilte do herein, by mouthe, and not by writynge. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 209, I will deliuer his Challenge by word of mouth. 1720 Gordon *Independent Whig* No. 6 41 Not content to abuse each other by Word of Mouth, they sometimes scolded in Writing. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 96 'This', he said, 'is not a court in which written charges are exhibited. Our proceedings are summary, and by word of mouth.'

d. *By* (formerly † *through*) *the mouth of*: through (some one) as spokesman. (Cf. *Luke* i. 70.)

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E.E.T.S.) 2 We aske þe, lauerd, þur3 þe mu3 [*read* mup] of þe profete. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 24 b, They rode forthe to mete the Emperour, whom ..they receiued honorably by the mouthe of my Lorde of Mentz. 1870 *Eng. Gilds* (E.E.T.S.) Gloss., *Assoyne*,..excuse sent by the mouth of another for non-appearance.

e. *From the mouth of* (a person): from him as the speaker. *In the mouth of* (a person): when spoken or spoken of by (him); † also *transf.* So *in* or *with a French, an English*, etc. *mouth* (sometimes with reference to pronunciation). *It does not lie in his mouth to* (say something): it is not befitting for him. (*To condemn a person*) out of his *own mouth* (Luke xix. 22): by his own evidence.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I iii. 153 And for whose death, we in the worlds wide mouth Liue scandaliz'd. 1614 Bradshaw *Unreasonableness Separ.* (1640) 56 Why may not preaching [etc.]..be sufficient to argue our ministers to be true pastors and teachers, notwithstanding that in the mouth of the Law, they are sometimes called Priests and Deacons. 1644 Milton *Educ.* 4 To smatter Latin with an english mouth, is as ill a hearing as law French. 1781 Cowper *Table-T.* 500 Hence, in a Roman mouth, the graceful name Of prophet and of poet was the same. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xiii, My princely nephew entertains with so much suspicion any admonition coming from my mouth. 1859 Tennyson *Merlin & Vivien* 644 How, in the mouths of base interpreters..Is thy white blamelessness accounted blame! 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxv, It did not lie in his mouth to be curious on the subject. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 221 In other mouths Rousseau's sentiment..became unequivocally misanthropical. 1885 Ld. R. Churchill *Sp.* (1889) I. 245 Does it lie in the mouth of members of that Government to taunt the Tory party with having no policy?

f. *From mouth to mouth*: from one speaker to another; also, speaking in turn or in succession.

1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxx, The stories they invent.. and bandy from mouth to mouth! 1847 Tennyson *Princess* Prol. 189 We..often told a tale from mouth to mouth As here at Christmas.

g. † (*To have..*) *in mouth* (obs.), (*to be*) *in the mouth* or *mouths of* = in one's speech or conversation, on one's lips.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4136 And fra þis dede be made coube alle men sal 3ou haue in mouth. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 767 It redowneth greatly to the dishonour ..of the kinges highnesse..to haue it runne in euery mans mouth..that the kings brother should be faine to kepe sanctuarie. 1555 Eden *Decades* 242 Which sayinge was afterwarde in euery mans mouth. 1562 Winjet *Cert. Tractates* i. (S.T.S.) I. 13 All man hes this word reformatioun in mothe. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. ii. 187 Yong Arthurs death is common in their mouths. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 447 P 1 A Common Saying..we often hear in the Mouths of the Vulgar. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 505 The names of..the..chiefs of the conquering army, were in many mouths.

† **h.** *With full mouth* [= L. *pleno ore*], *with open mouth*: loudly, aloud. *To open full mouth*: to rail furiously. Also (*to come, laugh*) *full mouth*, = 'with full mouth'. *Obs.*

c 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 86/93 Loude he gradde with folle Mouth: 'Ich am cristine Man.' 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 4442 þey..bad me þat y shuld hyt rede..; And y þat neuer on boke coube, Alle y hit red with opun mouthe. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 39 The fryer .ragynge oute with open mouthe lyke a madde man agaynste the lyfe of princes. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 230 Either our History shall with full mouth Speake freely of our Acts, or else our graue, Like Turkish mute, shall haue a tongueleese mouth. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* IX. 215 Then Belinda, who being a Married Wise had somewhat more confidence, laughing full mouth, said [etc.]. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 117 The Embassador coming to the Colledg full mouth with the news of his Master's Victory. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. xxix. 52 He opened full mouth against the Christians. 1702 Farquhar *Inconstant* II. 26 She was coming full mouth upon me with her Contract.

i. *With one mouth*, with one voice or one consent; unanimously. (A Hebraism, as in 2 Chron. xviii. 12, *margin.*) Now *rare.*

c 1290 *Beket* 915 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 132 We habbeð ore red þarof i-nome: and mid one mouþe ech-on to queme þe kinge we redez þe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15039 All þai sang als wit a muth. 1738 Wesley *Jrnl.* 12 May, They added with one mouth that this faith was the gift..of God.

j. *Mouth to mouth*, also, more rarely † *mouth with mouth*, = in close and intimate conference; face to face. (Now *rare*; a Hebraism, as in Num. xii. 8, where the Vulgate has *ore ad os.*) Hence *mouth-to-mouth* vb. (burlesque *nonce-wd.*) to speak face to face.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 And bigan to turnen þe iuele to gode mid his wise wordes, þe he wiþ hem spec muð wiþ muðe. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 174/2 But be [God] tolde it you not mouth to mouth. 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* II. i, Madona, there is one. that would very desireously mouth to mouth with you. 1895 Salmond *Chr. Doctr. Immort.* II. iv. 241 A fellowship in which Jehovah speaks mouth to mouth with his servant.

k. † *To hold one's mouth* [cf. G. *den mund halten*] = to 'hold one's tongue', be silent. *To open one's mouth*: to begin speaking. *To open the mouth of*: to give the power of speech to. (See also Open *v.* IV.) *To close, shut one's mouth*: to refrain from speaking. † *To make up one's mouth*: to finish speaking. *To stop* (a person's) *mouth* = to keep (him) from talking.

c 1290 *Beket* 2035 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 165 Beo stille,..hold þinne mouþþ, ich rede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19941 Petre opend þan his muth..he said [etc.]. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 85 Sche Commandeth me my mowth to close. *c* 1580 Nisbet *New Test. in Scots* (S.T.S.) I. 11 And how Christ stoppit the mowthis of the Saduceis. 1549 Latimer 3*rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, E viij *margin*, A preacher offyce is to be a mouth stopper. But not to haue hys one mouthe stopped wyth a benefice or byshoprike. 1603 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 154 Shut your mouth Dame, Or with this paper shall I stop it. 1606 Dekker *Sev. Sins* 1. 2 The poore Orator hauing made vp his mouth, Bankruptisme gaue him very good words. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 219 We stopped his mouth with his share of two hundred thousand pieces of eight. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* xiii, I stopped his mouth by telling him that [etc.]. 1895 Pocock *Rules of Game* 1 (Farmer) 'Shut your mouth', he said, 'or I'll knife you!'

l. *To put words into another's mouth* = to tell him what to say. *To put* (a speech) *into a person's mouth*: to represent him as having uttered it. *To take the words out of* another's *mouth*: to anticipate what another was about to say.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xiv. 3 Forsothe Joab putte the wordis in hire mouth. 1530 Palsgr. 751/1 It is no good maner to take the worde out of my mouthe, or I have made an ende of my tale. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 100 The Pope.. takyng their wordes out of their mouthes, sayd [etc.]. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 45 It is not well done (marke you now) to take the tales out of my mouth, ere it is made and finished. 1725 Pope *Wks. of Shaks.* Pref. 19 Many speeches also were put into the mouths of wrong persons, where the Author now seems chargeable with making them speak out of character. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 627 The strong legitimist harangue which is put into his mouth by Richer.

m. *To make a poor mouth*, to plead poverty.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 307/1 I'm sure ye may weel spare twa three pounds..It's no right o' you to be aye making a puir mouth. 1885 Howells *Silas Lapham* xxv, You wanted to..make a poor mouth to Mrs. Lapham.

† **n.** Used for: (A person's) utterance. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 253 (Vernon MS.) For I am dampned, I ne dar disparage þi mouþ. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* vi. 33 Wherby we see that they flatly resist Gods mouth 1702 *Lex Vera* 1 They unanimously barricado'd their Ears against the Mouth of the Prophet.

o. *Give it mouth* imp. = express it with vehemence. *To give mouth to* = to express in words.

1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxv, What I say in respect to the speeches always is, Give it mouth. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* II. vii, I have an opinion of you, sir, to which it is not easy to give mouth. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xxi, Give it mouth, boys.

p. With reference to the barking or baying of a hound. *To spend their mouths, to give mouth*: to bark or bay vehemently, to give tongue, also *transf.* of a person.

1590 Cokaine *Treat. Hunting* D ij b, At which time the houndes will spend their mouthes verie lustely. *Ibid.*, They will so double their mouthes and teare them together, that you would thinke there were more houndes in companie than your owne. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 128 My hounds are..match'd in mouth like bels. 1592 — 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 12. 1599 — *Hen. V*, II. iv. 70. 1648 Heylin *Relat. & Observ.* I. 134 The Beagles of the faction spent their mouths freely against the said Commissioners again. 1700 Dryden *Meleager & Atalanta* 108 The boar Deals glancing wounds; the fearful dogs divide: All spend their mouth aloft, but none abide. 1854 Cardl. Wiseman *Fabiola* I. vi, Calpurnius, thus challenged,.. solemnly gave mouth: 'The Christians', said he, 'are a foreign sect' [etc.]. 1859 Tennyson *Marr. Geraint* 186 They listen'd..for the baying of Cavall, King Arthur's hound of deepest mouth. *a* 1872 B. Harte *Goddess* 28 The watch-dog on the distant shore Gives mouth.

4. The exterior opening or orifice of the mouth considered as part of the face.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. ii. (1890) 156 Swa þæt he for þy sare ne meahte furðon his hond to muðe gedon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 *Osculetur me osculo oris sui*; þæt is cus me, mi leofmon, mid cosse of þine muðe, muðene swetest. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8081 þair muthes wide, þair elen brade, Vn-fell was þair face made! *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 153 Hir mouth ful smal, and ther-to softe and reed. 1457–8 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 298 Men with bardys above the mowth. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 61 *Pist.* Touch her soft mouth, and march. *Bard.* Farwell Hostesse. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* III. vi § 26 There can be no reason given,..why, a visage somewhat longer,. or a wider mouth, could not have consisted. with such a soul. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (Globe) 209 A very good Mouth, thin Lips, and his fine Teeth well set. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 112/1 Of Drawing Faces. . The middle of the mouth must always be placed upon the perpendicular line. 1820 Keats *Lamia* I. 60 She had a woman's mouth with all its pearls complete. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* VI. 252 And on her mouth A doubtful smile dwelt like a clouded moon In a still water. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 837/1 The corners of the mouth can be drawn to one side or the other, by the action of various muscles.

b. Phrases. *Down in* (rarely *of*) *the mouth*, having the corners of the mouth turned downwards, as a sign of dissatisfaction; dejected, dispirited; so also *down-at-mouth*. *To flap in the mouth* (*with a lie*): see Flap *v.* I c. *To laugh* (*on*) *the wrong side of one's mouth*, in early use to laugh in an evidently forced manner; now, to lament instead of laughing (see Laugh *v.* I b); so, *to sing on the wrong side of one's mouth*. *To make a* (*wry, ugly, hard*, etc.) *mouth*, or *mouths*: to express disapproval, derision, etc., by distorting or putting awry one's mouth, to grimace; of an animal, to menace with the mouth; also *fig.* to refuse to believe or accept. Const. *at, upon.*

1649 Br. Hall *Cases Consc.* I. vi. (1650) 43 The Roman Orator was downe in the mouth; finding himselfe thus cheated by the money-changer. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. (1737) 224 You are damnably down o' the Mouth. 1764 Foote *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 356 Poor lad! he will be most horribly down in the mouth: a little comfort won't come amiss. *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circle* I. (1874) 224 He'll never more be down-at-mouth, but fill His beak at his own beck. 1891 Freeman in *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 426, I got down-in-the-mouth yesterday.

1714 T. Lucas *Mem. Gamesters* (ed. 2) 65 But tho' he laugh'd; 'twas on the wrong side of his Mouth. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 498 They'll quick make you sing the wrong side of your mouth. 1884 W. E. Norris *Thirlby Hall* xxxiii, We shall be laughing on the wrong side of our mouths before the day is over, unless I'm mistaken.

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 71 And as he was thus saying, he shaked his heade, and made a wrie mouth. 1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 69 Me thinkes I see the make a mowthe At certayne Tuscane brave conceites. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 238 Counterfeit sad lookes, Make mouthes vpon me when I turne my backe, Winke each at other. 1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* II. i, I desire you to.. make ugly Mouths, laugh aloud, and look back at me. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 481 P 3 They say he's a warm Man, and does not care to be made Mouths at. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IV. 127 How long, now, would the roughest marketman..Harass a mutton ere she made a mouth Or menaced biting?

II. Transferred applications to persons.

5. One who speaks on behalf of another or of others; a spokesman. Cf. Mouthpiece. *Obs.* exc. in renderings of foreign modes of speech.

1563 J. Davidson in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 253 The Spirit of God, quha spake be his prophetis,..(as his mouth). 1592 R. Bruce *Serm.* iii. E 7 For seing the Lord hath appoynted vs to be his mouth, we man not speak what we please. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 20 Oct., I was but the mouth of the rest, and spoke what they have dictated to me. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 403 P 2 Every Coffee-house has some particular Statesman belonging to it, who is the Mouth of the Street where he lives. 1892 Rider Haggard *Nada* 188 You are a little man to be the mouth of so big a chief.

6. *slang.* **a.** A silly person; a dupe.

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 7 The whole Gang will be ever and anon watching an opportunity to make a Mouth of you. 1753 *Discov. J. Poulter* (ed 2) 31 One shall lead a Horse about, and another shall look out for a Mouth [*note*, an ignorant Person] that has a Horse to sell or change. 1823 'Jon Bee' *Dict. Turf*, s. v., 'I've a mouth at the Mint, as brings me out plenty o' gold blanks'.

b. A noisy person.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew Mouth*, a noisy Fellow. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1811 in *Lex. Balatr.*

III. Applied to things resembling a mouth.

7. The opening of anything having a containing capacity, by which it is filled or emptied.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2216 Đo breðere seckes hauen he filt.. And bunden ðe muðes ðor bi-foren. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 21 þe maris..closiþ hir mouþ, þat þer myȝte not entre the poynt of a nedle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 347/2 Mowthe of a bottelle, *tura*. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 47 They will put good corne in the top or mouth of the bag. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* 97 Stop the mouth of your Syringe close with your finger. *a* 1745 Swift *Direct. Serv.* I. Wks. 1751 XIV. 18 And lastly, wipe the Mouth of the Bottle with the Palm of your Hand. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 139 In natural labour which, consists in a gradual enlargement of the mouth of the womb, &c.

b. The aperture for charging or filling (an oven, a furnace, or the like).

1574 R. Scot *Hoppe Garden* 41 At one ende belowe, besides the mouth of the furnace, you must make a little doore into the roume beneath the bedde [or upper floor of the 'Oste'].
1608 Shaks. *Per.* III. Gower 7 And Cricket sing at the

Ouens mouth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 888 They..like a Furnace mouth Cast forth redounding smoak and ruddy flame. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 389/1 He then discontinues the fire, and entirely closes up the mouth of the [porcelain] furnace. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mouth*, the hole in a furnace out of which melted metal flows.

8. The 'door' of a beehive, entrance-hole to a nest, etc.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 122 It is conuenyent that the hyue be set in a garden..and the mouth of the hyue towarde the sonne. 1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* 657 The mouth of their [*sc.* Squirrels'] nest is variable, sometimes at the sides, and sometimes at the top 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV 49 Whether thou build the Palace of thy Bees With twisted Osiers, or with Barks of Trees; make but a narrow Mouth.

9. The surface opening of a pit, cave, well, ditch, and *fig.* of the pit of Hell.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 Þe pit tineð his muð ouer þe man, þe lið on sule synnen *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*Vii Sleperis*) 159 Þane til his mene cane he byd, þat þai suld. þe cawe mowth stope. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Pref., In dichyng, if he kepe not a proportion of bredth in the mouthe, to the bredthe of the bottome the diche shall be faultie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. XI. 12 His deepe devouring jawes Wyde gaped, like the griesly mouth of hell 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. 1. 216 This is the mouth o'th Cell 1708 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 35 The Coals commonly burned on the Mouths of the Coal Pits. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. III (ed 5) 334 The rise in price at the pit's mouth was..not less than 10*s* a ton

b. The crater of a volcano.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* III. ii. 119 Those which are in the Vulcans and mouths of fire at the Indies. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 59 A mouth continually throwing forth boiling pitch. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd Geol* (1815) 230 The ancient mouth or crater of Teneriffe. 1830 LYELL *Princ Geol* I. 340 The great crater of Vesuvius had been gradually filled by lava and by scoriæ falling from the explosions of minor mouths.

10. The muzzle (of a gun)

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1410/1 The earle . laid the mouth of the dag vpon his left pap and..discharged the same 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. I. 381 Their battering Canon charged to the mouthes. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. XII. 72 You put the Brass into the Mouth of the Piece 1808 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832, III. 396 Are our arguments to fly from the mouths of our cannon?

11 The outfall of a river; the entrance to a haven, valley, etc

In this sense OE had the derivative *mūða* str. masc. (=OFris *mūtha*, ON *munne* -O Teut. **munpon-*), but this did not survive into ME Cf F. *bouche*

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 792 (Laud MS.), & his lic ligð at Tinan mupe 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 474 A lute bi norþe cornewaile as in an hauene mouþ 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. CIX. (1495) 528 Hollond is a prouynce by the mouth of the Ryne 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. IX. 121 [Arabia] ioyneth there with the firme land of Egypt at the mouth of the red sea. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 422 The riuer Volga hath threescore and ten mouthes or falls into the Caspian Sea. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 15 We stood south again past the mouth of the Straits of Magellan. 1796 MARSHALL *W. Eng.* II. 178 The narrowed mouth of the Vale of Taunton 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 556 The castle of Ealan Ghierig, situated at the mouth of Loch Riddan

12. The opening out of a tube, passage, drain, burrow, and the like, *spec.* in *Physiol.* of a vessel.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. 79*b*, There were twentie Trumpets the mouthes whereof, were set with stone. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* IX. 1 (1678) 216 That solution of Continuity, which happens in the vessels, their mouths being open, is termed Anastomosis. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* I. VI, The valley opens upon the broad plain of the Rhine, like the mouth of a trumpet 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 228/2 The lacteals commence not by open mouths, but by a delicate network of vessels 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 563 The mouth of the main drain at its outlet should be protected with masonry. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 865 The mouth of the burrow is usually marked by a vesicle.

13. a. The hole in the stock of a plane through which the shavings pass.

1694 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 68 Nor doth it [*sc.* the Rabbet-Plane] deliver its shaving at a Mouth on the top of the Stock as the other Planes do But it hath its mouth on the sides 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning*, etc. II. 478 In all the bench planes the mouth is a wedge-formed cavity

b. The aperture in a musical pipe by means of which the sound is produced.

1727-52 [see LIP *sb.* 5 f]. 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* XVIII. 83 The mouth. is the horizontal cutting or opening that occurs at the junction of the body and foot of the pipe. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mouth*, in a flute,—the edge of the opening against which the air from the mouth of the performer is cut.

14 *Conch.* The aperture of a univalve shell.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 104 As the body of the snail can be extended no where but to the aperture, the mouth of the shell only can receive augmentation. 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* 97 The mouth is oblong oval. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 107/1 [Helix.] 4th Group Mouth rounded

15. *Bot.* **a.** The orifice of the tube of a corolla. **b** The opening which is produced by the dehiscence of the sporangium of mosses (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

a. 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) *Rosmarinus*..The Flower has .the Mouth erect, and divided into two Lips. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXII. (1794) 314 Snapdragon. ..The colours of these are red with white or yellow mouths. 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* (1861) IV. 32 (Hound's Tongue.) ..Its mouth closed by prominent blunt scales.

b 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 161 When the lid falls off, the border of the mouth of the capsule [of moss] is found either naked or furnished with..teeth. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 377 The stoma or mouth is entire.

16. The fork between the open jaws of scissors, pincers, or a vice.

1576 R. SCOT *Hoppe Garden* 23 They [*sc.* pincers] must be one yarde in length, whereof sixe or seauen ynches maye be allowed for the mouth or lower end of them, which serueth to claspe..the Poale, the mouth [should be] somewhat hollowe in the middest 1611 COTGR., *Forpe*, the mouth, or middle of an opened paire of sheeres 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mouth*, the opening of a vice between its chops, chaps, cheeks, or jaws

17. The cutting or working edge (of a tool).

1615, etc [implied in *broad-mouthed* see MOUTHED]. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed 2) § 5812 The earth is removed . with the narrow spade..having a mouth 6 inches wide.

18. *Fortif.* (See quots.)

1639 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man* xi. 223 The mouth of the embrazure is the outward or widest part of it. 1676 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 126 The opening of the embrasure is termed the neck,..that towards the country, the mouth.

19. Short for *mouth-piece*: **a.** of a bridle bit; **b.** of a pipe. ? *Obs.*

1607 MARKHAM *Cavel.* II. (1617) 53 This mouth giueth all possible liberte to the tongue 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Bit*, The cannon with a fast mouth all of a piece 1821 BYRON *Juan* V. lii, Pipes decorated With amber mouths

IV. Attributive uses and Combinations.

20. a. simple attrib., as *mouth-opening*, *-part*; (surgical instruments for the mouth), as *mouth-gag*, *-glass*, *-syringe*, etc; (pertaining to or composing the oral cavity in echinodermata), as *mouth-papillæ*, *parts*, *-plate*, *-shield*; with the meaning 'coming from the mouth only and not from the heart', as *mouth-charity*, *-friend*, *-honour*, *-love*, *-mercy*; **b.** objective, as *mouth stopper*, *mouth-embracing*, *-stopping* adjs.; **c.** appositive, as *mouth-hole*; **d.** locative, as *mouth-deep*, *-high* advs.; **e.** instrumental, as *mouth-breathing*, *mouth-made* adj.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 673 The difficulty in breathing through the nose leads to *mouth-breathing 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 463 Why, then answers the Man of *Mouth-Charity again, and tells you, That..he can give nothing, but he will be sure to pray for the poor Gentleman 1906 *Daily Chron.* 28 June 5/3 I was had to wade *mouth-deep in water. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 674/1 The *mouth embracing foot [of a Nautilus] 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. VI. 99 May you a better Feast neuer behold You knot of *Mouth-Friends 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instruments* 217 Harelip, mouth and cleft palate instruments *Mouth Gag Mouth Prop Mouth Dilator Mouth Retractor Mouth Speculum. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Mouth glass*, a small hand-mirror for inspecting the teeth and gums, &c. 1790 J. FISHER *Poems* 66, I did awake—my heart yet loups *Mouth high for fear. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. III. 10 Leave in the sides [of the assay-oven] Wind-holes, and in the fore-part leave also a *Mouth-hole. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* V. III. 27 Honor, Loue, Obedience I must not looke to haue but in their steed, Curses, *Mouth honor *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 64 Vowing that neither heart nor *mouth loue should euer anie more intangle him 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. III. 30 Those *mouth-made vowes, Which breake themselues in swearing 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 1 John* III. 18 There is a great deal of *mouth-mercy abroad. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 208 Enlarge the *mouth-opening 1876 J. H. KIDDER *Nat. Hist. Kerguelen Isl.* II. 74 This species..[of Echinoderm] differs widely in the characters of the *mouth-papillæ and mouth-shields 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 119 Let the *mouth part of the muffle be placed fronting the mouth of the furnace. 1882 SLADEN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XVI. 194 *Mouth-plates short 1876 *Mouth shield [see *mouth-papillæ*]. 1549 A. *mouthe stopper [see 3 k]. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* § 6. 85 Good reader, consider this mighty *mouth-stopping argument 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 427/1 A *Mouth or Ear Syringe, so called, because used chiefly about those parts.

21 Special comb.. **mouth-arm**, each of the several tentacles or prolongations from the mouth of a jelly-fish, with which it catches its prey, **mouth-bearing** *a.*, (of a protozoan) having a definite oral cavity or cell-mouth; **mouth-blower** (*Cent. Dict.* 1889), **blowpipe**, a blowpipe operated by the mouth; **mouth canker** *Path.*, gangrenous stomatitis or *Noma* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891), **mouth-case**, that part of the integument of a pupa that covers the mouth (*Cent. Dict.*); **mouth-filling** *a fig.*, (of an oath, compliment, etc.) that fills the mouth, bombastic, inflated; **mouth-flying** *a.*, that evades the mouth; **mouth-foot** = *foot-jaw* (see FOOT *sb.* 35); so **mouth-footed** *a.* (see quot.), **mouth-funnel**, the funnel-shaped mouth of a rotifer; **mouth-gauge** (see quot.); † **mouth-grenado** [after *hand grenade*], a violent or 'explosive' speech; **mouth guard**, a protector for the mouth of an operative in needle-manufacture; **mouth-harness** *jocular*, provisions of food; **mouth hoop**, the hoop forming the entrance to a decoy; **mouth infection**, communication of disease by the medium of the mouth; **mouth pipe** *Organ-building* (see quot.); **mouth plate**, a plate fitted into the mouth in the surgical treatment of the palate; **mouth-pore** *Physiol. Bot.*, a stoma or breathing-pore in leaf-structure; **mouth provision**, provisions of food (for an expedition); **mouth ring**, (*a*) the ring forming the mouth of a bottle; (*b*) = *nerve ring* (see NERVE *sb.* 12); **mouth-root** *U.S.*, the plant *Coptis trifolia* (see quot.); **mouth wash**, **-water**, a therapeutic wash for the mouth; **mouth-watering** *sb.*, the flowing of saliva in the mouth (cf. 2 c above); **mouth-watering** *a.*, (of a person) that experiences mouth-watering, (of a thing) that causes the mouth to water; **mouth-wise** *adv.* (*nonce-word*), by means of the mouth, by speech.

1884 R. VON LENDENFELD in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Dec. 411 The Melbourne specimens [of this medusa] possess *mouth-arms which are deep purple throughout. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 835/1 The *mouth-bearing corticate Protozoa 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* IV. 109 The *mouth blow-pipe 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. I. 259 Sweare me .. A good *mouth-filling Oath. 1873 L. STEPHEN *Ess. Freethinking* 286 The flattery was reciprocal, and perhaps the great man pours out more mouth-filling compliments than his satellite. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* V. I. 330 Condemn'd, like Tantalus, with vaine pursuit To gape at water, and *mouth-flying fruit 1841 71 I. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 448 The Stomapoda (*Mouth-footed Crustaceans) are so called on account of the size and preponderant development of the jaw-feet. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 662/1 The sub class Gnathopoda, 'mouth-footed'. 1862 GOSSE *Rotifera* in *Pop. Sci. Rev.* I. 40 The *mouth-funnel was well marked 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Mouth-gage* (Saddlery), a device for measuring a horse's mouth 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 34 Yet to expresse a Scot, to play that prize, Not all those *mouth Granadoes can suffice 1693 *Humours Town* 27 The roaring Mouth-Granado's of Oaths. 1852 M. T. MORRALL *Needle-Making* (1862) 25 A *mouth guard, which was approved of and found to answer when used by the needle pointers 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. XXXII. 147 We are here but badly victualled, and furnished with *mouth-harnasse very slenderly 1895 SUFFLING *Land of Broads* 28 The *mouthhoop would be perhaps 5 yds. across. 1903 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 14 Mar. 43 A paper on *mouth infection 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* XVIII. 83 Lip, *mouth, or flue pipes are such as have an oblong opening, called the *mouth*, at the junction of the body with the foot. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 126 That part which connected the *mouth-plate with the nasal rim. 1888 CLODD *Story Creation* (1894) 72 The carbonic acid which the plant absorbs through the numberless stomata or *mouth-pores in its leaves or integuments. 1746 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 184 We have no other Way of carrying '*Mouth Provision' with us but by the East Coast 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 578 The finisher cracks off the bottle smoothly at its *mouth-ring 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 384 The anterior knots of the mouth-ring [of the cray-fish] have swelled into a still larger brain 1847 W. DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds* (1860) 31 *Coptis trifolia* A domestic remedy for the sore mouths of children, whence the name '*Mouth-root'. 1840 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 1260 An astringent *mouth-wash. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guilleneau's Fr. Chirurg.* 24 b/2, A *mouth-water, or gargrise, made of barley-water 1706 S. SEWALL *Diary* 28 Dec., He call'd for Mouth-Water and then for his little pot to void it into 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 71 *Mouth-watering —Produced by the sight, smell or thought of agreeable food 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 67 The mouth watering bystanders sigh as they see and smell the rich freight steaming away from them 1900 *Speaker* 3 Jan. 338/2 The White Star shareholders have made a most mouth-watering bargain. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 403 So grind away, *mouth-wise and pen-wise, Do all that we can to make men wise!

Mouth (mauð), *v.* [f. MOUTH *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To pronounce, speak; to give utterance to. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18941 Was na langage man for to muth, at þai [*sc.* the apostles] ne all kindli it cuth. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* IV. 115 Til lordes and ladies louien alle treuthe, And haten al harlotrye to heren it, or to mouthen it *c* 1450 J. METHAM *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 33 And Amoryus this mowthyd to plese Cleopes 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 47 He that knows not how to mouth a curse. 1744 AKENSIDE *Ep. to Curio*, From year to year the stubborn herd to sway Mouth all their wrongs 1822 BYRON *Werner* II. II, Who Taught you to mouth that name of 'villain'? 1871 ROSSETTI *Dante at Verona* xlviii, Lords mouthed approval.

† **b.** *intr.* To speak, talk. *Obs.*

a 1375 *Cursor M.* 21419 (Fairf.) Quat þing þat he him of wald mouþ atte hir deuise make he coupe *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 686 Þere Medea the mylde met hym hir one, And with myrthe at þere metyng mowthet togethir.

2. *trans.* To utter in a pompously oratorical style, or with great distinctness of articulation; to declaim. Also with *out*.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* V. i, With mouthing words that better wits haue framed, They [*sc.* actors] purchase lands. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. II. 3. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. lii. (1632) 167 When I heare our Architects mouth out those big, and ratling words of Pilasters, Architraves [etc.] 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems 1763 I. 16 He mouths a sentence, as curs mouth a bone. 1842 TENNYSON *Epic* 50 And the poet Read, mouthing out his hollow oes and aes 1892 A. BIRRELL *Res Judicatæ* V. 144 The pompous high placed imbecile mouthing his platitudes.

b. *intr.* To admit of being 'mouthed'.

1762 WILKES *N. Briton* No. 11 It [the word 'glorification'] found favour among their long-winded divines, only because it was so long, and mouthed so well.

c. *trans.* To declaim against. *rare*—[1].

1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 386 Then might the debauchee Untrembling mouth the heavens.

3. *intr.* To mouth one's words; to use a pompous or affected style of utterance; to declaim. Also *to mouth it.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. I. 306 Nay, and thoul't mouth, Ile rant as well as thou. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke Guise* II. ii, You have Mouth'd it bravely. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iii, I'll mouth at Cæsar 'till I shake the Senate. 1891 E. W. GOSSE *Gossip in Library* xx. 256 The poet tramped the grassy heights..mouthing and murmuring as he went.

4. *trans.* To put or take (something, esp. as

food) in the mouth; to seize with the mouth; to press (a thing) with the mouth or lips.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 748[a] (Dubl. MS.) For other mete þan manysflesche mouthed he neuer. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 132 Corne carried, let such as be poore go and gleane, and after, thy cattle to mowth it vp cleane. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. ii 20 He keepes them like an Ape in the corner of his iaw, first mouth'd to be last swallowed. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1626) 146 The Beast..Appeares to catch th'vncaught; and mouthes the aire. 1693 Dryden *Persius* (1697) 417 He mouth'd 'em, and betwixt his Grinders caught. 1717 Eusden *Ovid's Met.* IV. 162 She found the veil, and mouthing it all o'er, With bloody jaws the lifeless prey she tore. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* VI. 196 [She] in her hunger mouth'd and mumbled it [*sc.* her restored babe], And hid her bosom with it. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* 406 *note*, The satisfaction first of mouthing the object [the lamb's mother's teat] 1867 F. Francis *Angling* IV. (1880) 119 If the fish mouths it.

b. *spec.* Of a hound: To mangle (dead game) with the mouth.

[1693: see 6] 1884 Speedy *Sport* ix. 158 It [*sc.* the dog] showed a very slight disposition to mouth its game when shot.

c. *Cock-fighting. To mouth it*: to fight with the mouth or beak.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canting Crew, Sparring-blows*, ..those in a Battel before the Cocks come to Mouth it.

5. To train the mouth of (a horse); to accustom to the use of the bit.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M Aurel* (1546) E vij b, Gyue hym..a sharpe bytte to thentente that he be well mouthed. 1618 M. Baret *Horsemanship* I. 14 For he is accompted a good Horse man in other parts thereof if he can but mouth a Horse. 1690 *Lond Gaz.* No. 2590/4 Stolen .. a bay Colt , newly mouth'd and pac'd. 1860 *Lnch of Ladysmede* (1862) I. 339 There is the new palfrey which you have been mouthing for me. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 94 Why, he cannot be nearly mouthed.

†6. *intr.* (*contemptuously.*) To join lips (*with*); to kiss. (In quot. 1693 app. with allusion to 4 b.)

1603 Shaks. *Meas for M* III. ii 194 The Duke. would mouth with a beggar, though she smelt browne-bread and Garlicke. 1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* I iv, *Heart.* And it should be mine to let 'em [*sc.* partridges] go again. *Sharp.* Not till you had mouthed a little, George.

7. To 'make mouths'; to grimace; to make derisive grimaces and noises with the mouth.

1827 Disraeli *Viv Grey* VI. i, He drew the cork from his bottle and mouthed at his companions even while he bowed to them. 1883 Ld. R. Gower *My Reminis* I viii 148 The unfortunate queen retaining her calm demeanour as the mob shouted and mouthed around her

8. Of a river: To disembogue (*in, into*).

1598 Florio, *Sboccare*, to mouth, or fall into the sea, as a river doth. 1832 Mrs. F. Trollope *Dom Manners Amer.* (1894) II. 16 The Ohio and Chesapeake canal there mouths into the Potomac. 1881 R F Burton in *Academy* 21 May 366/1 He had originally intended to explore this great stream, which mouths as the 'Nourse River.'

9. *trans.* To point the mouth of (a pistol). *nonce-use.*

1612 Dekker *If it be not good* K 1 b, Fetch me deare friend, An armed Pistoll, and mouth it at my breast.

Mouth, obs. pa. t. of May *v*[1]

Mouthable (mau·ðăb'l), *a.* [f. Mouth *v.* + -able.] That may be uttered with good effect; suitable for oratory or recitation.

1825 J Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XVII 127 Fine mouthable apophthegms. 1887 O W. Holmes in *Atlantic Monthly* LIX. 640 Good mouthable lines.

Mouthacho, -chato: see Mustachio.

Mouthe, form of Moth; obs pa. t. of May *v*[1]

Mouthed (mauðd), *a.* [f. Mouth *sb.* + -ed[2].]

1. Having a mouth, or a mouth of a certain kind (in various senses of the sb).

13.. *K. Alis* 6125 Rowgh they weore so a beore, They weore mowthed so a mare. 1590 Spenser *F. Q* II. xi. 12 A grysie rablement; Some mouth'd like greedy Oystriges; some faste Like loathly Toades. 1637 T. Morton *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 204 The Beaver [is] mouthed like a cunny. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 296 Which this Sort will do, having Courage and a thick Skin, as participating of the Cur, and mouthed from the Beagle. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* II. 270, I. sat me down, and took a mouthed shell.

†2. Gaping, open-mouthed. *Obs*

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v iv, Reflect: what meanes hee by that mouthed waue. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* lxxvii, I'he wrinckles .Of mouthed graues will giue thee memorie. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch.* To Rdr 81 As mouthéd Peasants (throng to see the state, .And Gape vpon the Gowne, .) magnifie Merit. *Ibid*, *Hen. IV*, cclxviii.

3. In parasynthetic derivatives.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 144 A janglere, an evel mouthed oon. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 126 For hit aren murye mouthede men mynstrales of heuene. 1551 Bible *Exod.* IV. 10 But I am slowe mouthed and slowe tongued. 1590 Spenser *F. Q* I. viii. 6 And every head was bloody mouthed with late cruell feast. 1593 Markham *Horsmanship* ii. F j, But if he [your Horse] be. gentle mouthed, then shall the cheeke of your Bytte be made but vppon one degree. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 95 Seuentie mouthed Volga *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II 316 He prefers a Cry of Lawyers at the Bar before any Pack of the best mouthed Dogs in all the North. 1883 Markham *Skoda's Auscult.* 139 A single-mouthed fistulous opening. 1899 F. T. Bullen *Way Navy* 68 An occasional blast from our bull-mouthed siren is also inimical to slumber. 1905 Holman Hunt *Pre-Raphaelitism* II. 295 A many-mouthed chorus began.

Mouther[1] (mau·ðəɹ). [f. Mouth *v.* + -er[1].] One who mouths; one given to vain, boastful, or declamatory speech.

1822 Scott *Nigel* xiii. Courtiers..whose only merit to their masters is to repeat their own words after them—a pack of mouthers, and flatterers, and ear-wigs. 1886 *American* XII. 175 Were there less loafing about bars by windy mouthers and less frothy talk.

Mouther[2] (mau·ðəɹ). *Pugilistic slang.* [f. Mouth *sb.* + -er[1].] A blow on the mouth.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 68, B. gave a mouther which told.

Mouthful (mau·pful). [f. Mouth *sb.* + -ful.] A quantity that fills the mouth; as much as a mouth can hold or take in at one time; hence, a small quantity (*of* something).

1530 Palsgr. 247/1 Mouthfull, *bauffe.* *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr*, 1017 In their mouthfull takyng refection. 1608 Shaks *Per.* II. i 33 A [*sc.* a whale] playes and tumbles, Dryuing the poore Fry before him, And at last, deuowre them all at a mouthfull. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* xxviii. 28 A Goat that was going out one Morning for a Mouthful of Fresh Grass, Charg'd her Kid..not to Open the Door. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* iii. *ad fin.*, When .You to your own Aquinum shall repair, To take a mouthful of sweet Country air. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* iv 113 Acquire the power of using the air of one inspiration by mouthfuls 1837 W. Irving *Capt Bonneville* I. 176 They were three entire days without a mouthful of food. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI 71 He was continually bringing up mouthfuls of dark-coloured mucus.

b. *transf.*

1748 Smollett *Rod Rand.* lvi, I can't have a mouthful of English for love or money. 1884 F. M. Crawford *Rom. Singer* II 31 'He taught me to pronounce the name Königgratz, so—Conigherazzo', said the maestro. ..'Capperi! What a mouthful', said I.

Mouth glue.

1. Glue to be used by moistening with the tongue (see Glue *sb.* 2); originally, a preparation of isinglass. † Hence used for isinglass itself.

1573–80 Baret *Alv.* G 288 Glue made of fish skinnes, mouthglue. *Icthyocolla.* 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 238 *Ichthiocolla*...It's used in gellies · boiled with white Sugar it becommeth white, and is called mouth glew. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Glass*, Put some Mouth-glue into a Porringer upon the Fire, with some Spirit of Wine, and when the Glue is become liquid enough, rub the Pieces of Glass therewith, and they will re-unite. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, These sheets may be pieced together with mouth-glew. 1889 in *Century Dict.* s.v. *Glue.*

†2. *fig* (*allusive.*) 'Glue' made of words.

1615 J. Stephens *Ess. & Char., Gossip* (2nd impr.) 368 By the vertue of a speciall mouth-glew, she cleaues readily to all acquaintance 1700 Congreve *Way of World* v. ix, My contract went no further than a little Mouth-Glew, and that's hardly dry.

Mouthing (mau·þiŋ), *sb. Mining.* [f. Mouth *sb.* + -ing[1].] The entrance to a mine.

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining.* 1902 *Daily Chron.* 4 Apr. 6/4 It is only a new mine, and there was only three yards in the mouthing.

Mouthing (mau·ðiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. Mouth *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Mouth.

1598 Florio, *Sbarlëffo.* a mouthinge, or looking staringlie. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. vi 117 The beholder at first sight, conceives it [*sc.* the cub] a rude and informous lumpe of flesh, and imputes the ensuing shape unto the mouthing of the Dam. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 237 The monkey-mimics rush discordant in; 'Twas chatt'ring, grinning, mouthing, jabbring all. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II i. 14 Thomson. too often falls into mere pompous mouthing 1884 Yates *Recoll.* v. 205 A fine old-crusted actor, full of mouthings and conventionalisms.

b. Comb.. **mouthing bit,** a bit used in 'mouthing' a horse; **mouthing machine** (see quot. 1884).

1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* II i. viii. § 5. 346/1 The Mouthing-Bit may now be put on. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Mouthing Machine* (Sheet-metal Working), a machine for crimping bottoms and swaging or mouthing the tops of open-top cans, to receive the covers.

Mouthing (mau·ðiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Mouth *v.* + -ing[2].] That mouths, in the senses of the verb.

1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol Gen.* (1693) 898 A mouthing fellow, *Clamosus* 1693 Dryden *Persius* v (1697) 471 When Progne's or Thyestes' Feast they write; And, for the mouthing Actor, Verse indite. 1865 Carlyle *Fredh. Gt.* xxi. iv. (1872) X. 23 A solemn, arrogant, mouthing..kind of man. 1904 Edith Rickert *Reaper* 62 One might see in her withered mouthing face the wreckage of a great beauty.

b. Of speech, etc.: Characterized by grandiloquence or pomposity.

1814 L. Hunt *Feast of Poets*, etc. (1815) 50 A translation ..which..is at least..much above the mouthing nonentities which have been palmed upon us of late years for that wonderful poet 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* v 128 That fine mouthing speech of his, magniloquent and generous.

Hence **Mouthingly** *adv.*, in a mouthing manner.

1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 277/2 What the philosophical Radicals. mouthingly extolled as 'individual initiative'.

Mouthishly, *adv.* [f. Mouth *sb.* + -ish + -ly[2].] In a mouthy manner.

1798 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 251 *note*, Flat lines forced into poetry by italics (signifying how well and mouthishly the author would read them).

Mouthless (mau·þlĕs), *a.* [f. Mouth *sb.* + -less.] Having no mouth.

a 1000 *Riddles* lxi. 9 (Gr.) Lyt ic wende, þæt ic. sefre sceolde..muðleas sprecan, wordum wrixlan. 1552 Huloet Mouthles beastes, *inora* 1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Mouthless, Bot., Zool.* 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 131 The gonophores are developed upon special stalks, each of which has essentially the structure of a mouthless hydranth.

†Mouthly, *a.* and *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. Mouth *sb.* + -ly[1] and [2].] **a.** *adj.* Done with the mouth. **b.** *adv.* By or with the mouth.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3538 Vnto Menelay, the mene tyme, mowthly was told Of the rape ynrightwis of his Riche qwene.

1537 Coverdale *Exp. Ps. xxii.* C viij b, By the mouthly preachynge of the worde which goeth in at the eares. 1683 [? Hales] *Brevis Disquisitio* ix. 29 The mouthly eating and consubstantiation of the Lutherans.

Mouth-organ.

1. A musical instrument operated by the mouth. **a.** = Pan-pipe; **b.** = Harmonica, -on; **c.** *dial.* = Jews' harp.

a 1668 Lassels *Voy. Italy* (1698) II. 109 Pan also plays on his mouth-organ tuneably. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, First of May*, The instrumental accompaniments rarely extended beyond the shovels and a set of Pan-pipes, better known to many, as a 'mouth-organ'. 1887 *Sci Amer.* 19 Feb. 120/3 The mouth organ, or harmonica, is a familiar example of a simple reed instrument.

2. *Zool.* One of the parts or appendages forming the mouth (of an insect, crustacean, etc.).

1863 Dana in *Amer. Jrnl Sci.* Ser II. XXXVI. 4 Insects, . have three pairs of mouth-organs, and three pairs of legs. 1866 H. Woodward *Brit. Fossil Crustacea* I. 37. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 239 Such of these more anterior ventral appendages as lie near the mouth are converted into mouth-organs.

Mou·thpiece, mou·th-piece.

1. A piece placed at or forming the mouth (of a receptacle, organ-pipe, tool, and the like).

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xv. P 6 Letter-Founders call this altogether a Mouth-Piece 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* I. v. 59 These openings [for fuel] are provided with mouth pieces of plate iron. 1855 Hopkins *Organ* xviii. 83 Reed or tongue pipes are..those which are made to sound through the medium of a mouth-piece. 1893 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Mouth pieces*, castings fixed on the open ends of 'retorts' (in gas-making). .The term is also applied to the pipes conveying the gas from the retorts.

2. **a.** *jocular.* Used for *mouth* (cf. *headpiece*). **b.** The part (of a model) representing the mouth.

1738 Swift *Pol Conversat.* 41 You have made a fine speech, Colonel. Pray, what will you take for your Mouthpiece? 1832 Brewster *Nat. Magic* viii. (1833) 209 To the mouth-piece was added a nose made of two tin tubes.

3. Something to put in the mouth. **a.** That part of a musical instrument, a pipe, etc., which is placed between the lips, usually adjustable and of a material agreeable to the mouth, as silver, amber, etc. Also, a tube by which a cigar or cigarette is held in the mouth.

1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* I 279 This contrivance..left only a small aperture between the lips, just sufficient to receive the mouth-piece of the flute. 1857 W Collins *Dead Secret* III. i, His lips began to work round the mouth-piece of the pipe. 1876 *Smoker's Guide* v. 61 For our part, to smoke a cigar through a mouthpiece is equivalent to kissing a lady through a respirator. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* I. 414 To. allow the child to suck the mixture from the sterilising bottle fitted with a mouth-piece

b. That part of a bit which crosses the horse's mouth.

1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Bit*, The several parts of a snaffle or curb-bit are—the mouth-piece, the cheeks [etc.]. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I 83 Each regiment should have a few bits with different and easy mouth-pieces and curbs.

4. One who voices the sentiments, opinions, etc., of (a party); one who speaks on behalf of (another or others); one who gives official or public expression to (common opinion or sentiment); a spokesman.

1805 Southey *Madoc in W* viii, They look'd Toward their chief and mouth-piece, the High Priest Tezozomoc. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 64 The thing called the Cabinet is nothing more than the mouth-piece of the Boroughmongers. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 9. 557 The popular discontent at once found a mouthpiece in John Lilburne.

b. *slang.* A solicitor.

1883 Greenwood *Odd People* (1888) 18 It was for the benefit of a man..who was 'in trouble' to 'procure him a mouthpiece',—which..is another word for a defending counsel among those sort of characters.

5. A protector for the mouth; a respirator.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 129/1 Mouthpiece for unhealthy and poisonous trades.

Mouthy (mau·ði), *a.* [f. Mouth *sb.* + -y.] Characterized by railing, ranting, or the use of bombastic language; **a.** of persons.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb) 189 As another said to a mouthy Aduocate, why barkest thou at me so sore? 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* To Rdr. 15 Bestow these thy qualicums (thou mouthy Sophister) vpon some younger eares. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. ccv, Thou shalt not set up Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey; Because the first is crazed..the third so quaint and mouthy. 1850 W. Irving *Goldsmith* 137 He ..was prone to be mouthy and magniloquent.

b. of language.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 737 Much more to the same purpose, mouthy and magnificent 1887 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 302/3 Although somewhat 'mouthy', it [the poem] possesses considerable power and impressiveness.

Hence **Mou·thily** *adv.*, **Mou·thiness.**

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 142 Playing the Mocking Bird to the Muse, with a monotonous mouthiness..that cannot deceive a schoolboy.

Moutne, obs. form of Mutton.

Mouton (mū·tǫn). *Hist.* Forms: 4–6 moto(u)n, 5 mutoun, 6 motton, 7, 9 mutton, 6–9 mouton. [a. OF. *mouton*, lit. 'sheep' (see Mutton).]

1. A French gold coin, bearing the figure of the Lamb of God (whence the name), current in the 14th and 15th centuries.

The 'mouton' issued by Edw. III and Hen. V for use in

the English possessions in France, is said to have had the value of five shillings sterling.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 24 Mildeliche Mede..gaf..The leste man of here meyne a motoun of golde. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* (1533) 104 b/1, A moton is a coyne vsed in Fraunce and Brytayne, and is of value after the rate of sterlynge money vppon v. s. or there aboute. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxxi. 208 These thre estates [France, 1356] made newe money to be forged of fyne gold, called moutons. 1562 Leigh *Armorie* 229 Certeyne skinnes, of this beast [the Panther], whiche were valued, at 5000 mottons of gold. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* vi, My father..will pay you gallantly—a French mutton for every hide I have spoiled. 1894 Lane-Poole *Coins & Medals* 111 The gold coins of Edw. III. were the *guiennois* .and *mouton* (Paschal Lamb) *Ibid.* 112 Henry V. struck in gold moutons and demi-moutons.

2. (See quot.) Cf. *ram*.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccciii. 701 They made..a marueylus gret engyn, xx. fote large and xl. foote longe; they called this engyn a moton; it was to cast gret stones into the towne to beate downe houses.

‖ **3.** (Pronounced mu'ton.) A spy quartered with an accused person with a view to obtaining incriminating evidence.

1804 *Edin. Rev* III. 442 A *mouton*, or jail-spy [was] quartered in his chamber 1902 Lang *Hist. Scotl.* II. IX. 239 A mouton or prison-spy had extracted much of the truth from Bailey.

Mouton, obs form of Mutton.

‖ **Moutonnée** (*mu'tone*), *a. Geol.* Also in adapted form **moutonnéed.** [Fr. (in *roche moutonnée*), fem. pa. pple. of *moutonner*, f *mouton* sheep: see Mutton.] Rounded like a sheep's back; said of rocks that have been subjected to glacial action.

1872 W. S. Symonds *Rec. Rocks* ii. 23 At a point close to the road is a roche moutonnée .and on the opposite side of the lake is a hill moutonnéed and rounded like a barrow. 1876 A. H. Green *Phys. Geol.* (1877) 456 If the moutonnéed surfaces are preserved, we learn from them in what direction to look for the source of the ice. 1893 H. H. Howorth *Glacial Nightmare* II. 428 We ought to have the proper marks of ice action polished, moutonnée surfaces.

Mouwe, Mouwen, obs. ff. Mow, May *v.*[1]

Mouzle, Mouzy, var. ff. Mousle *v.*, Mosy *a.*

Movability (*mūvăbĭlĭti*). Forms: 3–4 moeuablite, 9 mov(e)ability. [f. Movable *a.*: see -ity. (Chaucer's form is a. OF. *movableté*.)] The quality or condition of being movable; mobility.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV Pr VI 106 (Camb MS) They sormownten the ordre of destynal moeuablete. 1824 Loudon *Encycl Gardening* § 926 Primitive surfaces affect vegetables mechanically according to their different degrees of moveability or tenacity. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 295 The eye had resumed its moveability on the inside but not on the outside 1894 *Thinker Mag* V. 153 Without beginning, without any movability of change, and without end.

Movable, moveable (*mū'văb'l*), *a.* and *sb* Forms 4 moeveable, movabele, 4–5 moevable, 5 me(o)veable, mov(ey)abylle, mofabil, 5–6 mevable, 6 movabul, (*Sc.*) movabil(l, 7 moveable, *Sc.* movabell, 5– movable, moveable. [a. OF. *movable*, f. *mov-oir* (mod. F. *mouvoir*) to Move: see -able. Cf. Mobile, Mobile.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Apt or disposed to movement; quick or ready in movement; having a tendency to move *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XI. i (1495) 381 By cause of his substancyall lyghtnesse ayre is kyndly meuable and also chaungable. *c* 1400 Maundev (1839) xv. 162 Therfore is ther gret multitude of peple: but thei ben not sterynge ne mevable, be cause that thei ben in the firste Clymat, that is of Saturne 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr* 12332 And thyderward they [the planets] be meveable, To thylke poynt to kome ageyn, Fro wych they meuede ffyrst certeyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 234 Of all the membres of the body, nature hath made the eye moost mouable 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 83 b, And somtimes her fine and moveable legges..discovered themselves 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 188 Goats are nimble, moveable, and inconstant, and therefore apt to depart away, except they be restrained by the herd and his Dog. 1705 Addison *Italy* 370 Any one that sees the Teverone must conclude it to be one of the most moveable Rivers in the World, that has its Stream broken by such a Multitude of Cascades, and is so often shifted out of one Channel into other.

†**2.** *fig.* Changeable, fickle, inconstant; capable of being influenced or prevailed upon. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV Met. v. 103 (Camb. MS) The moeuable poeple [orig *mobile vulgus*]. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 75 Trust not in eny thingis of this moeuable world. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E Ind.* I. xxi. 55 The King was moueable, and therefore it was possible that the Moores would alter his minde. 1611 Bible *Prov.* v. 6 Her wayes are moueable, that thou canst not know them. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 129 O full of deceit, how movable are thy ways! how often hast thou changed and rechanged.

3. Capable of being moved; not fixed in one place or posture. Sometimes used *Phys.* and *Path.* as a synonym of Floating *ppl. a.*, as in *movable kidney, rib.*

a 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem.* (1841) 65 Þe side of þe quadrat bitwene A and B mote be persede reulefully, in whilk persyng put a chippe like be oþer thre, bot it sale be moveable fro A to B. 1539 in *Archæologia* XL. 440, 4 payer of geests of woode dormint, two payer of geests moveable 1553 Eden *Decades* 360 The degrees of the Equinoctiall distaunte from the moueable meridian. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol* v. xi. § 1 In the vast wildernes when the people of God had themselues no settled habitation, yet a moueable tabernacle they were commanded of God to make. 1656 *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 141 We must also have in our mind an imagination of some moveable thing passing over that line. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 282 He was proposing to me to have a moveable Sty, and about it to make a Yard with Hurdles, to remove from one Tree to another. 1788 Cowper *Gratitude* 25 This moveable structure of shelves. 1802 C. James *Milit. Dict.* s. v, When the pivot flank of any body of men describe in the wheel a smaller circle than the wheeling flank, the wheel is said to be made on a moveable pivot. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 346 Some of these cabins were moveable, and were carried on sledges from one part of the common to another. 1835–6 Owen in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 280/2 If the moveable ribs had commenced as in Mammalia, by extending to the sternum 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XV. 763 The clinical history of the movable kidney dates from the time of Rayer 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* ii. 23 The upper lid..is very movable, while the lower one is almost stationary.

4. Of property: Admitting of being removed or displaced; applied to 'personal' as opposed to 'real' property. In *Sc. Law*, the distinctive appellation of such property as does not pass by inheritance: opposed to Heritable *a*

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 32 Alle othere meuable Godes ther-in beyng 1482 *Charters Edinb.* (1871) 156 Gudis mofabil and vnmofabill. 1538 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 175 Certen other catell and movable goodes that dyd belong to the howse. 1549 *Compl Scot* xvii. 150 Ane person may succeid to heretage and to mouabil gudis of his predecessours. 1618 Naunton in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 63 Who committed her and her porcion and all her moveable estate unto me at his death 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 71 The right of the husband to the wife's moveable estate, is burdened with the moveable debts contracted by her before marriage 1818 Hallam *Mid Ages* vii. (1868) 376 The first eminent instance of a general tax required from the clergy was the famous Saladine tithe; a tenth of all movable estate, imposed by the kings of France and England upon all their subjects, to defray the expense of their intended crusade. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scotl* s. v *Heritable and moveable*, Things, in their nature heritable, may become moveable by being made part of a moveable *universitas*. Thus, a share of heritable subjects, forming part of the stock of a trading company is moveable 1872 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* XVII (1876) IV. 60 Besides these seizures of landed property William also possessed himself of great moveable wealth from various sources.

5. Changing from one date to another every year. *Movable feast*: one which, though always on the same day of the week, varies its date in the calendar.

1430 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem* (1841) 92 Þe table of þe 5 festes moveyabylle. *c* 1440 *Astron Cal* (MS. Ashm 391), Than foloweþ a noþer table of all mouable feestes. 1694 Holder *Disc Time* 1 20 The Lunar Month, by which the Moveable Festivals of the Christian Church are regulated. 1825 Hone *Every Day Bk.* I. 189 Shrove Tuesday regulates most of the moveable feasts

transf. (Mod. colloq.) Breakfast is a movable feast with us

†**6.** *Astron.* (See quot. 1696.) *Obs. rare.*

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* vii 52 If she [i. e. the moon] be posited therein, especially in a moodable [*sic*] Signe, it's an argument of much travell, trotting and trudging. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Moveable Signs*, the same that are named Cardinal, as *Aries, Cancer, Libra*, and *Capricorn*, as from which the Changes of the Seasons are made in Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter

7. *Semitic Grammar.* Of certain letters, etc.: Pronounced; not 'quiescent'.

1837 G. Phillips *Syriac Gram* 33 In the plural Yud quiescent is changed into Yud moveable 1839 Conant tr. *Gesenius' Hebr. Gram* 15 Where they [*sc* ה, ו, י, ן] serve as vowels they are called quiescents (*quiescentes*); where they are consonants, moveable (*mobiles*). 1847 McCaul *Introd Hebr. Gram* 9 The Gutturals, when a moveable Sh'va is required, take the compound Sh'va.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** In the Ptolemaic astronomy: Any of the nine concentric revolving spheres of the heavens. Chiefly in *First* or *highest movable* = Primum Mobile. *Obs.*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol* I. § 17 And *nota*, that firste Moeuyng is cleped 'Moeuyng' of the firste Moeuable of the 8 spere. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Irene* Wks (1711) 171 The planets have a motion contrary to the first moveable 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* I. 1 2 The Figure, Number, and Motion made in the Heavens by the highest Moveable called Primum Mobile. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math* 760, I now enter upon their Hypotheses, that suppose it [the Earth] to be mov'd about the Sun. But before the Phaenomena of the secondary Moveables can be explained by this supposition, we must first understand [etc.].

2 *pl.* Personal property; property that is capable of being moved; any species of property not fixed, as distinguished from real or fixed property (as land, houses, etc.). In *Sc.* and *Civil Law*, 'movable' as distinguished from 'heritable property (see A. 4)

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xiv. 180 (Add MS) My sone, I have none mevables that I may yeve to the, But I have iij. Iewelx, that I bequethe to the 1537 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 133, I wyll that Margary my wyff haue all my mouables, as corne and catall. 1594 Shaks. *Rich III*, III. i. 195 When I am King, clayme thou of me The Earledome of Hereford, and all the moueables Whereof the King, my Brother, was possest. *a* 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 113 These I say are moveables and not of the free-hold. 1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho* 486 Moveables..is the stock that receives the addition, diminution, or variation. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 119/1 The property, as regards movables is governed by the law of Spain, the country of her domicile.

3. An article of furniture that may be removed from the building in which it is placed: opposed to *fixture*. Now chiefly in *pl.* †Also, a portable object belonging to a person, as an article of clothing, a jewel, a tool, etc. (*obs.*).

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clv. 187 They shall pay nothyng for that they may spende aboue v. M li nor for their mouables. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II i. 198 You were a mouable. *Pet.* Why, what's a mouable? *Kat.* A ioyn'd stoole. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* IV. i, I..tooke me a house, Dealt with my fewes, to furnish it with moueables. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* 5 May, It has in the middle a hall furnish'd with excellent marbles and rare pictures the moveables are princely and rich. 1685 Sir E. Verney *MS Let. to Son at Oxford* June, I will supply you with [money] very shortly but not to lay out in vain moveables. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew, Moveables*, Rings, Watches, Swords, and such Toies of value As we bit all the Cull's Cole and Moveables, we Won all the Man's Money, Rings, Watches, &c 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 49 P 7 As capable of being dispos'd of elsewhere, as any other Moveable. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Parasol*, a little moveable, in manner of a canopy, bore in the hand to screen the head from the sun, rain, &c. 1820 Byron *Let. to Hoppner* 20 Jan., I wrote to you..for my movables. 1878 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 328 The movables are the richest inheritance of the German churches .. Besides the more ordinary objects, such as chancel fittings, reredoses, bronze gates [etc.].

fig. 1841 Emerson *Misc.* (1855) 222 So that a man may say, his religion is now no more within himself, but is become a dividual movable.

†**4.** Something capable of being moved or set in motion. *Obs.*

1689 H. Burton *Truths Triumph* 348 He would remoue this whole terrestriall Globe, if he had but a Ground or Base to fasten his Engine vpon (although the Base must needes be farre bigger than the Moueable) 1656 [? J. Sergeant] tr. *J. White's Peripat. Inst* 73 If a Moveable be violently struck against a hard resister 1682 Creech tr. *Lucretius* I. (1683) 13 This could not be, were there no empty space, Thro which these Moveables might freely pass.

†**b.** *spec.* Any part of the 'works' of a watch.

1709 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4509/4 Lost.., a small Gold Watch with a plain Gold Case, the Moveables pretty old 1779 *Phil. Trans* LXVIII. 979 What is meant by a pinion in watch making is that moveable which is set in action by another of a greater number of teeth

†**5.** A person given to movement or change.

1621–2 Laud *Serm* 24 Mar. 35 And this is a great Successe To haue to doe with the greatest moueables in the world, the people, and not miscarry. 1632 Marmion *Holland's Leaguer* I. i, His business is only to be busy, and his tongue's still walking Though himself be one of the worst moveables. 1658 E. Phillips *Myst. Love* 175 What is a Tinker? He is a moveable, for he hath no certain abiding.

†**Mo·vabled.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Movable *sb.* + -ed[2].] Furnished with 'movables'; furnished.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xvii 137 That straw-thatch'd Cottage, scurvily built, naughtily movabled.

Movableness (*mū'văb'lnes*). [-ness.] The attribute of being movable; mobility.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxix. (1495) 140 The meuablenes of the fingres is conuenyent to take and to holde. 1530 Palsgr 246/2 Movableness, *mobilité*. 1643 Lightfoot *Glean Ex* (1648) 22 This moveableness of this Feast. 1878 Spurgeon *Treas Dav.* Ps. cxiv 4 The movableness of things which appear to be fixed and settled

Movably (*mū'văbli*), *adv rare.* [-ly[2].] In a movable manner; so as to be movable.

1681 Grew *Museum* I. i § 2. 20 His [the Armadillo's] Back piece is composed of several Plates, in number eighteen, moveably joyned together by as many intermediate Skins 1835–6 Owen in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 281/1 The true ribs are not joined to the sternum by elastic cartilages, but by straight osseous portions, called sternal ribs, which are moveably connected at both their extremities. 1899 Cagney tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn* x (ed 4) 431 An Abbe's or other condenser adjusted movably to the microscope stand is needed

†**Mo·val.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Move *v.* + -al, after *removal*.] The fact of being moved.

1632 Vicars *Virgil* VIII 315 Whereat he by and by Put forth his strength, and rous'd it from the root, And it remov'd whose movall with loud shout Did fill the echoing aire 1769 R. Griffith *Gordian Knot* I. 44 (F. H.).

Move (*mūv*), *sb.* Also 5 meeve. [f. Move *v.*]

†**1.** A proposal, motion. *Obs rare*[−1].

1439 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 17/2 Ye seide John, many tymes hath made diverse meeves and tretice, for to have pees with ye seide Phelip

2. *Chess, Draughts*, etc. The moving or changing of position of a piece in the regular course of the game; the manner or mode in which a piece is allowed to be moved, (a player's) turn to move. (Cf. Remove *sb* 3 c)

The move the right to make the first move in the game (similarly in *pawn and move* in chess, with reference to odds); also the superiority of position (at any stage of the game) which depends on having the turn to move at the right moment.

1656 Cowley *Pindar Odes, Destiny* ii, I saw two Angels play'd the Mate With Man, alas, no otherwise it proves; An unseen Hand makes all their Moves. 1761 Hoyle (*title*) An Essay towards making the Game of Chess easily learned, by those who know the moves only. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 640/2 When the game is near finished, each party having only three or four pawns, the kings must endeavour to gain the move. 1800 J. Sturges *Draughts* 2 The first move of each Game to be taken by both players alternately. 1808 Sarratt *Chess* (1822) 3 The player who gives odds has always the advantage of the move; except, of course, in those games where the move is also given to the inferior player 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 381 (Backgammon) The moves of the men are determined by the throws of the dice. 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle, Draughts* 107 White may capture the whole of the three black men in one move. 1876 W. N. Potter in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 592/1 Those to whom the masters of the game can only concede the small odds of 'pawn and move'. *Ibid.* 593/2 *Castling.*—This is a peculiar move permitted to the king once in the game. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* Prol. 8 *Becket.* It is your move. *Henry.* Well—there.

b. *fig.* A device, trick; an action calculated to secure some end. *A (good, bad,* etc.) *move*: a (prudent or imprudent) step or proceeding. *To be up to every move on the board, to be up to* (or *know*) *a move or two*: to be cunning, smart, wide-awake, experienced.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., To be flash to every move upon the board, is to have a general knowledge of the world, and all its numerous deceptions. 1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. III. viii. 105 And a travellin' about, and a-livin' on the best, and sleepin' in the spare bed always, ain't a bad move nother. 1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* iii, Gentlemen of the free-and-easy sort, who plume themselves on being acquainted with a move or two. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi. A cunning old beggar, up to every move on the board. 1868 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* III. ii, He has sent for his own housekeeper, which is a good move. 1884 *Gd. Words* June 400/1 The practical details of prison discipline, and the moves by which its rigours may be softened or evaded by the old birds.

3. *On the move.* in process of moving from one place to another, travelling, moving about.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 165 Column of half squadrons is then formed, either from the halt, or on the move. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'less. & Gertr* II. 357 (K. O) On the move [said of people] 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXXI, Everybody seemed to be busy, humming, and on the move 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* II. 104 The Bishop.. was always on the move when he was in his diocese.

fig. 1881 TYLOR *Anthrop* I. 18 It does not follow from such arguments as these that civilization is always on the move, or that its movement is always progress.

4. An act of moving from a stationary position; a beginning of movement or departure; a 'rise' from the (dinner) table (to go to the drawing-room), etc.; esp. in phrase *to make a move.*

1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. vi, The Grand Duke, bowing to his circle, made a move. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat & Hum. Nat* I. XII. 381 So in due time we parted..Cutler made the first move by ascending the companion-ladder. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* xx, Lady Scapegrace..'made the move', at which we all sailed away to tea and coffee in the drawing-room *Ibid* XXI, Directly there was a move, the ladies went to bed 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 76 The great principle in a propellant force is so to arrange it that you do not obtain too great a velocity at the first move of the projectile. 1883 *Daily Tel* 10 Nov 5/1 Without such decided moves forward on his part, many other friends of progress would have hesitated to move at all

5. A change of habitation or place of sojourn.

1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* 47 Christianity is just now moving to a larger house, and everybody knows how confusing and laborious a move is 1857 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) II. 325 Making no further move that is not a move homeward 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 June 5/3 The first holiday seekers are making a move to the seaside

6. *colloq.* (*U.S*) *To get a move on one* to hasten one's steps, to hurry up. In recent Dicts.

7 *Glass-making.* (See quot.)

1849 PELLATT *Curios Glass Making* 90 The mode of reckoning the piece-work of Glass-makers is peculiar The 'move', as it is technically called, is a nominal period of six hours; and the payment is proportionate to the number of articles supposed, by fair exertion, capable of being made in that time by a set of ordinary workmen.

Move (mūv), *v.* Inflected **moving, moved.** Forms: α. 3–5 **meove,** 3–6 **moeve, meve,** 4–5 **mew(e, meuve, mefe, meefe, meffe,** 4–6 **meeve, 6 mieve.** β. 3– **move,** (4 **mwe**), 4–6 *north.* **mow(e,** 4–7 **moove.** Also *north.* and *Sc.* 4–6 **mofe,** 5 **moffe, moyfe, moyff, mowff, muff, mwff,** 5–6 **muve, mufe,** 6 **muif, moif,f, mwve.** [ME *move,* a. AF. *mov-er,* OF. *mov-oir, mouvoir* (mod.F. *mouvoir*), = Pr, Sp., Pg. *mover,* It. *muovere,* *muovere* :—L. *movēre* (derivation-stem *mō-* for **movi-*: see MOBILE *a.*, MOMENT, MOTILE *a.*, MOTION, MOTIVE, MOTOR). The intransitive use (developed from refl.), almost non-existent in Latin and in mod.Fr., was extensively current in OFr., and came into Eng at least as early as the transitive use.

The α forms, *moeve, meove, mēve* represent the OF. flexional forms with root-stress, e g. 3 plur. pres. ind. *meuvent, meuvent* (mod. F. *meuvent*). Cf the parallel forms of PROVE *v*, and the ME. *poeple, peeple, pēple* repr. OF. *pueple, peeple* (mod.F. *peuple*), PEOPLE *sb.*]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To change the place or position of; to take from one place or situation to another; to shift, remove; *occas.* to dislodge or displace (something fixed). Also, *to move away, along,* etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* v. 6 3onge men rysinge mouedyn hym awey. *c* 1400 *Chron. Vilod* 2498 Þe vrthe þat my body lyȝt on, is mevyd, also, Y-mevyd alle from þe grounde an hyȝe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 336/2 Mevyn, or remevyn,. *amoveo.* 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. III. 40 But none myght stere the swerd nor meue hit. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXXVII. 1 At this my hert is astonnied, and moued out of his place. [Also 1611] 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 366 He moves his Camp, to meet his careless Foe. 1791 M CUTLER in *Life,* etc (1888) I. 466 My barn was moved from the Hubbard house round the north end of the Meeting House to my other barn. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Daughter* 125 At last you rose and moved the light. 1897 'SARAH GRAND' *Beth Bk.* XX, She..moved the tray, and put the table back in its place.

fig. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Deduco.* somtime to moue from his purpose 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 30 Neither did it moue my affection from him. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 523 When she saw her Reasons idly spent, And cou'd not move him from his fix'd Intent; She flew to rage.

b. *Chess, Draughts,* etc. To change the position of (a piece) in the course of play; to transfer from one position to another. (Cf. REMOVE *v.* 2 c.)

† Also *refl.* of the piece (= sense 16 e).

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. ii 163 We ought to knowe..how the kynge meueth hym and ysswueth oute of his place. 1761 HOYLE *Ess Chess* Pref., When you castle your King, do not move the Pawns before him till forced to it. 1800 J. STURGES *Draughts* 2 If you move your Man. over the Angle which divides the Squares .you must finish your move so begun. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* Prol, My liege, I move my bishop.

† c. To bring or apply (something) *to*; to administer (a remedy). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. iii. 25 (Camb. MS.) For wan þat tyme is, I shal moeue [L. *admovebo*] swych thinges þat percen hem self depe. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Admoueo,* to moue to, or put to 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 509 They use their forefeet in stead of hands,. and move their meat to their mouth with them. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* XXIII. 25 But thou shalt not moove a sickle vnto thy neighbours standing corne.

† d. To promote or advance *to* an office. (Cf. MOTION *sb* 1 f.) *Obs rare.*

1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 335 And, geue thay haue the floke abusit, ȝe, Kyngs, sall be for that accusit Because ȝe mouit thaime to sic curis Quhilk nother techis ryche nor puris.

e. To take off or lift (a hat, cap) from one's head, as a gesture of salutation

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter bk* (Camden) 5, I passing bi him, and mouing mi cap. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 232 That every member might, as a testimony of his particular acknowledgment, stir or move his hat towards him; the which when very many did, the lord Falkland,. Instead of moving his hat,..held it close down to his head. 1825 T COSNETT *Footman's Direct* 175 Always show your respect to the family by moving your hat when you meet any of them.

f. *Comm.* in *passive,* of merchandise: To 'go off', find purchasers. Cf. 16 j

1900 *Daily News* 20 June 9/1 There has been a rather better demand for leather during the week, and some fair parcels have been moved.

2. To put or keep in motion; to shake, stir, or disturb (an object which would otherwise be at rest).

To move heaven and earth: to make unheard-of efforts (*to* effect or obtain something)

1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. XVI 77 And þanne comsed it to crye, And wagged wydwehode and it wepte after. And whan it meued Matrimoigne it made a foule noyse *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 305 Euery worde..That lowde or pryvee y-spoken ys, Moveth first an ayre a-boute, And of thys movynge, out of doute, Another ayre anoon ys meved. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch.* II XV in Ashm. *Theat Chem Brit.* (1652) 138 Beware thy Glasse thou never opyn ne meve 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* lxviii 8 Euen as Sinai also was moued at ye presence of God. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* II. XV. 50 The chanell was so moued that by great surges, it cast the water ouer the walles 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 225 Englishmen would move heaven and earth to establish a better conveyance, at a higher price. 1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg., Bucol.* V 5 The shadows are unsteady, in consequence of the western breezes moving the trees 1885 'F. ANSTEY' *Tinted Venus* 49 There's the police moving heaven and earth to get you back again.

b. To put or keep in motion which is of a continuous, regular, or recurrent kind, or which effects some result; to impel or agitate (an implement, etc.) in the proper way; to actuate (a machine). In early use chiefly of God as the mover of the universe. Also with advs. as *to and fro,* etc

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* I (*Katerine*) 475 Ȝe suld kene þat bot a god suld be, þat mad & mowis alkine thing. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Plais* II. 308 The courteous Gods that gives me lyfe now mooves the planets all. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* Introd 1 *Automata* (Engines that move themselves by springs and wheeles as doth a watch) 1709 *Tatler* No 100 P 1 As she moved it [a mirror] in her Hand, it brightened the Heavens, the Air, or the Earth. 1797 G JEE in *Trans. Soc Arts* XVI. 303 The handle is required to be turned one way only, which moves the machine more steadily. 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem.* (1862) III. 193 If a glass rod be moved quickly through the air.

3. Of a living being or its powers: To change the position or posture of (its body or any member).

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XXXVII. 22 Aftir thee the hed he mouede, thou maide dozter of Jerusalem. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* III. XII. (1495) 55 The vertue that hyghte animalis motiua moeuyth all the lymmes. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (S.T.S) 83 Quhen men mwuis the mwthit and the lippis and the tunge wtuertlie without ye hart and mind. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. II. 146 But shall we dance, if they desire vs too't? *Quee.* No, to the death we will not moue a foot. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* XI. 7 But against any of the children of Israel, shal not a dog moue his tongue. 1807–26 COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed 5) 274 Inability to move or use the limb 1878 T. HARDY *Ret Native* IV VII, She moved her lips but could not speak 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* XVIII 201 Had either of us moved hand or foot just then, it would, I am convinced, have at once brought on another and probably a fatal charge

† b. *refl.* To set oneself in motion, change place or posture, stir. Also, to go, proceed. = senses 16, 17.

c 1290 *St Brendan* 674 in *S. Eng Leg.* 238 Þe fisch bi-gan to meouen him And bar þis Monekes forth with him. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 9740 Meue you with manhode to mar of your foe. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 120 When a man is in deadlie syn, all his membres is bon, & he may not mofe hym. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 8 He lept & mevyd hym as a man wakynge from slep. 1530 PALSGR 641/1 He is so sycke that he can nat move him in his bedde.

† 4. To put forth, utter (sound). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 125 There is no creature that will more stir, bark, and move noise, then one of these against thief or wilde beast. 1667 MILTON *P. L* III. 37 Then feed on thoughts, that voluntarie move Harmonious numbers. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 58 A full Chorus of four or five Parts, which moveth a kind of Heavenly Harmony.

5. *Med.* a. To provoke (an excretion or discharge). ? *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I XXIX § 2. 40 Camels haie.. mooueth the tearmes. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vii. 31 Salt ..hath vertue..to move sweates.

b. To cause (the bowels) to act, also *absol.* Also *intr.* of the bowels = to be moved, to act.

a 1700 B E. *Dict. Cant. Crew,* s.v. *Pass, Do the Waters Pass well?* much in use at the Wells, do they Move as they ought? 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 308 The very large doses of medicine that were necessary to move her bowels. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* XIV. (ed. 4) 101 Even when the bowels were truly described as moving regularly. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* III. 414 The bowels being moved immediately after each meal.

6. *To move* (a person's) *blood*: to make it flow more rapidly; hence, to excite or stir a passion in one. In early use said of the person himself = to become excited, angry, etc.; similarly † *to move one's mood* = to wax wroth.

a 1330 *Otuel* 355 King charle gan to meuen his blod. 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B. x 263 Why meuestow þi mode for a mote in þi brotheres eye *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 16791 That bold mayden meved hir blod, When sche tho tydandes vndirstode. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 472 For to se this flode ..Mefys nothing my mode 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I 257 In this chaungyng of colour there was not a vayne but he was meuyd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 155 When his Blood no Youthful Spirits move.

7. To stir up or excite (an emotion, appetite, etc.) in a person; to provoke (laughter, contradiction).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XII. 126 And medle we naugt muche with hem to meuen any wrathe 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. VI 132 Anon as he is chauffed lecherye is meuyd in hym. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. II 865 To moue wilde laughter in the throate of death? 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* II. VIII. § 4 Wherein if I haue differed from the ancient, and receiued doctrines, and thereby shall moue contradiction. 1676 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* V. I, Your Penitence does my Compassion move. 1721 FELTON *Dissert Classicks* (1753) 83 Images are very sparingly to be introduced; their Use is to move Pity or Terror, Admiration [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II I 243 All the prejudices, all the exaggerations of both the great parties in the state, moved his scorn 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 26 Such delicious fruits as those with which Cato moved the astonishment and the envy of the senators.

† b. *occas.* To excite, evoke (a state, activity, etc., in a person); to affect (a sense) *Obs*

1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 811 Quhate dois muse our Missere? Or quhareof dois proceid our pouertie? 1551 T WILSON *Logike* (1580) 1 All soundes and noises that be made moue the hearyng, as coughyng 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 978 It is said to moue Dreames also 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts N T* 116 His proper worke is both to lie, and to move lies in others.

8. To stir up, commence (strife, war, and the like). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

[Cf L. *arma, bellum, tragœdias movere*]

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1725) 206 Bot Jon was þe enchesonne, & moued þer a strif. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 683, I se wel, that ye wole moeue werre and bataille *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. I. 17 Obir nacionys..þat latthe was bargan for to moyff. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 200 Odo. mooved many Tragedies within this Realme, and was in the end throwen from the Stage. 1585 *Act* 27 *Eliz.* c 2 § 1 Seminarie Priestes stire up and move Sedition, Rebellion and open Hostilitie within her Highnesse Realmes. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland,* etc (1747) 79 His foure sonnes.. rose in armes and mooued warre against him. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* XXXVII (ed 2) 169 Turn him [*sc* the cock] into the Pit to move his fortune.

9. To affect with emotion; to rouse or excite feeling in (a person); to stir (the feelings, etc.); to trouble, disquiet, perturb in one's mind; to excite *to* (laughter, pity, tears, etc). Often *spec.* to affect with tender or compassionate emotion.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 9738 Merci me mous wit her praier. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* VII. (*Jacobus*) 118 Þe folk with a sowdane cry þai mewit þan sa sodanly, þat þai war in wil for to stane Þe apostollis. *c* 1440 *York Myst* V 2 For woo my witte es in a were, That moffes me mykill in my mynde. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C ij b, Yf the knyght hadde be sore meuyd and sorrowful at the deth of his first wyf 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm bef Edw VI* (Arb) 84 They were so moued wyth his preachynge, that they returned home agayne. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* IV. XII 26 To disclose Which of the Nymphes his heart so sore did mieve 1611 BIBLE *Mark* I. 41 And Iesus mooued with compassion, put foorth his hand, and touched him 1667 MILTON *P. L* IX 1143 To whom soon mov'd with touch of blame thus Eve *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1897) I 476 He commonly gives all he has about him, when he meets an object that moves him. 1807 WORDSW *Sonn*, *'The world is too much with us'*, For this, for everything, we are out of tune, It moves us not. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac Faithf* XXXIII, I was moved with the kindness of the old couple. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 66 They were an ardent and impetuous race, easily moved to tears or to laughter, to fury or to love 1896 T F. TOUT *Edw I*, III. 50 All Christendom was terribly moved by the assassination.

b. To provoke to anger; to make angry. *Obs.* exc. in the full phr. *to move to anger, wrath,* etc.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1217 Þan was ser Meliager moued & maynly debatis. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIX. v. 779 Syre Launcelot why þe ye soo moeued. Me semeth said sir launcelot ye ought to be more wrothe than I am. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 Therfore let it moue no body, yf in the entreatynge of these matters, somtyme we [etc.]. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial,* O Lorde,

whiche for our synnes iustly art moued. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. v, 'Tis not 500 Crownes that I esteeme; I am not mou'd at that: this angers me, That he [etc.]. 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* 144 But Jack so moued their patience, they shot him 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* III. xv. § 1 God was moved at their abuse of him, and would inflict punishment upon them.

† c. *refl.* To be perturbed; to become excited or angry. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 485 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 120 Sire, quath pis holi man, ne meue 3e ov r13t nou3t! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx 150 Sir pylate, mefe you now no mare, bot mese youre hart and mend youre mode. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 96 Mufe the not at thair prosperitie.

10. To operate as a motive or influence on the volition or belief of (a person); to prompt, actuate, or impel *to* (an action) or *to do* (something).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9304 Ac an oþer reson wel ver meueþ more ine þer to. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 177 What hathe moued the thus to do? *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxxiv 97 Quhair money may 3ow moif, I hald it aweryce 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 634 Their furious minds more desirous of reuenge than mony, were not to be moued with any gold. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III xxxiii. 205 Some are moved to beleeve for one, and others for other reasons 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1726) 74 What reason shou'd thy Mind to Marriage move? 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* II. § 4 What moves men to build and plant but vanity. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* IV 1, I have prepared such arguments as will not Fail to move them. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz* I xi. 930 The two great principles which move the world are the love of wealth and the love of knowledge.

b. *absol.*

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 90 Becaus exempills fetchit far Mufis not so muche as thay thingis quhilk we se. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii 55, I feare these stubborn lines lack power to moue. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath Trag.* IV v, To make th'example moue more forceably To vertue.

11. Of God, good or evil spirits, one's own heart, etc. To prompt, impel *to* some action; in *passive*, to have an inward prompting, to feel inclined.

The spirit moves me, a phrase orig in Quaker use, of promptings attributed to the Holy Spirit, now often used (without any irreverent intention) for 'I feel impelled or in the humour (*to do* something)'

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III 412 What profit were hit Crist to begge þus, sib he myght mefe men to gif hym when hym nedid, wipouten any bisynes of askyng of hom? 1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr.* 11215 Wolde god yt stoode so That ye wer mevyd, & that a-noon, To passe the way that I shal gon *c* 1450 *Cov Myst* xi (Shaks Soc.) 106 Ihe aungel Whos synne hath mad hym a devyl in helle, He mevyd man to be so contraryous. 1530 PALSGR. 318/2 Meved or inclyned to do a thynge, *enclin* 1552 *Bk Com Prayer, Ordering Deacons*, Doe you trust that you are inwardlye moued by the holye Ghoste to take vpon you thys office and ministracion? 1656 G FOX *Jrnl* (1852) I 271 The power of the Lord God arose in me, and I was moved in it 'to bid him lay down his crown at the feet of Jesus' 1835 J. H NEWMAN *Par. Serm* (1837) I viii 128 God moves us in order to make the beginning of duty easy 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) II 105 The spirit moves me to write you a letter.

† b. *passive.* To be inclined to think *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt Tamburl.* II v, I am strongly mou'd, That if I should desire the Persian crown, I could attain it with a wondrous ease.

†12. To urge (a person) *to* (an action) or *to do* (something), to exhort, incite; to apply or appeal to, to make a proposal or request to. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B XII 4 Many tymes [I] haue moeued þe to þinke on þine ende *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 527 A preste movid ane vsurar when he was seke to dispose hym for þe heale of his sawle 1476 *Paston Lett* III 157 Wherto I promysed hym my poore helpe, as ferforthe as I durst meve your good lordshepp for hym 1552 *Bk Com. Prayer, Morn Prayer*, The scripture moueth vs in sondrie places to acknowledge and confesse our manifold synnes and wickedness. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II 84 He had earnestly moved her Majesty to give him leave to come over for a short time. 1662 *Bk. Com Prayer, Visit Sick* (rubric), Here shall the sick person be moved to make a special confession of his sins 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III 1, I begged him that he would move the Captains to take some Pity on us

† b. To apply to or solicit (a person) *for* something, or *in* or *of* a matter. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich Redeles* Prol 32 To meuve him of myn-serewle, his mynde to reffresshe *Ibid* III 2 For mater þat my mynde is meued in now *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1760 Ihe Sowdon..gunne his councell to meve Of that mater that towchid hym soo nere, And Askid ther avise in this mater. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E Ind.* I xxi 35 Did therfore moue ye King of Calicut by a messenger for license to send the same *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* XIII. § 28 If he desired any thing..he would move the King in it 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* I. Wks. 1799 II. 243 If you want money..you move me for further supplies

13. To make a formal application, suit, or request to (the sovereign, a court, Parliament, etc.). Const *for*. Cf. MOTION *sb.* 8 a, b

1683 TEMPLE *Mem* Wks 1731 I 464 He would move the Parliament to have my Statue set up 1796 J. ANSTEY *Pleader's G.* (1803) 41 Down to the Hall of Erebus I'll go, And move some Dæmon in the Courts below. 1816 *Ann Reg.* 20 The Earl of Liverpool moved the House..on the subject of an address upon the treaties 1885 *Standard* 20 Mar 6/1 The Bank now moved the Court for a reversal of the verdict.

b. const *that* (something be done). Cf. 15 c.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I (1682) 103 He moved the Company that the arrogant fool might be put out of the Room. 1739 *Wks Learned* I. 48 Dr. Reynolds moved his Majesty, on the second Day of the Dispute, that there might be a New Translation of the Bible.

†14. To propose or suggest (something to be done); to prefer (a request); to lodge (a complaint); to bring forward, propound (a question, etc.), mention (a matter). Const. *to* (a person).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 113, I durste meue no mateere to make him to langle. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 344 3e motyn herkenyn If he can ɔeplye A geyns these poyntys that 3e han to hym mevid *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 304 On a tyme when Saynt Petur prechid, þer was som þat wolde mofe vnto hym vnprofitable questions. 1524 J. ALEN in *Carew MSS.* (1867) I. 25 The doubts that I moved to your Grace. 1540 HEYWOOD *Four PP.* 1034 (Manly), I could ryght well ten tymes souner all that haue beleued Then the tenth parte of that he hath meued. 1625 BACON *Ess., Cunning* (Arb.) 437 The like Surprize, may be made, by Mouing things, when the Party is in haste, and cannot stay, to consider aduisedly, of that is moued 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz* IV 55 To Indamora you my Suit must move. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* IV. 193 The third Difficulty moved concerning this matter is whether the Grant was made for all the Lands of the Kingdom *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1900) II. 383 No man ever had the impudence to move to him any thing with relation to the king's life. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* V Wks 1813 I 370 Elizabeth did not expect that he would have moved any such difficulty

† b. *To move in one's mind*, to revolve, turn over (a question). In quots. with clause as object.

c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5763 He moued [*printed* moned] and moysid in his mynde, þat þe se passid his kynde *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S.T.S.) I 166 Conjectering and moving in his mynd quhome this sould be

15 *spec.* † a. To plead (a cause or suit) in a court; to bring (an action at law). *Obs.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 145 Loke thow fayle nought Thy sentence to yeue without favour so, Lyke as thou hast herde the causys meuyd the to. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 507 A plee I meved by a breef of the kyngis I-called Cessauit bitwene the abbesse and Andrew Culuarde. 1571–2 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* II 129 Ihe awnaris thairof wald move actioun againis him thairfoir. 1641 W SHEPPARD *Court-Keepers Guide* (1654) 48 *Barretor*, one that moves suits and that commonly for small matters and taking the worst side

b. To propose (a question, resolution, etc.) formally in a deliberative assembly.

1452 in Gross *Gild Merch* (1890) II. 68 That all brethirn may be sworne to kepe all cownsayll of all matters that bene mewit in the semples 1789 PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I 93 Your Lordship would undertake to move the Address 1828 *Hansard's Parl Debates* 25 Apr XIX. 141 Mr C. Grant moved the order of the day 1838–42 ARNOLD *Hist Rome* (1846) III xliv. 147 Ihe resolutions which he moved were unanimously adopted. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI II. 24 The opposition moved the previous question.

c. with clause To propose (now only, in a formal manner) *that* something be done, or *to do* something † Formerly also with clause expressing a fact. To put in a plea or suggestion *that* . . .

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II xxiii. § 41 The two frogs, which consulted when their plash was drie, whether they should go and the one mooued to go down into a pit because it was not likely the water would dry there 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 20, I moved first that the L. Chancellor be brought to the barre 1720 POPE *Iliad* XVIII 300 In free Debate, my Friends, your Sentence speak, For me, I move, before the Morning break To raise our Camp. 1817 JAS MILL *Brit. India* II v VIII 661 It was moved by Mr. Stables..that the inquiry should be instituted 1886 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 196/1 The plaintiff now moved that the foreclosure be made absolute. 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 151, I move we adjourn.

II. Intransitive senses.

16. Of persons and things. To go, advance, proceed, pass from one place to another Usu. implying deliberate or measured or laborious progress Also with advs., as *about, away*, etc.

c 1250 *Kent Serm.* in *O. E. Misc* 29 Þo seide ure lord to þo serganz Moveth to gidere and bereth to Architriclin *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4285 With here menskful meyne scke meued on gate *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1601 Thurgh myddis þe mekill toune meuyt a water, And disseuert þe Cite. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 677 All thus thai mufe to the meit. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritit Wemen* 2 Apon the Midsumer ewin I muvit furth allane 1605 SHAKS. *Macb* V v 35 Me thought The Wood began to moue *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist Air* (1692) 104 As if a shining fish were moving to and fro very swiftly in a somewhat troubled water 1725 POPE *Odyss* VIII 395 To the soft Cyprian shores the Goddess moves 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) I XXI 147 Not a door opens; not a soul stirs Hannah, as she moves up and down, is shunned as a person infected. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos* (1776) I 299 A globe moving through a fluid, such as air, that closes behind the body as it moves 1832 CARLYLE *Sart Res* II iii, The aproned or disaproned Burghers moving in to breakfast 1853 M ARNOLD *Scholar Gypsy* xi, And marked thee Through the long dewy grass move slow away 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 87 Katie never ran, she moved To meet me, winding under woodbine flowers. 1861 ANDERSSON *Okavango River* 94 They [*sc* elephants] would then as suddenly move off at full speed 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv 249 She, as his onward keel still moved, still mournfully follow'd

fig 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxxi 533 Were there a principle of spiritual life in their souls, they would move Christ-ward 1876 L STEPHEN *Eng. Lit 18th Cent* I. 3 Thought moves in a spiral curve, not in a straight line.

b. of the heavenly bodies in their regular course.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* ii. § 35 The Moone Moeuyth the contiarie from othere planetes as in hire Epiſicle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii 181 And tho ij. sterres ne meeven neuere. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII 70 Whether Heav'n move or Earth Imports not, if thou reck'n right. 1842 TENNYSON *Move Eastward* I Move eastward, happy earth

c. Of an army or body of men (or their leader): To go forward, march. Also, to quit one's position.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13460 Þey meoued fro Langres toward Ostum Wyþ mikel folk & grete route. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2001 Sir Lott and sir Launcelotte.. Salle lenge on his lefte hande, wyth legyones ynewe, To meue in þe morne-while, 3if þe myste happynne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 549 Anon they move In perfect Phalanx to the Dorian mood. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr* II. liv. 46 Observing that the King had moved at a greater distance than usual from the town. 1844 H H WILSON *Brit India* II. 254 He again moved in pursuit. 1847 L HUNT *Jar Honey* x. (1848) 132 Religious processions move through the streets.

d. *transf.* Of time, a narrative, a piece of work, etc To advance, make progress. Also in *Music*, of a voice or part: To proceed from note to note.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7167 By two monethes were myldly mouit to end. 1694 PRIOR *Hymn to Sun* II, From the Blessings They bestow, Our Times are dated, and our Fra's move. 1712 HEARNE *Collect* (O.H.S.) III 426 The 9th Vol (which will be the last) moves apace 1772 *Encycl Brit.* III 333/2 Ihe part for the organ should move in long notes, and by the least intervals. 1819 KEATS *Isabella* xx, Then the tale Shall move on soberly 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 134 Science moves, but slowly slowly, creeping on from point to point 1877 STAINER *Harmony* vi. § 73 Oblique [motion is] when one part is stationary and another moves. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May 765 The story moves far too slowly, and the long conversations are tiresome 1900 T M LINDSAY *Ch. & Min in Early Cent.* IV. 149 Things move fast in young communities organising themselves for the first time.

e. *Chess, Draughts*, etc. (*a*) Of a piece: To be transferred, pass, from one position to another in the course of the game (= 1 b *refl*), (*b*) Of a player: To make a move (= 1 b *absol*).

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV II 165 Therefore may the kynge meue on the lifte side of his propre poynt. 1734 R. SEYMOUR *Compl Gamester* (ed. 5) 128 Ihe Gamesters must move by Turns, as they do at Draughts. 1800 J STURGES *Draughts* 2 You are allowed five minutes more to move, and in default of moving in that time you lose the Game. 1876 W N POTTER in *Encycl Brit* V. 593/1 They [*sc* knights] move from one corner of any rectangle of three squares by two to the opposite corner. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* Prol., Check—you move so wildly

f. To depart, start off, = to move off or away. Now *colloq.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 130 Than they graunted to the Messagers that thei sholde meve the thirde day *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV 698 Thar twa days our thar lugyng still thai maid, On the thrid nycht thai mowit but mar abaid. 1756 TOTDERVY *Hist 2 Orphans* II 116 As I shall lay with a friend two miles off, 'tis high time to be moving 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat & Hum. Nat* I xii 376 As soon as the ceremony was over, 'Now,' sais I, 'we must be a movin'.

g. To change one's abode; to go from one house or residence to another. Also *to move about*, etc., to keep changing one's abode *To move in*, to take possession of a new domicile

a 1707 BP PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1839) 244 He was afterwards the occasion of his leaving the College, and moving towards London 1751 EARL CHATHAM *Lett Nephew* II 5, I have been moving about from place to place 1796 LAMB *Let to Coleridge* 2 Dec, Write to me when you move, lest I should direct wrong 1887 A BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II 63 In 1715 Pope moved with his parents to Chiswick. 1891 N GOULD *Double Event* 18 You shall have the place Thurton had and you can move into his cottage as soon as you please

h. *To move off*: to die *colloq* (Cf. *go off.*)

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G* I (1783) 11 Whether from the fall or the fright, the Major mov'd off in a month

i. *Move on*: the order given by a policeman to a pedestrian who is standing too long in one place so as to cause obstruction. Hence occas. *trans* = to order to 'move on'

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan 83/2 He possesses the power. of ordering them to 'move on' 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lviii, In vain policemen told them to move on, fresh groups gathered after the seceders 1894 *Times* (weekly ed) 19 Jan. 56/2 Ihe proceedings were abruptly closed by the intervention of the police, who 'moved on' the preacher.

j. Of merchandise. To change hands, circulate, find buyers. Also, of a stock of goods, an edition or impression of a book, *To move off*: to be in course of being sold off (more or less rapidly).

1759 GOLDSM *Pres. St. Polite Learn* vi Wks. (Globe) 432/2 To borrow a bookseller's phrase, the whole impression moves off 1876 BREWER *Eng Studies* II (1881) 50 A second or third edition moves off languidly enough 1888 *Jrnl. R Agric Soc* Apr. 52 Ihe new crop does not begin to move to any considerable extent before the middle of that month 1893 E W GOSSE *Questions at Issue* 60 Both of them achieved fame long before their books began to 'move', as publishers call it

17. Of living beings To change position or posture, to exhibit motion or physical activity (in respect of the whole body or of a member) Freq. with negative = to remain still, not to stir.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13330 Meue nought, for oughte þat may bytide, Til þat I come, when y se nede. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 25 (*Benedicite*) Alle that mevith in wateres. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII XXXII 321 But at that tyme there was not one wold meue foot for his wordes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V VIII 32 Entellus standis stif and grave of cors, Nocht moifland fra his first stand in a fors. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul* II I. 15 He heareth not, he stirreth not, he moueth not. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* (1776) VIII. 191 The animal has been cut in every division, yet still it continued to move. 1865 TENNYSON *Princess* VI (*Song*), Yet she neither spoke nor moved 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *You never can tell* 297 He moves as if to go

b. of a part of the body.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* I 13 Hir lippes onely moued, but hir voyce was not herde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V* III. II 116 Moue these eies? 1717 PRIOR *Alma* I. 312 Both Legs and

Arms spontaneous move 1898 HENLEY *Lond. Types, Guardsman*, Nor would his lips Move, though his gorge with throttled oaths were charred!

c. To dance. Also with cognate object. Now *rare*.

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III D 4 b, What more then dellian musicke doe I heare, That calles my soule To moue vnto the measures of delight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 579 As they move Thir Starry dance in numbers that compute Days, months, and years. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology*, etc. VI. 23, I beheld a lady moving a minuet with infinite grace.

d. To bow in salutation.

1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (1843) 33 He will neither move nor speak to us. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXIX, I have the pleasure of being acquainted with Mr. Tulkinghorn—at least we move when we meet one another.

† e. Of speech: To be uttered. *Obs.*

c 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 1166 Thair wes na word muuand, Sa war that all still.

18. Of inanimate objects: To suffer change of position or posture (as a whole or in respect of the parts), to be stirred.

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) iv 22 Men may see here the erthe of the tombe apertly many tymes steren and meuen, as here weren quykke thinges vnder. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3108 Hurre thouȝt he say þe clothe þat honged vpone hurre tombe here þo Meue ofte and store wondere fast 1535 COVERDALE *Jer* x 4 They hewe downe a tre. ' they fasten it with nales and hammers, that it moue not. 1676 J BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 731 The Stones, I have given you an account of, generally move in Vinegar. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* 77 Then move the trees, the copses nod 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Marriage at Sea* II, I believe there's a little air of wind a-moving.

b. Of a piece of machinery: To turn, work, revolve. Also *fig.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5292 þis selere was be sorsry selcuthely foundid, Made for a mervall to meeue with engine 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi 67 This Instrument contains two Parts moving one upon the other. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii, The Door did not move on Hinges, but up and down like a Sash. 1798 JOANNA BAILLIE *Tryal* II. ii, I thought I heard a door move.

19. Of animate beings: To exist, live; 'to have vital action' (J.). Also, to live *in* a particular sphere; to comport oneself in a specified way.

13.. *E. E Allit. P.* B 303 Alle kynez flesch þat on vrthe meuez *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 243 For nihte as Ver ay moveth in grennesse, So doth childhood in amerows lustynesse *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) I My Station not being so eminent as others who have moved in higher Orbs. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II ii, With no aspirations beyond the little world in which she moved 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I 75, I have a sister at the foreign court, Who moves about the Princess. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I v. 170 A man of great power, moving in the first Circles of Edinburgh

b. *transf.* or *fig.* of things

13 . *E. E Allit. P* A 64 My goste is gon in godez grace, In auenture þer meruaylez meuen. 1865 GLADSTONE in Morley *Life* (1903) II v. ix. 148 In a cold and lukewarm period, and such is this in public affairs, everything which moves and lives is called extreme 1874 H R REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* I § 3 20 If the narrative .moved completely in the region of the natural.

20. To take action, act, proceed (*in* an affair). Also with cognate obj. (fig) *to move a step.* † *To move against*, to oppose (cf. OF. *mouvoir contre*).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* III. 407 Bot 3itte ageyns þis sentence meefes Anticrist *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2382 (Ashm. MS) And for Strasagirs þe strang he of his strenth priued, 3e meue al þus malicoly his maieste a gayne 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 67 P 5 Sacred Persons move upon greater Motives than that of Fame. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. v. 300 Valerius and Horatius, declared they wou'd not move a Step, so long as [etc] 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 114 That all around, in all that's done, Must move and act for him alone. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr Pol. & Educ.* iii. 69, I would urge parents to move in the matter

† **21.** Of a war, strife, etc.: To break out, be stirred up. (Cf sense 8) *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII 551 We sall do nocht, less than it mowe in yow 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 10 There moeved a strife betwyate the barons and knyghtes. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I iv. *heading*, The occasion wherby the warre moued bitwene the kyngis of Fraunce and Ingland. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S T S.) 1 44 Be bissie now to banisch all debatis Betuix kirkmen and temporall men dois mufe.

† **22.** *To move to mind* = to come to mind (in qnot *impers.*). *To move of* or *out of mind*, to be forgotten. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol 30 Þof fele yeres ben faren syn þe fight endid, And it meuyt out of mynd, myn litt I thinke. *Ibid.* 1691 Then meuyt to his mynde, as yt most nede, þat his Cite was sure of hym selfe wroght. *Ibid.* 2340 Hit is not meuyt of mynde ne mony day past *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 453 Now by Machomyth so myghty yt meuyth in my mode thys ys masterly ment.

† **23.** To proceed, emanate, originate *from*. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 322 The will which of my bodi moeveth, Whos werkes that the god reproeveth, I have restreigned everemore. 1615 SIR R COTTON in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 163 The King..could not with his greatness answer the proposition, moving only but from Count de Somerset and Cavillero Cotton. 1676 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* IV. i, Smiles, not allow'd to Beasts, from Reason move.

† **24.** *To move of, by* · Of property: To be held by, to belong or pertain to. *Obs.*

Cf. OF *movoir (de)* 'relever, dépendre, en terme de féodalité' (Godefroy).

1438 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 111 That the saide Iohn Russell haue & reioyce for euer more all the lyuelode that meueth of his moder after her deces. 1587 HARRISON *England* II ix (1877) I 203 The husband that marieth an heire to haue such lands as moue by hir during his naturall life.

† **25.** To incline, tend *to* or *to do* (something); to incline *toward* (a proposal). *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 227 Vnto whiche place euery thynge Thorgh his kyndely enclynynge Moveth for to come to Whan that hyt is awey therfro. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 306 Furth on my matir to muse I mufe as I may. 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 184 Ill huswiferie mooueth with gossep to spend. 1677 MARVELL *Corr.* CCCVIII Wks. (Grosart) II. 551 Some of the House seemed to move toward the 600,000*l.*

† **26.** Of the passions, etc.: To be stirred or excited (*to*). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 37 b, Their fleshe began to meue and stire to concupiscence. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. lx, The raked sparkes in flame began t' appeare, And staied choller fresh again to move

† **27.** To speak, treat, or argue *of* (a matter). (Cf. 12 b and OF. *movoir de.*) Also in indirect passive.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 401 (Halliw) This thralle of whom my sustren mevyn Hath dome deserved, as ȝe ȝevyn. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. v. (*ad fin*), And this, me thinketh, shulde be the wexing tree, of which ye first meved. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7206 Of þat mater was meuit no more at þat tyme. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxvii, Moving within my spirit of this sight. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc) 138, I durst never of the matter meve Unto your person, lest it should you greve. *Ibid.* 139 It should be meved To her of love.

28. *To move for*: to make a request, proposal, or application for (something). (*absol.* from 12 b, 13)

1638 H SPELMAN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 154, I gave my Lord of Eely thanks in your behalfe, and moved also for the continuance of his favour about the Lyving you ayme at. 1700 S L tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 111 My business now was to have leave my self, which indeed I had moved for at a distance before. *a* 1707 BP PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1839) 44 All my acquaintance advised me to move for a mandamus in the King's bench *Ibid.* 76, I moved for a physician to be sent to her from Oxford. 1800 *Proc. E Ind Ho* in *Asiat Ann Reg* 64/1 The Chairman said it was customary, when papers were moved for, that the sense of the court should be taken on the motion before they were produced. 1828 *Hansard's Parl Debates* 5 May XIX. 345 The Duke of Richmond said, that in rising to move for a Committee to inquire into the state of the Wool-trade, he [etc]. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* IX (1876) 244 Cranmer was prepared to move for the destruction of all fables.

Moveable: see MOVABLE.

† **Mo·ve-all.** *Obs.* [f. MOVE *v.* + ALL] Some indoor game.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. ii, Come, Morrice, you that love Christmas sports, what say you to the game of move all?

Moved (mūvd), *ppl. a* [f. MOVE *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb. In attributive use now rare exc. with prefixed adv, as *easily moved*

1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* I 1 95 Hear the Sentence of your mooued Prince. 1610 — *Temp* IV 1 146 You doe looke (my son) in a mou'd sort, As if you were dismaid. 1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* IX § 7. 69 More then these three, we can not expect to find in a moued body 1704 HEARNE *Duct Hist* (1714) I. 129 Thucydides is the best Representer of mov'd affections, Herodotus of Calm. 1838 tr. *Strauss's Lutheran Clergyman* I 23 Many a sigh follows you from the moved breast. 1900 *Daily News* 12 May 3/1 Loud cries . from the more easily-moved members of the audience

† **2.** quasi-*sb.* Something moved. *Obs rare*—[1].

1728 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat* v. 65 Z, Y, X are *moveds*, or rather Z more Y more X, taken together, are *one moved*. without W there would be a *moved* without a *mover*.

Moveless (mū vlės), *a* [f. MOVE *v.* + -LESS] Having no movement or motion, not moving, motionless; immovable, fixed.

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* H ij b, Whose moouele loue and trust, doth reason far surmount. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II II. I *Arke* 169, I conceiue aright Th' Almightymost to be most infinite That moueless, all he moues. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* IV. i. (1848) 167 My Body as yet lay moveless in the Bed 1718 POPE *Iliad* XV 744 The Grecian Phalanx moveless as a Tow'r, On all sides batter'd, yet resists his Pow'r. 1836-7 SIR W HAMILTON *Metaph* XVIII. (1870) 353 The intermediate balls which remain moveless, but communicate the impulse. 1860 S. BROOKS *Gordian Knot* XIII 95 The policeman inspected all parties with a moveless countenance 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* II. 93 The reins lay loose in his moveless hand.

Hence **Mo·velessly** *adv.*, **Mo·velessness.**

1667 HOOK in *Phil. Trans.* II. 540 It was not the subsiding or movelesness of the Lungs, that was the immediate cause of Death. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VII. 262 Yet peacefully and movelessly it [an oak] braves The midnight conflict of the wintry storm 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 121 A kings's majesty or 'state', then, and the right of his kingdom to be called a state, depends on the movelessness of both. 1866 ALEX. SMITH *A Hagart's Househ.* I. 7 He would be touched by the silence and movelessness of the mighty landscape.

Movement (mū vmĕnt). Forms: 4 **moevement**, 5 **mouvement**, 5- **movement**. [a. OF. *movement, moevement* (mod.F. *mouvement*), ad. med.L. *movimentum*, f. L. *movēre*: see MOVE *v.* and -MENT. Cf. Pr. *movemen-s*, Catalan *moviment*, Sp *movimiento*, Pg., It. *movimento.*

Somewhat rare between the 14th and the 18th c.; not found, e. g., in Shaks, Milton's poetry, or the Bible of 1611]

1. The action or process of moving (in the intransitive senses of the verb); change of position; passage from place to place, or from one situation to another. Also, an instance or kind of this; a particular act or manner of moving.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. Pr. ii. 89 (Camb. MS.) Thow nylt nat thanne denoye quod she þat the Moeuement [*v.r.* moeuements] of goynge nis in Men by kynde 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 107 Astronomie is the science Which makth a man have knowlechinge Of Sterres in the firmament, Figure, cercle and moevement Of ech of hem in sondri place. 1486 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 75 The hevin..moves fra the orient to the occident..Bot the things that ar corporale in this erde..movis nocht with the moving of it,..bot 3it have thai othir naturale movementis. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 238 All the Movement of the Soul here is only to will the Movement of the Body towards these things. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Movement*, Motion, Moving, particularly in Dancing, &c. 1732 POPE *Ess Man* I. 54 In human works, tho' labour'd on with pain, A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* 246 A spot of dull stagnation, without light Or power of movement, seem'd my soul. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 657 These spores, from their movements, have received the name of Zoospores. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi, The schoolmistress stepped back with a sudden movement. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* I. i 75 In wakening from sleep movement precedes sensation. If light were essential to the movements concerned in vision, it would be impossible to open the eyes. 1868 — *Ment. & Mor Sci.* III. xiii. 303 The movements, as well as attitudes, of a graceful form, can hardly be other than graceful. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 205 Such movements of the land .must have been brought about by the comparatively sudden action of subterranean forces. 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 30 There was a general movement toward the door. 1903 *Mission. Rec U F. Ch. Scot.* Sept. 394/1 There have been considerable movements of population from the Continent to Canada.

b. *Mil.* A change of position which a body undergoes in tactical or strategical evolutions. Also 'the regular and orderly motion of an army for some particular purpose' (Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* ed. 3, 1876).

1784 W. CARTER (*title*) Genuine Detail of the several Engagements, Positions and Movements of the Royal and American Armies during the years 1775 and 1776. 1802 C JAMES *Milit. Dict* s v, Hurry and delay, in military movements, are two extremes which should be equally avoided. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist Penins. War* II. 401 But the march of Mortier with some 15,000 men from Aragon to their assistance had been ascertained, and it was certain therefore that a movement might be apprehended from that quarter. 1889 *Infantry Drill* III. 89 The double march is not applied to the movements of large bodies of troops for a longer distance than is required in a charge, or [etc.].

† c. *Chess.* A move. *Obs.*

1734 R SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* (ed 5) I 128 The Queen ..may pass from one end of the Board to the other at one Movement. *Ibid.* 131 After some Movements, you will find it impossible to proceed without exposing your Men or Officers.

d Chiefly *pl.*: Actions, activities, 'doings' of a person or body of persons.

1823 CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem* (1851) III. 388 He was one of the five who called the night before, and arranged for us then part of the movements of this day 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 34 The close attention which was paid in England to every step and movement of the new emperor. *Mod* They eyed his movements with keen interest. The police watched the movements of the mob

† **2.** Used for *moment. Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXI 76 That man..that hath vttered his secretes vnto the entierly, so that thou knowest..the places, the houres & mouementes, and the oportunyte of the tyme moost propyce for to speke wyth hym

3. *concr* a. A cause of movement *Obs. rare*—[1].

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 25, I shall take it as a Postulatum granted, *viz* That the Heart is the principal Movement in human Bodies

b. *Mech* (*a*) *sing.* and *pl.* The moving (as distinguished from the stationary) parts of a mechanism, e. g. of a watch or clock; (*b*) a particular part or group of parts in a mechanism serving some special purpose.

1678 *Lond Gaz* No 1296/4 A Watch, with two silver Cases belonging to it, the Moodment [*sic*] being ungilt. 1684 WHEELER in *Phil Trans* XIV 648 This hoop and the 2 Plates form the Case of the Movement. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Movement* signifies all those Parts of a Watch, Clock, or any such curious Engine which are in motion 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum Knowl.* I § 60 The spring and wheels, and every movement of a watch. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* i xi, A better movement of a watch, than about the middle of the last century could have been bought for twenty pounds, may now perhaps be had for twenty shillings 1885 J. CROSSE *York Festival* 137 There are movements likewise for enabling the performer to play two or three sets of keys at once [on the organ]. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* v. Wks. (Bohn) II. 383 Men are like Geneva watches with crystal faces which expose the whole movement 1880 E J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 607/2 A second substitute for the long tracker movements, etc., in large or separated organs, is the 'pneumatic tubular transmission system'. 1884 F J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 179 The plates and train of a watch without the escapement are also spoken of as the movement.

4. In certain figurative and immaterial applications. a. A 'moving' (of the mind) towards or from some object; an impulse of desire or aversion, an act of volition. Now *rare.* † *Of* (one's) *proper movement* = of one's own motion.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 26 He came nocht to his presence of his proper mouvement. *Ibid.* 141 Tobe renouned a worthy man of armes..was his principale movement. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II 36 Could he, whose rules the rapid Comet bind, Describe or fix one movement of his Mind? 1752 HUME *Ess & Treat.* (1777) I. 88 He has forgotten the movements of his heart. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Snuff-box* I. 57, I blush'd in my turn; but from what movements I leave to the few who feel to analyse. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II 50 The light and crimson mists..Yielded to every movement of the will. 1852 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel Story* IX, Brandon had some good movements in him. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* I. iv. 80 The movements of the will are select and pointed to an end.

b. *Philos.* The regular process or course of thought in reasoning.

1869 *Jrnl. Specul. Philos.* III. 363 *note*, The movement (or dialectic) of the syllogism consists in mediating each term so that in the higher forms each (term) becomes a complete realization of the Comprehension (or Totality).

c. In a poem or narrative: Progress of incidents, development of plot; the quality of having abundance of incident, or of carrying on the interest of the reader.

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. xx. II. 324 The dialogue is written with much vivacity and grace, and with as much dramatic movement as is compatible with only two interlocutors. 1878–83 VILLARI *Life & Times Machiavelli* (1898) I. ix. 410 He wrote Latin verses full of movement and fervour.

d. *Fine Art.* In a work of painting or sculpture, the quality of suggesting that the figures represented are moving. Also, in *Arch.*, harmonious variety in the lines and ornamentation of a building; freedom alike from monotony and incongruity.

1773–8 R. & J. ADAM *Wks. in Archit.* Pref. 3 *note*, 'Movement' is meant to express, the rise and fall, the advance and recess with other diversity of form, in the different parts of a building, so as to add greatly to the picturesque of the composition. *c* 1782 *Exhibition, or second Anticipation* 35 They are nobly negligent of the constituent parts, and trust for the effect to the movement. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* iv. 126 Repose, rather than what artists call 'movement', was the characteristic of his designs.

5. a. *Music* (*a*) The manner in which a piece or a passage 'moves': variously applied to manner of melodic progression, 'tempo' or relative speed of performance, and rhythm or accentual character. (*b*) quasi-*concr.* A principal division of a musical work, having a distinctive melodic and rhythmical structure of its own.

1771 *Encycl Brit.* III. 326/1 The most common movement of jiggs, which is by six or twelve quavers in a bar, have their bass, for the smoothness of the movement, often written in plain crotchets. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. iv. 56 The beginning or first movement of the piece he mentions was in *A*. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus* 476 If the piece be intended for an overture to a three-act opera or a grand sonata, it ought not to consist of fewer than three movements. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Movement* (*Mus.*), the progress or course of sounds from grave to acute, or from acute to grave. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc* (1873) 204 Some heart-thrilling chime, Some Dorian movement, bold or grave

transf. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 28 She is led up from hall to hall of the high piled edifice, in one continued movement, may we call it, of the poem.

b. *Prosody.* Rhythmical or accentual character; in classical prosody often applied to the manner in which what is theoretically the same metre may be differentiated by variety of treatment.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. 274 The movement of the original is as important as its meaning. Shelley's translation of the stanza's, however, is preferable to Hayward's. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 468 Propertius in his later [poems]..approaches much nearer to the Ovidian movement. 1887 BOWEN *Virg.* Pref. (1889) 9 The orderly and majestic movement of the Roman hexameter.

6. A course or series of actions and endeavours on the part of a body of persons, moving or tending more or less continuously towards some special end. Often with defining word prefixed, as in *the Oxford movement* (see OXFORD).

1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. viii. 250 A long line of secret communication made him the centre of every political movement. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 137 The Reformation was essentially a Teutonic movement. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 4/1 Oxford is the home they say of movements, and Cambridge of men. 1903 C. E. OSBORNE *Fr. Dolling* xxii, The main aims and principles of the Catholic Movement in the Anglican Church.

b. *In the movement*: 'in the swim', (moving or taking part) in the direction or tendency of things which is prevalent at a particular period or in a particular field.

1907 *Q. Rev.* July 160 To make life vivid: to be 'in the movement', this was his [*sc.* Disraeli's] desire.

c. The way in which 'things' are moving at a particular time or in a particular sphere.

1846 J. D. MORELL *View Specul. Philos.* I. 152 By so doing, he [*sc.* Descartes] has unquestionably merited the reputation of standing at the head of the whole modern movement of metaphysical philosophy. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II. vi. 587 Read by thousands..who accept its conclusions because they like them; which is merely saying, because the movement of the age tends that way. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 449 It was long before the religious movement.. came into conflict with general culture.

7. [After F. *le parti du mouvement.*] Applied, in the first half of the 19th c., to designate the aims of the 'liberal' or innovating parties in European politics. Chiefly *attrib.*, as in *movement party*.

1835 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1863) XV. 213 The new doctrines of Radical Reformers, and of that section amongst political men denominated the Movement party. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 116/2 If the movement party retains its ascendency. 1838 MILL *A. de Vigny* Diss. & Disc. (1859) I. 291 The sympathies of the Radical or Movement poet will take the opposite direction. 1842 T. ARNOLD *Lect. Mod. Hist.* v. 246 The popular side in the great questions of English history, the side, in later language, of the movement.

8. *Comm.* Activity in the market for some commodity. Also, a rise or fall in price.

1886 *Rep. Sec. Treas.* I. 58 (Cant.) The total movement of bonds held for national banks was $87,967,300. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., The movement in coffee is insignificant. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s.v., An upward movement in stocks.

9. = MOTION *sb.* II.

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Movement*,..the act of evacuating the bowels; as well as the matter resulting therefrom.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, (sense 3 b) as *movement-maker*, (sense 6) as *movement party*, **movement cure** = *kinesipathy*: see KINESI-.

1856 M. ROTH (*title*) The *Movement Cure. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, A *movement maker, *Internarum horologii portatilis partium faber.* 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 82 What movement-makers call a bay leaf pinion.

†**Mo·ven**, *a. Obs.* [irreg. pa. pple. of MOVE *v.*; cf. *proven.*] Motioned; proposed; brought forward.

1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 78 They agreed to offer the King a great summe of mony, to stay this new moven Demand.

†**Mo·vent**, *a* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *movent-em*, pres. pple. of *movēre* to MOVE.] **A.** *adj.* That moves or is moved; moving.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ix. § 11. 73 The force of the velocity is equall to a reciprocall force of weight in the vertue mouent. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 197 The smooth wing'd Insects have the strongest muscles or movent parts of their wings. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Kpr Guilford* (1742) 292 Whoever observes them, even in their most quiet State, shall discern their Fins more or less movent and employ'd.

b. *Law* (See quot.)

1837 T. D. HARDY *Rot. Chart.* Pref. 23 Comprised in the premisses of a charter, and generally following the salutation, occurs the Movent Clause, which is here so called because it states the reasons moving the king to make the grant.

B. *sb.* Something that moves or is moved.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 212, I define force to be the impetus or quickness of motion multiplied either into itself, or into the magnitude of the movent, by means whereof the said movent works more or less upon the body that resists it. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst Plague* 1 Physicians can never discharge their Duty with greater Applause than by contributing their aid to popular Diseases, which at this season is the prime movent of these Meditations. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

Mover[1] (mū·vəɹ). Also 4 moevere, 4–5 meuer, 6 meever, *Sc.* movar, 6–7 moover. [f. MOVE *v.* + -ER[1]; cf. OF. *mo(u)veor*, *mo(u)veur*.]

1. One who moves or sets in motion. Applied *esp.* to God, as moving the universe; also *First Mover* (cf. 2 a).

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 81 He that mouer ys of alle. *c* 1386 — *Knt's T.* 2129 The firste moeuere of the cause aboue. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 19 Oh thou eternall mouer of the heauens. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 500 Now Heav'n rowld Her motions, as the great first-Movers hand First wheeld their course. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 10 How could these atoms move without a mover. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit* (ed. 4) 120 The whole dreadful machine [*sc* the army] was now in motion,—, the eye of the mover superintending and understanding all. 1879 DORA L. SHEPHERD *Liturg. Year* I. iii. 11 The soul yields herself up to the impulse of the divine Mover.

2. Something which sets in motion or actuates.

a. *First mover*, in mediæval astronomy = *first motor*, PRIMUM MOBILE. Also *fig.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 72 From the tower of the highest heaven, called the first moover, unto the center of the earth. 1617 BACON *Sp. in Star-Chamber* Resusc. (1657) 87 Do therefore, as they [*sc* the planets] do; Move alwayes and be carried, with the Motion of your first Mover, which is your Soveraign. 1676 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* IV. i, So Orbs, from the first Mover, Motion take.

b. A machine or mechanical agency which imparts motion. *First* or *prime mover*: an initial source, natural or mechanical, of motive power; *spec.* a machine which receives and modifies motive power supplied by some natural source.

1654 J. OWEN *Doctr. Saints Persev.* v. § 5. 113 In your Automata, there is one originall spring or wheele, that giveth motion to sundry lesser and subordinate movers. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 108 The Main-mast is the first Mover. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 146 Suppose a delicate magnetic bar were made the prime mover of a watch. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 402 When a fly is used merely as a regulator, it should be near the first mover. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 88/1 Of water as a first mover. 1859 RANKINE (*title*) A manual of the Steam engine and other Prime movers. *Ibid.* 13 Prime Movers are machines for driving other machines. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 378/1 Until recently (and even now for convenience) such machines as windmills, water-wheels, and steam-engines, were called 'prime movers'. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 30 Previous to the employment of steam as a motive force, water was the prime mover. 1884 HIGGS *Mag. Dyn.-Electr. Mach.* Pref. 6 Steam and other prime movers.

fig. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* 1859 II. 471 The treasury became literally moneyless and all purposes depending on this mover, came to a stand.

†c. A cause (*of*). *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 9 These most poysonous compounds, Which are the moouers of a languishing death.

3. One who incites or instigates to action; one who promotes or originates (an action, etc.). Sometimes *first* or *prime mover* (cf. 2 a, b).

1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* A iij, The pryncipal & fyrst meuer to vertue in our soules. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 776 The Duke was the first mouuer of the Protector to this matter. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* III. 20 The movaris of his majestie to attempt the same governament..hes sensyne..dissobeyit his majesteis chairgis. 1674 *Essex Papers* (1890) I. 191 Four or five men..have made it their whole business. to incite the Citizens to these disturbances..,which prime movers are men of small Estates. 1704 DE FOE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 83 Providence, which I humbly recognize as the first mover of your thoughts in my favour. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 22 Apr., They will want him prodigiously in the House of Commons, of which he is the great mover. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxvii. 17 The chief movers of the rebellion made their escape. 1866 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. i, Who is the mover of the party? 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. iv. 197 The prime mover in the whole matter was Hugh the Great.

b. *spec.* One who moves a proposition or proposal in a deliberative assembly.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 525/1 Therefore we must suppose, that without any Regard to the Mover, the Parliament approved of the Motion. 1795 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* 27 May (1812) I. 268 The house had now heard the reasons urged by the Honourable Mover and Seconder, in support of a motion so extraordinary. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. lxix. 317 In the absence of the mover of the resolution, the eyes of everyone turned towards its seconder, John Adams.

4. A person or thing that moves or is in motion. Now chiefly of an animal, with prefixed adj. indicating the manner or speed of his motion or 'going'.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 368 O fairest mouer on this mortall round. 1597 J. S. *Guistard & Sismond* II. C 3, O slow malicious meeuer, thou cursed Saturne. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 22 Nor is there any Ground to think that his Eyes are the Seers or his Feet the Movers. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 157 Though elegant in form, this buck is but a poor mover.

5. *U.S.* One who is 'on the move' or flitting from one place to another? *Obs.*

1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 53 The other tavern was so completely thronged with movers, that [etc.]. 1849 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* (1850) II. 109 On board were many 'movers' going to Texas with their slaves.

6. A remover; one whose business it is to move furniture and other household goods, from one residence to another. ? *U.S.* 1890 in *Century Dict.*

7. *Chess.* With prefixed numeral, denoting a problem in which the king is to be mated in a specified number of moves.

[*Two-*, *three-mover*, etc., are properly distinct words, f. numeral + MOVE *sb.* + -ER[1].]

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 3/3 A three-mover by Loyd which we consider a remarkable composition.

†**Mover**[2]. *Obs.* In *office of mover* = AMOBRESHIP, MOBARSHIP.

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 86/1 Th' office of mover within Dynbiegh Land in Wales.

[**Mo·veress.** A female mover.

Introduced by modern editors into the text of Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 149, where Thynne and the MS. have *mynoresse*. Although Méon's edition of the French original has *moverresse*, other texts have *menerresse*, which is doubtless the reading that Chaucer had before him. There is therefore no ground for altering Thynne's text.]

†**Mo·vership.** *nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. MOVER[1] + -SHIP.] *First movership* the office of a 'first mover'.

1658 BRAMHALL *Schism guarded* I. xii. Wks. (1677) 351 He urgeth that I ascribe no more to St. Peter and the Pope for their first Movership, but onely authority to sit first in Council or some such things.

Moving (mū·vin), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see MOVE *v.*, also 6 *Sc.* muyn. [f. MOVE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb MOVE (in trans. and intr. uses); changing of place or position; stirring, motion, movement.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 406 Þes foure wyndis þat Crist spekiþ of moun be foure mevingis of þe eir. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. i. (1495) 345 There ben syxe manere meuynges, that ben callyd generacion, corrupcion, alteracion, augmentacyon, dimynucion and chaungynge of place. 1427 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 67 Payd for certeyne pavynge & mevynge of pewes in the cherche vij s. ix d. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. II. 2 A lyne is the mouyng of a pointe. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxix. (1639) 48 Tremor..is a disease which is accompanied with two sundry movings. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 12/2 These forces are of great power for the moving of any weight. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXXI, Thou hear'st the village hammer clink, And see'st the moving of the team.

†b. *spec.* The motion of the heavenly bodies.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7609 Of þair moveyng þan have yhe no wonder. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol., The 4 partie shal ben a theorik to declare the Moeuynge of the celestial bodies. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12323 The planetys..In ther mevynges. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 87 [He knew the sun's] proper muyn and his mot raptyne. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 1 Mars his true mouing. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. viii. (1636) 285 The ninth heaven is..without starres, having two movings, the one from East to West upon the Poles of the world.., and the other from West to East upon his owne Poles.

†c. Bodily movement or gesture. *Obs.*

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 92 Those filthie and vnhonest gestures and mouings of enterlude players. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 317 What a piece of worke is a man!.. in forme and moving how expresse and admirable? 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 123 Let him goe and come continuall with easie, soft, and vndisturbing mouings.

†d. Power or faculty of motion. *Obs.*

1499 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 29 Lyke a corps..wythoute partycypacion of sensityf moeuynge. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Order Curing Horses Dis.* xvi. 8 Those conduits through which the spirites animall do giue feeling, and mooving to the bodie.

†e. *Chess.* A move. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. vii. (1883) 179 One yssue and one mouynge apperteyneth vnto alle the peple [= pawns] For they may goo fro the poynt they stande in at the first meuynge vnto the thirde poynt right forth to fore them [etc.].

f. *Moving of the waters*: used after John v. 3 for: A stir or excitement, a change or disturbance in the course of events.

[1388 WYCLIF *John* v. 3 In these lay a greet multitude.. abidynge the mouyng of the watir. (So in all later versions.)]

1900 J. A. H MURRAY *Evol. Eng. Lexicogr* 27 But by the end of the sixteenth century, as by the end of the nineteenth, there was a moving of the waters.

†**2.** *fig.* A disturbance or commotion. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Godstow Reg* 367 They considered..that ther shold come therof, by the occasion of such maner of discencion, not all-only dyuerse mevyngis, but also harmes and expensis.

3. The action of prompting, instigating, etc.; †an inward prompting or impulse (= MOTION *sb* 9).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 273 Youre conseil. ne sholde nat ..be called a conseillyng, but a mocion or a moeuyng of folye. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4265 Oure wille and oure movinges knawes he wele evry whitte 1502 ATKYNSON tr *De Imitatione* III lix 249 Se thou geue hede dylygentlye vnto the mouynges of nature & grace *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1744) XI viii 190 He also suffers by the movings and yearnings of his own compassion.

4. *Fencing*, etc. (see quot.). ? *Obs.*

1747 J. GODFREY *Sci. Defence* 31 The going down to the Leg is done after receiving or moving Receiving is the stopping our Adversary's Blow first, and then going to his Leg. Moving is going down without receiving, but taking care before you go down, to move his Sword out of the Line. *Ibid.* 32 It is a difficult Matter for him to guard against your little or no notice giving Movings and going down.

5. *attrib.*: †**moving-bell** (see quot.); **Moving Day**, (*a*) *U.S.* the first of May, being the usual day in New York for household removals (Schele de Vere *Americanisms*, 1872, p. 92); (*b*) *Mil.* a day on which a regiment or troops are on the march.

? *c* 1760 NOLLEKENS in J. T. Smith *Life* (1828) I. 54 The Moving-bell goes when they move a body out of one parish to the next 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* II. 7 It is better to lengthen the marches on the moving days than to omit the rest day.

Moving (mū·vĭŋ), *ppl. a* [f. MOVE *v.* + -ING².]

1. That moves (in intransitive senses); that passes from one place to another; capable of moving, or of being moved; not fixed or stationary.

In quot. *c* 1386 *firste moeuing* may be *absol.* = PRIMUM MOBILE, in apposition with *firmament*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 197 O firste moeuyng crueel firmament. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XXVIII. 282 Dreadfulle Eyen, that ben evere more mevynge and sparklynge, as Fuyr 1605 SHAKS. *Mac.* V. v. 38 Within this three Mile you may see it comming, I say, a moving Groue 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XII. P 6 Extend the moving Foot of your Compasses where it will fall in the Circle, and make there a Mark. 1709–10 *Tatler* No. 129 P 1 The moving Picture in Fleet-Street. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. x, The moving Moon went up the sky, And nowhere did abide. 1859 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* li, The Moving Finger writes; and, having writ, Moves on. 1888 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 32 Path of a moving point relatively to a moving plane.

absol. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 17 This equinoxial is cleped the girdel of the firste moeving 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 125 b, They which in times past beheld the heauens, found but few mouings, and could scarce perceiue ten.

b *Moving plant*: the Indian plant *Desmodium gyrans*, in which the leaflets are constantly moving.

1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. p. XIX, The Moving plant (*Hedysarum movens*) 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 395/1.

c. *fig.* Unstable, changeful

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 61 For he that hes of the Air the nature, Is oft mutfand, licht, merie, with plesure 1599 *Pass. Pilgr.* xv, The morning rise Doth scite each mouing scence from Idle rest 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 100 The moving Toyshop of their heart

d. That progresses, or moves forward.

1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* II. v. i. 4 Austria, in turn, was far too slow for a moving age.

2. That moves (in transitive senses).

a. That causes or produces motion.

1659 LEAK *Waterworks*. 8 The more the moving force is distant from the center of motion, so much the more force it shall have 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* I. 52 The motion of machines must be excited and kept up by some cause which is called the moving power. 1838 KEBLE *Serm.* IX. (1848) 245 Which, had she been free and erect she might have achieved by her own moving force applied to her own machinery

b *transf.* That originates, causes, instigates, or actuates.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XX. 65 Concedere you not that ye be occasion, and the cause mouyng of thassemble of the ostis that are for your towne, and of the shedyng of bloode that procedeth therof. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 38 Nor may it be amiss briefly here to unfold both the first occasion of, and the moving Reason unto it 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 172 The great moving men began to go out of town. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* V. i. (1876) 353 The error of mistaking whatever shows itself on the surface of the Apostolic Community for the real moving principle and life of the system 1902 R. LOVETT *Jas. Chalmers* II. 46 He was a moving spirit in fun and mischief

c. That touches, or has power to touch, the feelings; that affects or influences the mind.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* V. iv. 55 If the gentle spirit of moving words Can no way change you to a milder forme, Ile wooe you like a Souldier. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 5 The delectablest lustie sight and mouingest obiect, me thought it was that our Ile sets forth 1658 STINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 220 Sure I am that the dying words of an affectionate Father cannot but fasten deeper, and retain a Memory longer then the speech of the movingst Orator. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii, I begged, by all that was moving, to be delivered out of the Dungeon I was in 1837 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) I. 67 Mrs Marsh, the moving authoress of the 'Old Man's Tales'. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 367 How he produced his children in court, which was a moving spectacle

d. Of a question: Exciting public interest.

1907 *Outlook* 23 Mar. 390/1 His subject..is one of the moving questions of our time

Movingly (mū·vĭŋlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a moving, touching, or affecting manner.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 134, I would haue had them writ more mouingly. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 412 So fresh, and mouingly attir'd. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 147 P 2 The Act of Reading movingly and fervently. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xix, 'And she pled for me?' says I. 'She did that, and very movingly'

†**Mo·vingness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. MOVING *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being moving or affecting.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 242 There is a strange Movingnesse to be found in some Passages of the Scripture, which is to be found no where else 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 107 Plato commends..the use of Repetitions as that which carries in it a great..movingness of Affection [in oratory]

Mow (mau), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **múza, múha, múwa**, 3 **moue, muȝe**, 3–7 **mowe**, 4 **mou**, 4, 7, 8 **mough**, 5 **moghe, mughe**, 6 **moowe, mowgh(e**, 8 **maw**, 9 *dial.* **mew**, moo, mow, 5– **mow**. [OE. *múza, múwa, múha* wk. masc., corresponding to ON. *múge* swath, also crowd of people (in the latter sense also *múg-r* str. masc.; cf. MSw. *moghe* masc., multitude, Sw. dial. *muga, muva* fem., heap, Norw. *muga, mua, mue* fem., heap, *muge* masc., heap, crowd). The word also exists in the compound ON. *almúge, almúg-r* (MSw. *almoghe, -mogher*, Sw. *allmoge*, Da. *almue*), common people.

Evidence that the word existed in some other Teut. lang. may possibly be afforded by Sp. *muga* landmark, pile (so app. med.L. *muga* from Spain), which, however, some scholars assert to be from Basque; and med.L. *mugimum* hay-stack (one example from Italy dated 1334). The conjecture that the first element in OHG., MHG. *mûwerf* MOULDWARP represents this word is very doubtful.]

In England now mainly dialectal; in the U. S. it seems to be general.

1. A stack of hay, corn, beans, peas, etc.; also, a heap of grain or hay in a barn. Cf. HAY-MOW.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) A 108 *Acervus*, muha. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* XXII. 6 ȝif fyr bærne muȝan oððe standende æceras *c* 1050 *Ioc* in Wr.-Wülcker 348/6 *Acervum*, muwan *c* 1205 LAY. 29280, I þan eouesen he [*sc.* þa sparwen] grupen swa heo duden in þen muȝen *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6760 If fire be kyndeld and ouertak I thoru feld, or corn, or mou, or stak. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 117 He tuk a culter hat glowand, That het wes in a fyre byrnand, And heych vpon a mow [it] did 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. 1 (1495) 77 As it faryth in a wete mough of whete. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4434 þan as a Mare at a moghe ȝoure mawis ȝe fill. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 339 A mow off corn he biggit thaim about. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 245/2 A Mughe, *archonicus*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* 25 For and it sweate not in the heycockes it wyll sweate in the mowe. 1539 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 58 The value of a mowghe of hay 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 131 In gouing at haruest, learne skilfully how ech graine for to laie by it selfe on a mow 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 220 The whole mow or stacke being shaken was borne downe. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. XXI, But Lawrie he took out his nap Upon a mow o' pease. 1794 BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Surv. Somerset* (1797) 310 It is very difficult to keep the mows on stadles free from them [*sc.* rats and mice] 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 264 To pile up the sheaves as they are brought in into what are called *mows*, that is, the sheaves are placed in rows. 1862 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Prel.* 28 The barns display their mows of hay. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 2/5 The stooks, locally called mows, present a mass of green shoots.

2. A place in a barn where hay or corn is heaped up.

1755 JOHNSON, *Mow*, a loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up 1856 G. HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes Berwick* 91 They were engaged in carrying his corn from the stack in the barn-yard to the mow in the barn 1884 *W. Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., Good spacious barn, asphalte floor, and mow

†**3** A heap or pile; also, a heap of earth, a mound, hillock. *Obs.*

1424 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 23 On a mow within the said town we saw the said Sir Richard. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. IX. 69 Abufe the mowe the forsaid bed was maid 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 899 A mow or heap, *strues*.

4 *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *mow-breast, -maker, -side, -stack, -yard*, **mow-barton**, a stackyard, †**mow-floor**, the floor of a barn in which hay or corn is stored; **mow-heat**, a disease of hay or corn caused by overheating and fermenting in the mow; **mow-staddle**, 'the framework or stone upon which a stack is built' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); **mowstead**, (*a*) the place where the rick stands; the stand or supports which raise the rick from the ground; (*b*) a bay or division between the threshing-floor and the end of the barn; (*c*) a mass of hay or corn filling such a bay.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts*, etc. VII. 12 For [the] Fence of a *Maw Barton on the same Farm. 1895 W. RAYMOND *Tryphena in Love* 1. 8 He looked upon the cow-stalls and mow-barton full of yellow stacks. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 75 Putte them into the hey-house, and lette them lye att the *mowe-brest all night 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 424 Making chimneys, so to speak, in the mow, by putting barrels on the *mow floor and drawing them up as the hay was stowed about them 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 453 Spontaneous combustion, *mowheat, and the depreciation resulting from the entrance of sea water 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* IX. 117/2 Let the *mow-maker be provided with a quantity of salt. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I. 240 Wealthy tossed down great trusses of hay to them from the *mowside 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 368 *Mowstack and oak-wood, farm-house and abbey. 1825–53 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 140 Et debet habere *mugstathel et unum sedlep plenum de frumente. 1530 *Will T. Tubbe of E. Challow, Berks*, So that shoe have my parlor & the over-chambre unto hir use wth a *mowsted in the north ende of my barne. 1629 *Inventory* in *Best's Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 110 A piece of a mewstead of wheate and maslin unthresht 61. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 889 Along the sides of the threshing-floor are what are called mowsteads. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* XXXIX, And here was our own *mowyard better filled than we could remember.

Mow (mau, mōu), *sb.*² Forms: 4 **mouwe**, 4–6 **mowe**, 5 **mawe**, 6 **mew**, 6–7 **moe**. *Pl.* 6 **moues, -is, mowis**, 6–8 **mows**, 6–7 **mowes**, 6, 9 **mous, mowse**. [a. OF. *moe, moue* mouth, lip, pout (mod.F. *moue* pouting grimace), of obscure origin; or perh. a MDu. *mouwe* of the same meaning.

The MDu. word is prob. from OFr.; some, however, think that it was the source, regarding it as a special use of *mouwe* thick flesh (Mow *sb.*¹), from which sense the senses 'thick lip', 'pout' are assumed to have been developed.

In England the word has little colloquial currency, and the pronunciation is uncertain. The British Dicts. give (mau), the recent U. S. Dicts. (mōu). In Scotland, where the word is still in use, the sound is (mau).]

1. A grimace; esp., a derisive grimace.

c 1385 *Poems Times Edw. II* 348 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 339 He makketh the a mouwe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. Prol. 7 And when a wight is from hire whiel Ithrowe, Than laugheth she and maketh hym a mowe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 32 Wherof bejaped with a mowe He goth. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4728 þan stode þai gloraud on his gome with grisely mawis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 346/1 Mowe, or skorne, *vangia, vel valgia*. 1484 CAXTON *Curtail* 4 The man that hath grete corage & vertuous mespriseth her lawhynges and mowes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* XXXIV. 15 Yee ye very lame come together agaynst me vnawares, makynge mowes at me, & ceasse not 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 170 [They] will not stick to make moes at their maister behinde his back. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 41 Apes, and Monkeys 'Twixt two such she's would chatter this way, and Contemne with mowes the other 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 333 One that we preserved alive was quite amazed, and made us good laughing, with his mows and monkey faces. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 80 By that devil that..made mows and mocking at his insufferable tortures. 1808 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 26 Feb., A sort of a frantic yell, with roaring sometimes, like bears, mows and mops like apes. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* II. VII, Bob grinned, made a mow at Mr. Grabman, and scampered up the stairs.

b. In phrases *mops and mows* (see MOP *sb.*³), *mocks and mows, mows and mocks*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 353 In to thy mowis and mokis, It may be verifeit that thy wit is thin. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 71 Things must be recompenced with things And wordes with wordes, and taunts with mockes, and mowes. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 898 Mocks and mows with the mouth, *sannæ*.

2. *Sc.* †**a.** A jest. *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 831 The fulis fonde in the flet, And mony mowis at mete On the flure maid. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. xlix, And Benytas of ane mussill maid ane aip, With mony vther subtill mow and jaip 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 375 Mony mow & knak *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 198 Everie word was ane mow that he spak.

b. The plural form is used (latterly without consciousness of its grammatical character) with the sense 'jest' (as opposed to earnest). Often *predicatively* (quasi-*adj.*), esp. in negative contexts, = '(no) laughing matter', '(not) to be trifled with'.

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 71, I maid it bot in mowis *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* 155 The millar wes of manly mak, To meit him wes na mowis *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 175 My lordis, is it mowse or earnest? 1728 RAMSAY *Archers diverting themselves* 156 Or in earnest, or in mows, Be still successful 1877 G. MACDONALD *Mrq. Lossie* lvii, Juist tak tent the morn what ye say whan Jean's i' the room for she's no mowse 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* XII, Its not mous to be out at such a time.

Mow, *sb.*³ *dial.* East Anglian var. of MAW *sb.*³, a gull.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 346/1 Mowe, byrd, or semewe. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 111 Et ibi nidificant aves vocatæ ganettys, gullys, see mowys, et cæteræ aves marinæ 1893 *Broad Norfolk* (ed. Cozens-Hardy) 49 Mow, Gull (in general).

†**Mow**, *sb.*⁴ *Sc. Obs.* [App. a var. of *moll*, MULL *sb.*¹] Dust, mould.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) xliii, Like to the mow before the face of wind Quhiskis away, and makis wratchis blind. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 79 For-quhy that wall wes nocht biggit with lyme, Bot with dry mow that wes of lytill effect.

†**Mow**, *sb.*⁵ *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. MDu. *mouwe* = mod.G. *maue*.] Fleshy part, muscle.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* VII. 173 Mawgys cam to bayarde, and bounde hym the mowes of the feete there wyth all well streyghte.

Mow (mōu), *v.*¹ Forms: 1–2 **máwan**, 2–4 **mowen**, 3 **meowen, mewen, mouin**, 3–8 **mowe**, 5–9 *dial.* **maw(e**, 7 **mough**, 6– **mow**. *Pa. t.* 5, 8 (9 *dial.*) **mew(e**, 8– **mowed**. *Pa. pple.* 1 **máwen**, 5 **mowe**, 5–7 **mowen**, 6 **mowne**, 8 *Sc.* **mawn**, 6– **mowed**, 7– **mown**. [A Com. WGer. (orig. reduplicating) verb: OE. *máwan* (pa. t. **méow*, pa. pple. *máwen*); in the other langs. conjugated weak: OFris. *mêa*, MLG. *meien*, MDu. *maeien* (Du. *maaien*), OHG. *mâen* (MHG. *mæjen*, mod.G. *mähen*); from LG. are Sw. *meja*, Da. *meie*. The root, OTeut. **mæ-*, pre-Teut. **mē-*, occurs in MEAD, MEADOW, and in Gr. ἁμᾶν to reap; an extended form is found in L. *mēt-ere* to reap.

The pa. t. is now always *mowed*; in the pa. pple. the str. and wk. forms are both current]

1. *trans.* To cut down (grass, corn, etc.) with a scythe, or (in recent use) with a machine that operates like a scythe. Also with *away, down.*

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* I. i. (1890) 28 Þær nænig mann for wintres cyle on sumera heʒ ne maweþ. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5253 Þe gode kniʒtes leye adoun as gras þat me doþ mowe. 14.. *Child. Jesus* 26 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 111 Þen men hyre corne repyd & mew. *c* 1462-3 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 269 Withe wedys, whiche must be mowen doune playne. *c* 1482 in *Cal. Proc Chanc. Q. Eliz* (1830) II. Pref. 69 Alianore.. mewe down his corn growyng grene on the felde 1530 Palsgr. 641/1, I mowe with a sythe, *je fauche.* Wyll you mowe this corne or shere it? 1607 Shaks. *Cor* I. iii 39 Like to a Haruest man, that task'd to mowe Or all, or loose his hyre. 1660 F. Brooke tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 371 They mowed green corn, to give the blades to horses. 1668 Dryden *Even. Love* I. ii, Our love here is like our grass, if it be not mowed quickly 'tis burnt up. 1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 13 May, The hay of our town is almost fit to be mowed. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N Forest* v, It was time to mow down grass to make into hay for the winter 1875 *Encycl Brit* I. 323/1 It can..be kept going sixteen hours a day, and will easily mow from 16 to 18 acres of seeds or meadow in that time.

b. In figurative context. Now *rare.*

† Formerly used (instead of *reap*) antithetically with *sow.*

c 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 83 in *O E. Misc.* 106 Hwych so þe mon soweþ Al swuch he schal mowe 1390 Gower *Conf* I. 239 For Supplant with his slyhe cast Fulofte happneth forto mowe Thing which an other man hath sowe. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm Par Gal.* 20 Suche seede as euery man soweth, suche shal he mowe. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* III 67 And I mow Oft times with mirth, what I in teares did sow 1690 W Walker *Idiomat Anglo-Lat.* 305 What you sow so that you must mow.

c. *transf.* and *fig* To cut (*off, down,* etc.) with a sweeping stroke like that of a scythe, to destroy or kill indiscriminately or in great numbers. Now *rare* exc. with *down,* in reference to slaughter in battle by cannon-shot or fusillade.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cl. (1869) 135 It is thilke that moweth the lyfe and the gost out of the bodi 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. ix 10 Than, as wod lyoun, ruschyt he in the fycht, And all quham he arekis nerrest hand Without reskew doun mawis with his brand. 1593 Shaks 3 *Hen VI,* v vii 4 What valiant Foe-men, like to Autumnes Corne. Haue we mow'd downe in tops of all their pride? 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom* iv v, Hee has got some-bodies old two-hand sword, to mow you off at the knees 1625 Bacon *Ess, Seditions* (Arb) 405 The Population of a Kingdome (especially if it be not mowen downe by warrs) 1697 Dryden *Æneid* x 775 He.. Mows off his Head 1720 Pope *Iliad* xx. 406 'Tis not in me, tho' favour'd by the Sky, To mow whole Troops, and make whole Armies fly 1836 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) VII xlii § 38. 120 The Imperial had seen 500 of its bravest sailors mowed down by the irresistible fire of the English vessels 1884 *Manch Exam* 21 Mar 5/1 The rifle mowed them down as they approached till not more than a score lived to reach the lines.

2. To cut down the produce of (a field, etc) with a scythe or (in recent use) with a mowing machine.

In early use always with the etymologically related *mead, meadow,* as cognate object.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros* II. viii § 2 ʒelice & mon mæd mawe. *c* 1205 Lay 1942 Cornes heo seowen medewen heo meowen *c* 1425 [see Mastery 3 b] 1523 Fitzherb *Husb.* § 25 Whan thy medowes be mowed, they [etc]. *a* 1550 *Freat Galaunt* 145 in Hazl *E P. P.* III 157 The florysshynge mede of our welth we haue begon to mawe. 1604 Dekker *Honest Wh* Wks. 1873 II. 103 Are not the fields mowen and cut downe? 1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort* Apr. 65 Mow Carpet-walks. 1788 Burns *Bonie Moor-Hen* i, The heather was blooming, the meadows were mawn 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv 354 As some labourer.. Under a flaming sun, mows fields ripe-yellow in harvest. 1900 Mrs. Glyn *Visits Eliz.* (1906) 65 He looks as quiet and respectable as the pony that mows the lawn.

†*fig.* 1711 in 10*th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm* App. v. 153 The Irish foot.. were moweing the field of honour.

b. *transf.* in jocular use: To shave.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* Pref, Here the luxuriant Chin quite down is mown. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* I 229 My Holiday Cloaths on, and face newly Mow'd 1833 J Holland *Manuf. Metal* II 27 'So', said one of the metropolitan journalists, 'we may one day mow our beards with a relic of old London Bridge'. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 99 He.. mows his beard *en militaire*

3. *absol.* To cut down grass, corn, etc, with a scythe, or (in recent use) with a mowing machine.

a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 261 In Agusto and Septembri and Octobri mawan 1340 *Ayenb.* 214 Huo þanne ssolde erye and zawe ripe and mawe. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 22 In the later ende of Iune is tyme to begyn to mowe. 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn.* I viii § 2 Like an ill Mower, that mowes on still, and neuer whets his Syth 1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 19 May, About our town we are mowing already and making hay. 1772 C. Robinson *Let to J Grimston* 19 July in *Grimston Papers*, My mowers the other day mew over a partridge nest with sixteen eggs. 1785 Burns *Death & Dr. Hornbook* viii, Friend! hae ye been mawin, When ither folk are busy sawin? 1863 A H Charteris *Jas. Robertson* iii 48 Saying, he was going to mow

b. in figurative context (Cf. 1 b)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 Þe ðe saweð on blescunge he scal mawen of blescunge. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 147 Hie hiden wepende and sewende, and shule cumen mid blisse and mowen 1633 Bp Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 144 He, therefore, that spends his whole time in recreation, is ever whetting, never mowing. 1655 Waller *Panegyric to Ld. Protector* 63 Ours is the Harvest where the Indians mowe.

c. *transf.* To sweep down men in battle. Hence *trans.* with cognate obj., to make (one's way, a passage) by 'mowing'.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1852 But thanne bigan he for to mowe With the barre, and let hem shewe, Hw he cowthe sore smite. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* I. i, Mow 'em out a Passage, And, entring where the foremost Squadrons yield, Begin the noble Harvest of the Field 1757 Gray *Bard* 86 Long years of havock.. thro' the kindred squadrons mow their way.

Mow (mau), *v.*² Now *dial.* (see E.D D.). Also 4, 7 **mowe**, 5 **moweye, mughe,** 7 **mough, moow.** [f. Mow *sb.*¹] *trans.* To put in mows. Also with *up.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 14 (MS. Vespasian B xvi.) Canst þow.. Mowe oþer mouwen [*MS. Phillipps* 8231 mowen, *MS. Camb. Univ Libr.* muwe] oþer make bond for sheues. 14.. *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 565/17 *Archonizo*, to moweye. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 245/2 To mughe hay, *archoniare, archonizere* 1609 Holland *Amm Marcell.* xxiii. ii. 220 In this maner in those countries such kinds of farage are mowed up. 1620 Markham *Farew Husb* xii 80 How to Stacke or Moow your Corne without the dores. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II xxxiii 107 Let them be thrown promiscuously into the bay of the barn, and not regularly mowed

Mow (mau, mōu), *v.*³ Also 5-6, 9 **mowe,** 6 **moo, mowgh,** 7, 9 **moe.** [f Mow *sb* ²]

1. *intr.* To make mouths or grimaces.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 255 To skoffe and mowe lyk a wantoun ape 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb) A iij, I can mowe on a man And make a lesynge well I can 1589 R Harvey *Pl Perc.* (1590) 11 He spide a Iacke an apes, in a gaie cote, sit mooing on a Marchants bulke. 1610 Shaks *Temp.* II ii 9 Sometime like Apes, that moe and chatter at me, And after bite me 1647 Trapp *Comm. Heb* xi 36 So they mowed at David mocked at Isaiah.. jeared our Saviour 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand* lviii, A noise like that of a baboon when he mows and chatters 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell 3rd* vi xx, With Flibbertigibbet, imp of pride, Mocking and mowing by his side 1855 J. H Newman *Callista* (1890) 264 An animal of some wonderful species proceeded to creep and crawl, moeing and twisting as it went. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 45 Every streak of mist..Pointed and mowed and mocked and laughed at him

†**2.** *Sc.* **a.** *intr.* To jest. **b.** *trans.* To deride, mock *Obs.*

1456 Sir G Haye *Law Arms* (S.T S) 208 He did bot scornyt the merchand, and mowit the lettres of the kingis. 1529 Lyndesay *Compl* 246 Quod the thrid man, thow dois bot mow 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* (S.T S) v. 268 The king mowit verie oft with him.

† **Mow,** *v* ⁴ Also 7 **mowe** [Echoic.] = Moo *v.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 4 Brute and wilde beasts, which hardly are parted from their companie,.. but still they lowe and mowe after them. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T* ii 112 S Luke.. an Oxe indeed,.. that he did mow and low the Gospel abroad over all the world.

Hence **Mow·ing** *vbl sb.* Also **Mow·er,** a cow

c 1556 Withals *Dict* (1568) 16 a/1 The mowynge or lowynge of beastes, *mugitus* 1578 Best in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 63 Making great noise, with cries like the mowing of Buls. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew, Mower*, a Cow.

Mow, obs. form of May *v.*¹

Mowable (mōu ăb'l), *a.* Also 7 **moable** [f. Mow *v* ¹ + -able.] That can be mown; capable of growing grass for hay.

1607 Norden *Surv. Dial* v 196 Because we speake of upland meddowes, we will accept all mowable grounds in that sence. 1793 Washington *Let* 12 Dec., Writ. 1891 XII 364 For every acre of ploughable and mowable ground.

Mowah, Mowar(e. see Mahwa, Mower

Mowburn (mōu bɒɹn), *v.* [Back-formation from Mowburnt] *intr.* Of hay, corn, etc.. To heat and ferment through being stacked too green.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 134 Be careful not to house it green, lest it mow-burn 1876 *Encycl Brit* IV 266/2 The buyer has also to judge if it has been heated or 'mow-burnt', while lying in the field after being cut, or in the stack

Hence **Mow·burn** *sb.*, the process of becoming mowburnt, = *mowheat* (Mow *sb.*¹ 4)

1764 *Museum Rust* II lxxv 251 Your correspondent's method seems to threaten that dreadful malady, mow-burn

Mowburnt (mōu bɒɹnt), *a.* [f. Mow *sb.*¹ + Burnt *ppl a.*] Of hay, corn, etc. Spoilt by becoming overheated in the mow.

1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw VI,* c 10 § 2 Any Malte..beinge made of mowburnte or spired Barley. 1641 Best *Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 54 To lye such barley aside for seede as is moweburnt. 1764 *Museum Rust* II. lxxi 234 The hay stacked in this damp state is always mow-burnt. 1900 *Daily News* 23 May 9/1 The greater part was good, but there was a mixture of bad mowburnt (overheated in the rick).

Mowchatowe, obs form of Mustachio.

Mowche, obs. form of Mooch *v.*

Mowcht, mowcte, obs. pa t. of May *v.*¹

Mowdie, -y, var. forms of Moudie

Mowd(i)ewart, -wort, etc.: see Mouldwarp.

† **Mowe.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **máʒe,** 2-3 **maʒe,** 3 **mawe, mohe, mouie, moʒe, mowe,** 4 **mau,** 4-5 **mow.** [OE. *máge* (also *mæge*)—OTeut type **mægōn-*, the corresponding fem. to *mæg* May *sb.*²] A female relative, kinswoman; esp by marriage, as an aunt, niece, sister-in-law.

Beowulf 1391 Grendles maʒan gang *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 125 Seinte marie. com to hire moʒe Seinte elizabet. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1651 He was hire mouies sune. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6458 Suþþe he made þe oþer þat het edward spousi þe emperours mowe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2807 'Has þou her', þai said, 'ani man, Sun or doghter, mik or mau'. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 345/2 Mow, husbondys syster, or wyfys systyr, or syster in lawe.

Mowe, obs. f. May *v.*¹, Mew *sb* ², Move *v.*, Mow.

Moweare, obs. form of Mower¹.

Mowed (mōud), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. Mow *v.*¹ + -ed ¹.] = Mown *ppl. a.*

1659 Hammond *On Ps.* lxxii. 6 Like rain upon the mowed grass. 1859 P. Beaton *Jews in the East* II. vii. 261 Fields of mowed corn.

† **Mo·wel.** *Obs.* [?repr. OE **múgel*, a. L. *mūgil.*] The mullet.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 765/1 *Hic mugilus*, a mowel.

Mowen, obs. f. May *v.*¹; obs. pa. pple. of Mow *v.*¹

Mowence, variant of Muance.

Mower ¹ (mōu əɹ). Also 5 **moware, -eare, -eer, -ere,** 6 **mowyer.** [f. Mow *v.*¹ + -er ¹.

With regard to the form *mowyer*, see -ier]

1. One who cuts grass, etc., with a scythe.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 345/2 Moware wythe a sythe, *falcator, metellus* 1573 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 120 Set mowers a mowing, where meadow is growne. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 66 The Mower whets his sithe 1727 in 6*th Rep Dep. Kpr* App ii. 118 The Office of Keeper of Bushy Park..and of Paler and Mower of the Brakes thereof 1866 M. Arnold *Thyrsis* xiii, Where are the mowers, who.. Stood with suspended scythe to see us pass?

b. Prov. phrase *No meat for mowers*: unsuitable to, or unobtainable by, people of low degree.

1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph.* 342 Lais an harlot of Corinthe of excellent beautie, but so dere & costely that she was no morsell for mowyers. 1552 Latimer *Serm, Septuag* (1584) 322 b, Therefore it [*sc* this parable] may well be called hard meate, not meate for mowers nor ignorant people. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 179 To hope for hie mariages, is good meat, but not for mowers.

c. Mower's mite, the *Leptus autumnalis.*

1891 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

2. A mowing machine.

1852 in *Encycl Brit* (1853) II. 279/1 Mowers and reapers must become as indispensable.. as horse rakes, ploughs and thrashing machines. 1903 *Motor. Ann.* 245 This machine is designed to draw mowers and reapers in the field.

† **Mo·wer** ². *Obs.* Also 5 **moware,** 6 **mowar.** [f. Mow *v.*³ + -er ¹.] One who makes mouths; a jester, a mocker.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 345/2 Moware, or makere of a mowe, *valgiator.* 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxii. 34 Think ʒe nocht schame, To hold sic moweris on the moune. 1501 Douglas *Pal Hon.* II li, Juuenall like ane mowar him allone, Stude scornand euerie man as thay ʒeid by. 1530 Palsgr 246/2 Mower skorner, *mocqueur.*

Mower ³: see Mow *v* ⁴

Mowest, Moweye, obs. ff. Moist *a*, Mow *v.*²

Mowgh, obs form of Mow *sb.*¹, Mow *v.*³

Mowghe, obs form of May *v.*¹, Mow *sb* ¹

Mowght(e, Mowhair, obs ff Moth, Mohair.

Mowhake, -hawke, obs forms of Mohawk.

Mowing (mōu iŋ), *vbl sb.*¹ [f. Mow *v.*¹ + -ing ¹.]

1 The action of Mow *v.*¹

1494 *Nottingham Rec.* III 278 Paid for mowyng and teddyng 1575 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII 171 It. for moyng and kockyng of an acre of pulsse. 1858 Glenny *Gard Every-day Bk* Dec. 283/2 Mowing must not be neglected where you have to keep the grass in good order

b *concr.* The quantity of grass cut at one time; also *pl.* grass removed by mowing

1764 *Ann Reg* 48, I sold the first, second, third, and fourth mowings at a shilling per rod 1802 W. Forsyth *Fruit Trees* xxv. (1824) 349 You must lay some short grass mowings .. at the bottoms of the large baskets.

2 *U S* Land on which grass is grown for hay.

1786 *Mem. Amer Acad. Sci* (1793) II 120 This extent contains.. as fine ploughland and luxuriant pasture and mowing, as I had before seen 1788 [see Orcharding 2]. 1869 Mrs Stowe *Old Town Folks* iv (1870) 33 And be off lying in the mowing, like a partridge, when they come after ye.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mowing-crop, ground, -machine, meadow*, **mowing grass,** grass reserved for mowing; **mowing-machine bird,** the grasshopper warbler, *Locustella nævia*

1766 *Museum Rust* VI 30 Burnet will rarely make a *mowing crop the first year 1773 *Ann Reg* 112 A horse had got into his *mowing grass 1884 Jefferies *Life of Fields* 50 Only a few [bees] go down to the mowing grass. 1636 in 1*st Cent Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1898) I. 158 Less than three acres of *mowinge ground 1850 Ogilvie, *Mowing-machine 1884 Roe *Nat Ser. Story* viii, The mowing machine would be used in the timothy fields. 1887 A C. Smith *Birds Wiltsh.* 154 [The Grasshopper Warbler] is ..known as the '*mowing-machine bird', in allusion to its remarkable note. 1799 Washington *Writ* (1893) XIV. 231, I am not sanguine enough to expect that it will make good *mowing meadow.

Mowing (mau·iŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. Mow *v.*² + -ing ¹.] The process of placing in a mow

1572 Huloet (ed Higins), Mowghing or heaping, *aceruatio* 1828-32 in Webster; and in later Dicts.

Mowing (mau-, mōu·iŋ), *vbl sb.*³ [f. Mow *v.*³ + -ing ¹.] The action of making grimaces; an instance of this; also, derision.

1382 Wyclif *Hosea* vii. 16 This the mowyng, or scornynge, of hem in the lond of Egypt *c* 1430 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 29 in *Babees Bk* 278 Grennynge & mowynge at þi table eschewe. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 54 If som Smithfeild Ruffian take up.. som new mowing with the mouth. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 7 Because of their marueilous and diuers mowings, mouings, voices, and gestures. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xi. (1842) 248 He skipped up to us.. with sundry moppings and mowings. 1881 [see Mopping *vbl. sb.*¹].

† **Mow·ing,** *vbl. sb.*⁴ *Obs.* [f. *mowe* (see May *v.*¹) + -ing ¹.] Ability.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. pr. iv. 99 (Camb. MS.) The Mowynge of shrewes [orig *malorum potestas*] which Mowynge the semyth to ben vnworthy nis no mowynge.

Mowing, *vbl. sb.*5: see Mow *v.*4

Mowing (mau·iŋ, mōu·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Mow *v.*3 + -ING 2.] Grimacing; mocking, derisive.

a 1528 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2124 To mockynge, to mowynge, to lyke a iackenapes. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 358/1 And then should stande vp and preache vppon a stoole and make a mowyng sermon. 1858 S. WILBERFORCE *Let.* in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. xi. 394 To get rid of the nauseous Romanizing peculiarities of these mowing apes.

Mowkisin, obs. form of MOCCASIN.

Mowl, *v. rare*—1. In phr. *mope and mowl*, substituted by Carlyle for 'mop and mow': see Mow *v.*3

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. iv, With these it is a hollow phantasmagory, where like mimes they mope and mowl.

Mowl(e, variant forms of MOOL *sb. dial.*

Mowla, Mowld, obs. ff. MULLAH, MOULD.

Mowl(l)e, variant forms of MULE, chilblain.

Mowlewarp(e, obs. forms of MOULDWARP.

Mown (mōun), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Mow *v.*1] Cut down with a scythe or mowing-machine. See also NEW-MOWN.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cii. 14 Beoð mannes daȝas mawenum heȝe æȝhwær anlice. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxii. 6 He shall come down like rain upon the mown grass. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1068 A mown stook does not look so well as a reaped one. 1906 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 386 Untrodden stretches of mown grass.

Mown(e, obs. forms of MAY *v.*1

Mowntan, obs. form of MOUNTAIN.

Mowntance, -ans, obs. ff. MOUNTANCE.

Mowr, variant form of MAUR *Obs.*, ant.

Mowra, variant of MAHWA.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Mowra*, a kind of arrack obtained from *Bassia latifolia.* 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 177 Drink—drink, from the fatal mowra-tree.

Mowre, var. MAUR *Obs.*; obs. form of MOOR *sb.*2

Mows, obs. f. MEUSE, MOUSE; obs. pl. Mow *sb.*2

Mowsare, obs. form of MOUSER.

Mowse, obs. f. MEWS, MOUSE; obs. pl. Mow *sb.*2

Mowseale, obs. form of MUZZLE *v.*

Mowsle, variant of MOUSLE *v.*

† **Mow·some,** *a. Sc. Obs.* In 6 mowsum, mousum. [f. Mow *sb.*2 + -SOME.] Jocular.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. (S.T.S.) 268 This Jhone, quha naturalie was iocund, Jellie, and mowsum. *Ibid.*, His honest, wittie, mousum, and mirrie conceitis.

Mowss(e, Mowster, obs. ff. MOUSE, MUSTER.

Mowster de vylers: see MUSTER-DEVILLERS.

Mowstre, obs. form of MUSTER *sb.*

† **Mow·sy,** *a. Obs.* [Cf. *mosey* (*moisy, mouzy*, etc.) 'mouldy, rotten, over-ripe' in E.D.D., and F. *moisi* mouldy.] ? Mouldy (in quot. *fig.*).

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 211 b, This mowsy and drossy chaffe long sithence bloune abroad in yᵉ eyes of Augustine by the Pelagianes.

Mowsyn, Mowt(e, obs. ff. MUSE *v.*, MOULT *v.*

Mowte, Mowter, obs. ff. MOTE *v.*1, MULTURE.

Mowth (mōuþ). [app. a refashioning of MATH after Mow *v.*] A mowing, MATH.

1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 175 Later-mow'th, the after-mowth, now call'd Math. 1817 V. THOMAS *Papers* (Bodl. MS. Top. Oxon b. 19) If. 174 A man's Mowth is reckoned at a Statute Acre. 1886 *Schedule to Conveyance* Oct., The first mowth of an allotment in Burcott Revel Mead.

Mowth, obs. pa. t. of MAY *v.*1

Mowthad, variant of MOULDWARP.

Mowthe, mowȝhe, obs. forms of MOTH.

† **Mow·yer** 1. *Obs.* Also 5 mugher, muwyer. [f. Mow *v.*2 + -IER.] One who puts hay in mows.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 565/18 *Archonistus*, a mowyer. *Ibid.* 577/2 *Cumularius*, a muwyer. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 245/2 A Mugher of hay, *archoniza·or.*

Mowyer 2 (mōu·yəɹ). *U.S.* The long-billed or sickle-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris.*

1888 in TRUMBULL *Names Birds* 198.

Mowyer, obs. form of MOWER 1.

Moxa (mǫ·ksă). [a. Jap. *mokusa* (phonetically mǫ·ksa), contracted from *moe kusa* burning herb.]

1. The downy covering of the dried leaves of *Artemisia moxa*; esp. as prepared in the form of a cone or cylinder for burning on the skin as a counter-irritant for gout, etc. Also, the plant itself.

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 904 He did me the favour to shew me some of that Moxa, which by burning it upon any gouty part removeth the Gout. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Moxa*, a certain Down growing upon the lower part of the Leaves of Mugwort; it comes from Japan and China. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 214 The Artery will shrink by any sort of Burning such as is made with Moxa, or hot Irons. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 51 The burning of a little cone of moxa behind the ear.

2. Any substance used like moxa for burning on the skin.

1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 492/1 The material generally employed in Europe for moxas is cotton, rendered downy by carding, and made into a roll an inch long, and from half an inch to two inches in diameter. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 63 A small pad was made with spider's web, and placed on the corn; it was then lighted, and left to burn as a moxa. 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VII. 227 Mustard plasters, blisters, the actual cautery, the moxa &c. to the epigastrium, have sometimes given relief.

Hence **Moxibu·stion** [irreg. after COMBUSTION; cf. F. *moxibustion* (Littré 1885)], cauterization by means of a moxa (Dunglison 1833-55); ‖ **Moxocau·sis** [mod.L., f. Gr. καῦσις burning] = prec. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

† **Moy,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 6 moye. [Assumed sing. form of MOYSE, taken as pl.] Only in *apple moy* = APPLE-MOSE.

c 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* (1790) 42 Appulmoy. 1594 *Gd. Huswife's Handmaid to Kitchin* 43 b, To make an Apple Moye. 1802 J. WILSON *MS. Let. to J. Boucher* 17 Apr., Apple moy, or Apple de moy, the Pulp of boiled Apples sweetened and put by ready for Use.

† **Moy,** *sb.*2 *Sc. Obs.* [app. a. F. *muid* (OF. *mui*) 'bushel':—L. *modium* (-*us*). Cf. MUID.] A measure used for salt; ? a bushel.

1535 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVI. 693 (Jam.) Twenty twa moys of gryt salt. 1538 *Ibid.*, Ane moy of salt.

[**Moy,** *sb.*3 An imaginary name of a coin, evolved by 'Ancient Pistol' from a misunderstanding of the Fr. *moy* (me) in his prisoner's speech.

It seems unnecessary to suppose that there is an allusion to any genuine name of a coin. MOIDORE, if the word existed so early, may have furnished Shaks. with the suggestion; but our oldest instance is of the 18th c. That the Pg. *moeda* was familiar to Shaks. is unlikely. Still less plausible is Douce's suggestion, that the word is the F. *muid* (MOY *sb.*2).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iv. 15 *French. O prennes misericordie aye pitez de moy. Pist.* Moy shall not serue, I will haue fortie Moyes... *French. O perdonne moy. Pist.* Say'st thou me so? is that a Tonne of Moyes?]

Moy (moi), *a. Sc.* and *north.* Mild, gentle; demure. Also, affected in manners, prim.

14.. *How Gd. Wife taught Dau.* 20 Suet and hamly, sempill and coy, Vith fenȝeit fair nocht mak our moy. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 11 Richt myld and moy. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 31 A bit butt, and bit bend, make a moy Maiden at the board end. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Moy*, demure, close or unsocial.

Hence **Moy·ly** *adv.*, gently, demurely.

1529 LYNDESAY *Compl.* 333 Geue thay can... mollet moylie on ane Mule. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 111 So moylie and coylie He lukit like ane sant.

‖ **Moya** (mō·ya). *Geol.* [? S. American Sp.] A name for volcanic mud.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 410 Streams of water and fetid mud, called 'moya', poured out, overflowing and wasting everything. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Apr. 246/2 A substance called moya, composed of augite, carbon, and infusoria.

Moyan(n(e, variant forms of MOYEN.

† **Moyce.** *Eccl. Obs.* Also 6 moseye, moyse. [? Corrupt var. of MORSE *sb.*1 (Cf. *moose* in quot. 1489-90 s.v.)] ? = MORSE *sb.*1

c 1550 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 311 Moyses. A riche Moseye of goulde with ruby in the middest. Another with the image of our Ladye... Two ould Moyses. 1889 J. RAINE *Hist. Hemingborough* 77 Gisburgh's will is dated.. 1479 .. He gave to the minster a green cope of tissue with an eagle standing upon a book on the moyce.

Moyd, obs. f. MOOD *sb.*1 **Moye:** see MOY *sb.*1

Moyen (moi·ĕn), *sb.*1 After 15th c. only *Sc.* Forms: 5 moene, 5-6 moyane, -ene, moyne, 5, 7 moien, 5-9 moyan, 6 moyanne, myane, *pl.* moyance, 7 moyand, 8 moyean, 5- moyen. [a. OF. *moien* (mod. F. *moyen*), subst. use of *moien* (*moyen*), later form of *meien* adj., middle: see MEAN *a.*2 Cf. MEAN *sb.*2]

† 1. A middle condition or quality; = MEAN *sb.*2 1.

1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 86 Yf there were no vertue bytwene the ouer grete and ouer lytyl there shold be no moyen.

† 2. Something interposed or intervening; = MEAN *sb.*2 6. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 24 b/1 Syth the pryncypal angellis ben nyghe to god, and ben without moyen enlumyned of god.

† 3. A mediator. = MEAN *sb.*2 9, 9 c. *Obs.*

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 286/1 Request made unto you.. to be moyen unto the Kynges Highnesse to ordeyne and name a persone. 1458 *Paston Lett.* I. 421 To bee my good and tendre moyen... unto the Kinges goode grace, for th'excuse of my nown comyng. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 279 b/1 Thenne late us praye unto this hooly Saynt Saynt Iohan baptist to be a moyen bytwene god and us.

† 4. A means, agency. = MEAN *sb.*2 10. *Obs.* *To make moyen(s*: to take steps, use efforts. *To find (the) moyen(s*: to find out a way, contrive. Cf. MEAN *sb.*2 10 d.

1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (1864) II. 444 Youre partie aduerse and the saide due might not godely haue founden the moyens and the weyes to haue communed to geder. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Tulle on Friendsh.* (Caxton 1481) b j, That the said feblenesse sholde be the moyen to attain to that which they desire in friendship. 1508 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) II. 112 We have made suche secrete moynes as we can to knowe howe the exchaunge of the said I. M. crownes myght be made. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 117 The moyane for till find, How that yai micht eschew ye quene. 1581 HAMILTON *Cath. Traictise* 20 Thir sort of men not onlie be sic moyens drauis sindrie to thair faction, but also [etc.].

† b. Means, resources. = MEAN *sb.*2 12. Also *pl.*

1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 316 Personis... that hes the moyen to leif on thair awin. 1591 ABP. ADAMSON *Recant.* (1598) B j b, I.. beseekis zou to make intercessionne.. to the King, that I may haif sum moyance to liue. 1593 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 84 To have sufficient rent of thair awin, or some honest moyen, industrie, craft or occupatioun, to leive on. 1609 HUME *Admonit.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 587 Thei who have best moyen to remane, perhappis werie first. 1617 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 7 The greatest part of the prime Scots..make no great haste homeward, which perhaps may be for want of *moyens*, as they call it, to carry them along.

5. Mediation, intercession; exercise of influence to bring about something, instigation; influence used on behalf of another, interest. † *Moyen of* (or *at*) *court*: court influence. *To make moyen(s*, to intercede, make interest, negotiate (*with*), make overtures. = MEAN *sb.*2 13 a.

1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 309 And that ye lyke seke a moyen of such frendys as ye can best avyse and may verrayly trust uppon to gyde thys mater. 15.. in Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scotl.* (1876) I. 98 Ane Inglischmane..vpon fair promisis be moyen of cowrte was appointed maister Coineyeour. 1581 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 42 Thair be moyanne of court, sinister and wrang informatioun, hes purchest ane gift and preuilege of our said Souerane Lord. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 800 With Monsier then he moyen maid. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 347 The Master of Gray had made moyen for Mr. Archibald. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. lix. 160 We are using our weak moyen and credit for you up at our own court. 1649 BP. GUTHRY *Mem.* (1702) 14 King Charles.. preferr'd Men by Moyen at Court. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1678) 243 By moyen he [Bothwell] got presence of the King in the garden. 1706 A. SHIELDS *Ch. Commun.* (1747) 62 The Priesthood was acquired and kept by Moyen. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 221, I hear he has been at London making moyen and friends to be made Principal of the Old Town College. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 243 Moyen does mickle but Money does more. 1777 J. LOVE in *Mem.* (1857) I. 330 Little improving of the *moyen* which I have through Christ in heaven. *c* 1820 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha* (1826) 17 When Charlie Stuart, the vile Pretender, Made moyen to be our Faith's Defender. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxxix. (1873) 218 His purpose being, as his father phrased it, 'to lay moyen for a placie come time'.

b. *pl.* in the same sense.

1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 9 Dayly came certayne personns on the sayd Erlls behalve to the Kinge, and made great moynes, and desired him to treat withe hym. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 165 Thinkand na thing better nor they wald mak thair moyenis witht him. 1873 *Leg. North, Guidman o' Inglismill* 30, I mith hae moyens laid to win wi' you.

† 6. Instrumentality. Chiefly in phrases *By* or *through* (*the*) *moyen of*: (*a*) by the instrumentality of (a person or thing); (*b*) in consequence of, by reason of, owing to. *By this or that moyen*, by means of this or that; in this or that way; thus. Cf. MEAN *sb.*2 14. *Obs.*

14.. *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 160 The socour and trust of oure moene that she putteth in us. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 268 The witnes..., be the moyen of the quhilkis ilk ane... thinkis to prove his entencioun. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 108 Be quhat moyane sall I red me of this mischeif. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 198 By my moyen muche innocent blood hath beene spilt. 1703 D. WILLIAMSON *Serm. bef. Gen. Assemb.* 58 Connived at by the Moyen of the.. Noble Lord.

† b. *pl.* with *sing.* sense. *Obs.*

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 284 Convenit ane consall be his moyance of the maist pairt of the nobilitie at Edinburgh. *Ibid.* 331 Quhither the castell was so strong or the gouneris corrupit be the Earle of Angus moyans, I can nocht tell.

† **Moy·en,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Forms: 6 mayan, moyan(e, myan(d, myone, 6-9 moyen, 7 moyenne, 9 *Hist.* moienne. [a. OF. *moyenne*, subst. use of *moyenne* fem. of *moyen* adj., middle (-sized): see MOYEN *a.*] A kind of cannon; = *culverin moyen* (see MOYEN *a.* c.).

1509 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 279 *note*, Three hundred small artillery, under the names of myand, culverins, and double dogs. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 25 That thair be ane moyen and ane falconer convoyit towart Dunbartane. 1577 *Ibid.* 655 Twa myonis. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 194/2 Moyens, which carried a ball of 10 or 12 ounces. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Moienne*, Fr. A piece of ordnance, which is now called a four pounder, and which is ten feet long, was formerly so called.

† **Moy·en,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *moyen* middle: see MEAN *a.*2] Middle.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. iii. 68 Thise two flodes [Tigris and Euphrates] trauerse many grete contrees so longe tyl they mete in the see moyen. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 26 (1877) 63 As well of tyme past, moyene as present.

b. Of middle rank. (In quot. 1483 *absol.* with plural ending).

1481 CAXTON *Godefroy* xxvi. 59 Here ye maye here how so moche peple was loste by the folye of the moyen peple. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 308/1 Alle spirites ben sent for us. The superyors ben sente to the moyens, the moyens [*printed* moyest] ben sente to the lowest. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* 82 And in thys bataylle was slayn... many other of the moyen people.

c. Of middle size.

1513 *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scot.* (1902) IV. 510 For xxvj chargeouris to the culvering moyaine. *Ibid.* 517 Item, the first culvering moiyane, drawin with viij oxin. 1515 *Ibid.* (1903) V. 27 Chargit with twa culvering myance.

Moyen (moi·ĕn), *v. Sc.* [f. MOYEN *sb.*1, or a. F. *moyenner* of equivalent formation.]

1. *trans.* To accomplish by the use of means; 'to manage or bring about' (E.D.D.).

1589 R. BRUCE *Serm. Sacram.* ii. (1590) H 3 b, This conjunction is moyaned, be twa speciall moyans.

† 2. To compromise. *Obs.*

1598 J. MELVILL *Autobiog. & Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 441 The best part thought it meittest to tak tyme to mollefie and moyen maters.

† **Moy·enant,** *prep. Obs.* Also 5 moiena(u)nt, moyenaunt, 6 moynant. [a. F. *moyennant*, orig. pr. pple. of *moyenner*: see MOYEN *v.*] By means of. *Moyenant that*: on condition that.

1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 21 Moyenaunt he false

faynyd fables and disclandars, that..were wont to be seditiously sowne & blowne abowt. 1477 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 206, I geue the thy lif and gyue the plain absolucion of all, moienant that neuer after thou replicque ne reherce this trespaas. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 417/ b/2, Thy fader the deuyl ouer whome I haue hope to haue vyctorye moyenaunt on hym the name of Jhesu cryst. *a* 1500 in *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 81 At the whiche daye, moynant the grace of Almyghty Jesu, the saide towne and castell were delivered unto the saide good Kynge Edward.

Moyenau, moyeneaw, var. ff. MOINEAU.

†Moy·ener. *Sc. Obs.* In 6–7 **moyan(n)er.** [f. MOYEN *v.* + -ER[1].] A mediator, a 'go-between'.

1589 R. BRUCE *Serm. Sacram.* ii. (1590) H j, Quhilk ar the moyaners of this conjunction, vpon the part of God; and quhilk are the moyaners vpon the part of man? 1609 HUME *Admonit.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1894) 570 Yow hold that Bishops should be..moyanners and mediatoris between the Kirk and the Prince.

†Moy·ening, *prep. Obs.* In 6 **moiening.** [f. MOYEN *v.* + -ING[2].] = MOYENANT.

?*c* 1500 R. COPLAND *Prol. to Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 2, I Robert Copland have me applied moiening the helpe of god to reduce..it into our..english tonge.

†Moy·enless, *a Obs.* [f. MOYEN *sb.* + -LESS] Having no means or resources.

1587 HUME *Ep. G. Montcrief* 203 Simple sauls, unskilfull, moyenles.

Moyenne, variant of MOYEN *sb.*[2]

Moyhair, Moyitie, obs. ff. MOHAIR, MOIETY.

Moyl(e: see MOIL *sbs.* and *v.*, MULE *sbs.*

Moyle. *Mining.* Also **moil.** [? f. the surname *Moyle.*] (See quots.)

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 64 The larger kinds of wedges known in Cornwall as 'moyles' are used more especially in quarry work. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Moil* or *Moyle* (Cornw.). A drill pointed like a gad.

Moylere, Moylet, obs. ff. MULIER, MULET.

Moyleteer, obs. form of MULETEER.

Moylie, variant of MOILEY *dial.*

Moyn, obs. form of MOAN.

Moynant, variant of MOYENANT *Obs.*

Moynd, moyne, obs. forms of MINE *sb.*

1542 *Invent. R. Wardr.* (1815) 63 Item, ane uthir peice of gold of the moynd unmoltin. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 113 So thei cast trenches and made moynes.

Moyne, variant of MOYEN.

Moynel(l, -iele, obs. forms of MONIAL *sb.*[2]

Moynzeoun, obs. Sc. form of MINION.

Moyodore, obs form of MOIDORE.

Moyre, obs. f. MIRE, MOIRE; var. MURE *a. Obs.*

Moysaicall, obs. form of MOSAICAL *a.*[2]

†Moyse. *Obs.* Also 5 **moys**; and see MOY *sb.*[1] [The last element in *apple-moyse*, APPLE-MOSE, used as a word by itself.] (See quot. 1611.) Cf. also MOOSE[2].

[*c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 113 (Laud MS 553) Apple moys. 1597 *Bk. Cookerie* F vb, To make an apple moyse.] 1611 FLORIO, *Mosa.*. Also a moyse, or phroise made of egges, milke, butter and spice and so fride in a pan.

Moyse, obs. var. MOIS, MOYCE, MUSE *v.*

Moysin, Moyso(u)n: see MOISTEN, MOISON.

Moyster, obs. form of MOISTURE, MUSTER *sb.*

Moyte(e, -ie, obs. forms of MOIETY.

Mozambique (mōuzæmbī·k). [The name of a Portuguese territory on the East coast of Africa.] A name given to various kinds of dress material.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Mozambique* (Fabric), an open dress-goods having a chain in which the cotton threads are associated in pairs, and the woolen filling is soft and fleecy. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr 436/1 A new material of mohair and silk is known as Mozambique.

Mozan, obs. Sc. form of MIZEN.

Mozarab (mozæ·răb). *Hist.* Also **Mozarabe, Musarab.** [a. Sp *Mozdrabe* (med.L. *Mosarabes* pl., and with etymologizing perversion *Mixtarabes*), corrupt form of Arab. *musta'rib*, 'would-be Arab', active pple. of a verb of the 10th (desiderative) conjugation f. *ʿarab* ARAB.] In Spain under Moorish rule: One of those Christians who, on condition of owning allegiance to the Moorish king, and conforming to certain Moorish customs, were allowed the exercise of their own religion.

1788 GIBBON *Decl & F.* li. V. 387 The name of Mozarabes (adoptive Arabs) was applied to their civil or religious conformity. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 35/2 *Musarab, i e.* a Christian living under the sway of the Arabs.

Mozarabic (mozæ·răbik), *a.* Also **mos-, mus-, musarabic.** [f. MOZARAB + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Mozarabs.

Mozarabic liturgy (*rite, use, office,* etc.): the ancient ritual of the Spanish Church, so called prob as having been retained by the Mozarabs after it was disused by other Spanish Christians. A modified form of it is still used in some few chapels in Spain.

1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iii. 251 Then he mentioned the Musarabic Use, according to which Mass was still celebrated every Sunday. 1792 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* (1792) I. 311 In one of the chapels, where they use only the Mozarabic Missal. 1863 J. M. NEALE *Ess. Liturgiology* 125 The Mozarabic Liturgy. *Ibid.* 126 The Mozarabic Office. *Ibid.* 134 Three Priests of Mozarabic churches. *Ibid.* 135 The present state of the Mozarabic Rite. *Ibid.*, The question of mixed marriages between Roman and Mozarabic Christians.

Mozartean (mozā·rtĭăn), *a.* Also **-ian.** [f. the name of the musician W. A. *Mozart* (1756–91) + -EAN.] Characteristic of the music of Mozart.

1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 272 The combination of playfulness and grace . imparts to 'Figaro'..a more decided Mozartean character than any other of his works. 1881 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 273/1 The composer welds his themes together with absolute Mozartian ease and grace.

So **Moza·rtish** *a.*, somewhat resembling the music of Mozart; **Moza·rtism,** partisanship of Mozart as against other composers.

1825 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 132 My sister's cold is as obstinate as an old Handelian, whom a modern amateur is trying to convert to Mozart-ism. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 318 Why my productions take from my hand that particular form and style that makes them Mozartish. is probably owing to [etc.].

Moze (mōuz), *v.* In 6 **moise,** 7 **mose.** [Perh. a derivative of MOSS *sb.*[1] (in the sense of 'nap': cf. MOSS *sb.*[1] 5).] *trans.* To gig (cloth); to subject to the operation of a gig-mill. Hence **Mo·zing** *vbl. sb.*

1505–6 *Corporation Minutes York* IX 32 (MS) To crop and moise every suche clothe. 1633 *Proclam.* in Rymer *Foedera* XIX 446/1 Whereas the use of Gigmills is forbidden..yet of late time the same Mills are used under the name of mosing Mills. *Ibid.*, All mosing Mills shall be taken down before Midsomer next 1842 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 934/2 After being sheared, it is subject to the gig-mill in one direction only, which is called *mozing.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Mozing,* gigging of cloth.

Mozel(l, Mozki, obs. ff. MUZZLE, MOSQUE.

Mozy, variant of MOSY *a. dial*, mossy.

Mozzetta, mozetta (mozе·tă, ‖ mptsgtta). *Eccl.* Also 8 **mozet,** 9 *pl.* **mozzette.** [It. *mozzetta,* dim. of *mozza*: see AMICE[2].] (See quot. 1885.)

1774 T. WEST *Antig. Furness* 51 Their choir dress was a white or grey Cassock, over that a mozet, or hood. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 417 The old hood was close all round, whereas the mozetta is cut in front. 1866 F. G. LEE *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 356 Mozetta, a cape with a small hood worn by canons and others in the Latin Communion. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 654 *Mozetta,* a short vestment, quite open in front, which can, however, be buttoned over the breast, covering the shoulders and with a little hood behind. It is worn by the Pope, by cardinals, bishops, abbots, and others who do so by custom or Papal privilege. *Ibid.*, The Pope wears five different mozzette.

M. P. The usual abbreviation for 'Member of Parliament'. Often treated (*colloq.* or in informal writing) as a word, with the pronunciation (em pī); the plural is written *M.P.'s,* sometimes *M.P.s.*

1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* 273 All hail, M P.! from whose infernal brain Thin-sheeted phantoms glide. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* XXVIII, M P. to their name is a handsome advertisement. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* VIII, There were no less than four M.P.s, one of whom was even in office. 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties,* etc. (1888) 53 'Skittles!' says Pagett, M P. 1889 E. PARRY *Gay Umbrella* III, I shall represent the City And be known as the gay M P.

Hence **M.P.-ship,** the office of an M P.

1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. 83 The son's M P -ship had probably tended to make his mamma epistolary. 1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 67 As to M.P. ship I may have had other chances.

Mr. [Orig. an abbreviation of MASTER.]

†1. In the 16th and 17th c. used for MASTER in any of the applications of the word. *Obs.*

1538 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 139 My Lordes Letteres Syngnyfing to my Mr. he hath apoyncted the Abbot of Kenelworth for his yerlie pencion c li. 1575 *Gamm Gurton* (title-p.) Made by Mr. S. Mr of Art. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. 1 1324 But tell mee, art thou put away nowe for whippinge thy yonge Mr? 1617 *Court-bk. Merch.-Taylors' Comp.* VI. 633 in *Webster's Wks.* (Rtldg.) p. ix. *note,* John Webster made free by Henry Clinckard his Mr. 1631 W. FOSTER *Hoplocrismaspongus* 2, I am a Mr. of Arts in both Universities. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 133 Bare the Roots and cut off a Mr Root or two from the Tree. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. XII. 71 All Mr Gunners should be able to draw. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inq. & Ab. Physic* 141, I refused the Title of Mr. of Arts.

2. As a prefixed title Now pronounced (mi·stəɹ), or with entire absence of stress (mistəɹ, m'stəɹ). The want of a plural form is supplied by *Messrs.,* MESSIEURS 2.

Until the latter half of the 17th c. the title was often written in the full form *master*; but there is reason for believing that from the 16th c. it was, at least in rapid or careless speech, treated proclitically, with consequent alteration of the vowel of the first syllable. (See MISTER *sb.*[2] I, quot. 1551.) Eventually the word came to have the weakened pronunciation whenever it was used as a prefixed title, and it became customary to employ the abbreviated spelling always for this use, and for this only. Hence at the beginning of the 18th c. *master* and *Mr.* were already regarded as distinct words. Cf. MISTER *sb.*[2], which is merely an occasional (chiefly jocular) rendering of the pronunciation of the word of which 'Mr.' is the accepted spelling.

The early history of the application of *Mr.* is identical with that of the use of its fuller form: see MASTER *sb.* 21. From the 17th c. it has been the customary ceremonious prefix to the name of any man below the rank of knight and above some humble but undefined level of social status, except where usage requires the substitution of some honorific title, such, for instance, as those denoting military and naval rank. As with other titles of courtesy, the inferior limit for its application has been continually lowered; at the present day any man however low in station would be styled 'Mr.' on certain occasions, e. g in the address of a letter. Modern custom forbids the use of the prefix when *Esquire* is appended to the name, and it is now omitted after 'The Hon.' and 'The Rev.' (though some still write 'the Rev. Mr. A.' when the Christian name happens to be unknown); but in other than ceremonious use 'Mr' is substituted for these titles.

The use of *Mr.* before a *prefixed* title of office is nearly obsolete. The Judges of the Supreme Court are still styled 'Mr. Justice A.'; the designations 'Mr. Baron A.', 'Mr. Serjeant B.', belonged to dignities now abolished. In municipal use we still occasionally read of 'Mr. Alderman A.', 'Mr. Deputy B.', 'Mr. Councillor C'.

Before an official title *not* followed by the name, the prefix *Mr.* is still common, as in 'Mr. Chairman', 'Mr. Editor', 'Mr President', 'Mr. Mayor'. These are now used only vocatively; 'Mr. Speaker' is used also in the 3rd person

1447–8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (Camden) 89 Maister John Waryn Mr William Filham. *c* 1514 MORE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 294 All the lettres of Mr. Secretary sent unto your Grace. 1553 *Respublica* I. iii. 61 (Brandl) Nowe, Mr Insolence, to your ghostelye purpose. 1557 in *Shropsh. Parish Documents* (1903) 58 Item Re'd of Mr. Vicar for olde shingle vi[d] 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr Parnass.* IV. I. 1211 Let mee heare Mr. Shakspear's veyne 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 74 Good euen good Mr what ye call't. 1668 *Tryall Sir H. Vane* 84 He further told Mr. Sheriff, he was ready; but the Sheriff said, he was not. 1680 LD. RUSSELL in *Parl. Debates* I Mr. Speaker, Sir, seeing by Gods Providence [etc.]. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 13 Mar. (O H S) I. 203 Mr. Poley, Esq[r], Member of Parliament. 1841 R H DANA *Seaman's Man.* 154 Both the chief and second mates are always addressed by their surnames, with *Mr* prefixed. 1844 OWEN in *Hunterian Lect.* (1846) II. 1 Mr. President and Gentlemen. 1865 *Even. Standard* 10 Mar, At the meeting to-day Mr. Vice Chancellor, the rev the Master of St Peter's, presided. 1886 TUPPER *Autobiog.* 58 'What have I done, Mr. Dean?..' 'Why, sir, the porter states that this is the fifth time you have not come into college until past twelve o'clock.'

b. *jocularly.*

1655 WALTON *Angler* x. (1661) 176 If Mr. Pike be there, then the little Fish will skip out of the water. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc* 45 With a handsome Salary for Mr. Operator. 1895 J G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 161 There. stood Mr. and Mrs Pig and the entire Pig family.

c. Prefixed to a foreign name. Now *rare,* the usual practice being to employ *Monsieur* (*M.*), *Herr, Signor,* or the like.

In French *Mr.* is used (beside *M*) as an abbreviation of *Monsieur.* It may possibly be so intended in the Shaks. quot. below, where modern editors print *Monsieur*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. ii. 1 Good Mr Lauetch giue my Lord Lafew this letter. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Ep.* II. i. 158 *note,* Mr. Sanadon thinks [etc.]. 1778 FLETCHER *Lett.* Wks. 1795 VII. 223 Mr. Tronchin the physician of the Duke of Orleans was sent for to attend Voltaire. 1817 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* iii, W—— and myself accompanied Mr. Klopstock to the house of his brother, the poet.

Hence **Mr.** *v., trans.* to address as 'Mr.'; **Mr.-ship,** the position of being styled 'Mr.'

1747 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 26 June, Archer and Rolle have only changed their Mr.-ships for Lordships. 1850 SNEDLEY *Frank Fairleigh* vi, I tell you what it is, Oaklands (we don't Mr. each other here), you are a right good fellow.

Mris., obs. abbreviation of *mistris,* MISTRESS.

Mrs. [Orig. an abbreviation for MISTRESS.]

†1. In the 17th c. often written for MISTRESS in all uses. *Obs.*

a 1612 SIR J HARINGTON *Brief View* (1653) 4 [Q. Eliz. to Abp Parker's wife] And you (saith she), Madam, I may not call you, and Mrs I am ashamed to call you, so as I know not what to call you, but yet I do thank you. 1615 SIR G. HELWYS in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 161 A man of Mrs. Turner's was sent .to meet his Mrs. at Ware. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. (1640) 19 (If he could) beget him a reputation, and marry an Emperours Daughter for his Mrs. 1637 — *Sad Sheph.* II. ii, I give 'hem yee; As presents Mrs. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 158 Knowing enough before of their Villanys, how well soever her Mrs.. might think of them 1679 *Trials of White, & Other Jesuits* 80 Pray Mrs. what did that Minister say to you concerning Mr. Oates?

2. As a prefixed title of courtesy. Now pronounced (mi·sis, mi·siz).

In the latter half of the 17th c. there was a general tendency to confine the use of written abbreviations to words of inferior syntactical importance, such as prefixed titles. The form *Mrs.* for *mistress* therefore fell into disuse exc. when prefixed to a name, and in this position the writing of the full form gradually became unusual. The contracted pronunciation, which in other applications of the word has never been more than a vulgarism (see MISSIS), became, for the prefixed title, first a permitted colloquial licence, and ultimately the only allowable pronunciation. When this stage was reached, *Mrs.* (with the contracted pronunciation) became a distinct word from *mistress.* As to the chronology of these changes evidence is wanting; but it may be noted that Walker 1828 says that *mistress* as a title of civility is pronounced *missis,* and that 'to pronounce the word as it is written would, in these cases, appear quaint and pedantick'.

a. Prefixed to the surname of a married woman (sometimes with her Christian name or that of her husband intervening).

Originally distinctive of gentlewomen, the use of the prefix has gradually extended downwards; at the present time, every married woman who has no superior title is styled 'Mrs.' even though her husband is of so humble a position as not ordinarily to be referred to as 'Mr'. In British use the insertion of a woman's Christian name after *Mrs.* (as 'Mrs. Mary Smith') is rare exc in legal documents, cheques, or the like, the normal practice when distinction is needed being to insert the husband's name (as 'Mrs. John Smith'). In the U.S. both these modes of designation are in general use.

1615 [see 1]. 1647 *Moder. Intell.* No. 129. 1 Sept., Mrs. Car being a second wife of the said Mr. Car. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 11 May, Just as a woman is not called Mrs. till she is married. 1794 C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* 54 Yet Mrs Bull is still tenacious of the honour of her master. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* VI. ix. 2 And who *Is* Mrs. Foy? 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. iii. 66 Mrs. This and Mrs. That..approved of the..friends of their respective husbands.

†b. In the 17th and 18th c. prefixed to the name of an unmarried lady or girl; equivalent to the mod. use of Miss *sb.*² *Obs.*

Late in the 18th c. the title (usually, but not always, followed by the Christian name) was applied occasionally to elderly maiden ladies (as 'Mrs. Elizabeth Carter', 'Mrs Hannah More') after this use had ceased to be general.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1655) I. v. 235 An ill-favoured quarrell about Mrs. Baker, the Maid of honor. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II 17 Mrs. Molly Levins. Which Mrs. Levins is a Beautifull young Brisk Lady of about 16 or 17 Years of Age. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack*, etc (1840) 342 Mrs. Veal was a maiden gentlewoman. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* i, His only sister Mrs. Grizzle . was now in the thirtieth year of her maidenhood 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1781, The company was Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, Sir Joshua Reynolds [etc.] *Ibid.*, Mrs. Carter said [etc.].

MS., abbreviation of Manuscript (L. *manu scriptum*). Formerly also **MS¹**, *erron.* **MSS¹**. The form **MSS.** is used for the pl. *manuscripts*; by some writers also (after the custom in mod.Latin) for *manuscript* adj. when agreeing with a plural sb.

1670 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed 3) *M S.* stands for *manuscriptum*, a Manuscript. 1699 Bentley *Phal* Introd. 22 To shew that it was not taken out of some ancient MS. *Ibid.* 32 Though some of the MSS Copies of Eusebius date it VI Years before. 1709 MS¹ [see Matter *sb.*¹ 19 d] 1716 Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 334 A little MSS¹. containing MSS. Additions to Guil Neubr. 1780 C. Burney in Louisa Twining *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 82 A coachfull of the MSS. I had collected for my 'History' 1798 *Brit. Crit.* XI. 111 A selection of all the most important readings from MSS editions, and versions. 1883 *A Barratt's Phys. Metempiric* Pref. 21 He generally kept his MSS at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn.

¶b. Treated jocularly as a word (em es).

1818 Byron *Occas. Pieces, To Mr. Murray* II, To thee . The unfledged MS. authors come. 1821 — *Vis. Judgm.* cii, He drew forth an MS.

Mt., abbreviation of Mount *sb.*¹

†**Muable**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 muuable [a. OF. *muable*:—L. *mūtābilem*: see Mutable *a*] Mutable, changeable, variable.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* IV. Pr. VI. 104 (Camb. MS.) Alle the progression of Muable nature taketh his causes of the stablenesse of the dyuine thowght. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 295 Fortune hath evere be muable And mai no while stonde stable 1481 Caxton *Myrr* I xiii 42 Thus ben not the sciences muable but alleway ben estable and trewe.

†**Muance.** *Obs.* Also 4 *Sc* mowence [a. OF. *muance* = Sp. *mudanza*, It *mutanza*:—popular L **mūtantia*, f. *mūtant-em*, pr. pple. of *mūtāre* to change.] Change, mutation.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 134 God . Reserwyt till his maieste For to knaw. Off alkyn tyme the mowence. 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XIV. XII, Lytil avaylled hym thise changes & muances.

†**Muant,** *a. Obs.* In 5 muaunt. [a. OF. *muant*:—L. *mūtant em*: see prec.] Changing.

†*a* 1412 Lydg *Two Merchants* 574 My fulle is derkyd into wane, With wynd forwhirlyd as is a mvaunt fane.

Muasin, obs. form of Muezzin.

†**Mubble-fubbles,** *sb pl. slang Obs.* Also 6-7 muble-fubles, 7 mumble-. Depression of spirits, 'blue devils'.

1589 *Pappe w Hatchet* in *Lyly's Wks* (1902) III. 410 Ile make him pull his powting croscloath ouer his beetle browes for melancholie, and then my next booke shall be Martin in his mubble fubbles. 1592 Lyly *Midas* V ii, Melancholy is the creast of Courtiers armes, and now euerie base companion, beeing in his muble fubles, sayes he is melancholy 1607 *Acc. Christmas Prince* 55 in *Misc. Antiq. Angl.* (1816) I, And when your brayne, feels any payne, With cares of state & troubles, We'el come in kindnesse to put your highnesse Out of yᵉ mumble fubbles. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. xi. 145 When shee was in the Mubble-fubles

Mubulle, Muc, variant forms of Mobile, Muck.

†**Mucage.** *Med Obs.* [a. med.L. *mūcāgo* (*mūcāgin-*), f. *mūcus*: see Mucus.] = Mucilage.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 194 If the Mucage should be more crass, then the quantity of roots must be augmented

†**Muca·ginous,** *a. Obs* [f. med.L. *mūcāgin-*: see prec. and -ous.] = Mucilaginous

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 133 External Unguents, mucaginous Salves, and Pultises. 1806 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* II. 87 The soapy or mucaginous feel of bile.

Mu·cate. *Chem.* [see -ate.] A salt of mucic acid.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem Org. Bodies* 78 They found the mucate of silver composed of Mucic acid [and] Oxide of silver.

Mucche, Muchel, obs. ff. Mouch *v.*, Mickle.

Mucilaginous, obs. form of Mucilaginous.

Muccinigo, variant of Moccenigo.

Mucco-mucco, obs. form of Moco-moco.

Mucoudum, variant of Mokaddam.

Mucculent, Muccus: see Muculent, Mucus.

Muce, variant of Meuse.

Mucedin (mi·sɛd·in). *Chem.* [f. L. *mūcēdo* (see Mucedinous) + -in.] A nitrogenous substance, one of the constituents of gluten.

1872 Watts tr *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem* XVIII. 443 Wheat-mucedin. Properties. Mucedin, which is gummy when separated, forms, after drying in a vacuum, slightly coherent lumps [etc.]. *Ibid.* 444 Rye mucedin. 1879 *Encycl. Brit* X. 696 It [*sc.* gluten] according to Ritthausen consists of *glutencasein*..*glutenfibrin*, *gliadin*..*glutin*, and *mucedin*.

Mucedinous (mi·sɛ·dinəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *mucēdin-*, *mūcēdo* mucus (in mod.L. used for 'mould', after L. *mūcēre* to be mouldy) + -ous.] Having the character of mould; resembling mould.

1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 224 A mucedinous mass of threads or cells from which the plant grows. 1867 J Hogg *Microsc.* II. I. 332 Another more closely connected growth of mucedinous fungi, commonly called mushroom spawn.

Muceron, obs. form of Mousseron.

Much (mʌtʃ), *a.*, quasi-*sb.* and *adv.* Forms: 3–6 muche, miche, mooche, 4–6 meche, mouche, myoh(e, 5–6 moch, mich, 5 mech, 6 mutch, mitch, mytch, mushe, 3– much. [Early ME. *muche*, *moche*, *meche*, *miche*, shortened from *muchel*, *mochel*, *mechel*, *michel* see Mickle.

The shortening may have been suggested by the relation of *lut* to the longer form *lutel* (see Lite and Little *adjs.*, *advs.*, and *sbs.*). The cause, however, may have been phonetic; another instance of the loss of *l* after *ch* seems to exist in *wench*, 14th c *wenche*, app from early ME. *wenchel*]

A. *adj*

1. = Great *a.*, in various applications

†**a.** with reference to size, bulk, stature. Of persons, occas: Adult, grown up. *Obs.*

Surviving in certain names of English villages, as Much Burstead, Much Leighes (now Great Leighs), Much Wenlock (in 17th c. also More Wenlock). Cf. Great *a* 6 e

c 1205 Lay. 28036 Al þere muche halle roſ mid hire honden heo to-droh. 1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 4467 A stounde sate þey by me styl And drogh furþ a moche boke. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A* IX. 61 A Muche Mon, me þouhte lyk to my-seluen *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 323 In þis maner þou schalt bringe in þe boon of a child wel ynow If it be a miche man, lete him ligge adoun strei3t *c* 1450 *Merlin* I 97 Antor, that hadde this childe norisshed till he was a moche man of xv yere of age, he hadde hym trewly norisshed, so that he was faire and moche 1460 Capgrave *Chron* (Rolls) 132 This William mad Westminster Halle and whan he set it first, he seide it was not half mech inow 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 112 Whiche in a nother's iye can spye a lytell mote And in his owne can nat fele nor espye A moche stycke 1573 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 38 A sheepe marke, a tar kettle, little or mitch, two pottles of tar to a pottle of pitch.

† b. with reference to power, rank, importance, or eminence. *Obs*

c 1205 Lay. 11537 Hercne Maximian þu aert of much cunne *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng* (Ritson) 11 A muche mon com from Troye, y wis, Wes icleped Bruyt Sylvius *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 315 Bi þe muche god, þat most is of miht *a* 1450 Myrc 1268 Any mon myche or luyte.

† c. with reference to amount or degree *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 203 þe me leded fram miche wowe to michele wele. 13 *Guy Warw* (A) 164 Al þai wonderd strongliche, For his feirhed was so miche 1697 J Blair in W S Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer Col Ch* I 15 Those Gentlemen sold themselves so much bargains of the Kings tobacco that [etc.].

†**d** said of a numerical aggregate, proportion, etc. *Much deal*. a great part; also *advb* in great part, largely. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay 14224 A-buten he bilæde muche [*c* 1275 moche] del of londe *c* 1275 *Ibid* 3689 3eo sal fare mid þee mid mochere [*c* 1205 mochelere] ferde 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 4920+32 He lay muchedel of þe ny3t in wo & in sorwe. *Ibid.* 7719 Monye heyemen of þe lond in prison he huld strong, So þat muchedel engelond þo3te is lif to long. 1423 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV XXVI. 72 What so euer the body hath done, he hath hit done by the, be it good or bad, and moch dele by thyn excitacion 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I 76 Of other folys yet is a moche nomber. 1531 *Dial on Laws Eng* II XXV 54 b, Moche parte of the lawe is in suche speche that fewe men haue knowlege of it 1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* VI Dvj, My many muche, my traine of men. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Exod.* I. 9 Behold the people of Israel is much, and stronger than we

†**e.** qualifying the designation of a person with the sense: Entitled to the designation in a high degree. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Spec. Gy de Warewyke* 102 Nu i wole nempne þe wicke þewes, þat beþ noht gode, ac muche shrewes. *a* 1400 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. XVIII, Sothly he were a moche foole. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 230 Whyl thou were a yong boy a moche schrewe thou were.

†**f.** const. *in*, *of* (some quality). *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 4011 Florens was nat so moche yn lore, Yn preyours he was euermore. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 194 In eraclea ys noon so moche of myght.

2. A great quantity or amount of, existing or present in great quantity.

In *as much, so much, thus much, how much, that much, this much*, the adj., like others of similar meaning, often loses its distinctive sense and expresses merely relative quantity (whether great or small) For idiomatic uses of these collocations, see the first words. *Too much* see Too

c 1205 Lay. 136 Muche lond he him 3ef *a* 1300 *K Horn* 1211 (Camb MS.) Wyn nelle ihc, Muche ne lite, Bute of cuppe white. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III 305 For aquitaunce [þei] taken moche gold. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref 15 Mych vertu he may him wynne. *c* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 1399 She toke the ryngis with moche care. 1458 in Parker *Dom. Archit.* III 41 In labor & lavyng moche money was lore 1523 [Coverdale] *Old God & New* (1534) H iv b, The tree hath miche worke to growe. 1535 — *Deut* XXVIII 38 Thou shalt cary out moch sede in to yᵉ felde, and shalt gather but litle in. 1601 Shaks. *Jul C.* I. ii. 177, I am glad that my weake words Haue strucke but thus much shew of fire from Brutus 1710 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 10 Oct, Mr. Harley. presented me to the Attorney-General, Sir Simon Harcourt, with much compliment on all sides, etc. 1831 Coleridge *Table-t.* 1 Aug., There is much beast and some devil in man. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 81 There is much truth in that remark of yours 1903 *Mission Field* May 17 Over as much space as possible.

ellipt. 1768 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* VIII, An amour, which promises little good fortune, yet may be productive of much.

†**b.** Qualifying *people*, etc.: A great number of. *c* 1205 Lay. 23204 Muche moncum [*c* 1275 moche folk] he þer ofeloh. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. i. 36 There was.. moche peple slayne. 1538 London in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 225 Thys ys a towne of moch power people. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II vi. 7 Let vs know, If 'twill..carry back to Cicelie much tall youth That else must perish heere. 1611 Bible *Num* xx. 20 And Edom came out against him with much people.

†**c.** *Much thing*: many a thing, many things.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 49 So schal I moche thing foryete *c* 1450 *Merlin* I. 17 I he luges seiden he moste be counynge of moche thynge yef he shulde saue his moder.

†**d.** Used (where *many* would now be substituted) with a plural sb taken collectively. *Obs.*

1565 Stapleton tr. *Bede's Hist Ch. Eng.* Ded, The same Emperour after much disputations and conferences had with the Arrians,. commaunded [etc.]. 1591 Sparry tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 165 This figure..sheweth that the seruantes of the saide Lords shall get much friends. 1602 Shaks *Ham.* I. i 8 For this releefe much thankes 1660 Gauden *Brownrig* 238 All these died in the foresight and fear of much future miseries impending over us 1664 Pepys *Diary* 17 July, After dinner walked to my Lord's, and there found him and much other guests at table at dinner. 1719 D Urfey *Pills* III 315 Much Pagan Pates, he made to tumble in Dust.

e. Forming with its sb. a kind of combination, with the abstract sense 'abundance of' (what the sb. denotes).

1609 Bible (Douay) 2 *Kings* 1 Comm, Elias was knowen by his much hayre. 1630 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1825) I 377 My much business hath made me too oft forget Mondays and Fridays. 1650 W. Brough *Manual* (1659) 214 Keep me from the much evill of an Idle life! 1872 Tennyson *Last Tournament* 724 Now mocking at the much ungainliness of Mark 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* (1900) 39 A pale yellow sun, showed the much dirt of the place.

f. *ironically*, where *no* would be used in serious language. Also in the derisive wish *Much good may it do you* (formerly in many corrupt forms: see Dich = do it).

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 84 In the waye of mockage, biddyng muche good dooe it hym. 1598 B Jonson *Ev Man in Hum.* IV iv, Much wench, or much sonne! 1600 Shaks *A* J *L* IV. iii. 2 Is it not past two a clock? And heere much Orlando 1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* I 109 So many Ryals (Gentlemen) and so many Maravedis moche yee God diche you, and you are hartily welcome 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 87 So much God dich you with your sustenancelesse sauce. 1783 [see Good C. 5 a] 1843 Dickens *Christmas Carol* i, 'Let me leave it [Christmas] alone, then,' said Scrooge 'Much good may it do you Much good it has ever done you!' *Mod.* Much right he has to interfere with me!

3. With agent-noun. that is much in the habit of performing the action *rare* [From the *adv.*]

1721 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 28 Apr, I have heard them say, 'Much talkers, little walkers'. 1833 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II Pref. (1865) 236 Your long and much talkers hated him

B. *absol.* and quasi-*sb.*

The word never completely assumes the character of a sb., in sense 2 it admits of being qualified by advs like *very*, *rather*. Unlike *little*, it never takes the indefinite article

†**1.** Used *absol* in the sense 'great'. Only in the phrases *much and lite*, *much and little* = persons high and low; all (people) without exception. *Obs.*

13 . *Seuyn Sag* (W.) 1137 He let of-sende moche and lite, Hise neyebours to visite *a* 1375 *Cursor M* 23154 (Fairf.) Wite 3e for sob al þat is suche sal be dampned litel & muche *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 494 He ne lafte nat..to visite The ferreste in his parisshe, muche and lite

2. A great deal, a great quantity. Proverb *Much will have more.*

13 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS* xlix. 53 3if þou haue muchel, muche 3iue also; 3if þou haue nou3t, muche þou schalt 3iue *c* 1350 *Old Usages Winchester* in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 355 To þe clerk a peny 3if he selleþ meche by 3ere, and 3if he sulleþ lasse, vp on þe quantite. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1906) 74, I wylle not say moche nor al 1610 Shaks *Temp* II i. 55 He misses not much. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew Gard* (1626) 5 Much will haue more and once poore, seldome or neuer rich. 1710 *Tatler* No 241 P 1 He who drinks much is a Slave to himself 1814 Byron *Lara* I. XVII, In him inexplicably appear'd Much to be loved and hated, sought and fear'd. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* II. I. 169 He bestowed much; yet he neither enjoyed the pleasure nor acquired the fame of beneficence. 1885 *Times* 25 May 10 Much is due to the prejudices of well-meaning but uncultured people.

b. followed by *of* partitive.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks* III. 438 Siche apostatnes marren meche of Cristis ordre 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 38 The French king lost muche of his people 1655 tr. *Com Hist. Francion* XII. 29 There must be much of Malice in his accusation. *a* 1761 Cawthorn *Antiquarians* 85 Pythagoras With much of thought, and pains, and care, Found [etc.]. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III. VI I. 10 That friendship.. which Mr. Hastings claimed so much of merit for maintaining. 1871 Freeman *Norm Conq.* (ed 2) IV. xvii. 84 There was room for much of thoughtful consultation.

c. with *the* (or other defining word).

1568 Grafton *Chron* II 631 Therefore the French aucthors make of a litle, much, and yet their much (all things consydered) is in effect nothing at all. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 11 Our vnderstanding is not filled by the much which wee read in little time. 1646 H. P *Medit. Seige* 69 How apt are they to boast the little they have done, whilst they utterly forget the much that is behinde? 1700 Dryden *Iliad* I. 250 Nor grudge I thee, the much the Grecians give; Nor murm'ring take the little I receive. 1778 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 247 If I, or mine, can contribute our mite, or our much,..we shall not omit to serve you 1804 Eugenia de Acton *Tale without Title* III. 190 Every one endeavoured to say something of the much with which his heart was filled. 1866 G. Meredith *Vittoria* xxxi, The much which hangs on little was then set in motion.

d. *By much*: by a great deal. † Formerly often (with comparative or superlative, or *too*) = *much* adv.

c 1450 Myrc (1902) 1517 A-bregge hys penaunce þen by myche. 1536 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II 16 Whiche his grace will neyther by moche seke ne yet refuse if it be put unto him. 1628 Gataker *Spirituall Watch* (ed. 2) 87 [Death] is neerer by much many times then we are aware of. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 46 Now my shippe outsayled all my fleete by much. *a* 1634 Randolph *Muses' Looking Gl* iv i, She hath made this cheek By much too pale. 1793 *Minstrel* III. 185 The third, by much the least hardened, .was struck with remorse.

e. In negative or interrogative context: Any great amount, anything important.

1871 G. Meredith *H. Richmond* xl, It was comical and not likely to lead to much. *Mod.* I do not think the evidence amounts to very much. Does all this come to much? No!

f. *To think much of*: see Think *v.* *To make much of*: see Make *v.* 18 d, 21, Of 20.

g. Used predicatively. *To be much*: to be a great thing, an important point, matter, etc. *To think (it) much* (with *inf.*): to regard as important or onerous; to be 'shy of' (doing something). *Not to be much to look at*: to be of insignificant or unattractive appearance.

c 1325 *Spec. Gy de Warewyke* 150 Sinful men þat þinkeþ it were muche for hem To haue gret worldes honour. 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 301 I hey thought it much if they coulde bring the French King in safetie to Burdeaux 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I ii 252 Thou thinkst it much to tread ye Ooze Of the salt deepe 1618 W. Lawson *New Orchard* (1623) 24 For men not knowing this secret of needfull distance,.. thinke much to pull vp any [trees], though they pine one another. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII.* 234 It was also much, that one that was so great a Louer of Peace should bee so happy in Warre. 1667 Milton *P. L. x* 219 He thought not much to cloath his Enemies 1671 Tillotson *Serm.* i 30 It is much, if Men were from eternity, that they should not find out the way of Writing in all that long long duration which had past before that Time 1700 Dryden *Wife of Bath* 78 The ladies thought it much a man should die for love, And with their mistress join'd in close debate. 1861 Dickens *Gt Expect* v, You are not much to look at 1875 *Encycl Brit* II 252/1 All men allow their beards, whiskers, and moustaches full growth, though none of these are much to speak of.

h. *Much of a* . . . (colloq.): in negative contexts – 'a great . . .', 'a . . . of any noteworthy quality', 'a . . . in any great degree'.

1843 Dickens *Christmas Carol* III, What's the consequence? He don't lose much of a dinner. 1889 J. K Jerome *Three Men in Boat* 114 You don't look for much of a voice in a comic song *Mod.* He is not much of a scholar.

i. *ironically* (cf. A 2 e above).

Mod Much you know about the matter!

3. With modified sense, in absolute uses of the adj. as qualified by *as, so, thus, how, that, this, too*: see those words and A 2 above

†b. *Like* or *a like much*: a similar quantity. *Obs.*

1544 Phaer *Regim Life* (1560) B iv b, Take lytarge of Sylver, and Brymstone, of eche lyke muche, and seethe them. *Ibid.* D iij, Of eche a lyke muche *c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas Health* H iij, Take of Castoreum, of Pellytory, of Pyonye rootes, of eche lyke muche make pylles wyth Triakell.

4. *Comb.*, objective with pr ppples, as *much-containing, -devouring, -enduring, -suffering* adjs.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiii 631 The much suffering man 1725 Pope *Odyss* viii 172 A much-enduring man. 1828 Pusey *Hist Lng* I 156 In his concise but deep and much containing essay 1873 Longf *Wayside Inn* iii. *Interlude* iii. 32 Wood, To feed the much-devouring fire

C. *adv*

1. In a great degree; to a great extent; greatly.

a. qualifying a verb or the whole predication.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 229 Ne ne mei na þing wiðstonden his wille, þah he muche þolie. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* vii 47 Manye synnes ben forzouun to hire, for sche hath loued myche. *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 10941 (Trin.) Muche þei fore þei mournyng were 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 2 Some in religyon be ryght holy & moche exercysed in goostly conuersacyon. 1573 Baret *Alv* M. 496 Saie that I am here much against my will. 1603 Shaks. *Meas for M.* iv. iii 9 Ginger was not much in request, for the olde Women were all dead 1622 J. Davies tr *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 422 The Ambassadors ..made him some other Presents, which made him very much our friend 1766 Goldsm. *Vic W* vii, For my part, I don't much like it 1785 Cowper *Let to Newton* 27 Aug, The publisher of it is neither much a friend to the cause of religion nor to the author's memory. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm* II (1857) 37, I was much a favourite with Uncle James. 1863 W. C Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* viii 350 He complained much of his poverty. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I 208 'I hank you very much,' she said 1902 Eliz. L Banks *Newspaper Girl* 211 I'm much obliged to you

b. qualifying comparatives or words implying comparison; occasionally with the intervention of *the* (pron.) before a comparative.

In the 17th c., when *a* or *an* preceded the comparative, *much* was sometimes interposed instead of being placed first. (Strictly, this construction belongs rather to 1 a.)

c 1275 Lay 3201 He moche þe wodlokere wilnede þat mayde. *Ibid.* 9911 Wel riche was Arumagus and moche richere was Maurus. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 334 And 3if it fare þus wiþ hiere penytauncers .it is moche þe werse on alle ordris. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 4 He dought that yef he dide hym gretter damage, that he wolde be moche wrother. 1505 in *Mem Hen VII* (Rolls) 231 Much the less we could come by the very knowledge of that cause for that the queen weared black kerchowes. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ix. 33 Troy, thou art now nought but an idle name,.. Though whilome far much greater then thy fame 1654-66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 370 She manifested by the esteem she plac'd upon the performance, how much a higher one she had for him for whom 'twas performed. 1668-9 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 267 It will be some expense, but much otherwise husbanded then formerly. 1697 Prideaux *Lett.* (Camden) 64 The translation of Æmilius Porta is much the best. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 255 Euripides..is much a graver writer. 1688 Collier *Sev Disc.* xii (1725) 385 A grateful. Receiver is much a greater Man than such a pretended Benefactor. 1712 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v. 170 The much major part of the souldiery. 1712-28 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 23 Feb, The Secretary is much the greatest commoner in England 1766 Goldsm. *Vic W.* xviii, Our modern dialect is much more natural. 1838 Moore *Mem.* (1856) VII 218 Nothing much different to add in the subject. 1875 *Encycl Brit* II. 707/1 Much the largest river of the peninsula is the Halys

c. qualifying positive or uncompared adjs and advs.; = Very. *Obs.* exc. with *like* (now only as quasi-prep.).

c 1449 Pecocke *Repr* I. x. 53 Y wolde not make me miche bisi forto sete ther aȝens. *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 32 Yet is he moche dangerous. 1490 — *Eneydos* x. 40 Dydo toke grete playsir in his conuersacyon and deuysed wyth him moche gladely. 1539 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 214 She confesseth in substance, the moche like wordes to have ben told her. 1550 Cranmer *Defence* 65 b, And *contra Adamantium* he writeth much like, saying [etc.] 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* Ep. P Giles (1895) 11 Beynge muche lyke vncourteis, vnthankefull, and chourlishe guestes. 1612 Bacon *Ess., Parents & Child* (Arb.) 276/1 In nature it is much a like matter. 1650 Earl Monm tr. *Senault's Man bec Guilty* 212 Health so dearly bought, cannot be much delightfull 1796 Mrs. J. West *Gossip's Story* I. 156 'Twas much unkind to go.

d. Used ironically for 'not at all'. Also (now only *U. S.*) *ellipt.* as a derisive exclamation indicating incredulity.

c 1590 Marlowe *Faustus* (2nd vers.) (1631) E 2, *Vint.* Come giue it to me againe. *Rob.* I much, when can you tell? 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II iv. 143 Since when, I pray you, Sir? what, with two Points on your shoulder? much 1598-9 B Jonson *Case is Altered* III. i, And to solicite his remembrance still In his enforced absence, much, I faith 1599 — *Ev Man out of Hum.* I. iii, To charge me bring my Graine into the markets I, much, when I haue neither Barne nor Garner 1873 'Susan Coolidge' *What Katy did at Sch* ix, 'Much you don't like oranges?' he said. 'Much! I've seen you eat two at a time, without stopping.' 1879 Besant & Rice *Seamy Side* 114 'Oh! yes,' he says, 'you think it's yours, do you? Much. I'm the owner, I am.' *Mod.* Much *you* care about my feelings!

2. In modified sense, qualified by *as, how, so, too* (cf. A 2, B 3 above): see those advs

3. Pretty nearly, approximately. Chiefly qualifying expressions denoting similarity, as in *much as, much of an age, of a muchness, of a size, of a piece*, † *much at one*. Also prefixed to *about* prep., to emphasize the notion of indefiniteness.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 203 Moche aboute thys same tyme. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem* Pref (Arb.) 20, I heare saie, you haue a sonne, much of his age 1662 J. Davies tr *Mandelslo's Trav* 112 The death of Derma, and that of the King of Candy happened much about a time. 1686 J S[ergeant] *Hist Monast Convent.* 100 The word Allon, which is much at one with Allons in French. *a* 1699 Temple *Misc* III i. Wks. 1720 I. 257 All of them left the World much as they found it 1704 N N tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass.* III. 340 It was much about that time. 1739 'R Bull' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 136 Old Men are much at one. 1741 *Corr betw. C'tess Hartford & C'tess Pomfret* (1805) II. 256 The siege and the soldiers are much of a piece with the fire 1763 Sckafton *Indostan* (1770) 56 He marched against his relation who was much such a giddy abandoned youth as himself 1859 W Collins *'Blow up with the Brig'*, I .lose myself in my memory now, much as I lost myself in my own feelings at the time. 1884 J G. Bourke *Snake Dance of Moquis* xv, He sprinkled water upon the ground, very much as a Catholic priest would asperse his congregation

4. 'Often or long' (J.); for a large part of one's time.

1798 Joanna Baillie *Tryal* v. ii, I have been pretty much with him these two days past, and I don't believe he gives me great thanks for my company. 1839 Darwin in *Life & Lett* (1887) I 300 Read little, was much unwell, and scandalously idle. *Mod.* I have not been much away from home of late

5 Comb.: (*a*) with pa. ppples., as in *much-admired, -loved, valued*; (*b*) with ppples. of indirect passive, as in *much talked of*; (*c*) with adjectival phrases composed of *to be* and pa. pple, as in *much-to-be-admired, -to-be pitied*.

1595 Shaks. *John* iv ii. 73 A much troubled brest. 1612 Drayton *Poly olb.* xvi. 311 To much beloued Lee, this scarcely Sturt had spoke. 1634-5 Brereton *Trav* (Chetham Soc.) 175 Although there be many grafts of the old thorn engrafted, yet all (save this) degenerate from this much to be-admired budding and blossoming at this time. 1645 R Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (Bannatyne Club) II. 267 The much-talked of weakness of our army. 1785 Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* xx, A virtuous populace may rise the while, And stand a wall of fire around their much-lov'd Isle 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I 310 His much valued friend. 1820 Southey *Wesley* I. 180 This so much to be-admired eternal Providence. 1873 Howells *Chance Acquaintance* i (1883) 23 A much-galleried hotel. 1879 Huxley *Hume* i. 56 This full crammed and much-examined generation.

Much (mʌtʃ), *v. dial.* [f. Much *quasi-sb.*] *trans.* To make much of; to pet, fondle, caress.

1736 Prior *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.) 38 To much a child, to fondle it when it is peevish. 1848 Lowell *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. (1879) 154 As soon as she's touched it And (to borrow a phrase from the nursery) *muched* it.

Muchache, -ate, -ato(e, obs. ff. Mustachio.

Muchalka, -are, var. ff. Muchulka, Micher.

Muche, obs. form of Mouch *v.*

Muchel(e, -ell, -head, -ness: see Mickle, etc.

Mucherus, variant of Mochras.

† **Muchet.** *Obs.* [a F. *mouchet.*] A tuft.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II 4 A fourth kind of linnen. commeth from a certaine fennie reed.. I meane the tender muchets or chats thereof.

† **Mu·chfold,** *a. Obs.* [f. Much *a* + -fold.] = Manifold *a.*

1382 Wyclif *Eph* iii. 10 The mochefold wysdom of God. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. viii. (Skeat) I. 43 Thou were ensample of moche folde errour

† **Much good.** *Obs. rare.* Mountain parsley.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II ccclxxxii. 863, 864. 1665 Lovell *Herbal* (ed 2) 292 Much good, see Mountain parsly.

† **Muchhead.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f Much *a.* + -head, -hood.] = Micklehead.

13 *K. Alis.* 7352 Pors afyed in his streynthe, In his muchehed, and in his leynthe

Muchil, -in, variant forms of Mickle, Mucin.

Muchi-ras, variant of Mochras.

† **Muchity.** *Obs. rare.* [f Much *a.* + -ity.] a. A thing of importance. b. Great bulk or size.

1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 72 For those especially obserued mutchities, in the eyght last Chapters, I haue reason to think they were also scored vnto your hand *Ibid.* 221 Liberality is discouered two wayes by the Quality, and goodnesse of the gift by the quantity and muchity of what is presented

Muchly (mʌ·tʃli), *adv.* Now *jocular.* [f. Much *a.* + -ly².] Much, exceedingly.

1621 *MS Bibl Reg* 17 B. xv. (Halliwell), The Ladie Cantabrigia. Went gravelie dight to entertaine the dame, They muchlie lov'd, and honor'd in her name 1647 J. Birkenhead *Assembly Man* (1662-3) 14 Commonly 'tis larded with fine new words, as Savingable, Muchly, Christ Jesusness [etc.] 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph* I 33 I hank you muchly And now my box? 1882 Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) II 70, I took this place muchly for the sake of its water power

† **Much-making,** *vbl sb. Obs rare.* [f. Much *quasi-sb.* + Making *vbl. sb.* Cf. *to make much of*: see Make *v.* 18 d., 21.] The action of making much (of a person or thing).

a 1656 Hales *Serm Eton* I. (1673) 4 Sick persons must not look for smoothing, and much making, but for that which fits their malady 1828 E. Irving *Last Days* 6 The admiration and much making either of the love of Christ or the work of the Spirit.

Muchness (mʌ·tʃnes). Also 4 **mochenesse,** 5 **-nes.** [f Much *a.* + -ness cf. Mickleness.]

† 1. Large size or bulk; bigness; also, size, magnitude (large or small). *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R* v xli (1495) 158 Yf the mylte is somdeale more drawynge to lityl̃nesse thanne to mochenesse it is a sygne and token of good complexyon 1496 *Fysshynge w Angle* (1883) 30 The gogen is a good fisshe of the mocheness. 1572 J Jones *Bathes of Bath* II 17 By reason of the smalnesse or muchnesse of the same 1631 R. Bolton *Comf Affl Consc* (1635) 296 It is not so much the muchness and measure of our sorrow, as the truth and heartinesse which fits us for the promises and comforts of mercy.

2 Greatness in quantity, number, or degree.

a 1400 Hylton *Scala Perf* (W de W. 1494) II. xxxiv, I heendeles mochenes of the loue of god. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jas I*, xviii, Attaste no poyson..bewaie eke of to much, All kil through muchnes, sum with only touche. 1669 Pepys *Diary* 27 Mar, To bed, my head a little troubled with the muchness of the business I have upon me at present. 1744 T. Eayre in *Mem W. Stukeley* (Surtees) I 368 [I] do fear the muchness of the worke will prevent it 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 66 She imposes awe and respect by the muchness of her personality. 1887 James in *Mind* No. 45. 15 We have relations of muchness and littleness between times,..as well as spaces.

b. An instance of this.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv* 21 After the nice brattling out of reality, into muchnesses and littlenesses, there falls to the share of this, as may be *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib God* (1834) II 677 He will have a muchness of mercy for those that are prepared by faith and repentance. 1893 J Moyes in *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 246 A muchness of going and coming between Rome and this country.

3. *Much of a muchness* much of the same importance or value; very much the same or alike. *colloq*

1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb* I i, *Man.* I hope you and your good woman agree still? *I. Moody.* Ay, ay, much of a muchness 1845 De Quincey *Goldsmith* Wks. 1857 VI. 217 Compare Addison's age. with Goldsmith's the two ages will be found to offer 'much of a muchness'. 1893 Kath Simpson *Forks Stories* 255 Gifts seem to me much of a muchness. They are apt to create a sense of obligation.

Mucht, obs. pa. t. of May *v.*¹

‖ **Muchulka** (mʊtʃʊ·lkă). Also 9 **muchelka, muchalka, moochulka.** [Hindī *mučalkā.*] A written bond.

1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp* (1844) I. 323 The soubahdar insisting upon the man giving a muckelka [*sic*] to produce the stolen goods was an assumption of authority, highly unwarrantable. 1818 Sir I. Munro in Gleig *Life* (1849) 265 Lord B—— told me that I should have ten thousand pagodas per annum, and all my expenses paid;..I never thought of taking a Muchalka from Lord B——, because [etc.]. 1886 Yule & Burnell *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.*, *Moochulka.*

† **Mu·chwhat,** *sb.* and *adv. Obs.* [f. Much *adv.* + What *pron.*] a. *sb.* Many matters. b. *adv.* Greatly; nearly, almost; just; 'pretty much', 'pretty well'. (Very common in the 17th c.)

a. 13 . *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1280 Þus pay meled of much-quat, til myd-morn paste.

b. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cxxiii 100 He was by theyr counceyll moch what aduysed and gyded. 1548 Gest *Pr. Masse*

L vj, Notwithstanding .I hertofor haue moch what vehemently gaynsayd the preuie masse. 1629 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 450 They think of this second Adam, much what as Pelagians of the first. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 138 Their first comming into England was much what about the yeare 1414. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* XIV 148 All things proceed much-what in like manner as before 1701 COLLIER *M Aurel.* (1726) 201 The world in a dream, and the world out on't, will appear much what the same thing.

Mucic (miū·sik), *a. Chem.* [a. F *mucique*, f. L. *mūc-us* : see MUCUS and -IC.] *Mucic acid*: an acid formed by the action of dilute nitric acid upon various kinds of gum. *Mucic ether*, an ether obtained from mucic acid.

1809 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 158 Sulfuric acid 1000 .. Mucic 900. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 337 Of mucic ether . One part of mucic acid was mixed wit parts of sulphuric acid *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ Sci* I 412/2 Mucic acid is obtained by the action of nitric acid on gum, and the sugar of milk

Mucid (miū·sid), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *mūcid-us*, f *mūcēre*, to be mouldy.] Mouldy, musty.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Mucid*, finued, hoary, mouldy, filthy. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script Herb.* (1695) 6 A few mucid and decayed Anise-Seeds. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp* 213 And where they find it degenerated into Mucid, Salt or Sharp, they .reduce it to Freshness. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I 57/1 A lazy old water wheel, which lifts into elevated reservoirs the mucid quantum of supply.

Hence **Muci·dity, Mu cidness**, *rare*—°.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Mucidity*, or *Mucour*, mouldinesse, hoarinesse, filthinesse. 1731 BAILEY vol II, Mucidness.

Mucidine, erroneous form of MUCEDINE.

Mucidous (miū·sidəs), *a rare*—°. [f. L. *mūcid-us* MUCID + -OUS.] = MUCID

1866 *Treas Bot.*, *Mucidous*, musty; smelling of mouldiness.

† **Mu·ciduct.** *Obs. rare*—¹ [f. L. *mūc-us* MUCUS + *duct-us* DUCT. Cf. MUCODUCT.] A canal (in the root of a plant) by which mucilage is conveyed.

1672-3 GREW *Anat Roots* I iii § 18 The proper Liquor of these Muciducts.

Muciferous (miūsi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. type **mūcifer* (f. *mūc-us* MUCUS + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS : see -FEROUS.] Secreting or conveying mucus.

1842 *Proc Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10 36 These hollow places are excavated by long maceration of the soft muciferous foot upon the rock. 1881 GUNTHER in *Encycl Brit* XII 689/2 Bones of the head with wide muciferous channels. 1882 TENISON-WOODS *Fish & Fisheries N. S. Wales* 8 This perforated line is provided with abundant nerves, and is called the *muciferous* system.

Mucific (miūsi·fik), *a Phys* and *Path.* [f. L. *mūc-us* + -FIC.] Producing mucus.

1833-55 in DUNGLISON *Med Lex.*

Muciform (miū·sifōm), *a. Phys.* [f. L. *mūc-us* + -FORM.] Resembling mucus.

1833-55 in DUNGLISON *Med Lex*

Mucigen (miū·sidʒĕn). *Chem.* [f. L. *mūcus* : see MUCUS and -GEN 1.] The substance of the granules forming a mucous cell.

1876 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1882 *Quain's Anat* (ed 9) II. 225 The clear substance which accumulates within the cells is not mucin, but a precursor of mucin, which is termed 'mucigen'.

Mucigenous (miūsi·dʒĕnəs), *a* [f. L. *mūcus* + -GEN + -OUS.] **a.** Producing mucus. **b.** Of the nature of mucigen.

1886 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* II. 448/2 The transparent mucigenous substance has almost wholly disappeared 1888 *Nature* 13 Dec 168/1 Out of the breeding season none of these mucigenous cells are to be found in the kidneys.

Mucilage (miū·silədʒ). Forms: 5 **muscillage**, 5–7 **muscilage**, 6 **muscellage, musilage, mus(se)lege**, **muccolage**, 6–7 **mucillage**, 7 **mussilage, mus(i)lidge, mucilege**, 8 **mucillage**, 9 **musilage**, 7– **mucilage** [a. F *mucilage* (14th c.), ad. late L. *mūcilāgo* (*c* 400) musty juice (whence Sp. *mucilago*, Pg *mucilagem*, It. *mucillaggine, mucellaggine*), f. L. *mūcus* MUCUS.]

1. A viscous substance obtained from the roots, seeds, and other parts of plants by maceration in water. Also *pl.* in the same sense.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 245 Tempere hem wiþ muscilage of fenigrec. 15 . in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App. IX. 221 Put in x vnces of the saide muscellage. 1575 TURBERV *Falconrie* 222 A muscillage of Psillium. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Mucilage*, thick boiling up of a thing to a gelly, or thick consistency 1746 H. PEMBERTON *Dispens.* 349 Oil of Mucilages 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 118 Boil Comfrey Roots to a thick Mucilage. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 37 The mucilage may be prepared by rubbing common starch with cold water. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 282 *Urena lobata*, L.—A common Tropical weed, used medicinally as a mucilage.

b. *transf.* A viscous mass, a pulp.

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I 196 The hardest seeds corrupt and are turned to mucilage and rottenness. 1698 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 124 A mucilage of bruised spiders. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 318 To pound their bodies and eggs together into one common mucilage. 1818 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 96 The meat required no cutting, as it was reduced to a musilage, or at least to shreds.

fig. 1885 *Examiner* 271/2 Their dramatic dialogue is a mucilage of sentiment without natural bones or substance.

c. *spec.* Chiefly *U.S.* An aqueous solution of gum or of substances allied to it, used as an adhesive (Webster 1897).

In England commonly called 'gum'.

1880 W. NEWTON *Serm. for Boys & G.* (1881) 413 She [a spider] makes mucilage in her body and fastens the two pieces down.

2. A viscous lubricating fluid (e. g. mucus, synovia) in animal bodies.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I. xii. 58 The muscilage of shell snailes. 1689 HAVERS *Osteol. Nova* (1691) 201 The Liquor separated by them [*i. e.* the mucilaginous glands] is a Mucilage, which is almost like the white of an Egg. 1717 J KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 120 The most viscid Secretions, such as the Mucilage of the Joints, are separated at the greatest Distance from the Heart. 1728 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos* (1730) I. iv. § 8 The Mucilage or Slime of the Stomach. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* vii. (1819) 76 The slippery mucilage which lubricates the joints. 1831 R KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 566 M. Vauquelin thinks that three substances form the base of the cerumen : a fat oil, an albuminous animal mucilage, and a colouring matter.

3. *Bot.* A gummy secretion present in various parts of vegetable organisms.

1677 GREW *Anat. Fruits* I. § 14 Out of all these sap-vessels, issues a transparent and viscous Mucilage. 1807 J E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 70 The most distinct secretions of vegetables require to be enumerated. Gum or mucilage, a viscid substance is very general. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 510 In other woods a transformation into disorganised masses of mucilage and gum takes place.

b. *Chem.* 'Vegetable gelatine belonging to the amylose group of carbohydrates' (B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900).

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 293 He concluded that mucilage had been present ; for mucilage is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 109 Mucilage or bassorin ($C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$) is a modification of gum which is insoluble in water.

4. *Comb.*, as *mucilage-containing* adj. ; also † **mucilage mallow**, *Althæa officinalis* ; **mucilage-passage** *Bot.*, a vessel or duct by which mucilage is conveyed.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xxvii 586 The Mucculage Mallowe. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 137 This plant has mucilage-containing sacs and cavities. *Ibid* 202 Mucilage- and gum passages in the Marattiaceæ [etc].

Mucilaginous (miūsilæ·dʒinəs), *a.* Also 7 **mucoilaginous**. [ad. F. *mucilagineux*, ad. mod. L. type **mūcilāginōsus*, f late L. *mūcilāgin-*, (*-āgo*) MUCILAGE. see -OUS.]

1. Having the nature or properties of mucilage ; of a soft, moist, and viscous quality or appearance. Also, pertaining to or characteristic of mucilage.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiii. 168 A jelly, or muccilaginous concretion. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 109 Stones are produced out of water that hath a mucilaginous Mercury, which the Salt. fixeth into stones. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 71 A Pectoral Decoction is endow'd with a mucilaginous Sweetness. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xi (1879) 236 It has a mucilaginous, slightly sweet taste. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis Throat & Nose* II. 49 Occasionally warm mucilaginous drinks are more soothing. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 534 In many species .the mucilaginous disorganisation begins early.

2 Containing or secreting mucilage. *Mucilaginous glands* : the fringed vascular folds of the synovial membrane.

1689 HAVERS *Osteol. Nova* (1691) 189, I shall give them a more comprehensive name, such as *Glandulæ Mucilaginosæ*, or the mucilaginous Glands. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 195 In summer they feed on wild grasses, and the leaves of the most mucilaginous shrubs.

Hence **Mucila·ginously** *adv.*, † **Mucila·ginousness.**

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 112 It attracts to it selfe the mucilaginousnesse of the water. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 79, I have known them [*i. e.* eggs] by bits of straw and flecks of dirt mucilaginously adhering to their shells.

Mucin (miū·sin) *Phys.* Also 9 -ine. [a. F. *mucine*, f. L. *mūc-us* MUCUS : see -IN 1.] The nitrogenous principle of mucus.

1833–55 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex*, *Mucin*, mucus. 1846 CARPENTER *Princ. Hum. Phys.* (ed. 3) 131 The chief organic constituent [of bronchial and nasal mucus] is a substance termed *Mucin*. 1872 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XVIII. 340 Mucin. To be distinguished from the mucin of wheat-gluten. 1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 48 Mucine has never been found in pus.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1878 FOSTER *Phys.* (ed 2) 221 The greater part of the protoplasm of the cells has become converted into a mucin-bearing substance. 1882 *Quain's Anat* (ed. 9) II. 580 The mucin cells become gradually smaller and less clear. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* IV. 476 A mucin-yielding modification of the connective tissue.

Mucinogen (miūsi·nŏgĕn). *Phys.* [f. MUCIN + -(O)GEN.] = MUCIGEN.

1886 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* II. 448/2 The sequence, then, is protoplasm, mucinogen, mucin, over and over again.

Mucinoid (miū·sinoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MUCIN + -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Resembling mucin. **b.** *sb.* = MUCOID (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

1900 *Lancet* 28 July 249/1 Mucin and mucinoid bodies.

Mucinous (miū·sinəs), *a.* [f. MUCIN + -OUS.] Pertaining to or resembling mucin.

1863 AITKEN *Pract. Med.* (1866) II. 59 Such [fluids] as contain albuminous, fibrinous, mucinous, or caseinous substances. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Mucinous Cysts... Mucinous exudations.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 467 Mucinous degeneration of the connective tissue.

Muciparous (miūsi·pārəs), *a.* [f. L. *mūc-us* + *-par-us* producing (f. *parĕre* to bring forth) + -OUS.] Producing or secreting mucus.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 310/1 The pituitary membrane..displays numerous pores of muciparous glands. 1876 FOSTER *Text Bk. Physiol.* (ed. 2) 221 In addition to these 'muciparous cells' are seen a number of smaller..cells.

Mucivore (miū·sivōə1). *Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *Mucivora* neut. pl., f. *mūc-us* + *-vor-us* devouring.] A dipterous insect of the family *Mucivora* (Webster 1864). Hence **Muci·vorous** *a.*, 'feeding upon the juices of plants' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Muck (mʊk), *sb.*1 Forms : 3–4 **muo**, 3 **mokke**, 3–5 **mukke**, 3–6 **muk**, 3–4, 6 *Sc.* **mok**, 4 **moke**, 4–7 **mucke**, 5–6 **muke**, 6 **mouk**(e, *Sc.* **mwk**, 5– **muck**. [Early ME. *muk*, prob. of Scandinavian origin : cf. ON. *myki* fem., dung (Da. *møg*, in 16th c. *mwgh* neut., *mug, mog, møk*, Norw. *myk*) :—**mukin-*wk. fem., prob. f. OTeut. **muk-* wk. grade of **meuk-* soft (see MEEK *a.*). ON. has the cognate verb *moka* to shovel (manure) : see MUCK *v*]

1. The dung of cattle (usually mixed with decomposing vegetable refuse) used for manure ; farm-yard manure. Now chiefly *dial.* and *vulgar.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2557 Summe he deden Muc and fen ut of burȝes beren ðus bitterlike he gun hem deren. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2301 Þe muk ys þe more stynkyngge Þere þe sunne ys more shynyngge. *c* 1325 *Knowe þi self* 80 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 132 Eueri mok most in-to myre. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 144 Ac ȝe myȝte trauaille..Diken or deluen..or bere mukke a felde. 1538 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 176 Our lond is not tylde, muke is not led, our corne lyth in the barn [etc.]. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard* (1626) 3 Digge a trench halfe a yard deepe, and fill the same with good short, hot, and tender mucke. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii, Is there nae muck to lead ? 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 303 The violent fermentation which is necessary for reducing farm-yard manure to the state in which it is called short muck. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ii, The shaky surface of the great muck reservoir. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 7/3 Want of 'muck' causes want of apples.

† b. Applied to other fertilizers. *Obs.*

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1079 All the ground, where Salt or Brine is spilt, is, when dugg up, excellent Muck for Grazing Ground 1772 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 108/1 The ashes, which are called pot-ash muck, make excellent manure. . The principal inducement to make pot-ash is, for the muck.

c. Phr. *Wet as muck* (cf. *muck-wet*).

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. ix, 'But how did you find yourself when you got home, sir?' 'How? why wet as muck.' 1787 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Apol. Post. to Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1812 I. 458 Wet as muck.

d *U.S.* (See quot.)

1862 DANA *Man. Geol* 614 Muck is another name for peat, especially when the material is employed as a manure.

† 2. *fig.* Contemptuously applied to money. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Sarmun* XX. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 3 Þe wrecchis wringit þe mok so fast up ham silf hi nul noȝt spened. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 147 Siþ þei ben pore, þei ben cursed for þei han not moche muk. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 1632 But þey þat marien hem for muk & good Only, & noght for loue (etc.). 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 The drosse and mucke of this worldly Egypte. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midnt.* I. i. B b, I tell 'em I haue given over Brokering, moyling for mucke and trash. 1710 LADY M W MONTAGU *Lett., To Mrs. Wortley* 113 For those that do not regard worldly muck, there is extraordinary good choice indeed.

3. Unclean matter such as soils that upon which it is deposited or to which it adheres ; dirt, filth. Also *fig* Now *vulgar.*

13 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* XXXV. 63 Þou proude mon, þou art nouȝt elles But of Muk bretful a sekke. 1439 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 191 They ordeyne that from thys tyme forward that any muk or fflith be Cast ther by eny person, but ȝif the Comyn seriant do execucion he schall lese his office. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 348/1 Muk, or duste, *pulvis*. 1505 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 105 For purgeing and clengeing of the hie streitt. of all maner of mwk, filth of fische and flesche, and fulzie weit and dry. 1533 *Presentm. of Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 34 That no man cast eny..mouk uppon the chanell. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* X (S.T.S.) 462 Now thair conschiences ar compellit be force of the Edictes of the Catholikis, in thair muk to clag and fyle thame selfe. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* II ii. 130. 1662 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xxiv. *Apol. Philos.* 247 The Swine may see the Pearl, which yet he values but with the ordinary muck. 1668 BP. HOPKINS *Serm., Vanity* (1685) 10 Whence is it, that we lie here groveling in the thick clay and muck of this world ? 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* III i, You moving Dirt, you rank stark Muck o' th' World. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* iii, Mr. Peggotty went out to wash himself in a kettleful of hot water, remarking that 'cold would never get *his* muck off'. 1861 CALVERLEY *Verses* (1862) 20 Who fled like an arrow, nor turned a hair, Through all the mire and muck.

b. *colloq.* Anything disgusting.

1899 E PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 108 There were bottles of stuff to rub bruises with. and some muck for his eye. *Ibid.* 174 The muck doctors give you.

c. (Commercial slang.) *Muck and truck* : miscellaneous articles of trade.

1898 *Daily News* 22 July 4/7 'Sufficient attention is not paid to muck and truck'. So says the British Consul at Shanghai.

4. *colloq.* or *vulgar.* An uncleanly or untidy condition. *To be in, all of a muck*, to be 'smothered' in dirt. Also *fig.*

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ix, She observed, that 'by the living jingo, she was all of a muck of sweat'. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 284 'I'm all in such a muck', she cried, 'with so much dust and jolting'. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* xxiii, When a body's in such a muck of trouble.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *muck* †-*hearted*, †-*sprung* adjs. ; **muck-bar** (see quot. 1875) ; **muck-cart**,

a cart in which 'muck is carried; †**muck crook** = ? *muck-hack*; †**muck-hack**, an implement for raising and dragging manure from the dunghill; †**muck-heaping**, *fig.* amassing of wealth; †**muck-hook** = *muck-hack*; **muck-iron** (see quot.); **muck-man** = SCAVENGER; †**muck-midden**, a dunghill; †**muck-monger**, a miser; **muck-pit**, a cesspool; **muck-roll** (see quot.); †**muckscrap**, a miser; †**muckshed**, a manure cart; **muck-snipe** *slang* (see quot.); **muck-sweat**, profuse sweat; **muck-thrift** = MUCKWORM; †**muckwain**, a manure cart; **muck water**, liquid manure drained from a dunghill; **muckweed** (see quots.); †**muck-wet** *a.*, 'wet as muck' (see 1 c), thoroughly wet.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Muck-bar*, bar-iron which has passed once through the *rolls*. 14.. *Tournament of Tottenham* 287 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III 95 The nedur lippe of a larke Was broght in a *muk cart And set befor the lorde 1519 in *Archæologia* XXV 421 For ij dayes worke, fyllyng of the mucke carts 1573 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc) III 61 One *muckecrooke and thre wymble bitts 1411 in *Finchale Priory Charters*, etc. (Surtees) p. clviii, Item, j *mokhak. 1465 *Ibid.* p. cclxcix, j mukhak. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I 342 One muck hacke, a grape, and iij forkes viij[d]. *c* 1425 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* 200/587 Eerthely loue and to greet greedynesse In *muk-hepynge blynden many an herte. 1820 J. SCOTT in *Lond. Mag.* Jan. 14/2 An incurably wretched, grovelling, *muck-hearted creature 1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I 420, ij *mocke hoockes one old sleade, and twoo olde ropes. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Fallow-Cleansing*, A man must be ready with a muck-hook to clear them backward 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Muck Iron*, crude puddled iron ready for the squeezer or rollers. 1680 SIR J. FOULIS *Acc. Bk.* 10 Jan. (S.H.S.) 19 To y[e] *muckman that dights y[e] close. 1689 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 291 Josias Swallow and one John Walker buried him in the *muck midding *a* 1859 DENHAM *Tracts* (1895) II 97 There is an old proverb which says, 'The muck-midden is the mother of the meal-ark' 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. vi. D v, If gainegroper or *muckmunger, I can not proue it be. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi, Brothell rime, That stinks like Aiax froth, or *muck-pit slime 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Muck-roll*, the *roughing* or first roll of a rolling mill train. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc) 36 The worldly *Muckscraps for their goods did daily loose their life. 1560 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 72 Ane *mwksled, ane hand towall [etc.]. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 259 A *muck snipe, Sir, is a man regularly done up, coopered, and humped altogether. 1647 H. MORE *Cupid's Conf.* lvi, The *muck sprung learning cannot long endure. 1699 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 291 They came out all in a *muck sweat 1765 BICKERSTAFFE *Maid of Mill* II vii. 35 You have put yourself into a muck-sweat already 1852 D. JERROLD *Wks.* (1864) II 239 The old *muckthrift was wont to familiarise his thoughts with the angel of death. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 It is a wyues occupacyon to helpe her husbande to syll the *mucke wayne or donge cart 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 405 To water it with *Muck water is not practised 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II 384 Gloss. *Muckweed, or Fat hen, *Chenopodium album*, common goose-foot 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Muckweed, pond-weed *Potamogeton crispum*? 1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* I. xi. E j, *Mucke weete with myer. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 712 They rose up, finding their Horses muck wet all over.

Muck (mʌk), *sb.*[2] Also 7 **moqua, mocca.** [The second syll. of AMUCK erroneously regarded as a sb. preceded by an indefinite article.] In the phrase *to run a muck* (sometimes with adj.) = 'to run AMUCK'. Hence, an act of running amuck.

[1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Voy.* II. 199 Behind the Pales a Rascally Bantamois had hid himself, one of those that was newly come from Mecca, and was upon the design of Moqua. *Ibid.* 202 Which the Java Lords seeing, call'd the English Traytors, and drawing their poyson'd Daggers, cry'd *a Mocca* upon the English.] 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1188 Frontless, and Satyr proof he scow'rs the streets, And runs an Indian muck at all he meets 1783 MARSDEN *Sumatra* 241 Those desperate acts of indiscriminate murder, called by us, *mucks* and by the natives *mongamo*. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II 131 The late muck which the country has been running has materially changed my views. 1880 MRS. RIDDELL *Myst. Palace Gard.* xxiv, She would run the pecuniary muck on which she had evidently started

Muck (mʌk), *v.* Now *rare* exc *dial.* [f. MUCK *sb.*[1] Cf. ON. *moka* to shovel (manure), Da. *muge*, dial. *moge* to remove dung, clear out a stable]

1. *trans.* To free from muck. Also *fig.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv (*Julian*) 131 Þe patyl his hand clewyt to, þe muldebred quhen he suld mvk. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 52 Sa far abowe him sett at tabell That wont was for to muk the stabell. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I 181 He wsait all thingis at thair consall quho.. was not worthie to be in that rowme to haue gevin ane prince counsall bot rather to haue haldin the pleugh or, witht 3our reverence, had mokit clossitis. 1642 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 102 When they come backe, they fall to muckinge of the stables. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 170 He muckt the Cottage, lest the dung should offend him with the smell. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 157 He would not half muck his stables out, for he said he wanted his horses to lay warm.

2. To dress with muck, to manure. Also *absol.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 341/2 Moke vynys, *pastino*. *Ibid.*, Mokke londe wythe donge, *fimo, infimo* 1530 PALSGR. 641/2 If this land be well mucked, it wyll beare corne ynough the nexte yere. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 172 We transport our rotten Dung to those places we design to muck 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* I. 102 Ground mucked with horse dung is always the most infected of any. 1855 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. 1 135 If you clay heavily..you must muck heavily. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 7/2 You always muck your orchard, do you not?

†*fig.* *a* 1555 BRADFORD in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 462 Yf god. beginne to mucke and marle you: to pour hys showers vpon you [etc.]. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii, O Canaans dread curse To flue in peoples sinnes. Nay far more worse To muke ranke hate.

3. *refl.* To 'sweat', fag. *rare.*

1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 181 They..toil and muck themselves half to death to dig as much ground in a day as a Surrey man would dig in about an hour of hard work.

4. *trans.* To make dirty; to soil. *To muck up*, to litter. Now *vulgar.*

1832 LAMB *Let. to Moxon* in *Final Mem.* VIII. 272 'Tis like a dirty pocket-handkerchief, mucked with tears. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* x, You can't touch pitch and not be mucked. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 77, I like them well enough in their places, which isn't mucking up my rooms.

b. *fig.* To make a 'mess' of. *slang.*

1899 KIPLING *Stalky* 190, I shall muck it. I know I shall.

5. *intr. To muck about*, to go aimlessly about; to 'mess around'. *slang.*

1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas, Cholera Camp* (1897) 188 Our Colonel mucks about in 'orspital.

Hence **Mucked** *ppl. a.*, manured.

1574 *Cal. Laing Charters* (1899) 225 Ane strip on the vest syd of the said Mr. Jhonis mwkit land. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 73/1 Mucked grounds, is ground spread over with the dung of Beasts 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan 7/2 Every orchard that was last season fruitful was a 'mucked' orchard.

Muckel(le, obs forms of MUCKHILL.

Muckender (mʊ·kĕndəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **mokedore, mokado(u)r, moctour,** 6 **mocke(n)dar, mucketter,** 6–7 **mucketer,** 7 **mucki-, mocketer,** 7–9 **muckinder,** 9 **muckinger,** 7– **muckender.** [In 15th c *mokedore*, prob. adopted from the equivalent of F. *mouchoir* (see MOUCHOIR) in some Occitanian dialect (see Skeat in *Mod. Lang. Rev.* Oct. 1906, p. 60). Cf mod.Pr. *moucadour* (Honnorat), Sp. *mocador, -dero*, pocket-handkerchief; also It. *moccadore, moccatore*, 'one who snuffs a candle' (Florio).

The word presumably come from the language of some district where the article was manufactured. Adoption from Sp. is unlikely for the 15th c., and the Sp. *mocador* is prob not of native formation, as the vb. corresponding to F. *moucher* seems not to have existed in Sp.]

A handkerchief. † Also, a table-napkin; a bib.

14 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 594/29 *Mamphora*, a mokedore. *Ibid* 614/25 *Sudarium*, a mokedore *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. x in *Anglia* VIII. 177/31 A lynnyn moctour, wiþ þe whiche she wipte hir teres. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xx. (Shaks. Soc) 190 Goo hom, lytyl babe, .And put a mokador aforn thi brest 1530 PALSGR. 246/1 Mockendar for chyldre, *mouchoyer*. *Ibid* 246/2 Mockedar. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* B 634 A bibbe or mucketter 1611 COTGR., *Bavarette*, a bib, mocket, or mocketer to put before the bosome of a (slauering) child 1670 COVEL *Diary* (Hakl. Soc) 261 Into our lap or on our knee was laid a muckender, to wipe your mouth and beard. *a* 1706 EARL DORSET *To Howard on his Plays* 27 For thy dull fancy a muckinder is fit To wipe the slabberings of thy snotty wit. 1791 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Han. More* 29 Sept., How I laughed at hearing of her throwing a second muckender to a Methusalem! 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribleomania* 262 As for her [Justice's] blinkers,..They've bound 'em up with muckinger 1843 F. E. PAGET *Warden of Berk.* 22 Shouldn't I tell mother to take the lace off her caps and stitch it round her muckingers?

†**Mu·cker,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. MUCK *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. A scavenger

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 246/1 A Mukker, *eruderista*. 1790 BURNS *Let. to Moore* 14 July, As unsightly a scrawl as Betty Byre-Mucker's answer.

2. A money-grubber.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* II. ii. H vj, What all wherefore so gredelie the monie mucker carkes. 1584 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 91 Fye filthy muckers tis not so, Ye erre, God is not goold I know.

Mucker (mʊ·kəɹ), *sb.*[2] *slang.* [f. MUCK *sb.* + -ER[1].] A heavy fall, as in the muck; a 'cropper'. Phrase, *To come, go a mucker*: chiefly *fig.*, to come utterly to grief, to ruin oneself.

1852 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) I. 349 The old horse. earned great honour by leaping in and out of the Loddon; only four more doing it, and one receiving a *mucker*. 1869 BP. M. CREIGHTON in *Life & Lett.* (1904) I. iii. 71 We have both of us gone a mucker in a copy of Mendel's lovely engraving. 1876 J. PAYN *Halves* xiv II 17 'I should make a point of apologising for our unfortunate mistake'. 'Yes, by Jove, a regular mucker', muttered John. 1904 V. L. WHITECHURCH *Canon in Res.* II. 36, I came a mucker over the bank on my third run.

Mucker (mʊ·kəɹ), *sb.*[3] *U.S. slang.* [Prob. a. G. *mucker* sulky person, gloomy fanatic or hypocrite.] **a.** A fanatic or hypocrite. **b.** 'A person lacking refinement; a coarse, rough person' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1891 in *Cycl. Temp. & Prohib.* (U.S.) 269/2 The saloon-keepers then resolved to make 'the muckers take their own medicine', and insisted that the Mayor should enforce the Sunday law against 'common labor'. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* x. 242 Don't I know the look on men's faces when they think me a—a' mucker', as they call it out here?

Mucker (mʊ·kəɹ), *v.*[1] Also 4 **mokre, mokere.** [? f. MUCK *sb.*[1] + -ER[5].]

1. *trans.* To hoard (money, goods). Also *absol.* and with *up*. *Obs.* exc *dial.* (see *E. D. D.*).

[1303. implied in MUCKERER.] *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1326 (1375) Trowe ye, a couetous, a wreche þat, of þo pans þat he can mokere & crache Was euere 3it 1 3eue hym swich delit As is in loue? 1530 WHITFORD *Werke for Householders* H j, Nygardy..hurdeth & muckereth up he cannot tell for whom. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 56 In tyme of plentie the riche too vpp mucker Corne, Grayne, or Chafre hopinge vppon dearthe. 1604 BABINGTON *Comf. Notes Exod.* xvi 36 Note how carefull the Lord is to haue men depend vpon his prouidence, and not wretchedly and despairefully to mucker vp what shall never doe them good 1755 JOHNSON, *To Mucker*, to scramble for money; to hoard up; to get or save meanly. a word still retained in conversation.

2 *intr.* To 'moil'. *Obs. rare*

Cf. the dial sense 'to be dirty' (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. i. A j b, And thou that didste disdayne To lyve and leade the Lawyers lyfe Shalt mucker in the grounde

Hence **Mu·ckering** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

a 1400 *Burgh Laws* lxxiii (*Sc. Stat.* I.), Gif ony suilke of usage hantys to cum on nycht because of mukeryn and tavernys [*causa lucri vel mali ingenii*] his fysche in house by nycht þe quhilk he sulde sell on be day in þe mercate he sal geyff til his forfalt viij s. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 182 For a muckering vile aduantage sake.

Mucker (mʊ·kəɹ), *v.*[2] *slang* [f. MUCKER *sb.*[2]] **a.** *intr.* To 'come a mucker'; to come to grief, fail. **b** *trans.* To ruin (one's chances)

1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xiv, By the-bye Welter has muckered; you know that by this time. 1869 'W. BRADWOOD' *The O. V. H.* (1870) 60 It's enough to mucker any chance he has.

†**Mu·ckerer.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4–5 **mokerer,** 6 *Sc.* **mukerar.** [f. MUCKER *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who hoards wealth.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6065 Agens mokerers wyl y þrepe þat gadren pens vn-to an heep *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II Pr v. 31 (Camb. MS) Auarice maketh alwey mokereres to ben hated. *c* 1425 AUDELAY *Poems of Hell* 112 in *O. E. Misc.* 214 Þese were makers of moné with cursid entent, With wiong mokerers false mesurs and vsere 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol 54 The mukerar murnis in his mynd the meyll gaue na price. 1755 JOHNSON *Muckerer*, one that muckers

Mucket(t)er, obs. forms of MUCKENDER.

Mu·ck-fork = DUNG-FORK 1.

c 1340 *Nominale sive Verbale* (Skeat) 519 *Furche fymere*, mouke forke. 1453–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 150, ij Mukforkez. 1554 in *Midl. Counties Hist. Collector* (1855) I. 234 Itm Spads and mukforks xij[d] 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed 4) II 118 A common muck-fork

Mu·ck-heap. A manure-heap, midden. Also *fig.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2300 Þogh hyt [*sc.* þe sunne] on þe muk hepe [MS D. mukhyl] shynes 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 17 Leue no dounge there as the mucke hepe stode. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 192 He hathe brought a confused muckeheape and burthen of ceremonies in to the churche. 1619 FAVOUR *Antig. Triumph* xx 518 A very midden or muckheap of all the grossest errors and heresies of the Romane Church. 1889 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* III. 182 There were muck heaps in the palace of Priam

†**Mu·ckhill,** *sb. Obs.* Forms see MUCK *sb.*[1] and HILL *sb.*; also, 5 **muckylle,** 6 **mukylle,** 7 **muckel.** [f. MUCK *sb* + HILL *sb*] = MUCK-HEAP. Also *fig.*

1303 [see MUCK-HEAP] 1427 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 113 Hit was ordeyned þat noman ley no more muke at þe cros beyonde the Newe-3ate, but vppon þe mukhill besidis þe crosse *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 797/33 *Hac simarium, Hoc sterculinium*, a muckelle 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 282 They rake vp clods of clay in a confused heape, as it were a muckhil. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. v. 109 Muckels, draughts, sinkes. *Ibid* III. iv. 1. 712 Why dost thou stand gaping on this drosse, muckhills, filthy excrements? *a* 1781 JAGO *Scavengers* 52 Higher than our house our muck-hill rose!

attrib 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* § 103 To leap with my head downward into some Muck-hill hole or other

Hence †**Mu·ckhill** *v. trans.*, to heap *up* with filth.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* I j b, Nor let him muckehill vp so manie pages in saying he lookt for termes of aqua fortis and gunpowder.

†**Mu·ckibus.** *vulgar. Obs.* [A humorous formation from MUCK *sb.*[1], with the ending of a L. ablative pl.] Intoxicated, 'tipsy', 'fuddled'.

1756 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Montagu* 20 Apr., Lady Coventry ..said in a very vulgar accent, if she drank any more, she should be *muckibus* 'Lord!' said Lady Mary Coke, 'what is that?'—'Oh! it is Irish for *sentimental*'.

Muckinder, obs. form of MUCKENDER.

Muckiness (mʊ·kinĕs). [f. MUCKY *a.* + -NESS] The state of being mucky or dirty.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II 1755 in JOHNSON; and in later Dicts.

Mu·cking, *vbl. sb.* [f MUCK *v.* + -ING[1].]

†**1.** An application of dung or the like as manure; *concr.* what is applied as manure. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 569 The sowing of this Pulse in any ground, is as good as a mucking vnto it. 1611 FLORIO, *Letaminatura*, any kind of mucking. *c* 1707 in *Encycl. Brit.* (1853) II 262/1 A good stubble is the equalest mucking that is

2 *colloq.* **a.** *pl.* Rubbish, 'mess'. **b.** An act of 'messing about'.

1898 KIPLING in *Morn. Post* 9 Nov. 5/2 She's only burning muckings like the rest of us. She's our 'chummy ship'. 1904 — *Traffics & Discov.* 68 His photographic muckings.

Mucking-togs, perversion of MACKINTOSH.

1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II *Misadv. Margate*, A little 'gallows-looking chap', With a 'carpet-swab' and 'muckingtogs', and a hat turn'd up with green

Muckiter, variant form of MUCKENDER

Muckle (mʊ·k'l). *Fishertes.* [? subst. use of *muckle* MICKLE *a.* (But cf. Du. *moker* heavy hammer.)] A heavy maul used for killing cod.

1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* VIII 153 There was no sound except the flapping of the cod, and the whack of the muckles as the men stunned them

Muckle, dial. variant of MICKLE.

Mu·ck-rake, *sb.* A rake for collecting 'muck'. In literary use only *fig.*

The source of the figurative use is Bunyan's description of 'the Man with the Muck-rake', which was intended as an emblem of absorption in the pursuit of worldly gain; but in modern use it is often made to refer generally to a preference for what is comparatively worthless over that which is valuable, or to a depraved interest in what is morally 'unsavoury' or scandalous.

1684 Bunyan *Pilgr* II (1900) 184 The Interpreter .has them first into a Room, where was a man with a Muckrake in his hand. 1870 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav* Ps xxxix. 6 Those all-gathering muckrakes, who in due time are succeeded by all-scattering forks, which scatter riches as profusely as their sires gathered them promiscuously. 1872 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 618 *Muckrakes,* persons who 'fish in troubled waters', from the idea of their raking up the muck to see what valuable waifs and strays they may find in it. 1895 *Sat Rev* 26 Jan 125 The 'garbage of mythland' that Wagner gathered together with a 'muck rake'

So **Mu·ck-rake** *v. nonce-wd. intr* , to rake refuse together, *fig.* **Mu·ck-raking** *ppl a* , *fig.*

1879 F Harrison *Choice Bks.* iv. (1886) 82 Men, forgetful of the perennial poetry of the world, muckraking in a litter of fugitive refuse. 1906 *Daily Rec. & Mail* 19 Dec. 5 Few popular institutions in America have escaped violent attacks by muck-raking reformers

Mucksy (mv·ksi), *a. dial* Also 7–8 (New England) **muxy.** [f. Muck *sb.* + -sy (cf. *tricksy, clumsy, tipsy*).] 'Mucky', dirty, slushy.

1666–1715 in *1st Cent. Hist. Springfield* (1899) II. 218, 258, etc , The muxy [muxey, muxie] meddow 1855 Kingsley *Westward Ho!* xiv, Mary runs in, slips her best gown over her dirt, and awaits the coming guests, who make a few long faces at the 'mucksy sort of a place'. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xlvi, When the ground appeared through the crust of bubbled snow it was all so soaked and sodden, and, as we call it, 'mucksy', that [etc.].

Mu·ckworm. [f. Muck *sb.*[1] + Worm]

1. A worm or grub that lives in 'muck'; in U.S. *spec.* (see quot. 1842).

1686 Horneck *Crucif. Jesus* xxiii. 795 Grovel in the dust like a muckworm. 1842 T. W. Harris *Insects Injur. Veget* (1862) 31 *note,* There is a grub which is frequently found under old manure heaps, and is commonly called muckworm It is transformed to a dung beetle called *Scarabæus relictus* by Mr Say 1856 Brimley *Ess.* 930 A human soul metamorphosing itself into a muckworm.

2. *fig* in various applications. a. A miserly person, 'money-grubber'.

1598 Bp. Hall *Sat* iv. vi, Each muckworm will be rich with lawless gain 1681 W Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 393 He's a covetous fellow, a very muckworm. 1748 Thomson *Castle Indol.* i. 1, Here you a muckworm of the town might see, At his dull desk. 1873 H Rogers *Orig. Bible* vi. 222 A mere muckworm, sordid and rapacious in the extreme.

b. A person of the lowest origin ? *Obs.*

1695 Congreve *Love for L* ii vii, 'Oons whose Son are you? how were you engendred, Muckworm'

c. One who is mentally or morally degraded. In quots. *appositive* and in *Comb*

a 1635 Randolph *Hey for Honesty* Wks. (1875) 377 Muckworm minded men. 1751 Smollett *Per Pic.* xciii, As light-headed as some muck-worm philosophers

d. A 'gutter-snipe', 'street Arab'.

1859 J. R. Green *Oxf Stud.* ii. § 4 (O.H S.) 57 The little Miss is forbidden to play with the muckworms of the neighbourhood 1891 Hall Caine *Scapegoat* iii, The veriest muckworm in the market place spat out at sight of him.

Mucky (mv·ki), *a.* [f. Muck *sb*[1] + -y.]

1. Dirty, filthy, muddy. Not in polite use

1538 Bp Shaxton *Injunct* A iv, Suche thinges as be set forth vnder the name of holy relyques.. Namely of stynkyng bootes, mucky combes, ragged rochettes [etc] 1662 J. Chandler tr. *Van Helmont's Oriat* 151 The residue of the Odour. doth draw a waterish filthiness from the said putrefaction by continuance, and becomes rank, or muckie. 1799 G Smith *Laboratory* II. 266 The largest fish lie in the eddies and deep mucky waters. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 354 The mucky and murky lane

b. Of the weather ' 'Dirty', foul; 'thick'. *dial.*

1804 C. B Brown tr *Volney's View Soil U. S* 143 *note,* A mucky breeze from the south 1903 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Nov 685/3 Till the mucky weather's done

†c. *fig.* Applied to money, as 'filthy lucre'; also to a miserly person.

1549 Latimer *2nd Serm bef. Edw VI* (Arb) 54 We be mynded to prefer oure muckye monie before the ioyse of heauen. 1590 Spenser *F Q* III. ix. 4 His minde is set on mucky pelfe 1652 Benlowes *Theoph* x lxxxviii, This old muckie wretched elf, Who turns all that he scrapes, to pelf

2. Consisting of o resembling muck

1570 Levins *Manip* 99/3 Muckye, *Amosus* 1590 Spenser *F Q* II. vii. 15 But mucky filth his braunching armes annoyes, And with uncomely weedes the gentle wave accloyes. 1861 *Amer Cycl* XIII. 75/1 If the peat is of mucky consistence .. the practice is to shovel it from its bed.

Mucky (mv·ki), *v. dial.* [f. Mucky *a.*] *trans.* To make dirty.

1847 C Bronte *J. Eyre* xxix, She even brought me a clean towel to spread over my dress, 'lest', as she said, 'I should mucky it'

Muco- (miū·ko), used as a comb. form of Mucus, employed chiefly *Phys.* and *Path* , to indicate the presence of mucous matter. **Muco-a·lbumen,** a mucous albumen found in bile; hence **Muco-albu·minous** *a.*, containing muco-albumen. **Muco-ca·rneous** *a.* composed of mucus and flesh. **Muco-cre·pitant** *a.*, (of a sound heard in auscultation) partly mucous and partly crepitant. **Muco-cuta·neous** *a* , having relation to the mucous membrane and the external skin. **Muco-de·rmal** *a.* = prec. **Muco-extra·otive** *a.*, derived from mucus. **Muco-gela·tinous** *a.*, containing or resembling mucus and gelatin. **Muco-me·mbranous** *a.*, of or pertaining to the mucous membrane. **Muco-pe·ptone,** a substance formed by the gastric digestion of mucus associated with certain albuminous bodies. **Muco-pu·riform** *a.*, consisting of pus and mucus. **Muco-pu·rulent** *a.*, of the nature of pus and mucus mingled; characterized by the presence of pus and mucus. **Mu·co-pu·s,** pus with which mucus is combined. **Muco-sa·ccharine** *a* , of a non-crystallizable sugary character. **Muco-sa·livary** *a.*, resembling or containing mucus and saliva. **Muco-sangui·neous** *a* , having blood mixed with mucus. **Muco-se·rous** *a* , containing serum mixed with mucus.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I. 376/1 *Muco-albumen [found in gall-stones] 1857 Bullock *Caxeaux' Midwif.* 178 *Muco-albuminous fluid 1876 Dunglison *Med. Lex* , *Myxosarcoma Myxomatous* or *Mucocarneous Sarcoma* 1853 Markham *Skoda's Anscult* 286 A peculiar sharp *muco crepitant râle 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med* V 217 The *muco-cutaneous margin of the anus. 1854 Owen *Skel & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sci, Org. Nat* I 179 The bones of the *muco dermal system. 1882–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) I 548 Dr Bostock has since discovered in the serosity a distinct substance which Dr Marcet has called *muco extractive matter. *Ibid.* 203 Each evacuation consisted merely of two or three table-spoonfuls of *muco gelatinous matter 1870 tr. *Stricker's Man Histol.* v. 497 (N Syd Soc) Three anatomical different parts can be distinguished in it [*sc.* the mouth], a cutaneous, a transitional and a *muco-membranous portion. 1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl Med.* X. 368 *Muco-peptone. 1859 Semple *Diphtheria* 68 The *muco-puriform secretion 1843 R J Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxi 251 Copious *muco-purulent expectoration 1873 Ralfe *Phys Chem.* 168 In chorous, *muco-, or sero-pus, the solids are diminished. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* I. 132/2 Mere water holding a *muco-saccharine matter. 1884 *Kirke's Handbk Physiol* (ed. 11) 282 In the *muco-salivary or mixed glands. 1898 P Manson *Trop. Diseases* xviii. 289 The passage of..*muco-sanguineous stools 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med* V. 351 The *muco-serous (or albuminous) expectoration

Mucocele (miū·kosīl). *Path.* [f. Muco- + Gr. κήλη tumour.] A mucous dilatation (*a*) of the lachrymal gland; (*b*) of the vermiform appendix.

1819 W McKenzie *Ess. Dis Excreting Parts of Lachrymal Organs* Pref 13 The term mucocele, by which the author has ventured to designate an important disease. 1870 *Holmes' Syst Surg* (ed 2) III 223 The tears passing into the sac will accumulate there, and together with the pent-up mucus, form a swelling termed mucocele 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* III 888 This cystic dilatation [of the appendix vermiformis] has been termed a 'mucocele' by Pére

Mucoduct (miū·kodvkt). *Anat.* [f. Muco- + Duct Cf. Muciduct] In fishes A muciferous duct, mucous canal.

1875 C C. Blake *Zool.* 189 In many other fishes the cranial bones emit processes from their surfaces which serve as canals for the mucoducts.

Mucoid (miū·koid), *a* [f. Muc-us + -oid.] Resembling mucus. *Mucoid degeneration*: see quot 1866

1849 *Rep & Papers Botany* (Ray Soc.) 312 Identity of the Mucoid and Filamentous Confervæ. By Dr. Schaffner. 1866 A. Flint *Princ Med.* (1880) 57 Mucoid degeneration consists in the transformation of the albuminous constituents of cells or of intercellular substance into mucin. 1878 Tidy *Handbk. Mod. Chem* 585 Lævulose (Mucoid Sugar) 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept 562 The cough was accompanied with frothy mucoid expectoration

Hence **Mucoi·dal** *a.* in the same sense.

1849 H Miller *Footpr. Creat.* viii. (1874) 147 Those thinner parts of the fin that are traversed by the caudal rays,—wholly mucoidal, as shown by this test.

‖ **Mucor** (miū·kɒi). [L. *mūcor,* f. *mūcēre* to be mouldy.]

†1. Mouldiness, mustiness; mould.

1656 Blount *Glossogr* , *Mucor,* hoariness, filthiness. 1847–54 in Webster ; and in later Dicts.

2. *Bot.* The name of a genus of fungi, originally including all the mould-plants, but now somewhat narrowed. Hence, a plant of this genus or of the order *Mucorini,* of which *Mucor* is the type.

[1769 Ellis in *Phil Trans* LIX. 139 *note,* This species of *Mucor* sends forth a mass of transparent filamentous roots] 1818 Colebrooke *Import Colonial Corn* 96 Mouldiness is prevented, since the seeds of mucor are shut out. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 244/1 There are plants that are born and die in a day, such as the race of mucors. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 505 Some species of mucor are able to act as true alcoholic ferments.

attrib. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol* v. (1877) 40 A crop of erect aërial mucor hyphæ 1888 Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 266 The so-called *Mucor*-yeast.

Hence **Mucora·ceous, Mu·corine, Mucori·nious, Mucori nous** *adjs.*, belonging to the order *Mucorini* (also called *Mucoraceæ*) of fungi; **Muco rioid** *a.* [see -oid], resembling a mucor.

1862 Cooke *Brit. Fungi* 103 Mucoraceous Fungi. 1865 Berkeley in *Jrnl Linn Soc , Bot* VIII 141 Threads which seemed to give rise to the Mucorioid fruit. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 761/2 *Mucor,* the typical genus of the mucorinous Moulds 1874 *Q. Jrnl Microscop Sci.* XIV 66 A Mucorinious fungus. 1880 Cunningham *ibid* XX. 56 Reproductive bodies occurring in mucorine fungi.

Mucorrhœa (miūkŏrī·ă). [f. Muco- + Gr. ῥοία flux, after *gonorrhœa.*] A mucous discharge.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 90 The paroxysms of dyspnœa and mucorrhœa may be of isolated occurrence.

‖ **Mucosa** (miūkō·să). *Phys.* [mod.L. (*membrāna*) *mūcōsa,* fem. of L. *mūcōsus* Mucous *a.*] 'The corium of a mucous membrane' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 351 Nowhere are there epithelial protrusions into the mucosa. 1897 *Trans. Amer Pediatric Soc* IX. 40 The whole of the skin and visible mucosa were of a dark blue color 1905 H. D. Rolleston *Dis. Liver* 272 The mucosa of the intestines

Hence **Muco·sal** *a.*, pertaining to the mucosa.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI 455 These terms [*i e.* mucoid or dermoid cyst] might with advantage be replaced by the name mucosal cysts

Mucose (miū·kōus), *a.* [ad L. *mūcōs-us* : see Mucous *a.* and -ose.] Slimy; covered with mucus.

1731 Bailey, *Mucose,* full of snot, snotty. 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool* II 90 Body covered with small scales, mucose 1866 in *Treas. Bot* 761/2.

Mucosity (miukɒ·sĭti). [ad. F. *mucosité,* ad. mod.L. **mūcōstāt-em,* f *mūcōs-us* Mucous *a.*]

1. Mucousness, sliminess; a mucous covering

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xvi 574 This potion takes away all Mucosities of the Throat 1752 Watson in *Phil Trans.* XLVII 461 He observ'd, that the extremities of the madrepora were soft, and cover'd with a mucosity 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* iv. 68 There are mucosities which are incessantly renewed.

2. A fluid containing or resembling mucus.

1833–55 Dunglison *Med Lex , Mucosity,* a fluid, which resembles mucus, or contains a certain quantity of it

Mucoso- (miūkō·so), used [after Fr.] as a comb. form of L. *mūcōsus* mucous in various adjs. with the sense 'partly mucous and partly (something else)'. **Muco·so-calca·reous** *a* , consisting of mucus and lime. **Muco·so-gra·nular** *a.*, consisting of granulated mucus. **Muco·so-pu·rulent** *a.* = *Muco-purulent* (see Muco-) **Muco·so-sa·ccharine** *a.*, having the properties of mucus and sugar.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI 363/1 Many naturalists appear to be satisfied that these *mucoso calcareous bodies are not of animal origin 1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot* I. ii. § 8 (ed 4) I. 147 [tr Mohl in *Ann des Sci* Ser II. XIII. 223] The *mucosogranular mass continually increases in the interior wall of these cells. 1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Muco-Purulent,* **Mucoso-Purulent.* 1847 54 Webster, **Mucoso-saccharine,* partaking of the qualities of mucilage and sugar. 1891 *Syd. Soc Lex* , *Mucoso-saccharine*

Mucous (miū·kəs), *a* [ad. L *mūcōsus,* f *mūc-us* Mucus see -ous Cf. F. *muqueux,* Sp., Pg *mucoso, mocoso,* It *mucoso*]

1. Containing, consisting of, or resembling mucus. In early quots with wider sense : Slimy.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep.* III. xxi 158 It hath in the tongue a spongy and mucous extremity, whereby it inviscates insects 1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist* (1776) VIII. 194 We shall perceive its whole surface..covered with a mucous fluid 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* I 50 The eggs of the fresh water species are soft, mucous, and transparent 1872 T R. Jones *Anim Kingd* § 2290 (ed 4) 834 The lingual mucous lining seems to be perfectly adapted to gustation. 1878 Tidy *Handbk Mod Chem* 485 The Mucous or Viscous Fermentation, *i.e* a fermentation characterized by the formation of gummy matters.

2. Characterized by the presence of mucus. Also, in Auscultation, *Mucous râle,* a sound indicating a mucous condition of the lung.

1825 Good *Study Med* (ed. 2) III. 381 Mucous piles. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed 4) 91 A chronic mucous catarrh. 1897 *Trans. Amer Pediatric Soc.* IX 170 Large number of coarse mucous râles made the first probable.

3. *Bot.* Covered with a viscous secretion or with a coat readily soluble in water.

1839 Lindley *Introd Bot* III Gloss (ed 3) 471 Mucous or slimy; covered with a slimy secretion. 1870 Hooker *Stud Flora* 350 Stratiotes aloides . Seeds with a mucous coat 1882–4 Cooke *Brit. Fresh-w Algæ* I 179 *Hormiscia zonata.* More or less bright green, mucous.

4. Special collocations. **Mucous canal** *Ichthyology,* one of the canals by which mucus is excreted along the lateral line **Mucous corpuscle,** one of numerous transparent corpuscles, with a cell-wall, a nucleus, and a number of minute moving molecules in the mucous liquid of the mouth. **Mucous exudation,** the exudation of mucus mixed with inflammatory matter, from the surface of an inflamed mucous membrane. **Mucous gland,** any gland connected with a mucous surface. **Mucous layer** = Mesoblast. **Mucous ligament,** a ligament traversing the synovial cavity of the knee. **Mucous membrane,** the internal prolongation of the skin, having the surface covered with mucus. **Mucous tissue,** gelatinous connective tissue.

1875 Huxley in *Encycl. Brit* I. 762/1 Symmetrically disposed grooves, the so-called '*mucous canals'. 1856 Griffith & Henfrey *Microgr Dict* 443 *Mucous corpuscles. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol* 257 *Mucous exudation is sometimes not to be distinguished from normal mucus. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The third *mucous gland 1872 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* (1876) I. 492 The Mucous Glands of the Lip. 1846 Carpenter *Princ. Hum. Physiol.* (ed. 3) Index, *Mucous layer of germinal membrane. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., *Mucous ligament of knee 1812 J. Jackson in *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* (1897) IX. 12 The *mucous membrane of the stomach. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 21 Inside the lips and mouth it becomes soft and moist, and is termed mucous membrane 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 217 The term '*mucous tissue or mucous membrane', commonly applied

by anatomists to the internal lining of all the canals and cavities. 1882 *Quain's Anat.* (ed 9) II. 69 Connective tissue of this nature is known as jellylike or mucous tissue.

Hence † **Mu·cousness** = MUCOSITY.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Muconsness*, snottiness. 1755 JOHNSON, *Mucousness*, . . slime; viscosity.

‖ **Mucro** (miū·kro). Pl. **mucrones** (miukrōu·nīz), **mucros.** *Zool.* and *Bot.* [L. *mūcro* point.] A pointed part or organ; esp. **a.** *Ent.* a short, stout, sharp-pointed process; **b.** *Bot.* a sharp terminal point; **c.** *Conch.* the apex of a shell.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* IV ii. 181 The Mucro or point thereof [i.e. of the heart] inclineth unto the left. 1744 J. WILSON *Synopsis of Plants*, *Mucro*, a sharp Point. 1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 317 The elastic beetles perform this motion by means of a pectoral process or mucro. 1826 *Ibid* xxxi. III. 253 The head is armed with two mucros or conical eminences. 1833 HOOKER *Brit Flora* II. i. 65 *Bryum affine* lid conical with a mucro. 1885 MOSELEY in *Q. Jrnl Microsc. Sci.* XXV 42 The apices (or mucrones) of the shells.

Mucronate (miū·krǒneˈt), *a.* [ad. L. *mūcrōnāt-us*, f. *mūcrōn em* MUCRO: see -ATE [2]. Cf. F. *mucroné.*] Terminating in a point; esp. *Bot.* abruptly terminated by a hard short point.

1776 J. LEE *Introd Bot.* Explan. Terms 384 *Mucronatum*, mucronate, terminating in a small Prickle. 1777 ROBSON *Brit Flora*, Mucronate leaves. 1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* xxxvi. III. 708 The podex is sometimes mucronate 1882–4 COOKE *Brit Freshw. Algæ* I 32 *Polyedrium enorme* sometimes repeatedly bilobed, with the lobes mucronate *Comb.* 1821 W P. C. BARTON *Flora N Amer* I 105 Leaves oblong, acuminate; mucronate-serrulate, smooth 1847 W E STEELE *Field Bot* 57 Leaves very large, green on both sides, almost smooth, mucronate-dentate.

Mucronated (miū kroneˈted), *a.* [formed as prec. + -ED [1].] = prec.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 258 Mechoacans leaves are. mucronated onely on one side 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* (1723) 198 The . . Stones [are] mucronated or terminating in a Point 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol Compend.* 114 Last joint mucronated 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med.* (ed 6) 417 Leaves with a few coarse mucronated teeth on each side.

Hence **Mu cronately** *adv*, in a mucronate manner (Worcester 1860). **Mucrona·tion,** the state or quality of being mucronate; also, a mucronate process (*Funk's Stand. Dict* 1895).

Mucroniform (miukrǫ·nifǭim). [f. L *mūcrōn-em* MUCRO + -(I)FORM] Shaped like a mucro (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

Mucronulate (miukrǫ niūlĕt), *a* [ad. mod.L. *mūcrōnulāt us*, f *mūcrōnula* MUCRONULE: see -ATE.] Having a small sharp point

1829 LOUDON *Encycl Plants* 87 Leaves whorled entire mucronulate 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 36

So **Mucro nulated, Mucronu·latous** *adjs*

1806 GALPINE *Brit Bot* 6 Leaf eliptic-lanceolate, obtuse, macronulated. 1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex.*, *Mucronulatus*, having a little point, as the carpels of the *Sida mucronulata*: mucronulatous. 1882 OGILVIE, *Mucronulatous*.

Mu·cronule. [a. mod.L. *mūcrōnula*, f. L. *mūcrōn-* MUCRO.] A small mucro (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Mucuddum, variant of MOKADDAM.

† **Mu·culency.** *Obs.* [f. MUCULENT: see -ENCY.] 'Snottiness' (Bailey 1721).

Muculent (miū kiūlĕnt), *a.* Also 7 **mucculent.** [ad L *mūculent-us*, f. *mūcus* MUCUS: see -ULENT] Slimy; mucous.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Mucculent* or *Muculent*, full of snot or snivel 1721 in BAILEY 1755 in JOHNSON 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 236 A watery or whey-like sanies, or a muculent pus. 1833–55 DUNGLISON *Med Lex.*

Mucuna (miukiū·nă). [a. mod.L. *Mucuna*, the generic name of the plant from which cowage is obtained; orig. a Tupi word] = COWAGE.

1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat Med.* (1880) 234 The watery or alcoholic solutions of mucuna.

Mucus (miū·kǒs) [a. L. *mūcus*, also *muccus*, mucus of the nose, cogn. w Gr. *μύσσεσθαι* (:— **muky-*) to blow the nose, *μυκτήρ* nose, nostril; the root appears also (with consonant change due to a nasal infix) in L. *ē-mungĕre* to blow the nose.]

1. A viscid or slimy substance not miscible with water, secreted by the mucous membrane of animals.

1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim. & Min.* 285 Salivous mucus which they vomit out when pricked, is emplastick. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 209 When to the Mouths of some these Humours rise, Long in their Mouths the plenteous Mucus lies 1805 BOSTOCK in *Nicholson's Jrnl* XI 251 Animal mucus or mucilage enters largely into the constitution of many parts of the body 1881 MIVART *Cat* 169 A fluid, named mucus, is almost universally present where mucous membrane exists.

2. *Bot.* A gummy or glutinous substance soluble in water, found in all plants.

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot* I. i (ed 3) 2 Meyen admits the fact of the presence of this intercellular mucus [sc in plants]. *Ibid* ii 50 External to the epidermis is a thin homogeneous membrane, formed of organic mucus. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* ix 209 Some of these leaves secreted much mucus.

3. A viscid substance exuded by certain animals, esp. the slime of fishes.

1835–6 [see *mucus-clad* in 4]. 1855 W. S. DALLAS *Syst Nat. Hist.* II. 21 *Myxine glutinosa*. receives its specific name from the immense quantity of mucus which it can give off from its skin 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 49 In many fishes the ducts of this muciferous system are . . filled with mucus.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mucus corpuscle, duct*; *mucus-clad, -like, -producing* adjs

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* I. 529/1 *Mucus-clad fishes. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem* II 87 Thin watery pus, rather larger than the *mucus corpuscles. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ Sci, Org Nat* I. 163 In *Mucus-ducts. 1845 *Encycl Metrop.* VII 220/2 A greyish-white *mucus-like matter. 1879 FOSTER *Text Bk Physiol* (ed. 3) 257 *Mucus producing cells

Mud (mʋd), *sb.*[1] Forms. 4 mode, 4–6 **mudde,** 5 **moode,** 6 **moude, mude, mwde,** 7 **mudd,** 5– **mud.** [ME *mode, mudde*, cogn. w MLG., LG. *mudde* fem., LG. also *mod, mōde, mūde* mud, Du. *modden* to dabble in mud (?also with Du. *modde* slut), MHG. *mot* (G. dial. *mott*) bog, bog-earth, peat.

An extended form appears in MLG, Du *modder* mud, whence G. *moder* masc, mud, state of mouldering or decay; cf MHG *moter* (mod G dial. *motter*)]

1. Wet and soft soil or earthy matter, mire, sludge.

13. . *Coer de L.* 4360 Some . . broughten grete schydes, and the wood, And slunge it into the mode. 13 *E E Allit. P.* B. 407 Þenne mourkne in þe mudde most ful nede Alle þat spyrakle in spranc. 14 *Why I can't be a Nun* 2 in *E E. P* (1862) 138 Whan they had resceyvede her charge, They spared nether mud ne myer 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v vi 125 His face he schew besmotterit for a bourd, And all his membris in mude and dung bedoif. 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 29 Though loftie ships leaue anker in mud [etc]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* vii. 317 Leauing slime, mood, and Sand behind their breaches. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* iv 618 The Sun darting to the bottom, bak'd the Mud 1716 GAY *Trivia* I. 200 The spatter'd mud Hides all thy hose behind. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 531 Plung'd in the stream, they lodge upon the mud. 1808 *Med Jrnl* XIX 114 The Ganges has a prodigious quantity of mud at its sides. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii, The floor was of mud.

b. *pl* Tracts of mud on the margin of a tidal river

1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* i 3 At low water, the muds or flats are dry. 1897 *Spectator* 23 Oct 553/2 Herons—which feed on the muds left by the tide. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 213 There are still no flounders on the famous Bishop's Muds.

c. *Geol.* A mixture of finely comminuted particles of rock with water, having a consistency varying from that of a semi-liquid to that of a soft and plastic solid; usually either deposited from suspension in water, or ejected from volcanos. Also *pl.* kinds of mud.

1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 192 Herculaneum was sealed up by a crust of volcanic mud discharged from Vesuvius. 1885 *Encycl. Brit* XVIII 122/1 At some points in the same regions are found green muds and sands, which, as regards their origin resemble the blue muds.

d. *Mud and stud* (dial.): posts and laths filled in with mud, as a material of which walls of cottages, etc., are built (also *stud and mud*: see STUD *sb.*); similarly *mud and log, mud and reed*, etc.

1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 389 The rectory house was an old fashioned dwelling, with high gables and walls of mud and stud. 1843 MARRYAT *M Violet* xxxii, The miserable twelve-feet-square mud and-log cabins. 1900 *Daily News* 18 May 6/2 The mud and reed towns of the negro.

2. *fig.* **a.** As a type of what is worthless or polluting.

1563 WINȜET *Wks.* (S. T S.) II. 78 Lat the cleir fayth and credulitie of our elders be na mixing of glar or mude be tribulit. 1590 GREENWOOD *Answ Def. Read Prayers* 31 In this your papisticall mudde, your reading of mens writings for prayer, is a false worshipp of God 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 66 Servile Souls form'd of Mud. 1819 SHELLEY *England in* 1819, Princes, the dregs of their dull race, who flow Through public scorn,—mud from a muddy spring

† **b.** The lowest or worst part of anything, the lowest stratum; the dregs.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1629) 238 An ordinary person (borne of the mud of the people). 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* v v, Scum of the mud of hell! 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II Wks. 1799 I 255 To procure her emersion from the mercantile mud, no consideration wou'd be spar'd. 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 23 Defoe said in his wrath, 'the Englishman was the mud of all races'

3. Phrases. *As clear as mud*. said in mock commendation of something that is by no means clear (also used as a burlesque intensive of 'clear'). *As sure as mud* (school-slang): absolutely sure. *To fling* or *throw mud*: to make disgraceful imputations *To stick in the mud*: see STICK *v*

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1786) IV 170 Never did two angry men of their abilities throw mud with less dexterity. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg* Ser II *Merch Venice*, That's clear as mud. 1884 FL. MARRYAT *Under the Lilies* vii, A woman in my position must expect to have more mud thrown at her than a less important person 1884 *Nonconf & Indep* 24 July 713/3 Using the case to fling mud at Mr. Trevelyan and Earl Spencer 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 10, I shall die as sure as mud.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib, as *mud bigging, colour, floor, heap, house, hovel*; **b.** instrumental, as *mud-bespattered, -built, -exhausted, -shot* adjs.; **c.** parasynthetic, as *mud-coloured, -roofed* adjs., **d.** locative, as *mud-lost* adj.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lv, Rows of *mud-bespattered cows 1588 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 288 The said complenaris foirsaid house ., being laich *mud bigging. 1740 THOMSON & MALLET *Alfred* I. ii, That *mud-built cottage is thy sovereign's palace. 1839 HOOD *Hood's Own* I. 32 (*Last Shilling*) A pair of *mud-colour gloves. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* I. 110 A sort of *mud coloured cotton 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvii. 259 The *mud-exhausted Meres. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* ii. 13 A little side-room with a *mud floor. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* x, His bare feet plashing from log to log and *mud-heap to mud-heap. 1548 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I 260 He has. distroyit iij *mwd houssis in my cloise and fald. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 126 He built a mud-house. 1838 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I *Hand of Glory*, Did you see her, in short, that *mud-hovel within 1790 COLERIDGE *Devon. Roads* 21 While they their *mud lost sandals hunt. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* iii, A mud-walled, *mud roofed hamlet. 1858 R S SURTEES *Ask Mamma* 9 He helped her down the perilous *mud-shot iron steps of the old Independent.

5. Special combinations: **mud-bath,** a medicinal bath of heated mud; **mud-board,** a flat board fastened under the foot for walking on mud; **mud-boat,** (*a*) a board with sides, used for crossing tidal mud for the purpose of shooting sea-birds; (*b*) a barge for carrying away mud dredged from a river or bar; **mud-boot,** a kind of jack boot worn as a protection from mud; **mud-cone,** a cone formed by the accumulation of mud round the vent of a mud-volcano; **mud-crusher** *slang*, an infantry man; **mud-drum,** a cylindrical chamber attached to a boiler to collect the earthy matter in the water supplied, **mud-fat** *a Australian*, as fat as possible; **mud-flat,** a stretch of muddy land left uncovered at low tide; **mudguard,** a piece of metal, leather, celluloid, etc., attached to the wheel of a cycle, etc. to protect the rider from mud, **mudhead** *colloq.*, a stupid person; **mud-headed** *a*, stupid, **mud-hoe,** a kind of scraper for scraping mud off roads; **mud-honey** (*nonce-wd*), used *fig.* for degrading pleasures, **mud-hook** *slang*, an anchor, **mud-land** (see quot.), **mud-lava** volcanic mud (= MOYA); **mud-lump** *U.S* (see quot); **mud-patten** = *mud-board*, **mud pie,** mud or wet earth formed by children in the shape of a pie, **mud pilot,** a pilot who works in shallow water; **mud-plunger** (see quot.); **mud-quake** *nonce-wd*, jocularly applied to an earthquake in Holland, **mud scow,** a flat mud-boat, **mud shine** *nonce-wd.*, the reflexion of light on muddy stones, **mud sill,** (*a*) the lowest sill of a structure, usually embedded in the soil, (*b*) *U.S.* the lowest class of society; also, a person of this class; **mud-splasher** = *mud-board*, **mudstone** *Geol.* (see quot. 1876); **mud-student** *slang*, a student of farming, **mud-valve,** 'a valve by which mud is discharged from a steam boiler' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **mud volcano,** a volcano which discharges mud instead of lava.

1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 64 He next proceeded to Franzens-bad, in Bohemia, and tried the *mud baths for a month 1824 COL. HAWKER *Instr Yng Sportsm.* 334 *plate*, Thin oak Mudboards 16 inches square *Ibid.* 331 The gunner first lays his piece . . into the '*mud boat', and then [etc] Having got pretty near to his birds, he lies down in the 'mud-boat' 1838 *Civil Eng & Arch. Jrnl* I. 204/2 Petitioning the Admiralty for the loan of a steam-tug or mud-boat 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* I ix, Half-buried under overalls and *mudboots 1879 GEIKIE in *Encycl Brit.* X 251/2 *Mud cones or Salses. 1893 SIR G. CHESNEY *Lesters* I I xi 142 'You are too good to be a *mud crusher, Tommy,' said the Major of the regiment [Hussars] patronisingly 1890 *Century Dict*, **Mud drum* 1901 WINSTON CHURCHILL *Crisis* II xxii, The captain knew a mud-drum from a lady's watch 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 394 Every beast on Rainbar run will be *mud fat in three months 1871 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann.* June 338 The *mudflats of our seaboard. 1885 FROUDE *Oceana* xi (1886) 165 Cranes and other waders stalked about the mud-flats. 1886 *C T C Monthly Gaz* V 144/1 Hints to tricyclists. . Accessories not supplied by the maker *Mud-guard 1838 HALIBURTON *Clockm* Ser II xix 289 There's the hoosiers of Indiana, the *mudheads of Tenessee [etc.] 1886 D C. MURRAY *First Pers Singular* xxii, That old mud-head of a Dobroski. 1793 in Polwhele *Trad & Recoll* (1826) I. 329 There are a parcel of *mud-headed fellows down in that country. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II 410 A *mud hole or harle 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I xvi 5 So that fulsome Pleasure clog him, and drown His heart in the gross *mud-honey of town. 1884 'H COLLINGWOOD' *Under Meteor Flag* 254 We at length found ourselves in port, and the *mud-hook down 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, **Mud-lands*, the extensive marshes left dry by the returning tide in estuaries and river mouths. 1899 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 5/3 Portsmouth Harbour and the mudland in proximity 1804 *Edin. Rev* IV. 28 Showers of rain . . were magnified into *mud-lavas 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 250/1 Mud-lavas 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 508 **Mud-lumps*, is the technical name of the earliest appearance of soft, spongy land at the mouth of the Mississippi They are at first conical, not unlike miniature volcanoes, and have little craters at the top, from which flows muddy water. 1791 GILPIN *Forest Scenery* II. 193 *Mud pattens are flat pieces of board, which the fowler ties to his feet that he may not sink in the mud. 1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Diary in Spain* in *Corr.* (1861) II. 74 The children amused themselves with making *mud pies. 1885 MRS. A. JEBB in *Contemp Rev.* Oct 528 Clay-moulding is nothing more than a sort of glorified mud-pie making. 1899 F T BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 342 Somehow the '*mud'-pilot found us, his boat taking away our deep-water man. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Aug. 6/2 'Mud' pilots—i e, pilots who work above Gravesend. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss, **Mud plungers*, men in the chemical industry engaged at bleach plant in stirring up the sediment from manganese and acid to extract the gas. 1760 H WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 3 Feb., The Dutch . . have lately had a *mud-quake, and giving themselves terra-firma airs, call it an earthquake! 1766 *Mass. Gaz.* (U. S) 20 Oct 1/3 A new *Mud Scow, 24 Foot long. 1894 *Outing* (U. S) XXIV. 325/1 Any kind of a boat from a crack yacht to a mudscow. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. xi 247 A roar of hoarse voices round the door, and *mud shine on

the pavement. 1741 *MS. Estimate of repairs at Northweald Bridge, Essex*, 3 *mudsells 19 foot long each. 1828-32 Webster, *Mud sill*, in bridges, the sill that is laid at the bottom of a river, lake, &c. 1858 Hammond *Sp.* 4 Mar. (Bartlett), Such a class constitutes the very mud-sill of society 1863 O. W. Holmes *Inevitable Trial* in *Old Vol. of Life* (1891) 107 What the 'Christian dogs' were to the followers of Mahomet, the 'Northern mudsills' are to the followers of the Southern Moloch. 1880 Baring-Gould *Mehalah* xxiii, What do you mean coming to a house of worship in *mud-splashers? 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.*, A *mud stone, *Saxum limosum*. 1849 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 50 In some places they are called clunch and mudstone. 1876 A. H Green *Phys. Geol.* ii § 6. 72 Mudstone is a convenient name for clayey rocks that have the appearance of partially hardened masses of sandy mud 1896 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. II. 198/1 With whom a young friend of mine was 'a *mud student', that is, was a farming pupil. 1817 *Q. Jrnl. Sci* I. 247 The *mud volcanoes of Solo. 1862 G. P. Scrope *Volcanos* (ed. 2) 401 Mud-volcanos, as they are called, *i. e.* cones of a ductile unctuous clay,..spurting up waves and lumps of liquid mud.

b. In names of animals: **mud bass**, an American fish, *Acantharchus pomotis*; **mud-borer**, a crustacean, *Gebia stellata* (A. White *Crustacea Brit. Mus.*, 1850), **mud-burrower**, a crustacean, *Callianassa subterranea* (*Ibid*); **mud-cat, catfish** *U.S.*, names given to several species of catfish; **mud coot**, the common American coot, *Fulica americana* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **mud crab**, a crab of the genus *Panopæus*; **mud dab**, the winter flounder, *Pseudopleuronectes americanus*; **mud-dauber**, a wasp of the genus *Pelopæus* that builds its nest of mud; **mud-devil** = Hellbender 1; **mud-dipper**, the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida* (G. Trumbull *Names of Birds*, 1888, p. 110); **mud eel**, (*a*) the young of the lamprey; (*b*) = *mud iguana*; **mud-hen**, (*a*) the moor-hen, *Gallinula chloropus*; (*b*) in U.S., *Rallus crepitans*, *R. elegans*, *R. Virginianus*; also the American coot, *Fulica americana*, and the common gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*; (*c*) a bivalve mollusc of the family *Veneridæ* and genus *Tapes* (*Cent. Dict.*); **mud iguana**, a name given in S. Carolina to the Siren, *Siren lacertina*; **mud minnow** (see quot.), **mud-poke, -pout** = *mud cat*; **mud-puppy** *U. S.*, a name for the axolotl, also for the hellbender, and other salamanders; **mud shad**, a fish, *Dorosoma cepedianum*; **mud-skipper**, any fish of the genus *Periophthalmus*; **mud-sucker**, (*a*) an aquatic fowl that obtains its food from mud; (*b*) a catostomoid fish; **mud-terrapin, -tortoise, -turtle** *U. S.*, a turtle which lives in the mud or muddy water, esp. species of *Trionychidæ* and *Emydidæ*; **mud-worm**, a worm that lives in the mud, *esp.* one of the *Limicolæ*; also *fig.* applied contemptuously to a person.

1884 Goode, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim* 405 The *Mud Bass. 1888 Jordan & Gilbert *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 101 *Pilodictis*, *Mud Cats. 1713 Petiver *Aquat. Anim Amboinæ* 1 Squilla Lutaria *Rum.* *Mud-Crab. 1884 Goode, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 772 The Mud Crabs —*Panopæus Herbstii* [etc.]. 1888 Jordan & Gilbert *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 837 *Pleuronectes americanus*, *Mud dab. 1856 *Zoologist* XIV. 5030 The species of the genus *Pelopæus* are popularly known as *mud-daubers in America. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXIV 269 By the Anglo-Americans it is called Hellbender *Mud Devil [etc.]. 1840 Kirtland in *Boston Jrnl. Nat. Hist* III 473 *Animocoetes concolor* Kirtland The *Mud-Eel 1842 Holbrook *N. Amer. Herpetol.* V. 102 *Siren lacertina*. Mud Eel or Siren, *Vulgo.* 1611 Florio, *Limbsa*, a kind of *Mud or Moore-hen. 1808-13 A. Wilson *Amer. Ornith* (1831) III. 103 *Rallus crepitans*. Clapper Rail...It is designated the mud hen. *Ibid.* 108 [The Virginian Rail] is known along the sea-coast of New Jersey by the name of the fresh-water mud hen. *Ibid.* 124 *Fulica americana*...Cinereous Coot. It is known in Pennsylvania by the name of the mud-hen 1766 J. Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 189 The natives call it *Mud-Inguana [*sic*]. 1888 Jordan & Gilbert *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 349 *Umbridæ*. (The *Mud Minnows.) 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* iv. ii. (1820) 361 That notable bird ycleped the *Mud-Poke. 1805 Fessenden *Orig. Poems* 132 Like an otter that paddles the creek, In quest of a *mud pout or sucker. 1872 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 382 A species [of Cat-fish] is known also as *Mudpout* 1889 *Century Dict.* s. v. *Axolotl*, The various species of *Amblystoma* known in the United States as *mud-puppies, water-dogs [etc.]. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 439/2 The mud-puppy..is a repulsive-looking waterlizard. 1884 Goode, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 610 The *Mud-shad. 1860 F. Mason *Burmah* 854 *Mud-skipper, *Periophthalmus* 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. xiii. 313/1 *Mudsuckers, Birds that suck and dabble in muddy waters. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 143 *note*, Gaspergou is an Indian word, meaning 'fish', and is applied by Louisianians to anything fishy from the sheepshead to the mudsucker. 1873 Leland *Egypt. Sketch-Bk* 42 Those curious *mud swallow nests of little villages. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Mud-Turtle* (*Sternotherus odoratus*). Marsh Tortoise and *Mud Terrapin are other names for the same. 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 28 *Testudo Lutaria* the *Mud Tortoise. 1841 Storer in *Bost. Jrnl. Nat. Hist.* III. 7 *Sternothaerus odoratus*. The mud Tortoise 1854 R. Owen in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 213 The soft or mud-tortoises (*trionyx* and *sphargis*). *Ibid.*, The..*mud-turtles (*trionyx*). 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* 239 In the creeks were plenty of mud turtles. *a* 1814 *Love, Honor & Interest* II. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 276 The *mud-worm, Vandercluse! 1855 Dickens *Mnt. Fr.* iv xiv, When..I saw such a mud-worm as you presume [etc.] 1870 H. A. Nicholson *Man. Zool.* xxix. (1875) 216 The *Limicolæ* or Mud-worms.

c. In names of plants: **mud horsetail**, an *Equisetum*, esp. *E. Telmateia*; **mud knotweed** *U.S.* (see quot.); **mud plantain**, *Heteranthera reniformis* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **mud purslane** *U.S.*, *Elatine americana*; **mud-rush, -sedge**, various cyperaceous plants; **mud-weed**, (*a*) *Limosella aquatica*; (*b*) *Helosciadium inundatum* (Treas. Bot. 1866); **mud-wort**, the genus *Limosella*, esp. *L. aquatica*.

1855 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* (1861) VI. 297 Great *Mud Horsetail. 1845-50 Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* App. 145/2 *Polygonium amphibium* (*mud knotweed). 1846-50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot* 195 *Elatine americana*, *Mud Purslane. 1859 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* VI. 11 *Isolepis* (*Mud-rush). 1899 *Edin. Rev* Apr. 318 The work was done by mud-rushes transporting upwards miscellaneous subterranean *débris*. 1859 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* VI. 37 *Carex limosa* (*Mud Sedge). 1756 J. Hill *Brit Herbal* 84 *Mudweed. *Plantaginella*. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 557 Bastard Plantain, or Plantain Mudweed. 1789 W. Aiton *Hortus Kewensis* II. 359 *Limosella aquatica*.. Bastard Plantain, or *Mud-wort.

Mud (mʌd), *sb.*[2] Also 5 mudde, mod. [a. Du. *mudde*, *mud* = OS. *muddi*, OHG. *multi* (mod.G. *mutt*, *mutt*), OE. *mydd*:—WGer. **muddjo*-a. L. *modius*: see Modius, Muid.] A Dutch measure of capacity, in Holland now identified with the Hectolitre: see Muid.

1477 *Extracts Aberd Reg.* (1844) I. 408 Item, tuelf mod keling, and threttene mod codlinges. 1483 Caxton *Golden Leg.* 148 b, Two hondred muddes of mele. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 30, I bought a mud of mealies for the horse.

Mud (mʌd), *v.*[1] Now *rare*. [f. Mud *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To make (water, liquor) turbid by stirring up the mud or sediment at the bottom.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 577 Mudde not the fountaine that gaue drinke to thee. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 341 'Tis a great Stone which upon injection mudds the Water. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* 27 Apr. (1721) 124 The bough is dragg'd all along the Channel, and serves..to mud and fatten the Water for the great benefit of the Gardens. 1876 Tennyson *Harold* v i, The wolf Mudded the brook.

†b. *transf.* To thicken, to clog. *Obs.*

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 123 A steam ariseth which..muds the animal spirits.

c. *fig.* (Chiefly with reference to a metaphorical 'stream' or 'fount'.)

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 13 The fount of my teares (troubled and mudded with the Toade-like stirring and long-breathed vexation of thy venimous enormities). 1617 Hieron *Wks* II. 219 Thus had it, I may so speake, mudded his heart, and made his corruption worke more strongly in him. 1697 Collier *Immor Stage* i (1698) 29 Enough to mud their Fancy, to tarnish their Quality, and make their Passion Scandalous. 1727 *Entertainer* No 5. 27 When Justice flows in her proper Channels, and is not mudded or soiled with Partiality [etc.]. 1774 *Westm Mag.* II. 450 The very fountain-head is mudded by these false teachers.

2. To cover with mud; to plaster with mud.

1632 Sherwood, To mudde, beray or bedash with mudde, stucke in mudde, *embourbe*, *enfanger*, *emboué*. 1649 Blithe *Eng Improv Impr* (1653) 125 Lime it well, or Mud it well, and afterward Muck it over with good Cow or Horse Dung 1769 *Trinculo's Trip* 46 Being so mudded, splash'd and wash'd. 1883 C. J. Wills *Land of Lion & Sun* 57 A roof some six feet thick, being painted wood mudded over a yard deep

3. To bury in mud.

1610 Shaks. *Temp* III iii 102 I'le seeke him deeper then ere plummet sounded, And with him there lye mudded *Ibid* v. i. 151, I wish My selfe were mudded in that oo-zie bed Where my sonne lies.

b. *passive* To become stuck in the mud.

1854 Sir A. West *Recoll.* (1899) I iv 146 We were mudded and slipped and slithered about a quarter of a mile. 1873 Leland *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 151 Sometimes they got sanded or mudded.

4. *intr.* Of eels, etc.: To lie dormant in the mud.

1650 *Acad. Complements* 125 Or like a Carp that is lost in mudding. 1895 P. H. Emerson *Birds*, etc *of Norfolk Broadland* II. x 365 Should a bream catch sight of you, if in a shallow, he will dart off, and 'mud'; reappearing later on.

5. *trans.* To supply mud to the bottom of a pond.

1864 *Q. Rev.* CXV. 183 A pond, the owner of which informed us that several years ago he had mudded it, and then put a few eels into it.

6. To throw mud at (a person). *rare*—[1].

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 120 Gentlemen dislike being hissed, hooted, threatened, mudded, maimed, murdered.

Hence **Mu·dded** *ppl. a.*

1632 Sherwood, Mudded, berayed with mud, stucke in Mudde, *embourbé*, *emboué*, *enfangé*. 1898 *Daily News* 30 July 5/1 The mudded wastes of the River Crouch.

Mud (mʌd), *v.*[2] *dial.* [Of obscure origin] *trans.* To bring *up* (a child, an animal) by hand; also, to spoil and pamper.

1814 *Monthly Mag.* I Sept. 114 (South Wiltshire dialect) Mud the child up, dooke. *a* 1854 Car. A. Southey *Poet. Wks* (1867) 76 Miss will mud it [a lamb] up I know. 1891 'Maxwell Gray' *In Heart of Storm* Prol. iii, Not that she'll ever come to good spoiled and mudded up as she is.

Mudar, madar (mʌ·dɑ·r). Also **mudhar, mudarrh, muddar, mudir, mador.** [a. Hindī *madār*.] a East Indian name for shrubs of the genus *Calotropis*, esp. *C. gigantea*, the root-bark of which yields a valuable diaphoretic medicine and the inner bark of the stem a strong silky fibre known as yercum. Also *attrib.* b. The medicinal product of the root.

1819 Robinson in *Med.-Chirurg. Trans.* X. 32 The mudar rapidly recruits the constitution, heals the ulcers [etc.]. *Ibid.* 37 In the first variety I consider Mudarrh..as the sole effectual remedy. 1823 G. Playfair in *Trans. Med. & Phys. Soc. Calcutta* (1825) I. 86, I prescribed the Madár, to the quantity of five grains twice a day. 1826 Ainslie *Mat. Ind.* I. 487 Mr. Robinson has written a paper extolling the mudar root (yercum vayr) as most efficacious. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 168/2 The Mudar, a plant common in sandy places in many parts of India. 1838 Lindley *Flora Med* § 1144. 540 Under the names of Mador, Mudar, Akum, and Yercund, the root and bark..are used as purgatives. 1862 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 595 Mudar bark, which has been much employed in India in cutaneous affections. 1873 Drury *Usef. Plants India* (ed. 2) 101 It yields a kind of manna called Mudar sugar. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 339/2 The alstonia, and the mudar gum, have also been recommended as substitutes for gutta percha.

Hence **Mu·darine**, a bitter principle obtained from the root-bark of the mudar.

1889 Duncan in *Edin. Med. & Surg. Jrnl.* July 64 It may form a new principle, and, for convenience, I shall provisionally call it Mudarine. 1873 Drury *Useful Pl. India* (ed. 2) 100 Mudarine.

Mudd(e, obs. forms of Mud.

Mudden (mʌ·d'n), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Mud *sb.*[1] + -en [4].] Made of mud.

1871 Tyerman *Wesley* III. 276 Though the windows were unglazed, and the mudden floor was such that his feet often sunk two inches deep during the performance of service.

Muddied (mʌ·did), *ppl. a.* [f. Muddy *v.* + -ed [1]] Covered with mud; made muddy. Of water, turbid. Also *fig.*

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I II lx, With muddied arms of trees the earth it strows. 1647 — *Cupid's Conflict* xvii, How would'st thou then my muddied mind deceive With fading shows. 1656 E. Calamy in Reyner *Rules Govt. Tongue* A v, The muddied fountain casteth forth foul streams. *a* 1797 Mary Wollstonecr. *Posth. Wks.* (1798) IV. 48, I do not expect muddied water to become clear before it has had time to stand. 1865 W. J. Linton *Claribel & other P.* 72 Year after year The muddied Wye still flows. 1902 Kipling *Islanders* 28 Then ye contented your souls With the flannelled fools at the wicket or the muddied oafs at the goals.

Muddify (mʌ·difəi), *v.* [f. Muddy *a.* + -fy.] *trans.* To make muddy, to muddle.

1789 H. Walpole *Let. to Han. More* 4 Nov., Don't muddify your charming simplicity with controversial distinctions. 1889 Gretton *Memory's Harkb.* 132, I always used to think that if I were on the jury, I should go to consider my verdict muddified rather than enlightened.

Muddily (mʌ·dili), *adv.* [-ly [2].] In a muddy manner (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* iv. 103 You having gone over my two former quærees, muddily jumble together my two last 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 43 Lucilius; who writ..loosely, and muddily [After Hor *Sat.* I. iv. 11 *Cum flueret lutulentus*] 1861 *All the year Round* 1 June 235 Warning me not to leap over and be either muddily drowned or beaten to death by the vessel's keel

Muddiness (mʌ·dinés). [-ness.] The condition of being muddy.

c 1645 Howell *Lett* (1655) I. 39 If this Letter fail either in point of Orthography or Style, you must impute the second to the muddinesse of my Brain 1684-5 Boyle *Mm. Waters* 25 Of the Transparency, the Muddiness, or the Opacity of the Mineral Water 1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 217 Warm and cold tints which by their mixture would produce muddiness and opacity. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note bks.* (1872) I. 32 The horrible muddiness of all Paris. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* II. lxi. 187 That muddiness of mind of which he had..accused himself. 1874 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med* (1880) 120 The solution in distilled water is clear, or has only a slight muddiness.

Mudding (mʌ·diŋ), *vbl sb* [f. Mud *v.*[1] + -ing [1].]

1. The action of making muddy.

1632 Sherwood, A mudding, beraying with, or sticking in mudde, *embourbement*, *enfangement*. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 179 The mudding of their purest Fountaine 1895 H. P. Robinson in *Forum* (N. Y.) Jan. 528 The mudding of the stream in Æsop's fable.

2. A jocular term for: Plastic work, modelling.

1892 Stevenson & L. Osbourne *Wrecker* 6 'The daubs are mine—and his; the mudding mine.' 'Mudding? What is that?' asked Havens. 'These bronzes,' replied Dodd.

Muddir, obs. Sc. form of Mother.

Muddish (mʌ·diʃ), *a.* [f. Mud *sb.*[1] + -ish.] Somewhat muddy.

1658 Rowland tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins* 940 The back and belly sometimes of muddish colour 1809 Scott *Diary* 20 Apr. in *Lockhart*, [The wit] of Lord Erskine was moody and muddish.

Muddle (mʌ·d'l), *sb.* [f Muddle *v.*]

1. A muddled condition; confusion, disorder; mental confusion, bewilderment. Also, a result of muddling, a bungle, 'mess'. *To make a muddle of*: to bungle.

1828 Todd, *Muddle*, a confused or turbid state: a vulgar expression. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* v, We both grub on in a muddle. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* Pref. (1871) 18 A pretty muddle we should have been in had he done so. 1872 Smiles *Charac* II. (1876) 54 Work can only be got through by method. Muddle flies before it 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 732/1 The present Government has made an immortal muddle of the whole business. 1884 A. Baird *Egypt. Muddle* 12 The Egyptian muddle—for I can call it nothing else—into which we have been dragged by the Government.

2. A confused assemblage

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, One dark shop-window with a tallow candle dimly burning in it, and surrounded by a muddle of objects. 1892 Kipling *Light that Failed* xiii. (1900) 222 A scarred, formless muddle of paint.

3. *U.S.* 'A kind of chowder; a pottle made with crackers' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

4. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic (after MUDDLE-HEADED *a.*) with the sense 'muddled', as *muddle-brained, -minded* adjs.; **muddle-pate** = MUDDLE-HEAD. Also **muddle-room** *rare*$^{-1}$, a room set apart for untidy work.

1895 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 320 Coleridge was a *muddle-brained metaphysician. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II 8 The house keeper—a *muddle-minded woman. *a* 1849 POE *R. H. Horne* Wks 1864 III. 427 The cant of the *muddlepates who dishonor a profound philosophy by styling themselves transcendentalists. 1886 MRS LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* V, A room on the ground-floor, which the Clinton girls had made their '*muddle-room'.

¶ b. Taken as adj. = 'muddled'.

1798 JOANNA BAILLIE *Tryal* II i, Damn your muddle pate!

Muddle (mv·d'l), *v.* Also (?6,) 7 **mudle.** [f. MUD *sb.*^{1} or *v.*^{1}: see -LE. Cf. MDu. *moddelen*, frequentative of *modden* to dabble in mud.]

†**1.** *trans.* ? To throw into the mud, to knock down. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Possibly some misreading.]

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* 129 (Bann. MS.), He mudlet thame doun lyk ony myss.

2. *intr.* To bathe or wallow in mud or muddy water. Also, 'to rout with the bill, as geese and ducks do' (Phillips, ed. Kersey 1706). *Obs* exc. *arch.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* 714 Paulus Venetus saith, that .Vnicornes muddle in the durt like Swine. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 20 As duckes who delight euer to leaue the cleere spring, and muddle in waters of their owne fouling 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v *Approaching*, They will quit the Middle of the Stream, and muddle along the Sides. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Dick's Variety* 15 He never muddles in the Dirt Nor scowers the Street without a Shirt. 1845 JUDD *Margaret* II iii, The tree .easier than a duck, muddles for nourishment with its roots.

b. To grub in the soil; to do dirty work; †*fig.* to 'grub' among records *rare.*

1756 GREVILLE *Maxims* 221 His *summum bonum* is muddling in parchments, in the offals of dulness and tastlessness. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* XXXV, I'll muddle about the root o' this affair till I get at it. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. ix, Dyers, washers and wringers that puddle and muddle in their dark recesses.

3. *trans.* To make muddy; to render (liquor) turbid by stirring up the sediment. Now *rare.*

1676 MARVELL *Mr Smirke* I iv, Where they mudled the Water and Fished after. 1692 R L'ESTRANGE *Fables* III 2 Villain (says he) how dare you lye muddling the Water that I'm a drinking? 1831 BREWSTER *Nat Magic* XI (1833) 268 It muddled the water which it drank with its bill 1885 FAIRBAIRN *Cath. Rom. & Anglican* (1899) II. II. 61 The churches that do nothing to reach and purify the source only help to muddle the stream

b. *transf* To destroy the clearness of (colours). Also † *To muddle over*: to variegate or mottle.

In quot 1596, the words seem to be comic perversions of Du. terms of painting, but the passage is obscure

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* F 4, I have ouzled, gidumbled, muddled, and drizled it [*sc.* the 'picture' of G Harvey] so finely, that [etc.] 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* ii. 12 He cares not to gild gold, or muddle over a topaz. 1807 OPIE in *Lect. Paint.* IV. (1848) 320 Colours little muddled by vehicles, and subsequent attempts to mend the first touches 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Ch. & Nat.* 259 The transparent freshness of water-color drawings, when the washes are not muddled.

c. ? *U.S.* 'To mix; stir: as, to *muddle* chocolate or drinks' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). Cf MUDDLER 2.

4. To confuse, bewilder, esp. with drink. Also, to render (speech) confused or indistinct.

1687 SEDLEY *Bellamira* V i Wks. 1778 II. 178 This drinking does so muddle one's complexion and take off one's mettle. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 70 Their old Master seems to have had his Brains so muddled. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 25 Sept, A head muddled with spleen. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat Dict*, To muddle, or intoxicate with drinking, *Inebrio* 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* IV xvi, A toad like lump of limb and feature, With mind, and heart, and fancy muddled. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) I 691 The stupor is increased and the speech muddled. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie* xvi, Mullens ran on in this way, muddled by his unexpected good fortune and his greed. 1886 G ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xvii, The liquor was muddling her.

b. *intr.* 'To become confused esp. from drink' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). † *To muddle on* (see quot.).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew, To Muddle on*, tho' so [*i.e.* 'half drunk'], yet to Drink on.

5. *trans.* To mix up blunderingly or sophistically, to confuse *together.*

1836 S. R MAITLAND *Remarks*, etc. 57 To muddle the Valdesii..with the Cathari. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* App. 43 My Critic has muddled it together in a most extraordinary manner 1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* CXXIX. 3 A writer says the metaphor is muddled. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Mar. 3/2 It is childish nonsense to muddle good and bad schools together and strike an average.

b To bungle, mismanage (an affair); also, to render (accounts) unintelligible by want of method.

1885 *Nat. Rev.* July 675 It was only when all services had been muddled, and when the whole Governmental machinery had come to a standstill, that Nubar Pasha put down his foot. 1908 CHESTERTON *Heretics* 18 Now our affairs are hopelessly muddled by strong silent men.

6. *intr.* To busy oneself in a confused, unmethodical, and ineffective manner.

[1806–7, 1827: ? Implied in MUDDLING *ppl. a.*] 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 87 He meddled or rather muddled with literature. 1882 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I, We were muddling hopelessly in an endeavour to make good sensible rules. 1906 *Outlook* 26 May 710/2 He spends much of his time..in muddling with his flowers and vegetables.

b. With various advs. *To muddle about*: to 'potter' about, busy oneself with various matters in an unmethodical way. *To muddle on*: to 'get along' in a haphazard way, to escape absolute failure though trusting to chance and makeshift expedients. *To muddle through*: to blunder through, to succeed in one's object in spite of one's lack of skill and foresight.

1702 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. viii. 437 Mudling on in the little affairs of a lower and more innocent, perhaps, but not less ingaged life. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* II. 226 We never could muddle on at Invermay. *c* 1864 BRIGHT in *M'Carthy's Reminl.* (1899) I 85 My opinion is that the Northern States will manage somehow to muddle through. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II xx 98 To ask the ministers who had resigned to resume their places and muddle on as they best could. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xviii. 236, I suppose you muddle about among the poor like other people. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 8/2 They would muddle on in the old slipshod way of trusting to chance.

7. *trans.* with *away.* To waste, get rid of (money, time, etc.) without clearly knowing how.

1827 SCOTT *Jrnl* 10 Dec, I muddled away the evening over my Sheriff Court processes. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. v, The elder son had muddled and sotted away much of his share in the Leslie property.

Muddled (mv·d'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED^{1}.]

†**1.** Made muddy or turbid. *Obs.*

1624 QUARLES *Job* VI. medit xv, From muddled Springs can Christall Waters come? 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 2, I dare not. Soe much derogate from that clear Source, as borrow water from the muddled Cisternes of her Inferiour.

†**b.** Of wine: Thick. *Obs.*

1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 589 We shall Drink fine Champaigne, or muddl'd Port. *a* 1748 C. PITT *Dial. betw. Poet & Serv* 34 Beer at noon, and muddled port at night. 1752 LAW *Spirit of Love* I (1816) 16 The muddled wine always works right to the utmost of its power.

c. Of colour: Not clear.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) I 157 A dull muddled white, almost resembling that of tallow, or putty

2. Confused, dazed, stupefied.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II viii, I was for five years often drunk, always muddled. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* III, Being at the same time slightly muddled with liquor 1854 B TAYLOR in *Life & Letters* (1884) I. xii 287, I write with a muddled head and a languid pen

Mu·ddledom. *jocular* [f. MUDDLE *sb.* + -DOM.] The condition of muddle; prevalence of muddle.

1891 BARING-GOULD *In Troub Land* VI. 79, I then learned . that equations might be complicated to the highest limits of muddledom. 1904 *Tablet* 15 Oct 632/2 The helpless victim of State muddledom.

Mu·ddle-head. [Formed after next.] A confused or stupid person; a blockhead.

1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 130 His author, who .belongs to the class muddle-head. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 16 They are a queer lot of muddle-heads are the police

Mu·ddle-headed, *a.* [f MUDDLE *sb.* (not found in our quots. before 19th c.) or MUDDLE *v.*] Having a muddled head; characteristic of one with a muddled head; stupid, confused.

1759 STERNE *Tr Shandy* II ii, Such a confused, pudding-headed, muddle-headed fellow 1817–18 COBBETT *Restd U. S* (1822) 189 All the materials for making people drunk, or muddle headed, are much cheaper here than in England 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xiii, Muddle-headed craft and elaborate silliness. 1887 A. BIRRELL *C. Brontë* x. 117 The public, muddle-headed at the best of times [etc.].

Hence **Muddlehea dedness.**

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Sept 274 That sort of utter muddle-headedness which disqualifies a man for reasoning equally with pure ignorance. 1884 SKEAT in *N. & Q.* 12 Jan 32/2 Such is the muddle-headedness of modern English spelling

Muddlement (mv·d'lmĕnt). [f. MUDDLE *v.* + -MENT.] Muddle, confusion, bewilderment.

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* VI. i, I am lost in my own muddlement

Muddler (mv·d'lə). [f. MUDDLE *v* + -ER^{1}.]

1. One who muddles.

1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 27 Mar. 4/7 The assumption that those who are not contented to till the narrow barren fields of non-resistance are inconsistent muddlers. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* May 610 One Unionist candidate is reduced to the plea that the other side will be 'greater muddlers'.

2. (See quot.)

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* Suppl., *Muddler*, a churning stick for chocolate. A smaller one for mixing toddies.

Mu·ddlesome, *a.* [f. MUDDLE *sb.* or *v.* + -SOME] Characterized by muddling.

1887 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 235 The authorities at Manchester had made extensive but muddlesome preparations.

Muddliness (mv·dlines). [f. MUDDLY + -NESS.] The condition of being in a muddle.

1891 *Charity Organis Rev.* May 219, I asked myself if poverty brought muddliness, or muddliness poverty.

Muddling (mv·d'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. MUDDLE *v.* + -ING^{1}.] The action of the vb. MUDDLE.

1809 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 29 Mar., This muddling among old books has the quality of a sedative. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xi 289 Those muddlings of provisions and confusions of language in Acts of Parliament.

Muddling (mv·d'lin), *ppl. a.* [f MUDDLE *v.* + -ING^{2}.] That muddles.

a 1732 GAY *Fables* II. xiii. 17 How muddling 'tis on books to pore! 1806–7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. *Stage Coaches* V, Finding..at least one muddling mother with a sick—but not silent—infant. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 388 'Sheelah' is an Irish term, .applied to a slovenly or muddling woman. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 256 Copyholders are as a rule..more muddling in their ways, than the dependent labourer.

Hence **Mu·ddlingly** *adv.*

1830 LAMB *Let. to Dyer* in *Final Mem.* XVII. 167 What a power to intoxicate his crude brains, just muddlingly awake to perceive that something is wrong in the social system.

†**Mu·ddy,** *sb. Obs.* [? Subst. use of MUDDY *a*: see quot. 1806.] A kind of coach.

1801 in *Spirit Publ Jrnls.* V. 233 No more the stylish, well enamell'd fair Lolls in her muddy with affected air 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond* II. 210 [She] bespoke a coach hung so low that it obtained the name of a muddy.

Muddy (mv·di), *a* Also 6 **moudy, mudie,** 6–7 **muddie.** [f. MUD *sb.*^{1} + -Y.]

1. Abounding in mud; turbid or foul with mud; covered or bespattered with mud.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 114 Take muddy water out of a dyche. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 99 He wandered throughe many muddy marysshes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 687 All these Cocytus bounds with squalid Reeds, With muddy Ditches, and with deadly Weeds. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess Waters* I. 36 The stagnant waters of ponds are always foul, heavy, muddy, and ill tasted 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc* (1860) I. 19 By spreading his cloak over a muddy place for Queen Elizabeth to step on 1884 *West Morn. News* 9 Sept 4/5 The station was filled by a muddy throng.

b. Of the nature of mud, resembling mud.

1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Wars* VII. VIII § 4 Free from the mixture of all terrine and muddy particles of matter 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI 162/2 The flesh [of the Lake Loach] is soft and has a muddy flavour. 1880 C R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 173 On one morning the surging flood being black,..and on another a light muddy colour.

2. Living or growing in mud.

1598 Q ELIZ. *Horace* 6 That face aboue of woman faire, The rest fowle Like the moudy fische. 1611 FLORIO, *Melogna*, a kind of muddy fish 1818 SHELLEY *Marenghi* XV, And on the other, creeps eternally, Through muddy weeds, the shallow sullen sea 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 99 There are plenty of grey mullet to be caught; I will dress them in such a way as shall make you fail to recognise our muddy friend.

3. Of a liquid. Not clear, thick, turbid.

1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 19 With muddie and bloudie water in it verie often *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampt.* (1662) II 291 Thus the most generous Wines are the most muddy before they are fine. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II 313 Take care The muddy Bev'rage to serene. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 148 Nothing is so disagreeable as a muddy gravy soup. 1836 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) I 61 We breakfasted on muddy coffee and scorched toast. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* II 12 There they..drink the muddy but strong wine of the Alemtejo.

4. *transf.* a Not clear or pure in colour. Of light: Dull, smoky

1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* III ii 139 To what, my loue, shall I compare thine eyne! Christall is muddy. 1658 GADBURY *Doctr. Nativities* 83 A muddy-duskish-brown swarthy Complexion 1662 BP HOPKINS *Serm., Funeral* (1685) 91 The dim and muddy light of this world 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4737/3 One Timothy Hall, of middle Stature, muddy Complexion 1784 BARRY in *Lect Paint* VI. (1848) 215 When a light colour, though opaque, is thinly spread over a dark one, it is, by the colour underneath, rendered dim and muddy. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I i, A muddy mezzotinto of the Duke of Wellington 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I xv. 173 We work by muddy tapers of cork and cotton floated in saucers. 1898 P MANSON *Trop. Diseases* XXII 350 His friends observed that his face had become muddy and haggard.

b. Of the voice: Thick, esp. through drinking.

1841 J. T HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I 69 The squire said, with a muddy voice [etc.].

c. Of air. Impure. ? *Obs*

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I 5/1 The Air for want of Motion will grow thick and muddy

5. Not clear in mind; confused, muddled.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I ii 325 Do'st thinke I am so muddy, so vnsettled, To appoint my selfe in this vexation? 1670 BUNYAN *No Way to Heaven but by Christ* Wks (1845) 122 If the understanding be muddy as to this, it is impossible that such should be sound in the faith. 1682 J W. *Let fr. New-Eng* 7 As to their Drunkenness, .they .seldom go to bed without muddy brains. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev* Wks. V. 152 Cold hearts and muddy understandings. 1834 HOOD *Lament Toby* x, Day after day my lessons fade, My intellect gets muddy.

b. Partly intoxicated. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1776 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1831) III. 348 Not that he gets drunk, for he is a very pious man, but he is always muddy 1843 NICHOLSON *Hist. & Tradit. T.* 414 The fiddler waxed muddy and was often heard scraping behind the fiddle bridge.

6. Of literary style, thought, etc.: Obscure, vague, confused.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 7 Therefore the Greeke being not altogether cleare, the Latine derived from it must needes be muddie. 1643 FEATLEY in *Newman's Concord. Bible* Advt. 4 In this thickest and muddiest passage in which no Lincius [1650 Lynceus] can see any bottome, the Originall is very cleare. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 31 His own Imitation of Quintilian's muddy Expression. 1741 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. LXXVII 213 Every man..may be clear and perspicuous in his recitals instead of dark and muddy. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk* (1872) 173 The present muddy French transcendentalism. *a* 1872 RANKINE *Songs & Fables* (1874) 40 His style is never muddy.

7. Morally impure or 'dirty'. Now *rare.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. ii. 59 Spyrituel men, that ben contemplatyf, hauen sette theyr hertes in heyghte and drawen them oute of this moddy erthe. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 128 She is a muddie queane, a filthy beast. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 25 The muddy and tumultuous suggestions of the Flesh. *a* 1679 W. OUTRAM *Serm.* (1682) 279 On one hand there are stable joys..

on the other muddy and fleeting pleasures. 1793 Ld. Spencer in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 114 Renard's is a muddy business 1882 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 142 Your business is too muddy for such airs.

†**8.** Gloomy; sullen. *Obs.*

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 33 Shee aspires to no glory by sullen humours, she hath nothing muddy, nor clownish in her. 1686 Horneck *Crucif. Jesus* VII. 124 When a man begins to look with a chearful countenance, and the muddy complexion clears up 1722 Ramsay *Three Bonnets* II. 107 Wheel'd round wi' gloomy brows and muddy, And left his brither in a study 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.*, A muddy or cloudy look, *vultus tetricus.*

9. *Comb*, chiefly parasynthetic: *muddy-bottomed, -brained, -headed, -mettled* adjs.

1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wild-fowl* xiv. 185 They are very partial to small, *muddy-bottomed streams. 1634 Ford *Penk Warbeck* II. iii, *Muddy brain'd peasants! 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St* II. xvi. 110 Many boys are *muddy-headed till they be clarified with age. 1815 R. Thorpe *Let. to W. Wilberforce* (ed. 3) 78 *note*, The ignorant and muddy-headed confusion, in which the Institution mixed the two Treatises. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 594 A dull and *muddy metled Rascall. 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 145 Let the vnsanctified spirit of ambition Entice the choice of *muddie-minded dames To yoke themselues to swine 1588 Fraunce *Lawier's Log* I. vii. 40 Hee is but a *muddy-pated asse 1839 *Times* 25 Mar. 4/3 That *muddy-souled economist Joseph Hume. 1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf-t* I. (1885) 22 If I were *muddy witted

Muddy (mʌ·di), *v* [f. Muddy *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make muddy, in various senses of the adj., to cover or bespatter with mud; to render (water) turbid with mud; to make confused or obscure.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. ii. 4, I am now sir muddied in fortunes mood, and smell somewhat strong of her strong displeasure *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* ix. 461 The Holy Spirit is too pure and gentle a thing to dwell in a mind muddied and disturbed by those impure dregs. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol Chym* 136 Upon which if oyl of vitriol be dropt, it becomes clear again, and by oyl of tartar muddied. 1760 Derrick *Lett* (1767) I. 82 The springs and streams being all muddied with the continual rains. 1811 *Self Instructor* 524 The former would be the means of muddying your colours. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 603 He began to muddy the water. 1893 Leland *Mem.* II. 122, I only muddied the palms of my gloves, on which I fell 1905 E. Chandler *Unveiling of Lhasa* xi. 206 The product of restless Western energies, stirring and muddying the shallows of the Eastern mind.

2. *intr.* To become muddy or turbid

1834 Landor *Exam. Shaks* Wks. 1846 II. 276 Malt before hops, the world over, or the beer muddies

Muddying (mʌ·di,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing[1].] The action of the vb. Muddy.

1713 M. Henry *Medit. & Quietn. of Spirit* (1822) 115 Those disorderly passions, which tend to the muddying and clouding of the Soul 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s. v. *Ultramarine*, Thus you may get the colour without muddying 1883 C. Fleet *Our Ancestors in Sussex* Ser. II. 256 The muddying of the clear fancy by all kinds of disturbances

b. *U. S.* 'A mode of fishing in which attendants stir up the muddy bottom of a lake or stream' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1877 Hallock *Sportsman's Gaz.* 371 The season for muddying begins.

Muddyish (mʌ·di,iʃ), *a* [f. Muddy *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat muddy.

1853 G. J. Cayley *Las Alforjas* II. 148 There are reservoirs of muddyish water, and ducks and geese.

Muddywort, variant of Mouldwarp

Mude, obs. form of Mood *sb.*[1], Mud

Mu·d-fish. A fish that inhabits mud. Also variously used *spec* (see below).

a. A kind of loach (Crabb *Technol. Dict.* 1823); b. an African dipnoan fish of the family *Lepidosirenidæ*, a lepidosiren; c. *U. S.* a fish of the family *Amiidæ*, esp. the bowfin, *Amia calva*; d. a fish of the genus *Umbra* or family *Umbridæ*, a mud minnow; e. a name formerly given in New York to the Killifish (*Cent. Dict.*); f. a goblin fish, *Gilichthys mirabilis* (ibid.); g. *Melanura pygmæa*, h. the Australian barramunda, *Ceratodus forsteri*, i. a New Zealand fish, *Neochanna apoda.*

1902 *Maldon, Essex, Court Rolls* Bundle 61. No. 2 Attachiatus est per m[l]. mudfish, vi[c] stokfishe, x barells samonum 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 167 viij[bus] of modefyshe 1699 Dampier *Voy.* 128 The Sea also supplys divers sorts of very good Fish, (viz.) Snooks, Mullets, Mudfish. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 450 The Mud-fish. The species of this tribe are easily distinguished by the fleshy appendicule at the anus. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, Mud-Fish (*Melanura pygmæa*), a small fish on the Atlantic coast which burrows in the mud. 1859 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* II. 174 The mud-fish or lepidosiren 1880 Gunther *Fishes* 372 The 'Bow-fin' or 'Mud-fish' (*Amia calva*) is not uncommon in many of the fresh waters of the United States. *Ibid.* 619 *Umbra limi*, locally distributed in the United States, called 'Dog fish' or 'Mud-fish' in America. 1882 Tenison-Woods *Fishes N. S. Wales* 108 *Neochanna* is a remarkable mudfish of New Zealand. 1896 tr. *Boas' Zool.* 386 The Mud fish or Barramunda (*Ceratodus*) is a large, elongate animal, pointed at both ends.

Mudge (mʌdʒ), *v.*[1] *Sc.* *intr.* and *trans.* = Budge *v.*

1802 Jamieson *Water Kelpie* xv, in Scott *Minstrelsy* (1803) III. 361 That dare na mudge for fricht. 1823 Galt *Entail* xxxv, I'll no' mudge the ba' o' my muckle tae in ony sic road. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 161 One never mudged for hours. 1875 Alex. Smith *New Hist. Aberdeen.* II. 696 They could'na mudge the brig

Mudge (mʌdʒ), *v.*[2] *? dial.* [? Related to Mush *v.* Cf. '*Modge*, to crush or bruise. *Warw.*' (Halliwell).] *trans.* To bruise, crush (hops).

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 576 Hops may be pressed warmer than they can be trod, without breaking or mudging them.

Mudgeon, Mudhar: see Mudgeon, Mudar.

Mudie, obs. form of Muddy.

‖ **Mudir** (mudīə·r). Also **moodir, moodeer.** [Turk. use of Arab. مدير *mudīr*, active pple. of *adāra* to administer, govern (Dozy), causative of *dāra* to go round.] In Turkey, the governor of a village or canton; in Egypt, the governor of a province.

1864 *Athenæum* No. 1921. 245/2 The Mudirs or district-governors. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* June 698 During our stay in the Fayoum we saw a good deal of the mudir or governor. 1885 *Nat. Rev.* July 677 One day the [Egyptian] police was under the Moodeers, the next it was the reverse

Mudir, variant of Mudar.

Mudirate (mudīə·rĕt). Also **mudirat, mudiriate.** [f. Mudir + -ate.] = Mudirieh.

1881 *Blackw. Mag.* June 699 The exact condition of every village in his mudirate. 1884 Gordon *Jrnls* (1885) 222 No sentries at the North Fort, or Bourré, or on the Mudirat. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 1/1 Because we have taken no steps to set up any Administration in the Mudiriate of Dongola.

‖ **Mudirieh** (mudīə·rie). Also **mou-, moodirieh, mudiriet.** [Egyptian Arabic *mudīriyah*, f. *mudīr* Mudir.] In Egypt: **a.** The territory of a mudir. b. The official head-quarters of a mudir

1877 McCoan *Egypt as it is* 114 The following fourteen *mudiriehs* or Prefectures 1877 E. de Leon *Khedive's Egypt* 432 Sundry taxes and revenues in the provinces (Moudiriehs) 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 7/1 A French traveller is resident at Fashoda, occupies the half-ruined mudirieh or town hall 1907 *Blackw. Mag.* July 124/1 At important Mudiriets, where ten years ago British functionaries were in charge.

Mudlark (mʌ·dlāik), *sb.* [f. Mud *sb.*[1] + Lark *sb.*[1] (a jocular formation)]

†**1.** *slang.* A hog (Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* 1785).

2. *colloq.* One who dabbles, works, or lives in mud.

a. (See quots.)

1796–1800 Colquhoun *Police Metrop.* (ed. 6) 230 *Mud-Larks*, so called from their being accustomed to prowl about, at low water, under the quarter of West India ships under pretence of grubbing in the mud for old ropes, iron.., &c. but whose chief object was to receive and conceal small bags of sugar, coffee [etc.] which they conveyed to such houses as they were directed, and for which services they generally received a share of the booty. 1799 Mar. Edgeworth *Lame Jervas* xi, He became what is called a mud-lark, that is, a plunderer of the ships' cargoes that unload in the Thames. 1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 243 Miserable beings accustomed to grub in the river at low water for old ropes known by the appellation of Mud-larks. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 155/2 The mud-larks collect whatever they happen to find, such as coals, bits of old iron [etc.] 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Mudlarks*, people who grovel about bays and harbours at low water for anything they can find. 1892 Dobson *18th Cent. Vignettes* 233 The same crowd of mud-larks and loafers would come rushing into the water to offer their services

b A soldier of the Royal Engineers.

1878 Trimen *Regim. Brit. Army* 42 Royal Engineers.. nicknamed 'the Mudlarks'

c. A man who cleans out common sewers. *rare*—[0].

1882 in Ogilvie.

d A gutter child, street arab. In quot. *transf.*

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 4 It is Lord Palmerston's misfortune ..to number three or four of these incurable mudlarks among his official offspring 1890 in *Century Dict.*

3 A name given to various birds: **a.** A kind of Pipit. **b.** The skylark, *Alauda arvensis* (E.D.D.) **c** 'The Australian magpie-lark (*Grallina picata*), from its building its nest of mud' (Morris 1898).

1882 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 317/1 The Mud-Lark, Rock-Lark, Titlark, and Tree-Lark are Pipits.

Mudlark (mʌ·dlāik), *v.* [f. Mudlark *sb.*] *intr.* To carry on the occupation of a mudlark, also, to 'play about' in the mud. Hence **Mu·dlarking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xi, You mud-larking vagabond. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 155/2 This, he says, he liked much better than mud-larking. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 21 July 66 A series of sunny summers and perfect grounds have not taught us the noble lessons of mudlarking, as it hath often been played in the fens and marshes of rural cricket-grounds. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 193/2 He mingled with us for some time on the beach, mudlarked with the boys and watched our model yacht matches.

Mudlarker (mʌ·dlāikəɹ). [f. Mudlark *v.* + -er[1].] = Mudlark *sb.* 2 a.

1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* viii, I was now what is termed a regular *Mud-larker*, picking up halfpence by running into the water. *Ibid.* xviii, A mudlarker was a man who had an old boat, furnished with an iron bar full of hooks, which was lowered down by a rope to catch pieces of cordage, oakum, canvas, or other articles, which might fall overboard from the vessels in the river

Mudle, obs. form of Muddle *v.*

Mudless (mʌ·dles), *a.* [f. Mud *sb.*[1] + -less.] Free from mud

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 388 The mudlesse Tamis cleere. 1872 *Daily News* 31 July, His life had been as the flowing of a mudless stream 1884 *Field* 6 Dec. (Cassell), To-day it was clean and mudless.

†**Mu·dly,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. Mud *sb.*[1] + -ly[1].] Muddy.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter, Cant. Isaye* xii. 4 When ȝe drynke of tha clere wellis & lefis the mudly watirs of erthly lustis.

Mud wall. A wall built of earth or clay, or of materials laid in clay as a substitute for mortar. † Also, the material forming such a wall.

1395 *Acc. Manor of Savoy* in *Archæologia* XXIV. 313 Pro factura ij perticatarum muri ex parte occidentale gardini vocata mudwall. 1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 373 For makyng of the modde walle. 1578 Nicholas tr. *Lopes de Gomara's Conq. W. India* 52 The houses are great, made of lime stone & bricke. others there are made of mood wal, and rafters. 1679 T. Kirke *Mod. Acc. Scot.* 10 The Houses of the Commonalty are very mean, Mud wall and Thatch the best. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xix. (1695) 403 Earthly Minds, like Mud-Walls, resist the strongest Batteries. *a* 1771 R. Wood *Ess. Homer* (1775) 242 The mud walls of a Turkish cottage. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 34 Two parts old cobb (alias mud-wall). 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 159 Mode of building the Mud Walls of Cottages in Cambridgeshire.

†**b** *fig. Obs.*

1662 Br. Hopkins *Serm., Funeral* (1685) 78 There stand nothing between us and our eternal state, but this thin mud-wall of our bodies. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 142 Our mudwall of flesh made spiritual and transparent.

c. *attrib* and *Comb*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* xi. 680 Castell was thar nayn, Bot mudwall werk withoutyn lym or stayn 1543 tr. *Statutes* Table, Mud wall makers. 1785 Cowper *Wks.* 1837 XV. 159 The mud-wall cottages of our poor at Olney.

Mudwall: see Moldwall.

Mudwalled (mʌ·dwɔ̃ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Mud *sb.*[1] + Wall *sb.* + -ed[2].] Having mud walls. Also *fig.*

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 22 This mud-wald cottage. 1630 *Epitaph* in J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* (1855) 20 O what a bubble, vapour, puffe of breath, Is mud-wald man! 1689 Prior *Epist to F. Shephard* 20 As Folks from Mud wall'd Tenement Bring Landlords Pepper corn for Rent 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. Plate xxviii, A small mud walled cheap cottage 1884 J. Colborne *Hicks Pasha* 84 Mud-walled streets are unnumbered

Mue, Mued, obs. ff. Mew *sb.*[2], *v.*[1, 2], Muid.

Mueddin, variant of Muezzin.

Muee, obs. form of May *v.*[1]

Muekliche, -nesse: see Meekly, Meekness.

‖ **Muermo** (mue rmo) *Bot* [Chilian Spanish.] A tall tree native to Chili, *Eucryphia cordifolia*, having a valuable hard wood. Also called ulmo.

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Mues, obs. f. Mews. **Muese,** var. Meuse.

Muesin, Muetden, obs. forms of Muezzin.

Muet, obs form of Mute *a*

‖ **Muezzin** (mu(e)e·zin). Forms. α. 6 **maisin,** 7 **meisin, muyezin,** (*pl.* **muyezini**), **muesem,** -im, 7–8 **muezin,** 8 **muasin, mezzin, muesin,** 9 **muezzeem,** -im, 9– **muezzin;** β. 7 **muetden, mouden,** -on, 9 **moo-ed'din, mueddin, mouedhin, mood(d)in.** [Arabic مؤذن *mu'aḏḏin*, active pple. of آذن *aḏḏana*, 2nd conjug. (frequentative) of *aḏana* to proclaim, f. *uḏn* ear. The α forms proceed from the widespread dialectal pronunciation with (z) or (dz) for (ð). Some of the forms appear to be meant for Arab. *mu'ðin*, the pple. of the 4th conjug. of the same vb.] In Mohammedan countries, a public crier who proclaims the regular hours of prayer from the minaret or the roof of a mosque.

α 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xxi. 110b, The Maizins beginne to cry vppon the towres 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 301 And the Meizin or Muetden (Clarke, Sexten, Priest, Bell-ringer, or Bell rather) standeth up and readeth that Psaline 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 267 The Muyezini crie from the tops of Mosques, battologuizing *Llala Hyllula.* 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 49 A Muezim goes up to the top of the Minaret and calls to Prayers. *Ibid.* II. 18 The Turks say that the Muesem cannot call to prayers there as at other Mosques. 1708 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xii. 59 These Criers are called *Muasins* 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mohammetans* vi. 38 The Mezzins, or Clerks are ready to observe his motions. 1816 Byron *Siege Cor.* xi, As rose the Muezzin's voice in air In midnight call to vonted prayer. 1819 J. Hope *Anastasius* (1820) I. xii. 224 Hark! there is the Muezzeem of Sultan Achmet, just calling to prayers. 1820 T. S. Hughes *Trav. Sicily* II. 25 The sonorous tones of their muzzeins [*sic*: *misprint.*]

fig. 1907 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 585 His Majesty's Cabinet listened to this call of the muezzin of the revolution from the minaret of the Duma

β 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 603 When the Mouden, or Sexten crieth in the steeple. 1615 Bedwell *Arab. Trudg., Salie*, The Moudon from the top of the steeple cryeth *Allah cabir, la allah, illa tlellah.* 1836 Lane *Mod. Egypt* I. iii. 83 Most of the moo eddins of Cairo have harmonious and sonorous voices 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 248 The Giralda was the great tower from whence the mueddin summoned the faithful to prayers. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IV. i. (1864) II. 185 The Mouedhin proclaimed from the roof 'There is one God and Mohammed is his prophet'. 1875 W. G. Palgrave in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 250/1 In most cases there is no minaret attached [to the mosque], the times of prayer being merely announced by the 'mûeddin', or crier, from the roof itself. 1889 Hall Caine *Scapegoat* xxv, The mooddin was chanting to call to prayers.

†**Muff,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6–7 **muffe.** [a. Du. *mof*, a contemptuous appellation for a Westphalian.] A depreciative term for a German or Swiss; sometimes loosely applied to other foreigners.

1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. i, King Sigismond hath brought from Christendome More then his Camp of stout Hungarians, Sclauonians, Almans, Rutters, Muffes, and Danes. 1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxv. 151 Those Stiles to him weare strange, but thay Did feofe them on the bace borne Muffe [*sic* Warbeck] and him as King obay. 1596 Lodge *Wits Miserie* 35 The Italian ruffe, the French doublet, the Muffes cloak, the Toledo rapier (etc.). 1598

E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 57 Is he not a Sargeant? then say's a muffe For his furr'd sattin cloak. 1598 FLORIO, *Stitticozzi*, swearing or swaggring muffs or dutchmen. *a* 1639 SIR J. RERESBY *Mem. & Trav.* (1904) 135 The Low Dutch call the High, muffes, that is *étourdi*, as the French have it, or blockheads. 1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 61 Shop-keepers (like a guard of Muffes) every morning wait at their doores to get their money. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 38 An Ambassador (with his assistant Commissioner Chancellour of Muscovey) was..received at Tower Wharfe..The Kings Coach, and five or six others tooke them in at Tower Wharfe, but with such disorder, as without my care, some must of the better sort of Muffes have walked on foote to their Lodgings

Muff (mʊf), *sb.*[2] Also 6-7 muffe. [Prob. a. Du. *mof* (not found earlier than 17th c), a. F. *moufle* (Walloon *mofe*, *mouffe*) : see MUFFLE *sb.*[5] Cf. G *muffe*, *muff* (17th c.), Sw. *muff*.]

1. A covering (usually of fur and of cylindrical shape) into which both hands may be thrust from opposite ends to keep them warm.

Now used only by women; in 17-18th c. also by men.

1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, She alwayes weares a Muffe. 1608 H P *Epigr.* 32 Should Spruso leaue the wearing of his muffe. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Nov., This day I first did wear a muffe, being my wife's last year's muffe. 1695 *Loud. Gaz.* No 3065/4 Lost, a large Sabble Tip, Mans Muff, with a parting in the middle of it. 1713 GAY *Fan* I 205 Then in the muff th' unactive fingers lay, Nor taught the fan in various forms to play. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 17 Jan., Seeing him [*sc.* a French spy] dangle on a gallows in his muff and boots. 1775 MME D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 21 Nov., Another man carries her muff, in which is her little lap-dog. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr Tadpole* xii, She had also a muff, something like a grenadier's cap. 1902 *Daily Chron* 20 Dec. 8/3 One of the huge, flat, bag shaped muffs that are now at the apex of fashion.

b. *transf.* (For *foot-muff* see FOOT *sb.* 35.)

1797 BAILEY & CULLEY *Agric Northumb.* 132 The long-woolled sheep..were called Muggs, probably from their faces being covered with a muff of wool. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xv (ed 2) 292 Such a defence is furnished to the swan in the muff in which its body is wrapped. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom Econ* I 223 The bottles may be enveloped in muffs made of thick canvass, to protect them from being broken by striking against each other

†c. = MUFFLE *sb* 5 3, MUFFLER 2 c *Obs.*

1854 WILKES in *8th Rep. Comm. Lunacy* App G 137 The means of restraint employed were the leather muff and wrist straps, iron hand cuffs [etc] *Ibid*, One patient had been for some time wearing the muff and hobbles.

†2 = MITTEN 2. *Obs.*

Cf. the widespread dialectal use = MITTEN 1 (see E.D.D.)

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III lii. 30 On her charming arms a pair of black velvet glove-like muffs of her own invention. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* V iv, She was playing one of her father's favourite tunes when the muff fell over her fingers.

3. A tuft or crest on the heads of certain birds.

1849 D J BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd* (1855) 60 Whether the climate of Northern Europe has any tendency to develop the growth of crests, 'muffs', etc. (as in what are called Siberian fowls or muffed Dorkings), on the heads of fowls.

4 In various technical senses

a *Founding.* (See quots ; cf. MUFFLE *sb.*[4])

1756 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Foundery of Statues*, The furnace consists of a hearth and its muff, a fire-place, an ash-hole, and an earthen bason. The muff is a brick arch made very low to reverberate the flame upon the metal. 1880 *Coach Builders' Art Jrnl* I 86 If a silver beading is required a strip of copper and a strip of silver is taken and placed one on the other and put into a furnace (technically termed 'muff') to be annealed, that is, softened

b. *Glass manuf.* A cylinder of blown glass for flattening out into a plate.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

c. *Plumber's work* A joining tube driven into the ends of two adjoining pipes.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *muff-chain*, *-maker*, *-string*, *-stuffer*, *warmer* ; *muff-headed* adj.; **muff-bag**, a bag, usually of sealskin, on the outside of which is a muff; **muff-box**, (*a*) a box in which a muff is kept, or sold; (*b*) a large hat worn by women at the beginning of the 19th century; **muff-cap** *jocular*, a soldier's bearskin cap; **muff coated duck** *dial.*, the muscovy duck (Halliwell 1847), **muff coupling**, a cylindrical shaft coupling to fit over the abutting ends of shafts

1895 *Army & Navy Price List* 15 Sept. 1612/2 A large selection of Real and Imitation Sealskin *Muff Bags in stock. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 101 Under the poke and the *muff-box, the face sometimes entirely disappears. 1864 PINEAS *Ergänzungsbl* 34 *Muff-cap, *Bärenmütze*. 1872 *Daily Tel.* 4 July 5/1 The Americans appear to have a peculiar fondness for the 'busby' and the muff-cap as items of military head gear. 1902 *Words Eyewitness* 204 The new fashioned jewelled *muff chains. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* (1892) 25 **Muff Couplings*. 1768 R. SMITH *Univ. Direct. Rats*, etc 139 These vermin (Water rats) are something like the Norway Rat, but smaller, their heads rounder, or what is commonly termed, *muff-headed. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 25/1 By this Sign or Cognizance [of two Muffs] you may easily know where a Furrier or *Muff-maker dwelleth. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* I. i, A contrary sort contract their spacious acres to the circuit of a *muff string. 1895 *Army & Navy Price List* 15 Sept. 308 *Muff Warmer, Nickel plated.

Muff, *sb.*[3] *Obs* exc. *dial.* [repr. an inarticulate sound; cf. the synonymous G. *muff* int., also HUMPH, BUFF *sb.*[5], and Eng dial. *muff* adj. = MUM *a.* (see E.D.D.)] In phr. *Not to say muff, to say neither muff nor mum* : not to utter a sound.

Quot. *c* 1460 s.v. MUFF *v* [1] may perh belong to this sb

1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* VI. 45 The drunken guards say not so much as muff. *c* 1681 HICKERINGILL *Priimmer* vi. Wks. 1716 I 388 The slaves never durst mutter since, nor scarce say muff. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v. A didn' sey no moor, nayther moof nur moom.

Muff (mʊf), *sb.*[4] *colloq.* [Of doubtful origin.

As the word has not been found earlier than the second quarter of the 19th c. (being unrecorded even in the slang dictionaries), its identity with the long obsolete MUFF *sb.*[1] is unlikely. It may be an application of MUFF *sb.*[4], conveying the scoffing accusation of keeping one's hands in a muff.]

1. Originally, one who is awkward or stupid in some athletic sport. Hence, in wider sense, one without skill or aptitude for some particular work or pursuit, a 'duffer'; also, one who is generally deficient in practical sense. *To make a muff of oneself* · to make oneself ridiculous.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* VII, Such denunciations as—..'Now butter-fingers'—'Muff'—and so forth. *a* 1845 HOOD *Pen & Pencil Pict.* (1857) 144 Awful muff! Can't pull two strokes without catching as many crabs. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iv, I didn't think that you'd have been such a muff as to let him be getting wet through. 1860 W. E. FORSTER *Let* 5 Dec. in Reid *Life* (1888) I viii 324, I find I know absolutely nothing [he was going through a course of instruction in musketry], and am therefore a complete muff. 1866 MANSFIELD *Sch. Life Winchester* (1870) 136, I was..rather a muff at the latter [*sc.* cricket]. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xxi, I know I was a tremendous muff in the hunting field. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep* 25 Sept 930/3 Both sides have succeeded in making muffs of themselves.

2. [Prob. from the verb.] A failure ; anything clumsily or badly done or bungled, as a bad stroke of play in a game of ball ; *spec.* in any game at ball, failure to hold a ball that comes into one's hands.

1871 *Punch* 25 Feb 81/2 *Old Gent.* 'Well, Charlie, what sort of a book is that? interesting?' *Bloodthirsty Young Rascal* 'Not a bit. It's a great muff. I've read sixty pages and there's only one man killed yet' 1897 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang, Muff* 2 (common) —Anything badly bungled

Muff (mʊf), *sb.*[5] *dial.* [Perh. a use of MUFF *sb.*[4], from the ring of outstanding feathers round the neck. But cf. Du *mof* greenfinch.] The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea.*

1831 J RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict* 538. 1839 [see MUFFET]

Muff (mʊf), *a.* [f. MUFF *v* [4]] In *muff glass* : glass which has been 'muffed'.

1865 *Morn. Star* 24 Apr, The subdued light from globes of muff glass. The light was from globes of muff glass let into the ceiling. 1890 *Century Dict., Muff-glass*

Muff, *v.*[1] *Obs* exc *dial* (see E.D.D.). [Belongs to MUFF *sb.*[3]] *intr.* With expressed or implied negative (Not) to say 'muff'; (not) to utter a word

Quot *c* 1460 perh belongs to MUFF *sb* [3]

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* VIII. 188 If thou can nother muf nor mom, I shall sheld the from shame. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) 74 They dare not so much as whisper, or as much as muffe against it

†**Muff**, *v* [2] *Obs. rare.* [f MUFF *sb* 2] *trans.* To provide with a muff.

1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie*, etc 254 Th' Ladie in her coach, is muff'd when frosts approach. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 234/2 The Inhabitants [of France] in cold Weather keep warm, and Muff themselves

Muff, *v.*[3] *colloq* and *slang.* [f. MUFF *sb.*[4]]

1. *trans.* To make a muddle or 'mess' of, to bungle; to perform or play badly or clumsily; to miss (a catch or ball) at cricket or other games. Also *intr*, to miss catches, to act bunglingly.

1857 G A LAWRENCE *Guy Liv* VI 49, I don't see why you should have muffed that shot. 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* XIII, 'Brazen-nose was better steered than Exeter' 'They muffed it in the Gut, eh? 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Sept 7/3 Mr. McDonald muffed his stroke [in golf].

2 *intr.* To fail (in an examination).

1884 J STURGIS in *Longm. Mag.* III 617 Freddy and Tommy and Dicky have all muffed for the army.

Hence **Muffed** *ppl. a*, clumsily missed or bungled; **Muffing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1841 J. MILLS *Old Eng Gentlm.* I, You may rest assured that no muffing work would be looked over in any young man. 1876 *World* V. No 107. 18 A muffed catch raises the first little cloud of chaff. 1905 *Review of Rev.* Feb. 115/2 There must be no more muffing of parliamentary chances.

Muff, *v.*[4] *trans.* = MUFFLE *v.*[1] 5 Hence **Muffed** *ppl. a.* = MUFFLED *ppl. a.* 5 (Cf. MUFF *a.*)

1868 *Morn Star* 7 Jan, A cordon of white-muffed glass burners. 1877 *Eng Mechanic* 3 Aug. 522/3 Would some correspondent inform me how I am to proceed in muffing glass, leaving ornamental scroll work clear glass on muffed ground?

Muffat(t)ee, variant forms of MUFFETEE.

Muffe, obs. f. MOVE *v.*, MUFF *sbs.* 1 and 2.

Muffed (mʊft), *a.* [f. MUFF *sb.*[2] + -ED 2.] a. Wearing a muff (in quot *transf.*). b. Of certain birds; Having a crest or tuft on the head.

a. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 4 Jan. 3/2 The muffed chin was a matter of taste.

b. 1809 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 40 My Hen she was a shining Brown, Wi' Muff'd head. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* XX. 290 Finding the head of the muffed hen lying in a bye corner. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 929, I never met with more than two kinds of woodcocks, the one, the common muffed or muffled cock..and the other a much smaller bird of darker plumage. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1265/1 [Pigeons] warranted good performers, flyers, and breeders, muffed, or clear legged. 1899 *B'ham Weekly Post* 18 Mar 24/1 The Blondinette (pigeon) is a muffed, crested, and frilled variety.

Muffel(le, obs. forms of MUFFLE *v.*

Muffet (mʊ·fĕt), *dial.* Also **muffit**. [f. MUFF *sb* 2 + -ET.] = MUFF *sb.*[5]

1839 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* II. 350 *Sylvia cinerea.* The White-Throat.. Muff Muffet. Mufty. 1885 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds* 23.

Muffetee (mʊfĕtī). Also 8-9 **muffatee**, 9 **mufftee**, (-ies *pl. Sc.*), **muffettee**, **muffatt·e**, **mufftee**. [App. irreg. f. MUFF *sb.*[2]]

1. A muffler worn round the neck. *Obs.* exc. *dial*

c 1706 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 206 Let 'em [*sc.* the men] mind their ruffles and muffetees. *Ibid.* 207 Scarlet and saxon-green muffetees [worn by men] 1772 COLMAN *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) III. 194 Nay lest Rouleaus themselves should soil their ruffles A muffatee each Pretty Master muffles. 1839 THACKERAY *Leg St. Sophia of Kioff*, Warm her soldier lad she wrapt in Comforter and muffettee. *a* 1890 E WAUGH *Tufts of Heather* (1892) I 25 He'd a thick, red wool muffatee reawnd his neck

2. A worsted cuff worn on the wrist

1808-18 JAMIESON, *Muffitees*, mittens either of leather or of knitted worsted, worn by old men. 1842 MRS STONE *W. Langshawe* I. XII 180 Her whole pride and delight were centered in having her husband's hose, gloves, and muffatees—all her own knitted manufacture—in superlative order. 1844 CORNELIA MEE *Comp Work-Table* 82 New Cross-way Pattern for Gentlemen's Muffatees. For a muffatee, make a chain of 52 stitches [etc.]. 1865 *Cornh Mag* XII. 700 She stood, with her red muffetees and her childlainy hands clasped. 1878 *Yng Ladies' Jrnl* Christmas No. 5 Here are a pair of scarlet muffatees for his wrists. 1900 'MRS. ALEXANDER *Stronger than Love* XII 147, I have a little present for Uncle Garth—a pair of rabbit-wool mufftees.

Muffin (mʊ·fin) Also 8 **muffin**; *dial* 8 **moofin**, 9 **mowffin**, **moufin**. [Of obscure origin; but perh. in some way connected with OF. *mouflet* soft (said of bread), also used subst., soft bread.]

1. a. *dial.* (See quots. 1703, 1888.) b. A light, flat, circular, spongy cake, eaten toasted and buttered at breakfast or tea.

1703 THORESBY *Let to Ray* Philos Lett (1718) 332 A *Moofin*, a Wheat Cake bak'd upon a Bake stone over the Fire, as Oat cakes. 1747 MRS GLASSE *Cookery* xvii. 151 To make Muffings and Oat Cakes. 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* XIII 105, I freely will own I the Muffins preferr'd To all the genteel Conversation I heard. 1782 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes R. Acad.* XIV, A face That boasts no more expression than a muffin. 1802 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 11 Oct, We can trace the dirt in it to having read it at tea with buttered muffins, or over a pipe. 1886 J K JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 120, I eat a large plateful of hot buttered muffins about an hour beforehand. 1888 JESSIE FOTHERGILL *Lasses of Leverhouse* XIX 179 'Mowffin', a generic name for tea bread in all its varieties

2. A kind of flat earthenware or china plate

1864 in WEBSTER. 1885 C MACKESON in *Brit Alm Comp* 94 In some parts of the country identical titles are very differently applied. Among the double meanings..[are] Muffin Maker for a maker of tea-cakes or the maker of a muffin in China manufacture

3. *slang* and *colloq.* a. = MUFF *sb.*[4] 1. ? *Obs.* b. One who habitually 'muffs' a catch or ball. (*Funk's Stand Dict.* 1895)

1830 W. T. MONCRIEFF *Hit of Lond* II. i, A visitor? hurrah! some muffin, I daresay—he must pay his footing.

4. *Canadian slang.* (See quot. 1856)

1856 MISS BIRD *English. Amer* 260 Every unmarried gentleman, who chooses to do so, selects a young lady to be his companion in the numerous amusements of the season when she acquiesces, [she] is called a 'muffin'. 1904 MAJOR A GRIFFITHS 50 *Yrs Pub Serv* IV 52 A pleasant *tête-a-tête* drive for many miles..with your 'muffin' by your side.

5. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *muffin-dish*, *-maker*, *-plate*; **muffin-bell**, the bell rung by a seller of muffins, **muffin-cap**, a flat woollen cap worn by charity-school boys, etc. ; **muffin-countenance**, **-face** *slang*, an expressionless countenance; so **muffin-faced** *adj* (see also quot. 1823); **muffin-fight** *colloq.* = *muffin worry*, **muffin-head** *dial.*, a blockhead ; **muffin-man**, a man who sells muffins ; **muffin-ring**, **muffin-tin**, 'a ring, usually of tinned iron, in which muffins are cooked' (Worcester 1860); **muffin-worry** *colloq.*, a tea-party.

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 89 By and by a bell rang, and that sent him into a fresh tantrum. 'What has a *muffin-bell to do with religion?' 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser I. *Spectre of Tapp*, Mr Peters had received a liberal education at a charity-school, and was apt to recur to the days of his *muffin-cap and leathers. 1823 *Spirit Publ Jrnls.* (1823) 53 The *muffin countenance of the renowned Sancho Panza. 1895 *Army & Navy Price List* 15 Sept 824 *Muffin Dish and Cover. 1777 I. JACKMAN *All World's a Stage* I II, Who is that gentleman? Has he a *muffin face? 1823 J. BEE *Dict Turf*, **Muffin-faced*, one who has large protruding muscles on his phiz, which is pale withal, is 'a muffin-fac'd son of a —. 1837 SYD SMITH *Let to Archd Singleton* Wks. 1859 II 277/1 His little muffin-faced son. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* I. II. 198 A rare dinner, an occasional *muffin-fight. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *D Grieve* I. V, Yo good-for-nowt, yo *muffin-yed, yo donkey! 1790 *Bystander* 382 The Italian *muffin-maker. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 6 A *muffin-man. 1895 *Army & Navy Price List* 15 Sept 292/2 Hot Water *Muffin-Plate and Cover. 1860 *Hotten's Slang Dict* (ed 2), **Muffin-worry*, an old ladies' tea party. 1877 'OUIDA' *Puck* XVI, Day before yesterday she came to muffin-worry in Fred. Orford's rooms.

Muffineer (mɒfinɪ·ɹ). [f. MUFFIN + -EER.]

1. A small castor with a perforated top for sprinkling salt or sugar on muffins.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IX. xli, As you are shaking a muffineer..the cover springing off. 1821 SYD SMITH *Wks* (1859) I. 316/2 Is this Mr. Thomas Hope? he who meditated on muffineers and planned pokers? 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxx, With regard to the expense..two or three silver tea or coffee pots, with something additional for drink (such as a muffineer, or toast-rack) would more than cover it. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 5/2 Silver and turquoise inlaid muffineers.

2. 'A covered dish to keep toasted muffins hot'. The sense perh. never existed, but is the only one recognized in Dicts before the *Century Dict.* 1890

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

3. *nonce uses.* **a.** A seller of muffins. **b.** A muffin-bell.

1830 *Fraser's Mag* II. 450 If the thin small voice of the muffineer's ring be justifiable, why is not the baker let loose upon us? 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 23 A bell to which Great Tom of Lincoln and our own defunct 'Big Ben', are but as tinkling muffineers.

Muffish (mɒ·fiʃ), *a. colloq.* [f. MUFF *sb.*⁴ + -ISH.] Of the nature, or characteristic, of a muff.

1858 FARRAR *Eric* II iii, You don't want to make the whole school such a muffish set as the Rosebuds, do you? 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 166 He was always rather mild, quiet, and old-fashioned—in fact, muffish.

Hence **Mu·ffishness**, the quality of being 'muffish.'

1858 FARRAR *Eric* II vii, He professed to ridicule diligence as an unboyish piece of muffishness. 1868 *Sat. Rev* 14 Mar. 340/1 The girl of the period has done away with such moral muffishness as regard for counsel and rebuke.

Muffism (mɒ·fiz'm). *colloq.* [f. MUFF *sb.*⁴ + -ISM.] The action characteristic of a muff; foolishness.

1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* II. x, The muffism of walking down St. James's Street, on a gusty day in September, in a rough, and somewhat shabby, pilot coat.

Muffit, variant of MUFFET *dial.*

Muffitee, variant Sc. form of MUFFETEE.

Mufflar, obs. form of MUFFLER.

Muffle (mɒ·f'l), *sb.*¹ Also 8 (? *erron.*) **muftel.** [App f. MUFFLE *v.*¹]

1. Something that muffles or covers the face or neck. = MUFFLER 1 a. *rare.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 184/10 A Muffle, *focale.* *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ* I. (1874) 164 Why, with a hood on (if one only thinks) Or muffle of prim veils and scapularies.

†**b.** A muzzle. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 184/11 A Muffle for a dog, *fistella* [read *fiscella*].

2. Something that muffles or deadens sound.

1734 in Mackenzie *Newcastle* (1827) I 314 Muftel's for the bells, 1s. 1830 GREVILLE *Mem.* (1874) II. 7 He sent for the officer on guard, and ordered him to take all the muffles off the drums.

3. Muffling effect; muffled sound.

1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll, Incident of Let.* (ed. 8) 50 The fog still slept on the wing above the drowned city ; and through the muffle and smother of these fallen clouds, the procession of the town's life was still rolling in with a sound as of a mighty wind 1902 *Daily Chron* 11 Oct. 3/4 All one heard was the muffle of many hoofs and the eternal rattle of gun-carriage and baggage wagon.

Mu·ffle, *sb.*² [a. F. *mufle,* of unknown origin.]

1. The thick part of the upper lip and nose of ruminants and rodents. (Cf. quot. 1846.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 331 Some haue but one horne apiece, and that either in the midst of the forehead, as the Oryx; or else in the nose and muffle, as the Rhinoceros. 1846 G. R. WATERHOUSE *Nat Hist. Mammalia* I 50 *note,* The French naturalists use the word 'muffle' for that part at the end of the nose which is naked in the Ox, Dog, &c ; where the same part is covered by hairs, as in the Rabbit, the animal is said to have no muffle The term will be used to designate the corresponding part of the nose, whether hairy or not, in this work. 1855 LONGF *Hiaw* II 24 Mudjekeewis drew the Belt of Wampum Over the long nose and nostrils, The black muffle of the nostrils [of the Great Bear] 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Introd Mammals* 163 Potorous . Tarsus short. Muffle naked.

†**b.** A proboscis. *Obs. rare*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 314 Their forefeet..again are charged full by the meanes of their [*sc* bees'] muffle. *Ibid.* 353 Through that muffle or trunke of his, he [*sc.* the elephant] soundeth (as it were) out of a Trumpet

2. *Comb.*: **muffle-jaw** *U.S.* = MILLER'S THUMB 2 c.

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N Amer.* 696 *Uranidea richardsonii* Miller's Thumb ;. Muffle-jaw.

†**Muffle,** *sb.*³ *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. G *muffel-*(*thier*), a perversion of F. *mouflon.*] = MOUFFLON.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 399 A beast [in Sardinia] called Ophion [*marg*, A Muffle, as Munster taketh it].

Muffle (mɒ·f'l), *sb.*⁴ Also 9 **muffel.** [a. F. *moufle,* prob. a use of *moufle* mitten (whence MUFFLE *sb.*⁵). Cf. G. *muffel* in the same sense.]

1. A receptacle, placed within a furnace, in which substances may be exposed to heat without coming in contact with the products of combustion.

a. in *Chemistry* and *Metallurgy,* used for cupellation, calcination, annealing, etc.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Soul* x. § 11 433 It continueth melted, flowing, and in motion vnder the muffle. 1677 tr. *Glaser's Compl. Chem.* 70 Place a good Cupple with its Muffle in a little Furnace made for this purpose. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II II 1 54 Indigo exposed to the action of fire..under a muffle fumes and swells. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 475 The enamel-kiln is made in the shape of a chemist's muffle. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 113 On then heating the metal to bright redness, in a muffle or iron cylinder, a white surface of arsenide of iron is produced. 1884 J PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 314/1 [The needles] are then re-heated in the muffle 1897 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/5 These odd little furnaces are called 'muffles', and consume the tobacco to get at the ash.

b. *Ceramics,* etc. A chamber in a kiln in which pottery, porcelain, and glass is baked after being painted; also applied to the kiln or furnace containing such a chamber.

1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 188 The Vessels that are painted or cover'd over with this Glazing, must be. put under a Muffle, and as soon as the Glass runs, you must smoak them, and take out the Vessels. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* II. xiv. 301 The glass is placed during the firing in a close iron box or oven, which is called a muffle. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 30 The kilns used for this purpose may properly be called muffles.

2. A receptacle for fuel in a kiln for drying grain.

1797 *Monthly Mag* III. 49/2 The fuel in these kilns is put into a cast-metal muffle, placed under the centre, and adapted to the size of the kiln. To this muffle are joined pipes of rolled iron, &c. which carry the heat to the extreme parts, and terminate in a chimney

3. *attrib.*, as *muffle chamber, furnace, plate.*

1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Suppl.* s. v. *Muffle,* The other view has grating *g*, cinder hole *f*, charging hole *d*, *muffle chamber *b*, escape for fumes *l*. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 578 Sometimes the cylinders are spread in a large *muffle furnace, in order to protect them from being tarnished by sulphureous and carbonaceous fumes. 1816 MUSHET in *Encycl. Brit*, *Suppl.* I. 572/1 Fig. 5 [is] the *muffle plate

Muffle (mɒ·f'l), *sb.*⁵ [a. F. *moufle* mitten, OF. *mofle, moufle*:—med L. *muffula* thick glove. Cf. Du. *moffel* muff, mitten.]

1. A boxing-glove; = MUFFLER 2 a. ? *Obs.*

1747 in H. Wilson *Wonderf Charact.* (1821) III. 448 Muffles are provided, that will effectually secure them [*sc.* pupils] from the inconvenience of black eyes, broken jaws, and bloody noses. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib* Pref. 19 The Greeks, for mere exercise of sparring, made use of muffles or gloves as we do. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II xcII, Just like a black eye in a recent scuffle (For sometimes we must box without a muffle). 1858 *Eclectic Rev.* Ser. VI III 428 That all boys in a school be taught to box with muffles.

2. = MITTEN 1 and 2.

1808 JAMIESON, *Muffles,* s. pl , mittens, gloves that do not cover the fingers, used by women. 18 D. NICHOLSON *Caithness Words* (E D D), A muffle has only two divisions; one for the thumb, and the other for the four fingers.

3. A sort of leather glove for lunatics who are given to tearing up their clothes, etc. (cf. MUFF *sb.*⁴ 1 b).

1862 MAYHEW & BINNY *Crim. Prisons Lond* 433 Several handcuffs on pegs, and instruments that appear like leathern bottles, but which, we are informed, are muffles, which were sent from Hanwell some years ago, when some lunatic prisoners were given to tearing up their clothes.

Muffle (mɒ·f'l), *sb.*⁶ [a F. *moufle*] 'A pulley-block containing several sheaves' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Muffle (mɒ·f'l), *v.*¹ Forms: 5 **muffelle, moffel, 5–6 mufle, muffel, moffle, 6 muffyl, -il, moffell, 6– muffle.** [Of somewhat obscure origin; app. f. OF. *mofle, moufle* thick glove (see MUFFLE *sb.*⁵, MUFF *sb.*⁴); but no early instance of the sb. is found in Eng., and of the OF *mofler* v. Godef. has only one instance in the sense 'to stuff'. Cf. however OF. *enmouflé* 'muffled', from 13th c.]

1. *trans.* To wrap or cover up or enfold *esp.* so as to conceal, also for protection from the weather and for warmth. Freq with *up*, occas. with *round.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 7055 She mufled hir face hir to desgyse That noon shuld know hir in noo wise. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII xxv 311 Thenne came syre Breunor. wyth his lady in his hand muffeld. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl*, *Antichrist* 390 Moffled in mantells. 1530 PALSGR. 641/2, I muffyl ones visage or his heed, I cover hym with clothes that he shulde nat be knowen, or from colde, *je emmoufle* 1589 NASHE *Pasquill & Marforius* 12 His face handsomlie muffled with a Diaper napkin to couer his beard. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 46 The Duke of Suffolk, muffled vp in ragges? 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 131 Michal muffled up in the bed an image in stead of her husband David. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινη* Deut. iii 139 To muffle their left hand when their right dispenseth almes 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) I. xxxiii 247 He tied a handkerchief over my face, head, and mouth, having first muffled me up in the cloak. 1815 *Hist. J. Decastro & bro. Bat.* III. 44 A lady is muffled up to the throat 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 443 But we three Sat muffled like the Fates. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* IX, She besought Bell to muffle up her throat. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der* xxxv, The ladies must muffle themselves: there is only just about time to do it well before sunset.

b. said of a garment, etc.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) I. xxxiii. 251 The cloak enough muffling me, and the handkerchief being over my mouth. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, A tall young man wrapped in a cloak, which obscured or muffled a part of his face.

c *transf.* and *fig.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 86 Thee whilste thee sunbeams are maskt, hyls darcklye be muffled. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 8 Muffle your false loue with some shew of blindnesse: Let not my sister read it in your eye. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 81 What did Henry ever muffle and disguise but the truth? 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. Introd, Till envious ivy did around thee cling, Muffling with verdant ringlet every string. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 186 And therefore be as great as ye are named, Not muffled round with selfish reticence. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 260 Mystical emblems, Emblems muffled darkly.

†**2.** To prevent from seeing by covering up the head (or only the eyes); to blindfold; also *fig. Obs.*

1566 GASCOIGNE *Jocasta* III. ii. Hearbes (1587) 99 b, As though our eyes were mufled with a clowde. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* A v, How long will ye suffer your mouthes to be mooseled, and your eyes muffeled with such blynde errours. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 177 Alas that loue, whose view is muffled still, Should without eyes, see path-wayes to his will. 1658 OSBORN *Jas. I*, Wks. (1673) 499 Muffled with love to the person of that Prince and his own Ambition. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 27 Taught by late experience how dangerous it is to sight in such dismal Woods, when their eyes were muffled with the leaves. 1688 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) I. xii 490 When the Malefactor comes once to be muffled, and the fatal Cloth drawn over his Eyes 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alcyone* 231 And since he was forbid to leave the Skies He muffled with a Cloud his mournful Eyes.

3. To restrain (a person) from speaking by wrapping up his head.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 184/13 To Muffle yᵉ mouth, *obturare.* 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* IV iii 134 *Enter Parolles with his Interpreter* *Ber.* A plague vpon him, muffeld; he can say nothing of me: hush, hush 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* xxvii, 'I vish you could muffle that 'ere Stiggins, and take him with you,' said Mr. Weller. 1846 H MARSHALL *Milit. Misc.* 373 A practice prevailed at one time in some lunatic asylums, of 'muffling' the more noisy patients, which consisted in binding a cloth tightly over the mouth and nostrils, for the alleged purpose of 'dunning' the noise, and keeping the patients quiet

4. To envelop or wrap up (oars, a drum, bell, etc.) so as to deaden the sound

1761 *Brit. Mag* II. 500 They laid all their oars across, except two in each boat, which they muffled with baize, to prevent their being heard at a distance. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 28 The drums were muffled with black cloth. *Ibid.*, Ninety-second Regiment; . band playing muffled. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xliv, Cutting up old blankets to muffle the oars. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick* xxxvi, Kenwigs proceeded to muffle the knob of the street door knocker therein.

fig. 1901 *Speaker* 20 July 450/1 Academism is all very well, but it too often muffles the hammer of criticism, which ought to hit the nails of economic theory hard and on the head.

b. To deaden (a sound) Chiefly in *passive.*

1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 210 From beneath Whose thick mysterious boughs The panther's roar came muffled. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* i, The call of the cuckoo soft and muffled and remote 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* IV 389 The first [heart] sound is muffled and prolonged

5. To render (glass) semi-opaque by giving it a crinkled surface. (Cf. MUFF *v*⁴)

1908 *Let. from glass manufacturer* (Birmingham), We speak of the 'muffling' of the glass being good or bad according as the glass is well or badly 'muffled' These are the only parts of an imaginary verb 'to muffle' which are used.

†**Mu·ffle,** *v.*² *Obs. rare.* [Onomatopœic: cf. MAFFLE *v.* (? Associated with MUFFLE *v.*¹ 3, 4.)] *intr.* To speak indistinctly

1669 HOLDER *Elem Speech* 79 On the other side, the closeness and Mufling, and (as I may say) Laziness of speaking . render the sound of their Speech considerably different.

Muffled (mɒ·f'ld), *ppl a.* [f. MUFFLE *v.*¹ + -ED¹.]

1. Wrapped or covered up, *esp* about the face, for the purpose of concealment or disguise.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr* 768 O comfort killing night! Blinde muffled bawd. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev Man out of Hum.* II iv, The muffled fates 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 29 His muffled feature speaks him a recluse. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. x, A muffled horseman late Had left it at the castle-gate 1898 J. B. WOLLOCOMBE *From Morn till Eve* IV 35 Muffled figures, with shawls wrapped over mouth and nose.

b. *transf.* and *fig*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* I iv, Yet will our muffled thought Choose rather not to see it, then auoide it. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* xxvi, The Indians would not fail to notice so many muffled tracks. 1870–74 J THOMSON *City Dreadf. Nt.* XVI. i, Keen as lightning through a muffled sky

†**c.** Blinded. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1629 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Wks. 1153 Muffled Pagans know there is a God, but not what this God is.

2. Wearing or provided with 'muffles' or boxing-gloves. Also *dial.* wearing 'muffles' or mittens.

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 50 A mufled Cat was never a good Hunter. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. v, He was. a match for one of the first rate boxers, and could have beaten all the muffled graduates of Mr. Broughton's school.

3. Wrapped up so as to deaden sound.

1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 178 And the muffled bells rung a peal of Bob Major. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 42 Then stealing with the muffled oar,. Rush the night prowlers on the prey. 1839 LONGF. *Psalm of Life* iv, Our hearts..like muffled drums, are beating Funeral marches to the grave. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Muffled drum,* the sound is thus damped at funerals: passing the spare cord, which is made of drummer's plait (to carry the drum over the shoulder), twice through the snares or cords which cross the lower diameter of the drum. 1872 HOLLAND *Marb. Proph.*, etc. 84 But they knock with muffled hammers.

b. *transf.* Of a sound: Deadened as if proceeding from something 'muffled'.

1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav* I. ii, His ear. caught the faint muffled sound of creeping footsteps. 1846 W. BLUNT *Use & Abuse Ch. Bells* 5 Persons. who ring 'the muffled' or 'the merry peal' for the rich man's sorrow or rejoicing 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlix, The sorrow..Whose muffled motions blindly drown The bases of my life in tears. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 57 A low muffled thunder resounding through the valley. 1860 WALSHE *Dis. Lungs* (ed. 3) 77 M. Woillez, correctly distinguishing this tonelessness, from ordinary so called dulness, invents for it the title *obtusion* of sound—the phrase *muffled tone* will perhaps convey the idea. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* I. 16, I heard a muffled stir.

4. *dial.* Of a bird, *esp.* a hen: Having a top-knot or tuft of feathers on its head, or feathers protruding from under the throat; also, covered with feathers. Cf. MUFFED *a.*

1848 [see MUFFED *a.*]. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Muffled,* covered with feathers. A fowl is said to be muffled down to its feet.

5 Of glass (see MUFFLE *v.*[1] 5).

Hence **Mu·ffledness** *nonce-wd.*, the state or condition of being muffled (in quot. of sound).

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* XXI, He breathed with a sort of muffledness.

Muffler (mʌ·fləɹ). Also 6 mofeler, muffelar, (? muffley), muffiar, 6-7 mufler. [f. MUFFLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. a. A sort of kerchief or scarf worn by women in the 16th and 17th century to cover part of the face and the neck, either for partial concealment when in public, or as a protection against the sun or wind *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1535-6 in Fairholt *Costume* (ed 3, 1885) II. 292 Muffelars. 1536 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II II. 80 She hath neither.. handcerchers, nor mofelers, nor begens. 1540 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. CXIV. 311 The Kings Majesty had brought a muffley furred, to geve the Quene. 1560 BIBLE (*Geneva*) *Isa* iii 21 The rings and the mufflers. 1598 YONG *Diana* 19 Pulling off her muffler, mine eies beholde a face, whose countenance [etc.]. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* III § 4 (1686) 75 The image of the Goddess Angerona was with a muffler upon her mouth placed upon the Altar of Volupia, to represent, that those persons who bear their sicknesses and sorrows without murmurs, shall certainly pass from sorrow to pleasure. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. XXVII. (1737) 118 Mufflers.., which they call Masks. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXVII, From some awkwardness in her management of the muffler, she was unable again to adjust it with that dexterity which was a principal accomplishment of the coquettes of the time.

† b. A bandage for blindfolding a person *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. VI. 33. 1609 SIR E HOBY *Let to Mr. T. H.* 43 By this you may see, (if the muffler of Superstition hath not cleane hoodwinked your eyes) the weaknes of your first ground 1621 QUARLES *Esther* XVI, Like as a pris'ner muffl'd at the tree, At last (vnlook'd for) comes a slow Reprieue, And makes him (euen as dead) once more aliue: Amaz'd, he rends death's Muffler from his eyes.

c. A wrap or scarf (usually of wool or silk) worn round the neck or throat, by both men and women, for warmth. Also *gen.* anything used to muffle the head or face or any part of the person.

1594 LYLY *Moth Bomb* III iii, Silena, I praie you looke homeward, it is a colde aire, and you want your mufler 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 35 Cloath'd with long Breeches to their Toes, and Mufflers on their Hands and Face 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc (1888) I. 200 Very unwell Went to meeting with my muffler 1874 SYMONDS *Sk Italy & Greece* (1898) I. II. 45 The mufflers in which his father has wrapped the child. 1895 *Army & Navy Price List* 15 Sept. 1156/2 Gentlemen's Cashmere Mufflers Silk Mufflers [etc.].

d *fig.* Something that muffles or disguises.

1633 D. R[OGERS] *Treat Sacram* I. 89 Oh Lord! strip me starke naked, plucke off my mufflers, shame me. 1653 W. HEMINGS *Fatal Contract* II II, What man art thou, I hat hast thy count'nance clouded with thy cloak? If thy intents deserve a Muffler too, Withdraw, and act them not. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess & Stud* (1875) 236 Passages in which the special experience of the writer is thrust forward under the mask and muffler of allegoric rhapsody.

2. = MUFFLE *sb.*[6] a. A boxing-glove.

1755 DUNCOMBE in *Connoisseur* No 52 P 9 He..is sturdy enough to encounter Broughton without mufflers. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 72 The mufflers were introduced and some capital first rate sparring was exhibited 1891 *Licensed Victualler's Mirror* 30 Jan 7 (Farmer) There were few, if any, men of about his height and weight who could stand before him with the mufflers.

b. A glove or 'mitten'.

1824 MEYRICK *Anc Armour* I. 25 Sleeves terminating with gloves, manakins, or mufflers, which cover the outsides of the hands and fingers. 1844 DICKENS *Chimes* I (1845) 11 His chilly hands..poorly defended from the searching cold by threadbare mufflers of grey worsted, with a private apartment only for the thumb, and a common room or tap for the rest of the fingers. 1883 S. W. BECK *Gloves* 14 The mufflers themselves are very singular.

c. = MUFFLE *sb.*[6] 3.

1846 DICKENS *Cricket on Hearth* II 68 Bedlam broke loose! ..We shall arrive at the strait-waistcoat and the mufflers soon.

† 3. A jeweller's tool (see quot.). *Obs. rare* —[0].

1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III. 382/1 A Mufler is a long square piece of Copper Plate turned direct half round, standing like an Arch.

4. Something to deaden sound; *spec.* in a pianoforte, a pad of felt which is inserted between the hammers and the strings by touching a lever; in a steam-engine, a contrivance for rendering noiseless the escape of steam.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II XXIX. 287 Stockings were drawn over the oars as mufflers 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Muffler.* 1. (*Music.*) A soft cushion employed to terminate or soften a note. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 420/2 The noise of the exhaust is stifled in a muffler.

5. *dial.* a. = MUFFLIN. b. The great crested grebe.

1868 *Sussex Gloss.* in Hurst *Horsham* (1889), *Muffler*, a long tail tit. 1889 APLIN *Birds Oxfordsh.* 214 (Local Names) Muffler = Great-crested Grebe.

Muffley, obs. form of MUFFLER.

Mufflin (mʌ·flin). *dial.* [Cf. MUFFLER 5.] The long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea.*

1837 STRICKLAND in *Mag. Nat. Hist.* I. 199 (art.) On the Habits and Peculiarities of the common Bottletit or Mufflin (*Mecistura vagans* Leach). 1839 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* II. 421 *Mecistura longicaudata.* Long-tailed Mufflin.

Muffling (mʌ·flin), *vbl. sb.* [f. MUFFLE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb MUFFLE, wrapping up for warmth or for concealment; *concr.* (*sing.* and *pl.*) garments or stuff used for this purpose. Also the deadening of a sound.

1788 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* 20 Nov., The face was much hid by the muffling of the high collar to the great coat. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* XXXVI, Throw back your mufflings from your faces, and don't be afraid, my Lindamiras 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II VII VII. 261 European visitors are glad to recall associations of England by producing their winter muffling and surtouts. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* III 45 The area of cardiac dulness increases, and there is muffling of the sound over the mid cardiac region. 1908 [see MUFFLE *v.*[1] 5].

b. *attrib.* in **muffling-box**, a contrivance for rendering noiseless the escape of steam from a steam-engine; † **muffling-cheat** *slang*, a napkin.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 83 A mofling chete, a napkyn. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 422/1 The exhaust passing through the muffling box.

Muffling (mʌ·flin), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. MUFFLE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] In senses of the vb.

1638 G. SANDYS *Paraph. Job* XXXIV. (1648) 50 No mufling Clouds, nor Shades Infernall, can From his inquiry hide offending Man. 1839-41 S. WARREN *Ten Thous a-year* XIII, Next came Mr. Quicksilver, a man of great but wild energy, who received what may be called a *muffling* retainer. 1861 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 378 Before I could turn, some dark muffling substance fell between my sight and the sun, and I felt a fierce strain at my throat 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der.* III, Sometimes it occurs to Jacob that Hebrew will be more edifying to him if he stops his ears with his palms, and imitates the venerable sounds as heard through that muffling medium.

† **Mu·ffling**, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs* (See MUFFLE *v.*[2])

1616 HOLYDAY *Persius* I B 4, If forsooth one clad in purple cloth's, Snaffle some mustie stuff through's muffling nose.

‖ **Muffro** (mʌ·fro), **muffrone** (mʌfrō·ne). [Corsican see MOUFFLON.] = MOUFFLON.

1872 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* (1893) 251 Those islanders [Corsicans] shoot a man with no more compunction than they shoot a muffro *Ibid* 277, I had wondered. whether he would like to shoot the muffrone

Muffti, -ty, obs. forms of MUFTI.

Muffy (mʌ·fi), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. MUFF *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Resembling a muff.

1831 LYTTON *Godolph* XLIX, A little muffy sort of dog. 1859 *All Year Round* No 36 220 A huge, round, high cap, muffy and ridiculous as an English grenadier's, crowned his head.

Mufle(r, obs. forms of MUFFLE *v.*, MUFFLER

‖ **Mufti**[1] (mʌ·fti). Forms. 6 muphtie, 7 muftie, muffty, -ti, mophty, -ti, mufiti, mufty, moufti. 7-8 muphti, 7-9 muftee, 9 mooftee, -ti, 7- mufti. [Arab مفتي *muftī*, active pple. of *aftā* (4th conjug of *fatā*) to give a FETWA or decision on a point of law.] A Mohammedan priest or expounder of the law; in Turkey restricted to the official head of the religion of the state (formerly often † *Grand Mufti*) and to deputies appointed by him in some of the larger cities.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I (1594) 631 The muphtie is chiefe of the religion, and looketh unto matters of conscience 1609 Ro. C *Muley Hamets Kissing* I 4 b, The chiefest man for iudgement vnder the King [of Barbary] is the Mufti, to whome the partie greeued may appeale from any other ordinary Iudge. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* I 1, One of their Mufties, We call them Priests at Venice, with a Razor Cutts it of. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast* I. 1, I tell thee Mufty, Good feasting is devout: and thou our Head, Hast a Religious ruddy Countenance. 1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 115 The Grand Mufti for Affairs of Religion and Justice. 1775 in *Claim of Rada Churn* (1776) 13/2 In the Phousdance Audlaulet [*sic*], the Cauree and Muftee of the district, and two Moulewys, shall sit to expound the Law. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 491 On her might Mufti's gaze, and own That through her eye the Immortal shone. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. XI, Not all the marriage oaths sworn before all the parsons, cardinals,.. muftis and rabbins in the world.

b. *transf.*

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 75 A goodlie number of Popelings, and young little Mufties. 1700 W. KING *Transactioneer* 34 He's the very Muffti, the Oracle of our Club. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1717) V. 247 The great Mufti of Geneva 1835 *Court Mag.* VI 189/1 'Oh, but', says some she mufti, in a turban,. 'if you have good introductions,. *then* you are welcome everywhere'. 'Stop, my worthy mufti', I reply; 'do you suppose' [etc.].

Hence **Mu·ftiship**, the office or position of mufti.

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast* IV ii, The Iniquity of thirty Years Muftiship converted into Diamonds.

Mufti[2] (mʌ·fti). Also **mufty, muftee.** [Perh. a facetious use of prec. It has been suggested that the original application may have been to the costume of dressing-gown, smoking-cap, and slippers, suggesting the attire of the 'mufti' of the stage]

1. Plain clothes worn by any one who has a right to wear a uniform; esp. in phr. *in mufti.*

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* II. 50 His mufti's off, and now, instead, *Qui hi* per force assumes the red. 1824 in *Spirit Pub Jrnls* (1825) 479 A lancer in mufty. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XIV, Next morning [I] made my appearance in a suit of mufti. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* XXXIX, He knew that. he was dogged at the distance of some thirty yards by an amiable policeman in mufti. 1896 N. DAVIS *Three Men & a God* 122 He was made kennel huntsman to the regimental pack, and spent his time, dressed in most disreputable mufti, between the boiling house and kennels.

attrib. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* VIII, He has no mufti-coat, except one sent him out to India in the year 1821.

2. A civilian; one who wears, or is in, 'mufti'.

1833 M SCOTT *Tom Cringle* XX, I here was also a sprinkling of civilians, or *muftees*, to use a West India expression.

Mufty (mʌ·fti). *dial.* [Extension of MUFF *sb.*[4]] a. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, b. 'A fowl with a tufted or crested head' (E. D. D.).

a. [1831 J RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith Dict* (ed. 2) 538 White throat *Provincial.* Nettle-Creeper Muff Charlie Muftie Peggy] 1839 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit Birds* II. 354 Even after being shot, you find the feathers of that part [*sc* the throat] standing out more than is usual in birds: and from this habit is probably derived the familiar names of Muftie or Muffet), or Charlie Muftie, by which it [*sc* the White-throat] is generally known in Scotland

b 1829 J WILSON *Noct Ambr.* Wks. 1855 II 252 What'n a cleckin she's gotten! Mufties, too, I declare.

Mug (mʌg), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **mugge, 7-8 mugg** [Of unknown origin: cogn. w. LG *mokke, mukke* mug, Norw. *mugga, mugge* 'an open can or jug, esp. for warm drinks' (Aasen), Sw. *mugg* mug, Norm. dial. *moque* cup, Guernsey *mogue*]

1. In some northern dialects: Any (large) earthenware vessel or bowl, also, a pot, jug, or ewer. *Pan-mug*: see PAN *sb.* 11 b.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 184/24 A Mugge, potte, *ollula.* *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w Montgomerie* 763 Lowsie lugs, leape jugs! toome the mugs on the midding 1902 MRS. BARNES-GRUNDY *Thames Camp* 176 A large, stone bread-mug.

2 A drinking-vessel, usually cylindrical, with or without a handle.

A silver mug is a common christening gift to a child

1664 COTTON *Scarron* I 107 Dido..takes a Mug, that held two Quarts, And thus begins, Here Sirs, here's to you. 1688 *Lond. Gaz* No 2316/4 A Mug, a set of Casters, and an Orange-Strainer, all of Silver 1762-71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) V. 94 Mr. Place discovered a method of making porcelaine, of which manufacture he gave Thoresby a fine mug. 1844 DICKENS *Chimes* I (1845) 5 They had had their Godfathers and Godmothers, these Bells and had had their silver mugs no doubt, besides 1846 D. JERROLD *Mrs. Caudle's Curt Lect.* XIII, Then there's my china mug. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec Ch.* III. VIII, From the time when he held her at the font, and gave her a mug and a rattle, he has always called his betrothed Sophia. 1886 J. K JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 142 Life tastes much the same, whether we quaff it from a golden goblet or drink it out of a stone mug.

b. A mug with its contents; the liquid in a mug

1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fl* 121 A mighty mug of potent ale. 1739 *Joe Miller's Jests* No 133, I say, bring this Fellow a Mugg of Strong Beer. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* I, Kit carried a large slice of bread and meat, and a mug of ale. 1903 *Contemp Rev* May 644 Twenty to thirty good sized mugs of malt liquor in an evening is by no means out of the way at academical gatherings.

3. A cooling drink.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 268 The refreshing but dangerous liquor known by the appellation of 'mug'. 1865 *Indian Dom. Econ* (ed. 6) 325 Cool Tankard or Mug.

4. *Comb.*: **mug-hunter** *U. S. colloq.* = POT-HUNTER 3, **mugware** *dial.*, earthenware.

1883 *Harper's Mag* Aug 443/2 To the mug hunters [at yacht-races] it meant all three. 1900 *Daily News* 9 Oct 3/1 The old brown mugware settling pans have also passed into the limbo of a now almost forgotten age

Mug (mʌg), *sb.*[2] *dial.* Also **mugg.** In full *mug sheep*: A breed of sheep having the face completely covered with wool. So *mug ewe, lamb*, etc.

In some glossaries explained as a 'pollard' or 'hornless' sheep; this may have been the original sense cf MUGGED *a.*

1596 in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 152 Item weather mugges XXVIII Item mugge lambes VI^xIX. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie*, etc (1877) 204 For good mug sheepe and cattell none could come neare thee 1793 *Statist. Acc Scot.* VI. 25 The sheep are of the English mugg kind 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd Ep., A wig like the curled back of a mug-ewe. 1879 J LUCAS in *Zoologist* Sept 356 They are all Scotch ewes for breeding, and first-rate Leicester tups, called in the dale [Nidderdale] 'mugs'

Mug (mʌg), *sb.*[3] *slang.* [Perh. a use of MUG *sb.*[1]; drinking mugs made to represent a grotesque human face were common in the 18th c.]

1. The face

1708 *Brit Apollo* No 2 2/2 My Lawyer has a Desk, nine Law-books without Covers, two with Covers, a Temple-Mug, and the hopes of being a Judge. 1812 J. H VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Mug*, the face; *a queer mug* is an ugly face. 1824 EGAN *Boxiana* II 412 His mug was often disfigured with the claret trickling down. 1850 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I 200, I found A Tennyson in chambers at Lincoln's Inn and recreated myself with a sight of his fine old mug. 1897 G MEREDITH *Amazing Marr.* I. XVI 186 Look at old Rufus Abrane I see the state of the fight on the old fellow's mug He hasn't a bet left in him!

2. The mouth.

1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 22 Speak, Mrs. Tims; open thy mug, my dear; Mouths here are made to speak, and not to eat. 1835 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I XX. (1837) 202 Hold your mug, you old nigger.

Mug (mʌg), *sb.*[4] *dial.* (*E.Angl., Shropsh.*, etc.) [cogn. w. MUG *v.*[1]; cf. ON. *mugga* mist, drizzle (perh. the source).] 'A fog or mist; a slight rain or drizzle; a damp, dull, gloomy state of the atmosphere' (E. D. D.).

1775 ASH, *Mug* (a cant word), a mist, a fog.

Mug (mʌg), *sb.*[5] *slang.*

1. A stupid or incompetent person, a 'muff', 'duffer'; a fool, simpleton; a card-sharper's dupe.

1859 MATSELL *Voc.* (Farmer). 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour*

III. 193 We sometimes have a greenhorn wants to go out pitching with us—a mug, we calls them. 1894 Maskelyne *Sharps & Flats* 170 It does not need much persuasion to induce the 'mug' to take the bank. 1900 Mrs. Glyn *Visits Elizabeth* (1906) 91 He fished out a scrap of paper from his pocket and pressed it into my hand, and said, 'Don't be a mug this time'

2 *Comb.*: **mug-hunter** (see quot.).

1887 J. W. Horsley *Jottings fr. Jail* 95 An old mug-hunter, one, that is to say, of the wretched horde who haunt the street at midnight to rob drunken men.

Mug (mʌg), *sb.*6 *slang.* [f. Mug *v.*]

1. An examination.

1853 Maxwell in L. Campbell *Life* (1882) 191, I was down after the Mug [*note*, Trinity College Examination] with Tayler's uncle in Suffolk.

2. One who 'mugs' or reads hard.

1888 *Berkshire Gloss.*, *Mug*, as a schoolboy's expression to work hard, and one who does so is somewhat contemptuously termed 'a mug' by others who [etc.] 1901 *Daily News* 6 Feb. 9/5 At the University of Oxford a 'mug' is a person who is not given to sport, or any indulgence, but who reads a great many books which he doesn't understand

Mug (mʌg), *sb.*7 Also **moog**. Var. of Moong.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII 57/2 *Phaseolus Mungo*, or Moog, is one of the dry leguminous grains of India. 1876 Sir W. W. Hunter in *Encycl. Brit.* IV 23/1 Of the pulses the most important are gram (*Cicer arietinum*), túr., kulti.., and mug (*Phaseolus Mungo*).

‖ **Mug** (mʌg), *sb.*8 Forms: 8–9 **Mug**, 9 **Mugg**, **Mugh**. [Bengālī *Magh*, of obscure origin; in 16–17th c. *Mogen*, *Mog*, *Mogue* occur as names for Arakan and its people (see Yule s. v.).] The name given in Bengal to natives of Arakan and Chittagong. The Mugs were formerly celebrated as the best native cooks in Calcutta.

1752 in J. Long *Unpubl. Rec. Govt* (1869) 87 (Yule) The Mugs. 1802 C. James *Milit Dict.*, *Mugs*, a banditti of plunderers from an Indian nation 1839 *Court Mag.* VI 65/2 Two or three stout broad faced Mughs. 1866 Trevelyan in *Fraser's Mag.* LXXIII 389 That vegetable curry was excellent. Of course your cook is a Mug?

attrib. 1897 Henty *On Irrawaddy* 39 This Mug language ..is almost the same as Burmese.

Mug (mʌg), *v.*1 *dial* (see E. D. D.). [Prob. of Scandinavian origin: cf. Norw. *mugga* to drizzle Cf. Mug *sb.*4] *intr.* To drizzle or rain slightly.

13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 2080 Þe heuen was vp halt, bot vgly þer vnder, Mist muged on þe mor, malt on þe mountez 1825–80 Jamieson, *I o Mug*, *Muggle*, *v. n* To drizzle. Aberd

Mug (mʌg), *v.*2 *slang* and *dial.* Also **mogg**. [? An application of Mug *v.*1] *intr.* 'To pout, grow sullen, to mope; to refuse food' (E. D. D.).

c 1730 Haynes *MS Dorset Voc* in *N & Q* 6th Ser. (1883) VIII 45 To *mogg*, pout or grow sullen 17.. *Collins' Misc* (1762) 122 (Halliwell) Wit hung her blob, ev'n Humour seem'd to mourn, And sullenly sat mogging o'er his urn. 1828 *Sporting Mag* XXIII. 28 Snoozing and mugging over the fire after a hard day's work. 1861 Holland *Less. Life* xx. 283 By 'mugging' over your trouble out of business hours

Mug (mʌg), *v.*3 *slang.* [f. Mug *sb* 3]

1. *Theatr.* **a.** *intr.* To 'make a face'; to grimace. **b.** *To mug up*: to paint (one's face); to make up. *trans.* and *intr.* for *refl*

1855 Dickens *Dorrit* I. xx, The low comedian had 'mugged' at him in his richest manner fifty nights for a wager 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Mug-up*, to paint one's face Theat 1861 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 193 Then he underwent the operation of mugging him up with oil-colour paint, black, and red. 1889 W. S. Gilbert *Bab Ball*, *Rev Micah Sowls* 54 He saw a dreary person on the stage, Who mouthed and mugged in simulated rage.

2. *Pugilism trans.* To strike in the face.

1818 *Sporting Mag* II 279 The latter got away, and in return mugged him.

Mug (mʌg), *v.*4 *slang* and *dial.* [f. Mug *sb.*1] *trans.* To bribe with liquor. Also *refl* and *intr.* to get drunk (see E. D. D.).

1830 H. Ingelo *Ramin.* II. 479 Having mugged, as we say in England, our pilot.

Mug, *v.*5 *slang.*

1. *intr.* To read or study hard, to 'grind'. Const. *at*; also with *away*, *on*, *up*.

1848 Maxwell in L. Campbell *Life* (1882) 117 Please to write about your Prizes at College, and about coming here to mug. 1860 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* (ed 2), *Mug up* To 'cram' for an examination.—Army. 1878 *About Some Fellows* VII. 45 Stortford, ever since he had settled to work, had .been patiently mugging on at his verses, and had got twelve done. 1893 G. Allen *Scallywag* I. 241 That prize essay you were mugging away at.

2. *trans.* To get up (a subject) by hard study. Also with *up*.

1882 Besant *Revolt of Man* v. 111 When they ought to have been 'mugging bones', or drawing contracts, or reading theology 1889 G. Allen *Tents of Shem* XXIV, I've mugged it all up out of books, that's all. Anybody can mug it all up if he'll only take the pains.

Mug, *v.*6 *slang.* *intr.* 'To crowd, huddle *together* in a confined space' (E. D. D.).

1878 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. IX. 84/2 They are all, father, mother, and children, mugging together in one room

Mug (mʌg), *v.*7 *U. S. slang.* *intr.* *To mug up*: to make a plentiful meal.

1897 Kipling *Captains Courageous* v. 123 No reg'lar meals fer no one then. 'Mug-up when ye're hungry, an' sleep when ye can't keep awake *Ibid* ix. 202 Him an' my boy hookin' fried pies an' muggin' up when they ought to ha' been asleep. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 498/2 Let Martin and me mug up and get over near the fire to dry out, and we'll have it again.

‖ **Muga** (mū·gă). Also **mooga**, **munga**, **moonga**. [Assamese *mugā*.] A wild silk (of Assam) obtained from the cocoons of the *Saturnia assama*; also the silkworm which produces this silk. Also *attrib* or *adj.*, as *muga dhoties* pl., *muga silk*, (*silk*) *worm*

1833 Capt Jenkins in Geoghegan *Parl Rep. Silk in India* (1874) 113 The fawn-coloured moonga silk *Ibid.*, The moonga worm 1850 Ogilvie, *Muggadootees*, in the East Indies, a sort of cloth manufactured from wild silk. 1881 T. Wardle *Wild Silks of India* 55 The Moonga, Mooga, or Muga Silk. 1887 J. Paton in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 60/1 Next in promising qualities is the muga or moonga worm of Assam, *Antheræa assamia*, a species to some extent domesticated in its native country.

Mugen, obs. form of Muggen *a. dial.*

Mugg: see Mug *sb.*2 (sheep); and obs. f. Mug *sbs.*

Muggar, variant of Mugger2.

† **Mu·ggard**, *a. dial. Obs.* [? f. Mug *v.*2 + -ard.] Sullen, displeased.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 194 Why, than tha wut be a prilled, or a muggard, a Zennet outreert. *Ibid* 313 *Ibid* Vocabulary, *Muggard*, sullen 1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Muggard*, sullen Exm. Hence 1818 in Todd, and in later Dicts.

Muggart, dial. form of Mugwort.

Mugged, *a. dial* [Cf. Mug *sb.*2 b.] Hornless.

1588 *Wills & Inv. N C* (Surtees) II 33 *note*, To my son Henry Ogle a brass pot, a black tagged cow, a black mugged cow 1828 *Craven Gloss.* II. 289 Neen glimmer mugg'd hogs

Mu·ggen, *a. dial* Also 7 mugen. [f. Mug *sb.*1 1 + -en4.] Made of earthenware.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xiv (Roxb.) 2/1 Mugen weare *Ibid* XXII. 280/1 Made of earth or clay, Muggen weare. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Muggen*, *adj* of earthenware. 'A muggen egg' is the name for a manufactured article used as a nest egg

[Muggent, Gesner's (1555) German rendering (= mod.G. *muckenente*, f *mucke* fly + *ente* duck) of mod.L. *anas muscaria*, a species of wild duck described by Aldrovandus. Quoted in 1678 in Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* III. iii. 375, and mistaken by some later writers for an Eng. word. Hence in Webster 1828–32, and in later Dicts.]

Mugger1 (mʌ·gəɹ). *dial.* Also 8 **mogger**. [f. Mug *sb.*1 + -er1.] A hawker of earthenware.

1743 *Heddon-on-the-Wall Par Reg.*, William, son to Michell the Mogger, bp. 23 March. 1816 Scott *Old Mort* Introd., The ware of Cooper Climent was rejected in horror, much to the benefit of his rivals the muggers, who dealt in earthenware. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lix, A nimble handed mugger or tramp might have carried off whatever he liked with impunity. 1884 *Manch. Exam* 1 Sept. 5/1 Alnwick is a great resort of..'muggers', tramps who travel round the district to sell earthenware

‖ **Mugger**2 (mʌ·gəɹ). Also **-ur**, **-ar**. [Hindī *magar*] The broad-nosed crocodile of India.

1844 J. E. Gray *Catal Tortoises*, etc. *Brit Mus.* 62 The Mugg ir or Goa. *Crocodilus palustris*. 1854 Hooker *Himal Jrnls* I. ii. 54 Of the short nosed, or mugger kind 1895 Cook *India, Burma & Ceylon* 68 Muggers or man-eating alligators.

Mu gger3. *slang* [f. Mug *v.*4 + -er1.] One who 'mugs' or studies diligently.

1883 J. Payn *Canon's Ward* VIII, 'A mugger'—a comprehensive term understood to include all persons with an ambition for University distinction.

Mugger4 (mʌ·gəɹ). *Theatr. slang.* [f. Mug *v.*3 + -er1] A comedian who 'mugs' or grimaces

1892 *Nat Observ* 27 Feb. 379/1 None had ever a more expressive visnomy than this prince of 'muggers'

Muggert, **muggerwarte**: see Mugwort.

Mugget1 (mʌ·gĕt). Forms: 6 **muguet**, 6–9 **mugwet**, 9 **mugget**. [a. F. *muguet* (in mod. use lily of the valley and woodruff), semi-popular ad med.L. *muscātum* 'musk-scented', f. *musc-us* Musk Cf. Of. *muguete* nutmeg, ad. (*nux*) *muscāta*.] A name given to several plants: **a** *Petty mugget* (*mugwet*), maid's hair, or yellow bedstraw, *Galium verum*. **b.** *Golden mugget*, crosswort, *Galium Cruciata*. **c.** Woodruff, *Asperula odorata*. **d.** The lily of the valley, *Convallaria majalis*. **e.** The guelder rose, *Viburnum Opulus*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. lxxv. 539 In French, *Petit Muguet* We may also name it Pety Muguet *Ibid* lxxvii. 541 In high Douche, *Golden Walmaister*, that is, Golden Muguet 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cccclxiii 968 In English our Ladies Bedstraw, Cheese renning, Maides Haire, and petie Mugwet. *Ibid.*, Table Eng. Names, Mugwet, that is Woodroofe 1665 Lovell *Herbal* (ed 2) 292 Mug wet, see Woodroof. Petty mugwet, see Ladies bedstraw. 1871 Pulman *Rustic Sk* (ed. 3) 117 'Mugget' is also the local name for the guelder rose.

Mugget2 (mʌ gĕt). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see E. D. D.). Forms: 5 *pl.* mog(g)hettis, 6 **moget**, **moquet**, 6–8 **mugwet**, 8–9 **muggut**, 9 **muggat**, **muggett**, 7– **mugget**. [Of obscure origin; it is difficult to regard it as an application of prec.]

1. The intestines of a calf or sheep, as an article of food. Also = Gather-bag.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* XXXII. (Arb.) 92 The moghettis, Lyuer longes and the Inward [of the calf] shal be for your chyldren. *c* 1550 Lacy *Wyl Bucke's Test* A iij, For the thrid course of the bucke. The potage Mogets and Nowmbleis stued [etc.]. *Ibid* B j, For to dight the Moget. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 39 The gatherbagge or Mugwet of a yong harte. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xviii. 572 Like the Moquet or Chauden of a Calfe 1605 in *Archæologia* (1800) XIII. 370 Calves-plucke. Calves Mugget. Calves Foote. 1791 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Remonstr.* Wks. 1812 II. 452 I'm a poor botching tailor for a court Low bred on liver and what Clowns call mugget. 1864 *E. Cornw. Words* in *Jrnl. R. Inst. Cornw.* Mar. 18, *Muggets*, the small entrails; chitterlings

† **2.** A dish made from the 'mugget' of a calf or sheep. *Obs. rare.*

1596 *Gd. Huswiues Jewell* C 5, To make muggets. First perboyle them, and take white and chop them both together [etc.] 1597 *Ibid* II B iij, You may make a mugget of a Sheepe as these allowes bee, sauing you must put no mutton into it. 1677 Locke in Ld King *Life* (Bohn) 134 At Bristol taste marrow puddings, cock ale metheglin white and red muggets.

3. *attrib.* . *mugget-pie* (also *muggety pie*).

1696 Salmon *Eam Dict* (ed 2) 212 Mugget Minced-Pye. Boil your Muggets tender, and being cold, mince them small, then put [etc.] 1800 *Archæologia* XIII 388 In Cornwall a Muggity Pye is a pye made of Calves Intrails.

Muggewede, obs. form of Mugweed

† **Muggill**. *slang. Obs. rare.* A beadle.

1610 Rowlands *Martin Mark-all* E 3, The Muggill, the Beadle.

Mu·ggily, *adv nonce-wd.* [f. Muggy *a.* + -ly2.] In a muggy state or condition.

1867 Miss Broughton *Cometh up as Fl.* XXVII, Winter.. has come in meekly, wetly, muggily

Muggin, variant of Moggan *Sc.*

Mugginess (mʌ·ginĕs). [f. Muggy *a.* + -ness.] The state, quality, or condition of being muggy.

1872 Geo Eliot in Cross *Life* III 171 We are languishing with headache from two days' damp and mugginess 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* XIX, The mild mugginess of a London autumn.

Muggins (mʌ ginz), *sb.* [perh. the surname *Muggins*, used arbitrarily with allusion to Mug *sb.*5 Cf. the use of the surname in Surtees *Handley Cross* (1843).]

1 *slang.* A fool, simpleton; a 'juggins'. *To talk muggins*: to say silly, foolish things. Also 'a borough-magnate; a local leader' (Farmer).

1881 *Punch* 10 Sept 110/2 Well them as talks Muggins like that to our gurls must be milks. 1884 *Ibid.* 11 Oct. 180/1 Must ha' thought me a muggins, old man, to ask sech a question of 'Arry

2. a. A children's game of cards

Each player lays down a card face upwards, forming a pile before him When the top cards before two players match, the one who first cries 'Muggins' transfers his pile to the other When all the cards are brought into one pile, the player to whom it belongs is the loser The word *muggins* is also applied to the player who has to receive cards from another, and to the pool formed by the cards that remain of the pack after an equal division in dealing

1876 Heather *Cards & Card Tricks* 199

b. A game of dominoes in which the players count by fives or multiples of five.

1881 *Cassell's Bk Sports* 390 (Dominoes) The game of All Fives, or Muggins, is very popular in some circles.

Mu ggish, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. Mug *sb.*4 (though earlier in our quots.) + -ish] Damp, musty.

1655 Gurnall *Chr in Arm* I. 280 The World we live in is corruptible, and all here is subject to putrifie, as things kept in a rafty muggish Room subject them to mould. 1731 Bailey vol II, *Muggish*, inclinable to be musty, or to smell so 1755 in Johnson; and in later Dicts.

† **Mu·ggite**. *Obs.* [f. Mug *sb.*1 + -ite1] ?A member of a 'mug-house club'.

1718 *Entertainer* No. 30. 205 This would be to take up the Practice of our modern Muggites, to grin like a Dog, and go about the City.

† **Mu·ggle**1. *Obs. rare.* Also 3 **moggle**, 4 **mughel**. [Origin unknown.] An alleged Kentish word for 'tail' Hence † **Mu·ggling** (also **moglynge**), a tailed man

c 1205 Lay 29588 Þa tailes heom comen on; þer uoren heo maȝen iteled beon. Iscend'wes þat mon-cun; muggles [*c* 1275 moggles] heo hafden and inne hirede ælches men cleopeð heom muglinges [*c* 1275 moglymges] *c* 1450 Bowr in *Fordun's Scotichron.* (1759) I. 139 *Vocatur caudæ ab indigenis, patria lingva*, Mughel.

† **Mu·ggle**2. [Origin and meaning obscure.]

1607 Middleton *Your Five Gallants* II. i, Oh the parting of vs twaine, Hath causde me mickle paine, and I shall nere be married Vntill I see my muggle againe. 1617 T. Young *England's Bane* E 4 b, I haue seene a company amongst the very Woods and Forests, drinking for a muggle . Sixe haue determined to trie their strengths who could drinke most glasses for the muggle The first drinkes a glasse of a pint, the second two, the next three [etc.].

Muggletonian (mʌ·g'l,tōu·niăn), *a* and *sb.* Also 7 **Mugultonian**. [f. *Muggleton* (see below) + -ian.] **a** *sb.* A member of the sect founded *c* 1651 by Lodowicke Muggleton and John Reeve. **b.** *adj.* Belonging or pertaining to this sect. Hence **Muggleto·nianism.**

The belief of the sect rests on the personal inspiration of its founders, who claimed to be the 'two witnesses' of Rev. xi. 3–6.

a 1670 Rust *Disc. Truth* (1682) 158 The Blasphemies of the present Muggletonians. 1687 T. Brown in *Dk. Buckhm.'s Wks.* (1705) II. 113 Here started up Presbyterians, there Mugultonians, one making God damn all but themselves; and the other saving him the Labour, and doing it themselves. 1729 Fielding *Author's Farce* III. Wks. 1882 VIII. 229 A Muggletonian dog stabbed me. 1796 Colquhoun *Police Metrop.* 374 [In a list of Meeting houses for Dissenters] 4 for Muggletonians. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 8/2 The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Gandar, and it is

added that 'he was a sincere member of the sect called Muggletonians for upwards of sixty years'. There is, it is understood, only one place of worship in London connected with this extraordinary sect of religionists, and not three more in the whole of England 1882 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IV. 431/2 In externals Muggletonianism resembles Quakerism, rejecting as it does all symbolical religion.

Muggur, variant of MUGGER 2.

Muggut, variant of MUGGET 2 *dial.*

Muggy (mʊ·gi), *sb. dial.* [Alteration of *Moggie, Maggie*. cf PEGGY *sb.* 2.] (Also *muggy-cut-throat.*) The white-throat, *Sylvia cinerea*; also the lesser white throat, *Sylvia curruca*

1889 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* (ed. 2), *Muggy*, the white-throat. 1891 J RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 538 *White throat*...Muggy-Cut-Throat. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* III. 601.

Muggy (mʊ·gi), *a.* [f. MUG *sb.*4 or *v* 1 + -Y.]

1. Mouldy, moist, damp, wet. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1731 BAILEY vol II, *Muggy*, inclinable to be musty, or to smell so. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 25 Oct. 7/6 Was it [the meat] not slimy, and did it not smell?—The Defendant. Oh, it's what we call 'muggy' in the trade. That only has to be wiped off, and then it's all right.

2. Of weather (also of a day, season, place, etc.): Damp, close and warm.

1746 in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc* (1757) 24 The Salters complained the Weather was hot and muggy. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. IX, Weather quite muggy 1851 D. JERROLD *St Giles* VIII. 72 He heard a far-off voice roar through the muggy air. 1891 T HARDY *Tess* xxix, The evening, though sunless, had been warm and muggy for the season

b. Close, stifling.

1880 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 51 His two rooms are naked, dun and muggy 1906 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar 10/1 The 'muggy' smell so generally noticeable in lodging-houses and barrack rooms.

Mughal, variant of MOGUL.

Mughe, obs f MAY *v* 1; MOW *sb.*1, *v.*2

Mughel, Mugher: see MUGGLE 1, MOWYER.

Mu·g-house. [f. MUG *sb.*1 + HOUSE.]

1. An ale-house, beer-house ? *Obs.* or *arch.* Also *attrib.* in **mug-house club**, the designation of certain political clubs (of Hanoverian sympathies) which met at 'mug-houses' early in the 18th c.; so *mug-house chief.*

1685 *Choice Collect* 180 *Loyal Songs* (ed 3) 322 The Mug-house. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 180 P 3 There is a Mug-house near Long-Acre, where [etc.] 1717 TICKELL *Epist. fr Lady to Gent at Avignon* 73 Our sex has dar'd the Mugg-House Chiefs to meet. 1753 H WALPOLE *Let to Bentley* Sept, Every ale house is here [Birmingham] written *mug-house*, a name one has not heard of since the riots in the late King's time 1827 HONE *Table Bk.* I 378 At the mug-house club in Long-acre [*temp* Geo I] 1891 BARING-GOULD *Urith* xv, When a young gallant begins to squabble at village mug houses

2. *dial.* A pottery.

1841 C. H HARTSHORNE *Salopia Antiq.* 511.

Mught, obs. pa. t. of MAY *v.*1

Mughwarde, obs. form of MUGWORT.

Mugient (miū dʒiēnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *mūgient-em*, pr. pple. of *mūgīre* to bellow.] Lowing, bellowing.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXV 173 A Bittor maketh that mugient noyse, or as we terme it Bumping by putting its bill into a reed [etc.] 1816 PARR *Let to Routh* 8 Mar, Wks. 1828 VII 671 He, like myself, hates the final mugient M in Latin

Hence †**Mu·giency**, a bellowing

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III XXVII. (1658) 219 This mugiency [*printed* magiency] or boation.

Mugike, obs. form of MOUJIK.

‖ **Mugil** (miū·dʒil). Forms: 4–5 **mugill**, 6 **mugyll**, 6– **mugil**. [L *mūgil*.] The mullet. In modern use only as the Latin name of the genus.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XIII XXVI (1495) 461 There is a manere fysshe that hyght Mugill whyche is full qwyuer and swyfte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 203 In an other kynde of fysshe, called a mugyll, and also in ye ele, neuer man myght discerne ony male or female 1584 LYLY *Campaspe* II. ii. 51 Mugil, of all fishes the swiftest. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Mugil, Silvery Grey. Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Mugil cephalus.*

Mugiloid (miū dʒiloid), *a* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [ad mod.L *Mūgiloidei*, f. *mūgil*: see MUGIL and -OID.] **a** *adj* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the family *Mugiloidei* (Cuvier) of fishes, of which *Mugil* is the typical genus. **b.** *sb* A mugiloid fish.

1842 BRANDE *Dict Sci*, etc., *Mugiloids*, a family of Acanthopterygian fishes in the system of Cuvier.

†**Muglard.** *Obs. rare*—0. [Cf. Norw. *mugga* to heap up, hoard (money).] A miser.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 347/2 Muglard, or nyggarde, *tenax*

†**Mu·gle.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *mūgil*: see MUGIL.] = LUMP *sb* 2

1574 T N[EWTON] tr. *Gratarolus' Direct. Health* L j b, Those fishes that are called Mugles or Lompes [orig. *qui a Latinis Mugiles, vulgo autem Cephali, quasi capitones dixeris, appellantur*]. 1598 FLORIO, *Lenicisco*, a kinde of mugle or lamp fish. Some take it for a fresh water mullet.

Mugster (mʊ·gstəɹ). *School slang* [f. MUG *v* 4 + -STER.] One who 'mugs' or works hard.

1888 GOSCHEN *Rectorial Addr. to Students of Aberdeen* in *Scotsman* 1 Feb, Schools and colleges have invented for this purpose [*viz.* depreciation of hard intellectual work] ..phrases, such as a 'sap', a 'smug', a 'mugster'.

Muguart, obs. Sc. form of MUGWORT.

Muguet, obs form of MUGGET 1.

Mugultonian, obs form of MUGGLETONIAN.

Mugweed (mʊ·gwīd). *dial.* Forms 4 **muggewede**, 5 **mugwed, muguued**, (**mogwed**), 8– **mugweed** [f. *mug-* (in MUGWORT) + WEED; perh. in part an etymologizing perversion of *mugwet* MUGGET 1.] **a.** Mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris.* **b.** Crosswort, *Galium Cruciata*, also *golden mugweed* (Treas Bot. 1866).

a 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon) II/2 *Arthemesia*, muggewede *Ibid.* 20/1. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (ibid.) 13/2 *Archemesia angl* mugwort *uel* mugwed. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans* XLIX. 853 Crosswort or Mugweed. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, Mugweed, *Artemisia vulgaris.*

Mugwet: see MUGGET 1 and 2.

Mugwort (mʊ·gwɒɹt). Forms: 1 **mucgwyrt**, (**mugcwyrt**), **mugwyrt**, 1–2, 6 **mugwurt**, 3 **mugwet**, 4–6 **mogwort, mugworte**, 5 **mugwortt, mughwarde**, 6 **mogworte, mugwourt, mogworth**, *Sc.* **muguart**, 6–7 **mugwoort**, 7 **muggerwarte**, 9 **mugworth**, *dial.* and *Sc.* **muggart, muggert**, 5– **mugwort**. [repr. WGer. **muggiwurti*, f. **muggjo-* fly, MIDGE + **wurti-* plant, WORT; the *i* of the first element seems to have disappeared before the period of umlaut]

1. The plant *Artemisia vulgaris*, formerly also called *mother wort.* Also applied to other species of *Artemisia*, as wormwood, *A. Absinthium*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I 102 Herba artemesia tranganthes bæt is mugcwyrt. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 134/15 *Artemisia, uel matrum herba*, mugwyrt. *c* 1265 *Voc Plants* ibid 554/3 *Artimesie*, mugwrt, merherbarum. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 77 Tak mogwort, and stampe hit 1549 *Compl. Scot* VI 67, I sau muguart, that is gude for the suffocatione of ane vomans bayrnis bed. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 62 Three or fower stalkes of muggerwarte to lye on the bough or place wheare the bees light. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp*, Mugwort has long been famous as an uterine and antispasmodic. 1799 J HULL *Brit Flora* 182 *Artemisia cærulescens*... Bluish Mugwort. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d Pamph.* II. 72 Fill your thrashing-floor with docks, ragweeds, mugworths, and ply your flail upon them,—that is not the method to obtain sacks of wheat 1866 *Treas. Bot*, Mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris.* —, Indian *Artemisia hirsuta.* —, West Indian. *Parthenium Hysterophorus*

2 Crosswort, *Galium Cruciata*

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) II 187 *Galium cruciata* Scop Crosswort Mugwort. Mugweed 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 148.

Mugwump (mʊ gwʊmp), *sb. U.S.* [a. Natick *mugquomp* great chief (occurring in Eliot's Massachusetts Bible, e. g. in Gen. XXXVI. 15, where it answers to the 'duke' of the Eng. Bible)]

1. A jocular term for: A great man, a 'boss'.

1832 in *Nation* (1891) 21 May 414/3 It has extensively circulated among the Knights of Kadosh and the Most Worshipful Mugwumps of the Cabletow 1877 J H BROMLEY in *N. Y. Tribune* 16 Feb, John A Logan is the Head Centre, the Hub, the King Pin, the Main Spring, Mogul, and Mugwump of the final plot

2. One who holds more or less aloof from party-politics, professing disinterested and superior views In 1884, *spec.* applied to Republicans who refused to support the nominee of their party for president.

1884 *N. Y. Even Post* 20 June (Cent.), We have yet to see a Blaine organ which speaks of the Independent Republicans otherwise than as Pharisees, hypocrites, dudes, mugwumps, transcendentalists, or something of that sort. 1884 W EVERETT *Sp at Quincy, Mass* 13 Sept (Stanf.), I am an independent—a Mugwump 1884 *Sat. Rev* 22 Nov 659/1 It may be that in a few years a little group of British Mugwumps..will arise in their might [etc.] 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III lvi. 379 The case of these Independents, or Mugwumps, is an illustrative one. Very few, take an active part in 'politics', however interested they may be in public affairs. 1890 C L NORTON *Polit Americanisms* 74 Mugwump. 1898 *Academy* 22 Oct. 109 Halifax is, of course, the typical 'trimmer', which is to say 'mugwump' of Restoration politics

3. *attrib* quasi-*adj.* That is a mugwump; of or pertaining to mugwumps.

1890 in *Century Dict*

Hence **Mu·gwump** *v intr.*, to play the part of a mugwump; **Mugwu·mpery, Mu·gwumpism.**

1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 13 Apr 2/2 Will E Haskell of the Minneapolis Tribune says that 'Previousness is one of the worst characteristics of Mugwumpery'. 1887 *Nation* 31 Mar 265/1 It will thus be seen that Mugwumpism is growing both in the East and the West. 1889 *N. Y. Tribune* 10 Mar (Cent.), They mugwumped in 1884.

Muhal, variant of MAHAL.

Muhammad, -an: see MOHAMMED, -AN.

Muhar, variant form of MOHUR.

Muharem, -arram, -em: see MOHARRAM.

Muhooa, variant of MAHWA. 1866 in *Treas Bot.*

Muhr, obs. form of MOHUR.

Muid (*mui*). Forms: 4–7 **muy**, 5 **muye**, **mue**, 6 **mui**, 5 **mewe**, 6–8 **mew**, 7 **mued**, 7– **muid**. See also MOY *sb.*1, MUD *sb.*2 [a OF. *mui*, mod.F. *muid*.—L. *modium*: see MODIUS Cf. Du. *mud(de*, MUD *sb.*2]

1. A former French measure of capacity, varying greatly in different localities and as applied to different commodities. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a. A dry measure (for corn, meat, salt, etc.)

In recent times the values assigned to it range from about 52 to about 110 bushels, in early use it was a much smaller measure, often stated as = 4 bushels

c 1300 *Rom Rose* 5590 An hundred mauys [*to Thynne*; *read* muys, *Glasgow MS* mavis; *Fr orig* muis] of whete greyn. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* xl. 78 He gaf to hym ten muyes, every muye is four bussheliys. 1549 *Compl Scot.* XIV. 113 Annibal send to cartage thre muis of gold ryngis 1698 *Lond. Gaz* No 2831/2 The offer..of furnishing them with 18000 Muids [of Corn] at a reasonable Price. 1703 *Ibid* No. 3891/4 About 57 Mews of Bay Salt 1727 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s v. *Bushel*, The Half-Minot contains three Bushels, and the Muid of Coals contains thirty Half-Minots 1771 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg* XIV. 100/1 In Swabia the muid of rye sells for 36 florins 1804 RANKEN *Hist France* III. v. 318 A modius or muid of seed yielded but a setier.

†**b** A liquid measure; a cask holding this.

The local varieties ranged from 60 to 160 gallons.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W de W 1495) I. XXXVII. 47 There was thenne estemyd fruyte ynough for to gadre an hundred mues, or tonnes of wyne 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist Rom* (1811) 22 A mew of wyne which is almost iiii galons *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin* IV. (1903) 173 Each Mued of Wyne commonly yeildes the king Eighteene Shillings of our mony 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 160 They have established to her her pretentions of soe much upon every muy of wine as amounts unto the best part of a million per annum 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 62 Accounting 72 Gallons to the Hogshead, the Muid contains scarce ⅓ of a Hogshead. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v, Muid is also one of the nine casks, or regular vessels used in France, to put wine and other liquors in.

2. A French measure of land, representing the area that would require a 'muid' of seed.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 114 A Muid of Land is 12 Septiers or Arpents.

Muil, var. MOIL *sb.*5, MOOL *sb.*, MULE *sb* 2

Muild, Muildry: see MOULD, MOULDRY.

Muile, Muill(e: see MULE 1 and 2.

Muilin, Muinde, obs ff. MOOLIN, MIND

Muir, Sc variant of MOOR *sb* 1

Muise, muish, obs forms of MEUSE.

Muist, variant of MUST *Obs.*, musk

Muit(e, Muitable, obs. ff. MUTE, MUTABLE.

Mujik, variant of MOUJIK

Muk(e, obs forms of MEEK *a*, MUCK *sb.*1

Mukaddim, variant of MOKADDAM, headman.

Mukel: see MICKLE.

Mukhede, variant of MEEKHEAD *Obs.*

Mukke, Mukylle, obs. ff MUCK *sb.*1, MUCK-HILL.

Mulagatoney, obs. form of MULLIGATAWNY.

Mulane, obs form of MILAN 1

†**Mu·lat.** *Obs.*—1 Anglicized form of MULATTO.

1678 T JONES *Heart & Rt Soveraign* 497 A monstrous equivocal bastard brood of spiritual-carnal mulats

Mulata, obs form of MULATTA, MULATTO.

Mulateer, -ier, obs. forms of MULETEER.

Mulato, mulatow, obs forms of MULATTO.

†**Mula·tta.** *Obs* Also 7 **mulata**. [a. Sp. *mulata*, fem. of *mulato* MULATTO] A female mulatto.

1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II 328 *margin*, Mulata, is a maid childe, that is borne of a Negra, and a fayre man, and so on the contrary 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* IV (1671) 52 'Tis impossible your love should be so humble, to descend to a Mulatta. 1828 IVERMAN & BENNET *Jrnl Voy*, etc 28 Jan (1831) II. III 491 There is a law here [Mauritius] that no Englishman shall marry a woman of colour, not even a mulatta.

Mulatto (mulæ·to), *sb* and *a.* Forms: 6 **mulatow**, 7 **malato, mallatto, melotto, molata**, -o, mol(l)otto, mulata, -o, **muletto, mullato**, 7–8 **molatto**, -**etto, mullatto**, 8 **malotto, melatto, moletta**, 9 **mulattoe**, 7- **mulatto**. [a. Sp. (and Pg.) *mulato* young mule, hence one of mixed race, a mulatto, obscurely derived from *mulo* MULE *sb* 1; hence F *mulâtre* (with assimilation of suffix to *-âtre* = -ASTER), It. *mulatto.*]

A. *sb.*

1. One who is the offspring of a European and a Negro; also used loosely for any half-breed resembling a mulatto.

1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl Soc.) 22 By meanes of a Mulatow and an Indian, we had, this night, forty bundles of dried beife 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. XIV. 545 Why then are the Portugalls Children and Generations White, or Mulatos at most 1657 R LIGON *Barbadoes* 10 A great fat man,.. his face not so black as to be counted a Mollotto 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* (1699) 199 The Mulatto, because he said he was in the Fireship was immediately hanged 1713 C'TESS OF WINCHILSEA *Misc. Poems* 209 Grinning Malottos in true Ermin stare. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Mulatto*, a name given, in the Indies, to those who are begotten by a negro man on an Indian woman; or an Indian man on a negro woman 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 31 Two woolly-headed poor little mulattos 1885 R L. & F STEVENSON *Dynamiter* xi, That hag of a mulatto was no less a person than my wife

†**2.** (See quot.) *Obs*

1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas Popery* I. i. § 3 Purgatory, which is a device to make men be Mulata's as the Spaniard calls half-Christians.

3. *Geol.* The greenstone of Northern Ireland.

1816 CONYBEARE in *Trans. Geol. Soc* III. 130 Mulattoe, an arenaceous stone, with a calcareous cement of a speckled appearance (whence its name). 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 110 The chalk, rests on indurated greensand or (as it has been called) mulatto stone

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mulatto-like* adj.; **mulatto jack**, a term for *Yellow fever* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1891); **mulatto land, -soil** *U. S.*, a dark coloured fertile kind of soil; **mulatto tree** (see quot.).

1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog* 556 The *mulatto lands [of Georgia] are generally strong. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I 177 As for my Face, the Colour of it was really not so *Moletta like, as one might expect. 1794 MORSE *Amer Geog.* 556 The *mulatto soil [of Georgia], consisting of a black mould and red earth. 1876 *Encycl. Brit* IV. 97/1 The *Mulatto tree (*Eukylista Spruceana*), one of the Cinchonaceæ.

B. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the class of mulattos.

a 1704 T BROWN *Walk round Lond*, *Tavern* Wks. 1709 III. III. 9, I shall observe your Caution, says my Moletto Comrade [an Indian]. 1837 HT MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II 156 She was asked whether she thought of doing anything for her two mulatto children. 1900 DENIKER *Races of Man* xiii. 542 A Mulatto woman, the offspring of a Spaniard and a negress, may give birth to a Morisco by uniting with a Spaniard.

2 Of the colour of a mulatto; tawny.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II. 328, I sweare and vow vnto thee by this my Mulata face, that [etc.]. 1896 PRICHARD *Res. Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 2) I. 151 A man, who was of a mulatto complexion 1870 W. M BAKER *New Timothy* 84 (Cent) Women of all shades of color, from deepest jet up to light mulatto.

Mulattoism (miulæ·toiz'm). [f. MULATTO + -ISM.] The production of mulattos.

1861 VAN EVRIE *Negroes* 147 The fourth generation of mulattoism is as absolutely sterile as muleism.

Mulattress (miulæ·tres). [ad. F. *mulâtresse*, fem of *mulâtre* MULATTO.] A female mulatto.

1845 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 344 Our party consisted of two Catholic priests and two Mulattresses.

Mulberry (mʌ·lbĕri). Forms: *α.* 4 **molberi, moolbery**, 4–7 **mulberie**, -**y**, 5–6 **molbery**(e, 6 **moulberie**, 7 **mulburie**, 6– **mulberry**. *β.* 3 **murberie**, 5–6 **morbery**, -**berie**, 6 **more berry**. [In 14th c. *mulberie*, prob. ad. MHG. *mûlbere* (mod. G. *maulbeere*) :—OHG. *mûlberi*, an altered form (cf. *mûlboum* mulberry tree) of *mûr-beri*, *môr-beri* (= Du. *moerbezie*), f. L. *mōr-um* mulberry (see MORE *sb* 2) + *beri* BERRY *sb*

The *β* forms prob. never had any real currency. In quot. *c* 1265 *mur-* is a. OF. *mure* (mod.F *mûre*, altered form of *moure* :—L. *mōra* pl); CAXTON's *morberries* is after Du. *moerbezie*; and the 16th c. instances are prob. pedantic corrections of *mulberry* after the Latin.]

1. The fruit of any tree of the genus *Morus*, esp. the Black Mulberry, *M. nigra*

The 'berry', of roundish oval shape, is an aggregate of a multitude of true fruits covered by succulent calyces.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVII. I. (Tollem MS), In some tren and herbes frute ripeþ sone, as mulberies [1535 moulberyes]. *c* 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens* 3954 The Molberye. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* VII. 14 Now as I was breakynge downe molberies. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 58 The iuice of the rype mulberries is a good mouth medicine. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1103 Some other in their bils Would bring him mulberries & ripe-red cherries. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 100 Mulberries are grateful, cooling, and astringent. 1850 *J. Bell's Syst. Geog.* IV. 314 The white mulberry [*Morus alba*] forms the wealth of the country of the Druses 1907 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 4 In a good season ripe mulberries may be plucked within fifty yards of Fleet-street.

β. *c* 1265 *Gloss. Plant n.* in Wr.-Wülcker 557/31 *Celsi*, murer, murberien. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 13 Cheryes, sloes, Morberies, strawberies. *c* 1532 [see *Mulberry-tree* in 4]. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 9 A litle blacke bery lyke a blacke morbery.

b. = *mulberry-tree*.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Chron.* i. 15 The kyng 3aue in to Jerusalem . cedres as long mulberies [Vulg. *cedros quasi sycomoros*]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II. (1586) 92 Whensoeuer you see the Mulberie begin to spring, you may bee sure that winter is at an ende. 1617 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 3) 588 Vines, which they plant at the foot of the Mulberrie, the same Tree seeming to beare two Fruits 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVIII. (1794) 436 Black Mulberry has rugged, heart-shaped leaves. 1819 WARDEN *United States* I. 185 Red mulberry, *Morus rubra*. 1882 *Garden* 23 Dec 545/2 The common Mulberry is a native of Italy, but has been grown in this country for more than 300 years.

2. Applied to plants or trees of other genera; in Eng. dialects often to the Blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*; in the U.S. to various other species of *Rubus*, otherwise called Raspberry. Also CLOTH-*mulberry*, PAPER-*mulberry*.

1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 93 Raspberry, here called Mulberry. 1848 *Rural Cycl.* II. 313/1 *Flax-dodder*—botanically *Cuscuta Epilinum*..is popularly known in Somersetshire as 'the mulberry'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Mulberry, Australian, *Hedycarya Pseudo-Morus*. —, Indian, *Morinda citrifolia*. —, New Zealand, *Entelea arborescens* 1880 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.* 346 *Mulberry*.. (2) *Rubus fruticosus* L.—Norf. (4) *Pyrus Aria*. L.—Aberdeensh. 1897–8 BRITTON & BROWN *Amer. Flora*, Mulberry. *a Rubus odoratus* (Purple-flowering raspberry). *b. Rubus strigosus* (Wild red raspberry). *c. Rubus Americanus* (Dwarf raspberry) *Ibid*, Bermuda or French mulberry, *Callicarpa Americana*.

3. The colour of a mulberry. Also as *adj.* = mulberry-coloured.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXV, If ever there was a wolf in a mulberry suit, that ere Job Trotter's him. 1882 *Garden* 21 Oct. 354/3 Among other seedlings the following struck us as being remarkably fine..Darkness, deep mulberry.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *mulberry-colour*, *-leaf*, *-tree*; *mulberry-coloured*, *-faced*, *-leaved*, *-like* adjs.; **mulberry-bird**, (*a*) the Australian fig-bird, *Sphecotheres maxillaris* (Morris); (*b*) 'the rose-coloured pastor, *Pastor roseus*' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.* 1895); **mulberry blite** (see quot. 1856); **mulberry body** = MORULA 2 (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891); **mulberry bush**, a children's game, with a marching ditty 'Here we go round the mulberry-bush'; **mulberry calculus** *Path.* (see quot. 1872); **mulberry eyelid** = *Trachoma* (Syd. Soc. Lex.); **mulberry germ, mass** = MORULA 2; **mulberry rash**, a name given by Sir W. Jenner to the rash of typhus fever; **mulberry shell**, a species of *Dolium* (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 319 *Mulberry Blite, *Blitum*. 1856 MAYNE *Exōos. Lex.*, *Mulberry Blight*, Bot Common name for the *Cænopodio-morus*, or *Blitum capitatum* of Linn. 1897 FIO. MARRYAT *Blood Vampire* iii, [They] take hands and dance round in a ring as if they were playing at '*Mulberry Bush'. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 391 **Mulberry calculus*, or oxalate of lime. 1856 DRUITT *Surgeon's Vade Mecum* 572 The Mulberry Calculus is composed of oxalate of lime. It is dark red, rough, and tuberculated. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV 402 A deep reddish-brown or *mulberry colour. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II 415 *Mulberry coloured 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 677/1 The eruption which consists of dark red (mulberry coloured) spots or blotches varying in size. 1812 *Sporting Mag* XL. 23 A *mulberry faced, bumper loving blade. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 54 The mulberry faced Dictator's orgies. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 189 We call this mass the *mulberry-germ (*morula*). 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Silk*, In this state it feeds on *mulberry-leaves. 1891 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Mulberry-leaved booby bark, the bark of *Cinchona purpurea*. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit* XVI 662/2 At the same time a space—the cleavage cavity or blastocœl—forms in the centre of the *mulberry-like mass. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed 2) 473 A large part of its structure having undergone but little change from the state of the '*mulberry mass'. 1833–55 DUNGLISON *Med Lex.*, **Mulberry Rash*. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvii 52 [lxxviii. 47] And þar wine yherdes in haile he slogh, And þar *molberi-tres in froste inogh 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. iv (Roxb Club), Morbery trees, Okes, Planes [etc.]. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 914 More bery tre, *mourier*. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 335 Sitting under the mulberry tree in the back garden.

Mulce, var. MILCE *sb. Obs.*, obs. f. MULSE.

Mulch (mʌlʃ), *sb.* Also 8–9 **mulsh**. [Prob. subst. use of MULCH *a.*] Half-rotten straw; in *Gardening*, a mixture of wet straw, leaves, loose earth, etc., spread on the ground to protect the roots of newly planted trees, etc.

1657 S PURCHAS *Pol Flying-Ins.* IX 114 Then make a smoak of mulch and wet straw. 1674–91 RAY *S & E. C Words* 107 *Mulch*, Straw half rotten 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard* I. II II. 110 We put in a little short Mulsh upon the Root. 1763 MILLS *Pract Husb.* IV. 367 Laying a little heap of haulm, straw, or any kind of mulch, round the stem of each vine 1892 T HARDY *Tess* XVII, His boots were clogged with the mulch of the yard.

† **Mulch**, *a. Obs.* In 5 **molsh**. [ME. *molsh*, prob. related to MELCH; cf. Ger. dial. *molsch* soft, beginning to decay.] Soft.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 120 Thy vynys soil be not to molsh [L. *resolutum*] or hard, But sumdel molsh

Mulch (mʌlʃ), *v.* Also **mulsh**. [f. MULCH *sb.*] *trans.* To cover with mulch.

1802 W FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* iii (1824) 64 Mulch the border with some very rotten leaves, or dung 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gard. Assist.* 24 Mulch over the roots with stable manure. 1884 *Australasian* 8 Nov. 875/1 The entire surface [was] mulched with straw.

Mulching (mʌ·lʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MULCH *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of covering with mulch.

1817 NEILL in *Edin. Encycl* XI. 199/1 Mulching..consists in rendering a portion of the ground thoroughly moist by adding water, and working it like mortar. To increase the retentiveness of moisture, some short stable dung or other litter is added 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 65 A slight mulching with manure in winter.

b. *concr.* = MULCH *sb.*

1890 *Daily News* 30 May 7/4 In a fortnight's time the rain will have washed the nutriment out of the mulching.

Mulciberian (mʌlsibi·riăn), *a.* [f. L. *Mulciber* Vulcan + -IAN.] Resembling Vulcan.

1847 THACKERAY *Curates' Walk* i, What powerful Mulciberian fellows they must be, those Goldbeaters?

† **Mu·lcible**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type **mulcibilis*, f. *mulcēre* to soothe.] (See quot)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Mulcible (*mulcibilis*) which may be appeased.

† **Mu·lcify**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *mulcēre* to soothe: see -FY.] *trans* To allay, to soothe.

1653 R SANDERS *Physiogn., Moles* 13 If it be red, these sorrows are somewhat mulcified.

Mulct (mʌlkt), *sb.* Also 6 **multe**, 6–8 **mult**, 7 **mulcte**, 6– **mulct**. [ad. L. *mulcta*, *multa*. Cf. obs. F. *mulcte* (earlier *multe*).]

1. A fine imposed for an offence. Also *occas.* in wider sense, a compulsory payment (usually implying unfair or arbitrary exaction).

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 207 This Emperowr reduced..their lawes..into a most..plain forme of a written lawe, for everie man to..challenge upon a great mult to the crown judgment without delaye. 1598 *Hakluyt's Voy.* I. 266 To set and leuie penalties and mulcts by fine or imprisonment 1616 SIR C. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I 249 The Low Countries have banished all our dyed cloths, and set such a mult on the white as will mar the trade. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xix. 71 For multitude and frequency of Transgressours brings in Mulcts and Fees to the Ecclesiastick Officers. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 86 A rape and adultery is punished with a mulct of nine head of cattle. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* viii, Imposed a heavy mulct on every one of his servants. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. iii. (1872) I. 148 Humiliating peace, with mulct in money, and slightly in territory, attached to it 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 98 The state received the portion of the mulcts which in the monarchies fell to the king.

attrib. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 174 Which P. Posth. Megellus being Ædile built with the mulct-money hee had gathered.

2. A penalty of any kind.

a 1629 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt. Malta* III. iii, Chastity That lodges in deformity, appeares rather A mulct impos'd by nature, then a blessing 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 38 He justly paid the mult of his head which forged them, and his hands which pressed them. 1724 R. WELTON *Chr Faith & Pract.* 113 The losing of the soul..is to have a mulct inflicted upon the soul. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 47 Nor was this the only mulct which Providence exacted from the happy father.

¶ **3.** Misused by Massinger for: A blemish.

Cf. quot. 1619 in sense 2, which Massinger has unintelligently imitated.

1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* I. ii, *Ber.* If so, what diverts Your Favour from me? *Cam* No mulct in your selfe, Or in your person, mind or fortune. 1639 — *Unnat. Combat* IV. i, That which all the world Admires and cries up in thee for perfections Are to unhappy me foule blemishes And mulcts in nature.

Mulct (mʌlkt), *v.* Also 5–6 **multe**, 9 *pa. pple.* **mulot, mulked**. [ad. L. *mulctāre*, *multāre*, f. *mulcta*, *multa* MULCT *sb.* Cf. F. *mulcter* (15th c. *multer*).]

1. *trans.* To punish (a person, †an offence) by a fine. †Also *occas.* to subject to a penalty of any kind. (The penalty or amount is expressed by a second object, or introduced by *in*.)

1483 *Cath. Angl* 246/2 To Multe, *multare*. 1530 PALSGR. 642/1, I multe. 1612 B. JONSON *Catiline* v. vi, Those townes, then to be mulcted, as enemies to the State *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* I. x. § 4 (1622) 101 They mulcted him with exile *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 31 Marriage without consent of Parents they doe not make void, but they mulct it in the Inheritours. 1667 *Causes Decay Chr. Piety* v. 96 He that mulcts the more Indeliberate Oaths, may yet enjoyn a solemn Perjury. 1747 *Gentl Mag* 45/1 The master was mulcted all his pay. 1792 BURKE *Let to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI 355 Will you punish by deprivation of their privileges, or mulct in any other way, those who have tempted us? 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 664 On pain of being mulked when such arms are found rusty or unserviceable. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* XV (1872) 131 The new sect were..mulcted in heavy fines. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 81 Mulct the holders of India Stock, the fault is theirs.

2 To deprive or divest *of*.

1748 *Anson's Voy* III IX 397 The Linguist was seized, and mulcted of all he had gotten in the Commodore's service. 1833 I TAYLOR *Fanat* VI 201 Let any one conceive himself to be mulct at once of manhood and humanity. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II 233/1 When..the wages of which the men are mulct go to increase the profits of the capitalist, [etc.]. 1902 *Contemp. Rev* Dec 838 Every third year each tree is mulcted of her spreading boughs.

Mulctable (mʌ·lktăb'l), *a.* [f. MULCT *sb.* + -ABLE.] That can be subjected to a mulct, †worthy of being punished.

1658 OSBORN *Q Eliz* Wks. (1673) 465 A desire to free the Laity, in all things temporal and mulctable, out of the hands of the Church. 1678 T. JONES *Hrt. & Right Sov.* 436 Which was adjudg'd infamous and mulctable.

† **Mu·lctary**, *a. Obs.* [f. MULCT *sb.* + -ARY. Cf MULCTUARY.] Of the nature of a fine.

1698 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng* (1699) 172 Fines, or some known mulctary Punishments upon other Crimes.

† **Mulcta·tion.** *Obs.* In 5 **multation**. [ad. L. *mul(c)tātiōn-em*, n, of action f. *mul(c)tāre* to MULCT] An act of mulcting.

1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiv. 83 Of suche multacions he muste yeue rekkenynge before the kynges offycers.

† **Mulctative**, *a. Obs.* [f. MULCT *v.* + -ATIVE.] Of or pertaining to punishment by fines.

1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd* 43 Externall Iurisdiction being vnderstood all that is practised in externall Courts or consistories, is either definitiue, or mulctatiue.

† **Mu·lctuary**, *a. Obs.* [f. MULCT *sb.*, after *tumultuary*.] **a.** That punishes by a fine. **b.** Punishable by a fine.

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) N 4 b (*A Reverend Judge*), He wishes fewer Lawes, so they be better observ'd: and for those are mulctuary, he [etc.]. 1689 PALMES *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 16 May, Determine what crimes shall be capital and what mulctuary, before you begin.

Mulcture, variant of MULTURE.

† **Muld.** *Obs. rare*—1. Perh. due to some misreading in a MS. of the Latin original; the printed text has *Mercurio mella* (honey).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4535 Appollo with a quite swan is paid him to tende; A manere of corne to mercure þat we þi muld call.

Muld, Muldry: see MULLED, MOULDRY.

Mule[1] (miūl). Also 1 **múl**, 4 **moul, muile**, 4–5 **muyle**, 5 **meule, mewle**, (*pl.* **moylles**), 5–9 (9 *arch.*) **moyle**, 6 **moole, muill, mull**, 6–7 **moile**, 6–8 **moil, moyl**. [The OE. *múl* masc., ad. L. *mūlus*, was in early ME. superseded by the

adoption of the OF. *mul* masc., *mule* fem. (mod.F. *mule* fem.; for the masc. the dim. *mulet* is used) = Sp., Pg., It. *mulo* masc., *mula* fem.:—L. *mūlus* masc., *mūla* fem.

The L. *mūlus* was adopted at an early period into most of the Teut. langs.. MLG., OHG. (MHG.) *mûl*, MDu. *muul* (mod.Du. *muil*, early mod.G. *maul*), ON. *múll* (Sw. *mula*, Da. *mule*). In the later stages of continental Teut. the simple word largely gave place to combs. with explanatory second element. MHG *mûltier*, mod.G *maulthier*, Da. *muldyr* (G. *thier*, Da *dyr*, animal), *G. maulesel*, Du. *muilezel*, Da. *muldsel*, Sw. *muldsna* (G. *esel*, Du. *ezel*, Da. *æsel*, Sw *åsna* ass), G. *maulpferd* (*pferd*, horse).

A 14th c. survival of the OE *mûl* may perh. be found in the isolated form *moul* in the Göttingen MS. of the *Cursor Mundi*. The obsolete forms *muil*, *moil*, represent an Eng. development of OF. *ü*, which is found also in other words, as *recoil*, *oil* (= Use).]

1. The offspring of a he-ass and a mare. Also popularly applied to the offspring of a she-ass and a stallion (technically called a Hinny).

The mule combines the strength of the horse with the endurance and surefootedness of the ass, and is extensively bred for certain employments for which it is more suited than either; it is ordinarily incapable of procreation With no good grounds, the mule is a proverbial type of obstinacy.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxxi. 10 Ne beo ge na swylce hors and mulas. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3913 Mid so gret charge þer to Of mules. 13.. *K. Alis.* 175 A muyle [*MS Boill.* mule], al so whit as mylk. 13 *Cursor M.* 6001 Hors and ass, moul and camayle. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B xvii. 48 Panne seye we a samaritan sittende on a mule. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2287 Moyllez mylke whitte, and meruayllous bestez. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 189 A Knyghte mounted vpon a mewle all vnarmed 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxxix. 4 Who letteth the wilde asse go fre, or who lowseth the bondes of the Moole? *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 107 The mull frequentis þe anis, And hir awin kynd abusis 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iii. 5 We went by Land mounted upon good Mules. 1679 Dryden *Ir. & Cr.* ii. ii, I have been labouring in your business like any moyle 1749 Smollett *Gil Bl.* v. i, A vast barn in which the moyls and the baggage were disposed. 1809–12 Mar. Edgeworth *Absentee* xiii, She was as obstinate as a mule on that point. 1822 Scott *Nigel* iv, Though he is not just so rich just now as some folks, yet I hope to see him ride upon his moyle. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 360 You might as well affirm the existence of mules, and deny that of horses and asses.

† **b.** Phrases. *One mule doth scrub another*: one fool flatters another. *To shoe one's mule*: to help oneself out of funds trusted to one's management.

a 1635 Randolph *Muses Looking-Gl.* iii. iv, I need not flatter these, they'le doe't themselves, And crosse the Proverb that was wont to say One Mule doth scrub another. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* iii. 75 He had the keeping of the Moneyes, and yet shod not his Mule at all.

¶ **c.** Used (= Gr. *ἡμίονος*) for the Syrian wild ass.

1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* 556 There is another kind of mules in Syria, diuers from those which are procreated by the copulation of a mare and an asse.. These mules procreate in their owne kinde, and admit no mixture.

2. *transf.* **a.** A person having the characteristics of a mule; *chiefly*, a stupid or obstinate person.

c 1470 Ashby *Active Pol. Prince* 564 Thaugh he were an asse hede or a dulle mule, He myght not lyve wildly at his pleasance. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* vi, 'Now don't be a young mule', said Good Mrs Brown.

† **b.** ? A strumpet, concubine *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. ccxxix. 259 Vᵉ Cardynall made sharpe processe agayn prestys, yᵗ nore-shed Cristen moyles, & rebuked them by open publysshement and otherwyse. 1638 Ford *Fancies* i. ii, I rudging between an old moil, and a young calf, my nimble intelligencer? 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* (E. D. S.) 502 A zower-zop'd, yerring, chockling Trash, a buzzom-chuck'd haggaging Moyle, a gurt Fustilug.

c. One who is 'neither one thing nor the other'.

1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* ii. iv, *Alm.* I wonder what religion hee's of! *Fit.* No certaine species sure, A kinde of mule! That's halfe an Ethnicke, halfe a Christian!

3. A hybrid **a.** Of plants. (See also Moil *sb*.²)

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Mules*, among gardeners, denote a sort of vegetable monsters produced by putting the *farina fœcundans* of one species of plant into the pistil, or utricle of another 1732 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Caryophyllus* (*ad fin.*), The Double Rose-colour'd Sweet-John, or Fairchild's Mule. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 948 Gærtner states that in hybrids of *Digitalis* the mules most resembled the female parent, while in *Nicotiana* the reverse appeared.

b. Of animals; also of birds, esp. a mule canary (see 5 c).

1771 Forster in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 319 The mules between carp and tench, partake of the nature of both fish. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 67 As to mules from the fox and dog, they are equally fruitful. 1868 F. Smith *Canary* xiii. 92 The linnet and the goldfinch from both of which [with the canary] mules are obtained. 1884 A. H. Bartlett in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 401 The belief, so general, that all hybrids or mules are barren and useless for breeding purposes is simply a stupid and ignorant prejudice

c. (See quot.) *rare*—°. [So F. *mulet.*]

1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Mule*, applied to insects of which the organs are not properly developed and which are really of neither sex.

4. *techn.* in applications of sense 3.

a. A kind of spinning machine invented by S. Crompton (*died* 1827).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 488/2 It is called a *mule*, being a kind of mixture of machinery between the warp-machine of Mr. Arkwright and the woof-machine or hand-jenny of Mr. Hargrave. 1812 *Hansard's Deb.* XXI. 1173 To remedy this defect, the Petitioner [S. Crompton] in the year 1779, completed the discovery of a Machine, now called a Mule, but which, for several years, bore the name of the Hall of the Wood Wheel. 1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 229 Tatham's woollen mules—which are very different from cotton mules.

b. A boat combining the characteristics of a 'coble' and a fishing boat.

1884 *Whitby Gaz.* 28 June 4/4 Several of the Whitby mules have landed good catches of herrings.

c. *Numism.* (See quot.)

1884 R. S. Poole in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 630/2 A coin which presents two obverse types, or two reverse types, or of which the types of the obverse and reverse do not correspond, is called a mule; it is the result of a mistake or caprice

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Obvious comb., (sense 1) as *mule-back*, *-trot*; (sense 3 b) as *mule breeding*; (sense 4 a) as *mule-carriage*, *-spinner*, *-spinning*.

1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 256 His major-domo on horseback, that is to say on *muleback 1885 R. L. Wallace *Canary Bk.* 56 Canaries for *Mule Breeding. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 301 The *mule carriage began to recede from the fixed roller beam *Ibid* 423 The *mule-spinners . always prefer children who have been educated at an infant school 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 379 *Mule-spinning, which is by far the most perfect process, and by which the finest yarn is produced, shall first have our attention. 1872 Kingsley *At Last* x, A truck, with chairs on it, as usual here, carried us off at a good *mule-trot.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* in sense 'hybrid'.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 408/1 Other bastard or mule plants 1800 E. Darwin *Phytol* 115 A mule cabbage is described . which is said to fatten a beast six weeks sooner than turneps. *a* 1833 J. T. Smith *Bk. for Rainy Day* (1861) 163 *note*, Which, by reason of Mr. Bentley's fancy mouldings, interfering so often with parts which are really chaste, must be considered a mule building 1892 *Berwick Advertiser* 16 Sept. 2/1 Cheviot and mule lambs.

c. Special combinations: **mule armadillo**, *Dasypus septemcinctus* or *hybridus*; **mule-bird**, **mule canary**, a cross between a canary and another finch, esp. the goldfinch; **mule cooble** = sense 4 b; **mule deer**, a name given to *Cariacus macrotis*, on account of its mule-like ears; † **mule-doctor** [= late L. *mūlomedicus*], a veterinary surgeon; **mule doubler** *Cotton manuf.*, a doubling machine resembling the 'mule' (sense 4 a); **mule('s) fern**, a name for *Asplenium hemionitis*; † **mule herd**, a keeper or driver of mules; **mule jenny** = sense 4 a; † **mule-medicine** [= late L. *mūlomedicina*], farriery; hence **mule-medicinal** *a.*; **mule rabbit** *U. S.* (see quot.); **mule-skinner** *U. S.*, a prairie mule-driver; **mule-stair** (*? nonce-wd.*), a mountain ascent practicable for mules; **mule twist, yarn**, yarn spun on a mule.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* 124 The *Mule Armadillo *Dasypus septemcinctus* 1768 Pennant *Zool.* II. 317 These birds will produce with the goldfinch and linnet, and the offspring is called a *mule-bird, because, like that animal, it proves barren 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Mule canary. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal* 16 Model of Improved *Mule Coble for Herring Fishery. 1806 Lewis & Clark *Trav. Missouri*, etc (1893) III. 844 The *mule-deer inhabit both the sea coast and the plains of the Missouri. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Mulo-medicina*, Medicine for Cattel, the Art and Mystery of a *Mule-Doctor, or Farrier. 1877 J. Watts in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 491/1 (*Cotton*), Machines used in cotton spinning *mule doublers or twiners 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. iv. § 3. 71 *Mule Fearn, *Hemionitis* 1792 in *Patents Abridgm. Specif. Spinning* (1866) 53 Those machines commonly known by the names of roving billies, and slobbing, and common, and *mule jennies. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 46 The old Writers of the Rustick or Country-Physicks are generally the same that writ of *Mule-Medicines. *Ibid* 44 Those *Mulemedicinal Authors, therein contain'd are Absyrtus, Prusuensis, Æmilius Hispanus [etc.]. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, Jackass Rabbit (*Lepus callotis*) ..It is known also by the names of *Mule Rabbit, Texan Hare, and Black-tailed Hare. 1888 T. Roosevelt in *Century Mag.* Feb. 499 The brawny teamsters, known either as 'bull-whackers' or as '*mule skinners', stalking beside their slow-moving teams. 1864 M. J. Higgins *Ess.* (1875) 179 The steep and stony *mule-stair between Monaco and Turbia. 1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 92 *Mule-twist. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 380 The whole of which are essential in the manufacture of *mule yarn.

Mule² (miūl). Forms: 5 **moule, mowlle**, 5–6 **mowle**, 6–7 **moyle, mull(e**, 6–8 **moile**, 7 **mool(e, muille**, 9 *Sc.* **muil**, 4– **mule**. [a. F. *mule* fem., slipper, *mules* pl., chilblains; corresp. to It. *mula*, Sp. (dim.) *mulilla* slipper; cf. MDu. *mûle* (Du. *muil*) slipper, chilblain (from Fr.).]

† **1.** A chilblain on the heel; also, in later use, a sore on a horse's heel. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Brev. Barth.* in *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 3 De apostemate et cissuris in calcaneo quæ vulgaliter dicuntur mule. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wulcker 707/32 *Hec podegra, Hic pernio*, a mowlle. *c* 1500 Mowlis [see Mare² 1] 1607 Topsell *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 318 Of Mules or Kibed heels. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. lxxxiii (1738) 244 Mules or Kib'd Heels..are chinks and sores on the inside of the hind Pasterns, and in the Heels.

2. A kind of slipper or shoe. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Sometimes used to render the like-sounding L. *mulleus*, a coloured shoe worn by Roman magistrates.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 214 Thou wearst ..Moyles of veluet to saue thy shooes of lether. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomenclator*, *Mulleus*, a shooe with a high sole,.. a moyle. *a* 1586 in *Maitland Poems* (1786) 184 Thair mullis glitteran on thair feit 1603 *Philotus* xix, Lo Maistres heir 3our Muillis (*v.r.* mooles). *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Cl.) II. 249 He had ane pair of mules on his feit. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, He seldom wore shoon, unless it were muils when he had the gout. 1894 Sir E. Sullivan *Woman* 52 She [Mlle de Cayron] threw them her velvet mules that the executioner had left her.

† **Mule**³. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, Whann he hath gret beemes alle aboute, as if it were sette lyke as it were with smale stones, and þe mules nere þe heede. *Ibid.*, þe aunteleres, þe whiche beth þe first tyndes, beth gret and longe and nere þe mules and wele apperynge.

Mule, variant of Mewl *v.* and Mool *dial.*

† **Muled**, *a. Obs.* In 6 **moulled**. [f. Mule² + -ed².] Having chilblains on the heels

1551 Turner *Herbal* i. F iij b, It swageth the paines of the moulled or kibed heles.

Muleish, Muler: see Mulish, Muller.

Mulere(r, Mulerie: see Mulier, Muliery.

† **Mu·let.** *Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **mulette**, 6 **moulet, moylet, mwlat**, 7 **mulett, mullet**, 4– **mulet**. [a. F. *mulet*, dim. of OF. *mul*: see Mule¹ and -et. Cf. *Sp. muleto*, It. *muletto*.]

1. A mule, esp. a young or small mule.

13 . *Guy Warw* (A.) 1330 Now comeþ Gij soft rideing Opon a mulet ambling. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* lxxvi. 122 Horses and mulettis. 1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 200 Moyles 2 Moyletts 23 *Ibid.* 204 Keepers of carriage Moulets. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 64 One of the Mulettes brake from her keper, and ouerthrewe the chestes. 1563 in *Rental Bk. Cupar Angus* (1879) II. 278 For furneshing of the quenis grace mwlatis. 1686 Burnet *Trav.* iii. (1750) 158 A Mullet's Load of Trunks and Portmanteaus.

2. A muleteer. *rare*—¹ (? erron.)

c 1575 J. Hooker *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 7 There as a mulett to attend his master's mule

3. 'A Portuguese craft, with three lateen sails.'

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Mulet, obs. form of Mullet.

Muleteer (miūlitiə·r). Forms: 6 **mulitar, mewlyter, moyleteer, muletour, muletteer, -oure**, 6–7 **muletor, mulet(t)er, muletto(u)r**, 7 **mulateer, -ier, mulet(t)ier, muliter**, 7–8 **mulliteer, -ier**, 8– **muleteer**. [a. F. *muletier* (= Sp. *muletero, mulatero*, Pg *mulateiro*, It. *mulattiero*), f. *mulet*: see Mulet and -eer.] A mule-driver

1538 *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scott* (1905) VI. 404 Mulitaris. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 51 b, A horse keper and a mulettour 1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* P. j b, Do you iudge they coulde easily fynde in theyr hertes that .so many moyleteers shoulde have cause to crie on theim? 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 68 Base Muleters of France. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* 11 Apr., On May-day the greate procession of the Universitie and the Mulatiers at St. Antonie's. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccccxvii. (1694) 451 It far'd worse here with the State Ass than with the Muleteirs. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 541 The creature is so sure to kick and bite A muleteer's the man to set him right. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 16 The muleteers, the 'arrieros' of Spain form a class of themselves.

Hence (irreg.) **Mu·letress**, a female muleteer.

1867 Howells *Ital. Journ.* 120 The muletresses chosen were a matron of mature years [etc.].

† **Mule·tto.** *Obs.* Also **muleto**. [a. It. *muletto*, Sp. *muleto*. see Mulet.] (See quots.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Muleto*, a Moil or great Mule, a beast much used in France for carrying Sumpters, &c. It may also be taken for a diminutive of (*Mule*) and so signifies a little *Mule*. 1751 R. Paltock *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. 59 A muletto very gently put his head into the doorway.

Muletto, obs. form of Mulatto.

Mulettour(e, obs. forms of Muleteer.

Mu·ley (miū·li), *sb.* and *a.*¹ Also 6, 9 **mulley**, 9 **mooley**. [variant of Moiley.]

A. *sb.*

1. A name for a hornless cow. (Now common in the U. S.) Also used for any cow.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 135 Leaue milking and drie vp old mulley thy cow 1838 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. II. iv, Gives his Old Mooley a chance o' sneakin' into his neighbour's fields o' nights. 1903 A. Adams *Log Cowboy* ii. 25 There were a number of muleys among the cattle

2. *U. S.* A 'muley saw' (see B 2). Also *attrib.*, as *muley head* (see quot. 1875 in B 2)

1864 in Webster. 1883 E. Ingersoll in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 208/2 The log is sent at once against a 'muley', or straight rip saw.

B. *adj.*

1. Of cattle: Hornless.

1885 Hornaday *2 Yrs in Jungle* xv. 169 A stag without its horns always reminded me of a mulley cow 1903 A. Adams *Log Cowboy* vi. 83 That muley steer, the white four year old, didn't like to bed down amongst the others

2 *U. S.* (*Mech.*) In **muley axle**, 'a car axle having no collars at the ends' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **muley saw** (see quot. 1875).

[The conjecture that *muley saw* is a perversion of G. *mühlsäge* mill saw seems to be unfounded see *Encycl. Brit.* (1886) XXI. 343/2 *note*.]

1872 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 146 The muley-saw, a saw which is not hung in the gate 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Muley saw*, a mill saw which is not strained in a *gate* or *sash*, but has a more rapid reciprocating motion, and has guide-carriages above and below, called *muley-heads*.

† **Mu·ley**, *a.*² *Obs.* In 7 **moully**, 9 **mooly**. [f. Mule² + -y.] Having chilblains on the heels.

1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. lxxviii. 351 Scratches, Moully heeles, or any other scruy scalls whatsoeuer. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 207 Kickin' the neist to garr him gae On's mooly-heel rapt thorny tae.

Mulga (mi·lgă). *Austral.* Also **malga, mulgah, mulgam**. [Native Australian.]

1. An Australian tree, *Acacia aneura*. Also *collect.* and *attrib.*

1862 KENDALL *Poems* 79 Look for the malga, and saltbitten shrubs. 1864 J. M. STUART *Explor. Australia* 190 Our course was through a very thick mulga scrub *Ibid* 345, I entered a dense forest of tall mulga. 1889 J. H MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants Australia* 3 These latter galls are called 'Mulga-apples', and are said to be very welcome to the thirsty traveller. *Ibid.* 82 *Danthonia racemosa* 'Mulga Grass'. It derives its vernacular name from being only found where the Mulga tree (*Acacia aneura* and other species) grows. *Ibid.* 94 *Neurachne Mitchelliana* . 'Mulga Grass'. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 400 The boundless ocean plains where the saltbush grows, and the myall and the mulgah 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 36 She wanted to see if there were any late mulgams. and. did find some untimely berries.

2. Something made of the wood of a mulga tree: a. a club; b. a shield

1839 T. L. MITCHELL *Three Exped* II. 269 The malga is a weapon usually made in the form of fig 2, but that with which these natives were provided somewhat resembled a pick-axe with one half broken off 1889 J. H MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants Australia* 349 'Mulga' is the name of a long narrow shield of wood, made by the aboriginals out of Acacia wood.

Muliebral (miūli,ē brăl), *a. rare* [f. L. *muliebr-is* (f. *mulier* woman) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to women.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 726 The Matrix. is the very Spring and Continent of most Muliebral Affections

†**Mulie·brious,** *a. Obs rare.* [f. L. *muliebri-s* (see prec.) + -OUS] Effeminate. Hence **Mulie·briousness,** effeminacy

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 185 A little chin signes one envious; and a round and smooth chin, muliebrious. *Ibid* 266 Nor are the French [debarred by nativity] from their muliebriousnesse.

Muliebrity (miuli,ē·brĭti). *rare.* [ad L. *muliebrit-ās*, f. *muliebr-is* . see MULIEBRAL.] Womanhood; the characteristics or qualities of a woman

1592 [? KYD] *Soliman & Pers.* IV ii, The Ladies of Rhodes haue made their petition to Cupid to plague you aboue all.. other, as one preiuditiall to their muliebritie. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III XXXII 270 Individual Womanishness or Muliebrity. 1858 O W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t* IX, The second of the ravishing voices had so much woman in it,—muliebrity, as well as femininity.

†**Mu·lier,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.*—[1] [AF.: see next.] Wife.

a 1375 *Cursor M.* 7849 (Fairf.) Isaac his sone of mulier [*Cotton* o spus] was.

Mulier (miū·lĭəɹ), *a.* and *sb.*[2] *Law.* Forms: 4 moillere, moylere, 5 mulire, mulyer, 6 melior, 4- mulier; also as variant readings in *Piers Pl* moilere, moilre, moilliere, -ller, mu-l(l)iere, mulere(r [repr. AF. *mulieré* (Britton), Law Lat. *mulierātus*, a derivative of AF. *mulier*, OF. *moillier* wife, ad. L. *mulier* woman.

With regard to the dropping of final *é* in Law terms of AF. origin, cf ASSIGN *sb.*[2] In the variant MULIERY the *é* is rendered by *y*.]

A. *adj.* Of a child: Born in wedlock, legitimate, as opposed to 'bastard'; also in *Eccl. Law*, legitimatized by marriage.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II 131 Wel ȝe witen That fals is faithlees And was a bastarde y-bore. And Mede is moylere a mayden of gode. 1430–2 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 375/2 To yentent yat she shuld be certified mulire be sum ordinarie. 1527 *Lanc Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 26 Isabelle and Dowce my mulier doughtours. Kateryn and Anne my bastard doughtours. 1642 tr *Perkins' Prof Bk.* L § 49 22 A bastard eigne who is mulier in the spirituall law

quasi-*adv.* *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* XXXIX 543 For that Mulyer not born he was [*pour chon k'il ne sera pas engenres de mere moillier*]. 1549 *Will of Awbrey* (Somerset Ho.), My base sonne & not melior begotten

B. *sb.* A legitimate child; a child born in wedlock. *Mulier puisne* (also anglicized *mulier youngest*): see BASTARD *sb.* 1.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI 221 Man & his make & moillere her children 1579 *Expos. Terms Law* 148 And alwayes you shall finde this addicion to them (Basterd eldest, & mulier yongest) when they bee compared together 1628 COKE *On Litt* 244 b, If a man hath Issue Bastard eigne and Mulier puisne *Ibid.* 245 Where the Bastard enter after the death of the father, and the mulier oust him. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 248

†**Mu·lierly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. MULIER *a.* + -LY[2]; perh. orig an error for MULIERY.] (Begotten or born) in wedlock; legitimately.

1506 *Pleadings Duchy Lancaster* XXXII. 29 The said Ranlyn had iiij Bastardes and never issue mulierly begoten. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist Irel* 113/1 in *Holinshed*, It ought to descend to him, as next heire being mulierlie borne.

Mulierose (miū li,ĕrōʊs), *a. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *mulierōs-us*: see MULIEROUS.] Fond of women.

1721 in BAILEY 1860 [see MULIEROSITY]

Mulierosity (miu·li,ĕrɒ·sĭti). *rare.* [ad. L. *mulierōsitāt-em*, f. *mulierōs-us* MULIEROUS.] Excessive fondness for women.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1664 H. MORE *Myst Iniq.* 393 Both Gaspar Sanctius and he tax Antiochus for his Mulierosity and excess in Luxury. 1860 READE *Cloister & H* (1862) II. XXXIII. 54 Well then, dame, mulierose—that means wrapped up, body and soul, in women. So prithee tell me; how did you ever detect the noodle's mulierosity?

†**Mulierous,** *a Obs.* [ad. L. *mulierōs-us*, f. *mulier* woman: see -OUS.] Fond of women.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 186 Fat and fleshy hips [of a man] signe mulierous.

†**Mu·lierty,** *Obs.* [a. AF. *muliertie*: see MULIER *a.* and -TY.] The condition of being a legitimate issue.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 352 b, Where the Record of the Estoppel doth run to the disabilitie or legitimation of the person, there all strangers shall take benefit of that Record, as Outlawrie Bastardie, Mulierte [etc.].

†**Muliery,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 moillerie, -ye, mulerie, 6 mulyery, malary. [ad. AF. *mulieré, moilleré*: see MULIER *a.*] **a.** *adj.* = MULIER *a.* (also quasi-*adv.*). **b.** *sb.* Legitimate offspring collectively.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI 219 Ne matrimoigne with-oute moillerye is nouȝt moche to preyse *c* 1472–3 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 528 Buth not all the heires of Edmounde though he hadd be muliery,. barred for evermore ? 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme Hist. Norm* (1811) 85 The child that was son to Robert and mulyery gotten 1572 *Schoole Ho. Women* A iij b, Be it malary borne or base.

Muling (miū liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **mule* vb. (f MULE[1]) + -ING[1].] The breeding of mule canaries (see MULE[1] 5 c). In quots. *attrib.*

1891 *Bazaar* 20 Feb., Sib bred muling hens [canaries] 1893 R. L. WALLACE *Canary Bk.* (ed. 3) 105 Birds. to pair with what I may term the regular muling strain *Ibid*, When birds are sufficiently 'sib bred' for muling purposes

†**Mu·lion.** *Obs rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *mūliōn-em*, f. *mūlus* MULE.] A keeper of mules.

1422 tr *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 178 In a Pasture wythout the Cite was a kepere of Mulis, that Romanes callid a mulion. This Mulion euery day be-helde the hostis [etc.]

Mulire, obs. form of MULIER.

Mulish (miū liʃ), *a.* [f. MULE *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Characteristic of a mule; resembling a mule; intractable, stubborn. † Also, hybrid (*obs.*)

1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pic* x, He was as inflexible and mulish as ever 1765 GOLDSM *Ess* XXXIV. Misc Wks 1837 I. 372 It will continue a kind of mulish production, with all the defects of its opposite parents 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* III. 15 Obstinate is no word for it, for she is mulish

¶ *nonce-use* Pertaining to mules.

a 1763 BYROM *Ep. G. Lloyd* III. x, For Idæus directed the Mulish Machine While Horses drew that in which Priam was seen

Hence **Mu·lishly** *adv.*, **Mu·lishness.**

1763 J WILKES *N. Briton* No 46 A mulishness, which could never be conquered, rendered him the contempt of all 1835 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict* 323 A man of a sullen, obstinate temper is said to act Mulishly 1889 R. S. S BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 82 A mulishly obstinate horse.

†**Mu·lism.** *nonce-wd.* Also muleism. [f. MULE *sb.*[1] + -ISM] **a.** A mulish characteristic, a piece of obstinacy. **b.** Production of mules, hybridism.

1798 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V 167 It was one of her little mulisms to fancy and assert that she could not under stand verse. 1861 [see MULATTOISM]

Mulite(e)r, -ier, obs. forms of MULETEER.

Mulked, obs. pa. pple. of MULCT *v.*

Mull (mʊl), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 4 mol, 5–6 molle, 7 moll; *β.* 4–6 mul, 4–5 mull(e, 9 *dial.* mull. [ME. *mol, mul*, cogn. w. OE. *myl*, MDu. *mul, mol, mul, mulle* neut. (Du. *mol* neut., *mul* fem.) dust, ON. *mole* crumb, *molna* (intr.) to crumble, *mylja* (pa. t. *mulde*) to shiver, crush; f. Teut. root **mul-* (: *mal-, mel-*): see MEAL *sb.*[1]] Something reduced to small particles; dust, ashes, mould, rubbish. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 382, I am bot mol and maneres [*MS.* mareres] misse. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XXIV (*Alexis*) 213 In care bed scho lay done, In mol & hayre & woful fude. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4682 Molle on þair heueds þai scaterd. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I (1686) 304, I conclude it better to melt with Coals, than with Moll, Sod or turf.

β 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 6198 And þere þey fonde þe cofre ful Sperd wyþ þe deuylys mul Of florens [etc.]. 13 *E. E. Allit P.* A. 905, I am bot mokke & mul among 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 204 That other cofie of straw and mull..he felde also 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* I v 25 The Cock shrapeth so longe in the duste and mulle til he fynde a gemme. 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 185/20 Mul, *rudus* 1729 P WALKDEN *Diary* 9 July (1866) 30, I sodded the turf stack top, and dressed the mull from beside it 1876 *H hitby Gloss*, *Mull*, dust

†**b.** *Comb.*: mull-rain, fine rain.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 348/1 Mulreyne, *plutina.*

Mull (mʊl), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Forms: 4 mole, 6–8 mule, 7 mould, 9- mull. [In Gael. *maol*; in Icelandic *múli* (common in place-names; perh. identical with *múls* snout, cogn. w. OHG. *mûl* (G. *maul*).] In Scotland, a promontory or headland.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 696 Thai raysyt saile, and furth thai far; And by the mole thai passyt ȝar 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 306 The bott hand at Garvellane, in the Mule of Galloway 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 495 Betweene Dungsby head..and the Mould of Galloway. 1795 J. SINCLAIR *Statist. Acc. Scott.* XIV. 324 *note*, Such places are quite frequent, both in Shetland, such as the Mule of Unst, and in Orkney, called the Mule-head of Deerness. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 242 The coasts of Scotland are very much indented, the shores extend into lengthened headlands or mulls

†**Mull,** *sb.*[3] *Sc. Obs.* [Origin and sense uncertain.] ? A lip. Cf. 'Mulls, the lips of a sheep, or, in contempt of a man' (Brockett *N. C. Words*, ed. 3, 1846).

c 1500 KENNEDY *Poems* (Schipper) ii. 20 Frely to gife I wald nocht lett, To pleiss þa mullis attour all þingis. *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 142 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 290 Thir mvllis of ȝouris ar callit to ane feist.

Mull (mʊl), *sb.*[4] [a. Du. *mul*, etymologically = MULL *sb.*[1]] The lowest of the four qualities of Dutch madder. Also *mull-madder.*

1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II. 168 Crop madder, and all other bale madder Fat madder Mull madder. 1834 MCCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 771 Dutch or Zealand madder. is divided..into four qualities,. mull, gamene, ombro, and crops...The first species, or mull, consists of a powder formed by pounding the very small roots.

Mull, *sb.*[5] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? var. of MOIL *sb.* Cf. MOILEY, MULLY.] A heifer. a cow.

1655 J. PHILLIPS *Sat agst. Hipocrites* 3 To keep the Sabbath such have been our cares, That Cisly durst not milk the gentle Mulls *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Upon a Miser* Poems (1677) 77 Thou that didst once put on the form of Bull, And turn'd thine Io to a lovely Mull. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss*, *Mull, Mull-cow*, or *Mully-cow*, a child's name for a cow.

Mull (mʊl), *sb.*[6] *Sc.* [Sc. form of MILL *sb.*[1]] A snuff-box = MILL *sb*[1] 2 c.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl* III 3 Oct., The lieutenant pulled out, instead of his own Scotch mull, a very fine gold snuff box. 1885 ROSS & STONEHEWER COOPER *Highl. Cantabria* 347 A veritable mull of the most approved proportions

Mull (mʊl), *sb*[7] [Shortened form of MULMULL.] A thin variety of plain muslin.

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* x, The texture of their muslin the spotted, the sprigged, the mull or the jaconet 1880 *Specif Patent* No 4765 in *Engineer* L. 76/1 The mulls or butter cloths in which butter is kept or packed for transmission 1880 *Boston Sunday Herald* 3 Oct. 10/7 A new fichu comes from Paris It is made of silk mull 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlework*, *Mull Muslin*, a very thin and soft variety of Muslin employed for morning dresses, and for trimmings It is undressed, whereas the Swiss Mull is dressed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII. 520 The plaister muslins (mulls) introduced by Unna

Mull (mʊl), *sb*[8] *Anglo-Ind. slang.* [Shortened f. MULLIGATAWNY.] Applied as a distinctive sobriquet to members of the service belonging to the Madras Presidency (Yule *Hobson-Jobson*).

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VI 145 A well known Mul popp'd out his head *Note*, An abbreviation for Mulkatany, a common appellation for Madras officers

Mull (mʊl), *sb*[9] *colloq.* or *slang.* [Of obscure origin possibly f. MULL *v.*[1]] A muddle, 'mess'. Chiefly in phr. *to make a mull of.*

1821 EGAN *Life in Lond* I 606 Somebody must make a mull—but Randall's the man 1840 E E NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For Lands* II. App 260 On a subsequent attempt to navigate I nearly made a mull of the business 1870 *Lond Soc* Sept 268 The French are for ever making a mull of our names 1894 *Rugby U Football Handbk.* 16 Hanging about off side on the look out for a 'mull'.

Mull (mʊl), *v.*[1] [f. MULL *sb.*[1] Cf. Du. dial *mullen.*]

1. *trans* To grind to powder, pulverize; to crumble (cf Sc. MOOL *v.* 1) *Obs.* exc. *dial*

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* IV XXXIII. (1869) 194 An oother I sigh that wente bi the cloistre and as me thouhte she bar mete croumed [*MS St John's Coll., Camb fol.* 127 *b*, muled, Fr. orig *enmiellee* (? misread *enmiettee*)] up on parchemyn *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 348/1 Mullyn, or breke to powder, or mulle , *pulverso* 1483 *Cath Angl* 246/1 To Mulbiede, *pulverare, micare.* 1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World Tost at Tennis* E 2, Herre's one spits fire as he comes, hee will goe nye to mull the world with looking on it, how his eyes sparckle? 1829 BROCKETT *N C. Words* (ed. 2) s v *Mull*, Oaten bread broken into crumbs, is called mulled bread 1877 *Holderness Gloss*, *Moll*, to crumple, to crush. 'Ah can moll it all ti pieces wi mi finger an thumb'.

†**2.** *intr* To rain fine rain; to mizzle. *Obs.*—[0]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 348/1 Mullyn, or reynyn a mulreyne, *plutinat*

†**Mull,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare* [Of obscure origin, perh. a use of MULL *v.*[1]] *trans.* To dull, stupefy.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor* IV. v 239 Let me haue Warre say I. Peace, is a very Apoplexy, Lethargie, mull'd, deafe, sleepe, insensible. *a* 1687 COTTON *Poems* (1689) 96 Till Ale, which crowns all such pretences, Mull'd them again into their senses.

Mull (mʊl), *v.*[3] [Of obscure origin.

It is not easy to connect the sense satisfactorily with that of MULL *v.*[1] It has been suggested that the vb. is f. MULL *sb.*[1] applied to the powdered spices used in mulling; but there is no evidence of such a specific use of the sb. Another unsupported conjecture is that the original sense may have been 'to soften', 'render mild' (cf. Du. *mul* soft) of which MULL *v.*[2] might be another application. Quite inadmissible is the notion, which appears in all recent Dicts., that *mulled ale* is a corruption of *moldale* (MOULD *sb.*[1]) funeral banquet.]

trans. To make (wine, beer, etc.) into a hot drink with the addition of sugar, spices, beaten yolk of egg, etc.

1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj* IV vi, Do not fire the Cellar, There's excellent Wine in't, Captain, and though it be cold weather, I do not love it mull'd. 1636 DAVENANT *Wittes* IV i, Wks. (1673) 207 The Town affords not Sack enough To mull for a Parsons cold. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr* (1778) 313 To mull Wine. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I vi, When they mulled your ale.

fig. *c* 1640 *Capt. Underwit* IV. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 376 What shalls doe with him; this Engine burnes like Etna Throw him into the River. Hee'sable to mull the Thames well.

Mull (mʊl), *v*[4] *rare*—[1]. [App. ad. Hindī *malnā* to rub, anoint.

But possibly associated with an Eng. dialect word (? a developed sense of MULL *v.*[1]). Cf. the following:

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Mull*, to. rub round and round. 'Mulling his knee.' 'That child mulls his tongue.'

trans. To massage.

1885–9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. XXIX. 74 She

. was rubbed every day with oil, and mulled and kneaded according to the fashion of the country.

Mull (mʌl), *v.*5 [f. MULL *sb.*9; sense 2 may be a distinct word.]

1. *trans.* (*Athletics.*) To make a failure of.

1868 *Sporting Life* 14 June, Pooley here 'mulled' a catch. 1894-5 *Rugby U. Football Handbk.* 15 Opportunities of scoring are lost in every match by a forward mulling a pass.

2. *intr.* (See quots. 1879, 1890.) *colloq. U. S.*

1879 WEBSTER Suppl., *Mull*, to work steadily without accomplishing much. (*Colloq. Amer.*) 1880 R. GRANT *Confess. Friv. Girl* (1881) 155 Not exactly wondering what he was doing, but mulling over the various incidents of our acquaintance 1889 *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 188/1 Milborne was not likely to act upon impulse, and there is even reason to believe he took much time mulling over the matter after it developed in his mind 1890 WEBSTER, *Mull*, v. i. To work (over) mentally, to cogitate; to ruminate; usually with *over*; as, to mull over a thought or a problem. *Colloq. U. S.*

Mull (mʌl), *v.*6 *Lithography.* [Back-formation from MULLER *sb.*1] *trans.* To give a granular surface to (the plate) by means of a muller and sand.

1876 ABNEY *Instr. Photogr* (ed. 3) 134 The zinc plates.. are mulled in the ordinary manner with a muller and fine sand. *Ibid.* 156 The property that a calcareous stone or mulled zinc plate possesses for absorbing..water.

Mull, *v.*7 Used (? by mistake) for MILL *v.* 5.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk-bk* II 288 His simple taste found little..to enjoy beyond the mulling of chocolate.

Mull, obs. form of MULE

Mullah (mʊ·lä). Forms: 7 **mula, mul(l)ay, mulha, mowla, moolae, moulla,** 7–8 **molla,** 7, 9 **mollah,** 8 **moula,** 8–9 **moul(l)ah,** 7–9 **mulla(h,** 9 **moola(h, moollah.** [a. Pers., Turk., and Urdū *mullā*, corrupt pronunciation of Arab. *maulā* (which some of the earlier forms directly represent)] A title given among Mohammedans to one learned in theology and sacred law.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 477 The Mulla's, or Priests of the Mogores. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 215 They were all sate against the Wall, excepting only the Molla, or Master of the School. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 102 There are Mulas who have great Salaries for teaching all comers, Sciences and the Law, and they are properly the Doctors These Mulas are also in Persia like Clerks or Notaries; they make the deeds of conveyances and other deeds. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5306/2 The Ambassador's Moula, or Doctor of the Mahometan Law 1849 M. ARNOLD *Sick King in Bokhara*, A certain Moollah, with his robe All rent. 1865 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* II. 97 He settled at Constantinople, studying as a Mollah or Divinity Student in the colleges there 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 219 This must be the place the preaching moola meant when he spoke of the garden of Paradise.

Mullane, Mullat(t)o see MILAN[1], MULATTO.

Mulle, obs. form of MOLE *sb.*[2], MULE[2].

Mulled (mʌld), *a. Sc.* [f. MULL *sb.*4 + -ED[2].] Hornless, pollard

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 434*/2 The worst want of this dilemma is the want of horns. It is like the front of a Galloway stot—mulled

Mulled (mʌld), *ppl. a.* [f. MULL *v.*3 + -ED[1].] Of ale, wine, cider, etc: Made into a sweetened and spiced hot drink and sometimes thickened with beaten yolk of egg. † Of water, vinegar: ? Sweetened and made hot (= MULSED).

1607 G. WILKINS *Miss Enforced Marr.* F 3 b, I can drinke Muscadine and Egges, and Muld-sack. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 13 *Castorium* drunk in mulled water q. drach. 2 looseneth the belly *Ibid.*, Being given in *unc.* 4 *sem.* of mulled vinegar fasting it helpeth the falling sickness. 1764 ELIZ. MOXON *Eng. Housew* (ed. 9) 85 Then mix them together as you would do mull'd ale 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 237 The whole community was deluged with cherry-brandy and mulled cider. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. xi. 265 A tankard of mulled claret.

Mullein (mʊ·lĕn, -ĭn). Forms: 5–6 **moleyne,** (5 **molyn,** 6 **molin, -en, -ayne**), 6 **mollen, mulleyn**(e, 6–7 **mullin,** -**eine,** 6- (8–9 *U. S.*) **mullen,** 6- **mullein.** [a. AF. *moleine* (F. *moulaine*, Cotgr.; *molène*, Littré), perh. a derivative of F. *mol* soft. Cf. MULLET[4].

The AF. word occurs in the 13th c. gloss '*Tapsus barbatus*, i moleine, i. softe' (*Lat. Fr. Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/31), and in *Alphita* (c 1450) as *molayne*. The OE. *molegn*, explained as 'mullein' in dictionaries, appears to have meant 'curds']

1. The common name of various species of the genus *Verbascum*, consisting of herbaceous plants with woolly leaves and an erect woolly raceme of yellow flowers: a. esp. *V. Thapsus*, Common or Great (Torch) Mullein.

Candlewick mullein: see CANDLE-WICK b.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 342/1 Moleyne, herbe *tapsus.* *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 120 Take molyn, & stye hit in good red wyn, & make a plaster 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* (E.D.S.) 79 Verbascum is called in englishe Mullein higgis taper or Longe wurt. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclvi. 629 The male Mullein..hath broade leaues., in the midst of which riseth vp a stalke couered with the like leaues,.. among which, taperwise are set a multitude of yellowe flowers..The female Mullein hath white flowers. 1782 J. SCOTT *Poet. Wks.* 97 And golden spikes the downy mulleins rear. 1851 MRS. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Isl.* 8 Only savins and mullens with their dark pyramids or white spires of velvet leaves, diversified the sandy wayside. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v., Great Torch Mullein

b. Applied to other species of the same genus.

Great (white) or Hoary mullein, *V. Lychnitis.* Purple mullein = MOTH MULLEIN.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxi. 118 There be foure sortes of Mulleyne, wherof ye two first are white Mulleyne..: The third is blacke Mulleyne. The fourth is wilde Mulleyne. *Ibid.* lxxxii. 122 It may be called in English Purple, or Mothe Mulleyn. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclvi. 631 Of base Mullein 1. Base white Mullein. 2 Base black Mullein 1882 *Garden* 28 Oct. 377/1 The Purple Mullein..is an old garden favourite.

c. Applied to similar plants of other genera.

† Petty mullein, *Primula vulgaris* and *P. veris* † Wild or Woody mullein, *Phlomis fruticosa*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxiii. 122 Of Petie Mulleyn or the kindes of Primeroses. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclii. 625 *Verbascum Mathioli* French Sage. Wilde Mullein, woodie Mullein, Mathiolus his Mullein.. In English it is generally called French Sage, we may call it Sage Mullein. 1754 *Catal. Seeds* in *Fam. Rose Kilravock* (Spald. Club) 427 Phlomis (Sage-leaf Mullein).

2. Short for *mullein moth* (see 3).

1868 F. O. MORRIS *Brit. Moths* III. 30 *Cucullia Verbasci.* Mullein. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 430

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple attrib., as *mullein-leaf*; similative, as *mullein-leaved* adj.; **mullein foxglove,** a wild plant of the U.S. (see quot.); **mullein moth, shark,** a moth, *Cucullia Verbasci*, whose larva feeds upon the mullein plant, **mullein pink** (see quot.); **mullein tea,** an infusion of mullein leaves; **mullein wave,** the moth *Acidalia promutata*

1856 GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 292 *Seymeria macrophylla* (Mullein-Foxglove). 1873 MRS. PHELPS *Trotty's Wedd. Tour* 259 Under a great soft mullein leaf 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 75 'Mullein leaved Iron Wort. 1827 J. F. STEPHENS *Catal. Brit. Insects* II. 102 Mullein M[oth] 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 192 *Lychnis coronaria.* Mullein Pink. Rose Campion. 1887 J. C. HARRIS *Free Joe*, etc. (1888) 193 She sent me word to make me some mullein-tea. 1832 J. RENNIE *Conspect. Butterfl. & M.* 140 The Mullein Wave (*Ptychopoda incanata*, Stephens) 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 80 The Mullein Wave (*Acidalia promutata*).

Mu·llen. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 **mullin.** See also MOLAN [App. the same word as MOLAN.] A head-stall for a horse. See also E. D. D.

1600 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 147 He shal make readie his collars, hames, treates, halters, mullens [etc.]. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Suppl., *Mullin bridle*, a kind of bridle with blinkers, used for cart-horses.

Muller (mʊ·ləɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **molour, -owre, mulloure,** 6 **mol(l)er, molver,** 7, 9 **mullar,** 8- **muller.** [Perh. a. AF. **moloir* (cf. OF. *moloir* adj., serving to pound or grind), f. *mol-, moldre* (mod.F. *moudre* to grind.] A stone with a flat base or grinding surface, which is held in the hand and used, in conjunction with a grinding stone or slab, in grinding painters' colours, apothecaries' powders, etc. Also *muller-stone.*

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 396, j petra cum j molour pro pictoribus. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 342/1 *Molowre*, gryndynge stone (A. for colourys) *mola* 1612 PEACHAM *Graphice* 69 The choice of your grinding stone and mullar I like best the porphyrie, white or greene Marble, with a muller or vpper stone of the same *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 67 The student must be provided with a large stone and muller to levigate the colours. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 106/1 The muller is a hard and conical-formed stone, the diameter of the base or rubbing surface of which should be about one-sixth of that of the grinding-stone. *Comb.* 1856 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 687 Tapioca Starch. Grains convex, ovoid, or mullar-shaped.

b. A similar implement used for polishing.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Muller*, is also an instrument used by the glass grinders; being a piece of wood, to one end whereof is cemented the glass to be ground

† c. Used (? *erron.*) for the slab upon which ingredients are mullered. Also *muller stone. Obs.*

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 12 Renewing the destillation, and powering again ye water upon ye dregges grounde vpon a marble moler 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 78 Grynde them verye fyne vppon a moller stone

d. Applied to mechanical contrivances for grinding or crushing.

1858 *Patents Specif., India Rubber* (1875) 133 Disintegrating india-rubber, and passing it through 'mullers' or rollers heated or not. 1889 C. G. W. LOCK *Pract. Goldmining* 69 The muller runs at 72 revolutions a minute

† **Mu·ller,** *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **mullar,** 7 **muler.** [a. F. *moulure*: see MOULURE.] = MOULDING.

1554-5 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) II. 354 Item,..mullars to the nether queir dur 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* 8 The muller or Coronicis, of the antiques. 1635 G. JAMESONE in J. Bulloch *Life* (1885) 92 The pryce [of the picture] is twentie merkis, bot iff I furniss ane double gilt muller, then it is twentie poundis

Hence † **Mu·llered** *a.*, furnished with a moulding

1663 in *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 188 Ane large keicking glass mulered with eibonie and caice conforme.

Muller (mʊ·ləɹ), *sb.*[3] [f. MULL *v.*3 + -ER[1].]

1. A vessel in which wine or other liquor is mulled.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Muller*, a vessel for heating wine over a fire 1889 A. WATT *Electro-Metall.* 237 Large brass and copper articles, as mullers, for example, must be literally surrounded by anodes, otherwise they will not receive a uniform coating of nickel.

2. One who, or that which, mulls (Webster 1864).

Muller (mʊ·ləɹ), *v.* [f. MULLER *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To grind with a muller.

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 127 As long as the phosphorus is being ground or 'mullered', copious fumes are evolved.

Müllerian (müllī·rĭăn), *a.* [f. the name of Joh. *Müller* (1801–58), an eminent German physiologist + -IAN.] In *Müllerian duct*, a duct in a chick, first observed by Muller, which afterwards becomes the oviduct or Fallopian tube in the female.

[1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* Suppl. 613/1 This is called after its first observer, the duct of Muller.] 1875 *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XV. 91 The Müllerian duct.

Mulleston(e, obs. forms of MILL-STONE.

Mullet[1] (mʊ·lĕt). Forms: 5 **molet,** 5–6 **molett(e,** 5–7 **millet,** (5 **mylet,** 7 **millett**), 6 **mullett,** 7 **mullot,** 6– **mullet.** [ME. *molet, mulet*, a. OF. *mulet*, dim. f. L. *mullus* red mullet.]

1. A name applied to two genera of fishes: a. the genus *Mullus*, family *Mullidæ*, of which the Red mullet (*M. barbatus*) is the type; b. the genus *Mugil*, family *Mugilidæ*, of which the Grey mullet (*M. capito*) is the best-known species.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 342/1 Molet, fysche, *mullus.* *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 104 Take a Millet, and scale him And boile hem ouer the fire, or elles fry him in good oyle. 1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* 166 Base, troute, molette. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. i, We will eate our mullets, Sous'd in high countrey wines 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 21 Of Carps and Mullets why prefer the great? 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 63 The white or common mullet [*Mugil cephalus*]. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 27 The Red Mullets were well known to the ancients *Ibid.* 28 The Striped Red Mullet is the species which occasionally only attains to so enviable a size in the Mediterranean (*Mullus surmuletus*) 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 365 On our eastern coast..the most familiar is the Striped Mullet, *Mugil albula*; the other is the so called 'White Mullet', *Mugil brasiliensis*. On various parts of the coast they have special names. About Cape Hatteras the names 'Jumping Mullet' and 'Sand Mullet' occur; in Southeastern Florida 'Silver Mullet' and 'Big-eyed Mullet'. 1895 J. BICKERDYKE *Sea Fishing* xi. 324 The Grey Mullet Of these fish there are two kinds, the great grey mullet (*Mugil capito*) and the lesser grey mullet (*Mugil chelo*).

2. Applied to fish of other genera, as **black mullet,** *Menticirrus nebulosus*, the American kingfish, **cucumber m.,** the Australian grayling, *Prototroctes maræna.*

1880 W. SENIOR *Trav. & Trout* I. viii. 93 These must be the long-looked for cucumber mullet, or fresh-water herring. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 123 The King-Fish, also known as the 'Black Mullet' in the Chesapeake.

Mullet[2] (mʊ·lĕt) *Her.* Forms: 5–6 **molet,** 6 **molette, mollet**(t, 6– **mullet.** [a. OF. *molette* rowel, mullet (mod.F. *molette* rowel).]

1. *Her.* A figure of a star, having five straight points (when a larger number is not specified). Given as a mark of cadency for a third son.

Perh. originally pierced to represent a spur-rowel. In modern practice, if the mullet is pierced this is specified in the blazon

[1216-72 *Roll temp. Hen. III* in Parker *Gloss. Her.* 1894, Le Conte de Oxford, quartele d'or et de goules [*sic*], ung molet d'argent ent le quarter devant. 1327-77 *Roll, temp. Edw. III* ibid., Monsire Hansted, gules a trois mulletz argent.] *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8713 He beres an egle And he hath rose & he has molettis 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* b. b, Fixall in armys is calde the thirde degre thay may here there faderis cote armure with a differans molet. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 178 A Mullet of v. poyntes sable...This may be also of vii. poyntes, but of no more. 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. (1634) 161 The mullet is often pierced of the field and the Starre never. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. ii, And in the chief three mullets stood The cognizance of Douglas blood. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. 184 The St. Johns, in like manner, bear mullets on a chief.

b. *Comb.*, as *mullet-footed, -shaped* adjs.

1851 AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* I. 236 A mullet-shaped brooch 1897 *Trans. Glasg. Archæol. Soc.* III. i. 219 This is known as a lobed or mullet footed chalice.

2. Pseudo-*arch.* The rowel of a spur.

1830 JAMES *Darnley* xxxii. 143/2 The horse's feet were brought on the very brink of the river, and a slight touch of the mullet made him plunge over

† **Mu·llet**[3]. *Obs.* [a. F. *molet.*] *pl.* A kind of pincers or tweezers. *Obs*

1398 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 245 [Apothecary's will] j draghyng-dobler, cum les moletts 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, Here is a haire too much, take it off. Where are thy mullets? 1634 I. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVII. xvii. (1678) 675 Cutting Mullets Mullets onely to hold and not to cut Mullets to take forth splinters of bones. Mullets to draw teeth

Hence † **Mu·llet** *v.*, to treat with the 'mullet'.

1649 QUARLES *Virgin Widow* v. i, And then Cis must be call'd, and then her Ladiships haire must be crispt, and then her Ladiships browes must be mullited

† **Mullet**[4]. *Obs. rare.* = MULLEIN.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 390 The first kind of *Conyza* hath large and broad leaues like *Verbascum nigrum* or black Mullet *Ibid.* 391, I would gladly haue *Conyza* to be called in English Fleabane Mullet. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* 323 Take of the tops of parsley, of mullet, and of elder buds, of each one handful.

† **Mu·llet**[5]. Some part of a musket barrel.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 134/2 The seuerall parts of the Barrell of a Muskett. The Barrell. The squares The mulletts 1881 GREENER *Gun* 50 Their [*sic* the Italian gunsmiths'] early barrels were beautifully formed on the outside, with many squares and mullets [*sic*].

† **Mu·llet**[6]. *Obs.* [a. F. *molette*, dim. of *meule* millstone.] = MULLER *sb.*[1]

1755 JOHNSON, *Mullar.*. Often called improperly *mullet.*

† **Mu·llet**[7]. *Obs.* The Puffin, *Fratercula arctica.*

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* III. v. 325 The Bird called

Coulterneb at the Farn Islands,..at Scarburgh Mullet..: Anas Arctica *Clus.* 1858 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* V. 365 *Mormon arcticus.* The Arctic Puffin...Mullet.

Mullet, variant of MULET *Obs.*

Mu·lleted, *a. Obs.* [? f. MULLET[2] + -ED[2].] ? Ornamented with mullets.

1610 BODLEY in *Relig.* (1703) 310 It puts me in a Dump, that my Mason having laid but one only course of Mulleted Work, he should complain so soon of the Badness of the Stone

Mu·lletry. [f. MULLET[1] + -RY.] A pond or reservoir for breeding mullets (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

Mulley, Mulliere: see MULEY, MULIER.

Mulligatawny (mʊ ligătǫ·ni). Forms: 8 **mullaghee-tanny, mulagatoney,** 9 **mulkatany, mullikatauny, malaca-tawney, malachatauni, malagatany, mulla-, mulligatawn(e)y.** [a. Tamil *milagu-tannīr* 'pepper-water' (Yule).]

1. An East Indian highly seasoned soup. Also *mulligatawny soup.*

1784 in Seton-Karr *Select Calcutta Gaz.* (1864) I. 18 On Mullaghee-tanny we dine. 1798 *Sporting Mag* XI 308, I supped..in his house on Mulagatoney or pepper-water. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II 286 Curry and malagatany soup from the East Indies. 1863 SALA *Quak* 61 He . devoured prodigious quantities of curry, pepperpot, chillum, cutlets, capsicum-hash, and mulligatawny soup.

b *Mulligatawny paste* (see quot. 1858).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Mulligatawny-paste,* a curry paste, used for flavouring mulligatawny soup. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* VI. 130 We had taken a little mulligatawney paste for making soup.

2. *Anglo-Ind.* = MULL *sb*[8]

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VI 147 [He] grew, in fact, a mulkatany.

Mulligrubs (mʊ ligrʊbz), *pl.* Forms: 6 **mulliegrums,** (7–8 *Dicts.* **mouldy-grubs,** 8 **ma-lé-grubbles,** 9 **mulleygrubs**), 9 *Sc.* **mulligrumphs,** 8-9 **mullygrubs,** 7-9 **mulligrubs.** [A grotesque arbitrary formation.]

1. A state of depression of spirits; a fit of megrims or spleen; in early use in phr (*in*) *her, his,* etc., *mulligrubs, sick of the mulligrubs*; hence jocularly, stomach-ache or colic.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 55 The yeoman of the mouth . rehearsed this second ill successe, wherwith Peters successour was so in his mulliegrums that he had thought to haue buffeted him 1619 FLETCHER *Lf. Thomas* II ii, Whither goe all these men-menders, these physitians? Whose dog lyes sicke o' th mulligrubs? 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* IV i, She is in her mulligrubs already 1720 RAMSAY *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 85 It lulls a wee my mullygrubs, To think upon these bitten scrubs. 1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat Dict.,* The mouldy grubs, *tormina ventris* 1789 in *N. Eng Hist & Gen. Reg.* (1876) XXX. 47 We had father —— of —— who rolled and bellowed as if he had the *ma-lé grubbles,* or, as many thought, as if he were in liquor. 1802 G COLMAN *Br Grins, Knt. & Friar* II XXXIX, His bowels; Where spasms were Afflicting him with mulligrubs and colic. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 14 Mar., I have scarce stirred to take exercise for four or five days, no wonder I had the mulligrubs 1827 *Ibid* 19 Sept., Surely these mulligrubs belong to the mind more than the body 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. VIII, Peakyish you feel, don't you, now, with a touch of the mulligrubs in your collywobbles?

†2. In sing. form. **a.** Ludicrously applied to a person. b. A fit of 'mulligrubs'. *Obs. rare.*

1633 SHIRLEY *Gamester* IV. I, Command my sword, my lungs, my life, Thou art a puffe, a mulligrube, a Metaphysicall Coxcombe, and I honour you with all my hart 16.. MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T.* Wks (Dyce) V. 597 Some Londoner's son that must hear twice a-week from his mother, or else he will be sick of a university-mulligrub 1827 *Ibid* 19 Sept., Surely these mulligrubs belong to the mind more than the body 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. VIII, Peakyish you feel, don't you, now, with a touch of the mulligrubs in your collywobbles?

†Mu·lling, *sb. Obs. rare.* [Cf. MULLY *sb.* and -ING[3].] A term of endearment.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst* XVI (Shaks. Soc.) 160 3it fayre mullynge, take it nat at no greve. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 295 This is a feyre and swete mullynge *Blandus est puerulus insigni festiuitate a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 224 He calleth me his whyting, His mullyng and his mytyng.

Mulling (mʊ·lin), *vbl sb.* Bustle, stir, excitement. Chiefly *U. S.*

1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* 170 (Bartlett) There has been a pretty considerable mullin going on among the doctors. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* II. Introd., We have always heard *mullin* used for *stirring, bustling,* sometimes in an underhand way.

Mullion (mʊ·lyən). *Arch.* Also 6 *Sc.* **mullen.** [Prob. a metathetic alteration of the synonymous *munnall* MONIAL. Cf. MUNNION, which appears somewhat later in our quots.] A vertical bar dividing the lights in a window, *esp.* in Gothic architecture; also, a similar bar in screen-work.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 39 The windowes be thicke of mullions, that ther is no kreping in betwene. 1590 in *Compt Bk. D. Wedderburne* (S.H.S.) 64 Item for mending the Mullenis in the sylling XVJ[d]. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Introd. 4 The lantern was..domed over; the doming being supported upon eight stone pillars or mullions, with openings between them for the passage of the light. *a* 1878 SIR G. G SCOTT *Lect Archit* (1879) I. 163 This is, in fact, the great use of the mullion, to enable you to use wider windows.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **mullion seat** (see quot.), **mullion window** = mullioned window

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. iii, A large mullion window. 1888 C. C. HODGES *Hexham Abbey* 30 *note,* A reprise or reprisal in the foot of a window mullion or jamb... *Mullion-seat* is the term used in some localities.

Mullioned (mʊ·lyənd), *a* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Having mullions; constructed with mullions.

1763 STUKELEY *Palaeogr. Sacra* i. 18 The mullion'd lace-work of the windows. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 128 The square pannelled mullioned windows, of the great houses of the time of queen Elizabeth. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Church of Brou* II From her mullion'd chamber casement Smiles the Duchess Marguerite.

Mu·llipuff. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 7 **mully-puffe, mullipuff(e,** 8 **mollipuff,** 9 **mully-puff** (E.D.D.). [f. MULLY *a.* + PUFF *sb.*]

1. = FUZZ-BALL; hence, as a term of contempt.

1629 SHIRLEY *Wedding* IV. H 4 b, Thou mully-puffe, were it not iustice to kicke thy guts out. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 81 Fuss-balls, Mullipuffes called by the Fishermen Wolves farts, are to be found plentifully. 1705 DALE *Pharmacol.* Suppl 42 *Crepitus Lupi...Lycoperdon vulgare.* .. Puff-Balls, Bull-fists, Mollipuffs.

†2. *Surg.* A styptic used instead of fuzz-ball.

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. viii. 74 The next day..I found the lint mullipuff stick close to the wound.

Mullock (mʊ·lək), *sb.* Forms: 4 **mulloc, -ok(e,** 6–7 **mullocke,** 7 **mollocke,** 8 **mollock,** 7– **mullock.** [f. MULL *sb*[1] + -OCK.]

1. Rubbish, refuse matter. Now only *dial.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 19 That ilke fruyt [*sc* the medlar] is euer leng the wers Til it be roten in Mullok or in stree. 1555 W WATRELMAN *Fardle Facions* I vi. F viij, The Ethiopians. gather together..a great deale of rubbeshe and mullocke apte for firyng. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 158/43 Mullocke, *pulus* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 17 It cannot abide rank mucke, but contenteth itselfe with rotten chaffe or pugs, and such like plain mullock. 1624 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV 389 For layinge his mullocke and ashes short of the place appoynted..vjd. 1735–6 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.) s.v., In Glouc., mould under a faggot-stack is call'd mollock, from its wetness or dampness. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh Word-bk., Mullock,* dirt; rubbish, as of the refuse of masons' work, gardeners' sweepings, &c.

2. *Austral.* Rock which does not contain gold; also the refuse from which gold has been extracted.

1864 J ROGERS *New Rush* II. 26 A man each windlass-handle working slow Raises the mullock from his mate below. 1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* 79 Here and there great heaps of earth and mullock, indicated the whereabouts of a claim. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Feb 2/1 About 80 ft and parallel with the main reef is a lode of reef formation divided by bands of mullock, the bands of stone varying from 10 in to over 2 ft. wide.

b. *transf.* Applied to a person.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* iv. 39 Some of the swells here..are the biggest rapscallions out, instead of setting a good example to us poor ignorant lower-class mullocks.

Hence **Mu·llocky** *a.*, of the nature of mullock Also **Mu·llock** *v. trans.*, to litter (a place), to make slovenly; to do (something) in a slovenly way. Const. with *up, over* (*Sc., dial.*, and *Austral.*)

1897 *Daily News* 14 Dec 2/1 In sinking the shaft 'mullocky lode stuff' was passed through.

†Mu·lly, *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. MULLING *sb.*] A term of endearment applied to a woman.

1538 BALE *Three Lawes* B iij b, It is myne owne swete bullye, My muskyne and my mullye, My gelouer and my cullye

Mu·lly, *a. Obs* exc. *dial.* [f. MULL *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Dusty, powdery.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 100/22 Mully, *puluerulentus.* 1855 *Norfolk Wds.* in *Trans. Philol Soc.* 34 *Mully,* mouldy, powdery.

Mulmull (mʊ·lmʊl). Also 7–8 **mulmul,** 8 **mallemolle,** 9 **mull-mull.** [a. Hindī *malmal.*] A thin variety of muslin. Cf MULL *sb.*[6]

1676 S. MASTER *Diary* 14 Oct. in *Hedges' Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 235 Maulda. is a place where great Varietyes of Course goods proper for Europe are made and procured, as Cossaes, Hummums, Mulmulls [etc.]. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I 223 Which I value at 20*s.*, the 10 Yards, from a Long Cloth or Bast to a Mulmul or Dorea 1862 MRS SPEID *Last Yrs. India* IV. 86 Our ghost is clad in white. Not in specific white—mull mull or nainsook, but in white, or whiteness the abstraction.

†Mulome·dic, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* In 7 **-ick.** [ad. late L. *mūlomedicus,* f. *mūl-us* MULE *sb.*[1] + *medicus* physician.] (See quot.)

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Mulomedick,* belonging to the cure of Mules; also substantively taken a *Mulomedick,* is no other then a Farrier, if a Mule-doctor may be so called.

†Mulse. *Obs.* Also 7 **mulce.** [ad. L. *mulsum,* neut. pa. pple. of *mulcēre* to sweeten.] A liquor made of honey mixed with water or wine; hydromel, mead. Also *mulse-water*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 76 b, Paulus Aegineta prayseth moche Mulse, or the water of honye 1574 HYLL *Ord. Bees* xxix, Of the drinke of Hony which they call the Mulse-water 1622 MALYNES *Anc Law-Merch* 233 Take Mulce, which is eight times so much water as hony, boyled to a quart or three pintes 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 263 Melicrate hath the same nature as mulse.

†Mulsed, *a Obs.* In 6 **mulset.** [f. L. *muls-us* (see prec.) + -ED[1].] Mingled with honey.

1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 60 The uryne of a wylde Bore with mulset vyneger is good for the fallyng evyll.

Mulsh: see MULCH.

Mult, Multacion: see MULCT, MULCTATION.

†Mu·ltangle. *Geom. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *multangulum,* neut. sing. of *multangulus*: see MULTI- and ANGLE *sb.*] A polygon.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 174 If 3 [angles] then called a Triangle, if 4 a Quadrangle, if more a Multangle or Polygone. 1768 T. TAYLOR *Procius* I 85 Multangles, and all the figures of many bases, concerning which geometry informs us

So **†Mu·ltangled** *a.* [see ANGLED 4] = next.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 176 Of Triangular, Quadrangular, or Multangled Form at the Base. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Multangled* or *Multangular Figure.*

Multangular (mʊltæ·ngiʊlăr), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *multangulāris*: see MULTI- and ANGULAR. Cf. F. *multangulaire.*] **A.** *adj.* Having many angles; many-angled; polygonal.

1679 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) XXXV. § 21 Some [leaves] round; others long, Oval, Multangular, indented. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 238 A Multangular-Tower at York. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* XXXIX, Pikes—some headed with sharp-pointed stone, others with multangular stone. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc., Taylor's Germ. Poetry* (1840) III. 250 Grim boughs dishevelled in multangular complexity. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 210 The body covered either with multangular scutes or with spines and rough scales.

B. *sb. rare.* A polygon.

1766 *Complete Farmer* 7 E 2 Regular multangulars take their names from their number of angles.

Hence **Multa·ngularly** *adv.*, **Multa·ngularness.**

1702 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* I iii. 14 Granates are Multangularly Round. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Multangularness,* the having many Angles.

†Multa·ngulous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *multangul-us* (see MULTANGLE) + -OUS.] Multangular.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XI. ix. (1687) 765/1 He referred Sapours to Figure; the round Atoms..make a sweet Sapor; . the Multangulous, a harsh. 1680 T. LAWSON *Mite into Treas* 33 Obtusangulous, Acutangulous, Multangulous.

Multa·nimous, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *mult-us* MULTI- + *anim-us* mind + -OUS: cf. L. *multanimis* courageous.] Having a many-sided mind.

1854 LOWELL *Keats* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 231, I look upon it rather as one of the phenomena of that multanimous nature of the poet, which makes him for the moment that of which he has an intellectual perception

Multarti·culate, *a. Zool. rare.* [See MULTI-; cf *multi-articulate*] Many-jointed.

1681 GREW *Museum* I. 144 The Multarticulate Oyster with a bended Base. 1778 DA COSTA *Brit. Conchol.* 168 Those [bivalves] that have the hinge set with numerous teeth, or are multarticulate 1882 *Trans Geol Soc* Ser. II. I. 122 Its small nostrils and multarticulate paddles.

Multati·tious, *a. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *multātīci-us,* f. *multāt-, multāre* to MULCT] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Multatitious,* gotten by fine or forfeit.

Multe, obs. form of MELT, MULCT.

Multeity (mʊltē·iti). [f. L. *multus* many, perh. after *hæcceity*] The quality or condition of being many (i.e. more than one); manifoldness.

1814 COLERIDGE *Princ Genial Crit.* iii, The Philosopher of the later Platonic, or Alexandrine School, named the triangle the first-born of beauty, it being the first and simplest symbol of multeity in unity. 1817 — *Biog Lit* XII. (1847) I II 279 The conveniency of the scholastic phrase to express the kind with the abstraction of degree, as for instance *multeity* instead of multitude. 1881 F. Y. EDGEWORTH *Math Psychics* 50 That continuity of fluid, that multeity of atoms which constitute the foundations of the uniformities of Physics. 1891 WESTCOTT *Ess.* 170 The central idea of the sacrament is placed in unity realised in multeity.

b *concr.* or semi-*concr* A thing consisting of many individual parts or members.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 738 A sonnet consists of fourteen lines. What magic lies within that limitary multeity! 1894 *19th Cent.* Apr 633 *note,* [History] tells only of the conflict of opposed multeities of men with organisation of each multeity for its hostile purpose.

Multen, obs. pa. pple. of MELT *v.*[1]

†Mu·lteous, *a Obs rare*[−1]. [f. L. *multus* many + -EOUS. Cf. *multuous.*] Numerous.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* V. XXV. 112 Yet of more multeous Armies we than Scotland were at cost

Multepli, Multer: see MULTIPLY, MULTURE

Multi- (mʊ·lti), occas. before a vowel mult- (e.g. *multangular, multarticular, multocular*), combining form of L. *multus* much, many. The compounds having this prefix in Latin belong for the most part to non-classical times: they are chiefly of parasynthetic formation, in which *multi-* = 'many', as *multangulus* many-angled, *multicaulis* many-stalked, *multigenerus* of many kinds, but a certain number of objective or adverbial compounds also existed, in which *multi-* = 'much', as *multibibus* much-drinking, *multicupidus* desiring much, *multiscius* knowing much.

In English the compounds of *multi-* were originally either direct adaptations from Latin compounds or were modelled upon them, but in the 19th c. the prefix came into frequent general use with ppl. adjs. and sbs. (Cf. POLY-.) The earliest English borrowings from Latin were *multifary* (Lydgate), *multifarious* (Nashe, 1593), *multiformity* (Puttenham, 1589); they did not become numerous till the middle of the 17th c. The more important compounds (being chiefly those which have a continuous history from the 17th c. onwards) are entered as Main words; the present article comprises a typical selection of modern scientific terms and of compounds of a general character.

1. Forming parasynthetic adjectives, with the sense of 'many'. **a.** In scientific and technical

use: **Multi-a'ngular** = MULTANGULAR. **Multia'reolate**, consisting of many small areas. **Multiarti'cular**, affecting more than one joint. **Multiarti'culate, -ated**, having many articulations, as the legs and antennæ of insects; cf. MULTARTICULATE. **Multia'xial**, having many axes or lines of growth. **Multica'merate**, of many chambers. **Multica'psular**, (of a pericarp) having many capsules. **Multi-ca'rinate, -ated** (see quots.). **Multice'llular**, many-celled. **Multice'ntral**, connected with or dependent upon several centres. **Multici'liate, -ated**, having many cilia. **Multici'pital** [cf. BICIPITAL], many-headed. **Multicoccous** [see COCCUS], having many cocci or cells. **Multicor'neal**, having many corneæ. **Multico'state**, having more than one rib; palmately nerved. **Multicuspid, -cu'spidate**, having more than two cusps. **Multide'ntate**, having or armed with many teeth. **Multidenti'culate**, having many denticulations; having a finely-toothed margin. **Multidi'gitate**, having many fingers or finger-like processes. **Multidime'nsional**, of more than three dimensions. **Multiflage'llate**, having many flagella. **Multifo'liate, -fo'liolate**, having many (more than 7 or 9) leaflets. **Multiga'nglionate**, having many ganglia. **Multigra'nulate, -gra'nulated**, having many granules or grains. **Multigu'ttulate**, having many drop-like spots. **Multijugate** (*mʌltɪ'dʒʊgēt, mʌltɪdʒʊ'gēt*), **Multijugous** [L. *jugum* yoke, pair], having many pairs of leaflets. **Multilaci'niate**, having many laciniæ. **Multilame'llar, -lame'llate, -lame'llous**, having many lamellæ. **Multila'minar, -la'minate, -ated**, having many laminæ or layers. **Multili'neal**, having many lines. **Multili'near**, having many lines; *Alg.*, applied by MacMahon to an operator invented by him. **Multili'teral**, (of an equation) involving several unknowns. **Multilo'bar, -lo'bate, Multilobed**, having many lobes. **Multilo'bular, -lo'bulate, -ated**, characterized by many lobules. **Multilo'cular, -lo'culate, -ated**, having, consisting of, or characterized by many cells or chambers. **Multima'cular**, having many maculæ. **Multine'rvose**, having many nervures. **Multino'dal, -no'date, -no'dous**, having many nodes or knots. **Multinu'clear, -ate, -ated**, having more than one nucleus; so **Multinu'cleolar, -ate, -ated** (in recent Dicts.). **Multi-o'vular, -o'vulate**, containing many ovules. **Multipalea'ceous**, having numerous paleæ. **Multipe'rforate**, characterized by many perforations. **Multipi'nnate**, many times pinnate. **Multipla'nar**, consisting of, or related to, a number of planes. **Multipo'lar**, having many poles: *Phys.* said of nerve-cells; *Electr.* of dynamos. **Multira'diate, -ated**, having many rays. **Multiradi'cular**, having many radicles. **Multisa'eculate**, having many sacculi. **Multise'gmentate, -se'gmented**, having many segments. **Multise'ptate**, having many septa or partitions; divided into many chambers, as the pith of a walnut. **Multise'rial**, arranged in many series or rows; hence **Multise'rially** *adv.*; so **Multise'riate**. **Multisi'liquose, -si'liquous**, having or producing many seed-vessels. **Multispe'rmous** [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], many-seeded. **Multispi'culate**, having many spicules. **Multispi'nous**, many-spined. **Multispi'ral**, having many spiral coils or convolutions. **Multistri'ate**, marked with numerous striæ or streaks. **Multisu'lcate, -ated**, many-furrowed. **Multitenta'culate**, having many tentacles. **Multitube'rculate, -ated**, having many tubercles. **Multitu'bular**, having numerous tubes; applied *esp.* to locomotive boilers having many tubes traversing the flame space. **Multivo'ltine** [It. *volta* time, turn], (of a silkworm) producing several broods in a year; cf. *polyvoltine*.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, **Multiangular*. 1874 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-w. Alga N. Amer.* II Very often triangular, rarely multiangular. 1861 HAGEN *Syn Neuroptera N. Amer.* (Smithsonian Misc. Collect. IV.) 341 *Multi areolate. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 232 Two previous attacks had commenced in the typically gouty fashion, but had become subsequently *multi articular. 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 99 Legs bifid, the last joint of the four anterior pairs uniarticulate; of the other pairs of legs *multiarticulate. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 78 The termination of the multi articulate antennæ in a filament, not in a club. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 486 A pair of legs terminated by a very long, slender, and *multiarticulated tarsus. 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. § 50. 137 Of *multiaxial growth that is discontinuous, a familiar instance among plants exists in the common strawberry. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 282 The elongated *multi-camerate hearts found in some Crustacea. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, **Multicapsular*, divided into many partitions, as poppies, flax, &c. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xxxiii. (1765) 158 *Reseda*, with a multicapsular Fruit. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., **Multi-carinate*, in Conchology, is applied to a shell which is traversed by many keel-like ridges. 1840 SMART, **Multi-carinated*, having many projections. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 626 *Multicellular filaments. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 95 The celebrated glands of the Hop, are multicellular peltate scales. 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. § 50. 137 Central development may be distinguished into *unicentral* and **multicentral*; according as the product of the original germ, develops symmetrically round one centre, or .. in subordination to many centres. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr 908 Cancers either started from one centre (unicentral or monocentral) or from many centres (multicentral or plurocentral). 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII 75/2 The *multiciliate spermatozoids. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Jan. Epitome of Current Lit 8/3 In *multiciliated species [of Bacteria]. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* Gloss., **Multicipital*, many headed. 1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 315 A fruit often raised into ridges, and separating naturally, when ripe, into as many distinct *cocca*, which open longitudinally ..; whence the expressions *tricoccous*, **multicoccous*, applied to this kind of fruit. 1883 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIII. 186 The *multicorneal (polymeniscous) eye of Insects. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 144 Reticulated Venation. I. Unicostate. A single rib or costa in the middle (midrib). II. *Multicostate. More than one rib. 1881 *Linn Soc Jrnl., Bot.* XVIII. 271 Achenia multicostate 1848 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 5) 971 The molar teeth, true or large molars, or *multicuspid teeth. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool* 58 Minute spherical bodies covered with radiating and multicuspid spines. 1839–47 *Todd's Cycl Anat* III. 298/2 The incisors are always very small, the molars generally *multicuspidate. 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol Compend.* 97 Rostrum descending, *multidentate above. 1873 *Trans. Amer. Philos Soc.* 287 (Cassell) The species of this group have the anterior tibiæ sometimes *multidenticulate. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. I. 727/2 In all *multi-digitate mammalia, such as the Quadrumana, Carnivora, Rodentia, and Edentata. 1884 R. A. PROCTOR in *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 36 Systems of non-Euclidean geometry, or of *multidimensional space. 1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex., Multifoliatus*, applied to a digitated leaf of which the common petiole terminates by more than nine foholes, as the *Lupinus varius*. *multifoliate 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 341 One bundle runs out into each of the leaves, which form multifoliate whorls. 1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr *Richard's Elem Bot* 138 *Multifoliolate [leaves], composed of numerous leaflets; as in *Lupinus varius* 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv Anim* VI. 263 The posterior pair of the *multiganglionate cord which surrounds the gullet. 1860 WORCESTER, **Multigranulate*. 1840 SMART, **Multi granulated* 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 322 Sporidia *multiguttulate 1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Elem Bot* 139 Oppositely pinnate leaves are said to be *Multijugate, when the pairs of leaflets are in indeterminate number. 1828–32 WEBSTER, **Multijugous*. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen flora* 90 *Evernia furfuracea* .. dichotomously *multi laciniate. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 398 On one spot of this [visual organ] is placed a *multi lamellar refractive apparatus. 1882 VINES tr *Sachs' Bot* 95 The multilamellar epidermis. 1846 DANA *Zooph* (1848) 216 Cells infundibuliform, *multilamellate 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV 266/2 Animal..containing a calcareous *polyparium*. fixed in the lower part, enlarged, flattened, excavated, and *multilamellous in the upper part. 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 469 Thickening of the epithelial layer of some mucous membranes with *multilaminar pavement epithelium. 1890 *Century Dict.*, **Multilaminate*. 1877 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII 182 A *multilaminated coat of 1800 STEEVENS *Note on Shaks Twel. N.* III iii, This Map is *multilineal in the extreme, and is the first in which the Eastern Islands are included. 1882 OGILVIE, **Multilineal*, **multilinear*, having many lines. 1886 *Proc. Lond Math. Soc.* XVIII. 61 The Theory of a Multilinear Partial Differential Operator... By P. A MacMahon. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 227 Analysis by a *Multilateral equation 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, **Multilobar* 1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot* 129 [Leaves are] *Multilobate; when the divisions are broader and separated by obtuse sinuses. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* I. 81 The cells with multilobate nucleus 1856 W. CLARK *van der Hoeven's Zool* I. 203 Rotatory organ *multilobed or parted. 1882–4 COOKE *Brit Freshw. Algæ* I. 202 Cells..bi-, tri-, or multi lobed. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit Organs* 170 It contains *multilobular mucous glands in its substance. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis Liver* 176 Multilobular cirrhosis. 1902 *Webster's Dict* Suppl., **Multilobulate, Multilobulated*, having many lobules. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VI. 504 Longitudinal sections show them (*vis* miliary patches) as *multilobulated masses. 1815 W. WOOD *Gen Conchol.* p. lvii, All chambered shells are *multilocular. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch Bot.* I (ed. 14) 16 If there are more cells than one it [*sc.* the pistil] is either bilocular, trilocular, multilocular, or otherwise. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut* 37 He divides and then subdivides it into partitions, almost as multilocular as a painter's box of colors. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii 376 The Polythalamia or Multilocular Rhizopods, in their earliest state are unilocular 1890 *Century Dict.*, **Multiloculate* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VI. 504 These morbid bodies may eventually coalesce with similar bodies..to form large *multiloculated bodies. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* V. [134]/2 The germinal vesicle is ..*multimacular in the large-yolked ova. 1896 W CLARK *van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 314 *Hippobosca* Latr.—Wings parallel, incumbent, obtuse, *multinervose. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. (ed 3) 160 The *multinodal cyme offers no fixed rule in the spirals of its nodes. 1840 SMART, **Multinodate*, or *Multinodous* (many-knotted). 1727 BAILEY vol. II, **Multinodous*, full of Knots. 1874 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XIV. 97 Greef regards *Pelomyxa* as a multicellular, or, rather, *multinuclear amœboid organism. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 946 The multinuclear bast-fibres and laticiferous cells of various Phanerogams. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 659 Unicellular organisms, which occasionally become multicellular, or at any rate *multinucleate, by the multiplication of the nucleus. 1873 T. H GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 211 A *Multinucleated Cell from a Grey Miliary Tubercle of the Lung in a case of Acute Tuberculosis. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 523 The sixth internodal cell might be multinuclear, with *multinucleolar nuclei. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 765 Ovary sessile, 3-lobed, 1-celled, *multiovular. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Multiovulatus*, applied to the cells or compartments of the ovary when they contain a great many ovules: *multiovulate. 1881 *Linn. Soc. Jrnl., Bot.* XVIII 267 Ovary linear, multiovulate. 1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 184 [The spikelet] may be *multipaleaceous, as in some species of *Uniola*. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* p. lxxxiv, The mouth is constituted by a *multiperforate branchial skeleton 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot* 195 Whole systems of shoots frequently have the appearance of *multipinnate leaves. 1850 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1889) I 505 The developable which is the envelope of such a system [of *n* different planes] may be termed a '*multiplanar developable'. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 443/2 Of the ganglia, it is exclusively the sympathetic which are made up of *multipolar ganglion-cells 1884 HIGGS *Magn Dyn. Electr. Mach.* 259 Formerly, in multipolar machines there were as many brushes as poles 1846 DANA *Zooph.* VII (1848) 113 Cells *multiradiate 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 105 The acicular structures, which are combined together in various ways to form multiradiate stars. 1840 SMART, **Multiradiated* 1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 48 Some botanists have regarded such tubercles as so many radicles, and have attributed to these genera a *multiradicular embryo 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat* 272 [In the Hemiptera] the fore-gut, which is frequently *multisacculate. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 289 The *multisegmentate 'cirri' of the adult [Cirripede] 1881 *Athenæum* 18 June 818/1 A central *multisegmented axis. 1857 M. J. BERKELEY *Cryptog Bot* § 199 The filiform *multiseptate antheridia. 1838 G. JOHNSTON *Brit. Zoophytes* 287 *Flustra Murrayana*, cells *multiserial, ovate. 1872 H A. NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 325 In the Pycnodonts the teeth are multiserial 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 71 The cells are arranged *multiserially in parallel longitudinal rows. 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 187 Arctium Pappus-hairs *multi-seriate 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 287 The *Multisiliquose or corniculated Herbs, which after each Flower bear many Pods or horned Seed Vessels 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) s v *Corniculate Plants*, They are also termed *Multisiliquous 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot* (ed. 5) 334 The fruit or pericarp is .*multispermous. 1900 *Proc. Zool Soc.* 139 The meshes of the reticulum are *multispiculate. 1892 DANA *Crust* I. 538 Carapax *multispinous 1839 SOWERBY *Conch Man* 66 **Multispiral*, applied to a shell when the spire consists of numerous whorls, or to an operculum of numerous volutions. 1899 *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 122 Arrangements of multispiral springs [etc.] 1842 BRANDE *Dict Sci.*, etc., **Multistriate*. 1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex. Multisulcatus*. *multisulcate 1840 SMART, **Multisulcated* 1846 DANA *Zooph* (1848) 698 Polyps *multitentaculate. 1888 *Q Jrnl. Microsc. Sci* XXIX 20 The *multituberculate molar teeth of Myrmecobius 1883 W. H FLOWER in *Encycl Brit* XV 376/1 Two small molars with low *multituberculated crowns. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 100 Without the steam blast the advantages of the *multitubular boiler (afterwards invented) could never have been fairly tested 1874 J. GEOGHEGAN *Silk in India* 28 In 1866 experiments were tried with so called Japan bivoltine and *multivoltine seed 1883 G WATT *Econ Prod India* III 66 The multivoltine worms are confined chiefly to Bengal, where they produce three chief crops.

b. In general use (mostly nonce-words): as *multi-bladed, -branched, -faced, -faceted, -hued, -pointed, -spired, -threaded, -toned*; occas. with advb. force, as *multi-ramified*. **Multifi'stular** [L. *fistula*], consisting of many pipes. **Multifu'vian** [L. *fluviis*], having many rivers flowing into it. **Multifu'rcate**, forked in many directions. **Multili'ngual**, using, characterized by, or written in, many languages. **Multime'dial**, coming through many media. **Multimo'nstrous**, consisting of many monstrosities. **Multipe'rsonal**, comprising several personalities. **Multise'nsual**, of many meanings. **Multiti'tular**, having many titles.

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 455 The *multi bladed, real throwing knives of some middle Congo tribes. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 266 The lofty and *multi branched genealogical tree. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis Judgem* v. 70 Caitiffs, are ye dumb? cried the *multifaced Demon in anger. 1885 E DANNREUTHER in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV 366 This is the central question, the multifaced problem he set himself to solve. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* p. cxi, The larger *multifacetted eyes. 1892 *Pictorial World* 2 Jan. 311/1 The multi faceted mind of the German Aristophanes. 1728 NORTH *Mem Music* (1846) 51 The organon hydraulicon distinguisht the *multifistular engine 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb* I 514 Thy capes, Virginia, guard secure thy *multifluvian Bay. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 95 Why *bifurcate* rather than **multifurcate*? 1804 FESSENDEN *Orig Poems* (1806) 17 The flame cinctur'd, *multihu'd arch in the sky 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII 122 The art of *multilingual quotation is no mark of reading. 1880 WESTCOTT *Speaker's Comm., John* XIX 20 Such multilingual inscriptions were not uncommon in the Roman provinces. 1808–18 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic Evid.* (1827) III. 438 For species..of *multimedial evidence, we have simple (composed either of multi-personal alone or of transcriptural alone), and complex. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobl* 21 Such a *multi-monstrous maufrey of heteroclytes and quicquidlibets. 1808–18 *Multipersonal [see *multimedial*]. 1899 C. F. D'ARCY *Ideal, & Theol* IV. 153 Christianity teaches us to think of God as multipersonal unity. 1902 R. W. CHAMBERS *Maids of Paradise* vi. 104 He was engaged in constructing a *multi pointed paper star. 1826 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* i, Any of the last-named *multiramified families. 1811–31 BENTHAM *Logic* Wks. 1843 VIII. 249 *Multisensual, by reason of analogy. 1884 *Punch* 20 Sept. 141 Vast, *multi-spired, thick roof'd..is London. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 236/1 '*Multi threaded' screws. 1864 WEBSTER, **Multi-titular*. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. i, Blended with these *multitoned discords.

2. Prefixed to a sb. either with adjectival sense = 'multiple, manifold', or with adverbial sense = 'in many ways or directions'. **Multicycle**,

(*a*) a cycle having more than three wheels; (*b*) a cycle for two or more riders. **Multifœta·tion**, pregnancy with (*a*) more than one fœtus, or (*b*) more than two fœtuses. **Multiloca·tion**, location in many places at the same time. **Multimillionai·re**, one who is worth many millions of money. **Multispe·cialist**, a specialist in many subjects. **Mu·ltisyllable**, a polysyllable. † **Multithe·ism**, polytheism.

1887 *Longman's Mag.* July 271 Composite or *multicycles, carrying two or more passengers. 1898 *Field* 6 Aug. 275 This record stood until the 27th ult., when H. W. Payne, assisted by two multicycles as pacemakers, reduced this time to 1 min. 39¾ sec. 1857 Dunglison *Dict. Med.*, **Multifœtation* 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1865 Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch.* 169 A *multilocation (i. e. a contemporaneous presence in different portions of space) of Mary, according to her flesh. 1893 *Month* Apr. 483 The multi-location of one substance in separate parts of space. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* x. (1893) 250 The *multi-millionaires sent him a trifle, it was said, to buy another eye with. 1904 J. Wells *J. H. Wilson* xiv. 118 Dr Wilson might fairly be called a *multi-specialist. 1659 [O. Walker] *Instr. Art Oratory* 38 A *multisyllable better answers a monosyllable precedent, than a monosyllable a multisyllable. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 585/1 For, Idolatry, and *Multitheism no People in the World ever went beyond them.

3. Prefixed to a sb. forming a compound used attrib. with the force of a parasynthetic adj.; e. g. *multicharge*, (of a cannon) capable of containing several charges; *multicoil*, consisting of many coils.

1883 *Standard* 21 Sept. 5/3 Haskell's accelerating *multicharge cannon. *a* 1894 C. G. Rossetti *Divers Worlds, The Earth shall tremble* iii, The *multichord Thrilled harp of heaven. 1877 *Elem. Lect. Electricity* 19 *Multicoil Galvanometer. This is a galvanometer with three distinct coils of wire. 1903 *Public Opinion* 8 Oct. 471/1 The *multi-course dinner. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Multi-cylinder Engine*, a steam engine with a plurality of cylinders. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 121/1 The *multiflue boiler of Mr. Booth. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 11 Sept. an. 1774. It (*sc.* an implement) is *multifurrow—the number may be increased or decreased at pleasure. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Multifurrow Plow*, one having several bodies for plowing two or more furrows at once. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 Apr. 3/2 The *multigroove rifling. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 635/1 *Multi-partizan government leads inevitably to greater and more diversified partizanship. 1890 *Century Dict.*, **Multiphase*, having many phases, in any sense of that word. 1892 S. P. Thompson *Dynamo-Electr. Mach.* 687 Motors requiring multiphase currents. 1895-6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 97 Single and multiphase dynamos. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 198 Our *multireflex arrangement for creating greater sensitiveness. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 8 Jan. an. 1776. A *multi soil Farm. 1884 *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 252/1 A new *multispeed gearing.

† **Multibibe.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *multibīb-us*, f. *multi-* + *-bibus* drinking, *bibĕre* to drink.]

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Multibibe*, one that drinks much, a great Drinker.

Multibladed to **-carinated**: see Multi- 1 a, b.

Multicavous, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *multicav-us* (f. *multus* Multi- + *cavus* hollow) + -ous.]

1721 Bailey, *Multicavous*, full of Holes. [Hence in Johnson, etc.]

Multicellular to **Multicoil**: see Multi- 1 a, 3.

† **Multicolorate**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *multicolor*, late L. *multicolōrus* + -ate 2.] Multi-coloured.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P. 233 However oftentimes a multicolorate bloud by the Court-ship of iterated bloud-lettings may be sent forth.

Mu·lti-colour, *sb.* and *a.* [Multi- 2, 3.]

1. a. The condition of being many-coloured.

a 1849 Poe *Landscape Garden* Wks. 1864 IV. 340 In the multiform of the tree, and in the multicolor of the flower.

b. *pl.* Many or various colours.

1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 Dec. 8/4 Bars of applied silk done in multi-colours.

2. a. *attrib.* Applied to printing in many colours or a machine for such printing. **b.** *adj.* = next.

1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 388 Hawkweed topped all the multi-colour weeds. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Multicolor Printing Press*, a chromatic printing press. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.*, *Multicolour letters*.—Characters cut in separate pieces for working in two or more colours.

Mu·lti-coloured, *a.* [Multi- 1.] Of many or various colours; many-coloured.

1845 Hirst *Poems* 65 Butterflies on every floweret wave their multi-coloured wings. 1859 Sala *Twice round Clock* (1861) 417 Multicoloured streamers of attenuated ribbon. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 465 A rare but striking development of the ring formation is the production of multicoloured concentric circles.

Multi-corneal to **-facetted**: see Multi- 1, 2, 3.

Multifarious (mʌltifē·ərɪəs), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. late L. *multifāri-us* (class. L. *multifārians* adv.) + -ous.]

1. Having great variety or diversity; much diversified; (with pl. sb.) many and various.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 38 The Scripture thou madest a too-to compounde Cabalisticall substaunce of, by canonizing such a multifarious Genealogie of Comments. 1617 Sir T. Lake in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 36 The title is multifarious and the contents multiplicious. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* i. 20 That complex and multifarious man that is made up of soul and body. 1655-87 H. More *Apk. Antid.* (1712) 194 This Idea is not free from the intanglement of multifarious Contradictions in the conception thereof. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Pope* (1868) 375 His reading, though his favourite authors are not known, appears to have been sufficiently extensive and multifarious. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 65 That multifarious thing called a state. 1826 Good *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 111 The component parts of the cemented rocks are often very multifarious. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxvi. (1862) VI. 1 Two years of cruel and multifarious suffering. 1884 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* iv. (1885) 99 The things themselves which thus change are as multifarious as the changes which they undergo.

b. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1838 Barton & Castle *Brit. Flora Med.* II. Gloss., *Multifarious*, very numerous; or arranged in many rows.

2. *Law.* 'Improperly joining in one bill distinct matters, and thereby confounding them' (Story).

1838 Story *Equity Pleadings* v. 186. 1872 *Law Rep.* Chanc. 7 App. 463 The bill is multifarious. Each Defendant has a separate defence, and the cases of all cannot be united in the same record.

3. *sb.* In Kantian philosophy = Manifold *sb.* 2 a.

1819 J. Richardson *Kant's Logic* Introd. 46 Distinctness itself may be 'wo fold: First, a sensual one. This consists in the consciousness of the multifarious by intuition. 1836 J. W. Semple *Kant's Metaphysic of Ethic* Introd. ii. *note*. 1837 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xlvi. (1870) II. 509 The principal function of the Understanding, out of the multifarious presented to it, to form a whole.

Multifa·riously, *adv.* [-ly 2.] In a multifarious manner; with great variety or diversity; in many and various ways.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 502 This syrupe is multifariously made. 1692 Bentley *Serm.* (1724) v. 194 If only xxiv parts may be so multifariously placed and ordered,.. as to make many Millions of Millions of differing Rows. 1763 W. Lewis *Phil. Comm. Arts* 91 The mutual relations of bodies are multifariously modified by the circumstances in which the subjects are applied to one another. 1864 Burton *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 116 Another multifariously endowed Scottish physician, Walter Donaldson. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 58/2 The person may sell it, lease it, and deal with it multifariously under the Act.

Multifa·riousness. [-ness.] The state or quality of being multifarious; multiplied diversity.

1687 Norris *Coll. Misc.* 439 According to the multifariousness of imitability, so are the possibilities of Being. 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. i. ii. (1856) I. 28 Multifariousness of knowledge is commonly opposed to depth. 1893 *Nation* LVI. 14/3 The multifariousness of the workings of French upon our language.

b. *Law.* (See Multifarious *a.* 2.)

1838 Story *Equity Pleadings* v. 184. 1843 *Law Jrnl. Rep.* XII. i. 89 A demurrer, which had been filed upon two grounds, multifariousness and want of parties. 1876 *Law Rep.* 3 Chanc. Div. 370 Multifariousness has ceased to be an objection by the express enactment of the Judicature Act.

† **Multifary**, *a. Obs.* In 5 **-phary**(e. [ad. L. *multifāri-us*, med.L. *-phārius*.] Multifarious.

?*a* 1418 Lydg. *Two Merch.* 530 'O, out on neede of malys multipharye', He gan to crye. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 181 As though wee sent into the londe of Fraunce Tenne thousande peple, men of gode puissaunce, To werre unto her hynderynge multiphary.

Multiferous (mʌltī·fĕrəs), *a. rare*—° [f. L. *multifer* or mod.L. *multiferus*: see Multi- and -ferous.] (See quots.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Multiferous*, bearing much or many; fruitful. 1721 in Bailey. 1896 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Multiferus*, *Bot.*, employed by De Candolle to characterize vegetables which bear flowers and fruits many times in the course of a year: multiferous. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Multifid (mʌ·ltifid), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *multifid-us*, f. *multus* Multi- + *fid-*, stem of *findĕre* to cleave.] Having many divisions; cleft or divided into many parts. Also *Comb.*

1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 23 The short and multifid-tailed monoculus. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* II. xxxi. (1765) 153 *Cucurbica*, with multifid Leaves. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. App. 359 The lubricous, multifid, and constantly moving organs. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 471 A simple, bifid, or multifid fold of the integument.

Hence **Mu·ltifidly** *adv.*, with multifid divisions.

1840 Paxton *Bot. Dict.*, *Multifidly pinnatifid*: a leaf is so called when it is pinnately-lobed, and these lobes are again divided into many parts. 1857 *Moore's Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 187 The rachis bifidly or multifidly divided towards the apex.

Multi·fido-, used as combining form of Multifid, = Multifidly.

1871 W. A. Leighton *Lichen-flora* 152 Multifido-laciniate.

Multifidous (mʌltī·fidəs), *a.* [f. L. *multifidus* Multifid + -ous.] = prec.: said *esp.* of feet, or of animals having such feet.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxvii. 175 Those animalls..which are multiparous and multifidous, that is, which have many at a litter, and have also their feet divided into many portions. 1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 307 Quadrupeds, Viviparous (multifidous and bifidous) and Oviparous. 1856 W. Clark *van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 48 Lorica globose or oval emitting from the terminal aperture processes of the animal variable, multifidous.

Multifistular to **-flagellate**: see Multi- 1 a, b.

‖ **Multiflora** (mʌltiflō·rā). [L. fem. (sc. *rosa*) of *multiflōrus* Multiflorous.] A variety of rose.

1852 [see Monthly *sb.* 3]. 1869 Hole *Roses* 127 Nor am I acquainted..with any garden which has space to spare for the Multiflora or for the Hybrid Climbing Roses.

Multifloral (mʌltiflō·rāl), *a. Bot.* [Formed as next + -al.] = next.

1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 431 The formation of multifloral inflorescences of peculiar form being characteristic of the more highly developed structure of Angiosperms.

Multiflorous (mʌltiflō·rəs), *a. Bot.* [f. late L. *multiflōr-us* (f. *multus* Multi- + *flōr-*, *flos* flower) + -ous.] Of a stalk: Bearing many (i. e. more than three) flowers.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* III. iv. (1765) 172 Uniflorous, Biflorous, Triflorous, or Multiflorous Peduncles. 1831 Macgillivray tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 180.

Multi-flue to **-fœtation**: see Multi- 1 b, 2, 3.

Multifoil (mʌ·ltifoil). *Arch.* [f. Multi- 2 + Foil *sb.*1] An ornament consisting of many (i. e. more than five) foils. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1825 [see Foil *sb.*1 2 b]. 1848 B. Webb *Cont. Ecclesiol.* x. 419 There are multifoils with reliefs of angels singing. 1849 Freeman *Archit.* 278 The strange multifoil shape which is a peculiarity of the Arabian architecture of Spain.

Hence **Mu·ltifoiled** *a.*, composed of many foils.

1851 Ruskin *Stones Venice* I. viii. § 15 Multifoiled shafts are seldom true grouped shafts.

Multifold (mʌ·ltifould), *a.* [f. Multi- + -fold, after *manifold*.] Manifold.

1806 T. Maurice *Ind. Antiq.* I. 64 A first essay, composed..amidst multifold disappointment. 1825 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 334 The multifold application of faculties common to man and brute animals. 1877 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lxxviii. 161 Machinery for multifold killing.

Multifoliate, -foliolate: see Multi- 1 a.

Multiform (mʌ·ltifɔm), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *multiforme* or ad. L. *multiform-is*: see Multi- and -form.]

A. *adj.* Having many forms, shapes, or appearances; highly diversified in form; of many and various forms or kinds.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. iii. (1632) 458 Life is a motion unequall, irregular and multiforme. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 182 Aire, and ye Elements, that in quaternion run Perpetual Circle, multiform. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* i. (1765) 32 Human Life—a Compound of various and multiform Actions. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 287 The shifts and turns, Th' expedients and inventions, multiform, To which the mind resorts. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) I. 509 The multiform brogue, which salutes the ears of a traveller in New-York. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* v. 131 The variations—so common and multiform in organic beings under domestication. 1895 *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc.* Price List No. 62. 1649 Multiform or Lounge [Hat].

b. *Math.* (See quot.)

1893 A. R. Forsyth *Theory of Functions* 15 If a function have more than one value for any given value of the variable, or if its value can be changed by modifying the path in which the variable reaches that given value, the function is called multiform.

B. *sb.* That which is multiform; that which exhibits many and various forms. Also, multiform character, multiformity.

a 1849 Poe *Landscape Garden* Wks. 1864 IV. 340 In the multiform of the tree, and in the multicolor of the flower. 1852 H. Rogers *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 123 When I attempt to seek the elusive unity in the infinite multiform. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* III. 9 If He spoke To Peter then, He speaks to us the same; The word suits many different martyrdoms, And signifies a multiform of death.

Hence **Mu·ltiformness** *rare*—°, multiformity.

1727 in Bailey vol. II.

Multifo·rmity. [ad. late L. *multiformitās*, f. *multiformis* (see prec.). Cf. F. *multiformité*.] The condition or character of being multiform; diversity or variety of form, shape, or appearance.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 34 So is that part [the imagination]. in his much multiformitie vniforme, that is well proportioned. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. 64 Contention hath been mooued touching an Vniformitie of Methode in Multiformitie of Matter. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* To Rdr., Barking out a multiformitie of oathes, like hellish Cerberi. 1720 J. Johnson *Collect. Laws, etc. Ch. Eng.* I. Pref. p. xvii, Which created Confusion and Multiformity in the Church. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 105 The characters in this play are either impersonated out of Shakspeare's own multiformity or [etc.]. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* lxiv. (1865) VIII. 77 The immensity and multiformity of Nature. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 56 The multiformity and frequent latency of the disease.

Multifo·rmous, *a. rare* [f. L. *multiform-is* Multiform + -ous.] Multiform.

a 1670 Hacket *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 171 His justice was multiformous in all the actions of his life. *a* 1670—*Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 204 His [Buckingham's] multiformous places compelled such a swarm of suitors to hum about him that [etc.]. 1847-54 Webster (citing Taylor).

Multi·forous, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *multifor-is*, *-us* (f. *multus* Multi- + *fores* door, opening).]

1721 Bailey, *Multiforous*, having many Holes. 1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Multiforus*, *Zool.*, ..pierced by a great number of holes, as the *Asterias multifora*: multiforous.

Multifurcate to **-ganglionate**: see Multi-.

Multige·nerous, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *multigener-us* (f. *multus* Multi- + *gener-*, *genus* kind) + -ous.] 1721 Bailey, *Multigenerous*, of many Kinds.

Multigranulate to **-laminar**: see Multi- 1, 3.

Multila·teral, *a.* [Multi- 1. Cf. med.L. *multilaterus* (Boeth.), *multilaterālis* (Duns Scotus).]

1. *Geom.* Having many (i. e. more than four) sides; = Many-sided 1.

1696 Phillips, *Multilateral*, all Figures that have more than four Right Lines. *a* 1696 Scarburgh *Euclid* (1705) 27 After the division of strait-lin'd Figures..into Trilateral.. and Multilateral, Euclide begins [etc.]. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 E 4/2 A regular polygon, otherwise called a regular multangular, or multilateral figure. 1862 Todhunter *Euclid* Def. 23 Multilateral figures, or polygons, [bounded] by more than four straight lines. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 765 Multilateral erect stems.

2. *fig.* = Many-sided 2.

1764 Sir W. Jones in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) III. 31 The charter of justice..makes me multilateral; it gives me an equity side, a law side, an ecclesiastical side, a crown side, an admiralty side. 1869 J. F Clarke *Brahmanism* in *Atlantic Monthly* May 561/1 The whole poem represents the multilateral character of Hinduism.

3. (See quot.)

1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II 495 In the case of a bilateral or multilateral deed, viz. to which there are parties more than one.

Hence **Multila·terally** *adv.*, so as to make a multilateral figure; **Multila·teralness**, the condition or quality of being many-sided.

1731 Bailey vol. II, *Multilateralness.* 1847 Tulk tr *Oken's Physiophilos.* 222 The spiriform ranks higher. In it the stem is manifestly differenced more multilaterally. 1879 *Haeckel's Evol Man* I. viii 214 Granular entodermcells, which, by mutual pressure, are flattened multilaterally.

Multilineal to **-loculated**: see Multi- I a, 2.

Multi-loqua·cious, *a.* = Multiloquent.

1819 *Metropolis* II 179 A fat, elderly gentleman, multiloquacious, and who speaks very fast.

Multiloquence (mʌltɪ lō·kwĕns). *rare.* [ad. late L. *multiloquentia*: see Multi- and Loquency.] Much speaking; talkativeness; use of many words.

1760 'J. Copyweil' [W Woty] *Shrubs of Parnassus* 147 Where Clamour wages war with Sense, And Oratory centres in Multiloquence 1846 Worcester (citing J. Q Adams). 1893 *Temple Bar* XCVII 625 He would invariably flounder astray in his own multiloquence.

So **Multi·loquent** [cf. Loquent], **Multilo·quious** (whence **Multilo quiousness**), **Multi·loquous** [L. *multiloqu us*] *adjs.*, given to much talking, talkative; **Multi loquy** [L. *multiloqui-um*] = Multiloquence

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, **Multiloquent*, full of speech, that hath many words 1891 S. Mostyn *Curatica* 77 He ventured more than once to silence even the multiloquent Babbleton. 1640 Quarles *Enchir.* (1641) II. xxvi, With three sorts of men enter no serious friendship The Ingratefull man; the *Multiloquious man, the Coward. 1727 Bailey vol. II, **Multiloquiousness*, talkativeness. 1658 Phillips 1664 *New Haven Col Rev* (1858) II. 530 In your large scedule and *multiloquous penings. 1542 Becon *Pathw. Prayer* xxxiii, Yt *multiloquie & manner of bablyng in prayers, which the Ethnickes & Infidels dyd vse 1677 Gale *Crt Gentiles* III. 205 In Battologie there are two vices, (1) vain repetition of the same words, (2) Multiloquie or much speaking 1700 Astry tr *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 81 Multiloquy makes their Words unregarded. 1721 Bailey, *Multiloquy*, talkativeness.

Multimacular to **-millionaire**: see Multi-.

Multimodous, *a.* [f L. *multimod-us* (f. *multus* Multi- + *modus* Mode *sb*) + -ous.]

1727 Bailey vol II, *Multimodous*, of divers Sorts, fashions or manner.

Multimonstrous to **-nodous**: see Multi- 1.

Multinomial (mʌltɪnōu mĭăl), *a.* and *sb. Alg.* Also 7 -nomall. [f. Multi- after *binomial.* Cf. F. *multinome* sb, †*multinomie* adj.] **A.** *adj.* Of an expression: Consisting of many (i. e. more than two) terms connected by the signs + or −.

Multinomial Theorem, a theorem discovered by De Moivre for the expression of any power of a multinomial without actual involution.

1608 R. Norton tr. *Stevin's La Disme* D, Ptolome and Iohannes Monta-regio haue not described their Tables of Arches, Chords, or Sines, in extreme perfection (as possibly they might haue done by Multinomiall numbers) [orig *nombres multinomies*]. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 619 The infinite Number Multinomial 1704 [see Polynomial A. 1]. 1706 W. Jones *Syn Palmar Matheseos* 42 When the Dividend and Divisor are Multinomial Quantities . there may be a Common Multiplier of both 1742 McLaurin *Fluxions* II 761 An investigation of the binomial and multinomial theorems. 1858 Todhunter *Algebra* xxxvii. § 530 By applying the multinomial theorem to find the coefficients of other powers of *x* 1904 *Jrnl. Math.* Ser II. 478 The deficient multinomial expansion $\{x_1+x_2+x_3+\ldots\}^p$.

B. *sb.* A multinomial expression.

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 294 Where the composition hath more than two parts, the Compound is called a Polynomial or a Multinomial. 1697 *Phil Trans* XIX. 619 A Method of Raising an infinite Multinomial to any given Power. .. By Mr. Ab De Moivre 1742 McLaurin *Fluxions* II 608 Mr. De Moivre's theorem for raising a multinomial to any power of the index *n* 1858 Todhunter *Algebra* xxxvii. § 528 The expansion of the proposed multinomial.

Multinominal (mʌltɪnɒ·mĭnăl), *a.* [f. L. *multinōmin-is* (f. *multus* Multi- + *nōmin-*, *nōmen* name) + -al.] Having many names; polyonymous.

1656 Blount *Glossogr* 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* xi. 281 The divine mandates of the multinominal Goddess. 1855 M. Bridges *Pop Mod Hist* xx 462 At these places he crushed the multinominal and heroic legions of his enemies.

So †**Multino·minous** *a*

a 1615 Donne *Ess* (1651) 101 How multinominous is the father in law of Moses? *a* 1631 — *Paradoxes* (1652) 52 Why is Venus-star multinominous, called both Hesperus and Vesper?

Multinuclear to **-paleaceous**: see Multi- 1 a.

¶ Multipara (mʌltɪ·pără). *Obstetrics.* [mod. L., fem. of *multiparus*: see Multi- and -parous.] A woman who has borne more than one child.

1872 T. G. Thomas *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 76 Should the case be one of a multipara, the cylinder may be introduced without pain. 1879 J. M. Duncan *Clin. Lect. Dis. Women* xix. 209 Procidentia is..more likely to occur to a multipara than a primipara.

Multipa·rient, *a.* [See Multi- and Parient *a.*] = next 1.

1822 Good *Study Med.* IV. 233 While some women produce thus rapidly in single succession, there are others that are multiparient. 1852 Ramsbotham *Obst. Med & Surg* (ed 3) 49 If one ovary only is removed from a multiparient animal, she becomes less fruitful.

Multiparous (mʌltɪ·părəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *multipar-us*: see Multi- and -parous.]

1. Bringing forth many young at a birth; pertaining to or characterized by this kind of parturition.

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv 141 It is not denied there have been bicipitous Serpents with the head at each extream,. which double formations do often happen unto multiparous generations. *Ibid.* 175 [see Multifidous]. 1692 Ray *Creation* (1692) 106 Multiparous quadrupeds, as Dogs, as Swine, are furnished with a multitude of Paps. 1782 A. Monro *Compar. Anat.* (ed 3) 31 In bitches and other multiparous animals. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* V 225 *Parodynia Pluralis* Multiparous Labour. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 315/1 The oviducts are shorter, in the uniparous Kangaroo, than in the multiparous Opossums. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 8 The multiparous character of the order [Rodentia].

2. That is a multipara; of or pertaining to a woman who has borne more than one child.

1860 Tanner *Pregnancy* II. 78 The multiparous organ [*sc* uterus] is in every respect rather larger and heavier. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 572 In the case of children of the multiparous, no less than 16 proved insusceptible to vaccination.

3. *Bot.* Applied to a cyme that has many axes.

1880 A Gray *Struct. Bot.* 152 Bravais distinguishes cymes as multiparous, with three or more lateral axes; biparous [etc.].

Hence **Multipa·rity** [see Parity 4].

1890 *Cent. Dict.* 1905 *Brit. Med Jrnl.* 16 Sept. 42 Woman is in a state of transition from multiparity to uniparity.

Multipartite (mʌltɪpā·ɹtəit), *a.* [ad. L. *multipartīt-us*: see Multi- and Partite *a.*] Divided into many parts; having many divisions.

1721 in Bailey. 1775 Jenkinson *Brit Plants* Gloss 1811-31 Bentham *Logic* Wks 1843 VIII. 253/1 Strict division is bipartite; loose division is multipartite. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v, Multipartite Corol, Multipartite leaf Divided into several parts almost to the bottom 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot* II. 153 Meadow Geranium with multipartite stipulate leaves. 1891 tr. *Harnack's Diff. & Int Calc.* 367 All the curves constituting the multipartite boundary of a domain. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med* V 638 The ordinary 'multinucleated' leucocytes, or more correctly, those with multipartite nucleus.

Multi-partizan: see Multi- 3.

Multiped, -pede (mʌ·ltɪped, -pēd), *sb.* and *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *multiped-*, *-pēs* sb. and adj., *multipeda* sb., f. *multus* Multi- + *pēs* foot.] **A** *sb.* A many-footed creature; † *spec.* a woodlouse.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 378 A liniment made with the creepers called Sowes or Multipedes. 1670 Lister in *Phil Trans.* V. 2067 The Long and Round-bodied read-coloured Julus, distinguished from all other Multipeds, in that their innumerable legs are as small as hair, and white. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* IX i (1714) 406 *note*, It is a wonderful pretty Mechanism observable in the going of Multipedes, as the *Juli*, *Scolopendræ*, &c. 1860 *Temple Bar* I. 127 Those multipeds have the advantage over quadrupeds. 1861 *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. 766 A blood-thirsty swarm of brown broad backed multipeds.

B. *adj* Many-footed.

1736 H. Brooke *Univ. Beauty* v. 110 All the wondrous train, Who plung'd recluse in silent caverns sleep; Or multipede, Earth's leafy verdure creep 1798 G. Wakefield *Lett. Sir J. Scott* 18 Every fellow creature, biped, quadruped, or multiped. 1828-32 Webster, *Multiped.* 1890 Ogilvie, *Multipede.*

So **Multipedous** (mʌltɪpī·dəs) *a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of many-footed animals.

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* IX i. (1714) 406 Motion Vermicular, or Sinuous..or the Multipedous, or any other Way. 1851 *Fraser's Mag* XLIII 211 This subcuticular multipedous mode of going through the world.

Multiperforate to **-planar**: see Multi- 1 a, 3.

Multiple (mʌ·ltɪp'l), *a* and *sb.* Also 6 *Sc.* multipill (?), 8 (*rare*) multuple [a F. *multiple*, ad. late L. *multiplus* (cf. *duplus* Double) = L *multiplex* (see Multiplex). The word is rare before the 19th c. exc in A. 1 and B. 2.] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Math.* **a.** That is a multiple (see B. 2); †that is some multiple *of.*

1714 Barrow *Euclid* VII. Def 20 Numbers are proportionall, when the first is as multiple of the second, as the third is of the fourth. 1727-52 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v, Multiple ratio, or proportion, is that which is between multiple numbers. 1888 *Encycl Brit.* XXIII. 564/2 *marg.*, Formulæ for multiple and sub-multiple angles.

b. *Multiple proportion, ratio*: the proportion or ratio existing between a quantity and some multiple of it, or between several multiples of it. *Law of multiple proportions* (Chem.): see quot. 1876.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Multiple Proportion*, is when the Antecedent being divided by the Consequent, the Quotient is more than Unity. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s. v., Duple, triple, &c. ratios; as also subduples, subtriples, &c., are so many species of Multiple and Submultiple ratios. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sci.* I. 151 Dalton's ideas concerning multiple proportions. 1876 Armstrong in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 468/1 It is often the case that elements combine together in several proportions; whenever this occurs the several proportions in which the one element unites with the other invariably bear a simple relation to one another. Thus 1 part by weight of hydrogen unites with 8 parts by weight of oxygen, forming water, and with 16 or 8×2 parts of oxygen, forming peroxide of hydrogen. ..This law is known as the law of combination in multiple proportions.

c. *Printing. Multiple mark* (see quot.).

1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab*, *Multiple mark.*—A sign in arithmetic, thus ×.

2. Consisting of or characterized by many parts, elements, or individual components; having many origins, results, influences, issues, or the like; manifold. With pl. sb.: Many and various.

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt Eng.* I. vii. 25 That Kings should bow down their necks under the double or rather multiple yoke of Pope and Archbishops. 1662 Petty *Taxes* x. § 13 Why should not the solvent thieves and cheats be rather punished with multiple restitutions than death, pillory, whipping, &c? *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 427 It introduced two reports instead of one, and multiple attendances. 1831 Carlyle *Sart Res.* I. vii. (1858) 29 Doublets of fustian, under which he multiple ruffs of cloth. 1859 Darwin in *Life & Lett* (1887) II. 230 You overrate the importance of the multiple origin of dogs. 1876 *Haeckel's Hist Creation* II. 45 The multiple, or polyphyletic, hypothesis of descent. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i § 327 This problem is essentially determinate, but generally has multiple solutions. 1886 *Sat Rev* 12 June 801/1 The intention of the Government to abolish the multiple vote which now belongs to the larger ratepayers.

3. In technical use.

a. *Anat., Zool*, and *Bot.* †**b** *Chem.* Of salts: Containing many 'ingredients' or radicals **c.** *Astron* (*Multiple star* a cluster of stars forming apparently one system) **d.** *Path.* Involving many parts, etc. **e** *Physics* (*Multiple echo, image* see quots) **f.** *Electr* (*Multiple arc* a compound electric circuit. *Multiple telegraphy* a system by which many messages may be sent over the same wire.) **g** Applied to mechanical contrivances or operations in which there are many parts of the same kind or in which the same action is many times repeated **h** *Math* (See quots.) **i.** In the Kantian philosophy That is a manifold *rare.*

a 1752 J. Hill *Hist Anim.* 20 The Monoculus, with multiple and capillaceous antennæ 1831 Macgillivray tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 109 The bulb is sometimes simple Or it is multiple, when several small bulbs are found collected under the same envelope. *Ibid* 319 Multiple fruits are those which result from the aggregation of several pistils contained in the same flower 1848 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 5) 972 The fangs of all the molar teeth are multiple 1867 Bentley *Man Bot* (ed 5) 239 The corolla is usually composed of but one whorl of petals, but in some flowers there are two or more whorls in which case it is called multiple.

b. 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XVI. 628/2 M Magellan thinks, that the aphronitrum is not only a triple but a multiple salt 1865 Mansfield *Salts* 55 A double salt will be indicated by a single cross, the cross being repeated for multiple salts of higher degree.

c. 1850 J P Nichol *Archit Heavens* 207 Multiple stars and groups like the Pleiades. *Ibid.* Contents p. xxi. Multiple systems. 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teachings* i. (1870) 17 The double and multiple stars shine with differently-coloured light.

d. 1851 Paget *Lect Tumours* vii 78 Multiple ossifications of tendons, muscles, and other tissues. 1857 Bullock tr *Caseaux' Midwifery* 238 The term, compound or multiple pregnancy, has been applied to that in which two or more fœtuses are enclosed in the uterine cavity. 1872 T. Bryant *Pract Surg* 255 Sometimes they [*sc.* sublingual cysts] are multiple, and on several occasions on opening one cyst I have seen a second within 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl Med.* XII 708 Abscess of the brain is either single or multiple. *Ibid.* 852 Multiple cerebro-spinal sclerosis. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 Mar. 681/1 Multiple Peripheral (Alcoholic) Neuritis in Women.

e. 1727-52 Chambers *Cycl* s. v. *Echo*, A multiple echo may be made, by so placing the echoing bodies, at unequal distances, as that they may reflect all one way 1863 Atkinson tr. *Ganot's Nat Philos.* § 193 Multiple echoes are those which repeat the same sound several times; this is the case when two opposite surfaces..successively reflect sound. *Ibid.* § 416 Multiple images formed by glass mirrors.

f 1873 F Jenkin *Electr & Magn* iv § 7 With a long circuit of great external resistance large cells, or many of them joined in multiple arc, will fail to give us strong currents. 1877 *Athenæum* 21 July 84/1 An apparatus designed for multiple telegraphy, in which vibrations from a number of forks at the sending end were to be taken up by corresponding forks at the other end 1879 G Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 50 A practical system of multiple telegraphy. 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIII 124/1 Delaunay's multiple telegraph.

g. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech* 1496/2 *Multiple bolt*, an arrangement by which a number of bolts are simultaneously moved. 1879 *Engineering* XXVII. 506 Multiple woodboring machine. *Ibid.* XXVIII. 195 Multiple drilling machine for rails. 1891 *Syd Soc Lex.*, *Multiple staining*, dyeing tissues for microscopical examination with more than one staining agent.

h 1841 D F Gregory *Ex Diff. & Int. Calc.* xi 460 Multiplication of several definite integrals together, so as to obtain a multiple integral. 1842 De Morgan *Diff. & Int. Calc.* 379 Multiple points are those in which two or more branches of the curve pass through the same point. 1879 Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* 32 A curve may.. have multiple tangents; or, in other words, that there may be lines which touch the curve in two or more points, or which have with the curve a contact of the second or higher order.

i. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 176/1 The multiple matter presented by experience. *Ibid* 176/2 The matter of mathematics is the multiple object of space and time.

4. *Comb.*, as *multiple valved* adj; **multiple-annular**, of many rings; **b.** in phr. with sb. used attrib., as *multiple contact switch*; **multiple-colour, -cylinder, -phase** = Multi-colour, etc.

1902 *Scotsman* 3 Jan 7/6 A wonderfully complex, spiral, or *multiple-annular, nebula. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 5/1 His scheme of *multiple-colour illumination. 1889 *Electr. Engineer* 19 Apr. 310 The secondary coil is sub-divided into a number of sections connected with a *multiple contact switch. 1888 J. F. Wilson & D. Grey *Mod. Printing Mach.* x. 101 The large *multiple-cylinder machine erected

by Colonel Hoe in 1848 for the Parisian daily paper *La Patrie*. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 13/6 A self-exciting *multiple-phase alternator of 80 volts electromotive force. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 731/2 (art. *Money*) When the state fixes the ratio between these metals a new system has come into existence, which has been called the *multiple tender system. 1888 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinamat.* 197 Hence we do not get a *multiple-valued potential at *Q*.

B. *sb.*

†1. = MULTIPLIE. *Sc. Obs.* (Perh. an error.)

1577–95 *Descr. Isles Scot.* in Skene *Celtic Scot.* (1880) III. App. 437 In all the small burnis of this Ile are multipill of salmond and other fisches.

2. *Math.* A quantity which contains another quantity some number of times without remainder. Thus, 4 is a multiple of 2; 6, of 2 and of 3.

Least common multiple (L. C. M.): the least quantity that contains two or more quantities some number of times without remainder; e g. 12 is the L. C. M. of 2, 3, and 4.

1685 tr. *Milliet's Elem. Euclid* v. 209 If the multiple of the first exceed that of the second, the multiple of the third will also exceed that of the fourth. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 181 If the Antecedent be not a Multiple of the Consequent. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* VIII. I. (1819) II. 401 The preference given to twelve, or some multiple of it, in fixing the number of judges. 1823 J. MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* s. v. To find the least common Multiple of several Numbers. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. VII. 81 Their breadth either twelve, twenty-four, thirty-six, or some other multiple of twelve paces.

b. In chemical use (cf. A. 2 b).

1818 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 112 If one number be employed to denote the smallest quantity in which a body combines, all other quantities of the same body will be multiples of this number. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) III. 28 Containing a certain additional number of multiples of the hydrocarbon C_2H_2. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* 1 Sept. 403/2 Nearly all atomic weights are simple multiples of the atomic weight of hydrogen.

c. *fig.*

1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud Chr* 171 According as we take each man as an integer, of which the race is a multiple [etc.]. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) I. 89 No multiple of the pleasure of eating pastry can be an equivalent to the pleasure derived from a generous action

3. In the Kantian philosophy = MANIFOLD *sb.* 2 a.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 176/1 The understanding, which subsumes the given multiple into unity.

Multiple, variant of MULTIPLIE *Sc. Obs.*

† Multiplee. *Math. Obs.* [?f. MULTIPLE + -EE (with vague meaning).] A partial product. Also (*? error.*) a multiple.

1660 J. MOORE *Arithm.* I. 50 (*Division*) In this example I set 568 on the [Napier's] bones, which gives me the severall Multiplées. 1674 JEAKE *Arithm.* (1696) 23 Under all these lines of production sometime called Multiplees. draw another right line. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Multiplee*, is a greater Number that contains a less, a certain Number of Times without any Remainder

Multiplepoinding. *Scots Law.* [See POIND *v.*] An action raised by the holder of a fund or property to which there are several claimants, who are thereby required to come together and settle their claims in court.

1693 STAIR *Instit.* III. i. (ed. 2) 376 Seing he ought to have raised a Process of multiple poinding, calling the Debitor and all the Arresters or Assigneys to dispute their several Rights. 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 258/1 A multiple-poinding was brought by the heritors. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xiii, How can he bring a Multiplepoinding, the very summons of which sets forth, that the pursuer does owe certain monies, which he is desirous to pay by warrant of a judge? 1890 *Daily News* 30 Jan 4/2 In the action of Multiplepoinding defending before the Lords of Council and Session, at the instance of Henry Calder and others the sole trustees..acting under the Trust Disposition and Settlement, granted by Alexander Robertson,. and Mrs. Catherine Robertson,..Pursuers and Real Raisers.

Multiplex (mʌ·ltipleks), *a.* and *sb.* †Pl. **multiplices** (*Math.*). [a. L. *multiplex*, f. *multus* MULTI- + *-plex* = -FOLD.]

A. *adj.*

†1. *Math.* a. *Multiplex to, of*: that is some multiple of. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. 126 b, Multiplex is a greater magnitude in respect of the lesse, when the lesse measureth the greater. As the line CD..is multiplex to the lyne AB. 1651 T. RUDD *Euclide* 185 How multiplex one magnitude is to one, so multiplex are all the magnitudes, to all. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* VI. Prop. 1 The triangle ACH is as multiplex of the triangle ACB, as the base HC is of the base BC. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 211 Where AB 3 measureth CD 9, and therefore 9 is Multiplex to 3.

†b. *Multiplex proportion*, multiple proportion.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B iv b, There is one kinde of proportion, that is named multiplex, or manyfolde. 1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microl.* 62 The Proportions, which make Musicall Consonances, are sixe three in the Multiplex Kind, ..3 in the super particular. 1709–89 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Arith.* 35 *Proportion Multiplex*, is the Habitude of a greater Number to a lesser, when the greater Number contains the lesser some times exactly. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 49 All the multiplex and super-particular proportions which they [*sc.* numbers] contain.

2. = MANIFOLD *a.* 1, 2; MULTIPLE *a.* 2, 3.

1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* ii. § 21 The reason why the Figure of the Flower is more multiplex, than that of the Leaf. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* i, The whole complex and multiplex detail of the noble science of dinner. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. I. viii. 54 Vehicles of all forms; ..carriages, single, double and multiplex. 1838 — *Sart. Res.* III. x, Their raiment is fastened together by a multiplex combination of buttons, thrums, and skewers. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 10 Brief and scattered letters out of the multiplex correspondence of a varied life. 1886 PATER *Ess. fr. Guardian* (1896) 23 So multiplex is the result that minds of quite opposite type might well discover in these pages their own special thought or humour.

3. In technical use. (Cf. MULTIPLE *a.* 3.)

a. *Bot.* Having many parts of the same kind together. Of a corolla: Having petals lying over each other in folds. b. *Electr.* = MULTIPLE *a.* 3 f. c. *Philos.* = MULTIPLE *a.* 3 i. d. *Path.* = MULTIPLE *a.* 3 d.

a. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v., *Multiplex Corol.* 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms* 111 *Multiplex*, where many of the same parts or organs occur together.

b. 1886 *Rep. Brit. Ass.* 812 Multiplex Telegraphy. By W. H. Preece, F.R.S. 1895–6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 102 Telegraphy and Telephony. Single, duplex, quadruplex, and multiplex systems.

c. 1838 tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* Explan. Terms 648 Diverse, Multifarious, Multiplex, Various, (*Mannichfaltig*).

d. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 895 Eyelid xanthoma differs essentially in structure from the multiplex variety.

B. *sb.*

†1. *Math.* = MULTIPLE *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. 132 For the multiplex of 3 . ye shall haue 18. 1651 T. RUDD *Euclide* 183 When equi-multiplices being taken, the multiplex of the first exceedeth the multiplex of the second . then [etc.]. *Ibid.* 195 Like parts of multiplices . have one and the same proportion. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 61 The double, treble, (or any other Multiplex..) of two quantities are in the same reason as the Quantities themselves.

2. In the Kantian philosophy: = MANIFOLD *sb.* 2 a.

1836 J. W. SEMPLE *Kant's Metaphysic of Ethic* Introd. p. li. *note*, Even Space and Time, though singulars *a priori*, do, so far forth as they consist of *partes extra partes*, exhibit a multiplex.

Mu·ltipliable, *a.* [f. MULTIPLY *v.* + -ABLE. So in Fr.] Capable of being multiplied.

1625 BP. HALL *Medit.* III. LXXVIII. Wks. 62 Good deeds are very fruitfull; and not so much of their nature, as of Gods blessing, multipliable. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 776 It is Indivisibly and Vnmultipliedly, and Illocally.. present with that which is naturally Divisible and Multipliable, and in a Place. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Multipliable*, or *Multiplicable*. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 32 There is bread, sweet as honey, in a good book; and the family must be poor indeed which, once in their lives, cannot, for such multipliable barley-loaves, pay their baker's bill.

Hence **Mu·ltipliableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† Mu·ltipliant. *Arith. Obs.* [a. F. *multipliant*, pres. pple. of *multiplier* to MULTIPLY.] As adj. in *number multipliant* and absol. as *sb.*: = MULTIPLIER 2.

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 10 Euery figure of the nombre multipliant is to be brought to the last save one nombre to be multipliede, til me come to the first of the multipliant.

Multiplicability (mʌltiplikăbi·lĭti). *rare.* [f. next: see -ITY.] Capability of being multiplied.

1677 [see next]. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* I. App xvii. 393 *note*, Of course mere multiplicability, as of an engraving, does not diminish the intrinsic value of the work.

Multiplicable (mʌ·ltiplikăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *multiplicābil-is*, f. *multiplicāre* to MULTIPLY.]

1 Capable of being multiplied; multipliable.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 111 Eche thing multiplicable is in hys kinde. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. VIII. 336 They that pray are innumerable and multiplicable into infinit *in potentia*. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 221 How then can Christs body be supposed to be multiplicable? 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 250 If a singular is not multiplicable, then whatever agrees to any thing as singular admits not of multiplicabilitie. 1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 497 Of all multiplicable beings,—among those in whose instance the practice of that rule of arithmetic is most mischievous, are locusts. 1852 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* I. App. xvii 393 As noble .as coins can be, or common cast bronzes, and such other multiplicable things.

†2. In active sense: Capable of multiplying (in the alchemical sense). *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 188 Then hast thou a Medcyn of the thyrd order of hys owne kynde Multyplycable.

Multiplicand (mʌltiplikæ·nd, mʌltiplikænd). *Math.* [ad L. *multiplicand-us*, gerundive of *multiplicāre* to MULTIPLY. Cf. F. *multiplicande* (16th c.).] The quantity to be multiplied: correlative to *multiplier*.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. iv. (1636) 9 The multiplicand, which must alwayes stand above. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 23 Multiply every figure of the Multiplicand by the multiplying digit. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1806) I. 32 Set the multiplier under the lowest denomination of the multiplicand, and draw a line below it. 1859 B. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 11 The number to be repeated or added to itself, is called the Multiplicand. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 528/1 The process of multiplication by a single digit—by 8, for instance—is nothing but an abridgement of the operation of writing the multiplicand eight times and adding.

Multiplicate (mʌ·ltiplikĕt, mʌltiplikē·t), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *multiplicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *multiplicāre* to MULTIPLY.]

A. *adj.* †Multiplied, increased (*obs.*); manifold; of many parts, elements, or sections; multiplex.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 191 The chiefe cite of whom is Athenas, where study was somme tyme multiplicate. *Ibid.* III. 467 Lyke as the reason of the wittes of man is multiplicate [orig. *multiplex*], so he is mutable. 1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 301 The proportions of the ordinate lines beginning at the vertex were triplicate, or otherwise multiplicate of the proportions of the intercepted parts of the diameter. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 30 A Multiplicate Refraction of the rays of Light. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 95 There is another thing considerable in this multiplicate Number of the Eye; and that is, that the Object seen is not multiplied. 1808–18 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 430 Multiplicate scription, or transcription: penning many scripts of exactly the same tenor. 1882 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 933 Multiplicate Labour. *Ibid.* *marg.*, Multiplicate fertility. 1863 DANA in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXXVI. 333 The multiplicate Myriapods.

absol. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 174 An arrangement of leverage partaking of the multiplicate.

b. *Bot.* = MULTIPLEX *a.* 3 a.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot* I. XX. (1765) 53 Flowers are said to be Multiplicate, when by the Increase of the Corolla only a Part of the Stamina are excluded. 1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* I. 117 Sometimes the pistil is multiplicate, that is when the flower produces more than one.

c. *Math.* (See quot.)

1868 A. SANDEMAN *Pelicotetics* 201 The ratio compounded of ratios that are all the same as one another is called the Multiplicate Compound Ratio of any one of these ratios.

B. *sb.* a. *In multiplicate*: in many exactly corresponding copies or reproductions. b. One of many exact copies (of a document, etc.).

1858 A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE in *Cambr. Ess.* 22 He offers it [*sc.* his report], copied in multiplicate, under the expressive name of flimsy. 1889 *Pall Mall G* 24 Sept. 1/3 It was his habit to write a synopsis or *scenario* of his novels .. This was in later years, when it was necessary to send multiplicates to the various subscribers to his syndicates.

† Mu·ltiplicated, *pa. pple. Obs.* [f. L. *multiplicātus* (see prec.) + -ED 1.] Folded many times

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 232 Their cap (or helmet) was a Tyara of linen multiplicated.

So † **Mu·ltiplicating** *ppl. a.*, multiplying.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. c 2 The life is more tenacious..in those that have long bodies and many feet,..by reason of the multiplicating part of their originall.

Multiplication (mʌltiplikē·ʃən). [a. F. *multiplication* (12th c.), ad. L. *multiplicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *multiplicāre* to MULTIPLY.]

1. The act or process of multiplying, or increasing the quantity or amount of, a thing; the state of being multiplied or increased. Now *rare* exc. as coloured by sense 3.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 312 (Fairf. MS.) Euerych ayre other stereth More and more and speche vpbereth . Ay through multiplicacion Til hyt be atte house of Fame. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* XLVIII. 364 Thus there As Alle these good men sete, Fulfylled they were with Alle Manere of Mete; but in place as the Synneris were, Non Multiplicacion was not there. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 104 The ouerthrow of contraries is the generation of concord, and multiplication of consent. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 41 Wee represent also all Multiplications of Light, which wee carry to great Distance. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Nov., Looking-glasses, which render a strange multiplication of things resembling divers most richly-furnish'd roomes. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 85 P 1 One of the peculiarities which distinguish the present age is the multiplication of books. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 37 The cottage becomes a mansion, the mansion a palace, the palace a town, simply by the multiplication of its parts. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 8 Repeated transcription involves multiplication of error. 1888 BRACKENBURY *Field Works* 46 The.. strength of the defence consisted in..Multiplication of tiers of fire [etc.].

b. of words. (Cf. MULTIPLY *v.* 1 b.)

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXX. 182 Multiplication of words in the body of the Law, is multiplication of ambiguity. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 134 Wks 1871 I. 97 No multiplication of words will ever suffice to make them understand the truth 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. XXXVIII. 396 After a multiplication of language on both sides, Malvisier departed.

2. Propagation of animals and plants.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 255 Pere is more multiplicacioun and encrese of men and children in þe norþ contray þan in þe south. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVII 11. (1495) 595 Some trees haue multyplycacyon by graffynge of stockes. 1426 LYDG. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 140 That he may se his generacioun Unto the forteth multiplicacioun Victoriously for to regnen here. 1660 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. IV. § 9 Wee have yet cause to beleeve that there was a more than ordinary multiplication in the posterity of Noah after the flood. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI 18/2 The artificial multiplication of that species in gardens. 1845 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* II. 198 If .it is intended that the law.. should assume a control over the multiplication of the people.

3. *Math.* The process of finding the quantity produced (see PRODUCT) by the summation of a given quantity (called the *multiplicana*) taken as many times as there are units in another given quantity (called the *multiplier*); or, in the case of a fractional multiplier, of finding the same fraction of the multiplicand as the multiplier is of unity.

Compound multiplication: † (*a*) see quot. 1706; (*b*) see quot. 1859 and COMPOUND *a* 2 b (*b*). *Simple*, † *single multiplication*: see quots. 1706, 1854.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 89 Be which [*sc.* Arithmetic] multiplicacioun Is mad and diminucioun Of sommes. *c* 1485 *Crafte Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 21 Multiplicacioun is a brynge tó-geder of 2 thynges in on nombur, þe quych on nombur contynes so mony tymes on, howe mony tymes þere ben vnytees in þe nowmbre of þat 2, as twyes 4 is 8. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 122 Multiplication is suche an operation, that by two summes produceth the thirde. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 14 Multiplication may be fitly termed a Compendium of Addition. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6) s. v., *Single Multiplication* is when the Numbers given, consist each of them of one only Figure; as if 3 were to be multiply'd by 3, 9 by 6. *Ibid.* s. v., *Compound Multiplication*, is when either one or both Numbers given, consist of more Figures than one; as if 134 were to be multiply'd by 2, or 1232 by 23. *Ibid.* s. v., In Geometry, Multiplication, changes the Species or Kind; Thus a Right-line multiply'd by a Right-line, produces a Rectangle, or Plane; and that Rectangle, multiply'd again by another Line, produces

a Solid. 1884 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Math.* 10 Wheg the quantities are..all of one denomination, the operation is called *simple* multiplication. *Ibid.* 162 The sign × placed between two quantities denotes the multiplication of those quantities together. 1859 B. Smith *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 111 Compound Multiplication is the method of finding the amount of any proposed compound number, that is, of any number composed of different denominations.

fig. 1699 South *Serm.* (1823) III. 355 Society and converse..being a kind of multiplication of himself into every person of the company he converses with.

†b. *Table of multiplication*, multiplication table. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. iv. (1636) 10 Before I teach you the true order of multiplying, I thinke it good to set you downe a Table of Multiplication. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 18 All the variety that can happen.. is express'd in the following Table of Multiplication.

†c. Used for: Product. *Obs. rare*—1.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1587) 531 The number of 63. which is the multiplication of seven by nine.

d. In *Higher Algebra*, used in extended sense for: The successive application of operators.

1843 Sir W. R. Hamilton in *Trans. Royal Irish Acad.* (1848) XXI. 257 We have now the system of the two equations, $q'' = q'q$; $q_{11} = qq'$; q'' and q_{11} being those two distinct quaternion products which arise from the multiplication of the same two quaternion factors, q and q', with two different arrangements of those factors.

†4. *Alch.* The art of 'multiplying'. *Obs.*

1300 Gowrr *Conf.* II. 88 This Ston..makth multiplicacioun Of gold, and the fixacioun It causeth. 1472 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* XI. i. in Ashm. (1652) 181 Multyplycacyon..ys ..dyfynyd, Augmentacyon yt ys of that Elixer indede, In goodnes, in quantyte, both for Whyt and Rede. 1543 [see Multiply *v.* 6]. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witcher* XIV. i. (1886) 294 The art or rather the craft of Alcumystrie, otherwise called Multiplication. 1618 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 273 Multiplication by projection, is of a body amalgamated from 7. to 10. from 10. to 50. from 50 to 100. &c. according to the force and quantity of the tincture. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1662) III. 204. 1696 in Phillips.

5. *Bot.* Increase in the number of whorls or in the number of organs in a whorl

1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 653 *Multiplication*, or an increase of the number of parts, gives rise to changes in plants. *Ibid.*, Multiplication causes a repetition of successive whorls, which still follow the law of alternation. 1880 A. Gray *Struct Bot.* vi § 3 (ed 6) 179.

6. *attrib*: **multiplication table**, a table of products of factors taken in pairs, usually beginning with 'twice one are two' ($2 \times 1 = 2$) and going up to some assumed limit. (See also 3 b.)

1674 Jeake *Arith* (1696) 22 To learn by heart the Table commonly called Multiplication Table. 1709 J. Ward *Yng. Math Guide* I II. § 4 (1734) 15 Multiplication Table. 1864 Bowen *Logic* xi. 356 Our conclusions are as absolute as the truths of the multiplication-table.

fig. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 277 Some young scamp who has learned the whole multiplication table of mischief .before he can repeat the sevens' column in arithmetic.

Hence **Multiplica·tional** *a.*

1868 A. Sandeman *Pelicotetics* 47 The laws of multiplicational equivalence

Multiplicative (mʊ·ltiplikătiv), *a* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *multiplicātīv-us*, f. *multiplicāt-*, ppl. stem of *multiplicāre* to Multiply. see -ive.] Tending to multiply or increase; having the power or property of multiplying.

1653 R. G tr *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 350 It is a Diffusive, Communicative, Transitive and Multiplicative Motion. 1670 Clarke *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 18 The form of Minerals is multiplicative of it self in a dispos'd matter, and proper place. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 236/1 The plague .proves the multiplicative power of those spirits. 1863 Dana in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXXVI. 325 The abnormal number of segments under the multiplicative method may arise from a self-subdivision of enlarging normal segments. 1868 A Sandeman *Pelicotetics* 24 By finding the products in backward order the multiplicative and the additive parts of the process may be carried on together.

b. *Gram.* Applied to numerals that express 'so many times'. Also *sb.*, a multiplicative numeral.

1727–52 Chambers *Cycl., Multiplicatives.* See *Numerals* 1863 W. Smith *Gram. Lat. Lang* § 72. 33 Multiplicative Numerals end in -plex. 1872 Morris *Hist. Outl. Eng. Accid* § 134 Multiplicatives are expressed .By adjectives, with suffix *-fold* [etc.]. 1886 T. Le M. Douse *Gothic of Ulfilas* 149 'Multiplicative' adjs. are formed by adding *falþa-*, '-fold' to the cardinals.

Multiplicator (mʊ·ltiplikeɪtǫ). [late L., agent-n. f. *multiplicāre* to Multiply.]

1. *Math.* = Multiplier 2. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1542 [see Multiplier 2]. 1579 Diggrs *Stratiot.* 4 The lesse is named the Multiplicator or Multiplyer, the other summe, or number to be multiplyed. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 146 The Summ of the Logarithms of the Multiplicand, and of the Multiplicator, is equal to the Logarithm of the Product. 1734 J. Ward *Yng Math. Guide* App of Gauging 435 If any one would rather work by Multiplication than by Division, he may . change any Divisor into a Multiplicator. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 320 The sign of a thousand with that of the proper multiplicator..showed the number slain.

2. *Electr.* and *Magn.* = Multiplier 4.

1823 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* XVI. 124 It is this which constitutes the electro-magnetic multiplicator. 1876 *Catal. Spec. Collect. Sci. Apparatus S. Kens. Mus.* (1877) 1049 Multiplicator, according to Schweigger, for thermo-electrical currents.

b. In a galvanometer, a flat coil of conducting wire for multiplying the effect of the current.

1884 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

†**Multiplicature.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Multi- 2.] The condition of having many folds.

1671 Grew *Anat Plants* I. iv. § 16 We have the Multiplicature; as in Gooseberries,. the Plaits being not only divers in the same Leaf, but .each Leaf gather'd up in five, seven, or more Foulds.

†**Multipli·cious,** *a. Obs* [f. L. *multiplici-, multiplex*: see Multiplex and -ous.] Multiplex.

1617 [see Multifarious 1]. 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III xv. 141 That animall is not one, but multiplicious or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principall parts. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IX § 1 iv, From the symbolical use of numbers, proceeded a multiplicious variety of names. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* IV iv 138 Its Apparatus [*sc.* of the nose]. is not so multiplicious as of the Eye.

Hence †**Multipli·ciously** *adv.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII ii. 343 The seed conveigheth with it not onely the extract and single Idea of every part, whereby it transmits their perfections or infirmities, but double and over againe; whereby sometimes it multipliciously delineates the same, as in Twins in mixed and numerous generations.

Multiplicity (mʊltipli·sĭti). [ad. L. *multiplicitās*, f. *multiplic-*, Multiplex.]

1. The quality or condition of being multiplex or manifold; manifold variety.

1597 Morley *Introd Mus.* Annot 24, By this, which in *duplà* and *triplà* is spoken, may all other things concerning proportions of multiplicity be easily vnderstoode 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 113 Cerberus himself with his three heads signified the multiplicity of Devils. 1659 Pearson *Creed* 641 The infinity of the divine essence is incapable of multiplicity. 1701 Grew *Cosmol. Sacra* I. v. 25 As the manifold Variation of the Parts, so the Multiplicity of the Use of each Part, is very wonderful. 1825 Macaulay *Ess., Milton*, With the greatest precision and multiplicity in its details. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* ix. 297 The Greek Drama owed its power to the qualities of regularity and simplicity: the strength of the modern lies in subtlety and multiplicity. 1884 J R. Sefley in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov 654 In Nature the unity is much less obvious than the multiplicity.

b. An instance of this.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* ii. (1592) 14 Of vnitie or one in nombering, proceedeth all the multiplicities we see. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng* XIII. LXXVIII. (1612) 323 Of one all Multiplicities, Formes, Harmonies,.. Be produced and begot. 1646 Gaule *Cases Consc.* II Haply at some purer Times of the Church, a Witch may not then and there be found at least wise.., not in those Multitudes, or Multiplicities 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist* III. XXI. 567 The diversities and multiplicities of legal usages.

c. In the Kantian philosophy = Manifold *sb.* 2 a.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 176/1 The consciousness of the individual in this multiplicity is effected by the imagination, which combines them into a whole.

d. In technical use (cf. Multiple *a.* 3).

1841 J. J. Sylvester in *Lond Phil Mag.* XVIII. 136. I use the word *multiplicity* to denote a number, and distinguish between the total and partial multiplicities of the roots of an algebraic equation. 1851 Paget *Lect. Tumours* VI. 70 Multiplicity is sufficiently marked in the cases of the hands and feet. 1872 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* 735 These black cancers have one peculiarity, and that is in their tendency to multiplicity. 1887 Cayley *Math Papers* (1897) XII 463 We might .have symbols of indefinite multiplicity $(x, y, z, w, \ldots)$, including within them all finite multiplicities, viz. (x, y) meaning $(x, y, 0, 0, \ldots)$.

2. *The multiplicity of*: the great number of, the very many or numerous. Similarly *a, such* (*a*), *this*, etc, *multiplicity of.*

1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* X 3 Such multiplicity of words he hath. 1627 Drayton *Moone-Calfe* Poems 162 That on the Stationers Stall, who passing lookes, To see the multiplicity of Bookes, That pester it. 1659 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 356 I'was all the night as bright as day with the multiplisity of bone fires. 1659 Pearson *Creed* 384 The coronary thorns..did. pierce his temples to a multiplicity of pains, by their numerous acuminations 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 176 P 8, I am distracted with such a Multiplicity of entertaining Objects, that I am lost in the Variety. 1847 C. Bronte *Jane Eyre* V, Like one who had always a multiplicity of tasks on hand. 1860 G. Prescott *Electr. Telegr.* 243 A few large bells would be preferable to this multiplicity of smaller ones. 1885 J Payn *Talk of Town* II. 138 It was not the least like a dressing-room except that it had a multiplicity of mirrors.

b. with collective sing sb.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 504 In that one significant word (*Cariosa*) hee said more than could be expressed possibly by any multiplicity of language whatsoeuer. *a* 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 5 These places that are so fertile. of interpretation, and yeild a multiplicity of sense. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XII. X, I was so hurried, and drove and tore with the multiplicity of business. 1876 F Harrison *Choice of Bks.* iv. (1886) 90 Since which date, let us trust, the multiplicity of print and the habits of desultory reading have considerably abated.

†c. Without article or qualifying word. *Obs.*

1609 Le Grys tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 188 Argenis being confounded with multiplicity of griefs. *a* 1734 North *Life Dr. J. North* (1744) 240 After he was grown old and much worn by Multiplicity of Business. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 378 Multiplicity of law suits are universally allowed to be detrimental to new countries.

†3. *The multiplicity of*: the majority of. *Obs.*

1639 in Nalson *Coll. Gt. Aff. State* (1682) I. 279 The Multiplicity of the People are mean conditioned.

†**Multiplie.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 -ple, -plye. [app. a. OF. *moltepli, multepli* multiplication (Godefroy), vbl. sb. f. *multiplier* to Multiply.] Multitude; great numbers or quantity.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 1707 'Dicson', he said, 'wait thow thair multiple?' 'Iij thowsand men thair power mycht nocht be'. *Ibid.* XI. 13 The Sotheroun fled fra him on athir sid To Burdeouss, in gret multiplye. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* I. 23 Quhilk causit..my een to be cum obscure throucht the multiplie of salt teyris. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I. 7 In sum places is funde multiplie of Tinne.

Multiplied (mʊ·ltiplɑid), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) [f. Multiply *v.* + -ed 1.] Made many, much, or more; increased in number or quantity; manifold.

1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 503/1 Wherthurgh the Citees .mowe be multiplied inhabitations, and restored to their auncien. prosperite. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep Ded., Olde men.., by reason of their multiplied yeeres, are to be released. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* III. xvii. (1614) 334 Another Caue .which terrifieth those that enter with the multiplied sounds of Cymbals and vncouth minstrelsie. 1646 H. P. *Medit. Seige* 35 Their varied and multiplyed dangers. 1669–70 Pepys *Let. to Capt. Elliot* 3 Mar, I pray you to accept my hearty thanks for your multiplied kindness. 1783 *Dodsley's Ann. Reg.* (1785) 22/2 Orders were written and dispatched in multiplied copies to the different military stations. 1784 Cowper *Task* II 597 Our habits, costlier than Lucullus wore, And by caprice, as multiplied as his. 1804 Jas. Maitland *Public Wealth* (1819) 274 The multiplied relations which the varied distributions of property create. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 307 The poems of Surrey were often read, as their multiplied editions show. 1865 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* 576 Others again have the number of segments excessively multiplied as in *Paradoxides.*

b. *Math*; †occas. as *sb.* = Multiplicand.

1579 Digges *Stratioticos* 6 Place the Digitte 4 vnder 7 the thirde of your multiplyed number. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* VII Def. 15 In every multiplication a unitie is to the multiplier, as the multiplied is to the product *a* 1696 Scarburgh *Euclid* (1705) 219 If a number multiplying two numbers make some numbers, their Products shall have the same proportion with the multiplied numbers.

c. *Bot.* = Multiplex *a.* 3 a.

1777 Robson *Brit. Flora* V. 20. 1793 Martyn *Lang Bot.* s v., According to the number of rows in a multiplied corolla

Multiplier (mʊ·ltiplɑiǫ). [f. Multiply *v.* + -er 1. Cf. F. *multiplieur* (16th c.).]

1 One who or a thing which multiplies or causes something to increase

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XIV. VIII 652 That same man is an enchaunter and a multyplyer of wordes. 1477 Caxton *Dictes* 11 b, Loue thoo that be the grete multiplyers, that is to saye, the commones that labour the erth *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V*, 43 b, Money the multiplier of iniquitie. 1667 *Causes Decay Chr Piety* V 81 Broils and quarrels, which are alone the great accumulators and multipliers of injuries. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. XLVI 180 Multiplyers of Law suits. 1835 J Hodgson *Hist. Northumb* III. III. p IV, Doubt and uncertainty are great multipliers of words. 1870 Spencer *Prin. Psychol.* I 35 At the surface of the body, where the extremities of nerve-fibres are so placed as to be most easily disturbed, we.. find.. multipliers of disturbances.

b. A (great) breeder. ? *Obs. rare.*

1661 J. Childrey *Brit. Baconica* 19 The Pilchard is a little fish, and a great multiplier

2 *Math.* The quantity by which another (the *multiplicand*) is multiplied.

1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* F VII b, The multiplier or multiplicatour, that is to say, the numbre by which multiplication is made. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 23 Then take the second figure of the Multiplier, and proceed as before. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 17 Both Multiplicand and Multiplier are call'd Factors. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1806) I 13 We shall multiply all the parts of the multiplicand by all the parts of the multiplier. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Math.* 163 A figure, or number, prefixed to a letter, as a multiplier, is called the coefficient of that letter.

†3. One who performs the alchemical process of multiplication; hence, a false coiner. *Obs.*

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 681 False vsurers, Multyplyers, coyn washers & clyppers. 1477 Norton *Ord Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 17 The Multiplier doth him beguile With his faire promise *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 8 Golde smythes, and grote clypper, Multyplyers, and clothe thyckers. 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 Farre exceadinge all the Alcumisticall multipliers that ever were.

4. *Electr.* and *Magn.* An instrument used for multiplying or increasing by repetition the intensity of a force, current, etc. so as to make it appreciable or mensurable. Cf. Thermo-multiplier.

1823 *Ann. Philos.* June 436 M. Schweigger's electro-magnetic Multiplier. 1858 Noad *Man. Electr.* I. 66 Of the various instruments that have been termed 'multipliers' and 'doublers' we shall only describe the multiplier of Cavallo. 1877 Rosenthal *Phys. Muscles & Nerves* 150 The nerve exhibits a difference which the multiplier is incapable of indicating.

b. = Multiplicator 2 b. In recent Dicts.

5. *Angling.* A multiplying-reel (see Multiplying *ppl. a.* b, quot. 1856).

1867 F Francis *Angling* I. (1880) 15 The best reels..are the plain reels...Do not have a multiplier, even at a gift. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. V. IV. § 3. 349 Though the multiplier is very pretty in theory, yet it is constantly failing in practice. 1897 *Outing* XXX 262/1 On my reel, finest and most powerful of multipliers, I carried a thousand feet of line.

6. An arithmometer for performing calculations in multiplication. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Multiply (mʊ·ltiplɑi), *v.* Forms: 3–5 multe-, 4–6 multy-, (6 moulti-, moulty-); 3–6 -plie, -plye, 4–5 -pli(i); 4– multiply. [a. OF. (mod.F.) *multiplier*, ad. L. *multiplicāre*, f. *multiplic-*, Multiplex.]

1. *trans.* To cause to become much, many, or more; to make many or manifold; to augment the number, amount, or quantity of. Now *rare* except as coloured by sense 5.

a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 675 in *O. E. Misc* 137 Ac nim þe to þe a stable mon, þat word and dede bi-sette con, and multeplien heuue god. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xli. 1 A haly man that sees the vanyte of the warld multiplid. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* P 774 Swete wordes multiplien & encressen frendes *c* 1400 26 *Pol Poems* 148 In salt see I sayled well wyde ffor to multiply my tresoure. 1462 *Lett. Red Bk Bristol* (1900) II 128 Suche Albons beth gretely multeplied and encreased within the Town. 1535 COVERDALE *Bel & Dr* G, Peace be multiplied with you 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I vii 50 These Pulleys may be multiplyed according to sundry different situations. 1694 ADDISON *Poems, Virgil* Wks. 1726 I. 30 Till into seven it multiplies its stream. 1788 GIBBON *Decl & F.* lvii. V. 661 The activity of the emperor seemed to multiply his presence. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 76 And all things that she [*sc* my soul] saw, she multiplied, A manyfaced glass. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 155 Elongating the fibres and multiplying their number to an indefinite extent. 1872 ATKINSON tr. *Ganot's Nat. Philos* § 672 By coiling the copper wire in the direction of the needle the action of the current has been multiplied 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 21 Public libraries, museums, picture galleries and like institutions all multiply utility.

b. To use or utter a multiplicity of (words, etc.). *To multiply words*: †(*a*) to be loquacious; (*b*) to be verbose.

1340 *Ayenb.* 218 Huanne þe multepliest þine benes ich nelle none y-here. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxxv 16 Job without kunnynge woordis multiplieth. †1530 tr. *Dial. Creat. Moral.* xii. D ij, This vale. brak owte and multyplyed greate wordis agayne the hyll. 1539 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 258 No man shall multiplye langage yn the Courte tyme. 1530 PALSGR. 641/2, I moultiplye langage with one, as folkes do that chyde togyther. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 100 When they had thus multiplied talke vpon both sydes. 1652 [see MULTIPLYING *vbl. sb* 1]. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II vii, They avoid nothing more than multiplying unnecessary Words, or using various Expressions 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI 414 What he meant by the said premises was evident, and could not have been rendered clearer by saying *all* the said premises, though it might have served to multiply words.

c. In const. of the type *to multiply evil upon evil*, to add evil to evil, accumulate instances of evil.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 74 b, And he sawe a long mayde that lerned to wryte, of whom he sayde that me multiplied euyl vpon euyll. 1625 BP HALL *Medit* III. xc. Wks. 65 It is a damnable iniquitie in man, to multiplie one sinne vpon another. 1830 TENNYSON *Poet* 33 Thus truth was multiplied on truth.

d. To adduce a large number of (instances, etc.).

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No 6 P 3 'Tis unnecessary to multiply Instances of this nature 1845 *Encycl. Metrop* II 899/1 These explicit declarations against heresy might be multiplied to almost any extent 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxxii 418 Instances of this kind might be multiplied.

†e. Const inf. (A Hebraism.) *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 500 Willis noght multiply to speke heghe thyngis. 1649 BP REYNOLDS *Hosea* v 12 He multiplyeth to pardon. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 9 He taketh delight to multiply to pardon offences.

†f. To increase the intensity of, *occas.* to magnify optically. *Obs*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* xviii. xci (1495) 840 The frogge multyplyeth his voyce whan he dooth his nether jowe somdeale in the water and strykyth the vpper jowe *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1629) 249 His eies saw no terrour, nor eare heard any martiall sound, but that they multiplied the hidiousnesse of it to his mated mind 1625 BACON *New Atl* (1900) 42 Wee Multiply Smells, which may seeme strange 1651 J. CLEVELAND *Wks* C 5 Just as an Optique Glasse contracts the sight At one end, but when turn'd doth multuply't.

2. *intr.* To become of great number or quantity; to be increased or augmented by accumulation or repetition.

c 1330 *Spec Gy de Warewyke* 1009 Almesdede fordoþe þi synne..And þi god shal multiplie. 13.. *E. E. Allit P.* B. 278 Euelez on erþe grewen & multyplyed mony-folde. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Prince* 5195 By concorde, smale þinges multiplien 1412-20 LYDG *Chron Troy* II 4376 Þat þoruȝ þe worlde þe fyr gan multiplie *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII 1002 He saw the Sothroun multipliand mayr. 1588 KYD *Housek. Phil* Wks (1901) 280 Much more may riches multiply that consist in bare money then [etc.]. 1666 MARVELL *Corr* lii Wks. (Grosart) II 188 Busynesse does so multiply of late that I can scarce snatch time to write to you. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F* XIX II 127 Reduced to an humble station by the prudence of Constantine, they [*sc* eunuchs] multiplied in the palaces of his degenerate sons. 1842 MANNING *Serm* i (1848) I. 7 As sin has multiplied in its extent, so it would seem also to have become more intense. 1858 KINGSLEY *Lett* (1878) I. 21 The flame increased—multiplied—at one point after another.

†b. *transf* To accrue as interest. *Obs. rare*—¹.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 525/25 At it sulde be lent in vsurie iij yere after his decese, and at þai sulde gyff for his sawle all þat multiplied þerof.

†c. *intr.* and *pass.* To be abundantly provided *with*. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk M Aurel.* (1546) E, Oure senate (saythe of meke and wyse Senatours, and multiplieth with these serpentines. 1588 KYD *Housek. Phil* Wks. (1901) 265 That wealth whereby we should expect to haue our houses so distinguished and multiplyed with offycers.

†3. *trans.* To increase (a family, etc.) by natural generation or procreation (freq. in *pass*); to cause (the earth) to become populous. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 2647 Abram, Multipli þi sede i sall. 1375 *Creation* 510 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg* (1878) 130 Þe3 bro3ten forþ mo [children], þe worlde to multiply. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xx. 89 Waxes and beese multiplied and fillez þe erthe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. i. (1883) 76 Whan Adam their fader maried them for to multiplye ye erthe of hys lignye 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i 146 The way and mean to suffyce, multyply, and encrese them [*sc.* the people] agayn to a conuenyent nombur, ys only natural generatyon. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. on Ireland* Wks. 1731 I. 110 People are multiplied in a Country by the Temper of the Climate, favourable to Generation. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 413 P 5 That all Creatures might be tempted to multiply their Kind. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 221 When man was multiplied and spread abroad In tribes and clans.

absol. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C XIX 226 A man with-oute a make myghte nat wel of kynde Multeplie.

b. To breed (animals); to propagate (plants). †Also (of the parts of a plant), to produce by propagation, to cause to grow.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch* XI v. in Ashm (1652) 182 The Tre of Hermes Of whych one Pepyn a thowsand wyll Multyply 1599 [see MULTIPLYING *vbl sb.* 2] 1707 *Curios. in Husb & Gard.* 197 The Method of Multiplying Plants by Layers. 1760 J. LEE *Bot* III iii. (1810) 416 The Trunk, which serves to multiply the herb, and leads immediately from the root to the fructification. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 659 They could themselves drain marshes, clear waste lands, multiply flocks. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 61/1 Most of them may be multiplied by cuttings struck in silver sand 1857 BALFOUR *Cycl. India* 1184 This is a large Mango multiplied at Mergui

4. *intr.* To increase in number by natural generation or procreation (occas. by artificial means).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 638 Drightin þam blessed, and bad þam brede, And multipli in þar sede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 344 Hou god to man be weie of kinde Hath set the world to multeplie. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. xiv (1859) 80 Whiche fisshes be putte in the stewe, where they haue spawned and multyplyed. *c* 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 1717 Isys was callyd the Goddesse Of Frute, for she fyrst made hit multyply By the meane of gryffyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XII 23 He both increaseth the people, and destroyeth them He maketh them to multiplie, and dryueth them awaye 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 57 The Priests thereupon throw Rice upon their heads, praying that they may multiply as Rice 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 183 As for my Cats, they multiply'd 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit India* II. 83 Under a climate more congenial . the descendants of a northern race may be able to aggregate and multiply. 1883 DARWIN in *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec 11/2 Multiply, vary, let the strongest live and the weakest die.

5. *trans.* (*Math*) To operate upon (a given quantity, called the *multiplicand*) with another quantity (called the *multiplier*) so as to produce a quantity (called the *product*) having the same ratio to the multiplicand as the multiplier has to unity. In *Higher Algebra*, to apply an operator to (an operand)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* II. § 41 a, Þan loke how moche space of feet ys be twen þe and þe tour, & multiplie þat be 12 *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xx 92 Now be þise all multiplied CCC tymes and LX. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* I iv 5 b, Whensoeuer you haue to multiply one number by another. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II viii 62 Multiply the Basall Area by 6 1635 J. BABINGTON *Geometry* 34 Let the line AB be given to be multiplyed by the line CD 1706 W JONES *Syn. Palmar Matheseos* 20 Multiply each Figure of the Multiplicand, by each Figure of the Multiplier 1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 293 A force equal to 20 cwt multiplied by 2304 1842 DE MORGAN *Int. & Diff. Calc* II What is *a* multiplied by $\frac{1}{1000}$? The answer is *a* taken the thousandth part of a time, or the thousandth part of *a*. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp, Reform* 27 Oct (1869) 281 The annual income of the estate multiplied by the number of years which he may be expected to live. 1885 W. K. CLIFFORD *Common Sense of Exact Sci.* 201 If a vector step be multiplied by itself, the product is zero; that is, $AP \cdot AP = (AP)^2 = 0$.

transf. and *fig.* 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T.* I ii 7 Like a Cypher (Yet standing in rich place) I multiply With one we thanke you, many thousands moe, That goe before it 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* xviii, You have multiplied your investment by ten.

b. *To multiply* (one quantity) *into*, †*in* (another); *to multiply* (two quantities) *together*: to find the product of the two quantities.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* E ij b, 1225 And so moche doeth there arise by .35. multiplied into it self. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* I. vi. C ij b, The firste multiplied in the fourth, produceth a quantitie equall to that which is made by multiplication of the seconde in the thirde. 1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. viii 61 Multiply the perpendicular in the demibase. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs Math.* 15 The numbers to be multiplied must be set one under another. 1709 J WARD *Yng. Math Guide* (1734) 340 Multiply the Base of the given Triangle into Half its perpendicular Height. *Ibid.* 439 Multiply the Two Diameters (*viz.* the Length and Breadth) together 1812 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* I. 110 The weight multiplied into the height to which it is raised. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 283 If these equations be multiplied together.

c. *intr.* To perform the process of multiplication.

1579 DIGGES *Stratioticos* 4 To multiplie, is to find of two Numbers a number product the one in the other augmented 1652 *News fr Low Countr.* 8 Podex can Adde, Multiply, Subtract, Divide. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math* (1806) I. 13 The number you multiply by, or the number of repetitions, is the Multiplier 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 102 If we require the area, we have only to multiply by 3·14

d. Said of the multiplier (*trans.* and *intr.*).

c 1425 *Crafte Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 21 Numerus multiplicans. Anglice, þe nombur multiplyinge. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* 214 b, If a number multiplieng himselfe produce a cube number: then is that number also a cube number 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v *Multiplication*, Negatives multiplying Positives, must produce Negatives. 1709 J. WARD *Yng. Math Guide* I ii (1734) 14 When the Number Multiplied is so often Added to itself, as there are Units in the Number Multiplying. 1849 SALMON *Higher Alg.* 70 The terms multiplying *xy* must be a_2a_0 and a_1a_1.

†6. *Alch.* (*trans.* and *intr.*) To increase the precious metals, as by transmutation of the baser metals. Also *intr.* (for *pass.*), said of the precious metals. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 848 A man may lightly lerne, if he have aught, To multiplye, and bringe his good to naught. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 84 Thei founden thilke experience, Which cleped is Alconomie, Wherof the Selver multeplie Thei made and ek the gold also. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 17 Saying how they can Multiplie Gold and Silver. *Ibid.* 18 When such men promise to Multiplie, They compasse to doe some Villony. *Ibid.*, Upon Nature then falsely lye For Mettalls doe not Multiplie. 1543 tr. *Act* 5 *Hen. IV*, c. 4 It is ordeyned that none from henseforth shall vse to multiplie golde or sylver, nor vse the craft of multiplication. 1592 LYLY *Gallathea* III. iii, An arte quoth you, that one multiplieth so much all day, that he wanteth money to buy meate at night? 1650 EVELYN *Diary* 14 Dec, An impostor that had like to have impos'd upon us a pretended secret of multiplying gold. 1688 *Act* 1 *Will. & Mary*, c 30 [citing Act 5 Hen. IV].

Multiply (mʊ·ltipli), *adv. Math.* [f. MULTIPLE + -LY².] *Multiply connected* (see quot. 1893). *Multiply-periodic*, having many periods.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn.* I. 120 If the region is doubly or multiply connected. 1893 A. R. FORSYTH *Theory of Functions* 315 A surface is simply connected, if it be resolved into two distinct pieces by every cross-cut, but if there be any cross-cut, which does not resolve it into distinct pieces, the surface is multiply connected. *Ibid.* 464 Functions which are multiply-periodic

Multiplye, variant of MULTIPLIE *Sc.*

Mu·ltiplying, *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.]

1. = MULTIPLICATION, in various senses.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 37 In covetise of multiplinge of richessis *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* II 293 (Fairf. MS.) Fro roundel [to] compas Eche aboute other goynge, Caused of othres sterynge And multiplyinge euer moo. *c* 1386 — *Pard T* 46 He shal have multiplying of his greyn. *a* 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem* (1841) 58 Þan al þat comes of þat multiplyeng departe þou by þe noumbre of þe poyntes of þe vmbre 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. i. (1883) 77 The multiplynge of his goodes temporell 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 87 *marg.* These mixtures and multiplyinges are theft. 1553 *Acts Privy Counc* (N.S.) IV 254 Informacions, letters and examinacions towching Whalley's accusacion for multiplying. 1599 DUBRAVIUS (*title*) A new Booke of good Husbandry .. Contayning the order of making of Fish-pondes, with the breeding, preserving, and multiplying of the Carpe [etc.] 1625 BACON *Ess., Seditions & Troubles* (Arb.) 405 The Multiplying of Nobilitie, and other Degrees of Qualitie 1652 J. CHETWIND in Harington *Briefe View* Ep. Ded., This Authour hath avoyded the needlesse multiplying of words. 1659 MILTON *Civ Power in Eccl Causes* Wks 1851 V. 332 The multiplying and the aggravating of sin to them both 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard* 129 These four last Observations for the multiplying of Corn 1800 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 6 Aug, I cram all I can in, to save a multiplying of letters. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* II ii § 12 (1864) 201 The multiplying of points of contact, by our having a plurality of fingers

¶ b. Alleged term for a 'company' of husbands.

1486 *Bk St Albans* f viij, A Multiplieng of husbondis.

2 *attrib. multiplying way* (? nonce-use), = 'family way' (see FAMILY 10 b).

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 47 What made thee shew thy multiplying pride, More in these egges, then all the egges beside? 1739 MRS DELANY in *Life & Corr* (1861) II. 53 Duchess is very well, though in a multiplying way.

Mu·ltiplying, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That multiplies. †*Multiplying of* tending to multiply.

a 1425 *Cursor M* 2348 (Trin.) More..þen þe graueles in þe see So multeplyinge [*earlier texts* untellandl] shulde þei be. 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* v iii 102 Platus himselfe, That knowes the tinct and multiplying med'cine. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd* iv. 3 The multiplying brood of the vngodly shall not thriue. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 64 Such punishments, are multiplying of evill infinitely, if God prevent not 1690 CHILD *Disc Trade* (1698) 23 Interest, which is of so prodigious a multiplying nature, that it must of necessity make the lenders monstrous rich 1709 J WARD *Yng. Math Guide* I vi. (1734) 72 The Multiplying Fraction is less than an Unite or 1 1855 BP. WILBERFORCE in R. I Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II vii. 287 Oh! our multiplying embarrassments from concessions and inconsistencies. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Harp & Cr* viii. 60 What time the *placens uxor* expects her husband to return with wavering step and multiplying eye.

b. in the names of instruments and machines having devices for increasing the number of movements, images, etc. Also *multiplying-machine*, a machine for performing mechanically the arithmetical process of multiplication. (See Knight *Dict. Mech.* and *Suppl.*)

1823 *Ann Philos.* June 437 The multiplying wire [in Schweigger's Multiplier] is of plated copper. 1839 T. C. HOFLAND *Brit. Angler's Man* I (1841) 6 The multiplying reel was formerly much used, but, from its liability to be out of order [etc.] 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed 3) 396 Rapid horizontal motion is then given to the coil by means of a multiplying wheel. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. § 621. 234/2 Multiplying-reels, in which, by the introduction of machinery, the barrel is made to travel several times to the single revolution of the handle. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv Phys Sci* IV, An arrangement consisting of a driving wheel and multiplying gear, by which I can communicate an extremely great velocity of rotation to this copper disc. 1888 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 53 *Multiplying sheaves.*—Are sometimes fitted to blocks where much friction takes place. 1889 *Nature* 21 Nov. 71/2 A multiplying apparatus which determines in one function, the product of a number by each figure of the multiplier.

Hence †**Mu·ltiplyingly** *adv.*, manifoldly.

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 346 b/2 They suffrid in many maners prouffitably constantly and multyplyengly.

Mu·ltiplying-glass.

†1. A magnifying-glass. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

Cf. MULTIPLY *sb.* 1 f.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. XXXV, On our sicke beds, [hee] shewes vs all our sinnes in multiplying Glasses. *c* 1640 *Capt. Underwitt* 4 in Bullen *O. Pl* II 336, I wod not have a man so much a dwarfe that I must use a multiplying glass to know the proportion of his limbes. 1656 COWLEY *Misc., Ode of Wit* ii, Some things do through our Judgment pass As through a Multiplying Glass. 1680 S. MATHER *Irenicum* 19 The blind prophane world, who pretend to take offence at our divisions, looking upon them in the multiplying Glasses of their own enmity, and so accounting every difference in Religion to be a different Religion.

2. A toy consisting of a concave glass or lens, the surface of which is cut into numerous facets so as to give as many reflexions of the object observed. Also *fig.*

1671 FOULIS *Hist. Romish Treasons* (1681) 60 As for Bellarmine, you may look through him like a Multiplying-glass and perceive multitudes of people. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. ix. 375/1 Multiplying Glasses, that makes one things [*sic*] seem many. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii 50 So many reproductions of one thing, like the image of the same face repeated in a multiplying glass. 1764 J FERGUSON *Lect.* 147 The multiplying glass is made by grinding down the round side..of a convex glass into several flat surface[s]. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XXXIX. 329 Natural multiplying glasses may be found among transparent minerals which are crossed with veins oppositely crystallised. 1862–7 *J. Wylde's Circ. Sci.* I. 60/2.

Multi-pointed to **-polar**. see MULTI- 1 a, b.

Multipotent (mʌltĭ·pŏtĕnt), *a rare* [f. L. *multipotent-*, *-potens*: see MULTI- and POTENT.] Having much power; very powerful.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr* IV. v 129 Ioue multipotent. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VI. 239 Thousands famished, and put to the sword within this multipotent City, by Vespasian 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1889 TALMAGE in *Voice* (N. Y.) 28 Feb, I leave this imperial and multipotent numeral seven where the Bible leaves it.

Multipre·sence. [ad. mod.L. *multipræsentia*. see MULTI- and PRESENCE.] The fact or faculty of being present in many places at once.

1614 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* § 17 That exploded opinion of transubstantiation, and (which is the root of it) the multi presence of Christs body 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar* IV (1840) 31 He has invisibility and multipresence, as a spirit has. 1885 SCHAFF *Christ & Christ* 75 The mediæval schoolmen ascribe a miraculous multipresence to his body and blood in the sacrament of the altar.

So **Multipre·sent** *a.*, having the property of multipresence.

1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl Relig Knowl* III 2415/2 The glorified body is not omnipresent, but multipresent.

Multi-radiate to **-sacculate**: see MULTI- 1 a, 3.

Multiscience (mʌltĭ·sĕns). [f. L. *multus* MULTI- + *scientia* SCIENCE.] Knowledge of many things. So **Multi·scient** *a.* (in recent Dicts.); †**Multi·scious** *a.* [f. L. *multisci-us*], 'knowing much, skilful' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Church & State* (1839) 226 *note*, Multiscience (or a variety and quantity of acquired knowledge) does not teach intelligence.

Multisect (mʌltisekt), *a. Ent.* [f. mod.L. *multisect-us*, f. *multus* MULTI- + *sectus*, pa. pple. of *secāre* to cut.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* xlvi IV. 305 Multisect (*Multisectum*) When an insect appears to have no distinct trunk and abdomen, but is divided into numerous segments.

Multise·ct, *v. rare*⁻⁰. [f. MULTI- + L. *sect-*, ppl. stem of *secāre* to cut.] *trans.* To divide into many parts (*Century Dict.*) Also **Multise·ction** (*rare*⁻¹), division into many parts.

1882 MASSON in *Macm. Mag* Dec 85 On the plan of multisection, as well as on that of trisection, bisection.

Multi-segmentate to **-soil**: see MULTI- 1 a, 3.

Multisonant (mʌltĭ·sŏnănt), *a. rare.* [f. L. *multisson-us* + -ANT. See MULTI- and SONANT.] Having many sounds; sounding much.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Multisonant*, that hath many or great sounds, that makes a great noise. 1821 *Tales of my Landlord* I. 241 The multisonant dash of ocean's billows. 1888 *Harper's Mag* Oct 741/1 The multicolored, multisonant stream rushes by

So **Multi sonous** *a.*

1905 *Westm. Gaz* 29 Dec. 2/1 The multisonous voices of winds and sea and forest.

Multi-spermous to **-tubular**: see MULTI-.

Multitude (mʌ·ltĭtūd). [a. F. *multitude* (13th c.), or ad. L. *multitūdo*, *-tūdin-*, f. *multus* much, many: see -TUDE.]

1. The character, quality, or condition of being many; numerousness; great number. Also, number whether great or small.

In the common biblical (Hebraistic) phrase *the multitude of* = 'the many, the numerous', the meaning of the sb. varies between senses 1 and 2.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* li. 7 He hoped in þe multitude of his riches 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 330 For multitud mais na victory. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III xxiii. 93 Be þou blessed, þat hast done þys godenes wiþ þi seruaunt after þe multitude of þi mercy. *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 8 Truste nat oonly in men is multitude. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Ps* xxxvii. 11 Meeke men shall haue their delite in the multitude of peace. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I. (1586) 8 Riches are not to be measured by their multitude 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* xi 4 Euen as the sand that is vpon the Sea-shore in multitude. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 230 That which fails in magnitude is called smal; as that which in multitude, few. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. 208 Valour and not multitude determines the success of arms. 1774 WARTON *Hist Eng. Poetry* Diss. ii k 2 William the conqueror permitted great numbers of Jews. to settle in England Their multitude soon encreased. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 168 Or do they fly like the flakes In a fall of snow, and so press in, perforce, Of multitude? 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 121 The strength of the nation is in its multitude, not in its territory.

2. A great number, a host, a 'crowd' (*of* persons or things). Freq qualified by *great*. Often *ellipt.* = multitude of men, etc in question. a *sing.*

The sing. was formerly often used (without article) where the pl is now idiomatic, esp. in *great multitude*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXIII 6 Swilk is the getynge [L. *generacio*], that is, multitud of tha that sekis him. 1340 — *Tr Consc.* 5113 And with him grete multitude sal come Of angels. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XI (*Symon & Judas*) 299 Of serpentis a multytude. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 220 This Perseüs With al his multitude rod. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. XVI 58 It was pyte on to behold that multitude of the people that fledde 1508 DUNBAR *Fua Maryit Wemen* 73 To manifest my makdome to multitude of pepill. 1586 A DAY *Eng. Secretary* II (1625) 34 Having heaped on thy head a multitude of favours. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I II. 50 A multitude of actions done by a multitude of men 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 554 Imagining For one forbidden Tree a multitude Now risn. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. to Euphrates* (1732) 2 Here are a multitude of Subterraneous Aqueducts. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* XXIV. (1791) II. 150 She asked Mr Lovel a multitude of questions. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 It was he who conveyed to his generation in a multitude of forms the consciousness of.. the rights of human intelligence

b. *pl* Great numbers, hosts, 'crowds'.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen IV*, III II 143 For euery Honor sitting on his Helme, Would they were multitudes 1603 SALMON *Doron Med* I. 333 Multitudes of words bring much error 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 158 The waves o'ertake them in their serious play, And ev'ry hour sweeps multitudes away 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* II. XXIV. 357 Multitudes of such little explosions must be heard upon a glacier 1875 C. F. WOOD *Yachting Cruise* VI 143 Multitudes of barnacles

†c. A great quantity (of something). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 98 If þat greet multitude of blood letiþ *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 69 Slik was þe multitude of mast so mekil & so thike, þat [etc.] 1529 S. FISH *Supplic Beggers* (1871) 2 What a multitude of money gather the pardoners in a yere? 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* III XVII. 175 The multitude of waters that runne into it, quench this smoake and fire. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 134 Here is cheap Corn, good Corn, and a multitude of it 1777 CHATHAM *Sp. on Address* 18 Nov., All this disgraceful danger, this multitude of misery.

3. A large gathering of people; a mass of people collected in one place; a throng.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek* XVI. 40 And thei shulen lede to vpon thee a multitude [Vulg *multitudinem*], and thei shulen stoone thee. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 217 The nyht suiende he schop to gon This multitude to assaile *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 104 Fmang þe multitude of men quare mane ere togeder. 1538 STARKEY *England* I II. 51 To the intent that thys multytude of pepul and hole commynalty, may relygyously worschype God 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren* I XVII. 133 Three or more in one companie (which the lawe properly calleth a multitude). 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, V. I. 94 Thou are not King Not fit to gouerne and rule multitudes. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Ch Guise* IV. 1 (1683) 39 A Multitude's a Bulky Coward. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) II. 55 Our horses would scarcely, in this manner, continue their speed, without a rider, through the midst of a multitude. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI 100 Books are, spells, By which the magic art of shrewder wits Holds an unthinking multitude enthrall'd 1828 WHATELY *Rhet* in *Encycl Metrop.* I. 300/1 A skilful orator's being able to rouse the passions of a multitude. 1862 BP WORDSWORTH *Hymn*, 'Hark, *the sound of holy voices*', Multitude, which none can number, Like the stars, in glory stands.

4. With *the*. 'The many', the populace, the common people.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* XXX. 13, I haue herde the blasphemy of the multitude: euery man abhorreth me *a* 1586 [see MANY-HRADED]. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. I. 95 In the posteriors of this day, which the rude multitude call the after-noone. 1607 — *Cor.* II. III 18 1. *Cit* He himselfe stucke not to call vs the many-headed Multitude. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Discoveries* (1640) 130 Jests that are true and naturall, seldome raise laughter with the beast, the multitude 1671 MILTON *Samson* 696 The unjust tribunals, condemnation of the ingrateful multitude. 1708 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1727) I. 76 To affect a superiority over the Vulgar, and to despise the Multitude. 1769 *Junius Lett* I 2 The multitude, in all countries, are patient to a certain point. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* I. 2 *note*, The multitude is the only proper judge of those arts whose end is to move the multitude.

Multitudina·rious, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. type **multitūdinārī-us*, f. *multitūdin-*: see MULTITUDE and -ARIOUS.] Multitudinous. So **Multitu·dinary** *a. rare*⁻⁰ (Worcester 1846, citing Mitford).

1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 188 Don't talk to me. my ideas are multitudinarious.

†**Multitudine.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *multitudine*, or ad. L. *multitūdinem* MULTITUDE.] Multitude.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* III. (1557) 8 Knowledge, by the whiche wilfull Abhorsion maye come of the multitudenes of the flowers of a woman 1556 *Chron. Gr Friars* (Camden) 84 The Scottes toke a grete multitudyne of the Ynglych pepulle. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* (1886) 48 Being much terrified with the noise of the multitudine pursuing them.

Multitudinism (mʌltĭtūdĭnĭz'm). [f. L. *multitūdin-*, *multitūdo* MULTITUDE + -ISM, after Fr.] The principle according to which the interests of multitudes are placed before those of individuals, *esp.* in religion.

1860 H. B. WILSON in *Ess & Rev.* 146 The Comte Léon de Gasparin..laid it down..that the individualist principle supplies the true basis of the Church, and that by inaugurating the union between Church and State Constantine introduced the false principle of Multitudinism. 1866 *Contemp Rev.* I. 92 The vicious multitudinism of the great public schools 1870 *Ibid* XIV. 390 Sentimental multitudinism, seeking to base itself on a loose humanitarianism

Hence **Multitudinist, Multitudini·stic** *adjs.*, favouring such a doctrine or principle

1860 H. B. WILSON in *Ess & Rev.* 159 To the multitudinist principle are due the great external victories which the Christian name has hitherto won. 1866 W. J. IRONS in *Replies to Ess & Rev* 226 Whether primitive Christianity ..was 'multitudinistic', or whether it was 'exclusive' and sought access to the individual conscience of the few.

Multitudino·sity. [f. MULTITUDINOUS: see -OSITY.] Multitudinousness.

1840 *Blackw. Mag* XLVIII. 762 A fiery man must be goaded into madness by the multitudinosity of absurdities.

Multitudinous (mʌltĭtūdĭnəs), *a.* [f. L. *multitūdin-*, *multitūdo* MULTITUDE + -OUS.]

1. a. with pl sb.. Existing in multitudes or great numbers; very numerous

1629 DONNE *Serm.* (1649) II XXVIII 242 The foundation of all, the Trinity, undermined by those numerous, those multitudinous Anthills of Socinians. 1644 HEYLIN *Stumbling-block* Tracts (1681) 723 The more multitudinous and united the Petitioners are, the more like to speed 1650 *Descr. Fut. Hist Europe* 23 Confounding the multitudinous Pagans and Idolaters fighting against Christians 1800 COLERIDGE *Talleyrand to Ld Granville* 46 It argues, my Lord! of fine thoughts such a brood in us To split and divide into heads multitudinous. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II XXV Poems V 367 The lesser fowls Flock multitudinous in heaven. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Prelim Ess. IV. 45 The multitudinous races of animals which people this world.

b. with collective sb.: Consisting of a multitude or great number of individuals.

1606 DEKKER *Sev Sins* II (Arb.) 20 In a State so multitudinous, where so many flocks of people must be fed *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 70 The Puritan faction, which was grown multitudinous and strong 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit* I VI § 35 A more multitudinous brood of sectaries. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* (1862) 212 When this multitudinous and confused assemblage had nearly filled the inclosure 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* V 112 Never before had his versatility filled his canvas with so multitudinous and so various a host of personages.

c. with sing. sb.: Existing in or exhibiting a multitude of forms; having many elements or features; arising from or involving a multitude.

Often applied to bodies of sound which are varied in volume and tone.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Multitudinous*, pertaining to a multitude, that hath a great number, or great store of. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 155 The abuses in the management of the royal navy, and the multitudinous fraud that corroded there 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No 20 (1882) I 155 It was the rocks of an isle beyond Inistore, which made that multitudinous roaring of the wind 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* Introd (1879) 12 The pavement has not been worn by any multitudinous resort of business. 1858 KINGSLEY *Lett* (1878) I. 21 The multitudinous moan and wail of the lost spirits 1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch Club* p. vii, Multitudinous murder of tame pheasants 1891 HARDY *Tess* XXXII, From the whole extent of the invisible vale came a multitudinous intonation.

d. Said of the ocean or any mass of water with reference to its great bulk or (after the *ἀνήριθμον γέλασμα* of Æschylus) to its innumerable ripples.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. II. 62 This my Hand will rather The multitudinous Seas incarnardine, *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES *Hymn to Narayena* Wks 1799 VI 370 The waters flow'd, Diffusive, multitudinous, profound 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet* (1854) 79 The multitudinous torrent. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 21 And of ocean waves The multitudinous laughter 1860 W. COLLINS *Woman in White* I. 185 The multitudinous glory of the leaping waves.

e. Thronged or crowded (*with*). *poet.*

1820 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb* I. 5 Regard this Earth Made multitudinous with thy slaves. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 1328 To live In a home multitudinous with herds.

f *nonce-use.* Immensely productive or prolific

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* III, Two very multitudinous versifiers, Mr. Nightshade and Mr. Mac Laurel.

2. Of or pertaining to 'the multitude'. *rare*⁻¹.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor* III. I 156 At once plucke out The Multitudinous Tongue, let them not licke The sweet which is their poyson.

Multitu·dinously, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a multitudinous manner; in multitudes.

1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* IV, The rooms were dark, dark as the prognostics multitudinously hinted by the disappointed guests 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* III 125 They march multitudinously, openly, and incautiously, straight against the enemy. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 44 Multitudinously wretched.

Multitu·dinousness. [-NESS.] The character or condition of being multitudinous.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* To Rdr. a 2 b, The eminency of the first, the mediocrity of the second, and the meannesse yet multitudinousnesse of the third. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 132 He had observed the multitudinousness of his Fathers Chaplains 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII 147 Shakspeare rightly called him [*sc.* the sea] 'multitudinous'. But in spite of his multitudinousness [etc.]. 1876 *Fam. Herald* 7 Oct. 366/1 The multitudinousness of God's mercies. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan., Thinking grows..tired with the multitudinousness of the new subjects for thought

Multivagant (mʌltĭ·văgănt), *a. rare.* [f. L. *multivag-us*: see MULTI- and VAGANT.] Wandering much.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Multivagant*, wandring or straying much abroad. 1895 MONKHOUSE in *Working Men's Coll. Jrnl.* Jan. 164 Mulvaney, the multivagant, who holds the picture place in the Kipling pantheon.

So **Multi·vagous** *a. rare*—°. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Multivalent (mʌltɪ·vālĕnt), *a. Chem.* [See MULTI- 1.] Having many degrees of valency. Hence **Multi·valence, Multiva·lency.**

1874 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 278 Hydrates of multivalent radicals. *a* 1881 BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* (1883) 64 Multi-valency of atoms. 1882 OGILVIE *Suppl., Multivalence.*

Multivalve (mʌ·ltɪvælv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *multivalvis* (cf. Linnæus's division *Multivalvia*) : see MULTI- and VALVE. In French 1752.]

A *adj.* **a.** *Conch.* Having many valves, as the chitons and the acorn-shells.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 32. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist.* VII. 61 Multivalve Shell-fish may be considered as animals shut up in round boxes. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist* II 122 The shell of the Cirripeda is always multivalve. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv. Anim.* vi. 291 The former firmly fixed by the base of its multivalve conical shell.

b. *Bot.* and *Ent.* (See quots.)

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol Compend.* 353 Rostrum..Multivalve, forming a tube by means of many valves uniting 1819 *Pantologia, Multivalve glume..* Having more than two valves. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* IV 373 Tail of the female without a terebrant, or pungent multivalve ovipositor. 1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 274 A Pericarp is .Multivalve, when it divides into a greater number of valves or distinct segments.

B. *sb.* A multivalve shell; an animal having such a shell (as a chiton or an acorn-shell).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp.* 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol* 240 Multivalves. Shells composed of many pieces or valves. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 36 Most of the multivalves of old authors were articulate animals.

Also **Multiva·lvate** (*rare*—°), **Mu·ltivalved, Multiva·lvular** *adjs.* = MULTIVALVE *a.*

1892 *Syd. Soc Lex.*, **Multivalvate*, having more than two valves. 1758 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans* I. 846 A *multivalved shell, composed of unequal valves. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist.* VII. 18 The Multivalved [shell-fish], or those of the Acorn-shell Kind. 1826 GOOD *Bk Nat.* II. 20 Of the multivalved testaceous worms..there are but three known species, the chiton, the lepas and the phloas. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. XXXIII. (1765) 159 *Anisorrhinum*, with *multivalvular Fruit. 1849 BALFOUR *Man Bot.* § 530 The fruit being univalvular, bivalvular, or multivalvular, &c, according as there are one, two, or many valves.

Multivarious (mʌltɪvē·rɪəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. MULTI + L *vari-us* (see VARIOUS *a.*), as literal equivalent of Gr. πολυποίκιλος 'much-variegated, manifold' (L. & Sc.)] Manifold and diverse.

1620 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* VI. (1636) 69 That manifold, or (to make a new compound to translate a compound), in the Originall multivarious wisedome [πολυποίκιλος Eph III 10]. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog Chr. Kings* 24 God in Scripture, by frequent, pregnant, and multivarious expressions, hath so vindicated to himselfe the making and constituting of Kings [etc.]. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I IV § 16 293 From One Supreme Deity altogether proceeds the Genesis of the multivarious matter. 1832 FR. A. KEMBLE *Let* in *Rec Girlhood* (1878) III. 244 Multitudinous and multivarious beasts of prey. 1903 *Academy* 31 Oct. 462/1 Multi-various gossip about the London localities he knew best.

So † **Multivari·ety.**

1601 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Defence* 79 That multi varietie of Gods wisdome. [Cf 1620 above.]

Multive·rsant, *a.* [f. MULTI- + pr. pple. of L. *versāre*, frequent. of *vertĕre* to turn.] Protean.

1828–32 WEBSTER (citing *Jrnl. Sci.*).

Multivious (mʌltɪ·vɪəs), *a.* [f. L. *multivi-us* (f. *multus* MULTI- + *via* way) + -OUS.] Having many ways; going or leading in many directions.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Multvious*, that hath many ways, manifold. 1721 in BAILEY. 1850 D. THOMAS *Crisis of Being* vi. 97 The sinner is often perplexed amidst the multivious and conflicting directions that are given. 1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* XX, The young clerks .were dispersed, multivious, in quest of food.

Multivocal (mʌltɪ·vōkăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *multus* MULTI- + *voc-āre* to call, after *univocal, equivocal.*] **a.** *adj.* Susceptible of many interpretations or meanings. **b.** *sb.* A word of such a kind. Hence **Multi·vocalness.**

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 55 Whenever I meet with an ambiguous or multivocal word. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 82 'Nature', in such a sense, or *swabhāva*, is one of the classical acceptations of the multivocal *prakriti*. 1873 — *Mod. Eng.* 95 *note, Respect*, a word comparable, for its multivocalness, with the Latin *ratio. Ibid.* 169 Among the various blemishes which may disfigure a language, none .is more unphilosophical than multivocals.

Multi·volent, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *multivol-us*: see MULTI- and VOLENT.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Multivolent*, of many or divers minds, mutable, wishing one while this, and another, that.

Multivoltine: see MULTI- 1 a.

Multocular (mʌltɒ·kĭŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. *mult-us* MULT(I- + *ocul-us* eye + -AR.] Having many eyes. See also quot. 1887.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. iii. 401 Flies, &c. are Multocular, having as many Eyes as there are Perforations in their Corneæ. 1887 tr. *Nägeli & Schwendener's Microscope* 48 For some time past English and French opticians have made multocular Microscopes, by which several persons are enabled to observe one and the same object simultaneously. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Multocular*, having many eyes.

Mu·lto-scribbling, *ppl. a.* [f. *multo-* used as comb. form of L. *multus* in sense 'much'.] That scribbles a great deal.

1811 BYRON *Vis. Judgem.* lxv, Thus spoke the Demon (late call'd 'multi-faced' By multo-scribbling Southey).

Multre, obs. form of MULTURE.

† **Multum** (mʊ·ltŭm). *Brewing. Obs.* [? A use of L. *multum*, neut. of *multus* much.] (See quots.)

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 545 Another substance composed of extract of quassia and liquorice juice, and used by fraudulent brewers to economise both malt and hops is technically called *multum*. 1829 *Art of Brewing* (Libr. Usef. Knowl.) I. 31/2 A compound termed *multum* was (or is) a mixture of opium and other ingredients, which sold about ten years ago, at five or six shillings a pound, when what was called an *extract of cocculus* was charged at a guinea and a-half 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med., Hard multum*, or Black extract, is a preparation made from Cocculus Indicus, and used by brewers to impart an intoxicating quality to beer.

‖ **Multum in parvo** (mʊ·ltŭm in pā·rvo). [L. *multum*, neut. of *multus* much; *in*, prep.; *parvō*, abl. sing. of *parvus* little.] A great deal in a small compass. Also *attrib.* applied to articles of small bulk but of great comprehensiveness.

1732 (*title*) Multum in Parvo; or, the Jubilee of Jubilees. 1825 [S. MAUNDER] *title*, The Little Lexicon; or, Multum in Parvo of the English Language. 1836 MARRYAT *Three Cutlers* i, This is the kitchen, is it not admirably arranged? What a *multum in parvo!* 1861 (*title*) Multum in Parvo Series. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* xliii, A multum-in-parvo pocket knife.

Multungulate (mʌltʊ·ngĭŭlĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L *multungulāt-us*, f. *multus* MULT(I- + *ungula* hoof: see -ATE 2.] **a.** *adj.* Having more than two functional hoofs; belonging to the order *Multungulata.* **b** *pl.* An animal of this order.

1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 237/1 Aristotle divides them [*sc.* ungulates] into, 1st, *Polyschidæ*, or multungulates. 2d, the *Dischidæ*, or bisulcates, 3d, the *Aschidæ*, or solidungulate quadrupeds. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol* 423 Multungulates, having three or five toes, as the Tapir, Rhinoceros Palæotherium. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci*, etc. II. 593/2 *Multungulate* when a quadruped has the hoof divided into more than two parts.

† **Mu·ltuous,** *a. Obs rare*—1. [irreg f. L. *mult-us* much + -UOUS. Cf. *multeous.*] Numerous.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Prose Add. 165 In respect of their multuous Armies.

Multure (mʌ·ltiŭr, -tʃəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **multir**, 5 **-yr**, *Sc.* **mowter**, 5–7 **molter**, 5–9 **multer**, 6 **-ur, multrar, myltour**, 7 **mou(l)ture**; *Sc.* and *dial.* 5–9 **moulter**, 7–9 **moulture, mooter**, 8 **multur, mu'ter**, 9 **multre**, etc. (see E.D.D.), 5– **multure**, 7– **mulcture** [a. OF. *molture, moulture*, mod.F. *mouture*:—med L. *molitūra*, f *molit-, molĕre* to grind. The form *mulcture* is due to association with MULCT.]

1. a A toll consisting of a proportion of the grain carried or of the flour made, paid to the proprietor or tenant of a mill for the privilege of having corn ground at it. **b.** The right to exact this toll.

c 1300 [see *multure-greve* below]. *c* 1450 *Eng. Misc* (Surtees) 61 All maner of mesurys of yᵉ mylne that thai take multyr with. 1478 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 59/1 Johne boid summond .for be multᵉ of be teind schaf at dalmusternach. 1565–6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I 428 The landis of..Braidley, with the myln and multuris of the samyn. 1622 *Extr. Burgh Rec Stirling* (1887) 157 Nor yit that their be ony alteratioun of the quantitie of the multure or knaifshep that presentlie is payed. 1628 COKE *On Litt* 47 A rent cannot be reserued. out of any incorporeall inheritance, as .mulcture of a Mill. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 103 Or else the fault is in the miller that taketh more mowter then is his due. 1681 STAIR *Instit.* I. XVII. § 15 When a Superiour gives out Lands upon condition of Thirlage, the Multures are a part of the *reddendo* or price. 1747 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 17 Recovery of Multures or Services payable or prestable to their Mills. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 342 *Mooter.* 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* VIII, The Dame Glendinning had always paid her mulcture and knaveship duly. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII I. 132 When farmers get oats made into meal for the use of their families and servants, the miller retains as multure 8½ lbs. (a Scotch peck) for every boll (140 lbs.) of meal produced.

c. In proverbial expressions.

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 302 To bring the moulter to their mill. 1662 BP. SANDERSON *Serm* 22 June (1689) 114 It were a lamentable thing if these men should be..maintained by the Magistrates of purpose to bring Moulter to their own Mills 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xi. 55 Out of one sack he would take two meutures or fees for grinding. 1800 [see MEAL *sb*¹ 3 a].

¶ **d.** Used (by confusion with *mult*, MULCT *sb.*) for: A fine.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. xiii. (S.T.S.) II. 93 To promulgate ane law richt plesand to þe pepil concernyng the estimatioun of multuris [orig. *multarum*].

2. *attrib.*: † **multure-ark**, a chest or box in which the multure was deposited (cf dial. *multure-chest*); † **multure-corn**, corn taken in payment of multure; hence often = an inferior or mixed kind of corn; **multure dish** *dial.*, a vessel for measuring or collecting the multure; † **multure grave, greve** [see GRAVE *sb.*³, GRIEVE], the steward who had charge of the multure; † **multure meal** = 1 a; † **multure oath**, an oath to the effect that multure had been paid.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 246/2 A *Multer arke, *emolimentarium.* 1546 *Yks Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 246 The xᵗʰ of the *multer co[r]ne of Skipton Mylnes. 1592 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 237 A busshell of multure corne. 1621 COTGR., *Bled barnage*, Meslin, or moulture corne. 1619 J. KING *Serm.* 11 *Apr.* 37 Ezekiel (Ezech. 4) lieth and sleepeth vpon his left and right side, and maketh him bread of moulter corne. 1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Honour* II. viii. § 2, I can compare these wretched Clownes..to nothing but poore Moulter Corne, which this Milstone of knighthood grinds to dust, to feed dogs. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 246/2 A *Multer dische, *metreta, tessera.* 1636 W. SAMPSON *Vow-breaker* II. i D, Oh the Mooter dish, the Millers thumbe and the maide behinde the Hopper. *a* 1800 in M. A. Richardson *Local Hist. Table Bk.* Leg. Div. (1844) II. 136 The moutar dish was nearly fou iv a' kinds iv grain but yits. 1547 *Multur fre [see MULTURE *v.*]. 1651 *MS. Agreement, Treeton mill, co York*, [The tenant] shall have his corn ground at Treeton mill moulter free and free to the hopper. *a* 1800 in Buchan *Ball.* (1828) II. 126 When ye come to my father's mill, Ye shall grind muture free. *c* 1300 *Durh. Treas. Misc. Cart.* No 6592 Ricardo le *Multirgreue de Werke. 1479 *Hexham Priory* (Surtees) II 77 Sub pœna perditionis totius grani versus les multr-grafe. 1566 *Cal. Laing Charters* (1899) 205 [The oatmeal called the] *multure meill [of the granter's mill of Denny] 1480 *Peebles Charters*, etc. 207 To atteiche the maltmen that duellis within the fredome of burgh to the nixt court for to mak and gif ane *multer aith for the termes bygane.

Hence † **Mu·lture** *v.* [cf. OF. *multurer* in both senses], (*a*) to grind, (*b*) to exact the toll of multure from.

c 1450 *Eng Misc.* (Surtees) 60 When j qwharter wheytt is sald for iiij*s.*, than schall yᵉ corne be multyrd at yᵉ xvj vessell. 1547 *Aberdeen Reg* (1844) I. 250 It is lesum to ws to grind and multur our cornis at the mill of Gilcamstoun, multur fre. 1582 [see MULTURER].

Multurer (mʌ·ltiŭrəɹ). Also 6 **multarar, multrar, multerair.** [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who pays toll for the grinding of his corn at a mill.

1580 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Cl.) I 156 James Cuming, multarar at the auld miln of Elgin. 1582 *Cal. Laing Charters* (1899) 258 The multrars to haif ane pec and the fermoraris twa bollis ay quhill the aucht chaldyr be multrit. 1702 in J. Paterson *Hist. Regal Musselburgh* (1857) 39 That the multurer shall draw the multures at the milnes in maner underwritten *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II ix. (1773) 314 The multure is a quantity of grain due to the proprietor of the mill, or his tacksman, the multurer, for manufacturing the corns. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 665 The competition there may be with other mills to which the outsucken multurers have access.

Multyn, obs. pa. pple. of MELT *v.*

† **Mu·lvel.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 (8 *Hist.*) **mulvel(l, -well(e, molle-, mullewelle**, (8 *Hist.* **mulvil**); 4 **milewel, milvele, mylwel**, 6 **millwell**, 7 **myll(e)well**; 4 **melewell, melvel**, 5–7 **mellwell**, (8 *Hist.* **melwel**); 6 **myllwyn**, 7 **milwyn**. [a. AF. *multuelle* (latinized *mulvellus*, 13th c.), OF. *muluel* (Godef.), prob. an altered form of *muruel, moruel*, dim. of *morue* (Walloon *molue*) cod: see MORRHUA. Cf. MORHWELL.] = COD *sb.*³

1338 in Dugdale *Monasticon* (1819) II 584/1 In codelyngis et haddockis emptis iij*s* vj*d*... In green mulvellis xv*d*. *c* 1340 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 36 In xx Miluele salsis, viij s. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 423 In þe oþer [pond] is perche and trouȝtis,. So fareþ as wel In Albania þe Milewel [*v. r.* meluel, mylwel]. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 555 Salt samoun Congur, grone fische boþe lynge & mylle-welle 1577 J. DEE *Gen. & Rare Mem.* 24 For his Majesty to be Souerayn Lord of the Fishing of Myllwyn and Codd, there [*sc.* Ireland] 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 123 Myllwell otherwise called codde. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 232 Cod fish..is a great Sea-whiting, called also a Keeling or Melwel. 1674 RAY *Coll Words* 33 *Milwyn*; *Lancash.* Greenfish. 1755 JOHNSON, *Melwel*, a kind of fish. *attrib. c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 16 Take..Freysshe Mylwell hedys. *Ibid.* 61 Mulwyl taylys.

† **Mulwine.** *Obs. rare*—1. ? A drinking bout.

1607 MIDDLETON *Phœnix* H 4, You have made vs wayte a goodly time for you,..you are in your Rowses & Mulwines a poxe on you.

Mulyer, obs. form of MULIER *a.*

Mum (mʊm), *sb.*¹, *int.* and *a.* Forms: 4–6 **mom(me, 6 mume, 6–7 mumme, 7 mumbe, 8 mumm, 5– mum.** [Echoic; cf. G. *mumm.*]

A. *sb.*

† **1.** An inarticulate sound made with closed lips, esp. as an indication of inability or unwillingness to speak. Also, in negative or hypothetical context = '(not) the slightest word'. Sometimes with omission of *not*: 'not a word'. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 115 Thow myȝtest better mete the myste on Maluerne hulles, Than gete a momme of here mouthe but money were shewed. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 172 Though thi lyppis be stokyn yit myght thou say, mom. *a* 1500 *London Lickpenny* (MS. Harl. 542) iv, He would not geve me a momme of his mouthe. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 641/2 Tyndall neuer brought out yet eyther boke, lefe, or lyne to proue vs..that euer the ceremonies that he calleth now dumme, spake euer in old tyme so much as a mumme. 1631 LILLY *Chas. I* (1774) 235 The Common Council assembled: but mum could he get there, for the word London-Derry was then fresh in every mans mouth.

2. Refusal to speak, silence. *colloq.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 163 Mum hath a grace in thee far more than speeche. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1494 Entrust it under solemn Vows Of Mum, and Silence,

and the Rose. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 1/2 If the policy of 'mum' continues.

b. *attrib.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 9 P 6 The Mum Club (as I am informed) is an Institution of the same Nature, and as great an Enemy to Noise. 1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 66 Doom'd by more severe mishap, To the mum-penance of La Trappe

†**c.** A contest at 'playing mum' (see C. b). *Obs.*

1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 10 Mar., So, dear Madam, it is a mumm to see who will speak first.

†**3.** A silent person. (Cf. MOME².) *Obs.*

1666 LOCKE *Let. to Y. Alford* in *Gentl. Mag.* (1797) LXVII. I. 97, I doe not in this advise you to be either a mumbe or morose. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 156 These silent members are..denominated orator mums.

B. *int.* A command to be silent or secret; 'hush!' 'silence!' 'not a word!' Also in phrases, † *mum for that* (obs.), *mum's the word.*

?1399 *Title of poem* (='*Rich Redeles*') cited by Bale *Index* (Anecd. Oxon.), Mum, soth-segger! 1568 FULWELL *Like will to Like* E iij, No more woords but mum & stand a while aside. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 215 Mum, mum, he that keepes nor crust, nor crum, Weary of all, shall want some. 1687 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hind & P. Transv* 7 It has cost me some pains to clear Her Title. Well but Mum for that, Mr. Smith *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond., Coffee-Houses* Wks. 1709 III. III. 39 But Mum's the Word—for who wou'd speak their Mind among Tarrs and commissioners. 1705 VANBRUGH *Country-Ho.* II, What does she play her jests upon me too?—but, mum, he laughs best that laughs last. *a* 1814 *Woman's Will* I. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 47 The reason is obvious—But mum for that. 1852 Miss MULOCK *Agatha's Husb.* XXII, As to Cornwall, between you and me, Mrs Harper, mum's the word. 1892 W. S. GILBERT *Mountebanks* I, But, mum! I must be discreet.

C. *adj.* Strictly silent or secret, not saying a word. Sometimes quasi-*adv.*, as *to stand mum*, etc. *colloq.* (now somewhat *arch* exc. *dial.*)

1521 in FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 824/1 These comming to the Church..would say no prayers, but did sitte mumme, lyke beastes. *c* 1530 REDFORD *Play Wit & Sci* (1848) 33 Let us not stay here muet and mum. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXII XX. 820 When the publick cryer calleth you to give your opinions, ye are mum and mute 1626-7 in *Crt & Times Chas. I* (1848) I 96 Wonder not the great duke bore him out, and all stood mum. 1788 COWPER *Pity Poor Africans* 5, I pity them [*sc.* slaves] greatly, but I must be mum, For how could we do without sugar and rum? 1834 *Lait's Mag* I 421/2 Sing mum till the public affair is over 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* II. 709 Don't stand there mum. 1894 WEYMAN *Under Red Robe* i, I turned and they met my eye; and they were as mum as mice.

b. *To play mum*: to be silent. (Cf. MUM-BUDGET, MUMCHANCE.)

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 412/2 Yet would he play mumme too, and neyther by himselfe nor his holy spiryte vouchesaufe to speake anye one woorde vnto them 1685 *Gonsalvo's Sp Inquis.* 19 Which fetch of theirs whoso will wisely and warily auoid, must take heed he play mumme, and speak not one word, but premeditated, afore hand

Mum (mʊm), *sb.*² Now chiefly *Hist.* Also 7 mumme, 9 mumm. [a. G. *mumme*, recorded from the end of the 15th c.

Adelung's assertion, that this beer was so called from the name of Christian Mumme, who was a brewer at Brunswick *c* 1487, is discredited by M. Heyne. Kluge quotes from G Baist the remark that the word resembles It. *mommo*, a child's word for drink]

A kind of beer originally brewed in Brunswick.

Largely imported into England in the 17th and 18th c.; now mentioned only *Hist.* and in customs tariffs.

1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wallenstein* III iii, I thinke you'r drunk With Lubecks beere or Brunswicks Mum. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng Improv.* 118 The Mum at Brunswick is made of Wheat, and the Wheat that it is made of, is brought from Magdenburg, and Shemibank..; when it comes to Brunswick it is Malted, and so made into Mum... But the Mum at Brunswick is a Medicine, and drinks very nauseous,..that which makes it good .is its being long at Sea 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II 243 The chief trade of the inhabitants [of Brunswick] is in tanning leather, and in brewing mum from a malt made of barley, with a small mixture of wheat, well hopped. *Ibid*, What they call ship-mum, is scarce drinkable, till it has purged itself at sea. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum., Steele* (1853) 119 This boy..exhibited an early fondness and capacity for drinking mum and sack. 1861 — *Four Georges* i, I fancy the..burghers over their beer and mumm, rising up, cap in hand, as the cavalcade passes. 1894 *Act* 57 & 58 *Vict.* c. 30 § 25 The duties of Customs now payable on beer of the descriptions called mum, spruce, or black beer, imported into Great Britain or Ireland.

†**b.** *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mum-barrel, -beer*; *mum-begotten, -coloured* adjs.; **mum-catchup** (see quot. 1769); **mum-glass**, (*a*) a glass used for drinking mum; (*b*) a slang name for the MONUMENT; **mum-house**, a house for the sale of mum. *Obs.*

1682-3 in *Hedges' Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 272, I sent you by Capt Heath one *mum barril with mangoes. 1672 SIR J. FOULIS *Acc. Bk.* 15 June (S.H.S.) 7 For a pint of *mum bear..o. 8. o. 1782-3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 152 German exports to foreign countries are corn, tobacco . mum beer [etc.]. 1699 T. BROWN *Life Erasmus* in R. L'Estrange *Erasmus Colloq.* (1725) B J, The Modern Dutch writers, who visit Frankfort Fair, once a Year, with two or three stupid *Mum-begotten Dissertations. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 339 To make *Mum Catchup. To a quart of old mum put four ounces of anchovies, of mace, and nutmegs sliced, one ounce, of cloves, and black pepper half an ounce, boil it till it is reduced one third. 1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1369 This Liquor was *Mum coloured. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 8 A tall Cup in the shape of a *Mum-glass. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Mum-glass*, the Monument, erected in Memory of the..Fire 1666. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 3 May, I went..to the Fleece, a *mum-house in Leadenhall, and there drank mum.

Mum (mʊm), *sb.*³ *dial.* [Shortened form of MUMMY *sb.*²] A 'pet' name for 'mother'.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* 242 Where's your mum? 1876 R. M. JEPHSON *He would be a Soldier* XVIII, I saw the mum anxiously inquiring of her son who I was

Mum (mʊm), *v.* [f. MUM *int.* or *sb.*¹ Cf. G. *mummen* to mutter; also = sense 4 below.]

†**1.** *trans.* To silence; to put to silence. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 337 He was..y Mummyd on þe mouthe and manaced to þe deth. 1594? PEELE *Battle of Alcasar* I. Prol, Like those that were by kind of murther mumd. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 123 If it were possible they would muzle his mouth; but Gines is mumm'd presently.

†**2.** *intr.* To make an inarticulate sound with closed lips, indicating inability to speak; hence, to keep silence. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 348/2 Mummyn, as þey þat noȝt speke, *mutio. a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich III*, 32 b, Whiche thynge yf it had bene trewe euery goode and naturall childe would haue rather mummed at, then to haue blasted abroade. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 83 Better mumme, than meddle ouermuch. 1637 SHIRLEY *Example* IV. II, *Jacinta* I may reward your silence. *Vainman* And when must I Begin to mum?

†**3.** To utter a faint sound; to whisper. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* VIII. 188 If thou can nother muf nor mom, I shalle shelde the from shame 1570 *Satir Poems Reform.* XII. 166 Ȝe dar not mum quhill Saidlar cum To se quhat Ingland sendis. *c* 1680 *Rotb. Ball.* (1887) VI. 370 They dare not mumm, if we say all's our own.

4. To act in dumb-show; to play as a mummer.

1530 PALSGR 642/1, I mumme in a mummynge, *je mumme*. Lette us go mumme to nyght in womens apparayle. 1554 *Act Merch. Co.* in Mackenzie *Newcastle* II 665 *note*, [Apprentices are not] to daunse, dyse, carde or mum, or use any gyttirnes. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc (1881) 50 After they had masked and mummed, away they went. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* II I x, When a whole People goes mumming and miming. 1900 LD ROSEBERY *Napoleon* VI 89 The characters who mum to Offenbach's music

Mum, vulgar var. MA'AM **Mumbe**, obs. f MUM.

Mumble (mʊ·mb'l), *sb.* [f. MUMBLE *v.*] A mumbled indistinct utterance or sound.

1902 *Westm Gaz* 20 Sept 1/3 A series of mumbles and grunts 1904 KIPLING *Traffics & Discov.* 308 A mumble of bees and broken voices that might have been the doves. 1905 SIR F TREVES *Other Side of Lantern* III I. (1906) 193 The contented mumble of the river.

Mumble (mʊ·mb'l), *v* Forms: 4 momele, 5 momell, -(b)yll, 5-6 momble, mumbyll, 6 mumbil, -bell, *Sc* mumbill, mummyll, 6-8 *Sc* mumle, 7 *Sc.* mummil, 6- mumble [ME. *momele*, frequentative formation on MUM *int.*; cf. Du. *mommelen, mummelen*, G. *mummeln*, Sw. *mumla*, Da. *mumle*, and MAMBLE]

1. *intr.* To speak indistinctly, or with the lips partly closed; to mutter. In early use: †To babble.

1362 LANGL *P Pl* A v 21 Of þis Matere I mihte Momele [*B-text* mamely] ful longe *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXVII 106 My fellows momellis þame emang 1590 SPENSER *F.Q* I I 42 He mumbled soft, but would not all his silence breake 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 107 The Auditors all wondred and some mumbled to themselves. 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 64 So tottered, muttered, mumbled he, till he died. 1902 A. LANG *Hist Scot.* II. xiii. 352 He heard the old woman mumbling to herself.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1842 EMERSON *Lect Transcend* Wks. (Bohn) II. 291 Church and old book mumble and ritualize to an unheeding mind 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Z.* I 9 The organ was still mumbling and tooting

2. *trans.* To utter in subdued or indistinct tones. Sometimes with mixture of sense 4

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* XXIII. 154 It are þei, þat whanne þei are wrothe, momyll þe deuelys bedys. 1530 PALSGR 642/1 He mumbleth his wordes, byd hym speke out playnly 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* 17 By one meanes or other, he learned to mumble a Masse. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 10 When a person mumbles, or (as we say) clips or swallows his Words. 1772 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl* 13 July, He affirmed, that we mumbled our speech with our lips and teeth. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* VII, Tom mumbled something to the effect that it was by no means necessary.

b With †*forth, out, over, † up*

1538 STARKEY *England* I iv. 132 Mumblyng vp a certayn nombur of wordys no thyng vnderstonde. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedie* 385 Thay be clokit vp in clerkis arraye, And mummyll ouer ane pair of maglit matenis. 1583 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. XXI. 110 b, [They] goe to bathe mumbling out certaine long prayers. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* XX 407 Then they mumble forth some words. 1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 18 Jan., I. mumbled out my own little compliment. 1834 GREVILLE *Mem.* 1 Dec. (1875) III. XXV. 166 The priest mumbles over the prayers.

†**c.** To whisper, utter furtively. *Obs.*

c 1539 HEN. VIII in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 140, I dare be bolder with you then a great many that mumbell it abroad.

3. *intr.* To eat in a slow, ineffective manner; to chew or bite softly, as with toothless gums.

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 238 The knave crommeth is crop Er the cok crawe; He momeleth ant moccheth Ant marreth is mawe. 1530 PALSGR 642/1 Se yonder olde trot howe she mumbleth!..*comment elle masche en belyn.* 1562 AWDELAY *Frat. Vocab.* (1869) 8 Sitting as it were alone, mumblyng on a crust. 1600 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. i. 109, I have teeth, sir; I need not mumble yet this forty years. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. v. 21 Take ye that thistle to mumble upon. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* i, As proud, and, alas! as unconscious as the calf with gilded horns, who plays and mumbles with the flowers of the garland.

†**b.** *fig.*

a 1652 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 302 George Bishop of Murrey was a whole winter mummilling upon his papers, and had not his sermon *per caur* when all was done.

4. *trans.* To bite or chew with toothless gums, or without making much use of the teeth.

1592 LYLY *Endym.* IV. ii. 55 Tis a stately occupation to stande in a cold Morning, and to haue his nose bytten with frost, before hys baite be mumbled with a Fish 1664 ETHEREDGE *Comical Revenge* III. IV, My Master pick'd him Up before a Puppit show, mumbling a half-penny Custard 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* X. (1697) 261 And Gums unarm'd to mumble Meat in vain 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III 73 I hey're able enough to mumble a Pudding. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXVIII. A child mumbling ginger bread. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* II. Prol, His glove fell to the ground, and his spaniel mumbled it into shreds.

b. *transf* and *fig*

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* Prol 35 As Asses Thistles, Poets mumble Wit, And dare not bite, for fear of being bit. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 291 The sea laps and mumbles the soft roots of the hills 1883 A FORBES in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov 673 A victim which she [France] was to be allowed only to mumble, not utterly to rend

c. *transf.* To fondle with the lips

1668 ETHEREDGE *She Would if She Could* I ii, A right bred greyhound can as well forbear running after a hare.. as I can mumbling a pretty wench 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* V. i, Give me t'other hand, and I'll mumble 'em and kiss 'em till they melt in my mouth 1884 READE *Jilt* 7 She drew away the hand he was mumbling.

†**5.** To maul, handle roughly, maltreat. Also, to bungle, handle clumsily. *Obs.*

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel* V I, He has mumbled his nose, that 'tis as big as a great cod-piece 1638 — *Lady's Trial* II ii, 'Tis said that a' has firk'd And mumbled the roguy Turks. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* III iv, I have beat him out of the pit I do so mumble these prating, censorious fellows they call wits, when I meet with them! 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 50 P 11, [I] shall leave you to be mumbled by the learned and very ingenious Author of a late Book. 1721-2 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 44 (1754) 233 This was a circumstance that might be handsomely touch'd upon in a dedication. Let us see how our bungler mumbles it 1753 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Conway* 24 May, Mr. Fox mumbled the Chancellor and his lawyers.

†**b.** *To mumble up*: to tumble together. *Obs.*

1673 RAY *Journ Low C.*, etc. 496 Mercers never tie up anything they sell, and if they allow paper, they only rudely mumble up the commodities in it.

6. *Cookery* (See quot.)

1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 12 To mumble Rabbets and Chickens. When they are half boiled, tear the Flesh from the Bones of the Rabbet in small flakes, and put it into the Stew-pan again with a very little of the Liquor it was boiled in, when 'tis enough shake in a little Flour, and thicken it up with Butter. Serve it on Sippets. 1879 [see MUMBLED *a* 2].

†**7.** *Comb*, as **Mumblecrust**, in plays, the surname or nickname of a toothless person or a beggar; **Mumble-matins**, a nickname for a Romish priest; **mumble-news**, a tale-bearer. *Obs.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D* I iii (Arb.) 20 Madge Mumblecrust 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos Aggeus* (1562) 41 Howe can they be learned, havinge none to teache them but Sir John Mumble-matins? 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* V II 464 Some carry-tale, .Some mumble-newes, Told our intents before. 1603 DEKKER & CHETTLE *Grissil* IV. II (Shaks. Soc.) 66 *Beggar.* Jack Mumblecrust, steal no penny loaves.

Mumblebee (mʊ·mb'lbī). *local.* A kind of boat.

1891 *Devon County Standard* 14 Mar. 3/2 The Bluebell drove foul of the mumblebee Faith. *Ibid*, The mumble bees Energy and Laura Mildred were also brought in. 1898 ANSTED *Dict Sea Terms, Mumbleby* or *Mumblebee*, a name applied by Brixham fishermen to a boat midway in size between a *hooker* and a *trawler*

Mu·mbled, *ppl a* [f. MUMBLE *v* + -ED¹.]

1. Spoken in an indistinct voice.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 6 The mombled and mynsed Masse. 1638 D MITCHELL *Let.* in Ld Hailes *Memor* (1766) II. 37, I have been followed with many mumbled threatnings behind my back. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit* (1867) 325 The Romanists had reduced their whole devotion to a mumbled ritual and a mechanical service

2. *Mumbled eggs*: buttered or scrambled eggs. (Cf. MUMBLE *v* 6)

1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind Housek. Managem.* 88 Mumbled eggs, or 'rumble-tumble'.

Mumble-fubbles, variant of MUBBLE-FUBBLES.

Mumble-jumble (mʊ mb'l,dʒʊ mb'l), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. MUMBLE *v.* + JUMBLE *v.*] *trans.* To speak indistinctly and incoherently.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvii, I mumbled-jumbled something or other, half Spanish and half English

Mumblement (mʊ·mb'lmĕnt). [f. MUMBLE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of mumbling; something mumbled or muttered.

1595 COPLEY *Wits, Fits, & Fancies* 175 Such his mumblement being ouer-heard came afterwardes in question to his danger. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III III viii, Lasource answered with some vague painful mumblement. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* XI. v. (1872) IV. 76 Getting no. answer,. getting only some vague mumblement as good as none.

Mumbler (mʊ·mblə). [f. MUMBLE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who speaks indistinctly or in muffled tones.

1543 BALE *Yet a Course*, etc. 88 b, Masse momblers, holye water swyngers [etc.]. *a* 1550 in *Anglia* (1903) Jan 204 For a syngar, Momelers, foreskippers, ouerskippers *sunt tria mala*. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV lxiv. (1737) 260 Mumblers of *Ave Marias*. 1891 *Ch. Times* 27 Nov. 1167/2 The mumblers, who think it a Catholic custom to make the Consecration inaudible.

Mumble-the-peg. Now *U. S.* Also 9 **mumble-peg**, and *erron.* 7 **mumbledepeg**, 7, 9 **mumbletty-peg**, 9 **mumble-te-peg**. A boys' game in which each player in turn throws a knife from a series of positions, continuing until he fails to make the blade stick in the ground.

The unsuccessful player is compelled to draw out of the ground with his teeth a peg which the others have driven in with a certain number of blows with the handle of the knife. In Antrim the game is said to have been played with a fork instead of a knife (see E.D.D.). In Scotland it is locally called 'knifie'.

1627 W. Hawkins *Apollo Shroving* Prol 5 Nor scourge-top, nor Trusse, nor Leape-frog, nor Nine holes, nor Mumble the pegge *a* 1652 Brome *New Acad* II. Wks. 1873 II. 33 At Mumbledepeg I will so firk her. 1883 E. Ingersoll in *Harper's Mag.* Jan 201/1 It'll take more mumble-te-peg 'n you're worth, I reckon, to pull it out! 1891 A. Welcker *Wild West* 14 He would play any game whatever, even down to 'mumble-peg', if money was at stake. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 543/1 Those mysterious and irresistible forces which bind all boyish hearts to play mumble-the-peg at the due time.

Mumbling (mʌ·mblin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Mumble *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Mumble.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1864 Me meruellis of þi momlyng & þi mad wordes. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1021/1 Consider .what wisedome the man hath shewed, in makyng such a mumbling of chaunging spyrytuall rulers into prelates *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I iii (Arb.) 20 Olde browne bread crustes must haue much good mumblyng 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.*, Democr. to Rdr. (1624) 24 Praying in gibberish, & mumbling of beads. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* xc, From his lips a sort of mumbling fell of who was to be kicked.

Mumbling (mʌ·mblin), *ppl. a.* [f. Mumble *v.* + -ing 2.] That mumbles

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi 305 Þou mummeland myghtyng. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm Tim* 187/1 True it is, that the Papists will pray in a mumbling and babling sort 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* x (1697) 268 For the Boys a mumbling Vow she sends. 1703 *Lond Gaz.* No 3904/4 A mumbling Speech, his upper Teeth before double 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan. Der* I, There was a faint, mumbling smile about the lips of the old woman.

Hence **Mu·mblingly** *adv.*, in a mumbling manner.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V viii 88 Mumblingly hoarse 1872 'L. Carroll' *Through Looking-Gl.* (1898) 102 [He] muttered mumblingly and low As if his mouth were full of dough.

Mu·mbo-ju·m. ? *Obs.* [App. shortened from next.] A kind of punch made of rum and other alcoholic ingredients.

1837 T. Hook *Jack Brag* xv, A certain quantity of the West Indian mumbo-jum.

Mumbo Jumbo (mʌ·mbo,dʒʌ·mbo) [Of unknown origin.

Canon Robinson states that no light on the word can be obtained from the languages of the Niger region, to which the accounts of Moore and Park relate. The Kongo *nzambi*, god, might conceivably have suggested a reduplicating jingle like 'Mumbo Jumbo', but on geographical grounds this is an unlikely source.]

1. A grotesque idol said to have been worshipped by certain tribes or associations of negroes.

1738 F. Moore *Trav. Afr* 40 A dreadful Bugbear to the Women, call'd Mumbo-Jumbo, which is what keeps the Women in awe. *Ibid* 116 At Night, I was visited by a Mumbo Jumbo, an Idol, which is among the Mundingoes a kind of cunning Mystery.. This is a Thing invented by the Men to keep their Wives in awe. 1799 M. Park *Trav. Africa* iv. (ed. 2) 39 A sort of masquerade habit .which I was told. belonged to Mumbo Jumbo. This is a strange bugbear..much employed by the Pagan natives in keeping their women in subjection. 1837 Hood *Ode to Rae Wilson* xxiv, You might have been High Priest to Mumbo-Jumbo. 1873 Leland *Egypt. Sketch-Bk* 83 The Savage, suggestive of wild African Mumbo-Jumbo, will have vanished

2. *transf.* An object of unintelligent veneration.

1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 384 The ambitious and mercenary bring their last new mumbo-jumbo, whether tariff, railroad, Romanism, mesmerism, or California. 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan Der.* xxviii, The name of Mompert had become a sort of Mumbo-jumbo.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1870 Lowell *Wks* (1890) III. 354 *note*, The Mumbo-Jumbo revenge in Collins's ode. 1895 Elworthy *Evil Eye* 402 Formulæ to be uttered in mumbo-jumbo incantation.

Hence **Mumbo-ju mboism**, worship of a Mumbo Jumbo.

1883 E. Thring *Theory & Pract. Teaching* 127 The civilized Mumbo-jumboism which thinks it can award over a whole kingdom the palm of mind.

† **Mu mbu·dget.** *Obs.* = Mum *int.*, *a.*, and *sb.*1 Perh. orig. the name of some children's game in which silence was required.

a 1564 Becon *Display. Pop. Mass* Wks. III. 47 b, Nowe ye playe mumme budget and scilence glumme. *a* 1566 R. Edwards *Damon & Pithias* (1571) C iij b, But mumbouget for Carisophus I espie In haste to come hether. [1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. ii. 6, I come to her in white, and cry Mum; she cries Budget, and by that we know one another.] 1611 Cotgr., *Demeurer court*, to play at Mumbudget, or be at a Nonplus 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* I. (1630) 146, I was Mum-budget, and durst not open my lips to him in that businesse. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 208 Have these Bones ratled, and this Head So often in thy quarrel bled? Nor did I ever winch or grudge it, For thy dear sake. (Quoth she) Mum budget.

¶ b. With allusion to Budget *sb.*

a 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *A Bawd* Wks. 1630 II. 97 The magazin of taciturnitie, the mumbudget of silens, the cloathbag of councell.

Mumchance (mʌ·mtʃans), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 6 mom(me)cha(u)nce, mumchaunce, *Sc.* mwmschance, 6–7 mumschance, 7 mummechaunce, 6– mumchance. [a. MLG. *mummenschanze*, *-kanze* a certain game of dice, also, a masked serenade (= MDu. *mommecanse*, mod.G. *mummen-*, *mummschanz*), f. *mummen* Mum *v.* + *schanz* a. F. *chance*: see Chance *sb.*]

A. *sb.*

† **1.** A dicing game resembling hazard. *Obs.*

1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 60 To playe at the cardes and dyce Some of theym are nothynge nyce Both at hasard and momchaunce 1607 Dekker & Webster *Westw. Hoe* II. ii, I thoght I had bin at Mum-chance my bones ratled so with iaunting? 1656 Harrington *Oceana* (1658) 116 Do you conceive they will be better pleased when they shall be told, that upon like occasions you are at Mum chance or Stool-ball?

† **2.** *To play mumchance*: *fig.* or *allusively*, to preserve a dogged silence. *Obs*

1550 Bale *Eng Votaries* II. 107 b, He played momme chaunce and wolde make none answere. 1552 Huloet, Mumchaunce or silence.

† 3 Masquerade; mumming. *Obs.*

1557–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 87 At evin our soueranis maid the maskrie and mumschance, in the quhilk the quenis grace, and all hir Maries and ladies were all cled in men's apperrell. 1581–2 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV. 229 Jhone Gilleis, doctour in Jhone Blakis schole, oblist himself nocht to pas in mwmschance after supper to mak playes or vse sicklyke vanitets heirafter. 1591 R. Bruce *Serm.* vi. M 8, They haue gone to mumchances, mumries & vnknawin language.

4. In similative phrases: One who acts in dumb show. Hence, one who has nothing to say, a 'dummy'. Also as quasi-proper name, as the type of a silent person. Now only *dial*

1694 Echard *Plautus* 114 Why stand ye like a Mumchance? What are ye tongue ty'd? *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Mum-chance*, one that sits mute. He looks like Mum-chance that was Hang'd for saying of nothing. 1786 Mackenzie *Lounger* No. 90 P 2 The poor creature sat as silent as mum chance.

B. *adj.* Silent; 'tongue-tied'. *arch* and *dial.*

1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No 49 (1713) II 60 Conscience, that was so clamorous before, is Mumchance, and says nothing to the Matter. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser II. *New Yr's Coming of Age*, Singling out poor Twenty Ninth of February that had sate all this while mumchance at the side board. 1892 *Spectator* 13 Feb. 229/2 Why are the pulpits alone to remain mumchance under penalties? 1900 Weyman *Sophia* I, Such a mumchance fool as the girl herself is.

† **Mu·mchance,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. prec. Cf. MDu. *mommecansen*] *intr.* To masquerade.

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 10 [At funerals] in steed of mourning in the dust, as they did oft-tymes, we mumchance and mourgean in such dilicate duilles.

Mume, obs. form of Mum.

Mumey, -ie, -ifie, obs. ff. Mummy, Mummify.

Mumia, -al, var. forms of Mummia, Mummial.

Mumle, Mumm, obs. ff. Mumble, Mum.

Mummachog, variant of Mummychog.

Mummanize: see Mummianize *v. Obs.*

Mummary(e, obs. forms of Mummery.

Mumme, obs form of Mum, Mummy.

Mummer (mʌ·mər). Also 5 *Sc.* mumre, 5–6 mummar, 6–7 mommer. [a. OF. *momeur*, *eor* (early mod.F. *mommeur* Cotgr.), f. *momer* (prob. of Teut. origin) = Mum *v.*]

† **1.** One who mutters or murmurs. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 348/2 Mummar, *mussator*. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 35 b, A neglecter of my dutye, a secrete mummer of suche thynges whiche touche both the inheritance of your croune and the honor of your realme.

2. † An actor in a dumb show (*obs.*); one who takes a part in a mumming; *spec.* (see quot. 1829). Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 17 Outake mommers and our [? *read* other] mynstrels 1511–12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 1 Persones. wyth Vysoures disgysed or apparelde as Mommers. *c* 1550 Bale *K. Johan* (Camden) 17 And over all this ye have browght in a rabyll Of latyne mummers and sects desseyvabyll *a* 1566 R. Edwards *Damon & Pithias* (1571) C j b, As farre as I see they be Mummers, for nought they say, For the moste parte, what soeuer you aske them. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 24 Like mommers in a mask, make a fair shew, but speak nothing. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* III. 108 Peel'd, patch'd, and pye-bald, linsey-woolsey brothers Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and shirtless others. 1829 J. Hunter *Hallamsh. Gloss* 67 *Mummers*. This is the name of parties of youths who go about at Christmas fantastically dressed, performing a short dramatic piece of which St. George is the hero. 1873 'Ouida' *Pascarel* I. 16 Some sporting of a band of mummers headed by a scarlet Mefistofelo.

b. *slang* and *contemptuously*. A 'play-actor'.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* vi. (1841) 369, I, for one, will not call the man a Hypocrite! Hypocrite, mummer, the life of him a mere theatricality..? 1861 [see Mumming *vbl. sb* 2c]. 1895 J. Hollingshead *My Lifetime* I. xv. 141 The poor played-out mummer could not complete his task.

Hence **Mu·mmerdom,** the theatrical world.

1893 K. Grahame *Pagan Ess.* 71 Our poor erring brothers and sisters..of Mummerdom.

Mummery (mʌ·məri). Forms: 6 mummary(e, mumry, momerie, -y, mommerye, 6–7 mummerie, 6–8 mommery, 6– mummery. [a. OF. *mommerie*, F. *momerie* (= Sp. *momeria*, early mod.Du. *mommerije* Kilian, G. *mummerei*), f. *momeur* Mummer: see -y.]

1. A performance of mummers. † *In mummery*, in fancy dress.

1530 Palsgr. 246/1 Mommery, *mommerie*. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks 975/1 This good man playeth as though he came in in a mummary, for any one worde he saith. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 358 Their holy One of Rome burnt that most Reuerend Father D. Cranmer at Rome in a mummery. 1592 [Kyd] *Sol. & Pers.* II. i. 191 Prouide me foure Visards, foure Gownes, a boxe, and a Drumme; for I intend to go in mummery. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 86 Divers mummeries of several inventions were represented. 1719 Fenton *Prol. to Southerne's Spartan Dame* 18 Your Fathers..Disdain'd the Mummery of Foreign Strollers. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* II 130 *note*, Masquings or mummeries were favourite sports at Christmas in old times.

2. *transf.* Ridiculous ceremonial or 'play-acting'; an instance of this. Often applied to religious ritual regarded as silly or hypocritical.

1549 Allen *Jude's Par. Rev.* x. 1–4 Pompous byshops and monkyshe mumry. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 243 She's invisible under the lock and key of the Prelates, they onely are..the go-betweens of this trim devis'd mummery. 1663 Cowley *Ess. in Verse & Prose, Agric.* (1669) 101 The Heathen Religion, which consisted all in Mommery and Madness. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VIII. i, Elves and fairies, and other such mummery. 1773 Brydone *Sicily* xx (1809) 206 There is so much nonsense and mummery in their worship, that they are afraid lest strangers should believe they are serious. 1828 Macaulay *Ess., Hallam* (1897) 60 From this compromise the Church of England sprang. .Her worship is not disfigured by mummery. 1836 Hor. Smith *Tin Trumps.* I. 14 What miserable mummery are private theatricals! 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. v. 278 Those rags of Popish mummeries which Elizabeth permitted to hang round the Reformation in England.

† **Mumme-tree.** *Obs. rare*−1. = *Tree nightshade*: see Nightshade 2.

1629 Parkinson *Parad.* 432 But some Latine asses corrupting the Latine word *Amomum*, doe call it the Mumme tree.

Mummey, obs. form of Mummy *sb.*1

† **Mu·mmia.** *Obs.* Forms: α. 5 momyan, momyn; β. 6–7 momia, mummia, mumma, 6–9 mumia. [a. med.L. *mumia*, *momia*. cf. Mummy.]

1. = Mummy 1.

1486 *Bk St Albans* C iij, Take momyan oderwise called momyn, among Poticaries. 1583 *Rates Custom Ho.* D iij, Mumma the pound iiii d 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I 13 Their flesh so embaulmed is called Mumia. 1612 Webster *White Devil* I 1, Your followers Haue swallowed you like Mummia. 1619 Bert *Hawkes* 106 If you will giue any thing else, let it be Mumma beaten into powder and so giuen with her meate. 1657 *Physical Dict*, *Mumia*, a thing like pitch sold at the apothecaries; some affirm it's taken out of old tombs.

b *transf.* and *fig.*

1602 B. Jonson *Poetaster* II i, Looke here, my sweet wife; I am mum, my deare mummia, my balsamum, my spermacete 1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* III. II. 71 Consolidating his Body of Errantry into a gumme and moving Mummia

2 (See quot.)

1841 Maunder *Sci. & Lit Treas*, *Mumia*, in mineralogy, a sort of bitumen, or mineral pitch, which is soft and tough, like shoemaker's wax, when the weather is warm, but brittle, like pitch, in cold weather. It is found in Persia, where it is highly valued

3. = Mummy *sb.*1 2 a.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Transplantation*, Here the patient's excrement is the magnet, and the vital spirit of the plant arising from the seed is the mumia which the magnet receives.

Hence † **Mu·mmial** *a*, of the nature of mummia.

1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* Prol. 13 The incomparable Balsamicall or Mumiall Virtue of vitriol. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 68/1 A Kind of Mummial Balsam.

† **Mu·mmianize,** *v. Obs.* Also (? *erron.*) **mummanize.** [f. Mummia + -an + -ize. (Cf. *momyan*, 15th c. form of Mummia)] *trans.* a. To embalm as a mummy. b. To transform to mummy. Hence **Mu·mmianized** *ppl. a.*

1593 Nashe *Christs T. Ep. Ded.*, A handfull of Ierusalems mummianized earth .I heere offer vp at your feete. 1613 J. Davies *Muses Teares* C 3 b, Deere Vault, that veil'st him, mummanize his Corse, 'Till it arise in Heauen to be crown'd. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* XI. § 1. 99 A glorious Sepulcher, layd over with brasse,..yet within full of dead Sculs. and mummiamized [*sic*] Earth.

Mummie, obs. form of Mummy *sb.*1

Mummied (mʌ·mid), *a.* [f. Mummy + -ed 1.]

1. Mummified; converted into a mummy.

1612 in *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr. Verses, Thinke them happy when may be shewed for a penny..The mummied princes, and Cæsar's wine yet i' Dover. 1842 Lytton *Zanoni* v. 1, The mummied and royal dead. 1900 Petrie *Denderah* 59 *Cercopithecus sabæus* Linn. One mummied specimen.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1862 B. Taylor *Poet's Jrnl. 3rd Even.* Poems (1866) 50 Shelved around us lie The mummied authors.

Mummification (mʌmifikē·ʃən). [f. Mummify *v.* (see -fication) after F. *momification*.]

1. The process of mummifying or the condition of being mummied. Also *fig.*

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 430 Mummification, the means by which saints were fabricated, is a thing not uncommon. 1887 J. H. McCarthy in *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 297 If indeed the epithet 'Chinese', as applied to such a condition of torpidity of mummification, be not an insult to the Celestial empire.

2. *Path.* A drying of the animal tissues.

1857 Bullock *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 251 At other times, it

seems to have undergone a kind of mummification, a complete drying up. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) II The limb may dry up and become converted into a black shrunken mass, which undergoes but little further change'—this constitutes Dry Gangrene or Mummification.

Mummified (mʊ·mifəid), *a.* [f. MUMMIFY *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb.

1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 295 An old dry weather-bleared, mummified chrysalis of a man. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* III. 315 Creeping awestruck round that mummified figure seated dead on his pool of sovereigns 1883 [see MUMMIFY *v.* 3]. 1905 *Athenæum* 21 Oct. 545/3 The mummified fauna of ancient Egypt. 1905 SIR F. TREVES *Other Side of Lantern* VI. III. (1906) 416 Mummified shrubs which have still a semblance of life.

Mummiform (mʊ·mifɪm), *a.* Also 9 mumi-form. [ad. F. *mumiforme*, mod.L. *mumiformis* (Latreille), f. *mumia* MUMMY *sb.*: see -FORM.] Resembling, or shaped like, a mummy; *spec.* applied to the pupæ of the Lepidoptera.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 728/2. 1887 A. B. EDWARDS *Maspero's Egypt. Archæol* 279 The mummiform type of sarcophagus is rarely met with.

Mummify (mʊ·mifəi), *v* [ad. F. *momifier* to make into mummy, f. *momie* MUMMY: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To make into a mummy; to preserve (the bodies of animals) by embalming and drying. Also, to dry into the semblance of a mummy.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Remembr.* 44, I could bide Shut up untill my Flesh were Mummy-fi'd. 1794 BLUMENBACH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 185 The practice of mummifying their dead bodies. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 245, I came suddenly upon his innocent body, lying **mummified** by the dry air and sun. a pigmy kangaroo.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1646 J. HALL *Poems* 58 Thou shalt more long remaine Still mummifi'd within the hearts of men. 1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium* 13 So corrosive is this Smoake about the City, that if one would hang up Gammons of Bacon or other Flesh to fume, it will so Mummifie, drye up, wast and burn it that it suddainly crumbles away 1880 SAYCE in *Nature* 26 Feb 406 Can anything, therefore, be more absurd than an endeavour to mummify an extinct phase of pronunciation.

3. *Path.* Of tissues or organs: To shrivel or dry up.

1883 J. COATS *Man Pathol* 750 In these cases the fœtus shrivels and becomes mummified.. In the mummified fœtus the various tissues may be recognized years after 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VI 587 Two-thirds of the palmar surface [of the index finger] were black and mummified

Hence **Mu·mmifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1836 J. M GULLY *Magendie's Formul* (ed 2) 199 This substance might be the mummifying principle of pyroligneous acid 1866 LAING *Preh. Rem. Caithn* 42 Some highly artificial modes of interment, like mummyfying or burning

Mumming (mʊ·mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 5 mom-myng(e, 5-6 mummynge, 6 mumminge, *Sc* muming, 7 moming. [f. MUM *v.* + -ING[1].]

†1. Inarticulate murmuring; indistinct speech.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 348/2 Mummynge, *mussacio, vel mussatus* 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI H iij b, Scarse had the legates done, when mumblynge mumminge [orig. *varius fremor*] much doth rise.

2. The action of disguising oneself; *spec.* the action of taking part in the representation of a mummers' play Chiefly in phr. *to go a mumming.* Also, a performance of mummers

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 20 The erlle of Salisbury, the erl of Gloucestre and othir mo of thair assent were accordid to make a mommyng to the Kyng. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* V II 100 b, The disguising and muming that is vsed in Christemas tyme came oute of the feaste of Pallas 1648 GAGE *West Ind* 152 A goodly mumming and silent stage play 1725 BOURNE in Brand *Pop Antiq* XVI (1777) 191 There is another Custom observed at this Time, which is called among us Mumming 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III VI 282 A sport common among the ancients consisted in mummings and disguisements 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I v. 309 While the children thus went a-mumming .the fathers took to drinking.

attrib. 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* XI, How I am to convey her out of this crowd..in such a mumming habit.

b. *transf.* and *fig* Often with contemptuous reference to religious ceremonial.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 69 b, They thinke that they have done abundauntly ynough for God yif they be present once in a daye at soch mummynge. 1565 STAPLETON *For tr Faith* 132 They practise in consecrated places their schismaticall mumming 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag* III. i. 168 'Tis no time for mumming.

c. (Cf. MUMMER 2.)

1861 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* III. 139/2 We call strolling acting 'mumming', and the actors 'mummers'. All spouting is mumming.

†3. *To make a mumming of*: to treat with levity or contempt. *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 200 Men of suche maters make but a mummynge

Mumming (mʊ·mɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MUM *v.* + -ING[2].] That 'mums' in various senses of the verb.

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* I, Fortune .Who like a mumming mate so throwes the Dice. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass* IV. ii. (Arb.) 56 And all the grisly sprights of griping hell, With mumming looke hath dogd thee since thy birth 1851 JUDD *Margaret* I. xvi. (1874) 144 She enacted sundry grimaces, uttered mumming sentences. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* I. xiii. 313 Their wild mumming way.

†**Mu·mmish,** *a. Obs.* [f. MUM *sb.*[1] + -ISH. Cf. MOMISH.] Of the nature of mummery.

1563 *Homilies* II, *Receiv. Sacram* I. 214 What hath ben the cause of this mummyshe massyng, but the ignorannce hereof?

Mummock (mʊ·mək), var. of MAMMOCK *sb.* (see E. D. D.), a shred, scrap.

Used by Hood for the sake of a ludicrous rime to *stomach.*

1839 HOOD *On Pawning Watch* xi, I haven't a rag or a mummock to fetch me a chop or a steak.

Mummy (mʊ·mi), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5-7 mum-(m)ie, 6-7 mumme, 7 mum(m)ey, mummi, 7-8 mommy, 8 mumy, 7- mummy. [a. F. *momie*, † *mumie* (= Sp., Pg. *momia*, It. *mommia*), ad. med.L. *mumia*, a. Arab. مومياء *mūmiyā* an embalmed body, a mummy, f. *mūm* wax (used in embalming).]

1. A medicinal preparation of the substance of mummies; hence, an unctuous liquid or gum used medicinally. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 153 Take mirre, sarcocol, mummie [*v.r.* mumie] of ech ℈. ss...& leie it on þe nucha. 1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* XCIII. R iv, Take Mumie vi. barley cornes heuy 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II. i. 201 And these dead bodies are the Mummie which the Physitians and Apothecaries doe against our willes make vs to swallow. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Mumie* or *Mummie* is digged out of the Graves of those bodies that were embalmed, and is called Arabian Mummie The second kind is onely an equal mixture of the Jews Lime and Bitumen [etc.]. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 161 The mummy of some deceased moderator of the general assembly in Scotland to be taken inwardly as an effectual antidote against Antichrist. 1786 tr *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 43 My taste for dead bodies and every thing like mummy is decided

†b. Used jocularly for: Dead flesh; body in which life is extinct. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 18 The water swelles a man; and what a thing should I haue beene, when I had beene swel'd? I should haue beene a Mountaine of Mummie. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy* III. i, You shall grow mumey rascals.

c. A pulpy substance or mass. Chiefly in *to beat*, etc., *to a mummy* (earlier, *to mummy*).

1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 6, I believe the hanging of one man to worke better effect among men, then twenty made into mummy 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, To beat one to a mummy, *Pugnis* vel *plagis aliquem valde contundere.* 1747-96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* VI 130 It must be very thick and dry, and the rice not boiled to a mummy. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II. 680 The most horrible machines, calculated for grinding to mummy those unhappy criminals. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 22 2 These little mountaineers [*viz* Scotch ponies] got in at a weak place in the hedge .and trod the garden, as one may say, to a mummy 1890 *Leeds Mercury* 28 May 5/7 John Crow stated that . her face appeared to be smashed to a 'mummy'.

d *fig.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St* v. xvii 426 Many men are murdered merely for their wealth, that other men may make mummey of the fat of their estates. 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* Wks. V 414 With these philosophick financiers, this universal medicine made of church mummy is to cure all the evils of the state.

†e. Dried or desiccated meat. *Obs*

1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng Rarities* II Our way is to make Mummy of them [*sc.* Wobbles], that is, to salt them well, and dry them in an earthen pot well glazed in an Oven.

2. In various transferred or extended uses.

†a. A sovereign remedy. Also, in Paracelsus' use (see quot. 1727-41). *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 254 Or holy Nectar Or blest Ambrosia Or else Nepenthe Or Mummie? or Elixir? No, none of these. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III 168 This worke is very admirable; by which the true mumie [*read* mumie], the vniuersall medicine, and the true balsam conseruing and restoring nature, is made 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* x. 52 Here was no mummie of the Wound, nor Mundane Soul required. 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astrol Physic* 157 How by the Magnet of ones Body to extract a Spiritual Mummy whereby to cure most Diseases incident unto the body of Man 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Mummy*, is also used by some physicians for I know not what implanted spirit, found chiefly in carcasses, when the infused spirit is fled. The infused spirit is sometimes also called mummy in living subjects

b. A medicinal bituminous drug obtained from Arabia and the East.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 183 Of Pissasphalt or Mummie. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 129 Most remarkable, is a precious liquor or mummy growing here It distills (in June only) from the top of those stupendious mountaines every yeere about five ounces. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc E. Ind.* I. III 42 The Country, of itself, affords or produces very few valuable Commodities, besides Coffee, and some Drugs, such as Myrrh,..some Gum Arabick and Mummy

†c. *Gardening.* A kind of wax used in the transplanting and grafting of trees. *Obs.*

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 173, I have taken notice of a new invented Method of transplanting Trees with Safety, by means of a Vegetable Mummy. 1759 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans* LI 211 Gardeners grafting mummy, consisting of a mixture of bees-wax, rosin, and pitch 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 97 Water..which mixing with the earth naturally adhering to their roots, forms of itself a kind of mummy.

d. A rich brown bituminous pigment.

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art*, *Mummy*, a bituminous substance employed by painters as a rich brown tint The better kinds of mummy form useful grey tints mixed with ultramarine [etc.]. 1885 J. S. TAYLOR *Field's Chromatogr* 160 Mummy varies exceedingly in its composition and properties. .It is only used as an oil-colour.

3. The body of a human being or animal embalmed (according to the ancient Egyptian or some analogous method) as a preparation for burial.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 133 The Mummes (lying in a place where many generations haue had their sepultures) not far above Memphis. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 167 The Egyptians..were wont of old to guild the nails of the Dead, as appears by their Mummies. *c* 1710 *Mack Gregory's Advt.* 2 The Burial-Places of the Mommies near Memphis. 1841 BELLAMY in *Rep Brit. Assoc* II 75 Description of two Peruvian Mummies. 1900 PEIRIE *Denderah* 59 Mr Thomas has kindly sent me the following identifications of the animal mummies from the catacombs. *Ibid.*, *Herpestes ichneumon* L. An imperfect mummy.

b. *transf* and *fig.*

1668 DRYDEN *Albumazar* Prol. 29 These Dare with the mummies of the Muses play, And make love to them the Egyptian way. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* vi. (1878) 85 A mere oriental, who for creative purposes is a thing dead and dry —a mental mummy 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. in 18th C.* II XII VII. 435 The old theological dogmas had become mere mummies.

c. A human or animal body desiccated by exposure to sun or air. Also applied to the frozen carcase of an animal imbedded in prehistoric ice.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mummy*, There are two kinds of bodies denominated mummies.—The first are only carcasses, dried by the heat of the sun. 1866 BUCKLAND *Curios. Nat. Hist.* Ser III II. 47 Since then I saw another guano mummy described as follows:—'This mummy was brought to Liverpool from Possession Island, western coast of Africa [etc.]'. 1875 W. H. DALL in Beach *Indian Misc* (1877) 349 Most of the [Alaskan] mummies were wrapped up in skins or matting.

d. *Stock Exchange slang. pl.* Egyptian securities.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Feb 11/1 Certain prophets were busy over 'Mummies' months ago

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a simple attrib., as *mummy-hunter*; (= 'mummified'), as *mummy-matron*; b. similative, as *mummy-like*, *-looking*, *-shaped* adjs.; c. special comb.: **mummy-case**, the case of wood or papier-mâché (usually decorated with hieroglyphics) in which Egyptian mummies were enclosed, **mummy-pits** *pl.*, the catacombs in which the Egyptian mummies were interred; **mummy-wheat**, a variety of wheat cultivated in Egypt, and said to have been grown from grains found in mummy-cases.

1830 GEN P. THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) I. 274 The sermon would have been in its right place, if it had been found in a *mummy case. 1738 *Common Sense* II. 267 The Expence the Nation is at for maintaining our Foreign Ministers, Travellers, and *Mummy-Hunters. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag* (1824) 86 A trio of as odd, runty, *mummy-looking originals as ever Hogarth fancied. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* IV II, To three olde *Mummey-Matrons, I haue promis'd The Mother-ship 'oth Maids. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Aug., The Captaine presented me with a stone he lately brought from Grand Cairo, which he tooke from the *Mummy-pitts. 1841 EMERSON *Ess* Ser. I. i. (1876) 17 Belzoni digs and measures in the mummy-pits and pyramids of Thebes. 1842 TUPPER in *Literary Gaz* 18 June 425/1 As you took so lively an interest in my resuscitated *mummy-wheat.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Mu·mmydom, Mu·mmy-hood,** the condition of being a mummy.

1796 H. WALPOLE *Let to Miss Berry* 24 Aug., I..shall remain, I believe, in my mummyhood. 1888 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night* I IV, His strange old world way, vivified from mummydom only by excessive embarrassment.

Mummy (mʊ·mi), *sb.*[2] [Childish alteration of MAMMY Cf MUM *sb*[3] A child's word for mother.

Formerly *dial*, in recent years fashionable in England.

1839 C. CLARK *J. Noakes & Mary Styles* 26 Wor I to 'list My mummy, how 'tood shock her! 1898 *Educ. & Germ. Gard* (1899) 51 'What a funny mummy!' she said, evidently much amused.

†**Mu·mmy,** *a. Obs* [f. MUM *sb.* + -Y.] ? Resembling mum; thick.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew* III (ed 2) 238 To recover thick, mummy Drink that is acid .Rack a Vessel of mummy Beer into two Casks, and fill them up with new Beer brewed not so strong and it is a Cure

Mummy (mʊ·mi), *v.* [f. MUMMY *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To mummify; to make into a mummy. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* (1746) III. i. 2 Whom they found..so dry'd and withered up, as if his flesh had been mummy'd. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk Chr Poets* iv, It is better to think out one true thought than to mummy our benumbed souls with the circumvolutions of twenty thousand books. 1866 BUCKLAND *Curios Nat Hist.* Ser. III. I 125 Your lifeless carcases mummied in ice and lying in marble state on fishmongers' slabs 1880 *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 252 The Egyptians mummied all sorts of sacred brutes, including bulls, cats and crocodiles.

Mummychog (mʊ·mɪˌtʃɒg). *U.S.* Also 9 mumma-, mummichog. [American Indian; a plural form, spelt *moamitteaug* in Roger Williams's Narragansett vocabulary (1643).] = KILLIFISH.

1787 PENNANT *Suppl. Arct. Zool* 149 Inhabits New York, where it is known by the Indian name of Mummy Chog. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer*, *Mummachog* (genus *Fundulus*), the popular name of the Barred Killifish of naturalists. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat Hist Aquatic Anim.* 449 The fishermen there [*sc* on the Connecticut coast] call them [*sc.* mullets] by the name of 'Bluefish Mummichog'.

Mu·mmy-cloth.

1. The cloth in which Egyptian mummies were wrapped.

1843 WATHEN *Arts, Antiq & Chronol Egypt* 143 Painted mummy-cloths, scarabæi [etc.].

2. *U.S.* Used as a trade name for certain modern fabrics more or less resembling the material used for mummy-cloths. Also *momie-cloth.*

1886 *Ann. Rep Smithsonian Inst.* (1889) II. 652 Mummy cloth 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Mummyll, obs. Sc. form of MUMBLE.

Mump (mʊmp), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6–7 **mumpe**. [Symbolical of the movements of the lips made in pronouncing the word. Cf. MUMP *v.* and MUM *int.*
With sense 1 cf. Icel. *mumpaskælur* grimace with the mouth, *mumpr* curly beard (Björn Halldórson).]

A. *sb.*

†**1.** A grimace, 'mouth'. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 22 b, Now he is no body that cannot drinke with leapes, gloues, mumpes, fro[l]ickes, and a thousand such dominiering inuentions. 1611 COTGR., *Monnoye de Singe*, Moes, mumps, mouthes. 1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl* II. 106 Gallants now court their Mistress with mumps & mows as apes and monkes doe.

2. *pl.* **Mumps** (now construed as *sing.*). An acute specific contagious disease characterized by inflammation and swelling of the parotid and salivary glands.

1598 FLORIO, *Recchione*, a disease or swelling in the necke called the mumps. 1758 GOOCH *Cases Surg.* 17 A Species of tumor called by the common people the Mumps. 1864 J. MARTINEAU in *Nat. Rev.* Nov. 274 The contagion of chickenpox and mumps.

3. *pl.* A fit of melancholy or ill-humour; 'sulks'.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 45 The sunne was so in his mumps vppon it, that it was almost noone before hee could goe to cart that day. 1672 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* s.v., He has the Mumps, *pro Irasci, Indignari tacitâ præsertim Iracundiâ.* 1861 *Under the Spell* III. 109, I keep Kitty from getting the 'mumps'.

†**B.** *adj* ? Drunk.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom Abingt.* (Percy Soc) 48 What though he be mump, misled, blind, or as it were?

Mump (mʊmp), *v.*[1] [Related to MUMP *sb*
Cf. Icel. *mumpa* to take into the mouth, eat greedily (Björn Halldórsson), Norw. *mumpa* to fill the mouth too full, to mumble (in eating), Du. *mompelen* (rarely poet. *mompen*) to mumble (in utterance), early mod.G. *mumpfen, mumpfeln* to mumble (in eating).]

†**1.** *trans.* To utter with imperfect articulation, as a toothless person; to mumble, mutter. Also with *out*. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1622) 407 Mumping out her hoarse chafe, shee gaue him the wooden salutation you heard of. 1594 'MUSOPHILUS' *Poste for Lovers* 5 The Godly Bedlam .Mump't out her Scorn, and grumbled Holy Words. 1773 GOLDSM. *She Stoops to Conq.* Epil., Old men, whose trade is Still to gallant and dangle with the ladies, Who mump their passion

2. *intr.* †**a.** To grimace with the lips; to grin. Also *transf* and *fig Obs.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* Lyly's Wks 1902 III 406/7, I will make him mumpe, mow, and chatter. 1664 COTTON *Scarron* I 50 Venus, at that, wrigling and mumping, Cries, pray young man, leave of your frumping. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 198 She [*sc* a rabbit] mumps like an Ape. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. ix. 33 Aunt Nell .chuckled and mumped for joy

b. To assume a demure or melancholy expression of countenance (see MUMPING *ppl. a.*); to be silent and sullen; to sulk, mope. *arch.* Also †*to mump it*

c 1610 *Lady Compton* in Grose & Astle *Antiq. Rep* (1808) III. 438, I would have two Gentlewomen... It is an indecent thing for a Gentlewoman to stand mumping alone, when God have blessed their Lord and Lady with a great Estate. 1675 HAN WOOLLEY *Gentlewoman's Comf* 69 Do not mump it, mince it, nor bridle the head, as if you either disliked the meat, or the company 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvii, These antiquated dames went mumping about with much affected indifference. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* vi, How would you like to sit moping and mumping all alone. 1883 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1901) I. vi. 304 It is better to enjoy a novel than to mump.

3. **a.** *intr.* To mumble with the gums; to move the jaws as if mumbling food; to munch, nibble. Also const. *at, on, upon*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Ded. C 3, Spend but a quarter so much time in mumping vppon Gabrielisme 1615 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Urania* xlix Wks. (1630) I 5/2 When hee's ..Not a tooth left to mumpe on beanes and pease. Then this Companion. Will let thee haue this Palfray. 1629 DAVENANT *Albovine* IV. i, Were my lean Jaws unmuffled you should see me mump, like a Matron that had lost her teeth. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Rand* (1760) I xi. 67 When he mumped or spoke, they [*sc.* his nose and chin] approached one another like a pair of nut-crackers. 1880 J. NICOL *Poems & Songs* 167 Jack and Pat, and Owen and Sandy, Mumping and crumping away at the candy.

†**b.** *trans.* To chew with toothless gums, or turn over and over in the mouth. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 47 Down she sunk to the ground, as dead as a door naile, and neuer mumpt crust after. 1828 MRS. SHERWOOD *Fairchild Fam.* XXV, Miss Puss stood..mumping her parsley, after the manner of hares. 1838 *Fraser's Mag* XVII. 117 Here, Doctor, mump it with satisfied tooth.

Mump (mʊmp), *v.*[2] *colloq* (orig *slang.*) [prob. a. Du. *mompen* to cheat; connexion with prec. is doubtful. Sense 2 may belong to MUMP *v.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To overreach, cheat. Const. *of, out of*. Also, 'to disappoint' (Phillips, ed. Kersey, 1706).
Very common in the second half of the 17th c.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Colet* (1867) I. 124 Intending thereby to mump Colet, who .never wrote a verse in his life. 1668 KIRKMAN *Eng. Rogue* II. xvi. 143 No sooner had I ended my Maunding, thinking to mump the Farmer out of some money, .but he [etc.]. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Gent. Dancing Master* IV. (1735) 84 He is..some debauched person, who will mump you of your daughter. 1688 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* 59 How finely I had been mumpt now, if I had not shew'd your Ladyship trick for trick. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 150 They..let Indictments go, depending on the Petit-Jury for the Acquittal..but, in that also, they were mumped, as will appear.

2. **a.** *intr.* To beg; †to play the parasite, to 'sponge' on others. **b.** *trans.* To obtain by begging or 'sponging'. **c.** To visit (a house) in the course of a begging round.

1673 [Implied in MUMPER 1]. 1685 F. SPENCE *House of Medici* 251 His. Presupposition, That they were so earnest for admittance, onely to mump [orig *manchier*] the onely Voice they wanted for him. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Mump*,..to beg, to spunge upon. 1728 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* (Exeter) 27 Sept., Some of the Villains..had the no Conscience to rob a..Beggar-woman of a few Half-pence she had been mumping. 1738 WEDDELL *Voy. up Thames* 86 A giddy Heir..who is often glad to mump a Dinner of which Nature had ordained him the Giver. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 37 Was it becoming the sons of the lord of the Manor to go mumping from their tenants, to relieve an irreclaimable spendthrift? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. IV. 260 One prince came mumping to them annually with a lamentable story about his distresses. 1866 *Temple Bar* XVII. 183 Having 'mumped' a small shop and several private houses.

Mumper (mʊ·mpəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *slang.* (See E. D. D.) [f. MUMP *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. A beggar, mendicant. Also, †one who 'sponges' on others.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 79 *Mumpers* are both Male and Female, a Gentiler sort of Beggars, for they scorn to beg for food, but money or cloaths. 1690 *Secret Hist. Chas. II & Jas. II* 69 The Commons..readily voted the Royal Mumper no less than one million two hunder'd and fifty thousand Pounds. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, A mumper of a dinner, *Parasitus, cænipeta.* 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* III 25, I from a Mumper at Cottages became a Guest at the best Inns. 1766 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 9 Feb (1892) IV 476 It is below such a nation as England to trouble its head whether an old mumper at Rome calls a wretched fugitive *Rè d' Inghilterra* or *Principe di Galles.*

Mumping (mʊ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. MUMP *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of grimacing.

1611 COTGR., *Minauderies*, foolish trickes, apish pranks, mumpings, mowings. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 183, I know your meaning, by your mumping *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii § 46 We are to understand his Meaning by his Mumping.

Mu·mping, *vbl. sb*[2] [f. MUMP *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Begging. *Mumping-day* (see quot. 1817).

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xiii, He spyed Tickletoby afar off, coming home from mumping 1816 DUNKIN *Hist. Bicester* 270 The singular custom on the morrow after Christmas-day, usually denominated *Mumping.* 1817 FOSBROKE *Brit. Monachism* 74 St. Thomas's Day. On this day, called Mumping-day, the poor in Herefordshire go around the parishes, begging corn, &c.

Mumping (mʊ·mpiŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. MUMP *v*[1] + -ING[2].] In senses of the verb: †Mumbling, toothless (*obs.*); grimacing, assuming a demure, sanctimonious, or miserable aspect of countenance.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 255 Aged mumping beldams. 1611 COTGR., *Morgue*, .the mumping aspect of one that would seeme grauer then he is. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 78 Puss transform'd, sat like a mumping bride. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III Wks. VIII. 274 Our embassy 'of shreds and patches' with all its mumping cant 1820 LAMB *Elia* I. *Two Races of Men*, To say *no* to a poor petitionary rogue (your bastard borrower) who, by his mumping visnomy, tells you, that he expects nothing better 1826 HOOD *Last Man* 109 But the beggar man made a mumping face, And knocked at every gate 1869 LOWELL *Cathedral* 647 Superannuate forms and mumping shams.

Mu·mping, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. MUMP *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] Begging.

1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 8 And wherever we rove, we feed on the cove Who gibes at the mumping crew. 1883 G. A. SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Nov. 475/3 Although the tramp when hard pressed solicits alms or food, he is not a 'mumping' or professional beggar.

Mumpish (mʊ·mpiʃ), *a.* [f. MUMP *sb.* or *v.*[1] + -ISH.] Sullenly angry; depressed in spirits.

1721 BAILEY, *Mumpish*, angry, and silent withal. 1846 E. B. BARRETT in *Lett. R Browning & E. B. B.* (1899) II. 491 Mumpish! The expression proved a displeasure. Yet I am sure that I have shown as little sullenness as was possible.
Hence **Mu·mpishly** *adv.* (Webster 1847–54). **Mu·mpishness** (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

†**Mumps.** *Obs.* [? Short for MUMPSIMUS 1 b; or connected with MUMP *v.*[1] 3.] A term of contempt or mock endearment for a woman.

1598–9 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* II. ii, Diuine Mumps, prety Pastorella. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* V. i, Not such another as I was, Mumps; nor will not be. 1695 tr. *Martial* II. xii. 106 Weep, if you're prudent, old mumps.

Mumps: see MUMP *sb.*

†**Mumpsick,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. MUMP *sb.* + SICK *a.*] Having erysipelas.

1599 MINSHEU *Span. Dict., Estipulado*, mumpsicke

Mumpsimus (mʊ mpsimʊs).
[In allusion to the story (in R. Pace *De Fructu*, 1517, p. 80) of an illiterate English priest, who when corrected for reading 'quod in ore *mumpsimus*' in the Mass, replied, 'I will not change my old mumpsimus for your new sumpsimus'.]

†**1.** One who obstinately adheres to old ways, in spite of the clearest evidence that they are wrong; an ignorant and bigoted opponent of reform. *Obs.*

1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* H v, The chauncelars of englond..which be all lawers and other doctoures mumsimusses of diuinyte were called vpp sodenlye to dispute the mater. 1553 UNDERHILL in *Narr. Reform.* (Camden Soc.) 141 Yff yow loke amonge the pristes in Poolles, ye shall fynde some old mumsymussis ther.

¶ **b.** Used as a vague term of contempt: An 'old fogey'. ? Also = MUMPS. (In quots. 1596 and 1691 app. associated with MUMP *v.*[1]) *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies, Supposes* II And if this olde Mumpsimus should win hir, then may I say,..farewel the sight of my Polynesta. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* 37 The next of this progenie is Vnlawfull lucre, looke what a handsome Mumpsimus shee is, will you know her profession? 1691 SHADWELL *Scowrers* I. i, *Eugenia.* [To Priscilla, her governess.] Did she so, old mumpsimus. [Cf. *ibid.*, Mutter no more under thy Gums, old Sybil] 1815 *Zeluca* I. 336 He showed me into a room with some mumpsimuses.

2. A traditional custom or notion obstinately adhered to however unreasonable it is shown to be.

1545 HEN. VIII *Parl. Sp.* 24 Dec in Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1550) 261 b, Some be to styff in their old *Mumpsimus*, other be to busy and curious in their newe *Sumpsimus.* 1669 PENN *No Cross* ii. § 9 (1682) 35 A by-rote *Mumpsimus*, a dull and insipid Formality, made up of corporal bowings and Cringings 1862 KEBLE in Liddon, etc. *Pusey* (1897) IV 1. 25, I still hold to my old mumpsimus that the Prayer Book being what it is we cannot be unchurched by mere abuse or default of discipline.

3. *attrib*, quasi-*adj.* Stupidly conservative.

1680 R. BOLRON *Narrative* 9 The Jesuits are the most Zealous for the propagation of their Religion in their old Mumpsimus Way. 1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 330/2 All the fat and sleek people. the mumpsimus, and 'well as we are' people, are perfectly outrageous at being compelled to do their duty.

Mumry, obs. form of MUMMERY.

Mumschance, obs. form of MUMCHANCE *sb.*

Mun, *sb.*[1] *dial.* and *slang.* Also 7 **munne**, 7–9 **munn**, 8–9 **mund**. [a. ON. *munn-r*: see MOUTH *sb.* Cf. MOMPYNS, MUNPYNNIS.] **a.** *dial.* The mouth (see E.D.D.). **b.** *slang. pl.* The jaws, 'chops', face.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 44 Much maugre his mun, he mot nede suffer. 1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. iv, *Munns*, the Face. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. (1767) 31 Why, you jade, you look as rosy this morning, I must have a smack at your muns. 1847 HALLIWELL s.v., A common cry at Coventry on Good Friday is—One a penny, two a penny, hot cross buns, Butter them and sugar them and put them in your muns. 1859 MATSELL *Vocabulum* (Farmer), *Mund.* The mouth *Munds.* The face.

†**Mun,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. One of a class of street-ruffians in the seventeenth century.

1691 SHADWELL *Scowrers* I. i. 3 Why I knew the Hectors, and before them the Muns and the Titire Tu's, they were brave fellows indeed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* III. I. 361.

Mun, *v. north.* and *midl.* Forms: *Pres. ind. sing.* and *pl.* 3- mun, 3–6 (9 *dial.*) mon, mone, 6 monn, moun. *Pres. subj.* 3 mune. *Pa. t.* 3 (Ormin) munnde, 3–5 mund(e, mond(e, (4 muond). See also MAUN. [a. ON. *monu, munu* (1st and 3rd sing. *mon, mun*, 1st pl. *monum, munum*; pa. t. *munda*), a preterite-pres. verb used as an auxiliary of the future tense = shall, will. The prehistoric sense was doubtless 'to intend' (Indo-Germanic root *men-* : *mon-* : *mn-* to think: see MIND *sb.*); ON. has a slightly differentiated form (inf. *mona, muna*) with the sense 'to remember': see MONE *v.*
In ON. the pres. sing. has a variant *man*: see MAUN *v.* In mod. Eng dialects the pa. t. appears to be represented by *mud*, coincident in form with a frequent unstressed variant of the past tense of MAY *v*; the two auxiliaries have therefore partly coalesced in the pa. t.
The combination of *mun* with a negative has various contracted forms, the most frequent being *mon't* (mōnt). See E D.D. s vv. MUD, MUN.]

An auxiliary verb, followed by inf. without *to*. In mod. dialects equivalent to 'must'; in early use sometimes with the sense 'shall' (pa. t. = 'should', 'would').

c 1200 ORMIN 1967 Forr ȝiff mann mihhte wurrþenn warr þatt ȝho wiþþ childe wære,..ȝho munnde affterr þe laȝheboc To dæþe ben istanedd. *Ibid.* 7927 Forr iwhille mann birrþ ..beon..offdredd, þatt all hiss gode dede Ne mune himm nohht beon god inoh To berrȝhenn himm fra pine. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1105 þai thoght þat kynd him mond forbede To haf don suilk an ogli dede. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 840, I wene that we deye mone For hunger, þis dere is so strong. *a* 1350 *St. Laurence* 231 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 110 Decius þan him umbi-thoght How saint Laurence munde be schent. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxiv, And thou mun pay my rawunsun, Gawan, with thi leue. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 5 For þan I monde make mekull sorow. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* 4th Song (Arb.) 87, I mun be maried a Sunday. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, Slid a gentleman mun show himselfe like a gentleman. 1688 SHADWELL *Sq. Alsatia* I. i. 5 What will awd Maaster say to this? I mun ne'er see the Face of him I wot. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Song* (1st line), Since, Moggy, I mun bid adieu, How can I help despairing? 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* (*Old Style*) xvii, An' if I mun doy I mun doy.

b. with ellipsis of a vb. of motion.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1113 Sir, he said, I trow, she mone To the prynce off Aragon. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 495 Thow mon to Paris to the King.

Mun, dial. var. *mon, man*: see MAN *sb.*[1] 4 e.

Mun, *pronoun* (= them, him, it, etc.): see E.D.D.

Mun, variant of MONE *v. Obs.*, remember.

Muno, obs. form of MONK.

†**Munce·rian.** *Obs.* Also 6 **Munseran.** [ad. mod.L. *Muncerián-us*, f. the name of *Muncerus* or Münzer.] One of the sect of Anabaptists, which arose in Germany under Thomas Münzer in 1521.

c 1550 R. Hall *Life Fisher* (1655) 222 From you are sprung Zuinglius, Munserans, or Patimontans, and a number of Hereticks mo. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 57 The madness of the Muncerians. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Anabaptists.*

Munch (mʋnʃ), *sb.* [f. Munch *v.*] **a.** An act of munching. **b.** Something to eat; a meal (*dial.* and *jocular*).

a 1816 T. Thompson *Canny Newcastle* 53 Wiv a' the stravagin aw wanted a munch. 1897 Blackmore *Dariel* xlvii, The unfortunate starver. tore the cake from Cator. In a moment it was gone, almost without a munch.

Munch (mʋnʃ), *v.* Forms: 4-6 **monche**, 6 **manche**, 6-7 **mounch(e**, (9 **mounch**), 7-8 **maunch**, 6- **munch**. [App. onomatopœic (cf. Craunch, Crunch); possibly suggested partly by Mange *v.*]

1. *trans.* To eat with continuous and noticeable action of the jaws. Said of persons audibly masticating food which offers resistance to the teeth, and of cattle chewing their fodder. Also with *up*.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* i. 914 And some wolde monche [*v.rr.* muche, mucche, meche] hir mete alone. a 1528 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2009 Nowe must you monche mamockes and lumpes of brede. 1530 Palsgr. 632/2, I manche, I eate gredylye, *je briffe.* Are you nat a shamed to manche your meate thus lyke a carter. 1540 — *Acolastus* H iij b, I mounche vp browne breade. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iv i. 35, I could munch your good dry Oates. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 315 Maunching a roll of bread. 1798 Joanna Baillie *Tryal* v. ii, You munch it up as expeditiously as a bit of plum-cake. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 180 As he mounched a large mouthful of macaroons 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* iii. (1894) 75 He sat..calmly munching bread and cheese.

transf. 1853 Miss E. S. Sheppard *Ch. Auchester* III. 55 The baby, who had been munching my finger all the time we talked. 1871 Rossetti *Last Confession* 521 He munched her neck with kisses.

2. *intr.* and *absol.* Also with *away*.

1530 Palsgr. 640/1 It is no good fellowes touche to stande monching in a cornar whan he hath a good morcell. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* i. iii. 5 A Saylors Wife had Chestnuts in her Lappe, And mouncht, & mouncht, and mouncht. 1690 Dryden *Don Sebastian* iii ii, No, 'tis the Son of a Mare that's broken loose, and munching upon the Melons. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* (1884) 108 Buy so much fodder and let the animal munch away at it half the night.

b. To work the jaws up and down, as old toothless people do in talking.

1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxvii, 'Let me tell your fortune, my pretty lady', said the old woman, munching with her jaws.

Hence **Mu·nching** *vbl. sb* and *ppl a.*

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* ii. iv. D j, Dinner at this time a day? Nothing with thee, but dinner and mounching alway. 1823 Byron *Juan* xi. lxvi, Where there is neither fruit nor flower Enough to gratify a bee's slight munchings. 1835 Miss Sedgwick *Linwoods* (1873) I. 46 Raisons and almonds, which served .as munching for her companions.

Munchausen (mʋnˌtʃǭ·zən). The name of Baron Munchausen (in Ger. form Munchhausen), the hero of a pseudo-autobiographical narrative of impossible adventures, written in English by the German Rudolf Eric Raspe (1785): used to denote an extravagantly mendacious story of marvellous adventure. Hence **Munchau·sen** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to recount with extravagant exaggeration; **Munchau·senish** *a.*, **Munchau·senism.**

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 411 Herodotus..has been accused of all sorts of Munchausenisms. 1854 L. Lloyd *Scandin. Adv.* II. 252 Before setting them down as regular 'Munchausens'. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Nov. 587 A Munchausenish turn for the marvellous. 1895 J. G. Millais *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 336 My readers may think I have caricatured and 'Munchausened' the..tomfoolery of these clowns of the desert.

Muncheel (mʋnˌtʃī·l). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **manjeel, munsheel, munchil** [a. Malayālam *manjīl.*] A kind of hammock-litter used on the south-west coast of India.

1808 in C. Buchanan *Chr Researches* (1819) 171 We proceed thither in our Manjeels. 1885 G. S. Forbes *Wild Life in Canara* 7, I travelled by land in a munchil.

Munchene, variant of Minchen *Obs.*

Muncher (mʋ·nʃəɹ). [f. Munch *v.* + -er [1].] One who munches.

1755 in Johnson. 1879 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* iv. (1886) 79 These munchers of vapid memoirs and monotonous tales.

Mu·nchet. [? f. Munch *sb.* + -et. Cf. *hunchet.*] A small piece (of bread).

1845 Thackeray *Leg. Rhine* iii, Munchets of bread, smeared with the same delicious condiment.

Munchil, variant of Muncheel.

† **Mu·nchin.** *Obs. rare.* [? f. Munch *v.*, after Nuncheon. Cf. next.] A lunch or small repast.

a 1666 C. Hoole *Sch. Colloquies* (1688) 61 My Bever (or Munchin).

Munchion, *v. Obs. rare.* [? f. Munch *v.*, after *nuncheon.* Cf. Munchin.] *intr.* ? To munch.

1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Manger, Manger son pain en son sac,* to snudge it, or munchion alone in a corner.

Munck(e, -ckey, obs. ff. Monk, Monkey.

Mun(ck)corn(e, variant forms of Mongcorn.

† **Mund.** *Obs.* [OE. *mund* fem. = OFris. *mund* masc. guardianship, guardian, OS. *mund* hand, OHG. *munt* fem. hand, protection, masc. protector, ON. *mund* fem. hand, *mund-r* masc. sum paid by a bridegroom for his bride.]

1. A hand or palm, as a measure of length.

The primary sense 'hand' (part of the body) is not found later than OE

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 27 Mar. 52 Stænen bed seofon fota lang ond þrym mundum hierre þonne þæs huses flor. c 1205 Lay. 21994 He is end-longe feouwer & sixti munden.

2. Protection, guardianship.

a 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* xxviii. (Napier) 132 ȝe orsorȝe wuniað on lande..under mynre munde. c 1205 Lay. 10518, & hælden me to munde a þire aȝere hond. 1861 Maine *Anc. Law* v. (1876) 145 All the Germanic immigrants seem to have recognised a corporate union of the family under the *mund*, or authority of a patriarchal chief.

3. A guardian, protector.

a 1064 *Charter of Eadweard* in Kemble *Codex Dipl.* VI. 203 Ðat he beo ðærto ȝeheald & mund under me. c 1205 Lay. 23246 Of me þu scalt halden and habben me to munde.

Mund, var. Mun *sb.*[1], Mound *sbs.*[1] and [2].

Mund(e, obs. variant forms of Mind *sb* [1]

† **Mu·ndal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *mundāl-is*, f. *mund-us* world. Cf. Mundial.] Mundane, worldly.

1614 Sir T. Dale in Capt. Smith *Virginia* iv. (1624) 117 Leauing all contenting pleasures and mundall delights, to reside here with much turmoile. 1631 Capt. Smith *Advt. Planters* 33 They have builded many pretty Villages, faire houses, and Chapels, which are growne good Benefices of 120. pounds a yeare, besides their owne mundall industry.

¶ ? Taken as *sb.* = the world (i. e. this earth).

1534 *Coventry Corpus Chr. Plays* ii. 187 From the hy pales and blys eyuerlastyng Downe into this wale and meserabull mvndall [*MS. fragm.* Down into the vale off this mezerabull mundall].

Mundane (mʋ·ndeⁱn), *a.* (*sb.*). Forms: 5 **mondeyne**, 5-6 **mondayn(e, mundayne**, 6 **mondain, mundain(e**, 7 **mundan**, 6- **mundane.** [a. F. *mondain* (12-13th c.), ad. L. *mundān-us*, f. *mundus* world]

1. Belonging to this world (i. e. the earth as contrasted with heaven); worldly; earthly.

In early use (till 1550) often following its sb., and sometimes taking *s* in the pl

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 70 He saide that fortune and felicite mondeyne was joyned and knyt withe his vertue and noblesse roiall. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* 67 b, Alas oft goddes goodes. Of suche folys is wastyd. In great folyes mundaynes and outrage. a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc* i. 21 Entangled with the birdlime of fleshly passions and mundane vanity. a 1720 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. ii. 146 By a singular and very strange turn of mundane affairs. 1869 Mozley *Univ Serm.* ii. (1876) 50 Not like the goodness which feeds upon mundane motives and is weak and sickly.

b. Belonging to the 'world' as distinguished from the church. Of literature: Secular. *rare.*

1848 W H Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 532 It [Talleyrand's reconciliation to the church] was matter of inexpressible surprise and pain to the more mundane portion of the prince's intimate acquaintances. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit* vi. (1875) 245 The beginnings of the mundane poetry of the Italians are in Sicily.

c. Belonging to the world of fashion. [= F. *mondain.*]

1904 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 298 The Athénée and the Nouveautés . the favourite resorts of 'mundane' pleasure-seekers.

2. Pertaining to the cosmos or universe; cosmic. *Mundane soul, spirit*. the *anima mundi* of the Platonists (ἡ τοῦ κοσμου ψυχη, ἡ κοσμικη ψυχη in Proclus).

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* ii. iii. i. 18 We have the sight Of what the Mundane spirit suffereth By colours, figures, or inherent light. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* xxiv. 147 The Platonicall Hypothesis of a Mundane Soul. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* vii. (1693) 7 The Atoms or Particles which now constitute Heaven and Earth, being once separate and diffused in the Mundane Space, like the supposed Chaos, could never [etc.]. 1872 Mozley *Mirac.* (ed. 3) Pref. 24 The idea of God as the Supreme Mundane Being.

b. *Mundane egg*. in Indian and other cosmogonies, a primordial egg from which the world was hatched.

1684, 1789 [see Orphic 1 b] 1841 Elphinstone *Hist Ind.* I. i iv. 75 From this seed sprung the mundane egg, in which the Supreme Being was himself born in the form of Brahmá.

c. *Mundane era*, an era reckoned from the time of the creation of the world.

1892 E M Thompson *Gr. & Lat. Palæogr.* Add. 323 To reduce the Mundane era of Constantinople to the Christian era.

3. *Astrol.* Pertaining to the horizon and not to the ecliptic or zodiac; chiefly in *mundane aspect, parallel.*

1687 J. Bishop *Marrow Astrol.* ii. 33 At which time the ☽ was directed to a mundane parallel of ♂. *Ibid.* 76 Narrowly observe all the Aspects, as well those in the World, as those in the Zodiack, for many times a Zodiacal Aspect may promise good in the Business, when there may be a Mundane Aspect will frustrate the good promised by the other. 1819 J. Wilson *Dict. Astrol.* 295 *Mundane Aspects*, distances in the world measured by the semiarc wholly independent of the zodiac.

4. *Nat. Hist.* Used by Darwin for: Found in all parts of the world, widely distributed.

1844 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 25 The Owl is mundane, and many of the species have very wide ranges.

† **5.** *sb.* A dweller in this world. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1517 H. Watson *Ship of Fools* Prol. A ij b, By the shyppe we maye vnderstande yᵉ folyes and erroures that the mondaynes are in, by the se this present worlde.

Hence **Mu·ndanely** *adv.*, **Mu·ndaneness.**

1727 Bailey vol II, *Mundaneness*, worldliness. 1824 Landor *Imag. Conv.* ii. Wks. 1846 I. 46 The greatest of stakes, mundanely speaking, is the stake of reputation. 1886 Myers in Gurney, etc. *Phantasms of Living* II. 294 This very mundaneness of the apparition is precisely what was to be expected.

Mundanity (mʋndæ·nĭti). Now *rare.* Also 7 **-eity.** [a. F. *mondanité* or ad. med.L. **mundānitā-tem*: see Mundane and -ity.] The quality or fact of being mundane; worldliness; † in *pl.*, worldly affections or proclivities.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 254 The mundanytes that she sawe to habounde in the sayd courte. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Eph.* ii 2 The mundaneity or worldlinesse of the world. 1648 W Mountague *Devout Ess* i. xx. § 1. 376 The love of mundanity, wherein do indeed reside the vital Spirits of the body of Sin. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R Elsmere* ii. xvi, He could have blessed her for the tone, for the escape into common mundanity.

b. The characteristics of the fashionable world.

1892 *Nation* (N Y) 27 Oct 324/2 Mr Sidgwick..carries an air of distinction and mundanity in his style.

† **Munda·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *mundātiōn-em*, f. *mundāre* to cleanse, f *mund-us* clean.] The action of cleansing or state of being cleansed.

1633 T Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10 Every day we gather new stains; for the mundation whereof there is another fountain provided. 1678 R R[ussell] tr. *Geber* ii. i. iv. viii. 104 Such as its Mundation (or cleansing) shall be, such will be its Perfection 1755 in Johnson

Mundatory (mʋ·ndătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *mundātōri-us*, f. *mundāre*: see prec.] **A.** *adj.* Having the property or quality of cleansing. *rare.*

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Mundificative* or *Mundatory Medicines*, Medicines that are proper for the cleansing of Ulcers. 1755 in Johnson

B. *sb.* A means or implement of cleansing. *rare.*

1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 323 They have, however, no mundatories, the African skin does not wash well.

b. *Eccl.* A purificator or purificatory.

1674 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Mundatory*, the same with *Purificatory.* 1884-5 *Cath. Dict.*, *Mundatory* or *Purificatory.*

Munday, Munde, obs. ff. Monday, Mind.

Mundel, variant of Mandil.

1721 C. King *Brit. Merch.* I. 301, 3 Toyletts, 20 Pieces of Mundels, 2 Barbary Aprons.

Mu·ndial, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *mon-, mundial,* or ad. eccl. L. *mundiāl-is*, f. *mundus* world.] Mundane, worldly.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* i. 744 Man to desaif with foull lust mundiall. 1619 W. Sclater *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 101 Saint Augustine notes of Friendship foure kinds. Thirdly Mundiall, where the tye is profit...Discontinuance in euill abateth Mundiall Friendship.

Mundic (mʋ·ndik). Also 7-8 **mundick,** (8 **mundik, mondic**). [Prob Celtic Cornish, but the original form is uncertain, *maen teg*, 'pretty stone' has been conjectured.] Cornish miners' name for iron pyrites, or pyrites in general. Also *attrib.*

1671 [see Maxy] 1681 Grew *Musæum* iii. i. ii. 272 Marcasite, or Yellow Mundick. *Ibid* v. 307 A Mundick-Spar; consisting of tabulated or flat and square Crystals. 1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 219 The yellow copper ore, at present so valued, was in fact cast aside as 'mundic'. 1880 Baring-Gould *Preachers' Pocket* 239 Now and then a glittering particle of mundic cheats their hopes; but of gold .they. have none.

Hence **Mu·ndicky** *a.*, full of mundic.

1814 W. Phillips in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* II. 117 A..mundicky Load

† **Mundicative,** erron. f Mundificative *sb.*

1587 Levins *Pathw Health* (1632) 106 For a wound in the head a good mundicatiffe. 1643 J Steer tr. *Exp Chyrurg.* xvi. 66 Make thereof a Mundicative. 1891 *Syd. Soc Lex.*

† **Mundici·dious,** *a.* [f. L. *mund-us* world, after *homicidious*] World-destroying.

1647 Ward *Simp Cobler* (1843) 21 A vacuum and an exorbitancy are mundicidious evils

Mundi·ficant. *rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *mundificant-em*, pr. pple of *mundificāre* to Mundify.] A cleansing medicament.

1842 Brande *Dict Sci.*, etc., *Mundificant*, a term applied in old pharmacy to certain healing and cleansing ointments and plasters [Hence in later Dicts.]

Mundifica·tion. ? *Obs.* [a. F. *mondification* (16th c.), or ad. med.L. *mundificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *mundificāre* to Mundify.]

1. The action of mundifying, cleansing, or deterging; the state of being mundified. Chiefly *Med.* (e. g. of wounds, ulcers).

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* ii. ii. 16 After mundification, ye must incarnate the place. 1672 Wiseman *Wounds* 26 This is done by universal Regiment and Digestion, with Mundification, that a new flesh may be made to fill the Cavity 1810 Beresford *Bibliosophia*, etc. 102 The unparalleled difficulty of effectuating this mighty mundification. *fig.* 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* xxi xxiii. 861 Those holy men did not enuy the mundification [L. *mundationem*] and beatitude of those spirits.

† **2.** *concr.* ? A purified preparation.

1603 Lodge *Treat. Plague* I 3, Take of the mundification of rozen, and put it vppon the saide sores

† **Mundificative,** *a.* and *sb. Med. Obs.* Also 5 **-atif.** [a. OF. *mon-, mundificatif* (*a.* and *sb.*), or ad. med.L. *mundificātīv-us*, f. *mundificāre* to Mundify: see -ive.] **A.** *adj.* Having power to cleanse (the body, a sore, etc.); detersive.

a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 13 Mu[n]dificatif clister. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 165 Purging it with playsters mundificatiue. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* i. xi. 46 We

finde that gall is very mundificative, and was a proper medicine to cleere the eyes of Tobit. 1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 13 Wines that proceed from the vine being of a corroborative and mundificative nature 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Mundificative plaisters, or unguents.

B *sb.* A cleansing or detersive medicine.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 37 We musten clense þe wounde wiþ þis mundificatif. *Ibid.* 81 On of þe mundificatiuis of ony which þat schal be told in þe antidotarie. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. II. 16 After the digestyve, ye must clense the place wyth a mundificatyve of Syrupe of Roses. 1643 J. Steer tr. *Exp Chyrurg* VIII 35 A mundificative of the juice of Smallege doth very much clense putrid Vlcers. 1676 Wiseman *Surg.* I VII. 43, I continued the Mundificative and Cerote, and dressed it every other day. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Mundificatives*, or *Mundifyers.*

†**Mu·ndified,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Mundify *v.* + -ed 1.] Cleansed; *spec.* freed from husk or other integument.

1558 Warde tr *Alexis' Secr* (1568) 3 Pine apple kernelles mondified. 1580 Blundevil *Order Curing Horses Dis.* v. 4 b, Giue him . barlie faire sifted, and well sodden, and also mundified, that is to saie, the huske pulled awaie, like as when you blanch Almonds 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cough*, The Patient may take a Spoonful of mundify'd Barley 1736 Bailey *Houſh. Dict.* 365 Give him also gentle purges of mundified cassia.

†**Mu·ndifier.** *Obs.* [f Mundify *v.* + -er 1.] One who, or a thing which, mundifies, a cleansing medicament.

1603 Lodge *Treat Plague* I 3 b, Make an ointment thereof, for it is a mundifier 1630 J Taylor (Water P) *Praise Clean Linen* Ded , Wks II 165 Hee is a mender and you are a mundifier Your Art is to keepe our bodies sweet and cleane 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect Script* 192 Smegmaticks mundifiers, cleansers, adorners, are useful 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Mundificatives*, or *Mundifyers*, in medicine, denote cleansers, purifyers, or detergents

Mundify (mv·ndifəi), *v* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6–7 **mondify** [a. F *mondifier* (14th c), or ad. L. *mundificāre*, f. *mund-us* clean : see -fy.]

1. *trans* To cleanse, purify. *lit* and *fig*

1504 Lady Margaret tr *De Imitatione* IV xii. 276 It behoueth the to mundifye and clense the habytacion of thy herte fro all synnes 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* VI. xii 335 Fire refines those bodies which will never bee mundified by water. 1660 F Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 189 My companion was forced to pay for mundifying the Cistern. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII lx. 237 Mundified or purified from my past iniquities 1819 Crabbe *T. of Hall* XIX 258 Whatever stains were theirs, let them reside In that pure place, and they were mundified.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To make oneself neat or smart.

1699 Ed. S—cy *Country Gentl Vade-mecum* 29 He..at least forces him [*sc* a Beau] to steer to the next Barber's Shop, to new Rig and Mundifie.

2. *trans.* In medical use: To free (the body, blood, a wound, ulcer, etc.) from noxious matter; to cleanse, deterge.

1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* Y ij, Pipper mundifieth the lightis. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. viii 189 The juice thereof mundifieth corrupt and filthie vlcers. 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep.* VII. vii. 352 The graines of the Apples of Mandrakes mundifie the Matrix 1758 J. B. *Le Dran's Observ Surg* (1771) 147 The Flesh ought to be well mundified 1854 Badham *Halieut* 384 To scour and mundify the guts

absol. 1541 R Copland *Guydon's Formul* U ij, The incarnatyfe helpes that brede flesshe and mundyfye 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clxiii. 483 Antimonuum . mundifieth and purgeth. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 119 It (the Electuary) mundifies, dries, heals.

Hence **Mu·ndifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1579 Baker *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 184 A mundifiyng Vnguent for inueterate vlcers. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* X. xxxii. (1620) 385 The mundifying of proficients. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 65 Abstersive and Mundifying Clysters. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* ix. 65 The mundifying waters of the Word 1712 *Bibl Anat* II 203 The Ulcer . healed entirely by the use of a mundifying and drying Collyry.

Mundik, obs. form of Mundic.

Mundil, variant of Mandil, turban.

1858 in Simmonds *Dict Trade* And in later Dicts

Mundilion, ? erron. variant of Modilion.

1667 Primatt *City & C Build* 70 A fair Stone-colour laid in Oyl for..Shop-windows and Mundilions.

Munditial (mvndi ʃăl), *a.* [f. L. *mundities* cleanliness (f. *mundus* clean) + -al.] ? Relating to cleansing or purifying

1876 A. B. Evans *Rest. Midday Commun.* xvi (1880) 102, I have set this commandment side by side with the Sacramental and Mundiitial mandates.

†**Mundi·vagant,** *a. Obs.*—° [f L. *mund-us* world + *vagant-em*, pres. pple. of *vagārī* to roam : cf. L. *mundivagus* and see -ant 1.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Mundivagant*, wandring through the world. 1721 in Bailey. 1755 in Johnson.

Mundle (mv·nd'l). *dial.* Also 9 **mungle.** A stick used for stirring.

1551–60 in H Hall *Soc Eths. Age* (1887) 152 In the Kytchyn .a great mundle. 1688 R Holme *Armoury* III. xx. (Roxb.) 247/1 The Third, is called a Padle or Mundle, it is like an old spade without its Iron shooe, all wood. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.*

Mundul, variant (in Dicts.) of Mandil.

Mundu·ng. *Obs rare.* Shortened form of next.

1712 ? King *Bibliotheca* in Nichols *Sel. Collect. Poems* (1780) III. 57 For vile mundung and fumy ale, Incense and odours, now exhale.

†**Mundu·ngus.** *Obs.* Forms: α. 7–8 **mundungo**; β. 7–9 **mundungus** (7 **mundungo's, -goe, -gue, mondongas**). [A jocular use of Sp. *mondongo* tripe, black-pudding (see Mondongo).]

†**1.** Offal, refuse. *Obs. rare.*

1637 Bastwick *Litany* 1. 10 Those Fishmongers that haue bought and sold Christs best fishes and made them the mundungus and garbridge both of sea and land and the offscouring of all things 1766 'A Pasquin' *Childr. Thespis* 1 (1792) 83 Thus scarceness gives value to dirt and mundungus, And dignifies that Nature meant as a fungus. 1834 Beckford *Italy* II 198 What is so liberally paid for by the ..people as a rarity of exquisite relish, should not be suffered to turn mundungus

2. Bad-smelling tobacco. Also *attrib.*

α. 1641 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Compl M. Tenterhooke* (1877), [Kinds of Tobacco] Bermudas, Providentia, Shallow congo, And the most part of all the rest (Mundungo). 1647 *M Corbet's Learned Sp* 3 Infernal stinking Smoaks of Mundungo [1681 p. 2 Mundungus]. 1700 J Brome *Trav.* III. (1707) 180 They are great lovers of Tobacco, and a little Mundungo will make them at any time very serviceable.

β. *a* 1652 Brome *Covent Gard* I Wks 1873 II 14, I must have tother glass to wash him out of my mouth, he furs it worse then Mondongas Tobacco 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. ii. B 4, One Sir Gregory Shapeless, a Mundungo's Monopolist, who had smook'd himself into a Mercenary title of Knighship 1672 Shadwell *Humorists* III. 41 With a Glass of Windy-Bottle-Ale in one hand, and a Pipe of Mundungus in the other 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 1006 After h' had ministred a Dose Of Snuff-Mundungus, to his Nose. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III xxii (Roxb) 273/2 Selling .. that for good tobacco, which is none at all, or else the worst of all Mundungasses. 1767 S Paterson *Another Trav.* I. 192 The Flemish tobacco is the poorest Mundungus in the world. 1785 Grose *Dict Vulg Tongue, Mundungus*, bad or rank tobacco 1824 Scott *St Ronan's* xxxii, Her jet black cutty pipe, from which she soon sent..clouds of vile mundungus vapour 1840 B E. Hill *Finch—of Snuff* 54 He might . get rid of any dull flavourless mundungus under the title of Russell's Rappee 1901 G Gissing *Our Fr. Charlatan* 137, 'Here's a new mixture, my own blending, I see your pipe is empty' 'I stick to my own mundungus, any novelty disturbs my thoughts'.

Mune, variant of Min *sb.*1 *Obs.*, Mone *v. Obs.*

Munec, obs. form of Monk.

Munechene, variant of Minchen *Obs.*

†**Mu·nec-lif.** *Obs.* [OE. *munuclif*: see Monk and Life. Cf ON. *múnklifi* and Cotlif] A monastery.

In the OE version of Bæda IV. iii. the word is used in the etymological sense 'monastic life' (orig. *monastica vita*)

c 893 K Ælfred *Oros.* VI xxiv. 290 Hic..sende on Egypte & het toweorpan eal fra munuclif þe his broðor ær gestaþolade. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th) II. 506 He ærærde him munuclif þat mynster he ȝeloȝode mid wellybbendum mannum. *c* 1200 *Ormin* 6292 þatt lif þatt iss i munechf Iss shadd fra ȝure swinnkess, & itt iss all an oþerr lif & hehhre lif & bettre. *c* 1205 Lay. 29717 At Bangor wes a munecclif *Ibid.* 32218 ȝeond churchen & ȝeond munecclıuen.

Munegen, variant of Ming *v. Obs.*

Muneke, Munen, obs. ff. Monk, Min *v.*

Munendai, obs. form of Monday.

†**Mu·neral,** *a. Obs.* [ad late L *mūnerālis* (recorded in the sense 'relating to presents'), f. *mūner-*, *mūnus* present, gift, also office, official duty] Pertaining to office or duty.

1606 Bp W Barlow *Serm* 21 *Sept.* C, As if the calling Episcopall were a Numeral, not a Munerall function 1625 T Adams *Visitation Serm* Wks (1629) 933 To be a Bishop then, is not a Numerall, but a Munerall function.

†**Mu·nerary,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *mūnerārius*, f. *mūner-*, *mūnus* gift : see prec. and -ary.] Of or pertaining to gifts, having the nature of a gift.

1721 in Bailey; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Mu·nerate,** *v. Obs*—° [f. L *mūnerāt-*, ppl. stem of *mūnerāre*, *-ārī*, f. *mūner-*, *mūnus* gift. (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Munerate*, to reward or recompence

†**Munera·tion.** *Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *mūnerātiōn-em*, f *mūnerāre* . see prec.]

1658 Phillips, *Muneration*, a recompencing or rewarding.

Munetere, obs. form of Minter.

Mung, var of Mong *sb.*, *attrib.* (U. S) : see quot.

1849 *N. Y. Express* 17 Feb (Bartlett), As many of our citizens who intend to go to California may base their arrangements upon the mung news of some of the papers, we conceive it to be our duty to state that most of these letters are fictions. 1872 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 618 *Mung* news means confused news, statements which seem contradictory are, in like manner, called *mung*.

‖ **Munga** (mv ngă). The Bonnet Macaque, *Macacus sinicus*, of southern India.

1843 J. E. Gray *List Spec. Mammalia Brit. Mus.* 7. 1884–5 *Stand. Nat Hist.* (1888) V 516.

Mungal, -lan, obs. ff. Mongol, Mongolian.

Mungcorn(e, variant forms of Mongcorn.

†**Munge,** *v Obs.* [ad. L. *mungĕre* = *ēmungĕre* Emunge.] *trans.* To wipe (a person's nose); *fig.* to cheat.

1660 *Eng. Monarchy Freest St. in World* 7 They munged the peoples Noses, and publiquely pickt their pockets.

Munge(n, variant forms of Ming *v. Obs.*

Mungeet, variant of Munjeet.

Munger, -erell, obs. ff. Monger, Mongrel.

Mungo 1 (mv·ngo). Also 8 **mungos.** [var. of Mongoose.

Kæmpfer (*Amæn. Exotic*, 1712, p. 574) says that the Portuguese called the animal *mungo* and the plant *raje mungo* i. e 'mungo root'.]

†**1.** = Mongoose 1. *Obs.*

1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 549 *Mustela griseo et albido variegata*...The tabbied Mungo. *Ibid.* 550 Ray and some others. call it *Viverra Indica quæ Mungo Lusitanis, Mungathia Ceylonensibus*; we call it the Mungo or Mungose. 1775 Martyn *Elem Nat Hist.* I. 130 Pharaoh's Rat or Mungo. *Viverra Ichneumon.* 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XX. 936/2 This animal is known in India, of which it is a native, by the name of *Mungo* or *Mungutia.*

2. *Mungo-root* (also in recent Dicts. *mungo*): the plant *Ophiorhiza Mungos*, supposed to be a strong antidote against the poison of snakes.

1738 Mortimer in *Phil. Trans* XL. 442 The two famous Antidotes, the Mungos-root, and the Serpentine stone. 1762 B. Stillingfl. tr. *Gedner's Use of Curios.* in *Misc. Tracts* 192 *note*, As soon as this serpent appears the weesel attacks him, and if she chances to be bit by him, she immediately runs to find a certain vegetable; upon eating which she returns, and renews the fight. The Indians are of opinion, that this plant is the mungos 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII 429/2 The story of the *Ichneumon Mungo*..having recourse to the plant *Hampaddu Tanak*, or Mungo root, as an antidote when bitten by serpents.

†**Mu·ngo** 2. *? slang. Obs.* ? A person of position, a 'swell'.

1770 [Colman] in *Oxford Mag.* IV. 229/1 But in the year 1770 the ladies of the first quality, the Mungoes, the superiors of the times, have abrogated [*printed* arrogated] the old Salic laws of libertinism, and openly set up a tavern in profest rivalry of Boodle's, Arthur's, and Almack's.

†**Mu·ngo** 3. *Obs.* [See quot. 1769.] A typical name for a black slave. Hence, a negro.

1769 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. III* (1794) III 211 Dyson, as usual was . ill-treated by the Opposition; Colonel Barre, the day before, having baptized him by the name of *Mungo*, a black slave in a new farce called *The Padlock*, who is described as employed by everybody in all jobs and servile offices. 1794 *Times* 12 Feb 3/2 The manner in which the Black business was settled, was this —The husband.. desired his wife to go where she pleased, (after she said she'd live with no one but the Black) and Mungo was taken by a press gang. 1798 *Monthly Mag* Mar 184/1 Might not New Yorkers give encouragement to the poor Scotch and Irish emigrants and thus totally do away the mungo and the tawney breeds? 1839 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II 163 *note*, Heatley, the trumpet major, and Fitzhenry, an old mungo and pupil of mine on the tambourine

Mungo 4 (mv·ngo). Also **mongoe** [Of obscure origin

The story (obviously a figment) commonly told to account for the word is that when the first sample of the article was made, the foreman said 'It won t go', to which the master replied 'But it *minn go*' (i e must go).

Possibly the Scotch Christian name *Mungo* (in Yorkshire often used as a name for dogs) may have been applied to the material in jocular allusion to *mung*, Mong *sb.*, mixture, mixed meal)

Cloth made from 'devilled' woollen rags; similar to shoddy, but of a better quality Also *attrib*

1857 *Post Office Directory Yorks.* 1001 Mungo Merchants and Dealers [40 entries]. 1858 *Brit Assoc Rept* 160 A large quantity of rag wool called shoddy and mungo imported from Germany. 1860 S. Jubb *Shoddy-trade* 19 The principal part of a rag machine is the swift. ; the coarser set swifts are used to grind soft rags into shoddy, the finer set ones, to tear cloth rags into mungo *Ibid* 32 Mungo rag is either old or new. 1862 *Catal Internat Exhib.* II. xxi 28 Shoddy and mungo, made from woollen rags. 1864 *Times* 19 Mar. 7/2 D Illingworth and Son, Leeds, mungo manufacturers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 261/1 Technically speaking soft woollen rags are converted into 'shoddy' and hard and fine woollen rags into 'mungo'. 1884 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb. 155/2 A great many people are occupied in cutting out the seams and button-holes of old cloth clothes. . These are called *mongoe-cutters*, and the prepared woollen rags are known as *mongoe.*

Mungo·fa. = Gopher *sb.*1 3.

1844 J E Gray *Catal Tortoises*, etc *Brit. Mus.* 4 The Gopher or Mungofa. *Testudo Gopher.* 1879 *Encycl Brit.* X 780/1 The flesh of the gopher or mungofa is considered excellent eating

Mungoos(e, Mungos: see Mongoose, Mungo 1.

Mungrel(l, -il(l, obs. forms of Mongrel.

‖ **Munguba.** Also **monguba** [Tupi.] A South American silk-cotton tree, *Bombax Munguba.*

1863 Bates *Nat Amazons* 1 (1864) 7 In the rainy season, when the monguba trees shed their leaves. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 155/1 *Bombax Munguba* is a smooth stemmed tree about eighty or one hundred feet high, commonly found on the banks of the Amazon river and the Rio Negro, where the natives call it Munguba

Mungul, obs. form of Mongol

Mu·ngy, *a. Obs* exc *dial.* [Perh. an altered form of Muggy (which, however, does not occur in our quots. before 1730).]

†**1.** Dark, gloomy. *Obs.*

1632 Vicars tr. *Virgil* III. 81 Mungy clouds o'respread the skie most black. 1635 Quarles *Embl* v. v, Disperse these plague distilling Clouds, and cleare My mungy Soule into a glorious day

2. = Muggy *a.* 1.

1658 Evelyn *Fr Gard* (1675) 4 The rotten sticks and mungy stuff to be found under old wood-piles. 1664 — *Sylva* (1679) 10 Scatter a little mungy, half-rotten Littier, Fearn, Bean-hame, or old Leaves among them. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 384 Round the Stem of the Tree to raise a small Hill about two Foot thick, which cover with Stones, Tiles, or mungy Straw, to keep it moist.

3. Of weather: Muggy (see E. D. D.).

1823 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 125 Essex Dialect..*Mongy*, Foggy.

Muniall, obs. form of Monial *sb.*2

†**Mu·niate,** *v. Obs.* [Badly f. L. *mūni-v*, *mūnīre* to fortify + -ate.] *trans.* To fortify.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 190 An Epitheme thus confected, will muniate and preserve the heart.

Municion, obs. form of MUNITION.

Municipal (miuni·sipăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also *α.* 6 municipale, 6–7 municipall, municiple; *β.* 7 municipial(l. [a. L. *mūnicipālis*, f. *mūnicip-*, *mūniceps* member of a MUNICIPIUM, f. *mūni-a* pl., civic offices (cogn. w. *mūner-*, *mūnus*: see MUNERAL) + root of *capĕre* to take. Cf. F., Sp., Pg. *municipal*, It. *munizipale*.

The form *municipial*, common in 17th c., is due either to regarding the word as a derivative of *mūnicipium*, or to uncertainty as to the proper form of a derivative from *mūniceps*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to the internal affairs of a state as distinguished from its foreign relations. Originally and still chiefly in the phrase *municipal law*, the law of a particular state, as distinguished from international law or the law of nations. So *municipal rights*, *jurisdiction*, etc

c 1540 tr. *Pol Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 11 But the Englishe people use the propre and municipall lawes. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 332 Sic kynd of gudis as be the lawis municipal of this realme are expres forbidden 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon* I. 23 He retired to Greys Inn in Holbourn to obtain knowledge in the municipal Law. 1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 4 Every Country or Society have their own peculiar Regulations, which may be called their Municipal, or By Laws in Trade. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I Introd. ii 44 Municipal or civil law: that is, the rule by which particular districts, communities, or nations are governed. 1806 VESEY *Reports* VI. 699 Notwithstanding the Union, for all the municipal jurisdiction of the Great Seal, ..the countries remain as distinct, as formerly. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 580 Finding accidentally in the course of her search deserters from her navy on board, she claimed the municipal right of bringing them back to the service from which they had escaped

b. *transf.* Belonging to one place only; having narrow limits [Cf. late L. *dii municipes*, gods whose worship is confined to particular localities]

1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii, Whose beames of iustice like the Sun extend Their light, and heate to strangers, and are not Municipall, or confinde 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Lit* Wks. (Bohn) II 109 The essays, the fiction, and the poetry of the day have the like municipal limits.

2 Pertaining to the local self-government or corporate government of a city or town.

In common use only from the 19th c.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 43 A very hotch potch of omnium githerum, politicall, liberall, mechanicall, municipiall, irregular, and all without order. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph*, *Municipall*, priuately belonging to a freeman, or burgesse of a cittie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Municipial*, *Municipal*, proper or peculiar to one onely City, or to the right of Freedom in a City 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Municipal officers*, are those elected to defend the interests of cities, their rights and privileges, and to maintain order and good policy, as mayors, sheriffs, consuls, bailiffs, &c. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop* XIII 569/2 After incredible efforts, the communes succeeded in obtaining a share in the municipal government. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 197 Little or no change took place in the municipal constitution of corporations. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl* VI 611/2 By granting or renewing to them municipal charters. 1898 *Westm Gaz* 2 July 2/3 There is just now an interesting municipal tramway development in the Midlands.

b. *Municipal borough* see quots.

1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict* c. 41 § 2 In this Act The Term 'Municipal Borough' means a Place subject to the Provisions of the Act of [5 & 6 Will IV, c. 76] 1889 *Act* 52 & 53 *Vict* c 63 § 15 The expression 'municipal borough' shall mean, as respects England and Wales, any place for the time being subject to the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882

3. *Roman Hist.* Of or pertaining to a MUNICIPIUM; hence contemptuously, provincial.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 228 Every Army of our most Valiant, and most Loyall Fellowes had under each ensigne those municipall bad members, and monsters of men. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 149 They were not any part of that Imperial body till favourably received by municipial priviledge into the freedom. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom Emp.* II (1865) I 61 The nobles looked with secret disdain upon his municipal extraction, his plebeian descent and recent nobility.

B. *sb.*

1. *Roman Hist.* An inhabitant of a municipium (tr L. *municeps*).

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Municipal*, In the Roman law, municipal denotes a person vested with the rights and privileges of a Roman citizen 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* vii (1867) 189 He was personally little known, being a new man, a municipal of Arpinum, without family distinctions. 1887 CORY *Lett & Jrnls* (1897) 524 Livy bears witness to the character of the Romans, including the municipals

‖**2.** [Fr.: short for *garde municipal*.] A member of the Municipal Guard (F. *garde municipale*), a body of soldiers under the control of the municipality of Paris.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev.* II. vi. vi, Is it not a happiness for many a Municipal that he can wash his hands of such a business. 1841 THACKERAY *2nd Funeral Napoleon* iii 64 These were followed by a regiment, a detachment of the municipals, on foot

†**3.** *pl.* = Municipal laws. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* To Gent. Inner Temple, It might turne to some disparagement of my knowledge in the common lawes and municiples of our country.

Municipalism (miuni·sipăliz'm). [f. MUNICIPAL *a.* + -ISM.] **a.** Devotion to the interests of one's municipality; municipal or local patriotism in contradistinction to national patriotism. **b.** Municipal institutions generally; also, preference for the municipal as opposed to the centralizing principle in local government.

1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 41 That the provincialism, or *particularismus* (to use a German expression), of rival seats of government, has nothing to do with the fierce rancours of ancient municipalism. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen Hist. Rome* lxxx. (1877) 689 The narrow ideas of patriotic duty, by which they had fostered their intense municipalism, were rapidly obliterated. 1897 *Encycl. Soc. Reform* 905 Municipalism may be defined as the theory, or the practice of the theory, that it is wise to extend the functions of the municipality. 1898 *Daily News* 13 Dec 8/3 Mr. Sidney Webb has been studying 'Municipalism', with characteristic zeal in the United States, Australia, and New Zealand

Municipalist (miuni·sipălist). [f. MUNICIPAL *a* + -IST.] **a** One who advocates the extension of the range of municipal action or control; e.g. an advocate of municipal trading. **b.** One who is skilled or experienced in municipal administration.

1859 (*title*) The Municipalist, New York. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 9/2 The Municipalists in the United States scored several notable successes at the recent elections 1904 *Daily Chron.* 20 Apr 4/4 It was odd to hear the son of the great municipalist attacking, in his father's presence, the municipalities for their heavy borrowings.

Municipality (miunisipæ·līti). [a. F. *municipalité*, f. *municipal*: see MUNICIPAL.]

1. A town, city, or district possessed of privileges of local self-government, also applied to its inhabitants collectively.

Somewhat *rare* exc. with reference to foreign countries (as France or Italy) where the word is the regular name of an administrative unit. 'In New Orleans, a district of the city corresponding to a ward' (Webster 1847).

1790 BURKE *Fr Rev.* Sel. Wks. II. 143 The municipalities had taken an alarm. 1841 LEWIS *On Govt Dependencies* 71 *note*, A body of public functionaries may preside for certain purposes over a district (as a county, department, municipality, or borough) 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II 47 In the municipality of Bisaccia the only boys' school was a miserable place which hardly deserved the name.

2. The governing body of a town or district having municipal institutions (usually, the Mayor and Corporation).

1795 HEL. M WILLIAMS *Lett. on France* I 170 (Jod) We afterwards obtained our liberty by means of the municipality to whom we were unknown 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp* (1834) I 262 They might for a time be under the inspection of the municipality (to use a French phrase) 1836 ALISON *Hist Europe* xlii § 8 (1849–50) VII 91 To the great disappointment of the municipality and people. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov 4/2 If the new municipality provide these, then the supply of the inferior water of the companies may be purchased if desired.

3. A MUNICIPIUM.

a 1805 MURPHY *Sallust* (1807) 196 If by your authority you oblige the municipalities to receive the prisoners 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess* 237 The Municipality, from uniting the advantages of self-government with the privileges of citizenship, became the most favoured form of colony

4. Government on municipal principles; municipal institutions.

187 E A. FREEMAN in L. Stephen *Lett J. R Green* (1902) 214 Here [in Italy] was municipality on its grandest scale.

Municipalization (miunisipăləizē¹·ʃən). [-ATION] The action of the verb MUNICIPALIZE

1884 J. RAE in *Contemp Rev.* Feb 296 The municipalization of ground rents. 1890 G B. SHAW *Fabian Ess. Socialism* 51 The further municipalization of the gas industry is proceeding with great rapidity.

Municipalize (miuni·sipăləiz), *v* [f. MUNICIPAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To bring under municipal ownership or control; to endow (a city, etc) with municipal institutions.

1880 W. M. TORRENS in *19th Cent* Nov. 770 A measure for municipalising London. 1893 E S L. BUCKLAND in *Westm. Rev.* Feb 127 Now, when men are so anxious to municipalise our institutions. 1903 L. DARWIN *Municipal Trade* 3 The different kinds of enterprises which have.. been extensively municipalised.

Municipally (miuni·sipăli), *adv.* [f. MUNICIPAL *a.* + -LY ².] With regard to a municipality or municipal affairs.

a 1842 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1843) III. 8 At the beginning of the second Punic war Capua was beyond all doubt municipally independent. 1888 *Pall Mall G* 9 May 6/2 General Boulanger has been municipally returned for three Communes in the Department of Lorère.

Municipial(l, obs. forms of MUNICIPAL.

‖**Municipium** (miūnisi·pĭŏm) *Roman Ant.* Pl. **municipia.** [L. *mūnicipium*, f. *mūnicip-*, *mūniceps*: see MUNICIPAL.] A city whose citizens had the privileges of Roman citizens

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* I i. 7/1 Nor is there any Reason to think the Romans built the City of London, where there was neither a Colony nor a Municipium. 1727 LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) I. 79 *Municipia* were towns, or cities, which had the citizenship of Rome bestowed upon them, and yet still lived according to their own laws and constitutions. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid Ages Eng.* 184 A Roman colonia or municipium had consisted pretty generally of two main classes, the servile, and the free, who might by courtesy be called the self-governing.

Municiple, obs. form of MUNICIPAL.

Municipy (miuni·sipi). *rare.* [ad. L. *mūnicipium*: see MUNICIPIUM.] †**a.** = MUNICIPIUM. **b.** A municipality.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. Ep. Ded. 160 b, The actes and lawes of certeine Municipies or freedomes haue bene such, ..that they haue perished with their authours. 1882 W. CORY *Mod. Eng. Hist* II 431 A parish was not a municipy or corporation the Legislature quietly created federal municipies called Boards of Guardians, capable of.. buying manorial or trust lands.

†**Muni·ferous**, *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *mūnifer* (f. *mūn-us* gift + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Muniferous*, ..that carries a gift.

†**Muni·fic**, *a. Obs.* [a. L. *mūnific-us*, f. *mūn-us* gift. see MUNERAL and -FIC.] = MUNIFICENT So †**Munifi·cal** *a.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 931 With trumpets, drums, peales of ordinance, and all other signes of munificall and joyfull entertainment 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Munifical*, (*munificus*), bountiful, liberal. 1754 T. BLACKLOCK *Hymn Div Love* vi, To thee, munific, ever-flaming Love' One endless hymn united nature sings

†**Muni·ficate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *mūnificāt-*, *mūnificāre*, f. *mūnific-us*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Munificate*, to inrich.

†**Munifica·tion.** *Obs.* [f. MUNIFY *v.*: see -FICATION.] Protection; defence.

1653 R SANDERS *Physiogn.* b iij, Against the most hostile shafts of envy, I shall not need much munification.

Munificence (miuni fisĕns) [a. F. *munificence*, ad. L. *mūnificentia*, f *mūnificent-*: see MUNIFICENT *a*] The quality of being munificent; splendid liberality in giving

1555 EDEN *Decades* 93 To persuade hym of the munificence. of owre men. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 170 That benefit, which the munificence of nature hath liberally bestowed on him 1685 PETTY *Last Will* in *Tracts* (1769) p. ix, I would advise my wife in this case, to spend her whole 1587 *l* per ann that is to say, on her own entertainment, charity, and munificence 1793 *Blackstone's Comm* I viii 286 *note*, Though this was a splendid instance of royal munificence, yet it's operation is slow and inconsiderable 1845 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 12 The miracles and power of the saint called forth the devotion and munificence of the people. 1892 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 5 Dec 3/4, I am sure that Liverpool, while it continues to amass wealth, will not fall behind in the necessary concomitant to redeem wealth from degradation—the quality of munificence.

†**Muni·ficency.** *Obs.* Also 6 -entie, munefycencie [ad. L. *mūnificentia*. see prec.] = MUNIFICENCE. Also, an instance of munificence.

c 1540 tr *Pol Verg Eng Hist.* (Camden) I. 83 Lucius.. consecratinge to Christe suche temples as weare erected for the idolls of the jentiles, largelie adorned them with his munificentie. 1576 WOOLTON *Chr Manual* F vj, Munefycencie, lyberalytie, and hospytalyty. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 83 Why should hee not giue time to the growing of his better fortunes, by your Maiesties Munificencies and fauours 1615 G SANDYS *Trav.* 93 Whatsoever here is estimable, proceedeth from the Munificency of this River. 1651 G. W. tr *Cowel's Inst.* 114 Either by the munificency of our Kings, or by the too much negligency of our Common-wealth

Munificent (miuni fisĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *mūnificent-*, derivation-stem of *mūnificus*: see MUNIFIC *a.*

Not in Fr.; the form was suggested by *magnificent* and the other words of similar ending, and by *munificence*]

Of persons. Splendidly generous in gifts, bountiful. Of actions, gifts: Characterized by munificence.

1583 HAYES *Gilbert's Voy.* in Hakluyt (1589) 680 Imitating the nature of the munificent God 1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. iii, You are too munificent. 1649 *Alcoran* 27 God promiseth to you his grace and mercie; he is munificent, and omniscient 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Chr Mor* I. § 5 Think it not enough to be Liberal, but Munificent. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I Introd i 27 Our munificent benefactor Mr Viner 1815 W H IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 200 *note*, Chaucer, and his munificent friend and patron John of Gaunt 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* vi. II. 78 Perhaps none of the munificent subscriptions of our own age has borne so great a proportion to the means of the nation 1868 MILMAN *St Paul's* xiii 332 Laud was munificent, almost magnificent 1893 R T JEFFREY *Visits to Calvary* 147 A munificent marriage settlement has been made for you.

Munificently (miuni fisĕntli), *adv.* [f. MUNIFICENT *a.* + -LY ².] In a munificent manner, with splendid generosity.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* G j, Some large summes of monie which I knew not how better to imploy than by spending it munificently vnder your name 1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* vi. § 2 48 That God doth graciously accept, and munificently recompence our good workes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* vi. § 5 317 Henry had munificently rewarded his services to the crown

Hence †**Muni·ficentness.** *Obs.*—⁰

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Munificentness*, Liberality, Bountifulness.

†**Munifience.** *Obs.* [Badly f. MUNIFY + -ENCE.] Fortification, defence.

1596 SPENSER *F Q.* II. x. 15 Untill that Locrine for his Realmes defence, Did head against them make and strong munifience [*so ed.* 1596, *ed.* 1590 *has* munificence].

†**Mu·nify**, *v. Obs.* [irreg f L. *mūni-o* (inf. *mūnīre*) to fortify + -FY.] *trans.* To fortify; to provide with defences. Hence **Mu·nified** *ppl. a*

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. xxxiv, The King assayles, the Barons munify'd. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit.* IX. viii 27 Though many well munified places were fetched off without any resistance. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* 609 The Diuell..replied that he had no power to enter, the place being so munified and defended by his holy supplications.

Muniment (miu·nimĕnt). Forms: 5 minement, munyment(e, 5–6 munimente, 6 minumente, myniment, 6–8 miniment, 7 munument, mynamente, 4– muniment. [a. OF. *muniment* (AF., in sense 1, *Rolls Parlt.* an. 1315), ad. L.

mūnīmentum fortification, defence (in med.Latin title-deed, etc., as sense 1 below), f. *mūnī-re*: see MUNITE *v.* and -MENT.]

1. A document (such as a title-deed, charter, etc.) preserved as evidence in defence of rights or privileges belonging to a person, family, or corporation. Chiefly in *collective plural*

Formerly sometimes confused with MONUMENT *sb.* 2.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 479/1 Alle the Munimentes that longeth to the Comnalte of the seid Town. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proëm. xxvii, I haue seen of it the muniment, Vnder seale wryten 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 295/2 All Evidences, Deeds and Minements, concerning the said Mannors. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 35 § 2 All the evydences chartrez and munymentes concernyng the premysses. 1552 HULOET, *Rolles* or lyke places, where minumentes or recordes be kepte. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol*, *Chancerie* § 105 The said deedes, evidences, escriptes, writings, and myniments. 1600 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 287 The ancient recordes and mynamentes, not onely of the towne, but also of other societies in other remote places of the kingdome 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 32/2 Among the other records and muniments. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. xiii. 194 The roll of his domestic expenses, preserved among the muniments of the bishopric 1893 FOWLER *Hist. C. C. C.* (O.H.S.) 198 The various muniments, i e. title deeds or evidences relating to the College property.

2. Anything serving as a means of defence or protection. Now *rare*.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol Verg. De Invent* Pref. 2 For both Beastes and Birdes have weapons as Hornes tuskes and other like munimentes to resist their foes. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 6 The Bones which to the brayne, in their construction, are so safe a muniment. 1629 B JONSON *On Poems Sir J. Beaumont*, Though I confesse a Beaumonts Booke to bee The Bound, and Frontire of our Poetrie; And doth deserue all muniments of praise, That Art, or Ingine, on the strength can raise. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 130 Others conceive one use of the Beard was for a munument. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 339 These Fora, or places of Judicature (by the Danes called Tings), seem always to have had their muniments of stone 1830 *Examiner* 163/2 Truth is the simple muniment with which every power used for evil may be met. 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 403 We cannot spare the coarsest muniment of virtue.

†b. [Cf. F. *munir* to furnish (with); also MUNITION.] *pl.* Things with which a person or place is provided; furnishings. *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 24 The couent that were gone oute cladde them with precious ornamentes of the chirche . and dredde not a lytell that the ornamentes and munymentis shold be sore hurte by the fallyng of the rayne. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 6 By chance he certaine miniments forth drew, Which yet with him as relickes did abide. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 122 Our Steed the Legge, the Tongue our Trumpeter, With other Muniments and petty helpes In this our Fabricke. 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 6 Where the receiving-rooms and bed-rooms contain little beyond the muniments necessary for sitting and lying.

3. *attrib.*, as *muniment chest*, *-house*, *-room*; also **muniment deed**, a title-deed.

1870 F. R WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 114 In this chamber is a large carved *muniment chest. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Sept. Felton* (1879) 162 Have you no *muniment deed? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, A **Muniment house* (in Cathedral, or Collegiate Churches, Castles, Colledges or such like) is a house or little room of strength, purposely made for keeping the Seal, Plate, Evidences, Charters, &c of such Church, Colledge, &c., such Evidences being called in Law *Muniments*. 1661 WOOD *Life* 18 Mar. (O.H.S.) I 384 Dr. Wallis sent for A. W. to com to him, then in the *muniment-room in the School Tower. 1899 A. CLARK *Wood's Oxford* (O.H.S.) III 105 In the muniment-room of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

† **Mu·nion.** *Mil. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *morgnon* stump: see MONION.] The trunnion of a gun.

1646 ELDRED *Gunners Glasse* 104 The knobs of the mettal at each side of the Peece are called the Tronions or Munions.

Munion, variant of MUNNION

† **Mu·nish,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. F. *muniss-*, lengthened stem of *munir*:—L. *mūnīre*: see MUNITE *v.*] *trans.* To fortify, provide with means of defence.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 69 It is scituated neare to the Temple in a most faire seate munished with many towers made of Stones of extreame greatnesse.

Munishon, obs. form of MUNITION.

Muni·te, *v. Obs. exc. Hist. Pa. pple.* 5–6 **munyte,** 7 **munite.** [f. L. *mūnīt-*, ppl. stem of *mūnīre* to wall round, fortify, secure, earlier *mænīre*, f. *mœnia* pl., walls, ramparts; cogn w. *mūrus* (earlier *mœrus*) wall.] *trans.* To fortify, strengthen, protect. Hence † **Muni·ted** *ppl. a.*, † **Muni·ting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI 223 Other condite hem kepe in pottes clene With pyk munyte & couching throute alway. 1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1830) I. 411 *note*, The fortresses and havens to be fortifyed and munyted 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I 6 The head. in whose propper angles they are.. strongly munited from all externe and accidentall iniuries. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlvii. (1632) 154 He had the better leasure to strengthen Townes, to munite Castles [etc.]. 1644 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* xx. 14 An yvorie Tower, In munited power 1685 BACON *Ess., Unity in Relig.* (Arb) 431 Men must beware, that in the Procuring, or Muniting, of Religious Vnity, they doe not Dissolue and Deface the Lawes of Charity. 1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 170 His Enemy is in the Dominions, in a well munited seat. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* 150 It was not unusual..to munite the *Tumuli* of their Dead with such empalements. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Munite*, fenced, made strong.

Munition (miuni·ʃən), *sb.* Forms: 5 **munycion,** 5–6 **monysion, -yon,** 5–7 **-municion,** 6 **monition, monycion, munishon, munitione, -tioun(e, munycyon,** 6– **munition.** [a. F. *munition*, ad. L. *mūnītion-em*, f. *mūnīre*: see MUNITE *v.*]

† 1. a. The action of fortifying or defending; fortification. *lit.* and *fig.* b. *concr.* A fortification, defensive structure or work; anything that serves as a defence or protection. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. iii. (S.T.S.) 22 Sic thingis done, he garnist mont palentyne, quhais he was nurist, with strang mvnitioun. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 259 Leavinge a garrison for the munition of the porte hee hasted into Denmarcke. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 121 The situation of the place hath no natural munition or defense. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ Treat. Crosse* 39 Let vs enter into the walled cities, The battayles of the Heretiques doe arise, Let the munitions of Christ holde vs. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 598 The inhabitants .haue the middest of the Groue fortified with a triple wall. The first munition containeth the Kings Pallace; the second [etc.]. *a* 1619 DANIEL *On Death Earl of Devon.* 351 With what munition he did fortifie His heart. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II vii. § 4 (1622) 268 The fortification and munition of their Towne. 1675 T. TURNOR *Bankers & Creditors* (ed. 2) 39 Such was the Care of our Ancestors in the Munition and Fencing about of their Rights and Properties. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. iv. 75 The inward firmness of one must be corroborated by the exterior munitions of the other. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I 357 Whose might, the chief munition is of all our host. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 27 [Ants] unite more intimately for defence against some common enemy, and to raise works of munition that may resist his attack.

2. *sing.* and *pl.* Military stores; = AMMUNITION 1. Often more explicitly *munition(s of war.*

In the 16–17th c. the sing. was often used *spec.* (= *ammunition* in the present restricted sense) for what is used in charging firearms and ordnance, as powder, shot, shell, etc. The word is now rare exc. in pl., chiefly in the full phrase, which is somewhat *arch.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xx. 58 A grete shyppe,..wel furnyshyd with bysket, wynes and flesshe,..and with monysyons of warre. 1544 in R. G Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 140 All the victelles powder and monycions of the shippe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 56 They were neyther sufficiently furnished of munition nor weapons. 1563 COOPER *Thesaurus, Armaturæ duplices*, Souldiours hauyng double munition. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 154 No maruel though, their hearts within did quaile Who did behold Their powlder fayld, theyr water waxed skant Their hope is smal, that doth munishon want. 1626 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos*, *Munition*, great Ordinance for the warre, great shot. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV 163 We had of Tooles, Armes, and Munition sufficient. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 81 Right against it was all the munition of the Castle planted. 1642 *Petition in Ho. Lords* 16 Apr. in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* v. § 55 Armes, and Munition for defence of this Kingdom. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Munition*, or *Ammunition*, the provisions wherewith any place is furnished in order for defence; or wherewith a vessel is stocked for a voyage; or [those] that follow a camp for its subsistence. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg* XXXIII 200 The President states..that they have given aid to neither of the parties in men, money, ships or munitions of war. 1825 SCOTT *Talism* xx, De Vaux having been sent to Ascalon to bring up reinforcements and supplies of military munition 1830 W. IRVING *Astoria* I 302 The company was to fit them out, and keep them supplied with the requisite equipments and munitions, and they were to yield one half of the produce of their hunting and trapping. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xvii (1876) 227 Gunpowder, firearms, or any other commodity which may be brought within the definition of munitions of war.

transf. and *fig* 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 233 That olde enemye of mankynde..layeth to all hys munition. 1625 B JONSON *Staple of N.* I. iii, Here Master Picklocke, Sir, your man o' Law, And learn'd Atturney, has sent you a Bag of munition *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 101 Take (after) from the Bodie, all the Munition, that armes, and makes it strong in resisting. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iv, They carry all their munitions [for birds' nesting] into calling-over.

† b. ? Apparatus. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 33 Holding in his honde a flabotomye of [? *read* or] munycion for latyng blood.

† 3. ? A granted right or privilege; = MUNITY.

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 489/2 Corporacions, Municions,.. Annexions, Unyons, severaunces from Shires.

† 4. ? The action of providing, provision. *Obs.*

1480 *Wardr. Acc Edw. IV* (1830) 113 Also for to make into the same his saide grete Warderobe monysion of all maner of stuff. 1642 LD. SAYE & SELE *Sp. in Parlt.* 25 Feb. 3 This munition of such formes upon all men.

5. *Comb.*: **munition bread** [F. *pain de munition*] = *ammunition bread*; **munition house** = *ammunition house*; **munition ship** (see quots.); † **munition-wine,** wine supplied to soldiers.

1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 50 The Gouernours diuided also *mu[n]ition bread amongst the needy Burgers. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Munition bread*, contract or commissariat bread. 1569 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1875) III. 263 To put in the samyn [pikis] in the townys *mvnition hous quhair thay war of before. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Munition-Ships*, such Vessels as are employ'd to carry ammunition &c. and to tend upon a Fleet of Men of War. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Munition ships*, those which carry the naval stores for a fleet, as distinguished from the victuallers. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxxv, So hard frosts, that their *munition-wines were faine to be cut and broken with hatchets

Munition (miuni·ʃən), *v.* [f. MUNITION *sb.* Cf. F. *munitionner* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans* To supply with munitions of war.

1578–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 79 The citie of Carlisle, with ane strong castell and citidaill thairin, weill munitioned. 1640 GENT *Knave in Gr.* I. i. B ij, A Leaguer cannot be planted, mann'd, victuall'd, and munition'd with a small magazine. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 102 Twelve Gallies ready rigg'd and munition'd, which his Holiness shall mann for the service of the League. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* viii. 144 The castles of Stirling and Edinburgh were munitioned for war. 1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Mar. 375 England has strongly fortified and completely munitioned stations at Halifax and St. John's.

2. To furnish (a room). *rare.*

1877 *Hon. Miss Ferrard* II. ii. 131 Helena's room was very differently munitioned from the pretty chamber she had left.

Munitioner (miuni·ʃənəɹ). *rare.* [f. MUNITION *sb.* or *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. F. *munitionnaire.*] † a. One who supplies military stores, a commissary. *Obs.* b. One who has the custody of ammunition.

1632 HOLLAND *Cyrupædia* 141 The order of the Ploners, merchants and trades-men, artizanes and munitioners. 1888 RODWAY & WATT *Chron. Hist Guiana* I. 9 By some accident the whole stock of gunpowder exploded Juan Martinez, the munitioner, or Captain of Artillery, was charged with negligence.

† **Muni·tor.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. L. *mūnītor*, agent-n. f. *mūnīre*: see MUNITE *v.*] One who works on fortifications.

1669 LEYBOURN in Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* Commend. Verses, And the Munitor hither may resort For Rules whereby to Fabricate his Fort.

Munity (miū·nĭti). Now *rare.* [App. a quasi-etymological alteration (as if from L. *mūnīre* to fortify, confirm) of IMMUNITY; the word being misapprehended in the positive sense 'privilege', the negative prefix seemed inappropriate.] A granted right or privilege; = MUNITION 3.

In the quot from Mountague (1648) in mod. Dicts. *munity* is a misprint for *mutiny.*

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 597/1 Libertees, Fraunchises, Muniteez, Possessions, and all other thinges in eny of the said Letters Patentes conteyned. 1640 [H. PARKER] *Case Ship Money* 12 These all in some sense may bee called Munities, or indemnities, belonging to the sacred person of the King. 1644 — *Jus Pop* 46 It appears by the story of Kehoboam that the people might capitulate for just Munities. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 446 It is in those elements of character which should forever prevent us from trusting him with equal social munities with ourselves.

Munjack, obs form of MANJAK.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II ii. 130 Munjack is a sort of Pitch or Bitumen, which we find in lumps.

Munjak, variant of MUNTJAC.

‖ **Munjeet** (mʊndʒī·t). Also **manjit, mungeet, munjeeth.** [Bengālī *manjīṭh* (Hindī *majīṭh*).] The Bengal Madder, *Rubia cordifolia* (formerly *Munjista*); the roots of this plant used in dyeing.

Also erroneously applied to the roots of *Morinda citrifolia* and *M. tinctoria* (Bentley *Man Bot*, ed 5, 1883).

1813 E BANCROFT *Perm. Colours* II 278 More recently.. it has acquired in the Company's Sale Catalogues, the name of manjit and mungeet. 1819 *Act* 59 *Geo. III*, c. 52 (Rates Inwards), Madder or Munjeet. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 770 The roots of Rubia cordifolia..yield the Madder of Bengal, and form even an article of the export commerce to Europe, under the name of Munjeeth.

attrib. 1864 Munjeet-garancine [see MUNJISTIN].

Munjistin (mʊndʒi·stin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Munjist-a*, Roxburgh's specific name of the *munjeet* + -IN.] An orange colouring matter contained in munjeet.

1863 STENHOUSE in *Proc. Roy Soc Lond.* XII. 634 Munjistine exists in munjeet in considerable quantity, and can therefore be easily obtained. 1864 — *ibid.* XIII. 86 When the greater part of the munjistine is removed from munjeet-garancine by boiling water.

Munk-corn, obs. form of MONGCORN.

Munk(e, obs. forms of MONK.

Munk(k)ey, -kye, obs. forms of MONKEY.

Munmoth, obs. form of MONMOUTH.

Munn(e, variant forms of MUN *sb.*[1]

Munne, variant of MIN *v.*[2] *Obs.*

Munnion (mʊ·nyən). *Arch.* Forms: 6 **munnyon,** 7 **minion,** 7–8 **monion,** (7 **monyon**), 8–9 **munion,** 7– **munnion.** [Alteration of *munial* MONIAL] = MULLION.

1593–4 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 299 Settinge vp of 26 foote of newe Mvnnyons, 13*s.* 1617 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 205 The iames and minions to be of white stone 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* IX. 170 The upright Posts that divide the several Lights in a Window-frame, are called Munnions. 1768 in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 513 The glass not only suffered, but the monions were greatly damaged. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 566 The window-frames, of oak, consist of a Munnion, Transom and bars. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 293 The stone work in the munions, &c., of the clearstory were renewed. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang*, *Munions*, the pieces between the lights in the galleries of ships in former times.

Munnt, Munonday, obs. ff. MOUNT, MONDAY.

Munpynnys, variant of MOMPYNS *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Howe Douty Dk. of Albany*, etc. 293, I shrewe thy Scottishe lugges, Thy munpynnys, and thy crag.

Munsel, obs. form of MANZIL.

Munshee, -i: see MOONSHEE.

Munsheel, variant of MUNCHEEL.

Munshy, obs. variant of MOONSHEE.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 283/1.

Munsif: see MOONSIFF.

Munster, obs. form of MINSTER[1], MUSTER.

Munstral, obs. form of MINSTREL.

Munt, obs. form of MINT *v.*[1], MOUNT.

† **Mu·nter.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. F. *montre* watch. Cf. MONTRA *slang.*] A watch.

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 188 Speech in Scotland. We call here a clock a knock, a watch a munter. 1644 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1819) VI. 152/1 Clocks, Watches, and Munters.

Muntibank, obs. form of MOUNTEBANK *sb.*

Muntin (mʊ·ntin). *Building.* Forms: 4 **mountayne**, 7 **mountan, moontan**, 7–9 **munton**, 8 **montan**, 9 **muntin, -ing.** [By-form of MONTANT with *t* dropped.] A central vertical piece between two panels, the side pieces being called *stiles.*

[1330–2 in J. T. Smith *Antiq. Westminster* (1807) 207 Six pieces of timber, called mountaynes, ready prepared for the said chapel.] 1611 COTGR., *Montant*, a Mountan; an vpright beame, or post in building. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 15/2 The Rome well wanscoted about either with Moontan and panells, or carved as the old fashion was. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 28 Stiles, Rails, and Montans are of different breadths. 1774 GOSTLING *Walk Canterb.* xxv. 101 *note*, For example, by Gothic windows I mean those where the lights are narrow, and divided by muntons of stone. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 228 Muntins or Montants.—The vertical pieces of the frame of a door between the stiles. 1850 *Parker's Gloss. Archit.* s.v., English joiners apply the term *muntin* to the intermediate upright bars of framing, and call the outside uprights *styles.*

Muntjak (mʊ·ntdʒæk). Also **mintjac, munjak, muntjac(k.** [a. Sunda *minchek* (Rigg *Sunda Dict.*).] A small Asiatic deer of the genus *Cervulus*, esp. *C. muntjak* of Java. (See quot. 1891.)

1798 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.* v. 835 Muntjack *Cervus Muntjac.* 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 430/1 Such a conformation exists in some of the males of the *Cervidæ*, the Munjak for instance. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 602/2 The kidang or mintjac (*Cervulus muntjac*). 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Introd. Mammals* 316 The native name Muntjac has been generally adopted in Europe for a small group of Deer indigenous to the southern and eastern parts of Asia and the adjacent islands, which are separated by very marked characters from all their allies.

attrib. 1838 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* VI. 105 A new species of Muntjac Deer, which lately died at the Gardens.

Munton, variant of MUNTIN.

Munuc(h, obs. forms of MONK.

Munument, obs. form of MUNIMENT.

Mununday, obs. form of MONDAY.

Munye, Munzel, -il, Muohwa, variant forms of MING *v. Obs.*, MANZIL, MAHWA.

Muphti(e, obs. form of MUFTI.

Muquaddam, variant of MOKADDAM.

Mur, obs. form of MIRE *sb.*^{1}

c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 150 in *O. E. Misc.* 151 Half heo doþ in o fur And half in-to a froren mur.

Mur, obs. f. MOOR *sb.*^{1}; var. MURE *a.*, MURR.

Muræna, murena (miurī·nă). Also anglicized 6–8 **murene.** [a. L. *mūræna, mūrēna* sea-eel, lamprey, a. Gr. *μύραινα*, also *σμύραινα*, a fem. formation on *μῦρος, σμῦρος* sea-eel. Cf. F. *murène* (whence perh. the form *murene* above), Sp. *morena*, Pg. *moreia* (whence MORAY), It. *murena.*] In early use applied vaguely as the name of a kind of eel mentioned by ancient writers. Now usually, a fish of the genus *Muræna*, the type of the family *Murænidæ* or Eels.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 200 Manates & murene & many other fysshes which haue no names. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 248 Hee caused certain slaues condemned to die, to be put into the stewes where these Lampreies or Murænes were kept. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The *Muræna* and lamprey, called by the Latin authors, *lampetra*, are two very different fishes. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xlvii. 620 Could we have dug out of Herculaneum or Pompeii. a muræna fattened on Syrian slaves. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 685 Murenas are only eaten by the negroes.

Murænoid (miurī·noid), *a.* and *sb.* Also **murenoid.** [f. MURÆN-A + -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the family *Murænidæ* of fishes (see prec.). **b.** *sb.* A murænoid fish.

1848 OWEN in *Times* 14 Nov. 9/1 Both like other murænoid fishes and the known small sea snake (*hydrophis*) swim by undulatory movements of the body. 1849 CRAIG, *Murenoids*, a family of Apodal fishes, including the true eels. 1859–62 RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 140 Family III—Murænoids (*Murænædæ* [sic]).

Murage (miū̆ᵊ·redʒ). Now *Hist.* [a. OF. *murage*, in med.L. *mūrāgium*, f. F. *mur* wall: see MURE *sb.* and -AGE.]

1. A toll or tax levied for the building or repairing of the walls of a town; also, in mod. use, *murage duty.* Also the right granted to a town for the levying of such a toll.

[1275 *Stat. Westm.* 3 *Edw. I*, c. 31 Des Citeins e des Burgeys a ki le Rey ou son piere ad grante Murage, por lor vile enclore.] 1423 *Cov. Leet Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 59 Þat Mold Lichefeld pay to þe murage of this cite aftur þe lond þat she holdithe, & no oþer wyse. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* iv. 29 To paye toll, pyckage, murage, or grondage. 1502 *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 22 We haue grauntyd for vs and for our eyers to our citezens yᵗ they..be quyt for euer of pauage pontage and murage by al our reame. 1636 PRYNNE *Remonstr. agst. Shipmoney* 8 Kings of England cannot by their Prerogative..grant Murage, or any other such Tallage to any by Patent. *a* 1676 HALE *Narr. Customes* iii. in S. A. Moore *Foreshore* (1888) 337 These two sorts of taxes (1) Murage. for the wallinge in of a port so that it may bee safe against invasion of forren enemyes [etc.]. (2) Kaiage or wharfage. 1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* I. Gloss., *Murage*, a toll taken for a cart or horse laden going through a walled city or town for repairing the walls thereof. 1810 LYSONS *Magna Brit.* II. ii. 581 Another ancient office is that of the murengers [of Chester], whose duty it is to receive the murage duties, and superintend their expenditure in the repair of the walls. 1851 *Orig. Paroch. Scot.* I. 467 In the same year..the same King granted to his burgesses of Rokesburgh liberty to raise a yearly murage from saleable commodities brought into the town in order to enclose it for the greater security of the same and the parts adjacent.

†**2.** The building of walls; also a system of defensive walls (cf. OF. *murage* a wall). *Obs. rare.*

1553 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 414 Massons workinge. uppon the workes of muradge and pavadge. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. xxxviii. 875 This Sparta in times past stood without murage. And the tyrants of late daies had built walles against the open flattes and plaine fields.

Murager: see MURENGER.

†**Mu·ral**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 **muraill, -ayl(le**, 6 **mural**, *Sc. pl.* **muralȝeis.** [a. F. *muraille*:—Com. Rom. *muralia* (repr. L. *mūrālia* neut. pl. of *mūrālis* MURAL *a.*, taken as fem. sing.: see -AL 5); cf. Sp. *muralla*, Pg. *muralha*, It. *muraglia*; also OF. *murail*, Pr. *muralh* masc.] A wall.

Modern editors have introduced the word, by a doubtful conjecture into the text of Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 208, where the folio has 'Now is the morall [? *read* wall] downe'. The Quartos have the unmeaning reading 'Now is the moon vsed'.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 404 He sawe his enemies that hasted hem to come vnto the muraill & wallis with ladders. 1481 — *Godeffroy* III. 21 He shewid to hym.. a parte of the muraylles whiche were thenne yet apperyng. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* 142 In suche wyse that the grete quarters of the murayl & walles fyl and tombled doun to the erthe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. i. 53 Amyd the clos muralȝeis and paill, And doubill dykis, quhou thai thame assail. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 336 In folowyng this order of woorke in the pourgynge and diuydynge of golde, it shall not bee requisite as in other maner of practises, to bee at greate charges by reason of many then which shall be needefull, with manye murals [orig. *di tante muraglie*], fornaces, fiers, and dyuers artificers.

Mural (miū̆ᵊ·răl), *a.*^{1} Also 6–7 **murall**, 7 **-ell.** [a. F. *mural* (*coronne murail* 14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), cf. Sp., Pg. *mural*, It. *murale*; ad. L. *mūrāl-is* belonging to a wall, f. *mūr-us* wall: see MURE and -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a wall; resembling a wall.

Mural diagraph (see quot. 1829); so *mural alphabet*, an alphabet the letters of which are represented by knocks and scratches on the wall through which the message or conversation is being sent. *Mural tower* (see quot. 1844).

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. viii. (1612) 35 Prouiding therefore murall workes, they threaten hot assault. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* I. 14 Adding much beautie & strength to the Murall Angles, where they fall gracefully into an indented Worke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 879 And soon repaird Her mural breach, returning whence it rowl'd. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* v. 551 Like the mural strength Of some proud city bulwark'd round. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in 1772*, 120 The rocks which on both sides are perfectly mural and equidistant. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 244 Three cities gay their mural towers unfold. 1829 J. SWAIM (*title*) The Mural Diagraph, or the art of conversing through a wall. 1844 G. T. CLARK in *Archæol. Jrnl.* I. 102 The walls [of Edwardian castles] were strengthened by 'mural', or towers projecting inwards, ..and 'buttress-towers' projecting outwards. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* vi. (1855) 153 A mural escarpment is one of a steeper and more perpendicular character. 1860 G. PRESCOTT *Electr. Telegr.* xxi. 420 The dots of the Mural alphabet are represented by knocks on the wall, and the lines by scratches. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wond.* i. 5 Bold mural coasts, rising precipitously from the deep sea. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* ii. 71 A margin of lofty unbroken mural precipices nowhere less than 12,000 feet in height.

b. *Roman Antiq.* **Mural crown** (= *corona muralis*): an embattled crown, conferred upon the soldier who first scaled the wall of a besieged town. So also *mural coronet, garland, wreath*, etc. In extended use, any embattled crown (e.g. that which the goddess Cybele is portrayed as wearing; also *Her.*).

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. xi. 54 The mural or wal croune that was geuen to him that scaled firste the walles. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 77 b, One is named a Crowne murall. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. 231 Two goodly murall garlands [bestowed upon Manlius] for scaling and entering upon the wals first. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii, All rewards And signes of honour, as the Ciuicke garland, The murall wreath, the enemies prime horse,..To him alone are proper. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 85 ℙ 2 He toils without the hope of mural or civick garlands. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* iv. (1874) 54 One in rich vesture, superb, with what seems like a mural crown on her head.

Comb. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 297 The mighty rock, mural-crowned.

2. Placed, fixed, or executed on a wall.

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* II. xvi. 43 b, You wyll make a mural dial. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* VI. xvi. (1862) 584 The mural tablets to the memory of departed rectors. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s.v., An arch inserted or attached to a wall is called a *mural arch*; and columns placed within or against a wall are called *mural columns.* 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 171 A fragment of mural painting preserved in the Christian Museum in the Vatican. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 186 Isel church is a small, ancient building, containing..some mural inscriptions.

†**b.** Of a fruit-tree: Growing against, and fastened to, a wall. Also of the fruit. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, *July* 70 Mural-trees. *Ibid. Oct.* 76 Plant dry Trees.., Standard, Mural, or Shrubs. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 469 The Sap of our finer mural Fruit-Trees, as of Peaches, Nectarines, Apricocks, &c. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 40 The Nectarine and like delicate mural Fruit.

absol. 1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., Mar.* (ed. 9) 30 Now is the best time for pruning young Murals.

c. *Astr.* In *mural arch*, 'a wall, or walled arch, placed exactly in the plane of the meridian ... for the fixing of a large quadrant, sextant, or other instrument, to observe the meridian altitudes, &c., of the heavenly bodies' (Chambers *Cycl.* 1752); hence *mural arc, circle, quadrant*, etc., an arc, circle, quadrant, etc., placed on such a wall; they have been superseded by the *transit-circle.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Tycho Brahe was the first who used a mural arch in his observations. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 5 In the year 1689, Mʳ. Flamsteed compleated his mural arc at Greenwich. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* vi. 25 When the quadrant is fixed to the side of a vertical wall in the plane of the meridian, it is called a mural quadrant. 1867–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VII. vi. 696 The Mural Circle consists of a graduated circle furnished with a suitable telescope and very firmly fixed to a wall (*murus*) in the plane of the meridian.

3. *Phys.* and *Path.* Belonging to or connected with the wall of the body or of any of its cavities. Cf. PARIETAL.

1884 BARNES *Syst. Obstetric Med. & Surg.* I. 329 Parietal, mural, interstitial or tubo-uterine gestation. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 866 Other parts of the endocardium may be affected also (mural endocarditis). 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 161 A thrombus formed from the circulating blood is at first parietal or mural.

†**Mu·ral**, *a.*^{2} *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Badly f. L. *mur-ia* brine (see MURIATIC *a.*) + -AL.] = MURIATIC *a.*

1742 PERRY in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 51 This [hot spring] Water contains..a mural Salt of a limy Quality.

Mu·ral, *a.*^{3} *Path. rare*$^{-0}$. [a. F. *mural*, badly f. *mūre* mulberry: see -AL.] In *mural calculus* = 'mulberry calculus' (see MULBERRY 6).

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Mural*, vesical calculi are so called, when rugous and covered with tubercles or asperities.

Mu·ralled, *a. rare.* [f. MURAL *a.*^{1} + -ED^2.] Made into a mural crown.

1706 J. PHILIPS *Cerealia* 104 Ardent to deck his brows with mural'd gold, Or civic wreath of oak, the victors meed.

Murally (miū̆ᵊ·răli), *adv. rare.* [f. MURAL *a.*^{1} + -LY^2.] **a.** With a mural crown. **b.** By means of walls or septa. **c.** On or from a wall.

1855 BAILEY *Spir. Leg.* in *Mystic*, etc. 107 Where Balkh Mother of cities, murally encrowned Mourns. 1872 E. TUCKERMAN *Genera Lichenum* 138 The passage from colourless spores with entire spore-cells, to brown spores with at length murally divided spore-cells. 1882 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Sept. 295/2 A sprig of 'Pellitory of the wall' murally plucked from Fountains Abbey. 1895 F. FOWLER in *Forum* (N.Y.) Feb. 687 Hotels..that have been ornamented murally by some of the best known painters.

Muran, obs. form of MURRAIN.

Murano (miurā·no). The name of an island close to Venice, on which the manufactories of Venetian glass are situated. Used *attrib.* Hence **Murane·se** *a.*, belonging to Murano.

1879 A. NESBITT in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 653/2 In 1428 a Muranese artificer set up a furnace in the same city [Venice]. 1883 J. PATON *ibid.* XVI. 500/1 The products of the Murano glass-houses quickly supplanted the mirrors of polished metal. 1908 *Outlook* 4 Jan. 17/1 Of very ancient Muranese stock, Carpaccio was born most probably in 1455.

†**Murated**, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *mūrāt-us* walled + -ED^1.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Murated*, walled, encompassed with Walls.

Murathee, variant of MAHRATTI.

Muratorian (miū̆ᵊrătōᵊ·riăn), *a.* [f. *Muratori* (see below) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to L. A. Muratori (1672–1750), an Italian scholar. Usually in **Muratorian fragment** (or **canon**), the earliest Western canon of the N. T. (of about 170 A.D.), edited by Muratori in his *Antiquitates Italicæ.*

1855 WESTCOTT *Canon N. T.* II. § 11. 235 The Muratorian Fragment on the Canon. *Ibid.* 586 (Index), Muratorian Canon 235. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* 358 A mention of such an epistle occurs as early as the Muratorian fragment.

†**Muray.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. OF. *murail* wall: see MURAL *sb.*] A fortification, wall.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6228 (Bodl. MS.), He þer cas Butumay Of Meopante þat touȝ clay Wiþ pylers of metal stronge þat ben an hundreþ feet longe And made swiche a stronge Muray þat neuer in tyl domesday þer ne shal shipp out passe Neiþer more ne þe lasse.

Muray, variant of MORAY.

Murayl(le, variant forms of MURAL *sb. Obs.*

Murberien, obs. pl. form of MULBERRY.

Murburne, -byrn, obs. forms of MOOR-BURN.

Murc(k, variant forms of MURK *sb.*^{2}

Murcok(e, obs. forms of MOOR-COCK.

†**Murche.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. A dwarf.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 348/2 Murche, lytyll man. *Nanus, vel navus.*

Murchisonite (mɒ̄·ɪtʃisənəit). *Min.* [f. name of Sir Roderick Impey *Murchison* (1792–1871) + -ITE.] A variety of orthoclase of flesh-red colour, resembling pertite.

1827 A. LEVY in *Philos. Mag.* Ser. II. I. 452, I shall propose for the substance I have described the name of Murchisonite, in compliment to the gentleman who first directed my attention to it. 1883 M. F. HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 419/2 *Amazon Stone*..and *Murchisonite*, golden or greyish yellow, from Arran and Dawlish, are varieties [of *Common Felspar*].

† **Mu·roid,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. late L. *murcid-us* slothful. Cf. MURCOUS *a.*] 'Cowardly, unadvised, sloathful' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Mu·rcous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. late L. *murc-us* (Amm. Marc.) one who cuts off his thumb to escape military service + -OUS.] Having the thumb cut off.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 475 When Surgeons do not handle [whitlows] as they should..they render their Patients murcous.

Murder (mɔ̄·ɹdəɹ), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 **morþor, -ur,** 3–4 **morþre,** 3–4, 6 **murthre,** 4 **myrþer,** 4–6 **murthir, morther,** 5 *Sc.* **murthour, murthyr,** 5–6 **murthur,** 6 **mwrther,** *Sc.* **morthour,** 4–9 (now *dial.* and *Hist.* or *arch.*) **murther**; β. 3–5 **murdre,** 4–5 **moerdre,** 4–6 **mordre,** 5 **moordre,** 6 **murdur, mourdre,** 6– **murder.** [OE *morðor* neut. (with pl. of masc. form *morþras*) = Goth. *maurþr* neut. :—OTeut. **murþrom* :—pre-Teut. **mrtro-m,* f. root **mer-* : *mor-* *mr-* to die, whence L. *morī* to die, *mors* (*morti-*) death, Gr. μορτός, βροτός mortal, Skr. *mr* to die, *mard* masc., *mrti* fem., death, *márta* mortal, OSl *mrĕti*, Lith. *mirti* to die, Welsh *marw*, Irish *marþ* dead.

The word has not been found in any Teut. lang. but Eng. and Gothic, but that it existed in continental WGer. is evident, as it is the source of OF *murdre, murtre* (mod. F. *meurtre*) and of med. L. *mordrum, murdrum*, and OHG. had the derivative *murdren* MURDER *v.* All the Teut. langs. exc. Gothic possessed a synonymous word from the same root with different suffix: OE. *morð* neut., masc. (MURTH¹), OS. *morð* neut., OFris. *morth, mord* neut., MDu. *mort, mord* neut. (Du. *moord*), OHG. *mord* (MHG. *mort*, mod.G. *mord*), ON. *morð* neut. :—OTeut. **murþo-* :—pre-Teut. **mrto-*.

The change of original *ð* into *d* (contrary to the general tendency to change *d* into *ð* before syllabic *r*) was prob. due to the influence of the AF. *murdre, moerdre* and the Law Latin *murdrum*.]

1. The most heinous kind of criminal homicide; also, an instance of this. In *English* (also *Sc.* and *U.S.*) *Law*, defined as the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought; often more explicitly *wilful murder*.

In OE. the word could be applied to any homicide that was strongly reprobated (it had also the senses 'great wickedness', 'deadly injury', 'torment'). More strictly, however, it denoted *secret* murder, which in Germanic antiquity was alone regarded as (in the modern sense) a crime, open homicide being considered a private wrong calling for blood-revenge or compensation. Even under Edward I, Britton explains the AF. *murdre* only as felonious homicide of which both the perpetrator and the victim are unidentified. The 'malice aforethought' which enters into the legal definition of murder, does not (as now interpreted) admit of any summary definition. A person may even be guilty of 'wilful murder' without intending the death of the victim, as when death results from an unlawful act which the doer knew to be likely to cause the death of some one, or from injuries inflicted to facilitate the commission of certain offences. It is essential to 'murder' that the perpetrator be of sound mind, and (in England, though not in Scotland) that death should ensue within a year and a day after the act presumed to have caused it. In British law no degrees of guilt are recognized in murder; in the U.S. the law distinguishes 'murder in the first degree' (where there are no mitigating circumstances) and 'murder in the second degree'.

α. *Beowulf* 2055 Þara banena byre..morðres ȝylpeð. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 63 Maniȝe men wenaþ þæt morþor sy seo mæste synne. 13.. *Cursor M.* 1072 (Gött.) Again abel her raised a strijf, wid murther he broght his broþer o lijf. *a* 1375 *Ibid.* 1121 (Fairf.) Þar-wiþ come our creatour for-to speke wiþ þat traytour [Cain] of þat myrþer [*earlier texts* murth] and þat tresoun. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clvii, The wolf, that of the murthir noght say[is] 'ho!' 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* xv. 7 There was in preson with the sedicious, one called Barrabas, which in the vproure had committed murthur. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 54 His traytrous Sonnes, That dy'd by law for murther of our Brother. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* ii. 77 Jezebel binds her self by an oath unto murther. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls* viii. 151 But let us suppose a Person guilty of Murther. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 342 In despotic Persia all history dies away in the dark recesses and sanguinary murthers of a palace governed by eunuchs and defended but by slaves.

β. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1136 He wende to have reproved be Of thefte or mordre, if that he Hadde in his stable an hakeney. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 270 Than se so gret a moerdre wroght Upon the blod which gulteth noght. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xv. 118 He gaf them londes and charged hem neuer to doo outragyousyte nor mordre. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 3 Though in the trade of Warre I haue slaine men, Yet do I hold it very stuffe o'th'conscience To do no contriu'd Murder. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1186 Hadst thou not committed Notorious murder on those thirty men At Askalon. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 152 Ten years penance [was] enjoined for a murder. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 211 The peal and flash of gun after gun gave notice, from three different parts of the valley at once, that murder was doing. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 107 The farmer lived..for 48 hours, however he lived long enough to make it only murder in the second degree.

fig. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. iii ⁋ 6 This brutal importunity is downright murder to one's feelings.

b. Proverb. *Murder will out* (also *murder cannot be hid*, etc.). *The murder is out*: said when something is suddenly revealed or explained.

13.. *Cursor M.* 1084 (Gött.) For-þi men sais into þis tyde, Is no man þat murthir may hide. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 232 Mordre wol out that se we day by day. 1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* II. 225 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 400 Moordre wil out, thouh it abide a while. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 83 Murder cannot be hid long. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* III. i, Now the murder's out. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxviii, Sir Leicester's cousins, in the remotest degree, are so many Murders, in the respect that they 'will out'.

c. Often applied to a death-sentence of a tribunal, killing of men in war, or any other action causing destruction of human life, which is regarded as morally wicked, whether legal or not. *Judicial murder*: see JUDICIAL *a.* 1.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Prol. A iij b, By occasyon of thys boke euery man, nay euery old wyfe will presume not without the mordre of many, to practyse Phisick. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. ix. § 11. 276 Condemn them for the Murther of Socrates. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* V. ii. (1668) 60 Slaughter grows murder when it goes too far, And makes a Massacre what was a War. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 244 This unparalleled murder and parricide was committed upon the 30th of January. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 108 The actual murder of the king and queen, and their child, was wanting to the other auspicious circumstances of this 'beautiful day'. The actual murder of the bishops was also wanting. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 487 Murder by false testimony is therefore the most aggravated species of murder. 1858 W. ARNOT *Laws fr. Heav. for Life on Earth* Ser. II. xiii. 104 [War] is, rather than does, murder.

d. *personified.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. ii. 21 His summer leafes all vaded By Enuies hand, and Murders bloody axe. 1812 SHELLEY *Devil's Walk* xxvi, The hell-hounds, Murder, Want and Woe, Forever hungering, flocked around.

† **2.** Used without moral reprobation: Terrible slaughter, destruction of life. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11717, & sir simond was aslawe & is folk al to grounde More murþre [*v.r.* morþre] ȝare nas in so lute stounde Vor þere was werst simond de mountfort aslawe alas & sir henri his sone [etc.]. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii. (1513) O v, Pryamus..suche a mordre gan vpon them make That many grekes lay dede on the playne. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* V. vi. (Rolls) 516 Sowdiers wagid into Fraunce for to make miche morther of blood. 1590 *Disc. Sp. Fleet inv. Eng.* 23 The same day the L. Henrie Seimer and sir William Winter did so thoroughly beate two Spanish Galeons that they were inforced to withdraw themselues to the coast of Flanders, where forsomuch as they were in a very euill taking, as well in respect of the murther of their men, as the manifolde leakes of their ships, they were surprised, and without fight rifeled by the Zelanders.

3. As a cry or exclamation uttered by one who thinks or pretends to think himself or some one else in danger of murder. Also, in trivial use, as a comic ejaculation of horror. *To cry blue murder* (slang): to make an extravagant outcry or lamentation.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IV. (*Fox & Cock*) xiii. 478 The wedow hard, and Seand the cace, scho sicht and gaif an schout 'How, murthour, hay! with ane hiddious beir, Allace, now lost is gentill chanteclair'. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. i. 27, I am maym'd for euer: Helpe hoa: Murther, murther. 1788 BURNS *Epigr. on Elphinstone's Martial*, Heard'st thou that groan—proceed no further; 'Twas laurelled Martial roaring murther! 1837 LOVER *Rory O'More* xlvi, Pooh! pooh!—murdher! there's not a dhrop o' wather in the pot. 1887 'J. S. WINTER' in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Dec. 179 The dingy person dropped his victim and howled what the half-dozen officers afterwards graphically described as 'blue murder'. 1900 POLLOK & THOM *Sports Burma* iii. 78 The foolish beast would not budge, but kept yelling 'blue murder' whilst the bull was cruelly punishing her.

4. *Hist.* Used occas. to render Anglo-Latin *murdrum*: The fine imposed, in the 12th and 13th c., on the hundred in which a 'murder' (i.e. felonious homicide of an unknown by an unknown person: see note under sense 1) had been committed.

1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (1854) I. 247 [Norman Conquest]. In legal language the penalty was denominated the 'murder'.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, simple attrib., as *murder-fine* (= sense 4), *-haunt, -oath, -tool*; objective, as *murder-aiming, -darting* adjs.; instrumental, as *murder-wasted*; † **murder-man,** a murderer.

1789 BURNS *On Seeing Wounded Hare* i, Blasted be thy *murder-aiming eye! 1898 E. JENKS in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 884 The three neighbouring villages must pay the *murder-fine. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3166 Bet it is to sle þe *mordreman, Than suffre hym regne. *c* 1420 *Virgin's Compl.* 32 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 239, I criede on deth, 'why wilt þu fle? Cum, sle his moder, þu morder man!' *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XIII. (*Frog & Mouse*) xiii, Bot gif thou sweir to me the *murthour aith But fraude or gile to bring me ouer this flude But hurt or harme. *Ibid.* xvi, Thow swore the murthour aith richt now, that I. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. x, Fighting with steel *murder-tools is surely a much uglier operation than Working, take it how you will. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 30 Of Sigurd, who the dragon slew Upon the *murder-wasted heath.

Murder (mɔ̄·ɹdəɹ), *v.* Forms: α. OE. (*a-, for-, of-*) **myrþrian,** 3–4 **morþre,** 3–5 **murthre,** 4 **mirþer,** 5 **morþere,** 4, 6 **murthur,** 4–6 **morther,** 5 **mourther,** 6 (**myrther**), **murthir,** 3–8, (9 *dial.*) **murther**; β. 4–5 **mo(u)rdre, morder,** **moerdre,** 4–6 **murdre,** (5 **moorderyn**), 6 **mordir,** 4– **murder.** [OE. (*a-, for-, of-*) *myrðrian* = OHG. *murdran* (MHG. *ermurderen, -morderen,* mod.G. *mordern*), Goth. *maurþrjan* :—OTeut. **murþrjan*, f. **murþro-* MURDER *sb.*

It is doubtful whether the OE. verb survived into ME., or whether the ME. vb. is wholly a new formation on the sb. In any case many of the forms show assimilation to the sb. Cf. OF. *mordrir, murdrir, murtrir* to murder (mod.F. *meurtrir* to bruise), Anglo-Latin *murdrāre*.]

1. *trans.* To kill (a human being) unlawfully with malice aforethought; in early use often with the additional notion of concealment of the offence (see MURDER *sb.* 1); to kill wickedly, inhumanly, or barbarously.

α. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2383 Þe kinges ȝonge breþeren aurel & ambrose Dradde vor hor eritage ymorþred to be. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1116 (Cott.) [God] will þat he bli þo vttrage, þat murþerhed [*Fairf.* mirþerret, *Gött.* murtherrt, *Trin.* murþereþ] sua is ane ymage. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 42 He meynteneþ his Men to Morþere myn owne. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 91 How þei mourthered þat man þat we of mene. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 59 The Abbott of Towre Hill, being my[r]therd. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 399 There be..cut-throats ready to murther any man for a small piece of mony. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* III. viii. Wks. X. 511 All historians are..agreed that he murthered his nephew.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5310 Greffes hym mordred for enuye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 344 To take and moerdre of his malice This child. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 342/2 Moorderyn, or prively kyllyn, *sicario*. 1530 PALSGR. 642/1, I murdre, I kyll or slee a man in his bedde or at unwares, *je meurdrys*. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 119 If he had not been seasonably rescued, it was believed they would have murderd him. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, I have slain—murdered, if you will—my late master. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 212 Hamilton murdered the old man in cold blood. 1861 *Times* 23 July, The charge is not merely that you killed your wife, but that you murdered her, by which is meant that you killed her with deliberate intention so to do.

† **b.** with adverbial extension. *Obs.*

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 37 For innocents ar murtherit downe, without remors, in land and towne.

c. *refl.* To commit suicide or self-murder.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 724 (Fairf.) Thogh..ye for sorwe mordred your selve. *c* 1565 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1904) VI. 331 The condemned person launcing his body a crosse from the breast downe all the belly murthereth himselfe. 1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 33 The man that murdereth himselfe, after the committing of the sin, hath not any time of repentence. 1827 MACAULAY *Ess., Machiav.* (1865) I. 37/1 Othello murders his wife;..he ends by murdering himself.

d. To slaughter in a terrible manner, to massacre.

† Also with complement expressing the result: *to murder to death.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2859 So harde sautes to þe cite were ȝeuen, þat þe komli kerneles were to-clatered wiþ engines, & mani of here miȝthi men murdred to deþe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10701 Paris with pyne was pricket at his hert, To se his men so be mard, & murtherit to dethe. *Ibid.* 11141 There murtherit were mony of the mayn troiens. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* V. i, They turn on the pursuer, horse against foot, They murder all that follow.

e. In fig. and hyperbolic uses. In the 18th c. occas. † to torment, torture.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 310 Þu uniselie sunfule! þo þu, þuruh deadliche sunne, murðredest Godes spuse, þet is, þi soule. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 666 Boþe þey wiln & þei wolden y-worþen so grete To passen any mans miȝt to morþeren þe soules. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 502 Thy eyes' shrowd tutor, that hard heart of thine, Hath taught them scornfull tricks, & such disdaine That they haue murdred this poore heart of mine. 1605 — *Macb.* II. ii. 36 Macbeth does murther Sleepe, the innocent Sleepe. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 186 It is inexpressible, how well he prepared for his long departure, his desired exit; murdering all hearts, who viewed him in that state. 1712–13 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 18 Mar., Dilly murders us with his if puns. 1776 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 421 Your motion..for sending ambassadors to France with conditional instructions, was murdered. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 221 There is not a part of the civilized world where the female mind is not murdered by the customs of society. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 48 Suspicion murders love, and from its death Come anguish and remorse.

f. *transf.* with an animal as subject or object.

14.., 1523 [cf. MURDERING *vbl. sb.*] 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. v. 79 Like the Bees, wee bring it to the Hiue; And like the Bees, are murthered for our paines. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 337 If the elephant chanceth to breake through the hedge, he murthereth as many men as he can finde. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi. 192, I found Swartz and the Kaffirs exulting over a cow and young heifer, which they had murdered among them in about twelve shots.

g. *absol.* To perform the act of murdering; to commit murder. Now *rare.*

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* vii. 9 When ye haue stollen, murthured, committed aduoutrie, and periury. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. v. 126 Haue you a Ruffian that will sweare? drinke? dance? Reuell the night? Rob? Murder? and commit The oldest sinnes, the newest kinde of wayes? 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* (1746) 193 The Names of such as murthered, this Examinant knoweth not. *a* 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGU, etc. *Verses to Imitator of Horace* 103 For tho' in law, to murder be to kill, In equity the murder's in the will.

2. To spoil by bad execution, representation, or pronunciation, etc.

1644–7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 4 Thus, they kill a man over and over, as Hopkins and Sternhold murder the Psalmes, with another to the same. *c* 1693 *Ad Populum Phaleras* II. ii. 25 The Sense too oft is murder'd by the Sound. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. 213 The Spaniards most corruptly and most abusively murder and confound several Letters. 1751 WESLEY *2nd Let. to Author Enthus. Methodists* 2 In your Second [section], you cite (and murder) four or five Lines from one of my Journals. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xlv, Don't kill Billy, it's bad enough to have murdered Shakspeare. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for N.* I. 199 Bella..insisted on her teacher sitting down with her to roast chicken when they ought to have been murdering a duet.

3. To consume or spend (time) unprofitably.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 371 ⁋ 8 A different kind of Men, who are the Pests of all polite Conversation, and murder Time as much as either of the two former. 1756 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 241 If the hurry of business..will admit

of an opportunity to murder a little time in writing to me, I should receive the favour as a mark of..esteem. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 95 Thus having murdered, as I may say, another year, we were dismissed. 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 255/2 Murdering time by a constant round of giddy dissipation. 1827 Scott *Jrnl.* 8 Aug., It kills time, or rather murders it, this company-keeping.

4. To mangle cruelly. [Cf. F. *meurtrir* to bruise.] 1876 Tennyson *Harold* v. ii, They have so maim'd and murder'd all his face There is no man can swear to him.

†Mu·rderably, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. In 5 *Sc.* **murtherabily.** [f. Murder *sb.* (*murther*) + -able + -ly 2.] Murderously, by way of murder. 1456 Sir G. Hayr *Law of Arms* (S.T.S.) 260 Quhat ever he be that slais a man murtherably and secretly.

†Mu·rderdom. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Murder *sb.*, after *martyrdom.*] The practice of murdering. 1525 in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 419 *note*, Yair cruell tiranny and murthirdome of cristin pepill

Murdered (mɔ̄·ɹdəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Murder *v.* + -ed 1.] In senses of the verb.

c 1402 Lydg. *Compl. Bl Knt* xli, How may thou see thus in thy presence, Without mercy, murdred innocence? 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 300 Some bring the murthered body, some the murtherers. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 657 For Crimes, not his, the Lover lost his Life, And at thy Hands requires his murther'd Wife 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 195 Hail, precious moments! stoln from the black waste Of murder'd time! 1765 Falconer *Demagogue* 52 Nor murder'd reputation marks his way. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 663 The head of the murdered magistrate was placed over the Guildhall. 1876 'Ouida' *Winter City* vii, I don't like murdered languages.

Murderer (mɔ̄·ɹdərəɹ). [Partly f. Murder *v.* + -er 1; partly a. AF. *mordreour, murdreour* (*-drere*), agent-n. f *mordrer, mordrir* = Murder *v.*]

1. One who murders or is guilty of a murder (see Murder *sb.*1 1).

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23112 Þe first range mast stincand, sal be o wreches mistruand; þat renaid ar traitors and fals, Murtherers [*Fairf.* man mirþeres] and monsuorn als. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xiv 233 A saide she they were good knyghtes but they were murtherers *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 There were theues, hores, and baudes; w^t mortherers. 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 235 The Murtherer standyng behynd his backe, letteth dryve at him with an hatchet 1605 Shaks. *Macb* I. vii. 15 First, as I am his Kinsman, and his Subiect, Strong both against the Deed: Then, as his Host, Who should against his Murtherer shut the doore, Not beare the knife my self. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. i. 54 Roscius prosecuted the Murtherer for damages. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 158 The Cheerake still observe that law so inviolably, as to allow their beloved town the privilege of protecting a wilful murtherer.

β. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2387 *Philomene* (Cambr MS) He wil nat for his shame Don so as Tereus to lese his name Ne serve 3ow as a morderour [*v.r* morderere, -roure, -erour, murderour] or a knaue. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 340 Slain is the moerdrer and moerdrice. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 342/2 Moord(e)rare (*K., P.* morederar), *sicarius.* 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 63, Y had leuer to be murdrid than a murdrere. 1509 Fisher *Funeral Serm Hen. VII*, Wks. (1876) 272 King Dauid. , all be it he had ben an auoutrer & murdrer also, yet [etc.]. 1621 Donne *Serm.* xv. (1640) I. 149 A Sheriffe that should burne him, who were condemned to be hanged, were a murderer, though that man must have dyed. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 139 *note*, Those female captives, who gave their charms, and even their hearts, to the murderers of their fathers, brothers, &c. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. India* I. App. III. 445 Alexander proceeded in pursuit of one of the murderers of Darius to the royal city of the Zarangæi 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 487 The false witness. is, in truth the worst of murderers. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, We have got a murderer for a tenant.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1381 Chaucer *Parl Foules* 353 (Camb. MS.) The swalwe mortherere of the foulis smale That makyn hony of flouris frosche & newe. *c* 1585 R. Browne *Answ Cartwright* 15 The sinner is the murtherer of his owne soule 1600 Shaks. *A. V. L.* III. v. 19 Lye not, to say mine eyes are murtherers. 1611 Bible 1 *John* iii. 15 Whosoeuer hateth his brother, is a murtherer. 1738 *Gentl. Mag* VIII. 208/2 King Alfred, who hang'd 44 Judges in one Year, as Murtherers of the Law. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. iii. 17 It is the unrelenting murderer of hope and gaiety.

†2. A small cannon or mortar (see quot. 1704). 1497 *Naval Acc Hen. VII* (1896) 338 Morderers of yron ..ij. 1563 in Nicolson & Burn *Westmoreld. & Cumbld.* (1777) II. 223 In the Citadel...Small serpentines 2, fowlers 2, murderers 2. 1617 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Dolphins Danger* Wks. 1630 III. 33/1 The Dolphin hauing some 19 pieces of Ordnance, and 9 Murtherers. 1628 R. Norton *Gunner* xiv. 59 Morter Peeces, Square Murtherers, Tortles, and Pettards are the sorts of the fourth kind of Ordnance 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantation* (1865) 20 We haue built a strong Fort & Palizado, and haue mounted vpon it one good piece of Ordnance, and 4 Murderers. 1670 *Lond Gaz* No. 436/1 This week the same Fregats took another prize from the Turks being a vessel of 6 Guns 4 Murtherers and 60 men. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Murderers*, are small Pieces of Ordnance, either of Brass or Iron, having *Chambers* (that is Charges made of Brass or Iron) put in at their Breeches: They are mostly used at Sea at the Bulk heads of the Forecastle, Half-deck, or Steeridge, in order to clear the Decks when an Enemy boards the Ship; they are fastned and traversed by a Pintle, which is put into a Stock.

†3. A dagger or knife. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1510 *Robt. Dayvll* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) I. 10 Robert gate a murderer or bodkin, and thrast his mayster in the bely that his guttes fell at his fete, and so fell downe deed to the erth.

†4. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—0.

1690 Evelyn *Mundus Muliebris, Fop Dict.* 19 *Meurtrieres.* Murderers; a certain Knot in the Hair, which ties and unites the Curls.

5. An instrument used for catching codfish.

1883 R. M. Fergusson *Rambles in Far North* xii. 79 There is a method of catching deep-sea cod . by means of an instrument called a 'murderer', consisting of a long bar of lead measuring about eighteen inches, with numerous hooks attached, and suspended at the end of a long strong line. This instrument is towed at the stern of the fishing boat, and by its means many a large cod bids farewell to the Pentland Firth. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal* 12 'Murderer' for catching Codfish.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1592 *Arden of Feversham* III. i. E 1, Beset With murtherer theeues that came to rifle me. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* III. ii. 37 The sword Which murdrer-like against thy selfe he drawes.

Murderess (mɔ̄·ɹdəres). Also 4 moerdrice, 6–7 murdress(e, murtheress(e. [f. Murder(er) + -ess. Cf. OF. *morderesse.*

Gower's *moerdrice* is properly a distinct word, imitating Fr. forms like *emperice*. see Empress.]

A woman that commits murder.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 346 Sche that was an homicide And of hire oghne lord Moerdrice. 1588 A. Marten *Exhort. H M. Faithf. Subj.* A 3 b, Athalea..was slayne as a murtheresse of her owne children. *c* 1605 Rowley *Birth Merl.* v. ii, Thou murderess of a king. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 15 What want you woman will you be your owne murtheresse? 1677 Mrs Behn *Abdelazer* I. iii, Hold! hold, inhumane Murdress; What hast thou done, most barbarous of thy sex? 1804 Southey in *Ann. Rev.* II 531 The parents, therefore, believe her to be the murderess, and prepare a fire to burn her. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. v 87 Then laughed the murderess in her glee.

¶ In C. James *Milit. Dict.* (1802) and in later Dicts. *murdress* is given equivalent to Meurtrière.

Murdering (mɔ̄·ɹdərin), *vbl sb.* [f. Murder *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Murder; also, an act of committing murder.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1143 The treson of the mordring in the bedde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 342/2 Moorderynge, *sicariacio, sicariatus* 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxvi. 160 (The) cruel murthering of their ancient citizens. 1629 J. Cole *Of Death* 32 The murthering of a mans selfe to eschew any calamity or sorrow, doth not argue any valour, but cowardise rather. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S Wales* (ed. 3) II. 28 They..usually continue their murderings until, in retaliation, blood is expiated by blood

transf. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 86 Tak a goos of a nyght and a day murdring and chope hir in the wort in the same manner. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 51 Put not to many shepe in a penne at one tyme for feare of murtheryng or ouer pressyng of their felowes.

†**b.** In passive sense *Obs.*

1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 160/1 [The witnesses said they dared not to present the truth] for drede of murd[r]yng, and to be myscheved in their owne houses 1600 J. Jane in *Hakluyt's Voy* III. 844 The Captaine being in danger of murthering, was constrained to vse leuitie.

†**c.** *attrib.*: **Murdering battery** (see quot); **murdering shot,** shot used in a 'murdering piece'. 1628 R. Norton *Gunner* x. 52 Peeces that either shoote stone shot, Fireballes, Murthering Shot, or els no shot at all 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Battery, Battery de revers*, or *murdering battery*, is one that plays on the back of any place; and being placed on an eminence, sees into it

Mu·rdering, *ppl. a.* [f. Murder *v.* + -ing 2.] That murders or commits murder. *lit.* and *fig*

1550 Lever *Serm.* (Arb.) 38 As pickinge theft, is lesse then murtheryng robrye so [etc.]. *c* 1560 (*title*) Orations of Arsanes agaynst Philip the trecherous kyng of Macedone, and of Scanderberg prayeng ayde of Christian Princes agaynst periurous murderyng Mahumet [etc.]. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 324 Their cheefest Prospect, murd'ring Basiliskes. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* lv, His murdering guns a loud defiance roar. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* v. 415 Mars, bloody, murthering Mars. 1760 *Ann Reg.* 11 These murdering wars which cut off so many experienced officers 1790 J. B Moreton *Mann. W. Ind.* 183 He horsewhips and shoots you dead with a murdering infamous tongue. 1859 W. Collins '*Blow up with the Brig!*', I struggled hard to force my eyes from the slow, murdering flame.

†**b** Of bait; cf. Killing *ppl. a.* 1 b. *Obs rare*—1

1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* IV. § 26 (1689) 57 In the month of April, for Trouts, that 'tis A Murthering Bait.

Hence †**Mu·rderingly** *adv.*

1662 J. Sparrow tr *Behme's Rem. Wks., 1st Apol Balth. Tylcken* 1 Venomously, spitefully, hatefully, murtheringly.

Murdering piece. *Obs.* [See Piece *sb.* 11.]

1. = Murderer 2.

1602 Shaks *Ham.* IV. v. 95 O my deere Gertrude, this, Like to a murdering Peece in many places, Giues me superfluous death. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 851 And seeing them that were gathered together into the market place..to fight as men altogether desperat, he caused certain murthering pieces to be bent upon them. 1655 E. Terry *Voy. E. India* 163 Mann'd she was but with ten men, and had only one small murdering-peece within her.

fig. 1617 Middleton & Rowley *Fair Quarrel* II. i, There is not such another murdering-piece In all the stock of calumny.

¶ **2.** Used by Burke for: A picture of carnage. Cf. *battle-piece*: see Piece *sb.* 17 b.

1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 309 A far more cruel 'murdering piece' than had ever entered into the imagination of painter or poet.

Murderish (mɔ̄·ɹdəriʃ), *a. rare.* [f. Murder *sb.* + -ish.] Murderous.

1550 W. Lynne *Carion's Cron.* 262 b, Perceyuyng the craft and papisticall murderysh harte of his brother. 1904 E. F. Benson *Challoners* ix, Did you ever see such a murderish-looking woman?

†**Mu·rderment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Murder *v.* + -ment.] The act of murdering.

c 1425 *Cursor M.* 19716 (Trin.), Nigte or day whenne þei myȝt spie Bi murþerment to do him dize. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 52 The slaughter and murdrements of howe manye persones. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* II. ii, To her came message of the murderment.

Murderous (mɔ̄·ɹdərəs), *a.* [f. Murder *sb.*1 + -ous. Cf. OF. *mordreux.*]

1. Of persons: Guilty of murder (*?obs.*); capable of or bent on committing murder. Also *transf.* of weapons, physical agents, etc.

1535 Coverdale *Zeph.* ii. 5 Wo vnto you y^t dwel vpon the see coost, ye murthurous people. *a* 1586 Sidney *Ps.* v. ii, Thou, the Lord, in endless hatred hast The murd'rous man. 1588 Shaks *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 88 Stay murtherous villaines, will you kill your brother? 1594 — *Rich. III*, I. ii. 94 Queene Margaret saw Thy murd'rous Faulchion smoaking in his blood 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 76 Enforc't to flye Thence into Egypt, till the Murd'rous King Were dead, who sought his life 1689 *Col. Rec Pennsylv.* I. 252 He was pleased to direct that ye murtherous woman's sentence should proceed 1719 Watts *Hymns & Spir Songs* II. lxxxiv. (1751) 206 The rich Flood of purple Gore Their murth'rous Weapons dy'd. 1720 J. Hughes *Siege Damascus* v. ii, Too well I know thee now, O murd'rous fiend! 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 496 In different parts around the mountain, powerful murtherous vapours, of a mephitic nature, were exhaled. 1837 J. H Newman *Par Serm* (ed. 2) III. ii. 22 Saved from the murderous Egyptians in his infancy. 1884 A. J. E. Wilson *Vashti* III, Putting her fingers in her ears that she might not hear the bubbling of the murderous water, she shut her eyes and sprang into the pond.

2 Of the nature of murder; characteristic of or involving murder.

1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, v. i. 185 Who can be bound by any solemne vow To do a murd'rous deede 1660 *Trial Regic* 53 Suppose they should have agreed upon such a Murtherous Act. 1764 Goldsm *Trav.* 416 Where beasts with man divided empire claim, And the brown Indian marks with murderous aim 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* iv. 93 The Florence of the historians in which so many murderous encounters . were always going on.

3. *Comb.*

1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol* 62 This murtherous-minded man 1835 James *Gipsy* i, 'This is a murderous-looking spot', said Colonel Manners.

Hence **Mu·rderously** *adv*, **Mu·rderousness.**

1611 Speed *Theat. Gt Brit.* xi. 79/1 Oswy King of Northumberland . was murtherously made away *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* II. xxix. (1640) 133 Take heede of these vices, Envy, murderousnesse, hard-heartednesse, cruelty 1844 L. Hunt *Poems* 163 Some, whom feeble love's excess, Through terror, tempts to murderousness. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 June 5/7 He was attacked and murderously assaulted by two men.

Murdre, obs. form of Murder *sb.* and *v.*

†**Mu·rdres,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4 mwrthrys, 5 murthrys; *β.* 6 murdreis, murdris, murdres. [ad. OF. *murdriss-, mordriss-*, lengthened stem of *murdrir, mordrir* Murder *v.* Cf. Murtrish *v.* (The *α* forms are due to assimilation to *murther* Murder *sb.*)] = Murder *v.*

α. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurentius*) 92 He had as a wykyt mane Mwrth[r]yst his lord. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. ix. 63 (1795) I. 176 In Murrawe syne he murthrysyd was.

β. *c* 1507 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiii. 30 In pottingry he wrocht grit pyne, He murdreist mony in medecyne. 1508 — *Twa Marrit Wemen* 212 Apone sic materis I mus[e], at mydnyght, full oft, And murnys so in my mynd, I murdris my selfin. 1545 in Tytler *Hist Scot* (1864) II. 349 *note*, The Lord Maclane's fader was cruellie murdressit..be Sir John Campbell of Calder. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 83 They murdrest him to the deid. 1585–86 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 57 Maist schamefullie to murdreis him. 1598 *Ibid.* V. 443 To have murdreist him be way of hamesuckin.

†**Mu·rdresar.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ar 8.] = Murderer 1 and 2.

1529 Lyndesay *Compl* 363 Men murdresaris, and common theiffis, In to that court gat, all, releiffis. 1536 Bellenden *Chron. Scot.* IX. xxv. (1821) II. 116 The murdresaris at last war takin 1549 *Compl. Scot* VI. 41 Mak reddy 3our cannons, culuerene, murdresaris

†**Mu·rdrier.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF *murdrier* (mod.F. *meurtrier*), f. *murdre* Murder *sb.*] = Murderer.

1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* x. 32 The contrees were ful of theues and of murdriers

Murdris, variant of Murdres *v. Obs.*

Murdur, obs. form of Murder *sb.*

†**Mure,** *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *mur*:—L. *mūrum* (*mūrus*).]

1. A wall. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 271 He fortefied the Cyte of Troye with mures & towrs. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin* (1768) II. 79 Rogerus le Poure cast a great Dike without it, and made a false Mure without the Dike. 1577 Settle *Frobisher's 2nd Voy.* in Hakluyt (1589) 624 At our first comming the streights seemed to be shut vp with a long mure of yce. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 119. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Clerus Dom.* 3 There was never any people but had their Priests..and kept holy things within a mure.

2. quasi-*adj.* in *crown-mure* = mural crown; also Comb. in *mure-crowned* adj. *rare*—1.

1682 Wheler *Journ Greece* III. 238 Another I saw .of silver, with a Mure-crowned Head. *Ibid.* 264 A Figure, with a Crown-mure, with these Letters about it.

Mure, *a. Obs.* exc *dial.* (East Angl.: see E.D.D.) Also mewre, meure, moyre, mur, meuer. [a. OF. *meür, meure*, mod.F. *mûr, mûre* ripe, mature.]

a. Grave, modest, Demure. **b.** Mature (in phrase *mure deliberation*)

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xli. 254 Þe secunde fote in brede [of

frenschip] is benignite, þat is, to suffere, & to be mure, & noȝt veniable, ne holde wratthe in herte. 1442 T. Beckington *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 213 By commune and mure deliberacion t'acertaine your said Mageste of such inconvenients as [etc.]. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7678 Moyre and sobyr in worde and dede. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 160 He purueyed of remede by good & meure deliberacion of his counseill.

b. *Comb.*: **mure-hearted** *a.* (*dial.*), tender-hearted (see E. D. D.).

Mure (miūə*ɹ*), *v.* Forms: 6 **mowre**, 5–**mure**. *Pa. pple.* 4 **mwryt**, 5 **mewred**, 5–6 **muryd(e**, 6 **murid**, **muryed**. [a. F. *murer*:—L. *mūrāre*, f. *mūr-us* Mure *sb.*]

1. *trans* To wall in, to surround with a wall or walls; to fortify. = Immure *v.* 1. Also with *up*, *in*.

c 1440 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 277 He had let muren alle the mountayne aboute with a stronge walle and a fair. 1494 Fabyan *Chron* v. cxl. 126 Howsis, Castellis, and townes strongely muryd. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Vir.* xii. 215 But sapyence with her wordes me inured With walles of comfort makynge me mery. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. lii, All other Abbies are strongly walled and mured about. 1780 Von Troil *Iceland* 189 This bath, which is large enough to contain 50 persons at one time, is mured in with a wall of basalt.

2. To block up, or build up (a door, gate, etc), by means of bricks and mortar, stones, etc. Also with *up*.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 164 Thai or day, throu mekill pane, Had mwryt vp the ȝet agane. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxcviii 689 Let vs enclose ourselfe in this towne, and mure vp all our gates. 1673 Bp. S. Parker *Reproof Reh. Transp.* 319 Mure up your school doors. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* vii. 632 There lodge their tons of powder and retire, Mure the dread passage, wave the fatal fire

transf. and *fig* 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* (1887) 69 Such fleshy parts..do as it were mure up, and stop the passage. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* vi. xii. 34 He tooke a muzzel strong Of surest yron : Therewith he mured up his mouth along.

b. To wall up the doors of; to stop the means of access to. With *up*.

1550 Sir R. Bowes in Hodgson *Hist. Northumbld* (1828) III. II 200 The said utter courde were best, as me think, to be mowred upp 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 124 Why not adjourn the Term, mure up Westminster-hall [etc.]

3. To shut up or enclose within walls; to imprison; to confine as in a prison or fortress. = Immure *v* 2. Also with *up*.

In some examples the vb. app. refers to the alleged walling up in cells of anchorites (who were fed through a hole in the wall) and of persons condemned to perish by famine.

a 1450 *Knt. de La Tour* (1906) 73 He kylde hym, and dyde his wyf to be mewred and putte in pryson perpetuel. 1530 Palsgr. 642/1 It is a payne to be mured up in a stone wall lyke an anker 1611 Bible *Josh* x. *heading*, The fiue Kings are mured in a caue. 1670 tr. *Bernier's Mogol Emp* (1676) I. 179 The Women were mured up, where they dyed of hunger and misery 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 104 Some youth, once mur'd in squalid city jails. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* xxvi, [They] are not a little tired of being mured up in the cottage. 1888 Amélie Rives *Quick or Dead* vii. (1889) 82 They could never voluntarily have mured themselves in labyrinths of brick and stone during these late autumn days.

b. *refl* To shut oneself *up*.

1608 Bp Hall *Epist.* I v, An English man, so madly devout, that he had wilfully mur'd up himselfe as an Anachoret. 1893 Black *Handsome Humes* I. i. 16 She said it was a pity he mured himself up in his college at Oxford.

Mure, obs. f. Mare *sb.*[1], Mire, Moor *sb.*[1], Myrrh.

Mureburne, -cok, obs. ff. Moor-burn, -cock.

Murell, obs. form of Mural *a.*[1]

†**Mu·rely**, *adv. Obs.* Also 5 **meuerly, meurely**. [f. Mure *a.* + -ly [2].] Demurely; considerately.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12431 The maidon to tho mighty meuerly saide [etc.]. *c* 1430 Lydg *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 20, vij. virgens of ther cheris aperid murely. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. ii, He ought to do no thyng ayenst his wylle, But to do al thyng nobly, meurely, fermely & honestly.

Murene, obs. form of Muræna.

†**Mu·renger.** *Obs.* Forms: *α* 6 **murager**. *β.* 6–9 **murenger, muringer**. [ME. *murager*, f. Murage; for the later insertion of *n* cf. *passenger*, *messenger*.] An officer whose duty it was to keep the walls of a city in repair.

α. 1506 in *Munic. Corpor. Rep.* (1835) IV 2622 [The charter of Henry VII provides that the mayor and citizens of Chester, may yearly choose ..two citizens to be overseers of the walls, ..called Murragers. ? 1580 in *9th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. I. 305/1 [Oath for burgesses of Great Yarmouth, for their..election of] muragers.

β. c 1600 Webb in D. King *Vale-Royall* (1656) II 18 The special care whereof [the wall], belongeth to certain Officers yearly..elected..called the Maringers [sic], being usually, of the most antient Aldermen of the said City. 1628 Thoresby *Diary* (1830) I. 122 The walls [of Chester] are kept in excellent repair by the Muringers. 1815 W. Price *Hist Oswestry* 86 The corporation of Oswestry consists of a mayor,..coroner, murenger, town clerk [etc.]. 1883 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* I. 188 A muringer is mentioned amongst the officers in the reign of Philip and Mary.

Murepe, obs. form of Mirth.

Murex (miūə·reks). Pl. **murices** (miūə·risīz), also **murexes**. [a. L. *mūrex* (pl. *mūricēs*); prob. cogn. w. Gr. *μύαξ* (:— prehistoric **musak*-) **sea-mussel**] A kind of shell-fish, the animal of which yields a purple dye.

1589 Greene *Tullies Loue* (1616) E 2 b, [Will] no color content your eye, but such as is stained by the fish *Murex*? 1698 M. Lister *Journ. Paris* (1699) 74 There were but few Shells; but amongst them there was a Murex which dies purple. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* II. 599 He beheld The wounded murex strike a purple stain. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* I 106 The murices appear to form only one-third of a whirl annually. 1889 Westgarth *Austral. Progr.* 316 Spinous murexes went in basketfuls for a shilling.

attrib. 1605 B. Jonson *Masque of Blackness*, All hauing their lights burning out of whelks, or murex shells

Murexan (miūə·reksăn). *Chem.* Also **murexane**. [f. Murex + -an.] Purpuric acid.

1838 R D. Thomson in *Brit. Ann. for* 1839 (ed. R. D. Thomson) 384 Murexan. When murexid is dissolved in boiling water, and the solution mixed with muriatic [etc.] 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 135/2 Murexane.

Murexide (miūə·reksəid). *Chem.* Also **murexid**. [f. Murex + -ide.] Purpurate of ammonia. Also *attrib.*

1838 R. D. Thomson in *Brit. Ann. for* 1839 (ed. R D. Thomson) 383 Murexid, or purpurate of ammonia of Prout. 1841 Brande *Chem* (ed. 5) 1384 Murexid —This term has been applied by Liebig and Wöhler to Dr. Prout's purpurate of ammonia. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 378 The murexide colours are very fresh and brilliant. 1876 G. B. Goode *Anim. Resources U. S* 93 Series of murexides, or purpurate of ammonia dyes, made from guano 1885 W. Roberts *Urin. & Renal Dis.* iii. (ed. 4) 68 A bright violet hue (murexid) is instantly developed

Mureyn(e, obs. forms of Murrain *sb.*

Murg, variant of Marg.

Murgeon (mə·ɹdʒən), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* Also 5 **margon**, 7 **murgion**, 8 **mergin, mudgeon**. [Of obscure origin; cf. dial. *morge* (Chesh.) *mudge* (Linc.) of similar meaning.] †Dirt, refuse, dregs (*obs.*); wet peaty soil; the mortar and cement of old walls.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 628 It come noȝt a kyng son ȝe knaw wele to syȝtt Doune in margon & molle emange othire schrewis. 1607 Norden *Surv Dial.* IV. 229 Many fetch Moore earth or Murgion from the riuer between Colebrooke and Uxbridge. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* *251 Some..Vapours that arose from the Mudgeon or Dregs of the Liquor. 1787 W. Marshall *Norfolk* (1795) I. 30 Another specimen of manure much coveted here is 'mergin'—that is the rubbish of old buildings

Murgeon (mə·ɹdʒən), *sb.*[2] Now only *Sc.* Also 6 **morgeowne**. [Of obscure origin.] *pl.* Grimaces, bodily antics.

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* liii 38 Scho maid sic morgeownis with hir hippis, For lauchter nain mycht hald thair lippis. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 495 With mudȝons, and murgeons, and mouing the braine, They lay it, they lift it [etc.]. 1695 J. Sage *Fundam Charter Presbyt.* Pref. (1697) n 2, If their Mein had resembled so much as the Murgeons of an Ape, I could have pardon'd him. 1858 Ramsay *Remin.* Ser. I (1860) 174 He .gars them fissle, and loup, and mak murgeons to please the great fowk.

Comb 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* ii, Down cam masons and murgeon makers, and preachers and player folk.

Murgeon (mə·ɹdʒən), *v. Sc.* Also 6 **murion, 7 mourgean, murgean**. [f. Murgeon *sb.*[2]] *trans.* a. To make grimaces at (a person). Also *absol.* to grimace. b. pseudo-*arch.* To murmur, mutter.

15.. *Christ's Kirk Gr.* 29 (Bannatyne MS.) Scho skornit Jok and skraipit at him, And mvrionit him with mokkis. 1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 2 The world, who hes beene accustomed to murgean and apishly to imitate the kirks holy ceremonies. *Ibid* 10 In steed of mourning in the dust we mumchance and mourgean in such dilicate duilles, that [etc.]. 1837 J. M. Wilson *Hist. T. Borders* III. 304 How he murgeoned his Cameronian aiths as he saw their smolt spirits scour awa to heaven like fire flaughts!

Murgion, obs. form of Murgeon *sb.*[1]

Murgullie: see Margullie.

Murhpe, obs. form of Mirth.

Murhwa, variant of Murwa.

Muri, obs form of Merry.

Muriacite (miūə·riăsəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *muriacit* (1795), irreg. f. L. *muria*: see Muriate and -ite.] = Anhydrite.

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 144 Muriacite..consists of 27 per cent gypsum, 14 common salt, 5 mild calx, and 53 of micaceous sand. 1883 Heddle in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 400/1.

Muriate (miūə·riēt), *sb. Chem.* Also 8-9 **muriat**. [a. F. *muriate*, f. *muriatique* Muriatic. See -ate[1] 1 c.] Old name, still current *Comm.*, for Chloride.

1790 R. Kerr tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem* 231 Muriat of barytes. 1792 Macie in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 376 A small quantity of muriate of tartar. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iv. 99 The usual ammoniacal and other muriates were collected

Muriate (miūə·riēt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *muria* brine + -ate [3].] *trans.* To pickle in brine.

1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 22 Gerckems muriated with the seeds of Dill, and the Mango Pickle are for the Winter. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 243 Minnows of many varieties, which simply sun-dried, or muriated if salt can be afforded, find their way far east.

Muriated (miūə·riētēd), *ppl. a.* [f. Muriate *sb.* or *v.* + -ed.] †a. *Chem.* Combined with chlorine. *Muriated iron, lead*, etc. = chloride of iron, etc. b. Impregnated with a chloride or chlorides.

1789 A. Crawford in *Med. Commun* II. 349 Saturated solutions of the muriated iron and muriated barytes. 1841 R. Hunt *Art Photogr.* 11 Muriated Paper. 1892-3 *Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv.* in *Nature* 12 Mar. (1896) 439 Mineral springs, divided into sulphated and muriated. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 324 Muriated Alkaline Waters.

Muriatic (miūəriæ·tik), *a.* [ad. L. *muriātic-us* pickled in brine, f. *muria* brine. Cf. F. *muriatique*.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, brine or salt; consisting of or containing brine. ? *Obs.*

1675 Grew *Disc. Tasts Plants* i. § 22 Muriatick (taste), is Saltness joyned with some Pungency, as in common Salt. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 380 If the Scurvy be entirely Muriatick, proceeding from a Diet of salt Flesh or Fish. 1818 Scott *Let. to Ld. Montagu* 12 Nov. in Lockhart *Life*, The Duke is under the influence of the muriatic bath. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot* 60 The leaves of *Ammannia vesicatoria* have a strong muriatic smell.

2. *Chem.* = Marine *a.* 1 b, as in *muriatic acid*, hydrochloric acid (still current *Comm.*); †*muriatic salt*, a chloride; †*muriatic ether*, chloric ether.

1676 Grew *Essential & Mar. Salts of Plants* i. § 2 The Imitation of Nature, in producing a Marine, or Muriatick Salt out of the Lixivial Salt of a Plant. 1790 R. Kerr tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 231 Table of the Combinations of Muriatic Acid. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) XII. 98/1 Muriatic copper, or marine salt of copper. 1850 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 3) 416 A volatile, oily, colourless liquid, long known under the name of heavy muriatic ether. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys* I. ii. (1879) 55 Some irritating vapour (such as that of ammonia or muriatic acid).

†**3.** Containing magnesium. *Muriatic earth*, magnesia. (Only in Kirwan ?) *Obs.*

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I 7 Magnesia, or Muriatic Earth. *Ibid.* 144 Muriatic Genus. Under this head I include not only those earths and stones in which magnesia predominates, but also those in which the siliceous earth predominates, if magnesia be, next after this, the most copious ingredient.

Muriati·ferous, *a. Geol.* ? *Obs.* [f. Muriate *sb.* + -(i)ferous.] Yielding salt or other chloride (not in economically valuable quantity).

1823 tr. *Humboldt's Superposition of Rocks* 324 Muriatiferous clay containing zechstein. 1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 247 Most frequently the marly clays are merely muriatiferous; an abundance of salt..being more rare

Muricate (miūə·rikēt), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *mūricāt-us* shaped like the murex, f. *mūric-* Murex.] Furnished with sharp points, studded with short hard excrescences. †Also (*rarely*) terminating in a long sharp point, like the murex.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The *turbines*, are great..angulous, muricate, or pentedactyls. 1777 Robson *Brit Flora* 35 Of the pericarpy. *Muricate*, covered with sharp points, as in Xanthium. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 162 *Anthriscus vulgaris*. Fruit. ovoid, muricate.

Hence **Mu·ricately** *adv.*, in *muricately-hispid* (see quot.). Also **Muricato-hispid** in the same sense.

1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 811 Stem muricato hispid. *Ibid.* 1101. 1840 Paxton *Bot. Dict.*, *Muricately-hispid*, covered with short, sharp, stiff bristles.

Muricated (miūə·rikēted), *a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] = Muricate.

In quot 1707 used as an epithet of the points or protuberances themselves.

1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. 52 All along there were a great many asperities, muricated prickles, or small eminencies. *Ibid.* 53 The surface of this is very rough with small muricated hollow tubercles. 1776 E. M. da Costa *Elem. Conchol.* 29 A Muricated, or Thorny Escallop or Spondyle. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* I. 131 Shell..smooth or muricated. 1876 Harley *Mat Med.* (ed. 6) 580 Carpels with five minute muricated ridges.

Murices, pl of Murex.

Muricid (miūə·risid). [ad. mod.L. *Mūricid-æ*, f *mūric-* Murex] A member of the family *Muricidæ* of molluscs, typified by the genus *Murex*.

1861 Carpenter in *Rep. Smithsonian Inst. for* 1860, 207 The Cerites. were classed with the Muricids by Lamarck.

Muriciform (miūəri·sifōɹm), *a.* [f. L. *mūric-* Murex + -(i)form] Resembling a murex or one of the *Muricidæ*.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 446/1 Muriciform type.

Mu·ricite. [f. L. *mūric-* Murex + -ite.] A fossil murex. 1828-32 in Webster.

Muricoid (miūə·rikoid), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *mūric-* Murex + -oid.] Resembling a murex, or what pertains to a murex.

1890 *Century Dict., Muricoid operculum*, an operculum having a subapical nucleus. 1895 A. H. Cooke *Molluscs* (Camb. Nat. Hist III.) 222 A very aberrant radula, not of the common muricoid type.

Muriculate (miūəri kiūlēt), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *mūriculāt-us*, f. L. *mūricul-us* small murex + -ate. Cf. F. *muriculé*.] Minutely muricate.

1848 T. Moore *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (1857) 61 Spores somewhat muriculate.

Murid, variant of Moorad *dial.*

†**Mu·ride.** *Chem. Obs.* [a. F. *muride*, f. L. *muria*: see Muriate and -ide.] (See quot.)

1844 Hoblyn *Dict. Med*, *Muride*, the name first given to bromine, from its being an ingredient of sea-water.

Murie, obs. form of Merry.

Muriform (miūə·rifɔrm), *a.*[1] *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *mūriformis*, f. *mūr-us* wall + *forma* shape: see -form.] Epithet for cellular cells consisting of flattened cells so arranged as to resemble the courses of bricks or stones in a wall.

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 63 Medullary rays..are composed of a muriform cellular tissue. 1871 W. A. Leighton *Lichen-Flora* 346 Spores muriform, fuscous. *Ibid.* 349 Spores muriform, colourless.

Muriform, *a.*[2] *Med. rare*—[0]. [a. F. *mûriforme* (in Littré), f. *mûre* mulberry: see -form.] Resembling a mulberry (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

Mu·riform, *a.*[3] *rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *mūr-*, *mūs* mouse + -(I)FORM.] 'Mouse-like or murine in form; myomorphic' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Murine (miū·rəin, -rin), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **murin.** [ad. L. *mūrīn-us*, f. *mūr-*, *mūs* mouse.] **A.** *adj.* Resembling a mouse; of or belonging to the family *Muridæ* or the sub-family *Murinæ*.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 506 The Murin wantonnesse of Xenophon. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxii. 144 A murine or mouse oppossum. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 7 Sigmodont rats..; highly murine in general aspect.

B. *sb.* A member of the family *Muridæ* or of the sub-family *Murinæ*.

1879 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 112 These, although true Murines, have a very Rabbit-like character.

Murine, error (? after L. *muria* brine) or misprint for MARINE *v.*

1656 MARNETTÈ *Perf Cook* II. 24 To murine Carps. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 83/2 Murine, or Marinate, is to pickle any sort of Fish, for to keep them.

† **Mu·ring,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. MURE *sb.* or *v.* + -ING[1].] Wall-building.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* I. 27 Wals are either entire.. or intermitted;..The entire Muring is by Writers diuersely distinguished. 1658 in PHILLIPS 1703 tr. *Perrault's Abridgm. Vitruvius* I. i. 2 The Friezes imitate the Muring [orig. *la maçonnerie*], that is betwixt the ends of the Beams that are directly upon the Pillars. 1721 in BAILEY.

Muringer: see MURENGER.

Mu·rinoid, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. MURINE + -OID.] Resembling the mouse or its allies.

1864 H. ALLEN *Bats N. Amer.* (Smithsonian Misc. Collect.) 78 The Murinoid group of bats.

† **Murio-.** *Chem.* [f. L. *muria*: see MURIATE.] = CHLORO-[2].

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys & Med. Knowl.* 115 The murionitric phosacid. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 343 Murio-carbonate of lead. 1845 in *Proc. Amer Philos. Soc.* IV. 212 Murio-phosphate of lead.

Murk, mirk (mɒ̄ɹk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **mirce, myrce,** 4 **merck, myrke,** 4–5 **merk(e, mirke,** 5–9 **mirk,** 6 **myrk,** 6, 9 **mark,** 7 **murke,** 7– **murk.** [OE. *mirce* str. neut., related to MURK *a.* Cf ON. *myrkr*, genit. *myrkrs* (Sw. *mörker*), *myrkve* wk. masc (Da. *mørke*).]

1. Darkness. *lit.* and *fig.* Now chiefly *Sc.*

a 1000 *Daniel* 448 (Gr) Se ðe hie of ðam mirce ȝenerede. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 443 Ledeð man to helle merk. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2164 ȝyf þou brake euer any kyrke, On day, or yn nyȝht, yn myrke [*Dulwich MS.* in the merke]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvii. 53 I spake of folke in mirke walkand. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 107 Nor thé perturb in mark nor lycht. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 28 The diet of the proclamatioun is in the mirk of the mone. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II i. 166 Ere twice in murke and occidentall dampe Moist Hesperus hath quench'd her sleepy Lampe. 1791 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 31 She prophesy'd that, late or soon, Thou would be found deep drown'd in Doon; Or catch'd wi' warlocks i' the mirk. 1852 LONGF. *Jewish Cemetery at Newport* ix, They lived in . lanes obscure, in mirk and mire 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. i. (1872) II. 138 Aloft from the murk of commonplace rise glancings of a starry splendour. 1904 HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* I. vii. 94 In the grey mirk..Lethington and his master came to rouse her.

2. Thick or murky air or vapour. Also *fig*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 23669 Ne mist ne merck ne na maner O weder to þe werld to der. 1846 LONGF in *Life* (1891) II. 68 We came out in the murk and rain 1891 E FIELD *Western Verse* 34 A song of the land of murk and mist.

Murk (mɒ̄ɹk), *sb.*[2] Also 7–9 **murc,** 8 **murck,** 9 **mirk.** [? var. of MARC.] = MARC.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* 91 In case you resolve to adde water to your Murc, then you need not press it too hard, for your Cider will then be the worse. 1750 W ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VII. II. 124 The Lees or Murk of the pressing [of walnuts]. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 1275/2 When all the juice is received by the operation of treading, the skins, stems, and seeds, or as it is properly called, the murk, is submitted to great pressure.

Murk, mirk (mɒ̄ɹk), *a.* Now *dial.* (*Sc.*) and *poet.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 **mirce, myrce,** 3 **mirc,** 3–5 **merk,** 3–7 **mirke,** 4 **merck,** 4–5 **merke,** 4–6 **myrk,** 4–7 **myrke,** 5 **marke,** 6, 8, 9 **mark,** 4– **mirk,** 7– **murk.** [OE. *mirce* = OS. *mirki*, ON. *myrk-r* (inflected *myrkv-*; Sw. *mörk*, Da. *mørk*) :—OTeut. **merkwjo-*, **merkwi-*. Outside Teut. no certain cognates have been found.

It is usually assumed that the existing word is from ON , on the ground that OE. *mirce* should have yielded **mirch*; but it cannot be affirmed that OE. *c* from *kw* would not have remained as (k). Cf. *thick* :—OE. *þicce*.

The prevailing spelling in Scottish writers is *mirk*; the modern poetic use, being chiefly imitated from Sc., usually has this spelling; the independent use by English writers associates the word with *murky*, whence the form *murk*.]

1. Obscure, deficient in light, dark.

a. Of night, day, the weather, etc. **Mirk night** *Sc.*, the darkest part of the night [cf. ON. *myrk-nætti*]. **Mirk Monday** *Sc.*, the day of the great solar eclipse of 29 Mar. (= 8th April N.S.) 1652.

c 1300 *Havelok* 404 On the mirke nith to shine. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5339 Take eclips right as the mone, Whan.. The shadowe maketh her bemis merke. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7136 Þai rest in Iarow, whils it was myrke. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 I did spaceir vp ande doune but sleipe, the maist part of the myrk nycht. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 405 The night was growand mark wpoun thame. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numbers, To his Conscience*, That in the mirk and tonguelesse night, Wanton I may. *c* 1767 *Archæologia* I. 230 *note*, The great Solar eclipse, vulgarly called the Mirk Monday. 1781 BURNS *My Nanie, O* ii, The night's baith mirk and rainy, O. *a* 1884 CALVERLEY *Lit Rem.* (1885) 206 Murk night seemed lately fair-complexioned day.

b. Of places.

Beowulf 1405 Gang ofer grundas ȝeȝnum for ofer myrcan mor. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 456 Þar duellid man in a myrk dungeon. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 22 Amang thay myrk Montanis sa madlie thay mer. 1533 BELLENDEN tr. *Livy* I. vi. (S. T. S.) I. 38 In ane myrk and obscure place. 1792 BURNS *My Ain Kind Dearie* ii, In mirkest glen, at midnight hour, I'd rove, and ne'er be eerie O. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. xxxiii, Mirk The sharp rocks look'd below. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Sonn., Work & Contempl*, These temples mirk.

c. Of air, etc.: Darkened; *esp.* darkened by mist; hence, misty, dense.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Marcus*) 177 Sa wondire myrke become þe ayr, þat before wes clere and fayre. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 88 A hideous bleakenesse of a thicke and mirke mist settled upon the ground. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 353 Mirk was the air. 1888 LOWELL *Black Preacher* 38 Fingers long fleshless the bell-ropes work, The chimes peal muffled with sea-mists mirk.

d. *fig.* in various applications: † Atrociously wicked (*obs.*); obscure, hard to understand; gloomy, depressing; unenlightened.

a 1000 *Phœnix* 457 (Gr.) Fæder on fultum, forð onetteð, lænan lifes leahtras dwæsceþ, mirce mandæde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 26105 And þar-wit-al sum questiones We sal vndo þe merk resons. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref 18 Þe sentence is ful merke. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal.* Sept. 103 Such myster saying me seemeth to mirke. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. ii, Mirk despair Made me think life was little worth. 1855 BAILEY *Spir. Leg. in Mystic*, etc. 102 That variable orb, now great with love, And hope, now murk and mean with slavish fear.

† **2.** Having the sight obscured; dim. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 95 Or he it biðenken can, hise eȝen weren mirke. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvii. 33 Myn ees are woren both marke and blynd.

3 Dark in colour. *rare.*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 286 And euerilc on ðat helden wid him, ðo wurðen mirc, and swart, and dim. *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* xvii. 13 Mirke watres þat ware ofe hewe. *a* 1849 H COLERIDGE *Poems* (1850) II. 34 No fault of thine Clothes thee in weed of penance, murk and dun. 1898 W. K JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr* 139 Round thee the murk and passionate wave Its waste of foam in vain would fling.

Murk, mirk (mɒ̄ɹk), *v.* Forms: see MURK *a.* [f. MURK *a.* Cf. ON. *myrkva* to grow dark (possibly the source).]

† **1.** *intr.* To grow dark. *Obs.*

1320–30 *Horn Ch* 81 When that even bicam, It bigan to mirke *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 7809 The night was so nighe,.. merkit the mountayns & mores aboute. 1633 J. FISHER *True Trojans* III. ix, Gif night gars the welkin merk.

2. *trans.* To darken, obscure. *lit.* and *fig.* Also to blacken, smudge.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxviii 11 Myrknes sall noght be myrked of þe *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxii. (Shaks. Soc) 207 With sum myst his wittys to merke 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* III. iii, Soon the fleecy clouds mirk a' the skies. 1791 J LEARMONT *Poems* 23 Their sordit sauls mirk't Britain's glory. 1907 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 6 Happy mites, most of them, for all the dirt which murked their countenances.

Hence **Mu·rking** *ppl. a.*, becoming dark.

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* (Rolls) III. 318 Quyetlie about the myrkand nycht, on to the wall he staw.

† **Mu·rken,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **merkin, mircken, mirken, -in, mourken,** 5 **merken,** 6 **myrken.** [f. MURK *a.* + -EN[5].] *intr.* To become murk or dark.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1764 Sun and mone þeir bemes hide, Merkind oueral þis werld wide 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1760 Mourkenes þe mery weder, & þe myst dryues. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7350 All merknet the mountens & mores aboute. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xv. 131 All thyng dymmis and myrknys me about.

† **Mu·rkful,** *a. rare. Obs.* In 4 **markefull, merkeful, merkful,** 6 **mirkful.** [f. MURK *sb.* + -FUL[1].] Full of darkness.

13.. *Cursor M.* 17863 (Arundel MS.) As we were stad in merkful [*v.r.* markefull, merkeful] stalle. 1520 NISBET *N. T. in Scots* Luke xi. 34 Al the body salbe mirkful.

Murkily, -ness: see under MURKY *a.*

Murkish (mɒ̄·ɹkiʃ), *a.* [f. MURK *a.* + -ISH[1].] Somewhat murky, dark.

1869 STEVENSON *Let.* 18 June in *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 41/2 The dawn, orange and yellow and red, waxing brighter above a row of murkish clouds.

Mu·rklins, *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see E. D. D.). Also 6 **marklynis,** 9 **mirklins.** [f. MURK *a.* + -LING[2].] In the dark.

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 56 Weill may thay brukit, thay neid not to lukit, Bot graip it marklynis be the grund. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 34 *Murklins*: in the dark.

Mu·rkly, *adv. rare*⁻¹. [f. MURK *a.* + -LY[2].] Darkly; obscurely.

13.. *Cursor M.* 9278 (Gött.) Bot ȝit þat folk. until oþer said 'quat may þis be So wonderly mirkly [*c* 1425 *Trin.* merkely] spekes he?'

Murkness, mirkness (mɒ̄·ɹknės). [f. MURK *a.* + -NESS.] **a.** Darkness. *lit.* and *fig.* (now only *Sc.*). **b.** Intense darkness caused by vapour or smoke; murkiness (*rare*).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3104 Miȝte non egipcien Abuten him for mirknesse sen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15860 Nu er yee cummen to tak me, Als in mercknes o night. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 141 In menynge þat man shal fro meorknesse beo drawe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13159 A myst & a merknes mynget wit rayn. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 28 That ilke myrknes, of the quhilk the sternis was blekkit. 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* Ep. Ded. a iv b, The Ministeris of mirknes. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas I* (Bannatyne Club) II 310 So they pairt, the ane army fra the uther, throw mirknes of nicht. 1849 *Reverberations* I. 16 Thro' the mist and thro' the murkness Travels the great human soul. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. E. Thring* 158 Four legs and a tail were heaved into the mirkness.

Murkoke, obs. form of MOOR-COCK.

Murksome, mirksome (mɒ̄·ɹksɒm), *a. rare.* [f. MURK *sb* + -SOME.] Dark, obscure. Hence **Mu·rksomeness.**

1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I. v. 28 Through mirkesome aire her ready way she makes. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIII. v, There in silence deafe and mirksome shade. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App Cæsar* 75 You can easily foord over all the depths therof, and cleerly comprehend all the darkest mirksomenesse therin. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. I. lv. 2 That all that springs from hence should be resolv'd Into this mirksome sourse, *first matter* hight. 1794 BURNS *Bonie Lass Made the Bed to Me* i, The mirksome night did me enfauld. 1855–9 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 141 Confined in darkness and a mirksome jail.

Murky (mɒ̄·ɹki), *sb. Mus.* (See quots.)

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus. Terms*, *Murky*, a piece of harpsichord music, having a bass consisting of broken octaves. 1897 *Riemann's Dict. Mus.*, *Murkys* (Murky Bass), a term applied to broken octaves in accompaniment Also pieces with such basses.

Murky (mɒ̄·ɹki), *a. rare* before 17th c. Also 4, 8–9 **mirky,** 6–7 **murkie.** [f. MURK *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of places. Excessively dark or gloomy.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxvii. 6 Þai set me in þe nether lake in mirky stedes & in shado of dede. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb* V I. 41 Hell is murky. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i 25 With such loue, as 'tis now the murkiest den shall neuer melt Mine honor into lust. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* x 626 Haste to Pluto's murky abode. 1816 KEATS '*O Solitude!*' 3 O Solitude! if I must with thee dwell, Let it not be among the jumbled heap Of murky buildings. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* III. 11 Now he wendeth along the mirky pathway, Whence, they tell us, is hopeless all returning. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. ix. 183 The ante chapel. that afternoon happened to be exceptionally murky.

fig. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxiii, As through the narrow crevice of one good deed in a murky life of guilt.

2. Of air, mist, clouds, etc.: Thick, dark. Of gloom, darkness: Intense.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 280 So sented the grim Feature, and upturn'd His Nostril wide into the murkie Air. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* VI 965 Black Clouds and murky Fogs involve her Head. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 475 When lo! a murky cloud the Thund'rer forms. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvi, The path was altogether indiscernible in the murky darkness which surrounded them. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xxxiv, Making the sun like blood, the earth a tomb, The tomb a hell, and hell itself a murkier gloom. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* i. 2 A county notorious even in England for its murky atmosphere.

3. Very dark in colour.

1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* I. 86 Its dark, murky hue is unpleasing. 1881 CABLE *Mme. Delphine* ii, The *gens de couleur*.., with 'Ichabod' legible on their murky foreheads.

4. Dirty, grimy.

1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Summer* 199 To ride in murky state the panting Steed.

5. Of looks: Sullen, cheerless, gloomy.

1841 MISS SEDGWICK *Lett. Abr.* I. 172 They would advance with downcast eyes and murky looks. 1856 R. S. HAWKER in *Life & Lett.* IX. (1905) 152 They left, looking very murky.

Hence **Mu·rkily** *adv.*, **Mu·rkiness.**

1813 BYRON *Corsair* I IX, As if within that murkiness of mind Work'd feelings fearful, and yet undefined. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII 572 Look adown that sullen stream, flowing murkily and more murkily between its resplendent quays. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iv, Is it not rather the very murkiness, and atmospheric suffocation, that brings the lightning and the light?

† **Murl,** *v. Obs.* exc *dial.* Also **mirl, murle.** [Of obscure origin: possibly a derivative of OE. *mearu* soft.] *intr.* and *trans.* To crumble; *fig.* to cause to decay. Cf MARL *v.*[1] 3.

c 1500 *Priests of Peblis* (Laing) 313 Thair manheid, and thair mense, this gait thay murle. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. i 424 Ground. which murleth easily in breaking and stirring it with your fingers. 1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 62 That is founde to doe more harme then good, for it causeth the waxe to murle. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 50 To *Murl*, to crumble. 1897 P. H HUNTER *J. Armiger's Revenge* ii. 27 He didna tak' a subjec' an' mirl it a' down to wee crumbs, that got lost in a body's pooch.

Murleon, obs. form of MERLIN *sb.*[1]

Murlie, obs. form of MURLY.

† **Mu·rlimews,** *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **mearlew muse,** 6–7 **murlemews.** [An arbitrary formation.] Foolish gestures or antics.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxii. 131 The Papistes.. fiske about after their foolish ceremonies and after murlimewes of their owne making [Fr orig. *et apres tant d'agios qu'ils font*]. 1593 HOLLYBAND *Dict.*, *Agyos* or *Agios*, blessings and crossings which the papisticall priests doe vse in their holy water, to make a mearlew muse. 1600 [? LYLY] *Maides Metam.* III. i. E 2 Good maister wizard, leaue these murlemewes, and tell Mopso plainly, whether Gemulo.. shall win the loue of the faire shepheardesse. or not.

Murlin (mɒ̄·ɹlin). *Sc.* Also 8 **murlain,** 9 **murlan.** [Cf. Gael. *mùrlan, mùrlag* of the same meaning.] A round narrow-mouthed basket.

17.. *Song, 'The Boatie Rows'* in Johnson *Mus. Museum*

(1794) V. 439 And lightsome be her heart that bears The Murlain and the creel. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl, *Murlan*, or *Murlin*, a round, narrow-mouthed basket (Scotch).

Murling (mɒ̄·ɹlɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MURL *v.* + -ING.] Crumbling; friable.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii. 19 A blackish moulde which is light, deepe, fat, sweet in taste and odour, murling, plyable, mellow, of moderate warmth. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 76 He disinterr'd their murlin' banes, And grund them into powther sma'.

Murlon, obs form of MERLIN.

a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) F j b.

Murly (mɒ̄·ɹli), *a.* Also murlie. [f. MURL *v.* + -Y.] Of earth: Crumbly, friable.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. xx. 470 And as concerning the earth..that it be such as is verie murly, temperate [etc]. 1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I xi. 36 Onyons ..thriue well in a red short, murly and moistish earth. 1838 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Fl., Childhood* xvi, The gentian blue on the murly hill And the snap-dragon white and yellow.

† **Murmell.** *Sc. Obs.* [Cf. OF. *mormeler* to murmur, G. *murmeln* to murmur, *murmel* (obs.) murmuring.] Murmuring.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2521 And, for till saif vs fra murmell, Schone, Diligence, fetch vs Gude counsell *Ibid.* 2538 Gif vs ȝour counsell, How we sall slaik the greit murmell Of pure peopill

Murmur (mɒ̄·ɹmɒ̆ɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **murmure**, 4–5 **mormur**, -**or**, 4–6, 8 **murmour**, 5, 7 **murmer**, 7 **murmor**, 4– **murmur**. [a. F. *murmure* masc. (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), n. of action f *murmurer* to MURMUR. Cf Pr. *murmuri*, Sp. *murmúrio*, *mormurèo*, It. *mormorio*.

The Eng sb. coincides in form with the L. *murmur*, by which some of its senses may have been directly influenced]

1. Subdued continuous or continuously repeated sound; an instance of this. Now *rare* exc. in *the murmur of* (a brook, the waves, etc).

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xxviii 281 In that Vale, heren men often tyme .grete Murmures and Noyses. 1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 270 With that there come in..A murmur of mynstrels. c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLVI. II, Lo, a river streaming joy, With purling murmur safelie slides. 1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 706 Ech shadow makes him stop, ech murmour stay. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* V iii, Making lowde murmur, with confused dinne 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I 96 The murmur of a troubled sea. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* ii, All the live murmur of a summer's day 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 688 Finding neither light nor murmur there. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 48 The murmur of the running brooks.

b. *Path.* A sound of this kind (whether normal or morbid) heard in auscultation.

1833 J. FORBES in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 241/1 [Auscultation] When the valve [of the heart], not closing accurately, admits of regurgitation, a murmur accompanies the first sound. 1851 WALSHE *Dis. Lungs & Heart* 73 The sounds discoverable by auscultation of the breathing-apparatus in the state of health are —(A) The respiratory murmurs; and (B) the resonance of the voice *Ibid.* 212 Sounds of adventitious origin and properties produced either within or on the surface of the heart, are termed Murmurs. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 561 Distinct pulsatile tumours, attended with more or less thrill and often with a murmur.

2. † **a.** The expression of discontent or anger by inarticulate complaint; muttered or indistinct complaint, grumbling or repining. *Obs* **b.** An instance of this; an act of murmuring or repining; a subdued expression of discontent.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 520 Nature, which that alway had an ere To murmour of the lewednes behinde, With facound voys seide, 'hold your tonges there!' c 1386 — *Pars. T.* ᴘ 432 Murmure eek is ofte amonges seruauntz that grucchen whan hir souereyns bidden hem doon leueful thynges. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 89 In myn herte I am desesed: With many a Murmur, god it wot c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 69 And [they] began to make grete bewaylinges and murmure upon Appollo. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II. 767 Done. to none other intent but to bring all the Lordes in an obloquy and murmour of the people. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 127 He endeavoured..to avoyde scandall, murmur, and the punishment wherewith the Judge threatned him. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* IV ii 54 Some discontents there are; some idle murmurs. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 95 ᴘ 1 Persons in the married State. pine away their Days, by looking upon the same Condition in Anguish and Murmur. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII 732 Instinct, than reason, makes more wholesome meals, And sends all marring murmur far away 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav Greece*, etc. 24/1, I should have given up the remnant of my stock of borrowed money without a murmur. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xii. 472 The murmurs of the people reached the king in Normandy.

† **3.** Rumour. *In murmur*: 'whispered about'.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel N* I. ii. 32 'Twas fresh in murmure.. That he did seeke the loue of faire Olivia. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 37 Some murmur of these matters may come to her ear.

4. A softly or gently spoken word or sentence; subdued or nearly inarticulate speech.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 201 That kind of Murmur which usually shews how the House stands inclined. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* IV. Wks. (Globe) 668/1 What billing, exchanging stolen glances, and broken murmurs? 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xii, His speech was the softest murmur. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 88 Whilst in Choir let there be no murmur heard among the Clerks.

Murmur (mɒ̄·ɹmɒ̆ɹ), *v.* Forms: 4, 6 **murmure**, 6 **mormour**, **murmour(e**, **-more**, 5– **murmur**. [a. F. *murmurer* (= Sp. *murmurar*, *mormurar*, Pg. *murmurar*, It. *mormorare*, *murmurare*), ad. L. *murmurāre*, f. *murmur* rumbling noise, murmur, a reduplicated onomatopœic formation. Cf. OHG. *murmurôn*, *murmulôn* (perh. from Latin; MHG., mod.G. *murmeln*) to murmur, Gr. μορμύρειν to boil up (as the waves), Skr. *marmara* rustling sound.]

1. *intr.* To make, produce, or emit a low continuous sound.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 196 They murmureden as dooth a swarm of Been c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xiii. (1869) 182 Howndes gon abayinge up on him, murmuringe with here teth. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 45 All the companie began to murmure, and euery man to prepare his eye for so miraculous an obiect. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 393 ᴘ 2, I have not heard a Bird sing, nor a Brook murmur. 1802 COLERIDGE *Picture* 56 Listening only to the pebbly brook That murmurs with a dead, yet tinkling sound. 1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* xiv, Their conversation murmured around her unheeding ears. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr.* 107 Where the tall pine-trees murmur round the homestead.

2. To complain or repine in low muttered tones; to give vent to an inarticulate discontent, to grumble. Often with *at*, *against*.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v. 61 The peple murmur and ryse agayn theyr lord. 1525 WARHAM in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. III. I. 371 It hathe been shewed me..that the people sore grudgethe and murmureth. a 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. VI* 175 b, The capitaines of his Nauy murmured against hym. *Ibid.*, *Edw. IV* 239 b, Dyd oppugne, and wyth yll woordes murmur at the doyng thereof. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 443 The multitude hereupon, murmured cruelly against Count Solmes. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 11 Those veteran legions .began to murmur, for not having received the rewards which they had expected. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 161 He was never heard to murmur.

3. *trans.* To utter (sounds, words) in a low voice and indistinctly.

1535 COVERDALE *John* vii 32 And it came to the Pharises eares, that yᵉ people murmured soch thinges of him. 1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, II. III. 51, I by thee haue watcht, And heard thee murmore tales of Iron Warres. 1799 WORDSW. *Poet's Epitaph* 39 He murmurs near the running brooks A music sweeter than their own 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* III. i, He is murmuring curses on the temple, be sure. 1897 MRS. RAYNER *Type-writer Girl* x. 111 A clerk .murmured something inaudible about 'conditions of sale'.

† **4.** *Sc.* To complain or grumble against, to animadvert upon the actions of; to accuse. *Obs*

1478 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 209 Nevyr to murmur Abbot na conuent or ellis frely to gyfe our his tak. 1518 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 178 He was hevely murmurit be the saidis provest. and communite of diuers gret faltis and wrangis *Ibid*, Gif thai had murmurit him without caus thai to be ponist siclyke. 1676 SIR J LAUDER *Hist Notices Sc Affairs* (Bannatyne Cl.) 120 Any who, without reason, misrepresented or murmured Judges and Magistrats for doing their offices.

Murmuracion, -yon(e, var. ff. MURMURATION.

† **Murmurant,** *a. Obs* [a. F. *murmurant* (16th c. Littré), pr. pple. of *murmurer* MURMUR *v.*: see -ANT.] = MURMURING *ppl. a.*

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 53 Vocal or Murmurant. 1681 H. MORE in Glanvill *Sadducismus* Postscr 33 Wizzards.. that speak with a querulous murmurant or mussitant voice

† **Murmuration.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **murmuracion**, 5 **mormeracyone**, **murmeracion**, 5–6 **murmuracyon**, 6 *Sc.* **murmuratioun**, 5– **murmuration** [a. F. *murmuration* (= Pr. *murmuratio*, Sp *mur-*, *mormuracion*, Pg *murmuração*, It. *mormorazione*), a. L. *murmurātiōn-em*, n. of action from *murmurāre* to MURMUR.]

1. The action of murmuring; utterance of low continuous sounds; complaining, grumbling; complaint. Also with *a* and in *pl.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ᴘ 425 After bakbityng cometh gruchchyng or Murmuracion, and somtyme it spryngeth of Inpacience agayns god, and somtyme agayns man. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) VIII. 29 Þai made murmuracion agaynes him by cause of thrist. 1536 CRANMER in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1829) I. 403 If he find in your most noble heart..that your grace, without murmuration and overmuch heaviness, do accept all adversities [etc.]. 1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* vii. 11 Cicero rose vp and ryght sharpely rebuked Q Mutius with many and fauourable murmurations of the hole senate therunto. 1641 R B. K. *Parallel Liturgy w. Mass-bk* 44 The reformed Church counts the secret murmuration of their Canon and words of consecration a very vile..practice a 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 205 The murmurations of the people in the wilderness. 1687 SIR J. LAUDER (of Fountainhall) *Hist. Notices Sc. Affairs* (1848) 775 They most not stand near the witnesses when they depone, nor interrupt them by murmurations or susurrings.

¶ **2** An alleged term for a flock (of starlings).

c 1470 in *Hors Shepe & G.* etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 30 A murmeracion of stares.

† **Murmurator.** *Obs.* Also 7 **murmerator.** [a. late L. *murmurātor*, agent-n. f. *murmurāre* to MURMUR.] A murmurer, detractor.

1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 30 Having banished from his company all men that were deceitful, factious, adulators, murmurators. 1689 'PHILOPOLITES' *Grumblet Crew* 3, I cannot see what should hinder the going down of this new Oath; especially, with a great many of the debauched Sort of these Murmerators.

Murmure, obs. form of MURMUR *sb.* and *v.*

Murmured (mɒ̄·ɹmɒ̆ɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. MURMUR *v.* + -ED¹] Faintly uttered.

1800 CAMPBELL *The 'Name Unknown'* 26 Thy murmured vows shall yet be mine. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, Henry Smith stepped forward, amidst the murmured applauses of his fellow-citizens. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Sept. xviii, And with him sweet Euphrosynè, attent Upon his murmur'd wants.

Murmurer (mɒ̄·ɹmɒ̆rəɹ). [f. MURMUR *v.* + -ER¹.] One who murmurs; esp. one who complains against constituted authority.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 107 b, Curynge the scrupulous persone..and mendyng the impacyent and murmurer. 1530 TINDALE *Prol. Levit.*, Those murmurars agenst god as sone as they repented were healed of their deadly woundes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 131 Heau'ns peace be with him: .for liuing Murmurers, There's places of rebuke. a 1770 AKENSIDE *Ode* I. iii, Th' industrious bee.. Sweet murmurer! 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 579 The few murmurers were weeded from its ranks by a careful remodelling.

† **Murmurhead.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MURMUR *sb.* + -HEAD.] Murmuring spirit; discontent.

c 1475 *Partenay* 3603 Most fals traytour And fals forsworn in-ded, Replet with uices, full of murmerhed

Murmuring (mɒ̄·ɹmɒ̆rɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MURMUR *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. MURMUR; an instance of this.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 434, I herd a noyse aprochen blyve That ferd as been don in an hive .Ryghte suche a maner murmuryng For al the world hyt semed me. 1515 BARCLAY *Eglogues* ii. (1570) B iv, One reacheth the bread with grutch and murmuring. 1535 COVERDALE *Phil.* ii. 14 Do all thinges without murmurynges, and disputinges. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas Health*, *Aphor.* a viij, If they which haue certayne murmuryng and wynd in theyr belyes, haue greate paynes in the loynes, they shal haue moyst deiections. 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I I 23 But with his clownish hands their tender wings He brusheth oft, and oft doth mar their murmurings. a 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm* (1642) 22 He found .but smothered murmurings for the losse of so many gallant Gentlemen 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 598/2 The Attempting to enforce any such Thing by a Law, would raise a most general Discontent and Murmuring. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 426 The murmuring So gentle of the brook. 1906 *Edin. Rev.* July 123 The night is full of..the murmurings of spring.

Murmuring (mɒ̄·ɹmɒ̆rɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MURMUR *v.* + -ING².] That murmurs, in various senses.

1530 PALSGR. 319/1 Murmuryng, grutchynge as folkes that be nat contented, *murmuratif*. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II. v 30 A gentle streame, whose murmuring wave did play Emongst the pumy stones 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 80 The ranke of Oziers, by the murmuring streame. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* June, The rock out of which Moses brought water to the murmuring Israelites. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* IV. iii. (Song), Hark, hark, the Waters fall, fall, fall; And with a murmuring Sound .To gentle Slumbers call. 1699 GARTH *Dispensary* II 2 The ev'ning Breeze Begun to whisper through the murm'ring Trees 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* IV. i, O'er her unshelled brood the murmuring ringdove sits. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 119 Where the summer lay On honeyed murmuring limes.

Hence **Mu·rmuringly** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Murmurantement*, murmuringly. 1843 *Tait's Mag* X. 558 The wing-stirr'd air shook murmuringly. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U S* V. x. 443 Greene..wrote murmuringly to Washington, that the fort might have kept the enemy at bay

Murmurish (mɒ̄·ɹmɒ̆ɹɪʃ), *a.* [f. MURMUR *sb.* + -ISH¹] Approaching the sound of a murmur.

1851 WALSHE *Dis. Lungs & Heart* 204 The. sound is, in fact, murmurish, without being actually converted into a murmur. 1889 *Lancet* 12 Jan 78/1 A definite murmur was heard in forty-five cases,..and in six others the first sound was murmurish.

Murmurless (mɒ̄·ɹmɒ̆ɹles). [f. MURMUR *sb.* + -LESS.] Without murmur.

1862 WALSHE *Dis Heart* (ed. 3) Index 550 Murmurless aneurismal sacs.

Murmurous (mɒ̄·ɹmɒ̆rəs), *a.* [f. MURMUR *sb.* + -OUS.]

1. Characterized or accompanied by subdued continuous sound; abounding in or characterized by murmurs.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 25 Where through nyne channels with mountayns murmerus hurring Rough the sea floas forward 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 32. 1659 H MORE *Immort. Soul* III xvii. (1662) 219 A joynt groaning of a multitude together, mingled with a murmurous admiration. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xx. 19 Round his swol'n heart the murm'rous fury rowls. 1819 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* v, The murmurous haunt of flies on summer eves. 1886 CONST. F. WOOLSON *East Angels* ix. 176 The waves. flowed softly up the beach..with a rippling murmurous sound.

quasi-*adv.* 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 263 Often a trumpeter horn blew murmurous, hoarsely resounding.

† **2.** Complaining, grumbling. *Obs.*

1592 STOW *Ann.* 691 This yeere many murmurous tales ranne in the citye betweene the earle of Warwike and the Queenes blood. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn Chr.* VI. v. (1852) 384 The judgments of God upon the murmurous Israelites.

Hence **Mu·rmurously** *adv.*, **Mu·rmurousness.**

1851 MRS BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind* II. xxii, And murmurously the ebbing waters grit The little pebbles. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 13 Sept 592/2 Murmurously low Falls the sad rhythm of old Ocean's tread. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Oct. 2/1 Two streams of water flow..into stone basins, lulling one with a sleepy murmurousness.

Murn, obs. and dial. form of MOURN *sb.* and *v.*¹

Murnival(l: see MOURNIVAL.

Muromontite (miūᵊrǫmǫ·ntəit). *Min.* [a. G. *muromontit* (Kerndt 1848), f. mod.L. *Mūromontium*, Mauersberg in Saxony, where it was found: see -ITE.] A mineral akin to allanite.

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 210 With Allanite belong probably Bodenite. and Muromontite.

Murot, variant of MARROT.

Mu·rphy [1], illiterate perversion of MORPHEUS.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand* xvi (1760) I. 110 When Murfy sends his puppies to the heys of slipping mortals. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xi, We dropped into the arms of Murfy. 1890 G. STABLES *For England*, etc. xiii 194 It's the nightmare I'll be having as soon as I'm in the arms av Murphy.

Murphy [2] (mɒ̄·ɪfi). *slang*. [Jocular uses of a common Irish surname.]

†**1.** *Murphy's countenance*: 'a pig's face'.

1812 J. H VAUX *Flash Dict.*

2. A potato.

1811 *Lex Balatron*, *Murphies*, potatoes. 1827 EGAN *Anecd. Turf* 151 Mathews relished the Irish stews and murpheys with greater goût. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Henrietta* vii, No, no, they have no murphies there, for supper or for lunch. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vi, She bakes such stunning murphies.

†**Murr**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 **myrr**, 5–7 **murre**, 6 **morre**, 6–7 **mur**, 7 **murrhe**, 7–8 **murr**, 8 **murrh**. [Of obscure origin: possibly onomatopœic.] A severe form of catarrh; an attack of this.

c 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 329 He ratelyd in the throte as he had the murre 1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 224 On of the tallest younge men of this parysch lyth syke and hath a grete myrr. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 3 b, The brayne exceding in cold bath The head disposed..to pooses and murres. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 3 If the head doth ake by reason of a morre or runninge. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. 620 With them a consumption of the lungs, is but an ordinary cough : A pleurisie but a cold or murre. 1612 COTTA *Disc. Dang. Pract. Phys.* II. i. 81 Old men surprised with murrhes and distillations 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Urania* lviii, On his death bed grunting like a hog: And almost speechlesse with his rattling Murr. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Heath's Impr.* (1746) 208 The Milk of any Beast chewing the Cud is very ill for Rhums, Murs, Coughs [etc]. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I 181 Hence, the Murr or stuffing of the Head, Rheums, or Catarrhs.. are so rife amongst us.

Murr (mɒ̄ɪ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Echoic.] *intr.* To make a harsh noise; in *Sc.* = PURR.

1662 *Tryal Sir H. Vane* 87 Then the Trumpets were ordered to sound or murre in his face, with a contemptible noise, to hinder his being heard. 1807 HOGG *Mount. Bard*, *Sandy Tod* 80 Sandy heard a noise, like baudrons Murring i' the bed at e'en.

Murr, variant of MURRE.

‖ **Murra** (mɒ·ră). *Roman Antiq.* Also **murrha**, **myrrha** [L. *murra* = late Gr. μοῤῥία or μόῤῥια. Cf. MURRHINE.] A substance of which precious vases and other vessels were made.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* VI. xxviii (1622) 131 Hauing taken vp a certaine waight of the stone Murrha. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 68 On cup of the pretious stone Myrrha [*margin* Or Murrha] 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* xxxi III. 206 *note*, The fragile vessels of chrystal and *murra*, which last is almost proved..to mean the porcelain of China and Japan.

Murrage, -raie, obs. ff. MURAGE, MURREY.

Murrain (mɒ·rén), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4–5 **moryne**, 4–6 **mor(e)yn(e**, 5 **morayne, morein, muran, murreyne**, 5–6 **moren**, 6 **morraine, -eine, -eyn(e, moryen, murrayne, -ein, murryn**, 6–7 **moraine, murraine, -en, -ion**, 7 **murain, murrin, myrren**, 7– **murrain**. [a. F. *morine* (12th–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm, AF. *moryn* 1321–2 in *Rolls of Parl.*; Anglo-L. *morina* 13th c.) = Sp. *morriña*, Pg. *morrinha* cattle plague, commonly regarded as a derivative of L. *mori* to die; cf. It. *moria* plague.] **A.** *sb.*

†**1.** Plague, pestilence. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 16453 What for moryne, what for dere, ffewe þer wore þat might liue here. *c* 1340 [see MANQUALM]. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xx. (1494) m vj, Nye all his people was slayne in that moreyne. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. VIII* 177 b, Famyn and pestilence or a morreyn wherof the people died in euery place. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 161 A murren, procured by Iewish exorcismes intending a plague to the men.

fig. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 265 b, There be many noble men..that are not coathed as yet with this Lutheran moraine.

†**b.** In imprecations: *A murrain of* (*it*), *murrain meet them*, *murrain on* (*one*), may a murrain or pestilence fall upon (some one). Also in exclamations of anger. *With a murrain*, *what a* (*the*) *murrain*, *how a murrain*. *Obs.*

a 1530 HEYWOOD *Weather* (Brandl) 523 A myller wyth a moryn and a myschyefe, Who wolde be a myller as good be a thefe *c* 1560 INGELEND *Disobed Child* C j, What a Murryn I say, what a noyse doest thou make? *c* 1560 [RICHARDES] *Misogonus* I. iii. 12 A moringe lighte one that foules face of thine! 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* I. iii, How a murryon came this chaunce. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II i. 20 A red Murren o'th thy Iades trickes. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* IV. i, *Luce.* Who am I? *Tent.* What the Murrion care I who you are. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* III. vi, A murren meete 'em! 1611 *Tarlton's Jests* (1638) A 2 b, A murren of that face. 1624 DAVENPORT *City Nightcap* IV. (1661) 36 Marry come up with a murren, from whence came you tro, ha? 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* I. i, What the murrain have they to do with quality? 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ₱ 3 At last, with a Murrain to her, she cast her bewitching Eye upon me.

2. An epizootic disease in cattle.

1421 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 25 We commaund þat no bocher sell noo beestis of moren, ne no roten Schep. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 3 Thei..tolde their maister the mervelle of the moreyn, that was fallen a-monge the bestes. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 37 Why lose we our sede, our labour, and expence? Where cometh moryen, & grevous pestylence? 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 129 b, The Pestilence, or Murraine, is a common name, but there are diuers kindes of it. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng* VI Wks. 1851 V. 241 The next year..was calamitous, bringing strange fluxes upon men, and murren upon Cattel. 1715 GARTH *Claremont* 162 In fillets bound, a hallow'd band Taught how to tend the flocks,. Could tell what murrains in what months begun, And how the seasons travell'd with the Sun. 1758 R BROWN *Compl Farmer* (1759) 28 For the Garget, Plague, or Murrain in Bulls, Cows or Oxen. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 145 The early stage even of murrain is one of fever 1884 G FLEMING in *Encycl Brit.* XVII. 57/2 It is now an established fact that murrains are all infectious.

b. *transf.*

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 130 The murrain among bees is very rare. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 261 The roup, the gargut and the murrain, are terms often applied indiscriminately to the diseases of fowls. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* III. xiv. 141 A murrain had fallen over the whole of the potato crops in England.

†**3.** Flesh of animals that have died of disease; also in wider sense, dead flesh, carrion. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* VII. 33 And ben shal the moreyn [Vulg. *morticinum populi*] of this puple in to mete to the foules of heuene, and to the bestus of erthe *c* 1610 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 15 That he bring no rotten flesh, no myrren, no sufferers, but lawful and wholesome for man's body.

†**b.** As a term of contempt (*nonce-use*).

1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* III i, If our fresh wits cannot turne the plots Of such a mouldy murrion on it selfe.

†**4.** Mortality (usually, by pestilence); *occas.* slaughter. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 387 Also Beda seiþ: Pestilens of moreyn bare doun Hibernia. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5708 He cleff Gregeis as men do swyn, He made of hem gret moryn. 1530 PALSGR. 246/1 Moreyne dethe, *mortalité*; *mourine*. 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr) 32 The Athenians, being consumed with warres & morraine of people, to augment the city, decreed that euery man should haue two wiues. *a* 1632 T TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. II. xl. (1642) 303 By the murraine of men by pestilence..the tillage of the earth was put off.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *murrain cattle*, *flock*, *sheep*; *murrain-rotted* adj.

c 1490 CAXTON *Rule St. Benet* aa viij b, They shall departe from the congregacyon, leest that suche a moreyne shepe empoysen and enfecte the residue of yᵉ flocke. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* II. i. 97 Crowes are fatted with the murrion flocke. 1900 H SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* xix, Clear the pens of yond murrain-rotted ewes. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 May 8/2 Tuberculous people and murrain cattle.

b. instrumental, as † **murrain-strike** *v.* (nonce-wd), to infect with murrain.

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. i. H 1 b, Il'e breake thy plowes, thy Oxen murren-strike

†**B.** *adj.* Ill-conditioned, 'plaguy'. Also quasi-*adv.* as an intensive, 'confoundedly'. *Obs.*

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. iv, It is a murrion crafty drab, and froward to be pleased *Ibid* III. iv, Ich know thars not. A muryner cat than Gyb is, betwixt the Tems and Tyne. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XII. xxxiv, Thou foole and murren lier. 1664 VISCT. FALKLAND *Marriage Nt* III 1 25 That same's a murrain wise boy, if you mark him 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. 17 My Lady was in such murrain haste to be here, that set out she would

Hence **Mu·rrained** *a.*, infected with murrain. †**Mu·rrainly** *adv.*, 'plaguily'.

1548 L. SHEPHERD *John Bon* (1808) 6 Ye are morenly well learned I se by your recknynge That ye wyll not forget such an eluyshe thynge. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. ii, And yead bene here, cham sure yould murrenly ha wondred! 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* xciv, The Europeans . died like murrained sheep.

Murrain, obs. form of MORION [1].

Murram, Murray, obs. ff. MARRAM, MURREY [1].

Murre (mɒ̄ɪ). Also 8 **merre**, 8–9 **murr**, 9 **mur, muir.** [Of obscure origin. cf. MARROT.

Fleming (*Brit Anim*, 1828, p. 134), and later writers, give a form *murse*, probably due to a misprint or misreading]

A name applied to **a.** several species of GUILLEMOT, esp of the genus *Uria*; **b.** the RAZOR-BILL, *Alca torda*. Also *attrib.*

1602 G. ARCHER in Purchas *Pilgrims* IV 1647 Pettrels, Cootes, Hagbuts, Pengwins, Murres, Gannets, Cormorants, Guls, [etc.]. 1662 RAY *Three Itin.* III. 187 We saw some of the young murres, a bird, black on the head and back, white under the breast and belly, and hath a sharp and black bill 1681 GREW *Musæum* I. IV. iii 72 The Auk, Rasor Bill, or Murre. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Murr-bird*, a kind of Bird. 1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Pembrokeshire*, The razor-bill is the merre of Cornwall. 1845 WHITTIER *Fishermen* iii, And the noisy murr are flying, Like black scuds, overhead. 1876 GOODE *Anim. Resources U.S.* 11 Loons, grebes, auks, puffins, guillemot, murres.

Murre, var. MURR; obs. f. MURREY, MYRRH.

Murrele, Murrel, obs. ff. MURREY, MOREL *sb.*[3]

Murrelet (mɒ̄·ɹlét). [f. MURRE + -LET.] A small species of auk, of the family *Alcidæ*.

1872 COUES *Key N Amer. Birds* 344 *Brachyrhamphus marmoratus*. Marbled Guillemot, or Murrelet. *Ibid.*, Kittlitz's Murrelet.

Murrell, Murren: see MOREL *sb.*[3], MURRAIN.

Murren, murreowne, obs. ff MORION [1].

Murrey (mɒ·ri), *sb.*[1] and *a.* Now only *Hist.* and *arch.* Forms: 5 **murreye, morrey(e, morreey**, 5–6 **murre**, 5–8 **murray**, 5–9 **murry**, 6 **mour(r)ey, -ye, -ie, -eie, -aie, morra**, 7 **muroy**, 5– **murrey**. [a. OF. *moré* adj. and sb., *morée* fem. sb., murrey colour, murrey-coloured cloth, ad. med.L. *mōrātus, mōrāta*, f. L. *mōrum* mulberry.]

A. *sb.*

1. A colour like that of the mulberry; a purple-red or blood-colour. Also, cloth of this colour.

In some modern books 'murrey' is given as the name of a heraldic tincture; but Leigh and Guillim mention it only as the popular name for the colour heraldically termed *sanguine*

[1380 in *Test Karleol* (1893) 138, j Kirtill cum capucio de murre.] *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 695 And where be my gounes of scarlet, Sanguyn, murreye, & blewes sadde & lighte. *c* 1461 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 90 3oure flote is made for 3oure sangweyns and also for 3our violettes and 3oure violettes sadder thanne 3oure morreys. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 103 Your son wolle have to hys jakets murry and tany *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 14/38 *Entrepers moret*, Sad blew morreey 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 68 A Goune of mourrey 1587 HARRISON *England* II xxi. 211/1 The die thereof contendeth with skarlet, murreie, and purple. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 165 Five hundred Commoners in murrey receiv'd him 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 68 The rinde smooth, with various greens, interlac'd with murries, yellowes, and faint carnations. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl Anson's Voy.* 93 Their [the Vicunnas] colour is almost Murrey. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* xiii. 200 Murrey and blue were the colours of the house of York.

¶ **2.** Used allusively for MUREX. *rare*⁻¹.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I xx. 26 For thee the Tyrian Murrey swimmeth, or Purple fishe.

B. *adj.* Of a purplish-red colour; murrey-coloured. †*Murrey kersey*: used as a term of contempt for a woman.

1403 *Mann. & Househ Exp.* (Roxb) 216 For ij. peyre off morrey hosyn ffor my mastyr, xiiij.s. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum* IV. vi, I had on a gold cable hatband.. which I wore about a murrey French hat. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* I i, Let her pass me; I'll take no notice of her,—scurvy murrey kersey 1625 in Rymer *Foedera* (1726) XVIII 240 One Plate of Goulde,..with a Case of Murrey Velvet. 1677 GREW *Colours Plants* i. § 15 The larger Buds are purple or murrey, and the open Flowers, blew. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* I. i. 4 Doublets of murrey and blue cloth 1847 G HUME *Firstlings of Fancy* 17 The sharpened verge of a dark murrey cloud.

†**b.** Of the complexion: Sanguine. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1623 COCKERAM II, A murrey Complexion.

† **c.** In the name of a variety of nectarine.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, *Aug.* 72 Nectarines. The Muroy Nectarine, Tawny, Red Roman, [etc] 1685–90 TEMPLE *Ess Gard* Wks. 1720 I 183 The only good Nectorins are the Murry and the French Of the Murry there are several Sorts, but being all hard, they are seldom well ripened with us. 1767 ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 674/1 *Nectarines* Elruge, Temple, Murrey, Brugnion

† **Mu·rrey**, *sb.*[2] *Cookery. Obs.* In 5 **murreye, morreye.** [App an Eng. subst. use of OF. *moré* (see MURREY [1]) in the sense flavoured with mulberries.] A stew or 'compote' of veal, etc., prepared with mulberries

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 28 Murreye.—Take Molberys, & wryng hem þorwe a cloþe, nym Vele [etc.] *Ibid.*, A rede Morreye.—Take Molberys, and wrynge a gode hepe of hem þorw a cloþ; nym Vele [etc].

Murrey, variant of MORAY

†**Murrey colour.** = MURREY *sb*[1] 1.

1537 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 133 A cote of murre color. 1573 *Art of Limming* (1588) 8 If thou wilt put to a good quantity of Synapour a little portion of blacke. you shall make thereof a sanguine or Murrye colour. 1786 W. GILPIN *Lakes Cumbld.* (1808) II xvii. 39 A species of white lychen ..which had been found very useful in dying a murray-colour. 1849 MRS. MERRIFIELD *Orig. Treat. Paint. in Oil* I. Introd. vi. 186 *Morello di ferro*, probably some ore of iron, burnt until it assumes a morello or murrey colour.

Hence **Murrey-coloured** *a.*

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xl. 80 Small purple or murrey coloured Flowers. *c* 1714 POPE, etc. *Mem. M. Scriblerus* I. vi. (1741) 24 A waistcoat of murrey colour'd sattin. 1886 T HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* ix, Henchard's house was fronted with murrey-coloured old brick.

Murreyne, var. MORIAN *Obs.*; obs. f. MURRAIN.

Murrh(e, variant forms of MURR *sb. Obs.*

Murrhine (mɒ·rin, -əin), *a.* and *sb.* Also **murrine** (in Dicts); β. **myrrhine.** [ad. L. *murr(h)inus*, f. *murra* (see MURRA); cf. late Gr. μόῤῥινος (used subst. in fem. μοῤῥίνη), f. μοῤῥία, μόῤῥια. The form *myrrhine* represents the corrupt readings L. *myrrhinus*, late Gr. μύῤῥινος, which occur in some editions of the texts.]

A. *adj.* Made of or pertaining to murra. *Murrhine glass*: a modern fancy name for a delicate ware brought from the East, and made of fluor-spar.

α. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst Fort* I xxxviii. 56 A man myght see the pryce of one Murrhine stone to be at seuentie talentes 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. i. vii. 19 The Wine may grow warm, from the Colour of the Murrhine Cup. 1805 D. MACPHERSON *Ann Comm.* I. 170 Murrhine stones from Ozenè. 1886 *Temple Bar* LXXVIII. 198 It has the pigeon's-neck lustre of the murrhine vase.

β 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* G g 2, Golden and christaline, Myrrhine vessels and pottes. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 119 Crystal and Myrrhine cups emboss'd with Gems 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. vi. 98 The myrrhine vases which were in such request 1885 PATER *Marius* I 60 'Like jeweller's work! like a myrrhine vase!' admirers said of his writing.

B. *sb.* A murrhine vase.

1842 ANDREWS *Lat.-Eng. Lex.*, *Myrrhina*. murrhine vases, murrhines. 1879 LEWIS & SHORT, *Murrina* or *myrrina*..murrine vases, murrines.

Murrian, obs. form of MORIAN, MORION[1].

Murrie, obs. form of MURREY.

Murrin, Murrion(n: obs. ff. MORION[1], MURRAIN, MORIAN.

Murrit, variant of MOORAD *dial.*

Murry, variant of MORAY, MURREY.

Murryon, Mursail: see MORION[1], MESAIL.

Murse, erron. form of MURRE.

Mursell, obs. form of MORSEL.

†Murth[1], **morth.** *Obs.* Forms: 1–3, 5 morð (morth), 4–5 murth(e. [OE. *morð* str. neut. and masc = OFris. *morth, mord*, OS. *morð* (MLG, MDu. *mort*, Du. *moora*), OHG. *mord* neut. and masc. (MHG. *mort*, G. *mord*), ON. *morð* :—OTeut. **murþo*[m], *-o-z*, cogn. w. L. *mort-*, *mors* death. (Cf. MURDER *sb.*)] Murder, slaughter.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. viii. 40 þonne hi swylc geblot & swylc morð donde wæron swylc her ær beforan sæde. *c* 1205 LAY. 19739 Hu heo mihten þene king mid morðe aquellen. *Ibid* 28715 þat heo wolden for saken Modredes sune þæt þat morð wrohte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1072 A-gain abel he raysed strif, Wit murth he did his broiher o lijf. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1279 þe morth of all þe Messedone[s] and of þe many grekis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5983 Full mekull was the murthe, & mony were ded.

b. *Comb*, as **morth burning** [cf. MHG. *mort-brennen*], incendiarism; **morth game**, murderous play, murder; **morth spel**, murder.

c 1205 LAY. 19654 Mid morð-spelle þene king aquellen. *Ibid* 22908 Moni þer feollen for heore muchele mode morð-gomen wrohten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27838 O couaitise.. cums..morth brinning, manslaghter, and suik.

Murth[2] (mɜːþ). *north.* Also (in E.D.D.) morth. [? a. ON. *mergð*, f. *marg-r* many.] A great quantity, plenty, abundance.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 34 A *Murth* of corn: abundance of corn. 1855 W. BROOKE *Eastford* 76, I think we should have had a murth of it this year, but the summer has been a little too cold, and Indian corn must have a hot sun. 1888 *Lanc. Gloss*, *Murth*, a large quantity or number. Another form of *mort*.

Murp(e, obs forms of MIRTH.

†Mu·rther[1]. *Sc. Obs. rare* Forms: 1 **myrðra**, 4 **murthire**, 6 **murther**. [OE. *myrðra* :—prehistoric **murþrjon-* f. **murþro-* MURDER *sb.*] = MURDERER 1.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. viii. [ix] (1890) 124 Se myrðra.. se þe hine ġewundade. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 81 Ane woman þat wedyt was wilfully with ane murthire. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* III. (S. T. S.) 193 The cytharist, and the vthir twa murtheris, war takne.

†Mu·rther[2]. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [? a perversion of MORTAR *sb.*[1] 3 after MURDER *sb.* (cf. MURDERER 2).] ? = MORTAR *sb.*[1] 3.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb) 138/1 They are of some called Murthers and slings or sling peeces, because they are slung in their holds to turne any way.

Murther, -ir, -our, -re, -ur, obs. ff. MURDER.

Murtheris, -ys, var. ff. MURDRES *v. Sc. Obs.*

†Mu·rtrish, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. OF. *murtriss-*, lengthened stem of *murtrir* to MURDER. Cf. MURDRES *v.*] = MURDER *v.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 264 How had ye the hert for to see vs murtrished in your presence?

Muru(h)se, obs. forms of MIRTH.

Murva: see MOORVA.

‖ **Murwa** (mʊ·ɪwă). Also **murhwa**. [Hindī dial. *maruwā*.] A kind of millet, *Eleusine coracana*. Also, a fermented liquor brewed from this.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 236 Some grains of Hindustan, as.. moong, oord, and murhwa. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 698 A kind of beer, called murwa or millet. 1868 [see MAND].

Mury(e, Muryn, obs. ff. MERRY, MURRAIN.

Murza, variant of MIRZA.

Mus, var. MUSS *dial.*, mouth; obs. f. MOUSE.

‖ **Musa** (miū·zză). Pl. **musæ, musas.** [mod.L, from Arabic: see MUSK *sb.*[4]] In early use, the plantain or banana tree (see MUSE *sb.*[4]). Now only *Bot*, a plant of the genus including the plantain tree (*M. paradisiaca*), the banana. Also *attrib.*

[1578. see MUSE *sb.*[4]] 1832 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* (1836) III. 46 Groups of musæ and dragon-trees. 1877 P. L. SIMMONDS *Trop. Agric.* 455 Plants of the *Musa* tribe. *Ibid.* 466 Experience will soon determine which variety of *Musa* is most valuable for producing fibre. 1881 *Encycl. Brit* XII. 261/2 Many palms, some tree ferns, and the noble Musas..do fairly well.

Musaceous (miuzē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Mūsāceæ*, f. MUSA: see -ACEOUS.] Pertaining to the N O. *Musaceæ*, of which *Musa* is the typical genus.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xiii. 429 A plant of the musaceous family.

Musack, variant of MUSSUCK.

Musad (miū·zəd). [f. MUSA + -AD.] A plant of the order *Musaceæ*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 163 *Musaceæ*. Musads.

Musadene, obs. form of MUSCADINE[1].

Musæum, obs. form of MUSEUM.

Musaic(k, -al, etc.: see MOSAIC, -AL.

Musak, variant of MUSSUCK.

Musal (miū·zăl), *a.* [f. MUSE *sb.*[1] + -AL.] 'Relating to the Muse, relating to poetry; poetical'.

1860 in WORCESTER (citing *Ec. Rev.*); and in later Dicts.

Musal, obs. form of MUZZLE.

Musalche(e, variant forms of MUSSALCHEE.

Musalit, Musall, obs. ff. MUZZLED, MUZZLE.

†Musall. *Sc. Obs. rare.* ? = MIZZEN.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 20 [see FUK]. *Ibid.* 373 Tha led thame in with musall, fuk, and mane.

Musalman, variant of MUSSULMAN.

Musang (miūsæ·ŋ). In 8 **moosang**. [a. Malay *mūsang* wild cat.] A PARADOXURE, or Palm-Civet; esp. *Paradoxurus musanga* (or *hermaphroditus*).

1783 MARSDEN *Sumatra* 94 Pole cat· moosang. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 93 Various species of Musang have been named as separate subgenera. 1884 STERNDALE *Mammalia India* 215 Genus Paradoxurus—The Musangs. *Ibid.* 217 *Paradoxurus. Grayii*, the Hill Musang. *Ibid.* 220 *Paradoxurus seylanicus.* The Golden Musang.

Musar. *Hist.* [Perh. a misinterpretation of OF. *musars* pl. of *musard* (see MUSARD), as if f. *muse* bagpipe.] (See quots.)

1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* II. 44 About the end of the tenth century there sprang up in Provence certain professions of men called Troubadours, or Trouverres, Jongleours, Cantadours, Violars, and Musars. *Ibid*, The Cantadours. were clearly singers of songs and ballads, as were also the Musars. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 233 At this period [12th c.] Violars, or performers on the Vielle and Viol; Juglars, or Flute-players; Musars, or players on other instruments; .abounded all over Europe.

Musarabic, variant of MOZARABIC.

†Musard. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **musard(e**, 5 **-erde**, 4 **mosard** [a. F. *musard* (OF. also *musart*), f. *muser* MUSE *v.*: see -ARD. Cf. It. *musardo*.] A dreamer, foolish trifler.

13 . *Guy Warw* (A.) 380 Ich wene þou art a fole musard! *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 229 Comen is þe Sarazin.. Clad in clopes fyn, himself is a mosard. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4034 Alle men wole holde thee for musarde, That debonair have founden thee. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xii. 183 And we ne do but as musardes. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii 171 The kyng Charlemagn maketh vs lyke fooles and holdeth vs for nyce & musardes

†Musardry. *Obs.* Also **mosardry**. [a. OF. *musarderie*, f. *musard*: see prec. and -ERY.] Idle dreaming, sloth.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4486 Of..many foule synnes, Maumentry & manslatir, mosardry & pride. 1438 *Bk. Alexander Gt.* (Bann) 107 To leif foly And all murning of musardry. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 16 Þour curius thochtis quhat bot musardry?

†Musardy. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *musardie*, f. *musard*: see MUSARD and -Y.] Foolish dreaming.

1482 CAXTON *Godeffroy* cxviii. 179 This is a moch folyssh pyte that thou hast, And I see the in a grete musardye.

Mus.B., Mus.Bac. Abbreviations of mod.L. *Musicæ Baccalaureus* 'bachelor of music'.

Muscabell, muscadel, -della: see MUSCATEL.

‖ **Muscadin** (mʊskădæ̃n). [Fr.: a transferred use of *muscadin*, musk-comfit: see MUSCADINE[2].] A Parisian term for: A dandy, exquisite. Hence applied in contempt to the members of a moderate party in the French Revolution (about 1794–6), composed chiefly of young men of the upper middle class.

1794 C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* 98 It is a general complaint amongst our elegant *muscadins* and *muscadines* who frequent her Ladyship's assemblies. 1820 BYRON *Juan* VIII. cxxiv, Cockneys of London! Muscadins of Paris! 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* III. 70 *note*, *Muscadins*, fops—a phrase applied to the better class of *sans culottes*. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. xv, Little do your 'muscadins' of Paris, and your dandies of London, suspect [etc.].

attrib. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. (1892) 293 The Committee for Foreign Affairs..stunk so abominably, that no *Muscadin* Ambassador could come within ten yards of them.

Muscadine[1] (mʊ·skădəin, -in). Forms: 6 **muskadyn**(e, (**musca-, muskedyne, moscadyn, musadene**, 6–7 **muskadine**, 7 **-den, muskedine, muscadin**), 6– **muscadine**. [Of somewhat obscure origin; not found in Fr. (cf., however, MUSCADIN and MUSCADINE[2]); prob. an English formation on Pr. *muscat*, fem. *muscade* (see MUSCATEL) + -INE.

Cf. It. '*moscatini*, certain grapes, peares and apricocks so called' (Florio 1598).]

1. In full *muscadine-wine*. = MUSCATEL 1. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1541 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 310 For a galon and a pynte..of muskadyne, xviij d. *Ibid.* 324 A rwndlett off Musadene. 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph.* 137 b, Well fauoured or beautyfull stroumpettes he auoched to bee like vnto bastarde or muscadyne. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 32 Buts of Sack and Muscadine. 1607 DEKKER & MARSTON *Northw. Hoe* IV. D.'s Wks 1873 III. 54 *Bel.*..How tooke he this drench downe. *May.* Like Egs and Muscadine, at a gulp. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Nov., And so he and I to the Sun and I did give him a morning draft of Muscadine. 1763 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) I. xii 210 The village of St. Laurent, famous for its Muscadine wines. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. *Convent of Hirschau*, The beautiful town that gives us wine With the fragrant odour of Muscadine. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 72 Three flasks of most excellent muscadine.

2. In full *muscadine grape*. The name of several varieties of grape having the flavour or odour of musk; also, a vine bearing a variety of this grape.

1611 FLORIO, *Moscatello*, the Muskadine grape. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 563 The white Muscadine Grape is a verie great Grape. The redde Muscadine is as great as the white. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., Aug.* 72 Other Fruit. Cluster-grape, Muscadine, Corinths, [etc.]. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 20 This Exposition is fit only for Muscadines, Fig-trees and the like. 1719 — *Compl. Gard.* 156 In moderate Climates the Muscadine Grape requires a South Wall. 1856 GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 78 *Vitis vulpina*, L. (Muscadine or Southern Fox-Grape). 1860 HOGG *Fruit Man.* 97 Black Muscadine..This is an excellent grape, and has a trace of musky aroma in its flavour. *Ibid.* 114 Royal Muscadine. *Ibid.*, The White Muscadine of some authors is the Early Chasselas. 1874 LANIER *Poems, Corn* (1892) 18 Long Muscadines Rich-wreathe the spacious foreheads of great pines.

†3. A variety of pear. = MUSCATEL 4. *Obs.*

1755 in JOHNSON; and in some later Dicts.

4. quasi-*adj.* Resembling muscadine wine.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 336 Most decoctions of astringent plants..doe leave in the liquor a deep and Muscadine red.

†Mu·scadine[2]. *Obs.* Also 7 **muskedine, muskadine, musquedine.** [ad. F. *muscadin*, alteration of *muscardin*, ad. It. *moscardino*: see MOSCARDINO.] A sweetmeat perfumed with musk.

1665 MAY *Accompl. Cook* (ed. 2) 271 To make Muskedines, called Rising Comfits or Kissing Comfits. *Index*, Musquedines. 1696 SALMON *Fam. Dict.* (ed. 2), Muskadines, to make. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Muscadine*,..a sort of Sugar-Work made by Confectioners.

Mu·scadine[3], *rare*[−1]. [A quasi-Fr. fem. f. MUSCADIN.] A Parisian lady of fashion.

1794 [see MUSCADIN].

†Musca·do[1]. *Obs. rare.* App. some weapon; ? a musket.

1598 *Arden of Feversham* III. vi. F 2, Zounds I hate them as I hate a toade, That cary a muscado in their tongue And scarce a hurting weapon in their hand.

†Musca·do[2]. Some kind of herb: ? musk.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xv. 197 At Bridals..They hot Muscado oft with milder Maudlin cast.

‖ **Muscæ** (mʊ·sīsī). [Lat., nom. pl. of *musca* fly.] Specks which appear to float before the eyes; in full *muscæ volitantes* [L. *volitantēs*, pr. pple. of *volitāre* to fly about].

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Muscæ Volitantes*, dark, irregular veins and spots, seeming to fly before the eyes, especially on looking at bright objects] 1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 372 Those floating specks so often observed on the surface of the eye, called 'muscæ volitantes'. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 531 Patients with muscæ. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 61 'Muscae' may be made evident in any eye by looking through a small pinhole in a card at a bright light.

Muscal (mʊ·skăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *Muscālēs* pl., f. *musc-us* moss: see -AL.] **a.** *adj.* in *Muscal alliance*, a group of plants comprising the mosses. b. *sb.* A plant of this 'alliance'.

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd* 54 Muscales.—The Muscal Alliance. *Ibid.* 56 Natural Orders of Muscals.

Muscal(l)onge, variant forms of MASKINONGE.

Muscalmon, var. *musk-almond*: see MUSK *sb.*

†Muscane, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also **muskane.** [Of doubtful origin; cf. Gael. *mosgain* 'having dry-rot, as wood' (M°Alpine), Irish *mosgán* 'rotten, decayed' (O'Reilly); also Norw. *mosken* of the same meaning, and MOSKER *v.*] Of wood: Rotten, decaying.

Warner mistook the word in the Bellenden passage for the name of a kind of wood.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. iii, Not throw the soyl bot muskane treis sproutit. *Ibid.* xix, I agane maist like ane elriche grume Crap in the muskane aikin stok misharrit. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 152 Ilk ane of thame had in thair hand ane club of muscane tre, quhilk keist ane uncouth glance, with the fische scalis, in the mirk. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xc. (1612) 366 A club of Muscane in one hand,..For naturally that wood in darke giues Shine.

Muscanonge, variant of MASKINONGE.

†Muscardin. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *muscardin* (Buffon).] The dormouse, *Myoxus avellanarius*.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 76 The greater dormouse, which Mr. Buffon calls the Loir; the middle..the Lerot; the less, which he denominates the Muscardin.

Muscardine (mʊskă·ɹdin). [a. F. *muscardine*.] A disease incident to silkworms, caused by the development of a vegetable parasite or fungus in the body of the caterpillar. Also *attrib.*

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 32 The Muscardine, which is so destructive to silkworms. 1890 W. P. BALL *Effects Use & Disuse* 108 The muscardine silkworm disease.

Hence **Mu·scardined** *a.* [-ED[4]], affected with muscardine.

1888 E. A. BUTLER *Silkworms* 72 The muscardined caterpillar..usually perishes before forming its cocoon.

‖ **Muscari** (mʊskē·ɹi, -ɹī). Also 6 **muscarie**, 7 (?) **muscaris**, 8 **muscaria**, 7–8 **muscary**. [mod.L. *muscari*, given by Clusius 1601 as one of the names by which the plant was known at Constantinople.

It would seem therefore to represent a mod Gr. **μοσκάρι*, dim. of μόσκος musk: the flowers have a musk-like odour. Clusius says that another name was *muschoromi* or *muscurimi* (μόσκος Ρωμαῖος 'Roman musk'), and that (in Italy) some called it *muschio greco*.]

A genus of bulbous plants belonging to the hyacinth tribe of *Liliaceæ*; a plant of this genus, esp. *Muscari botryoides*, the grape hyacinth.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxii. § 1. 105 Yellow Muscarie hath fiue or sixe long leaues spread vpon the ground. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort. June* 69 You may now take up all such ..Flower-roots..as..Martagon, Muscaris, Dens Caninus,

&c. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 66/2 The Muscary or Musk Grape flower. 1721 Mortimer *Husb.* (ed. 5) II. 225 Muscaries or Grape-flowers. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 367 Muscaria's, great Snow-drops, Dwarf-flag. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 7/2 There were azaleas,..spireas, muscaris, snowflakes, tuberoses [etc.].

Muscariform (mɒskɛ·rifɔm), *a. Bot.* Also **muscariiform.** [ad. mod.L. *muscāriform-is*, f. L. *muscāri-um* fly-brush (f. *musca* fly) : see -FORM.] Of an organ: Furnished with hairs so as to resemble a brush.

1839 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) Index. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

Muscarine (mɒ·skărin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *muscāri-us* (see next) + -INE.] An alkaloid poison found in the fungus *Agaricus muscarius.*

1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med* XVII. 936 Muscarine contracts the pupils. *Ibid.*, Muscarine-poisoning.

Muscarious, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *muscāri-us* (f. *musca* fly) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to flies.

1856 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Muscarium[1] (mɒskē·riɒm). [f. L. *muscus* moss + -ARIUM, after *herbarium*, *rosarium*, etc.] A place where mosses are grown.

1853 C. M'Intosh *Bk. Garden* I. 667/1 The fernery and muscarium.—A garden for the cultivation of ferns and mosses is not often met with.

Muscarium[2]. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *musca* fly + -ARIUM] (See quot.)

1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* ix, Here is my *muscarium*, my home for house-flies.

†**Muscary.** *Bot. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *muscāri-um* fly-brush.] = Umbel.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* I. xxvi. 239 Of Fennel. . It is a kind of ferulaceous Plant..; its muscary or top, round, patulous, broad, and circulated.

Muscary : see Muscari.

Muscat (mɒ·skæt). Forms: 6 *Sc.* **musticat,** 7 **muscatt,** (8 **muscate,** 9 **muschat**), 7- **muscat.** [a. F. *muscat* adj. (also ellipt. as sb.), a. Pr. *muscat* adj. = It. *moscato* having the flavour of musk :—late L. **muscātus*, f. *musc-us* Musk *sb*]

1. In full *muscat wine.* = Muscatel 1.

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 337 All kynd of drink, as aill, mallvesie, musticat [etc]. *a* 1747 Holdsworth *Rem. Virg.* (1768) 119 This is practised about Trani in Apulia, where they make excellent Muscat. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 253 The little town of Frontignan, famous for its muscate wine 1816 Accum *Chem. Tests* (1818) 190 Various wines and spirituous liquors —Cape muschat 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 610/1 Of these [Neapolitan wines] the best known are Lacryma Christi.., several descriptions of good class Muscat wine [etc].

2. In full *muscat grape.* A variety of grape; also the vine producing it. = Muscadine[1] 2.

1655 *Com. Hist Francion* xi 3 He said .that the Muscats he did eat were so great, that only one grain of them was enough to make all England to be perpetually drunk 1682 S. Wilson *Carolina* 17 The Lords Proprietors have taken care to send plants of the Rbenish, Muscatt, Madera, and Spanish grapes 1719 London & Wise *Compl Gard.* 229 Muscats, are a kind of Grapes ; there are three sorts of them viz white, red, and black. 1855 C. M'Intosh *Bk. Garden* II. 620/2 Muscats in no way differ as to pruning from other vines 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 87/3 To insure the perfect keeping of Muscats they should be quite ripe by the end of August.

†3. A kind of peach; also, a kind of pear. *Obs.*

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort, July* 20 Peaches..Newington, Violet-muscat, Rambouillet 1675 C. Cotton *Planters Manual* 50 The Rousselet, and the little Muscat of the Summer-Pears. 1707 Mortimer *Husb, Kal* July, (Peaches] Muscat. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II iii. 400 Pears Green Sugar,..Verte longue, Long-stalked Muscat, .and others.

4. A fungus, *Agaricus albellus.*

1887 Hay *Brit. Fungi* 86 *Agaricus albellus* ; *Tricholoma albella* ; The Muscat.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *muscat flavour ; muscat-flavoured* adj.; **muscat-house,** a hot-house for the cultivation of the muscat grape; **muscat rose** [F. *rose muscate*], the musk rose. Also *muscat grape, wine* (see above).

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 146 When the Flowers begin to appear on the white Muscat Rose-Bushes. 1860 Hood *Fruit Man.* 110 [Grapes] Muscat of Alexandria. ..Flesh..with a fine Muscat flavour. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 610/2 The Hungarian vineyards..produce Muscat-flavoured wines. 1855 C. M'Intosh *Bk. Garden* II. 620/2 Many err in keeping their Muscat-house at too high a temperature.

Muscat, variant of Musk-cat.

Muscat, -eer, obs. forms of Musket, -eer.

Muscatel, muscadel (mɒskătɛ·l, -dɛ·l). Forms: *a.* 4-5 **muskadelle,** (5 **-cadelle**), 5-8 **muscadell,** (6 **-cadle,** 7 **-cadall,** 6 **mosscadell**), 6-7 **muskadel**(l, (6 **-kadyll, -kedele,** *Sc.* **-kedall**), 5- **muscadel,** 6- **muscatel.** *β.* 6 **muscaldella, -tello,** 7 **moscadelli, muscitella,** 9 **moscatello.** [a. OF. *muscadel, muscatel*, a. Pr. **muscadel*, dim. of *muscat* : see Muscat. The *β* forms come from the equivalent It. *moscadello, moscatello.* Cf. Sp., Pg. *moscatel.*]

1. A strong sweet wine made from the muscat or similar grape.

The name is now applied to several wines, both white and red, obtained from Italy, Spain, and France.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 236 Malvesye and muskadelle, base mervelyous drynkes, Raykede fulle raythely in rossete cowpes. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 251 For a quarte of muskadelle, at mastyr Hoys, iiij. d 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 53 b, There groweth the myghty swete wynes as malueseys, tyeres, & muscadels. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xxvii. 2 At the same tyme shal men synge of the vynyarde of Muscatel. 1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt Tamburl.* iv. iv, You shal drinke in pailes the strongest Muscadell. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr* III ii. 174 1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 42 The moderate dulce or sweet wine is chosen, and not that that is exceeding dulce, as Muskadell. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 8/1 The Wines are .generous..: The best kind is the Muscatel 1785 J. Phillips *Treat. Inland. Navig.* p. vii, Muscadell wines. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 92 S——h's Special Old Port, at 35*s.* per dozen,. and their ladies' muscatel at 25*s.*

β. 1554-5 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 283, xvj quarts wyne muscaldella. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* II. ii, What auayles your rich man to haue his magazines stuft with Moscadelli? 1632 Lithgow *Trav* I. 15 The wine that is drunke in Rome, is . Albano, Muscatello, Sheranino. 1683 Pepys *Diary at Tangier in Life*, etc. (1841) I. 430 The soldiers had staved all his wine, not only good white wine, but canary and muscatella. 1833 C. Redding *Mod. Wines* 241 Their sweet wines the Italians call Abbocati ; their dry they denominate Asciati. Of the former kind are the Moscatello, Aleatico [etc.] *Ibid.* 246 Moscatello wines.

2. A variety of grape (in full *muscatel grape*); also the vine bearing it. = Muscadine 2.

1517 [see Malvoisie 2]. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s v. *Apianus*, The muscadell grape. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 407 As touching the Muscadell Vines, Apianæ, they tooke that name of Bees, which are so much delighted in them .. These Muscadell grapes like wel and loue cold countries 1699 Evelyn *Kal Hort.* (ed. 9) 174 [A catalogue of excellent Fruit-Trees] Vines. Muscatell, Black, White, excellent. 1763 Mills *Pract. Husb.* IV. 371 The chasselas, otherwise called muscadel. 1851 C. Redding *Mod. Wines* (ed 3) 201 The large white Muscatel grape. 1854 Longf *Catawba Wine* II, The Muscadel That bask in our garden alleys. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 258/2 Raisins..are prepared from a variety of muscatel grape

β 1707 Mortimer *Husb* 556 The Muscadella .is a White Grape, not so big as the Muscadine.

3. *pl.* In full *muscatel raisins.* Raisins prepared from the muscatel grape, Malaga raisins.

1652 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II. 267 Cephalenia ..Plentifull in ..Muscadels 1833 C. Redding *Mod. Wines* 187 The first [gathering of Malaga grapes] furnishes the Muscatel raisins. 1870 Yeats *Nat Hist. Comm.* II. i. (1872) 181 We receive.. fine Muscatels, or sun dried raisins, from Malaga.

†4. A variety of pear. *Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 198 The frute is much lyke the muscadell peares of the Ilande of Sicilie. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 77 The Muskadel peare is very delicate, especially when it is dried 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 383 And these Pears, Jargonelle, Muscadella [etc].

†**Muscate·lline,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Muscatel see -INE.] Resembling muscatel wine.

1673 *Phil. Trans* VIII. 6022 As for the Smel, that wine is very fragrant, muscatellin and aromatic.

Muscath, -att, -at(t)ier, obs. ff. Musket, -eer.

Muscato, obs. form of Mosquito.

Muscavado, obs. form of Muscovado.

Muscel, Muscelin : see Mussel, Muslin.

Muscelite, variant of Musculite

Muscellage, -ing : see Mucilage, Muscling.

Muscelman, obs. form of Mussulman.

Muscelto, Musceto, Musch, Muschat : see Mistletoe, Mosquito, Musk, Muscat.

Muschachoe, -adoe, -atoe : see Mustachio.

Musche, variant of Mush *Obs.*

‖ **Muschelkalk** (mu·ʃɛlkalk). *Geol.* [Ger., f. *muschel* mussel + *kalk* lime.] A limestone bed belonging to the red sandstone formation of Germany.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 326 One group. the Muschelkalk of the Germans, which has no precise equivalent among the English strata 1836 T. Thomson *Min , Geol ,* etc. II. 139. 1876 Page *Adv Text-Bk Geol.* xvi. 286 Shelly fossiliferous limestone known as the Muschelkalk.

Muscheron, obs. form of Mushroom.

†**Muschet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. some OF. var. of *musguette, muguette*, altered form of (*noix*) *muscate, muscade*, a. Pr. *muscada* :—late L. **muscāta* (fem.) musk-scented, f. *musc-us* musk.] *Nut muschet* : nutmeg

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret , Gov. Lordsh.* 85 Tak..of nottys muschet, oon vnce.

Muscheto, obs. form of Mosquito.

Muschid, variant of Masjid.

1814 W Brown *Hist. Prop Chr.* II. 546.

Muschilongoe, variant of Maskinonge.

1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 122 The Pike or Pickerel abounds much in Lake Champlain. It is there called by the name of Muschilongoe

Muschrumpe, obs. form of Mushroom.

Muschyl, obs. form of Mussel.

Muscicapine (mɒsi·kăpin), *a.* [f. mod L. *Muscicapa* (f. *musca* fly + *cap-ĕre* to catch) + -INE.] Pertaining to the genus *Muscicapa* of birds, the type of the group *Muscicapidæ* or flycatchers.

1885 P. L. Sclater in *Ibis* 17 On the Muscicapine Genus *Chasiempis.*

Muscicolous (mɒsi·kŏlɒs), *a.* [f. mod.L. **muscicol-a* inhabitant of moss (f. *musc-us* moss + *col-ĕre* to inhabit) + -OUS.] Living in, or inhabiting, the mosses; growing on mosses.

1856 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1879 in Stormonth *Man. Sci. Terms.*

So also **Mu·sciçole, Muscī·coline** *adjs.* (with the same meaning). 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Muscid (mɒ·sid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Muscidæ*, f. *musca* fly : see -ID.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the dipterous family *Muscidæ*, or flesh-flies. **b.** *sb.* One of the *Muscidæ.*

1895 D. Sharp *Insects* I. (Camb. Nat. Hist. V) 163 The transformations and physiological processes of the Muscid Diptera. 1896 J B Smith in *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1898) XIX. 185 In most of the Muscid flies we find [etc]. *Ibid* 189 The labellate tip of the Muscid proboscis 1899 D. Sharp *Insects* II. (Camb. Nat. Hist. VI) 504 Brauer associates Conopidae with Acalyptrate Muscids, and calls the group Holometopa.

Muscien, obs form of Musician.

Musciform (mɒ·sifɔm), *a.*[1] [a mod.L. *musciform-is*, f. *musca* fly : see -FORM.] Resembling a fly. In some recent Dicts.

Mu·sciform, *a.*[2] [f. L. *musc-us* moss.] Resembling a moss (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

Muscil(l)age, obs. forms of Mucilage.

Muscite (mɒ·sait). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *Muscites* (T. Thomson *Min., Geol.*, etc., 1836, II. 288), f. L. *musc-us* moss + -ITE.] A fossil plant of the moss family found chiefly in amber.

1859 Page *Geol. Terms, Muscites*, a general term for fossil plants of the Moss family. In recent Dicts.

Muscke, Musckle, obs ff. Musk, Muscle.

Musclade, variant of Musculade *Obs.*

Muscle (mɒ·s'l). Forms: 6-7 **muscule, muskle,** (6 **muskel, -il, musckle,** 7 **muskell**), **mustle,** 6- **muscle.** [a. F *muscle*, or directly ad. L. *mūsculus*, dim. of *mūs* mouse, the form of certain muscles having some resemblance to that of a mouse. Cf. Mouse *sb.* 8

The word is found in all the Rom. langs : Pr. *muscle, moscle*, Sp. *músculo* (also in the popular form *muslo* thigh), Pg *musculo*, It *muscolo* ; also in the mod. Teut. langs., Ger , Du., Da , Sw. *muskel*]

1. *Anat.* and *Phys.* Any one of the contractile fibrous bands or bundles, having the function of producing movement in the animal body, which conjointly make up the muscular system.

They are termed *voluntary* or *involuntary* according as they are or are not controlled by, the will ; those which combine in some degree the functions of both are termed *mixed.*

1533 Elyot *Cast Helthe* (1539) 50 b, He kepeth his arme stedfast, inforcing thervnto the sinewes & muscules. 1548-77 Vicary *Anat.* II. (1888) 20 This Corde is associated with a simple flesh, and so therof is made a brawne or a muskel. 1596 Spenser *Astroph.* xx, It both bone and muscles ryved quight. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 741 Contraction is the proper and ingenit action of the Muscle. 1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacra* I. v. § 3. 23 In an Urchan the Skin is assisted with a strong Muscule closely adhering to it all along the Back. 1814 Scott *Wav* x, He was a tall, thin, athletic figure,.. with every muscle rendered as tough as whip cord by constant exercise. 1879 tr. *Hæckel's Evol Man* II. xxii. 274 In most lower animals, especially in Worms, we find that the muscles form a simple, thin, flesh-layer immediately below the outer skin-covering.

b. Phr. *Not to move a muscle* : to be perfectly motionless. *To control, govern one's muscles* : to refrain from laughter.

1792 Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom* iv. 121 So ludicrous do these ceremonies appear to me that I scarcely am able to govern my muscles 1889 O'Reilly 50 *Yrs. on Trail* 322, I stayed quite still and never moved a muscle.

2. *collect.* That part of the animal body which is composed of muscles or muscular fibre; also, muscular tissue. Also *Phys.*, the substance of which muscles are composed.

It is the chief constituent of 'flesh' in the animal body and of 'meat' in animal food

1781 Cowper *Table-talk* 219 His form. Proportion'd well, half muscle and half bone. 1858 Carpenter *Veg. Phys.* § 4 A property peculiar to organised structure, and especially manifested in that form of it which is called muscle. 1866 Odling *Anim Chem.* 105 *note*, One gramme of muscle should furnish [etc.]. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xiv 349 The combustion of muscle may be made to produce all these effects.

b. Used for: The exercise of the muscular as opposed to the 'mental' faculties.

1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* vi (1872) 209 It is not by rude force, either of muscle or of will, that one man can govern twenty men. 1883 Goode *Fish. Indust. U. S.* 24 The shad fisheries of the South are prosecuted chiefly by the use of negro muscle.

3. *transf* and *fig.*

1598 Tofte *Alba* (1880) 95 Ah do not (Surgion like) Anatomise Each muskle of my griefe in cruell wise. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 180 A grasp Having the warmth and muscle of the heart. 1878 R. W Dale *Lect. Preach.* ii 28 The muscles of their mind have degenerated. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 396 Wild fig trees, with their muscles showing through the skin like our own beech-trees' muscles do.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., esp. *Anat.* and *Path.*, as *muscle atrophy, bundle, fibre, rigidity, tissue, twitch, work.*

1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* I. 381 *Muscle-atrophy. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 465 The individual fibres and the *muscle bundles become separated from one another; lastly the muscle fibres themselves become opaque. 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 298 *Muscle-fibres suffer like changes. 1901 Osler *Pract. Med.* i. 25 There may be early *muscle rigidity. 1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 32 There are two varieties

of this form of *muscle-tissue. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 523 A simple *muscle-twitch. 1887 SMILES *Life & Labour* 303 Heavy brain-work .is more exhausting than *muscle-work.

b. objective, as *muscle kneading, -making* adj. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV 69/1 Muscle-making food. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* I. 385 No hesitation need be felt in using muscle-kneading

c. instrumental and locative, as *muscle-monger, -worker*; *muscle-tired* adj.

a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 188 That disgusting pedantry which some modern muscle-mongers have brought from the dissecting-room. 1878 HOLBROOK *Hyg. Brain* 92 A brain-worker rarely eats as much as a muscle-worker 1899 *Scribner's Mag* XXV. 102/2 Brain-weary, muscle-tired men

d. Special combinations: **muscle acid**, an acid obtained by the oxidation of flesh; **muscle case**, each of the segments of a muscle fibre as observed by Krause; also **muscle casket** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891); **muscle cell**, the element from which muscular tissue is derived; **muscle clot** = MYOSIN; **muscle column**, (*a*) Kolliker's name for a fibril of muscular fibre; (*b*) = *muscle-prism* (Cent. Dict. 1890); **muscle corpuscle**, a nucleus of a muscle fibre; **muscle current** *Electro-physiol.*, the flow of electrical current which occurs on connecting different points of a muscle; **muscle curve**, a curve indicating the amount of muscle-contraction as recorded by the myograph; **muscle epithelium** = MYOBLAST (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **muscle feeling** = *muscular sense* (ibid.); **muscle fibrin**, Liebig's term for what is now known as SYNTONIN; **muscle force**, the force or power of human agency; **muscle juice** = *muscle plasma* (Syd. Soc. Lex.); **muscle notch** *Ent.* (see quot.); **muscle nucleus**, a nucleus or central part of a muscle fibre; **muscle plasm, plasma**, a filtrate obtained from living muscle after freezing, mincing, and mixing it with salted snow; **muscle plate** (see quot. 1882); **muscle prism**, (*a*) a prismatic section of muscle fibre; (*b*) the prismatic mass of muscle rods composing the dark disk of a muscle **case**; **muscle reading**, thought reading by the interpretation of muscular movements; **muscle rhombus**, a rhomboid section of muscular fibre; **muscle rods** *pl.*, Krause's term for the fine rod-like lines running through the dark streak of muscular fibre; **muscle sense** = *muscular sense*; **muscle serum**, the fluid remaining after coagulation of the myosin from muscle plasma; **muscle sugar** = INOSITE; **muscle tone** = *muscle sound*; **muscle tumour** = MYOMA (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1876); †**muscle vein** *Anat.*, cf. *musculous vein* (MUSCULOUS *a.* 3, quot. 1656); **muscle wasting** = *muscular atrophy*

1866 ODLING *Anim Chem.* 113 *Muscle-acids. 1885 SCHAFER *Essentials Histol* 63 Diagrammatical Representation of a *muscle-case. 1891 *Syd. Soc Lex*, *Muscle-cells. 1893 TUCKEY tr. *Hatschek's Amphioxus* 137 Muscle cells 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vii. 159 Myosin (or *muscle-clot as it is sometimes called). 1882 *Quain's Elem Anat* (ed. 9) II. 127 Kölliker was led to term the structures formerly known as fibrils '*muscle-columns'. 1882 *Muscle corpuscle [see *muscle nuclei*]. 1881 tr. *Rosenthal's Muscles & Nerves* Index, *Muscle current. 1877 FOSTER *Phys.* I ii 36 A *Muscle-curve obtained by means of the Pendulum Myographion. 1897 M MATHER *Ruskin* 91 He would use all this *muscle-force [of men] ere he utilized the forces of nature. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex*, *Muscle Juice 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 527 The Myoglyphides, or *muscle-notches, are sinuses in the posterior margin of the upper side of the head. 1882 *Quain's Elem. Anat* (ed. 9) II 123 *Muscle-nuclei or muscle-corpuscles. 1877 FOSTER *Phys.* I. ii. 32 The slightly opalescent filtrate or *muscle-plasma as it is called, is at first quite fluid. 1874 F. M. BALFOUR in *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 350 *Muscle-plates 1882 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 9) II. 132 Most of the voluntary muscles of the body are developed from a series of portions of mesoderm .. termed the muscle-plates. 1881 *Muscle prism [see *muscle rhombus*]. 1879 BEARD in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* (1882) I 17 It was shewn that mind-reading so-called, was really *muscle-reading. 1881 tr *Rosenthal's Muscles & Nerves* xi. 194 In such a *muscle-rhombus, the distribution of the tensions .is much more complex. 1877 FOSTER *Phys* I ii. 32 *Muscle-rods. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 119 *Muscle serum .yields .1·5 per cent. of fat. 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem* (1862) III 783 Inosite, or *Muscle Sugar. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Muscle Vein, this Vein is Two-fold, the Superior and the Inferior. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 460 Evidence of rapid *muscle wasting.

Muscle, obs. form of MUSSEL.

Muscled (mʊ·s'ld), *a.* [f. MUSCLE + -ED 2.] Furnished or endowed with muscle. Chiefly with adj. or adv. prefixed, as *full-, well-muscled*, etc.

1644 in *Bulwer's Chirol.* a 4, See here appeares a Hand.. And marke how well 'tis muscled. *a* 1732 GAY *Arachne* 172 In a strong satyr's muscled form he came 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* 219 The full-armed, full-muscled god will be ready to do battle 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 851/2 They are slight, well built, and generally well muscled.

Muscleless (mʊ·s'lĕs), *a.* [f. MUSCLE + -LESS.] Destitute of muscle.

1841 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* I 289 The head is sick., the limbs are muscleless. 1867 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Mar. 337/1 Speculations as boneless and as muscleless as the dummies in a tailor's window.

†**Mu·scling.** *Obs.* [f. MUSCLE + -ING 1.]

1. The delineation or representation of the muscles in Painting or Sculpture.

1709 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1711) II. 186 A good Piece, the Painters say, must have good Muscling as well as Colouring and Drapery. *a* 1720 GRAHAM in Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) III. 4 He. understood the anatomic part of painting,. following it so close, that he was very apt to make the muscelling too strong and prominent.

2. *transf.* Working of the muscles. ? *nonce-use.*

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 116 Surprise, gratitude, ecstasy flashed from her eyes, and gave a joyous flush to the muscling of her aspect.

Muscly (mʊ·s'li), *a. rare.* Also 6 **muskelly**, 7 *Dicts.* **muskely, musculie, muskly.** [f. MUSCLE + -Y.] Composed of muscle; exhibiting great muscular development.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 97 The tongue then is a fleshy & muscly member. 1602 *Witkals' Dict* 404 Muskely, or of muscles. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Poems* Wks. 1784 VIII. 232 The muscly swelling breast Where the Loves and Graces rest. 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 27 The muscly mass from neck to shoulder-blade.

Muscobado, variant of MUSCOVADO.

Muscod, variant of MUSK-COD.

Muscoid (mʊ·skoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *musc-us* moss: see -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Resembling moss; moss-like; **b.** *sb* A muscoid plant.

1847–54 in WEBSTER (citing *Lindley* for the *sb*). 1879 in STORMONTH *Man. Sci. Terms.* [the *adj.*]

Muscologist (mʊskɒ·lŏdʒist). [Formed as next: see -IST.] = BRYOLOGIST.

1854 STARK *Brit. Mosses* 19 These are known to Muscologists as cauline and perichætial. *Ibid.* 55 Dillenius, the celebrated British muscologist. 1897 *Naturalist* 132 Muscologists in all parts of the world

Muscology (mʊskɒ·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *muscologia*, f. L. *musc-us* moss: see -OLOGY. Cf. F. *muscologie.*] = BRYOLOGY.

[1818 HOOKER & TAYLOR (*title*) Muscologia Britannica; containing the Mosses..systematically arranged and described. *Ibid.* Introd p. i, The Muscologia is a subject comparatively new] *Ibid.* p. ii, In so few parts of Europe has the Muscology of the country been fully investigated. *Ibid.* p. vii, The student of Muscology 1868 TRIPP *Brit. Mosses* 30 The muscology of a district may be improved by these means.

Hence **Muscolo·gic, Muscolo·gical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to muscology.

1872 in LATHAM *Dict.* 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Musco·philous, *a.* [f. L. *musc-us* moss + -PHIL + -OUS.] That flourishes among mosses.

1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Muscophilus*, muscophilous; whence in *Syd. Soc. Lex* 1891.

Muscose (mʊ·skōus), *a.* [ad. L. *muscōs-us*, f. *muscus* moss: see -OSE.] Of the nature of or resembling moss; moss-like.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 124 The flowers..being brownish, very small, muscose [etc.]. *Ibid.* 125 Small muscose flowers. 1817 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg.* 42/1 The hollows in her hull contain a quantity of fine black muscose mud.

Hence †**Musco·seness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727), †**Musco·sity**, 'mossiness' (Blount *Glossogr.*, 1656).

Muscot, variant of MESQUITA *Obs.*

Muscous (mʊ·skəs), *a. rare*—°. [ad. L. *muscōsus*, f. *musc-us* moss. see -OUS.] (See quot.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Muscous*, mossy, or full of mosse. 1721 in BAILEY 1891 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Muscovado (mʊskovā·do). Also 7–8 **muscavado**, (8 **musco-, muskavada, muscovad**, 9 **masca-, mascobado**). [a. Sp. *mascabado* adj., (sugar) of lowest quality. Cf. F. *mascovade* (1667 in Littré) now *moscouade.*] In full *muscovado sugar*: Raw or unrefined sugar obtained from the juice of the sugar cane by evaporation and draining off the molasses.

1642 *Rates Merchandizes* 32 Sugar, Candy brown . Candy white.. Muscovados the hundred weight. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 85 The Sugars they made, were but base Muscavadoes,. so moist, and full of molosses, and so ill cur'd. *Ibid.* 86 Good Muscavado Sugar. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2512/4 Casks of Surinam Muscovado Sugars. 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 419 The best brown sugar of St. Thomas, commonly called Moscovad. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I 166 The brown or muskavada sugars imported from our colonies. 1828 *Register Debates Congress* IV. i 780 Brown sugar (in which description is comprehended mascabado) 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 626/1 The molasses is drained away from the crystallized raw sugar .. The sugar so obtained is the muscovado of the sugar-refiners. 1903 *Longm. Mag* Nov. 76 Mascobado, a natural brown sugar, is that which is allowed to drain off without 'claying'.

†**Musco·vian,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also **Mos-**. [f. mod.L. *Muscovia, Moscovia* MUSCOVY + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to Muscovy. *Muscovian glass, rat*: see MUSCOVY. **b.** *sb.* A Muscovite.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 31 b, The Russians and Moscouians. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pit-scottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 306 Men of weir. to help the King of Swaden aganes the Muscovianis. 1579 LODGE *Reply to Gosson* 20 Your Muscouian straungers, your Scithian monsters. 1617 MIDDLETON *Hon. & Industry* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 302 A Russian or Muscovian. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 106 Casements of broad cleere Muscouian glasse. 1656 J OWEN *Vind. Evang.* Pref. 17 The Assembly of States, was called against the Muscovians. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* (1676) 80 The Moscovian Language. 1664 E. BROWNE in *Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1836) I. 47 Mr. Gibbs gave mee a Moscovian rat's skin. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 187 Whether Muscovian ice be..harder than English ice.

Muscovite (mʊ·skŏvəit), *sb.*1 and *a.* Now *Hist.* or *arch.* Also 6 **Moschovite, Muscovit**, 6–8 **Moscovite.** [ad. mod.L. *Mus-, Moscovīta*, f. *Mus-, Moscovia* MUSCOVY: see -ITE. Cf. F. *Muscovite.*] **A.** *sb.* A native or an inhabitant of Muscovy; a Russian.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 256 b, They were cauled Moscouites of the chiefe citie of al the prouince named Moscouia or Mosca. 1570 DEE *Math Pref.* a iv, The wide Empire of the Moschouite. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 121, 303 Muscouites. *Ibid* 265 Twentie adieus my frozen Muscouits [rimes with 'wits']. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1639) 47 Of the Greeke Communion are the Muscovites, the Russes in Poland [etc.]. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 272 The young Muscovite, the mighty Head, Whose Sov'reign Terror forty Nations dread. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lxv. 523 The Moscovites were as jealous as any people in the south. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxv. 386 No wonder the Muscovites were scandalized by his conduct 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 Mar. 4/4 These may have been part and parcel of the plans of the Japanese commanders, deliberately devised to throw dust in the eyes of the Muscovite.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Muscovy or its inhabitants, Russian.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 168 Certaine English men sayling by the Moscouite sea,. haue pierced euen to Cathaia. 1657 *North's Plutarch*, Add. Lives (1676) 80 The Moscovite Language. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XVI 574/1 The Muscovite priests use exorcisms at the administration of baptism. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 528 That Christian hound, the Muscovite Ambassador 1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1847) IV. 54 The frontier of the Muscovite dominions.

Muscovite (mʊ·skŏvəit), *sb.*2 *Min.* [f. the name *Muscovy* (*glass*): see MUSCOVY and -ITE.] Common mica.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 56. 56 Muscovite, or common mica, is a potash-mica. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 413/1 Muscovite (Muscovy-Glass)...Crystals over a yard in diameter in China, where it is used for windows.

†**Mu·scoviter.** *Obs.* [f. MUSCOVITE 1 + -ER.] A Muscovite.

1650 GENTILIS *Considerations* 225 If Gustavus .had not bin intangled in the Muscoviters and Polish wars. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* I. 8 The Muscoviters invaded us.

†**Mu·scovitish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. MUSCOVITE *sb.*1 + -ISH.] Muscovite.

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 105 Romadanowski the Muscovitish General.

Muscovy (mʊ·skŏvi). Also 6 **Muskovie**, 7 **muskevia, Muscovia.** [a. F. *Muscovie*, earlier *Moscovie*, ad. mod.L. *Moscovia*, f. Russian Москва Moscow.] The name of the principality of Moscow, applied by extension to Russia generally.

I. 1. Used attrib. or quasi-*adj.* in the name of things belonging to, originating or produced in and obtained from Muscovy, as **Muscovy hide, leather**, Russia leather; †**Muscovy glass**, common mica, also, sometimes, = TALC; †**Muscovy lantern**, one furnished with Muscovy glass; **Muscovy talc** = *Muscovy glass.*

1573 in Cunningham *Revels at Crt* (1842) 42 Muskovie glasse 1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* I. vii, She were an excellent Lady, but that hir face peeleth like Muscouie glasse. 1606 DEKKER *Newes fr. Hell* F 4 b, A wise man might haue taken it for the Snuffe of a candle in a Muscouie Lanthorne. *a* 1618 *Rates Merchandizes* H 3 b, Red Hides, or Muscouia hides. *Ibid.* I, Muscouia Leather *Ibid.* L 4 b, Spruce or Muscouia yearne. 1624 BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 143, I receaved from Sir Wm Hull 30 redd muskevia hydes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s v. *Talc, Muscovy talc*, a kind of foliaceous body, well known by the English name of isinglass. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed. 2) I. 211 Mr Sage found muscovy glass infusible in the strongest heat. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 16 Talc has sometimes been called Muscovy glass. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 740 Substituting varnished metallic gauze in the room of Muscovy talc, a kind of mica.

II. Uses due to misinterpretation or perversion of designations connected with MUSK *sb*

2. A species of Crane's-bill or Geranium, *Erodium moschatum.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 103/2 Knotted Cranes Bill... This smelleth sweet like musk, and therefore is of many Flowerists, called Muscovy. 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict., Geranium Moschatum.* Musked Crane's-bill or Muscovy. 1796 in WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 609.

3. = MUSK-RAT.

1693 RAY *Synopsis Quadrup.* etc. 217 *Mus Aquaticus*.. The Muscovy or Musk Rat. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 476.

4. Muscovy duck. = MUSK-DUCK 1.

1687 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 35 Muscovia-Ducks..larded with the fat of this Porke..are an excellent bak'd-meat. 1712 E COOKE *Voy S. Sea* 150 Muscovy Ducks. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xlii, He brought a Muscovy duck to Lady M. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* v. 114 A fat Muscovy duck..is not a bad subject to work on.

Muscul, obs. form of MUSSEL *sb.*

†**Musculade.** *Obs.* Also **musclade.** [?a derivative of F. *muscle* MUSSEL.] ? Mussel sauce.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 821 Flowndurs, gogeons, muskels, menuce in sewe, .Musclade in wortes, musclade of almonds for states fulle dewe. *Ibid.* 719. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 166 To go to sewynge of fyssbe: musculade. *Ibid.* 167.

† Mu·sculage. *Obs.* In 6 **musculage.** [f. L. *mūscul-us* MUSCLE + -AGE.] ? = MUSCULATURE.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccxliii. 83 Muscles or musculages, the whiche be lytle straynes descendynge from the head to the necke and face and other partes.

Muscular (mʊ·skiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. mod.L. **musculār-is*, f. *mūscul-us* MUSCLE. Cf. F. *musculaire*.]

1. Of or belonging to muscle or the muscles.

Muscular feeling, sensation (see quot. 1829). *Muscular sense*: the faculty of muscular sensation; by some modern psychologists recognized as an independent 'sense', but popularly regarded as a particular application of the sense of 'touch'. *Muscular sound*: the sound produced by the contraction of a muscle; so *muscular murmur*, etc.

1685 *Willis' Lond Pract. Physic* Pref., His Tract..Of Muscular Motion. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* I. iv. § 14 19 Upon these [parallel fibres] the far greater stress of the Muscular Action doth depend. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 457 Some modern theories upon the cause of muscular contraction. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* I vii. 31 Muscular sensations, or those feelings which accompany the action of the muscles. *Ibid.* 33 In most cases of the muscular feelings, there is..great complexity. 1837 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* V. 268 Muscular sound, or the resonance attending sudden muscular contraction [of the heart]. 1838–9 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 13 Diseases of the muscular and nervous systems. 1840 SWAINSON *Malacology* 399 Muscular Impressions: those indented marks in acephalous bivalves, indicating the insertion of those muscles by which the animal is attached to its shell. 1864 *Reader* No. 88, 304/3 Experiments on the muscular susurrus. 1875 LEWES *Probl Life & Mind* II. vi iv. 481 If I contract my muscles, a peculiar feeling is produced in me by the muscular sense. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 270 *note*, The Scaly Ant-eaters are closely related to the South American Ant-eaters, even in minute details of muscular structure. 1881 tr. *Rosenthal's Muscles & Nerves* iii. 43 This muscular note clearly shows that vibrations must occur within the muscle. 1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 202 The muscular sense may be trained it enables sportsmen to judge accurately of distances, as letter-sorters and others judge of weights to a nicety.

b. Of diseases, etc.: Affecting the muscles.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Consumption*, An universal, or muscular consumption. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 369 Diseases of a muscular nature. 1896 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 3/1 The very general prevalence of muscular rheumatism.

2. Composed of or of the nature of muscle; also, forming a constituent of muscle.

Muscular stomach (of a bird): one with muscular walls, as distinguished from a 'glandular' stomach *Muscular tumour* see MYOMA

1681 GREW *Compar. Anat.* i. 3 The Muscular Fibers [of the gullet of a cat] plainly Platted. *Ibid* II. 7 The Fibers of the Muscular Membrane. *Ibid* III. 14 Separated by a Muscular Ligament. *Ibid.* VIII. 32 He [the Cassowary] hath no Gizard (as hath the Ostrich), yet a thick Muscular Stomach. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) Pref, The Muscular and Nervous Parts acquire great Strength by Exercises. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 6 The mollusca are animals with soft bodies, enveloped in a muscular skin. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th & Pract Med.* (1878) 494 The muscular walls of the heart are liable to many changes. 1888 A. FLINT *Hum. Phys.* (ed. 4) 470 A fluid, called the muscular juice.

3. Of an animal body, a limb, etc.: Characterized by muscle, having well-developed muscles.

1736 THOMSON *Liberty* IV. 146 The spreading Shoulders, muscular, and broad. 1838 JAMES *Robber* I. They were muscular and finely proportioned. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xix, Look at this broad-shouldered man with the bare muscular arms.

Comb. 1784 COWPER *Task* V 15 The muscular proportion'd limb Transformed to a lean shank

b. *Muscular Christianity*, a term applied (from about 1857) to the ideal of religious character exhibited in the writings of Charles Kingsley. (See quot. 1858.)

1858 *Edin. Rev* Jan. CVII. 190 It is a school of which Mr. Kingsley is the ablest doctor, and its doctrine has been described fairly and cleverly as 'muscular Christianity'. The principal characteristics of the writer whose works earned this burlesque though expressive description, are his deep sense of the sacredness of all the ordinary relations and the common duties of life, and the vigour with which he contends, for the great importance and value of animal spirits, physical strength, and a hearty enjoyment of all the pursuits and accomplishments which are connected with them. 1858 *Tait's Edin. Mag.* XXV. 101/1 Here our muscular Christian insinuates that [etc.]. 1858 KINGSLEY *Lett. & Mem. Life* (1883) 213 [To a clergyman who, in a review, had called him 'a muscular Christian'.] You have used that, to me, painful, if not offensive, term, 'Muscular Christianity'. 1865—*David* i. 5. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym* xiv, Nigel was also a sportsman. His Christianity was muscular.

4. Having regard to muscle or the use of muscle.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, The air of personal health and muscular strength, which the whole frame indicated. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ* I. i. § 1. 29 Labour is either bodily or mental; or, to express the distinction more comprehensively, either muscular or nervous. 1858 GRENER *Gunnery* 323 It would vary according to muscular development, the weight and height of the sportsman.

fig. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IX. xvi, No mind becomes muscular without rude and early exercise. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* II Jan. 51/1 A narrowness of chest which somebody has said is a defect fatal to muscular statesmanship.

Hence **Mu·scularly** *adv.*

1847–54 in WEBSTER. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 8 Apr. 5/2 The only way..to settle which is the better of the pair is to fight it out muscularly once a year on the Thames. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 201/1, I do not know any..motions more muscularly graceful than those of the chopper's.

Muscularity (mʊskiŭlæ·rĭti). [f. mod.L. *musculār-is* MUSCULAR + -ITY.] The quality or state of being muscular.

1. The fact of consisting of muscles, or of having well-developed muscles

1681 GREW *Museum* I. v. i 102 Their [*sc.* the guts of a sturgeon] great thickness and muscularity. 1793 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 173 Such an arrangement of fibres can be accounted for on no other supposition than that of muscularity. 1824 *Hist. Murder of Weare* 230 The body was remarkable for its muscularity and symmetry. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. (1879) 31 The muscularity of the walls of the Arteries.

2. Muscular strength or vigour.

1859 SMILES *Self-Help* x. 258 The cultivation of muscularity. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* II. 341 The modern taste for muscularity.

3. The quality of being cognizable by the 'muscular sense', *rare.*

1868 BAIN *Ment & Mor. Sci.* II. i. 95 The other element of Touch is Muscularity, the weight, hardness, size, and form of things, are tested and remembered principally by the muscles of the hand and arm.

Muscularize (mʊ·skiŭlărəiz), *v.* [f. MUSCULAR + -IZE.] *trans.* To make muscular. Hence **Mu·scularized** *ppl. a.*

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 7 A..gentleman with infinite faculty of sermonizing, muscularized by long practice. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 447/1 Garments that reveal rather than conceal the muscularized limbs.

† Mu·sculary, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *musculaire*: see MUSCULAR and -ARY.] = MUSCULAR *a.*

1679 tr. *Willis' Pharmac. Rationalis* Pref, The Nervous and Musculary and Glandulous Membranes. *Ibid.* I. VI III. 129 What we have discoursed concerning the Musculary Motion 1683 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* II. VII. (1686) 81 Musculary or fleshy Fibres.

† Mu·sculated, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *mūscul-us* MUSCLE + -ATE[2] + -ED[1].] 'Having or consisting of muscles' (Bailey, vol. II, 1731).

Musculation (mʊskiŭlē[1]ʃən). *rare.* [a. F. *musculation*, f. L. *mūsculus*: see MUSCLE and -ATION.] **a.** The function of muscular movement. **b.** The disposition or arrangement of muscles.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v. *Locomotion*, It [*sc* the word *locomotion*], as well as *musculation* has also been used for the function of animal movements 1875 LEWES *Probl Life & Mind* Ser. I. II. 498 It is not by Touch, Taste, Hearing, Smelling, Musculation, &c., that we can explain astronomical and biological phenomena. 1892 *Temple Bar* Oct 188 The anatomy of the body does not provide for the musculation of wings.

Musculature (mʊ·skiŭlătiŭr). [a. F. *musculature*, f. L. *mūscul-us* MUSCLE.] The muscular system of the whole body or of one of its organs.

1875 E. R. LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XV. 262 The ventral musculature. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 633 The jaw apparatus and the digestive tract have their special musculature 1898 H. G. WELLS *War of Worlds* II. ii. 208 Bipeds, with flimsy silicious skeletons and feeble musculature.

Muscule, -ie, obs. ff. MUSCLE, MUSSEL, MUSCLY.

Musculin (mʊ·skiŭlin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. L. *mūscul-us* MUSCLE + -INE.] The basis of animal muscle; syntonin; also, see quot. 1891.

1864 WEBSTER, *Musculine* 1866 A. FLINT *Physiol. Man* I 90 Musculine. This semi-solid organic principle is peculiar to the muscular tissue. *Ibid.* 91 Musculine, in combination with inorganic substances, goes to form the muscles. 1891 HALLIBURTON *Chem. Physiol* 413 Paramyosinogen. *Note.* Termed musculin by Hammarsten.

† Mu·sculite. *Geol. Obs.* Also 8 **musculLite,** 9 **muscelite.** [f. L. *mūscul-us* MUSSEL + -ITE.] A fossil mussel shell; a mytilite.

1681 GREW *Museum* III. I. i. 264 A sort of Musculites fill'd with Earth. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol Ess.* 132 Only turbinites were found in the one, and in the other only chamites, or musculites. *Ibid.* 243 Impressions of reeds or fern, sometimes of musculites, mytilites, &c., are found on it [shale]. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 98 Occasionally the anomia and muscelite shells are met with in shale

Muscull, obs. form of MUSCLE, MUSSEL.

Musculo- (mʊ·skiŭlo), combining form of L. *mūsculus* MUSCLE, chiefly in *Anat.* and *Phys.* terms, as **musculo-arte·rial** *a.*, pertaining to the muscular and arterial systems; **musculo-ce·llular** *a*, partly muscular and partly cellular; **musculo-cuta·neous** *a.*, belonging or relating to muscles and skin; **musculo-ligame·ntous** *a.*, composed of muscle and ligament; **musculo-me·mbranous** *a.*, composed of musculous membrane; **musculo-pa·llial** *a.*, belonging to the muscles and pallium of a mollusc; **musculo-phre·nic** *a.*, pertaining to the muscular portion of the diaphragm; **musculo-rachi·dean** *a.*, relating to the muscles of the spine (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **musculo-spi·ral** *a*, 'relating to muscle and to a spiral' (*Ibid.*); esp. in *musculo-spiral nerve*, the largest branch of the brachial plexus, which winds spirally round the humerus; also used as *sb. attrib.* in *musculo-spiral paralysis*; **musculo-te·ndinous** *a.*, partly muscular and partly tendinous.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 85 The muscular life in the insect, and the *musculo-arterial in the bird. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 381 That circular *musculo-cellular tissue which surrounds the cervix. *Ibid.* 148/2 The *musculo-cutaneous nerve. 1835–6 OWEN *ibid.* 526/2 The dense *musculo-ligamentous sheath, which incloses the mandibles [in the Nautilus]. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 324 A large *musculo-membranous pocket. 1889 GIBSON in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* (1887) XXXII. 628 The visceral ganglia give off two important nerves. first, externally, the *musculo-pallial nerve..; and, internally, the splanchnic nerve. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 290 The *Musculo-phrenic artery winds along the attachment of the diaphragm to the ribs. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II 160/1 This groove [in the humerus] indicates the spiral course. of the *musculo-spiral or radial nerve 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 148 An oblique groove (called musculo-spiral). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 536 Musculo-spiral paralysis. *Ibid.* VIII. 9 The physician then examines the nerve-trunks by means of gentle pressure on the musculo-spirals. 1866 *Proc. Roy. Soc.* No. 86. 244 *Musculo-tendinous slip from *flexor pollicis longus* to indicial portion of *profundus*.

Musculose (mʊ·skiŭlōus), *a. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *mūsculōs-us*: see MUSCULOUS *a.* and -OSE.] Composed of or full of muscular fibre; musculous.

1729 T. DALE *Freind's Emmenol* x. (1752) 197 The musculose Coat of the trachea.

† Musculo·sity. *Obs.* [f. L. *mūsculōs-us* (see next) + -ITY.] The state of being musculous.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 109 They have..only a certaine musculositie at the ends. of their branches, much like to the tender buds of Asparagus 1721 BAILEY, *Musculosity*, bigness of muscles. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

† Mu·sculous, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *mūsculōs-us*, f. *mūscul-us*: see MUSCLE and -OUS.]

1. Full of or composed of muscle or muscles.

Musculous stomach: cf. MUSCULAR *a.* 2.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C iij, The other is flesshe musculous or lacertous. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXXV § 8. 302 It is a musculous membrane. 1720 QUINCY tr *Hodges' Acc. Plague* 118 The musculous Flesh was wasted

b. *transf.* of vegetable tissue.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 18 The Elecampane hath a root shorter than the Skirwirts or Parsnips., but more musculous and fuller as it were of brawne.

2. Characterized by muscular development. = MUSCULAR *a.* 3.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXX. ix. 397 His bodie was well brawned, musculous & strong. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat* IV viii. 165, I have sometimes seen. in a musculous man, one triangular muscle [etc.] 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi (1711) 196 He had a Tongue so musculous and subtle, that he could twist it up into his Nose. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl., Col*, They are indeed musculous and strong

3. Of or belonging to muscle or a muscle.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath* II xii. (1712) 79 The *Tunicall-vea* has a Musculous power, and can dilate and contract.. the Pupil 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein, Musculous vein*, the first branch of the flanck veins, tearmed thus because it communicates it self with divers muscles. 1733 DERHAM *Phys-Theol* I. i. 10 *note*, In the Coat of this Bladder is a Musculous Power to contract it. 1758 J. S. *La Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. C c iij b, *Myodes Platysma*, a Musculous Expansion.

Hence **† Mu soulousness,** 'largeness or fulness of muscles' (Bailey, vol II, 1727)

Mus.D. Abbreviation of mod Latin *Musicæ Doctor*, doctor of music.

1786 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Bozzy & Piozzi* I. Wks. 1794 I. 332 Of Music's College form'd to be a Fellow, Fit for Mus D. or Maestro di Capella. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iv, The ditty,. which I still prefer to all the opera airs ever minted by the capricious brain of an Italian Mus D.

Muse (miūz), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **muze.** [a. F. *muse*, ad. L. *mūsa*, a. Gr. μοῦσα (Doric μῶσα, μῶδ, Æolic μοῖσα):—pre-Hellenic **montya*, f. Indogermanic root **mon-* (: *men-* : *mn-*) to think, remember, etc.: see MIND *sb.*]

1. *Mythology.* (Now usually with capital.) One of nine sister-goddesses, the offspring of Zeus and Mnemosyne (Memory), regarded as the inspirers of learning and the arts, esp. of poetry and music.

In Greek antiquity there were other accounts as to the number of the Muses and of their parentage. The names of the nine Muses appear first in Hesiod, who says that Calliope is the chief of them. Later mythologists assigned to each of the Muses a particular class of functions, which, however, are less definitely limited than they appear in modern allusive use, where Clio is the Muse of history, Thalia of comedy, Melpomene of tragedy, Euterpe of music, and Terpsichore of dancing. The other names, Erato, Polyhymnia, Urania, and Calliope, are rarely mentioned in modern literature, as they have no well-known association with any particular branch of art or knowledge. Urania (lit. 'the heavenly'; in formal lists the Muse of astronomy) is invoked by Milton (*P. L.* VII.), who explains that he means not the fabled goddess of mythology, but the true celestial source of inspiration

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 309 So songe the myghty Muse, she That cleped ys caliope *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2113 Pe muses [*Dubl. MS* musys] of musike. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm Prov.* (1552) 13 The doores of the muses be wythout enuye, that is to say, lerned persons ought frely..admyt other unto them yᵗ desire to be taught. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 47 Spare Fast, that .hears the Muses. round about Joves Altar sing. 1714 *Spect.* No 632 P 1 Herodotus has in the same manner adapted his Books to the Number of the Muses. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II vi, If the historic Muse hath entrusted me with any secrets, I will by no means be guilty of discovering them till she shall give me leave. 1803 CAMPBELL *Stanzas to Painting* 7, I bless thee, Promethean muse! And call thee brightest of the Nine. 1813 NORTHCOTE *Sir J. Reynolds* (1818) I. 246 Sir Joshua.. never..even marked his own name, except in the instance of Mrs. Siddons's portrait as the Tragic Muse. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 377, I learnt more from her in a flash, Than if my brainpan were an empty hull, And every Muse tumbled a science in.

b. In classical poetry *the Muse* is often invoked

or referred to as if only one Muse were recognized. Hence often in modern poetic use (cf. 2 a).

1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativ.* iii, Say Heav'nly Muse, shall not thy sacred vein Afford a present to the Infant God? 1714 TICKELL *Spect.* No. 620 Whom shall the Muse from out the shining Throng Select to heighten and adorn her Song? 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* 9 No vain libation to the Muse, But may she still be kind.

c. As represented in painting or sculpture.

1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 368 The two muses, under one of which is the word VRANIA, are good pieces. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 13 The Muses and the Graces, group'd in threes, Enring'd a billowing fountain in the midst.

d. *transf.*

a 1695 A. WOOD *Athenæ Oxon.* (1721) II 1036 Dr. Killigrew had a Daughter named Anne, a Grace for Beauty, and a Muse for Wit.

2. (With capital or small initial, according to the degree of personification.) a. Chiefly with a possessive: The inspiring goddess of a particular poet. Hence, a poet's particular genius, the character of his style and spirit.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. Proeme 9 O lady myn þat called art Cleo, Thow be my speed fro þis forth and my muse, To ryme wel þis book til I haue do 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 384 My muse doth me forto write. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl* (Arb.) 53 As though my muze were mute and durst not sing. 1628 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 53 But fie my wanding Muse how thou dost stray! 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II vii. 159 The Biographer now deems it a fitting occasion to call on his muse to set forth the sufferings of the innocent.

b. *The Muse*: poetry personified, as an object of devotion. So *the Muses*: the liberal arts, 'polite literature'.

1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref. B j, The votaries of the northern muses. 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F.* x. (1869) I. 206 The barbarians became masters of the native seat of the muses and the arts. 1785–1821 RITSON (*title*) The Caledonian Muse; a Chronological Selection of Scotish Poetry. 1806 PYE *Ode for New Yr.* in *Times* 18 Jan., Weak is the loudest lay the Muse can sing, His deeds of valour to record. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xl. 58 The leisure of his retirement from public life was to the last devoted to the muses.

c. *transf.* Used for: One under the guidance of a Muse, a poet.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 4 That memorable Sea-battle [at Lepanto]. sung by a crowned Muse [i. e. James I of England]. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 19 So may som gentle Muse With lucky words favour my destin'd Urn, And as he passes turn, And bid fair peace be to my sable shrowd. 1803 H. K. WHITE *Clifton Grove* Ded., The following trifling effusions of a very youthful muse. 1905 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 233/2 The stately mansion built by that attenuated but majestic muse Mrs. Montagu.

† 3. A song. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 337 For all his armony In metricall muses.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *muse-man*, † *-monger*, † *-sucker*; *muse-bit,-descended,-discovered,-haunted, -inspired, -led, -like, -loved, -rid, -ridden*, adjs.

1770 ARMSTRONG *Sk* II. Misc. II. 274 A *muse-bit blockhead. 1749 WEST *Odes Pindar* (1753) I. 53 The *Muse-descended Song 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, and Olympique* vii, The *Muse-discovered World of Islands Fortunate. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxi. 27 Leave the Thespian hollow-arch'd Rock, *muse-haunted, Aonian. 1660 WALLER *To King, upon Happy Return* 117 The *Muse-inspired train Triumph, and raise their drooping heads again 1759 MASON *Caractacus, To Hurd* 14 Oft my *Muse-led steps did'st thou behold. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 317 They wou'd .add their graces and attractive charms to what is most harmonious, *muse-like, and divine in human life. 1624 A. HOLLAND in J. DAVIES *Scourge Paper-Persecutors* 2 Each drivelling Lozel now. Starts vp a sudden *Muse-man, and streight throws A Packe of Epigrams into the light. 1608 DAY *Hum out of Br* Ded. (1881) 3 The Ironpated *Muse-mongers about the towne 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 33 No meagre, *muse-rid mope, adust and thin. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. To Rdr (1709) 5 To be *Muse-ridden at this rate is somewhat hard 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubburd's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 52 You never give the poor *Muse-suckers a penny.

Muse (miūz), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **muse**. Somewhat *arch.* [f. MUSE *v.* Cf. OF. *muse* amusement, waste of time, deception.] † a. The action of musing; profound meditation or abstraction (*obs.*). b. An instance of this, a fit of abstraction; now only in *sing.* † (*To be*) *in one's muses*: in a state of abstraction (*obs.*). † c. *To be at a muse*: to be perplexed or uncertain; to 'wonder' (*whether, how, what*, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 3431 In pensif muses hym faste beseying, He rest noght to ryde, so to Maillers cam. 1544 PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* Pref. a iv, I baue bene often at a great muse with my selfe, whither the kynges Maiestie [etc.]. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Cogitatio*, To be in a deepe muse. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 55 When a man by earnest study or muse vnto him selfe, vpon any earnest or waighty matter [etc.]. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 94 His Lady, whome he finding in hir muses, began pleasantly to salute. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 113 In this depth of muses, and diuers sorts of discourses, would shee rauingly haue remained, but that [etc.]. 1626–7 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 251 For the duke and our fleet, we are now all at a muse what should become of them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 52 He...was fill'd With admiration, and deep Muse to heare Of things so high and strange. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 73 Such a profound muse as when we are said to think upon nothing. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 234 He made me no Answer, but sate some time in a Muse. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. 279 'Sir', says I, after a seeming muse for some time, 'what should you think of Oniwheske [for a wife]?' 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 2688 Where she dwells Forever in a muse. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* ii, He would fall into a deep muse over our accounts.

† **Muse**, *sb.*[3] [a. OF. *muse*; by Fr. scholars regarded as identical with *muse* MUSE *sb* 1, or as a verbal noun f. the cognate med.L. *mūsāre* to play music. Cf. CORNEMUSE.] A bagpipe.

The explanation in quot. 1782, which alone appears in modern Dicts., seems to be a pseudo-etymological guess connecting the word with OF. *muse* muzzle

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14304 Bombardys and cornemusys, Thys flloutys ek, with sotyl musys. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* vi. vii, Whanne I pyped and played of my muse or bag pype ye dayned ne wold not daunse. [1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus* II. 270 *note*, The Muse is the muzzle or tube of a bag-pipe, without the bellows.]

† **Muse**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Forms: 6 **mose, mouse**, (?*pl.* **mowsies**), **mouce**, 6–7 **muse**. [Ultimately a. Arab. جوز *mauz*, موز *mauza*[h] banana.] The fruit of the plantain or banana (see MUSA). Also *attrib*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. XXXVIII. 704 Of Musa or Mose tree. The Mose tree leaues be so great and large, that one may easyly wrap a childe in them. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvi. 17 b, Apples of paradice, which they call muses. 1588 HICKOK tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 18 Laden with fruite, as with Mouces which we call Adams apples. *Marg.* The Mowsies is a kind of fruite growing in clusters and are 5 or 6 inches long a peece. *c* 1600 in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) II 1617 At Damiatta are great gardens, full of Adams figs,..these are also called Mouses.

Muse (miūz), *v.* Forms: 4 **mwse**, 4–5 **moyse**, 5 **mouse, mowse, mewse, musee, musse, mose**, 6 **muse**, *Sc.* **mus(e**, 4– **muse**. [a. F. *muser* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), to waste time, trifle, in OF. also to muse, meditate = Pr. *musar*, It. *musare* to stare about, idle, loiter.

Prob. a derivative of the Rom. word represented by It. *muso*, OF. *muse* muzzle (cf. Florio's explanation of It. *musare*, 'to hould ones musle or snout in the aire'), the primary allusion being to the action of 'a dog sniffing the air when in doubt as to the scent' (Skeat). Possibly the sense 'to meditate' may be due to the influence of L. *mūsa* MUSE *sb* 1 Cf. med.L. *mūsāre* to play music.]

I. *intr.*

1. To be absorbed in thought; to meditate continuously in silence; to ponder. Const. *of, on, upon*, † *in*. † In early use occas. with *inf.* of purpose.

1340 *Ayenb.* 104 þer-uore ich þe rede wel þet þou ne musy nazt to moche hit uor to zeche 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 137 þe more I muse þeron þe mistiloker hit [Theology] semeþ *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I (*Katerine*) 111 þu suld moyse here & merwall, of hewine & erth. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 320 Thus fulofte there he sat To muse in his philosophie. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 144 Austyn gan muse in his oppynyoun, To fynde a mene the sowle for to save. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 202 He mused sore, to conquere his desire. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xliii. 162 He was musyng vpon þ^e^ werke 1490 — *Eneydos* XXXVII. 126 Whan kynge Latyne hadde mused a lytyll in hym selfe he ansuered. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* XXXVIII. 3 Whyle I was thus musynge, the fyre kyndled. 1607 EARL STIRLING *J. Cæsar* IV. i, Who muse of many things, resolve of none. 1634 W TIRWHYT tr *Balsac's Lett.* (vol I.) 400 If I muse but two houres on the bankes of the Tyber, I am as understanding as if I had studied eight days. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III § 1 Alciphron, having mused a while, answered [etc.]. 1781 COWPER *Retirem* 376 And cultivate a taste for ancient song, Catching its ardour as I mus'd along. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii 169 The sorrowful Still love to muse on all distressful things. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. i, Her father paused to muse. 1901 'LUCAS MALET' *Sir R. Calmady* VI. xi, Lady Calmady.. musing of many matters. slowly went the length of the terrace. 1906 *Outlook* 14 July 42/2 In Imperial politics he decided. while other men were musing and hesitating.

quasi *trans* 1781 COWPER *Truth* 441 Sorrow might muse herself to madness then.

b. With dependent question.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 282 Whan that I muse And thenke how sche me wol refuse, I am with anger so bestad, For al this world mihte I be glad. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Conf. with Latimer* (1556) e 7, I haue begonne. to muse with my selfe, howe the dartes of the olde enemye maye be borne of. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 21, I. stood..musing with my self what Course to take.

† c. In proverbial phr.: (see quot.). *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E *Dict. Cant Crew* s.v. *Corn, He measures my Corn by his own Buskel, he muses as he uses*, he thinks me Bad because he is so himself.

2. With dependent question: To be at a loss to discover; to ask oneself meditatively, to 'wonder' (*what, how*, etc.). Now *rare*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 35 But here men musen whi prelatis ben so redy to curs in here owne cause. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 2893 Musyng, what hyt myghte be That she so straungely spake to me. 1513 MORE *Rich III* in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 785 Whyle men mused what the matter ment. *a* 1556 CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 34 It made all the noble men. and gentil-women to muse what it [*sc.* the firing of guns] shold mean, commyng so sodenly. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 161 b, Which maketh me much muse how it should be so. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XX. 41, I muse How single as I am I shall assail These shameless suitors. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Sohrab & Rustum* 347 Ah me, I muse what this young fox may mean!

3. To be affected with astonishment or surprise; to wonder, marvel. Const. *at*, † *of*, † *to*. Now *rare* (*poet.*).

1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Ofte hy sseaweþ and diſteþ ham þe more quaynteliche and þe more honesteliche uor to makí musi þe foles to ham. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6266 A grete wondir ..þat in swa short tyme..He mught. discusse al thyng; Bot of þis suld nane muse, lered ne lewed, For als grete wondirs has God shewed. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3837 The aungeles with outen meseure thise thinges musyd seyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 Some persons perauenture wyll muse or meruayle. 1530 PALSGR. 443/1, I muse at it to se howe he bandeth hymselfe with your enemyes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 234 The Frenchmen their at not a littell mused. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iv. 85 Do not muse at me my most worthy Friends. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. 1851 III. 83 We need no longer muse at the spreading of many idle traditions. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1261 Then came the fine Gawain and wonder'd at her, And Lancelot later came and mused at her.

† b. With clause or *inf.* expressing the occasion for wonder. *Obs.*

1530 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 308, I much muse that your Grace should so think. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 178 Thou wilt muse Philautus to heere Euphues to preach, who of late had more minde to serue his Lady then to worshippe his Lorde. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, III. i. 1, I muse my Lord of Gloster is not come. 1599 Q. ELIZ. in Harington *Nugæ Ant* (1804) I. 304 We cannot but muse that you shoulde recite that circumstance. 1631 DEKKER *Match Me* III. Wks. 1873 IV. 180, I muse thou art so poore. 1632 *Thomas of Reading* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 135, I muse thou canst indure this vile beseeming seruitude.

† c. To be a matter of wonder. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 12 Wheder ar all oure elders went? This musys mekill in my thoght.

4. To gaze meditatively; to look thoughtfully or intently. Const. *on, upon*, † *in*.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1527 He so musede in the welle, That..He lovede his owne shadowe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 128 It [his cofre] schal noght after ben unstoken, Bot whanne him list to have a syhte Of gold..That he ther on mai loke and muse. *c* 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Songs* (1866) 148 As y stood musynge on þe moone. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xliv. 570 Faste towardis hym gan he to Muse, And vppon hym sette his hors hed. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1231 Ilk man may. muse in his myrrour. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 63, I have beretofore a long time mused on the Statue of Venus made by Phidias. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 1 This was the Place wherein I used to muse upon her. 1798 WORDSW *Night-piece* 26 The mind..Is left to muse upon the solemn scene. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 69 For some time Rip lay musing on this scene. 1831 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. Fathers* (1840) 232 He began to eye and muse upon the great bishop of Milan.

† 5. To wait or look expectantly. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de La Tour* (1906) 45 She wolde no more make folke to mouse after her, but wolde be sonner arraied and atte the chirche thanne ani other.

† 6. To murmur; to grumble, complain. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xii. 19 Whanne thanne Dauid hadde herd his seruauntis musynge [Vulg. *mussitantes*]. *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 17 Wiche ought of resone the devise to excuse, To alle tho that wold ageyn it ffroune or muse. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H *Ps.* iii. 1 Why did the Jewish people muse, Seeing all is but vaine? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W* v. v. 253 Well, I will muse no further: Mr Fenton, Heauen giue you many, many merry dayes.

II. *trans.*

7. To ponder over, reflect upon; to contemplate, meditate. Now *rare*.

c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* 89 He mused his matter in mesure. *c* 1460 METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 64/1714 Ys this the loue that we haue musyd so offt? 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* i, I wandert waif and wae, Musand our main mischaunce. 1730 THOMSON *Hymn on Seasons* 121 Come then, expressive Silence, muse his praise. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II i, The poet was absent, for he was musing a sonnet. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iii, What musest thou?

transf. and *fig.* 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Romaunt of Page* xi, His large eyes seemed to muse a smile

† 8. To murmur discontentedly. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *John* vii. 32 Farisees herden the puple musinge [1382 grucchinge, Vulg. *murmurantem*] of hym these thingis 1402 HOCCLEVE *Letter of Cupid* 238 Yt shal not ben in her elleccion the foulest slutte of al a tovne refuse, yf that me lyst, for al that they can muse.

† 9. To excogitate. *Obs.*

a 1375 *Cursor M.* 2267 (Fairf.) Þer ware al þe speche mused þat now ar in þis werlde vsed.

† 10 To marvel at. *Obs.*

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 165 Musing greitlie in my mynde, The folie that is in mankynde. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 36, I cannot too much muse Such shapes, such gesture, and such sound.

† 11. To bewilder, puzzle. *Obs.*

1673 *S'toe him Bayes* 58 But that that most muses me is this.

Muse, var. MEUSE; obs. f. MEWS, MOSS.

Musecall, variant of MOSAICAL *a.*[1] *Obs.*

Mused (miūzd), *a.* [f. MUSE *v.*[1] + -ED.] Bemused, fuddled.

1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterpr.* 74 Head-waiter, honour'd by the guest Half-mused, or reeling ripe.

† **Musedode**. *Obs. rare* −[1]. [f. *muse* MOUSE *sb.* (cf. '*Vermicularis*, herba muris', Diefenbach); the second element may be = mod. dial. *dud* teat.] Some herb; perh. the stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 190/1 *Vermicularis maior*, tetroselio idem g. tatesoriz, ang. andrede uel musedode.

† **Musee**. *Obs. rare* −[1]. [a. F. *musée*, ad. L. *mūsēum*.] = MUSEUM.

1660 in C. Innes *Sk. Early Scot. Hist.* (1861) 452 The studie or musee belonging thereto.

Museful (miū'zfūl), *a.* [f. MUSE *sb.*[2] + -FUL.] Absorbed in thought; thoughtful, pensive.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 185 In musefull care

his Joseph calls hee quicke. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* I. 541 Full of museful Mopings, which presage The loss of Reason. *a* 1820 C. B. BROWN *Carwin*, etc. (1822) II. 52 She was sitting in a museful posture. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana of Crosways* I, She is apt to spin it out of a museful mind, at her toilette, or by the lonely fire.

Hence **Mu'sefully** *adv.*, in a museful manner.

1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana of Crosways* III. xiv. 276 Musefully listening, nursing a thought.

Musehont: see MOUSE-HUNT[1].

Musel, obs. f. MUZZLE; var. MESEL *Obs.*

†**Mu'seless**, *a. Obs.* [f. MUSE *sb.*[1] + -LESS; in imitation of Gr. ἄμουσος, 'unpolished, inelegant, rude, gross' (L. & Sc.).] Without learning; uncultured.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 36 It is to be wonder'd how museless and unbookish they were, minding nought but the feats of Warre. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 489 He [Cyclops] is coming... Drunken, museless, awkward, yelling, Far along his rocky dwelling 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* lxxiii. 16 The museless cry of the multitude.

Hence **Mu'selessness.**

1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxxxiii. 360 That Deadly Muselessness of the Cameronian leaders.

Musell, obs. form of MUZZLE *v.*

Musellim (muse·lim). Forms: *α.* 7 **musellem**, 8 **mosolem**, 9 **musselim, musellim**; *β.* **mutsel(l)im.** [Arab. *musallim*, lit. paymaster, act. pple. of *sallama* to pay, 2nd conjug. of *salama*. The *β* forms represent *mutasallim*, the pple of the 5th conjug. of the same verb.] A Turkish officer, the lieutenant of a pasha.

α. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 193 A Convoy of three hundred Horse, and two hundred Foot, under the Command of the Musellem. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 29 Mar. (1721) 78 The Mosolem or Governour of the City. 1813 BYRON *Bride Abydos* I. xii, More ill got wealth, a meaner soul Holds not a Musselim's control. 1847 MRS A. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 348 The power which. had been conceded to his Musellims.

β. 1844 KITTO *Phys Hist. Palestine* vi 161 Its fisheries were rented of the Mutsellim of Szaffad by some fishermen of that town. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.* Mutselim.

Muselman, obs. form of MUSSELMAN.

†**Mu'sen**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? a. MHG. *mûsen* (inf.) in the same sense: see MOULT *v.*] = MEW *v.*[1] 2.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pollard*, is a Stagge hauing cast his head,..then he is said to musen. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Musen*, a term among Hunters, is when a Stag .casts his Head.

Museography (miūzi,ǫ·gräfi). [f. Gr. *μουσεῖον* MUSEUM: see -GRAPHY.] The systematic description of the contents of museums.

1904 D. MURRAY *Museums* II. 15 Museography.

So **Museo grapher, Museo·graphist**, one who describes the contents of museums systematically.

1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* 57 Most of the naturalists and museographists have included Shells in their works. 1880 *Athenæum* 9 Oct. 470/3 Between the museographers and the pure historians works of art are in danger of becoming transformed into scientific specimens.

Museology (miūzi,ǫ·lŏdʒi). [Formed as prec.: see -OLOGY.] The science of arranging museums.

1885 *Science* 31 July 82/1 Devices..in which museology has been notably advanced by us. 1887 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat Hist.* 4 May 361 The first of the Guides to the Society's Museum. is an experiment of considerable importance in Museology. 1904 D MURRAY *Museums* II 41.

Hence **Museo logist**, one versed in museology.

1899 *Nat. Science* Sept. 171 The museum as a whole is painfully suggestive of what museologists call 'the fat boy'.

†**Muser**[1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Of obscure origin; possibly an error.] (See quot.)

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 9 b, In the frount of the chafron was a goodly plume set full of musers or trimblyng spangles of gold.

Muser[2] (miū zəɹ). In 4 **musure.** [f. MUSE *v.* + -ER[1]; the earlier form is a. OF. *museor*.] One who muses; one engaged in thought or meditation. Also, † a designer or schemer (*obs.*).

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxix. 24 The musures [Vulg. *musitatores*] shul lerne the lawe. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* Ded. (1556) 2 The musers of mischief wrought muche to the contrary. 1597 J PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 38 There ys another sorte.., who be greate musers on Gods longe suffringe. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 87 Was it not a great Saying ..The greatest Musers are the best Artists? 1755 JOHNSON, *Muser*,..one who muses; one apt to be absent of mind. 1828 J STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) II. 75 The sound of tumult or of fear Rouses the muser's lazy ear. 1887 STEVENSON *House Beautiful*, Oft [shall] the morning muser see Larks rising from the broomy lea.

Muserde, Musere: see MUSARD, MOUSE-EAR.

Muserole, -roll, variant forms of MUSROL.

†**Mu'sery.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *muserie*, f. *muser* MUSE *v.*] An amusement, pastime.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxix. (1869) 102 Pleyinge.. at dees, at merelles, and manye oothere museryes.

Muset[1] (miū·zĕt). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **musit**, 7 **musett**, 9 *dial.* **mussit**. [a. OF. *mucette, musette*, 'a little hole, corner, or hoord to hide things in' (Cotgr.), f. *muce, musse*: see MEUSE.] = MEUSE *sb.* 1. Also, a hare's 'form'.

1502 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 683 The many musits through the which he goes, Are like a laberinth to amaze his foes. 1595 MARKHAM *Gentl. Acad.* 32 We terme..the places through the which she [*sc.* the hare] goeth to releefe, her muset. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII xlix. 1015 To prevent those Thracian theeves that they should not hide themselves within their peakish holes & ordinarie covert musets. 1653 CHISENHALE *Cath. Hist.* Ep. Ded. A 4, The Author..had no sooner escaped out of the English sheep-fold, but straightway he discovers the Muset thorow which he stole. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/2 A Hare [is lodged] in his Forme or Musett.

attrib. 1594 BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* II. xi. (Arb.) 13 Or with Hare-pypes (set in a muset hole) Wilt thou deceave the deep-earth delving Coney?

†**Muset**[2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *muset*, also *musette* shrew-mouse.] A shrew-mouse

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 375 Against the biting of these musets or hardi-shrews [L. *muris aranei morsibus*].

Musette (miūze·t). [a. F. *musette*, dim. of OF. *muse*: see MUSE *sb.*[3]]

1. A kind of bagpipe.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 365 Bot yit herde I no pipe there To make noise in mannes Ere, Bot the Musette I myhte knowe 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Musars*, the name given to certain itinerant musicians who performed on the Musette. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 321 The sound of pipes and musettes.

2. A soft pastoral air imitating the sound of the bagpipe; a dance for which this music served.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Musette*, the name of an air generally written in common time ..Dances were formerly invented of a similar cast, and which were also called Musettes. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 119 A piece of music written in the style of bagpipe music came to be called a musette. 1893 *Times* 21 Dec. 14/2 The lively gavotte, with its cleverly-scored musette.

3. A reed stop on an organ.

1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Musette*, an organ stop made of pewter, of the reed kind and of eight feet; called by the Germans *sackpfeife*. 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* 328 The Madelaine, Paris...Clavier de Récit Expressif...Muzette. *Ibid.* 333 Abbeville...Pedal, 6 Stops. Musette. 1888 tr. *Locher's Explan. Organ Stops* 63 *Schalmei*, a soft reed stop generally labelled Musette in French organs.

4. A small and simple variety of oboe (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1895 *Army & Navy Price List* 15 Sept. 1659 Musettes... Oboes [etc.].

Museum (miuzī ŭm). Also 7–8 **museum**, 8 **musæum**, 9 *pl.* **musea.** [a. L. *mūsēum*, ad. Gr. *μουσεῖον* a seat of the Muses, f. *μοῦσα* MUSE *sb.*[1] Cf. F. *musée* masc., Sp., Pg., It. *museo.*]

1. *a. Hist.* (with capital M.) The university building erected at Alexandria by Ptolemy Soter.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 111 That famous Musæum founded by Philadelphus. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 236 The 'Museum', or university building, comprised chambers for the Professors.

† *b. gen.* A building or apartment dedicated to the pursuit of learning or the arts; a 'home of the Muses'; a scholar's 'study'. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I vi. xx 265 To my Honoured Friend and Fa. Mr. Ben Johnson. I thank you for the last *regalo* you gave me at your Musæum, and for the good company. 1675 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III 42 A Legacy of five hundred pounds towards the building a Musæum, or commencement house. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Museum*, a Study or Library; also a College or Publick Place for the Resort of Learned Men. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 82 It gives me uneasiness, in my musæum, when any sentiment or criticism occurs to me, that I cannot immediately communicate it to you. 1760 C JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1783) I xvi. 92 He waited on the Virtuoso, and..was immediately admitted to an audience in his musæum.

2. A building or portion of a building used as a repository for the preservation and exhibition of objects illustrative of antiquities, natural history, fine and industrial art, or some particular branch of any of these subjects, either generally or with reference to a definite region or period. Also applied to the collection of objects itself.

Although a 'museum' may include a library (as does the British Museum) or a picture gallery, the word is not in ordinary Eng. use applied to an institution of which either of these is the sole or the most prominent feature On the continent the corresponding word is often used with reference to a collection of works of painting or sculpture, and when so used is rendered 'museum' in English.

1683 *Phil Trans.* XIII. 108 M[r]. Ashmole's Musæum at Oxford. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s v., The *Museum* or *Ashmole's Museum*, a neat Building in the City of Oxford. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O H.S.) III. 33 M[r]. Lhuyd of the Muséum 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 2 June, Let. ii, I have seen the British Museum; which is a noble collection. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) I. xxiii. 129 [He] changed the subject to Cox's Museum, and asked what we thought of it? 1816 T D WHITAKER *Loidis & Elmete* 124 It would perhaps be difficult for all the musea of the kingdom to find half a dozen originals [of the wax impressions of seals] of the same date. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 10 Swords and shields of that metal, now in the Museum of Copenhagen.

attrib. 1893 COLLINGWOOD *Ruskin* I. 143 Flaws and interruptions destroy the museum-value of a mineral. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 257 The museum specimen of a uterus of a much quoted case.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1753 HERVEY *Theron & Aspasia* (1755) I. i. 13 The boundless Musæum of the Universe. 1846 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 166 A heathy promontory there, good museum for conversation on old poets, &c. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. xxiv. 228 Miss Blanche..had quite a little museum of locks of hair in her treasure-chest. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 106 The physical body of Man..is a museum of obsolete anatomies.

Muse·uming, *vbl. sb. colloq.* [f. MUSEUM + -ING[1].] The action of inspecting museums.

1838 OWEN in *Life* (1894) I. 239 We steam to Bonn; there a day or two museuming, and then for Home.

Mush (mʊʃ), *sb.*[1] [App. an onomatopœic alteration of MASH *sb.*[1]; sense 3 and the related MUSH *v.*[2] are prob. old, though not recorded till the 19th c. Sense 1 and 3 b may have been affected by Du. *moes*, formerly used in these senses.]

1. *N. American.* A kind of porridge made with meal (chiefly of maize) boiled in water or milk until it thickens.

1672 J. HARDY *Last Voy. to Bermudas* 11 Indian corn.. Which being groun'd and boyl'd, Mush they make 'Their hungry Servants Hunger for to slake. 1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl.* in *Views Louisiana* 202 A pot of mush for supper, with a pound of tallow in it. 1828 COBBETT *Treat. Cobbett's Corn* ix. § 156 Taking off a lump of the mush at the time, and putting it in the milk, you take up a spoonful at a time, having a little milk along with it; and this is called mush and milk. 1893 KATE SANBORN *Truthf. Wom. in S. California* 37 The old greenhorn above who had his supper of mush and milk

2. *dial.* A kind of iron-ore found in concretionary masses.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* iv § 17 159 Mush the best of all [Iron-Ore]. many times fill'd with a briske sweet liquor which the Workmen drink greedily.

3. Anything soft and pulpy. Also, anything reduced to or resembling a mass of powder. Chiefly *dial.*

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl*, *Mush*, a vast of matters tossed together, such as straw, grain, hay, chaff, &c. 1841 EMERSON *Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II 247 A poor fungus or mushroom..that seemed nothing but a soft mush or jelly. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Mush*, anything mashed. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Mush*, any thing decayed to a state of powder. 1878 E. W CLARK *Life Japan* 76 The rice field is stirred up into a perfect mush of mud.

b. *U. S.* 'Fish ground up; chum; pomace; stosh' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 88, I hate, where I looked for a manly resistance, to find a mush of concession. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) II. 297 Stewed into mush, hearing a popular preacher. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xviii, Bringing everlasting disgrace on our town with such mush as that.

Mush (mʊʃ), *sb.*[2] *slang.* [Shortened form of MUSHROOM.]

1. An umbrella. Chiefly *attrib.* in **mush-faker** = *mushroom-faker*. So **Mush-faking** *vbl. sb.*

1821 HAGGART *Life* 56 Tommy Twenty, a mush toper feeker 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* II. 127 The term [Mushroom-fakers] has become very generally condensed among those who carry on the trade—they are now mush-fakers 1856 MAYHEW *Gt. World Lond.* 6 note, The mouth has come to be styled the 'tater-trap'; umbrellas, 'mush-rooms' (or, briefly, 'mush'); and so on. 1893 P H. EMERSON *Signor Lippo* xx. 91 My old man..got his dudder by chinay-faking and mush faking.

2. A 'small' cab-proprietor; a cab-driver who owns one, two, or three cabs. So **Mu'sher** in the same sense. **Mu'shing** *vbl. sb.*, cab-owning on a small scale.

1887 *Globe* 22 Apr. 3 A musher, or a struggler, is a man who drives a horse and cab which is his own property, and his only 'lot'. *Ibid*, 'Mushing' in the cab-trade is another word for 'struggling'. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Little mushes*, term applied to those in the cab-driving industry who drive their own vehicles. 1902 *Academy* 27 Dec. 706/2 A Mush is the owner of 3 or 4 cabs.

†**Mush**, *a. Obs.* In 6 **musche.** [f. MUSH *v.*[1]] = MUSHED *ppl. a.*

1578 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 228 Ane [doublet]..of blak musche taffetie.

Mush (mʊʃ), *v.*[1] *Sc.* Also 6–7 **musche.** [? a. OF. *moucher* to cut, trim.] *trans.* 'To cut out with a stamp, to nick or notch, to make into flounces. (Commonly applied to grave-clothes)' (Jam.); to 'puff'. Hence **Mushed** *ppl. a.*, puffed. **Mu'shing** *vbl. sb.*, one of many nicks or notches stamped upon a garment for ornament.

1578 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 231 Ane quheit hieland mantill. Certane pecis of muschet arming furing. 1615 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spald Club) 240 Item 3 quarteris of reid bukkram to musche out the sleivis xv s. 1684 SIR J. LAUDER *Hist. Notices Sc. Affairs* (1848) 538 Many other things ware spoke of as sumptuous and prodigall, viz.,.. mushed out silks, and flored hoods. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 9 The Justice-General's [Robe] being lined with Ermine for Distinction, and the Justice-Clerk's being distinguished by Outcuttings or Mushings.

Mush (mʊʃ), *v.*[2] *dial.* [Onomatopœic alteration of MASH *v.*, suggestive of duller sound made in pounding something soft. Cf. the earlier MUSH *sb.*[1]] *trans.* and *intr.* 'To crush, pulverize, crumble; to mash, to reduce to pulp; to crumble or decay away' (E. D. D.).

1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed 2) 93 *Mush*, to crush, or crumble. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Mush*, to crumble, to moulder. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* vii. 111 'Folks as had the devil to back 'em were not likely to be so mushed' as poor Silas was.

Musha (mʊ·ʃä), *int.* [a. Irish *maiseadh*, lit. 'if it is so'.] An exclamation of surprise used by Irish speakers.

1831 LOVER *Leg. & Stor. Irel.* 3 Musha, thin, do you tell me so? 1837 — *Rory O'More* xlvi, Musha! but you're the very sowl of good nature.

Mushal, -chee, var. ff. MUSSAL, -CHEE.

Mushato(e, Mushe, obs. ff. MUSTACHIO, MUCH.

Mushere, obs. form of MOUSE-EAR.

Musheron, -on, -oom, etc. : see MUSHROOM.

‖ **Mushla** (mʊ·ʃlɑ̃). Also 7 **mushelaw**, 7–9 **mishlaw**. [Mosquito *mushla* (A. Henderson).] A fermented liquor from plantain, cassava, maize, etc.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* xi. 314 The Moskito Indians will take a ripe Plantain and roast it; then take a pint and half of Water in a Calabash, and squeeze the Plantain in pieces with their hands, mixing it with the Water; then they drink it all off together. this they call Mishlaw. *c* 1699 M. W. *Mosqueto Indians* in *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill 1732) VI. 293 Their plantain drink they call Mushelaw. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Voy Centr Amer* 128 Preparations were making for a grand feast and mishlaw drink. 1845 T. YOUNG *Narr. Resid. Mosquito Shore* iii. 33 It is a custom to let their quarrels rest until they get inflamed by their filthy mushla.

Mush-melon, -millian, obs. ff. MUSK-MELON.

Mushroom (mʊ·ʃrʊm), *sb.* Forms: α. 5 musseroun, 5–7 muscheron, 6 mus(s)heron, mousheroun, 7 mucheron (mucoron), 8 mushroon; β. 6 musherom, mousherom, mushrum(m)e, -romme, (mushorme), 6–7 mushrum, -rom, 7 muschrom(be, (mes-, musrume, mustrome), 7 musheroom, mushroome, 6– mushroom; γ. 6 moshrump, (mushrumpt), moushrimpe, 6–7 mus(c)hrump(e, mushrompe, (mustrump); δ. 6 mushrubbe, 7 mushrub. See also MOUSSERON. [a. F. *mousseron* (OF. *moisseron*, 1389 in Hatz.-Darm.), usually held to be a derivative of *mousse* moss.]

1. In early use, a fungus of any of the larger 'umbrella-shaped' species, to which the names *toad's hat* and *toadstool* were also applied indiscriminately. Now commonly restricted to the common edible mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*, or to this and species that closely resemble it in general appearance. Some apply *mushroom* to any fungus supposed to be edible, and *toadstool* to any that is believed to be deleterious. Certain botanical writers have used the word as equivalent to FUNGUS. The mushroom is a proverbial type of rapid growth.

14 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 597/13 *Mussetum*, musserouns. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 349/1 Muscheron, toodys hatte, *boletus, fungus*. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 89 Beware of musherons,. and al other thinges, whiche wyll sone putrifie. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 30 The Toad stooles or Mushrooms, which grow out of the Walnut tree, and bee stiffe and hard. 1595 SOUTHWELL *Poems* (Grosart) 69 He that high grouth on cedars did bestowe, Gave also lowly mushrumpes [*v.r.* mushrumpts] leave to growe. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* 20 That Cædar..Vnder whose girdle, nay beneath whose knee, The little Mesrumes louingly agree. 1656 MARNETTE *Perf. Cook* I. 312 With Sparagus, with Hartichokes, with Muscherons, with Cream [etc.] 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. I. 258 Mushrooms contain an Oil of a volatile Salt 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV 234 For wine we left our heath, and yellow brooms, And cold mushrooms 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 37 In Paris none [*i.e.* no fungi] are permitted to appear in the markets except the common Truffle, Morel, and Mushroom. 1887 BENTLEY *Bot.* (ed. 5) 378 Fungi or Mushrooms.

2. *fig.* a. A person or family that has suddenly sprung into notice; an upstart. Also applied to a city, an institution, etc., that is of sudden growth.

a 1593 MARLOWE *Edw. II* (1598) C 1 b, A night growne mushrump, Such a one as my Lord of Cornewall is. 1622 *Interpreter* A 3 b, He may not .seeme to shrinke, withdraw, giue way, whilst other mushrumpes doe the state betray. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 204 Which Commonwealths may be sayed to have bin but Mushrumps in point of duration. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil* No. 13 (1754) 66, I hear them scornfully call a rising great man an upstart, a mushroom, and a thing of yesterday. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* xiii. 179 Sheffield is an old oak; Birmingham is a mushroom. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* I. ii 96 The Stewarts were mere mushrooms beside the descendants of the Guelphs.

† b. A contemptible person. *Obs.*

1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 282 Summon a parley sirs, that we may know Whether these Mushroms here will yeeld or no. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* II. i, Come Ladies, I'le be your Gaurdian; Let these Musrumes stand if they dare. 1680 D. GRANVILLE in *Life* (1902) 224, I will make a filthy bustle before I dye among the Clergy of the nation, as contemptible a mushrump and silly ignoramus as some do make me. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 4 Oct. 2/2 A gouty Mushroom of an Earl from the West.

† c. An excrescence. *Obs. rare.*

1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* 2 They are..the Exorbitances and Mushromes of Prerogative, the Wenns of just Government.

† d. A spontaneous growth. *Obs.*

1670 C. GATAKER in *Gataker's Antid. Errour* Ep. Ded. A ij b, Who endeavour to forget that they are Gods offspring, and would fain be taken for the Mushrooms of Chance.

3. *transf.* Something shaped like a mushroom.

† a. In ornamental waterworks (see quot.). *Obs.*

1728 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 214 Mushrooms are a sort of inverted Bowl-dishes, cut with Scales on the upper Part, over which the Water falls into the Bason below.

b. = *mushroom anchor* (see 6 c).

1890 *Nature* 10 Apr. 539 A temporary light-vessel is substituted,..but probably before her mushroom bites the ground it has dragged somewhat.

4. a. *slang.* An umbrella.

1856 [see MUSH *sb.*[3] 1]. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* 87 Mr. Pokyr said he would take care of my umbrella—'mushroom' was the term he used.

b. *colloq.* A low-crowned circular hat, esp. a lady's straw hat with down-curving brim.

1865 *Hotten's Slang Dict., Mushroom*, an inelegant round hat worn by demure ladies. 1896 GEORGIANA M. STISTED *Capt. Sir R. F. Burton* xi. 265 Many a pretty face surmounted by the 'mushroom' or 'pork-pie'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 3/2 The mushroom. is a quite round straw with a low crown. 1902 *Ibid* 31 May 2/1 Mimi's costume consisted of a short holland overall and a brown straw mushroom.

5. = *mushroom-colour* (see 6 c).

1884 *West. Daily Press* 25 Apr 7/6 The fanciful shade of mushroom. 1903 *Westm Gaz.* 10 Sept. 4/2 A shade called mushroom..a fascinating sober and unusual tone.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a simple attrib., as *mushroom-juice, -ketchup* (*-catchup*), *-sauce*, parasynthetic and similative *mushroom-coloured, -like, -shaped* adjs.

1748 *Mushroom juice [see KETCHUP]. 1808 MRS. RUNDELL *Dom. Cookery* (1824) 168 *Mushroom Ketchup. 1839 T. C. HOFLAND *Brit. Angler's Man* VIII. (1841) 147 Mushroom catchup. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Heath-moss*, The brown *mushroom-like *Coralloides*. 1771 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* 46 *Mushroom Sauce. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod Cookery* 118 White Mushroom Sauce. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* I. 39/2 The principal organ of motion in the pulmograda is the large .*mushroom-shaped disc.

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* with the sense. Resembling a mushroom in rapidity of development or growth or in brief duration of existence; upstart; ephemeral.

1599 B JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. ii, These mushrompe gentlemen, That shoot vp in a night to place and worship. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 293 This was the end of that mushrump-army, which grew up and perished so soon that [etc.]. 1703 SAVAGE *Left Antients* lxviii. 207 A Mushrome Love sprung from a transitory View. 1707 E. FILMER *Defence Plays* 130 A new, upstart, Mushroom Sect, sprung from their own filthy Dunghill 1818–60 WHATELY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1864) 145 He outlived his own mushroom-reputation. 1887 *Westm Rev.* June 269 Radical millionaires, and mushroom aristocrats.

c. Special combinations: **mushroom anchor**, a mooring anchor having a saucer-shaped head upon a central shaft; **mushroom-bed**, a bed of horse-dung and fine earth specially prepared for mushroom growing; **mushroom colour**, a pale pinkish colour resembling that of a mushroom; so **mushroom-coloured** *a.*; † **mushroom-coral** = FUNGITE; **mushroom earth**, earth containing mushroom spawn, **mushroom-faker** *slang*, an itinerant umbrella-mender; † **mushroom gall** (see quot); **mushroom-grown** *a*, sprung up spontaneously like mushrooms, **mushroom hall** *dial*, a house or hut erected by stealth (see quot); **mushroom hat** = sense 4 b; **mushroom head**, (*a*) a kind of 'head' for a church bell; (*b*) the nose-plate on the inner part of the breech-plug of a breech-loading cannon (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **mushroom-headed** *a.* (see quot.); **mushroom house**, a house specially constructed for growing mushrooms; **mushroom loaf** (see LOAF *sb.*[1] 2 d); **mushroom-man** (see quot.); **mushroom powder**, dried mushrooms powdered to serve as a flavouring; **mushroom-ring** = FAIRY-RING; **mushroom spawn**, the vegetative mycelium of mushrooms, usually embedded in an earthy matrix; **mushroom-stone** = FUNGITE; **mushroom sugar**, mannite derived from fungi.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XIV. 548/1 An anchor of a very peculiar kind is employed to secure the vessels; it is technically called the **mushroom anchor*. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 186 The spawn of mushrooms may be procured at almost any time, by those who have not already had *mushroom-beds in their gardens. 1900 *Westm Gaz.* 16 Aug. 3/1 It is as near as you can get to it unless you say *mushroom-colour. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 13 Feb. 8/5 A skirt of delicate *mushroom-coloured face cloth. 1681 GREW *Museum* III. I. iii. 280 *Mushroom-Coral *Fungites*. So called from a little likeness it hath to a Toad-Stool. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Mushrooms*, You should put in some of the Knobs of *Mushroom Earth, about six Inches asunder. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 127/2 The *mushroom-fakers will repair any umbrella on the owner's premises. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, **Mushroom Galls* ..a name given by authors to a small species of galls very common on the leaves of the oak in September and October. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 86, I have no experience of *mushroom-grown men. 1872 R. HEATH *Eng Peasant* (1893) 145 It was a notion held among the peasantry in olden times, that he who could in one night erect a '*Mushroom Hall', without hindrance from the officials of the manor, had obtained a copyhold right to the land. 1897 *Westm. Gaz* 17 June 3/2, 'The *mushroom hat', the peculiar genius of which shape dwells in that coy droop of the brim 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch Bells Devon* viii. 393 The bell being turned a quarter round by the button or *mushroom head by which it is hung. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 4/2 Over this is placed a block of steel called the mushroom head. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* III. (ed. 3) 454 *Mushroom-headed; cylindrical, having a rounded, convex, overhanging extremity. 1817 NEILL in *Edin. Encycl.* XI. 238/2 A *mushroom house, constructed on Oldacre's plan. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., **Mushroom-men*, men, having very little or no capital, who hire looms and start to compete in the cotton industry, on the principle that they have all to gain and nothing to lose. 1747 MRS GLASSE *Cookery* xi. 122 To make *Mushroom Powder. 1807 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 138, I cut a groove..along the diameter of a *mushroom-ring. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Mushroom*, Into this [trench]..should be put in the knobs of *Mushroom spawn. 1850 PEREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med. & Therap.* (ed. 3) II. i. 952 Mushroom spawn is the name given by gardeners to the white branching cottony fibres (*mycelia*) which form the so-called root of the mushroom. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 267 *Fungites*. *Mushrum-stone. 1840 PEREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* II. 572 *Mushroom sugar has been found identical with mannite.

Mushroom (mʊ·ʃrʊm), *v.* [f. MUSHROOM *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To elevate (a person) in social position with great suddenness. *nonce-use.*

1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1749) I xl. 270 None but the prosperous upstart mushroom'd into rank (another of his peculiars) was arrogantly proud of it.

2. a. *intr.* Of rifle-bullets: To expand and flatten. Occas. with *out*. b. *trans.* To cause (a bullet) to 'mushroom'.

1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 431 Such a bullet will mushroom on striking an animal. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Dec. 6/3 The bullet was either mushroomed or the nickel shell and lead had parted company. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl* No. 2054. 1158 The result is that the lead mushrooms out.

3. *intr.* To gather mushrooms. Chiefly in pr. pple. or gerund.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan 7/2 While walking across a field mushrooming. 1901 *Essex Weekly News* 25 Oct. 3/3 He had been 'mushrooming'.

Mu·shroomed, *ppl. a.* [f. MUSHROOM *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

† 1. *Cookery.* ? Dressed with mushrooms. *Obs.*

1821 COMBE *Wife* III. 390 Broil'd ham and a nice mushroom'd chicken.

2. Overgrown with mushrooms.

1885 MRS. CADDY *Footsteps Jeanne D'Arc* (1886) 9 The path turns downwards..across the mushroomed meadows.

3. Of rifle-bullets: Expanded and flattened.

1901 *Wide World Mag* VIII. 160/1 The 'mushroomed' bullet was dug out of the earth.

Mu·shroomer. [f. MUSHROOM *v.* + -ER[1].] One who gathers mushrooms.

1885 *Illustr Lond News* 26 Sept. 331 One of the provincial advertisers calls such persons 'mushroomers'. 1898 CADMAN *H. Druidale* 175 I'll teach those mushroomers to keep out of my meadow.

Mushroo·mic, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. MUSHROOM *sb.* + -IC.] 'Upstart'. (Cf. MUSHROOM *sb.* 6 b.)

1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xvi, There were names historic and names mushroomic

Mu·shrooming, *vbl. sb.* [f. MUSHROOM *v.* + -ING[1].] a. The gathering of mushrooms. b. The flattening and expansion (of bullets).

1900 *Daily News* 14 May 3/6 Soft-nosed bullets .appear to have been freely used by the Boers, as in per cent. of the wounds were caused by the 'mushrooming' of the core of the bullet. 1900 *Westm Gaz.* 16 Aug. 3/1 Mushrooming The mushrooming is the event of our day

Mu·shroomy, *a.* [f. MUSHROOM *sb.* + -Y.] Like a mushroom.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* vii, A large house of some pretensions to architectural display, namely, unnecessarily projecting eaves, giving it a mushroomy aspect. 1895 *Outing* (U S.) XXVI 42/2 These portable roof trees, though in shape mushroomy, have nothing else of the *parvenu* about them.

Mushrub(be, -rum(pe, etc. : see MUSHROOM.

Mushy (mʊ·ʃi), *a. colloq.* [f. MUSH *sb.*[1] + -Y] Soft, pulpy; also *fig.* Hence **Mu·shiness**, the condition of being soft or pulpy.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xlvi, She's not mushy, but her heart is tender 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 12/1 It is poured into a machine in a thick, mushy state. 1890 SARAH J. DUNCAN *Soc. Departure* 221 The unutterable mushiness of the 'bullock's heart' [fruit]

Music (mi·ū·zik), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **musik**, 3–6 **musike**, 4 **musyce, musique**, 4–6 **musyk(e**, 4–7 **musique**, 5 **musy(c)que, -icque**, 6 **musyck**, *Sc.* **mwseik**, 6–7 **musick(e**, 7 **musiq**, 5– **music**. [a. F. *musique* (12th c., in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L *mūsica*, ad. Gr. μουσική (*sc.* τέχνη) lit. 'the art of the Muse' (fem. of μουσικός pertaining to the Muse or Muses, f. μοῦσα MUSE *sb.*[1]), applied *gen.* to artistic culture, poetry, etc., but also *spec.* to music.

Cf. Pr. *muzica*, Sp. *música*, Pg, It. *musica*; also G *musik* (MHG. *museke*, OHG. *musica*), Du. *muziek*, Da., Sw. *musik*.]

1. That one of the fine arts which is concerned with the combination of sounds with a view to beauty of form and the expression of emotion; also, the science of the laws or principles (of melody, harmony, rhythm, etc.) by which this art is regulated.

Considered as an art, music has two distinct branches, the art of the composer and that of the executant. The word is often used with special reference to the executive branch, and to instrumental execution rather than vocal; thus, the designation of 'a teacher of music' is usually apprehended to mean one who teaches the art of playing on some instrument.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 460 Wit of musike, wel he knew. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 The science of Musique, That techeth upon Armonie A man to make melodie. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xii. 37 Of this science of musyque cometh alle attemperaunce. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* d iij, An Architect (sayth he [*sc.* Vitruvius]) ought to..haue heard Philosophers, haue skill of Musike, not ignorant of Physike [etc.]. 1638 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 388 That na maner of persone sould be permittit to teitch musik within this burgh.. except [etc.]. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 13 Musick, Architecture, and Painting..are to deduce their Laws and Rules from the general Sense and Taste of Mankind. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* I. (ed. 2) 18 There must have been..musical compositions previous to the science of Music. 1884 MAC-

FAREEN in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII 77/1 Music..is that one of the fine arts which appropriates the phenomena of sound to the purposes of poetry.

personified. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II. pr. i. 31 (Camb. MS.) And with rethorice com forth Musyce A damysel of oure hous. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. (Percy Soc.) 77 Than forth so went good Counsell and I, By Musykes toure walked most goodly. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 1 When Music, Heav'nly Maid, was young.

2. Sounds in melodic or harmonic combination, whether produced by voice or instruments. † *In (good, true) music*: in tune.

†*Broken music* see BROKEN *ppl. a.* 16. *Music of the spheres*: see SPHERE.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 62 The melodye herde he That comyth of thilke speris thryes thre That welle is of musik. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 58 In wommanysshe vois thei singe, With notes of such musike, Wherof the Schipes thei beswike. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13277 The myrthe of paire mowthes musyk was like. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) II 536 That made grete feste of theyr comyng in many manyers of Instrumentis of musycque *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 132 The Armony And sweet accord was in so good musyk, That the voice to angels most was lyk *a* 1535 *Frere & Boye* 98 in Hazl *E. P. P.* III 65 A pype thou shalte haue also, In true musyke it shall go 1588 BYRD *Ps., Sonn. & Songs* Pref note, There is not any Musicke of Instruments whatsoeuer, comparable to that which is made of the voyces of Men 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 31 Now must we to her window, And giue some euening Musique to her eare 1611 A. STAFFORD *Niobe* 113 Thou deseruest a Quire of ancient Bards to sing thy praises; who, with their musickes melody, might expresse thy soules harmonie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 308 With their voyces and cimbals, they make pleasant musicke 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xii. 117 Such Musick (as 'tis said) Before was never made. 1643 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Dec, I was entertain'd with the church musiq. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn Bride* I. i, Musick has Charms to sooth a savage Breast. 1769 GRAY *Installation Ode* 63 Sweet music's melting fall 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To day* xi. (ed 3) 112 The music of the military and other bands is unusually excellent

b. *transf.* Applied, e g., to the song of birds, the murmur of running water, the euphony of spoken words, etc., *spec.* the cry of hounds on seeing the chase Also in ironical collocations.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II vi 25 She, more sweete then any bird on bough, Would strive to passe. Their native musicke by her skilful art. 1593 G. FLETCHER *Licia* Sonn xiv, My love lay sleeping, where birdes musicke made. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 28 Clashing of swords was then daily musicke in every street. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. 12 What music doth a pack of dogs then make 1687 A. LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav* I 225 With that another Volley of great and small Shot: When this Musick had lasted about an Hour, they [etc.]. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 88 P 7 Milton, whose ear had been accustomed to the music of the ancient tongues. 1808 SKURRAY *Bidcombe Hill* 9 The cheerful music of the opening hounds 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 25 Musquitoes, which, with their stings and their music, set all sleep at defiance. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxxviii, The music of the hounds.

c. *fig.* in various applications, esp. something which it is a delight to hear. † *To step music*, to step with rhythmical grace.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1629) 166 What Histories might euer make my fame yeeld so sweet a Musick to my eares . as that [etc.]? 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii 116 The time was once, when thou vn-vrg'd wouldst vow, That neuer words were musicke to thine eare, Vnlesse I spake..to thee 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV iv 529 It is my Fathers Musicke To speake your deeds. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Fair Favorite* v. i, I shall now be kil'd, Even with the musick of her voice. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 152 The performers stepped music, their action was grace 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. vi, The mind, the Music breathing from her face. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcvi, Perplext in faith, but pure in deeds, At last he beat his music out.

d. *Rough music*: noisy uproar; usually, a din produced by knocking together pots, pans, and other domestic utensils for the purpose of annoying a neighbour.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 56 3/2 Excuse the Rough Musick of Tongs and of Hammer 1770 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 74 A number of boys attended with shovels, playing the rough music. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *Rough Music*, Saucepans, frying pans, poker and tongs, marrow-bones and cleavers, bulls horns, etc. beaten upon and sounded in ludicrous processions *a* 1845 HOOD *Public Dinner* ii, 'Mr. Tempest—one guinea, Mr. Merrington—twenty,' Rough music in plenty. 1862 *Standard* 1 Dec., Those boisterous exhibitions of popular indignation known as rough music. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk* 580 *Rough Music*, rolling shot about on the lower deck, and other discordant noises, when seamen are discontented, but without being mutinous.

e. A kind of music. *lit.* and *fig.*

1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 191 The second sort of them are plaiers vpon instruments, cheefelie the Harpe and the Crowth: whose musike for the most part came to Wales with the said Gruffyth ap Conan. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Oct., After three hours' stay it [the 'arched viall'] could not be fixed in tune: and so they were fain to go to some other musique of instruments. 1799 WORDSW. *Poet's Epitaph* 40 He murmurs near the running brooks A music sweeter than their own. 1828 BEDDOES *Bride's Trag.* II. i, That is Love 'Tis he that acts the nightingale, the thrush, And all the living musics. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* iv. (1883) 60 All one's life is a music, if one touches the notes rightly and in time. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 22 The stirring sunlight, and the growing vines..made a pleasant music for the mind.

3. Sounds in melodic or harmonic combination as devised by a composer; musical composition. *To set to music*: to provide (a poem, etc.) with music to which it may be sung.

1607 T. HUME (*title*) Captain Humes Poeticall Musicke principally made for two basse-viols. 1697 MOTTEUX (*title*) The Loves of Mars and Venus. A Play set to Music. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 18 P 2 That nothing is capable of being well set to Musick, that is not Nonsense. 1762 COLMAN *Mus. Lady* I 15 (Stage-direction), Tunes the instrument, and turns over several pieces of music. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xiii. 223 If the Poet select and adapt proper Music to his Poem. 1898 SHUTTLEWORTH in *Daily News* 19 Nov 6/3 The words attached to the music cannot make it sacred or profane.

† **4.** A piece of music composed or performed.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 247 Musickes at her window, and especially such Musickes, as might call the mind to thinke of sorrow, and think of it with sweetnesse. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II x. (Arb) 96 Vnlesse it be in small and popular Musickes song by these *Cantabanqui* vpon benches and barrels heads. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb* II iii. 44, I haue assayl'd her with Musickes, but she vouchsafes no notice. 1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* II. Wks 1720 I 43, I came to present my Lady Vaine with a musick I have made. 1674 *Playford's Skill Mus.* 46 Exclamations may be used in all Passionate Musicks.

5. A company of musicians; the company of musicians attached to a military force; a 'band of music' (see BAND *sb.*[2] 4). [Cf. F. *musique.*] *Obs.* exc. in military use.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 235 The musick entring alone into the Lodge, the Ladies were all desirous to see from whence so pleasant a guest was come. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 211 Play musicke then nay you must doe it soone. *Ibid* 216 The musick playes, vouchsafe some motion to it 1633 MARMION *Antiquary* II. i, Julia, go throw the Music a reward. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Dec, He says many of the musique are ready to starve, they being five years behind hand for their wages. 1711-12 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 8 Feb., A scoundrel dog, one of the Queen's music, a German 1770 *Ann. Reg.* 102 The music of the chapel performed several Italian airs 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 75 The drummers and music are in the rear.

† **6.** Musical instruments *Obs.*

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Apr, Here also young gentlemen are taught to fence, daunce, play on musiq [etc.]. 1662 OGILBY *His Majesty's Entertainm.* 16 On the East-side, Winde-Musick. 1752 W. & J. HALFPENNY *Rur. Archit in Chinese Taste* I. 6 A Room, wherein Musicians may be secreted (and play on soft Musick to the agreeable Surprize of Strangers). *a* 1800 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (1814) 147 A fond Mother..will exultingly tell you that Miss 'learned herself to play upon the Musick'. 1816 KEATS *To C. C. Clarke* 113 What time you were before the music sitting, And the rich notes to each sensation fitting.

7. The written or printed score of a musical composition; such scores collectively; musical composition as represented by the usual graphic symbols.

1655 (*title*) Parthenia, or the Mayden-head of the First Musick that ever was Printed for the Virginals. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 87/2 Schütz wrote music to a translation of Peri's *Dafne*. 1886 GRESSWELL *How to play Fiddle* 70 The music must be placed on a stand, so that it can be seen without stooping 1895 *Westm. Gaz* 31 Dec 3/2 We alone. print over a ton weight of music week by week

† **8.** *pl.* The short keys (now black) on the keyboard of an organ. *Obs.*

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* 156 The Breves representing the Tones of the broad Gradual Keys of an Organ, the Semibreves representing the Narrow Upper Keys, which are usually called Musics.

9. A species of noctuid moth.

[? From the resemblance of its markings to written music.]

1832 J. RENNIE *Conspect. Butterfl. & M.* 65 The Music (*Xylophasia lithoxylea*, Stephens).

10. *U. S. colloq.* a. 'Lively speech or action; liveliness; excited wrangling, excitement'. b. 'Diversion; sport; also, sense of the ridiculous. In this sense apparently confused with *amuse*' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). Cf. MUSICAL 8.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Music*, amusement, fun. 'Jim is a right clever fellow; there is a great deal of music in him.' 18.. *Lett. fr. the South* in Schele de Vere *Americanisms* (1872) 618 Jake is not without his vein of fun, music they call it down here

11. Phrases (*slang* or *colloq.*). † *To make ill music*, † *the music's paid* (see quot. *a* 1700). *To face the music*, to face boldly the consequences of one's actions; to accept the inevitable without hesitation.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Musick It makes ill Musick*, of any unwelcome..News. *The Musick's paid*, the Watch-word among High-way-men, to let the Company they were to Rob, alone, in return to some Courtesy. *a* 1851 J. F. COOPER in Schele de Vere *Americanisms* (1872) 602 Rabelais' unpleasant 'quarter' is by our more picturesque people called *facing the music*. 1857 *Worcester* (Mass.) *Spy* 22 Sept (Bartlett) A strong determination to face the music is everywhere manifested. 1897 RHODES in *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Jan. 5/1, I will not refer to the vulgar colloquialism that I was afraid to face the music.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *music-desk, -folio, -lesson, -man, -master, -meeting, -mistress, -monger, -night, -rack, -rest, -room, -school, -score, -shop, -stand, -stool.* b. objective, instrumental, etc., as *music-drawing, flowing, -footed, -mad, -panting, -stirring, -tongued* adjs.

1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Mistaken Milliner*, 'Tap-tap-tap', went the leader's bow on the *music-desk. 1768 COWPER *Stanzas for* 1788, 12 The *musick-drawing bow. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Mercury* lxxxiii, I Present thee with this *music flowing shell. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Music-folio, Music-wrapper*, a case or book for holding loose music. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* v 1, Thy *musique-footed horse. 1835 MARRYAT *Pacha* iii, The *music-lesson was over. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. Pref 11 A great genius *music-mad. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 193 Our painters, poets and *music-men. *c* 1630 B. JONSON *Expost. w. Inigo Jones* 63 He now is come To be the *music-master: tabler too. 1693 C. DRYDEN *D.'s Juvenal* VII (1697) 179 Now look into the *Musick-Master's Gains. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Oct., To the *Musique-meeting at the Post-office, where I was once before. 1769 GRAY in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 97 Mr Reinholt, and Miss Thomas, great names at Salisbury and Gloster music-meeting 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for N.* I. 200 Paler and paler grew the *music-mistress's cheek. 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* I. 100 *Music-monger. 1686 WILDING in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 264 At ye *Musick night. 00 02 06. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* XXI, On music-nights it was apparent that patience could never be an easy virtue to him. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. ii. 29 [A nightingale] Sick with sweet love, droops dying away On its mate's *music-panting bosom. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* XXIV, She went to the *music-rack and gave the song unasked. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Mar. 2/1 A rickety piano, with a Beethoven Symphony open on the *music-rest. 1638 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 388 Seing that the *musik schoooll is altogidder dekayit within this burgh. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 204 He declared he would go to all the old *music-shops to try and find it. 1762 G. COLMAN *Musical Lady* II 39 Away with your *music-stands 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 11, I bought a sofa..and music-stand. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 777 The *music-stirring motion of its soft and busy feet. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* II. xv, Slitherwick .. sat down on the *music stool. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. ii. 42 Echoes, *music-tongued, which draw. All spirits on that secret way

† **c.** *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* in the sense MUSICAL *a.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham* III i 164, I. That suck'd the Honie of his Musicke Vowes. 1605 *1st Pt Ieronimo* II iv. 35 Clap a siluer tongue Within this pallat, that I may..Haue euery sillable a musick stop 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 142 Her Singing Limbs The Earth buried them, preserving to them still their musick-property 1669 GALE *Ct Gentiles* I. II iii. 30 Many music Instruments had obteined a Barbaric name.

d. Special combinations: † **music-band**, a 'band of music'; **music-bells** *Sc.* = CARILLON 1; **music-book**, a book containing written or printed music-scores; **music-box**, (*a*) † a barrel-organ; (*b*) = *musical box* (see MUSICAL *a.* 10); (*c*) jocularly, a pianoforte; † **music-club**, a club for promoting the practice of music; **music-demy** (see quot. 1859); **music gallery**, a gallery in a church or hall for the accommodation of the musicians; † **music-girl**, a female professional singer; **music-grinder**, an itinerant street musician (see GRIND *v.*[1] 7); **music-hall**, a hall used for musical performances; *spec.* a hall licensed for singing, dancing, and other entertainments exclusive of dramatic performances; also *attrib.*; † **music-house**, (*a*) the room in a theatre, etc., in which the musicians sat (cf. *music-room*); (*b*) a public hall or saloon for musical performances; **music-licence**, a magistrates' licence to give vocal and instrumental entertainments in a public building or apartment; **music-loft** = *Organ-loft* (see ORGAN *sb.*[1] 8); **music-paper**, paper ruled for writing music upon (see quot. 1859); **music-pen** (see quot. 1840), **music-plate**, a metal alloy composed of antimony, tin, and lead; **music-room**, a room in which music is performed; † *spec.* a room at the side of a theatre-stage in which the musicians sat; † **music-shell**, one of several species of gasteropodous molluscs of the family *Volutidæ*, esp. *Voluta musica*, characterized by markings on the shell resembling written music; **music-smith**, a mechanic who makes the metal parts for pianofortes, organs, etc.; † **music speech**, an oration formerly part of the proceedings at the Encænia at Oxford; † **music-stamper**, a kind of bat; **music-type** (see quot. 1875); **music-wire**, steel wire such as is used for stringed musical instruments.

1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* IV. 442 The *music bands both near and far Are playing. 1858 OLMSTED *Slave States* 552 Music bands, composed of negroes. 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. II. 398 These carillons have been introduced into Scotland..where they are called *musick-bells. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 1 *Musicke bookes being brought to the table: the mistresse of the house presented mee with a part, earnestly requesting mee to sing. 1895 'MERRIMAN' *Grey Lady* I. ix, The Spaniard opened the music-book and indicated the page. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, Little Aminadab that grinds the *music box. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom.* 19th C. (1862) 258 Music boxes, which you can wind up to play their set of tunes 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* liv, There was a piano in Mr Sibwright's chamber . , and at this music-box, as Mr. Warrington called it, Laura. played and sang. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. i § 3 There were also *music-clubs, or private meetings for the practise of music. 1859 *Stationers' Hand-bk.* 74 **Music Demy*, see short demy. *Ibid* 82 Short Demy, a white thick soft paper, used by music publishers for printing music, 21 by 14½ inches 1794 SIR C. MALET in J. Forbes *Or. Mem.* (1813) III. 106 Opposite to it [was] the nobut khani, or *music-gallery. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 117/2 The good rector casts up to the music-gallery a look..of expostulation. 1765 G. COLMAN *Terence, Eunuch* III. ii, Are you fond of me For sending you that *music-girl? 1852 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 27 Mar 197/1 (art.) *Music-grinders of the Metropolis. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* iii. (1850) 21/1 The pupils all repaired..to a spacious *music-hall,. and listened..to a voluntary on the organ 1885 W. S. GILBERT *Mikado* II. 35

The music-hall singer attends a series Of masses and fugues and 'ops' By Bach. 1600 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. v. K 1 b, While the measure is dauncing, Andrugios ghost is placed betwixt the *musick houses. 1605 in Cunningham *Revels at Crt* (1842) 207 The musike house att ye Court. 1612 *Ibid* 214 A Musik house dore in the hall & a doore for the Musik house in the Bancketing house. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 361 John Thacker. had formerly learnt to Dance in the Musick-houses about Wapping. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I 468 The musick-houses at Amsterdam, ..than which nothing can be more harmless. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Music licence*, a permission from the magistrates to hold concerts and vocal entertainments, &c. at a room or house. *Ibid.*, **Music-loft*, a raised balcony or gallery for a band 1769 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 63 He..was left only with *music-paper, and the words of an oratorio. 1859 *Stationers' Hand bk* 74 *Music Paper*, royal drawing paper, in the 4to size, ruled with the musical stave of five lines. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* iii 35 These lines [*sc* of the stave] are sometimes drawn upon paper by an instrument called a *music pen, consisting of five points at distances corresponding to the distances between the lines. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 51 Its [*i e.* antimony] chief employment now is in medicine, and in making the alloys called type metal, stereotype metal, *music plates, and Britannia metal. 1608 DEKKER *Belman Lond.* B 2 b, Vpon euerie branch sat a consort of singers, so that euerie tree shewed like a *Musick roome. 1630 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* v. K 2 b, While all the Company seeme to weepe and mourne, there is a sad Song in the Musicke-Roome. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clxxvi. 147 A Man that had a very Course Voice, but an Excellent Musique Room, would be still Practising in that Chamber, for the Advantage of the Eccho. 1842 P. CUNNINGHAM *Revels at Crt* 223 In other plans are boxes for the nobility, and in one the situation of the music room is clear enough, viz. at the side of the stage. *c* 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl* vi. lvi, Small Indian *Music-Shell. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI. 444/1 Musicales, the Music Shells Consisting of *Volutæ ebrura*, *musica*, &c. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Music-smith*, a workman who makes the metal parts for pianofortes, &c. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1709) III. iii. 94 (*title*) Prologue to a *Musick Speech had in the Theatre in Oxford. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 P 5 The Nymphs of this City [Oxford] are disappointed of a luscious Musick-Speech. 1713 PETIVER *Aquat Anim Amboinæ* 3 Vespertilio. .*Musick-Stamper 1841 SAVAGE *Dict Printing* 488 Hughes' *music type. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Music-type*, the symbols or notes of music, cast for printing from. 1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict Typogr*, *Music types*, moveable types used in producing music. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 150 With small *musick-wire, cut your making into cakes.

Music (miū·zik), *v.* [f. MUSIC *sb.*] In various nonce-uses. a. *trans.* To influence by music; to train in music. b To set to music, describe musically. c. *intr.* To produce music; entertain oneself with music.

1713 *Gentl. Instructed* I. Suppl iv (ed. 5) p. xli, A Man must have a mean Valuation of Christ to leave him for a Touch upon an Instrument, and a faint Idea of future Torments to be fiddled and musick'd into Hell. 1788 E. JERNINGHAM in *Jern. Lett.* (1896) I. 46, I suppose you have been reading, drawing, and musiking *a* 1814 *Sixteen & Sixty* in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 387 There be Miss Bore'em a musicing already. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Agony Point* xii. (1862) 142 The girls..have not only been Frenched, and Musicked, and Deportmented, but they have also had [etc.]. 1876 T. S. EGAN tr *Heine's Atta Troll*, etc. 221 The young one musicked and trilled. 1897 *Nat. Observ.* 27 Feb. 414 The authors,..after having 'musicked' mysticism in *Le Rêve*..treat now in *Messidor* the labour question. 1900 W. A. ELLIS *Wagner* I. 198 We met, ate, and even music-ed together once in Leipzig.

Musical (miū·zikăl), *a* (and *sb.*) [a. F. *musical* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *mūsicālis* (Albertus Magnus *c* 1250), f. L. *mūsica* MUSIC *sb.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to music.

Musical instrument: see INSTRUMENT *sb.* 3. *Musical ear*: see EAR *sb.*[1] 5.

c 1420 LYDG. *Thebes* (E.E.T.S.) 222 The musycal, the lusty instrument, I mene the harpe most melodious, yove to this kynge be Mercurius. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, Whiche. passeth all ye armony of this worlde, bothe musycall instrumentes & voyce of man. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 324 Marsyas roamed with her, who after, being ouercome in a Musicall contention of Apollo, was flayed quicke. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii, He gave me the names and descriptions of all their musical instruments. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 297 Musical science is said to have declined like all others. 1892 *Law Times, Weekly Notes* 188/1 The defendant had a musical evening regularly once a week.

2. Having the nature or characteristics of music; tuneful, melodious, harmonious; pleasing in sound, euphonious. Of sounds: Such as are used in music; having the nature of 'tones', as distinguished from mere 'noises'.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 157 The unycorn, by musical swetnesse, Atween too maydenys is take and hath a fal. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 76 The lytle byrdes swetely dyd syng With tunes musicall in the fayre mornyng. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 115 Marke the musicall confusion Of hounds and eccho in coniunction. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Entertainm. Rutland Ho.* Poems (1672) 344 Would he not have you Cough but. with a musical concordance to the rest that have taken cold? 1720 J. WELWOOD in Rowe *Lucan* Pref. 43 The Versification [is] both musical and adapted to the subject. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1871) II. 310 The murmur of their voices took a musical tone. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 43 A murmur which began as a soft, gentle, blowing sound..may increase to a loud musical bruit in the course of a single week. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt cap* 402 What is this ..makes The musicalest buzzing at my ear?

fig. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 77 Out of which things, the moderate and musicall state of the Commonweale which we enjoy, is moulded and made up. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clvi, Vastness which grows—but grows to harmonise—All musical in its immensities. 1892 SYMONDS *Michel Angelo* (1899) II. 5 No edifice..is..more musical in linear proportion than the Church of S. Andrea at Mantua.

3. Fond of or skilled in music.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 401 And as a poet musykall made he melody. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 237 *Hotsp.* Now I perceiue the Deuill vnderstands Welsh,..Byrlady hee's a good Musitian. *Lady.* Then would you be nothing but Musicall, For you are altogether gouerned by humors. 1685 DRYDEN *Alb. & Alban.* Pref. 6 The English I confess, are not altogether so Musical as the French. 1832 JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 294 At night we had four musical artistes. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 67 What! Do you take me for a musical person?

†**4.** *Math.* = HARMONIC *a.* 5 a. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xxii. (1597) 23 Of Musicall proportion called in Latine *Harmoniaca proportio*. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 119 Musical Proportion is when, of three numbers, the first has the same proportion to the third, as the diffe ence between the first and second, has to the difference between the second and third. *Ibid*, When numbers are in musical progression, their reciprocals are in arithmetical progression.

†**5.** Of or pertaining to the muses. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* 4 He hath redde the ix. muses, and vnderstande theyr musicalle scyences.

6. Set to or accompanied by music.

1685 DRYDEN *Alb. & Alban.* Pref. 2 The Italians. have not only invented, but brought to perfection, this sort of Dramatique Musical Entertainment. 1697 MOTTEUX *Loves of Mars & Venus* Pref., This Musical Play or Masque. 1791 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Miss Mary Berry* 28 June, Frank North .has a musical comedy at the Little Haymarket, and coldly received. 1904 MRS. A. TWEEDIE *Behind Footlights* xvi. 292 For some forthcoming musical comedy.

7. *slang.* Applied to a horse with defective respiration; that is a 'roarer'.

1900 HAYES *Among Horses in Russia* Introd. 8 His skewbald Joseph, who was a beautifully shaped hunter,..though musical.

8. *U. S.* Amusing; ridiculous. Cf. MUSIC *sb.* 10.

1816 PICKERING *Vocab. Words Amer.* 135 They would say of a man of humour, He is very musical. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict Amer*, *Musical*, amusing. New England.

9. *Comb.*, as *musical-headed* adj.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877), The nobilitie..whose cookes are for the most part musicall-headed Frenchmen.

10. Special collocations: **musical box**, a mechanical musical instrument consisting of a revolving toothed cylinder working upon a resonant comb-like metal plate; **musical chime**, a set of bells arranged to play a tune, a carillon; **musical clock**, a clock which produces short tunes at regular intervals; **musical glasses** = HARMONICA 1 a; **musical ride** (see quot.); **musical shell** = *music-shell*; **musical snuff-box**, a snuff-box containing a small musical instrument worked by machinery.

1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Misery* v, Toy, and trinket, and *musical box. 1878 STATHAM in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I 311 The 'musical-box' toy, which is in fact a carillon on a minute scale, playing on vibrating tongues. 1798 CRUTTWELL *Univ. Gazetteer* (1808) s.v. *Birmingham*, In each steeple is a set of *musical chimes. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Let to Mann* 10 Nov., Don't you see that *musical clock? 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ix, They would talk of nothing but pictures, taste, Shakespeare, and the *musical glasses. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus. Terms*, *Musical glasses*, a series of goblets of graduated sizes fixed in a case. The tone is produced by the friction of the fingers of the player on the edge of the glass. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* xviii. (ed. 3) 180 An exhibition of equestrian skill of the Life or Horse Guards, known as a *Musical Ride. This 'Musical Ride' is a kind of equestrian dance executed with extraordinary precision. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 125 It may be called the *Musical-shell, because on the out side of it there are blackish lines, full of notes 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 66 Pocket Organ, or *Musical Snuff-box.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** a. *pl.* Musical instruments. b. A musical performance. *Obs.*

c 1500 in Grose *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 408 All theys musycalls well handilled and orderide in ther kynde Gevithe soundes of swetnes. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 28 Tho to the greene Wood they speeden hem all, To fetchen home May with their musicall.

2. a. A musical party. b. A musical person.

1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* Ser. II. I. 401 Such fashionable cant terms as 'theatricals', and 'musicals', invented by the flippant Topham. 1861 *Sat Rev.* 21 Sept. 297 A luminous constellation of musicals has risen over Hereford. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* June 632 Dull dinners and afternoon musicals completed the list of outside amusements.

‖ **Musicale** (muzikal). *U. S.* [ellipt. use of F. *musicale* (fem. of *musical* adj.) for *soirée* or *matinée musicale*.] A musical party or reunion.

1883 A. B. BLAKE in *Harper's Mag.* 905/1 It was to be a musicale. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 408/2 The ladies' receptions are of a different character. Some are musicales.

Musicality (miūzikæ·lĭti). [f. MUSICAL *a.* + -ITY.] The quality or character of being musical.

1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* III. 65 A third, so deficient in natural musicality that he did not like my playing! 1877 BROWNING *Agamemnon* Pref. 6 There is abundant musicality elsewhere, but nowhere else than in his poem the ideas of the poet.

Musically (miū·zikăli), *adv.* [f. MUSICAL *a.* + -LY[2].] In a musical manner; in accordance with the rules or requirements of music. Also *transf.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 60 Joyne your Elements Musically, For two causes, one is for Melody. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 109 In weddings they were wont to playe musically. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. xv. 260 That a Sound..may powerfully operate upon the Blood and Spirits, I, who am very Musically given, have divers times observ'd in my self. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 252 A melody..far more musically pleasing than sweet Philomela's sweetest strains. 1854 MALDEN in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 19 Such a line would be measured musically by four measures or bars. 1884 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 May 5/3 Mr. Ball took snuff with all his friends, sneezing musically after each pinch.

b. *Comb.*, as *musically-falling*, *-rhythmical* adjs.

1740 DYER *Ruins of Rome* 14 Thine too those musically-falling Founts To slake the clammy Lip. 1878 C. & M. C. CLARKE *Recoll. Writers* 179 Miss Lamb promised to..hear her read poetry with the due musically-rhythmical intonation.

Musicalness (miū·zikălnės). [f. MUSICAL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being musical.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 759 Matter..perpetually remains, and all other things whatsoever are but..passions and affections and dispositions thereof, as musicalness and unmusicalness, in respect of Socrates. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. vi. 305 The peculiar musicalness of the first of these lines. 1882 A. AUSTIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 402 Musicalness is unquestionably the most noticeable mark of his own verse.

Musicaster (miū·zikæstəɹ). [f. L. *mūsic-us* musician (see MUSIC) + -ASTER.] A musician of mediocre capacity.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 468 You may find a musicaster calling himself Smyth, a poetaster, Smythe.

†**Mu·sicate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *mūsicāre*, f. *mūsica* MUSIC.] *trans.* To set to music.

1614 *Declar. Pfalzgrave's Faith* x. 180 It was alwaies so ordered that the text, which was musicated, was withall sung in the natiue language and was vnderstood by euery one.

Musicen, obs. form of MUSICIAN.

Musician (miuzi ʃən). Forms: 4 **musiceen**, **musucien**, 4-6 **musicien**, 5 **musi-**, **musycyen**, 6 **musicen**, **musysayon**, 6-7 **musicion**, **-tian**, **-tion**, 5- **musician**. [a. F. *musicien* (Oresme, 14th c.), f. L. *mūsic-a* MUSIC: cf. *physician*.]

1. One skilled in the science or practice of music.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vi. 42 (Camb. MS.) Also Musike maketh Musiciens and phisike maketh phisissiens. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xlvi. 29 Bledgaret, a cunnynge musician. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 116 b, Pope Vitalian being a lustye singer and freshe couragious musition hymself, brought into the church pricksong descant, & all kynde of. melodye. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 280 Musicens (whiche encludeth singing and plaieng). 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 199 An admirable Musician. Oh she will sing the Saueganenesse out of a Beare. 1864 BROWNING *Abt Vogler* 88 The rest may reason and welcome: 'tis we musicians know. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* IV. (1875) 88, I knew a cat who had the nicest perception as to who was the best musician in the room.

2. A professional performer of music, esp. of instrumental music. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 736 All thus our lady thai lovit, with lyking and lyst, Menstralis and musicianis, mo than I mene may. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 25 Al the musicions and minstrels..playe on theyr instrumentes. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 12/2 The wing'd Musicians did salute the Morne. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 595 Christ and His ministers are the musicians that do apply their songs to catch men's ears and hearts. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* III. Wks. 1813 I. 246 He was the son of a musician in Turin. 1880 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 209/1 The notes of the hen [of the Pine-Grosbeak] may be deemed to qualify her as a musician of no small merit.

3. *Comb.*, as *musician-like* adj, *musician-wise* adv.; **musician thrush** (see quot. 1783).

1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. i. 80 Musician Thrush...Le Musicien de Cayenne. *Ibid.*, It is much regarded for its song, which is so fine as to entitle it to the name of *Musician* among the inhabitants [Cayenne]. 1829 *Examiner* 68/1 It is a very musician-like piece. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* ix. 185 He swept his hand musician-wise through his hair.

Hence **Musi·cianess**, a female musician.

1829 MOORE in *Mem.* (1854) VI. 35 Authors and authoresses, musicians and musicianesses.

Musicianer (miuzi·ʃənəɹ). Now *rare* in educated use. Forms: 6 *Sc.* **musicinar**, **musecenar**, 6-7 **musicioner**, 6-8 **musitianer**, 6-9 **musitioner**, 7- **musicianer**. [f. MUSICIAN + -ER[1].] = MUSICIAN.

1540 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl. 1903) I. 47 The toun consentit to giff to John Kyntor, musicinar, ane croun of the sone for his seruice. 1609 *Housek. Bk. Earls Cumbld.* in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 318 Payd to the musitioners which were appointed to play at Londesbro'. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 13 The most skilfulest Musicianer in the World can make no harmony, if his Instrument be not in tune. 1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Mysterious Husb.* II. 47 Those scrawls musicianers set before them to look at while playing 1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk.-Bk.* (1857) 90 There were three girls..tossing their arms about to the tunes of three musicianers. 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish R. M.* 294 Here, Yates! you're a sort of musicianer yourself!

Musicianly (miuzi ʃənli), *a.* [f. MUSICIAN + -LY[1].] Characteristic or worthy of a skilled musician.

1864 LITCHFIELD in *Reader* No. 97. 585/2 Her musicianly singing. 1897 *Oxford Mag.* 10 Feb. 185/2 Mr. A. Bent gave very musicianly renderings of Beethoven's Violin Sonata.

Musicianship (miuzi·ʃənʃip). [f. MUSICIAN + -SHIP.] Skill as a musician.

1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* (1892) 127 The otherwise manifested musicianship of him who made it.

Musicion, -ion, obs. forms of MUSICIAN.

Musicist (miū·zisist). *rare.* [f. MUSIC + -IST.] = MUSICIAN.

1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* II. xvi. 205 A famous trio—painter, poet, musicist.

†**Mu·sicker.** *Obs. rare.* [f. MUSIC + -ER 1.] = MUSICIAN.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 681/34 *Hic musicus*, a musyker. *c* 1425 *St Christina* xxvi. in *Anglia* VIII. 129/33 Þat songe ..passed alle þe uoyses and Instrumentis of musikers or mynstralles. 1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 233 Whenever he [Charles Wesley] was called to play to a stranger, he would ask, in a word of his own, 'is he a musicker?'

Musicless (miū·ziklės), *a.* [f. MUSIC + -LESS.] Wanting taste or capacity for music; unmusical; also, without music.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 172 Their musicklesse instruments are fannes of brasse, hung about with rings. 1854 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) I. 168, I, poor musicless brute, don't know the Hypo-Lydian from Cambridge New. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 173 In many musicless waltzings..we have learned to fit each other's step exactly.

†**Mu·sicness.** *Obs.* [f. MUSIC + -NESS.] The quality of being musical.

1633 NABBES *Tottenham Court* III. iii, *Iam.* Shall we dance, gentlemen? Musicknesse, and let activenesse freeze! Shall I use you sweet Mistris? *Wife.* Kindly sir, or I am waspish.

Musico (miū·ziko). [a. It. *musico*, ad. L. *mūsicus*: see MUSIC.] A musician.

1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. lxxxvi, The musico is but a crack'd old basin.

Musico- (miū·ziko), used as combining form of L. *mūsicus* in terms denoting the association of music with various arts or sciences, as *musico-dramatic, -mechanical, -medico-artistic, -philosophical, -poetic* adjs.; or (rarely) describing a person devoted to musical pursuits, as in *musico-fanatic*; also, **musico-mania**, an excessive fondness for music; **musicophobia**, hatred of music.

1888 *Q. Rev.* CLXVIII. 66 His [Wagner's] operas represented an entirely new type of *musico-dramatic art. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* viii, A friend of mine, a *musico-fanatic 1855 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* 581/1 **Musicomania, Musomania*, a variety of monomania in which the passion for music is carried to such an extent as to derange the intellectual faculties. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 2/2 As some description of it [the Apollonicon] may hereafter be found useful, as a part of *musico-mechanical history, we refer the reader to the article Apollonicon. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 408, I am extremely delighted by the attentive perusal of the *musico-philosophical letters. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* I. 466 At church the sound of the organ terrified him. In this case we see agoraphobia, *musicophobia, &c. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* IV. iv, Of course, my *Musico-poetic laboratory is an attic.

Musicographer (miūzikǫ·grăfəɹ). *rare.* [f. Gr. *μουσική* MUSIC: see -GRAPHER. Cf. F. *musicographe.*] A writer on musical subjects.

1884 *Leeds Mercury* 23 Apr 3 England knows no musicographer whose writings are read with more general interest.

Musicography (miūzikǫ·grăfi). [f. Gr. *μουσική* MUSIC + *-γραφία* writing.] The science or art of writing music; musical notation.

1839 DE STAINS *Phonegraphy* 17 Part 2nd. Musicography. The following pages relate to music, for the writing of which are proposed seven distinct signs.

†**Mu·sicry.** *Obs.* [f. MUSIC + -RY.] The art of music.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi, Shall all the world of Fidlers follow mee, Relying on my voice in musickrie?

Musik(e, -ell, -er, obs. ff MUSIC, -AL, -ICKER.

Musilage, -idge, variant forms of MUCILAGE.

Musilman, obs. form of MUSSULMAN.

Musimon, obs. form of MUSMON.

Musing (miū·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MUSE *v.* + -ING 1.]

†**1.** Complaining, complaint. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xxviii. 29 Jewis wenten out fro hym, and hadden myche questioun, eithir musyng, among hem silf. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 40 Jour mvsing wald perss ane hairt of stane.

2. Thoughtful abstraction; the act of meditating or pondering.

c 1440 *Generydes* 491 Generydes stode still in grete musyng. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 87 True it is, that much muzing, to some doth good, and to some harme. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 249 The sound Of Bees industrious murmur oft invites To studious musing. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 80 His auditors continued in a kind of respectful musing. 1830 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lett. & Corr.* (1891) I. 229 Is not this the meaning of musing—namely, thinking about something or other, we cannot tell what?

b. A fit of thoughtful abstraction; a meditation.

1530 PALSGR. 530/2, I dumpe, I fall in a dumpe or musyng upon thynges, *je me amuse.* 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 242, I see the House in a great musing. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 P 1 In the midst of these my Musings she desired me to reach her a little Salt upon the Point of my Knife. 1861 DORA GREENWELL *Poems* 171 Fed With golden musings by our friend that read From out thy chosen Poet.

Musing (miū·ziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MUSE *v.* + -ING 2.] Given to or characterized by meditation; contemplative; meditative; dreamy.

c 1460 J. METHAM *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 23 But nowe let alle this musyng matere pase. 1530 PALSGR. 247/1 Musyng felowe, *musart.* 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 38 Com, but keep thy wonted state, With eev'n step, and musing gate. 1798 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 179 The musing pilgrim. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. ii, 'She's a clever woman', observed Slivers, at length, in a musing sort of tone.

Hence **Mu·singly** *adv.*, in a musing manner.

1622 FLORIO, *Accigliare*,..to looke staringlie or musinglie. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xix, 'There's one thing', said Alan, musingly, 'that naebody kens his name'.

Musing, obs. variant of MEUSING.

Musion (miū·siǫn). *Her. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Of unknown origin; perh. arbitrarily f. L. *mūs* mouse.] The wild cat.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 56 On a chiefe Pearle, a Musion or Catte, Gardant, Ermines. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 699/2 The musion was the emblem of Burgundy.

Musique, obs. form of MUSIC.

†**Mu·sist.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. MUSE *sb.*1 + -IST.] A votary of the Muses.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. To Rdr. (1612) 331 The Musists, though themselues they please, Their Dotage els finds Meede nor Ease.

Musit, variant of MUSET.

Musitian, -ion, obs. forms of MUSICIAN.

Musive (miū·siv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *musif, -ive*, ad. late L. *mūsīvus*: see MOSAIC *a.*]

A. *adj.* = MOSAIC *a*1 1. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr* (Camden) 37 The vaughtes be garnysshed with gold and byse with dyuers storyes of as subtyll musyn [? *read* musyu] worke as maye be. *Ibid.*, Of the sayde musyn werke. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 91 Their very Poets scoffed at the Musive work of the pavements. 1813 J. FORSYTH *Remarks Excurs. Italy* 174 The musive work here exhibits a few grim old saints.

†b. *Musive gold* = mosaic gold, late L. *aurum musivum. Obs.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 512 Mr. Wolfe found musive gold insoluble in acids.

B. *sb.* †**1.** = MOSAIC *sb.* 1.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* 118 The Grecians brought the Art of working in Musive, or Mosaique, to Venice. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 156 The magnificent Acts of Statuarie, Founding, Mowlding, Musive, and Graving.

2. A species of noctuid moth.

1832 J. RENNIE *Conspect. Butterfl. & M.* 56 The Musive (*Graphiphora musiva*, Ochsenheimer).

Musjid, variant of MASJID.

Musk (mʊsk), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **muske,** 6 **moske,** 7 **musch(e, mosk,** (**musque**), 7–8 **mosch,** 5– **musk.** Also 4 in Latin forms **musco** (*abl.*), **musoum** (*accus.*). [a. F. *musc* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *musc*, Sp., It. *musco* (also *muschio*), ad. late L. *muscus* (4–5th c.), med.L. *mos(c)hus*, late Gr. *μόσκος, μόσχος* (5–6th c.), prob. a. Pers. مشك *mušk*, whence Arab. مسك *musk* (whence, with Arab. prefixed article, Sp. *almizcle*, Pg. *almiscle, almiscar*); the ultimate source is perh. Sk. *muška* (Hindī *mušk*) scrotum, testicle.

The continental Teut. langs. have adopted the med.L forms. G. *moschus*, Du., Sw. *muskus*, Da. *moskus, muskus*; obsolete forms are G. *mosch, musch*, Du. *musch*.]

1. An odoriferous, reddish-brown substance, secreted in a gland or sac by the male musk-deer. It has a very powerful and enduring odour, and is used as the basis of many perfumes, and in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic. Also applied occas. to substances of similar odour secreted by certain other animals.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xix. (Tollem. MS), Also of boxe beþ boxes made to kepe in muske and oþer spicerye. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 196 If his herte quake, þan 3eue him tiriaca maior wiþ a litil musco ouþer hoot wiin. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* XI. ii. in *Ashm* (1652) 181 As musk in Pygments, and other spycys mo. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 108 They lefte a very sweete sauour behynde them sweeter then muske. 1620 J. MASON *New found-land* 4 And a small beast like a Ferret whose excrement is Muske. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 47 Hares runnet, and a little Musch. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 103 P 15 Perfumed so strongly with Musk that I was almost overcome with the Scent. 1798 W. YONGE in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 292 With mosch and valerian in larger doses. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr.* I. xv, A grain of musk will scent a drawer for many years. 1870 YEATS *Nat Hist. Comm.* III. (1872) 278 Musk is known in commerce under two forms—as Tonquin or Thibet musk, which is the most valuable, and Siberian, Kabardinian, or Russian musk, of inferior quality.

b. *pl.*

c 1570 WREN in *Hakluyt's Voy* (1599) II. ii. 59 The Negros answered againe, they had ciuet, muske, gold and graines. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 120 But nowe they must haue muskes and perfumes.

c. An artificial preparation imitating musk.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii, Animall musk, seems to excell the vegetable. 1840 PEREIRA *Elem Mat. Med* II. 1397, I have seen several artificial pods of musk which have been imported from Canton. T. W. C. Martius calls this artificial kind Wampo musk. 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVI. 27/2 An artificial musk is sometimes made with nitric acid and oil of amber.

d. An aromatic odour, resembling that of musk.

1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XXII. 1, And the woodbine spices are wafted abroad, And the musk of the rose is blown.

2. An animal which produces 'musk', now usually the MUSK-DEER, sometimes called *Tibet* (or *pouchea*) *musk*; also applied (with defining word) to other animals resembling the musk-deer, or possessing a musky smell.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* V. (*Parl. Beasts*) XVIII, The marmisset the mowdewart..The musk, the litill mous [etc.].

1611 FLORIO, *Lattitio*, a kind of Muske or Ziuet-cat. 1771 PENNANT *Synopsis Quadrup* 58 Brasilian Musk. *Ibid.* 59 Indian Musk...Meminna.. Inhabits Ceylon. *Ibid.*, Guinea Musk. 1781 — *Hist. Quadrupeds* I. 112 Tibet Musk, of the form of a roebuck. 1801 SHAW *Gen Zool.* II. ii. 254 Pygmy Musk. *Moschus Pygmæus*...It is a native of many parts of the East Indies [etc.]. 1843 GRAY *List Mammalia Brit. Mus.* 172 The Musk. *Moschus moschiferus* Linn. *Ibid*, The Kabarga or Siberian Musk. *Ibid*, The White-bellied Musk. *Ibid*, The Golden-eyed Musk. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 155 In the musk the fur is thick and elastic, fit for a cold country. The males have an odoriferous gland in the middle of their abdomen.

3. A name for various plants having a musky odour; short for *musk-hyacinth, -mallow, okro, -tree*; in England now chiefly applied to *Mimulus moschatus* = *musk-plant* (b).

1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s. v. *Geranium*, The 16th Sort [Musked Crane's-bill] is preserved in many gardens, for the sweet Scent its Leaves afford when rubb'd between the Fingers, which occasion'd its being called Musk, or Muscovy. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arrangem* 74/1 in *Gard. Assist.* (Muscaria) or musk hyacinth. Blue musk. Ash coloured musk. Purple musk. 1819 KRATS *Isabella* xi, Close in a bower of hyacinth and musk. 1866 *Treas Bot*, Musk, *Mimulus moschatus*; also *Erodium moschatum*. 1886 J. BONWICK in *Encycl Brit* XX. 174/1 Their [the Queenslander's] red cedar is the *Cedrela Goona*; ebony, the *Malba*; musk, the *Marlea* [etc.] 1897–8 BRITTON & BROWN *Amer. Flora*, Musk, *Malva moschata.*

b. Short for *musk apple, pear.*

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 31 But how with equal Numbers shall we match The Musk's surpassing Worth! 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s. v. *Pyrus* § 9 Orange Musquée, *i. e.* The Orange Musk. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 388 Pears. Orange Musk, Jargonelle [etc.]. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arrangem.* 11 in *Gard Assist.*, [Pears] Little musk.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Obvious combinations, as *musk-animal, -colour, trade*; (sense 3) *musk-pot*; = flavoured or scented with musk, as *musk-cake, -comfit,* †*-fruit, julep, lozenge, plum, -sugar.* Also *musk-coloured, -like, -scented* adjs.

1693 DALE *Pharmacol.* 626 Animal Moschiferum..The *Musk Animal. 1706 *Closet of Rarities* (Nares), To make *musk-cakes, take half a pound of red roses,..add four grains of musk; mix them well to a thickness, make them into cakes and dry them in the sun. 1654 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed Emb* (1772) II. 179 A plain suit of english cloth of *muske colour. 1682 GREW *Museum* I. VII. II. 164 'Tis about two inches long. Of a dark brown or Musk-colour. 1685 *Lond Gaz.* No. 2072/4 He was habited in a Musk colour Cloth Coat. 1684 *Ibid.* No. 1944/4 A Petticoat of *Musk coloured Silk. 1598 FLORIO, *Moscadino*, a kinde of *muske comfets. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 55 For I have not yet medled with any of the *Musque fruits, which I hope you shall eat. 1775 ASH, **Musk julep*. ..A julep in which there is an infusion of musk. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 498 It gives out a strong aromatic *musk-like smell. 1895 *Army & Navy Price List* 15 Sept. 702/2 *Musk Lozenges per box, c/9. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siedges* IV. v, I've Kept *Musk-plums in my Mouth continually. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* lx, The farmer pointed at some *musk-pots in the window. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3002 Another *Musk-sented Insect. 1696 SALMON *Fam Dict.* (ed 2), *Musk-Sugar, to Make. 1677 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II. 153 Fearing that the cheats and adulterations of Musk would spoil the *Musk-Trade.

b. In various names for the receptacle in the musk-deer (or other animal) which contains the musk. See also MUSK-BAG, -COD.

1681 GREW *Museum* I. II. ii. 22 The *Musk Bladder or Bag is about three inches long. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom Econ.* II. 155 The removal of the *musk glands [in the crocodile] is absolutely necessary, as otherwise the flesh would be insupportable. 1888–91 BLANFORD *Mammalia India* 553 Many musk-deer are snared in nooses, others shot to secure the '*musk-pod', which is an article of commerce. 1834 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* I. 166 The other Musks have no *musk pouch. 1840 PEREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* II. 1395 The *musk sac is of an oval form [etc.].

c. In the names of plants having a musky odour (frequently translating mod.Latin *moschatus*), as **musk carnation,** the clove-gilliflower; **musk cranesbill,** *Erodium moschatum*; **musk** (†**wood**) **crowfoot,** *Adoxa Moschatellina*; **musk-flower** = *musk-plant* (*b*); **musk geranium** = *musk cranesbill*; †**musk-gillyflower,** the clove-gilliflower; †**musk-grape** (**-flower**), **-hyacinth,** one of the grape-hyacinths, *Muscari moschatum*; **musk-mallow,** (*a*) *Malva moschata*; (*b*) = next; **musk okro,** *Hibiscus Abelmoschus*; **musk orchis,** *Herminium Monorchis*; **musk-plant,** †(*a*) = *musk okro*; (*b*) *Mimulus moschatus*; (*c*) = *musk mallow* (*a*); **musk-root,** 'the Sumbul root, derived from *Euryangium Sumbul*; also the Spikenard, *Nardostachys Jatamansi*; and *Adoxa Moschatellina*' (Treas. Bot. 1866); †**musk-scabious,** ? *Scabiosa atropurpurea*; **musk-seed,** the seed of *Hibiscus Abelmoschus*; **musk thistle,** the thistle *Carduus nutans.* Also MUSK-MELON, -ROSE, -TREE, -WOOD.

1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* vii, Soon will the *musk carnations break and swell. 1765 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXIV. (1794) 337 Very like this is *Musk Cranesbill easily known by its musky odour. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 103 *Muskwood Crowfoot hath the leaf divided [etc.]. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 91 Tuberous Moschatell. It has several rustic names, as..Hollow-root, and Musk Crowfoot. 1822 *Cottage Gard. Dict.* (Johnson) 623 *Musk-flower, *Mimulus moschatus*. 1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. 101/2 *Erodium moschatum*, (*musk geranium). 1607 TOPSELL *Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 430 There be divers

herbs which smell sweet like musk, as Angelica, Dorsia, *Musk-gilliflowers, *Musk-grapes. 1598 Florio, *Muscorini*, *muske grape floure[s]. 1629 Parkinson *Parad.* xi. 112 *Muske Iacinth. 1732 Miller *Gard. Dict., Muscari*,.. Musk-Hyacinth or Grape flower, of a worm-out purple-greenish Colour. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. (1794) 342 Another wild species called *Musk Mallow. 1882 *Garden* 15 July 38/2 The White Musk Mallow [is] a charming British wild flower. 1756 P. Browne *Nat. Hist. Jamaica* (1789) 285 The *Musk Okro. The seeds of this plant ..have a strong and perfect smell of musk. 1732 Miller *Gard. Dict., Orchis, odorata moschata, sive Monorchis.* The Yellow Sweet or *Musk Orchis. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. (1794) 344 The *Musk plant of the West Indies is another species of Hibiscus; its kidney-shaped seeds have a very strong smell of musk. 1852 *Cottage Gard. Dict.* (Johnson) 607/1 *Mimulus moschatus* (Musk-plant). 1897–8 Britton & Brown *Amer. Flora*, Musk-plant, a. *Mimulus moschatus*; b. *Malva moschata*. 1844 *Chem. Gaz.* II. 68 On *Radix Sumbul*, the Persian *Musk Root 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), **Musk-scabious*, a kind of Herb. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Scabiosa*, The Indian or Musk Scabious's are preserv'd for the Beauty and sweet Scent of their Flowers. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 15 This Plant grows likewise in Egypt, where it is called *Musk-seed. 1873 *Beeton's Dict. Comm.* s.v., The musk-seed brought from the island of Martinico is accounted better than any other. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict., Carduus, nutans* ..The *Musk, or Nodding Thistle.

d. In the names of varieties of fruits having a musky smell or taste, as *musk-apple, cherry, peach, pear*; cf. Musk *sb.* 3 b.

1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Muscadelle, Pomme muscad.lle*, a Muske apple. *Ibid., Muscateline*, the Muske Peare; the smallest, sweetest, and soonest ripe of all other Peares. 1629 Parkinson *Parad.* 583 The Muske Nectorin both smelleth and eateth as if the fruit were steeped in Muske 1679 Evelyn *Kal. Hort., Aug* (ed 3) 22 Man Peach,..Musk Peach [etc.]. 1786 Abercrombie *Arrangem.* 12 in *Gard. Assist.*, Principal Varieties [of Pears],.. Musk blanquette,.. Musk robine. 1884 Hogg *Fruit Man.* (ed. 5) 621 Pears...Musk Drone See Bourdon Musqué.

e In various names for Musk-ox, as *musk-bison, buffalo, sheep*; also *musk bull, cattle, cow.*

1792 Pennant *Arct. Zool* I Plate vii, Musk Bull and Cow. *Ibid.* II. Index, Bison or Ox, musk. 1823 Byron *Juan* xii. lxxxii, Where the musk-bull browses. 1876 Davis *Polaris Exp.* 126 A long hunt for musk-cattle. 1877 A. R. Wallace in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 275/1 The musk-sheep (*Ovibos*).

f. In the names of animals having a musky odour, as **† musk ant**, 'the name given by Lister and Ray to a peculiar species of ant, which is of the number of the perfumed insects' (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753); **† musk-beaver** = Musk-rat 1; **musk-beetle**, a capricorn beetle, *Callichroma moschata*; **musk-cavy**, the Pilori; **† musk-fly** = *musk-beetle*; **† musk-goat** = Musk-deer; **† musk-goat-chafer** = *musk-beetle*; **† musk-hog**, the peccary; **† musk-insect** = *musk-beetle*; **musk-kangaroo**, a very small, rat-like, arboreal kangaroo, *Hypsiprymnodon moschatus*; **musk-mole**, a Mongolian mole, *Scaptochirus moschatus* (Cent. Dict. 1890); **musk-parrakeet** (see quot.); **musk-shrew**, the Indian **musk-rat** (see Musk-rat 2); **musk-tortoise, -turtle**, a small American fresh-water turtle, *Aromochelys odorata*; **musk-weasel**, any viverrine carnivore. See also Musk-cat, -deer, -duck, -ox, -rat.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI 3002 A *Musk-Ant..observed by me 1771 Pennant *Synopsis Quadrup.* 259 *Musk Beaver. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Musk-Insect*, a term used by some to express the capricorn, or *Musk beetle 1864–5 Wood *Homes without H.* VIII. (1868) 174 The Musk Beetle (*Cerambyx moschatus*). 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Musk*, *Musk Cavy, the *Mus plorides* of Linnæus 1665 Hubert *Catal. Rarities* 40 A dark green coloured file called the *Musk file, for his odoriferous sent when he is a live. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 87 *marg.*, Plinie neuer heard of the *Musk-goats nor Cruet cats in these daies. 1668 Charleton *Onomasticon* & *Capra Moschi*, the Musk Goat. 1681 Grew *Museum* I. VII. ii. 164 The *Musk-Goat-Chafer. *Capricornus odoratus.* While it lives, and for sometime after its death, It hath a fragrant smell; from whence the Name 1773 *Gentl. Mag* XLIII. 219 The Mexican *Musk-Hog. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3002 Two or three more *Musk Insects. 1894 Lydekker *Marsupialia* 73 The *Musk-Kangaroos. Genus *Hypsiprymnodon. *Ibid.*, The remarkable creature known, from its strong scent, as the Musk-Kangaroo. 1848 Gould *Birds Australia* V pl. 52 *Trichoglossus concinnus*, Vig. and Horsf. Musky Parrakeet.. *Musk Parrakeet, Colonists. 1834 Roget *Anim. & Veg. Phys.* II. 135 The *Sorex moschatus*, or *musk shrew. 1888 Blanford *Mammalia India* 233 *Crocidura murina*, the brown musk Shrew *Ibid.* 236 *Crocidura æsulea*, the grey musk Shrew. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 452 *Aromochelys odorata* is a small turtle found in pools and known as the *musk-turtle, besides other savory names. 1835 Swainson *Nat. Hist. & Classif. Quadrup.* 361 *Viverrinæ*. *Musk Weasels.

Musk, *v. rare.* [f. Musk *sb.*] *trans.* To perfume with or as with musk.

1632 Sherwood, *To Muske*, perfume with Muske, *Musquer* [1611 Cotgr. has 'bemuske', see Be- 6 b] 1791 E Darwin *Bot. Gard* I. 6 Musk'd in the rose's lap fresh dews they shed. *Ibid.* 138 The Nymph..Each tangled braid with glistening teeth unbinds And with the floating treasure musks the winds.

Muskadel(l, -delle, dyll: see Muscatel.

Muskaden, -dine, -dyn(e: see Muscadine 1.

Muskalinge, -allonge, -allunge, -alo(u)nge, var. ff. Maskinonge.

† Mu·sk-a·lmond. *Sc. Obs.* In quot. *muse-almon*. A kind of sweetmeat.

1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* I. iii. 32 The muscalmons were declared to be as big as doos' eggs.

Muskane, variant of Muscane *a. Obs.*

Muskat, variant of Musk-cat.

Muskateire, obs. form of Musketeer.

Muskatoon, obs. form of Musketoon.

Muskavada, obs. form of Muscovado.

Muskaye, obs. form of Mosque.

Mu·sk-bag.

1. The bag or gland containing musk in various animals, esp. the Musk-deer.

1681 Grew *Museum* I. II. ii 22 The Musk Bladder or Bag is about three inches long. 1877 J. Gibson in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 95/1 The Musk Deer.. differs from the true deer in the absence of horns, and in the presence of the musk-bag.

† 2. A small bag containing musk and other perfumes, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1706 *Closet of Rarities* (Nares), To make musk-bags to lay among your cloaths.—Take the flowers of lavender-cotton six ounces [etc.]..dry them and beat them to powder, and lay them in a bag wherein musk has been.

† Mu·sk-ball. *Obs.* [Ball *sb.*1]

1. A 'ball' or receptacle for musk. Cf. *must-ball*: see Must *sb.*2

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 219 Item, 1 Muskball d'or. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 35 My muske bal of gold. 1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* III. xviii. B b ij, Their vessels of Vuory comprehendeth all, their combes, their muske balles, their pomander pottes [etc.].

2. A ball of soap scented with musk.

1589 Rider *Bibl. Schol* 979 A muske ball, *pastillus orbiculus* 1594 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glasse* (1598) B 2 b, We neuer vse any musk balls to wash him with 1719 *Accomplish'd Female Instructor* (Nares), Curious musk-balls, to carry about one, or to lay in any place. Let the ground-work be fine flower of almonds, and Castle-soap, each a like quantity, seare the soap thin [etc.].

attrib. 1594 Barnfield *Affect. Sheph.* II. xxvi. (Arb.) 16 Sell thy sweet breath to th' daintie Musk-ball-makers.

† Mu·sk-cat. *Obs.* Forms: see Musk *sb.* and Cat *sb.*1; also 6–7 **musket**, 7 **muscat, muskat**. 'The animal from which musk is got' (J.); usually, the Musk-deer. Cf. Civet-cat.

1551 Gesner *Hist. Anim.* I. 787 Angli muske [dicunt]: & animal muske catte, .quod nomen zibethi animali potius conueniret. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 25 In this region are founde many muskecattes. 1601 Shaks *All's Well* v ii. 21 Heere is a purre of Fortunes sir, or of Fortunes Cat, but not a Muscat. 1607 mus-kat [see Moschat]. *a* 1631 Donne *Elegies* Poems (1633) 149 As the sweet sweat of Roses in a Still, As that which from chaf'd muskats [*v. r.* muskets] pores doth trill 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (ed. 2) 322 The Musk Cat here also convenes and may merit a ca'tagraph 1794 Z Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* IV. (1900) 67 [Referring to Sierra Leone] Some of the sailors were..in the act of killing a beautiful musk-cat, which they afterwards ate

b. *transf.* as a term of reproach to a fop (cf. Musk-cod 2); also applied to a courtesan.

c 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton* in *Wks.* (1843) I p. lx, Skelton dyd keepe a musket at Dys, vpon the which he was complayned on to the bishop of Norwych. 1586 Whitney *Choice of Emblems* 79 Heare Lais fine, doth braue it on the stage, With muskecattes sweete, and all shee coulde deuise. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum* II i. (1600) D 4, Hee sleepes with a muske Cat euery night 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* I. III. (1608) B 3, How dost, sweete Muskcat, When shall we lie togither? 1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb.* III. i, Thou essence-bottle, thou musk-cat!

c. *attrib.*

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, I can smell him half a mile ere hee come at me, indeede hee weares a Musk cat—what call ye it? 1651 Cleveland *Poems* 6 Whose language is a Tax, whose Musk-cat verse Voids nought but flowers for thy Muses herse.

† Mu·sk-cod. *Obs.* Forms: see Musk *sb.* and Cod. Also 7 **muscod.** [Cod *sb.*1]

1. = Musk-bag 1.

1672 Blome *Descr Jamaica* 29 They [sc. Allegators] have in them Musk-codds, which are stronger scented then those of the East-Indies. 1721 [see Cod *sb.*1 1 b.]

2. *transf.* A scented fop.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v vi, I beleeue, muske-cod. I beleeue you. 1634 S. R *Noble Soldier* II. 1. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 277, I begge, you whorson muscod! my petition Is written on my bosome in red wounds.

Mu·sk-deer. A small hornless ruminant (*Moschus moschiferus*) of Central Asia, the male of which yields the perfume called 'musk' (see Musk *sb.* 1). Applied also to the other members of the family *Moschidæ*, and to the family *Tragulidæ*, or chevrotains, which are horned and have no musk-bags.

1681 Grew *Museum* I. II. ii. 21 The Musk Deer. 1770 Gray *Corr w. Nicholls* (1843) 113 Are her subjects all civet-cats and musk-deer? 1865 Mathias *Sport in Himalayas* 122 The musk-deer (called by the natives moosknafar) inhabits thick, dense, scrubby jungle.. Their presence in a jungle may always be known by the musky odour of their droppings. 1893 Lydekker *Horns & Hoofs* 330 The musk-deer, or kastura, as it is termed in Hindustani, is so well known to all Himalayan sportsmen, that [etc.].

Mu·sk-duck.

1. A tropical American duck, *Cairina moschata*, erroneously called the *Muscovy* and *Barbary duck*.

It is now domesticated and is larger than the common duck.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 130 The Muscovy duck, or, more properly speaking, the Musk Duck, so called from a supposed musky smell,..a native of Africa. 1824 *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XII. II. 81 They have obtained the name of Musk-duck from their musky smell. 1877 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 506/2 The Musk-duck (*Cairina*) of South America, which is often domesticated and in that condition will produce fertile hybrids with the common Duck.

2. An Australian duck, *Biziura lobata*, so called from the musky odour of the male.

1834 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* II. 19 A specimen was exhibited of the Musk Duck of New Holland, *Hydrobates lobatus* Temm 1880 Mrs. Meredith *Tasmanian Friends & Foes* 159 That's a musk duck... The whole bird has a strange odour of musk, rendering it quite uneatable.

Musked (mʌskt), *a.* Now *rare* or *arch.* Also 7 **musket.** [f. Musk *sb.* + -ed 2.] Flavoured, or perfumed with musk; tasting like musk.

Often in names of plants and fruits (sometimes translating mod.L. *moschatus*).

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 227 b, Add..of sublimed wyne vj pyntes, of Rose-water Musked one pynt and a halfe. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cccxliv. 795 Musked Cranes bill hath many weake and feeble branches trailing vpon the grounde. *Ibid.* 796 It is called *Geranium moscatum*: in English Musked Storkes bill, and Cranes bill 1614 Drumm. of Hawth. *Sonn.* 'Alexis here she stay'd', Shee set her by these musket Eglantines. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 591/2 The musked Julep against Fits of the Mother. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard.* I. 1 xi. 52 Abricots of the best Sort, whereof two must be musked. 1732 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Geranium* § 16 Musked Crane's-bill or Moscovy. 1753 Armstrong *Taste* 96 But hear their Raptures o'er some specious Rhime Dub'd by the musk'd and greasy Mob sublime. 1802 W Forsyth *Fruit Trees* VII. (1824) 179 Its colour red and yellow, its flesh tender and musked. 1852 R. S Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* Lxvi. (1893) 349 A musked cambric handkerchief

Muskedall, -dele, obs. forms of Muscatel.

Muskedine: see Muscadine.

Muskeet, variant of Mesquite.

Muskeeto, obs. form of Mosquito.

Muskeg (mʌ·skeg). *Canadian* Also **muskeag.** [Cree Indian; corresp. to Odjibway *mashkig*, Abnaki *mskakw.*] A kind of bog: see quots.

1865 Visct. Milton & W. B. Cheadle *N. W Passage by Land* 207 Muskegs—or level swamps—the surface of which is covered with a mossy crust five, or six inches in thickness, while a thick growth of pines and the fallen timber add to the difficulties of the road. 1886 *Times* 24 Sept 7 A 'muskeg' is a lake bearing on its surface a thick growth of decayed vegetable matter and peat, in layers made year after year. 1899 *Blackw. Mag* Mar. 341/2 A thick forest of tall pines with patches of bad muskeag, or marsh. 1904 M. Roberts *Branca's Caprice* 143 Beyond the Prairie lay the muskeg, the barren lands of Northern Canada.

Hence **Muske·ggy** *a.*, abounding in muskegs.

1894 *Blackw. Mag* June 802 Muskeggy prairies of varying size. 1903 A. C P Haggard *Sporting Yarns* 98 After a while this prairie developed into muskeggy swamp

Muskeito(r, obs. forms of Mosquito.

Muskel(e, -ell, obs. ff. Muscle, Mussel.

Muskel(l)unge, -unjeh: see Maskinonge.

Muskely, -elly, obs. forms of Muscly.

Musket1 (mʌ·sket) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5 **muskyto**, 5–7 **muskett(e**, 7 **musquet.** [a. ONF. *musket* (AF. pl. *muskez*, 1332 in *Litt. Cant.* I. cccclxi. 486), *mousquet*, Central OF. *mouchet* (mod.Fr. corruptly *émouchet*) = It. *moschetto* a small kind of sparrowhawk.

The word has the form of a dim. of Com. Rom. *mosca* – L. *musca* fly. cf It. *moscardo* of the same meaning. Some scholars regard the name as alluding to the diminutive size of the bird, others as meaning 'speckled' comparing F. *moucheter* to mark with spots like flies or fly-specks.]

The male of the sparrowhawk.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 641/14 *Hic capus*, muskett *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* ibid. 761/6 *Hic capus*, a muskyte. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b v b, Tho that kepe Sperhawkys and muskettys ben called Speruiteris 1581 Derricke *Image Irel* D ij b, Then the lacke and Musket laste, by whom the birds are vext. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb., Of Hawkes* i. 135 The Gos-hawke and her Tercell, the Sparrow-Hawke Musket, and such like 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 1219 The Musquet and the Coystrel were too weak 1688 R Holme *Armoury* II. 236/1 A Musket is the Male of a Sparhawk or Sparrow-hawk.

Musket2 (mʌ·sket). Forms: 6 **mosquet, muscat**, 6–7 **muskett(e**, 7 **muscatt(e, musquatte**, 7–9 **musquet**, 6– **musket.** [a. F. *mousquet* (in 16th c. also *mousquette* fem.), ad. It. *moschetto*, orig. a kind of sparrowhawk (see Musket 1). With regard to the practice of naming species of firearms from birds of prey, cf. *falcon, falconet, saker.*]

1. A hand-gun of the kind with which infantry soldiers are armed.

Originally applied to the matchlock, and in the 18th c. still sometimes distinguished from the 'firelock' or 'fusee'. (From early examples it appears that arrows as well as bullets were discharged from muskets.) Subsequently it became the general name for the infantry gun, whatever its construction. This use still survives, but as the modern gun is commonly (and in the Army Regulations) called by the specific term *rifle*, there is a tendency to restrict *musket* to the obsolete forms of the weapon.

c 1587 Sir R. Knyghtley in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 225 Muskettes and calleevers and holebertes shall be provided for this company. 1590 Sir J. Smyth (*title*) Certain Discourses,..concerning the formes and effects of divers sorts of weapons,..and chiefly, of the Mosquet, the Caliver and the Long-bow. 1595 R. Johnson 7 *Champions* II. (1608) O j, Like unto an arrow forced from a musket. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 27 One good musket may be accounted for two calliuers. 1639 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow*

(1876) I. 400, 32 musquattis at £9 16s. 8d. the peice. 1672 CAPT. T. VENN *Milit. Obs. Art Drilling* ii. 34 The Musquet is to be rested at the sentinel posture. 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Musket*, or Musquet, properly a fire-arm borne on the shoulder, and used in war, to be fired by the application of a lighted match ..At present they are little used save in the defence of places; fusees, or fire-locks, having taken their place. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 153 He had too great a regard for me, to send me with them to carry a brown musket. 1844 H H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 126 Five or six men, armed with musquets and ginjals. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., The musket, as it is still called, has been brought to great perfection in the rifled small-arm of the present day.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *musket ammunition*, *ball*, *barrel*, *bullet*, *butt*, *charge*, *flint*, *range*, *reach*, *stock*; *musket-armed*, *-like*, *-proof* adjs. Also **musket-arrow**, a short arrow discharged from a musket; **musket basket** (see quot. 1704); **musket powder**, the kind of gunpowder used for small-arms; **musket-rest**, a forked staff to support the heavy musket in use before the middle of the 17th century; **musket-slit**, a slit in a wall through which a musket may be fired.

1810 WELLINGTON *Let.* 12 June in Gurw *Desp.* (1836) VI. 188 The state of the *musket ammunition is not so bad as [etc.] 1885 H M. STANLEY *Congo* I. 388 Its one-story block house . impregnable to *musket-armed natives. 159 in Meyrick *Ant. Armour* (1824) III 67 *Musket arrowes with 22 shefe to be new fethered. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Musket arrows*, used in our early fleets, and for conveying notices in 1815. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 165 We returned the salute with our *musket ball 1825 J. NEALE *Bro. Jonathan* III. 109 A musket-ball had gone thro' both legs. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb, Two extravagant musqueteeres shot us with a streme of water from their *musket barrells 1688 CAPT. J. S. *Fortification* 125 *Musket-Baskets, or smaller Gabions. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Musket-Baskets*, in Fortification, are Baskets of about a Foot and half high. They are filled with Earth, and are set on low Parapets or Breast works, that the Musketeers may fire between them at the Enemy. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 167 It is not so light a matter to skirmish among the *musket bullet. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI xxxiii, Sword, halberd, *musket-but. 1859 J GRANT *Leg. Black Watch* (Rtldg) 374 Stunned by a blow from a musket-butt. c 1610 MIDDLETON, etc *Widow* iv. ii, I'll send him a whole *musket-charge of gunpowder. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy S Seas* 102 Twelve *Musket-Flints. 1892 GREENER *Breechloader* 71 Guns quite plain, almost *musket-like in their outward appearance 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1647) 5 The *Musket Powder is now commonly made of Saltpetre five parts, one part of Brimstone, and one of Cole 1880 *Encycl Brit* XI. 319/1 It was the custom for the fine grain or musket powder to contain a larger proportion of saltpetre than that for cannon 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 92 The horsemen were all armed, many of whose curasses were heigh *musket proofe. 1603 in Meyrick *Ant Armour* (1824) III 81 Two blacke armors of muskett proofe 1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Observ. Voy. S. Sea* lxvi. 164 The vpper worke of their shippes being Muskets proofe. 1863 YONGE *Brit. Navy* II. 437 A musket-proof stockade. 1834–47 J S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif* (1581) 141 Villages commanded by the neighbouring ground, within *musket-range. 1646 H. P. *Medit. Seige* 23 To be gall'd with their small shot, if they be within *musket reach. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in H.* ii v, He will neuer come within the signe of it, the sight of a cassock, or a *musket-rest againe. 1856 MAYHEW *Rhine* 225 You perceive *musket slits hemming you in on every side 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I 77/1 Its wood is so hard as to be in request for the manufacture of *musket-stocks.

Musket, variant of MUSK-CAT.

Musketa, obs form of MOSQUITO.

Musketade (mʊskete̅ⁱ·d). Also 7 **musquetad.** [f. MUSKET² + -ADE, after F. *mousquetade.*] A continued discharge of muskets; an attack with muskets. So **Musketa·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1655 FLECKNOE *Relat.* 10 *Yrs. Trav* 12 Your young Gallants . talk of nothing but Rampards and Parapats, Musquetads, Estramacons, and Canonads. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* xx vii (1872) IX. 144 Broglio truly has burst-out into enormous cannonade, musketade and cavalry-work. *Ibid* xii 228 Most furious cannonading, musketading; and seemingly no end to it.

Musketeer (mʊsketiə·ɹ). *Hist.* Forms: 6 **mosquettier, musketire,** 6–7 **musketear(e, muscat(t)ier,** 6–8 **musket(t)ier, musquetier,** 7 **muscateer, muskat(e)ire, musketer(e, musketteer(e, musketter, musqueteir(e, musquetiere, musquetteer, -ier,** 7–9 **musqueteer,** 6– **musketeer.** See also MOUSQUETAIRE. [f. MUSKET² + -EER, after F. *mousquetaire*, It *moschettiere*. Cf. Sp. *mosquetero.*] A soldier armed with a musket.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii, It must haue Parapets to hide the Muscatiers. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 10 b, Mosquettiers. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 35 The musketier is to cary his musket vpon his left or right shoulder. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 170 In them were 2500 musketers and small shott. 1639 *Conceits, Clinches, Flashes & Whimzies* No. 121 Muscattiers of all other Souldiers are the most lazie. for they are alwayes at their rest. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I ii. 567 Did they coyn Piss-pots, Bowls, and Flaggons, Int' Officers of Horse and Dragoons; And into Pikes and Musqueteers Stamp Beakers, Cups, and Porringers? 1689 *Andros Tracts* I. 175 Except he would accept of a Guard of Two Muskateires to wayte upon him. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 74 'Tis not for a Commander to act the Part of a Musquetier. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, XIII. (1839) 257 On the left his cavalry, flanked by a body of musqueteers. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxv, Waverley, having mounted his horse, with a musketeer leading it [etc.].

Musketo(e, obs. forms of MOSQUITO.

Musketoon (mʊsketū·n). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 **musquetoon, musquettoon,** 7–9 **muskatoon.** [a. F. *mousqueton*, ad. It. *moschettone*, f. *moschetto* MUSKET²: see -OON.]

1. A kind of musket, short and with a large bore.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VI. 31, 15 Supernumeraryes, armed with Musketoons, and Rests. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 67 A way..for Musquetoons fastened to the Pummel of the Saddle so that a Common Trooper cannot misse to charge them, with twenty or thirty Bullets at a time, even in full Career. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* II. i, Stand Centinel . with Musquetoons and Blunderbusses 1772 SIMES *Milit. Guide* s.v. *Blunderbuss*, Blunderbuss is a short fire arm with a large bore...The shortest sort of them are called musquetoons. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls* IV. 22 The construction of the musquetoon, or wall piece. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 152 Your musquetoon should be sloped upon your shoulder.

2. A soldier armed with a musketoon.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 232 Three hundred thousand horse, and seventy thousand good musquetoons 1670 G H. *Hist Cardinals* II III 185 Forty Souldiers a horseback, drawn by order out of his Majesties Musquetoons

3. *Comb.* **musketoon pistol**, a smaller kind of musketoon.

1695 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3055/4 At his late Dwelling-House are to be sold . Musketoons, and Musketoon Pistols.

Musketry (mʊ·sketri). Also 7–8 **musquetry** [ad. F. *mousqueterie*, f. *mousquet*: see MUSKET² and -ERY, -RY.]

1. Muskets collectively.

Chiefly in *discharge*, *fire of musketry* (passing into sense 2).
1646 ELDRED *Gunners Glasse* 136 The Musquetry and Hargubusry. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav Sp & Port.* civ, Joined together by a wall with loopholes, defencible only by musquetry. 1790 BEATSON *Nav & Mil. Mem* 222 When, pouring upon them the whole fire of their cannon and musquetry, almost every shot took place. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 28 Which he fired out of his mouth like discharges of musketry.

2. The fire of muskets.

1756 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 322 A garrison which was only intended to defend the stores, and might be protected by 100 against musketry. 1796 H HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) II. 224 The sound of musquetry ought to be prohibited at least around the haunts of the harmless cattle 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 105 The quicker ring of musketry.

3. The art or science of manipulating small arms

1854 J C. KENNEDY *Theory Musketry* (1855) Introd, The following course of Instruction in the Theory of Musketry, was arranged for the use of the School of Musketry at Hythe. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict* (ed 3) s.v, To go through the annual course of musketry, under the regimental instructor.

4. Troops armed with muskets.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist Fr. Gerund* III. vi. 563 With what applause the whole juvenile musquetry received this harangue of the prating..young thing of a theologist. 1902 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* II. i. 9 Gamboa, a Spaniard (the Scots had no musketry), was captain of 200 mounted musketeers.

5. *attrib.*, as in *musketry action*, *drill*, *fire*, *instruction*, *instructor*, *powder*.

1875 CLERY *Min. Tact.* x. (1877) 122 Marcognet's column of eight battalions was engaged in a *musketry action with two battalions of Pack's brigade. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 55 *Musketry Drill and Practice Return. 1852 CHESNEY *Observ. Fire-Arms* 300 *marg.*, Batteries of artillery supposed to be put hors de combat by *musketry fire 1859 (*title*) Regulations for conducting the *Musketry Instruction of the Army. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), **Musketry Instructor* *Ibid*, **Musketry Powder* comprises the powders used with small-arms and pistols.

Musket shot.

1. Shot fired from a musket; also, a musket-ball.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 15 In giuing their volees of Mosquet shot but onlie twelue scores. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I iii (1651) 50 Such as shall endure a Rapiers point, musket shot, and never to be wounded. 1755 WASHINGTON *Lett* Writ. 1889 I. 193, I have also impressed wagons and sent them for flour, musket-shots, and flints. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 143 The musket-shot flew like hail.

2. The range of a musket.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I 228 From hence a Musket shot, or little more, is another house, which [etc]. 1669 STAYNRED *Fortification* 2, 720 Foot, being within Musket shot. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II (Globe ed) 404 Our Men came within two Musket Shot of them. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 274 An unexpected obstacle within point-blank Musket-shot of the place attacked.

Muskett(i)er, obs. forms of MUSKETEER.

Musketto, obs. form of MOSQUITO.

Muskewashe, obs. form of MUSQUASH.

Muskia, muskie, obs. forms of MOSQUE.

† **Mu·skified**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. MUSK *sb.* + -IFY + -ED¹.] Scented with or steeped in musk.

1677 *Compleat Servant-Maid* 105 Muskified Bisquet boyled. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. xxiii. 78 Spirit Otalgicus dropt warm into the Ears morning and evening and Muskified Cotton after it.

Muskil, obs. form of MUSCLE, MUSSEL.

† **Mu·skin¹**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *mus(e)quin* pretty face, sweetheart, *musquine* sweetheart.] **a.** A pretty face. **b.** A term of endearment for a woman.

1530 PALSGR. 247/1 Muskyn, a proper visage, *musquin*. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* B iv b, The woman hath a wytt, My muskyne and my mullye, My gelouer and my cullye, Yea, myne owne swete hart of Golde.

† **Mu·skin²**, var. or erron. form of MISKEN.

1657 BECK *Univ. Char.* I 2, A muskin, vid. Titmouse. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 901 To destroy the Muskin or Titmouse.

† **Mu·skin³**. *slang. Obs. rare*⁻¹. (See quot.)

1756 JOHNSON *Connoisseur* No. 138 ℙ 6 Those who..call a man a cabbage, . an odd fish, and an unaccountable muskin, should never come into company without an interpreter.

Muskiness: see after MUSKY *a*

Musking, obs. variant of MUTCHKIN.

† **Mu·skings**, *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* [Cf. dial. (Northamp.) *musk* vb., 'of pigs, to rout about among and pick up loose or stray corn'.] ? Sweepings (of barns, etc.) used for feeding pigs.

1649 BLITHE *Eng Improv.* xx. 117 Their cornish Muskings they cast into the great yard, . and all Muskings forth of their Barnes, and of their Courts.

Muskinunge, obs. form of MASKINONGE.

1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 13.

† **Mu·skish**, *a. Obs.* [f. MUSK *sb.* + -ISH.] Somewhat musky. *Comb.*: **muskish-minded** *a.*

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 67 Let all carnall worldlings, and muskish minded men lay this to heart 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 296 Small Pears having something of a muskish Flavour. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Peach*, When ripe [they] have a muskish Taste.

Muskle, -ly, obs. ff. MUSCLE, MUSSEL, MUSCLY.

Musk melon. Forms: see MUSK *sb.* and MELON¹, also 6 **mush-millian,** 7 **mus milion, mellon,** 9 **mush-melon.** [f. MUSK *sb.*]

The name seems to have originally belonged to an oriental melon (Du. *muscus-meloen*, *moscadelmeloen*, Dodoens) which has a musky scent, and to have been transferred to the common melon by mistake.

1. The MELON, *Cucumis Melo*. (Applied both to the fruit and the plant producing it.)

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 94 Musk million, in April and May. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xxxi 590 In Frenche, Melon in Englishe, Melons and muske Melons. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl Soc) 253 My water to dress my meat withall was poisoned, my drincke and herbs and mush-millians sent poisoned. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 61 Bigger then our biggest Muskmillians in England. 1694 PENN in *Academy* (1896) 11 Jan. 36/3 Water and mus mellons. 1766 W. STORK *Acc East Florida* 48 The vines, water and musk-melons, are indigenous plants of East-Florida 1825 MOTLEY *Corr* (1889) I. i. 4 We have. planted a good many things, such as corn, radishes, water and musk melons, etc 1884 BOURKE *Snake Dance of Moquis* xxxi. 354 We feasted heartily on mush-melons and clabber.

attrib. 1649 *Survey Manor of Wimbledon* in *Archæologia* X. 432 There is a muskmilion ground trenched, manured, and very well ordered for the groweth of musmilions, which borders, herbes, flowers, and musmilion ground, wee valew to bee worth £3 o o. 1708 E. COOK *Sot-weed Factor* (1865) 19 Musmillion vine.

2. ? Allusively for 'scented millions'.

1662 M. W. *Marriage Broaker* I ii 10 Musk-millions of rich gallants will besiege Her Fort; and my cake's dowe.

Muskovie, obs. form of MUSCOVY.

Mu·sk-ox. A ruminant, *Ovibos moschatus*, formerly existing in all arctic regions, but now only in Arctic America; it evolves a strong odour of musk. Also *attrib.*

1744 A. DOBBS *Countries Adjacent to Hudson's Bay* 18 Betwixt these Rivers is a kind of Ox, called the Musk Ox, which smells at some Time in the Year so strong of Musk, that it cannot be eat. 1835 SIR J ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* XVI 252 They further informed us that there were plenty of musk oxen on the hills to the southward 1892 W. PIKE *North Canada* 65 We scattered over the country, hoping to find a band of musk-ox.

Muskquash, -quass, obs. forms of MUSQUASH.

Mu·sk-rat.

1. A large aquatic rodent, *Fiber zibethicus*, common throughout N. America, so called from its musky smell. Also called MUSQUASH and ONDATRA.

1620 *Observ. Silkwormes* D 2 b, Muske Rats skins, two shillings a dozen . the cods of them will serue for good perfumes. 1714 LAWSON *Hist Carolina* 120 Musk Rats frequent fresh Streams and no other; as the Bever does. He has a Cod of Musk, which is valuable, as is likewise his Fur 1892 W. PIKE *North. Canada* 25 Musk-rats swam in all the little creeks and lakes.

b. *U.S.* A nickname for the inhabitants of low-lying districts, esp. the St. Clair Flats (Michigan)

1857 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* XXII. 162 (citing *Atlantis* II 645). 1890 *Century Mag* July 369/2 Her grandmother . having a profound contempt for the 'muskrats' as the Flats people are generally called.

c. The fur or skin of the musk-rat.

1879 *Encycl. Brit* IX. 838/2 *Musk Rat.*—A well-known fur in North America. 1902 *Scotsman* 3 Jan 7/5 Musk-rat is the least costly, being worth only about 2d.

2. Applied to other rat-like animals having a musky odour. **a.** In India and Ceylon, the shrews *Crocidura murina* and *C. cærulea*. **b.** The DESMAN. **c.** The PILORI (cf. *Musk-cavy*). **d.** A viverrine quadruped, the South African genet, *Genetta felina* (in recent Dicts.). **e.** The musk-kangaroo, *Hypsiprymnodon moschatus*.

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 31 They have a sort of Rats, they call Musk-Rats, because they smell strong of Musk. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist.* (1824) II 92 The musk rat. Of these animals of the rat kind, but with a musky smell, there are also three distinctions. ; the Ondatra, the Desman, and the Pilori. 1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. I. 204 A little animal, very frequent in these parts, totally unknown I believe, to other countries. It is called here [Russia] the Musk-rat 1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* I. 41 The musk-rats [at Bombay]..have a most disagreeable smell. 1836 [see PILORI].

1884 Sterndale *Mamm. India & Ceylon* 83 *Sorex cærulescens.* The common Musk Shrew, better known as Musk-rat. 1890 J. D. Ogilby *Catal. Austral. Mamm.* 38 *Hyspiprymnoden moschatus* Ramsay (1876). Australian Musk Rat.

3. *attrib.*: **musk-rat house**, the 'house' or burrow of the American musk-rat; **musk-rat weed**, a tall American meadow-plant, *Thalictrum polygamum* (formerly *T. Cornuti*).

1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 277 They found the swamp full of 'muskrat houses'. 1897–8 Britton & Brown *Amer. Flora*, Muskrat weed, *Thalictrum polygamum*.

Mu·sk-ro·se. [So called from its musky odour; cf. F. *rose muscade* and the botanical name.] A rambling rose (*Rosa moschata*), having large fragrant white flowers, in panicled clusters.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 66 b *marg.*, Muske-roses. 1590 Shake. *Mids. N.* II. i. 252. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 556 In May and Iune, come..Roses of all kinds, except the Muske, which comes later. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 146. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 165 The Spanish Musk Rose. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Elegies* xviii. 10, I steal the musk rose from the scented brake. 1837 Rivers *Rose Amateur's Guide* 86 The Blush Musk, or Fraser's Musk, or *Rosa Fraserii*, is not quite a pure Musk Rose. *Ibid.*, The Ranunculus, or new White Musk, is merely an improved variety of the old, or original Musk Rose. 1842 Tennyson *Gardener's Dau.* 189 Then for roses, moss or musk, To grace my city rooms.

attrib. 1590 Shake. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 3 Some to kill Cankers in the muske rose buds.

Musk squash, obs. form of Musquash.

Mu·sk-tree. A name given to various Oceanic trees or shrubs, from the scent of their leaves or timber. a. The shrub *Marlea vitiense* (N. O. *Cornaceæ*), with edible nuts. b. A tree of the genus *Olearia*, formerly *Aster*, *Eurybia* (N. O. *Compositæ*), esp. the Silver-leaved Musk-tree, *O. argophylla*, and the Dwarf Musk-tree, *O. viscosa*.

1848 Mrs. Perry *Let.* in Goodman *Ch. in Victoria* (1892) 71 Also there is some pretty underwood, a good deal of the musk-tree—which is very different from our musk-plant, growing quite into a shrub and having a leaf like the laurel in shape. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 479/1 The silver-leaved Musk tree, *Eurybia argophylla*, is a Tasmanian plant, attaining a height of twenty to twenty-five feet, with a girth of three feet. 1888 Mrs. M'Cann *Poet. Wks.* 143 The musk tree scents the evening air Far down the leafy vale.

Muskullonge: see Maskinonge.

Muskwash, variant of Musquash.

Mu·sk-wood.

1. A name given to several trees having a musky smell. a. A low fragrant resinous tree, *Trichilia moschata* (often called *Moschoxylon Swartzii*), a native of Jamaica. b. Species of *Guarea*, esp. *G. Swartzii*. c. The silver-leaved musk-tree, *Olearia argophylla*, of New South Wales and Tasmania.

1725 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 84 Musk-wood. This tree is respect of its sweet smell I reduce hither. 1794 Barham *Hortus Amer.* 107 Musk-Wood. This is vulgarly and commonly called *alligator-wood* 1863 *Chamb. Encycl.* V. 127/1 *Guarea grandifolia* is called Musk-wood in some of the islands of the West Indies; the bark smelling so strongly of musk, that it may be used as a perfume. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Musk-wood* of Jamaica. *Moschoxylum Swartzii*; also *Guarea Swartzii*. — of New South Wales and Tasmania. *Eurybia argophylla*.

2. (See quot.)

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Musk wood*, the name of a bark obtained from Syria, and supposed to be the product of the liquid storax tree. It has an agreeable balsamic smell.

† **Mu·sk-worm.** *Obs.* Perh. = *musk-beetle* (Musk *sb.* 4 e); applied to a dealer in perfumes.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv. Wks. (1616) 246 What coyle these muske-wormes [*printed* mukse-wormes] take, to purchase anothers delight? for themselues, who beare the odours, haue euer the least sence of them.

Mu·sky, *sb.*[1] A playful shortening of Musk-rat (sense 1).

1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Nov. 704/1, I saw the dead musky being carried off.

Musky (mʌ·ski), *sb.*[2] Short for *muskallonge* (see Maskinonge).

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 453/1 We were then all ready for old musky to begin his real fight. 1902 *Scribner's Mag.* XXXI. 534 The familiar term, with which sportsmen have come to know him, the musky.

Musky (mʌ·ski), *a.* Also 7 muskie. [f. Musk *sb.* + -y.]

1. Smelling, or tasting of musk; having a taste or smell like that of musk; perfumed with musk.

c 1610 Rowlands *Terrible Batt.* 13 A Muskie-Gentle, we did visit then, A Silken Gallant. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 502 Muske is made of a certaine beast called Gudderi, ..which once in the Moone shedderh his muskie bloud. 1634 Milton *Comus* 989 West winds, with musky wing About the cedar'n alleys fling Nard, and Cassia's balmy smels. 1769 Sir W. Jones *Palace Fortune* Poems, etc. (1777) 15 The floating ringlets of his musky hair. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 34 The musky seeds of *Hibiscus Abelmoschus*. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxv, Holding a most musky pocket-handkerchief up to his face. 1888 *Graphic* 21 Jan. 54 The musky flesh of the animal [*sc.* a crocodile].

fig. 1858 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Persian Poetry* Wks. (Bohn) III. 247 The garden flowers are never wanting in these musky verses. 1901 Henley in *Pall Mall Mag.* Oct. 262 [Rossetti] His musky, strenuous, high-piled achievements in words.

b. As a specific name for animals and plants.

1781 Pennant *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 476 Shrew, Musky... Muscovy or Musk rat. 1820 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 80 *Ajuga Iva.* Musky Bugle. 1883 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Musky-mole, *Scaptochirus moschatus.* [= *Musk-mole*: see Musk *sb.* 4 a.]

2. Of an odour, taste, etc.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 775 Some rich sables of muskie sent. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 47/2 A Musk Pear, is..of a Musky Taste. 1746 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 107 The musky flavour of the apricot. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* I. 44 A sort of indistinct slightly musky perfume, like that said to frequent Oriental bazaars. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 228 It does not remove the musky taste from crocodile.

Comb. 1832 Tennyson *Anacreontics* in *Germ* 131 With roses musky-breathed. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Adoxa*, The musky-scented flowers.

Hence **Mu·skiness**, the quality of being musky; a musky odour or taste.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1755 in Johnson; and in later Dicts.

Muskyl, -yll(e, obs. forms of Mussel.

Muskyte, -kyto, obs. ff. Musket[1], Mosquito.

Musle, obs. form of Muzzle.

Muslege, -idge, obs. forms of Mucilage.

Musleman, obs. form of Mussulman.

Muslim: see Moslem.

Muslin (mʌ·zlin). Forms: 7 muslina, muscelin, muslin, 7–8 musling, 8 musselin, musslin, mussolin, 8– muslin. [a. F. *mousseline*, ad. It. *mussolina*, *-ino* (whence the obs. Eng. forms *muslina*, *mussolin*), f. *Mussolo* (also used as appellative = muslin) the town of Mosul (in Arabic موصل *mauṣil*), where muslin was formerly made. Cf. Sp. *muselina*, G. *musselin*, from Fr. or It.

In the 13th c. the OF. *mosulin* was applied to 'cloth of silk and gold' made at Mosul (Marco Polo).]

1. The general name for the most delicately woven cotton fabrics, including many varieties, used for ladies' dresses, curtains, hangings, etc. Also *occas.* a dress made of this; *pl.* muslin skirts.

1609 W. Biddulph in T. Lavender *Trav.* 43 A little towne called Muscla, from whence the inhabitants..bring a kinde of linnen cloath called Muslina to Aleppo. 1682 *True Protest. Mercury* No. 110. 2/2 One Lac'd Cravat of Muslin. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4269/4, 7 Pieces of strip'd Muslings, and one Piece of plain. *c* 1794 *Search after Perfection* II iv. in *New Brit. Theatre* (1814) III. 54 O mercy on us, if they have not cut to pieces my mistress's new gold muslin. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* II, She insisted upon Rebecca accepting..a sweet sprigged muslin, which was too small for her now. 1849 Lyell *2nd Visit U.S.* (1850) II. 332 Embroidered muslin, of the finest and costliest kind, is much worn. 1860 Sala *Badd. Peerage* I. xv. 268 The niece of Manuel Harispe disdained to answer, but with an indignant flutter of her muslins, brushed past her uncle and out of the room. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 53 Inside the tapestry there was a screen of soft muslin.

b. 'In some parts of the United States, cotton cloth used for shirts, other articles of wearing apparel, bedding, etc.' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1872 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 71 A story is told of a gentleman in Philadelphia, who ordered muslin shirts in Boston, and although reminded of the unsuitableness of that material..insisted upon his order, as he had always worn muslin, meaning cotton shirting.

c. **Muslin-de-laine** = *mousseline-de-laine*: see Mousseline I b.

1862 Muslin-de-laines [see Delaine a].

2. *slang.* The fair sex. *A bit of muslin*, a woman or girl.

1823 Moncrieff *Tom & Jerry* I i, You've got a bit of muslin on the sly, have you? 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* li. [l.], That was a pretty bit of muslin hanging on your arm—who was she? 1884 H. Smart *From Post to Finish* xvii. (1885) 128 Keep clear of muslin for the next six or seven years. It's brought as many of your profession to grief as spirits.

3. *Naut. slang.* 'Canvas', sails collectively.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 429 She shewed as little muslin as the weather required. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 295/2 When we got that fair wind we piled the muslin on her.

4. = *Muslin-moth* (in 5 b).

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 248 *Arctia mendica* (muslin). 1869 E. Newman *Brit. Moths* 27 The Round-winged Muslin (*Nudaria Senex*). *Ibid.*, The Muslin *Nudaria mundana*.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple *attrib.* or *adj.* Made or consisting of muslin.

1684 A. Symson *Geogr. Collect.* (S.H.S.) II. 87 It is an excellent place for whitening or bleeching of Linnen, holland and Muslin Webbs. 1794 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3981/4 A fine new Flourish'd Muslin Apron. 1781 Amherst *Terra Fil.* No. 46 (1754) 247 With..long muslin neckcloths run with red at the bottom. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* I. 33 She rose, shook her muslin breakfast-wrapper about her impatiently.

b. Special combinations: as † **muslin calico**, ? = sense 1; **muslin glass** = Mousseline 2; **muslin grounds** (see quot.); **muslin kail** *Sc.* [? named in allusion to its thinness], broth composed simply of water, shelled barley, and greens (Jam.); **muslin moth**, a name given to certain moths with semi-transparent wings; **muslin wheel** (see quot. 1830).

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4146/4 *Muslin Callicoes 131 Pieces. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech., Suppl.*, *Muslin glass...*Glass blown very thin. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework*, *Muslin Grounds*..is a description of Gingham. 1785 Burns *To Jas. Smith* xxiv, I'll sit down o'er my scanty meal, Be't water-brose, or *muslin-kail, Wi' cheerfu' face. 1869 E. Newman *Brit. Moths* 34 The *Muslin Moth (*Arctia mendica*). 1903 W. F. Kirby *Europ. Butterflies & M.* Plate xxv, *Spilosoma Mendica*—Spotted Muslin Moth. 1830 J. Kennedy *Misc. Pap. Manuf. Lanc.* (1849) 56 Crompton's machine was called the..*Muslin Wheel, because its capabilities rendered it available for yarn for making muslins.

Muslined (mʌ·zlind), *a.* [f. Muslin + -ed[2].] Draped with or dressed in muslin.

1883 Howells *Woman's Reason* xviii. II. 134 The pretty chintzed and muslined room. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* vii, The muslined form of Tess could be seen standing still.

Muslinet (mʌzline·t). Also muslinette. [f. Muslin + -et.] See quot. 1882. Also *attrib.*

1787 Bp. Thurlow in Hatfield *Hist. Notices Doncaster* (1866) I. 330 Mrs. Thurlow..has determined to put herself into a dress made out of the piece of muslinette you were so good as to present her. 1803 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1804) VII. 59 Muslinets or dimities. 1879 'Edna Lyall' *Won by Waiting* xxxvi, Putting on a clean muslinette apron and bib, [she] took her place by the bed. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework*, *Muslinette*, a thick variety of muslin, resembling a Brilliant; employed for infants' clothing and for dressing gowns.

Musling, Musman, obs. ff. Muslin, Musmon.

Musmé, -me, variant forms of Mousmé.

Musmon (mʊ·smɒn). Also 7 musmone, 7–8 musimon, 8–9 musman, 9 mousmon. [a. L. *mūsimon-* (Pliny), late Gr. *μούσμων* (Strabo).] A name for the Mouffon.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 228 There is in Spaine, but especially in the Isle Corsica, a kind of Musmones, not altogether vnlike to sheep. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 175/1 A Musimon.—This Beast is engendered of a She-Goat and a Ram...Some term it a..Musmon. 1776 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 87 *note*, Having thrice within these few years had opportunity of examining the Musimon, we found that [etc.]. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 64 The Mouflon or Musman has been classed both of the sheep and the goat kind. 1887 Freeman in Stephens *Life & Lett* (1895) II. 361 A mouflon or a mousmon who has not a thick armour of wool.

‖ **Musnud** (mʊ·snʊd). [Urdū *masnad*, a. Arab. *misnad*, f. *sanada* to lean against.] A seat made of cushions, esp. one used as a throne by the native princes of India.

1763 R. Orme *Hist. Milit. Trans.* I. iv. 254 Salabat-jing ..went through the ceremony of sitting on the Musnud or throne in public. *c* 1804 Mrs. Sherwood in *Life* xvii. (1847) 295 The Nawaub was sitting..on a musnud encircled with cushions. 1890 G. Hooper *Wellington* 45 The Hindoo gentleman, to his delight and astonishment, was placed on the musnud.

Musolin, obs. form of Muslin.

Musomania (miuzo,mē·niă). [f. Gr. *μοῦσ-α* muse + *μανία* madness.] = Musicomania.

1855 [see Musicomania under Musico-].

† **Musoma·stix.** *nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. Gr. *μοῦσ-α* Muse: see -mastix.] An enemy of the Muses.

1586 *Praise of Mus.* 64 Is it not enough for any malicious Musomastix to take his pen and write I ly..?

† **Mu·rson.** *Hunting. Obs.* [a. OF. *muison* change, moulting.] The shed horns of a deer. In quot. 1663 used jocularly for 'horns'.

a 1552 Leland *Itin.* (1769) III. 55 Fisschar men hath divers tymes taken up with theyr Nettes yn Torrebay Musons of Hartes. 1663 Killigrew *Parson's Wedd* v. iv. 152 We shall have that damn'd Courtier pluck on his shooes with the Parsons Musons.

Muson, variant of Moison *Obs.*

Musoola, obs. form of Massoola(h.

Musophobist (miuzɒ·fŏbist). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *μοῦσ-α* Muse *sb.*[1]: see -phobist.] One who regards poetry with suspicious dislike.

1880 Swinburne *Misc.* (1886) 49 But, be it said with leave of our most illustrious Musophobist, they are equalled at their best if not excelled [etc.].

Musoun, variant of Moison *Obs.*

Musquash (mʌ·skwɒʃ). Forms: α. 7–8 mussascus; β. 7 muskewashe, muskquash, muske quashe, musquashes, musk-quass, musquass, musquosh, 8 musk squash, 9 muskwash, 7– musquash. [a. Abnaki *muskwessu* (Rasler *Abnaki Dict.* 1691) or the equivalent in other Algonkin dialects; the form *mussascus* prob. belongs to the Powhatan (Virginian) dialect.]

1. = Musk-rat 1.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 27 A Mussascus is a beast of the forme and nature of our water Rats, but many of them smell exceedingly strongly of Muske. *Ibid.* 216 Martins, Fitches, Musquassus, and diuers other sorts of Vermin whose names I know not. 1633 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 71, 2 otters and 4 musquosh. 1674 Josselyn *Voy. New Eng.* 86 The Musquashes is a small Beast that lives in shallow ponds. 1765 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* I. 471 Musquashes, and even Bevers, were not much regarded, until the English..encouraged the pursuit of them. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. in N. Amer.* VII. iii. 135 The mussascus, a sort of water rat, that smells like musk. 1782 Crevecœur *Lett.* 252 The casualties that generally happen either by inundations or the musk squash. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 221 Musquash, or Musk Rat, is a diminutive of the Beaver, which is to be met with in North America. 1848 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 203 Musquash are their principal food on these expeditions. 1872 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 371 In the Northern States it [the musk-rat] is generally called Musquash, from its general Indian designation.

2. The fur of the musquash.

1884 *York Herald* 26 Aug. 1/2 [advt.] Fur Capes, in all the most Fashionable Furs, including..Musquash. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Sept. 4/2 Musquash is a brown fur.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *musquash fur, hole, skin*; **musquash house** = *musk-rat house*; mus-

quash poison, the plant *Cicuta maculata* (Britton & Brown *American Flora*); **musquash root** (see quots.); **musquash sealskin**, imitation sealskin made from musquash; **musquash weed** = *muskrat weed* (Britton & Brown).

1876 GOODE *Anim. Resources U. S.* 74 *Musquash fur used in felting. 1835-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xxiii, I thought it was like Uncle Peleg's *musquash hole, and that no soul could ever find the bottom of. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 283 What increased the resemblance was one old *musquash house almost afloat. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, **Musquash root* (Cicuta maculata), an umbelliferous plant and deadly poison 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Musquash root*, an American name for *Cicuta maculata*; also *Claytonia acutiflora*. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec. 4/2 One is really just as well off with the *musquash sealskin. 1848 *Lights & Shades* I. 211 Chattered with the broker about *musquash skins,..and gum arabic.

Musquatte, obs. form of MUSKET *sb.*[2]

Musquaw (mɒ·skwɑ̄). [Cree Indian.

The corresponding Odjibwa form is used by Longfellow *Hiawatha* ii, 'The Mishe-*Mokwa*, He the Great Bear of the mountains.']

An American name for the Black Bear.

1861 WOOD *Nat. Hist* I. 397 The grisley Bear and the Musquaw or Black Bear. 1902 *Pearson's Mag.* June 665 The American Musquaw bear.

Musquedine, var. MUSCADINE[2] *Obs.*

Musqueet, ? variant of MESQUITE.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) 272 Here commenced the oak timber, it having been musqueet in general from Saint Antonio.

Musque(e)to, -quit(t)o(e: see MOSQUITO.

Musquet, obs. form of MUSKET *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2]

Musquetaire, variant of MOUSQUETAIRE.

Musquet(t)eer, -eir, -ier, obs. ff MUSKETEER.

Musquet(t)oon, variant forms of MUSKETOON.

Musquosh, obs. form of MUSQUASH.

† Mu·srol. *Obs.* Forms: 6 mouseroll, musroule, 7 mus(e)role, mustroll, musrole, 7-8 muse-roll, 7-9 musroll, 8 muss-rol, 8- musrol. [a F. *muserolle*, ad. It. *museruola*, f. *muso* muzzle.] The nose-band of a bridle.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 76 There remaineth a wicked inclination, the same must alwaies be brideled and kept in, even with the terror of the law, as though it were a mouse-roll 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III 410 Thou shalt be broken as Prosper broke his horses, with a muzroule, portinouth, and a martingall. 1609 BLUNDEVIL *Art of Riding* 11 b, He praiseth much y* Musroll, saying that if y* horse doe naturally keep his mouth close together, that then it cannot hurt him 1679 T. KIRKE *Mod Acc. Scot.* 6 Their Bridles have not Bitts, but a kind of Musroll of two pieces of wood 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) X 594 *Martingale*,..a thong of leather, fastened to one end of the girths under a horse's belly, and at the other end to the muss-rol. 1833 J HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* II. 312 The snaffle is derived from the old musrol or watering bit

Muss (mʊs), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc *dial.* (see E. D. D) Also 6-7 musse. [Of obscure origin.

Cotgrave 1611 has 'the game called *musse*' as one of the senses of F. *mousche* (now *mouche*) lit. a fly. Although *mouche* is the name of more than one game (see Littré) the sense 'scramble' has not been shown to occur in Fr, and it is probable that Cotgrave's explanation was suggested merely by the similarity of sound in the Eng. word]

A game in which small objects are thrown down to be scrambled for; a scramble. Also *transf.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict.*, *Rebatina*, scrambling, a musse, a sudden skirmish. 1598 FLORIO, *Buschetta*, a play at musse, as children vse. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 91 When I cried hoa, Like Boyes vnto a musse, Kings would start forth, And cry, your will 1623 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Spanish Gipsy* II. (1653) C 3, They'l throw down Gold in Musses. 1678 DRYDEN *Prol. to Shadwell's True Widow* 20 Bauble and cap no sooner are thrown down, But there's a muss of more than half the town. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* II. iv. § 149 (1740) 311 All this Business was but a confused Muss of Oates and his Men falling foul upon one another.

Muss (mʊs), *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* Also 6 mus, musse. [Perh. a. OF. *muse* mouth, muzzle.] A playful word for: Mouth. (See also E. D. D.)

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 362 Many a prety kusse Had I of his swete musse. — *Sp. Parrot* 270 Now kus me, Parrot,..Goddys blessyng lyght on thy swete lyttyll mus!

† Muss, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [Perh. the same word as prec.: cf. the double sense of MUSKIN[1].] A term of endearment.

1598 FLORIO, *Pupo*, a pigsneye, a sweet-hart, a prettie musse, a daintie mop [etc.]. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. iii, Sweete hart will you come in to breakfast. .I pray thee (good Musse) we stay for you What ayle you sweet hart, are you not well, speake good Musse. *Ibid.* v. i, Nay kisse me sweet musse.

Muss (mʊs), *sb.*[4] *dial.* and *U. S.* [App. an onomatopœic alteration of MESS *sb.*

Sense 1 may belong to Muss *sb.*[1]; cf quot. *a* 1734 under that word.]

1. A disturbance, row.

1848 DURIVAGE *Stray Subj.* 138 You're eternally kicking up a muss with somebody. 1857 BORTHWICK *Three Yrs. California* 153, I got into a 'muss' down at the store last night, and was whipped. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. iii. 61 When Satan sets himself to work to raise his very bes' muss, He scatters roun' onscriptur'l views relatin' to Ones'mus.

2. A state of untidiness; a muddle, mess.

1843 MRS. L. M. CHILD *Lett. fr. New York* 129 (Bartlett) 'My head aches', said he; 'they have put my mind and body both into a confounded muss'. 1870 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* vi. (1874) 108 That is the difference between work and muss. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 177 He has received many a lecture from his much enduring wife, for the awful muss which he has made.

† Muss, *v.*[1] *Obs.* In 7 musse. [ad. L. *mussāre*.] *intr.* To mutter or murmur indistinctly.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 86 They dare not so much as whisper or as much as musse against it.

Muss (mʊs), *v.*[2] *dial.* and *U. S.* [f. Muss *sb.*[4]]

1. *trans.* To make untidy; to crumple, to ruffle; to smear, mess; to entangle, confuse. Also with *up*.

a 1850 *Dow's Serm.* I. 151 (Bartlett) See that beautiful girl [the morning after a ball]; her hair mussed and mossy, except what lies in the bureau. 1856 W. T. SHERMAN in *Century Mag.* Dec. (1891) 297 The mayor, a large, good man, but as usual so mussed up and involved in old business that he could do nothing. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* 129, I don't like bran-new things. I want my dress to be mussed a little. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* XXI. 304 O don't! Mr. Fenton; you'll muss her hair. 1893 SALTUS *Madam Sapphira* 61 There, don't muss me up.

2. *intr.* To busy oneself in a confused, unmethodical, and ineffective manner. = MUDDLE *v.* 6.

1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold Butterfly* x, I might meddle and muss till I busted up the whole concern.

Mussak, variant of MUSSUCK.

‖ Mussal (mʊsā·l). *Anglo-Indian.* Also mosaul, mus(s)aul, mushal. [Urdū (Arabic) مشعل *mašʿal*.] A torch. Also, a torch-bearer, MUSSALCHEE.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 The Duties march like Furies, with their lighted Mussals in their hands. 1752 in *Hedges' Diary* (Hakl.) II. 11 Oil 2 rs. Mussaul 1,,8. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M* I. 219 The mosaul, or flambeau, consists of old rags, wrapped very closely round a small stick. 1852 *Life Bombay* 23 The Musaul, or lamplighter. 1872 E BRADDON *Life in India* v. 161 The mussal is invariably carried so that we get the full benefit of the glare and smell.

‖ Mussalchee (mʊsā ltʃī·). *Anglo-Indian.* Forms: 7 massalgee, mossalages, 8 mossoljee, mussaulche, 9 massaulchee, mosaulchy, mussalche(e, mushalchee, mussalgee, 9- mussalchee. [Urdū; f. *mašʿal* MUSSAL with Turkish suffix] A torch-bearer.

1610 FINCH in Purchas *Pilgrimes* (1625) I 432 He always had in seruice fiue hundred Massalgees 1751 in *Hedges' Diary* (Hakl.) II. 11 Servants' Wages. 8 Frosses 11. 6 Mussaulches 12. 1 Barber 3,,4,,9 1793 HODGES *Trav India* 17 With two additional men or boys, to carry baggage and lights in the night, called mossoljees. *c* 1803 MRS SHERWOOD in *Life* XVI. (1847) 278 A Mussalchee; his business is to wash dishes, carry a lantern, and, in fact, wait upon the Kitmutghaur. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* I. 218 Few mosaulchies are allowed more than five rupees monthly 1839 MALCOM *Trav* (1840) 20/1 One cooley to carry the baggage, and a musalche. 1907 *Blackw Mag.* Sept 423/1 Each carriage was met, as night fell, by mussalchees or torchbearers.

Mussalman, -mone, obs. ff. MUSSULMAN.

Mussascus, obs. form of MUSQUASH.

Mussaul, variant of MUSSAL.

Mussel (mɒ·s'l), *sb.* Forms: 1 muscelle, muscle, musle, mucxle, muxle, 4-6 muscule, 4-7 muskle, 4-9 muscle, 5 mosole, moscolle, moskyll, muschyl, muskele, muskyl, musselle, musshell, mustul, (*pl.* mwskolls), 5-6 muscul(l, muskyll(e, 5-7 muskel, 6 muskil, mussil(le, 7 (mistle), mussell, mustell, 8 muscel, 7- mussel. [OE. *muscle*, etc., wk. fem., corresp. to MLG. *mussel*, MDu. *mosscele* (Du. *mossel*), OHG. *muscula* (MHG. *muschele*, mod.G. *muschel*), a. late L. *muscula* (also *musla*, whence F. *moule*), altered form of L. *mūsculus* dim. of *mūs* mouse.]

1. A bivalve mollusc belonging to either of the two families *Mytilacea* (Sea Mussels) and *Unionacea* (Fresh-water Mussels).

Horse mussel: see HORSE *sb. Pearl mussel*: see PEARL. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr-Wülcker 94/13 Muslan, *musculas*. *c* 1050 *Voc* ibid 447/38 *Musculus*, muscle. 1307-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 4 In muscles emptis in villa. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. v. 131 (Camb. MS.) As oystrys and musculis and other swiche shelle fyssh of the see. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xii. (Skeat) I. 32 Thilke Margarite thou desirest, was closed in a muskle, with a blewe shell. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x 94 A ferthyng-worth of muscles Were a feste for suche folke. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 46 Fyrst sethe thy mustuls. 1485 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 178 Item p^d^ for brede & mwskollz for the schype liij^d^. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 556 Garnyshed was her snout Wyth here and there a puscull, Lyke to a scabbyd muscull. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 93 Sea musculs are engendred of such quantitie, that many of them are as brode as buckelers. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 120 The Ryver muskles are not for meate. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 463 Thy food shall be The fresh brooke Mussels. 1662 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 174 The Pearl-bearing Muskles are found upon this shore. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 173 Here are a great many Perewincles and Muscles. 1740 JOHNSON *Sir F. Drake* Wks. IV. 434 The shell of a muscle of prodigious size. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 547 In the Dovan there are sometimes found mussels containing small pearls. 1810 LAMB *Let. to B. Montagu* 12 July, How much more dignified leisure hath a mussel glued to his unpassable rocky limit two inch square! 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 107 Under the name of 'Fresh-water Mussel' two distinct kinds of animals are included; namely, the *Anodonta* and two or three kinds of *Unio*.

2. A fossil bivalve shell found in ironstone bands in coal. See *mussel band*.

1834-5 J PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 592/1 Coals..with bands of 'muscles'.

3. = MUSSEL PLUM.

1718 MRS. EALES *Receipts* 29 They will blue as well as the Muscles and better than the black Pear-Plums.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mussel dredge, extract, gatherer, gathering, monger, poisoning, sauce, soup, †taker*; **mussel band** *Geol.* (see quot. 1883); **mussel-bank, -bed**, a layer of mussels at the bottom of the sea; **mussel bind** = *mussel band*; † **mussel boat**, ? a mussel-shell used by children as a toy boat; **mussel crab, a pea-crab** (*Pinnotheres maculatus*), dwelling as a messmate within the shell of the edible mussel (*Funk's Standard Dict.* 1895); **mussel cracker** (see quot.); **mussel digger** *U. S.*, (*a*) a name for the California grey whale; (*b*) a machine for digging mussel mud (Funk); **mussel duck**, the scaup duck, *Fuligula marila*; **mussel eater**, (*a*) one who is in the habit of eating mussels; (*b*) *U S.* the buffalo perch, *Aplodinotus grunniens*, of the Mississippi valley (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **mussel farm**, a place set apart for breeding mussels; **mussel man**, one who gathers mussels; **mussel mud**, mud abounding in mussels; **mussel pecker, picker**, the oyster catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus*, **mussel rake**, a rake used for gathering mussels; † **mussel rock**, ? a rock containing fossil mussel-shells; **mussel scale**, an insect having the shape of a small mussel-shell, which attacks the bark of apple-trees; **mussel scalp**, a mussel-bed; † **mussel stone**, a fossil mussel-shell

1834-5 J PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 590/1 Ironstone courses are most plentiful in the middle and lower part, where also lie the '*muscle bands'. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal Mining Gloss*, *Mussel band*, a bed of clay ironstone containing fossil bivalve shells, anthracosia, &c. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng Prosp* (1865) 47 The Bay will be all flatts for two miles together, upon which is great store of *Muscle banckes, and Clam bancks. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist.* VII. 47 It requires a year for the peopling a *muscle-bed. 1869 G C. SCOTT *Fishing in Amer. Waters* 90 At the right time of tide, the locations of the mussel-beds are plainly indicated 1854 F. C. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 34 Argillaceous layers, containing numerous shells of fresh-water muscles, called by the miners '*Muscle-bind'. *a* 1590 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* II. (Shaks. Soc.) 13 So we ware both put into a *mussellbote, And came saling in a sowes yeare ouer sea into Kent. 1618 R DABORNE *Chr turn'd Turke* 353 Poore fishers brat, that neuer didst aspire Aboue a musle boat. 1845 *Zoologist* III 1171 *Hæmatopus ostralegus* Vulgarly termed by the Hartlepool fishermen *mussel-cracker 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII 213 It being difficult to capture them, they have a variety of names among whalemen, as '*Muscle-digger', 'Hard-head', &c. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 *Mussel Dredge. 1864 ATKINSON *Provinc Names Birds*, *Mussel Duck Scaup Duck. *Fuligula marila*. 1886 *Gentl Mag.* Apr. 407 Once or twice in a lifetime, the *mussel-eater is 'musseled', i e. poisoned more or less dangerously. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 492 After the intravascular injection of peptone or leech-extract, or crab or *mussel-extract. 1868 *Rep U. S. Commissioner Agric* (1869) 320 A *muscle farm near Rochelle has been cultivated, it is claimed, for hundreds of years 1884 *Harper's Mag* Nov 842/1 The gay idlers don the costume of the *mussel-gatherer 1862 *Chamb. Encycl* IV 516/2 In the river Earn, *muscle-gathering is quite a trade. 1459 *Maldon* (*Essex*) *Court-Rolls* Bundle 34. No. 3, Johannes Morell, *musk)lman 1552 HULOET, Muskleman, *conchyta*. 1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* IV. i, Here's a chaine of whitings eyes for pearles, A *mussellmonger would have made a better. 1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag.* 111 Musclemongers and oystermen, crimps, and coal-heavers. 1774 J ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 18 But I long more still to see the procuring more sea-weed, and *muscle mud, and sand, etc. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 188 *Mussel pecker. 1889 H SAUNDERS *Man.* 543 A common name [for the Oyster-catcher] is 'Sea Pie', another equally appropriate term being '*Mussel-picker'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 494 Urticaria is occasionally symptomatic of grave conditions, such as *mussell poisoning, infective fevers [etc.] 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal* 293 A *Mussel rake. 1681 GREW *Museum* III. I. i. 265 A Piece of white *Muscle-Rock. *Musculites Saxum*. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* IX. 88 *Muscle-Sauce made thus is very good. 1853 *Zoologist* XI. 3862 With an especial reference to the '*mussel-scale' of the apple. 1552 HULOET, *Muskleskalp. 1593 *Minutes of Culross Council*, To be given to George Bruer for the ancarage and mussel-scalp. 1879 H. STEVENSON in R. Lubbock *Fauna Norf.* Mem. 15 The sandy flats and mussel-scalps of that portion of the coast. 1896 J. H. CRAWFORD *Wild Life Scotl* 271 The punt lingered opposite the mud flats, or mussel-scaups exposed by the tide. 1772 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* 39 *Mussel Soup. 1681 GREW *Museum* III. I. i. 264 The *Muscle-Stone. *Musculites*. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 5 Steuen mesyll mouthe *muskyll taker.

Mussel (mɒ·s'l), *v.* [f. MUSSEL *sb.*] In *passive*: To be poisoned by eating mussels.

1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* s. v. *Mytilus edulis*, One affected with such phenomena is said, occasionally, to be musselled. 1886 *Gentl. Mag* Apr 407 Once or twice in a lifetime, the mussel-eater is 'musseled', i. e. poisoned more or less dangerously.

Mussel(e, -lle, obs. forms of MORSEL.

Mussel(l, obs. forms of MUZZLE.

Musselege, obs. form of MUCILAGE.

Musselim, variant of MUSELLIM.

Musselin, -olin, obs. forms of MUSLIN.

Musselman(n, obs. forms of MUSSULMAN.

Mussel plum. [Named from its resemblance in shape and colour to a mussel-shell.] A dark purple variety of plum. Also *attrib.* in *mussel-plum cheese*.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 509 The Muscle-Plumme, the Damasin Plumme [etc.] 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* (ed. 2) 57, I esteeme the Mustle Plum one of the best. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 220 The Muscle-plum one of the best of plums. 1729 LANGLEY *Pomona* 89 The Bruxel Apricot..is best propagated on the Muscle-Plumb Stock. 1808 MRS. RUNDELL *Dom. Cookery* (1824) 313 Mussel-plum Cheese. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 275/2 The Mussel, Brussels, St. Julien, and Pear plums.

Mu·ssel-shell. The shell of a mussel.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* 863 *Conca*, musclan scel. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. 1 (Skeat) I. 45 On the see sides in the more Britain in muskle shelles of the heuenly dewe the best ben engendred. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* I. IV. (1886) 8 They can saile in an egge shell, a cockle or muscle shell 1681 GREW *Museum* I. VI. II 148 The Natives of Brasile use Muscle-shells for Spoons and Knives. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 312 As thin as a Muscle-Shell. 1839 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I 95 A stratum of muscle shells. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott Nt -cap* 34 Granite and muscle-shell are ground alike To glittering paste.

b. *nonce-use.* One who gapes like a mussel-shell.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. v. 29 *Simp.* Pray you Sir, was't not the Wise-woman of Brainford? *Fal.* I marry was it (Mussel-shell) what would you with her?

†**Mu·sser.** *Obs.* [If not a misprint for *musset*, prob. f. *musse* MEUSE + -ER[1].] = MUSET.

1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* II i. C 2, We can finde .. the mussers, formes and holes, You yong men vse.

Musshell, mussil, obs. forms of MUSSEL.

Mussiek, variant of MUSSUCK.

Mussilage, obs. form of MUCILAGE.

Mussilman, obs. form of MUSSULMAN.

Mussit, *dial.* form of MUSET.

†**Mu·ssitant,** *a. Obs.* [a. L. *mussitant-em*, pr. pple. of *mussitāre*: see next.] Speaking in an undertone; muttering, murmuring.

1681 [see MURMURANT].

†**Mussitate,** *v Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *mussitāre*, freq. of *mussāre* to mutter.] *intr.* To mutter.

1626 MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed. 2) 484 To *Mussitate*, or mutter betweene the teeth 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 59 It did still muscitate [sic] in dark corners 1721 BAILEY, To *mussitate*, to mutter often

Mussitation (mʊsɪtēi·ʃən). [ad. late L. *mussitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *mussitāre*: see prec.] Muttering; murmuring.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 443 *marg.*, A mussitation, or low prayer 1734 A. YOUNG *Idol. Corrupt.* II 144 The Murmur, or Mussitation, which Liquor makes that is pent up in a Bottle. 1891 *Syd. Soc Lex.*, *Mussitation*, Muttering, a morbid symptom consisting in movement of the lips of the sick without the production of sound or of articulate sounds, or a muttering with a very low voice

Mussite (mʊ·sɪt) *Min* [Named by Bonvoisin in 1806 from the *Mussa* Alp, Tyrol, its locality. see -ITE.] Obs. synonym of diopside.

1819 BAKEWELL *Introd. Min.* 304 Diopside, Mussite and Alalite, are names given to certain minerals found in the plain of Mussa, and at Ala in Piedmont 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI 416/1

Mussleman, variant of MUSSULMAN.

Mussoey, mussoi, variant forms of MASSOY.

Mussoola(h, variant forms of MASOOLA(H.

Muss-rol, variant of MUSROL.

‖ **Mussuck** (mʊ·sŭk). *Anglo-Indian.* Forms: 7 mussocke, 9 musak, (?*corruptly*) muskatt, mussak, mussiek, mussooch, mussuck, musuk. [Hindī *maśak*] A leather water-bag; usually, one made of the whole skin of a goat.

1610 FINCH in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I 427 A Mussocke of water being sold for a Rupia. 1802 *Misc. Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 814/1 The troops from India brought Muskatts or leather bags to contain the water in 1840 A. ABBOTT in C. R. Low *Afghan War* (1879) 133 At Kooner I had a raft of fifty 'mussucks', very badly put together and with scarcely any timber on it. 1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand. Nat. India* 59 When the cooling effects of a mussiek of water refreshed us for our breakfast.

attrib. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 3/1 In the meantime Mussoch rafts, *i.e.*, rafts supported by inflated goats' skins, were improvised to transport men from one bank to the other, worked by native boatmen

Mussulage, variant of MUSCULAGE.

Mussulah, variant of MASSOOLA(H.

Mussulman (mʊ·sŭlmăn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 6, 9 muselman, 7 moussiliman, mulsulman, muscelman, musilman, musleman, mussalman, mussalmone, mussilman, 7–9 musalman, musselman, mussleman, musulman, 9 moosulman, musselmann, mussulmaun, 7– mussulman. *pl.* -mans. *Catachrestic pl.* 7–9 -men. [a. Pers. مسلمان *musulmān*, primarily an adj f. Pers. (a. Arab.) مسلم *muslim*: see MOSLEM. Cf. med L. *musulmānus* (Aragon, 12th c.), F. *musulman* (fem. *-ane*), Sp. *musulman, -mano*, Pg. *musulmão*, It. *musulmano*, G. *muselmann.*]

A. *sb* A Mohammedan.

1563–83 FOXE *A & M.* 759/2 And if it chaunce a Christian being on horsebacke, to meet or passe by a Musulman, that is a Turkish priest [etc.] 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* II. XXI. 59 No Muselmans shall enter into their Mosques, without they be first wel washed and purified 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* I. § 9 The Musselmans do exercise themselues in feats of armes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 206 They call themselues Musilmans, to wit, good beleeuers. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XV. 51 Saying that it was not lawful for any to enjoy the blessings of God, but the holy and just Moussilmans, such as they were. 1687 *Lond. Gaz* No. 2237/1 The Caimacan to raise money for the War, had sent to all the rich Musselmen. 1788 GIBBON *Decl & F.* I. V. 212 Prayer, fasting, and alms, are the religious duties of a Musulman. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* (1837) I 76 There are 4 musselmenn upon the island of Serringapatan. 1888 ALNUTT *Cambr. Univ. Serm.* 15 Mar *Cambr. Rev* p. lxii, We have only to look at the character of the prayers which every pious Musalman daily offers up.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Mussulmans.

1684 tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II. 46 If it [Persia] were.. really sensible of Piety and the Musal-Man Faith. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 91 Here are a sort of bold, lusty, and most an end, drunken Beggars, of the Musselmen Cast. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 212 The gravest of the Musulman doctors imitate the modesty of their master 1817 BYRON *Beppo* LXXXI, Less in the Mussulman than Christian way. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 17 A Mussalman tribe, composed of immigrants from Arabia.

Hence **Mussulma·nic,** †**Mu·ssulmanish** *adjs.* = MUSSULMAN *a.*; **Mu·ssulmanism** (now *rare*), Mohammedanism; ‖ **Mussulmanlik** [Turkish *musulmānlik*], the Mussulman faith, Islam; †**Mu·ssulmanlike** *a.*, Mohammedan; **Mu·ssulmanly** *adv.* (*rare* −°), in the manner of Mussulmans (CRAIG 1849); †**Mussulmans** *Anglo-Indian* [cf. MOORS], the Urdū language.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II. 159 As well in Constantinople, as in other places of your Musulmanlike Empire 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. IX. XV 1610 From that time the Mussulmanlick beganne, that is, the true Beliefe. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 272 Hee dyed Anno Domini 273, and before the Hegira or Mussulmanish accompt 347. 1731 BAILEY vol II. (ed. 2), Mussulmanism, *Mahometanism.* 1767 J. RENNELL *MS. Let.* in Yule 448/1 But the politest Language is the Moors or Mussulmans and Persian. 1800 *Chron.* in *Asiat Ann Reg* 53/2 The leopard, with a true Mussulmanic aversion for swine's flesh, rather avoided this animal *Ibid*, *Misc. Tr* 123/2 Several of the Mussulmans assert that Ally was the first person who embraced Mussulmanism. 1865 *Morn. Star* 6 Mar, Rare as are conversions from Mussulmanism to Christianity,. yet fewer still are the instances in which the proselytes to either faith are women 1900 *Dundee Advert.* 29 Nov. 4 Mussulmanic theology.

†**Mussulmin,** repr. Arab. *muslimīn* pl. (See MOSLEM.)

1679 L. ADDISON *1st St. Mahumedism* 96 The Musulmin are very metaphorical in expressing themselves in the description of their Faith. *Ibid.* 97.

Mussulwoman (mʊ·sŭlwumăn). *Humorous.* A female Mussulman Hence **Mussulwomanish** *a.*

1668 DRYDEN *Even Love* III. 1, *Jac* A Mussulman, at your service. *Wild.* A Musselwoman, say you? 1817 BYRON *Beppo* LXXVII, The poor dear Mussulwomen whom I mention. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her Fancy Ball* XXIV, And Lady K nid-nodded her head, Lapp'd in a turban fancy-bred, Some Mussul-womanish mystery 1854 *Fait's Mag* XXI. 136 Amidst the shrieks of the terrified Mussulwoman.

Mussy (mʊ·sɪ), *a. U.S.* [f. MUSS *sb.*[4] + -Y.] Untidy, rumpled, tousled. Hence **Mu·ssiness.**

1859 BARTLETT *Dict Amer., Mussy* 1. Disarranged, disordered, tumbled, 2 Smeary, dirty, nasty. 1869 *N. Y. Independent* 25 Mar (Cent.), A general appearance of mussiness, characteristic of the man 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* VIII 101 A warm but somewhat mussy victorine of cat-skin that encircled her neck. 1896 *Peterson Mag.* VI. 330/2 A trunkful of limp, mussy, bedraggled gowns.

Mussy, obs. variant of MUZZY *a.*

Must (mʊst), *sb*[1] Also 3–4, 9 most, 4–7 muste, 5 moste, 7 moust. [ad. L. *must-um*, orig. neut. (sc *vīnum*) of *mustus* adj., new, fresh. Cf. OHG. (MHG. and mod.G.) *most*, OF. *moust* (F *moût*), Sp., Pg., It *mosto.*]

1. New wine; the juice of the grape either unfermented or before the fermentation is completed. Also *new must.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 2 Ne meaht þu win wringan on mide winter, þeah ðe wel lyste wearmes mustes *c* 1205 LAY. 8723 Nes þer neouþer win ne must [*c* 1275 most] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18968 'Drunken,' þai said, 'o must ar þai.' 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII 368 May no drynke me moiste ne my thruste slake, Tyl þe vendage falle in þe vale of iosephath, þat I drynke riȝte ripe must [*MS. R.* most · 1393 *C. text* most] *resurreccio mortuorum* 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. X 89 The clustres of grapes ben so grete and so full of Muste that [etc.] 1548 UDALL *Erasm Par Luke* V. 73 Will put newe muste into old bottelles 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV 16 Or as a swarm of flies in vintage time, About the wine-press where sweet moust is pour'd, Beat off, returns as oft with humming sound 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* 246 Wine is nothing else but the Muste, or Juyce of ripe Grapes, whose Spirituous parts are disingaged, and set at liberty in the Fermentation. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Ionian Asia M* (1825) I 213 We stopped at Mersenet.., which afforded us a dish of boiled wheat, and some must of wine 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* III (1814) 130 When this juice [of the grape], or must, as it is commonly called is exposed to the temperature of about 70°, the fermentation begins. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk Italy & Greece* (1898) I xi. 210 Men are treading the red must into vats and tuns.

pl 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 150 As touching Musts or new wines. 1634 R. H. *Salerues Regim.* 73 Inconveniences that breed by drinking of new Wine or Musts 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan 7/1 Musts which twenty years ago readily sold for from 80 to 90 pesetas per hectolitre now sell for 13 or 14 pesetas

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl* 153 Els the Jewes might haue with good reason preferred the old wine of Moses lawe, aboue the new must of the doctrine of Christ. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Must*,..any thing fresh or new. 1850 NEALE *Med Hymns* (1867) 115 From the Cross's pole of glory Flows the must of ancient story In the Church's winevat stored. 1865 SWINBURNE *Rococo* 40 The blood red must of pain.

†c. *In (the) must, on the must*: said of wine while still in process of fermentation. Also *fig. Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* I. 13 b, Wyne in muste or sowre. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 16 Rhenish wine in the muste 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. v, 'Tis wine; I sure 'tis wine! excellent strong wine! I'th must I take it. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) I. 8 Which hath made his Holynesse the more cautious, to canonize none whilest their memories are on the Must, immediately after their Deaths. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Eneas & Philemon* 111 The Wine..Still working in the Must, and lately press'd.

†2. a. Any juice or liquor undergoing or prepared for undergoing alcoholic fermentation. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* VIII. 2, I shal ȝyue thee drinken of spiced win, and of the must of my pomgarnetes [Vulg. *mustum malorum*]. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 5 The Must, of pallid Hue, declares the Soil Devoid of Spirit

b. *dial.* The pulp of apples or pears after the juice has been pressed out in making cider or perry.

1670 in *Evelyn's Pomona*, etc. (ed. 2) 63 To preserve the Must (which is the bruised Fruit) from straining through the Crib when they apply the Skrews. 1794 J. CLARK *Agric. Heref.* 40 Drawing the stone on its edge..over the fruit in the trough, until it is reduced into a kind of paste, provincially *must*. 1897 *Evesham Jrnl* 16 Jan. (E. D. D.), There can be no doubt about the must being highly acceptable in a winter of food scarcity [for cattle].

c. 'The pulp of potatoes prepared for fermentation' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

†3. A variety of cider-apple. *Obs.*

1664 BEALE in Evelyn *Pomona*, etc. 26 We should prefer a peculiar Cider-fruit, which in Herefordshire are generally called Musts; (both the Apple and the Liquor and the Pulpe together in the contusion) as from the Latine *Mustum* 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) II. 327 The best sorts [of apples] for Cyder are found to be the Redstreak, the White Must, the Green Must [etc.] 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. X. 37.

4. *attrib*, as *must-maker, -making, -tub, -tun, -vat*; †**must-month,** September.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. IV *Columnes* 404 In Must-Month [orig *au mois donne-vin*], the Beam Stands equi-poiz'd in equi poizing them [*sc* day and night]. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 700 A little red precipitate of mercury, when added to the must-tun, stopped the fermentation 1862 M. B. EDWARDS *John & I*, I. XII 254 Cider or must making. *Ibid* 255 John looked at the geese stuffers—I at the must makers. 1870 *Ancient-eer's Catal* in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Must-tub ['The tub into which the apple-pulp is put, in the process of cider making.']

†**Must,** *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 moist, 6–7 muist, 6, 9 must. [a. OF *must* (15th c. in *pomme de must* must-ball), var. of *musc* MUSK.] a. Musk; also *attrib.* in *must ball, -box.* b. (See quot. 1808.)

1488 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 5 Item, twa tuthpikis of gold, with a chenye, a perle & erepike, a moist ball of gold [etc.]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol 148 Must, myr, aloes, or confectioun. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 15 Thy smell was sa fell, and stronger than must. *a* 1693 M. BRUCE *Good News Evil T* (1708) 68, I carry a little Muist-box (which is the Word of God) in my Bosom, and when I meet with the ill Air of ill company, that's like to gar me Swarf, I besmell my self with the sweet savour of it. 1808 JAMIESON, *Must*, an old term, applied by the vulgar to hair-powder, or flour used for this purpose. S. Perhaps it might anciently receive this name as being scented with *musk*, S. *must.* 1843 M. A. RICHARDSON *Local Hist. Table-bk.* VI 272 Their necks deep-pierc'd, with must abound.

Must (mʊst), *sb* 3 [? Back-formation from MUSTY *a.*: cf. MUST *v.*] Mustiness, mould.

1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* XIII. LXXVIII (1612) 322 By Rot, Must, Sowernes, Fruits, Corne, Wine good Qualities forgo. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint Compl Gard* I 88 A kind of Cellar, which is never without some Taste of Must. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew* IV. (ed. 2) 261 Water naturally breeds a Must, which is a Sort of Mushroom. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric* 15 July an. 1777, I am in hopes that it will act as an antiputrescent, and preserve it from mould and must. 1827 HOOD *Ode to Melancholy* 116 Like the sweet blossoms of the May, Whose fragrance ends in must. 1852 H. MAYHEW in Visct. Ingestre *Meliora* Ser. I. 279 There was a smell of must and dry rot that told of damp and imperfect ventilation. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. X, The gloom and must and dust of the whole tenement were secret 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II I. 298 From this stage it readily passes to that of must and mildew. 1897 *Literature* 11 Dec. 233/2 His notes..savour of dryness and must.

fig 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* VIII XXXII, Such was his minde, tainted with idle must. 1869 LYNCH *Ch & State* 23 If you defile by the dust and must and rust of time the holiest pages of the Bible.

Must, *sb.*[4] The verb MUST used for the nonce as a noun in obvious applications.

1603 DEKKER, etc *Grissil* IV. ii, Must is for kings, And low obedience for low underlings 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no King* IV. III, 1 *Sw.* I, this must be granted 2 *Sw.* Still this must? 1 *Sw.* I say this must be granted. 2 *Sw.* I, give me the must again, brother, you palter. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* III. III. 209 *Mer.* You must. *Eve.* Must I? Doe you your musts, Sir, I'll doe mine. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s. v. *Away*, Away with this must, *auser mihi oportet.* 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) II. 680 There is no *must* in the case, but they may and ought to be forborne. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan Der* III. XXIII, In uttering these three terrible *musts*, Klesmer lifted up three long fingers in succession. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Jan. 1/1 The absolute Must of Duty and of Right.

†**Must,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Forms: 5 moste, 6 must. [ad. L. (*vīnum*) *must-um*: see MUST *sb.*[1]] Of wine: New, unfermented.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXI. 337 (Cambr. MS.) Gyf me A draught of thi wyne moste 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 383 Siething the medicines with the wyne whyle it is must and new.

†**Must**, *a.*[2] *rare*⁻¹. [Cf. MUSTY *a.*] ? Sour.
1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccclxxxi. 122 His stomake is turned and must, or els is redy to perbreake or to vomyt.

Must (mʌst), *a.*[3] and *sb.*[5] Also **musth** (moost). [a. Urdū *mast*, a. Pers. *mast* lit. 'intoxicated'.]

A. *adj.* Applied to male animals, as elephants and camels, in a state of dangerous frenzy to which they are subject at irregular intervals. Phr. *to go must.*
1871 FORSYTH *High! India* 287 She is not subject to the danger of becoming 'must' and uncontrollable, as male elephants do periodically after a certain age 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties* (1899) 31 That Commissariat elephant had suddenly gone *musth* 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 89 A 'must' elephant.
transf. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Dec. 611 Mr. Labouchere 'went must' on the Matabele business.

B. *sb.*

1. The condition or state of being 'must'.
1878 J. GIBSON in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 124/1 An elephant in 'must', as this frenzied condition is termed, is regarded as the most dangerous of animals. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VIII 194/1 A huge, tuskless elephant, in a state of must or periodical madness.
attrib. 1882 *Times Law Rep.* 8 Mar, After Elephants arrived at the age of 21 they became dangerous at certain seasons, called 'Must' or 'Moost Season'. 1890 BAKER *Wild Beasts* I. 46 The approach of the 'must' period is perceived by a peculiar exudation of an oily nature.

2. 'An elephant in must'. In recent Dicts.

Must (mʌst), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 *móste*, 2–6 **moste, muste**, 3–6 **most**, 4 **mast**, 5 **moost**, 6 *Sc.* **moist**, 3– **must**. *2nd sing.* 1 *móstes, móstest*, 2–3 **mostes**, 2–5 **mostest**, 5 **mustest**, 5– **must**. *Plural* 1 *móstan*, **-on, -un**, 4–5 **moston**, 3–5 **mosten**, 4–5 **mostyn, mustyn**, 6 **musten**, 3–5 **most(e**, 3– **must**. [OE. *móste*, pl. *móston*, subj. *mósten*, pa. t. of *mót* pret.-pres, MOTE *v.*] An auxiliary of predication, followed by the infinitive (without *to*).

†**I.** The past tense of MOTE *v. Obs.*

1. In the sense of MOTE *v.* 1, expressing permission or possibility. **a.** Past ind. = might, was able or permitted to, could. Chiefly with negative expressed or implied.
Beowulf 3100 Þenden he buhwelan brucan moste. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* xliv (Z) 264 *Ibi ducat* ðu mostest. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 9 Ȝef þu sungedest toward þine drihtene and me hit mihte witen, nouþer gold ne seoluer no moste gan for þe. *c* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 260 Of al þe brode eorðe ne moste he habben a grot, forte deien uppon *c* 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 190 in *O. E. Misc* 152 For heo nolden beon ischriuen þe hwile þat hi mosten lyuen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 352/243 Þo þis bodi ne moste beo ifounde in Engelonde. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1004 They wer a cheked bothe two And neyther of hem most out goo ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 570 Mordred fly toward Londoun, He most not come in þe toun *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 17535 He. bad hem mak Be-twene hem of Grece—iff thei moste—A fynal pes, what so it coste.

b. Past subj., in petitions, final clauses, wishes, and the like = might, should, might be permitted to.
Occas. with omission of inf of vb. of motion (cf. 8 a)
c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* V ix. 232 And eft wæron hiddende þæt Metellus to Rome moste *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1388 Þæt ðu mostes wealdan worulde ȝescenſtum. *c* 1205 LAY. 19880 He bad þe to fultume þene milde godes sune, þat þu mostes wel don *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2624 Iakabeð wente bliðe agen, ðat ȝhe ðe cildes [*MS* gildes] fostre muste ben. *c* 1305 *St Andrew* 75 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 100 Hail beo þu, swete Rode, he seide: swettest of alle treo þat þu wiþ mie loueides lymes ihalewed mostest beo. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3978 Þe king bisouȝt þe quene, þat he most se his sone. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A* VIII. 23 And for þei sworen bi heore soule—'so God hem moste helpe!'—Aȝeyn heore clene Concience, heore catel to sulle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 494 Mekely she to the sergeant preyde. That she moste kisse hire child er þat it deyde. *c* 1400 *Brut* cxii. 114 If ȝe wolde consent and grant þat y most her haue.

2. In the sense of MOTE *v.* 2, expressing necessity or obligation. **a.** Past ind. = had to, was obliged to, it was necessary that (I) should.
Occas. with omission of inf of vb of motion (cf. 8 a).
Beowulf 1939 Þæt hit sceadenmæl scyran moste, cwealm-bealu cyðan *a* 1000 *Fallen Angels* 108 Ær ic moste in ðeossum atolan æðele ȝebidan *c* 1205 LAY. 9904 Þider him com sonde ut of þissen londe þæt..he mosten [*sic*] cume sone to his kine-dome. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1564 Bicom to þet te king, Maxence, moste fearen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2249 Wit lord and plum þai wroght sa hat, þe hette o þe sun moght þai noght drei, þar-for most þai þam hide Bath wit hors and camel hide. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 85 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 60 A-doun he moste, he wes therinne. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1052 Þanne seiȝ þei no socour but sunder þanne þei moste. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I 187 And seyde he most vnto Itayle. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 119 The day was wonder hot withalle, And such a thurst was on him falle, That he moste owther dele or drinke. 1450 in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 4 And they seyd he most speke with here master. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 33 How dardanus slew his broder iasius by trayson wherfore he moste departe out of the contre.

b. Past subj. = should or would be obliged to . . , would of necessity . . .
c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 30, I moste been a Rethor excellent That koude hise colours longynge for that Art If he sholde hire discryuen euery part. *Ibid.* 434 For wel she wiste The ffaukon moste fallen fro the twiste, Whan þat it swowned next for lakke of blood

II. Used as a pres. tense, and hence (under certain conditions) as a past tense corresponding to this.
The use as a present arose from the practice of employing the past subj. as a moderate, cautious, or polite substitute for the present indicative. The modern use as a past tense coincides with sense 2, but app. does not historically descend from it, exc that the preterital use in *must needs* (see NEED, NEEDS *adv.*) may perhaps represent a continuous survival.

3. Equivalent to the older MOTE *v.* 2, expressing necessity: Am (is, are) obliged or required to; have (has) to; it is necessary that (I, you, he, it, etc) should. In the second person, *must* now chiefly expresses a command or an insistent request or counsel; in the third person it tends to be restricted to the expression of a necessity which is either imposed by the will of the speaker, or relative to some specified end, or enunciated as a general proposition.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5018 Yee most [*Gött.* must] yow hast on your fare. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* (Laud MS) 1254 Reymyld, qwad horn, ich moste wende To þe wodes hende. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 440 Oon of vs two moste bowen doutelees And sith a man is moore resonable Than wooman is, ye moste ben suffrable. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2055 Consydre how thow art ysett Vnder a nother, and soget To hym, and mvstest hym obeye. 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Athan. Creed*, He therefore that will bee saued: must thus thinke of the trinitie. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb) 56 The Thracians when they must pass ouer frosen streames, sende out theyr Wolues 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 45 What are you gone againe, you must be watcht ere you be made tame, must you? 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Wks. VI. 253 Tom, you must go with us to Lady Smart's to Breakfast. 1768 BICKERSTAFF *Padlock* I. ii (1824) 4 *Diego* (Unseen, puts on a large padlock) That must do till I get a larger. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 16/1 The books must be produced, as we cannot receive parole evidence of their contents 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* III. 203 Well, since it seems that it must be so, I do acquiesce in it. 1810 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 188/1 It must be remembered, that [etc.]. 1891 *Law Times* XC 441/2 The judges criticise Parliament, and they in their turn must accept criticism upon their order.

b. Used to express a fixed or certain futurity. *I must* = I am fated or certain to . . . , I shall certainly or inevitably . . .
a 1400–50 *Alexander* 707 Thik & thraly am I thrett & thole must I sone þe slaughter of my awne sonn. 1526 TINDALE *John* III 30 He must increace and I muste decreace 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul* IV i. 48, I heare thou must, and nothing may prorogue it, On Thursday next be married to this Countie 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV 372 Crowds of dead, that never must return To their lov'd Hives. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 28 Apr 1, My wooll will suffer for want of grace, and I must be a loser on all sides. 1892 LD ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 211/1 The sewage matter..goes along a sewer which must carry it into the stream, unless it is intercepted on the way

c. In expressions like *I must say* = I cannot help saying. Also in explanatory clauses, as *you must know* or *understand* = you ought to be informed, I would have you know.
1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* 988/1 You must vnderstand, through the Citie of Rome, runneth a famous Riuer, called Tiber 1582 PETTIE tr *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 111, I must saye, that your taste differeth much from mine. 1599 Q. ELIZ. *Let.* in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 40 We must therefore let you know, that as it cannot be ignorance, so it cannot be want of meanes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 40 P 1, I must allow, that there are very noble Tragedies, which have been framed upon the other Plan 1713 — *Guard.* No. 97 P 1 Now you must know, sir, my face is as white as chalk. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil* No. 34 (1754) 181 He gave me a glass of each to taste; which, I must say, was excellent ale indeed 1871 M. ARNOLD *Friendship's Garland* 169 The *Morning Star*, I must say, does its duty nobly 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 49, I must beg to be absolved from the promise.

d. As a past tense: Was obliged, had to; it was necessary that (I, he, it, etc.) should.
In modern use confined to instances of oblique narration, and of the virtual oblique narration in which the speaker has in his mind what might have been said or thought at the time. To say 'I must go to London yesterday' would now be a ludicrous blunder.
1692 SHADWELL *Scowrers* I 3 In those days a man could not go from the Rose Tavern to the Piazza once, but he must venture his life twice. 1720 WELTON *Suffer Son of God* I. viii. 204 Thou wast but just come into the World, when, presently, Thou must Away, and take thy Flight into Egypt. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* II 13 He said he must e'en be content to stay where he was. 1785 COWPER *Let. to Newton* 27 Aug, I foresaw plainly this inconvenience: that, in writing to him on such an occasion, I must almost unavoidably make self and self's book the subject. 1808 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, *'Once did She hold'* 8 She was a Maiden City, bright and free; .And, when She took unto herself a Mate, She must espouse the everlasting Sea. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1841) 260 If you wanted to know what Abelard knew, you must go and listen to Abelard 1845 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I 154 Poussin must spend his life in Italy before he could paint as he did 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* i. I. 50 It was necessary to make a choice. The government must either submit to Rome, or must obtain the aid of the Protestants. *Ibid.* v 619 Yet a few hours of gloomy seclusion, and he must die a violent and shameful death. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 74 He could not bear to be idle he must always be doing something.

e. As a past or historical present tense, *must* is sometimes used satirically or indignantly with reference to some foolish or annoying action or some untoward event. Now *colloq.*
1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 145 Whan that the lord comth hom ayein, The janglere moste somwhat sein. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 212 And I must be from thence? My wife kil'd too? *Mod. colloq.* The fool must needs go and quarrel with his only friend. Just when I was busiest, that bore C. must come in and waste three hours As soon as I had recovered from my illness, what must I do but break my leg?

4. In the first person, *must* often expresses an insistent demand or a firm resolve on the part of the speaker. Hence also in the second and third persons, rendering sentiments imputed to others.
a 1425 *Cursor M.* 6569 (Trin.) Who made þis calf I most [*other texts* I wald] him ken. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 98 Nowe Carles are nat content with one grange Nore one ferme place, such is theyr insolence They must haue many. 1530 PALSGR. 642/2, I muste be prayed to do a thynge, *je me veulx prier.* 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à-la-Mode* IV iii 60, I must, and will go. 1798 JOANNA BAILLIE *Tryal* v 1, Softly, Mariane; let us leave this room, if you must laugh, for he will overhear you 1827 WORDSW. *Lit Crit.* (1905) 258 He is not content with a ring and a bracelet, but he must have rings in the ears, rings on the nose—rings everywhere.

5. As *must* has no pa. pple., the need of a past conditional has been supplied by placing the principal verb in the perfect infinitive. Thus *I must have seen it* = I should (in the case supposed) necessarily have seen it; *I must have done it* = I should have had to do it, or have been obliged to do it.
c 1460 *Towneley Myst* XXX 180 Bot, sir, I tell you before, had domysday oght tarid, We must haue biggid hell more, the warld is so warid 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* XII 20 Yf a beast had touched the mountayne, hit must have bene stoned 1621 DONNE *Serm* XV. (1640) I. 149 A Sheriffe that should burne him, who were condemned to be hanged, were a murderer, though that man must have dyed 1695 DRYDEN *Parallel Poetry & Painting* Ess (ed Ker) II 146 Whereas if I had chosen a noon-day light for them, somewhat must have been discovered which would rather have moved our hatred than our pity 1714 SWIFT *Prvs. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i 212 Had this point been steadily pursued there must probably have been an end of faction. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* vii, Indeed, Harriet, it would have been a severe pang to lose you, but it must have been You would have thrown yourself out of all good society I must have given you up. 1896 *Law Times Rep* LXXIII 616/1 If he had looked he must have seen the light of the approaching train. 1896 F. S. BOAS *Shaks. & Predec* 384 *note*, Had it [*Hamlet*] been in existence before 1598, it must have been mentioned by Meres

6. Expressing the inferred or presumed certainty of a fact; either (with present inf.) relating to the present time, as in *you must be aware of this* = I cannot doubt that you are aware of this, or (with perfect inf.) relating to the past, as in *he must have done it* = it is to be concluded that he did it.
Sometimes expressing an inference which will be rendered necessary if some particular assumption is made, as in *if he says so, it must be true, if he really did it, he must have been mad.*
1652 EVELYN *Ess 1st Bk Lucretius* (1656) 164 The continent must be incorporeal, the contained corporeal. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr.-à-la Mode* I i 8 Your friend? then he must needs be of much merit 1762 GOLDSM *Cit. W* lxxi, This must have been a sad shock to the poor disconsolate parent. 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ* (1775) I 61 (*Pulse*), I am sure you must have one of the best pulses of any woman in the world. 1768 GOLDSM *Good-n Man* III (*ad fin.*), But, come, the letter I wait for must be almost finished 1800 WORDSW. *Hart-leap Well* 141 What thoughts must through the creature's brain have past! 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV x P 8 Such a house must belong to some family above the common. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t* 4 Jan, Yet the shipping interest, who must know where the shoe pinches, complain to this day 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* XXXVI, How you must enjoy a spell of dulness! 1887 HALL CAINE *Coleridge* 123 Coleridge must have earned a substantial sum by these lectures. 1892 E. PEACOCK *N Brendon* I 54 He must be an old man. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* I. Pref Note, Between two and three hundred thousand written papers of one sort or another must have passed under my view

b In oblique past tense.
1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV iii, He replied, That I must needs be mistaken *Ibid*, After which he said, it was plain I must be a perfect Yahoo 1834 *Tait's Mag* I 13/1 All was shut up in darkness, and must have been so for some hours.

†**c.** Formerly *must be* was occas used for *must have been* = presumably was. *Obs.*
1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb* xv. 203 Whilst the Roman Empire was in its Glory its Price must be then very high.

7. In *must not* (whether present or pa. t.) the negative, though formally belonging to the auxiliary, has the same effect as if it belonged to the following infinitive. *I must not* = I am not allowed to, I am obliged not to, etc. (sometimes, I will not permit myself to).
The coincidence with the negative use of sense 1 and of MOTE *v.* 1 is merely accidental.
1583 FULKE *Defense* XXII. 512 We must not drawe places of Scripture vnto Christ, which by the holy Ghost had an other meaning. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. i 106 *York.* And therefore is he idle? *Glo.* O my faire Cousin, I must not say so. 1601 — *All's Well* II v 64 You must not meruaile Helen at my course 1606 — *Ant & Cl* I. iv. 10, I must not thinke There are, euils enow to darken all his goodnesse. 1607 — *Cor.* I i. 43 You must in no way say he is couetous. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 362, I will love you dearly; but I mustn't love my Uncle Why so? said he 1780–92 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 102 You must not enter any door of the lower story for there our domestics inhabit 1832 TENNYSON *Death of Old Year* 6 Old year, you must not die; Old year, you shall not die. 1882 LESLIE KEITH *Alastnani's Lady* III. 279, 'I suppose I mustn't touch the precious papers?' she was saying. 1902 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Stronger than Love* V, I must not sit here talking.

8. Elliptical uses. **a.** With ellipsis of a verb of motion. Now *arch.*
c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 184 Allas yn to the Barbre nacion I moste goon. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII.

225 A medecine moste þer-to, þat myghte amende þe prelates. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 3038 in *Macro Plays* 167 For, wrechyd sowle, þou muste to helle. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. v 2 My Emperor hath wrote, I must from hence. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 60 With Poëts .out it must whatsoever they have conceived. 1720 [see 3 d]. 1731 Swift *To Gay*. His work is done, the minister must out. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* III. ii, Seeing he must to Westminster and crown Young Henry there to-morrow. 1889 *Macm. Mag.* May 77 This shamefacedness will be thought mere folly of course in these days when everything must to the papers.

b. With ellipsis of infinitive to be supplied from the context.

Freq. in impers. phrases with *needs*: see Needs *adv.* d.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1223 Þo was al þe court anuyd, as he moste nede. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1691 Then meuyt to his mynde, as yt most nede, þat [etc.]. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. ii. 2 *Pro.* Haue patience, gentle Iulia. *Iul.* I must where is no remedy. 1604 [see Needs *adv.* d]. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. ii. 97 *Com.* I thinke 'twill serue, if he can thereto frame his spirit. *Volum.* He must, and will. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* cclxxii. 238 'Tis Good .to run no more Risque of the Main Chance, then of Necessity Must. 1712 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 21 Dec., I dined with Lord Treasurer, and must again to-morrow. 1734, 1821, 1872 [see Needs *adv.* d]. 1838 J. P. Kennedy *Rob of the Bowl* ix. (1866) 77 Indeed, I must not and cannot, playmates. 1863 Emerson *Volunteers* III. 15 When Duty whispers low, *Thou must*, The youth replies, *I can*. 1876 Tennyson *Harold* v. i, I have not spoken to the king One word; and one I must. Farewell! 1882 *Wheel & Cycle* May 12 There's no compulsion; only you must. 1886 [see Drive *v.* B 1 b].

9. *dial.* In questions = may, shall. Also *if I must* = if I may. Cf. Mote *v.* 1.

a 1796 Pegge *Derbicisms* (E. D. S.) 46 (s.v. *Mun*), Also, *must* for may, as, 'I will go if I must'. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Must I goä oot wi' Jaane, muther; we'll be back e' time to get teä ready. 1896 *Hetton-le-Hole Gloss.* s.v., 'Would you like your milk to drink, Mr. P.?' 'Yes, please'. 'Must I bring you't, then?'

† **III. 10.** *impers.* (with personal object.) It behoves (or behoved), it is (or was) necessary for (a person) to. [Cf. Fr. *il me faut*; also ME. *me oughte*, Ought *v.*]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10671 In his seruis me most ai lend Bituixand to mi liues end. *c* 1350 *Ipomadon* 8275 (Kölbing) My lyff now muste me tyne. *Ibid.* 8409 Ipomadon saw, that nedys hym moste. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 393 Vs moste putte oure good in auenture. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxiv 112 He. feled wele þat him most nedez dye þeroff. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 211 3if þou fynde a thyng þat is nozt þin, þe muste restore it. 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 27 For of force me muste obeye the kyng.

Must, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? Back-formation from Musty.]

1. *intr.* 'To grow mouldy' (J.) or 'musty'; to contract a musty or sour smell.

1530 Palsgr. 642/2, I muste as breed dothe, *je moysys. Ibid.*, I muste or foyste, as a vessel dothe, *je moysis.* 1577 Harrison *England* II. xviii. (1877) I 299 Till it [the corn] must and putrifie. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xviii 135 The Wheat will not keep long without musting and breeding a worm called Gurgojo. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 103 In wet Weather it [*sc.* barley] will be inclined to sprout or must. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 103 Dry it often with a cloth to keep it from musting. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, Them pots o' jam be beginnin' to must.

2. *trans.* 'To mould; to make mouldy' (J.) *rare*

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* III Some Granaries, are subject, against wet Weather, to give and be moist, which is very bad for Corn, and will must it. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 98/2 Barley has no dews or rains to bleach or 'must' it when it is ripening.

† **Must,** *v.*[3] *Sc. Obs.* Also 8-9 **muist,** 9 **moust.** [f. Must *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To powder with 'must' or hair-powder

1751 H. Blyde *Contract* 4 Sae I. muisted my head, and made ready a clean. 1808 J. Mayne *Siller Gun* III. xxiii. [iv. xix], Tho' muisted is your carrot pash. 1816 Scott *Antiq* x, Would ye creesh his bonny brown hair wi' your nasty oulyie, and then moust it like the auld minister's wig?

Must (mʌst), *v.*[4] *Anglo-Indian.* [f. Must *a* 3] *intr.* To 'go must'.

1893 Kipling *Many Inventions, My Lord Elephant* 43 'As when one o' they native king's elephants *musted* last June.'

Mustac: see Moustac.

Mustaccio, mustacheo, obs. ff. Mustachio.

Mustache: see Moustache.

Mustachio (mustæ·ʃo, mʌs-). Pl. **mustachios** (-ʃoz). Forms: α. (*from It. and Sp.*) 6 (mostacchi *It. pl.*), **mustachyo(e, (***quasi-Lat.* **mostachium), 6-7 mustaccio, mostacho,** 6-9 **mustachoe,** 7 **mustatioe, mustachoe, mostachoe,** 7-8 **mustacho,** 7, 9 **moustachio,** 8 **mustacio,** 8-9 **mustachioe,** 6- **mustachio**; β. (*corrupt forms*) 6 **moucheacheo, muschachoe, muchache,** 6-7 **mouchachoe,** 7 **mochachoe**; 6 **mowchatowe, mutchatoe, mutchado,** 6-7 **muschatoe,** 7 **m(o)uchato(e, mushato(e, mochatoe, muchate, mus(t)chadoe, mochedoe, monchato(e, munchattoe**; 8 **mouthacho.** [Adopted in 16th c., partly from Sp. *mostacho*, and partly from its source, It. *mostaccio* moustache, also face, snout, *mostacchio* moustache (cf. Albanian *mustakes*, Rumanian *mustate* moustache), a derivative of Gr. μυστακ-, μύστας masc. (also βύστας) moustache, a Doric word, commonly believed (notwithstanding the difference both in meaning and in gender) to be a dialectal variant of μάστας fem., mouth, jaws.

In the 16–17th c. the word appears in a multitude of corrupt forms due to imperfect apprehension or recollection of the sound. Some of them suggest a pseudo-etymological association with Sp. *muchacho* boy.

In the sing. the word is almost or entirely obsolete, being superseded by Moustache; but the plural *mustachios* has considerable currency, sometimes occurring in books that have *moustache* in the singular. With regard to the pronunciation of the first syllable cf. Moustache.]

1. The hair on the upper lip: = Moustache 1 a.

α. 1551 W. Thomas tr. *Barbaro's Trav. Persia* (1873) 35 They suffer their mostacchi to growe a quarter of a yarde longer than their beardes. [*marg.*] Mostacchi is the berde of the vpper lyppe. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 110 It will please his Grace..sometime to..dallie with my excrement, with my mustachio. 1598 Florio, *Mostaccio, Mostazzo*, a face, a snout, a mostacho. 1603 Dekker *Wonderfull Yeare* B 2, The Souldier..had brisseld vp the quills of his stiffe Porcupine mustachio. 1612 Shelton *Quix.* II. x (1620) 63 Her beautie .was infinitely increased by a Moale she had vpon her lippe, like a Mostacho, with seuen or eight red haires like threeds of gold, and aboue a handfull long. 1621 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Superb. Flagellum* C 8, Some their mustatioes of such length doe keepe, That very well they may a maunger sweepe. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* v. 110 They [the covenanters] began to cut their beards, leaving onely great mustachios, turned up like Turks. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 331 P 11 A distinct Treatise, which I keep by me in Manuscript, upon the Mustachoe. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. iv 271 Twirling his starched Mustachio. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 392 The court of Madrid has of late been at great pains to clear their upper lip of mustachoes. 1811 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) VII. 319 Almost all the artillerymen wore mustachios, which I think is contrary to your orders. 1852 Longf. *Emperor's Bird's Nest* v, As he twirled his gray mustachio.

β. 1565 Willes in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. ii 85 Sauage men..with huge beards and monstrous muchaches. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 50 It is a world to consider, how their mowchatowes must be preserued and laid out, from one cheke to another, yea, almost from one eare to another. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* II. i. 54 His chinne was bare, but on his vpper lippe A mutchado, which he wound about his eare. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks (Globe) 635/1 To cutt of all theyr beardes close, save only theyr muschachoes which they weare long. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado*, The Epistle Dedicatorie. To all .Ladies, Monkies..and Catomitoes, false-haires, periwigges, mouchatoes·. and Shee-painters. Send I greeting [etc.] 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xv. § 3. 263 Entertaining of Taylers, Barbers, Perfumers, to teach them how to cut their beards: weare their Love-locks· turne vp their Mushatoes [etc.].

b. The hair on one side of the upper lip: = Moustache 1 b.

α. 1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 61 The clippings of your thris-honorable mustachyoes. 1592 Lyly *Midas* III. ii, Wil you haue your mustachoes sharp? 1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* I. 30 Those long haires vpon the vpper lip, the mostachiums. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 108 The Cavalier consists wholly of a Pickdevant, and two Mustachoes. 1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quev* (1708) 88 He was a little severe upon his Guides, for disordering his Mustachoes. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 177 Of these Mustachioes or Whiskers, I will not say they were long enough to hang my Hat upon them; but [etc.]. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 952/1 The face [on a coin] is without a beard, but hath mustacios on the upper lip. 1825–9 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiii. 15 A pair of large mustachoes. 1884 W. S. Gilbert *Princess Ida*, He grew moustachios.

β. 1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xviii. 32 The space betweene the Nose ende and the vpper lippe, whence the heare groweth, and is termed after the Spanishe phrase Moucheacheos. 1592 Greene *Upst Courtier* D 4, The barber asketh .. if it be his pleasure to haue his mustachios [1620, D 2 b mouchaches] fostered to turne about his eares like the branches of a vine. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 108 His peak't munchattoes. 1620 J. Pyper tr. *Hist. Astrea* I. II. 19 The haire, the eye-browes, the mouthchatos, the beard. 1648–58 Hexham, *De Knevel-baerdt*, the Muschadoes on the upper-lipp. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Lev.* xiii. 45 *A covering upon his upper lip.* His mouchaches, that by his breath hee might not infect others. ? 1651 in H. Cary *Mem. Gt. Civil War* (1842) II. 446 The king being told who it was, replied merrily, 'I did not like his starched mouchates'. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 391/1 The British Beard hath long Mochedoes on the higher lip hanging down either side the chin, all the rest of the face being bare. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 104 If you find him with Mouthacho's, he is certainly a Size above ordinary in his own Conceit.

† c. Plural form with sing. construction. *Obs.*

c 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* IV. (1633) H j, A fellow Met me with a muschatoes like a Rauens wing. 1612 N. Field *Woman is a Weathercock* v. i, *Abra.* .And a huge Mustachios? *New.* A verie Turkes.

d. = Moustache 1 c.

1612 Shelton *Quix.* I. III. vi. (1652) 39 b, Torralua the Sheepheardesse. was a round wench,..and drew somewhat neere to a man, for shee had Mochachoes.

e. A false moustache. Also with *a* and *pl.*

1622 tr. *Luna's Pursuit Lazarillo* 30 Foure of them.. came and tooke me vp, and put me on a Beard, not forgetting the great Mustachios, and a Perewig made of Mosse, that made me shew like a wild man in a Garden. 1726 Addison *Freeholder* No. 7 P 2 They. clapt him on a huge pair of Mustachoes to frighten his people with. 1908 Snaith *Wayfarers* xvii, Attaching..a pair of moustachios to his upper lip.

† 2. *pl.* The hair on the lip of an animal; † the 'whiskers' of a cat. Also, the awn or bristles of certain grasses; = Beard *sb.* 6. *Obs.*

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 811 Here for our food, Millions of flow'ry grains, With long Mustachoes, wave upon the Plains. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 276 My Barbour. poak'd out My Tuskes more stiffe than are a cats muschatoes. 1635 Brathwait *Arcad. Pr.* 219 An ambitious fire-flye..fals down, and clngeth his braving mouchate's for his labour. 1652 H. More *Second Lash* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 214 Have you made sport with the mustacho's of it in the figure of a mouse? 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 157 The Mustachoes of a Cat. 1693 Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* 9 The Civet-Cat..hath..Mustachios like a Cat. 1790 Bruce *Trav. Source Nile* V. 138 He [the Fennec] had strong thick mustachoes.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mustachio-twiddler*; † **mustachio beard,** a moustache.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* I. ii. B ij, Fashions, in nottynge of the beare,..and mustacho beardes. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xiv, Said the moustachio-twiddler.

Mustachioed (mustæ·ʃod), *a.* [f. Mustachio + -ed[2].] = Moustached.

1827 Lytton *Pelham* xi, A most superbly mustachioed German. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* II. xlv. 51 A hundred indolent-looking,. mustachioed, and withal very handsome men. 1852 Smedley *L. Arundel* xxxviii, Singing duets.. with a palefaced moustachioed puppy. *a* 1864 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks* (1879) I. 84 A dark mustachioed face.

Mustachis, -us, obs. pl. forms of Moustache.

Mustach(y)o(e, -acio: see Mustachio.

‖ **Mustafina** (mʊstăfi·nă). Also **musteefino, -phina.** [App. a derivative of Mustee; the last part, if not arbitrary, may perh. represent Sp. *fino* Fine *a.*] The offspring of a mustee and a white.

a 1818 M. G. Lewis *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 106 The child of a mustee by a white man is called a musteefino. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 6 The fifth descent, viz. from a white and musteephina, is white by law, and of free birth. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxi, I believe. the mustee and white [make] the mustafina, or one sixteenth black. 1872 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 115.

Mustage, obs. form of Moustache.

‖ **Mustaiba** (mʊstăi·bă). Also **mostahiba, mosatahiba.** [Brazilian Pg. *mostahiba* (a Tupi word).] A close-grained Brazilian wood.

1843 Holtzapffel *Turning*, etc. I. 94 Mustaiba, from the Brazils and Rio Janeiro..is used at Sheffield for the handles of glaziers' and other knives [etc.]; it is known in England as Mosatahiba. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade.* 1866 *Treas. Bot., Mostahiba*, a hard Brazilian wood.

Mustang (mʊ·stæŋ). [App. a confusion of two synonymous Sp. words, *mestengo* (now *mesteño*) and *mostrenco.*

Minsheu *Sp. Dict.* (1599) gives '*Mestengo* or *Mostrenco*, a strayer'. The *Novísimo Diccionario* (1888) has both words as adjs., with the explanation 'Wild, having no master: said of horses and cattle'. *Mesteño* appears to be a derivative of *mesta*, an association of graziers, one of the functions of these associations being the appropriation of the wild cattle that have attached themselves to the herds (*Novís. Dicc.*). The derivation of *mostrenco* is obscure.]

1. The wild or half-wild horse of the American plains, esp. of Mexico and California; descended from the stock introduced by the Spanish conquerors. Also *attrib.* as *mustang mare, pony.*

1808 Pike *Sources Mississ* III. 273 Passed several herds of mustangs or wild horses. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII 14/2 The Mexican mule, bred by a male ass of a mustang mare, is also a very hardy, strong, and useful animal. 1888 B. Harte *Cressy* ii (1889) I 66 Hank and Jim ain't been off their mustangs since sun up. 1890 Gunter *Miss Nobody* v, Sure-footed as these mustang ponies generally are.

b *transf.* Applied to an Australian wild or unbroken horse.

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col Reformer* (1891) 315 Their time was spent in running in these swift and half-wild mustangs. *Ibid.* 318 His stud of Australian Arabs would be sold for the price of bush mustangs.

2. In full *Mustang grape* A small red grape, *Vitis candicans*, of Texas.

1854 Longf. *Catawba Wine* iii, The red Mustang, Whose clusters hang O'er the waves of the Colorado. 1903 A. Adams *Log of Cow-boy* 6 Along the river grew endless quantities of Mustang grapes.

3. *slang.* 'An officer entering the U.S. navy from the merchant service, after serving through the Civil War' (Farmer).

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Mustanger (mʊ·stæŋgəɹ). *Western U.S.* Also **moustanguer.** [f. Mustang + -er[1].] One who catches or entraps mustangs.

1856 Olmsted *Journ. Texas* viii. 443 The business of entrapping them [*sc.* mustangs] has given rise to a class of men called 'mustangers', composed of runaway vagabonds and outlaws of all nations. 1874 Lady Herbert tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. vii. (1878) 79 Others moustanguers; and their little Indian horses or moustangs.

Mustard (mʊ·stăɹd), *sb.* Forms: 3 **mustart,** 3–5 **mostard,** 4–6 **mustarde,** 5–7 **musterd,** 6 **musterde, mudsterd,** 4– **mustard.** [a. OF. *moustarde, mostarde* (mod.F. *moutarde*) = Pr., Catal., Pg., It. *mostarda*, Rumanian *mostar*, f. Com. Rom. *mosto* Must *sb.*[1], whence Catal. *mostassa, mostalla*, Sp. *mostaza* mustard (as a condiment), Sp. *mostear* to spread mustard on. The name etymologically belongs to the condiment as originally prepared by making the ground seeds into a paste with must.

The Fr. word has been adopted into several Teut. langs., in some instances with assimilation of the ending to native suffixes: MDu. *mostaert* (Du. *mostaard*), MLG. *mostert, mustert*, MHG. *mostert, musthart* (G. *mostert, mostrich*).]

1. The seeds of black and white mustard (see sense 2) ground or pounded to a powder (often with admixture of other substances), sometimes called *flour of mustard*; also, this substance as

made into a paste by the addition of water or vinegar, and serving as a condiment of extreme pungency, or applied to the skin as a rubefacient in the form of a poultice or plaster.

Oil of mustard: a fixed oil obtained from mustard-seeds by pressure. *Essence of mustard*: a volatile oil distilled from black mustard-seed; also, the commercial name of an embrocation containing mustard and other ingredients.

1289 *Househ. Exp. R. De Swinfield* (Camden) I. 19 In mostard .iiij.*d.* *a* 1300 *Sirit* 279 in Mätzner *Altengl. Sprachpr.* 111/1 Pepir nou shalt thou eten, This mustart shal ben thi mete. 13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 308 Summe smered hire Mouþ wt oute with grounden Mustard. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 686 Furst set forthe mustard & brawne of boore. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 582/1 And now when hys argument is all made vp, ye shal find it as full of reason as an egge full of mustarde. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. ii. 156 Some think their conceits, like mustard, not good except they bite. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist.* Mar. 75 Flour of mustard. *a* 1834 Coleridge in *Sir H. Davy's Rem.* (1858) 80, I having seen in an advertisement something about essence of mustard curing the most obstinate cases of rheumatism. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem Org. Bodies* 439 Oil of Mustard.. is expressed from the seeds of the *sinapis alba* and *nigra*. *Ibid.* 902 *note*, The mustard of the shops is said to be often mixed with wheat flour and cayenne pepper to heighten the flavour. 1867 Bloxam *Chem.* 479 The essence of mustard and that of horseradish are composed of $C_8H_5NS_2$.

b. With prefixed place-name or local adj., indicating varieties of manufacture or preparation.

In the 16–17th c. Tewkesbury was the chief seat of mustard manufacture in England, but this industry is not now practised there.

1591 Nashe *Saffron Walden* D 4 b, A messe of Tewksbury mustard. 1597 Shaks 2 *Hen. IV*, II. vi 262 His Wit is as thicke as Tewkesburie Mustard. 1834 McCulloch *Dict Comm.* (ed 2) 810 Mustard was formerly extensively cultivated in Durham, but it is now seldom seen in that county. At present it is principally raised in the neighbourhood of York,. and being manufactured in the city of York, is afterwards sold under the name of Durham mustard. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 36/2 French mustard for the table is often prepared with vinegar.

c. *fig.*

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 44 Where her woordes seemd hony,. Now are they mustard. 1832 L. Hunt *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 126 As if the fighting they were going to have was not mustard enough to their beef.

d. *transf.* Applied to substances resembling mustard (prepared for the table) in appearance

1582 Hester *Secr. Phiorav.* III lxx 96 Take this hearbe [Millefoil]..and put thereunto Bedellium, Frankensence, and common oile, and make thereof as it were a Mustarde.

e. *proverbial phrases*: esp. with reference to the pungency of mustard.

a 1732 Gay *Songs & Ball*, *New Song of New Similes*, My passion is as mustard strong. *a* 1886 Hobart *Sk. Life* (1887) 53, I returned, keen as mustard, to my ship

2. The name of several species of cruciferous plants forming the Linnæan genus *Sinapis*, but now included in the genus *Brassica*, esp. *B nigra*, the black (or brown) mustard, and *B. alba*, the white mustard (see 2 c).

Also *B. arvensis*, wild (field or corn) mustard (also called Charlock); *B. juncea*, Indian (Russian or Sarepta) mustard; *B. Pekinensis*, Pekin mustard

1340 *Ayenb.* 143 Þet zed o mostard is wel smal ac hit is wel strang and wel bitinde uor hit is hot ine þe uerþe degre ase zigged þise fisiciens. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 349/1 Mustard, or warlok, or se(n)vyne, herbe. ,*sinapis*. 1570 Pena & L'Obel *Stirp. Adversaria* (1576) 67 Sinapi sativvm Erucæ, aut Rapifolium. ...*Ang* Mudsterd, Senbeye 1597 Gerarde *Herball* II ix 190 *Sinapi sylvestre* Wilde Mustard. 1691 Ray *Creation* II (1692) 73 As for the Mustard that sprung up in the Isle of Ely, yet might it have been brought down in the Channels by the Floods. 1731 Miller *Gard Dict* s. v. *Sinapi*, The Species are; 1...Common or Red Mustard 2. Garden or White Mustard. 3. Indian Mustard, with a Lettuce leaf. 1817 Neill in *Edin. Encycl.* XI. 274/2 White mustard (*Sinapis alba*)..is cultivated only as a small salad, and is used while in the seed leaf, along with cresses. 1856 Gray *Man. Bot* (1860) 36 *Sinapis arvensis*, L (Field Mustard. Charlock) 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I 384/1 The brown mustard is grown solely for its seeds, which yield the well-known condiment. 1884 *Ibid.* XVII. 112/2 Of these [species] the principal are the Black or Brown Mustard, *Brassica nigra* (*Sinapis nigra*, L), the White Mustard, *Brassica alba*, and the Sarepta Mustard, *B juncea*.

b. Applied with defining word to various other (chiefly cruciferous) plants, resembling or supposed to resemble mustard in appearance, taste, etc.

Bastard mustard = *false mustard*. †**Candy mustard** = Candytuft. **False mustard**, *Polanisia Graveolens* (formerly *Cleome dodecandria*). †**Grecian mustard**, some plant of the N.O. *Thlaspideæ* (*Thlaspi Græcum*, Gerarde). **Old man's mustard**, *Achillea Millefolium* (Britten and Holland). †**Peasant's mustard** = *Boor's mustard* (see Boor 4). **Poor man's mustard**, *Alliaria officinalis* (Britten and Holland). **Wild mustard**, (*a*) see 2; (*b*) *Raphanus Raphanistrum* (Britten and Holland); † (*c*) applied apparently to various mustards, as Treacle mustard, and Hedge mustard. See also Boor's, Buckler, Churl's, Clown's, Dish, Garlic, Green, Hedge, Knave's, Mithridate, Tansy, Tower, Ieracle, Wormseed-*mustard*, etc.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xix. 206 Grecian Mustard hath many leaues spread vpon the ground, like those of the common Daisie. *Ibid.* Buckler Mustard.. Small buckler Mustard. *Ibid.* xx. 207 Candie Mustarde excelleth all the rest. *Ibid.* xxi. 209 Peasants Mustarde. *Ibid.* Yellowe Mustard. *Ibid.* White Treacle Mustard. *Ibid.* 211 Thornie mustarde groweth vp to the height of fower cubites. 1611 Cotgr., *Moustarde sauvage*, treacle Mustard, wild Mustard, wild Sene. 1633 *Gerarde's Herbal* II. xxi 266 Round leaued Mustard hath many large leaues laid flat vpon the ground like the leaues of the wilde Cabbage. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 320 Mustard, Bastard, *Cleome*. 1845–50 Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* App. 144/1 *Polanisia graveolens*, (false mustard.). 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 35 *Sinapis arvensis*. Wild Mustard.—Cornfields.

c. *Mustard and cress*: the plants white mustard and cress (*Lepidium sativum*) used in the seed-leaf as a salad herb; also *fig.* and *attrib.*

Sometimes grown in fancy pots, etc, as an ornament.

1824 Loudon *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 4029 Rape is cultivated in gardens as a small salad herb, to be used in cresses and mustard. 1827 Hone *Table Bk.* I 607 An ingenious contrivance to make mustard and cress seeds grow in pleasant forms over vessels and basketwork. 1831 Manning *Let.* 3 Apr. in *Life* I. 76 Six months of this rustic vegetation, and my cerebellum would put forth mustard and cress. *Mod.* Mustard and cress sandwiches.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attrib. quasi-*adj.* Of the nature of mustard, pungent.

1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I II, Sharp mustard rime, To purge the snottery of our slimie time.

b Obvious *Comb.*, as *mustard* †-*box*, †-*breaker*, -*coloured* (adj.), *flour*, -*maker*, -*mill*, †*quern*, *spoon*, *spoonful*, -*yellow*; also in various names of appliances in which mustard is used remedially, as *mustard-plaster*, -*poultice* (also vb. trans.), *vomit.*

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2296/4 A Sugar Box, a Pepper Box, and a *Mustard Box without mark. 1410 *Will of Durem* (Somerset Ho), *Mustard brekers. 1886 Mrs. Lynn Linton *P. Carew* xxiv, A *mustard-coloured envelope. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 113/1 The mustard papers commonly used as rubefacients and vesicants are made from *mustard flour entirely deprived of its fixed oil *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 42/21 Nycholas the *mustard maker. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* I. Wks. 933/2 A musterde maker in Cambridge. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I 1 in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, I had as leef have heard the grinding of a *Mustard-Mill. 1866 S. Thomson *Dict Dom. Med* 356 The well known *mustard plaster or cataplasm. 1802 *Med. Jrnl* VIII 31 *Mustard poultices were applied to his feet. 1858 Dickens *Let. to Miss Hogarth* 18 Aug., I got home at half past ten, and mustard poulticed and barley-watered myself tremendously. 1356 in Riley *Memor Lond* (1868) 284 *Mustarde quernes 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 129/2 Let them be ground in a Mustard-Quern. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* III 195 About a *mustard spoonful of dry pyro. 1737 Monro in *Med Ess Edinb.* (ed. 2) II 303 Her Disease seemed at last to be almost cured by the Use of *Mustard Vomits. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 30 Mar 8/2 A certain shade of *mustard-yellow.

c. Special combinations: as **mustard ball**, † (*a*) mustard made into a ball; (*b*) *dial* (see quot 1888), **mustard beetle**, a beetle destructive to mustard plants; †**mustard-bowl**, a wooden bowl in which mustard-seed was pounded, proverbially referred to as the instrument for producing stage thunder; **mustard cloth, leaf, paper**, cloth or paper coated with mustard, etc and used as a sinapism, **mustard-oil**, an oil obtained from mustard seed, **mustard shrub**, a West Indian shrub, *Capparis ferruginea*, bearing pungent berries; **mustard-stone** *Sc.*, a stone on or with which to beat or pound mustard seed; †**mustard-token**, app a token given to purchasers of mustard, entitling them to a small repayment when a certain number have been accumulated; also *transf.* as a term of contempt; **mustard-tree**, the mustard of the N.T., described as a 'tree' (see Mustard seed 1); **mustard weevil**, a weevil which damages the white mustard plant, *Ceutorhyncus contractus*; **mustard whey**, a medicinal preparation of mustard (see quot.).

1679 Oates *Narr Popish Plot* 48 The Deponent saith, that by Tewxbury *Mustard-balls, we are to understand, Fire-balls 1790 W. Dyde *Tewkesbury* II. 5 Tewkesbury ..was likewise remarkable for its mustard balls, which being very pungent, have occasioned this proverb,...' He looks as if he lived on Tewkesbury mustard'. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Mustard-ball*, a leaden ball used in making sauce from sorrel and in bruising mustard seeds, &c. 1890 Miss E. A. Ormerod *Injur. Insects* (ed. 2) 151 *Mustard Beetle ('Black Jack'), *Phædon betulæ* Linn. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 226 'Tis yours to shake the soul With Thunder rumbling from the *mustard bowl. 1764 H. Walpole *Let to Earl of Hertford* 6 Feb, Lord North in vain rumbled about his mustard-bowl, and endeavoured alone to outroar a whole party. 1897 *Trans Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 101 He applied warm *mustard cloths to the body and extremities. 1879 Mrs. A. E. James *Ind. Housek. Managem* 23 *Mustard leaves in a tin case. 1900 Eva C. E. Lückes *Gen. Nursing* x. (ed. 2) 129 Mustard leaves that are procured from a chemist are nearly always used now in preference to plasters. 1850 *Fownes' Man. Chem.* (ed. 3) 539 *Mustard-oil. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Aug. 174 And what is a fish or a vegetable curry without mustard-oil? 1874 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* (1880) 209 *Mustard Paper 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 247 The *Mustard Shrub. This plant is strongly impregnated with an acrid volatile salt, like most of the mustard tribe, among whom it ought to be placed. *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 556 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 303 He was sa fierce he fell owttour the sek, And brak his heid vpoun ane *mustard stane. 1600 Dekker *Shoomakers Holyday* (1610) B 4 b, Peace you crackt groates, you *mustard tokens, disquiet not the braue souldier. 1622 Massinger & Dekker *Virg Mart.* II. iii, I'le rather part from the fat of them, then from a mustard tokens worth of Argent. 1844 *Asiatic Jrnl.* Ser. III. III. 92 Prof. Royle read a paper on the *mustard-tree of Scripture. 1893 *Times* 5 June 8/2 Miss E. A. Ormerod issues a note of warning that we are likely to have this year a widespread attack of the *mustard weevil. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* App. (1790) 705 *Mustard Whey. Take milk and water, of each a pint; bruised mustard seed, an ounce and a half. Boil them together till the curd is perfectly separated; afterwards strain the whey through a cloth.

Mu·stard, *v. rare.* [f. Mustard *sb.*] *trans.* To spread or season with mustard.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 227 This sort of meat, sometimes profusely mustarded, is often eaten in the beer-shops with thick 'shives' of bread.

Mustardavelles, -dybiles, variant forms of Musterdevillers.

Mu·starder. *Hist.* [mod. a. AF. *mustarder* (1301 in *Rolls Parlt.* I 250; common in 14th c) = F. *moutardier*: see Mustard *sb.* and -er 2.] A maker of or a dealer in mustard.

1805 R. Yates *Hist. St. Edmund's Bury* 203 Squenelarii, Basket-keepers. Mustarder. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I IV. 104 The following trades are also enumerated .cooper . barber, mustarder, woolcomber.

Mustardevillys, var. Musterdevillers.

Mu·stard-pot. A pot or cruet for holding table mustard

In Wyclif's sarcastic phrase (which was often echoed by Protestant controversialists in the 16–17th c) the word seems to mean a jar for keeping a supply of mustard ready mixed (covered with parchment to exclude the air).

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm* Sel. Wks I 381 Þese lettris mai do good for to covere mostard pottis, but not þus to wynne men blis. 1580 Fulke *Retentive, Dang Rock* xviii. 299 Their learned workes shall liue and be in honor, when the Popes decretalls..shall stoppe mustard pottes. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw* (1878) 109 If they set forth any notable booke of diuinitie, humanitie, or such like, they are in no request, but to stop musterd-pots 1610–11 in Halliwell *Anc. Invent.* (1854) 70 Item, two musterd pottes. *a* 1745 Swift *Direct Serv., Gen.* Wks. 1751 XIV. 14 You may conveniently stick your Candle in a Bottle,. a twisted Napkin, a Mustard Pot, an Inkhorn [etc] 17 R. Graves *Fable* in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1782) V. 73 The pepper, Tom assigned his lot With vinegar, and mustard pot.

Mustard seed. Forms: see Mustard *sb.* and Seed *sb.* Also 7 **muster seed.**

1. The seed of mustard. Also *attrib*

The 'mustard-seed' (κόκκος σινάπεως) of the N.T., spoken of as producing a 'tree' (Matt. xiii. 31), is prob. the seed of the black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), which in Palestine grows to a great height Some commentators have identified it with the tree *Salvadora persica*, which does not suit the description of it as a 'herb'

1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exp* (Camden) 22 Pro j bz de mustardseed 11*j*s 14 *Stockh Med MS.* II 467 in *Anglia* XVIII. 318 A greyn of mustard seed [in weight]. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c 4 (Rates) Muster seed the c li. xs 1763 Mills *Syst. Pract Husb.* IV. 129 Another sort produces the seeds which are commonly sold under the appellation of Durham mustard seed 1847 W. Darlington *Amer Weeds* (1860) 47 The skin of the White Mustard seeds contains a large amount of mucilaginous matter. 1884 *Encycl Brit.* XVII. 113/1 The mustard seed imported from the East Indies is also largely composed of *Brassica juncea*. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 274 *Brassica juncea*. Herb cultivated abundantly in India for the seeds, which yield mustard-seed oil.

fig. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* IV ix, Thou dost bite, my dear Mustard seed.

†**2.** The plant mustard = Mustard *sb.* 2. Also with defining word. Cf. Mustard *sb.* 2 b *Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb* § 20 Kedlokes hath a leafe lyke rapes, and groweth in al maner corne, and hath small coddes, and groweth lyke mustard sede. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* V IV 618 *Sinapi sylvestre* Wilde Mustarde seede *Ibid.* 619 The first kind is called in English, White Senuie, & white Mustarde sede *a* 1614 Donne *Biathanatos* 184 As much as a graine of Musterseed is enough to remove mountaines. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 582 Some Herbs are but Annuall, As Borrage, Tobacco, Mustard Seed, and all kindes of Corne 1681 Grew *Museum* II. III. III 235 The lesser Champaine Treacle Mustard Seed *Thlaspios Campestris.*

3. *U.S.* A very fine shot used for shooting birds with the least injury to the plumage.

1884 Coues *Key N. Amer Birds* (ed 2) 4 Use 'mustard-seed', or 'dust-shot', as it is variously called.. A small bird . may be riddled with mustard seed and yet be preservable.

Mustardvillars, var. Musterdevillers.

Mustardy (mɛ·stădi), *a.* [f. Mustard *sb.* + -y] Resembling or covered with mustard.

1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 203 The dirty, egg-stained, mustardy copy of *Bell's Life*. 1861 Thornbury *Turner* (1862) II. 342 A mustardy yellow.

Mustatioe, Mustchadoe, obs. ff. Mustachio.

Must deviles, variant of Musterdevillers.

†**Mu·sted**, *ppl. a.*[1] *Sc. Obs.* Also **mousted, muisted, moosted, -et.** [f Must *sb.*[2] or *v.*[3] + -ed.] Powdered with 'must' or hair powder.

1814 Scott *Wav.* xxxvi, The carle wi' the black coat and the mousted head. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* Let. x, Muisted hair.

†**Mu·sted**, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 **moosted.** [f. Must *v.*[2] + -ed[1].] Mouldy.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 457 No food..but three ounces of moosted browne bread.

Mustee (mʌstī·), **mestee** (mestī·). Also 8 **mesti, meste, musty**, 9 **mesti, musti**, (*erron.* **muster**). [Corruptly a. Sp. *mestizo* (pronounced mestī·θo): see Mestizo.] The offspring of a white and a quadroon; also, loosely, a half-caste.

1699 in Wheeler *Madras in Old. Time* (1861) I. 356 Wives of Freemen. Mustees. 2. 1718 W. Rogers *Voy.* (1718) 203 The Mustees, begot by Spaniards on Indian women. 1781 *Hicky's Bengal Gaz* 24 Feb (Yule), A Slave Boy pretty white or colour of Musty 1783 Marsden *Sumatra* 40 They are in general lighter than the Mestees, or half breed, of the rest of India. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* (1813) I. xii. 309 The Samboe dark, and the Mulatto brown, The Mæsti fair. 1811 C. James *Milit. Dict.*, *Musti*, one born of a Mulatto father or mother and a white father or mother. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 211 The Government have multiplied the difficulties

for Europeans mixing with Creoles or Mestis. 1825 *Gentl. Mag* XCV I. 6 The third descent, from a white and quadroon, is called a muster. 1865 WHYTE MELVILLE *Cerise* (1866) II. vii. 103 Those Portuguese rovers, and the mustee who commanded them.

attrib. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xviii, A class of women, born of white fathers and mustee or mulatto women.

Mustechee, musteese, obs. ff. MESTIZO.

1600 in *Hedges' Diary* (Hakl.) II. 209 It's alsoe of very ill consequence that your Covenant servants should intermarry with any of the people of the Country or those of mixed Race or Mustechees

Mustelidan (mʊste·lidăn). [f. mod.L. *Mustēlid-æ* (f *Mustēlus* a genus of dog-fishes, altered from L. *mustēla* weasel) + -AN.] A shark of the family *Mustelidæ*, typified by the genus *Mustelus*

1859–62 Sir J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat Hist.* II. 165 Mustelidans (*Mustelidæ*).

Musteline (mʊ·stĭlin), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[1] [ad. L. *mustēlīn-us* (*mustellīnus*), of or belonging to a weasel, f. *mustēla* (*mustella*) weasel] **A.** *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the subfamily *Mustelinæ*, or the family *Mustelidæ*, the weasels or martens, typified by the genus *Mustela*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mustelinus*, of or like a Weesel. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Mustelinæ*, pertaining to the weasel or animals of the genus Mustela; as, a musteline color; the musteline genus. 1849–52 OWEN *Teeth* in *Todd's Cycl Anat* IV. 914/2 The most aquatic of the Musteline quadrupeds, viz., the sea-otter. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* 567 Weasel-like (Musteline) forms.

B. *sb.* A musteline animal.

1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* 570 The brain differs from that of *Lutra* and other Mustelines.

Musteline, *a.*[2] and *sb.*[2] [f. mod L. *Mustēl-us* (see MUSTELIDAN) + -INE[1].] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Mustelinæ*, a subfamily of dogfishes or small sharks. **b.** *sb.* A musteline fish.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Mustelinous (mʊ·stĭlɪnəs), *a* [Formed as MUSTELINE *a.*[1] + -OUS] = MUSTELINE *a*[1]

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Mustelinus*, applied by Desmarest and Gray to a Family (*Mustelini*,) of the *Mammifera*, having the *Mustela* for their type mustelinous.

Mustell, obs form of MUSSEL.

† **Mustelle.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *mustelle* in the original of this passage] A weasel.

1487 CAXTON *Bk. Gd. Manners* I. xiv. (W. de W. *c.* 1515) E j b

Musteloid (mʊ·stĭloid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Mustēl-a* (see MUSTELINE *a.*[1] + -OID.] **A.** *adj.* Pertaining to the family *Mustelidæ* or weasel-like animals. **B** *sb.* A musteloid animal.

1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* 590 The Musteloid type

Mustenaunce, corruption of MONSTRANCE

1479–81 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 101 For mendyng of the mustenaunce cloose

Mu·steous, *a. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *musteus* belonging to or like must, f. *mustum*. see MUST *sb*[1] and -EOUS] 'Sweet as must, like must' (Ash, 1775)

Muster (mʊ·stəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 4–5 **moustre,** 4–6 **mustre,** 5 **mostre, muster, mowstre,** (*pl.* **mustres, mustres**), 5–6 **moster, mouster, mustour(e, musture, 6 mowster, moystere, mustere.** *β* 5 **mo(u)nstre, 6 mounster.** [ME *mostre, moustre*, a. OF. *mostre, moustre* fem (later in learned form *monstre* fem., whence mod F. *montre*) = Sp. *muestra*, Pg., It., *mostra*, a Com Rom. verbal noun f *mostrare* to show.—L. *monstrāre*.

In the sense 'pattern', 'sample', the word passed from OF. into the Teut. langs. as MHG. (mod. G.) *muster*, MDu, MLG *monster*, *munster* (mod.Du. *monster*).]

† **1.** The action, or an act, of showing; manifestation; exhibition, display. *To do muster* to show one's mettle, give proof of prowess. *Obs*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel. Wks. II. 360 For þei abiden surely þe shewyng of oure Lord Jesus Crist [tr. 1 Cor i. 7, *expectantibus revelationem Domini nostri Jesu Christi*] For þei shal be knowun at domesday, þat þei ben of Cristis secte, and shulen be taken in after his mustre 1436 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 148 How clepest thi selfe duc, whan woltow ryse Ande in pleyne felde do mustre with thi lance? *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 104 The noble and riche flees wherof Iason made mustre fro ferre. *c* 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* (W de W., repr. 1860) 19 Small gyrdynge in the waste, with all theyr other mustur. 1538 LATIMER *Let* 13 June *Serm & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 395 She herself, with her old sister of Walsingham [and other images] would make a jolly muster in Smithfield; they would not be all day in burning. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron* 45 At these dayes the pillers giue a muster vpon the fierce waters declaring the pryde of his power. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 151 They begin to make some muster and shew of their learning. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 80 Wyndowes of this stone would make the like varietie and muster to the eye. 1602 CAREW *Surv. Cornwall* I. (1723) 73 b, You shall hardly find an assembly of boyes in Deuon or Cornwall, where the most vntowardly amongst them, will not as readily giue you a muster of this exercise [*sc.* wrestling], as you are prone to require it. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) I xvi. 50 [tr. Record of Hen. V] He that useth such Arms or Coats of Arms, shall on the day of his Muster [orig. *die Monstrationis suæ*] manifestly shew.. by virtue of whose gift he enjoyeth the same.

2. A pattern, specimen, example. Now only *Comm.*, a pattern, sample.

In mod. use confined to certain particular branches of commerce or particular localities (used, e g. in the Sheffield cutlery trade, and by British merchants in Asia).

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 912 Trewly she Was hir chefe patrone of beaute And chefe ensample of al hir [*sc.* Nature's] werke And moustre [*MS. Fairfax*, moustre, *i.e.* mounstre]. 1387–8 T USK *Test. Love* II. vi. (Skeat) I. 86 They shulde hete, nat dignite, but moustre of badnesse and mayntenour of shrewes. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 223 To have knowledge of the rivers and mines of gold, and to bring a moster of the same. 1582 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1599) II. 162 You shall send home into this realme certain Mowsters or pieces of Shew to be brought to the Diershall. 1613 J. MAY *Declar. Est. Clothing* v. 26 They haue a practize to shut in a fine woole at both ends of their cloth, which serveth for a muster to shewe. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 84 Merchants bringing and receiving Musters 1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc. E Ind* I. v. 45, I shewed him the Musters of my Goods 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvi, Your suit should succeed, being founded in justice and honour, and Elizabeth being the very muster of both. 1879 *China Overland Trade Rep.* XXIII. No. 12 2/3 A few musters of new Teas have been shewn.

3. An act of mustering (soldiers, sailors, etc.); an assembling of men for inspection, ascertainment or verification of numbers, introduction into service, exercise, or the like. Phrase, *to make, take a muster.*

† *To make one's muster*, to muster or review one's men, also, to present oneself for inspection

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xxii 234 And when the firste thousand is thus passed, and hathe made his mostre, he withdrawethe him on that o syde. 1419 *Ordin. War* xiii. in *Black Bk Adm* (Rolls) I 463 That noman be so hardy to have other men at his mustres, than tho that be with hym self withold for the same voiage. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 658 The kynge made a mustre of armed peple *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 187 The kyng Charlemagne began for to make hys mustres, for to know how much people that he had. 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I 227 In musture and in batayle euer the pryce haue they The kynges grace to serue. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* xv. xiii (1821) II. 441 The Erle of Ros come, with mony folkis, to Perth, and maid his mowster to the king. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 185 The people of the erles parte, beyng in their muster in Sainct Jhons felde: sodaynly the lord Fawconbridge, whiche toke the musters, wisely declared to the multitude, the offences and breaches of the late agremente. 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* 80 Metellus toke muster and required Cesar to be there 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 467 That the kyng of England wold hire eight thousande horsemen, & that mounsters [orig *delectus*] shoulde be take in sondry places. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 327 The Lorde Percye caused all his companie to make their Musters, and they found them selues to be the number of three thousand men of armes, and vij thousande Archers. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* lxxxvii iii, Iehova this account shall make, When he of his shall muster take. 1601 B JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo 1) III ii, No signior, as I remember you seru'd on a great horse, last generall muster. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* III 83 The Candeots make muster euery eight day, before the Seriant maiors 1667 TEMPLE *Let* 21 May, Wks. 1720 I 34 The Levies here and Musters go on with all the Care and Speed this Government is capable of. 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng* xvii. (1743) II 89 They took a muster and found their Army amounted to four thousand Foot, and six hundred Horse 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* ii, Frequent musters and assemblies of the people, both for military exercise and for sports and pastimes, were appointed by authority 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 86 In addition to these, the pensioners are liable to muster and drill. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl* VI. 637/1 *Muster* is a calling over of the names of all the men composing a regiment or a ship's company. *Ibid*, In regiments of the line, a muster is taken on the 24th of each month, in ships of war, weekly 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii § 6. 410 Catholic lords led their tenantry to the muster at Tilbury.

transf. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) Mm j b, The daie of forgettynge maketh the muster of my thoughtes 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund* E vij, If a muster shuld be taken of swearers. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII 140 In divisions we are to make a muster of our strength

b. Phr. *To pass muster*, earlier † *to pass (the) musters* · orig. *Mil.* to undergo muster or review without censure; hence *transf.* and *fig.* to bear examination or inspection, to come up to the required standard, to be above, or go free from, censure; to succeed, be accepted (*as* or *for* the possessor of certain qualities).

1575 GASCOIGNE *Making of Verse* in *Steele Gl*, etc. (Arb.) 35 And yet the latter verse is neythar true nor pleasant, and the first verse may passe the musters. 1598 *Acts Privy Council* XXIX 21 You must have spetiall care that not wone (*sic*) dwellers, victuallers, horsboyes, hirelinges or vagrant *pasvolentes* do offer to passe musters in the bandes. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram* xii. 56 Such a Ship might well passe muster for a man of warre. 1673 *Articles & Rules for better Govt. of H. M Forces* xliv, No Muster-Master shall knowingly let any pass the Musters, but such as are qualified. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2426/4 The new Regiment Commanded by the Prince de Steinhuise has pass'd Muster 1738 SWIFT *Pol Conversat.* 42 She may pass Muster well enough. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 106 Enough good looks to make her pass muster. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Pr. Wales' Gard.-Party* 266 Perhaps if her lot had been cast in the present day she might have more than passed muster

c. Phrase. *In muster* mustered, assembled for inspection.

1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iv. ii, Are all the people of our house in muster? 1869 MRS. STOWE *Old Town Folks* xlv. (1870) 510 There was a splendid lunch laid out in the parlour, with all the old silver in muster

† **d** *Master of the musters, commissary of the musters*. = MUSTER-MASTER. *Obs.*

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* A j b, Syr George Blaag, and Syr Thomas Holcroft, Commissioners of the mousters. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac Hib.* I. xxi 121 The Commissaries of the Musters. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* (1854) 327 Commissary-general Stane, commissary-general of the Musters. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* III. 49 He had been named.. deputy Commissary to the musters. 1801 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Commissary-*, Commissary-general of the musters, or muster-master general.

e. *False muster*: a fraudulent presentation at a muster, or a fraudulent inclusion in a muster-roll, of men who are not available for service. Formerly often *fig.*

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 197 What with Death, and running away, and what with the Captains false Musters, they hardly arose to that Number. 1686 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II. ix. 418 It is this Plague of the World, Deception, which takes wrong Measures, and makes false Musters almost in every Thing 1727 52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v *Muster, False Muster*, is when such men pass in review, as are not actually listed as soldiers. 1790 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 493 Still I complain of false musters. 1801 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp* (1837) I 326 Our friend, the Commissary, has been guilty of making false musters, as appears in the clearest manner 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. viii. 274 He excelled in deceiving the government with false musters and accounts

† **f.** Payment given to soldiers at a muster.

1662 J. DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 351 While he was in those parts, he pay'd his Army twelve Musters together. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II viii. 398 During which time the Army had receiv'd five Musters, and yet complain'd of being ill us'd.

g. *Austral* A 'mustering' or inspection of cattle.

1884 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Melb Mem.* xiii. 95 All the stockmen in the country came cheerfully to his muster. 1898 — *Rom. Canvas Town* 135 The brandings and musters went on all right.

4. The number (of persons or things) mustered or assembled on a particular occasion; an assembly, collection.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* v 13 And king Salomon chees werkmen of al Israel, and the moustre [Vulg. *indictio*] was thretti thousandis of men. 1402 J. HANARD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 16 And Oweyn ys moster a Monday was.. viij Mill. and xij[xx]. spers. 1483 in 10*th Rep. Hist MSS Comm* App v. 317 What so ever parson, will make assemble congregation or moustre of people. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I (1586) 12 The double number of them makes the muster the greater 1810 *Sporting Mag* XXXVI 145 A tolerable muster of amateurs and boxing gentry 1863 W C. BALDWIN *Afr Hunting* viii 325 We set off, a strong muster, two days ago, to hunt part of the forest in which the elephants stand 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 236 I've never seen half, or quarter the muster we've got here lately.

5 A muster-roll. † Also, a census report.

1565 GARGRAVE in J J. Cartwright *Chapters Yorksh. Hist* (1872) 15, I have ben at York, wher I taryed untyll Tuysday last to have receyvyd the bokes of musters. 1612 BACON *Ess., Greatness of Kingdoms* (Arb.) 470 The population may appeare by Musters, and the number and greatnesse of Cities and Towns by Carts and Mappes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i 5 He knew by the musters that his squadron wanted three hundred seamen of their complement 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xl, I. got put down upon the muster.

¶ **6.** Alleged term for. A company (of peacocks).

[The notion is that of sense 1, 'show, display'.]

c 1470 in Lydg *Hors, Shepe & G.* etc (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 30 A muster of pecoks [Hence 1486 in *Bk St Albans* F vj, and in many later works which copy the list of terms there given] 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk*, *Christmas Day* (1865) 259 Master Simon told me that, according to the most ancient and approved treatise on hunting, I must say a *muster* of peacocks.

† **7.** Some astronomical instrument. *Obs. rare*—[1].

Perh a dial, clock; cf F *montre* watch, It. *mostra* 'a watch or a dyall of the sunne' (Florio)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 130 Quadrentis coruen all of quyte siluyre., Mustours & mekil quat mare þen a littill

8. *Muster out*: the action of 'mustering out'; discharge from service. *U.S.*

1892 LEE *Hist. Columbus, Ohio* II. 146 The Fourth Ohio Infantry returned for muster out, Jun 12 1899 *U. S. Statutes* 12 Jan. XXX. 784 All matters pertaining to the muster out of volunteers.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* · *muster-day, -drum, -ground, -parade, -place*; **muster-card** *Comm.*, a pattern-card; † **muster file,** a muster-roll, † **muster maker,** ? the reviewing officer at a muster, † **muster mistress** *humorous*, a female muster-master; **muster paper,** 'a description of paper supplied from the dockyards, ruled and headed, for making ships' books' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **muster party,** *Austral.*, an expedition undertaken for the purpose of 'mustering' cattle on a run. Also MUSTER-BOOK, -MASTER, -ROLL.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl* (Arb.) 63 When *muster day, and foughten fields are odde. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir Archæol. Soc.) II 162 The Major tellinge him he would putt him nexte mustar daye in the heade of a selecte regiment of horse. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 562/1 The conscripts then took the military oath, *sacramentum*, and were dismissed until the appointed muster-day. 1849 AYTOUN *Scheik of Sinai* II, Each morning, in the market-place, The *muster-drum is beat 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 189 So that the *muster file, rotten and sound, vppon my life amounts not to fifteene thousand pole. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxxvii. 184 The chosen *muster-ground of the most various elements of human culture brought together by men. 1586 EARL LEYCESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 278 But, betwene the auditor and the *muster-maker, you will easilie find the faults. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Dayes Myrth* E 1 b, He was taken learning trickes at old Lucilas house the *muster-mistris of all the smock-tearers in Paris. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed 3) s. v. *Muster Roll*, The Queen's Regulations lay down that the presence of the commanding officer is necessary on all *muster parades. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 118 These *muster parties were extremely congenial to Mr. New-

champ's tastes and tendencies. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. xii, The *muster-place be Lanrick mead.

†**Mu·ster**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 mowster. Short for Musterdevillers.

1466 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb) 170 Item, my mastyr owyth hym for xj. yerdes of must'. 1500 *Inv.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1768) *Antiq.* 137 A coarse single gown of muster. 1504 *Will of Broumfeld* (Somerset Ho), A coote cloth of Mowster. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 1 Russetes, Musters, Marbles, Grayes, Royes, and suche lyke colors.

Muster (mʌ·stəɹ), *v.*[1] Forms: α. 3–6 mustre, 4–5 mostre, 5 mostere, mouster, mustere, -ir, -yr, 5–6 moustre, 6 must(o)ure, mustyrre, 4– muster; β (? 5 monstre), 6 monster, mounster. [ad. OF. *mostrer, moustrer* (later, in learned form *monstrer*, whence mod F. *montrer* to show) = Pr., Sp, Pg. *mostrar*, It. *mostrare*.—L. *monstrāre* to show. Cf. M.Du., Du. *monsteren*, MHG., mod.G. *mustern* to muster.

The β type is doubtful for the 15th c, as *u* and *n* are usually indistinguishable in MSS. of that date. For the 16th c, though some instances might be due to misprints, the existence of the type is proved by the spelling *mounster*. In military use the form with *n* may have been due to the influence of Du. *monsteren*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To show, to show forth, display, exhibit; to show up, report, tell, explain. Sometimes with clause as obj. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9512 Þat sulk a man cuth think in thoght Þat mustre Þat mercle moght? *Ibid* 25523 Þat ilk time Þou mistred [*sic*] Þe, Suet iesu! wit hert sa fre, To maria magdalene. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 309 To þe pape of Rome Þei mostred þer resoun. 13.. *Evang. Nicod* 51 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr* LIII. 392 His miracles musters his myght. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* 2 In þis sentence mustirs sain benet us hu we sal lede ure lif *c* 1440 *York Myst.* I. 145 Ande in my fyrste makyng to mustyr my mighte, I byd in my blyssyng Þe aungels gyf lyghte. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxii. 407 So dide Galashin that often was he shewed, and mustred, with the fynger on bothe sides. 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 145 In mustryng and shewyng your corayges *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 73 b, Anticke images of gold mounteryng their countenaunces towardes the enteryng of the palaice. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* lix 139 If they had come to boord with the Spanish high-charged ships, it is not to be doubted but they would have mustred themselues better, then those which could not with their prowesse nor props, haue reached to their wastes.

†**b.** ? To set an example of. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks *All's Well* II. i. 55 They weare themselues in the cap of the time, there do muster true gate, eat, speake, and moue vnder the influence of the most receiued starre.

†**c.** *intr* for *refl.* To show, to appear, to be displayed; to make a (good, bad, etc) appearance.

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg Princ* 415 Vndir an old pore habyt regneþ oft Grete vertu, þogh it moustre porely *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 3 So this citee with lawde, preyse, and glorye, For joy moustered lyke the sone beme, To yeve ensample thorowoust this reme. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x xiii 31 Sik like Mezentius mustyrris in the feyld, With huge armour, baith speyr, helm, and scheyld. *Ibid.* xii vi 41 And haltandly in his cart for the nanis He skippis vp and musturis wantonly 1533 Bellenden *Livy* III iii. (S. T. S.) I. 251 For þe nobill palacis and towris musturit so aufully within þe ciete, þat þai drewe þe myndis of equis and wolchis fra all segeing. 1565 Calfhill *Answ Martiall* ix 167 b, When the Papists beholde the work of their owne hands, the Crosse it self, fayre mustering in ye church, which might peraduenture haue bene a logge for the chimney 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. i 653 When these buddes do open and spreade, the sweete and pleasant Roses do muster and shewe foorth of colour white. 1597 Bacon *Ess., Coulers Good & Euill* v. (Arb.) 144 And this maketh the greater shew if it be done without order, for confusion maketh things muster more.

2. *trans.* To collect or assemble (*primarily* soldiers) for ascertainment or verification of numbers, inspection as to condition and equipment, exercise, display, or introduction into service. Also †*to muster their arms*. of an army, to appear in armed array. Also *absol.*

c 1420 Lydg. *Thebes* III. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 373 Soche a nombre gadred in to one Of worthy knightes, neuer aforn was sein, Whan they in feere, were moustred in a plein. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 349/2 Musteryn, or gadyr to-gedur, *commonstro, coaduno* *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 560 Thei moustred and assembled all the peple that thei myght gete. 1530 Palsgr. 643/1, I muster, I take the muster of men, as a capytayne doth, *je fais les monstres* What place wyll you sygne to muster your folkes in. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VI* 164 b, How busy he was in mustering, how diligent in setting forward. 1557 *Act* 4 & 5 *Philip & Mary*, c 3 § 1 Commaundment hathe bene given to divers . persons to muster their Majesties People..and to levie a nombre of them for the Service of their Majesties. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 137 b, This man would haue also footemen ready monstered 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen VI*, II. i. 112, I then in London, Muster'd my Soldiers. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph* (ed. 3), *Muster*, take view of men, in armour. 1 47 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt.* I. xxii. (1739) 40 They mustered their Arms once every year both in Towns and Hundreds. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* III. 52 When the King had mustered his Forces (for it is he that mustereth the Host to the Battel), he gave [etc.] 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 93 On Sundays, when they were mustered by the commanding officer. 1865 W. G. Palgrave *Arabia* II. 275 Before long he had mustered and equipped about thirty frigates 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xv. 241 All sides were mustering their forces in view of an impending fight. 1894 J. T. Fowler *Adamnan* Introd. 61 The Clan Neill, mustered by Columba himself.

fig. 1700 Blackmore *Paraphr. Job* xv 67 She'll draw her Troops of Terrors in array, Muster her Griefs, and horrid War display.

†**b.** *refl.*

1535 Coverdale *Isa.* viii. 9 Mustre you and gather you, take youre councel together. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 327 So that at the last they mustered themselues and they were aboue ten thousand men 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* II *Seneca*, Those lewde and lasciuious bookes, which haue mustered themselues of late yeeres in Pauls Churchyard, as chosen souldiers ready to fight vnder the deuils banner. *c* 1642 Twyne in *Wood's Life* (O. H. S.) I. 60 That afternoone they mustered themselves in the fields.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* Of an army, etc: To come together for inspection, exercise, or preparation for service.

c 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xlv. 150 Eche Man In his beste Aray, To-forn him they Mostred þere þat day. 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 143 Whan alle thassamble had mustryd and were gaderd to gyder. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cclv. 154 They went & mostred before the bastide of Arde 1530 Palsgr. 643/1, I muster, as men do that shall go to a felde. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* xx. 27 The children of Israel mustured,..and wente to mete them, and pitched their tentes ouer against them. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr* 720 Besides his soules faire temple is defaced, To whose weake ruines muster troopes of cares. 1775 A. Cooke in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev* (1853) I. 19 The country round were alarmed and mustering. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* II. 186 At every conventicle they mustered in arms. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* III § 7. 152 The royal army had already mustered in great force at the King's summons.

transf. and *fig.* 1593 Shaks *Lucr.* 442 Whose ranks of blew veins mustring to the quiet Cabinet, Where their deare gouernesse and ladie lies, Do tell her shee is dreadfullie beset 1611 Mure *Misc. Poems* i. 88 A field of fancies mustered in my mynd. 1689 H. Pitman *Relat* 23 When the young ones [*i. e.* turtle] are hatcht, they musters out of their Cells and marches into the Sea. 1700 Blackmore *Paraphr. Job* xxxvi. 158 Recruits of Vapours which arise, Drawn from the Sea to muster in the Skys.

†**d.** *trans.* To enlist, enroll. *Obs*

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 32/2 And so have mustred and entred in of record the Kynge Souldeours 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxx (1592) 483 Because he yelded his soule vnto death, & did muster himself among the transgressers 1611 Shaks *Cymb.* IV. iv 10 Newnesse Of Clotens death (we being not knowne, not muster'd Among the Bands) may driue vs to a render Where we haue liu'd 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand* xxvii, I had been rated on the books, and mustered as surgeon's mate

e. To call the roll of. Now chiefly *Naut*

To muster in (U. S.) to muster (a watch) at the time of going on duty

1670 Eachard *Cont Clergy* 48 He falls a fighting with his text, then he musters all again, to see what word was lost, or lam'd in the skirmish. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg* II. 199 When the crew have been mustered by the proper officer of the customs, and paid a month's wages in advance 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. 2nd Voy.* iv. 43 The ship's company was mustered. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxiii, The Carpenter sometimes mustered in the starboard watch. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk., Muster the watch*, a duty performed nightly at 8 p.m., and repeated when the watch is relieved up to 4 a.m.

†**f.** To take the census of. *Obs.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Censor*, one that valueth or mustreth. 1636 Brathwait *Rom Emp* 13 In the eigth yeere of his reigne hee mustred the City.

g. Of an army, etc.: To comprise, to number.

1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 6 The whole garrison mustered but six or eight men. 1851 Hussey *Papal Power* i 2 Formed a Synod of their own, mustering about 80. 1907 *Athenæum* 18 May 597/2 Davout's corps . defeated a force comprising the choicest part of the Prussian army, and mustering nearly double its numbers

h. U.S. *To muster in, to muster into* (*the*) *service* to enroll as recruits. *To muster out* (*of service*) to summon together in order to discharge from service, to discharge, pay off (soldiers)

1834 J. A. Wakefield *Hist. War* 93 The place appointed for us to be discharged at (or mustered out of the service of the United States) 1862 *U. S. Statutes* XII 339 No person under the age of eighteen shall be mustered into the United States service. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel* 25 Feb., Drunken or dishonest subalterns who have been 'mustered out'—*i. e.*, expelled the army for misconduct.

i. To produce for inspection.

1904 *19th Cent.* June 1033 The bluejacket may at any moment be called on to muster his kit.

3. To collect, bring together (persons or things); esp to bring forward from one's own stores. Often in phrases (*I, he*, etc.) *can muster* (such or such a number or amount), *as many as* (*I*, etc.) *can muster.*

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps* lxxxi i, Muster hither musicks joyes, Lute, and lyre, and tabretts noise. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* xxxiii. 32 A Daw that had a mind to be Sparkish, Trick'd himself up with all the Gay-Feathers he could Muster together 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 16 All the Hands we could muster in both Watches, Officers included, were but twelve 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II ii 135 All the remnants of old sails that could be mustered 1793 Smeaton *Eddystone L* § 286, I melted down all the pewter plates and dishes that we could muster on board the buss 1832 Ht Martineau *Ireland* II. 16 A respectable addition was made by them to the few shillings Sullivan had been able to muster. 1835 J. P. Kennedy *Horse Shoe R* ii. I mustered my horse and gun, and some decent clothes. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II. 333 The Plataans could only muster 600. 1838 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 172 We cannot muster many volumes yet. 1841 Lytton *Nt & Morn* I. iv, With your wife's fortune, you muster 2000*l* a-year. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 175 A procession of twenty coaches belonging to public functionaries was mustered.

b. *fig.* To summon, gather up (one's thoughts, courage, strength, etc.).

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L* v. ii. 85 Muster your Wits, stand in your owne defence. 1671 Milton *Samson* 402 Mustring all her wiles. 1742 Young *Nt. Th* VIII. 1319 They scarce can swallow their ebullient spleen, Scarce muster patience to support the farce. 1814 Scott *Wav* xv, Cantering his white pony down the avenue with all the speed it could muster. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxv, At length you have mustered heart to visit the old place. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* I. vi. 119 Mr. Moore's dark face mustered colour; his lips smiled [etc.]. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* VII 289, I re mounted, mustered a canter, by dint of great persuasion. 1876 Trevelyan *Macaulay* II. xv. 478 He mustered strength to dictate a letter.

4. *intr.* To assemble, gather together in a body. (Cf. 2 c *transf.* and *fig.*)

1603 Shaks. *Meas for M.* II. iv. 20 Oh, heauens Why doe's my bloud thus muster to my heart. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 57 They burn Incense about him, which they say scares away Evil Spirits and Devils, who otherwise would muster about the [dead] Body. 1819 Scott *Abbot* III, I think he comes of gentle blood—see how it musters in his face at your injurious reproof. 1869 Lowell *Gold Egg* xxv, What marvels manifold, Seemed silently to muster! 1886 C. E. Pascoe *London of To-day* xviii. (ed. 3) 159 The members of the Four-in-Hand and Coaching clubs muster in great force.

†**5.** *trans* To pass in review, to 'take stock of'.

a 1625 Fletcher & Mass. *Cust Country* v. v, With what a greedy hawkes eye she beholds me? Marke how she musters all my parts.

6. *Austral.* To take account of (one's cattle).

1858 McCombie *Hist. Victoria* vii. 89 Takere had attacked Mr. Bolden when mustering his stock 1875 Wood & Lapham *Waiting for Mail* 29 Mustering cattle.

absol. 1892 Hornung *Under Two Skies* 41 All hands were away mustering in a distant paddock

7. *intr.* To pass muster *for*.

1820 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Oxford in Vac*, I longed to coat him in russia, and assign him his place. He might have mustered for a tall Scapula

8. Muster up. **a.** To assemble or bring together (troops) for battle, etc.

c 1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* II. iii. B 7, Ile muster vp an army secretly 1593 Shaks 3 *Hen. VI*, IV viii 18 In Oxfordshire shall muster vp thy friends. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel* III ii. II 1 (1651) 450 They press and muster up wenches as we do souldiers. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 305 We were muster'd up, and received the next day two months Pay. 1790 Beatson *Nav & Mil. Mem* I. 185 Mr Hodge mustered up about three hundred volunteers. 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* 190 The few Indians.. returned with all of the tribe that they could muster up.

b. *fig* To summon up, gather up, to marshal.

1628 Prynne *Cens. Cozens* 10 Which I shall enumerate and muster vp in order 1662 *Bk Com Prayer* Pref, The old Objections mustered up. 1743 R. Blair *Grave* 79 Whilst busy-meddling Memory musters up The past Endearments of their softer Hours 1777 Priestley *Matt & Spir.* (1782) I xvi 188 Dr Oswald has mustered up all his logic to invalidate it 1813 Scott *Let.* 6 Nov, A very large river is at this moment mustering up all its waters with a voice like distant thunder 1893 Selous *Trav S. E. Africa* 111 She had mustered up courage to speak to him.

Muster, *v.*[2] *dial.* ? *Obs.* [Of Scandinavian origin: cf. Norw. *mustra* to whisper, mumble, to chatter continually (Ross), Icel. *muskra* to murmur, maunder (Vigf.).] (See quots) Hence **Mu·stering** *vbl. sb.* Also †**Mu·sterer.**

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 349/2 Must(e)ryn, or qwysp(e)ryn privyly (or rummuelon, *infra*, *H.* whyspryn), *mussito. Ibid* 436/2 Romelynge, or privy mysterynge (*P.* preuy mustringe), *ruminacio, mussitacio.* 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) V. iv 199/2 What is susurro that is called a musterer. It is a preuy rowner, that pryuely telleth false tales amonges the people for to make dyscencyon. 1825 Jamieson, *Muster*, to talk with exceeding volubility. Clydes. 1847 Halliwell, *Mustir*, to talk together privately.

Mu·ster-book. A book in which military forces are registered. Also, on a man-of-war, a book containing the names of the crew.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* (1592) 99 The beginning thereof is nothing els but a Musterbooke of names 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III ii. 146 Wee haue a number of shadowes to fill vppe the Muster-Booke 1643 Davenant *Unfort. Lovers* III i, All that I read is in the Muster-book. 1702 *Roy. Declar.* 1 June in *Lond Gaz.* No 3815/3 [They] are Required..to cause the said List to be Examined, by the Muster-Book of such Man of War. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Muster-book*, a copy of a ship of war's open list, drawn up for the use of the clerk of the check, in calling over the crew.

fig. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 296 All the Saintes, which before the commyng of Christ are written in the registers of the heauenly muster booke.

Musterd(e, obs. forms of Mustard *sb.*

†**Musterdevillers.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 mostyrdewyk (?), mister-, mustrevilers, mowster devylers, must deviles, musterler (?), musterdelyre, musterdevyle, musturdevylers, musterdevylers, -illers, -elers, -il(l)es, -yles, -yllys, -ilous, muster dewyllers, mustardevillys, mostar de velis, musterddybiles, mustardvillars, mustardavelles, mustyrddevyllers, moster develers, 5–6 musterdevilers, 6 mustredevyles, musterdevilys, muster de villois. See also Muster *sb.*[2] [From the name of the town now called Montivilliers, in Normandy.

The name (in med L. *Monasterium Villare*) appears in 1550 as *Musterdevillers* (Coke *Deb. betw. Heralds* § 108); 15th c. forms are *Moustervillers* (in *Paston Lett.* I. p. lxxix), *Mustirvilers* (ibid. p. 8)]

A kind of mixed grey woollen cloth, much used in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

1400 in *Cely Papers* (1900) 56, I have a gowyn clothe of mostyrdewyk of my lordes leveray for you. 1428 in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) X. 391 Duas Peças de Russeto Mustrevilers. 1467 *Will of Bate* (Somerset Ho), Of colour of musterdevillers. 1494 *Will Maude Parterich* (25 Feb.) P. C. C., 23 Vox, My Musterler gowne color and cuffis lyned with velwett. 1523 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 171 My musterdevilys gowne furride with shankkes. 1564 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1875) III. 187 Thai nor nane of thame..sall lit ony maner of cullouris of muster de villois.

Mustered (mʌ·stəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. MUSTER *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Gathered together; collected; assembled.

1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* (1648) 54 Know'st thou how God collects the Must'red Clouds, How in their darknesse hee his lightning shrouds? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 626 Himself their Herdsman, on the middle Mount, Takes of his muster'd Flocks a just Account.

Mustering (mʌ·stərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. MUSTER *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. MUSTER in various senses; an instance of this.

c 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 66 Withouten hors what were here mustrynges? *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 349/2 Musterynge, or gaderynge togeder of men to be schewyde, *coadunacio.* 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 246 They commaund Scherteline..to invade the enemies that wer in mustering underneth the Alpes. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii, Hee's one that hath had the mustring or conuoy of a companie. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Mustering*, the act of calling over a list of the whole ship's company, or any..detachment thereof, who are summoned to answer by their names on the occasion. 1835 W IRVING *Tour Prairies* XXVI. 231 A general mustering of our horses took place. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Dec 668 He knew what the heavy mustering on the Opposition benches meant.

b. *attrib.*

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, A mustering place, *diribitorium.* 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* vi. (1852) 138 On some field of mustering competition, have monarchs met 1899 *Scribner's Mag* XXV. 7/1 The mustering-places for the regiment were appointed in New Mexico

Mustering (mʌ·stərin), *ppl. a.* [f. MUSTER *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That musters, in senses of the vb.

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking-Gl.* (1598) A 4, Like the mustering breath of Æolus That ouerturnes the pines of Libanon. 1758 J BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 24 Let each be signed by the aforesaid mustering-officer. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xi. 211 Mustering storm-clouds blue with rain. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 110 So that his attitude should not appear strange to the mustering officer.

Musterler, (?) variant of MUSTERDEVILLERS.

Mu·ster-master. Now only *Hist.*

1. An officer who was responsible for the accuracy of the muster-roll of some portion of an army. Also, in dockyards (see quot. 1815); formerly, in penal settlements, the official charged with keeping the muster-roll of convicts. *Muster-master general* (also *chief muster-master*): see quot. 1802.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 102 He may admonish the Muster Mayster and Treasourer. 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* II. i. 24 We haue Muster-masters appointed in euerie Shiere. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* IV. i. 122 Muster-Masters are very odious vnto Captaines; for in seruing of his Prince truly, and in mustering strictly he wipeth much vndue profit from the Captaine. 1668 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacr* III. ii. § 11 As though he had been Muster-Master-Generall at that great Rendes-vous. 1666 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks (Grosart) II. 190 That all muster-masters lose their places, who shall muster any that have not taken the oaths and the sacrament. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Jan., A letter from the Duke of York commanding our payment of no wages to any of the muster-masters of the fleet. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3825/3 Her Majesty has been pleased to constitute the Rt. Hon. the Lord Walden Commissary-General of the Musters, and chief Muster master of Her Majesty's Forces. 1707 *Ibid.* No 4310/2 Her Majesty has been pleased..to..appoint Michael Hyde Esq; Commissary and Mustermaster-General of all the Forces. 1775 *Mass. Prov. Congr* 6 May (1823) 199 Muster masters in the Massachusetts army, whose business it shall be to pass muster on every soldier that shall be enlisted into said army. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit Dict*, *Muster-master-general, Commissary-general* of the Musters, one who takes account of every regiment, their number, horses, arms, &c. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Muster-master*, in royal dock-yards a person appointed by the Navy Board to call over the lists of all his Majesty's ship's companies in the different ports; as also the artificers working on board, in order to prevent false musters. 1896 *Peterson's Mag.* (U.S.) VI. 288/1 Washington directed Colonel James Glover and Muster-Master-General Moyland to co-operate with the Board of Admiralty.

fig. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 287 Their ringleader, and muster-master father Parsons. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. 449 Lucretius gives us in so exact an account of the several courses the Atoms took up in disposing themselves into bodyes, as though he had been Muster-Master-General at that great Rendes-vous.

¶ 2. Used incorrectly for 'drill-sergeant'.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 134 P 4 A new sort of Muster-master, who teaches Ladies the whole Exercise of the Fan.

Hence **Mu·stermastership.**

1664-5 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Mar., We talked also of getting W. Howe to be put into the Muster-Mastershipp in the roome of Creed. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl of Hertford* 2 Dec., Mr. Calcraft being turned out yesterday, from some muster-mastership.

Mu·ster-roll.

1. An official list of the officers and men **a.** in an army or some particular division of it; **b.** in a ship's company.

a. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 143 They are likewise to present unto the House some fit way for a perfect Muster-Roll to be made of the King's Army. 1673 *Articles & Rules for better Govt. of H. M. Forces* xli, No Man shall presume to present himself to the Muster, to be Inrolled in the Muster-Rolls, by a counterfeit or wrong Name. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 444 P 4 He shews the Muster-Roll, which confirms that he was in his Imperial Majesty's Troops. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 47 Inscribed on the muster-roll of their numerous armies. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxiv. VIII. 308 He was obliged to fill up the muster-rolls with boys of sixteen. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.* s.v., The muster-rolls are called over on the 24th of each month, when every individual answers to his name. 1888 PLUMPTRE *Ken* I. 162 It was believed that pay was drawn for the troops on the strength of false muster rolls.

b. 1809 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 757/2 If such a vessel is not provided with a muster-roll of the crew. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Muster-roll*, a document kept by the master of every British vessel, specifying the name, age, quality, and country of every person of the ship's company.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. § 7 It may bee thought I seeke to make a greate Muster-Rowle of Sciences. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 124 Tho' but, perhaps, a muster-roll of Names. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp., Reform* 21 Dec. (1876) 305 One of the brightest names in the muster-roll of English worthies. 1875 M^cLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. viii. 147 The muster-roll of heroes of faith in the Epistle to the Hebrews.

3 *Naut.* The reading of the muster-roll; roll-call.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XX, Having waited the usual hour before the governor's house, to answer to our muster-roll, and to be stared at, we were dismissed 1869 W. S. GILBERT *Bab Ball., Nancy Bell* 36 And only ten of the *Nancy's* men Said 'Here!' to the muster roll.

†**Muster-yong.** *Obs.* [? a. G. **musterjunge*, f. *muster* MUSTER *sb.*[1] + *junge* boy.] ? A boy fraudulently entered on a muster-roll.

1635 BARRIFFE *Milit. Discipl.* CXX. (1643) 415 Besides all Officers, Muster-yongs and Pasvolants

Mustesa, -ezo, obs. forms of MESTIZO.

Musth, variant of MUST *a.*[3]

Musticat, Mustice, obs. ff. MUSCAT, MESTIZO.

Mustify (mʌ·stifəi), *v. slang.* [f. MUSTY *a.*[2] + -FY] *trans.* To make musty or mouldy.

1847 MRS GORE *Castles in Air* XXI II. 201 Should I, in my own country, have dreamed of mustifying myself by a humdrum dinner in Bloomsbury Square?

Mustily (mʌ·stili), *adv. rare.* [f. MUSTY *a.*[2] + -LY[2].] **a.** In a musty or mouldy manner. † **b.** Dully; ill-humouredly. *Obs.*

a 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *False One* III. ii, These Cloaths smell mustily. 1620 MIDDLETON *World tost at Tennis* Induct, I meane, why so melancholy, thou lookst, mustily, me thinkes. *Rich* Doe I so? and yet I dwell in sweeter ayre Then you. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* 102 Apollo, what's the matter, pray, You look so mustily to day. 1755 JOHNSON, *Mustily*, Mouldily

Mustiness (mʌ·stines). [f. MUSTY *a.*[2] + -NESS.]

1. The state, condition or quality of being musty; 'mould; damp foulness' (J.).

1526-30 in Grose *Antiq. Repl* (1808) II. 205 The said page to make fires for the eyres and mustenes of the said chambers. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., Oct* (1679) 26 Keeping them [seeds] dry, and free from mustiness. 1888 MRS H. WARD *R. Elsmere* VII, The peculiar clean mustiness of the room only just opened for the summer season.

fig. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 July 47/1 The same impression of mystery, of vagueness, of mediæval mustiness and superstition is made by these dramas as by the others.

† **2.** Crossness; ill-humour. *Obs. rare.*

a 1619 FLETCHER *Bonduca* I. ii, Any mirth, and any way, of any subject, Junius, is better then unmanly mustinesse. 1734 MRS E MONTAGU *Lett.* (1809) I. 14 That he might have put it in his book of drawings among the faces that express the several passions, but he has none that express mustiness.

Mustir, Mustizo, obs. ff. MUSTER, MESTIZO.

† **Mustle,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [Cf. MUSTER *v.*[2]; also RUSTLE *v.*] *intr.* To murmur, make a noise.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 194/12 To Mustle, *strepere.*

Mustle, obs. form of MUSCLE.

Mustour(e, mustre, obs. forms of MUSTER.

Mustredevyles, variant of MUSTERDEVILLERS.

Mustroll, variant of MUSROL.

Mustrump, Mustul: see MUSHROOM, MUSSEL.

† **Mu·stulent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. L. *mustulentus, f. mustum* MUST *sb.*[1]: see -ULENT.] Abounding in must; resembling must; also *jocularly*, 'vinous'.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 3 In mustulent Autume. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Visage, Visage de pressurier*, a mustulent, or maumsie face. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Mustulent*, sweet as Must; also fresh, new, green.

Musture, obs. form of MUSTER.

† **Mu·sty,** *a.*[1] ? *Obs. rare.* [f. MUST *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Of, pertaining to, or made with must or new wine; in a state of must or newness.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 525 Now..vse this ferment ffor musty breed whom this wol condiment. 1599 MINSHEU *Span. Dict*, *Mostóso*, mustie, of sweet wine. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygëia* VIII. 32 New musty liquors remain at least equally strong for a time.

Musty (mʌ·sti), *a.*[2] (and *sb.*). Of obscure origin.

Prob. in some way related to MOISTY, MOIST adjs., the *oi* of which represents OF. *u.*]

1. 'Mouldy; spoiled with damp; moist and fetid' (J.).

1530 PALSGR. 730/1 Sprede your corne abrode, it wyll vaxe musty els. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 649/2 When his wordes be wel sifted, men shall find little fine flowre in them, but all very mustie branne. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 28 Away I scudded in the musty moth-eaten habit. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vii. 40 And was't thou faine .To houell thee with Swine and Rogues forlorne, In short, and musty straw? 1653 WALTON *Angler* xiv. 199 Have your worms well scowred, and not kept in sowre or mustie moss. 1693-4 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 216 Old musty papers are but ill company for neat cloaths and white hands 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 108 The Buyers are usually furnished with musty bad Corn from Foreign Parts. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xi, An early public-house, haunted by unsavoury smells of musty hay. 1874 BURNAND *My time* xiv. 120 She walked into the study amongst the old musty books. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 792 The damage done by the use of musty grain as food falls upon the nervous system.

b. Of food, liquors, etc.: Having a mouldy or decayed smell or taste. Of a cask, bottle, etc.: Stale-smelling, fusty.

1530 PALSGR. 319/1 Mustye as a vessel is or wyne or any other vitayle, *moysy.* 1577 *Patent Roll* 19 *Eliz.* IX, Corrupte and mustie butter. 1599 B JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. ii, He looks like a mustie bottle. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 50 You had musty victuall. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 233 If you have a musty Vessel, and by consequence dislike the Beer which comes out of it. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 67 Nor lets, like Naevius, every error pass, The musty wine, foul cloth, or greasy glass. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 141 This Venison is musty. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 433 To correct a musty Taste in Wine. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 479 In cleansing musty casks. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 7/2 The puddings were occasionally made with sour milk and musty eggs. *Ibid.*, A custard..which was sloppy and musty.

c. Of rooms, atmosphere, etc.: Having the unpleasant faint odour suggestive of mouldiness or decay.

1577 HARRISON *England* II vi. (1877) I. 156 Beare with me ..that lead thee .into a mustie malthouse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 61 Being entertain'd for a perfumer, as I was smoaking a musty roome, comes me the Prince and Claudio. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 592 Do not all Houses and Places grow musty..if the Air be any way prevented by Window-shutters..that it cannot have its free egress and regress? 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. iv. 208 The very air ..feels musty

2. *fig.* **a.** Of immaterial things, ideas, etc.: 'Stale; spoiled with age' (J.); that has lost its newness or interest; antiquated, disused, old-fashioned.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 14, I know many wise Gentlemen of this musty vocation [Antiquaries]. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* III. ii. 359 But while the grasse growes, the Prouerbe is something musty. 1683 BURNET tr *More's Utopia* (1685) 38 Some old musty laws. 1763 3 CHURCHILL *Journey* Poems 1769 II 7 Read musty lectures on Benevolence. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. XXXIX, Your newspapers delayed..till..all their intelligence is musty. 1900 H. SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* XXV, Each buried legend of his house, each musty tale of wrongs suffered and repaid came back to mind.

b. Of persons: 'Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life' (J.); antiquated, 'mouldy'.

1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 81 They settle upon their own dregs, and grow muddy and musty with long ease 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* (Chaucer Soc.) 48 How is it, you old musty Dotard, that with a sorrow you hide the keys of your Chests from me? 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 482 P 2 Being married to a Bookish Man, who has no Knowledge of the World, she is forced to spirit him up now and then, that he may not grow musty, and unfit for Conversation. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot* Wks 1775 IX. 298 None but a musty moralist would have condemned such behaviour. *a* 1763 BYROM *Poetaster* 24 Then he of old musty Bards mumbles over the Names. 1824 W. IRVING *J. Trav.* II. viii 86 A little rusty, musty old fellow, always groping among ruins. 1883 *Gd Words* 183 The doctors say we get musty and fusty if we stay in one place.

† **3.** Ill-humoured, peevish, sullen *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xlviii. 313 The ill-wounded Don Quixote was exceeding musty and melancholy, with his Face bound vp and scarred. 1622 FLETCHER *Span Curate* IV. iii, He is monstrous vexed and musty at my chessplay. 1672 SHADWELL *Miser* I. Wks. 1720 III. 9 What a Devil makes thee in so musty a humour? *c* 1728 EARL OF AILESBURY *Mem.* (1890) 691 He was very musty because I would not catch at the bait and be his bubble. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. (1767) 45 Here comes the musty trader, running over with remonstrances. I must banter the cit.

4. *Comb.*, as *musty-fusty, -smelling, walled* adjs.

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* IV. iv, In that old part of the house it is what you call *musty-fusty. 1897 MRS. E. L. VOYNICH *Gadfly* (1904) 22/1 Corridors, and stairs, all more or less *musty-smelling. 1751 *Female Foundling* II. 135 An old, *musty walled Chapel.

† **B.** *sb.* A kind of snuff having a musty flavour.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 P 11 I'll call at Charles's, and know the Shape of his Snuff-Box...I ought to be informed, whether he takes Spanish or Musty. *Ibid.* No. 79 P 3, I made her resign her snuff-box for ever, and half drown herself with washing away the stench of the musty.

Musty (mʌ·sti), *a.*[3] *rare.* [f. MUST *sb.*[5] or *a.*[3] + -Y.] = MUST *a.*[3]

1868 *Morn. Star* 6 Jan., The twentieth [elephant] was so vicious and 'musty'. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 57 The two 'musty' camels.

† **Mu·sty,** *v. Obs.* [f. MUSTY *a.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To become musty. *lit.* and *fig.*

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* II. § 22. 160 Corne..being so heaped together. mustieth, putrifieth, and is made unfit for use. 1633 SHIRLEY *Gamester* II. ii, But I may lose it ere I go to bed. Dost think 't shall musty? What's a hundred pound? 1708 T. BROWN *Lett. Dead to Living* (1707) II. 68 You..keep your Reputation musty'ng upon an old Foundation, which is ready to sink.

2. *trans.* To render or make musty or mouldy.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 61 It [the wheat] was mustied and spoiled with lying so long in the Ground.

Musty: see MUSTER. **Mustyr(re:** see MUSTERE.

Mustyrddevyllers, obs. f. MUSTERDEVILLERS.

Musuk, Musulman: see MUSSUCK, MUSSULMAN.

Musume(e, -më, -mé, variant forms of MOUSMÉ.

Musure, Musycke, obs. ff. MUSER[2], MOSAIC.

Musycyen, -yssyon, obs. forms of MUSICIAN.

Mut, obs. form of MOOT *v.*[1], MOTE *v.*[1], MUTE *sb.*

† **Muta·bilate**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *mūtābil-is* MUTABLE *a.* + -ATE] *trans.* To change.

? 1685 T. BROWN *Adv. Oates* Wks. 1730 IV. 245 It is a Folly..to..yield to Melancholly; for 'twill mutabilate poor Nature's Light, And turn it's Day into a gloomy Night.

Mutability (miūtăbi·lĭti). [a. F. *mutabilité*, ad. L. *mūtābilitās*: see next and -ITY.]

1. Disposition to change, variableness, inconstancy.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 851 Now sith hire whiel by no way may sojorne, what wastow if hire mutabilite Ryght as þi seluen list wol don by the. 1412–20 LYDG. *Troy Bk.* I. v. (1513) C j b, They saye that chaunge and mutabylyte Aproped ben to femynyte. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 191 The Duke of Somerset, was incontinently, for his greate mutabilitie and lightnes, beheded at Exam. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 1 It would argue mutability in God to revoke that Law, and establish another instead of it. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 162 ¶ 6 This Mutability of Temper and Inconsistency with our selves is the greatest Weakness of human Nature, so [etc.]. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xviii. 77 He had himself experienced the mutability of the public taste. 1883 LINDA VILLARI *Machiavelli & Times* II. i. III. 242 Of his easy mutability we find proofs in two of the various *Discorsi* written by him [*sc.* Guicciardini].

2 Liability to change.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 223 For truly the firste trawthe whiche is God may not be where mutabilite is founde. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 433 That heavenly kingdome, which is not subiect to mutabilitie or chaunge. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii § 6 The law whereby he worketh is eternall, and therefore can haue no shew or cullor of mutabilitie. 1628 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XVI iv, How slippery are the stations of earthly honors, and subject to continuall mutabilitie. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 70 What exhibitions various hath the world Witness'd of mutability in all That we account most durable below! 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii 389, I endeavoured to satisfy myself of the mutability which had been ascribed to them [*i. e.* the veins in glaciers].

b. An instance of this.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* i 20 Prosperus men prouidis nocht to resist the occasions of the mutabilitеis. 1598 YONG *Diana* 67 What place is there so strong, where one may be safe from the mutabilities of time? 1648 CHAS. I *Declar.* 22 Nov. *Wks* (1662) 293 It is the humour of those who are of this Weather-cock-like disposition to love nothing but mutabilities 1711 SHAFTESB. *Misc. Refl.* II. iii. Charact. III. 95 We Islanders, fam'd for other Mutabilitys, are particularly noted for the Variableness..of our Weather. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* III. 78 Simonides moralizes upon the mutabilities of life. 1888 PLUMPTRE *Ken* I. p. xl *note*, One could scarcely find a more striking instance of the mutabilities of history.

Mutable (miū·tăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 muitable. [ad. L. *mūtābil-is* changeable, f. *mūtāre* to change: see -ABLE.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Liable or subject to change or alteration.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 107 (Camb. MS.) The whiche destynal causes, whan they passen owt fro the bygynnynges of the vnmoeuable puruyaunce, it mot nedes be þat they ne be nat Mutable. 1456 in *Coventry Corpus Chr. Plays* 117 With-oute whom [i. e. Fortune], alther non playnly can prosper, That in this muitable lyfe ar nowe procedyng, I am come thurgh love. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV (1570) C vj b/2, Protheus..Mutable of figure oft times in one houre. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xv. § 1 Although no lawes but positiue be mutable, yet all are not mutable which be positiue. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. viii 306 There is no East and West in Nature; nor are those absolute and invariable, but respective and mutable points. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 ¶ 15 The Use of Clothes continues, though the Fashion of them has been mutable. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. i. 347 Mutable Flycatcher. *Muscicapa mutata.* 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xc, Her mutable countenance had now all the fixedness and paleness of marble. 1902 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* II. xvi. 428 Like all other laws those of the Kirk proved to be mutable.

absol. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 352 Let a man learn to look for the permanent in the mutable and fleeting.

b. *Gram.* Subject to mutation.

1707 LHUYD *Archæol. Brit.* 300 The Consonants are divided into Mutable and Immutable. The Mutable are such as by the Addition of an h, or else by a full point (.) above them, either alter or lose their Pronunciation, as b, c [etc.]. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 28 Nouns of many syllables, the last of which is mutable, are exemplified in the following Table. 1843 W. NEILSON *Irish Gram.* 5 The sounds of the mutable consonants, when aspirated, differ materially from those which they receive, when simple.

2. Inconstant in mind, will, or disposition; fickle; variable. Now somewhat *rare.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Troy Bk.* I. v. (1513) C j b, Theyr hertes be so freell and vnstable Namely in youthe so meuynge and mutable That [etc.]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 191 b, Least the sight..might..also wyn the hartes of the mutable commonaltie. *Ibid., Rich. III* 48 The mutable mynde of quene Elyzabeth. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. vii. 260 They call Fortune whatsoever is doubtfull..and for this cause they feigne her a mutable and blind Goddesse 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 85 Paris with her servile sons, A headstrong, mutable, ferocious race, Bow'd to the invader's yoke. 1828 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cvi, A child Most mutable in wishes but in mind A wit as various. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vii. 468 Ever variable and mutable as woman, Elizabeth was perplexing and baffling to her counsellors. 1872 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xix. 339 The most fertile imagination and the most mutable caprice have created the fashions of painting, as well as those of garments.

B. *sb.*

1. *pl.* Things capable of change. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 150 Having its inherance in movables or mutables.

2. A mutable consonant (see A. 1 b).

1821 O'REILLY *Irish Dict.* Introd. 2 The division of the consonants into mutables and immutables. 1843 W. NEILSON *Irish Gram.* 4 [Letters] capable of aspiration, or mutables.

Hence **Mu·tably** *adv.*, in a mutable manner; so as to be capable of change; also, with constant change or variation; **Mu·tableness** (now *rare*), mutability.

1481 BOTONER *Tulle Old Age* (Caxton) b 3, The mutableines & euyl dysposicion of men hit is so grete in oure dayes. 1582 HATMAN *Barth. De P. R.* v. vi. 39 If ye eie be to much mouing it betokeneth..mutablenesse of affection. 1646 E. F. *Marrow Mod. Divin.* (ed. 2) 13 Though he and his will were both good, yet were they mutably good. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps. cxix* verse 123 (1681) 832 Every man is, or may be a liar, because of the mutableness of his Nature 1703 J. BARRETT *Analecta* 32 How little valuable are all Worldly things, that are so unstable!. their mutableness would take off so much as would leave them of little Value. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 509 Rather greasy; often in some positions mutably resplendent.

Mutage (miū·tedʒ). [a. F. *mutage*, f. *muter*, see MUTE *v.*[4]] The process of muting wine. Cf. MUTE *v.*[4] 1839 in URE *Dict. Arts.*

† **Mu·tal**, *a. Obs rare*[−1]. [irreg f. L. *mūt-āre* to change + -AL] Changeable.

a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey*, etc. (1825) II. 139 Fortune.., Which is of nature bothe cruel and mutall.

Mutanize, obs. form of MUTINIZE.

Mutate (miū·tēt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *mūtāt-us*, pa. pple. of *mūtāre* to change.] **A.** *adj. Bot.* Changed. *rare*[−0]. 1840 in PAXTON *Bot. Dict*

B. *sb. Gram.* A form having a mutated vowel.

1875–6 H. SWEET in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 558 Several of the words given above may also be mutates, such as *ded, sed, gredig.*

Mutate (miūtē·t), *v.* [f. L. *mūtāt*, ppl. stem of *mūtāre* (:—older **moitāre*, f. root **moi-* to change, whence MEAN *a.*[1]): see -ATE.] **a.** *intr.* To undergo change, be transmuted. Now only *Gram.* to undergo mutation **b.** *trans.* (*Gram.*) To cause mutation of (a sound). Hence **Muta·ted** *ppl. a.*

1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 53 Since men of rank, when they mutate From one into another state, Assume the nature most allied To that which they must throw aside. 1875–6 H. SWEET in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 549 It is extremely probable that all subjunctives originally had mutated vowels.

Mutation (miūtē·ʃən) [a. F. *mutacion* (13th c. in Littré), *-ation*, ad. L. *mūtātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *mūtāre* to change: see MUTATE and -ATION.]

1. The action or process of changing; alteration or change in form or qualities.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* Pr. vi. 18 (Camb. MS.), ffor-thi wenestow þat þise Mutacyouns of fortune fletyn with-owte gouernor. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3980 To maken.. That merveyllous mutacion, Bred in-to flessbe, wyn in-to blood. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xli (1869) 24 Al mutacioun that is doon in haste j hate. *c* 1522 BP. FOX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser II. II. 4 Thestate & condicion of the Toune & Marches of Calis & other Fortryses within the same, & of theyr ruynes, decayes, mutacyons, and alteracions, fro the auncyent estatus and ordinances [etc.]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clv. 187 It is conie to the kynges knowledge, howe that his subgettes ar sore greued by reason of the mutacyon of ye moneys. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. i. 11 O world! But that thy strange mutations make vs hate thee Life would not yeelde to age. 1655 G. S. in Hartlib *Ref. Commw. Bees* 21, I took the pain to observe and collect the Generation of several Insects, with their various mutations from kind to kind. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. iv. 54 The Mutations or changes incident to melody which in modern music we should call. modulation. *a* 1849 HOR. SMITH *Addr. Mummy* ix, Since first thy form was in this box extended We have above ground seen some strange mutations. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* vi, More than three years had intervened almost without mutation in that stationary household.

† b. Changeableness. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (1550) 23 Suche is ye mutacyon of the common people, lyke a rede wyth euery wind is agitable and flexible.

† c. Change in government, revolution. Also, ? revolt, insurrection. *Obs.*

In the sense 'revolt' the word may be a. OF. *meutacion*, f. *meute* riot, uproar (see MUTE *sb.*[3]).

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar* x. (1530) 12 He douted lest in his absence there shuld arise some chaunge or mutacyon in Fraunce. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 432 We had bin then by this time firmly rooted past fear of Commotions or Mutations. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* I. xvi. § 5 He..exacted the tribute as a penalty for the mutations they had made in the country.

† 2. *concr.* (*Roman Antiq.*) As rendering of L. *mutatio* (see quot. 1610). *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 65 Also Mutations; for so they called in that age, the places where strangers, as they journeied did change their post-horses [etc.]. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 326 Pillars of stone, whereon they inscribed the distances from the regal Cities, Stations, and Mutations

3. *Mus.* a. In mediæval solmization: The change from one hexachord to another involving a change of the syllable applied to a given note.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Mutation is the leauing of one name of a note and taking another in the same sound. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 16 To a Musitian. Mutation is the putting of one concord for another in the same Key. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 743 The author is speaking of the sixth division of harmonic, which was mutation. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxiii. 534 In music the Greeks distinguished..rhythmus, mutations, and melopœia.

b. *Mutation stop*: a stop whose pipes produce tones one-fifth or a major third above the proper pitch of the key struck, or above one of its octaves. So *mutation rank.*

1855 HOPKINS *Organs* 110 Mutation or Filling-up Stops do not give a sound corresponding with the key pressed down; but some sound g on the C key, others e 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 153 The proper balancing of the foundation and mutation ranks.

c In violin-playing: 'The shifting of the hand from one position to another' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

4. *Gram.* a. In the Celtic languages, a change of an initial consonant, depending on the grammatical (or, prehistorically, on the phonetic) character of the preceding word.

1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 124 That remarkable system of Initial mutations of consonants which distinguishes the Celtic languages from all others in Europe. 1904 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 621/3 If Welsh loses its mutations as South Wales is doing slightly, we shall be sorry

b. = UMLAUT.

1875–6 H. SWEET in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 558 The mutation of original *ā*, which is written *æ* in WS *Ibid.* 567 The most marked distinction between A[nglo-]F[risian] and O[ld] S[axon] is the want of 'umlaut' or mutation in the latter. 1887 SKEAT *Princ. Eng. Etymol.* Ser. I. 211 In many instances, the original vowel of the root has suffered both mutation and gradation

Comb. 1892 SWEET *Eng. Gramm.* I. 315 The following mutation-plurals are still in common use.

5. *Law.* a. In French law (see quot. 1856). Also Comb. (in Canada) *mutation-fine.*

1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 59 § 5 Every droit de lods et ventes, and mutation fine of every description [Lower Canada]. 1856 BOUVIER *Amer. Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 195 *Mutation*, French law. Applied to designate the change which takes place in the property of a thing in its transmission from one person to another. It is nearly synonymous with transfer.

b. *Mutation of libel* (see quot. 1856).

1685 CONSETT *Pract. Spirit. Courts* III. i. § 2 (1700) 82 We now come to the other part of *Mynsinger* his purpose (*Scil.*) the mutation or changing of Libels; *mutare Libellum*, to change the Libel, is to vary and alter the substance of it. 1856 BOUVIER *Amer. Law Dict* (ed. 6) II. 195 *Mutation of libel*, practice. An amendment allowed to a libel, by which there is an alteration of the substance of the libel.

6. *Biology.* Used (in contrast to *variation*) for the kind of change which results in the production of a new species. Applied by De Vries (*Die Mutations-theorie* 1901) to the process by which, according to his theory, a new species is suddenly produced by a departure from the parent type. Hence quasi-*concr.* a species resulting from this process.

1894 W. B SCOTT in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Nov. 372 Bateson's results emphasize strongly the difference between variation and that steady advance along certain definite lines which Waagen called mutation. 1904 *Westm. Gas.* 23 Apr. 12/3 It is with the origin of the minor species that the De Vries Mutation Theory is concerned. 1905 in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* LXI. *Proc* p. lxxiii, A mutation, in the palæontological and original sense, may be defined as a contemporaneous assemblage of individuals united by specific identity of structure *inter se*, and by common descent from a known pre-existing species, from which they differ in some minute but constant character or characters. 1907 *Athenæum* 31 Aug. 242/1 The theory of mutation assumes that a species has its birth, its lifetime, and its death, even as an individual, and that throughout its life it remains one and the same. By a mutation it does not change itself, but simply produces a new type. The mutation 'is allied to its ancestor as a branch is to a tree'.

Mutative (miū·tătiv), *a.* [a. OF. *mutatif* (1493 Godef.), a. med.L. *mūtātīv-us* f *mūtāt-*, ppl. stem of *mūtāre* to change: see -ATIVE.]

1. Of or pertaining to change or mutation.

1743 [see METABOLIC *a.* 1]. 1907 *Athenæum* 31 Aug. 242/3 Whilst wheat, oats, peas, and vetches are still in a mutative state or period, barley is now in a period of stability.

2. Given to change, changeable.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 533 He is neither so mutative and *dissimilis sibi* as Odoherty.

† **Muta·tor**. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. L. *mūtātor*, agent-noun f. *mūtāre* to change.] One who changes.

1632 [see PLANTATOR 1].

Mutatory (miū·tătəri), *a.* [ad. mod.L. type **mūtātōri-us*: see prec. and -ORY.] Changing; mutable; variable. In recent Dicts.

Mutazalite, variant form of MOTAZILITE.

Mutch (mʊtʃ). *dial.* Also *Sc* 5 mwch, 5–6 much, 7 mooche. [a. MDu. *mutse* (mod.Du. *muts*) = MGH., mod.G. *mutze*; prob. a shortened form of MDu. *amutse, almutse*, MHG. *armuz, almuz*, med.L. *almutia*, F. *aumusse*, Pr. *aumussa*, Sp. *almucio* AMICE[2]; the origin of the Rom. word, which meant a covering for head and shoulders worn by canons, is obscure. Cf. MOZZETTA.]

† 1. *Sc.* A night covering for the head. Often *night mutch. Obs.*

1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot.* (1877) I. 39, v elne of Holland claith for sarkis and muchis. *Ibid.* 40, ij elne of lawne for my Lordis muchis. 1474 *Ibid.* 97, j elne of Hollande claith for mwchis to the King. *Ibid.* 41, viij elne of Hollande claith for sarkis and mwchys. 1503 *Ibid.* (1900) II. 211 Item, for thre muches brocht hame be him to the King. 1512 *Sc. Bk. Customs* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 322 Mutches called nycht mutches of linning plane..nycht

mutches embrodered with gold and siluer. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Spald. Club) II. 388 He had on his heid ane white perilit mvtche. 1821 SHENNAN *Tales* 75 (E.D.D.) Even her night-mutch did appear: The vera plaits aboon her brow.

2. A cap or coif, usually of linen, worn by women and young children. Also *attrib.*

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc) 188 We call here a cap, a mutch, if it be linen. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc* (1762) 9 Their toys and mutches were sae clean, They glanced in our ladsea' een. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxxvi, Mrs. Fenton, with her mutch off,..was seen trying to sunder the challengers and the champions 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 113 The old mother, Mrs. Brown, in her white mutch,.. and a few neighbours stood round the room. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 36 The 'mutch' box lined with pale green paper.

Hence **Mutchless** *a.*, without a cap.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 216 The mutchless mawsie flings herself frae the tap step.

Mutchado, -atoe: see MOUSTACHE, MUSTACHIO.

Mutcher, dial. variant of MOOCHER.

Mutchkin (mʊ·tʃkin). *Sc.* Also 6 **mych-, mutskin, musking,** 7 **mutchin, mwching,** 8 **mutchken, -kine, muchkin.** [a. early mod.Du. *mudseken* (now *mutsje*), app. an irregular diminutive of *mud(de* MUD *sb.*[4]] A measure of capacity for liquids (or for dry substances of a powdery or granular character); the fourth part of the old Scots pint, or about three-quarters of an imperial pint.

† 1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 12 Quhilkis makis..of þe new mete now ordanit ix pyntis & three muchekynis. 1508 *Acc Ld. High Treas. Scot* (1902) IV 113 Item, to Pieris the payntour, for glew, thre mychkinnis olye, calk, for the chapell. 1591 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spald Club) 200 Item thrie muskingis aquavitye xv *s.* 1603 *Rec. Convent Roy. Burghs Scot.* (1870) II. 157 Ilk burgh caus mak and haue all thair mesouris of stovpeis of quart, pynt, choping, and mwching,. conformeable to the jadge and stovpe of Sterling. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 478 With Wine, a mutchkin, thrice a weeke Pack'd in her pocket. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit.* (ed 7) IV. 252 Boys and Girls, coming. to sell us Whortleberries, sold to every one of us near a Mutchkin for a Baubee. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 85 The proportion was like our mutchkin of salt to twenty pound weight of butter. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxix, He whistled the 'Bob of Dumblain', under the influence of half a mutchkin of brandy. *a* 1884 PEERIE *Nugæ Eccles.* I. 24 Another mutchkin, Dibble.

b. *Comb.*, as *mutchkin cap, stoup, tin.*

1721 RAMSAY *Ode to Ph—* iii, That mutchkin stoup it hauds but dribs. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry* 7 Paint Scotland greetan owre her thrissle; Her mutchkin stowp as toom's a whissle. *a* 1792 GROSE *Olio* (1796) 115 Paddy lifted a muchkin tin, and threw it at the narrator. 1823 GALT *Gilhaise* xiv, A smith came in for a mutchkin-cap of ale.

Mute (miūt), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Forms. *α.* 4-5 **muwet,** 4-6 **mewet, muet,** 5 **mwet, muyt,** 6 **muete,** *β.* 5 **mut,** 6- **mute.** [ME. *muet* (*mewet, muwet*), a. F. *muet*:—popular L. **mūtettus* dim. of L. *mūtus*. In the 16th c. the word was assimilated in spelling and pronunciation to L. *mūtus* (whence OF. *mu*, Pr. *mut*, Sp. *mudo*, It. *muto*).] **A.** *adj.*

1. Not emitting articulate sound; silent.

To stand mute (*of malice*): in *Law*, to refuse deliberately to plead.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 194 She stod forth mewet [*v. r.* muwet] mylde and mansuete. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 172 Thei were alle stille and mewet as though thei hadde be dombe. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II 784 She [was] neither mute, nor full of bable. 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c 5 If any person stand muet or wilnot directly answere to the same offences. 1547 [see MALICE *sb* 6]. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* I vii. § 3 When Counsellors and seruants stand mute and silent. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI § 234 He could not be so ignorant as not to know what judgment the law pronounced against those who stood mute, and obstinately refused to plead. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xv, Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest. 1772 *Act* 12 *Geo. III*, c 20 Such Person so standing Mute..shall be convicted of the Felony or Piracy charged in such Indictment or Appeal. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xxii, Which task'd thy pipe too sore, and tired thy throat—It fail'd, and thou wast mute! 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 May 12/1 At the Middlesex Sessions on Saturday..a young woman. was found by the jury to be standing mute of malice. *Ibid*, It was not till 1827 that it was enacted that a plea of not guilty should be entered for a prisoner who stood mute of malice.

b. *transf.* in the sense: Not emitting sound; not manifesting sound. *Mute swan*: the common swan, *Cygnus olor.*

1513 MORE *Rich III* in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 794 All was still and muete, and not one worde answered to. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xcvii, For sommer and his pleasures waite on thee, And thou away, the very birds are mute. 1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 117 The water passing along with a mute and vnapeedy current. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 17 The children of Israel..having hung up their then mute Instruments..eate down. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* 14 Feb., The martin is rather a mute bird. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 543 Mute Swan. *Ibid.* 542 *note*, We change the name of the Tame Swan into Mute, as..this species emits no sound. 1790 BRUCE *Trav. Source Nile* III. 55 The sky-lark is here, but is mute the whole year, till the first rains fall in November 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xv, The groves are still and mute! 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* x, Mute was the room,—mute the house. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Obermann* ii, Behind are the abandoned baths Mute in their meadows lone. 1884 WOOD in *Sunday Mag.* May 306/2 The descendants of Mute Swans, Greylag Geese and Wild Ducks.

c. Proverbial phrases. *As mute as a fish* or *fishes* (and dialectically, *as mute as a mackerel, maid, mouse, poker, statue, stone*).

c 1405 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6067 They be as Muet as a stone *c* 1440 *Compleynt* 50 in *Temple of Glas* 59 A tunge I haue, but wordys none, But stonde mut as any stone. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 67 Be thou eke as mewet as a mayde. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 38 What wife he shall haue whether she shall be as mute as a Fish, or haue a tongue as loude as a Fish-Wife. 1621-3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* III. iii, Be silent, mute, Mute as a statue. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. (1767) 20 *Sir Will.* You can be secret as well as serviceable? *Skyf.* Mute as a mackerel. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 141 The Nabob's friends had stood all this while as mute as fishes. 1807 in *Spirit Publ Jrnls.* XI. 3 The members as mute as fishes gaping for loaves 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxviii, Damme, sir, if he wasn't as mute as a poker. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. v, They one and all became suddenly as mute as mice.

2. Destitute of the faculty of speech; dumb. Also *absol.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi 111 Bothe meseles & mute and in the menysoun blody, Ofte he heled suche he ne helde it for no maistrye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 117 b/1 Zoe whyche had ben muet & dombe vii yere by a sekenes that she had. 1549 *Alcoran* 176 They shall be infamous, deaf, mute, and blinde, and condemned to the flames of hell, because they are wicked. 1651 G. W. tr *Cowel's Inst.* 173 He that is mute can neither Covenant nor promise, since he cannot speak nor utter words congruous to a Covenant. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxiii, For though from earliest childhood mute, The lad can deftly touch the lute. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 418 The leading peculiarities of hysterical mutism are these. . The subjects of this disability are completely mute

b. Applied to the lower animals as lacking the power of articulate speech. Cf. DUMB *a.* 1 b

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX 557 Beasts, whom God on thir Creation-Day Created mute to all articulat sound. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor., Anger* VII (1692) 392 A Brutal Folly, to be Offended at a Mute Animal 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 35 Oaths seem to be considered as the only language the mute creation can comprehend.

3. Temporarily bereft of the power of speech.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 271/2 The blessyd Berthylmewe entryd in to the temple and made the deuylle soo muet that he gat noo remembraunce to them that adoured hym. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 418 Noble men at their meetinges should not be mute and tong-tyed. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I xvi 83 This number is no Representative; because..it becomes oftentimes a mute Person, and unapt for the government of a Multitude. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 28 Then he's struck mute. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 352 The fear of being silent makes us mute. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 498 Mute with wonder I stood

4. Of things or action: Not characterized by or attended with speech or vocal utterance.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 49 When he speakes, .the mute Wonder lurketh in mens eares. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 684 Mute solemn Sorrow, free from Female Noise 1802 COLERIDGE *Hymn bef. Sunrise* 26 Mute thanks and secret ecstasy. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem Patmos* ix. 121 The four and twenty Elders prostrate themselves in mute adoration. 1898 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 15 Their mute appealing expression

b. *transf.*

1607 SIR R. COTTON *View Reign Hen. III* 45 In himselfe hee reformed his naturall Errors, Princes Manners though a mute law haue more of life and vigour then those of letters. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 185 The jurisdiction of the magistrate was mute and impotent. 1782 W. GILPIN *River Wye* 91 He will work them up with such colours, mute, or vivid, as best accord with the general tone of his land-cape.

5. *Gram.* and *Phonetics.* a. Of a consonant: Produced by an entire interruption of the passage of breath, or by the complete closure of the organs of the mouth; 'stopped'.

After late L. *mūtus*, Gr. ἄφωνος

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii. (Arb) 135 The vowell is alwayes more easily deliuered then the consonant. and of consonants, the liquide more then the mute. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 408/1, T. is a mute Letter, and sounded through the Teeth

† b. Of a consonant: Voiceless. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 369 (*Zh*) the sonorous Consonant, and (*Sh*) its correspondent mute...The first being vocal, the other mute.

c. Of a letter: Not pronounced, silent.

1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* (1818) 181 What tho' graves become acute too? What tho' accents become mute too? 1846 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* III. 6 It gradually was established that when a mute *e* followed a single consonant the preceding vowel was a long one.

6. *Astrol.* (see quot. 1696).

1658 GADBURY *Docir. Nativities* 39 Some Signs there are which be termed mute.. If any of the mute Signs ascend in a Nativity [etc.]. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Mute Signs*, are those which are denominated from Creatures that have no Voice, as *Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces*; and in Nativities, when the Significators therein, do spoil or cause some Impediment in the Speech of him that is born. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 296 *Mute Signs*, they are called dumb signs by the Arabians, and are said to have an effect on the native's speech, and cause dumbness.

7. *Sporting.* Not giving tongue (said of hounds while hunting). *To run mute*, to follow the chase without giving tongue.

1677 COX *Genil. Recr.* (ed. 2) 17 When Hounds or Beagles run long without opening or making any cry, we say, they run Mute. 1843 SURTEES *Handley Cross* V. 101 A short sharp chirp is borne on the breeze; it is Heroine all but running mute. 1855 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* IV. 119 The defects which should especially be avoided are—first, 'babbling'; secondly, mute running *Ibid.*, 'Babbling', 'mute running', and 'skirting', are dependent upon a defect in breeding. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 582 *Mute*, silent, the hounds going too fast to speak. Some hounds are naturally mute.

8. Of wine: (See quot.). Cf. MUTE *sb.*[4]

1802 *Tilloch's Philos. Mag.* X. 151 In Languedoc, a kind of wine is made of white grapes called mute wine, which is employed to sulphur others...This wine never ferments, and for that reason is called mute wine.

9. Said of metals that do not ring when struck.

1806 TURTON tr. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* VII. Expl. Terms. 1841 MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treas.* (1848) 487/2.

10. *Comb.*

1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir Events* 321 Mute-strucken with this lustre. he remained quite astonished. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 53 This Mute-man fortuned to see the Murtherer of his Father. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 162 Herds and flocks Drop the dry sprig, and, mute-imploring, eye The falling verdure. 1746 SMOLLETT *Advice* 41 Bribe him, to feast my mute-imploring eye, With some proud lord, who smiles a gracious lie! 1850 BROWNING *Christmas Eve* xx. 62 Stumbling, mute-mazed, at nature's chance.

B. *sb.*

1. *Phonetics.* [See A. 5.] An element of speech formed by a position of the vocal organs such as stops the passage of the breath, or entirely interrupts the sound; a stopped consonant, a 'stop'.

1530 PALSGR. Introd 20 Theyr consonantes be devyded in to mutes & liquides or semivocalles. 1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Mutes (*mutæ*), these letters *b, c, d, g, k, k, p, q, t*, are so called, because they have no sound, without the assistance of a vowel. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 383/1 In Indian languages (p') would be felt as a final post-aspirated mute.

allusively. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxii (1657) 280 We use to say, That at meetings young men should be Mutes, and old men Vowels.

† **2.** *In mute*, in an undertone. *Obs.*

c 1530 *Crt of Love* 148 In mewet spak I, so that noght astert, By no condicion, word that might be herd.

3. A person precluded by nature, mutilation, or employment from the exercise of speech.

a. A dumb person; one deprived of the power of articulate speech owing to some congenital or pathological infirmity.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 74 Fifty Mutes he hath borne deafe and dumbe. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 53, I have heard a story of a Mute, that was born Mute. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks 1755 III. 11. 25 Love can with speech inspire a mute. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xvi, The pretty mute was mistress of several little accomplishments. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 335 In Hancock there are only 3 persons between 14 and 21 who cannot read and write; and they are mutes. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII. 109 The hysterical mute expresses himself in writing easily and correctly.

transf. 1775 GIBBON *Priv. Lett* 25 Feb (1896) I 251, I am still a Mute; it is more tremendous than I imagined; the great speakers fill me with despair, the bad ones with terror 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit* (1867) 687 The mute who cannot speak at a dinner or on the hustings, is eloquent in a pamphlet.

b. An actor on the stage whose part is performed only in dumb-show.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love* 32 Mutes vpon a stage called forth to fill vp a roome and make a shew. 1604 DEKKER *Kings' Entertainm.* C j, The Personages (as well Mutes as Speakers) in this Pageant were these 1765 E. THOMPSON *Meretriciad* (ed 6) 48 Behind him waddles a theatric Mute. 1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 18 Jan., It made me feel, once more..like a mute upon the stage 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar 376/2 The sea green robes of a beautiful mute in Mr Gilbert's topsy-turvy plays.

c. In oriental countries: A dumb house-servant or janitor; usually one who has been deliberately deprived of the power of speech.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I ii 232 Our graue Like Turkish mute, shall haue a tonguelesse mouth. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 763 Hee saw seauen Muts (these are strong men, bereft of their speech, whom the Turkish tyrants haue always in readinesse, the more secretly to execute their bloody butcherie). 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 393 As his Guard of Mutes On the great Sultan wait. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1897) 25 The mutes who throng their antechambers.

† d. *Law.* One who refuses to plead to an indictment. *Obs* (Cf. MUTE *a.* 1 *note.*)

1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* I. iii. 3 In our Common Law, Mutes at the Bar, who would not plead to the Indictment, are Adjudged guilty. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 31 He, that doth refuse to put himself upon his Legal Trial of God, and the Countrey, is a Mute in Law. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 187 Judgment was given against him as a Mute.

e. A professional attendant at a funeral; a hired 'mourner'.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 219 Forty gentlemen .submitted to wait as mutes with their backs against the wall of the chamber where the body laid in state. 1842 *Literary Gaz.* 31 Dec. 897/2 There he saw the two mutes and the hearse at the door. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* I. 23 Those who had met at the depôt like a pair of mutes, sat down to table with holiday faces.

4. *Mus.* a. A clip of metal, wood or ivory that can be placed over the bridge of a violin or similar stringed instrument to deaden the resonance without affecting the vibration of the strings.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Music* (ed. 3). 1894 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 590 He played it over a dozen times with the mute on his violin after she had gone to rest.

b. A pear-shaped leather pad or piece of metal which can be inserted into the bell of a metal wind-instrument to check the emission of sound.

1841 *Musical World* Apr. 247 A mute is a piece of brass formed to fit the inside of the bell of a trumpet. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 176 The mutes which soften the tone of brass instruments.

5. *Comb.*, as *mute-like* adj.; **mute-closure** (*Phonetics*), closure of the oral passage so as to form a mute.

1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* iv 62 These are the only mute-closures found in English, or French, or German. 1889 Clark Russell *Marooned* xvii, There is really no need for such a mute-like face as yours.

† **Mute,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **meute,** 6–7 **mewte,** 7 **mut, muite,** 8 **mewt.** [f. Mute *v.*[1] Cf. F. *émeut* of the same meaning.]

1. The action of 'muting'; *concr.* (*sing.* and *pl.*) dung (of birds).

1575 Turberv. *Falconrie* 116 If hir mewtes bee cleane and white. 1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* 31 You have a speciall regard to observe, if she [*sc.* the hawk] make a cleane mute 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb* 140 If your Hawke . get any inward bruise, which you shall know by the blacknesse or bloodinesse of their mute, you shall then annoynt her meat..with Sperma-Cœtæ till her mutes be cleare againe. 1648 G Daniel *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 45 Like a Falcon . Check'd by my bonds, I fall, And lime my Selfe, in all The mute and Slime. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Mute,* dung, especially of Birds. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s v *Apostume,* They must be held on the Fist until they have made one or two Mewts. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I 426 The reddish colour is given by the mute of birds.

2. A kind of slimy discharge, as mucus.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. cxiii. 306 It doth mundifie and clense the breast of all cold meutes or flegme.

† **Mute,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 4 **mut,** 9 **meute.** [a. OF. *muete, meute* (mod.F *meute*) :—popular L. **movita,* verbal noun f. L *movēre* to Move. Cf. med.L. *mota* (from OFr.).]

1. A pack of hounds.

13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1720 Thenne was hit hf vpon list to lyþen þe hounder, When alle þe mute hade hym met, menged to-geder. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xxxv, Þanne shulde þe sergeant of þe mute of þe herte houndes . make alle hem of þe office . hardell þeire houndes 1486 *Bk St Albans* F vj b, A Mute of houndes. 1664 *Spelman's Gloss., Mute,* a Kenel or Crie of Hounds 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 132/1 Hounds 16 [are] a Kennell of Hounds, or a Mute.

2. The cry of hounds working.

13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1915 Hit was þe myriest mute þat euer men herde *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 2192 Alle men þat mut herde of þe muri houndes, seweden after ful swiþe to se þat mury chace

¶ 3. Misused for Mew *sb.*[2] 1.

The mistake seems to have arisen from confusion with the med.L *mūta* mew for hawks

1854 Milman *Lat Chr.* VII. I III 117 The cloisters became . the kennels of their hounds, the meutes of their hawks

Mute (miūt), *sb.*[4] *dial.* A kind of mule.

In some districts applied to the offspring of a mare and an ass (the 'mule' properly so called), and in others to that of the she-ass and stallion (the 'hinny').

1843 Borrow *Bible in Spain* xxiii, Gigantic and heavily-laden mutes and mules 1895 *Daily News* 23 July 2/2 The most curious 'donkey' was a 'mute'. *Ibid.,* The mute was said to be nine years old.

Mute (miūt), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6, 8 **mewt.** [a. Of. *muetir* (*mutir* Cotgr. 1611), aphetic form of *esmeutir,* earlier *esmeltir.*

The ulterior origin is obscure; the Teut *smelt-* to melt, Smelt *v*, would suit the form, but the affinity of sense is not very close.]

Of a bird, esp. a hawk: **a.** *intr.* To void the fæces. **b.** *trans.* To discharge as fæces.

c 1450 *Bk Hawking* in *Rel Ant* I 296 Ye schull say that your hawke mutith and not sclisith 1486 *Bk. St Albans* C viij, She mutith when she auoydith hir order *a* 1529 Skelton *Ware the Hawke* 62 The hawke mutid there a chase Vpon my corporas face. 1575 Turberv. *Falconrie* 61 A greene seere of hir foote, .large panell, and able to slyse farre from hir when she mewteth. 1611 Bible *Tobit* II. 10 Mine eyes being open, the Sparrowes muted warme doung into mine eyes. 1622 tr. *Luna's Pursuit Lazarillo* ix. 74 Aske a Philosopher why Flyes vpon a white thing doe mute black, and contrariwise, vpon a black, white 1679 Crowne *Amb Statesm* III 38 Flying rumours, which like birds Soaring at random, mute on any head 1698 B. Bullivant in *Phil Trans* XX 168 It [*sc.* the bird] muted the Honey pure 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v *Backworm,* Make 'em into a Pill, which give her in the Morning so soon as she has cast, and after she has mewted it clean away, then give her good hot Meat. 1774 G White *Selborne* 28 Sept., When they [*sc.* swifts] mute they raise their wings 1820 *Blackw. Mag* VII. 676 Sir Dick gave the dung that he ventures to mute on The glories of Europe, our Wellesley and Newton.

† **Mute,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: perh. a. L. *mūtīre* to murmur. The identity of the word in the various quots. is uncertain.] *intr.* To murmur. Hence **Mu ting** *vbl sb.,* murmuring, discontent.

In quot. 1542 perh. a mistake for *mutining,* or possibly a. MDu. *muytinge* insurrection.

1542 *Fabyan's Chron.* VII 486/2 And in this yere [1524–5] .[was] a mutyng in Norfolke & Suffolke for payment of money. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) I 365/2 Muche lesse durst poore subiectes once mute agaynst hym. *Ibid.* 659/2 The kyngdome of the Pope and his members .began to be so strong, that none durst styrre or once mute agaynst them. *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1677) III. 124 They perceived a secret muting in their own Army. 1642 D. Rogers *Naaman* 519 That none should be so daring or presumptuous, as once to mute or quetch, if they once proclaime their will 1643 R. Baillie *Lett.* (1841) II. 91 Mr. Harie Guthrie made no dinne. His letter was a wand above his head to discipline him, if he should mute. 1644 *Ibid.* 147 This was read openlie in the face of the Assemblie, and in the eares of the Independents, who durst not mute against it. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* XI. xvii. 162 That murmuring and muting against Princes differ only in degree, not in kinde.

Mute (miūt), *v.*[3] [f. Mute *a.*]

† **1.** *intr.* (See quot.) *Obs.* — [o]

Perh. *mute* may be a mistake for *run mute,* which appears in later edd. of Phillips.

1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Mute,* also when Hounds run long, without making any cry they are said to mute.

2. *trans.* To deaden or subdue the sound of: *spec.* in *Music,* to muffle the sound of (a musical instrument). Also *fig.*

1883 F. Corder in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 637 Berlioz muted the clarinet by enveloping the bell in a bag of chamois leather. *Ibid.,* Violins are muted either by placing a wooden or brass instrument upon the bridge. 1891 G. Meredith *One of our Conq* III. viii 148 The tone of neutral colour that, as in sound, muted splendour. 1892 *Times* 22 Oct 14/2 The strings are muted, and, yet the woodwind is always to be kept in subjection to them. 1906 Max Pemberton *Hundred Days* 101 A heavy Indian carpet muted the footsteps of the Emperor as he paced it

b. To silence.

1891 G Meredith *One of our Conq.* II. v. 129 They are spirited on, patted, subdued, muted, raised, rushed anew, away, held in hand.

Hence **Mu ting** *vbl sb* (also *attrib*).

1881 *Times* 25 Oct 11/4 The mysterious glamour thrown over the whole by the muting of the strings. 1885 *Encycl Brit.* XIX. 70/2 A surding or muting effect produced by impeding the vibration of the strings

Mute (miūt), *v.*[4] *Wine-making.* [f. F. *muter,* f. L. *mūtus* dumb (cf. Mute *a.*)] *trans* To check the fermentation of (must). Hence **Mu ted** *a.*[1], **Mu ting** *vbl. sb.*

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1203 If *must,* so *muted,* is boiled into a syrup within a week or ten days, it retains no sulphureous odour A very slight muting would suffice for the most fermentable cane-juice. 1853 *Ibid.* (ed 4) I. 155 The muted wines.

Mute, variant of Mewt *v.*

a 1529 Skelton *Sp Parrot* 26 Lyke your pus cate, Parrot can mute and cry In Lattyn, in Ebrew, Araby, and Caldey.

Mute, obs form of Moot *sb.*[1], *v.*[1], Moult *v.*

Muted *a.*[1]: see Mute *v.*[4]

Muted (miū ted), *a.*[2] [f. Mute *v.*[3] + -ed[1].] Rendered mute, silent; muffled. *spec.* Of music or musical instruments: Having the sound muffled

1861 *Sat. Rev* 14 Dec. 611 There is a pleasing effect by the muted violins. 1879 G Meredith *Egoist* III. ii 50 That low muted tone of the very heart, impossible to deride. 1897 *Edin Rev* Apr 316 It is only a muted melancholy. 1905 Howells *London Films* 93 The muted Sunday streets.

Hence **Mu tedly** *adv.*

1891 G. Meredith *One of our Conq* II. viii 212 Now and then mutedly ebullient at the mouth

Mutely (miū tli), *adv.* [f. Mute *a.* + -ly[2].] In a mute or silent manner.

1628 Milton *Vac. Exerc.* 6 Hail, native Language, that ..mad'st imperfect words..slide through my infant-lips, Driving dumb Silence from the portal door, Where he had mutely sat two years before! 1687 Dryden *Hind & P* I 535 The rest amazed, Stood mutely still, and on the stranger gazed 1863 Woolner *My Beautiful Lady* 42 Her mutely gracious ways. 1884 F. M. Crawford *Rom. Singer* I, Nino sat mutely by, as we smoked

Mutener, obs. form of Mutineer.

Muteness (miū tnes). [-ness.] The quality or condition of being mute or silent.

1590 H Barrow in *Confer.* iii. 65 Here Mr. Cooper was smitten with mutenes. 1643 Milton *Divorce* I. iii. 8 The bashful mutenes of a virgin. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Quakers' Meeting,* What is the stillness of the desert, compared with this place? What the uncommunicating muteness of fishes? 1852 Seidfl *Organ* 138 If the foot of a wood pipe be very badly worm-eaten, .muteness of the pipe will be the consequence. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 480/1 Terror and absolute muteness reign in the house.

b. Said of hounds The habit of being 'tongueless' when the occasion requires 'cries'.

1881 *Encycl Brit.* XII. 315/2 Lastly, they must be free from certain faults, such as muteness, babbling, and skirting.

Mutenie, -ye, obs. forms of Mutiny *sb.*

Mu'ter, Mutere, obs. ff. Multure, Mooter.

† **Mutess,** *v Obs rare.* Also 5 **muteyse.** [a. OF. *muetiss-, muetir* Mute *v.*[1]] = Mute *v.*[1]

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iij b, An euell callid the Cray that is whan an hawke may not muteyse *Ibid.* A vj b, Ye shall say yowre hawke mutessith or mutith and not sklysith.

Muth, variant of Math[2].

Muthologic, -ical, etc.: see Mythologic, etc.

Mutic (miū tik), *a. Bot.* and *Ent.* [a. L. *mutic-us* (see Muticous *a.*). Cf. F. *mutique.*] = Mutilate *a.* 3. **a.** *Bot.* Without a point or beard, muticous. **b.** *Ent.* Wanting spines.

1777 Robson *Brit. Flora* 25 Of the calyx. Mutic, without awns. 1842 Loudon *Encycl. Trees & Shrubs* Index, *Mutic,* pointless; a term opposed to mucro. 1862 Hagen *Syn. Neuroptera N. Amer* 341 *Mutic,* unarmed, i.e. without spines, &c.

Muticate (miū tikeit), *a. Zool. rare*[−1]. [Formed as next + -ate.] = Mutilate *a.* 3.

1860 Owen *Palæont* 311 Both form and structure are compatible with the hoofless muticate type of herbivorous Mammal, as shown by the Manatee.

Muticous (miū tikəs), *a. Bot.* [f. early L. *mutic-us* awnless (Varro *De Re Rust.* I. xlviii) + -ous.] Without point or awn, beardless.

1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Muticus, Bot.,* without the arista or awn; beardless, muticous. 1874 R. Brown *Man. Bot.* 609 *Muticous,* destitute of a terminal point. 1881 *Trnl. Bot.* X. 12 Not unlike a muticous form of *Tortula unguiculata.*

Mutil, obs. form of Mutule.

Mutilate (miū tilĕt), *sb.* [Subst. use of next adj.] A member of the *Mutilata,* the lowest division of Megasthenes in Dana's classification of Mammalia, comprising those with 'mutilate' limbs; a cetacean or sirenian.

1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 423 *note,* Mutilates. The limbs short and paddle-like for swimming. 1863 [see Megasthene].

Mutilate (miū tilĕt), *a.* Also 6 *Sc* **mutilat, mutillait.** [ad. L. *mutilāt-us,* pa. pple. of *mutilāre* to Mutilate.]

1. Of a human body: Wanting or deprived of one or more of its members; mutilated; of a limb, rendered imperfect by mutilation. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

1532 Frith *Mirror* (1626) 44 Wee are much bound to him, that he hath giuen to vs our perfect members: yet wee are much bound vnto him, although he hath made vs imperfect & mutilate. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 71 He beheld a great noumbre of persons, some..mutilate of their membres 1563–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 269 In caise any of thame..happynnis to be hurt, mutilat, or slane. 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* VII. II 342 Cripples mutilate in their owne persons, do come out perfect in their generations 1795 Southey *Maid of Orleans* I. 82 Imaged forms Of saints and warlike chiefs, moss canker'd now And mutilate, lay strewn upon the ground. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* XXVIII 60 Another shade, Pierc'd in the throat, his nostrils mutilate.

2. Of things: Having some part destroyed or wanting. *Obs.* exc *poet.*

c 1560 [Bannatyne] in *A. Scott's Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 1 To Rdr, My copeis awld, mankit, and mvtillait. 1567 J. Sanford tr *Epictetus* 6 The instrument being mutilate and vnperfect 1644 Hammond *Conscience* § 71. 38 The maimed mutilate obedience, the compounding betwixt God and Satan. 1673 [R Leigh] *Transp. Reh* 57 The story as he has castrated it is so mutilate and deficient 1814 Southey *Roderick* XVIII, Mutilate Of royal rites was this solemnity.

3. *Nat. Hist.* Deficient in some part common to the species or to closely related species, or possessing it only in an imperfect or modified form

1760 J Lee *Introd. Bot* I. xx (1765) 61 Mutilate Flowers are the reverse of Luxuriant Linnæus confines the Term to those Flowers only that want the Corollæ, though they ought to be furnished with it. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* IV. xlvi. 333 Mutilate (*Mutilata*). When they [the elytra] appear unnaturally short or curtailed as if mutilated. 1848 Maunder *Treas Nat Hist* 796. 1890 *Century Dict., Mutilate,* deprived of hind limbs, as a cetacean or a sireuian.

Hence † **Mu'tilateness** *rare*[−1]

1599 A. M. tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 199/1 It will prævent the mutilatenes of anye persone.

Mutilate (miū tilĕt), *v.* Also 6 **mutulate,** 7 *Sc* **mittellate.** [f. L. *mutilāt-,* ppl stem of *mutilāre* to cut or lop off; f. *mutil-us* maimed (? = Gr. *μύτιλος* or *μίτυλος,* hornless): see -ate[1].]

1. *trans.* To deprive (a person or animal) of a limb or some principal organ of the body; to cut off or otherwise destroy the use of (a limb or organ). *spec.* in *Scots Law*: cf. Mutilation.

1562 [implied in Mutilating *vbl. sb.*]. 1609 Skene *Reg Maj* (1774) 395 (tr. *Stat. Rob. II,* c. 11) Gif ane man mutilats ane other, or wounds, or beates him, be forthocht felonie 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Mutilate,* to maime, cut off, or make lame. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep* VII. II. 342 Such as fearing to concede a monstrosity, or mutilate the integrity of Adam, preventively conceive the creation of thirteene ribs. 1685 Sir J. Lauder *Chron. Notes Sc Affairs* (1822) 135 M'Alla, skiper in Leith, sues before the Councill John Reid, skiper there, for mittellating him 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV 337 The Greeks mutilated the slain. 1839 *Ibid.* VI. 295 He was condemned to be mutilated, . in his nose and ears. 1854 Milman *Lat Chr.* IV. viii (1864) II. 396 They were blinded, or mutilated by the loss of their tongues. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 525 Sheep-dogs were purposely mutilated in order to prevent their running game down.

absol. 1805 *Med Jrnl.* XIV. 54 A high variolous susceptibility, which when excited by art [*i.e.* by vaccination] . very often mutilates, and very often destroys.

fig. 15 *Narr Reformation* (Camden) 238 The said scholemaster so appalled the tender and fyne wittes of his scholers, whose memories were also therby so mutulated and wounded, that [etc.]. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 30. 196 Let a man sit down to the study of the Bible..mutilating no endowment of his understanding.

2. To render (a thing, esp. a record, book, etc.) imperfect by cutting off or destroying a part.

1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1291/1, I wil not in any worde wyllinglye, mangle or mutulate that honourable mans worke. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) 65 The maters being relating to Bishops, it is easie to espy who did mutilat the Register 1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacra* V I § 40. 289 The Scriptures are hereby [*sc.* the various Lections], neither Mutilated, nor Depraved. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 621 Which [book leaves] have been dreadfully devoured or mutilated by some animal. 1908 A Lang *Hist. Scotl.* II ix. 208 The deposition of Bowton was mutilated, to shield Murray's associates.

Hence **Mu'tilating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I 218 The Tolbuith. in the quhilk he wes wardit, for the cruell onsetting upoun James Lord Ogilvy and mutilating of him of his rycht arme 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 402 The misrepresentation and abuse of it, as may be seen in his clipping and mutilating of it. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* I. II. 295 No other book hath been permitted to escape the violent or mutilating hands of their inquisitory acts. 1827 Steuart *Planter's G.* (1828) 140 The Mutilating system [of transplanting trees], now generally prevalent *Ibid.,* A planter, according to the Mutilating method, then proceeds to lighten and lop the top. 1905 Tuckwell *Reminisc. Rural Parson* xiii. 189 The mutilating process became intolerable at last, and I gently dropped out of the journal.

Mutilated (miū·tilēited), *ppl. a.* [f. MUTILATE *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. = MUTILATE *a.* 1; also, *rarely*, castrated.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* +iv, Wounded & mutilatede persons. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 106 The most splendid palace in the world, which they left..strewed with . mutilated carcases. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lviii, The lively, supple Greek; And swarthy Nubia's mutilated son. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II xvii. 315 Mutilated statuary. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 67 Some..portion of the mutilated organ or limb should be left *in situ*.

2. Of things: Having some part cut off or destroyed; wanting some portion essential to completeness.

1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 33 Thou mayest yet see the Cities as it were mutilated, the roofes and pinnacles of the Temples being broken downe. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xl. 264 Harley's own story, from the mutilated passages I have mentioned. I found to have been simple to excess. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 774 Folly such as your's . Has made..Our arch of empire .A mutilated structure, soon to fall. 1868 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 43 A call by a public library to replace a mutilated book with a new copy. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xiii. 319 This mutilated leaf re expanded in two days. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 340 He was encouraged to make aggressions on her mutilated territory.

3. Special applications. (See quots.)

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict* (ed. 2), *Myurus*, a mutilated Pulse, increasing or decreasing gradually. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Mutilated*, otherwise called Azimene Degrees, are certain degrees in several Signs, that threaten the Native that has them Ascending, with Lameness [etc.]. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Corniche*, Mutilated Corniche is that whose projecture is omitted, or else interrupted, right to the larmier, or reduced into a platband with a cimatium. *Ibid.*, *Mutilated Roof.* Sometimes it is cut, or mutilated, that is, consists of a true and a false roof which is laid over the former: this last is particularly called a mansard. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot* (1796) s. v. *Mutilatus*, A mutilated flower. Not producing a corolla, when it ought regularly to do it. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict* s. v., A battalion is said to be mutilated, when its divisions, &c., stand unequal. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mutilated Wheel*, a wheel, from a part of the perimeter of which the cogs are removed.

Mutilation (miūtilēi ʃən). Also 6 *Sc.* mutulatioun. [a. L. *mutilātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *mutilāre* to MUTILATE. Cf. F. *mutilation.*]

1. The action of depriving (a person or animal) of a limb or of the use of a limb; the excision or maiming (of a limb or bodily organ); also, an instance of the action; *rarely* a mutilated condition.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* VII. ii. 342 We observe that mutilations are not transmitted from father unto son; the blind begetting such as can see [etc.]. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II. xxvii. 160 Mutilation of a limbe, [is a] greater [Crime], than the spoyling a man of his goods. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. viii. 239 When a man is in imminent danger of the mutilation of a leg or an arm. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 370 Some punishments..occasion a mutilation or dismembring, by cutting off the hand or ears. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 569 Many of them were also sentenced to mutilation. On a single day the hangman of Edinburgh cut off the ears of thirty-five prisoners. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. v. 371 There he put on shore the hostages having first subjected them to various mutilations, as the loss of hands, ears and noses. 1883 GREEN *Conq. Eng.* v. 227 The laws against mutilation of cattle.

b. *Scots Law.* The action of disabling or wounding (a person) in his members as distinguished from 'demembration'.

1525 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 113 The cruell slauchteris, mutilatiounis, and hurts doyne amang thame under silence of nycht, be thair neychbours about. 1546 *Ibid.* 230 Tuching the hurting and bluid draving of the said Amrouse Tailzeour, and mutilation of him of his left hand. 1555 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 65 That wer acquyt of mutilatioun of the lard of Cragingelt. 1609 [see DEMEMBRATION]. 1699 SIR A. SETON (*title*) A Treatise of mutilation and demembration and their punishments. 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 720/2 [Law of Scotland.] Mutilation, or the disabling of a member, is punished at the discretion of the judge. 1838 in *Bell's Dict. Law Scotl.*

c. *spec.* Castration.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Mutilation is sometimes also used in a more immediate manner for 'castration'. 1828-54 in WEBSTER. 1850 in OGILVIE. In some recent Dicts.

2. The action of rendering (a thing) imperfect by excision or destruction of one or more of its parts; also, an instance of this.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 117 Making the ships their object (after a great mutilation of shrowds and masts) they sunk the Fleet. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* II. 136 All the originall letters in the name Hoseah are preserved in that of Joshua:. this alteration was not made by diminution or mutilation; but by addition. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 270, I have no more power to stop that mutilation of my books than you have. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 69 Very numerous other omissions and mutilations are notified by Tertullian. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 55 Another consequence of the same difference of accent is the greater mutilation of the radical part of the word in the Romanic languages..than in the Germanic.

Mutilative (miū·tilətiv), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. MUTILATE *v.* + -IVE.] Causing mutilation.

1883 LYON PLAYFAIR in *Times* 20 June 11 This fatal and mutilative disease [*sc.* small-pox].

Mutilator (miū·tilēitəɹ). Also 7 -er. [a. L. *mutilātor*, agent-n. f. *mutilāre* to MUTILATE.] One who mutilates.

1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 181 That hurters and mutilaters of ministers may once at last be taken. 1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* To Rdr. (1769) 12 That class of hireling pedagogal priggs, the abridgers, or rather mutilators of our civil history. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Two Races Men*, I mean your borrowers of books—those mutilators of collections, and creators of odd volumes. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, Our townsman..did far wrong to cut off a gentleman's hand for such a harmless pleasantry, and the town may be brought to a heavy fine for it, unless we secure the person of the mutilator. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iii. 111 Bentley was..the tasteless mutilator of Milton.

† **Mutile,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. F. *mutiler*, ad. L. *mutilāre*: see MUTILATE *v.* and MITTLE *v.*] *trans.* To mutilate.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Spectacles* xxxii, Hee sees high Archs, huge shining Heaps of Stone Maim'd, mutil'd, murder'd, by yeers wasteful teen.

Mutillait, obs Sc. form of MUTILATE *a.*

Mutilo, obs. form of MUTULE.

† **Mutilous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *mutil-us* (see MUTILATE *v.*) + -OUS.] Of things: Mutilated, imperfect.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. vi. 17 Our faith is commonly lame, mutilous and imperfect. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 160 A mutilous member or defective Article. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. ix. 503 Some mutilous monuments and the foundation of some old castle. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. iv. 112 In all other figured Fossils it is observed that they are never found mutilous broken or imperfect. *a* 1707 WILLARD *Body of Divinity* ccxliii. (1726) 880/2 Divers do make these two [petition and thanksgiving] to be the parts of prayer,..as if it were mutilous without them both.

Hence † **Mutilously** *adv.*, † **Mutilousness.**

1648 E. SPARKE *Ep. Ded.* to *Shute's Sarah & Hagar*, While thus mutilously they render him. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* II. viii. § 1. 198 Mutilousness.

† **Mutina·do.** *Obs.* [Pseudo-Sp. formation on MUTINE *v.*: see -ADO. Cf. Sp. *amotinado* mutineer.] A mutineer.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 218 The mutinadoes had the point. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 27. 735/2 This vnfortunate Prince, hauing..incurred extreme hatred with many of the Nobility and people laboured with King Henry..to make an accord betweene him and his Mutinadoes.

† **Mutine,** *sb.* and *a.*¹ *Obs.* Also 6 mutyne, mutin. [a. F. *mutin* adj. rebellious, mutinous, sb. rebel, mutineer; also in 16th c. rebellion, mutiny; corresponding to Sp. *motin*, Pg. *motim* rebellion, mutiny:—Rom. **movitino*, f. popular L. **movita*: see MUTE *sb.*²] **A.** *sb.*

1. Popular disturbance or tumult; rebellion, mutiny.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 426 b, In the selfe same momente, whan that heate and mutine began to ryse was brought a remedy, and all the tempeste appeased. 1579 *Guisian Ambas* A iv, The Fyre and Flame of..mutynes and tumultes. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. i. 1 His soldiers wilde (to braules and mutines prest) Reduced he to peace.

2. A turbulent or rebellious person; a mutineer.

1582 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* II. xvii. (1591) 83 Otho went out, & hauing rebuked the principal mutins, returning againe [etc.] 1595 SHAKS. *John* II i. 378 Your Royall presences be rul'd by mee, Do like the Mutines of Ierusalem, Be friends a-while. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 6 The mutines of Isabella fort were pacified.

B. *adj.* Turbulent, mutinous. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1587 T. HUGHES *Misfort Arthur* Introd., Our industrie maintaineth .The Commons libertie and each mans right; Supresseth mutin force and practicke fraude. 1598 [R. CAREW] *Herrings Tayle* A 2 b, On traytor sea, and mid the mutine [*printed* mutiue] windes.

‖ **Mutine** (*mutin*), *a.*² [Fr., fem. of *mutin* adj.: see prec.] Of a girl or woman: Rebellious, unsubmissive.

1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 50 Essie .looking excessively mutine and ill-humoured. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 112 Mignon's face assumes an unmistakeably mutine look.

† **Mutine,** *v. Obs.* Also 6-7 mutin. [a. F. *mutiner*, f. *mutin*: see MUTINE *sb.* Cf. Sp., Pg. *amotinar*, It. *ammutinare.*]

1. *intr.* To rise in revolt against authority; to rebel, mutiny.

1555, 1559 [implied in MUTINING *vbl. sb.*]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 41 b, Nowe that a subsidie is to be gathered, for the Turkishe warre, men do grudge and mutine. 1582 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. xviii. (1591) 45 The soldiers mutin and charge the Centurions and Tribunes with treason. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 227 Thus they backbited and slaundered Moses, and mutined against him. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. iii, Then [he] railes at his fortunes, stamps, and mutines, why he is not made a counsellor. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. 65 This.. plainly accuses them to be no lawful members of the house, if they thus perpetually mutine against their own body. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 12 There came no fruit at all, because the shopkeepers had mutined and agreed not to buy any fruit. 1692 O. WALKER *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 257 When the Legions mutined in the East, and threatned to kill him.

fig. 1600 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 83 Rebellious Hell, If thou canst mutine in a Matrons bones, To flaming youth, let Vertue be as waxe, And melt in her owne fire. 1600 BRATHWAIT *Five Senses* ii. 10 There is no discord so harsh to a good eare, as the discord of the affections; when they mutine, one against another. 1642 BP. MORTON *Presentm Schismatic* 23 In these times the hand and foot both mutine cause they are not eyes.

† **b.** *trans.* To think or say mutinously. *Obs.*

1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1849) X. 272 What so ever the Venecians have in tymes passed mutined of thEmpereurs procedinges with them.

2. *trans.* To incite to revolt.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 169 A yoong licentious man, who had mutined the people. 1606 *Rep. Disc. Supreme Power* 34 Pope John..mutined the people against the Emperour. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 386 Ferrat Can.. writeth to the Rebels, offering .to mutine the Kings armie.

Hence † **Mu·tined** *ppl. a.*, † **Mu·tining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xl. 247 Among them is no mutinyng, no vproures, no sturres. 1559 *Fabyan's Chron.* VII. 564/1 In this yere..was a certayne mutenying traiterousIye attempted aboute Wadharst in Southsex. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Hist. Eng.* IV. XXX. *Chron.* I. 67/2 Imperiall robes which he neuer..put. on in lawfull wise, but..was put into them by the mutining souldiers. 1600 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, Alas my son's distraught. Sweete boy appease Thy mutining affections. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 41 There shall be abated..what they shall disburse for the .entertainment of the mutined Souldiers. 1649 *Parl. Speech Other Ho.* 8 The People..were loath their fellow-Mutineer, for no other virtue but Mutining, should come to be advanced to be their Master. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. 95 The giddy favour of a mutining rout is as dangerous as their furie.

Mutinee, obs. form of MUTINY.

Mutineer (miūtinī·ɹ), *sb.* Also 7 -ier, -yer. [a. F. *mutinier* (16th c.), f. *mutin*: see MUTINE *sb.*] One who revolts against or openly resists the authority of a superior; *spec.* one guilty of mutiny as defined in Military and Naval law.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 40 Keepe a good tongue in your head: If you proue a mutineere, the next Tree. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 34 Spinola hath made great use of a secret of warre, how in scarcitie of moneys to awe these mutiniers. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs of Flanders* 108 The mutinyers were contented to receive a donative of four payes. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* Pref. 17 The very Person who accused us, was the Ringleader and chief Mutineer. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 191 Silence those mutineers—that drunken crew, That crowd about the pilot in the storm. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. iii. § 100. 121 He stands forth as a mutineer against authority. 1857 KEITH YOUNG *Delhi* (1902) 11, 12th May. Mutineers from Meerut have seized the bridge at Delhi.

Mutineer (miūtinī·ɹ), *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To mutiny. Hence **Mutinee·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1682 SIR J. LAUDER *Hist. Notices Sc. Affairs* (1848) 375 The Lord Nairne and some others mutineered, and alledged . ther was no law could oblidge them to afternoons meetings. 1684 *Ibid.* 561 A souldier. is shot. for..giving a blow to his serjeant. This is strict military discipline against mutineering. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 60 ₱ 9 To quell mutineering Captains. 1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 9 Through the gloomy vigils of his prison, you hear muttered growls of impotent mutineering. 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* XIX, We don't mean to be laid hold of, and charged with mutineering.

† **Mutiner.** *Obs.* Also 7 mutener. [f. MUTINE *v.* + -ER¹. Cf MUTINEER.] A turbulent, rebellious, or mutinous person; a mutineer.

1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* II xxix 81 He put to death the principall mutiners. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* A iv, These mutiners in Church matters, must haue their mouthes bungd with iests, not arguments. 1602 SEGAR *Hon., Mil. & Civ.* I. iii 5 According to discipline Militarie, [to] compell Mutiners to obedience and order. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 277 They [*sc.* seducers] were murmurers, complainers, or conjunctly discontented mutiners.

† **Mutinery.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. OF. *mutinerie*, f. *mutin* MUTINE *sb.*] Mutiny.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 696 b, The better instruction of your hyghnes people to..hatred of rebellion and mutinery

† **Mutinewe.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [If not some error, prob. f. MUTINE *sb.* or *v.* after *retinue, revenue.*]

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No 29) 14 A mutinewe [*sic MS.*] rose sodainly thereof and every man forsooke the campe and departed.

Muting (miū·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. MUTE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. MUTE¹.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I i 20 The Stock-doue and the Blackbird. Whose muting on those trees doe make to grow Rots curing Hyphear. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 31 This liuelesse Colossus, that..is subject to the muting of every Sparrow.

b. *concr* That which is muted; 'droppings'.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* II. xvii. 144 The signes [of the priuie euill in Hawkes] are..foule blacke muteings. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* Explan. Wds, *Muting* is the..ordure which comes from Hawkes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pheasant Pouts*, Their principal Haunts..may easily be known by their Mutings. 1847 COUCH *Illustr. Instinct* xiii. 239 Many birds will carefully remove the mutings of the young from the neighbourhood of their nest.

Muting, *vbl. sb.*²: see MUTE *v.*²

Muting, obs. form of MOULTING *ppl. a.*

1578 *Mirr Mag., Vter Pendragon* xv, For her disport my Ladye coulde procure The wretched winges of this my muting minde, Restlesse to seeke her emptie fiste to finde.

Mutinie, -ier, obs. ff. MUTINY, MUTINEER.

† **Muti·nious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MUTINY *sb.* + -OUS.] Mutinous.

1663 *Short Surv. Pres. Ministry* 38 They..did not run into Mutinious and Rebellious routes.

† **Mu·tinist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MUTINE + -IST.] A mutineer.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* x. 616 Mutinistes [1630 mutiners] and wronge doers all hee hates.

Mutinize (miū·tinəiz), *v.* Now *arch.* Also 7 **mutanise.** [f. MUTINE *sb.* + -IZE.] † **a.** *intr.* To mutiny (*obs.*). **b.** *trans.* To cause mutiny in.

1603 *Play Stucley* L], False Abdelmeleck mortally is sick, . His soldiers mutinise. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justine* VI. 30 b, His souldiers mutanised much against him. 1841

Blackw. Mag. XLIX. 470/2 They know them [*sc.* propagandist principles] to be most apt to mutinize and convulse kingdoms.

Hence **Mu·tinising** *ppl. a.*

1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 446 Were this our learned Reformist to add to his collection of mutinizing professors one on the art and science of Nomography.

Mutinous (miū·tinəs), *a.* [f. MUTINE + -OUS.]

1. Of persons, their attributes, etc.: Given to mutiny, rebellious.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* Pref. 2 Heere also is described how to use and correct the stubborn and mutinous persons. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 8 Learning doth make the minds of men pliant to gouernment; whereas Ignorance makes them mutinous. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 251 Finding that neither by threats nor promises he could allay the mutinous humour of the Camp. 1677 WOOD *Life* 14 Dec. (O. H. S.) II. 395 A..report that the Masters should be put out of the Convocation house, because that they in the election of orator had proved mutinous. *a* 1725 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 141 He was mutinous when out of power. 1820 SHELLEY *Ed. Tyr.* I 98 The troops grow mutinous. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii, Let us take counsel in friendly fashion, rather than resemble a mutinous crew of mariners in a sinking vessel 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xxxii 48 A mutinous spirit began to spread itself abroad 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 178 Sir Robert Peel found that, with the Press at his back, he could defy even his own mutinous followers to turn him out of office.

†b. Turbulent, contentious. *Obs*

1589 NASHE *Pref Greene's Menaphon* (Arb) 15 Which makes our Poets vndermeale Muses so mutinous, as euerie stanzo they pen after dinner, is full poynted with a stabbe. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* L j b, He is verie seditious and mutinous in conuersation, picking quarrells with euerie man that [etc.]. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v ix 48 Then brought he forth Sedition, breeding stryfe In troublous wits, and mutinous uprore 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol & Mor.* 2 Mutinous and turbulent assemblies. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 77 Quarrell some, mutinous, and mad-braine-sicke persons

c. *absol.* as *pl.* Mutinous persons.

a 1627 HAYWARD *Edw VI* (1630) 116 Charge [was] giuen that the lawes of England should be administred & the mutinous be seuerely suppressed [in Ireland] *a* 1687 WALLER *Maid's Prag Alter'd* Poems (1712) 206 Lend me your Guards, that if Perswasion fail, Force may against the Mutinous prevail.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* of the elements, passions, etc.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp* v. i 42, I haue. call'd forth the mutenous windes 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav* IV Wks. 1874 IV 69 I here are in this disturbed braine of mine So many mutinous fancies 1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* I 8 His mutinous waters hurry to the War, And troops of Waves come rolling from afar. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth* I 34 The mutinous Passions of Grief, Anger, and Sadness do distract thee 1820 SHELLEY *Ode to Naples* 55 Elysian City, which to calm enchantest The mutinous air and sea! 1821 — *Hellas* 136 By dreadful abstinence And conquering penance of the mutinous flesh. *Ibid.* 884 Mutinous passions, and conflicting fears.

2. Of the nature of or proceeding from mutiny; characterized by or expressing mutiny.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1877) B 4 b, Goe thou in secrete . Bring scandalls on the rich, raise mutinous lyes Vpon the state. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II v 90 What stratagems, . Erroneous, mutinous, and unnatural, This deadly quarrel daily doth beget! 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XV. v 39 Terrified were we with the mutinous grumbling of the souldiors. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I § 53 For the late license of printing all mutinous and seditious discourses was not yet in fashion 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 12 Feb., They demanded justice in a mutinous way 1857 KEITH YOUNG *Delhi* (1902) 3 What think you of the mutinous proceedings of the Native regiments? 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III i, Fledgeby appeared to be on the verge of some mutinous expression.

3. [After F. *air mutin*] = MUTINE *a* 2

1882 J. STURGIS *Dick's Wand* III xxix, She continued to regard him with a pretty mutinous look *Ibid* IV xliv, 'Oh, I like flirtations,' said Miss Holcroft with her little mutinous air—'other people's flirtations'.

Hence **Mu·tinously** *adv*, **Mu·tinousness.**

a 1585 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1891) 195 A people, in nature mutinously prowde 1629 JACKSON *Creed* VI. II xx. § 2 The mutinousness of the Souldiers. 1702 ECHARD *Hist. Hist.* (1710) II They mutinously cry'd out for a king 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* II. xiv. 114 She had behaved so mutinously

Mutiny (miū·tini), *sb.* Forms: 6 mutinee, mutenye, (-inye, -yny, -enie), 6–7 mutinie, (7 muttenie), 6- mutiny. [f. MUTINE *v.* or *sb.* + -Y, ? after *felony*. Cf. the earlier MUTINERY, MUTINEWE.]

1. Open revolt against constituted authority; now chiefly *spec.* revolt on the part of a disciplined body (esp. military or naval) or a section of it against its officers; behaviour subversive of discipline, mutinous conduct.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 33 Townes would fall into tumults, men would draw into mutinie [*printed* muntie]. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI*, I. i. 160 The Earle of Salisbury craueth supply, And hardly keepes his men from mutinie. 1633 BP HALL *Occas. Medit.* xlvii. (ed. 3) 115 Wee cannot quench hot and unruly desires in youth without some mutiny, & rebellious opposition. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 34 *margin*, The Army put into mutiny against the Parliament. 1673 *Articles & Rules for better Govt. of H. M. Forces* xv, No Officer or Souldier shall utter any words tending to Sedition, Mutiny, or Uproar. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* Pref. 17 We were..advised not to return to our Country, lest we should suffer Death for Mutiny. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 452 He gives the word, and mutiny soon roars In all her gates 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 570 His name..Holds our besieging army like a spell In prey to famine, pest, and mutiny. 1857 KEITH YOUNG *Delhi* (1902) 11, 15th MAY. Hear a rumour of the Goorkha corps in open mutiny, and refusing to march. 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* xiii, The crew are in a state of mutiny.

b. In particularized sense: A mutinous revolt; a rebellion of a considerable number of soldiers, sailors, or other persons in subordinate position, against those set in authority over them

The Indian Mutiny, a revolt of the native troops of Bengal in 1857–8.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. xviii. (1591) 45 A mutinee of the Gard-souldiers. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 4 Mutenies, wars, and ciuill dissentions. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI*, v. i 62 He. sacke this Country with a mutiny. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I § 87 Mutinies in the fleet and army, under pretence of their want of pay. 1688 *Act 1 Will. & Mary* c. 5 § 2 Every Person being in Their Majestyes Service who shall Joyne in any Mutiny or Sedition in the Army. 1789 BRAND *Hist Newcastle* II. 304 The coal-trade at Newcastle was for some time put a stop to by a mutiny of the keelmen. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxix, We have had a regular mutiny, and attempt to take the ship from me. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Mar 8/3 The Irish mutiny in the House of Commons has been suppressed.

c. In attrib. uses; now often with the meaning 'that took part in or was present during the Indian Mutiny'.

Mutiny Act, an Act, passed annually from 1689 to 1879, authorizing the crown to frame 'Articles of War' dealing with offences against discipline in the military and naval forces and the constitution of courts-martial. It is now embodied in the Army Act, 1881. So also *mutiny bill.*

1731–2 EARL OF STRAFFORD *Sp.* in *Hist. & Proc. Ho Lords* (1742) IV. 61, I am entirely against this Bill, or any Mutiny-Bill, because it is the turning of our Civil Government into a Military Government. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I. 409 By the annual mutiny acts, a soldier may be arrested for a debt which [etc.] 1857 KEITH YOUNG *Delhi* (1902) 3, 28th March.—At work all the morning at that mutiny case 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 114, I was a Mutiny baby, as they call it. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 2 Jan 5/6 Last night the Mutiny veterans..held a special dinner at the camp.

†2. Discord, contention; a state of discord, a dispute, quarrel. Phrase, *in* or *at* (*a*) *mutiny Obs*

1567 FENTON *Trag Disc* I. 34 b, He (besides a thousand pettie mutynies that fall out in housekeping,) escapeth seldom without a sprit of grudge or cyuill discension, disturbynge hys quiet 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 170 A man of complements whom right and wrong Haue chose as vmpire of their mutinie. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* I 4, He found all the Swaines in a mutinie about the recouery of their beautifull Paragon. 1592 — *Disput* 35 At this pleasant Tale all the boord was at a mutinie, and they said the gentleman did passing wisely. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul.* I. v. 82 Youle make a Mutinie among the Guests. 1593 — *Lucr* 1153 So with her selfe is shee in mutinie, To liue or die which of the twaine were better. 1605 *Play Stucley* F 4 b, Are then Molucco and his brother king, At ciuill mutinie among themselues. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X 474 What mutinies and malice, are dayly among your Monasteries, each enuying anothers priuiledge. 1643 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App v 494 Such persons may absent themselves, least that theare may be any muttenie or disorder in the said companies or meetinges. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II 926 Then if these Elements In mutinie had from her Axle torn The stedfast Earth.

Mutiny (miū·tini), *v.* [f. MUTINY *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To commit the offence of mutiny, to rise in revolt *against* (rarely †*upon*), to refuse submission to discipline or obedience to the lawful command of a superior, *esp.* in the military and naval services.

1584 *Leycesters Commw.* 53 Cal you but to minde..when her Ma. did wyth draw, but a litle her wounted fauour towardes him did not al the Court as it were, mutinie presenthe? 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* I i. 24 The spirit of my Father, which I thinke is within mee, begins to mutinie against this seruitude 1679 in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. III. IV 309 The Duke of Albemarle..daily expected the army in London would mutiny upon him for want of pay 1688 *Act 1 Will. & Mary* c. 5 (*title*) An Act for punishing Officers or Soldiers who shall Mutiny or Desert Their Majestyes Service. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng* III. lx 294 Dundalk was delivered up by the troops who mutinied against their governor. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xiv, Saunders began to mutiny against the labour for which he now scarce received thanks. 1864 *Spectator* 24 Dec 1467 The shopmen .found out, that their life was a little too like life on a slave plantation and at last they mutinied. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 372 They mutiny and take possession of the ship.

†b. Conjugated with *to be. Obs. rare.*

1648 GAGE *West Ind* VI. 19 Wee .thereby guessed at the truth that the Barbarians were mutinied. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass.* 56 Their Scouts brought back word, that the whole Militia of Janisaries were mutinied against the Ottaman Monarchy.

c. *fig.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 142 'Tis a blushing shamefac'd spirit [*i. e* conscience], that mutinies in a mans bosom: It filles a man full of Obstacles. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 133 P 4 The powers of pleasure mutiny for employment 1795 SOUTHEY *Maid of Orleans* II 361 Temperate Myself, no blood that mutinied, I sent abroad Murder and Rape. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Chas I*, II 144 The baser elements Had mutinied against the golden sun That kindles them to harmony.

†d. To contend or strive (*with*); to quarrel.

1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, II. i. 28 All too late comes counsell to be heard, Where will doth mutiny with wits regard. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 13 My very haires do mutiny: for the white Reproue the browne for rashnesse, and they them For feare. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 152 The Catalonians began to mutinie among themselues.

†2. *trans.* To cause to mutiny or rebel *against.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* App. 39 The Duke of Guise..mutinies the Citizens against the King. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I 34 Cromwell by mutinying the Army against the Parliament, made them his owne.

Hence **Mu·tinied** *ppl. a.*, **Mu·tinying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1600 *St. Papers, Domestic* 447 The Archduke, having reclaimed his mutinied Spaniards..left the Infanta at Ghent. 16.. F. DAVISON *Ps.* lxxiii, Leaue mutyning, and rest secure. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 321 This mad mutinying frenzy was among all the Garrisons of Germany. 1671 W. PERWICH *Despatches* (1903) 137 The Newfoundland's ships will .loose their season through the obstinacy of the mutinyed seamen. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1842) III 372 The mutinying of the army about St. Albans. 1873 *Daily News* 26 Aug., The mutinied regiments of Iberia.

Mutish (miū·tiʃ), *a. nonce wd.* [f. MUTE *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Somewhat like a mute.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 310 This dress gave him the appearance of one of the mutes of an economic funeral-company This mutish-looking gentleman..was [etc.].

Mutism[1] (miū·tiz'm). [ad. F. *mutisme* (1741 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *mūt-us*. see MUTE *a.* and -ISM.] The state or condition of being mute; the refraining from speech, silence; lack of the faculty of speech, or inability to produce articulate sounds, dumbness

1824 W. E. ANDREWS *Crit. Rev. Fox's Bk. Martyrs* I. 365 The term of his mutism was expected with impatience. 1851 WALSHE *Dis Lungs & Heart* 392 Cases of this affection [*sc.* tuberculous meningitis] in which a peculiar form of mutism formed a striking symptom 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxviii, Paulina was awed by the savants, but not quite to mutism 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sci Lang* Ser I II (1864) 32 Man must have lived for a time in a state of mutism. 1891 *Temple Bar* May 114 She all at once broke through her mutism and plied me with questions 1899 [see MUTE *a.* 2].

Mutism[2] (miū·tiz'm). [ad. F. *mutisme*, f. *muter*. see MUTE *v.* and -ISM.] = MUTAGE.

1853 URE *Dict Arts* I 155 Wines which have been subjected to mutism.

Muto- (miū·to). Assumed as combining form of L *mūtāre* to change, in the following technical terms. **Mu·tograph,** an apparatus for taking a series of photographs of objects in motion; hence **Mu·tograph** *v. trans.*, to portray with this apparatus. **Mu·toscope,** an apparatus for exhibiting a scene recorded by the mutograph, which may be seen by looking through an aperture and turning a handle at the side of the instrument; hence **Mutosco·pic** *a.*, also **Mu·toscope** *v.*

1897 *Sci Amer.* 17 Apr. 248/2 The mutograph' and 'mutoscope', are the inventions of Mr Herman Casler.. The machine with which the original pictures are taken is known as the 'mutograph', nearly following the Latin and Greek words signifying 'changing delineation'. *Ibid.* 249/1 Prints..for use in the mutoscope machines *Ibid* 249/2 A series of 'mutograph' pictures 1899 *Westm Gaz.* 11 Feb 7/2 The Biograph and Mutoscope are two inventions for the reproduction of objects in motion The negatives of views for use in both are produced by the Mutograph, a camera by which from 3,000 to 4,000 separate photographs can be taken per minute *Ibid* 3 Aug 3/1 The impression that we have been indulging in a mutoscopic debauch. *Ibid.* 21 Sept. 4/1 Efforts are to be made to get Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Selborne to be 'mutoscoped' on their way to the Cabinet Council to-morrow 1902 S. SMITH *Life Work* xlv. 464 Pictures and mutoscopic exhibitions which corrupted the young wholesale.

Mu on, -oun, -own, obs. forms of MUTTON.

Mutsel(l)im: see MUSELLIM.

Mutsenigo, variant of MOCCENIGO.

Mutskinn, obs. form of MUTCHKIN.

Mutt, variant of MATH[2]; obs. form of MOTE *v.*[1]

Muttenie, obs. form of MUTINY.

Mutter (mʌ·təɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. MUTTER *v.*[1]] The act of muttering; a low indistinct utterance.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 817 Without his rod revers't And backward mutters of dissevering power, We cannot free the Lady. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav* Ps xcviii 6 That chill mutter which is now so commonly the substitute for earnest congregational singing. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 146, I gave an inaudible mutter

Mutter (mʌ·təɹ), *sb.*[2] [Hindī *matar.*] An Indian variety of pea, sometimes used in this country as fodder for cattle.

1884 W. WILLIAMS *Princ. & Pract Vet Med* (ed. 4) 298 An Indian pea, called in Liverpool Indian mutters. *Ibid.*, Horses commenced to die very suddenly some time after the owners had commenced to use the mutters.

Mutter (mʌ·təɹ), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–5 moter(e, mot(t)re, 5–6 muttre, 6 muttor, 6– mutter. [Prob. an onomatopœic formation with frequentative suffix -ER[5]; cf. G. dial. *muttern* to mutter, *motter* sb. a muttering; also MUSTER *v.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To speak in low tones, with the mouth nearly closed, so that one's words are barely audible.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xii. 19 Whanne Dauid hadde herd his seruauntis spekynge priueli, ether moterynge [1382 musynge, Vulg. *mussitantes*]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 301 Therewith the French men beganne to muttor, and sayde among themselues, the prince had spoken nobly. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep* XVII. 15 Mine eyes thought report too niggardly had spard; And stroocken dumbe with wonder. did but mutter, Conceiuing more then she had words to vtter. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* viii. 19 Seeke..vnto wizards that peepe and that mutter. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 134 He heard his men muttering amongst themselves of the strength and greatnesse of the Town. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXIX. 192 The Wolfe went Muttering away

upon't. 1717 POPE *Iliad* x. 527 The Head, yet speaking, mutter'd as it fell. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. I. § 8 (1864) 345 Some persons of weak or incontinent nerves can hardly think without muttering—they talk to themselves 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* II, At not infrequent intervals she heard her little brother moaning and muttering in his sleep.

b. *esp.* To speak in low indistinct tones expressive of dissatisfaction which one dare not utter more openly; to murmur, complain, grumble. Const. *against, at.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 121 Certain souldiors.. beganne to mutter and murmure against the kyng and his counsaill. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* ii. 26 The worthie magistrate Moses was muttered against. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 70 They..doe mutter at, and finde fault with euery thing that is spoken or done. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ii. M.'s Wks. 1851 VII. 66 The People must not dare to mutter. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 27 Oft does he mutter at the Partialities of the Board. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiii (1840) 228 Our men muttered a little at this; but I pacified them. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II 71 Whether it were not possible to make a spinner that would not rebel, nor mutter, nor scowl, nor strike for wages?

c. *transf.* To make a low rumbling sound.

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, Like distant thunder muttering imperfectly from the clouds. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 50 The thunder muttered and grumbled.

2. *trans.* To utter with imperfect articulation and in a low tone. Also *fig.* to express or say in secret.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 492 (541) With that he smoot his heed adoun anoon, And gan to motre (*v rr* motele, mottre, muttre], I not what trewly. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps* II. 1, What do theis people meane, To mutter murmurs vaine? 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, I. i 165 What mutter you, or what conspire you Lords? 1604 — *Oth* III. iii 417 There are a kinde of men, So loose of Soule, that in their sleepes will mutter their Affayres. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* Ep. Ded., Who have their Prayers in their owne tongue, and mutter them not in latine as the Romists doe. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* ix, Revenge is muttert be ilk clan. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 106 Mutt'ring his wayward fancies he would rove 1856 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol. Inq* I. iii. 100, I knew a gentleman who was accustomed to mutter certain words to himself even in the midst of company.

b. with obj. clause.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 21 The people muttered amonge them selues that owre nation hadde trowbled the elementes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii (1634) 46 Arrius saith that Christ is God, but he muttereth that he was created. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 163 They muttered extremely, that it was a thing not to bee suffered 1623 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. I. III 151 Yet its muttered the Match will be. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* ii. I 230 Some who had always professed the doctrine of nonresistance in its full extent were now heard to mutter that there was one limitation to that doctrine

c. *To mutter over*: to recite in low indistinct tones, to mumble.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III iv, And much, 'twas said, of heathen lore Mix'd in the charms he mutter'd o'er 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 175 To mutter o'er some text of God, Engraven on his reeking sword.

d. *transf.* (Cf. 1 c.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX 1002 Skie lowr'd, and muttering Thunder, som sad drops Wept at compleating of the mortal Sin Original.

Mu·tter, *v.*[2] ? Variant of MOULTER *v.*[1]

1609 BUTLER *Fem Monarchie* vi § 22 If you feele it [*sc.* leg-honey] betweene your warme fingers, it muttereth apart, where wax sticketh fast togither.

Mutterа·tion. *nonce-wd.* [See -ATION.] The action of muttering.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) IV xxxvii. 283 So the night past off, with prayings, hopings, and a little *mutteration.* (Allow me that word, or find me a better.)

Muttered (mv·təɪd), *ppl. a* [f. MUTTER *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Uttered indistinctly and in low tones.

1701 ADDISON *Epil to G Granville's Brit. Enchantress,* Where sounding Strings and artful Voices fail, The charming Rod and mutter'd Spells prevail 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 60 It is done in the dark, and with muttered maledictions 1888 H. SMART *Master of Rathkelly* xxiii, And now came a low muttered conference between McDermot and his companions.

Mutterer (mv·tərəɪ). [f. MUTTER *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who mutters.

1552 HUDET, Muttrer, *susurro.* 1671 H. FOULIS *Hist. Rom. Treasons* (1681) 88 These mutterers of King-murthering. *a* 1677 BARROW *Decalogue* ix *Creed*, etc. (1697) 432 The words of a mutterer, saith the Wise man, are as wounds [*Prov.* xviii. 8]. 1854 H MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xviii (1860) 197/1 He was a mutterer of charms, and a watcher of omens.

Muttering (mv·tərin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the verb MUTTER.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 777 Yet then began there, here and there some maner of mutteryng amongest the people. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* E vij b, The lorde doth not regarde Your mangy mutterynge. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. ii. (*ad fin.*), The roaring voyce of winds, Nor all the muttring of the sullen waues. 1667-68 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Feb., Some mutterings I did hear of dissolving the Parliament. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III 89, I heard secret treadings and mutterings. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* (1858) I. v. 468 The mutterings of discontent had developed into plain open treason. 1904 A. R. WHITHAM *Ep. Consolations* L. 10 Already the mutterings of the distant storm might be heard.

Muttering, *ppl. a.* [-ING ?.] That mutters.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 112 Let muttring Mutius take heede least he be serued with the same sawce Virgil requited Baulus and Meuius. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 143 The muttering Fiends obey'd. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 P 2 In a muttering Voice, as if between Soliloquy and speaking out. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 13 The muttering thunder seems to have changed its place. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xiv. 147 A low muttering delirium.

Hence **Mu·tteringly** *adv.*

c 1682 HICKERINGILL *Trimmer* vi. Wks. 1716 I. 388 It was a business (than which) nothing is more discours'd of (mutteringly) at this day. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 69, I said something mutteringly, and he vow'd he would hear it. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. 1854 III. 53 Mutteringly she put that question to herself.

†**Mu·tterous**, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. MUTTER *sb.*[1] + -OUS.] Full of muttering sound; murmurous.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 31 Lyke bees . That.. toyle with mutterus humbling. *Ibid.* III. 73 With rumbling mutterus eccho.

Mutton (mv·t'n). Forms: 4 moltoun; 3-5 motoun, 4 motone, 5 motene, 5-6 motonne, mot(t)o2, mouton, 5-7 muton, 6 muttoun, mot(t)en, mutown, mutten, 5- mutton. [ME. *motoun, moton* (rarely *moltoun*), a. OF. *moton*, rarely *molton* (mod F. *mouton*) = Pr. *multó-s*, Catal. *multo*, OSp. *moton*, It. *montone*, Venetian *moltone* —med.L. (8th c.) *multōn-em*, prob. f. Gaulish **multo-s* (OIrish *molt* ram, Welsh *mollt*, Cornish *mols*, Breton *maout*).

Some scholars have conjectured that med L. *multōnem* is a metathetic form of *mutilōnem* (of which Du Cange has one example) f. L. *mutilus* in the sense 'deprived of horns' or in the sense 'castrated'; Diez compares mod. Pr. *cabro monta* corresponding to L. *capra mutila* hornless goat. But it seems very unlikely that the Celtic forms can be unconnected; if they are from popular Latin the adoption must have taken place at a very early period]

1. The flesh of sheep, used as food.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 472/344 Huy nomen with heom in heore schip al þat hem was leof, Gies and hennes, craunes and swannes and porc, motoun and beof. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 114 Sancte Julyane. In til his tyme wes na glotone, na wont wes nocht to ete motone *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862 46 Take fresshe brothe of motene clene. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 72 Stwed Mutton. Take faire Mutton that hath ben roste,..and mynce it faire. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 533 Mustard is meete for brawne beef, or powdred motoun. 1533 MORE *Answ Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1059/1 Men bye bief or moten out of the bouchers shoppes. *a* 1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies, Hearbes* 147 Fiue flocks of sheepe coulde scarce mainteine good mutton for his house. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii 50 Of Mutton that is the best, which is of an yeere or two olde. 1710-11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 19 Mar, They..had a breast of mutton and a pint of wine. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* v, Racing home for the eight o'clock mutton. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* I. v. 49 Welsh sheep are small, but the mutton is renowned for the delicacy of its flavour 1897 'MERRIMAN' *In Kedar's Tents* x, The steaming dish of mutton and vegetables.

2. A sheep; *esp.* one intended to be eaten. Now only *jocular.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 174 A bouke of a motoun. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 39 The Wolf in pes with the Moltoun. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* clvii. 231 Oxen, Kyen, Motons and other vytaylles. 1565 LADY LOVAT in Fraser *Polichron.* (S. H S) 153 With twa mutowns yearly price of the pice thratin s. iiijd. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 37 Moldavia and Valachia do serve them with beeves and muttons. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccclxxxv. 461 The Sheep in this Fable was clearly too hard for the Two Doctors; and we find all those Reasonings to be true in the World, which the Mutton Alleges in the Fiction. 1795 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 81 A mutton, statelier than the rest, A ram, the ewes and wethers, sad, address'd. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 448/2 The word *mutton* is sometimes used [in America], as it once was in England, to signify a sheep. 1839 THACKERAY *Leg. St. Sophia of Kieff*, A humble company of pious men, Like muttons in a pen.

b. The carcase of a sheep. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1607 TOPSELL *Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 482 In many places they salt their Muttons when they are killed, and so eat them out of the pickle. 1645 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. iv, Goes to the Butchers, fetches in a muton. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. I. 108, I was presented with half a Mutton. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1864) II. 189 There were butchers shops presenting no such generously fattened carcases as Englishmen love to gaze at in the market, no stupendous halves of mighty beeves, no dead hogs or muttons.

†c. *spec.* A wether, castrated ram. *Obs.*

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 597/10 *Multo*, a wether or a moton. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* II. 135 Ane man taken with reid hand, with ane sheip, or muton, or with ane calfe,.. sould not be put to death, bot sould be scurged. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 143 Ewes and Rams are subject to far more Maladies than Muttons.

†3. *Sc.* Used as a term of contempt for a man.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 241 Mauch muttoun, vyle buttoun, peilit gluttoun, air to Hilhouse. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxx. 32 Quha bene wt beistly lust abusit, I hald him bot ane muttoun.

4. *slang.* Food for lust; loose women, prostitutes. Also *laced mutton*: see LACED *ppl. a.* 5.

a 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2265 And from thens to the halfe strete, To get vs there some freshe mete. Why, is there any store of rawe motton? 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* B iv b, What wylt thu fall to mutton?..Ranke loue is full of heate. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) H 1 b, The old lecher hath gotten holy mutton to him, a Nunne, my Lord. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* (1604) C 4 b, I am one that loues an inch of raw Mutton better then an ell of fride stock fish, and the first letter of my name beginnes with leachery. 1636 HEYWOOD *Love's Mistr.* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 113 Lord of lamentations,.. Mounsieur of mutton-lac'd. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Mutton-in-long-coats*, Women.

†5. Short for *mutton-candle* (see 8 b). *Obs.*

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III. 174 A flight of sparrows..would flutter into the chapel and fan out the muttons with their wings. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxv, Let us..bless Mr. Price and other Luciferous benefactors of mankind, for banishing the abominable mutton of our youth.

6. *Stock Exchange.* (See quots.)

1881 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 3/1 The tithes and muttons (as the tax on live stock is called) bring in 200,000 liras. 1887 ATKIN *House Scraps* 16 *Muttons*, Turks 1873. 1896 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang* s v., *Mutton in pl.* (Stock Exchange).—The Turkish loans of 1865 and 1873. (From being in part secured on the sheep-tax.)

7. In various phrases. *As dead as mutton*: quite dead. *To take* (or *eat*) *a bit of* (or *one's*) *mutton with*: to dine with. *To return to one's muttons* (jocular), to return to the matter in hand (after F. *revenons à nos moutons*).

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 43 If you will come and eat a bit of mutton with me tomorrow, I'll see no body but yourself. 1838 THACKERAY *and Lect. Fine Arts* Wks. 1900 XIII 280 But let us return to our muttons. 1838 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 141, I shot him [a swan] as dead as mutton 1856 READE *Never too Late* xii, Will you eat your mutton with me to-day, Palmer? 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lxxvi, Will you take your mutton with me?

8. *attrib.*, as *mutton* †*-bouk* Sc., *-chine, -cutlet, -gravy, -pasty, -pie*, † *-steak, -suet.*

1524 *Burgh Rec Stirling* (1887) 20 Ane *mutton buke. 1712 PRIOR *Extemp Invitation to Earl of Oxford* 4 If They can Dine On Bacon Ham, and *Mutton-chine. 1730 SWIFT *Lady's Dressing Room* 99 *Mutton-Cutlets, prime of Meat. 1860 SALA *Badd. Peerage* xx. II. 44 The whiskers confined to the mutton cutlet form and size 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 139 With some *Mutton-gravy, beat or shake them well together in the Pan. 1773 ASH, **Muttonpasty*, a muttonpie. 1900 SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* iii, A breakfast of mutton-pasty and ham 1696 SALMON *Fam. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Mutton-Pye. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 367 P 4 They [sheets of the 'Spectator']..make a good Foundation for a Mutton pye 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) I. 196 An old mutton-pie man was run over as he was crossing Piccadilly. 1728 RAMSAY *Fables, Mister & Minos* 4 Frae his hoords he doughtna take As much would buy a *mutton-stake. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I 85 An Ounce and a half of *Mutton Suet 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 107 Mutton-suet is used in the manufacture of common candles.

b. Special combinations: **mutton-bone**, (*a*) the bone remaining from a joint of mutton; (*b*) quasi-*arch.*, app. the game of KNUCKLE-BONE; †**mutton-broker** = MUTTON-MONGER; **mutton-broth**, a broth made from mutton; **mutton-candle**, a candle made of mutton-fat (see 5); †**mutton-cumber** [? after *cowcumber* = CUCUMBER], some kind of cucumber; †**mutton-driver**, a sheep-stealer; **mutton fat**, (*a*) the fat of mutton, also *attrib.*; (*b*) = *mutton-candle*; **mutton-fist** *slang*, (*a*) a large red coarse hand, also applied to a person having such a hand; (*b*) a printer's index-hand (Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 1888); †**mutton haft**, ? a knife-handle of sheep's bone; **mutton-ham**, (*a*) the thigh of a sheep cured in the same fashion as ham; (*b*) a sail used in certain fishing-smacks in America, so *mutton-ham boat*; **mutton-head**, a dull, stupid person; **mutton-headed** *a. slang* and *dial.*, dull, stupid; †**mutton-light**, a mutton-candle; **mutton measles**, 'the cysticercus of the flesh of the sheep; probably the larval form of *Tænia tenella*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891); **mutton quad** *Printers' slang*, an em quad; †**mutton-saddle**, ? a saddle of mutton; **mutton-sheep**, ? a sheep bred for meat, not for wool; **mutton-snapper** *West Indian*, 'a large fish of the *Mesoprion* genus' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); †**mutton-tea**, ? mutton-broth, cf. *beef-tea*; **mutton-thumper** *U.S. slang*, 'a bungling bookbinder' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); †**mutton tugger**, ? a whoremonger; †**mutton-water**, ? mutton-broth; **mutton-wood**, 'a composite tree (*Olearia Colensoi*) of New Zealand;—so called because it grows on islands frequented by mutton-birds' (Webster's *Suppl.* 1902). See also MUTTON-BIRD, MUTTON-CHOP, MUTTON-FISH, MUTTON-MONGER.

1785 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Lyric Odes* xi. (1786) 31 The curs.. Show'd anxiousness about the *mutton bone. 1843 THACKERAY *Men's Wives, Dennis Haggarty's Wife*, A dirty table-cloth was laid for dinner, some bottles of porter and a cold mutton-bone being laid out on a rickety grand-piano hard by. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xxxv, Two of his servants were engaged in the ancient game of mutton-bones. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Procurers, and *Mutton-Brokers. 1685 J. PHILLIPS *Satyr agst. Hypocrites* 14 Nor was it *mutton-broth, nor veal broth neither. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. xiii, Have a cup of mutton-broth for him when he wakes. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* v, If a pound of *mutton-candles cost sevenpence-halfpenny, how much [etc.]. 1695 W. WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 47 Cucumbers or *Mutton-cumbers..being so commonly known. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 246 *Muttoun dryver, girnall ryver, jadswyvar, fowll fell the. 1863 LE FANU *House by Churchyard* (ed. 2) III. 127 The *mutton-fat wanted snuffing. 1900 A. R. COLQUHOUN *The 'Overland' to China* viii. 163 The mutton-fat dips which they are intended to burn are only lighted for a few minutes in each month. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* I. 18 Lifting his *Mutton-fists to th' skies. 1865 *Hotten's Slang Dict., Mutton-fist*, an uncomplimentary

this for any one having a large coarse red hand. 1668 Dryden *Even. Love* IV. iii, Here's the sixpenny whittle you gave me, with the *mutton haft. *a*1791 Grose *Olio, Grumbler* xvi. (1796) 68 A fine plate of *mutton-ham was next set on the table. 1839 *Mag. Dom. Econ.* IV. 119 The mutton hams cured in the highlands of Scotland and at the Cape of Good Hope. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 197 (*title of art.*) In a *mutton-ham boat. *Ibid.*, Her mutton-ham fluttered as white as new cotton around her single mast. I more than once sought to learn why Albemarle and Pamlico fishing smacks call their huge sails 'mutton-ham'. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 99 Peace, *mutton-head! 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 29 A poor *mutton-headed flock, ready to follow any bell-weather. 1795 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 180 Nay while a *mutton-light remains A sun with us no credit gains But yields to every Farthing Candle. *1871 *Amer Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), **Mutton Quad*, a slang term, in English printing-offices, for em quad. 1761 Armstrong *Day, Epist. J. Wilkes* 160 But let me ne'er of *mutton-saddle eat. 1842 Ld. Western in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* (1842) II. 380 A request..that I would fairly try how far it was possible, to make them into *mutton sheep. 1786 R Willan in *Med. Commun.* II. 117 He had this day some *mutton tea. *c* 1600 in Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 293 [The Oxford colleges are] the nurseries of wickedness, the nests of *mutton tuggers, the dens of formall droanes. 1768 in *Med. Observ.* (1772) IV. 62 She had thrown up some *mutton-water which had been prescribed for common drink.

Mutton, variant of Mouton (French coin).

Mu·tton-bird. *Austral.* a. The *Puffinus brevicaudus* of Australasia. b. An Antarctic Petrel of the genus *Œstrelata*, esp. *Œ. lessoni.*

1824 Latham *Gen. Hist Birds* X 176 This [Petrel] we believe is the species called in Norfolk Island, Mutton Bird; probably from the flesh having somewhat of the flavour of that meat. 1864-5 Wood *Homes without H* ii (1868) 63 The ground resembles a rabbit warren, being everywhere undermined by the burrows of the Mutton Bird (*Puffinus brevicaudus*) the size of a pigeon. 1898 F T. Bullen *Cruise Cachalot* 358 'Mutton birds'. This latter delicacy is a great staple of their [*sc* the Maories'] flesh food...When it is being cooked in the usual way, *i. e.* by grilling, it smells exactly like a piece of roasting mutton.

Mu·tton-cho·p.

1. A piece of mutton for broiling or frying, usually a division of the loin containing one rib (having the end of the bone chopped off) and half the vertebra to which it is attached.

1720 Swift *To Stella* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 184 A slice of bread and mutton-chop. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 33 P 25 Could get nothing but mutton-chops off the worst end 1789 Farley *Lond. Art of Cookery* (ed. 6) 59 Mutton Chops. Take a loin of mutton, and cut chops from it about half an inch thick. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* viii, Mrs. Pipchin made a special repast of mutton-chops.

attrib. *a* 1860 Ala. Smith *Lond. Med. Student* (1861) 103 A lot of cups, egg-shells, mutton chop bones, and pewter spoons flew up in the air.

b. *pl. slang.*

1868 *Hotten's Slang Dict*, *Mutton-chops*, a sheep's head.

2. In full *mutton-chop whisker*: a side whisker shaped like a mutton-chop, i.e. narrow at the top and broad and rounded at the bottom. So *mutton-chop whiskered* adj.

1865 *Reader* No 121. 456/2 Mutton-chop whiskers. 1878 Besant & Rice *Celia's Arb.* ii, His whiskers .were cut to the old-fashioned regulation 'mutton-chop', very much like what has now come into fashion again. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. x. 216 Where Leonard sat, burly, florid, black-haired, mutton-chop whiskered. 1904 D. C. Murray *V. C.* 13 The clean-trimmed hirsute mutton-chop on either side the heavy jowl combined to make him intensely respectable to look at.

Muttoned (mv·t'nd), *a.* [f. Mutton + -ed 2.] Of a sheep: Having flesh (of a specified quality); having the legs covered with flesh.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. ii 432 The nicest muttoned sheep fed in Northumberland. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Dec., Their sheep show beautiful forequarters and are muttoned down to the hocks.

Mu·tton-fish.

1. A name for various American and West Indian sea-fish, esp. the eel-like *Zoarces anguillaris.*

1735 Mortimer in *Phil Trans.* XXXIX. 112 The Mutton-Fish This is reckon'd one of the most delicate Fish of the Bahama Islands. 1754 Catesby *Nat. Hist. Carol.* II. 25. 1884 Goode, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 247 The Mutton fish *Zoarces anguillaris* is occasionally eaten by the Cape Ann fishermen, by whom it is known as the Mutton-fish, the name referring to a supposed resemblance of its flesh to mutton.

2. *Austral.* An ormer.

1882 J. E Tenison-Woods *Fish & Fisheries N. S. Wales* 92 Then mutton fish were speared. This is the ear shell-fish (*Haliotis naevosa*), which was eagerly bought by the Chinese merchants. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng., Mutton-fish*, a marine univalve mollusc, *Haliotis naevosa*, Martyn: so called from its flavour when cooked.

3. *U. S.* A kind of medusa.

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 93 One of the most abundant medusæ at times in the neighborhood of the Florida Keys is a Discophore, called by naturalists *Linergus*, and known to fishermen there as the 'thimble-fish', 'mutton-fish thimble', [etc.]. *Ibid.* Index, Mutton-fish 93.

Mu·ttonhood. *jocular.* [f. Mutton + -hood.] The state of being mutton as opposed to lamb.

1842 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* I. 59 When they grew up to adolescent muttonhood. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Jan. 48 Mutton that is standing with reluctant feet where muttonhood and lambhood meet.

Muttoniness (mv·t'ninės). *rare*—1. [f. Muttony *a.* + -ness.] Muttony quality.

1880 'Annie Thomas' *Allerton T.* III. ix. 164, I like to have my animal dressed in such a way that its original beefiness or muttoniness is completely disguised.

† **Mutton-monger.** *slang. Obs.* [f. Mutton (sense 4) + Monger.]

1. A whoremonger.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 366/1 Motenmongers, priapistes, ydolaters, whoremaisters. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 151 b, One Didymo (who had in euery bodyes mouth a veraye eiuil name of beeyng a muttonmoungre). 1600 *Look About You* H 4, Ah old Muttonmounger I beleeue heer's worke towards. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Mutton-monger*, a Lover of Women; also a Sheep-stealer.

2 A great eater of mutton; also, a sheep-stealer.

1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 42 He is a curse to Pasties; a Tormentor of Poultry, a terrible Sheep-biter; a horrible Mutton-monger, a Gorbelly-Glutton. 1664 Cotton *Scarron.* i. 34 Yet scarce could satisfie their hungers, These Trojans were such Mutton-mongers. *a* 1700 [see 1].

† **Muttonship.** *Obs.* [f. Mutton + -ship.] *Your muttonship*: as a mock title (see Mutton 4).

1632 Brome *North. Last* II iv, How got your Rotten Muttonship into this Lions case?

Muttony (mv·t'ni), *a.* [f. Mutton + -y.] Having the quality of mutton.

1858 R. S. Surtees *Ash Mamma* lxxv. 329 He had killed a south-down,—not one of your modern muttoney-lambs, but an honest, home-fed, four-year-old. 1881 R Grant White *Engl. Without & Within* 101 There it was mutton which was mutton, and yet was not muttony

Mutual (miū·tiŭăl), *a.* Also 6 mutuel. [a. F. *mutuel* (from 14th c.) = Sp. *mutual*, f. L. *mūtu-us* borrowed, reciprocal:—prehistoric **moitwo-*, f. root **moi-* to change. Cf. Gr. (Sicilian) *μοῖτον ἀντὶ μοίτου*, tit for tat; also L. *mūtāre* (see Mutation). OF. had *mutu* = Sp. *mútuo*, Pg, It. *mutuo.*]

1. Of relations, sentiments, actions: Possessed, entertained, or performed by each (of two persons, things, classes, etc.) towards or with regard to the other; reciprocal.

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* Introd., in Ashm. (1652) 5 In mutuall love. 1539 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 303 His highnes wold be glad..to entre a liege for mutual ayde on bothe sydes in cace of nede to be given. *a* 1614 D. Dyke *Myst Self deceiving* (ed. 8) 71 When wee imbrace one another, there is a mutuall hold on both sides. 1681 Visct. Stair *Inst Law Scot.* I. iii. § 9 26 Though frequently such Obligations in mutual Contracts, are conceived by way of provision or condition 1709 Shafteb. *Charac.* (1711) I. ii. 113 'Tis in War that mutual Succour is most given, mutual Danger run, and common Affection most exerted. 1729 *Act 2 Geo. II*, c. 22 § 13 Where there are mutual Debts between the Plaintiff and Defendant. 1816 Wheaton *Cases Supr. Crt. U. S.* I. 279 The Mutual Assurance Society *v* Watts' Executor. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot* 667 There is no contract, whether mutual or unilateral, which is binding without a *consensus in idem placitum*, expressed or implied. *Ibid.*, In the case of mutual and onerous entails, the prohibitions are effectual against the creditors of the entailer. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.*, *Mutual Testament*, a will made by two persons who leave their effects reciprocally to the survivor. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 84 Between him and his subjects there could be nothing of the nature of mutual contract. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 43 The tendency of heat in crystals is to increase the mutual distance of the molecules. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 174 Mutual fear is the only solid basis of alliance. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 303 Organisms which give mutual aid survive and people the world with their kind.

b. Qualifying personal designations of relationship, friendship, or hostility, to indicate that the relation or sentiment is mutual.

a 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 221 Yt is .the especyall cause of all my travell into this contrie, to spend my lyfe with you as a very father, and a mutuall brother. 1639 Glapthorne *Argalus* iv. Wks. 1874 I. 53 But Amphialus, Since we are mutuall friends, I'le make thee my full Executour. 1719 Abp. King in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser II. IV. 315 Common friends are not allowed to be common friends, but all obliged to declare themselves mutual enemies. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* III. 172 For kings And subjects, mutual foes, for ever play A losing game into each other's hands.

c. *Mutual admiration society*: a satirical designation for a coterie of persons who are accused of over-estimating each other's merits.

1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* i, All generous companies of artists, authors, philanthropists, men of science, are, or ought to be, Societies of Mutual Admiration. *Ibid.*, Who can tell what we owe to the Mutual Admiration Society of which Shakspeare, and Ben Jonson, and Beaumont and Fletcher were members? 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* 50 That body was not more free than other mutual admiration societies from the desire to impose its own prejudices on the public.

¶ d. quasi-*elliptical*. Pertaining to or characterized by some (implied) mutual action or relation.

Mutual terms, principles: used to describe a business arrangement between two parties, in which exchange of services takes the place of money payments.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* v, He was admitted into Dr. Swishtail's academy upon what are called 'mutual-principles'—that is to say, the expenses of his board and schooling were defrayed by his father in goods, not money. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 173/2 These bodies [life assurance companies] have been of three kinds—(1) the purely *mutual* offices, in which the assured themselves constitute the society; (2) *proprietary* offices..; and (3) the *mixed* offices.

2. Respective; belonging to each respectively.

In some of the examples there is a mixture of sense 1, the notion being that of a reciprocal relation between each of the persons and what belongs to the other.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm., Par. Acts* 37 b, Euen so the lorde prepared, in theyr mutuall vision, eache one for other [Saul & Ananias]. 1652 Loveday tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* III. 207 The tears that were shed on both sides in the remembrance of their mutuall losses 1755 J. Sheridan *Lydia* (1769) I. 44 Pressing each other to their bosoms in silence, they again unclasped their mutual arms. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* II. 152 The time would not allow them to enter into minute details of their mutual adventures 1818 Hobhouse *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 59 Perhaps we shall find both the one and the other to have been more active despoilers than has been confessed by their mutual apologists 1837 Bedford in *Life Southey* (1850) VI. 353. I cannot believe the difference in your mutual years can create any strong line of demarcation between you.

† 3. Of intercourse. Intimate. *Obs.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas for M.* I. ii. 158 But it chances The stealth of our most mutuall entertainment With Character too grosse, is writ on Juliet. 1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div Off.* 292 The society and conversation could not be so mutual between them. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xvii. iii, Two families..between whom there has always existed so mutual an intercourse and good harmony.

4. Pertaining to both parties; common.

a. Of things, actions, sentiments.

Now regarded as incorrect

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent* v. iv 173 That done, our day of marriage shall be yours One Feast, one house, one mutuall happinesse. 1596 — *Merch. V.* v i 77 If any ayre of musicke touch their eares, You shall perceiue them make a mutuall stand. 1631 Brathwait *Eng Gentlew.* 125 Those daughters of Scedasus of Leuctra, conceiuing a mutuall sorrow for their lost Virginity, became resolute actors in their owne Tragedy. 1797 Mrs A. M Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) II 45 The major hinted at their mutual obligations to Mrs. Walsingham. 1808-12 Bentham *Ration Judic Evid.* (1827) V. 204 Under the mutual appellative *self-regarding*, both self-serving and self disserving are comprized. † 1820 Byron *Let. to Murray* (1821) 9 Mr. Hobhouse was desirous that I should express our mutual opinion of Pope. 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt.* xv, Their apartments were contiguous, but the communication between them was cut off for the night by the mutual door being locked and barred. 1888 F. J. Furnivall in *Digby Myst.* (E E T S) Ded. 2 A reminder of the days when his [*i. e.* Shakspere's] triumphant art was the subject of our mutual work.

b. Qualifying a personal designation expressive of a relation.

Commonly censured as incorrect, but still often used in the collocations *mutual friend, mutual acquaintance*, on account of the ambiguity of *common*, which is the only adj. correctly expressing the intended meaning. Expressions like *mutual father, mutual child*, formerly not uncommon, would now sound strange.

1632 Sir T Hawkins tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 22 Hee turneth himselfe towards his wife, conjureth her by the love he had borne her,. and by their mutuall children, a little to humble her spirit. 1658 G. Starkey *Pyrotechny* Ded, My good fortune first by the occasion of our mutual Friend, Dr. Robert Child. 1723 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett, to C'tess Mar* (1887) I. 346 Our mutual acquaintance are exceedingly dispersed. 1778 Burke *Corr* 24 Dec. (1844) II. 251 Our mutual friend, John Bourke. 1786 Mrs A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscr* V. 86 The eldest I sent for home, to superintend my domestic affairs, before our mutual darling had compleated her education. 1808 *Noble Wanderers* II. 199 Her sister Ismena had succeeded to their mutual father, Astamanes. 1825 Scott *Fam. Lett.* 15 Oct, Our mutual friend Mr Wright. 1867 Geo. Eliot in Cross *Life* (1885) III. 20 Don't write unless you have a real desire to gossip with me a little about yourself and our mutual friends. 1883 L. Oliphant *Altiora Peto* I. 93 We had no mutual relations to talk about.

† c. Having the specified character in common.

1794 Godwin *Cal Williams* 265 He talked of the injustice of which we were mutual victims, without bitterness.

† 5. Responsive. *Obs.*

1657 Cokaine *Obstinate Lady* III ii, Love is a passion not to be withstood, And, until hearts be mutual, never good. 1809 Campbell *Gertr. Wyom.* I. x, When fate had reft his mutual heart and Gertrude climb'd a widow'd father's knee. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. xxiv, Who then could guess If ever more should meet those mutual eyes. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poet's Vow* IV. xii, The old nurse looked within her eyes, Whose mutual look was gone.

6. *Comb.* with the sense 'mutually', as *mutual-dependent, -kindling, -melting* adjs.

a 1743 Savage '*Happy the Man*' iv, Who, melting on thy mutual-melting breast, Entranc'd enjoys love's whole luxurious charms, Is all a God. 1786 Burns *Lament* ix, Love's luxurious pulse beat high,..To mark the mutual-kindling eye 1895 W. H. Hudson *Spencer's Philos.* 172 Thus remaining unintegrated into the great organization of mutual-dependent parts which constitutes society.

Mutualism (miū·tiŭăliz'm). [f. Mutual *a.* + -ism. Cf. F. *mutuellisme* (see 1 b).]

1. a. The doctrine that individual and collective well-being is attainable only by mutual dependence. b. [after F. *mutuellisme.*] The system of the association of 'mutualists' at Lyons.

1863 J. Weiss *Life & Corr. Parker* I. 106 A mutualism to secure culture and material welfare. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. xii. 190 Those schemes of Mutualism, and all the other shapes of collective action for a common social good. 1892 Schäffle *Impossibility Soc Democr.* 17 Socialism, communism,..anarchism, mutualism [etc.].

2. *Biol.* A condition of symbiosis in which two associated organisms contribute mutually to the well-being of each other.

1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 83 It is often very difficult to say where commensalism ends and mutualism begins.

Mutualist (miū·tiŭălist). [f. Mutual *a.* + -ist. Cf. F. *mutuelliste* (= 1 b), *mutualiste* member of a mutual assurance society.]

1. a. An advocate of mutualism. b. A member of a corporation of labour masters at Lyons.

1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 258 Several Lyonese republicans .had been the first to interfere between the manufacturers and the mutualists. *Ibid.*, The executive council of the mutualists..ordered the workmen to resume their suspended labours, and was obeyed 1890 Schaffle *Impossibility Soc. Democr.* 11 Some so-called mutualists depend for everything on a brotherly reciprocity.

2. *Biol.* One of two organisms which mutually live on each other. Cf. Mutualism.

1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 84 Every colony of campanulariæ or sertulariæ lodges a crowd of messmates and mutualists. 1894 J. Weir in *Amer. Naturalist* Aug. 713, I mean by the term mutualist, an animal which gives a *quid pro quo* or specific beneficial service to the host which affords it sustenance and domicile.

Mutuality (miūtiu,æ·lĭti). [f. Mutual *a.* + -ity : cf. F. *mutualité.*]

1. The quality or condition of being mutual; reciprocity.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1622) 347 There is no sweeter tast of friendship, then the coupling of soules in this mutualitie either of condoling, or comforting. *a* 1638 Sibbes *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 77 We have not comfort, because we do not make him ours by a spirit of mutuality 1782 Paine *Let. Abbé Raynal* (1791) 43 A mutuality of wants have formed the individuals of each country into a kind of national society. 1892 *Times* 8 Feb. 5/2 In future the South American Republics must look for protection and mutuality of interests..only among themselves.

b. *Law.* A condition of things under which two parties are mutually bound to perform certain reciprocal duties.

1845 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II 55 There is . a distinction between a promise and a contract, for the latter involves the idea of mutuality which the former does not 1847 C G Addison *Law of Contracts* I. i (1883) 14 The mutuality of the obligation is the very essence of all contracts founded upon mutual promises. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex*, *Mutuality*, reciprocation; an acting in return. 1884 Bowen in *Law Times Rep* 24 May 380/1, I will not say whether there was sufficient mutuality between the parties to make what was done between them binding or not.

2. Interchange of acts of goodwill; intimacy.

1604 Shaks *Oth* II 1 267 (1st Qo) They met so neere with their lips that their breathes embrac'd together. When these mutualities [*Folios* mutabilities] so marshall the way, hand at hand, comes the maine exercise [etc.]. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.*, *Plausible Man* (Arb.) 59 Hee loues not deeper mutualities, because he would not take sides. 1867 Bushnell *Mor Uses Dark Th.* 207 Gathered at their firesides in domestic mutualities and pleasures.

3. *Biol.* The rendering of mutual services by organisms in the condition of symbiosis; cf. Mutualism 2.

1876 *Beneden's Anim Parasites* Introd. 18 The services of many of these [animals] are rewarded either in protection or in kind, and mutuality can well be exercised at the same time as hospitality *Ibid.* 24.

Mutualize (miū·tiuălaiz), *v.* [f. Mutual *a.* + -ize.] *trans.* †**a.** To give and receive in return; to reciprocate. *Obs.* **b.** To organize on the 'mutual' system Hence **Mutualization.**

1822 in *Spirit Pub Jrnls.* XVI 360 Pledges shall have been mutualized, and those solemn assurances reciprocated, which can only be violated by the unprincipled. 1905 *Daily News* 23 June 7/2 The report advocates complete mutualisation, with elimination of stock by purchase at a price only commensurate with the dividends.

Mutually (miū·tuăli), *adv.* [f. Mutual *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. With mutual action or sentiment; in a mutual relation; reciprocally.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden, No. 29) 8 They marched forward, and, drawing their blades mutually, ranne together with great cryes 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 211 b, The honest opinion yᵗ the subiectes haue of their kyng and the hertie good wille of the prince mutually toward his subiectes. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust* (1604) C 2, As are the elements, such are the spheares, Mutually folded in each others orbe. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 27 We mutually promote each other in the advantages of virtue 1751 Harris *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 178 And thus is it that interrogatives and relatives mutually pass into each other. 1816 G. S Faber *Orig Pagan Idol.* III. 4 These again are said to be mutually the same with each other 1847 C. Brontë *J. Eyre* iv, We mutually embraced. 1893 Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* I. xv. 348 If a good life always meant a true creed, many mutually contradictory errors would be true.

†**b.** In return; as one side of a reciprocal action. *Obs.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 10, I haue acquainted you With the deare loue I beare to faire Anne Page, Who, mutually, hath answer'd my affection,..Euen to my wish. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 247 This Account .establishes and is mutually establish'd by the Testimony of Suidas. 1704 Newton *Opticks* III i. (1721) 345 Pellucid Substances act upon the Rays of Light at a distance and the Rays mutually agitate the Parts of those Substances at a distance

2. In mutual co-operation or companionship; by mutual agreement; jointly, in common.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 103 Pinch him (Fairies) mutually Pinch him for his villanie. 1603 — *Meas for M.* II. iii. 27 *Duke.* So then it seemes your most offence full act Was mutually committed. *Jul.* Mutually. 1653 Walton *Angler* xi. 197 They mutually labour to cover it with the same sand. 1735 Ld Lyttelton *Lett. fr. Persian* (ed. 3) I. 141, I wou'd restore her back again to him untouch'd; or in case they shou'd mutually desire it, carry her with me to my Seraglio in the East. 1784 J. Potter *Virtuous Villagers* I. 35 You have my free consent to marry, if you and she mutually wish it. 1786 Mrs. A. M Bennett *Juvenile Indiscr* II. 157 The loss we mutually sustained in the early death of our parents. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 187 The prisoners then began to walk within their room, at the same pace with that of their watchman: the sound of their feet being mutually heard.

†**3.** By both parties respectively. *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 460 The Gouernours interrogation and my Confession being mutually subscribed.

Mutualness (miū tiuălnės). [f. Mutual *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being mutual.

1680 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 119 Here mutualnesse in friendship is explicated by the equall. 1886 P. Brooks in *Life* (1900) II. 542 Here there is the perfect mutualness, the absolute harmony of the Father and the Son.

Mutuary (miū·tiuări). *Civil Law.* [ad. L. *mūtuāri-us*, f. *mūtu-us* borrowed: see Mutual *a.* and -ary.] (See quot. 1856.)

1839 [see Mutuum]. 1856 Bouvier *Amer Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 196 *Mutuary*, [in] contracts, a person who borrows personal chattels to be consumed by him, and returned to the lender in kind.

†**Mu·tuate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *mūtuāt-*, ppl. stem of *mūtuārī* to borrow; f. *mūtu-us*: see Mutual *a.* and -ate 3.] *trans.* To borrow. Hence †**Mu·tuated** *ppl. a.*, †**Mutuating** *vbl. sb.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 97 b, Dyuerse lordes..had mutuate and borowed dyverse and sondy summes of money. 1595 M. Mosse *Arraign Usurie* 39 Mutuating and Accommodating. how they differ. *Ibid.* 40 These two kindes of lending which..we call mutuating and accommodating, doe differ in these two poyntes. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21v b, I am not the man which liveth by an other mans mutuated supellectilles 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 218 They mutuate their odour..from the places through which they permeate. 1684 T. Goddard *Plato's Demon* 288 This mutuated or fide-commissary power which he [sc. 'our Author'] hath placed in the King. 1689 G. Harvey *Curing Dis. by Expect* II. 7 From their Subjects many Trades are observed to mutuate their distinction; from Physick the Physician 1716 M Davies *Athen. Brit* II. Ded. to King, This one only Latin mutuated Pentameter Verse, viz. *Principis est Virtus maxima, nosse Suos.*

†**Mutuati·tial,** *a* and *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *mūtuātīti-us* (f. *mūtuārī*: see prec.) + -al.] **a** *adj.* Borrowed. **b.** *sb.* Something borrowed.

1654 Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* vi, *Mutuatitial Essays* The Sixth .Century of Mutuatitials.

Mutuation (miūtiu,ē·ʃən). [ad. L. *mūtuātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *mūtuārī*: see Mutuate *v.*] An act of lending or borrowing. Also *fig.*

1604 Downam *Lect Ps* 15 v. 151 Wherefore the contract of vsurie is nothing else but illiberall mutuation, and may thus briefely bee defined Vsurie is mutuation, or lending for gaine 1649 Bp Hall *Cases Consc.* (1650) 24 In both there seems to be a valuation of time· which whether in case of mutuation, or sale, may justly be suspected for unlawful 1778 Halhed *Bengal Gram* Pref. 3, I have been astonished to find the similitude of Shanscrit words with those. of Latin and Greek · and these not in technical and metaphorical terms, which the mutuation of refined arts and improved manners might have occasionally introduced; but [etc.] 1827 G. S. Faber *Orig. Expiat. Sacr.* 197 Such a mutuation necessarily supposes a knowledge of the sabbatical seventh day.

†**Mutuati·tious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *mūtuātīti-us*, f. *mūtuārī* to borrow: see Mutuate *v.* and -itious.] Borrowed; taken from some other.

1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. iv. (1635) 87 The Peripatetickes..distinguishing the motions of the Planets into a proper or naturall, and accidentall or mutuaticious. 1664 H More *Antid Idolatry* x. 134 The mutuatitious Good works of their pretended Holy men and women 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* II. v. Comm p. xv, With regard to their light: Metrodorus thought it mutuatitious, and borrowed of the sun.

Mutule (miū tiul). *Arch.* Also 6 mutilo, *pl.* mutuli, 7–8 mutil. [a. F. *mutule* (It. *mutulo*), ad. L. *mūtulus* modillion.] The modillion proper to the cornice in the Doric order; a projection upon the soffit of the Doric corona.

1563 Shute *Archit.* B iij, [If he] should make ymages.. for pillers and make ouer their heade Mutilos, and Coronas. *Ibid* D iv b, Vitruuius doth describe the beginning of Mutuli to be necessarie. 1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* I. xiii. 36 The Gotique Order . has compos'd certain lame figur'd Mutils or Corbells in stead of Cartouzes. *Ibid.*, *Acc Archit* 137 Mutules .have their name from their defect, as being made thinner and more abated below than above. 1703 tr. *Perrault's Abridgm. Vitruvius* 37 The Corinthian Modillions are imitated by the Mutils of the Dorick Order. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The mutules in the Doric answer to the triglyphs, which are under them. 1843 Wathen *Arts, Antiq. & Chronol. Egypt* 181 Above the architrave of the porch is a cornice ornamented with long mutules or brackets 1862 Mrs. Speid *Last Years Ind.* 187 The stone triglypha and mutules of the Doric order.

†**Mu·tuous,** *a. Obs.* [f L. *mūtu-us* Mutual + -ous.] = Mutual *a* Hence **Mu·tuously** *adv.*

1683 E Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 91 The opportune interposition of prudent indulgence, mutuous toleration and grand moderation. *Ibid.* 92 Such like words evn Religionists too often use in Repartées, mutuously.

†**Mu·tuum.** *Civil Law. Obs.* [a. L. *mūtuum* a loan, neut. of *mūtuus* borrowed.] A contract under which such things are lent as are consumed in the use, or which cannot be used without their extinction or alienation.

1486 *Materials Reign Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 267 That ye, in the boke called the pele doo entre a mutuum..of the forsaide D.cccIxxvii.li. ix.s. ii.d. 1681 Visct. Stair *Inst. Law Scot.* I. x. § 17. 187 Loan comprehendeth both the Contracts in the Law called *mutuum* and *commodatum*; by the former a thing Fungible is freely given, for the like to be restored in the same kind and quantity, though not the same individual. 1839 Story *Bailments* § 47. 34 A deposit differs from what is called in the civil law a *mutuum*, for there the identical thing lent is not to be returned, but another thing of the same kind, quality, nature or value. In the latter case, the property passes immediately to the mutuary.

Muvable, obs. form of Movable.

Muwe, obs. form of Mew *sb.*², *v.*¹ and Muid.

Muwe(n, Muwes, obs. ff. May *v.*¹, Mews.

Muwet, obs. form of Mute *sb.*

Muwyer, variant of Mowyer *Obs.*

Muy(e, Muyd, obs. ff. Muid, Mood *sb.*¹

Muyezin, obs. form of Muezzin.

Muyle, Muynde, obs. ff. Mule, Mind *sb.*

Muyre, Muys(e, obs. ff. Mire, Mouse.

Muyson, variant of Moison.

Muzarab(ic, variant forms of Mozarab(ic.

Muze, obs. form of Muse, Mews.

Muzell, Muzhik, var. ff. Muzzle, Moujik.

Muzle(d, -lin, obs. ff. Muzzle(d, Muslin.

Muzro(u)le, variant forms of Musrol.

Muzz (mʊz), *sb. slang.* Also 8–9 **mus.** [Belongs to next.] One who 'muzzes' over books. Cf. Mug *sb.*6 2.

1788 *Trifler* No. 5. 56 The diligence exercised in improving my mental abilities, brought upon me the almost indelible stigma of a Muz. 1807 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1809) XII 305, I often wish you had been with us, though we do quiz you for a reading muz. 1899 W. K. R Bedford *Outcomes Old Oxford* 86, I don't mind memoirs, but I hate a muzz.

Muzz (mʊz), *v. slang* [Of obscure origin; the relation to Muzzy *a.* is uncertain.

The word may be in part a grotesque alteration of Muse *v*; cf *bemuse*]

1. *intr.* To study intently; to 'mug'. Const. *over.*

1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* lxxxv. (1783) III. 134 Curse that Thomas, for ever muzzing over a musty book. 1815 *Zeluco* I 356 To see you muzzing over a game of chess. 1829 Scott *Jrnl.* 26 Jan, I muzzed on—I can call it little better—with *Anne of Geierstein.* 1902 *Daily Chron* 19 Mar 3/3 To work overmuch at Eton is to 'sap',. at Westminster it is to 'muzz'.

2. *trans.* To render 'muzzy'; to fuddle. Cf. Muzzle *v.*²

a 1787 'Fred Philon' *He would be a Soldier* IV. i, *Caleb.* A choice companion he is; only apt to get muzzed too soon 1794 J. Williams *Shrove Tuesday* 6 When the nocturnal orgie'd muzz'd his brain. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 17 June 727/1 A certain judge was in the habit of muzzing himself by plenteous libations. 1882 H. Bradshaw in Prothero *Mem.* viii. (1888) 259 A very heavy cold on me..muzzed my head.

3. *intr* To loiter aimlessly; to 'hang about'. Cf. Muss *v.*² 2.

1779 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* II Jan, If you but knew . who I shall see to night, you would not dare keep me muzzing here. 1794 J Williams *Parental Didactics* 18 And that high royal corps snug and sublime, Who muz majestic in the court ycleped Crane.

Hence **Muzzed** *a*, fuddled. **Muzzing** *ppl. a.*, that studies hard, 'mugging'.

1793 J Beresford in W Roberts *Looker-on* No. 54 (1794) II. 311 Hunt out some college cell, Where muzzing quizzes mutter monkish schemes. 1836 *Comic Almanack* Mar. (1870) 48 While Harlequin, half muzz'd with wine, Don't care a rush for Columbine. 1851 Owen in *Life* (1894) I. 352 At Westminster he is in a class of very sharp and hard-working, or as he calls it, muzzing boys

Muzzel(l, obs. forms of Muzzle.

Muzzily (mʊz ili), *adv.* [f. Muzzy *a.* + -ly 2.] In a 'muzzy' manner.

1903 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Dec. 700/2 They maunder muzzily on, these wastrels.

Muzziness (mʊ·zines). [f. Muzzy *a.* + -ness] The condition of being muzzy.

1814 Moore *Mem* (1853) II. 37 You must excuse the muzziness you may have detected throughout this epistle 1834 Beckford *Italy* I Advt p. ii, The intellectual muzziness of the past 1847 *Brit & For Med. Rev.* XXIII. 553 A slight feeling of muzziness in the head 1858 Hogg *Life Shelley* II. 416 An abiding muzziness inspired with . strong..ale. 1900 A. C. Benson *E. W. Benson* I iv. 129 He used to speak. of the muzziness of head that this [sc. quinine]. had produced in him.

Muzzle (mʊ·z'l), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4–6 **mosel,** 5 **mosle, mosol,** -ul, -yl, (mor-, murselle), 5–6 **mosell, moosle,** *Sc.* **mussal,** 5–7 **mussel,** 6 **mo(u)ssell, mousil, moosle, moozzell, musell,** -yll, (mowseale), **mezell** (?), *Sc.* **misel**(l, -al(l, **musal**(l, 4–7 **mosell,** 6–7 **mousel**(l, **moosel**(l, **mussell, musle, mussell,** 6–8 **musle,** 7 **musel,** *Sc.* **mussel**(l, 7–8 **mussel,** 6– **muzzle.** [s. OF. *musel, musel, mousal, muisel* (12–13th c.), mod.F. *museau*:—med.L. *mūsellum*, dim. of med. L. *mūsus* (8th c. in Du Cange) or *mūsum* (whence Pr. *mus, muus*, OSp. *mus*, It. *muso*), of uncertain origin, but perh. connected with F. *muser* (see Muse *v.*¹, *note*) and its cognates. (OF. had *muse, mouse* fem. = muzzle.)

Diez and others, connecting OF. *musel* with Pr. *mursel, morsel* (cf. the occas. 15th c. forms in Eng., also Breton *morzeol* beside *muzel*, muzzle), have assumed as the common etymon a pop. L. **morsellus*, dim. of *morsus* bite (cf. late L. *frēnum* from L. *deorsum*), but this involves serious difficulties.]

I. 1. The projecting part of the head of an animal which includes the nose and mouth.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxi, Pe other

beloweth lowe..stoupynge with þe heede and þe mussell towarde þe erthe. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xlviii. (1869) 161 It is figured as a swyn that in þe earthe hath his morselle [*v.r.* murselle]. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 561 The horse .smote his mussell in to the erth. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 993/1 A mastyffe hath..a great mosel and a thycke boystous body. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Sheep* (1596) 228 There is also another scabbinesse which chanceth somtimes on the mouseli of sheepe. 1649 OGILBY *Virg. Georg.* III. (1684) 104 Some from the Dams hinder the tender Kid, And with hard Muzzles from the Pap forbid. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2052. 2/2 A dark bay Gelding with a brown Musle. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 501/1 The head of a chamæleon is not unlike that of a fish .. The muzzle is blunt. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* iii, A dark-brown stallion with black legs, and muzzle like the withered fern. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 445 An adult measures about nine feet from the muzzle to the insertion of the tail.

b. *transf.* Contemptuously or jocularly applied to the part of the human face including the nose and chin.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22753 Hyt semyth.. By lyfftynge vp off thy mosel, That thow pleyest the ape wel. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 107 But euer and anon turning her muzzell towards mee, shee threw such a prospect vpon me, as might well haue giuen a surfet to any weake louers stomacke. *a* 1700 DRYDEN tr *Ovid's Art of Love* I. 582 Of a black muzzle, and long beard, beware 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 25 Mar., The dry old rogue twisting his muzzle into an infernal grin. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxi, Your black muzzle, old George, is the only face I should see.

c. *slang.* (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Muzzle*, a Beard (usually) long and nasty.

d. = MUFFLE *sb.*[2] 1.

1870 DUBOIS *Cosmop. Cookery* 188 Muzzle (mufle) of beef with curry.

2. That end of a fire-arm from which the shot is discharged; *spec.* in a cannon, the part extending from the astragal to the extreme end mouldings.

1566 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 170 Item, sex missellis of irne 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 179 The powder by carelesnesse was tumbled down vnder the mussels of the two peeces 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. ix. (1821) 116 That the peece should be abased at the tayle, and elevated at the musle 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 37 Over the Gates five Guns run out their Muzzels 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 May, They fought at sword and pistol this morning in Tuttle Fields, their pistols so near that the muzzles touched. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 361 The soldiers were still fumbling with the muzzles of their guns and the handles of their bayonets. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 107 The gun should not be left muzzle-up or muzzle-down against a wall, a gate, or a tree.

b. *Charged (crammed) to the muzzle*: loaded, filled, or 'stuffed' *with*.

1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1811) II. 63 Every body seems charged to the muzzle with gun-powder;—every eye flashes fire-works and torpedoes 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* vi, So instead of beating about and setting the boy on the alert at all points, crammed to the muzzle with lies, he just said [etc.]. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 69 Casaubon had, in this way, solicited Leunclavius in a letter charged to the muzzle with gratifying compliments.

†**3.** The nozzle of a pair of bellows. *Obs.*

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. v, He had a large Pair of Bellows, with a long slender Muzzle of Ivory.

4. *Agric.* = BRIDLE *sb.* 5 d.

1765 A. DICKSON *Treat Agric.* (ed. 2) 200 There is another thing supposed also to belong to the plough, and that is the bridle or muzzle. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 142 By setting the muzzle higher up in the index of the beam.

5. The mouth at the base of a cooking-place.

1874 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* VII. 206 They [*sc.* cooking places] should be in rear of. the arms, the simplest form is a trench dug in a line with the wind..; depth, about a foot at the muzzle decreasing to 3 inches at the chimney.

II. 6. A contrivance, usually consisting of an arrangement of straps or wires, put over an animal's mouth to prevent it from biting, eating, or rooting.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn't's T.* 1293 White Alauntz folwed hym, with mosel faste ybounde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 344/2 Moosle, or mosul for a nette [=neat], *oristrigium*. 1523 *MS Acc. St John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For a mesell for a calf. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 15 b/1 A moosle that letteth dogges to bite. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xii. 34 He tooke a muzzel strong Of surest yron, made with many a lincke. 1635 MARKHAM *Faithf. Farrier* 78 The Horse having stood all night on the Mussell or at the empty Racke. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 611 Some, when the Kids their Dams too deeply drain, With Gags and Muzzles their soft Mouths restrain. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 361 It often happens..that the ferret disengages itself of its muzzel, and then it is most commonly lost, unless it be dug out. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. III. v. § 457 Many young dogs are such savage fighters or biters, as to require the muzzle always on at exercise. *Ibid.* II. I. vi. § 72 Some very gross feeders requiring the muzzle on immediately after their last feed of corn over night.

fig. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 132 For the Fift Harry, from curb'd License pluckes The muzzle of Restraint. 1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Pop.* 60 So to inure Rome to the snaffle, and break the Senate to the musle. 1802 LADY JERNINGHAM in *J. Lett.* (1896) I. 210 Doctor Jenner is. to have a premium. for having Discovered so useful a muzzle for the small Pox. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 8/3 The self-imposed muzzle which he has worn for the last five years no longer prevents him from taking part in the military debates.

b. An ornamental piece of armour covering a horse's nose.

1860 J. HEWITT *Anc. Armour* III. 667 Steel muzzles elaborately wrought in open-work. 1870 A. DEMMIN *Weapons of War* 350 The muzzle, which was placed over the nostrils .could be of no use in war.

c. The face-piece of an inhaler.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 55 The naso-oral muzzle must never be used.

†**7.** *Sc.* A veil, face-cloth. (Cf. MUZZLE *v.*[1] 3 b.) *Obs.*

1603 *Philotus* xxvii, 3our Veluote hat, 3our Hude of Staat, 3our Myssell quhen 3e gang to gait. 1605 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 237 That thai gang vpone the calsay syd with thair mussellis on thair face, and clopperis.

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *muzzle-bone*, (sense 2) *muzzle-astragal, -end, moulding, rope, stopper*; **muzzle chops**, nickname for a man with prominent nose and mouth; **muzzle-lashings** (see quot.); **muzzle-loader**, a gun that is loaded at the muzzle (opp to *breech-loader*); so **muzzle-loading** *ppl. a.*; **muzzle-peg**, a contrivance to keep the nose of a dog raised while hunting game; hence **muzzle-pegged** *a.*; **muzzle-ring**, the moulding of greatest circumference encircling the muzzle of a gun; **muzzle-sight**, a sight placed at or near the muzzle of a gun; †**muzzle-scab**, a disease in sheep; **muzzle velocity**, the velocity at which a projectile leaves the piece from which it is fired.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) I. 3 b, The *muzzle-astragal and fillets. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 366/2 In the *Ornithorhyngue* the *Muzzle-bones are flat. 1621 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* III. iii, Thus old *muzzle chops should be he, By the fellowes discription. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 376 The coil is struck down vertically with its *muzzle end upon the anvil. 1889 KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads, East & West* 69 The Colonel's son a pistol drew and held it muzzle end. 1825 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Marine* 290/2 **Muzzle-lashings*, are two and a half inch ropes, about four or five fathoms in length, used to lash the muzzles of guns, so as to confine them to the upper part of the ports. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 331 There is no possibility of a breech-loader ever shooting equal to a well-constructed *muzzle loader. *Ibid.* 333 The celebrated trial of Breech versus *Muzzle-loading fire arms, which took place in April last. 1721 BAILEY, **Muzzle mouldings* (of a Gun) is the Ornament round the Muzzle. 1819 T. B. JOHNSON *Shooter's Comp.* 85 Your young dog. will perhaps take the wind of himself, and hunt with his nose elevated. Should this not be the case, recourse must be had to the *muzzle peg. *Ibid.* 27 The Russian Pointer runs his nose close to the ground (if not *muzzle-pegged). 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 *Mousell rings at her mouth. 1692 *Capt Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. vi. 94 The Muzzle Ring, or Cornice. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 99 Six outside staves of great dimensions, which, at the muzzle ring, pass through openings in the muzzle ring. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* VII. vii. 508 A clove hitch is made with the centre of the *muzzle rope round the fid. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), **Mousel-scab*, a Distemper that sometimes attends Sheep and young Teggs. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 11 On the barrel is the *muzzle sight. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 96 *note*, *Muzzle Stoppers. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 8 The longer the projectile, the less perfectly it is centred, the lower its *muzzle velocity [etc.].

Muzzle (mʊ·z'l), *sb.*[2] [ad. G. *Mosel*, Du. *Moezel* = MOSELLE, where cf. the 18th c. form *mossel*.] Moselle wine.

1853 JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. xiii. 243 We sat down to excellent rotten cabbage, but washed down with sensible muzzle and schnaps. *Ibid.* 244 The bumpers of muzzle.

†**Mu·zzle**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 **mussel**. = MUZZLED *ppl. a.*[2]

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2852/4 A little Man, ..having a Mussel Beard. 1813 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Let.* 26 Jan. (MS.), A brown muzzle horse; which upon examination I found by no means to intend a horse with a brown muzzle, but a horse that reflects brown muzzle rays. A brown-muzzle horse therefore is a horse of a brinded or mingled brown

Mu·zzle, *v.*[1] Forms: see the sb. [f. MUZZLE *sb.*[1] Cf. F. *museler*.]

1. *intr.* To thrust out the muzzle or nose; to feel, smell, or root about with the muzzle. (Cf. NUZZLE.)

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 426 They felle where thei wente, musselinge in the grounde as hogges. 15 . *Johan the Euangelyst* 499 And yf the grounde be slypper and slydynge In faythe I fall downe moselynge. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 80 Lyke a most filthy hogge mooselyng in the durtie swinesty of Epicure. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* IV. 330 The Beare came .muzling about his mouth and nose, finding that he breathed not [etc.]. 1607 HIERON *Wks* I. 156 If we euer be like swine, muzling in the ground. 1679 RUDDEN *Further Disc. Bees* ix. 91, I and others have found that an hogg musling in an Hive hath been the best way of dressing it. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 701 Every pig takes its own place right earnestly, and muzzles away at the udder.

†**b.** *fig.* To 'growl' or murmur *at*.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* II. 68 Our Syr Ierome sets vp his bristles & although he know my meaning, yet mooseleth at the wordes.

2. *trans.* To bring the muzzle or snout close to.

a 1600 *Constancy of True Love* xi in J. P. Collier *Roxb. Ball.* (1847) 94 The lyon .Ran where I left my garment first;. And having musled thus the same [etc.] 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXXVII. 199 The Bear comes directly up to Him, Muzzles, and Smells to him.

†**b.** To root about or amongst. *Obs.*

1617 *Presentm.* in *Essex Rev.* XV. 48 His church pale, broken down, lett in hogges and other cattle, which mussells and spoyles the churchyard. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xx. 288 Had there been Oaks in the Place, I should rather have thought that Tillage perform'd by a Race of the first Teachers of it, in muzzling Acorns than by Plows.

†**c.** 'To fondle with the mouth close. A low word' (J.). Cf. MOUSLE *v.* *Obs.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXIX. 196 The Nurse..was Then Muzzling and Cokesing of it. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* I. (1708) 12 Ah, you young hot lusty Thief, let me muzzle you—[*Kissing*]. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* III. 34 I will, Chargee, so muzle, and tuzle, and hug thee.

3. To put a **muzzle on** (an animal or its mouth); to prevent by means of a muzzle from biting, etc.

c 1470 in *Som. & Devon N. & Q.* (1905) IX. 303 The saide Dogge beying owte of chayne was mosolyd. 1529 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 34 They shall mosell their dogges. 1536 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* IX. 9 Thou shalt not mosell the mouth of the oxe 1550 PALSGR. 642/2, I wolde advyse you muself your dogge, for he is called perylous. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Fiscella*, a thing made with twigges and strynges to moosell beastes that thei moughte not bite yong springes. 1597 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep.* 49 b, Or who will muzzell that vnruly Beare? 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* II. v. § 4 He that made a dry path through the red sea, musled the mouthes of the Lyons. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 100/1 All the dogs to be..muzzled. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XIX, Large stag-hounds, or wolf-dogs.. carefully muzzled to prevent accidents to passengers. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. XXIX. 390 Completely muzzled with a line fastened by a running knot between her jaws and the back of her head 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount & Mere* XXII. 194 It is best to muzzle ferrets.

b. *fig.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 156 My dagger muzzel'd, Least it should bite it's Master 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 121 This Butchers Curre is venom'd-mouth'd, and I Haue not the power to muzzle him. 1622 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* III. v, It is thine onely mercy, O God, that hath chained and muzled up this hand-dog 1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afflt. Consc.* i. (1635) 6 He is everlastingly musled by an Almighty arme, from ever doing them any deadly hurt. 1700 DRYDEN *Prol. to Pilgrim* 2 How wretched is the fate of those who write! Brought muzzled to the stage, for fear they bite. 1889 PAE *Eustace* 87, I have the power not only to muzzle him, but draw his teeth.

†**4.** *transf.* To muffle; *Sc.* to veil, mask (the face). *Obs.*

1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17184 Thys lady, with hyr corbyd bak, Was y-moselyd with that sak. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 49/2 At na woman cum to þe kirk nor mercat wt hir face musalyt or couerit þ scho may not be kende 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 525 Scho fand the forsaid nowmer of persons accowterit in maner forsaid, all mussallit 1590 *Ibid.* IV. 533 They wer unknawne to him, thay being mussallit.

fig. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* iv. (1590) O 3, They that are thus way musseled vp in thair sanll, of all men in the earth they are maist miserable.

5. To restrain from speaking, impose silence upon.

†**a.** Phr. *To muzzle (up) the mouth of* (a person).

1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* (1538) 42 b, Who..wold put his heade in ye Romysh byshops haltre that so moseleth mens mouthes, that they can not open them. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 680 It plesit the Almichtie to brydill and musall up the mouth of Sathan. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXIX. 1, I muzzle will my mouth while in the sight I do abide of wicked wight. 1642 *Prince Rupert's Declaration* 4 Have they not by imprisonment or threats muzzeled the mouthes of the most grave and learnedst Preachers of London? 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* Pref. (1777) § 5 Their tongues loosed .for law suits, but quite muzzled up when they are to write history

b. with person as obj.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* XVI. (1874) 40 Shal not he than do a Christen preacher wrong,..that moselyth hym for the space of whole .xij monthes? 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 16/2 There is nothing that ought to moozzell vp anie one from rebuking other nations. 1885 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 200 What establishment can muzzle its fools and lunatics. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 370 The best way of muzzling him was to take him into the Austrian service. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* XI. I. 145 Congress has other means of muzzling an ambitious chief magistrate.

6. *Naut.* †**a.** *To lie muzzled*. (of a ship) to remain inactive. So *to muzzle oneself*: to cease from action. *Obs.* **b.** In yachting use: To take in (a sail).

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 83 We saw a Ship... We lay muzled to let her come up with us, for we supposed her to be a Spanish Ship 1706 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 195 Their fire had little or no effect, all stood fast with us, and they muzzled themselves 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* July 352 The Lion's rigging being cut to pieces,..all her lower masts and topmasts shot thro' in many places, so that she lay muzzled in the sea, and could do nothing with her sails. 1884 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise of Falcon* I. iii. 30, I had to call up the watch below to muzzle the sail. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 46/1 Muzzle it, man the down-haul!

†**7.** To render ineffective or inoperative. *Obs.*

1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 250 Whilst they [*sc.* the salts] are swimming in the Fluid, they are muzzled and involloped in the clammy and glutinous Parts.

8. To muffle (bells). Now *dial.*

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4489/2 The Bells were muzled, and rang as for a Funeral the whole Evening. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss., Muzzle*, used for *muffle*, in regard to the church bells.

9. *slang.* To hit on the mouth; hence, to thrash.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 16/1 It is often said in admiration of such a man that 'he could muzzle half a dozen bobbies before breakfast'. 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict., Muzzle*, to fight or thrash.

10. *slang.* To take, 'bag'.

1890 'R. BOLDERWOOD' *Col. Reformer* IX, I thought, Sir, as you'd like a snack, so I muzzled enough grub for two. 1897 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang, Muzzle*, to get, to take.

Mu·zzle, *v.*[2] *dial.* [app. connected with MUZZ *v.* and MUZZY.] **a.** *trans.* To make 'muzzy'; to fuddle. **b.** *intr.* To drink to excess (1828 in *Craven Glass.*).

1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* III. 43 Gads my life, if I don't believe though that the cheating sly rascal put summot in my drink,.. I becomed all of a sudden as

muzzled! as muzzled! 1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* II. lx, You have read yourself into a maze,..what Mary calls, muzzling your head.

Hence **Mu·zzling** *vbl. sb.*

1808 *Craven Gloss.* 1866 Motley *Corr.* (1889) II. 222 From his point of view all our guzzlings and muzzlings must seem reprehensible.

Muzzled (mʌ·zˈld), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Muzzle *sb.*[1] or *v* [1] + -ed.]

1. Wearing a muzzle.

1530 in *Ancestor* (Oct. 1904) 182 A beyres hede sable mouseled geules. *a* 1550 in Baring-Gould & Fwigge *West. Armory* (1898) 4, 3 beares' heads erased arg: musled or. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 249. 1716 Gay *Trivia* II. 408 Led by the nostril, walks the muzzled bear. 1890 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 110 Three bears' heads muzzled.

fig. 1647 May *Hist. Parl.* I vii. 73 They would faine be at something were like the Masse that will not bite; a muzzled Religion. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Rom.* iii. 20 Those misled and muzled souls. 1789 Burns *Elegy on* 1788 vi, Thou now hast got thy daddy's chair, Nae hand-cuff'd, mizzl'd, hap-shackl'd Regent, But, like himsel', a full free agent.

†**2.** Muffled; veiled; masked. *Obs.*

1581 in Tytler *Hist. Scott.* (1864) IV. 38 Certain 'musselled men'. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 495 Certane uther musalit men on horsback, in weirlike maner, with pistolettis. 1588 Churchyard *Spark Friendship* C 3 b, The musled faces couered with counterfaite good maners.

†**Muzzled,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* Also 7 **muzzeld.** [? repr. OF. *meslé*, pa. pple. of *mesler* to mingle, mix (see Meddle, Mell *v.*). Cf. Muzzle *a*.] ? Speckled with white or grey.

1630 *Tinker of Turvey* 12 His blacke lockes dangling downe, Curl'd and knotty muzzeld beard. 1858 Lytton *What will he do* II. iv, It [*sc.* a horse] was a dark muzzled brown.

Mu·zzler. [f. Muzzle *sb.*[1] and *v* [1] + -er [1].]

1. One who muzzles animals. (In quot. *fig.*)

1653 A. Wilson *Inconst. Ladie* III. i (1814) 49, I must not be raind vp, by a tame musler, That shall confine my freedome to his winks.

2. *Pugilism.* A blow on the mouth.

1811 *Lex. Balatron.* s.v., The milling cove tipped the cull a muzzler. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* III. 231 Smith placed that which seemed to be a muzzler upon his adversary's jaw.

3. A muzzle-loading gun.

1872 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 292 There is a muzzler here with which you can shoot the half-dozen pheasants.

4. *Naut.* (See quot. 1878.)

1878 D. Kemp *Yacht & Boat Sailing* 359/2 *Muzzler*, a wind that blows directly down a vessel's intended course. Synonymous with 'nose ender'. 1893 Sloane-Stanley *Remin. Midshipm. Life* xxxiii 448 The following morning there was a nice breeze, but a dead muzzler.

Mu·zzling, *vbl. sb.* [f. Muzzle *v.*[1] + -ing [1].]

1. The action of putting a muzzle on an animal. Often *attrib.*, as *muzzling order.*

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 9 The moosling of the oxe, that treadeth the corne. 1886 *Sat Rev* 22 May 712 Sir Charles Warren has done wisely in extending the Muzzling Order of his predecessor. *Ibid.*, To enforce muzzling for an adequate period in every parish in the island.

†b. *fig.* ? Putting to silence. *Obs.*

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1827) XII. 350 Here is naught els but railing of words out of reason, Now tugging, now tattling, now musling in season.

2. *Pugilism.* Hitting on the mouth.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 179 He went to work at the muzzling system.

Muzzy (mʌ·zi), *a. colloq.* and *dial.* Also 8–9 **mussy.** [Perh. a later form of Mossy *a.* in sense 5. But cf. dial. *mosey* = mouldy, rotten, muggy, hazy, stupefied with liquor; also Mosy *a.*, downy. The chronological relations with Muzz *v.*[1] and Muzzle *v.*[2] are uncertain.]

1. Of persons, their actions, manner, etc.: Dull, stupid, spiritless; also, mentally hazy.

1728–9 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 195 When I returned from the duchess of Norfolk's assembly, (muzzy enough, not having met with agreeable conversation). 1762 J. Hawkesworth *Edgar & Emmeline* 7 What, always muzzy, with a dismal countenance as long as a taylor's bill! 1817 Keats *Lett.* 15 Apr., I don't feel inclined to write any more at present for I feel rather muzzy. 1827 Scott *Jrnl.* 28 Feb, Discontinuing smoking..leaves me less muzzy after dinner. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxi, We may expect that his view of the past will be rather muzzy 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Nov. 586 A sentimental Celt may regard himself, in his muzzy Celtic way, as being an ill-treated rightful heir of any land which chances to belong to a 'Saxon'.

b. Of places, times, etc.: Dull, gloomy.

1727–8 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 159 The town is mussy, though very full. I have not been at an assemblée this winter. 1754 A. Murphy *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 80 Sunday the most muzzy Day in the year. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 60 A damn'd muzzy dinner at Boodle's. 1821 Coleridge in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 253 Here have I been sitting, this whole long-lagging, muzzy, mizly morning.

c. *transf.* Blurred, indistinct in form, etc.

1832 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 26 His form is still fine on the stage, but his countenance is muzzy and indistinct. 1867 *Art Jrnl.* XXIX. 123/3 The execution is vague and muzzy to a fault. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* June 830 A growing tendency to see everything blurred and muzzy.

2. Stupid with excess of liquor.

1775 T. Campbell *Diary* in Napier *Johnsoniana* (1884) 223 We went to the Coffee house in the evening, where almost all the gownsmen we saw were tipsy...The next night also, we went to another Coffee house, and there the scene was only shifted, all muzzy. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* v, His muzzy, whiskified brain. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lix, Leather, though somewhat muzzy, was sufficiently sober to be able to deliver this message. 1892 J. Payn *Mod. Whittington* II. 133 He was 'muzzy' in the morning; he was 'elevated' in the afternoon; but at six o'clock, punctually, he was drunk.

Mwbill, Sc. var. Mobile. **Mwde,** obs. f. Mud. **Mwe,** obs. f. Mew *sb.*[2], *v.*[1] **Mwlat,** var. Mulet. **Mwnoke, mwnk,** obs. ff. Monk. **Mwre,** obs. Sc. f. Moor *sb.*[1], obs. f. Mure *v.* **Mwrthrys,** var. Murders. **Mwskoll,** obs. f. Mussel.

My (məi, *unstressed* mi), *poss. adj.* Also 2–6 **mi,** (4 **mii,** 6 **mye**), 9 *dial.* **moy,** etc. *β.* (unstressed forms) 3–6 (also 9 in representations of Irish speech) **me,** 8 **m',** 9 *dial.* **ma,** etc. [early ME. *mí*, reduced form of *mín* (see Mine *poss. pron.*), used orig. before consonants except *h*, but occurring before vowels in northern texts as early as the beginning of the 14th c. and ultimately becoming the universal possessive adj. of the 1st pers. sing. in prose use.]

1. Of or belonging to me; that I have, hold, or possess. The possessive genitive of I *pron.*

For the functions of the possessive see His *poss. pron.* B. 2. *a. a* 1175 *Cott. Hom* 225, Ic wille settan mi wed betwuxe me and eow *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 157 Wa is mine saule þet mi lif þus longe ilest. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *O. E. Hom.* I 213 Mi leofmonnes luft erm halt up min heaued. *c* 1290 *St. Cristopher* 40 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 272, Ich am a man opon mi seruiz and noman serui i-nelle Bote my louerd *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4487 Me-thoght i bare A lepe..Wit bred þat i bar on mi heued (*Gött.* mj, *Fairf.* my, *Trin.* myn heued). *a* 1300–1400 *Ibid* 13568 (Gött.) Mi elen tua [*other texts* min, myne]. *c* 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 2097 Mi wille 3if y mi3t gete, þat leuedi wold y se. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cxv, How long think thay to stand in my disdeyne. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. xv. 139 And lete hym wete I can doo more whan I see my tyme. 1516 *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) VI 1 To pray for my soull and myn ancestres. *c* 1550 Chekе *Mark* i 7 Mi stronger commeth after me, yᵉ latchet of whoos schoo I am not worthi to bow down and louse. 1592 R. Greene *Blacke Bookes Messenger* Wks. (Grosart) XI 34 Euery one. almost disdained my companie. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 264 A Ministring Angell shall my Sister be. 1628 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 280 That they might conferre it on a Gentlemans sonne of good ranke but my Iunior. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II i xxiii 188 Yet can I not, without some touch of my estimation,. satisfy the result herein presently. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 156 It is my aversion, it fills my soul with horror. 1788 Gibbon *Decl & F.* IV. Pref p. vi, My time will now be my own. 1855 M. Arnold *Balder Dead* I 106 Who will bear my hateful sight in Heaven? 1864 Tennyson *North. Farmer* I. xiv, I done my duty by Squoire an' I done my duty by all [*ed.* 1875 *has* moy]. 1888 Stevenson *Black Arrow* II iii, It is my murderer in the secret passage. 1895 Kekewich in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 663/2, I do not think I am precluded..from forming my own conclusion on this point.

β. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 869 (Cott.) For al me song is of longinge. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2583 And 3he wile, for me sake, Cristendome at þe take. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 20704 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS) Ther on schal ligge me modre deere. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (1902) xv. 22 Now lat me lady do quhat evir scho will. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II. xviii, *Y. Bull.* I shall have it to m'own self? *L. Baboon.* To thy n'own self. 1838 W. Stephenson *Gateshead Local Poems* 37 He'll end ma days as sure as death. 1888 H. Smart *Master of Rathkelly* I. xv. 223 I'll just keep me oiye on that Cassidy.

¶ Down to the 16th c. *my* often resulted from the transference of the *n* of *mine* to the accompanying sb. or adj. (See N 3 b, Nain, Naunt, Nown, Nuncle.)

1535 in *Lett Suppress Monasteries* (Camden) 51 A pore pryery, a fundacion off my nawynsetres.

b. Prefixed to *lord, lady* (see Lady *sb.* 6 a, Lord *sb.* 15); hence *my lady, my lord* vbs., to address as 'my lady', 'my lord'. So *My* Nabs.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1228 Mi lord the duke, he seyd anon, For schame lete tho leuedis gon. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 7 To praye diuine seruice for my lordes soule Sir Thomas West. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1381 Men mote hir clepe 'my lady chaungeabil'. 1470 *Paston Lett.* II. 412 He sente to my Lady of Norff. by John Bernard only for my mater. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist* IX. 149 To the Lord Treasurer. My singular good Lord [etc.]. 1684 Lady R. Russell *Lett.* 20 Apr. (1807) 28, I hear my Lord Gainsborough and my Lady will be shortly at Chilten. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* Let. to Sir W. Phillips 8 Aug., Ma lords and gentlemen. 1831 [see Lord *sb.* 15 c] 1834 Marryat *P. Simple* xiv, To find myself..my lorded this and my lorded that, every minute. 1849 — *Valerie* vii, 'Don't flare up, my lady.' 'Don't my lady me' 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 223 To make the grievous mistake of 'my-ludding' the counsel. 1887 W. S. Gilbert *Ruddigore* II, Whose middle-class lives are embarrassed by wives Who long to parade as 'My Lady'.

c. Used with vague application (cf. His *poss. pron* B. 2 b, Our B. 1 d). Also with ethical force in certain playful or ironical idiomatic collocations.

1592 Morvson *Let.* in *Itin.* (1617) I. 37, I knew where my Gentlemans shooe wrung him. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. i. (1712) 37, I would have my Atheist to take Shipping with me. 1667 Dryden & Dk. Newcastle *Sir M. Mar-all* II. 20 *Sir John.* Dost thou not know the Contents on't? *Landl.* Yes, as well as I do my *Pater noster.* 1755 Smollett tr. *Gil Blas* VII. i, I lay in ambush.. and, sure enough, perceived my man enter. 1799 H. K. White *Let. to bro. Neville*, I leave [the office] at eight in the evening; then attend my Latin until nine. 1808 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 13, I brought down my bird every shot. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* x. (1907) I. 116 My taper man of lights listened with..praise-worthy patience.

2. Used vocatively. **a.** Prefixed affectionately to terms of relationship or endearment; also, affectionately or compassionately, or in a jocular or merely familiar tone, to certain designations which are otherwise rarely used vocatively, as in *my man, my boy, my good fellow, my poor man.* (See also Dear *a.*[1] 2 b, c, for the use as prefixed to that adj.)

In modern English it is not (as in some languages) the rule of ordinary speech to prefix *my* to terms of relationship (*father, mother, brother*, etc.) used vocatively; the use belongs to impassioned literary language. *Son* and *daughter*, however, are exceptions; and the omission of *my* before the vocative *friend* is somewhat *arch.* or *rhetorical.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Cum to me, mi leofmon, mi kulure, mi schene, mi veire spuse. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 513 My faire brid, my swete cinamome, Awaketh, lemman myn. 1388 Wyclif *Prov.* I. 10 Mi sone, if synneris flateren thee, assente thou not to hem. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 86 Take, myeboy, theese tokens by myn owne hands finnished holye. 1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav* I. 425 My good gentlemen and lady-connoisseurs. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* VIII, 'Farewell, my father!' murmured Isabella. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 26 But consider how monstrous this is, my friend.

b. *esp.* in *my dear* (*dearest*), *my love*, etc. (see these words); hence *my dear* vb., to address as 'my dear'; etc.

1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag* (1824) 96 Mrs. Cockloft began 'my dearing' it as fast as tongue could move. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. 93 All through her childhood, the tiny heiress..was my deared, petted, fondled. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xlv, They my-loved and my deared each other assiduously. 1855 — *Newcomes* lix, Miss Ethel and my wife .' my-dearesting ' each other with that female fervour [etc.].

c. Prefixed (without intervening adj.) to the name of the person addressed: (*a*) *poet.* as a latinism, expressing intimate friendship (*obs.* or *arch.*); (*b*) in the language of fervid affection.

1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I 1 Awake, my St. John! 1793 Cowper *To Mary* 16 Thy sight now seconds not thy will, My Mary!

3. In ejaculations, as *my eye! my God! my gracious! my stars! my word!* etc. (see these words); whence (elliptically) *My!* or *Oh, my!*, which is common (esp. *U. S.*) as a mild exclamation of surprise; also *Oh-my* vb., to say 'Oh, my!'

1707 J. Stevens *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 350 Such Words and Sayings are a Discredit to your self . : As for Instance, my Whither d'ye go 1825 Jamieson *Suppl., My*, interj. Denoting great surprise, Roxb. 1840 Mrs. Trollope *Widow Married* XI, What a bonnet!—my! 1849 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 69 When she did take in the immense fact, oh, my! if she didn't show feeling enough. 1883 'Mark Twain' *Life on Mississippi* XVII, My, what a race I've had! 1893 Baring Gould *Cheap Jack Zita* I. 10 The servant maids..were listening and. oh-mying over the bargains

†**4.** a. *My* (*un*)*witting*: with (without) my knowledge. (Cf. F. *à mon escient.*) *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 12 Yef euer man, my witynge, hadde to do with me. 1470 *Paston Lett.* II. 412 He sente to my Lady of Norff.. my onwetyng.

b. *My lane* (see Lone *a.* 6 b): by myself. *Sc.*

1724 Ramsay *Vision* I, Mylane I wandert waif and wae. 1818 Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* I. xi. 219 Ony thing but a bogle face to face at midnight, an' me a' my lane.

5. In names of games.

1621 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Motto* D 4, At Primefisto. at My-sow-pigg'd, and..Looke about ye. 1732 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr* (1861) I. 385 Played at my lady's hole, supped, and went early to bed. 1770 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* 20 Apr, Mr. Seton and myself declined playing—I never do but at Pope Joan, Commerce, or My Sow's Pig'd!

‖ **Mya** (məi·ă). *Zool.* Pl. **myæ, myas.** [mod.L. (Linnæus 1758), prob. an alteration of Gr. *μῦ-s* mussel; Linnæus has *myes* as a plural.] A bivalve of a genus formerly of wide extent, but now restricted to the Gaper or Soft Clam (*M. arenaria*) and closely resembling species.

[1777 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* IV. 78 *Mya*, Gaper ..A bivalve shell gaping at one end.] 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 561/2 The margaritifera; or pearl mya. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 143/2 The Mya live buried in sandy beaches, wherein they often lie with the tube just projecting. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* 317 The Myas frequent soft bottoms.

Myal (məi·ăl). [perh. of West African origin.] Only in attrib. use denoting persons or things associated with the practice of Myalism: see quots.

1774 E. Long *Hist. Jamaica* II. 416 Not long since, some of these execrable wretches in Jamaica, introduced what they called the myal dance, and established a kind of society, into which they invited all they could. The lure hung out was, that every Negroe, initiated into the myal society, would be invulnerable by the white men. *Ibid.* 417 One of these myal men gave him a wonderful account of the powerful effects produced by the myal infusion. 1843 Phillippo *Jamaica* 249 *note*, The author once saw a negro suffering from a gum-boil, who persisted in affirming that the Myal Doctor had extracted a snake from the affected part. 1852 G. Blyth *Remin. Miss. Life* IV. 174 The doctor or Myal-man is resorted to that he may neutralise the power of the Obeah-man. *Ibid.* 175 They became excited and frenzied singing Myall songs.

‖ **Myalgia** (məi,æ·ldʒiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μῦ-s* muscle + -αλγία, ἄλγος pain.] A morbid condition of a muscle, characterized by pain and tenderness; muscular rheumatism. Hence **Myalgic** (məi,æ·ldʒik) *a.*, of the nature of, characterized by, or affected with myalgia.

1880 T. INMAN *On Myalgia* Pref. p. viii, The Author was guided to the choice of the word 'Myalgia'—first, because it had a familiar look about it, as resembling neuralgia; secondly, because it implied no other theory than that the muscles were the seats of pain *Ibid.* 187 Is the heart subject to myalgic affections? 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 803 Neuralgia affecting sensory nerves in muscular organs may be distinguished as myalgia. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 1 The word [Rheumatism] has now become a convenient term for embracing myalgic, neurotic and arthritic pain.

Myalism (məi·ălĭz'm). [f. MYAL + -ISM.] A kind of sorcery or witchcraft practised by the natives of the West Indies and other countries.

1843 PHILLIPPO *Jamaica* 248 Myalism, as well as Fetishism, were constituent parts of Obeism. 1873 W. J. GARDNER *Hist. Jamaica* 191 Of late years Myalism has generally been regarded as an art by which that of the Obeah man could be counteracted. 1874 [see OBEAHISM].

Hence **Myalist** (məi·ălĭst), one who practises myalism. Also *attrib.*

1851 G BLYTH *Remin. Miss. Life* iv. 175 Sometimes the Myalists meet in large companies, generally at night. 1889 P. A. BRUCE *Plant. Negro* viii 123 A Myalist outbreak meant the repression of the malignant influences of Obeah.

Myall[1] (məi·ăl). [Native name: Bigambel (Dumaresque River) *mail* the blacks (a black = *namaal*).] A wild aboriginal of Australia.

1835 in T. L. Mitchell *Exped. East. Australia* (1839) I. App. 353 The smoke from fires of the Myall blacks. 1839 T. L. MITCHELL *Ibid.* I. 90 The natives who remain in a savage state..are named '*myalls*' by their half civilized brethren. 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 202 A lot of half-tamed naked Myalls, as yet hardly to be trusted. 1898 — *Rom. Canvas Town* 145 If murder doesn't come of it, I'm a myall black fellow.

Myall[2] (məi·ăl). [Native name: Kamilaroi (Hunter River) *maiál.*] Any Australian acacia, esp. *Acacia pendula* or *A. homalophylla* (which yields a useful hard scented wood). Also, the wood of these trees.

1845 J. O. BALFOUR *Sketch N. S. Wales* 38 The Myall-tree is the most picturesque tree of New South Wales 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* I. x. 316 Dandy amateur bushmen have the handle of their stock-whip made of the *Myál, Acacia pendula*, or violet wood. 1859 H KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* v, A man that's seen a naked old hag of a gin ride away on a myall-bough. 1880 *Silver's Handbk. Australia* 275 Stringy bark is useful for boards..myall for pipes. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 400 The boundless ocean-plains..where the saltbush grows, and the myall and the mulgah. 1893 J. A BARRY *Steve Brown's Bunyip* 277 The myall ashes still glowed redly.

† **My·ance.** *Sc. Obs.* [Altered form of *moyens*, pl. of MOYEN *sb.*[1], with assimilation of the last syllable to the suffix -ANCE.]

1. Means, resources; agency, intercession, influence exerted on behalf of another: see MOYEN *sb.*[1]

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 36 He wald haif, for a nicht to byd, A haiknay and the hurtmanis hyd, So meikle he was of myance [*riming with* sciens, gyans, gardeviance]. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 4 Throw suppli myance and favour of the King of Ingland. 1550 *Ibid.* 109 Diverse oure Soverane Ladyis legis makis myance that the samin [coins] hes passage. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 71 Trot, tyke, to a tow, mandrage but myance.

¶ 2. ? Information, intelligence.

1561 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 70 The said erle havand myance thairof, rasit his freindis.

Myand, -ane, Myar: see MOYEN, MIRE.

‖ **Myasthenia** (məi,ăsθī·nĭă). [mod L. *myasthenia*, f. Gr. *μῦ-s* muscle + *ἀσθένεια* weakness.] Muscular weakness. Hence **Myasthe·nic** *a.*

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Myasthenia*, *Myasthenicus*,.. myasthenic. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 31 May 1323 The girl's distressing nervous sensitiveness made impossible..an attempt to obtain the myasthenic reaction.

† **Myce,** *v. Obs.* Also myse. [? a. OF. **micier, michier* (now dial.) to crumble, slice small, f. *miche* (see MICHE *sb.*[1]).] *trans.* To cut up small.

1381 in *Forme of Cury* (1780) 93 Nym onyons and myce hem rijt smal. *Ibid* 95 Myse bred and schepys talwe as gret as dyses. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 71 Take fressh brawne, and myce it small. *Ibid.* 75 Putte the mary therein, and myced dates And strebenes.

Myce, obs. pl. of MOUSE *sb.*

Mycel, obs. form of MICKLE.

Mycelial (məisī·lĭăl), *a. Bot.* [f. MYCELI-UM + -AL.] Consisting of or characterized by mycelium.

1870 BASTIAN in *Nature* 30 June 173/2 Ordinary mycelial filaments. 1882 *Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* Jan. 6 A mycelial thread. 1894 *Times* 13 Dec. 11/5 *Eurotium Oryzæ*, a mycelial plant of the *Aspergillus* family.

So **Myce·lian, Myce·loid** *adjs.*

1857 M. J. BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 226, I have..found a *Cyphella* on the hardest gravel stones, where the fine mycelioid threads, by which it was attached [etc.] 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 147 The fully developed cups are much more rare than the green mycelioid state. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mycelian*, relating to *Mycelium*.

‖ **Mycelium** (məisī·lĭŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Fries 1832), f. Gr. *μύκης* mushroom + -IUM, with intercalated *l* (? after *epithēlium*).] The vegetative part of the thallus of fungi, consisting of white filamentous tubes (hyphæ); the spawn of mushrooms.

1836 M. J. BERKELEY *Fungi* 8 *Sporidia*..,at first covered by the converging [illegible] of the *mycelium*. 1847 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 214 The decumbent filaments of this Mould form a cobweb-like mycelium. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Pract. Biol.* v. 34 As all the ramifying hyphæ proceed from the spore as a centre, their development gives rise. to a delicate stellate mycelium.

Mycenæan (məisĭnī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Mycēnæ-us* (f. *Mycēnæ*) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or belonging to Mycenæ, an ancient Greek city in the Argive plain, and *esp.* the kind of civilization, culture, or art of which it was the centre. **b.** *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Mycenæ.

[1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII. 157 The king himself that rules the rich Mycenian land] 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII 562/2 The Mycenæans, sending 80 men, partook with the Lacedæmonians in the glory acquired at Thermopylæ. 1842 MURE *Tour in Greece* II. 167 The Mycenæan structure [*sc.* the Treasury of Atreus] has..the advantage of being in a nearly perfect state of preservation. 1896 *Nat. Sci* Dec. 353 Mycenæan culture was permeated by Oriental elements.

Mycetal (məisī·tăl). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *μυκητ-*, *μύκης* mushroom + -AL.] (See quot.)

1857 M. J. BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot* § 63, I shall. consider Algals, or Hydrophytes, as forming the first grand group; and for the second, propose the name of Mycetals, comprising Fungals and Lichens.

‖ **Mycetes** (məisī·tīz), *sb. pl. Biol.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *μύκητες*, pl. of *μύκης* mushroom, fungus.] The group of minute vegetable organisms commonly known as microbes. Hence **Myce·tic** *a.*

1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 254 If the mycetic germ of a pestilence is supplanted..by a pathogenetic protomyces. *Ibid.* 399 A very strong proof of the possible dissemination of cholera mycetes by the air. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* I. 504 Others have singled out the schizomycetes as mycetes or microbes.

Myceto- (məisī·tŏ, məisĭtǫ), before a vowel **mycet-**, combining form of Gr. *μύκης* mushroom, used in various scientific terms: **Myceto·geno·tic, Myceto genous** *adjs.*, produced by mushrooms. **Myceto logy** (see quots.). **Myceto phili, -philoid** *a.* and *sb.* [Gr. *-φίλος* loving], belonging to, a member of, the family *Mycetophilidæ* or fungus midges. ‖ **Mycetozo·a,** a group of fungoid organisms, consisting chiefly of the Myxomycetes; also **Mycetozo·an,** ‖ **-zo·on,** a member of this group.

1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi*, etc 368 These phenomena of deformation by Fungi may be termed *mycetogenetic metamorphosis. *Ibid.* 369 All these *mycetogenous deformations. 1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex.*, *Mycetologia*, a treatise or dissertation on the mushrooms: *mycetology. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX 827/2 Mycetology, or more commonly mycology, the science of fungi. 1899 SHARP in *Camb Nat. Hist*, *Insects* II. 463 The larva of *Mycetobia pallipes*. gives rise to an ordinary *Mycetophilid fly. 1880 SAVILLE KENT *Infusoria* I. 42 The group of the Myxomycetes or *Mycetozoa. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 832/1 It indeed seems not at all improbable that the Mycetozoa represent more closely than any other living forms the original ancestors of the whole organic world 1881 T. GILL in *Smithsonian Rep.* 414 *Mycetozoans 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 908 The spore of a Mycetozoan is a minute spherical or oval body. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit* XIX 832/1 The naked protoplasm of the *Mycetozoon's plasmodium.

‖ **Mycetoma** (məisĭtō·mă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μυκητ-*, *μύκης* mushroom + *-ωμα* (cf. *sarcoma*).] A fungoid disease of the foot (or hand). Hence **Myceto matous** *a.*, affected with mycetoma.

1874 H V. CARTER (*title*) On Mycetoma or the fungus disease of India. 1892 *Lancet* 16 July 170/1 The actinomycotic nature. of the black variety of mycetoma. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 90 Mycetoma or Madura foot. 1898 P MANSON *Trop. Dis.* XXXVII, A mycetomatous foot or hand.

Mych, Myche, Mychel, Mycht: see MICHE *v*, MUCH, MICKLE, MICHAEL, MIGHT.

Myck(e, Mycle, obs. forms of MEEK, MICKLE.

Myco- (məi·ko), irreg. combining form (for MYCETO-) of Gr. *μύκης* fungus, used in chemical and botanical terms: **Myoode·xtrin, -i·nulin,** substances analogous to dextrin and inulin (respectively) found in the truffle *Elaphomyces granulatus*. **Mycopro·tein,** the albuminoid which is the principal constituent of the protoplasm of the cell. ‖ **Mycorrhi·za** [Gr. *ῥίζα* root], a fungus investing the roots of certain trees and living in close relationship with the surface cells; hence **Mycorrhi·zal** *a.* ‖ **My·cothrix** [Gr. *θρίξ* hair] = LEPTOTHRIX.

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Mycodextrin.* 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* Suppl., **Myco-inulin.* $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}H_2O$. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Org.* 34 A kind of protoplasm, the *mycoprotein of Nencki. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 210 Judging from the results of culture experiments made with these plants without *mycorrhiza. 1900 *Nature* 28 June 201/2 All known species of *mycorhizal fungi. 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Path.* 90 Cells..united by transverse division into short moniliform filaments of two or more members (*mycothrix, torula-forms).

‖ **Mycoderma** (məikodē·ımă). Also (in sense 2) **my·coderm.** [mod.L.: see MYCO- and DERMA.]

1. A genus of fermentation-fungi, as that which forms the mother of vinegar (*Mycoderma aceti*).

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 44. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1125 Peculiar species of Mycoderma are developed in vinegar, in yeast, and in flour. 1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi*, etc. 250 With free admission of air the sprouts are frequently elongated cylindrical shoots (the 'Chalara-' and Mycoderma-form).

2. A pellicle or membrane formed by certain bacteria, as on the surface of liquids that have become 'mothery'.

1854 C. H. JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* v. 199 The mycoderm of favus. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 238 These mycodermata, as they are called, of ulcerated and mucous surfaces.

Hence **Myoode·rmatoid, -de·rmatous** [Gr. *δερματ-*, *δέρμα*: see DERMA], **-de rmic** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or consisting of mycoderms.

1847 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. I. 144/1 Mycodermatous vegetations occur as elements of the crust of porrigo favosa. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1126 Some mycodermatous Fungi are connected with certain cutaneous..diseases. 1888 OGILVIE, *Mycodermic.* 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Mycodermatoid.*

Mycology (məikǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *mycologia*. see MYCO- and -LOGY.] That branch of botany which treats of fungi; also, the mycological features of a district or country.

1836 M J. BERKELEY *Fungi* 7* The immense advances which have of late years been made in the study of Mycology. 1845 LINDLEY *Veget Kingd.* 37 The African Mycology is remarkable for the varied forms it produces amongst the puff-balls and allied genera 1885 G S. WOODHEAD & A. W HARE (*title*), Pathological Mycology. An Enquiry into the Etiology of Infective Diseases.

Hence **Mycolo·gic, -lo·gical** *adjs.*, pertaining to or connected with mycology or the study of fungi; hence **Mycolo·gically** *adv*; **Myco·logist,** one who studies or is versed in fungi.

1836 M. J BERKELEY *Fungi* 7* That most excellent mycologist, Schweinitz 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 19/2 The mycological system of Fries. 1846 WORCESTER, *Mycologic.* 1875 COOKE *Fungi* xiii. 269 The mycologic vegetation of a country. *Ibid* 281 A great portion of this country is mycologically unknown.

Mycophagy (məikǫ·fădʒi). [See MYCO- and -PHAGY.] The eating of fungi; esp. of those species usually neglected or avoided. Hence **Myco·phagist,** one who practises mycophagy.

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat* 262 The dung and fly Agaric, whose loathsome and poisonous properties are such as to deter the most devoted mycophagist from their use 1865 *Reader* 30 Sept. 368/2 Mycophagy, a grand name for what West of England boys call eating 'twoad's meeyat'. 1901 *Nation* 11 Apr. 295/3 'The Mushroom Book' introduces the beginner. to the most important edible and poisonous forms, placing him quickly in possession of the facts most important to the successful mycophagist.

‖ **Mycosis** (məikō·sis). *Path.* Also **myk-.** [f Gr. *μύκης* (see MYCO-) + -OSIS.] The presence of parasitic fungi in or on any part of the body, or the disease caused thereby. Hence **Mycotic** (məikǫ·tik) *a.*, characterized by mycosis.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 268 The character of diphtheria is most probably a mykosis. 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. 573 Some cases [of meningitis] have been recognised to be of mycotic origin. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 97 A form of intestinal mycosis.

Mycterism (mi·ktĕriz'm). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *μυκτηρισμός*, f. *μυκτηρίζειν* to sneer at, f. *μυκτήρ* nose.] A gibe or scoff.

1593 R HARVEY *Philad.* 8, I may well say, notwithstanding your trifling mycterisme, that [etc.]. 1676 PHILLIPS, *Mycterisme*, a disdainful gibe, or scoff; in Rhetorick, it is taken for a more secret and close kind of Sarcasm. 1900 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Crit.* I. 301 Quintilian. observes that..the Greeks call certain kinds of allegory, sarcasm, asteism [etc.] .to which it may be well to add mycterism, a kind of derision which is dissembled, but not altogether concealed.

Mycul(le, obs. forms of MICKLE.

Mydaleine (mədē·lĭ,in). [f. Gr. *μυδαλέος* dripping, wet + -INE[5].] A poisonous ptomaine obtained from putrid flesh, etc.

1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 37 The action of mydaleine on the animal economy is very interesting. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II. 788 Mydaleine, which has been obtained from the human cadaver.

Myd(d)ai, etc., obs. ff. MIDDAY. **Mydde**: see MEAD *sb.*[2], MID. **Myddel,** etc., obs. ff. MIDDLE. **Myddes,** var. MIDS. **Mydding, Myddoe, Middrefe**: see MIDDEN, MEADOW, MIDRIFF. **Myde**: see MID, MIDE, MEED. **Mydemyst, Mydes, (-is), Mydew, Myding**: see MIDMOST, MIDS, MEADOW, MIDDEN. **Mydle,** obs. f. MEDDLE, MIDDLE.

‖ **Mydriasis** (midri,ə·sis). *Path.* [late L. *mydriāsis* (Celsus), a. Gr. *μυδρίασις*, Ionic *-ησις*.] Excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

[1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Midriasis*] 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 402 Under the term *mydriasis*, the older writers have comprehended a morbid affection of the iris, and of the retina. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. II. 1466/1 Mydriasis.. renders the individual more or less presbyopic.

Mydriatic (midriæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec.: see -ATIC.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to, or causing, mydriasis. **b.** *sb.* A drug that produces mydriasis.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1863 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 444 On the Antagonistic Effects of Opium and the Mydriatics. 1864 tr. *Donders' Anom. Accomm. Eye* 590 The ancients.. were acquainted with the mydriatic action of some plants.

Mydrid, Mydrif, Mydrun, Mydwe, Mydyng: see MIDRED, MIDRIFF, MIDGERN, MEADOW, MIDDEN.

† **Mye,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *mier* (recorded only as refl.) to crumble, f. *mie*:—L. *mīca* crumb.] *trans.* To crumble, grate (bread).

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxix. 111 Thah me teone with hym þat myn teh [= teþ] mye. 13.. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 32 Al this mye smal, and farse the catte within. *c* 1420 *Liber*

Caxorum (1862) 8 Take mylke of almondes, lay hit anone With myed bred. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 239/1 To Mye breda, *micare, interrere*.

‖ **Myelencephalon** (məiĕlense·fălɒn). *Anat.* [f. Gr. μυελός, -όν marrow + ENCEPHALON.] **a.** The cerebro-spinal axis or system (Owen). **b.** The medulla oblongata (Huxley). So **Myelencepha·lic** *a.*, pertaining to or connected with the myelencephalon; **Myelence·phalous** *a.*, (*a*) = *Myelencephalic*; (*b*) pertaining to the sub-kingdom *Myelencephala* (Owen) or vertebrates.

[1843 OWEN *Lect. Comp Anat., Invertebrates* 12 The sub-kingdom *Vertebrata*, or *Myelencephala*.] 1846 — *Lect. Anat. Vertebrate Anim.* 1 *Fishes* 46 The perfect type of that primary segment of the myelencephalous skeleton. 1866 — *Anat Vertebr.* I 268 Myelencephalon of Fishes. 1866 *Ibid* III 79 The myelencephalic columns. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert* 72 All the other cerebral nerves originate in the posterior division of the hind-brain—the myelencephalon.

Myeld, obs. form of MILD.

Myelin¹, **-ine** (məi·ĕlin). [a. G. *myelin*, f. Gr. μυελός marrow: see -IN, -INE.]

1. *Chem.* Virchow's term for a fatty substance obtainable from various animal tissues (e.g. brain-substance, yolk of egg), and also from some vegetable tissues. Also *attrib.*

1867 *Syd. Soc Bienn. Retrosp* 11 The peculiar substance termed by Virchow, myeline substance appears to be derivable from protagon. 1867 *Jrnl. Anat.* I. 359 So-called Myeline-forms (rounded and elongated bodies with double contours, resembling nerve-tubes). 1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi*, etc. 300 The motile formations observed in Beneke's myelin (protagon-mixtures).

2. *Anat.* The medullary sheath of nerve-fibres, or white substance of Schwann. Also *attrib.*

1873 A. FLINT *Physiol. Man, Nervous Syst.* i. 21 The medullary substance ..is called by various names; as myeline, white substance of Schwann, medullary sheath. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 176 The nerve fibres undergo changes in the myelin sheath similar to degeneration.

Hence **My·elinate**, **My·elinated** *adjs.*, (of nerve-fibres) furnished with myelin; **Myelina·tion**, the process of development of the medullary sheath of nerves in the embryo (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891); **Myeli·nic** *a.*, of or containing myelin; **Myeliniza·tion** = *Myelination*; **My·elinize** *v. trans.*, to furnish with myelin; **My·elino-neuri·tis**, inflammation of the medullary sheath of nerves.

1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1037/1 In a muscular nerve trunk from one-third to one-half of the *myelinate fibres are from cells of the spinal root ganglion. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 75 An exceedingly small group of *myelinated fibres. *Ibid.* 732 The changes in the cortex begin at a stage prior to the *myelination of the pyramidal fibres 1900 *Lancet* 18 Aug 529 The order of succession in the *myelinisation of the projection centres and the association centres. 1903 *Contemp Rev* Sept. 389 When the child plays it is literally organising its brain, *myelinising its mind-machine. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 329 Neither protagon..nor one of its products of decomposition. arising from the action of alkalies furnish of themselves *myelinic forms. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 979 *Myelino-neuritis such as is met with in disseminated sclerosis.

Myelin² (məi·ĕlin). *Min.* Also -ine. [a. G. *myelin* (Breithaupt), ad. Gr. μυέλινος marrowy, f. μυελ-ός marrow.] A yellowish- or reddish-white variety of kaolin; so called from its appearance.

1854 DANA *Min.* 250 Myelin of Breithaupt (Talksteinmark) is from Rochlitz

Myelitis (məi,ĕləi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. MYEL-ON + -ITIS] Inflammation of the spinal cord.

1835 R B. TODD in *Cycl Pract Med* IV. 640/2 Inflammation of the spinal marrow called by Harles and Ollivier *myelitis*. 1887 *Brit. Med Jrnl.* 26 Mar. 680/1 Sections of the cord from a case of acute central myelitis.

Hence **Myelitic** (məi,ĕli·tik) *a.*

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Myeliticus*, myelitic. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 15 Acute myelitic ataxy.

Myel(l)mas, obs. forms of MICHAELMAS.

Myelo- (məi ĕlo, məi,ĕlɒ), before a vowel **Myel-**, combining f. Gr. μυελός, μυελόν (see MYELON), used in many medical and chemical terms, of which the following are typical examples: **My·elocœle** [Gr. κοῖλος hollow], the cavity of the myelon or spinal cord. **My·elocone** [Gr. κονίς dust]: see quots. **Myeloi·dic**, **Myeloi·din**: see quot. **Myeloma·rgarin**, a fatty substance obtained by Köhler from the tissue of the central nervous system. **Myelo·pathy**, disease of the spinal cord; hence **Myelopa·thic** *a.* **My·eloplaque**, **My·eloplax** [Gr. πλάξ anything flat and broad] = OSTEOCLAST (*a*). **My·eloplast** [-PLAST] = prec. Hence **My·elopla·stic** *a.*, connected with myeloplasts.

1875 C H. JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* xii. 290 The protruded sac contains some portion of the spinal cord itself, forming the so-called *myelocele. 1876 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 267 Kühn gave to one of the principles of the brain the name of cerebrine, and to another that of *myelokon. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Myelocone*, term employed by Couerbe for a fatty substance obtained from the cerebral structures and which consists chiefly of pulverulent stearine. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* Suppl., *Myeloidin and *Myeloidic acid. These names are given by Köhler..to two phosphoretted bodies which he has extracted from brain. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 329 His [sc. Köhler's] *myelomargarin. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 83 The atrophy of muscle may be *myelopathic, and have a central spinal origin. 1891 *Syd. Soc Lex.*, **Myelopathy*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 207 Progressive spinal muscular atrophy (Progressive myelopathy, wasting palsy). 1877 SCHAFER *Histol.* 93 Another element to be found in the marrow is..the *myeloplaque or ostoclast. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Myeloplasts*. Large multinucleated protoplasmic masses or giant cells, found in the marrow of bones. 1874 H. V. CARTER *Mycetoma* 42 An alteration of the bones produced by a diathesis, such as he supposes to belong to the *myeloplastic formations generally. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 51 **Myeoloplaxes* [sic], cells in the marrow of bones. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 389 So-called mother-cells with daughter-cells—giant-cells, myeloplaxes.

Myelocyte (məi·ĕlosəit). [f. MYELO- + -CYTE] The nucleus of a ganglionic nerve-cell.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 51 *Myeolocytes* [sic], or cells found in the substance of the brain, the spinal cord, and in one of the beds of the retina. 1889 *Nature* 21 Nov. 72/1 The nervous elements termed myelocytes.

Myelogenetic (məi ĕlodʒĭne·tik), *a.* [f. MYELO- + GENETIC *a.*] Concerned with the development of the spinal cord.

1900 *Lancet* 18 Aug. 529/1 The myelogenetic method which investigated the details of the central fibres by tracing the history of their development.

Myelogenic (məi·ĕlodʒe·nik), *a.* [f. MYELO- + -GENIC.] Derived from or originating in the bone marrow. Also **Myelo·genous** *a.*

1875 C. H JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* ii. 74 The form [of leuchæmia] which arises from an affection of the osseous medulla has been called the myelogenous by Neumann. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 515 A myelogenic cystosarcoma myxomatodes of the bones of the head. 1904 *Brit. Med Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 605 Myelogenous leukæmia is rare.

Myeloid (məi·ĕloid), *a.* [f Gr. μυελ-ός marrow + -OID.] Resembling marrow, as *myeloid tumour*; of or pertaining to marrow, as *myeloid cell*.

1857 *Trans. Path. Soc. Lond.* VIII. 346 Large Myeloid Tumour in the Head of the Humerus. 1875 C. H. JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 320 The myeloid cells or 'myeloplaxes' of bone. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 Feb. 458/1 A myeloid sarcoma growing from the centre of the first metatarsal bone.

‖ **Myelon** (məi·ĕlɒn). *Anat.* [a. Gr. μυελόν, late var. of μυελός marrow.] Owen's name for the spinal cord. Hence **My·elonal**, **Myelo·nic** *adjs.*

1846 OWEN *Lect Anat. Vertebrate Anim.* I. *Fishes* 172 This part is called the 'brain' or encephalon: the rest of the axis I term the 'myelon'. *Ibid.* 174 At the bottom of the ventricle the myelonal canal is exposed. 1883 E R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 680/2 The retina of the Molluscan cephalic eye,. unlike that of the Vertebrate myelonic eye, is essentially a modified area of the general epiderm.

Myere, obs. f. MERE, MIRE; var. MYOUR.

Myery, obs. f. MIRY. **Myes(se**, obs. pl. MOUSE.

‖ **Mygale** (mi·găli). Also 4 **migale**, **mygal**. [late L., a. Gr. μυγαλῆ]

1. The shrew-mouse.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 30 A mygal [Vulg. *mygale*], that is a beeste born trecherows to bigile, and moost gloterous 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxiv. (Bodl. MS), The firette hatte Migale and is a litel beste as it were a wesel. 1828 SIR J. G. WILKINSON *Mat Hierogl.* [13] The sacred animal of Buto is said to have been the mygale or shrew-mouse.

2. *Zool.* A genus of large hairy spiders of America; a spider of this genus, *e.g.* the bird-spider (*M. avicularia*). [Named by Latreille 1802.]

1834 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* III. 287 This Mygale—*Aranea avicularia*.—is about an inch and a half long. 1843 OWEN *Lect. Anat. Invertebrate Anim.* I 255 In the Mygale a third ganglion of very small size is formed. 1890 *Daily News* 20 Sept 5/4 The huge Brazilian mygale.

Hence **My·galoid** *a.*, belonging to the genus *Mygale* or family *Mygalidæ*.

1893 MINCHIN in *Nat Sci.* III. 123 A large mygaloid spider.

Myg(h)e, **Myghele**, **-ell**, obs. ff. MIDGE, MICHAEL. **Myȝt(e**, **Myght(e**: see MID, MIGHT, MITE. **Mygnyon**, **Mygrame**, **-eym**, **-ime**, obs. ff. MINION, MEGRIM. **Mygth**, **Myhel**, **Myhth**: see MIGHT, MICHAEL.

Myiasis (məi,i,ĕ·sis). *Path.* Also **myasis**. [mod.L., f. Gr. μυῖα fly + -ASIS.] Injury inflicted by dipterous larvæ on the human body.

1837 F. W. HOPE in *Trans. Entom Soc.* (1839) II. 259 The genera producing *Myasis*, or fly-disease 1899 SHARP in *Camb. Nat. Hist.*, *Insects* II. 512 The various attacks of Dipterous larvæ on man have received the general name of 'myiasis'. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1641 Dr. J. W. Stephens showed the larvae and flies of myiasis.

Myilde, **Myir**, **Myis**, **Myist**, **Myit**: see MILD, MIRE, MOUSE, MIST, MITE.

Mykames, **Myke**, **Mykel**, **-ill(l**, obs. ff. MICHAELMAS, MEEK, MICKLE.

Mykkis, Sc. pl. of MICHE *sb.*² *Obs.* **Mykkylle**, **mykle**, **mykul**, **-yl(l**, obs. ff MICKLE. **Mykylmes**, obs. f. MICHAELMAS. **Mylded**: see MILE *v.* **Myldrop**, obs. f. MELDROP *Sc.* **Myle**: see MIL, MILE, MOIL. **Myleed**: see MILE *v.* **Myles**, **-ies**, var MILDS. **Mylie**, obs. f. MILE *sb.*²

Myliobatid (mili,ɒ bătid). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Myliobatidæ*, f. Gr. μυλίας millstone + βατίς skate.] A fish of the family *Myliobatidæ* (eagle-rays).

1859–62 RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 268/1.

† **Myll.** *Obs.* [Related to MILE *v.*] ? A stripe or orphrey.

a 1500 in *Archæol.* LII. 213 The blew myllys do serve for boyth the vygylles of seynt Edward synglarly. 1540 *Invent.* in *Trans. Lond. & Midsx. Archæol. Soc.* IV. 329, ij tuncyles without stolles and phanams of blewe velvett enbrotheryd with anteloppes and mylles of gold.

Myll-: see MIL(L-. **Myllan**, obs. f. MILAN¹; var. MILAN² *Obs.* **Myllaner**, etc., obs. ff. MILLINER. **Mylle**, obs. f MILE *sb.*¹ **Myllen**, obs. f. MILAN¹, MILL *sb.*¹ **Myllewell**, var. MULVEL. **Mylleyn**, obs. f. MILAN¹. **Myllin soole**: see MILLENSOLE. **Myllyant**, obs. f. MILLION. **Myln(e**, obs. ff. MILL *sb.* **Mylnar**, **-er(e**, obs. ff. MILLER. **Mylnard**, obs. f. MILLWARD.

‖ **Mylodon** (məi·lŏdɒn). [mod.L., f. Gr. μύλη, μύλο-ς mill, millstone, molar + ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς tooth.] A genus of gigantic extinct sloths from the Pleistocene, having teeth more or less cylindrical; an animal of this genus. So **Mylodont** (məi·lŏdɒnt); also used *adj.* = belonging to the genus *Mylodon*.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 70/1 Mylodon (Owen). A genus of Edentate Megatherioids. 1840 OWEN in *Zool. Voy. Beagle* I 72 The Mylodon holds an intermediate place between the Ai and the great Armadillo. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* xxxvi, A mylodon among South American forests. 1899 *Nat Sci.* XIV. 266 Mylodonts were known to have been contemporaneous with man in other parts of Argentina farther north. *Ibid.* 267 The claw is of a mylodont type.

† **My·loglosse**, *a.* *Obs.* In 7 *erron.* **myleo-**. [ad. mod.L. *mylogloss-us*: see next]

1669 HOLDER *Elem Speech* 49 The Tongue being held in that posture onely by the force of the Geneoglosse or Myleoglosse Muscles.

‖ **Myloglossus** (məiloglɒ·sɒs). *Anat.* [mod.L. *myloglōssus* (sc. *musculus*), f. Gr. μύλη, μύλο-ς millstone, molar + γλῶσσα tongue.] A muscular slip accessory to the styloglossus, passing from the angle of the jaw to the tongue.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Myloglossum*.] 1756 *Winslow's Anat. Hum. Body* II. 339 The Mylo-Glossi are small fleshy Planes situated transversely, one on each side, between the Ramus of the lower Jaw, and the Basis of the Tongue. 1843 WILKINSON tr. *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i 19 The mylo-glossus of some authors is a part of the mylo-hyoideus.

Mylohyoid (məilohəi·oid), *a.* and *sb* (Earlier in L. form ‖ **Mylohyoideus.**) [ad. mod.L. *mylohyoīd-eus* (Riolanus), f. Gr. μύλη, -ος (see prec.) + ὑοειδής HYOID] **a.** *adj.* Connected with the lower jaw and the hyoid bone; esp. *mylohyoid muscle*, a flat triangular muscle forming a large part of the muscular floor of the mouth. Also **Mylohyoide·an** *a.* **b.** *sb* The mylohyoid muscle.

1694 W. COWPER *Myotomia Ref.* 76 *Mylohyoideus* Though Falloppius and his Followers make this a Pair of Muscles, It seems not to be divisable without apparent Violence. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Obs.* (1827) 35 The mylohyoideus muscle. 1838 W J. E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 220 The Inferior dental nerve gives off but one branch, the mylohyoidean. *Ibid.*, The external surface of the mylo-hyoid muscle. 1840 OWEN in *Zool. Voy Beagle* I. 72 The mylohyoid ridge. 1843 WILKINSON tr *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd* I. i. 20 The mylo-hyoideus arises broad but thin from the base of the lower jaw. 1866 *Proc R. Irish Acad.* IX 460 Inseparably connected to the mylohyoid of its own side. 1891 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Mylohyoidean ridge*.

Mylonite (məi·lŏnəit). *Geol.* [f. Gr. μυλών mill + -ITE.] A siliceous schist resulting from the crushing of quartzose rocks. Hence **Myloni·tic** *a.*, **My·lonized** *ppl. a.*, applied to such rocks.

1886 *Rep Brit Assoc.* 1026 The gneisses and pegmatites . are crushed, dragged, and ground out into a finely laminated schist (mylonite). 1888 HATCH *Gloss.* in Teall *Brit. Petrogr.* 440 *Mylonitic*. 1901 *Nature* 19 Sept. 513/1 All these mylonised rocks show a characteristic striping on the divisional planes.

Mylse, var. MILCE. **Mylt(e**: see MELT *v.* **Myluel**, **-well**, var. MULVEL. **Mylvart**, obs. f. MILLWARD. **Mylyng**: see MILE *v.* **Mylyon**, obs. f. MELON. **Myn**: see MIN, MINE. **Myna**: see MINA. **Mynace**, **-asse**, obs. ff MENACE *v.* **Mynah**, **-eh**, var. MINA². **Mynament**, obs. f. MUNIMENT. **Mynd(e**, obs. Sc. ff. MINE *sb.*¹ **Mynde**, var. pa. pple. MENG *v.* **Myndoure**, obs. Sc. f. MINER. **Myne**: see MIN, MINE. **Mynekin**: see MINCHEN. **Mynerfe**, **-erff**, **-erve**, obs. ff. MINERVA. **Mynes(ch**, **-essh**, obs. ff MINISH.

My-ness *nonce-wd.* Self-centredness.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* To Rdr., It comprehends all things, which man in his Own-ness, Selfishness and My-ness,..cannot understand.

Mynewe, variant of MING *v.* *Obs.*

† **Myne-ye-ple.** *Obs.* [Of obscure origin and meaning. Prof. Skeat has suggested derivation from OF. *manople* gauntlet.]

14.. *Chevy Chase* 62 (MS. Ashm. 48, lf. 16 b) Thorowe ryche male and myne ye ple many sterne yᵉ strocke done streght. 14.. *Eger & Grime* 1025 (Percy fol.), Through rich many & myny plee the red blood blemished both their blee. [*Bp. Percy's note*: It shd be Mail & many plie. See Reliques, vol. I. pag. 10, ver. 21 & Glos.]

Myng(e, variant forms of MENG *v.*

‖ **Mynheer** (mainhē·r, mənē·r). Also 7 **mynhere, menheir,** 7-8 **minheer, 8 miin heer,** 9 **mynher, meneer.** [Du. *mijnheer, f. mijn* my + *heer* lord, master (see HER *sb.*).] The courteous form of address or title of courtesy corresponding in Dutch to 'sir', 'Mr.'; hence, a Dutchman.

1652 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden 1886) 308 Myn Heer Capel. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 236 True Myn-here (quoth Steepen Malten) we shall not heare of this againe. 1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II. I. vii. 49 Menheir Velant, chief of the Holland-Factory at Agra. 1701 C. WOOLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 58 Frederick Philips, the richest Miln Heer in that place. 1711 *Spectator* No 5 P 5 He afterwards proceeds to call Minheer Handel, the Orpheus of our Age. 1786 COWPER *To Lady Austen* (12 Aug.), 'Tis thus I spend my moments here, And wish myself a Dutch mynheer. 1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 35 Mynheer, as clever at a trick as a Yank or a Jap.

transf. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* i, Mynheer Calf, too, becomes Monsieur de Veau.

Hence **Mynheerify** *v. nonce-wd.*, to study Dutch. 1804 SOUTHEY *Let. to Lieut. Southey* 12 Sept., I am learning Dutch, and wish you were here .. to mynheerify with me.

Myniment, obs. form of MUNIMENT.

Mynye, variant of MING *v. Obs.*

Myo- (mə1·o), combining f. Gr. *μῦς* (gen. *μυό-s*) muscle, in many scientific terms (of which the most important will be found as Main words). **My·oblast** [-BLAST], a cell which gives rise to muscular elements; hence **Myobla·stic** *a.* (in recent Dicts.). ‖ **My·ochrome** [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour], Thudichum's name for the colouring matter of red muscle (cf. *myohæmatin*). **Myoclo·nic** *a.* [cf. CLONIC], pertaining to or affected with myoclonus. ‖ **Myo·clonus** [Gr. *κλόνος* violent confused motion], convulsive action of the muscles. **My·ocœl(e** [Gr. *κοῖλος* hollow], **Myoco·lom(e,** the cavity in the centre of a myotome in an early stage; hence **Myocolo·mic** *a.* ‖ **Myoco·mma** (*pl.* -co·mmata, co·mmas) [Gr. *κόμμα* segment], one of the lateral flakes into which the muscular system of fishes and other lower vertebrates is divided **My·ocyte** [Gr. *κύτος* cell], a contractile fibre cell or layer in some sponges and protozoans. **My·odome** [Gr. *δόμος* house, chamber], a cavity in the skull of most teleostean fishes for the reception of the rectus muscles of the eye. **Myodyna·mics** *sb pl*, that branch of science which treats of muscular contraction. **Myodynamio·meter, -dynamo·meter,** an instrument for measuring muscular force. ‖ **Myofibro·ma,** a tumour consisting of muscular and fibrous tissue. **Myoge·nic, Myo·genous** *adjs.*, produced by or arising in the muscles. **Myohæ·matin,** MacMunn's name for the colouring matter of red muscle. ‖ **Myole·mma** [LEMMA 2], a delicate membranous sheath enveloping each fibril of muscular tissue. ‖ **Myolipo·ma,** a tumour containing adipose tissue and muscular tissue (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891). **My·omere** [Gr. *μέρος* part], a myotome; hence **Myome·ric** *a.* **Myo·nymy** [Gr. *-ωνυμία, ὄνομα* name], nomenclature of muscles. **My·ophan(e** *a.* [Gr. *-φανής* appearing, *φαίνειν* to appear], having a striated appearance as of muscle. **My·ophone** [Gr. *φωνή* sound], an adaptation of the microphone for measuring the sound of contracting muscles. **My·ophore** [-PHORE], an apparatus for the attachment of muscles in certain mollusks; hence **Myo·phorous** *a.* (in recent Dicts.). **Myophy·sical** *a.*, relating to myophysics. **Myophy·sics,** the physics of muscle, the science concerned with muscular action. **Myopo·lar** *a.*, relating to muscular polarity. **Myosarco·ma,** a tumour consisting partly of muscular and partly of sarcomatous tissue; hence **Myosarco·matous** *a.* (in recent Dicts.). **Myosclero·tic** *a*, involving hardening of the muscles. **My·oscope** [-SCOPE], an instrument for observing muscular contraction. **My·ospasm,** ‖ **Myospa·smus,** spasm or cramp of a muscle. **Myota·tic** *a* [Gr. *-ταμικός*, cogn. w. *τάσις* tension], pertaining to or developed by muscular tension. **Myoto·nic** *a.* [Gr. *τονικ-ός* pertaining to stretching, TONIC], applied to the kind of electrical reaction characteristic of the disease *Myotonia congenita.*

1884 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 5 Mar. 121 The action of the lateral *myoblasts in moving an elongated vermiform animal. 1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 37 A coloured albuminous matter, *myochrome, identical with hæmato-crystalline. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 689 The *myoclonic spasm may manifest itself in the weakness of overwork. 1883 in *Brain* VII. 569 Rhythmical *Myoclonus. 1889 E. R. LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc Sci.* XXIX. 393 The fin-rays, the cavities of which are part of the *myocœl. *Ibid.* 377 The *myocœlomic pouches or intramuscular lymph-spaces of the head. 1846 OWEN *Lect. Anat. Vertebrate Anim.* I. *Fishes* 164 The fibres of each *myocomma of the trunk run straight and nearly horizontally from one septum to the next. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 94 The aponeurotic septa between the myocommas. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 419/2 Contractile fibre cells or *myocytes occur in all the higher sponges. 1888 *Amer. Naturalist* Apr. 358 [In mail-cheeked fishes] *Myodome undeveloped, the cranial cavity being closed in front. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Myodynamics, see Muscular contraction. 1861 *Syd. Soc. Yearbk. Med.* 30 The Myodynamics of the heart and blood vessels. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Dynamometer*, *Myodynamiometer*, *Myodynamometer.* An instrument contrived by M. Regnier. 1888 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 24 Nov. 1182 Uterine *Myofibroma. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Paralysis*, *Myogenic.* Partial muscular paralysis dating from very early life. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 682 Is conduction in the heart due to muscle or nerve—is it myogenic or neurogenic? 1885 *Proc. R. Soc.* XXXIX. 248 The name.. of *myohæmatin [is proposed] for the intrinsic pigment in striped muscle, which belongs to the same series [*sc.* that of histohæmatins]. 1840 W. J. E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 132 A number of ultimate fibrils enclosed in a delicate sheath or *myolemma [*sic*]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 916 This [congenital lipoma] may be associated with spina bifida and sometimes contains striated muscle fibre (*myolipoma). 1887 HUBRECHT in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXVII. 614 An arrangement in distinct *myomeres. 1889 *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 47/2 The *myomeric value of the gill slits and of the nerves which fork over them. 1885 WILDER in *Jrnl. Nerv. Dis.* XII. 271 A *myonymy which is..inapplicable to the same parts in many animals. 1880 SAVILLE KENT *Infusoria* I. 58 The muscular or *myophan layer. 1889 PREECE & MAIER *Telephone* 467 Applied to a muscle, the same instrument [Boudet's microphone] becomes an excellent *myophone. It indicates the normal muscular sound. 1895 *Camb. Nat. Hist* III. 274 In *Scptifer* the anterior adductor muscle is carried on a sort of shelf or *myophore. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Myophysical laws*, the laws governing muscular action. 1892 *Monist* II. 276 Myophysical and psycho physical questions. 1881 G. S. HALL *German Culture* 221 Our conclusion is not likely to be affected by any solution of such questions of *myophysics as the pre-existence of muscular currents. 1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol* I. 185 Correcting for the movement of the indifference point along the *myopolar tract. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Myopolar*, a term applied to the direction of the electric current in electrotonic experiments when the nerve is stimulated between the electronising electrodes and the muscle. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 420 Rhabdomyoma, *myoma striocellulare*, *myosarcoma, true myoma. 1873 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 720 Pseudo-Hypertrophic, or *Myo-sclerotic, Paralysis. 1876-7 *S. Kens Mus. Catal. Sci App.* No. 3803 Double *Myoscope for the examination and demonstration of the laws of muscular contracuon. 1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex.*, *Myospasmus*, a *myospasm. 1881 W. R. GOWERS *Epilepsy*, etc. 100 The *myotatic irritability of the muscles is lost. 1887 tr. *von Ziemssen's Handbk. Therap* VI. 213 The *Myotonic Electrical Reaction.

‖ **Myocardium** (məi,okā·rdiðm). [mod.L., f. Gr. *μυ(ο)-* MYO- + *καρδία* heart.] The muscular substance of the heart. Hence **Myoca·rdial** *a.* Also **My·ocardi·tis,** inflammation of the myocardium; whence **My·ocardi·tic** *a*

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 279 Myocarditis. 1868 *Trans. Path. Soc. Lond.* XIX. 195 Concurrent pericarditis, myocarditis, and endocarditis. 1879 *St George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 405 Abscess of the myocardium. 1880 FLINT *Princ. Med.* 332 To differentiate the different myocardial lesions. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 816 Myocarditic changes.

Myoctonic (məi,oktɒ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *μυοκτόν-ος*, f. *μυ(ο)-*, *μῦς* mouse + *-κτόνος* slaying see -IC.] The name of a highly poisonous acid obtained from *Paliconrea Marcgravii.* So **Myo·ctonine,** an alkaloid obtained from *Aconitum lycoctonum*; hence **Myoctoni·nic** *a.* = MYOCTONIC

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* Suppl., *Myoctonic acid.* 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Jan. 123 Myoctonine is one of the two substances extracted from aconitum lycoctonum by MM. Dragendorff and Spohn. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Myoctonine*

Myogram (məi ðgiæm). [f. MYO- + -GRAM, after next.] A tracing made by a myograph.

1890 *Century Dict.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VI. 519 Its [the knee-jerk's] myogram shows it to be a simple twitch.

Myograph (məi ðgraf). [f. MYO- + -GRAPH.] An instrument for taking tracings of muscular contractions and relaxations. So **Myogra·phion** [Gr. *γραφεῖον* pencil, graving tool].

1867 *Jrnl. Anat.* I. 158 With both Pflüger's and Du Bois' instruments muscles must be cut out and fixed to them, with Marey's myograph this is unnecessary. Marey terms the instrument 'myographic forceps'. *Ibid.*, We have already two Myographions, Pflüger's and Du Bois Reymond's; to these Marey has added a third. 1876-7 *S. Kens. Mus. Catal Sci. App.* No. 3798 Rosenthal's Rotating Myographion.

Myogra·phic, -ical, *adjs.* [f. prec. or next + -IC, -ICAL.] Pertaining to or produced by the myograph; also, pertaining to myography.

1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 438 Showing more than usual anxiety to point out some myographical errors. 1846 WORCESTER, *Myographic* 1867 [see prec.]. 1885 *Brain* VII. 569 Myographic tracings.

Myography (məi,ɒ·grăfi). *rare*—°. [f. MYO- + -GRAPHY.] A description of muscles; the descriptive science of muscles. Hence **Myo·grapher, Myo·graphist,** one who is skilled in myography.

1721 BAILEY, *Myography.* 1836 SMART, *Myographist* 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Myographer.*

Myoidal (məi,oi dăl), *a. rare*—¹. [f. Gr. *μῦ-s* mouse + -OIDAL. Cf. Gr. *μυώδης.*] Mouse-like.

1847 TULK tr. *Oken's Physiophilos.* 640.

Myology (məi,ɒ·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *myologia*: see MYO- and -LOGY.] a. The science of muscles; that part of anatomy which treats of the muscles. b. A myological description; the myological features or muscular anatomy of a particular animal or part of the body.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* Pref. 3 A Book which all Anatomists kisse with reverance, as containing the Oracles of Myologie. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 132 If we are allowed to multiply Muscles from their appearance in various Subjects, we shall never arrive to a perfect Myology. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol* VII. ii (1714) 357 *note*, Steno thus concludes his Myology of the Eagle. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 477 Myology, Neurology, and Splanchnology. 1885 *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. 281 From considerations of myology and osteology, the Screamer cannot be placed along with the Anserine birds.

Hence **Myolo·gic, -lo·gical** *adjs.*, pertaining to or concerned with myology; **Myo·logist,** one who studies or is expert in myology.

1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 370 By numberless combinations of flexions [etc.]..the human body may exhibit phenomena calculated to astonish the myologist himself. 1836 SMART, *Myological*, pertaining to myology. 1860 WORCESTER, *Myologic* (citing *Penny Cycl.*). 1862 *Syd. Soc. Year bk Med* 16 Myological enquires.

‖ **Myoma** (məi,ɒ·mă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μῦ-s* muscle + *-ωμα* (cf. *σάρκωμα* SARCOMA).] A tumour composed of muscular tissue.

1875 C. H. JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat* 151 Tumours consisting of smooth muscular fibre. have recently received the name of *myoma* or *fibromyoma.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 51 The case of a woman, forty years of age, the subject of myoma of the uterus.

Hence **Myomatous** *a.*, pertaining to a myoma; **Myomo·tomy,** the removal of a uterine myoma by abdominal section (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder*, etc. 266 A myomatous fibroma. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 14 May 1045/2 An enormous uterine tumour of the spongy myomatous variety. 1900 *Ibid* No. 2053 Epit. Current Lit. 71 Myomotomy for Calcified fibroma.

Myomancy (məi ðnænsi). [f. Gr. *μυ(ο)-*, *μῦς* mouse + *μαντεία* -MANCY.] Divination by the movements of mice

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v., Some authors hold myomancy to be one of the most ancient kinds of divination; and think it is on this account that Isaiah, lxvi. 17, reckons mice among the abominable things of the idolater. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sci.* 335.

Myomorph (məi ðmɒf). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Myomorpha*, f. Gr. *μυ(ο)-*, *μῦς* mouse + *μορφή* shape.] A rodent of the division *Myomorpha* (including mice, rats, dormice, etc.). So **Myomo·rphic, -mo·rphine** *adjs.*, belonging to or characteristic of these rodents.

1871 *Cassell's Nat Hist.* III. 102 The Dormice..fall under the definition of the Myomorphic section. 1887 HEILPRIN *Distrib. Amim.* 357 Of the non-murine families of myomorphs the dormice (Myoxidæ) and mole-rats (Spalacidæ) belong to the Old World exclusively. 1898 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 29 Nov. 860 In *Dipus* the incisors are capable of separation and approximation as in most myomorphine rodents.

Myone, Myoner: see MOYEN, MINER.

Myonicity (məi,oni·siti). [f. Gr. *μυών* cluster of muscle + -ICITY.] Muscular contractility.

1866 [see NEURICITY]

Myopathy (məi,ɒ·păpi). *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *myopathi-a*: see MYO- + -PATHY.] Disease of the muscles. Hence **Myopa·thic** *a.*

1849 CRAIG, *Myopathy*, a morbid condition of the muscles. 1856 MAYNE *Expos Lex.*, *Myopathicus*, of or belonging to *Myopathia*: myopathic. 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl Med.* XVI. 86 All the maladies included in the group of rheumatic myopathies. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 770 A myopathic paralysis. 1897 [see NEURO-PATHIC].

Myope (məi·ðup), *sb.* (*a.*) [a. F. *myope*, ad. late L. *myōp-*, *myōps*, a. Gr. *μυωπ-*, *μύωψ*, MYOPS.] A short-sighted person.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Eye*, It is not, however, myopes and old men alone that would have their vision.., very near or very remote. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. II. 1463/2 Myopes read with more ease in partial darkness than those whose sight is perfect. 1887 [see MYOPIC].

fig. 1870 O. W. HOLMES *Mech. Thought & Morals* (1871) 19 Intellectual myopes, near sighted specialists.

b *adj.* Myopic.

1892 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Slave of Lamp* xv, His face..was the face of a hawk, with the contracted myope vision characteristic of that bird.

‖ **Myopia** (məi,ɒu piă). [mod.L., a. late Gr. *μυωπία*, f. *μύωψ* MYOPS.] Short-sightedness.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed 2).] 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v., The myopia is owing to the too great convexity of the ball of the eye. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 141 The structure of his eyes being naturally such as to dispose him to myopia. 1895 LANGWILL *Master* III. ii. 294 There's money in myopia and diseases of the eye generally.

fig. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand* I. 280 Those who have what you justly called the myopia of the mind. 1891 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t* Pref. p. viii, The kind of partial blindness which belongs to intellectual myopia.

Myopic (məi,ɒ·pik), *a.* (*sb*) *Path.* [f. MYOPE or MYOPIA + -IC.] Of, relating to, or affected with myopia; short-sighted; near-sighted.

1800 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 36 The focal length of spectacles required for myopic or presbyopic eyes. 1846 Mrs. GORE *Eng Char.* (1852) 91 He was repeatedly required at his own balls to call up carriages for fashionable ladies, myopic enough to mistake him for his delegate. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* IV. 1467/1 The French glasses, whether presbyopic or myopic. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 21 May 1120/1 This treatment is safe in myopes who have attained the age of puberty, and have not large myopic crescents.

fig. 1892 MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* III. i. 8 Your Moralist is a myopic preacher.

b. *absol.* and *sb.*

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 259/1 For the myopic who can see an object clearly at 4 inches distance. *Ibid.* XVII. 785/1 All myopics should work in a good light.

So **Myo·pical** *a.*; hence **Myo·pically** *adv.*, like a short-sighted person.

1748 *Phil. Trans* XLV. 413 The Eye is myopical, and she sees the right Side of Objects a little darkened. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 95 A myopical race, of most Lilliputian vision. 1901 G. Gissing *Our Friend the Charlatan* x, He ..blinked myopically at his visitors before rising.

Myopism (məi·ŏpiz'm). [f. Gr. *μυωπ-*, *μύωψ* Myops + -ism.] = Myopia.

1822 W. Dunlap *Mem. C. B. Brown* 31 He had discovered by accident, that he was afflicted with a myopism. 1860 C. W. King *Antique Gems* I. 34 Myopism is still in Italy almost a distinct peculiarity of aristocratic birth. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* viii. 100 Lady Stout was one of those happy people who only see just so much as they wish to see. It is the most comfortable of all myopisms.

‖ **Myops** (məi·ŏps). Also 8 miops. [late L., a. Gr. *μύωψ*, f. *μύειν* to shut + *ὤψ* eye.] A short-sighted person (*lit.* and *fig.*).

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2).] 1798 *Founders Fr. Republ.* II. 174 Being a *miops*, he was obliged to wear spectacles. 1801 Charlotte Smith *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 280, I feel that I have been a myops in the present instance.

‖ **Myopsis** (məi|ŏ·psis). *Path.* [mod.L., incorrectly f. Gr. *μυῖα* fly and *ὄψις* sight.] A disease of the eyes in which *muscæ volitantes* are seen. Also (in anglicized form) **My·opsy.**

1860 Worcester, *Myopsy.* 1864 Webster, *Myopsis.*

Myoptic (məi|ŏ·ptik), *a.* [f. Myope or Myopy after Gr. *ὀπτικός* Optic.] = Myopic.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 104 Such dismal domiciles were only fit resorts for the myoptic bat. 1866 Atkinson *Ganot's Physics* § 521 Persons who see only at a very short distance are called myoptic.

Myopy (məi·ŏpi). [ad. mod.L. *myōpia*: see Myopia.] Myopia, shortsightedness.

1854 Ct. Edw. de Warren tr. *de Saulcy's Dead Sea* II. 273 Was this done as a preservation against ophthalmia, or as a remedy for myopy? 1879 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Under Which Lord?* III. iv. 93 Mrs. Everett made a cold bow, and, afflicted with sudden myopy, did not see the hand held out. 1880 Le Conte *Sight* 50 Myopy is a structural defect.

Myosin (məi·ŏsin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. Gr. *μῦ-ς* muscle + -ose[2] + -in[1].] The chief ingredient of the clot formed on coagulation of muscle-plasma.

Vegetable myosin or *myosin-globulin* is found, with vitellin, in maize, oats, peas, etc.

1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 158 The nitrogenous aliments are blood-fibrine, muscle-fibrine or syntonin, myosin [etc.] 1887 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 37 The proteids exist in these grains as globulins, which hitherto have been known only to occur in animals, that is, as myosin-globulin and vitellin-globulin.

Hence **Myosi·nogen**, a proteid of muscle-plasma.

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 171 Several very important albuminous substances, for example, myosinogen and fibrinogen, are coagulated at 56° C.

‖ **Myosis** (məi|ō·sis). *Path.* [f. Gr. *μῦ-ειν* to shut the eyes + -osis.] Contraction of the pupil of the eye.

1819 *Pantologia.* 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* xxxiii. (ed. 3) 935 Myosis occurs in progressive locomotor ataxy.

Hence **Myosi·tic** *a.*[1] and *sb.* = Myotic.

1855 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Myositic*, causing contraction of the pupil, as opium. 1874 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* 459 Pupil Contractors (Myositics). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VI. 403 Calabar bean was not in use as a myositic.

‖ **Myositis** (məi|ŏsəi·tis). *Path.* [irreg. f. Gr. *μυός*, genit. of *μῦς* muscle + -itis.] Inflammation of a muscle; myitis.

1819 *Pantologia.* 1834 Barlow in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 598/1 Sagar describes two diseases, a chronic one ranged in the class *Dolores*, order *Vagi*; and an acute under the specific name of myositis.

Hence **Myosi·tic** *a.*[2] (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

Myosote (məi·ŏsōut). [ad. L. *myosōtis* (see next).] The forget-me-not, *Myosotis palustris.*

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 414/1 The common or true Forget-me-not, the Water Myosote. 1890 R. Bridges *Shorter Poems* II. 5 And laden barges float By banks of myosote.

‖ **Myosotis** (məi|ŏsō·tis). [L., a. Gr. *μυοσωτίς*, f. *μυός*, gen. of *μῦς* mouse + *ὠτ-*, *οὖς* ear.]

†1. The mouse-ear, *Hieracium Pilosella. Obs.*

1706 Phillips (ed. 6), *Myosota* or *Myosotis*, the Herb Mouse-ear, or Bloud-strange. 1733 Chambers *Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., The broad-leaved Alpine Myosotis.

2. A plant of the genus *Myosotis.*

1857 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 46 In the Netherlands this Myosotis is often made into a syrup.

Myotic (məi|ŏ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Myosis: see -otic.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to or causing myosis. **b.** *sb.* An agent which produces myosis.

1864 tr. *Donders' Anom. Accomm. Eye* 621 It is true that all myotic action could not be denied to the agents which were formerly placed in this category. *Ibid.*, The want of an efficient myotic was long felt in ophthalmic surgery. 1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* V. 97/1 Eserine or physostigmine ..is the most powerful of myotics.

Myotility (məi|ŏti·liti). *Phys.* [irreg. f. Myo- + *-tility* (cf. *motility*, *contractility*), after F. *myotilité.*] A term used variously for muscular force, power of contraction, or contractility.

1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* § 667 The muscles possess an active power or property, commonly designated under the names of muscular irritability, muscular force, or myotility [orig. Fr. *myotilité*]. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Myotome (məi·ŏtōm). [f. Myo- + Gr. *τομή* section, and *-τόμος* cutting: see -tome.]

1. *Anat.* A muscular segment or metamere.

1856 Goodsir in *Edin. New Philos. Jrnl.* (1857) V. 122 For the muscular system I employ the terms Myome, Myotome, Synmyotome. 1872 Humphry *Myology* 7 The transverse inscriptions or sclerotomes which divide the lateral muscles into so many 'myotomes'. 1894 Gadow & Abbott in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXXVI. 182 The original protovertebræ are now differentiated into sklerotomes and into myotomes.

2. *Surg.* An instrument for dividing muscle.

1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 289 To destroy the corresponding septum of the muscular sheath, and thus enlarge the subconjunctival space in which the myotome is to act.

Myotomic (məi|ŏtǫ·mik), *a.* [f. Myotome or Myotom-y.] Pertaining to myotomy or a myotome.

1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Myotomicus* ..Of or belonging to *Myotomia*: myotomic. 1897 *Nature* 7 Oct. 555/2 The myotomic sacs remain monodermic on their outer face.

†**Myotomist** (məi|ǫ·tŏmist). *Obs.* [f. Myotomy + -ist.] A professor of muscular anatomy.

1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot.* II. i. 97 The other Muscles. are like to retaine their old names, unlesse some Myotomist be pleased to take pitty of their private Condition.

Myotomy (məi|ǫ tŏmi). [ad. mod.L. *myotomia*, f. Gr. *μυ(ο)-*, *μῦ-ς* muscle + *τομή*, *-τομία* cutting.]

1. Dissection of muscles; muscular anatomy.

1676 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 123 Mr. Willughby himself hath left a myotome [*sic*] of a swan. 1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Myotomy, myotomia*, an anatomical dissection, or demonstration of the muscles.

2. The surgical division of a muscle.

1871 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 18 Nov. 578 On Intraocular Myotomy. By Augustin Prichard. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 852 The defect may..be due to an habitual spasm of the genioglossi,..which may necessitate myotomy.

†**Myour.** *Obs.* Also 4 miour(e, 5 myoure, -owre, -ure, -ere. [a. OF. *mieur*, *miur*, f. *mier* Mye *v.* + *-eur*, -our.] A bread-grater.

1326–27 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 513 In 1 Mioure et 1 Scomur . *iod c* 1420 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 660/23 *Hoc miocatorium*, myowre. 1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 370, j myour pro pane micando.

†**Mype.** *Obs. local.* [a. north. Welsh *maip* turnip.] A parsnip.

Gerarde, who seems to be the only independent authority for the word, was a native of Cheshire

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cccIxxxviii. 871 The old writers.. have called this wilde Parsnep by the name of *Flaphoboscum*: that of the garden we do call Parsneps and Mypes. 1600 Surflet *Country Farm* II. xxxv. 244 Parsneps, mypes, carrets,..are sowen al after one fashion. 1665 Lovell *Herbal* (ed. 2) 296 Mypes, see Parsnepa.

Myr, Myrabolam, Myrac(ke, Myraltie, Myravid, Myrhorr: see Mire *sb*[1], Myrobalan, Mirach, Mayoralty, Maravedi, Mirror.

Myria- (mi·riă), rarely **myrio-**, before a vowel **myri-**, used as combining form of Gr. *μῦριάς* Myriad (or *μῦριος* countless, *μῦριοι* 10,000).

1. With the meaning 'ten thousand', in names of weights and measures of the metric system: **My·riagram(me, My·rialitre, My·riametre, My·riare** = 10,000 grammes, litres, metres, ares.

1804 *Ann. Reg.* 612 A bridge will shorten the route from Paris to Cherbourg by some myriameters. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Myriagram = 20 lb. 7 oz. 58 gr. *Ibid.*, Myriar, square killometer. 1811 P. Kelly *Univ. Cambist* I. 154 The words Decagramme, Hectogramme, Kilogramme, and Myriagramme, express 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 Grammes. *Ibid.* II. 268 Myriometre .. Myriolitre. . Myriogramme. 1871 C. Davis *Metric Syst.* I. 11 The myriametre, equal to nearly 6 and one-fourth miles.

2. With the meaning 'very numerous': **Myriaca·nthous** *a.* [Gr. *ἄκανθος* thorn], having very many spines; **Myria·merous** *a.* [Gr. *μέρος* part], having very many segments; **Myria·nthous** *a.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* flower], bearing very many flowers.

1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Myriacanthus*,..that which has numerous spines, as the *Bourio myriacantha*, myriacanthous. *Ibid.*, *Myriamerus.* Applied by Blainville to the *Chetopoda*, which have many segments, rings, or articulations,..myriamerous. *Ibid.*, *Myrianthus.* Having very numerous flowers, as the *Hypericum myrianthum*: myrianthous. 1882 Ogilvie, *Myriacanthous*, .. myriad-spined; specifically, of or belonging to the genus Myriacanthus.

Myriad (mi·riăd), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6–7 -ade, 7 miriad(e, myrriad. [ad. med.L. *myriad-*, *myrias*, a. Gr. *μῠριαδ-*, *μῦριάς*, f. *μῦριος* countless, infinite, *μῦριοι* ten thousand. Cf. F. *myriade.*] **A.** *sb.*

1. As a numeral: Ten thousand.

(Chiefly in translations from Greek or Latin, or in reference to the Greek numeral system.)

1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 159 *marg.*, One myriade is ten thousande. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 326 Rome..vaunted her self of two myriades of inhabitants. 1663 *Hammer's Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 39 When the Historiographer had collected the number of them that perished by sword and famine, he reporteth that it mounted to a hundred and ten Myriads (*edd.* 1577, 1585 myllions, millions). 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. III. 159 One single myriad of talents of silver is worth 30,000,000 of French money. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* II. 289 That 4000 men from Peloponnesus had fought at Thermopylæ with 300 myriads. 1882 N. T. *Acts* xxi. 20 How many thousands [*marg.* Gr. myriads].

†**b.** *elliptic.* for: A myriad of coins of some understood value. *Obs.*

1621 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 74 [They] pay little lesse then two myriades and a half of ordinary reuenue. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* IV. i, Make it up a thousand, And I will fit him with such tools as shall Bring in a miriad.

2. *transf.* (*pl.*) Countless numbers, hosts (*of*).

1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 159 It is a miserable thynge to hear how many myriades of men these..devourers of mans fleashe haue consumed. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* *iij, Who can Imagine the Myriades of sundry Cases tried and concluded by the forenamed Rules, onely? 1660 Evelyn *Diary* 29 May, Myriads of people flocking [to London], even so far as from Rochester. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 66 Where wmged deaths in dreadful myriads fly. 1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1835) II. 251, I hope to be able to strike a blow against their myriads of horse in a few days. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press.* iii. 50 Amidst the myriads of planets with which the universe is probably peopled.

b. *sing.* in same sense.

1850 Robertson *Serm* Ser. III. x. 124 A myriad of different universes. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 436 That codeless myriad of precedent. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 324 Like a myriad of tubes.

3. *absol.* Countless numbers of men, animals, or inanimate things (to be inferred from the context).

1559 Aylmer *Harborowe* B 3 b, A sclender pollycie to make so many Myriades to flee. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 87 Who.. Cloth'd with transcendent brightness didst outshine Myriads though bright. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 1030 Where putrefaction into life ferments, And breathes destructive myriads. 1784 Cowper *Task* V. 77 How find the myriads that in summer cheer The hills and vallies with their ceaseless songs, Due sustenance? 1842 Borrow *Bible in Sp.* xxx, This now desolate bay had once resounded with the voices of myriads. 1877 C. Geikie *Christ* II. xlix. 279 He might.. repair this error .if He went up now and showed His power before the assembled myriads of Israel.

b. *sing.* in same sense.

a 1728 T. Parnell *Solomon* Posth. Wks. (1858) 161 His lofty stature, where a Myriad shine, O'ertops, and speaks a majesty divine. 1724 Gay *Captives* V. (1772) 64 The silver moon, And all the starry myriad that attend her.

B. *adj.*

1. Existing in myriads; of indefinitely great number; countless, innumerable. Chiefly *poet.*

a 1800 Coleridge *Hymn to Earth* 28 Myriad myriads of lives teem'd forth from the mighty embracement. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* V. 1725 The City's moonlit spires and myriad lamps. 1830 Tennyson *Ode to Memory* iv, Thou of the many tongues, the myriad eyes! 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 5 Myriad, countless curses. 1886 W. W. Story *Fiammetta* 189 The crickets were trilling a myriad infinitesimal bells in the grasses.

b. with *sing. sb.*: Consisting of myriads. Also, having a myriad phases or aspects.

[1817: see 3.] *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* V. (1857) 187 The myriad mind of Shakspeare. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* ix. 281 Prometheus when he described the myriad laughter of the dimpling waves [etc.]. 1874 Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* IX. 289 The myriad life of the Peiræus. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 67 A home for itself and its myriad progeny.

2. As a numeral (cf. A. 1). *rare.*

1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxii. (1877) 504 A capital sum of four myriad millions of sesterces.

3. *Comb.*: chiefly parasynthetic, as *myriad-handed, -minded*, etc.; also advb., as *myriad-murmuring*, etc.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* XV, Our myriad-minded Shakespeare [*note*, *ἀνηρ μυριόνους*]. 1859 Mary Howitt *Marion's Pilgr.* V. iv, Traffic, myriad-wheeled. 1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* (1865) 65 The myriad-ravelled intricacy of sensuous impressions. 1864 Tennyson *Boädicea* 42 The myriad-rolling ocean. 1872 Symonds *Introd. Study Dante* vii. 231 Homer, large, liberal, and myriad-murmuring as the sea. *Ibid.* viii. 255 A myriad handed foe. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 10 A myriad-sided character.

†**My·riaded,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Myriad + -ed[2].] Countless.

1667 Waterhouse *Fire of London* 123 We have not been worthy of the least of those Myriaded ones [*sc.* mercies] that we have enjoyed.

My·riadfold, *a.* and *sb.* [f. Myriad + -fold.]

A. *adj.* Countless, innumerable; having innumerable aspects or features.

1870–4 J. Thomson *City Dreadf. Nt.* xvi. vi, Through sequences and changes myriadfold. 1881 Tyndall *Floating Matter of Air* 78 These media declare themselves to be crowded with particles—not hypothetical, not potential, but actual and myriadfold in numbers.

B. *sb.* Only advb., with indef. article: *A myriadfold*, an infinite amount (more *than* or *beyond*).

a 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. I. 254 A Myriadfold an Angel flies, Swifter than Morning Splendor gilds the Skies. 1890 J. Martineau *Auth. in Relig.* IV. iv. 567 The fields and gardens will yield their produce a myriadfold beyond all experience.

Myriadth (mi·riădþ), *a.* [f. Myriad + -th.] That is a very minute (properly, a ten-thousandth) part of a whole.

1824 Landor *Imag. Conv., Aristoteles & Callisthenes* Wks. 1853 I. 238/2 A myriad of conquerors is not worth the myriadth part of a wise and virtuous man. 1873 M. Collins *Squire Silchester* II. iv. 41 The myriadth division of one beat of Time's inaudible pulse.

†**My·riagon.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Myria- + -gon.] A geometrical figure having 10,000 sides.

1674 Boyle *Corpusc. Philos.* 34 Pentagons, Chiliagons, Myriagons, and innumerable other Polygons.

Myriagram(me, -litre, etc.: see Myria-.

†**My·riander,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *myriandre* (Rabelais), ad. Gr. *μῠριάνδρος*, f. *μῦριοι* 10,000 + *ἀνδρ-*, *ἀνήρ* man.] Having 10,000 men.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. ii, The Chiliander and Myriander Ships launched from their Stations.

Myriapod (mi·riăpǫd), *a.* and *sb.* Also myrio-. [ad. mod.L. *Myriapoda* (see next).] **a.** *adj.* Having

very numerous legs; *spec.* pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Myriapoda*. b. *sb.* One of the *Myriapoda*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxviii. III. 22 *note*, Though the octopod and myriapod insects breathe by tracheæ. *Ibid.* 40 The Myriapods exceed most insects in the vast elongation of their body. 1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* ix. 187 A venomous-looking, long, narrow worm, one of the myriapods. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 396 The myriapod larva ..is essentially different from an insect larva. 1880 T. GILL in *Smithsonian Rep.* 352 A distinct order of Myriopods.

‖ **Myriapoda** (miriæ·pŏdă). Also **Myrio-**. [mod.L., f. Gr. *μῦριάς* (see MYRIA-) + *ποδ-*, *πούς* foot. Cf. Gr. *μῡριόπους* myriad-footed.] A class of arthropodous animals, comprising the centipedes and millipedes. Hence **Myria·podan** *a.*, **Myria·podous** *a.*, = MYRIAPOD *a.*

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist* II. 208 The Myriapoda . approach the insects in the organization of their respiratory apparatus 1842 T. R JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 225 The Myriapoda [*ed.* 1872 Myriopoda] may be divided into two families, originally indicated by Lannæus: the *Julidæ*, or millepedes, and the *Scolopendridæ*, or centipedes. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Myriapodus*, . myriapodous 1887 S. H. SCUDDER in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat Hist.* 4 May 373 The supposed Myriapodan genus Trichiulus.

Myriarch. *rare.* [ad. Gr. *μῡριάρχης*, *μῡριαρχ-os*, f. *μῦριοι* ten thousand + *-άρχης*, *ἀρχός* ruler.] A commander of ten thousand men.

1632 HOLLAND *Cyrupædia* 69 Then, called he togither the Myriarches [*marg.* Colonels, or leaders of ten thousand], the Chiliarches [etc.]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Myriarch*.

So **My·riarchy** [after *chiliarchy*], government by ten thousand rulers.

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 18 Not an heptarchy, but a chiliarchy, or myriarchy might follow.

† **My·riate,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. Gr. *μῦριοι* 10,000 + -ATE[2].] That is a ten-thousandth part, infinitesimal.

1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm* 38 He that supposeth all the.. parts of a Worm .to be actually contain'd, though in myriate and indivisible proportions, in a drop of dew.

‖ **Myrica** (mirəi·kă). [L., a. Gr. *μυρίκη*.]

1. The tamarisk.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed 6), *Myrica* or *Myrice*, a low Shrub, call'd Tamarisk. 1819 SHELLEY *Let. to T. L. Peacock* 25 Feb, The cytisus,..the myrtle, and the myrica [at Naples]. 1855 Miss PRATT *Flower Pl.* II. 305 *Tamarix Anglica* (Common Tamarisk)...It is the Myrica of the Greeks and Romans.

2. A Linnæan genus of shrubs mostly furnished with glands having aromatic secretions; a plant of this genus, e. g. *Myrica Gale*, the bog myrtle.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 566/1 Wax-bearing myrica, or candleberry myrtle. 1826 CARRINGTON *Dartmoor* 69 Upon his [*sc.* the Dart's] banks. Nature's hand has thrown the odorous Myrica.

3. *attrib.* **Myrica-tallow, -wax** = myrtle-wax.

1862 *Amer. Jrnl Sci.* Ser. II. XXXIII. 320 As a substitute for bees-wax in the manufacture of candles, the Myrica wax appears to be worthy of more attention than it has yet received. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Myrica-tallow*, myrtle-wax.

Myricaceous (mirikē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Myricăce-æ* + -EOUS.] Belonging to the N.O *Myricaceæ* (consisting of the single genus *Myrica*).

In some recent Dicts.

Myricic (məri·sik), *a.* [f. MYRICA + -IC.] In *myricic alcohol*, myricyl alcohol (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1891).

Myricin (mirəi·sin, mi·-, məi··risin). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. MYRICA + -IN[1].] That part of beeswax which is insoluble in boiling alcohol.

1821 URE *Dict. Chem*, *Myricin*. The ingredient of wax which remains after digestion with alcohol. 1856 LETHEBY in *Orr's Circ Sci., Pract. Chem.* 460 Chinese wax is entirely free from myricine. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat Med.* 409 Wax is separable by means of alcohol into three portions: myricine, cerotic acid and ceroleine.

Myricyl (mirəi·sil, mi·risil). *Chem* [f. MYRICA + -YL.] = MELISSYL. Chiefly *attrib.* in *myricyl alcohol*; also **Myricy·lic** *a.* in the same sense.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Myricyl*, Hydrate of. Melissic alcohol, Melissin. 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 10) 633 Myricyl Alcohol. is obtained from myricin. *Ibid.* 731 Palmitic acid exists also as .. myricyl palmitate. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 20 Mar. 8/3 Myricylic alcohol.

Myrie, obs. form of MERRY, MIRY.

‖ **Myringitis** (mirindʒəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. *myringa*, *myrinx* membrana tympani + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the membrana tympani.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 222, Independent or primary myringitis.

Myringotome, etc.: see MYRIA- 1.

Myriological (mi·riŏlo·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. MYRIOLOGUE + -ICAL.] Pertaining to a myriologue.

1847-54 WEBSTER.

Myriologist (miriɒ·lŏdʒist). Also *erron.* **myria-**. [Formed as next + -IST.] One who sings or composes a myriologue.

1847-54 WEBSTER. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 241 In some places there are found women who are professed myriologists. 1885 R. F. BURTON *Thousand Nights* I. 137 *note*, English wants the word for the præfica or myrialogist.

Myriologue (mi·riŏlɒg). [ad. mod.Gr. *μυριολόγι(ον)*, corrupted f. *μοιρολόγι(ον)*, f. *μοῖρα* fate + *λόγος* speech. Cf *moirologist*.] An extemporaneous funeral song, composed and sung by a woman.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 141 The myriologues (or laments) which are uttered on these occasions have all the characters of inspiration. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr *F. Bremer's Greece* I v 136 The myriologues or songs for the dead. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 229.

Myriophyllite (miriŏfi·ləit), *a* [f. Gr. *μῦριος* countless + *φύλλον* leaf + -ITE.] (See quot.)

1888 OGILVIE, *Myriophyllite*, a kind of fossil root, with numerous fibres, found in the coal-measures.

Myriophyllous (miriŏfi·ləs), *a. Bot.* [Formed as prec + -ITE.] Having a very large number of leaves or leaflets. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Myriopod, variant of MYRIAPOD.

Myriorama (miriŏræ·mă, -ā mă). [f. Gr. *μῦριος* countless + *ὅρᾶμα* view. Cf. *panorama.*] a. A picture made of a number of separate sections which are capable of being combined in numerous ways so as to form different scenes.

1824 (*title*) Myriorama, a collection of many thousand landscapes designed by Mr. Clark on 16 oblong cards 1832 *Encycl. Amer.* IX 116 *Myriorama*, a sort of landscape kaleidoscope recently invented by Brés, of Paris, and improved by Clark, of London... With 16 cards 20,922,789,888,000 changes may be made.

b. An entertainment consisting of a succession of a large number of views.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Dec. 5/2 The School Board has paid for the admission of 2,000 children to a myriorama 1901 *Scotsman* 12 Mar 7/3 Mr C. W Poole .opened a short season's engagement with his myrioramic entertainment.

Myrioscope (mi·riŏskōup). [f. Gr. *μῦριο-s* countless: see -SCOPE.] (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 1504/2 *Myrioscope*, this is a variation of the kaleidoscope, and depends upon the multiplication of images, which coalesce in such manner as to form a geometrical pattern.

Myriotheism (mi·riŏpi(i)z'm). *rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. *μῦριο-s* countless + *θε-ός* god + -ISM.] Belief in, or worship of, an infinity of gods.

1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 183 See the influence of the surrounding myriotheism in the *dea Mors!*

Myristic (məi-, miri·stik), *a. Chem.* [f. med.L. (*nux*) *myristica* (Diefenbach), adopted by Linnæus as the generic name of the nutmeg-tree, f. Gr. *μυρίζειν* to anoint] *Myristic acid*: a fatty acid found in nutmeg-oil and other vegetable and animal fats. Hence **Myri·state,** a salt of myristic acid.

1848 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* 1263 Nutmeg butter consists of three fatty substances, two of which are soluble, but the third nearly insoluble in common alcohol; this latter has been termed Myristine; when purified it may be rendered nearly colorless and inodorous, and is then a compound of glycerine with myristic acid. *Ibid.*, Myristate of potassa, Myristate of baryta. 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 730 Myristic Acid occurs as a glyceride in Nutmeg butter and Otoba fat. *Ibid.* 731 The myristates of the alkali-metals.. are soluble in water.

So **Myri·sticene,** the terpene obtained from volatile oil of nutmeg. **Myri·sticin**: see quots. **Myri·sticol,** an oxygenated oil forming the chief constitutent of volatile oil of nutmeg. **Myri·stin,** the glyceride of myristic acid. **Myri·stone,** a crystalline substance obtained by the distillation of calcium myristate.

1872 J. H. GLADSTONE in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* Ser. II. X. 3 I would suggest the following.—Hydrocarbon from Nutmeg *Myristicene. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 908 The oil of mace, lets fall, after a certain time, a concrete oil under the form of a crystalline crust, called by John *myristicine. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 464 Oil of Nutmeg contains . several fatty acids in combination with glycerin, the most considerable of which is myristicin. 1872 J. H. GLADSTONE in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* Ser. II. X. 11 *Myristicol. 1848 *Myristine [see MYRISTIC]. 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 731 Myristin is obtained by pressing nutmegs between hot plates. 1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.*, **Myristone.*

Myrk(e, etc., obs. forms of MURK, etc.

Myrmecic (məimi·sik), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. *μυρμηκ-*, *μύρμηξ* ant + -IC.] Ant-like.

1905 H. W. & F. G. FOWLER tr. *Lucian* III 137 They no doubt have, on their modest myrmecic scale, their architects and politicians.

Myrmeco- (mɔ̄·imi·ko, -kɒ, məimī·ko), combining form of Gr. *μυρμηκ-*, *μύρμηξ*, ant, used in a few scientific terms. **Myrmecolo·gical** *a*, pertaining to myrmecology. **Myrmeco·logist,** a student or professor of myrmecology (in recent Dicts.). **Myrmeco·logy,** the department of study concerned with ants (ibid.). **Myrmeco·phagid, Myrmeco·phagine,** a member of the genus *Myrmecophaga* [Gr. *-φάγος* eating], family *Myrmecophagidæ*, or sub-family *Myrmecophaginæ* of ant-eaters. **Myrmeco·phagous** *a.*, ant-eating, belonging to the genus *Myrmecophaga*. **Myrme·cophile,** a myrmecophilous insect. **Myrmeco·philous** *a*, applied (*a*) to insects that live in ant-hills, (*b*) to plants living symbiotically with ants or fertilized by them. **Myrmeco·phily,** the condition of being myrmecophilous. **Myrmecopho·bic** *a.*, refusing the society of ants. **Myrme·cophyte,** a myrmecophilous plant.

1886 *Nature* 7 Jan. 240 *Myrmecological studies, by Herr G. Adlerz. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 66 These accessory articulations are well exemplified in the Dasypodids and *Myrmecophagids. *Ibid.* 59 The palatines and pterygoids of the two sides not meeting as they do in the *Myrmecophagines. 1840 OWEN in *Zool. Voy Beagle* I 87 The cervical vertebræ do actually differ in two *myrmecophagous species. 1898 *Nat. Sci.* May 326 The larvae at the same time both myrmecoid and myrmecophagous. *Ibid* 324 The progeny (eggs, larvae and nymphs)..can also be utilised by the *myrmecophiles. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No 56. 128 Other *myrmecophilous coleoptera. 1888 *Nature* 20 Dec. 172 Myrmecophilous plants 1898 *Nat. Sci.* May 325 The search for the liquids secreted by Aphides does not usually constitute a true case of *myrmecophily. 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* L 829 The plant, becoming *myrmecophobic* achieves an economy of nutritive forces. 1902 J. M. COULTER *Plant Studies* 162 Very definite arrangements are made by certain plants for harboring ants which in turn guard them against the attack of leaf cutting insects and other foes. These plants are called *Myrmecophytes.

‖ **Myrmecobius** (məimī·kō·biŭs). Also anglicized **myrmecobe** (in Dicts.). [mod.L. (Waterhouse, *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, July 1836), a. Gr. *μυρμηκόβιος*, f. *μυρμηκ(ο)-*, *-μηξ* ant + *-βιος* living, *βιοῦν* to live.] A genus of insectivorous marsupials, typical of the sub-family *Myrmecobiinæ*; an animal of this genus.

1838 OWEN in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* Ser. II. (1842) VI. 64 The Phascolothere resembles the *Myrmecobius* more than it does the Opossum. 1841 WATERHOUSE *Marsupialia* 145 Banded Myrmecobius . Red Myrmecobius 1887 HEILPRIN *Distrib. Anim.* 99 The native ant-eater, or striped myrmecobius.

Hence **Myrmeco·bian,** an animal of this genus.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* III. 260/1 The Myrmecobians ..shelter themselves in the hollows of trees.

Myrmecoid (mɔ̄ ɪmi·koid), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *μυρμηκοειδ-ής*, f. Gr. *μύρμηξ* ant] Ant-like.

1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag* III. 59 It was observed by a very ancient and learned individual, that the sluggard might imbibe information by inspecting the regularity of myrmecoid evolutions. 1898 *Nat Sci.* May 326 Myrmecoid animals can be protected by this resemblance against insectivorous birds which do not eat ants.

Myrmeleon (məimī·lĭ,ĭŏn). [mod.L.(Linnæus), contracted f. *myrmēcoleōn*, in med.L. *mirmicoleon* (a. Gr. *μυρμηκολέων*, f *μύρμηξ* ant + *λέων* lion).] A genus of *Myrmeleon(t)idæ*; a member of this genus, an ant-lion.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim Biog.* (1813) III. 241 The Common Myrmeleon, or Ant-lion. 1840 J O. WESTWOOD *Introd. Mod Classif Insects* II 41 Larva of Myrmeleon. 1885 C. F HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 207 We shall find in the sandy spots. the myrmeleon.

Myrmicine (mɔ̄·imisəin), *a. Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *Myrmicinæ*, f. *Myrmica* (Latreille, f Gr. *μύρμηκ-*, *-μηξ* ant): see -INE.] Of or belonging to the sub-family *Myrmicinæ* of stinging ants.

1888 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 381 The Turf Ant (*Formica flava*) is often found occupying one side of its hillock, with a colony of another Myrmicine Ant (*Myrmica scabrinodis*) comfortably established on the other.

Myrmidon (mɔ̄·imidən). Forms: *α.* 5 **mirmydane, -en, myrmaidon, murmindone, -mondon,** 5, 7 **mer-,** 5, 8 **mir-, myrmydon,** 6 **myr-,** 6–7 **mir-,** 7–8 **mermidon,** 7– **myrmidon.** *β.* 5 **mi-, myrondone, mi-, myrundone.** [ad. L. *Myrmidon-es* pl, a. Gr. *Μυρμιδόνες*.]

1. (With capital M.) One of a warlike race of men inhabiting ancient Thessaly, whom, according to the Homeric story, Achilles led to the siege of Troy (*Iliad* II. 684).

α. c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 4507 Achilles cam thenne faste saylande With alle his gode Mirmydanes. *Ibid.* 7353 Achilles with his Murmindones. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8666 The Myrmaidons, his men, baire maistur can take. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. viii, What Mirmidon, or hard Dolopian, What sauage minded rude Cyclopian? 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. viii. 13 On Myrmidons, cry you all a maine, Achilles hath the mighty Hector slaine. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Woodmans Bear* lxxv, Marble-hearted Mermidon. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 238 Go, threat thy earth-born Myrmidons. 1833 *Penny Cycl* I. 84/2 [Achilles] allowed his friend..Patroclus ..to lead the Myrmidons, his followers, out to battle.

β. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 8574 Pe .. ferse Achille Ariued is with his knyȝtes alle, Mirundones whom men are wont to calle. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) 574 And then arryued the right stronge Achilles with his myrondones. *Ibid.* 634 Mirondones. *Ibid.* 635 Myrundones.

b. Used of Achilles himself

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 378 For that will physicke the great Myrmidon, Who broyles in lowd applause.

2. *transf.* A soldier of (one's) body-guard; a faithful follower or servant. ? *Obs.*

Cf. SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. vii 1.

c 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, We are thy Mirmidons, thy Guard, thy Rorers 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wallenstein* II. ii, Fall on my Mirmidon, While we retreat. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* III ii, Now, my myrmidons, fall on. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. xiii. 88 Who knows what consequences might have follow'd upon..my projected visit, followed by my Myrmidons? 1820 T. HOPE *Anast.* (ed. 2) III. xiii. 332 Part of my myrmidons hid their apparatus and persons near the quarter which I meant to alarm. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* I, Which produced the following dialogue, betwixt the myrmidons of the bonny Black Bear [*sc.* hostler and tapster].

3. An unscrupulously faithful follower or hireling; a hired ruffian; a base attendant.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iv. 30 He sallied out from Whitehall, with those trusty Myrmidons, to block up..the House of Commons. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 12 July (1877) IV. 14 He spoke contemptibly of Holmes and his mermidons, that came to take down the ships from hence. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. v, The Door flew open, and in came Squire Western, with his Parson, and a Set of Myrmidons at his Heels. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* ii, His myrmidon on this occasion was a little rednosed butler. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* II lx 372 Herod and his corrupt hybrid myrmidons 'set Him at nought'.

transf. 1839 in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 463 Acts which are not only being perpetrated by British ministers, but are openly confessed and unblushingly gloried in by their myrmidons of the press. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II vii. 142 The Southern who harried their glens with his canine myrmidons in the evil days ere King Jamie annexed England to Scotland

b. Chiefly *myrmidon of the law, of justice*: applied contemptuously to a policeman, bailiff, or other inferior administrative officer of the law.

a 1700 B. E *Dict. Cant Crew, Myrmidons*, the Constable's Attendants ; also the Watchmen 1714 *Spectator* No. 616 P 4, I have just left the Right Worshipful and his Myrmidons about a Sneaker of Five Gallons. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* 467 Bow street myrmidons. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxvi, His complaint should be fully stated . to all the inferior myrmidons of justice 1863 *Conf. of Ticket of Leave Men* 160 Lest my foes, the myrmidons of the law, should track the golden stream back to its sources.

Myrmidonian (mɜːmɪdəʊnɪən), *a.* [f. MYRMIDON + -IAN.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Myrmidons.

1624 in Bedell *Lett.* ii. 48 All those Myrmidonian fights and bloudie encounters. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* II 72 That Mirmidonian Phillip, and these Epirean worthies, Pyrhus and Scanderberg. 1717 POPE *Iliad* IX. 244 The Myrmidonian tents and vessels. 1804 J LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 18 Every bark would become a Trojan Horse..the myrmidonian cohorts would issue from its fatal carcase.

¶ **2.** Used for: Pertaining to ants.

(Pseudo-etymological association with Gr μυρμηξ ant.]

1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 106 The Myrmidonian and Jet Settlements are particularly delighted with Juices 1818 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* xvii (ed. 2) II. 72 As the exploits of frogs and mice were the theme of Homer's muse, so might I celebrate the exhibition of Myrmidonian valour.

† **Myrmidonize,** *v. Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. MYRMIDON + -IZE.] *trans.* To make callous.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 25 She hath steeled my soft impressiue hart, and mirmidoniz'd myne eies

Myrobalan (mairǝ·bălăn). Forms· α. 6-8 miro-, (7 mera-, muro-), 6- myro-, mira-, myra-; (6 -bolon), 6-7 (9) -bolane, (7-balane, 9 -balam, -um, -bolam, -um), 6--bolan, -balan. β. 7 mira-, marablane. [a F. *myrobolan* (= It., Sp *mirabolano*, Pg. *myra-*) or its source L. *myrobalanum*, a. Gr. μυροβάλανος (1) perh. the ben-nut, (2) in mod. Gr., emblic, f. μύρο-ν unguent, balsam + βάλανος acorn, date, ben-nut.

Known colloq amongst dyers as *m'rabs*]

1. The astringent plum-like fruit of species of *Terminalia* (N. O. *Combretaceæ*), e.g. *T. Bellerica* (see BELLERIC), *T. Chebula* (see CHEBULE, CHEBULIC), *T. citrina*. formerly used medicinally, but now chiefly in dyeing, tanning, and ink-making. **Emblic Myrobalan** : see EMBLIC.

α. 1530 PALSGR. 245/2 Mirabolon a frute, *mirabolan.* 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 68 Myrabolones, callyd Kebuli *c* 1540 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) 226 Putt therto of mirobolane cytrine pouldered, one vnce. 1562 BULLEIN *Bulwarke, Bk. Simples* (1579) 62 Who so vseth to eate often of Myrobalans being condite, shall not seeme olde, sayth Mesue. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iv. ii, Shee melts Like a Myrobalane 1611 COTGR., *Myrobalan citrin*, the yellow, or Citron Myrobalan 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 644 There be Fruits, that are Sweet before they be Ripe; As Myrabolanes 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I 141 The Indian Myrobalans are small long Fruit, of the Size of a Child's Finger End. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 367 The infusion of Myrobalans from the East Indies, differed from the other astringent infusions. 1883 *Madras Mail* 5 Dec 2/1 It is only when the ruling price of myrabolams is too high that inferior tanning materials are in request 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea waif* 205 Indian produce, of which cotton, linseed, and myrabolums formed the staple.

β. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* 8264 *Mirablane.* [*Ibid* 8510 *Myrabalane*, 8514 *Murobelane*] 1624 FORD & DEKKER *Sun's Darling* II. i, Marmalades,. ponadoes, marablane [etc].

2. A variety of plum.

1664 [see PRIMORDIAL *sb* 2] 1767 ABERCROMBIE *Ev Man his own Gardener* (1803) 673/1 Plums..Myrobalan, Apricot plum [etc.]. 1860 HOGG *Fruit Man.* 232 Plums..Cherry (Early Scarlet..Myrobalan).

3. *attrib.*, as *myrobalan tree*; † **myrobalan ben,** † date, the ben-nat; **myrobalan plum,** † (*a*) = sense 1; (*b*) = sense 2.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Myrobalanum*, a Fruit, call'd by Apothecaries 'Myrobalan Ben, or the Nut of Egypt. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XII. xxii. II. 163 Of the 'Myrabolan Date 1598 FLORIO, *Citrino*,. a kinde of 'mirabolane plum 1708 [see EMBLIC]. 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict*, *Prunus, fructu rotundo, nigro-purpureo* ..Myrabolan Plum. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 100 A greate multitude of certeine beastes ..creping as thicke as antes aboute the 'myrobolane trees.

† **Myron.** *Obs.* App. a servant, underling.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 139 Loke þat no man nor no myron of myne .be neghand me nere. *Ibid.* 147 ; xxxiii. 62.

Myronic (maiɹǝ·nik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *myronique* (Bussy), f. *μύρον* unguent, perfume.] In *myronic acid*, an acid obtained from black mustard. Hence **My·ronate,** a salt of myronic acid.

1840 PEREIRA *Elem. Nat. Med.* 1267 Myronic acid. *Ibid.* The alkaline myronates are crystallizable. 1873 HOOKER tr. *le Maout & Decaisne's Bot.* 232 Black mustard..contains a fixed oil..This volatile oil .is produced by the action of a peculiar albumine (myrosine) on the myronic acid contained in the seed.

† **Myro·polist.** *Obs.* [f. Gr *μυροπώλης* (f. *μύρο-ν* ointment + *-πώλης* seller, πωλεῖν to sell) + -IST.] A dealer in ointments or perfumery.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Myropolist*, a seller of sweet Oyls, Ointments or Perfumes. [Hence in Phillips, Bailey, and later Dicts.] 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 689 He that handled or sold them [*sc* unguents] was called an Unguentary and Myropolist.

Myrosin (mǝiɹǝ·sɪn). *Chem.* Also -ine, -yne. [ad. F. *myrosyne* (Bussy), f. Gr. *μύρο-ν* unguent, perfume + *-yne* (= -IN, -INE), with intercalated *s*.] A nitrogenous ferment contained in the seeds of black mustard

1840 PEREIRA *Elem Mat. Med* 1267 Black mustard contains myronate of potash, myrosyne, fixed oil [etc]. 1873 [see MYRONIC] 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med* 145 The zymotic action of yeast, diastase, and myrosin

Myrospermin (mǝiɹǝspɜ·ɪmin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. mod.L. *Myrosperm-um* (f. Gr. *μύρο-ν* balsam + *σπέρμα* seed) + -IN.] (See quot.)

1842 [see MYROXYLINE].

Myrour(e, -owre, obs. forms of MIRROR *sb.*

Myroxocarpin (mairɒ ksǝkā·rpin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Myrox(ylon)* + CARPIN] A crystallizable substance obtained from white Peru balsam, *Myroxylon* (now *Myrospermum*) *peruiferum*. So **Myroxy·lic** *a.*, **Myro·xyline** (see quots).

1842 PERFIRA *Elem. Mat Med.* 1561 RICHTER asserts that oil of balsam of Peru is composed of two distinct oils,—one, called myro-permine, which is soluble in alcohol; the other, termed myroxiline, insoluble in alcohol 1848 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* 1391 By the action of an alcoholic solution of potassa upon *cinnamêine*, Plantamour obtained a compound which he has designated Myroxylic acid. 1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.*, *Myroxocarpine.*

Myrr, Myrren : see MURR, MURRAIN.

Myrrh [1] (mɜɹ). Forms: 1 myrra, murra, 1, 4 murre, 1-6 myrre, 2-6 mirre, 4 merre, mirr, 4-5 myre, 4, 6 mir, 5 mere, myr, 5-6 myrr, 5-7 mirrhe, 6-7 mirrh, myrrhe, 7- myrrh. Also in L form 4 mirra, 6-8 myrrha. [OE. *myrra, myrre, murra* = OS. *myrra* (MDu. *myrre, mirre*, Du. *mirre*), OHG. *myrrâ, mirrâ, murrâ*, (MHG. *mirre*, G. *myrrhe*), ON. *mirra*; also OF *mirre* (11th c.), mod F. *myrrhe*, It., Sp *mirra* —L. *murra, murrha, myrrha*, a. Gr. *μύρρα*, of Semitic origin (Arab. *murr*, Heb. *mōr*).]

1. A gum-resin produced by several species of *Commiphora* (*Balsamodendron*), esp. *C. Myrrha* (see **2**): used for perfumery and as an ingredient in incense. Also *Med.*, the tincture made from this

In early use almost always with reference to the offering of myrrh by the Magi to our Lord

c 825 *Vesp Ps.* xliv 9 Myrre & dropa & smiring. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp* Matt. ii. 11, & ontynden heora goldhord brohtun him lac gold reciis & murra [*Ags Gosp* myrre, *Hatton Gosp* mirre] *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th) I 118 Myrra deð þæt þæt deade flæsc enðelice ne rotað *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 45 Gold bicumeð to kinge. Recheles to goda. mirre to deaðliche men. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11502 Attropa gaf gift o mirr, A smerl o selcuth bitturnes *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2080 And garlandes hangynge with ful many a flour, The Mirre, thenoens, with al so greet odour *c* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 49 Myrre ys an oynement þat kepyth ded bodyes from rotyng ? 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* I ii D. v, The odoriferous myrrha geueth forth the swete smelle of all good christen workes. 1652 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks. (1904) 198 Mountains of myrrh, and Beds of species 1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* II. i 2 Put a Pea in the middle of it, with Tincture of Myrrhe and Honey of Roses. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) XII 572 The Troglodite myrrh was superior to every species of Arabian myrrh. 1803 *Med. Jrnl* IX. 270 A mixture of three drachms of myrrh, one drachm and a half of balsamus Peruvianus or canadensis [etc]. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 345/1 Myrrh in sorts is the term applied to various inferior and adulterated kinds. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg., Nativity* vi, Another goblet! quick! and stir, Pomegranate juice and drops of myrrh, therein!

† **2.** Any shrub or tree that yields the gum-resin, esp. *Commiphora* (*Balsamodendron*) *Myrrha*.

c 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 66, I saw ther Daphne ,The myrre also, that wepeth ever of kinde *a* 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 285 Myrre is a tree that groweth fyue cubytes in lengthe. 1603 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* iv. 141 Turn'd into a Myrrhe, Whose dropping Liquor ever weepes for her 1634 MILTON *Comus* 937 With Groves of myrrhe, and cinnamon.

3. *attrib.* as *myrrh-bush, -posy, -wine*; *myrrh-breathing, -distilling* adjs ; **myrrh resin** (see quot.); **myrrh-seed,** a book-name for *Myrospermum pubescens*; **myrrh-shrub** = sense 2 ; † **myrrh wine,** myrrhed wine. See also MYRRH-TREE.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* 1112 One kisse From thy 'mirre-breathing mouth. 1665 DRAYTON *Idea* lxii, Sweet mirrh-breathing Zephyre. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos Eaters* 103 Yonder amber light, Which will not leave the 'myrrh-bush on the height. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* (1714) 354, I Op'd my Door, my 'Myrrh-distilling Door. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* II. (1754) 8 Christ gave her so large a share of the 'Myrrh-posy of his Passion, that frequently under an Alienation of her Senses she would throw herself on her Back on the Ground. 1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.*, 'Myrrh *Resin*...Obtained from myrrh by alcohol; yellowish-brown, hard and brittle. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 772/2 'Myrrh-seed, *Myrospermum pubescens*. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 666 *Balsamodendron Myrrha*. The 'Myrrh Shrub. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 330 Where the myrrh and bdellium shrubs exhaled their fragrance. 1609 BP. HALL *Passion Serm.* Wks. (1625) 425 S. Marke calls this draught, οἶνον εσμυρισμένον, 'Myrrh-wine.

Myrrh [2] (mɜɹ). [ad. late L. *myrrhis, murris* (see MYRRHIS).] The aromatic plant, *Myrrhis odorata* (N. O. *Umbelliferæ*), Sweet Cicely.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxcix. 82 Great Chervill, or Myrrhe. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 32 These yield a Robust heat, especially Valerian, Myrrhe, Pepper wort, Elder-flowers, Garden-chervile 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii 378 Your Myrrhs should likewise now have frequent Water given them. 1852 JOHNSON *Cottage Gard Dict., Myrrhis*...This is the British Myrrh, formerly used in various ways. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Myrrh, *Myrrhis odorata*,. Cumb.; Aberdeensh.

My·rrhate, *sb.* [f. MYRRH-IC + -ATE [1]] A salt of myrrhic acid. 1845 [see MYRRHIC].

† **My·rrhate,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *myrrhāt-us*, f. *myrrha* MYRRH [1]; see -ATE [2].] = MYRRHED *a.*

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lx 3 Thou hast made us to drink the wine of astonishment. [Paraphrase :] Thou hast..given us a myrrhate draught.

† **Myrrhean,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *myrrheus* (f *myrrha* MYRRH [1]) + -AN.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Myrrhine, Myrrhean*..of myrrhe, made of myrrhe, seasoned with myrrhe

Myrrhed (mɜɹd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. MYRRH [1] + -ED, after L. *myrrhātus*] a Mixed with myrrh.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* xxv. (Roxb.) 92 And thas gyves myrred wyne to Jhū crist forto drinke Yᵗ heremes vndere coloure of trewth to teche folk swynke. 1620 J. HAYWARD *Sanct Troub. Soul* II. ix. 221 And first they offered him myrrhed wine, which was a composition..to dull the seuere sence of death. 1903 D SMITH *Days of His Flesh* xlix. 492 *note*, The offering of the myrrhed wine to Jesus before the crucifixion.

b. Sprinkled with myrrh.

1609 S W *Marie Magd. Funerall Teares* 29 To vnwrap so mangled a bodie out of mirrhed cloathes, without tearing of any skinne, or leauing on any mirrhe, is .impossible.

Myrrhic (mɜ·rik, mi·rik), *a.* [f MYRRH [1] + -IC] In *myrrhic acid*, a substance obtained by heating the resin of myrrh.

1840 PEREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* 1189 Hard resin (myrrhic acid ?) soluble in caustic alkalies, forming resinates (myrrhates ?). 1848 BRANDE *Man. Chem* 1584.

My·rrhin. *Chem.* [f MYRRH [1] + -IN.] That part of myrrh which is soluble in alcohol.

1845 *Chem Gaz* III 265 The resin of myrrh is a neutral resin, and may be called Myrrhine. 1865 WATTS *Dict Chem.*

Myrrhine, *a.*[1] and *sb.* : see MURRHINE.

† **My rrhine,** *a.*[2] *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *myrrhin-us*, f. *myrrha* MYRRH [1] : see -INE.] = MYRRHEAN.

1656 [see MYRRHEAN]

‖ **Myrrhis** (mɜ·ris, mi·ris). [late L., a. Gr. *μυρρίς*.] = MYRRH [2]. (Now only as generic name.)

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E D S) 54 Myrrhis is called in Cambrygeshyre casshes, in other places mockecheruel. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 202 Myrrhis, which some call Smyrrhiza, others Myrrha, is passing like vnto Hemlocke. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Myrrhis*, Mock Chervil

Myrrhite (mɜ rəit, mi·-) Also 6-7 **mirrite.** [ad. L *myrrhītēs*, a Gr *μυρρίτης* (sc. *λίθος*), f *μύρρα* MYRRH [1]. see -ITE] Murrhine stone.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 1. 15 The Mirrite is a Gem, both in taste and colour like to Myrrhe 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 40/2. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., *Myrrhite*, a kind of precious stone.

Myrrhol (mɜ·rɒl, mi·rɒl). *Chem.* (Also -ole.) [f. MYRRH [1] + -OL.] (See quot.)

1845 *Chem. Gaz.* III. 265 The distilled oil of myrrh (Myrrhole). 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Myrrh.*

Myrrhophore (mɜ·rɒfōəɹ, mi·rɒ-). [ad. Gr. *μυρροφόρος*, f. *μύρρα* MYRRH [1] + *-φόρος* bearing, *φέρειν* to bear.] (See quot. 1848 and *Mark* xvi. 1.)

1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg Art* (1850) 218 The women who carry the spices and perfumes to the tomb of Jesus are called in Greek Art, the Myrrhophores 1899 *Relignary* Jan. 44 The three boxes containing the sweet spices prepared by the Myrrhophores to anoint our Saviour.

My·rrh-tree. [MYRRH [1]] = MYRRH [1] 2.

In MSS. of the Wycliffite Bible *myrre tree* occurs in several places as a variant reading for *myrte tree*.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen* xlii 11 The licoure of myrre tree, and of therebynt, and of almaundis. *a* 1400 *Propr. Sauct* in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI 301 Mure-tre þat þueþ two-maner gummes. 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 52 The Mirhe tree, sayth Plinie, groweth in the pastures and woods of Arabia. 1601 LYLY *Love's Metam.* I. ii 103 Cinyras that with furie followed his daughter Mirrha, till shee was chaunged to a Mirre tree. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 571/2 The myrrh-tree is a native of Abexim in Ethiopia. 1867 TRISTRAM *Nat. Hist. Bible* xii. 365 Many modern travellers have noticed the Myrrh tree both in Arabia Felix (Saba) and in Eastern Africa.

Myrrhy (mɜ·ri), *a.* [f. MYRRH [1] + -Y [1].] Smelling like or redolent of myrrh.

1842 BROWNING *Waring* vi, Some pigeon, from the myrrhy lands, Rapt by the whirlblast to fierce Scythian strands. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 224 The sweet myrrhy buds that grow on the wood-apple. 1860 SIR T MARTIN *Horace* 135 Her myrrhy hair [*Carm.* III. iv. 22 *murreum..crinem*].

Myrriad, Myrrour(e, obs. ff. MYRIAD, MIRROR.
Myrsen: see MEERSCHAUM.

† **Myrt.** *Obs.* Also 5 mirte, 6 myrte, 7 mirt. [ad. L. *myrt-us*, a. Gr. μύρτος. Cf. F. *myrte*, It., Sp., Pg. *mirto*.] = MYRTLE.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lv. 13 For the nettle shal growe the tre that is clepid myrt. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III 1004 Six sester old wyn do to mirtes bayis v pound. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* c 8 Syrupes of myrte, of licorise, of Calamente. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* I. 26 The frutes of bloudie myrts 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 170 Sweet-breath'd Sicamour and Mirt.

b. *attrib.* (see also MYRT-TREE).

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* (= *Neh.*) viii. 15 Pynebraunches, Myrtbraunches, Palmebraunches. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth* 40 b, Stype Myrte berries in oyle of Violettes. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 61 The brothe of Myrtilles or Myrte sedes.

Myrtaceous (məɪtēˈʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Myrtāce-æ*, fem. pl. of late L. *myrtāceus* (Celsus), f. *myrt-us* MYRT: see -ACEOUS.] Of the N. O. *Myrtaceæ*, to which the myrtle belongs.

1835 *Penny Cycl* III. 123/2 Myrtaceous plants with white blossoms. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 773/1 A myrtaceous tree.

Myrtal (mɔ̄ˈɹtăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *myrtāl-is*, f. *myrt-us* MYRT + -AL] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to Lindley's 'alliance' *Myrtales*, consisting of the myrtles and allied plants. **b.** *sb.* A plant of this 'alliance'.

1846 LINDLEY *Veget Kingd* 716 The Myrtal Alliance. *Ibid.* 722 An instance of the approach of Myrtals to the Asteral Alliance. *Ibid.* 726 Myrtal Exogens.

Myrtene (mɔ̄ˈɹtīn). *Chem* [f. L. *myrt-us* MYRT + -ENE.] The terpene from volatile oil of myrtle.

1872 J. H. GLADSTONE in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* Ser. II. X. 3, I would suggest the following.—..Hydrocarbon from Myrtle. Myrtene.

Myrther, obs. form of MURDER.

Myrtifoˑliate, *a.* *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *myrt-us* MYRT + *folium* leaf + -ATE².] Myrtle-leaved.

1693 *Phil. Trans* XVII. 619 A pretty Myrtifoliate Alnus.

Myrtiform (mɔ̄ˈɹtifǫɹm), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *myrtiform-is*, f. *myrt-us* MYRT.] Of the shape of a myrtle-berry; in *myrtiform caruncle*, *fossa*.

1840 W. J. E WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 34 The myrtiform fossa is divided from the canine fossa by a perpendicular ridge. 1857 BULLOCK tr *Cazeaux' Midwifery* 48 The myrtiform caruncles

† **Myˑrtine**, *a* *Obs* [ad. late L. *myrtin-us* (in *oleum myrtinum*), f *myrt-us* MYRT: see -INE.] Of myrtle. (Erroneously used in the first quot.)

1382 WYCLIF *Esther* II 12 So onli that sixe monethis thei shulde ben enoynt with myrtine oile [Vulg *oleo myrrhino*]. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 81 Take oyle Myrtine, oyle of rooses, of eche IIII ounces.

† **Myˑrtite**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *myrtītēs*, a. Gr μυρτίτης (οἶνος).] Myrtle wine.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* III. 1093 Sone in this mone ek murtite is to make. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 49 Drunke with vineger, it is good against al venim of Serpents.. against the Lizzards with Mirtite.

Myrtle (mɔ̄ˈɹt'l), *sb.* Forms: 5 mirtille, -ylle, 6 mirt-, myrtel(l, -ylle, 6-8 mirtle, 7 mertle, mert-, mirt-, myrtil(l, 6- myrtle. [a. OF. *mirt-*, *myrtille*, fem. (1) myrtle-berry, (2) bilberry, whortleberry, also *myrtil*, masc. (= It. *mirtillo* myrtle-berry), ad. popular L. **myrtilla*, *-us*, dim. of L. *myrta*, *myrtus* MYRT.]

† **1.** The fruit or berry of the myrtle tree. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 53 Poudre of mirtillis. 1526 *Gt. Herbal* cclxvii. (1529) P ij b, Mirte is a lytell tre so called, the whiche tre bereth a fruyte that is named Myrtylles 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 462 Barley giuen with Mirtels, or wine, ..stoppeth the running of the belly. 1657 COLES *Adam in E.* lxxi. 135 Being boyled in red Wine with Pomegranat Rinds, and Myrtills, it stayeth the Lask 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 426 Boxes of myrtles and oranges.

2. A plant of the genus *Myrtus* (N.O *Myrtaceæ*), esp. *M. communis*, the Common Myrtle, a shrub growing abundantly in Southern Europe, having shiny evergreen leaves and white sweet-scented flowers, and now used chiefly in perfumery.

The myrtle was held sacred to Venus and is used as an emblem of love

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 60 b, Dioscorides maketh ii. sortes of sowen or set myrtel trees...But other writers make yet mo kyndes of Myrtilles. 1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 68 Since then the Baies so well thy forehead knewe To Venus mirtles yeelded haue their place 1611 BIBLE *Isa* xli 19, I will plant in the wildernes the Myrtle, and the Oyle tree. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 14 The palmes of my valour, and mirtles of my incomparable love. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 262 The fringed Bank with Myrtle crownd. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 255 Myrtles flourish in the open air during the whole year 1784 COWPER *Task* III 570 The spiry myrtle with unwith'ring leaf. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 737 Even the berries of the common Myrtle are esteemed in the Greek Archipelago, especially a sort with white fruit. 1864 TENNYSON *Islet* 19 Fairily-delicate palaces shine Mixt with myrtle and clad with vine

b. With qualifying word, applied to various species of the genus *Myrtus*, and other myrtaceous genera, and (esp. in Australasia and U.S.) to plants of other Natural Orders resembling *Myrtus*.

Crape, fringe, Jew's, peach myrtle: see these words. See also Miller *Gard. Dict.*, Morris *Austral Eng.*, and Britton & Brown *Amer. Flora*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xiii. 674 This herbe is called in English, Knecholme,..and Petigree, also we may cal it yᵉ wilde Myrtel. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. lxvii. 1226 Another kinde of Myrtill, called *Myrtus minor*, or noble Myrtill. 1601 Ground-myrtle (see GROUND *sb.* 18 c] 1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* 132 The seede of blacke mirtle. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Myrtus*, The broad-leaved Roman Myrtle. 1843 W. BAXTER *Brit. Phænog. Bot* VI 474 *Ruscus aculeatus.* Prickly Butcher's Broom...Wild Myrtle. Prickly Petigree. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* v 118 *Leiophyllum. buxifolium* (sand myrtle). 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* I. II. 76 The South Sea myrtle, or Leptospermum. 1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* (10th Census IX) 41 *Ceanothus thyrsifolius*... Blue Myrtle

c. Applied to plants of the genus *Myrica*: (*a*) **bog myrtle, Dutch myrtle**, Sweet Gale, *Myrica Gale*; (*b*) CANDLEBERRY *myrtle*, WAX-*myrtle*, q. v.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III lxvii. 1228 *Myrtus Brabantica*.. Gaule, sweete Willow, or Dutch Myrtle tree. *Ibid*, Gaule or the wilde Myrtle. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) XII. 573/2 Broad leaved Dutch myrtle, with spear-shaped, sharp pointed, dark-green leaves. 1826 CARRINGTON *Dartmoor* 176 Holne Chace in swampy spots abounding with the myrica gale or Devonshire myrtle. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 770/1 M[yrica] Gale, the Sweet Gale or Bog Myrtle,..the badge of the Campbells.

3. Short for *myrtle-green*.

1884 *Christian World* 17 Jan. 52/1 Very rich Brocaded Plush..in Myrtle. 1897 'SARAH GRAND' *Beth Bk.* xxxix, Her white silk trimmed with myrtle.

† **4.** A kind of snuff. *Obs.*

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5394/4 Neat Mirtle Barcelona, at 1s. per Ounce.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *myrtle band*, *bark*, *blossom*, *bough*, *bower*, *branch*, *bud*, *bush*, *crown*, *flower*, *grove*, *leaf*, *oil*, *shade*, *shrub*, *spray*, *sprig*, *twig*, *walk*, *wand*, *wreath*; *myrtle-leaved*, *-like* adjs; **myrtle bilberry** (see quot.); **myrtle bird** (U.S.), *Dendroica* (*Silvicola*) *coronata*, which feeds on the berries of the candleberry myrtle; **myrtle-bloom**, a myrtaceous plant; **myrtle candle**, a candle of myrtle-wax; **myrtle flag, grass**, *Acorus Calamus*; **myrtle green**, a shade of green like that of myrtle leaves; **myrtle-greener**, one who is dressed in myrtle green; **myrtle sedge** = *myrtle flag*; † **myrtle spurge**, a species of spurge having leaves like those of the myrtle; † **myrtle thrush**, ? nonce-transl. of Fr. (see quot.); **myrtle wax**, wax produced by the candleberry myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*; **myrtle wine**, wine made from myrtle-berries.

1667 MILTON *P L.* IX 431 Them she upstaies Gently with *Mirtle band. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI 641/2 *Myrtle bark is used for tanning in many parts of the south of Europe 1849 *Rural Cycl.* III. 538/1 *Myrtle Bilberry,—botanically *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. 1808-13 A. WILSON *Amer Ornith.* (1831) II. 130 Yellow-rump Warbler As December's snows come on, they retreat to the lower countries of the southern States, where .I found them .among the myrtles, from which circumstance, they were usually called, in that quarter, *myrtle birds. 1857 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 137, I see many myrtle birds now about the house. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget Kingd.* 718 To *Myrtleblooms and Melastomads they [*sc* Myrobalans] are related through Memecylon. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xxxiv 6 The *myrtle-blossoms starring the dim grove 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphth* 174 His steed Whose bridle Hung not far off upon a *myrtle bough 1784 — *Task* II 215 Ausonia's..*myrtle bow'rs. 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* VIII. 15 Pine branches, and *Myrtle branches. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 737 *Myrtle buds and berries 1555 PHAER *Æneid* III (1558) 49 With roddes vpright & braunches thick a *myrtyl bushe ther grew 1791 JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag* (1885) Mar. 535/2 *Myrtle candles of last year out. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. XVI, One wreath'd them with a *myrtle crown. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II 344 *Myrtle Flag. Sweet Smelling Flag, or Calamus. Sweet *Myrtle-grass. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper* 85 *Mirtle Flower water. ? 1793 COLERIDGE *Lines Autumnal Even* 52 Love .in Joy's red nectar dips His myrtle flower. 1858 R. S SURTEES *Ask Mamma* 134 The Major in. a *myrtle-green coat *Ibid.* 155 While the *myrtle-greeners and others distribute themselves here, there, and everywhere. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven & Ad* 865 This said, she hasteth to a *myrtle grove. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIII. IX, The powder of drie *Myrtle leaves. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III xii. 9 The Morne-dew on the Mertle leafe. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. XII 437/1 The Mirtle Leaf Pen-Knife, it is a Pen-Knife with two edges, resembling a Mirtle Leaf, or rather a Javeline head 1849 M. ARNOLD *Mod Sappho* 49 Hast thou with myrtle-leaf crown'd him, O Pleasure? 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s.v *Rhus*, The *Myrtle-leav'd Sumach. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Suppl s.v. *Thymelæa*, Hoary *myrtle-like leaves. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 141 The yellow-green leaves give out their myrtle-like odour. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Table, *Mirtle oyle 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Myrtin*, *Huile myrtin*, Mirtle oyle; oyle extracted from Mirtle leaues. 1855 PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V 324 Sweet Sedge ..in some country places it is called *Myrtle Sedge. 1596 B GRIFFIN in *Pass Pilgr.* XI, Venus with Adonis sitting by her, Vnder a *Mirtle shade. 1611 COTGR, *Meurte sauvage*, the wild Mirtle tree, or *Mirtle shrub. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 154, I knowe no English name for it [*sc.* Myrtites], but it may be called *myrtel spourge. 1707 *Curios. in Husb & Gard.* 154 The Wood-Spurge, the Cipress-Spurge, and the Mirtle-Spurge. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Meurte*, *Oiseau de meurte*, a *Mirtle Thrush. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XV. XXIX, Rings made of *Myrtle twigs. 1802 COLERIDGE *Picture* 27 No *myrtle-walks are these. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* iii, And waving wide her *mirtle wand. 1763 *Ann. Reg* 54 Candles, *myrtle wax, 14 boxes. 1766 STORK *Acc. E. Florida* 48 The myrtle-wax shrub is, without doubt, the most useful of the spontaneous growth of America. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. lxvii 1227 Wine is made of Myrtle berries this is called *Vinum Myrtenum*, or *Myrtites*, *Myrtle wine. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 641/2 A Myrtle wine, called *Myrtidanum*, is made in Tuscany. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 229 Who sell their laurel for a *myrtle wreath, And love when they should fight.

Myˑrtle, *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* In 5 myrtil, 9 mirtle. [f **murt* (cf. TO-MURT in *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 150) + -LE 3.] *intr.* To fall to pieces, crumble away.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 4301 All maumentre in myddelerthe myrtlit to peses. *Ibid.* 4312 Bothe Mawhownus & maumettes myrtlid in peces. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Mirtle*, to waste away, crumble.

Myˑrtle-berry. **a.** The fruit of the myrtle (*Myrtus*). **b.** The bilberry or whortleberry. (Cf. OF. *myrtille*.) **c.** *Myrtle-berry wax* = myrtle-wax.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard Health* (1633) 400 Myrtle beries are very good for them that spit, vomit, or pisse bloud. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 90 Unctuous and Comfortable things are, Saffron, Mastick, Myrrhe, and Myrtle-Berries 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II*, c. 4 Mertle berries the pound—js. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 100 Myrtle-Berries are very rough and astringent 1751 *Gent. Mag.* Feb 52/1 The plants of Skiddow are the myrtle berries, generally called black-berries, the *vitis idæa* of Dioscorides. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 459/2 Myrtle Berry Wax is obtained from the fruit of several species of Myrica.

Myˑrtle-tree. = MYRTLE 2, 2 c. (Cf. next.)

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S) 54 Myrtus is called ..in english a myrtle tree, or a myrt tree 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 40. 1611 COTGR., *Meurte de Brabant*, the sweet shrub Gaule, or sweet Willow; the Dutch Mirtle tree. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lv 13 In stead of the brier shall come vp the Myrtle tree. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II i. 117 There are none of them of a size to yield any considerable timber, except the myrtle-trees which are the largest on the Island. 1849 AYTOUN *Poems*, *Scheik of Sinai* v, Amidst the dark-green masses Of the flowering myrtle-trees.

† **Myrt-tree.** *Obs.* Also 6 myrtre(e. [See MYRT.] = MYRTLE 2, 2 b.

In second quot. used erron. (cf. note s v MYRRH-TREE).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Esdras* (= *Neh.*) viii. 15 The braunchis of myrt tree. 1388 — *Esther* ii 12 So onelı that thei weren anoyntid with oile of myrt tre [*oleo myrrhino*] bi sixe monethis. c 1520 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd Manners* (1570) F iij, The Myrtree and Orange by sea bankes doth growe. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 60 b, The Wild Myrte tre, which is called in Englishe bochers brome. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 364 And in this poynt they [*sc* women] are not vnlike vnto the Mirt [*ed.* 1581 Mirre] Tree 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 290 The Myrt-tree, which craueth the same ground..that the Myrtle-tree, as being a kind of wild Myrtle-tree.

attrib. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vii. *heading*, Eneas.. fand quene Dido in the myrtre schaw.

Myrtynmes, obs f. MARTINMAS. **Myry**, obs. f. MERRY, MIRY. **Myrytayne**, obs. f. MARITIME. **Mys, Mys-**: see MISS, MIS-. **Myscelto, -towe, -tyne**, obs ff. MISTLETOE. **Mycha(u)nt(e, -chea(u)nt(e**, var. MESCHANT *Obs.*

† **Myse.** *Obs.* [Form and origin doubtful.] Applied to the 'lice' (Vulg. *sciniphes*, LXX. σκνῖφες) of the third plague of Egypt.

c 1440 *York Myst* xi 273 Lorde, grete myses bothe morn and none Bytis vs full bitterlye. [c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* VIII. 286 Greatte mystis.]

Myse, obs pl. MOUSE *sb.*

Mysegging, obs. form of MISSAYING.

Myself (məɪseˈlf, miseˈlf). *pron.* Forms (see also SELF): *α*. 1 me siolf, sylf, 2-3 meseolf, 3 me sellf (*Ormin*), seolfan, suluen, 4-6 meself, (6 mee-). *β*. 3 mi-, myseolf, (-ve), -sulf, (-ve), 3-4 miself, 4-5 mi-, 4-6 myselve(n, (5 -syllf, -silven, -seluon, -yn, 6 selfin, sellf), 5-7 my-selfe, 4- myself. *γ*. *dial.* 6 -sell, 8-9 mysel', mysel, mesel, mysen, etc (see E D.D.). [orig ME *acc.-dat. pron.* + SELF (q.v.); in OE. in two distinct constructions (see notes to senses 1 and 5). The transition from the form *meself* to *myself* was prob. due, partly to unstressing and obscuring of the vowel of *mē* (*mĕseˑlf*, *mĕse lf*, *mise lf*), partly to the analogy of *herself*, in which *her* was felt as a possessive genitive.]

I. Emphatic uses.

1. In apposition with the subject-pronoun *I*: In my own person; for my part.

In OE. *ic me self*, where *me* is a kind of ethical dative and the uninflected *self* is in apposition with *ic*.

α. 853 in Earle *Land-charters* 343 Ealle ða ȝerihte ða ic meseolf ær ahte. c 1200 ORMIN 16242, I me sellf shall reȝȝsenn itt þe þridde daȝȝ off dæþe. c 1205 LAY 3214 Ne bidde ich nanne maðmes, me seolf ich habben inoȝe. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 11 Ich me seolf smelle of þe swote ihū swottre þen euer ani þing þ is on eorðe. a 1300 *Cursor M* 5768 'Ga forth,' he said, 'wit-vten dred, For i me self sal þe lede.' c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 850 Y seighe it meself this ich day. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 66, I mee selfe stoode in neede of a comforter.

β c 1205 LAY 8816 Ah ich mi seolf neore & mine gode cnihtes i-numen weoren ure king. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8361 Icholle to hom & wiþinne vif dawes mid hom be mi sulf in bataile. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 721 Mi self knowe ich nouȝt mi ken ne mi kontre noiþer. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 43, I am miselven on of tho, Which to this Scole am underfonge. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 221 He schalle not trowe it lightly: and treuly, no more did I my self, til I saughe it. c 1440 *Alph Tales* lvii 42 Nowder of þies two did itt, I did it my selfe 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxi 5, I my selff will fight agaynst you. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III i. 236, I will my selfe into the Pulpit first. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. Guise* I. i. (1683) 5, I will my self to Court. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 92/1 Mohun Persaud .knew as little of Persian as I did myself. 1887 CARROLL *Game of Logic* i. § 1. 4 If there are any I haven't seen many, myself. 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 320 Judge Shortcharge may be right, or he may be wrong, but he decides. I go for the judge myself.

γ. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 71 Gif I be ane of thay my

self. 1790 Mrs. Wheeler *Westmld. Dial.* 50, I dunnet mitch heed me sel 1864 Tennyson *Northern Farmer* viii, Theer wur a boggle in it, I often 'eärd 'um mysen.

† b. *Myself one*, or *alone*: by myself. Also (rare) simply *myself*. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Wom. Samaria* 31 in *O. E. Misc.* 85, I nabbe, heo seyde, nenne were, ich am my scolf al one. *c* 1325 *Song of Merci* 21 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 119 Ful stille .I. stod my self al on. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 43 Bi a forrest as I gane fare, Walkyng al myselvene alone. 1535 Coverdale *Deut.* i. 9, I am not able to beare you my self alone. [So 1611.] *c* 1540 *Pilgrymes Tale* 168 in Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 82 For that I was my selue, & company had non. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 269, I had as liefe haue beene my selfe alone.

c. In apposition with *me*. *rare*.

23.. *R. Glouc. Chron.* (1724) 30 (MS. B), Ac for me my self, ich wol sop segge of þis dede.

2. By ellipsis of *I*, *myself* comes to be used as a nominative. **a.** as simple subject. Now only *poet.*

The verb in concord is usually in the 1st person sing., † but occas. in the 3rd.

c 1330 *Will. Palerne* 543 Nay! sertes my-selue schal him neuer telle. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 34 My-selven can not telle why The sooth. *c* 1386 — *Wife's Prol* 175 (Harl. MS) My self hab [*Ellesm.* haue, *other* 5 *MSS.* hath] ben þe whippe. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 176/1 Myself hath be armed in the Kynges daies. 1588 Shaks *1 It. A.* IV. iv. 74 My selfe hath often heard them say, That Lucius banishment was wrongfully. 1601 — *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 171 My selfe haue Letters of the selfe-same Tenure. 1634 T. Whalley in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 602 My self only think it not improbable, but that he might live there some Years. 1756 Toldervy *Hist. 2 Orphans* II. 59 Myself has received singular favours from the hands of the doctors Mead and Monro! 1859 FitzGerald tr *Omar* xxvii, Myself when young did eagerly frequent Doctor and Saint. 1864 Browning *Death in Desert* Wks. 1896 I. 591/2 Before the point was mooted, 'What is God?' No savage man inquired, 'What am myself?'

b. As part of a compound subject or predicate, and after *than*, *as*. Also as simple predicate.

Except at the beginning of an enumeration, or as simple predicate, *myself* in this use now expresses no special emphasis, being preferred in order to avoid the awkwardness of *I*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 546 Ther was also a Reve and a Millere, A Maunciple, and my-self 1606 Shaks. *Ant & Cl.* II. v. 83 These hands do lacke Nobility, that they strike A meaner then my selfe. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* III. xxiii. 136 Enough to make a better man than myself run into madness. 1866 *Good Words* Aug. 544/2 One of our party and myself started on an expedition.

3. Substituted for Me as the object of a verb or governed by a preposition.

The use of *myself* as the sole or the first-mentioned object of a verb is now *arch.* In an enumeration, when not occupying the first place, it does not now express any special emphasis, being in this position commonly preferred to *me*.

c 1205 Lay. 493 Mine þralles i mire þeode me suluen [*c* 1275 mi-seolue] þretiað. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1175 þe londes þat he has he holdes of mi-selue. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 46 *Liberum arbitrium*..þat is lieutenant to loken it wel by leue of my-selue. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13177 Two sons..of the same kynges, sesit my self, & my s re felow. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiv. 19 Thow salbe merchand for my sell, Renunce thy God and cum to me. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 59 And for my selfe, Foe as he was to me, [etc.]. 1789 Burns *To Dr. Blacklock* ii, He tauld mysel' by word o' mouth, He'd tak' my letter. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. P 18 Membrilla has neither chick nor child but myself. 1812 (*title*) The History of Myself and my Friend: a Novel. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Sp.* xxxviii, Several of the ultra-popish bishops..had denounced the Bible, the Bible Society, and myself. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xx. § 1 To myself, mountains are the beginning and the end of all natural scenery.

4. (passing into *sb.*) My being or personality; my own or very self. † *Another myself* [after L. *alter ego*]: a second self, said of an intimate friend (cf. I *pron.* 4 b).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, My wytte is gross, my selfe rude, and my tonge very barbarouse. 1574 Hellowes tr. *Guevara's Fam. Ep* (1577) 113, I bewaile the death of my friend, which is another my selfe. 1593 Shaks *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 49 And for thy name which is no part of thee, Take all my selfe. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* I iv. (1616) 194 Your sweet disposition to trauaile hath made you another my-selfe in mine eye. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 95 Best Image of my self and dearer half. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxvi. (1695) 188 That consciousness whereby I am my self to my self. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 302 There might have been two myselves some thousands of miles apart. 1859 FitzGerald tr. *Omar* xx, To-morrow I may be Myself with Yesterday's Sev'n thousand Years. 1864 Jean Ingelow *Poems* 23 O, let me be myself! But where, O where, Shall the myself be found? 1871 R. W. Dale *Commandm.* vi. 156 My life is not so sacred as myself.

b. *To be myself, to feel like myself*: to be, or feel as if I were, in my normal condition of body or mind.

1777 *Johnsoniana* 51, I am not at all myself this morning. *a* 1845 Hood *Lamia* i. 82, I was not quite myself—(not what I am). 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* II. xix, It gave me such a shake as I never had before; I haven't felt like myself ever since.

II. Reflexive uses.

5. As direct or indirect obj., in acc. and inf. const., or in dependence on a prep. (Orig. only emphatic refl., but now in general use, replacing the refl. *me*, which is now only *arch.*: cf. Me *pron.* 5.)

In OE. recorded only in the acc., *self* being in concord with *me*.

837 *Will* in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl.* (1865) 476 Ic wille ærist me siolfne Gode allmehtzum forgeofan to ðere stowe æt Cristes cirican. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxii. 16 Ic swerige þurh me sylfne, sæde se ælmihtiga. *c* 1205 Lay. 828 Iche wile þesne king læden mid me seolfan [*c* 1275 mi seolue]. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9285, & wanne ich am encheson of such peril ywis Verst ichulle þer inne do mi sulue. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 280, I am so with miselven wroth. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* III. ii, By cause that I..fayned my self to be a medycyn. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* iii. 10, I hyd my self. 1551–6 R. Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* (Arb.) 13 Such spare houres as .I..cold .winne to me self. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* III. viii. 76 The loue I beare you, doth cause me thus nakedly to forget my selfe. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 204 Myself I thought Born to that end. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 26 P 1, I very often walk by my self in Westminster Abbey. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 55 P 4, I acquainted myself with the black inhabitants of metallic caverns. 1811 (*title*) Thinks I to myself: a Novel. 1825 Lamb *Elia* II. *The Superannuated Man*, I had foolishly given a handle against myself. 1855 Dickens *Let. to Leigh Hunt in Cornh. Mag.* May (1892) 505, I .reject all engagements, to have my time to myself. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* v, I'm not going to belong to anybody except myself.

Mysell, var. Measle *a.*; dial. f. Myself. **Myselry**, var. Meselry. **Myselue**(n, -on, etc., obs. ff. Myself. **Myse mase**, obs. f. Mizmaze. **Mysen**, dial. f. Myself. **Mysentery**, obs. f. Mesentery. **Mysetente**: see Mistend. **Myseuse**, obs. f. Misuse *v.* **Myshef, -evouse**, obs. ff. Mischief, Mischievous.

‖ **Mysis** (mai·sis). [mod.L. (Latreille 1802), perh. a. Gr. *μύσις* closing of lips or eyes.] The typical genus of *Mysidæ* or opossum-shrimps.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 80/2 The second pair of antennæ are inserted below the preceding, as in *Mysis*. 1891 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 5/2 The shrimp-like mysis.

b. Used *attrib.* to denote the stage of certain decapods in which they resemble the genus *Mysis*.

1865 *Q. Jrnl Sci.* II. 508 This Zœa-phase afterwards gives place to one which can only be called a *Mysis*-phase. 1872 Darwin *Orig Spec.* xiv. 390 The mysis-stage.

Myskelen, obs. f. Maslin 2. **Myskidyd**: see Misguided. **Myslary**, var. Meselry. **Myslen**, obs. f Maslin 2. **Mysomer**, obs. f. Midsummer. **Myson**, obs. f. Mizen.

‖ **Mysophobia** (məisŏfō·biă). [mod.L., f Gr. *μύσος* neut., uncleanness: see -phobia.] Morbid dread of dirt or defilement.

1879 W. A. Hammond & W. J. Morton *Neurol. Contrib.* No. 1. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 878.

Mysorin (məisō·rin). *Min.* [ad. F. *mysorine* (Beudant), f. *Mysore*, an Indian province.] Anhydrous ortho-carbonate of copper, found in Mysore.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 336. 1854 Dana *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 458 Mysorin...Color blackish-brown, when pure.

Mysose, obs. f Misuse *v.* **Myspeak** to **Myspend**: see Mis-speak to Mis-spend. **Myspylle**, var. Mespile. **Myss**, obs. f. Miss; obs. pl. of Mouse. **Myssanger**, obs. f. Messenger. **Myssell**, obs. f. Measle. **Mysselyng**, obs f. Mizzling. **Myssen**, etc., obs. ff. Mizen. **Myssis**, obs. f. Misease. **Mysomer**(e, obs. ff. Midsummer. **Myssour, -uyr**, obs. Sc. ff. Measure. **Myssyfe**, etc., obs. ff. Missive.

Myst (mist). [ad. L. *mysta*, *mystēs* (see Mystes). Cf. F. *myste* (Rabelais).] A priest of the mysteries; one who is initiated into mysteries.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlviii 385 Those Mysts and Flamens. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxv. (1862) V. 589 Kleokritus—herald of the Mysta or communicants in the Eleusinian mysteries. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 15 The disciple admitted to these was a philosophical myst, or mystic.

Myst, obs. f. *might* (see May *v.*1 2 b *note*); obs. f. Mist, Most; see Myse.

Mystacal (mi·stăkăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *μυστακ-*, *μύστας* Mystax + -al.] = Moustachial.

1888 P. L. Sclater *Argentine Ornith.* I. 200 A mystacal stripe formed of white spots with faint black edgings.

Mystacial (misteı·ʃiăl), *a.* Also **mystachial**. [Formed as prec. + -ial.] = prec.

1782 A. Monro *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 92 The mystachial [suture], which reaches..from the lower part of the *septum narium* to between the two middle *dentes incisores*. 1842 *Trnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* (1844) XIII. i. 68 Mystacial regions defined by black. 1888 [see Moustachial].

Mystacine (mi·stăsəin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *mystacin-us*, f. Gr. *μυστακ-*, *μύστας* Moustache: see -ine.] **a.** *adj.* Having a fringe of hairs or moustachial streak above the mouth; *spec.* belonging to the genus *Mystacina* or group *Mystacinæ* of bats. So **Mystaci·nous** *a.* **b.** *sb.* A bat of this genus or group.

1839 J. O. Westwood *Introd. Mod. Classif. Insects* I. Gen. Syn. 143 Mouth mystacinous. 1876 *Van Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 251 The bat..*Vespertilio mystacinus*, harbours..the *Rictularia plagiostoma*...We have never met with this nematode in the mystacines of Belgium.

Mystacocete (mi·stăkōsīt). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Mystacocēt-us*, f. Gr. *μυστακ(ο)-*, *μύστας* upper lip, moustache + *κῆτος* whale. (App. formed as a correction of the unmeaning *mysticētus* Mysticete 1.)] A cetacean of the sub-order *Mystacoceti* or whalebone whales (opposed to *Odontoceti*).

1883 W. H. Flower in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 393/1 The Mystacocetes appear at first sight to be the most specialised and aberrant of the existing *Cetacea*.

Mystagogic (mistăgǫ·dʒik), *a.* [ad. late L. *mystagōgic-us*, Gr. *μυσταγωγικός*, f. *μυσταγωγός* Mystagogue.] Pertaining to a mystagogue or mystagogy; relating to instruction in mysteries.

Used chiefly in englishings of St. Cyril of Jerusalem's *μυσταγωγικαὶ κατηχήσεις*.

1631 J. Burges *Answ. Rejoined, Lawfulness. Kneeling* 90, I will adde one Testimony more out of the Mystagogick catechisme of Cyrill. 1693 W. W. tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* II. 107 There are 5 others, called Mystagogick Lectures. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* II. 387. 1900 *Dublin Rev* Apr. 261 The Testament includes a mystagogic instruction containing a far more..explicit statement of the Christian mysteries.

Mystagogical (mistăgǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [Formed as prec.; see -ical.] = prec.

1624 Bp. Mountagu *Immed. Addr.* 91 Cyril of Ierusalem, if yet hee be the Author of those Mystagogical Catechismes vnder his name. 1644 Digby *Nat. Soul* Concl. 464 The mystagogicall illuminations of the great Areopagite. 1693 W. W. tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* II. 108 The 5 Mystagogical Catechisms. 1886 G. S. Faber *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 249. 1853 R. I. Wilberforce *Doctr. Holy Eucharist* (ed. 2) 64.

Hence **Mystago·gically** *adv.*, as a mystagogue.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 488 That truly wonderful poet mystagogically represents the scribes of the periodical press.

Mystagogue (mi·stăgǫg). Also 7 **myst(o-, mista-**; 6 **-goge**. [ad. L. *mystagōg-us*, a. Gr. *μυσταγωγός*, f. *μύστης* Mystes + *ἀγωγος* leading, *ἀγειν* to lead. Cf. F. *mystagogue* (16th c.).]

1. In Ancient Greece: One who gave preparatory instruction to candidates for initiation into the Eleusinian or other mysteries. Hence *gen.*, one who introduces to religious mysteries, a hierophant; a teacher of mystical doctrines.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* IV. 139 in Skelton's Wks. (1843) II. 440/2 Mockinge mystagoges. 1628 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* Ep. Ded, The Egyptians..the first Mystogogues of all the Learning and Religion of the Ancients. 1711 G. Hickes *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 10 A mystagogue is a priest who is a teacher of mysteries. 1781 Lavington *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. 336 The famous Porphyry, who was more a Philosopher than a Mistagogue. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res* III. x, Some..individual named Pelham, who seems to be a Mystagogue, and leading Teacher and Preacher of the Sect. 1845 J. H. Newman *Ess. Devel. Chr. Doctr.* vi. § 2 342 Clement speaks of heretical teachers . becoming mystagogues of misbelief. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 94 The Church is the great Mystagogue. 1891 R. Buchanan *Coming Terror* 344 The raving mystagogues of the East.

† **2.** One who keeps church relics and shows them to strangers. *rare*—°. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*

Mystagogy (mi·stăgǫdʒi). [ad. L. *mystagōgi-a*, a. Gr. *μυσταγωγία*, f. *μυσταγωγός* Mystagogue.] Initiation, or instruction preparatory to initiation into mysteries.

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 309 He [*sc.* Gregory Nazianzen] calleth it [the sacrament] a holy and heauenly mystagogie. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 172 He was so bold also to institute an obscene Mystagogy. 1876 R. P. Knight *Symbolic Lang.* 11 *note*, All theology among the Greeks is the outbirth of the Orphic Mystagogy. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1602 Mystagogy..is applied .in the Greek Church, to the sacraments.

‖ **Mystax** (mi·stæks). *Ent.* [L., a. Gr. *μύσταξ* (see Moustache).] A line of stiff hairs or bristles above the mouth-cavity, as in certain *Diptera*.

1860 F. Walker in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* (1861) V. 234 *Lophria replens* mystax with a few black bristles.

Mysteir, obs. form of Mister *sb.*1

Mysteltew, obs. form of Mistletoe.

Mysterial (mistī·riăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *mystēriālis* (cf. *mystēriālster* in Vulg.), f. *mystēri-um* Mystery 1. Cf. OF. *mysterial.*] Mysterious; † mystical.

[*c* 1425: implied in the adv.] *a* 1529 Skelton *Replyc.* 366 Howe there is a spyrituall, And a mysteriall, And a mysticall Effecte energiall. 1630 B. Jonson *Love's Triumph* (1641) 149 Beauty and Loue, whose story is mysteriall. 1633 W. Ames *Fresh Suit agst. Ceremonies* I. 107 Except there be some mysteriall distinction understood betwixt Canons and Lawes. 1675 O. Walker, etc. *Paraphr. St. Paul* 79 *note*, The mysterial unity of Matrimony, by which two become one flesh. 1839 J. Rogers *Antipopotr.* xiii. § 2. 289 There is something mysterial and darkly declared. 1879 'Julian Home' *St. Cumb.* 37 Mysterial music faintly breaks.

Hence † **Myste·rially** *adv.*, mystically.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 7 The deuyl, the whiche in Ezechiel mysterially ys callid the grete egle.

Mysteriarch (mistī·riāk). [ad. eccl. L. *mystēriarch-ēs*, a. Gr. *μυστηριάρχ-ης*, f. *μυστήρι-ον* Mystery 1 + *-αρχης* ruling, *ἀρχειν* to rule.] One who presides over mysteries.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Mysteriarch.* *a* 1839 Galt *Demon Destiny* III. 58 Anon she saw a veil'd mysteriarch come. 1894 *Academy* 27 Aug. 137/2 It is she who gives our Lady the rapt gaze of a Mysteriarch.

† **Mysteri·fical**, *a. Obs.*—1 [f. L. *mystērium* Mystery 1: see -fical.] 'Creating' a mystery.

1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 278 This strange, mysticall, or mysterificall manner of sacrifice.

Mysteriosophy (mistī·riǫ·sŏfi). [f. Gr. *μυστήριο-ν* Mystery 1 + *σοφία* wisdom.] A system of doctrine concerning mysteries.

1894 Buchanan tr. *Harnack's Hist. Dogma* I. App. III. 354 Philosophy in Iamblichus becomes a theurgic mysteriosophy, spiritualism. 1899 Inge *Christian Mysticism* i. 4 The Neoplatonists, who found in the existing mysteriosophy a discipline..congenial to their speculative views.

Mysterious (mistiᵊ·riəs), *a.* [f. L. *mystērium* MYSTERY¹ + -OUS. Cf. F. *mystérieux*.]

1. Full of or fraught with mystery; wrapt in mystery; hidden from human knowledge or understanding; impossible or difficult to explain, solve, or discover; of obscure origin, nature, or purpose.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Martyr* IV. i. H 2 b, Turne ore all the volumes Of your mysterious Æsculapian science. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 147 Som strange mysterious dream. 1653 WALTON *Compl. Angler* 163 And as their breeding, so are their decayes also very mysterious. 1738 GRAY *Tasso* 56 Euphrates' font, and Nile's mysterious head. 1770 *Lett. Junius* xxxvi. 171 Your conduct has been mysterious as well as contemptible. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 153 Patrick and Jane had been seen going in at that mysterious door which led to Chiffinch's apartments. 1853 E. K. KANE *Grinnell Exped.* i. (1856) 13 It is a mysterious sea, that has baffled for centuries the research of navigators. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 29 July 130 Certain of the chief inhabitants of the village..are discussing at the inn the mysterious death of the Squire.

b. Of words, language.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Mysterious*, darke spoken in a mystery, hard to vnderstand. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 173 God at last To Satan first in sin his doom apply'd Though in mysterious terms. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, The sound of his steps..seemed like the mysterious accents of the dead. 1797 — *Italian* xvii, A few mysterious words having been exchanged. 1816 SHELLEY *Mont Blanc* 76 The wilderness has a mysterious tongue Which teaches awful doubt.

c. Of God, religion, rites.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 94 The..Mysterie, or mysterious rite, as the word there vsed properly importeth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 750 Haile wedded Love, mysterious Law. 1773 COWPER *Olney Hymns* III. xv, God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform. 1857 P. FREEMAN *Princ. Div. Serv.* II. 14 In almost all cases in which a mysterious truth is propounded by Almighty God for our acceptance. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of the Lord* xviii. 311 To the Christian, God is mysterious because He is radiant with infinite truth.

2. Of persons: †**a.** Dealing with or versed in mysteries; using occult arts. *Obs.* **b.** Whose movements are full of mystery; delighting in mystery.

1620 J. MELTON *Astrologaster* Ded. to E. Melton, The Misterious Egyptians..would excellently with their Pensils in liuely cullors..the ful shape & portraiture of a Hart, a Lyon, Lamb, or Hare. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 130 Mysterious Dame That ne're art call'd, but when the Dragon woom Of Stygian darknes spets her thickest gloom. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 24 You taught mysterious Bacon to explore Metallic veins. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* I. v, Accompanying this mysterious Zanoni. 1874 W. BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii, Sheila..is romantic and mysterious, and believes in..dreams.

3. a. That is due to a mystery. *rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 599 Though higher of the genial Bed by far, And with mysterious reverence I deem.

b. Having a sense of mystery. *rare.*

1897 KIPLING *Capt. Cour.* i. 5 It makes me feel mysterious to pass that butler's pantry place.

4. *Comb.*: **mysterious-spoken** *a.*, having a mysterious manner of speaking.

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxii, An important-looking, sharp-nosed, mysterious spoken personage.

Myste·riously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a mysterious manner; in or as in a mystery.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 171 Mahomitan Princes are terrible crafty or mysteriously politicious. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 516 Each Stair mysteriously was meant. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. v. 141 The blood of that son..so mysteriously, and yet so really, conveyed to us. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. iv. (1846) 200 Every thing in these rites was mysteriously conducted, and under the most solemn obligations to secrecy. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, What but spirit could have quitted this vault so mysteriously? 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxi, The mysteriously-sentimental and imaginative school. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* i. 8 *note*, Physicians' prescriptions may have a better effect for being expressed mysteriously, but legal matters cannot surely be made too clear. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* iii, The rich..accepted gout and apoplexy as things that ran mysteriously in respectable families.

Mysteriousness (mistīᵊ·riəsnės). [-NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being mysterious or a mystery; the quality of being shrouded in mystery or obscurity: applied chiefly to the mysteries of religion.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 381 The mysteriousnesse and difficulty of the Book. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 212 Profound veneration, which Obscurity and Mysteriousness conciliates to all Truths. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* I. i. ii. 65 The Mysteriousness of the whole Proceeding arises only from hence, That our finite Minds cannot comprehend the Reasons and Limits of the divine Justice. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I. xvi. 242 Such being the necessary mysteriousness of Scripture doctrine. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* I. 2 Blue and shadowy depths suggested a soft mysteriousness.

†**b.** Applied to the Eucharist. *Obs.*

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iv. § 10. 347 The celebration of the holy Sacrament is the great mysteriousnesse of the Christian religion. 1660 — *Worthy Commun.* i. § 5. 95 Those great appelatives with which..the most eminent Saints of God use to..invest the great mysteriousness.

2. The behaviour or attitude of one who makes a mystery of a matter.

1784 JOHNSON in *Johnsoniana* (1836) 407 Nothing ends more fatally than mysteriousness in trifles. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 332 Elizabeth all her life had persevered in an obstinate mysteriousness respecting the succession. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Jan. 5/1 There is an air of constitutional mysteriousness about them.

† **Mysterize** (mi·stəraiz), *v. Obs.* [f. MYSTERY¹ + -IZE.] **a.** *trans.* To interpret mystically.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. x. 212 The Cabalists..mysterizing their ensignes, doe make the particular ones of the twelve Tribes, accommodable unto the twelve signes in the Zodiack.

b. *intr.* To make mysteries of things.

1845 T. COOPER *Purg. Suic.* I. lxxii, To mysterize I scorn.

Hence **My·sterizingness.**

1817 T. FORSTER *Observ. Infl. Atmosphere* ix. 46 How prone we are to abuse the natural instincts of hope, and mysterizingness.

Mystery¹ (mi·stəri). Forms: 4 **mystri**, 4, 6 **-y**, 4–6 **mist-**, **mysterye**, 4–7 **-ie**, 5–9 **mistery**, 6 **mystyry**, **mistirie**, **mistrie**, **mysteri**, 4– **mystery.** [a. AF. **misterie* (OF. *mistere*, mod.F. *mystère* masc.), = It. *misterio*, *mistero*, Sp. *misterio*, Pg. *mysterio*, ad. L. *mystērium*, a. Gr. μυστήριον, f. **mūs-*, root of μύειν to close (the lips or eyes): cf. μύστης MYSTES.

In classical Greek μυστηριον occurs chiefly in plural, denoting certain secret religious ceremonies (the most famous being those of Demeter at Eleusis) which were allowed to be witnessed only by the initiated, who were sworn never to disclose their nature. (See sense 9 below.) In the LXX the word occurs only in Daniel and the Apocrypha, where it has the sense of 'secret purpose or counsel' (esp. of a king or of God). This sense is found in the N.T., where the word also means sometimes a religious truth long kept secret, but now revealed through Christ to his Church, and sometimes anything that has a symbolic significance. In later Christian Greek μυστηριον became equivalent to SACRAMENT (in several passages the Vulgate renders it by *sacramentum*, even when it means only 'secret'; in other passages *mysterium* is retained). In OF. and English the Christian senses of the word naturally appear earliest.]

I. Theological uses.

†**1. a.** *In* or *through his mystery*: in or by its mystical presence. **b.** *In (a) mystery*: mystically.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 672 Ac one gode ary3t hyt nomeþ, Þat body ine hys mysterye. 1?14 *Plowman's Tale* 1219 His flesh and blood, through his mystry, Is there, in the forme of brede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 31 God hath no suche bodyly membres, as this texte [*Exodus* xxxiii. 23] to the lettre dothe pretende to shewe..but all this was done in great mistery. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* E 4 For we do 3t not actuallye in dede, but onlye in a misterie. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 118 Whiche place..is to be understande in a mistery [L. *mystice*]. 1628 *Field's Of the Church* III. App. 205 The crucified body of Christ thy sonne, which is here present in mystery, and sacrament.

2. A religious truth known only from divine revelation; usually (cf. sense 5), a doctrine of the faith involving difficulties which human reason is incapable of solving.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xvi. 25 The revelacioun of mysterie holdun stille..in tymes euerlastynge; the which mysterie is now maad opyn by scripturis of prophetis. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 238 Al mysteryes of the oold and newe lawe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 143 The glorius modir Quhilk of hir natur consavit Criste, and buir Al hail the misteris of the Trinite. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, By the misterye of thy holy incarnacion, Good Lorde deliuer vs. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 82 They counte as Fables, the holie misteries of Christian Religion. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lii. § 1 This diuine mysterie [of the Incarnation] is more true then plaine. 1720 SWIFT *Let. to Yng. Clergyman* Wks. 1751 V. 24, I do not find, that you are any where directed in the Canons or Articles to attempt explaining the Mysteries of the Christian Religion. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 528 'Tis revelation satisfies all doubts, Explains all mysteries, except her own. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxiv. 359 The investigation of the sacred mysteries, while it prepared his own mind for its final destiny, was calculated to promote the spiritual interests of thousands. 1894 ILLINGWORTH *Personality* iii. 68 In the presence of a fact which..was a mystery—a thing which could be apprehended when revealed, but could neither be comprehended nor discovered.

3. A religious ordinance or rite, *esp.* a sacramental rite of the Christian religion; *spec.* (*pl.*) the Eucharist; *occas.* the consecrated elements.

1506 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) I. iii. C 8 Many of the mysteryes afore sayd be done at the chirche dore and not within yᵉ chirche. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1064 The mystery of the masse. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, O God, which hast consecrated the state of matrimonie, to such an excellent misterie, that in it is signified and represented the spiritual mariage & vnitie betwixte Christ and his church. *Ibid.*, *Communion*, Wee moste hartely thanke thee, for that thou hast vouchsafed to feede vs in these holy Misteries [1552 to fede vs, whiche haue duely receiued these holy misteries]. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 30 His mouth and nose were covered with a linen cloth, lest the impurity of his breath should profane the mystry. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 189 But seeing there is no Mystery in that Chappel, it is left without any Lamp, nay without any cross too. 1693 W. W. tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* II. 108 *note*, Concerning the Holy Mysteries of the Altar. 1737 WESLEY in *Wks.* (1872) I. 54, I will administer to you the mysteries of God. 1850 NEALE *Hist. East. Ch.* I. 1013 In proceeding to the consideration of the three next mysteries of the Eastern Church, penance, matrimonial coronation, and the prayer-oil. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. vii. (1864) II. 155 Within [the sacred edifices] were the reliques of the tutelar saint, the mysteries and the presence of the Redeemer.

4. An incident in the life of our Lord or of the Saints regarded as an object of commemoration in the Christian church or as having a mystical significance. Hence, each of the fifteen divisions of the rosary corresponding to the 'mysteries of redemption'.

1655 JER. TAYLOR *Golden Grove* 57 Meditate on the passion of our blessed Saviour and all the mysteries of our Redemption. *Ibid.* 59 Upon the Holy-days..let the matter of your meditations be according to the mystery of the day. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 195 We went in Procession through all the Sanctuaries of the great Church, where all the mysteries of the Passion were represented to the Life. 1705 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* Prelim. Instr. 8 If we commemorate any Mystery of our Redemption. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 79/1 A chaplet..divided into three sets, white, red, and damask roses, corresponding to the joyful, sorrowful, and glorious mysteries. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* Introd. p. lxi, Another cycle of subjects consists of the fifteen Mysteries of the Rosary.

II. Non-theological uses.

5. A hidden or secret thing; a matter unexplained or inexplicable; something beyond human knowledge or comprehension; a riddle or enigma.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1194 To þat pryncez paye hade I ay bente..To mo of his mysterys I hade ben dryuen. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 27 The mysterie whiche the kyng axith, the wise men..mown not shewe to the kyng. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 44 Daniel, ouercomer of lyowns, saw misteris of priui þingis. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xiii. 11 A mysteri is a secret and an hiden thing, which ought not to be schewed abrood. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. ii, To meditate Vpon the difference of mans estate. Where is deciphered to true iudgements eye A deep, conceald, and precious misterie. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 27 The great interpreter of the mysteries of Nature. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Mysteries* (in *Numbers*), the number 5 multiplied by 5, makes 25; and 4 multiplied by 4, makes 16, and 3 multiplied by 3, makes 9; but 9 and 16 is equal to 25. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 501 'Tis immortality decyphers man, And opens all the myst'ries of his make. 1821 BYRON *Two Fosc.* II. i, *Doge.* I am what you behold. *Mar.* And that's a mystery. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav. Humboldt* xviii. 246 There are mysteries in the affections and hatreds of animals. 1867 DK. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* i. 15 The relation in which God stands to those rules of His government which are called 'laws', is, of course, an inscrutable mystery to us. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. xii. 85 There was a mystery about the marriage. 1870 DICKENS (*title*) The Mystery of Edwin Drood. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 1 [Christianity] does not introduce fresh mysteries into the world: it meets mysteries which already exist.

† **b.** A personal secret. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 124/2 Let yᵉ knowlege of the father alone therefore amonge our wifes misteryes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 382 You would pluck out the heart of my Mysterie. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. ii. 30. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 13 The servant answered that the old woman was in bed and that he knew not the mystery, whether any eggs were in the house or no.

c. A political or diplomatic secret; a secret of state. *Obs.* exc. as a contextual use of the general sense. [Cf. F. *mystère d'état*.]

a 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims of State* (1642) 9 Mysteries or Sophismes of State, are certaine secret practizes, either for the avoiding of danger; or averting such effects as tend to the preservation of the present State, as it is set or founded. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 43 Touching the Mysterie of re-annexing of the Duchy of Britainie to the Crowne of France..the Ambassadours bare aloofe from it. 1658–9 CHALONER in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 130 Every secretary ought to write what is to pass a Parliament, not as he writes his mysteries. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 89 Half-politicians maxims called mysteries of state. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xii. 668 They heard..mysteries of state and mysteries of creed unfolded..to the popular gaze.

d. *To make a mystery of*: to treat as a secret; to keep (a thing) secret in order to make an impression. [Cf. F. *faire (un) mystère de*.]

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* III. x. 248, I cannot..make of euery meane matter a mystery by whispering it in the eare. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 2 Making a mystery of nothing, and frankly discoursing with any man upon what Subject he proposes. 1720 OZELL tr. *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. iv. 196 The Consuls always made a Mystery to the People of those first Elements of their Juris Prudence. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* iii. 35 He made no mysteries, but told all that he was asked to tell. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 578 As manufacturers make no mystery of this matter, any person may have an opportunity of inspecting the operation. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. ii. 1. 58 Nor did he make a mystery of his knowledge, but publicly boasted of it.

¶ **e.** The biblical phrase *mystery of iniquity* [Vulg. *mysterium iniquitatis*, Gr. τὸ μυστήριον τῆς ἀνομίας], by association with various senses of this word, has been used in many different applications.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Thess.* ii. 7 Forwhi the mysterie, or priuyte, of wickidnesse worchith now [1526 TINDALE the mistery off iniquytie]. 1545 BALE (*title*) A mysterye of inyqyte contayned within the heretycall Genealogye of Ponce Pantolabus. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 571 If I might, with the Readers patience, I would adde somewhat of their Mysterie of iniquitie, and the mysticall sense of this iniquitie. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* vii. 24 If God had not given them over to thraldom under that mistery of iniquity, of sinful man aspiring into the place of God. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* 38 The Whole of this Mystery of Iniquity is called the Reason of State. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 52 This mystery of iniquity [*sc.* a plot against William III] has..been gradually unveiling. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 3/2 The great city [of London] is full of many mysteries—not a few of them..mysteries of iniquity.

6. In generalized sense. **a.** The condition or property of being secret or obscure; mysteriousness. Also, mysteries collectively, mysterious matter.

Phrase, *wrapped in mystery.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 103 Platus himselfe,..Hath not in natures mysterie more science, Then I haue in this Ring. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 134 And virtue vies with hope in mystery. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 2. 74 This is the mystery contained in the vowels of those barbarous words. 1818 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. xiii. 161 The mystery and the dignity of our human nature. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* vi. I. 247 The origin of the Homeric poetry is wrapt in mystery.

1896 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 467 Everywhere, skin deep below our boasted science, we are brought up short by mystery impalpable. 1868 G. Macdonald *A. Forbes* 18 In all the enhancing mystery of candlelight. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* Introd. 28 A Science without mystery is unknown; a Religion without mystery is absurd.

b. The behaviour or attitude of mind of one who makes a secret of things (often intrinsically unimportant) usually for the purpose of exercising undue power or influence.

1692 Dryden *St Evremont's Ess.* 309 Questions, which should be handled with a great deal of Mystery and Secrecy. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. vii, He professed..to despise all Mystery, Refinement, and Intrigue, either in a Prince or a Minister. 1821 Byron *Mar. Fal.* III. ii, Israel, speak; what means this mystery? 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* ix. 218 The senate joined to this rigour the perfidy and mystery which characterise an aristocracy.

† 7. Obscure or mysterious reason; hidden or mystic meaning. *Obs.*

24.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 134 Grete mystery is in both tweyne: The toon [turtle] comendyd for his chastite And the tother [dove] .is symple and meke. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 103 Seynte Mathewe th' Euangeliste assignethe xiiij. generaciones, for the cause of a certeyne mistery [Trevisa: som priue menynge]. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* Pref. P iv, The ancient Poets haue wrapped..in their writings diuers. meanings, which they call the sences or mysteries thereof. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV i. 100 Is there any meaning or misterie in marching the left or right side shot before in the vantgard? 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* iii. 30 Most [urns] imitate a circular figure whether from any mystery, best duration or capacity, were but a conjecture. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 82 Nor shall I speak of their Sacerdotal Vestments, which have their Mysteries.

8. An action or practice about which there is, or is supposed to be, some secrecy; a 'secret' or highly technical operation in a trade or art. Now often *trivial*. (Cf. Mystery[2] 2, 2 b.)

1594 Greene & Lodge *Looking Gl.* (1598) B 2, He was the first man that euer instructed me in the mysterie of a pot of Ale. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* I. 6 And of whom such land is holden, the same is called the Lord of that land after a sort [etc.]..as if you be so willing as you seeme to talke of these mysteries, you shall anon perceiue. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 80 They forbad the English to dwell in Poland, lest they should find the mysteries of the trade. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 61 The Mystery of his Art and Science, consists in a long List of Fustian Words and Phrases. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 263, I let him into the Mystery, for such it was to him, of Gunpowder and Bullet. 1808 Han. More *Cælebs* I. xxi. 305 No man is allowed to set up in an ordinary trade till he has served a long apprenticeship to its mysteries. 1837 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* V. v, The mysteries of rouge et noir. 1837 — *Venetia* I. ix, Harassed with all the mysteries of packing.

9. Chiefly *pl.* In the religious systems of Ancient Greece, Rome, Egypt, etc., certain secret rites to which only the initiated were admitted.

1643 [see Eleusinian] 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. iv. (1846) 194 The first and original Mysteries, of which we have any sure account, were those of Isis and Osiris in Egypt. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxiv (1862) V. 484 Until that day of the month Boedromion (about the beginning of September) when the Eleusinian mysteries were celebrated.

b. The secrets of freemasonry.

1738 J. Anderson *Const Fratern. Free Masons* 150 The G Master shall ask his Deputy, if he..finds the Candidate Master well skill'd in the Noble Science and the Royal Art, and duly instructed in our Mysteries? 1872 C. I. Paton *Freemasonry* II. I. 50 Every candidate for initiation into the mysteries of Freemasonry.

10. Used by modern writers (after F. *mystère*, med.L. *mystērium*) as a name for the miracle-play.

A distinction has been drawn by some writers between 'mystery' and 'miracle-play' (see quot. 1875), but this is not generally accepted.

[This sense has been often erroneously referred to Mystery[2] on the ground of the undoubted fact that the miracle-plays were often acted by the mysteries or trade guilds.]

1744 Dodsley *O. Pl.* I. Pref p. xiii, The mysteries only represented in a senseless manner some miraculous History from the Old or New Testament. 1773 J. Hawkins *Orig. Eng. Drama* Pref. p. vii, One of the first improvements on the old Mystery was the Allegorical Play, or Morality. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xvii, My wife, sir, hath play'd the devil ere now, in a Mystery, in Queen Mary's time. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* xx. (1846) II. 211 The sacred plays, or mysteries, so popular throughout Europe, in the midddle ages. 1875 A. W. Ward *Eng. Dram. Lit.* I. 23 Properly speaking, Mysteries deal with Gospel events only... Miracle Plays, on the other hand, are concerned with incidents derived from the legends of the saints of the Church.

11. = Medicine *sb.* 4, 4 b. (Cf. *mystery-man.*)

1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Indians* I. xii. 87 The whole village ..with its medicines (or mysteries) and scalp-poles waving over my head. *Ibid.* xv. 106, I..have been regularly installed medicine or mystery.

12. In technical use. a. A kind of fly for salmon fishing. b. An alloy of platinum, tin, and copper, imitating gold. c. A kind of plum cake.

a. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* xi. (1880) 427 No. 1 is called The Mystery. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 446/1 Lightly dressed flies .such as the Sun-fly and the Mystery.

b. 1885 *Standard* 8 Apr. 6/4 There was not a particle of gold in it. It was made of a composition called 'mystery', composed of platinum, tin, and copper.

c. 1889 R. Wells *Bread & Biscuit Baker's Assist.* 58 Mystery or Cheap Plum Cake at 3*d* per lb. 8 lbs. of common flour, 3 lbs. of brown sugar, 1 lb. of lard [etc.].

III. 13. *attrib.*, as *mystery-monger*, *-priest*; **mystery gold** = 11 b; **mystery-man**, one who works or has to do with 'mysteries', *esp.* a conjuror, a medicine-man; **mystery-play** = sense 10.

1887 J. Hutchison *Pract. Banking* III. 681 *note*, A great number of spurious sovereigns and half-sovereigns are in circulation... Those made of '*mystery gold'..stand the tests of the ordinary acids. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Indians* I. vi. 39 Their physicians, who are also medicine (or *mystery) men. 1865 J. Bright in *Daily Tel* 13 July, Mr. Disraeli..is what among a tribe of Indians would be called the 'mystery man'. 1772 Nugent *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 362 He was..a whisperer, and a *mystery-monger. 1885 *Expositor* 1 Sept. 191 We are no muttering mystery mongers. 1852 Yonge *Cameos* IV. ix. (1877) 108 Keillar was summoned before Cardinal Beaton..for having written a *mystery-play. 1751 Lavington *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. 385 Jannes and Jambrees, who opposed Moses, when the Jews were expelled Egypt, were Egyptian *Mystery-Priests.

Mystery[4] (mi·stəri). Forms: as in prec. Also 9 *arch.* **mistery.** [ad. med.L. *misterium*, altered form of *ministerium* (Minister *sb.*[1]) by confusion with *mystērium* Mystery[1]. In senses 2–4 there was prob. confusion with *maistrie*, Mastery.

In med.L. *misterium* was a form commonly used with senses 2 and 3.]

† 1. Service, occupation; office, ministry. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars T.* 821 Preestes been aungeles, as by the dignitee of hir misterye. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 195 Paphnucius goenge to visitte a broper laborynge in infirmite, causede the sonne to stonde stille thro his preyer, un tille that he hade fullefillede his mistery. 1509 Fisher *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 309 [She] was borne vp in to the countre aboue with the blessyd aungelles deputed to that holy mystery. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* K vii b, None should be taken from the misterie and office that he occupied.

† b. Something helpful. *Obs.*

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxiv. 122 We..may not neglect so great a misterie for our owne health, as exercise is.

2. Handicraft; craft, art, (one's) trade, profession, or calling. Now *arch.*

The identity of the word in the first quot. is doubtful; cf. the variants.

a 1375 *Cursor M.* 13142 (Fairf.) Ho daunsed & sange to tumble with-al, .for ho sa wele hir mystri [*Cott.* mister, *Gött.* maistri] coupe. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xliii. 171 (Harl. MS.) He sente messageris to loke yf eny swiche myght be founde, þat coude make swiche a shirte, but they coude fynde noon, but that they wer..vncunnynge in the mystery. 1536 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 27 Brought up in some good literature occupacion or misterie. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 128 Bristowe had a greate trade by making of poyntes, and was the cheifest misterie that was exercised in the towne. 1594 West *2nd Pt Symbol.* § 220 Unto the name of the partie indicted must be vnited the addition of his estate, degree, or misterie. 1609 Tourneur *Funerall Poeme* Wks. 1878 I. 179 And out of his owne morall character He might have learn'd his mysterie of warre. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) Pref. 1 That noble Science or Mystery of the healing mans body. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 41 That great and admirable mystery, the Law. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1662) I. xvi. 48 Seeing the whole mistery of Heraldry dwells more in the region of fancie, than judgment. 1727–52 Chambers *Cycl., Additions & Mystery*, are such as scrivener, painter, mason, and the like. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* 33 The Invention of Men has been sharpening and improving the Mystery of Murder. 1800 Coleridge *Piccolom.* I. ii, The sum of war's whole trade and mystery. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* vi. (1876) I. 326 Those arts of management which his successors have always reckoned so essential a part of their mystery. 1872 Tennyson *Last Tourn.* 327 Thy Paynim baird Had such a mastery of his mystery That he could harp his wife up out of hell.

b. *Art and mystery*: a formula usually employed in the indentures by which apprentices are bound to a trade, also *transf.* (Cf. Mystery[1] 8.)

1607 *Borough Deeds Maldon* (Essex) Bundle 148 No. 5 [To] instruct the said John Wormell in the said science misterye and trade of a woollen draper. 1660 R. May (*title*) The Accomplisht Cook, or the art and mystery of cookery [etc.]. 1680 Cotton (*title*) The Compleat Gamester...To which is Added, The Arts and Mysteries of Riding [etc.]. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 426 This is usually done to persons of trade, in order to learn their art and mystery. 1836 Bouvier *Law Dict.* II. 196/2 Masters..bind themselves in the indentures with their apprentices to teach them their art, trade, and mystery.

† c. Skill, art. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. vi. 68 If you thinke your mysterie in stratagem, can bring this instrument of honour againe into his natiue quarter. 1604 Ford & Dekker *Sun's Darling* IV. i (1656) 33 Mistery there, like to another nature, Confects the substance of the choicest fruits, In a rich candy. 1661 T. Campion *Setting of Mus.* in Playford *Skill Mus.* (1662) 93 We must consider whether the Bass doth rise or fall, for in that consists the mystery.

3. A trade guild or company. *arch.* or *Hist.*

14.. *Rolls of Parlt* V. 390/2 By the sight of Men of the same Misterie. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) Banes 59 That by twentye fower occupations, artes, craftes or misterie, these pagente shulde be played. 1530 in S. Young *Ann. Barber-Surgeons* (1890) 570 The Maisters and Wardens of the misterie or Crafte of Barbor Surgions of the Citie of London. 1553 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 259 M. Sebastian Cabota.. gouernour of the mysterie and companie of the Marchants aduenturers. 1618 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XVII. 78 The Master and Wardens of the Misterie of Stationers. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. 29 Each Company or Mystery hath a Master annually chosen from among themselves. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xix, President of the mystery of the workers in iron.

4. *attrib.*: † **mystery-man** *nonce-wd.* (see quot.).

1626 Bacon *New Atl.* (1650) 33 Wee have Three that Collect the Experiments of all Mechanicall Arts; And also of Liberall Sciences; [etc.]. .These we [*sc.* the people of 'New Atlantis'] call *Mystery-men.

Mystes (mi·stīz). [L., a. Gr. *μύστης*, agent-n. f. **μυϊ-*, root of *μύειν* to close (the lips or eyes): the primary sense is prob. 'one vowed to keep silence'. Cf. Gr. *μυεῖν* (*μύειν*) to initiate into mysteries.] One initiated into mysteries.

1676 Glanvill *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* IV. 41 Abraham (as Grotius collects from Ancient History) a great Mystes in the Knowledge of the Stars. 1677 B. Riveley *Serm. Funeral Bp. Norwich* 26 There are few kinds of Literature but he was a *Mystes* in them. 1778 Apthorp *Lett. on Prev. Christ.* (1778) 360 After having undergone the formalities, the aspirant became a *mystes*. 1904 *Expositor* Apr. 256 The instructions were given to the *mystes* [etc.].

Mysti, obs. form of Misty.

Mystic (mi·stik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 **mystyke**, **-ik**, 5 **-ike**, 4 **mistyk**, 6 **-ik**, 7 **mysticke**, **-ique**, **misticke**, **-ique**, 7–8 **-ick**, **mystick**, 4– **mystic.** [a. OF., F. *mystique* = It. *mistico*, Sp. *místico*, Pg *mystico*, ad. L. *mysticus*, a. Gr. *μυστικός*, f. *μύστης* Mystes.]

A. *adj.*

1. Spiritually allegorical or symbolical; of the nature of, or characteristic of, a sacred mystery; pertaining to the mysteries of the faith. Also (more definitely) = Mystical *a.* 1, but now somewhat rhetorical in tone.

1382 Wyclif *Bible, Ep. Jerome* vii, James, Petre, Joon, Jude, seuene epistlis maden as wel mistik as redi [orig. *tam mysticas quam succinctas*]. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* ix. 37 To rendre theym from theyr lacyuyte, in-to pudike, mystike, and shamefaste chastyte. 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 36 Not in a mistik allegory. 1552 Abp Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 16 The haly kirk is callit the mistike bodye and spouse of Christ. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. 69 b, The holy Scripture dooth teache a more hygher and mysticall [orig. *reconditam*] consyderation. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* VII. xcii, For genuine Divinity Shall be engag'd, but in a mistick fashion, In all the bus'ness of his Generation. 1656 Cowley *Davideis* II. 48 Thy right hand does hold The mystick Scepter of a Cross of Gold. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y., Sues. in Whitsun week*, The mystic Dove Hovering His gracious brow above. 1849 Caswall *Lyra Cath.* 55 Offerings of mystic meaning:—Incense doth the God disclose [etc.]. 1879 Farrar *St Paul* I. 3 The mystic union of the soul with Christ.

b. *Mystic testament* [= F. *testament mystique*]: in the law of Louisiana, a sealed testament.

1856 Bouvier *Law Dict.* II. 581/1 A mystic testament is also called a solemn testament, because it requires more formality than a nuncupative testament. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 574/1 A special form of will, borrowed from Roman law, called the mystic or sealed will.

2. Pertaining to the ancient religious mysteries or to other occult rites or practices; occult, esoteric.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 79 Drinke three, or three thrice told, A mysticke law of old. 1627 Drayton *Moone-Calfe, Bat. Agincourt*, etc. 175 When turning ouer his most mistique bookes, Into the secrets of his Art he lookes. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. iv. Wks. 1851 IV. 73 Their filthines was hid, but the mystick reason thereof knew to their Sages. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., His Fare-well to Sack*, 'Tis thou, alone, who with thy Mistick Fan, Work'st more then Wisdome, Art, or Nature can. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XI. 59 And mutter'd vows, and mystick song apply'd To grisly Pluto, and his gloomy bride. 1785 Burns *Addr. Deil* xiv, When Masons' mystic word an' grip, In storms an' tempests raise you up. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* V. xxvii, Can'd not the Ladye to betray Her mystic arts in view of day. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. iii. 65 The mystic rites of Demeter. 1875 Mansel *Gnostic Heresies* iii. 41 Some of these..prepare a bridal chamber, and perform certain mystic rites of initiation.

† 3. Secret, concealed. *Obs.* (Cf. Mystical 4.)

a 1625 Fletcher *Noble Gent.* IV. v. (1647) 42/2 These are but illusions to give couller To your most mistickе leacherie! 1697 Dryden *Virg. Æneid* I. 357, I have search'd the mystic rolls of Fate [L. *fatorum arcana*].

4. The distinctive epithet of that branch of theology which relates to the direct communion of the soul with God; hence, pertaining to or connected with this branch of theology. Now *rare*; cf. Mystical 5.

1639 N. N. tr *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 29 Saint Bridget hath written so well of the Mistick Theology, that even the learnedest men admire her doctrine. 1727–52 Chambers *Cycl., Mystic theology* denotes a refined and sublime kind of divinity, professed by the mystics. 1765 Maclaine tr *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. xiii. II. iii. § 4 The Mystic doctors carried this visionary method of interpreting scripture to the greatest height. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* VIII. v, The difficult and mystic work which bore the name of Dionysius the Areopagite.

5. Of hidden meaning or nature; enigmatical, mysterious. (Cf. Mystical 2.)

a 1631 Donne *Elegies* viii. Poems (1633) 55 Foole, thou didst not understand The mystique language of the eye nor hand. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* I. 187 The antient Sages and Philosophers were obscure and mystick in their Stile. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Mag.* I. iii. 66 These mystick Characters were the Original of all the Hyeroglyphick Writing. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* (1820) II. 61 Her mind..rejected the mystic and turbulent promptings of imagination. 1807 tr. *Three Germans* I. 48 He sighed for the explanation to Holstein's mystic conduct. 1810 Sir A. Boswell *Edinb. Poet. Wks.* (1871) 53 [In the game of hopscotch] There, on the pavement, mystic forms are chalk'd. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxviii, Is there no leech here who can tell us the ingredients of this mystic unguent? 1874 Black *Pr. Thule* iii, The room, too, in which this mystic Princess sat, was strange and wonderful.

b. In recent use: Inspiring an awed sense of mystery.

1842 Tennyson *Morte d'Arth.* 144 An arm Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.*

xxxvi. 249 At midnight—strange, mystic hour, when the veil between the frail present and the eternal future grows thin. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 380 Such is the mystic voice which is always murmuring in his ears.

B. *sb.*

†1. Mystical meaning; mystical representation.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 630 Cryst and his membrys, men, O body bebe me mystyke *Ibid.* 837 To be folke bat torneb al to cryst Ine be body of mystyke. *Ibid.* 2157 Pys ylke bok be mistyk ys Of bese sacramentis.

2. Originally, a 'mystic doctor', an exponent of mystical theology; also, one who maintains the validity and the supreme importance of mystical theology. Hence, in extended application: One who, whether Christian or non-Christian, seeks by contemplation and self-surrender to obtain union with or absorption into the Deity, or who believes in the possibility of the spiritual apprehension of truths that are inaccessible to the understanding.

1679 PENN *Addr. Prot* II. (1692) 146 Taulerus, Thomas a Kempis, and othere Misticks in that Communion. 1724 R. FIDDES *Pract Disc.* II 380 Those mysticks who would discard the passions of hope and fear. 1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. XV. I. i. § 11 The Mystics were defended against their adversaries, the Dialecticians, partly by the Platonics. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 128 An Indian mystic. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* I. Pref. p. v, The way in which mystics reduced themselves to utter inactivity 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 595 He is no mystic or ascetic seeking absorption in the divine nature 1899 INGE *Chr. Mysticism* VII 258 To the true mystic, life itself is a sacrament.

3. *occas.* One initiated into mysteries

1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 327 A mystic—according to the Greek etymology—should signify one who is initiated into mysteries. 1871 JOWETT *Plato* I. 381 This was the meaning of the founders of the mysteries when they said, 'Many are the wand bearers but few are the mystics.'

Mystic: see MYSTICK.

Mystical (mi·stikăl), *a.* Also 5–8 **misti-**, 6 **myste-**, **mysty-**. [Formed as prec.: see -ICAL.]

1. Having a certain spiritual character or import by virtue of a connexion or union with God transcending human comprehension. said esp. with reference to the Church as the Body of Christ, and to sacramental ordinances (Cf. MYSTIC *a.* 1)

1529 MORE *Suppl Soulys* Wks. 327/2 Christes mistical body that is his church. 1549 *Bk Com. Prayer, Communion*, All they whyche bee of the mistycall body of thy sonne. 1550 SENONOYS tr. *Godly Sayings* (1846) 118 The mystycal or sacramental breade. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxvii. § 7 A true..participation of Christ, who thereby imparteth himselfe..as a mistickall head vnto euery soule that receiueth him 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch., Superl.*, Approach, and taste The churches mysticall repast 1660 COKE *Power & Subj.* 77 These two individual persons, by the law of God, are made one mystical person, of which the husband is head. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 901/1 This mystical body, the Catholic Church. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 165 They eat the mystical supper.

b. (Spiritually) allegorical or symbolical.

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) viii. 333 Dauid prophesied that kinges from Tharsis and Araby with misticall giftes shall come and present that Lord. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks 160/2 The misticall gestures and seremonies vsed in the masse 1530 PALSGR. Introd. p xvi, The nombre of thre, whiche of all other is most mystycall 1555 SAUNDERS *Let.* in *Coverdale's Lett Martyrs* (1564) 904 Though he stand behynd the wal and hyde himselfe (as Salomon saieth in his mystical ballade). 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. xi. 12 To make up the rotundity of so sacred, and mystical a number. 1690 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* III Concl. 113 'Tis plain to me in the Apocalypse, that Mystical Babylon is to be consum'd by fire. 1861 E GARRETT *Bible & its Critics* I. 32 The mystical horseman in the Apocalypse.

c. In the interpretation of Scripture, applied to the spiritual or allegorical sense which is held to underlie the obvious or literal meaning.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, Leest he wolde lene all togyder to the litteral sense of scripture, and not to ye spiritual or mistical sense. 1553 WILSON *Rhet* 62 b, Some do use after the literal sense to gather a misticall understandyng. 1668–3 SOUTH *Serm* (1727) V 53, I profess not myself either skilled, or delighted, in mystical Interpretations of Scripture. 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph.* 620 S. Jerome gives here the mystical meaning.

2. Having an unseen, unknown, or mysterious origin, character, effect, or influence; of dark import, obscure meaning, or occult influence. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (Cf. MYSTIC *a.* 5.)

a 1500–34 *Coventry Corpus Chr. Plays* (1902) 12/341 Were mystecall vnto youre haryng,—Of the natevete off a kyng. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 33 In the serchyng out of secrete and misticall thynges, their wyttes excellyd. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* (1592) Ep. Ded. p. v, Least the matters which in some cases are misticall enough of themselues by reason of their owne profoundnesse, might haue ben made more obscure. 1643 J. M *Sov. Salve* 21 While they mature.. such their mysticall and pernicious designes. 1727 SHUCKFORD *Hist. World* I. Pref. p. l, Instead of supporting them with Reason and Argument, they had them expressed in mystical Sentences. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 104 [He] has not only traduc'd us, but made the whole affair so dark and mystical, that [etc.]. 1824 Miss FERRIER *Inher.* xxxiv, Struck with the mystical fragments of speech she had bestowed on him 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* I, I would..we had that mystical needle which mariners talk of. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* X. i, That illness had been both preceded and followed by mystical presentiments of the evil days [etc.].

†b. Of a person: Obscure in speech or in style.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 111 Though I dare not here plainly the knot unbinde, Yet in my writeing I wyll not be so Mysticall, But that [etc.]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 18 Such mysticall Mist-all and Misse-all Interpreters. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 96 A Physitian, that would be Mysticall, prescribeth, for the Cure of the Rheume, that a Man should walk Continually upon a Camomill alley, Meaning, that he should put Camomill within his Socks.

3. Connected with mysterious or occult rites or practices. (Cf. MYSTIC *a.* 2.)

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* III. vi 386/2 Their mysticall apparaile, & their sundrie offices. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 48 Too you for wytnesse do I cal, you mystical altars. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 600 Mystical dance, which yonder starrie Spheare Of Planets and of fixt in all her Wheeles Resembles nearest. 1740 LADY HARTFORD *Corr.* (1806) II. 10 The Court and army danced what they called a mystical dance. 1802 CAMPBELL *Lochiel's Warn.* 55 'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore, And coming events cast their shadows before. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 192 Their smell when burnt, and the mystical cloud of smoke, were universally esteemed.

†4. Secret, unavowed, concealed; = MYSTIC *a* 3.

1611 *Second Maiden's Trag.* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 419 Confess, thou mystical panderess! *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 38 This is the State of the External and Apparent Government of Ireland. But the Internal and Mystical Government of Ireland is thus.

5. = MYSTIC *a.* 4. Also, pertaining to or characteristic of mystics (see MYSTIC *sb* 2); relating to, or of the nature of, mysticism.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 572 So many are the interpretations in their mysticall Theologie, that Truth must needs be absent, which is but One. 1647 CRESSY *Exomologesis* lxxv 635 Mysticall Theology being nothing else in generall but certaine rules by the practise whereof a vertuous Christian might atteine to a nearer conversation with God. 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* IX. xvi. 179 His soul imployed in mysticall meditations. *c* 1710 BURNET *Autobiogr.* in *Suppl. Hist.* (1902) 473 With my ascetick course of life I joined the reading all the Misticall Authors I could find; in particular all Teresa's works. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 50 The mystical Pythagoras, and the allegorising Plato. 1844 W. G. WARD *Ideal of Chr. Ch.* 326 Mystical theology is the ascetic theology of those, who are unusually advanced in the Christian course, and leading a life of unearthly and noble sanctity. 1884 *Encycl. Brit* XVII. 129/2 The intuition or ecstasy or mystical swoon which appears alike among the Hindus, the Neo Platonists, and the mediæval saints 1904 ILLINGWORTH *Chr. Char.* ix. 182 Both [St Paul and St. John] were men the basis of whose life was profoundly mystical.

Mysticality (mistikæ·liti). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] Mysticalness.

1834 *Fraser's Mag* X. 425 There is a fashion of mysticality in modern writers of verse which is in very bad taste. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 Nov 3 Those who care for 'mysticality'—as an American writer would say.

Mystically (mi·stikăli), *adv.* [-LY.²]

1. In a mystic manner or sense; with mystic or symbolical meaning or representation. (With reference to spiritual things.)

1552 HULOET, Misticallye, *typice.* 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 227 Euen as we are the bodies and members of Christ, and that is spiritually and mystically. 1583 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 2001/2 *The fat priest.* I pray the what is mystically? *Wood.* I take mistically to be the fayth that is in vs, that the world seeth not, but God onely. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* 297 He that was mystically slaine in Abel. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount of Life* V Wks. 1701 I. 34/1 [The union] of two distinct Natures, and Persons; by one Spirit, Mystically. *a* 1721 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 97 When Saints of all their Sins releas'd On Jesus mystically feast. 1895 SALMOND *Chr Doctr Immortality* V. ii. 534 In virtue of their being mystically or representatively in Christ as their Head.

†b. *transf.* and *gen.* Symbolically, metaphorically, figuratively. *Obs.*

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 23 They supposed all wisedome to be included mystically in that diuine instinction, wherewith they thought their *Vates* to bee inspyred. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) A 4 b, Why he doth speake mysticallye. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg* Introd., Moses in writing the History of the Creation did mystically teach the whole progress of the Metallick Art. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut Mor.* (1731) 58 He doth not mean Mystically in this, but Physically.

2. Mysteriously, obscurely, incomprehensibly. (Often used vaguely.)

1517 WATSON tr *Barclay's Shyp of Folys* A ij, I desyre alway and appetyteth newe inuencyons compyled mystycally. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Briefe Decl. Sacr.* (1550) D ij, Many of the olde doctors spake so mistycallye that they seame sometymes to affirme plainly, that it is but bred and wine only and sometyme that it is hys very body and bloud. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxi. 89 Some such are mistically domme. 1652 CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I 3 Your Lordship speaks mystically, will it please you to be plain a little? 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV xii, Still mystically senseless and impudent. 1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & Leonora* I. 57 They adjourned to the stable, to review the beast that had been so mystically introduced. 1884 SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 494 Faust. was, as mystically, as awfully sombre as any of those plays of Calderon.

†b. *Eccl.* In a low or inaudible voice, secretly.

1657 SPARROW *Bk. Common Prayer* 102 The Priest should say it μυστικῶς secretly and mystically.

3. With mystic rites. *rare.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1859) 241, I have arrows mystically dipt.

Mysticalness (mi·stikălnĕs). *rare.* [-NESS.] The quality or condition of being mystical.

1608 *2nd Pt. Def. of Ministers' Reasons Refus. Subscr.* 78 Those bookes..have..as greate a promyse of blessing vpon the reading of them, notwithstanding their mysticalnes, as any other. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. 246 Marke the mysticalnesse of this speech. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* p. v, Abstruseness and ingenious mysticalness.

Mysticete[1] (mi·stisīt). Formerly also in L. form. [ad. mod.L. *mysticētus*, a. Gr. μυστίκητος (in old edd. of Aristotle *Hist. Anim.* III. xii, where mod. edd. read ὁ μῦς τὸ κῆτος, 'the "mouse" (*i. e.* the whale so called)'.

The identity of the animal referred to by Aristotle has not been determined. In old Latin translations μυστίκητος was rendered *musculus piscis* and was thus associated with the animal so named by Pliny ('the whale's guide').]

1. The Arctic Right Whale, *Balæna mysticetus.*

[1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 754/2 *Balæna*..1. The mysticetus, or common whale.] 1815 W SCORESBY in *Mem. Wernerian Soc.* (1818) II 963 The huge Mysticetus, or Whalebone Whale. 1820 — *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I 459 The colour of the Mysticetus is velvet-black, grey, and white, with a tinge of yellow

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* I 567/2 The Mysticete, or common Whalebone-Whale. 1894 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 599/3 The 'Old Greenland Sea', where the mysticete had formerly been slain in such prodigious numbers

2. One of the *Mysticete* (see next); a whalebone whale or mystacocete.

1876 *Van Beneden's Anim Parasites* 58 The singular mysticete recently distinguished by the name of *Rhachianectes glaucus.* 1885 J. G. WOOD in *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 549 The Greenland whale (*Balæna mysticetus*), the type of the Mysticetes.

‖ **Mysticete**[2] (mistisī·tī), *sb pl.* [mod.L., a. Gr *μυστικήτη, pl. of μυστίκητος (see prec.).] The suborder of cetaceans consisting of the whalebone whales: opposed to the *Denticete* or toothed whales. Cf. MYSTACOCETE.

(Used by Scoresby app only as pl. of *mysticetus.*)

1820 W SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 211 The difference of proportion existing between the heads and bodies of some mysticete. 1864 J. E. GRAY in *Proc. Zool Soc* 198 [Cetacea] Sub-order I. Cete..Sect. I. Mysticete...[p. 231] Sect. II. Denticete.

Mysticism (mi·stisiz'm). [f. MYSTIC + -ISM. Cf. F. *mysticisme*, G. *mysticismus.*]

1. The opinions, mental tendencies, or habits of thought and feeling, characteristic of mystics; mystical doctrines or spirit; belief in the possibility of union with the Divine nature by means of ecstatic contemplation; reliance on spiritual intuition or exalted feeling as the means of acquiring knowledge of mysteries inaccessible to intellectual apprehension.

1736 H. COVENTRY *Philemon* Conv. I. II. 59 How much nobler a Field of Exercise..are the seraphic Entertainments of Mysticism and Extasy than the mean and ordinary Practice of a mere earthly and common Virtue! 1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. XVII. II. I. i. § 51 This female apostle of Mysticism [*sc.* Madame Guyon] derived all her ideas of religion from the feelings of her own heart. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* IV. III. § 55 IV. 230 The scepticism of Malebranche is merely ancillary to his mysticism. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref* III. 95 He was not only susceptible of the sublimest mysticism, but his whole soul was steeped in it 1890 *Guardian* 25 June 1030 He makes no attempt to show..that the Mysticism of Swedenborg is the only alternative to the Agnosticism of Professor Huxley. 1899 INGE *Chr. Mysticism* II. 44 The Gospel of St John is the charter of Christian Mysticism.

2. As a term of reproach. a From the hostile point of view, mysticism implies self-delusion or dreamy confusion of thought; hence the term is often applied loosely to any religious belief to which these evil qualities are imputed. b. Sometimes applied to philosophical or scientific theories alleged to involve the assumption of occult qualities or mysterious agencies of which no rational account can be given.

1763 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* III. ii. Wks. 1788 IV. 706 With an incredible appetite devouring the trash dropt from every species of Mysticism. 1763 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 28 Aug. (1827) III. 140 The same poison of Mysticism has extinguished the last spark of life. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 381 The grounding of any theory or belief on accidents and anomalies of individual sensations or fancies, and the use of peculiar terms invented or perverted from their ordinary significations, for the purpose of expressing these idiosyncracies, and pretended facts of interior consciousness, I name Mysticism. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* VIII. (1846) I. 367 An acute and subtile perception was often clouded by mysticism and abstraction. 1855 M. PATTISON in *Oxford Ess.* 258 That deluge of crude speculation and vague mysticism which pervades the philosophical and religious literature of the day 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII. 120 The terrorism, revivalism, mysticism, or self-concentration which sometimes pose as religion.

Mysticist (mi·stisist). *rare*—[1]. [f. MYSTIC + -IST.] An advocate of mystical interpretation.

1860 WILLIAMS in *Ess. & Rev.* 64 The later mysticists charitably prayed for Hillel, because his expositions had been historical.

Mysticity (misti·sĭti). [f. MYSTIC + -ITY, after F. *mysticité.*] The quality of being mystic or mystical.

1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 108/2 [transl. French] That zeal, that *Mysticity*, those extraordinary follies, which one would think proper only for the dark and barbarous ages. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 1, I will endeavour to 'make note' of their tenets, though many of them escaped me through their mysticity. 1885 PATER *Marius* I. 115 Flavian had caught something of the sonorous organ-music of the medieval Latin, and therewithal something of its unction and mysticity of spirit. 1891 *Temple Bar* Mar. 434 The mysticity of the place being merely Leonardesque.

Mysticize (mi·stiṣəiz), *v.* [f. MYSTIC *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render mystical; to introduce a mystical element into, give a mystic meaning to.

1680 DODWELL *On Sanchoniathon* (1691) 66 By Mysticizing the Κοσμογονία of Moses to a sense not very distant from that received among the wisest Philosophers. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) I. 49 They thus agree in the point of mysticising the prophetic day. 1830 S. R. MAITLAND *Twelve Hundred & Sixty Days* 46 You are obliged to get rid of the days, and to mysticise all the periods. 1903 *Jrnl Hellenic Stud.* XXIII. 313 Not even an Orphic attempted to mysticize the shovel or the fork.

Hence **My·sticising** *ppl. a.*

1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 23 His fancifully mysticising plan of a cathedral 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. xxxvii. 227 St Paul's methods. involve a mysticising idealisation of 1,500 years of history.

Mystic(k (mi·stik). [ad. F. *mistic, -ique*: see MISTICO.] = MISTICO.

1828 W. IRVING *Visit to Palos* in *Life & Voy. C. Columbus* (1849) III. 459 Two or three picturesque barks, called mystics, with long latine sails. *Ibid.* 460.

My·sticly, *adv. rare.* [f. MYSTIC *a.* + -LY 2.] Mystically.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 20 Of this doghtere some tyme sange Salomon mistikly. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I 1 389 Nor shall he keep his man's shape more, when he First feels the iron wrought so mysticly.

My·stico-, combining form of Gr. *μυστικό-ς* MYSTIC, denoting 'partly mystical and partly . . .', or 'mystically', as *mystico religious* adj.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I xx. II. 160 The mystico-religious poetry of Greece. 1861 *Chamb. Encycl* II. 212/1 His *Biblia Pauperum*, or 'Poor Man's Bible', is a mystico-allegoric explanation of the plain contents of the sacred books. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 196 Psychopaths of the litigious, erotic, and jealous, mystico-religious and other types.

Mystific (misti·fik). *rare*—1. [f. after MISTIFY: see -FIC.] A mystifier; one given to mystification.

a 1849 POE *Mystification* Wks. 1864 IV. 253 In no instance before that of which I speak, have I known the habitual mystific escape the natural consequences of his manœuvres.

So **Mysti·fically** *adv.*, in a mistifying manner.

1880 Miss BROUGHTON *Second Thoughts* I. I. ii 29 'Let us look at it, Gill', says the squire, taking the card in his turn, and also mystifically reading it.

Mystification (mi·stifikā·ʃən). [ad. F. *mystification*, n. of action of *mystifier* MYSTIFY *v.*2]

1. The action of mystifying a person, playing upon his credulity, or throwing dust in his eyes.

1815 *Paris Chit chat* (1816) III. 163 Old recollections.. made me an excellent subject for mystification. 1826 J. GILCHRIST *Lect.* 52 Special pleading of advocates, whose main talent is quibbling and mystification. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i. 10 He was punished for assuming a character for purposes of mystification. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Apr. 5/2 The whole manifesto..was regarded by the public as a piece of grandiloquent mystification.

b. An instance of this.

1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII 382 Having amused himself with a mystification (or what is in England vulgarly called a hoax). 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 122 Of all the mystifications with which man is acquainted, Voltaire thought life itself the greatest. 1876 BLACK *Madcap Violet* xv. 138 The sweetheart is impatient of these mystifications, and wishes her to promise to marry him.

2. The condition or fact of being mystified.

1817 SCOTT 1 Jan. in *Fam. Lett* (1894) I. xiii 399 The mystification of those who would see very far into the millstone is sufficiently diverting. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. by Boz, Tuggs's at Ramsgate*, The Tuggs's went to bed..in a state of considerable mystification and perplexity. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom Singer* II. i. 4 They never left Italy at all, it seems. I am rather mystified, and I hate mystification.

Mystificator (mi·stifikā·tə). *rare.* [ad. F. *mystificateur*, f. *mystifier* MYSTIFY 2.] A mystifier.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 122 Lawyers, physicians, and divines, are mystificators of the first order. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 2/1 A special word or two with regard to Lockwood as a mystificator.

So **My·stificatory** *a.*, mystifying.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 270 [Coleridge's] confidences to Captain Medwin and Mr. Leigh Hunt, were of this mystificatory class. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 492 Your verses.. say all this, only in much more mystificatory language.

Mystified (mi·stifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. MYSTIFY *v.*2]

1. Bewildered, puzzled, perplexed.

1863 *Conf. Ticket of Leave Man* 142 Having slipped a couple of sovereigns into the hand of the bewildered and mystified Sergeant Jobson. 1902 *Munsey's Mag.* XXVI. 586/2 What have you two in your heads? asked the mystified lady.

2. Made obscure.

1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* III xii. 182 The intentionally mystified language of the Biographer.

Mystifier (mi·stifəi,ə1). [f MYSTIFY 2 + -ER 1.] One who mystifies by practical joking or otherwise. Also, one who or a thing which causes perplexity or bewilderment.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 116 In our own history, Oliver Cromwell shines the prince of mystifiers. 1856 FARADAY in H. B. Jones *Life* (1870) II. 366 That phrase *polarity* in its present undefined state is a great mystifier 1859 HARE *Guesses* (ed. 5) 213 He is not a mystic, but a mystifier. 1886 *Pall Mall G* 23 June 1/1 If Demos is mystified much longer he will vote against his mystifier.

Mystify (mi·stifəi), *v.*1 *rare.* Also 8 **mist-**. [f. MIST *sb* or MISTY *a.* + -FY.] Only in pa. pple.: Beclouded, befogged (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1734 NORTH *Life Ld Keeper North* (1742) 79 His Lordship was not so mistified, by his Amour, as not to discern these Arts. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xii, When gazing on them, mystified by distance, We enter on our nautical existence. 1893 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 284 As we went up, every thing was mystified and cloudy.

Mystify (mi·stifəi), *v.*2 (Also **mist-**.) [ad. F. *mystifier* (1772 in Hatz.-Darm.), irreg. f. *mystère* MYSTERY 1 or *mystique* MYSTIC: see -FY.

Often associated with Eng. *mist*: cf. prec.]

1. To bewilder or perplex intentionally; to play on the credulity of; to hoax, humbug.

1814 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 73 The noble Secretary *mystified* the house, as he had himself been *mystified* by his highness of Benevento 1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 262 He was sometimes thus wantonly imposed upon, or, to use a word which seems now to be naturalized, thus *mystified*. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 222 To bewilder, or, in the French phrase, to *mistify* the attentive world. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* 200 She has a tilt at him, jeering, joking, mystifying, obfuscating him. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. vii I. 218 Puebla was to choose his words—to hint at dark intrigues—to mystify the council.

absol. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 339 We would not swear that she was not secretly quizzing and mystifying all the time.

2. Of impersonal agencies: To bewilder, cause perplexity to. Chiefly *pass.*

1823 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1825) 293 The poor lad seemed quite mystified with his strange adventures. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* iii, Mr. Pickwick, who was considerably mystified by this very unpolite by-play 1876 *N. Amer. Rev* CXXIII. 112 This view led to positive evil in the observations of the late transit by mystifying the observers.

3. To wrap up or involve in mystery; to make mystical; to interpret mystically.

1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 237 The practice of mystifying the Scriptures must be named as an especial characteristic of monkish religion. 1855 W. IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* i, The fabulous age, in which vulgar fact becomes mystified, and tinted up with delectable fiction. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr* VIII viii. V 22 *note* d, The early life of Becket has been mystified by the imaginative tendencies of the age immediately following his own.

4. To involve in obscurity; to obscure the meaning or character of.

1827 SOUTHEY *Let. to H. Taylor* 12 Apr., The metapoliticians have dealt with their branch of policy as the metaphysicians have with their branch of philosophy,—they have muddled and mystified it 1828 C. WORDSW. *Chas. I*, 20 Why bring this perplexity into one of the simplest things in the world, by the only means through which it could be mystified? 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav* Ps xcviii. 2 We abhor those who mystify it [*sc.* the gospel].

Hence **My·stifying** *sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* xi, All this mystifying and blue-devilling of society. 1825 SCOTT *Diary* in Lockhart *Life* (1837) VI. 132 Another of Byron's peculiarities was the love of mystifying *c* 1827 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* (1882) CXXXI. 119 Such a mystifying cant of Hylozoism [etc.]. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I 317 The lines may be in Dibdin—I never could find them; but such is the mystifying fun Turner was so fond of.

†**Mystill.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. mod.L. *mistilio*, f. *mist-us* mixed.] = MASLIN 2.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 To eche grome and page vj d. and peyre bedys of mystill.

Mystily, obs. f. MISTILY. **Mystiltyne,** obs. f. MASLIN 1. **Mystlyone,** obs. f. MASLIN 2. **Mystorne,** obs. f. MISTURN. **Myss,** obs. pl. MOUSE *sb.* **Myssen,** obs. f. MIZEN. **Myt,** obs. f. MITE 2. **Mytan, -ayne,** etc., obs. ff. MITTEN. **Mytche,** obs. f. MUCH. **Myten,** etc., var. MITING; obs. ff. MITTEN. **Myter,** obs. f. METRE, MITRE.

Myth (miþ), *sb.* Also (*c*1840–65) **mythe.** [ad. mod.L. *mȳthus*: see MYTHUS. Cf. F. *mythe*.

The pronunc (miθ), formerly prevalent, is still sometimes heard The corresponding spelling *mythe* was affected by Grote and Max Müller (among others). Cf. also the following —

1838 T. KEIGHTLEY *Mythol.* (ed. 2) 1 Mythology is the science which treats of the *mythes* current among a people. 1846 — *Notes on Bucol & Georg. Virg.* p. vii, From the Greek μῦθος I have made the word *mȳthe*, in which however no one has followed me, the form generally adopted being *myth*.]

1. A purely fictitious narrative usually involving supernatural persons, actions, or events, and embodying some popular idea concerning natural or historical phenomena.

Properly distinguished from *allegory* and from *legend* (which implies a nucleus of fact) but often used vaguely to include any narrative having fictitious elements. For the Platonic myth see quot. 1905.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 44 These two stories are very good illustrations of the origin of myths, by means of which, even the most natural sentiment is traced to its cause in the circumstances of fabulous history. 1849 Miss MULOCK *Ogilvies* II. ii. 20 There is a German fairy fable of the Elle-women, who are all fair in front, but if you walk round them hollow as a piece of stamped leather. Perhaps this is a myth of young-lady-hood. 1856 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 84 Many mythes have thus been transferred to real persons, by a mere similarity of name. 1856 E. M. COPE in *Cambr. Ess.* 147 One of those myths or fables in which..Plato shadows forth the future condition of the human soul. 1866 *Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 312 The celebrated mythe or apologue called 'The Choice of Hercules', one of the most impressive exhortations in ancient literature to a life of labour and self-denial. 1899 BARING GOULD *Vicar of Morwenstow* vii. 195 It is chronicled in an old Armenian myth that the wise men of the East were none other than the three sons of Noe. 1905 J. A. STEWART *Myths of Plato* I The Myth is a fanciful tale, sometimes traditional, sometimes newly invented, with which Socrates or some other interlocutor interrupts or concludes the argumentative conversation in which the movement of the [Platonic] Drama mainly consists. *Ibid.* 2 The Platonic Myth is not illustrative—it is not Allegory rendering pictorially results already obtained.

b. in generalized use.

1840 W. H. MILL *Observ.* I. 118 The same non-historical region of philosophical myth. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. i. I. 67 It is neither history nor allegory, but simple mythe or legend. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* 7 Myth was the product of man's emotion and imagination, acted upon by his surroundings.

2. A fictitious or imaginary person or object.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* x. iii, As for Mrs. Primmins's bones, they had been myths these twenty years. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* iv. 165 The pronominal root is a philological myth. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Feb. 9/3 Parliamentary control was a myth.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *myth-creating* ppl. adj., *-maker, -making* vbl. sb. and ppl. adj.; **myth-history** (see MYTHISTORY).

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. i. I. 75 The Athenian mythe-creators. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* xi. 308 The myth-making power of the human mind. 1871 — *Prim. Cult.* I. 20 That the earliest myth-maker arose and flourished among more civilized nations. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 74 The myth-creating tendencies of the age.

†**Myth,** *a. Obs.* [var of METHE *a.*] Gentle.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 156 So meke and so mybe [*Bodl. MS.* mibi] a mayster to tray. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 693 All war merschallit to meit meikly and myth.

†**Myth,** *v.*1 *Sc. Obs.* [a. ON. *miðа.*]

1. *trans.* To show.

13 . *Guy Warw.* (1883) p. 396 Per nis no tong may telle in tale þe ioie þat was at þat bridale Wiþ menske & mirþe to miþe. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 871 Thoght he wes myghtles, his mercy can he thair myth. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lxvii, Gif that my spreit was blyith, The fewerous hew intill my face did myith All my male eis. 1513 — *Æneis* IX. vii. 14 The brycht helm in twynkland sterny nycht Mythis [Virgil *prodidit*] Eurilly with bemys schynand lycht.

2. To mark, notice.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 664 Scho durst nocht weill in presens till him kyth, Full sor scho dred or Sotheron wald him myth.

†**Myth,** *v.*2 *Sc. Obs. rare.* [var. MEITH *v.*] *trans.* To measure.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII Prol. 40 The myllar mythis the multur wyth a met scant.

Myth, obs. f. MIGHT, MITE 2, var. MITHE *v. Obs.*

Myther, var. MOIDER *v. dial.*

Mythic (mi þik), *a.* [ad. late L. *mȳthic-us*, a. Gr. *μῦθ-ικός*, f. *μῦθος* MYTHUS: see -IC. Cf. F. *mythique.*] = MYTHICAL.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. i. 2 Mythic, or Fabulous, Theologie, at first broached by the Poets. 1699 BAKER *Refl. Learning* x. 110 The times before these were the Mythic Ages, and are all Fable. 1775 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 97 The mythic heroes of Egypt. 1825 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem* (1836) II. 335 While yet poesy, in all its several species of verse, music, statuary, &c. continued mythic. 1840 W. H. MILL *Observ.* I. 7 To show the incredibility of his mythic theory as applied to the Gospels. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xviii. 344 *note*, Langebek tries..to rationalize the mythic pedigree of Earl Siward Digre. 1881 *Ch. Times* No. 967. 513 To reject the Gospels themselves as mythic.

Mythical (mi·þikăl), *a.* [f. late L. *mȳthicus*: see prec and -ICAL.]

1. Of the nature of, consisting of, or based on a myth or myths.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 438 M. Terentius Varro . distinguished three Kinds of Theology, the First Mythical or Fabulous, the Second Physical or Natural, and the Last Civil or Popular 1830 TUFNELL & LEWIS tr. *C. O. Müller's Doric Race* p. iv, The term *mythus*, and its derivative mythical, which have been naturalized by the German writers. 1832 *Philol. Mus.* I. 108 Mythical legends. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) v. 67 The biography of Zerdusht is altogether confused and mythical. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 10 A tradition, perhaps true, perhaps mythical, grew up, of Homer's blindness.

b. *transf.* Having no foundation in fact; fictitious.

1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxxii. 169 Her influence is mythical. 1889 *Academy* 15 June 411 The account of pheasants being captured by poachers lighting sulphur under their roosting-trees appears very mythical.

2. Of persons or times: Belonging to a period of which the accounts handed down are of the nature of myths; existing only in myth.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 712 This is an Old opinion derived down all along from the Heroick times (or, the Mythical Age). 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* ix. I 347 He seems to have been a rhetorical historian, who selected this half mythical subject. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. i. I. 1 The mythical world of the Greeks opens with the gods, anterior as well as superior to man. 1865 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* v. 43 Any theory which would represent them [*sc.* miracles] as due entirely to the imagination of his followers or of a later age..leaves Christ a personage as mythical as Hercules. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* 308 That Jesus Christ was no creature of the imagination or mythical aftergrowth.

3. Of writers, their methods: Dealing with or involving the use of myths.

1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* i. § 3. 20 If the narrative were free from all suspicion of mythical handling. 1888 *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 211/2 The grave Thucydides, least mythical of historians.

b. Applied to theories or views which regard narratives of supernatural events as myths.

1874 ROGERS *Orig. Bible* I. 36 The theory which attempts to account for their belief [*i.e.* in miracles] on mythical principles. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 592/1 The mythical theory that the Christ of the Gospels..was the unintentional creation of the early Christian Messianic expectation.

Hence **My·thicalism**, attachment to or belief in myths.

1896 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 633 All superstition, mythicalism, other-worldism, and all that savours of obscurantism.

Mythically (mi·þikăli), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.] In a mythical manner; by means of myths.

1847–54 WEBSTER. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 57/1 Ideas mythically expressed and explained. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App 772 A dispute between Robert and Cnut which could be connected, even mythically, with Cnut's death and Robert's pilgrimage.

Mythicism (mi·þisiz'm). [*f.* MYTHIC + -ISM.] The principle of attributing a mythical character to narratives of supernatural events.

1840 W. H. MILL *Observ.* I. Pref. 8 The anti-historic mythicism of Strauss.

Hence **Mythicist** (mi·þisist), an exponent of mythicism or mythical theories.

1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 74 No mythicist surely could have made what has been called the damaging admission that faith was an essential to their operation [*sc* of miracles]. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 3 332 Here we encounter the stiffest antagonism of the rationalist, the materialist, and the mythicist.

Mythicize (mi·þisəiz), *v.* [*f.* MYTHIC + -IZE.] *trans.* To turn into myth; to interpret mythically.

1840 W. H. MILL *Observ.* I 58 Christ's death his resurrection..are so mythicized as to drop the substance, making them 'no individual, but a divine and eternal history'. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 199 An English Bunsen or Strauss may mythicize or transcendentalize either the Old Testament or the New. 1891 F. K. CHEYNE *Orig. Psalter* 323 The storm-wind (mythicized sometimes as the cherub).

Hence **My·thicised** *ppl. a.*; **My·thicising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **My·thicizer.**

1840 W. H. MILL *Observ.* I. 4 The prepossession .with which the recent mythicizer of the Gospel undertakes his task. *Ibid.* 24 That mythicizing process. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* i. 25 If the Resurrection be merely a spiritual idea, or a mythicised hallucination. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* I. II. III. § 4. 271 The unconsciously creative mythicizing imagination

My·thico-, combining form of Gr *μῦθικό-ς* MYTHIC, used in the sense 'mythical and . . '.

1840 W. H. MILL *Observ.* (1861) 110 Our champion of mythico philosophical interpretation. 1855 LEWIS *Credib. Rom. Hist.* II 508 Mythico-historical narrative. 1895 A. NUTT in Kuno Meyer *Voy. Bran* I. 101 The mythico romantic literature of the Irish. *Ibid.* 196 A mythico-topographical survey of Ireland.

Mythifica·tion. *rare*—1. [*f.* MYTH *sb.* + -(I)FICATION.] The construction of myth.

1865 tr. *Strauss's New Life of Jesus* I. Introd. 126 Most especially have I represented the Gospel of John .as the culminating point of the evangelical mythification.

Mythism (mi·þiz'm). [*f.* MYTH *sb.* + -ISM.] = MYTHICISM. So **My·thist** = MYTHICIST; **My·thize** *v.* = MYTHICIZE *v.*

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1858) 204 He is careful not to insinuate that the old Greek Mythists had any notion of lecturing about the 'Philosophy of Criticism!' 1840 W. H. MILL *Observ.* (1861) 172 On the system of the mythists, these purely Jewish circumstances of the Nativity should have been told by the Hebrew Gospel. 1848 BROWNSON *Works* (1884) V. 256 The pure Evangelicism promised you has degenerated into pietism, mythism, rationalism. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 329 Some would paraboline, or rather indeed (to use the more proper term) mythize, the statements in the Book of Job.

Mythistory. *rare*—0. [ad. late L. *mȳthistoria*, a. Gr. *μυθιστορία*, *f. μῦθος* MYTH *sb.* + *ἱστορία* HISTORY.] (See quot.)

1731 BAILEY vol II, *Mythistory*, an history mingled with false fables and tales. [Hence as *myth-history* in Worcester 1846 and subsequent Dicts.]

Mytho- (məi·þo, mi·þo, miþ·), combining f. Gr. *μῦθος* MYTH, as in MYTHOLOGY, etc. A few compounds of occasional occurrence are placed here: **My·thoclast** [Gr. *-κλαστης* breaker], one who destroys or casts discredit upon myths; hence **Mythocla·stic** *a.* **Mythoge·nesis**, the production of myths. **Mytho·gony** [Gr. *-γονία* creation], the study of the origin of myths; hence **Mythogo·nic** *a.* **Mythohero·ic** *a.*, concerned with mythical heroes. **Mytho-histo·ric** *a.*, involving a mixture of myth and history. **Mythoma·niac**, one who is 'mad on' myths. **Mytho·meter**, a standard by which myths are judged. **Mythopa·storal** *a.*, combining mythic and pastoral elements. † **My·thoplasm**, the fabrication of myths.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 392 To give the *mythoclast his due. 1881 *Spectator* 15 Oct 1309/2 In this *mythoklastic age. 1887 *Mind* XII. 623 The cause of the extraordinary development in man of '*mythogenesis'. 1889 *N. & Q.* Ser. VII. VII. Advt. p. iv, The *mythogonic hypothesis presented by Professor Max Müller and other philologists. *Ibid.*, The author draws a sharp distinction between *mythogony and mythology. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 129 In the *mythoheroic poems, the great Heraclide family enjoyed all that fame which mythic poetry can give. 1876 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* vii. 167 Æschylus..is almost wholly epical or mythoheroic. 1838 T. KEIGHTLEY *Mythol.* (ed. 2) 304 Grecian history—of which the..*mytho-historic portion commences with the Dorian migration. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 88 *note*, When it is the fashion to insist that almost every one and everything bygone is a myth..we would humbly remind the *mythomaniacs that [etc.]. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 392 Even Elia's dissertation on the origin of the crackling is gravely brought under the..*mythometer of this degree of positive critic. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 716 The *mythopastoral class of Sanscrit plays. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, **Mythoplasm*, a fabulous narration of history.

Mythograph (mi·þŏgrɑf). [See next.] = next.

1891 tr. *De la Saussaye's Man. Sci. of Relig.* XXV. 207 The saying of an anonymous mythograph.

Mythographer (miþǫ·grăfəɹ). [*f.* Gr. *μῦθο-γράφο-ς*: see MYTH *sb.* and -GRAPHER.] A writer or narrator of myths.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. XV. (1687) 502/2 Those Mythographers, who..feigned three Women who made use of one Eye amongst them. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. VI. 72 Many of the first Mythographers confound the Universal Deluge, with that particular Floud of Deucalion. 1778 WARTON *Hist. Poetry* II. Emend. E 3, Fulgentius, Boccacio's favorite mythographer. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. VI. I. 208 The genealogy just given of Œneus. seems to have been followed generally by the mythographers. 1891 R. ELLIS in *Class Rev.* V. 457/2 Apollodorus (the Mythographer)

Mythographist (miþǫ·grăfist). [*f.* next + -IST.] One who practises mythography.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Apr. 454 The limited space afforded by coins and gems is, from one point of view, an advantage to the mythographist.

Mythography (miþǫ·grăfi). [ad. Gr. *μῦθο-γραφί-α*: see MYTHO- and -GRAPHY.] Representation or expression of myths in plastic art.

1851 NEWTON in Ruskin *Stones Venice* I. 401 In the language of Greek mythography, the wave pattern and the Mæander are sometimes used singly for the idea of water. 1881 *Academy* 12 Nov. 359/2 One essential condition of mythography has been almost wholly neglected,—we mean the dualistic aspect of every myth in its relations to art and literature respectively.

Mythologer (miþǫ· lŏdʒəɹ). [*f.* L. *mȳtholog-us*, a. Gr. *μῦθολόγ-ο-ς*: see MYTHO- and -LOGER.] A mythologist.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 207 If it be true as Mythologers [*marg.* Expounders of Morall Tales] affirme, that there was neuer any Hercules. 1680 DODWELL *On Sanchoniathon* (1691) 107 The most Antient and most Popular Opinions are most likely to have been intended by the Mythologers. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. I. 39 Later mythologers attributed a more numerous offspring to Lycaon. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* XI. 323 The popular views of the comparative mythologers.

Mythologian (miþŏlǫ·dʒiăn). *rare.* [Formed as prec. + -IAN.] A mythologist.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 568 Typhon neuer hewd Osiris into so many pieces as these vaine Theologians and Mythologians haue done. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. li. 411 Our ablest Mythologians. 1863 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. II. (1864) XI. 519 Quite opposed to this, the solar theory, is that proposed by Professor Kuhn, and adopted by the most eminent mythologians of Germany, which may be called the meteorological theory.

Mythologic (miþŏlǫ·dʒik), *a.* and *sb.* [Formed as next: see -IC.] **A.** *adj.* = MYTHOLOGICAL.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. I. 444 Though Love be all the worlds pretence, Mony's the Mythologic fence, The real substance of the shadow. 1669 GALE *Crt of Gentiles* I. I. II. 8 Mythologick Traditions of the first chapt of Genesis. 1728 SHUCKFORD *Hist. World* IV. 214 Such Schemes and Representations [*sc* of the Deities] could not be made, until the Mythologic Times. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 197 Taught at schools much mythologic stuff, But sound religion sparingly enough. 1847–8 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VIII. 163 The gay mythologic religion of Greece. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 84 So thoroughly does riddle-making belong to the mythologic stage of thought, that [etc.]. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* VI. 77 A great mythologic drama.

† **B.** *sb.* A mythological personage or narrative.

a 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 52 So is she [*sc.* Venus] joyned in Commission with all Mythologicks, with Juno [etc.]. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I II. iii. 31 Not only the stories of Moses, but of others also, he hid in the Mythologics of Bacchus.

Hence † **Mytholo·gicly** *adv.* (*rare*—0.)

1611 COTGR., *Mithologiquement*, mithologikely; by a morall exposition of fables.

Mythological (miþŏlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* Also 7 **muth-.** [*f* late L. *mȳthologic-us*, a. Gr. *μυθολογικ-ός*, *f. μῦθολογία* MYTHOLOGY: see -ICAL.] Of or belonging to mythology; based upon or of the nature of mythology or mythical narrative; having reference to a myth or myths.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xvi. 474 The Mythologicall interpretation of these I purposely omit, as..no lesse perplexed than the labours [of Hercules] themselues. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* 2 Asserting it [*sc. Genesis*] to be a meer Popular, Parabolick, or Mythological relation. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 182 This mythological dogma of the Scandinavians. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) II. 181 The mythological nomenclature of planets. 1856 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1867) II. 10 A kind of Eocene period, commonly called the Mythological or Mythopœic Age. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 265 The mythological absorption of the Sun in Apollo.

b. Applied to writers of myths.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 21 This Rameses..is by Mythological writers surnamed Neptunus.

c. Treated of or celebrated in mythology.

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. i. 9 Sesostris is another mythological conqueror. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* I. iii. 66 Cornelius began to regret his allusion to the mythological maid, for his classical memory failed.

Mythologically, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.] In a mythological manner; in relation to or according to mythology; by means of myths.

1839 B. JONES (*title*) Hermæologium: or an essay at the rationality of the Art of Speaking. As a supplement to Lillie's Grammar. Philosophically, mythologically, and emblematically offered by B. J. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 803 So that plain Writing was before Mythologick; and 'tis probable those that have it Mythologically, had it before pure. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 255 *note*, Etymologies; which, like fungous excrescences, spring up from old Hebrew roots, mythologically cultivated. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 137 The whole conception of Apollo and Minerva, if it be viewed mythologically, is full of inexplicable anomaly. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 193 In the Prometheus the fundamental moral law of Nemesis. is expressed mythologically, as abstract and ideal.

Mythologist (miþǫ·lŏdʒist). [*f.* L. *mȳthologus*, Gr. *μυθολόγ-ο-ς* (*f. μῦθο-ς* MYTHUS + *-λόγος*: see -LOGUE) + -IST.]

1. A writer of myths.

1642 A. ROSSE *Mel Heliconium* 104 Other Mythologists have other conceits 1645 BP. HALL *Three Tract., Peacemaker* § 26 It is no marvell that (as our Mythologists tell us of old) Discord took it ill that she was not called to the banquet of the Celestiall powers. 1668 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I. IV. § 2 This Orpheus by Mythologists is usually called the son of Calliope. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 ₱ 3 The Figures which the ancient Mythologists and Poets put upon Love. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat & Exp Philos* III. XXV. 55 This invisible and formless being .was by ancient poets and mythologists pourtrayed by Saturn 18 . LAMB *Spec. from Fuller* 538 *note*, That Fabulous Natural History, where poets and mythologists found the Phœnix and the Unicorn. 1830 TUPNELL & LEWIS tr *C. O. Müller's Doric Race* p. VI, The imagination of the mythologist was 'a chartered libertine'

2. One who is versed in myths or mythology.

Comparative mythologist. an expert in comparative mythology.

1631 HEYLIN *St. George* II. VIII. 310 *Omnis fabula* (as the Mythologists affirme) *fundatur in Historia.* 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* I 206 Vossius, or Bochart, or any other Mythologist. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Comm.-pl. Bk* Wks. 1709 III. II 129 Mythologists..are mighty Unravellers of the Fables of the old Ethnicks. 1844 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. I. 12 In the old mythology, mythologists observe, defects are ascribed to divine natures 1856 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. XVI. 85 The first duty of the mythologist is. to reduce each mythe to its primitive unsystematic form. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man.* I 3 The new school of Comparative Mythologists in Germany and England.

Mythologise (miþǫ· lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [ad. F. *mythologiser*, *f. mythologie* MYTHOLOGY: see -IZE.]

† **1.** *trans.* To interpret (a story, fable) with regard to its mythological features; to expound the symbolism of. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. X. (1632) 227 Most of Æsopes fables have divers senses...Those which Mythologize them, chuse some kinde of colour well-suting with the fable. 1632 SANDYS (*title*) Ovid's Metamorphosis Englished, Mythologiz'd, and Represented in Figures. 1649 OGILBY tr. *Virg. Æn.* I. 46 *note*. [Pallas], Goddess of Wisdom, born of Jove's Brain; by Macrobius mythologiz'd, the Vertue of the Sun deriv'd from the highest part of the Sky 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub*, Pref. Wks. 1751 I 11 This Parable was immediately mythologized. The Whale was interpreted to be Hobbes's *Leviathan* [etc.]. 1727 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 108 How one of their own Fables is here mythologized and explained.

2. *intr.* To relate a myth or myths; to construct a mythology. Also const. clause.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* d 2, Natalis Comes of this fabulous narration doth mythologize in this maner. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. I 10 Noah his three sons divided the world; so did Saturnes. .Thus they mythologised. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 88 ₱ 13 While the Writer thus gravely mythologizes on so odd an Adventure. 1753 SHUCKFORD *Hist. World, Creation* Pref (1810) II. 324 They mythologized that five gods were now born, Osiris, Orus, Typho, Isis, and Nepthe. 1848 MARIOTTI *Italy* II. IV 118 What can the poet hope by mythologising on well-defined historical events? 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Nov 607 As to Mr. Brown's examination of the character and legend of Circe, we are contrained to say that with all his industry, he is. mythologizing on a mistaken method

b *trans.* To relate (something fictitious). *rare.*

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 410/1 That Hunter had been mythologizing .something to Benson's discredit.

3. To represent or express mythologically. *rare.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* I II. § 20. 83 What the Poets fable of Tantalus in Hell is nothing to that true fear which men have of a Deity in this life, which indeed was the very thing mythologized in it. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 481 The whirling wind has been mythologised into a demon.

4. *trans.* To make mythical; to convert into myth or mythology; to mythicize.

1847 J. W. DONALDSON *Vind. Protest. Princ.* 67 The task which he [*sc* Strauss] undertook, of mythologizing the evangelical history. 1878 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Soc. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) III. 381 Our religion. respects and mythologizes some one time and place, and person.

Hence **Mytho logising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1778 POTTER *Æschylus*, To Mrs. Montague (1808) p. XXVI, They [*sc.* the Greek writers] were indeed enough acquainted with Egypt to acquire from thence a turn for mythologizing. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1867) II. XVII. 154 Crime itself was called, in the later mythologizing language, the daughter of Night. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* Ser. II. V. (1876) 132 The polytheistic and mythologising instincts of the race. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 399/1 Barren mythologizings.

Mythologiser (miþǫ·lŏdʒəizəɹ). *rare.* Also 7 **mith-.** [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who or something which mythologizes.

1641 *Relation Answ. Earl of Strafford* 89 The 100 handed Gyant Briareus (whom the Mithologizers of Poems use as a Type of the Multitude). 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks., Witchcraft* 83 Imagination, has always been, and still is.. the great mythologizer.

My·thologue. *rare*—1. [app. f. Gr. *μῦθο-ς* MYTHUS + *λόγος*: see -LOGUE.] A mythical story.

1798 GEDDES *Bible* I. Pref. p. xi, May we not..consider his history of the Fall as an excellent mythologue, to account for the origin of human evil.

Mythology (miþǫ·lŏdʒi). Also 5 meth-, 7 muth-, mythio-, mith-. [a. F. *mythologie* or ad. late L. *mȳthologia*, a. Gr. μυθολογία: see MYTHO- and -LOGY.]

†1. The exposition of myths; the interpretation of a fable. *Obs.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 2487 Þis god..Schewed hym silf in his apparence, Liche as he is discriued in Fulgence, In þe book of his methologies. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mythologie*, a declaration of fables, an expounding or moralizing upon a tale.

†b. Symbolical meaning (of a fable, etc.). *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1302 The Muthology of this fable..accordeth covertly, with the trueth of Nature. 1680 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* § 27. 89 A Country Man in Spain coming to an Image enshrined,..You need not (quoth he) be so proud, for we have known you from a Plumb-Tree: Have a care you do not find the Mythology in your self. a 1704 BROWN *New Maxims Conv.* Wks. 1711 IV. 11 It has been an old Remark..that *Opinio* is of the Feminine Gender...The Grammatical Observation is not worth a Farthing, but a wholesome Mythology's couched under it. a 1734 NORTH *Lives, Sir Dudley North* (1742) 152 Those [sc. *Whig* and *Tory*] were the Appellatives; but the Mythology was Seditious and Loyal.

2. A mythical story. *rare.* † Formerly in wider use: A parable, allegory.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* Explan. Words, *Mythologie*, a fabulous Narration or the delivery of matters by way of fables and tales. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* II 220 By which prety fable is covertly couched by a Mythiology that there lie hidden in these Ilands, veines or mines of Mettals. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* iv. 21 Wee finde some roome in the holy Scriptures for Mythologies; as that of the Vine, the Fig tree, and the Bramble. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. 88 Any Poetasters may make the like Mythologies from Esops Fables. 1664 MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. x. 566 Such as Allegorize away the History of Christ into an heartless Mythology. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 2 We call Mythologies those poems of pure thought and fancy, cadenced not in words, but in living imagery,..mirrors of the mind of nascent nations.

b. In generalized use, without article.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 30 All which [sc. the relations of Sir J. Maundeville] may..afforde commendable mythologie, but..containeth impossibilities, and things inconsistent with truth. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii 37 The Modesty of Mythology deserves to be commended.. 'Tis once upon a time, in the Days of Yore, and in the Land of Vtopia. 1727 SWIFT *Wonder of Wonders* Wks. 1751 V. 80 The Heathen Religion is mostly couched under Mythology. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. iii. (1850) I. 45 Mythology may be regarded as the poetry of religion,—or rather as the poetic development of the religious principle in a primitive age. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 291 Erasmus adopted the idea of the Italians,—that the sciences were to be learned from the ancients.., mythology from Ovid [etc.].

3. A body of myths, esp. that relating to a particular person, or belonging to the religious literature or tradition of a country or people.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxviii III 101 The monarchy of heaven, already clouded by metaphysical subtleties, was degraded by the introduction of a popular mythology. 1830 H N. COLERIDGE *Grk Poets* 74 The Mythology..of the Iliad, purely pagan as it is. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race*, The songs of Merlin, and the tender and delicious mythology of Arthur. 1880 H PHILLIPS *Worship of Sun* 5 In the Indian mythology the worship of Surya is the same as that of Helios or Here.

transf. 1821 LAMB *Elia* I. *Old Benchers Inner T.*, Fantastic forms..who made up to me—to my childish eyes—the mythology of the Temple.

4. That department of knowledge which deals with myths.

1836 SMART, *Mythology*, the science of those fables which constitute the religious system and the poetical machinery of the ancient Greeks and Romans. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 646/2 The science of comparative mythology.

Mythopœic (miþopī·ik), *a.* [f. Gr. μυθοποιό-ς (f. μυθο-ς MYTHUS + ποιεῖν to make) + -IC.] Myth-making; productive of myths; pertaining to the creation of myths.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. i. I. 84 The commanding functions of the Supreme God..was a potent stimulus to the mythopœic activity. *Ibid.* xvi. 472 The mythopœic fertility of the Greeks. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* ix. 376 The mythopœic age is the period of primitive unconscious childhood and barbarism. 1898 A. LANG *Making of Relig.* App. 367 The romantic and 'marvellous' circumstances are mythopœic accretions due to Dr. Janet's own memory or fancy.

So **Mythopœ·ism**, the making of myths; **Mythopœ·ist**, a myth-maker.

1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 2 Decayed, disintegrated, dilapidated phrases, the meaning of which had been lost to the first mythopoeists. 1899 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 226 The spirit of mythopœism is always active.

Mythopoem (mi·þopŏuem). [f. MYTHO- + POEM, after prec. words.] A mythical poem. So **My:thopoe·sis**, the making or construction of myths. **My·thopoet**, a poetical writer of myths. **My:thopoe·tic** *a.* = MYTHOPŒIC. **Mythopo·etise** *v.*, *intr.* to produce myths. **My·thopoetry**, mythological poetry.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 376 Here, for me at least, the *mythopoem of the lagoons was humanised; the spirit of the salt-water lakes had appeared to me. 1882 KEARY *Outl. Prim. Belief* 320 *note* 3 It is in keeping with the principles of *mythopoesis that Calypso's land..should be in the midst of the sea. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* Ser. II. vi. (1876) 158 There is nothing dead, devoid of soul, in the world of this arch-*mythopoet [Æschylus]. 1880 *Academy* 26 June 470 The *mythopoetic faculty has already been busy with the name of one whose actual life was more strange than fiction itself. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 346 If we watch the process of *mythopoetising in our daily life. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 67 This costume..becomes his dominant token in subsequent *mythopoetry. 1878 SYMONDS *Shelley* v. 122 The strife is now removed into the region of abstractions, vivified by mythopoetry.

‖ **Mythos** (məi·þǫs). In 8 *pl.* mythoi. [late L., a. Gr. μῦθος.] = MYTHUS.

1753 SHUCKFORD *Hist. World, Creation* Pref. (1810) II. 327 Of this sort we generally find the *mythoi* told of them. 1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* I. 324, I cannot but be persuaded that the poem of Homer at least is a mere mythos. 1865 MILL *Comte* 27 A God concerning whom no mythos..had yet been invented. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* June 113 The..mythos of Demeter and Persephoné.

Mythra, obs. form of MITHRAS, MITRA.

‖ **Mythus** (məi·þŏs). [mod.L. = late L. *mȳthos* (see prec.).] = MYTH *sb.* I.

1825 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 335 This the most venerable, and perhaps most ancient of the Grecian *mythi*, is a philosopheme. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1840) III. 229 The rudest heart quails with awe at the wild mythus of *Faust*. 1841 R. C. TRENCH *Parables* 4 The Parable is different from the Mythus, inasmuch as in the Mythus, the truth and that which is only the vehicle of the truth are wholly blended together. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. xxiii. 237 Conscience! What is conscience?..What is public or private faith? Mythuses alike enveloped in enormous tradition. 1892 *Athenæum* 24 Sept 410/3 They consist of mythus and tradition intermingled and intertangled.

Mytilacean (mitilēⁱ·ʃăn), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Mytilācea* (-*eæ*), f. *mȳtil-us*: see MYTILUS and -ACEAN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the family *Mytilaceæ*. **b.** *sb.* A member of this family; a mussel-like animal.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 318/1 Family of Mytilaceans.

So **Mytila·ceous** *a.* = prec. a

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1891 *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Mytiliform (məiti·lifǭim), *a.* [f. MYTILUS: see -FORM.] Mussel-shaped; mytiloid.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 265 Shell equivalve, mytiliform.

Mytilite (mi·tiləit). *Geol.* Also 8 mȳtul-. [f. MYTIL-US: see -ITE.] A fossil mussel-shell.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I 81 Compact Limestone ..frequently abounds with..pectinites, gryphites, mytulites, &c. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 254 In a specimen [of argillite] from Hessia, mytilites occur.

† **My·tilod.** *Obs.* [ad. mod L. *mȳtilōdēs*, f. MYTIL-US: see -ODE.]

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 79 Mytiloides, The Mytilod, or Sea Muscle-stone.

Mytiloid (mi·tiloid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MYTIL-US + -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Mussel-like; belonging to the family *Mytilidæ*. **b.** *sb.* A member of this family; a mussel.

1847 TULK tr. *Oken's Physiophilos.* 594 Fam. 4. Mytiloid, Locust-Crabs. 1882 OGILVIE, *Mytiloid*, a term applied to shells resembling in character that of the mussel.

Mytilotoxine (mi·tilotǫ ksin). *Chem.* [f. *mytilo-*, MYTILUS + TOXIN(E.)] A leucomaine found in the common mussel, isolated by Brieger.

1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 104.

‖ **Mytilus** (mi·tilŏs). [mod.L. *mȳtilus*, after L. *mȳtilus*, *mītulus*, *mūtulus* (whence late Gr. μυτίλος) sea-mussel.] A genus of bivalves, now comprising the marine mussels.

1817 J BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 257 It has exactly the appearance of marine rocks, perforated by *Mytilus*, or *Rugosus*. 1843 OWEN *Lect. Comp. Anat Invertebrates* I. 284 *note*, The nervous system of the Mytilus. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 329 Pecten, Lima,..Mytilus have an organ of this kind.

‖ **Myxa** (mi·ksă). [L. (fem. sing.).] The Indian tree *Cordia Myxa*, having a mucilaginous and emollient fruit; also, the fruit of this tree, the sebesten. (Cf. MYXE.)

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Myxa*, a sort of Prunes or Plums, like Damsins.] 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 122 In this garden there was also the wine-giving myxa. 1891 *Syd. Soc Lex.*, *Myxæ*, the fruits of *Cordia myxa*.

Myxcion, obs. form of MIXTION.

† **Myxe.** *Obs.* Also mixe. [ad. late L *myxa* neut. pl. (Palladius) = late Gr. μύξα.] A kind of damson or plum. (Cf. MYXA.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1032 Now curneles of mixe [*v. r.* myxe] hit is to keste In molde in sum vessell.

‖ **Myxine** (miksəi·ni). [mod.L. *Myxīnē* (Linnæus), app. alteration of Gr. μυξῖνος slime-fish, f. μύξα slime.] A genus of cyclostomous fishes having very slimy eel-shaped bodies, which are frequently found in the bodies of other fishes (e. g. cod); a fish of this genus, a hag-fish or borer.

1836 YARRELL *Brit Fishes* II. 463 As a British fish, the Myxine occurs most frequently on the eastern coast. 1882 TENISON-WOODS *Fish & Fisheries N. S. Wales* 3 Cyclostomata, or Lampreys and Myxines.

Myxinoid (mi·ksinoid), *a.* and *sb.* *Ichthyol.* [f. MYXINE + -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the family *Myxinidæ* (typical genus MYXINE) of cyclostomous fishes. **b.** A fish of this family.

1846 OWEN *Lect. Anat. Vertebrate Anim.* I. *Fishes* 46 In 1837, I separated the Lampreys, Myxinoids, and Lancelets, under the name *Dermopteri*. *Ibid.* 51 The Myxinoid fishes. *Ibid.* 72 A complex system of peculiarly Myxinoid cartilages. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* 73 In the Myxinoid fishes there are no motor nerves of the eyeball.

Myxne, obs. form of MIXEN.

Myxo- (mi·kso), also before a vowel **myx-**, combining form of Gr. μύξα slime, mucus, occurring in a number of scientific terms. ‖ **Myxo-amœ·ba** (also myxam-), one of the cells which form the plasmodium of Myxomycetes. ‖ **Myxœde·ma**, a disease characterized by the conversion of the connective tissue into a gelatinous substance and destruction of the thyroid gland; hence **Myxœde·matous**, **-œde·mic** *adjs.* ‖ **Myxofibro·ma**: see quot.; hence **Myxofibro·matous** *a.* ‖ **Myxogastres** (-gæ·striz), [Gr. γαστήρ belly], an earlier name of the Myxomycetes; hence **Myxoga·strous** *a.* ‖ **Myxoglio·ma**: see quot. **Myxomyce·tal**, **-myce·tan** *adjs.*, pertaining to or characteristic of the Myxomycetes. **My·xomycete**, one of the Myxomycetes. ‖ **My:xomyce·tes** *sb. pl.*, the slime-moulds or slime-fungi, a group of organisms usually referred to the Mycetozoa; hence **Myxomyce·tous** *a.* **My·xopod** [Gr. ποδ-, πούς foot], a protozoan possessing pseudopodia; also as adj. = **Myxo·podous** (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). ‖ **Myxosarco·ma**, a tumour composed of myxomatous and sarcomatous tissue; hence **Myxosarco·matous** *a.* **My·xospore**, **Myxo·sporous** *a.* (see quot.).

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr *Sachs' Bot.* 10 In the Myxomycetes the swarm spores (*Myxo-amœbæ)..coalesce gradually in great numbers. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 908 *Myxamœba*. 1877 ORD in *Med.-Chirurg. Trans.* (1878) LXI 71, I propose to give the name of *Myxoedema to the affection. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 319 The effects of myxœdema..can be removed by the administration of thyroid extract. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl* 19 Mar 632/2 The *myxœdematous and other undoubtedly metaplastic processes. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives of Surg.* IX. 351 Her own description of her *myxœdemic symptoms is that she became yellow or creamy looking with habitually bluish lips. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, **Myxofibroma*, a non-malignant tumour consisting of delicate myxomatous connective tissue, intermixed with which are coarser bundles of fibrous tissue. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 713 A large *myxo-fibromatous polypus. 1838 M. J. BERKELEY in *Ann. Nat. Hist* I. 97 The group *Myxogastres, as Fries remarks, differ in their singular vegetation from all other Fungi. 1866 *Treas Bot.* II 774/2 *Myxogastrous Fungi. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl Pract. Med.* XIII 750 **Myxoglioma*..is to be regarded as a variety of glioma. It is a bright red, translucent, viscid tumor. 1902 *Brit Med. Jrnl* 19 July 223 *Myxomycetal spores. 1880 SAVILLE KENT *Infusoria* I. App. 470 The developmental phenomena of several *Myxomycetan types. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 5 Another *Myxomycete, *Æthalium septicum*. *Ibid* 44 Zoospores of **Myxomycetes*. 1882 OGILVIE, **Myxomycetous*, pertaining to the Myxomycetæ. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl Brit.* II. 50/1 In one state, each of these *Monera* is a **myxopod*, that is, is provided with longer or shorter pseudopodia as locomotive organs. 1877 — *Anat. Inv Anim.* ii. 81 After swimming about for a while, these mastigopods draw in their flagella, and become creeping myxopods. 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract Surg.* 747 They [sc. the round-celled kinds of sarcoma] are common in *myxo- or glio- or lympho-sarcoma. 1897 *Trans Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 156 Congenital sarcomata of the skin..are mostly spindle-shaped, or *myxosarcomatous. 1854 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) V. 147/1 The organs of reproduction of Fungi are spores...When spores are produced..in the midst of a gelatinous mass, without any evident organization, they are called *Myxospores.., the plants being *myxosporous.

‖ **Myxoma** (miksōu·mă). *Path.* Pl. **myxo·mata.** [mod.L., f. Gr. μύξα mucus, after *sarcōma*.] A tumour consisting of mucous or gelatinous tissue.

1870 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* II. July to Dec., Index. 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 748 Many myxomata show opaque spots composed of true adipose tissue.

attrib 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 688 Although I have examined some hundreds of specimens [of nasal polypus] I have never succeeded in finding a true myxoma cell.

Hence **Myxomatous** (miksǭu·mătəs) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with myxoma.

1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 713 A fibro-cellular, myxomatous, fibro-nucleated, or fibro plastic tumour. 1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl Med.* X. 226 Myxomatous degeneration.

Myxson, obs f. MIXEN. **Myxte**, var. MIXT *v.*

Myxtioun, myxyon, obs. ff. MIXTION.

Myyld, obs. f. MILD *a.* **Myys**, obs. pl. MOUSE.

Myzont (məi·zǫnt), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [ad. Gr. μυζοντ-, pres. ppl. stem. of μύζειν to suck.] = MARSIPOBRANCH, MARSIPOBRANCHIATE *a.* and *sb.*

1882 T. GILL in *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* V. 516 The Myzonts or Marsipobranchiates. 1891- (in recent Dicts.).

‖ **Myzostoma** (məizǫ·stŏmă). *Zool.* Also (anglicized) **my·zostome.** [f. Gr. μύζειν to suck + στόμα mouth.] One of an order (*Myzostomata* or *Myzostomida*) of small worms parasitic on crinoids, having disc-like bodies provided with suckers. So **Myzo·stomid**; also **Myzosto·matous, Myzo·stomous** *adjs.*, belonging to this order (in recent Dicts.).

1876 *Van Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 42 One of the most curious of these worms is the *Myzostoma*..These myzostomes resemble trematode worms. 1885 *Nature* 5 Nov. 8/2, I have found *Myzostoma*-cysts or other modifications of the pinnule-joints on individuals from Torquay [etc]. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 885/2 Full-grown Myzostomids are hermaphrodite.